"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, colder to-day; fair, warmer to-morrow; north to east winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,964. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WOOD TO REPLACE GEN. GRANT HERE

To Command the Department of the East When He Leaves the Philippines.

PRIZE POST IN THE ARMY

Putting Him in It Taken to be the President's Answer to Koehler Critics.

When Major General Leonerd Wood, U. S. A., at present in command of the Division of the Philippines, returns to the United States a few months hence, he will be sent to New York to replace Major General Frederick D. Grant as the Commander of the Department of the East with headquarters on Governors Island. By that time the Department of the East will have taken rank as the premier assignment within the gift of the War Department. That Gen. Wood is the officer who, according to the best information, will get the plum is taken by many as another proof of the strong friendship that the President has always entertained for him.

It is said that Gen. Grant's speech, delivered recently before Meade Post, G. A. R., Philadelphia, a part of which was at first interpreted as a criticism of the President, has nothing to do with the proposed assignment of Gen. Wood to the Governors Island headquarters. Gen. Grant's explanation of that incident, it is said, satisfied both the President and Secretary Taft and that incident was closed long ago.

Gen. Grant, according to the present plan, will remain in command of the department until the arrival of Gen. Wood. At present he is busy with his duties at the Jamestown Exposition, where he will have command of the troops which will participate in the celebration of the tercentenary of the old Virginia settlement.

Surprise After Koehler Affair.

While the coming of Gen. Wood is no surprise to those who are aware of the strong attachment existing between the President and the General, there are many officers who did not think that the War Department's intentions would get out so soon after the Koehler affair. In that case Capt. Koehler, one of the most brilliant of the younger officers of the army, was court-martialed by order of Gen. Wood for conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline in preferring and forwarding to the Military Secretary of the Department of Mindanao captious and unnecessary charges and specifications against his commanding officer, which, in this instance, was Major Scott, the commander of the military post of Jolo.

The court-martial convened and after hearing the evidence found Capt. Koehler guilty, as charged, and sentenced him to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority. From this verdict Capt. Koehler appealed, contending that Gen. Wood, the department commander, was the accuser or prosecutor and that the reprimand he imposed as a sentence was harsh and excessive. In that appeal, now one of the memorable documents in the army archives, Capt. Koehler said that "the severity, even the harshness of the reprimand administered shows prejudice, bias, unfairness, and a preconceived conviction that I was guilty as previously charged." Further on, Capt. Koehler declared that "I was harassed and handicapped by the feeling that I was helpless and at the mercy of a superior who would make use of every unfair advantage to harm me and to protect his own personal friend, Major Scott."

Was Censured by Implication.

In reprimanding Capt. Koehler, Gen. Wood had declared that Capt. Koehler had been guilty of conduct which indicated that he "was seriously wanting in those close, clear-cut, and well-defined conceptions of a soldier's duty which should be found in every officer of the army; that his conceptions of the standards of conduct and uprightness as they exist in the army were distorted to a degree not found in the just and fair-minded." Gen Wood also advised Capt. Koehler to cultivate those habits of true soldierly subordination which he said the evidence in the case showed him to lack.

Capt. Koehler's appeal was forwarded to the War Department by Gen. Wood, and Secretary Taft directed Gen. Wood to file charges against Koehler and to bring him to trial before a court-martial to be appointed by President Roosevelt. This was done, and Capt. Koehler was brought to trial on three charges, all of them referring directly to the language of his appeal from Gen. Wood's reprimand. The court-martial appointed by the President met, heard the evidence, and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The findings of the court-mertial came back to Washington for review by President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. Secretary Taft, in his review, which was sent to the President, declared that the evidence showed that Gen. Wood was neither unfair nor prejudiced and that the language of the reprimand which caused all the trouble was sufficiently within the evidence. The Secretary added that he was convinced that the finding of the second court could not be supported by the evidence, and the President was informed that if he approved the findings it would be his duty, as Commander in Chief of the army, to order Gen. Wood before a court-martial for perverting the power as a department commander to accomplish an unjust and unfair purpose against his subordinate officer. "You cannot, in justice to Gen. Wood," said Secretary Taft, "find any evidence in the record to sustain the bringing of the proceedings or the finding of the court against him."

President Supported Him.

The President could not change a verdict of acquittal to one of guilty, so he approved the sentence, with this significant indorsement:

"The proceedings, finding, and acquittal in the case of Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A., are disapproved. I entirely concur in all that the Secretary of War says of Capt. Koehler and of Gen. Wood and of the poor showing made by the court which last passed on the case."

The proposal now to give Gen. Wood that is destined, with the abolishment of the divisional groupings of the army, to be the highest assignment next to that of Chief of Staff, is taken by those who are familiar with recent history as one of the President's answers to the criticisms of his friend Gen. Wood in the Koehler case.

When Gen. Grant will go when Gen. Wood takes his place, as now seems certain, is not known. He may be assigned to other department or he may be sent to the Philippines to relieve one of the division officers who will be ordered home at the end of the present year.

ALDERMAN NOONAN ARRESTED

Held for Hitting a Special Officer for Refusing to "Pull Off" in a Case.

Cornelius D. Noonan of 155 East Ninety-seventh Street, an Alderman, representing the Thirty-fifth District, was arrested and locked up in the East 104th Street Station on a charge of assaulting a special policeman last night. The complainant is Stephen Doolsy, a special policeman attached to the Star Theatre, at Lexington Avenue and 107th Street, and living at 1,820 Lexington Avenue.

Doolsy last night arrested Arthur Thornton, a young man living in Noonan's district, for creating a disturbance in front of the theatre. At the station house the police found a blackjack and a revolver in his possession.

Dooley returned to the theatre after making the arrest, and was accosted by Noonan, who, Dooley says, asked:

"You are the special officer who arrested that young felow a little while ago?"

"Yes, I arrested him," said Dooley.

"Well," Dooley says Noonan told him, "you'll have to pull off on that case."

Dooley says he told Noonan, whom he did not then know, that the place to talk about pulling off cases was at the station house, whereupon, Dooley alleges, Noonan struck him with his clenched fist in the mouth, cutting his lip. Noonan was immediately arrested by Dooley.

Noonan explained to Dooley, the latter says, that he was an Alderman.

"I don't care a rap who you are," Dooley says he replied.

At the station house it was explained to Noonan that it would be necessary for a Magistrate to accept bail in his case. Noonan sent half a dozen friends out to find a Magistrate.

WOMAN BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Housewife Who Was Robbed Caught Her in a Hallway and Held Her.

Charged with entering an apartment in the house at 143 East Thirtieth Street and stealing several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry, a woman who gave her name as Mary Hilliard, 25 years old, of 205 East Fifty-sixth Street, was arrested late last night, and when searched, according to the police, the missing jewelry was found in her possession. She was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, where a charge of burglary was made against her.

While in her apartments on the third floor Mrs. William Butler heard a noise in the rear rooms, and going there she says that she found the door leading into the hallway open. She looked out and saw the Hilliard woman standing there. Questioning her, Mrs. Butler says that the woman replied: "I have made a mistake. I want a friend on the floor below."

As the woman started down the stairs, Mrs. Butler says that she saw something glitter under a cape which the woman wore. She followed her, and when she reached the foot of the stairs, Mrs. Butler says that she lifted the cape and discovered that the woman had her silver jewel case and her gold watch and chain. Seizing her by the arm, Mrs. Butler shouted for help and several tenants ran to her aid.

The police say that when the women was searched Mrs. Butler's keys were found in her pocket. Mrs. Butler told the police that she had left the keys in the door.

When questioned the woman would only say:

"I am disgraced for life, and you can't get me to say a thing about myself."

BIG TIME ON 100TH BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Miller Arose Very Early, but Hated to Go to Bed at Night.

When the celebration of Moses Miller, the centenarian of East Eighty-first Street, was all over yesterday his wife and children and grandchildren had difficulty in inducing him to go to bed.

"Why, I'm having the time of my life," he said. "I don't want to spoil it by going to bed. I actually feel frisky." And Mr. Miller meant every word of it.

It was the happiest birthday he had ever spent. He smoked two or three big, black cigars, drank a glass or two of wine, chatted with his family and friends, went to the Seventy-eighth Street Synagogue, was congratulated, petted and fussed over, and altogether had a great time, even for a man 100 years "young," as he insists on calling himself.

Mr. Miller was the first one up in the Miller home at 416 East Eighty-first Street yesterday morning. The hour was only 6:30 o'clock, but he simply couldn't stay in bed any longer on his 100th birthday. Friends began to arrive early. By bedtime more than 100 had called.

There were many presents, but the most highly prized of all was a cake with "100 years" in icing on the top. It was too pretty to cut and will be kept until the other good things have been eaten.

Seven children, his wife, twenty-one grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren helped make the day a happy one for Mr. Miller. A dozen or so of telegrams came from friends in other cities wishing him health, wealth, and happiness.

SNEEZED HERSELF BLIND.

Woman Stricken Suddenly in the Night Unable to See on Waking.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 31.—Seeking to regain her sight, which was lost during the night, Mrs. Josepb Jack of 224 Fair Street of this city, is under the care of an eye specialist in Philadelphia, who pronounced her case one of the strangest in medical annals.

It is supposed by the specialist that the affliction was caused by a fit of sneezing which attacked Mrs. Jack just before she retired. The specialist says she is suffering from a hemorrhage of the eyes, but cannot promise her absolute relief. Mrs. Jack on waking in the morning did not realize that her sight had gone. She noticed the absence of light, and thought it early. Then she heard the church bells, and said to her husband: "What makes it so dark, Jack?"

"Why, it is not dark; it's a fine, bright day," was his reply.

Then she understood that her sight had gone, and she became hysterical. The trip to Philadelphia for treatment followed. The woman has not been in good health for the last two years, but never before had eye trouble.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS Columbia, Glasgow, March 23.

Arrived—SS Columbia, Glasgow, March 23.

Try Gold & Black Label 1, 2, & 3 Crown Sherries, standard sherries, bottled abroad.—Adv.

DETECTIVE TO GUARD YOUNG ROCKEFELLER

Has Sat Unknown in the Bible Class Watching Church Leader.

TO KEEP OFF THE CRANKS

Oil Magnate's Son Absent from Yesterday's Session—Fears for His Health.

Many of the Rockefeller Bible class members are asking each other who played detective while studying the Good Book? It was learned only yesterday that there had been a detective at the class sessions.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was not present at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning when the class assembled. In place of his name being on the church bulletin as leader of the class there appeared the name of the Rev. W. S. Richardson, assistant pastor of the church. Mr. Rockefeller's absence was explained by those close to him as the result of ill-health and fear of a nervous breakdown. But the change in the name of the leader on the bulletin was not explained.

The belief spread among the Bible students of the son of the Standard Oil magnate that their leader had decided to give up his leadership. At the same time it became known that while young Mr. Rockefeller has directed the attention of his class in the past to things Biblical and wise he has also employed a detective to sit attentively as a Bible student and think not upon the lesson of the day, but upon the more practical proposition of caring for the safety of the leader.

There have been cranks of many sorts to visit the class, and at least one has arisen and protested with vehemence against the accumulation of such a vast fortune as the Rockefellers are reputed to possess.

Whether the detective was a regularly enrolled member or whether he was still in the little congregation were questions that remained unanswered.

"Dinged if I know," said Smith, the canny Scotch member.

Mr. Smith is liberal minded, as he says himself, and sometimes uses expressions of emphasis—of mild emphasis. He did not blush when he said "dinged."

Young Mr. Rockefeller's class has been a nest of newspaper reporters, who have followed his disquisitions on Bible history, and the reports that have been printed have caused no end of activity among the paragraphers the country over. There have been cartoons, besides. Earnest in his work as a Bible class leader, the son of the head of Standard Oil has been a subject for those who poke fun in print, and he has felt this.

On one occasion he asked advice of a number of college Presidents as to his possible action in this matter. He did not want to quit the job under fire, so to speak, and when he was advised to stick to it he did so. But that was months ago. His absence from the class for an indefinite period for fear of a nervous collapse is taken in his class to mean that he is not now so eager for the work as formerly.

When the Rev. Mr. Richardson addressed the class yesterday there was a big bunch of flowers on the table near him. He spoke of the beauties of nature at this time of year, and informed the class that Spring had come. Then an interesting incident occurred. A sparrow flew over the heads of the class, with a cheery chirp and brisk flutter of her little brown wings. She had a bit of straw in her mouth, and she winged with it to a corner of the rafters above the sanctuary.

"Nothing remarkable about that," said one of the church attendants. "Quite a number of sparrow families have been brought into the world and educated in this same church."

DURHAM MEN IN CONTROL.

Mayor-Elect Reyburn of Philadelphia Announced His Cabinet.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Mayor-elect John E. Reyburn, who will take the oath of office at noon to-morrow, late to-night announced the appointment of the following four Directors for his Cabinet:

Director of Public Safety—Henry Clay, at present Select Councilman from the Sixteenth Ward.

Director of Public Works—George B. Stearns.

Director of Health and Charities—Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Medical Director of Jefferson Medical College.

Director of Supplies—Joseph Klemmer, ex-Register of Wills.

All of the Directors, with the exception of Stearns, have been activs in Republican politics for many years, and have been associated with the Durham machine. This may mean that Israel Durham, beaten for his leadership by Mayor Weaver, will have a new lease of political life.

GIRL RESCUES SMALL BOY.

Miss Garrison Dives Off Pier While Men Are Getting a Boat Ready.

Miss Fannie Garrison, 20 years old, of Eighty-fifth Street, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, dived yesterday from the Captain's Pier at Bath Beach and rescued 14-year-old Frank Verrity, who was seized with a cramp while swimming.

Some twenty men were on the pier watching Frank and four companions as they swam out about forty yards from the pier. The men saw that something was wrong with Frank, and were just getting a boat ready to go out to his assistance when Miss Garrison dived from the pier and swam to him.

She kept the boy above water until the men rowed out to her. Frank was drawn on board unconscious, but a little rubbing soon revived him.

2-CENT FARE DELAY.

Gov. Stuart to Hear Arguments of Railroad Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 31.—Gov. Stuart, according to the request of officers of the railroad companies, will not sign the 2-cent fare bill passed by the Legislature until the railroads can present briefs and argue against the proposed law.

President Baer of the Reading, and officers and attorneys of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have attacked the bill upon the ground that it is unconstitutional.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

RICHARD CARLE INJURED.

In Playing a Joke on His Company He Falls from a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 31.—Richard Carle, in playing a joke upon his company while en route from Pittsburg, was badly injured in jumping from the locomotive where he was hiding from his companions.

First reports received by the railroad authorities in this city at midnight were to the effect that Carle had fallen from the Eastern Express west of Altoona and been killed.

According to Mrs. Carle her husband left the Pullman soon after it left Pittsburg and could not be found anywhere within the next three hours. The train was stopped at a station west of Altoona, and the railroad agents notified to make an investigation.

When the train reached Altoona, Carle, who had been hiding in the tender of the locomotive, jumped from the train while it was moving rapidly and was seriously hurt.

When the train arrived here he was sleeping under the influence of an opiate.

That is the story as told by members of Carle's Company.

The conductor on the train said that Carle jumped on the locomotive as the train was under headway in the Union Station, Pittsburg, and fell off.

He was able to catch the last car and was forced to ride on the rear of the train until it reached Altoona as the vestibule was closed.

PITTSBURG'S RIGHTEOUS MEN.

Search for 50 by Chamber of Commerce Committee Reveals 28.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—Some time ago a paper published in a little town in Iowa declared that if Pittsburg had existed in the days of Sodom and Gomorrah it would have been destroyed as were those cities. It went on to tell how the Lord, according to Genesis, xviii., 26, told Abraham that if fifty righteous men were produced, the City of Sodom would be saved. Failing these, thirty, then twenty, and finally ten were asked for, but still they could not be had, and the city was destroyed. The Iowa editor intimated that there were not half a dozen in Pittsburg.

The Chamber of Commerce waxed indignant. They decided to refute the charge. The annual banquet is to be held next Thursday, and it was decided that at that time they would prove where Pittsburg stood. The Banquet Committee was authorized to select the list of righteous. Announcement was just been made that, while they have not obtained fifty, they have gathered together twenty-eight who will pass muster. The utmost secrecy is being maintained as to the identity of these twenty-eight men, and no one will know who they are until the night of the banquet. There are allegations that the Banquet Committee have placed their own names on the list, and if this charge proves correct all kinds of trouble is threatened.

G. B. BOSWELL A SUICIDE.

Well-Known Pittsburger Kills Himself in a Railroad Station.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—George B. Boswell, 52 years old, art connoisseur and wealthy retired business man, walked into the East Liberty Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad last evening and, after gazing at his reflection in a mirror for a few moments fired a bullet into his brain. The act is attributed to temporary insanity resulting from a nervous breakdown.

Mr. Boswell was one of the best-known business men of Pittsburg and had large interests in several concerns, particularly the Sterling Paint and Glass Company, of which he was a Director. With a wife and two grown sons and a daughter he lived in a mansion at 927 Sheridan Avenue, in the fashionable Highland Park district, where he had gathered an extensive collection of paintings and books.

For some time he had been in bad health and recently became so melancholy and despondent that members of his family kept a careful watch over him. He was taken to Atlantic City, but returned a few days ago without having obtained any relief.

STRICKEN IN CARRIAGE.

Old Man Greets Family at Pier and a Moment Later Goes to Hospital.

While on his way to his home with his wife and children, who had just returned from a Southern trip, Ignatius Lersner, 69 years old, a retired merchant, of 231 West Ninety-sixth Street, was stricken last evening with cerebral hemorrhage and taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. His condition is said to be serious.

Accompanied by her two children, Eloise, 11 years old, and Arnine, 6 years old, Mrs. Lersner arrived on the Old Dominion steamship Jamestown at 5 o'clock. After greeting his family on the pier, Mr. Lersner called a coach. The vehicle had gone only a block when Mr. Lersner fell forword unconscious. Mrs. Lersner tried unsuccessfully to revive him, and called a policeman, who ordered the driver to hurry to the hospital.

Mrs. Lersner and her children were prostrated. After being attended by a physician they were driven home.

WON'T RIVAL DOMINION LINE.

C. W. Morse Denies Intending to Run Ships to Norfolk.

Charles W. Morse, who controls most of the Atlantic Coast steamship lines, denied emphatically yesterday a published report that he had in contemplation the establishment of a line of steamers to run between here and Norfolk as a rival to the Old Dominion Line, which, the story said, he desired to acquire. The steamers which Mr. Morse thought of putting in the service, it was said, would make the run in twelve hours. The Old Dominion liners require about nineteen hours for it. When this report was shown to Mr. Morse yesterday, he said:

"Nothing in it. I have never talked with the Old Dominion people about the purchase of their line; never had any negotiations with them. I haven't wanted the line, and don't want it. I have never acquired a line of steamships that was not brought to me—offered to me. And the Old Dominion Line was never offered to me."

"And will you establish a new line to run between here and Norfolk?" was asked.

"No; never thought of such a thing," was the emphatic reply.

AUTO KILLS NIECE OF C. P. HUNTINGTON

Mrs. E. S. Loveland's Machine Plunges Over a Wall Near Oneonta.

MRS. J. R. BICKFORD HURT

The Women Were Driving Alone and Inexperience Caused the Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

ONEONTA, N. Y., March 31.—Mrs. E. S. Loveland, a niece of the late Collis P. Huntington, was instantly killed this afternoon when her automobile plunged over the "Chinese Wall" on the outskirts of this town. Her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Bickford of Boston, was in the machine with her mother, but escaped with a sprained ankle and a few slight bruises.

The automobile was a new one, purchased two weeks by Mrs. Loveland in Boston. She was a novice at operating the car—a small electric runabout—and had received only a few lessons from an instructor. Her daughter, Mrs. Bickford, was experienced in the management of motor vehicles, but Mrs. Lovelsnd had insisted on running the machine when they started for a spin after luncheon to-day.

They had gone but a little way when they neared the wall which runs along Chestnut Street. In making the turn Mrs. Loveland ran too close to the inside curb and put on the brakes to avoid a collision. In starting again she apparently threw the full speed lever on. The machine lurched forward and in an instant was through the flimsy wooden railing and over the wall, a sheer drop of 18 feet.

Both women screamed as the machine left the street and they saw death before them. Their cries of terror were heard by W. J. Underdown, who was standing at his back door, and J. O. Coy, who saw the machine plunge over the wall and Mrs. Loveland crushed beneath the wreckage.

Mrs. Bickford was thrown free and alighted on her feet. She staggered to the machine and shut off the power. Then she made frantic attempts to drag her mother from beneath the machine. When the two men rushed to her assistance and extricated Mrs. Loveland it was found that she was dead. Her skull had been fractured and her back broken. Mrs. Bickford was taken to the home of her mother, where a physician attended her.

Mrs. Bickford was on a visit to her mother, having arrived here last Friday. Her husband in Boston was telegraphed to and is now on his way here. Mrs. Bickford has operated automobiles for several years, and has a machine of her own. It was her enthusiasm for automobiling which influenced her mother to purchase the electric runabout.

Although Mrs. Loveland was about 62 years old, she was interested in outdoor life, and was fearless with horses. She and her daughter had planned many trips through the country as soon as the elder woman had completely mastered the art of running her recent purchase.

Mrs. Loveland, who had lived in this town about twenty-six years, was very wealthy, having been a beneficiary under the will of her uncle, Collis P. Huntington. Her husband died several years ago. In addition to Mrs. Bickford she is survived by another daughter, Mrs. S. D. Wadkeys. The latter is a resident of Oneonta.

USING UP PENTELIC MARBLE.

The Carnegie Institute Has Nearly Exhausted the Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—The infinite care which is being taken in the construction of the Carnegie Institute was illustrated yesterday when one of the massive columns of Pentelic marble from the old Parthenon quarries at Athens was torn out of the Hall of Statuary because of a slight blemish. A new column of the beautiful Greek marble was yesterday obtained after a year's effort and was substituted for the column marred by the blemish.

The supply of Pentelic merble has been nearly exhausted by the contractors building the Carnegie Institute, and it is understood that the Greek Government will prohibit further foreign shipments from the famous quarries.

ELIMINATES COAL SMOKE.

Claim for Fluid Used by Inventor to Burn Ashes.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—John Ellmore, the Altoona man who announced that he could make ashes burn, says he has discovered that by the use of the fluid which he uses to burn the ashes he can almost totally eliminate smoke. This discovery was made yesterday afternoon while he was making a demonstration in a downtown office building.

Side by side are two big furnaces, and in one of them Ellmore was burning coal and his treated ashes, while in the other coal was being burned exclusively. Each of the furnaces has separate smokestacks, and the owner of the building found that while an immense volume of black smoke was coming from the furnace in which coal was being burned exclusively, the stack alongside, in which the treated ashes and coal were being consumed, was emitting nothing except a soft, white vapor.

IT RAINED TORPEDOES.

They Were of the Railroad Variety and Were Blown Up with a Car.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 31.—A car loaded with railroad torpedoes and iron tubes containing carbolic acid gas, near the middle of a rapidly moving eastbound Baltimore & Ohio freight train, was blown up to-day while passing Patterson's Creek, eight miles east of here. The car was demolished, the connecting cars were smashed, two steel hopper cars on an adjoining track were blown over, the track was torn up for some distance and telegraph poles and wires were destroyed.

The noise of the explosion was deafening and thousands of exploded torpedoes rained on house roofs many yards away. No one was injured.

RICHARD MANSFIELD WORSE.

Showed Great Weakness Yesterday—May Be Consultation Over Him To-day.

More alarming reports about the condition of Richard Mansfield, who closed the season recently, suffering from extreme nervous exhaustion, became current last night.

It was said on Saturdey thet he hed made rapid progress toward recovery and would be able to sail for Europe in a few days. Last night, however, it became known that earlier in the day his condition had taken a turn for the worse.

His physician, Dr. Floyd M. Crandall, admitted that he had found Mr. Mansfield much weaker yesterday. It was intimated that there may be a consultation of physicians over him to-day. Before Mr. Mansfield closed his road tour he suffered severely from stomach trouble, but kept up bravely to the end.

BUYS $1,200,000 COLLECTION.

J. P. Morgan Reported to Have Purchased Art Treasures in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, March 31.—It is currently reported that J. Pierpont Morgan of New York has acquired for $1,200,000 the splendid collection of Jules van den Poreboom, which comprises pictures, chimney-pieces, furniture, arms, brasses, and old engravings.

The collection is installed in a sixteenth century Dutch house at Anderlecht, a suburb of Brussels. A replica of this house will be constructed in New York State under the superintendence of Francois Malfait, the architect.

ROSETHORN KILLS WOMAN.

Blood Poisoning Sets In After She is Pricked by It.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 31.—Miss Anna Free died here last evening of blood poisoning caused by the prick of a rosethorn four weeks ago.

The malady spread despite operations. Miss Free was 23 years old.

TRAIN WRECKERS TRY AGAIN.

Attempt on the Pittsburg Flier Near Lowellsville Is Frustrated.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 31.—It was learned to-night that an attempt made yesterday to wreck the Pittsburg flier, one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's fast trains between Cleveland and Pittsburg, was frustrated when the crew of a shifting engine near Lowellsville removed a telephone pole which had been placed across the rails with its ends secured with heavy stakes driven into the ground. Seventeen minutes later the fast train, running at the rate of 50 miles an hour, rushed by.

It is believed the wreckers were those who derailed the Chicago Limited and the Keystone express on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Pittsburg recently. Capt. Gastinger of Newcastle, Penn., with a force of railroad detectives, is investigating.

MR. CLEVELAND'S THANKS

For His Birthday Messages, Now in His Book of Grateful Recollection.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 31.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland has sent this message to the newspapers with a request for its general publication:

"It seems to be impossible for me to acknowledge, except through the press of the country, the generosity and kindly consideration of my countrymen, which have been made manifest by congratulatory messages and newspaper comment on the occasion of my seventieth birthday. These have deeply touched me, and in the book of grateful recollection they are written where every remaining day of my life I can turn a page and read them."

ONLY RUNNING FOR EXERCISE.

Prisoner for Attempted House Breaking Is to Recover His Breath in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—Michaele Burzuskin, arrested last Saturday night for attempting to enter the home of Hyman Hankins at 8 New Street, made a novel plea to Judge Harris to-day.

The man was caught by Chanceman Douglass as he was sprinting at top speed down the street, Hankins hotly pressing him and crying, "Stop thief!" Still Burzuskin told the court that he was "only running for exercise."

"I'll put you under $100 bail till you get your wind for another," said the court.

SOUND OF GUN KILLED HIM.

Sufferer from Heart Trouble Was Shocked by Friend's Weapon.

ROCHESTER, March 31.—George Fennimore, 63 years old, who had been employed as coachman by a Rochester family for thirty-two years, dropped dead in a field in the town of Gates this afternoon.

He was out with a friend, who was trying a new pointer dog. The man fired at a bird, and as he did so Fennimore fell over. He had heart disease, and the shock of the report killed him.

100 PASSENGERS IN PERIL.

Baltimore & Ohio Trains in Collision in West Virginia.

FAIRMONT, West Va., March 31.—Baltimore & Ohio passenger train No. 11, bound for Wheeling, West Virginia, collided head-on with a freight train at Pritchards Mills, seven miles west of here, this afternoon.

Over 100 passengers were severely shaken up end bruised, and a brakeman on the freight train was seriously injured. Both locomotives were demolished, and the trains badly damaged. A misunderstanding of orders, it is said, caused the accident.

Steamer Axminster Refloated.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 31.—The British steamer Axminster, Savannah, Ga., to Manchester, with a cargo of cotton, phosphate, rosin and lumber, which ran ashore on Frying Pan Shoals was successfully floated to-day by the Wilmington tugs Blanche and Marion and towed into Southport apparently uninjured.

MR. GRISCOM SAVES PALACE FROM FIRE

Ambassador, Returning from Church in Rome, Sees Smoke Rising from Embassy.

DASHES IN AND IS SINGED

Attic Roof Collapses and Smashes Ballroom Ceiling in Ancestral Home of the del Dragos.

ROME, March 31.—While Lloyd C. Griscom, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Griscom were returning to-day from the Easter services at the American Church, Mr. Griscom saw smoke rising from the roof of his home, the Palazzo del Drago. Leaving Mrs. Griscom to follow him, he hurried into the building and found that the servants were unconscious of the fact that the palace was on fire. The Ambassador gave the alarm and led the way to the attic, where, on opening the door, he was confronted by a burst of flame which burned one of his fingers and singed his eyebrows.

The firemen were quickly on the scene, but by that time the beams, which were put in place centuries ago, were burning briskly. The roof over the attic collapsed, causing the centre portion of the ceiling of the magnificent ballroom to fall. The furniture and paintings were quickly removed, but not before several of the latter, including one of President Roosevelt which was dedicated last May, were damaged. After working two hours the firemen succeeded in checking the blaze. The loss is estimated at $10,000, and is covered by insurance.

First Secretary of Embassy Hitt, Military Attaché Edwards, and Second Secretary Winthrop, and the entire family of Prince del Drago hurried to the palace when they learned of the fire.

Ambassador Griscom had intended to-morrow to sign a lease for the house, which still is under lease to the former United States Ambassador, Henry White. He also purposed at the same time to insure his own household goods.

The origin of the fire has not been definitely established. The fusing of an electric wire is mentioned as the probable cause.

BURIED 'BODY' WAS DYNAMITE

Detectives Hunting for a Crime Nearly Blew Themselves Up.

When Detective Meyers of Inspector Flood's staff, detailed to duty at the Morrisania Police Station, went to his home in Westchester Saturday afternoon he was told by a neighbor that she had seen a man burying a long box back of a barn on the premises of Joseph Lefrieri, a contractor, who lives at 197 Edison Avenue, Westchester, and that the box might contain a body.

Meyers went back to the station and got Detectives Creevy, Cormack, and O'Brien. They waited until 11 o'clock Saturday night, and then, armed with picks, shovels, and lanterns, went to the barn.

There they found six places which bore evidence that the earth had been dug up. Meyers started to work with a pick, while the others stood guard. Suddenly a window in the house was raised and a voice, which proved to be that of Lefrieri, demanded to know what they were doing.

The reply of the detectives was evidently not satisfactory to the contractor, for the next minute a door was opened and four vicious bulldogs rushed out on Meyers and his men. The detectives managed to hold the animals at bay and continued their digging. Then Lefrieri himself appeared, holding two larger bulldogs in leash and carrying a shotgun.

Meyers told the contractor they were detectives, and Lefrieri called off his dogs and put away his gun. He denied that any body had been buried on his place, but the detectives resumed their digging operations. Suddenly Meyers's pick struck something that felt like wood. Meyers dropped the pick and grabed a shovel.

In about two minutes he had uncovered an oblong box. The lid was pried off, and about 100 pounds of eble-bodied dynamite was disclosed to view. Meyers and the other detectives turned a bit pale.

"Well," exclaimed O'Brien, "it's lucky for us that your pick did not get into that box an inch or two further, or we'd all be scattered over this barn lot by now."

Five other boxes of dynamite were dug up, and the stuff was taken to the Bureau of Combustibles. Lefrieri said he hadn't buried the stuff there and didn't know how it got there.

KILLED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Miller Found by Motorman on a Bad Corner in Williamsburg.

The "Bloody Corner," at Driggs Avenue and North Ninth Street, Williamsburg, nicknamed so on account of many murders there in past years, added another victim to its list yesterday.

John Miller, 30 years old, who lived with a sister at Wythe Avenue and North Sixth Street, died at 2 o'clock in the morning in the Eastern District Hospital, five hours after he had been found unconscious at the corner.

A motorman on a crosstown car saw Miller lying face down on the sidewalk near the curbstone. The motorman summoned a policeman, and an ambulance was called from the Eastern District Hospital. A surgeon found that the man was suffering from a fracture of the skull. Unsuccessful efforts were made at the hospital to restore him to consciousness.

After his death Coroners' Physician Wuest performed an autopsy and found that Miller's death was probably due to a blow on the head from behind.

The police of the Bedford Avenue Station believe Miller was attacked by highwaymen.

FOUR KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Occupants of a Carriage Lose Lives, but Horses Are Uninjured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 31.—Four persons in a carriage were killed this afternoon at the Fifteenth Street crossing of the Chicago & Alton Railroad by a passenger train. The horses escaped injury.

George Henry and wife and D. H. Monner and wife were the victims. The men were salesmen for local mercantile houses.

A new optical store for shoppers' convenience has been opened in the Waldorf-Astoria by Paul A. Meyrowitz, the 5th Av. optician.—Adv.

COUNT CORTELYOU AS AGAINST TAFT

"Reactionary" Republicans Say He Will Be with Them in a Pinch.

BOOM FOR TAFT CHECKED

Party Will Await Result in Ohio—A Great Factional Split is in Prospect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—That one of the President's trusted Cabinet officers will be found with the "reactionary" Republicans when the pinch comes is an assertion that is being eagerly circulated on the inside of the Republican organization antagonistic to President Roosevelt, particularly among the Fairbanks and Foraker people. George Bruce Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, is the man named.

The Republican conservatives say among themselves that they now have Mr. Cortelou's sympathy and encouragement in their effort to bring the party back to its moorings of the old McKinley-Hanna days. Cortelyou is a product of those old days, and he was schooled in politics and public life by the big men of the old crowd. It is noticeable that he has not yet shown himself in the Taft ranks.

Mr. Cortelyou's first work in Washington was as private secretary for Estes G. Rathbone of Cuban postal service fame, who was then serving as Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. President Harrison had this place created for political purposes, and Rathbone was put into it as the President's personal political lieutenant to organize fourth-class Postmasters. Rathbone was then a past master in the Ohio lodge of politics, and Cortelyou's initiation was thorough.

Cortelyou's Old and New Friends.

Subsequently Cortelyou became private secretary of President McKinley, and in that capacity the favorite and confidant of such men as Hanna, Henry C. Payne, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Fairbanks. They had decided on Cortelyou's promotion to Cabinet rank when McKinley was shot, and President Roosevelt's appointment of him as First Secretary of the Commerce and Labor Department was in connection with his promise to carry out the policy of his predecessor.

Since that time Cortelyou has been pushed forward as rapidly and eagerly by President Roosevelt as the opportunity offered. He has been made in turn Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Postmaster General, and Secretary of the Treasury. From the latter [illegible] he can step out, as his predecessors have done, into a big post in the business world.

In the pending struggle between Roosevelt Republicanism and the conservative wing, between Taft and a "reactionary" candidate, Cortelyou is confronted with the necessity of choosing between old and loved associations and the claims of gratitude. Thus far he has been silent, as he usually is. But the conservatives are quietly passing around the word that he will be found with them at the last.

Taft Boom Checked By Foraker.

Senator Foraker has well served the opponents of Roosevelt in checking the Taft boom outside of Ohio. Few individuals or Republican State organizations will now commit themselves to the War Secretary until they know whether he is to have the Ohio delegation.

Advices from Ohio indicate that Foraker's challenge checked what would soon have been a stampede for Taft's band wagon if a vigorous opposition had not shown its head. The Taft boom was also showing signs of sturdy strength in Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota especially. Such a shrewd politician of the old Pennsylvania school as Senator Kittredge had declared for Taft. This movement has now stopped short.

But the reactionaries have not been checked. Fairbanks is wearing the nearest approach to a broad smile which is possible on his cold mask of a face. The favorite son crowd—the Pennsylvanians, shouting for Knox, and the Illinois men who think they see just a ghost of a chance for "Uncle Joe" Cannon—are hoppy.

These people are prophesying that Taft and Foraker will destroy each other as Presidential possibilities, no matter how the Ohio fight goes. Many shrewd politicians think the winner will emerge too badly battered in the conflict to be in condition for the political race.

Little Chance of a Compromise.

Elmer Dover and others have worked hard for compromise. Dover is sadly pessimistic now, and finds his only consolation in the hope that this may be a "friendly contest." It will be anything but a "friendly contest." Men like Dover and that class of Republicans who are desperately struggling to keep in the middle of the road seem strangely unable to recognize the real issues.

In the first place it is a personal matter with Foraker, and he is bitter. He was a Presidential possibility when McKinley was hardly known outside of Washington and Ohio, when Hanna was simply a Cleveland business man. In those days Gov. Foraker gave a certain youngster known in Cincinnati as "Big Bill" Taft his first taste of public life with a city Judgeship appointment. In turn Foraker had to stand aside for McKinley and Hanna. When he was again asked to stand aside for Taft it was too much, from his standpoint.

If Foraker is destroyed in this struggle he means to pull down the pillars that support the Taft boom with him. As for Taft, who has been the reluctant candidate of his brothers and his friends, such opposition is the one thing needed to send him into the fight with all his fighting blood at a fever temperature.

Back of Taft stands Roosevelt, determined to destroy Foraker politically, and Foraker knows it. Behind the bitterness of these clashing personalities lies a difference in principles that is fundamental. The would-be compromisers of Republican differences have at last discovered, what every one else has long recognized, that the party contains two diametrically opposed elements, differing as widely as did the Bryan and Gold Democrats in 1896.

Roosevelt, Taft, Burton, and their friends are determined to make the Republican Party one of reform, of advance, while men like Fairbanks and Foraker are equally determined that it shall remain the party of such conservatism as it was in Hanna's day. There is not room in the same party for Roosevelt and La Follette, on one side, and Aldrich and Fairbanks on the other. There is not room in the Ohio party for Foraker and Taft.

FEAR SPLIT IN THE PARTY.

Ohio Republicans Alarmed Over the Prospect of a Bitter Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 31.—Many Republicans in Ohio are in a state almost of consternation as the result of the acceptance by Charles P. Taft of Senator Foraker's challenge to a contest before a party primary. In Mr. Taft's plan to couple the Presidency and Senatorship they see a fight for elimination.

It is realized by conservative leaders of the party that the result of a campaign in which the voters would be called upon to end the political career of either Mr. Taft or Mr. Foraker might cause a split in the party that could not be healed for years. It is feared that the factional differences would prevent Ohio from getting the Presidential nomination and would also give the Senatorship to the Democrats. There is no doubt that a serious effort will be made by both Taft and Foraker men to prevent this plan from being carried out.

The Taft statement has caused excitement in this city, the home of Representative Theodore E. Burton, who is supporting the Secretary of War, but is believed to be a candidate for Foraker's seat in the Senate. There is fear that Taft has weakened his forces by this move.

Foraker has hosts of friends and they are of the class who do things in politics. Many of these friends would be returned to the Senate, but they will not aid Taft at the expense of their idol. Taft as the Roosevelt candidate for the Presidency could receive the indorsement of Ohio Republicans over Foraker, but Taft candidate for President and Senator at the cost of Foraker's political life is another question.

Some Cleveland Republicans to-day said they thought the Foraker challenge should not have been answered till Secretary Taft returned to the United States, and that the reply should have come in some way from him directly rather than through his friends. The men who talked this way are friendly to Foraker. They expressed regret that the challenge had been issued by the Senator, but declared that the acceptance was advised in Washington, intimating that the President probably was responsible for the suggestion that the fight should be made one between the friends and opponents of his Administration in the party.

It is not certain yet that the matter can be adjusted at a primary, despite Foraker's bold challenge and Taft's bolder reply. Secretary of State Thompson has been asked about it and has dodged the question, saying it is a matter that the Attorney General must pass upon. Ex-Secretary of State Laylin two years ago decided that such primaries could not be held under the Ohio election laws at the expense of the State.

In the meantime Fairbanks must not be overlooked in this little Ohio family row. The Vice President is an Ohio man by birth and is working that point very quietly. His friends figure that if Foraker and Taft get to fighting over Ohio he can slip in and by having each side agree to let him be second choice walk away with the indorsement as the compromise candidate.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson said this evening that he believed the fight over the Presidential-Senatorial indorsement in Ohio would result in a Democratic successor to Senator Foraker. At present the Republicans have just one majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. With a factional fight on next year the Democrats may elect several more legislators in close districts.

This would mean a Democratic Senator. Mayor Johnson already has his eyes on the situation, and will try to take advantage of it. Though he has repeatedly said he would not go to the United States Senate if he could, it is certain that he would be able to name the man if the Democrats should carry the Legislature in 1908.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Charles P. Taft's plan for a Foraker-Taft contest involving both the Senatorship and the Presidency has not been received with full favor on either side. There is an effort among leading Republicans to deprecate the idea of such a desperate fight. There is also a feeling that the Taft men should not try to tie up both offices.

Elliot H. Pendleton, independent Republican leader and member of the Honest Election League, said to-day:

"I will favor Secretary Taft for the Presidential nomination. I do not understand that he will be a candidate for Senator and do not understand the significance of hitching the two places together. I think it rather presumptuous to propose that no one or the other stand or fall as a candidate for both offices if chosen or defeated for either.

Julius Fleishmann, ex-Mayor of Cincinnati and President of the Blaine Club, said: "The proposition of Charles P. Taft as to the elimination of nominations is not what the party will be called on to do. The primary, if held at all, will be for the purpose of indorsing a candidate for Senator and one for President. One man cannot hold both offices, and I don't understand what this proposition really means.

George B. Cox, ex-boss of Cincinnati, said: "I have my own opinion regarding the action Ohio Republicans will take in naming their choice for the Presidential nomination, but I do not wish to be interviewed on the subject. I am not taking any part in the contest, and do not expect to. I am out of it."

FORAKER TRICK IS FEARED.

Taft Leaders Will Insist on a Decision by the Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 31.—Charles P. Taft's acceptance of the challenge of Senator Foraker for a primary election among the Republicans of Ohio to decide the Presidential and Senatorial aspirations of Secretary Taft and Mr. Foraker is regarded here as favorable to the Taft supporters. Such a test they have desired since the fight began.

The Taft men insist on a plain primary and oppose the selecting of delegates to voice the sentiments of the voters at a convention. The Foraker men, assisted by the Dick organization, want a convention. Among the voters the Taft idea seems most to be favored, as with a straight vote at the polls there would be no possible chance to pack a convention by the use of the party machinery.

Senators Foraker and Dick are expected to return to Ohio this week. They are in Washington to-day, and it is believed they are planning a scheme to circumvent the Taft men.

There is some doubt as to the feasibility of the primary plan, because of the question of the right of the Secretary of State, as Chief Supervisor of Elections, to use his machinery in such an election. Ohio has no primary law. Secretary of State Thompson does not care to express himself on the subject, but his predecessor, Lewis C. Laylin, who is an authority on such matters, says that such an election cannot be held under State supervision. Whether supervised by the State or the party, however, the primary probably will be held.

Leaders of the Taft movement declare that Foraker issued his challenge at this time in order that the Taft epidemic would not spread to the machine. Even some of the old Foraker guard are in the Taft ranks, and reports from cities and rural sections show that the antagonism of the President by the Senator has caused a strong feeling against him and in favor of Taft.

The action of Foraker on the Hepburn bill has aligned against him the Ohio Shippers' Association, and it is sending anti-Foraker literature through the State. The same can be said of the Ohio Grain Shippers' Association. The Ohio State Medical Society is also working against him. These three organizations reach every election precinct in Ohio, and their members are influential in all communities. They can be called auxiliaries to the Taft boom.

Ex-Gov. Herrick is also aiding Taft. He was nominated for a second term, and the Forakerites say Taft did it. Foraker sulked in the campaign and refused to go on the stump. He said he was ill. Herrick, the night of his defeat, said he would make Foraker "real sick" when the chance came. It has arrived, seemingly, for Herrick is using money and influence in seeking revenge.

Gen. G. A. Harman, State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, a friend of Foraker, is authority for the statement that the old soldiers are strongly for Taft.

Five of the largest Republican newspapers, including that of Charles P. Taft at Cincinnati, are out for the Secretary of War. Mr. Taft's paper was the only one of any consequence in the southwest section of Ohio that stood for the Cox machine, although his brother in the famous Akron speech flayed the boss.

HERRICK'S SHARP COMMENT.

Says Foraker's Aspirations Are Not Taken Seriously in Ohio.

SANTA BARBARA, March 31.—"I do not believe the people of Ohio take Senator Foraker's personal aspirations seriously. Nor do I think the Republican Party does."

Myron T. Herrick, ex-Governor of Ohio, said to-day that this was the only comment he cared to make about the Senator's aspiration to succeed Roosevelt.

FORAKER LECTURES FAIL.

Negro Leaders in Mississippi Remain Loyal to Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., March 31.—Senator Foraker's colored lecture bureau, which was intended to get delegates for him, has failed in Mississippi. Foraker sent negro spellbinders all the way from New York and Ohio to help his boom at banquets in Jackson and other towns by talking of the Brownsville affair.

They were vigorously applauded at the time, but Jones, Montgomery, McKisson, and other negro leaders are pledged to Roosevelt or his candidate.

Although the entire Republican vote of Mississippi is only 3,000, the State sends ten delegates to National conventions. The whites are mostly for Foraker, but the negroes probably will stick to Roosevelt.

Mr. Taft's Visit to Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 31.—Gov. Winthrop is preparing to make the reception in Porto Rico of Secretary of War Taft second only to that extended to President Roosevelt. Mrs. Taft will precede the Secretary to the island, arriving here on April 11. The present programme includes an informal dinner on Secretary Taft's arrival here April 14, a visit to points of historic interest, and an automobile trip from San Juan to Ponce and return over the road which was taken by President Roosevelt.

FIRE AT GRAVESEND TRACK.

Stable Boys and Trainers Warned by Dog's Barking—Race Horses Saved.

Fire was discovered early this morning in the kitchen used by the employes of Jack McGuiness at the Gravesend race track. The building, a one-story frame structure, was destroyed, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that stable boys, trainers, and others only had time to turn out, to save their possessions and lead to safety the horses Frank Gill, Coy Maid, Bunting, and Gallant Dan, which were in a stable adjoining the kitchen.

About 12.30 the barking of a dog awakened John Smith, a trainer and jockey, Joe Notter. They got up to find the kitchen in flames. By the time the firemen got to the scene the building was beyond saving, and the engine company gave its attention to preventing a spread of the fire. The damage is estimated at $2,000.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but in view of the fire at Sheepshead last week, the stablemen declared the circumstances suspicious.

OYSTER BAY'S ELECTION DAY.

The President's District Likely to Vote Against Saloons.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 31.—There are four tickets in the field for Tuesday's local election, and there is also a question of license to be decided. The town has never been "dry," but the advocates of no license say they are confident of carrying the town on the proposition this year. To-morrow night they will hold a mass meeting in the Opera House, with moving pictures, music, and a free show, besides speakers. The recent utterances of the Rev. Mr. Wasson of Riverhead, after that town has been "dry" a couple of years, have been mailed to all voters by the license advocates. Mr. Wasson does not believe in prohibition.

It is believed that the two districts in the village of Oyster Bay, which includes the President's polling place, will vote against license. On the other hand, it is almost certain that the four districts in Glen Cove will go the other way. There are fourteen districts in the town.

TYPHOID GERMS IN HIS ICE.

Jersey City Man Who Cut It from Home-Made Ditches Arrested.

Dr. Frederick Robertson and Food Inspector Gallagher of the Jersey City Health Board yesterday arrested John Briotto of 200 Duncan Avenue on a charge of violating the health laws.

Briotto had fenced in about a block of ground on the meadows at the foot of Duncan Avenue. This area was found intersected with eight ditches, each 8 to 16 feet wide and 200 feet long. From these ditches Briotto had cut during the Winter 200 tons of ice which he had stored in an icehouse near by.

Dr. Robertson analyzed a sample of this ice and found the water infected with typhoid germs. Briotto said the ice was merely to be used for freezing ice cream. It will be destroyed by the Health Board.

Dr. Robertson said the ditches bid fair to breed more mosquitos than the Health Board could exterminate with all the means at its command. Briotto will be arraigned before Police Justice McCarthy to-day.

Special Officer Dies Chasing Boys.

Heart failure, brought on by the exertion of chasing a crowd of boys who were shouting about the theatre, was the cause of the death of Frank Carey, 61 years old, of 210 West Eighty-second Street, a special officer, late last night in the Lincoln Square Theatre, at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway.

MARTIRE—BARBER

I have been twenty years on Broadway and am now completing, at an expense of $30,000, opposite the Metropolitan Opera House, the finest, most complete and sanitary Barber Shop in the world. I will open on

APRIL 3rd, 1907.

I will employ twenty barbers and twelve manicurists. You will not be compelled to wait for service.

I will charge 20c. for complete service, including shave, shine and brushing, different boys for boot cleaning and brushing.

You will not be held up for tips by barber or brush boy.

OPEN ALL NIGHT

FAILURE IN LOVE, BECAME A MISER

Matthew Hanford Was Refused by the Late Mrs. Wurtz-Dundas.

THEN SOUGHT A FORTUNE

Recluse Left $2,400 to His Landlady Because of Her Kindness—Fortune to Insane Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Proof was discovered to-day that his early love for Mrs. Anna Maria Wurtz-Dundas, the beautiful daughter of Mrs. Joshua Lippincott, was the cause of the life solitude led by Matthew Hanford, whose body was found in a room in a Spruce Street lodging house Friday night. In the room were $5,000 in cash and securities worth $100,000.

John Hanford Pratt, a nephew of the aged recluse, said to-day that from his earliest acquaintance with the old man, dating back nearly thirty years, he had heard of this early romance. Hanford in his youthful days was fond of good society and welcomed into it.

At that period the two Misses Lippincott, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Lippincott, were belles in Philadelphia. Just what the circumstances were that surrounded the love of Hanford for Miss Anna Maria Lippincott, Mr. Pratt said he did not know.

"He told my mother, and in after years members of my family," said Mr. Pratt, "that he believed it was because of his poverty that Miss Lippincott refused his proposals of marriage. He became a hater of women, and never lost an opportunity to charge against them frivolity, cruelty in love matters, and characteristics of double dealing and deception. He came to see me about once a year, and never lost an opportunity on these visits to caution my daughter against frivolity in dealing with love affairs."

Hanford's hoarding of money was evidently occasioned, according to his nephew, by a desire to accumulate a sufficient amount to demonstrate to his early love that his impecunious condition in early life would not always continue. Both Mrs. Wurtz-Dundas and her husband, Major Wurtz-Dundas, died abroad several years ago.

Among the effects found in the man's room by Deputy Coroner Kile was an envelope addressed "To the Landlady." In it were two Pennsylvania railroad certificates of the par value of $1,000 each. The market value of these is now about $1,200 each. There were no other marks on the envelope or within it to indicate the intention of the old man.

A partial explanation, however, is an incident of last Summer. At the time Mr. Hanford had a brief spell of illness, and Mrs. Stute, from whom he rented a room, insisted that he permit her to furnish him with some dainty things to eat. He finally accepted her offer, but volunteered no payment.

One day he surprised Mrs. Stute asking her first name. Upon telling him the old man replied:

"You will not have any cause to regret your kindness to me."

The recluse's fortune goes to his sister, Dr. Mary Pratt, who is an inmate of an asylum for the insane at Blackwood, N. J.

DUNLAP MAY BE MARRIED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 31.—When William A. Dunlap of New York purchased tickets to Milwaukee to-day for himself, Miss Lavender Byers, and Mrs. W. H. Byers, Miss Byers's mother, it was reported about the Auditorium Hotel that the story that there was to be an Easter wedding might be true, after all. The party disappeared from the hotel in the morning.

Mrs. Byers, her daughter, and Mr. Dunlap had been at the Auditorium Hotel for several days. It is said they came here for the wedding, but friends in New York made the romance public, and Mr. Dunlap and Miss Byers then denied that there was to be any wedding.

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DEVOTED COUPLE TOGETHER IN DEATH

Wife Wouldn't Let Consumptive Husband Be Taken from Her.

SHE DIED SOON AFTER HIM

And of the Disease She Caught from Him—Concealed Their Troubles from Others.

Death came to Mrs. Mary Steele on Easter morning just a few hours after she had closed the eyes of her husband and kissed him for the last time in their flat in the apartment house at 39 Washington Square West. So even the grave will not separate the couple, who for nearly thirty years lived practically alone, their lives devoted solely to each other.

Steele was about 55 years old and his wife about three years younger. They were married in this city some thirty years ago and had since been in charge of the house in which the husband died and the house next door. Steele was a plumber, but continual illness prevented him from working at his trade in the last few years. They did not encourage visits from the neighbors and had no visitors save a few of their relatives who lived in another part of the city.

Last Winter Steele was stricken with consumption. The wife refused to live apart from her husband, even though she knew she might also be infected. The pair went quietly about their work, and when at times the man was unable to do his part the wife did it all, and without complaint. They did not let even their relatives know of their desperate state.

Four weeks ago Steele had to take to his bed and his faithful wife became not only the worker for the family, but also his nurse night and day. Toward the last, when his condition became serious, she was advised by people in the house to send her husband to the hospital. To such advice she shook her head. She did not believe much in doctors, she said, and she felt that if he was taken to a hospital he would not receive the care she could give him. Besides, who could know and anticipate his wants better than she could? She obtained medicine for him from the Northern Dispensary in Waverley Place.

On Friday night a niece, a Mrs. O'Brien, living in Downing Street, called on the pair. She found that Steele was very weak, and that his wife was also in a bad way. The latter sat by her husband's bedside holding his hand and weeping. She said that she believed that her husband would soon die.

Early Saturday morning the niece went to the office of Dr. Thomas J. O'Mara of 275 Hudson Street and asked him to go with her to the house. There a pathetic scene greeted them. Steele was dead. Beside him sat his wife, crying and muttering incoherently. Satisfying himself that the man was dead, the physician examined the woman and found that she was not only suffering from consumption, but from insufficient nourishment. He had her removed at once to St. Vincent's Hospital. Policemen Murray and Smythe of the Mercer Street Station sent in the call for the ambulance, and the woman, protesting in vain, was taken from her dead husband's side.

Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon viewed the husband's body and reported to Coroner Harburger that consumption and insufficient nourishment had caused Steele's death. A few hours later Dr. O'Hanlon was called to view the body of the wife. His opinion was the same in her case.

Coroner Harburger said last night that he could not understand how the couple could suffer from lack of nourishment when they lived amid plenty. This is accounted for by those who knew the pair by the fact that they were always so secretive that even the tenants in the house did not know much about them. That the man was ill they knew, but that was all.

Last night the wife's body was taken from the hospital and laid beside that of her husband in their rooms. Together they will be laid at rest in one grave, as no one doubts the ending was the one the woman would have wished.

SHIP WITH A LEARNED CREW.

It's Worth While to Hear the Debates on the Alacuta, Says the Skipper.

When Capt. Thornton of the British ship Alacrita speaks of his crew in the office of the Standard Oil Company he refers to them as "my educated lot." It is seldom that a skipper of a sailing ship can walk along his deck and hear the watch discussing physiography or some other interesting topic, while in the forecastle there may be a discussion of "The Effect of Science on Revealed Religion," or some other equally profound subject.

The skipper told yesterday of the make-up of his crew. The vessel came here from South Africa. Among her A. B.'s is a graduate of Heidelburg, and she has other graduates of at least three other universities.

The ship's artist—though he is not signed to fill that position—is Charles Bracker. He is 20 years old, and is the son of a Berlin business man. Young Bracker, besides being a university graduate, has studied to be an architect. His father wanted him to remain ashore and complete his studies, but the wanderlust seized the young fellow and he took to the sea. Since the vessel got in he is seeing something of the country, but the skipper expects him back before he sails again for South Africa.

One day the conversation turned on art. Bracker told the Captain that he was something of an artist and that he would like to paint a picture of the vessel.

"Go ahead," said the Captain.

He had the carpenter stretch a piece of sail canvas about 5 feet long and 3½ feet wide. Then the artist produced a few colors and started. His work was watched with interest by the university part of the crew, and the discussion on art grew warm at times.

The result of Bracker's work is now hanging in the offices of the shipping department of the Standard Oil Company in Broadway. The painting represents the vessel under sail. Every detail—reef point, brace, line of rigging, and bunt line—is shown. Near the vessel's bow is a Standard Oil tug, while off in the distance is seen the pilotboat.

The painting was presented to Mr. Ruprecht, a son of Phillip Ruprecht, manager of the marine department of the Standard Oil Company, by Capt. Thornton.

BREACHES OF TRUST

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OF NEW YORK
170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane

DROWNS CHILDREN WITH HERSELF

Mother Wades Out Into Jersey Lake and Holds Them Under with Her.

HER BABY AND STEPCHILD

Dislike of Stepchildren She Had to Care For the Sole Explanation for Her Act.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., March 31.—Driven insane by her violent dislike of her three step-children, Mrs. Otto Britting, the wife of a farmer living near Shongun Lake, drowned herself, her own 9-months'-old baby boy, and her 3-year-old step-daughter Grace in the lake on Saturday night.

At daybreak this morning her husband, searching frantically for the lost three, discovered the bodies in only four feet of water.

The woman was in a stooping posture, with the boy under one arm and the girl beneath her. Their garments were pinned to her own. She had waded out with them and then had deliberately held herself and them under water till all were dead.

When Otto Britting got back from Dover on Saturday afternoon his wife and the two children were missing. The man of all work said that some time earlier Mrs. Britting had taken the two children with her and started toward Shongun Lake. She had hailed him as she went away and told him she was going to visit a neighbor.

As it grew late the farmer became uneasy and went over to the neighbor's house. His wife and the children were not there, but he was told that she had been seen passing the house, going in the direction of the lake. Britting went on, inquiring at the houses along the way if his wife had been there.

One of the neighbors, Price Moore, told Britting that he had seen Mrs. Britting and the two children sitting on the bridge spanning the brook flowing into the lake. This was about 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The woman was sitting on the railing of the bridge, with her infant in her arms, looking out toward the lake. The little girl, Grace, was standing beside her.

Soon after Moore saw the women, Charles Garrison passed along the road in his wagon. When passing a patch known as White Oaks, about a hundred feet from the shore of the lake, Garrison heard a splash as though some one had fallen into the water and immediately afterward the cry of a child in distress. The cry sounded as though it had been cut off by the water closing over the head of whoever uttered it. Climbing down from his wagon Garrison rushed to the side of the lake but did not see any one and thinking he had been mistaken he walked back to his team and drove away.

It was dark when the distracted father heard this, but he started at once for the lake. Procuring a lantern he spent hours wandering about in a vain search along the shore.

He returned home, but at daybreak he was back again on the White Oak path looking for his family. He discovered them at last about twenty feet from the shore, and with the aid of James Lahey, the caretaker of the Shongun Clubhouse, and the latter's son Clarence, recovered the bodies.

Britting's only explanation for his wife's act is her dislike for the children of his first wife. She had always hated them, he said, and had been particularly cruel to Grace, the three-year-old girl. With tears in his eyes, Britting told how, as he was starting for Dover on Saturday, little Grace had run out and called to him:

"Don't leave me with mother. I want you to take me with you."

"I had I done so," said the father, "she would have been alive to-day."

Mrs. Britting, before her marriage, was Matilda Brunkal, Britting's housekeeper. He married her on Oct. 5, 1905. She was a Russian by birth. Before he came to this country eleven years ago he was in a German Uhlan regiment, in a company of which Ambassador Speck von Sternburg was Rittmeister.

His first wife was the victim of an accident. On July 12, 1904, her husband, who was trying to shoot a hawk, left his gun standing near the house. His 5-year-old son Otto, while playing with it, pulled the trigger and the woman received the full charge in the breast.

Dinner of the Cayugas.

The Cayuga Society will give a dinner at the Hotel Manhattan on April 13. Congressman Sereno E. Payne, the Rev. George B. Stewart, the Rev. Arthur S. Hoyt, and Prof. Frederick Starr will be among the speakers.

Did it ever occur to you that it makes a difference amid what surroundings your advertisement appears? For instance, when the reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES are in the thoughtful, considering mood induced by the perusal of such a newspaper-magazine as THE SUNDAY TIMES, they are likely to read your advertisement thoughtfully and to consider it seriously. That is, if you have anything to advertise which really merits consideration.—Adv.

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The Weber is the Piano of the Opera. All of the famous singers and conductors that Mr. Conried assembles each year at the Metropolitan Opera House must have a piano in their New York homes for purposes of rehearsal and practice.

Their choice this season, as for many years past, has *centered upon the Weber Piano.* Not only is it the official piano of the Conried Company itself, but it is the individual preference of the various artists. More than sixty Weber Uprights and Grands were required to supply their needs this year.

Now that the Opera Company have left New York, all of their pianos are placed on special sale at reduced prices, each instrument being ticketed with the name of the artist who has actually used it.

Thus you will find here the piano that Caruso has used in his own home during the opera season—Scotti's piano, Journet's piano, Mme. Homer's piano, Miss Farrar's piano, and so on. The association of an instrument with these great names is interesting—*but there are features of far greater importance to the intending buyer.*

First, this is *exclusively* a collection of Weber Pianos—no doubtful or unknown makes included. Piano sales elsewhere are "miscellaneous" in their offerings, but here is only one standard and that is *absolutely the best—the Weber.*

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Nowhere else can you hope to secure such important advantages, and, even here, not before another year has elapsed. The enthusiasm with which these annual opera sales have been received in former years renders prompt action advisable upon the part of those who desire the pick of this remarkable collection.

Each piano is plainly ticketed with the cash selling price, but moderate monthly payments may be arranged for where preferred, simple interest being added.

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POSTAL ALSO RAISES TELEGRAPH RATES

Both Big Companies Increased Tolls 33 to 66 Per Cent. Last Night.

NO TRUST, MANAGERS SAY

Every State in Union Affected—Higher Cost of Labor and Materials the Cause.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies jumped their telegraph rates simultaneously at midnight last night. The increase over the old rate schedule in some cases is 66 per cent., although the average increase is probably about 33 per cent. With the exception of the Pacific Coast, the larger part of Canada, and a few of the States where the rate was already high, the increase affects the entire country.

To-day a message of ten words between New York and most towns and cities in the United States will cost from 20 to 20 cents more than the same message would have cost yesterday. Although officials of both telegraph companies deny that there was any agreement between the two concerns the new rate schedules are virtually identical, and were sent to the branch offices of the respective companies at about the same hour yesterday afternoon.

At every office in the city where the new rates were received surprise was manifested at the size of the increase. Agents of the two companies distributed the new rate lists. At every branch office where the distributors stopped the manager in charge was told to let no one see the new scale of prices and to discuss the increase with no one.

The lists were made up many days ago, but were not allowed to get out of the central offices of the two telegraph companies. They were kept under lock and key, no one having access to them except the higher officials. There were surprises in store for patrons of the two companies who called at the offices to send messages early this morning, not knowing that the price had been raised. To-day there will be more surprises.

The increased rate only applies to private messages. Newspaper rates remain the same.

The first official notification of the new rate schedule was made last night by President Robert C. Clowry of the Western Union after having been asked for a statement by a TIMES reporter.

Money Lost on Some Messages.

"It is simply a readjustment of the rates, one that the company has had in mind for some time," said Col. Clowry. "It was made necessary by the fact that the Western Union has been losing money on many of its messages for several years. This state of affairs was brought about some time ago by a war between the independent telegraph companies. During this war the price of messages in some districts was cut down so low that, instead of a profit, there was a loss in handling them. The companies in that war were bankrupted, naturally enough.

"Some of the rates that were made as a result of that war have remained the same ever since. We have been losing money on a great many 25-cent messages. Such messages have been costing us in many instances from 28 to 30 cents to handle. You can readily see the loss there. Another thing that has influenced the company to increase the rate in certain localities is the great increase in the cost of running the business. For instance, copper wire now costs twice as much as it did a few years ago. The increase in cost of telegraph material has been from 25 to 100 per cent. The general cost of maintenance is greater than formerly. The cost of labor is higher. We have increased wages all along the line. On March 1 the company gave an increase of 10 per cent. to all its operators.

"I wish it distinctly understood that this is not a general increase, but merely a readjustment of the old rates."

"Was there a mutual understanding between your company and the Postal Telegraph Company as to what the new rate schedule was to be?" Col. Clowry was asked.

No Telegraph Trust, He Says.

"No; there was no agreement," he replied.

"Will the Postal Company charge the same prices that you have decided upon for the future?" was the next question.

"Well, they have sense enough not to ruin themselves," was his reply.

This was before the news came out that the Postal had adopted a similar schedule of rates, and had sent the new schedule to their branch offices, ready to go into effect at midnight.

When this became known Vice President Ward of the Postal Company was asked about it. Mr. Ward said he had just returned from Cuba, and was not in a position to discuss the new rate, but referred the reporter to Charles P. Bruch, Assistant General Manager of the Postal Company.

"Our new rate is practically the same as that of the Western Union," said Mr. Bruch, "and goes into effect at the same hour as the Western Union rate—12 o'clock to-night, which is April 1. The increased rate was caused entirely by the increased cost of maintenance. The same conditions prevailed in both companies. Wages are higher, copper wire is higher, everything is higher and has been for some time, except the price of messages. Now that is higher, so you see it is general evolution all around.

"Our profits have been very small and so have the profits of the Western Union, according to their annual reports. By the adoption of these new rates we are doing away with what are known as the 'special' rates and coming down to the 'square' rates. The country is laid out in squares and the new rate is based upon the distance in some instances. There is also a State rate.

"This new schedule of rates is not the result of an agreement between the two companies. The Postal, as well as the Western Union, is simply a business proposition. The two concerns are like two rival grocers on opposite corners. One grocer charges a certain price for meat or eggs because he can sell at that price and make a small profit after paying expenses. The other grocer charges the same price simply because he has to meet similar expenses and so regulates his charges. There is no mutual agreement, but a simple matter of arithmetical judgment which regulates such trade. It is the same with these two big companies. Each has to figure on the cost of a message whereby it can pay expenses and make a small profit."

Below is given a table showing the increase in rates between New York and other cities of the United States and Canada. An analysis of it shows that no uniform rate of charge has been decided upon for cities within a given radius of New York. Within New York City the rate remains the same for ten-word messages, day or night. In parts of New York State there has been a 40 per cent. increase in some instances, but in the majority of cases the rise is 20 per cent. Some of the old rates in the State, however, remain unchanged. These are usually nearby points. In Alabama, Iowa, and Virginia the heaviest increase has been made.

Night rates on ten-word mesages to Alabama have been increased from 30 cents to 50 cents, and the cost of each additional word raised from 2 to 3 cents. The day rate to points in that State has been increased from 50 cets to 60 cents, and the cost of additional words from 3 to 4 cents. To Iowa the night rate has been sent up from 30 to 50 cents in several instances, and to parts of Virginia the day rate has been raised from 25 to 40 cents, and the cost of additional words from 2 to 3 cents. Georgia also comes in for a rise of 66 per cent. for night rates and 20 per cent. for day rates. In the case of Minnesota the same condition prevails.

To points in Delaware the night rate has been raised 40 per cent., and the day rate 20 per cent. Messages to Vermont and New Hampshire will cost 40 per cent. more to send at night than formerly.

In many States the night rate only has been changed. This is true with the rate to North Carolina, which has been increased between 30 and 40 per cent. To Ohio the rate is now 20 per cent. higher for day messages and from 40 to 50 per cent. for night ones. The Chicago rate has gone up 25 per cent. for day and 33 1-3 for night. To Maine there is a 40 per cent. increase for day messages, the night rate remaining the same as before.

Maryland comes in for an increase of 20 per cent. for many cities, as also do Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, South Carolina, Rhode Island, District of Columbia, and Arkansas. Twenty-five per cent. has been added to the day rate to Indiana and 33 1-3 for night. To Pennsylvania there is a raise of 40 per cent. for day and 20 per cent. for night messages.

Several States which escape the increase are California, Florida, Idaho, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington State, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In Canada, the Provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec are exempt from the increase.

Here is the table showing old and new rate lists of the Western Union between New York and other cities. The figures indicate the rate for ten-word messages; the figure after the dash the cost per additional word:

	Old Rate. Day Rate.	Old Rate. Night Rate.	New Rate Day Rate.	New Rate Night Rate.
Alabama—All offices	50-3	30-2	60-4	50-3
Arizona—All offices	$1-7	$1-7	$1-7	$1-7
Arkansas—				
Helena	50-3	30-2	....	....
Hot Springs	50-3	30-2	....	....
Little Rock	50-3	30-2	....	....
Pine Bluff	50-3	30-2	....	....
All other offices	60-4	40-3	60-4	50-3
British Columbia—Principal offices	$1-7	....	$1-7	$1-7
California—All offices	$1-7	....	$1-7	$1-7
Colorado—All offices	75-5	60-4	75-5	60-4
Connecticut—				
Fenwick	40-2	40-1	....	....
Other offices	25-2	25-1	25-2	25-1
Delaware—All offices	25-2	25-1	30-2	25-1
District of Columbia—				
Washington	25-2	25-1	30-2	25-1
All others	25-2	25-1	40-3	30-2
Florida—All offices except Jupiter	60-4	50-3	60-4	50-3
Georgia—All offices	50-3	30-2	60-4	50-3
Idaho—All offices	$1-7	....	$1-7	$1-7
Illinois—				
Chicago	40-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
East St. Louis	40-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
National Stock Yards	40-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
Union Stock Yards	40-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
All other offices	50-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
Indiana—				
Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Logansport, Richmond, and Union City	40-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
All other offices	50-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
Indian Territory — All offices	75-5	60-4	75-5	60-4
Iowa—				
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Clinton, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fort Madison, Grinnell, Iowa City, Keokuk, Muscatine, Newton, Sioux City, and Wilton	50-3	30-2	60-4	50-3
All other offices	60-4	40-3	60-4	50-3
Kansas—				
Atchison	50-3	30-2	60-4	50-3
Leavenworth	50-3	30-2	60-4	50-3
All other offices	60-4	40-3	60-4	50-3
Kentucky—				
Covington, Lexington, Louisville, and Newport	40-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
All other offices	50-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
Louisiana—All offices	60-4	40-3	60-4	50-3
Maine—Portland	25-2	25-1	35-2	25-1
All other offices	25-2	25-1	40-3	30-2
Manitoba—	35-2	25-1	40-3	30-2
Winnipeg	75-5	60-4	75-5	60-4
All other offices	$1-7	85-5	75-5	60-4
Maryland—				
Annapolis	25-2	25-1	30-2	25-1
Baltimore	25-2	25-1	30-2	25-1
Cumberland	25-2	25-1	35-2	25-1
Frederick & Hagerstown	25-2	25-1	30-2	25-1
All other offices	40-3	30-2	40-3	30-2
Massachusetts—				
Cottage City	65-5	65-4	...	...
In Summer	50-4	50-3	....	....
All other offices	25-2	25-1	30-2	25-1
Excepting square 32 and 40	...	...	25-2	25-1
Michigan—				
Detroit, Mount Clemens, and Port Huron	40-3	30-2	40-3	30-2
North Michigan	...	...	60-4	50-3
All other offices	50-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
Minnesota—				
Duluth, Hastings, Minneapolis, Red Wing, St. Paul, Stillwater, Wabasha, and Winona	50-3	30-2	60-4	50-3
All other offices	60-4	40-3	60-4	50-3
Mississippi—All offices	50-3	30-2	60-4	50-3
Missouri—				
St. Louis	40-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
All other offices	50-3	30-2	60-4	40-3
Montana—All offices	75-5	60-4	75-5	60-4
Nebraska—				
Omaha	50-3	30-2	60-4	50-3
All other offices	60-4	40-3	60-4	50-3
Nevada—All offices	$1-7	...	$1-7	$1-7
New Brunswick—				
All offices	50-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
New Hampshire—				
Concord, Nashua, and Portsmouth	25-2	25-1	35-2	25-1
All other offices	30-2	25-1	35-2	25-1
New Jersey—				
All offices except Budds Lake ($1-2) and Centerville (45-2)	25-2	25-1	25-2	25-1
New York—				
Albany	25-2	25-1	25-2	25-1
Amsterdam	25-2	25-1	30-2	25-1
Binghamton	25-2	25-1	30-2	25-1
Canajoharie, Cobleskill, Cohoes, Cooperstown, Cortland, Deposit, Elmira, Fort Plain, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Herkimer, Hoosiers Falls, Ilion, Johnstown, Little Falls, Norwich, Oswego, Rome, Sandy Hill, Saratoga, Schenectady, Utica, Whitehall	25-2	25-1	30-2	25-1
New York City	20-1	...	20-1	20-1
Quarantine	25-2	25-1	25-2	25-1
Ellis Island	25-2	25-1	25-2	25-1
Most of other offices	25-2	25-1	35-2	25-1
North Carolina—All offices	50-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
North Dakota—All offices	75-5	60-4	75-5	60-4
Ohio—All offices	40-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
Oklahoma—All offices	75-5	60-4	75-5	60-4
Ontario—All offices	40-3	30-2	40-3	30-2
Oregon—All offices	$1-7	$1-7	$1-7	$1-7
Pennsylvania—				
Altoona, Johnstown, Pittsburg, Bloomsburg, and Sayre	25-2	25-1	35-2	25-1
Harrisburg, Lancaster, Williamsport, and York	25-2	25-1	30-2	25-1
Most of other offices	25-2vn	25-1	25-2	25-1
A few isolated offices	25-2	25-1	40-3	30-2
Quebec—All offices	40-3	30-2	40-3	30-2
Rhode Island—All offices	25-2	25-1	30-2	25-1
South Carolina—All offices	50-3	30-2	60-4	50-3
South Dakota—All offices	75-5	60-4	75-5	60-4
Tennessee—				
Bristol, Clarksville, Memphis, and Nashville	40-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
All other offices	50-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
Texas—All offices	75-5	60-4	75-5	60-4
Utah—All offices	75-5	60-4	75-5	60-4
Vermont—				
Burlington and Rutland	25-2	25-1	35-2	25-1
All other offices	30-2	25-1	35-2	25-1
Virginia—				
Fredericksburg	25-2	25-1	40-3	30-2
Norfolk	35-2	25-1	40-3	30-2
Petersburg	35-2	25-1	40-3	30-2
Portsmouth	35-2	25-1	40-3	30-2
Richmond	35-2	25-1	40-3	30-2
Staunton	35-2	24-1	40-3	30-2
Most other offices	40-3	30-2	40-3	30-2
Washington State—All offices	$1-7	....	$1-7	....
Wisconsin—				
Milwaukee	50-3	30-2	50-3	40-3
All other offices	50-3	30-2	60-4	50-3
Wyoming—All offices	75-5	60-4	75-5	60-4

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TO DINE DR. CLARKE, WHO IS 90 AND SPRY

Former Schoolmaster's "Boys" to Give Him a Birthday Party To-night.

ONCE "WHALED" CONKLING

Head of Old Mount Washington Institute Says with Pride That Thrashings Made a United States Senator.

Dr. George W. Clarke is 90 years old today and still spry. According to custom some of his "old boys" will entertain him at dinner at the Waldorf. They studied under him at the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, 40 Washington Square, where for thirty-five years, from 1843 to 1880, he taught many of the prominent men of New York.

But Dr. Clarke was much more than schoolmaster. In his long life he has taken a notable part in politics and has been identified with several of the principal movements for the improvement of the city. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association and saved it in the perilous days when it seemed likely to split upon the question of slavery or abolition. He has always taken a great interest in charitable work, and at the present time, in spite of his advanced age, still holds office in a number of flourishing institutions for the relief of the distressed.

Dr. Clarke was educated at Union College and delights in his title of "the oldest living graduate." At the annual alumni dinners of that seat of learning, when he is present, he allows class after class to arise and boast itself the senior and waits patiently until 1843 has had its meed of applause. Then he stands up and calls the assembly to witness that there is one at least of the '40's still aslo and vigorous.

It was an oration he delivered when he was graduated which decided Dr. Clarke's career. It was upon education, and was of such merit that Prof. Solomon Jenner, head of a school in Henry Street, sought him out and invited him to become his assistant. One of the very first pupils Dr. Clarke had was Roscoe Conkling, son of Judge Conkling of Utica, and he guided him with a firm hand.

"Whaled" Young Roscoe Conkling.

It was not three days after young Roscoe had been entered that Dr. Clarke found that he needed more than moral suasion. He disciplined him severely, and made him one of his best friends and most studious pupils. "He always said," remarked Dr. Clarke one day, "that the sound thrashing I gave him made him a United States Senator, and, strange as it may seem, I had the honor of voting for a second term for him in the oldest legislative body in the world."

Clarke had intended to enter the ministry, but ill-health interfered with his studies, and with Prof. Hubba he set up the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute in West Washington Place, about a block from the Park. In time he became the sole owner of the school, and under his management it flourished. The sons of many of the leading men of the city were sent to it and he points with pride to the success of such men as Morris K. Jesup, the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, and Julien T. Davies. He became almost a family tradition among the Dodges, the Phelpses, and the Havemeyers, to send their sons to him.

Work in Ophthalmic Hospital.

Soon after he had started the school and the University of New York had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Dr. Clarke became a Director of the Ophthalmic Hospital. It had at that time a capacity of 1,000 patients a year, but with the assistance of John W. Whitefield, Andrew Carnegie's father-in-law, Dr. Clarke increased its accommodation fourfold. He can now boast as President of the institution that since his connection with it it has brought relief to 600,000 sufferers from diseases of the eye, ear, and throat.

The Young Men's Christian Association was just getting well under way when the civil war crisis began. Dr. Clarke had been one of the prime movers in it, and he saw with concern that in the heat of the anti-slavery agitation the interests of the institution were subordinated to the politics of the hour. He proposed a resolution that no discussion of the matter should be undertaken by the Y. M. C. A. For six nights this motion was debated in the auditorium of the University of New York, but it was carried in the end by three votes, and the association was saved from an untimely end.

In 1872 Dr. Young was a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Utica and was elected Vice President. Half a dozen candidates had been put forward for Governor, and then Dr. Clarke named Gen. John A. Dix in an eloquent speech. As he closed the convention stampeded from the other nominees to his candidate, and it was always held that the election of Gen. Dix obtained the choice of Gen. Grant as President. Horace Greeley ran against him, but the selection of Dix in New York was recognized as turning the scale against the distinguished editor.

Didn't Know Man He Nominated.

Yet Dr. Clarke did not know Dix, and nominated him from an entirely disinterested belief that he was the best man for the place. When he was Assemblyman at Albany the politicians flocked to obtain his influence with the Governor, and they were amazed to find that he had never seen his candidate.

As a member of the Assembly Dr. Clarke procured the passage of the bill establishing the Home for Friendless Girls in Washington Square, of which he is still a Vice President.

Dr. Clarke is Vice President of the Hahnemann Hospital and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Flower Medical College and Hospital. He has for sixty-seven years been a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and only Joseph H. Choate and one other member are senior to him in the New England Society.

He married Mary J. McKie on July 20, 1847. Of his ten children seven are living, among them the well known art collector, Thomas B. Clarke.

DINNER TO D'ESTOURNELLES.

American Group of Interparliamentary Union Will Entertain the Baron.

Congressman Richard Bartholdt, President of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union, announced yesterday that the Baron d'Estournelles had invited the American members of the union to visit Paris and tour France as the guests of the French Parliamentary group in either the Summer of this year or next.

Baron d'Estournelles will arrive from France on the Savoie this week, and will be entertained by the American Executive Committee at luncheon at the University Club on Saturday. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is the Chairman of the committee, and among its other members are Mr. Bartholdt, Dr. Lyman Abbott, James Speyer, Richard Watson Gilder, Seth Low, and Andrew D. White.

President Roosevelt is taking deep interest in the work of the Interparliamentary Union, and has had a copy of the programme of the union sent to him by Mr. Bartholdt.

SURPRISE SIGNAL TESTS.

Results Obtained in Three Months on the Pennsylvania Road.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Ninety-seven surprise signal tests have been made in the last three months on the Pennsylvania Railroad. In that time 2,252 trains have been tested, and 97 per cent. of the enginemen have complied with the rules of the company, while the 3 per cent. who are marked in the official record of the company as deficient brought their trains to a stop, but not until after passing the signals.

CAREFUL TRAIN WRECKERS.

Chained Thirty-one Crossties to Track and Wrecked Louisiana Train.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Train wreckers chained thirty-one crossties at intervals of a few yards across the rails of the Louisiana Southern Railway south of New Orleans yesterday and caused the wrecking of a local passenger train. There were no serious casualties.

The country people in the vicinity have been aroused to anger by this cold-blooded action, and every effort is being made to find the wreckers.

ALDERMAN PUT OUT OF COURT

Callahan Was Upbraiding Detective for Arresting Poultry Dealers.

Alderman Callahan was ordered outside the railing of the West Side Court yesterday morning by Sergt. Meel in of the court squad when he began to upbraid Detective John L. Sullivan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station for arresting nine fish and poultry dealers in the open-air market known as "Paddy's Market," which lines both sides of Ninth Avenue on Saturday afternoons and nights.

Sullivan had arrested the men on Saturday afternoon for not having their fish and poultry properly covered while on sale on the street. The men were all bailed out and appeared in the West Side Court yesterday before Magistrate Crane. Detective Sullivan was the complainant. He said his Captain had received many complaints from merchants and residents in the vicinity regarding this violation of the Sanitary Code.

Alderman Callahan had been on the bridge interrupting the prisoner's counsel with frequent suggestions as to the conduct of the case. The Alderman reproved Detective Sullivan for making the arrests. Sullivan answered him with spirit. Sergt. Meehan came over and pointed out to the Alderman that he was only inside the court railing through courtesy, and that it would be better for him if he would make his exit, which the Alderman did.

SLAIN ON HIS LAST WATCH.

Policeman Killed Three Hours Before He Was to Retire.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Three hours before he was to retire from the Police Department Patrolman Lemuel R. Boyce, 32 years old, was shot and killed at Cardinal and Choteau Avenues about 4 o'clock this morning. It is believed that Boyce was shot by a burglar who a few minutes before had robbed the saloon of William Rehn.

Boyce had said that he was tired of the dangers incident to the life of a policeman, and his resignation was accepted by the Police Board on Friday. He was to take a position with the McKinney Bread Company.

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SECRET CANVASS OF RAILROAD MEN

Companies Affirm That It Shows Strong Sentiment Against a Strike.

CONCESSIONS TALKED OF

Leaders, However, Say Points Would Only Be Yielded to Put Roads on Defensive.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The railroads today made announcement of a secret canvass just completed among their employes showing a strong sentiment against the calling of a big strike and in favor of accepting the wage offer of the roads. The announcement was made to the United States Commissioners who are attempting to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and it may have an important bearing on the peace negotiations.

Following this move of the railroads the report was spread that the leaders of the unions were preparing to make several concessions. It was said the demand for a nine-hour day might be abandoned, and that the men also might decide to take less than the 12 per cent. advance in pay which they have been sticking out for.

Grand Chief Garrettson of the conductors would not confirm the report. His associate, Grand Chief Morrissey of the trainmen refused to declare himself any further than to assert that "the situation had not changed materially."

Meanwhile Chairman M. A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill, the Government's emissaries, continued to argue alternately with the General Managers on the one hand and the union representatives on the other, and some progress was reported. The three-cornered peace negotiations will be continued to-morrow.

Those who are watching the conferences closely made an effort to connect the announced result of the railroads' canvass with the report that the employes were weakening. It was asserted that the union leaders feared a change of sentiment among their members and were more anxious to arrange the settlement than at any time previous. This was true concerning the sentiment of the conductors in particular.

The test made by the roads is said to have shown that on three large systems a large majority of the conductors were in favor of accepting the wage proposition tendered by the companies. The lines are understood to be the Santa Fé, the Yazoo, the Mississippi Valley, and the San Pedro system.

Members of the Union Strike Board, however, declared that if the brotherhoods should make any concession it would be with a view to placing the railroads on the defensive in the controversy. By agreeing to yield one or two points the roads would be obliged to meet these concessions or assume the responsibility of refusing conciliation after having courted it through Federal interference.

"As we understand conciliation," said one trainman, "it means the making of concessions by both sides. If the men concede anything, the road naturally will have to follow suit. Otherwise, their position is indefensible."

Statements were made at the Sherman House headquarters of the employes that there was no danger of a strike until the Federal officials had exhausted their efforts toward peace. Even should a walkout be ordered within the next day or two it was said there was a strong probability that it might never go into effect.

The employes seem to think that other conciliation remedies may be applied, should the Government agents fail.

That you have exhausted

yourself with the *effort* proves nothing for the product. We know that. Not the effort we spend, but rather its *result* which makes our

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a great deal better than experience has led you to expect. How so? A matter of fine tailoring. So fine that the garments justify *at least* the prices. Is that enough for you?

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Wilton Carpets	Oriental Rugs
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By taking your prescriptions to the Times Square pharmacy, you avoid errors and secure the best material it is possible to obtain in prescriptions.

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PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

KRAJOVA PROVINCE IN REBELS' HANDS

Roumanian Revolt, Despite Official Statements, Said to be Extending.

PRIESTS REPENT TOO LATE

Now Exhort the People to Abstain from Violence—Russian Press Forbidden to Record the Outbreak.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.—Kishineff correspondents telegraph that, contrary to the official advices, the disturbances in Roumania are extending. The whole Province of Krajova is said to be in the hands of the insurgents.

The schoolmasters and the priesthood have abjured the anti-Semitic propaganda and are exhorting the people to abstain from violence, but their action comes too late.

BUCHAREST, March 31.—An official circular issued to-day states that there has been no fresh revolt in the last twenty-four hours and that the situation has improved throughout the country. Troops are pursuing some isolated bands of insurgents. A large number of leaders have been arrested.

At Razvad a conflict has occurred in which eleven peasants were killed. The sanguinary affair at Ballesti has exercised a deterrent influence in the Western districts.

BUCHAREST, March 31.—The communes of Puerezani and Pegeni are in full revolt and troops have been dispatched thither.

Disturbances are reported from Putna, in Moldavia, and many cases of plundering, incendiarism, and armed conflict in Wallachia.

A number of peasants have been killed or wounded by troops at Langa and Patulele.

It is semi-officially stated that in many districts the peasants are repairing the damage done to property and restoring stolen goods to their owners.

At Galicea, in the centre of the disturbed area, all the ringleaders have been captured.

All is now quiet at Vlascha, Covurlui, and Roman.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.—Premier Stolypin has sent a circular to the Governors of provinces ordering them to prohibit the printing of news of the agrarian disorders in Roumania.

The step is owing to fear that the disorders may spread to Russia.

KILLS CAPTORS; ESCAPES.

Russian Student Ambushed by Police —Prisoners Slay ex-Policeman.

MOSCOW, March 31.—The police yesterday discovered and searched a Revolutionary meeting place here. They stationed an ambuscade, and to-day a student, who had not been warned that the place had been discovered, approached the entrance. Policemen Andrieff and Gontcharoff leaped from ambush toward the student, who killed them both with his revolver and escaped unwounded.

KURSK, March 31.—Druzsaninnikoff, an ex-policeman, who was sentenced on Feb. 21 to a year's imprisonment for torturing peasants in the course of a punitive expedition, has been killed by peasant prisoners in the jail here.

They captured Druzsaninnikoff, held a regular court, and executed him by dashing out his brains against the floor.

TO TIE GOV. CARTER'S HANDS.

Bill Making Illegal the Giving of Undated Resignations.

HONOLULU, March 31.—A bill was introduced in the Territorial Legislature yesterday making illegal the giving by Territorial officers of undated resignations to the appointing powers.

It has been charged that Gov. Carter has required every appointee to give him an undated resignation at the time of appointment.

M. HAMMARD WOUNDED.

Chief of the Paris Detectives Stabbed by an Alleged Murderer.

PARIS, March 31.—M. Hammard, head detective of the Department of the Seine, was wounded to-day by a dagger thrust while arresting a man named Dallin, who is accused of murder.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

BRUSSELS, March 31.—Capt. Michel and Major Lefebure have been appointed Belgian military delegates to the Jamestown Exposition and will sail for New York on April 6 on board the steamer Friesland.

PARIS, March 31.—Inquiries to-day at the Austrian, British, and Japanese Embassies and the Dutch Legation, which were implicated in the documents of Mgr. Montagnini, the Secretary of the Papal Nunciature, seized when he was expelled and published in The Figaro, brought forth the unanimous response that nothing was known concerning the matter. The diplomats refused to discuss the disclosures.

ROME, March 31.—Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, has written in the name of the Pope a highly commendatory letter to Archbishop Quigley of Chicago, praising the progress of the Catholic clergy and laymen in his archdiocese and the splendid work done by them in the collection of Peter's pence, saying it is beneficial to the Universal Church.

OUDJA, Morocco, March 31.—Perfect calm reigns in Oudja and its vicinity. The work of cleaning the streets is progressing. A hospital and dispensary and heliograph and telegraph offices have been opened.

WANT PLOTS KEPT SECRET.

Actors Say Advance Publication Spoils Effect of Their Scenes.

Members of the cast which is to produce "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott" at the Astor Theatre to-night held a meeting yesterday morning at the theatre and made the first effort to establish an American organization to prevent the disclosing of plots of plays before presentation. After the meeting the players sent a communication to Wagenhals & Kemper, managers of the production, calling attention to the similar movement recently started by the London Theatrical Managers' Association, and asking for support in the new movement.

Among the reasons given by the players for opposing the divulging of plots are: "Because it is an injustice to the actor to have a 'great scene' described by other than a recognized dramatic critic" and "because the describing of important scenes by press agents, when printed in theatrical columns, mislead the public into the belief that such expressions are opinions of the newspapers in which they appear." The third reason given was that experience proves the public interest in a play to be augmented by keeping the plot secret.

Wagenhals & Kemper said in reply: "Your communication has reached us. It does not, however, seem exactly within our province to assist in the revolutionary crusade which you suggest."

ASK LENIENCY FOR RAYNER.

British Public Not Satisfied with Reprieve of Death Sentence.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 31.—Not satisfied with obtaining a reprieve for Horace George Rayner, the murderer of William Whiteley, the British public, or a considerable section of it, is now undertaking to get the life sentence reduced to imprisonment for a few years.

The doubt as to Rayner's parentage produced a tremendous feeling of sympathy for him. The Home Secretary may have shared this feeling. At any rate, he promptly acquiesced in the demand that the death sentence be set aside. It is doubtful if he will go further at this moment, but if the public is earnest and persistent in its new demand it may eventually obtain what it wants.

Spanish Monarchs Democratic.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, March 31.—The King and Queen seem to have given much pleasure to the people of Madrid by visiting together, without state, the seven popular shrines of the Virgin Mary, a custom followed by all the Queens of Spain for centuries on the eve of their accouchement.

KILLS SEVEN, THEN HIMSELF.

Man in Armenia Runs Amuck When Relatives Refuse to Support Him.

ALEXANDROPOL, Russian Armenia, March 31.—A series of brutal murders was perpetrated here to-day by a man named Karapetyants, who had lately been without employment and to whom further board and lodging in the home of a married sister was refused.

Karapetyants with a stiletto mortally wounded his sister, killed her husband, mortally wounded a nephew and niece, killed a neighbor who answered their cry for help, and mortally wounded the wife and mother of this neighbor.

Then he committed suicide.

BOMB AT FEHIM'S ENEMY.

Explosion at Constantinople an Act of Personal Vengeance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31.—The explosion of a bomb in the Pera quarter of the city last Friday, by which two men were killed and four were wounded, appears to have been an act of personal vengeance against an Armenian, Andon Keutchoglou, formerly a friend and colleague of Fehim Pasha, ex-Chief of the Secret Police of the Palace, who was recently exiled at the request of the German Government.

Fehim recently quarreled with Keutchoglou. The man who threw the bomb escaped.

DISCUSS THE DREIBUND.

Buelow and Tittoni Confer—They Will Meet Baron Aehrenthal.

RAPOLLA, Italy, March 31.—Prince Bulow, the German Imperial Chancellor, and Signor Tittoni, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, after a two hours' conference at the Imperial Palace Hotel this morning, issued the following statement:

"This morning there took place a long and amicable discussion between Prince Bulow and Signor Tittoni. Although the conference was not brought about by political reasons, naturally the subjects of conversation were the political questions now occupying the international field.

"The conversation demonstrated again the complete and full correspondence of ideas of the two statesmen."

Although the strictest secrecy is maintained, it seems that the chief subject of discussion was the efficiency and strength of the Triple Alliance, and that it was especially argued that reciprocal relations between Austria and Italy should be strengthened, as the greatest danger threatening the two powers was a conflict between themselves.

It is expected that the conferences will end when Prince Bilow and Signor Tittoni meet Baron Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

SEASON OPENS IN THE PARKS.

Several Debutantes in the Zoo and a New Boathouse in the Bronx.

Easter is the first formal "at home" day of the season nat the Central Park Zoo. Several thousand callers were received there yesterday by the elite of the animal world. There is quite a list of débutantes this year. Forty-one young lambs were presented by the horned Dorset family; Mrs. Zehrn introduced a cub; the leopards had three of them, and the Axis Deer brought out a particularly charming daughter.

But the season is young yet, and Director Smith says there will be additions to other notable families in the Zoo before long. At present, however, the Zoo has just 400 members.

The Park was thronged yesterday. The saddled donkeys were at work again, carrying little children; the boats were much in use, and the promenades along the Mall and around the fountain were crowded in the middle of the afternoon. The clouds made the weather so uncertain that there was an odd mixture of Summer and Winter millinery on display.

At the Bronx Zoo there seemed to be at least 30,000 visitors. A feature of the day there was the opening of the new boathouse on the Bronx River. Seventy-five boats and a new electric launch called the Albatross were offered for rent.

Rowing on the river is a little hazardous because of the swift current and the falls below the boathouse. To protect the boatmen from the latter danger a heavy iron chain is stretched across just a short way above the falls. It was a good thing it was there yesterday, for four daring occupants of one boat, evidently trying to see how near they could approach to the falls, had to hang on to the chan for life. The police launch in charge of Capt. Mitchell, rescued them. One of them got a wetting.

WANTS ITS MONEY'S WORTH.

Texas Proposes to Make Theatrical Companies Give All They Advertise.

Texas wants its money's worth in amusements. As a result of El Paso's recent experience with the San Carlo Opera Company State Senator Claude Hudspeth has introduced a bill in the Legislature to make all theatrical companies and circuses routed in Texas produce all that they advertise. It is said that sentiment on the subject is quite strong enough to pass the bill.

When the San Carlo company played in El Paso "The Barber of Seville" was announced with Giuseppe Campanari. This baritone had been engaged to sing in Chicago, but when the company reached Texas he was in New York. The opera was given with another baritone, and in abridged form. Alice Nielson sang the soprano rôle.

There was a demonstration against the company, and finally the money was refunded.

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DOMINGO'S ENGLISH CREDITORS' APPEAL

They Say They Ask Only to be Treated the Same as Other Bondholders.

UNFAIRNESS IS ALLEGED

Secretary of the Council of Foreign Bondholders Says the Complaint is Reasonable.

London, March 20, 1907.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 7 there was published a telegram giving the views of the Council of Foreign Bondholders with regard to the treatment of the English holders of the bonds of the external debt of Santo Domingo in the proposed arrangement of the Dominican debt.

In referring to our statement your Washington correspondent said that the complaints of the British holders provoked derision; that the persons who had obtained by any sort of means any sort of claim against Santo Domingo had all been careful to make their claims large enough to stand all possible kinds of shrinkage, and that the British bondho'ders were kicking because they were not to be permitted to exact from Santo Domingo the full pound of flesh.

We think it right to point out that there is evidently a good deal of misapprehension existing with regard to the Santo Domingo debt matter, and more especially with regard to the interests represented by the Council of Foreign Bondholders. These interests are confined to the bonds of the external debt of the republic, and it is indeed difficult to understand how a bond can be "watered" or "made large enough to stand all possible kinds of shrinkage."

To endeavor to mix up the claims of the English bondholders with the other claims mentioned by your correspondent is only obscuring the rea' point nt issue.

Under the new treaty with Santo Domingo the French and Belgian hondholders are to be paid off at the rate of £57 10s. in cash for each £100 of bonds, with arrears of interest. The English holders of precisely the same securities, with identical rights and claims against the Dominican Government, naturally ask to be treated in the same way.

Owing, however, to the discrimination exercised against the English interests, the bonds of the Dominican unified external debt of 1897 held in this country are quoted at 43, while the bonds of the same debt held abroad are selling at 53½.

Surely our complaint is reasonable enough. The claims of the French and Belgian bondholders have been examined and it has been decided that their bonds shall be paid off at the rate mentioned above. Why, therefore, should not the same securities in the hands of English holders receive the same treatment? The English holders do not ask for a cent more than is given to the French and Belgian holders.

We venture to think it is scarcely fair to deride the British holders or accuse them of demanding their full pound of flesh because they simply ask to be treated the same as their fellow-bondholders.

JAMES P. COOPER,
Secretary of the Council of Foreign Bondholders.

WASHINGTON'S VIEW OF IT.

British Kickers Ought to be Glad to Get What They Will Get.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The trouble with the protest of the British holders of Santo Domingan bonds is that the protestants do not represent the majority of the bondholders, but are members of the dissatisfied minority, who, heing bound by the action of the majority in the arrangement with Dr. J. H. Hollender, through whom the settlement was effected, have now no other possibility of accomplishing anything to their own benefit than raising a dust of misapprehension out of which it may be made to appear that Mr. Roosevelt has permitted discrimination against them.

Mr. Roosevelt has done nothing of the kind. What was said in these dispatches on March 6 is absolutely true. It is due to the action of President Roosevelt that these bondholders are going to get anything at all for their bonds. They know that perfectly well. But for what the President has done to bring about such a settlement these bondholders would still have been besieging their Government to endeavor to collect the watered claims by force, at the risk of running counter to the Monroe Doctrine.

It is true enough, in one sense, thaf a bond cannot be watered, but tbe claim adjusted by the issue of such bonds may have heen watered to an extent that would make Harriman's Alton deal look like a toy fishpond. That was just what happened in Santo Domingo. The average rate there was about $1,000,000 in bonds in payment for $100,000 worth of second-class arms and ammunition, or whatever it was that the Santo Domingans thought at the time they needed.

When it began to appear that President Roosevelt's plan for the payment might go through, he suggested to Santo Domingo the appointment of Dr. Hollender, Professor of Finance in Johns Hopkins University, and an acknowledged expert in such matters, as its agent in determining what would be a just basis of settlement. Dr. Hollender went to Santo Domingo and examined all the claims there. He learned all the facts about their origin, what the basis of each claim was, and what proportion of right there was in each. Then he went to Europe and consulted the representatives of the claim holders. He made three trips to Europe on this business. He dealt with the properly authorized representatives of the majority interests, and his agreement is binding upon all holders of the claims.

The British kickers are indignant because they are not to get their full pound of flesh instead of being thankful that they are going to get back their money with proper interest. They were not after interest, but usury, and they kick because they are not going to get it. It is like a pawnbroker howling to heaven at being obliged to accept 6 per cent. a year instead of 6 per cent. a month.

A good many of the Englishmen got in through the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, an American concern. This company had the largest claim against Santo Domingo, the greater part of it being based on extensively watered estimates of the value of certain concessions. When the Administration took up the proposition of settling the Santo Domingo debts the British got the impression that the claim of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company would be paid in full, and they got in. Now they find they were mistaken, and they are raising a row. They tried it on their own Government first, and were promptly turned down. Now they apparently figure that if they can get up enough of a newspaper agitation something may result to assist their schemes of usury.

WANT LOWER CHINA TARIFF.

Importers Tell Cortelyou Present Rates Are Excessive.

Dissatisfaction has been lately expressed among the importers of French chinaware at a recent action of the Customs officials in raising the values of certain articles in invoices lately received. In some cases the increase has been from 30 to 300 per cent.

This action the importers attribute to the American Potters' Association, as tht American manufactureres' association is called. They charge that it has supplied to the customs officials information about the china trade which has caused the invoices to be raised. A committee of the importers called last week upon Col. Edward S. Fowler, who is in charge of the appraisals. The visit was without result, and the committee then called a meeting of the trade at the Crockery Board of Trade and passed resolutions criticising Col. Fraser and the agent of the American Potters' Association. These were forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The importers alleged that the import trade in chinaware amounted in the Port of New York alone to over $2,000,000 and that this was endangered by the recent action of the customs officials. The only persons benefited by the rigorous decisions are the manufacturers, the importers declare.

"This is hardly a tariff fight," said one of the largest of them last night. "The issue is really whether an importing business in which millions of dollars are invested should be driven to the wall by a few manufacturers. We have brought the matter before the Secretary of the Treasury."

BEAR TO QUIT OYSTER BAY.

Breaks Out Again and Owners Decide to Give Him to a Zoo.

OYSTER BAY, March 31.—The big brown bear belonging to the Weeks brothers, which caused so much alarm yesterday by breaking loose and climbing a tree, remaining there for hours, will be shipped away to-morrow to a zoo. His taste of freedom and the bountiful feast which followed it, had tho effect of making him long for more, and it is pretty certain that he will no longer be content with the quarters he has had. After spending hours in the tree in front of tho house of his owners yesterday and last night he was enticed down by fresh meat which tempted him into his den.

He curled up and went to sleep. He stayed quiet for a few hours, and then became uneasy. He soon had a board loose and was free and again made for the tree he ascended on Saturday. He found a comfortable branch and made himself easy. As a result persons on their way to church had a sight of the bear, but most of them gave West Main Street a wide berth. A watch was set under the tree and it was determined to let the bear stay where he was until hunger induced him to come down. Food was put so he could see and smell it, and about 10 o'clock the bear again showed signs of being interested. After shifting a while he backed slowly down the trunk of the tree and followed the trail of food to his den. While he was seating, his owners bound him with a chain, and he will stay tied up until he is shipped away.

Value in Champagne.

The best Champagne obtainable is a Vintage Wine, the first pressing of selected fruit of a favorable year. The growth of 1898 was considered one of the choicest yields of recent years, and the wine produced is of an exceptionally good quality.

When entertaining friends it is evidence of Champagne knowledge to call for

Monopole Red Top 1898
(medium dry)

Dry Monopole Gold Top 1898
(Brut—very dry)

It costs no more than ordinary brands, but its quality is much superior.

ALEX D SHAW & CO 76 Broad St New York

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
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One enjoys both the method and the results when
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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only.

WE HAVE OFFENDED CHILE'S FEELINGS

Did Not View with Enthusiasm Her Plan to Send an Ambassador to Washington.

OTHER STATES OPPOSED IT

If It Had Been Carried Out Some South American Countries Would Have Withdrawn Their Ministers.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Chile's failure to send a Minister to Washington to replace Señor Walker-Martinez, who did not return here after the Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro last Summer, has caused much comment. The neglect of the Chilean Congress to appropriate sufficient money to maintain the Legation has been given as a reason for leaving the American mission in charge of Alberto Yoncham, Secretary of the Legation, but it has just been known that the real cause was hidden deep in Latin-American politics.

Chile decided that it would be a good idea to have an Ambassador at Washington, and steps were taken to learn what the United States thought about the proposed elevation of the Chilean representative. Brazil had an Ambassador, and Chile felt that a similar honor should be accorded to her by the United States.

The suggestion that the Chilean Envoy might be raised to Ambassadorial rank set all Latin-America on edge, and a general movement was instituted by the Southern republics to head off the plan. Argentina, being unfriendly to Chile, was especially opposed to it, as Brazil and Chile are always rated as allies, and Argentina did not want her two strongest rivals to outstrip her in representation here.

It has not been the policy of the State Department to send Ambassadors to any country which cannot be ranked as a world power, and when the hostility of the rest of South America to such a change became known the United States decided that the question had better not be agitated further at this time. Before this decision was reached, however, it was diplomatically hinted that Bolivia and several of the other South American republics would probably decide to withdraw their Ministers and leave their legations in charge of secretaries in case Chile was permitted to send an Ambassador.

After Señor Walker-Martinez left Washington it was suggested to the State Department that another man, whose name has not been made public, was being considered for the place. But after the United States was asked about the man his name was dropped, and recently there has been no suggestion that Chile will be in any hurry about sending a representative of Ministerial rank to Washington.

The United States had no objection to the man proposed, and the failure of Chile to send him is attributed by diplomats here to the refusal of the United States to give favorable consideration to the Ambassadorial plan.

Russians in Brazil Complain.

RIGA, March 31.—The Governor General of the Baltic Provinces, Gen. Baron Moeller-Sakomelsky, has received from Russian colonists in Brazil a letter complaining of their difficult position and the unfair treatment of them by Brazilians, and asking him to prohibit emigration to the South American Republic. Riga is the starting point of a large stream of emigrants to Brazil.

James McCreery & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Sale Furnishings for Summer Residences.

Art Stuffs suitable for draperies, wall hangings, bed spreads, table and couch covers, fancy Art Work, curtains and pillows.

Antique Scotch Canvas and Bloom Cloth, Shadow Taffetas, Glazed Chintz.

Printed Linens, Casement Tissues, Grenadines, Muslins, Nettings and materials suitable for windows and doors.

On Monday, April the 1st.

French and English Cretonnes.....
.....17c, 25c and 35c per yard
value 28c. to 65c.

Fancy Madras and Crete Curtains in modern art designs and colors.....
.....3.25, 5.50 and 7.00 each

Colonial Casement Muslins and Nettings. Various designs.
18c to 48c per yard

French Willow and Reed Furniture, white enamel and Art shades to harmonize with any required color scheme.

23rd Street *34th Street*

James McCreery & Co.

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCreery Silk."

Commencing Monday, April the 1st.

Sale of 50,000 yards Black and Colored, Plain and Novelty Silk. Standard qualities.

Imported black silk Poplin Bengaline.
55c per yard
value 1.25

Imperial black Moire Antique.
95c per yard
value 2.50

All silk, natural ecru Pongee.
65c per yard
value 1.00

Heavy Brilliant, black Crepe de Chine.
85c per yard
value 1.25

Check, stripe and fancy Silk (Louisine and Taffetas weaves) in navy blue, brown, black and white. 75c per yard

Satin Messaline Liberty. A complete range of new shades including Leatheroid, Golden Brown, Champagne, Navy Blue, Vieux Apricot, White, Cream and Black. 75c per yard
value 1.25

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1848 FLINT QUALITY

REED FURNITURE.

These odd patterns are simple, tasteful creations, most of the seating pieces being so designed that they may be used with or without cushions. The plain simplicity of the pieces themselves gives opportunity for the use of any color scheme one's fancy suggests.

Light and airy, yet withal entirely strong and durable, like the balance of our handicraft, this furniture is clearly adaptable for the lawn, porch, living room, bedroom or sun parlor.

EXAMPLES

Enamel Sofa	$27.00
Enamel Arm Chair	19.00
Enamel Side Chair	12.00
Coversation Seat	25.00
Chaise Longue	20.00
Round Table	7.50
Divan	12.75
Card Table	16.00
Umbrella Stand	5.00
Swing	20.00
Plant Stand	5.00
Tea Wagon	25.00
Nest Table	22.00

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Apparel

The Spring styles reveal many distinct departures in children's fashions which add much to their beauty and effectiveness.

We are thoroughly prepared with a large and select stock of Spring goods in every article of juvenile wear and offer unequalled facilities for the

Complete Outfitting

of misses, youths, children and infants.

Particular attention is directed to the superb showing of Spring millinery, shoes, dresses, wraps, lingerie and shirt waists.

In all departments: novelties not to be found in any other establishment; original creations, exclusive ideas, individual effects and

Attractive Styles

60-62 West 23d Street.

"Anniped"

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The Perfect Shoe

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

For which we have the exclusive sale.

Prices $2.50 and $3.50

De Pinna

394 Fifth Ave., at 36th St.

RAIN DIDN'T STOP ATLANTIC CITY SHOW

Many Paraded in Easter Finery Despite the Bad Weather.

BOARDWALK WAS THRONGED

Thousands of Day Visitors Added to Crowds at the Hotels—New Yorkers Seen on Boardwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 31.—There was a disappointed crowd of visitors in Atlantic City to-day, for in spite of the rosy promises of the man in charge of the United States Weather Bureau it began to rain at 6 o'clock this morning, and kept it up all day. The rain was accompanied by a cold wind from the northeast, which compelled persons to cling to their heavy wraps.

It was hard on those who wanted to wear their new Spring costumes. In spite of the dampness, however, many persons tempted pneumonia rather than miss the opportunity to show their Spring finery. There was an immense crowd on the Boardwalk all day long. It was a good-natured crowd, the members of which had come to the shore to have a good time, and did not intend to be disappointed. They filled the piers and hotel lobbies overlooking the Boardwalk, and occupied all the roller chairs that could be brought into play, and in addition thousands promenaded the Boardwalk.

The bad weather did not keep the day visitors away. The trains which arrived here this morning were run in sections, and guests flocked to the resort by thousands. It was all but impossible to get anywhere near the desks of many of the hotels, so great was the crush of those wanting to obtain tables in the dining rooms. Last night the scene on the Boardwalk reminded one of a night in August, so great was the crowd. In Old Vienna and dozens of other cafés where there was music thousands of persons were unable to gain entrance. And that is the first time, Winter or Summer, that such a condition has been known to exist. While the sky threatened to-night it did not rain.

At the steel pier a chorus from Philadelphia sang the "Stabat Mater," and the solo parts were taken by a quartet of well-known singers. There were also the band concerts by Vessell's Band. At the Ocean Pier Mackey and his municipal band of Philadelphia drew a large audience. Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia, accompanied by Mrs. Weaver, was among the day's visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver attended service at the Olivet Presbyterian Church in the morning and in the afternoon they hired a roller chair and joined the merry throng of sightseers on the Boardwalk.

Rear Admiral J. A. B. Smith is here with Mrs. Smith. They have apartments at the Bothwell, and will stay at the shore for several days. Capt. Engard of the navy, who was recently retired, and is now living in Philadelphia, was among the promenaders. He and Mrs. Engard are also at the Bothwell. They will stay here several days. Mrs. Dr. D. H. Smith of New York is at the Sothern, where she is entertaining Mrs. A. W. Greene of London, England. Mrs. Greene will sail next Saturday for home. A party of New Yorkers at the Grand Atlantic Hotel is composed of Mr. and Mrs. James McVickar, Miss Adler, Miss Allen, Miss Lillian Adler, Herman Trappe, and Noel McVickar.

H. C. Copeland, a retired banker of New York, is at the Shoreham, accompanied by Mrs. Copeland. Fred Thompson of the firm of Thompson & Dundy was among the strollers on the walk. A. B. Horton, a New York broker and a son of Congressman Horton, came down for Easter.

A. P. Heinze of Montana, is stopping at the Chalfonte. He has been here for several weeks and the ex-Democratic State Senator John F. Dryden, who is staying at the Marlborough-Blenheim, are often seen hobnobbing on the Boardwalk. Senator Everett Colby of this State, who headed the fight against Mr. Dryden's campaign for a second term, is also a visitor at the Blenheim.

E. A. Cudahy and wife, and Miss Jean Cudahy, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Baum, Miss Bessie Baum, Benjamin Gallagher and Charles H. Pickins of Omaha, are among the vistors at the Traymore.

Henry M. Post is among New Yorkers at the Brighton. He was joined for over Sunday by Charles M. Post, Mrs. Geraldine Redmond, Johnston I. Redmond, and Roland Redmond, are registered at the Brighton. At this same hotel are Miss Gertrude Hill, Miss Bernice Baker, Mrs. L. L. Cable.

Miss E. Pambrun is stopping at the Traymore over Easter, in company with Miss Geraldine A. Nelson, and Miss Gertrude L. Nelson of New York. Dr. George A. Nyeth of New York has rooms ot the Shelburne.

The two Misses Eyre of New York are with their mother, Mrs. Richard Eyre, at the Marlborough-Blenheim. Charles Livingstone Hyde is also stopping at this house.

Assistant District Attorney James Alcorn of Philadelphia, with his family, were among the promenaders this morning. Mr. Alcorn has not missed an Atlantic City Easter in years. He is at the Traymore. A prominent Ohio politician among the throng to-day was Rud K. Hyinicka of Cincinnati, with Mrs. Hyinicka. He is stopping for a few days at the Traymore. Mr. and Mrs. George Rudkin of New York were among the Easter arrivals at Haddon Hall.

Congressman Harry C. Laudenslager of New Jersey shook hands with State politicians in the lobby at Haddon Hall today, and in the afternoon strolled along the Boardwalk with Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia.

Judge A. J. Dittenhofer of New York, with his two daughters, are registered for several days at the Traymore.

GLOOMY DAY AT ASBURY PARK.

Boardwalk Thronged, Though the Weather Was Cold and Damp.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 31.—Ten thousand Easter paraders, a majority of them from New York, enjoyed a stroll on the Boardwalk this afternoon. A drop of nearly thirty degrees in the temperature over Saturday forced the visitors to don their Winter wraps, to the disgust of the women paraders, who had come to the shore prepared to display their Easter gowns. Just before dusk a disagreeable fog sprang up and caused the Boardwalk to be nearly deserted.

Every hotel and boarding house catering to the Easter trade was filled to its capacity to-day, and a number of the late comers last night were forced to seek lodgings in private cottages. The throng included hundreds of auto parties. Ocean and Grand Avenues were alive with automobiles. The Hotel Marlborough entertained nearly 100 automobile parties at dinner to-day.

With the temperature below 50 degrees, as against 80 yesterday, and with the ocean temperature at 35 degrees, three local athletes took an ocean bath this morning at Fourth Avenue. The bathers did not stay in the water for more than five minutes, but their antics furnished amusement for the Boardwalk promenaders.

Pryor's American Band gave a concert on the Boardwalk this afternoon which was well patronized, many cottagers from Allenhurst and Deal Beach attending. This evening the churches were filled with the visitors, who were attracted by the Easter music.

Mrs. A. S. Sharp of New York, who opened her cottage in Second Avenue for Easter, is entertaining a house party composed of Mrs. John Kenyon, Miss Julia Hillis Miss Bessie Hillis, Miss Mildred Kenyon, and Benjamin Kenyon of Albany, and Francis B. Adams of Washington.

C. Stuart Linton of London, England; Mr. and Mrs. T. Neher of Princeton, N. J., and Miss E. M. B. Ault, W. N. Townshend, W. H. Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Thom, Miss Bella Thom, John A. Power, Mr. and Mrs. William H. English, J. Radford English, Frederick A. Gibbs, Miss A. M. Wilson, Miss Creveling, J. E. Fryer, William H. English, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Freeman, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Shackman of New York have rooms at the Grand Avenue Hotel.

Late arrivals at the Hotel Marlborough include Dr. W. T. Farr, A. E. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Creighton, Miss E. M. McIlvain, and Seneca P. Farr of Hackensack, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. De Lanoie, Mr. and Mrs. Newton McGovern, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Harrington of New York. Miss L. J. Ennis and Miss Mary Flynn of Jersey City, and Mr. and Mrs. William Stafford. Miss Clara Eatwisle, and Morton Odgen Stafford of Philadelphia.

At the Minot House are William L. Drungold, B. F. Chiles, F. C. T. Beck, G. O. Smith, and M. T. Wilbur of New York City, and Miss Helen Babcock, B. Lawrence, Robert Johnson, Miss Edith Conrad, Mrs. Harned, and Miss Ruen of Brooklyn.

Hotel Victoria guests include Mrs. G. Parkes, Miss Parkes, Irving G. Brown, E. E. Hagerman, Miss E. L. Hamilton, Miss I. Goldstein, Miss R. A. Lowrie, Miss E. Kleine, Miss M. B. Milton, Miss M. C. Milton, Miss E. M. Sill, Mrs. M. W. Massey, Miss Ethel L. Price, Miss A. L. Fitzsimmons, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Early and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Macomber of New York, and C. Mayhew Pluming, Mrs. C. M. Henry, and C. M. Henry, Jr., of Brooklyn.

New York visitors at the St. James include E. A. Searle, R. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Chapman, C. F. Power, Miss F. Quackenbush, H. W. Bentley, C. Butterfield, Richard E. Webster, Mrs. A. E. Boyer, Olga Bowen, J. C. Brinton, J. M. Harting, L. K. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs J. Mennett, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Bartow. Mr. and Mrs. Morris May, Josephine Seaman, Lawrence C. May, Miss Donshue, Addie Jones, C. May, and Emma Anderson of New York are at the Grand Central.

Thomas Constable of New York is with his family at the Normandie.

C. Wagner of Syracuse is registered at the Grand Avenue Hotel. Dr. Ten Eyck Elmendorf of New York is a patron of the Hotel Normandie.

EASTER AT LAKEWOOD.

Weather Mild, Though the Sun Was Hidden by Clouds.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 31.—Easter Sunday at Lakewood was balmy and pleasant, although the sun was hidden the greater part of the day. Everybody lived outdoors. Hundreds went driving, the demand for vehicles being such that several ancient "arks" that formerly plied as omnibuses about the village were furbished up and used as sightseeing coaches. Allaire, the deserted village, was the destination of many riding and driving parties.

Other visitors found enjoyment in rambling around the lake and through the pine woods. All the churches were thronged with worshippers at the morning services. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller attended service at the Baptist Church. At the close of the service many of the congregation gathered around Mr. Rockefeller and shook hands with him and extended Easter greetings.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Kingdon Gould, and Miss Marjorie Gould attended the morning service at All Saints' Memorial Church. There was a beautiful display of flowers in the chancel, the gift of Mrs. Gould.

The Lake Drive was thronged with fashionable carriages after the church services.

The Palm Room restaurant of the Lakewood Hotel was very gay with Easter dinner parties to-night. All the tables were engaged last week. J. Brandt Walker, who is said to have made $3,000,000 on the bear side of the market in the last three weeks, was at a table with a party, which included Theodore H. Price, C. K. McCormick, and J. A. McCaskell. At a table near them were Mr. and Mrs. Miles M. O'Brien, Mrs. William H. Geishenen, and Henry J. Braker of New York. Mrs. Geishenen is to marry Mr. Braker next week.

Among the well-known New Yorkers who spent Easter at the Lakewood Hotel were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Scrugham, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson N. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Salling W. Bruch, Dr. and Mrs. Simon Baruch, W. Gould Brokaw, and the Marquis Torres Hermosa.

At the Laurel House were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Dentuch, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Clemingsham.

DISMAL AT CONEY.

The Island Opens for the Summer in a Forest of Turned-Up Coat Collars.

The Easter opening at Coney Island yesterday was in the opinion of the islanders the most dismal in many years. Not more than 50,000 visitors were present, only half of the expected crowd, and the squally weather left them in no mood for merry-making. Frequent showers drove sightseers indoors, and only such protected attractions as the concert halls and moving picture galleries could hold the crowd.

In the intervals between showers the Bowery and Surf Avenue presented a festive appearance, but for the most part the barkers had the streets to themselves. In anticipation of a rush day, the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad had put on many extra cars, but they came in only half filled. Open cars were again in use, but passengers on them sat huddled together with their collars up.

The two principal amusement parks will remain closed till May 11.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Moilient Ammonia.
A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation Caused by Mosquito Bites.
Unexcelled for Cleansing the Finger Nails.
Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.
Used by all the Royalties of Europe.
At Grocers and Druggists, 25c. per large bottle.
Scrubb & Co., Ltd., 20 Deabrosses Street, New York

UPHOLD THE WORD THEIR EASTER PLEA

Ministers of All Denominations Unite in Deprecating Scripture Criticism.

THE CHURCHES THRONGED

Pontifical High Mass Celebrated at the Cathedral — Elaborate Musical Programmes in All the Churches.

Ringing bells and hallelujah choruses in more than a hundred churches proclaimed yesterday the spiritual significance of Easter. Every sanctuary in the city was filled to overflowing at the morning services, and in many of them there were several services in the course of the day. Many ministers, in their sermons, attacked the recent criticisms of Christian doctrines and pleaded for a complete acceptance of the Word. The need of a return to a simpler life, or at least the abandonment of many modern practices and a fuller appreciation of man's duty to his fellow-man, were other themes discussed.

For Catholics interest centred at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Four thousand persons attended the pontifical mass which began there at 11 o'clock, and as many more sought but could not obtain admittance. The beautiful floral decorations and the robes of the priests and singers, thrown into brilliant relief and made more resplendent by the lights of thousands of lamps and candles, produced a scene of rare magnificence, and, with the music, especially the antiphonal songs sung by choirs in loft and chancel to the accompaniment of organ and orchestra, made the service most impressive.

Archbishop Farley was the celebrant of the mass. With him were Mgr. Lavelle, Dr. P. J. Hays and Dr. J. J. McMackin as Deacons of Honor; the Rev. Robert C. Sweeney, Deacon of the Mass; the Rev. P. O. Connor, Sub-Deacon of the Mass; the Rev. Hugh Daly, Sub-Deacon of the Cross, and Fathers J. J. Byrne and J. V. Lewis, Masters of Ceremonies.

Crowds Outside the Cathedral.

At 10:20 o'clock, when the doors of the Cathedral was thrown open, there were perhaps 5,000 persons in Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street. Admission was by ticket, and the church filled slowly. The stillness inside the church was in marked contrast to the excitement outside, where thousands passed on foot and in cabs, carriages, and sight-seeing autos. When the services began at 11 o'clock the Cathedral was filled.

The Archbishop's reading of the mass was very impressive. Wearing a robe of white satin, covered with gold lace, and carrying his crozier, he was the centre of an imposing picture, with the other officers of the church in robes of different colors and his red-gowned altar boys, while the hundreds of men singers, most of them seminarians, formed a border of black and white.

First was the processional; then the ordinary of the mass, followed by the proper of the mass, the last sung by the chancel choir, composed of students of the Cathedral College and the Cathedral Boys' School.

The Rev. Thomas J. Campbell of the Society of Jesus preached the sermon, which told again the story of Christ's death and resurrection, and discussed the struggles, triumphs, and prospective victories of the Church, which was described as the continuous bearer of the news first proclaimed at the tomb of the Lord, "Christ is Risen!"

"As that messenger, Father Campbell said, the Church was not always stainless and unclouded. Many sins and many crimes had been attributed to the Church, and not all of its servants were above suspicion always, he said.

"The reason is not far to seek," said the priest. "It is because the church of the Lord is not made up of angels, but of men who have all of the weaknesses and cowardice of men. It is a church militant, however, and though its armors sometimes are tarnished, its flag sometimes in tatters, it has ever been and ever will be unconquered, and will move on to more victories."

Papal Blessing Bestowed.

After the offertory, Mgr. Lavelle delivered to those present the customary papal blessing, which is bestowed but four times each year and which carries with it plenary indulgence to those who have fitted themselves to receive it.

While the ceremonies within the church were in progress—they lasted about three hours—the worshippers on the steps and sidewalks near the church proved that the American Catholic is not ashamed of his religion. Those near enough the doors to hear the mass knelt now and again on the stone steps or walk and bowed their heads in prayer, and others, so far away that they could not hear, did likewise, in their devoutness paying no attention to the curious gaze of hundreds who passed by in the avenue or stopped to look at them.

Low masses and communion services were held at the cathedral at 6, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock in the morning, and the church was filled again at 4 o'clock, when vespers were held.

At Old Trinity Church thousands attended the several Easter services yesterday. Celebration of the Communion in English and German took place at 6, 7, and 8 o'clock, with morning prayer at 10:30 o'clock, followed by the Easter sermon by the rector, the Rev. Morgan Dix, at 11 o'clock. A choir of fifty voices sang to organ and orchestra accompaniment. While the rector preached about 2,000 persons waited on the steps, in the churchyard, or in Broadway, to catch the strains of the music.

Dr. Dix spoke at length on the modern criticisms of the Bible and denounced them with vigor.

"There is no middle ground," he said, in part, "between the belief that Christ did, on the third day after his burial, come out of the tomb, in His own true body, and pass forth free, and the opinion that no such thing occurred and that the body stayed sealed up in Joseph's sepulchre and there quietly disintegrated and turned to dust." But he said that Easter was no time for disputation; that it was the time to sing, rejoice, and give thanks. "The line of negation and inpurious explanations runs parallel with that of unvarying testimony and unwavering faith, and will, no doubt, even to the bitter end.

"Is it wise," he asked, "to throw away the Gospel, the old religion, the old-fashioned ways, at the bidding of the agitators and revolutionists of the period? To go down on our knees before the pretenders and disputants of the time and let them put foot upon our neck, and say to them: 'We confess that you know more than the saints and apostles and the whole Church for 1900 years, and more than Christ Himself?'"

Proof of Christ's Resurrection.

Dr. Parkhurst, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, also spoke on the subject of the belief in the resurrection of Christ. His subject was, "Why is it thought a thing of incredibility with you that God should raise the dead?" (Acts, xxv., 1-8.) In the course of his sermon Dr. Parkhurst said:

"The resurrection of Christ does not admit of absolute demonstration. Undoubtedly the testimony in favor of the event is strong. It evidently was unquestioned by a great number of the intelligent people living at the time of its reputed occurrence. So much force as all such evidence has is to be estimated at its logical value. So Columbus estimated at their logical value all the indications that were afforded him of the existence of another continent.

"To most people of that generation those evidences appeared insufficient to warrant putting out vessels of exploration. And the magnificent result and discovery of the enterprise were due to the fact that in Columbus's mind there was room for an America. That is the kind of mind that does the world's work, the kind of mind that arrives."

The services at Dr. Parkhurst's church included an innovation. At the close of the service the choir of thirty men and women marched out singing the final hymn as a "recessional"—which is something almost unprecedented in a Presbyterian church. Dr. Parkhurst himself, however, and his assistant minister, the Rev. G. R. Montgomery, did not follow the choir, as is customary in churches where the recessional is a regular feature. Dr. Parkhurst, questioned later, declined to say whether or not this would be made a permanent part of the service.

The musical service, under the direction of Prof. Parkhurst, the minister's brother, was elaborate. The collection, so it was announced later, amounted to $3,027.82. This will be added to the endowment fund of the church, which already amounts to $200,000.

In his sermon at the Calvary Baptist Church, where there was an elaborate musical service, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur spoke of the proof of the death and ascension of the Lord.

"Christ died actually before his time of a broken heart," he said. "That has been proved by psychological as well as theological research. When the Roman soldiers broke His legs on the cross they were carrying out a prediction made 1,500 years before. And when they pierced His side and blood and water flowed from the wound it was exactly what would happen if the heart were ruptured."

The literal ascension of the Lord, he said, was proved by the orderly condition of the tomb after the body had disappeared, even to the carefully folded napkin which had covered His brow, indicating that the body had not been hurriedly removed by the disciples.

"The founders of other religions," he concluded, "Buddha, Mohammed, Brahma, and the rest died, but they never rose again. I want my Christ who died, but who has arisen again, to be a living Saviour."

Prof. Felix Adler was another who took occasion in his Easter address before the Society for Ethical Culture, in Carnegie Hall, to consider the modern criticisms of the doctrines of the Church. Some, he said, could not follow all of the lines of the theological teachings of Jesus, because they could not yield to opinion. The only ground upon which all could gather was that which meant the desire to do right. In speaking of the need of spirit of unity with others, Prof. Adler said:

"In a way we are closer together to-day than ever before. Co-operation and co-ordination in business have made us united in a way, and there are waves of kinship of an emotional type, but emotional unity is not the spiritual unity which Jesus sought to create, and did create, among the best of his followers."

Cheerfulness in Religion.

A plea for an all-the-year-round Easter was made by Dr. Madison C. Peters in his address in the morning in the Majestic Theatre. The religion of to-day, he said, should banish gloom.

"There is more spirituality in one good, hearty laugh," he said, "than in a whole hemisphere of gloom. There may be more piety in a smile than in a tear. One good deed, well performed, is worth more than a thousand groans.

"Flowers are not only good for the wedding day, but are good to honor the dead. Away with your waving crepe upon the doorknob; open the window and let the sun shine in! Stop shrouding and coffining the body in the color of gloom. Let us stop draping women and children in dispiriting black; do away with the banding of men's hats with crepe and the ridiculous patch of black on the coat sleeve. What hopelessness all these things express! They symbolize doubt and do not suggest the immortal hope of Easter."

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, who succeeded the Rev. Minot J. Savage at the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, speaking at the Easter service, declared that the immortality of the soul was proved, not necessarily by the sometimes so-called infallible Scriptures, nor by the Thirty-nine Articles, nor by Jesus's declaration, but by logical reasoning processes.

For the prisoners in the Tombs there were special Easter services. The Rev. Dr. Sanderson, Presbyterian, conducted one service in the morning, which was attended by more than a hundred prisoners, including Harry K. Thaw, on trial for the murder of Stanford White. Thaw usually attends the Episcopal services conducted by the Rev. Dr. Wade.

THE NIGHTWORKERS' EASTER.

Great Throng at St. Andrew's Church —Pope Cables a Blessing.

The devotion of Roman Catholics to their church never had a stronger exemplification than was afforded by the throngs of worshippers who flocked to St. Andrew's for the solemn high mass for night workers, celebrated by the Rev. Luke J. Evers, pastor of the church, and his assistants, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Yesterday morning the church was filled to the doors by ticket holders, long before the mass began, and many worshippers stood in the aisles and in the robing room off the altar, through the open door of which the ceremony could be seen.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock the organ, accompanied by a violin, cornet, and 'cello, burst into the melody of Mendelssohn's "Priests' March," and the procession entered the body of the church. Father Evers was the celebrant of the mass, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Owens as deacon and the Rev. Dr. Antonino Palisi as master of ceremonies. The Rev. Father Ward, a celebrated preacher of the Passionist Order, delivered the sermon.

Just before the sermon Father Evers read to the congregation a cablegram from Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State, conveying to Father Evers and the "night workers of New York" the Pope's thanks and apostolic benediction for the message of sympathy and support sent by the night workers after a mass meeting held in front of the church on Sunday morning, March 24.

After Father Ward's sermon came one of the most beautiful and impressive selections of the musical programme; the "Salve Regina," an offertory solo by Mme. Selina Kronold of the Catholic Dramatic Oratorio Society. "Et in Unam Sanctam," a duet by Glorza, sung by Mrs. Lynch and Miss Quigley, was interesting not only for its beauty, but because owing to the somewhat operatic character of Glorza's sacred music it is under the ban, and may never be heard in a church in this city.

Father Evers, from the altar, thanked the singers who had contributed their services to the mass.

EASTER SPIRIT IN PITTSBURG.

More Than $150,000 Contributed in the Different Churches.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 31.—All records for Easter offerings in the local churches were broken to-day. It is estimated that more than $150,000 was put into the contribution plates at the different churches. At Calvary Episcopal Church, where about $15,000 was contributed at the morning service, money overflowed the plates and fell to the floor. At Trinity Episcopal Church and at St. Paul's Cathedral the money was carried out in hampers. No attempt was made to count it to-day, but it is expected that the offerings at each church will exceed $20,000.

At the East Liberty Presbyterian Church $6,500 was put on the contribution plates at the morning service. Four members of the congregation contributed $1,000 each after the service.

Chinamen Hold Easter Service.

PATERSON, N. J., March 31.—Unusual Easter exercises were held in the Sunday school rooms of the First Baptist Church this afternoon. The entire programme was contributed by Chinese members of the school. W. S. Moy, a student at Columbia, was among those who participated in the exercises.

Bayonne Left Off the Jersey Map.

Residents of Bayonne, N. J., are indignant over the discovery that Bayonne is not on the official State map in the State museum at Trenton. This week Assemblyman Valentine Holzapfel, who represents Bayonne, will be asked to introduce a bill putting the city on the map. The discovery was made by a delegation of citizens who went to the Legislature to protest against the passage of a water bill.

SOCIETY MISSING FROM EASTER PARADE

It Was a Procession of Sightseers with Only Each Other to See.

CAMERAS TRAINED ON IT

And Wherever There Was a Camera There Was a Crowd—Three Arrests in the Mob.

There was an Easter parade in Fifth Avenue yesterday morning—a parade that was impressive in size but in nothing else. It was a great, shuffling throng that came to gaze upon New York's social elect, and, failing to see them, stayed to "rubber" at each other.

One modestly dressed little woman, obviously a stranger in the city, summed up the situation when she turned to her companion and said:

"Why, John, I can't see that these people look any different from the home folks at Spokane."

The same sentiment might have been echoed by each parader. They were all from the Hinterlands of Fifth Avenue. The social lights they came to see either stayed indoors or were away at week-end house parties.

On any ordinary weekday, when the dwellers on Fifth Avenue are using that thoroughfare for business or pleasure, one can really see a parade of fashion. The daily afternoon jam of fine carriages, horses, and automobiles is one of the city's sights. But all this was missing from the avenue yesterday. The roadway was filled, but it was with hired conveyances. Some of their occupants tried to loll in aristocratic ease, but their furtive glances plainly showed that the carriage and its occupant were not on speaking terms. An automobile buzzing along, with the chauffeur smoking a cigar, was not an uncommon sight. The stages lumbered along with every seat on their upper decks lined with curious faces. The "Seeing New York" automobiles did a rushing business; they puffed and snorted by, loaded to the gunwales. And that old friend, the bicycle, was there too.

The crowd began to gather about 10:30 o'clock, a little before the fashionable church hour. From then on it grew rapidly. At noon, and for one hour thereafter, the west sidewalk from Forty-second Street to Fifty-ninth Street was a solid mass of people—one ribbon of humanity slowly and laboriously moving southward, while another as slowly and laboriously went north. At times the jam became so great that people were forced into the roadway, and there marched along in solemn procession with the hacks and bicycles.

Meanwhile the east sidewalk was almost deserted, but no one thought of crossing over. They had come to see, and they were not to be driven off. The presence of a brigade of newspaper photographers seemed to give some substance to the theory that there was something to see. There was a battery of cameras lined up on the stoops opposite the cathedral, another on the stoop alongside St. Thomas's Church, and occasionally skirmishers sprinkled along the entire parade ground.

And wherever there was one of these camera batteries there was also an eddy of jostling people. They stopped to see what it was all about, and, seeing nothing, regretfully moved on.

There was just one person in the parade who seemed to live in one of the big, silent houses in whose shadow the throng was moving. She was a very little miss, and she rode in a one-mald power go-cart. People stared and scowled as the servant pushed through the crowd but there was an aristocratic tilt to her nose which said as plainly as words could: "My young charge needs her daily airing, even if you people do crowd in on our avenue."

And the crowd forbore remarks.

Spring styles have not yet blossomed, judging from yesterday's display of sartorial horticulture. Here and there among the swaying heads could be seen some milliner's iridescent dream, but it was a rarity. As the crowd thinned out after 1 o'clock occasional flashes of gay-hued dress goods could be seen.

But if the parade had to be accepted as the season's fashion plate Winter would be still with us.

There was one ripple of interest in the parade. Three men in the throng attracted the attention of one of the paraders, who happened to be Detective Sergt. Dunn. The trio passed up the avenue opposite the cathedral, and at the corner of Fifty-third Street were seen by Dunn to jostle a man who came out of St. Thomas's Church. The three men jostled him so boldly that the man, who gave his name to the Detective Sergeant as H. S. L. Brainard of 15 West Sixty-seventh Street, was annoyed.

Dunn immediately arrested the three. Two were handcuffed together, while Dunn took the other fellow by the coat sleeve, and the party proceeded to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where the three were locked up as suspicious characters. They said they were Henry Parker of 277 West 118th Street, Arthur Williams of 243 West Forty-sixth Street, and Frank Breen of 1 Chatham Square. The detective said that all three were well known at Headquarters.

WHAT SLIVERS THOUGHT OF IT.

The Circus Clown Went Parading to Find New Fun—He Found It.

Slivers, the college-bred clown, who has a philosophy of his own, went to see the Easter parade in Fifth Avenue yesterday, and when he returned he said it had been funnier to him than any circus he ever saw.

"Shakespeare," said Slivers, telling THE TIMES reporter about it afterward, "was an actor, so he said, 'All the world's a stage.' Now, if he'd been in my profession he'd have said 'All the world's a circus.' We're all funny people, but we take ourselves and life so seriously that we haven't time to realize it.

"Take that crowd of rubbernecks stepping on each other's toes over in Fifth Avenue this morning. Could a lot of clowns dope out a stunt half as funny? They were all looking, looking, looking—screwing their heads off to look. And what were they looking at? Ask any one of them, and he couldn't tell you.

"I don't know how many men I saw strutting along with their chests stuck away out—chesty fellows. They thought they were making an impression. Sometimes they were. But let that same fellow walk along Broadway and you get up in the tower of The Times Building and look down at him—chest and all, he's shriveled into a fly speck. And you would laugh at him and the whole street show way down below.

"I always go out and watch my fellow-humans when I'm looking for a new clown stunt for the coming season. In the circus programme there is always one number known as the clown ensemble—all the clowns joining together in one act—and I'm seriously thinking of suggesting to my brother clowns that we use this Easter parade. I'll bet it would be the biggest hit in the history of clowning.

"How would we do it? Why, we'd just take the comic features of that parading crowd—and, Lordy, there's enough of them—and enlarge them. Even a squint-eyed humorist would see the joke. Take the chesty guys; we'd build out chests that would draw tears of envy from a pouter pigeon. And then take the women, all togged out in their best, staring and rubbering at each other; wouldn't they be comic pie?

"This morning I studied the Fifth Avenue Easter parade; now I'm going downtown to look over the Bowery and Grand Street copies. Come around to Madison Square next circus season and I think we'll show you the comic supplement."

VOGEL BROTHERS

The New Spring Overcoats Specially Priced at $20

WE will not dwell upon the style and the superiority of the tailoring at this particular moment, although it is generally conceded that Vogel Brothers' garments stand second to none in these respects. What we wish to impress you with is the vast range offered for your inspection at this price—$20.

In all there are sixteen distinctive models, each one portraying some specific feature that the others do not possess. Every correct fabric is represented in each line and all sizes for all men, no matter what their proportions. We show more overcoats at $20 than most shops do when combining their entire line at the various prices.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

Studebaker Supremacy

What do you look for when buying a vehicle? Style? Yes. Beauty? Yes. These you will usually get because they are *visible* qualities. But how about the others that are not so readily apparent?—Such as perfection of detail, strength combined with beauty, expert workmanship, the experience and *reputation* of the maker. These are the essentials that count *after* you have purchased. You will find them all in fullest measure in every vehicle bearing the name Studebaker.

You will understand this better after seeing the

Studebaker
PARK PHAETON

Its graceful lines, commodious interior, comfort, style, finish and aristocratic appearance all proclaim it to be well worthy the name STUDEBAKER—a name that stands for 55 years of unparalleled achievement in carriage construction.

Studebaker Harness

Every harness need can be immediately supplied at the Studebaker harness store—the largest in the East. Here you will find a large assortment of everything in the harness and horse goods line.

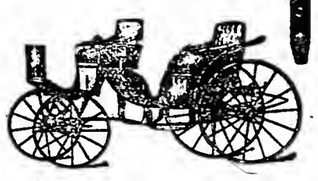

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Broadway and 7th Ave., at 48th Street, New York.

BEST & CO.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Youths' Spring Clothes

We offer the most complete stock to be found anywhere.

The styles are distinctive, the tailoring of the highest grade, while most of the patterns are exclusive.

Youths' Suits and Overcoats in a series of distinct models with a range of sizes that insures a fit for all youthful figures, slim, medium or stout.

60-62 West 23d Street.

RUGS
for
SUMMER HOMES
at Introductory Prices

ORIENTAL RUGS—the kind neither sun nor sand will injure. Exactly right for porch and cottage use.

Among many special introductory values we mention:—
85 Oriental Rugs of various patterns, worth $25 to $35, at $16.25

Also Mourzouk and Fibre Rugs in all sizes at department store prices.

American Summer Rugs, the best quality and most artistic color effects, marked no higher than the lowest prices in the city.

Parker, Smith & Co.
22,24,26 West Thirty-Fourth Street
Adjoining the Waldorf-Astoria

KILLS COUSIN'S WIFE AND SELF IN FLAT

Infatuated Young Italian Commits Double Crime in Husband's Absence.

ONLY A BABY SAW IT

When Husband Came Home and Neighbors Told Him of Killing He Fainted.

Mrs. Ficetta Gavagna, the young wife of Francesco Gavagna, an Italian tailor, was putting things in readiness in her little flat on the top floor of the five-story tenement at 451 West Forty-sixth Street, yesterday, to welcome to this country the two younger brothers of her husband, who at that time were being examined on Ellis Island, when she was surprised to see Giuseppi Gavagna, her husband's first cousin, enter the door. For the next fifteen minutes the other tenants had no reason to think that anything was wrong in the Gavagna apartment. Then the whole tenement was thrown into a panic when four pistol shots were heard in quick succession.

A moment later there was a woman's scream, accompanied by the sound as of a body falling. The next instant Mrs. Gavagna staggered out into the hallway and fell through the open door leading into the apartment of her friends, the Ricciardellis. Mr. Ricciardelli rushed forward, but before he got to Mrs. Gavagna she tumbled in a heap on the floor. When he tried to lift her up he saw she was dead. In the Gavagna apartment they found Giuseppi unconscious on the floor, with a bullet hole in his temple and a revolver by his side. He never regained consciousness, and died in Roosevelt Hospital an hour later.

Ricciardelli rushed to the street shouting "Murder!" and "Police!" followed by half the other men in the house. When the police arrived they saw that it was a case for the Coronsr, and notified Coroner Harburger. Coroner Harburger found that any of the three wounds Mrs. Gavagna had received would have caused her death. Then he tried to find out what was at the bottom of it all, but none of the Italian neighbors could give him much information. They said that Giuseppi was a frequent caller at the Gavagna apartment, and that although he seemed to admire his cousin's pretty wife very much, they never had any reason to think that he was infatuated with her to the point where he would commit murder. The wife was only 20 years old and the murderer and suicide 25.

Guiseppi, it waa added, had been out of employment, and some of the neighbors suggested that he may have asked Mrs. Gavagna for money, and had shot her when she refused. This theory was in a measure strengthened by the fact that the murdered woman had a silver quarter in her hand when she fell to the floor dead. There had been no sounds of quarreling, and there was only one eye-witness to the tragedy, the two-year-old baby girl of the murdered wom

The baby wae found crying in a corner of the room in which her mother had been murdered, half an hour after the shooting. Neighbors took charge of the child. When Francesco and his brothere got bome they found several hundred Italians awaiting them. Gavagna did not know what to make of it and thought the throng had assembled to greet his brothers, until a man rushed out of the crowd, threw his arme around Gavagna's neck and weepingly told him the etory.

Gavagna fell in a faint on the sidewalk, while his brothers broke into a chorus of lamsntations. The husband was finally revived and led to the home of a friend at 444 West Forty-sixth Street. There, through an interpreter, he said that he knew of no motive for the double tragedy, and declared that he was ignorant of the visits his cousin is said to have been in the habit of making to the murdered woman during the husband's absence from home.

Gavagna's brothers swore vengeance on the murdsrer until they were made to understand that the latter was dead. Then they passionately declared themselves sorry that he was not still alive so that they could avenge their brother's loss. They said that Guiseppi had not been puniehed enough in dying hy his own hand.

SHOT TO PROTECT MOTHER.

Girl Puts Bullet Into Eye of Woman Who Knocked Her Parent Down.

In an effort to protect her mother a girl who the police say is Belato Torrillo, 16 years old, yesterday afternoon shot Mrs. Angelina Degenova of 35 Eaet 214th Street in the right eye. It is thought that Mrs. Degenova will die.

Mrs. Maria Torrillo of 35 Jerome Avenue, her daughter, Belato, and Mrs. Degenova had called at 15 Holland Avenue. According to the police the older women, who had been drinking, quarreled. Mrs. Degenova caught up a chair and, taking a rung from it, felled Mrs. Torrillo. Belato then ran to her home around the corner, got a revolver, and, finding Mrs. Degenova in the hallway, shot her and fled. Late in the evening the police had not found Belato. Mrs. Degenova was taken to the Fordham Hospital. Dr. Plaeck said she might die.

LOOTERS ON THE DRIVE..

Youths Arrested While Wheeling Away Pictures of a Riverside House.

Patrolman Delamater of the West 152d Street Station found yesterday that the lower floors of an unoccupied house at 819 Riverside Drive had been looted. Chandeliers had heen torn from the ceiling and carried off, and lead piping had been cut from the walls. He estimated the damage at $1,500.

Later he saw three young men wheeling a barrow filled with the loot and arreeted them. They enid they were William O'Brien of 517 Weet 161st Street, John Munday of 471 West 153d Street, and John Murphy of 862 St. Nicholas Avenue. They were held in $1,000 honds each for examination in the Harlem Court on Wednesday.

Died on Return from Wedding Trip.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 31.—Harry Atwater Smith, who died of an illness contracted on his return from his wedding trip in Canada, was hurled here yesterday from St. John's Church. Mr. Smith was born in Newark, N. J., in 1866. He was graduated from Rutgers College, and eight years ago succeeded his father as manager of the Somerset Manufacturing Company. Six weeks ago he married Mary Worrell Peters of St. John, N. B. He was a Director of the Somerville Dime Savings Bank, a member of the Board of Education, and of several fraternal orders.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

MANY AUTO ARRESTS.

Police Busy All Day Catching Drivers Who Exceeded Speed Limit.

Easter Sunday brougbt its full quota of arrests of speeding automobilists. The forcs of bicycle policemen was augmanted by the addition of four of the recently appointed members of the squad, and as an extra incentive to duty there was a rumor industriously circulated that some of the higher members of the force would be out in plain olotbes in automobiles to see that the laws were not being evaded.

Bicycls Policeman Gibney took Walter C. Martin of 344 West Seventy-seventh Street to the 157th Street Station. He had been timed as going at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour on Broadway, from 193d to 195th Street. He was released on $100 cash bail. Later Gihney arreeted Samuel Brand, ohauffeur for Frederick Lauterbach of 1,499 Broadway. The machine had been timed as going at tbe rate of twenty-five miles an bour on Broadway, between 193d and 196th Streets. Mrs. E. G. Rich of 308 West Seventy-eighth Strest, ons of tho party in ths car at the time, gave bail. Charles M. Hicks of Philadelphia was the next victim. Policeman Donnelly timed him at the rats of twenty-five miles an hour on Broadway, between 156th and 158th Streets, and he was compelled to deposit $100 cash bail before he could proceed.

William Erhardt of 43 East Fifty-third Street was taken to the 125th Strest Station hy Policeman Mara, wbo timed the car at twenty miles an hour on Broadway, from 139th to 141st Street. Erhardt gave $100 cash bail. Oscar W. Smith, who lives at the San Romo, was caught by Policeman Cunningham, who said that eighteen miles an hour was the rate at which tbe car was traveling. Smith gavs $100 cash bail for his release. Eugene Bugnet, chauffeur for Gustave Maas of 130 East Seventy-second Street, was caught by Policeman Cunningham at 136th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Edward Leeth, driver for C. C. Cuyler, broker, of 572 Madison Avenue, was arrested by Policeman Moser, who swore that the car was going at the rate of eighteen miles an hour on Riverside Drive, between 125th and 127th Streets. Mrs. Cuyler and a party of friends were in the car, and they were very indignant at the arreet. Mrs. Cuyler accompanied Leeth into the station house and expressed herself in no uncertain language. Sergt. Mahr, who was bebind the desk, listened patiently, and then stated that he was very sorry, but he would have to hold him in $100 bail, and inquired if they could furnish it. Mrs. Cuyler offered the office building at 15 Wall Street, worth a million, as surety. It was accepted.

Daniel C. Tomlinson and a party of Yale friends were arrested by Policeman Mallon and Roundsman Casey of the West 100th Street Station, at Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, charged with driving their car at twenty miles an hour. They gave $100 bail to assure the appearance in court to-day of the chauffeur, Thomas Sullivan.

Magistrate Walsh, in the Harlem Court yesterday, held for examination on Wednesday John W. Southack of 48 West Fifty-third Street, Edwin Muir of 17 West Eighty-sixth Street, N. Parish Watson of 50 Morningside Avenue, Al. Reeves of 29 West Forty-second Street, Lawrence Otis of 23 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Oscar Bruen of 77 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, for speeding.

Jerome Alexandre and George Bodman were each held in $200 bail hy Magistrate Crane on the charge of exceeding the speed law.

ROAD DRIVERS ON SPEEDWAY.

Light Harness Brigade Made Good Showing—Work Outs for Horses.

There was a big turnout of road drivers yesterday on the Speedway Drive, while a big crowd lined the walks to watch the early work outs of the light harness horses. There were a few impromptu brushes, but the season is too early for the drivers to attempt to speed their horses. Several drivers showed a willingness to risk an encounter, but as soon as a challenge was thrown out it was invariably declined. It was the best turn out for the first day of the season in the history of the association. There were a number of new horses out and the indications point to a good year of amateur racing.

E. J. La Place drove the best horse in the brown pacer Frank Wilson, 2:06¼, and after an hour's work changed to his old favorite Baron de Shay, 2:07¾. Both horses were heavy and high from the Winter's inactivity. William J. Scott handled the ribbons behind his bay trotting mare Kitty Wilkes, 2:16¼. Claus Bohling drove the former Speedway champion Kingmond, 2:09½. The loose footing is not suited to Kingmond's long stride, and he was not seen at his best. Dr. H. D. Gill, the former President of the Road Drivers' Association, sent his chestnut mare Sue Dix at a good pace. Charles S. Welland was bebind his recent purchase, the trotter Dr. Chase, 2:10¼. The Grand Circuit performer was anxious to show his speed, but the driver kept him under restraint. Percy Gill drove the chestnut pacing mare Monsoon, and "Directum" John Kelly worked out Arthur Lape's gray gelding Silver Ore, 2:10¾, while Owner Lape jogged his bay mare Miss Fladie.

George Huber and the trim little trotter Grace Pandit (2:23¼) figured among the stars of the morning. M. L. Simon drove the bay trotter The King, (2:10¼,) which was the former start of David Lamar's stable. Charles Straus and Belton, Jr., made a hard pair to beat. Among the other horses seen on the Speedway were David Moscovite, (2:17¼,) driven by T. G. Hinds; Redwood, (2:10¼,) with E. C. Bennett of Pittsburg driving; Susie G., driven by James H. Campbell; Crescent, (2:13¼,) with Fred Lewinski handling the reins; Diamond Jim, driven by Nathan Bennett; Hiram Abiff, driven by W. J. Minor; Sweet Marie, driven by E. C. Eastman, and Charles M., a young green pacer, driven hy C. G. White.

DUEL OVER A BRIDE.

Husband Seriously Wounds Girl's Admirer with a Breadknife.

His head swathed in bandages, one eye badly cut and bruised and the other closed, Henry Starkman, 27 years old, of 190 Chrystie Street, appeared before Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning. He was charged by Policeman Hartwidge of the Fifth Street Station with fighting a duel with Z. Lavadska with breadknives in a First Avenue restaurant on Saturday night. Lavadska was so badly injured that he is in Bellevue Hospital and may die. Starkman was held without bail to await the result of his victim's injuries.

As tho policeman told the story, Starkman has heen married only a month. Gussie, his bride, is a pretty Polish girl, who had another admirer, Zaphscha Lavadska of 58 St. Mark's Place. Starkman had found his wife and Lavadeka talking together several timee eince the wedding and became intensely jealous. The two met in the restaurant on Saturday night and a quarrel ensued.

Both men seized long bread knives on the table and went at it. The patrons of the restaurant made a hasty exit. The combatants fought all over the place until Lavadska fell to the floor badly wounded.

Jilted Lover Hangs Himself in Cell.

Rather than suffer the disgrace of arrest for hegging, Andrew Heaney of Philadelphia attempted suicide hy hanging himself in a cell at the First Precinct Station, Newark, yesterday afternoon. The young man used his necktie, which he had wound around his neck. He told the police that he had been jilted by a young woman and had left Philadelphia on that account. He was begging money for a meal when arrested.

Jersey Fire Fighter 76 Years Old.

Millburn, N. J., claims to have the oldest active fireman in the State in the person of Roger Marshall, who celebrated his 76th birthday last Thursday. Mr. Marehall has heen connected with the Millburn fire department eince its organization and drivee the hose wagon. He intends taking an active part in Millburn's semi-centennial celebration on April 12.

NEST OF POOLROOMS FOUND DOWNTOWN

Even Brokers' Offices Used by Betting Syndicate to Place Wagers.

TRAIL LEADS TO JERSEY

Bankers and Brokers, Who Played Races, to be Called by Grand Jury To-day.

One of yesterday's revelations in connection with last week's raids on the downtown poolroom syndicate was that the District Attorney will ask the persons in charge of tbs telephone and wire service which supplied the racing news to the various places to assist in the prosecution of the men charged with carrying on the business. That the fountain head of tho news distribution will lead to Jersey, where the District Attorney has no jurisdiction, was one of the things which the day's investigations brought to light. Some service was, however, performed on this side of the river, and an effort will be made to subpoena some of the New York Telephone Company's employes as witneeses.

The first of the bankers, brokers, and men about town who had dealings with the downtown syndicate will present tbemselves before the April Grand Jury to-day in response to subpoenas. Their identity will not be known until tben, for Assistant District Attorney Vandiver refused yesterday to make public the names of any more of the men who will be asked to testify, on the ground that it might interfere with the ends of justice.

The books, vouchers, and memoranda which were found in the safe at 108 Fulton Street, late on Saturday afternoon, so far as Assistant District Attorney Vandiver had an opportunity to examine them yesterday, revealed nothing startlingly new; the chief thing discovered being that the place at 108 Fulton Street, was merely a sort of a clerical checking office for the syndicate, the principal office of which was at 112 Fulton Street. Most of ths books, memoranda, vouchers, &c., found in the last-opened safe contained information corroborative of that already in the possession of the District Attorney.

Five Raids Were Made.

Some interesting disclosures were made concerning the raids themselves which had been held back. Instead of three places which have been mentioned heretofore really five raids were made. In their quest for the headquarters of the syndicate, concerning which a hint had been obtained in the Keator raid at 47 Broadway, the police, led by Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson, got into two big down-town office buildings in search of evidence. The raiders practically closed the buildings for a time in their effort to locate the headquarters of the syndicate, which they afterwards found at 112 Fulton Street. The raiders actually did find one or two small poolrooms in these buildings which they did not molest for the time being, for they were after the fountain-head of the syndicate. Because no raids were made the police decided not to make public the names of the buildings which they searched.

It was said yesterday that the first information about the syndicate leaked out through Keator's place, at 47 Broadway, where a Jerseyman hit the exchequer of that establishment so hard hy his winnings that there was some trouble about paying him. When the money was not promptly forthcoming he "squealed." That set the police ball rolling, because some of the papers found in that place indicated the larger circle of poolrooms with an executive office somewbere near.

The question as to how many poolrooms were running under the Davis-Reilly management in the downtown section was also partly explained by a man concerned in the raids, and who said that a ledger kept in the headquarters at 112 Fulton Street showed at various times accounts with ten to twenty downtown poolrooms. The active manager of tbe downtown office, the police were informed by Miss Erna Santrook, one of the clerks in the place, during the raid, was E. A. Fisher, who is one of the men under arrest.

Bets Made in Brokers' Offices.

The tributory rooms in the control of the syndicate are said to have done a big business with brokers, many of whom ran into these places after the Stock Exchange closed to place their bets. Several of the smaller poolrooms are run in connection with brokers' offices themselves, a clerk in the office surreptitiously taking the bet for the initiated and sophisticated who knew how to work the scheme. Nor have the raids entirely wiped out the business, for the police learned that on Saturday some of these places were still running in spite of the fact that the police had taken charge of the main office.

Another effort was made yesterday to get Senator Grady to explain the conversation over the 'phone with tbe office at 112 Fulton Street and also the presence of the deposit slip marked with his name found in the safe in the place, but, although he was known to be in town, he could not be found either at his home, 151 East Thirtieth Street, or in any of the clubs or other places in town where his friends are in the habit of meeting him.

BABOON UPSET THE CIRCUS.

Broke Away from its Trainer and Gave Keepers a Chase.

Hostlers, elephant men, and other animal keepers had an exciting chase in the basement of Madison Square Garden yesterday after a baboon that had broken away from one of the trainers.

The babgon was recently obtained from a large consignment of monkeye brougbt from Northern Africa. In the last two or three days tbe baboon began to show evidences of what animal men call "cage sickness." Yesterday morning Patrick Cronin, one of the trainers, took the animal out of its cage to give it some medicine. The chance of obtaining its liberty seemed to revive the drooping spirits of the baboon, and when a favorable opportunity occurred it broke away, ran up one of the pillars, and disappeared back of a girder.

Cronin immediately raised an alarm. "Monkey loose! Monkey loose!" he yelled at the top of his voice, and the circus men came running up from all parts of the menagerie. Cronin explained the situation and pointed out tbe place where the baboon had disappeared. A long ladder was obtained, and one of the men climbed up and tried to coax the haboon to come down. Instead of complying, the animal sprang to the next girder, jumped to the rail surrounding the elephant herd, vaulted on the back of Baby, the old mother elephant, and then, as the crowd of men started in pursuit, jumped from elephant to elephant until the end of the line was reached. It disappeared in the lion's cage at the Twenty-seventh Street side of the basement.

In the meantime the actions of the baboon and the pursuit of the attendants had stirred up the elephants, and they added to the excitement by their noisy trumpetings and frantic efforts to break away. The caged animals quickly caught the excitement, and the lions and other animals joined in the tumult.

The baboon was forced out of the lion's cage with a stick, but all efforts to catch the animal were fruitless. George Conklin, the Superintendent, who had come in during the excitement, ordered the men to leave the baboon's cage open and to chase the animal in that direction. This was done, and after many failures the baboon finally approached the cage and entered of its own accord.

New-Yorker Arrested in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31.—After a search lasting since October, Oscar Wolf, wanted on a charge of embezzlement, was arrested here last night. The arrest was made through a decoy letter. According to the police, Wolf disappeared from New York last October, taking with him several thousand collars belonging to the firm of Mayer Lange & Co., by whom he had been employed as a salesman.

ANTI-HUGHES MEN SOON TO LINE UP

Conflict Over the Governor's Policy Cannot Be Delayed Much Longer.

GOVERNOR MAY SPEAK OUT

Will Talk in Utica To-night—Kelsey and Utilities Issues Are at the Front.

ALBANY, March 31.—With only a few more weeks of the legislative session left, interest has become intense in the inevitable conflict between the Senators in the confidence of Gov. Hughes and those who have more or less openly avowed their intention to oppose his policies. From now until adjournment the lines will be drawn more tightly and every move of either side will be watched with keenest interest. Not only the people of this State but the people throughout the country are showing concern in the outcome.

Two subjects in particular embody whatever there is of conflict at the present moment, and both are at a critical stage. Final action is near upon the recommendation of Gov. Hughes that Supt. Otto Kelsey of the State Insurance Department be removed from office for inefficiency. The second and possibly final hearing upon the so-called Public Utilities bill will be held on Wednesday afternoon before the Senate Judiciary and Assembly Railroads Committees. The amendments to the bill desired by the lighting and power companies and others will then be added to those presented last week by the steam railroads and the New York City traction interests.

It is not likely that the Utilities bill will reach the stage of even a committee vote before next week, but the measure has become distinctly a storm centre.

There has been much speculation as to what Gov. Hughes will do ehould the Legislature fail to comply with his recommendations in the Kelsey matter, or as to the Utilities bill. He declared on Saturday in an authorized interview that he had "No reason to question that the Utilities bill will receive such consideration and that such action will be taken upon it as the public interests require," and that any statement of bis views or intentions would be made publicly by himself. It is not known that any such statement is immediately impending, but much interest has been evinced in the speech which ths Governor is expected to make to-morrow evening before the Utica Chamber of Commerce.

Another subject covered hy recommendations of Gov. Hughes is expected to come before the Senate this week in the bill of Assemblyman Prentice, providing for a second recount of the ballots cast at the election of Mayor in New York City in 1905. The bill passed the Assembly last Thursday by an overwhelming majority. It is expected to pass the Senate, but it is known that certain Republican Senators will probably oppose the measure, one of their grounds being that the bill applies only to "any city of the first class in which the ballots have been preeerved," and that therefore the failure to have preeerved any of the ballots cast in that election may nullify the statute.

Another subject of acrimonious debate in the Senate will be the so-called Bingham Police bill, which is practically a special order for Tuesday on final passage. This bill is practically a party measure, has passed the Assembly, and is expected to pass the Senate.

Friends of the Local Option bill, headed by Assemblyman Winters of Tioga, its introducer, expect to make a fight for its life on Monday night or Tuesday in the Assembly, in the form of an effort to discharge the Excise Committee from its further consideration. The committee has shown more or less openly a reluctance to report the bill unless with amendments not acceptable to its sponsors.

One of the most important hearings of the week will be that on Wednesday before the Senate Public Health Committee on the Tully-Wainwright bill designed to restrict the sale of the so-called habit-forming drugs.

With the coming on of warm weather there is a disposition to hasten the work of the session and get home as soon as possible. The usual concurrent resolution fixing a date for final adjournment may be expected now at almost any time. Present indications are that May 8 will be the date, but uncertainty as to the disposition of several of the important propositions pending leade some of the leaders to believe that the eeesion may he prolonged at least a week beyond that date.

CONTROLLER AFTER BROKERS.

Calls on Attorney General to Enforce Stock Transfer Act Penalties.

ALBANY, March 31.—Controller Martin H. Glynn announced to-night that be had called upon Attorney Gencral William S. Jackson to enforce the criminal and civil penalties of the Stock Transfer act. The Controller says he believes that failure to prosecute in the past is responsible to a great degree for the existing conditione, and that bis communication to the Attorney General sets forth the information gathered by Inspectors of the department.

Inspectors charged with the duty of ascertaining the manner in which stock brokers are complying with the statute have in some instances not heen allowed to examine records, and have experienced great difficulty in procuring adequate information concerning transactions governed by the Transfer act. They have reported that stock bas been purchased and sold to the extent of thousands of shares without the payment of the stamp tax.

Some brokers were fonnd who had endeavored to justify their position by claiming that they were simply the representatives of other brokers who should pay the tax. The State, however, does not accept any shift of reeponsibility, holding that the stampe must be affixed to the agreement of sale where the actual delivery of the stock does not take place immediately.

FRANCHISE TAX BILLS READY.

Would Make Corporations Pay Promptly—$18,900,000 Arrears Now.

ALBANY, March 31.—It was announced at the office of the State Tax Commissioner to-night that Senator Tully will introduce in the Legislature to-morrow night three bills to carry out the recommendations made by the State Board of Tax Commissioners to compel the prompt payment of special franchise taxes. A total of nearly $18,900,000 in unpaid special franchise taxes is due to the various municipalities of the State.

The bills will provide for full valuation of franchises by the State Board, and then reduction to the same basis as the local assessments. The person or corporation aseessed must then pay the tax levled within thirty day or be forbidden to bring any action for review except in the single case where the sole question involved is one involving the jurisdiction of the Tax Board.

The court will have power to grant a stay for three months if satisfied that a serious jurisdictional question is involved, but a bond must be given, conditioned for the payment of the tax.

As a cumulative remedy to collect delinquent taxes against corporations the Mayor or Supervisor of the municipality, as the case may be, will have power to maintain an action for the sequestration of the property of such delinquents.

Actor Bonnell Tries Suicide Twice.

William Bonnell, 37 years old, an actor, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday afternon a prisoner on a charge of attempted suicide. Bonnell lived at 205 Eaet Ninety-third Street. His wife said her husband had saturated a towel with chloroform and placed it over his head. He had attempted to kill himself in the same manner twenty-four hours before, she said. Bonnell will recover.

The man who tampers with writing on checks printed with a security tint injures this tint to some extent. If it is a flat color, as is the case with most safety papers, he can restore it with water color.

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Besides these interesting "Schubert" articles, there are other articles by Dr. Percy Goetschius, Louis A. Russell, Mary W. Chase, Fay S. Davis, H. C. Macdougall, and many others. There are special departments devoted to the Piano, Voice, Organ, and Choir, and Lesson Club; also twenty-four pages of new vocal and instrumental music.

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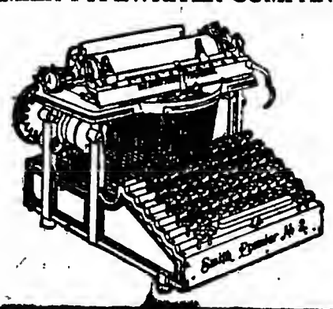

AUTO RACING RULES DIFFER WIDELY

Touring Car Contests Increasing in Popularity Here and Abroad.

WANT INTERNATIONAL CODE

Old Weight Limit Gradually Being Abandoned—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., May Suggest Changes.

American interest in automobile racing is keeping pace with the activity abroad, for within a week, in addition to the Vanderbilt Cup competition, definite arrangements have been made to hold separate speed contests for American and foreign touring cars. Not only in interest and in number of races are the conditions abroad being duplicated here, but also in the complexity of rules governing these contests. The Vanderbilt Cup race will stick to the weight limit as in the past, even if certain modifications are made. Some changes are expected, and with the arrival of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to-morrow a meeting of the Racing Board will be called, probably before the close of the week, and intending competitors will then have their anxiety allayed by knowing just what will be required of their cars. Over twenty American cars are reported as being well advanced toward completion for the elimination trials, and as no announcement has been made that last year's conditions will be materially altered, it would be unjust to the manufacturers to propose anything radical at this time.

A limited cylinder capacity will be the test of eligibility and success for the American touring car contest. The members of the Importers' Salon who are inaugurating their foreign car race have not decided upon the exact rules, but only stock touring cars will be eligible to compete.

The cylinder capacity situation is arousing greater interest than formerly abroad, and the fact that the German and Italian Automobile clubs have adopted this method for their big speed contests is certain to exert considerable influence in the discussion almost certain to ensue at the December meeting of the Federated Automobile Clubs on the subject of enacting an international code of racing rules. It will be a great year for the automobile technical committees, but one good result of the diversity of opinion at present may be a uniform system for another year.

All of these changes in racing rules are due to an effort to circumscribe the power of the machines so that the competitors may start on a fairly equal basis in the effort to demonstrate approximately the most rational type of machine. The weight limit was formerly accepted as the means of placing a check to excessive horse power. It gave in its earlier years very creditable results, but with the increasing development of the industry its practical application is now at a discount. France, therefore, in discarding the weight limit for the Grand Prix, has substituted a limited fuel supply, a plan that has been tried with success in several events, notably the Tourist Trophy race in England. While the allowance, 6.6 gallons for 62.1 miles, was believed by many French experts to be too generous for the object of restricting the racing cars within reasonable horse power ratings, it has met with general approval and a splendid lot of thirty-four machines, all of them built expressly for the race, will be seen on the Dieppe course on July 2.

In demanding more satisfactory long distance contests for regulation touring cars the American manufacturers are in line with their brethren across the water. The Marquis de Dion, whose opposition to the building of racing cars for road events has been marked for the last two years, has succeeded this year in obtaining the approval of the Automobile Club of France for an extended touring car competition, ending with a race of the cars that pass the touring requirements satisfactorily. This tour will be known as the Criterium de France and will be held from August 2 to 6. The conditions call for a 1,000-mile tour, all cars to carry four passengers and to weigh, fully equipped, at least 3,630 pounds. An average speed of 24.8 miles per hour must be maintained and a limited fuel supply of either 3.3 or 4.4 gallons for 62.1 miles will be imposed. The machines that qualify in the touring run will then meet in a 250-mile race near Trouville for a cup. The entries close May 1, and three cars may be entered by one manufacturer.

Early Auto Show for Independents.

An earlier date will be chosen for the automobile show next season, to be held jointly by the Automobile Club of America and the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, representing the independents, or those not affiliated with the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. It has been decided to hold their exhibit earlier than last year, which was the first week in December. The show will be held in the Grand Central Palace, and there is a bare possibility that it may be held in October, preceding the licensed show in Madison Square Garden, which is to open on Oct. 31. If not, an early November date will be selected immediately after the Licensed show. The Show Committee from the independent manufacturers consists of H. C. Smith, William M. Lewis, and J. B. Bartholomew, while the Automobile Club Committee consists of Gen. George Moore Smith, Alan R. Hawley, and S. M. Butler.

Camerons and St. George Tie.

The Cameron Reserves and St. George United Association football teams played a tie game yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park, the final score being 2 to 2. The game was closely contested throughout, both teams scoring one goal in each half. Higgins for St. George United scored the second goal for his side from a penalty kick two minutes before the call of time. Line-up:

Camerons. (2.)	Position.	St. George, (2.)
T. D. Lane	Goal.	Reese
McArthur	Right back	Weeks
Shaw	Left back	Keller
Lindsay	Right half back	Thorn
Hastings	Centre half back	Groves
Greenblat	Left half back	Chinn
Crowe	Outside right	Compton
Sinclair	Inside right	Collins
A. Lane	Centre	Higgins
Marshall	Inside left	Greenhaugh
Lyn	Outside left	Part

Goals—A. Lane, Marshall, Compton, Higgins. Referee—Mr. Hardy, St. George United. Linesmen—L. Weeks, St. George United, and F. Tierney, Brooklyn Field Club. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

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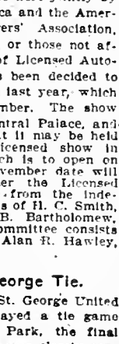

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JAMESTOWN'S GOOD COURSE.

President Pilkington Approves the Location for Exposition Regatta.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of the Amateur Oarsmen will be held on Thursday night at the Hotel Marlborough for the purpose of selecting the Regatta Committee for the International Rowing Regatta at the Jamestown Exposition, Aug. 14 to 18. The list of events for the regatta will also be agreed upon and preliminary plans adopted.

President Pilkington returned from Jamestown last Saturday, where he inspected the proposed course. He is enthusiastic over the location and says the regatta promises to be one of the most important from a rowing standpoint ever held in the United States. He thinks the accommodations for the spectators will be superior to any other regatta ever held, and as the course will be an excellent one expects a big entry list. In discussing his trip last night he said:

"I was agreeably surprised with rowing conditions at Jamestown. They have an exceptionally good course and the surrounding country is splendid and as far as I can see there is nothing to prevent the Exposition management from holding a fine regatta. The course will be one and one-fourth miles long but can be extended any length it may be desired. It will be laid off the coast line close enough for the spectators to see the contests without any discomforts. The location lies in a direct line in front of the Exposition grounds and can be seen to great advantage. The place selected is Willoughby Bay, which is protected from the wind by Willoughby Slip, a long stretch of land that will ensure good water. I am sure the oarsman will agree with me when they see the course and declare it to be excellent. Nothing has yet been done about the list of events, but it can be stated that the plans contemplate the most attractive rowing programme ever offered."

GOOD PRICES FOR BULLDOGS.

Twenty-two Prize Winners Sold In England for $37,000.

Bulldogs still retain their popularity and English exhibitors are paying high prices for well bred dogs. At the Birmingham show record prices were recorded as a result of two days' sale. The demand was for bulls between 21 and 30 months old. In the blooded stock twenty-two dogs were sold for a total of $37,000, or an average of $1,672. C. F. Raphael's Shenley Victor brought the record price of $5,000. Mr. McLennen, the purchaser, also secured Rupert Benedict for $1,500, and Leopold de Rothschild's Ascot Victor for $3,000. The Baronet was disposed of for $1,750, and Salperton Ranger, which took second prize to Ascot Victor, went for $1,400. Viscount Tredegar paid $1,680 for Tredegar Baron Butterfly.

Leopold de Rothschild's commended Ascot Wanderer was sold for $2,200, and the Earl of Powis's second prize, Powysland M. P., changed hands at the same price. Betchley Premier, which headed the prize list, was bought for $1,820 for the United States, and Shenley Champion, which will also come to this country, reached $1,710. Lord Lovat's Baron Waterloo was knocked down for $850, and was considered one of the cheapest dogs of the sale. A number of other prize winners realized good figures.

SEVENTH STOPS FIRING.

Riflemen Wind Up Season with Series of Interesting Matches.

After a season of nearly five months the members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club participated in their last indoor competitions on the armory ranges on Saturday night. The turn-out was the largest of the season, and the marksmanship was of a high order. Probably the most attractive event of the night was the Adjutant's Trophy match, a prize to be awarded to the company whose three officers make the highest aggregate score in the revolver match decided on the same evening, first entries only to count. Under the conditions each contestant had five shots at fifteen yards, "deliberate," single action.

The Adjutant's prize was won by Company I, with Company G a close second. Lieut. A. E. Crall of Company G, in a field of about 200, captured the revolver match with the remarkable score of 25. Private O. Wuerz of Company C was first in the champion aggregate match, with 272. Sergt. W. B. Short of Company D won the Gold Bar for the season. Scores follow:

CASH PRIZE MATCH.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private O. Wuerts, expert	34	33	67
Private J. H. Smith, sharp	34	33	67
Lieut. W. L. Covill, novice	30	32	62
Private L. H. Sanford, new member	30	34	64

CLASS CUP MATCH.

Sergt. E. M. Lensk, expert	68	69	137
Private J. H. Smith, sharp	68	67	135
L. Corp. G. R. Langdon, novice	67	65	132
Private W. G. Lush, new mem.	66	63	129

EXPERT QUALIFICATIONS

Priv. B. A. Richardson, Co. I.	68	88	156
Sergt. L. F. Knust, Co. E.	68	77	145
Private A. L. Cowperthwait, Co. I.	68	76	144
Private J. B. Hunt, Co. G.	68	81	149

Revolver Match.—Lieut. H. E. Crall, Co. G, 25; Lieut. J. A. Le Boutillier, Co. I, 24; Corporal J. E. Milleman, Co. E, 23.

Adjutant's Trophy Match.—Company I, first; Company G, second; Company B, third; Company K, fourth.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The Worcester Automobile Club, which will hold its annual hill climbing competition on Dead Horse Hill in May, has announced that the event will be conducted under the English system, which will be the first time that this method has been adopted in America. Under this plan only one event is held, the cars being classified on an equitable handicap basis. Several New York autoists are planning to take part.

Following the example recently set by the automobile women of Philadelphia, the fair motorists of Chicago have just organized the Chicago Women's Motor Club, with about twenty members. Mrs. C. H. Foster is the President and Mrs. N. J. Boardman, Secretary.

A decided improvement has been made this year in the popular Pope-Waverley electric car. Its battery capacity has been enlarged, the body has been enlarged to a more comfortable size, and larger tires are used. The speeds range from five to seventeen miles an hour. The car is equipped with an electric brake, and there are also two pedal brakes.

R. M. Owen states that he will enter as many cars as possible for the coming Orphans' Day outing to be held by the New York Motor Club. "Just so soon as a day shall be determined for the carrying out of the project," he says, "we will be pleased to furnish Reo and Premier touring cars. Movements of this nature should receive the hearty support of dealers, for they tend to cultivate a friendly public attitude toward motorists as a whole, the benefits of which to the trade cannot be overestimated."

C. W. Kelsey, President of the new corporation about to establish a taxameter cab service in the leading cities, states that the name of the new enterprise will be the American Cab and Delivery Company, and not the American Cab and Express Company, as formerly announced.

Two Dragon cars will be exhibited at the Jamestown Exposition in the motor car exhibit in the Machinery and Transportation Building. A stationary Dragon engine will also be shown. A pipe connected with an illuminating gas jet will be run to the engine, which will be operated in turn with illuminating gas as fuel and with gasoline and alcohol. During the exposition various tests and experiments will be made by visiting experts.

The Healy Leather Tire Company of 88-90 Gold Street has put on the market a new detachable tire grip. It is made of straps of very tough chrome leather, carrying steel rivets, and running crosswise on the tire at regular intervals. The ends of these cross-straps are joined together on the sides of the tire by means of a simple and ingenious device which allows any part of the grip to be instantly detached. These grips are very readily applied, do not injure the tire in the slightest degree, are quiet in running, and are guaranteed to withstand a large amount of wear and tear.

The action taken by the Board of Directors of the American Automobile Association, with its proposal to follow the Vanderbilt Cup race with one for stock touring cars of American manufacture, is meeting with the heartiest approval of those who are interested in actual competitive tests between cars not specially built for racing purposes. E. S. Partridge, of Wyckoff, Church & Partridge, said last week: "The general buying public are more interested in the actual accomplishments of real stock cars than in the results of races where no expense or effort is spared to build a special racer, bearing no resemblance whatever to the regular cars made by the firm which enters the contest."

NEW ROWING COURSE IS NEEDED HERE

President Pilkington Expects Pelham Bay Project to be Carried Through.

ALDERMEN SHOW INTEREST

Schoolboy Movement Likely to Aid Cause—Spring Practice Begins on Harlem River.

If the plans of the oarsmen materialize there will be a marked revival in rowing in and around New York within the next two years. Perhaps the most important step will be the determined effort to secure a National regatta course at Pelham Bay, while second only in importance is the development of rowing among the high school boys. Several projects of minor importance are in contemplation, which will have a beneficial effect on the sport. The appropriation of $2,500 by the Board of Aldermen, to defray the expenses of the Memorial Day regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association, has stirred up the oarsmen, and there is a general movement afoot to improve the local rowing conditions.

President James Pilkington of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen is the prime mover in the Pelham Bay project. It is nearly two years since the scheme was first taken up, but owing to the many difficulties in formulating plans to get the matter before the proper departments of the municipality the project has been allowed to hang fire. President Pilkington has arranged to take Controller Herman Metz to Pelham Bay to look over the projected course, and it is expected that one or more of the Park Commissioners will be included in the party. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to secure the support of the Board of Park Commissioners and have the necessary improvements included in the appropriation for public parks.

The necessity of providing a permanent regatta course for New York oarsmen has become so great that the Harlem River rowing clubs are now ready actively to co-operate with President Pilkington. The condition of the Harlem River is daily becoming worse, the driftwood and debris making it at times dangerous for oarsmen to go out in shells. It is Mr. Pilkington's intention shortly to call a general meeting of representatives of the clubs of the Harlem Regatta Association, Hudson River Association, Long Island Rowing Association, and New York Bay Association, to select committees to secure the establishment of the Pelham Bay course.

Alderman J. R. Davies, who piloted the Harlem Regatta Association appropriation bill through the Board of Aldermen, is authority for the statement that there is a general disposition among the Aldermen to pay more attention to the wants of the oarsmen. He says the willingness with which the Aldermen voted for the Memorial Day regatta appropriation was an evidence of the favorable sentiment toward rowing. He is supported by Alderman Elias Goodman, another old oarsman, and both have promised their support in any project which will better the rowing conditions in this city.

The movement to interest the schoolboys in rowing is expected to aid the oarsmen in their efforts to secure the Pelham Bay course. For several years the boys have been clamoring for a chance to get on the water and learn to stroke a shell and to scull. The Harlem Rowing Club has agreed to take the youngsters with rowing aspirations and prepare them for a one-mile event, to be decided in the annual Harlem River on Memorial Day. Capt. Nagle has made arrangements to look after five schoolboy crews for the regatta. The St. Mary's schoolship has notified the Board of Education that it will enter a crew in the schoolboy race. The schoolship crew has borrowed an eight-oared shell from the New Rochelle Boat Club, and will train at Pelham Bay.

From present indications, there will be six crews in the race. Among those preparing for the event are De Witt Clinton, High School of Commerce, Townsend Harris Hall, Stuyvesant High, Manual Training, and Morris High. It is probable that entries will also be secured from the Boys' High of Brooklyn, Flushing, Bryant, and Commercial High.

A number of prominent business men who have become interested in the race are canvassing among friends to ascertain if it is possible to erect a permanent clubhouse for the use of schoolboys. The plan is to raise about $20,000 by popular subscription and build on the Pelham Bay site of the proposed course, the structure to be under the control of the Board of Education. This, it is contended, would be the means of keeping a large number of rowing athletes of the schools in condition throughout the year. A number of oarsmen began Spring practice yesterday, and the clubhouses on the Harlem River presented a lively appearance. Easter Sunday marks the opening of the training season, and the fine weather brought out many crews. The senior eights of the Nassau and Nonpareil Clubs were among the first on the river. Capt. Mulcahy of the Atalantas sent out one four and two doubles. The Unions had out several crews, and the Metropolitan, Crescent, Bohemian, and Harlem Clubs were well represented. The Harlem Club will take an active interest in competitions, and Capt. Nagle has already begun to select his men for the different crews.

GRIFFITH WILL SPLIT TEAM.

Part Will Play in Lynchburg, Rest Will Stay in Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 31.—This week marks the end of the training season of the Greater New Yorks in Atlanta, and so far Manager Griffith has only two games scheduled with the Atlanta team, on Friday and Saturday. On Wednesday half of the squad will leave for a Virginia tour, during which several teams of the Virginia State League will be played. "Smiling Al" Orth hails from Lynchburg, and he will be sent along to pitch in a game against the team of that city. The rest of the men will leave the city next Sunday or Monday and will join the traveling squad in Virginia, from where the entire team goes to Baltimore to play two games with the Eastern League nine before going to Washington for the opening contest of the American League season on April 11.

The New York team has had as successful a training season as any of the major league teams, the only matter that Griffith can consider a piece of hard luck being injuries that put several of his men out of the running for a time. As to the weather, it has been the best in Georgia for several years, neither rain nor cold so far having prevented the team from working. Griffith will continue the morning practice this week, and let the men rest in the afternoons, except on the two days they meet Atlanta.

GIANTS LEAVE FOR ALABAMA.

Ill-Feeling Against Them in New Orleans—In Montgomery To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 31.—Manager McGraw did not send the New Yorks to Athletic Park this afternoon, the grounds being left open to the Athletics and New Orleans team, as it was advertised they were to play. Both Secretary Fred Knowles and McGraw were of the opinion that they could not strengthen the Giants' case by having the men appear on the field, and so the players were told they could rest.

The weather was cold and raining, and the men were not sorry to escape the danger of lame arms and other ailments that might have been the result. It was noticed that none of them went out to see the Athletics and Pelicans play. In fact, the trouble over Umpire Zimmer has been the means of antagonizing the players of the Athletics and Giants against each other, and, as with the opposing officials, there is a decidedly frosty feeling between them.

The New Yorks left for Montgomery to-night, where they are scheduled to play to-morrow. Several of the players may be left in Montgomery to continue their training there instead of making the "one night stands." If any are left they will rejoin the team in New York next Saturday.

St. Louis Nationals Win.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—The largest crowd that ever attended a ball game in St. Louis to-day watched the local National team defeat the local American team, 5 to 4, in the second game of the seven-game series for the championship of the city. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Americans	4	11	3
Nationals	5	10	3

Batteries—Petty and Buelow; Karger and Marshall.

"Chick" Stahl Buried Yesterday.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 31.—Charles S. ("Chick") Stahl, late Captain and former manager of the Boston American League Baseball Club, who committed suicide at West Baden, was buried at Lindenwood Cemetery this afternoon. The floral offerings made an immense bank around the grave. Former Congressman James M. Robinson delivered the funeral oration. Criger, Freeman, Parent, and Dineen, team mates, were among the mourners.

Boston Shut Out Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 31.—The Boston American baseball team defeated the Cincinnati Nationals in an exhibition game this afternoon. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	9	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Winter, Harris, and Armbruster; Coakley and McLean.

MOHAWK A. C. ENDS SEASON.

A. Michel Wins Last Road Run—Entries for Marathon Race.

The last road run of the season of the Mohawk Athletic Club was held yesterday over the club course, a distance of two and one-half miles. The run, which was a handicap event, was won by A. Michel, who had a handicap of 1 minute and 15 seconds, with J. Rehman second. J. Riley and J. Malone tied for the time prize with 12:11. The runners tossed for the prize, which was won by Malone. E. Sweitzer, who finished third from last, captured the novice prize.

Fred Lorz and G. Meeks will represent the club in the annual Marathon run at Boston on April 19. Both men are in good shape, and expect to finish near the top of the list. The order of finish follows:

Name.	Handicap.	Finish.
A. Michel	1:15	11:02
J. Rehman	1:00	12:49
O. Delmar	0:40	12:25
J. Riley	0:25	12:11
J. Ryan	1:15	13:25
J. Malone	Scratch	12:11
E. Smith	0:30	12:44
F. Lorz	0:25	12:58
J. Gomes	1:00	13:37
O. Sweitzer	0:50	13:45
T. Meyer	0:50	13:47
W. Noble	0:10	16:00

Granule Won French Steeplechase.

PARIS, March 31.—P. Simeon's Granule today easily won at Auteuil the Grand Prize of the President of the Republic Steeplechase for a purse of $1,000. The distance was 4,200 metres, a little over two miles, and fourteen horses started. M. Braquessac's Matsouke was second, and Roi Du Monde, running in the colors of Mr. Pfizer, an American, was third.

The brilliant summer-like weather brought out a record attendance, which included President Falliéres and men prominent in sport and society from all nations.

FINCKE AND WRENN WIN AT RACQUETS

New York Players Defeat Spencer and Scott in Four Straight Games.

QUAKERS ARE OUTCLASSED

Contest Finished in Record Time—Wrenn Makes Run of Twenty-four Aces.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 31.—R. D. Wrenn and Reginald Fincke of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club had a walkover in the final round for the doubles championship of the United States here at the Tennis and Racquet Club, when they defeated Willing Spencer and Edgar T. Scott of the Philadelphia Racquet and Tennis Club four straight games by the score of 15—4, 15—0, 15—0, 15—8. It was one of the most one-sided matches ever seen in a championship tournament, and easily the most one-sided in the tournament which ended with the match. At no stage of the game could the Philadelphia players travel fast enough for the winners of the championship, and at every department of the game they were outpointed, getting but twelve aces in the entire match.

In the second and third games the defeated team was shut out without an ace, and they made their best showing in the last game, in which they got but eight aces. The feature of the match was the serving of Wrenn, and at one stage, at the finish of the second and the start of the third games, he ran off twenty-four aces without being put out.

The game will be remembered for the fact that it took but a trifle more than thirty minutes to play it, for Wrenn and his partner ran out their aces so fast, and then shut out their opponents when the latter were in service, that almost a record mark was set for a four-game double match. The summary:

Reginald Fincke and R. D. Wrenn, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated William Spencer and Edgar T. Scott, Philadelphia Racquet and Tennis Club, 15—1, 15—0, 15—0, 15—8.

Yale Waiting on Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31.—Yale football officials left for the Easter vacation without having heard from Harvard relative to a game for next season. The custom has always been here that the football schedule shall be announced before the Easter vacation. The list of games which the team will play is complete, with the exception of the Harvard match, which it is taken for granted will be played, since the report of the Harvard Athletic Committee was favorable. The last game outside of the Harvard match to be decided upon is a contest with Washington and Jefferson University for the first time. This college will be played here on Saturday, Nov. 2, the date usually given to West Point. The military cadets will be played a week later than usual.

Yale will not arrange a game with Columbia if that university gets the sport reinstated, and Pennsylvania and State has also been cut off because the match was rough last Fall. If the Harvard match is not arranged a movement will be made by the Faculty not to have another big match substituted in its place.

Big Shoot for Montclair.

The best trap shooters among the amateur clubs and other organizations in the metropolitan district have entered in the tournament to be held on the Montclair Gun Club grounds at Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday. The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, New York Athletic Club, Wykagyl Country Club of New Rochelle, Larchmont Yacht Club, and Fox Hills of Staten Island will be represented, and it is expected that the tournament will result in the formation of a strong league of clubs in and around New York, and that a tournament may be one of the annual fixtures.

Three handsome silver cups, emblematic of individual championship, will be contested for in this week's tourney, and a fourth will be for the club championship. The first prize is a cup presented by Adrian R. Allan of the Montclair Gun Club, and is valued at $110, while the club has added the other three. The competition will be at 100 targets, from scratch, expert traps to be used. The club prize will go to the representatives making the highest aggregate score.

Entries at Benning To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Fillies and mares, three-years-old and up; five furlongs. Diemond Flush, Idle Dream, and Rose of Dawn, 105 pounds each; Tickle, Cousin Kate, Ossineke, and Princess Royal, 104 each; Anna May, 99; Revenue, 95; Black Flag, Tilmouse, Nettie Carita, Old Colony, Willetta, and Sweet Eileen, 92 each.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile; fillies and geldings, two-year-old maidens. Tray of Spades, Black Mask, Lady Powell, False Garter, Greedon, Glorious Betsy, Laudable, Beget, Long Bail, Beckon, Wedding, Matches Mary, Helen B., Easter Belle, Merrimac, Luzetta, Polaris, Vistula, and Arkobee, 99 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Colts, two-year-old maidens; four and a half furlongs. Glaucus, Bob Callahan, Jr., Gold Foil, Patrician, Elfil, Suzerain, Superstition, and Jubilee, 102 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—Easter Monday Steeplechase, selling; about two and a half miles. Harry Taylor and Frank Somers, 153 pounds each; Hyperion and Northville, 140 each; Souvigny, 132; Pioneer, 141.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, three-year-olds and up; six and a half furlongs. Slickaway, 118 pounds; Campaigner, 103; East End, 95; Tickle, 92; Umbrella, 84.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and up; one mile. Reidmore, 116 pounds; Bulwark and Nolick, 112 each; Betsy Binford, 87; Monocador, 110; Tavannes, 103.

CHANGES IN YALE'S CREW.

Rockwell May Not Row Again This Year—Two Freshmen Added.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31.—Capt. Charles Elliott Ide, who took charge of the Yale crew last Tuesday, the day after his election, to-day sent home the oarsmen who have been here since the Easter vacation opened. Under his direction, a slight reorganization of the eight has been in progress. Hoppin, who was rowing at 6, has left the boat, and Howe, who was at 6 in the freshman eight last year, is being tried. Robert Noyes, the retiring Captain, who gave up the crew leadership because of ill-health, left two weeks ago. He has rowed at 6 for two years.

The loss of Rockwell, bow oar, is felt keenly by Coach Kennedy. He went to his home a week ago, suffering from what was thought to be mumps. Appendicitis developed, and it is expected that he will be unable to row again this year. Dunkle, who rowed at 7 in the freshman crew last year, is now in Rockwell's place. Neither Howe nor Dunkle, who are the new candidates, is a finished oar, and the outlook for a fast crew is apparently hopeless. Under Capt. Ide the eight has been rowing as follows: Stroke, Boulton; 7, Ide; 6, Howe; 5, Peyton; 4, Mayer; 3, Rice; 2, Graham; bow, Dunkle.

Yale rowing men are confident that Princeton will join the Yale-Harvard regatta on the Thames in another year. There has been no correspondence of an official nature over the matter, but Yale heartily favors the admission of the Tigers to the regatta at New London, and informal statements made by Princeton men indicate that it is expected an application will be made to enter the Thames races as soon as crews are regularly organized.

FORTY COLLEGES ENTERED.

Pennsylvania Expects Twenty More for Relay Carnival on April 27.

The managers of the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival have received entries from over forty colleges for the annual meet which will be held at Franklin Field on April 27. From present indications the coming meet will be the greatest ever held. Classes that have not filled for years will be in line, and by the time the entries close it is expected that athletes from sixty colleges will be represented at the meet.

Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Chicago, Michigan, and other universities will meet the Pennsylvania teams in the one, two, and four mile relay championships. The entry of Amherst assures the New England college championship. Brown, Wesleyan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Amherst, and Dartmouth compose a group that should furnish one of the best races of the day.

Special classes have been set apart for high schools and academies, and a number of schoolboy teams from New York are expected to compete with the big school relays of Philadelphia and vicinity.

MILITARY A. L. INDOOR GAMES.

Record Entry List Will Comprise Programme for Meet This Week.

Entries for the Military Athletic League carnival, to be held next Friday and Saturday at the Ninth Regiment Armory, will establish a record for this annual athletic event, and all the leading athletes in the metropolitan district will be found among the competitors. With no spectacular features to the show this year, the committee in charge has devoted its efforts to furnishing the best indoor athletic programme of the season.

The keen rivalry between the regiments will bring out lively competition. The Twenty-second and Thirteenth Regiments will be represented by their full teams, which are composed of many of the best athletes in Greater New York. The Twenty-third Regiment will also enter a strong team, while the Seventy-first Regiment, which is looked upon as the future contender in all athletic contests, will have a representation in the various events. These four military organizations are expected to carry off the leading honors, although the entries from the other regiments will make the champions extend themselves to the limit.

The one-mile championship relay race will have as contestants the fastest teams in Greater New York, while the walking competition has filled well and will have many representatives from the regular army. Owing to the uncertainty of the movements of the army, entries are accepted without fee, and the athletes have taken advantage of this to enter in large numbers.

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ROCHESTER GETS TOURNEY.

National Bowling Association Convention Goes Up State.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 31.—At to-day's meeting of the National Bowling Association, Rochester, N. Y., was selected as the place for holding the convention in 1908. The Board of Directors adopted the rules submitted last year by Philadelphia to govern the championship contest, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of revising the constitution. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Frank M. Clute, New York; Vice President—John Sloss, Buffalo; Second Vice President—W. W. Bennington, Buffalo; Treasurer—E. E. Dungan, Philadelphia; Secretary—P. C. Pulver, Newark, N. J.

The Wyndham five-men team of Philadelphia leads all similar teams. The Philadelphians scored 2,725 pins, thus passing the record held by the Filellas of New York by 86 pins. The Philadelphia Bowling Club holds third place, with 2,636. The scores during the latter part of the week in the two-men and individual contests were quite low. F. Pump, Jr., of New York heads the individual list with 610. P. K. Manning of Philadelphia, with 603, is second on the list, and H. Fisher of Syracuse third with 591. The best score in the two-men team competition was rolled by Koster and Shultz of Newark, with 1,180. Hoffman and Geisler of New York rolled 1,156 last Saturday, and took second place from Trout and Smith of Philadelphia, whose score is 1,133.

The attendance has been increasing during the tournament, and now averages 5,000 nightly. Mrs. Connolly and Mrs. Fries, both of New York, have arrived, and will roll a series of match games this week.

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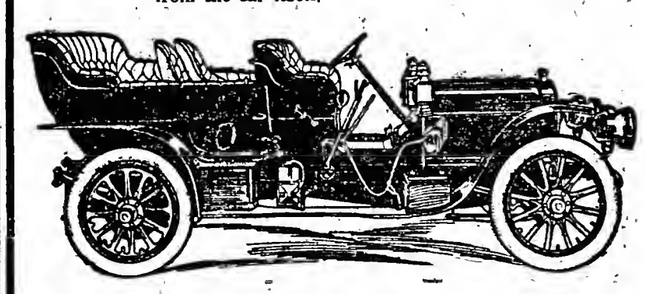

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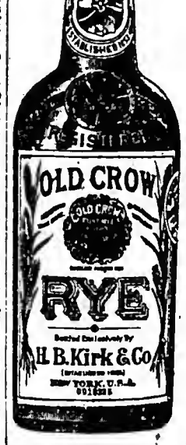

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City. Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

GOV. HUGHES.

The Governor's brief announcement that henceforth he will speak for himself not by proxy, is timely and wise. The public is warned that it may reject as not authoritative expressions of views put forth by obliging friends of Mr. HUGHES.

Opinions at second hand, though given out with the best intentions in the world, often lead to confusion and mistakes. Certain statements of the Governor's intentions with regard to the Public Service Commissions bill which have recently appeared in press correspondence from Albany may now be rejected as unauthenticated. It has been said that Gov. HUGHES would refuse to sign the bill if it were amended to provide for a court review of the Commission's orders. Such a resolve would be ill-judged and regrettable. There was a good deal of that sort of talk in Washington last Winter when the court review provision of the Hepburn bill was under discussion. The broad court review went into the bill, and the President signed it. We are sure that Gov. HUGHES would not through prejudgment fail in his duty to give candid consideration to the measure in the form in which it should be sent to him by the Legislature. A more thorough acquaintance with the provisions of the Commissions bill has convinced the public that its additions to existing law are material and serious. It has given rise to a great deal of anxiety. It is preposterous to say that a law giving ten men the power of control over hundreds of millions of property would be rendered useless by a provision that would enable the owners of the property to invoke the aid of the courts against misused authority, precisely as that aid may be invoked in behalf of other property. Gov. HUGHES, we are sure is open-minded enough to give candid consideration to proposed amendments of the Commissions bill.

As the session wears on it becomes apparent that the Legislature is not in sympathy with the Governor. A belief seems to prevail that a coalition of opposed political interests has been formed to defeat legislation urged and desired by the Executive. If such a situation exists, we presume Gov. HUGHES regards it with more regret than surprise. He naturally expects opposition from Democratic Senators and Assemblymen. Unfortunately he cannot look to his own party for loyal support. Mr. HUGHES was not the candidate of the Republican organization. The controlling men desired a very different candidate, a candidate of their own sort, whom they could confer with, intrigue with, and carry on business with in the old way. He was practically forced upon them, and Democratic votes making up the Republican defection he was elected. The Governor owes them very little, if anything. They appear to expect nothing, and, accordingly, are inclined to give nothing.

The people, however, have not lost confidence in Gov. HUGHES. We are not aware that his popular strength has been in any degree impaired. He can appeal to the people against the bosses and the leaders, and he will get their support. The bosses and the leaders, however, control the Legislature, and they may be able to baffle Mr. HUGHES, even though his policies and intentions are backed by the will and the voice of the people. It may be thought surprising that Republican organization men of the better class should withhold their aid from the Governor in his struggle with the organization men of the worst class. The theory of a divided allegiance may explain this anomaly. There is no State capital in the country which Washington Administrations regard with a more vigilant eye than Albany. Politically and historically it is a capital of great possibilities. If through conspicuous and heroic achievements on the part of the present Governor of New York the attention of the country should be centred upon Albany, there would be a vexatious derangement of well matured plans and foreordination of the events of 1908 might be upset.

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE TRIBUNE

Discussing Mr. CLEVELAND'S remarks upon the availability of tariff reform as an issue for future politics, The Tribune says:

> To the student of international trade returns there must seem to be a decided logical inconsistency in charging with "stagnation" the country which for the last five or six years has actually led all other countries as a seller in the world's markets. In that period the annual exports of the United States have exceeded those of the United Kingdom and have distanced those of Germany and France. In the total volume of foreign trade the United States still stands below Great Britain, but almost equals Germany. First in exports and third in exports and imports together is a record which can hardly be harmonized with the assertion that we shun commercial intercourse with other nations and play "our little, selfish part of deluded folly in our corner of the family home."

Those who agree with Mr. CLEVELAND rather than with The Tribune think there is cause rather for modesty than for pride in comparisons with nations of much inferior population and wealth. Why should not 83,941,510 Americans buy or sell more than England, France, or Germany, whose populations range around 40,000,000 each? Why should not a nation of $107,000,000,000 of wealth surpass each of several nations of which any two hardly surpass its resources? Why should not an undeveloped country grow faster than those which have reached if not passed maturity? If the United States has done so well under outworn and repressive conditions, what might it not do if the bonds were cut? The Tribune could hardly repeat its pride in progress under Republican Administrations if it were to compare things properly in relation, such as exports and imports in relation to population or wealth. And, by the way, how long is it since the party which has legislated against foreign trade for generations has claimed the growth of foreign trade as one of its achievements? Why is not the growth of foreign trade a legitimate argument for a higher tariff so that it may be checked?

THE BATTLE OF THE STANDARDS.

There are signs that the philosophic bimetallists of the Continent and of England may renew their propaganda from quite a different point of view from that of thirty years ago. The marked recent increase in the output of gold due to new discoveries and to improved methods of metallurgy and the accompanying rise of prices are being discussed in this school as evidence of the unfitness and instability of a single standard. With the easy assumption that the rise in prices is due to the increased output of gold, the way is opened to the argument that the double standard, removing the cause, would prevent the effect, and keep everything for the best in the best of financial worlds.

The trouble with this argument is that it rests on too bald an assumption and on too obvious a substitution of "propter" for "post." We have only to compare the prices of commodities with the output of gold for each of the last two decades to see that their relation in the first is exactly the opposite of their relation in the second decade. From 1886 to 1896 the output of gold doubled and prices pretty steadily fell—SAUERBECK'S index touching as low as 61 in the latter year. From 1896 to 1906 the output of gold again doubled, but in this decade prices advanced, the Sauerbeck number reaching 80, an increase of a little more than 30 per cent. Clearly it will not do to say that prices are tied very closely to the quantity of gold produced. Many elements enter into the result, some of them obscure. The effect of increased annual output is offset in some degree by the very great stock of gold on hand; it is offset again by the enormous extension of credit exchanges, which may be said to reduce barter to a scientific basis and to lessen the need and the use of an actual currency; finally the effect of an increased output of gold is modified by the rate of production and consumption of commodities, especially it is influenced by such actual destruction of property and impairment of credit and the bases of credit as took place in South Africa and in Manchuria, in the two wars there carried on. Apparently, in the last decade, the demand has overtaken supply in nearly all directions. Meanwhile the behavior of gold is not of so much importance as the adaptation of our finances to real needs—a task made needlessly hard and costly by our Treasury system.

TYPHOID IN THE WATERSHED.

Our neighbor The Tribune has rendered the community a service in exposing the dangerous condition of the Croton Watershed at Mount Kisco, Bedford, and Katonah, where sewage flows into the city's water supply and a round dozen cases of typhoid, six in the camp of Italian laborers on the Cross River dam, five at Katonah, and one in Bedford, were spreading infection of which the city and State authorities were slow to become cognizant. The Tribune yesterday reported the situation at Mount Kisco as follows:

> About north of the station, alongside of the brook that empties into the stream that goes into this city's water supply, there was a swamp into which cesspools, stables, gardens, chicken yards, and other places drained. The water in the stream was as variegated as a rainbow and the odor like the Chicago River.
>
> From a Mount Kisco paper our neighbor quotes this description of things:
>
> Mount Kisco is not to have any sewer system put in the village by the City of New York, either this year or any other year, if the Water Department can help it. Well, if the Water Department wants our sewage in its water supply it is welcome to it. We saw two fine, big, rich cesspools overflowing on Monday and Tuesday, and emptying in a direct line for the city's water supply.
>
> It is a shame that such things should exist in this village, but it is very evident that Mount Kisco can't get a square deal under the State law, and the very body of men that ought to enforce the law are the ones who stand idly by and see this disgraceful state of affairs continue.
>
> What's the use of fooling away good time with the city? Let the sewage go into the brook and into Croton Lake. As it is now the cesspools are overflowing and the land is saturated with sewage. Every rain washes out the gutters and streets and floods the sewage into the brook. But evidently that is what the city Water Department wants, and that is what they are getting. They seem to like it. Let them have it.

"This article does not exaggerate," says The Tribune. If it does not, then there has been gross criminal negligence somewhere among the authorities of the Water Department and the local, city, and State health officers. The first outbreak among the Italians was deliberately concealed. When the reservoir at Katonah, which is filled from a well sunk in Branch Brook, an affluent of the Croton River running through the infected camp, was swabbed out, the filth of the sediment at the bottom was indescribable. The sewage from Mount Kisco is as dangerous in its menace of typhoid as that which found its way into the Croton supply from Branch Brook. Its dilution in the scores of millions of gallons that flow through the city's water mains alone minimizes the chance of infection spreading through its population. An investigation should be had. Responsibility should be fixed and punishment inflicted.

Meanwhile, the question of filtering the city's water supply comes to the fore.

"MUNICIPAL BETTERMENT."

The meeting held on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was of singular interest. In the enthusiasm of the occasion of the presentation and discussion of the project of the City Improvement Commission, Mr. CANTOR proposed the formation of a "Municipal Betterment" party. It is mere justice to say that as President of the Borough of Manhattan Mr. CANTOR, during his official term, took long views on this subject, and did his best to render unnecessary the formation of such a party as he now suggests, we may suppose not very seriously.

The occasion was nevertheless one of much interest. Every New Yorker, we may suppose, who has availed himself of the opportunity of studying the plans of the City Improvement Commission, as they were pictorially set forth in a recent supplement to THE SUNDAY TIMES, has convinced himself that the improvements proposed would be real improvements. They would render the various boroughs of New York much more habitable than they are now, and they would enormously facilitate communication between them. It seems likely that the execution of the plan of the commission would abolish such a scandalous and dangerous ordeal, for example, as that of the Brooklyn Bridge terminal in the rush hours. And it is entirely evident that the spacious openings and approaches planned primarily for the public convenience would afford chances not now offered for architectural and artistic embellishment, which in turn would tend to make residence in Manhattan or its suburbs, or visits to them, more attractive and desirable.

But when the average citizen looks upon these projects, the question of how the cost of them, plainly enormous, is going to be defrayed, comes upon him with great force. Even if it be shown that the execution of the improvements would be such a wise municipal investment as nobody now denies that the creation of the Central Park was half a century ago; that it would ultimately, and in the long run "pay," yet the outlay may very well stagger him. He would not be reconciled by the probability that the increase of taxable value would accrue to the benefit of certain favored property owners in much greater proportion than to the municipality as a whole.

It was to this point that the Chairman of the commission, Mr. PENDLETON, addressed his very interesting remarks. He pointed out the impracticability of executing the improvements by either of the two usual methods, the addition of the whole cost to the municipal expenditure and the municipal debt, or a division of the cost between the municipality at large and the owners of the property particularly benefited or supposed to be so. The third method, which he advocated, was the taking of title by the city to all the property to be so particularly benefited, and the resale of it, after the improvements had been effected, at the advanced prices which might then be expected to b erealized.

By this method Mr. PENDLETON insisted, the financing of the improvements would become practicable. He adduced examples of public improvements which had been effected under such a use of the right of eminent domain in Europe, and not only on the Continent, but in the British Islands, of which the legal traditions are practically our own, and that these improvements had thus been made without any addition either to the tax levy or to the debt, made, so far as the municipality was concerned, free of cost.

Mr. PENDLETON argued ingeniously that such a procedure would be practicable under existing law, if the courts could be induced to give a wide enough extension to the term "public use." But the expectation that they would be benevolent enough to do so seems chimerical, and the argument more specious than sound. The meaning of the term is juridically too well settled, we think, to allow of the expectation that the city would be judicially authorized to take, as for its own use, property which it did not need strictly for its own purposes, in order, not to retain it, but to resell it at a profit; in other words, to engage in a real estate speculation. In order to authorize such a transaction, it appears that an amendment to the Constitution of the State would be required, with appropriate legislation enforcing it. If, on the other hand, it seems certain that a scheme of improvement of so vast a scale as that the commission has laid out cannot be executed without legal authorization for such a purpose, there is great probability that the improvement will have to be brought within the range of ordinary financial provision by judicious abridgments of its scope and cost.

SOCIALISM AND INDIVIDUALISM.

President NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER of Columbia is one of the men who do not talk unless they have something to say. Moreover, he has a sense of what issues are alive and what dead which one does not exactly look for "in the still air of delightful studies." When the President of Columbia delivers an address before the University of California, as President BUTLER did a few days ago, one looks for views worth considering, and is not disappointed.

"True and False Democracy" is the title of President BUTLER'S address. But really it is a comparative consideration of Socialism and Individualism. Beginning with an admission of Lord SALISBURY'S, made in the House of Lords many years ago, that the time is past when "to call a measure Socialistic is a sufficient reason for opposing it," President BUTLER goes on to try, not any specific Socialistic measures, but our whole modern Socialistic propaganda, by the standard of what we may call old-fashioned American democracy, the democracy of the town meeting. And, it is nearly superfluous to say, weighing it in that balance, he finds it wanting.

We have not space in which to give President BUTLER'S argument that modern Socialism is "false democracy." But one or two remarks may suffice to set thoughtful readers thinking. Such a remark, out of many, is this:

> What chiefly attracts attention at the moment as an element of serious injustice is the institution, under the guise of liberty or freedom, of what is really a form of economic dependence or slavery, which is usually described as the exploitation of man by man. If this exploitation or use and oppression of one man by another were shown to be a necessary and inevitable result of society as now ordered and established, then might we well believe that the Socialist propaganda, if it could make clear that Socialism would bring such exploitation to an end, would go forward with increasing energy and success. But it must be pointed out that the exploitation of one individual by another is not a necessary, but an incidental, consequence of the existing social order, and that, bad as it is, its results are in no sense comparable with the evils of the exploitation of one by all, which is a necessary consequence of the establishment of a Socialistic democracy.

And such another remark is this:

> At bottom, and without special reference to immediate concrete proposals, Socialism would substitute for individual initiative collective and corporate responsibility in matters relating to property and production, in the hope thereby of correcting and overcoming the evils which attach to an individualism run wild. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the corporate or collective responsibility which it would substitute for individual initiative is only such corporate or collective responsibility as a group of these very same individuals could exercise. Therefore Socialism is primarily an attempt to overcome man's individual imperfections by adding them together, in the hope that they will cancel each other. This is not only bad mathematics, but worse psychology.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Condition of the Streets.

A cabman last week secured, in the Supreme Court, a verdict for $2,275 against the city for personal injuries sustained by him when, while driving through Forty-seventh Street, one of his wheels dropped into a hole in the pavement and he was thrown violently to the ground. Such suits are constantly brought, and they are usually successful. A Committee on City Conditions recently reported to the Merchants' Association that 364 actions for damages suffered through defects in streets and sidewalks, exclusive of obstructions, excavations, snow and ice, manholes and coalholes, were then pending, and that in the four years ended with 1905 the judgments of that sort had aggregated $131,700.

That sum, considerable as it is, however, does not begin to tell what the criminal neglect of our pavements costs the City of New York. In not one case of accident or breakdown out of a hundred is a suit brought, but if they were all brought and full money reparation obtained the total would be trivial in comparison with the needless expenditures forced upon the city by the failure of its officials to make good pavements and to keep them in repair after they are made. To reach anything like the full amount one would have, first of all, to form an estimate of the losses imposed by bad pavements on every form of business through slowness of transportation, the moving of small loads instead of big ones, the use of heavier horses and stronger wagons than would otherwise be required, and the rapid wearing out of both, even when actual accident is avoided.

No definite figures can be placed on any of these items, but that they annually run far up into the millions cannot be doubted. It is a general agreement among all competent authorities that, within reason, good roads at any cost are cheaper than bad roads at any cost. Whether the streets of New York are now in worse condition as regards their pavements than ever before is a question not easy to answer, but their condition is certainly abominable and a disgrace to what we call our civilization.

The responsibility rests—well, the root of the whole trouble is that it doesn't rest anywhere, all of it. Nominally the care of the pavements is the duty of the Borough President, but really it is divided among at least a dozen departments and bureaus, all working at cross purposes, as far as they are working at all, and the confusion of the law and the ordinances is further complicated by the familiar factors of graft and incompetence. The report to which we have alluded goes over the whole ground, and is full of information and—discouragement. Effective reform would be a gigantic task, for the present system is wrong from top to bottom. And it would cost a lot of money; perhaps a fiftieth part of what it costs to leave the system unreformed.

Hazing Was Resented.

Many curious problems are raised by some recent happenings at South Carolina University. There a boy bearing the name of LEE was hazed. The quality and quantity of the hazing are not stated, but one or the other, or both, offended him, and he reported the matter to the Faculty—with the names of his tormentors. The result was the immediate expulsion of the hazers.

Thereupon a deputation from the student body called upon LEE, and, with much formal courtesy, requested him to depart from South Carolina University and complete his education elsewhere. The boy's answer was to pull a big revolver and open fire on the deputation. His aim, by luck or intention, was bad, and nobody was killed or even wounded, but the deputation withdrew hastily. Again LEE reported to the Faculty—with names—and it is said that more expulsions are in prospect, to be continued, if necessary, till LEE has South Carolina University to himself.

In commenting on these events The Richmond News Leader declares that LEE is right, and has been right all along, and it makes the usual remarks about the cowardice and barbarity of hazing and the necessity for stamping it out in every college. Which sounds well and is easy to say. To us, however, the case doesn't seem quite so simple, while we have certain doubts about LEE'S rightness at any stage of the proceedings.

Is it not possible that the people who bow-wow so nobly about the atrocity of hazing make the mistake of forgetting that the moral quality of conduct often depends upon the extent to which it is carried? There is at least a chance that the cowardice and barbarity of hazing disappears when the hazers are neither cowards nor barbarians, it then becoming mere play, innocent enough even though a little rough, and somehow serving one or more useful purposes. It is at least well to keep in mind the fact that the hazing instinct is extremely old, and extremely widespread, nor is it by any means confined to college students or even to the young of either sex.

And that matter of "telling." Oh, yes, we know very well how easy it is to argue about it being a duty to give the wrongdoer over to justice, but we also know that after the experience of a good many centuries humanity clings to the conviction that there is something wrong in the betrayal even of a criminal, unless his punishment is a specially imposed duty.

And to say that LEE was right all along is to justify his use of a revolver at the time he did. Our own opinion is that he is a stupid, obstinate, tactless boy, who will have as much needless trouble out of college as in it, and that he is suffering from a wildly exaggerated idea of his own importance and dignity. Perhaps he is a victim of his great name.

Married Men Barred.

No married men need apply for appointment as State Constables in Pennsylvania. The commander of the force says that constables with wives are too apt to be at home when they are wanted for emergency service, and that therefore he will enlist only bachelors. This sounds to us a good deal like an excuse, put forward to conceal some other purpose or prejudice.

English Army experience, according to recent reports, is that married men make the best soldiers. It has been suggested that this is because the married man cares comparatively little for his life, it being no more a pleasure to him, but that theory is too cynical for our consideration. It is almost certain that the exclusion of married men from the Pennsylvania Constabulary will work ill, and still worse the prohibition of marriage for the men already enlisted in the force.

SEES DANGER IN UTILITIES BILL.

Monopoly of Conduits for Underground Wires Feared.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will remember that about twenty-five years ago there was presented to this city one of the most difficult problems in the matter of public utilities, namely, the removal of the overhead wires. There were a score or more of companies whose needs were as varied and as incompatible as could be imagined; but as the people, the press, and the Legislature were persistent, a fairly satisfactory solution was found and carried into effect.

The solution was the construction of a system of subway conduits, open to all who had the legal right to carry wires through the streets, the construction and management of the conduits being placed, however, in the hands of an entirely new and independent company so as to avoid collision between rival interests.

There were many who thought that the city ought to own the conduits, just as they owned the streets, for the fear was expressed that some company more powerful than the rest might so control the conduit company as to seriously hamper competitive companies from the intended full and free enjoyment of this public service.

Now what was feared seems to have happened. The leading men of the most powerful company engaged in the gas and electric business in this city first became possessed of the conduit company and then it was not a difficult proposition for them to drive into their camp all the competing companies. That would not have been so bad, but now, being thus well intrenched against the public behind barriers presented to them by the public, they capitalize these free gifts at hundreds of millions upon which they ask the public to pay interest. Knowing this and also that any fair competition would rapidly puncture their inflated values, they come out boldly and say: "Give us more barriers that we may forever enjoy and the public forever suffer from this monopoly that you have created for ourselves."

But who would have thought that they would have had the nerve to slip their scheme into the Governor's utility bill, the supposed object of which was to defeat just such operations? Looking at the matter from the standpoint of the consumer, it is difficult to see why electric lighting or telephones should not be open to as free competitive endeavor as the ice or milk business. What is there so sacred about it?

I remember well how efficiently THE TIMES put its shoulder to the wheel that finally brought down the uneighty wires, and I know that you will not look with indifference upon any organized effort to nullify now the good work done then.

WALTER H. KNIGHT,
American Society Civil Engineers.
New York, Mrch 23, 1907.

Nobody Ever "at" London.

From The London Chronicle.

A case of irregularity occurs in a cablegram that announces from New York the residence of a certain accused person "at London." You will perceive at once the absurdity of those words—"at London." A New Yorker may want to get at London, but those who live there live "in London." And it is one of the triumphs of London and language (though most irregular) that no one is ever "at" London. You can drop off "at" Paris on the way to anywhere, and you may spend the Winter "at" St. Petersburg or "at" New York. You may change cars "at" Chicago. But there comes a moment when the English language gets irregular. Is it when the fifth million is passed? No Englishman was ever "at" London. It would be as irregular as being "at" Asia or "at" Heaven.

THE EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS.

Retort to a Discontented Student from the Principal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of March 28, under the caption "Evening High Schools," appeared a letter from M. J. Handley attacking the work done in the New York Evening High School for Men. According to Mr. Handley, the teachers are tired, lazy, neglectful time-servers; their work is of the sham, haphazard sort; they hold no examinations; the result of their neglect is a great shrinkage in the number of pupils, as evidenced by the fact that each of the classes in which the writer is registered (or both?) contains not more than five pupils.

This indictment is false in every count. It is an insult to the pupils of the school, to the staff of instructors, and to the Board of Education. The teachers of this school are capable, diligent, self-sacrificing men. Far from doing their work in a perfunctory manner, they devote their best energies to meeting the complex tasks before them. Though constantly facing a host of discouraging conditions, they offer well-planned instruction of the highest grade—second to none given anywhere. In each subject where it is possible and fitting, examinations are held regularly. No student receives a certificate for his years' work who has not in every way proved his right to such. The shrinkage in numbers is a characteristic of all evening schools and is no more true of public institutions than of those in which a fee is charged. The necessity of putting forth real effort—not the lack of opportunity for effort—is the predominating cause for a falling off in initial attendance. At the same time no class of five pupils or less exists in this building.

The record of the school during the last few years shows a steady increase, not simply in registration, but also in total attendance and in the average number of pupils regularly receiving instruction from each teacher. The work of the school has been periodically supervised and indorsed by numerous officials of the Board of Education. All teachers failing to measure up to a high standard of efficiency have been displaced. In February of this year, at the time of the customary Spring reduction in the teaching force of the evening schools, made necessary by the usual and inevitable shrinkage in attendance, this school lost not a single teacher—a condition of affairs almost unique. This record speaks for itself. To ignore it is to impute defective intelligence to our growing student body and persistent neglect, incompetency, or deceit to the supervising branch of our public educational system.

So far as concerns Mr. Handley's suggestions about the proper way to run our schools, the public may rest assured that the authorities are constantly giving to this whole question patient and careful consideration. No surprise need be felt that it has been found impracticable to conduct a large number of evening schools, each aiming to help the greatest possible number of young men, along the lines of Cooper Union, which is the only evening institution in the city offering a free college course, and which is, therefore, able to maintain a rigid policy of selection and, incidentally, of wholesale rejection. As it is the officials of the Board of Education receive many letters of complaint from applicants for admission to this school who have been rejected because of their inability to meet our entrance requirements. A letter from one of these would have pictured for your readers a condition of affairs in marked contrast with that presented by Mr. Handley.

No such person as "M. J. Handley" has been registered as a student in this school. The anonymous writer has chosen as the occasion for his attack the Easter vacation, when those able to refute his charges were likely to be away from the city. The whole tone of his letter and the time chosen for placing it before the public would seem to justify one in branding the writer as a disgruntled incompetent or as one willing for the satisfaction of private malice to belittle the earnest work accomplished by hundreds of loyal students. THEODORE C. MITCHELL.
New York Evening High School for Men,
Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue,
March 31, 1907.

Now the Time to Begin the Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The public life of Grover Cleveland suggests that at some time in the early part of his career he might have pledged himself, as Alexander Hamilton did, to his friends after dining at Fraunces's Tavern, and while still a youth at Kings College: "I swear to devote my life to the interests of this new Nation, and I will never allow my personal ambitions to swerve me from my course," &c.

Whatever criticism may be made of the statements printed in Sunday's TIMES, the opinion of Cleveland that the Democratic Party should heed the opportunity to make tariff reform the main issue of the next National campaign will appeal to most thinking men.

There is more involved in the proposition than the reform of the tariff—it involves the great moral proposition that underlies the enactment of laws of special privilege. Those laws which commenced with a protective tariff have been followed up by every influential interest, and have been secured by debauching public morals; selfishness and greed have forced patriotism and intelligent, conservative statesmanship out of opportunity of existence in a mad rush for the spoils of special-privilege legislation.

Protective tariff is the seat of the disease, and the same bad principle which controlled Congress became a deep-seated fever, the eruption from which spread to not only the railroads, but to every great organization—the insurance companies, the postal system, the large industrial organizations, and stock yards—the body politic is tainted, and the symptoms clearly indicate the seat of the disease—that is the place to attack, and not local treatment for the eruption.

If the Democratic Party can be united by Democratic leaders, who will rally around Cleveland for counsel and discussion, the time to commence the work is now. C. A.
New York, March 26, 1907.

"An Insult to Army and Navy."

From The Army and Navy Journal.

When the Commander in Chief of the United States Army is asked as President of the United States to approve the proposed constitution of the new State of Oklahoma he will find therein the following stipulation: "No officer, soldier, or marine of the Regular Army or Navy of the United States shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State; provided that this section shall not be construed to include members and officers of the State militia." This provision is a gross insult to the army and navy, and a wicked invasion of the rights of every retired soldier and sailor who may now or hereafter reside in the State of Oklahoma. There are within the limits of the new State many retired officers and men of the army who have large property interests and have done much to prepare the Territory for the dignity of Statehood, yet it is here deliberately proposed to disfranchise these citizens and subject them to the injustice of taxation without representation. The adoption of the above-quoted clause by the Constitutional Convention of Oklahoma has provoked widespread indignation.

Literature as an Intoxicant.

From The London Globe.

According to Arthur Symons, "there is more drunkenness in a book than in all the vineyards of France." [From a report of a future police court case: "Prisoner said he was sorry, but it had been his birthday, and, one thing leading to another, he had taken a paragraph too much * * *"]

PENNSYLVANIA'S WARNING.

Lesson to New York in Graft Due to System of State Taxation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The political extravagance in Pennsylvania to which you allude has been due largely to the system of State taxation. For many years the State's revenues have been much in excess of its legitimate needs, and the overflowing Treasury has been a constant temptation. Millions of dollars have been redistributed, directly and indirectly, to the counties, whose scrambles for increased shares of the surplus have offered fine chances for political manipulation.

A table compiled by the Auditor's Department of Pennsylvania says that for each dollar paid to the State Philadelphia received back $1.42, and Allegheny County, containing Pittsburg, received $2.27, while the rural counties of Wyoming and Fulton received $23.40 and $37.07 respectively. While this table is fallacious, because it does not include the pro rata of corporation and similar taxes, of which the cities contribute the largest part, still, the percentages shown are instructive.

Prof. Seligman has pointed out that to rely wholly upon specific taxes, with the consequent lack of elasticity, "will, if persisted in, lead to ultimate disaster." Because of the political and economic dangers attending an inelastic system of taxation, the New York Tax Reform Association opposes entire reliance upon special State taxes, and has advocated a system by which there should always be some revenue raised by an apportionment among the counties of the State.

The Special Tax Commission recommended a large increase of specific taxes in this State, so that the minimum revenue would be ample for every possible need, and urged that the probable large excess would be accumulated in the State Treasury, so that when it had reached the sum of $10,000,000 the surplus would be given back to the counties. The history of Pennsylvania should be warning enough against such a plan.

It is true that the Pennsylvania system of taxation has had one beneficial result, in that it has relieved manufacturing and business from local taxation, such as our personal property tax, and this relief has helped to create that material prosperity which makes the citizens of Pennsylvania look complacently upon legislative extravagance. But the relief of industry from local taxes can be had without the disadvantages that accompany a huge Treasury surplus. A. C. PLEYDELL,
Secretary New York Tax Reform Association.
New York, March 29, 1907.

The Spread of Paranoia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the lawyers and the witness-experts in the Thaw trial have given us a broad reading of paranoia; so broad, indeed, that American society at this time teems with examples. The recent investigations by State and National authority into the methods of great life insurance companies, railway corporations, the petroleum industry, &c., and the late movements in stock circles have certainly been illuminating in this connection. Applying the principles of analysis employed in the courtroom to the operations of our eminent masters of finance, our captains of industry, and the schemes and practices of the kings and princes of Wall Street, is it not clear that the disease attributed to the young homicide is a prevalent affliction? The very atmosphere on this side of the Atlantic has been charged for years with its contagion, and while its victims generally have not shown a virulent malignity of the intense and deadly type of young Thaw, yet the destructive and baleful effects of their paranoian manias were becoming so evident that people of average sanity had for the most part concluded that it was full time to set on foot measures for their own protection. Treatment of a disciplinary nature has been applied to some eminent cases, with results that seem beneficial to the general class; yet in order to secure a healthy state of mental balance in those affected with either an advanced or incipient form of the neurosis the medicine must be continued for some time to come before the public peace and safety may be assured. There is a large class in whom the views of paranoia is working with alarming activity, to whom reference should be made in this connection—the automobilists. We almost wonder that the experts for the Thaw defense did not illustrate their points with examples from the ranks of the men and women who have contracted the automobile mania. Had they done so would not the average reader of the elaborate testimony more readily have grasped the meaning and gravity of the dreaded malady?
Jersey City, March 27, 1907. H. S. D.

Marshall's Place in History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest your editorial on the "Three Greatest Americans" in yesterday's TIMES.

It strikes me that the only true test is, What three men left the greatest impress upon the country and her institutions by their words and works?

I apprehend that ninety-nine out of every one hundred intelligent Americans would at once award the first and second places to George Washington and Abrahem Lincoln.

Now for third place these names at once suggest themselves: Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Marshall, and Daniel Webster, all five men of the greatest brain power, but when you have applied the test I spoke of above, I think it will be conceded that the palm belongs to John Marshall, for it is his incomparable decisions, founded on justice, truth, and equity, that are the foundation stones upon which have been erected the mighty fabric of our National jurisprudence, and they are to-day, as they have been for nearly a century, the guiding stars for all our courts, from that august tribunal, the United States Supreme Court, down to the lowest, and their influence will continue to be felt while one stone of this great Republic remains upon another.

The courts of our land are the great bulwarks that stand between our people and anarchy, confusion, and revolution.

WHARTON DICKINSON.
Astor Library, March 26, 1907.

"Going to the Dogs."

From The London Chronicle.

The phrase, "going to the dogs," with which Father Bernard Vaughan has been making effective play in connection with pet-worship, has puzzled the explainers of metaphorical expressions rather needlessly. It has even been suggested that it is a profane perversion of "going to the gods," and an allusion has been detected to "canis," the dog throw, the worst throw with the dice among the ancient Romans. Shakespeare's "Throw physic to the dogs," and the Scriptural "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs," have been quoted in connection with the expression. But it seems a fairly obvious reference to the fate of the worn-out horse, condemned to be slaughtered. The old Greek curse, "Go to the crows!" may be compared, referring as it did to the Greek's horror of having his body left unburied as food for carrion birds.

AN APRIL FOOL.

On April first I sallied forth
And strolled along the street,
Resolved no trick, however sly,
Should trap my wary feet.
Right up to all the stale old jokes
That mark the day was I,
So when I saw a portly purse
I smiled, and passed it by.

But lo! another not so smart
Picked up that pocketbook,
And from its bulging sides a roll
Of nice new money took.
I watched him count the fives and ten
With feelings far from cool,
For then it was I realized
I was an April fool.

MINNA IRVING.

ARCHER ON DRAMA HERE AND ABROAD

Says Our Plays Fail in London, When They Do Fail, for Cause.

NO PREJUDICE OVER THERE

Shaw Is Now at His Best and There's No Doubt as to His Sincerity.

William Archer, dramatic critic of The London Tribune and frank English advocate of the simplified spelling, talked a little for a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Belmont, where he ts staying, about the drama here and across the ocean.

Mr. Archer has come again to America after a lapse of eight years primarily to attend the first annual meeting of the Simplified Spelling Board at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 4, and secondarily to renew his acquaintance with American dramatic productions. However much he may be interested in the work of readjusting English orthography, he made tt evident that he eagerly welcomes an opportunity to study the New York theatres at first hand.

Sitting at ease in one of the large seats in the hotel lobby, Mr. Archer discoursed of the drama with sympathy for all and malice toward none. The only time he permitted himself to speak with warmth was when he felt that the sincerity of his friend George Bernard Shaw had been unduly called in question.

"Thongh I shall be able to speak with more conviction after I have been in New York a couple of weeks," said Mr. Archer, "it is my opinion that American and English dramatic productions are possibly growing further and further apart. I do not like to make this statement tn too radical a manner, because this is my first trip to your country in eight years, and I can judge only from a general knowledge of theatricals and from the American plays that I have seen in London. However, we have had a number of your typical successes abroad and they offer some basis for an opinion.

Why "The Lion and the Mouse" Failed.

"'The Lion and the Mouse' may be a good example of the genuinely American play in London. I will tell you the exact history of that failure—or, at least, the history as I see it. In the first place, the play was produced with a cast in which there was not a single performer known to London audiences. In the second place, it has always seemed to me that the managers made no adequate effort to advertise the presentation or to bring it before the public as it should have been. I thiok the failure was as much due to the method in which the piece was offered as to any quality of deficiency in the drama.

"This play, you may remember, made one of the most pronounced first-night hits with the audience I ever witnessed. Personally I liked it and, I must admit, was somewhat amused by it. Mr. Breeze and Miss Illington were both well received. In the morning the papers were not particularly enthusiastic, for the drama has a certain amount of clap-trap, as you know. The truth of the matter is simply that the great general public never knew of 'The Lion and the Mouse.' There were no names in the cast to draw their attention and they saw nothing in the papers to induce them to attend. The effect of the first night was unfortunately lost, almost at the outset."

Starring the Play, Not the Actors.

THE TIMES's reporter pointed out that the absence of any notable star in the production of Charles Klein's "The Lion and the Mouse" was typical of the new and growing American system of "starring the play" rather than any individual actor, and he quoted other examples such as that of "The Man of the Hour" at the Savoy Theatre. Mr. Archer said that the system was one with which he was not familiar, and which he expected to find it interesting to investigate.

"We have nothing in London at present which would correspond to such a system," he remarked. "The nearest approach might be the Court Theatre under the direction of Vedrenne and Barker, but this is not really the same thing at all. The Court Theatre is not exactly the home of a stock company, nor is it really without stars, because special players are engaged for special productions. It is founded rather on a system of short runs. A play is generally produced for a series of eight matinées. Then, if it is a success, it is offered as a regular attraction for about six weeks. It is then laid aside and possibly produced again after a lapse of six months, if the demand warrants a revival.

Thinks Shaw Now at His Best.

"This is the theatre where most of the Shaw plays were first seen. I am interested to know that Shaw'a 'Widowers' Houses' is now being done in New York, but I think it is a bad play. You know it was his first work, and it is full of crudities. His last play, 'The Doctor's Dilemma,' has recently been done in London, and it is an excellent play for the first three acts. The picture of a society doctor is admirable. The fourth act, which shows a death from consumption, is painful and its value is debated. The last act is weak. After the death the doctors gather and talk a lot of the most awful drivel.

"It is undoubted, though, that 'The Doctor's Dilemma' contains some of the finest work that Shaw has ever done. I believe that he is at the height of his creative power, and I see no reason why he should not continue to do admirable work for a long time to come.

"Last night I went to see 'Mrs. Warren's Profession' at the Manhattan Theatre. The audience seemed to take it with fair intelligence, but sometimes the people laughed in the wrong place."

When a bitter attack on the sincerity of Mr. Shaw in writing "Mrs. Warren's Profession," published in one of the morning newspapers, was shown to him, Mr. Archer said that such a charge was pure nonsense.

His Sincerity Undoubted.

"Shaw is perfectly sincere," he said. "When he wrote the play he knew perfectly well that the censor would not permit it to be produced in England, where it has never been seen except at a couple of invitation performances. Since he knew that the play could not be presented, he could have had no possible motive other than sincere conviction. Shaw is a humorist, and, as is the case with Mark Twain, one must take what he haa to say with a grain of salt. Perhaps it is more difficult to tell what he really means than what Mark Twain really means. Yet that he is absolutely sincere in his ideals and views of reform is beyond all question. He is one of the most sincere and disinterested men I ever met. He would not compromise with a conviction for a million dollars."

Serious Plays vs. Musical Comedy.

Mr. Archer, who was a friend of Henrik Ibsen, and himself made the standard translation of Ibsen's prose plays, was particularly interested in the recent series of Ibsen productions in New York, including such amateur presentations as those of "The Vikings at Helgeland" and "The Pretenders," to be done on Tuesday.

"I do not think that America is 'getting the wave' of Ibsen productions," he said, "because I think that the English and American productions are in no way connected. However, it is true that the only important Ibsen production we havo had within the last few years was that of 'Hedda Gabler" at the Court Theatre, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the title rôle. The Court Theatre, of which I have already spoken, is unquestionably the best in England. You often hear the more critical people say, 'The only theatre I care to go to is the Court.'

"It is not true that musical comedy is driving legitimate productions out of London. Of course, musical comedy has been a serious rival to the serious drama for the last ten years, but it is not more so now than formerly. In fact, the productions of such typical musical comedies as 'The Catch of the Season' are on the decline, and there is a reversion to a type of musical piece more like the old comic operas. As I seldom see these offerings myself, I have to judge mainly from what others tell me.

No Prejudice Against America.

"There is one point which I wish you would emphasize. You can take it from me absolutely that the idea of any prejudice in England against the American play or actor is false. There is no favor or disfavor for Americans evident in the English public. Many American successes have failed in London; and many English successes have failed in New York. You can always put a finger on the exact reason why an American piece fails in London. Of course, it is sometimes harder for the English audience to follow the American play. In two such cities as New York and London, with the Atlantic Ocean between them, a slang peculiar to one must be strange to the other.

"In the first place, the idea that an English audience is intelligent enough to form such a prejudice against Americans is absurd. The question never enters the heads of the audience. Personally I always go to an American production hoping that it will succeed. I am most anxious to encourage the interchange of dramatic productions. The exchange of plays, in my opinion, has a political and general value apart from the artistic significance."

Mr. Archer proceeded to elaborate this view of the case by citing examples. He pointed out the defects in the "garish and strident" production of "Julie Bonbon" and the difficulty a London audience naturally had in appreciating extreme localisms. He said that the performance of Louis Mann was "able, but painful," and that, although some people appreciated it at its full value, the public would have been more enthusiastic had it been done by some actor with whom they were already familiar. He pointed out that Gillette was popular in London, and that the comparatively lukewarm reception of "Clarice"—a play which he enjoyed—was due largely to disagreeable trickery in the presentatton.

Plays Stand on Their Merits.

"Peoplo here exaggerate the English consciousness of Americanisms," said Mr. Archer. "In London, as in New York, a play will fail or succeed entirely on its merits. For instance, when Sothern plays 'Hamlet' in London he will be judged, not as coming from America, but as impartially as if he had just arrived from Mars."

Mr. Archer disclaimed any minute knowledge of American criticism, and added with a smile that he was not much habituated to reading the work even of his brother-critics at home.

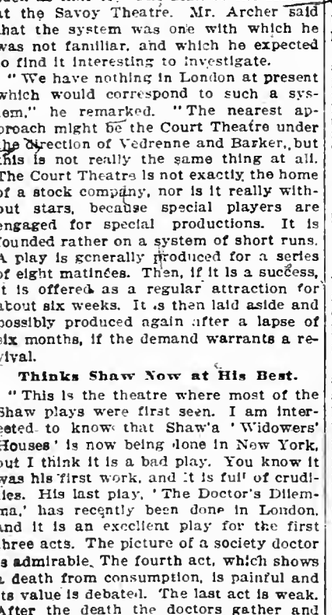

"THE ORACLE" BY STUDENTS

New York University Men to Present It on Friday Night.

The New York University senior play, "The Oracle," will have its first production at the Carnegie Lyceum on Friday night, April 26. This new piece is by W. Le Baron, '05, and J. D. Taylor, '06, respectively author and composer of "The Isle of Skidoo," which was presented last May.

The story of "The Oracle" deals with the adventures of two American college men suddenly transported to ancient Greece. John J. Scannell, '08, son of the former Fire Commissioner, who played one of the leading rôles in the production of a year ago, will have the leading part—that of one of the college men.

Others of last year's cast who will reappear are P. C. Wolff., 1909, and R. Perry, 1908. Mr. Taylor, the composer, will lead the orchestra. Preliminary rehearsals have progressed favorably, and the professional coach, Frank C. Stammers, will take charge of the cast and chorus to-night.

VAUDEVILLE FOR 500 SICK.

Helpless Ones in Bellevue Will See Performance from Cots.

Five hundred Bellevue Hospital patients will be treated to a vaudeville entertainment to-night, given under the auspices of the Rev. H. C. Dyer of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission, who is the hospital chaplain.

Tho entertainment will be given in the amphitheatre. A stage will be erected, and several of the doctors will sing. A Russian dance will be a feature, and the Yama San Minstrels will appear. Miss L. Giblin, Miss Anna M. Shaw, Miss Hoyt, Natalie Newman, "Lou" Herman, and Miss E. Phillips will take part.

Some of the helpless patients will be carried into the amphitheatre on cots or chairs.

Hippodrome Mermaid Opens a Shop.

Not to be outdone by the Hippodrome girl who has started a restaurant, Anna Courtney, one of the show girls in "Neptune's Daughter," has opened a millinery shop of her own. She had her Spring opening in her salesroom opposite the Hippodrome on Saturday morning and displayed real mermaid millinery.

Novelli to Dine with the Friars.

Ermete Novelli, the Italian actor, is to be an invited guest at the Café des Beaux Arts next Friday night when the Friars, the club of theatrical managers and press representatives give their dinner in honor of Henry Miller.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

The Countess de Castelmenardo Arrives on the Celtic.

The White Star liner Celtic arrived yesterday from Naples. Among her passengers were:

Col. and Mrs. H. A. Bste, John S. Barnes, Mrs. George T. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bond, Countess Guigo de Castelmenardo, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Daniels, Mrs. William Alexander Dick, Dr. Delano S. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. John Story Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd, Prof. and Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Col. and Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, the Right Rev. R. H. Weller, and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. White.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Coamo from Porto Rico were:

Congressman C. B. Landis of Indiana and the Right Rev. J. H. Van Buren, Bishop of Porto Rico.

Passengers on the Vigilancia from Nassau were:

Daniel Bacon, C. A. Barbour, Col. H. L. Hains, Col. H. R. Fraser, and Capt. Charles Lymans.

John Bartholomew, Chief Steward of the Celtic, will sail for Liverpool next Wednesday to become port steward of the line at Southampton. He retires from sea aervice after forty-one years' active service in the old Inman and the White Star Lines. He has served thirty-four as chief steward with the latter company.

The Celtic will take the place of the American liner St. Paul in the New York-Southampton route, sailing from here on Saturday.

PRIZE WINNERS AT ACADEMY SHOW

Kendall's Interlude Bought for the National Gallery at Washington.

PICTURES ARE IN DEMAND

Woes of Wall Street Fail to Fill with Gloom the Denizens of the Academe.

Academy Room, as they call ths gallery where the National Sculpture Society holds its meetings, is ussd as an overflow for the main galleries of the Fine Arts Building, and as such is not held in the highest esteem by exhibitors at the annual show of the National Academy.

About thirty paintings and several pieces of sculpture enliven this room, which has to be seen by artificial illumination. It can scarcely be charged against the Hanging Committee that inferior works have been reserved for it. They are well up to the average of the rest of the exhibition.

"Woman in White," by Howard Gardiner Cushing, is a graceful full-length figure, with slightly averted face and a downward cast of the eyes. She atands in ball costume of white gown with long train, low neck and short sleeves. The key is very light, and there is an air of fastidiousness and reserve about the figure which is very attractive. Mr. Cushing is ao Associate who has only lately settled permanently in New York.

Two snowscapes by Paul Cornoyer and Jules Turcas catch the eye. The formor takes Madison Square, looking south, for his theme, and tells realistically the story of one of our recent snowstorms, when ths atmosphere is charged with moisture or perhaps with scattered snowflakes, the Flatiron hides its hard outlines in a genial mist, and the snow lies thick and wet on trees, grass, benches, and walks. W. Granville Smith has a nocturne here, "Moonlight Shadows," showing the porch of a Summer home with three women dimly seen by the light that comes through the open door, where lamps are burning.

"Trade Winds," by William E. Norton, reflects the spirited look of a ship under full sail speeding through dark blue waves. Another sail on the horizon suggests a race for some common port. George Albert Thompson shows a nocturne landscape on the Quinnipiac River, near New Haven. Another New Havener is John H. Niemeyer of the Street Art School at Yale. He has a half length of a lady in a black hat and white gown, the light falling sharply on her face from the right.

Veteran Thomas Moran, N. A., sends one of his brilliant Yellowstone Park views, a scene on Tower Creek, while other Academicians—Tiffany, Bristol, C. H. Miller, Lockwood De Forest, and George Henry Hall—are here with characteristic pictures. "Red Riding Hood," by C. C. Curran, N. A., is a small child in red coat and cap, with basket on arm, who is reluctantly rehearsing the part of the nursery heroine, a finger in her mouth. The brushwork is much softer and sweeter than earlier work by this painter. He has been favored this year for the Vanderbilt Gallery contains his "Amber Necklace," "Ruby and Gold," "Listening to the Waves," reproduced in the pictorial supplement of this paper several Sundays ago—and "Opalescence."

In this same room a strongly colored "Child in Red and White" by William J. Whittemore is a fine, straightforward bit of portraiture which has been set by itself, where its powerful reds cannot interfere with neighbors. "Baby With Fan," by Joseph T. Pearson, Jr., just misses complete success because the hair of the child is not sufficiently insisted on. The hair is too pale, and so fails to make that decided impression on the background which calls the attention to the head as the most important object in the field. The eyes on different levels, one smaller than the other, suggest a personality in the infant, but something more is needed. Otherwise the light color scheme is very interesting. Mr. Pearson has a landscape in the same gallery.

William J. Hays is making a specialty of the horse, having in the Academy a picture of a mare with her foal, and in the Vanderbilt a good bit of work called "The Jumpers."

Turning into the South Gallery and passing to the left, one comes to "The Three Ages," by Hugo Ballin, which took the Second Hallgarten Prize, a nude child and woman and a draped crone. The young woman holds fruits and flowers; the crone is perhaps too gray and unhuman in complexion. In the Centre Gallery the same painter has a portrait and in the Vanderbilt a "Child Offering Fruit." Among the many Winter landscapes not the worst is that by C. A. Platt. Edmund Childe Hassam and Ernest Lawson have snowscapes in the same room.

Here is a capital portrait of Albert L. Groll, A. N. A., by F. Luis Mora, youngest of Academicians, whose graceful portrait of Mrs. Mora in the Vanderbilt has already had some mention. On the next wall the "Marigolds," painted by Miss Isabel Cohen, shine out warm and full of fine texture, and across the gallery the "Roses," by Mrs. E. M. Scott, are less striking but full of tender grace.

The portrait of a woman treated in broad sweeps of the brush that compel a distant stand, is by Joseph H. Booton, A. N. A. An excellent character study is W. V. Schevill's bust profile of the Russian musician Safanoff, lounging in becapped ease. Here, too, is a pleasing figure, "Girl Sewing," by William Cotton, whose group of the little "Princess" having her bath with attendant slaves, won the First Hallgarten.

"An Interlude," by Sergeant Kendall, group of mother and small daughter, has been bought for $2,000 by Mr. William T. Evans, in order to add it to his gift of American pictures to the National Gallery in Washington. It is a charming canvas, well worthy of that honor. "The Golden Wood," by J. Francis Murphy, has been purchased by Mr. Hermann Schaus. It is a poetic rendering of early Autumn in the woods. Near it hangs the small "Venus" by Henry Prellwitz, A. N. A., which won the T. B. Clarke Prize for a composition including figure. To the Vanderbilt also hangs the winner of the Third Hallgarten, "The Necklace," by Miss Eleanor C. Winslow.

Buying has been quite as lively at the 82d Academy as in former years, despite all disturbances in the financial world; and during the coming three weeks there is little likelihood of a change. Rather is it possible that by April 20 the Academy will make a record in sales. As usual, there is a wide range of work; the great diversity of technical address in these pictures produces a collection that appeals to very different ideals in art. Genre pictures, still life and flower pieces are in a minority, comparing this with some preceding exhibitions. Portraits are here in goodly numbers; but they do not oppress the show. Small sculptures are abundant. The charmingly gay and impish statuette "Circe" by Mrs. Bryson Burroughs has won deservedly the Julia Shaw Memorial prize of $300 for women.

LAST DAMROSCH CONCERT.

Gilibert Sings in Gadski's Place in Symphony Orchestra's Programme.

The New York Symphony Orchestra, under Walter Damrosch, in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon gave its farewell concert, which was well attended. The programme announced that Mme. Gadski, who had been announced as soloist, had suddenly become hoarse and Charles Gilibert was substituted at the last moment. He sang practically the same songs which he had used at the Young People's Symphony concert on Saturday afternoon: Masenet'a "The Legend of the Sage Bush," Wekerlin's "Je connais un berger descret," Grétry's "Air à danser," and the old French "Margaton." He substituted the "Serenade" from "Don Giovanni" for Monsigny's "Rose et Colas," which, however, he added for an encore. As was said yesterday in this column, this singer's exquisite art and perfect diction make his singing a delight, and, while he hae been heard in single groups of eongs at several concerts, it is to be hoped that next season he may give an entire recital of French songs.

The programme provided by Mr. Damrosch and played by the orchestra was popular in character, and none of the numbers was new. Sir Edward Elgar's "Variations on an Original Theme," which have been heard many times, were played, but they have often had a better reading. Three of the numbers from Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" ballet were charmingly done, and another one added at the request of the audience.

The programme ended with Haydn's "Farewell Symphony," played by the light of candles on a darkened stage. As each man finished his part he blew out his candle and left the atage as the orchestra, according to the story, did when the symphony was performed before Prince Esterhazy. The idea is scarcely suited to modern condttions, and, as many of the players stumbled over chairs going out, the effect was scarcely pleasurable.

MELBA TO SAIL TO-MORROW.

Speaks with Pleasure of Her Season and Praises Hammerstein.

Mme. Melba eails for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-morrow. She will go immediately to Paris. She will mako her reappearance at Brussels after several years' absence on April 24. Mms. Melba said yesterday:

"I have never enjoyed any season in America so much as the one now closing. All through I have been in splendid health and spirits, and I shall never forget the kindness with which I have been received. The demands on my time have been so exacting that many courtesies must remain without direct acknowledgment.

"I am proud to have been associated with Mr. Hammerstein in his launching of New York's new opera house. What courage Mr. Hammerstein has shown and what wonders he has done! I think there must be something in the conditions of American life to encourage him, for I know of no manager in any city of the world who, single-handed and under circumstances of such difficulty and competition, would have risked his fortune on opera.

"His pluck appealed to me from the first, and I leave as I came, his loyal friend and admirer."

DALMORES IN FINE VOICE.

Appears Three Times at Manhattan Opera Concert—Orchestral Features.

The features of last night's concert at the Manhattan Opera House were orchestral, as is usually the case when Cleofonte Campanini conducts. Haydn's Symphony No. 3, which was played by the orchestra on last Friday night, was repeated, and the other orchestral numbers were the prelude to "Cavalleria," prelude to "Vally," "Anitra's Tanz," the overture to "Dinorah," and the overture to "Tannhäuser."

Charles Dalmorès, again in his best voice, appeared three times on the programme, and the other soloists were Mmes. Rusa and Zeppilli and Messrs. Sammarco, Arimondi, Daddi, Altchevsky, Ancona, Mugnos and Galletti-Gianoli. The chorus sang in the overture to "Dinorah" and a scene from Verdi's "Ernani."

There was a large audience.

Without Bonci and Caruso.

Neither Signor Bonci nor Signor Caruso will appear at the charity concert at the Waldorf on Thursday afternoon, as announced. Several other singers, however, will appear. The concert is given by the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary to raise money to establish a course in lacemaking, carpet weaving, and embroidery work for the Italian children of this city.

Free Easter Concert To-night.

William C. Carl will give an Easter organ concert in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, to-night, assisted by Master Everett Maclachlan, the boy soprano, and William Harper, basso. The concert will be free to the public.

Klein's Orchestra Heard at Hippodrome.

An orchestra, conducted by Manuel Klein, made its first appearance at the Hippodrome last evening. Frederick Weld and Louise Gunning were the soloists. The audience was not a large one.

Charles W. Strine Ill at Boston.

Charles W. Strine, road manager of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, is seriously ill of appendicitis at the Boothby Hospital in Boston. Ernest Goerlitz, Mr. Conried's New York assistant, left for Boston last night.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"The Girl in White" company, under the management of James K. Hackett, started yesterday for Rochester, where the first performance will be given to-night.

The Yale University Dramatic Association will give the first American performance of Ibsen's "The Pretenders" to-morrow night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The play will be repeated on Wednesday evening.

The new Mary Anderson Theatre in Louisville, Ky., will be opened this evening by De Wolf Hopper and his company in "Happyland." This will be the first appearance of an "Independent" attraction in Louisville.

Misry Mannering, who has recovered from her recent illness, will resume her tour in "Glorious Betsy" in Elgin, Ill., to-night.

The annual testimonial tendered to Mack Hilliard, Treasurer of Weber's Theatre, will take the form of a Sunday smoking concert on the evening of April 7. Mr. Weber has lent the theatre, and the entertainment will be under the direction of Al. Holbrook. Vesta Victoria will head the bill.

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" Table or Dinner Forks,	23.00
" Dessert Forks,	16.00
" Dinner Knives, steel blades,	21.00
" Dinner Knives, plated blades,	22.00
" Dessert Knives, plated blades,	20.00
" Dessert Knives, steel blades,	19.00
Carving Sets, 5 pieces,	23.00
Chests of Tableware, 1 doz. tea spoons, ½ doz. table spoons, and two serving pieces, oak case, chamois lined,	39.00
Chest of Tableware, 29 pieces, oak case, chamois lined,	71.00
Chest of Tableware, 60 pieces, oak case, chamois lined,	97.00
And others up to	$2,500.00

Downtown Branch, Twenty-Three Maiden Lane

GALUSHA A. GROW DIES OF OLD AGE

War Speaker of the House, He Had an Extraordinary Career in Congress.

FATHER OF HOMESTEAD LAW

Once Elected Unanimously, and as Candidate at Large for Pennsylvania Went Back.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, March 31.—Ex-Congressman Galusha Aaron Grow died at his home in Glenwood this afternoon of general debility after an illness of practically three years. He was 83 years old.

Mr. Grow never married, and, so far as known, leaves no relatives, with the exception of several nieces. His estate, composed principally of lands in Susquehanna County, is valued at about $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Galusha A. Grow served twenty years in Congress and spread his time over three generations. His service was divided into two periods, the first, of twelve years, came at the birth of the Republican Party and took him half way through the Civil War. The second, of eight years, began a full generation after the close of the war, and brought him back to Washington at a time when the reunited country was making its most tremendous strides in material prosperity.

In his first service he wielded a powerful influence. Beginning as a Free-Soil Democrat, he left that party after three terms to join the new-born Republican Party in its fight for the overthrow of slavery, and closed that period of his life in Congress as Speaker of the House, in which capacity he served during the Thirty-seventh Congress, from 1861 to 1863.

Grow was a page of ancient history then. He was regarded with reverence by all his fellow-members, and treated with a courtesy and dignity due to the link that bound the House to its time-honored tradition. But that was all.

Mr. Grow was 28 when he was first elected to Congress, in 1851, barely old enough to qualify, and the youngest man who had up to then been chosen as a Representative. He had lived twenty-five of those years in Pennsylvania, his father having moved from Connecticut, where he was born, when he was 3 years old. He had had an unusually thorough education for those days, and was a graduate of Amherst College and a member of the bar. He succeeded in the House David Wilmot of "Proviso" fame.

Grow was then a man with one idea, an idea which he clung to so persistently that it gave him the name by which all Washington still remembers him—the Father of Homestead Law. He began to urge that in his first four sessions; he kept on urging it until in his sixth term he had the felicity of signing it as Speaker and seeing it become law.

It was in that first period of his Congressional service that Mr. Grow received an honor not recorded aa having fallen to any other member of Congress—a unanimous election. When after three terms as a Free Soil Democrat he joined the new Republican Party he took his district with him and came back for three terms more.

In his second term as a Republican he struck what he afterward referred to as "the first blow for the Union." An acrimonious debate was going on, which involved the slavery question, and one of the Southern members, Lawrence M. Keith of South Carolina, made remarks which provoked Grow to the fighting pitch. He jumped at the member, who was atanding in front of the Speaker's desk, and knocked him down. The fight became general and progressed until one Representative pulled the hair of another and dragged off his wig. The laughter that followed broke up the row.

When Lincoln called the Thirty-seventh Congress in special session, July 4, 1861, Mr. Grow waa chosen Speaker of the House with almost no opposition, and without the formality of a caucus. During those first two years of the war Grow was frequently an adviser of Lincoln.

From that session he retired for thirty years. Then M. S. Quay, the master of Pennsylvania, under the new order of things that had grown up, invited him to return to Congress. The name of Grow was famous in Pennsylvania, and was a thing to conjure with. And Quay and his machine were in a bad way.

There was trouble for the "organization" and Quay picked out the veteran of war days to head his ticket. He nominated Mr. Grow as candidate-at-large, and his astuteness was justified. Mr. Grow was elected by the largest plurality up to that time ever given to any candidate in any State for any office, a record which Pennsylvania eicven years later gave to Theodore Roaevelt.

Mr. Grow's last contribution on public affairs was a letter written at the close of last November on the third term question. He quoted Jefferson's explanation of his opposition to a third term, and then said:

"A custom or usage of public interest practiced uniformly and continuously by a people for a long period becomes what is called an unwritten law. One election for a third term would destroy the influence of this unwritten law, and the obstacle to a third term, which Jefferson thought he was atding to build, would be swept away; and the dangers he forewarned would then begin, being far greater now than in his time by reason of the vast increase of Executive patronage. The same reasons or similar ones, urged by the special friends of a President for a third term, could in most if not all cases be urged as well for a fourth or a fifth term."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Wyeth.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—John Wyeth of John Wyeth & Brother, manufacturing chemists, died yesterday. Mr. Wyeth, besides having been largely interested in business in Philadelphia, was also one of the syndicate that purchased The Philadelphia Record. His activities did not extend to a participation in the conduct of that newspaper, but he watched its policy closely. His father was a journalist, having been editorially engaged in the Cumberland Valley. Mr. Wyeth, who was about 73 years of age, was a Democrat. He led the agitation for a removal of the duty on quinine despite the fact that by this step his firm was bound to lose, and did lose, large profits which accrued to it before the change in that tariff. In early manhood Mr. Wyeth was associated with Thomas A. Scott in transportation undertakings.

John Washington Rhoades.

John Washington Rhoades, son of David Peck Rhoades, who, with Horace Greeley founded the New York Tribune, died yesterday at his home, 286 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, of acute nephritis, aged 60 years.

Mr. Rhoades became the manager of the New York News Company in 1867. He continued with that firm until three years ago, when he became the general manager of the American News Company, which position he held at the time of his death.

He was a member of the Arkwright Club and the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and one son. The funeral will take place at the Rhoades residence on Tuesday evening and the burial will be at Stamford, Conn.

William K. Niver.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 31.—Ex-Mayor William K. Niver died to-day, aged 72 years. Mr. Niver was born in Kinderhook and for twelve years was manager of a transportation company with headquarters in New York. He was later an assistant superintendent of a division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and Superintendent of the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York. Afterward he was General Superintendent of the Western Division of the Lehigh Valley and also General Agent for the Reading Coal Company. For a time he was a Vice President of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and upon leaving this office organized the corporation of W. K. Niver & Co., handling coal, with offices in Boston, Baltimore, Syracuse, and Oswego.

John Walton.

John Walton, who was at one tims a well-known merchant in Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, in Bennington Park, Freeport, L. I. He was born sixty-eight years ago in London, England, and coming to Brooklyn when a young man engaged in the manufacture of children's shoes.

In the civil war he served with the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. He escaped from Libby Prison and Andersonville, but was recaptured in each instance.

After the war he established a dry gooda business in Brooklyn, from which he retired aeveral yeara ago. For two years he had made his home in Freeport. He leaves a widow.

W. B. Thayer.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 31.—W. B. Thayer, the dry goods merchant, of the Emery, Bird, Thayor Company, died here this evening. He was 55 years old, and came here thirty-six years ago from Covington, Ky., where he waa born. He was President of the Commercial Club in 1901, and was active in creating a $400,000 fund for the building of Convention Hall. Four years ago he became a thirty-third degree Mason, and was head of the Missouri Consistory.

H. W. Goode.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 31.—H. W. Goode of Portland, Oregon, who was President of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, died to-day at a hotel of Bright's disease and pneumonia. At the bedstde at the time of his death were his wife, his mother, and his brother-in-law, A. C. Bedford.

The party came to Atlantic City ten days ago. On last Sunday they intended to leave here for Philadelphia, but Mr. Goode was taken ill that night and the trip was abandoned.

Col. Henry B. Wood.

DOBB'S FERRY, N. Y., March 31.—Col. Henry B. Wood, a veteran of both the Mexican and civil wars, was found dead at his home here this morning. He was 85 years of age. His death was due to heart failure, due to his advanced years.

Col. Wood was a member of the Order of Cincinnati and a descendant of Col. H. Bayles and of Capt. William Rice of Washington's staff. He has relatives living in Harrisburg, Penn.

Walter S. Swan.

BOSTON, March 31.—Walter S. Swan, a retired molasses merchant and a Director in many financial institutions of the city, is dead at the Hotel Brunswick after a brief illness. Mr. Swan waa born in Lancaster, Mass., in 1843, and lived in Cambridge for many years. He was President of the Charles River National Bank and a Director in the National Shawmut Bank, a number of savings banks, and the Boston Elevated Railway.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN L. ROSCOE, an old resident of South Brooklyn, died at his home, 426 Forty-ninth Street, on Saturday. He was born on City Island eighty-one years ago, and was for many years employed in the Brooklyn Post Office.

HENRY RUSSELL, a prominent resident of Belleville, N. J., died at his home there, 190 Washington Avenue, on Saturday night, aged 72 years. He was in the real estate business with an office at 22 Clinton Street, Newark. He lived in Bloomfield for many years, and was at one time a wholesale dealer in glassware at 42 Barclay Street, New York. He leaves a widow and daughter.

Dr. ROBERT FARRIES of 55 East Eighty-eighth Street, a practitioner for forty-two years, died yesterday at the age of 72. He was born in Dumfries, Scotland, and came to this country, and studied medicine at the University of Michigan and at the Long Island Medical College. He was graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1863. He was a member of the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.

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In addition to our large and elegant stock of new **Waters Pianos** we will make a special offering of

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Horace Waters & Co

Three Stores:

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127 West 42d St., near Broadway.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings)
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DIED.

BROKAW-ALGER.—On Msrch 31, 1907, at 316 West 20th St., Lizzie Alger, wife of Edward Voorhees Brokaw, and daughter of the late Seneca Alger.

Services from the chapel of Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 8th Av. and 19th St., New York, on Tuesday evening, April 2, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

BUNTING.—Suddenly, on Sundsy, March 31, Jahez Clement Bunting, aged 86, son of Sarah E. Bunting of Philadelphia.

Notice of funeral later.

COHEN.—March 28, 1907, Solomon L. Cohen, son of the late Lewis I. and Sophia Cohen.

Funeral from his late residence, 305 Lexington Av., on April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

COOK.—On Tuesday, Msrch 26, at his residence at Bridge Hampton, N. Y., Richard Cook, in the 92d year of his age.

DUNN.—On Sunday, March 31, Joseph Henry Dunn, Jr., son of Mary May Wood and the late Harry Martyn Dunn, in his 23d year.

Funeral services at his late residence, Dongan Hills, S. I., Wednesday, April 3, 9:30 A. M. Interment private.

FARRIES.—On March 31, 1907, Dr. Robert Farries.

Funeral from his late residence, 55 East 88th St., April 2, 1907, 4 P. M. Funeral private.

HANAN.—At her residence, 118 Eighth Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 31, Henrietta Frances, daughter of the late Abner and Amelia Garthwaith.

Services on Tuesday, April 2, at 3 o'clock.

JERVIS.—At Copaigue, L. I., March 31, 1907, Scudder C. Jervis.

Funeral services from his late residence, Copaigue, L. I., on Tuesday, April 2, at 2 P. M.

KEDDIE.—David Keddis, aged 79 years, of Fifeshire, Scotland.

Funeral from residence of his son, William A. Keddie, Roselle, N. J., Monday, 2 P. M. Train leaves Liberty St. at 1 o'clock.

KNOX.—March 30, Sheila R. Knox.

Interment Monday, April 1, at Beaver, Penn.

LATHROP.—At Morristown, N. J., March 31, 1907, Issbell Gibbons, widow of Frank Lathrop, of Madison, N. J., in her 72d year.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Morristown, on Wednesday, April 3, on arrival of the 1:45 train from New York. Interment private.

LYLE.—On Wednesday, the 27th of March, at North Augusta, S. C., Elizabeth Antoinette, wife of John S. Lyle.

Funersl services will take place at the Collegiate Church, 5th Av., corner 29th St., on Wednesday, April 3, at 1:30 P. M. Friends are invited to attend. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

MacMICHAEL.—On Friday, March 29, 1907, Madeleine B., widow of the late Morton MacMichael, 3d.

Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 320 West 84th St., on Monday morning, April 1, 1907, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

MOHUN.—On Friday, March 29, Philip Mohun.

Funeral services from his late residence, 311 West 106th St., on Tuesday afternoon, April 2, at 5 o'clock.

MORTON.—At Philadelphia, Msrch 30, 1907, Annie Kirkbride, widow of the late Thomas George Morton, M. D.

OLCOTT.—At Albany, N. Y., on Sunday, March

Redmond & Co.

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In times of great prosperity the high rates for money cause bonds to sell at prices considerably below intrinsic values.

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In view of the fact that capital is afforded its greatest protection when invested in sound bonds, the present low prices seem to offer exceptional opportunities to discriminating investors.

We shall be glad to furnish copies of our circular describing about 55 well-known listed Railroad Bonds.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION — THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Stock Market Position and the Money Markets.

While the week opened in the stock market with the most disordered trading witnessed up to that time, and prices of securities from then on to the close of the week displayed much irregularity and feverishness, with, however, a tendency toward improvement, the position of the money market was so radically bettered by the various measures adopted by the Treasury Department that so eminent an authority as Mr. Schiff ventured to predict that after the middle of the present month the money question would no longer prove troublesome. It was rather curious that the same day, Monday, should have marked both the moment of greatest stress in the stock market and the beginning of improvement in the money market. Stocks on that day fell in general to the lowest figures of the year, the average price of twenty railroad shares resting at its close some 20 points under the level of Feb. 25. The causes underlying Monday's severe declines seemed to be again the counterparts of those productive of the slump on March 14, including the liquidation of weakly held speculative accounts which had been tided over the previous ragged markets, determined operations on the part of a powerful bear party, the absence of support, and selling induced by anxiety over the position of affairs in the London and Berlin markets. Later in the week the regular settlements in each of these markets were carried through without any embarrassments of importance, and this was, of course, a factor working toward the restoration of confidence in all markets of the world. The fact that Wall Street, too, has passed through a period of strain like that entailed in the markets of the past three weeks is in itself a reason for optimism. There remains to be answered, of course, the question of future markets. It is obvious that bearish operators have pushed their campaign to highly dangerous lengths, and that the market has become technically much sounder through the shifting of stocks from weak hands into those exceptionally strong. There are also some signs of returning sanity on the part of those most directly interested in the railroad question, and with easier conditions in the money market assured, it is upon the success or failure of efforts to discover a common ground upon which the railroads and the Government may meet that not only Mr. Schiff, but the majority of observers of financial affairs turn this question of the future of markets.

Coincidently with the abrupt fall in prices on the opening day of the week Mr. Cortelyou announced that he would permit banks which have the 4 per cent. bonds maturing in July with the Treasury as security for United States deposits, to substitute for these maturing bonds State, municipal, and railroad issues upon condition that the 4 per cent. bonds released be presented for redemption under his recent offer. This announcement served two purposes. In the first place, it disposed of the rumor that Mr. Cortelyou had determined to break away from the rule established by Secretary Shaw regarding the acceptance of other than United States bonds as security for deposits of Government funds. There had been considerable anxiety among banking institutions all over the country over these unauthorized reports, and naturally so, since more than $16,000,000 of railroad bonds alone had been placed by the banks with the Treasury to secure deposits. The withdrawal of these issues and the substitution of Government bonds would have proved extremely burdensome to the banks upon which this necessity fell. Again, this measure enabled the banks to turn in their Government bonds under the Treasury's very favorable offer, and when permission to make deliveries at Sub-Treasuries as well as at Washington was also granted, this bringing about a substantial saving in the interest lost while bonds were in transit to Washington, there was an immediate and widespread response. At the week's close it appeared extremely probable that the entire $25,000,000 which the Treasury has set aside for the redemption of these bonds will be absorbed into trade channels as a result of the heavy offerings. Close upon the heels of this announcement came the further one that the discrimination which had been exercised against banks in Sub-Treasury cities in the matter of deposits of customs collections would be no longer exercised, and that customs receipts of not less than $15,000,000 would be deposited with the banks of this city. Customs collections here average not less than $4,000,000 a week, and the drain of this sum from the banks each week has, of course, been an unsettling factor in the money market. Its restoration, therefore, through its redeposit, will be most welcome. Mr. Cortelyou was fully justified in taking this step.

The Government has absorbed in the way of surplus in the course of the present fiscal year well on toward $50,000,000, all of this coming, of course, from the money market, as against a comparatively insignificant surplus in the same period a year ago. The Treasury's receipts in the month of March alone will run not less than $6,000,000 above its expenditures in spite of the unusually heavy disbursements of the month. It is altogether fitting, therefore, that these great sums which are of no immediate use in the conduct of the Government should be placed temporarily, at the disposal of business. Beyond this, however, the moment for such action was most opportune, since the dividend and interest disbursements on April 1 will aggregate more than $135,000,000, the largest amount paid out in this fashion at this season in any year in the country's history. There was every evidence here of the imposition of an unusual strain upon the banks over this period of distribution, and there was reason to believe that the experience of a year ago, when the banks returned a deficit and money went to 35 per cent., would be at least duplicated. Thanks, however, to the timely measures of the Treasury Department, the strain, while still severe, will be notably lessened, and if the usual inflow of funds to this city occurs after the middle of the month, the cheerful predictions regarding the relegation of the money question to an unimportant position may be borne out. These various measures have also worked to the benefit of European money markets. It has been the constant comment of financial critics in London and on the Continent that it was incumbent upon the United States Treasury to go as far as possible to relieve the New York money market before making it necessary for that market to call upon Europe for gold. There is much justice in this contention, and it is not impossible now that the engagement of $1,625,000 gold in the London open market on Monday may with the Treasury's recent measures serve the money market's purpose without further immediate demands for gold. It is to be noted, however, that exchange rates continue to rule at figures favorable to importations, and in the long run these appraise accurately the necessities of any given situation.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

JAMES J. HILL does not permit any of his immediate employes to lock their office desks. He does not lock his own, and he sees to it that others in his office do not lock theirs. Some time ago one of the employes in the St. Paul office of the Great Northern's President, presumably unaware of Mr. Hill's aversion to having documents which he might care to examine concealed under lock and key, failed to look upon the lock on his particular desk as an ornament merely and when he left the office one night turned the key and carried the key off with him. Mr. Hill, as it happened, was at the office the next morning before the man who carried the key of his desk home with him. It was not long after Mr. Hill reached the office that this man got there himself, but brief as the interval was Mr. Hill had had time to call some one to force open the desk, and the documents it contained were all on view when the owner of the desk arrived. Mr. Hill, his friends say, has no secrets in his own office, and does not like the suggestion of secrecy carried by the closing of desks under lock and key.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S remarks about Wall Street and the gambling that is carried on under its name contained in the speech which he made last week before the veteran army telegraphers threw an interesting sidelight on the position which Mr. Carnegie had assumed in dealing with Wall Street on the occasion of the sale of his steel works to the organizers of the United States Steel Corporation. He took his pay not in stock of any kind, but in first mortgage bonds secured by the property he was selling, as well as by all the other property owned by the new company. He thus intrenched himself in a position that was safe, no matter how much gambling might be conducted in the stock of the new company, and if, perchance, anything were to go wrong he would get his property back again. Mr. Carnegie made it clear upon this occasion, if ever there had been any doubt on the point, that he is not much of a gambler himself. He prefers to have the sure side of a bargain.

Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE, Chairman of the Board of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is now on his way to inspect the Northern Railway of Guatemala, in which he is largely interested, has, geographically speaking, the most far-reaching domain in the railroad world. Besides his great Canadian Pacific, which is the furthest north transcontinental system, he has considerable dominion in the tropics. He is President of the Cuba Railroad and of the Cuba Company, and besides his interest in the Northern Railway of Guatemala is reputed to have other railroad connections in Latin America.

CHARLES J. HARRAH, President of the Midvale Steel Company, is a commuter whose daily journey is perhaps the longest out of New York. Living on the upper east side, he makes the journey to his steel plant at Midvale, within the Philadelphia city limits, nearly every day in the week. It is, of course, only the fast express service between the two cities that makes it possible for him to end his business day in Philadelphia at 4 P. M. and cover the ninety-seven miles to New York in time for dinner at home.

STANDARD OIL'S DECLINE.

Reaches Its Lowest Point in Seven Years, Despite Favorable Report.

The Standard Oil Company filed with the Secretary of State of Massachusetts last week the financial statement required by the laws of that State, which is the nearest approach to an annual report that the stockholders ever see. It is strange that in view of a stated increase in assets of nearly $62,000,000 since 1905, the stock should have sold in the curb market on Thursday down to 494¼, the lowest price that has been reached since the year following the company's organization in 1899. Since that time it has sold as high as 84—a figure reached during the first week of May, 1901.

The selling last week which put the shares down to the low figure was undoubtedly from out of the hands of small capitalists who were forced to liquidate, and as the market for the shares is extremely narrow and lacking in support, the sellers had no choice but to offer down if they were to sell at all. Standard Oil has always been remarkable for its violent price changes. On May 9, 1901, the high price was 800, from which it declined to 150. It closed at 765. On the following day it sold between 738 and 803, closing at the latter figure, which was 3 points above the opening.

As far as the Massachusetts report of the Standard goes it shows nothing but good news. The surplus has increased by $9,000,000 since the first month of 1906, cash and debts receivable have gone up over $41,000,000 since Jan. 5, 1905, and the supplies on hand have increased in the same period from $3,674,232 to $22,891,273.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Weather Bureau Issues Forecast for Monday and Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the Cotton States Monday and Tuesday:

North Carolina—Rain Monday, followed by clearing, Tuesday, fair, warmer; brisk to high northeasterly winds, diminishing by Monday night.

South Carolina—Rain Monday; colder in southern portion; brisk to high northerly winds Tuesday, fair, warmer.

Georgia—Fair Monday, preceded by rain in southeast portion; colder in southern portion; brisk to high northerly winds. Tuesday, fair, warmer.

Eastern Florida—Rain and colder Monday; brisk to high northerly winds. Tuesday, fair, warmer.

Western Florida—Partly cloudy Monday; brisk to high northerly winds. Tuesday, fair, warmer.

Alabama—Fair Monday; diminishing northerly winds. Tuesday, fair, warmer.

Mississippi—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair, warmer; fresh northwest to southeast winds.

Louisiana—Fair Monday; warmer in northwest portion. Tuesday, fair, warmer; fresh northeast to southeast winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer in interior; fresh east to southeast winds.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday. Tuesday, partly cloudy.

LONDON'S POSITION STRONG.

But the Monetary Victory Has Been a Rather Unprofitable One.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 31.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"Pausing to look back at the monetary history of the first quarter of the year, we cannot help being struck by the abnormality that has been the dominant note. The 6 per cent. Bank rate has been relaxed, but that is almost the only point in which the quarter has been marked by a development describable as usual and seasonable.

"But it is satisfactory to note that most of the queer movements which have upset the calculations of those who had arranged their financial programmes according to precedent have been of foreign origin. New York and its obvious need of liquidation was the most important of the causes which switched the monetary train to the side-track of stringency and apprehension. But the position on the Continent has been, in a quieter and less sensational style, almost equally potent as a disturber of monetary peace. Within the last fortnight the Banks of Amsterdam, Brussels, and Paris have all raised their official rates, and Berlin has only escaped a return to 7 per cent. by obtaining a large supply of gold from Vienna.

"London demonstrated the strength of its position by forcing all Continental exchanges to the point at which it would pay to bring gold here if gold could be got. It is a bloodless and rather unprofitable victory, for, thanks to the care with which our Continental friends guard their gold, it cannot be got except in pitifully small lots. But at least it has been shown that the balance of indebtedness has been restored by the activity of British export trade and the liquidation of credits piled up at the time of the South African war."

BERLIN MARKET DEPRESSED.

A Slight Improvement Occurred Toward the End of the Week.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 31.—Stocks fluctuated considerably last week. The unfavorable condition of the money market and apprehension that the period of industrial prosperity is coming to an end continued to exert a depressing influence and realizations upon an extensive scale helped to weaken the market, which had already been badly disorganized by the great panic of the preceding Saturday.

Toward the end of the week there was a slight improvement. Prices began to move upward and the volume of trade enlarged somewhat. It cannot be said, however, that normal conditions were restored. The betterment, such as it was, came largely through the action of the great banking houses, which braced up the market against the extreme calamity in which it might have been involved.

The approach of the monthly settlement was viewed with considerable misgiving, but so far only one small bank has suspended payment as a result of engagements in American railway stock.

Money for settlement purposes stood at 6⅞ to 7 per cent. The private discount rate was 5¾ per cent. and later 5 1-3 per cent. The reduction was probably due to the efforts of great banking firms to support the market by keeping discount as low as possible.

The Imperial Bank's weekly return shows that its status further deteriorated in spite of the fact that an appreciable improvement is usually looked for at this time of the year.

IRREGULARITY IN PARIS.

Tendency Downward, but the Situation Was Better at the Week's End.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 31.—The Bourse showed great irregularity last week, with a downward tendency, under the influence of the depressed condition of the foreign markets.

Much anxiety prevailed early in the week on account of the report that the Bank of France contemplated another advance in its discount rate and great satisfaction was expressed when it was announced on Thursday that the rate would not be raised. This tended to the betterment of the market, and the improvement in New York reported later in the week helped the situation considerably.

Rio Tintos as usual were the most active stock in the market. The slump in copper affected them adversely. They have fallen about 200f. since the last making-up price.

Spanish rails lost about 25f. Other changes were unimportant.

MATURING NOTES.

Short-Time Securities Demand Refinancing—$118,000,000 Due This Year.

The succeeding nine months will see come to redemption $118,104,000 of short-time notes which were put out by corporations for the most part before the far larger crop now current came into the market during the present period of difficult corporation financing of which the beginning may be said to have been made upon the failure of the Pennsylvania stockholders to take up the $100,000,000 issue of 4 per cent. convertible bonds put out by that road in March, 1905.

Of this total $20,000,000 is represented in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's 5 per cent. notes due May 1 and $50,000,000 in the 4½ per cent. notes of the Pennsylvania Company due Nov. 1, both of which issues have their redemption already provided for. There remains, therefore, some $48,000,000 of notes which will require refinancing before the end of the year. The notes nearest to maturity are the three-million-dollar issue of Erie Railroad 6 per cent. notes due April 8. It is said that arrangements are already under way to take care of this issue as well as the two issues of $1,000,000 each which the same railroad must redeem on June 1 and July 2 respectively.

The following table sets forth the most important note issues maturing before the first of the year:

Company.	Interest.	Maturity.	Amount.
Erie R. R. Co.	6%	April 8	$3,000,000
Erie R. R. Co.	6%	June 1	1,000,000
Erie R. R. Co.	6%	July 2	1,000,000
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	5%	May 1	20,000,000
Wabash R. R. Co.	5%	May 10	6,150,000
C.-A. Ry. Co.	5%	July 1	5,000,000
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	4½%	July 1	7,500,000
Chicago South. Ry.	5%	July 1	4,000,000
West. Elec. & Mfg.	5%	Aug. 1	6,000,000
U. R. R. of Yucatan.	5%	Sept. 1	1,000,000
Am. Locomotive.	5%	Oct. 1	1,000,000
Rep. Iron & Steel.	5%	Oct. 1	944,000
N. R. of Mexico.	4%	Oct. 1	8,500,000
Pennsylvania Co.	4½%	Nov. 1	50,000,000
K. C. Ry. & Light.	5%	Dec. 15	3,000,000
Total			$118,104,000

TRUST COMPANY CONDITIONS.

A comparison of the statements of the Trust Companies as submitted to the State Superintendent of Banking on Feb. 26, with those of a corresponding date last year, shows among other interesting changes a decrease in loans on collateral from $716,701,386 to $691,009,894. At the same time the amount due from bankers, etc., rose from $7,732,250 to $24,276,113.

A full comparison of resources and liabilities as contained in the statements of Jan. 1, and Feb. 26, 1907, is contained in the appended table:

RESOURCES.

	Feb. 26, '07.	Feb. 20, '06.
Bonds and mortgs.	$63,477,902	$85,179,850
Stock and bond inv., (book value)	309,083,242	292,209,444
Loans on collateral	691,009,894	716,701,386
Other loans	90,361,802	75,264,879
Overdrafts	153,577	146,844
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	24,276,113	7,732,250
Real estate	17,408,716	17,690,195
Due from approved reserve depos	94,204,885	*118,344,667
Specie	49,456,781	18,997,331
Legal tender and bills Nat. banks	9,826,757	4,086,187
Cash items	1,222,112	1,982,863
Investments held as exec., admin., guardian, &c	7,028,404	
Other assets	12,354,390	12,903,891
Total	$1,389,886,624	$1,351,364,697

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$66,850,000	$65,200,000
Surplus fund and undivided profits, (book value)	178,362,128	163,532,588
Deposits subject to check	850,893,579	831,715,341
Cert. of deposit	99,987,316	95,220,162
Amount due to trust companies	43,896,152	41,592,895
Amount due to banks and bankers	36,153,364	34,454,500
Amount due to savings banks	38,701,447	42,921,574
Amount due savings and loan associa'ns	652,282	652,995
Amount due as exec., administrator, &c.	37,228,976	36,288,128
Deposits preferred because secured by pledge as part of company assets	1,466,000	826,625
Deposits otherwise preferred	417,156	586,802
Preferred liabilities	7,028,404	
Other liabilities	28,247,791	38,372,988
Total	$1,389,886,624	$1,351,364,697

*Cash on deposit.

OUT TO-DAY.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Weekly Financial Quotation Review. Full statistics of last week's financial and commercial transactions. Sample copy on request. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

WORKERS' STOCK LOSSES.

Drop of Steel Preferred Left Steel Workers Still $1,211,936 Ahead.

Those employes of the Steel Corporation or its subsidiaries who have availed themselves in the last five years of the company's offer to them of preferred stock at something below the current market were no doubt anxious watchers of the quotations as the price went down in the recent slump to the low price on last Monday of $91.50 per share. To those who bought stock in 1906 and since the beginning of the current year the decline meant actual losses, since the offerings to employes at the ends of the last two fiscal years have been at par and at $102, respectively.

The average steelworker has, however, obtained his stock well below the panic prices of the last few weeks, for while 48,983 shares were allotted in 1903 at the price of $82.50 and 32,519 shares in 1904 at the rate of $55, only 23,089 employes took stock in 1906 at par and only 27,032 signified their willingness to accept the offer made at the end of the last fiscal year, in December, of subscription privileges at 102, though this price was then over 2 points below the current market and the stock had sold during the year as high as 113¾. Moreover, those who bought their shares in the first years of the subscription offering have always back of them, until next year, the comforting knowledge that the company stands ready to buy back their takings at the price at which the stock was first offered for subscription.

In view of the big slump in the steel stocks shortly after the first subscriptions were taken, in 1903, which might naturally have alarmed the steel workers who had paid out their hard-earned money, the Finance Committee circularized the employes in September, 1903, offering to pay in January or February, 1908, "to every subscribing officer or employe who shall have retained his stock for the full period of five years, $82.50, less the rebates and benefits he shall have been entitled to under the circular, (not including interests and dividends.)"

Just how heavily the paper profits of the steel employes were dissipated in the recent slump may be seen in the appended table which shows even at Monday's low figure of $91.50, a profit on the 150,496 shares of preferred taken by the workers of $1,211,936. At Saturday's closing price of 97⅞, the profit had crept up again to $2,174,061.

Year.	Price Paid.	Number Shares Taken.	Cost to Employes.	Value at Monday's Low.
1903	$82.50	48,983	$4,041,098	$4,481,944
1904	55.00	32,519	1,788,545	2,975,487
1905	87.50	17,973	1,572,638	1,644,529
1906	100.00	23,089	2,308,900	2,194,093
1907	102.00	27,032	2,757,264	2,473,428
Total	*$85.40	150,496	$12,558,445	$13,770,681

*Average price.

TREASURY RELIEF

Afforded During March to Extent of $88,000,000—Cortelyou's Several Orders

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou since he assumed control of the Government's finances on March 4 last has twice come to the relief of the money market, and on a scale which for so brief a period has never been exceeded. The first steps taken by the newly appointed Secretary of the Treasury to relieve the tension in the money market was announced on March 14, the day that the New York stock market experienced the worst single day decline in its history.

This first relief order provided for the retention by the banks of the $30,000,000 of special deposits which were distributed last Fall and which were to have been returned during March, authorized the postponement of the retirement of $18,000,000 of circulation arranged as a temporary relief expedient by Secretary Shaw, and in addition set aside funds for the redemption at par and interest to maturity, of $25,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds maturing next July. At the same time the Collectors of Customs other than those in Sub-Treasury cities were instructed to deposit the receipts of their offices in the National banks under the terms of the Aldrich Act. No provision was made for the acceptance of municipal and railroad bonds as security for Government deposits nor did the Secretary authorize the substitution of such bonds for any short as that might be pledged as security for existing Government deposits. This was regarded as establishing a new policy in the matter of the class of bonds to be accepted as security for deposits.

The subsequent order of Secretary Cortelyou, issued on March 26, permitting the substitution of municipal and railroad bonds for the short 4s pledged as security for deposits and authorizing the acceptance of municipal and railroad bonds as security for $15,000,000 of additional deposits, was, therefore, regarded as a reversal of the previous order. So, too, was the placing of customs receipts with the New York City National banks after this and all other Sub-Treasury cities had been barred from benefiting from the deposit of customs receipts under the first order issued by Secretary Cortelyou.

The order of March 26, besides authorizing the deposit of $15,000,000 with the New York City banks, provided for the prepayment of the April 1 interest on Government bonds and altered the previous regulations to the extent of permitting the several Sub-Treasuries to accept and pay for any short 4s that might be presented for redemption instead of requiring that the holders forward the bonds to Washington. The latter change made much easier the redemption of bonds, especially in the case of small lots of bonds in the possession of individual investors.

These two relief orders issued by Secretary Cortelyou supplied the money market with $25,000,000 of new money through the redemption of bonds, $15,000,000 through additional deposits with the National banks in this city, and postponed the retirement or return to the Government of $48,000,000 additional, making all told $88,000,000 in addition to the prepayments of Government bond interest and apart from such funds as were deposited in the banks by the Collectors of Customs at non-Sub-Treasury cities.

EFFECT OF RETRENCHMENT.

Not Yet Felt by Railroad Equipment Companies.

Retrenchment by the railroads has been pointed to in recent weeks as one of the surest harbingers of a falling off in the country's industrial activity. The point has been made that the railroads, as a whole, are the largest single consumers of steel and iron products as well as of vast amounts of other classes of manufactured and raw materials and that any extensive movement among the railroads to curtail their expenditures for improvements and incidentally to reduce their orders for material would unfailingly be reflected in the earnings of the industrial companies, more particularly of those whose sole business is the manufacture of railroad products, including equipment.

While this view is generally accepted as well founded, being based, as it is, on past experience, it would appear that up to the present the retrenchment by the railroads has not reached the point at which it will begin to cut into the earnings of the industrial companies. The statement of E. H. Gray, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, that during the first three weeks of March the orders received by the corporation exceeded by 10,000 tons a day the output of the company's plants in the corresponding period of last year, shows clearly that the Steel Corporation's business has not yet begun to suffer because of the cutting down of improvement expenditures by the railroads.

Even more striking than this, however, as an indication of the continuing activity of the industrial plants that are largely dependent upon orders from the railroads is the statement made last week by an officer of the Railway Steel Spring Company that the orders booked by the company for the first twenty-eight days of March were 10 per cent. larger than those received during February, and exceeded the total orders ever received in any full month in the company's history. To this was added the statement that the Railway Steel Spring Company now has on its books enough business to keep its plants running for the next six months were not a single additional order received from any source. But so far as the officials of the company can see there is no indication of any falling off in the volume of new orders which are being received daily. Not a single order previously placed has been canceled nor in any other way has the retrenchment policy of the railroads affected the company's business.

The probable explanation of this fact is that even the railroads that have publicly adopted a retrenchment policy have not gone to the extent of canceling any of their orders for equipment. Most of the work that has been abandoned, or at least postponed, consists of heavy roadway and terminal improvements, double tracking, grade reductions, and the like. This is the class of work which calls for the heaviest outlay and which at the same time can most readily be postponed.

The railroad equipment companies in many cases are months behind, and orders placed recently will probably not be filled until the coming Fall. This fact in itself accounts at least in part for the decision of the railroads not to cancel their orders for equipment. To begin with most railroad men expect that all the new equipment that has been ordered will be needed despite the falling off in business, which is now generally expected, although so far it has taken place only to a slight extent if at all. Again, monetary and other conditions, it is held, may change considerably during the next six months, and by the time the equipment is ready for delivery it may be much easier to finance its purchase than it would be just at this time.

SAMPLE COPY ON REQUEST.
THE NEW YORK TIMES Weekly Financial Quotation Review out to-day. Complete, accurate, and convenient record of last week's markets. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

QUOTATIONS

Upon application, we shall be glad to furnish a record of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high and low prices in 1905, 1906 and up to March 30, 1907.

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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AT CURRENT PRICES

Standard Railroad and Industrial Bonds	YIELD	4¼%	to	5½%
Railroad Short-Term Notes	"	5¼%	"	6½%
High Grade Industrial Preferred Stocks	"	6%	"	8 %
Standard Railroad Stocks	"	5%	"	7¼%

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Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
GENERAL MORTGAGE

New York, March 22d, 1907.
In accordance with the terms of the General Mortgage of this Company, the following four hundred and five (405) bonds have this day been drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz.:

5	9783	11586	13169	14592	16447	18285
31	9787	11610	13172	14603	16457	18293
51	9814	11644	13180	14652	16468	18307
52	9834	11669	13322	14678	16473	18352
172	9896	11749	13362	14694	16490	18378
173	9938	11765	13368	14728	16522	18438
5740	9944	11788	13420	14755	16546	18492
5746	10000	11791	13435	14761	16563	18496
7917	10002	11796	13463	14764	16605	18587
8009	10005	11821	13475	14790	16608	18555
8013	10039	11826	13478	14815	16613	18610
8040	10062	11849	13499	14829	16661	19562
8051	10102	11873	13536	14873	16668	19676
8123	10164	11893	13552	14907	16754	18720
8130	10204	11966	13554	14965	16768	18728
8185	10207	11971	13563	14990	16784	18805
8212	10265	12006	13582	15004	16792	18810
8269	10276	12043	13632	15043	16846	18827
8291	10316	12107	13714	15079	16867	18837
8392	10417	12109	13773	15107	16900	18874
8417	10418	12111	13778	15110	16980	18923
8419	10431	12142	13794	15171	16988	18925
8448	10458	12143	13818	15192	17017	18930
8479	10479	12267	13906	15201	17128	18986
8494	10597	12284	13917	15209	17127	19034
8554	10627	12250	13936	15212	17141	19072
8557	10630	12255	13953	15263	17151	19114
8606	10696	12276	13980	15271	17153	19130
8616	10698	12344	14011	15290	17188	19202
8669	10700	12357	14051	15356	17200	19222
8722	10713	12367	14075	15429	17270	19265
8803	10747	12390	14078	15477	17295	19275
8830	10762	12396	14079	15533	17316	19291
8906	10773	12454	14082	15581	17381	19299
8929	10851	12484	14170	15593	17405	19308
8935	10857	12485	14177	15616	17456	19382
9049	11016	12499	14180	15639	17459	19412
9072	11030	12511	14186	15637	17491	19451
9078	11039	12521	14193	15666	17534	19462
9079	11042	12531	14235	15699	17584	19472
9081	11045	12531	14235	15699	17584	19472
9109	11060	12584	14239	15804	17616	19473
9162	11093	12584	14239	15804	17616	19473
9172	11108	12589	14247	15820	17659	19501
9231	11121	12618	14274	15503	17704	19517
9313	11150	12684	14292	15877	17713	19550
9325	11190	12737	14295	15962	17774	19564
9327	11272	12730	14298	15962	17794	19574
9339	11300	12905	14311	16014	17823	19605
9385	11309	12910	14331	16055	17835	19677
9463	11376	12914	14343	16084	17874	19382
9494	11380	12924	14381	16120	17899	19697
9497	11390	12953	14366	16134	17902	19742
9498	11405	13080	14413	16210	17982	19749
9581	11421	13095	14444	16237	18001	19749
9688	11481	13109	14454	16254	18084	19757
9723	11503	13113	14515	16255	18105	19805
9741	11511	13115	14523	16263	18117	19952
9770	11534	13128	14566	16279	18118	19995
9773	11558	13136	14577	16301	18201	

The interest on the same will cease June 1st, 1907, and the principal of the bonds plus ten per cent. premium will be redeemed at the office of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on and after that date.
E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.

Kirby Lumber Co. 6% Timber Certificates.

To the holders of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company Certificates of Deposit under Agreement dated February 2, 1904, of the Kirby Lumber Company 6% Timber Certificates (Issued by the Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)
Upon presentation at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on and after April 1st, 1907, holders of the above-described certificates of deposit will receive the amount of the coupons dated February 1, 1907, on the Timber Certificates represented by such certificates of deposit, with interest accrued thereon from February 1, 1907, to April 1st, 1907. Upon such payment being made, a certificate to that effect will be stamped on the certificate of deposit.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman.
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 4th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., and of No. 60 State Street, Boston, Mass.; and Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., of Founders Court, Lothbury, London, E. C., have been appointed agents of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, depositary in connection with the above notice.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
TRANSFER OFFICE

Notice is hereby given that the books for the transfer of Preferred and Common Stock (which have been closed for the purpose of the dividends payable April 1, 1907) are

NOW OPEN

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 21, 1907.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

SALES OF STOCKS FOR WEEK ENDED MARCH 29, 1907.

TOTAL SALES, 5,920,260 SHARES.

Range for Year 1906. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1907. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Mar. 29. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change.	Week's Sales.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Mar. 29. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 29, '07.
300	245	*293	Feb. 14.	*280	Mar. 14.	280	300			Adams Express Co.	100	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2	Ex	280	280	280	280	..	10
27⅝	16	16⅞	Jan. 2.	10	Mar. 14.	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅝		Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000			..	11⅞	12½	10⅝	12¼	22	4,100
67	40	43⅝	Jan. 3.	25	Mar. 14.	28	29	+ ⅝		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	28½	28½	26½	28	58½	500
113¼	92⅝	121⅝	Jan. 5.	78¾	Mar. 26.	88⅝	88⅞	+ ⅝		Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	Feb. 23, '07.	12	Q	89½	93¾	78½	88⅞	100¼	627,475
34⅛	20	25⅝	Jan. 8.	19	Mar. 25.	19	20			American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100			..	20	20	19	20	28¾	2,020
35	20¼	23½	Jan. 7.	14½	Mar. 14.	15½	16			American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000			..	15½	15⅝	14½	15	27	2,500
...	...	7¼	Feb. 28.	5⅝	Mar. 14.	5⅝	6			American Can Co.	100	41,233,300			..	5½	6	5½	5⅝	..	1,625
...	...	55	Feb. 28.	48¾	Mar. 26.	50½	51⅝	+ ⅛		American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	51	51⅝	48¾	50⅞	..	1,697
47½	32⅝	45¼	Jan. 14.	31	Mar. 26.	34	35	+ 1⅝		American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	34	35⅝	31	35⅞	45¼	18,610
105	98½	103	Jan. 12.	92½	Mar. 25.	96	98⅝	+ 1		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,022,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	96⅞	98	92½	98	102¾	1,700
44¼	28	33⅞	Feb. 19.	27	Mar. 25.	29½	30	+ 1⅝		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '06.	2	A	28½	29⅜	27	29¾	34½	4,000
272	215	247	Jan. 5.	200	Mar. 25.	200	215	—10		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	8	Q	201	211	200	200	230	1,925
13¾	7¾	8¾	Jan. 4.	5¾	Mar. 18.	6	6½	+ 1		American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¾	..	6¼	6½	6½	6½	9½	285
10⅛	5½	8¼	Jan. 16.	4¼	Mar. 26.	5	5			American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100			..	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	7¾	600
43	24	30¾	Jan. 7.	20	Mar. 18.	21	22			American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,543,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	Q	20	21½	20	21½	35	2,100
94⅞	85¼	88	Jan. 2.	76	Mar. 21.	76⅜	77			American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,029,300	Jan. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	78¼	78½	77	78¼	56¼	1,850
29¼	16⅝	19¼	Jan. 10.	12¼	Mar. 25.	14	16⅛			American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000			..	12¾	13	12¼	13	21½	200
51⅞	35	38	Jan. 7.	27	Mar. 25.	28½	31			American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sep., 1900.	1½	..	27	28	27	28	46	800
78½	58⅜	75⅝	Feb. 15.	55⅝	Mar. 25.	61½	62			American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '07.	1¼	Q	59⅝	62	55⅝	62	69	11,170
120¼	108¼	111⅞	Jan. 16.	101	Mar. 25.	105	107	+ 2½		American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '07.	1½	Q	105	105	101	108	115½	1,560
...	...	40	Feb. 21.	29⅞	Mar. 27.	29	33			American Malting Corporation pf.	100	6,733,800			..	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	..	200
174	138½	155	Jan. 7.	104¼	Mar. 25.	119½	119¾	+ 2⅝		American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,300	Jan. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	117¾	120½	104¼	119⅞	155¾	276,350
130	112	117⅝	Jan. 7.	100	Mar. 25.	103¼	104	+ 1¾		American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	103½	104¼	100	103⅝	122	24,725
101⅜	92¼	98¼	Jan. 7.	86	Mar. 25.	89	91			American Smelt. Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,300	Mar. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	86	90¼	86	90	100⅞	500
15¾	9¾	10¾	Jan. 5.	7¼	Mar. 26.	7½	8			American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	16,810,000			..	..	7½	7¼	7⅝	12⅝	800
53¾	40	47¼	Jan. 7.	34	Mar. 14.	36	37	— 1		American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,240,000			..	37	37	34	36	46½	2,200
157	127½	157¼	Feb. 13.	114⅝	Mar. 14.	123	123½	+ 8⅝		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '07.	¾	Q	119	123⅝	116¾	123¼	141½	24,500
140	128½	131	Jan. 2.	122	Mar. 5.	124	126	+ ¾		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	124	125	124	125	..	200
93¼	86	88	Feb. 13.	76	Mar. 21.	75	83	+ 5¾		American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	..	200
144⅝	130	133	Jan. 4.	118½	Mar. 25.	118	121			Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	158,661,800	Jan. 15, '07.	2	Q	118½	119	118½	119	138⅜	200
109	96	98⅜	Jan. 28.	86½	Mar. 25.	89⅜	91	+ ⅞		American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	78,689,100	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	90	90½	86½	90¼	104⅝	10,973
48	28	36⅛	Jan. 7.	24	Mar. 26.	27⅝	28½	+ ⅞		American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000			..	28	28	24	28	48⅝	8,525
110⅜	101	102⅞	Jan. 5.	95	Mar. 14.	98⅜	99	+ ⅞		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	34,935,700	Jan. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	96	96	95	95½	108⅞	733
75	55⅞	75⅝	Feb. 16.	53	Mar. 14.	62¾	63	+ 1⅝		Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jan. 17, '07.	$1.75	Q	61	63	53	62⅝	68⅜	114,400
112¼	105⅞	105	Feb. 4.	100	Mar. 25.	100	102	+ 5		Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	6,063,400	Jan. 15, '07.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	112½	200
110½	85⅝	108¼	Jan. 7.	82⅝	Mar. 14.	89¼	89⅝	+ 2⅜		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,993,000	Dec. 1, '06.	2½	SA	87¼	90¼	82⅝	89⅜	94⅝	199,055
106	93	101⅝	Jan. 12.	92	Mar. 25.	94½	94⅝	+ 1⅝		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '07.	2½	SA	93⅜	95½	92	95½	108⅛	2,655
167⅜	131⅛	133⅜	Jan. 5.	94	Mar. 26.	100¾	101	+ 1½		Atlantic Coast Line.	100	47,537,600	Jan. 10, '07.	3	SA	99	101¼	94	101	154¾	9,845
125⅛	103¾	122	Jan. 5.	90¼	Mar. 25.	97	97¼	+ 8		**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	152,174,800	Mar. 1, '07.	3	SA	95¼	98	90¼	97¼	111⅞	51,817
93⅛	91	94½	Jan. 10.	87	Mar. 25.	87½	90	— ⅛		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	87	87¼	87	87¼	..	500
26½	17½	20¼	Jan. 10.	10¾	Mar. 15.	12	14⅜	+ ⅛		Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000			..	11⅛	12⅞	11	12¼	..	500
88½	62	65	Jan. 9.	45	Mar. 23.	..	49	+ ⅛		Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	..	49	49	49	49	..	1,400
94⅛	71	83⅜	Jan. 7.	45¼	Mar. 14.	52	54¼	+ 2½		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000			..	50¼	53¼	46¼	52	88¾	59,870
21⅜	13¼	14⅞	Jan. 4.	11	Mar. 15.	11	12	— ⅝		Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000			..	11½	11½	11½	11¾	19¼	125
201½	155⅝	195¼	Jan. 4.	155	Mar. 23.	182	182½	+24½		**Canadian Pacific.**	100	120,930,500	Oct. 1, '06.	3	SA	160	182½	155¼	182¼	172½	149,758
49⅞	33⅜	40	Feb. 15.	25	Mar. 26.	29	29⅝	+ 1⅝		Central Leather Co.	100	38,878,900			..	28⅝	29⅝	25	29⅝	46¼	17,850
107⅞	98¾	102	Feb. 8.	80	Mar. 26.	92	93	— 2		Central Leather Co. pf.	100	80,669,900	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	93	93	89	92	105	2,566
230⅞	204	220	Jan. 29.	165	Mar. 25.	175	185	+ 5		Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	Feb. 1, '07.	2	Q	165	175	165	175	213½	935
65⅝	51½	56	Jan. 2.	36⅜	Mar. 25.	41	42	+ 2⅝		Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 30, '06.	1	A	39¼	41⅞	39¼	41⅞	59	26,550
35⅝	25⅛	27½	Jan. 5.	14⅝	Mar. 7.	15	18	+ ⅞		Chicago & Alton.	100	18,439,000			..	15¾	16½	15	16¼	..	1,000
23⅜	16	18	Jan. 7.	12¼	Mar. 26.	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛		Chicago Great Western.	100	44,465,100			..	13¼	14	12¾	13⅜	20⅜	9,500
80	70	71⅜	Feb. 14.	61½	Mar. 26.	60	62	+ 2		Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,872,400	Apr. 1, '07.	2½	SA	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	77¼	100
30⅝	24⅞	26⅛	Jan. 5.	17	Mar. 25.	18¼	19	+ ½		Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	28,070,700			..	17½	18⅞	17	18½	36⅞	1,885
196⅜	146½	157½	Jan. 14.	122¼	Mar. 25.	131⅝	131⅞	+ 8		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	82,913,100	Oct. 16, '06.	3½	SA	128½	132⅜	122¼	131½	177⅞	94,540
218	160	165½	Jan. 5.	145	Mar. 25.	147	149	+ 1		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,747,400	Oct. 16, '06.	3½	SA	148	149	145	149	184	8,705
...	...	...	...	149	Jan. 15.	129	Mar. 26.	131½	132			Chi., Mil. & St. P. ctfs., 10 p. c. pd.	...	.....	.....		..	116	117⅞	112	117¼	..	8,017
240	192	205	Jan. 10.	187½	Mar. 25.	146¾	147	+ 5		Chi. M. & St. P. pf. ofs., 10 p. c. pd.	...	.....	.....		..	131	132	129	131⅞	..	4,225
198	168	170	Jan. 8.	120	Mar. 25.	130	135	+ 8		Chicago & Northwestern.	100	99,800,100	Jan. 2, '07.	3½	SA	142¾	148	137½	147	236	25,061
18½	9¾	9⅝	Feb. 1.	5	Mar. 28.	5	7¼	— 2		Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '07.	3½	SA	130	132	120	132	184½	2,467
42⅜	25	25	Jan. 11.	9	Mar. 27.	9	10	— 3⅝		Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000			..	5	5	5	5	11	100
13⅜	8⅞	5⅝	Jan. 2.	4	Mar. 14.	4⅝	5	— ⅛		Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000			..	12	12	9	9⅝	..	2,500
47½	11⅝	19⅜	Jan. 9.	11½	Mar. 14.	14	14½	+ 1		Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000			..	4½	4⅝	4	4⅞	6	1,800
106⅞	89	92⅜	Jan. 7.	68	Mar. 26.	70	70¾	— ⅛		Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¾	..	12½	14	12¾	14	18	2,000
175½	175¼	180	Mar. 25.	160	Mar. 25.	160	170	— 10		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	44,796,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	69¾	70	68	70	101¼	4,920
83⅜	40¼	57⅞	Jan. 8.	29	Mar. 14.	34½	34⅝	+ 2¼		Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	11,243,700	Mar. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	160	160	160	160	..	134
41	30⅛	33⅝	Jan. 8.	22¼	Mar. 25.	25⅞	25⅝	+ ⅛		Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	32¼	35	29	34⅜	66⅝	80,825
73⅛	66½	69¼	Jan. 7.	58¾	Mar. 26.	59½	60	— ⅛		Colorado Southern.	100	81,000,000			..	25¼	26¼	22¼	25¼	34⅞	19,600
55	43	53⅛	Jan. 4.	44	Mar. 25.	46	47	— 1⅛		Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '07.	2	SA	58¾	59¾	58¾	59¼	70½	1,070
30¼	17	28	Jan. 7.	20	Mar. 5.	23¼	25¼	+ 2¼		Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '07.	2	..	46	48	44	48	51	1,800
181¾	180⅝	140¼	Mar. 1.	110	Mar. 15.	122	123	+ 6½		Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,928,000	Mar. 1, '04.	¾	Q	22	25⅜	22	25¼	20¾	8,687
28	18¼	24⅜	Jan. 15.	17⅝	Mar. 26.	19¼	19½	+ ⅛		Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 13, '07.	1	Q	117	123	116	122⅜	143⅜	8,561
83⅜	74½	88	Jan. 28.	77	Mar. 26.	77¾	79	— ⅛		Corn Products Refining Co.	100	40,168,400			..	18	19⅝	17⅝	19⅜	26¼	6,232
										Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,293,200	Jan. 10, '07.	1½	Q	80	81½	77	81⅜	84	8,367
234⅜	189	227½	Jan. 2.	167	Mar. 25.	179½	181	+10		**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,388,000	Mar. 15, '07.	2¼	Q	169	181	167	180	208¼	7,513
560	487½	510	Jan. 24.	445	Mar. 28.	465	475	+ 5		Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,300	Jan. 21, '07.	2½	Q	450	465	445	465	..	800
51⅞	36⅞	42⅞	Jan. 7.	28¼	Mar. 14.	39	39½	+ 2		Denver & Rio Grande.	100	33,000,000			..	28½	30⅞	28¼	30½	46¼	5,650
91⅛	83	83	Jan. 2.	69¾	Mar. 25.	73	75	+ 4		Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,754,400	Jan. 15, '07.	2¼	SA	69⅞	75	69⅞	73	88¼	1,800
98½	98½	*90	Feb. 15.	*90	Feb. 15.	..	..			Detroit & Mackinac pf.	100	950,000	Jan. 2, '07.	2½	SA	90	90	90	90	..	50
102	79⅞	80½	Jan. 17.	65¼	Mar. 15.	69	70	— 8½		Detroit United Railways.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1½	Q	67	67¼	67	67¼	89¼	800
74⅜	51	78	Feb. 13.	62	Mar. 26.	69⅞	70	+ 2⅜		Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,598,700	Jan. 28, '07.	1¼	Q	67½	70¼	62	69¾	61	200
22⅞	16	19½	Jan. 5.	9¾	Mar. 14.	14	15	+ 5		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000			..	13	14	12½	14	30¾	1,100
45	32	39	Jan. 9.	20	Mar. 11.	23	26	+ 4		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000			..	20	25	20	24	42	710
50⅞	33⅛	44¼	Jan. 5.	21⅜	Mar. 27.	24⅝	25	+ ⅝		**Erie.**	100	112,378,800			..	25¼	26½	21⅝	24⅝	44⅝	168,415
83	74⅜	75⅞	Jan. 7.	57	Mar. 25.	59½	60	+ 1⅝		Erie 1st pf.	100	47,832,400	Feb. 28, '07.	2	SA	58½	60	57	59½	78⅝	11,570
76⅞	62½	67	Jan. 7.	57	Mar. 25.	84	89½	+ 8		Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Oct. 9, '06.	2	SA	36	40	34⅝	40	70	10,100
112⅞	91	97	Jan. 14.	80	Mar. 15.	85	87	+ 2⅝		**Federal Mining & Smelting pf.**	100	12,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	83⅜	86½	80	86½	104⅜	2,375
106⅜	103	102½	Feb. 8.	97½	Mar. 25.	98	100	— 3		**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	11,600,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	98½	99	97¼	99	103	500
184	156	163	Jan. 22.	136½	Mar. 14.	144	148	+ 1		General Electric Co.	100	63,681,700	Jan. 15, '07.	2	Q	142⅞	146	138	145	172¼	9,000
...	...	152	Feb. 13.	120	Mar. 25.	129	131			Granby Con. Min., Sm. & Power.	100	12,974,800	Mar.30, '02.	3	Q	125	130	120	130	..	850
348	178	189¾	Jan. 2.	126	Mar. 25.	139¾	140	+ 6¾		Great Northern pf.	100	149,577,300	Feb. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	134	142½	126	140	323¾	84,916
85	70¾	83	Jan. 5.	50	Mar. 25.	68½	69	— ½		Gt. North. temp. ctfs. for ore props.	...	.....	.....		..	57	59¼	50	59	..	69,450
53	33¼	47	Jan. 8.	33¼	Mar. 20.	33	37½	— 4½		**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000			..	33¾	33¼	33¾	33¼	35½	200
135	113⅜	115	Jan. 19.	80	Mar. 28.	..	..	—85		Hocking Valley.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 14, '07.	1½	SA	80	80	80	80	81	100
...	...	114	Mar. 6.	75⅝	Mar. 28.	85	90	—17		Hocking Valley tr. rcts.	...	8,214,900			..	95	95	75¾	85	..	2,600
93⅝	92½	94	Jan. 5.	83¾	Mar. 28.	82	86	— 1		Hocking Valley pf.	100	16,000,000	Jan. 14, '07.	2	SA	84	85	83½	84	96⅜	400
184½	164	172	Jan. 8.	134	Mar. 25.	144	145¾	+10¾		**Illinois Central.**	100	95,040,000	Mar. 1, '07.	3½	SA	135¼	145¾	134	145½	171⅜	4,400
55⅜	33⅜	39	Jan. 23.	22½	Mar. 25.	24⅝	25	+ ⅝		Interborough-Metropolitan.	100	93,244,500			..	24	25	22½	24⅝	.

Investment Value of Railroad Equipment Bonds

We have prepared a circular under this title which will be mailed upon application.

The considerations advanced seem to justify the conclusion that railroad equipment bonds possess security equal or superior to that of first mortgage bonds, combined with a net return considerably higher, thus affording a most desirable class of railroad obligations for investment.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR NO. 71.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

TELEPHONE 4140 John — 28 NASSAU ST. New York

THE STEEL TRADE POSITION.

Lull After Previous Week's Buying—No Signs of Weakening, with Assurances of $22 Iron in Third Quarter.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—There has been a remarkable stillness and dullness in the iron and steel market during the week, and it would seem that the energy expended by the buyers and sellers in the previous week had sapped all energy from the market. The mills, however, have been buzzing as never before, which is saying much. However, the recent flood threw big mills out of stride by crippling transportation facilities as well as drowning fires in some quarters. It is estimated at this time that the mills lost eight days in shipping, and this is quite an item in the Pittsburg district, where every moment of time, twenty-four hours per day, is utilized by the shipping departments of the big mills. Just how they will make up this loss of time is a question, but they are going after it hard, and the railroads are driven to desperation by the calls for more cars.

While the pig iron market is at a standstill, it can be said with truthfulness that the outlook is good, as there is no sign of weakening. The sale of about 61,000 tons of pig iron last week for the second quarter at $22 per ton seemed enough for the market for a few days, and it appears to be resting quietly. The second quarter begins on Monday, and with it the second quarter delivery of pig iron. As yet there has not been a world of pig iron sold for the third quarter, and there is an intimation that the present price of $22 per ton as a minimum may be passed along into the third quarter, perhaps to the fourth and last quarter of the year. This would make it one of the strongest years in the history of pig iron, stronger than last year, in fact, for though 1906 was very strong in spots, there were weeks and weeks when the consumer and the producer were in a deadlock, neither side moving, and of course in a case like this there was nothing done in the way of selling iron. This made the year rather spotty, but it would seem now since the coming of Corey to Pittsburg and his talk with the Steel Corporation's pig iron producers and the independents as well that there has come a better period. From the highest authority THE TIMES's correspondent learns that there will be a price of $22 fixed for iron in the third quarter, and that there will be no kicking or gouging by any one.

The announcement by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company that it would not raise prices during the next few months has produced confidence in the stability of prices.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

The Metal and the Stocks—Much New Development Work Promised In Lake Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 30.—The manipulation in the price of copper has had nothing to do, in the best opinion, with whatever weakness the stocks of the copper mining companies have shown during the depression in the general stock market. Consumers are still short of needed supplies and the inquiry is good. The drop which many stocks experienced was sympathetic; and it is lucky that prices had not reached a level proportionate to the price of the metal, or the drop would have been greater. With 26-cent copper Anaconda is figured worth 400, and other good mines in proportion.

An interesting fact disclosed by Tamarack's annual report is that one of the shafts is almost a mile deep in the bowels of the earth. It is the deepest mine shaft in the world. The report states: "While the results for the year have been poor, they are not altogether bad. We should be much encouraged by the fact that, under the most adverse circumstances, the mine produced nearly 10,000,000 pounds of ingot copper. Better than this is the fact that for the past two years all new openings have shown steady improvement in quality and extent. We shall continue to drive the new drifts during 1907 with all possible dispatch."

Calumet advices are that the Mohawk Company will this Spring locate a sixth shaft, although the actual sinking may not begin until 1908.

"It will take many years to thoroughly explore all of our territory," says the Isle Royale's annual report. Net earnings for the year aggregate $,251 feet.

The Washington Copper Mining Company Directors in their report say that they are waiting the results of their neighbors' explorations before engaging in similar work themselves.

Butte advices are that the North Butte Extension Company has begun active work and has struck a 20-foot vein of mineralized ore the existence of which was not before known. The shaft is now down 35 feet. This property is just north of that of the North Butte Company.

There is talk of erecting a copper smelter at Lake Hauser, in the Corbin camp, in Montana, so great is the activity there and so promising are the deposits of ore found. This region is south of Helena.

The terms for the consolidation of the Bingham Central and the Bingham Standard, both Newhouse properties, have been given out, and the new concern will develop the 500 acres adjoining the Boston Consolidated and Bingham-New Haven.

It is understood that the President of one of the big New York banks is interested in the syndicate which has purchased the Midland group and other properties adjoining the Conger. The new company is to be called the Bingham and Butte.

TRANSACTIONS IN MARCH.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of March aggregated 32,250,842 shares, the largest total of any month since January of last year, when the sales amounted to 38,547,868 shares. As compared with the previous month, transactions increased 15,767,690 shares, and 12,920,893 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. There were fourteen days in March on which the transactions reached 1,000,000 shares or more, and on three of the latter they exceeded 2,000,000 shares. The heaviest day's trading occurred on March 14, when the sales were 2,565,070 shares, the largest total on any day since Aug. 20 of last year. The smallest total was that of the 21st, when only 636,799 shares were dealt in. The trading on the 16th, on which date 931,405 shares changed hands, was the heaviest for the Saturday half holiday, while that of the 23 was the lightest, dealings in only 460,814 shares occurring on the latter date. Last month's transactions of 32,250,842 shares compare with 16,483,152 shares in February, 29,914,797 shares in January, 20,295,382 shares in December, 19,411,945 shares in November, 23,892,445 shares in October, 26,121,583 shares in September, 31,723,545 shares in August, 16,890,588 shares in July, 20,282,307 shares in June, 23,045,096 shares in May, and 24,296,711 shares in April of last year.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for March and since Jan. 1 this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1890:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

March.		Jan. 1 to March 31.	
1907	32,250,842	1907	71,748,791
1906	19,329,949	1906	79,545,946
1905	29,062,450	1905	75,192,896
1904	11,418,972	1904	32,226,197
1903	15,020,032	1903	41,054,742
1902	11,954,672	1902	39,068,762
1901	27,001,677	1901	70,090,069
1900	14,447,287	1900	34,518,657
1899	17,882,755	1899	57,811,254
1898	9,947,661	1898	28,142,922
1897	5,065,620	1897	11,184,268
1896	4 [illegible]	1896	14,169,752
1895	5,113,514	1895	11,276,216
1894	4,735,431	1894	12,490,011
1893	6,747,911	1893	27,122,994
1892	6,827,619	1892	28,042,846
1891	3,336,064	1891	12,060,264
1890	4,474,346	1890	16,047,386
1889	6,136,263	1889	16,893,020

The sales of railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $48,199,000, of State bonds to $43,000, and of Government bonds to $5,716,500, making a total in all classes of bonds of $53,958,500, as compared with $31,941,500 in February, $33,260,000 in January, $44,419,500 in December, $41,821,500 in November, $56,990,900 in October, $44,785,500 in September, $35,361,000 in August, $36,514,700 in July, $53,940,000 in June, $60,856,100 in May, and $62,300,700 in April last year. The heaviest total was that of March 14, when $3,789,000 changed hands, and the lightest that of March 1, when $1,542,000 were traded in. The largest total for the Saturday half-holiday was that of March 16, when $1,926,500 were dealt in, and the smallest, $805,500, on March 2.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

March.		Jan. 1 to March 31.	
1907	$53,958,500	1907	$139,160,000
1906	53,133,900	1906	218,315,000
1905	104,154,200	1905	355,665,250
1904	46,770,500	1904	162,690,700
1903	50,880,500	1903	184,335,700
1902	60,952,200	1902	245,175,200
1901	132,401,020	1901	330,903,770
1900	68,910,640	1900	161,417,640
1899	80,611,530	1899	225,910,010
1898	52,017,470	1898	242,221,780
1897	36,154,000	1897	117,500,850
1896	35,510,550	1896	122,005,800
1895	34,968,650	1895	82,651,850
1894	44,724,500	1894	98,021,820
1893	33,002,500	1893	120,550,200
1892	42,870,200	1892	189,516,710
1891	21,229,300	1891	91,052,800
1890	22,405,200	1890	119,288,500
1889	33,577,150	1889	132,057,674

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Saturday last, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 29, 1907	$20,799,463
Week ended March 30, 1906	14,403,439
From Jan. 1, 1907	233,830,658
From Jan. 1, 1906	192,795,245

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 26, 1907	$12,690,296
Week ended March 27, 1906	11,545,325
From Jan. 1, 1907	150,335,513
From Jan. 1, 1906	149,575,899

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 29, 1907	$159,642
Week ended March 30, 1906	663,498
From Jan. 1, 1907	2,980,087
From Jan. 1, 1906	2,085,457

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 29, 1906	$4,500
Week ended March 30, 1906	113,546
From Jan. 1, 1907	1,706,926
From Jan. 1, 1906	3,765,921

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 29, 1907	$155,142
Week ended March 30, 1906	549,952
From Jan. 1, 1907	1,283,061

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1906	$1,680,464

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 29, 1907	$820,543
Week ended March 30, 1906	1,042,772
From Jan. 1, 1907	10,452,108
From Jan. 1, 1906	14,925,838

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 29, 1907	$755,818
Week ended March 30, 1906	985,721
From Jan. 1, 1907	9,872,080
From Jan. 1, 1906	14,293,346

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 29, 1907	$213,367
Week ended March 30, 1906	720,549
From Jan. 1, 1907	3,570,015
From Jan. 1, 1906	2,017,943

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 29, 1907	$834,043
Week ended March 30, 1906	1,099,271
From Jan. 1, 1907	12,158,554
From Jan. 1, 1906	18,530,840

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 29, 1907	$620,676
Week ended March 30, 1906	534,850
From Jan. 1, 1907	8,588,540
From Jan. 1, 1906	16,712,897

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Washington City, located at Washington, D. C., has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with the National Bank of Washington. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment to the National Bank of Washington. A. B. RUFF, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Ocala, located at Ocala, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. T. T. MUNROE, President.

CAPUYAYA MINING STOCK CO. STOCK for sale. Address FREDERICK NEWBURG, Jr., Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, N. Y.

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans & Inv'm'ts	$5,580,793.62
Overdrafts	423.40
From other banks	584,004.52
Clear. House exch.	477,551.80
Cash and reserve	1,538,842.80
	$8,187,678.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$450,000.00
Surplus and prof...	1,048,371.35
Circulation	49,500.00
Deposits	6,639,806.94
	$8,187,678.29

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

Burgoyne Hamilton & Co.

MEMBERS OF NEW YORK CONS. STOCK EXCHANGE

Third Floor of the Commercial Cable Bldg., 20 Broad St., 'Phone 3755-Rector.

STOCKS BONDS — CRAIN COTTON — and the CURB

Fractional - lot operators will be vitally interested in our illustrated book "The Witchery of Wall Street" — sent free.

Market letter every evening on request.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE LOSS of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the CHESEBROUGH BUILDING COMPANY, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,546 shares of the capital stock of said CHESEBROUGH BUILDING COMPANY.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company, or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

The Trust Company of America

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $12,700,000

135 BROADWAY — 36 WALL STREET

OAKLEIGH THORNE, Prest. JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman Exec. Com.

DIRECTORS

CHARLES T. BARNEY	FRANK R. LAWRENCE	E. CLIFFORD POTTER
A. D. BENNETT	CORD MEYER	JOHN J. RIKER
JOHN E. BORNE	SETH M. MILLIKEN	WM. F. SHEEHAN
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH	RANDAL MORGAN	GEO. R. SHELDON
JOHN D. CRIMMINS	MORGAN J. O'BRIEN	HENRY F. SHOEMAKER
RICHARD DELAFIELD	JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, Jr.	JAMES W. TAPPEN
ASHBEL P. FITCH	LOWELL M. PALMER	OAKLEIGH THORNE
ANSON R. FLOWER	HOSMER B. PARSONS	ROBT. B. VAN CORTLANDT
H. B. HOLLINS	STEPHEN PEABODY	W. K. VANDERBILT, Jr.
JAS. S. KUHN	MARSDEN J. PERRY	F. A. P. VIETOR

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company

SAN FRANCISCO, - CALIFORNIA.

Capital and Surplus - - $3,000,000

Total Assets - - - - - $10,500,000

A General Banking and Trust Company Business Transacted.

OFFICERS:

DAVID F. WALKER, President. W. J. BARNETT, Vice-President.

J. DALZELL BROWN, Vice-President and General Manager.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal office, No. 703 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, April 2d, 1907, at 12:00 o'clock noon for the purpose of

1. Electing three Directors to serve for a term of three years, and

2. Transacting such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

The books for the transfer of shares of the Capital Stock of the Corporations will be closed at 3:00 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, March 12th, 1907, and will be reopened at 9:00 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, April 3d, 1907.

E. H. JONES, Secretary.

Dated New York City, March 1st, 1907.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

New York—April 1st, 1907.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Nineteenth Ward Bank will be held on the 17th day of April, 1907, at 10:45 o'clock A. M., at the main banking office of said bank, at No. 953 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting on a propostition to increase its capital stock from two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) consisting of two thousand (2,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100 each,) to three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) to consist of three thousand (3,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President.
JOHN N. VAN PELT, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Albany, N. Y., March 22th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (being the 17th day) of APRIL next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

Temporary Office, 115 Chambers Street, New York, March 22d, 1907.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Irving Trust Company will be held on the 8th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock M. at the temporary office of said Company, on the second floor of 115 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $500,000, consisting of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $750,000, to consist of 7,500 shares of the par value of $100 each.

OFFICE OF
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 1st day) of MAY, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the ACETYLENE LAMP COMPANY will be held at the company's principal office, No. 20 University Place, Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, April 15, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated March 30th, 1907.
HENRY C. COPELAND, Secretary.

New York, April 1st, 1907.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Tyee Realty Company will be held on the 15th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, 43 Cedar street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and of taking action upon such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN E. ELLARD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Person Consolidated Copper and Gold Mines Company will be held at Grand Union Hotel, (Parlor A,) New York, on the 8th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Transfer books will be closed from March 27th to April 24th.

PHILIP FARNSWORTH, Sec'y.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 3d, 1907, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 1st, and will be reopened Thursday, May 2d, 1907.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 3d, 1907, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 2d, and will be reopened Friday, May 3d, 1907.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 3d, 1907, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 2d, and will be reopened Thursday, May 2d, 1907.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

G. T. Lawrence & Gregory Co.

The annual meeting of Directors of above company will be held at the office, 305 Greenwich St., New York City, on Monday, April 8th, 1907. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock. Transfer books closed April 5th, reopened April 9th. G. F. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WILLIAMS, NICHOLAS & MORAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

25 BROAD STREET,

New York, April 1st, 1907.

MR. ANSON B. MORAN

becomes a member of our firm this day, and hereafter the firm name will be

WILLIAMS, NICHOLAS & MORAN.

WILLIAM & NICHOLAS.

THE FIRM OF LATHROP & SMITH, BANKers and Brokers of 52 Broad Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. HENRY LATHROP and Mr. HENRY STANLEY HASKINS will continue the business under the firm name of

LATHROP, HASKINS & CO.

They have taken the fourth floor of Number One Wall Street, to which they will move about April 20th. L. C. LATHROP, HENRY STANLEY HASKINS.

New York, March 21, 1907.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF MR. JAMES W. HODNETT his interest in the firm of R. RODGERS & CO. ceases from this date.

BRENNER BROS. & CO. DISSOLVED BY mutual consent Feb. 15, 1907. BRENNER BROS. will continue their business at old address hereafter.

MR. OTTO SCHUSTER RETIRES THIS DAY from our firm.—April 1st, 1907.

F. L. SELIGSBERG & CO.

PROPOSALS.

BONDS

of the

STATE OF NEW YORK

FOR

CANAL IMPROVEMENT

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 147 of the laws of 1903 and Chapter 302 of the laws of 1906, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Comptroller, in the City of Albany, until Friday, April 5, 1907, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, for the purchase in whole or in part of

Five Million Dollars in Bonds

to be issued by the people of the State of New York, in either registered or coupon form at the option of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum from January 1, 1907, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, and the principal payable on the first day of January in the year 1957. Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York.

Coupon bonds will be issued in the denomination of One Thousand Dollars and registered bonds in denominations of One Thousand, Five Thousand, Ten Thousand, and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

A sinking fund is established by law for the extinguishment of the indebtedness created by the sale of the aforesaid bonds and for the payment of the interest thereon as the same become due.

The bonds are exempt from taxation.

No proposal will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a bank or trust company of the City of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvement" and inclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to pay for the bonds, on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York on account of the Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1907, less the amount of the deposit of such successful bidder or bidders which will be applied toward the payment for the bonds. All other deposits will be returned by mail to the respective bidders within three days after the bonds have been awarded, unless different instructions to the Comptroller as to the return of the deposit are duly given.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

MARTIN H. GLYNN,
Comptroller.

State Comptroller's Office,
Albany, N. Y.
March 12, 1907.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 20th, 1907.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 17th day of April, 1907, and then opened for metal grilles at the U. S. Custom House, New York, N. Y., In accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Architect, Cass Gilbert, No. 11 East 24th Street, New York, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., March 4, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Fuel, Forage, and Straw, and Mineral Oil required in Dept. of the East, during the year ending June 30, 1908, will be received here until 10 A. M. April 3, 1907. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw, and Mineral Oil, etc." JOHN W. PULLMAN, A. Q. M. G.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M. Wednesday, April 10, 1907, and opened immediately thereafter for all labor and materials required to make certain changes in partition walls, flooring, etc., in 2d floor dormitories at the Ellis Island Immigrant Station. Particulars as to conditions and conditions governing bidders may be obtained from Robert Watchorn, Commissioner.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., APRIL 1, 1907.—Sealed proposals for building trade Gatehouse here, to be received until 10 A. M., April 15, 1907. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for building Gatehouse," addressed Lieut. W. W. BALLARD, JR., Q. M.

Next Monday, April 8,

The

New York Times

Weekly Financial Quotation Review

Will Contain Statements of National Banks in New York and Other Cities as of March 22, 1907.

Sample Copies Reserved on Application.

$1 Per Year; With Binder $2.

Times Square 8 Spruce St. 39 Broad St.

Telephone 1900 Bryant.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Dividend. Period.	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Mar. 30, 1907. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 30, 1907. Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	215	225
America	1,000,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	350
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	235	245
Astor National	150,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 07	..	..
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Battery Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	130	150
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 07	225	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	320	350
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	160	170
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	130	..
Chase National	5,000,000	4	S	Dec 12, 06	330	335
Chatham Nat. ($50)	4,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 07	300	310
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2	S	Dolar 1, 07	390	410
Citizens Cent. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	140	145
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	240	250
Coal & Iron Nat.	500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	230	240
Colonial	100,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	500	..
Columbia	500,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	500	520
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 07	105	110
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	100	105
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	250	260
East R. Nat. ($50)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	20	Q	Apr. 1, 07	1,500	..
Fifth National	250,000	8	S	Jan. 1, 07	200	..
First National	10,000,000	8	Q	Apr. 1, 07	600	..
Fourteenth St.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 07	225	300
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	150	200
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 07	300	310
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	6	Q	Mar 30, 07	300	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 07	145	155
German Exch.	200,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	400	..
Germania	500,000	10	S	Nov 1, 06	300	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	250	290
Hamilton	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 07	250	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	500	515
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	310
Interboro	100,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Internat. B'k'g	3,250,000	7	S	Apr 11, 06	125	130
Irv. Nat. Exch.	2,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 07	140	150
Jefferson	500,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	310
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 07	..	315
Lincoln Nat.	500,000	8	S	Nov 1, 06	300	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	315
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	260	270
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	6	S	Apr. 1, 07	230	240
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4½	Q	Jan. 2, 07	140	150
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	290	..
Merch. Nat. ($40)	2,000,000	3½	Q	Jan. 2, 07	100	110
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	175	190
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	S	Dec. 1, 06	390	410
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 07	165	175
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	240	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	295	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	200	..
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 07	270	..
New Amst. Nat.	1,000,000	7	S	Apr. 1, 07	200	210
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 07	295	305
N.Y. County Nat.	200,000	20	S	Jan. 2, 07	1,000	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 07	208	215
N.Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct 15, 06	170	180
N't'l Bk. of Commerce	2,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	400	410
Ninth Nat.	250,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	140	150
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	3½	Q	Mar 30, 07	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	175	185
Oriental	750,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	265	275
Pacific ($50)	500,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 07	200	210
Park National	3,000,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 07	440	465
People's ($25)	200,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 06	140	145
Plaza	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 07	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 07	250	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	350	370
Second National	500,000	6	S	July 2, 06	700	..
State	1,000,000	50	S	Jan., 1907	320	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	250	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	350	..
23d Ward	100,000	8	S	Jan. 1, 07	130	..
Union Exchange	750,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 07	230	250
U. S. Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	120	135
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	225	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Dec 31, 06	400	425
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 07	180	190
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	500	550
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 07	365	375
Bowling Green	1,000,000	6	Q	Apr. 1, 07	440	450
Broadway Tr.	700,000	3	S	Nov 5, 06	150	160
Brooklyn	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 07	420	440
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 07	1800	2000
Colonial	1,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	400	410
Columbia Trust.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	230	240
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Empire	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	330	340
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	2	Q	Mar 30, 07	..	425
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($20)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 07

ERIE CONVERTIBLES.

Show Decline of 33 Points from High Price of 1906—Other Erie Issues.

Erie convertible 4 per cent. bonds, which in January, 1906, sold at 109⅞ declined last week to 76, a fall of 33⅞ points from the highest price at which they had sold. The convertible clause in the bonds entitling the holder to exchange them for Erie common at 50 represented a privilege of considerable prospective value when the stock was selling at 50⅞, as it did last year. The value of the privilege appears, now that Erie common has dropped close to 20, to have been reduced to next to nothing, and the bonds are left to sell practically on their merits as a 4 per cent. obligation of the Erie Railroad subject to the many other liens under which the property rests.

The highly speculative character of such issues as these Erie convertibles is indicated strikingly by the fact that the decline in these bonds during the past year has approximated the loss which has occurred in the road's second preferred stock, which has fallen from above 70 to below 35, on the supposition that the semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent which is to be paid on the stock on April 9 next will be the last payment to be made on the issue for some time to come. It is inevitable that an issue of this kind should fluctuate with the stock into which it is convertible. Moreover, the intrinsic value of such an issue, as a bond, pure and simple, supposedly makes it but a second or third rate security, else in all probability the convertible clause would not be included. The right of conversion is intended usually to increase the saleability of a bond by adding to the value of the bond as an investment a speculative value based on a possible enhancement in the value of the stock.

In addition to the $10,000,000 of convertible 4s exchangeable into stock at 50, sold in 1903, the Erie has oustanding $12,000,000 of bonds convertible into common stock at 60. The latter were placed in December, 1905. Both issues are part of the $50,000,000 convertible bonds authorized in 1903 to provide funds for the development of the Erie Railroad, which was then, and is still, in urgent need of capital with which to increase its facilities. The most pressing need of the Erie Railroad is not so much additional traffic, for it already controls a territory supplying a heavy volume of freight, but of better facilities to handle the business which it already has.

For this reason the lack of funds which compelled the indefinite postponement of important improvement work which the Erie Railroad had under way, was regarded as a serious blow to the company. The extent to which the securities of the Erie Railroad have suffered by reason of this unfavorable development in its affairs in conjunction with the upheaval in the general market is shown by this record of the declines which has taken place since last year in the most active of the Erie issues:

	High. 1906.	Low. 1907.	Decline.
Common stock	50⅞	21¾	29⅛
First preferred	83	57	26
Second preferred	76⅝	34¾	41⅞
Convertible 4s, Series A	109⅞	76	33¾
Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s	98	84	14
Prior lien 4s	102	90⅛	5⅞
General lien 4s	93½	80	13½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 1.

American Agricultural Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Beet Sugar Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Can Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Caramel Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Car & Foundry Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Coal Products Co.—Dividend payable.
American Express Co.—Dividend payable.
American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Association—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Locomotive Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Oil & Disinfectant Co.—Annual meeting.
American Pipe Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
American Railways & Light Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Sewer Pipe Co.—Dividend payable.
American Smelting & Refining Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Snuff Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Stogie Co.—Annual meeting.
American Tobacco Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Writing Paper Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bankers' Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Bangor Railway & Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Barnard Manufactnring Co., Fall River—Dividend payable.
Beech Creek Railroad—Dividend payable.
Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Belting Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston & Maine Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Boston Towboat Co.—Dividend payable.
Bowling Green Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Buffalo Mines—Dividend payable.
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Cambria Iron Co.—Dividend payable.
Canadian General Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Canadian Westinghouse Co.—Dividend payable.
Capitol Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
Casey-Hedges Co.—Dividend payable.
Celluloid Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Leather Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Central Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Charles E. Miller Co.—Annual meeting.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred A.
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago & Northwestern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Realty Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cincinnati Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Suburban Bell Telephone—Dividend payable.
Citizens' Union Realty & Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Coal & Iron National Bank—Dividend payable.
Colorado & Southern Railroad—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Columbus Gas and Fuel Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Cotton Duck Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Electric Co., Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas Co., Baltimore—Dividend payable.
Copper Range Consolidated Co.—Dividend payable.
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Cutting Car Co.—Dividend payable.
D. E. Baxter & Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
De Long Hook ar Eye Co.—Dividend payable.
Duluth Edison Co.—Dividend payable.
Eastman Kodak Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Easton Consolidated Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Electric Boat Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Electric Storage Battery Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Evansville Light Co.—Dividend payable.
E. W. Bliss Co.—Dividend payable on cbommon and preferred.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on first preferred.
First National Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
First National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Fleischmann Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Forest City Railway—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Genesee and Wyoming Co.—Dividend payable.
Great Lakes Towing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.—Dividend payable.
Halifax Tramway—Dividend payable.
Hall Signal Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Hanover National Bank—Dividend payable.
Hartford Carpet Corporation—Dividend payable.
Haugliton Co. (Mich.) Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Hudson Realty Co.—Dividend payable.
Interborough-Metropolitan—Dividend payable on preferred.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Dividend payable.
International Paper Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Silver Co.—Dividend payable.
J. H. Dunham Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
J. G. White Co.—Dividend payable.
Joliet & Chicago Railroad—Annual meeting.
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Lanston Monotype Co.—Books close.
Lawyers' Mortgage Co.—Dividend payable.
Liberty National Bank—Dividend payable.
Long Island Loan and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Louisville Traction Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Mackay Cos.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Maine Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Railroad—Dividend payable.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Market & Fulton National Bank—Dividend payable.
Massachusetts Gas Co.—Dividend payable.
Mechanics' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Bank—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Surety Co.—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Michigan Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Mitchell Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
National Bank of Commerce—Dividend payable.
National Bank of North American—Dividend payable.
National Enameling and Stamping Co.—Dividend payable.
National Fireproofing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred April 15 to holders of record this date.
National Lead Co.—Dividend payable.
National Park Bank—Dividend payable.
New Amsterdam National Bank—Dividend payable.
New Idria Quicksilver Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
New Orleans Railway & Light Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
New York Dock Co.—Dividend payable on preferred April 16 to holders of record this date.
New York & Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York Transportation Co.—Annual meeting.
Niplssing Mines—Annual meeting.
North Butte Mining Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
North River Railway—Annual meeting.
Oriental Bank—Dividend payable.
Osborn Mills, Fall River—Dividend payable.
Panama Railroad—Annual meeting.
Peoria Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg—Dividend payable May 1 to holders of record this date.
Philadelphia Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on special stock.
Pittsburg Plato Glass Co.—Dividend payable.
Portland (Ore.) Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Providence Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Railroad Securities Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Republic Iron and Steel Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co.—Dividend payable on preferred April 15 to holders of record this date.
Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Rochester Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.—Dividend payable.
St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred and on Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred stock certificates.
Sao Paulo (Brazil) Traction, Light and Power Co.—Dividend payable.
Savannah Electric Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Mary's Mineral Land Co.—Dividend payable.
Sears, Roebuck Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Seattle Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Southern Railway—Dividend payable on Mobile & Ohio stock trust certificates.
Southern Pacific Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Springfield Railway & Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Spokane & Inland Empire Railway—Dividend payable April 20 to holders of record this date.
Stelnway & Sons—Annual meeting.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.
Syracuse Rapid Transit Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tezuitlan Copper Mining and Smelting Co.—Dividend payable.
Tefft, Weller & Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tonopah Belmont Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Tri-City Railway & Light Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Trust Co. of America—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Ferry Co.—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Traction Co., Indiana—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Typewriter Co.—Dividend payable on common, first and second preferred.
United Banknote Corporation—Dividend payable.
United States Finishing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Leather Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Reduction and Refining Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Traction and Electric Co. of Providence—Dividend payable.
Washington Water Power, Spokane—Dividend payable.
Waterbury Co. of West Virginia, Waterbury Co. of New Jersey—Dividends payable.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Books close.
Westinghouse Machine Co.—Books close.
Westmoreland Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
Williamsburg Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Wolverine Mining Co.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, April 2.

American Ice Securities Co.—Books close.
American Sugar Refining Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Bellefield Co.—Books close.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation—Annual meeting.
Canadian Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Centennial Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Clearing House of New York—Annual meeting.
Dominion Coal Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Henry R. Worthington—Annual meeting.
Ingersoll-Rand Co.—Annual meeting.
National Sugar Refining Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Button Works—Annual meeting.
Nipissing Mines—Books close.
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on regular stocks.
The Van Dusen Co.—Annual meeting.
Washington Life Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, April 3.

Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.—Annual meeting.
Chicago & Oak Park Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.—Annual meeting.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad—Books close.
Illinois Brick Co.—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this date.
Isle Royale Copper Co.—Annual meeting.
Knickerbocker Ice of Chicago—Annual meeting.
Michigan Central Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
South Nevada Co.—Annual meeting.
Southern Pacific Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, April 4.

American Shipbuilding Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Distilling Co. of America—Books close for dividend on preferred.
J. S. Andrews—Special meeting.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated, Chicago—Annual meeting.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway—Annual meeting.
Mrs. Osborn Co.—Annual meeting.
National Lead Co.—Annual meeting.
Provident Savings Life Assurance Society—Annual meeting.
Railway Steel Springs Co.—Dividend payable on common.
The Enholm-Crossland Co.—Annual meeting.

Friday, April 5.

American Ice Securities—Dividend payable.
American Smelting & Refining Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia—Books close.
International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.—Books close.
Nebraska Telephone Co.—Books close.
New York Air Brake Co.—Books close.
Quaker Oats Co.—Dividend payable on common April 15 to holders of record this date.
Reece Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.—Books Close.
Realty Associates, Brooklyn—Books close.
Riverside Bank—Adjourned special meeting.
Union Trust Co.—Books close.

Saturday, April 6.

Anaconda Copper Co.—Books close.
Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway—Dividend payable.
Distillers' Securities Corporation—Books close.
Gallatin National Bank—Dividend payable.
Standard Milling Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	1⅝	Mo., K. & Tex	2⅝
Am. Car & F. pf	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1⅝	Mo. Pacific	2¾
Am. Grass Twine	1	Nat. Biscuit	3½
Am. Locomotive	2	Nat. Lead	3½
Am. Smelting	2⅝	N. Y. Central	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	3⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	1⅝
Am. Tel. & Cable	5¾	N. Y., O. & W.	2
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	Norf. & West	5
At., T. & S. Fe	2⅝	Nor. Pacific	8
At., T. & S. Fe pf	1⅝	Nor. Pac. rcts	2
At. Coast Line	1¼	Pacific Coast	3
Balt. & Ohio	3	Pacific Coast 2d pf	5½
Beth. Steel pf	4	Pennsylvania	2½
Brook. R. Tr	2⅜	People's Gas, Chi	2¾
Can. Pacific	2¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	4½
Cent. Leather	1⅝	Pressed Steel Car	2⅝
Cent. of N. J	5	Pullman Co	1
Ches. & Ohio	2⅜	Ry. Steel Spring	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P	3	Reading	5¼
Chi. & Northwest	5	Reading 2d pf	1
Chi. Union Trac. pf.	1	St. L. Sthwest. pf	2⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	3½
Col. & Hock. Coal	2¼	Southern Pacific	3½
Consol. Gas	5⅛	Southern Ry	1
Del. & Hudson	10	Southern Ry. pf	1
Del., Lack. & W.	5	So. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs	5
Den. & Rio Gde	2	Tenn. C. & Iron	2¾
Den. & Rio G. pf	4	Tenn. Copper	1
Dist. Securities	2⅝	Texas Pacific	2⅝
Dul., S. S. & At.	5	Tex. Pac. L. Tr	9
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	4	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	2¾
Erie 1st pf	1½	Twin City R. Tr	2¾
Erie 2d pf	3	Union Pacific	5⅝
Fed. Min. & S. pf	2¾	U. S. R. & Imp	1
Gen. Electric	1	U. S. Red. & Ref	3
Gt. North. pf	1⅝	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	1¼
Illinois Central	10½	U. S. Steel	1¼
Inter.-Metro. pf	3¼	Utah Copper	1⅝
Int. Power	1⅝	Va.-Car. Chemical	1
Kan. City So	1⅞	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	1½
Kan. City So. pf	1⅝	Va. Ir., C. & C	5⅜
Louis. & Nash	5½	West. Union Tel	1½
Mex. Central	2¼	Wis. Central	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅝		
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	5		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	10	Nat. En. & S. pf	2
Am. Linseed	1	Nat. Lead pf	1⅝
Am. Linseed pf	2	Nat. of Mex. 2d pf	1
Am. Locomotive pf	2¼	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Am. Smelters pf. B	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	1
Am. Steel Fdys. pf	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1
Asso. Merch. 1st pf	5	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf	7¼
Cent. Leather pf	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf	A 2	N. Y. & N. J. Tel	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	1	North American	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O	8	Pressed Steel Car pf	1
Chi. Term. Trans	2	Reading 1st pf	1
Chi. Ter. Tr. pf	3⅜	Rep. Ir. & St. pf	1¼
Cleve. & Pitts	12	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	1¾
Col. South. 2d pf	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1½
Del. Lack. & W.	3½	St. L. & S. F., C. E. I. pf	5
Gen. Chem. pf	8	Havana Electric	4¼
Hocking Valley	35	Hock. Valley	5
Hock. Val. tr. rct	17	Hock. Valley pf	4
Int. Paper pf	1	Int. Steam Pump	3
Int. S. Pump pf	3½	Met. Street Ry	5
Minn. & St. L	3	Minn. & St. L. pf	2
Mo., K. & Tex. pf	1	Nat. Biscuit pf	1
Nat. Lead pf	3	Nat. Salt	3
Nat. Salt pf	3	Nev. Consol.	1
Nev. Consol.	1	N. Y. Dock	1
N. Y. Dock	1	N. Y. Dock pf	1
N. Y. Dock pf	1	N. Y. & Harlem	5
N. Y. & Harlem	5	Ontario & West.	1
Ontario & West.	1	Pacific Mail	1
Pacific Mail	1	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	2
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	2	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf	2
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf	2	Reading 1st pf	1
Reading 1st pf	1	Rep. Ir. & St.	1
Rep. Ir. & St.	1	Rep. Ir. & St. pf	1
Rep. Ir. & St. pf	1	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	3
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	3	Southern Pacific	3
Southern Pacific	3	Southern Ry	1
Southern Ry	1	Southern Ry. pf	1
Southern Ry. pf	1	Tenn. C. & Iron	2
Tenn. C. & Iron	2	Tenn. Copper	1
Tenn. Copper	1	Texas Pacific	2
Texas Pacific	2	Tex. Pac. L. Tr	9
Tex. Pac. L. Tr	9	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	2
Tol., St. L. & W. pf	2	Twin City R. Tr	2
Twin City R. Tr	2	Union Pacific	5
Union Pacific	5	U. S. R. & Imp	1
U. S. R. & Imp	1	U. S. Red. & Ref	3
U. S. Red. & Ref	3	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	1
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	1	U. S. Steel	1
U. S. Steel	1	Utah Copper	1
Utah Copper	1	Va.-Car. Chemical	1
Va.-Car. Chemical	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	1
Va.-Car. Chem. pf	1	Va. Ir., C. & C.	5
Va. Ir., C. & C.	5	West. Union Tel	1
West. Union Tel	1	Wis. Central	1
Wis. Central	1		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alb. & Susq. 3½s	2½	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	1
At., T. & S. F. conv. 4	1	Lake Sh. deb. 4s	1¼
Chi., B. & Q. jt. 4s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
Consol. Tob. 4s	1½	Penn. conv., 1915	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	1	U. S. Steel 5s	1
		West Shore 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Amer. Ice deb. 6s	1½	Long Island con. 5s	1
Amer. Tobacco 6s	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1¼
At., Top. & S. F., adj. sta.	2	Mo., K. & T., St. L. ref. 4s	5
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	1	Mo. Pac. con	1
Bway & 7th Av. con. 5s	3⅜	N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	1
Brook. R. Tr. con.	1	N. Peo. & East. inc.	2
Brook. Un. El. 5s	1¼	St. L. & I. Mt. ref. 4s	3¼
Buffalo Gas 5s	2	St. L. & I. Mt., R. & G. div. 4s	3
Can. South. 2d	1¼	St. L. & Ir. Mt. gen. 5s	1¼
Cent. Leather 5s	2	Seab. A. L. col. 5s	3¼
Cent. of Ga. con.	3	So. Pacific 4s	1
Cent. Pac. 4s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	2¾
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s	1	South. Ry. 5s	1
Chi. & Alt. 3½s	1¾	So. Ry., M. & O. 4s	3
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	4¾	Texas Pac. 1st	2
Chi. & Erie 1st	2½	Tol. P. & W. 4s	7¼
Chi., R. I. & P. 5s	2	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 5s	2½	Undgrd E. Rys., L. 6s	8
Col. Ind. 5s	1	U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	2
Den. & R. G. con.	3¾	Wabash 1st	1
Dist. Sec. 5s	1	Wabash 2d	1
Erie gen. 4s	2	Wabash deb. B	1½
Erie conv. 4s	1½	W. 1st, D. & C. 5s	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s	3	Wab., Pitts. 1st	4
Int. S. Pump 6s	2½	W. Un., R. E. 4½s	4
Iowa Central 1st	5		
Ken. Cent. 4s	1		
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1		

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended March 30.

Siberia, Porto Columbia, gold bullion	$440
Merida, Vera Cruz, foreign silver coin	1,494
Merida, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	6,207
Merida, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	15,000
Advance, Panamá, foreign silver coin	588
Panama, Colon, foreign silver coin	1,596
Panama, Amapala, gold bullion	8,500
Panama, Corinto, gold bullion	500
Finance, Esmeraldas, gold bullion	2,348
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm, Port Limon, silver bullion	23,848
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm, Porto Columbia, foreign silver coin	1,543
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm, Port Limon, gold bullion	7,557
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm, Porto Columbia, gold bullion	30,351
Panama, Amapala, silver bullion	19,838
Panama, Amapala, silver ore	2,920
Panama, Amapala, gold ore	7,800
Prinz Maurits, St. Marc, foreign silver coin	1,908
Hubert, Barbados, gold bullion	1,559
Hubert, Barbados, American gold coin	310
Noordam, Rotterdam, gold bullion	58,732
Prinz Sigamond, Porto Columbia, gold bullion	1,466
Prinz Sigamond, Tumaco, gold bullion	1,158
Prinz Sigamond, Kingston, American gold coin	5,125
Prinz Sigamond, Kingston, American silver coin	250
Prinz Sigamond, San Benito, foreign silver coin	5,100
Caracas, La Guayra, foreign gold coin	3,000
Caracas, Curacao, foreign gold coin	3,904
Caracas, Curacao, American gold coin	665
Caracas, Curacao, American silver coin	50
Totals	$213,367

Exported from New York, March 25-30.

March 25, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, London, Mexican silver coin	$20,500
March 25, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, London, silver bars	16,200
March 27, SS Oceanic, London, silver bars	92,500
March 27, SS La Provence, Paris, silver bars	267,000
March 27, SS Uller, Demerara, Mexican silver coin	550
March 27, SS Venetia, Inagua, United States silver coin	4,000
March 27, SS Venetia, Inagua, United States gold coin	4,500
March 29, SS Kerona, Demerara, Mexican silver coin	103
March 29, SS Philadelphia, London, silver bars	201,600
March 29, SS Etruria, London, silver bars	28,525
Total	$635,478

Last Inactive Stock Transactions.

New York Stock Exchange.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1907 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Mar. 30. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1907. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
235	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	Jan. 2, 1907	4½	..	.....	..	.....	*236	Dec. 10, 1904
130	..	Allegheny & Western	3,200,000	Jan. 2, 1907	3	..	.....	..	.....	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
..	75	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	80	Jan. 21	75	Mar. 5	75	Mar. 18, 1907
125	175	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1907	5	..	.....	..	.....	170	Dec. 20, 1906
80	88	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,800	Dec. 1, 1906	3	90	Jan. 21	88	Mar. 13	88	Mar. 13, 1907
25	40	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1906	1	..	.....	..	.....	37	Mar. 16, 1906
200	240	American Snuff	11,001,700	Apr. 1, 1907	2½	205	Jan. 18	197½	Jan. 11	205	Mar. 1, 1907
90	100	American Snuff pf	12,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	99	Mar. 12	99	Mar. 12	99	Mar. 12, 1907
20	30	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*30	Mar. 19, 1906
70	80	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	70	June 26, 1905
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
110	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Oct. 1, 1906	2	..	.....	..	.....	*110	Aug. 10, 1906
105	115	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1906	1	121½	Feb. 14	108	Mar. 19	108	Mar. 19, 1907
95	128	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	10,500,000	Feb. 15, 1907	3	115	Jan. 26	95	Mar. 14	100	Mar. 22, 1907
110	139½	Buff., Rochester & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1907	3	135	Jan. 4	125	Jan. 4	135	Jan. 4, 1907
..	85	Buffalo & Sus. pf. ($50)	4,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907	1	85¾	Feb. 8	82	Feb. 16	83	Feb. 16, 1907
42½	49	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907	1	49¼	Jan. 3	41	Mar. 8	42½	Mar. 15, 1907
60¼	61	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1907	1¼	65½	Jan. 14	60	Mar. 14	62¼	Mar. 20, 1907
..	70	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	71½	Mar. 10, 1906
125	140	Central & South. Am. Teleg.	7,917,800	Jan. 9, 1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	140	May 24, 1906
..	55	Chicago & Alton pf	19,448,800	Jan. 2, 1907	2	60	Jan. 5	59	Mar. 19	59	Mar. 19, 1907
190	..	Chi., Burlington & Quincy	110,138,100	Apr. 1, 1907	1¾	200	Feb. 15	200	Feb. 15	200	Feb. 15, 1907
120	150	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	8,830,700	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	120	Mar. 14	115	Mar. 19	115	Mar. 19, 1907
76¼	76½	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	26,127,000	Jan. 15, 1907	2	79	Feb. 25	76¾	Mar. 18	77	Mar. 21, 1907
90	100	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1906	2	*70	Mar. 5	*70	Mar. 5	*70	Mar. 5, 1907
180	200	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,350,100	Apr. 1, 1907	2	234	Jan. 4	207	Mar. 11	212	Mar. 16, 1907
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,547,600	Apr. 1, 1907	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*150	Oct. 3, 1906
150	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,256,800	Feb. 20, 1907	3½	165	Jan. 17	160	Jan. 18	160	Jan. 18, 1907
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	8,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1903
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
100	109	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 27, 1907	1¼	108½	Jan. 7	106	Feb. 21	106	Feb. 21, 1907
70	101	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	95	Mar. 15	85	Mar. 15	95	Mar. 15, 1907
103	125	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	2½	..	.....	..	.....	105	Nov. 16, 1906
..	80	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	1,700,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	85¼	Jan. 19	65	Mar. 22	65	Mar. 22, 1907
..	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	6,250,800	Mar. 1, 1907	1	..	.....	..	.....	108¾	Jan. 10, 1904
..	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 13, 1907	3½	69¼	Jan. 14	93½	Feb. 19	93½	Feb. 19, 1907
..	75	Cripple Creek Central	2,500,000	Jan. 20, 1907	1½	73	Jan. 15	69	Jan. 4	73	Jan. 15, 1907
15	20	**Des Moines &

STATE REGULATION OF RAILROAD RATES

Federal Court's View of Extent of Legislatures' Power Over Charges.

JUDGE BREWER'S DECISIONS

In Cases Against Iowa in 1888 Make Confiscation the Dividing Line.

Comparison has frequently been made of late between the present movement among the State Legislatures for reductions in rates and stricter general control of the railroads with the so-called Granger laws of the early seventies. The parallel, in some respects, is striking, but the assumption that the present movement represents a revival of ideas regarding railroad regulation by the States, which had slumbered since the close of the seventies, when the Granger movement had run its course, is scarcely justified by the record.

Late in the eighties the stock market on more than one occasion was agitated by the passage of bills by State Legislatures establishing railroad commissions and reducing rates. Much litigation grew out of the enactment of these laws, and in the course of the court proceedings at that time many questions now foremost in the public mind, in connection with the discussion of the railroads' relations to the public, were passed upon by the Federal courts.

Some of the most interesting cases of this character grew out of the passage in April, 1888, by the Iowa State Legislature of a law establishing a railroad commission with full power over the railroads both in the matter of general regulation and of supervision over rates. The court decisions growing out of the enactment of this law rendered the measure more or less nugatory, but this, it appears from the record, was more the result of the commission having overreached itself in the matter of reducing rates than of any disapproval by the courts of the principles involved in the legislation.

The first schedule of rates under this Iowa law was promulgated in the Summer of 1888, but in the Fall Judge Fairall of the Iowa State courts decided against the rates established by the commission, thus affording the railroads at least partial relief from the burdens imposed upon them by this law. In the interval, however, several decisions were rendered by Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, who at that time was Circuit Judge for the district including the States of Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska. These decisions contain so much that is of present-day interest that it is worth while to recall their salient features and the circumstances of the litigation in the course of which they were rendered.

It was on April 13, 1888, that the Iowa Legislature passed the Railroad Commission bill known as Chapter 28, Laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly. This act established a Railroad Commission of three members, with general supervision over the railroads of the State. Section 17 of the act gave the commission power to fix a schedule of maximum rates which were to be deemed prima facie reasonable.

Severe penalties were imposed for any infringement of the law or of the regulations of the commission. Section 26 prescribed a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000 for the first offense, and of not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000 for each subsequent offense. Any one injured by reason of an infraction of the law could recover treble damages, in addition to reasonable counsel fees.

The reductions ordered by the commission under this law were in many cases drastic. The railroads flew to the courts to prevent their enforcement, and before the date when they were to have gone into effect a restraining order was obtained from Judge Brewer by the Chicago & Northwestern. The injunction was granted, however, solely on the ground that it appeared on the surface that the rates were confiscatory. On this point only were the main contentions of the railroads upheld. The decision otherwise contained much that was disquieting from the railroads' point of view.

In a subsequent case brought before Judge Brewer by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in which there was shown to be reasonable doubt about the confiscatory character of the rates, an injunction was refused. The position of the court briefly put was that unless it was shown that the rates would force the railroad to do the business at no profit at all the courts would not interfere. Earnings of a fraction of 1 per cent. on the road's stock was all that was needed to prevent the rates being regarded as confiscatory. Judge Brewer held, however, that the rates must be sufficient to meet interest on the bonds of the road and leave something over.

The railroads held that the law was unconstitutional in that it deprived the railroads of property without due process of law, that the Legislature had no power to delegate the rate-making power, which was a legislative function; that the clause making the rulings of the commission prima facie evidence of the reasonableness of the rates established by them amounted to a deprivation of the right of trial by jury, and on other less material grounds. The railroads claimed that the rates established in the schedules fixed by the commission were unreasonable because they were so low that under them the railroads could not pay operating expenses, meet fixed charges, and pay dividends. Their enforcement, it was held, would make many railroads in Iowa insolvent. The penalties, too, it was claimed, were excessive. The railroad maintained that if the rates charged were held excessive, a single day's business would result in the accumulation of penalties aggregating from $500,000 to $2,500,000.

The position of the Railroad Commission, in brief, was that whether the rates were reasonable or unreasonable made no difference in law, providing only they were fixed under authority of the Legislature, whose power over rates, it was claimed, was absolute. The Chicago & Northwestern, moreover, from the commission's point of view, was operating within the State of Iowa only on sufferance.

Of the delegation of the rate-making power Judge Brewer said in his decision that it was fairer to the railroads to have rates fixed by a commission constantly in session than directly by the Legislature, which sits only once in two years. "That," (rate) he said, "which would be fair and reasonable to-day, six months or a year hence might be either too high or too low."

Judge Brewer's opinion of what constituted reasonable rates from the constitutional point of view is best set forth in an extract from his decision:

"The right of judicial interference exists only when the schedule of rates established will fall to secure to the owners of the property some compensation or income from their investment. As to the amount of such compensation, if some compensation or reward is in fact secured, the Legislature is the sole judge."

As an illustration of the application of a similar principle, Judge Brewer instanced the right of a State to reduce the legal rate of interest to 1 per cent. "Although such legislation," he said, "would prevent capital from coming into the State, would the courts have power to declare the law unconstitutional? The rule, therefore, to be laid down is this: that where the proposed rates will give some compensation, however small, to the owners of the railroad property, the courts have no power to interfere."

In the Chicago & Northwestern case it was shown on the affidavit of Henry C. Wicker, its General Manager, that the proposed rates applied to the previous year's business would show a reduction in earnings of a sum greater than the amount that had been paid out to dividends in any of the previous three years. On this showing the enforcement of the rates was enjoined by Judge Brewer. In the later cases, brought by the Burlington, after the rates had been slightly modified, Judge Brewer refused an injunction. Here it was shown by General Manager E. P. Ripley that the application of the rates to the Burlington's business in 1888 would have raised the deficit reported that year from $771,560 to $3,360,000. The deficit that year, however, was due to a strike, and the court would not consider it as a basis upon which to determine whether or not the rates were reasonable. Going back to 1887, when conditions were normal, it was shown that operating expenses and fixed charges amounted to $21,383,937, while the gross earnings under the proposed schedule of rates would have amounted to $21,656,583, leaving a balance of $272,585, equal to only thirty-five-one-hundredths of 1 per cent. on the road's stock. The rates were nevertheless held to be compensatory from the constitutional point of view, and the injunction was refused.

On the other hand, regarding the claim of the commission that the railroads incorporated in other States really had no rights in the State of Iowa, Judge Brewer had this to say:

"It is said that the complainant is a foreign corporation, permitted simply as an act of grace to do business within this State, and that the Legislature may therefore impose such terms and conditions upon its doing business in the State as it sees fit; that the carrier is not bound to continue in business, and if he finds the rates imposed by the State not remunerative, may abandon the business. Whatever of force there may be in such arguments, as applied to mere personal property capable of removal and use elsewhere, or in other business, it is wholly without force as against railroad corporations, so large a proportion of whose investment is in the soil and fixtures appertaining thereto, which cannot be removed.

"For a Government, whether the Government be a single sovereign or one of the majority, to say to an individual who has invested his means in so laudable an enterprise as the construction of a railroad, one which tends so much to the wealth and prosperity of the community, that, if he finds the rates imposed will cause him to do business at a loss, he may quit business and abandon that road, is the very irony of despotism. Apples of Sodom were fruit of joy in comparison."

In overruling the contention of the Iowa Railroad Commission that the question of reasonableness of rates was not a proper subject of investigation by the courts, Jude Brewer was merely following decisions already rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States. This is clear from this extract from a decision rendered by the Supreme Court in 1887:

"The question of the reasonableness of a rate or charge for transportation by a railroad involving as it does the element of reasonableness both as regards the company and as regards the public is eminently a question for judicial investigation requiring due process of law for its determination. If the company is deprived of the power of charging reasonable rates for the use of its property and such deprivation takes places in the absence of an investigation by judicial machinery, it is deprived of the lawful use of its property, and thus, in substance and effect, of the property itself without due process of law and in violation of the Constitution of the United States."

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RACING BOATS CHANGE HANDS

Agatha, Lodona, and Jig Step Among the Yachts Transferred.

Henry J. Gielow announces the sale of the schooners Marjorie and Agatha and the auxiliary Seulpin II. among other notable sales. Frank L. St. John's Marjorie, bought by John F. Baudouine, is at Jacob's Yard, City Island, having a twenty-five horse power gasoline engine installed. She is eighty-five feet over all and was built in 1902. Agatha will serve as the flagship of William C. Towen, Vice Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. Her name will be changed to Tammany, and she will be entered in the ocean race to Bermuda in June. She is a flush-deck keel vessel, seventy-two feet over all, and was built in 1902. F. L. Sheppard's auxiliary Scalpin II. will be used by William L. Bijur, her new owner, for a cruise to the Jamestown Exposition.

C. L. Cammann, Jr., has purchased the sloop yacht Lodona from E. J. Graecen and T. Bache Bloecker haa bought the fast Class P sloop yacht Jig Step from F. J. Havens. The latter yacht was built last year from plans by Mr. Gielow, and won the championship of her class on Gravesend Bay and during the Larchmont race week. She will be raced on Long Island Sound during the coming season, her home port being Oyster Bay.

The following motor yachts have been transferred through the same office: Lillian, 65 feet, twin screw, George H. Reeves to Capt. W. O. Candee, to be used principally on Great South Bay, Long Island, with cruisea outside; Zorayda, 67 feet, twin-screw cruiser, E. Barnett to A. Schneidor, will be taken to Chesapeake Bay; Vampa, 56 feet, speed launch, Clement L. March to Spencer Trask, for service on Lake George, and Adlake, for Frank M. Miller to Stanley Scott.

The steam launch Roamer, sold for P. Sanford Ross, has been shipped to South America, and the auxiliary catboat Molly B. has been sold for Fred J. Buenzie to William H. Nimick.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER FROM APRIL 1 TO 7.

Governors Island.		Willets Point.		Sandy Hook.		New London.	
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
9:26	9:54	12 23	12:48	9:31	9:57	5:20	5:18
10:19	10:41	1 12	1:34	10:19	10:35	6:12	6:05
10:58	10:33	1 58	1:36	11:13	11:41	12:17	12:42
11:53	....	2:53	3:22	12:13	....	1:14	1:45
12:32	1:04	3 53	4:28	12:43	1:27	2:12	3:00
1:48	2:43	5:02	5:47	1:51	2:45	3:26	4:15
3:11	4:10	6:19	7:13	2:53	3:52	4:35	5:22

The Pastime Fishing Club has completed arrangements for the tenth deep-sea fishing season by chartering a boat for the following ten trips: May 19, June 9 and 23, July 21, Aug. 4 and 18, Sept. 1, 15, and Oct. 6, and a codfish trip Nov. 17. Tickets, including railroad fare, bait, and refreshments will be $2. The person catching the heaviest eatable fish during the season (not including the codfish trip) will receive a prize consisting of a bait-bearing reel, a gift of Charles D. Liming, also a valuable fishing rod, a gift of Buob Brothers.

John Lewis fished from the iron pier at Coney Island Saturday and caught some of the small codfish that are still lingering in these waters. He caught five in two hours, which is good fishing at this time of the year.

Harry Stillwell fished in the Shrewsbury River Saturday and caught thirty-seven flounders. He anchored close to Saunders's Hotel, north of the bridge, and used clams for bait.

While it is a little early for striped bass fishing, they can be caught if tempting bait is used. Large blood worms and a number of them placed on a brass hook will bring the large chaps to the skillful angler. The nets are catching quite a few of them at Morgan's Station, and the fish are feeding along the edges of the meadows.

Alex Peterson took a party of four to the seabright fishing banks Friday. They caught thirty-one small codfish, two ling, and eight conger eels.

Joseph Briggs left last night for Paulins Kill so that he would be ready to try trout fishing at daybreak to-day.

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Davidow, Wm. H., & Bro., 41-51 E. 11th St.
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Lutz Bros., 8 & 10 W. 19th St. Misses' only.
March Special—2?44 Price $1.12½ Each.
La Mode Skirt Co., 29 West 12th St.
N. Y. Misses' Skirt Co., 10-14 E. 12. Misses' only
Pyle, Sol. A., 31 Union Sq. Also Petticoats.
Entenberg & Miller, Eagle Skirts, 18-22 W. 18th
SHIRT WAISTS and SUITS—Ladies'.
Ipp & Safferson, 145-151 Greene St.
Weller Bros., 9-11 University Place.

SHOES, (Mfrs. and Wholesalers.)
Bates, J. E., & Co., 198-202 Church St.
Morse & Rogers, 124 Duane. Also Findings.

SILKS AND DRAPERY GOODS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

SUSPENDERS AND MEN'S BELTS.
Yale Suspender Co., 432 B'way, near Grand.

SWEATERS & CARDIGAN JACKETS
Pinto & Clerk Co., 725 Broadway. Room 8.

TOILET SETS. (Brush and Manicure.)
Universal Brush Co., 371 Broadway.

VEILINGS.
Benedictus, Weill & Co., 100 Greene St.
Blum & Blum, 476 Broadway.
Novelty Veiling Co., 20 East 17th St.
Weil Bros. & East 17th St.

WRAPPERS.
Hirsch, A., & Sons, 691 B'way. Also Kimonos.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Lindeke, Warner & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. F. Lindeke, notions and furnishing goods; A. Woll Lindeke, domestics; 350 Broadway.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Dunscomb & Co., Toledo, Ohio; D. Dunscomb, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fowler Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Caine, upholstery goods and house furnishing goods; F. W. Fowler, china and glassware; 684 Broadway.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. T. Daley, Millinery; Prince George Hotel.

Stein & Newman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Newman, piece goods; Prince George Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; F. Z. Zug, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. D. Smith, jewelry and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Lafayette.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Edsall, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Prince George Hotel.

Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Falloize, domestics and white goods; 874 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. W. Eckert, silks; T. H. Blindell, dress goods and wash goods; 874 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Benli-Deeles Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; B. Pace, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Longs, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss A. Vickers, millinery; 320 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss W. Cushing, millinery; Miss Sapper, millinery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Victoria.

Rice, L., Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; S. H. Rice, clothing; Hotel Victoria.

Longs, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; W. R. Block, cloaks, suits and waists; 320 Church Street; Hotel Grand.

Mitchell, Moody, Gartan Company; Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, hats; Hotel Breslin.

Franks, M., & Co.; Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Franks, cloaks, suits and waists; Hotel Breslin.

Louis Cowen & Co., Ltd.

6 White Hart Street, Warwick Lane, London, E. C., England.

"The Rendezvous of American Buyers."
The leading designers and manufacturers of Embroidered Linens, Art Needlework, and Novelties de Luxe.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

15 CARLOADS SCARCE AUTOS.

Buyers shipping us best to be had. In Limousines, Landaulettes, and Runabouts, and all the agencies for new automobiles sending their second-hand cars to the oldest and most reliable exchange in Manhattan.

Makes are: Packards, four cylinders, from $850; Pierce-Arrows, $650 to $2,800; Cadillacs, Stevens-Duryeas, Thomas Flyers, $750 to $1,900; Nationals, $1,100 up; Mercedes, Panhards, $500 to $3,000.

Fords, Peerless, Maxwells, St. Louis Autocars, Renaults, Popes, (some Popes cost $6,500, at $1,200,) and 100 other unusual opportunities. Demonstrations given.

Automobile Tires: $20,000 worth of finest NEW tires—well, cheaper than second-hand.

See the largest reliable stock of "everything" used for auto and autos in America.

Broadway Mammoth Exchange Buildings, 247, 249 West 47th. 1,750, 1,782 Broadway

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED—Energetic salesman to sell on commission automobile accessory. Room 229, 147 Fourth Av.

LONG GLOVES IN STOCK.

WIMELBACHER & RICE, 510 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT.
B. Crystal & Son, 568 B'way,
Mfrs. of kimonos, retiring from business.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN AMERICA SELLING GOODS AT THE OLD PRICES.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SILK MUSLINES, LONG GLOVES.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
LEON PEARL, 566 BROADWAY

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

"THE EVELYN," 78TH ST., COLUMBUS AV.
Delightful meals, well cooked, well served.
Breakfast, 35c.; Luncheon, 35c.; Dinner, 50c.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 3f., 24c.; 7f., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful and reliable driver wishes a position with a private family; can furnish first-class references. L. F. Box 310, Times Square.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended March 29, 1907.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ended Mar. 29, $13,148,500

Week Ended March 29, 1907.

	First.	High	Low.	Last	Sales
Adams Express 4s	90	90	90	90	20
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	95¼	98	95	97½	156
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	98	98	98	98	5
American Ice Securities 6s	87	87	87	87	2
American Tobacco 6s	107¾	107¾	105¼	107	837
American Tobacco 4s	72¾	73½	71¼	72½	333
American Tobacco 4s	99	99	97¾	99	368
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	92	92	91¼	91¼	57
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	92	92	90	90	98
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	90	90	90	90	201
Atch., Top & Santa Fé conv. 4s	95	95¼	92¾	93¼	42
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	2
Atlantic Coast Line, Louis & Nash. col. 4s					
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	91	92	90½	91½	41
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100¼	100¾	99¾	100¾	128
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	89¼	89¼	89	89¼	21
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	12
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	81¾	82	79¾	82	200
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	106½	106½	106⅜	106⅜	15
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	4
Buffalo Gas 5s	63	64	63	64	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	65
Canada Southern 2d 5s	101	101	101	101	14
Central Branch Railway 4s	93	93	93	93	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106½	106½	105	105	51
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	97	97	94¼	95	152
Central Leather 5s	123⅝	123⅝	123½	123½	14
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	96	96	95	95	12½
Central Pacific 1st 4s	83	83	83	83	31
Central Pacific 3½s	113½	113½	113½	113½	4
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	100¼	100⅝	99¾	100⅛	161
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	68½	68½	67¾	67¾	20
Chicago & Alton 3½s	76	76	76	76	2
Chicago & Alton 4s	103	103	103	103	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy deb. 4s	90¼	92	89

Situations and Help Wanted

Telephone 1,000 Bryant

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Sopranos for Brooklyn church; $100. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

SKIRTS.
MARTYN & CO.,
7 WEST 38TH STREET,
require first-class skirt drapers and finishers.

WANTED—Errand girl, neat and bright, in dressmaking establishment. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Shopper, experienced in dressmaking. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for suburban Presbyterian church; good salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey, $850-$500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhatten, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus basses for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter in business office of newspaper. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, I. R., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2362 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 5th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 303 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY desires the services of a man in its real estate insurance department; one having experience in this work required; must be intelligent, well educated, and a naturally rapid and accurate worker; quote experience, references, and present salary. Quickstep, Box 111 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILES.—Why are we receiving so many students from other schools? Because ours is the most practical school in city. We have 30 automobiles, different makes, to be repaired by our students; $25 a course, easy terms. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 34th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Wareing, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Bookkeepers.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—19; 14 months' experience; quick, energetic, willing; positively can read notes and spell correctly; $9. Miss Lora, Box 108 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; competent; best reference; $12-$15. Miss H., Box 192 Times Downtown.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—Country woman would go to home of refinement as housekeeper and companion; would take care family for absent parents; appreciate home interests; has been in own home only; willing to travel. Yankee, Box 329 Times, Times Square.

Singers.

SINGERS.—Experienced contralto soloist desires New York position; best references. Address Contralto, Box 345 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience law and commercial work; excellent references furnished as to ability. Miss W., Room 902, 154 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Two years' experience; can read notes correctly; High School graduate; attentive, efficient; references; $10. M. E., Box 109 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, rapid, beginner; Remington operator; good speller; no agency; $6; ambitious; needy. Miss K., Box 108 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; first-class reference; seeks high-class position. Steno, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Up-to-date American girl wants work quickly; references. Experienced, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Woman, 8 years' experience, 6 years in steel corporation, 2 years in locomotive business, desires position where executive ability is of value; good references; no bookkeeping. G., Room 701, 138 Liberty St., City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' law experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; references; $12. Miss Nichol, 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; five years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good speller; reference; $12, $15. Competent, 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; not afraid to work; moderate salary. Miss F. B., 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in brokers office; competent; lives with parents; Gentile; references; $15. Miss Carter, 126 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED by a respectable middle-aged woman to take charge of bachelor apartment; sleep home. H. P., 260 East 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up; trial balances; balance sheets; stock brokers', corporation, estate accounting; by public accountant; references. Accountant, 69 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper writes up, balances books; regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; no family; strictly temperate; seven years' written or personal reference from last employer; an expert city driver; leaves on account of family selling horses. B. C., 206 West 76th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener; single man; twelve years' experience; fully competent with greenhouse vegetables and flowers; prize winner at Conn. Horticultural Society; highest references. Gardener, P. O. Box 867 Hartford, Conn.

GARDENER.—Head; working, 45, married, no children; Scotch; flowers, fruit, and vegetables under glass; good outside grower; life experience; ten years' reference from last place; no live stock; full particulars, with wages. Thomas Young Dow, 114 Chambers St., New York.

GARDENER.—By single man, as gardener and all-round man on gentleman's place; 8 years' experience. Gardener, 1,415½ Broad St., Hartford, Conn.

GARDENER.—As gardener on private place; single man, experienced and fully competent; references if required. Gardener, 86 Church St., Hartford, Conn.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; can furnish undoubted references. J. E. B., Box 825 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

LAWYER.—43 years old, educated, 20 years' experience in New York and Chicago; best judicial references; wants legal connection; reasonable. A. B., Box 323 Times, Times Sq.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

PORTER.— &c.—By married man as porter, elevator runner, or janitor; understands firing; willing to work; excellent references. John Harrington, 168 East 79th St.

SPANISH-AMERICAN TRADE.—Geo. F. Earle, translator, correspondent; business houses represented in all Spanish-American countries. 144 West 53d St., New York.

TUTOR.—By college professor, Oxford man, good appearance, refined manners, Summer engagement as tutor in private family. Professor, Box 311 Times, Times Square.

Boarders Wanted and Furnished Rooms

Telephone 1,000 Bryant

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

38TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, back parlor; excellent table board; references.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and room for persons with references; Southern home.

40TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; references; telephone.

53D ST., 163 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny front room; select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Select house; handsomely furnished second floor room; excellent table; references; telephone.

137TH ST., 311 WEST.—Couple or gentleman accommodated by small Jewish private family, with large front room and board; cheerful surroundings; telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72.—Large, beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurnished; charming view; delightful Summer location; breakfast; references.

East Side.

5TH ST., 5 EAST.—Rooms and board, $5 upward; home cooking.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—One single room, neatly furnished; exceptionally good table; table guests.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, with board; running water; overlooking park.

72D ST., 136 EAST.—Handsome rooms, every convenience; excellent board; with refined family; reduced rates.

MADISON AV., 434.—Pleasant third floor front room; large closets; hardwood flooring; telephone; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Second floor suites; also separate rooms; superior board.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a quiet, refined home; reference.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Doctor's office; fine large parlor, reception room; parquet floors; hot and cold running water, telephone.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable single room in refined Catholic family; meals optional. Witter.

55TH ST., 246, 250, 252, 254 WEST.—Choicely furnished rooms; excellent board. Mrs. Dinkelspiel.

91ST ST., 957 WEST.—Third floor, private bath; large, sunny rooms, near 72d St. station. E. R. D., 320 Times, Times Square.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE, DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

150TH, 527 WEST.—Private house; large, light single room, bath adjoining; telephone, 3898 Morningside.

East Side.

17TH, 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Front alcove room, third floor; gentlemen; references.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable large room, with private bath; telephone.

55TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room; running water; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 160 EAST.—Large and single rooms, parlor floor, en suite or separate; private bath; telephone; newly furnished; superior house; references.

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THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE
152-154 W. 34TH ST.
REMOVAL SALE; entire stock at nominal prices to save cost of moving to our new building, 13 and 15 West 25th St., before May 1; chance to secure undeniable bargains.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted—Advertising agent, with view to interest in paper, with some capital preferred. Address F. R., Box 168 Times Downtown.

My saloon for sale; well-established business; terms reasonable. John W. Frey, 105 North 9th St., Brooklyn. Crosstown car line.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Buchanan has revolutionized crown and bridge work, (teeth without plates;) specialist porcelain crowns and inlays; not expensive. 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

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Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms

INCORPORATED.
NOS. 338-341 4TH AV., S. E. COR. 25TH ST.
H. A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.
Now on view.
Display of Exceptional Merit
A Most Important Estate Sale,
By order of
Mr. August Gebhard,
Executor of the Estate of
Hedwig Pings,
Louis E. Kuster, Attorney, including:—
A seven piece Suite in rare old Gobelin Tapestry, with Portieres and Draperies. Exceptional Real Bronze Group, also a collection of
ARTISTIC FURNITURE
in the finest San Domingo mahogany, comprising reproductions of the Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Adams, Chippendale, and Colonial periods for parlor, library, dining and bedroom; rich Cut Glass, China, &c., enclosed in cases, suitable for wedding presents (removed from storage;) also, Miniatures on ivory, solid silver Enamels, superb Clock Sets in ormolu, antique gold Watches, Bronzes, &c.
RARE PASTELS,
COLORED PRINTS,
ILLUSTRATED ART BOOKS.
A fine collection of
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS (FRAMED,)
with portraits, for library decoration, including Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Browning, Franklin, Tennyson, Thackeray, &c.
COSTLY ANTIQUE ORIENTAL RUGS,
CANTON ROSE MEDALLION DINNER SERVICE, SUPERB SATIN EMBROIDERIES AND BED SETS,
STEINWAY GRAND PIANO,
together with choice Modern Furniture removed from several apartments.
To be sold Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, April 3, 4, 5 and 6, at two o'clock each day.
Also a choice collection of rare and beautiful Prints, suitable for framing and for the collectors.
To be sold on Thursday and Friday evenings, April 4 and 5, at eight o'clock.

David Charles Davis, auctioneer, sells, noon and evenings, Japanese goods, 70 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.
OFFICE PARTITIONS
$3.50
OAK $4.00 PER FOOT
$4.50
$5.00
MOUNT & ROBERTSON,
TEL. 1257 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1422 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, Frenchtown, N. J.

OFFICE PARTITION 1,000 FT. IN STOCK
Anderson, 42 Beaver St. Tel. 295 Broad.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters.—Manhattan, $15.00; official, $2.50; Hammond, Blickensdorfer, or Hartford, $7.50. Gay, 1,815 Madison Av.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

New Underwood typewriter, $50; National cash register, $50, worth $150. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

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SELF-PLAYER PIANOS
Newest models at special prices and terms. Ideal instruments and very easy to play. Wonderful effects to be obtained readily shown.
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Demonstrations. Literature free.
Our superb small uprights, special low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
MATHUSHEK & SON.
B'WAY & 47th ST. {697 Broad St., Newark, & 47 Montgomery St., J. C.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
For 65 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 5-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

WINTERROTH PIANOS
at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments. 105 East 14th St., 21 West 125th St.

WISE PIANOS
21 E. 125th St.
STEINWAY, SOHMER, WEBER, &c., $75 UP. GOOD SQUARE, $10.00. EASY PAYMENTS.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

MUSICAL.

School of Sight Singing.—Thorough preparation for church positions; unrivalled success; Mondays, Thursdays; 6:45 sessions, evenings; visitors cordially invited. Dr. Edouard Blitz, 326 Carnegie Hall, Manhattan.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KURSHEEDT, FREDERIC A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC A. KURSHEEDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theodore H. Silkman, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1906. ALPHONSE H. KURSHEEDT, CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Executors. THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FOGG, FRANCIS A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. FOGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of November, 1906. THOMAS THACHER, Executor. SIMPSON, THACHER & BARTLETT, Attorneys for Executor, 62 Cedar Street, New York City.

BLUM, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW BLUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Edward F. Flammer, No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, this 25th day of November, 1906.—CHARLES A. FLAMMER, ANTHONY F. TROESCHER, Executors. EDWARD F. FLAMMER, Attorney for Executors, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SKELLY, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK SKELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 24 West Eighty-third Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October, 1907.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1907. HUGH P. SKELLY, GENEVIEVE C. SKELLY, EMILY H. SKELLY, JOHN SKELLY, Executors. DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Executors, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SPRING RESORTS.

CALIFORNIA

and Pacific Coast Points
AT
Remarkably Low Rates
During March and April
Southern Pacific
Offers Choice of Routes
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway

Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
APRIL

The ending of Lent this year coincides with the beginning of April, the gayest and most distinguished month in Atlantic City's famous Spring season. During this month more eminent visitors and "nice people" are to be found in the great hotels than in any other month of the year, and the absence of the Easter Sunday "INTERRUPTION" enables guests to completely enjoy all the attractions of climate and artificial entertainment of this festive season with entire satisfaction.

The hotel claims distinction for its location, its ample public space devoted to its guests, its high-class music every night throughout the year, but particularly attractive with solo singers at the week-ends during the Spring season and its ownership management.

All the four dining rooms (two American plan, with the excellent cooking heretofore so popular, and two a la carte, with separate kitchens and French cooks) have white service throughout, and in one of the American rooms, called the "American Palm Room," and in the a la carte rooms smoking is permitted. They are particularly attractive. Ocean and suites with large rooms 84 by 20 feet and a private bath (supplied with both sea water and fresh water and with running ice water) is with every alternate room in the Marlborough and with every room in the Blenheim, which in construction is reputed to be the most completely fireproof hotel in the world. Golf privileges.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.
Walter J. Burby.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

HOTELS ISLESWORTH.
On the Beach front at Virginia Av.
Renovated and refurnished.
Rooms can now be engaged for Easter, $3.00 per day, up.
New ownership menagement.
W. F. GREEN, Manager. WM. HYMAN.

HOTEL IROQUOIS,

Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Ideal hotel for Spring guests; capacity, 400. Open all year. Rooms singly or en suite, with bath, elevator to street, steam heated; music, extensive sun parlor, &c. Special Spring rates, $10 up weekly. Booklet. W. F. Shaw.

HOTEL BOSCOBEL

Ocean end Kentucky Av. Capacity, 350. Elevator; rooms with bath; running water in rooms; cuisine and service excelled; high-class patronage. Special terms for April. Write for literature. 'Phone 17.
A. E. MARION, Owner and Manager.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,

South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

THE HOLMHURST

Pennsylvania Av. and the Beach. Ocean view. Private baths; stationery wash-stands, with hot and cold running water in bedrooms; elevator to street; capacity 300. Literature mailed.
HENRY DARNELL.

Lakewood.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Both hotels have been extensively improved since last season, including the addition of numerous private baths, and are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.

Long Island.

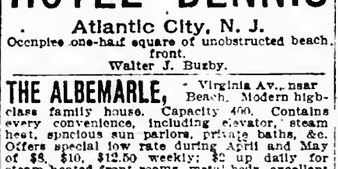

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18 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.

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EAST HAMPTON, L. I.
Reopens June 15.
Surf bathing, good roads—driving, automobiling. Fine club and golf links.

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BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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LONDON ST. JAMES' PARK, S.W., Bet. Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace. Near shopping centres and theatres.
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Delightful and Fashionable Hotel; 600 Rooms; Bedrooms, large and small suites, with private baths. Reasonable. For descriptive Booklet, address TOWN AND COUNTRY, 289, Fourth Av., New York. (Telegrams "Erminites, London.")

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WRITE OR CALL 249 4TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GAUNT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS GAUNT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at my place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur L. Livermore, No. 30 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of July, 1907.—Dated New York, Dec. 27th, 1906. WILLIAM HAMLIN, Executor. ARTHUR L. LIVERMORE, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, HARRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elizabeth L. Brown, widow; Margaret D. and Helen Brown, Henry H. Wood, guardian of Margaret D. and Helen Brown; Robert D. J. Mein Austin, Tennent Ronalds, Frank Hunter, Charles H. Babcock, Henry R. Wood, Charlotte Wood, Isabella Wood Laidlaw, Frank H. Wood, Charles V. Bingham, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harry L. Brown, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry R. Wood, as administrator of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

KOHLER, GEORGE H. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. A. KOHLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of January, 1907. LOUISE M. C. KOHLER, Executrix. GEORGE C. DE LACY, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

COUGHTRY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. COUGHTRY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of D. Macon Webster, Room 636, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1907, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of December, 1906. ANNA V. V. COUGHTRY, Executrix. D. MACON WEBSTER, Attorney for Executrix, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ADAMS, ALBERT J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT J. ADAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert E. Deyo, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1907.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1906. CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, GEORGE KARSCH, Executors. ROBERT E. DEYO, Attorney for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

FULLAM, Margaret D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Margaret D. Fullam, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.

Dated New York, the fourth day of January, 1907. WM. FREDERIC LAYTON, Executor.

AUGUSTINE & HOPPING, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAY, HENRY W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GRAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1906. JOHN M. BOWERS, Executor. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ALLEN, ETHEL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHEL L. ALLEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of October, 1906. WILFORD HANKINSON, Executor. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executor, 135 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

BERGEN, JAMES C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. BERGEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, James W. Prendergast, Esq., at No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1907.

JEANNIE McCUE BERGEN, Executrix. JAMES W. PRENDERGAST, Attorney for Executrix, No. 25 Broad St., New York City.

WELLBROCK, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WELLBROCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis X. Butler, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1907.

WILLIAM H. WELLBROCK, Executor. FRANCIS X. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ROBINSON, LUCY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY B. ROBINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of January, 1907. W. K. BOND EMERSON, Executor. HEACOCK, WELLS, BROOKFIELD, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EGNER, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL EGNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1906. CHARLES GEIER, Executor. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executor, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GWYNNE, ABRAM E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM E. GWYNNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of C. R. Waterbury, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1906. ETTIE G. SHEPHERD, Administratrix, with will annexed. C. R. WATERBURY, Attorney for Administratrix, 43 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

PROCHAZKA, KATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHERINE PROCHAZKA, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, February 7th, 1907.

GEORGE A. PROCHAZKA, Executor. MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executor, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

McGUIRE, SAMUEL K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL K. McGUIRE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Henry F. Miller, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1906. MARY JANE McGUIRE, Administratrix. HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix.

STOIBER, GUSTAVUS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVUS H. STOIBER, late of Silverton, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, No. 128 Broadway, Manhattan, The City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April, 1907.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1906. LAURA M. STOIBER, LOUIS L. HAINES, Ancillary Executors. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Ancillary Executors, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DRUMMOND, ROSE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rose E. Drummond, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 182 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September, 1907.

Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1907. MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND, Executor. DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MILTON L. BOUDEN, plaintiff, against LONG ACRE SQUARE BUILDING COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1906, as amended by an order duly made and entered therein, and bearing date the 28th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Harris B. Fisher, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant two h

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryant L. Kennelly, Auct'r
will sell at auction
Tuesday, April 2, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Executor's Sale,
EST. OF LOUIS FESSLER, DEC'D,
By order of
Christian Hafers, Esq., Sole Executor,
145 to 149 W. 96th St.,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.,
the three 5-story brownstone flats, size of plots, 60x100x irreg., to be sold in one parcel.
CHOICE BRONX PLOT,
East Side Concord Ave.,
ADJOINING CRANE (E. 156TH) ST.
size of plot, 50x100.
CHOICE PLOT,
South Side Charlotte Ave.
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
Woodside, New York City,
Queensborough,
size of plot, 50x100,
DAYO, DUER & BAUERDORF,
attorneys, 111 Broadway, New York City.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pins St.

GEORGE W. BARD, Auctioneer
MOUNT VERNON
AN UNEXCELLED OPPORTUNITY.
EXECUTORS AUCTION
SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH, 2 O'CLOCK.
A PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE MODERN HOUSE, WITH 50 FEET FRONT,
SUMMIT, N. W. CORNER SIDNEY AV.
ALSO TWO SIXTY-FOOT LOTS ADJOINING ON SUMMIT AV.; ALSO
DWELLING 242 SOUTH 6TH AVENUE,
DWELLING 266 SOUTH 6TH AVENUE.
TERMS PARTICULARLY EASY.
Diagrams, photos., and full particulars of the
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GEORGE W. BARD, Auctioneer
MOUNT VERNON
36 Chester Hill Lots
AT AUCTION TO CLOSE ESTATE,
SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 2 O'CLOCK.
RESTRICTED SECTION.
GAS, WATER, SEWER, WALKS, LIGHT; ten minutes' walk to New Haven Station; beautifully located; select neighborhood.
SALE ABSOLUTE; TERMS VERY EASY.
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CITY HALL BUILDING, NO. 11,
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SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.
Gerard Roberts, Referee.
Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Monday, April 8th, 1907 at 12 o'clock
The choice six-story and basement high-class apartment house,
MADISON AVENUE, N. W. Cor. 97th St.
Size 100.11x95." Containing six avenue stores, four apartments each floor, seven and eight rooms and two baths each. Every modern improvement; finest trim and plumbing. First mortgage of $215,000 at 4½%, due 1910.
EXCELLENT LOCATION
ALWAYS WELL RENTED.
CENTRAL PARK TRANSVERSE STREET.
Moss & Feiner, Plaintiff's Attys., 35 Nassau St.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS **$9,500,000**
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(Title Dept.) (Trust & Banking Dept.)
MANHATTAN.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
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WANTED
Single flat house, west side, 70th to 110th St.; apartments of 8 rooms preferred.
Private house, 25-foot front, between 14th and 34th Sts., Madison and Third Avs.
Small private house in the 50's, 6th-8th Avs.
Extra wide double apartment house, 59th to 66th Sts., west side.
Row of private houses.
Elevator apartment house, in good location.
Desirable corner properties.
Particulars of any good proposition in Borough of Manhattan. Have waiting clients.
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East Side.

FOR INVESTMENT
High Class Fireproof Apartment
No. 30 East 55th Street,
Corner Madison Ave.
Construction and appointments "the best"; entirely leased, with waiting list; conceded to be choicest investment property on the market.
Full Particulars from
JAMES A. FARLEY,
successor to
JOHN T. AND JAMES A. FARLEY,
WINDSOR ARCADE, N. Y.

East 70th St. Bargain—No. 159, a 19-ft. house, for $27,500 net, suitable for alteration; basement level with street. H. F., Room 3, 59 Wall St.

Store property; four-story, below 106th, adjacent 3d Av.; $12,500.00. Meyering, 134 West 31st St.

Plot, 20x133, East 13th St., between B and C. Kell, owner, 95 Broad St.

Below 14th Street.

Attractive, large, modern, doubls house, 8 West 9th; prices reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner double tenement, full lot, 1st Av., near 14th St., $45,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Is the best man from whom to buy your **Brick, Cement, Lime, etc.**
$1,000,000 in Second Mortgages for Sale.

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Compare our lists of well situated properties that are
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in localities of enhancing values, with others you have seen.
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N. L. & L. Ottinger, 31 Nassau.
New Lists on Application.

FOR SALE
Six Story and Basement Bldg.
50x110
Suitable for Stores or Mfg.
40 H. P. BOILER.
Two Electric Elevators.
Every Modern Improvement.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 CEDAR ST.

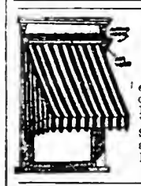

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Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection.
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$1,000,000 at 4% Mortgage Money
PREFERABLY LARGE AMOUNTS.
Also other funds, 4½% and 5% in amounts to suit; 2d mtge. money.
JENKS, 156 Broadway, Suit 15, Board Real Estate Brokers.

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REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 3 East 35th St.

4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%
2d Mortgages Cashed.
LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU.

$100,000
to loan on 1st mtgs. of $10,000—$25,000; also other funds.
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Liberal advances made on purchase money mortgages. M. H. EISNER, 14 Maiden Lane.

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51 LIBERTY ST. 'PHONE 756 JOHN

MORTGAGE MONEY TO LOAN
Three special sums of money, $8,000, $12,000, $60,000 at 5 per cent.
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN,
4½ and 5% for out-of-town savings banks.
W. Otis Heaton, 52 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

West Side.

15% INVESTMENT
GUARANTEED.
5-story double flat near Broadway.
Price $39,750. Rents $4,368.
Cheapest west side house. Quick action necessary.
Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co.
206 BROADWAY.

Amsterdam Ave., S. E. Cor. in the 60's Plot 100x100.5.
Possession Nov. 1st. For particulars see Jos. T. Mulligan, 1004 B'way, nr. 63d.

A.—$7,500 cash buys five-story double flat, 40-foot front, 488 St. Nicholas Av., near 135th St.; 4½ per cent. first mortgage, balance taken back on second mortgage for five years at 5½ per cent., payable in instalments. Pays very large net income. Investigation invited. Title guaranteed. Brokers protected. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

Varick Street Corner.
Seven-story building; leased to one tenant; an excellent investment; price $85,000; mortgage $66,000; exchange probably considered.
Bert G. Fanlhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

THREE-STORY DWELLING.
No. 249 West 122d Street, 18 ft. wide; possession; caretaker on premises. Commission.
A. F. KOELBLE, 71 Nassau St.

For Sale or Rent—30 and 32 West 15th St., 50x100; two connecting four-story-and-basement houses; easily changed for business; applications from principals only considered. Jay & Candler, 48 Wall St., New York.

Amsterdam Ave. Corner
Also several inside store properties; prices right.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Exceptional Offering.—Best proposition on Amsterdam Av.; triple, below 110th; $50,000; rental, $5,000; get particulars. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

WILL SACRIFICE
five-story double flat, West 115th St.; six rooms and bath; $30,000; mtge. $19,000, 5%.
LOSERE, 871 BROOK AV., BRONX.

BROKERAGE CASES.
NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.
LAWYER JACOB FRIEDMAN, 302 B'WAY.

A Gsm.—114th St., near Manhattan; 3-story-and-basement, bay window, private house; price, $14,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

East Side.

Park Av.—5-story flat, two stores; 12 rooms on a floor; rent, $2,700; price, $26,000; $4,000 cash; long mortgages; ranges and boilers. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

Excellent opportunity for quick buyer, 19 rooms on each floor, 6-story and basement, 40.8x100.10; rents $7,100; price $67,000. Schocht, 126 East 86th; no brokers.

Two elegant 5-story single flats, Harlem, steam heated, paying 15% net, $37,500; mortgage, $29,000. Box 3, 1,515 3d Av.

Sale $30,000, or rent $2,000.—979 Lexington Av., four-story dwelling; twelve rooms, two baths; open plumbing; inspection 11 to 1.

Private, tenement, and double flat houses; real estate agent wanted. Schmidt, 842 East 58th.

West Side.

4 Story Am. Basement Private Dwellings
NOS. 247-249 WEST 129TH ST.,
NEAR 7TH AVE.

PRICE $22,000.
Mortgage $13,000 at 4½%
Ready for occupancy.
MUST BE SOLD.
20 feet 4 in. wide, on lot 32.4x99.11.
Perfect condition; the last of a total of 30 houses in this row.
S. E. Jacobs,
135 Broadway, Cor. Cedar St.
Caretaker on premises.

BRONX—FOR SALE.

MONEY TALKS
Why go to *speculative* suburban "cabbage patch" property to place your money, when it is a question whether it will EVER be worth ANYTHING? Doesn't *common sense* tell you it is far better to invest in HEALTHY Bronx Real Estate which is worth MORE the *day after you buy it?*
MORRIS PARK
is in the
"Heart of the Bronx"
and your money is SAFE there and is SURE to INCREASE from day to day.
Write us TO-DAY for particulars and get in on the GROUND FLOOR
Address Dept. C.
FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.
Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

BRONX LOTS.
We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE & CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

A FINE CORNER!
No steam heat! No hot water!
Price $41,000. Rents $4,356.
TAXES, including water, $440; 5-story, 16 rooms to a floor, 3 stores and basement, all rented; corner store leased for a saloon at an increasing rental and with cash security; lessee is spending about $2,000 in permanent improvements; property is about 100 feet from elevated station, 3d Av. line.
Jos. J. Silver, Attorney, 280 Broadway, N. Y.

THE A-RE-CO.
Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.
Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson Street Subway station, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

A BIG BARGAIN.
34 LOTS
on Line of Westchester Av. Subway extension, at a very low price; owner needs cash. Will double in value this year. INVESTIGATE.
SHARROTT & THOM,
2,706 THIRD AV., 148TH ST.

MOST ELEGANT 2 FAMILY
Houses, 14-15 rooms, latest improvements; MORRIS AV. AND 179TH ST.
Mt. Hope Tremont's Residential Section, situated 2 Blocks East Jerome Av. R. T. line; convenient to proposed Jerome Av. R. T. line; also on line of trolley connecting east and west side "L" subway; send for booklet.
Open Daily, Caretakers on Premises.

Direct from Builder. Just Completed.
Superior arranged 2 and 3 family houses; first floor, 6 rooms and bath; second and third, 7 rooms and bath each; house 20x53; lots 100 feet deep; steam heat, gas, electric light, double floors. On premises, cor. Tiffany St. and Whitlock Av., 5 blocks from Prospect Av.-R. T. station; or ROTHERMEL'S, (hardware store,) 686 East 149th St.

TWO FAMILY HOUSES
1,993-1,998-2,002 GRAND AVE.,
Between Burnside and Tremont Aves.
6 and 7 rooms; all improvements.
Easy terms. Inquire on premises, or Harry B. Cutner, 170 Broadway.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

Desirable dock property, foot Dock St., Westchester Village, Borough of Bronx, N. Y., together with three frame and brick buildings covering sixteen city lots; exceptional opportunity. "Dock Property," Box 300 Times, Times Square.

Act Quick.—3d Av., near Wendover Av. station; 5-story triple, baths, fireproofed, and store; rents, $3,100; price, $29,500; cash, $4,750. Bloom & Schefler, 1,517 Washington Av., or 253 East 77th St. Tel. 1545—79th.

Price $22,750 net; rent $2,500; cash $3,750; new 11-room, 4-story brick and stone double, near Bronx Park. "L" and trolley; 15% investment; fully rented. Safe, Box 163 Times Downtown.

15% Investment.—$15,000 buys 5-story triple corner; 12 rooms and bath; open plumbing; hardwood trim; 25x100; choice location; price, $41,000; rent, $4,300; bank mortgage, 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

$1,000 Cash buys elegant 2-family houses, 13 rooms, full lots; price $6,200 to $6,600.
Keelum, 2,557 3d Av., north of 138th St.

Three-story American basement brick dwelling, 11 large rooms, finest hardwood trim, 352 Fordham Road, near Jerome Av.; $10,000; mtg. $8,000. Stonebridge, 360 Fordham Road.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

City Island.—Large Summer residence, situated on water front, suitable for club or boarding house; easy terms. Apply to H. Waner, 1,524 Bryant St., near 173d St., Bronx.

5-story, cold-water flat; 5 families on floor; near Subway station; about 20% on investment. Gerlach, 1,384 Boston Road.

$16,500 each, four 4-story double flats; big bargain; rock bottom. Polak, 4,080 3d Av.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale.—In Ossining, N. Y., gentleman's farm of fifty acres on high elevation, 1½ miles from railroad depot at Ossining; five minutes' walk to school; two good houses, with all improvements; barns, outbuildings, &c.; plenty of natural springs, fruit trees, &c.; price, $32,000. Address P. O. Box 61, Ossining, N. Y., Dept. X.

A Building Site.—Twenty-mile view Hudson River; 414 feet front, (4½ acres;) fine trees; 49 minutes from N. Y. City, 10 minutes' walk station; 19 trains per day each way; price, $2,500; double in three years. Cruikshank, 50 Pine St., New York.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

THE BELMONT TUNNEL
from the Subway station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River, now nearing completion, will connect
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
WITH MANHATTAN. TIME, 9 MINUTES. FARE, 5c., TRAIN OR TROLLEY
WHEN THE FIRST CAR CROSSES, ABOUT THE END OF JULY, THESE HIGH-CLASS LOTS WILL JUMP TO DOUBLE THEIR PRESENT VALUE.
300% PROFIT GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR
by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this beautiful residential park. Elegant colonial mansions, ready for occupancy, on easy terms.
SEND A POSTAL TO-DAY FOR HANDSOME MAP AND VIEWS.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

You Can Buy
Five Lots in Broadway-Flushing for the price of **one lot** in the Bronx, equally distant from Herald Square.
Broadway-Flushing has *all city improvements* and **a five cent fare by trolley,** in addition to 52 trains a day, with a station right in the center of the property.
Send for our booklet "The Tunnels and Bridges Across the East River."
Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
1 West 34th Street.

Highest Land and Cheapest Prices
In all New York City.
QUEENSBORO HILL.
IN BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING—One half hour from HERALD SQ. NOW.
FULL LOTS $250 to $600 NOTHING HIGHER
Prices, Transportation, Improvements and Neighbors are right.
Cash or easy payments. Send postal to-day for handsome booklet.
CHAS. HALLOCK & CO. 110 WEST 34th ST., N. Y. Phone 2287—38.

Are you looking for a lot? I can save you money; Flushing is the cream of Queens, and I have the best proposition; improved, sewers, water, and gas; no extras; splendid location. Address E., Box 171 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Factory a Factor
Anticipating the wants of the small manufacturer who requires plenty of light, air and unobstructed floor space, we are erecting right in the heart of Long Island City a series of four-story, modern labor-saving factory buildings, equipped with all safety appliances, assuring a very low rate of insurance
These factories are for sale on convenient terms or to rent in floors or as an entirety.
Write for our book of plans and schedule, "A Study In How to Own a Factory Instead of Paying Rent." It tells the story.
15 minutes from downtown or uptown New York by Subway.

LONG ISLAND CITY FACTORY CO.
New York Offices, 140 Nassau St.

1,000% PROFIT FOR YOU
In one of the biggest, safest, sanest real estate propositions ever presented to the investing public. We have 5,000 lots in the very best part of Long Island, purchased before the big advance in real estate at the almost "nothing" price of $34 the lot. The owner of this big piece of property will join with a number of investors in organizing a company to place these lots on the market, turning the entire 5,000 lots over to said company at $34 per lot. They are worth to-day from $75 to $300 per lot. We hereby give notice that the owner of the property will be at our office from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. each day up to Wednesday, April 3, when books will be open for subscriptions. As the owner will subscribe personally to a goodly share of the stock it can safely be promised to all investors that the company will start off with assured profits of 300% and better. The investing public is respectfully requested to investigate, and thoroughly, this proposition. It will stand all tests and is an unheard of opportunity. Long Island real estate was never more active, and this activity must continue. W. C. Reeves & Co., 1,133 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, 6047—Madison Square.

HOLLIS BARGAINS, HOLLIS, L. I.

Two lots, Villard Av., each	$625
Plot 8,000 square feet, good section,	$1,000
Lot Carpenter Av., 25x125, instellments, $10 per month,	$750
Plot 104 feet front, 100 feet deep,	$1,000
Business corner, Fulton St., 11 lots,	$9,500
Plot 14,000 square feet,	$2,250
8-room house, all improvements,	$5,350
HOLLIS PARK GARDEN plot,	$3,450
12 lots near station,	$7,000
12 lots, near Fulton St.,	$6,250
Woodhull Av. corner, 125 feet,	$2,500
Lot 25x137,	$300
Lot 25x100,	$300
Two-family house, 13 rooms, near station,	$7,000
Two-family house, 13 rooms, ur. Hillside Av.,	$6,000
New house, all improvements, 8 rooms,	$6,000
14-room house, steam heat, hardwood finish, all improvements, finest house in Hollis,	$15,000

Maps and full particulars mailed to any address.
W. C. Reeves & Co., 1,133 Broadway, N. Y.

LOTS $135 Payments. Small Monthly
in the Built-Up Section of
HEMPSTEAD.
Send for Booklet & FREE R. R. Tickets.
ERIE-NEW YORK REALTY CO.,
215 MONTAGUE ST., NEW YORK.

15 ACRES ON THE
MERRICK ROAD,
at Bellmore, L. I., within 8 minutes' walk from R. R. station; fine, dry cleared land; one of the best tracts for high-class development, surrounded by fine residences.
PRICE $12,000.
BROOKLYN & SUBURBAN REALTY CO.,
40-44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BARGAIN 39 ACRES
$1,600 an acre; fine location; gas, electric service; water and school convenient; near depot; between Rockville Centre and Lynbrook. Box 152, Rockville Centre, L. I.

FINE HOUSE AT FLUSHING FOR RENT.
Three-story brick dwelling, late residence of H. A. Bogert, cor. Lawrence Av. and Washington St.; about 4 acres lawn; 17 rooms, 2 bathrooms; butler's pantry; large kitchen and laundry in basement; $250 per month; $300 per month furnished; will sell $75,000. Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway, N. Y. City, on local agents at Flushing.

COTTAGE OVERLOOKING WATER.
10 large rooms, all improvements; fine location; shore front; private dock; $400; cottages for rent in Centre Moriches, East Moriches, Speonk, &c. E. R. Pearse, Centre Moriches, L. I.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE

25 acres at Hollis	$4,500
420 acres	$350
105 acres	$1,000

Harry S. Shapter, 509 East 16th St., Brooklyn.

A few lots on 13th and 15th Avs., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 34th St., New York.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTENTION
SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN AUCTION COL., MT. VERNON & CHESTER HILL SECTION.
GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER,
CLOSING MT. VERNON ESTATES OF BABETTE HORNTHAL APRIL 6TH, ALFRED B. DARLING MAY 4TH.
SEVERAL CHOICE DWELLINGS.
36 MOST DESIRABLE LOTS.

A RARE FIND.
New house, 7 rooms and attic. Stone front; all improvements; macadam street; 1½ acres; immense oaks and cedars; dozen fruit trees; high ground. SELECT AND SECLUDED LOCATION. Ten-mile view Harlem Valley; 1 mile Pleasantville Station. Only $6,000.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL VIEW.
Above White Plains; 120 acres with buildings; suitable for development into country estate. Woodland, shade, large apple orchards, now paying dairy farm.
VIEW OF SOUND AND HUDSON, surrounding villages and south to Yonkers. Short auto ride to Valhalla, macadam road.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

BUY! BUY! BUY!
Hudson River, 44 miles out, 122 acres farm land, dwelling, and full equipment of outbuildings, 3 miles station; big views of surrounding country. Good for Summer home; would make gentleman's country residence. Price, $12,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

About 90 acres tillable land, fine orchards, grand old mansion on hill, large shade trees. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
all directions. Large barns, outbuildings. Only old estate in vicinity. Wealthy New Yorkers on all sides. 2 miles station, 20 miles out. Bottom price. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

A PEEKSKILL SUMMER HOME.
2 miles station, 51 acres, fine land. 5 orchards, living springs, all kinds fruit and shade. BUILDINGS A1.
House, 7 rooms, good barns and outbuildings. Extensive views of surrounding country.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

CHEAP FARM LAND.
80 miles from New York City; 35 acres, high land, running stream, house and barns, shade and fruit in abundance; 1 mile depot; choice 2 stations; macadam roads. Price, $300 per acre. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

EVERY FIELD WORTH MONEY.
One hour from New York City, choice of two stations; 61 acres, with good dwelling and outbuildings; a BRIARCLIFFE FARM, with magnificent views, macadam road frontage. Price $550 per acre. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Pleasantville.—I have 8 new, modern houses, containing from 5 to 10 rooms and bath, all improvements, well located; plots 50x150, some larger; from $4,000 to $6,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE SEASON?
Yes; several. Come and see us. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains. 'Phone 413.

Tarrytown.—House, 14 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; five acres; fine river views; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

SCARSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, LAWRENCE Park, Bronxville. Houses for sale and rent. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Ave.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

For subdivision, 45 acres of the finest land in Westchester County; 18 minutes from N. Y. J. J. Kelt, 1,822 Park Av.

White Plains.

At White Plains
400 LOTS
High ground, all improvements; to clean up estate will sell in bulk at a very
LOW PRICE
OPPORTUNITY, 282 TIMES.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.
E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 6322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

ON CHESTNUT HILL AV.
Choice lot for sale, 50x150, overlooking Town of White Plains, N. Y.; three minutes from depot; near trolley; improvements; Lot 103, Fisher map, 60 ft. west of Crescent St.; cheap at $2,750; price subject to change. Owner, 245 West 135th St., N. Y.

Yonkers.

A large house, No. 424 South Broadway, Yonkers, in good order; rent low to a good tenant; caretaker on premises. J. Romaine Brown, 53 West 33d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

For Sale—12-room house, Vernon Heights; plot 100x100; steam heat; price $12,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrbart, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322-38.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

New 11-room cottage, tiled bath, oak trim; high ground; restricted park; $7,800. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New 8-room cottage, hot water heat, gas and electric light; restricted neighborhood; $5,500. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

SPRINGFIELD TERRACE
Near **Jamaica.**
Superior LOTS AND PLOTS, TRANSPORTATION, IMPROVEMENTS, INVESTMENT, HOME SITES.
Write for booklet.
T. I. McNEECE, President,
150 Nassau St.

If you are interested in REAL ESTATE,
WRITE TO-DAY for our booklet "THE TUNNELS AND BRIDGES ACROSS THE EAST RIVER." Rickert-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St.

250 building lots at Queens Manor, in Village of Queens, two miles east of Jamaica; streets made and macadamized, electric light, schools, and all city conveniences; fronts on trolley and third rail electric of Long Island Railroad; twenty-five two-family dwellings now being constructed; instalments or cash. Read Realty Company, 44 Court St., Brooklyn. 42d St., New York. Office at Queens Manor open daily, including Sunday.

Heart of Flushing.—Few lots that will show big profits when the Belmont tunnel is opened; fully improved with sewers and paved streets; near station and trolley; best bargain in Queens Borough. Address Fine, Box 170 Times Downtown.

Flushing.—Will sell the highest land at the cheapest prices in all New York City; fully improved; city water and gas; easiest terms. R. H. Ford, Room 1,003, 110 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To West End, or Elberon," she said.
LONG BRANCH, WEST END, ELBERON.
Choice furnished cottages for sale or rent. Come to responsible agents. Bargains for sale.
WARDELL & BURKE.
Park & Tilford Building, West End.

Linden, N. J., seventeen miles from New York, main line Pennsylvania; admirable residence; city conveniences; extensive grounds; large shade trees; private clubhouse; bowling, billiards; two stables; separate cottage; chicken house, &c. Address H. O., Box 205 Times Downtown.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

WANT GOOD SUBDIVISION LAND?
Several fine tracts listed now; also farms; priced right; two-family houses, cottages; bargains. Harry Layton, 45 Hudson St., Hackeneack.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
Large Funds For Mortgages.
Brokers Protected.
LEVINE & PETERS.
147 East 125th. Tel. 4679.

Wanted—$200,000 on first mortgage in sums of $1,500 to $3,000 at 6% on 50% valuation for one or more years on improved property. Columbian Board Brokers, 48 West 116th St.

$200,000 TO LOAN
on first mortgage, apartment houses fully completed, Manhattan or Bronx. Keelum, 3d Av., north of 138th St.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Cape Cod seashore cottages (Harwich, Mass.) rented completely furnished; every comfort; safe beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TWO LIGHT LOFTS
for rent in building
120-122 WEST 18th ST.
Contains separate passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and electric power can be had if desired. For particulars apply to
CHARLES BRENDON & CO.
600 FIFTH AVENUE,
or your own broker.

Business Building,
5th Av., bet. 34th and 42d Sts.,
to lease for term of 21 years to
Desirable Tenant;
2,000 SQ. FEET FLOOR SPACE.
E. G. B. Riley & Co.,
500 5th Av., corner 42d St. Tel. 2034 Bryant.

Southwest Corner Cedar and Pearl Sts.
OFFICES.
LARGE AND SMALL.
Can also be used for light manufacturing; very low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

MORTON BUILDING
116 NASSAU ST.
Newly finished, desirable offices to rent; large, light, and small suites; rent, $250 to $1,800; also space of 4,100 square feet.
F. ZITTEL, Agent, on premises.

SALOON!!! DRUGGIST!!!
BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH ST.
CHOICE LOCATION FOR LIVE BUSINESS; ALSO SEVERAL STORES ON BOSTON ROAD ADJOINING CORNER; MODERATE RENTALS; LONG LEASE TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.

STORE TO LET
1,680 SECOND AVE., cor. 87th St. "L" station 86th St. Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU ST. Phone 3125 Cortlandt, or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

OFFICES and FLOORS
Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.
NEW BUILDING.
Store, 7 floors, all light, elevator, electric light, power; steam heat; RENT CHEAP.

A NEW CORNER STORE.
156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV.
Also small store on 156th St., near the corner; rents moderate, inquire on premises.

162-164 West 125th.
Stores, basements, and floors to lease; excellent location for any business. Owner, Edward Farrell, 158 West 125th.

OFFICES TO RENT. 32 UNION SQUARE, 104 and 106 E. 16th St. Apply Agent, on premises.

LOFTS TO LEASE
with electric hoist, at 47 Warren St.
Al. Davis, 148 William St.

NEW STORES
160th St., corner Audubon Av., adapted for any first-class business. Rents moderate.

Large double store, with rear rooms and basement, to lease for any business, 582 Lenox Av., adjoining cor. 125th St.; rent $125. Janitor or Proops, 142 East 80th St.

ELEGANTLY SITUATED CORNER STORE, 2,028 Lexington Av., S. W. Cor. 124th St. Suitable for any business.
BARNETT & CO., 11 EAST 125TH ST.

A corner store, suitable for druggist or confectionery, Lawrence St. and South Broadway, Yonkers. J. Romaine Brown, 53 West 33d St., New York.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive stores, 6 & 8 E. 37th; latest improvements; $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PACE & McCLINTOCK COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 9,436.
Notice is hereby given that Pace & McClintock Company, bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated March 23d, 1907, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Honorable United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 15th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner thereon should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 1st, 1907.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SALVATORE ROMANO, Bankrupt.—No. 9,354.
Notice is hereby given that Salvatore Romano, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 12th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Honorable United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 15th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner thereon should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 1st, 1907.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM H. FLEISCHER, Bankrupt.—No. 9,474.
To the creditors of Abraham H. Fleischer of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1907, the said Abraham H. Fleischer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 27th, 1907.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BA

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT
N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

THE PLYMOUTH
537-541 WEST 149TH STREET,
6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53;
ELECTRIC LIGHT, ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR;
Beautiful view; Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES OR
DU BOIS AND TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

THE MAJESTIC
ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. COR. 145TH ST.
7-8 LARGE ROOMS, $870-$960,
including electric light and cold storage.
Subway and Elevated convenient.
Open evenings; apply to Superintendent, or
DU BOIS AND TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS,
326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION;
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65;
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

NOS. 215-221 WEST 34th ST.
Light and airy modern housekeeping apartments, consisting of two rooms and bath and six and seven rooms and bath; rents $50 to $95; elevator and hall boy service. Apply on premises, or
POST & REESE, AGENTS, 16 East 60th St.

155 West 97th St.—5 rooms, bath; steam heated; hot water; good location. Janitor. $25.

EAST SIDE.

The Manhattan
244 East 86th Street

Apartment of 5 large rooms for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service; "L" station. Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
21 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125—Cortlandt.
OR ON THE PREMISES.

FLATS TO LET
A NEW HOUSE,
NOS. 157-9 EAST 89TH STREET.

Five rooms and bath; steam heated and hot water supply. Rents $23 and $22.
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
21 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125—Cortlandt.
or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

A.—Steam heated apartment, six and seven large, light rooms in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av; pleasant outlook, front and rear; new open plumbing; rent $30-$40. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,151 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

46TH ST., LEXINGTON AV.—
North exposure; 4 rooms and bath; all outside; electric light; private telephone; elevator; $38.

I—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath; $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 large rooms and bath; all improvements; $65; N. E. corner 79th and Lexington.

Elevator corner apartment; six elegant rooms and bath; all improvements; $60; 615 Lexington Av.

Apartments.—3 East 87th; two rooms, bath; latest improvements; $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 685 Broadway.

48th St., 138 East.—Five and six rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $32-$42.

570 Lexington Av.—First flat, four rooms, kitchen and bath. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

26th St., 158 East.—Very desirable six rooms, bath, open plumbing, handsomely decorated; $35.

BRONX.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
6 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.

ALSO, rear of Trinity Av.,
939 JACKSON AV.,
8-4 rooms, all modern improvements.
BY WEEK, | BY MONTH,
$3.90-$5.50. | $16.50-$23.00.
Apply on premises.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
952-1,038 SIMPSON ST.,
half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS
156TH ST. AND TRINITY AV.,
ADJOINING SUBWAY AND "L" ROAD;
NEW AND UP TO DATE, WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT; SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS WILL BE MADE TO DESIRABLE TENANTS THIS MONTH.

590 Prospect Av., 150th St.—4-5 rooms, bath, improvements; new; block from school; reasonable.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.
Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, oil light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete arrangement in the city.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

HANDSOME OLIVE APARTMENT
4TH AV., PARKWAY, AND 56TH ST.
6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every up-to-date improvement. RENT $33.00 TO $42.00. Seeing will convince you.
Janitor, or **H. J. BECKMANN,**
4,714 5th Av., Bklyn. Tel. 1038 J, Bay Ridge.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 103d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3842 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

75th St., Cor. Park Av.—To let, from May till October, fully furnished apartment of six rooms and bath; very fine grand piano included; rent $45. Address Mrs. G. W. Siemms, 101 East 75th St.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alahama, 15 East 11th St.

Well-furnished apartment, May 1st to Oct. 1st; seven rooms and two baths; rent reasonable. Messmora, 342 West 71st St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

House to Let
No. 1348 Lexington Avenue
NEAR 89TH ST.
3-story, high-stoop, 9 rooms, all conveniences, "L" station 89th St. and 3d Av. Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
21 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125—Cortlandt,
or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

Dwellings and Apartments To Let	Call or Send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.; 2,727 B'way at 104th.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,850 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 685 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN Cottage to Rent, near Essex, N. Y. 6 rooms, furnished; delightful situation; fine beach; large pines; fine water, boat, ice. E. W. Leaming, 280 Livingston Av., Albany, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Tarrytown—House 14 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; five acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

Half double House, furnished; commutation dist. Box 495 Suffern, N. Y.

LEGAL SALES.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and JOHN A. STEWART, as Trustees, complainants, against CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—In Equity. No. 28,130.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of a certain decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division thereof, duly entered in the above-entitled cause on the 20th day of February, 1907, and in pursuance of a certain decree ancillary thereto duly entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana on the 23d day of February, 1907, I, Henry W. Wales, the Special Master in Chancery named in said decrees, will sell to the highest bidder or bidders by public auction at the east main entrance on Fifth Avenue of the Grand Central Passenger Station, situated at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, on the premises so to be sold, at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the third day of May, 1907, all and singular, the railroads, franchises, and property of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, said railroads, franchises, and property being described in said decrees as follows, namely:

All those certain railroads extending from a point at or near Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, and between Fifth Avenue and the south branch of the Chicago River; thence southerly across said south branch of the Chicago River, between Taylor Street and Twelfth Street, in the City of Chicago; thence southerly and westerly across Stewart Avenue, near Meagher Street, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly to and across Western Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near Fourteenth Street; thence westerly and northerly across Washtenaw Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near West Taylor Street; thence westerly and northerly to Madison Street, in Section 13, Township 39 north, Range 12, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the Village of Harlem, County of Cook, Illinois, with a branch railroad therefrom, leaving said last described railroad at a point near the intersection of Western Avenue and Fourteenth Street; thence south and southerly to the City of Blue Island, in said Cook County, and from a point known as Harvey Junction, on the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad south and southerly to and through the City of Chicago Heights and to the east and west center line of Section 28, Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois, including the Thornton spur so called, which last described railroad, or branch railroad, is known as the Chicago Central Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad; also the Chicago and Southwestern Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a branch line of railroad leaving said first-mentioned railroad at a point near South Forty-sixth Avenue, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly and southerly to West Sixteenth Street, and thence northerly to a connection with said first-mentioned railroad, near Harlem Avenue, including the Race Track, so called; together with the interest of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Beach Street track, so called, being a railroad track owned jointly by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and extending along Beach Street, in the City of Chicago, from a point near Twelfth Street to a point near Polk Street; together with all the right, title and interest of the said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Chicago, Harlem and Batavia Railroad, so called, being a railroad which, at the time of the execution of said mortgage, extended from a point on said first described railroad near South Fortieth (or Crawford) Avenue; thence northerly to a point near the intersection of Randolph Street and South Fortieth Avenue, thence westerly to a point near Des Plaines Avenue, and thence southerly to the Concordia Cemetery, and thence easterly to Des Plaines Avenue; also the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a railroad extending from Pine Junction, on the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, in Lake County, in the State of Indiana; thence west through the cities of East Chicago and Hammond, in said Lake County, and thence westerly through the City of Blue Island, and thence westerly and northerly to a point near the channel or canal of the Sanitary District of Chicago, near McCook, in said Cook County, in the State of Illinois, with a leasehold interest in all tracks, rights from the Chicago Junction Railway Company, from said point near McCook to Franklin Park, in said Cook County, with a branch therefrom from the City of East Chicago, in said Lake County, in the State of Indiana, north and northerly to Whiting, in said Lake County, together with trackage rights or leasehold in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from said Whiting to South Chicago, and certain other trackage rights from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, in said South Chicago, and a leasehold interest in the Lyons and Chicago Railroad, so called being a railroad extending easterly from said Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division at a point near McCook to and into the Chicago Crushed Stone Company's property; together with the Mayfair Extension, so called, being a railroad extending from said Franklin Park northerly and easterly to Mayfair, in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County, at a point near the intersection of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; together with all branches, spurs, industrial tracks, side tracks, team tracks and other appurtenant tracks along and upon each and every of said described railroads; together with all depot grounds, yards, ways, rights of way, interlocking plants, switches, tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, wood houses, elevators, warehouses, power plants, machinery and repair shops and their equipment, water tanks, turn tables, superstructures, erections, buildings and fixtures belonging to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all franchises, grants, licenses, permits, easements, leases, contracts and agreements belonging or pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all locomotives, tenders, cars and other rolling stock, equipment, supplies, machinery, tools and implements owned or acquired by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or by John N. Faithorn, the receiver hereinafore appointed herein, and belonging, pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all property, real, personal or mixed, held in leasehold or in freehold, in law or in equity, by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, including all choses in action, bills receivable and moneys owned, possessed or held by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, and including the following described real estate, to wit:

Lots 1 and 2 in Rae's Subdivision of Lot 10, Block 1, in Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also Lot 3 in Gunzenhauser's Subdivision of Lot 9, Block 53, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14 east of the Third Principal Meridian; also that part of Lot 11, Block 53, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east, described as beginning at a point 25 feet east of the northwest corner of said Lot 11, thence south 73 feet, thence east 25 feet, thence north 73 feet, thence west 25 feet to the place of beginning; also Lots 36 and 38 and Lots 40 to 50, both inclusive, Block 15, and Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, in Block 16 of Sampson and Green's Addition to Chicago; also Lots 33 and 47, Baldwin's Subdivision of Block 80, in Subdivision of Section 19, Township 39 north, Range 14 east; also Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17, in Cook's Subdivision in Block 10, (excepting railroad), in Ogden's Subdivision of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 39 north, Range 13 east; also a strip of land 66 feet wide in the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company and the north and south central line of said Section 3, thence north along the said center line of Section 3, 66 feet to a point, thence easterly and parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 855 feet more or less to a point in the southerly right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence southeasterly along said right of way line a distance of 273 feet more or less to an intersection of said right of way line with the aforesaid right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along the said right of way line 618 feet to the point of beginning.

Also a strip of land 66 feet wide and 660 feet long more or less, running in a nearly east and west direction across the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip being partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, and being north of and adjoining the right of way of the Chicago Junction Railway Company; also a piece of land in the west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said piece of land lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3 with the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along said right of way line 405 feet more or less to the intersection of the said right of way line with the right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence northeasterly along the last mentioned line a distance of 325 feet more or less to a point 71.8 feet north of the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence easterly parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 86 feet to the said north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3, thence south along said north and south center line 71.8 feet to the point of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip of land 120 feet wide in the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, north of the Indian Boundary Line, described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the south right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company intersects the west line of the said northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, and extending thence east along said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to a corner of land of the Illinois Brick Company, thence south 120 feet to a point, thence west parallel with the said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to the said west line of the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, thence north along said line 120 feet to the place of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also an irregular piece of land in the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, north of the Indian Boundary Line, said strip being described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the south right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company intersects the division line between the land of Henry Homeier and the land of the grantors, and extending thence east along said right of way line 1,585.81 feet more or less to a point which is 411.19 feet west of the intersection of the said right of way line with the said Indian Boundary Line, thence southwestward 644.8 feet to a point which is 120 feet south of said right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, which line, parallel with the said right of way line, 1,033.11 feet more or less to the said division line between the lands of Henry Homeier and the lands of the grantors, thence north 120 feet to the place of beginning, situated in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip or tract of land 15 feet in uniform width, being all that part of the south three-fourths of the east half of the northeast quarter and of the north 40 acres of the southeast quarter, Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying east of a line 385 feet east of and parallel with the east line of the present right of way of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, as the same runs through the said south three-fourths of the east half of the northeast quarter and the north 40 acres of the southeast quarter of said Section 12, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also the east 632 feet of the north 20 acres of the west 30 acres of the north 80 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, (said 20 acres being the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12 aforesaid); also that part of the south five-eighths of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying between the west line of right of way of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company on the same extended through said south five-eighths of the west half of the northeast quarter of said Section 12, and a line drawn parallel to and 600 feet west of said west line of said right of way, Cook County, Illinois.

Also the property, railroad, and right of way between Fourteenth Street and Thirty-ninth Street in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, acquired by the defendant Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company from the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company in exchange for the location of the railroad between the above mentioned points constructed under the charter of the Chicago Central Railway Company, the title to which said last mentioned railroad has been transferred to and vested in the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company or the Chicago Junction Railway Company.

Also the north half of Lot 10 in School Trustees' Subdivision of Section 16, Township 40 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also 10.41 acres, more or less, described as follows, to wit: The north 20 acres of the west 30 acres of the north 60 acres, excepting the east 633 feet thereof, formerly sold to the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, said 20 acres being the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois.

Also all that part of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois, lying west of a line 600 feet distant west of and parallel with the west right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company and south of the south line of Harry H. Honore, Jr.'s, subdivision of part of said northeast quarter of said Section 12.

Also the following described real estate, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, thence running west to a stake 280 feet and 6 inches, thence running south 924 feet 8¼ inches thence running east 280 feet 6 inches, thence running north 924 feet 8¼ inches to the place of beginning containing 6 acres of land, situated in Cook County, Illinois.

Also Lot 10 in Block 76, and Lot 25 in Block 136, all in Chicago Heights, a subdivision in Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois.

Also all the railway lines, premises, and real and personal property formerly belonging to the Bridgeport and South Chicago Railroad Company, and latterly to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which property includes lands, docks, water rights, railways and terminal facilities, and which was by said Bridgeport and South Chicago Railroad Company conveyed to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company by deed dated the 11th day of March, 1890, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, in Book 3,135, beginning at Page 80, except such parts thereof as have been heretofore conveyed by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company.

Also all of Blocks 85, 87, 86, 85, 77 and 76, in the School Section Addition to the City of Chicago.

Also Lots 1, 2, 15, and 16, in Block 2, in the Canal Addition to the City of Chicago, being a subdivision of the west fraction of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also all those lands and premises lying in the northeast quarter of said Section 21, south of Twelfth Street, west of the Chicago River, east of the centre line of Dodge Street and north of the south line of Fourteenth Street projected, except Lots 9 and 10, and except that part of Lot 8 lying southeasterly of a line parallel to and 17 feet southerly from the northwesterly line of said Lot 8, and except that part of Lot 11 lying northwesterly of a line parallel with and 84 feet northerly from the southeasterly line of said Lot 11 in Block 4, in said Canal Addition to the City of Chicago, and also except that part of Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Block 13, in said Canal Addition to the City of Chicago, lying easterly of a line drawn from a point on the south line of said Lot 8, 214 feet west of the southeast corner of said Lot 8 to a point on the north line of Lot 5, 134 feet west of the northeast corner of said Lot 5.

Also that part of Block 14 in said Canal Addition extending from the last above described premises southwesterly to Stewart Avenue, bounded on the north and west by the property of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and on the southeast by the property of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company.

Also the south 800 acres of Section 19, and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 39 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, known as "the Sturges tract," and any rights, by contract or otherwise, which the railroad company now has in or to the same.

Also a tract of land purchased by the said Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company from Nelson Morris, containing 203.95 acres, being that part of the southwest quarter of Section 12, lying east of the right of way of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company, and the southeast quarter of said Section 12, except the north 40 acres thereof, all in Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also all the right, title and interest of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in and to $5,000,000.00, or substantially $5,000,000.00, of the capital stock of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company, and $6,000,000.00 of the first mortgage bonds of said Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company, deposited with the committee of the United States Trust Company of New York, for the benefit of the holders of the bonds issued under said mortgage of June 11, 1897.

Also 5,000 shares of $100.00 each, of the Hammond and Lake Michigan Railway Company, and 5,000 shares of $100.00 each, of the Calumet and River Railway Company.

Also all other lots, pieces, or parcels of land acquired by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, situated in said Cook County, in the State of Illinois, or said County of Lake, in the State of Indiana, not specifically described herein; excepting therefrom, and from all of the foregoing, all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, or any of them, described in and conveyed by a certain deed of conveyance dated as of the 20th day of October, 1898, and recorded along the notice of lis pendens in Cook County, Illinois, on the 14th day of March, 1905, in Book 8968 of Records, on Page 273, wherein the Chicago Title and Trust Company was and is the grantor and the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company was and is the grantee; and excepting also all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land described in and conveyed by those two certain deeds from the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, one dated June 1, 1898, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, on Book 7385 of Records, at Page 283, as document No. 3662207, and the other dated June 1, 1898, and recorded in said Recorder's office April 23, 1901, in Book 7384 of Records, at Page 298, as document No. 3699617; excepting also all property heretofore conveyed by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, or the Chicago Junction Railway Company.

Said railroads, franchises and property will be sold as an entirety and upon the following terms and conditions:

Four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000.00) shall be paid in cash to the said Special Master by an approved bidder at the time of the sale, and the remainder of the purchase price thereof upon the confirmation by the court of such sale, either in cash or in a certified check upon or a certificate of deposit of a bank or trust company satisfactory to the Special Master or in the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company issued under the mortgage dated June 11, 1897, to the United States Trust Company of New York and John A. Stewart as trustees, and the coupons appertaining thereto, including interest upon the unpaid coupons from the respective dates of maturity thereof; the said bonds and coupons if such sale be for less than the amount due on said bonds to be taken as equivalent to so much in cash of the said purchase money as would be distributable and payable thereon. No bid for such railroads, franchises and property shall be accepted for a sum less than $15,140,000.00, nor will any bid be considered unless accompanied by the deposit of said sum of $400,000.00 in cash or in a certified check upon a bank or trust company satisfactory to the Special Master. Such sale shall be subject to the several contracts, agreements, leases, mortgages and charges described in said decree entered in the above-entitled cause February 20, 1907, and the purchaser or purchasers of the property sold shall take the property and accept a deed therefor subject to all such contracts, agreements, leases, mortgages and charges and to all agreements and contracts made under authority of said courts by the receiver now in possession of said premises.

For a more particular description of the property and premises to be sold as aforesaid and the terms and conditions of sale, reference is hereby made to the said decrees now on file in said causes respectively.

Dated March 18, 1907.
HENRY W. WALES, Special Master.
STEWART & SHEARER, 45 Wall Street, New York.
WILSON, MOORE & McILVAINE,
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago,
Complainants' Solicitors.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PATRICK S. TREACY and CHARLES W. BENNETT, plaintiffs, against ISRAEL SCHULMAN and others, defendants. (Action No. 1.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street with the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet ten and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet ten and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, March 14th, 1907.
ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.
C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 68 William Street, New York City.

The property will be sold in one parcel, and the following is a diagram of said premises:

West 188th Street.

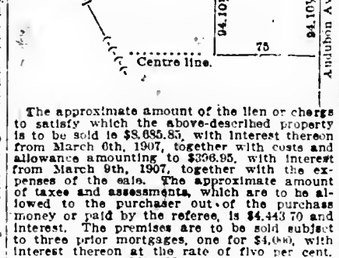

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,685.85, with interest thereon from March 6th, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $396.95, with interest from March 9th, 1907, together with the expenses of this sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $4,443.70 and interest. The premises are to be sold subject to three prior mortgages, one for $4,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from May 23d, 1906; one for $3,300, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June 16th, 1906, and one for $5,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 8th, 1906.
ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PATRICK S. TREACY and CHARLES W. BENNETT, plaintiffs, against ISRAEL SCHULMAN and others, defendants. (Action No. 2.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet, ten and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet, ten and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, March 14th, 1907.
ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.
C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 68 William Street, New York City.

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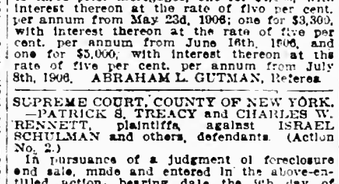

West 187th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,685.85, with interest thereon from March 6th, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $396.95, with interest from March 9th, 1907, together with the expenses of this sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $4,519.32 and interest. The premises are to be sold subject to three prior mortgages, one for $4,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from May 23d, 1906; one for $3,300, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June 16th, 1906, and one for $5,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 8th, 1906.
ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PATRICK S. TREACY and CHARLES W. BENNETT, plaintiffs, against ISRAEL SCHULMAN and others, defendants. (Action No. 3.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street with the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet ten and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Audubon Avenue ninety-four feet, ten and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, March 14th, 1907.
ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.
C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 68 William Street, New York City.

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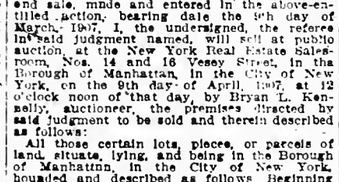

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ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PATRICK S. TREACY and CHARLES W. BENNETT, plaintiffs, against ISRAEL SCHULMAN and others, defendants. (Action No. 4.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

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ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, Referee.
C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 68 William Street, New York City.

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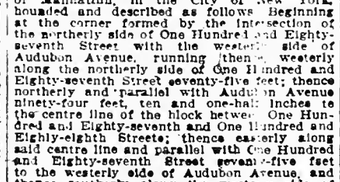

THAW WILL STAND ON HIS TESTIMONY

Counsel Will Not Call Witnesses Before Lunacy Commission.

WIFE SAW HIM YESTERDAY

Special Pass Granted to Her for an Easter Visit—Dr. Hamilton to Testify.

So well pleased are the lawyers defending Harry K. Thaw with the showing he has made before the commission appointed to inquire into his present mental condition that they are not considering the calling of any witnesses on their account. They are content to let the Commissioners draw their own conclusions from the way in which their client answered the searching questions put to him on the stand. They hope that the inquiry will be wound up at the next session to-morrow.

Daniel O'Reilly, one of Thaw's counsel, said yesterday that if the District Attorney calls his alienists to the stand they will not be confronted by the experts hired by the defense.

"They cannot say much," he said, "as they have not examined Mr. Thaw."

"But the Commissioners agreed to hear them on the conclusions they have drawn from Thaw's writings, his behavior in court, and the evidence given in the trial," it was pointed out.

"The commission agreed to hear what they had to say, we know," he replied, "but we shall not bring any expert testimony in rebuttal."

Then Mr. O'Reilly was asked whether the defense would do anything to offset the use Mr. Jerome made of the fact that Dr. Gregory, Dr. Pilgrim, and Dr. White had not submitted any affidavits about Thaw's present condition. He answered that as they had not had an opportunity to examine the defendant they would not be called.

With regard to the evidence of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the defense has no fears. His testimony was interrupted on Saturday to allow the commission to decide whether professional privilege barred him from examination. It is realized that it will probably rule his immunity has already been waived. The questions put by Mr. Delmas in this trial have effectually destroyed the protection he could claim under that clause.

It is known that Dr. Hamilton will refuse to testify to isolated facts in regard to Thaw's condition. He will want to take into consideration not only the observations he made in his visits to Thaw last Summer, but also what he has been told of his family history, the facts brought out in the trial, and all the letters and other exhibits. On Saturday he declined to separate part of the facts he knew from the others, and declared that in justice to himself he must found his opinion on every aspect of the case.

The commission has been insistent upon limiting the inquiry to the condition of the defendant since the hearings began, and the defense believes that as soon as Dr. Hamilton begins to detail the facts he considers pertinent to the matter, he will be stopped on the ground that his statements are founded on facts too remote from the present time.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw had the very unusual privilege extended to her yesterday of a pass to visit her husband on Sunday. Until now practically no relaxation of the rules of the Tombs has been made in favor of the defendant or any of his relatives. But yesterday when Mrs. Thaw represented to John V. Coggey, Commissioner of Correction, that she had been prevented by the lunacy commission from seeing as much of her husband as she ordinarily did, he issued a special pass and was at the Tombs himself when she arrived.

She was with her husband for two hours in the afternoon, and talked quite freely to the reporters as she left the Tombs. She was dressed in a brown tailor-made suit without a coat and a round black hat and white veil. She seemed to have recovered her spirits since the commission was appointed.

"Harry is very cheerful," she said "and quite confident that the commission will pronounce him sane. He is sure that after their prolonged examination of him they will see that he is quite able to consult with his lawyers.

"He went to the Easter service they had to-day. It was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Sanderson, and they had special music, with a violin. There is no unusual significance in my visit to-day. I just wanted to see him, that's all."

Then Mrs. Thaw was asked about a rumor which has been going around Wall Street that Thaw had through his broker made a good deal of money in the recent break in stocks. She declared that there was no truth in it. Just then a photographer hove in sight, and with a hurried farewell Mrs. Thaw climbed into her automobile and was driven uptown.

CONVENTION OF MUSEUMS.

Great Gathering of Scientists and Scholars in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—Following the dedication of the Carnegie Institute this month the second convention of the American Association of Museums will be held at the Carnegie Museum, June 4, 5, and 6. Dr. William J. Holland, Director of the Carnegie Museum, and the founder and Second Vice President of the local association, is already making preparations for the gathering, which will comprise the heads of museums of world-wide fame in this country. Besides the American scientists and scholars, South America and Canada will be represented.

The object of the association is to promote the welfare of museums, to increase and diffuse knowledge of all matters relating to them, and to encourage helpful relations among the museums and those interested in them. It is proposed to ally the organization with the National Education Association, and the matter is now under consideration by the council.

The council is considering a proposal that a special committee of three be appointed by the Chair to consult with the proper authorities to obtain fourth-class postal rates upon the publication of museums and other educational institutions in cases in which such publications are distributed gratuitously but cannot be issued at stated intervals of time. All these matters will be reported on by the council of the Pittsburg meeting.

FOUGHT FIRE FIVE HOURS.

General Chemical Blaze in Long Island City Did $35,000 Damage.

The Long Island City firemen and fireboats had a five-hour fight in subduing the blaze which early yesterday morning destroyed one of the big buildings of the plant of the General Chemical Company at Washington Avenue and the Long Island Railroad tracks, Laurel Hill. The loss was $35,000.

The building was stored with chemicals in process of manufacture, but they were not of an explosive nature, and the firemen, by dealing the buildings adjoining, were able to confine the blaze to the one building. The buildings saved contained much explosive material, and several of them were charred on the outside so great was the heat. A string of freight cars on a siding was also destroyed. The oil tanks of the Standard Oil Company were at no time in danger.

FREE SYNAGOGUE PLAN.

Dr. Wise Preaches Again About It and Prepares to Organize It.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who has been at the head of a movement to found a "free synagogue" here, delivered yesterday the last of the preliminary addresses he has been giving in the Hudson Theatre. He said that "the fundamental principles of the free synagogue remain unassailed, because they are unassailable. The synagogue must be more than a social club, a marriage and burial society. It must further national and international righteousness."

At the close of the meeting Dr. Wise announced that the meeting for organizing the Free Synagogue would be held at the Hotel Savoy on Sunday morning, April 14.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A disturbance of very moderate character that was over the Carolinas Saturday night persisted during Sunday with a slight southeastward movement, causing northeast winds and rain in the Atlantic and Gulf States from New Jersey to Alabama. Elsewhere throughout the country the weather was fair during Sunday, except on the North Pacific Coast, where rains continued.

It is much colder east of the Mississippi River, especially in the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic, and East Gulf States. In the two latter districts the temperature ranges from 15 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average. In the Northwest and extreme Central West it is very much warmer.

There will be rain Monday in the South Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather over the northern portion. There will also be local snows along the lower lakes. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except along the North Pacific Coast, where rain will continue. It will be warmer Monday in the plains States, the central valleys, and the upper lake region, and warmer Tuesday in the East and South. It will be colder Tuesday in the Northwest.

The winds along the northeast coast will be fresh northwest to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh north; South Atlantic Coast, brisk to high north; East Gulf Coast, brisk north, diminishing by Monday night; West Gulf Coast, fresh east to southeast; Lake Michigan, east to south, increasing by Monday night.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have fresh north winds, with cool and partly cloudy weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy and colder Monday; Tuesday fair, warmer; light to fresh north to east winds.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair, warmer in west portion; light to fresh north to east winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair, warmer; light to fresh north to east winds.

New England—Partly cloudy and colder Monday; Tuesday fair, warmer in west portion; light to fresh north to east winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday, snow near Lake Erie; Tuesday fair, warmer; light to fresh northeast to southeast winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Monday, snow flurries near the lakes; Tuesday fair, warmer; fresh northeast to southeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	42	46	4 P. M.	40	50
6 A. M.	40	46	6 P. M.	39	50
9 A. M.	43	46	9 P. M.	37	44
12 M.	45	50	12 P. M.	33	43

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature 53 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; minimum 43 degrees at 12 A. M. Humidity, 35 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:27	210 Fulton St.; Jersey City Tunnel	$5
1:10	214 West 11th St.; V. Hiller	$5
2:10	405 East 14th St.; J. Rerizzi	$100
3:45	1,707 2d Av.; S. Eddy	Trifling
6:00	92 Mott St.; I. Kraus	$1,000
9:15	Pier 18, East River; lighter; unknown	$2,000
10:20	49 West 19th St.; D. Freedman	$100
10:45	49 Barrow St.; W. Michaels	$5
11:40	130 Broome St.; K. Cohn	Trifling
11:42	141 Eighth Av.; John Blacke	$200
11:45	34 East 14th St.; J. Metcalf	Trifling
P. M.		
12:30	249 East 77th St.; Henry Siegel	$5
12:45	770 Eighth Av.; T. McGerdy	$100
4:10	17 Norfolk St.; Annie Stangalea	$10
4:10	17 Norfolk St.; M. Kanter	$30
4:10	37 Mott St.; Annie Stangalea	$10
5:10	100th St. and Park Av.; N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Trifling
6:15	46 Rutgers Street; unknown	$200
7:00	652 Hudson St.; unknown	$100
7:05	103 East 27th St.; unknown	Unknown
7:25	123 Clinton St.; Samuel Kurtz	Trifling
7:35	1 and 3 New Bowery; George F. Hills	Trifling
8:05	68th St. and Broadway; New York City Railway Co.	Trifling
9:15	1,750 Madison Av.; Hiller Brody	$500
10:00	8th St. and Broadway; New York City Railway Co	None
11:00	1,805 2d Av.; B. Caruso	$100

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FIREBUG SPREADS PANIC IN BROOKLYN

Three Suspicious Fires in Two Days in Park Slope Apartment Houses.

ALL START IN WOODBINS

Many Rescues from House Set Ablaze Last Night—Police Make an Arrest.

A third suspicious fire within two days caused the Brooklyn police to fear last night that one of the apartment house firebugs who terrorized the Park Slope and Bedford districts for weeks about two years ago had returned to his work there. The three fires which have given rise to the latest incendiary scare have all occurred in the cellars of apartment houses.

They have been started in a way to puzzle the police and firemen. Last night's blaze, which was in a four-story apartment house at 84 Herkimer Street, caused much excitement in one of the best neighborhoods of the Bedford District and was marked by some rescue work by members of the Invincibis Club, one of the leading Republican social-political organizations of the borough. A young man who was found in the building acting in a manner which excited suspicion was arrested by direction of Deputy Fire Commissioner Wise.

The fire, which started in a woodbin in the cellar of the building, was discovered at 8 o'clock by a member of the Invincible Club, the handsome detached house which adjoins the apartment house.

Half a dozen members, with a policeman of the Grand Avenue Station, ran through the building, giving the alarm. They carried to the street several children from the upper floors. The policeman and two members of the club found Mrs. Amelia Murphy, 50 years, old, lying helplessly ill on the third floor. By that time the lower part of the house was all ablaze, and the halls were filled with stifling smoke. With difficulty the rescuers succeeded in getting the woman down the stairs and into the clubhouse, which had been thrown open as a shelter for the tenants. Mrs. Murphy was seriously affected by the smoke, but she recovered after she had been attended by an ambulance surgeon.

The first firemen to arrive, fearing that the blaze would extend to the apartment house and clubhouse adjoining on either side, turned in a second alarm. This brought Deputy Commissioner Wise and Deputy Chief Lally to the scene. After the fire had been put out a policeman found a young man moving around on the top floor. The man admitted that he did not live in the house, but explained that one of the tenants had asked him to go into the building to hunt for a pocketbook she had left behind. This explanation did not satisfy Commissioner Wise, and he directed that the man be arrested. At the Grand Avenue Police Station the prisoner said he was Henry Nally, 22 years old. He refused to tell where he lived, and was locked up on a charge of vagrancy.

The fire caused about $2,500 damage. The police and firemen found that it had started in a woodbin. They also learned that no one living in the house had been near this woodbin during the day. Fire Marshal Beers will make an investigation to-day.

The many fires which caused terror on the Park Slope and in the southern part of the Bedford District two years ago were all started in woodbins in the cellars of apartment houses. Although plain-clothes policemen from the Bergen Street and Fifth Avenue Stations swarmed in the district for weeks watching for the firebug, there was a blaze there almost nightly.

Finally a young man was arrested, but although he confessed to having started some of the fires the incendiarism continued for some time after he was arrested.

On Saturday there were two suspicious fires in the Park Slope. One was in the cellar of an apartment house in Prospect Place and the other in an apartment house in Union Street. Both were started in woodbins.

A SCOLDING FOR CRAVEN.

Denounced by Labor Men for Not Giving White Wings Union Overalls.

More kicks were made yesterday at the meeting of the Central Federated Union against Street Cleaning Commissioner Craven. The principal complainant was Financial Secretary Herman Robineon, who reported for a committee which saw the Commissioner last week to ask him to see that the overalls for the street cleaners be made by a union firm. According to Robinson the committee could get no satisfaction, as Mr. Craven refused to be guided by any precedents.

"Mr. Craven is the toughest proposition I ever stacked up against," he continued. "He told us he was in sympathy with labor, but he did not show it. We had an affidavit to show that another Commissioner had agreed to have the overalls made in a union concern, but he refused to look at it."

After Mr. Craven had been denounced by many of the delegates, it was decided to carry the complaint to the Mayor.

Lumber Handlers Draft New Scale.

It was announced by the Lumber Handlers' Union yesterday that it will demand a new wage scale, to go into effect on May 1, to be enforced wherever the demands are refused. The union demands 30 cents an hour and 45 cents an hour for all overtime before 7 A. M. or after 5 P. M., and a nine-hour work day. These demands will be sent to the employers in about a week.

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A Fable
A side show once exhibited a "real wild man." Somebody used a hat pin and exposed the "sham."
A Moral
It isn't only on April 1st that people are fooled. "Looks" don't make good clothes. It's what's beneath the surface—the tailoring—that counts. The Moe Levy label is a mighty good guide to good clothes.
You can't get fooled, they're guaranteed.
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10,000 PAINTERS TO STRIKE TO-DAY

Men in All Boroughs of the City Will Be Withdrawn from Buildings.

DEMAND HIGHER WAGES

Master Painters Did Not Answer Request—Unions Ask the Central Federated Body for Help.

A conference committee, consisting of five members each of the Amalgamated Painters' Society and the Brotherhood of Painters, which was appointed to take charge of the strikes of the two unions this week for the new wage scale, notified the locals of the unions in all five boroughs of the city yesterday to withdraw their men to-day from all buildings where the union scale is not paid.

Secretary George Finger of the Brotherhood of Painters estimated yesterday that about 10,000 painters will be out to-day on hundreds of buildings and in shipyards. The demands are for an increase of wages of 50 cents a day. The wages now demanded are $4 a day for plain painting and $4.50 for decorative painting in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and $3.50 and $4, respectively, in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. The gilders demand $4 a day and the shipbottom painters 40 cents an hour. Double wages for overtime and Sunday work are also demanded.

A report was made at yesterday's Central Federated Union of the status of affairs up to the present date. After stating that the demands would be enforced to-day, the report said that the Master Painters' Association had made no reply to the demands, and up to the present were therefore in the position of having refused them. The delegate of the Brotherhood of Painters said:

"We have been trying to find out the sentiments of the affiliated unions which are under the arbitration agreement in reference to refusing to work with non-union men during the strike. This is a most important matter to us, as before non-union men are put to work we want to know how we stand with the other unions, because, as far as the Master Painters' Association is concerned, the strike of the Brotherhood of Painters will be a violation of the arbitration agreement, and we are putting ourselves in the position by striking of being locked out, if we do not receive the support of the other unions."

The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, which will without delay call on the unions to see what they are going to do in the matter. The Central Federated Union has no power to order any union to go on strike.

BUILDING STRIKE IN JERSEY.

Four Morristown Unions, Who Demand Increased Pay, Walk Out To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 31.—A strike of the carpenters, painters, plumbers, and tinners of Morristown for increased wages will begin to-morrow morning. The several unions held meetings last night, at which it was definitely decided to walk out. There is very little building going on in Morristown at present and very little in prospect, and the bosses say that if the men go out it will be a long strike. The carpenter bosses offered 41 cents an hour, while the journeymen want 45 cents for a 44-hour week. The painters have also been offered 41 cents, but ask 45 cents. The plumbers and tinners demand 48 cents.

DISAPPROVE THE TUNNEL BILL

Central Federated Union Wants Inspection by Practical Tube Workers.

Delegates of unions whose members work in the tunnels made many objections yesterday to the bill of Assemblyman Schoeneck providing that the Commissioner of Labor and the Factory Inspection Department may appoint men to inspect mines, tunnels, and quarries. The protests were made when the measure was submitted to the Central Federated Union for indorsement.

Thomas Curtis of the Rock Drillers' Union said that a provision that only a competent graduate engineer should inspect tunnels where the work was being done in an atmosphere above the normal air pressure was a very bad one.

"An engineer knows nothing about tunnel work," he said. "Only a competent tunnel worker should inspect tunnels. This provision wipes out all that we wanted to have kept in the bill."

The bill was referred to the Executive Committee.

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE.
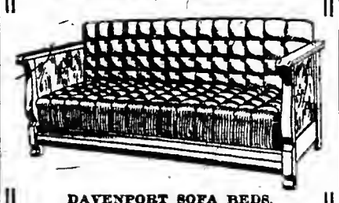
DAVENPORT SOFA BEDS.
Finished in rich mahogany or beautiful oak, upholstered in soft, deeply tufted velours. Combines a sofa box couch, wardrobe, and bed in one piece of furniture. Just the thing for an apartment or small room..... $39
The choicest and largest assortment of finely made furniture ever displayed.
PARLOR SUITS,
LIBRARY FURNITURE,
BRASS BEDS, SOFA BEDS,
DRESSERS, CHIFFONIERS,
DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
We offer you the opportunity to buy GRAND RAPIDS Furniture not usually obtainable in credit houses on our liberal charge system. All prices marked in plain figures.
MISSION FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MATTINGS,
ORIENTAL AND
DOMESTIC RUGS.
Furniture and Carpet Catalogue No. 4. Please mention number.
T. KELLY,
263 6th Av.,
104 and 106 West 17th St.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO

AMUSEMENTS.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. The Red Owl, Stunning Grenadiers, Kitamura Japs, Rice & Prevost, others. MAT. DAILY, 25c.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c., 7th Ave. & 126th St. ALICE LLOYD, School Boys & Girls, Morris Cronin Co., McNaughtons, others.
BELASCO THEATRE. 42d St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. at 2. MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY. David Belasco Presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO
MADISON SQ. Thea. 24 St. B'y. 196-203 time. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CARLOTTA NILSSON in THE 3 OF US.
NEW CIRCLE B'way & 60th St. Mat. To-day. M. M. THIESE Presents 5th Month. 200th performance Thurs. Souvenirs. WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.
BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE 44th, Bet. 5th & 6th Av. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. KATHERINE GREY in THE RECKONING
THE DEWEY E. 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. STAR SHOW GIRLS Dopey Dan, Cunning Jail Breaker.
THE GOTHAM E. 125th St. Ladies' Mat To-day Miss New York, Jr. 2—Farces. Chas. J. Burkhardt.
GRAND THE VANDERBILT CUP ELSIE JANIS
HACKETT THEATRE, West 42d St. Ev. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. APRIL 8TH, 2000TH TIME. SOUVENIRS. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.
NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day. 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. JOE WELCH in The Shoemaker.
AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. 25c. 25, 50 & 75c. A DESPERATE CHANCE
EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS Saving Life of JOHN SMITH
IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. Last 8 Times. Wilde's "SALOME" and Jacobson's comedy, "Zum Einsiedler."
HURTIG & SEAMON'S Daily Mat. BEHMAN SHOW AND AMERICAN GIRLS
Yorkville Mat. To-m'w, 25c. EUGENIE BLAIR in The Woman in the Case.
Metropolis Mat. To-day 15 25 Charles Howard In New York Town
MANHATTAN THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE MILLS OF THE GODS By GEORGE BROADHURST.
HAMMERSTEIN'S Daily Mats., 25c., 50c. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings 25c. to $1. Julius Steger & Co., Eva Tanguay, Bally & Austin, McMahon's Pullman Porter Maids, etc.
West End Mat. To-day, 25c. Souvenirs To-night BICKEL, WATSON & BROTHER.

ARREST BY WHITMAN AGENT.

Magistrate's Friends Watch Excise Violations—Police Active.

The police of this city without any special order from Police Commissioner Bingham started out yesterday to clean up all precincts so far as excise violations were concerned. The arrests in all boroughs were twice the number made one week ago yesterday, or forty-two in all.

It was reported about the Tenderloin several days ago that when Magistrate Whitman took his place on the bench in the Jefferson Market Court he proposed to police the five precincts which come within the territory of the Second District Magistrate's Court with men of his own selection from several prominent clubs of this city. The precincts thus included are Charles Street, Macdougal Street, Mercer Street, West Twentieth Street, and the Tenderloin Station.

It was also reported that while he was sitting in the Second District Court the excise law would be rigidly enforced. Three arrests, one in each of the lower precincts in the Second District, were made in the day. No arrests were reported from the West Twentieth Street Station, and up to 11 o'clock the Tenderloin Station reported no arrests. Soon after 11 o'clock one arrest was made at the instigation of a man who said he was a member of the Magistrate's law class. He said he anticipated other excise arrests in the Tenderloin before the night was over.

Inspector Walsh's men made one arrest and Capt. Daly's detectives made three. There were six arrests in Harlem, none in the Bronx, Brooklyn had five, and the Borough of Richmond one.

It was learned yesterday that Magistrate Whitman had been giving brief lessons in law, especially excise law, to more than a hundred men who will act under his instructions in an effort to keep the five precincts in the Jefferson Market Court district clean so far as excise violations are concerned.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE 42d St., West of Broadway. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats Selling 4 Weeks in Advance. MATINEE WED. GOOD $1 SEATS
SUCCESS—ABSOLUTE AND UNQUALIFIED
Best REAL Best MUSICAL Best COMEDY Best of the Best Year
PIXLEY & LUDERS' BEST MUSICAL COMEDY
THE GRAND MOGUL WITH FRANK MOULAN & 100 Singers
"COME AND NESTLE CLOSELY BY MY SIDE."

BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway and 41st St. Evenings at 8:10. Matinee Saturday, 2:10.
ANNA HELD

AND HER TEDDY BEARS DANCE AND SKATE.
AND FROLIC WITH GLEE BECAUSE A HALF MILLION PEOPLE PRONOUNCE
THE PARISIAN MODEL
THE BEST SHOW EVER
Offered the American Public
EVERY SONG A NOVELTY
42 ENCORES 400 LAUGHS
Chas. H. Bigelow and All Star Cast
AND
100 World's Most Famous Beauties
ALL SEATS RESERVED 50c to $2.00 (Management F. ZIEGFELD.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday, 2:15. BEGINNING TO-NIGHT— KYRLE In Hartley Manner's New Play "A MARRIAGE BELLEW OF REASON."
NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way & 45th St., Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT THE WILL J. BLOCK Amusement Co. presents THE LAND OF NOD
An Extravaganza and incidental thereto THE SONG BIRDS.
Academy of Music, 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW Tuesday Eve., Klaw & Erlanger's Stupendous BEN-HUR Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50
Grander and greater than ever. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

LIBERTY Theatre 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:15. For Wed. Mats. MERELY MARY ANN.
ELEANOR ROBSON AS SALOMY JANE (Every Night and Saturday Matinee.) By PAUL ARMSTRONG.
DALY'S THEATRE. B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. MATINEE WED. BEST SEATS $1.50.
CARLE INSPRING THE CHICKEN
Seats for entire engagement of 24 performances.
NEXT SUNDAY, VICTOR HERBERT'S ORCHESTRA. Seats now on Sale.

THIRD BIG WEEK
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome — Sensational Ski-Sailing —Dip of Death—Acrobatic Novellos—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seal.
NEW ARENIC ACTS FROM EVERYWHERE.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2 AND 8.
Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie and museums. Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private Boxes, seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
*** Positively No Performances in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark or Paterson This Season.

TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 SHARP.
ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 Evenings at 8:15.
WAGENHALS & KEMPER.....Managers
FIRST PRODUCTION ON ANY STAGE
WAGENHALS & KEMPER present
THE AMBITIOUS MRS. ALCOTT
By Leo Ditrichstein and Percival Pollard.
CAST INCLUDES—Charles Cherry, Dorothy Dorr, Leo Ditrichstein, Marie Taylor, and William Hawtrey.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

GARDEN Thea., 27th & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. at 3 Sat. at 2:15. FAREWELL WEEK BEN GREET PLAYERS
To-night, "As You Like It"; Tues., "Much Ado About Nothing"; Wed. Mat., "Everyman"; Wed. Evs., "Julius Caesar"; Thurs., "Twelfth Night"; Fri. Evs., "Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Mat., "Julius Caesar"; Sat. Night, "Masks & Faces."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave. SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15, 3d Appearance of MME. CALVE
Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Donalda, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Gilibert, Dadli, Mugnoz, Reschiglian, Conductor, Campanini.
WED., APR. 3, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Gallietti, Mugnoz, Conductor, Tanara.
FRID., APR. 5, 8:15, MME. CALVE 4th Appearance of Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zepilli, Lejeuns, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Gilibert, Dadli, Mugnoz, Reschiglian, Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. MAT., APRIL 6, at 2, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi, Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 6, at 8:15, (popular prices 75c. to $3.) Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini, Conductor, Campanini.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, 5TH GRAND POPULAR CAMPANINI CONCERT.
NOTE—SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Last 3 Nights. Last Wed. Mat. ETHEL BARRYMORE THE SILVER BOX By Jno. Galsworthy. Beginning Thurs. Eve., at 8:20. Mat. Sat. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way Ev. 8:30 Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Showers of Fun "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun.
WILLIAM COLLIER In his great laughing success CAUGHT IN THE RAIN
Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. In the Comic Opera. FRANK DANIELS THE TATTOOED MAN. By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. In THE MONTGOMERY & STONE RED MILL.
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15 TO-MORROW NIGHT 600TH SOUVENIRS LAST WEEK THE LION AND THE MOUSE Next Monday—MR. ARNOLD DALY in—THE BOYS OF COMPANY B.
A military comedy by Rida Johnson Young. Seats ready all this week. TO-DAY AT 3. BURTON HOLMES PORT ARTHUR
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
"SEND A TELEGRAM—TAKE A CAB —BUT GET A RECEIPT." —MONTY BREWSTER.
5th MONTH FREDERIC THOMPSON presents EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
A Sparkling Comedy with Thrills, and ABOUNDING IN JOYOUS LAUGHS.
TO-DAY (MONDAY) AT 3:15. MISS KITTY CHEATHAM (Direction Fred. Thompson) in A MATINEE OF SONGS FOR CHILDREN AND "GROWN UPS."
SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15 5TH MONTH.
Wm. A. Brady & Jos. R. Grismer's production. MAN OF THE HOUR
THE SENSATION OF THE DAY.
THURS. MATS. BEST SEATS 1.50.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8. 50c. to $2.00. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp. 25c. to $1.00.
"The show that makes all other shows look like side shows."
24 Bedouin Arabs CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals
Stupendous Acts in the Arena.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet
PIONEER DAYS. With 100 Indians.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
Third Week of Enormous Success ERMETE NOVELLI
To-night, "Kean"; Tues., "My Wife Is Not Stylish"; Wed., "Papa Lebonnard"; Thurs., "A Curious Accident"; Fri., "A Night Off"; Sat. Mat., "Our Boys"; Sat. Night, "Louis XI."
MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
TO-NIGHT Return of the Great Casino Success, THE SOCIAL WHIRL
Big co. of principals, incl. CHAS. J. ROSS
PRINCESS Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:20. B'way & 29th Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20. MARGARET ANGLIN The Great Divide HENRY MILLER
BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK Mme. Nazimova in HEDDA GABLER English. Special—Last Mat. Thurs., DOLL'S HOUSE. Apr. 8—Mme. Nazimova in Comtesse Coquette
CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.
FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs Last Week. The Road to Yesterday Mts. Wed. & Sat. NEXT MONDAY. Seat Sale Thursday. EDDIE FOY As Artie Choke in THE ORCHID. Matinees To-day & To-morrow at 2:30. Geo. Bernard Shaw's Widowers' Houses Brilliant Comedy.
LINCOLN SQ. B'way, 66th St. TO-NIGHT WM. MORRIS STOCK in WHEN WE WERE 21. Next Sund. Mat. & Eve. Grand Concert.

CARNEGIE HALL:
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
Frl., April 5, at 2:30. Sat., April 6, at 8:15.
SAFONOFF
PATHETIQUE SYMPHONY
LHEVINNE
"PATHETIQUE" SYMPHONY, TSCHAIKOWSKY. Rubinstein Concerto in E flat. "Tannhauser" Overture, Wagner.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 5.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Last Concert Tuesday Evg., April 2, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artists, Mme. Helen Hopekirk, Mr. Max Zach, Mr. J. Keller.
Seats $1.50 at Box Office Mendelsohn Hall.

YALE Dramatic Association WALDORF-ASTORIA. Tues. & Wed., Apr. 2 & 3, IBSEN'S "THE PRETENDERS" 8:15 P. M.
Seats at Waldorf and Yale Club, $2.00.

WEBER'S THEATRE, Broadway and 29th. Beginning Next Wed. Ev'g.
AMELIA BINGHAM And Her Own

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; fair, warmer to-morrow: wind northwest, diminishing.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,965. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1907.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AMERICA SOUND, SAYS SCHUSTER,

Money, Not Railway Attacks, Cause of Slump, German Banker Says.

BOTTOM PRICES REACHED

Harriman Revelations Among the Causes of Foreign Distrust.

TRADE CONTRACTION NEAR

But It Will Put Business on a Sounder Basis and Be Beneficial—World's Gold Supply Limited.

Hans Schuster a Director of the Dresdner Bank, one of the largest banks of Germany, and the representative of that institution in the negotiations which resulted in the formation last year of a close working alliance between that bank and J. P. Morgan & Co., expressed the opinion yesterday that political conditions, including the agitation for closer Government control of the railroads, really have had nothing to do with the decline in prices which has taken place in recent months in the New York stock market.

Expansion in commerce and industry beyond the ability of capital to finance it has been the fundamental cause of the disturbed condition of our market, according to Mr. Schuster. He made it clear, speaking for foreign investors, that they have no dread, such as had been expressed in some quarters here, of closer Government control of the railroads or even of Government ownership, though he admits distrust has been created abroad by the manner in which the agitation for closer Government control has been carried on in this country. This distrust has been increased, he says, by such incidents as the Harriman dividend declarations. In discussing market conditions here and abroad he drew an interesting parallel between speculation here and that which is carried on in the German markets.

Prices Have Reached Bottom.

Mr. Schuster's position makes him one of the best informed of European bankers on American affairs, and his views of conditions bore have special value on this account. In his opinion prices in the stock market have seen their lowest level, though some contraction in trade seems to him inevitable. Probably two years, he thinks, will be needed fully to restore the equilibrium in the relations of trade and capital.

This is Mr. Schuster's statement:

"It is a most interesting situation which you have here at present. My present trip to this country, in fact, was largely for the purpose of looking into conditions here and of learning at first hand what people here thought of the situation, particularly in the matter of the movement toward greater control of the railroads by the Government.

"This is a matter that we view abroad very much more calmly than you do here. This for the very good reason that we have gone through all this and gone, in fact, much beyond. In Germany, Italy, and some other countries on the Continent we passed through the period of Government control of the railroads and finally came to the purchase of the railroad lines by the Government. In France, in cases where the Government does not already own the railroads, arrangements have been made to take them over at the expiration of their concessions. In Germany itself the idea of Government ownership has gone much beyond anything proposed here. There is scarcely a municipality that does not own its water works, and many own their tramways, their electric light plants, and other public utilities.

Cause of Foreign Distrust.

"We were prepared, therefore, for the coming of the time when the public in the United States would demand more railroad laws and closer supervision of the railroads. But the way in which you went about this work is what caused alarm abroad. The placing of your best people on the witness stand, the way the press handled the matter, and generally the lack of calmness in dealing with this question of Government control, caused distrust on the part of the public abroad. Even among our bankers the view began to prevail that the situation was radically unsound. They knew, of course, that this country was wonderfully prosperous, but they began to think that its development was unsound, that everything here was watered, and that American methods could not be trusted.

"Then, too, things undoubtedly have been done to aggravate this feeling of distrust. You know, of course, to what I refer, the manner of the declaration of the Union and Southern Pacific dividends. I do not mean to say that the dividends being paid by those roads are not justified by their earnings, but they ought to have been declared under other circumstances. Corporations the size of the Southern and Union Pacific, which together have a capital of close to $400,000,000, cannot be regarded as private concerns, and they ought not to be managed as such. The public is entitled to be prepared for the steps taken in the management of such corporations. Such corporations must necessarily take the public, to a considerable extent, into their confidence.

"Now I find in going over the situation with people here that they think that this movement for Government control of the railroads, closer Government control and supervision, is one of the causes of the decline in prices which has taken place. I do not think that this is the case. The real cause of the recent trouble was that the demands for capital greatly exceeded the supply of capital and retrenchment became necessary. Prices simply had to

Continued on Page 2.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 2d Av. & 10th St., vocal concerts à la Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

ACTOR'S FEET CUT OFF.

Charles W. Wallace Found Mortally Hurt in Columbus Avenue.

Charles Wray Wallace, 32 years old, an actor of 142 West 109th Street, had both of his feet cut off and also suffered from a fracture of the skull ast night at Sixty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station could find no one who saw Mr. Wallace receive his injuries, although it is believed be must have been run over by a street car. At the Roosevelt Hospital, where he was taken, it was said that he would probably die.

L. B. Harris of 170 West Ninety-fourth Street discovered Wallace's body lying about ten feet from the north-bound car tracks. Thinking that the man had fallen, Mr. Harris started to lift him up, and as he did so he found that the man's feet had been cut off.

Policeman Schreiber of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station responded to Harris's call for assistance. Fifteen feet from where the body was found, between the two tracks, the policeman found the man's feet. Dr. Sammis was hurriedly summoned from the Roosevelt Hospital and removed the man to that institution. The surgeons were unable to revive him.

When the police searched the man's pockets they learned his name and also found a contract which be had made to appear this Summer in amusement parks. The contract, according to the police, was made with Mattbew Grau. Letters were found signed "Mazie Wallace," wbo is thought to be the man's wife.

In a letter dated March 30 the writer stated that she was playing in Oneonta, N. Y., and that sbe expected to arrive in this city in about two weeks. The letter was written on the paper of the "Bon-Ton Company."

PITTSBURG'S RIGHTEOUS 28.

Their Photographs and Biographies to be Perpetuated in a Book.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 1.—Although still carefully guarding the identity of the twenty-eight honest citizens of Greater Pittsburg, whose virtues will be exploited at the banquet to the "Distinguished Sons of Greater Pittsburg" Thursday evening at the Hotel Schenley, the Banquet Committee of the Chamber of Commerce tonight announced the toastmaster and speakers for this affair, and it is reliably reported they are included in the list of the righteous.

Mayor George W. Guthrie will be the toastmaster, and the following persons will speak on these topics: Attorney David T. Watson, "The Nature and Purpose of Municipal Government"; Congressman John Dalzell, "Greater Pittsburg's Contribution to the Nation"; Col. H. G. Prout, "Greater Pittsburg's Contribution to the Saving of Life and Labor"; Prof. John A. Brashear, "Greater Pittsburg's Contribution to Science."

Prout, although of Pittsburg ancestry, was born in England, and served in the British Army, being a member of the famous detachment that went to Gordon's relief in the Soudan. He is now Vice President of the Union Switch and Signal Company.

A book containing the photographs and biographies of the twenty-eight "undefiled" citizens will be given to every guest at the banquet, and the addresses of the speakers will later be bound and distributed free to any person who doubts Pittsburg's greatness.

RUEF ASKS HABEAS CORPUS.

Wants Transfer from Custody of Ellsor to That of Sheriff.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—On the eve of his trial on the charge of extorting $28,000 from French restaurant keepers, Abraham Ruef to-day filed an application in the Supreme Court of California for a writ of habeas corpus. He asks the court to free him from the custody of Ellsor Biggy and order him into the charge of the Sheriff, whom Judge Dunne disqualified on the ground of personal interest.

He avers that he is constantly and minutely watched by eight private guards and the court ellsor, all of them bearing firearms, all of them employed by Rudolph Spreckels, Francis J. Heney, and William J. Burns, and all of them paid out of a private fund of $100,000 guaranteed by Spreckels.

The court took no action.

Edwin T. Earl, owner of The Los Angeles Express, testified before the Grand Jury to-day, Prosecutor Heney said:

"I asked Mr. Earl to appear before the jury to-day, because I thought he might be able to enlighten the jury on certain Home Telephone Company mattere. I afterward learned that Mr. Earl had no knowledge at all of wrongdoing in connection with the Western Trust Company or the Home Company. He answered readily questions put to him, but he could add nothing to the investigation because he knew nothing."

Special Agent Burns to-day announced the receipt of a cable dispatch stating that Theodore V. Halsey, indicted on ten counts for the alleged bribing of Supervisors in behalf of the Pacific States Telephone Company, would start for San Francisco from Manila on April 9 on the steamship China, in charge of Capt. Trowbridge, chief of the Secret Service of the Philippines.

COLD SNAP GENERAL.

But Warmer Weather is Expected Today and To-morrow.

The drizzling rain of Easter Sunday changed early yesterday morning to a snowstorm, and by breakfast time had covered the city with white. But the temperature was rarely below the freezing point, and the snow melted rapidly. The maximum temperature was 39 degrees at 5 P. M. The minimum, 30 degrees, registered at 10 P. M.

At the Weather Bureau it was predicted that to-day will be fair and warmer and that to-morrow will almost reach the Springlike condition of last Saturday. The cold snap affected the whole country. There was a heavy fall of snow in the New England States and upper New York. In the South Atlantic States the low temperature was accompanied by showers. As far south as Maryland there was snow on the highlands. An inch of snow fell at Cumberland, Md., and the thermometer dropped below the freezing point.

Though lesser winds are predicted for New York, storm signals are up along the New England Coast and from Norfolk to Key West.

A TOUR TO SEE WASHINGTON.
Three-day trip via Pennsylvania Railroad, April 4, visiting points of interest at the National Capital. Rate, $12 or $14.50 from New York, covers necessary expenses, according to hotel selected.—Adv.

HUGHES DEFENDS THE UTILITIES BILL

Governor Says the Will of the People Cannot Be Permanently Disregarded.

PROPERTY RIGHTS SECURE

No Occasion to Make All Orders of the Commission Reviewable by the Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., April 1.—Three hundred business and professional men of this city at the Chamber of Commerce banquet this evening heard Gov. Hughes give the reasons why there should be a State Commission in whose hands should be placed a control of railroads that he believes would be for the best interests of the public. His arguments were frequently cheered, and when he had done speaking he received quite an ovation.

The Governor reached the city at 1 o'clock. At the Fort Schuyler Club this afternoon he met at a luncheon given by Assemblyman Hart about 100 representative citizens.

After luncheon he paid a visit to the State Hospital for the Insane. He went into every detail of the work in that institution, asked hundreds of questions concerning the care and treatment of the patients, and visited all departments.

At 6:30 o'clock the Masonic Temple was thrown open to the public, and for nearly an hour the Governor was constantly engaged in shaking the hands of those who called to greet him. Introductions were made by Assemblyman Hart, Thomas R. Proctor, George E. Dunham, and President F. E. Kendrick of the Chamber of Commerce. It is considered somewhat remarkable that every one who paid his respects to the Governor bad a word of encouragement to offer. "You are all right, Governor," "You are on the right track," "We like your style," "You are the man to follow Roosevelt," and similar expressions were frequently heard. Fully as many Democrats as Republicans were in the throng.

GOV. HUGHES'S SPEECH.

In bis speecb at the Chamber of Commerce dinner Gov. Hughes said:

"The importnnce of providing effective State supervision of public service corporations seems to be generally conceded. I shall not recount the grievances which have made the subject one of paramount public intsrest. It is sufficient to say that the people, without animosity toward rights of property, but with a just insistence upon the performance of public obligations, demand that the State shall exercise its power over its creatures and compel due regard for the duties which are correlative to the privileges it has granted.

"Federal regulation is not a substituto for State regulation. Federal powers and State powers are exercised in different spheres. Congress has complete authority over inter-State commerce, and the State cannot interfere with the exercise of its prerogatives; and it is desirable that the Federal authority shall be fully exercised until every abuse incident to inter-State commerce is ended.

"But however broadly inter-State commerce may be defined, there will remain the problem of transportation wholly within the State and of other local public service. Over local or domestic commerce, as distinguished from inter-State commerce, Congress has no power to exert control, and if the citizens of the State are to be protected against abuses of corporate privileges, in connection with such local or domestic commerce, they must look for their remedy to the State, and to the State alone.

"It has been suggested that it is a grievous thing that a railroad corporation, for example, should be subjected to the laws of many different jurisdictions. Undoubtedly annoynnces may be caused by variety of laws and regulations. But so far as inter-State commerce is concerned the Federal authority is supreme, and as to all matters of through transportation there is no room for conflict. We may be sure that if the act of any State Legislature, or the order of any State commission, operates as a regulation of inter-State commerce, it will instantly be challenged by the watchful and astute representatives of the corporations affected, the Federal courts will take jurisdiction, and the supremacy of the Federal authority under the Constitution will be vindicated.

"It is proper, of course, that the State, in the exercise of its authority, should take account of wise legislation of Congress. Useful efforts may also be made to promote harmony in State legislation. And any State that sets a high standard in its legislative scheme of State supervision and in its efficient administration of the law will contribute powerfully toward similar action in other jurisdictions and to the establishment throughout the country of proper administrative standards. But there is no reason why the State of New York should fail to enact a just law in the interest of its citizens because of the action or inaction of other States.

Reasons for a Commission.

"The first question presented is, Why should there be a Railroad or Public Service Commission? Every power that a corporation has is derived from the Legislature which creates it. The Legislature defines what powers it shall exercise and the conditions upon which it shall conduct its operations. As a public service corporation it is constantly subject to legislative control to the end that it may be required to perform in a proper manner the service it was chartered to render. So that every question of rate or fare, of safety appliance, or of suitable equipment and facilities is a question primarily for the Legislature, which, within constitutional limits, has a right to define the obligations of the corporation.

"But the questions which thus arise are of extraordinary number and variety; they call for investigation and for the consideration of a multitude of details. Special conditions must be examined and suitable flexibility of action must be provided. To-day the Legislatures of our States are flooded with special bills aimed at this or that grievance in management. But the Legislatures sit only a portion of the year

Continued on Page 3.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

SEA FLOODING HAVANA.

The Prado a Sheet of Water—Boats Rescuing Inhabitants.

HAVANA, April 1.—A portion of this city along the water front is inundated. Exceedingly high waves are dashing over the seawall outside the harbor, and many streets are flooded.

The famous Prado is a sheet of water almost as far as the Central Park. In some cases horses caught in the flood have had to swim out.

The police are using boats to rescue persons from buildings of one story. It is feared that some of the houses under water will collapse.

The Fire Department has been called out to Vedado, where the water appears to be endangering lives. Firemen are saving property along the seafront and rescuing those in danger.

The water has put a stop to the street car traffic between Havana and Vedado.

BIG BROOKLYN REALTY DEAL.

Office Buildings Exchanged for Large Acreage—All Valued at $2,500,000.

The biggest real estate deal made in Brooklyn in years was put through lste yesterday afternoon by Edward P. Smith, Vice President of the Leonard Moody Real Estate Compsny. The transaction was an exchsnge, and the vnlue of the property involved on both sides was $2,500,000. Stokes & Knowles, a leading firm of realty operators, and ex-Senator Charles Cooper and Vennotte F. Pelletreau were the parties to tho deal.

By the transaction Stokes & Knowles become the owners of the Continental Building, at the southwest corner of Court and Montague Streets, and the Phenix Building, adjoining in Court Strcet. The value agreed upon was $1,250,000. In exchange, Stokes & Knowles gavs to Cooper and Pelletreau several large tracts of Long Island property and some undeveloped land in Brooklyn, valucd together st $1,250,000. Tnese properties consist of 100 lots on Lombardy and Varick Streets, Brooklyn; seventy acres of land at Franklin Square, on the Hempstesd and Jamaica Turnpike; 1,000 acres at South Port Jefferson, Suffolk County, and 210 acres at Goram, near Port Jefferson.

The Continental and Phenix Buildings are two of the oldest office buildings in Brooklyn. They are five-story brick and stone structures, facing the Borough Hall Square. The property has a depth of 125 feet on Montague Street and a frontage of 100 feet on Court Street. Ex-Senator Cooper and Mr. Pelletreau purchased the property recently from the Continental and Phenix Insurance Companies for $1,100,000. They planned to raze the old buildings and erect on the site a twenty-story office structure, which would be the tallest building in Brooklyn. The plan, however, was abandoned.

At the office of Stokes & Knowles, in Montague Street, it wns ssid that the firm had no plans for improving the property, and would put it in the market again. An offer for it was received soon after the deal had been put through.

SUGAR TRUST'S DENIAL.

Statute of Limitations, It Says, Bars $30,000,000 Anti-Trust Suit.

The answer of the American Sugar Refining Company and Henry O. Hnvemeyer and John E. Parsons to the suit brought against them by George H. Earle, as receiver for the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, to recover $30,000,000 for conspiracy under the anti-trust law, was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The answer, which covers five legal pages, is a general denial to each and every charge made by the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company through their attorneys, Battle & Marshall.

After making a general denial the defendants allege that none of the acts mentioned in the complaint comes under the anti-trust laws, and even if this were true, they are now barred by the Statute of Limitations.

The complaint alleged that, as a result of conspiracy on the part of the defendants, the big plant of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company in Philadelphia, with a capacity of 4,000 barrels of sugar a day, although completed over three years ago, has not been operated. To this charge the answer filed gives an emphatic denial of all responsibility for the plant not having been operated.

E. T. MORGAN'S TICKET WINS.

Mrs. Mackay's Friends Lose In Roslyn Church Election.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., April 1.—Edwin T. Morgan, yachtsman and banker, and his entire ticket defeated the Mackay faction to-day at the annual Easter election in Trinity Church. Those elected with Mr. Morgan as Vestrymen were Henry M. W. Eastman, Harry W. Moore, Frederick Davis, and A. J. Penney. Mr. Morgan's elected Wardens are George W. Eastman and W. J. Withe.

Mr. Morgan's ticket received 13 votes to 11 for the ticket headed by Dr. John Ordronaux for Senior Warden and H. M. W. Eastman for Junior Warden. Among the candidates for Vestrymen were Samuel Hooper, J. Earl Clark, and Eugene Cornell. Mr. Hooper has been a leader in the faction opposed to the Rev. Mr. Peck, who recently resigned from the rectorship, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Hutton, a close friend of Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay.

His defeat is considered by those who have followed the fortunes of the church as a defeat for Mrs. Mackay, who is also understood to have been anxious to have Mr. Peck resign.

MAJOR SALMON CONVICTED.

Missouri Banker Sentenced to Three Years' Imprisonment.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, Mo., April 1.—Major Harvey W. Salmon, one of the owners of the private bank of Salmon & Salmon, which failed at Clinton on June 21, 1905, with liabilities of $1,000,000, was convicted tonight and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Major Salmon, with his brother, Dr. Y. G. Salmon, and Dr. Salmon's son Frank, were indicted on charges of grand larceny for receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent. Dr. Salmon and Frank Salmon are yet to be tried.

President Blackwell Ill.

STAUNTON, Va., April 1.—The Rev. R. E. Blackwell, President of the Randolph Macon College, was taken very ill to-day, and is at a hospital in a very serious condition.

JEROME GETS CLOSE TO POOLROOM RING

Search of Downtown Syndicate's Books Reveals Names of Men Higher Up.

MADE $20,000 MONTHLY

"Grady" Got 16 Per Cent. Monthly for Years—C. G. Gates and Others May Testify.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday made public the contents of the various ledgers found in the raid on the headquarters of the downtown poolroom syndicate, at 112 Fulton Street last week. Tbey sbow that five men made a profit of over $20,000 monthly for many months, the net receipts for one month reaching the high-water mark of $30,791.97, on a settlement which they made on March 1, 1901. The records which the District Attorney disclosed extended from Jan. 1, 1899, to about September, 1901. The District Attorney bas the records after that time to the present, but refused to make tbem public, because they, unlike those which be gave, are not barred by the Statute of Limitations.

Tbroughout these records the initials of five men who shared in the profits appear. The names of Robert H. Davis, Charles Reilly, and J. P. Robinson are among those which have been mentioned in connection with the running of the poolroom syndicate heretofore. The initials "R. H. D.," "C. R.," and "J. P. R.," occur frequently in the books as persons to whom large sums of money were paid.

Michael J. Riordan, with whom Senator Thomas F. Grady bad the telephone interview from Albany yesterday, is said to be wanted by District Attorney Jerome as a witness, as his initials also appear opposite various sums paid. Up to this time Senator Grady bas been spoken of as being wanted as a witness on a subpoena. In view of the repeated appearance of the initials "T. G.," "T. Grady," and "Sen. G.," who is referred to in the ledgers as having been paid large amounts, the District Attorney was asked again for what purpose he wished to interrogate Senator Grady, but he refused to say.

"T. G.'s" Profits 16 Per Cent. Monthly.

There is much interesting memoranda in tbs ledgers, showing, among other things, that there were months witbin the last year, notably last Summer, when "T. G." wns not paid at all, but was settled with at a later date. His percentage of the monthly profits figure up about 16 per cent. all the way through the years. There was one other member who fared as well, but the others, mostly, got less.

Early in the entries it was shown that there was kept in the bank by the syndicate only about $5,000 or less, but about May, 1901, the smount kept in reserve by the poolroom was never less than $10,000. Whatever profit the concern had made above that amount it sbared according to a schedule. Profits of over $18,000 per month are numerous above the amount kept in the bank which is facetiously entered as "B. R.," evidently meaning bank roll. When the profits fell low, say to $1,000 or less, which for several years appeared like an April-fool joke in the month of April, the syndicate would not divide at all, but would bulk the profits of months. They svidently were not very badly in need of money and agreed to wait until the amount was worth taking.

The bookkeeping accounts do not always balance clearly.

Anxious Visitors to Jerome.

There was a good deal of excitement in and about the District Attorney's office yesterday because of the raids. Men who had never been seen in the Criminal Court Building before clustered about the door of Assistant District Attorney Vandiver's office to have a little talk with him. Those were the most courageous if not the most anxious of the men who had received subpoenas to appear before the Grand Jury to tell wbat they knew of the cluster of poolrooms operated so conveniently near their offices and with such nn obliging and smootb running system.

Some of these men are directly concerned in the outcome of the crusade, others merely as witnesses, but who felt equally anxious because they were anxious not to have it known tbat they ever had bet on a horse race. From what was learned of the progress of the case being prepared against the poolroom men, there is good reason for the anxiety because in this case the District Attorney has better evidence. It is said and is now nearer the man "higher up" than he has ever been before.

The persons who paid a visit to the Assistant District Attorney were the two young women Clara Robinson and Erna Sanntrock, who were both taken in the Keator raid at 47 Broadway; William B. Townsend, who was merely asked to enlighten the District Attorney about some matters concerning the poolrooms be is believed to know about, and one or two others who had already received their subpoenas, but who are not very well known. Several of the others, who have already been mentioned as having been subpoenaed by the District Attorney to assist him in prosecuting the men who have been running the poolrooms by telling him what they know, have left town, and therefore they have not yet been served. E. Berry Wall is at Atlantic City, and Newton Bennington, who is at Washington, and another man, who has thus far been spoken of only as "the Tuxedo man," are wanted.

Some Big Men Wanted as Witnesses.

In addition to the men who are already known to have been subpoensed and others who will be subpoenaed when they get within the jurisdiction of the county, some well-known names were added to the list of men who will be asked to help in the prosecution of the poolroom syndicate yesterday. Among them are Charles G. Gates, E. R. Thomas, H. K. Vingut, Blair Painter, and S. Ambrose Clark. It should be made clear that these men are not wanted by the District Attorney for any connection with the poolroom syndicate, but are merely asked to tell what they

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The New Pure Food Law demands honesty of label. Burnett's Vanilla is pure Vanilla.—Adv.

HARRIMAN PAPERS STOLEN.

Sold to a Newspaper, and Mr. Harriman is Indignant About It.

Edward H. Harriman announced last night that certain private papers of his had been stolen and garbled and sold to a newspaper, which, after receiving information that the documents were not the property of the vendor, had refused to give them up, and declared its purpose to print them. Mr. Harriman asked THE TIMES to make it known that he was not a party to the publication and to print his description of the transaction in the terms used above.

HUGHES'S CAR HIT BY STONE.

Snapped from Ground and Broke Window—Started False Report.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., April 1.—It was reported here this afternoon that a bullet was fired at the Empire State Express upon which Gov. Hughes came to Utica to-day just before the train reached this city, and it was declared that a window was broken in the coach in which the Governor was sitting.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, April 1.—William A. Thornton, Pullman conductor on the Empire State Express, made this statement to THE TIMES correspondent:

"No bullet was fired through the window of the Victorine. It is true that a stone snapped from the ground broke the outside window pane of one of the double windows. It did not break the inside pane. The Governor was not disturbed by the accident."

KAISER'S SON IN RUNAWAY.

The Crown Prince and His Wife Have a Narrow Escape.

BERLIN, April 1.—Crown Prince Frederick Willism and the Crown Princess had a narrow escape to-day while driving home in a dogcart from a visit to Prince Eitel Frederick.

The horse took fright at an automobile and bolted. For some distance the animal ran madly, but with the assistance of a passerby the Crown Prince finally gained control near the Brandenburg Gate, after which the horse continued quietly.

Neither of the occupants of the dogcart was hurt.

YALE TO ACCEPT $300,000.

Secretary Stokes Says the University Will Try to Get $1,700,000 More.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 1.—Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary of Yale, insists that the university will accept the latest John D. Rockefeller gift. It had been reported that the $300,000 offered by Mr. Rockefeller through the General Education Board might be declined because of the irksome condition that $1,700,000 must be donated before the $300,000 would be paid.

"The university intends to try to fulfill the conditions of the gift," Mr. Stokes said.

Yale has just received word of the award, and no details of the plans for raising the $1,700,000 have been made.

NO FOOD FOR 52 DAYS.

Woman Suffering from Spinal Affliction Tries to Starve to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Suffering from a spinal affliction, Mrs. Catherine V. T. Smith, aged 85 years, one of the pioneers and wealthiest residents of the Biddinger settlement, just outside Harrison, Ohio, has abstained from food for the last fifty-two days, and continues to pray for death to end her sufferings.

Mrs. Smith has been afflicted for the last twenty years. About two months ago she gave up all hope of regaining her health and asked to be left alone and be allowed to join her husband, who died 26 years ago. During this prolonged fast Mrs. Smith has taken only a sip of water at long intervals. Besides her spinal affliction, Mrs. Smith suffers from catarrh of the stomach.

SENATE LAUGHS AT ODELL.

Cohalan Points Out That Pilgrimages to Newburg Have Ceased.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—Senator Taylor, a Democrat who was elected from ex-Gov. Odell's home city, called up a bill in the upper house to-night to relieve Newburg from responsibility in case of personal injuries growing out of defective highways.

Senator Taylor insisted that it was purely a local bill.

"That would be true," Senator Fuller of Brooklyn said, "if it were not for the fact that New Yorkers and Brooklynites and people from other cities have occasion to visit Newburg occasionally. They have some rights, too."

"Isn't the gentleman aware," asked Senator Cohalan of New York drily, "that there has not been a visitor to Newburg for three years since a certain gentleman dropped out of politics?"

Amid the laughter that followed this sally the bill was passed.

WISE VILLAGERS STAY ABED.

Think Fire Alarm an April Fool Joke—Hotel Is Destroyed.

KENT, Ohio, April 1.—Because every one in the village regarded an alarm of fire turned in as only an April fool joke the Sperry House, a local hotel, was destroyed early to-day.

No one responded to the alarm, and the house was soon in ruins.

MRS. EDDY'S SURPRISE.

Will Be Sprung in Court at Concord To-day, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., April 1.—It is said that the only occurrence to-morrow, when the Christian Science lawsuit comes up in the Supreme Court, will be the filing by Gen. Streeter, as counsel for the unwilling and involuntary plaintiff, Mrs. Eddy, a document which will make most entertaining reading, especially to ex-United States Senator William E. Chandler, senior counsel for the petitioners in the suit.

It is said that Lewis C. Strang is being succeeded as assistant private secretary of Mrs. Eddy by H. Cornell Wilson, who formerly was chief of the Christian Scientists Publication Company in New York.

OLD STOCK SAFE, SAYS ROOSEVELT

White House Statement Says He Would Stop Only Future Stock Watering.

HIS IDEAS NOT CHANGED

He Sends Extracts from Speeches and Messages to Illinois Manufacturers.

NO PLAN FOR VALUATION

That Is Left to Railroads—Will Ask the Next Congress to Deal with Overcapitalization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—That President Roosevelt has no intention of squeezing any water out of present railroad securities was made plain in a statement issued from the White House to-day. As foretold in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, his plan to prevent overcapitalization has reference only to the future. The statement says it is "utter nonsense" to suppose "the Government has the slightest intention to take any action which would invalidate the safety and stability of the railway securities now issued."

Programme Still Left Open.

This document is nominally a newspaper dispatch, and is written in the third person. It came from the White House, however, and is intended as the President's final answer to the questions about Mr. Roosevelt's attitude. In fact, it answers nothing, for it leaves open the nature of his programme for the first session of the Sixtieth Congress. About all it settles is the fact that he is seeking a remedy for overcapitalization. It contains numerous assurances of friendliness to the railroads, but such assurances are in the form of extracts from speeches made at the beginning of his railroad rate campaign, which the railroads considered the reverse of a friendly campaign.

At the same time the publication is regarded here as the best possible reply the President could have made. It merely says over again in public what the President had repeatedly said in private—namely, that there was nothing mysterious about his policy; that it had been published in speeches and messages for two years and more, and that those who asked him to reassure the country about his intentions were simply ignoring the fact that he had repeatedly done so.

In private Mr. Roosevelt told his railroad visitors that he had repeatedly given the assurances of friendliness which they were urging him to give, and that there was no sense in his doing it over again; that if people paid no attention to these assurances of his when he made them first, there was no reason to suppose they would give greater heed to a repetition. This White House statement is simply an enlarged repetition of these private remarks, with chapter and verse to back it up. The statement is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT.

"President Roosevelt has decided not to accept the invitation of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to deliver a speech at Springfield, Ill., on the railroad situation. He addressed a letter yesterday to C. H. Smith, President of the association, stating that it would be impossible for him to accept their invitation, extended last week, because he did not feel that he had anything to say at this time in a special address on this special subject.

"The President has received a great number of requests for a statement by him or a speech to be made by him in connection with the railway situation. He has given these requests the utmost weight and most careful consideration. After fully looking into the matter the President informed his advisers that he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing new which he had to say at this moment on the railway situation; that he did not deem it either wise or proper to say anything with a view to any immediate situation in Wall Street, and that as he should only give expression to the definite and settled policy to be carried out wholly without regard to the exigencies of the moment and as his views on the policy in question were already a matter of record, it did not seem necessary at this time to repeat them.

Not to Deviate from His Policy.

"To the different men, friendly and unfriendly, who have visited him or written to him he has answered verbally or in writing that his words and acts spoke for themselves and needed no explanations whatever, and that he should not in his future course deviate one hand's breadth from the course he has pursued in the past and was now pursuing.

"The statement was made from an authoritative source to-day that even a most cursory examination of what the President has repeatedly said in speech and in message will show the utter nonsense of supposing the Government has the slightest intention to take any action which would invalidate the safety and stability of the railway securities now issued, the whole legislative programme of the President having been proclaimed again and again as one to insure the future against the mistakes and delinquencies of the past. The President holds that every executive action taken under his administration, whether by the Department of Justice or by the Interstate Commerce Commission, has furnished its own ample justification.

"It was pointed out to-day in administrative circles that the President has made no references in his speeches or messages to the question of the physical valuation of railroads. His position on this question, it was said, is that the roads themselves will work out this problem as an item of bookkeeping, and reference was made to the fact that two roads, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, already have submitted figures as to their physical valuation

Overcapitalization on Programme.

"It can be stated on authority that the President again will ask Congress, at its next session, for power to deal with the question of over capitalization of railroads. A similar request was made at the

last session, but favorable action was not taken upon it.

"In his letter to Mr. Smith the President inclosed copies of the speech he made at Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 19, 1905, and the one he delivered before a delegation of railway employes in this city on Nov. 14, 1905, together with his messages at the beginning of the first and second sessions of the last Congress. The President concludes his letter to Mr. Smith as follows:

"'You will see in the two speeches and the two messages that I have said about all that I would say if I spoke now. As I said to your body the other day, I have already expressed again and again my carefully thought out beliefs. I am more firmly than ever convinced that these beliefs are wise and that the policy I recommended in my messages at the opening of each of the last regular sessions of Congress must be carried out. Just at the moment I do not see that I have much to add to what I have already said, and I think that what has occurred since I wrote the two messages in question merely illustrates in striking fashion the desirability of the course I therein outlined."

Railroads Must Be Controlled.

"The portions of the Raleigh speech the President marked read:

"'I do not believe in Government ownership of anything which can with propriety be left in private hands, and in particular I should most strenuously object to Government ownership of railroads. But I believe with equal firmness that it is out of the question for the Government not to exercise a supervisory and regulatory right over the railroads; for it is vital to the well-being of the public that they should be managed in a spirit of fairness and justice toward all the public.

"'Actual experience has shown that it is not possible to leave the railroads uncontrolled. Such a system, or rather such a lack of system, is fertile in abuses of every kind, and puts a premium upon unscrupulous and ruthless cunning in railroad management; for there are some big shippers and some railroad managers who are always willing to take unfair advantage of their weaker competitors, and they thereby force other big shippers and big railroad men who would like to do decently into similar acts of wrong and injustice, under penalty of being left behind in the race for success.

Would Permit Some Competition.

"'Government supervision is needed quite as much in the interest of the big shipper and of the railroad man who want to do right as in the interest of the small shipper and the consumer.

"'Experience has shown that the present laws are defective and need amendment. The effort to prohibit all restraint of competition, whether reasonable or unreasonable, is unwise. What we need is to have some administrative body with ample power to forbid combination that is hurtful to the public and to prevent favoritism to one individual at the expense of another. In other words, we want an administrative body with the power to secure fair and just treatment as among all shippers who use the railroads—and all shippers have a right to use them. * * *

"'But in my judgment the most important thing to do is to give to this administrative body power to make its findings effective, and this can be done only by giving it power, when complaint is made of a given rate as being unjust, or unreasonable, if it finds the complaint proper, then to fix a maximum rate which it regards as just and reasonable, this rate to go into effect practically at once—that is, within a reasonable time, and to stay in effect unless reversed by the courts. I earnestly hope that we shall see a law giving this power passed by Congress. * * *

Inquiry Into Railroad Finance.

"'If there is in the minds of the commission any suspicion that certain railroads are in any shape or way giving rebates, or behaving improperly, I wish the commission to have power as a matter of right, not as a matter of favor, to make a full and exhaustive investigation of the receipts and expenditures of the railroad, so that any violation or evasion of the law may be detected.

"'This is not a revolutionary proposal on my part, for I only wish the same power given in reference to railroads that is now exercised as a matter of course by the National Bank Examiners as regards National banks. My object in giving these additional powers to the administrative body representing the Government—the Inter-State Commerce Commission, or whatever it may be—is primarily to secure a sham control and not a sham control by the Government representatives. The American people abhor a sham, and with this abhorrence I cordially sympathize. Nothing is more injurious from every standpoint than a law which is merely sound and fury, merely pretense, and not capable of working out tangible results. I hope to see all the power that I think it ought to have granted to the Government; but I would far rather see only some of it granted, but really granted, than see a pretense of granting all in some shape that really amounts to nothing.

Railroads Must Be Protected.

"'It must be understood, as a matter of course, that if this power is granted it is to be exercised with wisdom and caution and self-restraint. The Inter-State-Commerce Commissioner or other Government official who failed to protect a railroad that was in the right against any clamor, no matter how violent, on the part of the public would be guilty of as gross a wrong as if he corruptly rendered an improper service to the railroad at the expense of the public. When I say a square deal, I mean a square deal; exactly as much a square deal for the rich man as for the poor man; but no more. Let each stand on his merits, receive what is due him, and be judged according to his deserts.'

"In his address to the delegation of railway employes' orders in this city, Nov. 14, 1905, the President said:

"'There has been comparatively little complaint to me of the railroad rates being as a whole too high. The most serious complaints that have been made to me have been of improper discrimination in railroad rates. For instance, in two recent cases affecting great corporations the complaints that have been made to me have been that they are too low as regards certain big shippers; the complaint in both these cases is about the differential, the difference of treatment of two sets of users of the railroads, the difference in favor of one set of shippers as against another set of shippers. * * *

"'If you will look at my Raleigh speech and my other recent utterances you will see my principles clearly set forth. I have said again and again that I would not tolerate for one moment any injustice to a railroad any more than I would tolerate any injustice by a railroad. I have said again and again that I would remove a public official who improperly yielded to any public clamor against a railroad, no matter how popular that clamor might be, just as quickly as I would remove a public official who rendered an improper service to the railroad at the expense of the public.

Ideas on Fictitious Capital.

"'But I am convinced that there must be an increased regulatory and supervisory power exercised by the Government over the railways. Indeed, I would like it exercised to a much greater extent than I have any idea of pressing at the moment. For instance, I would greatly like to have it exercised in the matter of over-capitalization.

"'I am convinced that the "wages fund" would be larger if there was no fictitious capital upon which dividends had to be paid.

"'I need hardly say that this does not mean hostility to wealth. If you gentlemen here, in whom I believe so strongly, were all a unit in demanding that some improper action should be taken against certain men of wealth, then, no matter whether I did or did not like those same men of wealth, I would defend them against you, no matter how much I cared for you, and in so doing I would really be acting in your own interest. I would be false to your interest if I failed to do justice to the capitalist as much as to the wage worker.

"'But I shall act against the abuses of wealth just as against all other abuses. * * * All I want in any rate legislation is to give the Government an efficient supervisory power which shall be exercised as scrupulously to prevent injustice to the railroads as to prevent their doing injustice to the public. Our endeavor is to see that those big railroad men and big shippers who are not responsive to the demands of justice are required to do what their fellows who are responsive to the demands of justice would be glad to do of their own accord.'

Panics and Speculative Folly.

"In his message to Congress at the beginning of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, Dec. 5, 1905, the President said:

"'The people of this country continue to enjoy great prosperity. Undoubtedly there will be ebb and flow in such prosperity, and this ebb and flow will be felt more or less by all members of the community, both by the deserving and the undeserving. * * * A panic brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community. But such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. * * *

"'Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity, but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate, save as the results of a policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently; and this is only another way of saying that any benefit which comes to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate.

"'If, therefore, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that, while damage may come to the one struck at, it will visit with an even heavier load the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole, we must all go up or down together.

State Must Control Fortunes.

"'Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no Governmental restraint or supervision, some of the exceptional men use their energies, not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large and vest such power in those that wield them as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is, to the Government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use.

"'In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combinations, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless but in the end vicious; because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy, and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore normally to the service of the public, by their officers and directors.

"'The corporation has come to stay, just as the trades union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice. * * *

National Government Must Act.

"'Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by State action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporation—that is, by the National Government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the Congress. Our steady aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the National Government by affirmative action. * * *

"'It has been a misfortune that the National laws on this subject have hitherto been of negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibited, and have in part in their prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed.

"'It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. * * * What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public, as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition.

Inflation that Invites Panics.

"'Of these abuses perhaps the chief, although by no means the only one, is over-capitalization—generally itself the result of dishonest promotion—because of the myriad evils it brings in its train; for such overcapitalization often means an inflation that invites business panic; it always conceals the true relations of the profit earned to the capital actually invested, and it creates a burden of interest payments which is a fertile cause of improper reduction in or limitation of wages; it damages the small investor, discourages thrift, and encourages gambling and speculation; while perhaps worst of all is the trickiness and dishonesty which it implies—for harm to morals is worse than any possible harm to material interest and the debauchery of politics and business by great dishonest corporations is far worse than any actual, material evil they do the public.

"'Until the National Government obtains, in some manner which the wisdom of the Congress may suggest, proper control over the big corporations engaged in Inter-State commerce—that is, over the great majority of the big corporations—it will be impossible to deal adequately with these evils. * * * This power to regulate rates, like all similar powers over the business world, should be exercised with moderation, caution, and self-restraint; but it should exist, so that it can be effectively exercised when the need arises. * * * I do not believe in the Government undertaking any work which can with propriety be left in private hands. But neither do I believe in the Government flinching from overseeing any work when it becomes evident that abuses are sure to obtain therein, unless there is Governmental supervision.

Would Let Railroads Agree.

"'The best possible regulation of rates would, of course, be that regulation secured by an honest agreement among the railroads themselves to carry out the law. Such a general agreement would, for instance, at once put a stop to the efforts of any one big shipper or big railroad to discriminate against or secure advantages over some rival; and such agreement would make the railroads themselves agents for enforcing the law.

"The power vested in the Government to put a stop to agreements to the detriment of the public should, in my judgment, be accompanied by power to permit, under specified conditions and careful supervision, agreements, clearly in the interest of the public. But in my judgment, the necessity for giving this further power is by no means as great as the necessity for giving the commission or administrative body the other powers I have enumerated above; and it may well be inadvisable to attempt to vest this particular power in the commission or other administrative body until it already possesses and is exercising what I regard as by far the most important of all the powers I recommend—as indeed the vitally important power—that to fix a given maximum rate, which rate after the lapse of a reasonable time, goes into full effect, subject to review by the courts. * * *

"A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided similar to that now conducted in the National banks by the bank examiners, a few first-class railroad accountants, if they had proper direction and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accomplish much in preventing willful violations of the law. * * *

Good and Bad Railroad Men.

"'Let me most earnestly say that these recommendations are not made in any spirit of hostility to the railroads. I believe that on the whole our railroads have done well and not ill, but the railroad men who wish to do well should not be exposed to competition with those who have no such desire, and the only way to secure this end is to give to some Government tribunal the power to see that justice is done by the unwilling exactly as it is gladly done by the willing. * * *

"'It is in the interest of the best type of railroad man and the best type of shipper no less than of the public that there should be Governmental supervision and regulation of these great business operations, for the same reason that it is in the interest of the corporation which wishes to treat its employes right that there should be an effective employers' liability act, or an effective system of factory laws to prevent the abuse of women and children. We wish to insure as fair treatment for the small town as for the big city; for the small shipper as for the big shipper.

Danger of Public Ownership.

"'It is because, in my judgment, public ownership of railroads is highly undesirable and would probably in this country entail far-reaching disaster, that I wish to see such supervision and regulation of them in the interest of the public as will make it evident that there is no need for public ownership.

"'The opponents of Government regulation dwell upon the difficulties to be encountered and the intricate and involved nature of the problem. Their contention is true. It is a complicated and delicate problem, and all kinds of difficulties are sure to arise in connection with any plan of solution, while no plan will bring all benefits hoped for by its more optimistic adherents. But, while I fully admit the difficulties in the way, I do not for a moment admit that these difficulties warrant us in stopping in our effort to secure a wise and just system. * * *

"'At present we face such utter lack of supervision, such freedom from the restraints of law, that excellent men have often been literally forced into doing what they deplored, because otherwise they were left at the mercy of unscrupulous competitors. To rail at and assail the men who have done as they best could under such conditions accomplishes little.

"'What we need to do is to develop an orderly system, and such a system can only come through the gradually increased exercise of the right of efficient Government control.'

Larger Power of Supervision.

"In his message to Congress at the beginning of the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, Dec. 2, 1906, the President said:

"'The inter-State commerce law has rather amusingly falsified the predictions, both of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it did not go far enough and would accomplish nothing. During the last five months the railroads have shown increased earnings and some of them unusual dividends, while during the same period the mere taking effect of the law has produced an unprecedented, a hitherto unheard-of, number of voluntary reductions in freights and fares by the railroads. * * *

"'It must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the National Government over the use of capital and inter-State commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission along several different lines, so as to give it larger and more efficient control over the railroads.

Chaos from Control by States.

"'It cannot too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different State Legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any State. In some method, whether by National license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization, and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations.

"'This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense, whether of the general public, the stockholders, or the wageworkers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidations as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people.

Fights Reactionaries and Agitators.

"'In enacting and enforcing such legislation as this Congress already has to its credit we are working on a coherent plan, with a steady endeavor to secure the needed reforms by the joint action of the moderate men, the plain men who do not wish anything hysterical or dangerous, but who do intend to deal in resolute, common-sense fashion with the real and great evils of the present system.

"'The reactionaries and the violent extremists show symptoms of joining hands against us. Both assert, for instance, that if logical we should go to Government ownership of railroads and the like; the reactionaries, because on such an issue they think the people would stand with them, while the extremists care rather to preach discontent and agitation than to achieve solid results.

"'As a matter of fact, our position is as remote from that of a Bourbon reactionary as from that of the impracticable or sinister visionary. We hold that the Government should not conduct the business of the Nation, but that it should exercise such supervision as will insure its being conducted in the interest of the Nation. Our aim is, so far as may be, to secure for all decent, hard-working men, equality of opportunity and equality of burden.

Combination of Capital Needed.

"'The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it, and if it were possible such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic.

"'What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury—for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary of life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be averse to the public interests.

"'It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil Company and as has been shown since by the investigation of the Tobacco and Sugar Trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads.

"'Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and were published. With these conditions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large.'"

HALL OF FAME CEREMONIES.

Eleven Tablets and a Bust to be Unveiled on Memorial Day.

Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University made an announcement yesterday on behalf of the University Senate in regard to the programme for the unveiling of the tablets in the Hall of Fame on University Heights on Memorial Day. Gov. Hughes and Gov. Guild of Massachusetts have both accepted invitations to be present and make addresses. There are to be eleven new bronze tablets to commemorate the eleven persons selected by the one hundred electors. There will be also a bronze bust and pedestal unveiled in honor of Horace Mann.

Gov. Hughes will speak on "The Statesman and the Warrior." Five of the tablets bear the names of James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Quincy Adams of the statesman class, and of John Paul Jones and William Tecumseh Sherman of the warrior class.

Gov. Guild's theme will be "The Author and the Teacher." This class includes James Russell Lowell, John Greenleaf Whittier, Louis Agassiz, Horace Mann, Mary Lyon, Emma Willard, and Maria Mitchell. Six of these seven were residents of Massachusetts most of their lives, and five of them were natives of that State.

The bust and pedestal in honor of Horace Mann have been given in the name of the teachers of America. Eleven organizations of National standing have been invited to unveil the tablets. The President of the National Education Association has been invited to appoint representatives to unveil the bust of Mann.

TO AID CHILD'S PLAY IN CITIES

Playground Association to Have Exhibits at Chicago and Jamestown.

The Playground Association of America, of which Theodore Roosevelt is Honorary President, and Jacob Riis, is Honorary Vice President, is making arrangements for two great demonstrations of the value of playgrounds and play to municipalities.

The first of these, a convention in Chicago, from June 20 to June 22, to which President Roosevelt has urged every Mayor in the United States to send an official representative, will consist of practical demonstrations of organized play by 7,000 school children of all ages, and a series of papers by such leaders of the play movement as Judge Ben D. Lindsey of the Children's Court of Denver, Jane Addams of Hull House, Dr. G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, and United States Commissioner Elmer Ellsworth Brown.

In connection with the convention the South Park System of Chicago will demonstrate fully the workings of its chain of twelve day and night open and indoor playgrounds for children and adults. It is expected that these gatherings will attract an adult attendance of nearly 50,000 people. The Chicago committee already has begun to erect a monster stand to accommodate the visitors.

The second enterprise of the association is a great play exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition, which will be installed and kept in daily operation if the necessary money can be obtained. The exposition authorities have offered free space, and also to provide halls for a series of meetings and lectures.

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AMERICA SOUND, SAYS SCHUSTER

Continued from Page 1.

come down. It may be that the distrust arising from the railroad situation helped to put prices a little lower than they would have gone otherwise, or in the absence of this distrust, the recovery might have come a little sooner, but the relations of the Government to the railroads had nothing to do with the decline itself.

Dear Money Brought Prices Down.

"Money has been dear here, as, indeed, it has been dear all over the world, and the problem that confronted the markets was to bring the volume of business down to the level at which it could be handled with the money that we had. This dearness of money, by the way, I think, is in no small measure the result of the adoption of the gold standard by so many countries at once or in close succession.

"Look at conditions in Mexico. So long as the country was on a silver basis foreign capital went there with reluctance and only when there was a chance to invest there on a gold basis. The adoption of the gold standard by Mexico has been followed by the accumulation of a gold reserve of $90,000,000 or more, and of late capital has been flowing into Mexico by millions and millions. Much the same is true of Argentina and some other countries. Look at the money that America and more particularly Europe has sent to Japan. Japan could never have gone through the Russian war had she not been on a gold basis. She simply could not have borrowed on any such scale. Russia, too, in recent years has accumulated a vast amount of gold. Now the burden of these demands for gold in connection with the adoption of the gold standard fell almost entirely on Europe. As the absorption of gold exceeded the production, it meant a reduction in the European stocks of gold at a time of expansion in trade. Dear money was necessarily the result. Gold is not money, but it is the measure of value, and in it trade differences have to be settled. The more trade, the greater the differences, and so the larger the demand for gold.

Trade Contraction Must Come.

"It is not strange, indeed, that interest rates should have been high nor that the decline in prices should have followed the condition which developed in the money market. Contraction in trade as an outcome of these conditions is inevitable—it simply has to come. The plain fact is that capital is not available for the continuance of trade on the scale that has prevailed. Your railroads borrowed all they could borrow. They borrowed capital at 5 per cent., at 5½ per cent., then at 6 per cent., and even 7 per cent. It was thought, apparently, that by advancing the interest rate you could always borrow, but when the capital is not there it cannot be had if 50 per cent. interest were offered.

"And when new capital is borrowed at 7 per cent. it is inevitable that capital invested at lower rates should suffer. It was really the heavy borrowings by the St. Paul, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Northwest, not to include the many note issues, that started the ball rolling. The holders of those stocks had the money to take up all this new stock, and so they sold other things. They could, indeed, afford to sell anything, for they were getting a 7 per cent. stock at par.

"Trade expansion cannot continue when the bond market has got into the condition in which your bond market is at present. Even in Germany, though money is high, the conditions are in no wise similar to conditions here. The unfavorable factors in our situation have been greatly exaggerated. It is true that we do not put out new issues on the scale that has been in vogue here, $50,000,000 and $100,000,000 at a time, but bonds have been salable in Germany. Only a while ago the City of Hamburg put out $50,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, and despite the dearness of money the whole issue was subscribed twice over at 100½.

Speculation in Germany.

"True, heavy declines have occurred in our industrial shares, but the movement of these stocks is misunderstood here. We have a monthly settlement on the Boerse, and nearly all the speculation that is done is carried on for the monthly settlement. But only three classes of securities, bank stocks, railroad issues, and shipping company stocks, are dealt in for the monthly settlement. All dealings in industrial shares are settled from day to day just as your transactions here are settled. The speculative accounts in bank stocks represent in the aggregate a very small amount; there are but two groups of shipping stocks, and as for the railroad issues, they have largely disappeared from the market owing to the repurchase of the lines by the Government. This reduces the speculation to a narrow field.

"So far as the industrial shares are concerned, these stocks are scattered among a great many holders, and the market for them is very narrow. In times like these, market orders in such stocks bring large declines, but prices recover just as easily on a little buying. The position of these stocks, I should say, closely resembles the market in your bank stocks, wide fluctuations in which pass by entirely unnoticed. We have a great many industrial companies in Germany, many with small capital issues. On the Berlin Boerse alone there are about 600 of them, besides the many that are traded in on local Exchanges.

No Water in German Stocks.

"The question whether or not it is good to have such a multiplicity of industrial corporations is one that must be judged by local conditions. In Germany there can be no watering of stock; every share of capital must be issued for its full value in cash. If under conditions existing here you had such a multiplicity of industrial corporations as we have, there is no telling what would result.

"But to return to the effects that dear money has had upon the situation. I think people are beginning to realize that a smaller volume of business done under more favorable conditions will be best for all concerned. No real good has come of the recent excess volume of business. Wages, on the one hand, are high, but, on the other, the cost of living and the price of materials are high and money is so dear that larger business done under existing conditions shows less profit than would be shown by smaller business done with capital that costs less.

"I think that business will come down to the level at which it can be readily handled. I think that it is likely that, say in two years, conditions will right themselves again. With contraction in trade and the continued large production of gold, it is likely that within that time monetary and industrial and commercial conditions will fully readjust themselves and that we will then be ready to go on with new development.

"So far as prices are concerned, I think that we have seen the worst. And it is well if it is so, for, although the market has stood the decline in a way that is wonderful, it has been made clear that the losses have been borne on strong shoulders. It is a question, though, if the market could withstand another test without the open admission of serious losses.

Some Foreign Buying Here.

"The present attitude of foreign investors toward this market unmistakably reflects the feeling of distrust to which I have referred, but nevertheless we have been buying here to some extent—not, however, to the extent that would be likely were entire confidence felt in the situation here. We ourselves have always favored investment in good American securities whenever conditions at home warrant such investments. The needs of our own country must, of course, be provided for first, but when they have been met we always regard good American railroad issues with favor. We look upon them as the safest class of securities and as a very satisfactory substitute for our own railroad securities, which to so large an extent have been removed from the market through the repurchase of the railroads by the Government."

SHERIFF ARRESTED AND FINED

Convicted in Another State of Carrying a Revolver.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 1.—It has just become known that recently Sheriff Rabon of Aiken County, this State, was arrested in Jefferson County, Georgia, charged with carrying a pistol. He was convicted, the sentence being $20 fine or four months on the chain gang. The South Carolina official was armed with requisition papers from Gov. Terrel, and was endeavoring to arrest a fugitive from this State.

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PRESIDENT SORRY FOR SUBSIDY BILL

Says Its Defeat Is a Serious Injury to the Nation's Commercial Interests.

THOUGHT IT TOO MODEST

Thanks Western Congressmen for Their Patriotism in Supporting the Measure.

OMAHA, Neb., April 1.—Congressman E. M. Pollard of the First Nebraska District has received a letter from President Roosevelt, dated March 19, thanking him for his support of the Ship Subsidy bill, congratulating him and other Western Congressmen for taking a broad and patriotic view of the situation, and deprecating the defeat of the bill as a serious injury to the commercial interests of the United States. In addition to reiterating what he said in his last message to Congress on the subject, the President says in his letter to Mr. Pollard:

"My Dear Mr. Pollard: I feel that it is due not only to you, but to the other Western Congressmen, the Congressmen from the interior, who voted for the Ship Subsidy bill, that I should express to you, not only for you, but for all of them also, the reasons why I think you have rendered a great and patriotic service.

"At the outset, let me emphasize the fact that the present proposed Ship Subsidy bill has nothing whatever in common with certain previous measures of the same name. There were well-founded objections to certain features of these previous measures, but in the present measure all these objectionable features have been eliminated. I should heartily favor the present measure in any event, but the experiences of Secretary Root on his trip to South America and the course of events on the Pacific seem to me to render it of the utmost consequence to pass the proposed bill. As a matter of fact, my only objection to it is that it does not go far enough. I personally, for instance, would like to see a line to South America from one of our Gulf ports.

"I feel that you men from the West, who stood by the cause of American shipping in supporting the Ship Subsidy bill, deserve the same praise that should be accorded to those men of the seacoast regions, who voted for, and by their votes succeeded in establishing, our present system of National irrigation in the States from Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, westward, to California, Oregon, and Washington.

"At that time the argument was made to me by many men representing the country east of the Mississippi that it was not fair to ask their support of a measure purely to benefit the States of the Great Plains and the Rockies. My answer to them was that anything that benefited a part of this country ultimately benefited all of it, and that we were in honor bound to support any such measure, even if our particular locality was not affected. The same argument applies now in reference to the Shipping bill.

"It is deeply discreditable to us as a Nation that our shipping should be driven from the high seas, and if has thus been driven, partly because our steamship lines are quite unable to compete with foreign steamship lines, English, German, Japanese, French, which are heavily subsidized by their Governments, and partly because the high standard of wages and of living, which we exact for our seamen, puts our ship masters and ship owners at a disadvantage when forced to compete even with unsubsidized ships of foreign powers.

"This difference in standards, and the subsidization of our foreign competitors, taken together, have created an obstacle to the development of our shipping which is insurmountable except by a subsidy, and this obstacle must be cleared away as we would clear away a bar from the mouth of a river.

"I felt that the loss of the Ship Subsidy bill at the last session of Congress was a real blow to our country, and that it was particularly to be regretted because it has tended to dampen some of the enthusiasm for closer relations with this country which Secretary Root's visit aroused in South America."

HELD ON CHILD'S CHARGE.

Crippled Girl Says Coakley Stole $10 from Her.

Sitting on the Magistrate's desk in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, 11-year-old Ellen Woods, a little cripple, who has long worn a jacket of plaster of paris, identified John J. Coakley as the man who, on the day before, snatched from her a $10 bill for which she had been sent out to get change.

She said that her aunt, Miss Anna Woods, of 277 Ninth Avenue, had sent her on the errand. Coakley, she said, heard her ask for the change, followed her, snatched the bill, and fled. Policeman Stewart of the West Twentieth Street Station arrested him after a short chase.

Coakley was held for trial in $1,000 bail.

WAS WITH PERRY IN JAPAN.

Charles H. Graham Dies in Norfolk Aged 86 Years.

NORFOLK, Va., April 1.—Charles H. Graham, aged 86 years, who was with Commodore Perry on the latter's expedition to Japan more than a half century ago, which resulted in the opening of the ports of the Mikado's empire to foreign commerce, died Sunday at his home in Portsmouth, Va., where he was a merchant.

Graham was a purser clerk on one of the ships of the Perry fleet.

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SWEPT FROM LINER AT SEA.

Seaman Battles Bravely for Life, but Sinks Before Boat Reaches Him.

The story of the loss of one man at sea and a narrow escape of three others was brought into port yesterday by the officers of the Anchor Line steamship Columbia, which sailed from Glasgow on March 23. On the first day out four sailors, among whom were Alexander McLeod and his brother, James, were busy painting ventilators on the forecastle deck, when a big wave broke over the port bow and swept down on them. The men, except Alexander McLeod, were washed down to the main deck and jammed against the rails and left almost unconscious in the scuppers.

McLeod was not so fortunate. He was caught on the crest of the wave and carried out to sea. Capt. Wadsworth stopped his vessel and ordered a boat lowered. McLeod was a strong swimmer, and the officers caught sight of him once as he waved his hand to them.

The Columbia was a quarter of a mile away from where he had been seen when a boat, in charge of Fourth Officer Roberts, left the side of the vessel. In the rough sea the small boat made slow progress. Once more the men caught sight of the swimmer, but instantly he was lost again in the trough of the sea.

For half an hour they searched without success. An hour later the small boat had again been hoisted to the davits and the liner was plowing her way toward this port.

MISS MORGAN IN COURT.

Financier's Daughter Appears Against Boy—Says He Sold Her Brooch.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, appeared in the Children's Court yesterday as a witness against Joseph McDonald, a fifteen-year-old hallboy in the Ladies' Colony Club, who was arrested last Saturday charged with selling a diamond and ruby brooch belonging to Miss Morgan, which he said he found in the Colony Club. Miss Morgan arrived at the court in an automobile, and was accompanied by Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. Morgan's son-in-law.

During the court proceedings, which were very brief, Miss Morgan stood behind the prisoner. She said nothing, relying on the affidavit prepared by her lawyer. In this the value of the brooch was put at $100, and it was charged that McDonald, after finding the brooch at the club, had sold it to a dealer in old gold on Second Avenue.

Justice Zeller lectured McDonald, and then parcelled him to report to the court on April 20. Miss Morgan was escorted out of the building by a rear exit, through a yard, and to her automobile, which shot down the street at a lively gait.

The camera fiends arrived in time to see the Morgan automobile disappear around a corner.

MOUSE IN A SPECIALTY.

Fine Attraction in a Broadway Store Window on Easter Day.

If a member of the concern which sells gas appliances in a Broadway store just north of Twenty-sixth Street had passed by the store yesterday afternoon he would have been delighted to see the great attention his gas stoves apparently were attracting. At least twenty-five persons were gathered on the sidewalk in front of the store, apparently lost in admiration of the stoves and the nicely browned pieces of toast which are always displayed with them to show what the stoves can do.

But the people were not thinking of the stoves or their products. They were watching a little mouse which had walked into the window, attracted by the Easter Sunday calm, and was disposing of the toast. Having nibbled all the best parts of one piece, the mouse would toss it contemptuously away and start on a second.

The crowd of onlookers grew. Even women forgot their fear of a mouse and lined up before the window. But the little mouse was not stage-struck. It seemed to know that nobody, not even a policeman, would break into the store to hinder the celebration.

When last heard of the mouse, although swelled to an outrageous size, was still going strong on a second batch of toast.

PUCCINI'S PIANO
in the
WEBER OPERA SALE

DURING his visit of a month in this country, Puccini, the great composer of La Boheme, Madama Butterfly, etc., had a Weber Small Grand in his apartments at the Hotel Astor. This piano is included with sixty others used by the different opera artists in the

Great Annual Sale Now Taking Place At Aeolian Hall

Puccini's Opinion

of Weber Pianos is shown in the following letter after a month's experience with the Small Grand now in this sale:

February 25th, 1907.

The WEBER PIANO CO.:

On the eve of my departure for Europe, I wish to express to you my best thanks for your kindness in sending a piano to me, for my private use, during my visit to New York.

The piano has afforded me much pleasure, and *I congratulate you upon its fine tone and general excellence.*

Wishing you great success, which your efforts merit, I am

GIACOMO PUCCINI.

This annual dispersal of the opera artists' pianos is *the most notable event in the entire year of piano retailing in New York.* Both Grands and Uprights are included. The price-saving is important, although the pianos themselves have seen such slight use that they are not distinguishable from new.

To own your favorite opera artist's favorite piano is an object. But when, in addition, you can obtain the instrument in perfect condition and at a price not obtainable under ordinary conditions, the exceptional character of the opportunity is apparent.

Each piano is plainly ticketed with the cash selling price and the name of the artist who has used it. Moderate monthly payments when preferred, simple interest being charged on the unpaid balance.

The AEOLIAN CO., AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th Street, New York.

E. M. GATTLE & CO.
Goldsmiths and Jewelers
Fifth Avenue and 38th Street

Largest Exclusively Jewelry House in America.
Gold Bags
All Styles, Plain and Jeweled

MINORITY MAY SUE BETHLEHEM STEEL

Lively Stockholders' Meeting Expected To-day Over Dividends.

TALK OF A FREEZEOUT

Lawyers for Smaller Holders to Talk Plainly to Mr. Schwab To-day.

That the dissatisfaction of the minority stockholders of Charles M. Schwab's Bethlehem Steel Corporation will crystallize into action at the annual meeting of the company in Newark to-day became known in Wall Street yesterday. The result will be a determined effort to get information about the financial condition of the company, bearing particularly upon the question whether or not the earnings justify the policy of the management in cutting down the dividend on the preferred stock to three-quarters of 1 per cent. for the last two quarters and withholding all dividends from the common stock. Those who were in touch with the matter yesterday looked forward to one of the liveliest fights that has occurred in a stockholders' meeting for some months past.

The minority stockholders, for the purposes of this meeting, at least, have been brought together to the extent of upward of 40,000 shares, common and preferred, out of the 300,000 shares of both kinds of stock outstanding. The majority holdings, comprising most of the stock that is not represented by to-morrow's protestants, is held almost entirely by Mr. Schwab and his immediate circle of friends, which includes several men classed as among the Morgan interests. It has been said recently that the conditions of this majority stockholding were such that the Morgan interest was dominant in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; that is one of the things that the minority stockholders are anxious to find out for the purpose of focalizing the responsibility for the policy of the present management.

Minority United for a Fight.

Among the minority stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation there are two groups of individuals, one represented by Samuel Untermyer as counsel, and the other, which includes George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria and Stuyvesant Fish, by the Commonwealth Trust Company and its attorneys. For the purposes of to-day's proceeding the law firm of Pitney, Harden & Skinner of Newark has been retained by the Commonwealth Trust Company element, and it is not improbable that Mr. Untermyer will attend the meeting in person to co-operate with the Newark lawyers. At all events, the entire minority interest as described will join in the demand for information bearing on the dividend question.

Thus the issue between the minority and the majority in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be, for the first time, squarely joined. The representatives of the minority holders of the stock declared yesterday that the fight started in the annual meeting will be but a beginning of a larger fight that will take the question of dividends into the courts. From the formation of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation out of the wreck of the old United States Shipbuilding Company, practically down to the present time, it has been understood that its earnings were largely in excess of the 7 per cent. dividend requirement on the preferred stock; indeed, at the time of the reorganization, when the Bethlehem Steel Company, through which Mr. Schwab got his grip on the Ship Trust, was taken over by the reorganized corporation, it appeared that that concern had piled up a surplus of several millions even during the receivership.

The existing minority interests got into the Bethlehem Steel Corporation very largely through the first mortgage bonds of the old United States Shipbuilding Company. Mr. Schwab, who was himself a large purchaser of the old first mortgage bonds prior to the reorganization, has been understood to have 75 or 80 per cent. of the entire stock of the reorganized institution.

Tried a Freezeout, Possibly.

This situation has been very well understood by the minority holders of the stock from the beginning, and the understanding has been that a waiting game would be attempted by the management to see if the minority would not get tired and sell out. But the minority thus far have declined to do this, the Commonwealth Trust Company interest even reducing the nominal capital of that institution not long ago so that outstanding loans obtained on Bethlehem Steel stock might be taken up and that particular source of pressure eliminated. These loans had been made in connection with settling litigation, and the Bethlehem Steel stock was acquired in connection with such settlements.

So the market quotations of the Bethlehem Steel securities, originally about 75 for the preferred, a 7 per cent non-cumulative stock, and 25 for the common, have ranged on an extremely limited volume of trading between a maximum of 85 for the preferred and 36 or 38 for the common down to the present quotations of about 50 for the preferred and 10 for the common, and the minority in forcing the issue at this time are mindful of the information circulated in Wall Street some months ago that 50 and 10 respectively would be maintained as the quotations of the Bethlehem Steel stocks until the minority holdings were dislodged.

A Big Money Maker, Minority Say.

It is not considered likely that the question of dividends will be brought up at the annual meeting by the majority party more than it may appear from such reports as are made that the earnings were withheld for the purpose of making additions and betterments in the property. But that is what the minority stockholders propose to drive at in their fight, starting from the proposition that the withholding of the earnings is a part of the campaign to shake out the minority stock. They will point to the fact that the first statement of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, issued a year ago, showed a surplus of $1,843,619, or better that 12 per cent. on the common stock after paying a half year's dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred, and the contention is that the earnings of the company have not fallen off appreciably in the last year. The minority stockholders are prepared to urge that the earnings not only justified a full 7 per cent on the preferred, but a substantial payment on the common, and that if they are withheld for the purpose of financing betterments and additions the stockholders are at least entitled to scrip bearing such interest as the company would have to pay if it raised the needed funds by bonds or notes.

This argument, it is understood, will be backed up by the fact that $4,000,000 of the $12,000,000 bonds authorized a year ago for the new construction remain in the treasury of the company unsold, and it will be contended that if the true earnings of the property were disclosed the credit of the company would be such that there would be no difficulty in disposing of them and financing the construction in that way.

BELIEVE POLICE BILL SAFE.

Thirty-three Senators Are Expected to Vote for Bingham Measure.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Bingham Police bill will come up in the Senate to-morrow for final passage.

From the present outlook it is expected that the bill will receive at least 33 affirmative votes out of a total of 51.

HUGHES DEFENDS THE UTILITIES BILL

Continued from Page 1.

and cannot deal with these matters satisfactorily. Experience has shown the advisability of creating a subordinate body or commission with appropriate powers for this purpose.

"Now what is the function of such a commission? It is an administrative board. The object of its creation is to secure the performance of public obligation. The Legislature may, within its constitutional powers, establish standards of service. A railroad corporation, for example, is bound to give safe, impartial, and adequate service for a reasonable charge. It is the function of the commission to secure safety, impartiality, adequacy of service, and reasonable charges; that is, compliance with the requirements of the law. For this purpose it should have full power to conduct investigations and to make whatever orders in relation to operation that may be necessary to secure proper service upon fair terms and without unlawful discriminations.

"Undoubtedly, very broad powers are required reaching the various departments of management. But it should be remembered they are designed to secure the safety and convenience of the public. It is no answer to say that these powers may be abused. Every officer of the Government who has power adequate for any purpose may abuse his power. The safeguard is found in official responsibility and accountability. But the possibility of abuse is no reason why powers which, in their proper exercise are needed for the protection of the public, should not be conferred.

"It has been urged that the granting of such broad powers is incompatible with the maintenance of the freedom of management said to be incident to the property rights of the corporations. Such an objection has a certain plausibility, but will not stand critical examination. The Legislature, in safeguarding the public interest, has the power to require such equipment and facilities, and such manner of operations, as will secure good service. It will hardly be claimed that the existence of this power is inconsistent with property rights. The property of a public service corporation has been acquired subject to this power. And the power conferred upon the commission is conferred for the purpose of securing the performance of obligations to which the right of property is subordinate.

Its Relation to the Courts.

"Another question is, What is the relation of the courts to such a commission? As has been said, the commission is an administrative body. It would not be proper for the Legislature to confer these powers upon the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It is not in accordance with the theory of our Government that an attempt should be made to convert the court into an administrative board. It is not this proper function of the courts to fix rates or to make orders as to the facilities which should be supplied or the safety appliances which should be used. This is the function of the Legislature, or of the administrative board which it may create to aid in securing the performance of the duties it has imposed. It would be most unfortunate if, with the necessary extension of State supervision of public service, our courts should have cast upon them such burdens of administration.

The power of the Legislature and of the commission it creates is not, however, without limits. And where the Legislature goes beyond its constitutional powers, or where the administrative board exceeds its authority or passes its constitutional limits, the matter falls within the jurisdiction of the courts, who will declare such action null and void and prevent any attempt to enforce the provisions of the obnoxious statute or order.

"Both the State and Federal Constitutions prohibit the depriving of any person of property without due process of law, and the taking of private property for public use without just compensation. Nor can a State deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Neither the Legislature nor the commission can escape these salutary checks upon their authority. So that if it be claimed that the action of the Legislature or of a commission in fixing a rate operates as such a deprivation of property, a judicial question is presented and the courts will take jurisdiction and determine that question.

"They will determine it in the light of all the circumstances, seeking to ascertain whether the Legislature or the commission has exceeded that power which the Legislature may properly exercise in its discretion, or which it may properly confer upon an administrative board, or whether under the guise of regulation there has been confiscation. So, if the claim is made that the action of the Legislature or the commission in professing to provide for safe and adequate service lies outside the field of legislation in defense of the public interest, or of administrative power under legislative authority, the claim presents a matter for judicial consideration, and if the courts find it to be sustained they will invalidate the statute or order assailed.

"It thus appears that there is of necessity a court review where such questions are presented. And the distinction between the function of the courts and the function of the Legislature or of the commission it creates is clearly indicated by the fact that the question for the courts is whether under the Constitution the matter under consideration is one that falls within the scope of the authority of the Legislature or of the administrative board. If the courts decide that it falls within the limits of that authority they decline to interfere; if they decided that it does not, they declare the statute or order void.

Cannot Curtail Court Review.

"This court review the Legislature cannot curtail. The courts proceed by virtue of their inherent powers under the Constitution. It is idle to attempt, and no good citizen desires to attempt, to fetter their action. Frequently the courts have set aside rates established by Legislatures and commissions, and they do not hesitate to grant an injunction prohibiting the enforcement of the rate pending the suit.

"Property rights are thus abundantly safeguarded, and it is futile to claim that either through the establishment of the commission or through the exercise of its broad powers the invasion of any property right will be threatened without adequate redress.

"A different question is presented when it is urged that all orders of the commission should be reviewable by the courts regardless of the question whether the commission has exceeded its authority or any constitutional privilege has been ignored. There is no occasion for such a broad provision for court review unless it is desired to commit to the courts those matters which do not involve the question of deprivation of property without due process of law or without just compensation, but are matters which might appropriately be decided by the Legislature or by an administrative commission.

"To provide a right of appeal to the courts from every order of the commission not only invites delay and an unnecessary multiplicity of proceedings, but has for its object the substitution of the judgment of the court for the action of the commission. To give the court power to hear such appeals, to take evidence, and to reverse or to modify the orders of the commission comes simply to this: that the court becomes in effect the ruling commission and the commission created by the Legislature is simply a board to take evidence and make what are, in effect, recommendations. It may be said that the corporations would not, necessarily avail themselves of the right of review in all cases. But it is not sound public policy for the Legislature to create a board whose effectiveness will depend on the option of the corporations.

"The delays that are incident to proceedings attacking the action of the commission as unconstitutional are inevitable. But there is no good reason why delays should be multiplied by allowing court review in all cases. There is a broad field of supervision which admittedly lies within constitutional authority, and in this field it is of the greatest public importance that the commission within its own proper province should act with reasonable dispatch, that its orders should be promptly obeyed, and that the public patience should not be vexed by dilatory proceedings.

"It is vital to the interests of the community that in dealing with these matters we should deal both justly and effectively. Merely because there are questions which, as we have seen, must inevitably be passed upon by the courts, we should not run the risk of making the scheme of State supervision abortive by committing to the courts the decision of other matters with which properly they have no concern. Proper regulation of corporations is a matter so important and the attitude of the public toward our public service operations presents so serious a question that we should provide the most efficient means of regulation that is consistent with the constitutional powers of the Legislature.

Rights of Corporations Protected.

"Let us understand that no fundamental right of the corporations can be taken away; that the corporations, commanding vised as to their legal rights and equipped with the most perfect machinery for the presentation of their claims, will not suffer any deprivation of their just rights of property. These will be protected by the Constitution and the courts. If they entertain any serious fear of effective regulation, it is not that they will be deprived of what rightfully belongs to them.

"What is needed is a commission of dignity, of force, of ability, representing the best intelligence of the State available for the purpose and proceeding in a responsible manner. It should have such an equipment and such technical assistance as will enable it to deal with the matters befors it thoroughly and expertly. With the highest respect for the courts, I believe that such a commission can best deal with the matters which properly fall within its province, and we may be sure, as has already been stated, that in cases where any doubt can exist as to whether there is an invasion of property rights or whether the matter does not lie within the province of the commission, the courts will be called upon to exercise their admitted jurisdiction.

"There are many other phases of the subject to which I should be glad to call attention. The power to issue stock and bonds and to invest in the securities of other corporations is a power derived from the Legislature and subject to such conditions as it may impose. No consolidation or merger of interests can take place except pursuant to legislative authority. Evils that have resulted from an abuse of the freedom which has been enjoyed under our corporate laws are patent to all. It is not simply or primarily the question of protection to the investor. The paramount demand is that through the improper issue of securities there shall not be provided a motive for crippling the public service or a basis for demanding extortionate returns. The power of the State should be exercised to compel respect for the public interest.

"I cannot at this time discuss these questions or other matters such as the selection and removal of Commissioners, which are involved in the proposed scheme of regulation. As I have said, these questions are of grave public consequence. There is no greater mistake than to suppose that the will of the people can be permanently disregarded, and it is the duty of patriotism to provide for the just expression of that will and to remove the causes of unrest which lie in abuses of public privilege.

"And in attempting to provide remedies for the correction of known evils let them be real remedies, not mere makeshifts, which will bring the law and its administrators into contempt, but effective measures which in their just operation will promote our tranquillity and enhance respect for law and order."

OPPOSES BROAD COURT REVIEW

Jackson Does Not Want It Inserted in the Utilities Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—A week ago Attorney General Jackson introduced in the Legislature a Public Utilities bill that was thought to represent his own views and possibly those of Mr. Hearst on the subject of controlling public competitors. To-day Mr. Jackson came out and said that, while he was opposed to many features of the Page-Merritt Public Utilities bill, he was thoroughly in accord with the friends of that measure, that the broad court review should not be inserted.

"I think, with the friends of the Page-Merritt bill," said Mr. Jackson, "that the corporations affected are already amply protected through their recourse to the Federal courts on Constitutional grounds."

SURGEON ASKED TO RESIGN.

Refused to Care for Insane Patient —Ambulance Driver Discharged.

Dr. George Houston, an ambulance surgeon attached to the staff of the Washington Heights Hospital, last night resigned his position. His action, however, was not voluntary, but was taken after ex-Coroner Gustav Scholer, a Director in the hospital, had sent him a request to hand in his resignation and to do so without delay.

The Washington Heights Hospital, which is located at 554 West 165th Street, was a storm centre yesterday, and not only were complaints received about the conduct of the young physician, but the question agitated the police of the West 152d Street Station. Not only was Dr. Honston asked to resign, but Raymond Nafer, an ambulance driver, was dealt with with less ceremony. He was discharged.

All this trouble grew out of the fact that on Sunday Harry Oliver, a wealthy contractor, who lived with his mother at 526 West 151st Street, became suddenly insane. The call for an ambulance was sent in to the Washington Heights Hospital, and it was Dr. Houston who got the call.

When he arrived and found that the man was insane, it is charged that he not only declared that he would not take the man to the hospital, but he would have nothing to do with the case. The matter was then referred to Sergt. Becker of the West 152d Street Station. He argued with the physician, but the latter told him that it was no a case for him.

He declared that he knew what he was talking about, for the instructions from the hospital were that no insane cases were to be taken there. It was not his duty to handle the case, he is alleged to have said; and he was not going to have anything to do with it.

The Sergeant, weary of argument, threatened the doctor with arrest unless he took the man, but even this did not move the physician. The Sergeant declared last night that he did not want to go to the extreme of arresting the surgeon, so he took no further action in the matter, and the latter, gathering up his instrument case, got on the ambulance and ordered it back to the hospital.

After he left another call was sent in and this time an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital responded. The physician, after examining Oliver, took him to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Scholer said last night that the young man was at fault. He had got his instructions twisted, the former Coroner said. The instructions are not to bring insane patients to the hospital, but to treat them and remove them to Bellevue for examination.

ADD $2,500,000 TO PAYROLL.

Baltimore & Ohio Increase Announced —Higher Rates Justified.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 1.—President Murray of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad announced to-day a readjustment of the company's payroll providing for an annual increase in the aggregate to be disbursed to employes of $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

Mr. Murray said the company, instead of making a horizontal advance, has rewarded those employes most faithful and deserving with proportionate increases of wages and salaries. He also pointed out that the advance adds to the expenses of the company and makes it obligatory upon the railroad to add to its revenues.

"When we consider," he said, "that rates in general are very low at present, and expenses all along the line have largely increased, it would seem that the railroads of the country are perfectly justified in advancing freight rates on certain commodities. The cost of operating a railroad has largely increased the past years, while rates remained the same.

"In equipment it is estimated that during the years 1905 and 1906, as compared with the preceding half decade of 1899-1904, the increased cost to the Baltimore & Ohio for various kinds of freight cars ranged from 20 to 80 per cent."

JEROME GETS CLOSE TO POOLROOM RING

Continued from Page 1.

know as witnesses of the existence of the syndicate.

Nothing that transpired in and about the office of Mr. Vandiver was half so interesting.

As stated, the account books made public by the District Attorney begin about Jan. 1, 1899. They begin to grow interesting a month or two later. Taking up the figures on May 31, when there is a record of a settlement, the profits run like this:

Profits of the Syndicate.

May 31, total, $5,596.99.

The division of this amount is given in the memorandum as follows:

C. R.	$1,199.89
G.	895.52
P.	895.52
M.	358.20
D.	2,826.36

"Grady" Got $1,764.80 This Month.

July 1, 1899—Total, $11,030; division as follows:

C. R.	$2,206.00
Grady	1,764.80
P.	1,780.00
R. H. D.	4,888.40
M. J. R.	706.00

Aug. 1, total, $4,397.50. Divided as follows:

C. R.	$879.40
T. G.	703.52
Park	703.52
M. J. R.	281.40
R. H. D.	1,829.16

Sept. 1, total, $18,379.75. Division:

C. R.	$3,675.05
T. G.	2,940.66
P.	2,940.66
M. J. R.	1,176.26
R. H. D.	876.00

In this case there is a small memorandum indicating that the money to R. H. D. is still due.

Oct. 3, 1899, total, $18,488.49.

R. H. D.	$7,990.99
R. H.	3,697.60
T. G.	2,958.08
J. P. R.	2,958.08
M. J. R.	1,188.23

There is some skipping of bookkeeping about this time, which seems to indicate that the poolrooms moved from a place on Mercer Street. The next place moved to, according to small entries, seems to be Broad Street. Next comes a settlement made in December, 1899. This settlement seems to have been made at the place where the raid occurred, 112 Fulton Street. This settlement was on Dec. 4, and is as follows:

More Money for "T. G."

Dec. 4, total, $6,029.09; division:

R. H. D.	$2,008.64
C. R.	1,385.93
Park	1,108.75
T. G.	1,108.75
M. J. R.	332.62

Jan. 1, 1900, total $16,205.80; division:

R. H. D.	$6,776.12
C. R.	3,233.17
P.	2,602.53
T. G.	2,965.53
M. J. R.	1,041.01

March 1, 1900, total $24,454.80; division:

R. H. D.	$6,013.21
C. R.	2,890.96
Grady	2,312.76
Park	2,312.77
M. J. R.	9,225.10

The total for March 1, 1900, is an error, but it appears in the account that way.

There is another entry next—April—which shows the poor luck month spoken of, when "T. G." only received $405.80.

"T. G.'s" Profits Up Again.

The next division occurred on July 1, 1900, when the figures are again as follows:

July 1, $22,909.59; division:

R. H. D.	$9,530.41
C. R.	4,581.91
T. G.	2,983.53
Park	3,665.53
M. J. R.	1,466.21

Thus the profits rose or fell from month to month. January, 1901, gave the poolroom men a profit of $28,215.09, in which month "T. G." got $4,250. His profits after that in the records of the books frequently run up to above that amount.

Between the entries in 1900 and 1906 and beyond that date up to the present the District Attorney also has a list of the actions of the syndicate, but he would not reveal them for the reason that has already been given, namely, that they are not barred by the Statute of Limitations. This was generally understood to mean that Mr. Jerome might want to use these facts in presenting the case to the Grand Jury. All that he would say on the subject was:

Chance to Put Some One in Jail.

"I cannot give you these figures because they are not barred by the Statute of Limitations."

Mr. Jerome also has the clearing house sheet of the syndicate. This gives a great many names which he would not disclose. They are for small amounts, and it is not clear whether these are the records of amounts paid to winers or not. They seem to be. On this sheet the two words "Sen. G." frequently appear.

The records of the moving of the poolroom men from place to place Mr. Jerome seemed to remember because he smiled when he came to these memoranda. The reporters remembered them, too, because of raids which were made at these places. There is an abundence of evidence, however, showing that when the raids were made only the tributary, or branches of the sydicate, were touched, although in one instance Mr. Jerome was pretty near the fountain head in one of his raids, but did not seem to know it then.

A $500 Grady Deposit Slip.

Besides the disclosure of the account books of the poolroom enough was learned from Assistant District Attorney Vandiver to indicate that, through the efforts of Safe Breaker Wood, strong evidence has been obtained. He has, for example, quite a bunch of deposit slips, such as was found in the safe at No. 112, showing a credit of $500 to Senator Grady. Not everybody seems to understand what these deposit slips mean, and Mr. Vandiver took the trouble to explain, although he would not say how many he had or to whose credit the money had been deposited. These credit slips, in a word show that a man has deposited a certain amount in a bank to the credit of another man.

To show that the depositor actually did deposit that amount for the other man he gets the deposit slip. Often they are destroyed after the two men have had an understanding with one another—over the 'phone or by other means. In this case some of them were kept. They will show who got the money out of the profits of the concern, and will come pretty close to the man "higher up."

Mr. Vandiver also received yesterday a great bunch of check vouchers from the banks with whom the syndicate did business, showing beyond doubt to whom the large amounts of money were paid.

The Grand Jury will meet to-morrow, when many of the men subpoenaed will appear before it. On that day also the preliminary hearing of the poolroom men under arrest will take place.

Among themen who are wanted as witnesses to aid in the prosecution of the poolrooms is also a Magistrate, whose identity Assistant District Attorney Vandiver would not disclose.

WANT LOWER CANDLE POWER.

Gas Companies' Experts Don't Agree with the State Commission.

ALBANY, April 1.—It was announced to-day at the office of the State Gas Commissioner that it had received from a committee of experts representing the gas companies of the State of be affected, a report regarding a standard of candle power for coal, water, and mixed gas supplied by the companies in this State.

It is the intention of the State Commission to establish a candle-power standard by official order, and at the hearing given to the representatives of the companies a few weeks ago it was suggested by the commission that possibly a standard of 16 candle power for coal gas, 18 for mixed gas, and 20 for water gas would be decided upon.

The gas companies asked the commission for a little time to have experts report a standard which would be agreeable to all the companies concerned.

The committee of experts fixed upon standards of one candle power lower in each case than the State Commission had suggested.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 339 B'way.

HARRIMAN TO BUILD IN FIFTH AVENUE

He Has Acquired a Plot on the Northeast Corner of Fifty-second Street.

J. H. SMITH HAD OWNED IT

He Sold It to Commodore Bourne, However, After Buying the Whitney Residence.

E. H. Harriman will build a handsome residence at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, where he has just bought a plot 50 by 180 feet. For this site, which was originally part of the old Hotel Langham property, Mr. Harriman pays about $700,000. The purchase was made from Frederick G. Bourne, President of the Singer Manufacturing Company, through Broker John N. Golding.

The sale of this property to Mr. Harriman will mark the fourth transfer since the Langham was torn down about four years ago.

When it became known that the Shannon heirs had decided to sell the Langham, the Vanderbilts, headed by William Douglas Sloane, stepped in and bought the property for $1,200,000, fearing that it might fall into unfriendly hands and be made the site of a huge apartment house or hotel, directly opposite their mansions. The entire Langham plot measured 130 feet on Fifth Avenue and 115 feet on Fifty-second Street.

Soon afterward the late James Henry Smith, who was then looking around for the site for a fine residence in which he might give greater force to his claims to social prominence, went to the Vanderbilts and paid them $650,000 for the plot, 50 by 130, on the immediate corner.

Before Mr. Smith could have plans prepared for his new house, William C. Whitney died, and Mr. Smith took advantage of the opportunity to obtain, for about $2,000,000, the Whitney mansion at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, together with many of its costly furnishings and works of art. The Fifty-second Street corner then was of no further use to him and he promptly sold it to Mr. Bourne for $500,000—pocketing a loss of $50,000 on the deal. The rest of the old Langham plot is still owned by the Vanderbilts.

Mr. Harriman now lives at 11 East Sixty-second Street, a six-story, forty-five-foot house, which he occupies under lease from Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri.

PETERS ENJOINS LEAGUE.

Accused Alderman Stops Move of Hearst Organization to Expel Him.

When the General Committee of the Kings County Independence League met last night at the Imperial Assembly Rooms on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of taking action toward expelling Alderman Henry Clay Peters, the Chairman announced that Peters had obtained a temporary injunction late yesterday afternoon from Supreme Court Justice Thomas, in Brooklyn, restraining the committee from acting. It is returnable on Wednesday.

Alderman Peters, who is a members of the Independence League General Committee, is one of the men involved in the bribery charges in the election of a Recorder.

The committee decided last night to send a lawyer to court on Wednesday to oppose the motion to make the injunction permanent.

Massachusetts Overtime Bill Passed.

BOSTON, April 1.—The Overtime bill, which prohibits the employment of women and children in textile establishments between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., was passed, to be enacted in the Massachusetts House of Representatives to-day. The measure now goes to the Senate.

Half your waking life is in your office—why not make it a comfort and a pleasure?

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS

Office Furniture,

275 Canal St., 1 Door East of B'way.

Telephone 1299 Spring.

WHOLE FAMILY FLOGGED.

Man and Three Women Victims of Virginia Whitecaps.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., April 1.—News has just reached this city of a white-capping affair in Franklin County, near Rocky Mount, Va. A body of masked men visited the home of John W. Enedy, took the entire family, consisting of Enedy, his wife, his mother, and his wife's sister, out of their beds, carried them for some distance into the woods, partially stripped the women, and entirely stripped the man, after which all of them were whipped with rawhides until their backs were lacerated.

The victims were then untied and warned that the entire family must leave the county, after which the masked marauders disappeared in the darkness. None of their assailants could be recognized. The family had been unwelcome in the community for some time.

Oakland Racing Season Extended.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—President Thomas H. Williams of the New California Jockey Club to-day announced that the season at Oakland would be extended six weeks longer than originally scheduled. The meet will run until June 22 instead of May 11.

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AV. 19TH TO 20TH STREET NEW YORK.

A SALE OF SILKS.

MAIN FLOOR.

A really unprecedented sale of Silks in infinite variety, priced at less than to-day's wholesale cost!

THE trade has been notified of another forthcoming raise in prices on Silks of the better grades—the raise is to be put through to meet a material increase in manufacturing cost.

It is only natural that this will have an effect immediately on the retail prices of Silks, and consequently to day's regular prices are to be considered economically low.

But in face of this, we offer, beginning to-day and continuing while the lots we have last, Silks of the most desirable qualities and in the newest shades at prices brought about through special purchases early in the year that are actually as low, and in many instances lower, than the wholesale cost of such Silks to-day.

WE warn you that Silk prices are to take a sharp advance, and that even if this weren't to be figured, the following pricing on Silks makes it absolutely imperative that dressmakers, costumers, and in fact every woman who has any immediate or future need for Silk should take advantage of this really unprecedented Silk sale.

7,500 yards of 75c quality Newest Colored Taffeta at 59c

ACTUALLY, to-day's price to the trade! On this one particular grade of Silk alone, we offer you a saving in the face of a sharp price advance that is absolutely sensational for the beginning of so markedly a Silk season as this.

Every color and shade is represented, including several shades of ciel, mais, rose, lavender, reseda, cadet, Alice, pearl, medium and dark gray, tan, champaigne, cardinal, royal, navy and brown; also white and black. Positively worth 75c. a yard. Special, per yard..... 59c

5,000 yards all Silk Shantungs at 59c yd., 75c quality—27 inches wide; all colors, including browns and natural.

4,500 yards 24 in. polka dot pongee at 42c yd., 69c quality. On navy, brown, royal and white and black

2,800 yds. Imported Striped & Checked Habutais, 48c yd. Actual value 69c yd. Beautiful finish; extra heavy quality. Suitable for entire dresses and waists. Will launder in fine style.

69c. yd. for $1 and $1.25 24-inch Showerproof Foulards; all size dots, plenty of navy and brown.

48c. yd. for 69c 19-inch guaranteed Black Taffeta; superior quality; extra heavy; wear guaranteed by us.

58c. yd. for 85c. 24-inch Black Crepe de Chine; heavy quality; very special value.

58c. yd. for 79c. Imported Black Satin Messaline; fine dress quality.

$1 yd. for $1.25 Black Dress Taffeta; superior dress quality; fine soft finish, very lustrous.

Basement Thousands of yards of handsome Polka dot Satin Foulards, worth 69c., at, yard, 36c

Spring Requisites for the Autoist

SIXTH FLOOR

The gist of our story to-day is expressed in dollar signs. Rather than discourse on conceded merits, we prefer to speak of the reasonable prices. Let the figures talk.

FOR MEN:		FOR WOMEN:	
Gloves	$2.00 to $5.00	Gloves	$1.50 to $5.00
Caps	1.00 to 3.50	Caps	1.50 to 5.00
Auto Shirts	4.00 to 20.00	Dust Coats	2.00 to 45.00
Dust Coats	1.25 to 35.00	Cloth Coats	16.50 to 75.00
Cloth Coats	25.00 to 50.00	Rubberized Coats	13.50 to 75.00
Rubberized Coats	16.00 to 50.00	Rubber Coats	9.00 to 25.00
Leather Coats	10.00 to 30.00	Touring Hand Bags	15.00 to 30.00
Leather Pants	12.50 to 16.50	Hats	5.00 to 15.00
		Leather Coats	25.00 to 125.00

Upright Wicker Baskets, 4 to 6 persons	$30.00 to $45.00
Flat Wicker Baskets, 4 to 6 persons	35.00 to 55.00
English Luncheon Cases, hand sewn, 2 to 6 persons,	45.00 to 150.00
Chauffeurs' Suits, 2 pair trousers,	35.00 to 45.00
Chauffeurs' Suits, 1 pair trousers,	25.00 to 35.00
Cloth & Rubber Robes	$3.25 to $15.00
Leather Robes,	27.50 to 45.00
Goggles	75c. to $5.00
Limousine Sets	$15.00 to 30.00

IN FACT—"EVERYTHING FOR THE AUTOIST BUT THE AUTO."

Herald Square Saks & Company 33d to 34th St.

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

EXTRA TROUSERS FOR FROCK COATS

MEN who decide that their frock coat or cutaway will see them through the Easter season may find new striped trousers advisable. We present an extensive assortment in correct patterns and shades, from which men up to 58-inch waist can make selection for immediate wear.

$5 to $11.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

The Triangle A on a cigar box means more than a book full of arguments—it's *sure insurance.*

Merit Mark

Best kind of evidence all over town at 5 cents a-piece—

The New CREMO

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY
Manufacturer

Recognized Merit

Not because of price, but for exclusive styles and honest fabrics.

We cater to the particular, therefore we must be particular.

Suits to Order **$15.00** UP

Best for the price.
"Samples for the Asking."

I. HAAS & CO.
TAILORS,

105-107 NASSAU STREET, One Door North of Ann.
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"Tell it to the Graphophone"

To insure the transcription of your dictation exactly as you gave it, *get a Commercial Graphophone.*

It's the best insurance against mistakes ever devised.

For further information and a Free Trial, drop a postal or telephone.

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PLAN FOR SPECIAL PEACE CONFERENCE

Proposal That Only Great Powers Shall Discuss Limitation of Armaments.

A NEW HAGUE PROGRAMME

Revised List of Subjects Submitted by Russia—America Said to Oppose Naval Limitation.

ROME, April 1.—The Giornale d'Italia prints with reserve a statement that Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, is sounding Vienna in an effort to learn if Austria-Hungary is ready to join Italy in a proposition to postpone the discussion of the question of the limitation of armaments at The Hague Conference and bring up the matter before another special conference, to which only the great Powers shall send delegates.

The Giornale d'Italia publishes an interview with Prince Bulow, the German Imperial Chancellor, who had a long conference yesterday with Signor Tittoni at Rapolla. In the course of the interview the Prince said:

"Italy and Germany are bound to solid friendship. Their alliance serves admirably to maintain peace and preserve the territorial status quo in Europe. The two countries have no conflicting interests, while their mutual interests serve to unite them more closely."

BERLIN, April 1.—The Russian Government has submitted to the principal powers, confidentially, a revised programme of the subjects to be discussed at the approaching peace conference at The Hague. Correspondence in this connection between the Russian Foreign Office and the Foreign Offices of the powers continues, the object being to reach an agreement in advance of communication with the minor Governments.

Great Britain has not formulated a precise plan for the limitation of armaments, and seems unwilling to do so. Nevertheless, it is considered most probable that a discussion of the limitation of armaments will find a place in the programme, owing to Great Britain's insistence.

The precise position of Germany will not be disclosed until the programme is finally decided upon, but the assertions made in London that Germany will withdraw from the conference rather than have the question of the limitation of armaments discussed are unfounded.

The United States, it is understood, will reserve its decision regarding participation in a discussion of the armaments question, the general view at Washington being. It is asserted here, that as the United States is outside the European system it is not in a position to urge the Continental powers to reduce or arrest their land armaments, while upon the subject of naval armaments the authorities at Washington appear to be indisposed to cease their development.

BE PATIENT, SAYS THE POPE.

Americans Who Want Another Cardinal Will Be Satisfied Later.

ROME, April 1.—The disappointment of a large number of Americans at the fact that there is not an American among the prelates who are to be created Cardinals at the Consistory of April 15 has been brought to the attention of the Pope, who said:

"Let them have patience; they will be satisfied later. The number of red hats is limited while the candidates are many."

The Pontiff said he appreciated the situation in the United States and the progress that Catholicism had made there, and that he would soon give these circumstances due consideration.

HOLY SEE'S LIST OF ERRORS.

Document Similar to Syllabus of Pius IX. Approaching Completion.

ROME, April 1.—Work on a document which will point out the errors that have been condemned at various times by the Popes since the Syllabus of Pius IX., published in 1864, is approaching completion.

Although the Vatican does not wish this document to be called a new syllabus, it is evident that the two productions will have much similarity and that the new document will cause as much discussion as did the syllabus of 1864.

POPE TO ROOSEVELT.

Asks Mr. and Mrs. Robinson to Convey His Most Affectionate Regards.

ROME, April 1.—The Pope to-day received in private audience Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, who were presented by Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls.

The Pontiff asked his visitors to convey to President Roosevelt his most affectionate regards.

Friends of Russia In Need of Funds.

The Friends of Russian Freedom, a society organized to arouse American public opinion in favor of establishing a representative Government in Russia, is in need of funds to carry on its work of distributing literature and of arranging a series of public meetings to be held in the principal American cities, at which addresses will be delivered by prominent Russians. Remittances will be received by Treasurer William Jay Schieffelin, 500 Fifth Avenue.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, April 1.—Owing to the inability of Queen Victoria to participate in public functions, it is announced that the visit to Madrid of King Edward and Queen Alexandra will be postponed until the Autumn.

LYONS, April 1.—The Independent Socialist Congress to-day adopted unanimously resolutions condemning anti-militarism, direct, violent action against capitalists, and general strikes, as being dangerous to the interests of the working people. The Congress came to a close after voting adhesion to the doctrines of the International Socialist Bureau in so far as these do not run counter to complete political autonomy. Every country represented at the Congress voted in favor of female suffrage.

VIENNA, April 1.—The Second Secretary of the American Embassy here, Francis G. Landon of New York, has resigned for personal reasons, and will return to America in May. The Military Attache, Major McClintock, will leave Vienna after being received in farewell audience by Emperor Francis Joseph. It is believed that the American Military Attache at Berlin, Col. Wisser, will also be accredited to Vienna.

MADRID, April 1.—The reports that the Queen Mother, Maria Christina, is seriously ill are without foundation. The illness of the Queen Mother has been grossly exaggerated. She has merely been suffering from a slight feverish catarrh, from which she has almost entirely recovered.

Our experience often saves safeholders annoyance and expense

Mercantile Safe Deposit Vaults

120 Broadway

Safes $5 to $800 a year

ROUMANIAN LOOTERS SHOT.

136,000 Troops Under Arms—System of Drives Adopted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, April 1.—According to official information the military operations are proceeding satisfactorily in the western districts. No further cases of incendiarism or revolt are reported.

The troops now under arms number 136,000. In the military zones into which the revolted districts are divided a system of "drives" has been adopted similar to that practiced by the British troops in the South African war.

Persons found looting or seting fire to buildings are immediately shot. Great numbers of arrests have been made by the troops—more than 300 in the district of Roman alone.

NO DETAILS FROM BITLIS.

Report of Severe Earthquake Received in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.—The report that a severe earthquake has occurred at Bitlis, Turkish Armenia, appears to be confirmed, but the number of casualties is unknown.

Beyond a brief message from the missionaries at Bitlis reporting that the town is badly damaged; that they are homeless, and that their people are encamped in the snow, which in places is twenty-five feet deep, no news of the disaster has reached this city.

LONDON, April 1.—The situation of Bitlis, which is built on a rocky slope, with houses constructed of stone, having flat earthen roofs, causes fear here that a great amount of damage has been done. Bitlis is a picturesque, densely populated town, having but few Europeans among the population. A British Vice Consul is stationed there, but at present he is absent on leave.

Instructions have already been sent to the local authorities to afford relief to the inhabitants, but there is no doubt that outside help is needed.

Officials here of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions said yesterday that there were at least four American missionaries at Bitlis—the Rev. and Mrs. Royal M. Cole and the Misses Charlotte E. and Mary A. C. Ely. They added that they believed Mr. and Mrs. Cole had a family.

From other sources it is learned that Dr. Herbert L. Underwood and Miss Nellie A. Cole were probably in Bitlis at the time of the earthquake. They are connected with the work of the American Board.

The American Board's station at Bitlis was established in 1859. There are as a rule on the staff one missionary and his wife, three women assistants, and twenty-nine native workers, men and women. The principal structure at the station was a girls' boarding school, which was conducted by the Misses Ely.

MOUNT OF OLIVES HOSPITAL.

Foundation Stone of German Institution Laid—Cheers for Kaiser.

JERUSALEM, April 1.—The foundation stone of the new German hospital on the Mount of Olives was laid yesterday afternoon in the presence of the Governor of Jerusalem, the other local officials, and many spectators.

Cheers were given for Emperor William and for the Sultan of Turkey, who gave the land and authorized the construction of the hospital. Dr. Dryander, the Court chaplain at Berlin, represented Emperor William, and Baron von Mirbach represented the Empress.

Dr. Dryander read a telegram from the Emperor greeting the Germans, the local authorities, and the representatives of other nations and faiths who attended the ceremony, and invoking the blessing of the Almighty on the hospital.

TO CANONIZE PIUS IX.

The Entire Proceedings May Take a Century.

ROME, April 1.—An ecclesiastical "process" looking to the beatification and finally the canonization of Pope Pius IX., who was elected in 1846 and died in 1878, has been begun in the Diocese of Sinigaglia, where Pope Pius was born, and will be continued in the Diocese of Imola, where he served as Bishop.

The "process" starts with inquiries and the examination of witnesses. The entire proceedings are very long, in some cases lasting for a full century.

ABRUZZI SAILS FOR AMERICA.

Leaves Spezia on the Varese—Going to Newport News and Jamestown.

SPEZIA, April 1.—The Duke of the Abruzzi left here to-day on board the cruiser Vnrese for Newport News.

The Varese will be one of the warships to represent Italy at the opening of the Jamestown Exposition.

MOORS WELCOME FRENCH.

Tribesmen Announce That They Will Send 800 Sheep to Oudja.

LALLA MARNIA, Algeria, April 1.—In view of the satisfactory condition that prevails in the Oudja region Gen. Lautey, the commander of the French column of occupation, has decided to turn over the command of Oudja to Gen. Delanneau and to return to his regular duties at Oran. He will leave Oudja to-morrow.

The Bodamama tribesmen, who are encamped in the Oudja district, have expressed much satisfaction with the French occupation and have announced their intention of sending 800 sheep to the Oudja market. This is an indication of the confidence inspired among the frontier tribesmen by France's manifestation of power.

TANGIER, April 1.—The most alarming rumors are current in connection with the Sultan's reception of the news of the occupation of Oudja by the French troops.

These, however, are not based on facts, as it is impossible for the Fez courier to return here before to-morrow.

CHILE PARTIAL TO US.

George Duval Says There Has Been No Dispute Over Embassy Matter.

Concerning the published report that the delay on the part of Chile in appointing a new Minister to Washington was due to an offended feeling that our Senate opposed the project of the Administration to advance our legation in Chile to an embassy, George L. Duval, who has just returned from Chile, said yesterday that there was no such feeling.

Notwithstanding the prosperity of Chile, Mr. Duval said, the conservative element deemed it wise to retrench in the matter of expenses of foreign representation after the earthquake of August last. The curtailment of representation in Europe was resolved upon, and a willingness at the same time to advance the rank of its representative in Washington is the best evidence of friendly sentiment. The delay in naming a Minister was due to the Embassy bill then pending in Congress. Subject to the enactment of that law, the Dean of the Chilean Diplomatic Service was named as the first Ambassador.

Mr. Duval says that much enthusiasm was displayed over Secretary Root's visit to Chile, and it has had very beneficial results.

Royal Commission for Mrs. Burgess.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 1.—Mrs. Burgess, wife of Prof. John W. Burgess, the Roosevelt lecturer at the University of Berlin, has been commissioned to paint a portrait of Prince Augustus William, the Emperor's fourth son.

POMMERY

"Sec" AND "Brut"

THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY.

The Best Champagne

that Care, Experience and Money can Produce.

Francis Draz & Co., Sole Agents U. S., 24 Hudson St., N.Y. City.

DUMA DISCUSSING AGRARIAN PROBLEM

Is Forced to Consider the Question as a Concession to the Peasants.

ULTIMATUM BY CABINET

Principle of Inviolability of Property Must Be Maintained, Says Minister of Agriculture.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—The discussion of the agrarian problem, to which the first Russian Parliament almost entirely devoted its legislative activity, began in the lower house to-day. Over 100 speakers immediately signified their intention of participating in the debate, to which, according to the plans of the Parliamentary leaders, only one day a week will be devoted.

The question is considered to be of far less importance now than it was last year. Neither the Constitutional Democrats nor the Socialists have much expectation of arriving at practical results in the course of the life of the present Parliament. They are convinced that any measure involving the compulsory expropriation of land, which is the basic principle of all the Liberal solutions, will immediately be vetoed by the Emperor and be regarded by the Cabinet as justification for the dissolution of Parliament.

The House was forced to begin the discussion of the agrarian problem as a concession to the peasant constituents of many of the members. Each political party has put forward three or four spokesmen, but the great mass of the speakers are to be peasants, whose remarks will contribute but little to a solution of the question. The real work will mainly be done by the committee to which the various projects will be referred.

The project of the Constitutional Democrats, which was introduced to-day, is practically identical with last year's. It involves the compulsory expropriation of all estates above established maximums to be determined in each province by commissions created for this purpose. This bill contemplates individual ownership, whereas the project of the Group of Toil, which also was introduced to-day, proposes the nationalization of all the land in the empire.

The first speaker to-day was Prince D. N. Sviatopolk-Mirsky, a Monarchist and land owner of Bessarabia and a relative of ex-Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky. He made a long speech in defense of individual property, quoting liberally from American and English authorities on the subject.

Prince Vassilchikoff, Minister of Agriculture, speaking on behalf of the Cabinet, outlined the Government's agrarian programme, laying down as an ultimatum the maintenance of the principle of the inviolability of private property. The expropriation of land, he added, was permissible, but only in exceptional cases.

Prince Vassilchikoff promised a series of measures increasing the quantity and raising the level of the cultivation of the peasants' lands.

BULGARIAN RAID IN SERVIA.

Seven Men Reported Killed and Thirty Houses Burned.

BELGRADE, April 1.—It is reported here that a band of Bulgarians has attacked the old Servian towns of Rudnik and Topolcha, burning thirty houses, killing seven men, and maltreating a number of women and children.

Increasing bitterness is being displayed here toward the Bulgarians owing to the belief that, while the powers have called the attention of the Governments of Servia and Greece to the atrocities perpetrated by Servian and Greek bands, they have made no protest to the Bulgarian Government against the actions of Bulgarian bands.

BONILLA MAY SURRENDER.

United States Warships Ordered to Amapala, Where He Is Surrounded.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—President Bonilla of Honduras is still surrounded at Amapala, according to dispatches received to-day at the State Department, and his surrender is expected at any time.

At the instance of the State Department, instructions have been cabled to the American warships on the west side of the Isthmus to proceed at once to Amapala. The gunboat Princeton is at Corinto, about sixty-five miles distant from Amapala, and the cruiser Chicago is at Acajutla, about 135 miles away, and it is left to the respective commanders to determine which ship shall first respond to the department's call.

Dean R. Wood, the American Consul at Celba, Honduras, who has just arrived in Washington from Central America, was in conference to-day with various State Department officials concerning the war situation in the Central American republics.

Mr. Wood was in Celba when the American gunboat Marietta landed troops there, and says a warship was never more heartily welcomed anywhere. The arrival of the vessel and the landing of the party of bluejackets sent to guard the American Consulate and preserve order in the city restored the confidence of the panic-stricken public.

Puerto Cortez and Celba were not taken by the Nicaraguans, according to Mr. Wood, but are in sympathy with the movement against President Bonilla and ready to join with any army which seeks his overthrow. The war is said by Mr. Wood to be largely personal and directed against Bonilla and his advisers. Mr. Wood says the victories of the revolutionists, assisted by the Nicaraguans, are not regarded as engagements in a war of Nicaraguan conquest. The Hondurans cherish their independence and would not assist in any war which would result in ending their republic, but the sentiment against Bonilla became so strong that any means of effecting his overthrow was heartily welcomed by his enemies.

Mr. Wood says the war on the north coast of Honduras was conducted with great fairness. The property of foreigners was not molested, and the only loss which foreign property owners have suffered so far has come about through the lack of labor, due to the drafting of able-bodied men into the army. When the Nicaraguans landed their large force at Trujillo there were orders against plundering, and the commanding officers paid for the supplies they needed for their forces.

SUE JACKSON FOR DEBTS.

Shoemaker and Printers Say the Attorney General Owes Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Two suits against Attorney General William S. Jackson have been entered in the Municipal Court in the last few days by creditors.

George F. Welck, a West Side shoe dealer, alleges that Jackson owes him $90 on a long-standing bill. Welck says he has industriously endeavored to collect the debt, but has failed. The Wenborne-Sumner Company seeks a judgment for $42 for printing in the last campaign, which resulted in Jackson's election.

The Lake Champlain Tercentenary.

OTTAWA, April 1.—Horace W. Bailey and L. Hays of Burlington, Vt., interviewed Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day and asked him to attend the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain in July, 1909, and also to obtain the co-operation of Canada in the celebration. Sir Wilfrid said that as he was about to leave for England very soon he would not make any definite promise, but he viewed the matter very favorably.

Riding Boots

Most fashionable and appropriate Leathers—Correct styles.

Men's - - - $12 and $15
Women's - $10 to $15

Men's Puttee Leggins
Imported Pigskin $7, Cowhide $5

Alexander

Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

A Remarkable Photograph

Showing the Interior of

St. Patrick's Cathedral

with the Congregation at Worship on Easter Sunday Morning Will Be One of the Many Features of Interest in

The Times Next Sunday

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

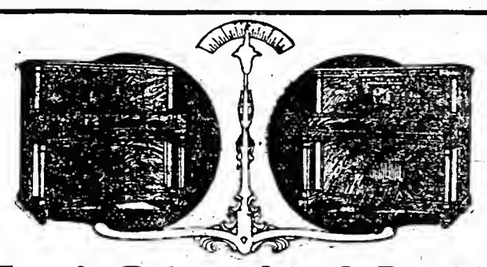

Evenly Balanced in A Double Usefulness

Loeser Player-pianos.

FOR the trained pianist these instruments are superb Pianos, responsive, easy of action, rich toned and durable. That is one side of the balance.

For the untrained lover of music they are—just by opening a slide in front and letting down the pedals—Pianos which *anyone* can play by aid of perforated music rolls. That is the other side of the balance.

These instruments have thus a *double* usefulness. They are two Pianos in one. They open the door of music to everyone. They should be in every home—and they are fast getting into many homes where the hunger for good music was never satisfied before.

Does it seem impossible that you, who perhaps do not know one note from another, can sit down at the Piano now—*to-day*—and play well?

Does it seem impossible that after a few weeks of practice—perhaps only a few hours, if you are apt—you cannot only play, but *play with expression*, interpreting the music in a way to give delight to all who listen?

It is not impossible. It is *fact*. It is done every day by owners of the wonderful Player-pianos.

These instruments—**the Reiman, Heller and Loeser Player-pianos**—are sold exclusively by the Loeser Store. They are priced from $500 to $900.

We will make the terms of payment easy, if you wish—so easy that you will feel them no tax at all, and you can have and enjoy the Player-piano while you are paying for it. We will also take all ordinary makes of Pianos in exchange at a fair valuation.

Investigate the matter *now*. Come in and see for yourself how wonderful these instruments are.

Hosiery and Knit Underwear.
A Sale We Never Matched.

YOU CAN COME IN AND BUY your Hosiery to-day in staple styles; in as great variety as any store can show; in fresh packages of half a dozen pairs each—and pay in some cases less than actual present cost of manufacture.

You can buy fancy Hosiery far under the usual—in some cases at half.

You can buy seasonable Underwear at record low prices—and have choice of variety enough to suit any possible need.

These are the conditions in this Spring Sale. Is it any wonder the counters were thronged yesterday? Is it any wonder that people not only buy for present needs, but also anticipate?

We print some of the details again.

For Women.
6 Pairs for $1, Regularly 25c. and 35c. a Pair.
6 Pairs for $1.50, Regularly 35c. to 50c. a Pair.
3 Pairs for $1, Regularly 50c. a Pair.

For Children.
6 Pairs for 65c., Regularly 20c. a Pair.
6 Pairs for $1, Regularly 25c. a Pair.
6 Pairs for $1.50, Regularly 50c. a Pair.

For Men.
6 Pairs for $1, Regularly 25c. and 35c. a Pair.

Extraordinary Values in Fancy Hosiery Sold in Single Pairs.

For Women.
50c. Hosiery at 35c.
Hosiery at 50c. a Pair—Special.
$1.50 Silk Hosiery at $1.
Silk Hosiery at $1.50, Regularly up to $2.25.

Silk Hosiery at $2.50, Reg. up to $5.

For Men.
20c. Socks at 12½c.
25c. and 35c. Socks at 19c.
50c. and 75c. Socks at 35c.
$1.75 Silk Socks at $1.

Spring Underwear, Offers Without Equal.

For Women.
20c. and 25c. Underwear at 12½c.
25c. and 35c. Underwear at 19c.
Combination Suits at 59c.—Special.
Underwear at 25c.—Special.
$1 and $1.25 Silk Mixed Undervests at 69c.

For Men.
50c. Underwear, 35c.; 3 Garments $1
$1 and $2 Underwear at 75c.
$1.50 & $2.50 Combination Suits, $1

For Children.
20c. Underwear at 12½c.
25c. Underwear at 19c.

Women's and Children's Underwear, on the Second Floor.
All Other Advertised Goods on the Main Floor.
Note Sent C. O. D.

Women's Tailored Suits.
Another Fine Group at $25.

THE WOMAN WHO WANTS TO PAY a moderate price for her Spring Suit—something which will assure her distinctiveness of both material and style, and that good workmanship usually to be found only in high priced Clothing, will be specially pleased with the wide range of new Suits which we have made ready at $25, or near that.

To-day we illustrate by description one group of Suits that we believe cannot be rivalled anywhere in the greater city for as modest a price.

They are of the good Panama cloth so much favored this Spring, and in navy, new gray effects and an excellent black. Coat is the new 27-inch cutaway. Tight-fitting back, single breasted, buttons through. Notched collar and small revers. Full coat sleeves with cuffs, hip and breast pockets. Lining of taffeta silk. New gored skirt with panels formed of side plaits and stitched to yoke depth.

A remarkable value at..... $25

Second Floor, Front.

Embroidery Medallions at 5c
Thousands Worth 10c. to 49c.

THEY HAVE JUST COME IN—a totally different lot from those that made such a stir some days ago. And they are exactly the sort of Medallions that in most stores are selling for full prices to trim Summer waists and washable suits.

Over three hundred patterns, round, square, oblong, in wheel, floral and fruit designs, English effects, etc. All at..... 5c. each

Second Floor.

Women's Mousquetaire Gloves.

SPRING FASHIONS have settled the demand for long kid Gloves again—settled it so decisively that of the best grades there is already a general scarcity.

We are particularly glad, in this emergency, to have a remarkably complete stock of Mousquetaire Gloves—every size, every style, every wanted color. And again—as since the beginning of the demand—the Loeser Gloves are OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY—made expressly for us by the most famous glovemaker in France.

Long Suede Mousquetaire Gloves, $1.50 to $3.75.
Long Glace Mousquetaire Gloves, $1.50 to $4.50.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Yard Wide White Dress Linens--29c.

A FINE QUALITY of pure Irish Linen that could not be imported to-day to sell for less than 35c. a yard. One of the specially good offers from the Loeser Linen Store at 29c. a yard.

Main Floor, Rear.

The Embroidered Unmade Robes in Colors Are Flying Out.

PALE BLUE, OR PINK, OR LILAC, or ecru mull, daintily embroidered in eyelet or solid effect in white or self color—they are so pretty that we can't keep them on the counters. They are snapped up as soon as shown. The prices are half the secret—between $13 and $25, and when one considers how very simple it is to put together one of these lovely, almost-ready frocks, $13 to $25 is very little indeed for a costume that will be so rich and distinguished when completed.

Sheer white Robes, ready to put together, are here in the best assortment in Brooklyn. The range is enormous—as high as $78 for an elaborate imported Robe, and for a pretty Robe of lawn, daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery in flounce effect, as low as $8.98.

$12.98 to $60 Linen Robes, $8.98 to $37.50.

All reduced now for quick selling. Some of the handsomest patterns we have had are in the lot. The linens are from medium heavy to sheer handkerchief weights, and with each embroidered skirt portion comes enough material for a blouse or little jacket.

Main Floor.

In these days of adulteration it's comforting to know that one can always turn to

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Whiskey

and get precisely what is wanted and a whiskey that can be taken on its merit.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

Snow flurries and freezes remind us that Spring overcoats are more than ornamental—a fact almost forgotten those warm days in the enthusiasm over our Spring suits.

Spring overcoats, $15 to $35.
Spring suits, $18 to $40.

The quality of "Star" shirts is so well known that we only wish it were as well known that we have the largest variety of "Star" negliges shown anywhere—for both men and boys.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren St.	13th St.	32d St.

To-morrow (Wednesday) and three following afternoons at 2:30 P. M. daily

THE

Fifth Ave. Art Galleries

546 Fifth Ave., Cor. 45th St.

Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer

Will Sell At Unrestricted Sale

The Clementine Bash Collection

of

Rare Chinese Porcelains

Comprising

MONOCHROMES AND DECORATED PIECES,

Sang de Boeuf, Pearl Greys, Rare BLACK HAWTHORN and BLUE HAWTHORN Vases, apple green, mustard yellow and other solid colors, also

Flamille Virti, Flamille Rose, Blue and White, Etc.

Superb Chinese Rugs,

Jades, Glass, Bronzes, Japanese Porcelains and Faience.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Women Who Follow The Fashions

can find nothing smarter for a charming Spring suit than

SHELMA CLOTH

the rich, soft, long-wearing pure worsted dress fabric that drapes beautifully—doesn't wrinkle nor fade

When you see Shelma Cloth you'll admire it and have it for your next dress. $1.50 a yard, over 50 inches wide, in black and all fashionable colors, at leading dealers. Look for the name "Shelma" on selvedge

HEARN'S, STERN BROS.
O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.
FRED'K LOESER & CO., B'klyn.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

ALDERMAN NOONAN FREE.

Court Dismisses Charge of Assaulting a Special Policeman.

Cornelius D. Noonan, the Municipal ownership Alderman, who was arrested on Sunday night, charged with assaulting Special Policeman Dooley, was discharged by Magistrate Finelite in the Harlem Court yesterday.

Dooley testified that he had arrested Arthur Thornton for acting in a disorderly manner, and that when he returned to the New Star Theatre, where he is stationed, Alderman Noonan asked him why he had arrested Thornton. There was a row, and, according to Dooley, the Alderman struck him.

Noonan told the Magistrate the policeman had used bad language, and that he had been subjected to great humiliation.

Policeman Sackett testified that he had seen no blows struck, and a witness for Noonan declared that the Alderman had been treated in a "shameful" manner.

BELLEW'S NEW PLAY CHOCK FULL OF MORAL

With "Construction, Characterization, and Dialogue" by J. Hartley Manners.

"A MARRIAGE OF REASON"

Every Kind of Play but a Good Play, in Which Mr. Bellew Labors Earnestly.

Rita Forrest	Miss Fannie Ward
Lady Ratcliffe	Miss Julia Dean
Mrs. Ellison	Miss Margaret Fuller
Mrs. Belmont-Taylor	Miss Maude Ream Stover
Nurse	Mrs. Minnie Storey
Captain Ellison	Frederic De Belleville
Lionel Meredyth	Conway Tearle
Tony	Master Richard Storey
Ben	J. K. Adams
Groom	R. L. Smith
Parker	C. Russell Sage
Lord Delcombe	Kyrle Bellew

Mr. J. Hartley Manners is a brave man. On the programme at Wallack's he modestly announces that "the story of 'A Marriage of Reason' is founded on a novel by Mrs. Arthur Kennard," adding that the "construction, characterization, and entire dialogue" are his. That, at any rate, lets Mrs. Kennard down easily. Whether the author was imbued with the same kindly intention toward Mr. Kyrle Bellew and the other actors in the cast when he made one of his characters say, "You have got us all into a pretty mess," cannot be asserted so positively. But it undoubtedly describes the situation.

Mr. Manners's play is chockful of dialogue; also of morals. The characterizations are not quite so apparent. But one could never be in doubt of the morals. For instance, one learned that if an English gentleman of title divorces his wife because of an unjust suspicion and without allowing her to make an explanation she will be unhappy for a time, but he will be able eventually to marry a rich American heiress whose father's money will replenish his depleted purse. Also one learns that if a man has "bought his wife with false coin" and if their "marriage is a mockery" they will be happy in the end if he only has patience enough to wait. But the lesson of all others that projects itself with most force is that no real gentleman and no real lady will ever forget to dress for dinner.

In the third act of "A Marriage of Reason" the husband and his second wife are anxiously awaiting news of their little boy who has come a cropper from his pony and who is lying critically ill. Several doctors are in attendance and "the worst" is expected. The first wife—the boy's mother—has been summoned at the little fellow's request. The tension is something fearful. One knows that, because everybody says so. But "mother" comes from the bedside in a gorgeous "creation," decolette, as if ready for the opera, and father is in immaculate evening dress. One feels like mentioning these little things because they give at least a suggestion of what "A Marriage of Reason" is like. And to give an adequate description of this play is a task which only those who have seen it can appreciate.

Rita Forrest, heiress from Chicago, agrees to marry Lord Delcombe. He has a title and nothing else. They agree to make it a "marriage of reason," as neither feels any sentimental yearning for the other. Lord Delcombe has previously divorced a wife. His nephew, who is a poet, is in love with Miss Forrest. Mrs. Ellison, wife of an army officer, takes a friendly interest in Delcombe. Capt. Ellison has persistently neglected his wife, but is insanely jealous of her.

The heroic Delcombe is magnanimous to both men. He can see everybody's folly but his own. He makes a man of the poet, which is really doing something. For such a thing seems beyond hoping for. Before he is through he also succeeds in making the jealous husband ashamed of his folly. He is a veritable Mr. Fixit, and as he is Mr. Kyrle Bellew, it may be truthfully said that he is consistently graceful and charming, even when the playwright makes him seem most impossible.

By the time the best clothes appear one is prepared for anything, even the visit to the hero's room of the sentimental but innocent woman, whose husband bursts in a few moments later to denounce her and the man he believes has betrayed him. Your only interest then is in finding out what is to become of the divorced wife, as it has long since appeared to everybody except the principals to the match that the marriage of reason has really developed into a marriage of love. Then wife No. 1 calmly remarks that her boy is out of danger and she has received a telegram from her husband to come home. And you discover that you have been "sold again." She, too, had found her consolation.

Mr. Manners's play is all kinds of a play except a good play.

Mr. Bellew's earnestness, his polish, and his air of good breeding enable him to create a certain degree of interest in the central figure despite the absurdity of the situations in which he is placed, but the others labor to little purpose. Presumably Miss Fanny Ward is a novice and will do better in time. Miss Julia Dean can be sincere on occasion, but she is wholly artificial in this play. Mr. De Belleville provides one bright spot in the last act in a scene which is wholly out of key, but which he acts very excellently.

CARLE LIVELY AS HIS CHICKEN

Actor's All Fools' Day Joke on Train a Boomerang—He Wasn't Hurt.

Richard Carle appeared once more in "The Spring Chicken" last night at Daly's Theatre. Alice Hageman took the eccentric comedy rôle formerly played by Emma Janvier.

Mr. Carle, when seen in his dressing room, was manifestly unscathed and denied the telegraphic story that he had been injured on Sunday night while traveling with his company from Chicago to New York. It seems that Mr. Carle, thinking to play a joke on his fellow-travelers, left his car at a way station and started to board the locomotive.

As he clambered into the cab he dropped his glasses, and as he is very near-sighted, scrambled down again to pick them up. The train was going faster than he appreciated, and he just caught the rear platform of the last car as it went by. The door was locked, and he had to spend a couple of hours in the cold.

When the next station was reached and he got inside again he took something to warm him and went straight to bed. His managers would not permit him to be disturbed at Harrisburg, and the incident was misinterpreted.

NOVELLI AS KEAN.

Italian Actor Starts His Final Week with Elder Dumas's Play.

Plays about actors have always been more or less popular with the players themselves, providing as they do a fine opportunity for the thespian's exaltation of his own profession. The public, too, has often responded to the romance of the theatre as it is set forth in such plays where the actor-hero almost always shows his superiority to the common run of mortals against whose prejudice he must struggle in order to realize upon his one grand passion. With "Garrick" played by a long line of actors the English stage has long ben familiar, and the elder Dumas's "Kean," florid, verbose, and sentimental as it is, has been no stranger in New York. Under the title of "The Royal Box," the late Charles Coghlan acted it for several seasons.

The play served Signor Novelli at the Lyric last night. "Kean" is a part in which the romantic actor can best shine, but the Italian has enough of enthusiasm, and of romantic feeling to suggest the effective stage figure intended by the author. The revival of the old play provided a pleasant occasion for Novelli's admirers, and as usual they were lavish with their demonstrations of approval.

STOCK PLAYS AT LINCOLN SQ.

The William Morris Company Opens with "When We Were Twenty-One."

The William Morris stock company opened last night at the Lincoln Square Theatre with a presentation of Henry V. Esmond's "When We Were Twenty-one." A considerable audience was present to witness the inauguration of the stock company.

William Morris appeared as Richard Carew. The Imp, the cause of all the trouble and centre of affection, was played by Jack Storey. The leading feminine rôle was performed by Blanche Stoddard, and Mary Lawton was seen as the Firefly.

YALE BOYS IN IBSEN PLAY.

"The Pretenders" Produced in Elaborate Fashion by Dramatic Association

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—Henrik Ibsen's five-act drama of Norwegian history, 'The Pretenders," was given to-day at the Parsons Theatre by the Yale University Dramatic Association. It will present the play to-morrow evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

The production was under the direction of Frank Lea Short, and was a decided success. The play is well staged, and appropriately costumed. The speaking parts number about twenty, and the company numbered about seventy-five.

The play deals with the assumption in the thirteenth century of the Norse throne by King Haakon, whose title has been established by his mother Ingar. The pretenders gather to see Haakon win the right to the title, which he does in spite of Earl Skule, the mightiest of the pretenders, and Nicholas, Bishop of Oslo.

The chief rôles were taken by these students: Haakon, G. L. Stuart; Ingar, C. T. Crocker; Earl Skule, Thomas Achsila; Lady Ragnhild, D. W. Porter; Sigrid, S. C. Rand; Margrete, T. L. Riggs; Nicholas, C. R. Hopkins.

MRS. CARTER PLAYS AGAIN.

She Gets a Warm Reception in "Du Barry" at Norfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 1.—For the first time since she left the management of David Belasco, Mrs. Leslie Carter appeared on the stage to-night. She played at the Academy of Music in "Du Barry." Many army and navy officers were present.

Mrs. Carter was repeatedly encored. The Academy was sold out long before the curtain went up, and other houses along her route are sold out.

NEW LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

The Mary Anderson Is Opened with Ceremony.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—The Mary Anderson Theatre was opened to-night in the presence of an audience which crowded the handsome new playhouse. Gen. John B. Castleman made the presentation address and De Wolf Hopper, whose company gave "Happyland" as the opening attraction, spoke.

It was distinctly a "Mary Anderson" night, and every mention of the actress's name or recital of incidents of her girlhood days in Louisville by Gen. Castleman, was received with prolonged applause.

The theatre, which is under the direction of the Shubert Brothers, is fireproof, the only wood used being in the stage floor and the doors.

OVATION TO MISS FARRAR.

Opera Singer Welcomed Back to Her Home State.

BOSTON, April 1.—It has been many years since an operatic star has received such a welcome from a Boston audience as that accorded to-night to Miss Geraldine Farrar, who, after an absence of seven years, returned to her home State to sing in grand opera. Miss Farrar appeared to-night as Marguerite in "Faust," with the Metropolitan Opera Company. She was enthusiastically greeted during her brief appearance in the first act, and at the close of the second act was recalled many times, the last one to receive a great floral display sent to the stage by her admirers.

LOOKING FOR MISS YAW.

Mr. Hammerstein Wants to Engage Soprano with the High Range.

Oscar Hammerstein is searching for Ellen Beach Yaw, in an attempt to add her to his list of singers for the last two weeks of the opera at the Manhattan. It is his intention in the last fortnight, if it can be arranged, to present an opera every night, and to do this he will need to add to his list of singers. He will also probably engage a basso to assist Mr. Arimondi.

Miss Yaw is a soprano who is famous for her phenomenal range. She is somewhere in the West at present.

Mme. Calvé will probably appear in "La Navarraise" on next Monday evening and in "Carmen" on the following Wednesday. It is likely that "La Navarraise" will be given twice, and Mme. Calvé will make her last appearance in "Cavalleria" according to present plans.

Miss Grey to Aid Bide-a-Wee Home.

Miss Katherine Grey will give a special matinée of "The Beckoning," now running at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, in aid of the Bide-a-Wee home for animals on next Friday afternoon. Miss Grey voluntarily offered to give the performance because of her great interest in animals and the work of the home. The Secretary will provide tickets for the performance at the home, at 143 West Thirty-eighth Street. Some of the best-known women in New York City are actively interested in the work of the Bide-a-Wee. In the season prominent actors and actresses frequently contribute their best efforts to assist the work.

Students in Successful Burlesque.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania offered as its annual theatrical production to-night at the Chestnut Street Opera House the operatic burlesque "Herr Lohengrin." The book by William Ernst tells how the kingdom of Brabant has been impoverished by the theft of the goose that lays the golden eggs. "Elsie from Chelsea," the daughter of Mother Goose, is accused of stealing the bird. Herr Lohengrin comes to the rescue of Elsie and brings forth the supposed goose, which at an inopportune time is shown to be a gander. The play is a great success.

"The Mills of the Gods" Moves.

The production of "The Mills of the Gods," by George Broadhurst, formerly seen at the Astor Theatre, moved last night to the Manhattan. "The Mills of the Gods" succeeds "Mrs. Warren's Profession" at the Manhattan, and will probably be the last play to be offered there before the theatre is demolished by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Return of the "Social Whirl."

Charles J. Ross began a New York return engagement last night at the Majestic Theatre in "The Social Whirl." Elizabeth Brice appeared in the rôle of Violet Dare, formerly played by Adele Ritchie, and Maude Raymond was seen in her effective old negro character, singing "Bill Simmons."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The twenty-five-hundredth performance of Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben-Hur" will be observed at the Academy of Music this evening by the distribution of copies of a special edition of the novel illustrated with scenes from the play. Klaw & Erlanger, in conjunction with Gilmore & Tompkins, have arranged an after-theatre supper on the stage for the company and invited guests.

A performance in French will be offered at the Hudson Theatre on Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Friendly Aid Settlement. The entertainment is to be a comedy, entitled "Chateau Historique," by Alexandre Bisson and Berr de Turique. The presentation will be arranged by the Cercle Dramatique de l'Alliance Francaise.

Rose Stahl has just completed a play and has named it "The Answer." The play is said to be as modern as Miss Stahl's performance in "The Chorus Lady."

"As You Like It," produced in the modern manner, was the offering by the Ben Greet Company last night at the Garden Theatre. The bill for to-night is "Much Ado About Nothing."

HAWTREY MAKES HIT IN A NEW PLAY

Real Star in "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott" at the Astor Theatre.

STORY OF A STATE SECRET

Much-Married Woman Who Had Been Named in a Scandal Involving a Sovereign.

Senator Amos Pierce	Neil Moran
Lawrence Winthrop	Leo Ditrichstein
Richard Winthrop	Charles Cherry
Count Arpad Stephen Hegedy	William Hawtrey
The Butler, at Mrs. Alcott's	Fred R. Gurke
The Colored Butler, at the Pierces'	John Artbur
Mrs. Pierce	Kenyon Bishop
Alice Pierce	Julia Taylor
Mrs. Louise Alcott	Dorothy Dorr
Anna Petrovna	Ruth Chester

A considerable portion of the audience at the first performance of "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott" last night at the Astor Theatre recognized William Hawtrey as the real star of a starless production. He played the part of a foreign Count and diplomat; a man who "hoped he was a gentleman and knew he was a man of the world." His acene in the third act gave him an opportunity for serious acting different from any he has heretofore had in the metropolis.

"The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott" is a play in four acts by Leo Ditrichstein and Percival Pollard, and is described on the programme as a comedy. The fact remains that the central character, played by Dorothy Dorr, calls for the most extreme emotional acting. It is the story of a State secret which is also a woman's secret—and of a kind not to be unveiled.

Mrs. Alcott, it must be understood, has been already twice married, the two experiments being made respectively for money and position. Now she has it in mind to be married a third time, for love, to one Richard Winthrop, a man much her junior, who holds a position in the State Department at Washington.

Lawrence Winthrop, the elder brother of Richard, has himself had a similar "calf-love" with the same woman as the object of his adoration. He was Secretary of a certain embassy when she threw him over and married the Ambassador, and he is the only man in Washington who positively knows the truth of the scandal connecting her name with the name of the sovereign of that foreign country. However, he cannot use his weapon, as it is a State secret. This secret, by a mistake in the handling of some papers, also comes into the possession of Senator Pierce, father of Alice Pierce, the dear and good girl of the atory to whom Richard should naturally be married, and whom he does marry after the fall of the curtain.

The play bristles with bristling situations. Count Hegedy, Ambassador of said foreign country, gets the President to forbid Pierce to use the aforesaid secret. Lawrence incriminates Mrs. Alcott by a clever trick of speech, and Hegedy, who is himself in love with that remarkable woman, lies from heart trouble as he casts the fatal documents into the flames of a lighted fireplace. Thereafter things properly readjust themselves.

Mr. Ditrichstein played the rôle of Lawrence, the humorous and determined, in a manner that elicited much applause. Dorothy Dorr struggled bravely with her adventuress part, for the struggle was apparent. Charles Cherry was the sentimental young man, and Julia Taylor was very sweet as the good little girl.

TRENTINI TO REMAIN HERE.

The Singer Not Strong Enough to Make the Sea Voyage Home.

Emma Trentini, the soprano of the Manhattan Opera House, is still very ill, but the danger line has been passed and it is certain now that she will recover. As a result of her illness, however, Miss Trentini has decided to spend her Summer in America.

"I like America," said Miss Trentini yesterday, "and I will not go back to Milano this Summer. I am not strong and cannot undertake the sea trip."

The singer will employ her Summer in the study of English, and it is Mr. Hammerstein's present intention to exploit her in English comic opera in a couple of seasons. Next year, however, she will continue to sing her parts of this year and also many new parts, including rôles in the new Opera Comique.

Dr Rice, house physician of the Manhattan, said yesterday that it might be possible for Miss Trentini to make her reappearance next week.

"Melba Annex" for Blind Babies' Home

The Home for Blind Babies, to which Mme. Melba contributed the sum raised by the sale of her autographs, has just opened a new wing, to be known as the "Melba Annex."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—First Lieut. Frank R. Lang, Ninth Infantry, from General Hospital, Washington Barracks, to Plattsburg Barracks for duty with Company B, Ninth Infantry.

Capt. Elmer Lindsay, Quartermaster, will proceed, not to exceed once each quarter, to the following places on official business pertaining to the inspection of Quartermaster supplies: Newark, N. J.; Waterbury, Conn.; Gloversville, and Johnstown, N. Y.; Milton, Penn.; Fall River, Mass.; Egg Harbor, N. J.; Pottstown, Penn.; Yonkers.

Capt. Edwin D. B. Ricker, Ordnance, will make during April, May, and June the following visits on official business pertaining to the works of the Fort Pitt Spring and Manufacturing Company, the Union Spring and Manufacturing Company, and American Spiral Spring and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg; not to exceed three per month to the works of the Warner & Swazey Company, P. A. Geier Company, Standard Welding Company, and Bardons & Oliver, Cleveland; not to exceed two visits per month to Aurora, Ind., and King's Mill, Ohio.

Capt. C. W. Kutz, Engineers, will proceed to Niagara Falls to attend a meeting of the Niagara Falls Committee of Architects.

Capt. A. E. Waldron, Engineers, to Pittsburg, and report to Major H. G. Newcomer for duty under his immediate orders.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Myer to New York City and report to the Adjutant General for further orders.

Capt. E. A. Fry, Thirteenth Infantry, to duty as Quartermaster of the Transport Sherman during the next voyage to the Philippines and return, relieving Capt. C. E. Bahcock, who will report to the Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco for temporary duty as his assistant.

First Lieut. L. Cravens, Artillery, assume charge of construction work at Fort Caswell, vice Capt. W. R. Harrison, relieved.

First Lieut. E. M. Talbot, Assistant Surgeon, to Fort Oglethorpe, and report to the commanding officer Second Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry, to accompany that command to the Jamestown tercentennial exposition.

Major B. W. Dunn, Ordnance, will make not to exceed four visits during April to each of the following places on official business pertaining to the inspection of powder: International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Company, Parlin, N. J.; Laflin & Rand Powder Company, Haskell, N. J.

Major W. S. Pierce, Ordnance, will make not to exceed nine visits during April to Bridgeport, Conn., on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

The Navy.

Capt. W. A. Marshall to Navy Yard, Boston, as Captain of the yard.

Commander C. F. Pond to command the Buffalo.

Lieut. A. W. Marshall to the Navy Yard New York, Equipment Department.

Lieut. G. W. Cole to the Denver.

Lieut. J. H. Comfort to the Cleveland.

Lieut. J. G. Church to the Navy Yard New York, Equipment Department.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Mayflower at Colon, Chicago at Acajutla, Rocket at Norfolk, Dolphin at Charleston.

Sailed: Stringham from Key West for Port Royal, De Long, Blakeley, Stockton, and Wilkes from Key West for St. Augustine, Galveston from Kobe for Yokohama, West Virginia from Kobe for Olongapo, Wilmington from Ningpo for Fuchau.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

MR. MANSFIELD IMPROVED.

Actor Taking More Nourishment—Alarming Reports Unwarranted.

Alarming reports as to the condition of Richard Mansfield, who is ill at his residence, 316 Riverside Drive, appear to be unwarranted. B. D. Stevens, manager for Mr. Mansfield, said last night that the physicians "did not apprehend any change for the worse" and that the actor was taking more nourishment than at first.

He said that Mr. Mansfield was resting quietly and that he had seemed to show a slight improvement in the last twenty-four hours.

Dr. George R. Lockwood, a specialist in digestive diseases, consulted yesterday afternoon with Dr. Floyd Crandall and Dr. Egbert Le Fevre, the physicians regularly in attendance, for the purpose of making a minute diagnosis and prescribing a diet. Apart from his extreme nervous exhaustion, Mr. Mansfield's illness has been largely the result of a disordered stomach.

Dr. Crandall said that the erroneous report that Mr. Mansfield was in an almost fatal condition had probably originated from the fact that a consultation of physicians had been called. "If his condition had really been such as reported we certainly shouldn't have waited twenty-four hours to consult," said the doctor. "He was slightly worse on Sunday, but there has been no material change. He is doing all right."

POOR SUBSTITUTE FOR JOKE.

Ambulance Hurried a Mile and a Half to the Hippodrome.

Somebody with a false sense of humor perpetrated an April Fool joke on the Police Department and Flower Hospital last night. Police Headquarters were asked to send an ambulance in a hurry to a theatre, which was described as being the Hippodrome, at Sixth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Sergt. Battin, on duty in the telephone room, received a telephone call at 7:42 o'clock from a man who said he was "Mr. Temple," stage manager in the theatre, and said that three men had been injured on the stage by a heavy piece of scenery falling from the flies. When the ambulance from Flower Hospital reached the scene, after a run of nearly a mile and a half, the surgeon was informed that nobody had been hurt.

Edward P. Temple, stage director of the Hippodrome, sincerely regretted that such a mistaken joke should have been perpetrated, and declared that he would make every effort to detect the "joker."

CALVE AGAIN AS CARMEN.

Large Audience Hears the Opera Well Sung at the Manhattan.

"Carmen" was given again at the Manhattan Opera House last evening, and it goes without saying that the house was crowded. This has been the case at all of the sixteen performances of this opera at this house.

Mme. Calvé appeared as Carmen for the second time this season. As both Mmes. Trentini and Giaconia are ill, they were replaced by Mmes. Lejeune and Severina. Mme. Donalda was the Micaela and Mr. Ancona the Escamillo. Mr. Dalmorès is again singing in his best voice, and his performance of Don Jose was a delight. The chorus parts of the opera were given with the spirit which is characteristic of the Manhattan performances. The opera was under the direction of Mr. Campanini.

SINGS SONGS OF CHILDHOOD.

Miss Kitty Cheatham Heard in Recital at the Hudson Theatre.

Kitty Cheatham gave a very delightful recital, consisting mostly of children's songs, in the Hudson Theatre yesterday afternoon. It was scarcely a song recital, as the words of many of the songs were spoken and others given in the sexiess voice of childhood. Besides, Miss Cheatham probably lays no claim to the possession of a voice of power. But as a chanteuse—more exactly, a diseuse—she stands among the first of those in America who are giving this sort of entertainment.

Twice yesterday, in songs of Wekerlin, she braved Yvette Guilbert on her own ground, and scarcely with credit to herself. But otherwise she was always charming, original, and suggestive of the child or the negro whom she depicted through the medium of her song.

Perhaps the most successful songs were those of John Carpenter from "When Little Boys Sing," a book of songs dedicated to the "solemn thoughts of little boys," in its entirety very clever. Miss Cheatham brought out the tragic humor of "Practicing" with great success.

"If No One Ever Marries Me," from Liza Lehmann's "Daisy Chain," and Mrs. Gaynor's "Jerushy" were almost equally delightful. To vary the programme, Miss Cheatham gave several recitations, including "When Melinda Sings," by Paul Lawrence Dunbar, and "The Tar Baby," by Joel Chandler Harris.

Flora MacDonald played the accompaniments, part of them on a harpsichord.

"THE LAND OF NOD" IS SAME OLD STORY

But "The Song Birds" at the New York Theatre Has New and Lively Ideas.

OPERA RIVALS ARE STAGED

Uproarious Chorus, Lively Disputes, Grand Contest of Singers in the Burlesque.

Bonnie	Mabel Barrison
Bonnie's Mother	Emily Hoff
The Jack of Hearts	Helen Bertram
The Weather Man	William Sellery
The Chorus Girl	Carrie De Mar
The Joker	Gus C. Weinburg
The April Fool	Knox Wilson
The Welsh Rarebit	Neil McNeil
The Telephono	Henry Gibson
The Hair Tonic	Walter Blair
The Man in the Moon	Joseph E. Howard
The Sandman	William Burress

Miss Mabel Barrison very smartly disguised in a very short, childish pink frock, and singing in a very high, childish treble, declared last night at the New York Theatre that the critics were going to call "The Land of Nod" "the same old story." You may take Miss Barrison's word for it.

The book, by Frank R. Adams and Will M. Hough, has been rearranged by George V. Hobart, and the music, such as it is, is by Joseph E. Howard, whose name also appears in the cast. He it is who as the Man in the Moon sings duets with Miss Barrison. And undoubtedly Miss Barrison, singing thus, is deliciously childish and charming in voice and figure. Also, there are other amusing things—especially an April Fool, a Welsh Rabbit, a Joker, (minor cards in the pack also furnish picturesque suggestions,) and Miss Carrie De Mar as a Chorus Girl. Miss De Mar is always in high spirits and sometimes in excellent voice. She simulates a jag contagiously and wears a singularly pretty frock and hat at least once. And she does other things more or less well.

But in spite of Miss Barrison and Miss De Mar and Mr. Mitchell's costumes and the really clever clowns, it is only when the "Land of Nod" gives place to "The Song Birds," another "operatic" outburst by Victor Herbert, (words by George V. Hobart,) that the show ceases to be the same old thing. Then it becomes positively mellow and jovial. For then Mr. Oscar Hammerstein and Herr Direktor Conried take the stage (in effigy and bring on their rival uproarious opera forces—Robinson Caruso, Alexander Bouncy, Mme. Yelba, Emma Screams, Peter Pantson, A La Monday, and full-voiced choruses.

Then there is lively disputation between the rivals—the scene is the Manhattan Opera House—excellent fun and a grand contest of the songsters. The burlesque is admirable for the impersonations, for the talk, and for the music, and the readings of Mr. Hammerstein (William Buress) and of Herr Conried (William Sellery) are delightfully realistic. They are altogether worth seeing and hearing, these "song birds," whatever may be said of the rest of the performance.

VICE CRUSADE IN HARLEM.

Law and Order League to Hold Mass Meeting To-night.

The campaign of the Harlem Law and Order League will be opened this evening at a mass meeting to be held in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 5 West 125th Street, at 8 o'clock. A vigilance committee will be appointed for the enforcement of law and the suppression of vicious forms of the penny arcade and similar places. Among those on the Organization Committee are Frank Moss, D. J. McMillan, Frank G. Banister, and James M. Horton.

The Law and Order League has been carrying on secret preparations for the last six weeks, and the results of its work will be shown to-night. Private detectives have been employed in getting evidence, and it is said that their search has not been in vain. The fact that twelve murders have been committed in Little Italy alone since the first of the year is thought by members of the league to be significant of the feeling of lawlessness in parts of Harlem. In striking at the vicious amusements and at Magisterial laxity the league believes it will be getting at the root of the trouble. The advance notice says, in part:

There have come to Harlem the Sullivans, the Paul Kelly gang, and desperate and dissolute characters of both sexes. The Bowery and Fourteenth Street will be introduced in Harlem very soon unless good people act promptly and vigorously. In addition to the perfecting of the organization, it is expected that some highly interesting information as to the extent of vice in Harlem will be brought forward.

Frank Moss said yesterday that the meeting to-night would be an entirely non-political combination of the citizens for the purpose of rooting out evils which, he said, had been increasing at an "appalling rate" in the last few years.

"Not so long ago," he said, "Harlem was a typical innocent village. She is now fast becoming a Bowery.

According to the statement of a merchant interested in the League, there is a possibility of "some unpleasant things being said of certain Magistrates." Mr. Moss had nothing to say on this point.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840

REED FURNITURE

Our display of Reed Furniture includes pieces that may be retained for permanent use in the house, and therefore should not be considered as strictly summer furnishing. Selections for any particular interior are facilitated by the large variety of colorings and designs now on exhibition.

EXAMPLES

Green Reed Swing	$20.00	Grey Enamel Sofa and Cushion	$31.50
Green Reed Table	6.00	Grey Enamel Arm Chair	19.75
Green Reed Arm Rocker	6.50	Grey Enamel Rocker	19.75
Green Reed Sofa	12.75	Grey Enamel Table	10.50
Green Reed Table	7.50	Shellac Lounge	10.50
Double Chairs	25.00	Red & Natural Reed Sofa	35.00
Green Reed Sofa	24.00	Red & Natural Reed Side Chair	12.75
Green Reed Arm Chair	15.00	Red & Natural Reed Table	14.00
Green Reed Arm Rocker	15.00	Red & Natural Reed Couch	37.00

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-45-47 WEST 23rd STREET.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

LEXINGTON TO 3d AVE. 59th to 60th St.

Continued!

All the Special Sales advertised by us in Sunday's newspapers, owing to the unfavorable weather of yesterday, will be continued to-day.

Smart Tailor Made Suits

Stunning Spring models for women—Suits that would readily sell for $60, special at

$45.00

The Coat is the new mannish, tight-fitting cutaway Tuxedo. The collar, facing and turn-over cuffs are of black peau de soie.

The Skirt is a new cluster side-pleated model—very beautifully tailored.

The Vest is entirely man-tailored and finished and may be worn separately if desired.

Suit Salon, 2d Floor.

Lingerie Waists The stunning new models placed on sale for the first time yesterday aroused enthusiastic comment, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the sale was highly satisfactory. They are handmade waists of particularly fine fabrics, embroidered by hand, and exquisitely trimmed with lace and medallions.

$4.98 to $18.98

Long Kid Gloves Sharp reductions have been made for the purpose of clearing stock and making room for fast arriving long and short Silk Taffeta and Lisle Gloves. Particular attention is directed to the

16-Button 24-inch Long Kid Mousquetaires in black and white; usually sold for $3.25 a pair, but which we are now offering at..... **$1.98**

Golden Brown Gibson Ties The correct shade, color No. 21, the kind that are scarce all over the city, are here in complete variety; sizes 2½ to 8, width B to EE, with hand-welted and stitched soles, at the special price of..... **$2.98**

Limoges Hand-Painted Punch Sets Beautiful roses and other flowers were happily selected by the artist as his decorating subjects. The colorings are perfectly natural, true to life. The set consists of a massive punch bowl and stand, twelve cups and a tray. Exceptional value at..... **$39.00**

Limoges China Dinner Sets One hundred and twenty-three beautiful, dainty pieces. Each piece is exquisitely decorated with floral designs. The handles of the covered dishes and soup tureen are decorated with coin gold; an unusual $175.00 value; special at..... **$145.00**

FREE If you present this advertisement at the Toilet Goods, Sterling Silver, Ware, Stationery or Waist Department you will be handed a very dainty little

Sachet Souvenir.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,

Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Eyes Examined For and By Physicians

Some of New York's best Family Physicians send their patients to us when eye trouble is suspected as the cause of other ailments.

Our Registered Physicians make thorough examinations—Without Charge.

Glasses as low as One Dollar.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
ESTABLISHED
Nearly 50 Years.

223 Sixth Ave., Below 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave., Below 22d St.
1274 Broadway, Below 33d St.
217 B'way, Astor House Block.

RUGS

New Spring Designs

AT REMARKABLE PRICES.

ROYAL WILTONS
Best makes; Size 9 x 12 ft.
Regular $40.00, at **$33.50**

BODY BRUSSELS
Most durable; Size 9 x 12 ft.
Regular $30.00, at **$26.50**

VELVET RUGS
Oriental effects; Size 9 x 12 ft.
Good value at **$19.75**

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO

SIXTH AVE., 13TH & 14TH STS.

THAW'S WIFE CALLED AGAIN TO TESTIFY

Mr. Jerome Subpoenas Her to Appear at the Insanity Hearing To-day.

HIS MOVE A SURPRISE

Defense Not Alarmed, and Thaw Is Said to be Cheerful—Jury Again Excused.

"Do they expect me to testify against my husband?" asked Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw yesterday when a subpoena from the District Attorney's office was served on her.

She was greatly perturbed. The subpoena server, noticing her agitation, stammered a bit and said:

"It may be only a matter of form, ma'am."

Mrs. Thaw had just left the corridor outside of the cell her husband occupies and had started to leave the Tombs. She took the slip of paper and fingered it nervously.

"What does it mean?" she asked.

"The District Attorney wants you to appear before the lunacy commission in the morning," said the subpoena server.

It was a new and unexpected move. Mr. Jerome would not say why he wanted the prisoner's wife to face the commission, and he would not say whether he would put her on the stand should the commission give him that privilege.

Mrs. Thaw has waived her right to refuse to testify against her husband. When she took the stand in his behalf, she put herself in the hands of the representative of the People for further examination. But there is little probability that she will testify as to Thaw's present condition of mind.

It was suggested yesterday that a severe examination of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw before the commission might result in Thaw showing the commission his real state of mind. He might break under the strain and prove his incapacity to confer with his lawyers.

The Thaw jury reported to Justice Fitzgerald yesterday morning and was discharged until Thursday morning. Thaw was brought into court and remained just long enough to hear the Justice instruct the jurors not to read the newspapers and not to discuss the case either with outsiders or among themselves. He was taken back to his cell. He found his wife awaiting him there.

A. Russell Peabody of his counsel had a long talk with the prisoner, and said afterward that Thaw was in good condition and cheerful, believing that he would be declared sane by the commission. Later Henry C. McPike, assistant to Mr. Delmas, visited him, and after him Daniel O'Reilly made a visit.

Clifford W. Hartridge, counsel of record for Thaw, said yesterday afternoon that the summoning of Mrs. Thaw by Mr. Jerome did not in any way interfere with the case for the defense before the commission, and that, whatever Mr. Jerome might contemplate doing with her as a witness, was not a matter that concerned him to any great extent.

Mr. Hartridge has received from Dr. Britton D. Evans a letter written him by Dr. W. A. White, the alienist brought on from Washington to testify for the defense. Mr. Hartridge said that the letter was in the nature of a reply to Mr. Jerome's insinuation that Dr. White had not made an affidavit in the matter of the appointment of a commission, because he knew that Thaw was not sane at this time. Dr. White, in his letter, said that he had not been actuated in any such manner in not making affidavit, and that he had made no study of Thaw's condition during the trial, his testimony being entirely on the hypothetical question and the exhibits, and his opinion pertained entirely to Thaw's condition of mind when he killed White. He said that he was in court during portions of two days only, and had a seat behind the defendant. He was more interested in the proceeding than in the prisoner. He felt that he would be placing himself in a false position if he attempted to give an opinion as to the mental condition of Thaw during the trial when he had made no examination or study of him. He wrote that he knew of nothing that would have made him believe that Thaw was incapable of conferring with his lawyers during the trial, and that any suggestion that he did have any such information was a false suggestion. He concluded that he would come back to New York and testify again if reasonable notice was given.

The commission meets again this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton will take the stand. Just how much of the evidence he has at his disposal will he allowed before the commission is a matter of conjecture. He has an abundance of material to support his belief that Thaw is a paranoiac, evidence placed in his hands when he was employed by the defense before he withdrew from the case because he believed the prisoner a madman.

Mr. Jerome will fight to get before the commission all of this matter. If he gets it in evidence the chances are that Thaw will be declared unfit for trial, and the end of the case will be at hand. Should the commission find otherwise, the case will go back to trial, the jury will file into the box once more for business, and there will be little hope of seeing the end of the case for at least two weeks.

SCHURZ MEMORIAL FUND.

Many Generous Contributions Have Been Received.

The committee in charge of the fund for the Carl Schurz Memorial will mail to any one requesting it a copy of the pamphlet containing the full proceedings of the meeting in honor of Mr. Schurz's memory which was held in Carnegie Hall on Nov. 21 last. Such requests may be made at the office of the committee, 11 Broadway, New York City, to which also checks to the fund may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, the Treasurer. Committees are co-operating also in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee.

The committee announces the receipt of the following contributions of $100 and over:

Adams, Edw. D.	$1,000	Meyer, Mrs. H. C.	$500
Amsinck, G., & Co.	500	Mack, Jacob W.	100
Agar, John G.	100	McAneny, Mr. and Mrs. George	100
Auffmordt, C. A., & Co.	100	Neustadt, S.	500
Brown, T. Wistar	100	Oelrichs & Co.	1,000
Byington, Miss Alice	100	Ordway, S. H.	100
Borgfeldt, G., & Co.	250	Petrasch, C. S.	100
Choate, Jos. H.	1,000	Pagenstecher, A.	500
Cillis, Hubert	100	Parsons, J. E.	1,000
Coffin, C. A.	500	Peter, William	100
Cutting, R. F.	250	Rockefeller, ... D.	5,000
Collins, Charles	100	Ruppert, Jacob	250
Coxe, Mrs. Eckley B.	500	Ridder, Herman	1,000
De Forest, R. W.	250	Seligman, I. N.	2,500
De Coppet, Ed. J.	100	Speyer, James	1,000
Demuth, William	500	Smith, Chas. S.	1,000
Dammerich, L. F., & Co.	200	Schiff, Jacob H.	2,500
Doelger, Peter	250	Strauss, Fredk.	100
Ehret, George	1,000	Schiff, M. L.	1,000
Fairchild, C. S.	100	Stelnway & Sons	500
Farnam, H. W.	100	Stursburg, Wm.	100
Frissell, A. S.	100	Schram, William	100
Fleitmann & Co.	250	Schefer, Carl	100
Gammell, William	100	Schaefer, C. and M., Brewing Co.	200
Helmuehlmer, L. A.	1,000	Salomon, W.	250
Heinze, Arthur P.	500	Stetson, F. L.	100
Hentz, Heory	250	Schulz & Ruckgaber	100
Hamburg-Am. L.	1,000	Stillman, Charles	100
Hornblower, W. B.	100	Straus, Oscar S.	500
Hagedorn, H.	100	Schieffelin, W. J.	100
Hupfel, J. Chr. G., Brewing Co.	100	Shepard, E. M.	500
Heide, Henry	100	Stursberg, Julius	100
Jacobi, A.	1,000	Schiepen, C. A.	100
Kahn, Otto H.	1,000	Sheldon, F. W.	250
Knapp, Dr. H.	100	Spencer, N. S.	100
Knauth, Antonio	100	Thalmann, Ernst	1,000
Kuhnhardt, W. B.	100	Tuckerman, A.	100
Keppler, Rudolph	100	Tausig, Dr. Wm.	100
Kuttroff, Adolph	100	Villard, Mrs. H.	1,000
Loeb, James	2,000	Villard, O. G.	500
Low, Seth	100	Warburg, Paul M.	2,500
Loeb, Morris	500	Warburg, F. M.	1,000
Lewisohn, Adolph	1,000	Woerishoffer, Mrs. Anna	2,000
Larocque, Joseph	500	Wesendonck, Max	100
Lockman, John T.	250	Woodford, S. L.	100
Lowengard, Otto	100	Wicke, William	200
Langeloth, J.	100	White, Horace	100
Meyer, Mrs. H. C.	$500	Zinnser, August	500

CITY SELLS OLD BUILDINGS.

Step Toward Clearing Site for New Bridge Terminal.

Controller Metz yesterday sold the first of the buildings in the neighborhood of Park Row and Chambers Street, which are to be torn down to make room for the new Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. Fourteen parcels were sold in all and the amount realized was $6,025 for the lot.

The buildings sold were 80 to 96 Park Row, 6 to 20 Chambers Street, 5 to 15 Chambers Street, 3 to 7 City Hall Place, 24 Reade Street, 12 Centre Street, and the triangle between Centre, Reade, and Duane Streets. None of the buildings was of particular importance, but No. 12 Centre Street used to be a great Tammany resort when it was known as the Tiger Café and was run by "Humpty" Hanover, the Mayor of Avenue D.

The buildings sold must be vacated by May 1 and the ground must be cleared within thirty days thereafter. Some of the buildings on the triangle to the south will be sold next month, and another sale will probably be held in the Fall when the Staats Zeitung Building will be disposed of. The tenants of that building have obtained an extension of time from the city, as has the East River Savings Bank on Chambers Street.

The selling was done yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, who was accompanied by John M. Gray, of Mr. Metz's office. They drove from building to building in a carriage, followed by a crowd of wreckers anxious to bid and a lot of curious people. A second-hand clothing dealer who occupied one of the buildings sold, had his "puller-in" get to work in the crowd and sold three suits during the sale.

No. 12 Centre Street went for $450, Nos. 9, 10, and 12 Chambers Street together for $300; Nos. 16, 18, and 20 Chambers Street for $925; No. 86 Park Row brought $110; Nos. 90, 92, and 94, $675; Nos. 84, 86, and 88, $130; Nos. 80 and 82, $300, and the other property averaged in price about $430 a parcel. Most of the purchases were made by D. Davis, a Brooklyn wrecker.

ANNUALLY VETOED BY MAYOR.

Bill to Return East River Park Assessments Bobs Up Again.

Mayor McClellan held several hearings yesterday on legislative bills. One was on the bill to refund to the property owners the assessments paid in connection with the acquisition of title to the East River Park, at Eighty-sixth Street and Avenue B.

To Walter H. Martin, who appeared for the property owners, the Mayor declared that he had vetoed practically the same bill every year he had been in office. He asked Mr. Martin whether it was his intention to go to the Legislature and have the measure repassed over his veto as the Livingston Street, Brooklyn, property holders had done.

"All we want is a hearing before the Board of Estimate," said Mr. Martin. "You probably are not aware that the property owners have been assessed twice for this improvement."

The Mayor will doubtless veto the bill.

WANT MUNICIPAL FERRIES.

Williamsburg Business Men Hold Meeting to Demand City Ownership.

Business men of Williamsburg declared for municipal ownership of ferries at a meeting last night in the assembly hall of the Long Island Business College, under the auspices of the Broadway and Grand Street Municipal Ferry Association and the Grand Street Board of Trade. Before the meeting there was a business men's parade.

Isaac S. Remsen was Chairman of the meeting. Controller Metz spoke in favor of the proposal, as did Thomas O'Neill, President of the Civic Conference, and Thomas P. Peters, editor of The Brooklyn Times.

Borough President Coler, who is in Michigan, wrote to the meeting that he was convinced that the municipal operation of the ferries would in a great measure relieve the crush at the bridge terminals.

No Queens Court House Agreement.

Borough President Bermel of Queens and Controller Metz met yesterday, but were unable to reach an agreement on the contract for the completion of the court house in Long Island City. Mr. Metz will not certify the contract, which is all ready for signing, until he ascertains definitely just what the cost is to be.

Autolst Held for Child's Death.

George H. Plume, a retired blacksmith, of Newark, N. J., was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury yesterday for causing the death of four-year-old Sarah Stocker on Sunday night. Plume was riding along Sixth Avenue, Newark, in his automobile, when the little girl, who was playing in the street in front of her home, was run down and mortally injured.

WOMEN WILL WAR ON CAR EVILS HERE

New Society Takes Up the Protection of Passengers' Rights.

CLEANLINESS FIRST AIM

Overcrowding of Cars Also to be Investigated — Four Committees Named for Summer Work.

The Society for the Protection of Passengers' Rights held a business meeting yesterday and laid out a plan of work for the Summer along the lines of investigation. At the first meeting in the Fall returns will be received, and the society is then going to work with a vim that will make people in town "sit up and take notice," as one of its members, falling into slang in her enthusiasm, said yesterday.

The S. P. P. R. is a new organization, but it intends to make its work felt. There was originally the word "car" in the name, but if car reforms work well the society may turn its attention to cab service and what not, and it is not going to handicap itself with a restricted title at the outset.

Four committees were appointed yesterday, to look out, respectively, for conditions in the Subway, on the surface roads, on the elevated roads, and to investigate the matter of transfers. They will be glad of assistance, and reports of infractions of passengers' rights will be gladly received from non-members of the organization.

The society will, in the first place, turn its attention to the conditions of the cars, to see that they are kept clean. It asks, also, why the conductors and guards should not also be clean, and if there is any reason, if a policeman must pass inspection before going out on duty, to see that he is spick and span, why car conductors should not have at least whole uniforms and moderately clean hands.

The members are going to ask why dead cars are run when the other cars are crowded and why cars should be crowded to the point of indecency. They wish to know why, when they board a Subway local train, it takes them past their station without warning that it is not going to stop. They say that there is altogether too much rowdyism in the cars and that women are annoyed and insulted by young ruffians without interference from the conductors.

There had been a "Car Passenger's Rights Society," whose President was Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, but which did not get down to real work. The new society is reorganized from the old, with Mrs. Savage as Honorary President. The new President is Mrs. John Fowler Trow; First Vice President, Mrs. Robert Hamilton Rucker; Second Vice President, Mrs. Albert Canfield Bage; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. C. Ruthrauff; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Darwin Truss; Treasurer, Mrs. Doré Lyon; Directors, Mrs. Gerard Bancker, Mrs. S. Dickinson Lewis, Mrs. E. N. Hurlbert, and Mrs. L. D. Alexander. The organization has met so far at the homes of its officers.

AHEARN INQUIRY NEXT WEEK.

Mr. Ellison First to Take Up the Matter of Asphalt Paving Contracts.

Public investigation into the conduct of Borough President John F. Ahearn's office will be begun next week, probably on Monday, in connection with the investigation that has been carried on quietly for the last few months by John P. Mitchell, special Assistant Corporation Counsel, and William M. Ivins. Mr. Ahearn asked for an investigation some months ago when reports of mismanagement were in circulation.

The open hearings will be in charge of Corporation Counsel Ellison in person for the city, and he will be assisted by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Ivins, the latter appearing on behalf of the Citizens' Union. The Commissioner of Accounts will preside and will be empowered to swear witnesses.

The investigation will probably be held in the old Council Chamber and may last several weeks. It is understood that the first matter to be taken up is the letting of contracts for paving the streets with asphalt and the maintenance contracts.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The WALTHAM WATCH is the best American watch. If a dealer tells you that a Swiss watch is better, he does so because its sale offers him an excessive profit.

A Book about Watches sent on request

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

TROLLEY SMASH IN YONKERS.

Series of Mishaps Ends in Serious Injury to One Motorman.

In a head-on collision of two McLean Avenue trolley cars near Radford Street, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, Patrick Sullivan, motormen of a north-bound car, was severely injured. Motorman Douglas of the south-bound car sustained a few bruises. The passengers escaped injury.

Previous to the accident a tree had fallen across the roadway, carrying down the telephone, electric-light, and trolley wires. When the wreckage had been partly cleared, four north-bound cars were switched to the south-bound track and sent through. Before the fourth started a team of horses owned by Jacob Smith & Co. of New York City became entangled in the live wires and were thrown from their feet across the south-bound track.

When they were out of the way Sullivan's car was sent through. Douglas, thinking that the road was clear, started south, and the two cars met at a good speed. Sullivan is in St. Joseph's Hospital.

FIGHT FOR $300,000 ESTATE.

The Late Michael Donahue's Granddaughter Asks for Receiver

Miss Cecilia M. Donohue, a grandchild of the late Michael Donahue, through her attorney, James M. Fisk, applied to Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday for a receiver for the estate of her grandfather, pending the adjudication of the suit now in the courts to compel Mrs. Lucy A. Ledwith, the only daughter of Mr. Donahue, to give an accounting of his estate. Miss Donahue is acting in behalf of not only herself, but of the other grandchildren of the deceased, all of whom are the children of the late Michael Donahue, Jr.

The plaintiffs say that in Mr. Donahue's old age his daughter had a great influence over him, and that at the time of his death he had transferred or given to her his entire estate valued at about $300,000. The property is mostly in real estate in this city.

In her answer Mrs. Ledwith says that much of the property was given to her by her father during his life time, and that the action is barred by the Statute of Limitations. As administratrix of her father's estate the plaintiff declares that when Mrs. Ledwith filed her final accounting as administratrix she declared that her father's own property at the time of his death consisted of about $100 worth of wearing apparel only.

Judge Bischoff reserved decision.

City Must Pay Mrs. Freel $21,980.

A referee appointed to hear testimony in the action brought by Catherine Freel as executor of the will of her late husband, Edward Freel, a sewer contractor, to recover $85,000 from the city, has decided that Mrs. Freel is entitled to $21,980 and interest from June 25, 1896. Freel built a large sewer through the Bedford district of Brooklyn. There was a dispute over his claim, and before he could bring action he died.

Coal 50 Cents Cheaper in Jersey.

The New Jersey Coal Dealers' Association sent out circulars yesterday announcing a reduction of 50 cents a ton on all coal of the domestic sizes. The new rate, which is $5.75, went into effect yesterday.

Miss Cram Leaves $430,000 Estate.

Miss Ethel M. Cram, sister of J. Sergeant Cram, who died on Sept. 14, 1905, after she had been thrown from her carriage, left an estate worth $431,416.24, according to the report of the appraiser filed with the Surrogate yesterday.

GERMANS SEEK HERE MODEL FOR TUNNEL

Three Hamburg Engineers Will Begin a Tour of Inspection To-day.

TO BORE UNDER THE ELBE

Come to New York as Centre of Greatest Work on Lines They Are to Follow.

The three German engineers, Otto Stockhausen, Eduard Meyer, and Paul Rheindorff, who have been sent to New York by the Municipality of Hamburg to study the tunnel work now in progress here, spent most of yesterday in making official calls upon Karl G. Buenz, Consul General of the German Empire, and others to whom they have letters of introduction. They had no time to begin their work of inspection, but hope to do so to-day, probably with the Pennsylvania tunnels.

Eduard Meyer explained to a TIMES reporter yesterday at the Hoffman House the object of their visit.

"We shall be here for about a fortnight," he said, "learning all we can of the methods used in the great excavating works in your city. The City of Hamburg is constructing immense docks, and it is necessary to build a tunnel under the Elbe. It will be about 500 yards long, and a good part of the way we shall have to cut through rock and sand. We shall have to use caissons and compressed air, as the tunnels will be about ninety feet below the water level."

Electric elevators are to be installed at each shaft. These elevators will engage the principal part of Mr. Meyer's attention while he is here. He is the Superintendent of Mechanical Installation in Hamburg Harbor, and on him will rest the responsibility for the six big elevators, which are to be fitted both for freight and passengers.

Otto Stockhausen is the Commissioner appointed by the city for the work and is the head of the delegation. Paul Rheindorff is the engineer in charge of the tunnel building, and has had a great deal of experience in this kind of work in Germany.

The tunnel is necessary because of the swiftness of the Elbe tides, which make it dangerous for ferries to cross. The choice lay between a bridge, on the lines of the Brooklyn Bridge, or a tunnel. It was impossible to construct practicable grades to and from a bridge of the height needed.

The works which the engineers at present plan to inspect are the Pennsylvania system under the Hudson and East Rivers and through the heart of the Island of Manhattan, the Belmont tunnels at Forty-second Street and the East River, the McAdoo tunnels to New Jersey from Cortlandt Street, and the Subway extension from the Battery toward Brooklyn.

McCARREN MEETS BINGHAM.

The Senator Says He Thinks Police Bill Will Be Defeated.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, who has been fighting the Bingham Police bill, visited the City Hall yesterday, and just as he was leaving the Mayor's office came face to face with Police Commissioner Bingham himself. The two men simply shook hands in a cordial fashion and adjourned to an anteroom to talk over the bill.

Later Senator McCarren was asked whether the Commissioner had convinced him of the merits of the bill.

"Well, not quite," replied the Senator.

He went on to say that he thought the chances of the bill being defeated were fairly good and that its supporters were inclined to overestimate their strength. Told that it was generally assumed that Mayor McClellan believed the measure would pass, the Senator said:

"Well, the Mayor isn't a member of the Legislature."

150 NEW POLICEMEN.

Sworn In Yesterday—200 More on May 1.

Commissioner Bingham had before him yesterday 150 men who have been attending the school of instruction and learning the routine work of the Police Department in a sort of graduating exercise, ending with all being sworn in as patrolmen. The Commissioner said that by May 1 there will be 200 more graduates from the school, exhausting the list, and making about 600 who have been added to the force since Jan. 1.

The ceremony was attended yesterday by a large number of the friends of the new policemen.

ACCUSED POLICEMAN FREED.

Man Who Said Dawkins Robbed Him Had No Witnesses.

Policeman George Dawkins of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, who was charged by John Farley, a stereotyper, with having robbed him in the street while in uniform and on duty, was discharged by Magistrate Dooley after a hearing in the Adams Street Court yesterday. Farley alleged that he had a drink early on Saturday morning with the policeman in a saloon on Myrtle Avenue. When they came out of the place, he asserted, Dawkins seized him and took $12 from his pocket. On Farley's complaint Dawkins was suspended and put under arrest.

Farley was unable to produce a witness in court yesterday, while Dawkins had several. The bartender of the saloon testified that he had closed the place hours before the time Farley alleged he was in there with Dawkins. A bootblack also told of having seen Dawkins elsewhere at the time.

Dawkins will now be returned to duty.

The Ten-ness of Brill Clothes.

Brill clothes are the achievements of ten organizations of tailors, ten designing organizations, ten careful and critical fabric-expert organizations. They embody the ideas of many minds.

Because of this ten-ness Brill clothes eliminate the sameness noticeable in ready-to-wear garments produced by any one organization of designers and tailors.

At this time when fashion permits great latitude of style, and individuality is the desideratum, clothes produced by one concern have a oneness of sizes, models, fabrics and construction that cannot always fit the forms and suit the personal tastes of all men.

Brill Clothes at $20

SPRING COATS—Exclusive Brill "Bottleback" models, new button-through models, semi and fitted back models and silk-lined-to-edge models, presenting an assortment of fabrics and colorings probably twice as great as any other in America.

TOPCOATS—Velour finished Tan Topcoats and silk fancy weave gray covert Cover Coats, new models.

RAINCOATS—Worsted and light-weight melton cravenette Raincoats, cut on new models, nearly all silk lined.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

Four Stores.

UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way. 47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich.
279 Broadway, n. Chambers. 125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.
Harlem Store Open Evenings.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Is Offered to the Public Upon Its Record of Results Accomplished. These Well-Known Medical Men Speak From Experience.

"THE SAFEST, SUREST AND MOST AGREEABLE AGENT FOR REMOVING URIC ACID FROM THE SYSTEM."

Dr. Allard Memminger, *Prof. Chemistry and Hygiene and Clinical Prof. Urinary Diagnosis, Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston:* "I have used in my own case and prescribed **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** for Uric Acid Troubles with excellent results. I regard it as the safest, surest and most agreeable agent for the removal from the system of this most pernicious derivative of Urea."

"IS SPECIALLY INDICATED IN ALBUMINURIA OF PREGNANCY."

Dr. B. M. Baker, *Member Virginia State, Seaboard and Norfolk City Medical Societies, Visiting Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, and Physician to Norfolk City Prison:* "I have no hesitancy in saying that **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** has proven itself, in my hands, to be a most valuable remedy for the many ailments due to excess of Uric Acid in the system. It is especially indicated in Albuminuria of Pregnancy."

ITS VALUE IN RENAL COLIC.

Dr. Edward McGuire, *Prof. Gynecology, etc., University College of Medicine, Richmond, Virginia:* "**BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** has done me a great deal of good. Up to two years ago, when I began drinking this water regularly, I had been suffering with repeated attacks of Renal Colic. Since then I have not had an attack. I attribute this to the use of the water entirely."

Additional medical testimony on request. For sale by general drug and mineral water trade. **Hotel at Springs opens June 15th.**

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

TROUT FISHING

IN THE

Adirondack Mountains

The season opens April 16th, and the whole region is conveniently reached by the

New York Central Lines

"America's Greatest Railway System."

For information see any of our ticket agents or apply to L. F. Vosburgh, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1216 Broadway, corner 30th Street.

Telephone, 5680 Madison Square.

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Men's Oxfords

The highest standard that Americans have reached in making "The Better Class of Men's Shoes."

Smart, Crisp Styles

that rejuvenate a man and stir afresh his perhaps waning ideas of correct footwear.

A man who buys his Spring footwear without first seeing our most noteworthy showing does himself an injustice—or else he is not looking for top-notch shoe perfection.

$5.00 and upwards at any of our stores

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MEN'S SHOES

153 BROADWAY, near Liberty. 1263 BROADWAY, bet. 31st and 32d
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Agencies throughout the United States

THE VALUE OF PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE

Personal knowledge is the winning factor in the culminating contests of this competitive age and when of ample character it places its fortunate possessor in the front ranks of

The Well Informed of the World.

A vast fund of personal knowledge is really essential to the achievement of the highest excellence in any field of human effort.

A Knowledge of Forms, Knowledge of Functions and Knowledge of Products are all of the utmost value and in questions of life and health when a true and wholesome remedy is desired it should be remembered that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., is an ethical product which has met with the approval of the most eminent physicians and gives universal satisfaction, because it is a remedy of

Known Quality, Known Excellence and Known Component Parts and has won the valuable patronage of millions of the Well Informed of the world, who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual use that it is the first and best of family laxatives, for which no extravagant or unreasonable claims are made.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent family laxative. As its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well Informed of the world to be the best we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of—Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, whether you call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

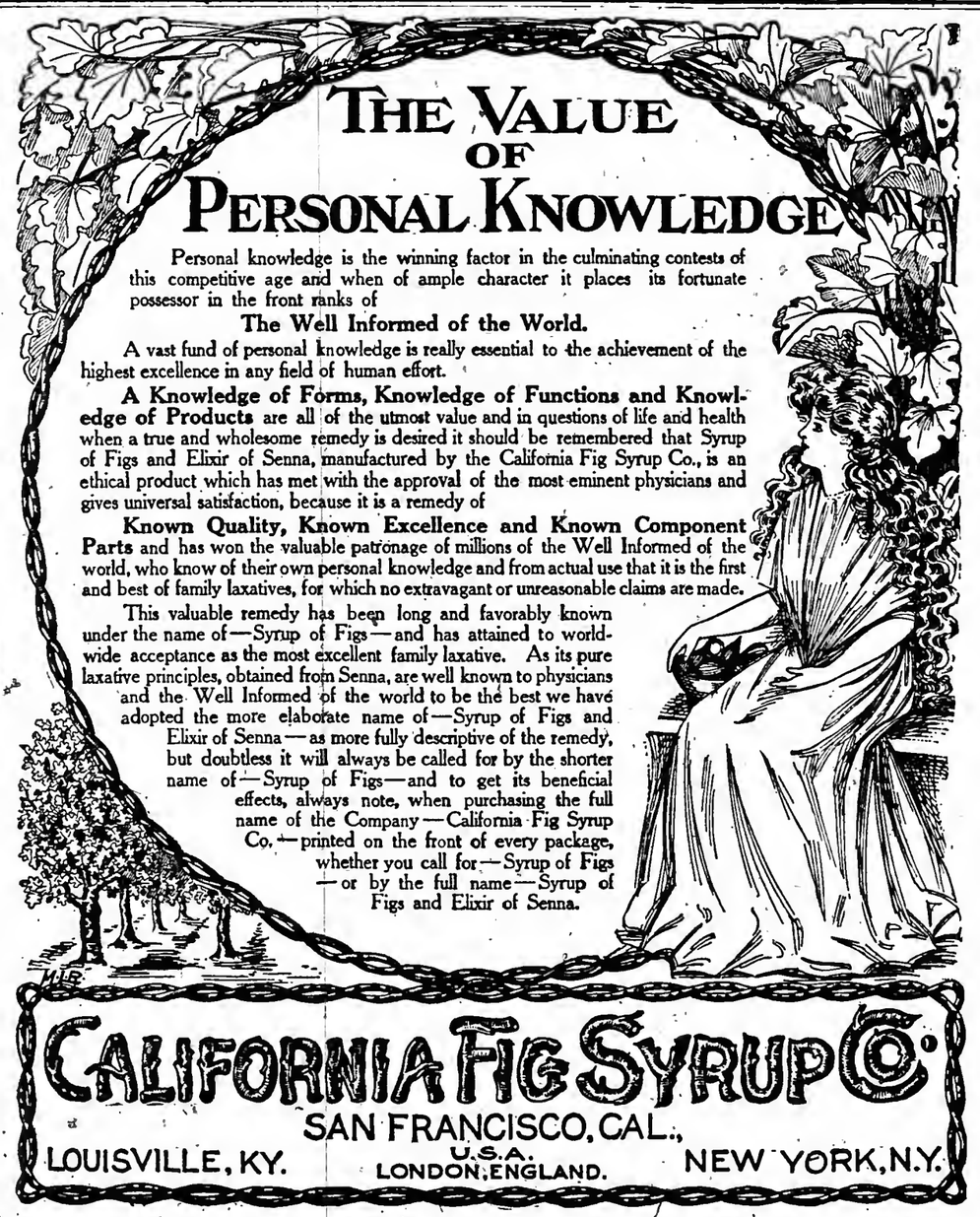

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

LOUISVILLE, KY. U.S.A. LONDON, ENGLAND. NEW YORK, N.Y.

WAHLE CRITICISES MAYOR.

Magistrate Says Boys Have No Right to Play Ball in the Street.

Criticising Mayor McClellan, who appointed him, and the Board of Aldermen, Magistrate Charles G. F. Wahle in the Tombs Court yesterday discharged ten boys and young men arrested on Sunday by the police of the Church Street Station for playing ball on "the farm," as the open wharf space along West Street, north of Cortlandt Street, is known in that vicinity.

George A. Munsey of 815 Garden Street, Hoboken, was the complainant. He told the Magistrate that a ball knocked a meerschaum pipe worth $10 out of his mouth. Alderman Doyle of the First District, of which Magistrate Finn is the Tammany leader, appeared for the boys and told Magistrate Wahle that the Board of Aldermen, in a resolution approved by Mayor McClellan, had set aside "the farm" as a playground for the boys between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. on Sundays and from 6 to 9 P. M. on week days.

"Under that resolution," the Alderman continued, "the boys had a perfect right to be playing ball at that place, and the injury to Mr. Munsey's pipe was the result of an accident."

"The Board of Aldermen or any other board, the Mayor, or any other official," said Magistrate Wahle, "has no more right to make part of a street a playground than to give boys a right to play ball in my parlor.

"I'll discharge these boys, but I warn them that they will be fined the next time they are brought before me for playing ball on that 'farm.'"

TAFT MAY NOT INDORSE BROTHER

Foraker Republicans Profess Doubt of Final Acceptance of Challenge.

NO STUMP TOUR, ANYHOW

The Word from the Secretary Is Eagerly Awaited—Senator's Trip to Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1.—Foraker Republicans here say that Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati made a blunder in his eagerness to advance the interests of his brother, William H. Taft, as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Conspicuous leaders refuse to believe that Secretary Taft in any way gave his sanction to the statement issued by his brother, calling for the political annihilation of either Senator Foraker or the War Secretary.

The friends of Secretary Taft among the active Republican politicians in this county have not been thrilled by the tocsin of war as sounded by Brother Charles. They will not don fighting clothes until the word comes from the Secretary himself.

At a gathering of Cleveland Republicans to-day it was agreed that if Secretary Taft engaged in a scramble for favor in Ohio it would be contrary to anything he has ever done in his long public career. A letter from the Secretary received here just prior to his departure for Panama expressed his feelings at the time.

In this letter it is reported that Secretary Taft said he would enter no fight for honors in Ohio. This is taken as an indication here that Charles P. Taft issued his call to arms without definite authority from Secretary Taft.

Letters from Congressman T. E. Burton, expected via New Orleans no later than to-morrow, are being eagerly awaited. Burton has been fully informed of the exciting events which have taken place while the Taft party has been on the way to Panama.

The close advisers of Congressman Burton here state emphatically that under no circumstances will the Congressman consent to be shelved, no matter how strained the situation may become in Ohio. They are indignant over the intimation that Burton is to be hitched onto the Taft movement.

There is a strong belief that the situation will so shape itself that Burton will go to the front as the real spokesman for Secretary Taft on the Ohio stump. This would obviate the necessity of Secretary Taft getting out on the firing line, a thing which it is known he does not believe compatible with the dignity of a Presidential aspirant, in advance of actual nomination.

There is outspoken opposition here against the suggestion that an expression on the State situation be obtained at the regular municipal elections next November. The County Central Committee is a unit in the position that it will not do to overshadow the coming Mayoralty campaign in Cleveland with a disturbance in State politics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senator Dick serenely suggested to-day that he interpreted the recent statement of Charles P. Taft as an acceptance of Foraker's challenge to a joint debate as well as of Foraker's challenge to a primary. And Dick kept a perfectly straight face when he said it.

The Senators want to get the big War Secretary as deep down in the mad scramble of a stump campaign as they can beguile him. Above all, they want to inveigle him into a joint debate with that master of rough-and-tumble stump speaking, Senator Foraker.

While it is possible that Secretary Taft will make a dignified speech or two, or perhaps three or four, in Ohio, no one here expects to see him chasing Foraker around the stump.

The Senators had another conference to-day on the form of a primary they will recommend to the State Central Committee. Foraker still is disposed to insist that the primary shall select State Convention delegates as a more binding method, while Dick is urging a general primary which would not select convention delegates, but in which each Republican would vote his preference for President and Senator between Taft and Foraker. Dick is satisfied that the subsequent State Convention would accept such a vote as binding. Both Senators regard the November municipal elections as the most satisfactory date for the primary.

The heat to which the fight in Ohio has already risen is shown by the fact that Senators Foraker and Dick are going out there on Monday, although Foraker cannot stay more than two weeks.

He is going to take advantage of the recess of the Brownsville Investigating Committee, which will be for a fortnight, beginning next Saturday. Foraker may, indeed, start for Ohio Saturday afternoon. His real fight will not begin until the Brownsville committee adjourns for good, but his anxiety to be at the front is shown by the fact that he rushes off to Ohio the minute he can get away from Washington, short as is the time he can stay. Nicholas Longworth also goes to Ohio on Monday. Nobody has yet been able to find out what he is going to do.

DUNLAP WEDS MISS BYERS.

The Couple Finally Choose Milwaukee as Place for Ceremony.

WHITMAN JARS LAWYERS.

Drives Them Beyond Railing in His Court—Excise Cases Heard.

Magistrate Whitman, just back from a visit to Congressman Parsons in Washington, presided in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. One of his first orders was to Sergt. Casey of the Court Squad to bar all lawyers from inside the rail until their cases were called. In doing this the Magistrate was trying to rid his court of those lawyers who, when allowed inside the rail, approach the line of prisoners and canvass for business and fees.

A woman lawyer, sitting on a seat inside the rail, was ordered to the outer bench with her male colleagues.

John Adams, who was arrested on Sunday night charged with violating the excise law, at the instigation of Lester B. Ward, an amateur excise reformer, was arraigned before Magistrate Whitman. According to the prisoner's testimony he was only a customer in the saloon when the beer was sold. He was discharged.

From Jefferson Market Court Mr. Ward went to the West Side Court, where Magistrate Moss was sitting. There he testified that he had bought beer in the rear room of the Lafayette Hotel, at 562 Seventh Avenue. Benjamin Levy, the bartender, served it to him. He told the Magistrate of calling in Patrolman O'Connor, who arrested Levy. Magistrate Moss adjourned the case until next Friday.

Mr. Ward was asked if it were true that he was a member of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Sunday school class. He refused to answer.

TWO GRAND JURIES AT WORK.

One Will Take Up Insurance Inquiry and the Other Regular Cases.

Two Grand Juries were sworn in in New York County yesterday, one in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court by Justice Blanchard and the other in General Sessions by Judge O'Sullivan. Owing to the large number of cases awaiting disposition by the Grand Jury the General Sessions Grand Jury will sit in the morning and Justice Blanchard's jury in the afternoon. The latter jury had originally been called to hear insurance cases. District Attorney Jerome, however, being otherwise engaged, the Supreme Court Grand Jury will devote its time for the present to handling the regular routine of cases.

It is the anticipation of the District Attorney to present the case of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the Grand Jury some time next week.

In charging the General Sessions Grand Jury, of which Pierre de Peyster Ricketts, an engineer of 115 East Seventy-ninth Street, is the foreman, Judge O'Sullivan read from the statute books and said that there was nothing of public importance to call their attention to.

In swearing in the Supreme Court Grand Jury Justice Blanchard told them that it was their duty to be very careful in indicting persons charged with crime.

"You should indict only when legal evidence warrants. By making a mistake of finding an indictment against an innocent person you might blast his reputation forever," said the Justice. He made no reference whatever to the insurance investigation. That is to come later. The foreman of the Grand Jury is John C. Klatzl, a real estate dealer, at 45 West Eighty-third Street.

Justice Blanchard, on the application of Mr. Jerome, signed an order also for a special May Grand Jury. The work is way behind both on prison and bail cases. The April term of the Criminal Branch was put over until next Tuesday, so that the courtroom may be free for the sessions of the Thaw lunacy commission and the trial.

WANT NEW LAND TITLE LAW.

Real-Estate Brokers Favor Adoption of the Torrens System.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers opened its campaign in favor of the Torrens system of land registration with a meeting yesterday afternoon in the board room, 135 Broadway.

After M. J. Hanson had outlined the workings of the system, President Clarkson introduced Daniel O'Connor, ex-Postmaster General of New South Wales, who is just ending a visit of several months to this country. Mr. O'Connor told of the operation of the Torrens act in Australia and said that no serious defects in it had been discovered.

"A title once registered under the Torrens act," added Mr. O'Connor, "is absolutely secure against attack, and may be transferred cheaply and quickly. It is a disgrace to the greatest State in the United States that it still employs antediluvian methods in conveying real estate."

G. W. Thompson, Deputy Register of Kings County; Sidney V. Lowell, and Joseph L. Buttenwieser also spoke in favor of the change.

At the close of the meeting it was decided to send a delegation to Albany tomorrow to attend the hearing on Assemblyman Prentice's bill providing for the introduction of the Torrens system in this State.

DINERS WELCOME DEPEW.

Senator Unexpected Speaker at the St. Nicholas Society.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew surprised the St. Nicholas Society last night by appearing at its dinner in Delmonico's. He had not been expected. He was once President of the society, and was warmly greeted by his many friends. He took a chair on the left of the President.

The first speaker was Henry B. F. MacFarland, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. He began with a series of witticisms which made Senator Depew chuckle mightily.

Mr. Depew followed. He spoke at first with some of his oldtime crispness, and told a story or two. He discussed the value of the Dutch stock, and how it counted to-day as in the days of old.

When the Senator finished his address there was a hearty round of applause. He seemed gratified at his reception.

LEADERS ROUTED BY SENATE REBELS

Highway Bill Passed, Only Five Senators Supporting Armstrong and Raines.

BIG EXPENSE IS INVOLVED

Senator Armstrong Protests Vigorously—The Assembly Passes a Similar Bill Without a Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—The insurgents in the Senate to-night made another concerted attack on the old members who follow Raines and Armstrong, and scored another victory, passing by a vote of 35 to 7 the Burhyte bill providing for a payment by the State to towns on a dollar for dollar basis for highway improvements. The bill was advanced to third reading a few days ago after a similar rally of the newcomers by a vote of 25 to 10. The West bill, a similar measure, was passed by the Assembly to-night.

Senator Armstrong, against whom the revolt in the Senate was chiefly directed, made two long arguments against the passage of the bill. He said it would induce a wasts of the State's money.

"This bill if made a law will take from the State Treasury some $414,000 this year," he declared. "Next year the amount will be $1,515,000. I want to tell the Senators that the Controller estimates the income of the State from all sources this year at $32,500,000. After the fixed charges of the State have been paid, there will be just $3,500,000 left from which to provide for some $33,000,000 in special appropriations now pending before the Legislature."

Senator Armstrong said the State Grange had a plan by which the assessment for road purposes would be fixed on a mileage basis instead of the dollar-for-dollar basis. He said this would give the poorer towns a fair show, where the Burhyte bill would not. He asked that the bill be laid over until Thursday morning, and in the meantime invited the Senators to confer with State Engineer Skene on Wednesday night.

"Since when is the Senator working in harmony with the State Engineer?" asked Senator McManus of New York.

Senator Armstrong recently had caused the introduction of measures that would take practically all the good roads patronage away from the State Engineer's department.

"I want to say that I have not a single act affecting good roads which has not been in full accord with the State Engineer's measure," retorted Armstrong.

Senator Armstrong spoke for more than an hour trying to put off action on the bill. Senator Cobb, however, moved for immediate action. The bill was passed with these members voting against it: Armstrong, Raines, Ramsperger, Agnew, Saxe, Dunn, and Hill.

The vote showed that the Senators, irrespective of party, are antagonistic to Mr. Armstrong for keeping their local business in committee.

The Assembly, without discussion, passed the West bill, which provides that the State shall pay the entire cost of future highway improvements under the $50,000,000 bond act.

TO CONTROL ALDERMEN.

Republicans Press a Bill Depriving Borough Presidents of Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Conkling bill, depriving Presidents Ahearn, Bermel, Haffen, Color, and Cromwell of membership in the Board of Aldermen and limiting President McGowan's vote to measures of finance only, was advanced in the Assembly to-night after a fight.

Assemblyman Oliver drew from Leader Moreland the statement that both State Chairman Woodruff and County Chairman Parsons wanted the legislation. Its object is to make the apparent majority of the Republicans in the board actual. At present the Democrats and Municipal Ownership Aldermen can control.

Following the advancement of this measure the House machine determined to bring out the Robinson redistricting bill and have it go hand in hand with the other to the Senate. The Robinson bill redistricts the Aldermanic districts of New York City and reduces the number from seventy-three to sixty-three. The Republicans are hopeful of gaining two or three members at the election this year under the redistricting bill and getting control for 1908-9.

TRIES TO STOP CANAL WORK.

Senator Cassidy Suddenly Discovers a Waste of Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—Senator Cassidy has come to the conclusion that the 1,000-ton barge canal is all wrong. He introduced a bill in the Senate to-night, which if passed would stop work on that project.

"Canals which connect two great bodies of water and permit vessels to pass from one to the other are good," he said. "This one wouldn't. Vessels, no matter where they were consigned, would have to unload to railroads. Canals are no distributors, railroads are. Canals can only serve as transmitters. The Erie Canal has ten times the capacity for work that it has demands on its services. What's the use of building another of one hundred times its capacity?

"The extravagance of Nero would be only Raines law sandwiches to this. It's better to break off this bad business now with a cost of $20,000,000 than it would be to have it go on until we have spent $200,000,000."

DEFEND HUDSON RIVER ICE.

State Dealers Say It Is Not Impure—Small Crop in Maine.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Empire State Ice Association, formed mainly of dealers who harvest their crop from the Hudson River, at their annual convention here to-day adopted a protest against the charges that ice taken from the Hudson River is impure.

Surrogate Van Derzee of Albany, President of the association, declared that he "never read of a single case of sickness caused by the existence of disease germs in ice gathered from any stream or lake in this State from which ice is gathered for market in any city of considerable size. One fact is worth a bushel of theories. The City of New York, which uses most of the ice gathered from the Hudson River, and which ice has been designated as 'frozen sewage,' 'congealed microbes,' and the like, has the lowest death rate from morbific germ diseases of any considerable city in the country."

He criticised the report of Dr. Jackson, chemist of the New York Water Supply Department, on the ground that samples of ice for his analysis were not taken from the cakes that had been planed.

GARDINER, Me., April 1.—Careful estimates make the Maine ice harvest between 700,000 and 800,000 tons.

Contrary to the expectations at the opening of the season, the harvest of ice in Maine was not a record-breaker, as the steady cold weather permitted the cutting of a bigger crop on the Hudson River than had been looked for, and it was found unnecessary to work the Maine icefields to the greatest capacity.

TELEGRAPH RATE RISE.

Speculation in Washington as to What the Government Will Do.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—No information was obtainable to-day at the Department of Justice as to the possibility of any action on the part of the Government to proceed against the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies because of their simultaneous increase of rates. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has no jurisdiction over telegraph companies, so that if anything is done in the matter it will have to be by the Department of Justice.

The question to be determined first would be whether in the opinion of the Attorney General there was a combination between the two companies in restraint of trade. There is no other law under which the Government can proceed. Attorney General Bonaparte will have to be satisfied, before any move is made in the matter, that the sending of telegraph messages is "trade" and that a combination between the two companies to increase rates is a "conspiracy in restraint of trade."

ALBANY, April 1.—Attorney General Jackson, when asked to-night whether the simultaneous action of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies in raising their toll rates was in violation of the Anti-Trust laws of this State and an act suggesting a combination or trust, replied that it was too large a proposition to answer offhand.

He made it clear that without delay he would endeavor to discover whether there had been a violation of the anti-trust statute, and that he would be guided by the result as to what course he would pursue.

BETRAYED THE GIRL WHO STOLE FOR HIM

She Decided to Quit Dishonest Life and He Telephoned Police.

SHE'S IN CELL; HE'S FREE

After She Refused Longer to Do His Bidding He Beat Her.

As the result of a "tip" over the telephone from a man whose friend she had been, Sophie Sanders, a pretty, refined-looking girl of 20, was arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday, charged with stealing $25.

Last Saturday morning Sophie Sanders got a place as saleswoman in the bakery of Henry Knierien, at 989 East 161st Street. About noon the baker happened to look over his cash and found that it was $25 short. He then also discovered that his new saleswoman had disappeared.

He rang up the police, and Detective Sergts. Cavanagh and Jimenez were put on the case. The baker did not have the girl's address, and could give the detectives no clue. But, while they were talking with him in his shop the telephone rang, and the baker received this message:

"If you want to find the girl that robbed you, go to 630 East 155th Street and arrest Sophie Sanders."

The detectives found the girl at the address given. She was living there with her parents, and her arrest was a great shock to them. She was taken to the Bronx Detective Bureau, but refused to say anything until she was told of the telephone message to the baker. Then she told her story to Detective Sergeant Price.

She said that some time ago she met a man whose name the police would not divulge, and fell in love with him. Shortly after he showed her the advertisement of a storekeeper for a saleswoman, and told her to apply for the position, and then rob the cash drawer. She said $2 was the amount of her first theft. The man then directed her to apply for a position at another store that had advertised a vacancy. The girl stole $5 there, she said.

It was at Knierien's bakery that she got her third position. After escaping from the store with the $25 from the cash drawer she met her lover and turned the money over to him, she said. He then named another store where he wanted her to obtain a position, but she said that she had had enough of that kind of life and wanted to quit it. The man insisted, but met with a flat refusal. Even a threat to inform the police as to her whereabouts did not shake her resolve.

Angered by this, the girl said, he struck her in the face. The girl then left him and returned to her parents.

A short time after this interview had occurred Baker Knierien received the message over the telephone. It was in a man's voice.

When the girl was arraigned in court yesterday the Magistrate held her for trial in Special Sessions. The police are looking for the man in the case, but have little hope of finding him.

Ellis Island Boat Disabled.

The ferryboat Ellis Island, while on her 1 o'clock trip from the Battery yesterday afternoon, struck some submerged wreckage when nearing the New Jersey side, and disabled her machinery. She had about fifty passengers, and there was some excitement when she began to drift with whistle blowing for assistance. The cutter Immigrant went out from the Barge Office and towed her to the slip at Ellis Island.

Coming down this morning—
Going home to-night—
indoors and out, all about town

THE CROSSETT SHOE

"Makes Life's Walk Easy"

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

It's the first function of a shoe to be comfortable—the first shoe in the land is the *most* comfortable.

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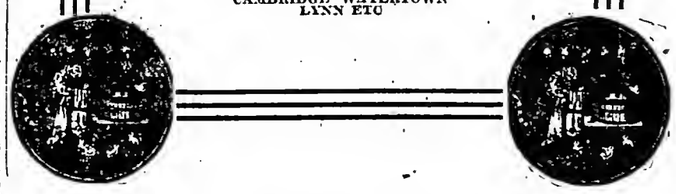

BUSSE IS FAVORITE FOR CHICAGO MAYOR

But Betting Men and Other Observers Expect a Close Vote To-day.

ISSUE MADE ON TRACTION

Should Dunne Win He Will Seek Immediate Public Ownership of Railways.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Postmaster Fred A. Busse, Republican candidate for Mayor, is a slight favorite over Mayor E. F. Dunne in some of the bets that have been made to-day on the Municipal election to-morrow. Most of the bets, however, have been laid at evens. Although each party is declaring that it will have between 30,000 and 40,000 plurality, the betting men believe that the result will be very close.

The Republicans announce also that a house-to-house canvass made by their agents shows 194,000 votes for Busse and 121,000 for Dunne. Straw balloting by newspapers favoring Busse's election is said to have resulted similarly. Unbiased opinion seems to be that an unusually heavy vote will be cast, and the successful candidate for Mayor, whether Republican or Democratic, will be elected by a small majority—probably in the neighborhood of 12,000.

Carter H. Harrison, Dunne's Democratic predecessor as Mayor, defeated Charles Graeme Stewart, Republican, in 1903, by a majority of about 8,000. Dunne defeated John M. Harlan, Republican, in 1905, by a majority of about 26,000. The Republicans have not elected a Mayor in Chicago since 1895, when George B. Swift was their candidate.

In the present election the Republicans base their hope of victory principally on the personal popularity of Busse, his strength as a party manager for many years, and the fact that all factions of the party are united in support of the speedy improvement in local traction service promised by the traction ordinances which the party indorses. These ordinances, which were vetoed by Mayor Dunne, would give twenty-year franchises to the present companies with supervision and profit sharing by the city.

The Democrats, on the other hand, find grounds for hopefulness in the fact that the city is normally Democratic, and in the belief that their stand for immediate Municipal ownership of traction lines will get them the votes of the "common people" almost regardless of party affiliations. The Democrats will have the support of the Socialist Party in their fight on the traction ordinances.

If the ordinances fail of public adoption and Mayor Dunne is re-elected, efforts will be made at once to procure immediate municipal ownership of the street railways by condemnation and purchase. The ordinances before the people provide that the city, on six months' notice, may acquire the street railway systems for $50,000,000 plus the cost of rehabilitation, which is to be undertaken immediately under the supervision of a city engineer. The ordinances also provide for through routes, universal transfers, five-cent fares, and the payment to the city of 55 per cent. of the net income. The books of the companies are to be open to the city.

Several non-partisan organizations have worked with the Republicans to procure the adoption of ordinances, and the prediction was made to-night by the heads of these independent bodies that the ordinances would be adopted to-morrow.

The Mayor elected to-morrow will serve four years, instead of two, as heretofore. The campaign which closed to-night with both parties holding scores of meetings all over the city, has been the most spirited fight for Mayor that has ever taken place in Chicago. The feeling between the candidates and their various lieutenants became so bitter during the campaign that personal abuse attacks were freely made.

The weather indications for to-morrow are clear and warm.

ELECTION IN MICHIGAN.

Republicans Get 75,000 Plurality—Carnegie Library an Issue.

DETROIT, Mich., April 1.—With about a normal Spring election vote cast in Michigan to-day, the Republican State ticket has received a plurality of about 75,000. The successful candidates on the State ticket are: Supreme Court Justices—Aaron V. McAlvay and William L. Carpenter; Regents of the State University—Junius L. Beal and Frank B. Leland; Member of the State Board of Education—William A. Cotton.

There was little interest in the election except in those cities which had a local fight of importance, and in the Congressional District, where the Republicans held a primary for a candidate to succeed Senator William Alden Smith. G. J. Diekema, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Senator Huntley Russell were the contestants, and Diekema has apparently won.

Mayor William Thompson of Kalamazoo, was re-elected despite a hard campaign made against him. In Jackson, Mayor W. W. Todd, Democrat, was defeated by B. J. Glasgow. In Bay City, Mayor Gustavus Hine, Democrat, was re-elected.

In Detroit much interest attached to the vote on a proposition to accept $750,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library, and to issue bonds to support the institution. The result on this is in doubt.

ST. LOUIS ELECTION FRAUD.

But St. Louis Circuit Attorney Fails to Get Indictment.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Soon after the April Grand Jury was sworn in this afternoon Circuit Attorney Sager went before it and asked it to vote indictments against men whose names he presented, charging them with fraud in connection with the municipal election to be held to-morrow. The Grand Jury discussed the request and informed Sager that indictments would not be voted. They said that such action would be illegal.

Late in the afternoon Sager filed seventy-five informations with the Sheriff for service to-morrow. They carried names that had been fraudulently registered at previous elections, and will be placed in the hands of deputies for service at the polls.

The Democratic campaign managers say that their entire Council ticket will be elected to-morrow by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 5,000. They base their estimates upon the strength of their own ticket and the weakness of the Republican ticket and the influences back of it. The Democrats assert that the sentiment against a Council ticket dominated by Charles Kratz, former fugitive in connection with the famous boodle exposé here, is strong enough to carry it down to defeat. Republican boss Howe and other leaders repudiated the ticket after the convention.

Lewis E. Ehrlich, the Republican nominee for the House of Delegates from the Third Ward, was convicted of larceny in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis in 1879, and he served two years in the penitentiary. If elected he would be ineligible to hold the office. Ehrlich was convicted of stealing military clothes. When confronted with his record to-day he told the correspondent that he would withdraw from the ticket as soon as he could find Nick Polito, the city central Committeeman from the Third Ward.

NASSAU'S SPRING ELECTIONS.

Farmers Raise the Auto Race Question as an Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 1.—The Spring election for Supervisor, Town Clerk, and other officers of Nassau County will be held to-morrow, and a lively fight is expected in all three towns.

Among the issues raised by farmers in Oyster Bay and North Hempstead is whether the Supervisors of their districts had any right to give away their public highways for the use of automobile races. Some of the farmers, who always opposed the races hold the Supervisors responsible for the death of the man who was killed at Krugs Corner in the race last Fall.

Supervisor William Jones of Oyster Bay and Supervisor Edwin C. Willetts of North Hempstead, who voted for the race against Supervisor Seabury's "No," are candidates for re-election.

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CLASH IN PAINTERS' STRIKE.

Two Unions Did Not Act Together—Many Men Out.

There was a mix-up yesterday in regard to the instructions received by the Brotherhood of Painters and the Amalgamated Painters' Society for the conduct of the strike for the new wage scale which went into effect yesterday morning, and, in consequence, the business agents intrusted with ordering the strikes were unable to say how many men in all were out. In Manhattan and the Bronx, no figures could be given, and in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, it was estimated that 1,000 had quit work. This included Brownsville, where there was a general strike.

The strike instructions, which were sent yesterday morning to the officers of the two unions by Richard Waldron, Secretary of a joint board, were as follows:

You are hereby notified that at a meeting of the above board, held Saturday, March 30, 1907, a motion was carried, 8 to 2, to enforce the wage scale as per agreement entered into by both organizations and approved by the Central Federated Union and American Federation of Labor Peace Committees.

You are expected to notify all business agents to enforce this demand in all shops, arbitration or otherwise, not later than Monday, April 1, 1907. Failure to comply with this demand will render your organization liable to charges of violating the agreement entered into by both organizations on Feb. 13, 1907.

In accordance with these instructions the delegates of the Amalgamated Painters' Society were directed to be on hand early yesterday, to order strikes. It was provided, however, in the agreement of Feb. 13 that the delegates of both unions would work together in ordering strikes, and the delegates of the Amalgamated Painters reported to Secretary Connell that, as far as they could find, the delegates of the other unions had received no instructions.

Connell was indignant, an dtried to catch Secretary Collins of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters on the telephone, but failed. Collins would neither admit nor deny that he had received the letter of instructions. He said the brotherhood had been enforcing the demands against the independent employers, but could not say until to-day how many were out.

Connell was still very angry last evening. He said that the delegates of both unions would meet at 8 A. M. to-day, and after arranging a plan for quick action, would proceed to order strikes wherever the demands were refused, without any reference to Mr. Collins.

"We have 2,000 copies of agreements embodying all the demands, each addressed to a different employer, which will be delivered by the delegates to-morrow. They will order strikes on every contract where they are refused," he said. "If there is any delay in getting the strike under way quickly Mr. Collins is responsible for it."

The wages demanded are $4 and $4.50 a day for plain and decorative painters, respectively, in Manhattan and the Bronx, and 50 cents a day less in all the other boroughs.

Among the buildings affected by the strike yesterday is a large structure at the foot of West Forty-fifth Street, which is being erected for the Mallory Steamship Company.

HOPE TO AVERT A STRIKE.

Western Railroads and Employes Prepared to Make Concessions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 1.—After another day of negotiations with heads of railroad employes' organizations, with the United States Commissioners acting as mediators, railroad officials at night expressed the belief that a settlement of differences is near at hand.

The optimism that prevailed was said to be due to the fact that the representatives of the men had agreed to make several important concessions. The prospect was that the roads would give the full 12 per cent. wage advance asked to at least one class of train employes, probably to flagmen. In return the men were said to be prepared to waive their demands for a nine-hour day.

Commissioner Neill said that further meetings with both the railroad officials and the men will be held to-morrow. He would not prophesy that a joint conference was an immediate possibility. It is said the Commissioners prefer to keep the negotiators separated until they feel they have removed every stumbling block in the way of peace.

TUG SINKS IN RIVER, 2 OF CREW MISSING

Struck by Ferryboat in the Blinding Early Morning Snowstorm.

FIVE MEN ARE RESCUED

The John D. Dalley Goes Down Off Twentieth Street Under Blow from the Musconetcong.

During the blinding snowstorm yesterday morning the D., L. & W. ferryboat Musconetcong struck and sunk the tug John D. Dalley of the Dalley Towing Line in the North River off Twenty-third Street. Two members of the tug's crew are believed to have lost their lives. Five others were rescued in an exhausted condition after they had struggled about fifteen minutes in the icy water.

All day the wrecking boat William E. Chapman and the tug George J. Moser swept the river trying to locate the sunken boat. As soon as they find her divers will be sent down to search for the bodies of the two men who are believed to have gone down in their craft.

The missing men are John Shanaphy, mate, of South Amboy, N. J., and James McClusky, a deck hand, of 10 South Street. The rescued men are Maurice Landrigan, who lived on the boat; Frank Fields, engineer, 247 West Twenty-eighth Street; James McGowan, deck hand, 388 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City; George Norman, 65 Hamilton Avenue, Long Island City, and Matthew McGowan, deck hand. The Captain was not on board.

The collision occurred about 4 A. M. According to Capt. Condell of the ferryboat, it was so thick that it was impossible for him to see twenty yards ahead. The Musconetcong left Hoboken at 3:45 o'clock and was proceeding under third speed with her fog whistle going when suddenly the tug appeared dead ahead and so close in that it was impossible to turn the big craft from her course. The heavy hull of the ferryboat struck the tug amidships so that she careened as though she would go all the way over.

When the shock cams the crew of the tug, who were below, rushed up on deck. The two vessels held together for a minute, and then the strong tide separated them, and the tug drifted off to sink off Twentieth Street not ten minutes after the heavy bow of the Musconetcong had cut into her side.

The railroad company reports that as soon as the ferryboat's bow cleared the sinking tug Capt. Condell stopped his engines and lowered his small boats to render assistance. He declares that the tug drifted off and was lost in the storm, and that the men in the boats did not even hear a single cry for assistance.

Four of the Dalley's crew were rescued by the men on the tug John Smith, which was bound up the river. Their shouts for help were heard, and one by one the tug crew rescued four of them. The rescued men after being treated in the fireroom of the Smith were brought ashore and hurried to Roosevelt Hospital. Later they were transferred to Bellevue, where it was said last night that they would recover. Capt. Allen Howell of the tug Greenwich picked up Matthew McGowan.

The only damage done to the Musconetcong was the bending of a rudder pin. This was repaired and she continued on her regular run.

The Dalley was built at Chester, Penn., in 1873. She was of 79 tons register and 75 feet long.

Charles D. Davis Robbed of Jewelry.

By using a jimmy, burglars entered the bachelor apartments of Charles D. Davis, brother of Richard Harding Davis, at 30 West Thirtieth Street a few days ago, and $500 worth of jewelry was taken. Mr. Davis was absent in Philadelphia, and the robbery was discovered by his valet. He gave this list to the police of the pieces of jewelry stolen: One pair of pearl studs, $100; gold cigar case, $200; gold chain, $25; gold pencil, $25; silver match safe, $25, and a gold pin, $10.

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Embroidered Linen. Persian colors. Ornaments and Bands to match.

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Tailored Suits. "Pony" coat or tight fitting models. Made of Chiffon-Panama, stripe and check fabrics. 28.00

Taffetas Silk and Voile "Eton" Coat Suits. Lined with silk. 29.50 and 37.50

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16 button length, Suede Gloves. Tan, Mode, grey, brown and black.

2.25 per pair
value 3.25

ART DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

New designs in Shirtwaists and Underwear stamped on Linen, Batiste, India Lawn, Silk Mull and Nainsook. Designs to match.

On Tuesday, April the 2nd.

Sale of 250 dozen stamped Patterns. Shirtwaists, on fine waist linen. 75c
value 1.75

On Fine Nainsook

Night Dresses.....75c
value 1.50

Chemises.....40c
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Corset Covers.....22c
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Wool, Silk, Cotton, Embroidery Hoops, Knitting and Crochet Needles, etc.

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All corsets carefully fitted.

Corsets made of fine Batiste for average figures. Medium high bust and long close fitting hips. With double supporters to flatten the front of corset. 1.15
value 2.00

Corsets of Summer weight Coutil and Batiste. Medium high bust and long deep back for well developed figures. Models for average figures. 1.85
value 3.50

Corsets made of fine Coutil especially designed for well developed figures. With boned bust supporters attached giving a smooth unbroken line from shoulder to waist. 2.45
value 3.50

C. B. a la Spirite Corset. Spring models for every type of figure. Medium bust and long close fitting hips for well developed figures. High bust, tapering waist lines and graceful slender hips for average figures. Models for slender figures.

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A package of the famous Ramleh Turkish Cigarettes free with every 8 packages of 5 cent cigarettes—**a saving of 1¼ cents a package.**

A package of Ramlehs free with every 4 packages of cigarettes costing 10 cents, or over—**a saving of 2½ cents a package.**

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Instruments used by Public Pianists and Singers recently with us—

KNABE "Baby Grands," "Parlor Grands," "Uprights"

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Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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FAVOR OPEN RACE FOR TOURING AUTOS

Foreign Machines May Be Admitted in A. A. A. Contest Over Cup Course.

CONDITIONS ARE EXPLAINED

Mr. Smith Shows How Cylinder Capacity Limitations Will Furnish Practical Results.

There is a strong possibility that a request will be made to the American Automobile Association at the meeting of engineers in Indianapolis on April 13 to discuss conditions for the proposed touring car contest over the Vanderbilt Cup course that foreign machines be admitted on an equal basis with American cars. There has been a decided tendency within the last few days to modify the original suggestion that the two or three day contest be limited solely to American cars. H. O. Smith of Indianapolis, who was in the city last week discussing the plan with the officers of the National Association, stated yesterday that he was heartily in favor of encouraging foreign cars to compete if they can be subjected to the same restrictions as imposed upon the American cars.

"If the foreign car as a regular product is better than the American car," said Mr. Smith, "the American manufacturer wants to know it. If the American car is as good as the foreign car we want the public to know it. The foreigners, it must be remembered, have had decided advantages in the racing field due to the large number of high-priced cars they have been able to dispose of and the fact that opportunities for fast drivers are greater in Europe than in this country, thereby producing a larger number of expert drivers."

Indications pointed strongly yesterday to the possibility of some cylinder displacement limitation being required for the Vanderbilt Cup race itself. The news was received in the city that the Ardennes circuit, the long distance speed contest of Belgium, would not, after all, be run this season under the old weight limitation. The rules have just been revised, raising the weight limit to 2,600 pounds, and absolutely requiring every car to carry that weight, in addition to some limitations in the cylinder capacity. All of the big foreign races, therefore, have now abandoned the old weight conditions, and at the present time the Vanderbilt Cup race stands as the only one adhering to the time-honored principles.

"So far as I know," said a motorist who has been active in all former cup events here, "Mr. Vanderbilt has not sent any suggestion of changes. He is due to arrive to-day, and I presume within a few days the exact conditions will be publicly announced. I feel sure there will be a more generous weight limit, at any rate. It is probable that the entries will be kept open a month longer than was the case last year, when the entries officially closed on July 1."

There is no question that the weight limit as the sole test of racing eligibility is obsolete, and in its place certain restrictions in cylinder capacity are meeting with greater favor.

"The weight limit," said Mr. Smith yesterday, "has produced in many cases motors of abnormal size, with a tendency toward too frail construction of the chassis. International speed contests should have a direct bearing upon the product turned out for actual use by each manufacturer. The question of horse power is misleading, and cylinder displacement is probably the only fair basis of determining a limit. For example, take the cubic contents of four cylinders of 5½ by 5½ inches or 5½ by 6 inches. A motor conforming to these requirements would probably represent all the horse power necessary to produce a satisfactory car either in respect to speed or its ability to perform well on the road. Such a motor in a touring car as used to-day would easily be able to attain a speed of 45 to 50 miles an hour. With six cylinders the individual units would be smaller. With such limitations on the power of the motor it would be safe to allow the designer to determine the weight of his chassis without any restrictions in that direction.

"Under such conditions, therefore, a fair comparison might be drawn between various motor car products. The results of a competition arranged along these lines would place the makers of successful cars in a position to assure the public that the contest represented a true and accurate test from which the purchaser could readily determine the real value and ability of the cars."

Several members of the Importers' Salon, under whose auspices the foreign touring race is being arranged, said yesterday that no matter what opportunities might be granted by the A. A. A. for foreign cars to enter the American touring car event, the Importers' Salon race would be held just the same. There are now eight members of the Salon, and each one is permitted to enter two cars, making a possible total of sixteen cars. Fourteen cars have already been entered. It is barely possible that one or two new foreign agents may be admitted to membership at the meeting next month, which would, therefore, increase the racing possibilities.

St. Bartholomew A. C. Road Run.

The annual road race of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club will be held next Sunday. The run was scheduled for March 10, but owing to the weather conditions it was postponed. The run is for members only, and all the seniors in the boys' department are entered. The run will start from the clubhouse of the Mohawk Athletic Club, 156th Street and Walton Avenue, at 3:30 P. M. The Jerome Avenue course, which is four and one-fourth miles, has been selected. Gold and silver medals have been donated as prizes for the first three boys finishing the course. A time and novice prize has been offered by the association.

"JIM" DUFFY RESIGNS.

Superintendent of New York A. C. Leaves After 21 Years' Service.

Regular members who frequent the New York Athletic Club missed the bustling figure and smiling face of James J. Duffy yesterday. The twenty-one years of service which he had fulfilled with the organization as Superintendent came to an end with the twilight of the Easter Sunday. In that period he had witnessed many changes in the organization. But in the clubhouse at the southern boundary of Central Park it was always Supt. Duffy who skillfully attended to the administration of the plans which the various committees and the Board of Governors of the Mercury Foot organization outlined.

The resignation of Supt. Duffy leaves more than a gap to be filled in the list of employes. He began his work with the club during the administration of William R. Travers, an uncle of District Attorney Jerome, as President. Then, in order, he attended to his duties under the administrations of A. V. De Goicouria, Jennings S. Cox, W. G. Schuyler, A. G. Mills, Bartow S. Weeks, August Belmont, James Whitely, Thomas L. Watson, and John R. Van Wormer. To the greater portion of the membership he was known as plain "Jim." Duffy, and he knew each individual member of the big list, no matter how seldom he visited the clubhouse, and could call him by name.

Changes have been taking place since the election of George W. Kuhlke as President. Many have been so quietly effected that the members have not been aware that anything out of the accustomed order of things was astir. But a number of the old members gave Duffy a send-off Easter, and the marble entrance hall and office seemed strange without him yesterday.

President Kuhlke and the Governors met last night and considered several men to fill the Superintendent's vacant position. No decision will be made for several days to come.

YACHT RULE UNDER FIRE.

Complain That There Is Too Much Latitude for Discrepancies.

In the wide discussion of the uniform rating rule of measurement for yachts to determine handicaps for races there has been practical unanimity of opinion among designers of the desirability of the rule in its restrictive influence. A few have opposed the rule, and there have been various suggestions of further limitations that are deemed desirable, but taken all in all, it may be said that sentiment is practically agreed that the rule is a success, and that it should be in future applied to the America's Cup races instead of the old and admittedly undesirable waterline length and sail area measurement.

There has been, however, general complaint of the difficulty of applying the rule accurately in obtaining measurements for rating purposes. The principal cause of complaint has been the habit of accepting the displacement figures furnished by the designer as conclusive, opening up as it does, a wide scope for dishonesty in the designer if he desires to bolster up his boat by misstatement of its real measurements.

C. Sherman Hoyt, the measurer of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club and a promising young designer, now points out further difficulties that may be met with by reason of the lack of sufficient restriction upon the conditions under which measurements are made.

In a calculation of a theoretical condition that might readily be assumed to exist he shows that in the calculation of displacement a measure by any one of seven methods which are open to him might get results from the same boat that would make the rating vary so much that over a thirty-eight-mile course there would be as much as 1 minute and 38 seconds difference in the allowance granted the same boat. His figures show that by five different calculations on a 55-footer he obtains these results and variances:

Displacement.	Rating.	Allowance.
191.16	55.0	50s.
193.23	54.75	1m. 28s.
184.87	55.5	Scratch
189.05	55.25	20s.
193.89	54.75	1m. 28s.

A difference such as this, which is not only possible, but probable, would have changed the result of the Astor Cup race last year and given quite another winner, and would have accomplished the same result in the King's Cup race—the two most important events of the year.

In precisely the same way by stowing the ordinary gear and fittings of a yacht in the bow or stern or amidships, the length can be affected so as to increase or decrease the measurement and the allowance would vary accordingly. Dropping the head 1 inch below the designed line of flotation by the placing of 400 pounds of gear and the filling of forward water tanks and the emptying of the aft tanks would alter the time allowance 30 seconds. Dropping it two inches below the line of flotation would change the allowance 1 minute and 35 seconds. Reversing the process and dropping the stern would make the same difference, but conversely.

It is probable that after the work on the scantling restrictions is completed some means will be devised to at least minimize the possibilities of variance.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER FROM APRIL 2 TO 7.

Governors Island.	Willetts Point.	Sandy Hook.	New London.
A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
10:10 10:41	1:12 1:34	10:10 10:45	6:12 6:05
10:58 10:33	1:58 1:36	11:13 11:41	12:17 12:42
11:53 ...	2:53 2:22	12:15 ...	1:14 1:45
12:32 1:04	3:33 4:28	12:43 1:27	2:12 3:00
1:48 2:43	5:02 5:47	1:51 2:45	3:26 4:15
3:11 4:10	6:19 7:13	2:53 3:52	4:35 5:22

The New Jersey trout season opened at daybreak yesterday morning and thousands of anglers are now whipping the streams throughout that State. The State Fish and Game Commission has spent a great deal of money in stocking the waters, and the supply is good. The fish are all of a good size. There is a scarcity of public streams, and the regular organized fishing clubs that have their own places to fish will receive the best of the sport. The best fishing is in Morris and Sussex Counties, where the brooks have been well cared for, and it is said that the young fish that were placed by the Fish Commissioners a few years ago have thrived, and are now of a legal size. The season will remain open until July 15.

The Ever Jolly Fishing Club of Newark, N. J., has organized for another season, with Frank Herringer, President; John Berger, Vice President; William Wister, Treasurer; James Tittle, Secretary, and Andrew Tittle, Sergeant at Arms. The club has chartered the seagoing auxiliary boat Seabov, and will make trips as follows: May 12, June 16, July 7, July 28, Aug. 18, Sept. 8, Oct. 18, and Nov. 10.

The United States Fish Commission realizes that there is little to be gained by the efforts to cultivate shad in the polluted waters of the Delaware or the Hudson and the shad hatcheries in these streams are likely to be abandoned. The small shad that are carried up the Delaware by the employes of the Fish Commission are gobbled up by the black bass and have no chance to thrive. The same condition prevails in many parts of New Jersey where the streams have become more or less polluted by the manufacturing establishments that are scattered along those streams.

The Pastime Fishing Club has chartered the propeller. Rudolph Brothers for the coming season. The officers of the club are: President—Julius G. Spingler; Vice President—Robert Krut; Corresponding Secretary—Adam Piereth; Financial Secretary—George Heingnickel; Treasurer—Anton Bell; Sergeant at Arms—John Lockhouse; Captain—George Howe. The member of the club catching the largest fish during the coming season will receive a ball-bearing reel.

Jamaica Bay reports good flounder fishing, and the fish are increasing in numbers. A throng of anglers was out yesterday. Charles Mullen of the Mochican Fishing Club had several companions out at Hammels and returned with a nice mess.

NABISCO

SUGAR WAFERS

are composed of the finest materials obtainable—the perfection of delicacy—the acme of goodness. The mere presence of these delicious confections lends distinction to any table, whether plainly or richly appointed.

In ten cent tins, also in twenty-five cent tins.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Silk Lined Black Overcoats, $21

The one type of garment that has endured against all the changes and vagaries of fashion is the three-quarter length black Overcoat, silk-lined to edge. Each and every season brings it in anew. It is here with all the latest foibles of fashion.

One model is of black vicuna thibet silk lined to the edge of the lapel. Another is of black undressed worsted, silk lined. Specially priced at $21—regular $27.50 value.

Wm. Vogel & Son,
Broadway, Houston St.

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring Departments

Attention is directed to an assortment of the LATEST IMPORTED MODELS from which they are prepared to make copies At Very Reasonable Prices.

Lingerie Gowns and Waists

in the newest models are now being displayed.

(On the Third Floor)

Exceptional Facilities for the

Cold Storage of

Furs, Fur Lined Garments, Draperies and Oriental Rugs

WITH FULL INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY MOTHS AND FIRE AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

Alterations and Repairs

MADE DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER AT MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR RATES. ESTIMATES SUBMITTED AND ARTICLES CALLED FOR UPON REQUEST.

Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored.

West Twenty-third Street

B. Altman & Co.

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THIS DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 2d.

WHITE WAISTS, COMPRISING ESPECIALLY PREPARED STYLES, VARIOUSLY TRIMMED WITH LACE AND EMBROIDERY,

$2.50, 3.25, 3.75, 4.50 & 6.75

SILK AND WOOL, AND ALL-WOOL SUITINGS, IN WHITE AND BLACK COMBINATIONS, AND BLACK AND WHITE MOHAIR,

HERETOFORE $1.25 TO 2.00, AT 78c. PER YARD.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

It Makes a Difference.

The effect which pure drugs and chemicals produce on the system is vastly different from that obtained from weakened or inferior articles.

It makes a difference where you have your prescriptions compounded.

If you want to get the results your doctor expects, take your prescriptions to the Times Square Drug Store. You will then have the assurance that you are getting the right material combined in the right manner.

The Times Square Drug Store is accessible from all points in Greater New York. The Subway station opens directly into it. The Grand Central station is but a few blocks away.

If you cannot call in person, send your prescriptions by mail. They will be filled promptly and delivered to you by messenger without extra charge.

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(A Corporation)
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Broadway at 42nd Street.
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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN. Store Opens 8:30 A. M., Closes 6 P. M. BROOKLYN.

Record Tuesday Sales.

White Mercerized Figured Madras, 15c. Yd.

Phenomenal value? Well, you'll say so when you see it, for there never was a cooler or more dainty material for Summer wear. Faint stripes and China figures brilliantly mercerized, 15c. a yard. Lace stripe, dotted sheer Lawns, 12½c. Very sheer and filmy, dotted and striped.
Main Floor, Rear, East Building.

Women's $20.00 Separate Skirts, $14.75.

Imported Black Voile Mesh Dress Skirts, trimmed with taffeta bands, made over a taffeta drop petticoat. Unusual value at $14.75.
Main floor, Central Building.

All Silk Printed Pongees at 25c. Yard.

9,000 yards in a record Silk Sale—all the most popular designs including polka dots, navy and white, brown and white, reseda and white and black and white. None sent C. O. D.—wonderful value at 25c. yard.

75c. Printed French Tulle, 29c. Yard.

Printed French Tulle, or Brussels Net, is one of the most exquisitely dainty materials ever woven of cotton. Its sheer diaphanous texture is perfectly adapted to the present fashion of soft, clinging costumes. An importer's surplus of this lovely fabric is here for selling at less than half its usual price. Really beautiful patterns in flower designs on white tinted and black grounds. Worth 75c. a yard, at 29c. a yard.
Main floor, West Building.

15c. Black Taffeta Percaline at 9c. a Yard.

A superb quality of black Taffeta Percaline. It is moired and light weght in texture, but wonderfully strong. It is regular 15c. quality, and will be the Lining Store offering to-day at ..... 9c. a yard
Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Four Good Furniture Values.

$6.50 Chiffonier, $4.95.
Golden oak, 5 drawers, wood back.
$12.00 Chiffoniers, $9.50.
Golden oak, carved design, bevel mirrors.
$13.00 Bureau, $9.95.
Golden oak, carved design, oval bevel plate mirror.
$15.00 Bureau, $11.75.
Golden oak, carved design, oval bevel plate mirror.

5000 Yards of Velvet and Axminster Carpets, 75c. Yd.

All new, perfect goods, 20 patterns—florals, two tones, Orientals and small patterns for the hall and stair.
Third Floor, East Buildin.

Marvelous Offerings in Medallions, Galloons, Etc.

A display here that surpasses anything in the Greater City—a bigger stock, a better stock, and smaller prices. Enormous advance orders, placed at the right time, made this condition possible. Yours to share.

Medallions, Festoons and separable effects, in fine Point Gaze, Point Venise, combined with filet, batiste and filet, Point Gaze and filet, all 1907 patterns, perfect, fresh goods, made to sell at $1.75 to $6.50, at 98c to $3.98. And many prices in between.

At 49c. to $1.69, value $1.25 to $4.00. Marvelous lot of new batiste Laces at unprecedented low prices—Edgings, Bandings, Demi-flouncings, a great many in the popular champagne color. Many also at intermediate prices.
Main Floor, Center, Central Building.

16c. Standish Mills Cretonnes, 10c. a Yard.

This is one of the most remarkable values in Cretonnes we have ever quoted, or that has ever been announced in this borough. Right at the beginning of the Spring season, the price is amazing.
Third floor, Central Building.

The Great Spring Sale of Muslin Underwear.

Unusual Pricing--Excellent Quality--Great Quantity.

OF COURSE THE WONDERFUL PRICING IS THE MOST IMPORTANT point in this sale, but we would call particular attention to the excellent quality of every piece in the sale, the careful sewing, the accurate fitting, the generous quantity of material used, which means so much comfort; the character of trimming and manner in which it is used—and all the many, many little details which, taken individually, do not seem to count for much, but collectively make all the difference between the muslin underwear sold by Abraham & Straus and the sort of underwear generally announced in underp rice sales.

Muslin Underwear.

Corset Covers.

Low neck Corset Covers, fine cambric, with neck and armhole finished with torchon lace edge, full front 19c
Corset Covers, low neck, trimmed with two insertions and edging of lace and two rows of ribbon beading; others with two insertions of lace across front, lace edging on neck and armhole 25c
Low neck Corset Covers, prettily trimmed front and back with lace edging and ribbon beading; others with bemstitched tucked yoke, back and front, finished with ribbon band 29c

Chemises.

Nainsook Chemises, trimmed with insertion and wide edging of Cluny lace and ribbon beading, ruffle at bottom, finished with lace; others with embroidered yoke, ribbon heading and lace edging, hemstitched ruffle at bottom ..... 69c.
Others at 79c., 98c., $1.48, $1.69 and $1.98.

Gowns.

Cambric Gowns, V neck, yoke of cluster tucking, lawn hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves 49c
Cambric Gowns, low round neck, trimmed with insertion of fine embroidery; short sleeves, hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; others V neck, hemstitched tucked yoke, bemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves 69c
Others at 79c., 85c., 98c., $1.09, $1.39, $1.45, $1.59, $1.69 and $1.98.

Combination Garments.

Combination Corset Cover, Drawers and short skirt combined; corset cover is trimmed back and front with insertion and edging of lace and ribbon beading; embroidery beading run with ribbon at waist; drawers are trimmed with a full lace-edged ruffle 98c

Drawers.

Cambric Drawers, with cambric hemstitched tucked ruffle 29c
Muslin Drawers, tucked and trimmed with cambric hemstitched ruffle. 39c
Cambric Drawers, cluster of tucks and ruffle of fine embroidery; others in nainsook, with slashed ruffle, trimmed with insertions and edging of lace 49c
Fine Nainsook Drawers, with cluster of tucks and fine lawn ruffle, trimmed with insertion and deep edging of lace 59c
Others at 69c., 79c., 98c., and $1.39.

Petticoats.

Seersucker Petticoats, in neat stripes, made with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with gathered ruffle, also foundation; value 59c., at 39c
Black sateen Petticoats in a variety of pretty models, comprising flare effects, accordion plaited, trimmed with gathered ruffles, umbrella ruffle with three hemstitched ruffles; value $1.50, at 98c
Black beatherbloom Petticoats, made with a full umbrella flounce, trimmed with two hemstitched ruffles; value $2.00, at $1.79
Others at $4.98.
Second floor, centre, East Building.

$1.69 Spring Suitings 69c.

A Record Sale.

NEVER BEFORE HAVE SUCH BEAUTIFUL SUITINGS been sold at anything like such a price. Every one who saw them yesterday realized that their most sanguine anticipation could not be disappointed, as truly these are beautiful Suitings—perfect for traveling suits, for mountain or seashore wear—splendid for long coats—admirable for children's suits—superb for Spring, Summer and Fall street suits—dressy, stylish, effective patterns and very fine quality. We consider our purchase of this surplus stock as one of the most important underpricing events ever announced in America.

A YARD AND ONE-HALF WIDE. Note that width carefully, 1½ yards, 54 inches, and look at the price again—69c. The patterns include plaids and stripes, and come in the most perfect pastel colorings that have ever been produced anywhere. They are of the right and serviceable weight for Spring and Summer costumes, skirts and long coats—particularly suitable and attractive for children's coats. The price to date for these high class Suitings has been $1.69, with the exception of one day's special selling here at $1.49; now the phenomenal price of 69c. a yard.

Note the window display. The beauty of these goods and scope of design assortment may be seen in the window display.
Main Floor, West Building.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City. Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Timss Squars
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year	1.00
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TWENTY PAGES.

NOT REASSURING.

Railroad men, capitalists, and investors who had counted upon the distribution of some crumbs of comfort in a speech it was reported the President would deliver at Springfield, will rise from the perusal of the White House statement given out yesterday in lieu of a speech with the feeling that they have partaken of a somewhat meagre and unsatisfying repast. The statement declares that with the "immediate situation in Wall Street" the President has nothing to do, that he is concerned only with a "definite and settled policy, to be carried out wholly without regard to the exigencies of the moment." Furthermore, "to the different men, friendly and unfriendly, who have visited him or written to him" the President, it is now avowed, has said "that he should not in his future course deviate one hair's breadth from the course he has pursued in the past and is now pursuing."

This is what the President says, and that it is not reassuring anybody can see. Whether Mr. ROOSEVELT disclaims any change of purpose from pride of opinion, while at the same time inwardly resolving to abate the ardor of his pursuit of the corporations because of a disquieting fear that there may come of it business disturbances most unfortunately timed in respect to the Presidential election next year, is a psychological problem which may be left to those who have confidence in their power to read the Executive mind. The written word gives no promise of abatement in anything.

Perhaps exception should be made of the valuation of the physical property of the railroads. It has been widely understood, and we had thought with sufficient warrant, that the President would press upon Congress next Winter a measure authorizing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to make an appraisal of railroad property as a basis for fixing of rates. The White House statement points out "that the President has made no references in his speeches or messages to the question of the physical valuation of the railroads"; his position is "that the roads themselves will work out this problem as an item of bookkeeping." If there is reassurance in that the railroads are entitled to such comfort as it may give them. The problem of overcapitalization is distinctly on the Executive programme of reform. The President will ask Congress to empower the Government to exercise "increased regulatory and supervisory power" over the railways, notably in respect to "the matter of overcapitalization." This is to be inferred from the introductory matter of the statement as well as from those portions of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S previous utterances liberally quoted from in the letter to Mr. SMITH of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. But the President has not "the slightest intention to take any action which would invalidate the safety and stability of the railroad securities now issued." It is his aim "to insure the future against the mistakes and delinquencies of the past."

The gravest doubt which this statement of the President's unchanged position raises is that of railroad extension. Existing systems of railroads can get along under a law regulating and supervising capitalization. But that under such a law administered in the spirit of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S utterances capital will come forth to extend present lines or build new lines in the great Northwest or in the South, for instance, is dubious to the verge of improbability. There is an empire of resources in the States lying west of the Great Lakes, notably in Washington and Oregon. The South is astir with new industrial life, and beyond doubt the most notable increase in the National wealth during the next quarter of a century will be observed in the Southern States, where development has been so long held back by the consequences of the Civil War. It may be thought that if development is sure and increase of wealth is sure, then new railroad investments would confidently be made. That is not true. The reality of the new wealth may not be doubtful; the history of nations tells us that it is well-nigh certain. But the history of new enterprises tells us no less surely that new railroad ventures are always in some degree speculative, and often very highly so. Money that would be attracted to established industries by the prospect of a moderate return could be secured for railroad extension and new construction only by the hope of a much more considerable ultimate yield. The capitalization of future profits is not always a matter of "stock watering." It is a method by which undertakings not otherwise practicable may be begun.

Whether the Administration has contemplated this and all other possible results of its policy is beyond the scope of inquiry. It is needless to inquire, indeed, for the Administration's mind is made up. If Congress confers the necessary power, past mischiefs and delinquencies will be reproved by future regulation. If greater mischief shall ensue, if States and whole regions now hopeful of speedy development shall be cheated of their hope as a result of the new policy, the wisdom that comes of sore experience will know how to find and apply the remedy. The remedy of prevention evidently will not be prescribed by Mr. ROOSEVELT.

HIGHER TELEGRAPH RATES.

The Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies have advanced their rates, but have not thus far seen fit to take the public into their confidence by a statement of reasons. The public is manifestly interested in the matter, for a prompt exchange of communications between near or distant points is of business and social necessity. The telegraph companies are public service corporations.

An advance of rates for any kind of transportation, whether of passengers, goods, or messages, is something of a novelty. For a generation the tendency has been the other way. The strongest point, the most effective argument, made in behalf of corporations subject to Governmental control against attempts at regulating them has been based upon the progressive diminution of their charges. Now comes a halt, and charges are increased. It is well understood, of course, that the cost of supplies, like the cost of living, has of late gone up. President CLOWRY points out that there has been an increase of from 25 to 100 per cent. in the cost of copper wire and other telegraph materials, and that general maintenance is more expensive than it was a few years ago. These specifications count for something. There is an impression, however, that labor-saving inventions and new devices have materially lowered the cost of telegraphic service. The public, which supports the telegraph companies, would like to know whether their financial condition, whether the relations of earnings to capital, make the increase in charges necessary.

The United States Steel Corporation has won much favor by its policy of issuing full and detailed statements of its business. We are not aware whether the telegraph companies are in a position to follow its example, but in these days, when there is so much talk about the regulation of rates, the prevention of stock-watering, and the general control and supervision of service corporations, it would, we think, be wise for the Western Union and the Postal Company to submit to public examination and judgment the financial grounds of their decision to increase rates.

GALUSHA A. GROW.

It seems inevitable that when a man has passed his eightieth birthday he shall be regarded as mainly a landmark and a survival. "Though some be so strong that they come to fourscore years, yet is their strength then but labor and sorrow." The announcement of the death of one of them, to the generation which is at the time in the vigor of life and carrying on the work of the world, is apt to be a sudden reminder to that generation that it was but yesterday that he was alive, and that he has borne in his remote time, if it be so, his conspicuous share in those activities.

As the world grows older, not only is the average of longevity higher, but men may still be useful and active past the extreme limit of the Psalmist. We can hardly imagine a George Washington in our day, say in the fourth generation after his, giving his "advanced age" of fifty-six as a disqualification for the Presidency of the United States. And of the same birth year with that of GALUSHA A. GROW, the year 1824, was HENRY G. DAVIS, active enough three years ago to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency and to derive interest and amusement from that position. And of the same year were Col. T. W. HIGGINSON and GOLDWIN SMITH, from whose contributions to the current magazines and newspapers their juniors continue to derive instruction and entertainment. Of the same year is Senator WHYTE. Senator PETTUS is two years older, and Senator MORGAN but two years younger. And these literal "Senators" are not "mere antiques," but among the most efficient and influential members of the body to which they belong.

The increase of longevity, still more the prolongation of activity to and beyond the assumed limit of human life—these are real and valuable conquests over nature. Mr. GROW did not prolong his active life to the limit of his actual survival. But it is immensely impressive to be reminded by his death that the man who was the law partner of WILMOT of the "Wilmot Proviso," who was first elected to Congress in 1851, and was thus almost a prodigy of political precocity, should have been elected again in 1894, having in the meantime been the second Republican Speaker, next to BANKS, and having within the interval borne a full part in all the great and stirring events that marked the active period of his life. Such a career is the conspicuous refutation of SWIFT'S awful satire on the evils of survival, a satire, it is sad to reflect, most awfully painted by Swift's own fate of senile degeneracy. GALUSHA A. GROW was a conspicuous and well-deserving actor in the public life of the United States for well-nigh half a century, and an American to be held in honor by his successors and survivors.

GOV. HUGHES'S APPEAL.

Gov. HUGHES in his speech at Utica last night stated adequately, but with admirable terseness, the principle underlying the establishment of commissions for the regulation of the business of public service corporations:

The Legislature may within its Constitutional powers establish standards of service. A railroad corporation, for example, is bound to give safe, impartial, and adequate service for a reasonable charge. It is the function of the Commission to secure safety, impartiality, adequacy of service, and reasonable charges; that is, compliance with the requirements of the law.

When the Governor added later in his speech that "the power of the State should be exercised to compel respect for the public interest," he had presented a justifying reason for the passage of the Public Commissions bill.

The Governor was not equally successful, we think, in his argument against the court review amendment. He set forth clearly and candidly the broad principle that, whether the review clause is included or not, the right of appeal to the courts against an invasion of property rights cannot be destroyed or abridged by any act or omission of the Legislature. If the Legislature, in establishing standards of service or charges, transcends its Constitutional powers or if the Commission exercising administrative functions "exceeds its authority or passes its Constitutional limits" the right of appeal to the courts may at all times be invoked. But it seems to Gov. HUGHES that delay, confusion, and a defeat of the legislative intent would result from conferring upon the courts the right to review all orders of the Commission; it would substitute the judgment of the court for the action of the Commission, and practically limit that body to the function of taking evidence and making recommendations.

Is not that apprehension groundless? We are confident that the courts would not willingly make themselves "instruments of delay and unnecessary multiplicity of proceedings." They would be exceedingly careful not to encourage or permit complainants to find through the right of appeal to them a way to avoid compliance with the will of the people expressed through the Legislature. The public service corporations would very soon learn that frivolous and obstructive appeals would avail them nothing, and that they could act profitably and confidently under the review clause only when they had a substantial grievance.

Gov. HUGHES'S view of the bill is influenced in some degree, we imagine, by his antecedent knowledge of the character of the commissions he will appoint. He knows in his own mind, and the public knows because it has full confidence in him, that the members of the first Commissions will be men of high character. A Commissions law without the court review would doubtless be safe and perfectly workable if administered by such Commissioners as he will name. But there will be other Governors not of his mind, not of his conscience, not of his sense of public duty. The danger that the powers of the act will be abused by future Commissions not subject to judicial check is materially greater than the danger that under any kind of Commissions the right of appeal to the courts will be misused to the public detriment.

OUR STREET PAVEMENTS.

Last Autumn the Merchants' Association, through its very competent Committee on City Conditions, and with the hearty co-operation of the Mayor, made a report on the defective condition of the streets, particularly of Manhattan Borough. The result was the appointment by the Mayor of a Commission on Street Administration. Pretty soon after the appointment of this Commission, Nov. 28, 1906, there came a snowfall, followed by other snowfalls and complicated with accumulations of dirt and refuse which rendered the pavements invisible. The Commission could not have ascertained their condition without a permit and an appropriation for carrying on mining operations.

Now, however, the clemency of the weather, possibly incidentally aided here and there by the labors of Commissioner CRAVEN, has once more brought the pavements partly into view. The inspection shows that the pavements are in a worse condition than ever. The condition of them is literally "shocking," not only to those who traverse the streets in rubber-shod automobiles, but to those who make their way in cabs, well within the legal rate of speed, and find themselves jolted to an extent that threatens dislocation of the dorsal vertebrae. Gaping wounds diversify the surface of the asphalt and form ambushes and pitfalls for the unwary chauffeur or the even less vigilant Jehu. It is an awful state of things.

Now that the pavements are partly visible, it is evident that something ought to be done about them. The Corporation Counsel puts the bad condition of the pavements up to the Borough President. By the conditions under which the asphalt was laid, the contractors were bound to keep it in order for five years free of charge. After that the expense of maintenance was to devolve upon the city. The Borough President is charged with the enforcement of the conditions of the contracts. If the contractor does not fulfill them, he has the right to have necessary repairs made by his own subordinates, and to charge the cost of them against the fund retained as part of the contract price. But more than that, there are half a dozen departments empowered to make holes or dump obstructions or to permit the making of holes or the dumping of obstructions by persons or corporations of which the interest is not to clean up after themselves. Besides the wear and tear of traffic, of which it is eminently true that a patch in time saves nine, there are the gas and electric openings, the Water Department openings, the sewer openings, the plumbers' openings, and the nuisances with which builders are anomalously and unjustifiably permitted to incumber the streets. There are among the beneficiaries of these various forms of public nuisance those who are better than the law, who take a pride in doing their work with a minimum of inconvenience to the public, hastening it to the utmost, and as promptly as possible restoring the pavements to their original condition or a better. But it would be contrary to what we know of human nature if all, or if a majority, were of this mind. The only safeguard effective as to the majority is the certainty of vigilant inspection and prompt accountability.

THE OHIO PRIMARIES.

It is the troubles of their own which make the Democrats take such a genial interest in the fracases within the Republican Party, and that in Ohio is exceptionally interesting. A better way of advertising that factional troubles exist could not be imagined, and if anybody thinks that the result will settle anything he is mistaken. Will the rest of the United States allow Ohio to settle the Presidential campaign by a little preliminary vote of its own? Not at all. All the other States with sons will demand primaries, and Democracy will extend a welcoming hand to each and every defeated one.

Why should not Mr. FAIRBANKS trot a warming-up heat, so to speak, and can it be that Illinois will allow Ohio to monopolize the Nation's attention? Will Uncle JOE vote for TAFT if he wins, or for FORAKER in the contrary event, without giving them both an opportunity to see how he runs in his own little State? Then again, why should TAFT and FORAKER run in Ohio alone? Has no other State an interest in their relative merits, not to mention the side issues which are even more absorbing than their personalities? Why should other States be denied the privilege of voting for the candidate Ohio rejects, and for that reason alone? Is it not conceivable that there might be something local to Ohio which would be allunde in a National contest?

Let us not be misunderstood. We are not in the least interested in putting out the fire in Ohio. We are rather hoping and trusting that the conflagration Mr. ROOSEVELT has lighted there may extend elsewhere.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Not Help Dr. Wiley?

Of all the men in the country, of course, the big meat packers ought to be most interested in ascertaining the exact effects on health of the different food preservatives, and in a way, therefore, it was the most natural thing in the world for the college Presidents and professors who are getting up a National commission for the investigation of nutrition problems to apply to the packers for financial assistance.

In other ways, however, it was not the wisest thing in the world, for though we all know that the packers have now become paragons of all the virtues, their attainment of this exalted state was somewhat recent, and it will be the general impression, we think, that a commission of the sort proposed would command more of public confidence if it were financed from other quarters. Indeed, there is something just a little alarming in the news that the meat packers responded very readily to the appeal for assistance, and one cannot help wondering if they did not offer to supply the new commission with experts to conduct the experiments and to make elaborate reports on them, as well as with money.

And we do not see just why the President of the University of Illinois, who seems to be the moving and leading figure in this enterprise, is not content to leave the investigation of foods and preservatives to Dr. WILEY of the Agricultural Department, who has done some most excellent work in that line and has promised to do more if Congress will only let him alone and not cut down his appropriations. Would it not have been as well if President JAMES and the eminent professors associated with him, instead of setting up a commission in rivalry with Dr. WILEY, had contented themselves with bringing their large influence to bear on the Senate and House of Representatives?

Thus might they have secured for us the careful sewing up of several large holes in the pure food law—that relating to the dating of cans, for instance—or at least have saved us from having any more rents made in it, which now seems rather more than likely unless a new excitement arises to prevent it. And it would be very dreadful if President JAMES'S commission, financed by the Meat Trust, should reach conclusions about preservatives that differed from those of the investigators paid by the Government. People have come to be so suspicious and skeptical of late that it would be nothing surprising, in that contingency, if they thought many cruel things—and said a few.

Romantic, But Not Commendable.

It was highly interesting—almost thrilling, in fact—to read that BIGGY, the Elisor, has notified all and sundry not to attempt the rescue of the amiable RUEF, warning those who may be meditating any such enterprise that the moment the would-be rescuers seem to have even the chance of succeeding he or his minions will shoot their prisoner until he is thoroughly dead.

This takes one right back to the Middle Ages, or at least as far back as the days of the Vigilantes, a period which, though now rather remote, is still well remembered in California. It is more than interesting, more than thrilling; it is romantic and sounds a good deal like a page out of a Hope novel. Moreover, BIGGY, the Elisor, is a most businesslike person, with a habit of doing what he says he will, so that it is at least possible that he would carry out his threat.

But, all things considered, we do not see just what right he would have to do it. As can readily be imagined, we do not worry—much—about the fate of Mr. RUEF, who is, apparently, a man who could be as well spared from San Francisco or the world as any whose name we recall at the moment, but Mr. BIGGY forgets, we fear, that his prisoner is held for other and more important purposes than that of punishing him for the crimes with which he is charged. There is a high expectation that he can be used in bringing to justice the real enemies of San Francisco—the men whose money he took and in part distributed. Mr. HENEY has made it very evident that he is after larger game than RUEF, and it is conceivable that the larger game, utilizing the Elisor's warning, might get up a rescue party whose object would be, by getting RUEF killed, to rescue those imperiled by the testimony he could give.

So it seems to us that Mr. BIGGY will have done his whole duty when he has carefully guarded his prisoner, and if necessary died in the effort to keep him in safe custody. That would be much more businesslike and in every way more satisfactory, though we admit that it would be less romantic and less simple. If the prisoner were shot by his guardians it would never be known just what the act accomplished—whether it covered the attacking party with sorrow and chagrin, or whether it filled them with delight and enabled them to pocket the easily earned price of blood in large quantities.

Worrying About Transportation.

More attention than it has yet received is deserved by the report recently made by a committee of the Dry Goods Association on the city's transportation facilities and the best method of increasing them to something like adequacy. The committee declared, not only what we all know, that the existing situation is almost unendurable, but also that unless the municipal authorities and the traction companies cooperated in the attainment of the desired ends it would be difficult or impossible to secure the capital necessary for extending the transportation system rapidly enough to meet the city's ever-growing needs.

"As a definite programme," the report concluded, "we recommend that the association appoint a committee from its members, whose duty it shall be to take up this problem and confer with all authorities, State and municipal, with all interests represented in the transportation systems of New York, and with all other local organizations and civic bodies, and with full power to discuss and negotiate, formulate, and report any plan or plans looking to that relief of which the whole people of the city stand so sorely in need."

It may be that the members of the Dry Goods Association, or of its committee, exaggerate a little antagonism between the traction interests and those of the municipality and State. If not that exactly, they exaggerate the disastrous consequences of it. For the two seem to be working together fairly well as it is, and the tendency is for the corporations to take what they can get and to make the not at all bad best of it. The timidity of capital is proverbial, but perhaps it is not quite as timid as it pretends to be or as it wants to be thought. However that may be, the dry goods men are to be commended for the careful attention they are giving to public matters.

BLAMES ELECTRIC ENGINES.

Suggestion That Builders Be Indicted for Inventing "Man Killers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the jury in the New York Central indictment had called upon experts for an opinion on the evidence and the facts, they would have included in their criminal category the builders of the electric engines. They are the real offenders, for they have built a "man killer," not an engine in any proper sense for fast passenger use, and they have represented its capacity to inexperienced men—with apologies to the officials of the railroad who were indicted and those under them who were not indicted, but still even more responsible than the men now found culpable by the presentment.

The engines are the crassest so-called electric engines ever built, and do violence to every law of locomotion that has been developed in a "century of steam and steel." At the dawn of this "century of aluminium and electricity," we are at least masters in the single item of locomotion and should have men in charge of such construction capable of putting up an engine intelligently developed so far as traction, pilotage, and proper proportions of wheel base and distribution of weight are concerned.

The engines violate every one of the laws, and will in another few years be pronounced faulty in conception and execution, so far as the proper observance of the laws of construction and operation of traction and its corollary of safety appliances are developed at the present day. J. H. H.

New York, March 29, 1907.

Short Weight in Ice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of a few days ago I noted the items that the President of the American Ice Company had said that there had been no ice famine, and that the price of ice this Summer would remain thirty cents a hundred. It is and will remain that in name only. Again and again I have weighed the ice delivered to me and find that it is invariably short weight. Only this morning I ordered a fifty-pound piece and found it weighed thirty-five pounds. This same thing happens to thousands and thousands of people every day in this city, but they are unaware of it. By its little trick of cheating me this morning out of fifteen pounds the company was able to rake off four and one-half cents to which it was not entitled. On one hundred thousand customers its graft would be $4,500 a day. It has many more customers than this. In view of this system the price of thirty cents a hundred is meaningless.

Can nothing be done about it? J. S.

New York, March 30, 1907.

British Army's First Trousers.

From the London Chronicle.

Perhaps the army revolution of deepest interest to the soldier himself was that effected in 1823, when for the first time he was put in trousers. The announcement from the Horse Guards took the following remarkable form: "His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the discontinuance of breeches, leggings, and shoes as part of the clothing of the infantry soldiers, and of blue-gray cloth trousers and half-boots being substituted." In order to indemnify the "clothing colonels" for any hardship which the new order might cause, it was decided that these gentlemen should no longer be called upon to provide the waistcoat of Tommy, but that Tommy should himself supply it out of his shilling a day. To reassure him it was pointed out that he was in a position to do so with comfort, because he would no longer have to buy gaiters.

Credit Given Incorrectly.

In its illustrated supplement last Sunday THE TIMES published a photograph of Pauline Frederick with the explanation that it was made by Marceau. This was incorrect; the photograph was made by Sarony. THE TIMES regrets the mistake.

DEFENDS EVENING SCHOOLS.

Pupils Declare Their Work Equals That of Day High Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with a great deal of surprise the article which appeared in Thursday's issue concerning the evening high schools. The Board of Education was condemned for its appropriation for the maintenance of the evening high schools on the ground that no good was being derived from them. I am compelled to defend the evening high school. For the last three years I have been a student in the evening high school, and at present am registered as a student in the De Witt Clinton Evening High School.

I can truthfully say that if the young men who attend these evening high schools are serious and sincere in their efforts a great deal can be accomplished. The students who drop out of the evening high schools have proved to be the dull ones, with no serious purpose. But there are always an encouraging number to remain through the school year, which is an argument in favor of the evening high school. These schools have never closed for lack of attendance.

The work done in the evening high schools compares favorably with work done in the day high schools, was a statement made by Principal Mitchell of the De Witt Clinton Evening High School a few weeks ago. The certificates of these schools are accepted by the Board of Regents in lieu of the Regents' examination. That in itself is a strong argument for the character of the work done in the evening high schools. Six years of study in the evening high schools will admit one to the City College. Many students have been prepared for college through the evening high schools. I have in mind a young man who is now a student in Phillips Andover Academy who prepared in the evening high school. Personally, I have been benefited through the evening high school. I am preparing for Harvard University, and a great deal of my preparation is being received in the evening high school.

The Board of Education should not be condemned, but praised, for its appropriations for these schools. If it were not for these evening high schools many ambitious young men would be deprived of a high school education. Because a few students drop out before the end of the school year does not necessarily mean that the school system is defective or inefficient. The evening high schools are for young men who are sincere in their efforts. CLEVELAND G. ALLEN.

New York, March 29, 1907.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has read with interest the discussion in your columns regarding the lack of interest on the part of young men in the work of the Evening High Schools. I have attended Harlem Evening High School (116th Street) for the past few years, and I can say—and any fair-minded person will agree with me—that the instructors are not to blame for the meagre attendance in some of the classes. Each season when the Evening High Schools first open the classrooms are crowded almost to suffocation, leading one to believe that nearly every young man is anxiously seeking an education. This condition lasts for about one month or six weeks; then a noticeable decrease in attendance occurs. We have the reasons here: When the cool weather sets in social clubs renew their activity and a few of the students forsake their studies to attend dances. Then constant attendance at theatres attracts a few more. Bowling alleys and gymnasiums appeal to several, and they quit school. When the ice-skating season sets in nearly all of the remainder give up their studies in order to go skating. Thus have I, three successive seasons, seen classes which on Sept. 15 contained forty to forty-five students, dwindle down to four or five before Dec. 10. HARLEM STUDENT.

New York, April 1, 1907.

Have You a "Quick Temper"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every now and then one comes into contact with persons who indiscreetly believe and by their utterances make others believe that they are possessed of one of the most undesirable traits of human nature, a quick temper, and, strange to say, seem to take an unconcealed pride in their alleged possession. Especially are such people conspicuous after a quarrel or dispute, when the most unmannerly conduct is apparently explained away by mere mention of their masterly passion.

Persons of this character ought to be disillusioned. That they do not analyze their natures frankly and intelligently is clear. Among the many things that mark off an individual who merely imagines himself to possess a certain characteristic from the one who truly possesses it the most cogent is that the former is always talking about the trait, whereas the latter never even mentions it. It seems to me, therefore, that those who plead a quick temper whenever they get into trouble must be regarded with suspicion. We may take a man's blows and curses, his impulsiveness, or even his red hair as an indication of the fact that he has a quick temper, but verbal explanation and apology are here strangely out of place.

It is true that the proverbial hot-tempered man deserves some consideration at our hands, for, generally speaking, he is a man whose animal passions are superior in strength to his will. The secret of self-control with which the generality of mankind is to some extent endowed is lacking in his makeup and cannot easily be acquired. In contradistinction to those whose disposition is only irritable and untrained his is violent and often untrainable.

As civilization advances it is to be hoped that the traces of a former animal nature will be eliminated from the constitution of man, and that the human race will occupy a more distinct position in the universe. This progress will be greatly furthered if those will restrain their impulses who have hitherto given free scope to them under the plea of a nature that perhaps does not exist in them.

PHILIP SCHOMBERG.

New York, March 29, 1907.

Preserve Riverside Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. John J. Rooney's protest in Sunday's TIMES against the spoliation of Riverside Park is indeed opportune. Every citizen of New York should be up in arms against the proposed vandalism of that bandit corporation, the New York Central.

No city in the world can boast such a parkway and river view as New York here possesses, and it is beyond belief that civilized Americans will tolerate a further extension of the intolerable nuisance which the Central now inflicts on our citizens. At the present time the free air of the Park is poisoned with sulphurous smoke, the quiet of the river is broken by the puffing and snorting of locomotives, the clang of bells, the bleating of entrained cattle, the squealing of swine. At times the stench from cattle cars is insufferable.

The city should compel the Central to bury or roof over its existing tracks and electrify its equipment. But the present proposition to actually multiply to six tracks, to make a switch yard of the finest river park in the world, is a piece of insufferable arrogance almost beyond comprehension.

In its Hudson River, Riverside Drive, and the residence district fronting it New York possesses a prize of beauty, health, and inspiration unapproached the wide world over. Truly we live in a barbarian age if a grasping corporation can be permitted to prostitute such natural wealth to its own enrichment. Yet this will most certainly result unless the citizens of New York, led by its public-spirited press, do not now take forceful steps to check the despoiler. It was first the tunnel massacres, then the Woodlawn crime, and now Riverside. I trust THE TIMES will take up actively this cause of the people.

LEEDE FOREST.

New York, March 31, 1907.

BLAMES THE PRESIDENT.

His Policy Held Responsible for the Recent Drop in Stocks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Roosevelt panic seems to have been checked, for the moment at least, it may be well to make a retrospect of the situation and to express one's disgust. To my mind, to have a man at the head of this great country who knows no better than to bring on such a crisis is simply amazing.

In your leading editorial under date of Jan. 31 (which I kept for future reference) you clearly foreshadowed what has come about since. I thought at that time that it was intended for President Roosevelt's perusal, as a warning to him to call a halt in this ceaseless agitation against corporations. But no heed was paid; word came every day "the President stands pat," allowing this impression to grow that all the heretofore supposedly able men at the head of the great railroad systems were a set of scoundrels and any one interested in their securities had better stand from under.

The result is fortunes have been wrecked, many have been financially ruined, and the savings of years swept away. Finally after the damage is done the new Secretary of the Treasury takes action to restore confidence, although the same day a telegram to The Evening Post reports that Mr. Cortelyou is pleased to see a panic, as it gives him an opportunity to define his policy. The same paper in its dispatches from Washington quotes the President as saying that he was not responsible for what has occurred, but on the advice of his Cabinet and many others he will condescend to say something soon to allay the alarm, particularly as he does not wish to see hard times during his Administration.

Ex-President Cleveland in his interview with your paper March 17 hit the nail on the head when he said, "The country will be ashamed of this business sooner or later." And already public opinion is rapidly drifting that way. The fact is, Roosevelt is no business man, and that he has been meddling with matters he does not understand is now plain. He has done more damage than he can repair if he should live to be as old as Methusalah. I met him twelve years ago when he was running for Mayor of New York. I saw then that he was self-opinioneted, and his rapid rise to the office of Chief Executive seems not to have had a sobering influence, but rather the opposite effect. I voted for him at the last Presidential election—being a life-long Republican—but now see my mistake and know many who feel the same way.

New York, March 29, 1907. E. F. L.

Pavements Should Be Repaired.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be necessary that a fatal accident occur by reason of the outrageous and dangerous condition of the street pavements before any earnest effort is made to repair them. A story in your issue this morning shows that claims for damages are piling up against the city treasury. Would it not be more economical in the end to enforce the repair contracts with the asphalt and other companies, even if it involved further outlays? What must any stranger, either from abroad or other parts of this country, think? Certainly that our public departments are woefully mismanaged, and that our citizens are easily imposed upon.

Matters have gone so far that a general uprising should take place and the taxpayers assert themselves. This empire town has several times in the past overthrown objectionable individuals and features, and if its indignation is further roused some one will suffer. Patience often ceases to be a virtue, and right makes might. Your paper has done good work before in correcting public matters, and the present is an occasion where you will receive the thanks and praises of your fellow-citizens if you will exert your efforts. NEW YORKER.

New York, April 1, 1907.

Likes "To the Peace Congress."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES frequently prints in its "poet's corner" verses very far removed from commonplace, but I have seen nothing for a long time in your columns which has impressed me so strongly and which I consider of so high a poetic quality as the lines in your issue of today addressed "To the Peace Congress" by Annette Kohn. They strike a deep, true note, and give a condensed and thrilling expression to woman's horror of the cruelty and devastation of war, and her sighs for the advent of a nobler civilization which will protect and not destroy what is sweet and fair in human life.

Surely the coming peace congress will not be allowed to pass away without leaving a profound and abiding mark on the laws regulating national intercourse, which will make possible the approach of an era which with some degree of truth we may style Christian. T. G.

Brooklyn, March 31, 1907.

East Side Streets Unclean.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me through your columns to call attention to the fearful condition of some of our east side streets? In the section roughly bounded by the Bowery, East River, Houston, and Grand Streets the condition beggars description. The garbage has not been removed for many days, perhaps weeks. Many of the heaps are large enough to fill an ordinary dump cart.

Our honored Mayor paid a hasty visit to Berlin last year and on his return is reported to have announced that the city of Berlin was no cleaner than New York. If he will go to Chrystie Street he will find more filth in one heap than he could find in a day's drive in Berlin. ALBERT R. LAWTON.

New York, March 30, 1907.

BUCCANEER MIKE.

There once was a bold pirate Captain,
Whose nickname was Buccaneer Mike.
He was most amazingly apt in
The taking of life and the like.

But lo!—to this burly assassin
The whisper of Cupid once came
And caused him to ogle a lass in
Some tropical isle—hang its name!

So Mike cut his whiskers and beard off
And stood 'neath her lattice ere long,
And managed to get something weird off
To her in the way of a song.

But while he was singing: "Oh, come where
I live!" to the lattice above
Another swain dashed up from somewhere
And let out one holler of love.

And lo! the coy maid of the bower
On her balcony high did appear
And tossed the newcomer a flower.
"Stop that!" yelled the bold buccaneer.

"I'm Buccaneer Mike! Let us marry!
Bid me wait while you pack, lady fair;
Bid me shoot this young Tom, Dick, or Harry
While you are arranging your hair.

But the maiden remarked: "I prefer the
Young man with no piracy blot.
His features, though crowded, are worthy;
Your own, though distinguished, are not."

Then she culled, with the sweetest of poses
That ever a maiden did strike,
One hundred and twenty-nine roses
And didn't give ANY to Mike!

Both suitors knew what such a bomb meant,
Their songs simultaneously ceased.
The pirate dropped dead without comment,
The other man ran for a priest.

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

W. H. EMORY, JR., TO WED MISS STEVENS

Engagement of Debutante to Admiral's Son Will Be Announced To-day.

FRIENDS SINCE CHILDHOOD

Bride-to-be and Her Mother Have Just Returned from a Trip Through the South of Europe.

Miss Elizaeth Winthrop Stevens, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, and William H. Emory, Jr., son of Rear Admiral William H. Emory snd Mrs. Emory, are announcing their engagement to their intimate friends, and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens will send out formal announcements to-day.

The engagement is of special interest to the old Knickerbocker set, and also to the very young set, as Miss Stevens, who is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Alexander H. Stevens and of the late Dr. O. O. White, made her début in the last Winter and attended most of the fashionable entertainments of the Winter, as did her fiancé, Mr. Emory.

Miss Stevens and her mother rsturned on last Saturday from a trip to Europe, where they traveled through Spain, Sicily, and Italy. They returned with Mrs. Stevens's sister, Mrs. Berkeley, Mostyn, and her daughter, Miss Stevens.

Miss Stevens end her fiancé have known each other since childhood. Mr. Emory's mother, before her marriage, wes Miss Blanche Willis. Rear Admiral Emory and Mrs. Emory were at one time stationed at the New York Navy Yard, and it was whils there that the marriage of Mr. Emory's sister, Miss Matilda Emory, to Horatio L. Whitridge was celebrated. He also has an unmarried sister, Miss Blanche W. Emory.

Miss Stevens's grandmother, Mrs. Alexander H. Stevens, who was Miss Lloyd of Lloyd's Neck, L. I., is still living at the advanced age of 90. Miss Stevens's mother, Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, was befors her marriage Miss Elizaheth Winthrop White, a daughter of the late Dr. Octavius O. White. Mrs. White, her mother, had been Miss Elizabeth Chanler, and through her mother, Miss Stevens is not only a lineal descendant of old Peter Stuyvesant, but is related to the Rutherfurds, Chanlers, Wintbrops, end other old families.

She is a cousin of Miss Muriel White, daughter of Ambassador White; of Winthrop Rutherfurd, who married Miss Morton, of Alfred Ely, Jr., of Mrs. Gilliat Ghéquiere Schroeder, of Miss Alexandra Stevens, and of Oscar Egerton Stevens, who is to marry Miss Caroline Morgan.

She is also a niece of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, whose first husband was the late Alexander H. Stevens.

Her grandfather, Dr. White, came of a distinguished Southern family. He left Charleston, S. C., at the close of the civil war, and made New York his home. His father was an eminent jurist and shortly before his death Dr. White presented a bust of his father to the City of Charleston.

MRS. HECKSCHER'S COTILLION.

Entertainment Given for Her Daughter in Ballroom of St. Regis.

One of the events of the opening of the Easter season was a cotillion given last night by Mrs. August Heckscher of 622 Fifth Avenue for her daughter, Miss Antoinette Heckscher, a débutante of the Winter. The cotillion was in the ballroom of the Hotel St. Regis, which was decorated with Easter lilies and other flowers.

Coster Wilmerding and Miss Antoinette Heckecher led the cotillion. The favors consisted of silver cigar cutters and penholders, Spring and Summer parasols and hunt pictures. Two hundred and fifty young people were invited. Supper was served at small tables at midnight, and the dancing lasted until 4 o'clock in the morning.

Among the young women present were the Misses Grace Henry, Charlotte Delafield, Natalie Chauncey, Mercedes De Forest, Katharine Van R. Fairfax, Mildred Gibert Townsend, Harriet Alexander, Margaret Roosevelt, Electra Havemeyer, Alice Anderton, Frances Alexander, Clara W. Barclay, Nathalie Bailey, N. T. Gardner, Gladye Kissel, Dorothy Ficken, Louise Iselin, Margaret Stewart, Dorothy Potter, Helen Rives, Priscella D. Stanton, Dorothy Kissel, Ethelbert Russell, Ethel Cowdin, Sallie Dixon Constance Warren, Elsie Nichol, and Georgiana Farr.

Among the men were Tiffany Richardson, Robert Le Roy, Raymond Noyes, Henry Leveridge, and the Messrs. Hare, Munson Morris, L. L. Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Messrs. Pierpont, Percy R. Pyne, Manice and Francis Roche, O'Donnell Iselin, Harry Markoe, Jr., and Adrian Iselin, Jr

MRS ALEXANDER ENTERTAINS.

Gives Dinner for Miss McCook and Her Fiance, Mr. Whitman.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander gave a dinner last night for her husband's niece, Miss Janet Alexander McCook, and her fiancé, Malcolm D. Whitman, whose marriage takes place to-day. The guests were seated at one large table, decorated with jonquils and afterward there was a performance in the ballroom by Japanese jugglers, and banjo and piano playing and a little informal dancing.

The guests included, besides Miss McCook and Mr. Whitman, the Misses Jennie Crocker, Marian Fenno, Miss Martha and Miss Caroline McCook, Miss Harriet Alexander, Mrs. Eleanor Alexander, Miss Edith Root, Miss Hannah Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gordon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs, Arthur Osgood Choate, John Gade, J. F. Curtis, George Atkinson, Jr., Arthur S. Pier, George McClure Sargent, Hamilton Durand, J. Wells Farley, the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, and Vance McCormick.

HOBBY HORSES IN BALLROOM.

Dancers Play Polo at Mrs. Coe's Cotillion for Grandson.

Mrs. E. Frank Coe of 763 Fifth Avenue gave a dance at Sherry's last night to celebrate the twenty-first birthday of her grandson, Elmore Coe Kerr, son of Mrs. Chauncey Kerr. The party, which was for young people, included many Yale students.

About 500 invitations were issued for the event, which proved unusual on account of some of the novel features of the cotillion, danced after midnight.

A supper at 12 was followed by the cotillion, which was led by Elmore Coe Kerr and Miss Catharine Burton. The favors were floral souvenirs designed for the occasion.

One of the novel figures danced was the polo match. The young men mounted hobby horses in the ballroom and carried polo mallets, while the young women held the goal posts painted in white and gold and trimmed with white ribbons.

Another figure presented was the "Horse Show," in which eight young women dancers drove tandems. The winners were decorated with vari-colored rosettes. In the dancing of the polo figure the young women also snapped horsewhips trimmed with white ribbons.

Among the guests were the Misses Ruth and Jeanne Kerr, Grace Ruggles, Helen Parrot, Lucian and Catharine Burton, Eugenie Whitmore, Elsie Morrill, Mary Vanderhoff, Louise Vanderbilt, Carmen Martinez, Lulu Cehallos, Caroline S. Rogers, Elsie Berlin Shaw, Beatrice Barclay, Grace R. Henry, Alice Kohbé, Dorothy Shepard, Adelaide McAlpin, Gertrude Leverich, Pauline Fiske, Marie Louise Logan, also George W. Carpenter, Clarence P. Hanley, Francis E. Storer, Paul Moore, Octave Chanute, Stephen Whitney, Douglas Turner Johnston, Clarence F. Olcott, George Lane, Lewis Earle, Oliver De Gray Vanderbilt, Jr., Georgs H. Mosely, Leonard Sullivan, Charles S. Inman Philip F. W. Peck, and Richard Nevin, Jr.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

The John Blake Bakers to Go on Auto Trip in Southern Europe.

Sailing to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Bremen are:

Commodore F. G. Bourne, Mrs. Bourne, Paul Von Amsberg, Mrs. Isabel O. de Cabrera, George C. Carpenter, N. A. and Mrs. John F. Hill, Viscount Hollander, John A. Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Moss, Mme. Melba, J. Harris Potter, Capt. A. D. Scheck, Lieut. von D...Schulenberg, and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wigand.

Sailing on the Kaiser are Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker of 20 East Forty-eighth Street. Later they will be joined by Mrs. Baker's son, William R. Kip, and the party will go on an automobile trip through Southern France and Switzerland.

Social Notes.

To-day's events will include the wedding at 4 o'clock in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of Miss Janet Alexander McCook and Malcolm D. Whitman of Boston. The Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, an uncle of the bride, is to officiate. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook, will follow the ceremony.

The wedding of Mise Marie C. Mosis of New York and Keyee Winter of Indianapolis will take place to-day at the residence of the bride's mother on Park Avenue, and will be a quiet affair.

The wedding of Dr. James A. C. Ayer and Mrs. May Hancock Boyd will also take place this afternoon at 4:30 at the Hotel Buckingham.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parsons will give a small dance this evening at Delmonico's for their daughter, and Mrs. Lester del Garcia will give a large evening bridge.

Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter hes sufficiently recovered from her accident of a month ago to be moved to-day to the Aratema Farm, Mr. and Mrs. Potter's country place at Katonah, N. Y.

Mrs. George Heye will give on Thursday afternoon the last of her Thuredays at home for the season.

The Easter Cotillion at Dodworth's on April 9 will be led from one end by Marcel Steinbrügge dancing with Miss Glayds M. Brown, and from the other by Capt. Charles Hunston Nilson, dancing with Miss Helen Van Kleeke. The figures are to carry out circus effects and promise to be out of the ordinary

Mrs. Frank Brinley Porter will give a reception this afternoon at her Park Avenue residence for Miss Rachel Lenox Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, who is to marry Mrs. Porter's son, Frank Brinley Porter, on April 29. A number of young girls will pour tea.

The wedding of Miss Elisabeth Woodruff and Jesse M. Eddy will take place at the Church of the Redeemer at Morristown on April 15. Miss Reta Clarkson Metcalfe will be the msid of honor, and Miss Mildred Eddy, Miss Antoinette Quimby Scudder, and Miss Margaret Hoyt will be the bridesmaids.

At the wedding to-morrow in the First Presbyterian Church at Orange of Miss Nellie Virginia Carr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Livingston Carr, and Clarence Crocker, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Brewster Crocker, Miss Cornelia Cook Davies, a cousin of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and the other attendants will be Mrs. Rodney Hitt and Mrs. Ferdon Buxton of New York, Mrs. Solwyn Kip Farrington of Orange, Miss Anne Elnzer of Louisville, Miss Lottie Hall Williams of New York, and Miss Anna Lindsley of Orange. Stanley F. Crocker will be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be Kellogg Myers, Lewis C. Albro of New York, Howard C. Newman, Herbert R. Smith, Selwyn Kip Farrington, and John S. Merrill of Orange. A small reception will follow the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, who have been in town for two weeks, left yesterday for Pittsburg, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Patterson have arrived at the Hotel St. Regis from Jekyl Island.

Frederick R. Childs, who is to marry Miss Constance Crimmins to-morrow, gave his bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. His guests included his best man, his brother, Harris D. Childs, and his ushers, Arthur Sergent of Boston, Thomas E. Crimmins, E. D. Morgan Rowland, and Duncan Harrie of New York.

The last of the Neighborhood Cotillions will take place on Thursday.

Bridge parties were given yesterday by Mrs. Richard Irvin at her residence, 1 West Thirty-ninth Street, and by Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser of 166 Madison Avenue.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Representative and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth of New York gave a cotillion this evening for their daughter, Miss Harriet Wadsworth, to which about seventy-five couples were asked. Capt. Gilmore led the cotillion, which began after a supper. Several members of the cast of "We Are In Society," given in the Belasco Theatre, as well as many of the audience, went there after the performance. Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth received the guests, assisted by their daughter, the latter wearing a blue velvet gown. A section of the Marine Band played, and the favors consisted of picturesque parasols, Easter lily wands, necklaces, cigarette cases and holders, and pigskin purses.

A large audience of society people witnessed the opening performance of Phelps Brown's musical comedy, "We Are in Society," given to-night in the Belasco Theatre for the benefit of the National Junior Republic, organized and maintained by a large number of prominent persons, headed by Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of the Vice President. The cast was composed entirely of musicians in smart society, who were clever in their songs, and some of them in their dances. Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes sang the leading rôle, and Miss Olga Converse, daughter of the Rear Admiral, did a clever dance.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John S. Loud, U. S. A., retired, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dollie, to Francis W. Longley.

The Austrian Ambassador will leave Washington to-morrow for Biltmore, N. C., where he will be the guest for the remainder of the week of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt. He will return to Washington next Monday.

Senator and Miss Kean entertained a small dinner company this evening, the guests going to the Wadsworth ball afterward.

STRINE'S CONDITION CRITICAL

Road Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Sank After Operation.

BOSTON, April 1.—At Boothby Hospital it is said Charles W. Strine, road manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, can hardly live through the night.

Mr. Strine came to Boston to arrange for the opera season, whicb opene tonight, and was taken ill last Wednesday. He hae failed to rally from an opsration, and his condition was given out at the hospital to-day ae "extremely critical." lcal."

Dr. McBurney Improved in Health.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., April 1.—Dr. Charles McBurney, who has heen in this city for the last five months, is so much improved in health that he intends to leave here for the northern part of California on Wednesday, stopping for a few weeks at Monterey. It is his intention to return to New York City early in May.

ALL FOOLS' PARTY GIVEN IN BOSTON

Men Judge Millinery, Women Judge Neckties, and Sexes Are Debated.

BRILLIANT OPERA NIGHT

Miss Sallie Pierce of Brookline Announces Her Engagement to James L. Huntingdon.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 1.—There was no end of fun at the All Fools' Festival given today in the Woman's Athletic Club, in St. Botolph Street, for the benefit of the George Junior Republic. Society men and women indulged in competitions of a ridiculous nature.

A millinery contest was judged by men, a necktis contest was judged by women, and in a tea-brewing contest men took part. A debate, gymkhana sports, dancing, and a tambolo were other interesting features. The subject of the debate was, "If either sex should be abolished, which?" Mrs. E. H. Bradford, Mrs. R. C. Cabot, Miss Amy Lowell, and Mrs. Barrett Wendell were the speakers, and the judges were Mrs. Lorn F. Deland, Mrs. George F. Tyson, and Mrs. Roger Wolcott.

There was an auction sale, with Lorin F. Deland as auctioneer, with "an extraordinary collection of garden ornaments, live stock, and parlor furniture to be sold without reeerve." Assisting Mr. Deland were Miss Dorothy Forbes and Miss Emily Bacon. Following the auction came the necktie contest for the blue ribbon prize, open to gentlemen only, the prize being awarded for color, beauty, and striking effects. The judges were Miss Dorothy Forbes, Miss Barbara Higginson, and Miss Katherine Roosevelt.

There was great activity in society today with the grand opera as the feature. The scenes in and around the Boston Theatre, where the opera began this evening, was one of brilliancy. Most of the leaders of Boston society were present.

Miss Sallis Pierce of Brookline, a Vincent Club girl, this afternoon announced her engagement to James L. Hundigdon of Hanover, N. H., a senior in the Harvard Medical School. Miss Pierce is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dean Pierce, and is the sister of Mrs. Thomas Barbour. Miss Pierce is a daring horsewoman, yachtswoman, and tennis player.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of the ex-President, is a guest of her longtime friend, Miss Evelyn Ames.

Boston will soon have a bride of the Roosevelt family in Corinne Douglas Robinson, who will wed George Draper of Hervard, son of the late Dr. William Henry Draper and grandson of the late Charles A. Dana.

Among the engagements newly announced is that of Miss Lillian Baldwin, a niece of Mme. Nordica, to F. K. Burnham of New York.

VAUDEVILLE AT BELLEVUE.

650 Patients Enjoy the Jokes and Songs Like Any Other Audience.

If an old joke had made its appearance last night on the stage of the amphitheatre of Bellevue Hospital it would have been hustled into the etherizing room, for the audience was a critical one, though some of the patients who composed it came in chair carriages, some on cots, and some on stretchers. The majority limped in on crutches to witness a vaudeville show given under the direction of Miss A. M. Stahl, the organist of the Bellevue Memorial Hospital Chapel.

The entertainers included some who perform daily in the amphitheatre, like Dr. J. C. Mabey, who has charge of the surgical department of Bellevue. Last night Dr. Mabey did not require the aid of a trained nurse to carry on his performance. Instead he had a pianist who accompanied him in a baritone solo.

There were men in the audience who begged the doctors to remove bandages from their jawe long enough to enable them to have a good laugh, hut as they were patients with broken jaws, the doctors took no chances.

One who occupied a eeat high up in what a small boy termed the gallery had his face completely covered with bandages, but the doctors removed enough of them to permit him to aee what was going on. Another who had no hands to applaud with showed his appreciation by stamping his feet. Still nthers, who had no feet to stamp with, ehouted their approbation.

There are 950 patients now in the hospital, and ahout 650 of them weer permitted to see the show. Many convalescents from the medical ward were there.

The shnw was opened by the Yama San Minstrels, made up of professionals, including Lew Hyman, Al Hoyt, Jack Briefner, Will Marion, Jack Anderson, Dick Robinson, the McWeenys and the Geigerman Sisters.

The songs were all up to date and the acts new. Miss E. Phillips, a soprano soloist, sang several songs. After the opening chorus, a negro patient with his head done up in bandages shouted:

"Sing dat 'ere song, 'I Can't Help Dancing When the Band Begins to Play.'"

"He means 'Bill Simmons,'" chimed in another negro patient, "but if you play dat I'll have to climb on da job."

Little Natalie Newman in a monologue kept the patients in roars of laughter for half an hour.

The entertainment concluded with the appearance of Lew Hyman, the comedian, and then the patients tendered a vote of thanks to the entertainers and returned to their cots in the varioue wards of the hospital.

New Commander of Asiatic Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Rear Admiral Jamee H. Dayton, heretofore in command of the Philippine Squadron, to-day assumed command of the Asiatic Fleet, as the relief of Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, who has been ordered to this city to relieve Rear Admiral Converse, retired, as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Admiral Brownson will probahly assume hie new duties about May 15.

Hunyadi János

Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water

A prompt remedy for biliousness and stomach troubles. Half a glass on arising

FOR CONSTIPATION

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Francis S. Lathrop.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 1.—Mrs. Francis S. Lathrop, widow of Francis S. Lathrop, is dead at her home here, after an illness of three years, at the age of 72. Mrs. Lathrop was formerly Miss Isabella Gibbons, daughter of the late William Gibbons of Madison, who built the famous Morris County Hotel in Morristown in 1843, afterward destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $200,000. The Gibbons homestead was what is now the Drew Theological Seminary property, the Lathrop homestead having been purchased by D. Willis James.

Mrs. Lathrop, after the death of her husband, purchased a place opposite her old home, hut this has been in the hands of caretakers for a dozen years or more. Mrs. Lathrop buying another place in Morristown, where she and her daughter preferred to live.

Judge Lathrop was identified witb many of the leading affairs of his State, having been a member of the first Riparian Commission, President of the Board of Managers of the State Hospital at Morris Plains from its formation until his death, one of the organizers of the Washington Association, receiver of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and one of the Directors of the Morris & Essex Railroad which was instrumental in leasing it to the Lackawanoa Company.

She, leaves two children, Francis S., a banker, of Savannah, Ga., and a daughter, Miss Louise G. Lathrop. Mrs. Lathrop also leaves a sister, Mrs. Ward McAllister, Sr., of New York, who was also born in Madison.

Bishop John C. Granbery.

RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—Bishop John C. Granbery of the Methodist Episcopal Church South died suddenly at his home in Ashland to-day while sitting in a chair. He was 76 years old and had been Bishop since 1882.

John Cowper Granbery was born in Norfolk, Va. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of 14, and two years later entered the Randolph-Macon College, from wnere he was graduated in 1848. After entering the ministry he spent nearly thirteen years as an assistant preacher and as a missioner. Hs served as Chapain in the Confederate Army for four years, and in 1870 he was appointed as Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the Biblical department of the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn. He filled this chair until 1882, when he was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was the author of a number of religious articles and books.

Ex-Chaplain Charles H. Parks.

The Rev. Charles H. Parks, formerly a Chaplain in the United States Navy, died on Sunday in the parish house of St. Thomas Aquinae's Catholic Church, West Farms.

He wae horn in this city in 1855. In 1879 he was ordained to the priesthood after a course of study in St. Francis Xavier's College and in St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y.

His first cure was in the diocese of Newark. For nine years he was at St. Mary's Church in Grand Street. He was appointed Chaplain in 1898, and remained in the navy twelve years. As Chaplain of the Brooklyn he saw fighting in the Spanish-American war. Since 1898 he had been rector of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Mrs. Henrietta F. Hanan.

Henrietta Frances Hanan, who in 1903 obtained a divorce from John H. Hanan, the millionaire shoe manufacturer, died at her home, 118 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mrs. Hanan returned last week from Porto Rico, where she had spent the winter. She was ill only five days.

Besides her divorced husband, now married to Mrs. Charles Talbot Smith, Mrs. Hanan leaves two sons, who were associated with their father in manufacturing shoes. The funeral services will be held from her late home this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The burial will be in Greenwood.

William Fullerton Dunning.

William Fullerton Dunning of the law firm of O'Brien, Boardman, Platt & Dunning, died yesterday morning at his home, 3 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Mr. Dunning was born in New York, and was the son of Benjamin F. Dunning, partner of the late Charles O'Conor.

He was a graduate of Princeton and of the Columbia Law Schon. He was an officer of the Brick Presbyterian Church and a member of the University, Down Town, Princeton, and University Glee Clubs, and of the Bar Association.

Thomas K. Finletter.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Thomas K. Finletter, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas Courts of this city and a former Judge, died suddenly to-day, aged 85 yeare. He served more than twenty years on the Common Pleas bench and retired in 1906. Prior to his election to the bench he served a term in the State Legislature and introduced and secured the passage of a law regulating the hours of labor in factories and the age at which children should be permitted to work.

Mrs. Frances Reed Newton.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., April 1.—Relatives here have been notified of the death at Ferozepoor, India, of Mrs. Frances Reed Newton, a well-known Presbyterian missionary. Mrs. Newton, who was the wife of Dr. Frank Newton, went to India thirty-seven yenrs ago. She and her husband spent their lives in the East as mission workers nnd established a hospital at Forozepoor.

Prof. Wendell Lamoroux.

SCHENECTADY, April 1.—Dr. Wendell Lamoroux, senior professor in point of service in Union College, died to-night, aged 80 years. He had been connected with the college since 1876. He was for several years at the head of the Department of Modern Languages and for nearly ten years was librarian. Twelve years ago he retired from active teaching. A widow survives him.

Capt. Harry Reade.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Mass., April 1.—Capt. Harry Reade, aged 65 years, for eighteen years an officer of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., died at his home, 871 Lakeview Avenue, yesterday. He was descended from a family of which, since the Revolution, nearly every male member saw service in the army. He was a brother of Col. Philip Reade.

Funeral of Count Lamsdorff.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—The funeral of Count Lamsdorff, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who died at San Remo, Italy, on March 19, took place here this morning and was attended by many prominent persons, including all the Ministers, with the exception of Premier Stolypin, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps, among whom were the American Ambaseador, Mr. Riddle, Secretary Miles, and Major Gibson, the Military Attaché.

Obituary Notes.

Col. CALVIN D. COWLES, for twenty years up to 1888 a United States assayer, died at his home in Statesville, N. C., yesterday, at the age of 56. He wes one of the most prominent Republicans in the State.

CHARLES A. HALL, for thirty years Superintendent of the Dodge & Olcott Drug Company and also a stockholder in the concern, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 980 Avenue C, Bayonne. He was 55 years of age and leaves a widow.

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON, 78 years old, died at York, Penn., yesterday. He was a large landowner, owner of the Thompson Shad Fisheries at Shenk's Ferry, and at one time was Clerk of the courts. He was a relative of the late President William McKinley.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE ADAMS, a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., for half a century, died at his home there, 38 Linden Avenue, on Sunday night after several months' illness. He was born in Boonton and was well known throughout the State as a master mason. For many years he was the bridge builder for the Essex County Board of Freeholders, and was also the contractor for several large structures, including the Jersey City Water Works, Hendricks Brothers Copper Mills in Belleville, and the Diamond Paper Mills in Bloomfield. He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

CHRISTIAN MILLER, one of the founders of the Newark German Hospital and the first President of that institution, is dead at his home, 161 Ridgewood Avenue, Newark, N. J., aged 78 years. His was a retired shoe manufacturer and was identified with numerous business enterprises in Newark. He was a Director of the German Savings Bank, the Dime Savings Bank, and the Germania Insurance Company. He was one of the oldest Odd Fellows in New Jersey and was the first President of the Odd Fellows Home at Trenton. He was a widower and leavss three sons and three daughters.

GROOMS STRIKE IN 3 RIDING ACADEMIES

All Men Out at Durland's, Central Park, and Metropolitan Riding Schools.

WON'T RECOGNIZE UNION

Riding Masters and Others Take Strikers' Places and Police Are on Guard.

Because the proprietors of the three leading riding academies in New York and eeveral livery and sales stables refused tn recognize the newly formed Grooms and Stablemen's Union, every groom in those establishments, to the number of 150 or more, went on strike Sunday. Now the grooms are out of a job, and, according to the men who run the academies and stablee, not one of the strikers will be taken back even if he agrees to work for nothing. The academies affected are Durland's, the Central Park Riding Academy, and the Metropolitan Riding School.

At Durland's eight policemen from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station are on duty, and last night Manager Chambers said that the situation remained unchanged so far as the striking grooms are concerned. Mr. Durland, he said, had agreed to grant the increase in wages, but he would never recognize the union, the acceptance of the terms governing of which would mean that Mr. Durland could not employ or discharge a single groom without first consulting a representative of the union.

Strike With Horse Show On.

Durland's annual horse show begins tonight, and as there are between 600 and 700 horses to be shown, the outlook for an emple force of grooms to care for them seemed dark last night. Mr. Durland, however, declared that this show would be held as scheduled, and was confident that he would have the necessary force of men on hand. The result of the strike was that the owners of horses who board their animals at Durland's had to send their own grooms, or else go themselves to the academy to look after their horses yesterday.

Many of the patrons, worried about their horses, hurried to the stable when they heard of the strike, to see that their animals were not being neglected. They found, in most instances, that the proprietors had been able to care for the horses by calling into service riding masters and other employes. Last night there were several riders practicing in the ring, and the Durland scouts, it was said, were out looking for men to replace the 100 grooms who walked out on Sunday.

The entry list for the show this year is unusually large, and among the horses to be shown are many that won prizes at the Madison Square Garden exhibition last November. Some of those who will show horses, and all of whom are affected to a more or less extent by the strike of the Durland grooms, are C. W. Watson of Baltimore, who will show Lord Baltimore, Novena, Tennessee, and other prize winners, and Thomas J. Ryan, James G. Marshall, W. A. McGibbon, Mrs. John Gerken, Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Arthur Cortles, Jefferson Seligman, Charles Lanier, and Mrs. R. E. Tod.

At the Central Park Riding Academy, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, the manager said last night that every one of the grooms employed there quit work on Sunday.

Struck Without Notice.

"Only recently," he said, "we raised the wages of the grooms to $13 a week, and then, the first thing we knew, every one of them walked out of our place without giving us any notice whatever. Despite this handicap, we had 120 horsee out on Sunday, and managed to care for all in our stables, thanks to the goodnature of our riding masters and other employes, who pooled their affairs and acted as grooms when they were informed what had happened. Why, these grooms wanted ue to not only give them more money, but also to recognize their new union, which meant that they were to have the privilege of employing and discharging the men who are employed as grooms in this establishment. Well, we simply do not intend that they shall run this place, and now that they are out they can stay out. We will get men to take their places, and can get along very well without their services."

"Like the other schools," said the mnnager of the Metropolitan Riding School, at 124 West Fifty-eixth Street, "we naturally refused to give in to the demands of our grooms and they all walked out. They wanted us to sign a paper giving them the privilege of running the place, so far as the grooms are concerned, but we could not see the proposition in their way. We did a little business to-day and will do more to-morrow. We will have an entire new force within a few days. Not a single one of the strikers will be taken back here, and I underetand that the other riding schools have determined to follow the same course."

At the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station it was said that no trouble had occurred as a result of the strike and that none was anticipated. However, the police are ready for any emergency, and men are stationed at all of the academies to see that the strikers do not attempt to interfere with the work of the places.

It was said that the strike of the grooms also affected several of the prominent livery establishments, among them Fiss, Doerr & Carroll's and the New York Cnb Company. At the offices of these companies it was stated that it was not believed that any considerable number of their grooms were in sympathy with the strike.

ALFRED DE CORDOVA VERY ILL

Banker and Sportsman a Victim of Grip with Complications.

Alfred de Cordova, the banker, who was brought home seriously ill from Atlantic City on Sunday, was reported last night to he in a critical condition. In the afternoon Dr. Arthur Lyman Fish, who is attending him at the Spencer Arms, Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, found it necessary to etimulate Mr. de Cordova's heart action by charging the atmosphere of the room with oxygen. The usual method is to administer the oxygen directly to the patient.

Mr. de Cordova has been ill for nearly six weeks. Grip was the trouble at first, but two weeke ago his heart and kidneys became affected and he was removed to the Traymore Hotel, in Atlantic City. His wife and trained nurses accompanied him. He did not improve, however, and his return to thia city was decided upon a few days ago.

Mr. de Cordova retired six years ago from the management of the banking firm of Alfred de Cordova & Co., of which he was the founder. He was born on the Island of Jamaica, on Aug. 19, 1848, of an old family descended from the de Cordova who annexed Granada to Spain. In the early seventies he came to this country with his two brothers, Altamont, who died several yeare ago, and Eustace, who succeeded to the management of the banking house. For a time he was a broker in petroleum, but in 1875 bought a seat on the Stock Exchange. He was elected a Governor of the Exchange in 1894. He sold his seat last year for $95,000, the highest recorded price.

Mr. de Cordova alwaye has been interested in outdoor sports. He formerly owned a large farm in New Jersey, where many trotters were bred. He kept in touch with the farm by a carrier pigeon service from his office. He was the first Commodore of the American Steam Yacht Club and President of the Fleetwood Driving Association and of the New York Driving Club.

The Gorham Co.
Fifth Avenue

THE GORHAM COMPANY announces the complete preparation of its Spring exhibit of Sterling Silver wares.

It is especially notable in the following respects:

For the selection of Wedding Gifts it presents a scope that has never been equaled;

The assortment of objects at very moderate prices is more extensive than in any previous season;

New ideas in vogue abroad, as well as many creations of the Company's designers, pertaining to the table service and other uses, are now shown in New York for the first time.

The Gorham Company desires to impress upon the public its superior standard of design and workmanship, which will be found uniform in all of its productions irrespective of cost.

Downtown Branch, Twenty-Three Maiden Lane

DIED.

BRIGGS.—Suddenly, on April 1, 1907, Julia E., widow of William H. Briggs.
Funeral services at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, April 3, 1907, at 3 P. M.

BROKAW-ALGER.—On March 31, 1907, at 316 West 20th St., Lizzie Alger, wife of Edward Voorhees Brokaw, and daughter of the late Seneca Alger.
Services from the chapel of Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 8th Av. and 19th St., New York, on Tuesday evening, April 2, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

BRUNDAGE.—At the residence of her son, the Rev. William M. Bruodage, 778 Carroll St., Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 31, Mrs. P. M. Brundage, widow of the Rev. Abram Brundage.
Funeral services and burial at Mongaup Valley, N. Y., Tuesday, April 2, 1907.
Albany papers please copy.

BUNTING.—Suddenly, March 31, Jabez Clement, son of Sareh E. and the lete Jabez Bunting.
Friends ere invited to the funeral at the home of his mother, 1327 Thompson St., Philadelphia, Wednesday, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

CATLIN.—On March 31, Julia A., widow of the late Guy Catlin, in her 87th year.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 300 Simpson Place, Peekskill, N. Y., Wednesday, April 3, at 2 P. M.

DUNN.—On Sunday, March 31, Joseph Henry Duno, Jr., son of Mary May Wood and the late Harry Martyn Dunn, in his 23d year.
Funeral services at his late residence, Dongan Hills, S. I., Wednesday, April 3, 9:30 A. M. Interment private.

DUNNING.—At his residence, 37 West 88th St., Monday morning, April 1, William Fullerton Dunning.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HANAN.—At her residence, 118 Eighth Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 31, Henrietta Frances, daughter of the late Abner and Amelia Garthwaith.
Services on Tuesday, April 2, at 3 o'clock.

JERVIS.—At Copalgue, L. I., March 31, 1907, Scudder C. Jervis.
Funeral services from his late residence, Copalgue, L. I., on Tuesday, April 2, at 2 P. M.

LAIGHT.—On Sunday, March 31, in Rome, Italy, Charles Laight, M. D., son of William E. Laight, deceased.

LATHROP.—At Morristown, N. J., March 31, 1907, Isabell Gibbons, widow of Frank Lathrop, of Madison, N. J., in her 72d year.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Morristown, on Wednesday, April 3, on arrival of the 1:45 train from New York. Interment private.

LYLE.—On Wednesday, the 27th of March, at North Augusta, S. C., Elizabeth Antoinette, wife of John S. Lyle.
Funeral services will take place at the Collegiate Church, 5th Av., corner 29th St., on Wednesday, April 3, at 1:30 P. M. Friends are invited to attend. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

MOHUN.—On Friday, March 29, Philip Mohun.
Funeral services from his late residence, 311 West 106th St., on Tuesday afternoon, April 2, at 5 o'clock.

OLCOTT.—At Albany, N. Y., on Sunday, March 31, 1907, Douglas Worth Olcott, younger son of Emma McClure and the late Thomas Olcott, aged 38 years.
Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

ALWAYS READY DAY OR NIGHT.

Have you any special sick baby that interests you and whose life is in jeopardy.

The Babies' Hospital at 55th St. and Lexington Avenue makes a specialty of caring for these.

Modern equipment—sunny rooms—everything that will tend to brighten up and help the little one recuperate after its trying life in the tenements.

Money especially needed, and should be sent to the Treasurer of the hospital.

Mrs. John B. Calvert, Treas.,
135 East 55th St., New York.

DIED.

OTTINGER.—After a short illness, on Sunday evening, in the 57th year of her age, Clara, beloved wife of Marx Ottinger, and mother of Nathan L., Adelihe, Rose, and Simon Ottinger and Fannie Goetz.
Funeral will take place from her late residence, 20 East 70th Street, Wednesday morning, April 3, at 9:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

PATTERSON.—Suddenly, at her late residence, 424 West 20th Street, New York, Mary Thatcher Thayer, widow of the late William Patterson, in her 88th year.
Funeral services will be held in Grace Church chantry, Broadwey and 10th Street, New York, Wednesday, April 3, at 11 A. M.

WILSON.—On April 1, 1907, at the New York Hospital, of typhoid fever, Edwin Wilson, beloved husband of Mabel Husted Wilson.
Funeral private. Interment Delmar, N. Y.

COURT FIGHT FOR MEMPHIS GOLD CUP

George Spear Says $10,000 Was the Price Demanded for Drugging Lou Dillon.

SANDERS WOULD "FIX" RACE

Witness Declares E. E. Smathers Was Willing to Pay $5,000 for Major Delmar to Win.

The famous Memphis "Gold Cup Scandal" has reached the Supreme Court of this city. The Memphis Trotting Association is endeavoring to secure the cup awarded to Elmer E. Smathers, which his horse, Major Delmar, 1:59¾, won by defeating Lou Dillon, 1:58½, owned by C. K. G. Billings, in a contest at Memphis in 1904. The trial was begun yesterday before Justice Greenbaum and a jury in Part IV. of the Supreme Court. The case has occupied the attention of the trotting world for nearly two years, and Murray Howe, the secretary of the Memphis Trotting Association, is the complainant against Mr. Smathers. The case was heard by the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association last Spring, and the board decided in favor of Mr. Smathers.

The men who testified before the Board of Review swore to the best of their judgment Lou Dillon had been "doped" just before the race, and E. Maloy swore he saw Millard Sanders, trainer of the mare, try to give a bottle of champagne to the trotter. George Spear, who was trainer for Mr. Smathers at the time, submitted an affidavit in which he swore he had instructions from Mr. Smathers to insure the race to Major Delmar.

Spear was again the principal witness yesterday. He testified that Mr. Smathers had told him to see "Ed" Sanders, who was the brother of Millard Sanders, who trained Lou Dillon, and see if there was some way in which Major Delmar could win from Lou Dillon. Sanders wanted $10,000 to fix the race, but Mr. Smathers said it was too much; that all he would offer was $5,000.

His second visit to "Ed" Sanders brought out the demand for the same amount, and although he and Sanders did have a subsequent conversation about how the race could be arranged, his transaction ended there.

Spear denied that he furnished the information that started the suit, and showed a remarkable lack of knowledge for a trainer on matters relating to the records and performances of Major Delmar. He said he was discharged by Mr. Smathers in 1905, and up to that time he had not disclosed the fraud in the cup race. He had spoken of it to some friends. Spear also said he understood Murray Howe had formerly been a driver in Mr. Billings's employ. After his discharge by Mr. Smathers he stopped over in Chicago and told Mr. Howe the story of the race. The first day of the Memphis meeting Spear said he saw Mr. Smathers talking to Ed Sanders.

Millard Sanders, who was the trainer of Lou Dillon, was the only other witness examined. He described in detail the performances of the mare during 1904, and said when the season of 1904 began she was in perfect condition. On July 20, at Cleveland, Lou Dillon was driven to a wagon on a bad track in 2:05¾.

"When the mare reached Memphis on Oct. 1, 1904, for the cup race she was better than at any time in her life," said Sanders, "working miles in 2:04 and 2:05 with ease. She was as good as she could be. One day she worked a mile with a runner in 2:01 and a fraction. She had all her speed and was going splendidly. After a hard work-out or a fast heat the mare cooled out as quickly as any horse I ever knew. She had a wonderful lung capacity. As always before a hard race, there was a let-up in her fast work several days prior to the Gold Cup race. She was jogged along and breezed daily through the stretch, and seemed in the best of condition."

In his opening address Judge Hatch said that he would show that several days before the race Mr. Smathers conceived the plan to unfit Lou Dillon so that she should lose the race and entered into a conspiracy to prevent the mare from winning the race and then carried out the conspiracy. He declared the mare was in perfect condition thirty minutes before the race, but between the time of her "cooling out" from her preparatory race the mare was drugged, and when she was hooked to the wagon in preparation for the race she showed that something was wrong. On reaching the half-mile post the mare suddenly stopped, and Major Delmar finished the mile in 2:07, while Lou Dillon was only able to finish in 2:18. A veterinary surgeon was called, and he informed the judges that the mare was unable to race in the other heats.

HERRESHOFF'S MEDAL SCORE.

Interscholastic Golf Champion Captures 36-Hole Contest at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 1.—Keen play ruled in the thirty-six-hole qualification round of the seventh annual united North and South amateur golf tournament today, Fred Herreshoff, the interscholastic champion, and Warren K. Wood, the title holder, fighting it out to the home green in the contest for the gold medal offered for the best score. Herreshoff winning with 165 to Wood's 166.

C. L. Becker of the Woodland Club, Massachusette, and Nathaniel F. Moora of Chicago followed with 170 each, and the balance of the field close up. L. A. Hamilton of Englewood, David Fleming, Jr., of Mount Airy, J. D. Foot of Apawamis, Allan Lard of Columbia, Dwight Partridge of Bedford, W. P. Schatz of Wheaton, L. D. Bowers of Brooklawn, C. West Taintor of Fox Hills, R. H. Gwaltney of Wilmington, N. C.; T. R. Newbold of Chevy Chase, and T. S. Lippy of Seattle being others who made the first division.

The drawings for to-morrow are as follows: Taintor vs. Fleming, Bowers vs. Stevenson, Gwaltney vs. Schatz, Foot vs. Lard, Wood vs. Lippy, Newbold vs. Becker, Partridge vs. Moore, Herreshoff vs. Hamilton. The scores:

First Division—Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, 84, 81—165; Warren K. Wood, Homewood, Chicago, 84, 82—166; C. L. Becker, Woodland, Auburndale, 89, 81—170; N. F. Moore, Onwentsia, Chicago, 85, 85—170; L. A. Hamilton, Englewood, 86, 85—171; T. G. Stevenson, Brookline, 90, 82—172; David Fleming, Jr., Mount Airy, Penn., 83, 89—172; J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 84, 89—173; Allan Lard, Columbia, 86, 87—173; Dwight Partridge, Bedford, 93, 82—175; W. P. Schatz, Wheaton, Chicago, 91, 86—177 L. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 91, 88—179; C. West Taintor, Fox Hills, 95, 88—183; R. H. Gwaltney, Wilmington, 90, 93—183; T. R. Newbold, Chevy Chase, 89, 96—183; T. S. Lippy, Seattle, 94, 91—185.

Sculler Greer Going to Henley.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 1.—Frank B. Greer of this city, one of the greatest of America's amateur oarsmen, is going to Henley to compete for the Diamond Sculls.

"This is to be my last year of rowing," said Greer, "and I am anxious to make a big record. If the National Association will name me, and my entry is accepted, nothing will give me greater pleasure than to go to England and try and win out in the Diamond Sculls, the greatest rowing event in the world to-day."

Greer is former amateur champion of the United States. He rows in the colors of the Boston Athletic Association.

LEMAIRE
PARIS

Opera and Field Glasses
BEST IN THE WORLD
Used in the United States Army and Navy

AMERICANS WORK LIGHT.

All the Players Except Elberfeld in Fairly Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 1.—Despite the fact that the coldest weather yet experienced since the Greater New Yorks have been encamped here existed to-day Manager Griffith had the team go through the usual practice in the forenoon. However, the workout was extremely light, as "Griff" will not run the risk of any mishaps in the way of stiff arms and "charley horse" befalling the men at this juncture. In the afternoon the players rested, as they have on every day when another team was playing Atlanta at the local park. Cleveland was here for the first of two games today.

Half of the squad has only one more workout on Georgia soil, as a full team departs on Wednesday for the Virginia trip. The others will remain for several days longer and play two more exhibition games with the Atlantas on Friday and Saturday. With the exception of Elberfeld, who has left for New York, the team is in fairly good condition. Anyway, they are all working and striving to be fit for the call of play in Washington on April 11.

This week Griffith will deliver his ultimatum to Manager Smith of the local club in regard to a pitcher. This is the means by which the grounds are secured for next year, and as Detroit has taken no definite action, it is highly probable that the New York chief will turn over a man.

NO TROUBLE FOR GIANTS.

New York Defeats Montgomery in Slow Game by Score of 6 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 1.—The Giants this afternoon defeated Montgomery in a slow and uninteresting game owing to coldness of the weather, by a score of 6 to 1. The slippery condition of the field caused costly errors on both sides. Montgomery's only run was scored on an error of Seymour. Shay of the Giants made the only home run of the game, at a time, however, when the bases were cleared.

The New York players left Montgomery to-night for Nashville, Tenn. Manager McGraw says that they are in the best of condition, and is looking forward with interest to the game with Philadelphia on April 11. Score:

GIANTS.	R	I	P	O	A	E	MONTGOMERY.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Shan'n, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	Houtz, lf	0	0	1	2	0	0
Bowerm'n, 2b	0	0	0	2	2	0	Sweeny, cf	0	0	3	0	0	0
Burke, rf	1	1	1	1	0	0	Conner, 3b	1	2	2	4	0	0
Devlin, 3b	1	2	1	1	0	0	McCann, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Han'lin, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	0	Perry, 2b	0	0	2	0	0	0
Seym'r, cf	0	1	1	0	1	1	Nye, ss	0	0	3	1	0	1
*Bown, c	1	2	3	0	0	0	Elsey, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	0
Fitzg'd, ss	0	1	0	3	2	0	Hausen, c	0	0	3	0	0	0
Bresn'n, c	0	0	0	4	0	0	Anderson, c	0	0	5	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	2	5	1	0	0	Burnham, p	0	0	0	2	0	0
McGraw, 1b	0	0	4	0	0	0	Walsh, p	0	0	0	0	2	1
Mullin, 2b	0	1	1	1	1	0							
Taylor, p	0	1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	4	27	13	2	
McGinn'ty, p	0	0	0	2	0	0							
Ferg'son, p	1	0	0	0	0	0							
†Donlin	0	0	1	0	0	0							
Total	7	14	27	11	4								

*Batted for McGinnity in sixth inning.
†Batted for Ferguson.

	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0—6	11	1
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	4	4

Batteries—Taylor, McGinnity, Ferguson and Bowerman; Fitzgerald and Bresnehan; Burnum, Walsh, Hansen and Anderson.

Brooklyn Shuts Out Macon.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., April 1.—Macon and Brooklyn fought out a scrappy game this afternoon, and the major leaguers won by the score of 5 to 0. Owing to the sudden drop in the temperature only a small crowd saw the contest. For the first inning Hollis faced Brooklyn, and was scored upon, but in this same length of time but one hit was made off him. In the sixth inning Jordan made a home run hit with two men on bases. Rucker pitched well for the visitors, and was cool when men were on bases. Score:

MACON.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Ch'ler, rf	0	1	3	0	0	0	Maloney, cf	2	1	1	0	0	0
Lipe, 2b	0	1	2	0	0	0	Casey, 3b	1	0	2	0	0	0
Murdock, cf	0	0	3	1	0	0	Batch, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rhiten, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	0	Jordan, 1b	1	2	13	1	0	0
Harris, 1b	0	2	0	2	0	0	McCarthy, lf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Wileben, lb	0	0	1	3	0	0	Hummel, ss	0	0	1	4	0	0
Pope, ss	0	0	1	2	3	0	Alp'man, 2b	0	2	1	0	0	0
Harnish, c	0	0	1	3	1	0	Butler, c	0	0	1	3	2	0
Hamlin, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	Rucker, p	0	1	2	4	0	0
Clark, p	0	0	0	1	0	0							
Total	0	5	27	11	5		Total	5	7	27	14	0	0

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—5
Macon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Bases on balls—Off Helm, 2; off Clark, 2. Struck out—By Helm, 2; by Rucker, 7. Two-base hits—Harris, Hernish, Alperman. Three-base hit—Wolleben. Home run—Jordan. Passed ball—Butler. Left on bases—Macon, 6; Brooklyn, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Davis.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Season Begins May 4 and Ends Sept. 8—Brooklyn's Dates.

The Atlantic Baseball League, an independent organization, has outlined its plans for the coming season, and with eight clubs, all except one having well-appointed grounds, the officials of the league anticipate as successful a career as that of the Tri-State League when the latter was playing "outlaw" ball. At a meeting yesterday at Newark a schedule was adopted, which provides for the opening games on May 4 and closing on Sept. 8. The league is composed of eight clubs—Brooklyn, Elizabeth, Newark, Easton, Allentown, Chester, Reading, and Pottsville, the last five cities in Pennsylvania.

According to the schedule arranged by A. W. Lawson, the Brooklyn team will open on the home grounds May 4 and 5 with the Newarks, and will not play again until it meets Elizabeth at Elizabeth on May 8 and 9. The Brooklyns have only two holiday games at home—on the afternoon of Decoration Day with Elizabeth and the morning of Labor Day with Newark. Two games will be played at Newark on July 4, the morning game conflicting with the Newarks of the Eastern League.

The Newark team's first games at home will be with the Easton Club on May 8 and 9. In addition to the two games on July 4 with Brooklyn and the afternoon game on Labor Day with the same club, the Newarks will have no more holiday games at home. On Decoration Day they will play two games at Chester, Penn. The Reading Club seems to have been well taken care of, for it plays Pottsville on the afternoon of July 4 at home, meeting the same team in the morning at Pottsville. Then Reading has the afternoon of Decoration Day at home, as well as two games on Labor Day.

NEW HAVEN CLUB SOLD.

Report That John T. Brush of the Giants Is the Purchaser.

MERIDEN, Conn., April 1.—That the franchise of the New Haven Baseball Club of the Connecticut League, held by C. J. Danaher of this city, has been sold; that with the exception of paying over the money, which will occur to-morrow probably, the transaction is virtually completed, and that the new owner is from Bridgeport, was made public by Mr. Danaher here to-night. He would make public neither the name of the purchaser nor the price to be paid. It is understood that the money involved is in the neighborhood of $8,000.

There is a rumor that John T. Brush, President of the New York National League Club, has secured the property, and will use the club as a sort of a farm to develop future stars for the Giants.

This rumor has been current each Spring for the past three years.

Boston Beats Cincinnati Again.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The Boston American League team this afternoon won the second exhibition baseball game from the Cincinnati National League team by 8 to 1. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	3	0—8	12	4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	3	5

Batteries—Young and Shaw; Ewing, Ezeick, and Schiel.

Columbia Lost by a Run.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, April 1.—The University of Virginia to-day again defeated Columbia, 7 to 6. The contest was slow and full of errors. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Virginia	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—7	8	6
Columbia	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1—6	5	4

Batteries—Moore and Cocke; Lee and Young. Umpire—Mr. Hoffner.

Maher Knocked Out in Second Round.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 1.—Peter Maher, one-time aspirant to heavyweight championship honors, was knocked out to-night by Marvin Hart of Louisville in the second round of a twenty-round bout.

PIONEER'S 'CHASE AT BENNING TRACK

Son of Hamburg Takes Easter Monday Race from Good Field of Starters.

LADY POWELL SHOWS SPEED

Jockey Kienck Thrown, but Is Unhurt—Favorites and Outsiders Divide Card.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Favorites and outsiders divided the card at Benning to-day. The weather was unpleasantly cold, and a sharp wind swept the course and blew into the grand stand. The spectators had to keep moving about in order to keep warm, but as the layers also were moving, bookmakers in fact, the players had to do a hop, step, and a jump to keep within striking distance of the men who "accommodate the public."

The races were run off in quick order because, doubtless, the air was too raw even for the Stewards. Had it not been that three first choices won the day would have had no compensating feature, but inasmuch as the bettors in many cases quit the sport winners, they concluded that they were glad they were present.

Miller's absence gave the races a more open appearance and had a good effect on prices laid in the ring, for in the past anything that Miller was on was sure to be quoted at several points below the proper figure.

The Easter Monday Steeplechase was the feature of the card, but it was disappointing. Of the original six entries two were scratched, and of those remaining Pioneer was selected as the best on all form. He ran as his price indicated, and it is evident that Mr. Colt has more than a fair jumper in this son of Hamburg. He is not so fleet through the field, but can outrun most of the horses on the flat. In the race to-day he trailed far in the rear, but once straightened out in the stretch he made Souvigny, which had been the pacemaker, and which had turned into the stretch six lengths in front, look cheap.

The surprises of the day were furnished by the juveniles, both of the baby races going to outsiders. In the first of these Lady Powell displayed such a startling burst of speed that it took the breath out of those who were watching the race. Laudable, in this event, got tangled upon the upper turn and stumbled, throwing his jockey, Kienck. The boy lay stunned until he was picked up, when it was found he was not hurt.

Fred Littlefield won out the winner of the second two-year-old race, a son of Compute and a likely looker.

Reidmoore, Shields's much-improved plater, took his third race of the meeting when he captured the last in a gallop. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares, three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs, Columbia course. Anna May, 99 pounds, (J. Johnson) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won, Rose of Dawn, 105, (McIntyre,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Revenue, 95, (Englander,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:02 3-5. Diamond Flush, Idle Dream, Cousin Kate, Asstricke, Princess Royal, Black Flag, Nellie Carita, Old Colony, Willetta, and Sweet Elisen also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and geldings, maiden two-year-olds; half mile, old course. Lady Powell, 99 pounds, (Henry,) 13 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Beckon, 99, (Brooks,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Merrimac, 99, (Mahon) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:50 1-5. Arkobee, Metches Mary, Luzetta, Wedding, Polaris, Long Ball, Essex Belle, Vistula, Beget, Black Mask, False Garter, Glorious Betsy, and Laugnable also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For colts, maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs, old course. Jubilee, 102 pounds, (Radtke,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Glaucus, 102, (Mountain,) even and 1 to 3, second; Superstition, 102, (J. Johnson,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Patrician, Bob Callahan, Jr., Gold Foil, and Bilfil also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Easter Monday Selling Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. $750 added; about two miles and a half. Pioneer was selected as the best on all form. He ran as his price indicated, and it is evident that Mr. Colt has more than a fair jumper in this son of Hamburg. He is not so fleet through the field, but can outrun most of the horses on the flat. In the race to-day he trailed far in the rear, but once straightened out in the stretch he made Souvigny, which had been the pacemaker, and which had turned into the stretch six lengths in front, look cheap.

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SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 267—Yale & Towne Mfg Co-Alder. 271—Matter of Latzko. 286—McCaffrey-Barge Anna M Fahy. 92—Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co-Moffatt. 131—Matter of Harper. 199—Segrera-SS Fri. 230—Booth-United States. 237—Scarpato-St Gothard. 245 Eriksson-Goodwin. 246—Packard Co-Umbria. 250—Hlomas-Suyaman.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury cases. Preferred causes. 51—United States-Langer. 70—Coughlin-Empire City Subway Co. 263—United States-Chrissanthacopulo. 264—Same-Stalkopowlas. 401—American Bagana Co-Brandon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10.30 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes. 69—Durkin-Rowland. 33—Marshall-D, L & H R R.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J. —Court opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. 1—Fuller-Gilmore. 2—Scott-Lazell. 3—Dick-Henry. 4—Rumford Chemical Works-Hygienic Chemical Co. 5—Thompson-Snyder. 6—Lanston Monotype-N Y Evening Post. 7—U S Fastener Co-Caesar. 8—Fletcher-Harney Peak, &c., Co. 9—Eleo Vehicle Co-Duerr. 10—Same-Gude. 11—Same-Wanamaker. 12—Douglass-City of N Y. 13—Faber-Castell-Faber. 14—Leonard-N Y Edison Co. 15—Adriance, Platt & Co-Nat Harrow Co. 16—Nat Casket Co-Stults. 17—Banks-Lawyers' Co-op Pub Co. 18—Eisoman-Schiffer. 19—Pieper & Pieper-Electro Dental Mfg Co. 20—Asbestos, &c, Co-H W Johns Manville Co. 21—Cruger-Mayer. 22—Leonard-Simplex Elec Co. 23—Revans-Ill. Mo & Texas Ry. 24—Jewish Colonization Association-Solomon. 25—Couch Patents Co-N Y Woven Mattress Co. 26—International Time Rec Co-Hackett, Carhart & Co. 27—Page Machine Co-Dow, Jones & Co. 28—Mathieu-Goldberg. 29—Bellows-United Electrical Mfg Co. 30—Shepard-Eldman. 31—Whittemors Bros & Co-Reinhardt. 32—Thompson-Houston Elec Co-Western. 33—Aetna Ins Co-Delaware & Hudson Co. 34—Martin, Trus-Denver & Rio Grande R R. 35—Singer-De Grivieis. 36—Burrows-Inter-Met Co. 37—Hadden-Eldman. 38—Martin-Wall. 39—McDonald Co-Hulquist. 40—McDonald Co-Safety Systems Co. 41—Venner-Gt Northern Ry. 42-40—Pollits-Wabash R R. 50-55—Same-same. 57—Ford-Blaney Amusement Co. 58—Primeau-Granfield. 59—Benziger-Steinhauser. 60—Lorrain Steel Co-White Mfg Co. 61—Same-same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 60, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 140—Morse D, D., &c., Co.-Seaboard Transp Co. 51—Hyland-City of New York. 84—Merritt & C. Co.-Tug James McWilliams. 4—Ferry Boat South Side, (limitation, &c.) 13—Dailey-Ferry Boat Baltimore. 23—Bacon-McGilvsey. 43—Hopper-Hastorf. 44—Hastorf-Hopper. 49—N Y C & H R R R-Tug Menelley. 53—Constant & P SS Co.-Auchincloss. 54—Same-same. 55—McLean-Auchincloss. 62—Hollendick-Tug Transit. 70—Tweedie Trading Co.-Kates & Rick. 72—Haskell Tug & Lighter Co.-Skidmore. 83—McDonough-SS Slf. 86—Pendleton-Yellow Pine Co. 93—Village SS Co-Standard Oil Co. 99—Pendleton-Yellow Pine Co. 100—Same-same. 105—Bailey - The Campania Transatlantica. 110—Schoonmaker-City of N Y. 111—Bulger-Tugs Pencoyd and Gilchrist. 112—Dowgate SS Co.-Arbuckle. 116—Jonas Atlantic Transport Co. 117—Owners' Tug Cornell, (limitation.) 118—Gray-Wiley, Harker & Camp. 122—Humphrey-N. G. Lloyd SS Co. 123—Natale-The Ocean SS Co. 128—Powelton Barge Co-Taylor Dredge Co. 129—Same-same, 2—Monsen-Amsinck. 133—Swanson-Atl & Gulf & Pac Co. 134—Acti, &c, Jason-Arbuckle. 135—Arbuckle-Acti, &c, Jason. 136—Carter-N Y Panobscot Co. 85—Sandsveln-SS El Valle. 141—Herbert-SS Langford. 144—Anchor Line - Camaguey. 149—Haley-Tugs Tice and Luzerne. 151—Bullis-Tugs J. C. Hart and No. 23. 152—Anchor SS Co-Steel Products Co. 155—Marshall-Schooner C. K. Buckley. 40—Luckenbach-D. L & W R R. 148—Hastorf-SS La Savole. 68—Murray & Reid-Share in Profits. 96—Barber-Home Ins Co. 114—Manheim Ins Co-SS Amsterdam. 127—Baker-Tug Pencoyd. 125—Schmitz-SS Vandalia. 126—Kahl-same. 152—Moore-Thomas. 153—Comp Transatlantica-Schooner G. Endicott—Am Ice Co-Hughes. 156—De Buhr-SS Seneca. 157—Farrell-Port Johnson Tow Co. 158—Shehan-Hallenbeck. 159—Same-Miles et al. 160—Columbia Engine Co-Donald SS Co. 161—Rodgers-Clinton Pl Stone Co. 41—Mock-Lake Champlain Transit Co. 42—Atlantic Fruit Co.-Donald SS Co. 19—Baker Transport Co-Tugs Hughes and Scranton. 162—Anderson-Moran Towing, &c, Co. 163—Morse D D Co.-Munson SS Co. 164—Blount-Tug George S. Price. 165—Hagedorn-Tugs Hazelton and Coleraine. 166—Lauser-The Anchor Line. 167—Hand-SS Ulonia. 168—Llopincott - Cargo Pine Boards. 169—Cornell Steamboat Co.-Tug Ithaca.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 2.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, Clarke, Houghton, and Lambert, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions. 4—People, &c-Browne. 7—Same-Hoffman. 8—Same-McKenna. 11—Goldberg - Butler. 14—Killian - Heinzerling. 17—Weneburgh-Dembetzer. 18—Van Kannl H D Co-W & J Sloane. 27—Gaspard-Pierre. 28—Frazer & Haughton-Mott. 30—Hesse-Griffin. 32—Ware-Guatemalan, Mex &o, Co. 33—See-135 West 47th St. 39—Bluemner-Garvin. 40—Frost-Reinach. 41—Hunt-Reinach.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Gildersleeve, Seabury, and Brady, JJ.—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar for April Term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blachoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions. Calendar of litigated motions called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Matschike-Felger. 2—In the matter of Friedlander. 3—Oil Seeds Co-Mitchell. 4—Loeffel-Mitchell. 5—In the matter of Briggs and Webster Av., (widening.) 6—Farmer-Farmer. 7—In the matter of limitedly. 8—Mandel-Mendel. 9—Bacol-Pesselman. 10—Williams-U S Drying Eng Co. 11—The Greedwich Saw Bank-Fowler. 12—Krumenaker-Staodtman. 18—Bauer-Parker. 14—Same-same. 15—Flomerfelt-Flomerfelt. 16—Same-same. 17—Cohen-Cohen: 18—Baruch-Harrelson. 19—Locke-The Ferment Co. 20—Rosenberg-Cohen. 21—Schwiger-Stone. 22—Maas-Maas. 28—Raymond-Tiffany. 24—Dreyfus-Klinger. 25—Roosevelt-Roosevelt. 26—Same-Zeldlits. 27—Walton-McLean. 28—In the matter of Bryant, &c. 29—In the matter of James Clark. 30—Swartz-N Y City Ry. 31—Cohn-Cohn. 32—Carson-Carson. 33—Keller-Faher. 34—Pettitmangin-La Canu. 35—Oldmixon-Severance. 36—Rappaport-Rappaport. 37—Malcom-Gibson. 38—The City of N Y-Ruyters. 39—Grubin-Rosenholz. 40—Friedlander-Cohen. 41—People-N Y Bldg-Loan Banking Co. 42—People-same, (713 Macon St.) 43—In the matter of the Regulating & Gra Co. 44—Smiley-Smiley. 45—Rissa-Rothschild. 46—Hardware ePub Co-Mitchell. 47—Matter-Barlow. 48—In the matter of Ganey. 49—Kennedy-O'Brien. 50—Collins-Ahearn. 51—Bauer-Parker. 52—Same-same. 53—Stewart-Ennis. 54—Thompson Co-Noyes. 55—Grimmer-Tenement House Dept. 56—Simons-Stanton. 57—Simons-Zobel. 58—Beekman-Snider. 59—Rothenstein-Rothenstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar called at 10:15 A. M. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term Continued)—Adjourned till April 4.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(April Term)—Adjourned to April 4.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar —No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 2217—Adams-Feltch, M & J. ....—N Y City Ry-J L Quackenbush. 687—McGarty-M F Conry. ....—Same-same. 690—Longstaff-N Y City Ry. 700 — Katz - same. 701 — Same - same. 716—Probst-same. 712—Same-same. 728—Harris-Int R T Co. 729—Fischer-Union Ry. 201—Wabrick-Dry D, &c, R R. 691—Marini-N Y City Ry. 736—Jacques-same. 645—Lipson-same. 726—Clarence-Dry D, &c, R R. 684—Cohn-Union Ry. 684—Beaird-same. 689—Sherwood-N Y City Ry. 654—Hall-Met St Ry. 706—McDonald-N Y City Ry. 277—Axelrod-same. 518—Travers-same. 578—Martin-same. 1983—Bertsche - eamo, 762 — Raphael - same. 580 — Eldman-same. 581—Same-same. 92—Friedman-Dry Dock, &c, Railroad. 794—Forman - Union Ry. 795 — Same - same. 796 —Same-same. 444—Vorgimmer-Dry D, &c, R R. 451—Averett-Union Ry. 673—Clarke-Met St Ry. 657—Segal-N Y City Ry. 696—Gravysame. 709—Goldfarb-same. 721—Nelson-4d St, &c, R R. 567—Roll-same. 225—Feltus-Union Ry. 482—Gold-N Y City Ry. ....—Blanksame. 488—Hogan-same. 489—Nauck-42d St, &c, R R. 492—Garber-N Y City Ry. 501—Frankel-same. 506—Johnson-Penn R R. 500—Parks-N Y City Ry. 511—Murphy-same. 534—O'Neill-same. 535 — Stielen-same. 536—Maempel-same. 553—McCort-Met St Ry. 531—Meenan-N Y City Ry. 304—Bormm-eame. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 903.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV. Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. 59d — Brenneschold-Hellmer. 1570—Kessler-Green. 1053—Doremus-Bowling Green Trust Co. 3434—Mech & Trad Bank-Stettheimer. 2237—Conte-City of N Y. 1718—Robert Grant Co-Kaslowsky. 3222—Sigmon-Goldstone. 615 —Lowther Safe Co-Malden Lane Safe Dep Co. 883—Washington Life Ins Co-Scott. 1622—Seiffert-Bunger. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M. 1630—McFratney-Danzig. 1712—Kramer-Iaeger Storage Warehouse Co. 2729—Franklin-Hoadley. 992—Herrick-same. 3085—Bernbaum-Wohlstetter. 1610 —Joyce-Mann Lighterage & Trust Co. 325—Fuller-Highsland. 1609 — Irving-Zimmerman. 1675—Siegel-Cooper Co-Maryland Casualty Co. 1673—Sanford-Downing. 1682—Hangood-.... 1681—Untemeyer-Parker. 1687—Freed-Herne. 1685—Bauman-Kraemer-Edlin. 1701—Thern-Fire Assoc of Philadelphia. 1724—Sykes-Seed. 1725—Same-same. 1735—Andrews School Fur Co-Reynolds. 1737—Sheehan-Vosburg. 1740—James-Met Life Ins Co. 1740—Reg Gen Con Co-Appleton 1752—Robertson & Sons-Badger Stair Co. 1757—Cue-Chalifin Co. 1758—Fegle State of N Y-Zimmerman. 1760—Stern-Salomon. 1761—Chapman-Nugent. 1770—Josephs-U S Fidelity Co. 1772—Ganse-Commonwealth Trust Co. 1778—Sabbatino-Palmieri. 1785—Deering-Ross. 1790—Hitchcock-Sullivan. 1792—Thein-Nat Bank-Waterbury.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Held in Room 4, Hall of Records 15 building, fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Michael Gavin. 2—Lucie E Mellhetre. 3—Margaret Krischewski. 4—Ricot J. Dovale. 5—Lillian S. Young. 6—Alfred Hodder. 7—Arlon M. Warner. 8—John Burt. 9—Henry Belden. 10—Felice Brisigotto. 11—John R. Picollo. 12—Julius Burger. 13—Henrietta Burger. 14—Alice O'Brien. 15—Ella J. O'Brien. 16—Jane Copeland. 17—Jennie H. Lowry. 18—Mildred Lowry. 19—Carlos E. Ramirez. 20—Augustus Gosz. 21—Markar Tastilian. 22—Bessie Walcoff. 23—Emma J. Douglas. 24—Wilmot Johnson. 25—Same. 26—Vera Redmond. 27—Robert J. Redmond. 28—Robert B. Reilly. 29—Patrick McDennett. 30—John Tillman. 31—Annie Reilly. 32—Theodore Albright. 33—George H. Bales. 34—James McFillin. 35—Rebecca B. Scott. 36—William H. Montavel. 37—Sarah Bernath. 38—William Wirth. 39—Louis Perceval. 40—Alfred J. Barry. 41—Meta Eckhoff. 42—Caroline Staub. 43—John W. Pirson. 44—Sarah McCaul. 45—Louisa E. Nevins. 46—Henry Herman. 47—Berthold Jacobson. 48—Peter Meenan. 49—Leo Jakobi. 50—Thomas J. O'Donohue. 51—Hugh Cassidy. 52—Susan J. M. Gregory. 53—Isaac Odell. 54—Thomas H. Sullivan. 55—August C. Friedrich. 56—Jane Monckton. 57—George Senk. 58—Leon Hacenet. 59—Adam Fressel. 60—Augustin Daly. 61—Benjamin Richardson. 62—Same. 63—Albert H. Larson. 64—John C. Frye. 65—Charles Tisch. 66—William Pearson. 67—Frances E. Warner. 68—Levi Stockbridge. 69—Lyman F. Rhoades. 70—George E. Wagner. 71—Peter L. Reinalds. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Margaret McGrath, Kunigunda Grunning, Maria Flynn, Catherina Broggiano, Ferinand Seidls, Julia Cowen, Joseph Hoffmann, Benjamin F. Lee. At 2:30 P. M. Phebe J. McAdam, George Gessner, Julia Lehmann, Eliza C. Marsh, Charles Herrmann, Elizabeth McCloskey.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 729445—Segaloff-Interurban St Ry. 201—Paturzo-N Y City Ry. 2021—Fugel-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 6802—Panker-Klein. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 74715—Haldelberg-Tillman. 1870—Schwarz-N Y City Ry. 1927—Baumann-N J Steamboat Co. 73885—Ansorge-Z-N Dunlop Tire Co. 73734—Ranchlieger-Interurb St Ry. 702—Crean-Perry. 1755 — Emlip-McLaughlin. 1045—Killalen-Un Ry. 6125—Bernstein-Casino Theatre Co. 491—Strauss-Mannes. 12324—Werz-N Y City Ry. 1606—Motte-Patten. 6366½—Brown-Interurban St Ry. 1676 —Simpson Bros Co-Morgan. 1991 — Smith-Gillespie. 828—Hilgert-De Raaskoff. 2024—Finley-Interurban St Ry. 1152 — Katz-Baumann. 1780—Feld-Platt. 1264—Pendleston & Woerz-Brooks. 2203½—Lennon-Chang. 1224 —Appel Sampson. 681—Gonzline-Int St Ry. 2236—Berrent-N Y City Ry. 2237—Cormack-N Y H & H R R. 2338—Vogelsweger-Heron.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1112—Guirino-Interurban St Ry. 1858—Cisarano-N Y City Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2124—Goldberg-Anthony & Scoville Co. 2175—Gentles-Moffat. 2222—Falalsbreck-Bleiser. 2226—Reichard-Marcus. 2229—Dezell-N Y City Ry. 2221—Neuman-same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delahanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2231—Rothenborg-Third Av R R Co. —Dames-Int St Ry. 1780—Finger-N Y City Ry. 2205—Farmer-same. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2081—Smith-Royal Insurance Co. 2271—Heller-N Y City Ry. 2267—Herbert-same. 2246—Johnston-Bruckheimer. 2077—Lowe-Cox-Int St Ry. 2035—Tighe-Muller. 2211—Sherman-Miller. 2213—Levy Stationery & Paper Co-Union Ry. 2214—Schindler-U S Fidelity & Guar Co. 2244—Post-Nieberg. 2266—Reeves-Hahan. 2274—Kolberg-N Y City Ry. 2276—Jaltag-same. 1286—Nicholson-Int St Ry. 7207½—Kadan-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 6567—Sarno-Calvert Con Co. 2160—Norwood-The Preferred Accident Ins Co. 1268—Resta-D'Armio. 2050—Helfer-N Y City Ry. 2143—Goldfarb-Int St Ry. 2209—Rosa-N Y City Ry. 2215—Radinskin-Nychrzak. 2240—Schild-Manser. 2241—Shapiro-Kopolman. 2284—Jones-Huson. 2295—Malene-Ivy Courts Realty Co. 2089—Brown-Lippman. 521—Guttfreund-The Standred Life Ins. 1290—Leventhen-Brylski.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 6941—Porker-Gregg. 6353—Freyhan-Cullman. Short causes. 6945—Delling-Seitlinger. 6783—April-Scheer. 7157—Spence-Price. 7178—Robert Grant Co-Duhlinsky. 6723—Doppler-Vogel. 5330 — Welton-Rothschild. 6789 — Freedman-Cohn. 6407—Bauscher-Murphy. 7114—Lowenstein-Zellner. 7099 — Katkowsky-Nieberg. 7178—Pomerantz-Kalvyh. 7135 — Mollin-Dulke. 6717 — Anhalt-Belknapf. 6942 — Kooperstein-Miller. 6944—Dillon-Met Surety Co. 6542—Heller-Mayer. 7414—Suval-Silverson. 6897—Aiken-Greene. 6598 — Same-same. 6899—Same-same. 6900—Same-same. 7083—Powers-Wilson. 7044—The 12th Ward Bank-Donegan. 6885—Same-same. 6914—Brown-Sluclalz. 6460—Siefke-Stajer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2107—Winkelman-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 2266—McGoldrick-N Y City Ry. 2209—Silberfeldsame. 7444½ — Abrahams-Finkelstein. The following causee, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2310—Schwend-N Y City Ry. 2311 — Glassheim-same. 2312 — Nelkinsams. 2315—Schwend-N Y City Ry. 1783—Davis-Globe Storage Co. 2085—Stelman-N Y City Ry. 2322—Straub-same. 2291—Barthel-Union Ry. 2297—Noval-Brodsky. 2310½—Zeitter-N Y City Ry. 1937—Smith-Seavin. 2340—Pealer-Int St Ry. 2341—Holzman-N Y City Ry. 2342—Moses-42d St, Man S Br. 2343—Bines-N Y City Ry. 2344—Furman-Corn. 2345 — Abraham-same. 2346 — Missler-same. 2347—Dannenberg-The Fidelity Casualty Co. 2348—Martoni-N Y City Ry. 2349—Berger-Clausen, Son Co. 2350—Bronx Co-Sire. 2351 —Mitchell-Int St Ry. 2352—Miller-Smithson. 2353—Foster-Union Ry. 2354—Knisted-Lefshitz. 2355—Edelman-Pussie. Highest number reached on regular call, 2355.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Murphy for the People. Motion calendars: 1—Francis Kaminski. 2—Henry Cassellins. 3—Frank Peaches. Trial calendar: 1—Maurice Levine Shapiro, alias Maurice Spiller. 2—Harry Murray, James Leddy. 3—Harry Glnsberg. 4—Meyer Seliffman. 5—William McCloskey. 6—John Ruffin. 7—Herbert Cohen. 8—James Reilly, (two.) 9—Joseph Waxelbaum, (two.) 10—Henry Goodman. 11—Luigi Angiulli. 12—Vincenzo Cirilli. Pleadings: 1—Wilber G. Loomis. 2—Bernard Brock. 3—Frank Marino. 4—Louis Despostto.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Vandiver for the People. 1—William M. Smith. 2—Salvatore Corallo, (two.) 3—Frank W. Walsh. 4—Ella Rathan Tier. Max Reifstein. 6—John McGlennon, John F. Gillig. 7—Joseph Steard. 8—Patrick Louden. 9—William L. Fitch, Cortland S. Lord, James Schuman. 10 —Arthur Chester Noxon, Charles Crawford, Grover Chandler. 11—Gabriel Antossa. 12—William Dineen, Peter Reilly. 13—Codwell J. Eaton, (nine.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—(February Term.)—Assistant District Attorney Train for the People. 1—Geo P. Pfisher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. No day calendar. 1—Thomae Smith. 2—6Mttle Clark. 3—Frederick Schwegler. 4—John McGann. 5—Augustus Van Pelt, John Connolly, Thomas J. Raynolds, Thomas Mcmahon. 6—George Bally. 7—Patrick Moriarty. 8—Patrick J Hughes. 9—Isidore Browar. 10—Anton—James Quigley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Wingate vs. Khoezi—Edward L. Parris. Doebler vs. Walker—John A. Foley. Gordon vs. Wierenberg—Philip Koopes.

SUPREME COURT—Bianchard, J.—Stone vs. Joseph A. Farley Construction Co.—Philip J. Mcdook.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Matter of Earle—Marcus J. Waldelmer.

SUPREME COURT—Keogh, J.—Chelsea Exchange Bank vs. Browner—Philip J. Sinnott.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Mankowsky—Adam Wiener. Matter of Cox—Leon Carbey. Corporate Realty Co. vs. Lampert—Louis F. Doyle. Williams vs. Kesaler—Telam Henderson.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Burr, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.; Part VII., Clark, —Day calendar. 2321—Breen-B R R Co. 5237, —Grossman-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5238—Curry-Nassau R R. 5226—Reilly-O'Hara. 5242—O'Malley-Nassau R R. 5260—Addunicio-B H R R. 4413—Johnson-Moxie Nerve Food Co. 5722—Swallow-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4398—Somma-B H R R. 4532 and 4533—Lam-N Y City. 4507—Greenfield-Litchfield. 4567—Doherty-City of N Y. 12940—Lannigan-City of N Y & H R R. 5074—Jonassen-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5055—Butler-Brooklyn Citizen. 5207 and 5208—Hahn-City of N Y. 5270—McDonough-B H R R. 5220—Weismann-same. 5443—Lauterbach-Compagnie Gen1 Transatlantic. 4917, 4315, and 5210—Morton-Knipe. 5024—Kress-B H R R. 5276—Higgins-Wilson & Baillie Co. 5280—Pollack-B H R R. 5282—Kavela-same. 5289—Senholzi-Int R T. 5292 and 5293—Black-Rouss. 5313—Hanson-Gladfin Co. 5314—Jones-Nassau R R. 5317—Allen-Illlis Bros. 5321—Monoghan-Adams Co. 5336 —Dragmetti-B H R R. 5335—Scullin-Palmer. 5344—Spike-L I R R. 5352—Weissburger-B H R R. 5354—Daniell-Daniell, Jr. 3570 and 5371—O'Donnell-City of N Y. 4032—Lewis-City of N Y. 4104—Wechsler-Empire State Surety. 5357—Smith-B H R R. 5367—Guyon-Chapman & Co. 5372—Taylor-B H R R. 5373—Bookman-Mfrs Granite Co. 5377—Dawkins-Met St R R. 5378—Raffaele-B H R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 5379—Innis-Nassau R R. 5385—Walsh-B H R R. 5386 —Ellis-N Y City R R et al. 5388—Carter-L I R R. 5392—Woodman-B H R R. 5397—Pastina-Goldberg. 5400—Gilbride-B H R R. 5401—Burke-City of N Y. 18075—Cochran-Nolan. 5018—Davenport-B H R R. 5152 —Scott-Lee. 11952—Engardone-Hanover Fire Ins Co. 12619—McGinley-L I R R. 12675—Frank-Fern. 7716—Rudimeier-Cooper. 12650 —Hirschkles-Potts. 13286—Sheridan-Emigrant Savings Bank. 13147—Murch-Haines. 11474 —Hendrickson-City of N Y. 12836—Fellscher-Herman Realty Co. 11516—Galvin-Matawak Land Co. 13183—Cannon-McMahon. 13170—Baldwin-B H R R Co. 13019—Schmidt-Printing Machine Co of Bruce. 4511—Fee-City of N Y. 12220—Sauer-Paul. 10475—Thomee-Archer Mfg Co. 4623—Shields-B U Gas Co. 8015—Dix-B R R. 4485—Schirtin-Jensen. 4372—Spataro-Interborough R T Co. 1023?—Gross-Kartinales-Chem Co. 10284—Butler-same. 4580—Murphy-B H R R. 4506—Silver-same. 4597 —Bowers-Holbrook-Cabot Co. 4700—O'Connor-Bergen Beach Co. 12764—Clement-Mathesius et al. 12765—Same-Palmer et al. 5013—Eljelovanna-B H R R. 6365—Halligan-Garden. 5756—Masch & De Lucta-N Y City R R. 12257—Culp-City of N Y. 4726—Hickey-Interborough R T. 4759—Hoge-City of N Y. 5115—De Friesp-City of N Y et al. 4714—Laukush-Ludwig & Co. 5172—Reid-B H R R. 5281 — Robertson-McCaldin. 2598 — Marusta-Rauch, Jr. 13329—Murray-Seton. 4312 —Eggeslip — Brewary-Smith. 4435—Mitchell-N Y City R R. 5385—Telfair-Dreamland. 4755 —Valentine-Felle. 4371—Flckinger-Ives. 4774 Moffat-B H Hotel Co. 12616 — Duryea-Starks et al. 13200—Cropsey-Crater et al. 11810—Williams-Parsons. 13397—Gaynor-McEvoy. 12990 — Cantwell-Abraham. 3603 — Kohlberg-City of N Y. 4762—Wise-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5401—Buscli-B H R R. 5405—Blachier-same. 5406—Cody-Nassau R R. 5407, 5408—Bolger-B H R R. 5416—Gatzel-same. 5411—Loeb-Tilyou et al. 5414—Stoepel-B H R R. 5415—Toney-same. 5417—Ryan-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5418—Roney-Bergh. 5419-20—Sotzky-Levin. 5421—Glaser-Michaelson. 5422 —Bech-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5423—Avery-B H R R. 5424—Fitzgibbon-Knapp. 5426—Kane-B H R R. 5427—Finan-Wolff & Welsh. 5429—Same-same. 5430—Lawrence-Miller. 5430 Woods-Savage Mfg Co. 5432—Honneger-Brooklyn Chair Co. 5434—Copeland-Sappleton. Highest number reached ou regular call, 5434.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term Trials—Maddox, J.—Day calendar. 770—Ressner-Kruger, Inquest. 781—Dreyer-O'Donnell. 785—Brown-Brown. 786—Ingram-Ingram. 838 —Waldron-Chapman. Inquest. 599—Collins-Hodges. 743—Crawford-Donnelly. 548—Hagen Board of Education. 1468—Mc Nab-Stuchfield. 701—Same-Cobb. 250 — Erles-Martin. 787—Rosenberg-Rosenberg. 788—Arak-Kaufman. 789—Hooley-Hooley. 790—Packer-Heln. 791—Fleshot-Fleshinger. 792—De Waltorf-De Waltorf. 794—Bisbe-Collins. 795—Barkas-Barkas. 796—Arnold-Brenano. 797—Cressings-Galvin. 798 — Glander-Abraham. 799— Koerter-Hagen. 800 — Pearce-Pearce. 801— Robbe-Harwood. 802—Dashman-Menzer. 803 —D'Amello-Slatee. 804—Friedman-Wolfenson. 805—Soaver-Saver. 807—Penton-Duckworth. 808—Kaiserr 809 — Rosenblatt. 811— Baker-Wooley. 812 — Bostos-Spitzer 813— Ashkenas-Sussman. 814—Rosenthal-Pealmon.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 941—Curran-N Y City Ry Co 942—McInerny-Anderson. 979—Noone - Smith. 980—Same - Mechanics' Bank. 981—O'Brien-B H R R Co. 982—Rooney-same. 983—Devan-L I R R Co. 984—Gildersleeve-Freidel. 985—Lynch-Alexander. 986—Feo, as admr-Brady & Slee. 987—Price-N Y & Queens Co Ry Co. Highest number reached on general calendar in its order le 987.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. Humphrey, J.—Court opened and calendar called at 10 A. M. 63—McFadden-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 67—Frazier-Mazzio. 68 Clancy-Ferdinand et al. 74—Dotson-Stewart. 75—Passalagua-B H R R Co. 76—Pollo-same. 78—Kneer-Knouth et al. 79 —Same-same. 80 — Steebler-Tisdale. 84— Reise-B H R R Co. 86—Kesper-B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 87—Smilowitz-Nassau Eleo Ry Co. 88—Eigen-B H R R Co. 90—Flaherty-same. 93—Gruttke-B H R R Co. 94—Toner, an infant-N Y & Q Co. Ry Co. 95—Rothermel-B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 96—Fonda-same. 97—Laurie, an infant-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 98-9—Leopold, an infant-same. 100—McArdle-same. 101—Tonersame. Highest number reached on general calendar is 101.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschau

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise Sharply — Call Money Rates, 4½@2½ Per Cent.

TRADING WAS PROFESSIONAL

Short Covering Responsible for Much of the Day's Advance—Money Market Easier.

In spite of the large volume of business in yesterday's stock market, the trading was in the main professional and took the form of a vigorous move against an extensive short interest. As prices were driven up the huying to cover short contracts became more and more hurried, and as this manoeuvre was repeated in practically every active stock in the list, the movement finally took on the form of a broad rise in securities, which left prices at the close of the day from 2 to 4 points above the level of last Friday night. In those issuee in which the outetanding short interest was largest the advance was naturally the grentest. The maximum gain was made by Canadian Pacific, which at one time sold 7½ points above its closing price on Friday and 34¾ points above the low figure of the slump a week ago. The move here, however, wae helped by the fact that the London market was still closed and that the supply of etock from that source upon which the bears might depend was very limited. The existence of a large short interest was also betrayed by the course of Union Pacific, which rose nearly five points at one time, and nt the end of the day was up 3¾ points. The same facts held true of Amalgamated Copper, American Smelting, and the Steel shares, and in all of these etocks the gains were substantial. The professional speculators who were so largely responsible for the day's forward movement took advantage of the favorable bank return on Saturday, as well as of reports from Washington during the day that Mr. Roosevelt would issue a reassuring statement of his position in regard to the railroads. This latter report was hardly borne out, since the President's letter to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association was little more than a repetition of his previous public declarations upon this point. It is axiomatic in stock market affaire that such a driving in of the short interest as took place yesterday works to weaken the technical position of the etock market, and that where its elimination is not followed by outside buying the result is usually a period of considerable dullness. It is by no means certain, however, that the short interest in the present instance has been wholly eliminated.

There was evidence yesterday of further ease in the money market, this being found in the easing rates on botb call and time loans. The relief measures of the Treasury Department, which have resulted in the deposit of many millions of dollars with local banks, have put an end to the anxiety which existed over the ability of the money market to finance the April disbursements, which are now going forward smoothly. An interesting development of the day was the sharp upturn in the foreign exchange market, where demand sterling rose 50 points, this reflecting, apparently, the easier position of money in this city and indicating the postponement of further importations of gold.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Ice Securities Co.
Bellefield Co.
Nipissing Mines.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Sugar Refining Co. on common and preferred.
Canadian Pacific Railroad on common and preferred.
Dominion Coal Co. on common.
National Sugar Refining Co.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad on regular stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation.
Centennial Mining Co.
Consolidated Clearing House of New York.
Henry R. Worthington Co.
Ingersoll-Rand Co.
New York Button Works.
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad.
The Van Dusen Co.
Washington Life Insurance Co.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The public utility stocks advanced sharply. Change in the city administration, which went into effect to-day, was given as the cause. Keystone Telephone and General Asphalt were lower. Cambria steel, Lehigh Valley, and a few other etocks were well bought and rose sharply, as did also some of the inactive issues. Total sales, 42,042 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Amalgamated Copper	92	89½	92
18	American Cement	42¾	42¾	42¾
105	American Railways	48¾	48¾	48¾
69	Bell Telephone	59½	59½	59½
1,750	Belmont Tonopah	4½	4½	4½
150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	56½	55½	56¼
2,439	Cambria Steel	38	36¾	38
979	Elec. Co. of America	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Elec. Storage Battery	56	56	56
5	Hunt & B. Top	19	19	19
20	Inter.-Met. pf.	59	59	59
30	Keystone Tel.	7½	7½	7½
480	Lake Superior Corp.	10½	10	10½
1,279	Lehigh Valley R. R.	63	62¼	62¼
453	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	83½	82	83½
100	Marsden	1¼	1¼	1¾
54	Northern Cent. R. R.	88¾	88¾	88¾
29	North. Penn. R. R.	98	98	98
1,794	Penn. R. R.	62¾	61 3-16	62¾
5,386	Phila. Elec.	8¾	7¾	8½
4,245	Phila. Rap. Tr.	16	15¼	16
15	Phila. Traction	91	91	91
11,922	Reading	55¾	51½	53 1-16
200	Southern R. R.	22½	22¼	22½
241	Tonopah Mining	18	17¾	17¾
80	Union Traction	55	54¾	55
3,464	United Gas Imp.	87¾	85½	87¾
6,295	U. S. Steel	36¾	35½	36¾
317	U. S. Steel pf.	99½	98¾	98½
100	Warwick Steel	7½	7½	7½
100	West. N. Y. & Penn.	8	8	8

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—The local market opened slightly stronger and more active after the three days' holiday. Atlantic Coast Line advanced 3¼. Northern Central Railway was up 1 point, and United Railway incomes were ⅝ better. The decline in Seaboard 4s continued, being 1⅝ lower; Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s and G. B. S. Brewing 4s were slightly lower.

The market closed firm but dull. Shares, 610; bonds, $40,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s	93	93	93
5,000	Char.-W. Caro. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼
2,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	109	109	109
2,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	109	109	109
1,500	Seaboard 4s	74	74	74
3,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Aug. Ry. & Elec. 5s	100½	100½	100½
3,000	Central Rys. 5s	110	110	110
6,000	United Rys. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼
9,000	United Rys. inc.	52⅝	52¼	52⅝
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	78¾	78¾	78¾
2,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	52¼	52¼	52¼

STOCKS.

40	Atlantic Coast Line	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
55	Northern Central	89¼	89	89
200	United Rys.	11	11	11
45	Con. Cotton Duck	10	10	10
35	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	30½	30½	30½
10	Con. G., E. L. & P. pf	89½	89½	89½
15	Gebrges Creek C. & I.	75	75	75
100	Houston Oil	7	7	7
100	Houston Oil pf.	45	45	45
10	Merch. & Min. Trans.	250	250	250

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

There was no metal market in London yesterday. The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday, compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	—Monday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Thursday.— Bid.	Asked.
Lake	24.75	25.25	24.75	25.25
Electrolytic	24.25	25.00	24.25	25.00
Castinge	23.75	24.25	23.75	24.25
Lead	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.30
Spelter	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.90
Tin	40.30	40.62½	40.00	40.50

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, April 1, 1907.

Total sales April 1, 1907..... 1,029,101
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 72,777,892
Corresponding date last year..... 80,803,253

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
11	11½	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	12	12	12	12	— ½
28	28	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	28	28	28	28	...
92¾	93	138,365	*Amal. Copper Co	89¾	93¾	89⅝	92⅞	+4
15¾	16	600	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	15	15½	15	15⅞	+ ⅜
6¾	6	100	American Can	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
51½	52	200	American Can pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+1⅝
36	36½	3,200	Am. Car & F. Co.	35¼	36½	35¼	36½	+1¼
96¾	98	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
29½	30	800	Am. Cotton Oil	29½	30	29½	30	+ ¼
205	220	100	American Express	210	210	210	210	+10
4¾	4⅞	100	Am. Hide & Leather	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
21½	23	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	22	22	22	22	+ ½
77	85	165	Am. Ice Securities	77	77	77	77	...
12½	14	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	12½	13½	12½	13½	+ ½
28	31	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	29	29	29	29	+1
64	64½	1,250	*Am. Locomo. Co	62¼	64	62¼	64	+2
30	33	124	Am. Malt. pf.	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
122¾	123	62,600	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	121	123½	119¼	123	+3⅞
104½	104¾	2,650	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	104	104⅝	104	104½	+ ⅝
90	100	22	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	...
7¾	8	100	Am. Steel Foundries	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
125½	126	4,600	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124	126	124	126	+2¾
90½	91	310	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	90½	91	90½	91	+ ¼
28	30	620	*Am. Woolen Co	28	28	28	28	...
95½	96½	792	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	96	96½	96	96¼	+ ⅛
64	64¼	25,020	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	63½	64⅞	63	64¼	+1⅝
92¼	92½	37,910	Atch., Top. & S. F.	90¼	93¼	89⅝	92⅞	+2⅝
94	95	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅝
103	103½	1,975	Atlantic Coast Line	101¼	103	101	103	+2
98½	98¾	3,700	Baltimore & Ohio	97½	98¾	97	98¾	+1¼
	40	10	Bethlehem Steel pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	...
56¾	56⅞	25,920	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53	56⅞	53	56⅞	+4⅞
110	120	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	110	110	110	110	+2
64½	62	100	Canada Southern	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅜
184	184½	40,350	Canadian Pacific	179	189¾	177½	184	+7
30½	31	2,420	Central Leather Co.	29¾	31½	29¾	30⅞	+1¼
41	41¾	2,350	Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅞	41⅞	40⅞	41¾	+1¼
15	18	200	Chicago & Alton	15	15	15	15	—1½
13⅞	14	700	Chicago Great West.	14⅛	14⅛	13½	13⅞	...
60	61	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	59½	59½	59½	59½	—2
18¾	19¼	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	18½	19	18½	19	+ ½
134⅛	134¼	27,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	132½	134⅝	132	134¼	+2¾
148	149	570	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	150	150	148½	148½	—1½
117	118	825	*C., M. & St. P. otfs., 10 per cent. paid.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	— ¼
133½	134½	1,800	*C., M. & S.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	132	133½	132	133¼	+1⅝
149⅛	150	2,368	Chi. & Northw.	147⅞	150	147¼	149½	+2½
130	135	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	133	133	133	133	+1
10¼	17	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	5½	2,900	Chi. Union Trac.	4¾	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ⅛
15½	16½	2,700	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	14¼	17	14¼	16½	+2⅜
71½	72¼	200	C. C., C. & St. L.	71½	72	71½	72	+2
35½	35¾	2,850	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35	35¾	34⅝	35½	+ ¾
25½	26	1,450	Colorado & Southern.	25½	26	25½	26	+ ½
59¾	60	1,100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	59	60¾	60	60¾	+1¼
40¾	41	800	Col. & South. 2d pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	—1⅛
23¾	25¼	1,510	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	25¾	25½	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
125	126	1,150	Consolidated Gas	125½	126	123½	125¾	+3
104	105¾	1,231	Corn Products Ref.	104	105	104	105⅜	+ ⅛
79	79¾	420	Corn Products Ref. pf.	79	79	79	79	+1½
184½	185	1,260	Delaware & Hudson	181½	184½	181½	184½	+2½
30⅝	30¾	400	Denver & Rio Grande	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
70½	75	200	Detroit United Ry.	70	71	70	71	+⅞
70¾	70¾	4,185	Distillers Securities	70	71	69¾	71	+ ½
14⅜	15½	300	*Dul., S. S. & At.	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
25	26	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	25	25	25	25	+1
25¼	25½	15,300	Erie	25	25⅞	24¾	25¼	+ ⅞
59⅜	60	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	60	60	59¾	60	+ ⅛
39	40	400	Erie 2d pf.	40	40	39½	39½	—1¼
86	86¼	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+1¼
146	146½	900	General Electric	146	146¼	146	146¼	+1½
133	140	300	Granby Consol	130	135	130	135	+5
140¼	141	21,000	Great Northern pf.	141	141½	136¾	140¾	+ ¾
19⅝	07⅝	21,627	Great Northern rts.	10¼	10⅝	8¾	09⅝	...
58½	58½	5,600	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	58¾	59¾	57½	59¾	+ ¾
35	35¼	100	Havana Electric	34	34	34	34	+ ¼
72	72¾	100	Havana Electric pf.	72	72	72	72	+4
144	146	100	Illinois Central	146¼	146½	146¼	146¼	+1
23	23¼	1,200	Interborough-Met.	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¼	+ ½
60½	60¾	1,200	Interborough-Met. pf.	60	60½	58½	60½	+1
14	14½	300	Internat. Paper Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
73½	74	500	Internat. Paper Co. pf.	73	74	73	74	—1½
27	27½	100	Int. Steam Pump	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
74	78	25	Int. Steam Pump pf.	70	70	70	70	...
18¾	19	300	Iowa Central	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅞	...
34	35	300	Iowa Central pf.	34	34	34	34	—1
23	24	1,500	Kansas City Southern	22	24	22	24	+ ⅛
52½	54	3,000	Kan. City South. pf.	52½	54	52	53½	+1½
110	110½	2,150	Louisville & Nash.	118¾	119¼	117½	119	+1½
66	68	400	Mackay Cos	67½	68	67½	68	+1
132	135	300	Manhattan Elevated	134	134	134	134	+ ½
21¾	22	600	Mexican Central	21	21¾	21	21⅞	+ ⅛
49	50	100	Minn. & St. Louis	49½	49½	49½	49½	...
105	106	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	105	107	105	106	+1½
130	131½	400	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	131¾	131⅞	131¼	131⅛	+ ⅜
36¾	36½	7,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	36¾	38⅞	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅜
64	64¾	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	64	64¾	63⅞	64	+ ¼
73	75½	4,500	Missouri Pacific	73¾	75⅝	73¾	75⅛	+1⅝
77	77¾	200	National Biscuit Co.	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
59¾	60	8,450	*National Lead Co.	58¾	60	58¾	59¾	+1½
89	90	200	*National Lead Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ¾
111	115	830	*New York Air Brake	110	112	110	112	+1
115⅝	118¾	4,345	New York Central	118	118⅝	117¼	118⅝	+1½
37	39	500	N. Y., C. & St. L.	37½	39	37	39	+ ¼
142¾	144	144	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+2¼
38⅜	38⅞	800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	38¼	38½	38	38½	+ ½
78¾	78½	800	Norfolk & Western.	77¾	78⅝	77¾	78⅝	+ ⅝
74¾	75	1,625	North American	73	74⅞	72½	74⅞	+2
128¾	128¾	14,145	Northern Pacific	128	128¾	126½	128½	+1⅝
118½	120	340	*Nor. Pac. rects., 12½ p. c. paid.	118	118¼	118	118¼	+ ⅛
98	99	400	Pacific Coast	97¾	98¾	97¾	98¾	+1
95	105	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	102	102	102	102	+1½
25½	26¼	300	Pacific Mail	25¼	25½	25	25	...
124⅝	124⅞	51,439	Pennsylvania R. R.	122¾	125	122¾	124⅝	+2¼
91	91¼	2,900	People's Gas, Chicago	89½	91	89½	90¾	+1⅝
69½	70	120	P., C., C. & St. L.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅞
51¼	54	600	Pittsburg Coal pf.	51¼	52	51¾	51½	+ ½
35¼	35½	815	Pressed Steel Car	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅝
01¼	02	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	02	02	02	02	...
162	164	300	Pullman Company	161¼	162¼	161¼	162	+2
44⅞	45	400	*Rv. Steel Spring	44⅝	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅝
90	92	27	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	92	92	92	92	...
104	104¾	144,500	Reading	104¼	106⅝	103	104	+1½
26	26⅝	2,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	26¼	26¾	23⅝	26¼	+1¼
82½	83	2,250	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	82½	82½	81	82½	+2¼
21⅞	22	3,100	Rock Island Co.	21½	22	21	22	+1
35	35½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	+1
51½	51⅝	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	51½	51¾	51	51½	+ ¼
54	54½	500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	53½	54½	53¼	54½	+1
79⅝	79⅝	84,625	Southern Pacific, x d.	78½	79¾	77⅞	79½	+1⅝
113	114	500	Southern Pacific pf.	114	114	114	114	+1
22½	22¾	6,100	Southern Ry. ext.	22¾	22¾	21½	22½	+ ½
70	71	800	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	72¾	72½	70½	71	—2
142	145	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	140	143	140	143	+3¼
88¾	89⅜	800	*Tenn. Copper	89½	89⅞	88	89	—1
28¼	28¾	1,700	Texas & Pacific	28	28½	28	28	+ ½
25½	25⅝	200	Toledo Rys. & Light.	26	26	25½	25½	+ ½
26¼	27½	825	Tol., St. L. & West.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	...
51¾	52	1,750	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	51½	51⅞	51½	51⅞	+ ⅜
95	96	150	Twin City R. T.	95	95	95	95	+ ½
6	7	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅝	+1
135½	138⅝	148,900	Union Pacific	135½	139¾	135	138⅝	+3¾
85	86¾	200	Union Pacific pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅜
51	51⅞	300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	50	51	50	51	+2⅛
36	36¼	750	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	36	36	35	36	+1
76	81	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pf.	77	81½	77	81½	+5½
77¾	78	600	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	74	75	74	74	—3
47	53	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	47	47	47	47	—1
43¾	44	300	U. S. Rubber	43	43¾	43	43¾	+1
102½	103½	539	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	102¼	103	101¼	103	+1⅞
78	78	800	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	71⅝	73	71⅝	73	+1⅝
36⅞	37	60,400	U. S. Steel	36¼	37	35⅝	36⅞	+1¼
99¼	99¾	15,600	U. S. Steel pf.	97¾	99¼	97¾	99¼	+1⅝
31¾	32	2,100	*Utah Copper	31	31¾	30⅞	31¾	+1⅝
	87	100	Vandalia R. R.	85	85	85	85	— ½
29½	30	400	Va.-Cnro. Chem	29½	29⅝	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
102¾	104	180	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
65¾	66	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ⅝
144	144½	500	Wabash	144	145	144	144½	+ ¼
23¾	23¾	1,200	Wabash pf.	23¾	23¾	23	23½	+2
81	81½	1,100	Western Union Tel.	80¾	81¼	80¾	81	+ ⅜
147	147½	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	147½	147½	147½	147½	+ ½
12	12½	600	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	12	12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
27	28	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	27	27½	27	27½	+ ½
16½	17	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	...
18½	19	200	Wisconsin Central	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¼

Total....1,028,501

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

5.00	5.62½	500	Alice	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.50	+0.50

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 1.—There was more activity on the local exchanga than has been seen for some time. Chicago Edison sold up to 140, which is a gain of 10 points over the price a week ago. Subway showed only nominal improvement, but Union Traction gave a feeble response through a fractional gain on a sale of 50 shares of the common. Illinois Brick was steady at 50.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can pf.	51½	51½	51½
10	Chicago City Railway	155	155	155
200	Chicago Edison	42	41	42
255	Chicago Subway	20	19½	20
50	Chicago Telephone	124	124	124
41	Chi. Title & Trust	102¾	102½	102½
250	Chi. Union Traction	5½	5	5½
200	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	16½	16¼	16½
260	Diamond Match	124	123¾	124
113	Illinois Brick	50	50	50
100	Kansas City Ry. & Lt.	53½	53½	53½
26	National Biscuit	18	17¾	17¾
181	National Biscuit pf.	113¼	112½	113
50	National Carbon	71	71	71
50	Quaker Oats pf.	90¾	90	90
66	South Side Elevated	82	82	82
135	Street's Cable Car	20	20	20
237	Swift & Co.	105½	105	105¼
100	United Boxboard	1½	1½	1½
200	United Boxboard pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	West Chicago	30	25	30

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 1.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Cable Consolidated	.35	.33	.35
50	Crucible Steel	9¼	8¾	9¼
285	Crucible Steel pf.	71⅞	71	71⅞
10	Fireproofing pf.	22½	22½	22½
150	Independent Brewing.	17	16¾	17
115	Independent Brew. pf.	42¼	42½	42½
550	Interior Mining	41	40	40
100	Mfrs. L. & H.	11¾	11½	11¾
100	Ohio Fuel Steel	35¾	35¾	35¾
147	Pittsburg Brewing	30¼	30	30
10	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	50½	50½	50½
100	Pittsburg Coal	12	12	12
50	Pittsburg Coal pf.	62¼	62	62¼
1,800	Pittsburg Lead & Z.	50	50	50
20	Pittsburg Plate Glass.	113½	112	113½
2,000	Ross Mining	40	40	40
710	Sewer Pipe	20¾	20	20¼
10	Tonopah Extension	3¾	3¾	3¾
306	U. S. Steel	36½	36½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A rise of 7½ points in Canadian Pacific yesterday, on top of the 12-point advance of Friday, was apparently the result of a cleverly timed move against the short interest in this stock. The primary market for Canadian Pacific is London, and the stock is at most times no more active in this market than it is in Berlin, where it is also listed. The London market was closed yesterday, and the speculators who forced the shorts to cover here counted upon this fact to further their plans. If the London market had been open, so sharp a rise in prices here would have undoubtedly brought forth selling orders from London, and therefore a supply of stock for those who were yesterday compelled to climb for it. As it was, some of the English holders of the stock were apparently in touch with the market here, for a few selling orders were cabled over during the course of the day, one of them coming from Brighton, it was said, where the seller was perhaps sojourning over the holiday. A little stock was also forthcoming from Berlin, but the market there had closed before the fireworks in Canadian Pacific were really under way. The recovery in the stock has been the most violent recorded, it having sold at 155 on Monday last.

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One of the stories connected with the rise in Canadian Pacific was that J. Brandt Walker, who was credited with clearing up $2,000,000 on the bear side, had been caught short of Canadian Pacific, and was being mulcted of part of his quickly made profits. The authority for the statement was not very well defined, but the impression prevailed quite generally that the 35-point recovery in Canadian Pacific since the low price of last week was due chiefly to somewhat precipitous short covering, and Mr. Walker was picked out as a convenient name to which to hang the story of heavy losses on the bear side.

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What with the Canadian investment holdings of Canadian Pacific and with the large amount of the stock that is held permanently in England and Germany, it is thought that the floating supply of the stock in the New York market is relatively small, despite the fact that the Canadian Pacific has a total of $121,000,000 of common stock outstanding. Yesterday's advance from 177½, the low point of the day to 180¾, and the subsequent reaction to 184, where the stock closed, with a net gain of 1¾ points, all occurred on trading in 39,000 shares. The wide fluctuations on such limited dealings seemed to point to a relatively narrow market in the sense that the floating supply of stock is small.

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The weakness of Great Northern rights yesterday, despite the generally strong tone of the market, was put down in the Street's record as another proof that rights to subscribe to new stock issues may always be depended upon to decline in value as the time for payment on the new stock arrives. In the case of the Great Northern rights payment of the first four subscriptions amounting to 40 per cent. will have to be met a week from to-day, and many holders of Great Northern stock eppear to be selling out their rights instead of subscribing to the new stock. Yesterday, which was the first day the rights were traded in on the Stock Exchange, the price declined from 10½ to 8¾. On Friday last they closed on the curb at 10⅝.

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Formal arrangements have not yet been made for the issuance of any new notes of the Erie Railroad to replace those, amounting to $3,000,000, which mature next Monday. It is thought most likely, however, that the Erie Railroad will raise the money to meet these notes by another issue of short-time obligations. The railroad management has received the assurance of its bankers that the notes will be provided for, but the exact form of the provision to be made seems to have been left for determination some time between now and next Monday. It is thought that any action which may be necessary by the Erie management will be taken at to-morrow's meeting of the road's Executive Committee.

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Wall Street yesterday the publication of the text of the statement which President Roosevelt was reported during the day to be about to issue defining his position in the matter of the Government's relations to the railroads. When it was discovered after the market closed that the President's statement amounted to a refusal to do more at this time than reiterate his previous public statements on the question of railroad control, there was expressed a good deal of disappointment, despite the fact that the Street had been fully convinced already that the President had in nowise changed his attitude toward railroad legislation. It was hoped, though, that even if he repeated what he had previously said on the subject, a statement issued at this time might yet contain assurances that might lessen the distrust which has of late been shown toward railroad securities, and that in this way the statement would be helpful to the stock market. It was in the light of these expectations that Wall Street expressed disappointment at the President's refusal to say anything new about the railroad situation.

***

With call money loaning as low as 2½ per cent. yesterday, 4½ per cent. being the maximum rate of the day, it was being asked in some quarters why any effort should be made at this time to import gold from abroad. Notwithstanding this fact, however, it was generally understood that a prominent international house was accumulating exchange yesterday with the object of securing gold in London upon the resumption of business there to-day. Partly as a result of this buying, exchange rates stiffened yesterday and closed firm at $4.8375 for demand sterling, an advance of 25 points.

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Payments made by the Sub-Treasury yesterday on account of the deposit of customs receipts with the National banks brought the total paid out to the banks on this account since the issuance of Secretary Cortelyou's special order on Tuesday last up to $15,900,000, or $300,000 in excess of the amount which under the terms of that order were to be deposited with the banks immediately. The inference drawn from the fact that the deposits have already exceeded the amount named in the order, was that in addition to depositing this lump sum the Treasury Department is adding to the deposits in the National bank a portion of the current receipts of customs, which in round numbers amount at the port of New York to about $4,000,000 a week.

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A discussion which occurred yesterday over a ticker in a Stock Exchange office concerning the merits of Southern Pacific serves to illustrate the impression made upon speculators by the losses in the market which followed the announcement early in the Winter of very heavy stock issues by a number of railroads. To a suggestion by one of the group that Southern Pacific began to look cheap, the stock by the way at that moment was selling at 79¾, the high price of the day, this reply was made by another member of the group:

"I was in Southern Pacific once and lost between $5,000 and $6,000 in it. The stock may look cheap, but I for one am not going into it again until all of that $80,000,000 of preferred stock in the treasury has been issued. Until that is done you will never know where you stand in Southern Pacific. Doubtless it's cheap as it is now, but the common stock wouldn't be very cheap at 80 if the Directors should decide suddenly to put out $60,000,000 of preferred stock, and they could do that over night if they wanted to. No, I do not care to buy Southern Pacific so long as the Directors have it in their power to saddle the market with $60,000,000 more of the company's preferred stock."

***

Twenty banks were shown by Saturday's bank statement to be holding less than 25 per cent. reserve against deposits. Ten of these were National banks and ten State banks. A week ago there were twenty-six banks which showed reserves below requirements, and an equal number were deficient in reserves in the corresponding week last year. In the last week of March, 1905, there were twenty-four banks which showed less than the required reserves, in 1904 seventeen banks, and in 1903 twenty-eight banks. The twenty banks whose reserves were below requirements on Saturday had a total of $4,352,225 less than the amount required. Had all the banks held the required amount of cash the surplus would have amounted to $17,483,500 instead of $13,131,275.

PENNA. EARNINGS FALL.

Decrease in Net of $306,800 Shown for First Two Months of 1907.

The statement of the Pennsylvania Railroad for February shows that the increased cost of operation is making further inroads into the net earnings of the railroads, despite continued increases in gross earnings. The Pennsylvania lines directly operated show for February an increase of $628,800 in gross, but a decrease of $306,800 in net earnings. The lines west of Pittsburg and Erie fared better, showing an increase of $552,700 in gross and an increase of $62,100 in net.

The changes for February and for the first two months of the year, compared with the corresponding periods in 1906 for the several lines in the Pennsylvania system, are shown below:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Lines directly operated.

	Month of February. Increase.	Two Mos. Ended February. Increase.
Gross earnings	$628,800	$1,210,000
Expenses	935,600	1,812,500
Net earnings	*306,800	*502,500

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON RAILROAD CO.

Gross earnings	$62,500	$128,200
Expenses	170,000	273,000
Net earnings	*100,500	*144,800

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Gross earnings	$68,000	$112,400
Expenses	90,200	101,900
Net earnings	*22,200	*79,500

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE RAILROAD CO.

Gross earnings	$6,800	$22,400
Expenses	134,900	261,600
Net earnings	*128,100	*239,200

LINES WEST OF PITTSBURG & ERIE.
Directly operated.

Gross earnings	$352,500	$837,500
Expenses	490,600	988,800
Net earnings	62,100	*81,000

*Decrease.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Quiet, with Liverpool Closed, Closing at 2 to 4 Points Loss.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday for the Cotton States:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, with slowly rising temperature; brisk northerly winds on the coast.

Georgia and Eastern Florida—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday, with slowly rising temperature; fresh northwest winds, diminishing.

Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Fair, warmer Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh northerly winds.

Louisiana—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy; light variable winds, becoming southerly.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; fresh southeasterly winds.

Western Texas—Showers Tuesday, with colder in northern and western portions. Wednesday, fair.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair, warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy.

Tennessee—Fair and warmer Tuesday and Wednesday.

The cotton market was quiet. The fact that Liverpool was closed checked business somewhat, but the market had been pretty well evened up prior to the holidays and news was too conflicting to excite fresh commitments on either side of the account. The close was steady, at a decline of 2@4 points, as compared with last Thursday.

The opening was steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points and the market eased off to a net loss of about 5@7 points on the active months. Frost in the belt later restricted offerings and supporting orders on dips.

Supt. King's weekly total crop movement figures follow: Port receipts, 8,959,634 bales, 6,050 bales added port receipts season, against 6,719,884 bales last year; overland to mills and Canada, 1,029,864 bales, against 767,684 last year. Southern mill takings, estimated, 1,715,000 bales, against 1,575,000 last year; stock at interior towns in excess of Sept 1, 358,541 bales, against 350,509 last year; brought into sight thus far for season, 12,063,039 bales, against 9,413,077 last year.

The total crop movement is for 210 days this season, against 211 days last season.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
April	9.30	9.30	9.31@9.32	9.34
May	9.49	9.42	9.45@9.46	9.49
June			9.47@9.49	9.51
July	9.52	9.49	9.52@9.53	9.54
August	9.52	9.52	9.55@9.56	9.57
September	9.60	9.60	9.61@9.62	9.63
October	9.82	9.78	9.81@9.83	9.84
November			9.89@9.90	9.87
December	9.88	9.80	9.88@9.89	9.92
January	10.05	10.00	10.03@10.06	10.08
February	..	..	.. @..	10.12

The local market for spot cotton was quiet with prices unchanged at 10.95c for middling upland and 11.20c for middling Gulf. Sales, 4,500 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Savannah dull, unchanged, at 10¾c, sales 56 bales; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 10¾c, sales 135 bales; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 10½c, sales 100 bales; Houston quiet, unchanged, at 10 13-16c, sales 257 bales; Memphis steady, unchanged, at 10½c, sales 1,000 bales; Galveston quiet, unchanged, at 10 13-16c, sales 1,050 bales; New Orleans quiet, 1-16c lower, at 10¾c, sales 1,725 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—With foreign markets closed and Chicago facing a holiday on Tuesday, the trade in wheat was restricted yesterday to professionals, except for occasional business inspired by bullish crop news from the Southwest. Green bugs were reported plentiful, and a sharp drop in temperatures gave rise to some apprehension regarding the Winter wheat belt. There was a heavy movement at interior points, notably the Northwest, which induced some selling from that quarter during the day. The market started out higher and ruled irregular for the greater part of the day. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 82¾c, elevator, and 83¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89¾c, opening navigation; No. 2 hard, Winter, 87¼c, free on board, afloat. Exporters bought 13 loads.

CORN.—The market was very narrow all day. After an early show of steadiness, the market yielded to big receipts and was depressed up to the last hour, when it steadied up slightly on good clearances. World's shipments aggregated 3,323,000 bushels, against 8,965,000 bushels last week. The visible supply decreased 680,000 bushels. Because of recent high temperatures in the Southwest, complaint was made that corn was heating in the cribs and in bad condition at some points. Exporters took 2 loads. Cash corn here closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 56c, elevator, and 52c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 54¾c, and No. 2 yellow, 52c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	87 7-10	85¾	86¾	84¾
July	86	85¼	86	85
September	..	..	86¼	85¾
Corn—				
May	..	..	54	54
July	..	..	53½	53¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	76¾	76¼	76¾	76¼
July	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¼
September	79¾	79¼	79¾	79¾
Corn—				
May	46¼	45¾	45¾	46¼
July	46½	45¾	45¾	46¼
September	46¾	46¼	46¾	46¾
Oats—				
May	43¼	42¾	42¾	42¾
July	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¾
September	33	32¾	32¾	33
Lard—				
May	9.02	9.00	9.02	8.95
July	9.15	9.10	9.15	9.05
Ribs—				
May	8.80	8.95	8.80	8.67
July	8.97	8.92	8.97	8.85
Pork—				
May	16.45	16.37	16.40	16.30
July	14.45	14.35	14.45	14.30

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Strong Tone on Stock Exchange Reflected in Buoyancy in Curb Market.

GAINS THROUGHOUT LIST

Chicago Subway, United Copper, and Cole-Ryan Stocks Conspicuous in the Upper Movement.

The strong tone assumed by the stocks on the big Exchange yesterday was promptly reflected in a better sentiment on the curb, and gains were made practically without exception throughout the entire list. Trading on the upward scale, however, was extremely light. Chicago Subway, United Copper, and the Cole-Ryan stocks were among the most conspicuous issues in the advance. Chicago Subway sold as high as 20¾, 1⅛ above the opening, and closed at 19¾. United Copper sold up from 58 to 60, closing at 59¼, after transactions of 2,000. Nevada Consolidated was one of the few mining issues to show recessions at the close. The price ranged between 14¾ and 13⅝, closing after transactions of 4,000 at 13¾.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	1. M. M. pf	23	23	23	23
800	Man. Transit	3¾	1¾	3½	3½
830	Standard Oil	500	500¼	490¼	500
8,475	Weterbury Co.	55¼	55¼	49½	50¼
2,700	West. Ice Co.	26⅝	27	26½	27
	RAILROADS.				
4,800	Chicago Sub	19	20¼	19	19¾
8,000	Gt. Nor. rights	10⅝	11	8¾	*10¾
	MINING STOCKS.				
500	Alaska Mines	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Bat. Mining	6½	6½	6½	6½
700	Bonanza Belt	5¼	5½	5	5⅛
100	Bonanza Creek	9	0	9	9
200	Boston Copper	*25¼	26½	25¼	26½
850	Brit. Col. Cop.	7	7½	7	7½
1,400	Butte Coalition	24	29¼	27¼	28⅜
100	Butte & N. Y.	5	5	5	5
21,000	Cob. Central	88	89	88	89
800	Col.-Leon. Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
1,200	Cum.-Ely Min.	6¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝
440	Dav.-Daly Est.	14	14½	13⅝	14⅛
1,000	Dom. Copper	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
300	Douglas Cop	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,000	Ely Cons.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
600	Ely Central	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,000	Foster Cobalt	1⅞	1 13-16	1 11-16	1⅞
1,200	Fur. Cr. Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¼	1⅝
800	Gil. Sil. Mines	9	9	8	8½
400	Giroux Mining	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾
500	Gold Hill	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,500	Greens-Can.	16	17	16	16¾
2,000	Greens C. Cop.	24	25¼	24	24¾
2,900	Green C. Sil.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
350	Greene G.-S. pf	8	8	8	8
125	Green Meehen	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
70	King Edward	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1,000	McKin.-Dar.	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
2,000	Miemac G. M.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	Mi. Co. Am.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Mitchell Min.	*4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
225	Mont.-Sho.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	*10½
4,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	14¼	14⅜	13⅜	13⅞
180	Nev. Smelting	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
5,000	Nev. U. M.&S.	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
2,160	Newhouse Min.	20⅝	21¼	20⅜	21
4,000	Nip. Mines Co.	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13
1,100	Old Hun. Min.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Portland Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Silver Queen	1⅝	1⅝	1 13-16	1⅝
900	Stewart Min.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
100	Tintic Min.	5	5	5	5
20	Tonopeh Ext.	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	3¾
3,000	Tramps Con.	1.20	1.22	1.20	1.22
100	Tri-Bullion	2½	2½	2½	2½
850	Trinity Copper	28	30¾	26	30¾
500	Union Explo.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
2,000	United Copper	58	60	58	59¼
500	W. K. Cop. pf.	2¾	3	2¾	3
	BOND.				
$18,000	Int. M. M. 4s	68¾	69¼	69¼	69¼

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Ex coupon.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	April 1. Bid.	Asked.	March 29. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Malting 6s	100	104	100	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	93¼	94¼	93¼	94½
American Tobacco	310	330	310	330
Am. Writing Paper 5s	81	83	81	83
Am. Writing Paper pf.	18	20	18	20
Alaska Mines	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅝
Bartea King	4	4⅜	..	..
Betoplias Mining	6¼	7	6	7
Bonanza Belt	5	5¼	5	5¼
Boston Copper	26	28	25	26½
British Col. Copper	7¼	7½	6¾	7
Butte Coalition	27½	28¼	26½	27
Butte & New York	4½	5	4	5
Buffalo Mines	2¾	2¾	2¼	2½
Central Foundry	2	2¼	2	3
Central Foundry pf.	10	13	10	13
Chicago Subway	19¼	19½	15¼	18¾
Cobalt Central	38	39	39	39½
Colonial Silver	8	3½	3	3½
Cumb.-Ely Mining	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
Colus. Leonard Ext.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Davis-Daly	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½
Dolores, Ltd.	7½	8½	7½	8½
Dom. Copper, new	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
Douglas Copper	9½	10⅜	9½	11
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf.	78	82	78	82
Empire Steel	8½	9½	8½	9½
Empire Steel pf.	47	61	47	61
Ely Central	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Ely Con.	1½	1⅝	1⅝	2⅛
El Rayo	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Foster Cobalt	1 13-16	1⅞	1⅝	1 11-16
Furnace Creek	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
Gilles Silver	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Giroux	8¼	9	8	8½
Gold Hill	2	2¼	2	2¼
Greene Con. Copper	24⅝	25¼	23⅝	23⅝
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	7⅞	8⅛	8	8
Greene-Cananea, new	16⅝	16¾	15⅝	15⅞
Great Northern rights	9½	11	10½	10⅝
Guanajuato Con.	..	..	3⅞	4⅛
Havana Tobacco	12¾	14	12	14
Havana Tobacco pf.	18	21	18	22
Houston Oil	6	7	6	7
Inter. Msr. Merine	7½	9	7½	8½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	22¾	24	21	23
International Salt	14	15¾	14	15¾
King Edward	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
Lackawana Steel	45	55	45	55
Manhattan Transit	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Maria Antoinette	..	..	83	84
Montgomsry-Shoshone	9¾	11	..	..
McKinley-Darragh	1 9-16	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Mexican Gold Mining	4½	4¾	4	4¼
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Mitchell Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
Nevada Con. Copper	13¾	14	14¼	14⅜
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	26	28	25	27
Nevada Smelting	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
Nevada Utah M. & S.	3¾	4	3⅝	4
Nor. Sec. stubs	75	100	75	100
Newhouse Mining	21	21¼	21¼	21½
Nipissing Mines Co.	13	13¼	12¾	12⅝
Old Hundred	3	3¼	2¾	3
Otis Elevator	37	43	*38	45
Otis Elevator pf.	82	92	*84	90
Portland Copper	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	100	105	100	105
Silver Queen	1 13-16	1⅞	1 18-16	1⅞
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	520
Stewart Mining	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Standard Oil	499	501	498	500
Standard Milling pf.	31	38	31	83
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
Tramps Con.	120	122	118	120
Tri-Bullion	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2¾
Tonopah Extension	3⅝	3¾	3½	3⅝
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	4	4¼	15	16½
Trinity Copper	80	82	24	25
Union Typewriter	75	85	75	85
Union Type. 1st pf.	112	119	112	119
Union Type. 2d pf.	114	119	114	119
Union Explor. Co.	7½	8	7¼	8
Union Copper	..	..	1½	3¾
United Copper	59¼	60	58	58½
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	25	30	25	30
Western Ice	28¾	27	28¾	26¾
Western Ice 5s	68	70	68	70
Waterbury Co.	49¾	50¼	53¾	54
Waterbury Co. pf.	..	103	102½	103¼

HILL CALLS FOR CASH.

40 Per Cent. of Subscriptions on Great Northern Stock Payable April 9.

This notice, referring to the payments to be made on account of the $60,000,000 stock issue of the Great Northern Railway, was issued in the form of a circular to the stockholders yesterday:

The decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the suit brought by the State to restrain the issue of the company's capital stock having been favorable to this company, the company will proceed with the issue in accordance with resolutions of the Directors and the terms of the circular dated Dec. 11, 1906. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. April 2, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. April 15.

Subscriptions from stockholders who have not already subscribed will be received by the company up to the close of business April 2. Assignments of rights will be received for filling up to the close of business April 6. The first four installments of 10 per cent each, payment of which has heretofore been postponed by reason of the proceedings brought against the company, will now fall due on April 9.

The further installments will remain payable as follows: Five per cent. May 7, 5 per cent. June 7, 5 per cent. July 8, 5 per cent. Aug. 7, 5 per cent. Sept. 6, 5 per cent. Oct. 7, 5 per cent. Nov. 7, and 5 per cent. Dec. 6, 1907. The following installments will be due in 1908: Five per cent. Jan. 7, 5 per cent. Feb. 6, 5 per cent. March 6, and the final one of 5 per cent. April 7.

Secretary Ely of the Stock Exchange issued notice yesterday that all transactions in Great Northern preferred to-day, April 2, will be ex rights. The Committee on Securities has named Thuraday, April 4, as settlement day for transactions in Great Northern stocks.

MORE NIPISSING DIRECTORS.

Minority Motions Voted Down at Augusta—Estimate of Finances.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 1.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nipissing Mines Company was held here to-day. The chief business transacted was the re-election of the old Board of Directors and the enlargement of the Directorate from nine to eleven members. The new Directors are Samuel Newhouse of Salt Lake and Lyman B. Kendall of New York. No contest developed, the New York interests having an overwhelming preponderance of proxies. Of the 837,221 shares, 718,489 shares were controlled by Charles H. Doynton and W. H. Orr of New York. Motions to permit minority holders to see the Directors' minutes were voted down.

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The officers of the Nipissing Mining Company made public yesterday the estimated statement of the company's financial affairs for the past eleven months which had been prepared by President Earle to use at the annual meeting held yesterday in Augusta, Me.

Since May 1, 1906, there have been produced, according to the statement, only 1,100 tons of what President Earle calls "first-class ore." Second-class ore has been taken out in the same period to the amount of 1,300 tons, and 32 tons of cobalt ore. The amount received from sales, "including ore on hand," was $1,008,000. Added to this, the inventory of May 1, 1906, brings the total up to $1,632,000, against which is charged cost of production and other expenses amounting to $176,000. A surplus of $656,000 left after the payment of dividends is made up of "cash and ore en route and at smelters," $546,000; accounts receivable, $28,000, and mining equipment, $82,000.

PANAMA ROAD ELECTION.

Major G. W. Goethals Elected President of Government Line.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Panama Railroad Company, which is now owned by the Government, was held yesterday at the company's general offices at 24 State Street, at which the President's new army appointees to the Canal Commission and ex-Senator Blackburn were formally elected to the Board of Directors. The new Directors are G. W. Goethals, D. Du B. Gaillard, W. L. Siebert, W. C. Corgae, Jackson Smith, H. H. Rosseau, and J. C. S. Blackburn.

R. R. Rogers, the new counsel for the commission, was also elected to the Directorate, and the following old Directors were re-elected: C. R. Edwards, O. H. Earnst, M. T. Endicott, E. A. Drake, and P. C. Hains.

Major Goethals was elected President of the railroad to succeed T. W. Shonts and former Secretary and Treasurer E. A. Drake was made a Vice President to assist Major Goethals. C. H. Rossbottom and H. Deming, assistants to Mr. Drake in his former double office, were elected Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 1.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

Name of	March 30, 1907.	Decrease for Week.	March 31, 1906.
Loans	$178,166,000	$962,000	$181,249,000
Circulation	8,473,000	27,000	7,400,000
Deposits	147,342,000	482,000	139,928,000
Due banks	54,958,000	471,000	58,782,000
U. S. deposits	3,474,000	5,000	2,479,000
Res. agents	25,676,000	175,000	24,986,000
Exchanges	16,876,000	1,628,000	13,352,000
Due from banks	20,681,000	1,587,000	19,774,000
5% fund	424,750		373,000
Legal tender	8,913,000	114,000	4,210,000
Specie	16,138,000	290,000	16,377,000
Excess res.	909,429	841,283	714,143
Exc. in N. Y.	6,623,429	841,283	5,112,148

While local copper shares have shown an excellent undertone all day price changes outside of a few specialties have been merely nominal. Amelgamated has been in demand, advancing about 8 points, a large part of its buying apparently being for New York account. Trinity again came to the front, gaining about 5 points on large transactions. Calumet & Arizona recorded a gain of 2 points, Osceola and Old Dominion about 8 each, while the balance of the list has all been steady and fractionally higher. The close was strong with no stock pressing for sale. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	83	82¾	82½
500	Atchison 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾
$1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	92¾	91¾	92¾

MINING.

75	†Adventure	4	4	4
15,616	*Amalgamated	93¾	89¾	93
125	Alloues	55	55	55
215	American Zino	40½	40	40¾
55	Anaconda	64⅞	64	64
480	Arcadien	8½	8	8⅜
100	Ashbed	81½	81	81½
430	Atlantic	15½	15	15⅝
720	Bingham	20¼	19½	20
730	Boston Con.	26¼	25¼	26¼
3,885	Butte Coalition	28½	27¼	27¾
812	Calumet & Arizona	163	160	162
38	Calumet & Hecla	865	865	865
525	Centennial	34	33¾	34
200	Con. Mercur	39	38	38
5,822	Copper Range	82½	80½	82
524	Daly-West	16	15½	15½
725	Franklin	20	19	20
30	Granby	120	120	120
332	Greens Con.	25	23¾	24¾
1,048	Isls Royale	21½	20½	21½
240	La Salle	19	17½	17½
130	Mass.	6¼	6	6¼
890	Mexico Con.	11¾	11½	11¾
185	Michigan	15	14½	15
285	Mohawk	81	80	80¾
75	Mon. C. & C. rcts	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Nevada	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
7,107	North Butte	92½	90¼	91¾
8,710	Old Dominion	63½	59	63½
816	Osceola	110¾	93¾	93¾
210	Parrott	28¾	23	23¾
1,246	Quincy	123	119½	123
235	†Rhode Island	7¼	7	7¼
1,115	Santa Fe	3½	3¼	3½
2,680	Shannon	19½	18¾	19¼
165	Tamarack	113¾	111	111
28,455	Trinity	31¾	25¾	30¼
645	U. S. Oil	10¼	10	10
900	*U. S. Smelting	56	55	55
440	*U. S. Smelting pf.	44¾	44¼	44⅝
740	United Copper	59¾	58¾	59⅝
1,290	†Utah	62	61	61¾
520	Victoria	8¾	8	8½
10	†Winona	9	9	9
25	*Wolverine	160	160	160

RAILROADS.

100	Atchison pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼
2	Boston Elevated	144	144	144
16	*Boston & Albany	230¾	230	230
91	*Boston & Maine	160	160	160
200	Boston & Worcester	23½	23½	23½
12	*Fitchburg pf.	130	129¾	129¾
80	Mass. Electric	17

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

COPPERS

WALL STREET FUNDAMENTALS.

What goes up will come down—. What is down will go up.

Since the beginning it has been so. Until the end it will be so.

Who buys when stocks are down, makes. Who buys when stocks are up, loses.

Since the beginning it has been so. Until the end it will be so.

The "System"—the few—always buy low—sell high.

The public—the people—always buy high—sell low.

RESULT.

The "System" have the millions—the public—the people—pay interest upon them.

The "System" must have actual money with which to buy the stocks which the people sell when panic-stricken because of tumbling prices. All real money belongs to the people—the record shows they own the billions deposited in the savings banks and trust companies. Therefore:

It is the public's—the people's—money which the "System" actually uses to buy tumbling-price stocks.

Therefore:

The security behind the people's deposited savings which the "System" must have use of—do have use of—when the "System" buys stocks, is the stocks themselves.

(All authorities agree if the panic of March 14th had spread another day, banks and trust companies would have failed. Banks and trust companies fail only when they cannot get back the people's savings they have loaned on stocks.)

CONCLUSION I.

When the "System" buys stocks, if they go up, they, the "System"—the few—make the profit—the profit which comes from the public—the people—to whom they sell on the rise. If stocks do not go up, but continue on down, the people, whose money has been borrowed from the banks and trust companies, suffer the loss.

FACT 1. The public—the people—receive from the banks and trust companies for the use of their savings not the 20, 50, 100, 1,000 per cent. profit made because of the purchase of stocks at low prices and the sale of stocks at high prices, but the 3 to 4 per cent. per annum which they, the public—the people—have been educated to believe is all their savings do, or can, earn.

FACT 2. The banks and trust companies and the Stock Exchange are the syphon by which the public—the people—are deprived of their surplus earnings—their savings.

CONCLUSION II.

While this syphon is allowed to work, the public—the people—will grow poorer—the "System"—the few—will grow richer.

FACT 3. The public—the people—do grow poorer—the "System"—the few—do grow richer. In 1906 the prosperity of the American people was so great that their necessity-supplying corporations multiplied their business to such an extent that they could have, and should have, reduced the price of necessities, and in the end they, the public—the people—would have had a larger surplus of earnings, while the "System"—the few—would have received the usual large dividends and interest upon the capital employed.

ILLUSTRATION I.

Three illustrations will show what really happened in 1906, because of the prosperity of the American people: The high freight and passenger rates on railroads were maintained; steel and its products cost the American people much more than they cost the people of Europe, and copper, the metal, (and its products,) cost the American people 25 cents per pound instead of 12½ cents, the 1905 cost; Union Pacific jumped its dividend from 6 to 10 per cent.; the Steel Trust made a net profit of $630,000,000 upon less than $300,000,000 actual capital employed, and copper stocks increased their dividends 300, 400, 500, and 600 per cent.

A NON-GET-AWAY-FROM FACT.

During the unprecedented prosperity of the past few years the annual interest paid the American people upon their billions of savings by the banks and trust companies has remained practically at the low 3 to 4 per cent. rate, while the dividends paid upon the billions of stocks held by the "System"—the few—have increased 100 to 1,000 per cent.

ANOTHER NON-GET-AWAY-FROM FACT.

All insurance, railroad, and corporation regulation, either State or Federal, or both, which does not reverse the present operations of the people and the "System"—operations whereby the people deposit their savings at 3 to 4 per cent., and the "System," after borrowing them, by their stock market manipulating operations make them return 10 to 100 times 3 or 4 per cent., is but dressing the cancer and soothe-syruping the tuberculosis, which, at the present time, are destroying the American industrial structure.

WHAT THE PEOPLE MUST DO.

The people must buy stocks when the "System" sell—when the "System" because the American people by withholding their savings from the banks and trust companies, send up Wall Street money rates, become panic-stricken themselves and sell. The people must sell out to the "System" what they have bought low when their purchases and the purchases of the "System" have again carried the price of stocks over the high-price danger line.

ILLUSTRATION:

Because of the absorption by the American people of the teachings of "Frenzied Finance," they, the people, have not during the past three years bought from the "System" the stocks they, the "System," have manipulated to high prices, but, on the contrary, have retained their savings in their local banks and trust companies or invested them in real estate to such an extent as to cause the money rates of Wall Street to go up to prohibitive rates, and thereby bring about a panic which tumbled stocks until their price was again low.

NOW IS THE PEOPLE'S OPPORTUNITY TO REVERSE.

The people have just taught the "System" their first practical lesson.

Let the people now withdraw their savings from the banks and trust companies—many are already doing so—and buy stocks with them—buy stocks at the present low level of prices. I advise them to do so under the following conditions:

Buy only stocks representing properties which are earning and paying dividends, (except in rare cases I will later cite;) which are of undoubted size and standing—which are listed and traded in on the great Stock Exchanges—New York, Boston, or Philadelphia—and then to buy only for cash—under no circumstances upon margin.

AMALGAMATED.

Before advising as below I would make plain:

My only interest is to give the public—the people—the benefit of a lifetime experience in stocks—the benefit of a knowledge of stocks they with their inexperience cannot possess, to the end that I may put another screw in the "System's" coffin.

I advise the people to invest their savings in Amalgamated Copper Stock from 65 (the present price) to 107½.

FIRST. Because the Amalgamated Company is owned and absolutely controlled by men who cannot, because of their great wealth and business standing, shirk the responsibilities attaching to false statements—men who, in the present state of the public mind, dare not assume the responsibility of wrecking a great enterprise—I refer to Messrs. Rogers, Rockefeller, and Stillman, of the "Standard Oil" and National City Bank.

SECOND. Because these men unqualifiedly state that the company they manage and control is at the present time earning over 20 per cent. per annum, has a cash surplus of over $25,000,000, and is paying regular dividends of 8 per cent. per annum.

THIRD. Because of my faith that my following of over 400,000 investors have confidence enough in my statements to purchase, if necessary, the entire 1,550,000 shares of Amalgamated stock, and thereby, if necessary, to thwart any attempt to interfere with their rights, take into their own hands the control of the company.

FOURTH. Because the buying of my following will compel an advance in the price of Amalgamated stock to a figure higher than the one at which I will publicly advise them to sell it back to the "System" for the purpose of taking their profits and placing themselves in a position to await the next level of low prices.

DON'T MISUNDERSTAND. That every one may understand just what my advice means, I will say further: Amalgamated Copper has been "dropped" from 120 to its present price of 85; that its controllers and the "System" are now buying it, preparatory to raising the price to 150 or 160 by increasing the dividend and by other means.

That those who buy now will, under all circumstances during the time they hold it, receive more upon their money than they now receive upon it from the banks and trust companies where it is deposited. That I will give public notice when to sell, that is, when the public's and the "System's" buying has carried the price up to a point where purchases made now will show a large profit upon the investment.

In another advertisement I will show how the success of this Amalgamated movement will be another step in the overthrowing of the "System"—how its complete success will do more to regulate the "System" than all the present talked-of State and Federal legislation.

TRINITY.

No better illustration of the evil of the present method of stock gambling than Trinity—recent Trinity.

I first sold 80,000 shares of my personal holdings to 1,400 of the public at $10 per share. Then I personally spent over $350,000 and much effort in a fifty days' campaign to demonstrate to the public the merits of Trinity.

I publicly stated: Trinity is now worth 75. It will sell at that price, then will be worth, and sell at, 100 and over, because:

It is a great copper property;

It is in the control of a man who believes, and has demonstrated, it pays best in stocks to give the public a square deal;

Its properties, finances, and affairs have been passed upon by the authorities of the Stock Exchange;

It has been on the Listed Department of the Stock Exchange for six years—the highest honor which can be paid a stock;

It has for six years been the most actively traded in stock on the Stock Exchange;

It has spent over $500,000 developing one block of its ore, so that all may now see this block—800,000 tons;

It is thoroughly equipped for producing its ore;

It has just been examined by the experts of the greatest copper producers, who, in competition for a contract for its ore, have made it possible for the Trinity Company to enter into a ten years' contract for the smelting of its ore by one of the greatest combinations in the copper world—American Smelting-Balaklala;

By this contract others have invested in a smelting plant $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, which Trinity would otherwise have had to invest itself—because of this Trinity will be able to devote all of its earnings to the payment of 16 to 32 per cent. annually upon its capital stock;

Its great property is all paid for;

It has no debt;

It has cash enough on hand for all its purposes;

In addition to its developed ore it has enormous territory, embracing many other mines, any one of which may, and some of which probably will, develop into greater properties than the one now developed.

I publicly stated my object in assisting the public to make the millions they will make, instead of making them for myself, was: That I might give the public a convincing demonstration of my theory that there should be a reform in stock market methods.

For fifty consecutive days I publicly said: "Under no circumstances buy on margin. Under no condition place a 'stop' order on your purchase, but, on the contrary, pay for what you buy, take it out of the market, and shortly it will be worth, and sell for, much more than you paid for it."

Trinity advanced from 11 to 42—the public made millions.

The public made the difference between 11 and the high prices, because the public owned nearly all of the 240,000 shares of Trinity's capital stock.

Time and time again I quoted the history of my other copper campaigns—Butte from 2 to 130, Tri-Mountain from 10 to 125, and Copper Range from 10 to 105, and each time showed how the timid holders had been stampeded into selling at a loss and how in the end, when all three stocks were on the basis I had predicted—permanent 8 per cent. dividend basis—many former holders looked back and saw what fools they had been by allowing themselves to be tricked into selling on panic days.

Then, what happened:

Owing to Wall Street's deviltry the panic came, and many holders of Trinity, disregarding my repeated warnings, threw over their stock at the artificial price made for them by the speculators, who, it is unnecessary to say, bought what they sold.

Two Stock Exchange days ago, Trinity was slaughtered to 15. When it sold at 15 it was the same Trinity as when it sold at 42, and the same Trinity which will sell at 75 and 100, but in the next two days the frightened holders got back their senses, just as before Butte, Tri-Mountain, and Copper Range holders emerged from stupid panic into caneland. There had been no change in the Trinity mines, the Trinity Company, or any of its affairs, yet the stock the first day bounded from 15 to 25, and to-day with 28,218 shares traded in on the Boston Stock Exchange alone, it shot up to 32, and closed strong at 31¾ bid.

All I can say further in this advertisement to holders of Trinity is: Take warning, and on next panic day—whenever it comes—it may be when the price is between 45 and 55, it may not be until when the price gets to between 65 and 75—but when panic day comes, don't be the foolish tools of men no wiser than yourselves, but meet their scare-cries and market treachery with:

"You cannot frighten us. We have our stock paid for. We know what it is worth, and it matters not to us what you do with other stocks, you cannot affect the value of our Trinity."

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, April 1, 1907.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION NATIONAL BANK

of Newark, N. J., at the close of business Friday, March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans, discounts, and investments		$10,299,865.50
Real estate		800,000.00
U. S. bonds		225,000.00
Due from banks		698,295.68
Cash and reserve		1,601,923.58
Total		$13,225,084.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits		521,255.93
National banknotes outstanding		235,000.00
Due depositors	$8,879,804.75	
Due to banks	564,024.09	
		9,443,828.83
U. S. bond account		25,000.00
Total		$13,225,084.76

OFFICERS.

William Schaerer, President.
Leslie D. Ward, Vice President.
Uzal H. McCarter, Vice President.
Archibald W. Conklin, Cashier.
Albert Haefeli, Assistant Cashier.
Erwin D. Farneworth, Assistant Cashier.

CALIFORNIA BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

March 22, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,505,039.67	
Overdrafts	83.32	
From other banks	26,872.79	
Cash and reserve	195,583.44	$1,727,579.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000.00	
Undivided profits	15,704.47	
Circulation	300,000.00	
Deposits	1,111,874.75	$1,727,579.22

Z. S. Eldredge, Pres. W. J. Bartnett, A. Griffiths, Vice Pres. M. J. Hynes, Cash. R. S. Heaton, Asst. Cash.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH of Manhattan, City Hall, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room 16, until 3 o'clock P. M., on

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907.

No. 1. For furnishing all the labor and material required for construction of outlet sewer and appurtenances under Pier 61, North River, and in marginal street, east side, between Eighteenth and Twenty-first Streets, with connections in Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets.

No. 2. For furnishing all the labor and material required for building sewer and appurtenances in Tenth Avenue, between Two Hundred and Ninth and Two Hundred and Eleventh Streets, and between Two Hundred and Thirteenth and Two Hundred and Sixteenth Streets.

No. 3. For furnishing all the labor and material required for building sewer and appurtenances in Tenth Avenue, between Two Hundred and Eleventh and Two Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, and in Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, between Tenth Avenue and Broadway.

No. 4. For furnishing all the labor and material required for building sewer and appurtenances in West Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between the Harlem River and Tenth Avenue.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN F. AHEARN, Borough President.

The City of New York, March 30, 1907.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly 1,340, Int. No. 84, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

AUTHORIZING THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK TO HEAR, AUDIT, DETERMINE AND ALLOW THE ALLEGED CLAIM OF THE NARRAGANSETT MACHINE COMPANY FOR FURNISHING TO THE PARK BOARD OF SAID CITY GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE FOR USE IN THE PARKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, AND TO PROVIDE PAYMENT OF SUCH CLAIM.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 4, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 1, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the first heard at that time.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROugh of Manhattan, City Hall, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 3 o'clock P. M., on

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907.

No. 1. For the erection and completion (excepting plumbing and gas fitting) of a public bath building at Nos. 342, 346, and 348 East Fifty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

No. 2. Labor and material required for the plumbing and gas fitting to be installed in a public bath building to be erected at Nos. 342, 346, and 348 East Fifty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN F. AHEARN, Borough President.

The City of New York, March 30, 1907.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 11 o'clock A. M. on

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907.

Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 8. For furnishing all the labor and materials for furnishing and putting in place in the bulkhead at the foot of Ocean Parkway 3,300 cubic yards of boat stone.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907.

Borough of Manhattan.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering 600 cubic yards of white beach sand for playgrounds in various parks.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated March 22, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of March 28 to April 10, 1907, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named Park in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7. ADDITION TO RIVERSIDE PARK, under Chapter 727 of the Laws of 1896, from West 122d Street, 450 feet north. Confirmed September 28, 1900; May 23, 1901, and March 6, 1907; entered March 2d, 1907.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, March 26, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE, John J. Freedman and Frank J. Dupignac, Commissioners of Appraisal appointed by the Supreme Court in the matter of acquiring easements in Westchester Avenue, Southern Boulevard, and Boston Road, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of an elevated railroad in said avenues for rapid transit purposes, will apply at Special Term, Part III. of the Supreme Court, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of April, 1907, at the call of the calendar on that day, for the appointment of a Commissioner of Appraisal in the place and stead of Benedict J. Greenhut, resigned.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1907.

JOHN J. FREEDMAN,
FRANK J. DUPIGNAC.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907.

Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

for furnishing and delivering limestone and limestone screenings in parks and on parkways, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.
New York, March 26, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from TUESDAY, MARCH 26, UNTIL 4 P. M. TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1907, for the position of

INSPECTOR OF REGULATING, GRADING, AND PAVING.

The examination will be held on Thursday, April 18, 1907, at 10 A. M.

For scope of examination and further information apply to the Secretary.

FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Sealed bids or estimates for sprinkling the new-made land between Cortlandt and Gansevoort Streets, North River; between West 25th and West 30th Streets, North River, and between East 18th and East 24th Streets, East River, Borough of Manhattan, (Contract 1,059.) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock (noon) April 10, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Sealed bids or estimates for furnishing and delivering Ice (Contract 1037) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock (noon) on April 3, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.

LEXINGTON AVENUE ROUTE.

The City of New York (hereinafter called the City,) acting by its Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners (hereinafter called the Board,) contemplates building a Rapid Transit Railroad along the routes described below. By this advertisement the City invites proposals to construct such railroad upon the routes and in accordance with the detailed plans and specifications adopted therefor. Such proposals may be submitted for any one or more of the eleven separate parts of which such railroad consists, as hereinafter stated.

The points within the City between which the said several parts of the said road are to run and the route or routes to be followed, are briefly as follows:

Section 5-O-3: This part of Section 5-O as described in the routes and general plan, begins at Lexington Avenue and 129th Street and runs southerly under Lexington Avenue to a point about 50 feet north of 103rd Street.

Section 5-O-2: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O-3, and runs southerly under Lexington Avenue to a point about 50 feet north of 71st Street.

Section 5-O-1: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O-2, and runs southerly under Lexington Avenue to a point between 42nd and 43rd Streets, the Southerly end of Section 5-O as described in the routes and general plan.

Section 5-A: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O as described in the routes and general plan and runs thence under private property, 42nd Street and private property again to a point in Park Avenue between 38th and 41st Streets, at which a junction can conveniently be made with the existing subway.*

*This Section will not be contracted for at present if a contract for Section 5-D-3 is let.

Section 5-B: Begins at the northerly end of Section 5-O above described and runs thence northerly under the Harlem River to the Borough of the Bronx, where it continues under Third Avenue and Morris Avenue and then curves under private property to a point in 149th Street between Morris Avenue and Cortlandt Avenue, at which a junction can conveniently be made with the present subway.

Section 5-C-1: This part of Section 5-C as described in the routes and general plan, begins at the northerly end of Section 5-O above described, and runs thence northerly under Lexington Avenue and the Harlem River to the Borough of the Bronx, and then continues under Park Avenue to 156th Street.

Section 5-C-2: This part of Section 5-C consists of a spur beginning at a point on the main line of the route of Section 5-C at Park Avenue and 149th Street, and runs under private property, 153rd Street, Exterior Street and Sedgwick Avenue to the intersection of Sedgwick Avenue and 164th Street.

Section 5-C-3: This part of Section 5-C consists of a loop beginning in the Borough of the Bronx at a point in Park Avenue between 151st and 152nd Streets, and runs thence northwesterly and westerly under private property and connects with the spur Section 5-C-2 above described near the point where the centre line of said spur would intersect 151st Street if produced.

Section 5-D-3: This part of Section 5-D as described in the routes and general plan, begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O above described in Lexington Avenue between 42nd and 43rd Streets and runs thence southerly under Lexington Avenue to a point about half way between 36th and 37th Streets, at which point the tracks will diverge into two branches. One of these branches will curve southwesterly under private property to 36th Street, and then run westerly under 36th Street, curving southerly into Fifth Avenue, and then under Fifth Avenue to a point where it will be rejoined by the second branch diverging as above stated. The second branch will run from the said point of divergence southerly and westerly under Lexington Avenue and 35th Street to Fifth Avenue, where it will rejoin the branch first described at a point between 34th and 35th Streets. From the last mentioned point, the route of this Section will run southerly under Fifth Avenue along Madison Square and into Broadway; thence southerly under Broadway to a point about half way between 17th and 18th Streets.

Section 5-D-2: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-D-3 and runs southerly under Broadway (passing under Union Square) to a point about 50 feet north of Reade Street.

Section 5-D-1: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-D-2, and runs thence southerly under Broadway, Vesey Street, Church Street, Trinity Place and Greenwich Street to a suitable terminus under Battery Park.

The general plan of construction calls for a railroad placed in subways or tunnels. The road is intended to be operated by electricity or some other power not requiring combustion within the tunnels and the motors are intended to be capable of moving trains at a speed of not less than forty miles per hour for long distances, exclusive of stops.

For all of Sections 5-O-1, 5-O-2, 5-O-3 and 5-A there will be four tracks. For Section 5-B there will be two tracks. For Section 5-C-1 and Section 5-C-2, there will be two tracks. In the loop above described as Section 5-C-3, there will be one track. For Section 5-D-3 there will be four tracks as far south as the point between 36th and 37th Streets, where the line diverges as above described; there will be two tracks from the point of divergence through 36th Street and Fifth Avenue to the point where the lines reunite and two tracks from the point of divergence through Lexington Avenue and 35th Street to the point in Fifth Avenue where the lines reunite, and for the remainder of the distance southerly under Fifth Avenue and Broadway there will be four tracks. For Section 5-D-2, there will be four tracks. For Section 5-D-1 there will be four tracks to the Chambers Street Station. South of the Chambers Street station southerly under Broadway, Vesey Street, Trinity Place and Greenwich Street there will be two tracks. Additional tracks for terminal purposes are to be constructed under Battery Place and Battery Park. Suitable stations, as shown on the plans, together with crossovers, turnouts, and sidings as may be necessary, are to be provided.

The tracks are to be of standard gauge. The tunnels are to have a height of not less than 13 feet in the clear; and a maximum width of 15 feet for each track, except at stations, curves, &c., where the width may be increased. The roof of the tunnels is generally to be as near the surface of streets as street conditions and grades will permit, but will be depressed whenever necessary to avoid grade crossings as well as where approaching the Harlem River. The roof and sides of the tunnels will be of iron or steel and masonry.

Entrances to stations will in general be placed within private property, rights in which will be acquired for the purpose.

Construction is to be generally carried on by means of tunnelling or excavation under cover, except as may be otherwise specially provided in the contract, or in places where the Board shall give express permission to construct by open excavation. In the City Hall Park, Battery Park, or other places under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks, all trees injured or destroyed in the course of construction are to be replaced by the contractor under the direction and to the satisfaction of said Department.

The Board has included in the detailed plans for construction, provisions for pipe galleries through and along the principal longitudinal streets of all portions of the route except Sections 5-A and 5-C-3. Bids for the construction of the Railroad on any one or more of these Sections must be accompanied by bids for the construction of the pipe galleries appurtenant to such section or sections; and if not so accompanied will not be considered by the Board. The Board reserves the right to accept a bid for the construction of any section of the Railroad and at the same time to reject the accompanying bid for pipe galleries.

The Board has also included in the detailed plans for construction, provisions for third tracks in 35th and 36th Streets; and for two additional tracks under Greenwich Street, Battery Place and Battery Park south of Morris Street and additional station and terminal facilities in Battery Park. Such additional tracks and facilities are intended ultimately to form part of other railways heretofore duly authorized and approved. Bids for the construction of Sections 5-D-3 and 5-D-1 must be accompanied by separate bids for the construction of such additional tracks and station and terminal facilities; and if not so accompanied will not be considered by the Board.

If proposals satisfactory to the Board are received for the construction of one or more of the several parts of the road as above described, the Board may contract (subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as provided by law) for those parts for which satisfactory proposals are received, reserving the right to make a separate contract or separate contracts thereafter for the remaining part or parts.

A fuller description of the said routes is set forth, and other requirements, provisions, details and specifications are stated in the printed form of contract now on file in the office of the Board, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, and in the detailed drawings therein referred to, at which office copies of the contract and of the form of bond and contractor's proposal may be had on application. The contract drawings may be inspected at the same office. The printed form of contract and the detailed drawings are to be deemed a part of this Invitation.

The words "the Railroad" wherever used hereafter in this Invitation are to be construed to mean the part or parts included in any contract entered into in pursuance hereof.

Payments to the contractor for construction will be made monthly as the work proceeds, as provided in the form of contract.

The work of construction (including pipe galleries and the additional tracks and terminal facilities above mentioned) is to be completed as soon as practicable, and within the periods mentioned in the form of contract.

Proposals may be submitted for construction alone; or, at the option of the bidder, for construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation.

In case a satisfactory proposal is received from any person, firm or corporation to construct, equip, maintain and operate the Railroad, the contract will provide for such maintenance and operation for a term of twenty years, and for a renewal thereof for a further term of twenty years from the expiration of the original term, all as stated in the form of contract; the contractor to pay an annual rental for the use of the Railroad which shall be ascertained as stated in the form of contract and which shall begin as soon as any portion of the Railroad shall be declared by the Board to be ready for operation.

Sealed bids or proposals will be received at the said office of the Board, at No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until the 25th day of April, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon, at which time or at a later date to be fixed by the Board the proposals will be publicly opened.

Proposals shall be in the form prescribed by the Board, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Board.

Each proposal must be signed and acknowledged and also verified by an affidavit of the bidder (or if it be a corporation then by an officer thereof) to the effect that the several matters therein stated are in all respects true. If the proposal is made by a firm, it will be sufficient if the proposal is signed and acknowledged, and the affidavit sworn to, by one member of the firm.

Each proposal must specify an office within the City of New York at which notices may be delivered; and delivery of a notice at such office shall be deemed a sufficient delivery and notice to the bidder.

Each proposal or bid must contain the name and place of residence of the person or persons making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; and if the bidder shall be a corporation, there shall be submitted a certified copy of its certificate of incorporation, with a certificate of the amount of stock paid in in cash, and the names and business addresses of all officers and directors of the corporation shall be stated; also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making a proposal or bid for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Board of Aldermen, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation, or any member or employe of the Board, is interested, directly or indirectly, as contracting party, partner, stockholder, or otherwise, in or in the performance of the Contract, or in the supplies, work or business to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof.

Bidders shall specify separately in their proposals the amounts for which they will construct each separate part as described above; the amounts for which they will construct pipe galleries; and the amounts for which they will construct the additional tracks and terminal facilities above mentioned if they bid on Sections 5-D-1 or 5-D-3. They may, however, make their bid for any one section of this proposed railroad conditional upon either the acceptance or rejection of their bid for any one or more of the other sections which they shall specify, or upon the acceptance or rejection of their bids for any other Rapid Transit Railroad construction submitted by them at the same time.

The price stated for the construction of each separate part shall include the furnishing of all materials and the performance of all labor requisite to the complete construction of such part, including all sewer and street construction and reconstruction and other work caused by or incidental to the construction of the same as set out in the proposed form of contract.

Bidders who submit proposals to construct and also to equip, maintain and operate the Railroad, must specify in their proposals in addition to the matters hereinbefore contained, the following:

(A) An estimate of the cost of equipment of the Railroad upon which the proposal is based. The word "equipment" includes motors, cars, machinery, power houses, all real estate upon which any such power houses shall stand, rails, ties, ballast, telephone and telegraph appliances, and other real and personal property as specified in the form of contract. Such equipment is to remain the property of the contractor, but will be subject to a lien of the City to secure performance by the contractor of all the obligations of the contract, including the payment of rental under the lease during its entire term and during any extension thereof.

(B) The maximum fare (not to exceed five cents) which will be charged a single passenger for a continuous ride over the whole or any part of the Railroad.

(C) What transportation facilities over railways connecting or to connect with the Rapid Transit Railroad the contractor will assure to the City, specifying separately in Schedule A forming part of the proposal the connecting lines over which a continuous trip shall be assured to passengers for a single fare not exceeding five cents, but with or without change of cars at the option of the contractor; and in Schedule C forming part of the proposal the connecting lines over which a continuous trip shall be assured to passengers with or without change of cars at the option of the contractor, for fares exceeding five cents per trip but within limitations to be specified.

No proposal will be allowed to be withdrawn for any reason whatever after it shall have been deposited with the Board.

The Board is not obliged by law to accept any of the proposals received by it but may reject all such proposals and readvertise, or may accept any of such proposals as will in the judgment of the Board best promote the public interest and award a contract or contracts accordingly, subject to approval by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as required by law. If any part or parts of the road are not contracted for, the Board reserves the right to make a separate contract or separate contracts thereafter for the remaining part or parts.

The award of the contract or contracts (if awarded) will be made by the Board within fifteen days after the opening of the proposals. The bidder or bidders whose proposal shall be accepted shall in person or by duly authorized representative attend at the said office of the Board within ten days after the delivery of a notice by the Board that the proposal is accepted and that the contract is approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; and such bidder or bidders shall then deliver a contract in the form referred to, duly executed with its execution duly proved.

At the time of the delivery of a contract, the contractor will be required to furnish security to the City as follows:

(1) By depositing in cash or approved securities for each part of the road for which the contract is made the following amounts, viz.:

For Section 5-O-1, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars;
for Section 5-O-2, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars;
for Section 5-O-3, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars;
for Section 5-A, twenty-five thousand dollars;
for Section 5-B, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;
for Section 5-C-1, one hundred thousand dollars;
for Section 5-C-2, fifty thousand dollars;
for Section 5-C-3, five thousand dollars;
for Section 5-D-1, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;
for Section 5-D-2, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;
for Section 5-D-3, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

If the contract covers two or more parts of the road, the deposit shall be the aggregate of the deposits required in respect of each of the several parts contracted for.

(2) By giving a bond in a penalty equal to the amount of the deposit as above required. At the option of the contractor, cash or approved securities may be deposited instead of giving a bond.

If securities are deposited for any purpose under this contract, they must be of the character of securities in which Savings Banks may invest their funds and must be approved by the Board. Bonds must be in one of the forms annexed to the form of contract.

In addition and as further security to the City, ten per cent. of each amount certified from time to time to be due to the contractor will be retained until the Railroad is completed.

Each bidder must state in his proposal the names and places of business of the proposed sureties on the bond proposed to be given, and describe any securities proposed to be deposited.

Bidders whose proposals are otherwise satisfactory to the Board may, in case the sureties or securities named by them are not approved by the Board, substitute in their proposals the names of new sureties or a different schedule of securities approved by the Board; but such substitution must be made within five days after notice of disapproval by the Board, unless this period is extended by the Board.

In case of failure or neglect to execute and deliver the contract or to make the required deposit or to execute and deliver the required bond, such bidder or bidders will, at the option of the Board, be deemed either to have made the contract or to have abandoned the contract. In the latter case the Board shall give notice thereof to the defaulting bidder or bidders. And the Board may thereupon proceed to make another contract with such, if any, of the original bidders, as, in the opinion of the Board, it will be to the best interest of the City to contract with, or may by new advertisement invite further proposals. The defaulting bidder or bidders shall thereupon be liable to the City for all loss and damage by it sustained, including the excess, if any, of the amount it shall pay any other contractor over the amount of the bid of such defaulting bidder or bidders, and without abatement by reason of any increase of rental which such excess may produce to the City.

Every proposal must, when submitted, be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "Proposal for Constructing Rapid Transit Railroad (Lexington Avenue Route) Sections——" and must be delivered to the Board or to its secretary; and in the presence of the person offering the proposal it will be deposited in a sealed box in which all proposals will be deposited. No proposals will be received or deposited unless accompanied by a certified check drawn upon a National or State Bank or Trust Company within the City of New York and satisfactory to the Board, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the City of New York, for an amount equal to TEN PER CENT. OF THE DEPOSIT above required to be made upon the delivery of a contract for construction of the Section or Sections of the proposed Rapid Transit Railroad to which such proposal relates.

If the Board shall give notice to any bidder that his or its proposal is accepted and the contract is approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and if the bidder shall fail within ten days thereafter or within such further period, if any, as may be prescribed by the Board, to execute and deliver the contract and make the deposit in cash or securities, and to execute and deliver the bond with sureties, then this Invitation to Contractors and proposal accepted as aforesaid shall be a contract binding the bidder to pay to the City the damages by it sustained by reason of such failure, and in such case the bidder hereby absolutely assigns to the City the ownership of the check accompanying his or its proposal as a payment on account of such damages.

Such check must not be enclosed in the sealed envelope containing the proposal, but must be separately delivered to the Board or to its Secretary, who will give a proper voucher for the deposit.

All such deposits made by bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted by the Board will be returned to the person or persons making the same within five days after the contract shall be executed and delivered. The deposit of the successful bidder or bidders will be returned when the contract is executed and its provisions as to security are complied with.

THE BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

By A. E. ORR, President.

BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.

Boarders Wanted and Furnished Rooms

Telephone 1,000 Bryant

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

81ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, back parlor; excellent table board; references.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Board and room for persons with references; Southern home.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; references; telephone.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Double and single rooms.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny front room; select home; gentlemen, couple; table, guests; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Select house; handsomely furnished second floor room; excellent table; references; telephone.

187TH ST., 311 WEST.—Couple or gentleman accommodated by small Jewish private family, with large front room and board; cheerful surroundings; telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72.—Large, beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurnished; charming view; delightful Summer location; breakfast; references.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—One single room, neatly furnished; exceptionally good table; table guests.

21ST ST., 189 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, with board; running water; parlor; Hooklyn park.

72D, 156 EAST.—Handsome rooms; every convenience; excellent board; refined family; reduced rates.

MADISON AV., 434.—Pleasant third floor front room; large closets; hardwood flooring; telephone; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Second floor suites; also separate rooms; superior board.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

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10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

81ST ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a quiet, refined home; reference.

85TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Doctor's office; fine large parlor, reception room; parquet floors; hot and cold running water, telephone.

44TH ST., 34 WEST.—Comfortable light rooms reasonable; connecting or single; telephone.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable single room in refined Catholic family; meals optional. Witter.

55TH ST., 248, 250, 252, 254 WEST.—Choicely furnished rooms; excellent board. Mrs. Dinkelspiel.

71ST ST., WEST.—Third floor, private bath; large, sunny rooms near 72d St. station. L. R. D., 320 Times, Times Square.

85TH ST., 211 WEST.—Single room, suitable for gentlemen, or business woman; appreciating quiet, refined surroundings; strictly private family; apartment, first floor; telephone; reasonable. Beek, 100 Times Downtown.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE, DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

150TH, 527 WEST.—Private house; large, light single room, bath adjoining; telephone, 3898—Morningside.

To private family, one or two good light rooms; 78 West 92d St., second floor.

East Side.

17TH, 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Front alcove room, third floor; gentlemen; references.

48D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable large room, with private bath; telephone.

58TH ST., 84 EAST.—Large room; running water; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 150 EAST.—Large and single rooms, parlor floor, en suite or separate; private baths; telephone; newly furnished; superior house; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Sublet at sacrifice; 8 rooms, all sunlight, Kanawah, 5th Av. and 129th St.

Situations and Help Wanted

Telephone 1,000 Bryant

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Sopranos for Brooklyn church; $100. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Lady's Maids.

WANTED—Experienced lady's maid and seamstress. Apply Tuesday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock. Room 44, eighth floor, Ansonia Hotel, Broadway and 73st St., New York.

Miscellaneous.

SKIRTS.
MARTYN & CO.,
7 WEST 38TH STREET,
require first-class skirt drapers and finishers.

WANTED—Errand girl, neat and bright, in dressmaking establishment. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

WANTED—Shopper, experienced in dressmaking. Martyn & Co., 7 West 38th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for suburban Presbyterian church; good salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey, $350-$500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhatten, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus basses for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter in business office of newspaper. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, I. R., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

AUTOMOBILES.—Why are we receiving so many students from other schools? Because ours is the most practical school in city. We have 30 automobiles, different makes, to be repaired by our students; $25 a course, easy terms. Auto Transportation School, 209 West 42st St.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

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WANTED—One hundred thoroughly competent grooms and twenty saddle and harness cleaners; only competent men need apply; position guaranteed and good wages paid. The Durland Company, 3 West 66th St.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Asa-San, Box 230 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young men as collector; one having a knowledge of bookkeeping. E. A. Morrison & Son, 863 Broadway.

WANTED—BRIGHT BOY IN LARGE LAW OFFICE. LAW, BOX 161 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4516 Chelsea.

Bookkeepers.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—19; 14 months' experience; quick, energetic, willing; positively can read notes and spell correctly; $9. Miss Lora, Box 108 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; competent; best refsrence; $12-$15. Miss H., Box 162 Times, Downtown.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—Country woman would go to home of refinement as housekeeper and companion; would take care family for absent parents; appreciate home interests; has been in own home only; willing to travel. Yankee, Box 820 Times, Times Square.

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STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Refined, educated young girl; in lawyer's office, where there are excellent opportunities for advancement; salary, $8-$10. Cowman, 208 East 83d.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; five years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good speller; reference; $12, $15. Competent, 153 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; can read notes correctly; High School graduate; attentive, diligent; references; $10. M. E., Box 169 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience law and commercial work; excellent references furnished as to ability. Miss W., Room 902, 154 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; competent; lives with parents; Gentile; references; $15. Miss Carter, 124 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; not afraid to work; moderate salary. Miss F. B., 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' law experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; references; $12. Miss Nichol, 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Up-to-date American girl wants work quickly; references. Experienced, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; first-class reference; seeks high-class position. Steno, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKERS.—Married couple wish to take care of private house; references. Molander, 202 East 114th St.

WANTED by a respectable middle-aged woman to take charge of bachelor apartment; sleep home. H. P., 209 East 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—By expert accountant; opening and closing books; trial balance; profit and loss statements and balance sheets; accounts audited, reports compiled; references. John M. Pardon, 2469 Broadway. Tel. 4845 Riverside.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up; trial balances; balance sheets; stock brokers', corporation, estate accounting; by public accountant; references. Accountant, 68 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper writes up, balances books; regular intervals. Accountant, 149 East 55th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener; single man; twelve years' experience; fully competent with greenhouse vegetables and flowers; prize winner at Conn. Horticultural Society; highest references. Gardener, P. O. Box 867, Hartford, Conn.

GARDENER.—By single man, as gardener and all-round man on gentleman's place; 8 years' experience. Gardener, 1,415½ Broad St., Hartford, Conn.

GARDENER.—As gardener on private place; single man, experienced and fully competent; references if required. Gardener, 30 Church St., Hartford, Conn.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; can furnish undoubted references. J. E. B., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

LAWYER.—43 years old, educated, 20 years' experience in New York and Chicago; best judicial references; wants legal connection; reasonable. A. B., Box 323 Times, Times Sq.

RODMAN, &c.—Student with practical experience would like to get a position with an engineering concern as rodman, leveler, or as topographical draftsman. Jas. J. Rosenthal, 120 West 61st St., New York City.

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STEWARD.—Inn or club; best reference. John C. Winchell, 570 2d Av.

FOR SALE.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.

OFFICE PARTITIONS
$3.50
OAK $4.00 PER FOOT
$4.50
$5.00
MOUNT & ROBERTSON,
TEL. 1957 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1421 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
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Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just batched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

OFFICE PARTITION 1,000 FT. IN STOCK. Anderson, 42 Beaver St. Tel. 295 Broad.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

For Sale—New solid oak standing desk, revolving stool, directors' table, and wardrobe. Office 182 Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, N.Y.

Typewriters.—Manhattan, $15.00; official, $2.50; Hammond, Blickensdorfer, or Hartford, $7.50. Gay, 1,855 Madison Av.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 329 Broadway.

New Underwood typewriter, $50; National cash register, $50, worth $150. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 112 W. 30th.

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SELF-PLAYER PIANOS
Newest models at special prices and terms. Ideal instruments and very easy to play. Wonderful effects to be obtained readily shown.
RENTING PIANOS
Demonstrations. Literature free.
Our superb small uprights, special low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
MATHUSHEK & SON,
B'WAY & 47th ST. {807 Broad St., Newark, & {77 Montgomery St., J. C.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

STURZ PIANOS
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS,
AT 113 LINCOLN AV.,
184th St., Block East of 3d Av.

WINTERROTH PIANOS
at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments.
105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

WISE PIANOS
31 E. 125th St.
STEINWAY, SOHMER, WEBER, &c., $75 UP.
GOOD SQUARE, $10.00. EASY PAYMENTS.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $9; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

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School of Sight Singing.—Thorough preparation for church positions; unrivalled success; Mondays, Thursdays; afternoons, evenings; visitors cordially invited. Dr. Eduard Blitz, 826 Carnegie Hall, Manhattan.

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French, German, Spanish, Italian quickly and easily taught by the Language-Phone Method. 607 Metropolis Building, New York.

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The New Pompeian Baths—

of the Hotel Chamberlin, at Old Point Comfort, revive all the delightful pleasures of the old Roman baths, with the addition of countless comforts the Romans never enjoyed.

The Magnificent Swimming Pool, 40x70 feet, lined with ceramic mosaic tile, is filled with pure, fresh sea water of agreeable temperature, the whole room being radiant with sunlight. The Atrium and entire pool are furnished and patterned after the Baths of Diocletian at Rome.

The Medicinal Baths are complete, and include every form of bath for Hydro-therapeutic treatment. Write for special book on Baths and Bathing, sent free.

These Baths and Sea Pool Are the Most Complete and Luxurious in America

The Hotel Chamberlin is one of the famous Hotels of the world, noted for its excellent cuisine, its old-fashioned Southern hospitality and its interesting, historical environment. Write for full information.

Address GEORGE F. ADAMS, Mgr., Box 810 Fortress Monroe, Va.
Booklets at the offices of all transportation companies.

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GARDEN CITY - - - - - Long Island
18 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.

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BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 16 East 11th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE 152-154 W. 34TH ST.
REMOVAL SALE, entire stock at nominal prices to save cost of moving to our new building, 12 and 15 West 28th St., before May 1; chance to secure undeniable bargains.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted—Advertising agent, with view to interest in paper, with some capital preferred. Address F. R., Box 168 Times Downtown.

Dry saloon for sale; well-established business; terms reasonable. John W. Frey, 105 North 6th St., Brooklyn. Crosstown car line.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Buchanan has revolutionized crown and bridge work. (teeth without plates) specialist porcelain crowns and inlays; not expensive. 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—Samuel Korman, plaintiff, against Samuel M. Hoffberg et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenue A and the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; running thence southerly, parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the said centre line of the block, and parallel with the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; thence westerly, along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as and by the street No. 506 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Also all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenue A and the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; thence westerly, along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as and by the street No. 508 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, lying, situate, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenue A with the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; running thence southerly, parallel with the easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; thence westerly, along the said southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.

ARTHUR HURST, Referee.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 10 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street numbers are 506, 508, and 510 East Seventy-sixth Street:

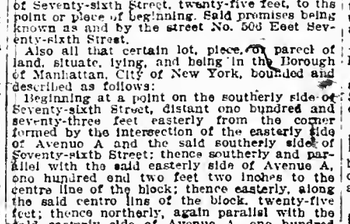

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,359.00, with interest thereon from the 7th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $25.32, with interest from the 14th day of February, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $221.82 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to various mortgages, as follows:

On parcel one, known as 506 East Seventy-sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to the sum of $4,067.96 and interest.

On parcel two, known as 508 East Seventy-sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to $2,500 and interest, and a second mortgage thereon amounting to $4,412.04, and interest.

On parcel three, known as 510 East Seventy-sixth Street, a first mortgage amounting to the sum of $4,000.00 and interest, which mortgage is now being foreclosed, and a second mortgage amounting to $2,250 and interest.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1907.

ARTHUR HURST, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to April 2nd, 1907, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1907.

ARTHUR HURST, Referee.

SPRING RESORTS.

Virginia.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL

VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most central location. Under entire new management. The Hotel has been thoroughly refurnished and is the poor of cleanliness, luxury and comfort, conducted upon the highest standard of excellence; the cuisine is managed by the most competent of chefs. The terms range from $12.50 up by week; $2.50 up by the day, American Plan, $1.50 per day European Plan. The Hotel contains 350 beautiful rooms steam heated, many en suite, with fresh and sea-water baths; also public hot sea-water baths. Orchestra concerts daily. Garage attached. Automobiles meet all trains. Booklet.
CHARLES E. COPE, Prop'r.

HOTEL DENNIS

Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.
Walter J. Buzby.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $18, $19, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet.
J. P. COPE.

HOTELS ISLESWORTH
On the Beach front at Virginia Av.
Renovated and refurnished.
Rooms can now be engaged for Easter. $3.00 per day, up.
New ownership management.
W. F. GREEN, Manager. WM. HYMAN.

HOTEL IROQUOIS,

Ocean end South Carolina Av. Close to piers. Ideal hotel for Spring guests; capacity, 400. Open all year. Rooms singly or en suite, with bath, elevator to street, steam heated; music, extensive sun parlor, &c. Special spring rates, $10 up weekly. Booklet. W. F. Shaw.

HOTEL RUDOLF

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; phones in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myer, Owner.

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Ocean end Kentucky Av. Capacity 350. Elevator; rooms with bath; running water in rooms; cuisine and service unexcelled; high-class patronage. Special terms for April. Write for literature. 'Phone 117.
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South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 250. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.
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Pennsylvania Av. and the Beach. Ocean view. Private baths; stationary wash-stands, with hot and cold running water in bedrooms; elevator to street; capacity 300. Literature mailed.
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THE RUNNYMEDE,

Park Place, overlooking the Boardwalk and the City Park. Open all year. Enjoying an excellent location and equipped with every appointment. Illustrated booklet.
MRS. I. McILWAIN.

HOTEL ABBEY.—Fireproof; Pacific Av., below Kentucky, close to Beach, Piers, and all attractions; capacity, 600. The leading hotel at $10 up weekly; private baths, elevator, southern exposure, open surroundings, &c. Booklet.
OLIVER H. GUTTRIDGE.

RALEIGH. Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in town at similar prices; capacity 500; all modern conveniences; booklet.
H. J. DYNES.

HOTEL LAMBORN Maryland Av., near Beach. Under new management. Convenient to piers and amusements. Elevator to street; suites with baths, sun parlor; spring rates. Booklet. O. C. Miller.

Chetwoode Pacific and Ill. Avs. Capacity 250. Steam heat; $10 weekly; $2 daily; $3.50 Sat. to Monday. E. M. DEMPSEY.

BERKSHIRE INN, Ocean end Virginia Av. Always open. Elevator, etc. $9 to $15 weekly. Cap. 800. 8th season. J. O. & J. E. Dickinson.

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Located in the Poconos; modern hotel, 2½ hrs. from Phila. Booklet. W. J. & M. D. Price. P. O. Canadensis, Pa., Creeco Sta., Lackawanna R. R.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

MIDLAND HOTEL
LONDON ENGLAND

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHARPILLOZ, MATHILDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATHILDE CHARPILLOZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, December 4, 1906. GEORGE SIDNEY WEBSTER, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

GRAF, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER GRAF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1907. JOSEPH L. GRAF, JACOB L. GRAF, JOSEPH BECK, Executors. HENRY MEYER, Attorney for Executors, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JONES, EMMA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMA V. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Brush & Crawford, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1906. ALBERT H. JONES, Executor. BRUSH & CRAWFORD, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broad Street, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

Special Party under escort will leave New York for a Splendid Tour to the

GRAND CAÑON OF ARIZONA

YOSEMITE VALLEY
And the Finest Resorts of

CALIFORNIA

With opportunities to return either via Salt Lake City and Colorado, Alaska, The Yellowstone Park, or the Canadian Rockies. Stop over privileges.

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All traveling and hotel expenses included.
WASHINGTON, 3 DAYS—ONLY $12
Three more trips, April 11 and 25, May 9.
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During July and August. Six tours, big steamers, $275 to $555. Free descriptive Booklet of
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
843 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMAICA COLON EUROPE

Atrato.....April 13 | La Plata.....May 11
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Fast and Luxurious Steamers of 6000 tons.

Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, La Guayra, Trinidad, Barbados, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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80 TOURS, $270.00 UP.
North Cape, Round World, Japan, etc.
FRANK C. CLARK, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PEOPLE'S HUDSON RIVER LINE

Connecting at Albany for Syracuse, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Montreal, Pittsfield, Rutland, and all points North, East, and West.
Unsurpassed Steamers.

C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK

Leave New York from Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., week days only, 9 P. M. A charming night trip on luxurious steamers. Never more comfortable than at this season of year, and the river never more interesting.

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CITY OF TROY and ONTEORA
Leave New York from Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays, 9 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Fine service.
LOW RATES. EXCURSION $2.50.
TICKETS BY RAIL between New York and Albany or Troy good on steamers.
Staterooms and Tickets at Wharf Offices, also City Ticket Office, 200 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED

BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2
Steamers Puritan and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Brend.
Enterprise Transportation Company

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, week days, 4 P. M.
For Newburgh, week days, 12 P. M.
" " Sundays, 9 A. M.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—LEOPOLD V. SCHLOSSER vs. THE EQUITABLE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.—Notice of Intention to Render and Present Account.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, to all persons in any wise interested in The Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of New York that the undersigned, the permanent receiver of the property, assets, and effects of said The Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of New York, duly filed on the 7th day of March, 1907, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, a full, accurate, and final account, on oath, of all his proceedings as such receiver since the 1st day of October, 1901, (as of which date the prior account filed by the undersigned was judicially settled and allowed,) and will render and present said account to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the First Department, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1907, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, and, unless objections are made to said account, a motion will then and there be made for an order adjusting and settling said account as filed and directing distribution of the assets of said The Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of New York in the hands of the undersigned, as such receiver, among the creditors of said corporation that shall be found thereunto entitled, after deducting therefrom the expenses of the accounting and of the administration of the trust, the fees and allowances of the attorney and counsel of the undersigned and the commissions of the undersigned, and also discharging the undersigned as such receiver and the surety on his undertaking, and in case objection is made, for an order directing that such account be referred to a referee therein appointed to take testimony and to examine said account and report thereon, and for such other and further relief as may be just.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, March 15th, 1907.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER,
As Receiver of The Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of New York.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MELVILLE, ELIZABETH S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH S. MELVILLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Walter L. McCoy, Number 52 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the sixteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1906. HENRY R. THOMAS, Executor. WALTER L. McCOY, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

SYLVESTER, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS SYLVESTER, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the offices of L. & A. U. Zinke, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1906.

ALLIE DAY SYLVESTER,
HESTER L. SYLVESTER,
BELLE S. STERN,
Executors.
L. & A. U. ZINKE, Attorneys for Executors, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC...29,904 tons..April 6, noon; May 4
NEW YORK....Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS..Apr. 20, May 18, June 15, July 13
PHILADELPHIA..Apr. 27, May 25, June 22, Jy. 20

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MINNETONKA...Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18
MESABA.....Apr. 27, 9 A. M.; May 25

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
KROONLAND.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1
VADERLAND..Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A. M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND..Apr. 27, 3:30 P. M.; May 25, June 22

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
TEUTONIC...Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 1, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 5
MAJESTIC..Apr 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Site Bought for New Building on Wooster Street—Brooklyn Deal Involving Nearly $2,000,000—Fourth Avenue Corner Sold.

John E. Olson has bought from Ebrun F. Haight 116 and 118 Wooster Street, 50 by 100, between Prince and Spring Streets, and will erect a seven-story loft building on the plot.

E. H. Harriman's purchase of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, through John N. Golding, is referred to in more detail in another column.

Brooklyn Corner in Big Trade.

The Continental and Phenix Insurance Buildings, at the southwest corner of Court and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, which were bought recently by Vennette F. Pelletreau and ex-Senator Charles Cooper, have been resold by them for about $1,250,000, to Stokes & Knowles. In part payment, Stokes & Knowles give a tract of 1,000 acres at South Port Jefferson, L. I., at a valuation of $203,400; seventy acres at Franklyn Square, L. I.; 211 acres at Coram, L. I., at a valuation of $50,000, and 100 lots at Lombard Street and Varick Avenue, Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, at $116,000. The Long Island properties are all on the line of the proposed trolley line from Port Jefferson to Patchogue.

Fourth Avenue Corner Sold.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for James P. Lee 344 Fourth Avenue and for the Fourth Avenue Company, through James P. Lee, as attorney, No. 346, adjoining, two four-story buildings, on plot 39.6 by 75, at the northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street. The buyer is the Provident Loan Society, which intends to erect a structure for its own use in about a year.

Richard Collins has sold for Mary McAdam 319 East Thirtieth Street, a three-story dwelling, 19.5 by 98.9, to Edward S. Marvin. The buyer will occupy the house.

Buyers for West Side Houses.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Frank L. Marshall to Daniel B. Freedman 106 West Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, with extension, on lot 18 by 102.2.

Alfred E. Toussaint has sold for Philip C. Donner to N. L. & L. Ottinger 245 West 102d Street, a four-story American-basement dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.11.

Sam J. Redlich has sold 4 West Eighty-third Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 18 by 100.2, for Ferdinand B. Hauck of Pasadena, Cal.

Transfer Near Times Square.

The properties 116 to 122 West Forty-second Street, four-story buildings, on plot 50 by 98.9, were transferred yesterday by Edwin W. Coggeshall to Woodbury G. Langdon.

George C. Boldt will spend $50,000 in altering the buildings at 41 West Thirty-third Street and 36 West Thirty-fourth Street and converting them into a single structure.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for a twelve-story building to be erected by Henry Corn at 22 to 28 West Twenty-first Street, on plot 100 by 92. The structure will cost $290,000, according to the estimate of architects Maynicke and Franke.

Lenox Avenue Purchase.

Weisberger & Kaufman sold for I. J. Roe 471 Lenox Avenue, a five-story double flat on plot 33.8 by 100.

Sol. Friedus has sold 2,568, 2,570, and 2,572 Seventh Avenue, three five-story triple flats and stores, each on lot 25 by 100, between 148th and 149th Streets, to Edward A. Isaacs, as trustee.

Upper Madison Avenue Buying.

Abe Kassel has bought the six-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and 107th Street, 46.2 by 110.

Mrs. Frances Hessberg has bought from I. Blanchard 1,998 Madison Avenue, a four-story brownstone dwelling adjoining the northwest corner of 127th Street.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the five-story tenment with stores, 162 East 106th Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Renting New John Street Building.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for ten years the twelfth floor of the Frankel building, to be erected at the northwest corner of John and Dutch Streets, to Wendel & Co., manufacturing jewelers; also, the entire eleventh floor of the building to the New York Diamond Cutting Company for a long term.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for a term of years for the Kip's Bay Brewing Company in the Thompson-Starrett Company 11,000 square feet of space in the new building, 656 and 658 First Avenue, at an aggregate rental of $22,000; also, for the Navarre Hotel and Importation Company the ground floor of the building 212 West Thirty-eighth Street, adjoining the Hotel Navarre, to J. E. Belfronde and A. Razetty.

Estate Sells on West 23d Street.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the White estate 331 to 335 West Twenty-third Street, a four-story building on lot plot 58 by 142.6; also, 316 West Twenty-third street, a four-story building on lot 20.10 by 98.9.

Peter P. Sherry has sold for Jacob Dill the four-story single apartment house 330 West Nineteenth Street, on lot 25 by 92, to Deputy Bridge Commissioner John H. Little.

Charles E. Duross and Pepe Brothers have sold for the Hegeman estate 37 Washington Square West, a four-story dwelling, on plot 27.6 by 116, between West Fourth Street and West Washington Place.

W. E. Preble has sold for M. Fraade 419 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5.

J. A. Dwyer, representing Dooley & Buckley, has leased the one-story building, 50 by 100, at 553 and 555 West Fifty-ninth Street to the Majestic Sight Seeing Company for use as a garage.

Builders Buy on Second Avenue.

William Halperin and S. Gelish have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager 68 and 70 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Fourth Street, two four-story buildings, on plot 41 by 84, to a builder, who will erect a six-story elevator house, with stores.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for R. L. Blumenthal 104 and 106 East Fourth Street, a seven-story tenement, on lot 37.6 by 96, to S. Tuchman.

B. Menschel has bought from Joseph Yaeger 127 East Seventh Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 97.6. The parcel formerly belonged to John Jacob Astor.

Corner Sold on Grand Street.

The Runk estate is reported to have sold the northwest corner of Grand and Forsyth Streets, a three-story building, on lot 25.2 by 76.1.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for the Children's Aid Society to Julius Tishman, a builder, the properties 173 and 175 Rivington Street, 40 by 80 by 100.

Lupovitz & Buchner have leased for Rose Frey the front and rear tenements at 57 Allen Street to Saul Amsterdam for a term of twenty-one years.

Alexander Avenue Houses Sold.

I. Levy has sold for J. B. Smith the two dwellings 201 and 203 Alexander Avenue.

Henry S. Gamp has sold the new six-story building 667 and 669 East 145th Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Brooklyn Dwelling in New Hands.

Burrill Brothers have sold for Mrs. Jennie T. Murtha the three-story brick and stone dwelling 499 Fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, to J. L. Holliday, for $18,500.

Purchase in Long Island City.

The Clark-Ryan Company has bought, through John Greer and Roe H. Smith, the northeast corner of Ely Avenue and Lincoln Street, Long Island City, a plot 50 by 100.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold, in Westmoreland, to Morris W. Lee the plot, 80 by 100, at the northwest corner of Summit and Bayview Avenues, together with the plot, 85 by 100, at the southeast corner of Summit and Glenwood Avenues; also, to Walter F. Bathgate, the plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Westmoreland Avenue, 280 feet north of Cutter Avenue; also, to J. Ernest Gignoux, the plot, 80 by 100, at the northeast corner of Summit and Westmoreland Avenues; also, to George Gjoerloff, the plot, 105 by 100, at the southwest corner of Glenwood and Summit Avenues, and to William M. Place the plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Westmoreland Avenue, 320 feet north of Cutter Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have rented Mrs. Charles E. Sherman's country house, known as the Brae, at Lawrence, L. I., to James A. McCrea.

Resale of Staten Island Farm.

H. T. Metcalfe & Sons have sold the Foster Farm, on the Freshkill Road, Staten Island. This property has been sold three times within a year, twice by the same brokers. They have also sold at New Dorp six lots to Joseph Vaunacht and two lots to Timothy Cohallan.

The Commissioners appointed to condemn the water front necessary to be taken for the municipal ferry terminal at Stapleton, Staten Island, have awardod to the Rapid Transit Railway Company $98,723 for the 318 feet of water front taken, or abcut $301 per front foot. The city has been in possession of the property since June. Commissioner Bonsel expects to have the ferry to Stapleton in operation this Summer.

The Totten dock property, at the foot of Main Street, Tottenville, with 300 feet of water front, has been sold to H. G. Stiles, J. E. Runyon, and Joseph C. Seguine, who will continue to use it for commercial purposes.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

107th St, 415 to 423, n s, 170 ft w of Pleasant Av, 125x100.11, one-story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, of the plaintiff, Thomas Simpson $35,636

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Audubon Av, s e corner of 181st St, for two-story brick offices and stores, 25x100; F. O. Hobbs of 284 Columbus Av, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

21st St, 22 to 28 West, for a twelve-story brick loft building, 100x84; H. Corn of 320 5th Av, owner; Maynicke & Franke, architects, cost, $300,000.

Madison Av, s e corner of 138th St, for a two-story brick stable, 49.11x30; J. S. Cram of 47 Cedar St, owner; E. W. Berger & Sons, architects; cost, $5,000.

77th St, 207 to 211 East, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x89.2; S. L. Wallenstein of 3 East 109th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect, cost, $60,000.

Briggs Av, w s, 100 ft n of 194th St, for three 2½-story frame dwellings, 19x33; William H. Wright of 5 Goe Place, 192 Valentine Av, owners; Louis Koenigs, architect; cost, $10,500.

Vyse Av, w s, 168 ft n of Freeman St, for two three-story brick dwellings, 20x55; E. A. Hoffman of 1,145 Freeman St, owner; William T. Lavelle, architect; cost, $18,000.

Bainbridge Av, w s, 218 ft n of 198th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x32; Frederick Stubenvoll of 190th St and Briggs Av, owner; William T. Lavelle, architect; cost, $10,000.

Briggs Av, e s, 133 ft s of 197th St, for a two-story frame garage, 15x12; Frederick Stubenvoll of 196th St and Briggs Av, owner; William T. Lavelle, architect; cost $500.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less Than $5,000 Omitted.

5th Av, s e corner of 80th St, to a four-story brick dwelling; N. F. Brady of 127 East 73d St, owner; H. B. Herts & Sons, architects; cost, $25,000.

54th St, s s, 505 ft w of 5th Av, and 334 St, n s, 591.1 ft w of 5th Av, to two five-story brick buildings; G. C. Boldt, 34th St and 5th Av, owner; Westervelt & Austin, architects; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, April 1.

AVENUE B, 204, 18.5x80; Samuel Grossman to Jacob Abraham, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2557; Christian H. Shunz to Henry Schaefer, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, 783, 25x80; Nathan Grabenheimer and others to Isidor H. Alexander, (mtg $27,500,) $100.

ADAMS ST, e s, at n s of land of party of first part, 8x irregular; Clyde F. Howes to Harlem River & Port Chester Railroad Co., $1.

BROOME ST, 875, 114.5x irregular; Sarah Bamm and others to Isaac Nagel, (mtg $24,000,) $100.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 80th St, 102.2x150; Monticello Realty Co. to Charles W. Ogilvie, (mtg $775,000,) $1,000.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w cornsr of 67th St, 100.5x100; Charles W. Ogden to Monticello Realty Co., (mtg $285,000,) $100.

ELDRIDGE ST, 202; David Lustgarten to Isidore Colle and another, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

ELM PLACE, 4, 159.10 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25.5 x irregular; Georgino Gelert to Henry C. Steinhoff, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

ELM PLACE, 17, 97.8x irregular; Sarah A. Lisk to Mary Johnson, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 105, map of Washingtonville, 33.2x151.5; William W. Penfield to Donato De Carlo, (mtg $3,000,) $1.

FOREST AV, 1,060, 20x07.3; Franz H. Helbig to Sophia E. Dale, (mtg $5,750,) $100.

FRONT ST, 181, 33.7x irregular; Martin Trust Co. and another, trustee, to Thomas S. Gladding, $70,000.

HUDSON ST, 424, 22x60; Ferdinand W. Roebling to Saul W. Levy, $100.

INWOOD AV, 74, 25x100; William J. Renshaw to Jucson R. Silvernail, (mtg $8,500,) $100.

JEWEL PLACE, w s, 393.3 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Margaret Fowers to Frederick Wehmann, $100.

KING ST, 24, 100x irregular; Louis Riccardo to Joseph Verne, (mtg $36,050,) $100.

LEXINGTON AV, 788, 20x85; Thomas E. Crimmins Real Estate and Construction Co. to Morris Bloom, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

LOTS 8 and 4, map of Tremont Heights; The Lamport Realty Co. to Harry J. Schiffer, $1.

LOT 74, revised map of Seneca Park; Emma L. Sherman to Hyman Solowitz, $1.

LOT 234, Map 1,181a, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Ernest Damiane to Jennie Fox, (mtg $500,) $150.

LOT 105, map of Washingtonville; Henry F. Knapp to William W. Penfield, $1.

LENOX AV, w e, 91.2 ft s of 124th St, 83.8x100; Israel J. Roe to James J. Martin, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

LOT 431, Block O, amended Map No. 514, Mapes estate, 25x100; Frederick Deligdish to Barney Curran, (mtg $8,600,) $100.

LOT 439, map of Van Nest Park; Daniel Sorahan to Andrew G. Anderson, $100.

LEROY ST, 17; Morton St, 18, 25.4x irregular; Margaret J. Van Wees and another to The Empire Shipping and Forwarding Co., $100.

LOT 178, map of Woodlawn Heights; George W. Lockwood to William Gottschalk, $100.

LOT 1, partition map of Wells vs. Storer and others; the G. H. Lester Realty Co. to David H. Murray, $100.

MAGENTA ST, n s, between Rosewood and Cedar Avs, being Lot 190, Map 420, near Williamsbridge; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Giuseppe Campanella, (mtg $800,) $100.

MONROE ST, 85, 45.1x irregular; Leontine A. Marx to Barney Cohen (mtg $26,000,) $1.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 120th St, 40x75; Benjamin L. Weil and another to Ida Machiz, (mtg $45,500,) $100.

OAK TREE PLACE, 894, 18.9x95; Adolf Weisberger to Value Realty Co., (mtg $5,000,) $100.

OLD BOSTON ROAD, n w s, adjoining land of Sidney Smith, 58.10x irregular, containing 80½ perches of land; Morris W. Greenhalgh and others to Elizabeth Greenhalgh, $1.

OPDYKE AV, s s, 400 ft w of 4th St, 37x irregular; Opdyke Av, s s, 400 ft w of 4th St, 37x irregular; George W. Leonard to James Black, $100.

PARK AV, 1,490-1,496; 109th St, 88 East, 80.10 x irregular; Leontine A. Marx to Louis Meyer Realty Co., (mtg $9,000,) $100.

PARK AV, s w corner of 109th St, 80.10x irregular; Barney Cohen to Leontine A. Marx, (mtg $9,000,) exchange.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 258 ft n of 105th St, 25x irregular; Conrad L. Schloemer to Mary Schloemer, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

RAILROAD of party of 2d part, w s, being part of lot 1, map of Charlotte M. Malherbe at West Farms, containing 1,859 9-10 square feet; Herman M. Biggs to New York & Harlem River Railroad Co., $224.

SULLIVAN ST, 218, 25x100; Amelia L. Mayhoff to Hyman Rosenblum, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

SPRING ST, 268, 25x100; Isidor Cohen to Joseph Pipolantonio, (mtg $31,000,) $100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s s, 49.11 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; Donald Robertson to Carolina Ross, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

SPRING ST, 193, 19.8x75; Sophie Longworth to Antonio Sozio and another, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

SHEIL ST, s s, 206.8 ft e of 4th Av, 82x100, Williamsbridge; Herman J. Reiyea to Charles H. Guoklan and another, $100.

TREMONT AV, n s, 140 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 40x irregular; John G. Schwenk to James E. Brady, $100.

VALENTINE AV, 2,037, 99.11x irregular; Squire T. Willis to Henry R. Stelling and another, (mtg $5,350,) $100.

WHITLOCK AV, s e a, 399.4 ft s w of Hunt's Point Road, 25x irregular; George F. Johnson's Sons Co. to Prosper Grevellot, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Avenue D, 152x irregular; John H. Corkey and others to Elise S. Schmidt, $100.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 184 E; 10th St., 154 to 158, 25.8x88.8; Edward Dodd, executor, to Emil Waldenberger, $37,750.

1ST ST, 91; Houston St, 06, 18.6x irregular; Elizabeth Ossmann to Barnet Klar and another, $100.

2D AV, 2,857, 25.2x80; Benjamin Florsheim to Thomas J. Keane, (mtg $35,000,) $1.

2D AV, 1,848 and 1,850, 50x100; Kesil Leibowitz et al to Moses Henry Gutman, (mtg $54,500,) $100.

2D AV, 2,389, 25x80; Henry A. Wingert to John F. H. Demarest, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

2D AV, 95, 23.9x irregular; Isidor Ganz to Annie Ganz, $1.

6TH AV, e s, 20 ft n w of 21st St, 20x73.9; Mary I. McCoy and others to estate of Bradish Johnson, $100.

6TH AV, 336, 20x73.9; Edgar Kirby and another, trustees, to estate of Bradish Johnson, ½ part; all title, $44,660.

6TH AV, 338, 20x73.9; Edgar Kirby and others to estate of Bradish Johnson, $1.

7TH AV, n w corner of 110th St, 70.11x100; Surety Realty Co. to Maria E. Herrick, (mtg $100,000,) $100.

7TH AV, e s, 63 ft s of 122d St, 37.10x100; Benjamin Forsheim to Gustav Basch, mtg $68,000, $100.

9TH AV, 574, 19.8x65; Louis Waxberg to Louis Waxberg and another, $100.

10TH AV, s e corner of 19th St, 25x100; John T. Halpin to William Halpin et al., $1.

23D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.4, Laconia Park; Joseph Koutek to Michael Cooway, ½ part, $1.

8TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of line between Lots 163 and 165, map of Unionport, 25x108; Anthony F. Burger to Henry Burger, (mtg $400,) $100.

11TH ST, 721, n s, 42 ft w of Dry Dock St, 21x85.6; John Schenfele to James Savage, $100.

11TH AV, e s, 80.7 ft s of 49th St, 19.3x75; Henry Schmidt to Seaboard Land and Mortgage Co., (mtg $7,000,) $1.

47TH ST, 332 to 334 East; Rudolph Popper and another to Morris Pemsler, ¼ part, (mtg $28,200,) $100.

9TH ST, 420 East; 18.8x90.8; August F. Schneider to Louis Striber, (mtg $13,000,) $1.

12TH ST, 646 East, 25x103.8; Ely Seidel to Samuel Ellinson, mtg $30,800, $100.

13TH ST, n s, 332 ft e of 2d Av, 23x103.8; Aurelia Ximenez to Bernat Springer, (mtg $17,000,) $1.

17TH ST, 333 and 335 West, 37.6x80; James F. Gleason to George F. Wilcoxson, trustee, (mtg $17,000,) $22,200.

18TH ST, 333 and 335 West, 37.6x80; Eleanor R. Cushman to James F. Gleason, $100.

16TH ST, 9 and 11 East, 50x92; Carsten Steffens to Emanuel S. Ullmann, (mtg $173,750,) $100.

17TH ST, 45; 18th St, 42, 25x184; Goold Hoyt and others, executors, to Henry Phipps, $100.

19TH ST, 309 East, 20x46.8; James Hutchinson and others to New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, $100.

20TH ST, n s s, 175 ft e e of 9th Av, 15x91.11; Agnes A. Arden to Rose V. Walker, (mtg $10,000,) $1.

22D ST, 410 West, 14.8x72; Frank L. Holt to Seaboard Land and Mortgage Co., (mtg $9,000,) $1.

24TH ST, s s, 243.9 ft s of 7th Av, 18.0x98.9; Jacob Spielberg to Clara Birnbaum, ½ part, $1.

30TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Daniel Corduke to Catherine V. Corduke, $100.

42D ST, 321 East, 16.8x100.5; Charlotte Birnbaum to John F. R. Ernst, $1.

42D ST, 116 to 122, 50x98.9; Edwin W. Cogeshall and another to Woodbury G. Langdon, $100.

47TH ST, 143 East, 16.8x100.5; Max Rachnitzer to Amelia E. Nichols, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

51ST ST, 411 West, 25x100.5; John Merkel to Catharine O'Brien, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

52D ST, 346 West, 30x100.5; John Deppeler to Theresa Blumenthal and another, $100.

53D ST, 141, n s, 318.9 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100; Mary A. Fish to Mary T. Sprowl, correction deed, $1.

54TH ST, n s, 225 ft s of 7th Av, 25x100.5; Richard Mortimer, executor, to Georgs McK. Brown, $40,000.

54TH ST, 108 East, 25x100.5; Emma G. Hamilton to Thomas E. Crimmins Real Estate and Construction Co., (mtg $25,000,) $1.

57TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.4; Isaac Edesheimer to Marie Rieth, (mtg $8,500,) $15,750.

60TH ST, 222 and 224, 50x100.1; Edward S. Simon to Gainsborough Studios, (mtg $120,000,) $100.

65TH ST, 136 West; Hamilton H. Salmon to James I. Brokaw, confirmation deed, $1.

68TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West; Montgomery Maze to The Maze Realty Co., $100.

35TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Maze Realty Co. to Ida Margolea, mtg $12,000, omitted.

67TH ST, 48 East; Mary B. Andrews to Phebe C. Lawrence, (mtg $25,000,) $80,000.

72D ST, 340 East, 19.7x102.2; Wolf Rosan to Louis Karmiohl, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

78TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21.1 x102.2; Maurice A. Herts, executor, to Antoinette D. Myers, (mtg $20,000,) $31,750.

80TH ST, 135 West, 21x102.2; Sarah B. McAdam to Vedanta Society of New York, (mtg $15,000,) $84,000.

81ST ST, 121 East; Charles S. Faulkner to Stephen D. Marshall, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

85TH ST, 540 East, 25x102.2; Julius Hornig to Joseph Seufert, (mtg $14,500,) $100.

93D ST, 158 East, 16.8x100.8; Carl Herrmann to the Industrial Realty Co., $100.

94TH ST, 15 West, 15x100.8; Henry M. Toch to Nina R. Kahn, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

97TH ST, s s, 186 ft w of 3d Av, 27x100.11; Augusta Buehner to John Scholes; (mtg $19,500,) $100.

101ST ST, 74 West, 20x100.11; William Sigmon to Israel Jolles and another, (mtg $31,000,) $100.

102D ST, 245 West, 18x100.11; Charles Gronich to Nathan L. Ottioger and others, mtg $18,000,) $100.

102D ST, 182 West, 25x98; Ludwig Andresan to Jeannette H. Baum, (mtg $17,500,) $100.

102D ST, 245 West, 18x100.11; Philip C. Donner to Charles Gronich, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

114TH ST, 247 East, 25x100.11; David J. Gallert to Bertha Outin, (mtg $24,200,) $100.

114TH ST, 237 East, 25x100.11; Philip Weinberg and others to Irving H. Weisberger, (mtg $24,200,) $100.

114TH ST, 237 East, 25x100.11; Irving H. Weisberger to David J. Gallert, (mtg $24,200,) $100.

116TH ST, 15 and 17 West, 45.6x100.11; Henry Prince to Abraham Miller, (mtg $71,000,) $100.

116TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 75x100.11; Degsmores Compton Building Company to Paterno Brothers, (mtg $88,000,) $1,000.

123D ST, 242 East, 18x60; John F. H. Demnreat to Henry A. Wingert, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

126TH ST, 210 East, 30x99.11; Adam Schuchmano to Hannah Wallach, (mtg $19,500,) $100.

127TH ST, n s, 308.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x 99.11; Susan Moynan to Alice L. Bierhoff, $100.

127TH ST, n s, 217 ft w of 5th Av, 18x99.11; William F. King, executor, to Abraham J. Gottlieb, $15,000.

130TH ST, 108 West, 15x99.11; Anna W. Hornthal to Mnry E. Stamler, $100.

132D ST, 115 West, 17x99.11; Cath. A. Collins to Mary C. Dolan, $100.

135TH ST, 502 and 504, 50x100; John Wynne to Jeannette Jacobs, (mtg $48,420,) $100.

147TH ST, 285 and 287, 50x99.11; Isaac Bodenstein to Abraham Miller, (mtg $44,125,) $100.

158TH ST, n e s, 850 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Josephine Acker to Barbara Miller, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

159TH ST, 532 West, 25x99.11; Isidore Kosminsky to Dorothy C. Robbins, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

188D ST, 1,087 East, 100x irregular; Daniel Krans to Minnie Valcoff, $100.

186TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x 114.10; William R. Bolmert and others to Frederick Lunskat, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

218TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Silvio Chiaventrito to Ellen Caswall, (mtg $1,800,) $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Jacob, to Samuel Grossman; Avenue B, 204, 3 years, 6% $5,000

BLUM, Louis, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.; 76th St, 15 West, bond $25,000

BIENENTHAL, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 81st St, 237 East, bond $15,000

BLUMENTHAL, Theresa, and another to John Deppler; 52d St, 346 West, 5 years $25,000

BROKAW, James I., to Harriet Coles; 65th St 136 West, bond $20,000

BENTZ, Sophie W., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 143d St, 350 ft e of Willis $5,000

BLUM, Morris, to Thomas E. Crimmins Real Estate and Construction Company; Lexington Av, 788, 2 years, 6% $3,000

BRADY, James E., to George Ehret; Tremont Av, n s, 140 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 40x85.9, 1 year $10,000

BRENDON, Charles, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; 15th St, e s, 220 ft w of 6th Av, 49x82, prior mtg $76,000, demand, 6% $3,000

BRADY, James E., to John G. Schwenk; lot 42, map of South Fordham, 5 years, 6% $12,000

BIERHOFF, Alles L., to Henry J. Hannigan, trustee; 127th St, n s, 308.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, bond $10,000

CATTANACH, James S., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; 55th St, 259 West, 5 years $25,000

CAMPANELLA, Giuseppi, to A. Shatzlin & Sons, (Inc.;) Magenta St, Lot 190, map of building lots in 24th Ward, near Williamsbridge Station, duo Sept. 15, 1908, 6% $100

GARRISON REALTY CO. to Bowery Savings Bank; Vesey St, 20, 22, and 24, bond $60,000

DOLAN, Mary C., to Catharine A. Collins; 182d St, 115 West, 3 years $10,500

DORRINER, Sol, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 49th St, 346 East, 5 years $17,000

DAUM, Louis, to Augusta E. Reese; 112th St, n s, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11, due July 1, 1910 ..... $20,500

DI CARLO, Donato, to William W. Penfield; Fulton St, s e s, lot 103, map of Washingtonville, 33.2x151.5, 5 years $1,000

ELDRIDGE, Julia H., to Mary F. I. Oliver; Lexington Av, 711, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6% $4,000

EMPIRE SHIPPING AND FORWARDING Co. to Hamilton & Willing; Morton St, e s, 175 ft e of Bedford St, 25.4x181.3, 3 years $35,000

ELINSON, Samuel, to Ely Seidel; 12th St, 646, prior mtg $29,000, due June 29, 1909, 6% $1,200

EHRGOTT, George H., to Eliza G. Ketchum; Silver St, n s, 150 ft w of Main St, 100x168.5, 3 years, 6% $10,000

ESTATE OF BRADISH JOHNSON to United States Trust Co.; 6th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 20x73.8, 3 years, 4½% $40,000

EISELE, Caroline, and others to Lamport Realty Co.; Lots 1 and 2, map of Tremont Heights, 3 years $800

ERNST, John F. B., to Richard F. Harma; 12th St, 321 East, 5 years $7,000

ERNST, John F. R. to Charlotte Birnbaum; 42d St, 321 East, prior mtg $7,000, 2 years, 6% $2,000

FLEISSNER, John C., to Elizabeth Steinberg; 129th St, 140 West, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6% $3,000

GROSVENOR, Minna J. L., to Wesley Thorn; 50th St, 39 East, prior mtg $75,000, bond $7,000

GAINSBORO' STUDIOS, Corporation, to Samson Lachman and another; 59th St, 222 and 224 West, prior mtg $120,000, 1 year, 6% $30,000

GEORGE F. JOHNSON'S SONS CO., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Whitlock Av, s e s, 399.4 ft s w of Hunt's Point Road, 25x124.5, bond $5,000

GOLDBERG, Isaac, and another to Adelaide Playy; 2d Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 61st St, 25x75, 3 years $17,000

GLADDING, Thomas S., to Morton Trust Co., trustee; Front St, 181, 3 years, 4½% $50,000

GOTTLIEB, Abraham J., to William F. King; 127th St, n s, 217 ft w of 5th Av, 18x99.11, 5 years $40,000

GORDON, Maurice, and another to Nancy L. Sherwood and another; Delancey St, 192, 5 years, 4½% $25,000

GRONICH, Charles, to Edward Hirsh; 102d St, n s, 164 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.11, 3 years $18,000

GRUENWOLD, Henry, and another to Clairville E. Benedict; 46th St, s s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5, bond $2,000

GEISZLER, Martin, to Henry Schorske; lots 1,271 and 1,272, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years, 6½% $3,500

GLEASON, James F., to Eleanor R. Cushman; 135th St, 333 and 335 West, 5 years $14,000

GLEASON, James F. to Eleanor R. Cushman; 135th St, 333 and 335 West, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6% $3,000

GOLDEN, Louis, to Amalia Seig; 9th St, s s, 313 ft s of Avenue B, 20x76, 3 years $10,000

HUSSON, William M., to Frank Gass; Lots 59, 60, 87, 88, 50 to 55, 136 to 138, 160, 161, 170x169, map of lands of Joseph Husson, 3 years, 6% $3,000

HORNS, John, to Frank Weltenkampf; 135th St, n s, 295 ft e of Willis Av, 20x100, 5 years, 4½% $8,000

HARRISON, Pincus, and another to Dina Conrad; Rosedale Av, e s, 100 ft s of Manilon St, 25x100, 3 years, 6% $3,600

HAINES, Samuel B., to Franklin Haines; Central Park West, s w corner of 65th St, 100.5x125, prior mtg $770,000, due June 28, 1908, 6% $39,600

HAMILTON, Emma G., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 64th St, s s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.5, 3 years $25,000

JOHNSON, Mary, to Ellen Anderson and another; Elm Place, 17, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years, 6% $2,000

KEANE, Thomas J., to Benjamin Florsheim; 2d Av, 2,357, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6% $3,000

KLAR, Bernst, and another to Elizabeth Ossmann; 1st St, 01 East, 10 years $26,000

KARMIOHL, Louis, to Wolf Rosco; 72d St, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 16.7x102.2, prior mtg $7,000, 3 years, 6% $3,500

LUBETKIN, Max, to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Essex St, 19, bond $8,000

LONDON, Sol J., and another to Rebecca S. Blumenthal; 58th St, 209 East, 4 years $20,000

LUTZ, August S., to Julius Lichtenstein; 3d Av, s s, 123 ft s of 171st St, 25x100, 3 years, ... $10,000

LORENZE, Majorie M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Lexington Av, 1,658, bond, ... $5,000

LOUIS MEYER REALTY COMPANY to Carrie L. Jacobs; Park Av, s w corner of 109th St, 50.10x irregular, due Jan. 1, 1910, 6% $6,000

LEVY, Saul W., to Ferdinand W. Roebling; Hudson St, 424, 5 years, ... $13,500

McMAHON, James, to John Bussing, Jr.; Duncomb Av, w s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, 100x125, 3 years, 6% $4,500

McDONALD, Mary J., to Elizabeth B. Riley; Southern Boulevard, s s, 75 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100, 1 year, 6% $6,000

MARGOLIES, Ida, to Mazo Realty Co.; 65th St, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year $18,000

MARTIN, James J., to Israel J. Roe, Lenox Av, w s, 91.2 ft s of 134th St, 33.8x100, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6% $10,000

McLAUGHLIN, Jane, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 135th St, 089 East, 5 years $8,000

MUELLER, John J., to Anna C. Bagger; 81st St, 239 East, due July 1, 1912 ..... $12,000

MERRILL, Ethel R., to New York Trust Co.; 80th St, 130 East, 3 years $20,000

N. AND Z. REALTY COMPANY to Excelsior Savings Bank; 8th Av, 2,444, 3 years $31,000

N. AND Z. REALTY COMPANY to Excelsior Savings Bank; 8th Av, 2,442, 3 years $20,000

N. AND Z. REALTY COMPANY to Excelsior Savings Bank; 131st St, 272 West, 3 years, ... $9,000

NAUMANN, Amelia, to Huntington Page; Forest Av, w s, 220 ft n of 156th St, 20x87.6, 5 years, 5½% $3,500

MYERS, Antoinette D., to Maurice A. Herts, executor; 78th St, n s, 230 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 20.1x102.2, prior mtg $20,000, 2 years $5,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; Madison Av, s e corner of 120th St, 40x75, 3 years $35,000

NAGEL, Isaac, to Sarah Baum and others; Broome St, 375, prior mtg $24,000, 5 years, 6% $2,000

OGDEN, Charles W., to Monticello Realty Co.; Central Park West, s w corner of 66th St, 102.2x150, prior mtg $775,000, 3 years $100,000

PAOLANTONIO, Michele, and another to Lionello Perera; 117th St, 541 East, 1 year, 6% $2,500

PEPE, Francesco, to American Mortgage Co.; Leroy St, 3 years $1,500

PAOLANTONIO, Joseph, to Israel M. Cohen, Spring St, 266, prior mtg $31,000, 1 year, 6% $500

ROURKE, Margaret A., to Abbis H. Wightman; Girard Av, e s, 181 ft n of Juliet St, 27x80, bond $500

ROSENBLUM, Hyman, to Amelia L. Mayhoff; Sullivan St, 213, prior mtg $12,000, due Oct. 1, 1907,

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Crotona Av., near 180th St.; 8 lots; no rock; $24,000.
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Assessments paid.
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Open Daily; Caretakere on Premises.

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House and stable, four stalls; lot 87.6x100; Southern Boulevard, near Westchester Av.
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Inspection invited to these choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 169th and 169th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

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$1,000 cash buys elegant two-story and basement one-family dwelling; 8 rooms, bath, laundry in basement; all improvements; perfect condition; choice location; prices reasonable. White & Schwiebert, 3,271-3 3d Av., nr. 164th St.

A beautiful 2-family dwelling, Woodycrest Av., near 164th St.; surrounded by $20,000 private dwellings; new, hot water heat and supply; $3,000 cash required. Isbrandt Smith, 165th St. and Ogden Av. Tel., 611 Melrose.

Bargain to quick buyer in best section of Bronx. 2-family, 11-room dwelling, three minutes to Subway station; all improvements; assessments all paid; price $7,000; $1,000 cash. Peters, West Farms Square. Open Sundays.

Price $22,750 net; rent $2,500; cash $3,750; new 11-room, 4-story brick and stone double, near Bronx Park, "L" and trolley; 15% investment; fully rented. Safe, Box 168 Times Downtown.

15% Investment.—$15,000 buys 5-story triple corner; 12 rooms and bath; open plumbing; hardwood trim; 25x100; choice location; price, $41,000; rent, $4,200; bank mortgage, 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

$1,000 Cash buys elegant 2-family houses, 18 rooms, full lots; price $6,200 to $6,600.
Keelum, 2,557 3d Av., north of 138th St.

Three-story American basement brick dwelling, 11 large rooms, finest hardwood trim, 352 Fordham Road, near Jerome Av.; $10,000; mtg. $8,000. Stonebridge, 360 Fordham Road.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Plot 63x94, Decatur Av., near 198th St., right at "L" station; chance for builder; 2 or 3 family houses will sell immediately. Casey & Irwin, Webster and Pelham Avs.

City Island.—Large Summer residence, situated on water front, suitable for club or boarding house; easy terms. Apply to H. Waner, 1,524 Bryant St., near 173d St., Bronx.

A.—Woodycrest Av., near 164th St.—Beautiful 2-family dwelling; hot water heat; $3,000 cash. E. O. Smith, 165th St., Ogden Av.

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Several fine tracts listed now; also farms; priced right; two-family houses, cottages; bargains. Harry Lnyton, 45 Hudson St., Hackeneack.

For Sale.—170 acres on Palisades, opposite Fort Washington; six miles by trolley from Weehawken; only considerable tract unsold south of Englewood, N. J. A. G. Duysters, 158 Broadway.

To Let.—16-room furnished house at Avon, N. J., facing the ocean. Apply 371 Montrose Av., South Orange, N. J.

Farms and residences, Caldwall and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwall, N. J.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

Beechhurst on the Sound.

Opposite Fort Schuyler. 11 miles From 34th St.

At Whitestone Landing.

This new residence park surpasses in beauty of location and environments any suburban development in the vicinity of New York.

Not only is every city improvement here, but tangible evidence of a high-class residential colony. A number of artistic houses are now in course of construction—to be finished in May.

Prices of lots are not based on inflated valuations. We have not discounted transportation improvements You can still profit in the benefits which will accrue from the completion of the Belmont Tunnel next summer. By he time the P. R. R. electric rapid transit is in operation —two years hence—values will have trebled.

Let Us Send You a Booklet With Photographs.
SHORE ACRES REALTY CO.,
202 East 23d Street, N. Y.

THE BELMONT TUNNEL

from the Subway station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River, now nearing completion, will connect

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

WITH MANHATTAN. TIME, 9 MINUTES. FARE, 5c., TRAIN OR TROLLEY

WHEN THE FIRST CAR CROSSES, ABOUT THE END OF JULY, THESE HIGH-CLASS LOTS WILL JUMP TO DOUBLE THEIR PRESENT VALUE.

300% PROFIT GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this beautiful residential park. Elegant colonial mansions, ready for occupancy, on easy terms.

SEND A POSTAL TO-DAY FOR HANDSOME MAP AND VIEWS.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Highest Land and Cheapest Prices
In all New York City.

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IN BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING—One half hour from HERALD SQ. NOW.

FULL LOTS $250 to $600 NOTHING HIGHER

Prices, Transportation, Improvements and Neighbors are right.
Cash or easy payments. Send postal to-day for handsome booklet.

CHAS. HALLOCK & CO. 110 WEST 34th ST., N. Y. Phone 2287—38.

Are you looking for a lot? I can save you money; Flushing is the cream of Queens, and I have the best proposition; improved, sewers, water, and gas; no extras; splendid location. Address E., Box 171 Times Downtown.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS
Short ride from Grand Central Station on the Harlem Railroad.
LOTS AND PLOTS FROM $200 UP
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
The Harlem Electric trains (now running) to Pleasantville Heights,
HAVE STARTED THE LARGEST BUILDING BOOM EVER KNOWN.
80 HOUSES WITHIN THE LAST 30 DAYS
IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Last year's prices good for 30 days only. Do not miss the only chance you will have to get in on the ground floor. We help you build. Houses ready by the Spring. All city conveniences at hand—water, electric lights, &c.; fare 11c.; 30 trains day and night. Guaranteed titles free. When you see our property you will appreciate its present value and the increase which is bound to come. Call for passes.

COMMUTERS' REALTY CO.
140 West 42d St., near Broadway.
Branch open evenings, 33 E. 125th St.

ATTENTION

SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN AUCTION COL., MT. VERNON & CHESTER HILL SECTION.
GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER,
CLOSING MT. VERNON ESTATES OF
BABETTE HORNTHAL APRIL 6TH,
ALLERTON B. DARLING MAY 4TH.
SEVERAL CHOICE DWELLINGS.
36 MOST DESIRABLE LOTS.

COUNTRY LIFE IN A CITY,

with all city conveniences; $1,500 cash will buy new house in beautiful restricted section, high ground, within 12 minutes of present station; 6 minutes of new one; 10 rooms, oak floors, and trim, hot-water heat, tiled bath; price $5,500.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
Mount Vernon's Busy Corner.

A RARE FIND.

New house, 7 rooms and attic. Stone front; all improvements; macadam street; 1½ acres; immense oaks and cedars; dozen fruit trees; high ground. SELECT AND SECLUDED LOCATION. Ten-mile view Harlem Valley; 1 mile Pleasantville Station. Only $6,000.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

Above White Plains; 129 acres with buildings suitable for development into country estate. Woodland, shade, large apple orchards, now paying dairy farm.
VIEW OF SOUND AND HUDSON.
surrounding villages and south to Yonkers. Short auto ride to Valhalla, macadam road.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

BUY! BUY! BUY!

Hudson River, 44 miles out, 122 acres farm land, dwelling, and full equipment of outbuildings, 3 miles station; big views of surrounding country. Good for Summer home; would make gentleman's country residence. Price, $12,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

About 90 acres tillable land, fine orchards, grand old mansion on hill, large shade trees.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
all directions. Large barns, outbuildings. Only old estate in vicinity. Wealthy New Yorkers on all sides. 2 miles station, 30 miles out. Bottom price. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

A PEEKSKILL SUMMER HOME.

2 miles station, 51 acres, fine land, 5 orchards, living springs, all kinds fruit and shade, BUILDINGS 11.
House, 7 rooms, good barns and outbuildings. Extensive views of surrounding country.
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WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

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35 acres at Hollis.....$4,500
420 acres at Farmingdale.....$350
105 acres at North Roslyn.....$1,000
Harry S. Shapter, 509 East 16th St., Brooklyn.

At Scarsdale, for rent, large house, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; high ground, abundance of fruit and shade; rent, $900 per year; we have several smaller places for sale. Swartwout & Co., 1,822 Park Av. Tel. 332 Harlem.

CHEAP FARM LAND.

30 miles from New York City; 35 acres, high land, running stream, house and barns, shade and fruit in abundance; 1 mile depot; choice 2 stations; macadam roads. Price, $300 per acre. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

EVERY FIELD WORTH MONEY.

One hour from New York City, choice of two stations; 91 acres, with good dwelling and outbuildings; a BRIARCLIFFE FARM, with magnificent views, macadam road frontage. Price $350 per acre. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

A FURNISHED HOUSE
FOR THE SEASON?

Yes, several. Come and see us. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains. 'Phone 413.

For subdivision, 45 acres of the finest land in Westchester County; 18 minutes from N. Y. J. J. Kait, 1,822 Park Av.

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SPRINGFIELD TERRACE

Near **Jamaica.**

Superior LOTS AND PLOTS, TRANSPORTATION, IMPROVEMENTS, INVESTMENT, HOME SITES.

Write for booklet.

T. I. McNEECE, President,
150 Nassau St.

250 building lots at Queens Manor, in Village of Queens, two miles east of Jamaica; streets made and macadamized, electric light, schools, and all city conveniences; fronts on trolley and third rail electric of Long Island Railroad; twenty-five two-family dwellings now being constructed; installments or cash. Read Realty Company, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, and 30 East 42d St., New York. Office at Queens Manor open daily, including Sunday.

Heart of Flushing.—Few lots that will show big profits when the Belmont tunnel is opened; fully improved with sewers and paved streets; near station and trolley; best bargain in Queens Borough. Address Fins, Box 170 Times Downtown.

Flushing.—Will sell the highest land at the cheapest prices in all New York City; fully improved; city water and gas; easiest terms. E. H. Ford, Room 1,003, 110 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Tarrytown.—House, 14 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; five acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

SCARSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, LAWRENCE Park, Bronxville. Houses for sale and rent. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Ave. Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.
White Plains:

At White Plains
400 LOTS

High ground, all improvements; to clean up estate will sell in bulk at a very
LOW PRICE
OPPORTUNITY. 762 TIMES.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

White Plains, Scarsdale, and Vicinity.
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LEASE.
By tha year or for the season. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 E. 42d. 'Phone 5322—38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 759.

WHITE PLAINS LOTS.

Why pay big prices for lots in other towns when I can sell lots 7 minutes' walk from station on high ground, restricted section, sewer and water, $475 each? Seeing is believing; let me show them to you. Address M., P. O. Box 1,730 New York City.

A HILLTOP VIEW.

White Plains, 5 minutes to depot, attractive 7-room cottage, all improvements, 80-foot lot, excellent neighborhood. Price for a few days, $3,600; mortgage for half can be left.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

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For Sale—12-room house, Vernon Heights; plot 100x100; steam heat; price $12,000; terms to suit. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322-38.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

A.—New 10-room house, every modern improvement, lot 50x120, $10,500; mtg. $5,000; this place must be seen to be appreciated. D. J. Kennedy, 254 Huguenot St.

New 11-room cottage, tiled bath, oak trim; high ground; restricted park; $7,800. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New 8-room cottage, hot water heat, gas and electric light; restricted neighborhood; $6,500. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Yonkers.

A large house, No. 42 South Broadway, Yonkers, in good order; rent low to a good tenant; caretaker on premises. J. Romaine Brown 53 West 33d St., New York.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ONLY A STEP
—TO—
MARION PARK

IN THE HEART OF
ROCKVILLE CENTRE
The Fairyland of Long Island.

LOTS $265 AND UPWARD $10 DOWN
$5 PER MONTH PER LOT

38 Trains Daily—3 Blocks from R. R. Station
1 Block from Trolley
NOTHING LESS THAN TWO LOTS SOLD

Every known improvement already installed. Cement sidewalks, beautiful shade trees on every lot, water, gas, electric light, presenting altogether the most popular and up-to-date suburb of Greater New York. Completely surrounded by homes none of which cost less than $7,000.
Even now this beautiful property is only 38 minutes from East 34th Street and with the opening of the Long Island railway tunnels this time will be reduced to 24 minutes. There is only one way of convincing you of the beauties of our property. You must see it for yourself. Pen pictures cannot describe the many advantages there to be found.

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Write TO-DAY for maps, booklets and free tickets for OUR SPECIAL PARLOR CAR for Sunday, or meet our agents wearing green cards in their hats with red letter "B" at the following trains:

	Tuesday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	
East 34th Street..	1.50 P. M.	1.50 P. M.	1.20 P. M.	Any Other
Flatbush Avenue.	2.06 P. M.	2.06 P. M.	1.30 P. M.	Time by
East New York...	2.14 P. M.	2.14 P. M.	1.38 P. M.	Appointment.

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MAIN OFFICE, 350 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Branch Offices, Times Building, 42d Street and Broadway, N. Y.
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

WE WILL BUILD A HOME FOR YOU AND YOU CAN PAY FOR IT THE SAME AS RENT.

1,000% PROFIT FOR YOU

In one of the biggest, safest, sanest real estate propositions ever presented to the investing public. We have 5,000 lots in the very best part of Long Island, purchased before the big advance in real estate at the almost "nothing" price of $34 the lot. The owner of this big piece of property will join with a number of investors in organizing a company to place these lots on the market, turning the entire 5,000 lots over to said company at $34 per lot. They are worth to-day from $75 to $300 per lot. We hereby give notice that the owner of the property will be at our office from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. each day up to Wednesday, April 3, where books will be open for subscriptions. As the owner will subscribe personally to a goodly share of the stock it can safely be promised to all investors that the company will start off with assured profits of 300% and better. The investing public is respectfully requested to investigate and thoroughly, this proposition. It will stand all tests and is an unheard of opportunity. Long Island real estate was never more active, and this activity must continue. W. C. Reeves & Co., 1,123 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, 0947—Madison Square.

HOLLIS BARGAINS, HOLLIS, L. I.

Two lots, Willard Av., each	$625
Plot 8,000 square feet, good section.	$1,000
Lot Carpenter Av., 25x125, installments, $10 per month.	$750
Plot,104 feet front, 100 feet deep.	$1,000
Business corner, Fulton St., 11 lots,	$9,500
Plot 14,100 square feet.	$2,250
8-room house, all improvements,	$5,350
HOLLIS PARK GARDEN plot,	$3,450
12 lots near station,	$7,000
12 lots, near Fulton St.,	$6,250
Wood: ill Av. corner, 125 feet,	$2,500
Lot 25x137,	$300
Lot 25x109,	$300
Two-family house, 13 rooms, near station,	$7,000
Two-family house, 13 rooms, nr. Hollside Av.,	$6,000
New house, all improvements, 8 rooms,	$6,000
14-room house, steam heat, hardwood finish, all improvements, finest house in Hollis,	$15,000

Maps and full particulars mailed to any address. W. C. Reeves & Co., 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

LOTS $135 Payments, Small Monthly
in the Built-Up Section of
HEMPSTEAD.
Send for Booklet & FREE L. I. R. R. Tickets.
ERIE-NEW YORK REALTY CO.,
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BARGAIN
39 ACRES

$1,000 an acre; fine location; gas, electric service; water and school convenient; near depot; between Rockville Centre and Lynbrook. Box 152, Rockville Centre, L. I.

For investors or speculators, 225 lots; beautiful high situation; gas mains, electric, water; on line of new Babylon and Jamaica trolley; 43 rods from Baldwin Railroad Station; 42 minutes from city now, about 28 minutes when tunnels are completed; one cottage included; $24,500; about 40% cash in 60 days; must be seen to be appreciated. Charles L. Wallace, Manager, Rockville Centre, L. I.

COTTAGE OVERLOOKING WATER.

10 large rooms, all improvements; fine location; shore front; private dock; $1600; cottages for rent in Centre Moriches, East Moriches, Sponk, &c. E. R. Pearse, Centre Moriches, L. I.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—In Ossining, N. Y., gentlemen's farm of fifty acres on high elevation, 1½ miles from railroad depot at Ossining; five minutes' walk to school; two good houses, with all improvements; barns, outbuildings, &c.; plenty of natural springs, fruit trees, &c., price $22,500. Address P. O. Box 61, Ossining, N. Y. Dept. X.

A Building Site.—Twenty-mile view Hudson River; 414 feet front, 4½ acres; fine trees; 49 minutes from N. Y. City, 10 minutes' walk station; 19 trains per day each way; price, $2,500; double in three years. Cruikshank, 50 Pine St., New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted—$200,000 on first mortgage in sums of $1,500 to $5,000 at 6% on 50% valuation for one or more years on improved property. Columbian Board Brokers, 48 West 116th St.

$200,000 TO LOAN
on first mortgage, apartment houses fully completed, Manhattan or Bronx. Keelum, 3d Av., north of 138th St.

REAL ESTATE.
OUT OF CITY.

FREY'S LAKE,

38 acres of water, 1,500 feet above sea level, fine beach and fishing. Hunting in season.
3 Miles from Narrowsburg Depot, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Suitable for Club, Hotel or Boarding House.
WRITE OR INQUIRE JOHN W. FREY, 105 NORTH 6TH ST., BROOKLYN.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 2nd St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alahema, 15 East 11th St.

Well-furnished apartment, May 1st to Oct. 1st; seven rooms and two baths; rent reasonable. Messmore, 342 West 71st St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEE, ANNA DELIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ellen Cushing, Juliet M. Coleman, Cornelia M. Palmer, Mary Frances De Forrest, Catherine L. Steward, De Witt M. Lockman, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Lockman, deceased; Phoebe Simonson and Mark A. Bradley, administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of ANNA DELIA LEE, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York on the 7th day of May, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George G. De Witt and John T. Lockman, as surviving Trustees for Anna Delia Lee under the last will and testament of Henry Dolen, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT
N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;

Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Cresstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $33 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

THE PLYMOUTH
537-541 WEST 149TH STREET,
6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53;
ELECTRIC LIGHT, ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR. Beautiful view; Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES OR
DU BOIS AND TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

THE MAJESTIC
ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. COR. 148TH ST.
7-8 LARGE ROOMS, $870-$960.
Including electric light and cold storage.
Subway and Elevated convenient.
Open evenings; apply to Superintendent, or
DU BOIS AND TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS,
326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION;
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65;
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

$35.00 TO $37.50

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 140th St.
L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

NOS. 215-221 WEST 34th ST,

Light and airy modern housekeeping apartments, consisting of two rooms and bath and six and seven rooms and bath; rents $50 to $85; elevator and hall boy service. Apply on premises, or
POST & REESE, AGENTS, 16 East 60th St.

92d, 46 West.—To sublet, from May to October, bargain, unfurnished apartment 8 rooms and bath. Inqulre of tenant, Ten Eyck.

104-106 West 138th, apartments high-class; 5 rooms; latest improvements; rents moderate. Janitor.

155 West 87th St.—5 rooms, bath steam heated; hot water; good location. Janitor. $25.

EAST SIDE.

KINGS COURT,

1,190 Madison Av., northwest corner 87th St. Handsome large, light corner apartments, seven rooms and bath, elevator steam heat; electric lights, hall boys, &c.; rents moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

40TH ST., LEXINGTON AV.
North corner; 4 rooms and bath; all outside; electric light; private telephone; elevator; $38.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alahema, 15 East 11th St.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 large rooms and bath; all improvements; $35; N. E. corner 75th and Lexington.

Elevator corner apartment; six elegant rooms and bath; all improvements; $60; 515 Lexington Av.

48th St., 138 East.—Five and six rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $32-$42.

570 Lexington Av.—First flat, four rooms, kitchen and bath. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

26th St., 156 East.—Very desirable six rooms, bath, open plumbing, handsomely decorated; $35.

BRONX.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $28 TO $34.

ALSO, rear of Trinity Av., 939 JACKSON AV.,
3-4 rooms, all modern improvements,
BY WEEK, $3.90-$5.50. BY MONTH, $15.50-$23.00.
Apply on premises.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
993-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,
half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT
AND LARGE APARTMENTS OF 4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, IN NEW BUILDINGS IN THE HIGHEST AND HEALTHIEST SECTION OF THE BRONX, NEAR MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Boston Road and 165th St.

3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS
156TH ST. AND TRINITY AV.
ADJOINING SUBWAY AND "L" ROAD; NEW AND UP TO DATE, WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT; SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS WILL BE MADE TO DESIRABLE TENANTS THIS MONTH.

590 Prospect Av., 160th St.—4-5 rooms, bath, improvements; new; block from school; reasonable.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

HANDSOME OLIVE APARTMENT
4TH AV., PARKWAY, AND 56TH ST.
6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every up-to-date improvement. RENT $38.00 TO $42.00.
Seeing will convince you.
Janitor, or H. J. BECKMANN,
4,714 5th Av., Bklyn. Tel. 1038 J. Bay Ridge.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Dwellings and Apartments To Let — Call or Send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.; 2,727 B'way at 104th.

NO. 11 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story and basement; responsible tenant; favorable lease. W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

719 East 172d.—Elegant 9-room private house; $45. Fisher, 114 East 103d.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

139th St., No. 248, West, 3-sty. & base. 10-room dwelling, newly decorated and handsomely furnished throughout; will rent from May 1st for Summer season or year. Apply on premises or Irving P. Lovejoy, 55 Liberty St. Phone 6407—Cort.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN Cottage to Rent, near Essex, N. Y. 6 rooms, furnished; delightful situation; fine beach; large pines; fine water, boat, ice. E. W. Leaming, 230 Livingston Av., Albany, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Tarrytown—House 14 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; five acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

Half double house, furnished; commutation easy. Box 495 Suffern, N. Y.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

Floor, prominent 3d Av. corner, suitable dentist, $60.00. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent, $65. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th St., 103 East.—Small offices; heat, light, attendance. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive stores, 0 & 8 E. 37th; latest improvements; $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

20 West 47th St.
FOR RENT
As a private residence or for business purposes.
Reasonable repairs and alterations will be made. Apply to your own broker or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Tel. 2750 Columbus. 261 Columbus Av., cor. 72d.

FOR RENT,
Corner Store and Basement
Northeast corner Fourth Av. and 12th St., absolutely fireproof building, two blocks from Subway express station; store, 3,500 square feet; basement, 10,000 square feet.
W. M. BENJAMIN, 17 WILLIAM ST.

Southwest Corner Cedar and Pearl Sts.
OFFICES.
LARGE AND SMALL.
Can also be used for light manufacturing; very low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

SALOON!!! DRUGGIST!!!
BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH ST.
CHOICE LOCATION FOR LIVE BUSINESS; ALSO SEVERAL STORES ON BOSTON ROAD ADJOINING CORNER; MODERATE RENTALS; LONG LEASE TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.

TOWNSEND BUILDING,

1,123 Broadway, northwest corner 25th St. A few choice suites and single offices to let; all outside rooms; elevators, steam heat, electric lights; rents low. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Bakery to Rent.

Two ovens, large workroom; also two stores, suitable for confectioner, delicatessen, or fancy goods; 73-75 Manhattan St., near Amsterdam Av.; also two elegant stores at 125 Manhatten St., opposite Subway Station. Moderate rents. C. SMITH, Agent, 125 Manhattan St.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 13-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

6th Ave., 37th St.
50x30, 100x100 ft.
3 or 5 buildings, one or all.
S. May, 37th St., cor. 6th Av.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.
NEW BUILDING.
Store, 7 floors, all light, elevator, electric light, power; steam heat; RENT CHEAP.

A NEW CORNER STORE.
156TH ST., CORNER TRINITY AV.
Also small store on 156th St., near the corner; rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

162-164 West 125th.
Stores, basements, and floors to lease; excellent location for any business. Owner, Edward Farrell, 158 West 125th.

OFFICES TO RENT. 32 UNION SQUARE, 104 and 106 E. 16th St. Apply Agent, on premises.

LOFTS TO LEASE
with electric hoist, at 45 Warren St.
Al. Davis, 148 William St.

NEW STORES

106th St., corner Audubon Av., adapted for any first-class business. Rents moderate.

ELEGANT

IVINS FLOUTS MAYOR, RAINES, AND D.B.HILL

Makes Crisp Remarks, Too, on "Bosses" Who Oppose the Ballot Reform Bill.

CALLS TAMMANY AN AMOEBA

People's Institute Audience in Cooper Union Cheers Speaker's Thrust at McClellan's Recount Attitude.

In the course of a speech on the Page-Prentice Ballot Reform bill now pending in the Legislature at Albany—or rather awaiting action by a Judiciary Committee—William M. Ivins made some crisp remarks about Mayor McClellan, Senator John Raines, ex-Gov. David B. Hill, and several others at a meeting of the People's Institute in Cooper Union last night. Mr. Ivins was joined in his support of the Page-Prentice bill and his condemnation of the pending Phillips bill, by J. Aspinwall Hodge, who presided; Horace E. Deming, William Allaire Shortt, and ex-Judge William N. Cohen. The institute adopted resolutions accordingly.

Mr. Ivins said that he'd rather he a good and intelligent Trustee of the People's Institute than a poor and questionable Mayor. Whereat the crowd cheered.

Then he told the story about the Good Samaritan, who, coming home early in the morning, sees a man leaning up against a lamppost, leads him into his house, pushes him through a door, finds him again outside, repeats the process three times, and finally discovers that he has been dumping the citizen down an elevator shaft. That, to Mr. Ivins's mind, told the story of the voter and the politician under the existing ballot system.

Tammany an "Organized Appetite."

"Here in New York the job is done principally by Tammany Hall," continued Mr. Ivins. "I was asked once for a definition of Tammany Hall, and I said it was an 'organized appetite.' The lowest of all known animals is the amoeba. It hasn't any mouth; it's all mouth. When it comes to anything it wants, it just opens a mouth at that place and swallows it. That's the way with Tammany, and Tammany is able to have its way because it has the kind of a ballot it wants.

"But the 224,000 votes polled by Mr. Hearst in the last municipal election opened some people's eyes as to the possibility of independence in voting, and it has opened the eyes of the politicians as well to the end that they are more firmly than ever set against any effort for a fair and decent ballot."

Mr. Ivins told the history of some of the efforts to obtain ballot reform, remarking how Gov. Hill, "than whom a more scurvy politician never sat in the Gubernatorial chair"—as he expressed it, vetoed the first reform bill in 1887, and continued with vetoes annually until 1890, when public opinion forced through some kind of a reform measure. Then came various amendments, and of them Mr. Ivins said:

Shot at Senator Raines.

"Ballot reform looks to the ending of party monopoly—a monopoly that exploits the law precisely as the Interborough-Metropolitan combine exploits your necessities of transportation and carriage. The amendments that brought about the present law were devised to protect and perpetuate the monopoly of parties, and every time we have tried to get relief we have been confronted by the worst man in the Legislature.

"And I'll name him, so that if he ever wants to discover himself he can do so without trouble. He's John Raines, who now stands as the forefront of the opposition to Gov. Hughes. He is like Mephisto, who said to Faust, 'I am the spirit that denies.' John Raines is the spirit that denies ballot reform; that denies any reform that this city ever asked; that never gave anything to this city except the Raines hotel law, which is, and has always been, a curse.

"But the Republican Party has been so anxious to keep Raines at Albany that it has given him in the redistricting of the State a district with only 80,000 people in it, as against 200,000 in our districts down here."

McClellan Not Good "Sportsman."

Mr. Ivins said if he were Governor he'd say to Raines that inasmuch as the Senator's constituency was but 80,000, and the Governor's the entire population of the State, no bill affecting the Senator's constituency would be signed by the Governor until the bills affecting the Governor's constituency—the Public Utilities bill, the Ballot Reform bill, the Recount bill, and some others—had received proper consideration by the Legislature.

Mr. Ivins said that he regretted that Mayor McClellan wasn't, among other things, a good enough sportsman to offer to have a recount of the Mayoralty vote," but he predicted that whatever the result of the vote on Mr. McClellan's claim on his present office, it would show conclusively the futility and danger of the existing law.

In the medley of questions that were put to Mr. Ivins after he had finished his formal remarks was one as to what effect the ballot reform bill would have on the bosses. He replied that it would put the parasitic bosses out of business.

"Do you want my definition of a parasitic boss?" queried Mr. Ivins. "I'll give it to you. It's Charley Murphy."

Bosses Afraid of Their Jobs.

Mr. Deming remarked of the Public Utilities bill that it was as "dead as a door nail" until the people frightened the representatives of private interests in the Legislature into voting for it.

"Now, isn't that a pretty kind of representative Government?" he asked. "You have to hold mass meetings and prod your representatives into doing the very thing you put them into the Legislature to do. But is there any one who doesn't know what the trouble is? If we had a certain kind of electoral system certain persons would be put out of business. Now they don't want to go out of business any more than you or I do, and you can depend upon it that they will give you fifty Public Utilities bills before they give you one Ballot Reform bill."

Flatbush Avenue Station Opened.

The new Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad was opened at noon yesterday. The construction of the building has taken two years. It is at the junction of the Long Island tunnel in Atlantic Avenue with the subway which is being built in Flatbush Avenue.

Badges Barred as City Ferry Passes.

Dock Commissioner Bensel put a new rule into effect on the Staten Island Ferry yesterday, under which badges are no longer good for free transportation. Uniformed city employes ride free. Others entitled to free transportation have been furnished with blue pass cards, good until Oct. 30.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Fair weather has prevailed throughout the country, except for snow in New England and rain in the South Atlantic Coast States.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh to brisk northerly winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; fresh south to brisk northwest winds diminishing.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; diminishing north winds.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday, with warmer in west portion; Wednesday fair; light, variable winds, becoming east.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh east to south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	31	35	4 P. M.	47	38
6 A. M.	32	31	6 P. M.	45	38
9 A. M.	38	31	9 P. M.	39	33
12 M.	44	35	12 P. M.	37	30

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 39; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 31; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 39 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 30 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M., 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M. Loss.
2:00—2,022 Madison Av.; Mary Brosnan..$300
10:50—1,980 Second Av.; Mrs. Jacob Maken..$200
P. M.
1:35—207 West 66th St.; Mrs. Wallace.....$25
2:25—31 2d Av.; owner unknown.....$500
3:15—20 Mulberry St.; Mary Pearson...Trifling
3:15—Front of 2,089 3d Av.; Interborough Rapid Transit $15
3:50—1,700 Park Av.; Pon Hing.....$300
4:00—42 West 67th St.; Cols & Woop.....$200
4:10—74 Willett St.; M. Amsterdam.....$100
5:25—207 Greene St.; Solomon, Tucker & Co. Trifling
6:40—29 St. Mark's Place; Rocco Maresco.. Trifling
6:20—143 Columbus Av.; Healy's Restaurant.. $500
7:05—93 Stanton St.; Pearl & Eisenberg....$5
8:15—355 Central Park West; William H. Gatlins $25
9:04—1,714 Webster Av.; Fisher & Co. Trifling
9:15—730 Westchester Av.; H. Arrigone. Slight
11:00—205 East 100th St.; unknown.....$100
11:00—1,685 Madison Av.; A. Schallinger...$10

BRONX DEMANDS MORE FAST TRAINS

Wants the Express Service in Subway and on Elevated Extended.

CALLS ON TRANSIT BOARD

Petitions Prepared at Mass Meeting Ask for Immediate Relief from Overcrowding.

Better transit facilities for the Bronx were demanded by 100 of its representative citizens at a meeting in the rooms of the Associated Board of Brokers last night. Immediate relief from the crowded conditions in the Subway and on the elevated roads will be asked of the Rapid Transit Commission.

With great enthusiasm a permanent organization, known as the Committee of One Hundred on Rapid Transit in the Bronx, was formed. Congressman Joseph A. Goulden of the Eighteenth Congressional District was elected its Chairman. Other officers chosen were: Vice Chairman—John Brandley; Secretary—William S. Germain, and Treasurer—J. Clarence Davies. An Executive Committee of thirty members was formed to "make things hum," as one of the members expressed it.

Bitter attacks were made on the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Rapid Transit Commission by several speakers during the meeting. Ex-Justice Ernest Hall took the commission to task in these words:

"I hope we can get somebody on the Rapid Transit Commission who is not over 80 years old. I hope we can get somebody on the commission who is young enough to come north and examine conditions for himself. Why, the Commissioners sit downtown in their office, and don't even know there is such a borough as the Bronx in existence. I venture to say none of them has ever seen it.

"If the Utilities bill gets rid of that barnacle called the Rapid Transit Commission it will not have been offered in vain. Oh, the Commissioners are a nice lot of old women! But they are not up to the times. A borough bigger than the city of Boston sits calmly by and lets a commission on which it has no representation play with it."

Julius Haas paid his respects to the Interborough Company. He expressed himself in favor of a proposition made by the company, by which it agreed to bid for the extension of the present subway division through Westchester and Jerome Avenues provided that it received permission to build a third track on the Second and Third Avenue elevated systems. This proposition was accepted by the State Railroad Commission, but failed to pass the Rapid Transit Commission by one vote.

"The company did not make this proposition because it loves us," Mr. Haas said. "It made it because it wants our nickels. Somebody has said that the passenger traffic on the Interborough lines has increased 45,000,000 in one year. The company wants the 45,000,000 nickels. But we will benefit by the proposition and should accept it."

A petition to the Rapid Transit Commission, asking for relief, was adopted. Five hundred copies of this petition were ordered printed, so that they might be circulated among the residents of the Bronx for their signatures. This petition contained three demands.

The first asked for third tracks on the Second and Third Avenue elevated roads with proper facilities for transfer and with adequate express train service from Harlem to the City Hall.

The second asked that the board plan to build the extensions of the divisions of the Subway under Westchester, White Plains, and Jerome Avenues, already considered by the commission.

The third requested the immediate preparation of plans for the addition of two tracks to the present Subway north of Ninety-sixth Street, so as to afford the operation of express trains.

One member suggested that steps be taken to compel the New York Central Railroad to reduce its fare from Harlem to the Forty-second Street Station. The fare at present is 10 cents. The member asked that this be reduced to 5 cents. The suggestion was ignored.

HEALY'S RESTAURANT AFIRE.

A $500 Blaze in Kitchen Drives Diners to the Street.

A fire which started in the basement kitchen threatened to destroy Healy's restaurant at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue last night. An exhaust fan drew the flames to the upper floor, but the quick work of employes put it out with a loss of $500.

While Jack Garry, the head broiler, was broiling a hunch of crabs some grease dropped on the fire, and in a twinkling the flames spread to the wall and took hold there. The exhaust drew the flames to it and sent them shooting up the exhaust.

Miss Nellie Kelly, the hookkeeper, while sitting in the office just behind the restaurant, felt the heat behind her, and, looking, saw the flames. She stuffed papers and books which were lying loose on a desk into the safe and then notified the cashier that the place was burning.

An alarm was turned in, but before the arrival of the engines the waiters and cooks had the flames under control, and the firemen had little work to do.

There were a number of diners in the restaurant, and they hurriedly left their partly finished meals to get to the street.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

April 2nd.

To look as well as possible as long as possible, and be satisfied with the cost first and last:—if that is your aim in buying a new Spring Hat—make it YOUNG'S

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 6 Broadway, near Beaver St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

ADVANCEMENTS.

Prices are advancing all over the world. We keep pace on improvements in our line without advancing prices. The style, quality and workmanship of our clothes cannot be equalled at the price. Suit or Overcoat built-to-measure $20 up.
Samples and Fashion Booklet mailed free.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & Ninth Street.

Nicoll, Young Men's Tailor, 5th Ave. at 42nd Street
WITH SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS AN EXTRA PAIR OF TROUSERS ARE ESSENTIAL. WE PRESENT AN ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS ESPECIALLY PRICED FOR SUITS WITH EXTRA TROUSERS.
$35.00
TO ORDER ONLY.

H. F. All Ready Griddle Cake Flour
IS THE BEST MONEY CAN BUY. 20c. PER SACK.
HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5TH AV., N. Y.

LIGHT AND DIGESTIBLE ARE GRIDDLE CAKES MADE FROM
H. F. All Ready Griddle Cake Flour
509 WEST 145TH STREET, N. Y.

WOMAN HELD AS A BURGLAR.

Confesses Robbing Mrs. Butler's House and Begs Court for Mercy.

Mary Hilliard, an unmarried woman of 25, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday charged by Mrs. William Butler of 143 East Thirtieth Street with robbing her house on Sunday, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Sweetser. Mrs. Butler told the Magistrate how the young woman had entered her house yesterday afternoon while she, Mrs. Butler, was playing the piano, and had been discovered by Mrs. Butler rummaging through a chiffonier.

Mrs. Butler said she signaled to a man who was passing to summon a policeman, and the man returned with Patrolman Conlin of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who took the young woman into custody. The woman begged for mercy, but Mrs. Butler insisted that she be locked up.

According to the testimony before the Magistrate she had taken a gold watch, a pair of gold link buttons, and a chatelaine bag.

The prisoner pleaded with the Magistrate to give her another chance, saying that up to a year ago she had been for years a saleswoman in a big dry goods store, and had lost her place. She declared that she did not know what tempted her to enter Mrs. Butler's house when she saw the front door standing open, and said she had never stolen anything before.

The woman said in court that her address was 9 West Sixty-fourth Street. When arrested she had told the police that she lived at 205 East Fifty-sixth Street.

JAMES WON'T BE A SAILOR.

7-Year-Old Changes Mind After Breaking His Arm on the Minnetonka.

Seven-year-old James Byron Hilliard wanted to be a sailor bold, but yesterday he arrived with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Hilliard of Louisville, Ky., his governess, and his five-year-old sister, Alice, on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka, with his right arm in a sling and his ambition for a life before the mast gone. The little fellow visited Admiral Davis's fleet in the Mediterranean. He was entertained by the officers and men, and one gave him a tap band on which was inscribed in gold letters "West Virginia." James pinned this about his hat and confided to his father that he was going to be a sailor when he "growed up."

When the family embarked on the Minnetonka James wanted to begin an immediate investigation of the vessel. He was up on the rail, trying to look down ventilators, and doing so many other nautical stunts that his parents told the governess to keep a sharp watch on him.

On Sunday morning the boy disappeared from the promenade deck. Five minutes later a seaman climbed up the companionway from the main deck with the boy in his arms. James had essayed to climb the iron ladder up the side of the foremast leading to the crow's nest, and had fallen. He was picked up with his right arm broken. Dr. W. J. Hill set the arm, and now little James declares that he will not go down to the sea in ships when he is "growed up."

HIS "BOYS" GREET DR. CLARKE

Give Dinner to Their Former Teacher on His 90th Birthday.

In honor of the ninetieth birthday of Dr. George W. Clarke and the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Mount Washington Collegiate Institute over thirty of his old "boys" entertained him last night at dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

In his speech of thanks Dr. Clarke said: "Gentlemen: I suppose I ought to say boys—the march of progress in the nineteenth century has been wonderful, but I hope the twentieth will explode some of the old superstitions. One of the worst of them was 'The good die young.' Gentlemen, I have tried to go good, but here I am."

A number of those present gave reminiscences of the time they spent at the institute.

Amen Corner Officers Re-elected.

The Directors of the Amen Corner held their annual meeting last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and elected officers for the ensuing year. The officers elected in each case succeed themselves. They are: President—Louis Siebold; Vice President—Robert G. Dill; Secretary—John W. McDonald, and Treasurer—Luther B. Little.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST

Finer Hats than you can get elsewhere for the money.

No middlemen's profits and no royalty prices for a name.

1.90 for Derbys (sold elsewhere at 3.00.)
2.75 for Derbys (sold elsewhere at 4.00)
3.90 Silk Hats worth 6.00.
3.90 Opera Hats worth 6.00.

TRADE E.&W. MARK

Troy's best Product
(from a green box)

We use annually more linen than any two manufacturers of collars in the world.
EARL & WILSON.

Quality is economy.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th Sts. Evs. 8. Mats. 25c. to $1.00.
Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
April 12 2d Anniversary Souvenirs.
"The show that makes all other shows look like side shows."
24 Bedouin Arabs. CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals
Stupendous Acts in the Arena.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians.
NEXT! PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION. SUN. Handel's Oratorio, "The Messiah."

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
Third Week of Enormous Success
ERMETE NOVELLI
To-night, "My Wife Is Not Stylish"; Wed., "Papa Lebonnard"; Thurs., "A Curious Accident"; Fri., "A Night Off"; Sat. Mat., "Our Boys"; Sat. Night, "Louis XI."

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
THE SOCIAL WHIRL
Big co. of principals, incl. CHAS. J. ROSS

PRINCESS Tel. 2545 Mad. Evs. 8:20. B'way & 29th. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20.
MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide | HENRY MILLER

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. | LAST WEEK
Mme. Nazimova in HEDDA | in GABLER English.
Special—Last Mat. Thurs. DOLL'S HOUSE. Apr. 8—Mme. Nazimova in Comtesse Coquette

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs. Tel. 2485—38. 8:15
Last Week. The Road to Yesterday
Mts. Wed. & Sat.
NEXT MONDAY. Seat Sale Thursday.
EDDIE FOY As Artie Choke in THE ORCHID.
MATINEE TO-DAY at 2:30.
Geo. Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy, Widowers' Houses

LINCOLN SQ. B'way, 66th St. 25-50-75c. Wed. Mat. 25-50c. Reg. Mt. Sat.
WM. MORRIS STOCK in WHEN WE WERE 21.
Next Sund. Mat. & Eve. Grand Concert.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Last 2 Nights. Last Wed. Mat.
ETHEL BARRYMORE THE SILVER BOX
By Jno. Galsworthy.
Beginning Thurs. Eve., at 8:20. Mat. Sat.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
Showers of Fun | "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun.
WILLIAM COLLIER
In His great laughing success CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EDWARD ABELES in
BREWSTER'S MILLIONS

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN.
By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
LAST 7 TIMES THE LION AND THE MOUSE
Next Monday—MR. ARNOLD DALY in THE BOYS OF COMPANY B.
A military comedy by Rida Johnson Young. Seats ready all this week.

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
"A play about something."—Tribune.
MAN AND THE HOUR
By George Broadhurst.

THIRD BIG WEEK
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Sailing—Dip of Death—Acrobatic Novellos—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seal.
NEW ARENIC ACTS FROM EVERYWHERE.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2 AND 8.
Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie and museum. Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private Boxes, seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
*** Positively No Performances in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark or Paterson This Season.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15.
Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Evs. at 8:15.
A. H. WOODS, AGENHALS & KEMPER, Managers.
THE AMBITIOUS MRS. ALCOTT
By Leo Ditrichstein & Percival Pollard.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

GARDEN Thes. 27th & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow at 3.
FAREWELL WEEK BEN GREET PLAYERS
To-night, "Much Ado About Nothing"; Wed. Mat., "Everyman"; Wed. Eve., "Julius Cæsar"; Thurs., "Twelfth Night"; Fri. Eve., "Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Mat., "Julius Cæsar"; Sat. Night, "Masks and Faces."

BELASCO THEATRE. 42d St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
David Belasco THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO
Presents
MADISON SQ. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Thes. 24 St. B'y. 196-203 time. CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. The Red Owl, Stunning Grenadiers, Kitamura Japs, Rice & Prevost, others.
MAT. DAILY, 25c.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. ALICE LLOYD, School Boys & Girls, Morris Cronin & Co., McNaughtons, others.
7th Ave. & 126th St.

GRAND ELSIE JANIS THE VANDERBILT CUP

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings 25c. to $1.
Daily Mats., 25c., 50c. Julius Steger & Co., Eva Tanguay, Bally & Austin, McMahon's Pullman Porter Maids, etc.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE 44th, Bet. 5th & 6th Av.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
KATHERINE GREY in THE RECKONING

MANHATTAN THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE MILLS OF THE GODS By GEORGE BROADHURST.

HACKETT THEATRE, West 42d St. Ev. 8:30
Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30.
APRIL 8TH, 200TH TIME. SOUVENIRS.
ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day.
STAR SHOW GIRLS
Dopey Dan, Cunning Jail Breaker.

THE GOTHAM E. 125th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day
Miss New York, Jr.
2—Farces, Chas. J. Burkhardt.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS Saving Life of JOHN SMITH

WEST END Theatre. Mat. To-morrow 25c. BICKEL, WATSON & WROTHE

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—On Saturday, March 30, in a 23d St. car, or near Stern's or Ehrich's, a lady's gold open-face 18-karat stem-winding watch, No. 274,556, with monogram on back, "G. L. H.," and dates engraved on inside cover as follows: Jan. 31, 1888, and April —, 1888. Samuel Hammond & Co.'s make. Liberal reward will be paid for the return of the above property. W. Brenton Welling, No. 2 Wall St., city. Telephone 359 Rector.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, hearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company. Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.
CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—Certificate of Membership No. 1,395, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, December 30, 1882, to Nathan B. Waldron, having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate; all persons interested are hereby notified to show cause, within the next six weeks, why such new certificate should not be issued. New York, March 28, 1907. L. B. Howe, Superintendent.

LOST—At 84th St. Ferry or on crosstown car to Broadway, Thursday afternoon, March 28, package containing morocco case of jewels and trinkets. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Sterling, Room 52.

LOST—Gold watch with monogram "C. M." and attached to garnet butterfly pin, Sunday evening, Barclay St. to Hoboken. Please return to 846 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, where reward will be given.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, diamond chip, on 3d Av. L or Subway, or 42d St., between Subway and 6th Av. Liberal reward for return. J. Freedman, 1,427 Madison Av.

LOST—Saturday night, gold cigarette case with diamond clasp; monogram "B. B." Card inclosed. Liberal reward. Return to box office, Wallack's Theatre.

LOST—On 9th Av., between 48th and 49th Sts., pocketbook, containing small sum money and five rings; $15 reward. Sherman's Rest, 1,506 Broadway.

LOST—Thursday, Simpson-Crawford's, purse containing money, check. Liberal reward. Mathews, 420 West 121st St.

LOST—Gentleman's watch fob, March 30; monogram A. E. Reward return to St. Louis Car Co., 1,706 Broadway.

LOST—Sunday evening, locket, with gold mounted "M." Reward. 208 Union Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LOST—Watch fob, gold medal, helmet shape. Reward for return to J. Day Lee, 49 Wall St.

LOST—Dalmatian dog. Reward for return to Geo. S. Shults, 162 West 126th St.

LOST—About March 19, string child's small gold beads, between Hotels Majestic and Ansonia; valued for association; liberal reward. Address J. D. H., 9-41, Ansonia, 73d St., Broadway.

LOST—Boy's silver watch, between Broadway and 83d and West End Av. and 82d. Please return to 450 West End Av.

LOST—Monogram watch, "R. P. N." bird pin, Columbus Av., 72d-89th; reward. Newcomb, 27 West 84th St.

LOST—Pearl and diamond pin, Amsterdam or St. Nicholas Av.; reward. Clark, 943 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,026,071, Bowery Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Black-and-tan dog, male; name, Little; cut in one ear; substantial reward. L. Wohltmann, 179 Cedar Av., University Heights.

RIDE-A-WEE, 145 West 38th St.—Dogs, cats, every description, given responsible people guaranteeing good homes; lost pets should be looked for there.

LIBERAL REWARD—Bull dog, white feet, white breast, white stripe in face; name Nelson. 371 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

"Miss Nervis Hedake"

20 Years on Coffee

with dyspepsia and headache for company induced a woman to seek relief. Later on she wrote:

"If I had only 50 cents left in the world, I'll tell you how I would invest it:

Postum - 25 cents
Grape-Nuts 15 cents
Cream - 10 cents

and I'd live like a queen while it lasted."

She had suffered so long that when relief came by USING POSTUM she knew its value and spoke from the heart.

This woman formerly had a visit about every 3 days from a yellow-skinned, scrawny and irritable ancient person known as Old Miss Nervis Hedake. But one day she broke friendship with her when she quit Coffee, and for the past 7 years she has been comfortable, happy and well on **Postum Food Coffee.** Name give by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a Reason" for

POSTUM

BOGUS BUTTER SEIZED.

Commission Dealer Arrested Charged with Selling Oleomargarine.

On complaint of the State Agricultural Association, George Thompsen, a commission dealer, who with two partners conducts a large factory at 240 Washington Street, Jersey City, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of selling oleomargarine in this State. Magistrate Wahle held him in $500 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

Thompson's stock, it was alleged, consisted of 50 cases of oleomargarine and two packages of "print" butter. Thompson, it was testified, was offering the stuff at 22 cents per pound. The stock was seized.

Agents of the State Agricultural Association said in court that Thompson's arrest was the beginning of a crusade against dealers in butter and allied products who bring imitations of these commodities from other States and dispose of them here.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1
20 East 23d Street

FOR PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE.

Many Leaders of Widely Separated Bodies to Serve at Peace Congress.

Hayne Davis of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress received letters yesterday from R. B. Brown, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army, and Miss Henderson, President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, announcing that they will serve on the Patriotic Committee of the Peace Congress to be held on April 14.

In addition these have consented to serve on the same committee: Mrs. James W. Gerard, President of the Colonial Dames of America; Gen. Stephon D. Lee, Commander of the United Confederate Veterans; Cornelius A. Pugsley, President General, Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, President of the New York Colonial Dames of America; William McAdoo, Vice President of the Navy League; Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution; Thomas M. Owen, Commander in Chief, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, and Edmund Wetmore, President of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

AN AXE HIS LATCHKEY.

Talmadge Leek Held for Trial for Breaking Into House Where He Lived.

Talmadge Leek, formerly a well-to-do business man, was held in $300 bail in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon for trial in General Sessions. A few days ago Leek was discovered at 2:30 A. M. using a pickaxe against the front doors of the house at 142 West Thirteenth Street, where he lived with his wife. When arrested he declared that he was using the axe as a latchkey to get to his rooms.

Mrs. Lena Dingfelder of 151 West Thirteenth Street, owner of the house Leek attacked, charged in court that he had damaged the doors to the extent of $125. Leek was sent to Bellevue for five days to be examined as to his sanity. He was sent back to court yesterday as sane and was held for trial.

Mrs. Leek furnished cash bail for her husband. Leek is 45 years old.

CUTS DAUGHTER'S THROAT.

Angered by Refusal to Give Him Money, Italian Kills Her and Escapes.

Enraged at his daughter, Mrs. Marie Tropi, because she refused to give him money, Antonio Lancia, 47 years old, grabbed a carving knife from the kitchen table in the family apartments at 625 Union Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and slashed her throat. Mrs. Tropi staggered to the hall, where she fell dead.

Lancia was released last week from jail, where he had been committed last October for carrying concealed weapons. He has long been known as a bad man among the inhabitants of the Italian colony in South Brooklyn.

He did not appear at his home until yesterday morning. There he found his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Tropi, and her son, Antenlo, 12 years old. To his demand for money the daughter replied that there was none in the house. Mrs. Lancia and her son then went away.

Mrs. Tropi was found dead in the hall a few minutes later by her brother, who went back to see if his father had left.

The police sent out an alarm for the murderer, but he had not been captured last night.

Kneisel Quartet
Assisting Artists: Mme. Helen Hopekirk, Mr. Max Zach, Mr. J. Keller.
Seats $1.50 at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.

Mendelssohn Hall, To-Day
MME. ROSINA AT 3.
LHEVINNE
Only New York Piano Recital.
Seats $1.50 and $1, at box office.
Management.....Steinway & Sons

TELHARMONIC HALL 39th St. B'way.
CONCERTS "MUSIC OF A. D. 2000."
Daily at 3 and 8:30 P. M., 50c., $1.00.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. Last 7 Times. Wilde's "SALOME" and Jacobson's comedy, "Zum Einsiedler."

B'way & 60th St. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat. Mr. M. CHIESE Presents 5th Month. 200th performance Thurs. Evening.
THE WOMAN & SON CO.
Benita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

YIDDISH Dramatic Association | WALDORF-ASTORIA
IBSEN'S "THE PRETENDERS" To-night & Wednesday. P. M.
Seats at Waldorf, Tyson's & Yale Club, $2.

WEBER'S THEATRE, Broadway and 29th. Beginning To-morrow Evg.
Seats and Boxes Now Selling.
AMELIA BINGHAM in "THE LILAC ROOM."

Yorkville Mat. To-day 25c. | EUGENIE BLAIR in The Woman in the Case.
Metropolis Mat. To-m'w, 25c. | Charles Howard In New York Town

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. | JOE WELCH in The Shoemaker.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed., 25c. 25, 50 & 75c. | A DESPERATE CHANCE

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
WED., APR. 3, at 8:15. Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Galanelli-Galletti. Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
FRID., APR. 5, 8:15, 4th Appearance of MME. CALVE in Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Seveilhac, Gilibert, Daudi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. MAT., APRIL 6, at 2, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz. Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 6, at 8:15, (popular prices 75c. to $3.) Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, S

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, rising temperature to-day and to-morrow; variable winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,966. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MRS. EDDY CONVEYS HER ENTIRE ESTATE

Deeded to Three Trustees, Who Have Full Power to Prosecute or Defend Suits.

BLOW AT "NEXT FRIENDS"

Motion for Substitution of Trustees in Their Place as Plaintiffs in Pending Action.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., April 2.—Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy's answer to the suit brought to compel an accounting of her property is a motion, filed to-day by her counsel, Frank S. Streeter, for leave to intervene, involving the substitution of duly appointed trustees as plaintiffs in place of the "next friends."

By a deed of trust Mrs. Eddy has transferred her entire estate, with a few minor reservations, to three trustees, Henry M. Baker of Bow, Archibald McLellan of Boston, and Josiah E. Fernald of Concord. These trustees are bonded to the extent of half a million dollars that they will preserve and protect her estate. They are empowered to prosecute and defend for the benefit of the estate any suits at law or in equity, whether now pending or that may afterward be brought with reference to any matter in which she may personally be interested.

Counsel for the original "next friend" plaintiffs, Messrs. T. E. Martin of this city and John W. Kelly of Portsmouth, declined to say anything to-night, preferring that any answer out of court on their side should come from the senior counsel, William E. Chandler of Washington, Chairman of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

Views of Disinterested Lawyers.

Lawyers not engaged on either side, however, who have looked over the original bill and the motion in regard to it filed this afternoon, point out that this is an attempt not to add other next friends to the plaintiffs, but to eliminate the present next friends entirely. They say that the statements of the prayer presupposes that Mrs. Eddy herself is unable to know whether or not she has been dealt with justly by the defendants. There is no assertion, it is noticed, in the bill that Mrs. Eddy is competent to manage her property and its income and disposition.

The main and fundamental question in the case, these lawyers say, is simply Mrs. Eddy's legal capability to manage her estate. If this main issue is sustained the trust deed itself might fail and the three men named in it be removed from a position of great power and profit. This might be held to so personally and powerfully influence them as to preclude them from being proper parties to be intrusted with this litigation.

Frank S. Streeter, who is not only personal counsel for Mrs. Eddy, but also counsel for the trustees to whom Mrs. Eddy has converted her property, made the following statement:

"The creation of a trust to take charge of and care for all her property and business affairs was contemplated by Mrs. Eddy before she had any knowledge that the equity suit was begun or contemplated, and she had consulted me with reference thereto.

"As to the suit itself, if, as asserted, it was begun for the sole purpose of protecting Mrs. Eddy's property interests, the 'next friends' should feel relieved from any anxiety. The high business character and standing of the trustees, as well as their legal obligations under their bond to Mrs. Eddy, insure the faithful performance of their full duty under the terms of the trust deed to conserve all property interests involved, and they will protect her personally to the extent of their ability.

"If the 'powerful interests' said to be behind these proceedings have any ulterior or unfriendly purpose against Mrs. Eddy, her personal rights in this respect will undoubtedly receive the protection of the court."

Defendants to Face Charges.

Samuel J. Elder and William A. Morse, counsel for Ira O. Knapp, William B. Johnson, Stephen A. Chace, Joseph Armstrong, all of Massachusetts, and Edward T. Kimball, a resident of Chicago, five of the defendants, have issued a statement saying that although their clients are not bound to appear and make answer in this case, nevertheless such serious, unfounded, and unwarranted charges have been made concerning them that they decided voluntarily to appear and submit to the jurisdiction of this court, and to meet and make answer to such charges, that there might be no unnecessary delay in obtaining a judicial determination and finding with reference to the accusation against them.

The firm of Eastman, Scammon & Gardiner appears for the following-named defendants, residents of New Hampshire: Calvin A. Frye, Irving C. Tomlinson, Hermann S. Hering, and Lewis C. Strang. Attorney General Eastman of this firm made the following statement:

"Our clients have been charged with a very serious breach of confidence in connection with their alleged relations with Mrs. Eddy, and, among other things, that they have misappropriated funds and wrongfully diverted moneys from her estate for their own benefit. We have no reason to doubt that these charges are wholly without foundation, and the defendants will ask and demand that these charges shall be fully investigated by the court, and to that end we shall do what we reasonably can to bring about that result at the earliest practicable time."

Henry M. Baker, Chairman of the Trustees, in behalf of himself and his associates, gave out the following:

"The trustees can add nothing of importance to the official documents filed in court. Those papers cannot be misunderstood. They are plain and conclusive and represent nothing which has not been carefully and for a long time considered by Mrs. Eddy, and carry out in simple form her instructions to her counsel, Gen. Streeter.

"Mrs Eddy has relieved herself of the care of her estate that she may devote her time and thought without interruption to the advancing cause she represents. Her trustees accepted the trust several weeks ago, and are actively engaged in the details and responsibilities they have assumed. They will not hesitate to protect and defend the estate in-

Continued on Page 4.

PASTOR GONE, GIRL, TOO.

There Had Been Gossip About the Two —He Has Six Children.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 2.—It came out here to-day that the Rev. Oscar W. Fischer had resigned as pastor of St. John's German Lutheran Church and had left the city. Later it was learned that Miss Chrissie Scheyhing, one of the members of his church and a singer in the choir, had left a West Commerce Street house, where she had been employed as a governess for the last eight years.

Mr. Fischer came to Bridgeton last June from a small town in Pennsylvania and immediately made friends. He was active in the church work, organized the young members of the church into societies, and was pointed out as a model pastor. Last January, when the week of prayer meetings was held in the city, he was active in the services and addressed congregations in all churches on several occasions.

Miss Scheyhing was one of the unassuming young women of the congregation, seldom mingling with young company except her friends in the church. About three months ago Mr. Fischer's attention to the choir girl was noticed. Recently residents in the neighborhood where Miss Scheyhing was employed saw him meet the girl.

So much gossip was occasioned by the preacher's conduct that the Church Council decided to ask for his resignation at a meeting called for last night. Friends evidently acquainted him with this fact and he forthwith resigned.

Mrs. Fischer is devoted to her husband and will not believe some of the reports in circulation about him. They have six children, all young.

Miss Scheyhing, who is about 24 years old, surprised her employer on Monday by asking for three days' leave of absence, saying that she wanted to go to Vineland. Her request was granted, and, taking a suitcase, she went away. She had previously shipped a trunk containing her dresses.

She told her parents that she was going to Vineland, but instead bought a ticket for Philadelphia.

2,000 WOMEN WOULD WED.

What Was Found at a Matrimonial Agency in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Evidence that 2,000 women were willing to become wives was found to-day in the rooms of James Marshall and Tonie Marshall, or Edith Ross. They are charged with conducting a matrimonial agency under the name of the "Mrs. Edith Ross Society." Marshall, apparently, composed the stock of marriageable men.

He was arrested through the unsatisfactory outcome of one marriage which the agency brought about, in which he was the bridegroom. The bride was Mrs. Marjorie Friel of 1,525 Summer Street. They were married on Feb. 20. Both Mr. Marshall and his female companion, whom he represented as his daughter and who lived with the bride and bridegroom for a while at the home of the bride's aunt at 654 Sydenham Street, disappeared after Mrs. Friel had refused to lend money to her new husband.

Mrs. Friel answered an advertisement in a newspaper which read:

WANTED—A wife. Wealthy, refined, elderly gentleman, alone and generous, will be devoted husband to kind wife. Address 5,122 Brown Street, Philadelphia.

Among the letters found in the rooms which Marshall and his "daughter" occupied were several from persons who said they had dowers ranging from $40,000 to $80,000. One wrote sentimentally: "May this be your valentine, Dear Ducky Darling." Another said that she had a husband, but that he was tired of him and wanted a new one with money enough to pay for getting a divorce from the old. A widow wrote that she was "fair, fat, and forty."

"A girl out of her teen wrote that she was a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music. One girl granted that she was not beautiful, but said she was good enough to make up for that and that beauty was only skin deep anyway. A widow of 65 years with nine children said that she had lost her husband two months before and that she was lonely.

Farmers daughters wrot that they were weary of the farm. Sergant girls wrote that they were weary of the kitchen. School teachers explained how very tired they were o ftraining the young idea to shoot.

All these offers had been carefully classified, those with doweries at the top and those with only natural goodness at the bottom.

JEWS IN TANGIER ALARMED.

Indications of a Secret Organization for Their Persecution.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 3.—In a dispatch from Tangier, the correspondent of The Daily Mail says the ill-treatment here yesterday on the street of an innocent Jew by the populace and several attempts to pick quarrels with Jews are causing alarm among the Jewish residents of Tangier, who fear that a secret party for their persecution is being organized.

TANGIER, Morocco, April 2.—The body of Dr. Mauchamp, the French citizen who was murdered at Morocco City recently, arrived here to-day from Mazagan on board the French cruiser Lalande. It was received here by the French Minister, M. Regnault, and representatives of the Moorish Government and the foreign legations. After a speech by M. Regnault the body was re-embarked for transportation to Marseilles on a passenger ship. The ships in the harbor had their flags at half mast and a salute was fired during the trans-shipment.

ORAN, Algeria, April 2.—The adherents of the Moroccan Pretender declare the latter approves of the French occupation of Oudja and has through his influence caused the submission of the powerful tribes in the vicinity of the town.

PARIS, April 2.—M. Destailleur has been appointed French Commissioner for the regulation of the Algerian-Moroccan frontiers under the agreements of 1901 and 1902. He will reside at Oudja. The nomination of a Moorish Commissioner is expected shortly.

REFERENDUM IN CLEVELAND.

Council Will Submit the Traction Problem to the People.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 2.—With only one dissenting vote, the City Council today adopted the report of the special Street Railway Committee which has in charge Cleveland's traction problem.

This report recommended that the matter of franchises, low fare, and other issues involved be submitted to popular vote.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

BUSSE ELECTED MAYOR OF CHICAGO

Republican Defeats Dunne, Advocate of Immediate City Ownership.

TRACTION ORDINANCES WIN

Successful Candidate's Plurality is 13,121—Heavy Drop in the Socialist Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Chicago's Postmaster, Frederick A. Busse, the Republican candidate, was elected Mayor of this city to-day, having a plurality of 13,121 votes over Mayor Edward F. Dunne. The total number of votes cast for Mr. Busse was 164,839 and for Mr. Dunne 151,718. The Prohibition candidate polled 5,875 votes and the Socialist 13,459.

The new Mayor will have the City Council with him. The makeup of this body shows thirty-five Republicans, thirty-four Democrats, and one Independent Democrat. The ordinances settling the street car question were carried by a good majority. The vote on this question was 165,846 for, and 152,720 against.

According to the latest returns at midnight the only Democrat outside of Aldermen elected was John E. Traeger, who was the Democratic candidate for City Trasurer. The indications are that he will be elected by at least 8,000 plurality.

The issues of the campaign have been largely based upon the improvement of the local traction systems. Both parties agreed that present conditions are intolerable, but differed as to the best method of revising them. The Democratic Party, headed by Mayor Dunne, stood for immediate municipal ownership through condemnation of the street car property if the result could not be obtained in any other way.

The Republican Party favored ordinances which were recently passed by a Democratic City Council over the veto of Mayor Dunne. These ordinances provided for twenty-year franchises for the street car companies, the city retaining the right to purchase the systems for $50,000,000 plus the amount to be spent for immediate rehabilitation of the lines, six months' notice being necessary of the city's intention to acquire the property. The ordinances also provide for universal transfers throughout the city, a five-cent fare, and 55 per cent. of the net profits of the companies to be paid to the city.

The vote generally showed a decided reversal of public opinion on municipal ownership, compared with the Mayoralty campaign two years ago. At that time Dunne received 163,189 votes, against 138,671 for John M. Harlan, the Republican leader. The Prohibitionist ticket received 3,294 votes and the Socialist 23,034. The Socialist vote fell this year off heavily.

The campaign has been one of the most bitter the city has ever known. Charges and countercharges have been hurled, the personal lives of the candidates have been discussed, and speakers on both sides have indulged in tirades filled with invectives and abuse.

William R. Hearst came personally from New York to take part in the campaign, and brought with him cartoonists and editorial writers. His papers were the only publications in the city supporting Mayor Dunne, all other newspapers being for Busse and the ordinances. The papers favoring Busse made much of the cry that Chicago was able to manage its own interests without receiving instructions from New York.

The Hearst papers asserted that Mayor Dunne was acting for the best interests of Chicago and that it was, therefore, their duty to support him.

Mayor Dunne appeared greatly affected by the result and said:

"It looks as though the money power has overwhelmed us, but our cause is not lost. Municipal ownership and Governmental ownership will win in the end. This election has merely acted as a check. It will retard us for a while, but the movement will go on and will in the end be successful."

Corporation Counsel James Hamilton Lewis, who has been a stanch supporter of Mayor Dunne, said at 6 o'clock:

"The result came because a combined Republican Party was led by able Captains against what developed to be a distracted and divided Democracy."

Mr. Busse, who is Postmaster of the city, was confined to his home during the campaign because of injuries received in a recent wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad. When the result was beyond doubt he said:

"I am, of course, greatly delighted at the success of the Republican ticket. It shows that the people of this city favor immediate improvement in our street car service, and that they indorse the ordinances passed by the City Council over the veto of Mayor Dunne."

Mr. Busse continued:

"More than anything else, the vote in Chicago to-day means that the sentiment of the majority of the people in the second largest city in the United States is opposed to William R. Hearst and all the 'isms' that he has sought to thrust upon the community. It is a clean-cut victory for sane, safe, and conservative institutions."

ROOSEVELT IS PLEASED.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—When informed of the election of Mr. Busse as Mayor of Chicago, President Roosevelt made this statement:

"I am exceedingly pleased at Mr. Busse's victory. During his service as Postmaster Mr. Cortelyou and I grew to feel that he possessed in a very marked degree administrative abilities. I believe he will make an excellent Mayor of Chicago, and I heartily congratulate the city."

President Roosevelt also sent a telegram of congratulation to Mr. Busse. The telegram was not given out.

Secretary Cortelyou also sent a telegram to Mr. Busse, congratulating him upon his election.

ELECTIONS IN OTHER CITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Both Republican and Democratic organization candidates won out in the contests for nominations for Mayor to-day.

Mayor E. Clay Timanus defeated ex-Congressman Wachter for the Republican nomination, carrying eighteen out of twenty-four wards.

In the three cornered fight of the Democrats J. Barry Mahool overwhelmingly defeated George Stewart Brown, the Municipal Ownership candidate and State Senator Linthicus, the vote being: Mahool, 23,904; Brown, 9,316; Linthicum, 7,318. The municipal election takes place May 7.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 2.—In the elections in the cities of the first and second class to-day in Kansas the Law and Order or temperance forces won a decided victory. Women voted and in Topeka fifty women used their private carriages in hauling Law and Order voters to the polls.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—Hartford voted license on the saloon question by 3,672 to 1,339 against in the annual election to-day. The Republicans carried the day on the general ticket by about 1,000 majority.

HARVARD SEAL TO STAY.

Resolution to Remove It from the Rhode Island State House Is Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, April 2.—The presence of the Harvard University Seal in the scheme of decoration of the State Library in the Rhode Island State House precipitated a lively fight among the legislators to-day. resolution introduced by Representative Theodore Francis Green, of Providence, (Democrat,) a Brown graduate, provided that the Harvard seal should be removed and that of Brown University substituted. The measure had been reported to the House by the Committee on Education, with recommendation of passage, but so vigorous did the arguments become that the matter was fought out on strictly partisan lines, and the measure was defeated by the Republicans, 35 to 24.

Mr. Green, in advocating the change, suggested that as McKim of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, architects for the building, was a Harvard man, it was probably due to the sense of humor of the firm that the Harvard Seal had been put in a building at the door of Brown.

Speaker R. B. Burchard, a Boston millionaire who votes in this State through a residence in Little Compton, took the floor and warmly defended the presence of the Harvard Seal. The Republicans supported Burchard, and the Harvard Seal will remain where it has been for the last five years, and where it has attracted no particular attention until the present session.

ROBBERS HAD $1,000 IN LOOT.

Caught After Running Pursuit In House They Ransacked.

After a lively struggle which was followed by policemen chasing two alleged burglars up and down fire escapes and dumb waitres, the fugitives were finally arrested in the house at 8 West Twenty-eighth Street late yesterday afternoon. When searched, the police say, about $1,000 worth of jewelry was found in their possession.

The janitor, John Closen, surprised the men at work, and they attacked and beat him. They retreated to the street, and Policemen Daly, Converse, and Hartwig of the Traffic Squad were summoned.

When the three policemen reached the house, the robbers fled up the stairway. One jumped out on the fire escape and tried to reach the street through another building. He was caught as he came out of the door. The other man jumped into the dumb waiter and let himself down. He couldn't get out and Policeman Hartwig went to the top, where he got hold of the rope and pulled it to the top and arrested the man.

All the apartments in the building had been broken open and the bureaus and closets ransacked. The two men gave their names as George Albertson of 208 West Twenty-eighth Street and George Fuller, who said he lived at a hotel at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue. When Fuller was searched two gold watches, a gold fob, a gold chain, a 32-calibre revolver, a silver cigarette case, a silver cigar case, a silver flask, $2.32 in pennies, a pair of gold cuffbuttons, a pearl scarfpin, and several pawntickets were found in his pockets.

Albertson had a gold purse, a gold chain, a gold bracelet, a silver matchbox, a gold bracelet, a gold fob, a pair of diamond link cuffbuttons, four pearl studs, and $2.57 in pennies.

AUTO KILLS MAN OF 81.

Alden Sampson, Second, Held on Manslaughter Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, April 2.—Alden Sampson, second, faces to-night a charge of manslaughter for having run down and killed an old man on Kellogg Street at noon to-day. Felix Maxwell, the victim, was 81 years old, and had been picking up coal on the railroad near his home, on Kellogg Street.

The car ran tho old man down and dragged him several rods, the coal being widely scattered, which demonstrated the force with which he was struck. Sampson left, but soon returned, and was put under arrest. Early this evening a charge of manslaughter was formulated, and he was released on $8,000 bail.

The bond was furnished by Irving D. Ferry, President of the Agricultural National Bank, who is a personal friend of Senator W. Murray Crane. Sampson will be arraigned in the District Court to-morrow morning.

Sampson has the reputation of being a reckless driver. He is prominent socially and is a member of the Aero Club of America.

ASBURY BUILDINGS UNSAFE.

Half a Dozen Have Been Condemned and Are to be Torn Down.

ASBURY PARK, April 2.—Owing to a report made to the City Council at its meeting last night by Building Inspector Charles Croxom, a number of buildings will be torn down this Spring. Mr. Croxom presented a list of the buildings which he said were unsafe.

Among the buildings that are to be torn down are a one-story building, First Avenue and Broadway, owned by Catherine Cook; Lenox Hotel, Broadway and Ocean Avenue, owned by Albert Stieglitz of New York; two-story buildings, owned by J. M. Green of Trenton; hotel and barn owned by H. S. Terhune, hotel and barn owned by Anna Hertz, Hall Building, Broadway, owned by W. G. Hall estate; Madison Flats, Ocean Avenue, owned by Louis E. Schram of 27 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York.

The buildings will be torn down before the warm weather begins.

JERSEY MAY TAX WHISKERS.

Bill Puts Heaviest Burden on Wearers of "Billy Goats" and Red Beards.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—Assemblyman Cornish of Essex introduced in the House to-day a bill which provides a tax for wearing the hair on the face as follows, to be paid to the tax collector yearly:

Ordinary whiskers, $5; side whiskers, $8; Van Dyke beard, $10; mutton chops, $15; "billygoat," $50; red whiskers, 20 per cent. extra. The tax collector is to receive 25 per cent. for collecting the tax. Speaker Pro Tem. Elvins sent the bill to the Committee on Fish and Game.

WOMAN ELECTED JUSTICE.

Mrs. McCullough Successful in Campaign in Illinois City.

CHICAGO, April 2.—At Evanston today Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, a well-known lawyer, was elected a Justice of the Peace.

She will be the first woman to hold a judicial office in this State.

JAMES J. HILL QUITS AS RAILROAD HEAD

Louis W. Hill, His Son, Succeeds Him as President of the Great Northern.

IS CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS

Resignation Taken to Mean His Early Retirement from Railroad Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, April 2.—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway since its organization in 1889, and personally the most conspicuous figure in the American railroad world, resigned to-day from the presidency of the road and was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. He is not to give up, at present at least, his management of the finances and policies of the Great Northern, and will continue to perform as Chairman the duties with which he has been charged for the last eighteen years as President. His son, Louis W. Hill, has been elected President of the Great Northern, and Frank H. McGulgan, who recently came to the Great Northern from the Grand Trunk Railway, was elected vice-president.

These changes in the Great Northern management were announced in this statement, issued after a meeting of the Board of Directors, which Mr. Hill attended:

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors held here this afternoon, the organization of the company was enlarged by the election of a Chairman of the Board of Directors. J. J. Hill was elected Chairman, Louis W. Hill was elected President, and Frank H. McGulgan First Vice President. Mr. McGulgan will have direct charge of the operating department, the other officers of the board remaining as at present. The company's business has doubled in the past five or six years, which renders necessary the increase of the operating staff."

E. T. Nichols, Vice President of the Great Northern, said in this city last night that the action taken in St. Paul yesterday in no sense meant the retirement of Mr. Hill from the direction of Great Northern affairs. He added that Mr. Hill's duties as Chairman would be practically identical with the duties he has been performing in recent years. These have had to do with the general direction of the road's policies and finances rather than directly with the operation of the property.

A Step Toward Retirement.

Nevertheless, the election of Mr. Hill as Chairman of the board is believed to be a step in the direction of his eventual retirement from active participation in the management of the road, which it has been Mr. Hill's desire to do for the last year. He has repeatedly said, however, in discussing with friends the possibility of his retirement, that he would stay with the road as long as there was any trouble to confront, and just at this time, when railroad affairs are under such close scrutiny, it is not thought likely that he will turn over to others the task of directing the Great Northern's affairs.

The Great Northern as it stands today, one of the most important railroad systems in the country, is largely the result of the efforts which James J. Hill has devoted to the upbuilding of the Northwest. Mr. Hill, before he was President of the Great Northern, was President of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba from 1883 to 1889. For many years before he was with the St. Paul & Pacific, which became a part of the Great Northern system. He entered the railroad service in 1865, and has continuously since that time been active, first in minor and later in important positions, in the railroad work of the Northwest.

Mr. Hill long has been regarded as one of the most enterprising and successful railroad men, identified with the upbuilding of the transportation system in the United States. Of late years he has extended his field of activity to Canada, and is now engaged in the construction of a new line from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast.

In his railroad undertakings in the Northwest Mr. Hill has on more than one occasion come into conflict with the plans of E. H. Harriman, and some battles royal have resulted from the efforts of these two men to carry out their respective plans for the extension of the influence of their roads in the Northwestern States.

Felt He Had Earned a Rest.

Before the Attorney General of Minnesota began suit against the Great Northern to prevent the issuance of $60,000,000 of new stock Mr. Hill's friends thought that the successful flotation of this increase in the Great Northern capital would probably mark the close of Mr. Hill's active connection with the road's affairs. Mr. Hill, in talking to friends in December last, said that he had made up his mind to retire; that he was 68 years old, and felt that he had earned a rest. He meant, he said, to give up the Great Northern Presidency and to go abroad for a year, so that he could not again be drawn into active railroad affairs against his will. He added, however, that he would make no such announcement, because something might turn up to change his plans. That something, his friends agreed, came in the shape of the attack by the Attorney General of Minesota on the validity of the proposed new stock issue, and the subsequent injunction proceedings which were dissolved only last week.

With this difficulty out of the way, the Great Northern, along with other railroads of the country, still has to face the questions arising from the movement for closer control of the transportation lines by the Government. This is a situation in which Mr. Hill's friends would be loath to see him leave the position of head of the Great Northern. Mr. Hill, it is thought, is as little inclined to give up the task now as his friends are to have him do so.

A TOUR TO SEE WASHINGTON.
Three-day trip via Pennsylvania Railroad, April 4, visiting points of interest at the National Capital. Rate, $12 or $14.50 from New York, covers necessary expenses, according to hotel selected.—Adv.

EX-GOV. GARVIN MARRIED.

Weds Miss Sarah E. Tomlinson, His Blind Protegee.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 2.—Ex-Gov. Garvin of Cumberland, and Miss Sarah Erma Tomlinson, were married at Lonsdale to-night.

The bride, who is many years his junior and a graduate of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Boston, was his protégé from childhood.

AMERICANS IN PERIL.

Italian and French Steamers Crash Together Near Naples.

NAPLES, April 2.—The Italian steamer Regina Margherita, which left here to-day for Palermo, came into violent collision with the French steamer Senegal and suffered serious damage.

The Italian steamer was taking a number of passengers, including many Americans, to Palermo, but fortunately no one was injured. She was towed back to this port.

SAN FRANCISCO DARK.

Powerhouse Burns—Hall of Justice Is Closely Guarded.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The electric power house at Second and Georges Streets is burning and several sections of the city are in darkness.

Guards have been thrown around the temporary Hall of Justice and bail is being refused to prisoners, the police refusing to permit any person to enter or leave the building. The new business section of the city is without lights.

WARNING TO KIDNAPPERS.

Jersey House Provides 40 Years' Imprisonment for the Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 2.—Assemblyman Buck's bill making the penalty for kidnapping forty years in State prison was passed in the House to-day. Speaking of the bill, Mr. Buck said that the heartrending grief of Dr. Marvin over the loss of his little boy should induce the House to guard against a similar offense in New Jersey by making the penalty as severe as possible. No votes were recorded against the measure.

The House also passed the Jess bill forbidding the sale of cigarettes to children under sixteen.

KILLED BY FAST FREIGHT.

Team Backed Into Train When Gate Was Lowered in Front of It.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 2.—Hurled from his wagon at the Erie Railroad crossing here by a fast freight and thrown upon the pilot of an engine, John Thomson was rendered unconscious for fifty-seven hours and died to-day. It is believed that Thomson would have been able to get across the tracks in safety had it not been for the fact that the gate was lowered in front of his spirited team.

This caused the horses to back into the train.

McVEY TO BE AN UNDERTAKER.

Master of the Larchmont Chooses a New Vocation.

HARTFORD, April 2.—That Capt. McVey, master of the steamer Larchmont, which was sunk in Block Island Sound on Feb. 12, intends to retire from steamboating and go into the undertaking business, is the report that has been stirring the steamboat men of this vicinity for several days.

It is said that he has selected New Haven as the scene of his activity. His choice of a new vocation has provoked a great deal of criticism.

Surprise is being expressed that Capt. McVay has selected an occupation which will serve as a constant reminder of the disaster which resulted in the loss of over 150 lives.

"PLEASE GO AWAY, BURGLAR."

"Certainly, If You Say So," Was the Polite Response.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 2.—The burglars who are making entries here at the rate of one every other night are evidently of an obliging disposition. Last night, when they were working at the window of Miss Adeline Rundle, daughter of A. A. Rundle, the young woman called out:

"Go away! Oh, please go away, burglar!"

A voice from outside replied calmly:

"Certainly, Madam, if you say so."

Apparently the burglars went away at once, for the only things left to show that they had been near the house were marks on Miss Rundle's window sill and fragments of a knife.

Later in the evening the home of W. F. H. Lockwood was entered by means of one of the lower windows. The thieves evidently proceeded through the house leisurely. They helped themselves to whisky, cigars, and cigarettes. The only articles of value which they took were Mr. Lockwood's sealskin overcoat and a buck coat. They left no clue behind them.

They also attempted to get into the homes of Cornell Woolley, a New York importer, and Edward Holly.

CAUGHT IN SEA UPHEAVAL.

Leyland Liner Swept by a Gigantic Wave Following Earthquake.

The Leyland liner Planet Neptune, in yesterday from Montevideo, was almost engulfed off the Brazilian coast by a gigantic wave, caused, according to the best belief of Capt. T. Timmis, the vessel's veteran skipper, by a submarine earthquake.

The vessel was several hundred miles off Rio Grande do Sul, on the southern coast of Brazil, on the evening of Feb. 26, when she had her thrilling experience. The seas were calm, when suddenly Chief Officer Brown, who was on the bridge, was almost thrown overboard by the sudden sinking of the vessel into a great hole of water.

A moment later a giant wave swept over the vessel catching Seaman Shalburg, the lookout, and throwing him against a stanchion, breaking his leg and otherwise injuring him. He will be a cripple for life. The wave broke over the superstructure, causing minor damage here and there, after which the seas again became calm and the liner proceeded on her voyage.

In the commotion following the dive of the Planet Neptune Capt. Timmis said the sea for hundreds of yards on all sides was churned into whitewash.

ROOSEVELT HITS AT HARRIMAN

Railroad Man's Tale of Appeal for a $200,000 Campaign Fund Called Untrue.

SECRET LETTERS ARE OUT

Harriman Makes Rejoinder, Declaring the President Does Him Injustice.

SENATOR DEPEW INVOLVED

Ambassadorship to Paris and Senatorship Figured in the Big Fund.

PARKER ASKS AN INQUIRY

Former Democratic Candidate Says the Purpose of Centralization Would Be Shown.

President Roosevelt and E. H. Harriman have come to a clash on an issue of veracity. It was precipitated by the publication in The New York World yesterday morning of a letter from Mr. Harriman to Sidney Webster, the original notes of which were stolen from the office of Mr. Harriman.

In this letter Mr. Harriman said that in the campaign of 1904, at the request of Mr. Roosevelt, he raised a fund of $200,000, which was used to turn 50,000 votes to the Republican Party in New York State. Of this he gave $50,000. He raised the fund, he declared, on the assurance that Mr. Roosevelt would appoint Chauncey M. Depew as Ambassador to Paris, but afterward Mr. Roosevelt refused to carry out the agreement, and so Mr. Depew was again sent to the Senate.

Mr. Roosevelt, in reply, gave out a letter which he wrote last Fall to Representative James S. Sherman, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. Mr. Sherman had sought a contribution from Mr. Harriman, and Mr. Harriman had said he would not give it, citing as his reasons the statements given in the letter to Mr. Webster. Mr. Roosevelt, in his letter, said: "Any such statement is a deliberate and willful untruth—by rights it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word."

Correspondence that passed between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Roosevelt in 1904 was included in the letter to Mr. Sherman. In one letter Mr. Roosevelt admitted a conference with Mr. Harriman before the 1904 election and said: "If you remember, when you were down here you and I were so much interested in certain of the New York political developments that I hardly, if at all, touched on governmental matters." In one of Mr. Harriman's letters he said that it would show "the attitude of the organization."

It was shown that Mr. Sherman reported to Mr. Roosevelt that Mr. Harriman had said he was willing to let the Hearst men win the New York election of 1906, as they were "crooks" and he could buy them. Mr. Harriman was also quoted as saying that he could buy State Legislatures, could buy Congress, and could buy the courts if necessary.

Mr. Harriman in a statement last night said that Mr. Roosevelt had suppressed a part of one of his letters, which would have shown that he went to Washington at the request of the President to talk over the situation in New York.

It was declared yesterday upon good authority that the $200,000 fund which Mr. Harriman raised for the 1904 campaign was contributed by three individuals besides himself. The names as given are J. P. Morgan, H. McK. Twombly, William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and E. H. Harriman, $50,000 each. Senator Depew said he had heard about the fund.

Alton B. Parker, who, as the Democratic candidate for President in 1904, had charged that big contributions had been made by financial interests to elect Mr. Roosevelt, last night demanded an investigation of the whole subject. He said it would show the reason for the campaign against States' rights by alleged reformers.

PRESIDENT GIVES THE LIE.

Makes Public Letters Giving His Version of Harriman Incidents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The retort customary was promptly forthcoming from the White House to-day when a letter of E. H. Harriman to Sidney Webster was called to the President's attention. In that letter Mr. Harriman said that in 1904 Mr. Roosevelt had asked him to raise $200,000 for the New York State fight and had promised to appoint Mr. Depew Ambassador to France in return. Mr. Harriman was duly branded as a liar by the President, taking his place in line with Alton B. Parker, Henry M. Whitney, Henry W. Bowen, John F. Wallace, George O. Shields, Gaaton Richard, and a few others.

That Mr. Roosevelt did not regret the incident was shown when he said to some newspaper men:

"I feel particularly fortunate that I have been attacked within the last few days by both ex-Senator Burton and Mr. Harriman."

Came to a Clash Last Fall.

It appears that Mr. Harriman's election to the Ananias Club really took place last Fall, in the Congressional campaign. It was merely the public announcement of that fact which was deferred until today. It had been expected in Washington for some time that some such fate would sooner or later befall Mr. Harriman, and when the Webster letter appeared this

morning that expectation became a certainty.

Inquiry at the White House brought out the information that the expected denunciation would be ready at 1 o'clock. Sure enough at that time the formal announcement of Mr. Harriman's entry into the "Liars' Club" was made by the President himself. He told a large assembly of newspaper men that he had written two letters last October to Representative James S. Sherman of New York, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, which explained themselves and covered all he desired to say on the subject of the Harriman charges.

The only thing further which he cared to say was this, which he thereupon dictated:

"After writing these letters to Congressman Sherman the President was assured that Mr. Harriman had not made the statements which Mr. Sherman credited him with making. Inasmuch as these same statements appear in major part in the letter of Mr. Harriman's now published, the President deems it proper that the letters he sent to Congressman Sherman last October shall now themselves be made public."

Harriman Defied the President.

From the President's letters to Mr. Sherman and his statement, a remarkable political story could be pieced out, although some very important points were not made clear. It appears that Mr. Sherman, in his capacity as Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, sought the financial assistance of Mr. Harriman. Mr. Harriman refused, not in plain simple terms, but with contumelious language about Mr. Roosevelt. The President refers to what "he (Harriman) said to you, (Sherman.)" Sherman thereupon came to Washington and reported this irreverent and reprehensible refusal of Mr. Harriman to Mr. Roosevelt, evidently giving in detail the derogatory expressions of opinion entertained by Harriman.

Upon this full report of the rebellion of Mr. Harriman, the President told Mr. Sherman that he had some letters in his files which would show Mr. Harriman up. In due time he found these letters, and thereupon he wrote to Mr. Sherman quoting some of them, to prove his opinion of Harriman's veracity—or lack of it.

The narrative as given in this letter to Mr. Sherman, now made public, there suffers a hiatus. It does not disclose what Mr. Sherman did. He was authorized to show the letter to Mr. Harriman. Maybe he did and maybe he didn't. The statement dictated by the President this morning announces that after the letter to Mr. Sherman had been written he was assured that Mr. Harriman did not make the statements attributed to him.

Harriman Was Once Welcome.

The letters to Mr. Sherman reveal clearly, however, that there was a time when Harriman was on terms of confidence at the White House. Mr. Roosevelt publicly admits that he was in the habit of consulting the Union Pacific reorganizer intimately upon matters of Government. He even disclosed to Mr. Harriman in advance matters upon which he was to address Congress in his annual messages. The burden of his letters to Mr. Sherman is that it was on some of these governmental subjects that he desired to consult Mr. Harriman in the Fall of 1904, and not on New York State politics. He quotes a letter of Oct. 14, 1904, to Mr. Harriman to show that he even did not care whether Mr. Harriman came down then or not.

Here is another important hiatus. Mr. Roosevelt's narrative skips to the end of November, saying nothing more about a visit from Mr. Harriman, and so far as any direct reference to such a visit is concerned there is nothing to show that it was made, except some singular sentences in a letter of Nov. 30 to Mr. Harriman, one of which says:

"But if you remember, when you were here, both you and I were so interested in certain New York political developments that I hardly, if at all, touched upon Governmental matters."

That is to say, Mr. Harriman did come here before the election, and they did talk about the New York situation. So Mr. Harriman said in the letter to Mr. Webster. Upon that one point Messrs. Harriman and Roosevelt are agreed And all the charges of Mr. Harriman made to Mr. Webster in the letter which calls forth all this denunciation were connected with the discussion of the New York situation, which Mr. Roosevelt admits they had.

Commerce Board's Inquiry.

No doubt Mr. Harriman is a very wicked man. The Alton deal, about which he told the Inter-State Commerce Commission so nonchalantly, has been cited many times in proof of his willingness to do desperate things. The Commerce Commission has been very busy finding out things about Mr. Harriman since last Autumn. This work began just about the time Mr. Roosevelt wrote these letters to Mr. Sherman.

The explanation of this coincidence is simple. The report of Mr. Sherman as to Mr. Harriman disclosed to the President the true character of Mr. Harriman and the imperative necessity of revealing his iniquity to the country. The machinery of Government thereupon began to turn on this task. The Beef Trust, the Smelter Trust, the Lead Trust, all the trusts, even the Sugar Trust and its extraordinary doings in Philadelphia, were of no importance compared with this showing up of Mr. Harriman.

Some other points in the President's statement are not to be overlooked. In a quotation from a letter written by Mr. Harriman it is shown that he assumed to speak for the Republican "organization" of New York. It is also shown that Mr. Sherman reported that Mr. Harriman had said he was willing that the Hearst men should win, as they were "crooks," and he could buy them; and he had also said he could buy Legislatures, Congress, and the courts.

The letters to Representative Sherman, as given out by Mr. Roosevelt, are as follows:

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LETTER.

October 8, 1906.

My Dear Sherman: Since you left this morning I succeeded in getting hold of the letters to which I referred, and I send you a copy of Gov. Odell's letter to me of Dec. 10, 1904. As I am entirely willing that you should show this letter to Mr. E. H. Harriman, I shall begin by repeating what you told me he said to you on the occasion last week when you went to ask him for a contribution to the campaign.

You informed me that he then expressed great dissatisfaction with me and said, in effect, that so long as I was at the head of the Republican Party or as it was dominated by the policies which I advocate and represent he would not support it, and was quite indifferent whether Hearst beat Hughes or not, whether the Democrats carried Congress or not.

Deliberate and Willful Untruth.

He gave as a reason for his personal dislike of me partly my determination to have the railroads supervised, and partly the alleged fact that after promising him to appoint Depew Ambassador to France I failed to do it and, I understood you to say, that he alleged that I made this promise at a time when he had come down to see me in Washington, when I requested him to raise $250,000 for the Republican Presidential campaign which was then on.

Any such statement is a deliberate and willful untruth; by rights it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word.

I never requested Mr. Harriman to raise a dollar for the Presidential campaign of 1904. On the contrary, our communications as regards the campaign related exclusively to the fight being made against Mr. Higgins for Governor of New York. Mr. Harriman being immensely interested in the success of Mr. Higgins because he regarded the attack on Higgins as being really an attack on him, Mr. Harriman, and on his friend, Gov. Odell, and he was concerned only in getting me to tell Mr. Cortelyou to aid Mr. Higgins so far as he could, which I gladly did.

Talked About Depew and Hyde.

He also (I think more than once) urged me to promise to make Senator Depew Ambassador to France, giving me in detail the reasons why this would help Gov. Odell by pleasing certain big financial interests. I informed him that I did not believe it would be possible for me to appoint Mr. Depew, and furthermore expressed my surprise at his saying that the men representing the big financial interests of New York wished that appointment made, inasmuch as a number of them had written to me asking that the same place be given to Mr. Hyde, and that, as a matter of fact, while I was not prepared to announce any decision, I doubted whether I could appoint either Mr. Depew or Mr. Hyde to the place.

As soon as Mr. Harriman heard that Mr. Hyde was a candidate and had the names of his backers he hastily said that he did not wish to be understood as antagonizing Mr. Hyde and would be quite willing to support him; and though I understood that he still preferred Mr. Depew, he left me strongly under the impression that he would be almost as well satisfied with Mr. Hyde, and was much discontented at my informing him so positively, not once but repeatedly, that I did not think that I should be able to appoint either.

Harriman-Roosevelt Letters.

His and my letters now before me of the Fall of 1904 run as follows: On his return from spending the Summer in Europe on Sept. 20, he wrote me stating that if I thought it desirable he would come to see me at any time, either then or later (he had been, as you remember, a delegate to the Republican National Convention, having voted for my nomination.) On Sept. 23 I answered this letter, saying:

"At present there is nothing for me to see you about, though there were one or two points in my letter of acceptance which I should have liked to discuss with you before putting it out."

Oct. 10 I wrote him:

"In view of the trouble over the State ticket in New York, I should much like to have a few words with you. Do you think you can get down here within a few days and take either lunch or dinner with me?"

The trouble I spoke of had reference to the bolt against Higgins—that is, in reality, against Mr. Harriman and Mr. Harriman's friend, Gov. Odell.

Harriman Feared for Higgins.

A reference to the files of the New York papers at that time will show that there was a very extensive bolt against Mr. Higgins, upon the ground that Gov. Odell had nominated him, and that he had in some matter favored Mr. Harriman overmuch—neither ground, in my judgment, being tenable. Mr. Harriman's backing of Gov. Odell and extreme anxiety that he should win out by securing Higgins's election was a matter of common notoriety, and mentioned in all the papers, notably in The New York Sun. On Oct. 12 Mr. Harriman wrote me:

"I am giving a very large part of my time to correcting the trouble here, and intend to do so if any effort on my part can accomplish it. * * * I will take occasion the first of next week to run down to see you, and think by that time the conditions will be very much improved."

You and I Are Practical Men.

After receiving this letter I wrote Mr. Harriman the following letter, which I give in full:

"Personal. Oct. 14, 1904.

"My Dear Mr. Harriman: A suggestion has come to me in a roundabout way that you do not think it wise to come on to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse, inasmuch as I have asked you.

"Now, my dear Sir, you and I are practical men, and you are on the ground and know the conditions better than I do. If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or no matter in which I could give aid, why, of course, give up the visit for the time being, and then a few weeks hence, before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain Government matters not connected with the campaign.

"With great regard, sincerely yours."

You will see that this letter is absolutely incompatible with any theory that I was asking Mr. Harriman to come down to see me in my own interest, or intended to make any request of any kind for help from him. On the contrary, all I was concerned with in seeing him was to know if I could be of help in securing the election of Mr. Higgins—a man for whom I had the highest respect, and who I believed would be, as in fact he has been, a most admirable Governor.

Harriman Wrote About Railroads.

Moreover, the following letter will show that Mr. Harriman did not have in his mind any idea of my asking him to collect money, and that, on the contrary, what he was concerned about in connection with my letter to him was the allusion I made to the fact that I would like to see him, before I wrote my message, to discuss certain Government matters not connected with the campaign. His letter, which is of Nov. 30, runs as follows:

"Dear Mr. President:

"I just have had a telephone talk with Mr. Loeb, and requested him to give you a message from me.

"I drew his attention to the last paragraph of your leter to me of Oct. 14 last, and explained that of course I did not want to make a trip to Washington unless it should be necessary; that the only matter I knew of, and about which I had any apprehension, and which might be referred to in your coming message to Congress, is that regarding the Inter-State Commerce Commission and what the attitude of the railroads should be toward it.

"I have communications from many conservative men in the West, asking me to take the matter up, they having, which I have not, information as to what you propose to say in your message on that subject, and I am very apprehensive about it.

"Mr. Loeb stated he believed that that part of the message could be sent to me, and I hope that he will do so. I sincerely believe it would be best for all interests that no reference be made to the subject, and in any event, if referred to, in such a way as not to bring about increased agitation. It is, as you well know, the conservative element, and the one on which we all rely, which is the most seldom heard from. Yours sincerely."

Talked of New York Politics.

This letter to me was crossed by one from me, which reads as follows:

"Strictly personal.

"November 30, 1904.

"My Dear Mr. Harriman: Mr. Loeb tells me that you called me up to-day on the telephone and recalled my letter to you of Oct. 14, in which I spoke to you of a desire to see you before sending in my message, as I wanted to go over with you certain governmental matters, and you added that you had heard that I had referred to the Inter-State Commerce Commission; that you regretted this and wished I had left it out. In writing to you I had in view, especially, certain matters connected with currency legislation, and had not thought of discussing railroad matters with you.

"However, if it had occurred to me, I should have been delighted to do so; but if you remember when you were down here both you and I were so interested in certain of the New York political developments that I hardly, if at all, touched on governmental matters.

Justified His Railroad Policy.

"As regards what I have said in my message about the Inter-State Commerce Commission, while, as I say, I should have been delighted to go over it with you, I must also frankly say that my mind was definitely made up. Certain revelations connected with the investigation of the Beef Trust caused me to write the paragraph in question.

"I went with extreme care over the information in possession of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and of the Bureau of Corporations before writing it. I then went over the written paragraph again and again with Paul Morton, who is of all my Cabinet the man most familiar with railroad matters, of course, and with Root, Knox, Taft, and Moody.

"It is a matter I had been carefully considering for two years, and had been gradually though reluctantly coming to the conclusion that it is unwise and unsafe from every standpoint to leave the question of rebates where it now is, and to fail to give the Inter-State Commerce Commission additional power of an effective kind in regulating these rates.

Talked Little but Politics.

"Let me repeat that I did not have this question in mind when I asked you to come down, but that I should most gladly have talked it over with you if it had occurred to me to do so; but, as a matter of fact, as you will remember, when you did come down to see me you and I were both so engaged in the New York political situation that we talked of little else; and finally that the position I have taken has not been taken lightly, but after thinking over the matter and looking at it from different standpoints for at least two years, and after the most careful consultation with Morton, Taft, Moody, Knox, and Root, as to the exact phraseology I should use.

"I do not send you a copy simply because I have given no one a copy, not even the men above mentioned. It is impossible if I give out copies of any portion of my message to prevent the message from being known in advance; and the three press associations who now have the message are under a heavy penalty not to disclose a word of it before the appointed time.

"Sincerely yours."

Protest Against Rate Plan.

On Dec. 2 he wrote me the following letter on the same subject:

"Dear Mr. President: "Dec. 2, 1904.

"Thank you for your favor of the 30th. It was natural for me to suppose that railroad matters would be included in any discussion you and I might have before writing your message. I am of the opinion that an effective Inter-State Commerce Commission could regulate the matter of rebates and absolutely prevent the same, without any additional power of any kind, and, as you say, Paul Morton is more familiar with such matters than any one else in your Cabinet, and I believe he will agree with me in this. I fear there has been a lack of co-operation.

"During the enormous development of the last four years the railroads have found it very hard to keep pace with the requirements imposed upon them, and the so-called surplus earnings, as well as additional capital, have been devoted to providing additional facilities and the bettering and enlarging of their properties, so as to give the increased and better service required of them.

"This work of betterment and enlargement must go on, and is all-important for the proper development of all sections of the country. There is little doubt that during the next decade every single-track railroad in the country will have to be double-tracked and provide enlarged terminal and other facilities, and any move that will tend to cripple them financially would be detrimental to all interests over the whole country.

"I beg that you will pardon my not signing this personally, as I have to leave to catch my train for Arden, and have asked my secretary to sign it for me. Yours sincerely."

Talked Freely with Financiers.

I was unable to agree with Mr. Harriman's views on the matter, and left my message unchanged as regards the Inter-State commerce law.

(The rough draft of this portion of the message was completed in October, before the election.)

I had always discussed with absolute freedom all my proposed moves in the trust and labor matters with the representatives of the big combinations or big railroads, as well as with the leaders of the labor men, of the farmers' organizations, the shippers' organizations, and the like—that is, I had as freely seen and communicated with Mr. Harriman, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hill, and other railroad men, as I had seen and communicated with Mr. Gompers, Mr. Keefe, Mr. Morrissey, Mr. Morrison, and other labor leaders.

Mr. Harriman had, like most of the big railroad men, always written me very strongly protesting against my proposed course as regards the supervision and control over big combinations, and especially over the big railroads—in a letter of his of Aug. 19, 1902, for instance, he expressed the fear that a panic would follow my proposed action.

Harriman Indorsed J. H. Hyde.

It will be seen that the above correspondence is entirely incompatible with what Mr. Harriman now, as you inform me, alleges as to my having asked him to secure money or to subscribe money for the Presidential campaign. As for the Depew matter, he professed throughout to be acting in the interest of Gov. Odell, and, though Gov. Odell had been anxious that Mr. Depew should be nominated as Ambassador to France at a time when he was supporting Gov. Black for Senator, he had changed his mind shortly after the last letter to me, above quoted, from Mr. Harriman, and on Dec. 10 wrote me the letter I inclose, which reads in part as follows:

"My Dear Mr. President:

"A great many of your friends here in New York would be very much delighted and pleased if you could find it possible to appoint Mr. James H. Hyde as Minister to France. * * * Large business interests have given to him splendid executive abilities, and his association with so many prominent business men would be fitting recognition of the effective work done by them in the last campaign.

"In addition to this he has behind him, I am sure, the approval of Senator Platt and Senator Depew, and, so far as I can speak for the organization, I believe his appointment would be, without question, more satisfactory than any that could be made from New York at the present time.

"Personally, I should appreciate your favorable consideration of this suggestion almost beyond anything else you could do for me. If you so desire I shall be glad to come down to Washington and talk with you about it, but I believe there are others who are close to you and who feel just as I do, and I thought therefore that this letter would be sufficient as showing the attitude of the organization and myself personally upon this important appointment."

As you know, I was obliged to refuse the request of the New York financiers and of the Republican organizations of the State and city, not deeming it proper to appoint Mr. Hyde to the position he sought.

Could Buy Laws, Said Harriman.

So much for what Mr. Harriman said about me personally. Far more important are the additional remarks he made to you, as you inform me, when you asked him if he thought it was well to see Hearstism and the like triumphant over the Republican Party. You inform me that he told you that he did not care in the least, because those people were crooks, and he could buy them; that whenever he wanted legislation from a State Legislature he could buy it; that he "could buy Congress," and that, if necessary, "he could buy the judiciary."

This was doubtless said partly in boastful cynicism and partly in a mere burst of bad temper because of his objection to the Inter-State commerce law and to my actions as President. But it shows a cynicism and deep-seated corruption which make the man uttering such sentiments, and boasting, no matter how falsely, of this power to perform such crimes, at least as undesirable a citizen as Debs, or Moyer, or Haywood.

It is because we have capitalists capable of uttering such sentiments and capable of acting on them, that there is strength behind sinister agitators of the Hearst type. The wealthy corruptionist, and the demagogue who excites, in the press or on the stump, in office or out of office, class against class, and appeals to the basest passions of the human soul, are fundamentally alike and are equally enemies of the Republic.

Secretary Root Was Horrified.

I was horrified, as was Root, when you told us to-day what Harriman had said to you. As I say, if you meet him you are entirely welcome to show him this letter, although, of course, it must not be made public unless required by some reason of public policy, and then only after my consent has first been obtained. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. J. S. Sherman, St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway, New York.

The second letter to Mr. Sherman is as follows:

The White House,
Washington, Oct. 12, 1906.

My Dear Mr. Sherman:

I would like to make an addendum to my letter to you of the other day. Both Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Bliss, as soon as they heard that Hyde's name had been suggested for Ambassador, protested to me against the appointment. Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. James S. Sherman, Chairman Republican Congressional Committee, St. James Building, New York, N. Y.

The President, after furnishing the letters to the press, dictated the following statement:

"After writing these letters to Congressman Sherman the President was assured that Mr. Harriman had not made the statements which Mr. Sherman credited him with making. Inasmuch as the same statements appear, in the major part, in the letter of Mr. Harriman now published, the President deems it proper that the letters he sent to Congressman Sherman last October shall now themselves be made public."

LETTER CORRECT—HARRIMAN.

Written When His Relations with Roosevelt Were Pleasant.

E. H. Harriman, after midnight this morning, gave out the following statement in response to the statement made public by President Roosevelt at Washington today:

"For many years I have maintained an intimate, confidential correspondence with my friend, Mr. Sidney Webster. What I wrote him and what he wrote me was, of course, intended for our eyes alone. In the course of a letter which he wrote me in December, 1905, he warned me against being drawn into politics, and questioned whether I had any political or party instinct united to what he was pleased to call my business instinct.

"This drew from me the reply to Mr. Webster's inquiry, which, in a substantially correct form, has been stolen and published. This letter was written on Jan. 21, 1906, at a time when no one could doubt the cordiality of my relations with the President.

"About ten days ago I was told that a discharged stenographer was trying to sell to some newspaper a reproduction from his notes of one of my private letters. I could hardly believe that any matter so obtained would be accepted or published, yet I made every effort to prevent it.

"When I learned late yesterday afternoon that a New York newspaper had a transcript of these notes, I notified the publisher at once of the facts, and urged upon his attention the gross outrage that the publication of it under such circumstances would involve.

"While deploring, of course, that the sacredness of a private correspondence should thus be violated, I cannot withdraw anything in the letter.

Calls Roosevelt Unjust.

"I have read the President's statement. I am most anxious to treat him and his other utterances with the consideration due to the high office which he holds. Nevertheless, I feel bound to call attention to certain things in regard to which he does me injustice.

"In his letter to Mr. Sherman he clearly seeks to convey the impression that the personal interview with him in the Fall of 1904 was of my seeking and not his. He says:

"'His [Harriman's] and my letters now before me in the Fall of 1904 run as follows: "On his return from spending the Summer in Europe, on Sept. 20, he wrote me stating that if I thought it desirable he would come to see me at any time, then or later." [He had been, as you remember, a delegate to the Republican National Convention, having voted for my nomination.] On Sept. 23, I answered this letter, saying: "At present there is nothing for me to see you about, though there were one or two points in my letter of acceptance which I would like to have discussed with you before putting it out."'

"Let me present the facts: On June 20, 1904, the President wrote me the following letter, which he does not include in the correspondence published today. It reached me in Europe:

"'White House,
Washington, June 20, 1904.

"'Personal.

"'My Dear Mr. Harriman—I thank you for your letter. As soon as you come home I shall want to see you. The fight will doubtless be hot then. It has been a real pleasure to see you this year.

"'Very truly yours,

"'THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'"

"In reply to this I wrote him on my return from Europe the letter of Sept. 20, the opening sentences of which he eliminated, in his publication:

"'New York, Sept. 20, 1904.

"'Dear Mr. President: I was very glad to receive your note of June 29 last while I was in Europe. I am now getting matters that accumulated during my absence somewhat cleared up, and if you think desirable will go to see you at any time, either now or later. It seems to me that the situation could not be in better shape.

"'Yours sincerely,

"'E. H. HARRIMAN.'

"'To the President, Washington, D. C.'

"Then followed a series of invitations from the White House, both from the President and his Secretary, urging me to go to Washington. On Oct. 10 the President wrote: 'In view of the trouble over the State ticket in New York I should like to have a few words with you. Do you think you can get down here within a few days and take either luncheon or dinner with me?'

"On Oct. 14 he wrote:

"'My Dear Mr. Harriman—A suggestion has come to me in a roundabout way that you do not think it wise to come to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse inasmuch as I have asked you.'"

"A funeral in my family prevented a prompt response to the President's repeated invitation, but finally, about Oct. 20, I was able to go to Washington and see him.

Difference of Recollection.

"There is some difference of recollection as to what transpired at that interview.

"Fortunately, the President himself in his 'strictly personal' letter to me of Nov. 30, throws some light upon what did take place. He says:

"'If you remember, when you were down here, both you and I were so interested in certain of the New York political developments that I hardly, if at all, touched on Governmental matters.'

"Again in the same letter he says: 'As a matter of fact, as you will remember, when you did come down to see me you and I were both so engaged in the New York political situation that we talked of little else.'

"The invitation of Oct. 10 bade me to the White House to have a few words with the President 'in view of the trouble over the State ticket in New York.'

"I had replied on Oct. 12: 'I am giving a very large part of my time to correcting the trouble here, and intend to do so, if any effort on my part can accomplish it. I will take occasion the first of next week to run down to see you, and I think by that time the conditions will be very much improved.'

"Whether I was seeking his aid to secure the adherence of the State of New York to the State ticket, or he was seeking mine, is proved or disproved by this correspondence, and I cheerfully submit to the public whether the inference clearly suggested by the President is the proper one. I did not so understand it from the invitation nor from the interview.

Not for "Personal Benefit."

"The President dwells at length on the assertion that he did not ask me to contribute 'for the Presidential campaign' or 'for his personal benefit.'

"I do not deny this statement, nor is it at all inconsistent with the assertions I made in the Webster letter respecting the interview. Therein I distinctly said: 'The President sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political condition in New York State.

"I complied, and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money and asked if I would help them in raising the necessary funds, as the National Committee, under Chairman Cortelyou, had utterly failed of obtaining them and there was a large amount due from them to the New York State Committee.'

"If this means anything whatever, it must be that he was urging me to help the New York State Committee and not the National Committee or the Presidential campaign, except so far as the success of the State ticket in New York would contribute to the National ticket.

"What the condition of the finances of the New York State Committee and the National Republican Committee at that time was is well known to every one.

In Debt to State Committee.

"That the National Committee did owe the State Committee, and that the State Committee was in financial straits, is notorious. I was not a political manager. I was asked to go to Washington by the President in the interests of the State ticket. I could help to raise money. That I did help in this regard; that I did raise funds immediately upon my return from the interview with the President, is undeniable, and to this fund I contributed $50,000.

"My interview with the President covered a wide range of subjects connected with the New York State campaign, and I did not pretend to go over the whole matter in the Webster letter.

"The President's letter of Oct. 14 and his comment thereon are interesting. In that letter he suggested that I might think there was some danger in my visiting him during the closing weeks of the campaign and suggested that if I thought so the visit be postponed until after the election, when he would ask me to 'discuss certain Government matters not connected with the campaign.'

Here were two distinct invitations to discuss two different subjects. I could see no danger in visiting him to discuss New York politics before the election, and therefore went, and discussed that subject alone, and after the election took up the other subject for consideration with him.

"I think if what concerned me as the object of the visit had been the Government's relation to the railroads the interview would certainly not have been entirely devoted to politics.

"I am not responsible for what Mr. Sherman may have said to the President with reference to the conversation he had with me.

"All that I have to say is that I did not meet his urgent requests that I contribute to his campaign fund and that the statements alleged to have been attributed to me by him were false. The President was assured of this fact by a mutual friend who was present at the interview."

Sidney Webster, to whom the letter was written by Mr. Harriman, the publication of which caused the storm to break, came back to New York late yesterday afternoon from Newport and went to his home, at 245 East Seventeenth Street. Soon after Mr. Harriman was seen to enter Mr. Webster's house, and did not come out again until after 7 o'clock. Mr. Webster would not say anything either about the conference or about the subject matter of Mr. Harriman's letter.

WHAT HARRIMAN WROTE.

The Letter to Sidney Webster Which Started the Fuss.

Mr. Harriman's letter to Mr. Webster—which Mr. Harriman says was stolen from his office—as published in The New York World yesterday, is as follows:

"Mr. Sidney Webster, No. 245 East Seventeenth Street, New York.

"Dear Sir: I am glad to see that you are in town, and hope soon to have an opportunity of talking matters over with you.

"I had printed copies of the testimony sent you, in hopes that you would, after reading them, give me some idea of where I stand, for I confess that I feel somewhat at sea in the whole insurance matter. The trouble originated in my allowing myself to be drawn into other people's affairs, and partly from a desire to help them and at their request. I seemed to be like the fellow who got in between the man and his wife in their quarrel.

"As to my political instincts, to which you refer in your letter of Dec. 13, I am quite sure I have none, and my being made at all prominent in the political situation is entirely due to President Roosevelt, and because of my taking an active part in the Autumn of 1904, at his request, and his taking advantage of conditions then created to further his own interests. If it had been a premeditated plot it could not have been better started or carried out.

Roosevelt Asked Me to Raise Funds.

"About a week before the election in the Autumn of 1904, when it looked certain that the State ticket would go Democratic, and was doubtful as to Roosevelt himself, he, the President, sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York State. I complied, and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money, and asked if I would help them in raising the necessary funds, as the National Committee, under control of Chairman Cortelyou, had utterly failed of obtaining them, and there was a large amount due from them to the New York State Committee.

I explained to him that I understood the difficulty here was mainly caused by the up-State leaders being unwilling to support Depew for re-election as United States Senator; that if he, Depew, could be taken care of in some other way I thought matters could be adjusted and the different contending elements in the party brought into close alliance again. We talked over what could be done for Depew, and, finally, he agreed that if found necessary he would appoint him as Ambassador to Paris.

$200,000 Changed 50,000 Votes.

With full belief that he, the President, would keep this agreement, I came back to New York, sent for Treasurer Bliss, who told me that I was their last hope, and that they had exhausted every other resource. In his presence I called up an intimate friend of Senator Depew, told him that it was necessary in order to carry New York State that $200,000 should be raised at once, and if he would help I would subscribe $50,000. After a few words over the telephone the gentleman said he would let me know, which he did probably in three or four hours, with the result that the whole amount, including my subscription, had been raised.

The checks were given to Treasurer Bliss, who took them to Chairman Cortelyou. If there were any among them of life insurance companies, or any other like organizations, of course Cortelyou must have informed the President. I do not know who the subscribers were other than the friend of Depew, who was an individual. This amount enabled the New York State Committee to continue its work, with the result that at least 50,000 votes were turned in the City of New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result.

There are between 2,200 and 2,300 districts in Greater New York, and in a campaign such as that the expenditure of, say, $50 in each district for campaign purposes, not including the watchers on election day, would take more than $100,000.

How Depew Went Back to the Senate

Some time in December, 1904, on my way from Virginia to New York, I stopped and had a short talk with the President. He then told me that he did not think it necessary to appoint Depew as Ambassador to Paris, as agreed; in fact, favored him for the Senate. I had not expected that he was the one (sic) as to what would be necessary, but he arrogated that to himself, and I, of course, could say nothing further. After that I used what influence I could to have Depew returned to the Senate, as I considered there had been an implied obligation which should be lived up to.

This is the way I was brought to the surface in the political matters, as I had never before taken any active part, and had only done what I could as any private citizen might; so you see I was brought forward by Roosevelt in an attempt to help him, at his request, the same as I was in the insurance matter by Hyde and Ryan by their request for my help, and in the case of Ryan I probably would have dropped the matter after our first interview had it not been for my desire to save Belmont from taking a position for which he could have been criticised by the public press, as he was the one Ryan desired me to influence from opposing Morton for election as Chairman of the Equitable Board, and Belmont afterward thanked me for taking his part, as if he had voted against Morton in view of his local traction contentions with Mr. Ryan it would have been misconstrued.

The 3 Rs—Ryan, Roosevelt, Root.

Ryan's success in all his manipulations, traction deals, tobacco combination, manipulation of the State Trust Company into the Morton Trust Company, the Shoe and Leather Bank into the Western National Bank and then again into the Bank of Commerce—thus covering up his tracks—has been done by the adroit mind of Elihu Root, and this present situation has been brought about by a combination of circumstances which has brought together the Ryan, Root, Roosevelt element.

Where do I stand?

Yours sincerely, E. H. HARRIMAN.

FOUR MEN GAVE $200,000.

Harriman, Morgan, Twombly, and Vanderbilt Named as Donors.

From a wide variety of sources there came information yesterday lighting up the vista of politico-financial history opened by E. H. Harriman's letter to Sidney Webster.

Most interesting of all the developments was the assertion that the $200,000 contribution of which Mr. Harriman told as having been made to the Republican campaign fund through his efforts was contributed in equal shares of $50,000 each by Mr. Harriman himself, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. McKay Twombly, and William K. Vanderbilt, Sr. This statement was made in a quarter entirely conversant with the progress of the campaign of 1904, both in New York State and elsewhere, and it was accompanied by a circumstantial account of what happened between the middle of that October and the beginning of 1905 that was quite consistent with the outline which the Harriman letter to Mr. Webster set forth.

Mr. Harriman himself when asked last night whether the four men named were the contributors to his fund declined to make any comment one way or the other. Cornelius N. Bliss, who was then Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, also refused to talk for publication. Mr. Bliss's only comment was:

"There was a time when I appeared to be the only individual concerned in those matters. It is at least consoling to have other gentlemen now share some of the responsibility with me. But until I am appealed to by the principals, I see no reason why I should break my policy of silence."

Senator Depew Is Happy.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew was in an obviously happy mood over the episode when a reporter found him at the Grand Central Station yesterday noon.

"This certainly adds materially to the gayety of nations," the Senator said.

When asked about the particular statements contained in the letter to Mr. Webster, the Senator said:

"My knowledge of the $200,000 campaign fund was all gained after the occurrence to which Mr. Harriman refers. I knew nothing about it at the time, and it would be improper for me to mention names in any way. I may say, however, that the money did not come from corporations, neither from individuals whose corporation affiliations were such that they had anything to expect from the Administration in return. They were men of wealth, who necessarily had certain corporation connections, but these did not move them in contributing the money.

"So far as the mention of my name for the post of Ambassador to France is concerned, I will say positively that that matter was not broached to me until December, after the opposition to my re-election as Senator had crystallized. I heard nothing at all about it back at election time.

"I will not say through what source the suggestion came that I should take the post except that I was asked if I would not accept such an appointment and withdraw from the Senatorial contest. I replied that I would not consider it, that my whole training and inclination impelled me to continue my service as Senator, and that so far as I was concerned it was the Senatorship or nothing. Not long after that the opposition was withdrawn."

Ex-Gov. Frank Black wasn't saying anything yesterday.

"Whatever my inclinations might be," he told reporters who asked him about his withdrawal from the race against Depew in 1904, "the proprieties will allow me to say nothing."

The $200,000 Was Raised.

The one point that remained considerably in doubt yesterday so far as the contradictions between Mr. Harriman and President Roosevelt were concerned was whether or not Mr. Harriman undertook to raise his $200,000 fund specifically at the request of the President, as the letter to Mr. Webster indicated, or as a result of some ideas of his own touching the needs of the Republican campaign. That the money was raised and turned over to Treasurer Bliss of the National Committ-

Continued on Page 7

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Yours very truly,

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ROOSEVELT HITS AT HARRIMAN

Continued from Page 2.

tee there was a general agreement by those who were in a position to know what went on in the 1904 campaign.

For an explanation of the circumstances that brought about the change of influential men from Platt's Depew for Senator, it is possible to go to the testimony taken in the Armstrong Committee's insurance investigation. Ex-Gov. Odell testified that in August, 1904, he brought suit against the Mercantile Trust Company, the largest of the subsidiary institutions of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, to recover the losses that he had suffered in the United States Shipbuilding Company investment. In September and October, said he, there were some meetings between himself and James H. Hyde, then Vice President of the Equitable, at which the matter was discussed. One of these meetings to which both Mr. Harriman and Mr. Odell testified was in the former's office.

In November, after the election, according to the Governor, an agreement was reached for a settlement of the litigation on the basis of $75,000 for the Governor's losses, but the payment was not made until Dec. 30, 1904.

In the interim between the agreement to settle the Shipbuilding litigation and the final settlement in December several interesting things happened, according to the Armstrong Committee's testimony and according to Mr. Harriman's letter to Mr. Webster. Chief among these was the withdrawal of Mr. Odell's opposition to the election of Mr. Depew as Senator, which so surprised ex-Gov. Black at the time and startled various others politically prominent throughout the State.

Incidentally, as appeared from a letter of Mr. Harriman, which formed a part of the correspondence that President Roosevelt gave out in Washington, the suggestion that Mr. Depew be appointed Ambassador to France was supplanted by one that Mr. Hyde receive the appointment, in which both Mr. Harriman and ex-Gov. Odell concurred. Mr. Harriman and Gov. Odell both declared that there was no connection between the occurrences when they were examined by Charles E. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes, however, went somewhat into details with Mr. Odell. Here is the testimony:

Q.—Did you intercede on his (Mr. Hyde's) behalf for the appointment? A.—I did. I wrote a letter.

Q.—At whose request? A.—I am not certain. I think it was at Mr. McIntyre's.

Q.—Had this any relation to the matter of the settlement? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—When was that letter written, Gov. Odell? A.—Before the settlement.

Q.—How long before? A.—I could not tell you. Two or three weeks probably. I won't be positive about it, but my impression was that it was before the settlement.

As the settlement of Mr. Odell's suit was on Dec. 30, 1904, his memory of the date on which he wrote the letter recommending Mr. Hyde for the Ambassadorship coincided closely with the actual date of the letter as given out in Washington yesterday afternoon. That was the letter of Dec. 10, 1904, written about three weeks before the check was passed which settled the Odell shipbuilding claim.

With equal care Mr. Hughes examined Mr. Harriman on the same subject. Here is an extract from the testimony:

Q.—Do you know whether Gov. Odell did anything with regard to procuring this appointment? A.—No.

Q.—Was the time when this matter was brought up between you and Mr. Hyde at or near the time when the matter of Gov. Odell's claim against the Mercantile Trust Company was under consideration? A.—I don't remember that there was any connection between them in any way whatever.

Q.—I am advised that the date of the settlement of Gov. Odell's claim, or rather the date of payment, was Dec. 30, 1904. I don't know as to the accuracy of it. It is a statement purporting to come from the company. A.—Well, it must have been about a year ago, as my recollection was at first.

Q.—When were those interviews about the Ambassadorial appointment? A.—I should think they were about a year ago.

But it appeared from the statements of interested parties yesterday that there were also complications in connection with the use of the $200,000 which Mr. Harriman raised for the campaign fund. It was declared that when this money went to Mr. Bliss it was with the understanding that Mr. Depew would share in the credit of raising it in whatever explanations accompanied its transfer to the Republican State Committee, of which Mr. Odell was then Chairman. Somehow or other there was an oversight, according to the story, to the end that the $200,000 went out to save the State from the impending danger of a Democratic victory unlabeled. This accounts for the surprise of some of the politicians when the final announcement was made that Mr. Depew would be the candidate.

PARKER DEMANDS INQUIRY.

Says It Is Safe Now to Deny Harriman's Staatement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker is here in connection with two cases pending before the Court of Appeals. When questioned regarding the Harriman letter, on his charge in 1904, and the denial of Mr. Roosevelt that the Republican Party had been exacting tribute from corporations for campaign purposes, he said:

"That $150,000 was turned over by the Equitable, Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies to Mr. Cortelyou's committee has never been denied, of course. It was testified to under oath before a body who could have summoned Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou to the witness stand if it had been denied. It is safe to deny Mr. Harriman's statement because there is not a committee before whom Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou and others can be summoned and compelled to testify.

"Congress has refused to make an investigation of the corporate contributions of 1904 or to pass a law prohibiting corporate contributions in the future. The money raised by Mr. Harriman and contributed by the life insurance companies, aggregating $350,000, was but a drop in the bucket as compared with the total contributions by railroads and other great corporations. The public importance of an investigation at this time therefore cannot be overestimated.

"One of the questions now pressing for solution is whether Federal Governmental control over railroads and other great corporations shall be further extended. It will help to solve that problem rightly to learn that Governmental power in the past has been used for political purposes, used to raise money to continue an existing Administration. The proof that it has been so used will make it perfectly clear to every mind that it can be used again. Aye, that it will be used again, and indeed will continue to be used so long as politics and business can be made mutually helpful to each other.

"Possession by the public of that knowledge and the necessary deductions therefrom will inevitably lead to attempts to surround such power as has been or may be conferred with the absolutely necessary safeguards against political abuse of it. So far no effort has been made to that direction.

"It has not been because the people have not appreciated the necessity of it. That they may do so, an investigation should be had that will bring out the whole truth. It will help many to see quite clearly what is now hidden, viz., the ultimate purpose of some of those who seek in the name of reform to strip the States of power that it may be centred at Washington."

ODELL WANTS TO THINK.

Ex-Governor Has No Statement to Make Just Now.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, April 2.—Ex-Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., to-night refused to discuss the Harriman letter and campaign donations.

"You can say for me," he said, "that I do not care to make a statement just now. I want to think the matter over. I beg to be excused."

YOU GET STRENGTH from RIGHT FOOD
Try
Grape-Nuts
10 days and prove it.
"There's a Reason"

EVIDENCE HE HAD TO SHOW THAW MAD

Jerome Fails to Get It Before Commission with Dr. Hamilton as Witness.

TRIAL EXPECTED TO GO ON

Though People's Experts Declare Thaw a Dangerous Paranoiac—Others Say He's Sane.

With to-day probably the last of the Inquisition of the Thaw insanity commission before District Attorney Jerome, the prospect last night was that the case of the People against Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White will be sent back to the jury before Justice Fitzgerald, and the District Attorney will be compelled to complete the prosecution of a man whom he believes to be hopelessly insane.

Yesterday was the crisis for Mr. Jerome, and it went against him. When he put on the stand Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, considered in his profession to be one of the ablest alienists in this country, Mr. Jerome had at his command information which he believed would convince the commission that the man he was called upon to prosecute was not fit for trial. Through Dr. Hamilton he expected to give this information to the commission. The rulings of the commissioners were such that most of this evidence was excluded.

To-day Thaw will be subjected to a private examination by the Commissioners, a brief public hearing will be held and the board will go into executive session to consider their report to Justice Fitzgerald. If it is favorable to the defence, as was expected yesterday, and the Commissioners report that the defendant is of sufficiently sound mind to understand his position and consult with counsel, the trial will be resumed to-morrow and a verdict may be looked for by the end of this or the beginning of next week.

Dr. Hamilton Allowed to Tell Part.

The crisis of the day came during the morning session, when Dr. Hamilton was called to the stand. This was the signal for beginning a bitter legal fight. Chairman McClure suggested that he testify only to what he had observed in court during the trial. Mr. Jerome replied by reading to the commission the order of Justice Fitzgerald constituting the board and defining its functions.

Next the question of professional privilege came up, and the question arose as to the waiver which the District Attorney asserted the defense had made of professional privilege. Much of Dr. Hamilton's information was obtained while he was employed by the defense. To establish the exact facts in the case, Alonzo Moynihan, the official stenographer, was sworn, and the commission enjoyed the unusual spectacle of the witness taking his own answers down in shorthand and reporting his words officially as he went along.

At length everybody seemed satisfied that the waiver was legal except Commissioner Olney.

Chairman McClure overruled Mr. Olney and Dr. Hamilton was allowed to begin his testimony. His evidence was as follows:

Q.—What was the nature of the examination you made of the defendant on June 28? A.—Inspection. I tried to make him talk and failed.

Q.—What did you observe? A.—The prisoner was suffering from intense shock. His manner was strained. He was dazed and nervous. His eyes were fixed on a distant point of the room. The whites were very pronounced and the pupils dilated. His face twitched on the right side, and his actions were slow and lethargic.

Then the witness made a statement about a conversation he had with Thaw the day he and the People's expert tried to examine him in the District Attorney's office.

"He asked," he said, "Dr. Flint about his son and asked me for a cigar. He refused to talk to the other doctors until he had spoken to me. He went to a table in a corner of the room, and when I went over there, said, 'What's the use. It's all over.'

"Judge Olcott asked me to talk with Thaw, but he refused and regarded Judge Olcott, Mr. McManus, and me with suspicion.

"I next examined him in the Tombs on June 28. He refused to let me look at him until Dr. McGuire and Mr. McManus had retired. Then he looked under the beds suspiciously. There were no hangings in the room, and the under parts of the beds were visible. As I tried to examine him medically, he objected, crying, 'I am not insane.' Then he reclined on a bed and talked of the crime. He expressed no remorse, but said that he had done right, and the community would thank him."

Believes Thaw Insane.

"In your opinion," asked Mr. Jerome, "is the defendant capable of consulting intelligently with his counsel?"

"In my opinion he is not."

Mr. Hartridge in his cross-examination attempted to discredit the witness by dwelling on the fact that he was at the time spoken of retained by the defense.

Q.—Were you trying to get Thaw to Matteawan? A.—I was not.

Q.—Weren't you in correspondence with Dr. Lamb of Matteawan? A.—Yes; I was trying to retain him for the Thaw family.

Q.—How do you explain your actions? A.—I was trying to save his life. If I saw a man trying to commit suicide I would save him.

Q.—Did you ever try to get the District Attorney to send Thaw to Matteawan? A.—Yes, with the authority of Judge Olcott.

Q.—When you had your conversation with Mr. Jerome about Matteawan were you under a retainer from Judge Olcott? A.—I don't exactly know what my position was at that time. I had written to Mrs. William Thaw and had had no reply.

Q.—Then you withdrew from the case? A.—I withdrew entirely.

Q.—You instructed your lawyer to recover your bill? A.—I brought suit, but stopped it when the trial began.

Q.—Did you leave the State? A.—I went to Massachusetts because I did not wish to embarrass the defense.

Q.—Did you think you were helping the defense or the people? A.—I believed by declaring this man insane I was putting everybody in a right position.

Mr. Hartridge sat down, and Dr. Hamilton wished to introduce a letter written by Thaw at the time he examined him. It has already been published and is of an incoherent nature, with references to "vultures at court and Prester John Harples." Mr. Jerome asked a few more questions.

"From what was the defendant suffering?"

"He had systematized connected delusions," was the reply; "progressive unsoundness of mind."

"Will you be more specific?" said the District Attorney.

"He has delusional insanity, otherwise known as paranoia," answered the expert.

Had Much More Evidence to Give.

When under the rulings of the commission Dr. Hamilton's examination was ended at this point, he was plainly disappointed that the bulk of his evidence was excluded. He had volunteered the results of his examination of Thaw after having resigned as an alienist for the defense and after having reached the point where he thought it was his duty to declare that the client he was acting for was not a sane man. Incidentally he had returned to Thaw a note for $3,000 which was given to him in part payment for his services.

When Thaw dismissed his former counsel Dr. Hamilton had come to the conclusion that Thaw was a paranoiac. He did not, then desire to hamper any plans which the defense might formulate, but later, when it became evident that Thaw was to go to trial, his former alienist went to the District Attorney and told him of his conviction that Thaw was hopelessly insane and should be spared being put in peril of his life.

The information which Mr. Jerome endeavored to get in evidence yesterday begins with the very birth of Thaw, if not before his birth, when it deals with preoatal and hereditary influences. Not only was the hereditary influence found in the two uncles referred to already in the evidence, but it extended to his maternal grandfather and to a paternal aunt.

Line of Evidence That Was Barred.

Mr. Jerome wanted to get before the commission yesterday that Thaw's maternal grandfather suffered from the taint of insanity which has marked many men of genius in literature. He wanted to show that a search of the history of this grandfather proved that he was vacillating, visionary, and odd.

He also sought to prove that the investigation into the history of Thaw's maternal uncles, Henry and Josiah Copley, showed that both were insane, that the former died in 1889 and for five or six years before his death was a roving character; would swear at people without cause, was restless, and had a jerky walk; could not confine himself to any one subject in conversation; would steal little things, and would decorate himself with trinkets.

He also wanted to put before the commission that other members of the family on the father's side who were insane were William S. Thaw, who died in the Hospital for the Insane at Williamsburg, Va., in 1885; Harriott Thaw, his half-sister, who is now in the Friends' Asylum at Frankford, Penn.; Henry S. Thaw, a son of William S. Thaw, who died in the Staunton Asylum, Virginia, in 1884, and a sister of Thaw's father, who died an epileptic. Also that a first cousin of Harry Thaw, one of the Rosses, was considered so dangerous an epileptic that it was deemed necessary to confine him in St. Francis' Hospital in Pennsylvania about five years ago.

Mr. Jerome was prepared to prove with this ancestral matter that the form of insanity of the prisoner—paranoia—was the result of degeneration.

It has already been put in evidence that the shape of the prisoner's head had marked peculiarities. In the information prepared for the commissioners, but which their rulings barred, a relative of the prisoner would have been quoted as describing the consternation in the family when the shape of Thaw's head as an infant was first observed; that in his youth and at the approach of manhood he showed a strong disposition toward cruelty; that when about 16 years old Thaw caught a young boy about 10 years old, tore off his clothes, and beat him terribly; that the boy was fishing in a pond near Thaw's home and that the attack was without apparent provocation; that Thaw in his maturer years and while in London about five years ago, treated at least two boys employed in London hotels in a similar manner.

Fit of Rage by Thaw in Paris.

In the search for evidence to determine whether Thaw was really insane a letter was obtained from Mme. Henriette Muller-Beauval of Aix les Baines which described a visit paid by him to a woman at the pension kept by Mme. Muller-Beauval. Thaw had an engagement with a woman at this place. The letter of the woman describes what happened when he arrived at her house and found that the woman he expected to meet was not there. Mr. Jerome wanted to put the letter before the commission.

"Upon being told she was out," wrote Mme. Muller-Beauval, "he flew into such an extraordinary rage that he flung himself out of the carriage and rushed up and down the terrace holding a little cane in his hand, slashing right and left so as to break all the flowers and leaves before him. After two or three turns upon the terrace in this state of fury he ordered the coachman to go back to the road by the carriage drive, while he himself took the shorter footpath, reaching the high road before the carriage.

"In this direction lay a heap of big stones, and a few meters away was a kind of hut covered with the tarpaulin of an old boat. Mr. Thaw could find no better way of relieving his attack of rage than by taking the stones one by one and throwing them at this tarpaulin with such forces as to sound like explosions. We hurried up upon hearing this noise and were not a little astonished to see the gentleman employed at this game, and that before the driver, who was close by and waiting. We therefore readily imagined that he had been seized with an attack of insanity."

Thaw's Delving Into Hypnotism.

It has been one of the strange things about the trial that the newspaper men have observed and commented on, that Thaw has constantly attempted to get the eyes of Justice Fitzgerald, of Mr. Jerome, and occasionally of some of the reporters. There has always been a glare in his eyes, but these attempts to fasten his gaze upon the gaze of others about him have aroused the suggestion that Thaw might have believed himself a hypnotist.

In the evidence which was not permitted by the commission yesterday an explanation of these court attempts at hypnotism might have been given. The District Attorney wanted to show that in 1901 or 1902 Thaw engaged the services of a hypnotist by the name of W. D. Ferris and took lessons from him, telling the hypnotist that it was his desire "to win back to a virtuous life" a woman whose name he did not disclose. With this hypnotist, it was to be shown, he was occasionally very violent and once attacked his own valet while the hypnotist was present.

Said Thaw Feared Insanity.

Ferris at that time was in New York. He is now in a Western city. He was found and furnished an account of his various meetings with Thaw and Thaw's behavior, which was to be offered to the commission. In this statement Ferris declared that Thaw on more than one occasion expressed to him his fear of insanity, saying that he wondered if the insanity in his family would interfere with his own ability to acquire the art of suggestion.

As an instance of Thaw's grandiose ideas about his own importance and the importance of his family Mr. Jerome wanted to show that on one occasion when an old crystal chandelier was removed from Thaw's house he filled his pockets with the crystals, and gave them to persons on the street and to his friends as souvenirs. Thaw kept one of the crystals for himself, explaining as he pocketed it: "What would Schwab give for this?" Mentioning the names of other rich people he said: "What would they not give to be of our family?"

Limit Put on Dr. Hamilton.

With all this evidence barred, Dr. Hamilton, when he was on the stand, was not permitted to give any evidence upon which he could show by what manner he drew the conclusion that Thaw was a paranoiac and suffering from long-continued delusions of persecution and elation.

A TIMES reporter called upon Dr. Hamilton last night and found him disinclined to add to the testimony given on the stand, but when asked directly what the future conduct of the defendant might be should he be acquitted, he said:

"I regard Thaw as a person of unsound mind, with a potential tendency to homicide. His whole history shows this, and I am quite sure that even should he escape by some miscarriage of justice and be given his liberty, he is quite likely, as Ethelmander and others have done, to commit some act which will very soon bring him into the courts.

"I consider it a far more important obligation to assist Mr. Jerome as the case now stands than to remain away from the inquisition altogether, which I might easily have done. There is the duty of the citizen to his community and that duty or the sense of it and appreciation of it has inspired me in the course I have taken. It has been disagreeable at times, a loss to me in many ways, but I feel that I am not only doing my fullest duty to my former client but to the community at large."

Tombs Attendants Think Thaw Sane.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was in court when the commission met yesterday morning in obedience to the District Attorney's subpoena. She was attended by Josiah Thaw and was clad in a stylish brown suit and black sailor hat and veil and seemed fairly cheerful. She sat in one of the seats appropriated by custom to the Thaw family and exclaimed audibly as the defendant came in:

"How well Harry looks."

As soon as the Commissioners took their seats Mr. Hartridge said:

"I want to make it clear on the record that the defendant has never risen or attempted to address the Court."

Dr. Frank J. McGuire, the Tombs physician, was called and stated that he had never seen anything unusual in the behavior of Thaw. He was followed by several other officials, Michael J. Delahanty, a Deputy Sheriff, who had conducted Thaw back and forth from the prison in January; Franklin J. Sheridan, the Deputy Sheriff who relieved him in February, and Mrs. Emily S. Walker, probationary officer in the Court of Special Sessions. They all agreed that they had never thought from the defendant's conversation that he was mentally unbalanced.

Similar testimony was given by the Rev. John A. Wade, the Episcopal chaplain of the Tombs. He stated that he had noticed nothing irrational about the defendant since the trial began.

The Rev. Luke J. Evers, Catholic Chaplain, told of a conversation he had had with Thaw about a Polish priest of the Independent Polish Church, and a discussion they had had upon that body. He, too, had remarked nothing out of the way in the defendant.

Before the experts were called Mr. Jerome sprung a surprise upon the defense by producing in court an extraordinary document, which Thaw sent to Mr. Delmas in the last few days. It consists of about twenty foolscap pages, on most of which are pasted long newspaper clippings.

It is intended to give the counsel some suggestions for the powerful address he is expected to make to the jury. Editorials, accounts of outrages on women, reports of trials, and other heterogeneous matters are strung together loosely, with written directions.

From a Bible the defendant has cut out the whole of the 102d Psalm and a few verses from Exodus; a letter of appreciation of his act from a Dublin girl is quoted, and allusions are made to the legend of the Red Cross Knight and other old-world fancies.

Other Experts Called.

After Dr. Hamilton was excused a brief recess for lunch was taken, and as soon as the commission reassembled the examination of other experts began and lasted all the afternoon. For the People Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. William Mabon, Dr. William Hirsch, Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, and Dr. William B. Prichard were summoned.

They all swore that they had no doubt that the defendant was a paranoiac, and was quite unable to consult properly with his lawyers. To them Mr. Jerome showed the queer collection of newspaper clippings and texts which Thaw thought would inspire Mr. Delmas in his behalf, and they considered it a certain proof that their diagnosis was right.

Of Dr. Flint Mr. Jerome asked: "Do you regard the defendant as a dangerous person?"

"Yes," was the reply; "he is dangerous to whatever person his delusion may point. Perhaps to some one connected with this trial."

When the People's experts were finished Dr. C. F. Bingaman was called and gave the same evidence about epilepsy in the Thaw family that he had given on the trial. Then it was the defense's turn and Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Dr. S. Gregory, and Dr. Graeme Hammond followed each other in succession, each being as sure that Thaw is not a paranoiac as the alienists retained by Mr. Jerome are that he is. They had, however, the advantage of founding their opinions upon conversations with Thaw. The People's experts would only speak of observations from a distance.

Mr. Delmas was recalled, and stated under oath that he had obtained many valuable suggestions from the rambling document Thaw had sent him, and Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe told of how sensibly he had heard the defendant consult with his lawyers in the Tombs last week.

It was decided that this one expert called in the trial by the People, who has not yet been heard, Dr. Diefendorf, may be heard to-day in public, and an opportunity will also be given to Dr Charles G. Wagner to testify for the defense. Otherwise the commission will not hear any further evidence, and adjourned until this morning for a private examination of Thaw.

PARROTS GIVE FIRE ALARM.

All Rescued at a $500 Blaze in a Bird Zoo in Upper Broadway.

The screaming of 500 parrots in a bird zoo on the second floor of the building at 1,934 Broadway at 7:45 last night gave the first notice of fire raging on the first floor. It brought the firemen in time to save the birds and to check the blaze.

The negro janitor heard the screeching of the birds, and he was the first to emerge, shouting an alarm and carrying half a dozen parrots in cages, and as many canary birds.

A waiter in a near-by place turned in an alarm from the box at the corner of Broadway and Sixty-fourth Street. All the birds were gotten out safely.

The parrots and birds are owned by Miss Virginia Pope of 242 Sixth Avenue. The bird zoo had been closed for the night.

The firemen extinguished the blaze after $500 damage had been done to the real estate office of H. C. Senior, on the first floor.

APPEAL FROM McCARREN WRIT

Democratic State Committee to Test Expulsion Injunction.

Thomas F. Magner, counsel for the Democratic State Committee, has appealed on behalf of that body from the decision of Supreme Court Justice Kelly of Brooklyn, restraining the committee from trying or expelling Senator McCarren and his associates because of alleged disloyalty to William R. Hearst in the last campaign.

The appeal will be heard by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn on April 15. Lawyer Magner said yesterday that he was not concerned about the rumors that Mr. McCarren, through an alliance with Patrick F. McCabe, had gained control of the committee. He had been instructed to appeal, he said, and would proceed with the case.

CLEMENCEAU ASSAILS PIOU.

Says Liberal League President Tried to "Tap" the Vatican.

PARIS, April 2.—Premier Clemenceau has addressed another long letter to the Figaro because of the publication by the newspaper this morning of three documents which were sequestered at the expulsion from France of Mgr. Montagnini, the former Secretary of the Papal Nunciature at Paris.

The Premier attacks Jacques Piou, President of the Liberal League, saying his actions as revealed for the first time by the publication of these documents, were nothing but a series of attempts to "tap" the Vatican for his own electioneering campaign.

M. Clemenceau explains at some length the famous meeting which M. Piou confided to Mgr. Montagnini under a pledge of the deepest secrecy and which took place at the request of M. Piou in the house of an American lady friend. After luncheon on this occasion M. Piou led M. Clemenceau to a window embrasure and remarked that he was not in favor of separation. M. Clemenceau answered that he did not agree with him, and that was all.

M. Clemenceau said he was much mystified at this extraordinary proceeding until he saw the document published in the Figaro, when it became evident to him that this had been simply another scheme to "tap" the Vatican.

M. Clemenceau's letter concludes with these words:

"The criminals who steal and kill are worthy of public esteem compared with the man who tries to dishonor the people under cover of the strictest secrecy, and then hopes to extricate himself by stammered denials."

PARIS, Wednesday, April 3.—The Figaro this morning continues the publication of documents found in the archives of the Papal Nunciature when Mgr. Montagnini was expelled from Paris. Being convinced that the seized documents will be examined, by a committee, the Figaro says it will publish them all.

This morning it prints a letter from Mgr. Montagnini to Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, relating to a long conversation with Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador in France, who called upon Mgr. Montagnini shortly after his appointment as Ambassador. This letter is made up mostly of very ordinary small talk concerning Sir Francis's stay in Rome and his relations with the Pope.

Then follows the story of Emperor William refusing to accept a Catholic as British Ambassador to Germany, in spite of the fact that the greater number of the German Ambassadors to London have been Catholics. The British Ambassador praised France, saying she was the only country able to live by her own resources.

He said that all imperialistic and monarchical agitation was useless; that the republican form of government was the best suited to France, but that the republic should be wisely ordered and well organized and the home of true liberty. Sir Francis said he was opposed to the idea of separation of Church and State, but if this did come about the fault would lie with the conservatives, especially the nobility, who by abstaining from politics left the field to the radicals.

The Figaro prints also a letter from Cardinal Merry del Val to Mgr. Montagnini requesting him to point out to the Catholic chiefs the advisability of combining two specified newspapers. The Cardinal had received a letter from the Archbishop of Rennes, saying the two newspapers, L'Univers and La Verité, attacked each other, and recommending fusion, as their antagonism did no good to the cause.

BANKER DE CORDOVA DYING.

At 1 o'clock this morning Dr. Arthur Fiske said that Alfred de Cordova's condition was much worse. According to the physician the banker is not likely to live longer than five or six hours. Oxygen was being used to keep Mr. Cordova alive.

The family of the banker were gathered at his bedside, including Eustes De Cordova, a brother of the banker, and his brother's two sons. Mr. De Cordova was unconscious, and unable to recognize any one.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
That is LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. Similarly named remedies sometimes deceive. The first and original Cold Tablet is a White PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.—Adv.

SHOWS HIS BRAINS TO JURY.

Man with Silver Plate in Skull Asks $25,000 from Former Employers.

Taking a silver plate out of his skull, Harry Hanson, 36 years old, of 333 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, exhibited his exposed brains to Justice Jaycox and a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court at Flushing, L. I., yesterday. He is suing M. W. Kellogg & Co., contractors, of Manhattan, for $25,000 damages for injuries received while in their employ.

Hanson was running a stationary engine for Kellogg & Co. at a building in course of construction in Eleventh Avenue on Sept. 14 last, when he was hit on the head by a brick falling from a tall chimney. A large piece of bone was removed from his skull.

Dr. Purcell who took charge of Hanson from the day he received his injury, told the jury that Hanson could not live more than two years. He said the exposed part of the brain had a tendency to contract, producing paralysis, which would gradually extend all over the body. At present Hanson is paralyzed in his left arm and left leg. He said to the jury he wanted the money to care for his wife after his death.

In addition to the silver plate set in his skull Hanson wears a device strapped on top of his head to keep the plate in position and also to prevent any sudden shock to the wounded part.

PANIC AT A FUNERAL.

Church Floor Collapses During Services Over Late Pastor.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 2.—The floor of Macedonia Church fell with a crash to-day during the funeral services of the Rev. J. M. Brown, former pastor of the church. Men, women, and children rushed for the doors, praying and shouting.

Several women fainted and were trampled upon, sustaining painful injuries although no fatalities have been reported.

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SHIRTINGS
A number of very novel effects in fine cottons.
Price $5.50-$6.50.

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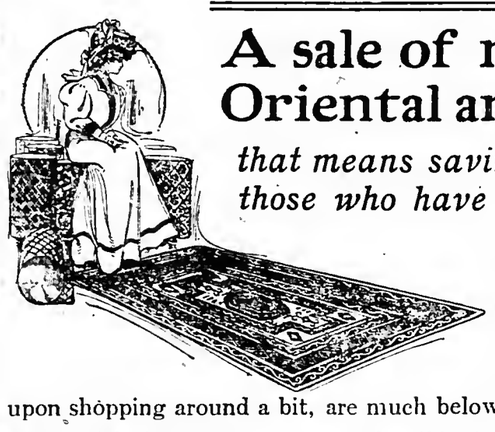

A sale of mattings, carpets, Oriental and domestic rugs,
that means savings of great importance to those who have summer homes to furnish.
Fourth Floor.

THIS is an event planned months ahead and scheduled to occur when people were planning refurnishing of the summer homes.

By force of great purchases, we are able to quote prices that you will find, upon shopping around a bit, are much below those of any other store to-day.

Japanese Mattings—Heavy cotton warp in beautiful carpet patterns. Regular price, 35c. yd. Sale price, 19c yd.

Ingrain Carpets—Very heavy, beautiful new patterns in a profusion of colors. Regular price, 60c. yd. Sale price, 35c yd.

Velvet Carpets—These heavy wool velvet Carpets come in reds and greens, with small figures for halls and stairs. Regular price, $1 to $1.15 yd. Sale price, 69c yd.

Carpets, Tapestry Brussels—These all-wool carpets are in patterns suitable for halls and stairs; in both light and dark colorings. Regular price, 85c. yd. Sale price, 59c yd.

Ingrain Carpets—These are the best quality all-wool Ingrains in very pleasing patterns. Regular price, 85c. yd. Sale price, 59c yd.

Wilton Velvet Carpets—In all the new colorings and designs—patterns for halls, stairs and rooms, with or without borders to match. Regular price, $1.25 yd. Special 95c yd.

Wilton Velvet Carpets—An extra quality of plain textures in all desirable shades—the best carpets of the kind made. Regular price, $1.85 yd. Sale price, $1.25 yd.

Inlaid Linoleum—Wild's celebrated make—the best—comes in fine line tile effects, all colors; all perfectly cut from full rolls. Quantity very limited at this price. Regular price, $1.50 sq. yd. Sale price, $1.19 sq. yd.

Scotch Cork Linoleum—Very heavy quality in beautiful new line of patterns; all absolutely perfect goods—unusual value. Regular price, 65c. sq. yd. Sale price, 39c. sq. yd.

Fibre Rugs
Closing them out at less than cost—the heaviest Fibre Rug made by the American Fibre Co., and will give excellent service.
Regular $2.50, 3x6; sale price $1.35
Regular $7.50, 6x9; sale price $3.95
Regular $10, 7.6x10.6; sale price $5.95
Regular $12.50, 9x12; sale price $7.45
Regular $18, 12x15; sale price $12.45

Crex Mattings—In a variety of greens. Regular price 50c. yd. Sale price, 35c. yd.

Axminster Rugs—The very highest grade—the balance of an immense purchase of slightly mismatched Rugs, with imperfections so slight it can hardly be seen.
9x12 ft., regular price, $24.50. Sale price, $18.50
11.3x15 ft., regular price, $47.50. Sale price, $32.50

Axminster Rugs.
Only 500 in the following sizes, in Oriental patterns:
Regular price $2.50, 27x54—sale price $1.95
Regular price $4.50, 36x72—sale price $3.25
Regular price $8.75, 4.6x6.6—sale price $5.75
Regular price $27.50, 9x12—sale price $21.50

Royal Wilton Rugs
A new line in new patterns of the highest grade—in popular Oriental and small patterns. These prices for one day only:
Regular price $25, 6x9—sale price $21.00
Regular price $37.50, 8.3x10.6—sale price $32.50
Regular price $40, 9x12—sale price $35.00

Body Brussels Rugs
Best grade of five-frame Rugs—a beautiful line of new patterns in excellent colorings:
Regular price $22, 6x9—sale price $16.50
Regular price $27.50, 8.3x10.6—sale price $23.50
Regular price $30, 9x12—sale price $25.50
Regular price $40, 10.6x12—sale price $32.50

Broken Lots Underpriced
We offer at cost all of our broken lots, including some of the best Rugs of the season. Every one a bargain!
4 Smyrna Rugs, 6x9; regularly $15, at $8.95
12 Smyrna Rugs, 7.6x10.6; regularly $21, at $13.75
13 Smyrna Rugs, 9x12; regularly $29.50, at $18.50
4 Velvet Rugs, 9x12; regularly $20, at $14.00
3 Axminster Rugs, 9x12; regularly $24.50, at $16.00
6 Tapestry Brussels Rugs, 9x12; regularly $16.50, at $11.50
12 Criterion Rugs, 9x12; regularly $12, at $7.00

Special Sales of Oriental Rugs.
Heavy Silky Persians—Average size 3x5 feet—were $18. Special for this sale $11.95
Choice Anatolians, Shirvans & Kazaks—average size 3.6x5.6—were $19 to $21. Sale price $14.25

Distinctive Suits and Top Coats for Men Made Under Our Own Eyes - - - $15 to $43:

Let us make this very plain:—you are to hold us personally responsible for Saks Clothing. If you find any flaw in any part, you may point your finger right at us and demand: "How is this?"

Because—we are the only manufacturing retail clothiers in this city who make every part of every garment in our own shops under our own supervision. Saks Garments are not made in some other place by somebody else and then tagged with the Saks label. That would mean less cost and more profit to us, perhaps—

But, we do not choose to sell labels. We stand prepared to deliver clothing distinctiveness and satisfaction.

Herald Square. Saks & Company 33d to 34th St.
SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

RUSSIAN BUDGET BEFORE THE DUMA

Finance Minister Appeals to Members to Deal with It in a National Spirit.

ANOTHER LOAN NEEDED

But Government Hopes to be Able to Find the Funds Within the Country.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—The lower House to-day began the first parliamentary discussion of a Russian budget in a businesslike manner. A long explanatory speech of Finance Minister Kokovsoff, in which he appealed to the members to deal with the subject in a national spirit and not from the viewpoint of party politics, was received with the closest attention. During the course of his remarks the Minister declared he would generally be able to keep the expenditures within the limits laid down in the estimates, but that additional provision must be made for the army, railways, and famine relief.

He attributed Russia's financial difficulties to three great causes—the costly war, the costlier revolution, and the great famine. These had shaken the prosperity of the country, had weakened its industry, and had dealt a staggering blow to its credit. The budget had been drafted on the basis of the most extreme economy. While the total expenditures, $1,236,000,000, showed a nominal decrease of $20,000,000 over 1906, the actual saving was almost $200,000,000. The Government was really spending last year $1,640,000,000, owing to the extraordinary expenses, famine relief, &c., instead of the $1,255,000,000 contemplated by the budget.

The Minister defended the moderate nature of the various items of ordinary expenditure, the necessity for new appropriations for popular education, the colonization of Siberia, and so on, and said the extraordinary expenditure was $90,000,000 less than in 1906, although the appropriation for famine relief had doubled.

Without the consent of Parliament it was impossible to increase the revenue by new taxes, hence, though the ordinary expenditures could be covered in the ordinary manner, credit operations were necessary in order to cover the extraordinary expenses, provide the money needed for the liquidation of the war expenses, famine relief, and railway construction. This necessitated a new loan, but the Government hoped to be able to find the funds within the country.

The principal reply to the Minister's presentation was delivered by the financial expert of the Constitutional Democrats, ex-Minister Kuttler, who criticised the budget from the standpoint of the present financial system of Russia, particularly the forms of indirect taxation bearing the heaviest on the poorer classes, but recognized the impossibility of making reckless attempts to change the system. M. Kuttler promised in behalf of the Constitutional Democrats that the budget would be discussed on its merits without any attempt to needlessly embarrass the Government. He assailed the indirect taxation as being favoritism toward the rich. He said only 11 per cent. of the revenue was derived from direct taxes. The indirect taxes all bore with great harshness on the poor. He made a computation showing $575,000,000 in revenue was derived from the taxation of articles used almost exclusively by the poor, while only $185,000,000 was collected from articles of luxury. Even the direct taxes fell chiefly on the poor, two-thirds of the land tax being paid by the peasantry, while the city taxes were mainly paid by those who rented houses and apartments.

All the State enterprises were extravagantly conducted—the Imperial Stud, for example, where each horse cost the Government $750 and sold on an average for $150. The bureaucracy, M. Kuttler said, was overburdened with employes and incumbered with useless departments, such as the censorship and the surveillance of the Zemstvos, which should be eliminated entirely, as being out of harmony with the Imperial manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905.

M. Kuttler called attention to the fact that the Department of Education and Charitable Institutions, under the Dowager Empress, with expenditures amounting to several millions, was not included in the budget statement, its accounts not being subjected to audit by the constitutional authorities.

In conclusion, M. Kuttler analyzed the public debt, amounting to $4,500,000,000, with an annual interest charge of $191,000,000, declaring that only $1,750,000,000 had been expended on railroads and productive works, while $2,750,000,000 had been spent for war adventures. The credit of the country would be restored if a constitutional régime was instituted and the power over the national purse was given to Parliament, as in other civilized countries.

After speeches from M. Struve (Constitutional Democrat) of St. Petersburg and others, the discussion was adjourned until Thursday, without a vote being taken on the resolution of the Constitutional Democrats providing for the acceptance of the budget.

FEW KILLED IN EARTHQUAKE.

But the Inhabitants of Bitlis Are Camped in Snow.

ERZERUM, Turkish Armenia, April 2.—Information has reached the British Consul here to the effect that while the earthquake which occurred at Bitlis March 29 was violent the loss of life was small, only four casualties having been reported. Many houses were damaged. The shocks continue.

Almost all the inhabitants are camped in the snow, and the fact that sleet is falling incessantly adds greatly to the general distress, especially among the poorer classes of the population.

Notes of Foreign News.

ADEN, Arabia, April 2.—A dispatch received to-day from the Island of Perim, in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, (at the entrance of the Red Sea,) announced that two Japanese warships, bound for Hampton Roads, passed there this morning.

HAVANA, April 2.—The streets within several blocks of the sea are, owing to the heavy seas sweeping the coast, not unlike the canals of Venice. Rafts and boats are in frequent use, but no casualties have occurred. The damage done is estimated at many thousands of dollars.

COLOGNE, Germany, April 2.—Four Brazilian army officers, representing the Ministry of War, have arrived here. After visiting the Krupp Works at Essen they are going to Berlin. It is surmised that the object of the Brazilians' visit to Germany is the purchase of arms.

HAMBURG, April 2.—Eight English longshoremen were badly injured and many others were slightly hurt in a fight last night with local, locked-out longshoremen. The Englishmen had been on an excursion, contrary to warnings which they had received, and were assailed on their return to the wharf, where they were embarking for the ships in the harbor, on board of which they were housed in order to keep them from getting in contact with the locked-out men.

NIZHNI-NOVGOROD, Russia, April 2.—Agrarian disorders have broken out in the Sergachevsk District. In an encounter with troops yesterday fifty peasants were wounded, and a Rural Guard was killed.

LONDON, April 2.—The Irish Presbyterian Church has agreed unonimously to invite the Rev. William John McCaughan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, to become pastor of the May Street Congregation at Belfast.

LONDON, April 2.—The Earl of Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has issued a circular earnestly advising all former Governors of Colonies to refrain from engaging in commercial enterprises for the development of the natural resources of the territories they formerly administered because the taking by them of a prominent part in the management of such companies would be liable to misconstruction.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 2.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day announced in Parliament that he had accepted the resignation of H. R. Emerson as Minister of Railways until Mr. Emerson has had an opportunity to clear away charges of immorality made against him by a New Brunswick newspaper. Mr. Emerson characterizes the charges as false, and declares that he will prosecute his accusers in the courts.

DR. HUETZLER A SUICIDE.

Head of Gisela Hospital at Munich Had Quarrel with His Staff.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 2.—Made melancholy and morbid by serious differences with his fellow physicians, Dr. Huetzler, head of the Gisela Children's Hospital, at Munich, committed suicide there to-day by shooting himself with a revolver. News of the physician's death was a shock to the other heads of the institution, and as a result of the tragedy the Princess Gisela has resigned as protectress.

Dr. Huetzler was a native of New York. His mother, Sarah, who died some years ago, was well known in German circles as an author. She was twice married, her second husband being Josef Kainz, the actor.

ARMAMENT QUESTION VIEWS.

Matter Likely to Come Up Informally at Peace Conference.

BERLIN, April 2.—The Foreign Office officials here say that Great Britain recently consented to the discussion of the limitation of armaments not being formally placed on the programme of the Peace Conference to be held at The Hague.

The German officials have nothing to say regarding the attitude of Germany when the question comes up at The Hague. Chancellor von Buelow and the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, as a result of their conferences at Rapolla, agreed not to publish any more than what Signor Tittoni gave out, hence the Foreign Office in Berlin is precluded from supplementing his statement.

PARIS, April 2.—There is considerable doubt in official circles here as to whether the limitation of armaments will be inserted in the programme of the questions to be discussed at the coming Peace Conference at The Hague.

An informal discussion of the matter would be viewed with favor, and no direct opposition thereto is foreseen in any quarter since the interview between Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, and the German Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Buelow, at Rapolla, Italy, but the officials here, although recognizing the utility of such a discussion in order to obtain definite views, are skeptical relative to the results. Even Great Britain's advocacy of the discussion is regarded here as being somewhat academic.

LONDON, April 2.—The British Foreign Office never doubted that the question of the reduction of the expenditure on armaments would be discussed at The Hague and the agreement between Italy and Germany, which it is considered must have included it in the programme for the Peace Conference at The Hague, goes to show. In the opinion of the British officials, that their confidence was not misplaced.

Further confirmation, were any wanted, that Germany is prepared to fairly consider Great Britain's request that a discussion of the limitation of armaments should be placed on The Hague programme is found in a cable dispatch from Herr von Tschirsky, the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to a London paper, in which he denied that Germany would withdraw from the conference should Great Britain propose to discuss the subject, adding the hope that in spite of all misrepresentations of Germany's attitude the closer association between Germany and Great Britain would continue to make progress.

PLOT AGAINST KING CHARLES.

Peasants Barred from Bucharest and Many Arrests Made, Berlin Hears.

BERLIN, April 2.—A dispatch to the Tageblat from Czernowitz, Austria-Hungary, not far from the Roumanian frontier, says that intelligence has been received there from Bucharest to the effect that a plot has been discovered at the Roumanian capital against King Charles and his Government.

The City of Bucharest, it is added, is in a state of great excitement, peasants are not permitted to enter the capital, and numerous arrests have been made.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, April 2.—The Metropolitan of Bucharest will issue shortly a pastoral letter releasing the peasantry from the oaths which they took on enrollment in the insurgent forces. This is expected to assist in the work of pacification, many fanatical rustics having sent in word that they could not cease plundering until absolved from their oaths.

BERLIN WORLD'S FAIR.

Movement for Holding One in 1913 Is Gathering Strength.

BERLIN, April 2.—The movement for a World's Exposition in Berlin during 1913, the twenty-fifth year of Emperor William's reign, is gaining considerable strength both inside and outside Government circles. Berlin has never had a great international exhibition, and it is affirmed in the press discussions that the time is near when Germany will spend $25,000,000 or so in assembling the best of all contemporary works for the benefit of Germany, it is true, but also for the benefit of the western world. The subject is being thought out in several Government departments for presentation to the Emperor.

It is believed that much of the present foreign suspicion of Germany and apprehensions of her aggressive purposes will be removed by the Government committing itself to a vast plan of hospitality, and in so doing seeking the friendly cooperation of all Governments.

2,000,000 Rifles for China's Army.

BERLIN, April 2.—According to a dispatch received here from Shanghai, the Chinese Government has ordered, through a German firm at Tien-Tsin, 2,000,000 rifles for the uniform equipment of the Chinese Army.

Mr. Bryce Goes to Toronto.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 2.—James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, left here to-day for Toronto.

MRS. EDDY CONVEYS HER ENTIRE ESTATE

Continued from Page 1.

trusted to them, if need be, against both plaintiffs and defendants in the pending suit."

With the exception of Mr. McLellan, the trustees are not believers in the Christian Science doctrine. Mr. Baker is a former Congressman, while Mr. Fernald is President of one of the banks in this city, and has for several years acted as Mrs. Eddy's financial agent.

Motion to Oust Next Friends.

The motion filed by Gen. Strecter sets forth that Mary Baker G. Eddy, by deed, on March 6 last conveyed and transferred to said Baker, McLellan, and Fernald, subject to certain reservations therein named, "all her interest of every kind and description in and to any real estate wherever situated; also all her interest of every kind and description in and to any estate, personal or mixed, which she then owned or possessed, including stocks, bonds, interests in copyrights, contracts, actions, and causes of action at law, or in equity against any person, in trust for the purposes and upon the conditions fully set forth in said trust deed."

They took delivery and possession on March 6 of the securities, cash bank balances, documents, books of account, and other personal estate, and since that time have received further formal assignment of all copyrights, contracts, and securities requiring the personal signature of the grantor; and they are now holding and managing all the same in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed.

The motion continues:

This suit in equity, as appears by the record, was brought by said "next friends" as volunteers, purporting to act in behalf of Mary Baker G. Eddy against the ten defendants for the purpose, as is alleged in the bill, of recovering money and property alleged to have been misappropriated and unlawfully diverted by the defendants from Mrs. Eddy's estate, and for the purpose of protecting said property from further misappropriations. But, under the terms of said trust deed, it is the duty of said Trustees to protect and preserve the entire estate of their grantor, and their further duty, if the allegations of the bill are true, to prosecute said defendants in behalf of the trust estate for the recovery of all money and property misappropriated or diverted as alleged, and to prosecute all other actions and causes of action against said defendants or any other person against whom the grantor, prior to said March 6, 1907, or the trust estate since that date has any claim at law or in equity.

The deed of trust in which Mrs. Eddy conveys her property to Henry M. Baker, Archibald McLellan, and Josiah E. Fernald says that the transfer is made for the following purposes and upon the following conditions:

To manage, care for, and control all the above granted real estate and interest therein during my earthly life and, at the termination thereof, to dispose of the same in accordance with the provisions of my last will and testament thereto; but I hereby reserve for myself the right of occupancy and use of my homestead, Pleasant View, in Concord, New Hampshire. I hereby also reserve all household furniture; my printed library, and all horses, carriages, tools, and other articles of use or adornment now being or in use in or about my home premises at Pleasant View. I hereby also reserve the right to occupy and to rent for my own benefit my two houses at 383 and 387 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Investments of Income.

It is stipulated that investments of income and reinvestments of principal shall always be made in bonds or other securities of a conservative character, having regard for the safety of the principal, preference to be given to State, Government, city, and municipal bonds; but this is left to the judgment and discretion of the Trustees. Further stipulations are made as follows:

Said trustees shall pay me, from time to time, out of the net income of said property, (1) such sums as I may need or desire for the purpose of keeping up the homestead, Pleasant View, and paying the expenses thereof and of my household, in the same general way as heretofore; (2) such sums as I may desire for my own personal expenses and for charitable purposes, and (3) such sums as I may desire personally to use for the advancement of the cause and doctrines of Christian Science as taught by me. Said trustees shall also pay and discharge whatever claims and accounts may be outstanding against me at this date.

At the termination of my earthly life this trust shall terminate, and all the personal estate then held by my trustees shall pass to the executors of my last will and the codicils thereto, to be disposed of in accordance with the provisions thereof.

In case of a vacancy in the Board of Trustees, caused by death, refusal to act, or resignation of any of them, for any reason, a new trustee, or trustees, shall be appointed by me, and in case I fail to act, said new trustee shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire for the time being, preference being given to the nomination of the remaining trustee or trustees.

I direct that my trustees shall be liable only for their own acts in the management of this trust, and that no trustee shall be answerable for loss or damage which may happen to the trust property without his own willful fault or misfeasance.

The trustees shall receive a reasonable payment from the trust fund for their personal service as such, and shall also be reimbursed for all expenses incurred by them in the management of the trust estate.

The trustees shall render to me personally semi-annual accounts of the trust property and the income and expense thereof.

Appended to the deed is the following signed acceptance:

We, Henry M. Baker, Archibald McLellan, and Josiah E. Fernald, severally accept the foregoing trust, and agree to perform the same according to the conditions and terms thereof, but we severally reserve the right to resign said trust.

It is pointed out by lawyers here that there is no provision anywhere in the deed of trust for any payment to Mrs. Eddy's own blood; that the provisions and reservations of the deeds are such that under the head of "charitable purposes and for the "advancement of the cause and doctrines of Christian Science" the income from her property, which the original plaintiffs—George W. Glover of Lead, S. D.; his daughter, Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Baker of Bangor, Me.—consider to be vast, may still be used in such manner as is desired by the defendants in the proceeding, who are characterized by the original plaintiffs as the "Eddy Cabinet."

A Trick, Says Chandler.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Former United States Senator William E. Chandler, counsel for the plaintiffs in the Glover-Eddy suit, late to-night issued a statement in which he declared that the trusteeship for Mrs. Eddy's property was a trick, contrived by her "jailers" to avoid a possible receivership, and that the defendants in the suit had "used her delusions and incompetency to serve their own selfish ends."

MELBA SAILS

With a Canary and a Verse from Hammerstein, and a Promise to Return.

A man wearing a tall silk hat and carrying a gilded cage with a canary hopping within from perch to perch might have been seen wandering dolefully on the North German Lloyd docks yesterday morning at early dawn. The man's face was careworn and sad, and the hand which held the bird cage trembled.

For Mme. Melba was sailing away on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and the stranger with the tall hat and the bird cage was no other than Oscar Hammerstein, down to bid his favorite star goodbye.

Presently the singer appeared, followed by the faithful Ada Sassoli, who sailed with her, and other friends. The impresaria approached and handed her the bird cage.

Now, Oscar Hammerstein has long been called by the Australian soprano the "man who swallowed the canary." So, attached to a blue ribbon which fluttered from the dome of the cage, was a card with this inscription:

To Mme. Melba:
To you, the brilliant songstress fairy,
I give in friendship this canery.
If ever we should part in rage,
I'll swallow the canary and you the cage.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.

Mme. Melba was overcome both by the verse and the canary for a moment. Then she seized her impresario by both hands and began talking fast, promising to return next year to sing five new rôles, including Senta in "The Flying Dutchman," Juliette, and Hélène.

Mme. Melba has signed no contract to return next year, because she takes pride in the fact that she never signs contracts now. She has made a verbal agreement to return. This has been her custom at Covent Garden, and other places where she appears, for several years.

But finally the parting had to come. The soprano boarded the steamship with her canary and many flowers, and Mr. Hammerstein waited until the boat sailed away. Mme. Melba appeared on the deck, waving her handkerchief, and passengers caught the following:

"Au revoir, Oscar! Au revoir until next season."

"Au revoir, Nellie, au revoir!"

BALTIMORE FAIR IN 1914.

Exposition to Celebrate Centennial of Birth of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Baltimore is to hold an international exposition. It believes that the climax of the War of 1812 and the birth of "the Star Spangled Banner" should be celebrated. For this reason it will hold an exposition on its water front in 1914. The idea has been suggested by the Baltimore American, in which the national song was first published from Key's manuscript. Citizens throughout Maryland have expressed their approval of the proposition. The City Council of Baltimore has taken steps toward organization, and Gov. Warfield has promised his co-operation.

This excerpt is taken from an announcement of the enterprise that has been circulated:

"The year 1814 was momentous in American history. The war that began in 1812 reached its climax. If the British had succeeded in capturing Baltimore there is no telling how far the struggle would have gone, or what the result might have been in America. But our people repulsed the enemy, and out of that splendid victory came "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"The War of 1812 brought the new States together, and, in the words of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, 'made the country quick with the spirit of nationality.' In that war the United States regained its self respect. From it we date the long list of splendid deeds which have made the United States the wonder of history, and the richest and most powerful people on earth.

"So, the 100th anniversary of the birth year of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' will give to us for celebration and display the century which has contributed more of human advancement than all that went before. Practically every invention, every step of industry, every big fact in transportation and communication will come within this 100 years. The year itself will afford some striking anniversaries; for instance, it was in 1814 that Fulton made the beginning of steam in the Navy, and a score of events of like interest can be found."

FIRE IN THE SARANAC FILLS FIRE ESCAPES

Scantily Clad Guests Fly from Dense Smoke of a Cellar Blaze.

A BRAVE TELEPHONE GIRL

She Sticks to Her Post Until Every Guest Is Warned—A Few Old Trunks Burned.

From under the clerk's desk in the Hotel Saranac lobby at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a little puff of smoke curled upward, expanding as it rose. It was just such a puff as would come from a cigar laid on a table for a moment. Michael E. McNulty, who with "Danny" Maher, the jockey, owns the hotel, which is on Broadway, just below Forty-second Street, was behind the desk. He looked for the cigar and didn't see it. Then he pulled open the door of a little closet under the desk. A volley of smoke poured forth.

With a cry of warning, McNulty ran to the cellar door and opened it. A big volume of smoke enveloped him. He slammed the door shut and, choking, fought his way back to a fire alarm hanging at the side of the desk. He broke the glass and sounded the alarm. Throughout the six stories of the building two big gongs at either end of each hallway rang simultaneously. Then McNulty yelled to the telephone operator to notify the guests and disappeared.

Annie Crosby, the telephone girl, although she had been working in the hotel only a few days, stuck to her post. One by one the plugs were thrown into the switchboard and she yelled "Fire!" Gradually the figure at the switchboard grew dimmer and dimmer, until it was no longer distinguishable through the heavy black cloud. Still the feminine voice, trembling with excitement, could be heard yelling "Fire!" Finally Miss Crosby jumped from her seat, having sent the last call, and, choking, groped her way through the smoke to the street.

Meanwhile Edward De Groix, the hotel clerk, had been busy. When the first volley of smoke came from the closet De Groix ran to the safe. This was open, but many little compartments within it were shut. De Groix opened these to remove their contents. While he worked a continual stream of smoke from the closet poured upon him. Later, when the firemen came, they found him lying prostrate on the floor. He was carried out into the air and soon revived.

When the firegongs began to sound in the halls and the telephone warnings came the guests ran into the halls, only to meet volumes of choking smoke that started everybody coughing. The smoke had run rapidly through the house, from the cellar to the roof, by way of the elevator shaft. Soon the three sets of fire escapes from the hotel presented a fantastic appearance. Out of the windows on all floors on the Broadway side to the fire escapes poured grotesque figures. Many of the hotel guests are in the theatrical profession and sleep late. There was one man clad in a Winter overcoat, below which two bare legs trembled in the breeze. Over his arm he carried his wardrobe. Cautiously he made his way down the fire escape, touching the iron rungs as though they were swords. On another fire escape was a woman, scantily clad, hugging her pet dog and yelling "Help!" The crowd on the escapes looked as though they had just been awakened out of a sound sleep. Though scared, there was no panic among them, and nobody thought of jumping.

Quickly a big crowd gathered along Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-second Street. The crowded condition of the fire escapes started some one in the crowd to a telephone, and he notified the police and the New York and Roosevelt Hospitals.

"Hundreds of guests are jumping out of the windows!" was his message.

The reserves of several precincts were hurried to the scene and the hospitals sent two ambulances each. The reserves had their hands full handling the big crowd on the street, but the ambulance surgeons had little to do, as nobody jumped and every one got down safely, the smoke disappearing almost as quickly as it arose.

Many of the guests, when they got down, ran up to the surgeons and demanded to be revived. They got a good whiff of smelling salts and went away. Among the guests there elbowed one person, dressed as a waitress, who cried continually, "I hurted meself. I fell from der foist floor-r ter der secind. Oh—oh!" Dr. Truesdale of the New York Hospital examined her and found that she had several slight injuries. He took her to the hospital.

Two alarms were turned in for the fire. The firemen found that the fire had not gotten above the first floor. They quickly confined it to the cellar. Several streams were played into the cellar, and then some firemen ventured into it. They found the smoke coming from the baggage room, between the kitchen and the engine room. In an hour the last spark was out. The fire, apparently, started in the baggage room, where seventy-five trunks were stored. Proprietor McNulty said that some of these had been in the room for a year or more, having been left behind by guests whose bills were never paid. The value of the contents of the trunks could not be ascertained.

Value in Champagne.

The best Champagne obtainable is a Vintage Wine, the first pressing of selected fruit of a favorable year. The growth of 1898 was considered one of the choicest yields of recent years, and the wine produced is of an exceptionally good quality.

When entertaining friends it is evidence of Champagne knowledge to call for

Monopole Red Top 1898
(medium dry)

Dry Monopole Gold Top 1898
(Brut—very dry)

It costs no more than ordinary brands, but its quality is much superior.

ALEX D SHAW & CO 76 Broad St New York

Chi Psi Convention Opens To-day.

The sixty-sixth annual convention of the Chi Psi Fraternity will be held in this city to-day, to-morrow, and Friday. Many of the delegates are already in the city, and have met informally at the Chi Psi Club rooms, 47 West Forty-third Street. The delegates will be dined at the University Club this evening, and to-morrow evening the convention banquet will be held at the Hotel Astor. Elbridge T. Gerry will preside.

Fatal Powder Mill Explosion.

HAMMOND, Ind., April 2.—One man was blown to atoms and a small storehouse of the Aetna Powder Company at Aetna, Ind., was wrecked to-day by the explosion of 1,000 pounds of dynamite. The cause of the explosion is not known, as nothing remains of the house in which it occurred.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

NOTION DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Dressmaker's Supplies.

Sewing Silk.
100 yard spool. Black and White..... 75c per doz.
value 90c
½ ounze spool. Black. 2.85 per doz.
value 3.25
1 ounze spool. Black and white..... 5.25 per doz.
value 6.00

Dress Shields.
Double lined. Sizes 3 and 4..90c per doz.
value1.20
Silk covered. Size 3.....2.00 per doz.
value 2.75
Seam Binding.....90c per doz.
value 1.35
Silk Prussian Binding.....1.65 doz.
value 2.00
Hooks and Eyes.....15c per box
value 25c
Dressmaker's Pins. ½ pound box.....15c
value 20c
Double Serge Belting. ⅞ inch wide.....
.....50c per piece
value 75c

LADIES' CLOAKS. *In Both Stores.*

Black taffetas silk "Eton" Coats. Trimmed with braid. Lined with plain or striped silk.....15.00

Tourist Coats made of English Tweeds, plaid or check Cloth. Suitable for travelling.....17.50 and 22.50

TRUNK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Sale of Walrus Bags. Lined with leather, finished with inside pocket. Gilt mountings. Sizes 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 inches.....5.75
value 7.00 to 9.00

Dress Suit Cases made of Russet and Brown Cowhide. With double steel frames, brass spring locks, patent handles, leather capped corners. Fitted with shirt pockets, lined with linen. Sizes 22 and 24 inches.....5.00

Wardrobe, Bureau and Chiffonier Trunks. Various styles...28.00 to 70.00

SHIRTWAIST DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

A large collection of Imported and Domestic Lingerie. The latest models and fabrics, well cut and elaborately trimmed with laces.

On Wednesday, April the 3rd.
3,000 dozen Shirtwaists. Various models. 95c to 6.00

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

B. Altman & Co.

A SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

WILL BE HELD THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3d, COMPRISING CAUCASIAN RUGS, ADAPTED TO USAGE IN COUNTRY OR CITY HOMES IN SIZES 3.4 TO 4 FEET WIDE, BY 4.8 TO 6 FEET 6 LONG,

AT $9.80 AND $14.00

ALSO PERSIAN HALL STRIPS AT $26.00

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Regular Prices $1.50, $2.00 *and* $2.50 *per yard,*

Reduced to **1.00**

Broadway and 19th St.

POLICE BILL WINS IN SENATE, 40 TO 9

Bingham Measure Now Goes to the Governor for His Approval.

TAMMANY RANKS BROKEN

Two Manhattan Democrats Vote with the Majority—McCarren Defends McClellan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—With only nine votes recorded in the negative against an affirmative vote of forty, the Bingham Police bill passed the Senate to-day after a debate in which Senators Grady, McCarren, and Cohalan led in a bitter attack on the measure with practically all the Tammany members of the upper house joining in.

Not a single Republican vote was cast against the Bingham bill, though it had not, as in the Assembly, been made a party measure in any sense of that word. The few Republicans who had been suspected of opposition to the bill hurried to cover before the final line-up. All the up-State Democrats voted for the bill. With the exception of Senators McCarren and Cullen of Brooklyn, all who voted against the bill were Tammany members. At that the line was not unbroken. Senator Owens, who comes from Percy Nagle's and Senator McCall from the Sixteenth Senatorial District, where Maurice Featherson is leader, voted for the bill. Those who voted against it were Cohalan, Cullen, Frawley, Grady, McCarren, McManus, Mullaney, Sohmer, and Sullivan.

Senator Cohalan furnished the sensation of the debate by a bitter attack on Mayor McClellan, whom he declared to be the real author of the Bingham bill, alleging that he wanted it passed for political reasons.

That attack on the Mayor was resented with great spirit by Senator McCarren, who, though opposed to the bill, called Cohalan to order sharply. Incidentally there was considerable reference to the recount proposition which is now before the Legislature in a bill which passed the Assembly last week and will come up in the Senate before the present week is over.

McCarren dwelt at length on his frequently voiced objection that while burglaries and other crimes against life and property are of frequent occurrence, practically the entire police force is employed in suppressing gambling and excise violations.

"There has been no appeal to reason by the friends of this bill," said Senator Grady. "Their campaign began with the cry of boodle. There is not a newspaper correspondent in this chamber who is not sufficiently on the alert to know when the man with the dough, not the man with the hoe, comes around. They all know that he has not been here and that all the boodle talk is absurd. The time has not come to a pass yet where justice must be bought from the Legislature. What of the men who would have the public believe that the Police Inspector, in order to get the same justice at our hand that you would give to your office boy, would have to come here with a bribe in his hand?"

Senator Sohmer offered an amendment to the bill giving the Commissioner power to reduce inspectors in rank after trial, and providing for a court review. This was promptly defeated by a vote of 28 to 10.

Senator Cohalan said he was opposed to the bill for the reason that it would destroy civil service, and for the further reason that it would not accomplish the purpose the advocates of the bill desired to see accomplished.

"The third reason," said Cohalan, "is which this bill emanates, and I am because I am against the source from against the people who I believe are back of this bill. I think it emanated from the man who is the greatest living disgrace we have had in American citizenship for many years, the man who has degraded the office of Mayor of the City of New York more basely and meanly than any other man who has held that public office in the City of New York; a man who has stood up and opposed the will of the majority of the people in New York City, a man who has shown that he is without the manhood and decency, when he is attacked by the people of this State and the people of the United States generally; who hasn't the manhood and decency to come out and say that, knowing he was not elected to that office, he had the manhood and decency and honor and self-respect of an American citizen to refuse to hold it."

"The people of the City of New York," said Saxe, "are disgusted with police conditions. The crooks are better organized than the police. Commissioner Bingham has said: 'Give me this law and I will give New York a good police administration.' Well, now, we have given him that. I am glad that my Republican friends are so anxious to give New York what the people of New York want."

BINGHAM IS GRATIFIED.

Mayor Probably Will Hold Public Hearing Before Signing Police Bill.

Police Commissioner Bingham had very little to say yesterday about the passage of his Police bill. As to his plans concerning the moving of Inspectors, he declined to say a word until he had been notified officially that the bill had become a law.

"While the Senate has passed the bill," said the Commissioner, "the matter has not yet been clinched. The nails have not yet been clinched, although they have been driven well through the plank. When I am officially notified that the bill has become a law I will issue an order relating to such Inspectors and Captains as may be affected by any changes that are to be made. I need hardly say that I am very much gratified at the Senate's action."

Commissioner Bingham refused to say what he intended to do about the Detective Bureau. The bill gives him power to abolish the bureau, put detectives back in uniform, and appoint new detectives from the ranks. It authorizes the appointment of a civilian to the head of the bureau, and gives the Commissioner power to reduce nineteen Inspectors to the rank of Captain, although they still will get the Inspectors' pay, while the Commissioner can promote Captains to Inspectorships.

When the news of the passage of the Bingham Police bill through the Senate reached the City Hall yesterday, Mayor McClellan was asked what comment he had to make.

"I am very much gratified," said the Mayor.

After being returned to the Assembly for repassage and being signed by Gov. Hughes, the bill will come to Mayor McClellan for his signature. It is probable that he will hold a public hearing on it in about ten days.

STRATEGY OF McCARREN.

He Kept His Promise to Inspectors, Yet Didn't Offend the Mayor.

Did the Police Inspectors get a thinly plated gold brick from Senator McCarren? This question was being asked last night by Brooklyn politicians who have been watching the progress of the Bingham Police bill in the Legislature. In certain circles there seemed to be a disposition to return an affirmative answer to the query.

One of the things which led some of the politicians to believe that the statesman from Williamsburg had neatly fooled the Inspectors was the attitude of Senators Hasenflug and Thompson to the bill. McCarren strenuously opposed the measure on the floor of the Senate, while Thompson and Hasenflug unhesitatingly voted for it.

Both Hasenflug and Thompson owe most of their political standing to the friendship of McCarren. They are among the most faithful of his followers, and have stood with him in matters of legislation. This is particularly true of Hasenflug, who keeps his grip on his district chiefly through the support and influence of Senator McCarren. Mr. McCarren, apparently, was bitterly opposed to the Bingham bill. He seemed to be exerting every effort to kill it. Politicians were wondering last night, therefore, why Thompson and Hasenflug voted with the enemy and against their chief.

A rumor, purporting to be an explanation of what was regarded as a strange situation, was abroad in Brooklyn last night. It was to the effect that Senator McCarren himself did not earnestly seek the death of the bill. It was said that in the beginning he pledged his word to the Inspectors to oppose the measure, but he made no promise for his Democratic associates from Brooklyn. The Inspectors, apparently, did not feel that any promise in that connection was needed, believing that Hasenflug and Thompson would, as usual, be with McCarren.

According to the "explanation" which was being passed around last night, Senator McCarren became convinced almost at the outset that the Republicans would put the bill through, and the fight he made was merely to "make good" his word to the Inspectors. The effect of his opposition to the bill, however, was completely nullified by the votes of Hasenflug and Thompson, and the possibility of a rupture of the pleasant political relations existing between the Brooklyn leader and Mayor McClellan was thus avoided. McCarren kept his pledge to the Inspectors, and at the same time, through the votes of Hasenflug and Thompson, remained "solid" at the City Hall. The vote of the Democratic Senators from Kings was three to five for the bill.

POINT FOR LOCAL OPTION.

Winters's Motion to Disagree with Report is Carried 78 to 42.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—The advocates of local option in cities won a skirmish in the Assembly to-day, when, by a vote of 78 to 42, the motion of Assemblyman Winters to disagree with the report of the Excise Committee was carried. The committee had reported to the House that it proposed to amend the Local Option bill so that its provisions should not apply to Pullman cars or steamboats when passing through local option territory.

Assemblyman Winters declared his belief that such a report indicated a policy of delay which might prove fatal. He made a fight, therefore, to disagree with the report of the committee. Winters gave notice that he would move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill. When this is made, the annual battle between the Anti-Saloon League people and the hotel and liquor interests of the State will be waged on the floor.

Several legislators who voted with Winters to-day in order that he might keep his bill in the shape he desired, made it plain that they would not vote for it if it were dragged out on the floor. There are indications that this year the fight will be closer than last, with the temperence people winning as then, but that they will labor harder in the Senate as a result of the close struggle.

After an hour's fight by the minority leader to-day, the Republicans in the Assembly called in all their votes, and, despite his continued protests, passed the Stanley Police Clerk's bill. The bill was admitted by its sponsor, Young of New York, to be plain unvarnished partisan legislation, but he called on the Republicans to stand together for those of their party, as Democrats stand together for those of their kind. The measure prevents the going out of office of some half dozen Republican Magistrates' court clerks whose terms expire this year, and provides that they shall serve "during good behavior."

Governor to Review the Police.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—Gov. Hughes has accepted the invitation to review the police parade in New York City on May 11. On the same evening he will address the Young Men's Republican Club of Brooklyn.

HUGHES ON HOME RULE.

Says Legislature Has Right to Protect Citizens Against Injustice.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Gov. Hughes to-day signed the bill passed over the veto of Mayor McClellan, which places on the city the burden of expense for the widening of Livingston Street, Brooklyn. The Governor filed a memorandum with the bill, which now has become a law, which is interesting because it reflects his views on the question of home rule for cities. Here it is in part:

"It is manifest that gross injustice has been done by the assessment. The area of benefit is arbitrarily defined and the assessments present grotesque inequalities. On an appeal to the Legislature this bill was passed, and not having been accepted by the Mayor of the city, has been repassed.

"The argument that the bill because of its mandatory provisions assails home rule does not seem to me—with due respect to the opinion of the Mayor, who is justly tenacious of the principle—to be well founded. Home rule is not inconsistent with the protection by the Legislature of the rights of the citizens of a municipality where the action of the local authorities is clearly unjust."

PLAN OF KELSEY'S FRIENDS.

Would Hold Case Over and Swap Votes on the Utilities Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—The Senate Judiciary Committee will bring up at its legislative session to-morrow forenoon the question as to whether State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey should be permitted to call the large array of witnesses his counsel have in contemplation to disprove the accusation made by Gov. Hughes that he was lacking in force and initiative. It is generally believed that Kelsey's friends, who seem to be in a majority on the committee, have already determined that question in his favor, and that the meeting to-morrow will be little more than a formality.

After this decision formally has been made, Senator Raines, who now has taken active charge of the whitewashing of Kelsey, in all probability will insist on his own plan that the committee report to the full Senate its plan of procedure and ask for the power to subpoenae witnesses, and for an appropriation to defray the cost of a long-drawn-out hearing.

This will give the Governor's enemies in the Senate what they are looking for just now—a delay which will enable them to hold the Kelsey case in abeyance until the public utilities bill shall come up for final passage toward the end of the session, and use that situation for all it is worth in the way of vote swapping.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 2. — Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate granted Contract Surgeon Francis M. Wall.

Major William S. Peirce, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed five visits during the month of April to Lowell, Mass., on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Major William C. Borden, Surgeon, to Manila and report for assignment to duty.

Major Edward L. Munson, Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Major Richmond P. Davis, Artillery, will proceed to Washington Barracks for the purpose of delivering a lecture on or about April 11 to the student officers at the Engineer School on the subject of "Submarine Mining and Mines."

Capt. Mason M. Mason, retired, recruiting officer, to Piqua, Ohio, for the purpose of procuring certain evidence necessary to complete the trial of an enlisted man now before a general court-martial at Fort Thomas.

First Lieut. John B. Murphy, Artillery, will report to the examining board at Fort Myer for examination for promotion.

The Navy.

The following orders have been issued to officers of the United States Navy:

Lieut. Commander E. E. Capehart, to the Naval War College, Newport; Surgeon H. E. Odell to the Naval Hospital, Washington, and additional duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval Medical School; Surgeon W. M. Garton to home and two weeks' leave, thence to the Ohio; Surgeon J. M. Moore to the naval recruiting station, Minneapolis, Minn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Georgia at Guantanamo, Isla de Cuba at Baltimore, Wilmington at Pagoda anchorage, and Galveston at Yokohama.

Sailed—Glacier from Guantanamo for navy yard, New York.

SAYS ROE IS OPPOSED TO GUARD INQUIRY

Henry's Declaration in Asking That Wainwright Bill Be Reported.

HIT AT ADJUTANT GENERAL

Frisbie Asserts That Henry is Working for His Own Interests in National Guard Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—That the old guard of the Senate, led by John Raines, is not to have its own way in the Finance Committee developed to-day. It would appear that the friends of Gov. Hughes are determined to have another showdown on the Wainwright National Guard Investigation bill which, when it was held up last week in the committee, served as a vehicle for a widely heralded victory for the old guard, which is undouhtedly opposed to the Governor on many of his policies.

Adjutant Gen. Henry appeared before the Finance Committee and begged that the Wainwright hill he reported out. The Adjutant General was questioned at length. The upshot of his replies was that Major Gen. Charles F. Roe is opposed to an investigation of the National Guard, and that his opposition is of sufficient import to put him in the light of having him appear as the Governor's chief opponent.

"The purpose of the investigation," said the Adjutant General, "is not to unearth any scandal or bring to the surface eny individual. The Governor, as Commander in Chief of the Guard, has no power to order such an investigation as is desired, except on specific charges."

Senator Cassidy inquired:

"Is there no power in the Guard to frame such suggestions for improvement as may seem best, and present them to the Legislature? This would save the $13,000, which is about $1 a head, for the investigation."

"If the officer at the head of the guard does not take the initiative," replied the Adjutant General, "there is an unwritten law which prevents any subordinate officer from doing so."

Asked if he meant Gen. Roe, the Adjutant General replied that he did. He declared that Gen. Roe did not like the Dick law, which makes the guard an adjunct of the regular army.

"If you want merely a State constabulary, I can organize it at a third of the expense of the present National Guard," said the Adjutant General.

A bitter personal attack was made on the Adjutant General in the Assembly to-day, by Frisbie of Schenectady. It developed over one of the military reform measures sponsored by Chairman Wells of the Committee on Military Affairs. The legislation is generally believed to embody the reform ideas of Gov. Hughes and the Adjutant General of the State militia.

"I ask that this bill be put on the laid aside calendar for the reason that the Adjutant General has sought by improper methods to influence my action as a legislator," said Frisbie with some emphasis. "They are special bills and will do the guard no good. They have been introduced by the Adjutant General for special purposes of his own."

On a rising vote of 32 to 27, Frisbie's motion prevailed, and the bill was put over on the laid-aside calendar.

Adjt. Gen. Henry would say nothing about the charges of Assemblyman Frisbie.

CANAL BOARD A JOKE.

So Declares Supt. Stevens, Who Tells of an Extraordinary Incident.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—The Canal Advisory Board, consisting of E. A. Bond, T. W. Symons, E. L. Corthell, W. A. Brackenridge, and A. B. Fry, all of whom draw salaries about as large as that of the Governor, received a black eye to-day from Superintendent of Public Works Stevens, who declared that the board was something of a joke.

He told of having submitted certain plans to the board, a set going to the home of the various members. Within twelve hours the plans were returned signed by four members.

"Now," said Mr. Stevens, "one of the Commissioners was in Buffalo, another in Washington, another in New York, and another in Watertown. As I am not aware of a wireless device whereby signatures could be gathered from such distant parts, I am forced to the conclusion that these certificates of approval must have been signed in advance, so that the Chairman could attach them to any plans that might be submitted."

The Finance Committee was somewhat shocked at this declaration of Supt. Stevens.

Mr. Stevens asked the committee to consider that the Advisory Board has no power, and without power he believed such a body was useless. The attack on the commission came in an argument on bills relating to the powers of the State Superintendent of Public Works and the State Surveyor on the barge canal. It is questioned whether the Stevens attack will not be used by the Hughes men as an argument for the abolishment of the Advisory Board.

SCOFF AT HUGHES'S SPEECH.

Gentle Shower Rather Than the Deluge, Opposing Senators Say.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Members of the "old guard" in the Senate regard with skepticism the speech of Gov. Hughes last night before the Utica Chamber of Commerce, which is looked upon in some quarters as his threatened "appeal to the people."

"It was a gentle April shower rather than the deluge,'" was the way one of the old guard cynics put it to-night.

One argument that will be put forward against the hill will be that the power of removal is left entirely in the Governor's hand. This will be played up by the representatives of the corporations as a grave danger and injustice, and it will be pointed out that the Commissioners appointed by the Governor will be entirely the creatures of any man who may chance to occupy the executive chair and subject to his caprices.

To-night Assemblyman Young introduced a bill in the lower house which will render the telegraph and telephone companies subject to the same control under which the Public Utilities hill places other public service corporations.

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ALDERMEN FAVOR THE RECOUNT BILL

Adopt Resolutions Urging the Legislature to Pass the Measure.

SLUR ON MR. CLEVELAND

President McGowan Forces Peters to Withdraw Objectionable Remarks —Speculators' Ordinance Goes Over.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution supporting the Mayoralty Recount hill now before the Legislature at Albany, and calling upon the State Senate to concur in the action taken by the Assembly on the measure. The resolution went through with practicelly no debate and with little opposition.

Alderman Charles L. Kuck of Brooklyn introduced the resolution at the tail end of the session after many of the Tammany men had left the chamber. "Little Tim" Sullivan, with a broad smile, suggested that the measure take the usual course and be referred to a committee. Mr. Kuck objected to this, and wanted immediate consideration. After a short debate the latter course was adopted, the opposition of Sullivan being half-hearted and evidently meant more as a joke than anything else.

The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The Assembly of the State of New York has passed a bill to provide for a judicial recount and recanvass of the votes cast for the office of Mayor of the City of New York at the election held in November, 1905, which bill is now before the Senate, and,

Whereas, Public opinion has so crystallized in favor of this proposition that the people of the City of New York demand that the much-mooted question involved be settled once and for all, that the allegations charging that the will of the electorate of our municipality had been thwarted be determined, and that the cloud of scandal surrounding the election of the Chief Magistrate of the first city of the Western Hemisphere be dispelled;

Therefore, Resolved that the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, mindful alone of the aspersion that this much-vexed question casts upon the fairness of elections as held in the City of New York, calls upon the State Senate for concurrence in the action of the Assembly on said bill;

Be it Resolved that a copy hereof, duly authenticated by the City Clerk, be transmitted forthwith to the State Senate.

A resolution supporting the Public Utilities bill, also before the Legislature, was introduced by Alderman Peters and passed without comment.

Peters, following what has come to be the usual course, got into a wrangle with President McGowan. When the question of naming the plaza in front of the new Manhattan Bridge "Cleveland Square" came up, the Alderman who figured in the Clifford bribery case spoke as follows:

"We don't forget the dark days of 1894 when the back door of the White House was open to Wall Street influences. I do not believe in perpetuating the name of the 'Sage of Princeton,' the 'Stuffed Prophet of the Democratic Party.'"

President McGowan brought his gavel down hard and demanded that the last words be withdrawn. Peters refused, and Mr. McGowan said he would not recognize the Alderman again until the remark was withdrawn. Peters said he would insist on his "constitutional rights." There was a long silence in the board and finally Peters withdrew the remark "at the solicitation of Alderman Sullivan." He also voted in favor of the resolution because it effected Sullivan's district.

The Aldermen took no action on the proposed theatre speculator ordinance, but after a wrangle decided to consider the whole matter at the next meeting.

SURROUNDED LONE BURGLAR.

Two Policemen Get Automobile Party's Aid in the Capture.

Two mounted policemen and an automobile party of men co-operated in the capture of a burglar on Riverside Drive near 176th Street early yesterday morning. They got a prisoner in the person of Charles Nykoly, 32 years old, a sailor, who said he had gone into the Summer home of William H. Hurst, at Riverside Drive and Depot Lane, to sleep. When he was arraigned in court the policemen showed Magistrate Finelite a lot of burglar's tools which they said they found in Nykoly's possession.

Nykoly said that the tools did not belong to him, but he was held. Afterward Policeman Trall, one of his captors, said that while he was riding along the drive he noticed a ladder against an open window in the second story of Mr. Hurst's home. After looking the place over, he decided that he needed assistance and rode to 188th Street, where he found Mounted Policeman Cavanaugh. Together they reconnoitred and decided they needed more help. Then Policeman Cavanaugh stopped an automobile and impressed the men in it to help. Posting them about the house, the policemen entered and captured Nykoly.

Two weeks ago the same house was entered by burglars and $1,500 worth of silverware stolen.

For men of many minds here are overcoats of many kinds, from the quiet overcoat of black or Oxford silk lined throughout to edge of lapels, to the more radical grays. The prices range from $15 to $40, and every garment justifies its price in every phase.

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Men's Oxford Negligee Shirts in white and the correct and most wanted shades of blue; made in splendid manner. They have French cuffs and a separate, soft collar; ideal shirts for all outdoor wear. $1.50

Women's Pure Spun Silk Stockings—A very good grade, in black only. In fact, they are the regular $1.75 a pair goods; a line that we are about to discontinue; therefore, this price..... 89c

Men's Pure Silk Half Hose—These stockings are our regular $2 goods; reduced for to-day only. There is a very pleasant variety of smart styles; to-day's price..... $1.29

Very Pretty Photo Frames at half price. To class a number of very handsome French bronze and ormolu gold finish Photo Frames we have made a sharp reduction. They are cabinet size, with oval or square openings; a variety of decorations; regularly $15 each; now $7.50

French Bronze Photo Frames in combination with Limoges, enamel and pearl; cabinet size, oval or square openings. One of the prettiest effects in photo frames we have ever shown in our Art Stationery Arcade; regularly $25.00; our very special price..... $15.00

Cut Glass Punch Bowls—A particularly beautiful and brilliant set. The bowl has a large base, the design is very elaborate, the cutting is unusually deep and the finish is the iridescent diamond. An exceptional value at..... $49.98

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JOHN DOE PROBE NOW FOR POOLROOM MEN

Jerome to Have Those Caught In Fulton Street Raid on the Rack To-day.

GRADY MAY COME NEXT

A Raid in Cedar Street Supplies Another Link Against Syndicate.

Senator Thomas F. Grady is not likely to be present at the preliminary hearing on the downtown poolroom cases which will be held before Magistrate Barlow in the Criminal Court Building this morning. He is not really wanted very badly for this hearing, because only those men who are willing to testify as to what they know of the workings of the syndicate are desired, and the District Attorney, as well as his assistant, Mr. Vandiver, are strongly of the opinion that the Senator is not one of these willing persons.

Both Mr. Jerome and his assistant admitted the possibility yesterday that Senator Grady would ultimately be placed on the same footing, from a legal point of view, as several others who will be identified as having a direct interest in the poolroom syndicate, and that he would certainly be asked in what relation he stands, or thinks he stands, to the man who is down in the ledgers procured in the raid on the downtown poolroom headquarters as "T. G.," "T. Grady," "Grady," and "Sen. G."

Assistant District Attorney Vandiver said specifically, however, that no subpoena had been issued for the Senator. He said a day or two ago that he had no doubt that when he wanted Senator Grady the Senator would come to see him.

The hearing will be in the nature of a John Doe proceeding. The principals who were taken in the raid at 112 Fulton Street will be there also for their preliminary hearing. The names these men gave at the time of their arrest were Edward A. Fisher, Charles A. Reilly, Robert J. Johnson, Louis Meyer, Alexander Lange and Charles F. Reilly.

In addition the two young women taken in the Keator raid at 47 Broadway, Clara Robinson and Erna Sanntrock, will also be on hand, and will probably testify. Several of the men about town who have been mentioned as having been subpoenaed will also be there, although most of them are out of town.

After the Big Fish.

Some steadfast, if not heroic, conduct is expected along this line. The District Attorney is after the big fish in this instance, and the question is who will testify and who will not; in other words, who will choose to be declared in contempt, or tell what he knows about the poolroom syndicate in the financial centre of the city. That this is only one branch with several subsidiary rooms, nearly everybody connected with the inquiry believes. Just now the District Attorney is after the rest, of which 112 Fulton Street was merely the clearing house.

Some subpoenas were added to those which have already been sent out in consequence of another raid which was made yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Vandiver, though Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson also had a hand in the job. Mr. Vandiver was after the telephone service, which is so useful in certain kinds of poolroom work.

He thought he had hit upon a very good clue yesterday when he, with several of his assistants, kicked in the doors on the third floor of 157 Cedar Street, although, as he confessed afterward, the raiding of the place only supplied one of the missing links in the chain of evidence which he has.

Prosecutor Makes Some Bets.

In this place the Assistant District Attorney made several bets on horses himself for awhile. He is pretty well up in the secret code and the parlance of racecourse betting by this time, and he would have gotten along fairly well had he been able to change his voice.

The man at the other end of the wire discovered in several instances, however, that the secret number which Vandiver gave did not fit his voice, and the last bet was off. The plan worked good enough, however, for the Assistant District Attorney to add about ten subpoenas to his list.

There were five telephones in this place, and incidentally also five men. Of the five men three were arrested. They gave their names as follows:

Henry Newman, John Mack, and Nathaniel Jacobs, all claiming to live in Newark, N. J. Newman was charged with keeping and maintaining a poolroom, and Mack and Jacobs with aiding and abetting the maintenance of the establishment. The two other men in the place were subpoenaed and told to be at the hearing.

The raid was made over Capt. Gallagher's head, the prisoners being locked up in the Church Street Station.

The raid did not reveal the telephone central for which the District Attorney is seeking. It only served to prove what has already been said in this connection —namely, that the telephone central is over in New Jersey.

How the Profits Were Divided.

A good deal of figuring was done at the Criminal Court Building during the day over the syndicate ledger entries to try to determine on what basis the men divided. That "T. G." got 16 per cent. monthly only seemed absolutely clear. The quotient of an involved example by a mathematical expert was like this, figured on one of the syndicate's biggest months:

R. H. D.	40 per cent.
C. R.	22 per cent.
T. G.	16 per cent.
J. P. R.	16 per cent.
M. J. R.	6 per cent.

The Assistant District Attorney continued yesterday with his investigations of the bank accounts of the men suspected as being connected with the syndicate. As has been said before, he places great stock on this portion of his evidence, which shows to whom the money went. He has had little trouble with the various banks, which have cheerfully lent him all the aid possible, with the exception of one uptown bank.

This bank, he said, had telephoned him that the men whom he was asking about had withdrawn their accounts on March 27. Mr. Vandiver said that he could not quite understand this, because one or two of the accounts which he had asked about were held by men who were in Europe on the date when they were said to have withdrawn them.

Mr. Vandiver said that no men of prominence had been added during the day to those who had already been subpoenaed. He did say, however, that S. Ambrose Clark, who had been mentioned on the day before as being desired by him as a witness, was not wanted, but that a man by the name of F. S. Clark would help him some if he testified.

It was said yesterday by one of the lawyers for the defendants that the claim of the man who had charge of the W. D. Miller & Co. establishment at 108 Fulton Street, which was also raided, will be that the concern is merely a turf news distributing agency, which is incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, the main office being in New Jersey.

Attachment Against Promoter.

Deputy Sheriff O'Neil has received an attachment for $2,700 against Matthew L. Harney in favor of William J. Weston for money paid to Mr. Harney, it is alleged, on representations that he was the owner of a chemical process for the extraction of gold and silver from ore. Mr. Weston put up the money and was to get 5,000 shares of stock of the Colorado Chemical Amalgamating Company and 4,250 shares of New Mexico Chemical Amalgamating Company when organized. Later Mr. Weston tried to get his money back, but failed. He learned that Mr. Harney left this city for Denver on Feb. 7 and the attachment was obtained. The Sheriff attached a bank account of about $200.

Mrs. Anthony Barrett Robbed.

Thieves entered 21 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, the home of Mrs. Jane T. Barrett, widow of Anthony Barrett, once a well-known business man of the borough, early yesterday morning and carried off jewelry valued at $2,000. They forced open the front door and ransacked the rooms on the second and third floors.

STRIKE ON THE NEW HAVEN.

400 Roving Section Hands Try to Intimidate Other Laborers.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 2.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has an odd strike of section laborers on its hands. It started at the Harlem River suddenly yesterday, and a roving band of strikers is endeavoring to spread it all along the New York division. Armed with shovels and sticks the strikers march along the tracks in a body, and when they come across a section gang they force the men to quit work and join them in the march or go to their homes.

In cases where the men choose to go home they are made to promise that they will not return to work until the trouble is settled. Four hundred had been induced to join the strike at noon to-day, when railroad detectives arrived in Stamford from New Haven and dispersed the strikers. Save for Portchester and Greenwich, every section between Harlem River and Darien is without laborers. It is feared that the trouble will spread to the east to-morrow. Some of the Stamford iron laborers, who were unwilling to join the strikers, were beaten by the roving band, and one of the strikers fired two pistol shots in the air to intimidate them.

An attempt was made here to-night a section boss said, to make up a work train and go to the relief of a wreck near Harlem River. Fifty strikers surrounded the train, and the leaders threatened to knife the first man who stepped aboard. The boss of the gang was the only passenger when the train pulled out. The men are striking for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $2 a day, but are unorganized.

C. D. Perkins, roadmaster of the New York division, said to-night that the same sort of trouble was experienced four years ago. At that time the roving bands marched as far as Westhaven, where the police broke them up and put an end to the strike.

MAY AVERT ROAD STRIKE.

Western Managers and Employes to Renew Conferences.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The possibility of a settlement between the Western railroads and their conductors and trainmen brightened to-day, when the leaders of the two organizations of employes announced their willingness to resume the conferences, which were broken off some days ago. The first of the renewed conferences probably will be held to-morrow.

Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and Commissioner Neill of the United States Labor Bureau, who have been acting as mediators, had made arrangements to leave to-day for Washington, but when the announcement was made that the employes were willing to meet the managers once more the Federal officials canceled reservations on an afternoon train and expressed their intention of remaining indefinitely.

The committeemen representing the unions were in session with Messrs. Knapp and Neill during the afternoon. After the adjournment Grand Master Morrissey of the Trainmen said:

"We have reopened our negotiations for conciliation, and will have another meeting to-morrow. We have received a message from the General Managers, but I can say nothing regarding its nature at this time."

It is reported that the General Managers have agreed to grant to the men an increase of 12 per cent., which is the full amount of the advance demanded. This, however, could not be confirmed at the headquarters of the General Managers' committee.

Student Chauffeur Too Speedy.

Cuno Wenk, who is a student in the chauffeurs' school in the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, was arrested last night on Broadway and Forty-fourth Street by a traffic squad policeman for exceeding the speed limit. Wenk was using the school machine known as "The Training Ship," and the policeman said that it was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS.

Annual elections of Wardens and Vestrymen of Protestant Episcopal churches of this city and vicinity resulted as follows:

TRINITY.—Wardens—William Jay and Edmund D. Randolph; Vestrymen—Hermann H. Cammann, Ellbu Chauncey, Richard Delafield, Sidney Webster, John T. Lockman, David B. Ogden, Richard H. Derby, Stuyvesant Fish, Nicholas F. Palmer, William M. Polk, Francis S. Bangs, J. Howard Van Amringe, S. Edward Nash, Henry C. Swords, Charles A. Schermerhorn, William Barclay Parsons, George F. Crane, Francis B. Swayne, Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., and Vernon M. Davis.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.—Wardens—David C. Leech and J. Hull Browning; Vestrymen—W. Thompson, James L. Barclay, F. Egerton Webb, George Gray Ward, Nathan Seeley, Charles A. Clark, Dr. Allen M. Thomas, and Edward B. Sexton.

CALVARY.—Wardens—James J. Goodwin and George Zabriskie; Vestrymen—Oliver G. Barton, Spencer Aldrich, William B. Boulton, Henry Parish, Jr., W. Irving Clark, Charles J. Nourse, Jr., Robert Endicott, Blair S. Williams, and J. Philip Bonkard.

ST. PAUL'S, Washington Avenue, Bronx.—Wardens—Edward D. Stryker and Addison S. Beardsley; Vestrymen—Isaac H. B. Keating, Albert S. Taylor, Samuel Griffin, Mark Ellsworth, Jerome B. Keating, Charles H. Briggs, William Nixon, and William W. Williamson.

ST. STEPHEN'S Brooklyn.—Wardens—N. C. Heidenham and F. W. Farnham; Vestrymen—J. W. C. Clark, J. H. G. Atkinson, R. Babcock, W. F. Hicks, A. T. Mart, E. Y. Fuller, C. P. Oliver, and J. H. Meehan.

ST. MARK'S, Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.—Wardens—Clement Lockitt and Charles H. Bryan; Vestrymen—E. J. Campbell, Edward M. Johnston, A. W. Merrill, J. H. De Les Deniers, Edwin F. Page, John Wilson, Henry W. Rozell, and H. C. Siegmann.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Rhinebeck, N. Y.—Wardens—Dr. J. F. Goodell and J. J. Astor; Vestrymen—Douglas Merritt, A. Lee Wager, G. M. Miller, M. V. B. Schryver, R. B. Suckley, Douglas Marquandt, and W. Gallagher.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Morristown, N. J.—Wardens—John E. Taylor and Francis S. Hoyt; Vestrymen—John H. Ldgerwoed, Augustus L. Revere, John R. Emery, Joseph R. Moody, J. Stewart Mackie, Charles D. M. Cole, George E. Chisholm, and Oscar B. Smith, Jr.

CHRIST CHURCH, Belleville, N. J.—Wardens—J. Roger Kingsland and William A. Moore; Vestrymen—George W. Stanlar, Robert G. Minlon, George W. Wharton, C. E. Foes, J. J. Lancaster, Joseph Gilby, and Charles W. Dickinson.

YOUNG VOTERS TAKE THE FREEMAN'S OATH

Promise to Support Country's Interests at the People's Institute.

JUDGE GROSSCUP HEARD

Chicago Judge Tells Cooper Union Audience Corporations Are on the Way to Better Things.

More than 2,000 young men who have reached the voting age stood up in Cooper Union last night and took the Freeman's oath to support the best interests of the United States Government. It was a voters' festival, arranged for young men, under the auspices of the People's Institute, and was modeled after similar gatherings held every year in Boston.

The meeting was presided over by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, the managing director of the Institute. Prof. Smith introduced as the first speaker Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States Court of Appeals, who discussed corporate control. After speaking of the commercial growth of America, the Judge said:

Judge Grosscup's Speech.

"Mr. Ryan is reported to have said a few days ago that the railroads of the country were owned by the people of the country. In a large sense that is true. The bonds that have built and equipped the railroads are owned by the people in considerable amounts. The people own, too, the great bulk of the wealth in the form of deposits in banks, insurance companies, and the like that is largely utilized by railroad owners, in the way of loans, to carry their securities. But neither in the railroad world nor the corporation world generally have the people obtained any real part in the power and advantage that go with actual proprietorship. The hand may be the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob. And it is upon this great fact—the ninety and nine furnishing the means, but practically deprived of participating in the power and advantage of the country's incorporated property—that the great questions of our future hinge.

"How shall genuine reform be brought about? The corporation is here to stay. To destroy it would be as if our fathers, instead of reforming government that it might open up avenues to the individual man, had destroyed government, altogether. No, no, my young friends, it is not the destroyer that we should invoke, nor a continuance of the whirlwind of passion and misunderstanding, nor, on the other hand, the dead calm that would be followed only by another and more destructive whirlwind. It is the rebuilder that we must invoke; that reconstruction of the corporation, that opening up to the middle American an opportunity to work out his instinct for an individual independence of his own, will eventually transform the great new life that the corporation embodies, as government was transformed, into something that the people will proudly sustain, because the people's industrial life will then be something that really belongs to them—something into which hope and aspiration pour, as well as toil and self-denials. In some of the State Legislatures bills have already appeared for the reformation of the corporation on the lines indicated. Gov. Hughes seems to have taken partial hold; though limiting his attention to public utility corporations. Gov. Deneen is moving in Illinois. These movements are in the right spirit. They show that underneath the present confusion something practicable is stirring; that the winds that are now whirling may settle soon into steady forward forces.

"Mr. Harriman, in a recent interview, voicing I have no doubt the judgment of other railroad men, appeals also to the Nation to modify the Sherman Anti-trust act, to the extent that that act prohibits railroads from making contracts respecting the distribution of their freight. That appeal, I think, ought to be heard and calmly discussed.

"But when the railroad corporations thus appeal to the Nation for protection against what they deem ill-considered or hasty legislation by the people of the States; and when they appeal to the Nation to think over anew the justice or advisability of applying anti-trust restrictions to corporations that are under the regulation of Government, it is fitting that the case of the people against the corporations should also be heard; that the appeal should be so rounded out that it would settle, finally and comprehensively, the relations of the corporations to the people of the country, for, after all, it was not the personal wealth of Mr. Harriman or Mr. Stillman or their predecessors in financial strategy that built these roads; it was by the wealth of the middle Americans, loaned to these men through the financial institutions of the country, that the roads were built."

Judge Grosscup was informed of the outcome of the Chicago election, and questions were asked him about it. He said that the people had chosen in favor of things that had been tried, instead of a new order of things wholly untried. He discussed the street railway war in Chicago, which he said was largely an inheritance from Mr. Yerkes.

Jacob A. Riis, the settlement worker and friend of President Roosevelt, who was the next speaker, said, among other things, that the men down in Wall Street did about as they pleased, but that the people were now trying to teach them that they cannot do as they please any longer. He said he had a friend in Washington who was keeping tabs on things, meaning President Roosevelt.

He said he had seen two men in consultation with the President last Summer at Oyster Bay. They were bemoaning present conditions and telling the President that something had better be done, as the country was going to the bow-wows.

The President listened to them for two hours and while they were there little Archie Roosevelt went to his father and whispered in his ear. Archie said: "Will you come down to the barn and play with the boys?" meaning Archie's playmates.

"And after the visitors had left," Mr. Riis said, "the President, instead of worrying about what they had told him, went down to the barn and played with the boys."

The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, the next speaker, gave the young voters some good advice, ending with administering the Freeman's oath to them.

ROCKEFELLER TONIC SOLD.

Spirited Bidding at Customs Auction for Hair Restorer.

All roads yesterday led to the Appraiser's Warehouse, at Washington and Christopher Streets, the attraction being the semi-annual sale of unclaimed and abandoned imported merchandise, held by the Government in the Seizure Room. No cards of admission were needed, and longshoremen and richly dressed women jostled each other, while dealers in all kinds of articles met in warm competition. Uncle Sam's press agent, who in this instance was Deputy Collector J. H. Storey, holds a position in the Customs Service akin to that retained for so many years by "Pony" Hamilton, late of "The Greatest Show on Earth."

Col. Storey labored incessantly for several weeks before the auction to call the attention of the public to the bargains to be found at the Federal Stores. In the interval before the opening of the sale conversation related to the hair oil and candy sent to John D. Rockefeller, Santos-Dumont's abandoned airship, and Bostock's stuffed chimpanzee Consul. After the women had been seated on inverted dry goods boxes, kegs, and barrels, Auctioneer Sheldon began the proceedings.

As the auctioneer announced "one case, three bottles of hair tonic, value $2.25," there was a rush to bid. The explanation lay in the fact that somebody—said to be a chemist in Berlin—hearing of John D. Rockefeller's desire for an effective hair invigorator, sent the preparation to the Standard Oil magnats. Mr. Rockefeller was notified of the arrival of the package, but declined to pay the duties and Post Office charges, aggregating 45 cents.

The Dumont airship was not reached on the list, and it will be sold to-day, with the stuffed monkey.

At the close of the bidding yesterday the Government had taken in several thousand dollars. The auction will be continued to-day, beginning at 10 o'clock. It is expected that all the offerings will be disposed of to-day.

GERMANS SEE RIVER TUNNEL.

Hamburg Engineers Walk Under Water from Here to Weehawken.

The three engineers sent here by the City of Hamburg to study the tunnel work in progress above the North River tubes of the Pennsylvania Railroad for first inspection. They walked through one of the twin tubes from the shaft at Eleventh Avenue, Manhattan, to Weehawken. Later they examined the big terminal excavation between Seventh and Ninth Avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets.

The Germans' investigation of American methods of tunnel building is due to the City of Hamburg's intention to build a tunnel under the River Elbe. To-day the visitors are to inspect the East River tunnels of the Pennsylvania and the crosstown section under Manhattan Island.

SUICIDE LEFT $10,000,000.

William H. Proctor's Property to be Divided Among His Children.

WESTERLY, R. I., April 2.—The will of William H. Proctor, the soap manufacturer, who committed suicide in Cincinnati recently, was filed in the Probate Court here to-day. It directs that the property, amounting to $10,000,000, be divided equally among his five children. There are no public bequests.

Mr. Proctor had a Summer cottage at Watch Hill and a residence here, but spent most of his time in Cincinnati.

WOMAN LED FIGHT AGAINST SALOONS

Mrs. Stackpole Posted Bills Before Breakfast in Riverhead Contest.

PARSON LESS ENERGETIC

Clergyman Rival to W. C. T. U. Leader Merely Argued with Voters—No Result Till To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 2.—In a blinding snowstorm this morning Mrs. George F. Stackpole, wife of ex-Justice of the Peace Stackpole of Riverhead, left her home at an hour that was early even for country folk to be out. Under one arm she had tucked a thick roll of posters that she had had printed. Under the other she had a hammer. Mrs. Stackpole, who had been fighting against the proposal to license the liquor saloons of the Town of Riverhead ever since the Rev. William A. Wasson, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, sounded the note in favor of license the middle of last month, was determined she would fire the last gun in the campaign, snow or no snow. She went busily about from tree to tree, and the merry tap-tap of her hammer brought not a few from their breakfast tables to the windows to see who was so eager to post signs at such an early hour.

Mrs. Stackpole left her house before 6 o'clock. The storm had no terrors for her, and she continued her posting until the snow was dispelled by the sun. Between whiles she stopped all voters who passed and asked them to vote the no-license ticket. She is President of the W. C. T. U. and felt that her duty compelled her to participate actively in the campaign, especially on the day of election.

"I have but one regret," said Mrs. Stackpole to some of the men. "If the women of Riverhead had votes we would not need to ask any help from the men to keep this old town dry. But, as we are denied votes, we must do the best we can for the town by trying to influence others to vote the right way."

The Rev. William A. Wasson, whose letter advocating license was responsible for the stirring up of the entire town over the question of selling liquor, cast his own ballot quite early. He did not attempt to influence voters near the voting places, but carried out his expressed intention to work for license among the voters, nevertheless. Some, displeased that a clergyman should advocate a license, expressed their determination to vote no license, notwithstanding the fact that they were known to have regularly allied themselves with the other camp before.

The hotel men and saloonkeepers whose licenses were taken away years ago when the town went "dry" have been watching the fight interestedly. The Rev. Mr. Wasson's contention has been that liquor has been sold without legal license just as it was with it, and that license would be simple honesty.

The Democrats will control the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors as a result of the elections. The old board consists of five Republicans and five Democrats. The new board will contain six Democrats and four Republicans.

OYSTER BAY FOR LIQUOR.

"Wet" Ticket Beats the "Dry" by at Least 500 Majority.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 2.—The town of Oyster Bay decided, by a decisive vote to-day, that it wanted liquor sold within its boundaries. The prohibition and temperance advocates put up a hard fight, but were snowed under. The voters gave 500 majority in favor of all kinds of licenses.

The "drys" counted on the village going dry by several hundred, but they are disappointed. The villagers whooped and made a big hurrah for the "drys" and apparently voted the other way.

President Roosevelt's home district, the Fifth, was counted on for 200 "dry" majority, but went "wet" by 70. The other local district, the Seventh, went "wet" by 15, making the majority in the village for license 85. The other twelve districts appear to have all gone "wet."

Charles Chester Painter, a Republican, was elected Supervisor over James Norton, Democrat, and William H. Jones, Independence League and Square Deal candidate. Painter has about 117 in the town. Jones polled a big vote. He is the present Supervisor and usually carried the town without trouble, but this year failed to obtain his party nomination as usual, and Norton was named. Jones carried the fifth, Roosevelt's district, by 20, while Painter carried the seventh by only 33, about half what he expected.

The ballots were badly split, and the full returns on the minor places on the tickets will not be canvassed until morning.

RESULTS IN HEMPSTEAD.

Republicans Win — Motion to Sell Land to Amusement Co. Carried.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 2.—The citizens of this town, in voting to-day for town officers, also passed upon the proposal to sell to the new owners of Long Beach the additional land wanted by them to round out their purchase. It appears that the proposal has been carried. The Republicans were successful throughout the town.

Patchogue for License, Too.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., April 2.—Brookhaven Town, of which this is the principal village, voted on local option to-day. The town has always been for license, and to-day's vote showed no change in the sentiment. The Republicans elected all the town officers. Dr. W. S. Bennett succeeds himself as Supervisor.

Southampton Goes "Dry."

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., April 2. — As usual, Southampton went "dry" to-day. For two years more it will be illegal to sell liquor in this town. Thomas Lister was elected to succeed himself as Supervisor. He is a Democrat. Other results late to-night are still in doubt.

FOR GREENE AND GAYNOR.

Exceptions to Judge's Charge—Counsel Says He Swayed Jury.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—Argument of the Greens and Gaynor appeal before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was continued to-day by A. A. Lawrence for the defense. Mr. Lawrence argued first that public opinion had been injected into the trial of this case in Savannah last year, by the trial Judge in an address to the jury. Exception was taken to this address. Among other exceptions, it was alleged that the court argued to the jury, took the facts from the jury, prejudiced the jury against Greene and Gaynor, coerced the jury, and abridged the right of the defendants to have counsel argue their case.

Discussing the statute of limitations, counsel declared that the indictments were found more than three years after the latest acts charged against Greene and Gaynor, and that indictments for these offenses were barred at the end of three years. During these three years, it was argued, the defendants were at their well-known domiciles without concealment, were in the jurisdiction of the court, and could have been arrested by the Government at any time.

New Trouserings

as fresh and new as the season itself, and not here for long if the price mark counts; at best they are but birds of passage—they rest but a moment, and then they're gone.

Burnham & Phillips

Broadway at 27th St. Tailors Nassau Street below Beekman

Stern Brothers

Women's Undergarments

Made in Their Own Workrooms

Night Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Petticoats, Corset Covers and Bridal Sets, of nainsook and cambric trimmed with the newest laces and embroideries.

Dressing Sacques of Silk, Albatross and Challies.

Complete Trousseaux In Stock or Made to Order.

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WINDOW SHADES, AWNINGS, ETC.

Window Shades made of John King's Scotch Holland and Florentine Striped Shadings. Embroidered Shades to order, in exclusive designs suitable for Private Residences.

Awnings of high grade imported fabrics and domestic materials, made in the best possible manner to withstand usage.

Porch Screens, Flags, Curtain Poles and Bath Room Fittings, in select assortment, at moderate cost.

West Twenty-third Street

VOGEL BROTHERS

Cravenette Overcoats.

HERE'S a little inside information on the subject of cravenettes. There are several processes for rainproofing fabrics—but only one good process—the Priestley way. Therefore you will find Priestley's little round label in all of our cravenettes. Vogel Brothers label is the assurance of the quality of the fabric, the style and tailoring. A combination of labels impossible to beat.

¶ The price range is $15, $16.50, $20, $25 and up to $35.

Special at $16.50

Cravenette overcoat made of dark gray and light gray worsteds, 52 inches long—garments that you cannot duplicate for less than $20.

Vogel Brothers 42nd St. At 8th Ave.

W. & J. SLOANE

New Wilton Carpets

Designed under Our Supervision

SOME 200 patterns are now being shown in our remarkable spring display of the best qualities of this durable weave.

Our efforts to meet the widespread demand for plain colors and two-tones are apparent in a large number of charming new designs and color effects. Patrons, however, who want floral or Oriental patterns will find ample scope for selection.

The luxurious pile of the Wilton produces the rich, soft color values essential to artistically furnished rooms. Of especial beauty are the moire ground effects in different colorings, with or without floral decoration, and accompanied by suitable borders.

Broadway & Nineteenth Street

Royal Worcester ADJUSTO

For STOUT FIGURES

Do YOU know about this fashionably shaped corset? It reduces the hips and abdomen and lengthens the waist in "*the twinkling of an eye.*"

Thousands of stout women are longing for just such a corset. The "ADJUSTO" makes a good figure out of the most shapeless and stout and does it comfortably.

Boning double—Hose Supporters of the strongest kind.

Style 614, Long Length
Style 610, Average Length
Also made in Batiste for Summer Wear

SOLD EVERYWHERE OR SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE $3.00 Per Pair

Royal Worcester Corset Co., Worcester, Mass.
840 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
MAKERS OF ROYAL WORCESTER AND BON TON CORSETS

LOS ANGELES

RESTFUL REGION FOR TIRED TEACHERS.

Any one who thinks of going to California during the coming summer should have a copy of "America's Winter Resorts," which contains seven valuable maps and much useful information.

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For information see any of our ticket agents, or apply to L. F. Vosburgh, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1216 Broadway, corner 30th Street.

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"America's Winter Resorts" mailed on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, Manager General Advertising Department, New York.

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Prescriptions compounded with weak or inferior drugs produce indifferent results.

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ASK YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT IT.

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ALCOHOLISM,
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ARTIST MAY DISOWN CATHEDRAL STATUES

Borglum Says Unskilled Stonecutters Have Spoiled His Designs.

HIS PROTESTS IGNORED

Architects Have Not Acceded to His Request to Have Work Done Under His Supervision.

Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, who has designed and modeled such of the sculpture as is already in place inside and about the unfinished Cathedral of St. John the Divine, declared yesterday in emphatic terms that if it stayed as it is he would repudiate the figures said to have been made after his models.

"They are horrible, the majority of them," he said, "and are as though a child had tried to copy crudely my designs."

The whole trouble arose, he said, because the architects had not permitted the stone to be cut on the grounds by skilled workmen under his direction. On the contrary, the models had been taken to Hoboken, where statues had been turned out as so much cordwood by the same firm, Barr, Thaw & Fraser, that had the building contract for the stonework on such parts of the cathedral as had been finished.

Cut Under Contract.

"The work of the sculptor is the finished work in stone," said Mr. Borglum yesterday in his studio, 166 East Thirty-eighth Street, "and he should direct the final cutting from his models. The statuary was lumped. The contractor told me that he didn't even take the trouble to estimate it, but ran it through like so much stonework of any other kind. The wings of angels have been clipped to get them into niches. Then, too, they would take a block of stone that was too small for a piece of work where the projection of a hand or a leg made a much larger block necessary. Using the smaller block, they would crowd in the hand so that it was in a position different to that which it had occupied in the model. But these are details. The whole workmanship is bad.

"I have written letters of protest to the architects, Heins & La Farge, many times. I would receive a polite acknowledgment of my note, and that is as far as the matter would go. In effect the architects protected the stone cutters against the artist. The result has been that three-dollar-a-day stone cutters are making the figures that are being put into position about the Cathedral, not I. The work on Morningside Heights has not been undertaken at all in a spirit of beauty or sincerity. There has been no feeling in it.

"I undertook the task in the hope that I might have an opportunity of doing something that would be of value. For the last two years I have given practically the half of every working day to the sculpture. The payments have only amounted to a few thousands of dollars, and I have done work that ordinarily I should have charged seventy-five times as much for, because I wanted to work in a spirit that was not commercial. I cannot understand why they should try to save an insignificant sum on the cutting of the statues, when at other times they have been so lavish in the expenditure of a $100,000 here and another $100,000 there.

"I constantly asked that a studio—as rough as they pleased—be put up for me on the Cathedral grounds, where I could work. But it is only within the last few months that this has been done.

May Seek an Injunction.

"If conditions are not altered speedily I shall seek to have the courts restrain them from exhibiting as my work statuary that is largely the work of unskilled men. The money part of it does not interest me. I do not care who cuts the stone, if only I can be there when it is done. When I have men cutting for me in my studio they are never without my instruction for more than a few minutes at a time. I would even agree to let the same men cut as are now being employed in Hoboken, if only the work could be done on the ground under my oversight."

What moved the sculptor to speak was an article which recently appeared in The London Building News, which after a satirical review of the claims and boasts which the publication said had been put forth by the Cathedral's projectors, spoke of the dispute as to the sex of angels in which Mr. Borglum and members of the Building Committee indulged in in 1905, suggesting that the solution of the sex problem, if judged by the figures produced, had been found by Lucifer. The News continued:

"Perhaps the very worst of the series is a colossal group supposed to represent St. Michael trampling upon the vanquished Princeof Darkness. It is simply indescribable, save as a large block of stone ruined in its manipulation."

Mr. Borglum showed yesterday a copy of a letter that he had sent to the architects in January last and also to the Building Committee. In it he complains that when he criticised a work the scaffolding was removed so that the fault could not be remedied. He speaks thus of an angel put in a niche in the Belmont Chapel:

"The large angel I noticed was very flat and apparently crowded into the niche. I found upon examination that this was due to the fact that the figure was from a flat stone and it was necessary to chip out the wings in order to avoid the dark line that would otherwise have shown back of the figure in the niche. These figures were not designed to have their wings cut so as to make them fit the niche."

Architect Says Statues Are Adequate.

C. Grant La Farge of the architects and a son of John La Farge, the artist, said last night that he did not consider the work at all bad.

"Considering the models that we have had from Mr. Borglum," said he, "I think that the cutting has been well done. In the main, Mr. Borglum's models have been very good, though as he has had to do so much, some of them have not been so excellent as others. I think that in general the work of the cutters follows his in fair proportion. All of it is adequate."

Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, who is Chairman of the Cathedral Building Committee, was out of town last evening.

In September, 1905, there was considerable discussion over the angels that had been modeled by Mr. Borglum for the Belmont Chapel. In them the sex of the angels was manifestly feminine. In the midst of the discussion that ensued the sculptor destroyed the plaster cast and later made new angels.

MANY BEQUESTS TO CHARITY.

Catholic Institutions Remembered in Daniel Sheehan's Will.

The will of Daniel Sheehan, who died in St. Vincent's Hospital on March 20, was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday.

To the Superior of the Little Sisters of the Poor is left $5,000; the Superior of the House of the Good Shepherd, $5,000; the Superior of the House of the Holy Family, $5,000; the President of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, $5,000; the Sister Superior of St. Joseph's Hospital, the Bronx, $5,000; the Foundling Hospital, in East Sixty-eighth Street, $5,000; the Mother Superior of the Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, $5,000; and the Seton Hospital for Consumptives, Spuyten Duyvil, $5,000.

Ten thousand dollars is left to each of his nieces, Elizabeth Sheehan of New York and Elizabeth New of Dublin, Ireland. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is to receive the rest of the estate.

ROSS, EX-PUGILIST, SHOT.

Killed by His Brother-in-Law After Threatening Mrs. Ross.

William Ross of 361 East Seventy-sixth Street, was shot and instantly killed by his brother-in-law, Michael Donnelly, of 415 East Eightieth Street, yesterday afternoon.

Ross, who several years ago was a pugilist of some note, had been drinking hard for a long time, and his wife and three children have been without support. When he began to drink again two days ago Mrs. Ross appealed to the police, with the result that Ross was yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court, where he was ordered to pay his wife $6 a week. Upon leaving the court Ross became intoxicated, and in the afternoon went to his home and demanded money. His wife did not have any and told him so, whereupon he became abusive and threatened her. She went to her mother's home and appealed to her brother for protection. Donnelly went home with her and met Ross, who, after some words, left the house.

About 4 o'clock he returned and repeated his demand for money. Upon being refused he again threatened his wife and, seizing a lamp, chased her out of the house into the street. At the corner of Seventy-first Street and First Avenue Mrs. Ross met her brother.

After angry words had passed between the two men Ross attempted to strike Donnelly. The latter, in self defense, so witnesses say, drew a revolver and fired two shots. The first went wild, but the second entered Ross's temple, killing him instantly. Donnelly then escaped, and he has not yet been arrested.

DETECTIVE SAW A ROBBERY.

One of Jerome's Men Trails Two Thieves and Catches Them in the Act.

County Detective Reardon of District Attorney Jerome's staff followed two men from the Tombs Court yesterday when Magistrate Wahle discharged them because of lack of evidence. The men had been arraigned by Detective Sergeants Cray and Savage, who charged them with being suspicious persons. They admitted that they had no evidence against the prisoners.

Reardon watched the men meet a third man at Canal and Centre Streets and with the trio boarded an uptown Third Avenue elevated train. In the car Reardon saw the men attempt to rob the stranger of his watch, and as they left the train at Grand Street he arrested them. Advising the stranger to follow him to court Reardon led his prisoners back to the Tombs Court.

The stranger said he was Arthur Sonnad of Selkport, N. J. He swore the men had tried to rob him and had broken his watch chain.

The men were held in $5,000 bail each for the Grand Jury. They gave the names of Phillip McManus and Joseph Phillips. Magistrate Wahle complimented Reardon on his good piece of detective work.

BLASTERS LOSE TEST SUIT.

Court of Appeals Affirms $8,000 Verdict for Death of an Employe.

The Court of Appeals has just handed down a decision which is expected to have the effect of making blasters more careful in their operations in the city.

Hedwig Hacker sued the O'Rourke Engineering and Construction Company for damages for the death of her husband, Julius Hacker, who was an engineer in the excavation at the Grand Central Station and was killed Aug. 18, 1905, when the company set off a blast. One of the rocks flew and struck Hacker, killing him.

Alfred and Charles Steckler brought suit on the ground that it was negligent for the defendant in set off the blast without having it properly protected with logs, tin mats, and chains, as provided by the city ordinances. The jury found a verdict for $8,000. The company appealed, and the Appellate Division affirmed the judgment. The Court of Appeals has now sustained both the trial court and the Appellate Division.

ST. LOUIS DEMOCRATIC.

Repeaters Active in Some Wards—Outbreak of Crime at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The election in St. Louis to-day resulted in the choice of the entire Democratic ticket by pluralities of from 3,500 to 4,000.

Downtown wards returned to their old-time election outlawry. A gang of imported repeaters, said to hail from Cincinnati and Covington, Ky., did effective work in the Twenty-second and other wards. As night came on there was a general outbreak of crime in the lower wards.

CITY NOT TO LOSE MUCH.

Delay in Certifying Improvement Assessments Will Soon End.

Little uneasiness is felt by municipal authorities as to the ability of the city to collect the greater part of the assessments due from property holders for improvement work done in the various boroughs, the total amount of which exceeds $10,000,000. Pending the certification of the work to the Board of Assessors, the Borough Presidents explain the matter by saying that in most cases the delays occurred prior to their administrations.

It is quite probable that the city will lose a considerable sum in interest, owing to the failure of the Borough Presidents to certify the improvement work promptly.

PAINTERS' STRIKE A FIZZLE.

Few Men Out in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The strike of the painters from which so much had been expected and which had been heralded by the Amalgamated Painters' Society and the Brntherhood of Painters for over a month, proved a fizzle yesterday. With the exception of some scattering individual strikes there was nothing in Manhattan and the Bronx to indicate that there was a painters' strike.

While in the other three boroughs about 1,000 men might have been on strike there was practically a back down on the part of the two unions in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Civic Leagues Organizing.

Following the example of the City Club and various civic organizations here, many counties and towns in the State are organizing leagues for the improvement of local conditions. The County League of Westchester County is now taking steps to affiliate with it the civic organizations of other communities. The Executive Committee of the Westchester League will make its report at a meeting in Hollywood Inn, Yonkers, on April 9, when permanent officers will be elected.

Flags Out for City Birthday.

By order of Mayor McClellan the flags will be raised on the City Hall to-day in commemoration of the appointment of the Commissioners who laid out the upper part of the city and inaugurated the plan of numbered streets in New York. The commission was appointed on April 3, 1807. The New York Historical Society observed the event with special exercises last night.

Justice Barrett's Estate $62,767.

The report of the appraiser of the estate of the late Supreme Court Justice Barrett, who died June 7, was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday, and shows that his estate is worth $62,767. The personal property is appraised at $41,767.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WANTS NATIONS TO FORM PEACE LEAGUE

Carnegie Tells Phi Beta Kappa Men of His Plan to End War.

BELIEVES IN DEFENSE

Speaker Says All Should Help to Drive Out the Country's Invaders—Praises Roosevelt's Attitude.

Andrew Carnegie expressed his views on universal peace to 500 members of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, representing 61 American colleges, in the Hotel Savoy last night. He anticipated the probable line of action to be taken at the coming peace conference in this city, April 14, and at The Hague in the Fall, by saying that representatives should attend those two meetings prepared to advocate an international league of a defensive nature.

Mr. Carnegie explained the powers of such a league by saying that Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and France could form an offensive and defensive league which could virtually say to any nation which would go to war rather than submit to arbitration: "If you pursue your warlike spirit you make yourself a foe to the coalition."

A Check to War.

"I believe if that were done there would be no actual war waged in the world," said Mr. Carnegie. "The time has now come when the world is bound by telegraph and cable ties in all its parts and all countries are in instant communication. All nations have an equal and vital interest in the preservation of peace, and it is a commonsense proposal that no one nation should be allowed to break that world peace in which all are interested.

Representatives who will attend the Peace Conference in New York and at The Hague, I think, should go with the idea in view that the most feasible method of effecting universal peace is for several nations to league together to conserve the world's peace.

"The importance of peace is so very evident that it is hardly necessary to go into the many reasons why nations should not go to war. This is largely realized all over the world. The eyes of King Edward and of the Kaiser have been opened to the need for universal peace. What is really needed now is for some one to take the initiative with the proposal I have suggested and urge such an agreement."

Mr. Carnegie praised President Roosevelt for the part he has taken in the interests of International peace, and said that he has had many conferences with Mr. Roosevelt upon the subject in the last few months.

The greater part of Mr. Carnegie's argument for the plan he suggested was brought out in a discussion of the question after he had finished his original address on the subject, "Justice and My Plan for Assuring It."

John J. McCook, who presided at the meeting, announced that Mr. Carnegie would be glad to answer any questions regarding his plan. Several members of the fraternity thereupon began to ply him with questions. Often in his answers Mr. Carnegie laughed at the doubts that seemed to exist in the minds of the men who had heard his suggestion as to its probable effect. It was in reply to a request for more information that Mr. Carnegie said:

"I do believe that the rulers of the world have come to see better ways than expending the blood of their people in the struggle to predominate over another power. There have been 374 questions settled by arbitration since a certain well-known treaty. There can be that many more settled in the same way."

It was then suggested that in a dispute between two nations one side is usually in the right and the other in the wrong.

"I cannot deny that," said Mr. Carnegie. "But when a man stands up to be judged in his own cause, I say that that man is wrong to undertake to be the judge."

He then went on to say that if this country was attacked by a great power he would aid in the resistance, and that, in fact, the best men of the Nation would be entitled to fight for the country just as they are entitled to defend their wives and families from the attacks of a foe.

"Then why do you denounce war as barbarous and all that is bad?" was asked.

International War Attacked.

"International war is what we are attacking," replied Mr. Carnegie. "Defense is not war. Defense is repelling war. If I strike Col. McCook and he knocks me down, he has not committed war, but has committed a misdemeanor. When good men dispute there is need for an impartial arbiter. When an assault is made by one nation on another the defending nation is not at war, it is defending itself."

One of the fraternity men present said that he agreed with Mr. Carnegie that nations can do without war, and that he understood the delegates to the Peace Conference were in favor of international disarmament. Mr. Carnegie replied that there must be a force behind the effort, indicating that he believed that armament was necessary, at least in the present state of things. In carrying out this idea he said:

"I believe in having policemen in New York. Could we get along without them? No. I am no idealist, no theorist. With Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States formed into a peace league and International peace assured, you would see the smaller nations cease to build battleships. The larger ones seeing that, would cease to build them gradually."

It was then suggested that the meeting adopt a resolution to the effect that the President of the association and such members as he should select attend the Peace Conference in New York, as a manifestation of approval by the organized college men of the movement in the interests of peace. This was objected to.

Earlier in the evening Mr. Carnegie had said that the peace conference would welcome with open arms a delegation from the fraternity. He corrected this when the resolution was up for discussion by saying that he had no intention of speaking for the conference. The resolution was defeated and a substitute adopted thanking Mr. Carnegie for his address.

KNEISEL QUARTET CONCERT.

Their Fifteenth Season Ended — Mr. Schroeder's Last Appearance.

The Kneisel Quartet last night brought to a close their fifteenth season in New York with a concert in Mendelssohn Hall that had, as all their concerts this season have had, an audience that completely filled the hall. It was the last appearance in these concerts of Mr. Alwin Schroeder, the violoncellist of the Quartet (although an extra concert is announced for April 30, in which he will take his farewell of New York.) It was appropriate, therefore, that he should have a prominent place upon the programme, which he filled with a performance of Bach's solo suite for violoncello in C major, a work that, like all Bach's compositions for violin and violoncello without accompaniment, tests most deeply the musicianship of the performer.

MRS. LHEVINNE'S RECITAL.

The Wife of a Pianist Who Can Play the Piano Herself.

Mrs. Rosina Lhévinne, the wife of Josef Lhévinne, who has been heard here so frequently the last two seasons, gave a piano recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall that attracted the attention of a number of people. Mrs. Lhévinne not long ago appeared at one of her husband's piano recitals, playing with him a brilliant duo for two pianos, and showed then that she was a player of no mean order. Her recital naturally disclosed a wider range of her powers, and though the only really "important" piece she attempted was Chopin's sonata in B minor, she was able to cope with it. Her style is somewhat small, somewhat restrained in power and scope of expression, but she has nice taste, a fluent and rippling technique, and commands a beautiful tone not without variety in its color and character.

MRS. CLEVELAND THEIR GUEST

Alumnae of Wells College Hold Their Annual Luncheon.

The Eastern alumnae of Wells College held their annual luncheon at Sherry's yesterday. The guest of honor was Mrs. Grover Cleveland, an alumna of the college and one of its Trustees. The table decorations were yellow jonquils, a gift of Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, another alumna, but who was not able to be present. The flowers came from the greenhouses of the Executive Mansion in Albany.

There were few after-dinner addresses, the time being given to the making of acquaintances.

It was announced that $900, which the association had pledged itself to raise to complete the purchase of Glen Park, the former home of Henry C. Wells, founder of the college, which adjoins the college grounds, was in hand, and the association immediately voted to increase the sum to $1,000.

COUNT'S PLEA FOR MONEY.

Referee to Hear Request for Larger Allowances from Mankowski Estate.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff signed an order yesterday appointing a referee to inquire into the merits of the application of Count Ignace Mankowski for permission to expend the allowance of $18,000 yearly of his wife, Grace Sterling Mankowski, for her personal use and benefit without filing vouchers. The Count also asks that his personal allowance out of the estate be increased to $15,000 a year and that the allowance of his two sons be increased to $10,000 a year, declaring that they have not received business educations and need the income.

Countess Mankowski inherited a large estate from her father, John M. Bixby, and her brother, Robert F. Bixby. She was declared incompetent by the courts in England in 1901 and by the Supreme Court of this State last Fall. Her property, worth more than $2,000,000, includes the Union League Club and the Casino. In his petition the Count declares that, while his wife is incompetent to manage her own affairs, she keenly enjoys shopping and the theatre and that these diversions are good for her health.

CENTENARIAN DROPS DEAD.

John O'Keefe, Said to be 108 Years Old, Dies While at Work.

John O'Keefe, who for years has been known as the oldest man in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn, and who said himself he was 108 years old, dropped dead of heart disease in front of his home at 116 Hicks Street last night. With his pipe between his teeth, the old man had been mending the gate in the fence before his home, which several boys had broken by swinging on it.

He was tinkering with it when he suddenly sank to the sidewalk. Passersby picked him up and carried him into his home, where he lived with his son, John O'Keefe, Jr., who is 60 years old.

The old man came here from his birthplace in Connaught, Ireland, seventy years ago and settled down as a farmer on what is now Hicks Street. He never gave up his first home, but as the neighborhood built up the old man traveled down onto Long Island, doing work for farmers by the day. For the last ten years he had held a position at Greenwood Cemetery. In his way he was a student of politics and of political economy.

RUEF PUT ON TRIAL.

One Juror Selected in the San Francisco Extortion Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Abraham Ruef was put on trial before Judge Dunne to-day on the charge of extorting money from local French restaurant keepers, under the threat that unless paid he and Mayor Schmitz would prevent the renewal of liquor licenses.

When court adjourned one talesman had been accepted. He is J. R. Bradstreet, a weather-strip manufacturer of Eddy Street.

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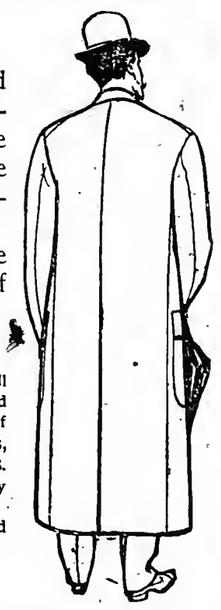

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MAYOR TAKES UP PASTEURIZATION

Names Special Committee of Physicians to Report on City's Milk Supply.

AN INDEPENDENT INQUIRY

Wants Thorough Investigation of the Merits of Pasteurization as Insuring Purity.

Mayor McClellan took hold yesterday of the question of pasteurizing the milk supply of the city, which has been agitating the Board of Aldermen, the various medical societies, and the Board of Health for several weeks. The Mayor appointed a special committee of eminent medical men to go into the merits of pasteurization thoroughly, and suggest to him what steps the authorities should take to insure the purity of the milk supply.

The Mayor issued the following statement:

In view of the recent discussion on the subject of New York City's milk supply, I have to-day, on my own responsibility and with a view to settling authoritatively this very important matter, appointed a commission of five members to look thoroughly into the entire subject and recommend what steps, if any, are necessary to insure the city an abundant supply of absolutely pure milk. I have been fortunate enough to secure the consent of the following gentlemen to serve on this commission:

Joseph D. Bryant, M. D., former President of the Board of Health; Mitchell Prudden, M. D., bacteriologist; Rowland G. Freeman, M. D., milk expert, and L. Emmett Holt, M. D., and Abraham Jacobi, M. D., specialists in the diseases of children.

The work of this commission will be entirely independent of the Department of Health or any other city department. A meeting of the commission will be held at an early date.

The Mayor's commission will make the third body working on the milk question. There has been before the Board of Aldermen for several weeks a measure which contemplates the Pasteurization of the entire milk supply and inspection by the city. Several hearings have been held at which doctors have disagreed, and the Health Committee of the board, which has had the matter in charge, is to hold an executive session to-morrow at which its report, to be presented next Tuesday, will probably be prepared. The alternative proposition advanced is thorough inspection of all dairies which send milk to the city.

Commissioner Darlington, of the Board of Health, has given considerable attention to the milk question, presumably favoring the inspection method of insuring purity. A short time ago he sent the Aldermen a letter favoring Pasteurization, but only qualifiedly.

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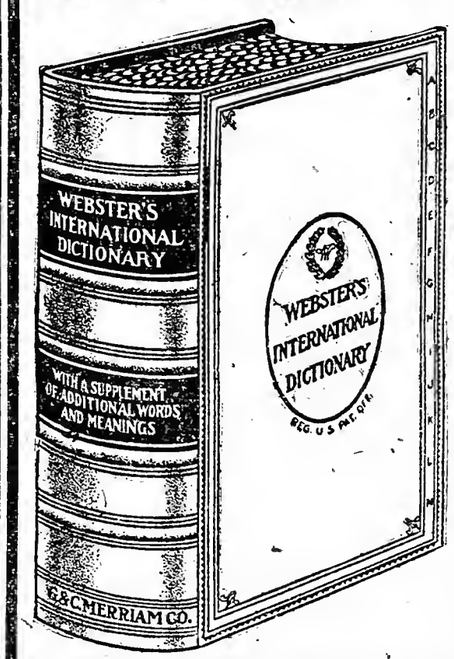

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City. Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....180 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The President does not deny the averments of Mr. HARRIMAN'S letter to SIDNEY WEBSTER save in respect to the agreement that Mr. DEPEW should be appointed Ambassador to France. In other respects his letter to Mr. SHERMAN, which he now puts forward as a denial and defense, is a very complete confirmation of Mr. HARRIMAN'S statements. Yet he accuses Mr. HARRIMAN of untruth, "a deliberate and willful untruth—by rights it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word." Mr. ROOSEVELT did not deny the charge that the corporations were putting up money for his campaign, made by Judge PARKER in 1904. He denied something else, something Judge PARKER had not said.

To charge his accusers with falsehood is recognized as the President's first line of defense. In the present controversy, a controversy so gravely involving his reputation before the country, his friends should advise him that he needs a second line, if not a third. Judge PARKER'S charge of 1904 has been fully proved. It was true when he made it, and proof subsequently adduced, corroborated and reinforced by Mr. HARRIMAN'S letter and the President's admissions, puts altogether beyond dispute the fact that, as charged, the great corporations did contribute heavily to the President's campaign fund in 1904.

The President's unqualified assertion that Mr. HARRIMAN has uttered "a deliberate and willful untruth" might give the hasty reader of the correspondence the erroneous impression that he has joined issue with Mr. HARRIMAN. In his letter to Mr. SHERMAN he says: "I understood you to say that he (HARRIMAN) alleged that I made this promise (that is, the promise to send Mr. DEPEW to Paris) at a time when he had come down to see me in Washington, when I requested him to raise $250,000 for the Republican Presidential campaign which was then on." After branding this statement as a willful untruth, which by rights ought to be characterized by "an even shorter and more ugly word," the President says: "I never requested Mr. HARRIMAN to raise a dollar for the Presidential campaign of 1904. On the contrary, our communications as regards the campaign related exclusively to the fight being made against Mr. HIGGINS for Governor of New York."

Let the candid reader determine for himself whether these words constitute a denial of the statements made in this passage of the Harriman letter to Mr. WEBSTER:

> About a week before the election in the Autumn of 1904, when it looked certain that the State ticket would go Democratic, and was doubtful as to ROOSEVELT himself, he, with the President, sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York State. I complied and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money, and asked if I would help them in raising the necessary funds, as the National Committee, under control of Chairman CORTELYOU, had utterly failed of obtaining them, and there was a large amount due from them to the New York State Committee.

By its terms this statement refers to "political conditions in New York State," to the debt of the National Committee to the "New York State Committee." The alleged arrangement concerning Mr. DEPEW was wholly a matter of New York State politics. The Senator was to be got out of the way in order to placate "up-State leaders," manifestly meaning ODELL. But when Mr. HARRIMAN returned to New York he "sent for Treasurer BLISS." Mr. BLISS was Treasurer of the National Republican Committee. Mr. HARRIMAN subscribed $50,000 and procured other subscriptions with the result that the "whole amount" of $200,000 was raised. "The checks were given to Treasurer BLISS, who took them to Chairman CORTELYOU." Then follows this illuminating statement:

> There were between 2,200 and 2,300 districts in Greater New York, and in a campaign such as that the expenditure of, say, $50 in each district for campaign purposes, not including the watchers, on Election Day would take more than $100,000.

The President quite avoids denying that he did ask Mr. HARRIMAN to raise campaign funds. His denial applies only to "Presidential" campaign funds. He does not deny that Mr. HARRIMAN did raise $200,000, and that this money was paid to Treasurer BLISS of the National Campaign Committee. From the point of view of public morality and clean politics it is quite immaterial whether this sum was paid over to the State Committee, to which, according to Mr. HARRIMAN'S report of the President's statement to him, a large amount was due from the National Committee, or whether it was directly expended by the National Committee, of which Mr. CORTELYOU was Chairman and Mr. BLISS Treasurer. Nobody is so ignorant of politics as not to know that any expenditure that would help HIGGINS would also promote the success of Mr. ROOSEVELT in the State of New York. There was a common cause, the success of the Republican candidates.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has denied a charge Mr. HARRIMAN did not make, and he has failed to deny the real charge made. The minor charge of the Depew agreement he does deny. Whether this evasion of the real issue is due to oversight or to adroitness may be left to the friends of the President to explain. Certainly we think he should take counsel with them, for the moral attitude in which he has been placed by the publication of this correspondence is deplorable.

It is due to him that one thing should be said in his favor and defense, and it may be emphatically said. If the corporations who furnished the money for his campaign expenses thought they were purchasing his lenience they have been deceived. Toward them he has been inflexible, treating them without fear or favor, as though they were avowed enemies, not contributing friends. It has been held that ingratitude is one of the shining political virtues. That virtue the President has conspicuously exhibited in his relation to Mr. HARRIMAN and the other great corporation men who paid his campaign bills. No sense of personal obligation has in the slightest degree altered his sense of public duty.

THE POLICE BILL PASSED.

More than a score of State Senators originally opposed to the passage of Commissioner BINGHAM'S Police bill have, greatly to their credit, helped swell the majority of 40 to 9 by which it passed the Senate yesterday. Their conversion to its merits was brought about by a series of concrete demonstrations of the corrupt police "system" made by responsible officials, public-spirited citizens, and organizations concerned in the public welfare. Months ago the Police Commissioner had traced the network of demoralizing influences leading up to a few men in his department, who were strongly intrenched. Since the formation of the Committee of Fifty of the City Club and the expression of its views in support of the Commissioner's legislative project, the Chamber of Commerce has indorsed its principle, and the Merchants' Association has urged its passage "to enable the Commissioner of Police to exercise proper discipline throughout the force as a necessary step to abolishing the grave evils which now characterize our police management." "The citizens of New York," it continued, "including the mercantile community, have constantly complained of the intolerable police conditions existing in this city." To this sentiment the Citizens' Union, the Union League and Republican Clubs, the West Side Association, the East Side Civic Club, and other representative bodies and the united press of New York City and State subscribed.

All these influences of publicity and good citizenship have accumulated and displayed enough evidences of the working of the police "system" to convince every decent legislator that the effort of the Commissioner to gain that reasonable power which is conferred on the heads of police in other large cities should be supported. The raids of Judge WHITMAN, President of the Board of City Magistrates, have exposed the league of the police with the saloons in violating the excise law. Inspector MCLAUGHLIN'S admission that 10,000 crooks and suspicious characters were roaming the streets unhindered was succeeded by revelations tending to show that 75 per cent. of their crimes were connived at by Central Office detectives. The Rev. Mr. BEATTY showed that patrolmen caught sharing the proceeds of thievery were shielded by men "higher up"; ex-Judge OMMEN disclosed the fact that great numbers of private citizens, in terror of the epidemic of unpunished crime, were having their homes guarded by private agencies at their own expense. The Society for the Prevention of Crime revealed the relations of the police with the "red light" district. The "mortuary fund" and Collector CAHILL'S note were unearthed, and the recent investigation of poolroom accounts referring to "Sen. GRADY" and "T. G." completed the account. The Legislature passed the bill.

The city has won a great triumph. Commissioner BINGHAM has acquired the power he sought, and with it comes great responsibility.

THE ROUMANIAN REVOLT.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the Roumanian uprising is essentially agrarian, only incidentally anti-Semitic. The case is really much like the case of Ireland. With a population almost exclusively agricultural, agricultural to the extent of over 80 per cent., the peasants, who were nominally serfs only forty years ago, are practically in a state of serfdom now. The "boyars," a term which properly applies only in Russia and in Roumania, are the landlords and landholders, and are politically and socially a privileged class. The curse of absenteeism, formerly one of the chief grievances of the Irish cultivator of the soil, is one of the chief grievances of the peasants of Roumania. Against eight thousand great landlords, holders of one-fifth of the soil, there are nine hundred thousand peasant families. And as in Ireland in old days the great landholders are very largely absentees, who betake themselves to Bucharest as the Irish "boyars" did to Dublin or to London. They have made the capital about the most expensive city of Europe of its size. They have left the administration of their properties in the hands of agents or of large farmers who are able to pay the "rackrents" which are beyond the power of the small cultivators. Many of the large farmers, and a still larger proportion of the agents, are Jews. And hence there is directed against them as Jews an indignation which really belongs to them, so far as it belongs to them at all, in their capacities of agents or rackrenters.

The remedy for the economic situation of Roumania, which prevents the actual tenant-farmer from earning his living and paying his rent, is apparently the same which has at last been applied in Ireland. It is the encouragement of tenant right and small holdings. There seems to be no question of the good will or the good faith of the Roumanian Government in proposing and applying this remedy. But the condition seems to have become so urgent as far to outrun the application of the remedy, and to inspire the peasants with the spirit of class-hatred which urges them on, as it has urged on Irish peasants in times past, to what looks like mere wanton destruction and devastation. It is a season of agrarian "outrages" which Roumania is in its turn undergoing. But plainly the establishment of a new economic and social order must be a work of time.

CHICAGO TRACTION.

The congratulations of the country and its gratitude, too, are due to the voters of the City of Chicago who yesterday, after a furious campaign in which the personality, the ambitions, and the methods of WILLIAM R. HEARST had become the dominant issue, rejected DUNNE, the Hearst candidate, and elected Mr. BUSSE Mayor by a plurality of from 15,000 to 18,000. The mad and mindless rage against everything that is and everything that decently ought to be that has recently inflamed the passions and beclouded the judgment of so considerable a number of voters in this country had manifested itself in its most dangerous and repulsive form in this Chicago election. The reputation of the people of that city for soberness and steadiness was really at stake. They have declared themselves with positiveness as a sane and civilized community.

Mayor DUNNE and his "immediate municipal ownership" policy are cast aside. He has been a failure. He was unable to fulfill his rash promises; he showed himself incapable of offering any solution of the traction problem which has long been the leading municipal issue. He had vetoed a well-planned, businesslike, and promising readjustment of the relations of the city to the traction companies, passed by the Board of Aldermen, and this plan submitted to the vote of the people yesterday has been ratified. The traction lines will be operated by the companies on short-term franchises, the city having the privilege of purchase at a stated sum. Chicago has repudiated municipal ownership and relegated to the rear the demagogues who advocated it.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF OUR FINANCES.

There is an interesting contrast between the views of Lord ROTHSCHILD and Mr. SCHIFF and those of the German banker, Herr SCHUSTER, which we were privileged to print yesterday. The English and American bankers placed the railway agitation first among the causes of the present commotion in the security market, whereas the German banker relegates it to an inferior position, placing first the money market stringency. We would not emphasize the contrast in any contentious manner, and indeed are rather pleased to be in position to make such authoritative contributions to a disputatious topic from such different points of view. Only thus is the truth reached at last. Conceivably the two positions are explained, if not reconciled, by the difference in the estimates the gentlemen place respectively upon the vagaries of American legislation. The question of Government ownership of railways is discussed in Germany with more restraint and calmness, says Herr SCHUSTER. Precisely. If restraint and calmness were also characteristic of American discussions of economic questions then also we might perceive some limit to the present agitation.

Herr HANS SCHUSTER'S remarks upon the world's money markets deserve to rank with those of Sir FELIX SCHUSTER, to whom London listens with high respect. The German and English bankers are accustomed to survey the world of economics in a manner which the American profession, we are sorry to say, regards as too professorial to be of any use in their business. It can only be wished that the American financiers also might see their way to a closer union of theory and practice, and to such popular expositions as would prevent taking finance into politics, from which we have suffered enough. It is gratifying to find that Herr SCHUSTER regards basic conditions here as sound, and closely resembling those abroad, all countries alike being in straitened conditions for lack of ready resources through excessive absorption in trade. The business of the world is checked, he thinks, by the lack of capital, and he looks for this restraining force to be effective here for two years.

If this reflects the opinion among authorities in Herr SCHUSTER'S class, a presumption is created in favor of its truth which perhaps the conditions alone might not create. No nation fluctuates between heights and depths like ourselves, and just as possibly Herr SCHUSTER underestimated our capacity of injuring ourselves by political errors and excesses, so perhaps he underestimates our capacity for recuperation. Eliminating the crop prospects—about which neither he nor we are informed—it may be said that there are reasons why we may recover ourselves quicker than any other people. Since the first of January our Treasury has taken from the money market in excess of $40,000,000, and the process is proceeding at an accelerating rate. But also Secretary CORTELYOU is accelerating his speed in correcting this process, and there are signs not only that the Treasury will assist the money market in emergencies, but also that it will cease to cause or to contribute to the creation of emergencies. During the current fiscal year the Treasury has reduced the Nation's credit capacity by some $800,000,000, and has the capacity of now similarly enlarging it. If scarcity of the basis of credit is the primary cause of our troubles, Herr SCHUSTER will admit that we have in sight a resource unavailable to others. And he will agree that our surplus of natural products above our necessities is exceptionally independent of the chances of the crop season this year, since our stocks are unprecedented. What is a serious debit item to other countries is a credit entry with us, assisting powerfully to relax the stringency which we certainly suffer from in whatever degree. If the future is merely neutral, instead of actively beneficial as it now promises, we should emerge from our troubles sooner than other nations at least, whether or not we require the two years allowed us. Bankers like Herr SCHUSTER will perceive which way the tide is running sooner than others, and they can contribute as much to producing prosperity as reaction when they see their way clear.

CAESAR'S WIFE.

Senator MCCARREN is of the opinion that the police force under Gen. BINGHAM is altogether too largely interested in suppressing pooselling to pay proper attention to the sins that Senator MCCARREN "has no mind to." Senator GRADY'S indignant contempt for the Commissioner knows no bounds, not even those of the dictionary, still less those of the grammar. What does the major domo of the White House, inquires the indignant GRADY, know about metropolitan crookedness? Sin, Crime, and Misery stalk abroad, and yet BINGHAM proposes to bounce the Inspectors.

Admitting the pre-Raphaelite fidelity of GRADY'S delineation of Gen. BINGHAM as a dude, a description which of course carries conviction to every man who knows the Commissioner, it still seems that the indignant GRADY may have something to explain on his own account. That twin dude of the Commissioner, the District Attorney, has been exhuming some curious memoranda as the result of a "raid." The hooks of the "poolroom syndicate" indicate that an individual variously borne upon them as "T. Grady," "Grady," "T. G.," "G.," and "Sen. G.," has been absorbing 16 per cent. of the profits of that organization. It is an organization possibly actuated by the highest motives, probably formed in order to bring the aleatory delights of Wall Street magnates within the reach of the masses, but certainly contrary to the statutes of the State of New York in such cases made and provided. The revelations are adapted to bring suspicion upon the motives of one of the Senators most conspicuous in opposition to the Commissioner, and to blunt the edge of his criticism.

A violent suspicion, with some evidence in support of it, that legislators are engaged in a business unlawful in the community for which they make laws is not of itself sufficient ground for action by the body of which they are members. But it does seem to constitute a reason why their arguments on questions affecting that business should be taken with whole salt cellars full of caution by the body to which they are addressed. And such seems to have been the case in the Senate of New York. The old-fashioned political purist, considering the leadership of the opposition to Gen. BINGHAM'S bill, is justified in invoking CAESAR'S wife, or even great CAESAR'S ghost.

Is it possible that the successful Presidential campaign of Mr. ROOSEVELT in 1904 was overcapitalized?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Secretaries and Their Fidelity.

Among the many suggestions for comment provided by the publication of the HARRIMAN-WEBSTER letter, far from the most important, but equally far from being the least important, is the fact that the document reaches the public eye through the betrayal of confidence by a member of a class whose capital, whose stock in trade, is almost wholly a well-earned reputation for perfect trustworthiness.

This feature of the case deserves serious consideration, for, if dependence could not be placed on the loyalty and fidelity of private secretaries and stenographers, there would have to be a prompt and thorough revision of what have come to be almost universal business methods. It is true that the law has not yet given to the relation of employer and secretary the definite recognition and protection it accords to the relation of priest and parishioner, doctor and patient, or lawyer and client, but in custom there has already come to be some such idea, and men daily intrust to these employes, as if to other selves, secrets of the utmost consequence.

That no small majority of these confidences could be sold or otherwise improperly utilized for the immediate advantage of their recipients is an obvious truth, but in the truth there is no implication that more than a minute proportion of the secrets placed in the secretaries' keeping are "guilty" ones, for the revelation of which the excuse of serving public interests could be found. Men still keep their "guilty secrets" to themselves or share them only with accomplices. Exactly what crime is committed or what law violated when a stenographer keeps his notes of an important letter, and, later, through pique or greed, writes out and sells them to his employer's injury or embarrassment, is as yet a little dubious. It is theft, in a way, and it is forgery, in a way, and yet it lacks some of the qualities of both—perhaps by being worse, just as embezzlement and misappropriation of funds by trustees is worse than burglary, though they are usually less severely punished by the law on the ground that the victims did not exercise a due and possible judgment in according their confidence.

However that may be, the very existence of private secretaries and stenographers, as a class, depends upon their ability to establish and maintain belief in their absolute trustworthiness. On that rests their employment for anything except the humblest and least well-remunerated services, and every instance of betrayal like this one injuriously affects the interests of them all.

Pittsburg and Its Twenty-eight.

Just how much basis there is for the report that Pittsburg, after careful scrutiny of its inhabitants, has found twenty-eight worthy to be called and advertised to the world as "righteous," we do not know. Our own dispatches from there are presenting the story with a good semblance of gravity, but still we suspect an element of humor in the accounts sent forth of the elaborate preparations to prove the superiority of Pittsburg to the Cities of the Plain.

If a jest, the thing is rather dangerous, for people will be almost sure to laugh at Pittsburg, rather than with it. But, then, Pittsburg is queer in a good many ways, and its reputation for social tact and the gentler amenities will probably not suffer much, it having long been a reputation of the sort that nothing can hurt—much, and in recent years it has been getting steadily safer from injury.

Very evidently, however, the city is one where money can be made in large quantities. The supply of Pittsburg millionaires seems to be large, and when they come out from under their dense cloud of native smoke their peculiarities at once attract attention. Whatever else may be said of them, it cannot be said that they are not tireless in doing things. Indeed, their vivacity is curiously youthful, and their presence always makes itself felt, much as does that of a crowd of college boys celebrating a football victory—or defeat. As for finding twenty-eight righteous men in Pittsburg, that ought not to be so hard; at any rate, it has not been rendered more difficult by a lavish exportation of specimens of that type.

Incidentally, we wish that with the pictures and biographies of impeccable Pittsburgers there might be included all available information concerning the intellectual giants who have been investigating there the claims of a genius who has invented a mysterious fluid which, poured on ashes, restores their original value as fuel. We have been reading the reports of these experiments with the greatest interest, and a keen desire to know more about—the experimenters. Perhaps, though, they and the righteous twenty-eight are identical. Certainly the would-be burners of ashes are guileless enough to deserve apotheosis.

A New Card Played by Mrs. Eddy.

Present information is inadequate for determining the significance of the latest move made by Mrs. EDDY or the inner circle of "Christian Science" in reply to the recent action by the old woman's "next friends." On the face of it, the men who for years past have been managing the financial end of the cult are put out of power and relegated to obscurity in favor of three trustees whose names have not previously been very prominently identified with Eddyism. Indeed, it is said that only one of them is a "believer." The other two apparently belong to the category of those who used to send us innumerable letters, beginning, "While I am not a Christian Scientist myself, I know that—" &c., including an affirmation of every claim made by the "Scientists" and an indignant denial of all the arguments and charges against them.

Of course, men to whom Mrs. EDDY would intrust even the nominal control of all her property are likely to be the representatives and instruments of those whom she has formerly trusted—or submitted to. Certainly they will oppose the litigation avowedly brought in opposition to her wishes, and they can be trusted to resist desperately to bring Mrs. EDDY into court and on the witness stand. That, so far as can be seen, is the object for which this new Board of Trustees has been created, and action so remarkable would hardly have been taken if Mrs. EDDY'S appearance in public were not sure to have disastrous consequences in the way of revealing her mental and physical condition.

The Battle of Standards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to an editorial in your issue of April 1, entitled "The Battle of the Standards," assuredly the revival of agitation in favor of bimetallism is not caused by the use of prices alone. Undoubtedly the extraordinary increase in the output of gold must impair its purchasing power. Nevertheless, it is plainly visible to us all that the gold supply, enormous as it is and increasing, is still insufficient to meet the demands occasioned by the gigantic, the immeasurable activities of the present century. Why then limit ourselves to the use of gold? Why continue the destructive, universal scramble occasioned by the rejection of one of the precious metals? When Mr. Cortelyou relieves intolerable financial pressure by liberating a portion of the customs collections lying idle in the Treasury we all recognize his wisdom. Why then would it not be equally wise to relieve the universal pressure by liberating the demonetized silver of the world? "The philosophic bimetallists of the continent and of England" are simply asking this question.

HENRY S. BROOKS.

Dobbs Ferry on Hudson, N. Y., April 2, 1907.

Galusha A. Grow's Age.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Washington correspondent is in error in regard to the date of Galusha A. Grow's first election to Congress, and of his age at that time. He was first elected in 1848, when he was 24 years old, but he became of legal age—25 years old—before he took his seat in Congress in December, 1849. He certainly was the youngest man ever elected to Congress.

Mr. Grow was born in 1824, and at 20 years of age was a popular speaker for Polk in the campaign of 1844.

Some papers have given 1822 as the year of Mr. Grow's birth, which I know to be an error. He was 12 years older than myself, a neighbor of his.

J. W. TAYLOR.

New York, April 1, 1907.

AGE OF CANNED MEATS.

Mr. Callanan Still Insists That the Date Creates Undue Prejudice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank you very much for the sentiments expressed in the first paragraph of your article, "Dates on Canned Meats," in your issue of March 4.

I am sorry you were disappointed in my commendation of Congressman Wadsworth for killing what you state would have been a very desirable reform.

That is the crux of the whole question. You hold that it is a desirable reform to have the date printed on canned meat. I hold that it would not be a desirable reform for the reason that it would not benefit the consumer.

Your article reads: "The opinions expressed in that letter, we cannot help thinking or saying, were rather those of a dealer in such wares, who is opposed to a change likely to cause some trouble for a while by disarranging established business habits, than those of the good citizen ready to make sacrifices for the protection of public health. Mr. Callanan talked altogether too much and too emphatically about the annoyance a dating law would make for the packers and the dealers. We now are curiously indifferent to that annoyance if the result of it is the prevention of the sale of unwholesome food at what would be a fair price for wholesome food."

There was no thought of self in my mind and certainly no thought of the packers, who are far better able to take care of themselves than I am to take care of them. I had in my mind every man engaged in the grocery business as well as the consumers, who would suffer untold annoyances if they looked at the date on a can of meat. Let me say here that there is no half way about spoiled canned meat or fish. When spoiled its odor betrays it.

It was as a dealer I wrote you. Not as a dealer who opposes any improvement in putting up not alone canned meats but goods of any kind sold in grocery stores in this country. I wrote as a citizen as careful of the health of our people as any man in the community. If I could be shown that canned meat was deleterious to health I would never sell it. I am a firm believer in canned meats and other canned products; I am a firm believer that meat properly processed is as good at the end of five years as it was the day it was put up; I am a firm believer that if it was not good at the end of five years as it was the day it was put up it ought never be allowed to be put up. The Government uses canned meats, fish, fruits, and vegetables. I have no doubt when ships are provisioned for a long cruise they take a large stock of them. Would they take them if they deteriorated?

The only reason for my objection to putting the date on any article of food is the prejudice it would cause in the mind of the consumer. A lady gets the goods home and something happens in serving the dish. If it does not please the palate or the eye, or both, the can is examined. It is a year old; the blame is at once placed on the article in the can—never mind how good it may be—nothing else is at fault but what was in the can.

No reason whatever except the prejudice created by the date on the can. What scientific authority has condemned it? I know of none. The best scientific authority is that millions of people have eaten of it, and it has never been proved that one single case of sickness or poisoning has been caused by eating canned goods of any kind properly processed. There is no question that there may have been deaths from eating canned goods, but in every case which has been investigated the fault has been found to be with the consumer either keeping the goods open too long or in some other way spoiling them.

In a few days I am going to send you an invitation to a luncheon in my store at which will be served meats and fish that are more than a year old, with canned soup which I put aside for my own use, fourteen years old—I don't offer it for sale—with permission to invite a few of your friends to join you.

L. J. CALLANAN.

New York, March 26, 1907.

"Anglo-Saxon" Catholics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a dispatch dated Rome, which appeared in your issue of the 28th ult., it is stated that there are 45,000,000 Catholics in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, and Australia. It is mentioned in the same dispatch that the Pope intends to create a few Anglo-Saxon Cardinals.

Out of this estimated 45,000,000 Catholics there are not 3,000,000 Anglo-Saxons. The bulk of this population is of Irish, German, and French extraction. Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Farley are the American candidates for the red hat, and neither of them lays claim to be an Anglo-Saxon. The Canadian Bishops who are eligible for a like distinction are either of Irish or French descent. In England a large proportion of the Catholic clergy and laity are Irish or of Irish descent. The Catholic population of Australia is more Celtic than that of this country.

The hyphenated term Anglo-Saxon must have some limitations. It is certainly absurd to apply it to the composite American race. There is no large element in this country that would take pride in being designated Anglo-Saxons.

It is certain that no greater insult can be offered to Americans of Irish, German, French, or Jewish extraction than to label them Anglo-Saxon. The word American has certainly not yet become obsolete. The new branch of the Anglo-Saxon League in Rome must not consider that all the world is just yet prepared to enroll itself beneath the Anglo-Saxon banner.

IVERAGH.

New York, April 2, 1907.

Instructors in Evening High Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is particularly distressing to a student of the evening high schools to hear of their instructors referred to as lazy, indifferent, and incompetent men.

As a student of the Harlem evening high school for the last four years I believe I am qualified to speak of its instructors and the quality of their instruction.

It would be difficult to find a more conscientious, a more self-sacrificing, able, and gentlemanly body of instructors than those that are to be found in the Harlem evening high school.

These men not only thoroughly drill their classes as a whole, but also seat themselves beside puzzled students and coach them along.

A student such as your correspondent, Mr. Handley, unable to appreciate the work done by these men, is, to say the least, a sorry figure.

W. F.

New York, April 1, 1907.

President Butler's Address.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial in this morning's TIMES on Nicholas Murray Butler's address lately delivered at the University of California. Your praise of this address is very moderate compared with what might be said in its favor. President Butler goes to the very heart of what is the one "burning question" in our country to-day, and, indeed, in all civilized countries the world over. His analysis and logic are clear, simple, and thoroughly convincing, as it seems to me, to any fairly intelligent person. His address is simply illuminating, and ought to have a widespread circulation.

I read with great interest your full reports of Mallock's Columbia lectures. Butler goes a step further than Mallock and cleans up the whole question in a tolerably brief space.

You did a public service in printing Mallock. You could add to that greatly in printing in full President Butler's address, leaving out perhaps the ending, the only unsound thing in it, where he inferentially defends his friend Roosevelt in speaking of the assumptions of the legislative department of the Government.

New York, April 1, 1907. G. H. TUCKER.

WOMEN DISCUSS PEACE.

Symposium Held by Garrison Political Equality League.

The William Lloyd Garrison Political Equality League held a peace symposium last evening. The league believes that with universal suffrage war will be done away with. Mrs. Harry Hastings, the President, said this in opening the meeting last evening.

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer was the chief speaker, and made an address against militarism.

"I would not say that if we are oppressed we should not fight for our rights," said Mrs. Spencer, "but militarism is the making ready for war without cause; spending money for something we do not wish to occur; putting the best inventive genius in the country to work in preparing deadly weapons that we do not wish to use when we need both money and genius in advancing what is the real glory of our country, its commercialism."

Mrs. Henry Villard, who was introduced as Mrs. Fanny Garrison Villard, said that she would not be her father's daughter if she did not speak for peace as a principle, that the masses could only be reached in that way, that they must recognize the sacredness of humanity and never appeal to militarism.

Prof. Ernst Richard of Columbia University, President of the German-American Peace Society and the New York Peace Society, recently organized, also spoke.

"Removing the armies will do no good," said Prof. Richard, "and it would not prevent war. The armies are only the symptoms of the disease, and the disease itself will remain. Place the spirit of justice in the place of violence, give more power to The Hague Tribunal, force the nations to go there, and we shall reach the root of the matter."

NO COLLUSION SHOWN.

Little Progress Made in Harrisburg Graft Investigation.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 2.—The Capitol Investigating Commission made a futile attempt to-day to show by Stephen De Konsenko of New York that there was collusion between Architect Joseph M. Huston and John H. Sanderson, contractor for the furnishing of the new Capitol. Mr. De Konsenko is connected with the Sterling Bronze Company, which absorbed the Pennsylvania Bronze Company, organized by Sanderson to supply him with the electrical fixtures for the Capitol.

The witness admitted that three months before Sanderson got the contract, he prepared designs for certain chandeliers in the building, and that he expected to get half of the contract. He denied having told the managing editor of a Philadelphia newspaper, in the presence of a witness, some time ago, that there was collusion between Huston and Sanderson, and that he, De Konsenko, was to get the entire sub-contract from Sanderson for the chandeliers, and that the entire job would be worth $300,000.

F. G. Diener of Harrisburg, who has charge of the 190 clocks in the Capitol, and who was an unsuccessful bidder for the contract for those clocks, testified that he would be willing to duplicate them for $15,655. The official records show that Sanderson received $32,079.20 for them.

Why New York is Not Clean.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most of the people of New York do not agree with Commissioner Craven's statement to the effect that "the streets as a whole are all right." Many have complained through the columns of the newspapers and one is reported to have threatened dire things regarding Mr. Craven.

The bitterest complainers are very often the worst offenders. In this case the complaints have had ample justification. I don't care to criticise the department further. It seems to me that the trouble is rather with the citizens, and that if they did their part the department would do its.

New Yorkers frequently boast that New York is cleaner than Chicago. This seems to help them forget how dirty New York is. Chicago realizes that New York is dirtier than she is. There is soft coal smoke in Chicago, but garbage does not lie spilled all over its gutters and sidewalks. Neither are garbage cans left uncovered, filled with ashes and dirt to the very top, so that each wind that blows sends their contents over people's clothes and into their faces. Chicago's street surface is larger and its streets are harder to keep clean, yet they are kept as free from papers and much freer from snow and water than New York's.

I should like to see the critics suggest to us ways of helping Mr. Craven. As for Mr. Craven, would it not be wiser for him to have the laws (or brief reviews of them) printed in the newspapers rather than complain that the people do not obey? Most of us are ignorant of the law. Rather than defend his department in column articles, would it not be wise for him to print half-column articles illustrating in what ways New York might become cleaner and more sanitary than other cities?

O. C. G.

New York, April 1, 1907.

Motor Rides for Crippled Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the article in the public press relating to the generous project outlined by Mr. Stokes and Judge Crane, whereby the children of this city should be given the opportunity of riding in automobiles, and that some action might be taken by the Automobile Association with respect thereto. It may be of interest to your readers to know that the Crippled Children's Driving Fund was incorporated for that purpose, and during the last few years has been engaged in taking for drives in this city crippled children, carrying them to the public parks and enabling them to enjoy fresh air and sunshine. Last year nearly 9,000 children were taken upon drives between the months of April and November, and during the present year this organization will probably carry upward of 10,000 children. The funds for this purpose are raised by voluntary donations, and may be sent to Mr. Paul Baerwald, Treasurer, 24 Pine Street, New York.

HENRY L. SCHEUERMAN, President.

New York, April 2, 1907.

TO THE CORNER POETS: GREETING.

The plaudits of the nations may be given
when we're dead,
And our country's approbation may await
us just ahead;
Yea, literary people may discover what
we mean—
We may get inside the covers of some
haughty magazine;
But we're happy just at present if we
chance to see our rhymes
In the little "poet's corner" of THE NEW
YORK TIMES.

And, oh! that first appearance! We can
still recall the day
When the top of Mount Parnassus seemed
a foot or two away;
How we read again the verses that were
set above our name,
And prepared for further travel on the
royal road to fame.
How the yellow pad kept shrinking as we
kept concocting rhymes
For the little "poet's corner" of THE
NEW YORK TIMES.

God rest ye, brother poets of the "corner," great and small;
Also, God rest the editor, who needs it most of all;
And as ye rest, keep singing, and, while singing, drop a tear
For the unsuccessful poets who have gone away from here—
For Shakespeare, and for Browning, for they never saw their rhymes
In the little "poet's corner" of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLARICE W. RILEY.

SOCIETY FLOCKS TO M'COOK WEDDING

Notable Gathering to See Miss McCook United to Malcolm D. Whitman.

BEAUTIFUL FLORAL SHOW

Bridesmaids' Costumes Picturesque—Couple to Spend Their Honeymoon in an Automobile Trip in Europe.

The first of the large fashionable weddings of the season took place yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, where Malcolm D. Whitman, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Whitman of Boston, and Miss Janet Alexander McCook, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook of New York, were united. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, uncle of the bride.

The entire back of the church was filled with large palms. Curtain effects were obtained with green interspersed with white flowers. The young couple and the clergymen stood in an arbor of green vines and white roses for the ceremony. To each pew on the nave a huge bunch of lilies of the valley was tied.

The ushers led the bridal procession. They were George Atkinson, Jr., James F. Curtis, Arthur S. Pier, Hamilton H. Durand, J. Wells Farley, George McClure Sargent, William A. Larned, and John Gade, followed by the bridesmaids, who were Miss Marion Fennof of Boston, Miss Edith Root, daughter of Secretary Root; Miss Jennie A. Crocker of California, Miss Harriet Alexander, a cousin of the bride, and two sisters of the bride, the Misses Susan and Martha McCook. Their Empire costums, of pale blue chiffon with blue taffotae and white lace, trimmed with tiny garlands of pink roses, and their hats of blue crinoline trimmed with blue ribbone and pink roses, were most picturesque. Each girl carried an armful of pink roses.

The bride and her father followed. The former wore an Empire Princess gown of heavy white satin with the bodice of point lace and embroidered satin and an old family vell of Brussels point caught with orange blossoms. She carried a mass of valley lilies and white orchids.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the McCook home, 10 West Fifty-fourth Street. The house was decorated throughout with American Beauty roses arranged in sprays and lattice-work effects.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitman will sail Saturday for Europe and will spend several months abroad. Most of their trip will be devoted to automobiling. In the Fall they will occupy their new home in East Sixtieth Street, which is being remodeled for them. Mr. Whitman in his college career was three times amateur tennis champion of the United States, and Mrs. Whitman, who received the degree of B. A. from Barnard and of M. A. from Columbia, is a trustee of Barnard College.

Among those invited to the reception were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frick, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Fenno, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Cortlandt Barnes, Miss Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and Miss Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlendt F. Bishop, Vance C. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. William Earle Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Henry Sloane, Cole. Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Fordyce Barker, T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. John McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Kountze and Miss Kountze, Mrs. Douglas and Miss Sybil Douglas, the Misses Borland, Mr. and Mrs. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hale, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Sackett, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers Winthrop, Gen. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Reginald Fincke, Dr. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix, Miss Dix, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burden, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, the Misses Harriman, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Miss Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer and Miss Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchon, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hale, Jr., Bishop Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Hannah S. Stevenson.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gordon Brown, Miss Electra Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Alexander Smith Cochran, D. O. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Harold D. J. Coolidge, Miss Violet Cruger.

The Misses Burden, Miss Harriot Daly, Miss Elkins, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Gertrude Sheldon, Miss Eleanor Sears, Miss Ethel Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Miss Louise Iselin, Miss Nora Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lawrence, Mrs. B. F. Jones, Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, the Rev. Wilton M. Smith and Mrs. Smith.

Ashbel Barney, Arthur O. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Speer, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce and Miss Bryce, Count Spiridovitch, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Davies, Miss Grace Dodge, Arthur L. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gifford Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Lord, Mrs. Frederick Pierson and Miss Pierson, and Gen. James H. Meson.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook, Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, the Misses Caroline and Harriet McCook, Archibald Alexander, Dr. Samuel Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, the Misses Janetta and Alexander, Gen. and Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Miss Katherine McCook, Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, Miss Eleanor Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. William Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. Bullard, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley.

The Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Reid, Senator Foraker and Mrs. Foraker, Senator Elkins and Mrs. Elkins, Gen. F. D. Grant and Mrs. Grant, Admiral Cowles and Mrs. Cowles, President Hadley and Mrs. Hadley, President Patton and Mrs. Patton, President Butler and Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson.

WINTER—MOSLE.

Miss Marie Caroline Mosle, daughter of Mrs. George Mosle of 713 Park Avenue, was married yesterday to Keyes Winter at the home of the bride at noon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. Armand Miller of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin trimmed with point lace, flounced, and corresponding lace on her bodice. She carried a bouquet of white lilacs. Mrs. Louis Watjen was matron of honor. There were no bridesmaids.

The bride was given in marriage by her mother, Mrs. George Mosle. She was also attended by her nephew and niece, George R. Mosle, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Mosle. The decorations of the room where the ceremony took place consisted of white flowers, intermingled with green ferns and plants.

The best man was Roswell M. Patterson. The ushers were Charles S. Ives, William Winter, C. Frederick Mosle, and Max A. Mosle. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride.

GILBERT—HODSON.

Miss Grace May Hodson, daughter of Dr. J. F. Hodson of 19 West Thirty-ninth Street, was married yesterday to James Spofford Gilbert at 3:30 o'clock at the home of the bride, the Rev. Donald S. Mackay officiating.

The bride wore a gown of white satin. She was given in marriage by her father. Her maid of honor was Miss Grace Gilbert, a sister of the bridegroom. The bride carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The best man was W. I. Lincoln Adams of Montclair, N. J. The ushers were James C. Rogerson, Thomas C. Watkins, Frederick M. Hitchcock, and F. Garvin Hodson, a brother of the bride.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride. Upon their return from a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert will live at 27 Washington Square North.

AYER—BOYD.

Mrs. May Hancock Boyd of 44 West Eighty-eighth Street was married to Dr. James C. Ayer of 31 West Thirty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Hotel Buckingham. The Rev. William T. Manning, a rector of St. Agnes's Church and assistant rector of Trinity performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Boyd had no attendants and Dr. Ayers had neither best man nor ushers.

Only relatives and intimate friends were invited to the ceremony. There was no reception. Dr. Ayer and his bride will sail on April 6 on the Celtic, and will spend two months in travel in Europe.

FERGUSON—HENNING.

William Ferguson and Miss Elsie Florence Henning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Henning were married last night at St. Luke's Church by the Rev. J. T. Patey. Miss Edna Holland was the maid of honor, the Misses Anita Henning, Evelyn Pinske, Miriam Miner, and Isabelle Ferguson were the bridesmaids. The best man was John D. Ferguson; the ushers John A. Ferguson, Walter P. Cornell, Charles Doe, and Carl D. Fisher.

MISS MASTEN ENGAGED.

Will Marry George A. Crocker—Date Not Set Yet.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth M. Masten, only daughter of Arthur H. Masten, to George A. Crocker, the iron broker, was announced yesterday. No date has yet been set for the wedding.

Mr. Crocker is a graduate of Brown University. He is a member of the Union League, the Metropolitan, and the Downtown Club, the Century Association, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

To-day's Weddings.

To-day's weddings will include those of Miss Eulalie Matthews and Henry Taber Ashmore, Miss Constance Crimmins and Frederick R. Childs, and of Miss Corinne Violett and W. Denison Hatch, Jr. All are to be home weddings. That of Miss Matthews and Mr. Ashmore will be celebrated at 4:30 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews, 886 Madison Avenue. The Childs-Crimmins ceremony is set for the middle afternoon, and will be followed by a large reception at the home of John D. Crimmins, Sr., 40 East Sixty-eighth Street. The marriage of Miss Violett and Mr. Hatch will take place at 4 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Violett, 50 West Fifty-sixth Street, and will be followed by a reception.

Admiral Beresford Going Home.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, commander of the British Channel fleet, is among the passengers booked to sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Teutonic this morning. Lord Charles, who will be accompanied by his daughter, Miss Kathleen Beresford, came over several weeks ago to settle the estate of his brother, the late Lord Delaval Beresford. While in town he was the guest of Col. Robert M. Thompson.

Yardley-Jenkins Wedding.

Farnham Yardley and Miss Harriet Mullett Jenkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Jenkins, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, by the Rev. Charles T. Walkley, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Orange. A reception followed the ceremony.

Sailing for Europe To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Teutonic to-day are:

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Campbell, Lieut. Herbert T. C. Gibbs, W. S. Gifford, Frank Hardcastle, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Homewood, James Shaw Robertson, and Lieut. Charles D. Roper.

Social Notes.

Mrs. William H. Emory, wife of Rear Admiral Emory, will give a tea Friday afternoon at the Ironsides, 40 West Forty-fourth Street, for Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, whose engagement to William H. Emory, Jr., was announced in THE TIMES yesterday. Miss Stevens arrived on Sunday from Europe with her mother, Mrs. Ledyard Stevens.

Miss Emily Dearborn Ayres, daughter of Major Charles G. Ayres and Mrs. Ayres, is in town visiting her aunt, Mrs. Hamilton Van Rensselaer Fairfax. She will return to Highland Falls at the end of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter will sail for Europe on May 25 and will spend several months abroad.

With their dance to-morrow night at Dodworth's, the Neighborhood Cotillions will close their career. The class was organized five years ago with Mrs. Francis M. Scott at the head and has been most successful, but Mrs. Scott has found it too great a task to manage it, and as no one else is willing to undertake it, to-morrow's cotillion will be the last. Charles H. Woodruff is to lead, and the favors are to be souvenirs of these dances.

Mrs. Lester del Garcia of 23 East Sixty-first Street gave a bridge party at her home last evening. There were ten tables, and the prizes were fancy fans. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. George Schieffelin, Mrs. Charles Cooper, Miss Leontine Marié, Mrs. Temple Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon, and Miss Julia Chester Welle.

The last of the Tuesday evening dances took place last night at Delmonico's. There was a supper at midnight, followed by dancing.

Mrs. Charles Wall will give a small dance for young people to-night at the St. Regis.

Manhattan's Opera Programme.

It has been decided to produce "La Navarraise" on Wednesday evening, April 10, at the Manhattan Opera House. It will be given in conjunction with "Pagliacci." Opera will be given every night next week at the Manhattan, including a benefit performance of "Aida" on Tuesday. "Martha" will be sung on Monday, "Lucia" on Thursday, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" on Friday, "Rigoletto" on Saturday afternoon, and "The Huguenots" Saturday night.

Strike Ties Up Big Brick Plant.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 2.—The brickmaking plant of Sayre & Fisher at Sayreville was tied up by a strike to-day. Without warning the army of employes at the brick works walked out this morning. There were about 1,000 employes at the plant, the brickyard being one of the largest in the country. The men want more wages, but so far have made no formal demand.

Cluett

SHIRTS

PATTERNED FOR THE LONG AND THIN MAN, THE SHORT AND STOUT. SMALLEST DETAILS, SUCH AS PLACKET AT THE WRIST, AS PERFECT AS NECKBAND AND CUFFS. MANY STYLES—FINEST FABRICS—WHITE AND FANCY.

ASK FOR CLUETT SHIRTS. LOOK FOR CLUETT LABEL.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., MAKERS OF ARROW COLLARS

IBSEN PLAYED BY YALE STUDENTS

"The Pretenders" Had a Very Creditable Presentation at the Waldorf.

FINE SHOW ALL AROUND

The Ladies in the Cast Had a Fine Gait, but There Was Little Else for Criticism.

Beards were just visible under the bluehes of Norwegian maidens and demes at the presentation of Ibsen's "The Pretenders," offered for the first time in New York by the Yale Dramatic Association last night in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom.

There was no mistaking the enthusiasm of the etudents, and the industry with which they must have rehearsed their production; nor was there any mistaking the sympathy of the audience, consisting mainly of their cousins, their sisters, their aunts, and male relations.

On the other hand, a skeptic might have been pardoned for wondering just how grateful the sbade of Henrik Ibsen is to think that all this zeal should have been focused in his direction.

"The Pretenders" is a drama of the thirteenth century and the action is all in Norway. It became evident last night that the thirteenth century was not a peaceful epoch in the Scandinavian peninsula. There was trouble because several determined and iron-clad gentlemen with large swords all thought they had a good claim to the throne, and at least two of them undertook to make their claims good. The fascinating part of the intrigue is that it is a riddle without any more answer than the old problem of "The Lady or the Tiger."

Haakon has been chosen King, but there is some unfortunate question as to his birth. His mother, in the first scene but happily not in sight of the audience, undergoes the ordeal of lifting a rod of hot iron unscathed o prove her purity. Earl Skule has been Regent, and is loath to give up his authority. Then Haakon is elected King by a general assembly of the nobles.

The leading character of the piece, until his death at the close of the third act, is really a Bisbop Nicholas, who intrigues to limit the power of the King by inciting Earl Skule against him. He bimself had never "become a giant," and therefore he argued "there should be no giants in Norway." On this evening his bid death he gains possession of the only letter which will finelly show whether Haakon is actually of royal ibrth or merely a peasant child substituted for the infant sovereign. His last conscious act is a ruse to force the Earl to burn this document, and so leave an undying inheritance of doubt.

The last two acts are taken up with the war between Haakon and the Earl, who has also proclaimed himself King. The Earl is ultimately vanquished and slain with his faithful son.

However much one might have ben disposed to smile at an occasionel amateur defect or an occasional defect of sex less readily to be remedied, it must be admitted that the young men accomplished more for themselves—if not for Ibsen—than could have been expected or hoped. The settings and costumes were excellent; the scenes, with many people on the stage, were well managed, and an air of something more than college-boy earnestness was preserved. What did it matter if the ladies walked with no feminine tread and the warriors stumbled now and then in making their way into the wings?

The honors of the performance went to C. R. Hopkins, who is President of the Dramatic Association, and appeared as the Machiavellian Bishop of the dog-in-the manger composition. His death scene smacked of a Louis XI. and several of his other scenes were admirably played. The Earl, played by T. Achelis, was more distinctly characterized than the King of G. L. Stark, but it is not en easy taek to be a thirteenth-century Ibsenian ideal creation. It was to be noticed that the King was faithful to the college colors. He wore a blue robe over his armor, and the Earl wore ill-fated crimson. The music and the singing of the choir received friendly applause.

The play is to be repeated again to-night, and also at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, on April 5 and 6.

NOVELLI IN FARCE.

Another Demonstration of the Italian Actor's Versatility.

Signor Novelli provided another evidence of his versatility at the Lyric Theatre last night, passing this time to farce of the extreme type, and playing the rôle of a bourgeois wine merchant in a vein that was as mellow as his own fine old wine. He gave delightful flavor, too, to the character of Chaponet, the old sentimentalist, who is not too good-natured to forget the value of a franc, but who can rise to heights of comic tenderness in the face of prospective domestic felicity. "Mia Moglie Non Ha Chic," of which "My Wife Is Not Stylish" appears to be a near enough English equivalent, serves to show that the motive and the treatment of Italian farce do not differ materially from those of the familiar French and German school. When a young husband goes to Paris in search of adventure, when his wife appeare on the scene, and when the young woman's father and mother unexpectedly arrive from the country one may know about what is to be expected. In the present farce the expected happens—that is to say, plenty of froth and frivolity for two or three acts, and a return home at the end with everybody cured of folly, and a promise of future domestic bliss.

In a play of this sort Signor Novelli enforces his points in a thousand and one different ways, and he makes no pretensu at subtlety. If he can get a laugh by winking at his audience or addressing a remark directly to the people in the upper boxes, he is likely to do those very things. But there is no denying the fact that he is exceedingly funny throughout, and the character of the play allows broad latitude in ways and means.

To last night's performance Signora Giannini added the charm of much vivacity. Signors Plamonti and Pescatori and Signorinas Leghessa and Balzani also contributed largely to its success.

Novelli's Engagement Extended.

Ermete Novelli's engagement at the Lyric Theatre, originally planned for two weeks, is now to be prolonged for a fourth week. All his other engagements in the United States have been canceled and he will remain here until he sails fo Genoa on April 17. Next week he will be seen in several new plays.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Drina De Wolfe was engaged yesterday by Edwin Arden as the leading woman of his Spring stock company at the Belasco Theatre, Washington. She is now on a tour with "Man and Superman."

The officers and members of the American Playgoers, of which Amelia Bingham is President, will assemble to greet the actress at her opening performance of "The Lilac Room" on Wednesday night at Wallack's Theatre, and will present floral tributes to her.

Henry B. Harris, in addition to the distribution of silver souvenirs to celebrate the 2,000th performance of Rose Stahl as Patricia O'Brien, has provided a new equipment of frocks and frills for the star and all her associates in "The Chorus Lady."

Ermete Novelli, the Italian actor, will be entertained at luncheon to-day by the Directors of the Society for Italian Immigrants at the Aldine Club.

The William Morris stock company will present De Mille and Belasco's "Men and Women" for next week's bill at the Lincoln Square.

A human pyramid five men high was the novelty presented for the first time at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon by the acrobatic Arabs, whose act is now one of the leading feature there.

Ethel Barrymore will appear in "The Silver Box" for the last two performances at the Empire Theatre to-day and to-night. On Thursday night she will be seen in Robert Marshall's farcical romance, "His Excellency the Governor," with her brother, John Barrymore, and William Norris, who was in the original cast.

"BEN-HUR'S" 2,500TH TIME.

1,000 Souvenir Copies of the Book Distributed Last Night.

Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben-Hur" was performed for the twenty-five-hundredth time at the Academy of Music last night, and 1,000 souvenir copies of the famous novel were distributed to ladies in the audience. The production has been playing at the Academy for the last six weeks, and its present engagemont there will continue until April 20. William Young, who dramatized the book, and Joseph Brooks, one of the producers, were present last night in a box. After the performance there was a supper on the stage. Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger and Gilmore & Tompkins have issued invitations for a memorial performance of the drama on the afternoon of April 10 to commemorate the eightieth birthday of Gen. Wallace. After the play has been performed the chorus will render three selections—"Unfold yo Portals Everlasting," Gounod; "The Glory of God in Nature," Beethoven, and "Thine Is the Kingdom," Gaul.

PLEASE REFUND.

Interesting Suggestion from A. B. Ebin to the Playgoers.

A. B. Ebin, President of the Universal Peace Theatre and head of the original Society of Playgoers, which wound up with the organization of the present American Playgoers, has written an open letter to the Rev. J. Talbot Smith of the last-named association. He proposes that the American Playgoers, who spurned him, shall recognize his society as the parent organization by refunding all the sums expended on the old club in the first two seasons.

Grace George to Play "Divorcons" Here.

William A. Brady bas taken Wallack's Theatre, beginning April 15, and will present Grace George in a new translation of Sardou's "Divorcons." The famous comedy, in which Mrs. Fiske and many other noted American actresses have appeared, will probably be offered under the name of "Her Divorce." Miss George has already been seen in this production out of town. She will also play at matinees Ibsen's "The Lady from the Sea."

Fight of Theatrical Billposters.

Jacob Meyer, advertising agent for Klaw & Erlanger, with his face blackened and bruised and his left hand in bandages, complained in the West Side Court yesterday against Frank J. Gallagher, who holds a correspondiug place with the Shuberts. He said that Gallagher and his crew of bill-posters bed beaten him with clubs, and Gallagher had slashed him with a knife. Magistrate Moss will hear more of the case next Thureday.

Circus to Have a Shriners' Night.

Arrangements have been completed by Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, to attend the Barnum & Bailey Circus at the Madison Square Garden in a body next Tuesday night. Two or three thousand Shriners with their women friends are expected to be present, and the entire middle section has been reserved for their use. The Mecca Brothers and the clowns will do special stunts.

Fanny Ward Plays with a Crutch.

Fanny Ward appeared in "The Marriage of Reason" at Wallack's Theatre last night with the aid of a crutch covered with white silk ribbon. She sprained her ankle in the second act of the play on Monday night, but concealed the extent of her injury from the stage manager until after the performance. Last night she wore a plaster cast around the ankle.

Salome Going to Eighth Avenue.

Salome and her seven veils have traveled from the Astor Theatre to the Irving Place; from the Lyric Theatre to the Metropolitan Opera House. Next sbo will go to Eighth Avenue. The "dance of the seven veils," with yet another Salome, will be a special feature introduced into the production of "In New York Town" at the American Theatre next week.

Mansfield Shows Improvement.

Richard Mansfield, who is ill at his home, 316 Riverside Drive, passed a restful night on Monday. His condition was reported to be improved yesterday. At his house last night it was said that he had made unmistakable progress in the last twenty-four hours.

MRS. ADELAIDE JOUBERT DEAD

She Was the Favorite Daughter of Sir Hiram Maxim.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 2.—Mrs. Adelaide Joubert, the favorite daughter of Sir Hiram S. Maxim, died to-day at the home of her mother, Mrs. Jane Maxim, 82 Albion Street, Hyde Park. She was stricken with heart trouble and died within a few minutes.

Mrs. Joubert was separated from her father in early girlhood, making her home with Mrs. Maxim after the latter obtained a divorce from the inventor. She has, however, frequently visited her father, and after her marriage went to England with her husband.

Sir Hiram made Mr. Joubert his private secretary. The young people, however, longed for America, and after a few years in England returned to this country and made their home with Mrs. Maxim.

Mr. Joubert is employed as a stenographer. He was in New York when Mrs. Joubert died and was notified immediately. Mrs. Joubert was born in Plainfield, N. J., and was 32 years old.

A "REAL DAUGHTER" DEAD.

Mrs. Hawkins's Father Fought in the Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, April 2.—Mrs. Nancy McComber Hawkins, one of the few surviving "Real Daughters" of soldiers of the Revolution, died at her home in this city to-day. Her body was taken to Delta, York County, for burial in a private plot which has been the burial place of the family for a century and a half. Mrs. Hawkins leaves one sister, Mrs. Hannah McComber Hess, who is now the only surviving "daughter" in this city, and one of the very few in the country.

Mrs. Hawkins was the daughter of Seumas and Hanah Hough McComber, and was born in York County on July 25, 1818. Her father was a physician, and when the War of Independence began he joined the ranks, serving in Col. Carter's Pennsylvania Regiment from May, 1775, to January, 1776; in Col. Bond's Regiment of the Maesachusette Line, and finally in Gen. Washington's Foot Guard and Horse Guard.

Both sisters became "Real Daughters" of the Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1903.

Day for Great Naval Review.

NORFOLK, Va., April 2.—President Tucker of the Jamestown Exposition today announced that Secretary of the Navy Metcalf had suggested May 13 or 15 as a special naval event day. At this time the home and foreign fleets will be assembled in Hampton Roads. The exposition company will in all probability make the designation.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Ice Cream Forks

Fancy serving pieces, knives, forks, spoons, etc., always in good taste, are marked

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

A great variety of exquisite patterns noted for quality.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

Silverware, pitchers, bottle stands, sugar bowls, etc., in plain, should be made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

WIDOWS & ORPHANS OWN WESTERN UNION

And the Company Says It Put Rates Up to Pay Their Dividends.

COST OF EVERYTHING UP

Official Statement Makes the Increase in Message Rates Only About 2 Per Cent.

An official statement was issued yesterday from the office of Col. Robert C. Clowry, President and General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, explaining more in detail the reasons for the increase in private message ratee which went into effect on Monday.

The company lays especial emphasie on the statement that the increase wae made in the interests of its 14,000 stockholders, many of whom, the statement says, are widowe and estates, and in order that the company might maintain and continue to pay the regular 5 per cent. dividend. The statement says:

"The purpose of this statement is to reply to certain statemente that have appeared in the newspapere since the order to increese the rates went into effect. It hes been said that modern improvements ought to enable the company to transmit more messages and at a smaller cost then formerly. The truth of the matter is that 99 per cent. of the messages tranemitted now are transmitted in the same old wey that was in operation in the days of Morse. The system is not changed except that the output per operator is not nearly so great as it used to be. On through circuits the number of ten-word messages sent by one operator is on an average about seventeen, while in former years it was 25. Why this is we cannot say, but it is true.

Heavy Expense in Wear and Tear.

"Again, it hae been said that there is no deterioration in telegraph property like there is with railroed and express company property. This is not true. There is no other property so subject to deterioration as telegraph property. The telegraph poles begin to decay the minute they are set in the ground. The wire, except copper wire, also decays, or is gradually worn out by the elements. There is much so-called iron wire used for short, unimportant circuits. The old iron wire would last, but the grade we get now, owing to gases from passing locomotives and to the elements in the air, rusts out.

"Another point that hae been raised was that the telegraph companies must have profited largely from tbe large increase in communication necessitated by the unprecedented prosperity. The fact is the telephone companies have largely absorbed the growth, to the exclusion of the telegraph.

"It has been set forth that the increase has been from 33 to 66 per cent. This is not a fair way to look at it. The average increase has not been more than 2 per cent., and probably less than 2 per cent.

"Attention has been directed to an increase of the night rate, in some instances proportionately larger than the increase of the day rate. The cost of handling night messages is greater than day messages, because the operators, who are paid by the month, work a less number of hours at night than do those who work by day.

"The fact has been commented on that the Postal Telegraph Company adjusted its rates at the same time as the Western Union and that some agreement must have existed between the two companies. The Postal people are nearly all Western Union people, who have grown up in our service. It is just as Mr. Bruch of the Postal said; we have to know what the other fellow is doing. We have means of learning what our rivals are doing. So have they. That is one of the secrets of the trade. There was no leak. It could not be called that. The same conditions that affect us affect the Postal.

"The increase in the cost of material has been very great. Copper wire that used to cost 11 cents a pound now costs 30 cents. Poles which used to cost $1.30 apiece now cost $4. It has been our policy to increase the salaries of our operators. There has been a gradual increese all along the line, even before the horizontal increase of 10 per cent. went into effect on March 1. Messenger boys used to cost between $5 and $8 a month. Now on the Pacific Slope they cost from $75 to $100 a month. Here in New York they cost $40 a month, and even then we cannot get enough boys. So we are employing men at day-labor prices to deliver messages. Some of them are receiving $1.50 a dey; others $2.

"Our company has been paying a regular annual dividend. On account of this regularity the stock has been very largely acquired by widows and estates. In fact, the company is known on the Street as the 'Widows and Orphans' Company.' The management feele an obligation to get reasonable returns on its service, in order to maintain the moderate, but regular, dividend it has been paying for many years, a dividend of 5 per cent. So a failure of the management to secure a sufficient profit from its business to pay those dividends would be a great hardship on the 14,000 stockholders. The management feels an obligation toward them."

Earnings Big But Net Profits Small.

Examination of the company's reports reveals the fact that the increased cost to the company per message in recent years has resulted very largely from the heavy expenditures incurred for the improvement of the company's lines and for the substitution of copper for iron wires. In the year ended June 30, 1906, the Western Union transmitted 71,487,082 messages, an increase of over 4,000,000 messages compared with the previous year. The gross receipts on this business amounted to $30,675,054, compared with gross receipts of $29,033,835 in 1905. On this increased gross business, however, the company reported smaller net earnings. These amounted in 1906 to $7,070,582 compared with $7,188,065 in 1905. Thus with an increase of over $1,000,000 in gross earnings there was an actual decrease of about $118,000 in profits. It appears, however, that the expenses of the company in 1906 included $4,422,960 expended for the maintonance and repair of the lines and for general improvement of the company's facilities. Of these expenditures the company's report says:

"A large part of this amount wae devoted to the betterment of the property and might with propriety be charged to capital account, but conservatively has been charged to maintenance and reconstruction."

While this policy appears on one hand to effectually answer any suggestion that the Western Union has in recent years been overcapitalized, it raises the question whether or not it is entirely fair to the present users of the telegraph lines to charge this development work to operating expenses, thus necessarily increasing the average cost per message. Were the cost of this work capitalized, only the interest charge would have to be borne by those using the company's lines.

The dividend rate has stood at 5 per cent. for a number of years past, and the amount paid out in dividends has been about $1,585,080 annually on a capital stock of $31,370,000. On the basis of last year's earnings the surplus this year, allowing for $400,000 additional interest on the recently issued bonds for $10,000,000, would be reduced to about $474,000, a relatively narrow margin when compared with the company's gross earnings of $30,000,000.

COL. H. B. WOOD DEAD.

Veteran of Two Wars Had Lived in Seclusion at Dobbs Ferry.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., April 2.—The funeral of Col. Henry Bayles Wood, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen of New York, who was found dead in bed here on Sunday, will be held to-morrow. Col. Wood was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, and lived in seclusion in a house on Belden Avenue. Col. Wood was a descendant of two distinguished officers of the American Revolution, Col. H. Bayles, aid-de-camp on Gen. Washington's staff, and Capt. William Rice of the Continental Line.

Col. Wood was a member of the Order of Cincinnati and of the Masonic order. He practiced law for many years in New York and Harrisburg, Penn. He leaves a son, Nicholas B. Wood of St. Louis, Mo., and a sister, Mrs. Margaret K. Kein of Philadelphia.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

J. Herbert Potts.

J. Herbert Potts died at his home, 11 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday of cancer of tho throat, from which he had suffered for a long time, and for which he had undergone three operations.

He was born in Trenton, N. J., fifty-seven years ago, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and settled in Jersey City. He was elected to the Assembly from the Fifth District as a Republican, and served two terms. He was afterward Clerk of the House, and was re-elected in 1890, serving three terms. Mayor Wanser appointed him a Police Justice in 1893, and reappointed him in 1896.

Mayor Pagan made Mr. Potts a Police Commissioner two years ago. He was elected President of the board, and was reappointed on Jan. 1 last. The police officials charged with permitting gambling in the city were on trial. The strain on Mr. Potts proved too great. He had only just come out of the hospital, and by consent of Mayor Pagan he exchanged places with Theodore Bierck, President of the Fire Commission.

He was the Secretary for New Jersey to the Republican National Convention that nominated Mr. Roosevelt for Vice President, was a prominent Mason, and a member of several other orders. He leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Oscar Guhelman of East Orange.

Obituary Notes.

ALEXANDER LEICHT died at his home, 245 Covert Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born in this city forty-seven years ago, and had been in the real estate business in Brooklyn for many years. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

JAMES TRACY, one of the oldest employes at the Bayonne, N. J., plant of the Standard Oil Company, died on Monday night at his home in Bayonne, aged 65 years. He had worked for the company forty-five years and was retired with a pension several years ago. Two sons and three daughters survive him.

Mrs. PHEBE M. BRUNDAGE, mother of the Rev. William M. Brundage, pastor of the Unity Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, died at her home, 778 Carroll Street, that borough, on Sunday. She was born in Mongaup Valley, N. Y., eighty-four years ago, and was the widow of the Rev. Abram Brundage, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. Two sons survive her.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON, 42 years old, died suddenly of apoplexy while eating his breakfest in the Continental Hotel, in Newark, yesterday. Mr. Johnston, who was a bachelor, hed made his home at the hotel for five years. He was a son of the late James Johnston, member of the firm of Johnston & Murphy, shoe manufacturers of Newark. The son inherited the bulk of his father's estate.

ENGAGED.

WYCKOFF—SCHENCK.—Dr. John H. Wyckoff of Vellore, South India, announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Elizebeth Bonney Wyckoff, to Mr. Arthur Van Voorhees Schenck of New Brunswick, N. J.

MARRIED.

HEYDENREICH—WHITLOCK.—On Tuesday, April 2, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Robert M. W. Black, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton L. Whitlock, to Mr. Louis V. Heydenreich.

WHITE — ARNOLD. — On Tuesday afternoon, April 2, 1907, in the chantry of the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, Emily Julia, daughter of Emily T. and the late Glover Crane Arnold, M. D., to Glenn William White.

WHITMAN—McCOOK.—On Tuesday, April 2, 1907, at the Fifth Av. Presbyterian Church, in the City of New York, by the Rev. Maitland Alexander, D. D., and the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., Malcolm Douglass Whitman, to Janetta Alexander McCook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook.

YARDLEY—JENKINS.—At Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, April 2, 1907, by the Rev. Charles Thomas Walkley, rector of Grace Church, Harriet Mullett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Blunt Jenkins, to Farnham Yardley.

DIED.

ANDRESEN.—On Monday, April 1, 1907, at 204 West 107th St., Caroline, daughter of John and Henrietta Andresen.

ALLEGED "DOPING" TOLD BY TRAINER

Millard Sanders Describes His Brother's Part in the Gold Cup Scandal.

HOW RACE WAS TROTTED

Mare Seemed Distressed After Defeat by Major Delmar—Revived with Champagne.

Probing the trottlag scandal, which developed from the alleged "doping" of C. K. G. Billings's mare, Lou Dillun, immediately prior to the race at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1904, for the Memphis Gold Cup, which was won by Elmer E. Smathers's gelding, Major Delmar, was resumed yesterday before Justice Greenbaum and a jury in the Supreme Court, when Millard Sanders, brother of Edward Sanders, the trainer of Lou Dillon at the time of the race, resumed the witness stand and testified that his brother, Edward, whom George W. Spear, a former driver and trainer for J. E. Smathers, swore Monday had agreed to arrange for Lou Dillon to be beaten for $10,000 after being offered $5,000, was in St. Louis when last heard from about three months ago.

Sanders's testimony was largely confined to conversations with his brother, Edward, relative to the proposition to drug Lou Dillon, and the condition of the mare before and after the race for the cup. He said he had seen his brother Edward and Mr. Smathers talking together at the Lexington track about Oct. 8 or 9, ten days before the Memphis race, when he overheard Mr. Smathers say to his brother Edward: "Well, how are you this morning?" which was followed by the remark, "I can beat the mare on the square."

Witness said his brother had spoken of being able to get $5,000 for having Lou Dillon lose the race, but he told his brother he would not have anything to do with the scheme, and refused to entertain any proposition that would hurt Lou Dillon's chance of winning. Two days later his brother again approached him on the subject, but he again refused, and ordered his brother away from the stable. On another occasion when walking with his brother he saw Mr. Smathers standing near. His brother urged him to talk the matter over with Major Delmar's owner with no success.

Again at the stable his brother said Mr. Smathers had renewed his offer of $5,000. This was at Lexington, just prior to the end of the trotting meeting. At Memphis, the witness said, his brother renewed his attempts to persuade him to go into the conspiracy with the remark, "Are you going to be a big fool and throw away a chance to make money so easily?" Millard said he declared he would not do anything to hurt Mr. Billings's mare. This conversation was followed by a request from Edward for Millard to make an engagement with George W. Spear to talk the matter over.

On the evening before the race, the witness testified that he had a conversation with Spear in his room at the hotel, when he said to Spear: "George, you have come to talk to me about a matter I shall have nothing to do with." On the day of the race Spear accosted the witness and said he supposed it was all over. Upon receiving an affirmative reply, Spear appeared annoyed and irritated and walked away. This was the last time Spear approached witness with the view of fixing the race.

In describing Lou Dillon's condition prior and subsequent to the race, Sanders said that when the mare warmed up for the first heat she was in good health and spirits and in perfect condition. He jogged her three miles, the fastest in 2:12. In the race Lou Dillon led by a head at the half-mile post, when she suddenly began to stop. She slowed down, and Major Delmar won easily. When Lou Dillon returned to the stable and was unhitched from the wagon she looked tired and exhausted and staggered somewhat. She was considerably congested in appearance and was revived with champagne.

When Lou Dillon was led out of the stable to be harnessed for the second heat it was noticed she had palpitation, which was not apparent when she finished the first heat. A veterinary was called and examined the mare. Mr. Billings scored her severely against the advice of the witness, who said he was afraid she would drop dead. Mr. Billings drove the second heat slowly so as to allow Mr. Smathers to win the race. After the second heat the mare was breaking hard and was distressed, but recovered her normal condition on the day following the race.

The witness then described how Lou Dillon, two days later, trotted a full mile in 2:01¼, and on the following Wednesday reduced the time by a quarter of a second.

On cross-examination Sanders admitted that up to the time of the race Lou Dillon had never trotted but two races, while Major Delmar was a campaigner of great celebrity and had trotted many races. He denied ever having "pulled" in a race, and that he had told Mr. Striver that he would break Lou Dillon's gait in a "show-off" so that she could be bought for about $3,000 or $4,000. It was shown that on July 14, 1904, Lou Dillon, while trying to beat the record of Maud S., tired badly; that in the Cold Cup race it was a very sultry day, and that the horses scored three times at a high rate of speed before getting away, and the first quarter was made at close to a two-minute clip. The witness also admitted that on the day of the race it was an open question as to which horse could trot the faster without a wind shield.

In explanation for not telling Mr. Billings about the alleged crooked work, the witness said he had never conversed with Mr. Billings for more than a minute at a time, and had always recognized Mr. Tanner in matters pertaining to the stable. He had not told Mr. Tanner on account of the proposition being made by his brother, but when accused by the National Trotting Association he decided to tell everything. The case will be resumed today.

Public School Athletes.

The four city athletic fields, which, when completed, will cost $50,000, will, according to Lee F. Hanmer, be ready for school games this Spring. Mr. Hanmer has just completed an examination of these playgrounds, which are to be operated under the Board of Education. The Astoria field, which is opposite the Ninety-second Street ferry, and occupies a point on the river front, is rapidly nearing completion. The field will be ready for school inter-games in a week or two, but will not be completed until Fall.

The Brooklyn athletic field is not nearly ready, but a large gang of workmen is pushing the work of grading and surfacing. The Bronx field will be in condition before Summer. The Staten Island field is delayed by reason of the necessity of erecting a large retaining wall.

Basket ball leads the Public Schools Athletic League elementary programme this week in interest, although the swimming events of next Saturday morning also are attracting attention. This afternoon the borough champions play off the semi-finals for the city championship. In the senior events Public School 188, Manhattan, will play Public School 37. The Brooklyn senior champions from Public School 84 meet the Queens seniors from Public School 11 in Public School 117, and the junior teams of Brooklyn Public School 43 meet the junior champions of Queens Public School 85.

The winners of the semi-finals of the elementary basket ball championship will meet on Saturday at 2 P. M. in the Twenty-second Regiment armory. This promises to be one of the largest elementary school basket ball meets of the season, as tickets have been sent to the boys of ninety-three schools which have entered teams in the tournament.

Public School 147 is planning a big meet of boys from the 6B grade down with boys of similar grades from Public School 34, to be held on April 10 on the roof playground. The events are: Fifty-yard dash, 360-yard relay, high jump, running broad jump, potato race, all for boys up to eighty pounds, and a flat relay race for midgets under sixty pounds. Basket ball in this school is being developed by means of a big inter-class tournament of juniors and seniors, at which sixty-two games will be played for the championship of the school.

White Defeats Scheedig at Billiards.

C. E. White defeated C. Scherdig last night in the amateur 14.2 balk line billiard handicap at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, by the score of 275 to 148. The players were evenly handicapped, but White secured a big lead at the end of the first string and increased it to the end of the contest. The winner's average was 6 22-42, with high runs of 24, 21, and 18. Scheidig averaged 3 25-41, with 23, 15, and 10 as his best single efforts.

TWELFTH REGIMENT GAMES.

Bacon Displays Good Form in the 600-Yard Event.

The Spring games of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association were held last night in the armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue. Good form generally was displayed, and in the 600-yards handicap run for the Military Athletic League Charles Bacon, Jr., of the Twenty-third Regiment, made a great race of this event from scratch, winning with five yards to spare at the finish over a field of seventeen starters.

From the beginning of this race Bacon displayed excellent judgment in working his way through the field. On the last lap he had only "Jack" Ellingwood, Twenty-second Regiment, and Renemann of the Seventy-first ahead of him. Then Bacon let out his stride and cut down both of the leaders as they turned into the stretch for the tape. Rehemann finished second to him, with Ellingwood third. The time was 1:17 2-5.

The running high jump brought out the peculiarities of the jumpers in a way that amused the spectators. Schmidt, who won the event, performed in his bare feet. His style was excellent, and he topped the bar at 5 feet 1 inch. Second to him came Biglin, who cleared the bar half an inch below Schmidt. The second man danced around as in a Spanish fandango for his takeoff. He had a fine twist as he went over the bar, but the crowd guyed his peculiar style so that he became annoyed and finally missed getting over through nervousness. The summary:

60 Yards Dash, Novice.—Won by J. Best, Company A; J. Byrnes, Company A, second; W. Munson, Company L, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

60 Yards Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Krielstein, Company D, (9 feet;) George Merz, Company A, (4 feet,) second; J. Stack, Company G, (11 feet,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

600 Yards Run, Handicap, for Military Athletic League.—Won by Charles Bacon, Jr., Twenty-third Regiment, (scratch;) J. Rehemann, Seventy-first Regiment, (20 yards,) second; John Ellingwood, Twenty-second Regiment, (20 yards,) third. Time—1:17 2-5.

One Mile Inter-Company Relay Race.—Won by Company C team, composed of J. Walsh, G. Rafter, H. McDonough, and R. Kautzman; Company K team, composed of J. G. Wood, A. F. Gorman, L. Kopff, and M. Amster, second; Company G team, composed of G. Malcolm, W. Malcolm, F. W. Holler, and J. Gahan, third. Time—5:49 4-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Walsh, Company C, (34 yards;) W. J. Kreitsek, Company D, (20 yards,) second; C. Kautman, Company C, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:09 4-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by G. Rafter, Company C, (20 yards;) G. Merz, Company A, (5 yards,) second; Walter M. Freund, Company E, (0 yards,) third. Time—0:55.

12-Pound Shot Put, Handicap.—Won by H. G. Corell, Company H, (6 feet,) put 44 feet 6½ inches; W. Beckman, Company G, (scratch,) put 44 feet ½ inch, second; J. G. Bohan, Company B, (6 feet,) put 36 feet, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by H. Schmidt, Company D, (5 inches,) jump 5 feet 1 inch; F. A. Biglin, Company D, (4 inches,) jump 5 feet ½ inch, second; E. Byron, Company E, (2 inches,) jump 5 feet, third.

MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Big Fields Assured for Soldiers' Athletic Games This Week.

Nearly every champion in the metropolitan district of the Amateur Athletic Union is a member of the National Guard of New York, and will be seen in competition at the annual indoor athletic carnival of the Military Athletic League to be held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, next Friday and Saturday evenings. The list of entries represents a National A. A. U. championship meeting, and big fields are assured in every event. The programme will consist of twenty events each evening, and keen competition is assured in every heat.

The meeting will mark the close of the indoor athletic season, and over 700 athletes will be found competing for the prizes. Record holders will be on hand in strong force. While the Twenty-second and Thirteenth Regiments are expected to divide the premier honors, the athletes in the other military organizations may cause a big upset in all calculations. One of the features of the tournament will be the regimental championship relay race, in which the fastest relay teams in Greater New York are entered.

The Thirteenth Regiment will be represented by Lawson Robertson, M. J. Spring, Harry L. Hillman, Jr., Harvey Cohn, P. J. Waters, James H. Geevan, George E. Hall, Harry Van Thum, and F. L. Sypher. The relay team will be chosen from Waters, Roberts, Farrell, Cohn, McCormick, and Van Thum. The Twenty-second Regiment entries will include Melvin W. Sheppard, J. P. Sullivan, A. J. Crockett, F. Rogers, H. P. Odell, R. H. Lummis, C. J. Clarke, R. H. Koch, and W. Ellis. The relay team comprises Sheppard, Crockett, Clarke, and Koch, with Ewards, Lumnis, and Lewis as reserves. John Joyce, the long distance runner, and Thomas Collins, the junior metropolitan and National A. A. U. cross-country champion, will head the athletes from the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and the relay team will be selected from J. J. Archer, E. H. Von Elling, W. Moore, F. Kuehnel, T. D. Hurler, W. J. Cook, and C. A. Macauley. The Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association comprises a promising lot of young athletes, with Smye C. Northridge as Captain, and Richard Sheldon, Jr., the weight thrower, heads the contingent from the Seventh Regiment. The Seventy-first Regiment entries include W. G. Wilson, C. A. Norris, E. J. Sweeney, J. F. Reherman, C. H. Davis, J. L. McCahill, P. P. Lilley, and P. B. McCahill, from whom the relay quartet will be selected. The Twelfth Regiment relay team will make a good showing with F. J. Merz, J. H. Gahan, W. Kreitsiek, W. Freund, and G. J. Merz.

GOLF AT PINEHURST.

Herreshoff Wins Twenty-Hole Match In Championship Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 2.—There were few dull moments in to-day's first match round in the seventh annual United North and South amateur championship golf tournament, close play ruling throughout, with interest chiefly centred upon the first or championship division. The feature was a twenty-hole contest between Fred Herreshoff of Garden City and L. A. Hamilton of Englewood, the recent winner of the "All-Florida" championship. Herreshoff won the twentieth hole by a stroke, thus getting in the second round. The cards were 81 each for the eighteenth hole, and 90 and 91 respectively for the twenty holes. Other close matches were the victories of Allan Lard of Columbia over J. D. Foot of Apawamis, David Fleming, Jr., of Mt. Airy over C. West Taintor of Fox Hills, and T. J. Stvenson of Brookline over S. D. Bowers of Brooklawn, all being decided on the home green. The summaries of the four cup divisions are:

First Division.—First Round—David Fleming, Jr., Mount Airy, beat C. West Taintor, Fox Hills, 1 up; T. G. Stevens, Brookline, beat S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn Country, 1 up; W. P. Schatz, Wheaton, beat R. H. Gwaltney, Wilmington, N. C., 6 up and 5 to play; Allan Lard, Columbia, beat J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 1 up; W. K. Wood, Homewood, beat T. S. Lippy, Seattle, 3 up and 1 to play; C. L. Becker, Woodland, beat T. R. Newbold, Chevy Chase, 4 up and 3 to play; N. F. Moore, Onwentsia, beat Dwight Partridge, Bedford, 4 up and 3 to play; Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, beat L. A. Hamilton, Englewood, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Second Division.—First Round—L. D. Pierce, Woodland, beat A. D. Partridge, Bedford, 3 up and 2 to play; E. G. Dodd, Zanesville, beat J. P. Gardiner, Midlothian, 1 up, (19 holes;) C. A. Spofford, Garden City, beat Harry Dutton, Oakley, 3 up and 1 to play; C. L. Tappan, Garden City, beat W. L. Fish, Roseville, 1 up and 5 to play; George Robeson, Oakhill, beat J. R. Landon, Englewood, 3 up and 2 to play; W. H. Lyon, Misquamicut, beat H. S. Holden, Onondaga, 2 up and 1 to play; I. C. Bates, Wyantennuck, beat George Worthington, Mount Anthony, 1 up; N. S. Hurd, Oakmont, beat A. F. Southerland, Englewood, 4 up and 3 to play.

Third Division.—First Round—G. F. McKinney, Siwanoy, beat J. V. Hurd, Oakmont, 5 up and 1 to play; T. H. Baldwin, Springfield, Kenilworth, beat H. S. Gordon, Twaalfskill, 3 up and 2 to play; C. E. Cameron, Baltusrol, beat W. L. Hurd, Oakmont, 2 up and 1 to play; J. Shepard, Jr., Providence, beat J. E. Kellogg, Alpine, Fitchbourg, 1 up, (20 holes;) W. R. Stenger, Mount Airy, beat F. J. Bailey, Charlevoix, 6 up and 5 to play; T. A. Fogarty, Elkwood, beat W. S. North, Riverside, 4 up and 3 to play; F. B. Barnett, Fox Hills, beat P. P. Pretto, Plymouth, 3 up and 2 to play.

Fourth Division.—First Round—H. B. Miller, Shinnecock, beat J. M. Robinson, Littleton, 9 up and 7 to play; W. A. Barnum, Brooklyn, drew a bye; G. F. Bootb, Buffalo, beat W. L. Murphy, Pittsburg, 5 up and 4 to play; H. E. O'Reilly, Elkwood, drew a bye; A. E. Wright, Cooperstown, beat H. W. Goodman, West Newton, 1 up; A. H. Brainard, Essex County, drew a bye; A. S. Martin, Forest Hills, beat T. W. Weeks, Storm King, 5 up and 4 to play; D. M. Jackson, Plymouth, Mass., drew a bye.

BELMONT'S HORSES FIRST IN TWO RACES.

Okenite and Queen's Souvenir Take Opening Events at the Benning Track.

GAMENESS OF BLACK FILLY

Lysistrata's Poor Showing in Steeplechase Cause of an Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—August Belmont had an inning at Benning this afternoon. He had only two entries, but he won with both of them. Okenite was his first winner, and ho followed that colt's victory with another when his little black filly, Queen's Souvenir, which won on the second day of the meeting at odds of 30 to 1, came rightback and beat the Columbia Stable's Lady Isabel, which has been regarded by many horsemen as the best two-year-old that has been shown at the Benning track this Spring.

Queen's Souvenir gave an admirable exhibition of gameness. She looked to be beaten a furlong from home, when Johnson drove her forward and joined Lady Isabel, which had been in the lead. Johnson found he had a willing horse under him, and he drove her for all she was worth. Inch by inch she crawled up on Lady Isabel, and just before the wire was reached poked her head in front and kept it there. Little Goldstein, on Lady Isabel, could not help his mount a particle or there might have been a different result.

The third race furnished another exciting finish when Jupiter just squeezed home a short head in front of Bowling Bridge. This was another case of incompetency, for with riders reversed Bowling Bridge could hardly have lost.

Cold weather again caused the spectators to move about to keep warm. Two favorites, a heavily played second choice, and three outsiders was the record for the afternoon, but as Okenite carried probably as much money as Oxford in the opening race, it is probable the public broke even wit hthe layers.

The steeplechase furnished a big surprise, and incidentally was the cause of an investigation. J. W. Colt's Lysistrata was a natural favorite, but after setting the pace to the stretch, she stopped and allowed the 25 to 1 shot Rocket to beat her out. McInerney apparently did not make a move on Lysistrata after he had taken the last fence, and did not go to the whip. The Stewards at once called him into the stand, and later Mr. Colt was sent for. Mr. Colt explained that Lysistrata was a heavy-headed mare, but this can hardly account for the horse's poor showing. It is understood that the Stewards will continue the investigation, for it surely was a had-looking race. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs, Columbia course. Okenite, 113 pounds, (J. Johnson,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won; Oxford, 126, (Mountain,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Platoon, 104, (Morris,) 20 to 1, 4 to 5, second; Platoon, 104, (Morris,) 20 to 1, 4 to 5, third. Time—1:02 3-5. Golf Ball, Berkeley, Cedarstrone, Greeno, Gentian, and Billy Handsel also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and one-half furlongs, old course. Queen's Souvenir, 102 pounds, (J. Johnson,) 8 to 5, and 3 to 5, won; Lady Isabel, 102, (Goldstein,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Giles, 102, (Radtke,) 18 to 5, third. Time—0:56 3-5. Gossoon, Dead Gone, G. O. P., and Tenancy by Courtesy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for four-year-olds and upward; six and one-half furlongs, Columbia course. Jupiter, 107 pounds, (Mountain,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; Bowling Bridge, 107, (Noone,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; Marksman, 107, (Radtke,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:24 4-5. Old Guard, Lone Hand, Freckman, Hampton Lady, and Bob Edgren also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for maidens, four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Rocket, 157 pounds, (Wilson,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, won; Lysistrata, 147, (McInerney,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Judge White, 137, (Dupee,) 13 to 5, third. Time—4:13. Life Buoy and Mockasio also ran. Amanda H. refused the Liverpool.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Workman, 107 pounds, (Radtke,) 13 to 10 and out, won; Azelina, 97, (Englander,) 11 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Ivanhoe, 104, (J. Johnson,) 12 to 5, third. Time—1:29 4-5. Isidor Hirsch and Encore also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Columbia course. Warning, 106 pounds, (Liebert,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Turbulence, 86, (Goldstein,) 13 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Nellie Bache, 87, (Englander,) 12 to 5, third. Time—1:43 4-5. Towu Topics and Oak Leaf also ran.

Benning Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Scarfel, 108 pounds; Verness, 105; Water Dog, 103; Belle of Jessamine, 101; Conjecture, 86.

SECOND RACE.—Malden two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs, old course. Marston, Ben Callahan 107 pounds each; Laudable, Desideratum, Kate Carney, Blember, Trey of Spades, and Cartwheel, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; seven-eighths of a mile, Columbia course. Parkville, Delphie, 110 pounds each; Buttons, The Cricket, Jerry C., 107 each; Bettie Bouncer, 103; Winchester, 102; Beldemp, 101; Tavannes, 100; Chaplain, 98; Ballad, Hoot Mon, 80 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs, old course. Superstition, 99 pounds; Kitty Smith, 96; Beget, 92; Strong Heart, 90; Servile, Easter Belle, 87 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Malden three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Columbia course. Noblesse Oblige, 105 pounds; Alpermarchen, 100; Millstone, Yellowback, Johstown, Knockkirby, 97 each; Sallie K., Old Colony, Chinela, Wildo, 93 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Columbia course. Ormonde's Right, 120 pounds; Malacca, 117; Holscher, 115; Lord Boanerges, 108; Saylor, 97; Marster, 94; Sailor Boy, 93; Bulwark, 90.

Roller Skating Races at Lenox Rink.

Five events were decided last night at the weekly roller skating races at the Lenox Rink, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue. The feature of the programme was a mile amateur handicap, which was won by Joseph White, who started from scratch after a close race with D. Krantz, who was also a back mark man. The summary:

One-Mile Novice, Women.—Won by Miss Fannie Weiss; Miss M. Jacob, second; Miss A. Altlas, third. Time—4:18.

One-Mile Match Race, Handicap.—Miss Sophie Cowenerthwait (2 laps) defeated E. Koch, (scratch.) Time—3:42.

One-Mile Novice, Men.—Won by Charles Werner; L. Roth, second; G. Hass, third. Time—3:47.

One-Mile Match Race, Handicap.—S. Cromer (1 lap) defeated D. Kranz, (scratch.) Time—3:46.

One-Mile Amateur, Handicap.—Won by Joseph White, (scratch;) D. Kranz, (scratch,) second; H. Flaum, (25 yards,) third. Time—3:32.

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GLAD CHASE IS BACK.

But the Young Man from San Jose Does Not Get Salary Demanded.

No more astonished baseball persons in New York could be found yesterday than Frank Farrell, owner, and Abe Nahon, Secretary, of the Greater New York Club of the American League. They had heard from unofficial sources—not from Manager Griffith—that Hal Chase, the first baseman of the team, had written from his home at San José to the effect that he would report for duty as soon as possible. While they had no doubt that the great first baseman would see the folly of holding out for an unreasonable demand for his services, it was not expected that he would come to a final conclusion so suddenly and without them being apprised of it.

While Chase's appearance on the New York team will be hailed with satisfaction, it is almost certain that the Californian's demand for an increase of salary was not acceded to. It is well known that Chase asked for something like $2,000 more than he received last season. The contract he was asked to sign this year is said to have specified a voluntary increase of $1,000, but Chase seemed obdurate, and the report was circulated that he intended to open a café in San José and play with an outlaw club in that city. This did not seem to affect the Greater New York Club officials. In fact, it is believed that Mr. Farrell told his first baseman that his demand was unreasonable, and under no circumstances would it be considered. His letter, therefore, which Manager Griffith received at Atlanta on Monday that he had made a mistake, and was willing to rectify it.

Chase says that during the coaching of the St. Mary's College team of San José he contracted a rather severe cold, which has compelled him to keep indoors. He may, he says, join the team at Baltimore on either April 9 or 10, but if not he surely will be ready for the first championship game at Washington on April 11.

With the return of Chase the Greater New York Club officials do not seem to be alarmed over their chances. Only two of their old men will be absent—Delehanty and Chesbro. Notwithstanding the fact that Delehanty's contract called for an increase of salary over last year, he still refuses to sign, and according to all indications he will be compelled to accept the club's conditions of not play legitimate ball. With Conroy, Hoffman, and Keeler in the outfield and Moriarty as a substitute, Manager Griffith believes it will be fixed as well as any team in the country. "Happy Jack" Chesbro, it is thought, is out of the game for good. Word comes from the training quarters of the team at Atlanta that the old "wet ball" artist is not seriously considered. Chase is the man wanted to strengthen the team into championship form, and now that he has been secured the others outside of the fold are not thought of.

GIANTS SHUT OUT NASHVILLE.

McGraw Changes Men Around, but They Outplay Southerners.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, April 2.—Nashville was defeated to-day at the hands of the Giants, the score being 6 to 0. New York hit opportunely and to good purpose, while the locals could connect only three times with the visiting pitchers. The men who officiated in the box for McGraw were Matthewson, Ames, and Wiltse, the first-named being responsible for two hits, Ames one and the "Southpaw" none. Sorrell and Purdue did the box for Nashville, both being batted rather freely at times.

A big crowd witnessed the game despite the fact that the weather, though fair, had a decided crisp to it which was felt even by the players.

The game was without especial feature. Though Wiseman, for Nashville, did some grand-stand work in the infield, New York's batting rally in the seventh inning was of the fireworks quality. Both teams worked slow, and McGraw's men at times were inclined to object. The score:

NASHVILLE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Parsons, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Wisem'n, ss.	0	1	4	3	0		
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	1	1	1		
M'Elven, 3b.	0	0	2	1	1		
Morse, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0		
Hardy, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Hackett, 1b.	0	0	6	0	1		
Wells, cf.	0	0	4	0	0		
Lattimer, c.	0	0	0	2	0		
Sorrell, p.	0	0	3	1	0		
Purdue, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total.	0	3	24	11	4		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Browne, rf.	2	2	2	0	0		
Strang, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0		
Seymour, cf.	0	1	1	1	0		
Bres'han, c.	0	0	7	1	0		
McGann, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0		
Mullen, 2b.	0	1	4	2	1		
Shay, ss.	1	1	3	0	1		
M'th'son, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
Ames, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Wiltse, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Devlin, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0		
Total.	6	9	27	9	2		

New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	—6
Nashville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Hardy, McGann. Struck out—By Sorrell, 4; by Mathewson, 2; by Ames, 4. Base on balls—Off Purdue, 2; off Aames, 3. Double play—Mathewson and Shay. Left on bases—Nasbville, 5; New York, 8. Passed balls—Wells, 2. Wild pitches—Ames, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Sorrell, 1. Stolen bases—Browne, Devlin, Shay. Sacrifice hit—Bresnahan. Um, pire—Mr. Freemont. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

AT THE AMERICANS' CAMP.

Manager Griffith to Send Part of His Players to Richmond.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.—The best news of the season at the Greater New Yorks' camp was the receipt of a telegram today from Hal Chase stating that he would soon be on his way East to resume his place on the team. Griffith does not know wjust when or where the great first baseman will turn up, but he is more than glad to hear from him. Half of the New York team will leave Atlanta tomorrow for Richmond, the other half remaining here until next Sunday. Brooklyn plays Atlanta here to-morrow.

George Davis Leaves for Chicago.

George Davis left town yesterday to confer with President Comiskey of the Chicago Club. The famous shortstop of the world's champions has refused to renew his contract owing to insufficient salary, but the fact of his leaving to talk to the "Old Roman" indicates that differences will be amicably adjusted. Davis strongly denied the much-believed report that his holding back from returning to the Chicagos was for the purpose of a trade with Boston for Tenney. "No such an arrangement was ever mentioned to me," said Davis, "and if it had I should have turned it down. I intend to play with Chicago or with no team at all."

Brooklyn Keeps Up Winning Galt.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., April 2.—The Macon team was shut out this afternoon by the Brooklyn National League players, who played gilt-edged ball and batted hard and safe. Fourteen hits in all were registered by the visitors, and nearly half that many rounds of fresh were legally the local outfielders in chasing down the long hits. At no time in the game was Brooklyn in danger of being headed. Stricklett used the wet ball to good advantage, while on the other hand both of the Macon pitchers were batted freely. Lewis was back in the game and had plenty of work to do. Score:

MACON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ch'dler, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Lipe, 3b.	0	1	0	4	0		
Murdock, cf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Rhoton, 2b.	0	0	3	4	2		
Harris, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Wh'ker, 1b.	0	0	13	1	1		
Pope, ss.	0	0	1	1	4		
Robinson, c.	0	0	4	2	0		
Woods, p.	0	0	2	3	0		
Tribble, p.	0	1	1	3	0		
Total.	0	4	27	21	3		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf.	0	3	2	0	0		
Casey, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0		
Lumley, rf.	2	0	1	0	0		
Jordan, 1b.	2	2	11	1	0		
Metthy, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Lewis, ss.	3	2	3	5	0		
Alp'man, 2b.	2	2	3	2	0		
Ritter, c.	1	1	6	1	0		
Stricklett, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
M'Intyre, p.	1	2	0	2	0		
Total.	11	14	27	15	0		

Brooklyn	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	—11
Macon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Murdock, McCarthy. Three-base hits—McIntyre, Jordan. Double plays—Tribble, Rhoton, and Wolleben; Casey, Alperman, and Jordan. Left on bases—Macon, 4; Brooklyn, 8. Hit by pitcher—By Woods, 1; by McIntyre, 1. Bases on balls—Off Woods, 2; off Stricklett, 1; off McIntyre, 1. Struck out—By Woods, 2; by Stricklett, 4; by McIntyre, 1. Wild pitch—Woods. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Georgetown Too Much for Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In one of the finest exhibitions of college baseball seen here this season Georgetown defeated Yale to-day by 2 to 1. Cantwell, who was batted so unmercifully by Princeton on Saturday, was in the box for the local collegians, and he was an enigma to the Eli batters, allowing only three hits and striking out nine men. Georgetown got eight hits off Meyer, and they were so arranged that the Blue and Gray was able to pull the game out of the fire in the seventh inning, after it seemed as though Yale had better than an even chance to win. A running catch by Clifford was the fielding feature. The score:

GEORGETOWN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Devlin, 2b.	0	0	0	7	0		
Scheider, ss.	0	0	0	2	1		
Smith, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0		
Simon, cf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Byrnes, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0		
Court'ny, lf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Duggan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Maloney, c.	0	1	9	0	0		
Cantwell, p.	0	1	1	5	0		
Total.	2	8	27	15	1		

YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, c.	0	0	3	4	1		
Clifford, cf.	0	0	6	0	0		
Kinney, ss.	1	1	2	2	1		
Chapin, rf.	0	0	0	0	1		
Camp, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1		
Madden, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
H. Jones, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0		
Church, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0		
Meyer, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total.	1	3	24	12	4		

Georgetown	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Left on bases—Georgetown, 3; Yale, 4. First base on balls—Off Meyer, 1. Struck out—By Cantwell, 9; by Meyer, 2. Two-base hit—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Kinney, Church, 2. Stolen bases—Courtney, Chapin, Meyer. Hit by pitcher—By Cantwell, 1. Umpire—Mr. Betts. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes.

"Jerry" Denny Buys New Haven Club

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 2.—"Jerry" Denny, who played third base for Providence when that club won the National League championship in 1884, to-day bought the New Haven franchise of the Connecticut League for about $8,500 from Cornelius Danaher of Meriden. Denny denies he has purchased it for John T. Brush, President of the New York Nationals. He has personally assumed charge, ordering players to report on April 10. Denny has been conducting a hotel in Derby, this State.

John T. Brush emphatically denied yesterday that he had purchased the New Haven Club as a "farm" to develop players for the New York Club. "The franchise was offered to me," said Mr. Brush, "but as I had no use for it I refused to buy."

Scores of Other Games.

WASHINGTON

AUTO CUP PROBLEMS NEARING SOLUTION

New Conditions and Exact Circuit for Race Will Soon Be Announced.

VANDERBILT DUE TO-DAY

Racing Board and Parkway Directors Will Meet at Once to Complete Arrangements.

With the arrival of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., automobile activity in the Vanderbilt Cup race preparations and the Long Island Motor Parkway will take a new lease of life. It had been expected that Mr. Vanderbilt would arrive yesterday, and in that case Chairman Jefferson De Mont Thompson had made preparations to call a meeting of the A. A. A. Racing Board this week, but he said yesterday that it would probably be postponed until early next week, unless Mr. Vanderbilt expresses his willingness to meet at once and lay his suggestions befors the board regarding the proposed changes in the running of the cup race this year.

Inquiries have besn pouring in rapidly within the last few days upon Mr. Thompson from American manufacturers who are preparing to snter cars asking for some definite information concerning the changed conditions.

"I do not know myself what they will be," said Mr. Thompson yesterday. "I only know that Mr. Vanderbilt, as a result of his conference with the foreign autoists, contemplates some changes so as to bring the big international race here on some basis of uniformity with the big events abroad. I am free to say, however, that nothing will be done at this late date to handicap in any way the American manufacturers who have partially finished their cars. Ths weight limitations will undoubtedly be modified, but whether anything like the fuel capacity limit of the Grand Prix or the cylinder capacity restrictions of the German Emperor's Cup race will be advisabls at this time will not be determined until after our first meeting."

Mr. Thompson said he had lately received from J. J. Mann of Paris, ths foreign representative of the board on the Technical Committee, the complete rules with detailed information of the Grand Prix race in France. In addition he has received official copies of the German and Italian rules and translations are being made so that every detail may be thoroughly discussed at ths meeting of the Racing Board.

Whils no absolute entries havs yet been made or even informally tendered to Mr. Thompson, the preliminary announcements from different manufacturers indicate that from 25 to 27 American cars are being prepared for the elimination trials. Just how many of these will materalize into bona fide entries is problematical. Last year fifteen American cars started in the elimination contest and provided the conditions are satisfactory the number will undoubtedly be larger this year.

Besides these racing announcements a definite statement will be made within the next two weeks by ths Directors of ths Long Island Motor Parkway regarding the exact course for the race. The regular meeting of ths Plan and Scops Committee was postponed yesterday in expectation that Mr. Vanderbilt would be able to attend the meeting this afternoon. The committee has practically decided to suggest a sixteen-mile course toward the eastern end of the Parkway for the race, but this may be altered so as to give a slightly longer racing circuit.

The preliminary work on the highway is virtually finished, and all that is now necessary is to sign the contracts for road construction. Mr. Pardington has stated that work on grading and building the racing section would begin by the middle of April.

GOOD WORD FOR OLD AUTOS.

Standard Make Should Last Five Years, Says President Hotchkiss.

Automobilists who are driving cars of from one to three years old and who still find them perfectly serviceable for touring purposes havs been discussing with considerable interest the remarks of President William H. Hotchkiss of the American Automobils Association before the annual dinner of the Rochester Automobils Club last week, in which he strongly criticised the statoments of soms motorists that the average life of the motor car, even of the best make, is only about a vear. It will be remembered in this connection that at the luncheon of ths independent manufacturers previous to the Grand Central Palacs show tuat Gen. George Moore Smith deprecated the tendency of making ths previous year's car appear as an inferior product to the latest model. Mr. Hotchkiss states that he has been driving a car that has been in constant use for thres years, and it is practically as ~ood as ever.

"A machine of standard make ought to last for five years," he said. "The stiffening qualities of chrome nickel steel, now coming into general use by American manufacturers, should add many years to the life of the home-built car. The automobils has coms to stay. I belisve that befors we are old men we will find that the horse has become the property of ths very rich or the very poor, valued by ths one class for the love of the animal, by ths other as a matter of economy. Motor cars will taks the place of the horse for ordinary purposes of pleasure and business, freight will be hauled about in cars instead of by horses, and I expect to see trolley lines paralleled in many instances hy automobile systems."

Automobile Notes of Interest.

George J. Scott, the New York agent for the Glide car, stated yesterday that a high-grade racing car is now under construction in the Illinois factory for the Vanderbilt Cup race. This will be the first appearance of this car in a big speed contest. "The factory has been contemplating this step for some time," added Mr. Scott, "and this year it was felt that some representation should be made in an event of so wide-spread a character. The Glide cars for years past have always demonstrated their remarkable stability and power, and in the Vanderbilt Cup race a machine will be entered that will, in every way be as formidable as money and ingsnuity can make it."

Herbert H. Lytle, who will drive ons of ths Pope-Toledo cars in the coming Vanderbilt Cup race, has been in New York sevsral days and it is intimated that before going back to the Toledo factory he will make a long-distance touring car run to some Eastern or Southern city.

Benjamin Briscoe, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, will start to-day for an extended trip through tho West. During his absnce he expects to make an automobile tour through California.

Sidney S. Breess of the Automobils Club of America will start to-day in a 35-horse power Westinghouse car on an sconomy run of 400 miles through Long Island. The bonnet of the engine will be sealed before the start and he will carry an official observer with him to keep en accurate record of the gasoline consumption. He expects to average 25 miles an hour.

Protective Association Basket Ball.

Two well-played contests were decided last night on the court of ths Second Signal Corps, Brooklyn, in the tournament for the championship of the Protsctive Basket Ball Association. In the heavyweight division the Laughlin Lyceum five of Brooklyn won from the St. Thomas team of New York by ths score of 14 to 6. The lightweight game hetween the Diamond five of Jersey City and ths Emerald qnintet of Brooklyn, resulted in favor of Emsrald, 16 to 14. Line-up:

Laughlin Lyceum, 14.	Position.	St. Thomas, 6.
Berth	Forward	Smith
Haller	Forward	Ruckert
Beatty	Centre	Groms
Jacobs	Guard	b.Scot.
Pinger	Guard	Sinclair
Emerald, 16.	Position.	Diamond Five, 14.
Morrison	Forward	Kidd, McMaan
Ahlstand	Forward	Aronson
Maurer	Centre	Steward
Clark	Guard	Brown
Croffin	Guard	Piercy

SPRING RESORTS. Lakewood.

SPRING

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FIRST HORSE SHOW OF SPRING SEASON

Miss Emily Bedford Takes Both Harness Classes with ex-Champion Hildred.

HER TANDEM ALSO WINS

Successful Opening of Durland's Annual Show Witnessed by Typical Gathering of Fashionable Set.

The first night of the Durland Horse Show, the opsning of the Spring horse show season about New York, justified the promise of the enthusiasts of a successful inaugural. The absencs of the A. G. Vanderbilt string abroad and failure of Reginald Vanderbilt to enter robbed the show of some of its interest, but there was a good class and unusual number of entries nevertheless and some well-known horss show favorites. The feature was ths double victory of the Waldorf-Astoria Cup winner, Hildred, shown by Miss Emily H. Bedford for the first time since the purchass of the mare from Eben D. Jordan. Hildred took the blus in both harness classes, each time defending well-known horses of the Watson string, including Lord Baltimore, Norina, and his new mare, Ringing Bells.

Besides the harness classes there were classes for tandems and four-in-hands, for saddle horses, jumpers, and polo ponies. In ths tandem class the blue also went to Miss Bedford with Donner and Blitzen. The blocks made a gallant show and were splendidly handled in the ring. C. W. Watson's Kitty Grey and Ringing Bells were awarded ths red over Mrs. Gerken's Newsboy and Shopgirl, though there was evidently a division of sentiment as to their relative merits.

Considering the character of the event, the show as rather poorly patronized in numbers, but there was a typical horse show gathering in attendancs. Ths hunting set was prominent and many of the best-known lovers of harness horses were present. In the boxes there were noticed Mrs. William O. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon T. Hughes, R. H. Halstead, Col. Daniel Appleton, Major John R. Hegeman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Slauson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gerken, Mr. C. F. Lawrence, Mr. E. A. Morrison, Mr. Frederick Gerken, Mr. Horacs Ingsrsoll, Mr. R. M. Pattsrson, Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Miss Emily H. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. T. Stanton Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Hooley, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Watson, Mr. Joseph B. Carroll, Mr. George C. Clausen, Mr. D. B. Chapman, Mr. Julian W. Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Morris, Mr. J. Campbell Thompson, Mrs. Charles F. Hobbs, Mr. C. H. Pierce, Mr. W. L. Webb, Count H. G. von Chorliss, Mr. E. Von der Horst Koch, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carmichael, and Mr. J. W. Harriman.

The summary of awards follows:

Harness Class, for the hest horse over 14.3 hands, not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won hy Miss Emily H. Bedford's ch. m. Hildred, 15.3¼, 9 years; C. W. Watson's ch. m. Ringing Bells, 14.3½, 6 years, second; C. W. Watson'e ch. m. Norina, 14.3½, 7 years, third; John Arthur's h. m. Vermont Mead, 15, 5 years, fourth.

Saddls Class, quality and conformation 25 per cent. each; manners, 50 par cent.; for horsss 14.1 to 15 hands, thres years and over; up to 160 pounds.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's h. g. Redwood, 14.3, 5 years; Elsinore Farms' ch. g. Reliance, 15, 5 years, second; Thomas J. Rysan's h. m. Claretta, 14.2½, 6 years, third; W. A. McGibbon's ch. g. Brittany, 15, 5 years, fourth.

Harness Class, ladies to drive; horse and appointments 50 per cent. each.—Won by Miss Emily H. Bedford's ch. m. Hildred, 15¾, 9 years, driven by Miss Bedford; C. W. Watson's b. g. Lord Beltimore, 15.1¾, 8 years, driven hy Mrs. Watson, second; Tonzo Sauvages's h. m. Blue Bell, 15.2, 7 years, driven by Mrs. Gordon Hogan, third; M. L. and A. C. Schwartz's b. g. Spider, 15, 5 years, driven by Mrs. Gerken, fourth.

Polo Ponies, qualified, standard 14.2, owned and ridden by members of Polo Association.—Won hy John Cheever Cowdin's br. g. Ths Lad, 14.2, 6 years; Joseph Howland Hunt's h. g. Big Joe, 14.2, aged, second; Alfred Borden's h. g. Keno, 14.2, 7 years, third; Joseph Howland Hunt's white g. Monte Cristo, 14.2, aged, fourth.

Tandem, for best team not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Miss Emily H. Bedford's blk. g. Donner and blk. m. Blitzen; C. W. Watson's ch. m. Kitty Grey and ch. m. Ringing Bells, second; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy and ch. m. Shopgirl, third; Elsinore Farm's blk. m. Cassia and blk. g. Earl of Holmes, fourth.

Atlantic City.

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A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

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FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Both hotels have been extensivsly improved since last season, including the addition of numerous private baths, and are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.

Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

APRIL

The ending of Lent this year coincides with the beginning of April, the gayest and most distinguished month in Atlantic City's famous Spring season. During this month more eminent visitors and "nice people" are to be found in the great hotels than in any other month of the year, and the absencs of the Easter Sunday "INTERRUPTION" ensbles guests to completely enjoy all the attracotns of climate and artificial entertainment of this festive season with entire satisfaction.

The hotel claims distinction for its location, its ample public space devoted to its guests, its high-class music every night throughout the year, but particularly attractive with solo singers at the week-ends during the Spring season and its ownership manc-ment.

All the four dining rooms (two American plan, with the excellent cooking heretofore so popular, and two a la carte, with separate kitchens and French cooks) have white service throughout, and in one of the American rooms, called the "American Palm Room," and in the a la carte rooms smoking is permitted. They are particularly attractive. Ocean and suites with large rooms 84 by 20 feet and a private bath (supplied with both sea water and fresh water and with running ice water) is with every alternate room in the Marlborough and with every room in the Blenheim, which in construction is reputed to be the most completely fireproof hotel in the world. Golf privileges.

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New York Bowlers Make Good Scores.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 2.—The National Bowling Association tournamsnt was continued to-day with competitions in one and two men teams, in which sevsral Chicago and New York bowlers took part. Hstzel and Curtis, Trenton, led the two-men teams with 1,165. Trucks and Dunbar, Philadelphia, were a close second with 1,164. Schwehke and Watt rolled 1,184 and led the New York sntrants, and Cope and Rand finished with 1,110. Prachold and Guttman were top scorers for Brooklyn with 1,160.

Fairly good scores were made in the individual contests. G. W. Bennett, Long Branch, was credited with the leading score of 580. L. Rand was ths only New York bowler to figure prominently, his total being 578.

EUROPEAN RESORTS. EUROPEAN RESORTS.

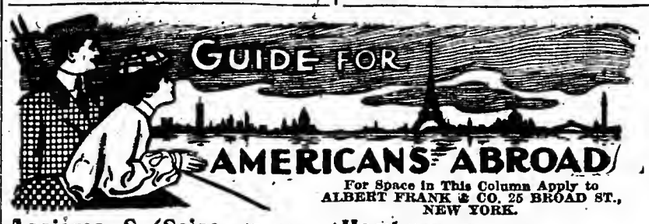

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Spring Book Number of The New York Times Saturday Review of Books

PUBLISHED

Next Saturday, April 6.

The descriptive lists of New Spring Books will be annotated, and will form the best of guides for book buyers.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC...20,904 tons..April 6, noon; May 4
NEW YORK...Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS...Apr. 20, May 18, June 15, July 13
PHILADELPHIA..Apr. 27, May 25, Jnne22, Jy.20

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MINNETONKA....Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18
MESABA.....Apr. 27, 9 A. M.; May 25

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

KROONLAND.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1
VADERLAND.Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND..Apr. 27, 8:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

TEUTONIC..Apr. 3, 10 A. M.; May 1, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14
MAJESTIC..Apr 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC....Apr. 19, 10 A. M.; May 17, June 20
OCEANIC.....Apr. 24, 8 P. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 19 July 17
TEUTONIC .....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
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TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES. FROM NEW YORK:

REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
CRETIC.....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
FROM BOSTON
CANOPIC..Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
ROMANIC.....Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8

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Kronpr'z..Apr. 23, Noon K.Wm.II...July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM Kronprinz..July16, 9 AM
K.W.II.May 14, 7:30AM Kaisor...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z.May 21, 10 AM K. Wm, II.Aug. 6, 5 AM
Kaiser....June 4, 10 AM Kronp'z.Aug.13, 7:30AM
K.Wm.II.June 11, 6 AM Cecilie(new)Aug.20, 1PM
Kronpr'z.June 18, 10 AM Keiser..Aug. 27, 10 AM

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BREMEN DIRECT. AT 10 A. M.

Frankfurt.....Apr. 8 *P. Alice.....May 23
*Kurfuerst.....Apr. 4 *Bremen.....May 28
Rhein.....Apr. 11 Chemnitz.....June 6
Breslan.....Apr. 18 *Barbarossa.....June 8
Chemnitz.....May 2 *Kurfuerst.....June 13
*Kurfuerst.....May 9 *Friedrich.....Juns 20
Main.....May 16 *P. Alice.....June 25
*Friedrich.....May 18 *Bremen.....July 4
*Calls at Flymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.

K. Albert ....Apr. 8 Neckar.....Juns 8
Friedrich ....Apr. 13 K. Luise.....June 15
P. Irene .....Apr. 20 K. Albert.....June 29
*Neckar .....Apr. 27 P. Irene.....July 13
Barbarossa ....May 4 *Neckar.....July 20
K. Luise .....May 11 K. Luise.....July 27
K. Albert.....May 18 K. Albert.....Aug. 8
P. Irene .....Juns 1 P. Irene.....Aug. 17
*Omits Genoa.

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‡†Kaiserin(new)Ap18,9AM Bluecher...May 9
‡†Amerika(new)Ap.25,3 PM Kaiserin..May 16
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Waldersee..Apr. 6, noon Patricia.....May 4
*Batavia..Ap.18,5:30 AM Waldersee....May 18
Pretoria..Apr. 27, 4 PM Pennsylvania....May 25
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Lucania..Apr. 6, 11 AM Campania..Apr.20,11AM
Caronia...Apr. 9, noon Carmania..Apr. 23, noon
Umbria..Apr. 13, 7 AM Etruria..Apr. 27, 6 AM

Gibraltar—Naples—Adriatic

SLAVONIA.....Apr. 11, noon; May 30; July 18
PANNONIA.....May 2, noon; June 20, Aug. 8
CARPATHIA, } calling also at GENOA, } May 16, 10 AM.; July 4, Aug. 22

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Noordam.....April 3, 9 AM; May 8, June 12
Ryndam.....April 10, 4 AM; May 15, June 19
Potsdam.....April 17, 8 AM; May 22, June 26
New Amsterdam(new) Apr.24, 2 PM; May 29, Jy.8
Statendam....May 1, 10 A. M.; June 5, July 10

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Furnessia..Apr.13,10AM Astoria....Apr. 27, 3 PM

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Brasile. (New Twin Screw).....May 6
Citta di Torino.....May 0, June 20
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:44 | Sun sets..6:26 | Moon sets..12:06

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:08	11:38	5:02	5:10
Governors Island	10:58	11:33	5:20	5:20
Hell Gate	12:51	1:26	6:52	6:52

Arrived—Tuesday, April 2.

SS Slavonia, Naples, March 20.
SS Colom Colon, March 27.
SS Heilig Olav, Christiansand, March 23.
SS Carolyn, Port Tampa, March 29.
SS Citta di Palermo, Genoa, March 3.
SS Hilda, Horn, Hamburg, March 13.
SS Planet Neptune, St. Lucia, March 20.
SS Erny, Trieste, March 9.
SS La Bretagne, Havre, Maroh 24.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, April 1.
SS Joseph J.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Display Irregular Changes —Call Money Rates, 3¾ @2½ Per Cent.

GOLD ENGAGED IN LONDON

Local Bankers Take $2,250,000 from Open Market—Money Markets Much Easier.

Following its vigorous advance on Monday at the expense of the short interest, the stock market yesterday moved with much irregularity toward a slightly lower level. There were distinct periods of strength and weakness during the session, and, while these were in the main due to the varying operations of professional traders, they were not unrelated to the day's news developments. There was disappointment in speculative circles over the failure of Mr. Roosevelt to make a definite statement of his position on the railroad question such as had been expected from him, rightly or wrongly, on Monday, and there was perturbation in the same circles over the unpleasant incidents attendant upon the publication of a letter written by Mr. Harriman regarding political matters. The statement in this letter that Mr. Harriman had assisted in the raising of campaign funds at the President's request brought out a vigorous denial from the latter, but Wall Street's only interest in the whole affair is in its bearing upon the investigation, about to conclude, into the Union Pacific's affairs by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. In brief, the speculative view is that this is a particularly unfavorable moment for developments which may tend to affect the not altogether cordial relations existing beween the Administration and at least a number of the country's great railroads. On the other hand, there were a number of favorable items in the day's budget, including the engagement of $2,250,000 gold in London for import, further heavy deposits of customs receipts with local banks, increasing ease in the rates for money, and a fall in discount rates at London. The bond market displayed marked strength, influenced in part, doubtless, by the easier money conditions, and unusually sharp advances were scored there by the United States Steel sinking fund bonds and several other prominent issues. In the stock market, Canadian Pacific having marched up the hill as a result of a drive against short sellers on Monday, who were unable to obtain stock in London, where a holiday was being observed, marched down again yesterday, when that market opened and a supply of the shares was forthcoming. Atchison fluctuated with some violence, rising finally 2⅞ points under the influence of reports that the Directors will increase the dividend to 6 per cent.

The gold engagement in London yesterday came from the open market, and no effort was made by the Bank of England to absorb the entire supply coming from South Africa. Upon the announcement of the engagement there was a rise of practically 1 cent in the pound in demand sterling, and the rate touched before the close of the day seemed to make it very clear that the growing ease in money in this city has made unnecessary further imports in any volume. There has been, however, a considerable accumulation of credits in London and Paris as a result of sales of short-term notes to European investment houses, and this may later result in further importations. From the Sub-Treasury the banks have gained thus far some $6,442,000, and all in all have received from the Treasury measures regarding customs deposits not less than $16,000,000. The easing position in money was reflected during the course of the day in the decline in time rates for several periods to 5½ per cent., as against the 6 per cent. previously obtaining.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.
Illinois Brick Co.
Michigan Central Railroad.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Chicago & Oak Park Elevated R. R.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Co.
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad.
Isle Royal Copper Co.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago.
South Nevada Co.
Southern Pacific Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@3¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money quoted at 5@5½ per cent. for all dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $441,783,105; balances, $17,395,956; Sub-Treasury debtor, $1,146,341.

The local banks have gained $6,442,000 since Friday, as against a gain of $73,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8465@$4.8470, sixty days at $4.8020@$4.8025, and cables at $4.8525@$4.8530. Commercial bills were $4.79@$4.80½.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.25 less 1-32 for long and 5.21¾ for demand; reichsmarks, 93 7-16 and 94⅜; guilders, 39 13-16 plus 3-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—25c discount. Chicago—40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce and in New York at 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR MARCH.

There were heavier settlements through the banks during the month just closed, according to the reports compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., than in any preceding year. The total exchanges for the month at nearly all the cities in the United States were $14,724,099,985, an increase of 12.5 per cent. over last year and of 17.2 per cent. over the same month in 1905. Dun's report says:

> These are substantial gains and testify to the large volume of trade in all sections. New England cities, Central Western, and far Western cities lead in the percentage of increase, but there are good gains at the South and at Pacific Coast points, while in the Middle Atlantic States, omitting New York City, there is only a small increase compared with last year, owing chiefly to the fact that Philadelphia again reports a loss. In all sections there is a larger gain over March, 1905. Stock market liquidation swelled bank settlements at New York City, and the volume of bank clearings was heavier than in either of the two preceding years, the first increase at New York City for several months. Boston and Chicago also report substantial gains, as do Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. The activity shown at many of the important manufacturing centers in New England, the Middle Atlantic, and Central Western States is the most satisfactory feature of the report; also the improvement noted in South Atlantic States.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, April 2, 1907.

Total sales April 2, 1907 1,052,860
From Jan. 1, 1907 73,830,752
Corresponding date last year 81,936,670

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
92⅝	92⅞	128,000	*Amal. Copper Co	92¼	94	91½	92¾	— ⅛
19½	21	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	20	20	20	20	...
15½	16½	500	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	15⅝	17	15⅜	17	+1⅛
5½	6	320	American Can	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
35¾	36⅛	2,400	Am. Car & F. Co	36	37⅛	35⅞	36	— ½
97¼	98	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	97¼	97¼	97	97	— ⅜
29½	30½	500	Am. Cotton Oil	29¾	30½	29¾	30	...
6	6¾	100	*Am. Grass Twine	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
78	78½	543	Am. Ice Sec., x d	78	78½	78	78½	+3¼
14½	16½	400	*Am. Linseed Co	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¾
28	35	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	29	29	29	29	...
62⅞	63	2,900	*Am. Locomo. Co	63¼	64	62⅝	63	— 1
105	107	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	105	105	105	105½	+2½
6	10	24	American Malt	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
30	33	100	American Malt. pf	30	30	30	30	...
122¾	123½	60,940	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	122	125	121½	122⅝	— ⅛
105¼	105½	2,250	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	104½	105½	104½	105½	+1
8	9	100	Am. Steel Foundries	8	8	8	8	...
125⅞	126	2,200	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	125½	126⅞	125½	125⅝	— ⅛
90½	91	235	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅛
28	29¼	1,650	*Am. Woolen Co	28½	29	28½	29	+1
95⅞	97	116	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	96	96	96	96	— ¼
63¼	63⅝	18,220	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	63	64½	63	63½	— ¾
95¼	95⅜	91,360	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91½	95⅝	91½	95¼	+2⅝
94½	95¼	250	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	95⅛	95⅝	95⅛	95¼	— ¾
102	102½	820	Atlantic Coast Line	103	103	101½	102	— 1
97½	97¾	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	97½	98⅛	97½	97⅝	— ⅞
87½	90	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	88⅛	88⅜	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅝
13	14¾	100	Bethlehem Steel	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¼	+1⅛
58⅜	58⅞	43,725	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	56	59	56	58⅞	+2
174¾	175	27,850	Canadian Pacific	178	180¾	175	175	— 9
30¼	30⅝	2,850	Central Leather Co	31¼	31½	29¾	29⅜	— 1⅛
40½	40¾	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	41	41	40¼	40½	— 1¼
15	18	100	Chicago & Alton	15	15	15	15	...
13⅝	14	100	Chicago Great West	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
18	18¾	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ¼
133¾	134	28,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132½	134⅝	132½	134	— ¼
148	149	100	C., M. & St. P. pf	149½	149½	149½	149½	+1
117½	118	1,000	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	117⅞	118	117⅝	117⅝	+ ⅛
133	134	389	C., M. & St. P. pf. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	133	133½	133	133½	...
149	150	1,600	Chicago & Northw	149	149⅞	148	149	— ½
132½	135	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om	135	135	135	135	+2
5½	5¾	3,600	Chicago Union Trac	5½	5¾	5¼	5½	...
16	17	1,700	Chi. Union Trac. pf	17	18	16½	16½	...
69½	71	900	C., C., C. & St. L	70	71	70	70½	— ½
85	...	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	85	85	85	85	+10
35⅛	35⅜	3,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35	35½	34	35¼	— ¼
25½	25⅝	2,500	Colorado & Southern	25	25⅝	25	25½	— ½
60	61	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	...
47½	48	1,400	Col. & South. 2d pf	47	48	47	47⅝	+ ¾
25½	25¾	1,950	Col. & H. C. & Iron	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
125	126	500	Consolidated Gas	125	125	125	125	— ⅝
19¾	19⅞	817	Corn Products Ref	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
79	80	670	Corn Products Ref. pf	79⅝	80	79¾	80	+1
183½	184	2,200	Delaware & Hudson	183¾	184	182	183½	+1
468	475	100	Del., Lack. & West	466	469	466	469	+1
30	30¼	850	Denver & Rio Grande	31	31½	30	30	— ⅝
73	76	10	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	73	73	73	73	...
...	...	110	Diamond Match	123½	123½	122½	123½	— ¾
70¾	71⅜	2,745	†Distillers Securities	70⅝	71⅜	70	70⅞	— ⅛
13	15	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	14½	14½	14	14	—1
23	24¼	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅝	— ¼
24⅜	24⅞	9,500	Erie	24⅞	25¼	23⅞	25	— ½
59¼	60	420	Erie 1st pf	60¼	60¼	59½	60	...
39½	40	1,100	Erie 2d pf	39½	40	39½	40	+ ½
83	85	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	85¾	85¾	85½	85⅝	+ ½
80	85	100	*Federal Sugar pf	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅛
98	100	10	General Chemical pf	100	100	100	100	...
145	147	2,000	General Electric	147	148½	146	147	+ ¾
134	140	100	Granby Consol	136	136	136	136	+1
133	133¼	27,850	Great North. pf., x r	130	133½	130	133	+2¼
9⅜	10	30,825	Great Northern rts	9½	10	9¼	10	+ ¼
58¾	59	2,000	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	58¾	59⅝	58	59	— ⅝
...	...	(80)	Havana Electric	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+1¼
72½	72¾	500	Havana Electric pf	72¾	73	72½	72½	— ⅛
81	85	100	*Hocking Valley, t.r	85	85	85	85	+2
144	145½	200	Illinois Central	145½	145½	145½	145½	—1
25	25½	3,650	Interborough-Met	25⅝	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
61	61¼	800	Interborough-Met. pf	60⅝	61½	60⅝	61½	+1
14	15	300	Internat. Paper Co	14	14½	14	14½	...
73½	74	310	Inter. Paper Co. pf	73⅝	74	73¾	74	...
77	78	200	Inter. Steam Pump pf	77	77⅜	77	77¾	+1⅞
18⅝	19	100	Iowa Central	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	...
34	35	300	Iowa Central pf	34	34¼	34	34¼	— ¼
24	26	6,200	Kansas City South	24	27⅛	24	26	+2
56½	57	7,100	Kansas City Sou. pf	54	57	54	57	+3½
56	65	320	Lake Erie & West. pf	55	55½	55	55½	+2⅝
118	118½	2,200	Louisville & Nash	119	119¼	117⅝	118¼	— ¾
68¼	69⅜	200	Mackay Cos	67¼	68	67¼	68	...
66	67½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
120	135	120	Manhattan Elevated	134⅜	135⅛	134⅜	134⅝	+ ⅛
90	93	200	*Met. Street Railway	93	93	92	92	+2
1,200	1,200	1,200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	105	106¼	104⅜	106¼	+ ¼
500	500	500	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	+1⅜
4,900	5,000	4,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35⅞	36⅜	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅜
700	800	61	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	61	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝	+ ½
2,100	2,200	2,100	Missouri Pacific	74⅜	77	74	74⅝	— ½
100	200	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L	123	123	123	123	+4
310	320	310	*National Biscuit Co	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117½	— ⅛
1,600	1,700	1,600	*National Lead Co	59⅝	60	59⅝	59½	— ⅛
339	340	339	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	98⅜	99	98⅜	99	...
300	400	300	Nat. R. R. of M pf	52	52	52	52	+3
430	440	430	*New York Air Brake	113	114	113	113	+1
3,400	3,500	3,400	New York Central	119⅛	119¾	118¾	119¼	— ⅛
700	800	700	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	72	72	72	72	— ½
900	1,000	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	37⅝	38⅜	37⅝	38⅜	— ⅛
615	700	615	Norfolk & Western	76¾	77⅛	76¾	77⅛	— ⅛
300	400	300	North American	74½	74½	74½	74⅝	...
28,565	29,000	28,565	Northern Pacific	127½	129¼	127	131½	+3
3,000	...	3,000	*Nor. Pac. rcts., 12½ p. c. paid	119¾	120	117⅝	118⅝	— ¼
100	200	100	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
100	200	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
200	300	200	Pacific Mail	26	26½	25	26⅛	+1⅛
47,500	48,000	47,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	129½	130	128¾	129⅝	— ½
3,550	3,600	3,550	People's Gas, Chicago	90⅝	91¾	89⅝	91	+ ¼
100	200	100	P., C., C. & St. L	69⅝	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	...
100	200	100	Pittsburg Coal	12	12	12	12	— ⅝
150	200	150	Pittsburg Coal pf	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅝	+ ¼
2,230	2,300	2,230	Pressed Steel Car	35	35	35	35¼	+ ½
44	45	650	*Ry. Steel Spring	44½	45	44½	45	...
105¾	106	135,400	Reading	104½	106¾	104½	105¾	— ¼
83	88	100	Reading 2d pf	83	88	83	83	—1
1,300	1,400	1,300	*Rep. Iron & Steel	82	86	82	82¾	+ ¼
82½	82¾	1,725	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	81⅞	83	81⅞	82¾	+ ¼
21⅝	21¾	3,650	Rock Island Co	21	22	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
46	47	400	Rock Island Co. pf	46	47	46	46¾	+1¾
34	38	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	34	36	35	35	...
20⅝	21	400	St. Louis Southw	20⅝	21	20⅝	21¼	+ ¼
51⅜	52	600	St. Louis Southw. pf	51⅜	51⅝	51½	52⅜	+1¼
53	53½	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	53	53	53	53	—1½
16,788	16,900	16,788	Southern Pacific	70⅜	71⅛	70	70⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	23	3,200	Southern Ry. ext	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛	— ⅝
70½	70⅝	630	Southern Ry. pf., ext	71⅜	71⅝	70½	70⅝	— ⅛
38½	39⅛	300	*Tennessee Copper	38⅞	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
28¾	28⅞	400	Texas & Pacific	28⅝	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
27¾	28	400	Tol., St. L. & West	27⅞	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
52¼	52½	1,400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	51½	52⅝	51½	52⅝	+ ⅝
95	95½	200	Twin City R. T	94½	95	94½	95	...
65⅞	65⅞	200	*Union Bag & P. Co	65⅜	65⅝	65½	65½	— ¼
53½	53⅞	300	*Union B. & P. Co. pf	54	54	54	54	— ⅛
137⅝	137¾	132,020	Union Pacific	137½	138⅞	136	137⅝	—1
85	87	400	Union Pacific pf	86½	88½	86½	88½	+ ⅛
32½	33	200	United Rys. Invest	32	33	32	33	...
53	53⅜	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	54	54	54	54	+⅛
...	36½	250	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	36	36	35½	36	...
79	82	100	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	77	77	77	77	—4½
75	76	400	U. S. Realty & Im. Co	74¼	77	74¼	77	+1
43¾	44½	2,200	U. S. Rubber	43¾	44	43	44	+1¼
103¾	103⅞	310	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	103	104	103	104	+1
72⅜	73⅝	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
36⅞	36⅝	80,800	U. S. Steel	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
98¾	99	10,385	U. S. Steel pf	99⅜	99⅜	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
30⅜	31	1,200	†Utah Copper	31⅜	31⅝	31	31	— ⅝
29½	30	900	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
62½	65½	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	65½	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
14½	14⅝	200	Wabash	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
25	26	900	Wabash pf	25¾	26	25	25	— ⅛
81½	82½	600	Western Union Tel	81¾	82	81¾	82	+1
12	12½	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	...
25	27	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	27⅝	28	27	27	— ½
18½	19¾	200	Wisconsin Central	19	19	19	19	+ ⅝

Total....1,052,560

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

5.00	5.25	100	Alice	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	...
0.26	0.32	200	Comstock	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	...

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 2.—Trinity was the feature in the local market to-day, losing over 4 points and declining to 27. Calumet & Arizona gained a couple of points. Outside of these, changes were merely nominal. Amalgamated continued active, New York buying again being in evidence. Trading in the general list was rather quiet during the afternoon.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	97	97	97
8,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	83	82½	82½
4,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	92⅜	92¼	92⅜
1,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	100	100	100

RAILROADS.

290	Atchison	95¼	92½	95¼
75	Boston & Maine	160	160	160
10	Boston & Worcester	22½	22½	22½
5	C. J. R. & S. Y.	147	147	147
1	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	115	115	115
38	Fitchburg pf	130	129¾	130
100	Gt. Northern pf	132¼	132¼	132¼
43	Mass. Electric	17	17	17
120	Mass. Electric pf	60¾	59¾	59¾
34	N. Y., N. H. & H	175	174¾	174¾
650	*Union Pacific	138½	137¾	137¾
20	Union Pacific pf	86¾	86½	86⅝
53	West End	90½	90	90
126	West End pf	105½	105½	105½

TELEPHONES.

453	American	120	119¾	119¾
4	New England	117	117	117
58	Western	6	6	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

102	Am Ag. Chem. pf	86	85	85
60	Am. Pneu. Service	7	7	7
104	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	18	17½	17½
963	*Am. Sugar Refining	127	125½	126
39	*Am. Sugar Ref. pf	127½	125	125
95	Am. Wool	28¾	27½	28¾
95	*Am. Wool pf	96	93½	96
10	Dominion Iron	20	20	20
300	East Boston Land	8¾	8½	8½
21	Edison	208	208	208
20	*Gen. Electric	148	147	147
100	Gs. Ry. & Elec. Lt.	109	109	109
337	Mass. Gas	60¾	60	60¾
110	Mass. Gas pf	82¼	82¼	82¼
5	Mergenthaler	204½	204½	204½
43	Pullman	163	162½	163
95	Reece	10	9¾	10
40	Swift & Co.	105½	105	105½
400	*United Fruit	108	106¾	107¼
73	*Un. Shoe Machinery	59½	59	59
44	*Un. Shoe Mach. pf	27½	27½	27½
2,200	U. S. Steel	36¾	36	36⅜
218	U. S. Steel pf	99½	98¾	99¾

MINING.

200	†Adventura	4	4	4
11,536	*Amalgamated	93¾	91¾	93
145	Allouez	53	54	55
50	Am. Zinc	40½	40½	40½
110	Anaconda	63⅝	63¾	63⅝
405	Arcadian	8¼	8	8
225	Atlantic	15½	14⅝	15
580	Bingham	20¼	19½	20
110	Boston Con.	26¾	25½	25½
4,891	Butte Coalition	28	26¾	27
295	Calumet & Arizona	165	164	165
80	Calumet & Hecla	870	870	870
340	Centennial	34	33½	33½
3,551	Copper Range	82¼	80½	81
15	Daly-West	16	16	16
20	Franklin	19¾	19½	19½
10	Granby	130	130	130
124	Greene Cons.	25	24⅜	25
407	Isle Royale	21¾	20½	20½
647	La Salle	18	17	17
200	Mass	6	6	6
110	Mexico Cons.	11¾	11¾	11⅝
401	Michigan	16½	15½	16½
225	Mohawk	80½	80	80½
25	Mont. C. & C. rects.	2⅛	2¼	2¼
81	Nevada	13¾	14	14¼
3,846	North Butte	92	90	90½
3,128	Old Dominion	54½	53	53⅝
439	Osceola	133	133	133
40	Parrot	23½	23	23
48	Quincy	124	120	124
175	†Rhode Island	7¼	7	7¼
880	Santa Fe	3½	3½	3½
6,048	Shannon	19¾	19	19¾
50	Tamarack	114	112	113
18,514	Trinity	31½	27	28
812	*U. S. Smelting	56	55¾	55¾
555	*U. S. Smelting pf	44¾	44¼	44½
220	United Copper	60	59	59
1,449	†Utah	63½	62	62½
341	Victoria	8¾	8½	8½
110	†Winona	9¾	9	9
15	Wolverine	161	161	161
200	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

After the long holiday in London the metal market opened strong, but sagged away rapidly to a close which left both spot and futures 5s below the last prices of Thursday of last week. The closing quotations were: Spot, £97; futures, £99.

There was a further reduction made on the New York Metal Exchange of ⅛c in the asking price of both lake and electrolytic, and of ⅛c in both bid and asking prices of castings, making lake 24⅜@25c, electrolytic 24⅛@24¾c, and castings 23½@24c.

In London pig tin,

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

When the London market opened yesterday, following its four-day holiday, its first thought was to help out the bears who had been forced to hid as high as 180 for Canadian Pacific in this market on Monday. A liberal supply of the stock was offered by the arbitrage houses, and before the close of the day the price had broken about 9 points, and the little corner so cleverly worked up on Monday was apparently a closed incident.

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Outside of the interest attaching to the announcement that another name had been added to the list kept in Washington of the different kinds of prevaricator, no one thing attracted as much attention in Wall Street yesterday as the question of the Atchison dividend. It has been a general understanding that at the last meeting a practical agreement was reached that at the next meeting, that is, the one now to be held, an agreement would be reached that a 6 per cent. rate should be put in effect at this time. The Atchison's earnings have been increasing in the meantime, but the stock market has been in the throes of trouble, and as Atchison suffered only little less severely than many other stocks, confidence in the maintenance of this agreement has been badly shaken. It is understood, nevertheless, that a very powerful element in the directorate is in favor of carrying out the original understanding, irrespective of stock market movements, and knowledge of this fact has made the situation puzzling. The stock reflected this situation yesterday by falling to 91½, rising to 95⅝, and closing at 95¼, a gain of 2⅞ points on the day. Transactions have amounted to some 90,000 shares.

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Wall Street noted with interest yesterday the introduction at Albany of Senator Saxe's bill reducing the tax on stock transfers from 2 cents on each $100 par value to 1 cent on each $100 of par value. While the Street has adjusted itself to the payment of the tax as it now stands, there is to this day a lively protest against it, on the ground that it represents an effort to place an unfair proportion of the State tax on this community. The State's income from this tax for the month of March amounted, according to figures made public yesterday, to $638,271. Were Senator Saxe's bill to become law it would result in a saving of $342,635 a month on the basis of the receipts for March.

***

The uniform strength of the bond market yesterday was hailed as one of the most promising developments in the security market which has appeared since the beginning of the recent decline in prices. It has been predicted that the heavy losses suffered in stocks would turn the attention of investors to the bond market, but it had hardly been expected that improvement in the bond market would be seen at so early a date. United States Steel sinking fund bonds rose yesterday from 96½ to 97¾. Erie convertibles from 78½ to 79¼, Oregon Short Line 4s from 90 to 92, Atchison convertibles from 99¾ to 100¼, and many other issues gained fractions. Delaware & Hudson 4s was one of the exceptions. They declined, but the decline in this issue from the opening price amounted to only a small fraction.

***

Gold to the amount of $2,250,000 was engaged in London yesterday by Lazard Freres, who had been large buyers of exchange on Monday. The announcement of this gold engagement, which had been foreshadowed by the previous day's operations in the exchange market, was followed by a further sharp advance in exchange rates. Demand sterling, which closed on Monday at 4.8375, rose yesterday to 4.8465, a gain of 90 points.

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The movement in the local money market was toward greater ease. The maximum rate for call loans yesterday was 3½ per cent., the minimum rate 2½ per cent., while the average for the day was about 3 per cent. Time money was also offered with greater freedom at slightly reduced rates.

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According to Boston estimates the Butte copper district brought its output of the red metal up to normal figures in March for the first time since the beginning of the year. The output, as figured by the Boston authorities, was 30,576,095 pounds in the month of March, an increase of nearly 11,000,000 pounds over the previous month.

***

The heavy Winter, which has cut into railroad earnings, and the stormy weather which followed the first breakup of Winter, combined with an unusually liberal allowance of Spring slush, has been a source of vast satisfaction to the officials of the United States Rubber Company, who are able to report in consequence current orders 80 per cent. in excess of those of a year ago. The demand for rubber protection against the weather from all sections of the country has oleaned up the retailers' supplies and put them into the market again with orders for Fall delivery. In connection with the heavy business coming in, announcement has been made of an increase in the discount rate on bills payable from 7 to 12 per cent., with the object of stimulating connections. The same extra discount allowance was made at this time a year ago and withdrawn on May 1.

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—There was a better feeling toward United Railways Securities. The free stock sold at 11⅜, an advance of ¼, while the receipts for the deposited shares sold up to 11⅝, an advance of ⅜. All price changes were fractional advances.

BONDS.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95¼	95¼	94
1,000	Florida Southern 4s	90	90	90
1,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	106	106	106
10,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Wil. & Weldon 5s	111	111	111
1,000	Central Ry. ext. 5s	109	109	109
1,000	City & Suburban 5s	108	108	108
14,000	United Railways 4s	86⅞	86¼	86⅞
11,000	United Railways inc.	53½	52⅞	53¼
15,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	81	81	81
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	79	79	79

STOCKS.

25	Baltimore & Ohio	97½	97½	97½
35	Northern Central	89	89	89
400	United Railways	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
94	Mechanics' Bank	26	26	26
13	Western Bank	37	37	37
40	Fidelity & Deposit	125	125	125
185	Con. Cotton Duck	10¼	10¼	10¼
220	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	80¾	80½	80¾
100	Houston Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Realm Publishing Company, Binghamton; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. L. Morrison and L. B. Rowley of Greenville, Penn.; F. W. Freeman, Binghamton.

Windsor Lumber Company, Scarsdale; capital, $12,500. Directors—R. S. Voorhie, Yonkers; E. J. Rowe and J. O. Davidson, New York.

New York Improved Meter Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Joseph Lush, W. T. Drew, and C. G. Lueder, New York.

Buckley Brothers, Rochester, (wines and liquors;) capital, $25,000. Directors—W. P. Buckley, J. H. Buckley, and Frances E. Buckley, Rochester.

Brownsville Building and Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Margret Schoolman, Philip Mendel, and Max Zaritsky, Brooklyn.

Bullion Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $6,000. Directors—C. L. Hilton, Catherine E. Marshall, and Albert Pfirrmann, Brooklyn.

Backman & Doyle Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. T. Backman, Patriok Doyle, and Ella C. Backman, Brooklyn.

Montgomery-Dotter Ice Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. H. Montgomery, P. H. Detter, and A. M. Lederer, New York.

Gloversville Rubberized Leather Tire Company, Gloversville; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. T. Flair, D. R. Russell, and W. H. Maider, Gloversville.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading In Small Volume with Irregular Movement of Prices, as on 'Change.

SOME COPPERS HIGHER

Gains In Coppers for the Most Part Fractional—Chicago Subway Loses Ground, Closing 1 Point Down.

Curb trading was in limited volume yesterday, and, like the course of stocks on the big Exchange, the price movement was irregular, with a tendency to weakness toward the close except in some of the coppers. Cananea Central was notably strong, moving up from 27½ to 30. Greene-Cananea, after moving fractionally between 16¼ and 16⅞, closed even with the opening at 16¼. Greene Consolidated sold up from 24¾ to 25. The Heinze stocks moved only within fractional limits. Chicago Subway, while again active, was weak yesterday, and closed 1 point below the opening, at 18¼. At one time the stock went as low as 17½. Nipissing was a strong feature of the trading, selling up from 12¾ to 13¼. After transactions of 6,000 shares the close was at 13.

American Writing Paper preferred, stockholders of which were disappointed yesterday at the failure of the company to pay the 1 per cent. dividend declared last October as payable April 1, sold 200 shares at 20. It has not been generally known that the dividend payment has been held up by a friendly injunction proceeding brought in the New Jersey courts to determine once for all the Directors' authority in making the declaration. Another 1 per cent. dividend has been declared payable Oct. 1.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Wr. P. pf.	20	20	20	20
150	Hav. Tobac.	14	14	14	14
270	Hav.-Tob. pf.	20	21	19	21
800	Int. M. M.	*8	*8	7⅞	7⅞
400	Int. M. M. pf.	23	23	22¼	22½
1,000	Manh. Transit.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
32	Standard Oil	501	504	501	504
9,870	Waterbury Co.	51	54½	51	54
2,700	West. Ice Co.	26¾	27	26⅝	27

RAILROADS.

5,500	Chicago Sub.	19½	19⅝	17¼	18½
12	Gt. Nor. rights	10	10	9½	9½

MINING STOCKS.

630	Alaska Mines	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
800	Barnes-K. Dev.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
200	Batopilas Min.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
500	Bonanza Belt	5½	5½	5	5½
900	Brit. Col. Cop.	7½	8	7½	8
321	Butte Coal	*28½	28¾	27	27
250	Cananea Con.	27½	30	27½	30
†83,000	Cobalt Central	39	43	39	41¾
500	Colonial Silver	3	3	3	3
500	Col. Leon. Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
800	Crown King pf.	3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅛
400	Cum.-Ely Min.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝
200	Davis-Daly Es.	14½	14½	14	14½
100	Dolores Ltd.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,700	Dominion Cop.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5½
200	Douglas Cop.	10	10½	10	10½
200	Ely Cons.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Ely Central	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,200	Foster Cobalt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	F. Creek Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Gillies S. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Giroux Mining	8¾	8¾	8	8¼
700	Gold Hill	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
4,500	Greene-Can	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅜
1,000	Greene Con. C.	24⅝	25	24⅝	25
500	Greene G.-S	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,070	Greene G.-S. pf	8	8⅜	8	8⅜
150	Green-Meehan.	⅞	*15-16	⅞	⅞
150	King Edward	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	McKinley-Dar.	1⅛	1⅛	1 11-16	1⅛
1,400	Micmac G. M.	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
200	M. Co. of Am.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Mitchell Min.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,200	Nev. Con. Cop.	13⅝	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛
100	Nev. Smelting	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
4,820	N. U. M. & S.	4⅛	*4¼	4	4
2,600	New. Mining	20	21	20	20⅞
6,000	Nip. Mines Co.	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13
1,100	Old Hun. Min.	3⅜	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
500	Portland Cop.	1½	1⅛	1	1
2,000	Silver Queen	1⅞	*1 15-16	1⅞	1 13-16
1,800	Stewart Min.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Tonopah Ext	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝
1,200	Tramps Con	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.18
900	Tri-Bullion	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
1,050	Trinity Copper	31	31½	28½	29½
300	Union Explo.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1,900	United Copper	59½	60½	59½	59⅝
800	W. K. Cop. pf.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾

BONDS.

$1,000	A. W. P. 5s	83	83	83

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

	April 2. Bid.	Asked.	April 1. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Malting 6s	100	104	100	104
Am. Steel Foundry 5s	93¼	94¼	93½	94½
American Tobacco	310	330	310	330
Am. Writing Paper 5s	81	83	81	83
Am. Writing Paper pf.	19	20½	18	20
Alaska Mines	1¼	1½	1⅜	1½
Barnes King	4	4¾	4	4¾
Batopilas Mining	6¾	7	6½	7
Bonanza Belt	5	5¼	5	5¼
Bonanza Creek	8½	9	8	8½
Boston Copper	25	26¼	26	26¾
British Col. Copper	7½	8	7½	7¾
Butte Coalition	26¾	27½	27½	28½
Butte & New York	3	4½	3	5
Buffalo Mines	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Cananea Central	30	31	..	..
Central Foundry	2	8	2	8
Central Foundry pf.	10	13	10	13
Chicago Subway	17½	18½	19¼	19½
Cobalt Central	41	41½	88	89
Colonial Silver	3	3½	3	3½
Cumb.-Ely Mining	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
Colusa-Leonard Ext.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Davis-Daly	14	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
Dolores, Ltd.	7½	8½	7½	8½
Dom. Copper, new	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	5½
Douglas Copper	10½	11	9½	10½
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf.	78	82	78	82
Empire Steel	8¾	9½	8¼	9½
Empire Steel pf.	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Ely Con.	1½	2	1½	1⅝
El Rayo	4½	5½	4½	4⅝
Foster Cobalt	1 9-16	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝
Furnace Creek	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Gillies Silver	½	⅝	½	⅝
Giroux	8	8½	8¼	9
Gold Hill	2	2¼	2	2¼
Greene Con. Copper	24⅝	25	24⅝	25⅛
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8¼	8¾	7¾	8¼
Greene-Cananea, new	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
Great Northern rights	..	..	9½	11
Havana Tobacco	15	18	12½	14
Havana Tobacco pf.	19	22	18	21
Houston Oil	6	7	6	7
Inter. Mer. Marine	7¼	7½	7½	9
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	22	22½	22½	24
International Salt	14	15	14	15⅜
King Edward	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Lake Lanawa	55	65	45	55
Manhattan Transit	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
Mont.-Shoshone	..	..	9⅜	11
McKinley-Darragh	1⅝	1⅞	1 9-16	1⅝
Micmac Gold Mining	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Mitchell Mining	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
Nevada Con. Copper	14	14⅜	13¾	14
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	26	28	20	28
Nevada Smelting	2½	3¾	3½	3⅝
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	4	4½	3⅞	4
North. Sec. stubs	100	125	75	100
Newhouse Mining	20⅝	21	21	21¼
Niplssing Mines Co.	12⅞	13	18	13⅛
Old Hundred	8½	8⅝	8	8½
Otis Elevator	37	43	37	48
Otis Elevator pf.	85	92	85	92
Portland Copper	1	1½	⅞	1⅛
Royal Baking Powd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Silver Queen	1⅝	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	520
Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Standard Oil	500	504	499	501
Standard Milling pf.	31	34	31	33
Standard Milling 5s	72	80	77	80
Tramps Con.	118	120	120	122
Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Tonopah Extension	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Trinity Copper	29	30	30	32
Union Typewriter	52	60	75	85
Union Type 1st pf.	116	120	112	119
Union Type 2d pf.	110	120	114	119
Union Explor. Co.	7½	8	7½	8
United Copper pf.	59	60	59½	60
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	25	30	25	30
Western Ice	27	27¼	26¾	27
Western Ice 5s	68	70	68	70
Waterbury Co.	54	54½	49¾	50¼
Waterbury Co. pf.	..	103	..	103
White Knob Copper pf.	2⅝	2⅞	..	..

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

J. Feldman Company, (to manufactnre shamel and finishing for steels, stays, and wires,) Jersey City; capital, $2,000. Incorporators—William F. Unger, E. Edmund Sladkus, and Martin C. Ansorge.

Markle Securities Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Russell R. Vaughn, Charles C. Fowler, and George V. Smith.

Summit Realty Company, West Hoboken; capital, $24,000. Incorporators—Adolph E. Asmus, Theophile Ohmann, Frederick Sternkopf, August Becker, William M. Schults, and Ernst G. Schmidt.

Wiley-Crawford Company, (to manufacture jewelry,) Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Frank B. Crawford, Elisabeth B. Wiley, and Abram B. Crawford.

THE COTTON MARKET.

More Active, with Lower Prices, Closing at 6 to 8 Points Loss.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Wednesday and Thursday:

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Eastern Florida—Fair and warmer Wednesday and Thursday; light northerly winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday increasing cloudiness; light to fresh southerly winds.

Louisiana—Fair, warmer, Wednesday; Thursday fair; fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Wednesday, warmer in eastern portion; Thursday fair; fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler in northern portion.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler Thursday.

Arkansas—Partly cloudy and warmer Wednesday; Thursday showers.

Tennessee—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday showers.

The cotton market was a little more active, but prices ruled lower, with the close quiet and steady at a net decline of 6@8 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 80,000 bales.

The opening was easy at a decline of 7@8 points, but the offerings were so promptly absorbed as to make shorts nervous until toward the close, when prices eased under a renewal of bear pressure.

Liverpool was considerably under expectations, and most of the new crop news was hearish. Port receipts for the day were a little larger than looked for, owing to Pacific port clearances, but estimates for to-morrow indicated a lighter movement.

The range of contract prices in the local market were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Monday's Close.	Close.
April	..	..	9.24@9.26	9.31
May	9.42	9.38	9.38@9.40	9.45
June	9.42	9.42	9.41@9.42	9.47
July	9.47	9.42	9.44@9.45	9.52
August	9.51	9.48	9.48@9.49	9.55
September	9.53	9.53	9.53@9.54	9.61
October	9.77	9.78	9.74@9.75	9.81
November	..	..	9.77@9.79	9.88
December	9.85	9.81	9.82@9.83	9.88
January	10.02	9.98	9.99@10.00	10.05
February	..	..	10.03@10.05	..
March	..	..	10.09@10.12	..

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with 24 prices 5 points lower, at 10.90 for middling uplands and 11.15 for middling Gulf.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 10¼c; sales, 100 bales. Galveston steady, unchanged, at 10 18-16c; sales, 1,274 bales. New Orleans quiet and steady, ⅛c lower, at 10½; sales, 1,350 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—The holiday at Chicago made trade less active, but as Southwest crop news showed no improvement, the market displayed a very firm undertone. Besides continued green bug complaints from Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas, there were serious reports from Missouri of insect damage. Foreign markets opened after Easter, Liverpool with an advance of ¼d to ½d since last Thursday, which was disappointing in view of the upturn on this side. An advance of 1 to 1¼ marks since Saturday was noted in Berlin, while Budapest showed 4 points decline in the same time. The Paris market was quiet and 5 points up to 10 points down as compared with Thursday. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 82⅝c elevator and 83½c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 89½c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 87½c, both opening navigation free on board, afloat.

CORN.—Steadiness was reflected from wheat, clearances of 672,000 bushels, an advance of ⅝d at Liverpool, and very light offerings being lesser factors. In the absence of Chicago figures, the interior movement was very incomplete. Exporters took ten loads. No. 2 corn was quoted in New York at 56c, elevator, and 51¾, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 54½c, and No. 2 yellow 52 free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
May	85 11-16	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
July	86¼	86	86¼	86
September	..	..	..	86¾
Corn—				
May	..	..	54¼	54
July	..	..	53¾	53½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼	Int. Power	43	45½
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¾	Int. S. P.	26½	27⅛
4s, r., 1918	102⅜	103¼	Iol. & Chi.	173	..
3s, c., 1918	103¼	104	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	75	78
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..	K. & D. M.	8	10
4s, r., 1907	100⅜	101	K. & D. M. pf.	35	40
4s, c., 1907	100⅜	101	K. Ice, Chi.	..	73
4s, r., 1925	130¼	131	Kn. Ice, C., pf.	..	75
4s, c., 1925	130¼	131	Laclede Gas.	..	102
Pan. 2s	104⅜	105⅜	Lacl. G. pf.	90	110
Philip'ne 4s	106½	..	L. E. & W.	18	25
Adams Exp.	280	300	Long Island	50	60
Alb. & Sus.	235	..	Man. Beach	4	6
Alle. & W.	130	..	Met. C. pf.	75	81
Allis-Chalm.	11	11¼	Mex. Cent.	20½	21¾
Allis-C. pf.	27½	28½	Mich. Cent.	125	190
A. A. C. pf.	90	95	M. & St. L.	49	50
A. E. S. pf.	..	73	M. & St. L. pf.	..	80
Am. C. pf.	51¾	52¼	M. & St. L. pf.	80	85
Am. Coal	125	175	N. E. pf.	110	113
A. C. O. pf.	80	88	Nat. Enam.	21¾	12
Am. D. Tel.	25	40	Nat. En. pf.	80	85
Am. Exp.	200	220	N. R. R. rf	..	..
A. H. & L. pf.	4¾	4¾	M. 2d pf.	20¾	23
Am. S. pf.	22	23	N. Cent. C.	85	40
Am. Snuff.	86	91	N. Y. & N. H.	173½	175
Am. Sm. pf.	200	240	N. Y. C. & St. L.	38	40
A. S. R. pf.	90	100	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	120
A. T. & C.	36	37	N. Y. Co.	80	89
A. T. & T.	123	126	N. Y. D. Cn. pf., ex d.,	65	80
Ann Arbor.	20	30	N. Y., L. & W.	125	130
Ann Arbor. pf.	70	80	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	112¾	114
Asso. M. 1st pf.	100	..	N. & W. pf.	80	85
A. M. 2d pf.	98	..	Pac. Coast.	96	99
Beth. S. pf.	..	40	P. C. 1st pf.	96	100
B. A. L.	110	120	Peo. & E.	21	25
B. Un. G.	110	120	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	94	98
Bruns. City.	10½	12	Pa. Co.	165	..
B., R. & P.	94	128	P. S. C. pf.	91½	92½
B., R. & P. pf.	110	139¼	Pullman Co.	162	163
B. & S. pf.	..	85	Quicksilver.	⅝	1⅜
Butt'ck Co.	42¾	46	Q'ksilver pf.	1⅜	4
Canada So.	60¾	61¼	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	80	86
Cent. L. pf.	94	100	R. S. S. pf.	90	92
C. C. & C. ex div.	..	70	Rens. & Sar.	198	..
C. R. R. of N. J.	180	190	R., W. & O.	120	125
C. & S. A. pf.	125	140	Rutland pf.	40	49
C. & A. pf.	..	90	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	80	87
C., B. & Q.	190	..	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	60	67
C. & E. I. pf.	100	150	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	160	175
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	59	61	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	100	125
C. G. W. d.	76¼	76⅞	St. L. & S. E. I.	..	100
C. I. & L. pf.	50	90	So. Pac. pf.	113¼	114½
C. & N. W.	195	200	St. L. & I.	188	145
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	180	Tex. Central	50	..
C. T. & T.	5	7⅛	Tex. C. pf.	90	..
C. T. & T. pf.	10	15	T. P. L. Tr.	78	79
Clev. & Mar. pf.	..	..	Third Av.	105	120
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	103	109	Tol. & O. C.	17	20½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	125	T. R. & L.	25	29
Cleve. & P.	165	..	Un. Cig. pf.	85	95
C. F. & I. pf.	..	75	Un. Fruit.	105	..
Crip. C. C.	..	75	U. S. Exp.	100	110
D. M. & Ft. D.	..	10	U. S. Leath.	6	12
Det. & M.	45	9	U. S. L. pf.	100½	113
Det. So.	4	40	U. S. R. & Ref.	..	18
Det. So. pf.	20	40	U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	60	53⅝
Dist. U. Ry.	71½	73¼	U. S. Rub.	80	87
Elec. S. B.	..	70	Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	102	104
Erie.	36	36¼	Vulcan Det.	..	8½
Erie 1st pf.	85	90	Vul. D. pf.	..	87
F. M. & S.	136	150	W.-F. Exp.	223	300
Fed. Sugar.	40	55	W. Md.	15	30
Gen. Co.	70	75	Westinghouse assenting.	147	147½
G. B. & W.	..	85	Westinghouse 1st pf.	147	165
H. B. Claflin.	102½	110	W. C. & L. E. pf.	..	..
Hock. V. pf.	80	85	Wis. C. pf.	89	42½
Ill. C.	1..	102			
Ing.-Rand.	9	..			
Ing.-R. pf.	90	..			

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—National banknotes received to-day for redemption, $678,844; Government receipts from internal revenue, $807,668; customs, $879,677; miscellaneous, $176,185; expenditures, $1,220,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES.

Gold coin	$539,671,869
Silver dollars	471,995,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,277,000
Total	$1,187,943,869
General fund	195,081,925
Deposits in National banks	169,074,044
In Philippine treasury	8,887,713
Awaiting reimbursement	664,122
Current liabilities	116,071,221

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $10,888,378, compared with $12,690,296 in the preceding week, and $13,188,228 in the corresponding week last year. Total since January 1 $160,803,641, against $163,064,127 in the corresponding period last year.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, April 2, 1907.

Impl Jap Gov 6s, start loan	2,000	96⅝	
	43,000	100	
	7,000	100	
	6,000	100⅛	
	5,000	100¼	
2d series	1,000	100	
	4,000	100	
	5,000	100⅛	
	15,000	100	
4½s, ster loan	3,000	85⅝	
	2,000	85⅞	
2d series	9,000	88	
	1,000	83½	
Rep of Cuba 5s	4,000	99⅝	
	8,000	99¾	
Alb & Sus 8½s	5,000	97½	
	50,000	96⅝	
Am Tob 4s	26,000	78¼	
	20,000	73⅝	
	25,000	73½	
Am Tob 6s	4,000	104½	
	5,000	104⅝	
	2,000	104½	
	61,000	104½	
	25,000	104½	
	14,000	104½	
	20,000	104⅝	
At. Top & S Fe gen 4s	1,000	97⅞	
	13,000	98½	
	6,000	98½	
	1,000	98½	
	6,000	98⅝	
	2,000	98¾	
conv 4s	10,000	99⅜	
	1,000	99⅝	
	80,000	99⅝	
	22,000	100	
	50,000	99⅜	
	5,000	99½	
	10,000	100	
	6,000	100¼	
	10,000	100	
	15,000	100⅛	

RETIREMENT OF FOUR PER CENTS.

Cortelyou Will Refund $50,000,000 of Those Maturing in July.

WILL EASE MONEY MARKET

Bankers Had Been Anxious—New $50,000,000 of 2 Per Cent. Bonds Will Be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Formal announcement was issued to-day of provision made by the Treasury Department for the retirement of the 4 per cent. bonds which mature next July. Secretary Cortelyou announces that $50,000,000 of the bonds are to be refunded at once into 2 per cent. refunding bonds of 1930, maturing in 1930, and the balance, amounting to about $35,000,000, will be redeemed in cash when they fall due July 1 next.

This sets at rest the uncertainty which has been felt in banking circles regarding the steps which the Government would take in connection with the maturing of these bonds. The amount of these bonds, which a year ago stood at about $116,000,000, has been reduced under the recent offers of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem a portion of th issue. The latest offer of this kind was made two weeks ago, when Secretary Cortelyou undertook to pay off at par and interest to maturity $25,000,000 of these bonds.

It is expected that bonds to the full amount of this offer will be turned over to the Government, and these with smaller amounts of bonds redeemed under previous offers will reduce the outstanding 4s of 1907 to about $85,000,000. When $50,000,000 of the bonds have been refunded into 2s there will be left about $35,000,000 to be paid off in cash. It is considered likely that when the time comes for paying off these bonds next July at least a large part of the necessary funds will be provided by drafts against the National banks holding deposits of Government money.

The immediate effect of the refunding plan will be to create $50,000,000 of new 2 per cent. bonds. These will serve to replace such portion of the 4 per cent. issue as are pledged as security for circulation, but as the amount of bonds so pledged is considernbly less than $50,000,000, the issue of these new 2s is expected in well-informed banking circles to have the effect of increasing National bank circulation. To this extent the plans announced by Secretary Cortelyou yesterday will exert favorable influence upon the money market.

In banking circles there has been shown recently some disposition to urge the Secretary of the Treasury to make known his intention regarding the paying off or refunding the fours of 1907 on the ground that the uncertainty that existed on the subject was serving to unsettle the Government bond market and to some extent to react unfavorably upon the money market. Some bankers even went to the extent of criticising the failure of the Secretary to announce his plans. This criticism now has been fully met by the public announcement of the Government's provision for the maturing bonds.

The details of the arrangement for the refunding and redemption of the bonds are shown in this extract from the official circular issued by Secretary Cortelyou:

"Public notice is hereby given to the owners of United States registered and coupon bonds of the 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907, that the Secretary of the Treasury will receive, on and after April 6 and before June 30, 1907, any of the bonds of the said loan to an amount not exceeding $50,000,000, for refunding under provisions of Section 11 of the Act of March 14, 1900.

"The residue of the bonds of the said loan, after the refunding hereby provided for, will be reserved for redemption on and after July 2, 1907, and the bonds constituting the said residue are hereby called for redemption, and will cease to bear interest on the 2d day of July, 1907.

"The bonds of the loan above mentioned may be surrendered on and after April 6, and will be received at a valuation equal to their present worth to yield an income of 2¼ per cent. per annum, and like amounts of United States registered, or coupon bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be issued in exchange therefor at a premium of 3 per cent.

"The priority of the issue of the new bonds will be determined by the date of the receipt by the Secretary of the Treasury of the outstanding bonds or the papers representing the same, provided that the bonds or papers are in proper condition for such surrender. If any correction is required, the priority of the bonds to be issued will take date from the receipt and acceptance of corrected bonds or papers at this office.

"Any registered bonds forwarded should be assigned to the 'Secretary of the Treasury for exchange into 2 per cent. bonds.'

"All bonds surrendered for refunding should be accompanied with a remittance of cash or bankable funds made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, equal to the premium of 3 per cent., which is charged for the 2 per cent. bonds.

"When the new bonds are issued the amount found due the owner on account of the present worth of the 4 per cent. bonds to yield an income of 2¼ per cent. per annum, plus the difference in accrued interest between the two classes of bonds from April 1, 1907, to date of exchange, will be paid to the owner by a check drawn in his favor by the Treasurer of the United States.

"The new bonds will be issued in denominations as follows:

Coupons, $50, $100, $500, $1,000.
Registered, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 $10,000, $50,000, and in order that they may be uniform as to date of maturity with the 2 per cent. consols of 1930 now outstanding, they will be dated April 1, 1900, but interest thereon will begin April 1, 1907.

"Any bonds received for refunding after the limit of $50,000,000 shall have been reached, will be held for redemption on July 2, 1907, or will be returned, as the owners may desire. In either case the premium above provided for will be promptly returned to the owner of the bonds.

"The circular of March 14, 1907, providing for the redemption of $25,000,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds of 1907, with interest to July 1, will remain in force until that amount of such bonds shall have been received.

"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
"Secretary."

The result of refunding $100 4 per cent. bonds of 1907 under this circular is stated as follows:

Cost of $100 2 per cent. bond on April 10: Face value and premium at 3 per cent., $103; accrued interest to April 10, .05; total cost, $103.05.

Present worth of 4 per cent. bonds, $100.39; accrued interest to April 10, .10; proceeds of 4s, $100.49; net cost of the 2 per cent. bond, (premium,) $2.56.

COPPER BANK OPEN MAY 1.

Cole-Ryan Interests Expect to Start It with $20,000,000 Deposits.

The National Copper Bank, organized a few months ago by the Cole-Ryan interests with the backing of the Amalgamated and other copper people, expects to begin operations on May 1 with deposits of about $20,000,000. The bank will open in the new Trinity Building at 111 Broadway.

The Directors will be made up as follows with possible additions:

Charles H. Sabins, (President,) Thomas F. Cole, F. W. Roebling of the Roebling Company of Trenton, William A. Paine of Paine, Webber & Co., Boston; F. Lothrop Ames of the Ames Estate, Boston; H. H. Rogers, Jr., U. H. Broughton, President Utah Consolidated and son-in-law of H. H. Rogers; Adolph Lewisohn, President of United Metal Selling Company, and Charles F. Brooker, President of the American Brass Company.

RECEIVER FOR GERM FOOD CO.

Directors of the Lactobacilline Concern Disagree.

Internal dissensions in the Lactobacilline Company of 27 William Street have resulted in the appointment of Frederick Nathan as receiver by Judge MacLean of the Supreme Court on the application of Charles E. Locke, President of the company, in a suit brought against the company and Henry Coleman Drayton and Dr. Justin De Lisle, the other Directors, to dissolve the corporation.

Mr. Locke is also a creditor for $6,200 for money loaned. An injunction was issued restraining the other Directors from deposing Mr. Locke as President and abrogating a contract with Dr. De Lisle.

The company was organized a few months ago under Maine laws, with a capital stock of $10,000, to sell "bacilline," a dairy product implanted with a micro-organism known as lactobacillus, which was discovered by Prof. E. Metchnikott of the Pasteur Institute, Paris. Dr. Justin De Lisle is a well-known bacteriologist, who was associated with Prof. Metchnikoff. Besides the money invested by Mr. Locke, Mr. Drayton, who is Vice President, put in $5,400. Dr. De Lisle stated to the court that Mr. Locke was to finance the company to the extent of $100,000 if necessary, but had put in only $5,000, the receipts were only $20 per week, and expenses $100, and the company is at a standstill for lack of funds.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	260	227	227
3d week March.	$21,881	$15,824	$15,339
From July 1....	884,542	713,296	632,182
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for February—			
Gross	216,131	204,559	188,422
Net	39,618	40,491	45,633
Other income...	1,081	1,434	1,258
Def. after chgs. and taxes	45,947	49,716	39,949
8 mos. gross....	2,140,754	2,021,932	1,749,826
8 mos. net.....	690,836	679,944	574,803
Other income...	9,138	5,591	9,986
Def. after chgs. and taxes	15,719	14,691	154,028
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for February—			
Gross	4,426,961	4,296,911	3,513,523
Exp. and taxes.	3,227,100	2,977,530	2,847,714
Net	1,201,462	1,380,381	665,809
8 mos. gross....	37,047,718	34,202,571	33,470,092
Exp. and taxes.	26,427,757	23,074,895	22,914,578
8 mos. net.....	10,619,961	10,327,676	10,555,514
LAKE SHORE for the quarter ended Dec. 31—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	10,756,900	10,504,613	9,245,520
Expenses	7,332,135	9,231,018	8,054,109
Net	3,427,464	1,133,594	1,191,666
Other income...	1,678,505	1,758,663	1,130,969
Total income....	5,105,969	2,892,257	2,322,635
Charges	2,080,470	1,850,000	1,650,000
Surplus	3,025,499	1,042,257	672,638
PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for February—			
Lines east of Pittsburg and Erie (directly operated):	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross earnings..	11,452,820	10,824,029	8,607,760
Expenses	9,405,733	8,528,153	7,451,151
Net earnings....	1,980,076	2,295,876	1,156,609
Net from 2 months	24,020,580	22,320,581	17,570,472
Expenses	19,165,991	17,592,501	15,000,965
Net, 2 months...	4,637,525	5,434,025	2,840,907
Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie (directly operated):	February. Inc.	2 Mos. Inc.	
Gross earnings	552,500	837,500	
Expenses	490,400	938,500	
Net earnings	62,100	*$1,000	
*Decrease.			
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington:	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross earnings..	1,196,816	1,067,434	984,116
Expenses	1,069,303	927,307	891,103
Net earnings....	67,513	168,011	89,013
Gross, 2 months.	2,412,756	2,284,556	2,036,356
Expenses	2,117,700	1,994,700	1,789,290
Net, 2 months...	231,906	379,796	247,296
New York Central:			
Gross earnings..	966,579	835,579	670,179
Expenses	848,295	758,095	692,895
Net earnings....	55,284	77,484	*22,816
Gross, 2 months.	1,795,515	1,682,115	1,310,115
Expenses	1,607,403	1,415,503	1,297,303
Net, 2 months...	188,112	267,612	12,812
*Deficit.			
West Jersey & Seashore:			
Gross earnings..	272,244	265,444	205,144
Expenses	374,299	283,399	218,060
Deficit	101,944	*17,985	12,916
Gross, 2 months.	552,154	525,454	440,654
Expenses	723,249	491,493	451,493
Deficit, 2 mos.	209,812	*33,588	62,812
*Surplus.			

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for February—

	1907.	1906.	Increase.
Gross	863,656	708,738	154,918
Expenses	606,592	579,064	29,528
Net	263,264	157,744	125,520
Other income...	10,719	8,435	2,284
Total income...	273,983	140,179	127,804
Charges, taxes, rent, &c.....	151,322	144,010	7,312
Surplus	122,661	2,169	120,492
8 mos. gross....	7,089,038	6,013,125	1,069,933
Expenses	4,734,005	4,397,791	336,255
Net	2,354,992	1,621,334	733,658
Other income...	86,347	81,596	4,751
Total income...	2,441,339	1,702,930	735,109
Charges, taxes, rent, &c.....	1,211,350	1,157,502	53,828
8 mos. surplus..	1,230,009	548,728	681,281

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM for the month of February—

Southern Railway:	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross	4,597,702	4,433,002	3,411,551
Exp. and taxes.	3,915,062	3,357,150	2,639,931
Net	592,640	1,075,852	771,920
8 mos. gross....	37,440,727	35,590,802	32,072,709
Exp. and taxes.	29,070,465	25,374,495	22,961,982
8 mos. net.....	8,381,262	10,216,766	9,170,817
Mobile & Ohio:			
Gross	887,968	788,371	788,371
Exp. and taxes.	612,226	527,994	527,994
Net	275,750	260,377	260,377
8 mos. gross....	6,922,128	6,127,620	6,127,620
Exp. and taxes.	4,760,589	4,083,316	4,054,519
8 mos. net.....	2,212,559	2,044,303	2,073,101
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:			
Gross	686,595	700,422	541,667
Exp. and taxes.	554,456	544,658	408,421
Net	131,809	165,264	132,646
8 mos. gross....	5,611,288	5,451,291	4,845,118
Exp. and taxes.	4,155,182	4,170,970	3,720,619
8 mos. net.....	1,056,106	1,280,321	1,124,499
Alabama Great Southern:			
Gross	330,846	320,188	215,273
Exp. and taxes.	281,654	278,734	184,768
Net	55,192	47,454	30,505
8 mos. gross....	2,712,982	2,505,302	2,107,418
Exp. and taxes.	2,207,744	2,014,440	1,767,622
8 mos. net.....	504,925	490,862	400,393
Georgia Southern & Florida:			
Gross	190,941	172,624	140,310
Exp. and taxes.	155,771	137,708	110,491
Net	35,170	34,916	29,819
8 mos. gross....	1,491,861	1,281,546	1,155,150
Exp. and taxes.	1,216,175	948,302	867,286
8 mos. net.....	275,686	333,244	287,864
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for February—			
Gross	826,593	701,247	558,490
Exp. and taxes.	670,496	643,632	586,120
Net	156,097	147,615	*27,630
8 months gross..	6,426,589	5,583,206	6,003,281
Exp. and taxes.	5,392,678	4,959,106	4,364,895
8 months net....	1,033,891	633,100	1,658,386
*Deficit.			

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION and its constituent companies for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1906:

	1906.	1905.	Decrease.
Mfg. profits	$1,850,353	$3,468,802	$1,609,449
Estimated losses	847,103	.....	*847,103
Less mfg. prof..	1,212,160	3,468,802	2,256,742
Other income	152,015	153,673	1,658
Total income	1,364,175	3,622,475	2,258,300
Less int. on notes and advances.	44,122	12,875	*31,247
Balance	1,320,053	3,609,600	2,289,547
Bond interest....	557,303	548,530	*8,803
Balance	762,749	3,061,070	2,298,321
Depreciation	.....	400,000	400,000
Net inc. for yr.	762,749	2,661,070	1,898,321
Previous surp...	1,843,619	.....	*1,843,619
Total surplus...	2,606,368	2,661,070	54,702
Extraor. losses..	1,118,467	295,871	*822,596
Net surplus	1,487,901	2,365,199	877,298
Pf. dividends...	894,480	521,780	*372,700
P. & loss surp..	593,421	1,843,619	1,250,198
*Increase.			

CONTINENTAL ZINC CO. for year ended Dec. 31, 1906—

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Bal. brt. for'd..	79,538	89,765	10,227
General income.	60,661	56,541	*4,120
Total income ...	140,199	146,316	6,117
Oper. expenses..	6,424	4,984	*1,440
Net	141,372	133,765	7,607
Dividends	44,000	44,000	.....
Surplus	89,765	97,332	7,567
*Decrease.			

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Continental Zinc Co. was held in Kittery, Me. Directors were re-elected with the exception of Edwin H. Mower, whose place was filled by the election of Jeremiah A. Downs.

INTERNATIONAL BUTTONHOLE SEWING MACHINE CO. of Portland, Me., for the year ended April 1—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Revenue	37,793	28,479	27,493
Expenses	10,864	8,217	8,088
Net	26,929	21,262	19,405
Dividends	15,000	10,000	10,000
Surplus	11,929	11,262	9,405

REECE BUTTONHOLE MACHINE CO. for the year ended April 1—

Revenue	291,349	238,169	212,309
Expenses	175,648	134,775	111,437
Net	115,301	103,394	101,063
Dividends	80,000	80,000	80,000
Surplus	36,301	23,394	21,052

There are 4,655 machines now out on lease, an increase over March 31, 1906, of 375.

Salvation Sergeant Retired.

Police Sergeant Ezra D. Strope, who for several months has been attached to the Bushwick Avenue Station, was retired from the department at midnight last night. The Sergeant joined the department in February, 1879, and the most of his time was spent in Brooklyn. In his "off time" he not only attended but spoke at many revival meetings. He was greatly interested in the work of the Salvation Army.

BETHLEHEM STEEL HAD A BAD YEAR

Minority Holders Cease Fight for Dividends on Reading Annual Report.

BIG LOSS IN SHIPYARDS

Curtailment of Government Orders Also Cut Profits and Dividends.

The minority interests in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who went to the annual meeting in Newark, N. J., yesterday to demand, under the leadership of Samuel Untermyer, satisfactory reasons for the cut in the preferred stock dividend last year from 7 to 5 per cent., and to ask for at least payments in scrip on their stock, withdrew all opposition to the management when they learned from the annual report that the manufacturing profits of the company had dropped from $3,468,802 in 1905 to $1,859,353 last year. Samuel Untermyer, representing 70,000 shares of stock, concurred in the resolution approving the actions of the officers and Directors in the last year and expressed himself satisfied with the curtailment of the dividend, in view of the facts shown in the annual report. He said, however, that the stockholders he represented would insist upon the payment of dividends on their stock as soon as they were earned.

John R. Harden of Newark, who appeared at the meeting with proxies representing 15,000 shares, filed a formal protest, and refused to vote his stock when approval of the report was asked.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the corporation, presided. His report attributed the decrease in income in 1906 to a number of causes, among which he noted the curtailment of Government armor-plate orders, and the extensions to the plant at Bethlehem, which will give the company facilities for the manufacture of rails and of structural iron by a new process, the American rights of which it owns. The total earnings for 1906 were $9,540,010, and the operating expenses $8,018,855. The deduction of fixed charges, &c., reduced the surplus available for dividends to $1,030,864. The full 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock would require a disbursements of $1,050,000. The 5 per cent. rate actually paid last year called for $750,000.

The total estimated value of orders hooked during 1906 aggregated $16,216,570, and the unfilled orders at the close of the year were valued at $13,300,885.

In dealing with the losses of the company in 1906 the report complains that the shipyards operated by the corporation were a heavy drag on the company, and the cause of considerable charges to profit and loss. Future ship contracts, the report says, will be taken up only on an assured margin of profit.

Speaking of the curtailment of Government orders and the efforts to divert the activities of the old plant into new channels, the report states that steps have been taken to develop a business in commercial products suitable to the facilities already existing at the plant. The new commercial plant, it is stated, will be in operation in July of this year, instead of at the close of the year, as was originally estimated. The mills, however, will not reach their full earning capacity during the current year, though it is believed that they will add materially to the income for 1907. No action was taken at yesterday's meeting on the question of the next dividend. The dividend declared Feb. 1 was three-quarters of 1 per cent. It is thought that the next dividend will be passed entirely.

Stricken in a Ferryhouse.

While hurrying through the waiting room of the East Forty-second Street Ferryhouse to board a boat, William H. Thiel, 58 years old, a jeweler, of 155 Wetrfield Street, Brooklyn, fell unconscious to the floor. He was carried to a seat and an ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Baker said that the man was suffering from apoplexy. Mr. Thiel was taken to Bellevue in a serious condition.

BAY RIDGE IMPROVEMENT.

Brighton Beach and Long Island Roads to Run on One Embankment.

Within a short time the Long Island Railroad will move its tracks from Manhattan Beach Junction to Manhattan Beach itself, placing them on the same embankment with the Brighton Beach line. Work on the change of line will begin as soon as the Board of Estimate gives permission.

It was originally intended that the Long Island Railroad should have one embankment and the Brighton Beach line another, the two running parallel for a distance of three miles. The railroad company and the Grade Crossing Commission have applied to the Board of Estimate to make one embankment serve both roads, and it is expected that this will be done. The whole work is part of the Bay Ridge improvement, which is progressing rapidly. 600,000 cubic yards of rock and dirt having been excavated, 25,000 cubic yards of masonry set up, and 6,000 tons of steel having been put into bridges built at Gravesend, Ocean, Flatbush, Albany, and Rockaway Avenues, New Lots Road, and nineteen other thoroughfares. When the lines are moved sixty streets now crossed at grade will be either bridged or tunneled under.

Boarders Wanted and Furnished Rooms
Telephone 1,000 Bryant

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

59TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, back parlor; excellent table board; references.

59TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and room for persons with references; Southern home.

40TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; references; telephone.

76TH ST., 121 WEST.—Double and single rooms.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny front room; select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable sunny double room; also back room; good board; telephone; references.

137TH ST., 311 WEST.—Couple or gentleman accommodated by small Jewish private family, with large front room and board; cheerful surroundings; telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72.—Large, beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurnished; charming view; delightful Summer location; breakfast; references.

East Side.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, with board; running water; overlooking park.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private high-class house for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished with brass beds; scrupulously clean; three rooms; reference.

72D, 156 EAST.—Handsome rooms; every convenience; excellent board; refined family; reduced rates.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 109 WEST.—Very desirable large room, closets, suitable for two; also hall rooms.

37TH ST., 59 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a quiet, refined home; reference.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

44TH ST., 34 WEST.—Comfortable light rooms reasonable; connecting or single; telephone.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable single room in refined Catholic family; meals optional. Witter.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—A bachelor suite, consisting of large room; ample clothes closets and bathroom; in private house.

55TH ST., 246, 250, 252, 254 WEST.—Choicely furnished rooms; excellent board. Mrs. Dinkelspiel.

85TH ST., 211 WEST.—Single room, suitable for gentlemen, or business woman, appreciating quiet, refined surroundings; strictly private family; apartment, first floor; telephone; reasonable. Beck, 160 Times Downtown.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE. DOUBLE. WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

150TH, 527 WEST.—Private house; large, light single room, bath adjoining; telephone, 3898—Morningside.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

COPPERS

Following close upon the heels of the announcement of my new copper campaign come urgent advices which cauee me to halt operations until I can personally confirm the soundness or prove the non-existence of what now appears to be an important factor in shaping the futuro copper share market; I have strong reasons to believe the price of the Metal is to be dropped 3 or 4 cents.

To ascertain beyond doubt whether the drop is "a happening" or a result of the beginning of my campaign and other things connected with the contemplated operations of myself and associates, necessitates a personal overlook of the European field. To this end I will postpone my campaign until I am in actual possession of certain facts.

At the opening of the market this morning the News Bureau announced a cut in the price of copper the metal of one-quarter of a cent per pound—the first cut in months.

AMALGAMATED.

The present campaign is of such far-reaching effect and of such radical and unusual import to the whole copper stock world that I cannot in justice to the public or my financial associates take any chances. I therefore advise those who are intending, because of my advice of the past few days, to buy Amalgamated to await my investigation before purchasing.

I advise those who have already bought Amalgamated at lower prices to hold their hands—Amalgamated even in a 20-cent metal market should be cheap at over 100.

TRINITY.

With the metal at 20 cents Trinity is worth more than 50. As the Trinity Company will begin shipping its ore in a few days—as its new developments may at any time show conditions which will add another $50 per share to the present value, and as my return may mark a sharp rise, which it will be impossible to advertise in advance, I strongly advise all holders to refrain from selling during my absence—even at a sharp advance from the present price—I also strongly advise the purchase of Trinity, even if the price of the metal drops during my absence to 20 cents.

NEVADA-UTAH.

When I, through fear that my acceptance of the market ruddering of Nevada-Utah might cause a panic on the upside, refused to give the awaited word, I said, I believe Nevada-Utah is now worth $8 or $9. Since that time there have been developments in connection with the company's affairs which leads me to strongly advise present holders against selling at the present price. If certain pending and contemplated arrangements are perfected, Nevada-Utah will be better worth 16 to 18 than it was 8 to 9 at the time of my investigation. On my return I may have something to say which will be of import to Nevada-Utah holders. I make this announcement now that all may have equal chance with me.

A WARNING WORD.

It is my desire and intention to give to the public in my advertisements at the earliest possible time all information which comes to me, but—history is making rapidly in the stock world, very rapidly in the copper stock world, and I may have no opportunity to advertise in advance of my return or in advance of announcements which will make for a quick and sharp advance in certain stocks.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, April 2, 1907.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

East Side.

17TH, 105 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished room; heat, light, attendance; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan. Very desirable large room, with private bath; telephone.

58TH ST., 34 EAST, (Near Madison Av.)—Large room, near bath; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 150 EAST.—Large and single rooms, parlor floor, en suite or separate; private baths; telephone; newly furnished; superior house; references.

Lady desiring quiet, comfortable home could find same in small private family, lower 80th, near Madison Av. Address "Home," 173 Times Downtown.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Sublet at sacrifice; 8 rooms, all sunlight. Kanawah, 5th Av. and 129th St.

Situations and Help Wanted
Telephone 1,000 Bryant

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and typewriter in publishing house. Address G Box 336 Times, Times Square.

Domestics.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress; private family; good wages and home; city in Winter, country in Summer. Apply 317 Convent Av. and 143d St., from 1-6 P. M., Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED—General housework, capable white woman; good plain cook; two in family; apartment; wages $20. Mrs. Patterson, 80 East 53th St.

WANTED—Capable white woman, good plain cook; two in family; wages $20; apartment. Mrs. Patterson, 80 East 55th St.

Saleswomen.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced saleslaides for their jewelry department; permanent position. Apply Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Singers.

WANTED—Sopranos for Brooklyn church; $100. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; young man, 20-22 years, understanding stenography and typewriting; good chance for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating where previously employed and salary expected, B Box 108 Times Downtown.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for suburban Presbyterian church; good salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey. $350-$500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Tenors and basses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey, $300 up. Webster's, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus basses for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter in business office of newspaper. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, I. R., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

AUTOMOBILES.—Why are we receiving so many students from other schools? Because ours is the most practical school in city. We have 30 automobiles, different makes, to be repaired by our students; $25 a course, easy terms. Auto Transportation School, 309 West 41st St.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2502 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 5th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—Large military school has opening for assistant commandant to take charge of studying periods, inspections, and general military drill; must have knowledge of military tactics and be good disciplinarian; salary $500 and home. Call, write Hapgood's, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades, open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—Good Summer position for teacher of pleasing personality to solicit for large subscription book house in New York City and vicinity; $10 a week drawing account and 20-30% commission. Call, write Hapgood's, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Scientific school wants instructor in drawing, who has done graduating work and, if possible, who has practical experience in teaching; must be of good personality; salary $500-$1,000. Call, write Hapgood's, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, require several men in cold storage department, complete knowledge of furs, as collectors on their fur storage wagons. Apply Superintendent.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Estimater, high-class ornamental iron and bronze; must be competent to negotiate contracts and manage branch office. Apply 1,123 Broadway, Room 607.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bright boy, about 16 years old, as office and errand boy, with opportunity for advancement. Address by letter, W. F., 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED—Advertising man familiar with writing copy, booklets, &c.; also office correspondence. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Experienced advertising solicitors on special work; attractive proposition; large commissions. Address C., Box 105 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Sales manager familiar with machinery lines; capable executive; salary $2,000. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Young man as assistant in office; state experience and salary. Address in own writing, Jeweler, Box 210 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Require a young man as collector; one having a knowledge of bookkeeping. E. A. Morrison & Son, 883 Broadway.

WANTED—A machinist experienced in automobile and lathe work. Thomasville Iron Works, Thomasville, Ga.

WANTED—Italian agents for Bronx lots; salary or commission. Shatzkin, 149th St. and 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and rendered monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Bookkeepers.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. Stenographer.—19; 14 months' experience; quick, energetic, willing; positively can read notes and spell correctly; $9. Miss Lora, Box 108 Times Downtown.

Cooks.

COOK—Competent, Swedish; American family; wages, $35-$40. H., care Bergstrom, 140 East 48th St.

COOK.—Competent Swedish cook in private American family; wages $40. H. S., 824 6th Av., care of C. Olson.

COOK.—German woman with girl, 10; city or country. 342 East 74th St., care of Cohen.

COOK.—Colored woman, all around cook. 249 West 80th St., first floor, east side.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—Country woman would go to home of refinement as housekeeper and companion; would take care family for absent parents; appreciate home interests; has been in own home only; willing to travel. Yankee, Box 820 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined person, North German as managing or assistant housekeeper; capable in every branch; best references. Apply by mail, M. G., 1,083 Forest Av., Bronx.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—As trained nurse, companion, secretary, or managing housekeeper; experienced; highest references. A. C., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Singers.

SINGERS.—Experienced contralto soloist desires New York position; best references. Address Contralto, Box 345 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; can read notes correctly; High School graduate; attentive, diligent; references; $10. M. B., Box 163 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience law and commercial work; exc

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 3.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 267—Yale & Towne Mfg Co-Adler. 199—Segrera-SS Fri. 230—Booth-United States. 237—Scarpato-St Gothard. 245—Eriksson-Goodwin. 246 — Packard Co-Umbria. 250 — Hiomas-Suyamans. 256—Dubois Sona Co-The Eugene D Morane. 257—N Y C & H R R R Co-Tug Chas E Matthews. 259—Ennis-United States. 262—Hogan-Hudson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 400, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury cases. Preferred causes. 70—Gowaty Co. Empire City Savary Co. 73—Conparell Brick Clay Co-Plummer. 53—McGough-Bartlett. 29—Democrat-Dunton Lumber Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes. 33—Marshall-D, L & H R R.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. 37—Ford-Blaney. 4—Rumford Chemical Works-Hygienic Chemical Co. 14—Leonard-N Y Edison Co. 24—Jewish Colonization Ass'n-Solomon. 26—International Time Rec Co-Hackett, Carhart & Co. 28—Mathieu-Goldberg. 29—Bellows-United Electrical Mfg Co. 32 — Thomson-Houston Elec Co-Western.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. 130—Clyde C S S Co-West Indla S S Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY April 2.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

In re judicial settlement of account of Mitchell and another, executors.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People vs. Glanvecchio, appellant; People vs. Colosay, &c. appellants.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

Burke, respondent, executor, vs. Baksr and others; Hacker, administrator, vs. O'Rourke Engineering & Contruction Company; Kendall vs. Respondeot Carmack, executrix; Coleman and another, administrators, appellants, vs. New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Company; Scheel, an infant, appellant, vs. Mutual Milk and Cream Company; Pelim, administrator, respondent, vs. New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Company; Dudley, respondent, vs. Fifth Avenue Trust Company, executor; Kent, appellant, acting executor, vs. Shepard; Morris, executrix, respondent, vs. Wucher; Bernstein, respondent, vs. Kinnealy, treasurer and administrator; Trey, appellant, vs. Fougers, et. al., administrators; Myers, appellant, vs. Town of Gates; Persons et. al., respondents, receivers, vs. Hardner et. al.; Cullin, appellant, vs. Alvord, Sheriff; Lauren, appellant, vs. Bolton Drug Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

In re will of Dewitt; Snyder, appellant, vs. Monros Eckstein Brewing Company and others; Barrett Chemical Company, appellant, vs. Stern.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 3.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, Clarke, Houghton, and Lambert, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions. 13—Hover-Dunne. 19—Williams-City of N Y. 37—Clark-Johnson M Co-Olmstead. 42—Gorsch-Smith. 43—Slavens-Jebb. 44—Payne-Baker, Co. 45—Gould-Springer. 46—Polsky-N Y Trans Co. 48—Wadick-Mace. 52—Hyman-Levy. 53—Kilger-Rosenfeld. 56—Thompson-Equit Life Assur Socy. 58—Hunter-McCammaon. 60—Elec F Co-Smith. 61—De Wolf-Ford.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Gildersleeve, Seabury, and Bradley, JJ.—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar for April Term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. Calendar of litigated motions called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Woolf-Woolf. 2—People of State of N Y-Butler. 3—Markey-Cooper. 4—Malloy-O'Brien. 5—Gallabar-Gallaher. 6—Same-same. 7—In the matter of Fallows. 8—Tracht-Tracht. 9—Van Buren & N Y Bill Posting Co-Salomon. 10—Keeler-Dunham. 11—Carson-Carson. 12—Van Bureo & N Y Bill Posting Co-Salomon. 13—Bevan-Hugan. 14—In the matter of Marshall. 15—Ritter of Grand Lodge Ancient Order U. W. 16—In the matter of Cahn Ax. 17—Ferris-Fuiman. 18—Myers-Lautenstein. 19—Howitz-Marks. 20—Beekman-Sander. 21—In the matter of Eletz. 22—In the matter of Weisberger. 23—People, &c-Mulliner. 24—Simons-Stanton. 25—Simons-same. 26—Grummer Tenement House Dept. 27—Herbert-Hellbut. 28—In the matter of Gesswsin. 29—Harrison-Hind & Harrison Plush Co. 30—In the matter of McMahon. 31—Clark-Addicks. 32—Sacket & Williams Co-Nat Assn of Emp Lith Asso. 33—Smith-Kerlus. 34—Van Valkenburgh &c-Nat Assn of Emp Lith Assn. 35—Beckmao-Sander. 36—Hayes-Hickey. 37—Perley-Outfray. 38—Mason-Mason. 39—Astor-Stillings. 40—Ensign-Ensign. 41—Fiegenheimer-Wilson. 42—Globes-Levy. 43—Mutual Life Ins Co-Olyphant. 44—Coleman-Coleman. 45—Rosenfield-Rosenfield. 46—Linden-Theriot. 47—In the matter of the 25th St & 5th Av Realty Co. 48—In the matter of Lurly. 49—In the matter of Hillman. 50—Fogarty-Fogarty. 51—Grossman-Kadin. 52—Seery-Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order U. W. 53—Ury et al-Buckley. 54—De Roude-Vitale. 55—Weil & Mayer-Lefkowitz. 56—Rutherfurd Realty Co-Cook. 57—Rider-Goldstein. 58—Eveileth-Eveileth. 59—People of Stats N Y-O'Brien. 60—Rappaport-Rappaport. 61—Ryan-Empire Paper Tube & Box Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar called at 10.15 A. M. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Adjourned till April 8.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term Continued)—Adjourned till April 4.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(April Term)—Adjourned to April 4.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 3290—Zallnoff-Hansen. 3189—Tarbes-Tarbes. 3394—Leavitt-De Long. 3287—Foley-Dempsey. 3302—McNee-Dreyfuss. 3426—Cox-Kerbey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 736—Jacques-N Y City Ry. 684—Cohn-Union Ry. 654—Hall-Met St Ry. 706—McDonald-N Y City Ry. 277—Axelrod-same. 578—Martin-same. 580—Edgar-same. 581—Same-same. 704—Forman-Union Ry. 705—Same-same. 706—Same-same. 444—Vorgtmmer-Dry Dock, &c. R R. 637—Segal- N Y City Ry. 507—Roll-424 St, &c. R R. 225—Fritzhye-Union Ry. 488—Hogan-N Y City Ry. 489—Nauck-42d St, &c. R R. 505—Johns-Penn R R. 506—Parks-N Y City Ry. 511—Murphy-same. 535—Sticlen-same. 530—Hempel-same. 364—Bormmsame. 730—Jones-Union Ry. 784—Colombo-N Y City Ry. 540—Krause-same. 596—Gallaghe-same. 573—Newman-same. 590—Grant-Union Ry Co. 605—Gray-N Y City Ry. 614—Newwirth-Met St Ry. 018—Mattson-Int St Ry. 409—O'Brien-N Y City Ry. 410—Quinn-same. 400—Wallortz-same. 400—Dougherty-same. 481—Dougherty-same. 479—Burchenall-Union Ry. 584—Murphy-N Y City Ry. 588—Hoherade-same. 632—Egan-same. 407—Leary-same. Higest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 903.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. Inquests: 1316—Tierno-Weiss. 1345—Mayer-Con Gas Co. 1346—Feldman-same. 1318—Sraguza-City of N Y. 639—Banks-same. 706—Crawford-City of N Y. 3365—Alvino-N Y Con Co. 1112—Ketchum-City of N Y. 3004—Hohson-Koch. 1221—Martin-Heller. 1157—Tobias-City of N Y. 1158—Same-same. 2849—Brunton-Preston. 1367—Mulstay-Carlin. 1247—Lee-Mitchell. 1312—Stark-Hill. 1251—Haight-Le Roy & Morgan Hod Elev Co. 1152—Schneider-Hantcharow. 1325—Kelly-Dedrick. 424—Arello-Aaron. 1244—Taylor-N Y Trans Co. 1360—Tague-Webster. 489—Cowen-Bklyn Citizen. 522 — Heal-Willmott. 526—Harrison-Brunner. 567—Sullivan-d'Onofri. 530 — Rogers-Mahoney. 625 — Maginnes-Enders. 749—Same-same. 690—Berger-Benson & Hodges Co. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 808—King-Reed. 942—Boess-City of N Y. 586—Levier-Met Aluminum Mfg Co. 601—De Long-Meyer. 857—Tarzer-Blaubenstein. 664 — Tiedemann-City of N Y. 677—Fortune-Am Ice Co. 696—Dillingham-Press Pub Co. 707—Leonard-Am Ice Co. 711—McNulty-Stnshelmer. 763—Maloney-Weles. 765—Day-Degnon, McLean Con Co. 778 — Williams-Corsee. 782 — Pitt-Wall Paper Co. 789—Cohen-Stern. 791—Collver-Johnson. 207—Lawrence-N Y Trans Co. 344—Nagelsmith-Huft. 459—Monahan-Goertz. 3567—Greegan-Norcross Bros. 550—McGuira-Puritan Mineral Water Co. 324—Regan-Ashley. 808—Brady-Hawks & W. 811—Dupont-Realty Mortgage Co. 814—Murphy-Winan Co. 824—Allen-Kennelly. 820—Hloes-Terwilliger. 841—McCabe-Osenkop. 842 — Jacobs-Sire. 845 — Morgan-Johnson. 847—Fleischmann-Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be asnt from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Daytoo, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be seot to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. 1736—McBrantney-Dazig. 1701 — Thorn-Fire Association. 1780—Dearing-Boss. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 2994—People of State of N Y-Conron Bros Co. 2729—Franklin-Hoadley. 092—Herrick-Hoadley. 0684—Bernbaum-Wohlstetter. 325—Fuller-Highland. 1079 — Sanford-Downing. 1740—James-Met Life Ins Co. 1746—Rep General Cont Co-Appleton. 1760—Stern-Salomon. 1772—Ganse-Commonwealth Trust Co. 1497—Ferrill Gas Machine-Jones. 3050—Smith-Hohrs. 1716—Levy-Central Consumers Wine and Liq Co. 337—Wilmerding-Fabrenberg. 1734—Davidow-Moore. 2281—Clemsant-Fedsral Surety Co. 2282—Same-Met Surety Co. 3294—Same-same. 8331—City of N Y-Zelickson. 3246—People of State of N Y-Conron Bros. 1736—Decker-Thorsch. 7784—Moses-Thomas. 1229—Herbert-Hellbut. 635—Kamber-Ben Franklin Transporting Co. 472—McBrantney-Talcott. 3471/2—Thompson-City of N Y. 1409—Isesr-Litman. 1475—Middleton-Wertheim. 1535 — Britton-Corn. 4871/2—Kiernan-City of N Y. 3012—City of N Y-Furniss. 3024—Same-Hodnett. 1571—Munn-Price Co-Meumeyer Trading Co. 1602—Hoover-Hill. 434—Spear-Hirschbeln. 8303—Clement-Federal Surety Co. 3314—Same-same. 3312—Same-Met Surety Co. 2981—Freidfeld-Grohls Sons. 921—Roosevelt-Eastern Brewing Co. 1518 — Peacock-Clark. 1308 — Garvin-Horton. 1399—Mack-Moneuse. 2022 — People of the State of N Y-Koster. 3471—Kilpatrick-Whitmer & Son.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be rent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day caleodar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Mathilde R. Griffith, John R. Foley, Joseph W. T. Weaver, Hugh J. Rose, George F. Kek, Carrie B. Ghee, Bernhard Volgt, Frank K. Wagner. 2 30 P. M.: Lidie D. Robins, Margaret Cantilton, George G. Wheelock, Dora Kaelter, Annis M. Klinkhardt.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable on 10:30 A. M. Unless contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and default's allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on 2021—Fogel-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 6882—Panker-Klein. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1876—Schwarz-N Y City Ry. 1027—Bauman-N J Steamboat Co. 7375—Ranchberger-Interurb St Ry. 1353—Knolp-McLaughlin. 1049—Kilsleln-Un Ry. 5136—Bernstein-Casino Theatre Co. 491—Strauss-Mannes. 12324—Wenz-N Y City Ry. 1998—Mott-Patten. 1476—Simpson Hrs Co-Mrann. 1901 — Smith-Gillespie. 824—Hilgert-De Raasloff. 2024—Finley-Interurban St Ry. 1152 — Katz-Bauman. 7380½—Feld-Platt. 1344—Beadlestoa & Woers-Brooks. 7296½—Lennon-Charig. 1389—Appel-Sampson. 681—Scagalnd-Int St Ry. 2326—Berrent-N Y City Ry. 2330—Wiebke-Albany Brush Co. 2356—Columbia Phono Co-Harderty. 2357—Rackey-N Y City Ry. 2358—Bender-same. 2359—Skolkin-Bernstein. 2360—Bimbach-N Y City Ry. 2361—Kisdin-Fritzel. 2362—Ratzenberg-N Y City Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2124—Goldberg-Anthony & Scoville Co. 2175—Gentles-Moffat. 2222—Philalscheck-Bielser. 2226—Reichard-Marcus. 2229—Dezell-N Y City Ry. 2231—Neuman-same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2205—Farrer-same. The following causes, if answered, ready, will be passed for this day: 2267—Herbert-N Y C Ry. 2681—Smith-Cohen. 2271—Helder-N Y City Ry. 2246—Johnston-Bruckheimer. 2077—Lenehan-Int St Ry. 2035—Tighe-Muller. 2214—Sherman-Miller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 6788—Freedman-Cohn. 2111—Lowenstein-Zahnker. 1174—Pomerantz-Kalvin. 7135—Mefin-Duke. 6542—Heller-Mayer. 7414—Suval-Silverson. 6897—Aiken-Greene. 6899—Same-same. 6900—Same-same. 7083—Powers-Wilson. 6944—The 12th Ward Bank-Donegan. 6945—Same-same. 6954—Brown-Sinclair. 6460—Sterne-Seelye. 6947—Schwartz-Hibando. 7052—Schwartz-Schwartz. 6468—Reilly-Lynn. 7076—Waesy-Hammerstein. 6894—Scherer-Michaelin. 6872—Mantel-Appelbaum. 7258—Fallick-Schechter. 6738—Arnheim-The Y B Clothing Co. 6988—Be Tabacky-Agency. 6718—Wolfsire. 6958—Prosser-Karatsnyr. 6464—Riverside M Co-Peter Basin System Co. 3464—Kling-Mezentzy. 6978—Brenner-Brenner. 6979—Same-same. 7213—Ratzkin-Fischer. 7198—Dibod-Kaplan. 6782—Goodman-London. 6943—Lightman-N Y Storage Co. 7206—Osborne-Steinmetz. 6169—Mulligan-Griffin. 6145—Sannborn-Lesspiger. 6220—Kossiner-Kaplan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2307—Winkelman-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 2309—Silberfeld-N Y City Ry. The following causes, if answered ready will be passed for the day. 2311—Glassheim-N Y C Ry. 2310—Schwendsame. 2312—Nelkin-same. 2315—Schwend-same. 2085—Steiman-same. 2322—Straum-same. 2291—Barthel-Union Ry. 2297—Noval-Brodsky. 2310½—Zeltzer-City of N Y. 2347—Danneberg-The Fidelity Casualty Co. 2348—Martoni-N Y City Ry. 2354—Knisted-Lefshitz. 1491—Kaufman-Sussman. Highest number reached on regular call, 2362.

COUNTY GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Marshadd and Murphy for the People. Motion calendar. 1—Frank May. 2—May Grant. Trial calendar. 1—George B. Edwards. 2—Salvatore Maurotto. 3—Moses Schlesinger. 4—Thomas H. Whalen. 5—John F. Dorthy. 6—Joseph Syrodl. 7—William McClosky. 8—John Ruffin. 9—James Reilly. 10—Theodor Almsteadt. 11—Morris Robinson, James Wilson. 12—Morris Lovine Shapiro, alias Maurice Spiler. Pleas. 1—Lucy Westcott. 2—Wilbur C. Loomis. 3—Frank Myers. 4—Sam Weinereich, Isidor Freeberg. 5—Stanley Brodhead. 6—James Moore. 7—Andrew Kraus, Jr. 8—Carmine Malafronte.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Vandiver for the People. 1—William M Smith. 2—George Hansen. 3—Ella Champ. 4—Nathan Tier. Max Reiffer—Same. 5—Joseph Steard. 6—Patrick Louden. 7—William L. Fitch, Cortland S Lord, James Shuman. 8—Arthur Chester Noxon, Charles Crawford, Grover Chandler. 9—Abraham Levy. 10—James Seeley. 11—John McGlehnon, John F Gillis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. 1—Martin Lewis. 2—John Teppert. 3—James Lindsey. 4—Leo Anderson. 5—Bernard McNeil. 6—Frank G. Delaney. 7—Henry Stahl. 8—James Lamb. 9—John Menken. 10—John Miller. 11—Francesco Pia.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—(February Term.)—Assistant District Attorney Train for the People. 1—Geo E Fisher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Horwitz-Jacobs—Marcel Levy. In re Doughty—Edward L. Maxwell. Wallach-Johnson—Thomas L. Feitner.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Doremus-Bowling Green Trust Co.—Peter R. Olney.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Pettitmangin-Le Cann—Adam Wiener.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Charles E. Locke-The Lactobacilline Co.—Frank Nathan.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J.—Day calendar. 786—Ingram-Ingram. 599—Collins-Hodges. 748—McNab-Stuchfield. 761—Same-Cobh. 794—Bushe-Collins. 795—Barkas-Barkas. 806 — Seaver-Seaver. 807—Fenton-Duckworth. 809—Rosen-Wilfert. 812—Beals-Spilner. 814—Rosenthal-Pealfein. 817—Frank Ibert Brew Co-Clanelmino. 818—Rogers-Rogers. 821—Shefrin-Neuville. 823—Milbarer-Milbauer. 825—Timble-Ryan. 826—Ginsberg-Kramer. 827—Beppler-Beppler. 831—Fred M Smith Realty Co-Hickman. 832—8321—Plaisky (2 actions)-Alexandar. 833—Dalft Co-Daniels. 834—Bloomer-City of N Y. 835—Zimmerman-same. 836—Hunt-same. 837—Petty-same. 839—Maaach-Grauer. 843—Selinger-Thompson. 844—Borlle-Borlle. 846—Snow-City of N Y. 848-9—Wacker (2 actions)-same. 850—O'Neil-Goodale. 851—Relch-Relch.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for this day. No cause will be set down for days upon the call. 853—Woodin-Woodin. 854 — Enriquez-Alt. 855 — Pierson-Pierson. 856—Stelnhardt-Wagner. 857—Corrao-Busso. 858 — Walkowitz-Stamm. 860—Richelmer-Richelmer. 860—Wagner-Borowitz. 861—Collister-Fuchs. 862—Fields-same. 863—Gelshenon-same. 864—Nelson-same. 865—Giacomino-Intermann. 866 — Operti-Dayton. 867—Ryerson-Hilton. 868—Kunze-Youngbauer. 869—Schmulowitz-Schindele. 870—Brookhurst-Peterson. 871—McNeill-Podesta. 872—Freeman-B R T Co. 873—Spiro-McIntyre. 874—Walss-Weiss. 875 — Jacobowitz-Mindlin. 876—Brooks-Tuttle. 877-8—David (2 actioos)-Borough Park Co. 879—Paturzo-Blanket. 880—Healee-Aronson. 881—Ricelo-Ricelo. 882—Schoenberg-Sapir. 885—Rumer-Brean. 884-0—Banner (3 actions)-Goldman. 887—D'Esposilo-Corrao. 888—Wiener-Slater.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.: Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Burr, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. 4251—Lyngold-Nassau R R. 5222—Breen-B H R R. 5242—O'Malley-Nassau R R. 5260—Addemisio-B H R R. 3722—Swallow-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4757—Doherty-City of N Y. 12940—Lannigan-City of N Y & B H R R. 5270—McDonough-B H R R. 5272—Welsmanssms. 4017, 4018, 5219—Morton-Knipe. 5024—Kress-B H R R. 5276—Higgins-Wilson & Ballils Co. 5280—Pollack-B H R R. 5292, 5293—Black-Rouss. 5313—Hansoo-B H R R. 5315—Canoe-Nassau R R. 5317—Allen-Hills Bros. 5332—Weissburger-B H R R. 9850—Danlell-Danlell, Jr. 3570, 3571—O'Donnell-City of N Y. 4198—Wechsler-Empire Stats Surety. 5387—Guyon-Chapman & Co. 5373—Bookman-Mfrs Granite Co. 5377 — Dawkins-Met Steel Co. 5378—Rafferty-B H R R. 5379—Innis-Nassau R R. 5385—Walsh-B H R R. 5386—Ellis-N Y City R R. 5389—Carter-Coney I & Bklyn R R. 5302—Woodman-B H R R. 5397—Pastina-Goldberg. 5400—Gilbride-B H R R. 13078 — Cochran-Navin. 5018—Davenport-B H R R. 5152—Scott-Lee. 5432—Engandone-Hanover Fire Ins. 12019—McGloley-Long Island R R. 12076 — Frank-Frank. 10710—Rudtner-Cooper. 12580—Hotchkiss-Potts. 13286—Sheridan-Emigrant Savings Bank. 13147—Murch-Haines. 11474—Hendrickson-City of N Y. 1027—Bauman-N J Steamboat Co. 7375½—Ranchberger-Interurb St Ry. 1353—Knolp-McLaughlin. 1049—Kilsleln-Un Ry. 5136—Bernstein-Casino Theatre Co. 491—Strauss-Mannes. 12324—Wenz-N Y City Ry. 1998—Mott-Patten. 1476—Simpson Hrs Co-Mrann. 1901 — Smith-Gillespie. 824—Hilgert-De Raasloff. 2024—Finley-Interurban St Ry. 1152 — Katz-Bauman. 7380½—Feld-Platt. 1344—Beadlestoa & Woers-Brooks. 7296½—Lennon-Charig. 1389—Appel-Sampson. 681—Scagalnd-Int St Ry. 2326—Berrent-N Y City Ry. 2330—Wiebke-Albany Brush Co. 2356—Columbia Phono Co-Harderty. 2357—Rackey-N Y City Ry. 2358—Bender-same. 2359—Skolkin-Bernstein. 2360—Bimbach-N Y City Ry. 2361—Kisdin-Fritzel. 2362—Ratzenberg-N Y City Ry.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 716—Schwersmith R R Co-Hobuna Co. 1—Queens Co Ry Co. 980—Rizzuto-Simpsoo. 990—Harrison-Reuth. 991—Field-N Y & Queens Co Ry Co. 992—Price-same. 993—Fine-Kuepper Realty Co et al. 994—Metzger, an infant-American Lithographio Co. 995—Paradise-Stanzland. 996—Delasner, as admr-N Y & Queens Co Ry Co. 997—Lynam-Higgins. 998—Gibbons, an infant-Fitzpatrick. 999—Bosolan-Ennis et al. 1000—Travers-Steele et al. 1001—Austin-United Engineering & Cont Co. 1002—Reardon-Fox et al.

Highest number reached on general calendar in its order is 1002.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Aveous, Long Island City. Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 822—Kane-India Rubber Comb Co. 824—Chagett-Ferdinand. 74—Dotson-Stewart. 75—Passalaqua-B J R R. 81—Staebler-Tindale. 84—Reiss-B H R R. 86—Keeper-B, Q Co & Sub Ry. 88—Elgen-B H R R. 90—Flaherty-same. 94-101—Toner, an infant-N Y & Q Co Ry. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 95—Rothermel-B, Q Co & Sub Ry. 96—Fonda-same. 97—Laurla, an infant-N Y & Q Co Ry. 98-9—Leopoldsame. 100—McArdle-same. 102—Antonio-S. Pearson & Sons. 103—Rensen-Welbecke, as executor. 104—Rinefelder-N Y & Q Co Ry. 105—Same-same. 106—Haggerty-sams. 107—Saxtorph-B H R R. 108—McDermott-N Y & Q Co Ry. 109—Doyle-same. 110—Krebs-S. Pearson & Sons. Highest number reached on general calendar is 110.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT — Day Calendar — Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschaussr, J. Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. 1420—Notoo-N Y Gaslight Co. 1467—Stefanisame. 1469—Longo-Westchester Elec R R. 1470—Dakin-N Y City Ry. 701—Carney-N Y C & H R R R. 1060—Burfield-N Y City Ry. 1107—Fitzgersld-Westchester Elec R R. 1177—Duis-N Y C & H R R R. 1215—Landray-Landray. 1—Sokolsky-Jackson. 1384—Kichler-Rafel. 1396—Lowman-N Y City Ry. 1353—Ryan-Westchester Trac Co. 1381—Galbraith-Westchester Elec R R. 1382—Renaudsame. 1386—Silvtaroff-Schultz. 1390—Boyle-Yonkers R R.

The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 1417—Schwerdt-Int R T Co. 1425—Linder-Welsberger. 1428—Xavier-Westchester Elec R R. 1485—Brown-N Y C & H R R R. 1463—Lyon-Coleman. 1464—Devitt-N Y C & H R R R. 1480—Blandford-Rowe. 1481—Pierson-same. 1482—Haldow-same. 1483—Riker-same. 1484—Travis-same. 1206—Stephenson-Brush. 1485—Cullinan-Reynolds. 27—Zilzway-City of Yonkers. 1488—Di Sordi-Westchester Elec R R. 1489—Schelb-N Y City Ry. 1491—Moccia-N Y C & H R R R.

Richmond County.

SUPREME COURT—Scudder, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock. Day calendar. 1—Roberts, as armtx-S I R T Ry Co. 11—Devlin-N Y City Ry Co. 12—Barry-S I R T Ry Co. 14—Ellwood-Walser. 18—Letts-R L & R R Co. 19—Donovan-same. 24—Viner-Byrnes. 25 — New Grighton Fire Eng Co-City of N Y. 26—Robinson-Wabash R R Co. 29—Delprata-Aquilino.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

EMBREE HILL.—Embree Hill, residing in White Plains Avenue, formerly a milk dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,220 and no assets.

KUPPERMAN & KAHN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Kupperman & Kahn, cap manufacturers of 230 Wooster Street, show liabilities of $2,407 and actual assets of $1,210, consisting of cash in bank $10, and claims against two insurance companies for fire loss on Feb. 9, $1,200.

FREIREICH & SANTMAN.—Judge Hough has appointed William F. Upson receiver in bankruptcy for Freireich & Santman, manufacturers of muslin underwear at 75 West Houston Street. It was stated that goods to the amount of $2,500 were removed on March 22 at tho instance of Mr. Santman.

EDWARD CARSON.—Edward Carson of New Rochelle, formerly a jeweler, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, individually, and as a partner in the firm of Petit & Carson, jewelers, of New Rochelle, who dissolved Jan. 1, 1902, with liabilities of $11,947 and no assets. Among the creditors are Blanche A. Petit, $5,011; Harrison Brothers, $3,000, and Austin Brothers, $1,250.

UTHOFF & BENDER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Peter II. Uthoff and Christian A. Bender, composing the firm of Uthoff & Bender, jobbers in cotton goods at 83 Spring Street, who were levied out on March 30 by A. G. Hyde & Sons, creditors for $6,400 for goods sold between Jan. 3 and March 22. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and made preferential payments during March. Judge Hough appointed Peter Alexander receiver. It was stated that the liabilities are $25,000 and assets $13,000. They began business in October last.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON.—Lewis E. Morgan, physician, of 1,622 Beacon Street, Brookline, filed a voluntary petition yesterday. His liabilities aggregate $66,862. No assets are scheduled. Edith R. Morgan, wife of Lewis E. Morgan, also filed a voluntary petition in the United States District Court this noon. Her liabilities amount to $78,242, of which $61,601 is secured, $14,496 is unsecured, and $2,145 is accommodation paper. No assets are scheduled.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abelman, Abram—C. H. Willson et al., $1,059.
Apperin, Samuel, (not summoned,) Joseph, and Nathan—Max S. Epstein, $246.
Browo, Lee A., Mortimer S., Anna M., Edward S., Bessie, Fanny, Oscar S., Margaret, and Augusta S.—Augusta A. Browo, costs, $291.
Barnefuer, Henry—George Liss, $183.
Brickman, Joseph—People, &c., $2,000.
Boe, Carsten—Frank Klernan, $392.
Brechue, Louis M.—Phoenix Mills Distillery Co., $141.
Berger, Benjamin—Chas. H. Willson et al., $1,059.
Bijur, Isaac—T. L. Feitner et al., costs, $76.
Boehdam, Emma—Hugh McKeon, $360.
Beals, Halleck W.—Boston Ins. Co., $2,140.
Brennan, Patrick J.—Bankers' Realty and Security Co., costs, $08.
Cady, James C.—Isaac Hahn, $208.
Cohen, Joseph—Chas. S. Rosenthal, $1,060.
Cohen, Cassel—Same, $1,060.
Cohen, Chas.—Hyman Pomeranz, $114.
Castaldo, Loula—Wm. J. Crotty, $270.
Carrington, Herbert J. and Alevie S.—Augusta A

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Side Dwellings Prominent in Day's Business—Corner Sold on Central Park West—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

L. M. Redlich has sold for the Lawson estate 155 West Seventy-third Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.

F. Gouget has sold for Magdalena Walter to Alice P. Camerden 121 West Seventy-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 18 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Edward C. Moen and others 308 West Seventy-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 22 by 102.2.

Tillie Peyser has sold 64 West Ninety-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8.

Dr. Julius Rosenberg is the buyer of 4 West Eighty-third Street, sold recently through Sam J. Redlich.

The Cruikshank Company has sold for a client, to Mrs. Maria S. Simpson, 131 West Sixty-third Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16.9 by 100.5.

Deal on West Seventeenth Street.

George Backer has sold for the Lawrence and Beekman estates, respectively, to Lee & Fleischman, 33 and 35 West Seventeenth Street, two four-story dwellings, on plot 60 by 92.

Central Park West Purchase.

The Wall and Broad Street Realty Company has sold for Mrs. Lena Adler to Simon Heyman the northwest corner of 106th Street and Central Park West, a five-story double apartment house, on lot 25 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Zachariah Zacharias 238 and 340 West Eighty-fifth Street, a six-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 102.2.

Buyers for Dwellings on the Heights.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for John Brown the three-story dwelling 604 West 147th Street, 15 by 99.11, to a client, who will occupy it.

Duff & Brown have sold for the Weinstein estate the three-story dwelling, 17 by 55 by 99.11, at 544 West 142d Street, to a client for occupancy.

Mary F. Stanley has sold to Dieches Brothers 533 West 147th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 99.11.

Lenox Avenue Apartments Sold.

Stern & Simon have sold for Yogg & Juditky to Max Loehenstein 433 and 435 Lenox Avenue, a six-story apartment house, with stores, 50 by 75.

Benjamin Florsheim has sold to Gustave Basch the six-story apartment house known as the Larchmont, at 2,051 and 2,063 Seventh Avenue, on plot 37.10 by 100.

Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee is the buyer of 212 and 214 West 141st Street.

Max Bargebuhr & Co. have resold for M. Fraade to Herman Levy 261 West 143d Street, a five-story triple flat, on plot 37.6 by 99.11.

Torrens System Hearing Put Off.

The hearing at Albany on Assemblyman Prentice's bill providing for the Torrens system of title registration has been adjourned to April 17.

Leases in Fifth Avenue Building.

Simon Frankel has leased for a long term the store and basement of the building at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street to Howard & Co. He has also leased the entire seventh floor to Gattle, Ettinger & Hammel and S. Bass, and the entire eighth floor to Joseph Frankel's Sons.

Hell & Stern have leased for the United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Company, in the new building now being erected for the company at 44 to 48 West Eighteenth Street, running through to 49 to 55 West Seventeenth Street, the fifth, sixth, and seventh floors, containing 45,000 square feet of space. The lessees are J. B. Flaherty and Hugo S. Adam. The leases cover a term of years at a total rental of $150,000.

The Bolger Realty Company has leased for the Demorest estate the store and basement at 30 East Fourteenth Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $90,000; also, the store at 51 Broad Street, for L. N. Levy to Henry Vettler.

Webster B. Mabie has moved his offices to the Hicke Building, 1,178 Broadway, northeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street.

Corner Sold on Second Avenue.

Benjamin Florsheim has sold the southwest corner of 121st Street and Second Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with three stores, on lot 25 by 80.

Isaac Goldberg has sold 237 East 114th Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, on a lot 25 by 100.

West Side Tenement Buying.

John J. Boylan has sold for John Kommer 447 West Forty-sixth Street, a four-story double tenement, with shop at the rear, on lot 25 by 100.5.

M. Fraade has sold 419 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, to a client of W. E. Preble.

George Keigher is the buyer of 421 West Nineteenth Street, recently sold by the Moloughney estate.

Charles E. Duross has leased the three-story dwelling 203 West Eleventh Street for Philip Smith to Thomas Flanagan; also, the three-story house 202 West Fourteenth Street to Katharine Q. Jordan.

Sale of 17th Street Dwelling.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Mrs. Austin Kautz the four-story English basement house 220 East Seventeenth Street, on lot 19 by 80, to a Mrs. Mayer.

Avenue C Corner in New Hands.

David Fine has sold for a client to Stoloff & Kronovet the southeast corner of Ninth Street and Avenue C, a six-story tenement, 42 by 83.

Edward Zipser has sold to A. Gotehrer the three-story tenement 503 East Houston Street, 20 by 75.

Edward N. Crosby has leased for the Crosby-Rutgers estate the vacant lots 273 and 275 Cherry Street, running through to 526 and 528 Water Street; also, the store and lofts in 53 East Broadway; also, the entire building 201 East Broadway; also, the four-story building 228 East Broadway, running through to 217 Division Street, and the four-story building 213 East Broadway.

Demand for Two-Family Houses.

Louis Meckes has sold for J. Harris Jones 52 Lind Avenue, a two-family house. This completes the sale of a row of eight new houses.

The Woodstock Exchange has sold the two-family house 1,130 Tinton Avenue for Sara Reis and Rose Nathan to Caroline Staub.

J. H. Harlam & Co. have sold for the Union Real Estate Company the dwelling 528 West 170th Street. The buyer will occupy the house.

Casey & Irwin have sold for a Mrs. Gelert the frame dwelling 22 Elm Place, on lot 25 by 87; also, for a Dr. Smith, a dwelling on the east side of First Street, north of McLean Avenue, Yonkers, on plot 50 by 100.

Bronx Factory to Be Enlarged.

Walter Emmerich & Co. have contracted for the addition of two stories to their present factory, at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Ittner Place. Buchman & Fox are the architects. When these improvements have been completed the concern will employ over 400 hands.

Steven B. Ayrea and Henry T. Dawson have sold to George S. Hulbert Lots 268, 269, and 270, in Tremont Terrace, a plot 75 by 98, on Middletown Road.

Daniel F. McElkenney has sold for the estate of Michael O'Keefe a plot, 75 by 100, with two houses and stable, on Delafield Avenue, 25 feet south of Livingston Street.

Buying at Rockaway Park.

Goodwin & Son have sold for Fraas & Miller the hotel site of eight lots on Fifth Avenue, Rockaway Park, between Washington Avenue and the ocean, and just north of the Park Inn. The buyer is George Hauser.

The same brokers have sold for Charles Schilling of Rockaway Beach the plot on Second Avenue, near Washington Avenue, Rockaway Park, to Dr. James J. Kennedy of St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

90th St, 145 to 149, n s, 90 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 60x100, and irregular, three five-story stone-front flats; executors' sale, to James H. Keogh, $78,500.

Concord Av, e s, 23.1 ft n of 146th St, 50x100, vacant; executors' sale, to James H. Keogh, $4,300.

Chorlotts Av, s s, between 9th and 10th Ave, Woodside, Queens Borough, 50x100, vacant; executors' sale, to F. H. Lester, $1,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

70th St, 506 to 510 East, s e, 148 ft s of Avenue A, 75x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Samuel Korman, $21,800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Delancey St, s w corner of Chrystie St, for a six-story brick tenement, 18.4x97.7; A. Schlesinger of 7 Stanton St, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, architects; cost, $20,000.

Park Av, s e corner of 121st St, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 40x62.8; Liebenthal Construction Co. of 67 West 125th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $100,000.

Lafayette St, s w corner of Howard St, for an eleven-story brick building, 100.5x84.8; American Brass & Copper Co. of 193 Centre St, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $300,000.

223d St, s s, 306 ft e of Barnes Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x54; Swedish-American Realty Co., owner; Ehrick Peterson, architect; cost, $9,000.

Castle Hill Av, w s, 58 ft s of Black Run Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Kasimir Lofink, powell Av, near Castle Hill Av, owner; Fred Hammond, architect; cost, $10,000.

237th St, n s, 74 ft e of Coocord Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x28; Samuel McCarthy, 510 East 174th St, owner; Samuel McCarthy, architect; cost, $11,000.

174th St, e s, 100 ft e of Gleason Av, for two two-story brick dwellings, 20x52; Samuel J. Dillon, 173d St and Washington Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $14,000.

Edison Av, w s, 119 ft n of Allen Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x51; Charles Hamel of 992 Brook Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $7,000.

Pugsley Av, w s, 75 ft n of Benedict Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Frederick Hittmao, Fillmore St and Van Nest Av, owner; Heory Nordheim, architect; cost, $4,200.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

57th St, 329 East, to a three-story brick dwelling; A. Rieth of 155 East 57th St, owner; F. Wennemar, architect; cost, $7,500.

10th Av, 26, to a four-story brick market; Strauch Brothers of 30 10th Av, owners; W. H. Pags, architect; cost, $5,000.

81st St, 222 East, to a three-story brick laundry; W. Sanson, Waldorf-Astoria, owner; W. Koppe, architect; cost, $8,000.

72d St, 310 and 312 East, to two three-story brick dwellings and meeting rooms; Bohemian-American Israelite Congregation, premises, owner; W. Flanagan, Jr., architect; cost, $10,000.

4th St, 120 East, to a five-story brick teaement and store; A. Faeth of 1,151 3d Av, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

57th St, 224 East, to a five-story brick tenement; N. P. Kilgore of 29 West 45th St, owner; D. J. Comyos, architect; cost, $7,500.

Essex St, 85 and 87, to two five-story brick tenements; A. Kasower of 159 East Broadway, owner; O. Relssmann, architect; cost, $14,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, April 2.

ATTORNEY ST, 10 and 12, 40.7x100; Samuel Kleban to Nathan Michalover and another, (mtg $59,500,) $100.

AVENUE A, 1,428, 25.6x98; Flora Pick to Losie Pick et al., (mtg $32,000,) $100.

AVENUE E, w s, 24.3 ft n of 5th St, 48.6x100; 5th Av, s w corner of 119th St, 25.10x100; Louis Greenberg to Max Lidz, all title, $100.

AVENUE C, s e corner of 9th St, 40.8x83; Ernestine Keve to Julius Stoloff and another, (mtg $86,000,) $100.

BANK ST, 6, 15x60; George W. Haight to Joseph L. Buttenweiser, $100.

BROADWAY, 3,865, 34x100; Sound Realty Co. to Joseph Bandt, (mtg $55,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 121st St, 99.10x100; A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Co. to David B. R. Chapman, (mtg $180,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 112th St, 100.11x100; Cabot Realty Estate Co. to Margaret R. Preech, (mtg $235,000,) $100.

BRISTOW ST, w s, 95 ft e of Jennings St, 70x100; Relwood Realty Co. to Timothy F. Sullivan, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

CONVENT AV, 327, (59,) 20x100; Clara F. Winans to Margaret E. Callaghan, $1.

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 79th St, 117.9x irregular; John G. Brady and others to Edward C. Van Derlip, (mtg $170,000,) $1.

COLUMBUS AV, 580 and 582, 46x95; Breslauer Realty Co. to Asher Simon Realty Co., (mtg $95,000,) $100.

Claremont Av, e s, 300 ft n of 125th St, 50x100; Jumel Realty and Construction Co. to Max Gutschneider, (mtg $48,000,) $100.

CHRYSTIE ST, 195 and 197, 50x196; David Kidansky and others to Abraham B. Minsky, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

CHARLES ST, n s, 25x95; Ralph J. Jacobs and others to Simon Schurmacher and another, $34,250.

DOMINICK ST, 29, 19x75; Jesse Watson Trust to Frances R. Scott, $14,500.

DOMINICK ST, 29, 19x75; Frances R. Scott to Mary E. Hart, $1.

EDGECOMBE AV, 132, 87.11 x irregular; Paul Wachalski to Konrod von Elff, (mtg $19,000,) $100.

FORSYTH ST, w s, 150.2 ft n of Canal St, 100x irregular; Rose Abrahams to Max Verschleiser and another, (mtg $38,000,) $100.

GANSEVOORT ST, s s, 74 ft w of 4th St, 95.6 x irregular; Mary E. Allaire and others to William P. Quin, $1.

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, n w corner of Bush St, 98.2x irregular; Ernest Welngmann to Henry Breunich, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

HAMILTON PLACE, s e corner of 140th St, 94.3x irregular; Louis Greenblatt to Brody Adler Koch Co., (mtg $72,500,) $100.

HOUSTON ST, s w corner Eldridge St, 249 and 251, 50x75; Barnett Levy and others to Max Wolfer, (mtg $90,000,) $100.

HOE AV, 1,317, —x—; Emil S. Levi to Antonia Rybicki and another, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

HULL AV, w s, 225 ft s of 209th St, 25x100; Thomas F. Riley and others to Marie Wittel, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,982, 17.5x61.9; Matthew F. Mulvihill to Mary E. Mulvihill, (mtg $11,500,) $100.

LEXINGTON AV, 729, 17.9x05; Abraham Schwab and others to Edgewater Realty Co., $100.

LONGWOOD AV, s e corner of Prospect Av, 87.5x irregular; James F. Meehan Co. to August Brakmann, (mtg $170,000,) $1.

LOTS 583 to 586, map of Van Nest Park; Timothy Power to John H. Boyle, Sr., $100.

LOTS 581 and 582, map of Van Nest Park; Timothy Power to Patrick Relm, $100.

LOTS 1 and 2, map of Tremont Heights; Lanport Realty Co. to Carolins Elsele and another, $100.

LOT 144, amended map of Cammann estate, 25x100; Frederic J. Middlebrook, executor, to Emma M. Suydam, $10,000.

MADISON AV, e s, 28.8 ft s of 75th St, 25x81; Julius M. Cohn to Seth M. Milliken, $100.

MADISON AV, n s, 50 ft e of Robin Av, 50x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Co. to Sckin Martenson, $100.

MADISON AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 103d St, 50x100; Abraham I. Spiro to Sol Schiller and another, (mtg $74,000,) $100.

MADISON AV, 137; Lucy Dyer to United Sattes Trust Company, all title, $1.

Madison Av, s e corner of 120th St, 40x75; Ida Machtz to Benjamin; L. Well and another, (mtg $45,500,) $100.

PLOT begins at line between land of the Institute for the Blind and Julia L. Butterfield at point 1,120 ft n w of Kingsbridge Road, as in year 1868, 273 x irregular, consisting of

RIVINGTON ST, n o s, 22.3 ft n w of Essex St, 22.8x80; Theodore W. Weisman to Louis Robinson, ½ part, (mtg $240,000,) $1.

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Attorney St, 25x100; Hyman Rein to Davis Rosenkrantz, (mtg $77,000,) $1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 105th St, 50x100; Edwin R. Holden to George L. Willson, $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 134th St, 28.6x100; Conrad Witt to Herman Treplow and another, (mtg $27,000,) $100.

SUTTON PLACE, n w corner of 58th St, 20.5x88.5; Athenatius Palumneri to Henry E. Gheold, all title, (mtg $16,000,) $2,350.

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 275.11 ft s of Rivington St, 25.1x100; Joseph Corn and others to Jerry Goodman, (mtg $26,000,) $1.

THOMAS ST, 60 (15,) 25x100; John E. Olsen to Frank L. Froment, $100.

WASHINGTON ST, 654; Lucy S. Duer to United States Trust Co., all title, $1.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,741, 25x100; Frank Morganstern and others to Morris Weksslblatt, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

WATER ST, 97 and 99, 94.7x irregular; Fred'k Robert to George Hahn and another, (mtg $90,000,) $100.

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 63.8 ft n of 216th St, 50.5x81, Wakefield; Frederick P. Ballard to Fanny C. Stevens, $1.

WEBSTER AV, n w s, 225 ft s w of Woodlawn Road, 75x120; Phllip Koebler to Charles Forbach, all title, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

1ST AV, 1,489, 25x100; Sadie Brody to Philip Herrlich, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

1ST AV, w s, 100.10 ft n of 114th St, 25x irregular; Nathaniel Bernstein to Andrew Cirollo, $1.

1ST AV, 044, 25.1x74; Henry Kroger to Isidor Welsenberger, $100.

1ST AV, 154, 32.1x100; Isaac Rothfeld to Nathan Berman, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

1ST AV, 154, 23.1x100; Mary C. Offinger to Isaac Rothfeld, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

2D AV, 2,132, 25x75; Louis Pepe to Michael Marrone, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

2D AV, 1,434, 25x100; Charles Diehl and others, executors, to Charles B. Gumb, $23,500.

2D AV, 1,434, 25x100; Philip Staub and others to Charles B. Gumb, $100.

2D AV, 1,434, 25x100; Charles B. Gumb to Henry Klopper, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

2D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 73.8x irregular; 2D AV, 1,430 and 1,432, 84.6x100; George Hahn to Charles B. Gumb, (mtg $19,000,) $100.

2D AV, 1,430 and 1,432, 84.6x100; Charles B. Gumb to Marks Rosenberg, (mtg $23,00,) $100.

John F. Volck to Max Dorf and another, $100.

3D AV, n e corner of 96th St, 57.11x100; Max Weinstein to Max Lipman and another, (mtg $78,000,) $100.

3D AV, 1,563, 25x irregular; Morris Weinstein to Frank Siegal, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

4TH AV., 344 and 346, 39.8x75; Johnston de Forest to the Provident Loan Society of New York, (mtg $90,000,) $100.

4TH AV, 255, 23x80; Samuel H. Ordway to Adam C. Klog, (mtg $37,500,) $100.

4TH AV, 344, 10.9x75; James P. Lee to Johnston De Forest, $100.

4TH AV, 346, 19.9x75; The Fourth Avenue Co. to Johnston De Forest, $100.

4TH ST, n s, w ½ of Lot 897, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Frank T. Ternes to Margaret A. McKay, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

4TH ST, n s, w ½ of Lot 897, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Frank T. Ternes to Margaret A. McKay, (mtg $4,000,) $1.

5TH AV, 146, 26x100; David C. Cook to Mary A. Franklin, $100.

5TH AV, 391, 24.5x100; interior lot, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x irregular; Charles O. Iselin to Eleanor Iselin and others, all title, $1.

5TH AV, 146, 26x100; Mary A. Franklin to Henry Marks and another, (mtg $125,000,) $100.

5TH AV, 538 and 540, 50.5x100; Adolph Lewisohn to Felix Isman, $100.

7TH AV, 2,568 to 2,572, 75x100; estate of Asher Simon to Asher Simon Realty Co., $1.

7TH AV, 2,568 to 2,572, 75x100; Asher Simon Realty Co. to Edward A. Isaacs, (mtg $93,000,) $1.

7TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6; Hyman Schinkowitz to Hyman German, (mtg $22,750,) $100.

8TH AV, s e corner of 137th St, 24.11x88; Louis Stahl to Conrad Scherrer, (mtg $33,000,) $100.

10TH ST, 216 East, 25x92.8; Emma Schwab to Henry Tishman, (mtg $19,500,) $100.

11TH ST, s s, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Ignatz Friedman to Joseph Solomon, ½ part, all title, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

13TH ST, 527 East, 37.0x103.3; Kotzen Realty Co. to City Boroughs Realty Co., (mtg $40,000,) $100.

13TH ST, 523 East, 37.6x103.8; Katzen Realty Co. to Edward A. Prentice, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

14TH ST, 517 East; 14th St, 519 East, 50x103.3; Max Wolper to Barnatt Levy and another, (mtg $55,000,) $100.

16TH ST, (51 East, 16.8x92; Mary R. O'Shaughnessy to Augustus Goodman, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

17TH ST, 220, s s, 113 ft w of Rutherford Place, 19x80; Louise F. Kautz to Margarethe Meyer, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

21ST ST, 139 West, 19x98.9; Harry M. Austin to Joseph H. Choate, (mtg $16,000,) $1.

26TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft e of 4th Av, 20.10x98.9; Andrew Aubel to Anna Gilberson, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

32D ST, 41 West, 18x98.9; Clara H. Gould and others to Century Realty Co., (mtg $62,000,) $53,302.

32D ST, 39 West, 25x98.9; Susan McV. Hinton, executrix, to Century Realty Co., $115,697.

32D ST, 39 and 41 West, 43x98.9; Century Investing Co. to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $150,000,) $100.

32D ST, 39 and 41 West, 43x98.9; Century Realty Co. to Century Investing Co., (mtg $150,000,) $100.

32D ST, 39 and 41 West, 43.98.9; Alfred C. Bachmon to City Real Estate Co., $100.

39TH ST, 626 and 328 East, 50x98.9; Jacob S. Gluck to William J. Spielbergsr, ½ right, title, and lousrance, (mtg $36,000,) $100.

39TH ST, 328 East, 50x98.9; Aristides Martinez to Jacob S. Gluck, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

42D ST, n s, 249.6 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; C. V. Ogden Hughes to Zane Hughes, (mtg $42,000,) $1.

42D ST, s s, 249.6 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Zane Hughes to Robert Miller, (mtg $42,000,) $1.

45TH ST, 24 West, 21x100.5; Samuel Emery to Amanda Emery, (mtg $35,000,) $1.

46TH ST, 447 West, 24.2x100.5; John Kommer to Mary A. Finneran, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

52D ST, 426 and 428 West, 50x100.5; Patrick McCarthy to William Goldberg, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

55TH ST, 249 West, 20x100.5; Francis Noher to James S. Cattanach, $100.

56TH ST, 419 West, 25x100.5; Daniel Fraad and others to Carrie Silversberg, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

67TH ST, 110 to 114 West, 75x100.5; Ethel Elliott to The Lotus Club, $1.

57TH ST, 110 to 114 West, 75x100.5; John L. Elliot to The Lotus Club, (mtg $200,000,) $100.

58TH ST, 224 East, 20x irregular; Hugo Schulter to John Bozzuffi, $100.

58TH ST, 224 East, 20x irregular; John Bozzuffi to Anna M. Fischer, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

75TH ST, 329 East, 03x irregular; Hermine Oppenheimer to Berta Engar, (mtg $19,500,) $100.

78T11 ST, 107 East, 18.9x102.2; Bernard Drachman and another to Leopold Kaufmann, recorded, $1.

81ST ST, 160 East, 20x104.4; Albert P. Tracy to Sarah L. Dolan and another, all title, $1.

83D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 111.2x irregular; 83d St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50.9x102.2; David B. R. Chapman to A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Co., (mtg $37,000,) $100.

84TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 66.8x102.2; H. Dexter Owens to Cahot Real Estate Co., (mtg $70,000,) $100.

84TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 66.8x102.2; Margarot R. French to 11. Dexter Owens, $1.

84TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 66.8x102.2; Cabot Real Estate Co. to Fred'k W. Ruckstuhl, (mtg $70,000,) $100.

89TH ST, 107 East, 25.6x100.8; Harry Shwltzer to Nollie Scheyer, (mtg $27,250,) $100.

93D ST, 171 West, 90.10x irregular; James E. Kelly to Lewis L. Pierce, (mtg $12,500,) $100.

94TH ST, 165 East, 18.0x100.8; Harris Samilson to Theodore Siebert, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

97TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11; William W. Johnson and another, executors, to A. B. C Realty Co., $14,000.

106TH ST, 160 and 162 East 50x100.11; Irving Bachrach to Baruch Israell, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

107TH ST, 336 West, 30x100.11; Elizabotn G. Buck to Hugh King, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

108TH ST, n s, 95 ft s of Manhattan Av, 75x100.11; Paulins Selgler to Frederick Selgler, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

111TH ST, n s, 56 ft e of 8th Av, 144x100.11; Louis Greenblatt to Frank Miller and another, (mtg $203,400,) $100.

113TH ST, 138 West, 27x100.11; Palisade Realty Co. to Nettie Phillips, (mtg $38,000,) $100.

113TH ST, 72 and 74 West, 52.6x100.11; Edwin S. Kassing to Carolins Steinan and another, (mtg $56,000,) $100.

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; Isabel H. Clark to James E. Mitchell, $1.

127TH ST, 106 and 108 West, 40x99.11; Kate E. Nay to Theresa Clark, all title, (mtg $2,500,) $1.

127TH ST, n s, 168.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; William S. Young to Edward J. Wellinr, (mtg $5,500,) $100.

133D ST, 63 West, 25x99.11; 50th St, 534 West, 25x100.5; Edward A. Johnson to Isaac Portman, (mtg $22,000.)

136TH ST, 249 West, 17x99.11; Isabella M. Johnson to Caroline Baumert, (mtg $11,000,) $16,500.

137TH ST, 165 West, 27x99.11; William H. Scott to Charles Meyer, (mtg $21,000,) $100.

141ST ST, 881 East, 27x100; Valeotin Klein to John Burger and another, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

142D ST, 208 West, 16.5x99.11; Joseph Loeh to William Schneider, (mtg $7,300,) $100.

149D ST, 147 West, 37.6x99.11; Isaac Portman to Edward A. Johnson, $100.

143D ST, 261 West, 37.6x99.11; Anna Blumenstock and others to Annie Birnbaum, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

143D ST, 249 West, 37.6x99.11; Annie Birnbaum to Herman Levy, (mtg $40,000,) $1.

145TH ST, 464 West, 16x99.11; John McClure, trustee, to Thomas M. Weed, $15,000.

147TH ST, 531 West, 16.8x99.11; Mary F. Stanley to Saul Delchea and another, (mtg $10,000,) $1.

148TH ST, 804 East, 25x100; Charlee Munch to Siegfried Isenson, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

148TH ST, 802 East, 25x100; Charles Munch to Adolph Reichmann, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

149TH ST, 202 and 204 West, 50x99.11; estate of Asher Simon to Asbsr Simon Realty Co., $1.

149TH ST, 202 and 204 West, 50x99.11; Asher Simon Realty Co. to Breslauer Realty Co., (mtg $47,000,) $1.

153D ST, s e, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; George E. Weed to William F. O'Brien, $1.

156TH ST, 1,107 East, 25x100; Johanna Schlosser to Ray Goldschmidt, (mtg $9,000,) $1.

156TH ST, s s, 122.1 ft e of Park Av, 98.1x irregular; Regina Fossing to William J. Ruesch, $100.

156TH ST, 1,107 East, 25x100; Amelia Harris to Johanna Schlosser, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

158TH ST, 625 East, 50x98.4; Arthur H. Saunders to Adolf Weisberger, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

161ST ST, 524 East, 50x35; Frank Cramor to Joseph Ilenschel, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

164TH ST, 1,030 East, 114.10x35.6; Edward Muller to Samuel Schwartz, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

169TH ST, 867 East, 20x00; Thornton Brothers Co. to Joseph Fiancher, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

169TH ST, 221 East, 20x90; Thornton Business Co. to Hermann Stelljes, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

169TH ST, 3½, n s, 99.11 ft e of Findlay Av, 20x90; Thornton Brothers Co. to William L. Ratz, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

173D ST, s s, 95 ft w of Washington Av, 45x100; Francis Shinn to Patrick Shine, $100.

181ST ST, s w corner of Ryer Av, 43.5x irregular; Charles Kavanagh to William L. Bijur, $100.

218TH ST, (4th Av.) n s, w ½ of Lot 307, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Edmund C. Johnson to Margaret A. McKay, $1.

1,477 acres; Julia L. Butterfield to Adolph Wurzburger, $50,000.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

A. B, C Realty Co. to William W. Johnson and another, trustees; 97th St, 518 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11, 5 years $12,000

ASHER-SIMON REALTY CO. to Breslauer Realty Co.; Columbus Av, 580 and 582, prior mtg $95,000, due July 1, 1910, 6%.....$8,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Century Investing Co.; 32d St, n s, 546 ft w of 5th Av, 45x98.9, prior mtg $150,000, 1 year, 6%.....$50,000

BRISTED, Charles A., to United States Trust Co.; 95 to 99 Avenue A, 1 year.....$3,000

BOZZUFFI, John, to Hugo Schutten; 58th St, s s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 20x irregular, bond, $10,000

BIEGEN, Peter L., to Barbara Kumpf, Leggett Av, n s, 28.8 ft w of Hewlitt Place, 25x96.7, 5 years 6,000

BIRNBAUM, Annie, to Samuel Blumenstock; 143d St, 261 West, 3 years, 5%.....$10,000

BLOOM, Nathan, to Clement Le Boutillier; Division St, 215, 3 years.....$10,000

CAMMANN, Isabelle de B., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 48th St, 517 West, 3 years $18,000

CAHILL, Philip, to Grant Squires, executor; Cornell Av, n e corner of Saxs Av, 100x25, bond $4,250

CIROLLI, Andrea, to Louis Weiss; 1st Av, w s, 100.10 ft n of 114th St, 25x irregular, prior mtg $13,000, installments, 6%.....$2,000

CITY BOROUGHS REALTY CO. to Katzen Realty Co.; 13th St, 527 East, prior mtg $40,000, 6years, 6%.....$14,500

CENTURY REALTY CO. to Clara H. Gould and others; 32d St, n s, 570 ft w of 5th Av, 18x98.9, bond $82,000

CENTURY REALTY CO. to Susan McV. Hinton, executrix; 32d St, 39, 5 years.....$88,000

CENTRAL FIREPROOF DOOR AND SASH Co. to Hawthorne Building Co.; road leading through West Farms to Hunt's Point, adjoining land of Samuel Mapes, Sr., 1 year, 6%.....$50,000

COHEN, Rachel, and others to Lawyers Title Insurance and Truet Co.; 145 West 100th St, 5 years $20,000

CAMMANN, Isabelle de B., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 71st St, 159 West, 5 years, 4½%.....$17,000

CHAPMAN, David B. R., to A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Co.; Broadway, a s corner of 129th St, 99.10x100, prior mtg $180,000, 4 years $15,000

DE FOREST, Johnston, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 4th Av, 344 and 348, bond...$90,000

DORF, Max, and another to John F. Volck; 2d St, s e, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x78.8, 5 years. $22,000

DOUGHERTY, John A., to James E. Dougherty, executor; Clinton Pl, w s, 149.7 ft s of 177th St, 25x100, 3 years.....$5,500

DODGE, Murray W., to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 49th St, 57 East, bond.....$10,000

EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET APARTment Building Corporation to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Lexington Av, s e corner of 67th St, 100.5x170, 1 year, 6%.$5,820,000

EDGEWATER REALTY CO. to Abraham Schwab; Lexington Av, 729, prior mtg $25,000, bond $10,000

EDGEWATER REALTY CO. to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Lexington Av, 729, 3 years $25,000

FRANKLIN, Margaret A., to David C. Cook; 5th Av, w s, 63.8 ft n of 19th St, 26x100, 10 years, 4½%.....$125,000

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, e s, 51.2 ft s of 74th St, 25x100, 5 years, 4½%.....$12,000

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, to Emigant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, e s, 77.2 ft s of 74th St, 25x100, 5 years, 4½%.....$12,000

F. C. LINDE CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 29½ to 37 Thompson St, bond. $65,000

FISCHER, Anna H., to John Bozzuffi; 58th St, s s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 20x irregular, prior mtg $19,000, bond.....$5,000

GRAVES, Flora M., to Russel C. Graves; 89th St, 200 and 202 West, prior mtg $75,000, 2 years, 6%.....$35,000

GIBERSON, Anna, to Charles Resch; 26th St, 113 East, 2 years, 6%.....$6,500

GOLDBERG, William, to Patrick McCarthy; 52d St, 426 and 428 West, 2 lots, each 25x100, 2 mtgs, each $4,500, 2 prior mtgs, $90,000 $22,500, 5 years, 6%.....$9,000

GUTSCHNEIDER, Max, to Jumel Realty and Construction Co.; Claremont Av, s s, 300 ft n of 125th St, 50x100, 3 years, 6%.....$9,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to Joseph Corn and another; Suffolk St, w s, 275.11 ft s of Rivington St, 25.11x100, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6%.....$2,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to Joseph Corn and another; Suffolk St, w s, 275.11 ft e of Rivington St, 25.11x100, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6%.....$2,000

GUMB, Charles B., to George Hahn; 2d Av, 1,430, prior mtg $19,000, 3 years, 6%.....$4,000

GUMB, Charles B., to Title Insurance Co.; 2d Av, 1,430 and 1,432, 3 years.....$19,000

GUMB, Charles B., to Title Insurance Co.; 2d Av, 1,434, 3 years.....$16,000

GLUCK, Jacob S., to William F. Clare; 39th St, 326 East, 3 years.....$15,000

GLUCK, Jacob S., to Melvina S. Dyer and others; 39th St, 328 East, 5 years.....$15,000

GLUCK, Jacob S., to Aristides Mertinez; 39th St, 326 and 328 East, 2 lots, each 25x98.9, 2 mtgs, each $3,000, 2 prior mtgs, $15,000, 5 years, 6%.....$8,000

GEIB, Katherine, to Elizabeth Wisker and another; 163d St, s s, 153.3 ft s of Forest Av, 21.7x100, 5 years.....$5,000

GREEN, Joseph L., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 79th St, s s, 18 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x65, due Jan. 1, 1910.4.....$10,000

HYMAN, Samuel L., to Formers' Loan and Trust Co.; Amsterdam Av, 253, 2 years $40,000

HAESLER, John A., to Francis Hubbard, Old Broadway, 2,384, 3 years $17,000

HARTUNG, Wilhelmina B., to Henry G. Schneider; Amsterdam Av, w s, 129.4 ft n of 174th St, 25x100, 3 years, 4½%.....$8,000

HAHN, George, and another to Frederick Robert; Water St, n e corner of Gouverneur Lane, —x—, prior mtg $60,000

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Mortgagees, for a small

annual fee, can be advised whether the Municipal Taxes, Water Rates or Assessments are paid on any property covered by a Mortgage, and thus learn whether their investments are affected by any such liens. Send for circular.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

CAPITAL & SURPLUS **$9,500,000**

37 Liberty Street, 59 Liberty Street. (Title Dept.) (Trust & Banking Dept.)
MANHATTAN.
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(Title Dept. and Trust & Banking Dept.)

FOR SALE
Six Story and Basement Bldg.
50x110
Suitable for Stores or Mfg.
40 H. P. BOILER.
Two Electric Elevators.
Every Modern Improvement.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 CEDAR ST.

MORTGAGE MONEY TO LOAN
Three special sums of money, $8,000, $12,000, $60,000 at 5 per cent.
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

West Side.

4 Story Am. Basement Private Dwellings
NOS. 247-249 WEST 139TH ST., NEAR 7TH AVE.

PRICE $22,000.
Mortgage $13,000 at 4½%
Ready for occupancy.
MUST BE SOLD.

20 feet 4 in. wide, on lot 32.4x99.11.
Perfect condition; the last of a total of 30 houses in this row.
S. E. Jacobs,
135 Broadway, Cor. Cedar St.
Caretaker on premises.

15% INVESTMENT
GUARANTEED.
5-story double flat near Broadway.
Price $59,750. Rents $4,368.
Cheapest west side house. Quick action necessary.
Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co.
206 BROADWAY.

Amsterdam Ave., S. E. Cor. in the 60's Plot 100x100.5.
Possession Nov. 1st. For particulars see Jos. T. Mulligan, 1904 B'way, nr. 63d.

A.—$7,500 cash buys five-story double flat, 40-foot front, 488 St. Nicholas Av., near 135th St.; 4½ per cent. first mortgage, balance taken back on second mortgage for five years at 5½ per cent., payable in installments. Pays very large net income. Investigation invited. Title guaranteed. Brokers protected. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

Varick Street Corner.
Seven-story building; leased to one tenant; an excellent investment; price $55,000; mortgage $36,000; exchange probably considered. **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.**

THREE-STORY DWELLING,
No. 240 West 122d Street, 18 ft. wide; possession; caretaker on premises. Commission.
A. F. KOELBLE, 71 Nassau St.

To close estate: 339 8th Av., near 53d St. L station; 4-story brick, with store, 25x100; store has been occupied as provision and market for past 15 years; good stand for business; possession given. J. J. Schwartz, Executor, 203 Broadway.

Unsurpassed Bargain.—$105,000, guaranteed rental $12,600; 50-foot elevator apartment, near Broadway Subway, (110th;) excellent proposition; investigate. Kauffman & Groiz, 513 Amsterdam Av.

Investvate immediately; new elevator apartment, 125x100, near Broadway Subway (110th) overlooking the Hudson; $900,000; fully rented, $40,000. Kauffman & Groiz, 513 Amsterdam Avenue.

Amsterdam Ave. Corner
Also several inside store properties; prices right. **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.**

Old estate sacrifice; 9th, 10th, and 11th Avs., choice parcels for sale cheap; free and clear; terms to suit; no cards; no brokers. Frank Zottl, 783 10th Av.

Bargain.—135th St., 35 West.—New 6-story apartment house; all improvements; 15% on your investment. 767 9th Av. Mayer & Co., owners.

Upper West Av., No. 818.—Three-story and basement private dwelling, in excellent condition; price moderate. For permit apply J. J. Riker, 27 East 21st St.

BROKERAGE CASES.
NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.
LAWYER JACOB FRIEDMAN, 302 B'WAY.

A Gem.—114th St., near Manhattan; 3-story-end-basement, bay window, private house; price, $14,500. E. M. Michaels, 203 Broadway.

6th Av. Bargain.—Best offer buys 6-story, new-law house, with 6 stores; mtge. $60,000; terms to suit. Wm. P. Sheridan, 3,155 Broadway.

Full lot, with 2 four-story tenements and store, 85th St., near Seventh Av., $26,000. Jacob J. Tabolt, 857 Sixth Av.

Near Grand Central Depot, full lot, suitable improvement; $15,500. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

$5,000 to invest in second mortgage. Apply at once to Hillenbrand & Nassolt, Broadway and 109th St.

Washington Heights.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS
Sold another one of the row of new 4-story American basement dwellings on north side 141st Street, between Convent and Amsterdam Avs., restricted section; complete in every detail; decorations and chandeliers to suit; must be seen to be appreciated.
Open for inspection week days and Sundays.
Owners and Builders, on premises, or
Picken Realty Co.
360 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Av.

East Side.

Almost City Block
Large frontage on street, cross street, and East River, with riparian rights. Suitable for factory. Neighborhood where prices are advancing. No brokers.
A. D. PORTER,
74 Broadway, New York.

MUST BE SOLD.
First Av., Near 120th St.—Modern 5-story triple, stores, 4 rooms, bath, open plumbing, fine condition; $4,000 cash. Price very low. L. Acker, 76 Nassau St.

Private Dwellings—East 78th, $11,000, $3,000 cash; East 84th, $8,000, $1,200 cash; East 87th, $12,000, $3,000 cash; East 89th, $9,000, $3,000 cash. Ernest N. Adler, 1,500 1st Av.

Lexington Av., adjoining proposed subway station; 5-story double; fires, bath, hot water; $29,000; rents $3,000; $6,500, quick. Schwab, 200 Broadway.

East 70th St. Bargain—No. 159, a 19-ft. house, for $27,500 net, suitable for alteration; basement level with street. H. P., Room 3, 59 Wall St.

$2,000 cash above 2 mortgages buys 5-story double flat, with stores, near Madison Av. Marks, Werdenschlag & Pett, 11 East 116th St.

Near Monroe and Catharine.—Six-story, 14 rooms, $46,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 89th.—Three-story dwelling, 20x100, $14,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

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Kingsboro Park
On the 4-Track Road
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A suburb in the city; **beautiful Flatbush.** Center of a section where values are increasing with startling rapidity. Actually nearer to New York City Hall than Harlem.

Water, gas, electric lights, trees macadamized streets, sidewalks. Weekly savings will buy lots if you come now.

Come Saturday or Sunday. Brighton Beach trains to Kings Highway station. Write for Booklet A.

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revised and improved. This booklet, the subtitle of which is, "Real Estate Facts," is something every one who wants to get ahead on sound principles should read and study. Do not write for it if you are one of those that think to plant to-day and reap to-morrow; if you want to get rich as rapidly as that you can generally find a kindly pool-room to take your money and place it on a sure thing, or you can go to the tracks yourself shortly. But, if you want to take advantage of a sound principle, a principle as sound as the growth of crops, I mean the increase of real estate values in Greater New York, send your name and address and let us show you what you can do for as little as $50 or $70 down and $12 or $15 monthly.

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Borough Park Co., Bensonhurst Co.,
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Combined capital $1,500,000.
Combined surplus $1,000,000.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, President.
R. TURNBULL, General Manager.
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Bargain.—I have two friends who cannot go on with their payments on three plots of one lot, four lots, and two lots, respectively; payments $10 to $65 monthly on each plot; here is a big chance to get in on ground floor; write for full particulars; you can try a plot at the prices of six months ago if you can help one or both my friends out of a tight spot. These lots are on undoubtedly the best development in Brooklyn.
A. G. WATSON,
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18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
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GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT HOUSES.
Three newly built 3-story double brick and stone; 5 rooms, large dining room, bath, all improvements; decorated; convenient to school. Also, Broadway and Chauncey St. "L" station, Fulton St. and Rockaway Av. cars. Direct from builder, 327 Sumpter St.

14 lots, including two corners, 1 block Brighton Beach L. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

New 12-room house, with 2 lots, 1 block Brighton Beach L station. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

53 lots, near centre of Brownsville, $400 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

40 lots on Gravesend Av., $625 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

Fine corner in Prospect Park South. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.
Below 14th Street.

Attractive, large, modern, double house, 8 West 9th; prices reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Near 6th Av.—Three-story stable, 46 stalls, $25,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Broome St.—Six-story tenement; rent $5,500; price $52,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Barrow St.—Three-story dwelling, full lot, $12,500; terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$3,000 buys two-family house, two lots, Port Richmond, $3,000 buys 10-room house and six acres; most desirable location; land alone worth amount asked. Silas Alden Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan. Tel. 246 Cortlandt.

Port Richmond.—66x133; nine rooms, barn, shade and fruit trees, all improvements; 2 to 5 minutes trolley, station, and ferry; worth $8,000; for $6,250. J. S. Drake, 42 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—Gentleman's Country Estate and Farm.—A country place of 50 to 200 acres wanted immediately; must contain few acres highly cultivated land, with woodland and pasture, orchard and spring; real farm, improved by cultivated people, and on stream or lake preferred; house with modern improvements, in beautiful natural surroundings; not near popular Summer resort; ready for immediate occupancy; $10,000 cash. (with possibly small sum on mortgage.) Send photographs, 9 West 31st St., New York.

Have quick cash buyers for one, two family houses, lots, in West Farms, Van Nest, Nell estate, Unionport, Westchester Village; send full particulars. Witte, 180th St., Boston Road.

Lots, University Heights, wanted for private dwellings; restricted neighborhood preferred. Full particulars, Builder, 171 Times Downtown.

Cash paid for Williamsbridge and Wakefield lots. Call Shatzkin, 149th St. and 3d Av.

Bronx.

Owners, send full particulars of your flats in the Bronx; we have quick, cash buyers for good investments. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,271 Third Av., near 164th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A four-family 16-room tenement, adjoining 3d Av., (near 116th,) for free and clear private house. Hutter 201 East 104th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Plenty first and second Manhattan mortgage money; reasonable rates. Schwab Realty Co., 200 Broadway.

BRONX—FOR SALE.

$1,000 Cash buys elegant 2-family houses, 13 rooms, full lots; price $6,200 to $6,800.
Kellum, 2,557 3d Av., north of 188th St.

Will sell my plot of lots in Wakefield, 600 ft. from White Plains Road, for $1,500 each, (assessments paid;) terms to suit. Attorney, Room 18, No. 206 Broadway.

Bargains—One-family house, $5,200; 2-family, $6,600; 3-family, $8,700, and up; we have what you are looking for; let us know. Wood Bros., 60 Liberty St.

A.—Woodycrest Av., near 164th St.—Beautiful 2-family dwelling; hot water heat; $3,000 cash. E. O. Smith, 165th St., Ogden Av.

Bargain.—$5,000 buys 5-story double; well located; fine condition; price, $23,500; rents, $2,350. McQuay, 3d Av. and 148th St.

Absolute Bargain at Highbridge, plot 60x202; 2 fronts; improvements. E. Osborne Smith, 165th St., Ogden Av.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Cape Cod seashore cottages (Harwich, Mass.) rented completely furnished; every comfort; safe beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

165 East 63d St., near Lexington Av.—Three-story brownstone dwelling to let; size, 20x50x100; eleven rooms and bath; possession May 1; rents, $1,200. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

NO. 11 EAST 75TH STREET
Four-story and basement; responsible tenant; favorable lease. W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,500 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

139th St., No. 248 West, 3-sty. & base. 10-room dwelling, newly decorated and handsomely furnished throughout; will rent from May 1st for Summer season or year. Apply on premises or Irving P. Lovejoy, 55 Liberty St. Phone 640—Cort.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

Bargain.—Must sell; northwest corner Fort Hamilton Av. and 94th St., Bay Ridge; family frame house and 7 lots; price, $7,000. Emilie Kampwirth, 338 West 45th St., Manhattan.

If you have $100 I can put you on the road to fortune; fullest investigation; absolutely wonderful opportunity. Radnor, P. O. Box 321, New York City.

BRONX—FOR SALE.

MONEY TALKS
Pay $500 cash on a lot in Morris Park and get a mortgage for the rest.
Your PROFITS will *more* than pay it off for you in a *short time.*
The Astors won't be the only ones to make money on property around;
MORRIS PARK
In the
"Heart of the Bronx"
You will be with them if you act quickly.
Write us TO-DAY for particulars and GROUND FLOOR prices.
Address Dept. C.
FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.
Times B'ldg, 42d St. and B'way.

Two-Family Houses
R
In Great Demand.
Very desirable and moderate priced lots on Faile, Bryant, and Longfellow Streets, near Garrison Av., a few minutes from Simpson St. station of Subway; suitable for two-family houses, for sale by
HUNTS POINT REALTY COMPANY,
20 Nassau Street.

BRONX LOTS.
We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE & CO., 32 W 45TH ST.

THE A-RE-CO.
Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.
Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson Street Subway station, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

LOT BARGAINS.
Crotona Av., near 180th St.; 8 lots; no rock; $24,000.
Garden St., near Crotona Av.; 3 lots; no rock; $8,000.
Assessments paid.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3d Av.

A BIG BARGAIN.
34 LOTS
on Line of Westchester Av. Subway extension, at a very low price; owner needs cash. Will double in value this year. INVESTIGATE.
SHARROTT & THOM.
2,790 THIRD AV., 148TH ST.

MOST ELEGANT 2 FAMILY
Houses, 14-15 rooms, latest improvements; MORRIS AV. AND 179TH ST.
Mt. Hope, Tremont's Residential Section, situated 2 Blocks East Jerome Av., convenient to proposed Jerome Av. R. T. line; also on line of trolley connecting east and west side "L" subway; send for booklet.
Open Daily; Caretakers on Premises.

Direct from Builder. Just Completed.
Superior arranged 2 and 3 family houses; first floor, 6 rooms and bath; second and third, 7 rooms and bath each; houses 26x65; lots 100 feet deep; steam heat, gas, electric light, double floors. On premises, cor. Tiffany St. and Whitlock Av., 5 blocks from Prospect Av. R. T. station; or ROTHERMEL'S, (hardware store,) 636 East 149th St.

Own a Beautiful Home
ON EASY TERMS.
East side of Morris Av., bet. 165th and 166th Sts.; two-family; $15 room.
Cannot Be Equalled.
Premises or 160 5th Av., Room 728.

TWO FAMILY HOUSES
1,993-1,998-2,002 GRAND AVE., Between Bruckle and Tremont Aves.
6 and 7 rooms; all improvements.
Easy terms. Inquire on premises, or Harry B. Cutner, 170 Broadway.

BARGAIN.
House and stable, four stalls; lot 37.6x100; Southern Boulevard, near Westchester Av.
$13,500.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES
149th St. and 3d Av.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

IMMEDIATE SACRIFICE.
Plot 67x149, irregular, East 141st St., near Boulevard; all improvements in street, including pavement.
PRICE $7,500, ALL CASH.
Kellum, 3d Av., just north of 138th St.

A SACRIFICE.
$1,000 cash buys elegant two-story and basement one-family dwelling; 8 rooms, bath, laundry in basement; all improvements; perfect condition; choice location; pricee reasonable. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,271-3 3d Av., nr. 164th St.

148th St., 702-4 East.—Two elegant lofts for light manufacturing purposes, in fireproof building, 50x100 ft., with light all around; freight elevator service, steam heated, conveniently situated in centre of Bronx. Apply to owner on premises.

A beautiful 2-family dwelling, Woodycrest Av., near 164th St.; surrounded by $20,000 private dwellings; new, hot water heat and supply; $3,000 cash required. E. Osborne Smith, 165th St. and Ogden Av. Tel., 611 Melrose.

Price $22,750 net; rent $2,500; cash $3,750; new 11-room, 4-story brick and stone double, near Bronx Park, "L" and trolley; 15% investment; fully rented. Safe. Box 168 Times Downtown.

15% Investment.—$15,000 buys 5-story triple corner; 12 rooms and bath; open plumbing; hardwood trim; 25x100; choice location; price, $41,000; rent, $4,800; bank mortgage, 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Oh! What a Bargain.—Choice plot 41x100, frame dwelling, barn, $76 East 161st St., next to corner, near "L" and Subway; quick. Owner, premises.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch nr 215 West 125th St.

$700, Installment, Bronx lots, near Subway and L. Shatzkin, 149th St. and 3d Av.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

THE BELMONT TUNNEL
from the Subway station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River, now nearing completion, will connect
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
WITH MANHATTAN. TIME, 9 MINUTES. FARE, 5c., TRAIN OR TROLLEY
WHEN THE FIRST CAR CROSSES, ABOUT THE END OF JULY, THESE HIGH-CLASS LOTS WILL JUMP TO DOUBLE THEIR PRESENT VALUE.
300% PROFIT GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR
by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this beautiful residential park. Elegant colonial mansions, ready for occupancy, on easy terms.
SEND A POSTAL TO-DAY FOR HANDSOME MAP AND VIEWS.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Flushing $600 a Lot. Bayside $425 a Lot. Whitestone $250 a Lot.
BROADWAY FLUSHING
$500 PER LOT
McKnight Realty Co.
21 West 34th Street.

SPRINGFIELD TERRACE
Near Jamaica.
Superior LOTS AND PLOTS, TRANSPORTATION, IMPROVEMENTS, INVESTMENT, HOME SITES.
Write for booklet.
T. I. McNEECE, President,
150 Nassau St.

250 building lots at Queens Manor, in Village of Queens, two miles east of Jamaica; streets graded and macadamized, electric light, schools, mails and all city conveniences; fronts on trolley and third rail electric of Long Island Railroad; twenty-five two-family dwellings now being constructed; installments or cash. Road Realty Company, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, and 39 East 42d St., New York. Office at Queens Manor open daily, including Sundays.

Heart of Flushing.—Few lots that will show big profits when the Belmont tunnel is opened; fully improved with sewers and paved streets; near station and trolley; best bargain in Queens Borough. Address Flush, Box 170 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS
Short ride from Grand Central Station on the Harlem Railroad
LOTS AND PLOTS FROM $200 UP
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
The Harlem Electric trains (now running) to Pleasantville Heights
HAVE STARTED THE LARGEST BUILDING BOOM EVER KNOWN.
80 HOUSES WITHIN THE LAST 30 DAYS
IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
Last year's prices good for 30 days only. Do not miss the only chance you will have to get in on the ground floor. We help you build. Houses ready by the Spring. All city conveniences at hand—water, electric lights, &c.; fare 11c.; 30 trains day and night. Guaranteed titles free. When you see our property you will appreciate its present value and the increase which is bound to come. Call for passes.
COMMUTERS' REALTY CO.
140 West 42d St., near Broadway.
Branch open evenings, 33 E. 125th St.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
Quick service. Charges Reasonable
WESTCHESTER & BRONX
TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus and Undivided Profits, $825,000.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT
for sale, one and a half miles south of White Plains Station, in best residential section, overlooking Long Island Sound and all the elegant country seats on the neighboring ridges; the house is new, unique, and extremely artistic, consisting of 22 large, light, and airy rooms and five bathrooms; every modern convenience and luxury; large stable and coachman's cottage; macadam roads, eight acres beautifully laid out. Such properties as the above are our specialty. Midchester Realty Company, Times Building, Times Square.

ATTENTION
SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN AUCTION COL., MT. VERNON & CHESTER HILL SECTION.
MT. VERNON & CHESTER HILL, AUCTIONEER,
GEORGE W. BARD,
CLOSING MT. VERNON ESTATES OF
BARRETT'S HORSTHAL APRIL 6TH,
ALFRED B. DARLING MAY 4TH.
SEVERAL CHOICE DWELLINGS.
30 MOST DESIRABLE LOTS.

COUNTRY LIFE IN A CITY.
with all city conveniences; $1,500 cash will buy new house in beautiful restricted section, high ground, within 12 minutes of present station; 6 minutes of new one; 10 rooms, oak floors, and trim, hot-water heat, tiled bath; price $8,500.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
Mount Vernon's Busy Corner.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM.
On account of Wall St. losses, will sell my beautiful ridgeland farm and farm buildings, between Briarcliff and Ossining Stations, 118 acres at $200 per acre; must have cash in ten days. M., P. O. Box 1,730 New York City.

For Rent—High-class apartment of 8 large rooms and bath; extra toilet., hot water heat, electric light, parquet floors; all outside rooms; fine residence section; large grounds; view of river 40 miles; near Glenwood Station and trolley lines; rent $55 monthly. Thomson Bros., 80 Main St., Yonkers.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

North Shore, L. I.—Will sacrifice contract two lots; bona fide. Box 102 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN Cottage to Rent, near Essex, N. Y.; 6 rooms, furnished; delightful situation; fine beach; large pines; fine water, boat, ice. E. W. Leaming, 230 Livingston Av., Albany, N. Y.

Half double house, furnished; commutation easy. Box 495 Suffern, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Well-furnished apartment, May 1st to Oct. 1st; seven rooms and two bathe; rent reasonable. Messmore, 342 West 71st St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SPALDING, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, n Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. SPALDING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise, No. 62 Cedar Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 6th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of October, 1906. REBECCA A. SPALDING, Executrix. ROUNDS, HATCH, DILLINGHAM & DEBEVOISE, Attorneys for Executrix, 62 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

Are you looking for a lot? I can save you money; Flushing is the cream of Queens, and I have the best proposition; improved, sewers, water, and gas; no extras; splendid location. Address E., Box 171 Times Downtown.

Flushing.—Will sell the highest land at the cheapest prices in all New York City; fully improved; city water and gas; easiest terms. R. H. Ford, Room 1,003, 110 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
White Plains.

At White Plains
400 LOTS
High ground, all improvements; to clean up estate will sell in bulk at a very
LOW PRICE
OPPORTUNITY, 282 TIMES.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.
E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

White Plains, Scarsdale, and Vicinity.
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED | HOUSES TO LEASE.
By the year or for the season. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 E. 42d. 'Phone 5322—38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 759.

WHITE PLAINS LOTS.
Why pay big prices for lots in other towns when I can sell lots 7 minutes' walk from station on high ground, restricted section, sewer and water, $475 each? Seeing is believing; let me show them to you. Address M., P. O. Box 1,730 New York City.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOLLIS BARGAINS, HOLLIS, L. I.

Two lots, Villard Av., each	$625
Plot 8,000 square feet, good section,	$1,000
Lot Carpenter Av., 25x125, installments, $10 per month,	$750
Plot 104 feet front, 100 feet deep,	$1,000
Business corner, Fulton St., 11 lots,	$9,800
Plot 14,000 square feet,	$2,250
8-room house, all improvements,	$5,350
HOLLIS PARK GARDEN plot,	$3,450
12 lots near station,	$7,000
12 lots, near Fulton St.,	$6,250
Woodhull Av. corner, 125 feet,	$2,500
Lot 25x137,	$300
Lot 25x100,	$300
Two-family house, 13 rooms, near station,	$7,000
Two-family house, 13 rooms, nr. Hillside Av.,	$6,000
New house, all improvements, 8 rooms,	$6,000
14-room house, steam heat, hardwood finish, all improvements, finest house in Hollis,	$15,000

Maps and full particulars mailed to any address. W. C. Reeves & Co., 1,133 Broadway, N. Y.

LOTS $135 Payments. Small Monthly in the Built-Up Section of
HEMPSTEAD.
Send for Booklet & FREE R. R. Tickets.
ERIE-NEW YORK REALTY CO.,
215 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

For investors or speculators, 265 lots; beautiful high situation; gas mains, electric, water; on line of new Babylon and Jamaica trolley; 43 rods from Baldwin Railroad Station; 42 minutes from city now, about 23 minutes when tunnels are completed; one cottage included; $24,500; about 40% cash in 60 days; must be seen to be appreciated. Charles L. Wallace, Manager, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Bargain, Near Long Beach.—14-room house, some improvements; barn, sheds, grove of fine shade trees; land 142 feet front; macadam road, leads to Long Beach; rear of land fronts on tide water; about 800 feet deep; three minutes' easy walk to Long Beach R. R. station; price, $9,000; terms arranged. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE.

35 acres at Hollis,	$4,500
420 acres at Farmingdale,	$350
105 acres at North Roslyn,	$1,000

Harry S. Shapter, 509 East 16th St., Brooklyn.

Freeport Bargain—52 acres, $80,000; cash $22,000; mtg. $38,000; will retail for $222,500; fully developed; subdivided into 700 villa plots; near depot and trolley. Owner, Box 165 Times Downtown.

A few lots on 13th and 15th Ave., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 34th St., New York.

Corporations organized at small cost; a comprehensive legal service at $25 per year for business men, corporations, Trustees, contractors, investors, &c.; call or send for our booklet; references the highest. Legal Affairs Corporation, 1,422 to 1,424 Tribune Building, City.

Tarrytown.—House, 14 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; five acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Hockman St., N. Y. City.

Acreage wanted Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Scarsdale, Mamaroneck, and White Plains. Send full details; price and location. "Capitalists," 140 Times Downtown.

SCARSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, LAWRENCE Park, Bronxville. Houses for sale and rent. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Ave.

To manage apartment houses or tenements; long, successful experience. 'Phone 3101 John. James King, 46 Wall St.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

For subdivision, 45 acres of the finest land in Westchester County; 18 minutes from N. Y. J. J. Kelt, 1,822 Park Av.

Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.—Modern 11-room house, large lot; price low, $6,500; easy terms; immediate possession. Owner, 157 Times Downtown.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

Yonkers.

A large house, No. 424 South Broadway, Yonkers, in good order; rent low to a good tenant; caretaker on premises. J. Romaine Brown 53 West 33d St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Barclay Building
299 Broadway, Corner Duane St.
Second Floor over 10,000 square feet.
Few Offices Single and En Suite.
Large, Desirable Basement.
Wm. C. Walker's Son, Wright Barclay. **299 Broadway.**

TWO LIGHT LOFTS
for rent in building
120-122 WEST 18th ST.
Contains separate passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and electric power can be had if desired. For particulars apply to
CHARLES BRENDON & CO.
500 FIFTH AVENUE,
or your own broker.

Two Small Stores
on 5-year straight lease,
Directly Off Fifth Ave.
In Corner Building
The best location in New York for fine trade.
$3,500 each
It is an advertisement for any business to be in this neighborhood.
WHITE & PHIPPS
2 West 39th St. 'Phone 6066—38th.

Business Building,
5th Av., bet. 34th and 42d Sts.,
to lease for term of 21 years to
Desirable Tenant;
2,000 SQ. FEET FLOOR SPACE.
E. G. B. Riley & Co.,
500 5th Av., corner 42d St. Tel. 2034 Bryant.

Southwest Corner
Cedar and Pearl Sts.
OFFICES.
LARGE AND SMALL.
Can also be used for light manufacturing; very low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

AMSTERDAM AVE—DOUBLE STORE,
GOOD RETAIL BUSINESS SECTION.
Will alter front to suit tenant; possession May 1; good for any business. SCHRANK, 764 Columbus Av.

SALOON!!! DRUGGIST!!!
BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH ST.
CHOICE LOCATION FOR LIVE BUSINESS; ALSO SEVERAL STORES ON BOSTON ROAD ADJOINING CORNER; MODERATE RENTALS; LONG LEASE TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.

Bakery to Rent.
Two ovens, large workroom; also two stores, suitable for confectioner, delicatessen, or fancy goods; 73-75 Manhattan St., near Amsterdam Av.; also two elegant stores at 125 Manhattan St., opposite Subway Station. Moderate rents.
C. SMITH, Agent, 125 Manhattan St.

Lincoln Square Arcade,
1,947 Broadway, 65th and 66th.
Offices, studios, club rooms, floors; elevators, steam heat, electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

OFFICES and FLOORS
Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

6th Ave., 37th St.
50x30, 100x100 ft.
3 or 5 buildings, one or all.
S. May, 37th St., cor. 6th Av.

Large Double Store,
125-127 Manhattan St., at Shhway Station.
2 large show windows. Splendid for confectionery
Rent Very Moderate.
Apply to A. C. SMITH, Agent, on premises.

5th Av., southwest corner 28th St.—Entire fourth floor, connecting with building No. 2 West 28th St., comprising about 5,000 square feet; elevator and steam heat; also small office; possession now. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.
NEW BUILDING.
Store, 7 floors, all light, elevator, electric light, power; steam heat; RENT CHEAP.

OFFICES 82 UNION SQUARE, 104 and 106 E. 16th St. Apply Agent, on premises.
TO RENT.

LOFTS TO LEASE
with electric hoist, at 45 Warren St.
Al. Davis, 148 Willim St.

Large double store, with rear rooms and basement, to lease for any business, 582 Lenox Av., adjoining cor. 139th St.; rent $125. Janitor or Proops, 142 East 80th St.

A corner store, suitable for druggist or confectionery, Lawrence St. and South Broadway, Yonkers. J. Romaine Brown, 53 West 33d St., New York.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large corner store, 149th St. and Brook Av.; will divide to suit. John F. Dowd, 699 E. 149th St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Glen Ridge, N. J., on D., L. & W., 40 minutes out; have fine 11-room house, large reception hall, with fireplace; tile bathroom, steam heated, electric light and gas, hardwood trim, wood barn, chicken house and run; lot 110x220; price $12,500; 70% can remain on mortgage; house alone could not be duplicated for $10,000; will rent $900 per year. Inquire or address B. S. McKean, owner, Park Av. and 130th St., city. Telephone 2350 Harlem. Would entertain New Rochelle property trade.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To West End, or Elberon," she said.
LONG BRANCH, WEST END, ELBERON.
Choice furnished cottages for sale or rent. Come to responsible agents. Bargains for sale.
WARDELL & BURKE.
Park & Tilford Building, West End.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
MONMOUTH BEACH, RUMSON ROAD.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, Jr.
9 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. 48 Rector.

WANT GOOD SUBDIVISION LAND?
Several fine tracts listed now; also farms; priced right; two-family houses, cottages; bargains. Harry Layton, 45 Hudson St., Hackensack.

For Sale.—170 acres on Palisades, opposite

VENUS PENCILS

GIVE PERFECT SERVICE

17 Degrees SOFTEST TO HARDEST

6 B to 9 H

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO.

NEW YORK

Venus in Copying Lead is No. 165.

CARNEGIE GUESTS ARRIVING.

More Distinguished Foreigners Due To-day for Institute Opening.

More of the distinguished foreigners who will attend the dedication of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg next week as the guests of Andrew Carnegie are now arriving. Leonce Benedite, Director of the Luxembourg Gallery, is now at the Hotel Belmont. Sir Robert Cranston, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who was at the Belmont until Sunday, is expected there again within a few days on his return from a trip to Canada.

The following are expected to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.: Prof. Fritz Schaper, Lieut. Gen. Alfred F. J. L. von Lowenfeld, E. E. von Shuel and Col. Erichuth. On the Caronia, due to-morrow, will come Sir William Henry Preece, W. T. Stead and his wife, and Joost Marius Wellen Vander Poortens Schwartz. (Maartens Maartens.)

During their stay in New York, they will live at the Belmont as Mr. Carnegie's guests.

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—En route Cleveland to New York, Lake Shore and N. Y. C. & H. R. R. train leaving Cleveland at 5 P. M. Sunday, March 31, arriving New York City 9:45 A. M., Monday, April 1, brooch pin, topaz, set with diamonds. Finder will please communicate with Schribner & Laher, jewelers, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOST—Gold open-face watch and fob, Saturday evening in the neighborhood of 65th St. and Columbus Av.; reward if returned; no questions asked. Address L. L., Box 200 Times, Times Square.

LOST—A lady's black silk coat, on 3d Av. surface car, Monday morning. Return to 311 Lenox Av.; liberal reward.

LOST—Gold watch and pin, monogram "M. E. A."; reward. Anderson, 92d St., St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Solitaire diamond earring; $50 reward; about ¾ karat. Apply to J. A. Rauth, 1,125 Lexington Av.

LOST—Tuesday, lady's gold watch, pin, and chain. Reward. Return to 20 West 43d St.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1905, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—Certificate of Membership No. 1,305, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, December 30, 1882, to Nathan B. Waldron, having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate; all persons interested are hereby notified to show cause, within the next six weeks, why such new certificate should not be issued. New York, March 28, 1907. E. B. Howe, Superintendent.

LOST—At 34th St. Ferry or on crosstown car to Broadway, Thursday afternoon, March 21, package containing morocco case of jewels and trinkets. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Sterling, Room 52.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, diamond chip, on 3d Av. L or Subway, or 42d St., between Subway and 6th Av. Liberal reward for return. J. Freedman, 1,427 Madison Av. Tel. 853—79.

LOST—On March 29, Central Manhattan, lady's gold muff chain, about one yard long, set with turquoise matrix; reward. L. S. Holmes, Room 517, 299 Broadway.

LOST—A handbag, in the 3d Av. L at 129th St., on Saturday at 4:30 P. M., containing $20 and some change; reward. Miss L., Box 143 Times Downtown.

LOST—Lady's one-karat diamond ring, with tooth setting, between Broadway and 3d Av.; reward. Lynch, 112 East 111th St.

LOST—Brooch, pearls and amethyst, President St., 6th and 7th Avs.; reward. Mrs. Goodrich, 723 President St., Brooklyn.

LOST—On Broadway, bag containing keys. Reward if returned to Hotel Maris Antoinette office.

LOST—Gold pin, pearl centre, Columbus Av. or 95th St.; reward. 39 West 95th St.

LOST—March 23, small purse, containing four rings; reward. Fox, 30 White St.

LOST—Boy's silver watch between Broadway and 83d and West End Av. and 82d. Please return to 450 West End Av.

LOST—Monogram watch, "R. P. N.," bird pin, Columbus Av., 72d-89th; reward. Newcomb, 27 West 84th St.

LOST—Pearl and diamond pin, Amsterdam or St. Nicholas Av.; reward. Clark, 943 St. Nicholas Av.

LIBERAL REWARD offered to finder of gold locket on Greene Street Monday evening about 6 P. M., between Grand and Bleecker Sts., N. Y. C. Return to A. Traitteler, 212 West 18th St., N. Y. City.

$60 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of diamond brooch, nine diamonds in all; disappeared Saturday. Kessler, 130 Court St., Brooklyn.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 8,310, Yorkville Bank, special deposit dept., issued to John T. McNulty; payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank Book No. 507,401 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Bank book of Bowery Savings Bank, No. 1,012,739; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 995,041, Bowery Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—St. Bernard, Friday, in neighborhood Broadway and 41st St.; suitable reward if returned. Oppenheimer, 139 West 41st St.

RIDE-A-WEE, 142 West 28th St.—Dogs, cats, every description, given responsible people guaranteeing good homes; lost pets should be looked for there.

LOST—Black-and-tan dog, male; name, Little; cut in one ear; substantial reward. L. Whhitmann, 170 Cedar Av., University Heights.

LOST—Dalmatian dog. Reward for return to Geo. S. Mallis, 163 West 120th St.

SAY POLICE BEAT THE WHOLE FAMILY

Husband in Bellevue, Wife in Court, and One Child Shows Bruises.

APRIL 1 JOKE CAUSED ROW

Patrolmen Say Healy Pulled a Knife and Stabbed One of Them—Further Hearing Ordered.

A story of a whole family having been beaten by two policemen while on their way home from a visit to friends was told to Magistrate Whitman in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Mrs. Katherine Healy of 533 West Thirtieth Street, her daughter Agnes, and her son, William Warrell. Mrs. Healy's husband, John, could not appear, as he is in Bellevue Hospital as the result of the clubbing he received.

After listening to the story Magistrate Whitman said that the charge against the policemen was a serious one, and that he would make a thorough investigation. He paroled Mrs. Healy for a further hearing on Thursday.

According to the statements of Mrs. Healy and her two children, the husband and father, who is a foreman in the employ of James J. Duffy, contractor, had imbibed too freely on Monday evening while paying calls on several friends. He was celebrating the fact that he had been on the "water wagon" for eight years.

"We were passing the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue when my husband, in a spirit of jest told a policeman that his belt was coming off," said Mrs. Healy. "The policeman looked down, and my husband called 'April Fool.' This made the copper angry. He passed the word along to another officer, Richard Sheffel, who told my husband to 'Move on, and move quickly.' We thought he was joking, but said all right, that we were going home.

"Without provocation Sheffel struck my husband across the face with his stick. John fell to the street. I tried to protect John, and the officer threw me around roughly. Then my daughter Agnes tried to save us, and the policeman jabbed his nightstick at her, striking her upon the breast. He whirled her around and struck her across the back and again on the wrist. My daughter fainted and lay on the pavement beside my husband, who was struggling to get up. Policeman Tiffany and several others then ran up and began to beat my husband as he lay there on the pavement.

"A crowd was around trying to make them stop. One of them dragged my son out of a drug store, where he had run to get a glass of water to revive Agnes. They prevented him from doing that.

"After a while an ambulance and a patrol wagon drove up and my husband was sent to the hospital and I was taken to the Twentieth Street Police Station and locked up. I was handled very roughly."

The daughter's story corroborated this. She showed the Magistrate the bruises on her body and on her wrist. The son's story was virtually the same.

Policeman Sheffel was not at the hearing. He was on sick leave, having been injured in the row. Policeman Tiffany testified that Healy had drawn a knife and stabbed Sheffel over the eye. This was denied by Mrs. Healy and her children. They said that Sheffel, while striking at Healy, lost his balance and fell, striking his face upon the edge of an ash barrel and breaking the skin. This, said the Healys, infuriated him, and he renewed his attack upon Healy.

Agnes Healy is 15 years old, and her step-brother, William Warrell, is 14. They were questioned thoroughly by Magistrate Whitman.

Policeman Tiffany was ordered to appear in court on Thursday afternoon with witnesses to prove his assertion about the knife, which he says Healy drew. The Magistrate also ordered that Policeman Sheffel appear at the hearing.

Mrs. Healy, after leaving the Magistrate's Court, went to Bellevue Hospital to inquire for her husband. She was told there that Healy was suffering from lacerations of the head and body. He will probably be in the hospital several days.

Mr. Duffy said yesterday that Healy had not touched liquor for eight years, had never been arrested, and altogether was a hard-working citizen.

VIRGINIA CROPS DAMAGED.

Lowest April Temperature Recorded in 36 Years—Fruit Suffers.

NORFOLK, Va., April 2.—A heavy frost in the Norfolk County truckling belt last night, with the temperature at 30 degrees, did much damage to growing crops of potatoes, peas, and beans. Fruit also suffered to a considerable extent. Strawberries in bloom did not suffer as much as the fruit trees.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 2.—The temperature dropped to 25 degrees last night, the minimum for April in the last thirty-six years. It is believed that the early fruit crop is practically ruined.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The cold wave is about broken in the East, and to the westward temperatures are rising, especially on the Rocky Mountain slopes.

No rain has fallen east of the Mississippi.

A disturbance central in Colorado will probably move northeast within forty-eight hours, causing higher temperatures to the Atlantic Coast, and on Thursday showers throughout the Ohio Valley.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh north; South Atlantic Coast, fresh north to northeast. Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have light north to west winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, with rising temperature; light, variable winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Wednesday; Thursday, partly cloudy; light to fresh south winds.

The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 29; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made of Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

EXPECT TO MAKE POLE IN AIRSHIP IN JULY

Aero Club to Give Wellman a Flag To-night to Carry on the Journey.

HERSEY SURE OF SUCCESS

Mr. Wellman's Associate Declares Machine Has Been Well Eested for Trip.

A delegation of balloonists from the Aero Club of America will meet Walter Wellman this morning when he arrives on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mr. Wellman has practically completed the rebuilding of his airship, with which he is to start from Spitzbergen early in July in his effort to fly to the north pole.

Major Henry B. Hersey, who is to accompany him as the representative of the United States Government, arrived in the city yesterday from the West, and as he is to sail for Europe to-morrow on La Lorraine the members of the Aero Club gave a reception in his honor last night in their rooms, 12 East Forty-second Street. It had been expected that Mr. Wellman would have been here at the same time, but arrangements have been made to entertain him at the club to-night, when he will be asked to tell something of the improvements he has made to his dirigible balloon and how he hopes to reach the pole. Mr. Wellman will return to Paris next week.

Major Hersey accompanied Lieut. Frank P. Lahm last year when the latter won the international balloon race, thus bringing the Bennett Cup to this country. He has been connected with the United States Weather Bureau for a number of years, and besides being the executive officer of the trip will have entire charge of the scientific work, particularly in keeping a record of the meteorological conditions in the Arctic region.

The Aero Club of America will present a large pennant to Mr. Wellman to fly from the stern of his airship. The pennant was exhibited for the first time last night. It was designed by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor. Mr. Borglum explained that it was intended to typify the United States, as the red, white, and blue colors are used, the pennant being composed of two red stripes with a broad white band in the center, while in the upper right hand corner is a blue field with five stars. In the center of the white field is a symbolic figure of aerial flight, the figure being that of a woman with widely extended wings.

Major Hersey stated that many improvements had been made both to the balloon and its mechanical construction since last season, when, owing to the long time required to build the houses for the men and the balloon at Spitzbergen, on Danes' Island, the flight to the pole had to be postponed for another year.

"Winter comes on very early there," said Major Hersey, "and it is absolutely necessary to have everything in readiness to make the flight at the first favorable opportunity, as early in July as possible. It is a fortunate thing, perhaps, that we were delayed last year, for we succeeded in trying out very thoroughly the propellers and motor of the machine, and in many respects they proved faulty. The transmission broke down repeatedly. It seldom worked well for more than an hour at a time. An entirely new system has now been installed, what is known as the Lebaudy type being adopted, and the entire outfit is far superior to the airship of last year.

"The balloon was not inflated. The balloon house is finished, and it is the most pretentious building ever seen at Spitzbergen. It is 85 feet high and 85 feet wide, and was designed by a Finnish architect. Besides that, we have built a large house for the members of the party and the workmen and a machine shop, forty feet long, which is completely equipped with drills, lathes, steam engines to run them, a blacksmith's shop, and all the facilities for making our own hydrogen gas.

"We expect to start for Spitzbergen by the middle of May. We have chartered our steamer to take us from Tromsoe, Norway. Spitzbergen is 600 miles north of the northern coast of Europe, and about 600 miles from the pole. I may say that our quarters are on the same spot from which Andrée made his attempt to reach the pole by a balloon, so you see we are not at all superstitious. The temperature varies but little during the Summer season, seldom more than four or five degrees a week, while the winds are very regular, thus making ideal conditions for ballooning. Most of the winds last season were from 10 to 15 miles an hour, but occasionally they would attain a velocity of from 25 to 27 miles. The hard preliminary work is finished, and we feel that there is a good chance for success. It is, of course, by no means certain that we will reach the pole, but the chance is a good one and well worth taking."

Major Hersey concluded his talk by giving a graphic account of the balloon trip last year with Lieut. Lahm in the international race.

"Lieut. Lahm," he added, "I consider one of the best aeronauts in the world."

Among those present were Cortlandt Field Bishop, Alan R. Hawley, J. C. McCoy, Major Tyler, Charles Jerome Edwards, A. N. Chandler, George H. Day, Augustus Post, Leo Stevens, J. C. Lake, S. D. Mott, Dr. Julien P. Thomas, W. J. Hammer, Israel Ludlow, Carl Dienstbach, E. B. Bronson, and Israel Moses.

SMALL PROFITS

Have helped make our enormous business. Our gigantic plant enables us to build high grade custom-tailored clothes at small cost. "Arnheim" $25 Suits or Overcoats (built to your measure) are wonderful value.

Samples and Fashion booklet mailed free.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth Street.

OLD STEUBEN'S SONS DINE.

Thirteenth Annual Jollification at the Yale Club Last Night.

Oh, Steuben County, oh, Steuben County,
Where all this bunch of high officials grew;
Oh, Steuben County oh, Steuben County,
"White Top" and fine "Gold Seal" we drink ter you.

Thus sang several hundred sons of Steuben at the thirteenth annual dinner of the Steuben Society at the Yale Club last night.

Steuben County is famous for its wines, and some of it was in use at last night's dinner. Some of the Steubenites drank mineral waters, but they were in the minority.

There were only four speeches, and although only one of the speakers was down for a speech in honor of old Steuben, the others soon forgot what the subject was that had been assigned to them and branched off in praise of the county that they had left for a metropolitan career. After the speaking there was a lot of personal rhyme discharged for the benefit of the older members of the society. With each verse there was a cartoon that was supposed to give a correct idea of the way the subject viewed life's affairs generally.

For instance, this referred to Edward Hassett, the lawyer, of 49 Wall Street:

Now here's Ed Hassett, the cutest pet;
We're surprised no maid has stolen him yet.
During the years he was President
All our chairs got broken or bent.
So he got a term in a gymnasium
To decrease the size of his little "tum."

Col. James E. Jones, whose cartoon reminded many of the features of the senior Senator from New York, was honored after this fashion:

'Tis Colonel Jones, our "Grand Old Man"!
He's always been a Republican:
A Democrat, too, or so they claim,
But as a fisherman is known to fame.
For catching hungry suckers, I vum,
He got sentenced to the Aquarium.

Samuel Balcom, the produce merchant, who according to the Steubenites has made a fortune in butter, eggs, and cheese, had this handed to him:

They found Sam Balcom once, 'tis said,
At 10 P. M. asleep in bed.
Though court condoned this first offense,
The humiliation was intense.
A "brainy bird," sure, the Justice muttered,
As through the door poor Sammy fluttered.

Lucius A. Waldo, the lawyer, thought for a while that he had been forgotten, but he thought wrong, as the following proves:

You all are on to Lucius A.,
Who's "under bonds" on old Broadway.
'Tis rumored he'll soon be a groom.
(The kind that's fondled with a broom.)
Oh! He'll get fined! (This is so rude!)
For clothes and hats and—"Mellin's Food."

Police Sergeant Enright, who comes from Steuben, has a lot of friends among the exiles from his home county who are sorry for him for this reason:

Oh! Enright? He's a Sergeant
Whose troubles are most urgent,
For Bingham's bill at Albany
Recalls to Richard "Twenty-three";
He's dug so deep down in his jeans
He's forced to live on pork and beans.

Last to be honored in rhyme was George R. Sutherland of 49 Wall Street, who is the President of the Bank of Campbell, Campbell, N. Y. This is what the Steuben people think of him:

George Sutherland, a banker keen,
Last appeareth on the scene;
Of course a banker is the worst—
For reference, apply to Hearst;
Don't ask to what this picture's due,
'Tis time to quit. Farewell! Skidoo!

Some of the guests at the dinner were Martin W. Littleton, Water Commissioner John O'Brien, Corporation Counsel William B. Ellison, Col. Mike Padden, W. L. Fairchild, and Edward W. Manley. The speakers of the evening were C. H. Brewster, Major Cassius E. Gillette, Creswell Maclaughlin, and Charles H. Treat.

HARLEM GETTING WICKED.

New Law and Order League Says So and Puts It Up to Police.

The Harlem Law and Order League formed to "do away with conditions that offend the decency and threaten the homes of the people and hurt the young," was organized last night at a mass meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 5 West 125th Street. More than 100 men responded to the call for this meeting, which had been sent out last week, among them being Capt. Burns of the West 125th Street Police Station.

Ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss was elected President. William H. Sage, a former President of the Y. M. C. A., was chosen Vice President; M. Lewis, Treasurer, and Thomas McClintock of the Parkhurst Society, Secretary. Mr. Moss announced the purpose of the League in a short speech, in which he declared that Harlem in the last few years has been steadily growing from bad to worse.

"One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street," he declared, "is at present overrun with dives and penny arcades into which children are enticed and morally ruined. Not the least of these evils with which this part of the city is now being afflicted is the invasion from downtown of the Paul Kelly gang, who followed some downtown 'gentleman' to Harlem when the latter opened a place of amusement on 125th Street."

In order that perfect fairness might attend the acts of the new league, however, Mr. Moss declared that the police would first be appealed to, and, failing, Mr. Moss declared that the league would carry its complaints to the courts.

A Committee of Fifteen was appointed to gather evidence, and with the selection of these men the meeting adjourned to await a call from the chair.

Stores Burned in Jersey Town.

Several stores were burned in Whitehouse Station, N. J., yesterday, and for a time the entire town was threatened with destruction. It is said the loss will reach $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—59 Attorney St.; Geo. Kats	$500
1:55—106 3d Av.; Shady Bros.	$500
3:05—230 East 24th St.; owner unknown	$75
8:50—224 Sullivan St.; Josephine Prossetto.	Slight
4:15—1,648-1,650 Madison Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
8:25—125 Washington St.; Mary Upshidt.	Trifling
9:40—99 West 138th St.; owner unknown	$4,000
10:00—1,896 2d Av.; Anna Muflock	$50
P. M.	
1:00—1, 3, 5 Bond St.; Citron Bros.	$300
1:50—1,457 Broadway; Hotel Saranac	$1,000
2:10—260 Brook Av.; B. Bamenowitz	Trifling
3:30—323 W. 26th St.; Hilda Le Fevre	$500
4:05—49 and 51 Stanton St.; J. Bocker	$100
5:40—201 E. 97th St.; J. Madler	Trifling
5:40—5 W. 111th St.; P. Leddy	Slight
P. M.	
7:45—1,934 Broadway; H. O. Senior	$500
8:00—347 E. 81st St.; Aaron Blond	$20
8:30—283 Bowery; Hersch & Delberger	$25
8:50—73th St. and Av. A; Suburban Home Co.	$25
9:00—166th St. and Prospect Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
9:15—506 West End Av.; J. Va Catlss	$50
9:55—155th St. and 8th Av.; Interb. R. R.	$250
11:00—3, 5, 7 City Hall Place; E. Wheeler	$500

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE.

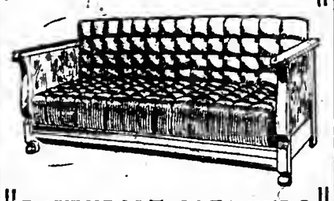

DAVENPORT SOFA BEDS

Combines a sofa box couch, wardrobe, and bed in one piece of furniture. Just the thing for an apartment or small room....$39

The choicest and largest assortment of finely made furniture ever displayed.

PARLOR SUITS, LIBRARY FURNITURE, BRASS BEDS, SOFA BEDS, DRESSERS, CHIFFONIERS, DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

We offer you the opportunity to buy GRAND RAPIDS Furniture not usually obtainable in credit houses on our liberal charge system. All prices marked in plain figures.

MISSION FURNITURE, CARPETS, MATTINGS, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS.

Furniture and Carpet Catalogue No. 4.

Please mention number.

T. KELLY

263 Sixth Ave.

104, 106 West 17th St.

A Fable

The little girl with a curl, was good and bad at intervals.

A Moral

Something like April weather. A Moe Levy Rain Coat will solve things. They're guaranteed to be good always, and they reign best in bad weather.

THREE STORES

119-125 Walker St. 1457 Broadway
New York New York
380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Moe Levy & Co

The Best in Beds and Bedding

An exclusive line of high quality brass Bedsteads—real brass and not the cheap and flimsy metal beds sold for brass in many stores. Artistic in character—together with bedding of a grade to suit the most fastidious.

The Brass Bed Store

28 and 27 W. 32d St.

One minute from Broadway.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO

STANDARD'S MOTION DENIED.

Judge Landis Refuses to Dismiss Rebate Indictment—Trial to Go On.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Judge Landis of the United States District Court overruled to-day the motion of the Standard Oil Company that the rebate charges be dismissed. The dismissal was asked on the ground that the Government had failed to make out the case as outlined in the indictment. The court ordered the trial to proceed.

In announcing his decision, Judge Landis said:

"It is the view of the court that the defendant is presumed to have known the lawful rate, because it is presumed to have known the law forbidding the use of any rate that is not the published rate. Under the law, the shipper must ascertain the rate, and guide himself accordingly."

In regard to the contention of the defense that the Chicago & Alton Railroad had no joint agreement to carry freight from Whiting, Ind., to St. Louis, when its own tracks did not cover the entire distance between these points, the court ruled that the Alton Road had filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission copies of tariffs giving through rates between the points named, thus showing that some agreement must have been made.

GROOMS' STRIKE BROKEN.

Durland's Riding Academy Show Goes On Despite the Walk-Out.

Half a dozen policemen on guard in front of Durland's Riding Academy last night gave the only indication that the academy's grooms were on strike. The horse show which is being held there moved without a hitch, although this was largely due to the fact that all the exhibition stock is in the care of private grooms.

When the strike began on Monday morning everybody from Mr. Durland down to the office boy turned in and fed, watered, and curried the 600 horses stabled at the academy. Occasional patrons who dropped in to look over their horses or to take their morning canter in the Park lent a helping hand. When the news of the strike got abroad many people sent their private grooms to Durland's assistance.

"There was no lack of applicants for the vacant jobs, however. By last evening Mr. Durland had obtained forty competent grooms, and expects to have as many more by to-night.

"The men thought they would cripple me," said Mr. Durland last night, "by striking just before our annual horse show. They've undoubtedly bothered me some, but the show is going on just the same as though there was no strike, and by to-morrow night the stable will be in its accustomed running order. It's the men who have lost. During the horse show they always pick up large sums in tips. Some of the men have been with me for twenty years, but I'll never take one of the strikers back."

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 2:15. Evenings at 8:15.

WAGENHALS & KEMPER, Lessees & Mgrs.

MATINEE TO-DAY

The Ameripsn says: "Scores success."
The Herald says: "New and clever comedy. A good play."
The Times says: "The play bristles with bristling situations."
Commercial says: "Will spell success."
Eve. Telegram says: "Applause generously bestowed."

WAGENHALS & KEMPER present

The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott

By Leo Ditrichstein & Percival Pollard

Eve. Journal says: "Proves a success. An excellent play, with strong cast."
Press says: "Enthusiastic recognition; settings really beautiful."
Tribune says: "Bears resemblance to 'Diplomacy.'"

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
TO-NIGHT at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
FRID., APR. 5, 8:15, 4th Appearance of MME. CALVE in Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Glibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Resebiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. MAT., APRIL 6, at 2, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz. Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 6, at 8:15, (popular prices 75c. to $3,) Verdi's RIGOLETTO Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, 67TH GRAND POPULAR CAMPANINI CONCERT.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
MON., APR. 8, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
WED., APR. 10, at 8:15, GRAND DOUBLE BILL, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini, and (Fifth appearance of MME. CALVE,) Massenet's LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve; MM Dalmores, Altchevsky, Sevelhac, Glibert, Arimondi. Cond., Campanini.
THURS., APR. 11, at 8:15, Special Performance, Donizetti's LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Pinkert, Severina; MM. Bonci, Sevelhac, Mugnoz. Venturini, Tecchi. Cond., Max Bendix.
FRI., APR. 12, at 8:15, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini, and (6th appearance of MME. CALVE) Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Giaconia, Severina; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac. Cond., Campanini.
SAT. MAT., APR. 13, at 2:15, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Glibert, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SUN. NIGHT, APR. 14, at 8:30, SIXTH GRAND POPULAR CAMPANINI CONCERT.
Seat Sale for April 8 week opens To-morrow (Tuesday) 9 A. M.
NOTE—SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

CARNEGIE HALL—TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
First performance in N. Y. of the Oratorio
"St. Peter"
Under the personal direction of the author,
DR. P. HARTMANN
GRAND CHORUS—EMINENT SOLOISTS.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Tickets for sale at J. Fischer & Bro., 7 and 11 Bible House, Astor Place, at Box Office, and at Chandler's, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
Fri., April 5, at 2:30. Sat., April 6, at 8:15.
SAFONOFF
PATHETIQUE SYMPHONY
LHEVINNE
"PATHETIQUE" SYMPHONY, TSCHAIKOWSKY. Rubinstein Concerto in E flat, "Tannhauser" Overture, Wagner.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 5.

YALE Dramatic Association | WALDORF-ASTORIA. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
IBSEN'S "THE PRETENDERS"
Seats at Waldorf, Tyson's & Yale Club, $2.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Daily Mat. | STOCK SYMPHONY NIGHTS AND MATINEES
Yorkville Mat. To-mor. 25c. EUGENIE BLAIR in The Woman in the Case.
Metropolis Mat. To-day 25c. Charles Howard In New York Town

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. Last 6 Times. Wilde's "SALOME" and Jacobson's comedy, "Zum Einsiedler."

BELASCO THEATRE. 42d St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. at 2. MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
David Belasco Presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCH

MADISON SQ. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today & Sat. 2:15
Gen. Pas. Agt. Phone, 241 Madison. | CARLOTTA NILSSON In THE 3 OF US.

GARDEN Thea., 27th & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:15. Farewell Week. Mat. Today at 3, 50c to $1.50. BEN GREET Players
Mat. To-day, "Everyman"; To-night, "Julius Caesar"; Thurs., "Twelfth Night"; Fri. Eve., "Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Mat., "Julius Caesar"; Sat. Night, "Masks & Faces."

B'way & 60th St. MATINEE TO-DAY
M. M. Wilde Presents 40th Month. 200th Performance Thurs. Souvenirs.
THE WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO.
Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. STAR SHOW GIRLS
Dopey Dan, Cunning Jail Breaker.

THE GOTHAM E. 125th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day
Miss New York, Jr.,
2—Farces, Chas. J. Burkhardt.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Daily Mats., 25c. Evenings 25c. to $1
Julius Steger & Co., Eva Tanguay, Bally & Austin, McMahon's Pullman Porter Maids, etc.

HACKETT THEATRE, West 42d St. Ev. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20.
APRIL 8TH, 200TH TIME. SOUVENIRS.
ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE 44th, Bet. 5th & 6th Av. Evs. 8:45. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:30.
KATHERINE GREY in THE RECKONING

WEBER'S THEATRE. Broadway and 29th. Beginning TO-NIGHT at 8:15
AMELIA BINGHAM In "THE LILAC ROOM."
Seats and Boxes Now Selling.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
THE MILLS OF THE GODS By GEORGE BROADHURST.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Musie CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour
POCAHONTAS Saving Life of JOHN SMITH

GRAND Mat. To-day, 25c., 50c. ELSIE JANIS In THE VANDERBILT CUP

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Today 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. | JOE WELCH In The Shoemaker.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 25c. 25, 50 & 75c. | A DESPERATE CHANCE

MINER'S 8th Av. To-night. | BIG NOVELTY. Hattie & Charlie.

WEST END Theatre. Mat. To-day 25c. BICKEL, WATSON & WROTHE.

New Amstercam Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Matinee To-day. Good Seats $1.
"TURN ABOUT, THE TOWN UPSIDE DOWN." PIXLEY & LUDERS' JOYOUS GEM OF MELODY
THE GRAND MOGUL
FRANK MOULAN and 100 OTHERS. Seats Selling 4 Weeks Ahead.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
KYRLE In Hartley Manners' New Play "A MARRIAGE OF REASON."
BELLEW

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10
ANNA HELD
is the Parisian Model.
COME AND SKATE WITH TEDDY B.

LIBERTY Theatre 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Mat. To-day, MERELY MARY ANN.
ELEANOR ROBSON
AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong
(Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)

DALY'S THEATRE. B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
MAT. TO-DAY. BEST SEATS $1.50.
CARLE IN THE SPRING CHICKEN
NEXT SUNDAY, VICTOR HERBERT'S ORCHESTRA.
Seats now on Sale.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST THREE WEEKS.
Klaw & Erlanger's magnificent
BEN-HUR 400 PEOPLE, 20 HORSES, 5 CHARIOTS.
Prices 25 to 1.50. Mts. Tdy & Sat. 2. Ev. 8 sharp.

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat.
THE LAND OF NOD
and incidental thereto The Song Birds.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
April 1—2d Anniversary—Souv

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer to-day; showers to-morrow; fresh south winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,967. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

OHIO FIGHT BEGINS; DICK IS THE POWER

Taft's Manager Opens Headquarters and the State Officers Take Sides.

DICK LETS FORAKER LEAD

The Sentiment of the State Is Overwhelmingly for Taft, but the Voters May Do Dick's Bidding.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 3.—The Republican Presidential nomination, so far as Ohio's political decision can be decided—and it is coming to be generally believed that the issue of the contest depends upon Ohio—could be settled in a jiffy by one man. That man is neither Foraker, nor Taft, nor Burton, nor any of those whose names have been most prominent in the glove-throwing defiance which has characterized the opening of the fight. It is Senator Dick.

When Hanna died Dick succeeded him in the ownership and control of the matebless organization he had built up. Dick turned it over to Foraker, but the loyalty of the organization is to Dick, not to Foraker.' If the organization opposes Taft it is because Dick is with Foraker. If the organization is obliged to appear hostile to Roosevelt it is because of Dick. Dick has only to say the word, only to raise his hand, and the organization will turn to Taft and Roosevelt. He will not have to make a fight or to express himself at any length. A ten-line statement from him would give the State to the Roosevelt Administration and put Foraker out of politics for good and all.

Many leaders of the organization have been laboring with Dick to get him to do this very thing. Their labors have not ceased, either. At this hour many of Dick's most trusted lieutenants are urging him to break away from an alliance which can only be harmful to him politically and get on the Roosevelt band wagon. So far Dick has not given them any encouragement, and it does not seem probable that he will. Dick has no personal antipathy to Roosevelt, nothing to make him hostile to the Administration. If left to himself he would doubtless be with the President as a matter of course. He is against the President and Taft solely because Foraker is.

Dick's Submersion in Foraker.

Dick has the affection of his lieutenants as well as their political loyalty. His complete submersion in Foraker is a curious thing. Without Dick Foraker would be nowhere. He would be politically impotent, powerless to hurt the President, powerless to stem the Taft current in his own State. Dick is the maker of Foraker, and yet Dick is completely merged in Foraker. The reason simply is that Foraker is a strong man and Dick is—well, not a strong one.

The State is for Taft. That much is about as certain as anything can be. It does not mean that the State will be for Taft in the convention. The odds are against that. The machine is against Taft and he starts with a heavy handicap. What is meant is that the sentiment of the voters is for Taft, and that if they were left to themselves and could vote as they chose, unembarrassed by any other considerations, Taft would sweep the State by about a hundred to one. And yet the State, though it is thus overwhelmingly for Taft, may vote against him in the National Convention.

That is the meaning of the spectacular and bitter fight that has been opened here by Senator Foraker's challenge and Charles P. Taft's reply. It is an anomalous situation, curious as any which has ben presented in American politics.

The reason why the State is for Taft is because Roosevelt is understood to favor him. Taft himself is popular and respected, but if the President of the United States were not concerned in the controversy he would have an uphill road to travel.

When it is said that Ohio is for Taft it is meant that Ohio is for Roosevelt. It is accepted here without question that Taft is Roosevelt's candidate, and it is for that reason that the State is for him.

This also accounts for the decay of Foraker's popularity at home. That it has decayed is tolerably evident. It has decayed because he is in opposition to the President, who is the idol of his party in Ohio, as he seems to be everywhere else. Last year, at the eleventh hour, Representative Burton and Harry M. Daugherty started a revolt against the machine. It was a sudden revolt, not begun until after many of the delegates had been elected to the State Convention. Yet it rapidly gathered strength and was able to present a surprisingly formidable front at the convention, when the haste of its origin and the lack of preparation are considered.

This revolt assumed such proportions simply because of Burton's charge that Foraker and Dick were against the President. It failed because the people did not believe the charge. Foraker and Dick denied it. In the campaign that followed they presented all sorts of evidence to prove that they were not against the President, Mr. Roosevelt sent his son-in-law into the State to say for him that he wanted the Republican ticket elected, the people generally discounted the charge, and Foraker won out at the polls as well as in the convention.

Turned on the President.

Hardly had he done so when he began his warfare on the President in the Senate and appeared as the acknowledged leader of the anti-Administration forces in the Republican Party of the Nation. The rank and file discovered that Burton had been right in his charge. Hence the sudden drop in Foraker's popularity. It is solely because of his opposition to Roosevelt that there exists any chance of beating him in his own party to-day. There is always more or less opposition to him, but he would have been able to laugh at it. He would not have had to lose a single night's sleep over it if he had not attacked the President.

Nevertheless he and his men are not dodging the issue. They are trying to create sentiment against Roosevelt, trying to show the rank and file that the President is not what he is cracked up to be. They hail with joy such events as Harriman's letter. Everything of that kind is made use of to the fullest possible

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MOB TEARS UP TROLLEY LINE.

2,000 Feet of It Destroyed Before Sheriff Could Do Anything.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, April 3.—Sheriff Lane of Westchester County sent a posse of Deputies to Ossining to-day to protect the property of the Westchester Traction Company from a mob of citizens who were determined to tear up the rails and put an end to the company's existence as a public service corporation.

Before the arrival of the Deputies the citizens had succeeded in tearing up about 2,000 feet of tracks. The Hudson River and Eastern Traction Company, the new trolley company headed by F. A. Stratton, who recently obtained a franchise in Ossining, followed them up and put down new rails in their places. Mr. Stratton expects to have cars running through the main street in Ossining in less than a week and eventually he will build a road to connect the Hudson River towns with White Plains.

The work of removing the old trolley road was witnessed by a large crowd, which shouted its approval as the rails were dug up and thrown aside. The village police force refused to interfere, as the village authorities several months ago declared the road a nuisance and directed it to remove its tracks on or before April 1. The village authorities held that the franchise had been forfeited because the company had not run cars in three months and the State Railroad Commissioners had condemned the plant as unsafe to human life. The company further offended the people of the town by refusing to sell out to Stratton's company, which had promised to install a complete new plant and give an up-to-date service. The probationary limit given to the company to repair its plant ended on Sunday night. The citizens then went to work themselves and were busy to-day up to the time the Sheriff arrived, when the work of destruction ceased.

Robert E. Farley, counsel for the Westchester Traction Company, issued a statement in which he denounced the action of the village as illegal and unauthorized. He said his company had made all arrangements to repair its tracks and resume operations.

HIS RIVAL BLOWN UP.

Man Blinded for Life by Infernal Machine Sent by Express.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 3.—By the explosion of an infernal machine filled with dynamite, and believed to have been sent him by a rival in love, Daniel Miller of 431 Liberty Street was terribly mangled at 6 o'clock this evening. The surgeons say he has an even chance to recover, although he will be totally blind and a cripple for life. John Hallanan is under arrest, charged with attempted homicide.

The machine was sent to Miller by express from North Adams, Mass. It was handed to him when he returned from his work at the American Locomotive Company's plant. He took it to his room and a few minutes later there was a terrific explosion which practically wrecked the house. Miller says he unwrapped the package and that is all he remembers. The small wooden box which contained the dynamite was filled with copper nails, and a dozen of these were blown into the young man's body.

Miller was to have been married to Miss Lillian A. Bedard, of this city, in June. He expected to leave to-night for New York to buy gifts for his prospective bride. The police say Hallanan, who is alleged to have sent the machine, had persecuted Miss Bedard for a long time, and that he and Miller had more than one fight over her.

ARRESTED ON THE STEAMER.

South American Holiday of a Harlemite Spoiled by His Wife.

While on the steamer on which he was to sail to South America, Samuel Barker of 307 West 150th Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of assault made by his wife. Instead of going on his pleasure trip he was taken to the Harlem Police Court to answer the complaint. His mother and aunt, who were to go with him, postponed their voyage and journeyed with him to court.

Mrs. Barker when she obtained the warrant told the Magistrate that last Sunday her husband smashed the furniture and then struck her in the face, breaking three of her teeth. Her 8-year-old son corroborated her. Immediately detectives started with the woman for Pier 8, Brooklyn, from which Barker was to sail on the steamer Tennyson for Rio Janeiro.

"I'm so glad to see you, Isabella," said the husband when he saw his wife. "It was awfully good of you to come and see me off."

Mrs. Barker did not reply, and Detective Petrey arrested the man. Mrs. Barker insisted that her husband be taken to court and the steamer sailed away without him.

"We'll take no chances with this man again," remarked Magistrate Finelite when Barker was taken before him.

Then he held the man in $3,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

ATROCITIES AT TEGUCIGALPA.

Invaders Said to Have Hanged Children—A Nicaraguan Protest to Us.

SAN SALVADOR, April 3.—According to reports circulated here from Honduras, when the invading Nicaraguan and Honduran revolutionary armies occupied Teguoigalpa, the capital of Honduras, they plundered the place and murdered a number of persons. The children of Gen. Teofilo Carcamo, it is stated, were hanged by the invaders.

Gen. Carcamo is the Honduran commander who defeated the revolutionists of Honduras at El Carragal early in January.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, called at the State Department to-day and inquired what authority Philip M. Brown, Secretary of the American Legation to Guatemala and Honduras, had for his interference with the bombardment of Amapala, Honduras, by the Nicaraguan forces.

It is the desire of the Nicaraguan Government to learn by what right Mr. Brown is acting for Salvador. Such interference on his part is a radical step, it is declared, and all the Central American republics are much interested in the outcome. State Department officials refuse to disclose what Mr. Brown's instructions were.

A NEW 34TH ST. ENTERPRISE!
Paul A. Meyrowitz, the Optician, has opened another store at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. —Adv.

THAW CONFIDENT AFTER HARD TEST

Believes Commission's Report To-day Will Declare That He Is Sane.

COUNSEL NOT SO CERTAIN

Jerome May Be Forced to Ask Jury to Convict Man He Believes Is Mentally Deranged.

The commission appointed by Justice Fitzgerald to inquire into the present mental condition of Harry K. Thaw, who is charged with having murdered Stanford White, completed its inquisition yesterday and will report this morning to Justice Fitzgerald.

It was believed yesterday afternoon that the report of the commission will be to the effect that Thaw was now able to confer with counsel and that he fully realized the chances he was taking in standing trial for the act he committed on the night of June 25. District Attorney Jerome does not expect any other report, and is prepared to resume the trial and prosecute White's slayer as if he were a sane man, despite the fact that he believes him to be a paranoiac.

Late last night, however, two members of counsel for Thaw expressed the fear that all might not have gone as well with Thaw in his examination as they had thought during the afternoon. One of the lawyers was especially dubious of the result of the commission's investigation. The prisoner himself was confident and satisfied that the commission would find him capable of conferring with counsel, and that his trial would be resumed and concluded, but these two members of his counsel were not at all certain of the result.

Until this morning the court stenographer, Mr. Monyhan, was busy at the home of David McClure, Chairman of the commission. It is believed that he was taking in dictation the report of the commission.

Mr. Jerome had absolutely no hint last night of the way things were shaping. He went to bed believing that the report of the commission would declare Thaw capable of conferring with his counsel.

Mr. Jerome, in summing up the case for the people, will not neglect, however, to inform the jury of his conviction in the matter of the prisoner's condition of mind, and in his address he will bear heavily upon the evidence given by his alienists. This will be done with the purpose of having the jury itself consider the sanity of the man whose fate has been put in its hands.

After all, the final word may be put up to Justice Fitzgerald and these questions asked:

If the evidence merits a verdict of not guilty is Thaw in such mental condition that it would be safe to have him at large in the community?

If he is guilty and a paranoiac should he be sent to the death chair?

The end of the work of the commission brought relief to Thaw, his wife, and family, his counsel, and to the District Attorney, who has been giving his days and his nights to the case for over ten weeks. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who sat in the corridor outside of the closed doors of the courtroom while her husband was being examined physically and mentally, ran down the stairs and started for the Hotel Lorraine as soon as she was notified that the examination had been completed.

Thaw Elated.

Clifford W. Hartridge, who has conducted the examination of witnesses during the inquisition, hastened to the Tombs and there conferred with his client. He found Thaw more than satisfied with the results obtained. White's slayer was elated with the results of his own demeanor and conduct before the Commission. For nearly three hours he had been left alone with the three men appointed by Justice Fitzgerald to study and pass upon his mental condition.

Not even a court attendant was allowed to remain in the room when the Commissioners began their close personal study of Thaw. There was no one of whom Thaw could have sought advice or comfort of spirit. He faced the imperturbable countenances of McClure and Olney and Dr. Putzell for the final test.

The courtroom's windows face north and south. No ray of sunshine straggles into it, but the windows are wide and run from ceiling to floor, admitting abundant light. The ceiling is very high. The construction of the room is such that even when few people are in it the absence of acoustic properties is noticeable. The room is like a great, square box filled with reflected light. Within a few feet of the commissioners, Thaw stood and submitted to all of the mental and physical tests applied to persons whose sanity is in doubt.

Thaw was questioned as to his appreciation of his plight. He was asked to explain, if he could, the many strange things he has written to his counsel and as to the meaning of notes he took on various newspaper articles, which notes he turned over to Mr. Delmas as suggestions for the summing up of his case. Then he was examined as to his delusions that White was one of a band of men engaged in the pursuit of pure young women, and the conspiracy he said existed between his former lawyers, the District Attorney, and friends of Stanford White to railroad him to an insane asylum. He removed his clothing and Dr. Putzell made a close examination of his body. The Romberg and other tests were applied.

His Wife Cheerful.

During all of this Mr. Jerome, the lawyers for the defense, and dozens of newspaper reporters prowled the corridors uneasily. Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw sat in a chair brought for her to the corridor. The lawyers and Mrs. Thaw were not even allowed in the rooms adjoining the courtroom.

The wife of the prisoner had returned to her schoolgirl style of garb, but she did not wear the familiar, wide-spreading and drooping English mushroom hat with the little bunch of violets twixt crown and rim. She wore a little black straw hat, from which hung a black veil.

She was chirpy and cheery. She chatted with newspaper acquaintances and laughed

Continued on Page 2.

Aplanatic invisible Bifocal Glasses, near and distant vision, at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane. After 25th, 1 door below Nassau St., No. 21.—Adv.

HUGHES NO QUITTER—JOHN L.

Ex-Champion Meets the Governor and Is Vastly Impressed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—John L. Sullivan, who is doing a stunt at a local theatre, dropped in on Gov. Hughes at the Executive chamber to-day.

"Take it from John L.," said the former champion, after looking the Governor over, "this man is no quitter. He's got the real fighting face, all right. The minute I looked him over I saw it. I've sized up many a man at the ringside and am not liable to make a mistake. No, Sir, take it from me, this fellow will never lie down in a fight. Strikes me he must be good at footwork, too.

"I looked at him as I've looked at many a man of his size, and bigger, but I got the shivers when he trained those big, cold eyes on me. Says I to myself, 'This here feller got 'em all skinned a mile in the sizing up game. He's got 'em beat the moment he puts eyes on 'em.'

"Now, take John L.'s tip: 'Any man that goes into the ring with Gov. Hughes will be taking the count by the fifth round and hail the gong with a yelp of joy.' If there's a yellow streak in his body there ain't any miscroscope that would discover it.

"Here's what he said to me after looking at me steadily for a minute and shaking my hand: 'John, there are times I wish I had your constitution.' Now what do you think of that?"

COULDN'T SEE MOTHER ILL.

So a 15-Year-Old Clerk Hangs Himself—News Kept from Her.

Harry Willbrock, who keeps a grocery store at 157 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, missed his 15-year-old clerk, Frederick Zollinger, of 779 Gates Avenue, about 6 o'clock last night. He did not hunt for him until an hour later, when he started to close the store for the night. In a rear room he found the youth dead, hanging by a rope from an iron bar.

Apparently the lad killed himself because he could not bear to witness the suffering of his mother, for whom he had an unusual affection. For weeks she has been ill with stomach trouble. Every day Zollinger left the grocery store and spent a few hours at her bedside. He read to her, and talked to her in an effort to lighten her suffering. Often he had to turn away to wipe the tears from his eyes. Yesterday when he paid his visit he found his mother in agony. He went back to the store much affected.

Frederick Zollinger, the lad's father, who keeps a paint shop at the Gates Avenue address, ordered that the body be kept away from his home for fear that if the mother heard of her boy's death the blow would kill her. When the boy did not return home last night the mother asked repeatedly for him.

"Freddie is going to stay at the store to-night," said the boy's younger sister, and then the woman went to sleep.

GUARDS OUT FOR STRIKERS.

New Haven Officials Think Section Men May Be Playing April Fool Joke.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 3.—The property of the New Haven Railroad, between Stamford and New Haven, is guarded by railroad detectives and watchmen to-night. According to the detectives, the guard is needed on account of a strike of section laborers which began on Monday. This was pay day, and all of the strikers drew their money. Many of them began to patronize saloons, and the detectives fear trouble to-night. All the men on strike are foreigners.

Guarded by three detectives the pay car reached Stamford at 9 o'clock this morning. After being paid some of the strikers signified their intention of returning to work. They were set upon and beaten by the others. This morning another crowd of about 100 strikers marched as far east as Cos Cob, forcing out section gangs remaining at work at Port Chester, Greenwich, and Cos Cob.

Supt. A. R. Whaley of the New York Division of the New Haven Road and Roadmaster Perkins are inclined to think that the section hands and track walkers of the division, extending from Harlem to New Haven, are playing an April fool joke.

ALFRED DE CORDOVA DEAD.

Retired Broker Had Been Ill Six Weeks—His Active Career.

Alfred De Cordova, the retired broker, who had been ill for the last six weeks, died at his home, in the Spencer Arms, Sixty-ninth Street and Broadway, last night, just before 11 o'clock.

At Mr. De Cordova's bedside when he died were his wife, his brother and sister-in-law, Eustace De Cordova and Mrs. De Cordova; his two nephews, Alfred and Cyril, and the family physician, Dr. Arthur Fiske. About ten minutes before the end came Mr. De Cordova regained consciousness, and asked that his wife be summoned. He then lapsed into unconsciousness and then death. His funeral will be held in the Spencer Arms at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Mr. De Cordova was a descendant of the De Cordova who annexed Granada Spain. He was born on the Island of Jamaica on Aug. 19, 1848, and received his education in the West Indies and this city. He began business as a broker in petroleum, and was so successful that in 1875 he purchased a seat in the Stock Exchange for $45,000. In 1894 he was elected a Governor of the Exchange. In 1906 he sold his seat for the highest recorded price—$95,000.

Mr. De Cordova retired from active business in 1901. He was the first Commodore of the American Steam Yacht Club. He also owned a large trotting horse farm in New Jersey and was President of Fleetwood Park during some of the most famous trotting contests. In his business life he established a carrier-pigeon messenger service between his country home and office.

At the opening of the new Chicago Board of Trade he represented the New York Stock Exchange. He was a prominent member of the American Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Lotos, and Manhattan Clubs. On Aug. 19, 1880, he was married to Helene L. Von W. Schroeder Lowcree.

Many Erysipelas Cases in Bellevue.

The admissions to Bellevue Hospital have shown a marked increase in patients suffering from erysipelas in the last four days. The wards devoted to this disease are now so crowded that it was said last night that some of the sufferers might have to be sent to the Metropolitan Hospital. Yesterday fifteen cases were admitted, on Tuesday nine, and on Monday eight.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 3d Av. & 10th St., vocal concerts & la Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

TAFT, IN A BUCKET, INSPECTS DEEP HOLE

Secretary Is Lowered to the Bottom of a Test Pit at the Gatun Lock.

HEARS PROTEST AT COLON

Residents Complain That Intolerable Conditions Are Imposed by the Sanitary Authorities.

COLON, April 3.—Secretary Taft has made a thorough examination of conditions on the Isthmus in the course of his present visit.

At the Culebra Cut and the Gatun Dam the operations of the steam shovels and the progress of the work were explained by Superintendent of Excavation Little, and the Secretary listened attentively. After the visit to Culebra the work at Empire was thoroughly inspected, and from Empire the Secretary went to Gatun. There he was met by W. G. Bierd, General Manager of the Panama Railroad. The party lunched in the Isthmian Canal Commission Hotel, which has taken the place of the tented mess hall, in which President Roosevelt was entertained when he visited the Isthmus.

After lunch Secretary Taft tramped the entire site of the future lock and visited each test pit. He watched Representative Burton as he was lowered into the largest hole, which goes to the bottom of the lock. When Mr. Burton came to the surface Secretary Taft surprised every one present by taking off his coat and stepping into the bucket. He was lowered to the bottom of the test pit, which is in the centre of the middle lock. F. B. Maltby, First Assistant Engineer of the canal, and William Grieg, in charge of the Pacific Division, accompanied the Secretary in his descent and explained to him every aspect of the soil and the work in hand.

After Mr. Taft came to the surface the party took a steam launch on the old French canal to Mindi, whence they traveled in a special train to Cristobal, where the drydocks and dredges were inspected.

Secretary Taft reached Colon from the other side of the Isthmus at 11 o'clock this morning. He met a deputation of the houseowners and other citizens of Colon, who protested against the alleged hardships imposed by the sanitary authorities and asked relief from the "unjust and intolerable conditions imposed in the carrying out of the sanitary improvements here."

The Secretary conferred with the members of the deputation for three hours. He declared emphatically that the contention of the petitioners that the United States was responsible under the treaty with Panama for sanitary improvements to private property was untenable. He requested the petitioners to submit each case on its own merits, and promised to give the matter his close attention.

The Secretary left here to-night for Havana on the cruiser Mayflower.

PANAMA, April 3.—Secretary Taft yesterday conferred at the Presidencia with President Amador and Secretary of State Arias from 9 in the morning until 2:30 in the afternoon. The matters discussed were the Commissary Department, the importation of liquors, tobacco, and specially taxed articles; the Hotel Tivoli at Ancon, the landing of merchandise for consumption within the republic via Cristobal and La Boca, the canal employes, and the pavement of streets.

Mr. Taft agreed that the Commissary Department should import only articles of first necessity required for feeding the employes, and that no liquors should be imported.

Mr. Taft was informed at the conference that a certain amount of ill-feeling existed among the Panamans because of the great difference made by the Commissioners between Panaman and American and foreign, and even Jamaican employes, not only regarding salaries, but in general treatment. The statement surprised the Secretary, who, though he was not ready to answer the point, said his informants might rest assured that a stop would be put to any injustice.

The questions of the importation of tobacco and the pavement of streets have not yet been solved.

President Amador and Secretary Arias were very much pleased at the cordiality manifested by Mr. Taft at the conference.

TO DUPLICATE FATAL RUN.

Train Like the Brewsters Express to be Tested on the Central.

To determine the cause of the wreck of the Brewsters express on the New York Central on Feb. 16, in which twenty-seven lives were lost and more than a hundred persons injured, a similar train is to be sent out over the road with every physical condition reproduced so far as possible.

The same engineer will drive a duplicate pair of electric locomotives around the same curve, at the same rate of speed, with the same weight of cars behind, and the same weight of passengers, sand bags making up the balance if not enough human beings can be found to accept the invitation of the New York Central Road and the State Railroad Commission to go aboard the train.

Vice President Wilgus himself will be aboard, and with him will be Supt. McCormick and other officials of the New York Central. So will George W. Dunn, Chairman of the State Railroad Commission, several of his fellow-members, and an electrical expert. General Manager Potter of the General Electric Company will also be a passenger.

Men with stop watches are to time the speed by specially erected distance posts. Constructors and their experts are to watch the track and examine the result of the train's passing.

The railroad officials say that no change has been made in the track where the wreck occurred, save the doubling of the number of spikes along the outside of the curve.

NEW JERSEY POLICE CHIEF.

Monahan, Who Discovered Gambling There, Succeeds Murphy.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners appointed last night Frank Monahan Chief of Police to succeed Benjamin Murphy. Monahan was the detective who obtained the evidence on which Chief Murphy, Inspector Archibold, Capts. Cummings, Cox, and Kelly and several detectives were suspended on the charge of permitting gambling in the city. Detective Rooney, who has been Acting Chief since Jan. 1, returns to his old place, but expects to be made a Captain.

Burnett's Vanilla is an honest extract. Its purity never questioned by the pure food laws. —Adv.

WHITE HOUSE TRUST TALK.

President Roosevelt Confers on a Programme for Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—An important conference was held at the White House this afternoon on the subject of trust prosecutions. Those present included four members of the Cabinet—Messrs. Root, Bonaparte, Garfield, and Cortelyou.

The so-called Tobacco Trust was one of the subjects considered. The discussion was a general one, and no conclusions were reached.

Attorney General Bonaparte, it is said, is outlining a programme for action. He submitted his plans to the President and his Cabinet associates with a view to receiving any suggestions as to the best methods to pursue when the Administration is ready to resume the trust prosecutions.

FAIRBANKS IN TOWN.

Hangs on to a Strap on the Elevated Almost Unrecognized.

A tall bearded man, wearing a light Fedora hat, and carrying his overcoat over his arm, boarded a Sixth Avenue elevated train at Thirty-third Street early yesterday afternoon. The train was crowded, and he had to hold on to a strap. Another passenger watched him curiously all the way down to Grand Street and there got off, murmuring:

"I'm sure I've seen that man before, but can't tell where."

The remark attracted the attention of another man in the crowded car. He looked at the tall man hanging on to the strap, and just before getting off at Franklin Street held out his hand to him.

"How do you do, Senator?" he said.

"You've got the Vice President of the United States on your car," remarked the man to the conductor as he went out.

BRIDAL COUPLE KILLED.

Burned to Death in a Hotel the Day After Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

SUTTON, W. Va., April 3.—Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd Garee of this place were burned to death to-night when the Riverview Hotel was destroyed by fire, causing a monetary loss of $18,000.

Dr. and Mrs. Garee were married yesterday in Moundsville, W. Va., and were on the way to the home of the bridegroom's mother, where a wedding supper and a host of friends were awaiting their coming.

The fire originated in the laundry of the hotel.

BELMONT LOSES A BEAGLE.

It Is Distinguished by Black and Brown Spots and Very Long Ears.

In the hope of getting some trace of a valuable beagle hound which ran out of his stable yesterday, August Belmont of 44 East Thirty-fourth Street reported the loss of the animal last night to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station. The dog had only arrived in town earlier in the day from Haverhill, Mass., where it had been on exhibition at a dog show. It is distinguished by a black spot on its body, a brown spot on its face, and very long ears.

FREE-PASS BILL PASSED.

Jersey Senate Favors Free Rides for Many State Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 3.—The heavily-padded Free Railroad Pass bill was passed unanimously in the Senate to-day. It provides free passes for all the principal State officials and Judges of the courts.

The Hillery measure for a potable water commission to acquire the potable water rights in the State that the same may be conserved for the citizens of New Jersey passed by a bare majority.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $20,000 for the expenses of the National Guard and the Jersey Department of the G. A. R. at the unveiling of the McClellan Monument in Washington.

FIRE ON BENEDICT ESTATE.

Commodore Directs the Oneida's Crew —Invalid Rescued.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 3.—One house on Commodore E. C. Benedict's estate at Indian Harbor was destroyed by fire this evening, and several others were menaced by the flames. The house was occupied by the dairyman, Frank Eisle. Mrs. Eisle, who is seriously ill, and her nurse barely escaped with their lives.

But for the crew of the Commodore's yacht Oneida, who fought the fire, the loss would have been much greater. The flames spread over the entire house before the blaze was discovered. The sailors on the Oneida were the first to see the fire, and they rushed to the house, Commodore Benedict accompanying them. The invalid and her nurse were taken out through a window.

The Greenwich Fire Department, a mile distant, was notified to be in readiness to respond to a message for aid. Mr. Benedict directed the yacht's crew and the firemen were not needed. The loss was about $5,000.

THREAT TO CITY EMPLOYE.

"Black Hand" Demands $300 on Pain of Having His Boy Kidnapped.

Michael Siegel of 2,210 Second Avenue, who has a good place in the Street Cleaning Department, went to the East 104th Street Station last night and told Capt. Corcoran of that precinct that he had received a "Black Hand" letter, which demanded that he give up $300 on pain of having his seven-year-old boy stolen.

Siegel explained that he formerly owned a grocery store at 116th Street and Second Avenue. He sold the store some time ago and went into the Street Cleaning Department. He said that he was looked upon in his neighborhood as a well-to-do man.

The letter said in part:

"You love your boy, but we love money. Have the money in a newspaper at 115th Street and Third Avenue Saturday night or beware."

Detectives were assigned to the case.

Brewery Strike Ends.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Contracts for three years were signed by the representatives of the various breweries and the striking employee to-day, and the strike officially was declared terminated. There is an arbitration clause in all contracts. The increase in wages granted and the changes in hours go into effect immediately. Operations will be resumed in the breweries as usual to-morrow.

Wages are increased about 15 per cent., and work hours were reduced in several cases.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

PLOT CHARGED BY ROOSEVELT

Puts Harriman, Rockefeller, and Hearst in a "Rich Men's Conspiracy."

HARRIMAN HAD AMBITIONS

President Now Believes He Sought Senator Depew's Seat for Himself.

HARRIMAN QUITS TALKING

Remarks That This Has Been an Unusual Winter — What His ex-Clerk Says.

DEMAND FOR AN INQUIRY

Little Hope in Washington, However, That the Republicans in Congress Will Grant One.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A roar of defiance came to-day from the White House, aimed at the enemies of President Roosevelt and Rooseveltism all along the line. It was inspired by the reiteration by E. H. Harriman of the charges in his letter to Sidney Webster and by Judge Alton B. Parker's renewal of his charges of the 1904 campaign regarding the extortion of campaign funds by the Republicans from corporations.

In the broadest and most sweeping way the previous denials of all these charges were repeated, and with this repetition was coupled the flat-footed assertion that there had been organized "a rich man's conspiracy" to defeat the nomination of a Roosevelt man by the Republican National Convention of next year, and to prevent any further enforcement of the Roosevelt policies.

The President himself declared that Messrs. Harriman and Rockefeller had joined hands with William Randolph Hearst to form this conspiracy, and were ready to assist Hearst in getting the Democratic Presidential nomination if necessary to carry out their plans. The conspiracy is said to be already at work in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and seeking to use favorite cons everywhere.

Incidentally it was charged at the White House that the anxiety of E. H. Harriman for the success of the Republican State ticket in New York in 1904 was entirely personal, based upon his intention to have himself elected to the United States Senate to succeed Chauncey M. Depew. Harriman's alleged purpose in coming to the Senate was the furtherance of such schemes of legislation as he desired.

Vigorous Fight on Harriman.

The President has been tremendously stirred by the chargee, new and old, that have been brought out by the publication of Harriman's letter to Webster. The hopes Harriman may have cherished that his recent efforts to promote co-operation between the railroads and the Administration and to check the tide of hostile legislation would find a sympathetic response from the President have been somewhat dashed by the developments of the last two days. In so many words the President has classed Harriman with Moyer, Debs, and Haywood, and joined them all with Hearst. He will surely fight them politically with every means at his command and with all the vigor he can control.

Mr. Roosevelt saw a large number of callers to-day, and to all of them talked with emphasis and freedom about the Harriman and Parker charges. As to Judge Parker, he contented himself with reiterating the language he used in November, 1904, when he said:

That contributions have been made to the Republican Committee as they have been made to the Democratic Committee is not the question at issue. Mr. Parker's assertion is in effect that such contributions have been made from improper motives, or in consequence of unauthorized or improper pressure, direct or indirect, on the part of the recipients. There is not one particle of truth in that statement.

Defense of Campaign Funds.

In other words, the President admits there were contributions to his campaign fund in 1904 from corporations. What he denies is that they were extorted from the donors by pressure or threats or any improper inducement. In illustration of the care with which that campaign fund was raised and controlled, two stories were told at the White House to-day.

One concerned the fight of the independent tobacco manufacturers against the trust in the Summer of 1904 over the customs stamp affixed to boxes of imported cigars. The independents contended it was of such a character that it showed at a glance that the box to which it was affixed had been imported. They wanted a smaller and less conspicuous stamp. After a hot fight they got what they wanted. Then they began to offer contributions to the National Committee. Thereupon Mr. Roosevelt gave orders that no contributions whatever should be received from any tobacco manufacturer, trust or independent. None were offered by the defeated trust manufacturer, but the independents raised $70,000, every dollar of which was either refused when offered or returned if it had been received before. Mr. Roosevelt issued his order.

Check For $20,000 Refused.

The other story was about a man who gave $20,000 to the National Committee. Some time after he had sent his check he modestly suggested to one of the campaign managers that he would like to be made Minister to Belgium. It was re-

ported to Mr. Roosevelt, who immediately directed that the $20,000 should be returned, which was done. That man did not get the diplomatic post he was after.

This renewed denial of the Parker charges was supplemented by calling attention to the fact that no corporation has profited by any contribution it may have made to the 1904 fund. No corporation has gained immunity from pursuit for its wrongdoing by such contributions.

"My spear knows no brother," the President said to his callers.

Case after case of proceedings against trusts was cited in support of this assertion. The only omission in the list was the Sugar Trust, and as to that no word has been forthcoming from Administration circles, despite the fervent appeals from Philadelphia for assistance, and the knowledge of the extraordinary things the Sugar Trust did there in its handling of the Pennsylvania Refinery. But it was pointed out that whatever has been said or may be said concerning the contributions of corporations to the Republican funds three years ago, the Administration has pursued a steady course of trust prosecution.

Sees a Rich Man's Conspiracy.

The President is firmly convinced now that the Harriman attack is really the opening of a fight on him and his policies by the Harriman allied interests. Friends of the President say Harriman realized that there is only one possible way of affecting the extraordinary popularity of the President throughout the country, and that is by an attack on his integrity. There is plenty of talk in Washington today that these Harriman charges will be followed by similar ones from other railroad or corporation men who contributed to the 1904 fund.

This talk comes from men who believe Harriman himself contrived the publication of this letter to Webster, and that in some similar manner other letters will soon appear. But the President's friends say that there is slim chance of such attacks being successful. They call attention to the fact that there was sworn testimony brought out in the New York insurance investigation to the effect that several insurance companies made such contributions. Mr. Roosevelt, of course, profited by these subscriptions. These facts were widely published, without in the least affecting the Roosevelt sentiment of the country.

Roosevelt Version of Interview.

A mass of additional statements regarding the Harriman-Roosevelt conference in the Fall of 1904 came out to-day. The President told some of his callers that when Harriman came down to Washington to talk over the situation in New York he was greatly worked up because of his personal interest in the result. The President has been told since that campaign that Harriman was making a determined effort to be elected to the Senate.

Harriman was quoted as saying to the President at that interview that he had raised $100,000 for the State Committee, and that it was too much of a burden for him to carry. He came not to offer help to the President, but to see if he could not get some aid for himself. He wanted the President to give instructions to Chairman Cortelyou and Treasurer Bliss of the National Committee to put more money into New York State.

There was talk about taking care of Depew at that meeting, but it was Harriman who did the talking, and the President made no promises. Harriman wanted Depew out of the way so that he could make his own fight for the Senatorship. He didn't care what became of Depew, but insisted that he must be taken care of. According to this White House version of the interview, he said to the President:

"I can't get the Vanderbilts or Morgan to put up anything for the campaign unless they are sure that Depew will be taken care of."

It was furthermore said that the President did not know whether Harriman's assertion that he had put up $100,000 is true or not, nor did he know whether Harriman got any contributions from the Vanderbilts and Morgan.

Morgan and Hill Quoted.

Two of the President's callers corroborated the report that Harriman had intended to go to the Senate himself. One said he had heard it from J. J. Hill and the other from J. P. Morgan. The candidacy of Frank Black was entirely a ruse of Harriman's, according to the President's information. Black was simply a stalking horse put up to cover the real intention of Harriman and his man Odell until the time came for Harriman to appear in the open.

The President did ask Cortelyou and Bliss to help out the State Committee in New York, just exactly as he asked them, on similar requests, to help out the State fights in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Like the Hanna Combination.

The President regards the present "rich man's conspiracy" as similar to the "business man's combine" that was made in the interests of the candidacy of Senator Hanna in 1904. Harriman was in that combination, and at one of its meetings is said to have jauntily promised to deliver the delegation from California, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Idaho.

There was then no uneasiness among Mr. Roosevelt's friends as to any of those States except California. Of that State, W. C. Van Fleet of San Francisco was deputed to organize the Roosevelt forces, and he did it well. Harriman himself went to the convention as one of the delegates and voted for Roosevelt. The President to-day announced the appointment of Van Fleet to a Judgeship in California.

The Tobacco Trust was also interested in that old Hanna combination. Senator Pritchard of North Carolina told Mr. Roosevelt he could deliver the delegation of that State, but subsequently said he could not do it. He had been told by a big Tobacco Trust man that the trust had elected him to the Senate, and he must stand with it in that fight. However, he secured part of the delegation for Roosevelt. Mr. Pritchard is now a Federal Judge.

Most of the stories about Harriman and his political activity have come to the President recently. After the report of Representative Sherman last October about the talk he had had with Harriman, Maxwell Evarts, one of the Harriman attorneys, told the President that Harriman must have been joking in his talk with Sherman. The President told Evarts then that Harriman had already bought Legislatures and was willing to buy others. The report of Sherman came just about the opening of the Fall term of the Supreme Court. Sherman had written the President about it, and when the Justices of the court came to make their regular call on the President, he read this part of the letter to them to show them what Harriman thought of courts. Some one suggested that he was going after rich men pretty hard, and he replied that he was glad to be able to group Harriman and Hearst with Debs, Moyer, and Haywood.

Demand for Investigation.

The publication of the Harriman charge and the renewal of those of Judge Parker have served to revive the demand for a Congressional investigation of the 1904 campaign funds. The Democrats strove manfully to get such an investigation from the last Congress, but all their efforts were duly buried in the Committee on Election of President and Vice President.

Senator Overman of North Carolina, who is in Washington attending the Brownsville hearings of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said to-day:

"The revelations in the Harriman letter and the letters given out by President Roosevelt are convincing that the corporations and Wall Street financiers contributed in large amounts to the Republican campaign fund in 1904, and that these contributions were made for a consideration. Unquestionably the President has furnished proof of the charges made by Judge Parker. The President said Judge Parker was guilty of a falsehood.

But no proof was needed. Everybody knew those charges to be true after the insurance investigation, if not before. The whole country knew they were true when Senator Tillman's resolution for an investigation of the whole matter came up. The Republican members of the Senate Elections Committee admitted they were true, and said there was not any use for an investigation of such a well-known fact. Of course, Congress ought to pass the Publicity bill, but if it would not pass it with all the facts before it when it came up before I have little hope that it can be passed now, for the country has known this all along."

HARRIMAN WILL SAY NO MORE.

But It Is an Unusual Winter, He Remarks—Source of the Letter.

Edward H. Harriman was content, yesterday, to allow the controversy with President Roosevelt over the 1904 campaign funds and other interesting topics to rest, so far as he was concerned, upon his reply to the President's letter to Congressman Sherman. To reporters who sought him for information on a wide variety of collateral subjects Mr. Harriman said:

"This has been an unusual Winter, both as to politics and as to the weather."

And that was all. Mr. Harriman did not care to add anything even when the evening papers were shown to him containing the supplemental White House statement that the underlying cause of his activity in the interest of the Republican campaign fund of 1904 was an ambition to succeed Chauncey M. Depew in the United States Senate.

The mystery surrounding the individual whom Mr. Harriman charged with stealing the letter to Sidney Webster, which started the whole controversy, was cleared up in a good many particulars yesterday. It was alleged in the published interview which accompanied the original publication of the letter that it got to The World from a discharged employe—"a man named Hill."

"He has been to others with it," said Mr. Harriman at that time.

It was learned yesterday that the only employe named Hill discharged in recent months from the service of the Union Pacific is Frank W. Hill of 634 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Hill was in the service of the road from his office boy days until February a year ago. From 1898 to the time of his discharge he was a stenographer in the office of the Secretary of the Union Pacific. When he left the road, it seems, it was not under the happiest auspices, and those workers in the Harriman offices who had occasion to come into contact with him while he was in the service have believed that his feelings have not softened in the year that has elapsed since his discharge.

Several weeks ago the officials of the Union Pacific were apprised that a newspaper other than The World had a copy of the letter to Mr. Webster. As a result they got into communication with Hill to see what, if anything, he might know about it. The result was not conclusive so far as any admission on his part was concerned, and things in the Webster letter itself, and things rested in that shape until the letter was finally published.

When interviewed by a TIMES reporter at his home last night, Hill wanted to know why he should be connected with the incident. He was reminded of the Harriman interview mentioning as the source of the letter a discharged employe named Hill.

"Well," said Frank W. Hill," Mr. Harriman did not give my initials, did he? There is another Hill in his office at the present time. So far as my leaving the service of the Union Pacific is concerned, all I want to say is that I was let out after twenty-one years' work without so much as a word, and that my record with the road is clean."

Hill was asked if he had any other interesting data bearing upon the affairs of Mr. Harriman.

"All my note books were destroyed when I left the service of the Union Pacific," he replied. "I haven't anything of the kind."

"How about carbon copies?" was the next question.

"I haven't got any carbon copies either," said Hill. "I never took any."

Finally he was asked point blank if it was he who had given out the Webster letter as published.

"I don't know anything about that letter as published," he declared.

"Will you say that you did not give it out?" pressed the reporter.

"All I will say about that is that I don't know anything about it," he repeated. "I don't know why my name should be dragged into this thing at all."

PUBLICITY LAW AGAIN URGED.

National Organization to Renew Agitation of the Question.

The controversy between President Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman over the contributions to the 1904 campaign fund has resulted in a call for a meeting of the National Publicity Bill Organization, to be held at the Victoria Hotel here on April 16 at noon. The call for the meeting is signed by Perry Belmont, as Chairman, and was issued at the request of a majority of the members of the Executive and Law Committees of the association. William Jennings Bryan and Samuel Gompers have wired that they will attend the meeting and advocate a National law compelling the publication of National and Congressional campaign receipts and expenditures.

There was considerable discussion in interested quarters yesterday of Alton B. Parker's assertion that there should be a Congressional investigation of the Republican National campaign fund of 1904. In this connection the criticisms were recalled which were passed on the Armstrong Committee a year ago last Fall for not calling to the witness stand Chairman Cortelyou and Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss of the Republican National Committee when it had appeared that large amounts of insurance company money had been regularly given to the Republican National Committee, and that frequent contributions from the same source had often been received by the Congressional Committee.

Mr. Bliss on Tuesday, when reporters asked him about the Harriman letter to Mr. Webster, declared that until application was made to him by the principals he would not turn loose any of the data in his possession. This was made the basis for suggestions yesterday that if Mr. Bliss were a witness before a responsible investigating board he might be willing to throw considerable light on the source of recent Republican campaign funds.

LABOR MEN PROTEST.

Criticise Roosevelt for Classing Labor Leaders with Harriman.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 8.—Union men severely criticise President Roosevelt for placing Debs, Moyer, and Haywood on the same level with Harriman. They charge it is an injustice to the three labor agitators. At the headquarters of the United Trades and Labor Council to-day the Roosevelt-Harriman controversy was generally discussed because of the President's reference to the railroad operator in the same breath with the labor leaders.

"It is a false commentary on labor that he should class Harriman with Debs, Moyer, and Haywood," said Harry Thomas. "It is evident President Roosevelt looks upon a labor leader as a dangerous citizen."

Max S. Hayes, President of the Typographical union and editor of The Citizen, a local labor organ, said: "It strikes me as being an extraordinary statement coming from one holding the honorable office of President of the United States."

POLICE CAPTAIN KNIPE SUED.

Brooklyn Girl Asks $25,000 Damages for Slander.

A suit for $25,000 for slander against Police Capt. William Knipe was brought by Hyde Morton of 44 Powers Street, Williamsburg, through her mother, Mrs. Catherine Morton, as guardian, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday.

Miss Morton in her complaint, says that while she was visiting at 493 Lorimer Street on the night of July 4, 1904, Capt. Knipe, who was then in command of the Herbert Street Station, came to the house and made statements regarding her that caused her much mental anguish and injured her in the estimation of several persons who were present.

In his answer Capt. Knipe admitted that he made the statements complained of, but said he was justified by the fact that all he said was true. In an amended answer, filed later, Capt. Knipe denied that he made the statements.

BULLETS HIT; DIDN'T KILL.

Fired Through Glass Window at Restaurant Keeper, but He Is Unhurt.

Two shots were fired at John H. Leary, a restaurant keeper, of 432 Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and, although the bullets struck him, they did no damage, for their force was lost after passing through a thick plate glass window.

Two shots were also fired at Frank Malloy of 327 East Twenty-eighth Street, but the bullets missed their mark.

After a chase the man who did the shooting was arrested. He said he was Frank Rothschild, 40 years old, of 400 West Thirty-seventh Street. He was held by Magistrate Whitman in the Jefferson Market Court in $2,500 for trial.

Rothschild had a dinner in Leary's place, and as he paid the check became abusive, making comments about what he had eaten. After going outside Rothschild pulled a revolver from his pocket and, aiming at the restaurant keeper, who was sitting behind a desk, pulled the trigger.

The bullet crashed through the thick glass window and struck the restaurant keeper in the chest. There was not enough force left in it, and the point was so flattened that it did not even penetrate Leary's clothing. It fell to the floor at his feet.

Malloy, who was in the restaurant, ran to the street and chased Rothschild to Thirtieth Street. Rothschild fired twice at Malloy, but missed, and at Madison Avenue was captured.

THE GROOMS' STRIKE BROKEN.

Ex-Cavalrymen Take Their Places in Riding Academies.

The strike of the grooms in the riding academies was declared to be practically at an end by the proprietors yesterday, though the police guard may be kept up at the stables for a day or two. Mr. Heinemann, proprietor of the Central Park Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, said yesterday:

"We were able to get plenty of German and English cavalrymen, who were glad to get the places our former employes had thrown up. They are competent men. A number of our old employes who were forced into the strike, have asked to be taken back."

Similar conditions were reported at Durland's Academy.

PAINTERS' STRIKE GOES ON.

Unions Agree to Force the Demand for a New Wage Scale.

After many false starts the strike of the painters in Manhattan and the Bronx for the new wage scale went into effect yesterday morning. The delay was caused by the unwillingness of the officers of the Brotherhood of Painters to take any chances of violating the arbitration agreement.

A meeting of the Joint Strike Committee of the Amalgamated Painters and the brotherhood was held at midnight on Tuesday, and it was decided that the strike must go on.

A demand will be made to-day for the payment of the new scale at the Plaza Hotel, where about 150 painters are at work, with the alternative of a strike.

Striking Teamsters Enjoined.

Supreme Court Justice Crane, in Brooklyn, yesterday granted an injunction restraining the members of Local Teamsters' Union 644 from interfering with or intimidating the men who took the places of the striking drivers of the Moquin-Offerman-Wells Coal Company.

It was alleged that the strikers followed the new drivers to and from their homes and threatened to kill them. Then the company decided to appeal to the courts.

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RAID DISCLOSES RACE NEWS CENTRE

Distributing Headquarters for Poolrooms Found in Cedar Street.

BUT THE PLACE WAS EMPTY

John Doe Proceedings Begun to Learn Who Grady ("Sen. G.") Is—Some Progress Made.

John Doe proceedings were begun before Magistrate Barlow in the Criminal Court Building yesterday to determine whether or not warrants should be issued against Thomas F. Grady and five other men on the charge of maintaining the Fulton Street poolroom that was raided last week. In the proceedings before the Magistrate the name of Grady was given without any further identification of the man. What relation Thomas F. Grady bears to "T. G.," "T. Grady," "Tommy," and "Sen. G." has not yet been legally determined. That is a matter for future development.

With the name Thomas F. Grady five other men were mentioned to the Magistrate by Assistant District Attorney Vandiver as persons against whom he thought he had sufficient evidence for the issuance of warrants. These men are Charles Reilly, Robert H. Davis, J. Park Robinson, Michael J. Riordan, and Edward A. Fisher. Initials resembling their names were also found in the books made public by Mr. Jerome, save in the case of Fisher, who was acknowledged by his associates during the flurry of one of the raids as being the manager for the Davis-Reilly syndicate. His name also appears on the fly leaf on many of the syndicate's books.

There was also an open hearing in which the persons who figured in the Keator raid at 47 Broadway and at 112 Fulton Street figured.

Near the close of the hearing Mr. Vandiver with County Detective Liebner slipped away, and being joined by Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson, raided a building in Cedar Street, near West Street, which they had visited the day before. They went up to the third floor and a strong-shouldered member of the group burst in a door. The men had hardly gotten a glimpse into the interior when they all shouted in chorus:

"We've got it! This is the place!"

Where the News Was Distributed.

And it was—the telephone distributing exchange for the downtown poolroom syndicate. The place was empty, but around a circular table were fifteen telephones. Each one led to a subsidiary poolroom, save one, which was used to receive the information from without, to be disseminated to the other and smaller poolrooms. There were also a lot of books—again the downtown syndicate was very systematic—and last but not less interesting, the layout of a palatial gambling room, including poker chips, cards, dice, and other paraphernalia.

Even the curtains and the chairs and tables which had been used in the place were there, including a lot of silverware. The joke of the thing was that this was the place the Assistant District Attorney was after on the day before and had missed by one floor. The floor below just happened to be another poolroom in the syndicate, and just in passing, since he was there, the District Attorney decided to raid that also.

The books found in the place added a little to the information which the well-known initial ledgers yielded to Mr. Jerome and his assistants. "G" again was noticed in some of the memoranda. There was also an account with a Mr. Gates, and an account with an Arkansaw Club, at Hot Springs. The books seemed to indicate that they were for later days than those which the District Attorney made public a few nights ago, and indicated that the syndicate was still running up profits to the $30,000 a month figure. The Gates account showed that the Mr. Gates who had bet on ponies had been in $150 and out the same amount in one month, apparently leaving him merely the excitement incident to losing and winning.

Instead of bells, the telephones in the rooms were all supplied with buzzers, so that the noise might not disturb nervous neighbors, and on the walls were such significant legends as this:

"Positively no money loaned or checks cashed. If you ask you will be refused."

"This club meets every morning (except Sundays) at 10 A. M."

A lot of charts were also found guiding the uninitiated into the mysterious realm of making money without working, for it —the horse doing all the running.

The persons taken in the establishment of Thomas R. Keator in Broadway gave their evidence in the police court proceedings yesterday. The two young women, Erna Sanntrock and Clara Robinson, were taken in this raid and were present, but only Miss Sanntrock testified. The defendant in the case was Mr. Keator himself.

Floyd M. Grant, the turfman, however, gave some straight talk on the subject. He frankly confessed to having bet on many ponies, giving his order to a woman over the telephone running into Keator's place, among them De Oro, on which he placed $20; Prescate, on which he placed $15; St. Valentine, on which he bet a like amount, and so on.

He gave some interesting testimony also about a $920 check over which he said he had had some trouble with Mr. Keator, telling something which resembled very much what the Assistant District Attorney told some days ago when he said that the whole downtown poolroom situation had come to light through a man who had "squealed" because his check for a winning was not paid.

At the conclusion of the hearing Lawyer Maurice Mayer asked for the release of his client on the ground that the evidence which had been presented was all such as had been taken over the telephone, and left the question of who was at either end of it a matter of doubt. He said he could produce evidence that this kind of evidence was not legal and binding. The Magistrate asked him to submit a brief on the subject, giving him until next Friday to do it, when he said he would render his decision. The two women who were taken in the Keator raid had already been discharged at the request of Assistant District Attorney Vandiver.

The men taken in the raid at 112 Fulton Street were also arraigned. Four of these men only had a public hearing. They were Charles F. Reilly, Jr., Robert Johnson, Louis Meyer, and Alexander Fange. These four men gave evidence explaining their presence in the poolroom. It seems they were about all out of a job and had learned by some underground wireless means that there was "something doing" at 112 Fulton Street.

One said he was a peddler, the other an insurance adjuster, and another explained that he had been distributing postal cards for a living. Not one of them, according to their evidence, knew a race horse from a hand saw, or had ever seen a racing chart. Although he smiled, the Magistrate seemed inclined to believe them, and they were discharged. As they left the hearing room they were served with subpoenas to appear in the John Doe proceedings and tell what they actually saw in the clearing house at 112 Fulton Street.

Edward A. Fisher, the ostensible manager of the Davis syndicate, as well as Charles Reilly of the Davis-Reilly concern, didn't get off quite so well. A formal complaint was made out against them, and they are to appear at a future hearing. Meanwhile the John Doe proceedings will determine what the nature of the charge against them shall be.

The case of the principals is not likely to go to the Grand Jury for several days yet.

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Afford absolute protection against FIRE and BURGLARY and thus relieve of all anxiety during the Summer those intrusting their Silver and Valuables.

TRUNKS, BOXES OR PACKAGES, 50c. PER MONTH & UPWARDS.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, etc., IN PRIVATE ROOM, $4.00 PER MONTH & UPWARDS.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES $5.00 PER YEAR

LAWRENCE WELLS, President.

CALIFORNIA—COLORADO
Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily Over the
UNION PACIFIC R.R.

OHIO FIGHT BEGINS; DICK IS THE POWER

Continued from Page 1.

extent. It is not a fight against Taft, it is a fight against Roosevelt over Taft's shoulders. If Taft were not in Roosevelt's Cabinet and were not advertised as Roosevelt's political legatee, it is quite likely that Foraker would be for him.

Foraker, tied by the leg to Washington while the Brownsville inquiry is going on, is nevertheless at work. He is sending letters into every county of the State, stirring up his supporters and preparing the way for the big fight that is to come. On Saturday, when the Brownsville committee adjourned for a two weeks' recess, Foraker will rush to Cincinnati and begin summoning his leaders. Dick is expected here early next week.

The Taft men are conducting the most open sort of a campaign. Their object is to form an organization which will wipe Foraker out. Insurance Commissioner Vorys, the Taft manager, to-day opened headquarters in the First National Bank Building here, and engaged Henry Williams, a hustling citizen with much reputation as an organizer, to be his second in command. From all parts of the State there were pouring in on him to-day politicians who were desirous of joining the Taft movement and of receiving instructions for the organizing of their own districts.

Vorys Formerly a Foraker Man.

Vorys himself was formerly a Foraker man, or rather, as they put it here, a "Senatorial" man, for in the State the two Senators are always linked, and there is not that idea of Foraker as the whole thing which pervades other parts of the country. Last year Vorys opposed the Burton revolt. He is not the only recruit of that kind to the Taft camp, either. There are many of them, including many who are prominent. All of them would be "Senatorial" men yet if the Senators were not opposed to the President.

But by far the greater number of the politicians are sitting tight or lying low. They do not want to be dragged off the fence till they see how the cat jumps. This town is simply boiling with politics—nothing but the Taft-Foraker fight is talked of either by politicians or by the man in the street. And yet the silence of many of the leading politicians is simply opaque. This is especially true of the State officials.

How badly the situation is mixed may be seen from the fact that of Gov. Harris's official family his Insurance Commissioner, Vorys, is managing the Taft boom; his Adjutant General, Critchfield, is for the Senators, and his Private Secretary, Flickinger, is booming Taft with all his might in the Canton Journal, which he controls. The rest of the official family is on the fence, and the Governor himself cannot be induced to say a word in favor of either side.

One result of Foraker's arrival here next week is expected to be the shaking of a good many of these wary old birds off the fence. That fence is surely going to be violently agitated after the Senators arrive.

SAYS HE IS THAW'S COUSIN.

Inventor Arrested in Hartford for Trying to Pass a Bad Check.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, April 3.—The police here are investigating a story told by a man who says he is Allen Everet Olney, and gives his address as 504 Columbus Avenue, New York. He says he is a cousin of Harry K. Thaw and an intimate friend of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. Olney was arrested here while trying to cash a bogus check for $25 drawn on the Lincoln Trust Company, New York, at the Bonner Preston Company's store.

Olney declared that he had $3,000,000 on deposit with the Lincoln Trust Company and several thousand dollars in the "Day and Night Savings Bank." A letter from Lawyer Joseph D. Baucus of 49 Wall Street, New York, to Lawyer C. F. Schmelze of 926 Main Street, this city, was found in his pocket. It appears from this letter that Olney has invented an organ and piano attachment which the two lawyers are looking after for him. Mr. Schmelze took him in charge and went with him to Springfield to consult another patent attorney.

Olney has letters tending to substantiate his assertion that he knows Thaw and his wife.

There is no such address in New York as 504 Columbus Avenue.

FIVE LOST IN FIRE.

Mother and Four Children Burned in Passaic Tenement.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 3.—A mother and her four children perished in a tenement house fire this morning in this city. The victims were Mrs. Philomena Salupo, 26 years old; Mary, 7 years old; Libirato, 5 years; Antonio, 3 years, and Joseph, 7 months old.

The burned tenement was at 21 and 23 Monroe Street, and was occupied by eleven Italian and Hungarian families. There were three stores on the ground floor, one of which was occupied by Max Wise, a printer, in which the fire started.

Many women and children were taken down ladders from the upper stories by the firemen. The members of the Salupo family, who occupied rooms on the third floor, are supposed to have been suffocated by smoke before the flames reached them.

Michael Salupo, the husband and father, is employed in McLean's mill, which is two blocks from the burned tenement. When he heard that his home was on fire he ran to the house, rushed into the burning building, and started for the third floor. He was finally seized by firemen and dragged out.

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THAW CONFIDENT AFTER HARD TEST

Continued from Page 1.

frequently. None of her kith or kin was near her. She was away from all of the Thaws and Nesbits. She was the centre of a group of lawyers and newspaper reporters, fully at ease and seemingly enjoying the company.

"At first," she commented, "I thought Mr. Jerome was a very stern man, and I was afraid of him, but when he started to cross-examine me he placed two bottles of smelling salts before him on his table, and I knew that he had mercy in him. I was sure that if he knocked me out he would revive me."

Mr. Jerome was within ten feet of her. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw smiled as she made this comment, and it was a smile packed with sarcastic humor.

During the brief recess which the commission took at midday, Mrs. Thaw visited her husband in the Tombs. She spent very few minutes there, and then she walked out into the sunlight and went with her husband's counsel to Pontin's, the quaint little French restaurant on Franklin Street, the walls of which have echoed many a discussion over many a great criminal case.

Thaw's Statements to Dr. Wagner.

That Thaw was ready for the personal examination by the Commissioners was made certain in the morning when Dr. Wagner, one of his alienists, was put on the stand. Dr. Wagner told of an examination made by him before the commission convened yesterday morning. He said that he had closely questioned Thaw and had found that he thoroughly understood his plight and the results that might ensue. He knew that conviction of murder in the first degree would mean death, although he said that he was certain a conviction would be set aside on appeal. He knew that if he was declared insane and incapable of conferring with counsel he would be sent to an asylum and that if later released from Matteawan he would have to be tried again. Dr. Wagner also swore that he had questioned Thaw about his former delusions and that he had replied that he did not believe those things to exist as he had once believed.

But Dr. Wagner would not testify on cross-examination whether it was his belief that Thaw was now sane or insane. He confined his testimony to the questions of his ability to realize the facts existing in his case and his capacity to confer intelligently with his counsel.

Dr. Wagner was testifying when an Italian funeral procession swung away from the crowds in Mulberry Bend and skirted the Criminal Court Building. The brass band heading the procession was playing with such vigor as only an Italian bandmaster can get from his musicians at an Italian funeral. The air was in long metre, befitting a mourner's stride, and when the crash of music first battered against the court room the selection being blared forth was "Flee as a Bird." Dr. Wagner was telling, as best he could, the results of his interview with Thaw when the band, directly under the court-room windows, switched to "Nearer, My God to Thee." The evidence was halted until the procession reached the corner and the funereal strains were sufficiently reduced in volume to permit of the alienist testifying without yelling at the top of his voice.

Mr. Jerome called Dr. Allen Ross Diefendorf, who testified that from what he had seen of the prisoner and of his writings he considered him insane at this time and incapable of advising with his counsel. The defense had present Dr. White of Washington, and offered him to the Commissioners should they desire to question him, but the Commissioners had been bored by the expert testimony, and Chairman McClure said that no further evidence along that line was desired.

"We will now proceed to make a personal examination of Mr. Thaw," said Chairman McClure. Then the courtroom was cleared and the examination begun.

Will Report To-day.

The end of Thaw's examination came at 3:40 o'clock in the afternoon. The commission remained in the courtroom until nearly 7 o'clock. The District Attorney and the lawyers for the defense had been notified that none of them would be needed, and they filed away to their respective offices. During these three hours of conference the Commissioners closely studied the evidence they had obtained, and, it is believed, formulated their report to Justice Fitzgerald. At 10:30 o'clock this morning the Thaw case will be called once more, and the Commissioners will appear before the court. There is a probability of a minority report from Dr. Putzell. In this event Justice Fitzgerald will be left to choose for himself if he may accept either and cast aside the other.

In the event of the report being unanimous and declaring Thaw fit for trial Mr. Delmas will be urged to proceed immediately with his summing up, but it is not probable that he will begin to-day. There may be some additional evidence introduced in the case. So terrific has been the battle for Thaw's life and liberty that the summing up by Mr. Delmas and Mr. Jerome will prove one of the most interesting in the history of criminal court practice of this city. It is believed that Mr. Jerome will go to his home at Lakeville to prepare his address. Mr. Delmas will speak from notes. Each will take at least five hours for his plea to the jury. Monday and Tuesday may be considered as likely days for the close of the trial.

To-Day (Thursday) at 2:30 P. M.

CONTINUING TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY AT THE SAME HOUR.

THE **Fifth Ave. Art Galleries**
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FOR COLLECTOR AS FOR THE HOME DECORATOR.

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Jades, Glass, Bronzes, Japanese Porcelains and Faience.

EXHIBITION UNTIL TIME OF SALE.

Injunction Holds Up Slaughter House.

An injunction restraining the Board of Health from granting a permit for the construction of a slaughter house at the foot of Oak Street, Greenpoint, was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Thomas in Brooklyn. The application for the injunction was made by Frank Cunningham, representing the residents near the site of the proposed slaughter house.

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All Styles, Plain and Jeweled

OLD APPORTIONMENT IS DECLARED VOID

Court of Appeals Decides Against the Division of Districts, Five to Two.

NO NEW ACTION THIS YEAR

Division Provided by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 Will Be In Effect Again.

ALBANY, April 3.—The apportionment of Senate and Assembly Districts as made by the Legislature of 1906, and approved by the late Gov. Higgins, was overthrown as unconstitutional to-day by the Court of Appeals.

The decision is by a divided court, voting five to two, and there are five opinions, three supporting the decision, and two dissenting. Judge Chase writes the controlling opinion, and there are concurring opinions by Chief Judge Cullen and Judge Gray, while Judges Werner and Haight file dissenting opinions, the former, however, concurring with Judge Cullen as to the effect of the decision.

By the decision the present division of Assembly Districts is rendered null and void, and if the Legislature now sitting fails to make an apportionment the division of the districts must be as provided for by the Constitutional Convention of 1894. The decision affects the Senate Districts, but it does not affect the Senators any more than it affects the Assemblymen now sitting.

Both houses are held to contain legislators de facto, and the lower house will continue to be made up of de facto membership until Dec. 31. The present Senators will serve as representatives of the districts they now represent until Dec. 31, 1908. It is the opinion here to-night among the best informed and most influential legislative leaders that another apportionment will not be attempted this year, but that the apportionment of 1894 will be allowed to come in by default. Such procedure would result probably in bringing about a reapportionment in 1908, which, of course, would apply to the Senators and Assemblymen to be elected that year.

The political effect of the action of the court is far reaching. If there is no apportionment by this Legislature, the 150 Assemblymen to be elected in November will be elected according to the apportionment of 1894. Broome again would have two Assemblymen where it now has one; Cattaraugus would be similarly situated; Queens would be reduced from four to three; Monroe, five to four; Westchester, four to three; Kings, twenty-three to twenty-one; Onondaga would have four instead of three, while Albany would make a similar gain; Rensselaer, from two to three. New York neither gains nor loses, as the thirty-five members allowed in 1894 was continued by the Legislature of 1906.

There are several reasons why the legislative leaders among the Republicans do not want to have a new apportionment this year. They have their hands full with the Kelsey case and the public utilities situation. Neither is it a good time for the petty fights and bickerings that would ensue during the "log-rolling" which always it necessary at a reapportionment when the maximum of satisfaction and the minimum of dissatisfaction are being sought.

The leaders who will have the final say, providing, of course, Gov. Hughes does not step in, are saying to-night that the Republicans probably will gain a dozen seats in the Legislature of 1908, if the apportionment of 1894 is used this year. They further say that the country districts will resume their former strength numerically, which was taken from them for the benefit of the cities last year.

It would appear to rest with Gov. Hughes as to whether there is to be apportionment legislation. If he should send a message urging it, there is likelihood that the Republican leaders may give in and frame up some kind of a bill, though it will prolong the session two weeks at the very least. If he remains silent, the chance of an apportionment bill showing itself lessens.

As there is not to be an election of Senators this year, the fifty-one Senators were not especially disturbed. It will be for them to "roll their logs" next year for the division of the districts for the election in 1908. If, however, they should fail to reapportion next year, the membership of the Senate would be reduced by one, and the loss would fall on Brooklyn. The decision of the court presents many problems to the Republican and Democratic organizations in New York, Kings, and Queens Counties, and some also to counties like Erie, Westchester, Monroe, Onondaga, Albany, and Rensselaer.

While it would be for the county organizations to act for themselves as regards leaderships, they would have to conform to the old lines, probably, in the election of delegates. What effect it will have on the McClellan-Murphy fight in New York County only the settling of the question—apportionment or no apportionment—will show.

While some of the friends of ex-Gov. Odell professed to see a possible advantage for his followers in New York County if the apportionment of 1894 is used again, the opinion was not generally shared. Herbert Parsons won such an overwhelming victory last year at the primaries, that the advantage that Odell men would gain, if they gained any, would be very small. The Parsons plan was the one adopted for the Senate districts last year, and it was the Parsons plan that was adopted for the Assembly districts by the Board of Aldermen.

KELSEY CAN CALL WITNESSES

But Hearing Mus Come to a Close on April 12.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey will be permitted, to call such witnesses as he desires to establish his contention that Gov. Hughes was wrong when, in recommending his removal to the Senate, he declared that Mr. Kelsey was incompetent and lacking in force and initiative. This was decided upon at a secret session of the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day by a vote of 9 to 4.

While Kelsey's friends claim a victory in this decision, they suffered a serious set-back in another direction. They had prepared to fight for unlimited delay, and, if possible, a hearing before the open Senate, but they were defeated in this; a time limit was fixed by which the hearings must come to a close by April 12. The resolution adopted reads as follows:

The present inquiry shall be continued at sessions of the committee to be held April 6, morning, afternoon, and evening; April 11, afternoon and evening; April 12, morning, afternoon, and evening. Such witnesses as may be produced will be heard and such deposition and documents as Mr. Kelsey may present will be received.

Senator Grady introduced the resolution, which was amended by Chairman Davis of the Judiciary Committee, so as to fix a time limit. Those voted in favor of the resolution: Grady, McCarren, Raines, Allds, Hinman, Smith, Grattan, Cohalan, and Davis. Those voting against it were, Armstrong, Page, Cobb, and Taylor.

It is understood that Kelsey's attorneys have announced that they will call from seven to fifteen witnesses, beside Henry D. Appleton, Second Deputy, and William Patterson, actuary.

The Governor's friends declared that they were quite satisfied with the result of the meeting. It is known that the Governor has no disposition to see any technical obstacles put in the way of Kelsey's defense.

"After the matter has been put squarely before the Senate," said one of the Governor's friends to-night, "the fight will be in the open, where all the people can look on, which will be a distinct advantage to our cause."

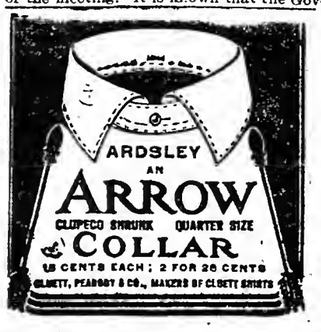

LOCAL OPTION FIGHT MOVE.

Bill Again Delayed by Its Opponents—Hotel Interests Anxious.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—Once more the opponents of the Local Options bill scored in the Assembly to-day. Cuvillier of New York flashed a rule that tied up all proceedings, and a twenty-four-hour delay resulted. Speaker Wadsworth at once announced that a meeting of the Committee on Rules would be held, presumably to amend the rule which had upset the cause of temperance in spots.

Wintere of Tioga had moved to discharge the Excise Committee from further consideration of his bill, and some members had spoken against it when Cuvillier showed by the rules that the committee could not be discharged on a bill that it had actually considered.

Hotel and restaurants proprietors and liquor men from every part of the State have let the legislature know that they are watching them just as sharply as the advocates of the bill, and will join them as strictly to account if they shall pass a bill which the hotel men believe would put in jeopardy intereste to the value of $1,000,000,000 in this State. Hotels like the Waldorf, the Holland, the Hoffman, the Fifth Avenue, and the St. Regis, for instance, are in danger of being deprived of selling liquor in any form if the bill should be enacted.

STEVENS STANDS PAT.

A. B. Try of the Canal Advisory Board Wants an Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—Senator Armstrong, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, received the following telegram to-day:

New York, April 3, 1907.

Chairman, Senate Finance Committee, State Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:

Statement ascribed this morning to Superintendent Stevens that Advisory Board engineers have approved Barge Canal plans in blank is so outrageously untrue that I believe him to have been misunderstood. In justice to our board, request immediate investigation of this matter. A. B. FRY.

When Superintendent of Public Works Stevens was informed that Mr. Fry, one of the Canal Advisory Board, had resented his charges and had asked for an investigation by the Senate Finance Committee, he said:

"I stand by what I said yesterday, and will continue to until the Commissioners satisfy me I was wrong or have been misinformed. I do not wish to do any man an injustice, and if the Commissioners shall show I was wrong I will make the retraction in just as public a manner as I made the criticism."

Senator Armstrong said:

"It would be absurd to begin an investigation. Mr. Fry has opportunity to come before the committee and refute the statements any time he wishes. He will be heard. If the committee gave hearings or began an investigation every time it was asked for the public business would never be finished."

STATEMENT BY MRS. EDDY.

Wants More Time for Spiritual Thought and Higher Criticism.

CONCORD, N. H., April 3.—Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy issued a personal note to-night bearing on her appointment of Trustees to handle her estate as announced in the motion filed in the Merrimack County Supreme Court yesterday in the action brought to compel an accounting of her property. This note, which was sent out from Pleasant View bearing the signature of Mrs. Eddy, is as follows:

I am pleased to say that the following members constitute the Board of Trustees who own my property:

(1.) The Hon. Henry M. Baker, who won a suit at law in Washington, D. C., for which it is alleged he wee paid the highest fee ever before received by a native of New Hampshire.

(2.) Archibald McLellan, editor in chief of the Christian Science periodica s circulating in the five grand divisions of our globe, also in Canada, Australia, &c.

(3.) Josiah E. Fernald, Justice of the Peace and President of the National State Capital Bank, Concord, N. H.

To my aforesaid Trustees I have committed the hard earnings of my pen—the fruit of my honest toil the labor that is known by its fruits—benefitting the human race, and I have done that I may have more peace and time for spiritual thought and the higher criticism.

MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

Pleasant View, Concord, N. H., April 3, 1907.

Counsel for the plaintiffs in the Eddy case in a statement to-day said that it appeared to them that Gen. Streeter, the personal counsel for Mrs. Eddy, and those who had charge of her, had, after mature deliberation, arrived at the same conclusion as to the incapacity of Mrs. Eddy to manage her business affairs that her son came to when he saw her in January last.

BOSTON, April 3.—Two communications from Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy were read at to-night's meeting at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, the mother church of the denomination. The first communication read to the audience was addressed to the mother church. The letter is as follows:

Pleasant View, Concord, N. H., April 2, 1907.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

My Beloved Church: Your love and fidelity cheer my advancing years. As Christian Scientists you understand the Scriptures, "Fret not thyself because of evildoers," also you spiritually and scientifically understand that God is divine love, omnipotent, omnipresent, infinite; hence it is enough for you and I to know "That our Redeemer liveth and intercedeth for us."

At this period my demonstration of Christian Science cannot be fully understood, theoretically, therefore it is best explained by its fruits, and by the life of our Lord as depicted in the chapter "Atonement and Eucharist," "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures."

MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

After the reading of this communication the first reader, W. D. McCrackan, announced that he had received a letter from Mrs. Eddy, in her own hand writing. Mr. McCrackan said that the letter indicated that Mrs. Eddy is in possession of "her usual mental and physical vigor." The letter to Mr. McCrackan follows:

Pleasant View, Concord, N. H., March 22, 1907.

Mr. W. D. McCrackan, Beloved Student:

The wise man has said "When I was a child I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things." That this passage of Scripture and its concluding declaration may be applied to old age, is a solace.

Perhaps you already know that I have heretofore personally attended to my secular affairs, to my income, deposits, investments, expenditures, and to my employes. But the increasing demands upon my time and labor, and my yearning for more peace in my advancing years, have caused me to select a board of trustees to take the charge of the property, namely, the Hon. Henry M. Baker, Mr. Archibald McClellan, and Mr. Josiah E. Fernald.

As you are the First Reader of my church in Boston, of about 40,000 members, I inform you of this, the aforesaid transaction. Lovingly yours in Christ,

MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

SUPPOSED CONSTANTINO HELD

There's a Reward of $1,500 if He Is Mrs. Gentry's Murderer.

Pasquale Gelormo, the Italian arrested on Tuesday night in Brooklyn when about to board the steamship Roma, by detectives, who thought they recognized in him Frank Constantino, who murdered Mrs. Arthur W. Gentry in Chicago more than a year ago, was held yesterday by Magistrate Dooley to await the arrival of a detective from Chicago and the dead woman's husband. They are on their way here to try to identify him. He had a letter to a man in Piceno, Italy, asking that he be cared for and hidden from the authorities.

At the time of the murder of Mrs. Gentry a reward of $1,500 was offered for the arrest of Constantino.

Jewish Seminary's Annual Meeting.

The fourth annual meeting of the New York Branch of the Jewish Theological Seminary was held last night in the rooms of the Congregation Orach Chaim, Lexington Avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets. Prof. Joseph Mayor Asher, Louis Marshall, and Solomon Schlechter addressed the meeting. Edgar J. Nathan was re-elected President.

CHOATE'S IDEAL UTILITIES BILL

Would Make Impossible Such Conditions as Were Disclosed by "Harriman Heroics."

PROVIDE COURT REVIEW

Ex-Ambassador Pleads Cause of Railroads and Security Holders at Hearing in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—With ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate the principal speaker, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Assembly Railroads Committee listened to further objections against certain provisions of the Page-Merritt Public Utilities bill at the joint hearing on that measure, which was continued this afternoon and evening.

Joseph H. Choate appeared on behalf of the New, York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and urged the adoption of the proposed amendments to the bill.

"The Governor's address," he said, "has, I think, cleared away some illusions about this bill that hovered over the committee and over the railroads and over the people of the State. It had been rather freely asserted that the Governor's convictions were so strong in respect to this bill as a whole, that if this, that, or the other amendments received the approval of the Legislature, he would veto the result of their action. But he has substantially denied that such belief had any foundation.

"And then it was also in the air that his Excellency had been responsible for the drafting of the bill, which would necessarily have had a very great weight with this committee and the members of the Legislature. But I felt very certain that that could not be so, and the Governor has said nothing that affirmed or gave countenance to the impression that was flying about.

What the Bill Should Provide.

"A public service bill ought to provide for the great essentials of public safety as well as the safety of the stockholders and the bondholders; it should make impossible any rebate or discrimination; it should make impossible any more waterings of stock; it should make impossible any such transactions as were disclosed in the recent 'Harriman heroics,' as I may call it; it should leave to a commission reasonable regulation of traffic so as to prevent, if possible, the congestion that has taken place. And all these features of the bill have been left untouched by our amendments.

"Let me call your attention very briefly to three or four points which seem to me hostile from every possible point of view to the interests of the people and the rights of stockholders and bondholders. The first one is the creation of a commission to take the control and management of the railroads, consisting of five men in each of these divisions, who shall be liable to removal by the Governor without notice, or warning, or reason, or assent of anybody else, simply because he so chooses.

"Assuming that the present Governor can find the Angel Gabriel and five archangels to fill the offices that compose this commission, and, although you may douht it, I rather think that men fully adequate for the position can be found. We will suppose that they prosecute this law with absolute wisdom and fairness and patience and justice all around. But by and by, possibly, there will come in a Governor in his place who doesn't believe in angels and archangels.

"There is no provision in this bill that anybody whose removal is proposed shall be heard until his successor is nominated and confirmed. He ceases to be, and if the Governor finds the Senators in opposition to him so that they won't confirm his appointments or won't agree with him as to his appointees, then the whole thing is dead. There is no commission left.

Senate's Consent Needed.

"I think the Commissioners should be appointed with the consent of the Senate. I think there should be removal only on changes for cause, because they had been unfaithful to their duty, and after a fair trial. I greatly disagree with any idea of electing the members of this commission. That would be like going back to electing Judges.

"What is the next point I come to? It is that this hill veste in this body a power final and absolute, that in most cases cannot be reviewed; and where they can't help having it reviewed they inflict all the burden of it upon the railroad companies until the court that is admitted to have jurisdiction to review has declared that the order complained of is beyond the powers of the commission or in violation of the Constitution of the State or of the United States.

"This refers to the judgment of the court in the first instance that will hear that case. That may take somewhere from a month to a year or two years. In the meantime, this bill provides that the railroads shall, nevertheless, be compelled to obey the law under penalty of $5,000 for each day's violation, and the parties concerned in it are liable to fine and imprisonment or either.

"The party against whom such an order is made under this bill seeks for a review. What happened? He finds that he has got to pay $5,000 if he loses the appeal, $5,000 a day if he loses the appeal until it is decided, and be liable in the meantim and his officers, to fine and imprisonment. The Supreme Court of the United States has suggested, and the Circuit Court of the United States has held, that a bill which contains such a clause as that, seeking to prevent by such frightful and impossible penalties the prosecution of an appeal and the assertion of rights, is in itself unconstitutional and impossible.

"I want the courts to have the power to review any order made by this Commission, for I don't believe any order can be made that won't affect the right of property."

Dittenhoefer Sees a "Joker."

Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer of New York, who appeared for the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Company, declared that Section 68 of the bill, which gives the proposed public service commission power to refuse the certificate of authority necessary under the law before a corporation can begin operations where it shall be shown that the territory it seeks to supply already has an ample system furnishing good service contained a "joker" which had for its purpose the confirmation of the Consolidated Company's monopoly in New York City. "I would be unreservedly in favor of the bill if it was not for that little nigger in the woodpile," he said.

"There has been no disposition on the part of this committee or on the part of those who drafted this measure," retorted Senator Page, "to conceal an African in the woodpile. And when you speak of it as such you are talking about something you know nothing about."

The Senator then explained that the provision had been inserted to protect existing companies, who had been prevented under the new law from capitalizing their franchises, from blackmailing competition on the part of a great number of small companies which had obtained charters shortly after the 80-cent gas law went into effect, and who were waiting for an opportunity for "strikes."

Charles F. Mathewson, speaking for the Consolidated Gas Company, objected to the power of removal by the Governor alone, to the provision making it unnecessary for the Commissioners in the case of hearings to abide by the rules of evidence, and to the feature making it possible for the Commissioners to delegate their power to the secretary. He concluded:

"It has been said that the people want the act. The people do not want the act. You are making the greatest mistake of your lives. There is not one person in a thousand in the State who knows what the details of the bill are. They will pass resolutions urging the passage of this bill, but they don't know anything about it. Not one in a thousand has read it."

TO TELL OF GRAFT CONTRACT.

Tiffany Company Manager Summoned Before Pennsylvania Board.

Bond Thomas, General Manager of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company at 357 Madison Avenue, one of the several firms which bid for the job of decorating Pennsylvania's State Capitol, has been called to Harrisburg to testify before the Legislative Investigating Commission, appointed to get at the bottom of the charges of graft in the construction and furnishing of the $13,000,000 building. Mr. Thomas is expected to throw some light on the transactions of a political clique which dictated the lavish expenditures on the State Capitol and gave the contracts to their favorites at figures grestly in excess of the bids of men who were not "political contractors."

The Tiffany firm was one of those whose bid was thrown out in favor of John H. Sanderson, the Philadelphia contractor, whose profits on the Capitol job have been conservatively estimated at between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. Mr. Thomas had fully expected to do the work of furnishing the Capitol Building with glass, mosaic, and other decorations, and expended a considerable sum in trying to land the contract. He had many interviews with Joseph M. Huston, the Capitol architect, who was responsible for the adoption of the unique "per foot" and "per pound" system of arriving at values, the system which allowed Sanderson to walk off with the entire furnishing contract.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 3.—John R. Sanderson & Co. of Philadelphia, contractor for furnishing the new Capitol, collected $1,728 from the State for two ordinary eight-foot mahogany tables, for which he paid a sub-contractor $40 each, according to the testimony of James Cameron, auditor of the Capitol Investigating Commission at to-day's hearing.

VENTRILOQUIST IN THE WARD.

Trouble Among the Dipsomaniacs In Bellevue the Result.

Michael Newman, an electrician of 2,431 First Avenue, who is incidentally a skillful ventriloquist, was admitted to the alcoholic ward in Bellevue Hospital last night. Soon after he arrived a blood-curdling cry of "Help! Help!" was heard through the ward. It seemed to come from nowhere in particular. Dr. Drury, the physician in charge, and the nurses made an anxious search, but found nothing.

"It was certainly a cry of distress," said the doctor. The nurses thought so, too. Newman apparently was asleep.

Presently chronic patients straightened up and looked with hopeful eyes as a hoarse whisper sounded through the ward:

"Say, fellows, have a drink on me."

Two of the male nurses jumped to their feet ready to pounce on the man who would make such an offer in the ward. They walked through the line of cots, but could not trace the source of the invitation. The ward settled down to quiet again.

Presently a low trembling roar not unlike that of a cub lion was heard.

"I've got 'em," moaned one patient, covering his head with the sheet.

Again a search was made to learn the cause of the noise, but without result.

Soon the faint yet certain crow of a rooster was heard, followed by the wail of a cat. Nurses and orderlies searched under the cots and in the closets, but found neither cat nor rooster.

"I'm bleeding to death," screamed a shrill voice after a while. It brought the nurses and orderlies to their feet in a hurry, thoroughly angry this time. While they were searching one of the nurses looked into Newman's face and saw that he was quivering with suppressed laughter. Under examination Newman confessed that he was a ventriloquist and the author of the noises and cries. As he promised to be good his offense was overlooked.

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A finale for the banquet—

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The perfect Dessert Confection.

In ten cent tins,
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LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

Dr. Buckley Mentions Receiving Good Suggestions from the Insane.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began yesterday at the Union Church, in West Forty-eighth Street. Bishop Joseph F. Berry presided.

The conference had over 300 members representing a church membership of 55,000.

The Rev. James M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, in the course of his address, said that his paper now had a large circulation in prisons and insane asylums. He caused a laugh by saying that some of the best suggestions for editorials come from the insane asylums.

"I knew you would laugh," the speaker said, "but I want to say that some of the inmates of insane asylums are as sane as you ever will be."

Dr. Kelley, editor of The Methodist Review, and M. C. B. Mason, a colored clergyman, representing the Freedman's Aid Bureau, of which he is General Secretary, also spoke.

Last night General Secretary Mason of the Freedman's Aid Bureau preached a sermon to the members of the conference.

The business session will go on to-day.

EXHIBITS FOR JAMESTOWN.

Commissioner Kohlsaat's Mission to Europe a Success.

After a campaign of nine months in Europe, whither he went in the interest of the coming exposition at Jamestown, and after having been received by various rulers of all European countries, Charles W. Kohlsaat, Commissioner General of the Jamestown Exposition, returned on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. yesterday. Mr. Kohlsaat was successful in arousing interest everywhere and many priceless exhibits, historical and otherwise, were promised as a result of his work.

"The Jamestown Exposition," said Mr. Kohlsaat, "is an English as well as an American celebration, for it was the English that first settled in that part of the country. Great assistance was given me by Lady Arthur Paget, who consented to assume the presidency of a committee composed of practically every distinguished American woman in England. We have obtained a collection of the most priceless treasures in the form of antiquities and relics bearing on that period of the first English settlement in America, at Jamestown, in the year 1607. I should judge that the value of the exhibit of historical objects from England is over $1,000,000.

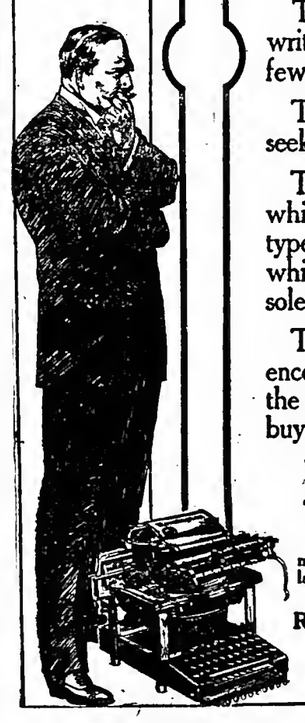

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Think of the number of typewriters that seemed popular a few years ago.

Think of the different ones seeking public favor to-day.

Then think of the Remington, which has been the standard since typewriters were invented, and which maintains its supremacy solely through enduring merit.

The man who *seeks* experience may seek it anywhere, but the man who *heeds* experience buys the

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Second Floor.

Queen Quality is the "shoe of the hour"—it embodies every essential of that which is best in Spring Style. Dame Fashion has already made her voice heard in favor of Browns and Tans for Spring wear, and you will surely agree with her when you see the new Queen Quality models—the new mustard-brown and the rich golden brown shades of Russian Calfskin.

So great is the demand for tans that there is not a factory in the country which can fill its orders. Anticipating this condition early in the year—which no other New York store seemed to foresee, we placed with the makers of Queen Quality Shoes the largest order for this style which they received from any one house this season. As a result of our foresight we are now able to fill orders for these much desired shoes at the regular low prices—

$3 and $3.50 a Pair

—prices made possible only by the enormous output of the Queen Quality factory (10,000 pairs daily) and the fact of our having ordered our large stock before the big rise in prices of tans occurred throughout the country.

This rise in the tan shoe market has made it impossible for other stores to equal at $4 and $5 the splendid values we offer it Queen Quality Shoes at

$3 and $3.50 a Pair Pumps, Gibson Ties and Blucher Oxfords, in all sizes and widths.

BASEMENT Women's $3 Tan Oxfords and Kid Lace Boots of fine quality, the Basement special to-day. **$1,97**

One feature in the great lace event! Main Floor.

5,000 yds. Lace Sample Strips, 25c. yd.

CONTINUING that eagerly waited-for event, the Spring Sale of Lace Sample Strips. It's the one great buying time of the year for all dressmakers, milliners and lace users in general. Laces at less than half their values.

Besides the money saving possibilities this sale affords, a feature we also wish to impress on you is this:—The Laces offered in these sales are the newest creations of the foreign makers, and many of the styles will not reach New York for another season.

The Laces comprised in this sale consist of Galloons, Bands, Insertions, matched Sets of Laces, Edgings, Medallions and Waistings in great variety; Allovers and Yokings in French, Irish and real Irish patterns; Cluny and Princess effects.

25c yard for 50c to 75c Laces
50c yard for 95c to $1.50 Laces
98c yard for $1.75 to $2.50 Laces
$1.48 yard for $2.75 to $4.50 Laces

BASEMENT Sample strips of fine laces, worth up to 35c. a yard, at **14c**

POWERS AT ODDS OVER PEACE PLANS

Russia, Germany, and Austria Won't Agree to Discuss Armament Limitation.

WE ARE WITH ENGLAND

Spain Also Supports the Armaments Proposition — A Complication Caused by Turkey.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—The Russian representatives abroad have been directed to communicate to the Foreign Offices a circular note regarding The Hague Peace Conference, the main feature of which is the announcement that Ruasia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary reserve the right to abstain from the discussion of questions " which in their opinion cannot lead to practical results," meaning the limitation of armaments.

Russia, in making her reservation, reaffirms her adherence to the former programme for the conference.

On the other hand, Great Britain and Japan reserve the right to abstain from the discussion of any points in the Russian programme from which, according to their views, satisfactory conclusions are not obtainable.

The consideration of the question of the limitation of armaments, according to the Russian note, is proposed by three Powers—the United States, Great Britain, and Spain. The United States also proposes the addition of the Drago Doctrine to the programme, and several States reserve the right to present independent propositions to the conference on questions connected with the Russian programme, but not directly mentioned in it.

In conclusion the note states that the Russian Minister at The Hague has been instructed to ask the Government of the Netherlands to issue final invitations to the conference in order that it may be opened in the middle of June.

The Novoe Vremya published an editorial article declaring flatly that the Peace Conference is ill-timed and will be futile. "Russia," the paper says, "is barely able to cope with her internal crisis, and the reservations made by the powers indicate the fruitlessness of the deliberations. This pet project of Prof. de Martens should be deferred to a more propitious season."

LONDON, April 3.—Great Britain has not withdrawn or in any way altered her request that the reduction of the expenditures on armaments should be placed on the programme of subjects to be discussed at The Hague Peace Conference. A note was dispatched to Russia on March 26 requesting that the question of the limitation of armaments be put on the programme.

This note, besides the request, suggested that a committee might be appointed to formulate a scheme for the limitation of armaments.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, called on Secretary Root to-day and stated that he had received from the St. Petersburg Foreign Office the invitation to the United States to attend the second Hague Conference.

Baron Rosen has been charged by his Government with the conduct of the negotiations with the South American States, and he has availed himself freely of the machinery of the State Department and of the opportunities he has had to confer with the resident diplomatic representatives of Latin America. To all of these intimation has been conveyed by Secretary Root that it would be well for the South American delegates not to await the reception of the formal invitations before leaving their respective countries for The Hague, but to be on hand at the opening of the conference, charged with full powers to adhere to the results of the first conference.

It is required that the newcomers shall, as a condition of admission, have adhered to the three great treaties resulting from the first Hague Conference, namely, that providing for arbitration and mediation, the Geneva Convention, and the rules for the government of maritime warfare. There is a curious difference in the conditions laid down for such adherence. As to the last two conventions, any nation may adhere to it by sending formal notice to that effect to the permanent Council at The Hague. But the first convention can only be adhered to by newcomers with the assent of every one of the powers that signed the original treaty. So far as is known, all these powers are willing to admit the South Americans.

A singular complication has arisen in the case of Turkey. That power sent delegates to the First Hague Conference, but she never ratified the treaties that followed. So the question now is whether Turkey's assent is necessary to the admission of the South American contingent, which of course depends upon whether or not Turkey is regarded as a signatory power. Her attitude becomes of importance because she has not so far indicated any intention to participate in the second conference.

WANT WEST INDIAN TRADE.

Canadians Are Taking Steps to Divert It from This Country.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 3.—Steps toward diverting much of the West Indian trade from the United States to Canada have been taken by the St. John Board of Trade, which has appointed a committee to interview Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he reaches this city on Friday on his way to England.

Sir Wilfrid will be asked to bring up the matter of preference in trade between Canada and the West Indies before the Colonial Conference in London. Much of the West Indian trade is now with the United States, but it is stated that the Leeward Islands have decided to grant Canada a preferential tariff.

A resolution has also been passed by the Board of Trade favoring preference on a reciprocal basis throughout the empire.

KING ALFONSO NOT ILL.

He Engages Daily in Hunting and Other Outdoor Sports.

MADRID, April 3.—The innumerable pessimistic rumors regarding King Alfonso's health are unfounded. His Majesty daily engages in hunting and other outdoor sports.

The preparations for King Alfonso's journey to Cartagena on April 6 to meet King Edward have been completed. Government circles here regard the meeting of the two Kings as likely to improve the understanding between Great Britain, Spain, France, and Portugal relative to Morocco.

Dowager Queen Christina has completely recovered from her recent indisposition.

The King to-day signed a decree ordering the necessary preparations for the presentation of his heir to the high officials of Spain and the diplomatic representatives accredited at Madrid immediate after the birth of the child.

CUBAN POLITICAL MURDER.

Ex-Chief of Police of Guines Slain—The Assassin Escapes.

HAVANA, April 3.—José Ayala, ex-Chief of Police of Guines, Havana Province, was assassinated at Guines this morning. The crime was apparently political, as the victim led the Governmental forces in the vicinity of Guines during the August revolution, thereby incurring so much enmity that he went to Mexico, from which country he had just returned.

The assassin, who was a member of the late rebel army, escaped. The Governor of Havana has sent a committee and several detectives to investigate the crime.

BUTCHERY IN ROUMANIA.

Conditions Far Worse Than Reported —Roads Covered with Corpses.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 3.—Rabbi Moses Gaster tells me that his private advices indicate that the horrors of the Roumanian insurrection far exceed the accounts given in the press dispatches. The newspaper correspondents, he says, have not been allowed to go out and see for themselves, but have been forced to be satisfied with the official accounts.

"I have just received a letter," said Rabbi Gaster, "from a person who witnessed a conflict between peasants and troops in one of the Wallachian townships. He writes me that the roads were covered with corpses, and that the peasants were shot down by artillery as well as rifle fire. The optimism of the Roumanian authorities does not count for much, in my opinion. The conditions of portions of Wallachia must be terrible."

The Times to-morrow will print the following dispatch from Bucharest:

"Tranquility has been restored in most of the revolted districts. Disturbances, however, are reported from the Jalomak district, which has hitherto been quiet, and also from the Oltenie district.

"Troops from Moldavia have arrived in the Mehedinintzi Department, where the devastation is widespread, and the village of Oprishoru has been bombarded."

BUCHAREST, April 3.—Reports have been received from all the Prefects that complete quiet prevails everywhere in Roumania, and that the recent agitation may now be considered ended.

The estimatea in the official press place the material damage due to the agrarian revolt at $8,000,000.

The landowners assert that the losses incurred are much greater than this.

CRISIS IN DUMA TO-DAY.

If Budget Is Rejected Czar Is Likely to Dissolve Parliament.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—The action of the Duma to-morrow is likely to determine the question whether it will immediately be dissolved. A vote will be taken on the Constitutional Democratic motion to refer the budget to a committee. There is a Social Democratic amendment to reject the budget totally, and it is learned that the passage of this amendment would be regarded as justification for dissolution.

The vote is expected to be very close. The Social Democrats have succeeded in aligning the Social Revolutionists, the Populists, and a part of the Group of Toil, altogether 210 Deputies, on their side. The Constitutional Democrats have a slight lead; they expect to have 240 Deputies, but the reactionaries, who are scheming to overturn the Duma, may repeat the tactica of March 28 and vote with the Social Democrats against the Constitutional Democrats.

It is not true that the Cabinet has already decided to dissolve the lower house. Some of the reactionary members of the Cabinet maintain that the House should be dissolved on any pretext, but the matter was not discussed at any of the last three sessions of the Cabinet.

The Group of Toil will introduce in Parliament to-morrow bills for the abolition of the death penalty and of martial law.

The Council of Empire has rejected by 104 votes to 25 a proposal to disqualify Prof. Maxim Kovalevsky as a member of the lower house.

CROMER FEARS MOSLEMS.

He Says the Pan-Islanic Movement Requires Careful Watching.

LONDON, April 3.—In his report on the progress of the various administrative departments of the Egyptian Government, issued by the Foreign Office to-night, Earl Cromer, the British Agent in Egypt, deals at length with the anti-British movement known as "Egyptian Nationalism." This Lord Cromer describes as a plant "of exotic rather than indigenous growth," and "deeply tinged with pan-Islanism," thereby meaning "a combination of all the Moslems throughout the world to defy and resist the Christian powers."

Viewed in this aspect, Lord Cromer says, the movement requires to be watched carefully by all European nations, as it may possibly lead to sporadic outbursts in different parts of the world. He adds:

"We were within very measurable distance of such an outburst last Spring, when the European inhabitants of Egypt flocked into the towns. Their alarm was not at all unreasonable.

NO BERING STRAIT TUNNEL.

Russian Cabinet Rejects the Plan of an American Syndicate.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—The Cabinet to-day rejected the proposal made on behalf of an American syndicate for the construction of a railroad tunnel under Bering Strait, by which it was hoped ultimately to connect the Trans-Siberian Line with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The scheme for a tunnel under Bering Strait and an all-rail route from the United States to Europe has been under consideration for some time, and the matter has been pressed in Russia by Baron Loicq de Lobel, who repreaented the American-Trans-Alaskan-Siberian Company.

A year ago dispatches from St. Petersburg said the Russian Government was disposed to consider this plan favorably.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

STOCKHOLM, April 3.—The projected departure of King Oscar and Queen Sophia from Stockholm has been postponed, as his Majesty's health is not altogether satisfactory.

ROME, April 3.—It is reported from an authoritative source that Mgr. Bisleti, the Papal Major Domo, will be the seventh of the Cardinals to be created at the Consistory to be held April 15, but that he is to be reserved in pectore, and that therefore his name will be kept secret even after the Consistory is held.

PLYMOUTH, England, April 3.—The First Cruiser Squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Neville, sailed for the West Indies to-day on its way to Hampton Roads, where the British warships will participate in the international review in honor of the inauguration of the Jamestown Exposition.

PARIS, April 3.—Speculation relative to the labor demonstration on May 1 and predictions of disturbances occupy a large space in the newspapers. The Secretary of the Federation of Labor declares that the stoppage of work will be general in France on that date. The Government's precautions to prevent disorders are complete, and the officials believe that May Day will pass off peaceably.

BERLIN, April 3.—It is announced that Emperor William does not approve of the movement for holding a World's Exposition in Berlin in 1913, the twenty-fifth year of his reign. The project will doubtless be abandoned.

BOGOTA, Tuesday, April 2.—The National Assembly met yesterday. Dionicio Jimenez was elected President of the Assembly, and Evaristo Garcia Vice President. Complete calm prevails throughout the republic.

LIMA, Peru, April 3.—The agreement reached on March 27 between the Peruvian Corporation of London and the Government of Peru was signed yesterday. The newspapers give high credit to William Eyre, the representative of the corporation, for his efforts in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the differences between the Government and the corporation.

FILIPINOS PLOTTING UNION WITH JAPAN

Manila Telegram Says Uniforms Are Being Made for Natives Who Wish to Fight.

A PRO-JAPANESE SOCIETY

Seal of a Reorganized Katipunan Bears the Clasped Hands of a Japanese and a Filipino.

MANILA, April 3.—A factory in which uniforms are being made for Filipinos who desire to fight for the Japanese has been discovered at Tayabas, sixty-two miles from Manila.

The Government here has been informed of this discovery, but the facts regarding it have not been made public.

The Governor of Laguna Province has discovered the existence of a reorganized Katipunan, or Tagalog anti-Government society, similar to that formed under Spanish rule. It is headed by Dominador Gomez. The remodeled seal of the society shows the clasped hands of a Japanese and a Filipino. The oath of the members ends with the words "without quarter."

In Nueva Ecija, Laguna, Pampanga, Bulacan, Tayabas, and Cavite Provinces the pro-Japanese sentiment is apparently being used in order to incite the people against the Government.

The President's proclamation fixing July 30 as the date for the election of a National Assembly finds a somewhat involved political situation in the islands. The Progress Party is not considered likely to elect its whole ticket, as the Independent Party is making a strong showing.

Advices from the provinces indicate that both parties pose as friends or as enemies of the Americans as the situation demands.

Ladronism still exists in the Iloilo and Capiz districts, but the constabulary control the situation, and in the Samar and Leyte districts matters are improving slowly.

INVESTIGATION BY CHINA.

Commissioner Coming to Learn the Condition of Chinese Students.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Proclamations were posted throughout Chinatown yesterday stating that Liang Hing-Kwei, a noted education authority of China, had been commissioned to come to this country for the purpose of investigating the condition of Chinese students. The proclamation was signed by the Chinese Minister at Washington.

The Chinese Consul stated last night that he had been notified from Washington that the Imperial Government at Pekin would send Liang Hing-Kwei as Commissioner to this country to study the status of the Chinese students in the schools of the United States.

ANARCHISTS EVADE POLICE.

Delegates, After Various Failures, Succeed in Meeting in a Field.

BERLIN, April 3.—The German Anarchist Congress met yeaterday near Mannheim under peculiar difficulties. The place originally selected for the meeting was Mulheim-am-Rhein, Rhenish Prussia, but the police would not allow the anarchists to assemble there.

Then an unnamed village near Offenbach was chosen and about forty delegates from all parts of Germany assembled there on Sunday. Detectives appeared on the scene and arrested the supposed anarchist leader, a man named Holzman, but, discovering that they had the wrong man, the detectives released Holzmnn from custody.

The delegates then ostensibly dispersed, but gathered yesterday at Mannheim, where the local authorities, who had received notice of the anarchists' coming, received them at the station with a large force of police, partly mounted. The delegates went to the hall selected, but the police forbade the meeting, declared all present to be under arrest, and took the delegates to the station house. There the pedigrees of the anarchists were taken, after which they were discharged.

The delegates next took walks about the city and finally, evading the police who were detailed to watch them, held a meeting in an open field across the river, where the congress adopted a resolution to form an organization extending throughout the empire, with groups in each State, and headquarters in Berlin.

Three anarchist publications here were chosen as official organs of the anarchist party.

CAPTURED BY MOORS.

Son of a Spanish Governor Taken Prisoner After Being Beaten.

TANGIER, April 3.—A son of Gen. Delbrell, Governor of the Spanish fortress of Alhucemas, on the north coast of Morocco, was recently beaten and captured by trucsmen at Devnsso, Morocco. Some soldiers in the service of the rebellious leader Roghi came up in the course of the disturbance and made everybody prisoner.

The Spanish General in command at Melilla is making representations to Roghi for the release of the prisoners, but so far without success.

Prof. Gentry of the French Geodetic Mission was interviewed here to-day on his arrival from Morocco City. He said that the anti-European excitement of the population was not appeased.

The professor considered that more energetic measures than the occupation of Oudja were necessary in order to produce an impression on the population, as the Moors took no notice of diplomatic protests.

FARMER KILLS HIS CHILDREN.

His Act Attributed to "Spontaneous Mental Combustion."

MONTREAL, April 3.—William Simpson, a prosperous young farmer of St. Charles, on the bank of the Ottawa River, in his wife's absence, yesterday afternoon, shot and killed his two daughters, two months and two years old, and then tried to kill himself. He was brought by train to the Notre Dame Hospital here to-day, and is in a critical condition. Simpson comes of a good family, and has relatives all over Canada. Physicians say that the act was the result of excessive affection for his children, which caused "spontaneous mental combustion" and eventual "brain storm."

OIL TRUST GAINS A POINT.

Judge Dismisses 350 Counts in Indictments—1,550 Counts Remain.

CHICAGO, April 3.—As a result of nineteen motions for dismissal of counts in the indictments against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, charged with accepting illegal rates on shipments of oil, Judge Landis in the United States District Court to-day ordered that 350 of the counts be stricken out, because of defects in the drawing of them.

In most of the instances where the motions for dismissal were upheld, attorneys for the Government admitted that there had been either a mistake in the indictment or that there was something lacking in the evidence.

The Government attorneys expressed little concern at the dismissal of the 350 counts, saying that there are still 1,550 counts on which the indictments can stand.

VICHY CELESTINS
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

Easy to blame the Commissioner for streets that are rough, but there's a quicker means for relieving your feet—for instance:

THE CROSSETT SHOE

"Makes Life's Walk Easy"
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

$4.00 Get your Crossetts—be a Highway Improvement Committee of One. $5.00

THE CROSSETT STORE
1270 Broadway (Above 32nd Street)

BRYCE'S PLEDGE TO CANADA.

British Ambassador to Fight in Washington for Her Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 3.—"I will fight at Washington for your interests," was, in effect, an important portion of a speech to the Canadian Club this afternoon by the Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington.

The diplomat had concluded his speech setting forth the advantages of Canada and lessons on democracy from Switzerland, when Lieut. Gov. Clark, in moving a vote of thanks, alluded to the necessity for Canada being on her guard against the aggression of the United States, and threw out a hint that Great Britain had not guarded with sufficient care the interests of Canada.

Mr. Bryce laughed at the Lieutenant Governor's thrusts and in reply said:

"I cannot enter into the issues that have been raised, but I ask you to suspend judgment on the past, on the allegation that British diplomacy has not done its best for Canada and Canadians. I speak to you as Ambassador—for the home Government—when I state that the idea that the British Government is in different to the sentiment of Canadians is an entirely mistaken one. Let me tell you that in every section the British people are eager, nay, insistent, that all just claims and rights of Canada shall be secured in every respect.

"I am persuaded, as a representative of the British Government, that this is a duty—that it is, in a sense, my duty at Washington, and it shall be a paramount duty."

The sentiment was punctuated by volley upon volley of wild applause, and then the enthusiastic members rose to their feet, waved their handkerchiefs in the air, and cheered and cheered again.

FEARS AMERICAN REPORTERS.

One Reason Why Kaiser Hesitates to Send One of His Sons to Harvard.

BERLIN, April 3.—Count von Eulenburg, Emperor William's chief Court Marshal, who is in constant attendance on his Majesty, says he has not heard of anything tending to confirm the report that the Emperor intends to send his fifth son, Prince Oscar, to Harvard.

The Emperor, it is learned from other sources, has often discussed the propriety of sending Prince Augustus, his fourth son, to Harvard, without having come to a positive decision. The Empress did not wish Prince Augustus to go, and some of the officers of the household and also some Americans with whom his Majesty talked, believed it would be most difficult for the Prince really to share university life in the United States, as he would constantly be accompanied by his adjutant, would live in a separate house, would have his own establishment, would never be able to detach himself from the distinctions of his birth, and would unceasingly be followed by newspaper artists and reporters.

NEW MONTAGNINI DISCLOSURE

Merry del Val Urged Demonstrations Against Separation Law.

PARIS, April 3.—The Temps this afternoon published the text of a letter from Papal Secretary of State Merry del Val to Mgr. Montagnini, recommending the organization of demonstrations against the passage of the law providing for the separation of church and state, but advising him not to compromise himself.

The British Ambassador, Sir Francis L. Bertie, lengthily conferred with Premier Clemenceau to-day on a subject not divulged, but supposed to relate to the disclosures contained in the documents seized at the Papal Nunciature, in which Sir Francis figures.

EARTHQUAKES IN AZORES.

Violent Shocks All Over St. Michael's Island—Panic in Villa Franca.

PONTA DELGADA, Island of St. Michael's, Azore Islands, April 3.—There were violent earthshocks throughout this island last night.

The worst disturbance was at Villa Franca, where the panic-stricken people fled to the outskirts of the town.

The wealthier inhabitants are leaving Villa Franca, the ancient capital of St. Michael's, which has twice been destroyed by volcanic eruptions, being practically swallowed up by an eruption of mud in 1522.

St. Michael's, or San Miguel, is the northern island of the eastern group of the Azores, and Ponta Delgada is the principal city of St. Michael's and commercial capital of the Azore Islands.

The town of Villa Franca is of considerable importance. Three and a half miles north of the town is a crater named Lagoa de Fogo, with fifteen fathoms of water in it. Villa Franca is situated fourteen miles east of Pontn Delgada, and in 1900 had a population of about 7,500.

BITLIS AGAIN SHAKEN.

Fresh Casualties and More Houses Destroyed—Wide Area Affected.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.—Consular dispatches from Erzerum, Turkish Armenia, dated yesterday, say that stronger earth shocks were felt at Bitlis throughout the night of March 31, resulting in fresh casualties and the destruction of houses. The greater part of the Vilayet of Bitlis has been affected by the earthquakes, and there has been considerable loss of cattle. The British Consulate at Bitlis was damaged and the majority of the buildings there are unsafe.

Though individual efforts are being made to relieve the distress, it is hoped that serious relief arrangements will not long be delayed.

Slight shocks were continuing at Bitlis when these advices were forwarded to Erzerum.

St. Vincent Volcano Inactive.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, B. W. I., April 3.—Dr. Tempest Anderson, who has just made a study of the present condition of the St. Vincent volcano, La Soufriere, reports that the crater of the volcano is inactive, except for a small discharge of steam in two places. The lake is restored and vegetation is growing up to an altitude of 1,400 feet. An examination of the materials thrown out during the last eruption confirms the conclusions set forth in the report made by Dr. Anderson to the Royal Geographical Society in 1902.

BRITISH COLONIAL SCANDAL.

Ex-Governors Said to Have Used Influence to Get Concessions.

LONDON, April 3.—The circular issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Elgin, advising all ex-Governors of Colonies to refrain from engaging in commercial enterprises in the territories which they formerly administered has resulted in establishing the fact that there has been an increasing tendency of late years on the part of retired Governors of the smaller colonies to take a prominent part in the management of companies which have obtained profitable concessions in the territories which these officials administered.

A number of questions on the subject were asked in the House of Commons in the course of the past session, some of them intimating that ex-Governors had used their political pulls to secure specially remunerative concessions.

The dominant note in men's fashions is athleticism. Our suits and overcoats designed for this Spring's service faithfully carry out the spirit. They are incorporated with all the innovations and possess a character and distinctiveness infinitely higher than the rest of their kind.

The famous Ralston Health Shoes at $4 are on sale at our two downtown stores, 265 Broadway and 420 Broadway.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores

At 13th St. At Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Pictures
Shown in a New Way.

THE INSTALLATION of the swinging rug racks in the Rug Store was a Loeser innovation instantly and widely appreciated by Brooklyn people, and already either copied or on the way to be copied by progressive Brooklyn Stores.

Now the same principle is applied to the convenient and ready showing of framed Pictures.

You will find the new swinging rack at the rear of the Picture Store. You will find that you can see and examine the four hundred framed Pictures it holds in about a third the time it would formerly have taken.

The idea is one more bit added to the Store's good service.

Send Your Furs to
Loeser Cold Storage.

THE SIMPLEST, safest and most satisfactory way of caring for your furs and costly garments is in a cold, dry air storage room, where, after being thoroughly cleaned, they are simply hung on racks—not beaten or treated with ill-smelling chemicals.

The Loeser Cold Air Storage Plant has given service to thousands of Brooklyn people. This is simply a reminder that it will give such service to you—and for an insignificant charge.

REPAIRING AND REMODELING FURS should be put in work now. It costs less if done at this season and the leisurely work possible now insures at least as good a result as if the work is done under high pressure near the time when furs are needed for wear.

Second Floor, Front.

New Sheer Voile Suits
With Plaid Silk Linings.

ONE OF THE NEW EFFECTS of the season, and one which is especially smart and summery. We have ready now a particularly interesting group from one of our best makers.

They are made from a hard twisted twine voile in strictly tailored fashion. The short Eton coat has the new kimono sleeve elaborately trimmed with silk braid. Vest and flare collar of silk poplin, white lace, velvet ribbon and small buttons. Girdle trimmed to match. Lined throughout with taffeta.

Skirt is a full side plaited model stitched to yoke depth and lined with fancy Roman plaid and black-and-white check taffeta which, shining through the voile, makes a very handsome effect. The Suits are.....$42.50.

New Long Coats. Special Value at $14.98.

The convenience and comfort of these Traveling Coats are as noteworthy features as their smartness.

They are made of fancy high class mixtures and are full length, with loose, belted back. Single breasted. High collar and cuffs inlaid with satin in contrasting color. Very large sleeves. Seams all bound. Unusual value at.....$14.98

Second Floor, Front.

French Lingerie Unsurpassed

Special Values in the French Room now include some garments which have just arrived and which we have marked greatly under regular prices. They are spring "Plums," such as the French Room is able to offer occasionally and for which women keep on the watch. There are

$12 Hand-made Sets at $7.98. Of sheer nainsook. Three pieces, with hand embroidered yokes and embroidered ruffles on the drawers.

$7.50 to $10 Gowns at $5.98 and $6.98. Of sheer nainsook with short and three-quarter sleeves. All hand made and hand embroidered and trimmed with ribbon run through beadings.

$8 to $12 Petticoats at $5.98 to $10.98. All made with very full flounces and under flounces and trimmed with embroidery and lace.

Second Floor, Bond Street.

Mousquetaire Kid Gloves

THESE ARE IN WHITE AND BLACK and the wanted tan shades. A plentiful stock of the finest Mousquetaire Gloves have long been a feature of this Glove Store. All lengths, colors and sizes, and unfailingly the best quality.

Long Suede Mousquetaire Gloves, $1.50 to $3.75.
Long Glace Mousquetaire Gloves, $1.50 to $4.50.

German Kid Gloves at 59c.

A Glove bargain to be turned to advantage promptly. Two clasp Gloves in tans, modes, brown and white. Measure them against dollar Gloves if you would appreciate their quality.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

The Burlington Proofs.

The Finest Reproductions of Famous Paintings Ever Made at Low Prices.

WE COUNT IT ONE OF THE BEST THINGS that the Loeser Picture Store has ever done to have introduced a full collection of these Burlington Proofs to Brooklyn people.

No one will realize without seeing these pictures the perfect fidelity with which the new mezzogravure process has reproduced not only the drawing, but also the very atmosphere of some of the most famous and beautiful paintings in the world.

And yet the Burlington Proofs cost only FIVE DOLLARS APIECE. We can provide them in artistic wood frames for as low as $7.50 apiece.

They bring the best art within the reach of a moderate expenditure, as it has never been brought before. They will delight the most critical taste. They will astonish, by their low pricing, those who are familiar with the usual cost of fair reproductions of famous paintings.

The complete collection of Burlington Proofs may be bought in Brooklyn only through the Loeser Store.

A Summer Night, by Albert Moore.
The Golden Stairs, by Sir Edward Burne-Jones.
Endymion, by George Frederic Watts, R. A.
Dante's Dream, by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.
The Annunciation, by Sir Edward Burne-Jones.
Wild Waters, by Benjamin Williams Leader, R. A.
A Salmon Stream, by James Dochearty.
The Mist Wreath, by Peter Graham, R. A.
The Whist Players, by the Hon. John Collier.
The Restless Sea, by Peter Graham, R. A.
A Reverie, by Frank Dicksee, R. A.
Mary Magdalen at the Tomb of Our Saviour, by J. J. Henner.
Lady Godiva, by Edmund Blair Leighton.
The Angelus, by J. F. Millet.
The Meeting of Dante and Beatrice, by Henry Holliday.
Waterloo, by Felix Phillipoteaux.
La Rixe, by J. L. E. Meissonier.
Love Locked Out, by Anna Lea Merritt.
Fiamma Vestalis, by Sir E. Burne-Jones.
An Idyll, by Maurice Griffenhagen.
The Birch, the Rowan and the Pine, With the Grampian Hills, by John MacWhirter, R. A.
Wedded, by Lord Leighton, P. R. A.
Chill October, by Sir John Everett Millais, P. R. A.
Moorland Rovers, by Peter Graham, R. A.
Diana of the Uplands, by C. W. Furse, A. R. A.
The Firs, by J. MacWhirter, R. A.
La Belle Mano, by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.
Pandora, by J. W. Waterhouse.
Ophelia, by Henrietta Rae.

Third Floor.

"Housewarming" in Cut Glass

A Remarkable Under Price Sale Marks the Opening of the New Cut Glass Room.

ABOUT FOUR TIMES THE SPACE heretofore given to Cut Glass has been provided by the new Cut Glass room which the carpenters and cabinet makers have been working at during several weeks past.

And to mark the opening of this beautiful place we have started a sale of Cut Glass which is remarkable in the values it presents.

Handled and Unhandled Bonbon and Olive Dishes.
75c., reg. $1.50 | $1.25, reg. $2.50
98c., reg. $2 | $1.50, reg. $3

Sugar and Cream Sets.
$3.50, reg. $6 | $5.98, reg. $10
$6.98, regularly $12.

Ice Cream Trays.
$4.98, reg. $10 | $10.98, reg. $18
$10, reg. $15 | $18, reg. $27.50
$25, regularly $37.50.

Celery Trays.
$2.98, reg. $4.50 | $5.98, reg. $12
$3.50, reg. $5 | $6.98, reg. $13.50
$4.98, reg. $10 | $7.50, reg. $15

Basement.

NEW SPELLERS MEET AND SAY GO SLOW

No New Changes Unless Three-fourths of the Board Gives Approval.

PRAISE FOR ROOSEVELT

His Service to the Cause of Orthographic Improvement Pointed Out — Thanks for Carnegie.

"Tired of being held responsible for actions with which they had had nothing to do," as one prominent educator expressed it, the Simplified Spelling Board, at its first meeting held yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria, took from the Executive Committee that almost unlimited power in matters orthographic which it had exercised. Now any new ideas about spelling will not be passed upon by the Executive Committee alone; each of the fifty members of the board will consider each proposed change and vote upon it, and none will be suggested or recommended to the public unless three-fourths of the members of the board approves.

This rather revolutionary change was precipitated by the action of Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of the University of California. Dr. Jordan sent his resignation to the Chairman of the board late last Fall, so it came out yesterday, explaining that while he favored the simplification of the English language he yet was unwilling to remain associated with a body with whose work he had nothing to do, although his name was subscribed to its actions. Prof. Brander Matthews, the Chairman, urged him to reconsider, and suggested that a meeting of the entire board be held. That was just what Dr. Jordan wanted, and so he withdrew his resignation.

When the college professors, authors, publishers, editors, jurists, and financiers who comprise the board met in executive session yesterday Dr. Jordan was there, having come with two other Californians —Judge William W. Morrow of the United States Circuit Court and Dr. George Hempl, Professor of English in Leland Stanford University—especially to attend. He lost no time in explaining to the other members of the board his reason for sending his resignation, and a number of them agreed with him, especially William T. Harris, formerly United States Commissioner of Education and now editor of Webster's International Dictionary. Dr. Harris said that he had thought of resigning because he felt about it as Dr. Jordan did—that his name was being used in matters with which he had had nothing to do. It seemed to be the feeling of the members, especially those in distant States and abroad, that they had a right to be consulted before their names were subscribed to the actions of the Executive Committee, and so it was voted that each project of the board or committee or of any individual he submitted to each member of the board who, after careful consideration of it at his home, should forward his vote on the question to the Chairman of the Executive Committee. That officer should be empowered to take necessary steps to bring before the public such proposed changes as had been approved by three-fourths of the members.

It was decided at yesterday's meeting also to incorporate the board under the laws of the State of New York. This step was suggested by Judge Morrow of California. In order that the accounts might be in proper shape before the incorporation, an Auditing Committee, consisting of Andrew Carnegie and Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was appointed.

The board decided also that it should have a President, and unanimously elected Thomas R. Lounsbury, Professor of English in Yale University. Heretofore the Chairman, Prof. Matthews, has been the executive head. The new Executive Committee elected consists of Isaac K. Funk, editor and publisher of the Standard Dictionary, New York; Henry Holt, publisher and author, New York; Prof. Matthews, Charles P. G. Scott, etymological editor of the Century Dictionary, New York; Benjamin E. Smith, editor of the Century Dictionary; Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Institution, New York; Calvin Thomas, Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature in Columbia University, and William Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent. This committee probably will elect its officers before the next executive meeting of the board on Friday morning. At present Mr. Scott is Secretary and Mr. Sprague Treasurer.

No New Spelling Now.

Some time ago a report was published that the board would issue at this time another list of simplified spellings, but Prof. Matthews said yesterday that none was ready, and it was not likely that any new suggestions would be made for some time. The plan adopted of submitting each proposed change to all of the members of the board meant that it would take several weeks at least to get through even the first of these. The board, however, did not take any action on the matter of policy or procedure yesterday, confining itself to questions of organization.

Mr. Carnegie, who gives the board $15,000 a year, listened blushingly while resolutions of thanks to him were read.

Chairman Matthews in his report gave the history of the simplified spelling movement in the United States from the time when Mr. Carnegie was "askt" to give his support and the board was "establisht," down "thru" the many months of arduous labor to convince the public that English is not a "fixt" language, and that "logic must conquer sentimental objections" to the proposed remedying of "the unsightly condition of spelling."

He declared that there had been widespread misunderstanding of the action of the Executive Committee in preparing the famous list of three hundred simpler spellings. All that had been done, he explained, was to counsel those who believe in the progressive improvement of English orthography to testify to their faith that is in them by preferring the briefer of two spellings already in use.

"Of course," said Dr. Matthews, "the board expects sooner or later to propose further simplifications of its own devising —since that is really the reason for the board's existence."

Roosevelt's Aid.

President Roosevelt's indorsement of the 300 simpler spellings was discussed at considerable length.

"This act of Mr. Roosevelt," said Prof. Matthews, "arrested the attention of the civilized world, and altho he wisely yielded to the protests of those Congressmen who recoiled horror-stricken from 'thru' and 'kist' he did a service to the cause of orthographic improvement which it is impossible to overestimate. He awakened an interest in the subject among countless thousands who had never before given it a thought. The President of the United States is now a most welcome member of this board."

Nowhere did the action of President Roosevelt arouse more comment than in Great Britain, Prof. Matthews said, "and not a little of this comment was courteous and most cordial." This interest suggested to the Chairman the possibility of extending the work into England, and he added that "any British board or committee or association undertaking a task parallel to ours may be assured in advance of our best wishes and of our good offices."

Although many men of science had accepted the board's proposed simplifications, the most vociferous opponents had been men of letters, Prof. Matthews said. "But it is indisputable, also," he added, "that some writers of prominence have revealed themselves as tied fast in the bonds of prejudice, and as glorying in their enslavement."

Concerning Prof. Matthews's reference to the prospect of a Simplified Spelling Board in Great Britain, William Archer, the author and dramatic critic who had come from London to attend the meeting, said that although prominent educators in England had considered the matter it had not yet been determined what would be done. It was practically certain, he said, that some organization would be formed, but the details had not been arranged. The headquarters might be in London or at Oxford or Cambridge.

THE SPELLERS DINE.

Carnegie Presides and Bryce Writes, Indorsing Them.

The prospect of extending the campaign for simpler spelling into all English-speaking lands grew brighter at the dinner of the board at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. William Archer of London, William F. MacLean, editor of The Toronto World and a member of the Canadian Parliament, and Alexander H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia, spoke in favor of spreading the work, and bespoke the heartiest co-operation of the people of England, Canada, and Australasia. In addition the British Ambassador to the United States, James Bryce, whom Andrew Carnegie considered "the man who knows more than any other man in the world," declared his high opinion of the proposed reform, saying, in part, in a letter which was read at the dinner:

Speaking in no sense either officially or semi-officially, but merely expressing my own personal opinion, I may say to you, that I have long felt that the time must come when those who use the English language will have seriously to consider the necessity of bringing our spelling into closer accord with our pronunciation. I recognize and admit all the difficulties—they are undeniably great—that lie in the way of such a reform. But the advantages to be gained outweigh those difficulties. One of them is the enormous saving that would be effected in the time spent by children in learning to read and spell. Another is the swift and wide extension that would be given to the use of English as a means of intercourse all over the world, by foreign nations as well as by the American and British people in their dealings with foreigners. Sooner or later this question must be faced. What particular reforms to propose is doubtless a matter requiring much thought and prolonged discussion. But we cannot begin too soon to consider this subject seriously, for it will take a great deal of time and pains.

I am delighted to see it is beginning to be so considered here, and can assure you that in England also some of our leading philologists and scholars feel its importance and are disposed to co-operate with you in endeavoring to consider how it can be dealt with in a practical way. But the first thing is to make the public understand that it is not, in the least a chimera. It is eminently a question of substance, a problem whose solution would be an immense practical gain.

Mr. Carnegie, who was the toastmaster, said that he believed that spelling reform would succeed because the great law of development, of evolution, would carry it on.

"I never lie awake nights troubled about the future of the Republic," he said, "nor about the future of the race, nor even about my own future." And when the diners laughed Mr. Carnegie added: "And I suppose my own future is, after all, the most important—to me!"

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the venerable New England author, in his speech referred to the part President Roosevelt had taken in the reforming of spelling, saying:

"We have come to thank those who have led this movement from the beginning, including that very high official who bravely tried to do it with a whole Senate, not like Caesar, at his heels, but confronting him and keeping him back, and who found that he could not reform the whole English-speaking world at one session of Congress."

The souvenirs were miniature reproductions of the New England primer of the middle seventies. The paper cover, the color and texture of the pages, and the style of type were like those of the age that has gone, but the spelling was that which the Simplified Spelling Board recommended last year, and some modern verses were put in in place of the old-fashioned rhymes. The first of the alphabetic verses, hitting Mr. Carnegie was as follows:

A.
Since Andrew fell
Beneath the spell
Reform's lookt well,

Another verse that made the diners laugh was:

The whiles Reform
Hath been difeuit,
Time's wofut-Sithe
Blusht red with Rust.

"The Calf Path," a poem loved by every New England schoolboy, past and present, also was published in the little book, with the new spelling, of course.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Major W. D. Crosby, to the Soldiers' Home, Washington, to relieve Major W. H. Arthur, Surgeon, who will assume command of the General Hospital, Washington Barracks.

Major C. E. Dentler, Twenty-third Infantry, to Fort Leavenworth for duty.

First Lieut. S. Y. Britt, Artillery, is assigned to the Seventy-ninth Company Coast Artillery, and will proceed to Fort Caswell for duty.

Contract Surgeon J. L. Pomeroy, from New York City to Fort Wright for duty.

Capt. W. C. Haan, Artillery, is assigned to station in Washington, and will report to the Chief of Artillery.

Capt. G. P. Heard, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Retiring Board at Denver, vice Col. E. B. Moseley, Assistant Surgeon General.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Evans, Eleventh Infantry, to New York City to appear before the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on April 26.

The Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. W. Balch, to Naval Hospital, Cavite, stopping en route at London, Hamburg, and other points for special duty.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

No arrivals.

Sailed—Princeton, from Corinto for Amapala; Chicago, from Acajutla for Amapala; Milwaukee, from Magdalena Bay for San Francisco.

WHY MRS. CLAUSSEN WAS NOT PRESENTED

Minister Graves Sends to the State Department Samples of Her Letters

AND CREDENTIALS SHE GAVE

Card of "the Handsomest Man in Paris" and a Note from One Seeking an Appointment.

Charles H. Graves, United States Minister to Sweden, has sent to the State Department in Washington his answer to the complaint filed with the department by Mrs. Ida M. von Claussen to the effect that Minister Graves refused to present her at the Court of King Oscar. As part of his answer he inclosed two letters written by Mrs. von Claussen to his wife. They appear below.

Mrs. von Claussen arrived here on March 23, on the French liner La Provence. She said then that she was going to Washington to lay her grievance before the President personally. She is the daughter of Adolph Claussen, a retired merchant of this city. At 19 she married Dr. William Francis Homan, but in 1905 obtained a South Dakota divorce from him, resuming her maiden name. Her grandfather was Matthew Byrnes, a building contractor of this city.

Here are the letters:

"Elysée Palace Hotel, Paris, Jan. 5, 1907.

"My dear Mrs. Graves: An American is in a terrible predicament and it is this. I have anticipated being presented at your court the court of Sweden I mean for over six months. I had the pleasure of meeting His royal Majesty in Wiesbaden and he was so sweet and kind to my little daughter five years old that it made me think of a part of the world that I was not familiar with namely; Sweden and so through Mr. and Mrs. Linberg I have been under the impression that upon my arrival in Sweden I would be presented to a Countess whose name I at this minute forget but a friend of Miss Linberg's and through her to Her Royal Majesty the Queen but Miss Linberg has just written to me here that she is informed that I must be presented through the wife of 'Our American Ambassador' and so I am taking the liberty and may I say the pleasure of writing to you.

"I do not know what to do at this late date and for my own dignitys sake cannot afford not to be presented as many many people know about it both in this country and in America. My cousin could, but I will not oblige myself to my family, give me all the credentials necessary. He is Geheimrat von Bramann with ten decorations of honor from the Emperor of Germany for operating on Emperor Fritz and other deeds of distinction. My Aunt is Baroness von Tronchin. These both families live in Halle Salle Germany. Admiral Dewey, Mrs. Dewey and son are my friends in America I am sorry I have just four weeks ago sent a letter of introduction to the Hon. Mr. Bishop in the House of Representatives otherwise this might be what you require. Mr. Brander Matthews and family are my friends they are also personal and intimate friends of President Roosevelt.

"I assure you that I am entitled to the 'courtesy' of presentation through my entire family, in Germany and my 'intimate friends of position in America and Canada. I was to have been the guest of honor at Lady and Sir Adolph Carron's reception of the Duke and Dutchess when they visited Ottawa in 1901 I believe that was the year. He was member of Parliament. I also know here in Paris Mons. Achille Adam former member of Parliament and Princess Estrada but I could weary you with what must be very uninteresting to you but do not refuse me the courtesy that I have understood from Mr. Consul Linberg was going to be conferred upon me just when all my gowns and Court Costume is completed. It would be like a bride left at the altar and I am too well known socially to have such an indignity thrust upon me so for the honor of America I appeal to you dear Mrs. Graves to see that no mistake is made.

"Another thing. Mr. Depews nephew, no not nephew but some relative Mr. and Mrs. Hustes were my intimate [underlined] friends but they are now dead going on three years. I am part owner in the Hotel Lorraine 45th st. & 5th Avenue. which I named and so son & so on—Trusting that you will arrange everything for me and of course accept my heartiest thanks and I could almost hug you and love you for not allowing any failure to what should be a grand and glorious success for I assure you America has worked hard in developing me and has given me many things to be thankful for. I assure you will take great pleasure in knowing me as your country [underlined] woman.

"Most sincerely wishing you a happy new year and if you will be kind enough to let me hear from you at Grand Hotel Stockholm, I believe that is the name, at any rate I will call for a reply there and trusting you will take me under your protection believe me,

Most cordially,
IDA VON CLAUSSEN

"P. S. His Majesty King Oscar has honored me with his signed picture this in itself is credential enough. I arrive Jan. 10."

"Mrs. Graves—

"Dear Madam: In a roundabout way I have been informed that you, at least, appreciated my friendly inclined letter, but you 'could not present me as you did not know me' but you took no pains to find me out and what is more 'we' are not asking any favors to be presented by you, but in fact it was just a courtesy extended to you and to please me that my friends here sought your permission, or might I say, sought your courtesy in exchange to allow them to present me at their Court. I find through the highest officials here it was not necessary for me to have paid my respects to you and you know what I have received at your hands for my 'friendly impulsiveness thinking you would be flattered by my thoughtfulness and consideration.'

"I am afraid that you do not or have not understood the situation. I have come to Sweden at the suggestion and repeated invitation of the King, who has honored me by his signed photograph saying it would be a 'passport' throughout Sweden as he smiled at me. Naturally it is a 'passport' in his own land above anywhere else. He also asked me to accept his name for my baby's fifth birthday and call her after him which I did. Baroness Daelman is willing to present me at Court will you kindly extend the courtesy to her. I have sent to America for papers telling you who I am and would have brought them with me if I had not been put on the boat in a dying condition. I have been very ill until these past four weeks having been given up for dead only six weeks ago.

"I am sending you a few little papers that will introduce you to me I mean pardon me, introduce me to you until my German papers arrive from my father's sister Baroness von Tronchin and my cousin the Geheimrat von Bramann who operated on the Emperor of Germany and for his wonderful career has received seven decorations of honor.

"I am the granddaughter of (old) Sir Matthew Byrnes who built up half of old New York and died leaving millions and your humble servant. The U. S. M. T. CO's letter I am sending you identifies me. The Princess Estrada of Paris letter will at least let you know that I am in a position to invite the best to my 'feasts.' I tried to be modest and retiring in coming to Sweden allowing my friends to be greater than I, but you see, I am of some importance after all and maybe a great deal more than I care to admit. So I am sure that the little obstacle of 'not knowing me' is removed and you will let Baroness Daelman know at your earliest convenience that she may present me as I think its only American courtesy to that lady who has been most gracious in her offer, or perhaps you yourself for the honor of America will present me for I am sure you will at least agree with these nobles of Sweden that I am a 'fair' representative, if you will but once take a look at me. Thanking you for the return of the enclosed papers at your leisure and convenience I beg to remain

"Very truly
"Mrs. Ida von Claussen.."

With this letter were inclosed, Minister Graves reports:

A bill for 1,50 marks for surgery, indorsed "This is the Surgeon who took 1,500 marks worth of appendix from me."

Three regrets for dinner invitations.

Letter from a New York Trust Company about her account.

Several visiting cards of gentlemen, one indorsed "This is the handsomest man in Paris."

Letter from a Frenchman saying "could not live without seeing her again" and asking for an appointment in London.

HOSPITAL STAFF INTACT.

Report of Resignations at Washington Heights Institute Denied.

Ex-Coroner Gustav Scholer, who is a director of the Washington Heights Hospital, said yesterday that there was no truth in a story that the hospital staff of physicians, nurses, and ambulance drivers had resigned.

"Two doctors resigned on March 31," said Dr. Scholer, "after trouble with the police over the removal of an insane patient. The ambulance driver who left got a place that pays him a little more money, and I was the man who obtained it for him, so that nails that lie. As to the nurses, we did have a case in which nurses were reprimanded for a slight violation of our rules, but these same nurses are now at work in the hospital, perfectly satisfied.

"It is evident that some one tried to give us a black eye by circulating these trouble rumors, but as a matter of fact we have two new physicians at work in the places of the two who resigned, and everything is running smoothly now."

John R. Walsh Pleads Not Guilty.

CHICAGO, April 3.—John R. Walsh, ex-President of the Chicago National Bank, indicted on charges of misapplying the bank's funds, was arraigned to-day in the Federal Court. He entered a plea of not guilty, and the trial was set for Oct. 15. Judge Anderson announced that he would hear arguments on the defendant's motion for a bill of particulars.

TO REVIVE MONO-RAIL PLAN.

Rapid Transit Board Will Discuss To-day New Line to Coney Island.

An effort will be made at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission to-day to revive the proposal to build a mono-rail road from Brooklyn to Coney Island in accordance with the Behr system. The matter has been in abeyance some time owing to the illness of the President of the board, Alexander E. Orr, but an endeavor will be made to get it through before the board goes out of office under the Public Utilities bill.

The Interborough at this meeting intends to call the attention of the board to the need of additional tracks at Ninety-sixth Street to facilitate the switching of the local and express trains at that point. This, it is said, is largely responsible for the poor service in rush hours.

The Interborough's plan is to build the Broadway centre track down from 100th Street to Ninety-sixth, moving the present Lenox Avenue tracks over to where the Broadway local tracks now are and making five tracks in the station instead of four. By this means, it is said, the switching of local and express trains can be separated and much confusion and loss of time avoided.

AMORY SUIT CALLED OFF.

Complaint Against Lawyer Nason Is Declared Ambiguous.

The suit of Col. William N. Amory against Daniel Nason, an attorney, was stopped yesterday and his counsel was permitted to withdraw a juror. This was because of a defect in the complaint.

Col. Amory sued for the recovery of $15,850, alleging that he had divided with Nason the profits of a stock deal on false representations. The complaint was ambiguous. The case will now go on the general calendar.

Charles E. Rushmore, who appeared for the defendant, asked that the complaint be dismissed, but after a long argument consented to the withdrawal of a juror and the submission of the complaint to the Special Term of the Court.

Night Crash in the Harbor.

The British steamer Grecian Prince, while outward bound for Santos, collided with a scow in the harbor late on Tuesday night. Several of her plates above the water line were broken. She is now at anchor off Stapleton, S. I., and repairs are being made. She will probably be able to proceed to-morrow.

Your contemplated issue of stock or securities may be small, but you need not therefore deal with a small printer.

Small orders are executed by us with the same care and fidelity as bigger ones. We are not too large to give moderate accounts our best attention.

American Bank Note Company,
86 Trinity Place, New York.

Spring Overcoats at $20

We may state for certain that not one other shop in town affords a showing of $20 overcoats that can compare with ours. The choice of fabric is governed by good taste, the models show a character that marks them apart from the commonplace.

The series includes three-quarter models, following the form in indefinite lines, and the new loose-back overcoats, fashioned of a high order of fabrics.

Wm. Vogel & Son,
Broadway,.. Houston St.

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FOUNDED 1843 FLINT QUALITY

REMOVAL, STORAGE,
PROTECTION OF WINTER
DRAPERIES AND RUGS.

Attention is invited to our facilities for the removal, storage and protection of Winter Draperies, Portieres, Curtains and Rugs. Orders booked now will receive attention upon dates specified by patrons.

At the time of removal we will also, if desired, drape Summer hangings, already in possession of patrons, or supply new from our extensive collection of Imported and Domestic Art Fabrics.

Orders for loose linen furniture covers placed at this time are in season for prompt delivery. Upon this service advance estimates of cost will be supplied upon request.

GEO C FLINT CO
43-45-47 WEST 23rd STREET

The Ten-ness of Brill Models

Brill stores present ten sets—over 100 models that sum up the best style-thought in the world.

Six sets of these models are from six of America's foremost master designers who have done most to popularize ready-to-wear clothes.

Four sets are from the four Brill directed organizations, whose designers interpret the consensus of authoritative style ideas as gathered by the Brill organization, expressed in exclusive Brill models.

Brill Clothes at $20

In this range you will find the exclusive Brill models of suits, such as the "Manchester" Derby I. and Derby II. Distinguishing these is the new soft-roll lapel, which permits buttoning the coat with three or with two buttons.

At $20, too, Brill stores present the largest assortment of Spring coats, topcoats and raincoats ever shown in America. The models are new and smart; the fabrics are selected for both their desirable designs and their sturdy service.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

Four Stores.

UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way. 279 Broadway, n. Chambers.

47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich. 125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.

Harlem Store Open Evenings.

One of the Important Duties of Physicians and the Well-Informed of the World

is to learn as to the relative standing and reliability of the leading manufacturers of medicinal agents, as the most eminent physicians are the most careful as to the uniform quality and perfect purity of remedies prescribed by them, and it is well known to physicians and the Well-Informed generally that the California Fig Syrup Co., by reason of its correct methods and perfect equipment and the ethical character of its product has attained to the high standing in scientific and commercial circles which is accorded to successful and reliable houses only, and, therefore, that the name of the Company has become a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy.

TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the appoval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. and the same heretofore known by the name—Syrup of Figs—which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., that the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. U. S. A. London, England. New York, N. Y.

MOVED TEMPORARILY TO **Bloomingdale's** LEXINGTON AVE. 57TH to 60TH STS.

To Make Thursday More Interesting

Oriental Rugs—From a stock aggregating a hundred thousand dollars in value we select for special selling

350 Antique Moussel Rugs of a particularly fine silky character and beautiful colorings, valued from $28.00 to $45.00. Our special price to-day will be

$16.00 to $29.00

Tapestry Brussels Rugs—a handsome domestic Rug, 9x12 feet in size, and worth all of double our price. The reason for the under price is the fact that the rugs are slightly mismatched—which neither mars their beauty nor interferes with their wearing qualities. Price..... **$11.48**

Royal Ermine Furs—are most popular these chilly Spring days. They will be extremely fashionable next season—so why not take advantage of our closing prices?

Royal Ermine Throw-over Scarfs that wholesaled for $21 to $75 may not be bought for

$10.00 to $30.00

$550 Seven Skin Russian Sable Sets, reduced to **$225**

$575 Six and Seven Skin Russian Sable Sets, reduced to **$350**

$650 and $675 Russian Sable Sets, reduced to **$450**

Point Arab Lace Bed Sets also Renaissance Bed Sets at decided reductions. We are making every effort to close several high-grade lines in the shortest possible time.

Formerly $19.00 to $125.00
Now **$12.50** *to* **$75**

Rich, Soft Silk Comfortables in pretty, dainty colorings, lined with silkoline, some are tufted, others are filled with the finest white sanitary cotton. Actual $8.00 comfortables for.... **$6.00**

Men's Shoes and Oxfords—genuine hand-sewed welts. The newest toe shapes, in patents, colt and gun metal leathers; sizes 6 to 11; actual $3.50 and $4.00 values to be found in the Men's Shoe Department, main floor, 60th Street side, at..... **$2.85**

Bloomingdale Bros.,
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

The flower of the Spring suits we always show early.

So many men only learn through sheer necessity what good clothes we make, when the first warm days make a tailor's delay impossible.

Many of our finest cloths are made up with silk linings, a luxury well worth while if you indulge in luxuries.

Spring overcoats in greater variety than most Springs bring.

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An effective medium for real estate Announcements.
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Broadway at 32d St.
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The two leading colors of the season—We have secured two specials known as
Salt Water Gray
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They come in a number of special weaves and are ideal—Ask to see them.
Suits to Order $15.00 UP.
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We offer this week 500 Rolls of Japanese and China Straw Mattings
At $5.50, $9.50 and $11.00
per roll of 40 yards.
"Crex" Grass, Fibre and Algerian Rugs, in all sizes and by the yard,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH & 14TH STS.

CAUGHT UNDER FIRE IN COMPRESSED AIR

Sandhogs' Flight for Life on the McAdoo Terminal Site.

FLAMES SWEPT OVER THEM

Some Fell Unconscious as They Made for the Outer Air—Oddest of Fires.

On the wooden frame of a window in a compresser shed at the north of the temporary structures over the terminal site of the McAdoo tunnel at Church and Fulton Streets a tiny tongue of fire appeared early yesterday morning. The flame raced around the woodwork until the entire frame was afire. Presently the pane cracked with a crash and a volume of smoke poured forth. Soon the entire building, which was made of highly inflammable yellow pine, covered with a thin sheathing of corrugated iron, was crackling like a log in a fireplace.

Suddenly a wall of fire rose up ten feet in height at the north end of the terminal bordering on Fulton Street. Fanned by stiff breezes it raced across the terminal in the direction of Cortlandt Street. A power house two stories high and several hundred feet long, in the middle of the site, collapsed before the approaching wall like a house of cards. When the sheet of flame had passed the building lay, a smoldering heap of ashes, on the floor of the excavation, fifty feet below the street level.

Beyond the power house was a tall derrick, and on either side of it smaller derricks and caissons. For a moment several fantastic spires projected above the jagged top of the wall of fire, then it sped on, leaving odd blackened skeletons in its wake.

Beyond this there was little for the wall to attack. Gradually the wall of flame itself crumbled away into a long line of fire, stretching across the terminal. Then it disappeared altogether. In its wake it had left a ruin where the temporary structures of the O'Rourke Construction Company had been. Never had a field of stubble on a Western prairie been turned into smoking ashes quicker. The whole fire was over in half an hour.

Eighty Men Below Ground.

But many things happened in that brief half hour. When the fire started eighty "sand hogs" were working in eleven caissons. These caissons are wooden cylinders, equipped with a shaft and sealed on the outside with air locks. In the shaft there is a ladder used for emergencies and an iron bucket which lifts out the dirt. The air lock is equipped with two heavy iron doors used in admitting the compressed air into the caisson. Into the locks ran tubes connecting with the air compressors scattered throughout the plant.

At each caisson an engineer is stationed. He attends to a donkey engine used in operating the bucket. It is his duty also to warn the "sand hogs" of any danger and to take them out in the bucket. When these engineers saw the wall of fire bearing down upon them yesterday it seemed like certain death to stick to their posts. In a prairie fire a man can save himself by cutting a circle of grass around him. They had no such chance. But not a man ran. Climbing up the outside of the caisson, which in some cases rose above the street level ten feet, they sounded the danger signal on the locks with a hammer:

Tap-tap-tap-tap-tap-tap-tap-tap.

The "sand hogs" dropped their shovels and picks and ran for the buckets and the emergency ladders. Eight taps meant "Danger, quick!" In Shaft 22B, a caisson sixty feet deep, these men were at work: Foreman William Connoll of 426 Fifty-sixth Street; Edward Murphy, John Prendergast, Michael McDonald, and John Burns.

One Man Falls Unconscious.

Prendergast, Murphy, and Connell mounted the ladder in the order named, and the others jumped into the bucket. Suddenly the shaft became black. The electric lights had gone out. The dynamos had been destroyed. From their pockets the men drew candles, which they carry for emergencies, and lighted them. The bucket disappeared above in the faint glimmer of the lights. The men on the ladder climbed on. With a cry as if suddenly hurt Murphy doubled up and fell from the ladder, carrying Connell with him.

"How are you below?" asked Prendergast from above, after waiting some minutes and not hearing a sound.

"Not dead yet, but I guess Murphy's done for!" came back a faint reply from Connell.

Prendergast felt a tremor on the ladder, as if somebody was mounting with a burden. He held the candle out from the wall of the shaft in an effort to throw some light into the gloom below. Soon Connell appeared carrying Murphy thrown over his shoulder.

"Couldn't leave Eddie down there," he said to Prendergast.

The three were soon out of the caisson. Murphy was turned over to Ambulance Surgeon Beeuwkes of the Hudson Hospital. "The bends," was his diagnosis. Murphy was taken to the hospital.

When the men scrambled out of the locks they found themselves in peculiar positions. Some were behind, some in the middle, and some in front of the wall of fire. Those behind let themselves down quickly from the caissons and picked their way cautiously over the field of charred and burning wood to safety. They needed no invitation to run.

One of them was injured. He is John O'Hare of 56 West Fifty-fifth Street. When the wall had swept by he was picked up by his comrades, unconscious, and removed to the Hudson Hospital. The ambulance surgeon said he had been overcome by smoke.

Fire Swept on at Express Speed.

When the fire started there were several hundred machinists, carpenters, and other mechanics in the excavation. The roof of the excavation was made of yellow pine, as was the rest of the plant. This went up like a tinder box. Those who had a chance rushed for ladders leading to the surface. They appeared in droves, like bees smoked out of their hive. Others, seeing no opportunity to escape by the ladders, which were crowded, sought places of safety around the excavation. Over their heads there was a roar like a long roll of thunder. Showers of sparks fell near them. At first it was thought that some of them were injured. But the company accounted for all its men.

Firemen were on the scene soon after the fire started. Chief Croker came with the first alarm. He promptly sounded another. The firemen had difficulty in fighting the fire because of the many deep holes in the roof of the excavation and in the excavation itself. The holes were deeper than the hatchways of a ship and much more dangerous. The firemen did their work, however, without any of their number being injured. The structure of the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad caught fire twice. The firemen saved it both times.

Valuable Dynamos Are Destroyed.

Various estimates were made as to the damage. Chief Croker, who went to the fire on the first alarm, put it at $100,000. General Supt. Seymour, when first seen, would not hazard a guess. Later, he said it probably amounted to about $30,000 or $40,000. This was after a cursory examination, which showed that several large and valuable dynamos were destroyed; that five out of six compressors were out of commission; that all the lifts except one on the large derrick were practically useless; that the wooden sheaths of nine caissons had been destroyed, and that other minor damage had been done.

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MADISON SQUARE
New York

NEW YORK FAREWELL TO BRITISH CONSUL

Sir Percy Sanderson Told of Friendship He Has Won Here.

GUEST OF BRITISH CLUB

Bishop Potter and Admiral Coghlan Join in Tributes to the Retiring Official.

To Sir Percy Senderson, retiring British Consul General at this port, the British Schools and Universities' Club gave a farewell dinner at Delmonico's last night and presented an address beautifully illuminated and bound in red morocco. Sir Percy has been a member of the club almost from its foundation and has served as its President. The members in bidding him good-bye expressed not only their appreciation of his work as Consul General here, but their regret at their own loss of a tried and faithful friend.

The banquet hall was hung with the Royal Standard of England and the Stars and Stripes. Dr. Walter Eyer Lambert, the President of the club, gave as the first toast of the evening "The King" and "The President." Then Dr. Lambert read the address of farewell from the club. It was in part:

"On retiring to England he takes with him the high esteem of his fellow-members and the affectionate wishes that in the ease of honored retirement after a long official life of duty well and nobly done, he may enjoy the reward of signal services rendered in various parts of the world to his sovereign and to his country in the course of a brilliant and useful public career."

As Sir Percy rose to reply he was greeted with "For he's a jolly good fellow" and three hearty rounds of cheers. He referred to the club as unique among the British associations of New York. They all demanded some qualification of birth or descent for membership, but it united all men, whether British subjects or American citizens, who had had a British education and could claim the same associations not only of literature but of sport. As Sir Percy mentioned sport a deep "Hear, hear" ran through the room.

"At these dinners," he said, "one goes back to the days of one's youth and is sometimes startled to find what a distance that means, how in telling of cricket one has to recall it is not ten or fifteen years since one has played, but forty or fifty years. Then the lengthening shadows tell us the day is passing and the twilight approaches, when one enjoys a rest and a talk over the incidents of the day."

Bishop Potter spoke of the American Consular system.

"Any one who has traveled over the globe," he said, "has a varied experience of the genus Consul, and I must say that my experience with Consuls representing my own country has not always been felicitous. I remember in a semi-tropical country full of historical associations and beautiful scenery, sitting upon a veranda with the United States representative and asking him: 'What has impressed you most in this country?' He replied: 'The bugs.'"

Three qualifications for a Consul, according to Bishop Potter, are that he must be a gentleman, a student, and have sympathy with the people among whom he lives. All of these, he declared, Sir Percy had in the highest degree.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, speaking for the "Sister Societies," paid a warm tribute to the retiring Consul General.

"We do not ask you to come back officially, for promotion would lead you to Washington, and we would lose you again," he said. "You will take many hearts with you as you sail away. You are one more link in the chain that binds the two great nations, and God forbid there should be anything to come between them."

As he sat down Sir Percy walked over to his seat and shook him warmly by the hand.

Admiral Cogblan told of the Kentucky Colonel who offered a drink to two Easterners. One took Apollinaris, the other milk. Then the Colonel spoke, "Barkeep, Suh, under the circumstances, give me a piece of pie."

"Like the old salt who stuck a copy of a prayer over his bunk," he said, "and remarked every night, 'Lord, them's my sentiments,' I can only say Gen. Woodford has expressed mine. But I will say this: Sir Percy has lived under the influence of Wall Street, but he has not been hurt by it. He has always tried to do something for somebody, and never somebody for something."

The Rev. Dr. Patton of Princeton University thought that Mr. Bryce might be a persona gratissima at Washington because he was the first man in postdiluvian times to ascend Mount Ararat. He added:

"With the increased use of the cable the office of the Ambassador may become less important. Business between the two countries may now be easily carried on by the Secretary of State and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but with the rapid growth of commercial intercourse the consular office will increase in importance. It is not singular then that England should have set so high a standard for her consuls and has invariably appointed men like Sir Percy to represent her with distinction and success.

"If ever there should come a war between this country and Great Britain, which may God forbid, it would take some time after peace was declared to determine the victor. We should have to find out on which side of the international balances sheet the debit lay, so close are the commercial relations between the two peoples."

Among the other guests were Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Sir William Preece, K. C. B., F. R. S., the electrician; John S. Kennedy, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce; Bishop Courtenay, the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, and Dr. Wolfred Nelson.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

American Mechanicians
American Operatives
American Methods
American Wages

The mechanical genius of this country has its best example in the WALTHAM watch, constructed on American principles by American skill and approved for over fifty years by the American people. A dealer who would sell you a Swiss watch in preference, advises against your best interests and for his greater profit.

A Book about Watches sent on request
WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

UNCLE SAM'S SALE ENDS.

Rockefeller Hair Oil Resold—$80 for Santos-Dumont's Flying Machine.

The sale of unclaimed merchandise remaining in the Appraisers' storehouse, which was begun on Tuesday, ended yesterday, the total receipts aggregating between $6,000 and $7,000. It developed that S. Schmidt, who on Tuesday purchased the hair oil sent to John D. Rockefeller, had failed to make the cash deposit required, and the preparation was again put under the hammer.

F. Cuneo bid $2 and got it. The airship imported by Santos-Dumont for the St. Louis Exposition, and which has not been claimed, was sold to B. J. Green of 40 Richard Street, Brooklyn, for $80. He said he bought the flying machine for use, and would test it soon.

"Consul," the stuffed chimpanze, was bought by William Woodbridge for $33. Mr. Woodbridge represented a social organization known as the Swans. Bostock's pet will hereafter grace the rooms of the organization at 36 Sixth Avenue.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the pure food law, the Government sold 232½ pounds of "adulterated" sugar. The remaining articles all brought good prices.

METZ KICKS AT $97,000 RENT.

Thinks City Should Construct an Office Building of Its Own.

The Sinking Fund Commission met yesterday and authorized the payment of $97,000 for rent of offices in the Park Row Building, although Controller Metz demurred and thought the city ought to take up the construction of a municipal building of its own.

The Commissioners passed a resolution approving the beginning of condemnation proceedings for a new landing place for the Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, ferry, and approved Commissioner Bensel's plan for improving the North River water front between 129th and 134th Streets.

The expenditure of $28,500 for a new drill hall for the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, was also authorized.

SUGGESTION FOR A FINE LIVING ROOM

gathers beautiful possibilities in our showing of Oaken furniture for the Living Hall or Library.

These pieces are influenced by those fine old things from the Jacobean and Elizabethan eras, and reflect to a surprising degree that subdued atmosphere of "Ye earlie time."

Oak under the garb of our "Old Cathedral" color accentuates this theme to a point of absolute perfection.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34 and 36 West 32d Street
Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring Departments
Attention is directed to an assortment of the
LATEST IMPORTED MODELS
from which they are prepared to make copies
At Very Reasonable Prices.

Lingerie Gowns and Waists
in the newest models are now being displayed.
(On the Third Floor)

Exceptional facilities for the
Cold Storage of
Furs, Fur Lined Garments, Draperies and Oriental Rugs
WITH FULL INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY MOTHS AND FIRE AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

Alterations and Repairs
MADE DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER AT MUCH LESS THAN RAGULAR RATES. ESTIMATES SUBMITTED AND ARTICLES CALLED FOR UPON REQUEST.

Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored.

West Twenty-third Street

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street. 34th Street.

MEN'S HABERDASHERY. *In Both Stores.*

New Shirting materials for Spring, especially designed for custom shirts. Fabrics include Scotch Madras in plain or Jacquard weaves. Russian cord Madras, Satin Broche, embroidered Batiste, Jacquard Batiste, silk and cotton Fabrics, Viyella Flannel, English silk and wool and French or English silk Shirtings, and a quantity of fine American Silks,—woven especially for James McCreery & Co.
Shirts.....3.50 to 15.00 each

BLANKET DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

On Thursday, April the 4th.
Sale of Summer Weight Blankets.
Fine wool made on cotton warps.
Single bed size..3.75, 4.50 and 5.50 pair
Double bed size.4.50, 5.50 and 6.50 pair
Extra size.....5.50, 6.75 and 7.75 pair

All wool warp and filling.
Single bed size.....5.75 and 6.75 pair
Double bed size.....7.00 and 8.00 pair
Extra size.....8.50 and 9.50 pair
Light blue and pink borders.

LADIES' HOSIERY. *In Both Stores.*

Plain black, pure silk Stockings. Gauze or medium weights. Double soles, heels and toes. 1.25 per pair
value 1.65.

Black Ingrain cotton Stockings. With "Maco" split soles. 6 pairs 1.25

23rd Street. 34th Street.

BIG FISH AMONG THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

Pickerel and pike fishing begins May 1st, and this region is conveniently reached by the

New York Central Lines
"America's Greatest Railway System."

There are through cars from New York to the Catskills, Saratoga, Adirondack Mountains and the Thousand Islands during the season. For information see any of our ticket agents or apply to L. F. Vosburgh, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1216 Broadway, corner 30th Street.
Telephone, 5680 Madison Square.
"The St. Lawrence River" mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, Manager General Advertising Department, New York.

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PURE RYE
THE BEST WHISKEY
GUARANTEED PURE WHISKEY
Under National Pure Food Law
Serial Number 2163
• UNMIXED
UNADULTERATED
SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES
NEVER SOLD IN BULK

LOOK FOR WORD "RYE" IN RED.
BOTTLED EXCLUSIVELY BY
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

QUALITY
The Best Economy

No man, whatever his position, can afford to practice the false economy of wearing poorly made, common shoes. Quality is the purest economy from every standpoint—

Style - Comfort - Wear

Many men who wear common shoes would be surprised at the lasting superiority of "F. S. & U." Shoes. The added satisfaction of being well shod more than warrants the trifling increase in cost. (*Prices $5.00 and upwards.*)

French, Shriner & Urner
MEN'S SHOES
153 BROADWAY, near Liberty
366 BROADWAY, cor. Franklin
Brooklyn—367 and 506 Fulton St.
1263 BROADWAY, bet. 31st and 32d
149 W. 42d ST., near Broadway
Philadelphia—1229 Chestnut St.
Agencies throughout the United States

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

The Best in Beds and Bedding

An exclusive line of high quality brass Bedsteads—real brass and not the cheap and flimsy metal beds sold for brass in many stores. Artistic in character—together with bedding of a grade to suit the most fastidious.

The Brass Bed Store
25 and 27 W. 32d St.
One minute from Broadway

Have Your Eyes Re-Examined

by our REGISTERED PHYSICIANS at least once a year. Eyesight changes gradually—and glasses that do not fit the PRESENT condition of the eyes are far more injurious than lack of glasses.

Glasses as low as One Dollar.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
ESTABLISHED
Nearly 50 Years.
223 Sixth Ave., Below 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave., Below 22d St.
1274 Broadway, Below 33d St.
217 B'way, Astor House Block.

Crooked Noses Made Straight.

Features disfigured from Birth or by Accident—ill-shapen Noses, outstanding Ears and the like—can be made pleasing and perfect only by a Doctor who does nothing else.

If you need advice about some disfiguring Blemish or Deformity, Consultation is Free, and whether you call or write you will get complete, reliable, valuable information from one who knows from years of Practical Experience.

John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute,
Dept. P, 22 West 23d St., N. Y. City.

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Derbies and Soft Hats
The Season's Smartest
Spring Fashions $3
Tailored Hats for Women
BROADWAY, COR. 13TH ST., NEW YORK.
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The Famous Tonic and Cordial.
On Sale everywhere.
LUYTIES BROTHERS,
General Agents, New York.

Kenreign RAIN COATS
GIVE DOUBLE SERVICE

A Kenreign Rain Coat is essential. It is stylish and holds its shape while it protects from rain—and two-thirds of the days are Kenreign Days. Go to the best stores.

C. Kenyon Co., New York, N. Y.

Franz Josef
the only palatable
Natural Aperient Water.

Burlington Route — All meals on all Burlington trains are served on the — Burlington Route
PAY-ONLY-FOR-WHAT-YOU-ORDER
plan—sensible and popular. If you like good meals—well prepared and faultlessly served—go Burlington next time you're West. 9027

W. T. STEAD HERE TO TALK OF PEACE

Comes as Guest of Carnegie to Attend Opening of the Institute.

TO ACT WITH ENGLAND

Hopes for Good Results of the Next Conference at The Hague—Other Carnegie Guests.

William T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews, and international advocate of peace, who has come here as the guest of Andrew Carnegie to attend the opening of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg, and also to attend the peace conference in this city, arrived last night on the Cunarder Caronia. He was accompanied by Mrs. Stead, who visits America for the first time. In discussing his visit he said that besides coming as the guest of Mr. Carnegie to attend the celebration in Pittsburg on April 11 and the peace conference in this city on April 16 and 17, he had a third reason for visiting America, and this was to take soundings in influential quarters as to the wishes of Americans and the American Government concerning The Hague conference.

"One idea that I have in coming to America is this: that Americans should carry one step further the principle which Mr. Hollis incorporated in The Hague Convention of 1899. Article 8 recommended that the usages of duels—which are nothing less than private wars—should be extended to wars which are international. No action had been taken on this recommendation, though it was unanimously made. The conference should make it obligatory. Article 8, you may remember, recommends that when two Powers have a dispute they are unable to adjust by the ordinary means of diplomacy they should not resort to hostilities the moment they sever diplomatic intercourse, but they should call a special mediator, just as the principals in a duel would have their seconds make a last appeal for peace, who shall have a period not exceeding thirty days in which to try to settle the dispute and so establish peace without recourse to war, and so avert the awful bloodshed which must accompany the settlement of trouble by war."

"How would this operate in practice?" Mr. Stead was asked.

"It would give the world an absolute guarantee from the sudden outbreak of war, and so restore more confidence to the world.

"As a believer in the world's peace you are, of course, interested in the armament question?

"I am certainly interested in the question, though I do not expect any but an educational result from its discussion this year. I am more interested in the proposal that the executive governments of the world endeavor to promote peace by other and more direct methods than by merely preparing for war.

"They ought to support the work of the peace societies and provide funds for the adequate exercise of international hospitality. What a great work they could do toward the peace of this world if they spent money for that purpose. If they spent at least one dollar to promote peace for every hundred dollars they spent on war something practical could be done. This is a point which has been widely discussed, and many men of prominence are of the opinion that the days of universal peace could be materially hastened if only the war fund was devoted to bringing it about instead of its being spent in the purchase and the fitting out of all that goes to make for war. In this such men as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Prince von Buelow are agreed, and they have given the question much study."

"What will England do on this question?"

"To me the English-speaking world is a single entity. They stand side by side and will act together. England will support the United States when she comes to the front with any question looking toward the common-good, and I hope that America will back up and support England when she takes the initiative. The English-speaking people stand shoulder to shoulder. It is their nature, and they always will. At The Hague in 1899 the Republic and the empire acted as a unit. I hope that history will repeat itself in 1907."

"What about the peace pilgrimage?" Mr. Stead was asked.

To this question he replied after several seconds' thought: "That depends upon the Americans. If the people of this, the New World, decides to appeal to the sovereigns and the statesmen and peoples of the Old World to make effective use of this great opportunity, the thing will be done, but otherwise not."

Mr. Stead added: "I have known Mr. Carnegie for more than twenty years. It was in The Pall Mall Gazette that his 'Gospel of Wealth' was first made famous in Europe, and since then down to the publication of his manifesto, 'My Partners, The People,' I have always been in touch with him. I am glad to be present at the opening of one of the greatest of the benefactions he has conferred upon 'His Partners,' the people of Pittsburg.

"I will speak on 'The Next Step Toward International Peace,' at Pittsburg. I have also accepted an invitation to speak at the New York Ethical Society's meeting on Sunday, April 14, at Carnegie Hall. I will also speak at the meeting of the Peace Conference, but that's all. I have declined all offers to lecture.

Mr. Stead went to the Hotel Belmont.

On the Caronia also arrived Sir William H. Preece, former Engineer in Chief of the British Post Office, and J. M. W. Van der Poorten-Schwartz, the author who writes under the nom de plume of "Maarten Maartens," who also comes to attend the opening celebration of the Carnegie Institute. He was asked whether he would write a book on America as a result of his visit here.

"I don't remember whether I am Maarten Maartens," he said. "All I remember is the motion of the boat. As to whether I will write a book, that depends on America. I am here on an inquisition visit."

Sir William Preece will remain over to attend the opening of the new home of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in this city on April 18.

HERE TO HONOR CARNEGIE.

Kaiser's Representatives to Attend Carnegie Institute Opening.

On the big North German Lloyd Line steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived yesterday from Bremen, came three distinguished visitors, guests of Andrew Carnegie, who are here to attend the opening of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg on April 11. They are Lieut. Gen. von Loewenfeld, Adjutant in the Kaiser's military household, and personal friend of the German Emperor; Lieut. Col. Gustav Dickhuth of the German General Staff, and Prof. Friedrich Schaper of Berlin, member of the Royal Academy of Art, and one of the foremost sculptors in Germany.

"At the Captain's dinner on board last night Ambassador Tower proposed the health of the Kaiser, and it fell to me," Gen. von Loewenfeld said, "to propose the health of President Roosevelt. It was to me a most pleasant task, for this country and my own are friends in every relation in which one country comes into contact with another."

Prof. Schaper has never been in this country before, and he was on deck early in the morning even before the sky line of New York was visible, and remained there until the vessel reached her Hoboken pier. He was enthusiastic over what he had seen, and declared that from the water front this was a city of great beauty.

As a sculptor he was especially interested in the Statue of Liberty.

This is the first visit of Lieut. Col. Dickhuth, and he, too, remained on deck while the vessel was coming up the bay. He is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Ilse.

None of the visitors had heard of the proposal for the Kaiser's youngest son to attend Harvard, though Lieut. Gen. Loewenfeld said that it would be a splendid idea and would result in much good.

Another passenger on the Kaiser was Walter Dierfeld, Principal of public schools at Deutsch-Eylau, who is en route to Mexico City, where he will teach for three years, during which time he is under a leave of absence. He is an enthusiastic believer in the plan to exchange teachers between this country and his own.

Others arriving on the Kaiser were: Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the Hon. Charlmagne Tower, United States Ambassador at Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thorpe Vare, Mr. and Mrs. Ansel Oppenheim, Ogden Mills Bishop, William F. Sheehan, Murray Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Leslie, Max Warmser, H. W. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Ely, M. A. Craig, William H. Forster, Miss Gladys Greeley, C. W. Kohlsaat, Mrs. Howard Taylor, G. Thornton Warren, and Fitz Hugh Whitehouse.

DEWEY AT PEACE CONGRESS.

Many States Also to be Represented at Carnegie Hall Conference.

Copies of resolutions passed by the Massachusetts Legislature relating to the second Hague Congress were received yesterday by the Secretary of the National Peace Congress from Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr. They call upon the President and Secretary of State to use their influence to induce The Hague Congress to adopt the disarmament resolutions and other peace measures approved at the recent London Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The congress will convene at Carnegie Hall on April 14 and remain in session four days.

Admiral George Dewey will be Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Societies, and Gov. Stokes of New Jersey has appointed six delegates to the congress from his State.

Mrs. Donald McLean, General President of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, has written promising to serve on the Patriotic Committee. Nine Governors, nineteen Congressmen, and ten United States Senators will be members of the legislative committee. It is probable that the distinguished visitors from other lands will be entertained while in New York by the members of the New York Legislature.

SEE RESCUE AT SEA.

Passengers on Liner Watch Man Who Jumped Overboard Picked Up.

As the result of a brain storm, which reached its height when the big Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sailed from Bremen on March 16, was one day out, William Mills, a second-cabin passenger, jumped overboard in the North Sea. The vessel stopped and her officers did some quick work, which resulted in the man being brought aboard again. All this happened within twenty-five minutes, and the passengers, who arrived yesterday on the liner and who watched the whole proceeding, told the story and complimented the officers on what they had done.

As soon as Mills struck the water he began to cry for help, and being a good swimmer he managed to reach a life buoy which was thrown out by an officer. A small boat was lowered and picked him up. Mills, who said he lived "near New York" and was an American, declared that he did not remember jumping overboard.

When nearing Quarantine the Kaiser Wilhelm II. broke a piston and had to signal for tugs to assist her to dock.

DUNNE ON HIS DEFEAT.

Chicago Mayor Says Money Power of the Whole Country Did It.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The revised unofficial returns of yesterday's election show that Busse, the Republican candidate for Mayor, has been elected by a plurality of 13,016 over Dunne. The entire Republican city ticket was elected with the exception of Edward C. Young, the candidate for City Treasurer, who was beaten by John E. Treager, Democrat, by 7,983. The City Council will be Democratic by the same number as the old Council—36 Democrats to 34 Republicans.

Mayor Dunne to-day gave out the following statement:

"I was defeated by the money power, not only of this city, but of the whole United States. I fought a fair fight and lost. After I have had a week's rest I shall return to the practice of law."

The traction ordinances recently passed by the City Council over the veto of Mayor Dunne, and which provide for the immediate rehabilitation of the street-car systems, were carried by a vote of 163,648 to 132,720.

The election also added to the extent of the city by bringing in the suburb of Morgan Park, which will add about 3,000 to its population provided the citizens of Morgan Park approve the annexation. Their election is to be held in two weeks.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Complete returns show the election of the entire Democratic City Council ticket and fifteen Democrats of the twenty-eight members of the House of Delegates.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—The latest returns from yesterday's judicial election show that Roujet D. Marshall, Republican, was re-elected Justice of the Supreme Court by a good-sized majority over Henry T. Scudder on a non-partisan ticket.

HEARST BLAMES MACHINE.

Says Dunne Was Defeated by Corrupt Democratic Organization.

In response to a request from The Chicago Record-Herald for his views of the result of the municipal election in Chicago, William Randolph Hearst issued a statement last night in which he says:

"The usual thing has happened. An honest Democratic candidate, running on a distinctly Democratic platform, has been defeated by a corrupt Democratic machine.

"It has been known all along that a great many of the machine Democratic leaders would probably betray Dunne on election day, and the result seems to indicate that they have done so. So far as I can see Leffler, "Hinky Dink" (Convict) Brennan, "Bathhouse John," and other distinguished Democratic statesmen of that type have been convinced for some mysterious reason that the traction ordinances are good things, for themselves, at least, if not for the City of Chicago.

"It seems that Mayor Dunne made a very fine showing in the Republican wards and in the Independent wards, but lost in the Democratic wards, or in those wards where the Democratic machine leaders hold full control.

"It is another indication of the fact that the Democratic Party in many localities has neither honest principles nor honest leaders, and that the honest citizens who are enrolled in the Democratic ranks in the hope of promoting the principles of Jefferson should realize that they can best achieve their object by joining the Independence League."

"PADDY THE PIG" ARRESTED.

Septuagenarian from Up-State Says He Was Swindled at Roulette.

Patrick O'Brien, better known as "Paddy the Pig," who keeps a saloon at 642 Sixth Avenue, was locked up in Police Headquarters late last night on a charge of grand larceny made by William F. Sinnell of Suffern, N. Y. Sinnell, who is 70 years old, says that early in March he and a friend went to O'Brien's saloon and played roulette, each putting up a check for $100. After a while he looked at the wheel and remarked: "Why, I wouldn't play with that wheel. It is fixed. Give me back my check for $100."

Sinnell says that O'Brien handed him a piece of paper which he thought was the check, and, without looking at it, he tore it up and went out. A few days ago he had returned from his bank the check for $100, indorsed "Herman F. Moss." He then notified the police.

"I don't mind the money," said Sinnell last night, "but I hate to have such a game played on me."

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

IT'S EASY TO LIVE A SIMPLE LIFE HERE

Miss Fielde Says New York Is a Good Place in Which to Practice.

THROW AWAY THE TRASH

Many Homes Full of Stuff That Only Collects Dust, She Tells Political Leaguers.

Miss Adele M. Fielde talked to a large gathering of women and a few men at the League for Political Education yesterday morning on the practicability of living the simple life.

"She is so practical," said one of the women listeners at the close of the address. Several women took notes, so many houses in the city may be depleted of unnecessary adjuncts in the Spring cleaning as a preparation for simple living. Getting rid of unnecessary belongings was what the speaker advised for a beginning.

"What is the simple life?" queried Miss Fielde in opening. "Can it be lived in New York, and is it worth living anywhere? Simple life is the undistracted following of one main purpose, and it is not necessarily inexpensive. A vocation is necessary, though it need not be followed for any great remuneration. When we cease to work, life becomes expensive, because we must be amused. The mind requires its pabulum as well as the stomach. Work simplifies life, especially when done from choice. Women suffer most in that way because their lives are so petty, while men have the great things of the world to do.

"To begin on the simple life, I should suggest in the first place elimination. Go over your dwellings and remove everything that is not going to be used the coming year. I could mention hundreds of houses in this city crowded from garret to cellar with things that only collect dust that will not be used for fourteen years, that are not beautiful and only add to the labor in keeping things as they should be in the home—spotlessly clean.

"Can't we free ourselves from the desire to retain everything we ever possessed; things that have no beauty, no utility? I know two spinsters, the last of their race, who live in houses filled with heirlooms, which it requires the greater part of their time to take care of. I said to one of them: 'Why do you not give some of these things to museums? Take some of that old English pewter that is not made now. You have enough to give to five different museums. There it would be priceless, many people would have the benefit of it, it would be in a fireproof building, which your home is not. You would know that it is placed as you would like it to be while you are still alive, and you would free yourself for reading, travel, and entertaining friends."

"It would be more simple if we should stop giving presents at stated intervals. We wish to make presents to our friends, but when it is necessary to do so at a certain time, when we may be busy or ill, it becomes a burden. Let us abandon the practice. It would be better for the giver and better for the receiver. I would do the same with wedding presents. In olden times when a young couple were married they needed many things for the household which their friends gave them, but that time is passed now.

"In giving we should at least allow people to select their own presents. I know of one, charming young woman who received from an aunt a large and costly vase as a wedding present. It did not suit the color scheme of any of her rooms and it did not suit her taste in any way. Finally, having borne it as long as she could, she said one day to the maid: 'Mary, if that vase should be broken even a little I would give it away.' The maid reported in a few days that the vase had been broken, and it was duly disposed of. Have we any right to put people to subterfuges of that kind?

"We can simplify our houses and their furnishings. Have moldings and door casings made with no place for dust, and select furniture with the same end in view. A woman I know who has been building a house has had both stone and wood work made so that it will not hold dust, and it is a great saving of time and effort.

"I know a young woman with a small but sure income who lived in an apartment downtown on the east side, which she has furnished simply and prettily. She finds her social circle in the neighborhood in which she lives and is quite happy. But I do not say that it is necessary to go down on the east side to live the simple life. There are others living in Paris and making Paris simple.

"'Spontaneity and simplicity' are the two wings on which the soul rises,' says an Oriental writer. I would have all our actions as far as possible spontaneous. A woman I have in mind, whose life had been one of good deeds, had mortgaged her time so far ahead—engagements, some for two years in advance—that in looking forward over this long list of things that must be done at a certain time and place, her nervous system broke down entirely. Make even social engagements for as short a period in advance as possible.

"There is no better place in which to live the simple life than New York. Here you can get any fabric for your gown that you wish without effort—it is the same with furniture and a habitation—and one can always walk unhindered and unobserved in a crowd."

SPRING IN CITY HALL PARK.

The Old Elm Tree Is Budding and a Bird War Begins in Its Branches.

There is a gnarled old elm in City Hall Park, between the City Hall and the Court House. So old is it that it must have looked upon the building of the City Hall itself. It is marked by the Spring sun and by the many people who pass to and from their work, for because of the two buildings that stand north and south of the trees in this spot it is the first to feel the warm rays of Spring.

Yesterday there appeared on the tree the first dainty yellow leaves. Many of the folk who go to and fro stopped and looked at the old tree. In its branches a bird rested with a blue crest and yellow wings. He had been there only a few minutes when a cloud of the little vagrants of the New York streets—the sparrows—had surrounded him and were chirping their war song.

He disappeared and the onlookers went their ways with smiles on their faces. Spring had come.

BARS JOHN E. ROOSEVELT.

Court Orders That He Must Not Visit His Sister-in-Law, but His Wife May.

Supreme Court Justice Davis decided yesterday that Mrs. Nannie Roosevelt, wife of John E. Roosevelt, should be permitted to visit her sister, Mrs. Constant Andrews, three times a week. Mrs. Andrews is a patient in a Westchester sanitarium.

Under another order, Mrs. Roosevelt was permitted to see her sister only twice a week. Justice Davis orders that Mrs. Andrews's abode shall not be changed except by order of the court, and that Mr. Roosevelt shall not be present at any of the interviews between the sisters.

Mrs. Andrews's estate is valued at $1,600,000, and Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt are the committee of her estate. There is considerable litigation between the Andrews and Roosevelt families.

Mr. Andrews is also named as a co-respondent in a suit for divorce instituted by Frank Klemme against Anna M. Klemme, at one time housekeeper for Andrews.

A Prosperous Boston Church.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 3.—Collections at the Church of the Advent on Easter Sunday exceeded $7,000. In the year the Sunday School has grown more than 100 per cent, and in the last five years the number of the communicants has increased 76 per cent.

THE
MOXIE
SEASON
HAS OPENED.

While the Moxie Season is really open all the time, yet with the advent of Spring, the human system craves and is benefited by this *wholesome, nerve-nourishing* beverage even more than at other periods.
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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City. Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year	2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY, FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.05 per month.

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TWO PRACTICAL MEN.

The Mulligan letters were arguable. Mr. BLAINE'S impassioned speech of denial in the House sufficed for his admirers, while impartial or even adverse judges were impressed by the strength of the exculpatory statements prepared with greater deliberation and minuter care in his campaign year. Mr. BLAINE'S latest biographer reviews the evidence and acquits him.

Upon the Harriman correspondence there can be no argument, since the recital of Mr. HARRIMAN is confirmed by the admissions of Mr. ROOSEVELT, and upon the darkest episodes of the shocking story the two are in perfect accord. The President did invite the powerful railroad chieftain to the White House in 1904, and the immediate consequence of that visit was the raising of $200,000 by Mr. HARRIMAN, himself contributing $50,000. The money was paid to the Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, the inference being that it was used to pay the National Committee's debt to the New York State Committee, which was in desperate straits, and Mr. ROOSEVELT'S success in New York was thought to be dependent upon the triumph of the State ticket. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S denial that he asked Mr. HARRIMAN "to raise a dollar for the Presidential campaign of 1904" is, in view of the grave nature of the charge, so evasive and trivial an answer that coming from a less distinguished source it would be called a quibble. Neither for present exegesis nor for future review does this correspondence offer any basis or any hope of exculpation. The facts are proved by the agreed-upon statement.

"Now, my dear Sir, you and I are practical men," wrote the President to Mr. HARRIMAN on Oct. 14, 1904. The nature of the transaction in which these two practical men were engaged in the White House conference "about Oct. 20" is now made plain. Practical men know what they want. Mr. ROOSEVELT wanted power, as a means of obtaining it he wanted to be elected President, and to make his election more certain he wanted Mr. HARRIMAN to raise campaign money and to use his powerful influence to avert the existing dangers in the "New York political situation." Mr. HARRIMAN wanted protection in his railroad business, protection from Federal assault, just as the manufacturing interests by precisely that method have for a long period of time obtained protection against imports of foreign goods. Mr. ROOSEVELT was "frying the fat" out of Mr. HARRIMAN, precisely as Senator PLUMB advised that the campaign chest of a former year be replenished by "frying the fat" out of the beneficiaries of the Republican tariff.

Mr. ROOSEVELT got what he wanted, HARRIMAN'S money, HARRIMAN'S influence, and the election. The tariff-blessed contributors of "fat" used to get what they wanted. Mr. HARRIMAN did not get what he wanted. He got instead such blows and mishandling, such menaces of prosecution, and suffered so grievously through the Administration's furious assaults upon the railroad corporations that when the innocent SHERMAN solicited him for a contribution in the Congressional and Hughes-Hearst campaign year 1906 his wrath uncontrollably flamed up. He had had enough of pulling chestnuts out of the fire only to be repaid by black ingratitude.

It was a cold-blooded transaction altogether. Mr. HARRIMAN has not to our knowledge set up any maxims of conduct that ring false when tested by these disclosures. But what becomes of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S million professions of high virtue? In 1901 he declared, in his Minneapolis State Fair speech, that "the vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the State and the Nation toward property." But in 1904 he writes to Mr. HARRIMAN "it has been a real pleasure to see you this year." The campaign year was, indeed, a pleasant year to see HARRIMAN, who is about the most conspicuous of the heads of great combinations of capital, and the possessor of a great private fortune. We must have some of your money this year, my dear Mr. HARRIMAN, to intrench us in a position where we can change the attitude of the Nation toward your railroads and your fortune next year.

That is the essence of the transaction in which Mr. ROOSEVELT engaged with Mr. HARRIMAN. There was not in the whole country a man whom he could with so little propriety invite to the White House for political conference, none from whom the solicitation or the acceptance of a campaign contribution would have been more flagrantly incompatible with the President's avowed policies and intentions.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S comment upon Mr. HARRIMAN'S angry outburst about buying Legislatures and courts is that it shows "deep-seated corruption." "Don't you think we had better leave honor out of the question?" was the inquiry addressed to Mr. Joseph Surface.

MR. HILL'S FUTURE.

The definite announcement that Mr. HILL'S son has succeeded to the Presidency of the Great Northern Railway leaves no room for incredulity regarding his father's retirement. When Mr. HILL senior "retired" on the last previous occasion the information speedily followed that he would devote himself to the construction of another road from the lakes to the Pacific. Presumably nothing of that sort is now to be expected, since the strategic possibilities have been exhausted, at least to those of less insight than the greatest living master of transportation by land. But it is remembered easily that his latest public expression was devoted to the possibilities of canal transport in the United States. In nothing else has be shown a greater independence of judgment. Other railway men have been jealous of canals as though they considered them "suckers." Mr. HILL regards them as feeders, arguing that a dog which will bring a bone will carry one. The fact is that there is no way of reducing the volume of freight traffic by moving any portion of it in any way. Trade makes trade as truly over railways as in other methods of exchange, and the volume of water-borne freight will grow commensurately with the overland movement.

What the railways have to fear most wholesomely, and what the railways' customers have to hope for most heartily, is that the development of the waterways may check the railways in their rate making. Apart from his views regarding the stimulus of railway traffic by canals, Mr. HILL has so little to fear on the ground of competitive ratemaking that there is no reason to anticipate that he should be faint-hearted in promoting this sort of relief of the railways in their task of finding five billions of dollars to bring their capacity up to the demand, to say nothing of meeting future growth.

That such a mind as Mr. HILL'S should sink into idleness at the maturity of his powers is unthinkable, and it would be hard to imagine a fitter task or one more in the public interest. The shareholders in the Great Northern are not to be too much condoled with upon their loss. Mr. HILL'S son's capacity and training are in good degree the explanation for his father's readiness to take a supporting instead of a commanding position. Those curious in such matters may run over the list of railway magnates almost in vain in search of another just such case.

THE MANTAGNINI LETTERS.

"Mr. ROOSEVELT, who, after all, is a freethinker," according to the late Secretary of the late Papal Nunciature at Paris, has no occasion to regret the publication of the letter so characterizing him. It is so rare a satisfaction for the President to view with complacency the unauthorized publication of a letter concerning him that he is entitled to make the most of it. The publication of the confidential reports of the Papal Nuncio at Paris to the Vatican is a more or less indiscreet performance. But the President is not injured by the indiscretion. On the contrary, the ground he took in discharging "the STORERS" from the Diplomatic Service is strengthened by these disclosures that the Vatican, with which France had broken off all diplomatic relations, was nevertheless trying to influence the appointment of the American Ambassador to the French Republic. The remark imputed to the President that it was impossible at the time to name an Ambassador to Paris who was a Catholic was the clear dictate of prudence and good sense, while of course the appointment of a Catholic Ambassador to Austria, where there is no burning religious question, was quite unobjectionable. It is worth noting that in other parts of the correspondence the German Emperor is said to have declared that a Catholic Ambassador from Great Britain to Germany would not be acceptable. And for this also we may suppose him to have had good reasons, even though he had been in the habit of naming Catholics as German Ambassadors to London.

The general question of the propriety of the seizure of the papers of the Nunciature at the time of the expulsion of the Secretary has been hotly debated within these last few days in the Chamber of Deputies, and has been hotly defended by the Premier. It is to be borne in mind again that diplomatic relations had been broken off by, the action of the Vatican, that the Vatican made no secret of its opposition to the existing Government of France, and that the Secretary left in charge of the Nunciature, if not exactly an alien enemy, was an emissary of a foreign power, suspected, and with much show of reason, of assuming to direct French citizens in their political conduct. When the rupture became even more complete than before, by the rejection by the Vatican of the Separation act and of the modus vivendi offered by the republic, the expulsion of the Secretary and the seizure of the documents in the Nunciature seem to have a fair color of justification. The seizure, be it noted, not the publication. For the publication the French Government disclaims all responsibility.

INCOMES AND VALUES.

Another leading railway yesterday increased its dividend to a 6 per cent. rate, and promptly joined the numerous ranks of those which are rated worth less at the higher rate than at the lower. The day's movement downward may be disregarded as an example of the familiar fact that the well-informed always have a supply of stock to sell upon good news, but it is necessary to take a more serious view of the other fact that in a relieved and still relaxing money market standard 6 per cent. stocks are selling below par. There are even good industrials paying 7 per cent. below par. These are the facts regarding prime of securities in each class. New York Central, which yielded only a small fraction above 3 per cent. as a 5 per cent. stock, sold down upon the increase to 6 per cent., so that it now yields nearly 5 per cent. As a 6 per cent. stock Pennsylvania yielded something above 4 per cent. last year, but as a 7 per cent. stock it now yields approaching 6 per cent. The leading industrials which have changed their rates afford less striking examples, but the stability of dividends under improved conditions of business of course creates a wider margin of insurance of continuance of payment. National Lead affords one example. It has doubled its dividend, yet is actually selling 25 points lower. There are instances of even more extreme declines for exceptional reasons, as in the case of Consolidated Gas, but the classic instance is Steel preferred, which has lost half as much as Lead, and struggles in vain to stay above par.

Ordinarily these facts would indicate a doubt regarding the stability of both trade and dividends. Indeed, there is no certainty that such is not the indication now. But the trouble is that those who hold this view have been contradicted for months and even years. They have been justified by the sole fact that prices are down, and as yet are confronted by the fact that all the customary reasons why prices should fall have been falsified. So notorious is this contrast between booming trade and shrinking security values that some are moved to infer divorcement between Wall Street and the country at large, while some, but very few, and without apparent reason, even resort to questioning the asserted prosperity.

This phenomenon is not local. During the recent decline London telegrams reported a loss of principal values of £200,000,000, or about half what some reckoned the loss here. France had suffered previously. L'Economiste Européen reckoning in 1906 a loss of 2,101,800,000 francs upon a face capitalization of 56,669,500,000 francs. The figures for Germany are not available, but they are similar, while Russia's are worse. The universal factor is the dearness of money, and the world-wide question is how and when it will end. The general expectation is that it will end by declining trade and reduced demand for credit, but there is an alternative that, whether or not trade declines, prices may advance through the abundance of gold. In this view what we are experiencing is not a decline of stocks, but a revaluation of the dollar, pound, mark, and franc. There is a large prize to those guessing the answer, which this is not an attempt to indicate, beyond hazarding that our position is less difficult than others.

We actually have the gold other nations lack, and our problem is rather to apply the gold we possess than to get more. Moreover, our command of the gold in other nations' possession is demonstrated, and in a contest we could command what we require. And there is this word of comfort to investors who have seen their bonds and shares shrink away in nominal worth without parting with them—if they bought them for income they are getting it, and are as likely to get it as at any previous time. It is true that they might have sold out and repurchased the same securities at a lower range, but they could only have done this at some sacrifice of their quality of investors. The true causal relation, the real valuation of capital, is the discounted worth of income. That has not altered, except for the better. If the worth of the income is less because it will procure less goods, that is not a matter of the stock market. It presents an economic problem before which the wisest may hesitate, while only those excessively extended need fear the answer. Any self-supporting industry will survive upon any scale of values, higher or lower, and the progress to a higher plane is not of the painful sort characteristic of a decline.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

Nothing more credible or more promising for the peaceful modernization and the peaceful progress of Russia has happened than the debate on the budget. It is such a discussion as we should expect in a country fully accustomed to parliamentary institutions and constitutional government. The appeal of the Minister of Finance to the Duma to consider the questions he raised from a national and not from a partisan point of view seems to have met with a cordial response.

This is the more remarkable and the more hopeful because in our own "Anglo-Saxon" political history, at least, the evolution of individual liberty and political progress has attended the increasing share of the people in the levy and the disposition of the taxes. The power of the purse has been the lever by which free institutions have been raised. And there is good hope in the frank appeal which M. KOVOVSOFF has made to the representatives of the Russian people. He seems at least to lay his cards on the table, explaining his resources and his liabilities, and calling for the assistance of the people in the work of carrying on the Government. If he is met in the same spirit then, as in English history, the redress of popular grievances may well become the condition of the grant of supplies. The redress of the most crying grievances, "administrative punishments" perhaps excepted, has already been proposed and promised in detail by M. STOLYPIN, and in such a form that the Government can be held to them. If the Duma limits itself to practical demands, there seems to be no reason why they should not be granted. And upon the whole the Duma has shown a reasonable and considerate temper.

One very noteworthy omission appears from the dispatches. There is no mention of appropriations for the army or the navy. Possibly these are reserved. But it is to be hoped that, in the present avowed poverty of Russia, the demands of the Government will be limited to mere maintenance, and that no immediate attempt will be made to replace the fleet destroyed or captured by Japan. In that case Russia is more urgently interested than any other power to bring before the Peace Conference, which owes its existence to the initiative of the Czar, the question of disarmament, which is to say of a proportional reduction in military expenses. Sir HENRY CAMPBELL BANNERMAN'S unofficial declaration in favor of the process is not, it seems, taken very seriously, especially since there is no chance that Great Britain will in any event consent to reduce her navy below the "two-power standard." The opinion of Continental Europe seems to be that the subject may perhaps at most come up for "unofficial" discussion. Of course that would be better than nothing. But the interest of Russia, which is sure to be a very strong factor in the proceedings of the conference, seem to urge her to bring forward proposals framed in a really serious spirit.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Telegraphy an Exception.

In promptly offering a detailed explanation of the advance in its rates made this week, the Western Union Telegraph Company has shown commendable appreciation of the public's newly asserted right to be well informed as to the operations and policies of corporations of its sort. We think, however, that the explanation is in several ways surprising, and that it will be held to be, on the whole, unsatisfactory.

For people have supposed, and have often been told by many high authorities to suppose, that knowledge and the application of knowledge were advancing more rapidly in the domain of electricity than anywhere else in the industrial world, and it therefore causes a very distinct shock to learn from this statement that "modern improvements" have done almost nothing for telegraphy; that "90 per cent. of the messages transmitted now are transmitted in the same old way that was in operation in the days of MORSE." Surprising, too, is it to hear that it takes the operators of to-day as long to send seventeen ten-word messages as it took those of former years to send twenty-five. That is almost as remarkable as it was to learn that iron wire now rusts out much faster than it used to do.

That the vastly increased demand for the services of messenger boys has made them hard to get and therefore higher priced, and that the cost of telegraph poles has advanced, is comprehensible enough, and so are some other items in the long list presented, but the impression one gets after going over them all is that the telegraph business must be different from other business if, with a steady increase of public patronage, it can keep up its profits only by increasing the tolls demanded from its patrons. The almost inevitable tendency, in such circumstances, is to suspect that possible improvements in methods have not been made—that an undue conservatism has prevented changes in management that would have saved the company from becoming an exception almost unique in the business world.

We are particularly troubled by the charge of relative inefficiency against the modern telegraph operators. To what is it due? Have the men themselves or their skill deteriorated, or have the conditions of their service so changed as no longer to attract men of the same quality as of old?

Another Sex Problem.

Our attention has been called—with a shade of possibly justified reproach in the calling—to the fact that in commenting yesterday on the sale by a stenographer to a newspaper of one of Mr. HARRIMAN'S private letters, we neglected to note the gender of the treacherous employé. The omission was quite unintentional, and we are not at all sure that it was important.

In other words, we would hesitate long before asserting that Mr. HARRIMAN would not have had what we must assume was his highly unpleasant experience if he had hired a woman instead of a man to "take" his letters. We would, indeed, refuse to do it, because we do not know with any certainty, and do not have any definite reason for believing that in these confidential positions women, as women, are more trustworthy than men, as men. That the women are sufficiently trustworthy for such employment needs no saying, for thousands of them get and retain such places in all parts of the country, and it must be that the service they render is at least reasonably satisfactory, else would not their number be, as it is, constantly increasing. But because women make good private secretaries, to whom can safely be intrusted business and other secrets of the greatest moment, is not proof that men are not equally efficient and equally loyal and honest.

In this as in so many other occupations that bring men and women into industrial rivalry it is probably true that in the lower ranks and well up into the higher the qualifications of the women surpass those of the men, and that, therefore, the employer for whom a private secretary is not an assistant of first importance and highest responsibility will probably be better served if he chooses a woman. But it is also probably true that the very best private secretaries and stenographers are all men, and, of course, "best" includes fidelity—the power to resist the very last and greatest of temptations. Perhaps in the last analysis this figures out into the rule that, as a rule, more confidence can be placed in a woman secretary than in a man secretary.

And it may be pertinent to add that we heard, the other day, of a man who preferred to have a woman secretary for the very curious reason that she did her work well but mechanically, and neither understood what she was doing nor remembered it after it had been done. So, in his opinion, she had no temptations to talk to others about her work, while a man would be apt to see in the information intrusted to him an interesting topic of conversation and sometimes a means of advancing his own interests as against those of his employer. There may be a little something in this theory, but we fear it will not be received very graciously by those who criticised our failure to state that Mr. HARRIMAN'S unfaithful secretary was a man. And, of course, in hundreds and hundreds of cases, both of men and of women, the theory does not apply.

Of the Same Opinion Still.

It is evident that our elaborate arguments have failed to convince Mr. L. J. CALLANAN that canned foods should bear the date of manufacture. That is particularly unfortunate, since those made by him in reply to ours have left us quite unconvinced, and the prospects are that the only course is for us to agree to disagree—which is always unsatisfactory when, as in this case, one's antagonist is a man for whom one has a high regard and with whom one is accustomed to agree.

But we can't—we simply can't admit that canned meats are either good to eat many years after they were put up or else they were never edible and the whole canning business should be abandoned. There is absolutely no relation, that we can see, at least, between our correspondent's premise and his conclusion, and if he would get them into syllogistic form he would see what was the matter at once. And we are sure that he is inaccurate in denying that the deterioration of canned foods from perfect, or near-perfect, healthfulness, through the unwholesome to the deadly poisonous, is often a long, slow process. The dealers in photographic plates, the antitoxins, and not a few other wares find it practicable—because of admitted necessity—to date the wares they sell, and we do not believe that the dealers in preserved foods, if they followed the same custom, would be half as much injured or annoyed as they fear they would be.

As for Mr. CALLANAN'S invitation to a luncheon, of which the first course is to be fourteen-year-old soup, and the others of comestibles almost as ancient, we fear that a previous engagement will prevent acceptance. It certainly will if we can arrange one in time, and we think we can.

RAILROAD INVESTMENTS.

Merely to Get Back What You Put In Is Not Enough.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue, entitled, "Not Reassuring," is right to the point.

No man in possession of his senses is going to invest money in that most risky of all legitimate undertakings, a railroad enterprise, simply for the purpose of getting back what he puts in. He can do that by staying out. Yet there are thousands of obtuse individuals, taking their cue from President Roosevelt, who have got that notion.

It is no more "stock watering" to capitalize a well-earned prestige than it is to put a prestige value on the land which owes its prestige to the railroad, which has made such prestige possible.

A successful railroad has to be well managed, and has an immense creative value. How much creative value has an inert mass of land, which, by reason of the railroad service, often receives a prestige value increase of from 400 to 500 per cent., and in many cases a great deal more?

There has got to be one of two things done. Either the Government has got to construct any additions to the present railroad systems or a decent and honest consideration has got to be shown to the private capital which takes the risk of creating them. Do away with the inane twaddle about limiting corporations to the "cash actually paid in." Capitalists invest in railroads for the purpose of making money, and have a perfectly legitimate right to do so. It is not their purpose simply to get back what they put in while running the risk of not even doing that. This may be news to minds of certain calibre, but it is a fact nevertheless.

Let any fair-minded person stop and calculate how much the land of this country, with its mines, timber, products, city and town sites, would be worth if the railroads were to stop operating. When this is approximated an idea can be obtained as to how much the prestige value of land and its contents and appurtenances is owing to the creative value of railroads. Is this prestige water? If not, are not the creative railroad enterprises fairly entitled to a decent proportionate share for themselves?

C. W.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 2, 1907.

Oculists and Opticians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I have been a regular subscriber to your Saturday edition for some years and quite frequently read other issues, and am an optician of twenty-five years' experience enjoying the confidence of a large number of Binghamton's leading citizens, I feel it to be a duty to both you and myself to take exception to your scathing denunciation of even the best of opticians in your recent editorial on "Eyesight and the Schools."

There are many opticians in the State of New York who are acknowledged to be more skillful in optics than oculists who profess ability in a department of science which is in nowise related to medicine. It might be news to you to learn that even so-called oculists are not required to intelligently qualify in optics and that they are therefore at best only amateurs in optical science. At present both oculists and opticians gain practically all their theoretical knowledge in optics from books on Physics, which in the optician's case is further supplemented by his practical experience with the applied science, of which oculists have little conception.

I fear your conclusion has been reached too hastily from an experience with some optician, not one of the "best of them," and that a knowledge of the advance made in optical science by the leading opticians of the country in the past fifteen years would give you a more enlightened view of the situation.

E. R. MASON.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 2, 1907.

"Senator Roosevelt."

Senator Tillman in Collier's.

It would be presumptuous in me to advise the people of New York as to what they ought to do or what kind of a man they ought to send to represent them in the Senate. If President Roosevelt, after his retirement from the White House, should be elected Senator, it would be a revelation to him as to what kind of a body the Senate is, and also to the country as to what sort of man he is.

AN IMAGINARY CONVERSATION.

Report of a Conference Between Mr. James S. Shireman and Mr. E. H. Hurryman concerning the Capitalization of a Campaign.

Mr. Shireman—Mr. Hurryman, I need your financial assistance in the conduct of the Congressional and State campaign in New York.

Mr. Hurryman (absently)—Ah, that dollar fund. I'll send you my check for one dollar. I'll send a letter with it you may publish—one like the President's, congratulating you upon the success that bids fair to attend the movement.

Mr. S.—Really, Mr. Hurryman, this is a serious matter. The President has assured me that you will give us substantial backing. Of course, we couldn't force through a nomination for Governor agreeable to Mr. Bedell—not this year. It's all we can do to save the organization.

Mr. H. (gruffly)—Don't you understand that under the New York publicity law I can't contribute a cent above $200 without disclosing my name?

Mr. S. (coaxingly)—Ah, but this is not a campaign fund, it is an election fund, you know. Besides, technically, I am not a collector of State contributions. You are delivering the cash to the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee.

Mr. Hurryman maintains a sullen silence.

Mr. S. (warming to his subject)—Now, my dear Sir, you and I are practical men—(Mr. Hurryman starts violently, but with a strong effort controls himself, as Mr. Shireman proceeds.) As I was saying, we are both practical men. Dollar funds are good advertisements of a campaign, but they don't marshal the blocks of five. If Mr. Hearst is elected this Fall the National edifice of the Republican Party will totter—it would be involved in the wreck of the State machine. Hearst might step into the Presidency in 1908, and he would begin forcing his Government ownership policy upon Congress. We simply must have money to insure the New York State and Congressional elections. Mr. Rosenfelt said you might be willing to contribute $50,000; that at his personal solicitation you were good enough to give that much to Chortleyou in 1904, and you collected $150,000 more in Wall Street. Now, this year, as in 1904, there are between 2,200 and 2,300 election districts in Greater New York, where the expenditure of, say, $50 in each district for campaign purposes, not including the watchers, would take more than $100,000. (Mr. H. clutches his chair.) I tell you, Mr. Hurryman, the railroad and financial interests can't afford to withhold—

Mr. H. (stricken with brainstorm)—!—!—!—! Blankety blank the State, Congress, the party, the whole—— crew of you! Practical-practical! The President and I were "practical men" in 1904, were we not? That's what he said. He invited me down to Washington and asked me for money to buy his ——— election, and I was bunkoed. I helped raise it. I raised $200,000 in four hours. There was an implied promise, an obligation. What did he take my money for? What did he give me for my money? It carried the State, as he said it would. His letters to me —— my letters to him —. Quill, my stenographer has them. They'd show him up. What did I get? Pah! Not even an Ambassadorship for my friend up the river! Where do I stand, I say? Hearst—the Hearst people are crooks—honest crooks—not the sanctimonious kind. When they bargain they deliver the goods. I'll be glad to see Hearst carry the State—I'll help him buy the Presidency! Then when I buy the State Legislature I'll get it, and when I buy Congress I'll get it, and the courts—I'll get the courts, too. My $200,000 in 1904—half of it turned at least 50,000 votes in this city, it made a difference of 100,000 votes in the election! Now the ingrate—rends me. Why, I capitalized his campaign, yes, overcapitalized it. Now he not only withholds the dividends of the election, he's planning to rob me of my rail-roads. And you—you've come from him to bunko me again? You—

But Chairman Shireman had fled for a train for Washington.

$100,000 MAP IN COURT.

Blue Print of Coalfields Exhibited in Suit Against Baltimore & Ohio.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—Clarence W. Watson, President of the Fairmont Coal Company, testifying for the defense in the suit of the Pitcairn Coal Company against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and others, in the action alleging discrimination in the distribution of cars to the independent coal operators, exhibited a map said to have cost $100,000. It was a blue print about twelve feet long by ten feet broad, on which was shown every mine in the West Virginia and Maryland coal regions, together with the large area of coal lands which are as yet undeveloped.

Mr. Watson testified that his company had had to buy 2,000 additional cars to meet the demands of its new dock facilities on the Great Lakes.

ASTOR ESTATE SUES THE CITY.

Action Brought to Recover $880,000 for Bronx Property Damages.

Proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court to recover $880,000 for damage to property of the Astor estate in the Bronx. The plaintiff in the action is William Waldorf Astor, and the defendant is the Change of Grade Commission. The city was made a co-defendant yesterday by an order signed by Justice Bischoff.

The Change of Grade Commission was created to ascertain and pay the amount of damages to lands and buildings caused by the changes of grades made in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

The Jewish Situation in Roumania.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The political and social condition of the Jews in Roumania, as described in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day is put in the most euphemistic manner. To describe the Jews as rackrenters and to attribute to them the characteristics of Irish landlords is very unfair, because you do not make allowance for the circumstances under which Jewish agents become middlemen. Since Benjamin F. Peixotto was American Consul at Bucharest the emancipation of the Jewish subjects of King Charles has proceeded but slowly, and I doubt very much whether the law prohibiting Jews holding title in land has ever been abrogated. If Jews are acting for the "boyars," they are acting as employes and not as "rackrenters."

A JEW.

New York, April 3, 1907.

THE PRESENT CRAZE.

Tell me, doctor, tell me truly.
Tell me plainly, I beseech,
Are my eyeballs all unruly?
Do I stutter in my speech?

Are my facial muscles jerking?
Is my vision but a glare?
Are my ganglia overworking?
Is there wildness in my air?

Is my wording disconnected?
Are my sentiments abstruse?
Are my thumbs at all deflected?
Am I given to abuse?

Am I foolish in my actions?
Is there weakness in my knees?
Am I subject to distractions?
Do I know my A B C's?

Tell me, doctor, tell me quickly,
As the chills go up my back,
Am I just a little sickly
Or a para-no-i-ac?

LURANA W. SHELDON.

STUART PAINTINGS FOR ART MUSEUM

Two Valuable Additions Made to the New Picture Gallery.

WORK WAS DONE IN 1794

Portraits of the First Spanish Minister to the United States and His Wife.

In the Metropolitan Museum of Art Monthly Bulletin for April, just issued, announcement is made of numerous valuable acquisitions, including two notable paintings by Gilbert Stuart, the early American portrait painter.

The paintings by Stuart have been purchased by the Museum for its permanent collection of American paintings. The two pictures are portraits of Don Josef Den Jaudenes y Nebot, the first Spanish Minister to the United States, and his wife. Both portraits are three-quarter length, seated. As the inscriptions on the portraits state, Don Josef was born in Valencia in 1764, and was, therefore, 30 years of age when his portrait was painted by Stuart in 1794. The wife of the Spanish Minister was only 16 years of age when her portrait was painted, having been born in New York in 1778. Both canvases bear the signature of the artist, G. Stuart, R. A., and the date Sept. 8, 1794. The Spanish Minister is dressed in a dark-blue coat lined and faced with scarlet, a scarlet waistcoat and breeches, and white stockings.

The portrait of the lady is attractive and the fair sitter is depicted with the high head dress of the period. Her gown is of white and she holds a fan. It is said the portraits were taken to Spain on the recall of the Minister, and that they remained in that country until purchased by a New York art firm. They now return to the city in which they were painted. They hang at present in the room of new accessions, but later will probably be placed in the gallery devoted to American paintings.

"The Corn Husking," by Eastman Johnson, is another American picture recently acquired by the museum.

An important acquisition of sculpture is a group of four examples by Frederic Remington. These have been purchased by the Museum, and include the following groups in bronze: "The Old Dragoons," "The Broncho Buster," "The Mountain Man," and "The Cheyenne," all reflecting life of the West. Another purchase includes a bronze statuette, "Canto della Vita," by Angelo del Nero, an Italian sculptor.

Among the medals recently acquired are one struck in commemoration of the coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, by Emil Fuchs, the gift of the sculptor, and one struck to commemorate the eightieth anniversary of Archduke Rainer, uncle of the Duke of Austria, and a gift from Edward D. Adams.

An interesting series of reproductions covering the remarkable phase of metal work as developed in Ireland has been added to the collection. Copies of the Ardagh Chalice, the Tara Brooch, and the Cross of Gong in the National Museum of Dublin have been obtained for the Metropolitan's collection. The Chalice is an exquisite example of Celtic decoration. Another interesting piece is St. Patrick's bell of the fifth century. The shrine, a fine example of goldsmith's work, was made to cover and protect the bell.

Among the recent accessions in the Department of Textiles is a collection of fragments of silk and velvet acquired through the Rogers fund.

GERMANY OUR WARM FRIEND.

Ambassador Tower Says the Kindly Feeling Toward Us is Marked.

Charlemagne Tower, United States Ambassador to Germany, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd line steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Bremen. He will spend a month in this country.

When the Kaiser was far out to sea the Ambassador received a wireless message notifying him that his wife had entirely recovered. Mr. Tower refused to discuss the tariff issue pending between the United States and Germany on the ground that the commission recently appointed to visit Germany and report on the question had returned to Washington, and that their report was now made to the Government.

In discussing American-German relations the Ambassador said that they were in such an excellent condition that no talking was necessary.

"I have never known a more general and kindly feeling of good will in Germany toward the United States than now," he said. "I am impressed by the pronounced confidence the German people have in the United States, their faith in our economic future and our development, but above all their confidence in our spirit of fair play and determination to deal fairly where American interests touch those of other countries abroad. Germany, the German Government, and the German people trust the people of the United States. Diplomatic negotiations between the two countries is, therefore, free from suspicion and a search for hidden and ulterior motives.

"The conviction that we will always take the high-minded view makes it agreeable to do business in Germany, and ever insures from the German sovereign and Government friendly consideration for any serious proposition coming from this side of the water."

Mr. Tower, in reply to a question, said that from what he had been able to gather Germany believed a discussion of disarmament or limitation of armaments at The Hague was inopportune, as the German Government was convinced that no practical results in that direction could be expected at this time. Indeed, he was inclined to fear that the raising of either question might endanger the important works inscribed in the programme of the conference.

Speaking of the report that the presentation to the Kaiser of Harry Lehr had aroused criticism, the Ambassador said that the story was false, and that Mr. Lehr's presentation had not aroused criticism.

"Mr. Lehr," he said, acted like a gentleman and dressed like one."

At the Captain's dinner on the last night of the voyage Ambassador Tower made a speech in which he spoke of the happy relations between the two countries, and declared that at the present time Germany and the United States were fast friends. He proposed the health of the Kaiser, whereat there was much cheering.

A CATHOLIC CHAPEL CAR.

To Carry the Sacrament to Roman Catholics in the South and West.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The annual meeting of the Catholic Church Extension Society was held here to-day, with Archbishop Mesmer of Milwaukee acting as Chairman. Several well-known prelates of the Catholic Church throughout the country were present. Methods of distribution of aid to co-religionists were discussed.

Announcement was made of the gift to the society by Ambrose Petry of a chapel car, to be used for administering the sacrament to Catholics scattered over the Southern and Western States, where it is difficult for the Church to reach them otherwise.

LORD CHARLES DEPARTS.

Saying Nothing in an Interview Because He's Now on Full Pay.

Lord Charles Beresford, who has been in this country settling up the affairs of his brother, the late Lord Delaval Beresford, before sailing yesterday morning on the White Star Line steamer Teutonic gave a parting interview.

"Pleas say," he said, "that Lord Charles Beresford is now on full pay. If I was on half pay I would tell you everything, but if I talk they will bring in some old grievance of mine against the Government, and that would not be etiquette."

MISS CRIMMINS AN EASTER BRIDE

Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Unites Her in Marriage to Frederick R. Childs.

LARGE RECEPTION FOLLOWS

Ceremony at the Crimmins Home in Sixty-eighth Street—Other Weddings of Yesterday.

One of the largest home Easter weddings of the week was celebrated yesterday by the marriage of Miss Constance L. Crimmins, a daughter of John D. Crimmins, Sr., to Frederick R. Childs of this city. The wedding took place at 3:30 o'clock at the residence of Mr. Crimmins, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street.

Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. Neil N. McKinnon of the Society of Jesus, rector of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, performed the ceremony. American Beauty roses in profusion formed the floral decorations.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a gown of white satin with a long plain train, but otherwise elaborately trimmed with point lace and a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was lilies of the valley and gardenias, and she wore a string of pearls.

The bridesmaids weer the Misses Mercédes and Evelyn Crimmins, sisters of the bride; Miss Katherine McCann of New York, and Miss Anita Harvey of San Francisco. They were frocked in white chiffon painted with pink roses about the hems and having pale blue ribbon arranged to outline panel effects. Their white hats were trimmed with large pale pink roses and blue ribbons, and each carried an armful of Killarney roses.

The best man was Harris D. Childs, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Arthur Sargent of Boston, and Thomas E. Chimmins, E. D. Morgen Rowland, and Duncan Harris of New York.

Following the ceremony a large reception took place at the residence of the bride, 40 West Sixty-eighth Street. Among those invited were:

Justice and Mrs. J. O. O'Gorman, ex-Justice and Mrs Morgan J. O'Brien, the Misses O'Brien, the Messrs. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Robert D. Wrenn, George L. Wrenn.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, James M. Waterbury, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Reginald P. Walden, George W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. George Montague Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, George Palen Snow, E. Lawrence Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Shipman.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rosalds, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Robinson, Miss Gertrude L. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. George Phelps Robinson, J. Armstrong Rawlins, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, the Misses Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. George Dupont Pratt, William R. Post, Franklin A. Plummer.

Gilbert M. Plympton, H. Carnegie Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Peters, Dr. and Mrs. Henry E. Owens, Charles de L. Oelrichs, J. Henry Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Norton, Frederick P. Moore, Mrs. James E. Martin, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. George G. McMurtry, Mr. and Mrs. George G. McMurtry, Jr., James C. Lord, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Livermore, Mrs. William Archer Thomson, Louis Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Little, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Warren M. Leeds.

Mrs. Effinghnm Lawrence, Effingham Lawrence, Louis E. Larocque, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze, Van Rensselaer King, Miss Mary R. King, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Phoenix Ingraham, John Duer Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Worthington Bull.

Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, the Misses O'Donohue, Judge and Mrs. E. L. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McCook, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith.

The wedding ceremony was witnessed only by the immediate members of the two families and a few intimate friends.

ASHMORE-MATTHEWS WEDDING

Young Couple to Spend Honeymoon in Canada—Will Live in New York.

Henry Taber Ashmore, son of Mrs. Townsend Ashmore and grandson of the late Dwight Townsend, and Miss Grace Eulalie Matthews, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews, were married at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 898 Madison Avenue, by the Rev. N. N. McKinnon, S. J. The ceremony took place in the drawing room, which was decorated with flowers and palms. Relatives and intimate friends only were asked to the ceremony, which was followed by a reception.

The bride, who was given in marrisge by her father, wore a white satin princess gown with guimpe and sleeves of rose point lace, her tulle veil was edged with rose point and caught with orange blossoms, and she carried lilea of the valley and white orchids.

Her attendants included Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall and Mrs. W. Lewis Stevens of Castle Point, matrons of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Ruth Ashmore, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Gwenn Matthews, sister of the bride, and Miss Madeion Matthews, a cousin of the bride. All were frocked in pale pink chiffon, embroidered in pink roses, and having Dutch necks and yellow lace "Vs." Their white hats were trimmed with pink roses and ribbons, and they carried bouquets of pink roses.

John Hone Auerbach was Mr. Ashmore's best man, and the ushers were Lloyd Aspinwall, Alfred Ely, Jr., Carlton Bunce, George Matthews, Jr., Frederick Lutz, George M. Kobbe, Howard Pillow, and Reginald Bolter of Montreal.

The honeymoon will be spent in Canada, and afterward the young couple will make their home in New York. Among those invited to the reception were:

Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, the Misses Roosevelt, Col. Edwin Stevens and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lea, Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Townsend, Miss Mildred Gibert Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. E Reeve Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Boardmnn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peabody, Judge Horace Russell and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kearney Smith, Dr. Partridge and Miss Partridge, Mrs. Arthur Moulton, Miss May Moulton, Dr. Abbott, Mrs. de Acosta, the Misses de Acosta, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hoguet, Mr. and Mrs. Treadwell Cleveland, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Endicott.

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Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water

Take half a glassful in the morning for headache, biliousness, torpid liver and especially

FOR CONSTIPATION

HATCH—VIOLETT.

The Couple Met Last Summer While Competing in a Swimming Match.

W. Denison Hatch, Jr., and Miss Corinne Violett met about six months ago at a swimming match participated in by some smart folk of the society Summer colony on the Sound. Mr. Hatch and Miss Violett swam six miles from the Westchester side of the Sound to a point on the Long Island coast.

This six-mile swim was the occasion of the couple's first meeting. Miss Violett's great endurance in the contest was much commented on at the time and excited the admiration of Mr. Hatch.

Mr. Hatch, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch of New Rochelle, and Miss Violett, who is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Violett, were married yesterday afternoon. The ceremony took place at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, 50 West Fifty-sixth Street, the Rev. Dr. Tenney of Christ Church, Pelham Manor, officiating. The bride, gowned in a white satin princess robe, with bertha and guimpe of duchess lace, wore a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms, and carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

She was attended by her young sister, Miss Thelma Violett, who wore a simple white organdy frock and carried Killarney roses. Marvin J. Keogh, Jr., was best man. Relatives only were asked to the ceremony, which was followed by a large reception. Mr. Hatch and his bride will make their home after a honeymoon trip at Davenport Neck, New Rochelle.

MISS CUTLER A BRIDE.

Weds Charles M. Marsh in Home Her Thrice Great-Grandfather Built.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 3.—One of the most interesting events of Morristown society in Easter week was the wedding this afternoon of Miss Genevieve Wilder Cutler, the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Willard W. Cutler, to Charles Mercen Marsh of New York City. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Augustus W. Cutler of Cutler Place.

The "Old Homestead," as it is called, was built by the great-great-greatgrandfather of the bride, and was the house in which she was born. It was tastefully decorated with smilax, palms, jonquils, and daffodils. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frederick W. Cutler of Yonkers, N. Y., the bride's uncle, and he was assisted by the Rev. Albert Erdman, D. D., pastor of the South Street Presbyterian Church of this city.

The maid of honor was Miss Julia Hinchman Cutler, sister of the bride, and the best man was Frederick Beasley Marsh, brother of the bridegroom. The ribbon boys were Masters Ralph Hinchman of Brooklyn and Ralph Cutler of Morristown. The bride was dressed in white satin, richly trimmed with Point lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilies and wore a necklace of baroque pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The maid of honor wore white mousseline de Paris and carried daffodils.

Only relatives and a few personal friends were present at the wedding, which was followed immediately by a reception. The bride's table, arranged for eighteen guests, was decorated in white and green. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Marsh will live in New York.

LAST NIGHT'S DANCES.

Mrs. Charles Wall Entertains for Her Granddaughter, Miss Ladew.

Mrs. Charles Wall gave a dance last night in the ballroom of the Hotel St. Regis for her granddaughter, Miss Elise Wall Ladew, a daughter of Mrs. Edward R. Ladew. The event was arranged for about a hundred young people not yet out, and was not a coming-out dance for Miss Ladew, as had been elsewhere announced.

The young people had supper at 11:30 o'clock, which was followed by a cotillion. The cotillion was led by Harvey S. Ladew and his sister, Miss Elise Ladew.

The favors consisted of Easter hats, silver ornaments, and other fancy srticles. Some of the figures danced were uncommon, and one represented the girls as butterflies. The young women wore wings, and the young men endeavored to catch them with nets attached to long sticks. Calcium lights were used for the light effects. Those who received were Mrs. Charles Wall, Mrs. Berry Wall, Mrs. John di Zerega, and Miss Leary.

Mrs. W. H. Parsons of 324 West End Avenue and Mrs. Parker D. Handy of 5?? West Eighty-seventh Street were hostesses of an Easter vacation dance for young people given last night at Delmonico's. The event was given for about 100 young people who are not yet out. Mmes. Parker D. Handy, William H. Parsons, David S. Cowles, William Crittenden Adams, and Louis Stearns received the young people as they entered the ballroom. There was a supper, after which the cotillion was danced. W. H. Parsons, Jr., and Edwin B. Cowles led the cotillion.

GIVE HONOR DAY LUNCHEON.

United Daughters of 1812 Entertain at Delmonico's.

The National Society of United Daughters of 1812 gave their honor day luncheon yesterday at Delmonico's. Edwin Markham was the principal spenker of the occasion, and an entertainment was given by the following: Mrs. N. P. Bosworth, reader; Miss Snelling, contralto; Miss Jennie Hebbard, soprano, and Miss Clara Farrington, violinist. Among those present were:

Mrs. J. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Charles Henry Gallagher, Mrs. William J. Taylor, Mrs. James H. Ross, Mrs. Rowley, Mrs. E. B. Hinsdale, Mrs. J. A. Baker, Miss M. Louise Edge, Miss Sarah Colburn, Mrs. J. A. Brown, Mrs. I. Sparks Kress, Mrs. Edward B. Williams, Mrs. Elliot B. Whiting, Mrs. Francis M. Rice, Mrs. K. A. Martin, Mrs. Washington L. Mann, Mrs. J. Anthony Wilkins, Mrs. George A. Ludin, Mrs. D. B. Harrison, and Mrs. George E. Sterry, Jr.

Miss Richards will give her final talk on "Current Events" for the Daughters of 1812, State of New York, to-day at Delmonico's instead of to-morrow, as originally planned. The society, of which Mrs. William Gerry Slade is President, has been unable to notify each member personally of the change of schedule. This series has netted about $500 for the pension fund for the benefit of the "real daughters" of those who fought in the war of 1812.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

HAYWARD—MASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—Miss Helen Gladys Mason, only daughter of the late James Dickinson Mason, was married this morning to Bartlett Hayward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hayward.

O'NEIL—POTTER.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—The marriage of Miss Louise Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Potter, to Chauncey O'Neil, son of Edward O'Neil of Sewickley, Penn., took place this afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church, the pastor, the Rev. Donald Guthrie, officiating. Miss the Rev. Donald Guthrie, officiating.

COUDERT—WEATHERED.

Special to The New York Times.

CRANFORD, N. J., April 3.—The marriage of Norman J. Coudert, son of the late Louis Léonce Coudert and nephew of Frederic R. Coudert, and Miss Katherine Olive Weathered, daughter of Charles Bartlett Weathered of this town, took place at noon to-day in St. Michael's Church, the Rev. Father Muller officiating. Miss Anita Weathered was her sister's maid of honor, and the best man was Louis Léonce Coudert, 2d. The ushers were Paul Fuller, Jr., Léonce Coudert Fuller, cousins of the bridegroom, Louis Léonce Coudert, 3d, and Victor Raphael Coudert, nephews of the bridegroom, and Frederic D. Finlay.

Lawyer W. T. Kohn Engaged.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Walter T. Kohn, a lawyer of 320 Broadway, and son of Arnold Kohn, Vice President of the State Bank, to Miss Elsie Bloch, daughter of Samuel Bloch of this city.

Social Notes.

The wedding of Miss Annie Ward Kountze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, and J. Gordon Douglas, son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Douglas, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, and will be followed by a reception at the Kountze residence, 5 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Marcellus Hartley will give a large dinner to-night at her residence, 282 Madison Avenue, for her grandson, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, and his fiancée, Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller. The guests will include members of the Dodge and Stokes families, who have been invited to meet the bride-elect and her family.

A bazaar for the benefit of the blind will be held at Delmonico's on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, April 11, the money raised to be spent in books with raised print especially for the blind. Tea will be served and all sorts of fancy and useful articles will be sold. Among the well-known women interested are Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. Frederick Suse, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. G. Stanton Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Thomas Crain, Mrs. J. Duncan Emmett, Mrs. Bruce Webster, and the Misses Bouvier, Leontine Marie, Georgine Iselin, Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, the Comtesse de Camont, and others.

Mrs. George Heye, who is giving her last Thursday st home for the season, will be assisted in receiving this afternoon by her mother, Mrs. J. H. H. Williams; Mrs. Gustave Heye, Miss Hall Williams, and others.

The Entertainment Committee of the Lotos Club announces that W. T. Carleton will give a recital of English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish songs and selections from Kipling's "Barrack Room Ballads" on Wednesday evening, April 10, at 8:30 o'clock, at the clubhouse, 358 Fifth Avenue.

A children's sale will be held on Friday, April 12, from 2 until 6 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, to raise money for the children's bed at the County Home for Convalescent Babies at Sea Cliff, L. I. Among those at the tables will be the Misses Alexander, Cutting, Damrosch, Hoyt, Harriman, Kennedy, Kane, Mortimer, Roosevelt, Ripley, Schieffelin, and Tuckerman.

A café chantant for the benefit of the Mary Fisher Home for Aged Gentlewomen is to be given on tha afternoon and evening of Thursday, April 11, in the banquet hall of the Hotel Astor. Practically every theatrical manager in town has promised aid in making up the programme. In the evening there will be dancing.

Mrs. Taft Going to Porto Rico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, will leave to-morrow morning for New York accompanied by Miss Ide, daughter of the ex-Governor of the Philippines. They will sail Saturday for Porto Rico, and will await the arrival of the Secretary and his party in San Juan.

400 SINGERS COMING.

Famous Vienna Choral Society to Make a Tour of the United States.

The Vienna Male Choral Society will give two concerts in Carnegie Hall on May 7 and 9. It was announced yesterday. This body of singers was organized in 1843, and is one of the most famous organizations of its kind in Europe. Schumann, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, Liszt, Wagner, Bruckner, Johann Strnuss, and other composers dedicated works to it.

The chorus numbers 380 voices, and 180 of the singing members will make the American tour. The whole party, however, will number 400, including about twenty women singers. They will come on a chartered steamer via Genoa, Gibraltar, and Madeira, and their American hosts will be the German Liederkranz of New York. They will go to Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, and Milwaukee.

The members of the choir are of the highest business and social standing in Vienna; among them are Government officials, artists, professors, financiers, lawyers, and merchants. The President of the society is the largest hat manufacturer in Europe.

TEACHERS' PLAY BARRED.

It Lacked Dignity and the Dean Forced Another Selection.

The dramatically inclined students of the Teachers College decided recently that since their neighbors over nt Barnard seemed to be getting so much fun out of class plays, minstrel shows, and Greek games, it would be a good thing for them to give a play. In due time a play was selected and it came to the hands of Dean Russell, but has never since come to light. It was not sufficiently dignified or serious, she said.

The committee got together again and this time obtained permission to produce "David Garrick" and "Our Aunt from California," which will be given to-night in the Horace Mann Auditorium.

Mansfield Will Recover.

Dr. Floyd M. Crandall, who has been attending Richard Mansfield at his home, 316 Riverside Drive, said yesterday that the condition of the actor had much improved, and that if his progress continues as favorable as in the last two days Mr. Mansfield will be able to make the trip abroad planned before his illness. Mr. Mansfield expects to sail for England on May 4.

To Give "Aida" for Garibaldi Fund.

A special performance of Verdi's "Aida" will be given at the Manhattan Opera House next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Garibaldi Memorial Fund, under the auspices of the Italian Consulate and the Italian colony of New York.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The repertoire for Novelli's fourth and final week at the Lyric, beginning on next Monday, is: Monday, "Othello"; Tuesday, "The Basket of Papa Marun," by Cormon and Grange; Wednesday, "King Lear"; Thursday, "Oedipus Rex"; Friday, "Shylock"; Saturday afternoon, "Papa Lebonnard"; Saturday night, "The Taming of the Shrew."

The two-hundredth performance of "The Three of Us" will take place to-night at the Madison Square Theatre, with Carlotta Nillson in the leading role. At the close of the New York engagement the production will be taken to Chicago for a Summer run.

The two-hundredth performance of "Wine, Women, and Song" will be given at the Circle Theatre to-night, and souvenirs will be distributed.

Ann Warrington, recently with Henrietta Crosman at the Bijou, has been engaged for the production of "Anna Karenina" by the Shuberis in Philadelphia on April 15. Virginia Harned is to play the title role.

Frank Connor has been engaged to play the role of Mr. Bob in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" when Liebler & Co. produce the play in London.

"The Girl in White," James K. Hackett's latest production, will open at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, on April 8.

Robert Dempster in "That Affair at Huntley's" will be one of the features at the Actors' Society benefit at the Hudson Theatre on the afternoon of April 9.

Mrs. F. W. Upham Critically Ill.

Mrs. Francis W. Upham is critically ill of double pneumonia at her residence, 247 Fifth Avenue. She is the widow of Dr. Upham, the well-known Biblical authority. Mrs. Upham has been known for many years for her interest in philanthropic work, and with Gen. O. O. Howard has been interested in raising an endowment fund for Lincoln Memorial University in the Cumberland Mountains.

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CONDUCTS ORATORIO IN A MONK'S GARB

Chorus Joins Audience in Applauding Father Hartmann's "St. Peter."

A WREATH FOR COMPOSER

The Sincerity of His Efforts in the Work Inspiring, but the Piece Not Truly Great.

Father Hartmann's oratorio "St. Peter" was given in Carnegie Hall last night for the first time in New York before a small but enthusiastic audience. The father-composer directed his own work. He wore the garb of the Franciscan brotherhood.

Father Hartmann, whose full name is P. Hartmann von an der Lan-Hochbrunn, entered the Franciscan order at Salzburg in 1879, and there he studied the organ, harmony, and composition with Peter Singer. In 1893 he was called to Jerusalem, where he acted as organist and choir director of the Church of the Holy Savious. Later he went to Rome, and in 1906 came to America, where he has been since last Fall.

"St. Peter" is the first of four oratorios of which he is the composer, and its date is 1899. The others are "St. Francis," "The Last Supper," and "The Death of Our Lord."

Cardinal Parrocchi, it is said, suggested to Father Hartmann in April, 1899, that he write an oratorio for the jubilee celebration to be held in Rome and throughout the Catholic world in 1900. The friar consented, and chose as a subject the foundation of the Church and the giving of the keys to St. Peter. Cardinal Parrocchi compiled the Latin text from the Bible and from liturgical works.

The oratorio is divided into three parts: Part I, "The Calling of Peter"; Part II, "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes"; Part III, "St. Peter's Confession" and "Christ's Promise."

Besides the chorus, organ, and full orchestra, the work demands the following solo parts: Christ, (baritone,) St. Peter, (bass,) St. John the Baptist, (tenor,) St. Andrew, (tenor,) two disciples, (tenor and bass,) Narrator, (soprano). The part allotted to Christ is always accompanied by the organ, and the singer is concealed.

Most of the work is choral in character. The solo parts in most instances are short and of little importance. There is scarcely any sustained work for any of the solo voices. The most graceful of these is that allotted to Christ, which, withal, is rather monotonous in character, as it is always accompanied by the organ.

Polyphony à la Gounod, instead of in the Bach manner, is employed, and there is never a lack of harmony. The work is pleasing, and does not offend the ear, but it does not ascend to true greatness. Several of the chorus parts particularly the "Confiteantur Domino" and the "Posuit Flumina," which end the first part of the oratorio, are very effective, and under the Friar's direction proved almost inspiring. The prelude is a piece of beautiful writing.

Father Hartman in his friar's garb presented a novel picture, but he was so sincere in his conducting that even the singers were moved, and after many of the choruses not only the audience but all the people on the stage applauded. After the first part there was a wreath for the composer.

The soloists were Marlesa Lange-Verena, soprano; Dan Beddoe, tenor; Albert Jampolski, baritono, and H. H. Barnhart, bass.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra, and Franklin Palmer at the organ, furnished the accompaniments, and the chorus was large and earnest.

LAST HONORS TO MUSICIAN.

Philharmonic Orchestra Plays "Eroica" In Memory of Its 'Cellist.

An unusual tribute was paid at a memorial service yesterday at Carnegie Hall to a musician by the members of the Philharmonic Orchestra, who played the funeral march from Beethoven's Third Symphony, "Eroica," in honor of Frederick Bergner, the 'cellist who died on Sunday night.

"Der Alte Bergner," as he was affectionately called, had served the society longer and more faithfully, in many ways, than any one associated with the organization in its sixty-four years of existence.

Bergner was born in Germany on Feb. 1, 1827. His early musical education was obtained in the fatherland. He came to America in 1847, and in 1853 joined the Philharmonic Society. In addition to his work with this orchestra he was well known as a teacher of the 'cello. He was a member of the famous Thomas-Mason Quartet, of which William Mason, Theodore Thomas, George Matzke, and Joseph Mosenthal were fine members.

He frequently played as a soloist at the Philharmonic concerts and on other occasions.

'MARTHA' DELIGHTFULLY SUNG

Charming Performance of Flotow's Opera Given at the Manhattan.

An entirely delightful performance of Flotow's "Martha" charmed a large audience at the Manhattan Opera House last night. Except Marguerite nothing in which Mme. Donalda has appeared in New York becomes her so well as the part of Lady Henrietta. To it she brings spontaneity and enthusiasm, a charming presence, and a sweet and attractive voice. Mme. de Cisneros, as Nancy, shared deservedly with Mme. Donalda the honor of the evening so far as the feminine portion of the cast was concerned. Both vocally and dramatically she gave a finished and pleasing performance. Mr. Bonci was the Lionel. Although early in the evening his voice seemed thin and ineffective, he later warmed to his work and in the third act carried away the audience so completely that Mr. Tanara, who conducted, had no choice but to allow a repetition of the big aria, which insistent demands had failed to secure for "The Last Rose of Summer." As Plunkett Mr. Arimondi was irresistible, and Mr. Gianoli-Galletti made an excellent Sir Tristan. There were times when the orchestra got away from Mr. Tanara's control and overpowered the singers, but on the whole both orchestra and chorus did efficient work.

Jessie Shay Gives a Recital.

Jessie Shay, an American pianist, gave a recital in Mendelssohn Hall last night. Miss Shay commenced her programme with Beethoven's "Variations on a Russian Theme." In later numbers she acquitted herself with more credit. She played among other things two of her own compositions, an "Arabesque Mignonne" and a "Musical Moment."

A Non-intoxicating Liquid Food---

cup of hot well-made

POSTUM

Try it for breakfast—but boil it 15 minutes.

"THERE'S A REASON."

QUEER THINGS ON BROADWAY.

Seen in Amelia Bingham's New Play at Weber's.

Captain Austin Philipson-Wyngate.....Charles P. Hammond
Herbert Trainor.....Herbert MacKenzie
The Rev. Aubrey Vains.....Joseph Mann
The Hon. Yardsley-Yardsley..Harold De Becker
Commandsr Sir Ethelred Framlingham, R. N. .....Frederick Powell
Juggins .....Charles Butler
Hunter .....L. E. Weed
Lady Yardsley.....Rosalie Dupre
Mrs. Philipson-Wyngate.....Madelaine Powell
Muriel Philipson-Wyngate....Jessie Glendenning
Blossom .....Gertrude Augarde
Emily Painter .....Amelia Bingham

According to tha programme at Weber's last night Amelia Bingham and her own company appeared in a "new comedy by Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland and Beulah Marie Dix." What the audience really saw was a howling farce. First-night audiences are proverbially patient. But if the actors are wise they will hereafter appear behind a net.

"The Lilac Room" is supposed to be haunted by a ghost. But no self-respecting ghost would so far forget himself as to make that place a habitation. It would be essier to describe what did not happen in "The Lilac Room" than to tell what did. And yet the one thing that was supposed to happen never happened.

The audience waited patiently and longingly for the moment when the villainous villain and his cockney accomplice would make their appearance from behind the door where they had secrcted the counterfeiting plates. And Miss Bingham, propped up in bed, with all the lights turned on, also waited. But nobody came except the maid with the coals, tha butler with the hot water, and the beautiful young sister with a secret sorrow gnawing at her heart.

There was a trained candle in this act that gave the most enlightening performance in the piece. Alone and unaided it flooded the great chamber with radiance, and when it was removed, as frequently occurred, the room was plunged in almost total dnrkness. Even the electric lights, which were turned on full tilt, could not penetrate the gloom that resulted from the candle's absence.

In the second act, which, according to the programme, took place in the library "the next morning," the heroine, one of those dashing American girls, who began with a negro dialect and continued in a language which in some quarters is regarded as English, held up the villain at the point of a toy pistol filled with cologne and made him give up "those letters." Then, for revenge, the villain touched the button and the room was shrouded in darkness.

People had been going in and out of the room at their own sweet pleasure up to this point, but it now developed that Wyngate Priory, in addition to its trained candles and lamps, had trained door locks as well. For when the hero demanded an entrance it appeared that the door was locked, though there had been no previous intimation of the fact. He was dreadfully shocked, of course, to find his American sweetheart alone with "that man."

Thereupon he took himself away in sorrow if not in anger, making his exit through another door which had been standing ajar all the time. Presumably the villain and his accomplice got their just deserts at last. But there are no laws against bad plays and bad acting. So some of the others who deserved a sentence no doubt escaped.

Rosalie Dupre, Jessie Glendenning, Charles Hammond, and Charles Butler managed to emerge with some slight credit to themselves despite the conditions of servitude.

For the others, n life sentence in "The Lilac Room" would be too light.

DAVIDGE HELD FOR SHOOTING.

Nurse the Actor Wounded Appears in Court and Testifies Against Him.

William T. J. Davidge, actor and a member of the well-known theatrical family, who was arrested on March 16 on a charge of shooting Rosalie D. Wilbert, a trained nurse, was held without bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Steers in the Flatbush Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Miss Wilbert, who was able to leave the hospital last week, was in court as the principal witness against Davidge. She had completely recovered from the effect of the chest wound she received.

The nurse said Davidge met her on the night of the shooting at a drug store near 768 Franklin Avenue, where she was attending to patients. As they walked back toward the house he accused her of being in love with some one else. She did not deny this, but told him, she said, that the matter was none of his affair.

Then, she said, Davidge took her pocketbook and began to look over the cards in it. He followed her into the vestibule and shot her.

The nurse admitted writing several affectionate letters to Davidge, which were offered in evidence by Davidge's lawyer.

WAGNER BILL PASSED.

Aimed to Prevent Collusion Between Theatres and Speculators.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—By a vote of 92 to 9 the Assembly to-day passed the Wagner bill, which is aimed to prevent collusion and division of profits between theatres and ticket speculators and ticket agencies. The bill does not prevent ticket speculation, but it does prevent what Assemblyman Wagner declares "illegal sharing of profits."

Culliver, a McClellan man, and Foley, the representative of Charles F. Murphy's district, made a determined fight against it. Foley declared it was unconstitutional. "Honest speculation in theatre tickets is not prevented," said Wagner. "Hotel ticket agencies are not affected unless it can be shown that they are in collusion or in league with the management of a theatre for the extortion of advanced prices from the public. The measure aims to get after barefaced collusion, not legitimate ticket speculation."

While the Saxe bills aimed at theatre ticket speculation were overwhelmingly defeated last week in the Senate the Wagner bill is believed to stand a better chance.

Concert for Sisters of St. Francis.

A concert in aid of the Missionary Sisters of St. Francis, an Italian order, whose work is the instruction of Italian children in lacemaking, carpet weaving, embroidery, and fine sewing, will be given in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom to-night. The concert will be under the personal supervision of the Countess Spottiswood Mackin. Among those announced to appear are Mme. de Cisperos, Miss Claire, and Albert Janpolski.

Benefit Play in French.

The Cercle Dramatique de l'Alliance Française, whose performances have heretofore been presented monthly at the Carnegie Lyceum, will give a three-act play at the Hudson Theatre on Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Friendly Aid Settlement. The play selected is "Château Historique," by Alexandre Bisson and Berr de Turique, one of last year's successes at the Paris Odéon.

"Lion and the Mouse" Winding Up.

"The Lion and the Mouse" celebrated its six-hundredth performance at the Lyceum Theatre last night, the management distributing silver jardinieres as souvenirs. Preparations are under way to make the farewell performance on Saturday, April 6, a special occasion. The next attraction will be "The Boys of Company B," with Arnold Daly, opening on Monday.

Dillingham to Produce a Klein Play.

Charles Dillingham's next production is to be a new play by Charles Klein. The piece was named yesterday, "The Step-Child." Among the players engaged for the production are Chrystal Herne, John Finley, Grace Filkins and William Sampson.

Support Harlem Vice Crusade.

Five hundred Harlem residents who are interested in the crusade against vice and crime met in the Harlem Presbyterian Church at 123d Street and Mount Morris Park West last night and promised support to the Harlem Law and Order League, organized on Tuesday. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Pastors' Association of Harlem, and about thirty-five churches were represented. Special reference was made by the speakers to the penny arcadea and cheap theatres in Harlem, which, it was asserted, are the sources of much evil to young people.

TIFFANY & CO.

Silver Department

Tiffany & Company have in stock an unusually attractive display of rich silverware: baskets for fruit, bon bons, cakes and flowers; coffee sets; vases; large and small compotiers; bread trays; individual almond dishes; hors-d'oeuvre dishes; glass lined relish dishes; candlesticks; sandwich plates; mayonnaise bowls; whipped cream bowls and a further extensive variety at reasonable prices

Fifth Avenue & 37th Street

CAN'T ESCAPE THAW TRIAL.

Jerome Dives Into Subway, but Strikes New Argument on the Case.

Seeking a moment's rest from his assistants, his insanity experts, and the hordes of newspaper men covering the trial of Harry K. Thaw, Mr. Jerome dived in to the Subway at Worth Street yesterday, pulled a little volume from his pocket, found a seat in an uptown train, and started to read during a round trip to anywhere and back under the surface of the city.

In the next seat to the District Attorney was a man apparently just arrived in New York, who was reading a report of the Thaw trial in one of the afternoon papers.

"Now, what d'ye think of that!" suddenly exclaimed the newspaper reader to the District Attorney.

"What, Sir?" asked Jerome.

"This fellow Jerome has proved this fellow Thaw insane and sane, and the counsel for the defense have proved him sane and insane. What are they trying to get at, anyhow? Whatcher think of Jerome's position in the case?"

"I think Jerome has a pretty clear idea of what he's doing," replied the District Attorney. "At least he has been doing everything in his power to satisfy his conscience and to make a fight against the unfortunate survival of an old statute on insanity."

"You mean Section 20?" asked the newspaper reader.

Mr. Jerome was arguing with his casual acquaintance when the train reached Fourteenth Street. There seemed no end in sight for the Thaw case, so he bounced from his seat and hurried out of the car.

A negro sitting near the loquacious newspaper reader rolled his eyes and said so that all in the car could hear him:

"Mah goodness, them two gemmen sho' has rainstorms."

HINTS FOR THE GOURMAND.

New lettuce is in from Long Island this week. It is 12 and 15 cents a head.

The second crop of new Bermuda potatoes is selling now and is much better than the first crop which started in about Christmas. The potatoes sell for 18 cents a quart.

Southern spinach is still in the market. It brings 30 and 35 cents a half-peck.

Charleston and California asparagus is reasonable at 50 and 75 cents a bunch, the thicker asparagus bringing the higher price.

Charleston strawberries can be found for from 25 to 35 cents a box. Those from Florida are 20 and 25 cents.

Hothouse tomatoes are from 25 to 35 cents a pound. The best bring the higher price. The best Florida tomatoes cost 25 cents.

This is the second week for Long Island rhubarb, raised under glass. It can be had for 10 cents a bunch.

The day for the appetizing dandelion salad has arrived. Dandelions cost 20 cents a quart.

Endive should be made the most of at 30 cents a head, for the season is near an end. It cannot be shipped from France after the warm weather sets in.

Southern lamb will be in next week and will be cheaper than the milk fed Jersey Spring lamb, which leaves nothing to desire in quality. This costs for the forequarter $2.50 to $3 and hind quarter $4 to $5. Winter lamb is developing into mutton, the season is nearly over, and the prices are 2 cents higher than they have been.

Sweetbreads are in their prime in April and May. They cost now, according to size, 50 cents or $1 a pair.

Turkeys are becoming scarce. They cost 28 cents a pound.

It is getting late for guinea hens. They are $1.50 a pair.

Philadelphia capons are

VANDERBILT FAVORS TOURING CAR RACES

Cup Donor Says Foreign Tendency Is Against Abnormally Constructed Machines.

READY TO DISCUSS PLANS

Will Meet Parkway Directors and Racing Board This Week—Thomas Wants Weight Limit.

If the comments made by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., yesterday on automobile racing conditions abroad mean anything, they indicate that the future long-distance road competitions will be restricted more and more to regular touring cars.

"The tendency," said Mr. Vanderbilt, "is toward a gradual abandonment of racing events for which particular cars of abnormal horse power and other features of construction must be built to make a successful showing. The races of the future in which manufacturers and prospective owners will take the deepest interest will undoubtedly be those limited to regular stock touring cars, and I am glad to learn that such contests have been arranged for this country."

Mr. Vanderbilt arrived after a four months' trip abroad on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He was more interested in talking about the pleasures of his 2,000-mile automobile tour through Europe than in discussing conditions for the Vanderbilt Cup race this season.

"I practically know nothing about it," he added, "or what changes may be deemed necessary for the race this year. That will be for the Racing Board to decide, but I should judge, owing to the lateness of the season, that no radical modifications will be made. I shall be glad, however, to talk the matter over with the members of the board as soon as I am informed that a meeting has been called."

Neither Chairman Thompson of the American Automobile Association Racing Board nor the officers of the Long Island Motor Parkway heard anything direct from Mr. Vanderbilt yesterday. The Plan and Scope Committee meeting of the Parkway Directors, which was to have been held in the afternoon, was postponed in the hope that Mr. Vanderbilt will be able to be present within the next week. Mr. Thompson also said that he was ready to call a meeting of his board this week, provided Mr. Vanderbilt can attend.

The cylinder displacement idea, however, is not meeting with universal favor among American makers. E. R. Thomas, who is remodeling for the forthcoming race the three cars he entered last year, came out boldly in favor of the weight limitation.

To Mark Prospect Park Auto Route.

Through the efforts of the Long Island Automobile Club a more direct route has been selected for motorists to use in going from Brooklyn Bridge to Prospect Park. Permission has been secured from the telephone and telegraph companies to use their poles for the placing of large signs marking the roads to be followed at the turns. One pole will be erected by the club at the corner of Degraw Street and Fourth Avenue. Twelve sign boards in all will be erected, each two feet long by one foot wide, and they will be plainly marked on both sides. The route will be from the Brooklyn Bridge Plaza up Liberty Street, across Fulton, passing under the elevated railroad into Clinton Street, then to Pacific Street, turning left into Fourth Avenue, and then turning left into Degraw Street, which leads up to the Prospect Park Plaza. Work will begin this week in placing the sign boards under the auspices of the Runs and Tours Committee of the club.

DURLAND'S HORSE SHOW.

Saddle Class Was the Feature of the Ring Contests.

The boxes made up the greatest part of the attendance at the Durland Spring Horse Show last night, and the show of fashion easily held first place, in spite of the fact that the crowd refused to agree with the judges on all occasions. The features of the ring competitions were two saddle horse classes and a contest for single horses driven by women. In the chief of the saddle horse classes, a big ring competition, for horses up to heavy weights, a remarkably fine lot of horses, new to the show ring, were sent out, and the professional element scored with a hearty cheer when the veteran Kentucky saddle horse won. Col. C. L. Railey, showed the winner in Mrs. W. S. Elliott's chestnut gelding, Judge Cantrill. The contest of the ladies' pairs also stirred the crowd to enthusiasm, when with ladies driving, Mrs. William Orr Barclay won with her chestnut gelding Sandow. Of the notable people in attendance were the following:

Harness Class, pairs exceeding 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Mrs. William Orr Barclay's Sandow, ch. g., 9 years, and Sultan, ch. g.,; Miss Emily H. Bedford's Hildred, ch. m., 9, and Plymouth Champion, ch. g., aged, second; W. Watson's Ringling Bells, ch. m., 6, and Narina, ch. m., 7, third.

Saddle Class, horses exceeding 15.2 hands, three years old and upward.—Won by Mrs. W. S. Elliott's Judge Cantrill, ch. g.; Otto H. Kahn's Elsa, ch. m., 8, second; McGibbon and Collier's Evelyn, b. m., 5, third.

Harness Class, pairs not exceeding 14.3 hands.—Won by C. W. Watson's pair, Kitty Gray, ch. m., aged, and Chatter Box, ch. m., 6 years; Mrs. John Gerken's pair, Newsboy, ch. g., 9, and Shop Girl, ch. m., 7, second; William Seidig's pair, Miniature Forest King, br. g., 6, and Miniature Forest Queen, br. m., 7, third.

Saddle Class, ponies not exceeding 13 hands.—Won by Charles Holloway's Cardiff, b. g., 8 years; Cyril L. Carr's Pattie Penibroke, rn. m., 5, second; Miss Grace F. Anthony's Dewdrop, b. m., 4, third.

Jumping Class.—Corinthian competition, open to qualified or green hunters—Won by the Westchester Farm's Taconite, b. g., 6; Robert E. Tod's Nicholas, ch. g., aged, second; the Westchester Farm's Jack Frost, ro. g., aged, third.

Harness Class.—Pairs of ladies' harness horses —Won by Mrs. William Orr Barclay's pair, Sandow, ch. g., 9 and Sultan, ch. g., 9; Miss Emily H. Bedford's pair, Donner, blk. g., 9, and Blitzen, 9, second; C. W. Watson's pair, Ringling Bells, ch. m., 6, and Kitty Gray, ch. m., aged, third.

Saddle Class, Horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by H. G. McElwaine's Delmas, ch. g., 4; Mrs. John Gerken's Moyo, ch. m., 7, second; Rufus L. Patterson's Caratoman, ch. g., 5, third.

LONDON HORSE SHOW PLANS.

Prize List and Rules Governing Exhibition Issued by Committee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, April 3.—The prize list and rules governing the distribution of prizes for the International Horse Show to be held at the Olympia the first week in June were issued to-day. Red, white, and blue will be the distinctive colors of the exhibition. The selection was made regardless of nationality, but London sporting men are saying in a spirit of fun that it was due to the influence of the American directors, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Clarence H. Mackay, E. T. Stotesbury, and Lawrence Jones that these colors were decided upon.

A number of handsome cups will be offered for competition, and the prizes generally are of exceptional value. Alfred Vanderbilt has presented prizes for the polo pony class to be judged by a committee of American, English, and Continental polo players, and in the cabe and turnout class to be judged by himself. Walker Winans, an American living in England, has offered a cup designed by himself.

Among the other cups offered are: Appointment class, by James T. Hyde; harness class, by Richard S. McGann; harness and carriage class, by Lawrence Jones; chargers, by Earl of Lonsdale; and qualified hunters, by James L. Hever. Special cups will go to the winners of the pony, brood mare, etallion, harness horse, and tandem classes. Mr. Vanderbilt hopes to win the trophy in the latter class.

The rules specify that no entry will be received later than June 5, and all entries for the show must arrive at the Olympia before midnight of June 6, from which time they will be subject to conditions governing the show, which will remain in force until the show closes June 15.

The Vanderbilt horses continue to provide interesting articles for the daily press. His return to England is largely awaited by the leading spirits of the exhibition.

NEW YORK RUNNERS WIN.

Take All the Open Events in Newark Regimental Games.

New York athletes won all the open events in the indoor games of the First Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey, held in the regiment armory in Newark last evening. The New York Athletic Club team won the mile relay race handily, while Frank Kear took the 600-yard handicap, and George Merz the 75-yard dash after especially good races. The interscholastic relay went to St. Paul's School after a lively contest, in which the lead was interchanged on every relay, while a number of well-known New York runners who are members of the regiment took the majority of the closed events. The summary:

One-Mile Run.—Won by M. Diaz, Holy Cross Lyceum, (160 yards;) W. S. Logan, Cornell University, (70 yards,) second; H. G. Odell, Irish-American A. C., (45 yards,) third. Time—4:25.

Quarter-Mile Novice.—Won by Lewis Hado, Company L; William Waugner, Company E, second; Wesley Segen, Company L, third. Time—1:00 4-5.

600-Yard Handicap.—Won by Frank Kear, unattached, (16 yards;) Joseph Dask, 23d Street Y. M. C. A., (25 yards,) second; P. J. Murray, Xavier A. A., (30 yards,) third. Time—1:16 1-5.

One-Mile Interscholastic Relay Race.—Won by St. Paul's School, (Scott, Hennis, Halsey, Packard;) Montclair High School, (Clement, Osborne Harris, Barnes,) second. Time—3:44.

75-Yard Three-Legged Race.—Won by McLaren and Jenkins, Company D; Bart Freeman and J. Small, Company B, second. Time—0:09 4-5.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by New York Athletic Club, (McIntyre, Pilgrim, Sarrell, Stout;) Clark House, (Steeps, Buderman, Bernstein, Weinberger,) second. Time—3:33 4-5.

Sack Race.—Won by T. M. Jenkins, Company B; W. P. Smith, Company H, second; W. Byron, Company E, third. Time—0:13.

Potato Race.—Won by Bart Freeman, Company B; J. Walker, Company E, second; G. B. Leubke, Company B, third. Time—0:44.

Military Courier Race, One Mile.—Won by Company B, (Gierding, Freeman, Leubke, McNormand;) Company C, (Murray, Dugo, Menty, Thornworth,) second. Time—3:55.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by Carl Seger, Company I, (12 yards;) Harry Schmale, Company G, (8 yards,) second; John Fernworth, Company C, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:54.

75-Yard Novice.—Won by C. Calness, Company D; Boyce Miller, Company E, second; J. H. Dugal, Company I, third. Time—0:08 4-5.

75-Yard Dash, Open.—Won by George Merz, Xavier A. A., (16 feet;) Owen Langen, Irish-American A. C., (11 feet,) second; O. J. Telschow, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (16 feet,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

75-Yard Handicap.—Won by Carl Seger, Company I, (10 feet;) C. H. Lawhury, Company E, (8 feet,) second; John Fenworth, Company C, (7 feet,) third. Time—0:08 1-5.

Half-mile Run, Heavy Marching Order.—Won by O. E. Gierding, Company D; F. W. Marks, Company D, second; Charles Henne, Company C, third. Time—2:27 2-5.

FAST TRACK FOR GAMES.

Military Athletic League Carnival to be Held in 13th Regiment Armory.

The indoor track of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, where the annual carnival of the Military Athletic League will be held on Friday and Saturday evenings, is the fastest in the world. Many of the indoor records of the Amateur Athletic Union were made on the track, which is an eight-lap one. Melvin W. Sheppard on Saturday night covered 600 yards in 1:13 2-5, the fastest time ever made for the distance on an indoor track. Among the other records made on the track are: Harry L. Hillman, Jr., quarter-mile, 0:50 1-5; Bernard Wefers, 100-yard, 0:10; Andy Walsh, one-mile, 4:26, and Harvey W. Cohen, half-mile, 2:00. E. J. Sweeney established the indoor high-jumping record of 6 feet 3½ inches in the armory. Many of these athlets and a number of others almost as good will compete in the Military Athletic League games, when several new records are expected to be added to the list.

One of the most interesting features of the carnival will be the wall-scaling contest, for which six teams have entered. The Forty-third Company of Coast Artillery team from Fort Terry, which will be among the competitors, holds the world's record for the event. The other entries are Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Seventy-first, and Twenty-third Regimental teams of New York and the Fourth Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey.

TROTTER STOPPED SUDDENLY IN RACE

Lou Dillon's Breakdown in Gold Cup Contest Mystifies Owners and Trainers.

APPEARED TO BE DRUGGED

Veterinarian Testifies That Mare's Condition Indicated That She Was "Doped."

Expert testimony was introduced in the Memphis Gold Cup case yesterday in an effort to prove that the famous trotting mare Lou Dillon was drugged in her race with Major Delmar at Memphis, Oct. 18, 1904. The trial, which is attracting the attention of the entire light harness world, was resumed before Justice Grenebaum and a jury in the Supreme Court, when evidence was presented in an effort to substantiate the charge made by Murray Howe, Secretary of the Memphis Trotting Association, that E. E. Smathers, owner of Major Delmar, was responsible for Lou Dillon's defeat in the race for the Gold Cup.

Dr. Springler, who had, by the character of the examination to which he had been subjected, been elevated to the distinction of testifying as an "allenist," said that some drug must have been given to Lou Dillon to make her stop in the manner in which she did in the race. The veterinarian was not prepared to swear to the actual drug administered, but said that aconite or nicotine would produce such a condition as that presented by Lou Dillon after the first heat. The witness explained that the effect of aconite on an animal would be to depress it and cold sweats would follow and it would paralyze the heart. This effect on the heart, he said, was made manifest by great distress and exhibited by a fluttering movement of the heart.

The first witness was Henry K. Devereaux, a trotting horse owner of Cleveland, who was present at the race in question in which Lou Dillon broke down and lost to Major Delmar.

In describing the race he said that the pair trotted head and head to the first quarter, which was made in 0:30½. After leaving the quarter Lou Dillon gradually fell behind until the half was reached, when the mare's head was about at Major Delmar's quarter. A few seconds later the mare quit suddenly. She did not die out gradually, but quit all of a sudden. When Major Delmar finished a long way ahead of the mare it was in 2:07. The witness said he kept his watch on Lou Dillon, which was far down the stretch, until she went under the wire in 2:18¼. She appeared very tired at the finish, and when he saw her later she showed signs of being sick and was very jaded.

The witness went to the stable the next morning and saw Lou Dillon. She appeared nothing more than normal, and in her work on the same day she appeared to be her natural self. In reply to cross-examination he said that he knew both Mr. Smathers and Mr. Billings in 1903 and 1904, and believed both to be honorable men.

Charles Tanner, stable manager for Mr. Billings, followed Mr. Devereaux to the stand and testified that he had been present when Lou Dillon trotted all her fast miles excepting ut Detroit. He described the race in 1903, in which Lou Dillon beat Major Delmar two straight heats, both in 2:03¾. He described the preliminary work of Lou Dillon preparatory to the Gld Cup race in 1904. The witness substantiated the testimony of former witnesses as to the manner of the mare's treatment on the day of the race.

The witness said Lou Dillon was in perfect condition when she came out of the last mile she worked prior to the race. While scoring down the first time she broke and floundered around, according to the witness, seeming not to have good use of her legs, something the witness declared he had never seen her do before.

Westlake Manager of Newark Team.

James A. F. Westlake of Belleville was yesterday elected manager of the new Newark team of the Atlantic Baseball League. "Pop" Westlake has played baseball for several years, beginning with the old Woodsides, and later as a member of the Seton Hall College nine, the Chatham team of the Lackawanna League, and the Paterson Club of the Hudson River League. Last Fall he went with the All-American team to Cuba, and played there throughout the winter months. He will play his regular position as catcher on the Newark team. Charley Speer, the Verona boy, who pitched for the Chatham Club of the Lackawanna League team for several seasons, will be secured by Newark.

Joe Gordon Retires from Presidency.

Under the new order of things in the Greater New York Baseball Club of the American League, which will go into effect at the opening of the championship season, Frank J. Farrell, the principal owner of the club, will assume the office of President. Joseph Gordon, who has been the chief executive of the organization ever since the club came into existence in 1903, has made arrangements for an extended trip abroad during the Summer and for that reason would be unable to properly attend to the duties required of the position. Mr. Gordon, however, will become the Vice President of the club.

Pratt Beats New York University.

Pratt Institute defeated New York University by the score of 7 to 2 in a loosely played baseball game on Ohio Field yesterday afternoon. Martin, the Pratt pitcher, fooled the New York batters throughout the game. The score by innings follows:

Pratt .....0 5 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—7
New York .....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Hits—New York University, 6; Pratt, 6. Errors—New York University, 5; Pratt, 2. Batteries—Pratt, Martin and Bunn; New York, McDonald, Van Clef, Lellis, and Frederick.

Atlanta Easy for Brooklyn.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3.—Brooklyn had things pretty much its own way in to-day's game with Atlanta. However, Eason was hit hard in the sixth inning, and Atlanta made four hits, after which he was replaced by Whiting. In the fourth inning Alperman made a home run, which was one of the longest ever made on the local grounds. Parker's running catch of a long drive was the feature of the playing for the locals. Score:

Brooklyn .....2 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 2—0
Atlanta .....0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—4

Batteries—Eason, Whiting and Butler; Schoff, Zeller and Sweeny.

GIANTS WIN BY A RUN.

Strang's Good Hit in Ninth Inning Sends Browne Across Plate.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3.—Manager McGraw's New York Giants won the game from the Louisvilles at Eclipse Park this afternoon, but only after the champions had received a genuine scare.

The score was 6 to 5, and it was not until two men were out in the last inning that the winning score was made.

McGinnity, the "Iron Man," and Bresnahan were in the box for the Giants, and Wright and Hughss officiated for the locals when the game opsned. The Giants annexed two runs in the first inning and one in the second. Their next was in the fifth. When Louisville went to the bat in the sixth inning Cscil Ferguson, formerly of the bome team, started in to pitch. His wildness coupled with several timely hits and two passed balls by Bresnahan gave the locals four runs and tied the score. Taylor then relieved Ferguson.

The Giants forged ons ahead in their part of the sixth, and the Colonels tied them in the seventh. Then, in the ninth, with Browne on first, Strang hit for what looked like a three-bagger and Browns scored. "Cy." Seymour made the first home run of the seaeon, bringing in the first runs of the game.

Bowerman played first base, McGann being away on a visit to his home in Shelbyville, Ky. The score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kerwin, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Shannon, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Murphy, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	Browne, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Stanley, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Devlin, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Sullivan, lb.	0	1	12	1	0	Strang, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Brash'r, 2b.	2	1	1	3	1	Seymour, cf.	1	2	0	0	0
Quinlan, ss.	1	3	3	4	0	Donlin, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Hughes, c.	0	0	3	2	0	Bres'han, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Baker, c.	0	1	0	0	0	Bow'm'n, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Kipp, 3b.	0	0	2	0	2	Mullen, 2b.	1	0	2	5	0
Wright, p.	0	1	0	3	0	Shay, ss.	0	0	4	2	0
Bunton, p.	0	1	0	2	0	McG'ty, p.	0	0	0	2	0
†Kenna	0	0	0	0	0	Ferg'son, p.	0	0	1	0	0
						Taylor, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	5	12	*26	16	4	Total.	6	7	27	15	0

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Wright in the sixth inning.

Louisville .....0 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0—5
New York .....2 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—6

Two-base hit—Murphy. Home run—Seymour. Sacrifice hits—Mullen, Kerwin. Double play—Mullen, Shay, and Bowerman. Stolen bases—Shay, Shannon, Browne. Struck out—By Wright, 2; by McGinnity, 2½ by Bunton, 2; by Taylor, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Wright, 2; by Ferguson, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wright, 2; off McGinnity, 1; off Ferguson, 3; off Taylor, 2; off Bunton, 2. Wild pitch—Ferguson. Passed balls—Hughes, 1; Bresnehan, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kane. Attendance—800.

TIGERS ROUT COLUMBIA.

Bat Both Lee and O'Connell Freely and Make Big Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 3.—The Tigers routed Columbia this afternoon in the first game played here this year. The score was 13 to 1. Although neither Heynlger or Sides played, Princeton had no trouble in scoring. The hitting was excellent, especially Harlan's. Clark started in the box for the Tigers and lasted seven innings. He had good control and showed marked improvement. Carey did the twirling in the last two innings. Lee and O'Connell, for Columbia, were both batted freely. The score:

COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shafer, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Newe'b, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Tonking, rf.	0	0	2	0	2	Vaughn, ss.	2	2	5	1	1
Young, c.	0	0	8	0	0	Harlan, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Mit'lb'r, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	Wister, 2b.	1	1	5	6	0
O'Con'll, ss.	1	0	2	1	0	McLean, 1b.	1	0	6	0	2
Smith, 2b.	0	1	1	2	2	Th'km'n, 2b.	2	3	4	0	2
Schmidt, cf.	0	0	0	1	0	Fish, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0
Hayes, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0	Cooney, c.	1	2	8	2	0
Lee, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Clark, p.	0	0	0	2	0
O'Con'll, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Carey, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	1	3	24	12	5	Total.	13	15	27	5	5

Columbia .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Princeton .....1 0 0 4 0 7 0 1 0—13

Two-base hits—Harlan, Throckmorton. Three-base hits—Haran, Cooney. First base on balls Off Lee, 3. Struck out—By Clark, 3; by Carey, 1. Double play—Lee, Young, and Mitenburger. Passed ball—Young. Hit by pitcher—Lee, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hassett. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

McGUIRE TAKES TEAM AWAY.

Greater New Yorks Split Up and Will Play at Richmond.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3.—The youngster division of the Greater New York team, in charge of Catcher McGuire, left to-night for Richmond Va., where they will play Friday. Griffith gave his men a farewell practice this morning. McGuire took plenty of pitchers to Richmond, but still will have only nine men, including himself. "Joe" Doyle will pitch in Richmond Friday. The Cleveland team shared the park with the New Yorks this morning. Lajoie and his team left Atlanta this afternoon and wanted to take a little exercise before their long ride to Dayton.

When the New Yorks and Clevelands came in from the park after the morning practice they were greeted by members of the Brooklyn team, which had just arrived from Macon. All told, there are more ball players in Atlanta to-day than ever before. Of the bunch nearly 100 are major Leaguers.

Griffith and his men have been here four weeks and the manager is well satisfied with the results of the period of training under Southern skies. His pitchers have come up to expectations and he knows what the others can do.

"Phillies" Beat Athletics 1 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The annual Spring series between the Philadelphia major league baseball teams began here to-day with a victory for the Nationals. The single run made was scored on an error, a sacrifice, and a base hit.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Nationale .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 0
Americans .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1

Batteries—Duggleby and Jacklitsch; Waddell, Vickers, and Schreck. Umpires—Messrs. Connelly and Emslie.

Fordham Takes Opening Game.

Fordham defeated St. John's College of Brooklyn in her opening baseball game yesterday by a score of 6 to 1. Fordham tried out three twirlers—Keller, Heydorf, and Egen—all of whom pitched splendid ball. The Brooklyn boys scored their single run in the first inning on two hits and an error. Fordham battsd poorly, but made every hit count by bunching them with errors.

Manhattan Downs Commerce Nine.

Manhattan Freshmen defeated High School of Commerce at baseball yesterday afternoon on the Catholic Protectory grounds, Van Nest, by the score of 7 to 6. Barrett and Palmer pitched for Manhattan Freshmen and Mellan for the Commerce boys.

Scores of Other Games.

At Dayton, Ohio—Boston Americans, 5; Dayton, 3.

At Springfield, Ohio—Springfield, 6; Chicago Nationals, 3.

At Lynchburg, Va.—Montreal, 6; Lynchburg, 3.

At Rosnoke, Va.—Roanoke, 5; Binghamton, 3.

At Raleigh, N. C.—Agricultural and Mechanical College, 8; Delaware College, 2.

At Durham, N. C.—Trinity, 6; Wake Forest, 8.

At Athens, Ga.—Georgia School of Technology, 2; Georgia, 1.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Brooklyn, 9; Atlanta, 4.

At Charlotteville, Va.—Pennsylvania, 11; Virginia, 8.

MARTIN BEST SHOT.

Breaks 95 Out of 100 Targets in Metropolitan Championship Tourney.

One hundred and fifty gunners participated in the trap shooting tournament held under the auspices of the Montclair Gun Club at its grounds in Upper Montclair yesterday, and the splendid weather conditions prevailing developed some good marksmanship. It was one of the largest fields of trap shooters that has been seen on any grounds in the East in many years. The prizes at stake, the metropolitan championships for individuals and teams, evidently being the magnet for the large attendance.

Something like 15,000 targets were thrown from the two sets of traps from 10 o'clock in the morning until darkness set in, and when the scores had been completed it was found that the Bergen Beach Gun Club had carried off the principal honors of the day among the amateurs. John Martin won the first individual prize with the high score of 95 out of 100. George Kouwenhoven took the second prize, with 94, and Dr. Gleason of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and of the Boston Athletic Association was the third highest shooter, with 91. Among the professionals W. H. Heer had the highest score, 93 out of 100; H. S. Welles was second, with 92, and J. S. Fanning was third, with 86.

The scores of the contestants breaking 70 per cent. of their targets follow:

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP—100 TARGETS.

Name.	1st. 25.	2d. 25.	3d. 25.	4th. 25.	Tot.
John Martin	24	25	22	24	95
G. Kouwenhoven	25	23	23	23	94
Dr. Gleason	23	23	23	22	91
L. W. Colquitt	24	21	23	21	88
J. Castle	22	20	21	24	87
Lewis Emann	20	24	20	23	87
G. W. H. Piercey	19	23	22	24	87
T. Dukes	21	23	24	20	88
Muldoon	21	22	20	23	86
N. H. Lewis	22	20	23	23	88
F. W. Moffett	16	23	22	23	84
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	20	23	22	20	85
F. B. Stephenson	21	21	23	20	85
J. H. Hendrickson	21	22	17	25	84
J. Vollmer	19	23	21	21	84
H. M. Brigham	20	23	18	23	84
E. W. Reynolds	21	21	19	21	83
W. Johnson	17	21	20	23	81
C. Hay, Jr.	21	21	18	21	81
Dr. Richter	22	18	20	21	81
J. Dudley	18	20	19	22	79
Roy Fay	21	22	16	21	80
J. W. Howard	19	20	17	23	79
R. J. Hill	20	22	19	18	79
W. J. Sorter	23	17	18	21	79
A. R. Allen	19	18	20	21	78
H. L. Brown	19	18	21	19	77
M. R. Baldwin	20	18	20	20	78
F. W. Mathews	20	19	19	20	78
L. Stager	20	21	20	17	78
A. Jeoffroy	17	20	18	23	78
William Merklin	19	20	22	17	77
E. E. Halleuger	17	20	19	21	77
W. R. Perley	14	22	22	19	77
C. L. McClave	16	20	19	21	76
J. C. Young	22	21	17	15	75
H. W. Benson	18	20	16	20	74
H. Thayer	19	19	19	19	74
J. F. Hyland	18	19	18	18	73
A. F. Doty	13	21	18	18	72
T. L. Barnes	19	18	15	20	72
Dr. Wekeley	11	22	18	21	72
J. Sandford	19	18	19	16	72
A. Bennett	12	20	19	20	71
J. R. Farlee	18	17	21	15	71
A. D. Tunis	21	20	12	17	70
S. Castle	17	16	19	18	70
P. H. Cockefair	16	17	18	19	70

TEAM RACE PRIZE.

BERG. BEACH G. C.		CRESCENT A. C.	
G. Rensen	75	Dr. Gleason	91
J. H. Hendrickson	81	F. B. Stephenson	85
John Martin	95	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	85
G. Kouwenhoven	94	H. M. Brigham	84
E. W. Reynolds	84	F. W. Moffett	85
Total	436	Total	430

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Sunday, April 7, 1907

In effect Sunday, April 7, through trains will leave Grand Central Station as follows: Day Express, 10:10 A. M.; Second Empire, 12:50 P. M.; Chicago Special, 12:55 P. M.; Southwestern Limited, 2:00 P. M.; afternoon Fast Mail, 5:20 P. M.; Montreal Express, 6:55 P. M.; Adirondack and Montreal Express, 7:20 P. M., and Northern New York Express, 11:20 P. M.

Time of other through trains will be the same as at present, but there will be important changes in the local service.

For information see any of our ticket agents or apply to L. F. Vosburgh, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1216 Broadway, corner 30th St.

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Makes are: Packards, four cylinders, from $850; Pierce-Arrows, $650 to $2,800; Cadillacs, Stevens-Duryeas, Thomas Flyers, $750 to $1,900; Nationals, $1,100 up; Mercedes, Panhards, $500 to $3,000.

Fords, Peerless, Maxwelle, St. Louis Autocars, Renaults, Popes, (some Popes cost $6,500, at $1,200,) and 100 other unusual opportunities. Demonstrations given.

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1905 Pierce-Arrow, fully equipped; perfect condition. Parkhurst, 224 East 24th St. 1309 Gramercy.

Lush May Be Totally Blinded.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—E. J. Thompson, Yale's graduate athletic manager, who remained in Washington to look after Coach "Billy" Lush and Trainer Tennant, who were injured after the game with Georgetown and taken to the hospital there, reports that Lush will not only lose one eye in consequence, but may not retain the sight of the other. The stone thrown by one of the small boys who followed the Yale coach did its work thoroughly. Tennant, who was kicked by a horse while rushing to Lush's aid, has, it is found, sustained a double fracture of his leg and will not be out of the hospital for weeks, if he ever recovers the full use of the limb. The Yale Faculty has ordered Manager Thompson to urge the thorough investigation of the stone throwing, and may forbid Easter trips in future as a consequence of the deplorable accident.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MILTON L. BOUDEN, plaintiff, against LONG ACRE SQUARE BUILDING COMPANY, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1906, as amended by an order duly made and entered therein and bearing date the 28th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment as amended to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that present leasehold estate created by and existing under and by virtue of that certain indenture of lease, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1902, made and executed by Henry Lewis Morris, Alfred L. White, and Charles A. Peabody, as Trustees of Henry Astor, to Milton L. Bouden; the plaintiff herein, of the following-described premises to wit:

All those certain lots and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Broadway and 45th Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly side of 45th Street 148 feet and 11 inches; thence northwardly and perpendicular with 45th Street 100 feet and 5 inches to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly and along said middle line 32 feet and 6½ inches; thence in a southerly direction 7 feet 9½ inches to a point 6 feet dist

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I refer to Balaklala, the property situated next to Trinity—the property I have watched grow from the grass to its present great state, when its first 1,000 ton smelter is about finished and its second 1,000 ton one coming along—the property with which Trinity has entered into a ten years' contract to smelt its ores.

Owing to my being overloaded with affairs on the eve of my departure to shape up copper affairs of import, I cannot tell the Balaklala story here, nor is it necessary. Any intending buyer can have the Balaklala story from any New York or Boston Stock Exchange house.

The purport of this advertisement is:—I advise all my following who hold Trinity to buy Balaklala. Its stock is about 11. It should advance first to 85, then to over 50. Its affairs have just been passed upon by the Boston Stock Exchange. It has been listed to-day and will be traded in to-morrow, and later will be traded in on the New York Stock Exchange. My only interest in the stock is a number of thousand shares I have just purchased for personal investment at the same price the public may buy for. I have no official connection with the company, but from my knowledge of the people who have created it and who are now in control, and my knowledge of its past, I think I am qualified to speak of it by the card.

For general and for special reasons which I will set forth later at length, I wish to see every Trinity stockholder a holder of Balaklala.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, April 3, 1907.

MARSTER FIRST IN WELL-RUN RACE

Gen. Townes's Gelding Qualifies for Carter Handicap at Benning Track.

MADDEN SPRINGS SURPRISE

His Two-Year-Old Servile, at 15 to 1, Finishes in Lead—Radtke's Good Riding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Marster, a four-year-old gelding by Fatherless-Eostre, owned and trained by Gen. W. T. Townes, to-day qualified for the Carter Handicap, which will be run on the opening at Aqueduct.

Marster won the last race of the day, defeating Lord Boanerges, Holscher, and other fair horses, and, though he was driving at the end to stall off Bulwark, his performance was a good one, for he forced the pace all the way.

Marster's history is an unusual one. Until Saturday he was a maiden, and a four-year-old maiden at that, and when a horse reaches four years of age without earning brackets it is safe to put him down as a no-account thoroughbred. Last Fall Marster was chasing fourth-rate maidens around Benning, always landing in second or third place after showing a burst of speed. This Spring, upon the occasion of his first appearance under the silks, Gen. Towne told his friends that Marster was a good thing, and he was perhaps as heavily played as any horse at Benning this year. Gen. Towne declared that he expected to win some good races with the Fatherlese gelding this year, explaining his poor form of last Fall by stating that Marster had raced off three weeks' training.

A fair day brought out a good crowd, and, though there was no feature on the programme, the racing was interesting, three of the events furnishing stirring contests, and, as four of the winners were heavily played by the public, the day's sport was satisfactory.

John E. Madden provided the surprise of the afternoon when his Planudes gelding, Servile, captured the fourth race at odds of 15 to 1, while Easter Belle, another long shot, finished only a head behind. Jockey Radtke carried off the riding honors with two victories. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Belle of Jessamine, 101 pounds, (Radtke,) won; Scarfell, 108, (McIntyre,) even and 2 to 5, second; Water Dog, 103, (Johnson,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:23 2-5. Verness and Conjecture also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; four and one-half furlongs, old course. Trey of Spades, 104 pounds, (J. Johnson,) 7 to 5, and 1 to 2, won; Blember, 104, (Noone,) 7 to 2 and even, second; Laudable, 104, (Radtke,) 4 to 1 third. Time—0:57. Bob Callahan, Jr., Marston Cartwheel, Kate Carney, and Desideratum also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Buttons, 107 pounds, (Radtke,) 2 to 1, and even, won; Jerry C. 107, (J. Johnson,) 4 to 1 and 9 to 5, second; Parkville, 110, (J. O'Brien,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Delphie, The Cricket, Beldemo, Winchester, Tavannes, Hoot Mon, and Ballad also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; four and one-half furlongs, old course. Servile, 87 pounds, (Goldstein.) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Easter Belle, 87, (McCarty,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Kitty Smith, 96, (J. Johnson,) 7 to 2, third. Time—0:57 3-5. Superstition, Beget, and Stronghearl also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Columbia course. Alpenmarchen, 100 pounds, (McIntyre,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Millstone, 97, (Englander,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Sally K., 95, (Goldstein,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:43 4-5. Yellowback, Jobstown, Knockirby, and Chinela also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Columbia course. Marster, 94 pounds, (Englander,) 9 to 5 and 8 to 5, won; Bulwark, 90, (Goldstein,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Holscher, 115, (Noone,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:43 1-5. Lord Boanerges, Snylor, and Sailor Boy also ran.

DECLARATIONS FOR CARTER.

Twenty-two Horses Withdrawn from $10,000 Aqueduct Handicap.

Twenty-two nominations have been declared out of the Carter Handicap at the Aqueduct track on April 15. The list includes several prominent candidates, which have not been properly conditioned owing to the cold weather this Spring. The reduction will not seriously affect the running of the $10,000 event.

August Belmont's candidate, Okenite, and James McLaughlin's Oxford received public trials for the Carter Handicap on Monday at the Benning track, and both performed in a manner to stamp them as almost certain startere. The list of declarations follows:

Watertight, Blandy, Inquisitor, Pulsus, Ironsides, Suffrage, Handzarra, Red Friar, Cressina, Jacquin, Israfel, Vendor, McCarter, Superman, Hermitage, Core, Zambesi, Zienip, Cabochon, Tom Dolan, Belle of Iroquois, and Halifax.

Dr. Jennings Beats Boyd at Billiards.

Dr. Jennings, handicapped at 245, defeated Frank Boyd, who had 240 to make, in the 14.2 balk line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn last night by a score of 245 to 229. Dr. Jennings averaged 3 41-88, and his high runs were 38 and 14. Boyd's average was 3 28-87, with high runs of 28 and 20. The final game of the tournament will be played to-night between C. E. White (275) and Dr. Jennings. (245.) If White is returned the victor, he will receive first prize. If Dr. Jennings wins, he and White will tie.

PINEHURST GOLF SURPRISES.

Moore Beats Wood and Herreshoff for Championship Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 3.—Nathaniel F. Moore of the Onwentsia Club, Chicago, and Allan Lard of the Columbia Club, Washington, will meet in the final thirty-six-hole round to-morrow for the championship cup as the result of to-day's play in the second and semi-final rounds of the seventh annual united North and South amateur championship golf tournament. Moore defeated both Warren W. Wood, the championship title holder, and Fred Herreshoff, winning both matches on the home green. The match with Herreshoff was stroke for stroke, the players never being more than a hole apart, Moore winning the match on the last hole by 4 strokes to 5. Moore's match with Wood was still more spectacular, the title holder being four down at the twelfth hole, but losing the match on the home green.

Lard won his semi-final round at the nineteenth hole, beating David Fleming, Jr., of Philadelphia, and in the first division consolation event, T. S. Lippy of Chicago defeated Dwight Partridge of Bedford on the nineteenth green.

Burns is Columbia's Tennis Captain.

Grant Burns was yesterday elected Captain of Columbia's tennis team, and has ordered practice for the season to start this week on the South Field courts. Burns, who paired with Le Roy last year and played a strong game in the doubles, is, next to Le Roy and Hendricks, the best individual player in the university. Hendricks is the University of California baseball star, who was debarred from the nine by the one-year residence rule, but this does not prevent his tennis play. Members of last year's team eligible again are Thomas, Banks, Boorman, and Cole. Le Roy can play in all contests except the intercollegiate championship. Dual matches with Yale, Princeton, and Cornell have been already scheduled.

Benning Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs, Columbia course. Slickaway, 119 pounds; Platoon, 113; Anna Smith, 108; Right and True, Vendor, Beldemo, and Tickle, 106 each; Cousin Kate, 94; Diamond Flush, 93; Revenua, 90; Autumn Flower, 84.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, two-year-olds; four and one-half furlongs, old course. Lady Powell, 107 pounds; Arkobee, 104; Awleas, Merrimac, and Vistula, 99 each; Bayardo, Corbeau, and Gold Foil, 97 each; Otwell, 94.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Jack McKeon, 109 pounds; Idle Dream and Euripides, 104 each; Betsy Binford, 95; Encore and Umbrella, 88 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase, four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Pioneer, 155 pounds; Commodore Fontaine, 146; Varner, 143; Souvigny, 137; Dr. Keith, 135.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Columbia course. Millstone, Yellow Back, and Wagafondo, 89 pounds each; Sweet Eileen, Will Do, Pins and Needles, Old Colony, and Mammymoo, 87 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and 100 yards, old course. Ormonde's Right, 124 pounds; Sonoma Belle, 112; Campaigner, 98; Saylor, 96; Peter Knight, 90; Betsy Binford, 89.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

MAX MARX, plaintiff, against TELLY LUBITZ and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, being the northerly one-half of Lot No. 240 and all of Lot No. 239 on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of East Tremont in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," dated West Farms, September 1st, 1868, made by William G. Livingston, C. E. and Surveyor, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mohegan (formerly Grant) Avenue, with the northerly side of 179th Street; running thence northerly along said easterly side of Mohegan (formerly Grant) Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet to the division line between Lots 238 and said map; thence easterly along the division line between Lots 238 and 239 on said map, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the rear of Lot 239; thence southerly along the rear of Lots 239 and 240 on said map ninety-nine (99) feet to the northerly side of 179th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 179th Street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning. Excepting therefrom so much of said premises as has been taken by the City of New York for the opening or widening of Mohegan (formerly Grant) Avenue.

HARRY ALLEN MENDELSON, Referee.

LEWIS S. MARX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $2,644.17, with interest thereon from the 1st day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $254.98, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4,336.18 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $2,500 and interest thereon at 5% per annum from February 1, 1907, and to a second mortgage of $7,500 and interest thereon at 5% per annum from January 25, 1907, now liens on said premises.

Dated New York, March 20th, 1907.

HARRY ALLEN MENDELSON, Referee.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARDS.

Americans Will Offer Challenge Trophy to Attract Foreigners Here.

Action has been taken upon the plan of sending an American amateur billiardist to the international tournament to be held in Paris, France. In this city the Liederkranz Club voted yesterday to enter J. Ferdinand Poggenburg and defray his expenses. News was also received by the officials of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players that the Chicago Athletic Association had taken similar action with regard to Calvin Demarest.

Maurice Daly said yesterday that the stand taken by the New York and Chicago organizations practically made certain an American amateur competing. But whether or not both Demarest and Poggenburg will go remains to be decided. Each club has only agreed to enter its own player.

According to a letter from Paris which Daly received yesterday both Perolle and Morgier have come through a Parisian tournament with flying colors. The former, who three years ago defeated Wilson P. Foss, won the tourney. His grand average was a fraction better than 20, while Morgier's was also stated to be very high, although not given in actual figures. Demarest's grand average in the recent National championship was a slight fraction above 14.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZABETH GIES MEYER, plaintiff, against BERNHARD GIES et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a 2d interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above entitled action, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that tract or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City, County and State of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-sixth Street, distant three hundred (300) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Second Avenue; running thence southerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Sixty-sixth Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred (100) feet to the southerly side of Sixty-sixth Street; and thence westerly, and along said southerly side of Sixty-sixth Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches, to the place of beginning. Said premises being known as No. 828 East Sixty-sixth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, March 14, 1907.

LYNN W. THOMPSON, Referee.

WARREN McCONIHE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

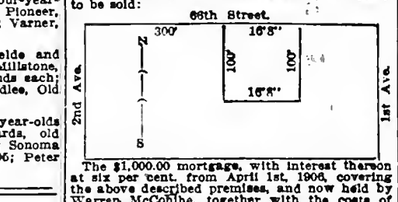

The $1,000.00 mortgage, with interest thereon at six per cent. from April 1st, 1906, covering the above described premises, and now held by Warren McConihe, together with the costs of foreclosure now pending thereon, and all taxes, assessments and water rates, which may be liens against said premises on the date of sale, will be paid by the referee out of the proceeds of sale.

Dated New York, March 14, 1907.

LYNN W. THOMPSON, Referee.

WARREN McCONIHE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 42 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JESSIE A. HALL, plaintiff, against ANNIE A. CAMPBELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, being the northerly one-half of Lot No. 240 and all of Lot No. 239 on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of East Tremont in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," dated West Farms, September 1st, 1868, made by William G. Livingston, C. E. and Surveyor, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mohegan (formerly Grant) Avenue, with the northerly side of 179th Street; running thence northerly along said easterly side of Mohegan (formerly Grant) Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet to the division line between Lots 238 and said map; thence easterly along the division line between Lots 238 and 239 on said map, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the rear of Lot 239; thence southerly along the rear of Lots 239 and 240 on said map ninety-nine (99) feet to the northerly side of 179th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 179th Street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning. Excepting therefrom so much of said premises as has been taken by the City of New York for the opening or widening of Mohegan (formerly Grant) Avenue.

HARRY ALLEN MENDELSON, Referee.

LEWIS S. MARX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $2,644.17, with interest thereon from the 1st day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $254.98, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4,336.18 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $2,500 and interest thereon at 5% per annum from February 1, 1907, and to a second mortgage of $7,500 and interest thereon at 5% per annum from January 25, 1907, now liens on said premises.

Dated New York, March 20th, 1907.

HARRY ALLEN MENDELSON, Referee.

LEWIS S. MARX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 28 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.

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Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARNARD, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Samuel Nauheim, Sarah Arnstein, Mary P. Kirkbride, (also known as Louis Phillips;) Harriat Williams, Mary Williams, Sadie Phillips, Sophia Assenheim, David Phillips, if living, and if said David Phillips be dead, then all the persons who are heirs at law or next of kin or executors, or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of said David Phillips; Minnie Manheimer, Philip Goldstone, Moses Felleman, (sometimes known as William M. Felleman;) Levy Felleman, Charles Felleman, Mary Mack, Leah Wilcox Merber, Sarah Golde, Elizabeth Diamond, Ellis L. Felleman, Israel F. Felleman, Gustavus Felleman, Jacques L. Felleman, if living, and if said Jacques L. Felleman be dead, then all the persons who are heirs at law or next of kin or executors, or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of Jacques L. Felleman; Philip Wineman, Meyer J. Wineman, "Mary" Levy "Moses," (a niece of decedent, and having been a daughter of decedent's deceased sister, Leah Levy Wineman, her real name being unknown to petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by him, the said name "Mary" Levy "Moses" being fictitious,) if living, and if said "Mary" Levy "Moses" be dead, then all the persons who are heirs at law or next of kin or executors, or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of decedent's deceased sister, Leah Levy Wineman, her real name being unknown to petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by him, the said name "Mary" Levy "Moses" being fictitious,) if living, and if said "Mary" Levy "Moses" be dead, then all the persons who are heirs at law or next of kin or executors, or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of said "Mary" Levy "Moses," and Louis Pelser, Henry Pelser, Blanche P. Rosenswelg, Flora P. Klein, Jeanette Oppenheimer, Marion Oppenheimer, Philip Lester Oppenheimer, Selina Groedal, Adelade Levy, Grace Helstein, Julian G. Barnard, Mary Nauheim, Henry Barnard, Rachel Liebenstein, Maurice Barnard, Sophia Isaacs, (also known as Sophye Barnard,) Alice Leser Isaacs, Kate Isaacs, and also all other persons than those above named or described who are heirs at law or next of kin of Henry Barnard, deceased, or executors or administrators, or legatees, or devisees of deceased heirs at law or next of kin of Henry Barnard, deceased, being the persons named in the will of Henry Barnard, deceased, as executors, the heirs at law, and next of kin of Henry Barnard, deceased, and the executors, administrators, legatees, and devisees of deceased heirs at law and next of kin of HENRY BARNARD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Philip Barnard of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 8th day of March, 1906, and signed at the end thereof by said Henry Barnard, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Barnard, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Petitioner, 44 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC..20,904 tons..April 6, noon; May 4
NEW YORK....Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS...Apr. 20, May 18, June 15, July 18
PHILADELPHIA..Apr. 27, May 25, June 22, Jy. 20

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New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MINNETONKA...Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18
MESABA.....Apr. 27, 9 A. M.; May 25

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

KROONLAND....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1
VADERLAND.Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND..Apr. 27, 8:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14
MAJESTIC..Apr 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC.....Apr. 19, 10 A. M.; May 17, June 20
OCEANIC.....Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
TEUTONIC.....May 1, 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC ....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
CRETIC.....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1

FROM BOSTON:

CANOPIC..Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
ROMANIC.....Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
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North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Wm. II..Apr. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser...July 2, 10 AM
Kronprinz..Apr. 23, noon | K. Wm. II..July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser..May 7, 10 AM | Kronprinz..July 16, 9 AM
K Wm. II. May 14, 7:30 AM | Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp's..May 21, 10 AM | K. W. II..Aug. 6, 5 AM
Kaiser..June 4, 10 AM | Kronp's. Aug. 13, 7:30 AM
K. Wm. II., June 11, 6 AM | Cecilie (new) Aug. 20, 1 PM
Kronp's..June 18, 10 AM | Kaiser..Aug. 27, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.

*Knrfuerst.....Apr. 4 | *Bremen.....May 28
Rhein.....Apr. 11 | Chemnitz.....June 6
Breslau.....Apr. 18 | *Barbarossa....June 8
Chemnitz.....May 2 | *Kurfuerst.....June 13
*Kurfuerst.....May 9 | *Friedrich.....June 20
Main.....May 16 | *P. Alice.....June 25
*Friedrich.....May 18 | *Bremen.....July 4
*P. Alice.....May 23 | *Barbarossa....July 11
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.

K. Albert.....Apr. 6 | *Neckar.....June 8
Friedrich.....Apr. 18 | K. Luise.....June 15
P. Irene.....Apr. 20 | K. Albert.....June 29
*Neckar.....Apr. 27 | P. Irene.....July 13
Barbarossa.....May 4 | *Neckar.....July 20
K. Luise.....May 11 | K. Luise.....July 27
K. Albert.....May 18 | K. Albert.....Aug. 3
P. Irene.....June 1 | P. Irene..Aug. 17, 11 AM
*Omits Genoa.

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

N. G. LLOYD EXPRESS SERVICE.

Marseilles—Naples—Alexandria.

GERMAN-MEDITERRANEAN-LEVANT LINE

Marseilles—Genoa via Naples to the Levant.

ROYAL ROUMANIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

Constanza—Constantinople—Smyrna Alexandria.

North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hamburg-American.

Special Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*†Bluecher...Apr. 11, 4 PM | Deutch'l...Apr. 30
‡†*Kaiserin (new) Ap 18, 9 AM | Bluecher...May 9
‡†Amerika (new

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59 WALL STREET.
Investment Securities
MEMBERS OF THE
New York, Philadelphia & Boston Stock Exchanges.

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49 Wall Street, New York
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LOUISVILLE, KY., KELLER BUILDING.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
STOCK SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD
SCHMIDT & GALLATIN
111 BROADWAY

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
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BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

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BANKERS
5 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.
28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST., London, E. C.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
Telephone 2720 Rector.

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RHOADES & COMPANY
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Stocks—Bonds
1 WALL STREET. NEW YORK.

SIMON BORG & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT & CO.
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L. B. WILSON & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.,
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THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Fifteen Nassau Street
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $ 5,000,000 10,000,000

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy and Irregular—Call Money Rates, 3¼@ 1 Per Cent.

REFUNDING PLAN FAVORABLE

Dividend Announcements Offset by Profit-Taking and Speculative Operations.

Prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday moved with the same irregularity displayed on Tuesday, but the tone of the trading was noticeably heavier. At the close of the day there were fully as many losses recorded in the list of active stocks as there were gains, although in most instances the declines were confined to unimportant fractions. The selling of stocks for London account, together with profit-taking and a renewal of operations by bearish speculators were more influential in directing the course of the market than were the many favorable news developments of the day. These developments included Secretary Cortelyou's offer relative to refunding and redeeming the Government 4 per cent. bonds maturing on July 1 next, an increase to 6 per cent. in the annual dividend on Atchison common stock, an initial dividend on Kansas City Southern preferred stock, and further ease in the money market, together with continued improvement in the bond market. While the Treasury's offer to refund into 2 per cent. bonds $50,000,000 of the maturing 5 per cent. issue seems to work something in the nature of injustice to holders of these bonds residing so far from Washington as to make it difficult for them to file their applications speedily enough to secure the advantages of the priority rule established by the department, nevertheless, as a whole, the plan is above criticism, and should result, through its release of money and its provision of a basis for additional circulation, in maintaining the easier position in which money markets are now beginning to find themselves. The Atchison system has more than earned the money necessary to provide for the increased dividend authorized by the Directors yesterday, and while some stockholders may think that action of this kind might well have been postponed owing to the current questionings regarding the continuation of business at its present high tide, still on the other hand the traffic of the road is enormous and the prospect for its maintenance is excellent. A sentimental influence was exercised upon speculative operations by the aftermath of the Harriman-Roosevelt controversy, and also by the uncertainty which still attends the negotiations under way in Chicago over the dispute between railroads and their employes regarding wages and hours. The market was at no time weak, and its resistance to the speculative pressure brought to bear upon it was again marked.

Owing to the increasing ease in money lenders found it impossible yesterday to secure more than 5¼ per cent. for the short time periods, while call money was obtainable at almost nominal rates. The banks continued to gain from the Sub-Treasury, and will be further benefited by the refunding and redemption operations which will soon be put under way by the Treasury Department. The changed position in regard to money was well illustrated during the day by the announcement that a part of the gold which had been engaged in London on Monday had been sold to the Bank of England at a profit, the expediency of its transfer to this side having practically passed. This transaction, together with the course of the foreign exchange market confirms the rather general belief that further imports at this time are highly improbable.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Shipbuilding Co. preferred.
Distilling Co. of America preferred.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Railway Steel Springs Co. on common.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.
Mrs. Osborn Co.
National Lead Co.
Provident Savings Life Assurance Society.
The Enholm-Crossland Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

J. S. Andrews Co.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

WABASH—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Mileage	2,517	2,517	2,517
4th week March.	$716,000	$647,211	$597,806
Month	2,294,355	2,101,205	1,872,450
From July 1	20,441,316	18,775,768	19,106,252

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	1,983	1,983	1,891
Gross	24,504,916	22,517,763	22,142,110
Expenses	18,432,714	16,870,346	16,131,113
Net	6,162,202	5,638,417	6,009,997
Other income	208,569	241,477	284,217
Total income	6,370,771	5,879,894	6,294,214
Chgs., taxes, &c.	4,306,040	4,069,470	3,915,379
Surp. available	2,064,731	1,870,424	2,378,835
Pref. divs.	499,925	499,925	499,925
Surplus	1,564,806	1,370,499	1,878,910
Com. divs.	1,511,754	1,328,950	1,119,612
Surplus	53,052	41,549	759,298
Fees and misc.	41,500	32,699	.....
Net surplus	11,552	8,849	.....
Previous surp.	1,631,683	1,652,733	.....
P. and loss sur.	1,673,235	1,661,582	.....

ERIE, all lines, for February—

	1907.	1906.	Increase.
Gross	3,750,645	3,635,419	115,226
Expenses	3,038,108	2,873,672	165,435
Net	711,537	761,746	*50,209

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.

Eight months ended Feb. 28—

Gross	34,901,850	33,696,845	1,205,005
Expenses	25,263,382	24,023,662	1,239,719
Net	9,638,468	9,673,182	*34,713

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN, including the Wilkesbarre & Eastern, for the month of February—

	1907.	1906.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	226,109	204,497	21,612
Working exp.	172,507	167,949	4,558
Net earnings	53,602	36,548	17,053

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.

Eight months endsd Feb. 28:

Gross earnings.	2,001,462	1,878,420	123,041
Working exp.	1,431,141	1,309,855	121,286
Net earnings	570,320	568,565	1,755

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for February—

	1907.	1906.	
Gross	3,729,143	3,432,052	2,774,510
Expenses	2,860,815	2,519,238	1,920,741
Net	868,328	913,714	844,769
Gross, 8 months.	31,766,012	28,205,179	25,010,130
Expenses	23,162,347	19,988,543	17,488,339
Net, 8 months.	8,604,065	8,276,636	8,471,800

NORFOLK & WESTERN for February—

Gross	2,478,706	2,223,848	1,741,572
Expenses	1,570,242	1,320,500	1,158,208
Net	868,464	913,048	583,364
Gross, 8 months.	20,083,720	18,406,054	15,422,280
Expenses	12,638,860	11,007,770	9,372,375
Net, 8 months.	7,444,860	7,488,284	6,640,905

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for February—

Gross	46,708	43,078	35,733
Net	13,231	21,978	14,715
Other income	12	878	4,135
Surplus	8,772	4,628	1,866
Gross, 8 months.	412,888	387,180	324,004
Net, 8 months.	165,682	172,504	160,396
Other incoms.	8,414	8,005	5,040
Surp., 8 months.	31,849	36,628	20,868

The German Steel Syndicate.

BERLIN, April 3.—The Steel Syndicate, sometimes called the Steel Trust of Germany, will probably hold together, which seemed unlikely a week ago, when the Stahlwerke Company of Westphalia refused again to sign the contract unless its allotment for production was more than doubled. The Executive Committee of the syndicate, at a conference here to-day with representatives of the Stahlwerke Company, reached the basis for an agreement which, if approved by the syndicate, means a continuance of the great combination.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, April 3, 1907.

Total sales April 3, 1907 941,496
From Jan. 1, 1907 74,772,248
Corresponding date last year 82,870,736

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
29	30	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	28½	29	28½	29	+1
91¼	91¾	189,720	*Amal. Copper Co.	92	92	88¾	91½	−1½
52	52¼	460	Am. Can pf	52	52	51¾	52	+ ⅛
36	36¼	1,300	Am. Car & Foun. Co.	36¼	36½	35½	36½	+ ⅛
29	29½	600	Am. Cotton Oil	29¾	30	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
80	85	100	Am. Ice Securities Co.	79	79	79	79	+ ½
14¾	16¼	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	15	15	15	15	+ ¼
62⅞	63¼	600	*Am. Locomotive Co.	62⅞	63	62½	63	...
123	123¼	33,200	*Am. Sm. & Ref. Co.	122⅜	123⅝	121¼	123	+ ⅛
106	106½	1,800	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	105½	106½	105½	106	+ ½
37	38	100	Am. Steel Fo. pf.	37	37	37	37	+1
125	126¼	2,110	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125⅜	126¼	125	126	+ ⅛
91¼	91½	825	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	91	91½	91	91¼	+ ⅛
94	96	140	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	95¾	95⅞	95¾	95⅞	−⅛
61½	61¾	27,600	*Anaconda C. M. Co.	61½	62¼	60⅞	61½	−2
94¾	94⅞	73,190	At., Top. & S. F.	94¾	96½	93¾	94⅞	− ⅜
95	97	800	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	95	95¾	95	95	− ¼
102	102½	800	Atlantic Coast Line	101½	102	101	102	...
97⅛	97¾	4,100	Baltimore & Ohio	97⅝	97½	96⅛	97⅛	− ½
88	90	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅜
12½	14¾	300	Bethlehem Steel	12½	12½	12	12	−1¼
61½	61¾	46,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	58⅜	61⅝	58	61⅝	+2¾
110	120	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	110	110	110	110	...
60½	62¼	100	Canada Southern	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	−1⅝
173½	173⅞	11,225	Canadian Pacific	174	174½	171½	173¼	−1¾
30½	30¾	600	Central Leather Co.	30½	30½	30	30½	+ ¾
98	100	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	95	99	95	99	+7
40⅝	40¾	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	40	41	39½	40¾	+ ⅛
15	18	200	Chicago & Alton	15	15	15	15	...
13⅞	14	600	Chicago Gr. Western	13¾	13⅞	13½	13⅞	− ⅛
133½	133⅝	15,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	133¼	133⅝	131⅝	133¼	− ⅛
147	149	168	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	148	148	148	148	− ½
117	118	350	*C., M. & St. P. cts, 10 per cent. paid	116½	117½	116	117½	+ ⅛
132	133	450	*C., M. & S. P. pf. cts, 10 per cent. paid	132¼	132¼	132	132	−1½
147¾	148	900	Chi. & Northwestern	148	148	147	148	−1
135	140	100	Chi., St. P., M. & M.	135	135	135	135	...
5½	6	3,000	Chi. Union Traction	6¼	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
17½	18	5,400	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	19	19	17	18	+1½
70¼	72	200	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70	− ½
35¼	35½	2,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	34⅞	35½	34½	35½	+ ⅛
25¾	26	2,800	Colorado & Southern	25⅝	26¼	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
48	49	500	Col. & Southern 2d. pf.	48	48¾	48	48¾	+1½
25⅜	25⅞	110	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
125	128	1,200	Consolidated Gas	125½	125½	124½	125	...
19½	19⅝	120	Corn Prod. Ref. Co.	19⅜	19¾	19¾	19¾	...
78½	80¼	350	Corn Prod. Ref. Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	...
181	183½	600	Delaware & Hudson	181	183	181	183	− ½
29	30¾	700	Denver & Rio Grande	29⅝	30¾	29⅝	30¾	+ ¾
72	74	200	Detroit United Ry.	72	72	72	72	+1
71	71½	4,824	*Distillers Securities	70¼	71¾	70	71¼	+ ½
13¾	14	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	14	14	14	14	...
22	25	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	23	23	23	23	−1⅝
25	25⅛	8,700	Erie	25	25¼	24	25	...
59	59½	300	Erie 1st pf.	59¼	59¾	58	58¾	−1½
39¾	40	400	Erie 2d pf.	40¼	40¼	39½	39½	− ½
146	147	1,100	General Electric	146	146⅜	145	146⅜	− ⅝
131	132	17,400	Great Northern pf.	133	133	130½	131	−2
9⅞	10	17,970	Gt. Northern rights	9½	10	9½	10	...
58½	59	4,340	*Gt. N. cts., ore prop.	59¼	59¼	57⅞	59	...
82	85	100	*Hocking Valley t. r.	85	85	85	85	...
144	146½	500	Illinois Central	145¼	145¾	145	145	− ½
49	..	100	Ingersoll Rand	52	52	52	52	+2¾
90	..	100	Ingersoll Rand pf.	92½	92¾	92½	92½	+ ½
25	26¼	2,100	Int.-Met.	25	26¼	25	26¼	+1
60¾	61½	1,850	Int.-Met. pf.	60¾	60¾	59⅜	59⅜	−2¼
14¾	14½	200	Int. Paper Co.	14	14¾	14	14¾	− ½
73¾	74	355	Int. Paper Co. pf.	73⅞	74	73¾	73⅞	+ ⅛
44½	45	100	*Int. Power Co.	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
26	27	200	Int. Steam Pump	26¼	26½	26	26	−1⅜
75	77	120	Int. Steam Pump pf.	77	77	77	77	− ¾
18½	19	10	Iowa Central	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	...
34	34½	100	Iowa Central pf.	34¼	34½	34¼	34¼	...
26¾	27	5,200	Kansas City So.	27¼	27½	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
55⅝	57	10,000	Kansas City So. pf.	58	59¾	58	59	+2
118½	119	700	Louisville & Nash.	118	119	117¾	118	− ¼
67	68½	100	Mackay Cos.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	− ⅜
67½	68	523	Mackay Cos. pf.	67½	67¾	67½	67½	+ ⅛
135⅛	137	1,450	Manhattan Elevated	134⅝	136	134½	135⅞	+1⅜
21½	21⅝	734	Mexican Central	21	21⅜	21	21⅝	− ⅛
49	50	100	Minn. & St. Louis	49¼	49¼	49½	49½	...
104	108	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	107	107⅜	107	107⅜	+ ⅞
130	137⅝	800	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf.	132½	136	132¼	136	+3½
35⅜	35⅞	7,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35⅝	36¼	34⅝	35⅝	− ⅛
64½	66	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	64	64½	64	64½	...
74¼	74½	1,500	Missouri Pacific	74⅜	74⅝	74	74½	− ⅛
...	12	80	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼	− ¼
11¼	12	80	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	12	12	12	12	...
60	60⅝	2,400	*Nat. Lead Co.	58⅛	60¼	58½	60¼	+ ⅝
99	99¼	150	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	99¼	99¼	98¾	99¼	+ ½
112	114	800	*New York Air Brake.	110	112¾	110	112¾	+ ½
118	118¼	2,340	New York Central	118¼	118⅝	117⅝	118	− ⅛
173	175	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	175	175	175	175	+2
113	115	10	N. Y. & N. J. Telep.	113½	113½	113½	113½	...
37¾	38½	500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	38	38	37¾	38	− ⅜
77½	77¾	210	Norfolk & Western.	77⅞	77⅞	77¼	77½	...
75	85	10	Norfolk & Western pf.	75	75	75	75	...
74½	75	300	North American.	73¾	74½	73¾	74½	− ⅝
130½	130¾	16,210	Northern Pacific	131	131¾	128¼	130¾	−1
117¾	118	3,000	*N. P. rcts., 12½% pd.	118	118	117	117½	−1¼
98	100	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	103	103	103	103	+ ½
123½	124	1,540	Penn. Railroad	123⅞	124	122⅞	123⅞	− ¼
91⅜	92	2,920	People's Gas, Chicago	92	92½	91⅜	92	+1
70	72½	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
35¾	36¼	1,425	Pressed Steel Car.	35⅞	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
93	93¾	425	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92¾	93	92¾	93	+2
44	45	300	*Railway St. Spring.	44	45	44	45	...
106¾	107	188,400	Reading	105½	107⅜	103⅞	106⅞	+1⅛
84	88	114	Reading 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	...
83	87	700	Reading 2d pf.	84	84	83	83	...
26¾	26¾	2,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	26¾	26¾	25¾	26¼	+ ½
84½	84½	2,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	83¾	84½	83¾	84½	+1¾
21¾	21⅞	2,700	Rock Island Co.	21⅜	22	21¼	21⅝	...
46¾	47½	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	47½	47½	46¾	47	+ ⅛
19¾	21	600	St. Louis Southw.	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20	−1¼
53	54	100	Sloss-Sh. St. & I. Co.	53	53	53	53	...
78	78¼	15,600	Southern Pacific	78⅝	78¾	76¾	78	−1
114	114⅞	500	Southern Pacific pf.	114	114½	114	114½	+ ⅛
21¾	21⅞	1,400	So. Ry. extended	21⅜	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
70¾	70½	1,100	So. Ry. pf., extended.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70½	...
38¾	40	600	*Tennessee Copper	38¾	40	38¾	40	+ ⅛
28½	29	500	*Texas & Pacific	28½	28¾	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
74	74½	200	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	76	76	76	76	−5
25¼	26	100	Tol., R'ways & Light	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ¼
27⅞	28	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	27⅝	27¾	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
52⅜	52¾	600	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	52½	52¾	52½	52⅝	+ ¼
6	6¾	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
53	54	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	−1½
135¼	135½	127,100	Union Pacific	136½	136⅝	133½	135⅜	−2¾
86	87	200	Union Pacific pf.	86	86	86	86	− ½
34	35	100	United Rways Invest.	34	34	34	34	+1
53	55	300	U. R. Invest. pf.	53	55	53	55	+1
35¾	36½	620	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	35⅜	36⅝	35¾	36½	+ ⅛
75	77	800	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	75	76⅞	75	76⅞	+1⅞
47½	50	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref pf.	50	50	50	50	+3
43	44	310	U. S. Rubber	42¾	43½	42¾	43½	− ½
103	105	285	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104	104	104	104	...
72½	73	20	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	73	73	73	73	...
36¼	36¾	47,600	United States Steel.	36½	36¾	35¼	36¼	− ⅛
98⅝	98⅞	12,600	U. S. Steel pf.	98⅜	98⅝	97½	98¼	...
80	80¼	2,100	*Utah Copper	80	80½	80⅛	80¼	− ¾
28	28½	900	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	29¼	29½	28½	28¾	−1
101½	104	45	Va.-Car. Chemical pf.	102	103	102	103	...
14¼	14¾	400	Wabash	14¼	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	25½	1,000	Wabash pf.	25	25	24¾	25	...
81½	82	100	Western Union Tel.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝	− ⅜
11½	12¾	200	Wheeling & Lake E.	12	12¾	12	12¾	...
18⅜	19	200	Wisconsin Central	18½	18½	18¾	18¾	− ¼
39	41	110	Wisconsin Central pf.	39	39	39	39	+2

Total 939,596

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

..	..	200	Alice	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	−0.12½
..	..	1,700	Comstock	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.30	+0.03
Total		1,900						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 3.—Influenced to a large extent by the further break of over £3 in the London price of copper metal and by the lower figures in the New York list the local copper shares opened at a decline all around. Trinity was the special feature, opening at a loss of about 7 points and recording a further decline to 19½, but later rallying and closing at 22½. Calumet and Hecla lost 15 points, to 850; Calumet and Arizona 4, to 161; Tamarack 5, to 104. North Butte showed a two-point decline in early dealings, but later recovered the greater part of the loss. The close was quiet and without feature. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	97⅛	97	97⅛
2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	83	82½	83
80,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94	93⅝	94
5,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s, reg.	92½	92½	92½
12,000	C., J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	100	100	100
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼

RAILROADS.

45	Atchison	94	94	94
82	Boston Elevated	144	143½	143½
7	Boston & Albany	231	231	231
62	Boston & Maine	160	159	160
8	Boston & Providence	298	297½	298
10	Fitchburg pf.	130	130	130
50	Mass. Electric	19	19	19
195	Mass. Electric pf.	61	60¼	60½
60	N. Y., N. H. & H.	175	174⅝	175
61	Union Pacific	136⅝	134	136⅝
28	West End	91	90	90
5	West End pf.	106	106	106

TELEPHONES.

847	Amsrican	120¼	119½	120
18	New England	117	117	117
50	Western	6	6	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Pneu. Service	7½	7½	7½
164	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	18	17	18
235	Am. Sugar Refining	125¾	125	125¾
4	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	126	125	125
20	American Wool	29	29	29
221	*American Woolen pf.	96	95½	95⅞
50	East Boston Land	8¾	8¾	8¾
97	Edison	208	208	208
11	*General Electric	140	140	140
410	Mass. Gas	60	59½	60
812	Mass. Gas pf.	83	82½	82½
49	Pullman	163	162½	162½
75	Reecs	10	10	10
75	Swift & Co.	105	105	105
25	Union C. L. & M.	3	3	3
150	*United Fruit	107¼	106½	107
224	*United Shoe Mach.	59	58	58
25	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	27½	27½	27½
1,095	U. S. Steel	36¾	35½	36⅜
274	U. S. Steel pf.	99	97⅞	98½

MINING.

250	†Adventure	4	8½	8½
10,781	*Amalgamated	91⅞	90	91⅛
5	Allouez	54	54	54
50	American Zinc	40	40	40
160	Anaconda	62	61	62
55	Arcadian	7½	7½	7½
470	Atlantic	14¾	14	14
100	Bingham	19	18½	19
200	Bonanza	60	60	60
155	Boston Consolidated	20¼	20	20¼
8,510	Butte Coalition	26¼	25½	26¼
201	Calumet & Arizona	165	160	161
22	Calumet & Hecla	865	850	850
130	Centennial	32	31	31
200	Cons. Mercur	38	38	38
280	Copper Range	81	78	80¼
140	Daly-West	15½	15¾	15¾
490	Franklin	18	17½	17½
25	Granby	150	150	150
385	Grand Con.	64	59¾	59¾
1,080	Isle Royale	20¼	19¼	19¼
143	La Salle	17½	16½	17½
250	Mass.	6	5½	5½
70	Mexico Con.	12	11½	12
767	Michigan	15½	14¾	15
510	Mohawk	80	79	79½
500	Nevada	14	14	14
5,634	North Butte	90	87¾	88¾
5,425	Old Dominion	54	51	53⅞
410	Osceola	135½	135	135
65	Parrot	23	22¾	22¾
195	Quincy	120	117	118
192	†Rhode Island	7¼	6⅞	7
05	Santa Fe	3½	3¼	3½
2,572	Shannon	19	17⅝	18¼
40	St. Mary's Land	75	74	75
35	Tamarack	109	104	105
10,495	Trinity	28½	19½	22½
1,600	U. S. Oil	10	10	10
282	*U. S. Smelting	55	53¾	54
790	*U. S. Smelting pf.	44½	44	44
202	United Copper	66	63	63
500	United Copper pf.	86	86	86
1,463	*Utah	61½	60	61½
250	Victoria	8	7¾	7¾
40	†Winona	8½	8½	8½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

After an unsettled morning, the stock market became firmer yesterday toward the close, with the result that the early losses, extending from 1 to 3 points in the active stocks, were considerably reduced, if not entirely wiped out by the recovery in the last hour. The day's movements, however, showed, at least in some instances, a lack of response on the part of the market to such favorable developments as occurred. The dealings fell below the million-share mark, and outside of eight or ten active issues the trading was on a very small scale. In the bond department, business was moderately active, but price movements were irregular. Further advances were recorded in some of the active issues, but others which had made notable gains on Tuesday sold off yesterday.

***

On a moderate scale London was a seller of stocks in this market yesterday. Closing prices for American securities in the English market all showed declines, and cable advices reported the market there weak. A small failure was announced in London, and another in Paris, but these were not regarded here as of importance from a market point of view. Mail advices which are now being received by international houses in this city are commenting with some wonderment on the fact that, while there have been several failures in London in the last two or three weeks, none have occurred in New York despite the violence of the decline which has taken place in this market.

***

One of the curious features of yesterday's trading was the fact that Atchison common, on which the dividend was increased yesterday from 5 to 6 per cent. a year, showed a net loss for the day. Having closed on Tuesday at 95¼, Atchison declined yesterday to 93¾, rallying at the end of the day to 94⅞. The buying of Atchison on Tuesday, part of which was attributed to interests closely identified with the Atchison management, was regarded on that day as foreshadowing an increase in the dividend. This forecast was verified yesterday, but the day's market afforded no opportunity to resell at a profit the stock purchased the previous day.

***

The usual weekly meeting of the Erie Executive Committee was not held yesterday. It was said that the arrangements for paying off the $3,000,000 of notes which mature next Monday were not in such shape as to require action by the Executive Committee, and, inasmuch as no other matter of importance would have come up before the committee yesterday, the meeting was omitted. It is understood that provision will be made for the maturing Erie notes by the issuance of one-year notes, which are expected to be placed on a favorable investment yield. Negotiations were in progress yesterday looking to the placing of such an issue of notes with bankers in this city. As matters now stand, the Erie bankers, J. P. Morgan & Co., are understood to have undertaken to provide for the notes, so that any further steps which the Erie may have to take in the matter will be purely of a formal character.

***

A committee was appointed by the Michigan Central Directors yesterday to decide about providing for the $14,000,000 of Canada Southern bonds which mature Jan. 1, 1908. It is expected that the committee will formulate plans within a few days and announce in the near future the terms for the refunding of these bonds. The Canada Southern is leased to the Michigan Central and is part of the main line of that road.

***

The American Tobacco Company has made further purchases of its 4 per cent. bonds, and has surrendered them to the Morton Trust Company for cancellation. The further amount canceled yesterday makes a total of approximately $6,000,000 of these bonds canceled in the last two months.

***

The Directors of the United States Rubber Company are expected at their meeting to-day to consider the question of ordering another increase in the prices of the company's products, which has been under consideration for some time. The regular preferred stock dividends are expected to be declared to-day.

***

Call money dropped yesterday to 1 per cent. The average rate for the day was 2½ per cent. An important factor contributing to the further ease in money was the continued deposit with the National banks of customs moneys, the total deposits of which since Tuesday of last week amount to $17,297,000.

***

An early indication of the condition of the Winter wheat crop was contained in the Ohio crop report made public yesterday. The figures, as telegraphed to Wall Street, showed the condition of Winter wheat in the State of Ohio to be 87 against 98 last December and against 101 at this time last year.

***

W. J. Wollman of J. S. Bache & Co. has returned from a vacation trip abroad full of bullish enthusinem over the attitude of the English and Continental public toward our stocks. He says that the interest taken in American securities abroad by all classes is simply astonishing, and in remarkable contrast to the conditions of, say, three years ago. He does not agree with the generally accepted belief that the various Governmental investigations, culminating in the Inter-State Commerce Commission's examination of Mr. Harriman, have had the effect of damaging our market on the other side of the water. The great interest taken in Americans and the surprising knowledge displayed of earnings and dividends even among the tradespeople with whom an American traveler comes casually in contact shows, he thinks, that the disclosures here have at least had the effect of advertising our securities. The heavy declines since the first of the year have made them look like bargains to the large class of small investors abroad, Mr. Wollman says, and the investment buying has been very good, especially in London. In the last two days of the big slump Mr. Wollman was in the city [London] and made a canvass of the leading London houses to get in touch with English feeling. He says that the brokers without exception reported heavy investment buying.

***

The final stock list compiled for the guidance of traders in the new stock department of the Produce Exchange contains 105 mining stocks, only a few of which are now traded in on the Curb, and 31 industrial stocks and bonds, among which are such old time Curb specialties as Standard Oil, Union Typewriter, Standard Milling, and Havana Tobacco. The industrials, however, are all of the class that is least active in the outside market.

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 3.—The following were the closing prices to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11	11¼	Isabella	22	24
C. C. Con.	5¼	5½	McKinney	63¼	64½
C. K. & N.	7½	9	Gibson	5½	8
Dr. Jackpot	6¾	7	Pharmacist	6	6½
Elkton	54½	56	Portland	116	118
El Paso	42½	43	Vindicator	89¼	94
Findlay	05	07	Work	16¾	17
Gold Dollar	7	7¼	United	7½	7¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Well Maintained in Dull Market Despite Weakness on Stock Exchange.

SOME COPPERS LOWER

American Tobacco and Guggenheim Exploration Sell Off Heavily In Last Hour.

Curb stocks were firmly held for the most part in yesterday's market, despite the irregular tendency on the Stock Exchange, and the trading, which was practically confined to the mining issues, left quotations, with few exceptions, at least fractionally higher.

Nipissing was one of the most active of the mining issues, selling 10,000 shares in a market that was an approach to some of the active days in this issue during the past Winter. After selling between 13 and 13⅞, the close was at 13½. The Heinze and the Cole-Ryan stocks were weak under light trading and closed fractionally lower.

One of the notable features of the day's trading was the sharp decline during the closing hour in American Tobacco common and Guggenheim Expleration, two of the highest-priced issues on the curb.

American Tobacco sold 350 shares from 325 to 300, a decline of 30 points from Tuesday's close. Guggenheim Exploration sold 400 from 212 to 200.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
850	Am. Tobacco	325	325	300	300
125	Havana Tobac	14	14	14	14
100	Havana T. pf	22	22	22	22
1,000	Int. Mer. M.	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	Int. Mer. M. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½
500	Manhat. Transit	3½	3½	3½	3½
50	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S.	26½	26½	26½	26½
128	Standard Oil	506	505	503½	505
12,500	Waterbury Co.	53⅞	53⅞	49½	51
2,000	Western Ice Co.	27¼	27¼	26⅝	26⅞

RAILROAD.

3,000	Chicago Subway	20	20	18¼	19½

MINING STOCKS.

3,100	Alaska Mines	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
300	Argen. Cobalt	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,500	Batalaala	10	11¾	10	10½
300	Batoplias Min	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞
500	Bonanza Belt	5	5¼	5	5¼
300	Boston Copper	24	24¾	24	24¾
1,515	Brit. Col. Cop.	*8	8¼	7¾	8¼
1,200	Butte Coalition	26	27	25⅝	27
53,000	Cobalt Central	42	42	41	42
400	Colonial Silver	3	3	3	3
600	Colusa Leon. Ex.	2⅜	2⅜	2	2⅛
1,000	Cumb.-Ely Min.	9¾	9⅞	9½	9¾
400	Davis-Daly Es.	14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜
200	Dolores, Ltd.	8	8¼	8	8¼
1,400	Dominion Cop.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
480	Douglas Copper	10	11⅜	10	11⅜
1,100	Ely Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Ely Central	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1,800	Foster Cobalt	1⅝	1 11-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
1,600	Fur. Cr. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Gillies Sil. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Giroux Mining	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,000	Gold Hill	2¼	2¼	2	2
2,000	Greene-Can.	16⅝	16⅝	15¾	16
90	Greene Con. C.	24⅝	24⅝	24	24
800	Green G.-S. pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,800	Greene G.-S.	8¾	8¾	8	8⅛
100	Greene Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Ouana. Con.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Gug. Exp. Co.	212	212	200	200
100	King Edward	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	McKin.-Dar.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1,180	Micmac G. M.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4⅜
300	M. Co. of Am.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	Mitchell Min.	4½	4½	4	4
2,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼
200	Nev. Smelting	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10,000	Nev.-U. M. & S.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
870	Newhouse Min.	20¾	20¾	18¾	19½
10,000	Nip. Mines Co.	*13	13⅞	13	13½
1,100	Old Hun. Min.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
825	Portland Cop.	1	*1⅛	1	1
200	Red Pea	2	2	2	2
2,000	Silver Queen	1 13-16	*1 15-16	1¾	1⅞
1,300	Stewart Min.	2⅜	2¾	2½	2 9-16
100	Tonopah Ext.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
1,400	Tramps Con.	1.20	1.22	1.18	1.18
400	Tri-Bullion	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
250	Trinity Cop.	‡29¼	22¾	21⅞	22¾
800	Union Explo.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,600	United Copper	59	59¼	58½	58⅝

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Protested.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

	April 3. Bid.	Asked.	April 2. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Malting 6s	100	104	100	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	94	95	93½	94½
American Tobacco	290	305	310	330
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82	83½	81	83
Am. Writing Paper pf	19¼	20¼	19	20½
Alaska Mines	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅜
Barnes King	4	5	4	4¾
Batoplias Mining	6⅝	7	6½	7
Bonanza Belt	5	5¼	5	5⅜
Bonanza Creek			9	9½
Boston Copper	24	26	25	26¼
British Col. Copper	8¼	8½	7½	8
Butte Coalition	26	28	26¾	27¼
Butte & New York	4¼	5	4¼	5
Buffalo Mines	2¼	2¾	2¼	2⅝
Cananea Central			31	32
Central Foundry	2	2¾	2	3
Central Foundry pf	10	13	10	13
Chicago Subway	19½	19¾	17½	18½
Cobalt Central	41½	42	41	41½
Colonial Silver	2¾	3	3	3⅛
Cumb-Ely Mining	9¼	9⅝	07	09
Colusa-Leonard Ext	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	13½	14½	14	14⅞
Dolores, Ltd.	7½	8¼	7½	8½
Dom. Copper, new	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Douglas Copper	12	12	10½	11
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf	78	82	78	82
Empire Steel	8	9½	8½	9½
Empire Steel pf	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5½	5¾	5½	5⅝
Ely Con.	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
El Rayo	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Foster Cobalt	1½	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
Furnace Creek	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Gillies Silver	½	⅝	½	⅝
Giroux	8¾	8¾	8	8½
Gold Hill	2	2¼	2	2¼
Green Con. Copper	23¾	24	24¾	25
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
Greene Gold-Silver pf	8¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
Greene-Cananea, new	15⅞	16¼	16¼	16⅝
Havana Tobacco	13½	15	13½	15
Havana Tobacco pf	20	22	19	22
Hunton Oil	6	7	6	7
Inter. Mer. Marine	7½	8	7¼	7½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	22	23	22	22½
International Salt	14	15	14	15
King Edward	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Lackawanna Steel	45	55	45	55
Manhattan Transit	3¼	3¾	3¼	3⅜
McKinley-Darragh	1 9-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
Micmac Gold Mining	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Mines Co. of America	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Mitchell Mining	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Nevada Con. Copper	14	14¼	14	14⅜
Nev. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	26	28	26	28
Nevada Smelting	8	8¾	3½	8¾
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	4¾	4⅝	4	4½
North. Sec. stubs	100	125	100	125
Newhouse Mining	19½	19⅝	20¾	21
Nipissing Mines Co.	13⅝	13½	12⅞	13
Old Hundred	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅝
Otis Elevator	37	43	37	43
Otis Elevator pf	85	92	85	92
Portland Copper	⅞	1⅛	1	1¼
Royal Bak. Pow. pf	100	105	100	105
Silver Queen	1⅝	1 13-16	1¾	1⅞
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	520
Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Standard Oil	504	506	500	504
Standard Milling pf	31	33	31	33
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	72	80
Tramps Con	118	120	118	120
Tri-Bullion	2⅝	2½	2⅜	2⅝
Tonopah Extension	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾
Trinity Copper	22	23	20	30
Union Typewriter	84	88	82	88
Union Type. 1st pf	115	118	116	120
Union Type. 2d pf	115	118	116	120
Union Explor. Co.	7½	8	7½	8
United Copper	58½	59	59	60
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	25	30	25	30
Western Ice	26¾	27	27	27½
Western Ice 5s	69	70	68	70
Waterbury Co.	51	51¾	54	54½
Waterbury Co. pf		103		103
White Knob Copper pf	2¼	2¾	2⅝	2⅞

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The West Chicago stock opened at 33, against 27 Monday afternoon, and advanced 2 points before a reaction. Union Traction common was a large fraction stronger and the preferred was a little higher. Chicago Edison stock was up to 149, which is 19 points above the level of ten days ago.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
215	American Can pf	51⅝	51½	51½
10	Am. Shipbuilding pf	106	106	106
24	Chicago City Ry	160	160	160
100	Chicago Edison	149	140	149
231	Chicago Subway	20	20	20
85	Chicago Union Traction	6¼	6	6
25	Chicago Union Trac. pf	18½	18½	18¾
50	Chi. & O. P. Elev. pf	15	15	15
100	Diamond Match	123½	128½	123½
98	Illinois Brick	51¾	51	51¾
200	Kan. City R. & L. pf	84	84	84
20	National Biscuit	76¾	76¾	76¾
55	National Biscuit pf	113½	113	113½
200	North Chicago	42	40	42
50	Quaker Oats pf	99	99	99
105	Sears-Roebuck pf	91	90	91
40	Street's Stabia Car	29½	29½	29½
88	Street's Stable Car pf	97	95	97
172	Swift & Co.	105¾	105	105
535	United Box Board	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
530	West Chicago	33	32	33

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1@3¾ per cent, with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money quoted at 5 per cent. bid for sixty and ninety days and 5¼ per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days indorsed bills receivable and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $344,118,561; balances, $14,516,816; Sub-Treasury debtor, $1,146,341.

The local banks have gained $8,244,000 since Friday, as against a gain of $145,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8455@4.8460, sixty days at $4.8015@$4.8020, and cables at $4.8495@$4.85. Commercial bills were $4.79¼@4.80¾.

Contiental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.25 for long and 5.21¼ less 7-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 7-16 and 94¾; guilders, 39 13-16 less 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—25c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 per mium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c permium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30d per ounce and in New York at 64¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 49¾c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Closes Firm, After Sharp Advance, at 11 to 15 Points Net Gain.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for Thursday and Friday for the cotton States:

South Carolina—Fair and warmer Thursday and Friday; fresh southerly winds.

Georgia and Western Florida—Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer Thursday; light southerly winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Partly cloudy and warmer Thursday. Friday, showers; fresh southerly winds.

Louisiana—Fair Thursday. Friday, showers; fresh southwest to west winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair in southern, scattered showers and cooler in northern portion Thursday. Friday, fair; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

Western Texas—Scattered showers and cooler Thursday. Friday, fair.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Showers and cooler Thursday. Friday, fair.

Tennessee—Rain Thursday and possibly Friday.

After a quiet and featureless early session the cotton market became much firmer late yesterday end advanced sharply on an increased demand. The close was firm at a net advance of from 11 to 15 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 75,000 bales, the bulk of the business being in the last hour.

The opening was steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 2 points on featureless cables. Reports of frost in the Eastern belt aroused no apprehension, as warmer weather was predicted. Receipts were smaller and started some covering, and reports that Government experiments showed that the seed used for the present crop was less fertile than that of the previous year helped the market. Buying near the close started through a prominent wire house, and was believed to be for a large St. Louis concern.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
April	..	..	9.37@9.39	9.24
May	9.53	9.37	9.52@9.53	9.39
June	..	..	9.55@9.57	9.41
July	9.60	9.43	9.58@9.60	9.44
August	..	..	9.62@9.64	9.48
September	9.54	9.52	9.65@9.67	9.53
October	9.80	9.72	9.80@9.87	9.74
November	..	..	9.89@9.91	9.77
December	9.93	9.80	9.93@9.94	9.82
January	10.11	9.97	10.10@10.11	9.99
February	..	..	10.14@10.16	10.03
March	..	..	.. @ ..	10.09

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices 5 points higher at 10.95 for higher and 11.20 for middling Gulf. Sales nil.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Savannah quiet, ¼c lower at 10¾c; sales, 444 bales. Norfolk dull, unchanged at 11c; sales, 250 bales. St. Louis dull, unchanged at 10¾c; sales, 216 bales. Galveston firm, unchanged at 10 13-16c; sales, 100 bales. New Orleans steady, unchenged at 10¼c; sales, 1,950 bales. Memphis steady, unchanged at 10¼c; sales, 1,500 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Green bugs were reported as far north as Central Kansas, and in some of the largest producing counties in that State were said to be doing much damage. There were complaints of Winter killing from the Ohio Valley. Bulls also asserted that seeding in the Northwest would be from two to three weeks late this Spring. A feature of interest early was the Ohio State report giving April condition as 87, against 98 in December and 101 a year ago. There was not much change in foreign markets outside of an advance of 2¼c per bushel in April wheat at Budapest. After holding fairly steady most of the day, new crop positions in the last hour eased off. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 83¾c, elevator, and 83¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89¼c, and No. 2 hard, Winter, 87½c, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—May showed relative weakness all day. In the West conditions were much the same, late months getting support from bull interests, who were selling the May. Receipts at Chicago did not meet expectations, but estimates for Thursday were liberal. Liverpool was up ¼d on fears of continued light Danubian shipments. According to the Ohio State report, the condition of corn in cribs is 93, against 95 last year. Exporters took 30 loads. Cash corn in New York closed steady, as follows: No. 2 corn, 56c, elevator, and 51¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 54½c, and No. 2 yellow, 52c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
May	85 15-16	85¼	85¼	
July	86¾	85⅞	86	86¾
September	86 11-16	86 3-16	86¼	86⅜
Corn—				
May	..	..	53¾	54½
July	..	..	54	53¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
May	77	76½	76½	76⅝
July	79	78⅝	78⅝	79⅛
September	80	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
Corn—				
May	45⅞	45¼	45¼	45⅝
July	46¼	45⅝	45⅞	45½
September	46¾	46¼	46⅜	46⅝
Oats—				
May	42⅞	42½	42¼	42¾
July	37⅝	37¼	37¼	37⅜
September	33⅝	33	33¼	32⅞
Lard—				
May	$8.92	$8.92	$8.95	$9.02
July	9.17	9.02	9.05	9.15
Ribs—				
May	8.72	8.70	8.70	8.80
July	9.00	8.85	8.87	8.97
Pork—				
May	16.40	16.25	16.30	16.40
July	16.47	16.25	16.30	16.45

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Philadelphia Rapid Transit moved a point, although it was reported that the Board of Directors would today call an assessment of $5 a share. Confidence in this group of stocks, however, is being rapidly restored. Cambria Steel, Lehigh Valley, and Lehigh Navigation trust certificates were all active and higher. Total sales, 54,429 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	Am. Cement	42¾	42½	42½
110	Am. Railways	40½	40¾	40¼
300	Atchison	94½	94¼	94½
284	Bell Telephone	51¼	51	51½
6,920	Belmont Tonopah	5	4½	5
200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61¼	60¾	61¼
2	Cambria Iron	47½	47	47
2,801	Cambria Steel	88	87½	88
300	Col. Fuel & Iron	35¾	35½	35½
4,035	Electric Co. of Am.	10	9¾	10
512	Electric Storage Bat.	55	52	52
550	Erie	25	24½	25
29	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	22¾	22	22½
25	Keystone Telephone	8	8	8
113	Lake Superior Corp.	11½	10¾	11½
408	Lehigh Valley R. R.	64¼	63¾	64¼
150	Lehigh Nav. t. ctfs.	85½	85	85½
200	Marsden	1¼	1¼	1¼
69	North Penn. R. R.	97¾	97¾	97¾
393	Penna. R. R.	62¼	61¾	61¾
741	Philadelphia Co.	43¾	42¾	43¾
5,290	Philadelphia Electric.	8 13-16	8¾	8 13-16
5,840	Phil. Rapid Transit.	17¾	16¾	17¾
50	Phil. Traction	92¾	92¾	92¾
10,348	Reading	53 11-16	52 1-16	53¼
42	Roch. Fry. & L. pf.	91	91	91
200	Southern R. R.	22	22	22
540	Tonopah Mining	18¼	17½	18
200	Union Pacific	185½	184¾	136½
1,141	Union Traction	57¾	55¾	57¾
5	United Cos. of N. J.	245	245	245
7,505	United Gas Improv.	91¾	88¾	91¼
7,990	U. S. Steel	36¾	35¾	36¾
6	U. S. Steel pf	99	99	99
25	U. S. Trac., Pitts., pf.	47	47	47
106	Warwick Steel	7¾	7	7¾
340	W. J. & S. R. R.	55	54½	55

RATES ARE NOT MADE BY ROADS---FINLEY

Southern's Head Declares They Are Fixed by Economic Forces.

NO OVER-CAPITALIZATION

Exaggerated Ideas of the Earnings of Carriers Responsible for Hostile Legislation.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., April 3.—At the annual banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Club of Greensborough to-night, W. W. Finley, President of the Southern Railway Company, said that there was serious popular error in supposing that there is any considerable overcapitalization of railroads in the United States.

"When the entire facilities of the carriers are considered," he said, "including rights of way through cities, towns, and elsewhere, terminals, yards, roadbed, tracks, tunnels, structures, and equipment, I think it will be admitted by all persons acquainted with the cost of railroad construction that the property of these carriers could not, generally speaking, be reproduced at a cost equal to their capitalization. But, leaving aside the question as to whether the railroads of this country are overcapitalized, I wish to say to you that the idea that rates are controlled by capitalization is entirely without justification. Capitalization may affect the intrinsic value of a company's securities, and thus affect the investing public. It cannot control a carrier's rate, and hence cannot affect the shipping public.

"No rate can ever, with proper consideration for the business of the country or of the carriers, be made independently of these economic laws; not by legislation arbitrarily fixing the rate, and not by capitalization of the carrier likewise arbitrarily fixing the rate. In a broad sense, therefore, the management of a railway is powerless to fix its rates. It must accept the rates that are the resultant of economic and commercial forces which are absolutely beyond the control of its managers as are the tides of the ocean.

"That this is true is further shown by the fact that many railroads have never been able to pay dividends on all of their capital stock, while others are unable to pay any dividends at all, and still others are not able to pay interest on their bonded indebtedness. If a railway could adjust its rates to its capitalization, there would be no reason why any road should not earn dividends on its capitalization, and thus forever abolish receiverships and bankruptcy.

"In all the discussion about the supposed relation between railroad capitalization and rates, I have been unable to find that any one has attempted to formulate a comprehensive and practicable scheme for basing rates on capitalization. I am convinced that if any one should seriously undertake to work out such a scheme, he would soon find it to be absolutely impracticable."

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 3.—Money was in quiet demand in the market to-day and discounts were slightly easier. It was stated that in consequence of the rise in New York exchange a portion of the gold purchased for the United States yesterday was resold to the Bank of England to-day.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet, with a drooping tendency. Public support was needed badly in certain sections. A further small failure was announced to-day, but it did not affect the market. Consols declined on profit-taking.

Foreigns were firmer. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103¾.

Americans were irregular, with occasional advances to above parity. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé was bought on rumors of a dividend increase. On the receipt of the New York opening quotations Americans advanced, but reacted quickly and closed at the worst prices of the day.

Rio Tinto was weak, owing to the fall in the price of copper and rumors of a failure in Paris.

Bullion amounting to £44,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Bar silver steady, 30d per ounce.

Money 3¼@3¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4⅛@4¼ per cent.; for three months' bills it is 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.65; Lisbon, 2.75.

Bar gold, 77s. 10d. American eagles, 76s. 5½d.

PARIS, April 3.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive throughout. Russian imperial 4s closed at 74.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 408.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f. 70c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 27c. for checks.

BERLIN, April 3.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak upon the unfavorable Bank return and the unsatisfactory foreign market reports.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅝ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand decreased	143,400,000
Treasury notes	Unchanged
Other securities increased	277,800,000
Notes in circulation increased	379,660,000

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols 3½s	96¼	97¼
German consols 3s	85¼	80
Bavarian Government 4s	100¼	101¼
Hessian Government 3½s	93	93½
Saxony Government 3s	85¼	86¼
Hamburg Government 3s	84½	85½
City of Cologne 4s	100½	101
City of Munich 4s	100¾	101
City of Augsburg 4s	100½	101
City of Frankfurt a/M. 3½s	93¼	93⅝
City of Vienna 4s	97¼	98¼
Mexican Government gold 5s	100	101½
Russian Government 4s	74½	75½
French rente 3s	94¾	95⅜
British consols 2½s	85⅝	86⅛

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	85 9-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	85 15-16	..	..	..
Anaconda	12½	60¼	63½	— ⅛

ANOTHER SANTA FE DIVIDEND.

Second Increase for the Year Puts Common Stock on a 6 Per Cent. Basis.

At yesterday's monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé a dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock was declared. This places the stock on a 6 per cent. basis, an increase of 1 per cent. in the annual rate. Six months ago the rate was increased from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent., this being the second increase within the current fiscal year.

The possibility of an increase in the Atchison dividend rate to 6 per cent. has been a topic of discussion in Wall Street for months. The vote at yesterday's meeting in favor of the increase was unanimous. Out of the fifteen Directors of the road, President Ripley and Byron L. Smith were the only absentees.

The decision of the Atchison Directors, it was said unofficially, reflected the confidence of the board in the continuance of favorable earnings and of general business prosperity. The Atchison earned a trifle more than 12 per cent. on its common stock last year, and officials think that the road will earn 15 per cent. this year. At 6 per cent. the road is paying out only 40 per cent. of its surplus income.

The increase in the Atchison dividend rate was not reflected in the price of the stock yesterday, which closed with a fractional net loss.

4 PER CENT. DIVIDEND VOTED.

Kansas City Southern Has Prospered Under the New Management.

The Directors of the Kansas City Southern declared yesterday an initial dividend of 4 per cent. on the company's preferred stock. There is $21,000,000 of this issue outstanding, so the 4 per cent. dividend will call for the disbursement of $840,000. The official statement accompanying the announcement of the dividend shows that the net income for the first eight months of the present fiscal year amounted to $1,316,365, or the equivalent of over 6 per cent. on the entire amount of preferred stock. It is estimated by the management that the net income for the remaining four months of the fiscal year will amount to $648,647, making the total net income for the year $1,965,012. Deducting from this the $840,000 to be paid out in dividends, there will be left a balance of $1,125,012, which will be available for other purposes.

The Kansas City Southern under the new management two years ago took the property over from the former Harriman management. Last year the railroad floated $5,000,000 of securities for improvement and general development of the property. Since the change in management the road has so prospered that the promise made at that time of a dividend this year was easy of fulfillment by the declaration of the dividend yesterday.

CHICAGO TRACTION PROBLEM.

Bankers Here Think Elections Definitely Settled It.

Bankers in this city identified with the Chicago traction companies expressed the opinion yesterday that the result of the municipal elections in Chicago on Tuesday definitely settled the traction problem in that city and opened the way to the financial rebabilitation of the several traction companies.

The Chicago Railways Company, the corporation formed to take over the other companies, one of these bankers said, will now proceed with the formulation of plans for the permanent financing of the improvements, which will have to be undertaken on a large scale. This banker estimated that not less than $40,000,000 would have to be spent within the next few years in rebuilding lines and purchasing additional equipment for the Chicago street railways. Some important details connected with the financing of these improvements are still unsettled, but the opinion was expressed that the main question of the company's right to operate the lines having been definitely settled, no insuperable difficulty would be encountered in adjusting other questions.

The New York interests identified with the Chicago traction companies regard the passage of the ordinances granting a franchise to the Chicago Railways Company as entirely satisfactory to them and as promising stable relations between the traction companies and the City of Chicago.

TO PASS BOND INTEREST.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Road's Earnings Fall Off.

The semi-annual interest payment on the $1,432,000 land grant bonds of the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad due this month will be passed, it was said on good authority yesterday, because the interest has not been earned.

Last October, owing to the falling off in land sales, the interest was cut from a rate of 7 per cent. annually to a semi-annual payment of 1 per cent.

Between 1903 and 1905, $1,339,000 of the bond issue, which had been formerly $2,771,000, was retired out of the proceeds of land sales.

From October, 1892, to April, 1902, 2 per cent. was paid a year, and in April, 1903, to April, 1906, inclusive, 3½ per cent. was distributed. In October last 1 per cent. was paid. On Jan. 1, 1906, the company had unsold lands amounting to 182,351 acres and mineral rights on 94,134 acres.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

American Nut Company, Niagara Falls, (builders' hardware;) capital, $500,000. Directors—Martin Nelson, Toronto; H. S. Gould, New York; Franklin Plaifer, Boston.

Manhattan Studios, Incorporated, New York, (real estate;) capital, $400,000. Directors—A. H. Graham, W. W. Bristow, Felix Sherry, New York.

Underwriters' Realty and Title Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—M. D. Keet, G. M. Eberman, E. D. Loughman, New York.

Frank Dobson Company, 319 - 321 East Fifty-third Street, New York, (heating and ventilating apparatus;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Frank Dobson, E. W. Newman, A. M. Alvord, New York.

Empire Development Company, New York, (contracting;) capital, $200,000. Directors—W. B. Vance, L. N. Vance, Brooklyn; E. A. Scott, New Rochelle.

Witherbee Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, New York, (electric storage batteries;) capital, $100,000. Directors—H. Witherbee, H. H. Cooley, J. H. Hendrick, New York.

Merchants' Publicity Company, Brooklyn, (window decorating;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. J. Koelbel, Brooklyn; J. B. Smith, Jr., P. W. Williamson, New York.

Hovey Fruit and Ice Company, Glens Falls; capital, $45,000. Directors—C. A. Hovey, C. A. Hovey, Jr., E. S. Theobald, Glens Falls.

Standard Galvanizing and Wrought Iron Works, Brooklyn; capital, $8,000. Directors—Simon Simouvitz, Hyman Simouvitz, Joshua Levins, Brooklyn.

Asbury Park Garage Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frederick Engelsberg, R. W. Boone, W. T. Walters, New York.

Perfection Cigar Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Jacob Bachrad, E. A. Hahn, Carrie Bachraad, New York.

International Taking Machine Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Eva Ellinger, H. M. Yeomans, New York; Michael Ditore, Brooklyn.

Harlem Orchestra, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Godfried Torggler, Oscar Meinecke, Theodore Sipf, New York.

Bennett Brothers, New York, (confections;) capital, $20,000. Directors—J. H. Bennett, J. G. Bennett, E. J. Rosencrans, New York.

Manhattan Foundry Company, Brooklyn, (stoves;) capital, $15,000. Directors — Max Weiss, B. Kessler, Rosa Weiss, New York.

Van Fossenburg Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $15,000. Directors—Leo Bugg, Bayside; O. K. Friedrich, C. L. Van Fossen, New York.

Randel Concrete Construction Company, Brooklyn, capital, $25,000. Directors — John Randel, F. L. Randel, Sarah A. Randel, Brooklyn.

Luke G. Lynch Company, Brooklyn, (cloaks;) capital, $5,000. Directors—L. G. Lynch, Brooklyn; Rudolph Simon, Helman Kroo, New York.

Parnassus Dellon Realty Company, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—Samuel Parnass, George Dellon, Jennie Dellon, New York.

Hyde Brothers' Company, Buffalo, (real estate;) capital, $30,000. Directors—O. F. Hyde, C. L. Hyde, F. C. Fox, Buffalo.

Ramirez & Co., New York, (cigars and tobacco;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Adelberti Ramirez, Tampa, Fla.; H. M. Wise, M. S. Hamburger, New York.

Miller-Stam Company, Brooklyn, (real estate and insurance;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Cyrus Miller, H. E. Stam, Brooklyn; G. C. Harwood, Hoboken, N. J.

American Embossing Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. D. Blackhall, C. F. Barnhardt, H. J. Engel, Buffalo.

Otsego Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Louis Fridiger, F. C. Simons, M. E. Winne, New York.

New York and Fall River Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Harry Harris, Julius Mandelbaum, C. G. Ludvigh, New York.

BOND REFUND PLAN HELPS.

Bankers Think Additional Circulation Will Be Taken Out.

Secretary Cortelyou's plans for the refunding and redemption of the 4 per cent. bonds of 1907, announced in Washington on Tuesday, met with very favorable reception in Wall Street yesterday. It was very generally agreed among bankers that the refunding of $50,000,000 of the bonds into new 2 per cent. bonds and the redemption of the balance in cash at maturity was about the best possible arrangement that could have been made. The new 2s will not only replace the 4s now pledged as collateral for National bank circulation, but will also provide bonds for an increase in circulation.

Practically, there was but one feature of the official circular setting forth the terms of the refunding that called forth any criticism from bankers. This had reference to the clause fixing the order of receipt at Washington of approved applications for refunding of bonds, as the order in which the applications will be granted. It was pointed out that this placed the holders of bonds in the Far West and at other distant places to a distinct disadvantage compared with the holders of bonds located within easy reach of Washington. If the refunding offer were accepted by banks and other holders in the East promptly and in large volume it might be that applications covering the entire $50,000,000, to which the refunding is limited, might be received before the holders residing at a distance had a chance to transmit their applications to Washington.

CHECK TO VENNER'S SUIT.

Lacombe Refuses to Send Case Against Hill's Road to State Courts.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, denied yesterday the application of Clarence H. Venner to have his suit against James J. Hill and the Great Northern Railway remanded to the New York State courts, in which the suit was originally entered and later transferred to the Federal courts on the motion of counsel for the defendants. In his suit Venner alleges that Mr. Hill, while acting as President of the Great Northern, made personal profits out of the acquisition of a controlling interest in the stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific jointly.

Venner in his application to have the case remanded urged that for the purposes of the suit the interests of the Great Northern and of Mr. Hill were identical, and that therefore the claim of diversity of citizenship on which the case was transferred from the State to the Federal courts could not properly be maintained in the instance.

Later in the month argument will be heard on a demurrer to the complaint interposed by the defendants, the Great Northern and Mr. Hill. These will be represented by Sherman & Sterling, while Kellogg & Rose will represent the complainant.

OPPOSE NEW CERTIFICATES.

Pere Marquette Minority Protest Against $400,000 Receiver's Obligations.

Chairman Gale of one of the minority committees of the Pere Marquette stockholders, has issued to stockholders the protest which the committee lodged at the recent Pere Marquette stockholders' meeting against the proposal to issue $400,000 of receiver's certificates in connection with the return to the Bradford interests of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad. This road, which was acquired from W. A. Bradford, Jr., and his associates by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton - Pere Marquette Roads, was paid for by an issue of Pere Marquette bonds.

The Gale committee is protesting against the issuance of these certificates on the ground that the Bradford road was originally acquired in the interest of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton rather than of the Pere Marquette, and that it is unfair, in connection with the settlement between the Morgan and the Bradford interests, to increase the debt of the Pere Marquette by the issuance of receiver's certificates.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Commenting on the situation in the iron and steel trade The Iron Age says:

In its ultimate analysis the financial situation dominates the future of the iron trade for the second half. By far the greatest part of the orders now on the books, notably those coming from the railroads, were financed long ago, and will go through; but the troubling question is what requirements will come up when the work in hand is delivered. The trade will welcome some elaborating, but is really nervous over the danger that the demand may sink below the normal. The flat-footed denials that there have been no cancellations and no withholding of specifications should be accepted with reserve.

The pig iron markets have been rather quiet, and there are some indications of easing prices. Buyers are again beginning to be highly critical, which is usually one of the earliest indications of a desire to claim adjustments. Spot iron, while not as scarce as it was, still commands a handsome premium.

The Iron Trade Review says:

The great activity of the finishing mills continues, specifications usually being in excess of production. The pig iron market during the past week has been quiet but firm. Furnaces, as a rule, are sold five or six months in advance, while on the other hand consumers are well supplied, and it is not probable that there will be heavy buying for some weeks.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

There was another break in copper warrants in the speculative market in London yesterday, which put the price of spot down to £91 15s. and of futures to £93 10s., declines, respectively, of £5 5s. and £5 15s. from the last prices of Tuesday.

At the New York Metal Exchange all grades of copper suffered further reductions yesterday in the official price. Lake was down ¼ cent per pound in the bid, electrolytic, ¼ in the bid and asked, and castings, ½.

In London pig iron closed weak at a loss of £3 15s. for spot and £2 15s. for futures, at £183 and £181, respectively. Lead was strong at £10 12s. 6d. Spelter was unchanged at £26. Iron warrants were firmer at 52s. 7d. for standard foundry, and 53s. 7½d. for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices on copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lake	24.50	25.00	24.75	25.00
Electrolytic	24.00	24.50	24.25	24.75
Castings	23.00	23.50	23.50	24.00
Lead	0.10	6.20	6.15	6.25
Spelter	6.75	6.85	6.80	6.90
Tin	39.50	40.00	40.40	40.75

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were disposed of at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

8 shares Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, $100 each, 466.

5 shares Liquid Air Power and Automobile Company, $10 each, $2 lot.

50 shares Guggenheim Exploration Company, $100 each, 233.

748 shares The Nason Manufacturing Company, $100 each, 1 cent per share.

37 shares St. Louis Ore and Steel Company, $100 each, $7 lot.

11 shares Carrington & Co.'s Express and Purchasing Agency, $1 lot.

Membership New York Produce Exchange, (all dues paid,) $300.

30 shares Homesdale Realty Company, $100 each, $1 lot.

$1,000 Wabash & Pittsburgh Terminal Railway second mortgage 4% 50-year gold bond, due 1954, interest June and December, 23¼.

$1,000 American Steel Foundries Company 6% bond, due 1935, interest April and October, 71.

$1,000 Inter-State Railway Company collateral trust 4% gold bond, due 1943, interest February and August, 61.

$12,000 Allis-Chalmers 5% bonds, due 1936, 75.

$5,000 Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad first mortgage 4% bonds, due 1935, 90.

$17,000 United Box Board and Paper Company general mortgage 6% bonds, issued Dec. 22, 1905, 56.

100 shares Improved Property Holding Company voting trust certificates, $100 each, 25.

25 shares Mechanics & Traders' Bank, $100 each, 175.

$5,000 New Ameterdam Gas Company first mortgage 5% bonds, due 1948, interest January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 95%.

Treasury Buys 200,000 Ounces of Silver

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased 200,000 ounces of silver at 65.223 cents per fine ounce; 100,000 ounces to be delivered at San Francisco, and 100,000 at New Orleans.

LEGAL SALES.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and JOHN A. STEWART, as Trustees complainants, against CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—In Equity, No. 28,130.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of a certain decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division thereof, duly entered in the above-entitled cause on the 20th day of February, 1907, and in pursuance of a certain decree ancillary thereto duly entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana on the 23d day of February, 1907, I, Henry W. Wales, the Special Master in Chancery named in said decrees, will sell to the highest bidder or bidders by public auction at the east main entrance on Fifth Avenue of the Grand Central Passenger Station, situated at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, on the premises so to be sold, at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the third day of May, 1907, all and singular the railroads, franchises, and property of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, said railroads, franchises, and property being described in said decrees as follows, namely:

All those certain railroads extending from a point at or near Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, and between Fifth Avenue and the south branch of the Chicago River; thence southerly across said south branch of the Chicago River, between Taylor Street and Twelfth Street, in the City of Chicago; thence southerly and westerly across Stewart Avenue, near Meagher Street, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly to and across Western Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near Fourteenth Street; thence westerly and northerly across Washtenaw Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near West Taylor Street; thence westerly and northerly to Madison Street, in Section 13, Township 39 north, Range 12, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the Village of Harlem, County of Cook, Illinois, with a branch railroad therefrom, leaving said last described railroad at a point near the intersection of Western Avenue and Fourteenth Street, thence south and southerly to the City of Blue Island, in said Cook County, and from a point known as Harvey Junction, on the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, south and southerly to and through the City of Chicago Heights and to the east and west center line of Section 28, Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois, including the Thornton spur so called, which last described railroad, spur or branch railroad, is known as the Chicago Central Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad; also the Chicago and Southwestern Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a branch line of railroad leaving said first-mentioned railroad at a point near South Forty-sixth Avenue, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly and southerly to West Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly to Harlem Avenue, and thence northerly to a connection with said first-mentioned railroad, near Harlem Avenue, including the Rock track spur so called; together with the interest of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Beach Street track, so called, being a railroad track owned jointly by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and extending along Beach Street, in the City of Chicago, from a point near Polk Street; to a point near Polk Street; together with all the right, title and interest of the said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Chicago, Harlem and Batavia Railroad, so called, being a railroad which, at the time of the execution of the mortgage, extended from a point on said first described railroad near South Fortieth (or Crawford) Avenue; thence northerly to a point near the intersection of Randolph Street and South Fortieth Avenue, thence westerly on a point near Des Plaines Avenue, and thence southerly to Mount Concordia Cemetery, and thence easterly to Des Plaines Avenue; also the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a railroad extending from Pine Junction, on Third line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, in Lake County, in the State of Indiana; thence west through the Cities of East Chicago and Hammond, in said Lake County, and thence westerly through the City of Blue Island, and thence westerly and northerly to a point near the channner or canal of the Sanitary District of Chicago, near McCook, in said Cook County, in the State of Illinois, with a leasehold interest in all trackage rights from the Chicago Junction Railway Company, from said point near McCook to Franklin Park, in said Cook County, with a branch therefrom from the City of East Chicago, in said Lake County, in the State of Indiana, north and northerly to Whiting, in said Lake County; together with trackage rights or leasehold of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from said Whiting to the City of Chicago, also certain other trackage rights from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, in said South Chicago, and a leasehold interest in the Lyons and Chicago Railroad, so called being a railroad extending easterly from said Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division at a point near McCook to and into the Chicago Crushed Stone Company's property; together with the Mayfair Extension, so called, being a railroad extending from said Franklin Park northerly and easterly to Mayfair, in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County, at a point near the intersection of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; together with all branches, spurs, industrial tracks, side tracks, turnouts and other appurtenant tracks along and upon each and every of said Chicago Terminal railroads; together with all depot grounds, yards, ways, rights of way, interlocking plants, switches, tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, warehouses, elevators, warehouses, powsr plants, machinery and repair shops and their equipment, tanks, turn tables, superstructures, erections, buildings and fixtures belonging to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all franchisee, ordinances, licenses, permits, easements, leases, contracts and agreements belonging or pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all locomotives, tenders, cars and other rolling stock, equipment, supplies, machinery, tools and implements owned or acquired by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or by John N. Faithorn, the receiver heretofore appointed herein, or belonging, pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all properties, real, personal, or mixed, held in leasehold or in freehold, in law or in equity, by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, including all choses in action, bills receivable and moneys or notes possessed or held by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, and including the following described real estate, to wit:

Lots 1 and 2 in Baer's Subdivision of Lot 10, Block 58, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also Lot 3 in Gunzenhauser's Subdivision of Lot 9, Block 53, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also that part of Lot 11, Block 53, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east, described as beginning at a point 25 feet east of the northwest corner of said Lot 11, thence south 73 feet, thence east 25 feet, thence north 73 feet, thence west 25 feet to the place of beginning; also Lots 36 and 38 and Lots 40 to 50, both inclusive, Block 15, and Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 22, in Block 16 of Simpson and Green's Addition to Chicago; also Lots 33 and 47, Baldwin's Subdivision of Block 30, in Subdivision of Section 19, Township 39 north, Range 14 east; also Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17, in Cook's Subdivision in Block 10, (excepting railroad), in Ogden's Subdivision of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 39 north, Range 13 east; also a strip of land 66 feet wide in the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip being partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the west half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company and the south line of the south center line of said Section 3, thence north along said center line of Section 3, 66 feet to a point, thence easterly and parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 858 feet more or less to a point in the southerly right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence southeasterly along said right of way line a distance of 273 feet more or less to an intersection of said right of way line with the aforesaid right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along the last-mentioned line 618 feet to the point of beginning.

Also a strip of land 66 feet wide and 660 feet long more or less, running in a nearly east and west direction across the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip being partly in the south half and partly in the south half of the said east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, and being north of and adjoining the right of way of the Chicago Junction Railway Company; also a piece of land in the west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said piece of land lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3 with the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along said right of way line 405 feet more or less to the intersection of the said right of way line with the right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence northeasterly along the last mentioned line a distance of 825 feet more or less to a point 71.8 feet north of the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence easterly parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 86 feet to the said north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3, thence south along said north and south center line 71.8 feet to the point of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip of land 120 feet wide in the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the south right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company intersects the west line of the said northwest fractional quartar of fractional Section 5, and extending thence east along said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to a corner of land of the Illinois Brick Company, thence south 120 feet to a point, thence west parallel with the said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to the said west line of the northwest fractional quarter of fractionel Section 5, thence north along said line 120 feet to the place of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also an irregular piece of land in the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, north of the Indian Boundary Line, said strip being described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the south right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company intersects the division line between the land of Henry Homeier and the land of the grantors, and extending thence east along said right of way line 1,868.81 feet more or less to a point which is 411.19 feet west of the intersection of the said right of way line with the said Indian Boundary Line, thence southwestward 844.3 feet to a point which is 120 feet south of said right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence west, parallel with the said right of way line, 1,033.11 feet more or less to the said division line between the lands of Henry Homeier and the lands of the grantors, thence north 120 feet to the place of beginning, situated in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip or tract of land 15 feet in uniform width, being all that part of the south three-fourths of the east half of the northeast quarter and of the north 40 acres of the southeast quarter, Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying east of a line 385 feet east of and parallel with the east line of the present right of way of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, as the same runs through the said south three-fourths of the east half of the northeast quarter and the north 40 acres of the southeast quarter of said Section 12, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also the east 633 feet of the north 20 acres of the west 30 acres of the north 60 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, (said 20 acres being the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12 aforesaid); also that part of the south five-eighths of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying between the west line of right of way of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company as the same extends through said south five-eighths of the west half of the northeast quarter of said Section 12, and a line drawn parallel with and 66 feet west of the west line of said right of way, Cook County, Illinois.

Also the property, railroad, and right of way between Fourteenth Street and Thirty-ninth Street in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, acquired by the defendant Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company from the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company in exchange for the railroad between the above mentioned points constructed under the charter of the Chicago Central Railway Company, the title to which said last mentioned railroad has been transferred to and vested in the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company or the Chicago Junction Railway Company.

Also the north half of Lot 10 in School Trustees' Subdivision of Section 16, Township 39 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also 10.41 acres, more or less, described as follows, to wit: The north 20 acres of the west 20 acres of the north 60 acres, excepting the east 633 feet thereof, formerly sold to the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, and 20 acres being the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois.

Also all that part of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, where it is crossed by the second branch diverging as above stated. The second branch will run from the said point of divergence southerly and westerly under Lexington Avenue and 35th Street to Fifth Avenue, where it will rejoin the branch first above described at a point between 34th and 35th Streets. From the last mentioned point, the route of this Section will run southerly under Fifth Avenue along Madison Square and into Broadway; thence southerly under Broadway to a point about half way between 17th and 18th Streets.

Section 5-D-2: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-D-3 and runs southerly under Broadway (passing under Union Square) to a point about 50 feet north of Reade Street.

Section 5-D-1: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-D-2, and runs thence southerly under Broadway, Vesey Street, Church Street, Trinity Place and Greenwich Street to a suitable terminus under Battery Park.

The general plan of construction calls for a railroad placed in subways or tunnels. The road is intended to be operated by electricity or some other power not requiring combustion within the tunnels and the motors are intended to be capable of moving trains at a speed of not less than forty miles per hour for long distances, exclusive of stops.

For all of Sections 5-C-1, 5-C-2, 5-C-3 and 5-A there will be four tracks. For Section 5-B there will be two tracks. For Section 5-C-1 and Section 5-C-2, there will be two tracks. In the two tunnels described as Section 5-C-3, there will be one track. For Section 5-D-3 there will be four tracks as far south as the point between 36th and 37th Streets, where the line diverges as above described; there will be two tracks from the point of divergence through 36th Street and Fifth Avenue to the point where the lines reunite and two tracks from the point of divergence through Lexington Avenue and 35th Street to the point in Fifth Avenue where the lines reunite, and for the remainder of the distance southerly under Fifth Avenue and Broadway there will be four tracks. For Section 5-D-2, there will be four tracks. For Section 5-D-1, there will be four tracks to the Chambers Street Station. South of the Chambers Street station southerly under Broadway, Vesey Street, Trinity Place and Greenwich Street there will be two tracks. Additional tracks for terminal purposes are to be constructed under Battery Place and Battery Park. Suitable stations, as shown on the plans, together with crossovers, turnouts, and sidings as may be necessary, are to be provided.

The tracks are to be of standard gauge. The tunnels are to have a height of not less than 18 feet in the clear; and a maximum width of 15 feet for each track, except at stations, curves, &c., where the width may be increased. The roof of the tunnels is generally to be as near the surface of streets as street conditions and grades will permit, but will be depressed whenever necessary to avoid grade crossings as well as where approaching the Harlem River. The roof and sides of the tunnels will be of iron or steel and masonry.

Entrances to stations will in general be placed within private property, rights in which will be required for the purpose.

Construction is to be generally carried on by means of tunnelling or excavation under cover, except as may be otherwise especially provided in the contract, or in places where the Board shall give express permission to construct by open excavation. In the City Hall Park, Battery Park, or other places under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks, all trees injured or destroyed in the course of construction are to be replaced by the contractor under the direction and to the satisfaction of said Department.

The Board has included in the detailed plans for construction, provisions for pipe galleries through and along the principal longitudinal streets of all portions of the route except Sections 5-A and 5-C-3. Bids for the construction of the Railroad on any one or more of these Sections must be accompanied by bids for the construction of the pipe galleries appurtenant to such section or sections; and if not so accompanied will not be considered by the Board. The Board reserves the right to accept a bid for the construction of any section of the Railroad and at the same time to reject the accompanying bid for pipe galleries.

The Board has also included in its detailed plans for construction, provisions for third tracks in 35th and 36th Streets; and for two additional tracks under Greenwich Street, Battery Place and Battery Park south of Morris Street, and additional station and terminal facilities in Battery Park. Such additional tracks and facilities are intended ultimately to form part of other railways heretofore duly authorized and approved. Bids for the construction of Sections 5-D-3 and 5-D-2 must be accompanied by separate bids for the construction of such additional tracks and station and terminal facilities; and if not so accompanied will not be considered by the Board.

If proposals satisfactory to the Board are received for the construction of one or more of the several parts of the Railroad as above described, the Board may contract (subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as provided by law) for those parts for which satisfactory proposals are received, reserving the right to make a separate contract or contracts thereafter for the remaining part or parts.

A fuller description of the said routes is set forth, and other requirements, provisions, details and specifications are stated in the printed form of contract now on file in the office of the Board, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, and in the detailed drawings therein referred to, at which office copies of the contract and of the form of bond and contractor's proposal may be had on application. The contract drawings may be inspected at the same office. The printed form of contract and the detailed drawings are to be deemed a part of this Invitation.

The words "the Railroad" wherever used in this Invitation are to be construed to mean the part or parts included in any contract entered into in pursuance hereof.

Payments to the contractor for construction will be made monthly as the work proceeds, as provided in the form of contract.

The work of construction (including pipe galleries and the additional tracks and terminal facilities above mentioned) is to be completed as soon as practicable, and within the periods mentioned in the form of contract.

Proposals may be submitted for construction alone; or, at the option of the bidder, for construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation.

In case a satisfactory proposal is received from any person, firm or corporation to construct, equip, maintain and operate the Railroad, the contract will provide for maintenance and operation for a term of twenty years, and for a renewal thereof for a further term of twenty years from the expiration of the original term, all as stated in the form of contract; the contractor to pay an annual rental for the use of the Railroad which shall be ascertained as stated in the form of contract and which shall begin as soon as any portion of the Railroad shall be declared by the Board to be ready for operation.

Sealed bids or proposals will be received at the said office of the Board, at No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until the 25th day of April, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon, at which time or at a later date to be fixed by the Board the proposals will be publicly opened.

Proposals shall be in the form prescribed by the Board, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Board.

Each proposal must be signed and acknowledged and also verified by an affidavit of the bidder (or if it be a corporation then by an officer thereof) to the effect that the several matters therein stated are in all respects true. If the proposal is made by a firm, it will be sufficient if the proposal is signed and acknowledged, and the affidavit sworn to, by one member of the firm.

Each proposal must specify an office within the City of New York at which notices may be delivered; and delivery of a notice at such office shall be deemed a sufficient delivery and notice to the bidder.

Each proposal or bid must contain the name and place of residence of the person or persons making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; and if the bidder shall be a corporation, there shall be submitted a certified copy of its certificate of incorporation, with a certificate of the amount of stock paid in in cash, and the names and business addresses of all officers and directors of the corporation shall also be stated; also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making a proposal or bid for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Board of Aldermen, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation, or any member or employe of the Board, is interested, directly or indirectly, as contracting party, partner, stockholder, or otherwise, in or in the performance of the Contract, or in the supplies, work or business to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof.

Bidders shall specify separately in their proposals the amounts for which they will construct each separate part as described above; the amounts for which they will construct pipe galleries; the amounts for which they will construct the additional tracks and station and terminal facilities above mentioned if they bid on Sections 5-D-1 or 5-D-3. They may, however, make their bid for any one section of this proposed railroad conditional upon either the acceptance or rejection of their bid for any one or more of the other sections which they shall specify, or upon the acceptance or rejection of their bids for any other Rapid Transit Railroad construction submitted by them at the same time.

The price stated for the construction of each separate part shall include the furnishing of all materials and the performance of all labor requisite to the complete construction of such part, including all sewer and street construction and reconstruction and other work caused by or incidental to the construction of the same as set out in the proposed form of contract.

Bidders who submit proposals to construct and also to equip, maintain and operate the Railroad, must specify in their proposals in addition to the matters hereinbefore contained, the following:

(A) An estimate of the cost of equipment of the Railroad upon which the proposal is based. This word "equipment" includes motors, cars, machinery, power houses, all real estate upon which any such power houses shall stand, rails, ties, ballast, telephones and telegraph appliances, and all other real and personal property as specified in the form of contract. Such equipment is to remain the property of the contractor, but will be subject to a lien of the City to secure performance by the contractor of all the obligations of the contract, including the payment of a rental under the contract at the rate during its entire term and during any extension thereof.

(B) The maximum fare (not to exceed five cents) which will be charged a single passenger for a continuous ride over the whole or any part of the Railroad.

(C) What transportation facilities over railways connecting or to connect with the Rapid Transit Railroad the contractor will assure to the City, specifying separately in Schedule A forming part of the proposal the connecting lines over which a continuous trip shall be assured to passengers for a single fare not exceeding five cents, but with or without change of cars at the option of the contractor; and in Schedule C forming part of the proposal the connecting lines over which a continuous trip shall be assured to passengers with or without change of cars at the option of the contractor, for fares exceeding five cents per trip but within limitations to be specified.

No proposal will be allowed to be withdrawn for any reason whatever after it shall have been deposited with the Board.

The Board is not obliged by law to accept any of the proposals received by it but may reject all such proposals and readvertise, or may accept any of such proposals as in the judgment of the Board best promote the public interest and award a contract or contracts accordingly, subject to approval by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as required by law. If any part or parts of the road are not contracted for the Board reserves the right to make a separate contract or separate contracts thereafter for the remaining part or parts.

The award of the contract or contracts (if awarded) will be made by the Board within fifteen

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, April 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 198—Segers-Sg Fri. 237—Scarpato-St Gothard. 245—Eriksen-Goodwin. 246—Packard Co-Umbria. 250—Hiomas-Suyaman. 256—Duhois Sons Co-The Eugene D Morane. 257—N Y C & H R R R-Tug Chas E Matthews. 259—Ennis-United States. 262—Hogan-Hudson. 265—Matter of Beaver Knitting Mills. 264—Hanover Nat Bk-Suddath. 265—Same-same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury cases. Preferred causes. 44—Rubinowitz-N Y City Ry. 58—Hanner-same. 224—Same-same. 227—United States-Westervelt. 278—Same-Tiffany & Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar: 1—Fuller-Gilmore. 14—Leonard-N Y Edison Co.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, April 4.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, Clarke, Houghton, and Lambert, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions. 44—Payne-Baker, Smith & Co. 45—Gould-Springer. 46—Polsky-N Y Trans Co. 48—Wadick-Mace. 56—Thompson Equit Life Assur Socy. 58—Hunter-McCampbell. 60—Elec F Co-Smith. 53—Kliger-Rosenfeld. 63—Lite-Firemen's Ins Co. 65—Wood-Laemmle. 66—Molloy-Richards. 68—Eagen-Hagan. 72—Johnson-Callahan. 73—U S Title Guar & Ind Co-Griffin. 80—Miners & Merchants' Bk-Hall Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. Calendar of litigated motions called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Wakihelmer-N Y Times Co. 2—Gurewitz-Caplan. 3—O'Reilly-Skelly. 4—Rokeach-Notkin. 5—Wash Life Ins Co-Scoot. 6—O'Rourke Eng Const Co-Goodwin Car Co. 7—Same-same. 8—Wakihelmer-N Y Staats Zeitung. 9—O'Reilly-Skelly. 10—People the State N Y, &c-Heavey. 11—Meyers-Stephens. 12—Welsh-Int R T. 13—In the matter of Hyman. 14—Woodruff-Squier. 15—Humphrey's Hom Med Co-Teixeira. 16—In the matter of Central Fireproof Door & Sash Co. 17—In the matter of Lykes. 18—In the matter of the opening of 178th St, &c. 19—In the matter of Geney. 20—People State of N Y, &c-Dooling. 21—In the matter of City of N Y. 22—Rezzano-Del Genovese. 23—In the matter of Snyder. 24—Arbuckle-Duncan. 25—Brynhan-Goldberg. 26—Belting-Fields. 27—Mutual Alliance Trust Co-Seiler. 28—Rokeach-Notkin. 29—Weill-Charleson. 30—Burke-Burke. 31—Erler-Pawliger. 32—People State of N Y, &c-Ahearn. 33—People & Hebbard-Prendergast. 34—Carpenter-Klein. 35—People State of N Y, &c-Ahearn. 36—In the matter of Martin. 37—Kellar-Faber. 38—Callahan-Rice. 39—Same-same. 40—Owens-Owens. 41—In the matter of the regulating and grading, &c. 42—Kennedy-Int R T Co. 43—Greenwald-Gotham-Attucks Music Co. 44—Keitel-Duluth Brewing Co. 45—Mutual Life Ins Co of N Y-Olyphant. 46—Gronau-Schaub. 47—Clark-Addicks. 48—In the matter of 15th and 18th Sts, N R. 49—In the matter of Piers. Old Nos. 16 and 17, E R. 50—In the matter of same. 51—Same-same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Motions, demurrers, preferred cause, and general calendar called at 10:15 A. M. Cases unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Adjourned till April 8.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term Continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(April Term)—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 9 P. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 3854—Leavitt-Jay. 3470—Mason-Welnzummer. 3560—Richmond-Lee. 2363—Mesick-Equitable Life Assur Soc.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts II., IV., V., VI. and VII. for trial. 756—Jacques-N Y City Ry. 654—Hall-Met St Ry. 695—Spooner-New York City Railway. 763—Raphael-same. 794—Forman-Union Ry. 793—Same-same. 796—Same-same. 451—Averett-same. 444—Yorgtmmer-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 637—Segal-N Y City Ry. 507—Zell-424 St, &c, R R. 225—Fritzhye-Union Ry. 488—Hogan-N Y City Ry. 489—Nauck-42d St, &c, R R. 505—Johnson-Penn R R. 511—Murphy-N Y City Ry. 536—Hempel-same. 864—Dermma-same. 759—Jones-Union Ry. 784—Colombo-N Y City Ry. 540—Krause-same. 595—Gallagher-same. 573—Newman-same. 600—Gray-N Y City Ry. 614—Newwirth-Met St Ry. 409—O'Brien-N Y City Ry. 410—Quinn-same. 400—Willortz-same. 583—Murphy-N Y City Ry. 467—Leary-same. 2420—Coffey-same. 742—Luppint-Met St Ry. 743—Fiore-N Y City Ry. 744—Buehbinder-Int St Ry. 745—Wilson-Met St Ry. 746—Shape-Int St Ry. 747—Same-same. 750—Quareck-same. 751—Lessine-same. 752—Rollino-same. 753—Smith-same. 754—Boehnicke-Union Ry. 761—Jen-N Y City Ry. 779—Holohan-same. 781—Larsch-Met St Ry. 783—Hanken-Terry & Tench Co. 785—Gelb-N Y City Ry. 780—Karegs-N Y Trans Co. 790—Danby-N Y City Ry. 791—Williams-Union Ry. 827—Barkley-Union Ry. 846—Drucker-N Y City Ry. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 903.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 601—De Long-Meyer. 686—Dillingham-Press Pub Co. 707—Leonard-Am Ice Co. 708—Maloney-Weiss. 775—Williams-Cosse. 756—Cohen-Stern. 721—Colyer-Johnson. 844—Dan-Smith, &c-Hault. 850—McGuire-Puritan Mineral Water Co. 816—Murphy-Winan Co. 824—Allen-Kennelly. 845—Morgan-Johnson. 847—Fleischman-Lawyers' Title Ins Co. 1345—Mayer-Con Gas Co. 1346—Feldman-same. 1345—Straguch City of N Y. 1363—Irving-N Y C n Co. 1112—Ketchum-City of N Y. 1221—Martin-Heller. 1157—Tobias-City of N Y. 1158—Same-same. 2849—Brunton-Preston. 1367—Mulstay-Cartlin. 1247—Lee-Mitchell. 1300—Starkenthal. 522—Heidelmont. 1251—Haigh-Eddemeyer & Morgan Hod Elev Co. 562—Lussier-Turner. 567—Sullivan-d'Onofri. 570—Rogers-Mahoney. 625—Maginnes-Enders. 749—Same-same. 666—Berger-Benson & Hodges Co. Inquest: 1261—Buitman-Heldeman. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 858—King-Reed. 942—Boese-City of N Y. 886—Levier-Met Aluminum Mfg Co. 653—Tanzer-Raubenstein. 765—Day-Degmon, McLean Con Co. 4 P M.: 557—Erb-City of N Y. 598—Minton-Int Mercantile Agency. 599—Gatens-same. 846—Robinson-Van Norden Tr Co. 590—Ehlers-Press Pub Co. 862—Jaffe-Levey. 881—Heenschen-Allison Realty Co. 886—Brusco-Star Co. 887—Philips-City of N Y. 908—Sutherland-Fleishman Realty Co. 910—Sheridan-Smithson. 914—Dickmann-Wilbert. 930—Muario-Jotter. 179—Donovan-Higgins. 881—Hunter-Proctor. 727—Krauer-Con Gas Co of N Y. 540—Bryne-Strauss. 539—Same-same. 3959—Title-Tangeman. 595—Seeley-Smith. 577—Donnelly-Mills. 923—Cherkes-Westcott Express. 924—Same-same. 627—Bensinger-Zimmerman. 935—Strauss-City of N Y. 950—Albian-Press Pub Co. 975—Read-Hilton. 999—Rosenzweig-Ludwin. 1008—Smith-Morris. 1020—Pane-Henke Dental Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. Inquests. 2251—Clement-Federal Surety Co. 1331—City of N Y-Zolickson. 3024—City of N Y-same. General calendar. 882—Washington Life Ins Co-Scott. 1701—Thorn-Fire Assn of Phila. 1749—Dearing-Boss. 2994—People of the State of N Y-Conron Bros. 1784—Davidow-Moore. 1229—Herbert-Hellbut. 3803—Clement-Federal Surety Co. 1573—Peacock-Clark. 1309—Mack-Monotype. 357—Wilmerding-Falkenberg. 818—De Bonis-Dowling. 592—Rothstein-Isaac. 1506—Carlin Const Co-Crawford. 817—Stancliff-Wood. 1074—Southwestern Bk-White. 1253—Dresser Pub Co-Woodward. 1685—Intermeyer-Parker. 1587—Freed-Horne. 2904—People of the State of N Y-Conron Bros Co. 1619—Joyce-Mann Lighterage Co. 1778—Sabbatino-Palmieri. 615—Mosler Safe Co-Maiden Lane Safe Co. 2276—Clement-O'Rourke. 3424—People of the State of N Y-Wooley. 3355—Clement-Met Surety Co. 2677—Same-Mulliner. 2579—Same-Suesens. 551—Gallagher-O'Reilly, Jr. 236—Back-Manheim Ins Co. 1373—Tannenbaum-Rundback. 2272—Clement-McCann. 3330—City of N Y-Hall. 2920—Wright-Whitlock. 3349—Shayne-shayne. 1325—Reagen-Polleys. 681—Romeo-Sholl. 2562—City of N Y-Tuck. 2595—Clement-Boughan. 2605—Same-Devito. 2762—Same-Diecks. 1457—State of N J—Limburger. 1492—Campbell-Hughee. 1534—O'Connell-O'Connell Lime and Marble Works. 1339—Banks-De Corinea. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 2994—People of the State of N Y-Conron Bros Co. 6834—Bernbaum-Wohlstetter. 925—Fuller-Highland. 1740—James-Met Life Ins Co. 1772—Ganse-Commonwealth Trust Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Estates of Catharine Von Fisenne and Charles Breauer. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Hannah M Brodius, Edwin H Nordlinger and Emma E Bowne, Wm M Russell, Eliza S Howen. At 2:30 P. M. Mary Latimer, Edward Schwartz, Caroline Kappel, John McDermia, Wm J Merrall.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested wills. 2318—Akeme Kest. 2325—Eliza Schwartz.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case unfinished. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. 1040—Killalen-In Ry. 870—Schwarz-N Y City Ry. 1027—Bauman-N Y Steamboat Co. 7372—Ranchberger-Interurb St Ry. 1333—Knelp-McLaughlin. 2136—Bernstein-Casino Theatre Co. 491—Strauss-Mannes. 1233½—Wenz-N Y City Ry. 1090—Mott-Patten. 1678—Simpson Bros Co-Morgan. 1991—Smith-Gillespie. 828—Hilgert-Do Raasloff. 2024—Finley-Interurban St Ry. 1152—Katz-Bauman. 1390¾—Feld-Platt. 1364—Beadleston & Woerz-Brooks. 7296½—Lennon-Charig. 1326—Appel-Sampson. 841—Goggins-Int St Ry. 2336—Berrent-N Y City Ry. 1677—Scheinberg-Ansorges. 6753—Squires-Davis. 1953—Sallnando-Boland. 1688—Sarzine-Schreiber. 2383—Hueston-Hoes. 2384—Ward-N Y City Ry. 2365—Schnall-Schwimmer. 2366—Mitchell-Hall. 2387—Landsman-N Y Mail. 2388—Felter-Anenigne.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case unfinished. 2229—Cassidy-N Y City Ry. 2231—Neumansame. 2265—Niedermier-Spillman. 2183—Liebman-N Y City Ry. 2228—Krohn-N Y City Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case unfinished. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 2267—Herbert-Cohen-Benjamin. 2271—Helder-same. 2248—Johnston-Bruckheimer. 2077—Lenehan-Int St Ry. 2035—Tighe-Muller. 2213—Levy Stationary Co-Union Ry. 2214—Schneider-U S Fid & G Co. 2244—Post-Nieberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.) Opens at 10. Case unfinished. 7111—Owensteln-Zellniker. 7083—Powers-Wilson. 6044—The 12th Ward Bank-Donegan. 6045—Samesame. 6406—Siefke-Stajer. 6047½—Schwartz-Tilbard. 7053—Schwartz-Schwartz. 6408—Reilly-Lynn. 7076—Vaey-Hammerstein. 6894—Scherer-Miebaelin. 6872—Mantel-Appelbaum. 7258—Faillck-Schechter. 6715—Winant-Sire. 6803—Prosser-Karatosnyr. 6464—Riverside M Co-Peter Basin System Co. 7198—Dibod-Kaplan. 6981—Lehman-N Y Storage Co. 7203—Osborne-Steinmetz. 7028—Niland-Bush. 7128—Sivins-Mooney. 7272—Brown-Schofler. 6943—Frank-Mandel. 6697—Newmann-Siff. 6753—April-Scheer. 6723—Doppler-Voel. 6717—Anhait-Belknap.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case unfinished. 2309—Silberfeld-N Y City Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2311—Glassheim-N Y C Ry. 2310—Schwend-same. 2312—Nelkin-same. 2315—Sohwend-same. 2085—Steiman-same. 2092—Straum-same. 2291—Barthel-Union Ry. 2297—Noval-Brodsky. 2310½—Zeltter-N Y City Ry. 2354—Knisted-Lefshitz. 1491—Kaufman-Sussman. 1688—Epps-Reed. Highest number reached on regular call, 2268.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Murphy for the People. Motion calendar. 1—Angelo Musalena, Frank Tordyebuono. 2—Daisy Dingle. 3—Frank Greenlove. Trial calendar. 1—Charles M. Dunn. 2—Edward O'Brien. 3—Charles Spengler. 4—Edward Cannon. 5—Thomas J. Walsh. 6—Lillio Randolph, Amanda Grigsby. 7—Theodor Alexander Benson. 8—William Benson. 9—Vincenzo Tascarella, Salvatore Spano. 10—Morris Robinson, James Wilson. 11—Margaret Tierney. 12—Thomas Duffy. 13—Joseph Cataldo. 14—Benjamin Siegfried. 15—William Harrie. 16—James Reilly. 17—John Ruffin. Pleadings. 1—Jerry Bassine. 2—Harry Flattner. 3—William Knobloch. 4—Mary Smith. 5—William White. 6—Allan Jones. 7—Theodore Hudgins. 8—Julius Smith. 9—Robert Mills. 10—Mary Spruhan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Vandiver for the People. 1—Robert Hassard or Hazard. 2—Edward King. 3—Gabriel Antossa. 4—James Cioffi. 5—Alfred Cavanagh. 6—Frank Adman. 7—Thomas O'Brien. 8—Alexander Scales. William J. Lee. 9—William Dineen, Peter Reilly. 10—Nicholas Shivak. 11—Thomas McDaniels, John Gerrity. 12—William Lohman. 13—Frank Ayers. 14—Frank Peaches. 15—Abraham Levy. 16—Arthur Chester Noxon, Grover Chandler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—(February Term.)—Assistant District Attorney Train for the People. 1—Geo E Fisher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. 1—Thomas Smith. (2.) 2—Charles E. Blakeney. (3.) 3—Israel Frucht. (2.) 4—Julius Fuchs. 5—Charles Webster. 6—Benjamin Willson. Abraham Livingston. 7—Frederick Schwegler. 8—Michael Devery. 9—Jacob Wendel. 10—Augustus Van Pelt, John Connolly, Thomas J. Reynolds, Thomas McMahon. 11—Mark Lewis. To fix a day for trial. 1—Charles A. Weber.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. No day caleodar.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Knapper Realty Company vs. Bogert—Harry Mendelson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Beller & Co. vs. Garment Workers' Union, &c.—J. Woolsey Sheperd.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Smith vs. Kellius—Charles L. Hoffman. Foster vs. Levinson—Benjamin Patterson. In re Marshall—Ernest Hall.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Burr, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.; Part VII., Clark, J.

Day calendar. 5260—Addunisio-B H R R. 8722—Swallow-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5270—McDonough-B H R R. 5272—Weissman-same. 4417-18-19—Morton-Knipe. 5276—Higgins-Wilson & Bajilis Co. 5292—Black-Rouss. 5318—Hanson-B H R R. 5317—Allen-Hills Broe. 5383—Soullin-Palmer. 9556—Dandell-Daniell, Jr. 3570-1—O'Donnell-City of N Y. 4198—Weohsler-Empire State Surety. 5367—Guyon-Chapman & Co. 5379—Inuis-Nassau R R. 5385—Walsh-B H R R. 5386—Ellis-N Y City Ry. 5392—Woodman-B H R R. 5397—Pastina-Goldberg. 13078—Cochran-Nevin. 5018—Davenport-B H R R. 5152—Scottl-Lee. 10432—Engardone-Hanover Fire Ins Co. 12970—Frank-Frank. 10710—Rudtner-Cooper. 12389—Hotchkiss-Potts. 13246—Sheridan-Emigrant Savings Bank. 13147—Murch-Haines. 11474—Hendrickson-City of N Y. 12838—Peltischer-Herman Realty Co. 13162—Cannon-McMahon. 13176—Baldwin-B R T. 4511—Fecoity of N Y. 13229—Sauer-Paul. 10475—Thomas-Archer Mfg Co. 4623—Shields-B U Gas Co. 4486—Schifrin-Jenson. 4372—Spataro-Interb R T. 10283—Gross-Kathalrs Chom Co. 10284—Butler-same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 4389—Murphy-B H R R. 4566—Silver-same. 4700—O'Connor-Bergen Beach Co. 12764—Clement-Mathoelus et al. 12765—Same-Palmor et al. 6013—Elglovanna-B H R R. 6365—Halligan-Gardener. 3785, 3783, 3787—Mascia and Di Lucca-N Y City R R. 4753—Hoge-City of N Y. 5172—Reid-B H R R. 2598—Marasia-Rubenstein et al. 13323—Murray-Seton. 4312—Excelsior Brewery-Smit. 4435—Mitchell-N Y City R R. 4735—Valentine-Fello. 4371—Fieldinger-Ives. 4774—Moffat-R H Hood Co. 11516—Williams-Parsons. 12800—Cantwell-Abraham. 3698—Koehler-City of N Y. 5402—Connor-B, Q Co. & Sub R R. 5408—Busch-B H R R. 5411—Lent-Tilyou et al. 5414—Stoepel-B H R R. 5415—Tonery-same. 5418—Rooney-Bergh. 5421—Glaser-Michaelson. 5422—Koch-B, Q Co. & Sub R R. 5423—Avery-B H R R. 5424—Fitzgibbon-Knapp. 5426—Kane-B H R R. 5429—Lawrence-Miller. 5432—Honneger-Bkn Chair Co. 5106—Casey-N Y City R R. 1464—Rush-Bass Iron Works. 5439—Nolan-N Y C & H R R R. 5443—Jabs-B H R R. 5445, 5446—Hodge-same. 5447—Heywood-same. 5458—Hannigan-Nassau R R. 5460—Donegan-City of N Y & B H R R. 5461—Schubert-Buell Co. 5467—Carey-B H R R. 5468—Wylander-Peterson. 5474—Lancaster-B H R R. 5476—O'Hara-same. 5479—Barend-Dry Dock & Battery R R. 5481—Ruege-Dillingham. 5482—Davis-Firuski. 5485—Bogenehutz-N Y City R R. 5486, 5487—Kominski-B H R R. 5488—Olsen-same. 5491—Honna-N Y Charcoal Co. 3808—Bergen-Hornfield. 8238—Marks-City of N Y. 8027—Finkelstain-B H R R. 5494—Weed-Cant R R of N J. 5495—La Fave-N Y Tunnel Co. 5499—Sammon-B H R R. 5500—Muleau-N Y City R R. 5501—Ryan-B H R R. 5502—Morgan-Holland. 5503—Farrell-Bailey. 5505—Herrigel-Phillippi. 5506—Strelow-B H R R. 5507—Schneider-Arenebergr, et al. 5508—Jung-City of N Y. 5509—Moore-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5511—Hess-N Y City R R. 5512—Pincus-Monheimer. 5515—McLeod-B H R R. 5516—Fuhrmansame. 5517—Kiaff-Carlin. 5519—Harrison-Birmingham. 5520—Graham-B H R R. 5521—Wetzel-Shrader's Sons. 5522—Buchman-N Y City R R. 5523—Evansky-B H R R. 5524—Shields-Nassau R R. 3525—Groves-Bkn Ferry. 5527—Tape-B H R R. 5529—Renschsame. 5530—Maczenski-Tartar Chem Co. 5531—Fields-Batterman. 5532—Kelly-Nassau R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 5532.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Maddox, J.—1258—Billings-Shaw. 2826—Hallook-Norton Point Land Co. 786—Ingram-Ingram. 794—Bushe-Collins. 812—Bostos-Spitzer. 814—Rosenthal-Pealmon. 817—Frank Ibert Brewing Co-Ciancimino. 818—Rogers-Rogers. 821—Sbefrin-Neuville. 823—Milbauer-Milbauer. 825—Timple-Ryan. 826—Ginsberg-Kramer. 827—Beppler-Beppler. 831—Fred M Smith Realty Co-Hickman. 832, 833¼—Plafsky-Alexander. 843—Selinger-Thompson. 844—Borlie-Borlie. 851—Reich-Reich. 853—Woodin-Woodin. 854—Enrique-Alt. 856—Stolnhardt-Wagner. 860—Wagner-Borchilt. 865—Giacomini-Steinmann. 868—Kunze-Youngbauer. 869—Schmulowitz-Schindale. 870—Brocklehurst-Petersen. 875—Jacobowitz-Mindlin. 876—Brooks-Tuttle. 877, 878—David-Borough Park Co. 880—Bealee-Aronson. 881—Riccio-Riccio. 883—Reimer-Brean. 884, 885—Wiener-Goldman. 887—D'Esposito-Corrao. 888—Wiener-Sinter.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be put down for days upon the call: 889—Weiner-Slater. 890—Bernstein-Selbel. 891—Bosch-Fosch. 892—Perlman-Stone. 895—Pollock-Herskowitz. 894—Perlmuter-Brasch. 895—Silverstein-Vacnevitch. 896—Krasmon-Dunaif. 897—Popkin-Brand. 898—Buser-Bracht. 899—Thompson-Arthur. 900—Villons-Foinstein. 901—Johnson-Coyne. 902—Fuller-City of N Y. 903—Moore-Henry. 904—Wertz-Remsen. 905—Dempsey-McEvoy. 906—Meyer-Moyer. 907—Meyershon-Levin. 908—Rose-O'Donnell. 909—Smith-Keegan. 910—Steever-Coffin. 911—Dressel-Dressel. 912—Greve-Wiele. 913—Rosen-Lasgood. 914—Davis-Delany. 915—Hochberger-Holzberger. 916—Welch-Welch. 917—Weiner-Slater. 918—Same-same. 919—Same-same. 920—Driesbach-Stolnmann. 921—Same-same.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Dike, J.—Civil calendar. 461—Hines-B H R R Co. 540—Gatespsame. 541—Burkhardt-same. 545—Borgowitz-Nassau Elec R R Co. 546—McCormick-B H R R Co. 547—Abeloff-Bella. 548-549—Rogers-B H R R Co. 550-551—Leyden-B H R R Co. 454—Kerdelsky-Nassau Elec R R Co. 495—Kelly-B H R R Co. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 488—Abkari An-Dahl. 555—Smith-B H R R Co. 556-557-558—Kastin-Brooklyn Ferry Co. 525—Groebe-B H R R Co. 500—Higgins-Duge. 868—Cohen-Benjamin. 662—Wilson-C 1 & B R R Co. 563—Feizi-B H R R Co. 565—De Murio-Gallo. 567—Brennan-Von Bergen. Highest number reached, 567.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Day Calendar—Platt, J.—People-Trola. 858—McPheetars-Overfield. 925—Laukert-Curran. 936—Brown-Hygeia Ice & Coal Co.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. 1405—Erlil-N Y & Q Co Co. 1000—Burfield-N Y City Ry Co. 1215—Landray-Landray. 1177—Duis-N Y C & H R R R Co. 1283—Kuchler-Rafel. 1300—Lowman-N Y City Ry Co. 1381—Galbraith-Westchester Elec R R Co. 1382—Rona-same. 1384—Silvia-Schultz. 1417—Schwerdt-Interborough Rapid Tran Co. 1425—Linder-Weisberger. 1428—Xavier-Westchester Elec R R Co. 1464—Devitt-N Y C & H R R R Co. 1488—Fi Nordl-Westchester Elec R R Co. 1491—Moccia-N Y C & H R R R Co. 701—Carney-same.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 1463—Lyon-Coleman. 1402—John-John Eichler Brewing Co. 1492—Raymond-Naomi Ring, &c. 1493—Berger-City of Mt. Vernon. 1494—Shepard-Wood. 1495—People ex rel Walsh-City of Yonkers. 1496—Same ex rel McBride-same. 1497—Trott-Elsie Bunting Co. 1498—Merritt-same. 1499—Olivet-same. 1500—Tappan-Tyson. 1501—Whyte-same. 1502—Coward-Westchester Elec Ry Co. 1504—Vanse-Schmaltzer. 1505—Glatt-Westchester Elec Ry Co. 1506—Lacento-Lawrence. 1507—Daly-N Y City Ry Co. Highest number reached, 1507.

Richmond County.

SUPREME COURT—Scudder, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock Day calendar. 1—Devlin-N Y City Ry Co. 13—Barry-S I R T Ry Co. 14—Elwood-Walser. 18—Letts-R L & R R Co. 19—Donovan-same. 24—Viner-Byrnes. 25—New Brighton Fire Eng Co-City of N Y. 26—Robinson-Wabash R R Co. 29—Delprata-Aquilino. 30—Walsh-R L & R R Co.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

JACOB MOSCOWITZ.—Jacob Moscowitz, painter and decorator at 1,100 Park Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,519 and normal assets of $404.

JOSEPHINE JOSLIN.—Josephine Joslin, formerly a florist at 2,093 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,512 and assets $517. From Jan. 26, 1904, to Jan. 2, 1906, she was in partnership with Laura Riddle Green.

DORA LEVIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Dora Levin, dealer in house furnishing goods and crockery at 1,664 Madison Avenue and 1,353 Fifth Avenue, by six creditors, whose claims aggregate $600. It was alleged that she is insolvent and has removed merchandise. She had been in business five years.

W. J. SCHMIDT & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against W. J. Schmidt & Co., a New York corporation, wholesale dealers in paints at 2,750 Third Avenue, by three creditors: Benjamin Moore & Co., $1,042; National Lead Company, $587, and American Linseed Company, $112. It was alleged that while insolvent the corporation permitted a judgment to be obtained against it on March 11 in favor of the Syracuse Company of New York.

A. C. McCLELLAN & SON.—Judge Hough has confirmed a settlement with the creditors of A. C. McClellan & Son, proprietors of the St. Louis Hotel, at 34 East Thirty-second Street, and Carlsbrooke Inn, at Ventnor City, N. J., at 100 cents on the dollar, payable three years from date by a note of Alfred C. McClellan, which is to bear no interest, dividends to be declared and payments made from time to time out of sales of assets and profits of the two hotels.

J. GERSON & SON.—J. Gerson & Son, who kept a large boarding house, bakery, and meat etors at Glen Wild, Sullivan County, have failed to obtain a discharge from bankruptcy. Judge Hough dismissed the petition because it was alleged that they ecught to put over $10,000 worth of property in the hands of a man as absolute owner whose only real claim was a mortgage of $3,200. A creditors' petition was filed against them on Jan. 18, 1904, and their liabilities were $8,179.

MAX ROUCHWERGER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Rouchwerger, a shoe dealer at 1,040 Second Avenue, by these creditors: A. J. Hanus & Co., $215; J. E. Bates & Co., $1,272, and the Standard Shoe Company, $193. It was alleged that at midnight of April 1 all his stock was removed to an auction room on East Houston Street. He received over $1,000 for it, it is alleged, and concealed the money. Judge Holt appointed George B. Leonard receiver. It was stated that he had bought large quantities of shoes lately on statements showing assets of $5,000. There was to have been an auction of the shoes yesterday, but Judge Holt stopped it by an injunction. A custodian was placed in the auction rooms to watch the shoes. There was much excitement when the sale was stopped and the police had to be called to preserve order.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Appleton, R.—W. T. Dickerson, $358.
Anderson, P. L.—W. Nobels, $250.
Same—F. L. Hughes, $1,161.
Arnstein, R.—H. Heiger, $270.
Bolinkoff, M.—M. Sieger, $49.
Book, I.—A. Larsen, $527.
Bloom, S.—J. H. Remick & Co., $1,099.
Baker, S. G.—J. Rowland & Co., $255.
Brainerd, H. J., (not summoned)—W. Nobels, $250.
Same—F. L. Hughes, $1,161.
Cohen, S.—C. Loeffler, costs, $68.
De Long, A. W.—G. Sprickerhoff et al., $1,501.
Dempsey, J.—Susan Brady, $2,064.
Dubinsky, Maurice and Dora—R. Grant Co., $1,097.
Duffie, A. B.—T. Hallen, $923.
Friedman, Joseph (not summoned) and Barnett—P. Domo, $64.
Feldman, F.—M. Frankel, $119.
Same—L. Abramowitz et al., $698.
Gettinger, M.—J. Drilling, $651.
Greenwald, Ada—Same, $651.
Gallaher, L. F.—Oliver Typewriter Co., $97.
Gordon, Ike of Isaac—K. Siegel, $24.
Ginsburg, S. S.—A. Larsen, $527.
Gerson, J.—Lucy J. Smith et al., $485.
Greenman, S. I. Le

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for Lexington Avenue Apartment House—Plot Sold on Riverside Drive—Other Business by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Marmaduke Tilden to William Laue the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, a seven-story elevator apartment house on lot 24 by 80. Mr. Laue built this structure several years ago and traded it for the old United Statss Hotel property at Fulton and Pearl Streets. He now buys it back.

Riverside Drive Plot Sold.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for George Noakes the plot, 84 by 123.5 and irregular, on Riverside Drive, 225 feet north of 116th Street.

Ths Brody, Adler & Koch Company is the buyer of the block front on the east side of Hamilton Place, between 139th and 140th Streets.

Steady Demand on the West Side.

Alfred E. Toussaint has sold for Frederick Pflomm 261 West Eighty-fifth Street, a four-and-a-half-story American basement dwelling on lot 16 by 102.2 The buyer will occupy the house.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for John F. Hitchcock 116 West Eightieth Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 18 by 102.2.

Loan on Old Police Station.

The Liberty and Church Street Company has secured a loan of $250,000 from the Farmers' Loan and Truat Company on the old Church Street Police Station, sold at auction recently for $330,000.

Amsterdam Avenue Corners Sold.

Maurice Reinhardt has sold for Gottlieb M. Karpas ths southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, a six-story apartment houss on plot 44.4 by 100.

Hillenbrand & Nassolt have sold for Gottlieb M. Karpas to Mrs. Henry Hughes the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, a six-story flat, with stores, on plot 40 by 100.

F. Drueker has sold, through Samuel Zuckerman, ths five-story triple flat 784 Amsterdam Avenue, between Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets, 20.11 by 100.

Max Lowenstein has sold 236 West 122d Street, a five-story apartment house, 34 by 100, to Emanuel Maas.

Sale of 159th Street Dwelling.

Dr. Charles E. Denhard has sold to a client of L. J. Phillips & Co. 561 West 159th Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 15 by 99.11.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the plot, 80 by 95, at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 169th Street. The buyers will erect a five-story flat.

Isman's Long Island Purchase.

The Ernestus Gulick Company has sold for Edward C. M. Fitzgerald to Felix Isman a tract containing 8,000 lots fronting on and adjacent to Hillside Avenue, Jamaica. This is one of the largest parcels of vacant land ever sold within the boundaries of New York City. Mr. Gulick, who is interssted with Mr. Isman in the purohase, says that plans have not as yet been completed as to ths futurs disposition of the property, but that it will probably be developed along lines simliar to those followed at Garden City.

More Support for Torrens System.

The Association of Bronx Real Estate Brokers has passed resolutions favoring the adoption of the Torrens system of title registration in this State.

Purchase on Third Avenue.

Adolph Miller has sold to R. L. Blumenthal 781 Third Avenue, a five-story flat with stores, 25 by 80.

Julius H. Reiter, as attorney for Siris, Malzman & Goldman, has sold to Joseph Spector the six-story tenement 314 East 119th Street and bought for them the northwest corner of First Street and Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, 50 by 75, on which they will erect a six-story tenement.

Dr. Richard E. Butler is the buyer of 302 Pleasant Avenue.

Deal for Madison Avenue Houses.

L. H. Lowenstein has sold to Rutenberg & Schiller 1,497 and 1,499 Madison Avenue, a six-story apartment house, 50 by 100.

David & Harry Lippmann have sold to Andrew J. Larkin 231 East Seventy-seventh street, front and rear buildings, on lot 25 by 102.2.

David & Harry Lippmann have sold 338 East Forty-seventh Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 20 by 100.5.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Marcus M. Marks to a client, for a long term of yeare, at an aggregate rental of about $50,000, the two five-story apartment houses, 6 and 8 East Ninety-seventh Street, 37.6 by 100.

Eighth Avenue Flat in New Hands.

Jamee J. Connor has sold for Edward H. Kelly to Charles Wolinsky 169 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat with stores, 22.6 by 100.

Operator Buys on Bank Street.

E. A. Turner hns sold fpr Georgs W. Haight to Joseph L. Buttenweiser 6 Bank Street, a five-story single flat.

Porrino & Ragaglia have sold for L. Riccardi the six-story tenement, on lot 26 by 100, at 24 King Street.

Wieck & Town have sold to Harry Maurer 108 Prince Street, a five-story building on lot 20 by 77, and have resold the property to Antonio Caiandrelo.

Pepe & Brother and D. M. Gallo report that they negotiated the recent sale of the dwelling 37 Washington Square West, to Celectino Piva, who will occupy the house. The sams brokers have also sold the four-story dwelling 52 King Street, 22 by 100, for the estate of A. Scobel.

To Build on Hamilton Street.

Jacob Sommer has sold for Julius Schwitzer 14 and 16 Hamilton Street, a plot 36 by 104, to Joseph Goldatein, for improvement.

Feller & Co. have sold for Alfonzo Oliva and others the seven-story tenement 332 and 334 Twelfth Street, on plot 30 by 94.

R. J. Casey has bought from a client of D. B. McClure the property 129 First Avenue.

Prospect Avenue Corner Deal.

Harry M. & Joel H. Ribeth have sold for a client the southeast corner of Prospect Avenue and 164th Street, a five-story apartment houss on lot 35.6 by 114.

Witts & Schwiebert havs sold, from the plans, one of the three, thres-story, three-family dwellings to be erected on ths west side of Ryer Avenue, 203 feet north of 181st Street. Ths houses will be completed about June 1.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold for a Mr. Dubois a plot, 50 by 130, on the sast side of Heath Avenue, just south of Kingsbridge Road.

Clement H. Smith and P. H. J. Daly were the brokers in the sale of the two-family house 2,299 Loring Place for the Ryan estate to Mrs. Emma M. Suydam.

Buying in Brownsville.

Lands & Turner have sold to a client the three-story building, with store, on the north sids of Blake Avenue, 80 feet west of Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn; also, to a builder, for improvement the block front on the south side of Blake Avenue, between Pennsylvania and Sheffield Avenues, 200 by 80.

Louis Lande, as attorney, has bought 453 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, a four-story brick tenement.

Residence Sold in Hollis.

Meynen, Booth & Eno have sold the dwelling, on plot, 125 by 100, owned by R. H. Days, on Villard Avenus, Hollis. Mr. Days will build a new residence on the property he has bought in Hollis Park Gardens.

The Rickert-Finlay Company has sold in Broadway-Flushing, to Beatrice O'Donnell the plot, 60 by 100, on the west side of Nineteenth Street, 158 feet south of Mitchell Avenus, and to Gustav Salminen the plot, 40 by 100, on the west sids of Nineteenth Street, 100 feet north of Cypress Avenue.

In Westmoreland the company has sold to F. A. Fairbrother the plot, 60 by 100, on the east eide of Bayview Avenue, 85 feet south of Summit Avenue; also, to Leo Bugg the plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Westmoreland Avenue, 81 feet south of Bayviaw Avsnue, and to John W. Jones ths plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Westmoreland Avenue, 240 feet north of Cutter Avenue.

H. Widmayer has sold for Alvin B. Wise his residence on Ocean Avenue, about 150 feet south of Rose Street, Freeport, L. I., on plot 75 by 180.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Mangin St, 10, e s, 75 ft s of Broome St, 25x51.6, three-story brick and frams tenement; foreclosure sals, to Morgenstern Brothers, $6,500.

78th St, 220 to 230, s s, 198.4 ft e of 3d Av, 80x102.2, two six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Milton Stern, $89,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Elizabsth St, 196, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 25.8x84.9; P. Grassi of 244 Mott St, owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $25,000.

7th Av, s e corner of 111th St, for two six-story brick tensments, 40x100.11; Apartment Construction Co. of 45 Lenox Av, owner; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $185,000.

Madison St, n s, 46 ft w of Montgomery St, for a six-story brick tenement, 46x54.11; Levine & Atlas of 233 Clinton St, owners; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $50,000.

Decatur Av, e s, 413 ft s of 205th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x35; Mary E. Anderson of 234 East 5th St, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $8,000.

Hull Av, e s, 213 ft n of Woodlawn Road, for a three-story frame tenement, 21x56; Norman and Stanley Martin, owners; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $6,500.

Mullner Av, w s, 276 ft n of Bronxdale Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Olga Bariffi, Van Nest Av, owner; Martini Bariffi, architect; cost, $5,200.

175th St, w s, 125 ft s of Tremont Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Martini Bariffi, Van Nest Av, owner; F. J. Moffett, architect; cost, $4,400.

Hull Av, e s, 21 ft n of 207th St, for five two-story brick dwellings, 18x30.6; Riley & Loughney, Perry Av and 207th St, owners; William Kenny, architect; cost, $25,000.

Prospect Av, n w corner of Boston Road, for nine six-story brick tenements, 38x89 and 26.9x108; Hanis & Siegel of 60 Liberty St, owners; John Hauser, architect; cost, $200,000.

Villa Av, e s, 601 ft n of 200th St, for a five-story brick stors and tenement, 50x68; Antonetta Carucci of 19 Villa Av owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $35,000.

Westchester Av, n s, 510 ft e of Therlot Av, for a one-story frame store and dwalling, 21x31; James Horan, owner; Moors & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $800.

Teetaw Av, e s, 250 ft n of Park View Place, for six two-story frame dwellings, 18x36; Fairmont Realty Co., of 1,849 Anthony Av, owner; H. S. Schrenkeisen, architect; cost, $18,000.

149th St, near River Av, for a three-story brick hotel, 30x60x22; Henry Bartels of 5 Walton Av, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $18,000.

213th St, s s, 150 ft e of Carlisle Place, for two two-story brick dwellings, 12x36; Angello Gusto, 224th St and Bronx Terraos, owner; John Davidson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

87th St, 6 and 8 East, to two four-story brick stores and dwellings; G. C. Boldt, Waldorf-Astoria, owner; Bannister & Schell, architects; cost, $18,000.

85th St, 312 and 314 West, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. J. De Coppet, premises, owner; Butler & Rodman, architects; cost, $35,000.

2d Av, s w corner of 40th St, to a four-story brick tenement and store; P. Purcell, premises, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broome St, 169, to a three-story brick tenement and store; E. Natelson, premises, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, April 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 167th St, 76.1x100; Abraham Stern, referee, to Donald Robertson, (mtg $40,000,) $8,000.

ARTHUR AV, n s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100, Laconia Park; John A. De Leyer to Joseph Dugan, $100.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 200 ft s of Prospect Place, 59.2x irregular; Liebe Levin to Resht Realty Co., (mtg $4,450,) $1.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 9th St, 26.4x113; Marion Kahn to John H. Bodine, $72,725.

AMSTERDAM AV, 789, 100x irregular; Fannie Drucker to Nathan Grabenheimer and another, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 172d St, 47x54.4; Abraham L. Libman to William C. Horowitz, ½ part, (mtg $62,500,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 134th St, 40x100; Clementine M. Silverman and others to George Bendrin, (mtg $82,000,) $100.

Broadway, 878, 91.4x irregular; Emma B. Moulton and another to Dikran B. Donchian and another, (mtg $65,000,) $135,000.

BROOK AV, n w corner of 125th St, 200x90; John J. Kennedy to Ansonia Realty Co., (mtg $169,000,) $100.

BOWERY, 13, 25x100; Loyal L. Smith to William W. Strouse, $100.

BARTHOLDI ST, n s, Lot 77, map 428, lots near Williamsbridge Station, 25x100; Carmine Castaldo to Frank Boyle, (mtg $500,) $100.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 136th St, 200x90; Ignatz Roth to John J. Kennedy, (mtg $162,-000,) $100.

BOSTON ROAD, s s e, st w s of proposed Palmer St, 462.0 ft e of Baychester Av, 39.4x irregular; The Cranford Real Estate and Building Co. to Abraham Edmonds, $100.

BROOME ST, n e corner of Mangin St, 50x75; Kalman Goldman and others to Abrahmm Bencrofe, (mtg $64,000,) $100.

COLLEGE AV, w s, 140.5 ft n of 169th St, 16.8 x92.6; George Meyer to Samuel Samuelson, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

EVELYN PLACE, s s, 175 ft w of Jerome Av, 50x100; Otto Nicolai to Amalia Schramm, (mtg $4,200,) $100.

FOX ST, n s, 78.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 40x 115; Louis P. Henryson to Mildred Lewin, (mtg $32,500,) $100.

GREEN LANE, (Gerega Av,) w s, 175 ft s of Lyon Av, 25x100, Westchester; Amelia Steinmetz to Belle Deisler, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

HUGHES AV, 2,495, 16.5x irregular; Moreland Realty and Construction Co. to Louis Cohen and another, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

HUGHES AV, 2,493, 16.8x irregular; Moreland Realty and Construction Co. to Louis Coben and another, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

HUGHES AV, 2,496, 30x70; Marie Krabo to Arthur Radomsky, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

HOE AV, w s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Christian C. Regelmann to Catharine A. Lavelle, (mtg $3,850,) $1.

HILL AV, e s, 245.8 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100; Edenwald; Jacob M. Marcuson and another to Sadie Berger, (mtg $175,) $100.

JESSUP PLACE, e s, 130.10 ft n of 170th St, 91.10x irregular; James H. Leddy to William Masterson, $100.

JESSUP PLACE, e s, 105.10 ft n of 170th St, 78.11x irregular; Jennnette E. Leddy to William Masterson, $1.

LIBERTY ST, n s, 267.10 ft w of Broadway, 119.3x irregular; Liberty St, 101; City of New York to Liberty & Church Street Co., all title, $330,000.

LOT 2263, Map 1,114A, 829 lots, part of Schieffelin estate; Esther Tepper to Jacob Marx, (mtg $1,855,) $1.

LOT 21, map of 82 lots on 18th and 19th Sts, 25x114; Martin J. Keogh to Raffaele Grassi, $700.

LENOX AV, 183, 16.11x75; Edward R. Reynolds and others to Josephine Ledeky, (mtg $13,000,) $100.

LOT 67, map of Cebree Park; Patrick D. Connell to Alex. R. Brown, $100.

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 75x84.5; Rosa Yoxtel to Quadriborough Land Development Co., (mtg $42,500,) $100.

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, Lot 118, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate at Van Nest, 25x100; Flora Stransky to E. August Bingtorf, $1.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 107th St, 44.2x110; Louis Steckler to Abraham Kassel, (mtg $75,000,) $100.

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 117th St, 25x100; Mildred Lewin to Louis P. Henryson, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 117th St, 25x100; Mildred Lewin to Louis F. Henryson, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

NASSAU ST, 113, 102.8x irregular; Perley M. Codington to Codington Co., (mtg $111,500,) $1,000.

PRICE ST, s s, 80 ft n w of Sullivan St, 20x77; Jacob Niemann and others to Antonio Calandrello, $16,250.

PROSPECT AV, s s, 62.6 ft s of 158th St, 18.9x90; William Quinn to Regina Fossing, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

VESEY ST, 94, 50x irregular; Morris Weinstein to Frederick J. Davison, ½ part, (mtg $13,000,) re-recorded, $100.

VANDEWATER ST, 36, 28.2x irregular; Hannah McMenomy to Wilber C. Goodale, trustee, (mtg $7,500,) $1.

VANDEWATER ST, 36, 28.2x irregular; Wilber C. Goodale, trustee, to Jane Vaus, $1.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100 ft s of Wendover Av, 94.6x irregular; Max Samelson to Samelson Rubin, (mtg $42,500,) $100.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of Wendover Av, 74.11x irregular; Max Samelson to Samelson Rubin, (mtg $38,500,) $100.

1ST AV, 233, 20x60; Marcus Wagner to Harris Lurrie, $100.

1ST AV, 1,023 to 1,081; 56th St, 851 East, 114.8x100; Jacob Ruger and others to Isaac Lipshitz, (mtg $142,000,) $1.

1ST AV, e s, 25.10 ft n of 109th St, 25x95; Giuseppe Breglia to Matilde Breglia, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

3D AV, 871, 20x80; Fanny F. Frankenheimer to Alois Staudt and another, (mtg $11,500,) $100.

3D AV, 8,890, 27 x irregular; Louis Cohen and others to Moreland Realty and Construction Co., (mtg $20,500,) $100.

5TH AV, 2,168, 19x100; James C. Thomas to Hampden Realty and Construction Co., (mtg $22,250,) $100.

6TH AV, e s, 24.8 ft s of 37th St, 24.8x60; Elias H. Bird to Codington Co., (mtg $50,000,) $100.

5TH AV, 57, 25x100; Herman Koenigsberger to William Maas and anotber, (mtg $62,000,) $1,000.

8TH AV, n e corner of 145th St, 40x100; Joseph Silversen and others to Gustav Marder and another, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

8TH AV, e s, 40 ft n of 145th St, 40x100; Joseph Silverson and others to Gustav Marder and another, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

4TH ST, e s, 50 ft n of 6th Av, 75x105; Sarah White, individually and as administratrix, to Josephine J. Schumacher, (mtg $1,500,) $8,850.

6TH ST, 603 and 605 East, 50x76.10; Aaron Segal to George Kocher, (mtg $48,000,) $100.

7TH ST, 114 East, 25x90.10; Samuel Scher to Samuel Laber, (mtg $33,750,) $100.

8TH ST, 329 East, 24.9x ½ block; Wm. Gutman to Hyman Harris, (mtg $28,500,) $100.

11TH ST, 819 West, 20x95; George A. Prigge and another to William B. Lorenz, $100.

13TH ST, n s, 171 ft e of 2d Av, 46x103.8; Joseph Harbaker to Morris Jerchower and another, (mtg $77,750,) $1.

15TH ST, 328 and 340 East, 42x108.8; William Wronsky to Isaak Schapira, (mtg $60,000,) $1.

18TH ST, 8 West, 27x92; Francis Le Roy Satterlee and others, executors, to Standard Operating Co., (mtg $50,000,) $1.

25TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Charles H. Kahrs to Mary C. Hoops, 1-3 part, $1.

30TH ST, 147 East, 36.8x98.9; Henry W. Kreykenbohn to Alfred B. Dunn, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

43D ST, 458 West, 19x100.5; Rudolph Brenner to Henry N. Bohack, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

65TH ST, 126 East, 18.9x100.5; Warren E. Dennis to Arthur W. Butler, (mtg $32,000,) $100.

70TH ST, 259 West, 16.11x100.5; Asa Kessler to Harry S. Houpt, $100.

74TH ST, 100 East, 18x74; Bertram G. Goodhue to Lydia Goodhue, (mtg $29,000,) $1.

74TH ST, 140 East, 18.9x68.2; Alfred Bassolis to Wallace H. Powers, (mtg $12,500,) $100.

76TH ST, s s, 800 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Herman Lobetkin to Isaac Portman, all title, (mtg $23,500,) $100.

77TH ST, 231 East, 25x102.2; David Lippmann and others to Andrew J. Larkin, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

83D ST, 521 West, 25x102.2; Charles Hammel & Co. to Abraham H. Poidner and another, (mtg $28,500,) $1.

116TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x irregular; Anna V. Whitbeck to Stella A. Campbell, $1.

118TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; William C. Bunting to Nicholas Dewes, $100.

119TH ST, 361 West, 18x100.11; Lizzie Kane to Maston L. Cuehman, (mtg $9,500,) $100.

122D ST, 236 West, 84x100.11; Max Lowenstein to Emanuel M. Maas, (mtg $38,500,) $100.

130TH ST, 165 West, 25x99.11; John A. Weser to Franz Heuer, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

130TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 123x irregular; John Murray and others to Louis Manbeim, $100.

134TH ST, 124 West, 25x99.11; Julius J. Ritter to Gerhard Steencek, (mtg $19,500,) $1.

134TH ST, 107 West, 25x99.11; Lorenz Feist to Henrietta Feist, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

135TH ST, 712 East, 19.6x100; Ernest H. Opitz to Henry H. Meyer, (mtg $12,000,) $18,000.

136TH ST, 686 East, 15x100; John L. Daniels to Helen W. Allen, (mtg $4,250,) $100.

138TH ST, s s, 40.2 ft e of Cypress Av, 78x 100; Charles Simon to Ariel Realty Co., (mtg $68,000,) $1.

141ST ST, 212 and 214 West, 50x99.11; Standard Operating Co. to Francis Le Roy Satterlee, (mtg $67,000,) $100.

142D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Abner S. Haight, trustee, to same, $20,000.

142D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Henry Hirschmann and others to Patrick J. Kane, $1.

144TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Samuel Golding to Abraham Jacobs, (mtg $34,000,) $100.

145TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Henry S. Camp to Helman Berensticher, (mtg $40,000,) $1.

153D ST, n s, 475 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x 100; Frederick Gambel to William J. Cinehan, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

162D ST, n s, 100 ft s of Broadway, 265x99.11; 161st St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 72x99.11; Isaac Kleinfeld to Isaac Lowenfeld, $100.

172D ST, 504 West, 40.8x95; William C. Horowitz to Abram L. Libman, (mtg $34,000,) $100.

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 125x 100; Audubon Av, s e corner of 179th St, 200x 85; New Construction Co. to Israel Cohen, $100.

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 125x 100; Audubon Av, s e corner of 179th St, 200x 85; Israel Cohen to Louis Cohen, $100.

184TH ST, s s, 16.8 ft w of Davidson Av, 16.8x 80; Mary E. Jacobson to Charles H. Brower, (mtg $4,000,) $1.

210TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 85x irregular; William J. Huston to Peter J. Shields, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

234TH ST, n s, Lots 119 and 121, partition sale, Hyatt farm, near Woodlawn, 25x100 each; Joseph P. McDowell to Evaline McDowell, $1.

238TH ST, n s, Lots 119 and 121, partition sale, Hyatt farm, near Woodlawn, 25x100 each; John W. McDowell to Evaline McDowell, $1.

238TH ST, n s, Lots 119 and 121, partition sale, Hyatt farm, near Woodlawn, 25x100 each; Sherman McDowell to Evaline McDowell, $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, to Alexander E. Cohen; 70th St, n s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2, 2 years $16,500

ALEINIKOFF, Vera, to Fanning C. T. Beck, trustee; 121st St, s s, 300.1 ft w of Park Av, 16.10x100.11, 3 years $9,000

BURTON, James W., to Harriet Overhiser; 134th St, s s, 50 ft w of Brown Place, 2 lots each 16.8x50, 2 mtgs, each $1,500, 3 years. $3,000

BERINSTICHER, Herman, to Henry S. Camp; 145th St, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100, prior mtge $40,000, 6 years, 6% $14,500

BURGLORF, E. August to Herman C. J. Roeper; Lot 117, map of 211 lots, portion Downing estate, 25x100; Lot 116, same map; Lot 118, same map, 5 years $4,500

BODINE, John H., to Marion Kahn; Avenue A, n w corner of 9th St, 26.4x113, due Sept. 27, 1907 .....$51,000

BUDKE, Josephine A., to New York Savings Bank; Bleecker St, s w corner of Perry St, 42.4x70, bond $15,000

BENEROFE, Abrahsm, to Kalman Goldman and another; Broome St, n e corner of Mangin St, 50x75, 6 years, 6% $18,000

BENDHEIM, George, to Milton M. Silverman; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 134th St, 40x 100, 3 years, 6% $25,500

CONWAY, Patrick, to Henry B. Cowles and others; 75th St, 176 East, 3 years $7,000

CURLEY, John M., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 10th Av, n o corner of 17th St, 20.6x100, due Jan. 1, 1912 .....$26,000

DUGAN, Joseph, to John A. De Leyor; Arthur Av, n s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100, 3 years, 6% $3,300

DONEHARAN, Dehran B., and another to Emma B. Moulton and another; Broadway, 878, prior mtg $65,000, bond $57,500

DUNN, Alfred B., to Henry W. Kreykenbohn; 30th St, 147 East, prior mtg $30,000, bond $15,000

DUNN, Alfred B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 30th St, 147 East, bond $30,000

FRIEDELSON Samuel, to Irving Judis; 99th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11, demand, 6% $15,000

FISCHEL REALTY CO. to Abraham Levy; 117th St, 212 and 214 East, prior mtg $38,000, 5 years, 6% $16,000

FISCHEL REALTY CO. to Abraham Levy; 117th St, 244 and 246 East, prior mtg $44,000, 5 years, 6% $25,000

FEIST, Max, to Samuel Korn; 143d St, 216 and 218 West, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6% $12,000

FOX, Austen G., to Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees; 33d St, 45 and 47 West; 83d St, n s, 235.1 ft s e of Broadway, 21.1x98.9, dus June 29, 1909, 4½% $25,000

GOLDNER, Abram H., and another to Charles Hammel & Co.; 83d St, 521 East, due Dec. 1, 1910, 6% $3,000

GOLDBERG, Joseph, to Francis Schlosser; Avenue A, n w s, 49.9 ft from n w corner of 1st St, —x—, 7 years $21,500

GRABENHEIMER, Nathan, and another to Fannie Drucker; Amsterdam Av, 789, 3 years, 6% $10,000

GREENE, Martin E., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; Park Av, n w corner of 72d St, 102.2x20, bond $40,000

HLAVAC, Josef, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 73d St, 328 East, bond $15,000

HAASE-LIPPMAN CONSTRUCTION CO. to John J. Bell; 142d St, n s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 74.9x100, prior mtg $37,500, demand $5,000

HOUPT, Harry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 76th St, 259 West, bond $15,000

HOUPT, Harry, to Cora Kessler; 76th St, 259 West, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6% ...$10,000

HAIGH Hailley, to Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.; Webster Av, n w corner of 189th St, 175x 110.2, 3 years $15,000

HALLSTED, H., to Henry Menken; Old Broadway, 2,390, bond $15,000

IGNATZ FLORIS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION Among Corleonesi to City Mortgage Co.; 137th St, n s, 450 ft w of Mome Av, demand, 6% $85,000

IGNATZ FLORIS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION Among Corleonesi to Realty Operating Co.; 137th St, n s, 450 ft w of Mome Av, prior mtg $85,000, demand, 6% $15,000

JERCHOWER, Morris, and another to Joseph Harbater and another; 13th St, n s, 171 ft e of 2d Av, 46x103, prior mtg $60,000, 3 years, 6% $7,000

JOHN V. SIGNELL CO. to Chelsea Realty Co.; 143d St, n s, 525 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, 6% $100,000

JOHN V. SIGNELL CO. to Realty Transfer Co.; 143d St, n s, 525 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $100,000, 1 year, 6% $1,712

JACOBS, Abraham, to Sam Goldberg; 144th St, n s, 185 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11, 1 year, 6% $7,000

KALLIS, I. Sidney, to Michelis Kalliski; 5th St, n s, 240.5 ft w of Avenue C, 26.8x97, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6% $8,000

KEELON, Annie, to Meta Youngleln and others; 150th St, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 35x118.5, 5 years $9,000

KASSEL, Abraham, to Louis Steckler and another; Madison Av, n w corner of 107th St, 44.2x110, prior mtg $75,000, 7 years $22,000

KLAPPER, Henry, to Charles B. Gumb; 2d Av, 1,434, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 6% $1,500

KLEINFELD, Isaac, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 160th St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 2?5x99.11, due Oct. 2, 1907, 6% $14,000

KLEINFELD, Isaac, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 3d Av, n e corner of 79th St, 124.4x irregular, due Sept. 29, 1907, 6% $5,000

KLEINFELD, Isaac, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Chrystie St, 138 and 140, and part of 142, due Sept. 29, 1907, 6% $5,000

KANE, Patrick J., to Patrick Beckingham; 142d St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years $10,000

KOHN, Ludwig, to Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co.; Lot 501, map of Lawdert's Farm, 5 years $22,000

KENNEDY, John J., to German Savings Bank; Brook Av, n w corner of 135th St, 40x90, 3 years $30,000

KENNEDY, John J., to Ignatz Roth; Brook Av, n w corner of 135th St, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6% $5,500

KENNEDY, John J., to Ignatz Roth; Brook Av, s w corner of 136th St, 40x90, 3 years. $30,000

KENNEDY, John J., to Etta Crakow; Brook Av, s w corner of 136th St, 40x90, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6% $6,000

LIBERTY AND CHURCH STREET CO. to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; Liberty St, n s, 267.10 ft w of Broadway, 28.6x118.5; Liberty St, 101, 3 years $250,000

LEVISON, Louis, to Metropolitan Trust Co.; Broome St, s w corner of Attorney St, 19.8x 50, 5 years $18,000

LIBMAN, Abram L., to Julius Bschrach; 1723 St, 50th West, bond $2,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to David Lippman and another; 77th St, 231 East, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6% $8,000

LOEWENSTEIN, Minna G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; West Broadway, 187 and 189, bond $16,000

LUBER, Samuel, to Morris Gelbert; 7th St, 144 East, prior mtg $38,750, 3 years, 6% .$5,000

LIPSCHITZ, Isaac, to R. Townsend Henshaw; 1st Av, n w corner of 66th St, 114.8x100, 3 years, 6% $4,000

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

LORENZO, William B., to De Witt C. Romaine; 11th St, 319 West, 1 year $10,000

LEMELSON, Joseph, to Henry Falk; Manhattan Av, 374, prior mtg $22,000, due June 15, 1908, 6% $6,000

LEMELSON, Joseph, to Bowery Savings Bank; Manhattan Av, 374, 5 years, 4½% $22,000

LURIE, Harris, to Henry Katzenberg; 1st Av, w s, 43.3 ft s of 14th St, 20x60, bond ..$11,500

LEWKOWITZ, Isidor, to Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.; 114th St, 9 West, 5 years ..$18,000

LEDEKY, Josephine, to Gustav F. Amthor; Lenox Av, w s, 25 ft n of 119th St, 18.11x75, prior mtg $13,000, bond $6,000

LIVINGSTON, Frances G., and another to J. Frederick Kernochan; 21st St, 330 West, 5 years $27,000

MARDER, Gustav, and another to Joseph Silverson and another; 8th Av, n e corner of 145th St, 40x99.10, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6% $20,000

McFARLAND, Rosina H., to Georgs G. Delolit, trustee; 79th St, s e, 200.3 ft w of 3d Av, 18x 102.2, 3 years, 4½% $6,000

MANHEIM, Louis, to American Mortgage Co.; 131st St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x irregular, 1 year $13,000

MANHEIM, Louis, to American Mortgage Co.; 130th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 123x irregular, 2 years $22,000

MERYASH, Louis, to Rebecca Meryash; 156th St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 lots; each 30.3x99.11, 2 mtgs, each $8,000, 3 years, 6% $16,000

MERYASH, Louis, to Rebecca Meryash; 156th St, n s, 378.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 4 lots, each 39.3x99.11, 4 mtgs, each $10,000, 3 years, 6% $40,000

MERYASH, Louis, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; 156th St, n s, 259.0 ft e of Broadway, 5 lots each 39.3x100.11, 5 mtgs each $35,000, 5 years, 5½% $175,000

McKENNA, Mary F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 21st St, 461 West, bond, $8,500.

MARDER, Gustav, and another to Joseph Silverson and another; 8th Av, e s, 40 ft n of 145th St, 40x99.10, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years, 6% $15,000

MAJEIVSKI, Adam E., and others to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Washington Av, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 25x145, 5 years $12,500

O'GORMAN, Joseph F., to Elizabeth Gamble; property on 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, and 142d Sts, and on Willis and Alexander Avs, 1 mtge, all title, bond $5,000

PERCY, Ella A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 3d Av, 2,497, bond, prior $ $5,000

QUADRIBORO LAND AND DEVELOPMENT Co. to Rosa Nettel; Manhattan Av, e s, 26.11 ft n of 100 th St, 2 lots, each 87.6x 94.8, 2 mtgs, each $7,625, 2 prior mtgs, each $42,500, 3 years, 6% $15,250

RING, Charles E., to David K. Fritz; Boweery, 231 and 233, 1 year, 6% $10,000

ROBERTSON, Donald, to Lambert Suydam; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 167th St, 76.1x 100, bond $45,000

ROBINSON, Isidor, to Morris H. Heyman; Washington Av, w s, 242 ft n of 178th St, 107.7x145.9, 1 year, 6% $20,000

SILVERSON, Joseph, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 8th Av, n e corner of 145th St, 40x100, bond $80,000

SPINELLI, Antonio, and another to Kate B. Happel, executrix; 113th St, s, 237.0 ft e of 2d Av, 2 lots, each 21.3x100.11, 2 mtgs, each $20,000, 3 years, 4½% $40,000

STANDT, Alois, and another to Fanny F. Frankenheimer; 3d Av, 871, 3 years ...$4,000

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QUEENS—FOR SALE.

Beechhurst on the Sound.

Opposite Fort Schuyler. 11 miles From 34th St.

At Whitestone Landing.

This new residence park surpasses in beauty of location and environments any suburban development in the vicinity of New York.

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ELMHURST HEIGHTS

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from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River, completed about the end of July, will connect Elmhurst Heights with Manhattan. TIME 9 MINUTES, FARE 5c. TRAIN OR TROLLEY.

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$500 PER LOT

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Bargain.—I have two friends who cannot go on with their payments on three plots of one lot, four lots, and two lots, respectively; payments $10 to $65 monthly on each plot; here is a big chance to get in on ground floor; write for full particulars; you can try a plot at the prices of six months ago if you can help one or both my friends out of a tight spot. These lots are on undoubtedly the best development in Brooklyn.

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$3,000 cash will buy a grand home in most exclusive section of Flatbush, 2 minutes' walk from Brighton Beach express station; wide asphalt avenue, with parked roadway, large and carefully kept grounds; choice shrubs and flowering plants; 11 spacious rooms; 5 bedrooms on second floor, large bathroom; all improvements, appointments, and appliances known to latest high-class construction; an ideal home; price, $12,000. Holt & Foster, 881 Flatbush Av.

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Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office; branch of 215 West 125th St.

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Superior LOTS AND PLOTS, TRANSPORTATION, IMPROVEMENTS, INVESTMENT, HOME SITES.

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250 building lots at Queens Manor, in Village of Queens, two miles east of Jamaica; streets made and macadamized, electric light, schools, and all city conveniences; fronts on trolley and third rail electric of Long Island Railroad; twenty-five two-family dwellings now being constructed; installments or cash. Read Realty Company, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, and 39 East 42d St., New York. Office at Queens Manor open daily, including Sunday.

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$3,000 buys two-family house, two lots, Port Richmond; $9,000 buys 10-room house and six acres; most desirable location; land alone worth amount asked. Silas Alden Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan. Tel. 246 Cortlandt.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—Gentleman's Country Estate and Farm.—A country place of 50 to 200 acres wanted immediately; must contain few acres highly cultivated land, with woodland and pasture, orchard and spring; real farm, improved by cultivated people, and on stream or lake preferred; house with modern improvements, in beautiful natural surroundings; not near popular Summer resort; ready for immediate occupancy; $10,000 cash, (with possibly small sum on mortgage.) Send photographs, 9 West 73d St., New York.

Have quick cash buyers for one, two family houses, lots, in West Farms, Van Nest, Nell estate, Unionport, Westchester Village; send full particulars. Witte, 180th St., Boston Road.

Lots, University Heights, wanted for private dwellings; restricted neighborhood preferred. Full particulars, Builder, 171 Times Downtown.

Detached 1, 2, or 3 family house which could be removed, in vicinity of 155th St. and Union Av. Geo. Loh, 313 East 123d St.

Cash paid for Williamsbridge and Wakefield lots. Call Shatzkin, 149th St. and 3d Av.

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A four-family 16-room tenement, adjoining 3d Av., (near 116th,) for free and clear private house. Hutter 201 East 104th St.

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with all city conveniences; $1,500 cash will buy new house in beautiful restricted section, high ground, within 12 minutes of present station; 6 minutes of new one; 10 rooms, oak floors, and trim, hot-water heat, tiled bath; price $8,500.

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This is the sensation as you stand on this 125-acre farm and sweep the country for miles; further, a real farm, kept up in the best shape, well watered; 25 acres splendid woods; 35 miles out; elevation 600 feet; $17,500.

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FOR A SUMMER HOME.

About 25 acres, $2,000, 37 miles out; elevated, fertile land, fruit, small house and barn; 2 miles station; vigorous stream through property. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

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1½ miles from Mount Kisco, a 500-foot elevation, commanding extensive views; fine timber of all kinds. For the purpose, the best we have. Six acres, $2,000; easy terms. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

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FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LEASE.

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Why pay big prices for lots in other towns when I can sell lots 7 minutes' walk from station on high ground, restricted section, sewer and water, $475 each? Seeing is believing; let me show them to you. Address M., P. O. Box 1,730 New York City.

Mount Vernon.

Handsome Chester Hill house, 10 rooms, two baths, hardwood, steam, gas, electricity; near station; $12,000. Neason Jones, Argue Building, Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.—Modern 11-room house, large lot; price low, $6,500; easy terms; immediate possession. Owner, 157 Times Downtown.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

A.—New 10-room house, every modern improvement, lot 50x129, $10,500; mtg. $5,000; this place must be seen to be appreciated. D. J. Kennedy, 254 Huguenot St.

Yonkers.

A large house, No. 424 South Broadway, Yonkers, in good order; rent low to a good tenant; caretaker on premises. J. Romaine Brown 53 West 33d St., New York.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Cape Cod seashore cottages (Harwich, Mass.,) rented completely furnished; every comfort; safe beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$10,000 to loan on hond and mortgage, Manhattan or Bronx. Apply A. S. Nichols, Park Av. and 129th St.

Plenty first and second Manhattan mortgage money; reasonable rates. Schwab Realty Co., 200 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

NO. 11 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story and basement; responsible tenant; favorable lease. W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av.

41ST ST., 104 WEST.—A three-story brown-stone dwelling to let, size 16.8x40; eleven rooms and bath; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

130th St., No. 248 West, 3-sty. & base. 10-room dwelling, newly decorated and handsomely furnished throughout; will rent from May 1st for Summer season of year. Apply on premises or Irving P. Lovejoy, 55 Liberty St. Phone 6407—Cort.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED
FERNISHED ROOM HOUSES FOR SALE
CANAVAN, Auctioneer,
49 W. 29TH ST.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN Cottage to Rent, near Essex, N. Y. 6 rooms, furnished; delightful situation; fine beach; large pines; fine water, boat, ice. E. W. Leaming, 230 Livingston Av., Albany, N. Y.

Summer Cottages for Rent—At East Hampton L. I., one hundred and thirty-five fine houses for rent. For terms and particulars address B. M. Osborns, Agent, East Hampton, L. I.

Half double house, furnished; commutation easy. Box 495 Suffern, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Houes eultahle 2 families; some ground; hour out; rent, $40. E. A. M., 160 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE NEW BRONX

ORMONDE PARK

BUILDING LOTS,	$95 TO $400 FULL SIZE	$5 Down, $3 Monthly. 10% Discount for All Cash

(Located at City Line of New York City.) Frontage on the famous Merrick Road. Just escaping heavy taxes, but first to benefit by the enormous expenditures of the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroad.

Third-rail system in operation—proof-positive there will be enormous demand for home sites at Ormonde Park, THE NEW BRONX, where the history of the Old Bronx will be repeated.

Investors need not go to obscure places, remote from the line of improvements. Here is a golden opportunity to purchase property where values will increase by leaps and bounds when the tunnel is finished.

This Company will build for their lot buyers artistic cottages of seven rooms or more. Concrete foundations, with cellars under all, for $2,000 and upward, and will accept small monthly payments as rentals.

Our cottage buyers will be glad to show their superior homes built by this Company.

Lots that were sold in the Bronx a few years ago for $1,000 now sell for $7,000. There is exactly the same opportunity at Ormonde Park, with this difference:—Increased valuations will come ten times as soon, because ten times the effort and money are being spent for your benefit at Ormonde Park.

THE NEW BRONX

EVERY LOT COVERED BY POLICY FROM TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL $11,000,000.

FOR MAPS, CIRCULARS AND FREE TICKETS WRITE, CALL, OR PHONE AT ONCE.

CARROLLTON REALTY COMPANY,

Main Office, Suite 64, World Building, New York City.

BROOKLYN OFFICE, 584 Atlantic Ave., Near 4th. Open Evenings,

Branch Offices, 22 Van Sinderen Ave., 193 Himrod St.

HOLLIS BARGAINS. HOLLIS, L. I.

Two lots, Villard Av., each	$625
Plot 8,000 square feet, good section,	$1,000
Lot Carpenter Av., 25x125, installments, $10 per month,	$750
Plot 104 feet front, 100 feet deep,	$1,000
Business corner, Fulton St., 11 lots,	$9,500
Plot 14,000 square feet,	$2,250
8-room house, all improvements,	$5,350
HOLLIS PARK GARDEN plot,	$3,450
12 lots near station,	$7,000
12 lots, near Fulton St.,	$6,250
Woodhull Av. corner, 125 feet,	$2,500
Lot 25x137,	$300
Lot 25x190,	$300
Two-family house, 13 rooms, near station,	$7,000
Two-family house, 13 rooms, nr. Hillside Av.,	$6,000
New house, all improvements, 8 rooms,	$6,000
14-room house, steam heat, hardwood finish, all improvements, finest house in Hollis,	$15,000

Maps and full particulars mailed to any address. W. C. Reeves & Co., 1,183 Broadway, N. Y.

LOTS $135 Payments. Small Monthly

in the Built-Up Section of

HEMPSTEAD.

Send for Booklet & FREE R. R. Tickets.

ERIE-NEW YORK REALTY CO.,
215 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

All at Sayville.—An opportunity to have a Summer home on the Great South Bay; handsome house and stable; beautiful lawn, 8 acres; ground level and high to the water; near depot and in order, with all improvements; another near the bay, fine dwelling, with six acres; must be sold to close an estate. A great bargain; all in this best of order. Inquire of J. S. Edwards & Son, Sayville, N. Y.

Bargain, Near Long Beach.—14-room house, some improvements; barn, sheds, grove of fine shade trees; land 142 feet front; macadam road, leads to Long Beach; rear of land fronts on tide water; about 800 feet deep; three minutes' easy walk to Long Beach R. R. station; price, $9,000; terms arranged. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE.

35 acres at Hollis, per acre.....$4,500
420 acres at Farmingdale, per acre.....$350
105 acres at North Roslyn, per acre.....$1,000
Harry S. Shapter, 509 East 16th St., Brooklyn.

A few lots on 13th and 15th Avs., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 34th St., New York.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Glen Ridge, N. J., on D., L. & W., 40 minutes out; have fine 11-room house, large reception hall, with fireplace; tile bathroom, steam heated, electric light and gas, hardwood trim, good barn, chicken houses and run; lot 110x220; price $12,500; 70% can remain on mortgage; house alone could not be duplicated for $10,000; will rent $900 per year. Inquire or address B. S. McKean, owner, Park Av. and 130th St., city. Telephone 2550 Harlem. Would entertain New Rochelle property trade.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To West End, or Elberon," she said.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END, ELBERON.

Choice furnished cottages for sale or rent. Come to responsible agents. Bargains for sale.

WARDELL & BURKE.
Park & Tilford Building, West End.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Six miles from Lakewood, N. J., 50 acres level land; 100 apple trees, also cherry, peach, pear, and walnut; two wells; new house, 8 rooms and attic; barn, cement corn crib, and icehouse; about 10 acres of large pine, cedar, and oak trees; horses, carriages, farm wagons; cows, chickens, and ducks; the same is situated one and one-half miles from Toms River, N. J.; this bears inspection. Address Cooper, 304 Mortimer Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Shrewsbury River—Locust, N. J., opposite Oceanic, via Sandy Hook Boats and C. R. R. of N. J., for sale or to let, 12-room cottage, furnished; bath, laundry, and butler's pantry; open plumbing, furnace, gas, stable; hillside location, beautiful view, select surrounding. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St.

Nutley, N. J.—Modern houses to let or for sale; only a few minutes' walk from Erie station; to be seen daily; in large houses electricity; in all water, gas, and modern conveniences; rents, $800, $650, and $420. Apply to Van Winkle & Co., Real Estate, Nutley, N. J., or to 7 East 30th St.

Furnished house to let in Morris Co., N. J.—10-room and bath electric light and water, one hour from New York, 6 minutes from station; porches, shade, views; from May 1 to Oct. 1; rent reasonable. Address H., P. O. Box 207, Chatham, N. J.

At Scarsdale, for rent, large house, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; high ground, abundance of fruit and shade; rent, $900 per year; we have several smaller places for sale. Swartwout & Co., 1,822 Park Av. Tel. 332 Harlem.

Seven-room houses, all improvements, steam heat, $3,600, $350 down; $25 monthly; other 6 to 10 room houses, improvements, $3,000 upward. John Smith, 502 Elm Sts., Arlington, N. J.

WANT GOOD SUBDIVISION LAND?

Several fine tracts listed now; also farms; priced right; two-family houses, cottages; bargains. Harry Layton, 45 Hudson St., Hackensack.

For Sale.—170 acres on Palisades, opposite Fort Washington; six miles by trolley from Weehawken; only considerable tract unsold south of Englswood, N. J. A. G. Duysters, 158 Broadway.

---

800 Lots.—High ground, water frontage, Pennsylvania Railroad; trolley, city water, gas available; 16 miles New York. Acreage, Box 196 Times Downtown.

Highland Park, New Brunswick, New Jersey.—For sale, twenty-two acres, splendid site for factory or homes. Address A. W. Opp, 15 William St., New York.

East Orange.—Bargain to close an estate; 6-room house; plot 25x117; $3,500. E. N. Ehrhart, 7 East 42d, N. Y. C. 'Phone 5322-28.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CALVERT CLOTH CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, April 10, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Lebnard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolen and cotton piece goods, &c.

WM. BLAU, Receiver.

RIPIN & LOWENSTEIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., New York.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

North Shore, L. I.—Will sacrifice contract two lots; bona fide. Box 102 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT-ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH; Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

THE PLYMOUTH

537-541 WEST 149TH STREET,

6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53;

ELECTRIC LIGHT, ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR. Beautiful view; Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES OR

DU BOIS AND TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

THE MAJESTIC

ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. COR. 145TH ST.

7-8 LARGE ROOMS, $870-$960,

including electric light and cold storage.

Subway and Elevated convenient.

Open evenings; apply to Superintendent, or

DU BOIS AND TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

143d St., 237 West.—Five large, light rooms, $23; inducements. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS,

326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.,

OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER; TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT; SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION; SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65; SEVEN ROOMS, $75. TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

NOS. 215-221 WEST 34th ST.

Light and airy modern housekeeping apartments, consisting of two rooms and bath and six and seven rooms and bath; rents $50 to $95; elevator and hall boy service. Apply on premises, or

POST & REESE, AGENTS, 16 East 60th St.

164th, 114-116 West.

Seven large, light rooms; tiled bath, electric lighted halls; every modern imp.; low rent.

18-20 West 106th St., facing Central Park; 5-6 room apartments, all light, latest improvements; rents $24-$30. Inquire janitor.

EAST SIDE.

CLEVELAND

126 to 130 East 24th Street.

Large flats, from May 1st, unfurnished.

46TH ST., LEXINGTON AV.,

North corner; 4 rooms and bath; all outside; electric light; private telephone; elevator; $38.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Elevator corner apartment; six elegant rooms and bath; all improvements; $60; 515 Lexington Av.

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570 Lexington Av.—First flat, four rooms, kitchen and bath. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

48th St., 138 East.—Five and six rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $32-$42.

BRONX.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

948-950-952 TRINITY AV.

5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements.

RENTS, $26 TO $34.

ALSO, rear of Trinity Av., 939 JACKSON AV.,

3-4 rooms, all modern improvements,

BY WEEK, $3.90-$5.50. | BY MONTH, $15.50-$23.00.

Apply on premises.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.

Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.

Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.

RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.

CONCESSIONS.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT

AND LARGE APARTMENTS OF 4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, IN NEW BUILDINGS IN THE HIGHEST AND HEALTHIEST SECTION OF THE BRONX, NEAR MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

Boston Road and 165th St.

590 Prospect Av., 150th St.—4-5 rooms, bath, improvements; new; block from school; reasonable.

Handsome, light, beautiful corner apartment, $25. 200 Wadsworth Av., northwest corner 183d St.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

HANDSOME OLIVE APARTMENT

4TH AV., PARKWAY, AND 56TH ST.

6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every up-to-date improvement. RENT $33.00 TO $42.00. Seeing will convince you.

Janitor, or H. J. BECKMANN,
4,714 5th Av., Bklyn. Tel. 1038 J, Bay Ridge.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company. Howard Carroll, President. Architect: Cass Gilbert. Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the Metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent views of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

TENANTS NOW MOVING IN

For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agent
141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Barclay Building

299 Broadway, Corner Duane St.

Second Floor over 10,000 square feet.

Few Offices Single and En Suite.

Large, Desirable Basement.

Wm. C. Walker's Son. Wright Barclay. 299 Broadway.

Business Building,

5th Av., bet. 34th and 42d Sts., to lease for term of 21 years to Desirable Tenant; 2,000 SQ. FEET FLOOR SPACE.

E. G. B. Riley & Co.,
500 5th Av., corner 42d St. Tel. 2034 Bryant.

Southwest Corner Cedar and Pearl Sts.

OFFICES.

LARGE AND SMALL.

Can also be used for light manufacturing; very low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

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17 WEST 40TH ST.,

Opposite Public Library.

2d FLOOR STORE AND LIGHT OFFICES.

McVICKAR-GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. 'Phone 4800 38th

SALOON!!! DRUGGIST!!!

BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH ST.

CHOICE LOCATION FOR LIVE BUSINESS; ALSO SEVERAL STORES ON BOSTON ROAD ADJOINING CORNER; MODERATE RENTALS; LONG LEASE TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.

Bakery to Rent.

Two ovens, large workroom; also two stores, suitable for confectioner, delicatessen, or fancy goods; 73-75 Manhattan St., near Amsterdam Av.; also two elegant stores at 125 Manhattan St., opposite Subway Station. Moderate rents.

C. SMITH, Agent, 125 Manhattan St.

Lincoln Square Arcade,

1,947 Broadway, 65th and 66th.

Offices, studios, club rooms, floors; elevators, steam heat, electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

DUNN BUILDING

200 Broadway, Northeast Cor. Reade St., a choice large, handsome suite to let, with all modern conveniences; location central; rent reasonable; possession May 1st.

Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

6th Ave., 37th St.

50x90, 100x100 ft.

3 or 5 buildings, one or all.

S. May, 37th St., cor. 6th Av.

Large Double Store,

125-127 Manhattan St., at Subway Station. 2 large show windows. Splendid for confectionery

Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to A. C. SMITH, Agent, on premises.

148th St., 702-4 East.—Two elegant lofts for light manufacturing purposes, in fireproof building, 50x100 ft., with light all around; freight elevator service, steam heated; conveniently situated in centre of Bronx. Apply to owner on premises.

148th St., 702-4 East. Two elegant lofts for light manufacturing purposes, in fireproof building, 50x100 ft., with light all around; freight elevator service, steam heated, conveniently situated in centre of Bronx. Apply to owner on premises.

First floor, Nassau, cor. Fulton St.; very light; steam heat and elevator; immediate possession; rent free to May 1; will divide to suit tenants. Apply A. Raymond & Co., Nassau, cor. Fulton St.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.

NEW BUILDING.

Store, 7 floors, all light, elevator, electric light, power; steam heat; RENT CHEAP.

Factory lofts, all light, 50x100, new modern building; best shipping and labor supply location; steam, elevator, electric light, and power. 1,021 East 137th St., city.

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13 West 30th St., on second floor, large front office, size about 23x20; steam heat; rent, $800; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

A corner store, suitable for druggist or confectionery, Lawrence St. and South Broadway, Yonkers. J. Romaine Brown, 53 West 33d St., New York.

STORES

Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

Large corner store, 149th St. and Brook Av.; will divide to suit. John F. Dowd, 699 E. 149th St.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent, $65. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th St., 105 East.—Small offices; heat, light, attendance. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive stores, 6 & 8 E. 87th; latest improvements; $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story rear building for loft or light work. Janitor, 337 East 47th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SPAULDING, FRANCES A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARTIN BATES SPAULDING, Ada H. Rogers, Gladys Spaulding Kelm, (minor over age of fourteen years,) represented by general guardian, Metropolitan Trust Company; Dorothy Spaulding, (minor over age of fourteen years,) represented by general guardian, Ada H. Rogers; Edith A. Spaulding, Marie Spaulding, (infant, under age of fourteen years,) represented by general guardian, Charlotte St. Hallet; John R. Kelm, May B. Spaulding, Mrs. Elizabeth Fowler, Wiltrude Spaulding, Kate Boos, Emily Coombs, Edna Coombs, Thomas H. Spaulding, Stern & Rushmore, and Rastus S. Ransom, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCES A. SPAULDING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the nineteenth day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts of proceedings of Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, as Administrator, c. t. a., of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord one

FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Tuesday, 34th St., lorgnette. Dn not call, but address T., 272 75th St., Brooklyn.

FOUND—Wednesday, 34th St., lorgnette. Address, do not call, 272 75th St., Brooklyn.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Sunday, March 31, wallet, containing money, between 45th and 59th Sts., east of 3d Av., or Mohegan Club; $100.00 reward immediately and $5.00 monthly till full amount is paid to finder. Thomas Harmon, 337 East 46th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, hunting case, monogram "M. C. B.," between Waverley Place and Astor Place Subwey station; reward. Address M. C. B., 345 Timee, Times Square.

LOST—Gunmetal watch, gold chain and locket, Thesday morning, between 141st St. and 20th St. and 5th Av., via 6th Av. L. Reward for return to Room 717, 156 Fifth Av.

LOST—Coral stickpin, attached to a bow, on 5th or Madison Av., betwsen 84th and 94th Sts. Kindly return to owner, Rosenbaum, 1,127 Park Av.

LOST—A lady's black silk coat, on 3d Av. surface car, Monday morning. Return to 311 Lenox Av.; liberal reward.

LOST—A solitaire diamond sarring; $50 reward; about ¾ karat. Apply to J. A. Rauth, 1,125 Lexington Av.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date Febrnary 14th, 1906; representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Cheesbrough Building Company.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chessbrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—Certificats of Membership No. 1,305, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, Decemher 30, 1882, to Nathan B. Waldron, having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate; all persons interested are hereby notified to show cause, within the next six weeks, why such new certificats should not be issued. New York, March 28, 1907. L. B. Howe, Superintendent.

LOST—En route Cleveland to New York, Lake Shore and N. Y. C. & H. R. R., train leaving Cleveland at 5 P. M. Sundey, March 31, arriving New York City 9:45 A. M., Monday, April 1, brooch pin, topaz, set with diamonds. Finder will please communicate with Schribner & Laher, jewelers, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOST—Gold open-face watch and fob, Saturday evening in the neighborhood of 65th St. and Columbus Av.; reward if returned; no questions asked. Address L. L., Box 200 Times, Times Square.

LOST—At 34th St. Ferry or on crosstown car to Broadway, Thursday afternoon, March 21, package containing morocco case of jewels and trinkets. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Sterling, Room 52.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, diamond chip, on 3d Av. L or Subway, or 42d St., between Subway and 6th Av. Liberal reward for return. J. Freedman, 1,427 Madison Av. Tel. 855—79.

LOST—On March 29, Central Manhattan, lady's gold muff chain, about one yard long, set with turquoise matrix; reward. L. S. Holmes, Room 517, 299 Broadway.

LOST—Boy's silver watch, between Broadway and 83d and West End Av. and 82d. Please return to 450 West End Av.

LOST—Monogram watch, "R. P. N." bird pin, Columbus Av., 72d-69th; reward. Newcomb, 27 West 84th St.

LOST—On Broadway, bag containing keys. Reward if returned to Hotel Maris Antoinette office.

LOST—Pearl and diamond pin, Amsterdam or St. Nicholas Av.; reward. Clark, 943 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Gold pin, pearl centre, Colnmbus Av. or 95th St.; reward. 39 West 95th St.

$60 REWARD, no questions asksd, for return of diamond brooch, nine diamonds in all; disappeared Saturday. Kessler, 130 Court St., Brooklyn.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 173,580, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 21,053, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A white horse and delivery wagon, No. 3, dark green, with Eagle and Union Towel Supply Co. trade mark on each panel; lost in the vicinity of Houston and West Broadway; any information as to the whereabouts of the above will be rewarded. Address Union Towel Supply Co., 630 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

LOST—St. Bernard, Friday, in neighborhood Broadway and 41st St.; suitable reward if returned. Oppenheimer, 139 West 41st St.

RIDE-A-WEE, 145 West 38th St.—Dogs, cats, every description, given responsible people guaranteeing good homes; lost pete ehould be looked for there.

LOST—Black-and-tan dog, male; name, Little; cut in one ear; substantial reward. L. Wohltmann, 179 Cedar Av., University Heights.

LOST—Dalmatian dog. Reward for return to Geo. S. Shultz, 162 West 126th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

HIGH-GRADE clearing house for rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, back parlor; excellent table board; references.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and room for persone with references; Southern home.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; references; telephone.

48TH ST., 238 WEST.—Hall rooms for gentlemen; running water; private family.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; modern plumbing; gentlemen only.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Telephone; large front parlor; bay window; private entrance; central; Subway. Brock.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Double and single rooms.

98D ST., 163 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny front room; select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

98D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable sunny double room; also back room; good board; telephone; references.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Sunny south room; elevator; shower bath; gentlemen; references. Otis.

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—To rent, with board, a desirable single room, with closet.

137TH ST., 311 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen accommodated by small Jewish private family, with large front room and board; cheerful surroundings; telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72.—Large, beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurnished; charming view; delightful Summer location; breakfast; references.

East Side.

218T ST., 139 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, with board; running water; overlooking park.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private high-class house for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished with brase beds; scrupulously clean; three rooms; reference.

72D, 156 EAST.—Handsome rooms; every convenience; excellent board; refined family; reduced rates.

LADY desiring quiet, comfortable home could find same in small private family, lower 80th, near Madieon Av. Address "Home," Box 173 Times, Times Square.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, 918T.—Suits, double rooms, $18 to $22; single, $9, $12; table guests accommodated; high-grade board.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglae Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, batbing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a quist, refined home; reference.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

44TH ST., 34 WEST.—Comfortable light rooms reasonable; connecting or single; telephone.

52D ST. 206 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable single room in refined Catholic family; meals optional. Witter.

55TH ST., 246, 250, 252, 254 WEST.—Choicely furnished roome; excellent board. Mrs. Dinkelspiel.

85TH ST., 211 WEST.—Single room, suitable for gentlemen, or business woman, appreciating quiet, refined surroundings; strictly private family; apartment, first floor; telephone; reasonable. Beck, 160 Times Downtown.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, IN PRIVATE HOUSE, DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

138TH ST., 624 WEST.—One and two roome; private baths; newly furnished; Subway express. Owner.

150TH, 527 WEST.—Private houee; large, light single room, bath adjoining; telephone, 3898—Morningside.

WANTED PERMANENTLY, gentlemen or businsss woman for third story large rear room; hot and cold running water; large closets; clean and comfortable. 843 West 20th St.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan. Very desirable large room, with private bath; telephone.

58TH ST., 34 EAST, (Near Madieon Av.)—Large room, near bath; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 150 EAST.—Large and single rooms, parlor floor, en suite or separate; private baths; telephone; newly furnished; superior house; references.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; running water, bath; gentlemen; references essential.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Sublet at sacrifice; 8 rooms, all sunlight. Kanawah, 5th Av. and 129th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and typewriter in publishing house. Address G Box 336 Times, Times Square.

Domestics.

WANTED—General housework, capable white woman; good plain cook; two in family; apartment; wages $20. Mrs. Patterson, 80 East 65th St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprenos for Brooklyn church; $100. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and Remington tabulator; permanent; for large corporation; salary, $12. Call Mercantile Reference Co., Suite 1,000, 150 Nassau St.

Miscellaneons.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced millinery trimmers; permanent positions; good salaries to competent people. Apply at Superintendent's office, 10 A. M. Thursday.

WANTED—Assistant in store; salary to start, $5; reference. Apply, 2 to 6 P. M., 592 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Episcopal organist, New Jersey Church; Summer resort; $400. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey, $350-$500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus basses for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors for New Jersey churches, $300, $400. Webster's Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter in business office of newspaper. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, I. R., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED MAN to take charge of receiving room; a good salary and permanent position for the right party. Apply to Superintendent or by letter. All communications treated strictly confidential. E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway.

WANTED—Asaistant editor; well-known trade paper has opening for graduate of first-class technical school, who can use clear, forceful, accurate English in writing articles on engineering subjects; must have had experience in editorial work, a pleasing personality, and be able to do painstaking work; salary $1,300, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Call to-day and ask for Mr. Plucker. Hapgoods, 305 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, brickinying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $55; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—An experienced, well-educated solicitor to represent new educational institution; no books; must furnieh best references. Apply 23 West 44th St., after 2 P. M., to-day only.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Osweld, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Estimater, high-class ornamental iron and bronze; must be competent to negotiats contracts and manage branch office. Apply 1,133 Broadway, Room 607.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference rsquired; salary to etart, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 339 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A young man to make himself useful in a wholesale jeweler's office. Write, giving address and references, to J. B., Box 157 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Associate editor for weekly New York paper; salary according to experience. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sq.

WANTED—Night watchmen; reference required. The H. & H. Manufacturing Company, 262 West 25th St.

WANTED—Italian agents for Bronx lots; salary or commission. Shatzkin, 149th St. and 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, peid, and rendered monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4316 Chelsea.

Companions.

COMPANION.—The Rev. Dr. Houghton commends a young Canadian lady, who desires a position as companion; willing to travel; indifferent in regard to salary. Address Transfiguration Church, 29th St. and Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By good plain cook; city reference; assist washing; apartment preferred. 314 West 51st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Mms. Le Brun, 208 West 42d St., French dressmaker; hand-embroidered dresses, hand-painted evening gowns, fans, and parasols; will call.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—Country woman would go to home of refinement as housekeeper and companion; would take care family for absent parents; appreciate home interests; has been in own home only; willing to travel. Yankee, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined person, North German as managing or assistant housekeeper; capable in every branch; best references. Apply by mail, M. G., 1,033 Forest Av., Bronx.

HOUSEKEEPER or MATRON—In the Fall in school or institution; excellent references. A Box 313 Timee, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER. — Two years' experience; can read notes correctly; High School graduate; attentive, diligent; references; $10. M. E., Box 169 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience law and commercial work; excellent references furnished as to ability. Miss W., Room 902, 154 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; competent; lives with parents; Gentile; references; $15. Miss Carter, 126 Times Downtown.

CITY IS FACING PERIOD OF ECONOMY

Finances in Such Shape That Some Improvements Must Be Held Up.

DEBT MARGIN NARROWS

City Officials Fear New Court House, New Bridge, and Subway Plans Must Be Postponed.

The city's financial advisers and the Mayor and officials having to do with the management of the city's finances have come to the conclusion that the city is face to face with the necessity for rigid economy in expenditures. They take it for granted that there must be an era of retrenchment all along the line. The new Court House scheme will probably be abandoned temporarily, as will Borough President Ahearn's plan for a new sewer system.

The proposition of Bridge Commisisoner Steveneon for a new East River bridge will also probably go by the board, and should the city find itself compelled to build its own subways, there is likelihood that only the Lexington Avenue line will be built. This and the Seventh and Eighth Avenue lines would cost approximately $40,000,000, a sum which the city cannot afford.

According to a report submitted yesterday to Mayor McClellan by the Advisory Commission on Taxation and Finance, of which Edgar J. Levey is chairman, the city's predicament is due to the debt limit. The commission regards the city finances in such a light that they advise the passage of a constitutional amendment increasing the city's debtmaking power.

The report finds that prior to consolidation the Controller did not have to regard the debt limit, thus intimating that the consolidation of what are now the various boroughs of the city has much to do with the financial embarrassment of the city at present.

Debt Limit Near.

The commission gives a table showing the margin available Jan. 1 last to be $31,143,218.73, which includes the increase due to enhanced real estate values last year. Deducting the difference between revenue bonds issued between 1902 and 1950 and the amount of corporate stock authorized to offset the arrears of uncollectible taxes, brings the margin down to $25,438,218.73.

The following paragraph from the report intimates that the Commissioners believe the bigh water market in real estate figures is near at hand:

It is estimated that the increase in real estate assessments for 1907 will be about $300,000,000, 10 per cent. of which would be $30,000,000. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the real estate assessments in this city have of recent years been constantly approaching more and more nearly the theoretical limit of 100 per cent., or full valuation; also that the past few years have been years of great prosperity and enhancing values of real estate. It does not seem to your commission that in estimating such increases in future years a higher average than $30,000,000 should be assumed for this item.

The commission concludes that the average annual increase in the debt limit will be about $43,100,000, amounting in five years to $215,500,000, which added to the present margin would make the debt incurring capacity during the five years $240,038,218.

The report then sets forth that it is a question whether financial conditions will not force a period of economy. It is recited that the city is committed to certain improvements, such as schoolhouses, the Hudson Memorial Bridge, the subway loop between the bridges, and the enlarged Bellevue Hospital. These and other improvements, including subways, would bring the expenditure about $25,000,000 beyond the estimated debt limit within the next five years. The report continues:

To review the situation, therefore, it would seem that one of three alternatives must be accepted: Either (1) the city must enter into a period of enforced economy in the way of capital expenditure, reaching even so far as the complete abandonment of such public improvements as are not to be regarded as absolutely essential, and a severe retrenchment in regard to even such important needs as schoolhouses and street improvements; or (2) assessed valuations must be forced upward to a degree which your commission can but regard as unnatural and likely to result in hardship and injustice; or (3) provision should be made for an amendment to the Constitution increasing the city's power to incur debt.

Then, after discussing the feasibility of such a course, it makes the suggestion that the Constitution be amended to exempt not only the water bonds, but the bonds for the construction of subways and for dock improvements. The report concludes by calling attention to the fact that such an amendment cannot be put through and become operative before 1910.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; not afraid to work; moderate salary. Miss F. B., 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Up-to-date American girl wants work quickly; references. Experienced, 7 Greens Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKERS.—Married couple wish to take care of private house; references. Molander, 202 East 114th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—By expert accountant; opening and closing books; trial balance; profit and loss statements and balance sheets; accounts audited, reports compiled; references. John M. Pardon, 2,469 Broadway. Tel. 4848 Riverside.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeepsr writes up, balances books; regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class man; 10 years' best reference. Address John, 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married man, one child; understands flowers, indoor and outdoor; care of lawns; good vegetable raiser; can take full charge of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. J. Caffray, Palisade P. O., Rockland Co., N. Y.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER.—Highly experienced in laying out parks, gardens, terraces; also in all kinde of garden work; wishes to attend private places, gardens; city or country; best references. Alex. Boda, 222 East 51st St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; can furnish undoubted references. J. E. B., Box 325 Timee, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR, &c.—By young man, 23, good penman, as collector, solicitor, or general office assistant; five years' experience. J. T. T., 537 Robbine Av., Bronx.

FORMER GERMAN CAVALRY OFFICER, speaking English and French, acquainted with mercantile business, representative, unmarried, best family, desires suitable position. Address Offers, Box 348 Times, Times Square.

LAWYER.—20 years' experience, New York and Chicago; former assistant United States attorney; recent assistant State's attorney, Chicago; highest judicial references; expert in trials, equity, and appeals, wants legal association. Lawyer, 323 Times, Times Square.

LAWYER.—43 years old, educated, 20 years' experience in New York and Chicago; best judicial references; wants legal connection; reasonable. A. B., Box 323 Times, Times Sq.

MARRIED MAN, (28,) a steady position in some general line; has for the past 12 years been employed in grocery business; would like to follow same line; highest reference and recommendation. Address I. P., care J. J. H., Clintondale, N. Y.

NURSE.—Experienced all lines; epilepsy, weak mind, mild insanity, a specialty; seven years with last case; would care for and board patient in own homs or locate to suit; would travel; best doctors' and private references. Gilleepie, 28 West 27th St.

RODMAN, &c.—Student with practical experience would like to get a position with an engineering concern as rodman, leveler, or as topographical draftsman. Jas. J. Rosenthal, 120 West 61st St., New York City.

Wedding Silver

Sterling 925-1000 Fine

For Easter Brides

Flat Silver		Bowls, Dishes, etc.	
Asparagus Servers from	$8.00	Bon Bon Dishes from	$5.00
Cold Meat Forks "	4.00	Fruit Bowls "	16.00
Berry Spoons "	5.00	Sauce Boats "	10.00
Coffee Spoons doz. "	7.00	Candlesticks pr. "	10.00
Bouillon Spoons doz."	13.50	Coffee Services "	50.00
Ice Cream Spoons dz."	15.00	Entree Dishes "	48.00

Chests of Silver Forks, Spoons, etc., containing from 30 to 427 pieces, $46 to $1362.

REED & BARTON CO.

Diamonds Watches Sterling Silver — Fifth Ave. & 32nd St. — Silversmiths and Jewelers — Cut Glass Leather Goods Art Stationery

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

April 4th.

Young's Spring Hats are the fruit of many years' catering to many thousands of particular men. They are what that kind of a man wants—in style, quality and price.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St.		1359 Broadway,	near 36th St.
199 Broadway,	near Dey St.	500 Fifth Ave.,	near 42d St.
849 Broadway,	near 14th St.	99 Nassau,	near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway,	near 28th St.	6 Broadway,	near Beaver St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

DIRECT TO YOU.

You have only one profit to pay on "Arnheim" clothes. We buy all our goods direct from the mills—build them in our own workshops—and retail them direct to you.

Suit or Overcoat, built-to-measure, from $20 up. Samples free.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth Street.

H. F. All Ready Griddle Cake Flour IS THE BEST MONEY CAN BUY. 20c. PER SACK. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5TH AV., N. Y.

LIGHT AND DIGESTIBLE ARE GRIDDLE CAKES MADE FROM **H. F. All Ready Griddle Cake Flour** 509 WEST 145TH STREET, N. Y.

BALDWIN TO OPPOSE LANTRY.

Ex-Alderman Out for the Leadership of the Sixteenth Assembly District.

Ex-Alderman Thomas F. Baldwin is out for the leadership of the Sixteenth Assembly District against Fire Commissioner Lantry. Mr. Baldwin has been Chairman of Lantry's General Committee in the district and owns the premises in which the Lantry organization in the district holds its meetings. Announcement of his candidacy will be made at a meeting held in the district to-night.

He will figure as the Tammany candidate, running against Lantry, who is a McClellan man.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A depression of considerable extent is central in East Kansas. It has caused light showers in the Mississippi Valley and the lake region.

Temperatures have risen generally in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States.

It will be warmer Thursday on the Atlantic Coast, and colder in the Missouri Valley. Colder weather on Friday is indicated for the Ohio Valley and lake region.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh south; South Atlantic Coast, light south.

Steamers departing Thursday for European porte will heve light south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday showers; fresh south winds.

New England—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday increasing cloudiness, possibly showers by night; light to fresh south winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers Thursday; slightly warmer; Friday partly cloudy; fresh south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	34	34	4 P. M.	52	50
6 A. M.	32	32	6 P. M.	51	44
9 A. M.	38	37	8 P. M.	55	47
12 M.	48	44	12 P. M.	44	42

The thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 43.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 35; at 8 P. M. it was 41. Maximum temperature, 53 degrees at 2:40 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 52 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:25	429 West 41st St.; Lena Groff	Trifling
4:45	241 East 87th St.; Max Kline	$300
4:45	Church St., between Fulton and Cortlandt Sts.; Hudson and Manhattan Tunnel	$50,000
5:10	Foot of Willow Av.; C. Witzehl	$200
7:30	102 Lenox Av.; owner unknown	$25
8:15	348 E. 116th; Eugenia Rustbrucci	Trifling
9:10	2,099 2d Av.; John Langero	Slight
10:00	78-80 Ave. B; Mary Greenberg	Trifling
11:30	171 West 10th St.; J. H. Hudson	$250
11:40	201-207 E. 18th; owner unknown	Slight
P. M.		
4:15	88 Columbia St.; Joseph Bilder	$200
5:20	227 East 111th St.; Viola Gingon	Trifling
6:20	194 Duane St.; Henry Kilchein	$150
6:35	1-3 New Bowery; George H. Hills	$5
7:00	315 East Houston St.; owner unknown	$10
8:10	477 Canal St.; Charles Baucher	$100
9:40	26 Norfolk St.; Rebecca Schapiro	Trifling

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The destruction of the power house of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Light Company at Twenty-second Avenue South and Georgia Street, by fire last night, plunged almost the entire city into darkness, resulted in the injuring of five firemen, one of whom will die, and caused a loss estimated at $2,500,000.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 3.—After a stubborn fight, in which the entire Cambridge Fire Department was assisted by Boston and Somerville apparatus, a threatening blaze in the manufacturing district of the city early to-day was confined to the five-story brick building occupied by the Ira G. Hersey planing mill. The loss is estimated at from $35,000 to $50,000.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The sawmill of the Maisy, Thompson & Moffett Lumber Company, at Eighth and Evans Streets, burned to-day. The loss was $50,000.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

Troy's best Product

(from a green box)

Glasgow Shirts,—twenty seven distinct color effects. You may have seen four or five.

EARL & WILSON.

Purple Strap.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO. 419 2D AVE. COR. 22D ST. 1558 B'WAY

CRAFTSMEN GET DIPLOMAS.

Of Trade School's 224 Graduates, 28 Get Honor Rolls, 3 Gold Medals.

Graduates of the New York Trade School, First Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, received their diplomas at the twenty-sixth annual commencement exercises of the Institution last night. R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Board of Trustees of the school, presided and gave a parting talk to the 224 newly fledged craftsmen, and Martin W. Littleton, former Borough President of Brooklyn, delivered the graduating address. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., banded to the honor men of the class the certificates of their excellent work.

Of the graduating class of 224 there were 28 that received "honor rolls" for exceptional ability. Of the whole class only 30 were from New York City, of whom 5 were "honor" men.

Gold medals for high standard of work were awarded to Frank Taylor of Waterbury, Conn.; Frederick J. Weider of Rochester, and John Edward Miller of Erie, Penn. Thomas F. Crawford of New York City received a set of technical books for the greatest progress made by any single student.

GOT $1,500 IN PEARLS EASILY.

Swindler Used Firm's Name by Telephone and Then Called for Gems.

Four Oriental pearls, costing $1,500 at wholesale, were intrusted two weeks ago by a member of the firm of Benedict & Warner, importers, at 21 Maiden Lane, to a young man who, it was learned yesterday, was a swindler.

The young man, who gave the name Theodore Phipps, had a confederate who telephoned that C. W. Schumann's Sons of 937 Broadway, desired some pearls and would send a clerk for them. The voice heard at the telephone was deep toned and had a German accent. In about the time that would be required for the trip from the Broadway store to Maiden Lane the young man appeared and asked for the pearls.

Mr. Warner showed a quantity of pearls, and the caller, who had a pair of tweezers and handled the gems like a dealer, selected three that were round and one that was button-shaped, but his eye for color was amateurish, as he took those with a yellow tinge in preference to others of a rich creamy tint. The four pearls were about the same in weight, their total weight being 42¼ grains.

The advance message by telephone and the businesslike air of Mr. Phipps carried through the transaction without any suspicion being aroused. He folded the pearls in a tissue paper package, which he placed in his pocket, and said "good day," not even being asked to sign a receipt.

When Schumann Brothers got the bill the fraud was discovered. The "Mr. Phipps" for whom the detectives are looking was about 20 years of age, dark in complexion, and had a smooth face and manner.

Steamer Frank Jones Declared Safe.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 3.—Gen. George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General and President of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Washington, with a full staff of local inspectors, made a thorough inspection to-day of the Frank Jones, which was being overhauled here. The steamer met with the Government requirements in every particular, and will go into commission this week on the New York and Fall River route of the Enterprise Transporation Company.

Kennedy

Straight Last Oxfords, ankle fitting, close edges.

Kennedy's Straight Last Shoes for the Conservative Dresser.

at 3.98 (worth 7.00)

In Patent Leather and Vici Kid.

Kennedy's Combination Oxfords made for men with flat feet,

at 3.98 (worth 7.00)

Cushioned insoles, steel arch supporters, custom made in Patent Leather and Vici Kid.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave. SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director. FRID., APR. 5, 8:15. 4th Appearance of MME. CALVE. Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini. SAT. MAT., APRIL 6, at 2, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini. SAT. NIGHT, APR. 6, at 8:15, (popular prices 75c. to $3,) Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccarin; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschigilan, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, 57TH GRAND POPULAR CAMPANINI CONCERT. Soloiste: Mmes. Russ, Zeppilli; MM. Basel, Sammarco, Altchevsky, Sevelhac, and the Entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Campanini.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE. MON., APR. 8, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara. TUES. NIGHT, APR. 9, Bensfit Pro Casa Garibaldi, AIDA. Original Cast. WED., APR. 10, at 8:15, GRAND DOUBLE BILL, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturina, and (Fifth appearance of MME. CALVE.) Massenet's LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Sevelhac, Gilibert, Arimondi. Cond., Campanini. THURS., APR. 11, at 8:15, Special Performance, Donizetti's LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Pinkert, Severina; MM. Bonci, Sevelhac, Mugnoz, Venturini, Tecchi. Cond., Max. Bendix. FRI., APR. 12, at 8:15, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini, and (6th appearance of MME. CALVE) Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Giaconia, Severina; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac. Cond., Campanini. SAT. MAT., APR. 13, at 2:15, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Cond., Campanini. SAT. NIGHT, APR. 13, at 8:15, Popular Prices, 75c. to $3.00. Meyerbeer's THE HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros, Zeppilli, Arto, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, Ancona, Sevelhac, Tecchi, Venturini, Fossetta, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschigilan. Conductor, Campanini.

Seats for all above now selling.

NOTE. SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. TWO EXTRA CONCERTS Friday, April 5, at 2:30, Sat., April 6, at 8:15. Conductor SAFONOFF. His farewell appearance this season. Symphony PATHETIQUE. "PATHETIQUE" Symphony.....Tschaikowsky. Piano Concerto in E flat.....Rubenstein. LHEVINNE. "Tannhauser" Overture.....Wagner. Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

ASTOR B'way end 45th St. Wagenhals & Kemper, Lessees & Mgrs. Wed. & Sat. M

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh northwest to north winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,968. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THAW IS SANE SAYS BOARD

Jerome Will Take an Appeal Against Its Pronouncement.

TRIAL MEANWHILE WAITS

District Attorney Contends He Was Wrongfully Barred from Examination.

CAN'T SEE THE RECORDS

Court Refuses to Allow Jerome to Inspect the Proceedings of the Commission.

The Insanity Commission appointed by Justice Fitzgerald to inquire into the present mental condition of Harry K. Thaw, who stands charged with the murder of Stanford White, reported to the court yesterday that Thaw was sane and entirely capable of continuing on trial.

District Attorney Jerome had expected such a report, although he has held stanchly to the belief that Thew wes insane throughout the trial, and ehould not have been put in peril of his life. When he received a copy of the report yesterday afternoon in Justice Fitzgerald's court, the District Attorney did not even open it to learn its nature. Instead he began to address the court, urging that the report be not confirmed until he had had ample opportunity to object to it should it be against his contention that Thaw is insane.

It was learned last night that District Attorney Jerome will appeal from the decision of Justice Fitzgerald refusing to allow Mr. Jerome to inspect the minutes of the commission. The appeal will be in the nature of an action to obtain a review of the Justice's decision and will be taken in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Earlier in the day the District Attorney said he would not seek for a review of the Justice's adjudication on the point until he came to the conclusion, after considering all the facts, that Justice Fitzgerald had erred.

Mr. Jerome announced to the court that he would make an effort to obtain from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court a writ of prohibition or a writ of mandamus to prevent the confirming of the report of the commission. When asked later to make a further statement on this point, he said:

Jerome May Appeal.

"I do not care to discuss the case, because in my opinion it would be unseemly to do so. I could not tell until I have examined the authorities and the facts whether I ought to take eny further action or not in the way of an application to the Appellate Division. When I have gone over the facts in my possession and examined the law on the subject, should I be of the opinion that the learned presiding Justice has committed legal error. I will seek to review his adjudication if the authorities permit. Should I on the other hand reach the conclusion that he has not committed error, I will, of course, take no further action. The decision of the court is a most important one, not alone in its bearing on the Thaw cese, hut especially as forming a precedent for the conduct of such inquiries, and while I greatly deplore the delay it is of the highest public importance that the procedure in cases of this kind should be clearly settled."

The copy of the report given to the defense was fairly ripped open by Mr. Hartridge. Thaw's attorney of record skimmed through it. He had conducted the case alone in the sitting of the commission, and success or failure in his effort to prove Thaw sane and capsble of conferring with counsel affected his professional reputation. Mr. Delmas had practically retired from all court connection with the case.

A smile overspread Mr. Hartridge's face as he read. He turned and whispered the result to his colleagues and sent his confidential clerk to Thaw's mother, wife, and sister, the Countess of Yarmouth, to tell them the news.

In the corridor leading from the prisoners' pen to the courtroom Thaw sat with A. Russell Peabody, anxiously waiting the word to enter and face the court. He has been calm throughout the sittings of the commission. At the last moment, however, ne becams very nervous, and hie anxiety wae painful, both to himself and Mr. Peabody. When the jury was again ordered before Justice Fitzgerald and Clerk Penny called: "Harry K. Thaw to the har!" Thaw entered the courtroom and glanced swiftly at his lawyers and then to where his wife, mother, and sister sat. He saw the good news in their smiling faces. As he sat down Mr. Hartridge handed him the decision.

Mr. Jerome made it known immediately that if he must lose in his fight to prevent Thaw'e fate being put in the hands of the jury, he intended to lose fighting. He paused in his speech to the court and glanced through the copy of the report of the commission. This is what he read:

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

"To the Supreme Court:

"We, the undersigned, appointed hy this court, hy orders dated March 26, 1907, and March 27, 1907, a Commission forthwith to examine into the mental condition of Harry K. Thaw and to report to the court with all convenient speed the facts and their opinion as to whether, at the time of such examination, Harry K. Thaw was in a state of idiocy, imbecility, lunacy or insanity, so as to he incapable of rightly understanding his own condition, the nature of the charges against him, and of conducting hie defense in a rational manner, do respectfully report

"That before commencing our examination we took the oath prescribed hy statute;

"That the Commission was organized by the selection of David McClure as

Continued on Page 2.

FEDERAL AID AVERTS STRIKE.

Western Railroads and Employes Brought to End Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 4.—In the settlement of the railroad strike dispute to-day President Roosevelt's peace envoys achieved a signal victory for the principle of conciliation in labor controversies of that magnitude. All danger of a tie-up of the railroads of the West now is averted through an agreement effected late in the afternoon between the railroad managers and their train service employes.

The settlement was arranged by Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and Commissioner Neill of the Government's Department of Labor. It will be formally ratified to-day. By its terms the trainmen will get an advance of wages of about 10 per cent., or 2 per cent. less than was demanded. The employes waived their nine-hour request, which was not seriously considered as a factor in their negotiations hy either side. In round figures, the railroad employes will profit during the coming year to the amount of $5,500,000. The number of men who will gain hy the advanced wage scales is close to 50,000.

Both sides to the controversy expressed themselves to-night as highly pleased over the solution accomplished by the Federal agents. They spoke without restriction in praise of the Federal conciliation idea.

"Undouhtedly this will merk en edvance in the settlement of all labor disputes, so far as the railroads and their employes ere concerned," said Ira G. Rawn, Chairman of the General Managers Committee.

"I feel safe in saying that the railroad unions hereafter will heve regard for the public interests," said Chief Garrettson, "and that they cennot suhmit their case in any controversy with their employers through a hetter channel than that provided hy the Erdmann law."

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The following correspondence regarding the settlement of the strike on the Western railroads entering Chicago was made public to-night:

Chicago, Ill., April 4, 1907.
President Roosevelt, Washington:
Complete settlement effected, result highly satisfactory. A distinct triumph for Government mediation.
MARTIN A. KNAPP,
Chairman Interstate Commerce Commission.
CHARLES P. NEILL,
Commissioner of Labor.

The President's reply:

Washington, D. C., April 4, 1907.
Hon. Martin A. Knapp, Chairman Interstate Commerce Commission; Hon. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, Chicago:
Am greatly pleased and heartily congratulate you both.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ALSO MARRIED SECRETLY.

Bristow Draper's Chum Followe His Example.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—Clarence Howard Lapworth of Hopedale, Mass., son of a webbing manufacturer there and a chum of Bristow Draper, son of Lieut. Gov. Draper of Massachusetts, whose secret wedding to Queenie Sanford stirred society last week, has followed in that young man's footsteps and likewise married in secret and "out of his set."

On Tuesday night Mr. Lapworth came here with Miss Lillian Spicer of Hopedale, obtained a license, and they were married hy the Rev. Father Fiske of St. Stephen's Church. Where the couple are passing their honeymoon is not known here. Mr. Lapworth gave his age as 27 end that of his bride as 22. She is a blond, and is employed in a Boston dressmaking and millinery establishment.

COST OF LIVING LESS.

Commodity Pricee Fall, Partly Because the Hen Is Buey.

A decline of nearly 2 per cent. in commodity prices in March is attributed by Dun's Index Number in large measure to the Spring activities of the American hen and the consequent decline in the price of eggs of 10½ cents a dozen, which resulted in a heavy increase in the per capita consumption.

It is usual at this time of year for the prices of dairy and garden products to recede, but lest month the decline was exceptional. Commenting on the causes of the decline, outside of the influence of the break in eggs, Dun's mentions the relief to railway freight hlockades, that made it possible to move grain and many other products more freely to market, and the feeling of conservatism in some industries, which restricted purchases of raw materials.

"That all these factors did not carry prices quite down to the level of a year ago," says Dun's, "indicates that confidence is still strong and consumption close to, if not quite at, the maximum."

CHAT WITH A SPOOK.

Kettles Float in Air in a Ohio House When Ghoet Visits It.

PIQUA, Ohio, April 4.—Ghostly manifestations in the Heeter home, three miles east of Sonora, in Prehle County, have drawn hundreds of venturesome persons to the scene. Not only by rappings in the house does the spirit give evidence of its presence, but out in the yard the pump handle moves up and down, impelled by some invisihle force, while the water flows freely. A sound of thumping is heard as if on a metal washtub, and kettles rise from the stove, float ahout in the air, and then return to their places. Charles Hiller tells of a conversation he had with the ghost.

"I first asked the invisible visitor how long it had been in the house and to give a rap for each month. It gave eight raps," he said. "'Now,' said I,' I will begin at the top of the alphabet and name the letters as they go down, and when I come to the letters of your name in regular order, rap once.'"

When he came to M it rapped. He then went back to the beginning, and when he spoke A it rapped again, and so it kept it up until it epelled the name Martha Donald."

It then told by rapping of money that had heen hurled, and said that if Mrs. Heeter would go out near the harn when she was near the place it would give three rape in the house. Mrs. Heeter is infirm and cannot walk.

BENJAMIN THAW'S GIFT.

$50,000 to the Western University of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—Benjamin Thaw, a half hrother of Harry K. Thaw, now on trial for the murder of Stanford White, has donated $50.000 to the fund for the proposed new huilding for the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Thaw tendered the subscription to Chancellor S. B. McCormick some time ago, but the fact was not made public until to-day.

POOLROOM BUSINESS $8,000,000 A YEAR

District Attorney's Office Finds Another Big Batch of Evidence in Raid.

GRADY INDORSES A CHECK

Two Central Telephone Distributing Plants Unearthed in a Day and Two More Arrests Made.

The District Attorney's office made another poolroom raid in the building in Cedar, near West Street, yesterday, this time tackling the fourth floor, and it proved highly fruitful in results. Two other floors, the second and third, had already been raided with succese in obtaining evidence on Tuesday and Wednesday, but the onslaught of yesterday showed even more clearly the tremendous scope of the operations of the downtown racehorse gamesters' syndicate and the great volume of their husiness.

On the fourth floor of the structure Assistant District Attorney Vandiver found evidence that another telephone distrihuting centre hed existed there, sixteen instruments having been in use. On the floor helow fifteen telephones had been operated. To complete his astonishment, Mr. Vandiver found another hatch of check vouchers, valuahle as evidence, account books, and memoranda.

The most important discovery of all was a strip of paper which had meant $2,212.37 to an individual who has been variously referred to as "T. G.," "T. Grady," "Tommy," "Sen. G.," and "Senator Grady." The check was indorsed by the name of the same Thomas F. Gredy, against whom John Doe proceedings have been hegun.

Lawyer Dan O'Reilly says he will produce this man in court when the time comes to prove that he is not his friend, Senator Thomes F. Grady. Although neither District Attorney Jerome nor his assistant, Mr. Vandiver, would talk about the check this is known to the signature on the back of it.

The amount is suspiciously like the "divvies" recorded in the Davis-Reilly syndicate ledgers, made puhlic a few days ago hy Mr. Jerome. The man who drew the check is also a person known in poolroom circles as "R. H. D." It was paid to "Tommy" hy an ohliging friend whom Assistant District Attorney Vandiver thought it wise to call hefore him in the course of the day.

It was possihle, he thought, that the lawyer for the defense might object to mere documentary evidence, so he accepted an affidavit hy the man who had cashed the check for the now well-known "T. G."

After his experiences on three floors of the Cedar Street building, Mr. Vandiver said yesterday:

"We are going to try the roof and climh down the chimneys next."

A feature brought out in the newly acquired evidence is the remarkable development of the poolroom husiness for the Davis-Reilly syndicate in the last few years. When District Attorney Jerome made public the contents of the ledgers a few nights ago he stopped at the year 1901 hecause he did not want to encroach on the period covered by the Statute of Limitations.

Mr. Vandiver would not go into details about the newly-found papers, but it was learned that the hunch of 2,000 or more check vouchers which he found on the third floor of the Cedar Street huilding showed that in a recent year, preceding 1906, the Davis-Reilly syndicate paid out in losses and winnings, through one hank only, $1,752,427.87.

In the course of the present poolroom crusade the truth was revealed in one instance that the syndicate did husiness with no less than six banks. That on this hasis the moneys paid out hy the syndicate in losses and winnings can easily he placed at $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 annually seems apparent.

Mr. Vandiver had a telephone message from the New York Telephone Company yesterday morning that startled him a little. From what he learned over the wire he and Deputy Commissioner Hanson hurried to 835 Broadway. The message had conveyed the information that the main wires leading to a room on the fourth floor of that huilding had been cut in the night.

Investigation proved this to be a fact. The room indicated had undouhtedly been another poolroom telephone exchange. No less than twenty-two wires had run into this room. An electric clock in the place indicated that the connection had been severed at 11:50 o'clock on Wednesday night. The out was made somewhere in the cellar of the huilding.

The connection was evidently with the main distributing etation in Jersey City, where, it is believed, the information was received direct from the race track. The switchboard thus cut off is believed to have been connected with one of the uptown nest of poolroome ahout which the District Attorney is not concerned at present. The leading spirits of this system evidently thought that the raiders were getting too olose to them for safety and decided to make other connections.

In the morning Deputy Police Commissioner Haneon received word that a man who had won $15 in an Ann Street poolroom had "squealed," because he had been unahle to collect his money, and a visit was paid to that place. Two men were arrested.

One of them gave his name as Fred Judson, who said he lived in Brooklyn, the other said that he was John Gregory, and that he lived in Monroe Street, Manhattan. They were hoth taken before Magietrate Wahle, in the Centre Street Court, who held them in $100 hail each for examination to-day.

The John Doe proceedings before Magistrate Barlow in the Criminal Court Building will be resumed to-day. Their purpose is to determine whether the District Attorney hae evidence enough to formally proceed with the prosecution of the six men he has reason to helieve have been reaping the financial benefit of the downtown syndicate for the last decade. The "T. Grady" is among them.

Obtaining precise facts and figures about the business of the gambling bosses has heen a difficult matter hecause of the guarded wey in which entries were made in accounts by hookkeepers of evident skill.

Palpably it had been anticipated that some day the booke and papers of the syndicate would fall into the hands of unsympathetic persons. There were experts employed in the office of W. D. Miller & Co., where the "high-thinking part" was played for the syndicate.

MISS McCLENAHAN ESCAPES.

Gets Away from Her Conservator—Believed to be in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 4.—Assisted by the trained nurse who was engaged to watch her, and by two girl friends, Miss Giles Gamhle McClenahen of New Canaan, Conn, the heirese of the late William McClenahan, who made a fortune in the shoe business in New York, has run away from the McClenehan mansion in New Canaan, where, while nominally free to a certain extent, she had really been under strict restraint since her father died last Spring.

Miss McClenahan is 35 years old, and an only child, and her father left over $500,000 in trust for her. For some time before his death Miss McClenshan's conduct had heen so erratic as to attract puhlic attention to her. Dr. C. H. Scoville, the McClenahan family physician, took charge of her after her father's death, and just as soon as the matter could be arranged the Prohate Court declared her incompetent and appointed Dr. Scoville conservator over her. The testimony showed that she was addicted to the use of stimulants and drugs.

Last week Miss Lillian Richter of 317 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York, a friend of Miss McClenahan, went to New Canaan to visit Miss Dora Seeth of East Avenue. The two young women called several times on Miss McClenahan, and one Tuesday afternoon they and the nurse took Miss McClenahan for a drive. They drove to Bedford, N. Y., whence they took a train to New York. They heve not returned yet, and it is believed they are stopping at the residence of Miss Richter in New York.

H. A. Herold, an attorney of 198 Broadway, New York, has been retained hy Miss McClenahan, and he was in communication to-day with Dr. Scoville, who went to New York in an effort to get Miss McClenahan heck into the jurisdiction of the Connecticut courts. She refused to return, and it is understood that she is about to begin proceedings looking to the removal of the conservator.

SAYS GOVERNOR IS LOBBYING.

Charges Made in the House Stir Connecticut Legislators.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—The House of Representatives was stirred up at today's session by a speech from Representative Higgins (Republican) of Coventry, who indirectly accused the Governor's office of instituting a lobby and working in an underhand manner to obtain passage of a bill to have the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs removed to a more central location.

"From a certain office in the Capitol huilding a request, even a demand, has gone out that this bill must be passed," he said. "Let us away with this underhand method of doing husiness. Let us not be accused of selfishness; let us not be overridden by lohhying of this kind. I say to you that it is only a scheme of those who cannot get us in one way to get us in another."

Gov. Woodruff desires power to appoint a commission to inquire into the actual merit of the college as a State institution, and whether or not it would be of greater benefit to the State if it were on the line of a railroad. The Farmers' Association of the General Assembly, which numbers more than a majority of the House, opposes the Governor.

PITTSBURG HONORS THE "28."

Many of the Distinguished Sone at the Chamber's Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce gave its banquet to "distinguished sons" to-night. Few of the honored guests were among the speakers, but the names of all are known from one end of the world to the other in the fields of art, industry, science, diplomacy, and statecraft.

The dinner was held at the Hotel Schenley. While all of the twenty-eight honor guests did not attend, all who were able to be present were there. Among those who did not attend were Andrew Carnegie, H. C. Frick, P. C. Knox, and Gen. Young. Three hundred members and guests listened to the speeches, which were devoted to what Pittshurg has contributed to the world in the various fields of effort.

Mayor George W. Guthrie was toastmaster, and the speakers were: D. T. Watson, on "The Nature and Purposes of Municipal Government"; Congressman John Daizell, on "Greater Pittshurg's Contrihution to the Nation"; Col. H. G. Prout, on "Greater Pittshurg's Contrihution to the World in Saving Life and Labor," and Dr. J. A. Brashear, on "Greater Pittshurg's Contrihution to Science."

"The men who have done things," who were named as the guests of honor, were:

John W. Alexander, painter.
John A. Brashear, scientist.
W. J. Holland, scientist.
Andrew Carnegie, capitalist, manufacturer, and philanthropist.
John Daisell, statesman.
Samuel Harden Church, railway official and author.
George Cook Reiter, United States Navy.
The Rev. A. A. Lambing, historian and prelate.
Thomas Wightman, glass manufacturer and writer.
James McCrea, railway official and financier.
D. T. Watson, jurist.
Arthur Nevin, composer.
Philander C. Knox, jurist and statesman.
George Shiras, jurist.
Henry Phipps, manufacturer.
Julian Kennedy, engineer and consulting chemist.
John G. A. Leishman, diplomat.
Henry Kirke Porter, manufacturer.
C. P. Emil Swensson, engineer.
Thomas Ridley, manufacturer.
George W. Guthrie, attorney and Mayor.
Henry Clay Frick, capitalist.
Matthew B. Riddle, minister and author.
George Westinghouse, inventor, manufacturer, and capitalist.
Samuel M. B. Young, U. S. A.
Henry Ossawa Tanner, artist.
James Brown McDowell, physicist.
David D. Wood, musician.

The souvenir book contained brief biographies of the guests of honor.

30 YEARS FOR SCHIFF THIEF.

Ex-Valet Who Struck Employer Gete a Long Term.

Foulke Engel Brandt, the ex-valet of Mortimer L. Schiff, who after being discharged broke into the hanker's house at 932 Fifth Avenue on the night of March 8 and assaulted Mr. Schiff with a tenpin, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to thirty years' imprisonment for burglary in the first degree. In passing sentence Judge Rosalsky said:

"Men of your etripe must know that to commit euch a crime means to be punished. Any man who enters a house armed with a carving knife and who takes along a tenpin from the bowling alley muet certainly do so with more than a passing interest as to what may happen in an interview with the owner of the house."

Although he might have given him life imprisonment, Judge Rosalsky said that as Brandt was a young man he wished to give him a chance to reform, but he desired to warn others of Brandt's type of the dangers of burglary and dishonesty as much as to punish Brandt.

ARREST FOR SELLING HARRIMAN LETTER

Frank W. Hill, Discharged Clerk, Locked Up to Stop Other Leaks.

WON'T DENY HE SOLD IT

And Admits Having Offered the Document to Others—More Letters for Sale?

Frank W. Hill, the clerk named hy Edward H. Harriman as the former employee whom he suspected of having sold the Webster letter to The World, was arrested late yesterday afternoon, charged with a violation of Section 642 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person wilfully and without authority to publish the whole or any part of a letter, telegram or private paper belonging to another person. The complainant was Secretary Alexander Miller of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who holds the same office in most of the other Harriman railroad systems.

Hill lives at 694 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. A TIMES reporter interviewed him there on Wednesday night, and he said then that he "knew nothing ahout" the letter which The World puhlished. He would not answer directly, however, a question as to whether he had sold it to that newspaper or not. He did say that all his notebooks had heen destroyed when he left the service of the Union Pacific.

Detective Sergeant Flood of Mr. Jerome's staff, with a warrant for Hill's arrest, went down to the hrokerage office of De Goppet & Doremus, at 12 Broadway, ahout 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and asked for Hill, who had recently found employment there. Hill was called out, told that he was under arrest, and directed to get his hat and coat. He was greatly worried over the turn things had taken, and it looked for a time as though he would collapse, but he pulled himself together and went with Flood to the Criminal Court Building.

Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel was in charge of the case. He read to Hill the section of the Penal Code under which he was arrested. It says:

A person who wilfully and without authority takes a letter, telegram, or private paper belonging to another and publishes the whole or any portion thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Krotel also showed Hill a copy of the Harriman letter to Sidney Webster, which was in Hill's handwriting, and made from Hill's original stenographic notes. Hill, said Mr. Krotel, afterward admitted that the handwriting was his. The Assistant District Attorney also said that Hill did not deny having offered a copy of the letter to The New York American and having taken it previously to the Brooklyn Eagle, which had declined to consider buying it. Nor did he deny, according to Mr. Krotel, that it was he who sold it to The World.

Hill was taken to the Oak Street Police Station after being questioned hy Mr. Krotel at the Criminal Court Building, and then to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up for the night, as no Magistrate was sitting in the Tomb Court before whom he could be arraigned. He wouldn't tsik about his case, saying that he was too perplexed. He is married and has two children.

Elsewhere it was learned that the purpose of the arrest was to prevent the publication of other letters of a prominent man which have been understood to be for sale under circumstances resembling those of the sale of the Webster letter.

No representatives of the Harriman railroads would discuss the arrest.

SWETTENHAM FORCED OUT.

Was Told to Apologize to Davis—Said He'd Do It and Then Quit.

LONDON, Friday, April 5.—The Standard to-day says it is able to publish for the first time the circumstances leading to the resignation of Sir Alexander Swettenham as Governor of Jamaica.

The paper says that according to Sir Alexsnder's own statement in a letter to an intimate friend he resigned in consequence of a peremptory demand from the Colonial Office that he apologize to Rear Admiral Davis. To this Sir Alexander replied that if such a course were really necessary he would do so with pleasure, but that such a compulsory apology carried with it his resignation. Sir Alexander denies emphatically that there was any dispute between him and the American Admiral at the time of the Kingston earthquake. He says:

"We were the hest of friends the whole time the Admiral was here. He had the use of one of my private carriages and drove around with my private secretary."

The Standard adds that this letter was written privately, as one friend might write to another, but it fell into the hands of a negro newspaper correspondent.

If the documents referring to the resignation of Sir Alexander were published, the paper concludes, it would be found that the statement that he applied to be retired "on the ground of age" was entirely misleading.

OLIVER STILL HOPES.

Confident That His Company Will Dig the Panama Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 4.—W. J. Oliver of Knoxville stated to-day that he still hoped to build the Panama Canal.

"I am confident that the contract plan will prevail," he said, "and that my firm will get the work. Wall Street fought me hard, but it is not the power now that it was then. Secretary Taft knows all the inside workings, and when he returns it will surprise me if he does not make some interesting statements.

"As to the army engineers, they are all right as engineers, but when it gets down to the actuel digging of the ditch, some competent and experienced contractor must take charge, and they cannot then cast aside the company I organized and which made the lowest reeponsible bid on the work."

Record Month at the Culebra Cut.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Isthmian Canal Commission offices received a dispatch to-day from Colon showing that the total number of cubic yards of earth removed from the Culebra Cut in March was 815,270. This exceeds the highest previous record for a month hy 177,000 cubic yards.

2-Cent Rate a Law in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—Gov. Johnson thie afternoon signed the Two-Cent Railway Fare bill. The law will go into effect May 1.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

HEARST DEAL WITH ODELL.

He Was to Withdraw in 1905 and Help Elect a Republican Mayor.

The linking of the name of William R. Hearst with that of E. H. Harriman in the Washington dispatches yesterday set a good deal of political gossip going. Mr. Hearst was known to have made a deal with Odell last Fall over the Assembly nominations, and a simiier deal the yeer before on the Aldermanic nominations. In the gossip yesterday, Mr. Odell's name was again mentioned as a possible connecting link between Mr. Hearst and Mr. Harriman.

Apropos of this, a man who was close to the inside of things in the 1905 Mayoralty campaign in which Mr. Hearst ran against Mr. McClellan, told an interesting story and said that he knew it was true. He declared that the deal between Hearst and Odell in 1905 was originally that Hearst should have himself nominated for Mayor and then withdraw in favor of some Republican candidate whom Odell would allow him to name, thus combining the Municipal Ownership forces and the Republican faithful for the defeat of Mayor McClellan.

According to this version, however, when Odell named the figure which would be considered a fitting contribution by Mr. Hearst to the success of this project, not a very long time in advance of the Republican City Convention, the size of the contribution was so impressive that Mr. Hearst thought a second time, and the deal was off.

The rest is known. First the nomination went to Mr. Hughes, and then to William M. Ivins, who made his personally conducted campaign in which Odell, Hearst, McClellan, Murphy, and a good many other people came in for some artistic handling on the stump.

NEW CARNEGIE GIFT.

Pittsburg Heare That Institutions Are to Get $15,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—Andrew Carnegie has a big surprise in store for Pittsburg when he makes his speech at the dedication of the Carnegie Institute next Thursday, and to-night it is reported that the surprise will be the formal announcement of a $15,000,000 endowment to the Carnegie institutions here, including the institute and the Carnegie technical schools.

In the last week Col. Samuel Harden Church and W. N. Frew, Mr. Carnegie's chief agents here, were summoned to New York for a conference with the ironmaster, and it is said that the plans for the endowment were decided upon. Mr. Carnegie wants to make the announcement himself in his speech at the dedication.

Friction between the city officials and the Board of Trustees of the Institute is said to be one of the reasons for the endowment. This year Mayor Guthrie objected to giving the institute $250,000, and Controller Larkin declared that the Trustees were extravagant.

With the promised endowment Mr. Carnegie's gifts to Pittsburg will be in the neighborhood of $35,000,000.

AIMS AT SCIENCE HEALERS.

Delaware Law Forbids Them to Take Money for Their Services.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 4.—Gov. Lea signed to-day the hill passed by the recent Legislature which rigidly regulates the practice of medicine and surgery in Delaware. The measure was vigorously opposed by Christian Science leaders from all over the country. The new law prohibits the Scientists "from practicing their treatment in this State for compensation, gift, or reward."

State Senator Thomas C. Moore of Smyrna, one of the most prominent physicians of the State, as well as a political leader, advocated the present hill, and his opposition to the Christian Science claims was responsible largely for the passage of the measure.

HILL-MORGAN INQUIRY DELAY.

Lawyer Lovely, Chosen to Conduct It, Is Seriously Ill.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It was announced by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day that there would be an indefinite postponement of the Government's proposed investigation of the Hill-Morgan railroad system on account of the serious illness of Attorney John A. Lovely, who has been chosen to conduct the inquiry.

He had begun the work before he was attacked, and had proceeded so far that it has been found difficult to assign some one else to the work.

INHALED DIPHTHERIA.

Sixth Bellevue Phyeician Comes Down with the Disease.

Diphtheria germs he inhaled while operating on an emergency case a few days ago lodged in the system of Dr. Gordon Lindsay of Bellevue Hospital, and last night the physician was taken to the Minturn Hospital for Contagious Diseases. It was said that he had an excellent chance of recovery. He is the sixth Bellevue physician who has been stricken with diphtheria in the last five weeks.

DETECTIVE SHOOTS STRIKER.

Serious Clash in American Shipbuilding Co.'s Yards.

LORAIN, Ohio, April 4.—The most serious clash that has occurred during the strike at the local yards of the American Shipbuilding Company took place late this afternoon, when a striking riveter was shot by one of the company's detectives. Many shots were fired, and the incident has led to incressed feeling between the strikers and strike breakers in the employ of the company.

The shooting occurred while a party of men in an open boat was crossing the river to deliver groceries to the men inside the ship yards. The boat was assailed hy men and boye, who hurled stones and hricks at those in the boat in an attempt to turn them back.

At this point a fusillade of shots was fired by the detectives, who were inside the company fence.

Carnegie to Have a Peace Evening.

An "Industrial Peace Evening" has been arranged for to-night under the auspices of the National Civic Federation at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, 2 East Ninety-first Street, to discuss industrial peace. Invitations have been sent to 100 representative employers and as many wage earners and, representatives of the public.

Schwab's Uncle Fatally Hurt.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—M. A. Lang, an uncle of Charles Schwab, employed in the Duquesne Steel Mills, was crushed today between cars, receiving injuries from which he will die.

3D TERM CRY PART OF PLOT

Roosevelt Says Rich Foes Urge His Nomination to Get Control of Delegates.

HE WILL SURELY REFUSE

Will Not Take Another Term, but Proposes to Control the Convention for His Own Choice.

PENROSE LET THE CAT OUT

Talked of Plane at Dinner and It Got to the President—Plan Is to Nominate Knox.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—According to statements made at the White House today, the movement against President Roosevelt and his policies, to which he referred yesterday as a "rich men's conspiracy," is an undertaking in the boldest and most daring manner to fool the followers of the President all over the country, and to defeat their wishes under the guise of an attempt to force his renomination at the Republican National Convention next year.

The President has received information, which he credits, to the effect that it is the purpose of his oponents to hring about the election of delegates to the National Convention who shall he instructed to vote for his nomination. But these delegates are to be carefully selected so that although on the surface in favor of Roosevelt for another term they will really be in favor of the nomination of one of the reactionary candidates. Then when the nomination has been offered to Mr. Roosevelt and hy him refused, the managers of this scheme will he able to swing their delegates as they please, and nominate the candidate on whom they have agreed. In that way they expect to defeat the Roosevelt sentiment that now threatens to make it possible for the President to dictate the name of his successor as Republican standard bearer for the next campaign. In short, the anti-Roosevelt men propose to tog themselves out in the Roosevelt uniforms, to flaunt the Roosevelt banner, and to hear the Roosevelt tom-toms, to steal the Roosevelt army, horse, foot, and dragoons, and with it put their own General in power.

Two Can Play the Game.

A close friend of the President, who has heen intimately associated with him in his campaigns for several years, closed a discussion of the situation this afternoon with this significant remark:

"If the anti-Roosevelt men want to play that game they will find out that we are no novices in politics."

It appears that information of this scheme has been coming to the White House in fragmentary form for some time. The President had not paid much attention to it, however, hecause the nature of the proposition is such as to excite incredulity. It seemed more a joke than a reality.

The first claim to authenticity that was established for it was in the number of the reports of it and the different quarters from which they came. A short time ago, however, there was received confirmation of a character which has led the President to accept the story in full, and there is no doubt that he now gives it entire credence. This confirmation came from a man who is well known to him and who says he was the recipient of direct overtures from one of the men engaged in the "conspiracy."

According to this informant there was a dinner of the "conspirators" recently, had for the purpose of a general discussion of ways and means for carrying on the plot. At this dinner, it was asserted to-night, Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania talked and talked, and could not be silenced. He said right out in meeting what he thought and what the plotters intended to do. He told how they could accomplish their wishes. He announced that they had all the money that could he used. Money was nothing to them. They could spend any sum, even up to $5,000,000. The day after the dinner the talkative Senator sent for a man who had heen there to discuss the events of the dinner.

An Offer of $25,000.

This man was the friend of the President from whom the confirmation was received. He had been asked to the dinner in order that the plotters might find out how he stood and see if they could not induce him to join them.

Penrose referred to the eventh of the night before, and is reported to have said:

"Well, it was all true, every hit of it. What's more, if you are with us and can use it, I will give you a check for $25,000 right now."

The President's friend refused the check, and soon afterward found occasion to visit the White House and report the affair to the President.

This disclosure takes heyond question the character of the break that has taken place between the President and the Pennsylvania Republican organization. During the Gubernatorial fight in Pennsylvania last year Penrose strove earnestly to convey the impression that the President was in full accord with the Stuart candidacy, and that impression was permitted to go uncorrected by the White House. Now the President is openly taking up the cudgels against Penrose. This makes more clear the reference of the President yesterday to the situation in Pennsylvania.

It is understood here that the plan of the "conspirators," as far as it has been developed, is to nominate Knox for the Presidency next year. They are willing to profit by Foraker's fight in Ohio as

much as may be, but not to take him as their candidate, and still ostensibly, at least, are on good terms with the President and in sympathy with much, if not all, that he stands for.

Of course the President knew that the scheme outlined was not workable. He knew that it would only need to be made public to be beaten. His friends everywhere would then be so thoroughly on their guard that no such game could deceive them. But he was forced to admit that his opponents were actually undertaking it. There has been evidence from several States all tending to substantiate the report from the dinner. The plotters have been industriously at work in Michigan and in the two Dakotas, all of them rock-ribbed Republican States. This is what the President meant yesterday by his reference to Ohio and Pennsylvania also. In Pennsylvania the plotters have been making use of the favorite son game, and endeavoring to implicate the Knox boomers. There is nothing to show that Senator Knox himself has been in any way informed of what was going on under the surface, and the President does not believe that the plotters could get on at all with Knox in such a scheme.

The efforts that have been put forth by the anti-Roosevelt men in some of the Southern States have also been in behalf of this game. These dispatches told some weeks ago about the work of the antis in Alabama and Mississippi. It develops that they have been working hard in Louisiana and Texas also. The game there has been to work the bolting convention dodge in the hope that the opposition could secure control of the Republican National Committee, and through that the Committee on Credentials, so as to seat the contesting delegations in the convention.

Incredible as such a political plot seems, it is pointed out that it is exactly such a game as the men who are running it have often played on the public in Wall Street. These members of the "rich men's conspiracy" have not heretofore taken a prominent part in the actual management of their political business. They have always had practical politicians to do that work for them, as Odell did for Harriman until the connection between the two became too well known to be longer successful. Having fooled the public time and again with their Wall Street games, it is pointed out that when they assume the actual direction of their political enterprises they would be very likely to adopt just such a trick as had so often proved successful in the Street.

Will Issue Bulletins.

But in doing so, it is pointed out, they fall into the fatal error of assuming that the public is just as ignorant of the mechanics of politics as it is of the mechanics of high finance. Nowhere in the country is the keen, quick political grasp of the average American more thoroughly understood and appreciated than at the White House under the present occupant. And that is the reason why this full information of the trick the plotters are now trying to work is thus made public.

All this means, of course, that President Roosevelt is going into the fight for the control of the Republican National Convention next year with his coat off from now on. It is said at the White House that from time to time, as further information of the doings of the plotters is received, it will be duly made public. It was stated there again to-day and with authority that in case the nomination should be tendered to the President by the next convention he would decline it. There is no hesitation, on his part, it is announced, with regard to that. His determination not to make the campaign next year is as firm to-day as it was on the evening of election day, 1904, when he first announced his intention not to take a third term. But he is also just as firmly determined to go on with the fight for the policies which have been associated with his name. There will be no let-up in the fight, either. He is enlisted for the war. He means to see a man who will continue the struggle he has begun named as the Republican candidate for next year, and if the fight necessitates his coming out squarely for a particular man that will be done. There is not the slightest doubt that Secretary Taft is the man he has in mind, and if things continue as they are now going it would not be surprising to have a flat-footed declaration from the President in favor of Taft's candidacy result.

The whole conspiracy story has excited wondering comment everywhere here. The first impulse is simply to laugh. The Washington dispatches headed its story of the White House talk this evening with "Roosevelt Sees Things." That expresses the feeling of the majority of politicians who heard the story with amazement. Only the well known and often demonstrated ability of the President as a politician serves to lend any credibility to the yarn. It is told at the White House with every evidence of belief. The President was unquestionably much in earnest in his talk yesterday. At the same time, there are a good many men here who do not exactly see how the conspiracy is made out. The movement to secure the nomination of any man for the Presidency usually takes much the form of that to which the President applies this term. If it is a conspiracy to work to nominate a man for President, there have been a good many conspirators in this country, first and last, and some of them have worked heartily in the interests of Mr. Roosevelt. He could be easily convicted of the offense himself, and is engaging right now in a similar movement on behalf of Secretary Taft.

RIDICULOUS, HARRIMAN SAYS.

And That's All He Will Say About the "Plot" to Down Roosevelt.

Edward H. Harriman stood firmly to his guns yesterday in his controversy with President Roosevelt about the 1904 campaign contribution of $200,000, which Mr. Harriman says the President asked him to get together. He characterized as ridiculous the stories from Washington that he, together with William R. Hearst and the Rockefellers had united in a campaign to down Mr. Roosevelt and his policies, and was disposed to view similarly the supplemental dispatches to the effect that a $5,000,000 fund was being raised by financial interests to help the cause along.

"You gentlemen," he said to the reporters who approached him on these subjects, "must not try to ask me questions the answers to which are self-evident. I do not intend to continue this controversy."

Then Mr. Harriman went on to say, touching the political fortunes of Senator Depew in the 1904 campaign:

"Everybody knows that the contest for the Senatorship in 1904 was between Messrs. Black and Depew, and there could not possibly have been any other candidate. There was no bargain whereby money was raised in consideration of having Depew appointed Ambassador to France or made United States Senator. My letter to Mr. Webster does not state that there was any such bargain.

"That part of the agreement was necessary for the purpose of harmonizing Platt and Depew, if it became necessary. I want that to be made clear. There was no barter for the appointment of Depew to the Senate or as Ambassador to France, except so far as it would tend to harmonize the two forces. The up-State Republicans wanted Mr. Black sent to the Senate, while the great mass of Republicans wanted Mr. Depew. We needed a union of those two forces, and it was suggested that Mr. Depew be given the post of Ambassador to France and that Mr. Black be given the Senatorship.

"The money part was suggested by the President, so that the National Committee could discharge its obligation to the State Committee."

Harriman-Rogers Conference.

This was all that Mr. Harriman had to say. He was in conference with H. H. Rogers during a large part of the afternoon, but declared when he left his office at night that this was over regular railroad business.

Mr. Rogers was uncommunicative and William Rockefeller invisible, so that nothing was forthcoming from 26 Broadway yesterday as to the part of the Standard Oil in the alleged conspiracy to thwart the President and his policies. But from an authoritative source information came out which confirmed in detail the account of the doings of the 1904 campaign as printed in THE TIMES on Wednesday. The understanding among the financial interests who put up the extra $200,000, namely H. McKay Twombly, J. Pierpont Morgan, and William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., in addition to Mr. Harriman, was specifically that it was "Depew" money, and that whatever credit there might be for raising it should go into the balance with Mr. Depew as against Mr. Black, if it came to a showdown.

The Ambassadorship proposal was an alternative—a means of "taking care of Depew" if it should prove acceptable to all bands. It was perfectly understood that the Morgan-Vanderbilt interests would not put up the money for the Republican campaign fund if Depew was to be left out in the cold, and a pleasing means to eliminate him from the situation was to send him to France—that is, until James H. Hyde's own Ambassadorial plans got in the way or until it appeared that Mr. Roosevelt would not appoint Mr. Depew to that post.

CRITICISES ROOSEVELT.

Attorney General of New Jersey Says He Puts Pressure on Judiciary.

TRENTON, N. J., April 4.—Attorney General McCarter, in an address before the Taxpayers' Club last night, caused a sensation by his reference to President Roosevelt and the judiciary. Mr. McCarter said:

"The President of the United States summons into his presence prospective appointees of the Federal judiciary, and makes their appointment contingent upon their opinion with regard to certain laws that may come before them for consideration. He influences the courts in their decisions, and went so far as to send the Attorney General of the United States to Chicago to inform the judge trying a certain case that the President wanted the pending case decided thus and so.

"Justices of the Supreme Court in the instances since I have been the Attorney General of this State have come to me and asked me to represent the people in certain criminal cases to be tried, because they could not trust the prosecutors of the pleas in the counties where the cases were to be tried."

TAFT MAY GET OHIO MACHINE

Even Boss Cox, Whom He Demolished in 1905, Is Said to be for Him.

FORAKER IS LOSING GROUND

Cincinnati and Hamilton County Likely to be Swept Away in the Taft Wave.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4.—It is not by any means certain that William H. Taft is not going to have the organization with him. The word "organization" is mighty in New York, and the average New Yorker is likely to invest that word with the same significance it has in his own State. And once upon a time the Hanna organization in Ohio meant just what Tammany does in New York, so far as power and discipline are concerned.

It is still a strong machine, but Dick is not Hanna and Foraker is not even Dick. The people have more to say than they once did. They have vastly more to say than they have in New York, and the people are for Taft. It is necessary to repeat that when Taft's name is used in these dispatches Roosevelt is meant. Roosevelt's declaration that he does not want a third term is accepted in Ohio at its face value and the Roosevelt men are for Taft because they think Taft is Roosevelt's candidate. If Roosevelt could be induced to accept another nomination Ohio would be for him.

It becomes more and more evident, the further one looks into the state of sentiment here, that the utmost strength of the machine will have to be put forward if the Senators are to hold the State in line. The Taft sentiment is not a zephyr, it is a hurricane. Whatever subjects like the Thaw trial and the price of meat may be engrossing the sturdy yeomanry of New York and other States, Ohio is all wrought up about the Presidential campaign, and talking of nothing else. Let two casual and non-political passers by meet at a cigar stand and trouble each other for a light, and as they hand over their cigars, they talk of Taft and Roosevelt and Foraker. In the hotel lobbies, in the corridors of the State House, wherever politicians meet, nothing else is talked of.

Big Cities for Taft.

But more significant than this is the fact that the man in the street is not talking of anything else. This man in the street is for Taft. It may be imagined that in the City of Columbus, which is the State capital, politics will naturally be at whiter heat than elsewhere, but the signs are the same all over the State. The four largest cities in the State—Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, and Columbus—are for Taft. That is a fact significant of much and well worth weighing. Its significance will appear from the fact that the agricultural communities are almost conceded to Taft. It has been understood from the first that Roosevelt's hold on the farmers was something that was no use to try to break. Therefore if the machine is to hold its own it ought to hold it in the big cities. Yet the big cities are for Taft.

There is a fifth big city, Toledo. It is in doubt. The Taft managers, headed by Insurance Commissioner Vorys, have extended their work to Toledo and are as busy there as they can possibly be getting the city into line. Toledo is an independent city, a city where "Golden Rule" Jones broke up party allegiance for all time, a city which does its own thinking, and what is more, does its own voting. It surely is a bad pasture ground for machines.

Here in Columbus they are ready to bet that Toledo will join her four sisters. If she does not, it will not be because of any love for machines. There is another thing. If Foraker is strong anywhere it is in the southern part of the State. Burton holds Cleveland, and in the counties along the north Foraker is not strong, except, possibly, in the northwest, and in the northwest the people are for Roosevelt first and Foraker after.

May Get Foraker's County.

Foraker lives in the southern part of the State. His home is in Cincinnati, in Hamilton County. They are his neighbors along the Kentucky border. Yet Hamilton County is not only claimed by the Taft men, but is almost conceded by the Foraker men. In all the calculations of the political sharps Cincinnati and Hamilton County are lined up in the Taft column. Perhaps the Foraker men will not admit this for publication, but the shrewdest political forecasters in their camp will line Hamilton and Cincinnati up for Taft in their private calculations.

The Morgan County Committee to-day declared for Taft. It is the first County Committee which has taken any action on the question at all. Morgan County is in the southern part of the State, in other words, in Foraker's bailiwick. It is a little county, but very important politically. Its declaration for Taft under ordinary circumstances would not be a great political item. And yet it is of the highest significance, for it is in a section which ought to be for Foraker if any section is. Then, too, politicians are slow in coming out on an undecided question, and this Morgan County Committee is composed of politicians—men who will naturally wait to see how the cat jumps, and who are not given to leading forlorn hopes. And they are the first county committeemen to come out in the open and burn their bridges behind them.

Why Hamilton County and Cincinnati should be for Taft is a curious and interesting question. Cincinnati is famous for having one of the strongest and also one of the worst political machines in the United States. George B. Cox, saloon keeper and slugger, has been at its head for years. In 1905 Secretary Taft went out to Akron to deliver a speech in the interests of Gov. Herrick, then running for re-election, and in this speech he roasted Boss Cox and his machine, and said that while he would vote for Herrick, he would not vote for Cox's county candidates in Cincinnati.

The people followed his tip and snowed Cox's candidates under. Since then it might be assumed that the Cincinnati machine would be hostile to Taft and that he would have no chance of capturing Foraker's home town and county. But "George B.," as they affectionately or opprobriously call him down there, is not a man who cherishes grudges for their own sake. He is the most practical politician that ever lived. He chases no rainbows, and his estimate of the value of revenge is purely commercial. Now, Charles P. Taft, the Secretary's brother, is able to blow the Cox machine sky high if he wants to—at least, he can come pretty close to doing it. Charles P. Taft has always been more or less of a member of the Cox machine. He knows all about it. He refused to follow his brother in that bolt of 1905, and stood by Cox while the Secretary of War was blowing the foundations out from under it. If Charles P. Taft to-day were to decide that he wanted to cut loose and build up a machine of his own in Cincinnati, by to-morrow night he would have a fine rival to Cox's organization in the best possible shape.

Cox a Taft Man.

Cox, theoretically, is out of politics. He retired after William H. Taft blew him and his machine out of the scheme of things in 1905. But his retirement is exactly like that of Frank S. Black in Troy, N. Y. Black is out of politics, and yet no Republican leader thinks of making a move until he has gone to Black and obtained the old boss's consent. The reason is that if Black chose to come back into politics to-morrow he could drive every imitation boss or subordinate politician out of business, and they know it, and do not dare to take the chances of irritating him. Besides, he is the great legendary figure of Troy politics, the political sage of Monticello for Rensselaer County, and so it is for boss or ex-boss in Cincinnati.

If Cox is not for Taft then the calculations of the people here in Columbus are going to be badly shattered. Not that Cox has any liking for the honest man who ran him out of town on a rail in 1905. It is cold business and commercial speculation with Boss or ex-Boss Cox.

Foraker is certainly going to put some blood into the campaign when he gets here next week. He can only stay two weeks, and in Washington they were saying a few days ago that he could not do anything in that time, and would not try, but would leave it until he returns after the ending of the Brownsville inquiry. But it is announced to-day that Foraker will go to Canton on Wednesday and make a speech opening his campaign for the Presidency and Senatorship. The status of the proposition for a fight at the primaries is up in the air. It was Foraker who issued this challenge, and yet the Senators have the appearance of being disconcerted at the readiness with which their challenge was accepted and of desiring to back out of it.

Walter Brown, the State Chairman, a Foraker-Dick man, is out in an interview declaring the scheme impracticable, and John Malloy, the secretary of the State Committee, is taking the same ground. It is a curious fact that every Foraker-Dick man you meet is explaining how difficult it will be to hold such primaries, and every Taft man you meet is proving that it would be the simplest thing in the world, and this despite the fact that the thing was a Foraker proposition and was fired off in the first place as a bombshell which was to put Taft out of business.

It does look impracticable. The Foraker men seem to be right on that. The Taft idea is to have the voters, when they go to the polls next November, register their preferences. Now, there will be a hot municipal campaign on at that time, and it is difficult to see how such a primary at the polls can be conducted without mixing the Presidential fight up with the municipal campaign and resulting in endless trades, deals and dickers.

On the other hand, it is impossible to doubt that the fight will go on at the polls whether there is a primary or not. All over the State the cities are to elect Mayors and boards of public service, and it is a foregone conclusion that the Foraker people will try to nominate Foraker men for these offices and the Taft people will try to nominate men of their color. The Taft organization goes on without regard to this primary talk. Vorys and his men are undisturbed by it, pay no attention to it, and care nothing about it. To them the talk of a fight to a finish at the primaries is uninteresting. They are going coldbloodedly and methodically to work to build up an organization which shall wreck Foraker, and it matters little to them whether there is any primary fight or not.

HARD TO GET A RUEF JURY.

Examination of Veniremen Goes On—Detwiler Case Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The trial of Abraham Ruef on charges of extortion proceeded to-day with the continuance of the examination of veniremen. The work of obtaining a jury is proving very difficult.

The casee of A. K. Detwiler, the Toledo capitalist, and Louis Glass, Vice President of the Pacific States Telephone Company, both of whom are indicted on charges of bribery, were to-day continued until next Thursday.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 4.—A member of the family of A. K. Detwiler said to-day: "When the Grand Jury at San Francisco adjourns and all of its indictments are reported Mr. Detwiler will give himself up. He will wait until he knows absolutely every indictment brought against him. He does not intend to evade arrest and has no fear that bond will not be furnished.

"Mr. Detwiler is at least 1,000 miles away from Toledo. His dealings were entirely with Attorney Ruef. Any money that was paid was paid for attorney's fees. What Ruef did with the money later was no concern of Detwiler."

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THAW IS SANE, BOARD SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

chairman, William N. Penny as clerk, and Bartholomew Moynahan as stenographer;

"That we were attended by the Hon. William T. Jerome, District Attorney of the County of New York, and counsel for the defendant took part in the proceedings. The defendant attended in person all of the hearings and was orally and physically examined;

"That we examined a large number of witnessee furnished by the District Attorney, the counsel for the defendant, and called by the Commission. Among them were prison physicians, chaplains, keepers, probation officer, Sheriff's guards in charge of the defendant, two of defendant's counsel, and fifteen physicians, twelve of whom were alienists. We have received in evidence many documents and papers, including written communications from the defendant to his counsel.

"After careful examination of the defendant personally and of all the evidence, we find the following facts:

"In the frequent, and in some cases daily, during the several months last past, intercourse had by the defendant with the Tombs physicians, chaplains, keepers, other attendants, and the probation officer, these persons failed to discover anything irrational in his conduct or speech.

"The defendant has taken an active part in the conduct of the trial, has made numerous suggestions orally in court and by letter, as to the selection of jurors and the examination of witnesses.

Suggestions Adopted by Counsel.

"Many of these suggestions were deemed valuable and were adopted by his counsel. An examination of the letters referred to shows that generally the suggestions contained in them were material, sensible, and apparently the product of a sane mind.

"While the testimony of the numerous experts called by the District Attorney and the defendant's counsel is irreconcilable, that given by certain experts who personally examined the defendant during the trial and since the appointment of the commission, and who, of all the alienists examined, had the greatest opportunity of observation, disclosed the fact that no indication of insanity at the present time could be found in the speech, conduct, or physical condition of the defendant.

"The direct oral and physical examination of the defendant by the Commissioners themselves disclosed no insanity in the defendant at the present time.

"Upon all the facts, it is our opinion, at the time of our examination, the said Harry K. Thaw was and is sane, and was not and is not in a state of idiocy, imbecility, lunacy, or insanity so as to be incapable of rightly understanding his own condition, the nature of the charges against him, and of conducting his defense in a rational manner.

"The minutes of the proceedings had before us and the documents received in evidence are herewith submitted.

"Dated at New York, N. Y., this 4th day of April, 1907.

"DAVID McCLURE,
"PETER B. OLNEY,
"LEOPOLD PUTZEL."

Jerome Fights Confirmation.

Mr. Jerome showed neither surprise nor any other emotion when he read the verdict of the commission. He dropped the report upon his table and took a fresh hold. For a moment he stood, lithe, erect, and with his heavy jaw set firmly. Then he began his fight to stave off the confirmation of the report. He asked for the stenographic report of the examination made by the commission, claiming it as his right as the representative of the People. In the course of the examination of Thaw he was not present, although the statute reads that the District Attorney "must" be present. Only the stenographic report could give him full information of what transpired at this secret session, he declared.

Justice Fitzgerald declined to permit Mr. Jerome to inspect the minutes.

Mr. Jerome then asked for the stenographic report of that part of the commission's investigation which was held in public. This request was also denied.

Mr. Jerome then moved for an opportunity to copy all of the documents and inspect all of the exhibits put in evidence before the commission by the defense. This was denied.

"I then ask the court," said Mr. Jerome, "to allow me a reasonable time in which to prepare to address the court against its confirmation of this report and to investigate whether I will be permitted under the law to apply for a writ of prohibition or a writ of mandamus to the Appellate Division. I desire to compel the revelation by mandamus of the minutes and the exhibits before I make my argument to the court."

Justice Fitzgerald replied that he would consent to an argument from the District Attorney and that he would adjourn court until Monday morning. Mr. Jerome said that it was with all respect that he informed the court of his desire to apply to the higher court and that by Monday he would know the extent of his rights in the present status of the case. He would move swiftly, so as to cause as little delay as possible.

Mr. Hartridge did not seem worried by the declaration of the District Attorney that he would endeavor to find relief in a higher court. He only objected once in the course of the addresses made by the District Attorney, and that was to protest against the opening up of the minutes of the secret session of the commission.

Justice Fitzgerald followed Mr. Jerome closely. He seemed pleased, and turned once or twice to Justice Blanchard, who was sitting beside him and smiled and whispered a word or two. "It is not only a sense of duty," said Justice Fitzgerald to the District Attorney, "but it is also a sense of anxiety that urges me to give you the time you desire in which to oppose the confirmation of the report of the commission."

The strongest contention made by Mr. Jerome in opposing the acceptance of the report of the commission yesterday was that the constitutional rights of a man on trial were not safeguarded when he was examined in secret and all evidence used in that examination kept from the representative of the People. He argued that the decisions in insanity questions were all of ancient date, and that the law providing for commissions and the methods of procedure was drawn at a time when comparatively little was known of the study of mental diseases and the criminally insane. He said that it was of the highest importance that the upper courts should rule in the case, for a precedent would be established and rulings obtained that would bear upon all insanity commissions that followed under the law as it is now written. Long after he and the court had passed away, he told Justice Fitzgerald, the rulings would be in use. Mr. Jerome argued that with the prominence of the Thaw case and the prominence of the lawyers for the defense, the rulings would prove more far-reaching in that they would attract wider attention.

Barred from Secret Hearing.

"If I have conceived the attitude and understood the mind of the court correctly," said Mr. Jerome, "where an express violation of the statute has occurred, I have been practically excluded from the hearing of the commission when the statute says that the District Attorney must be present. And then when that session has been held in secret and counsel for the defense has been called in before it and, judging from the conduct of the examination of the defendant when I was present, he was allowed to confer with the witness when he was on the stand, I am refused as representing the People of New York permission to know what went on. The three commissioners were sitting in a judicial capacity and not as experts in insanity. Neither Mr. McClure nor Mr. Olney would be picked out as experts. Yet I am refused knowledge of what went on there, and a ruling is made directly against my suggestion on the record that I be given this information.

"In a case in which so much time has been spent and so many thousands of dollars of the people's money have been spent, I submit, sir, and with all respect, that I be allowed reasonable time in which to consider whether the legal aspects of this case are such that I will be warranted in applying to the Appellate Division for a writ of prohibition or a mandamus in order to determine whether your honor's interpretation is correct.

"Yes," said Justice Fitzgerald, with abruptness, "what is it that you desire?"

"Your honor then denies my application for a copy of the minutes?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Yes," replied the court, "that is my conception of my duty."

Then time was given to Mr. Jerome until Monday morning.

When Justice Fitzgerald informed the jury that it was to report again on Monday morning and then admonished it many of the members of the body drew long faces. They have had a long and a hard task, and a number of them have felt it financially as well as physically. On Monday they will be again discharged until such time as may be deemed necessary to grant Mr. Jerome in his protest against the acceptance of the report.

Trial Up in the Air.

The Thaw trial is, in fact, very much up in the air. If Mr. Jerome should decide to make application to the Appellate Division and there fight the report of the Commission, arguments on this application will be made, some lawyers appearing on behalf of Justice Fitzgerald, perhaps. In the event of the higher court declaring Justice Fitzgerald to have been in error a new Commission or a mistrial might follow. But it is not at all certain that Mr. Jerome will make such application. He may content himself with a protest to Justice Fitzgerald and then proceed with the trial.

Mr. Hartridge would not say yesterday afternoon whether the defense would offer other testimony before the jury in the event that the trial proceeds next week. He was of the opinion, however, that Thaw's case was in.

The lawyers for the defense believe that Mr. Jerome stands no chance of interfering with the trial further. Mr. Delmas yesterday congratulated Mrs. William Thaw and the other members of the family, and he is now putting the finishing touches on his address to the jury. He has all of his material well in hand, it is said, and it was reported yesterday that he might ask for more than a single day in which to sum up. He will be the first to sum up, and Mr. Jerome will follow, leaving the case for the jury with the instructions of Justice Fitzgerald.

Mr. Jerome's power in address is well known. He will face a defense that will depend on the surface on the brain storm theory, and below the surface on the tearing to pieces of the reputation of Stanford White. Nearly every form of defense was hinted at in the opening address to the court by Mr. Gleason, but aside from temporary insanity there was offered nothing save the testimony of a stage doorkeeper that White had threatened to kill Thaw before he married Evelyn Nesbit. The story told by Evelyn, when she related the horrors of the night in the Twenty-fourth Street studio, will supply Mr. Delmas with material for his attack on the memory of White. Under all of the work done by the defense there has run the strong suggestion of justification.

Those who have been following the case closely confidently expect a mistrial, the favorite estimate being that ten jurors will vote for conviction and two for acquittal, and that the two will hang on until the jury is discharged. Thaw received a visit in the Tombs from Delmas, McPike, Gleason, and Peabody after court had adjourned for the day. The lawyers found their client much pleased with the results obtained for him. Thaw feels that he has a strong chance of acquittal, as does his wife. Mrs. William Thaw showed considerable weariness when she started for the Hotel Lorraine from the Criminal Court Building. She was accompanied by her sons, Josiah and Edward, and Lady Yarmouth. Her face was flushed. She seemed feeble. Her years and her troubles are beginning to tell on her. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw did not stop to make a visit to the Tombs. She hurried ahead of the other members of the family, going to the hotel alone. She was in good health and spirits, and showed no sign of fatigue.

Atlantic Av. Tracks Stay Awhile.

Supreme Court Justice Crane denied yesterday the application of Francis Gottsberger for a writ of mandamus to compel the Long Island Railroad to remove its tracks from the surface of Atlantic Avenue, between Fifth and Vanderbilt Avenues, in Brooklyn. Counsel for the company said the tracks would eventually be removed from the street, but that if the road did so now it would be unable to handle its passenger traffic.

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CLUBWOMEN GO HUNGRY.

Waiters Miss Them Because They Won't Sit Still, Mrs. Brown Says.

Patties are the bane of her life, Mrs. William Grant Brown told the Chatter Club of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs at its meeting in the Hotel Astor yesterday morning. Mrs. Brown is at the head of the Federation Luncheon Committee, and Mrs. John Fowler Trow was asking if at the buffet luncheon to be held at the next Federation meeting the members could not get a full luncheon.

It seems that at these luncheons the waiters do not get around to all the women; one has ice cream only, another tries to satisfy herself on bouillon, and Mrs. Brown says they all want patties, and come in larger numbers than have been announced, the patties give out, and then there are heart burnings.

"It seems to be all right for the people in the front seats, they have enough to eat," said Mrs. William Cummings Story, the Federation President, "but it is pretty hard on the back row."

"Oh, I know that back row," said Mrs. Brown feelingly.

Now that it is proposed for the coming event to make the women sit in one place throughout the luncheon, even if chairs have to be tied in place to prevent friendly visiting, and if the waiters don't do the rest something will happen.

SUIT AGAINST J. C. SMITH.

To Prevent Sale of Children's Estate, of Which He is Executor.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 4.—An action was heard here to-day against James Clinch Smith, Stanford White's brother-in-law, as executor of the will of Mrs. Cornelia Stewart Merrillon, who left an estate valued at over $1,000,000, on behalf of the general guardian of her four children, before Surrogate Jackson of Nassau County. F. R. Coudert, who is attorney for the children as well as for Joseph Merrillon, the husband, all of whom are in Paris, asked through counsel that the court order Smith as executor to turn over the stock in the Garden City Company which belongs to the children, instead of selling it and turning the money to them.

He said it would be to the best interest of the children to hold this stock, which represents three-fourths of the property in Garden City. He said that at present the value of the property cannot be properly estimated, although the stock, none of which has ever been sold, has a par value of $500,000. When the tunnels have been built and other improvements made the property values will be even greater, he claimed.

Counsel for Mr. Smith said that the Garden City Company was nothing but a real estate venture and that as the boom is on now this is the best time to take advantage of it. Briefs are to be submitted.

SICK MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Salesman Commits Suicide While His Son is Away.

Abraham Kahn, a traveling salesman for a woolen house, who lived at 262 West 121st Street, had been ill for a week at his boarding house. His son, Leicester, left him in bed about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a short time. As he returned to the house he heard two shots from his father's room. With Charles Goss, the son of the landlady, Mrs. Mary Goss, he ran upstairs and found that his father had got out of bed, settled himself in a Morris chair opposite a mirror, and shot himself twice in the right temple.

Dr. J. J. McGowan, who lives next door, also heard the shots. He found Kahn dead. The police were not notified until 8 o'clock, and then all but the most formal information was refused. It was learned, however, that the other boarders believed that Kahn was separated from his wife and was suffering from melancholia. The name of his employers was refused.

ADMITS HE'S CONSTANTINO.

But Suspect Arrested Here Says He Didn't Murder Mrs. Gentry.

The young Italian arrested on Tuesday night as he was about to go aboard the steamship Roma at the foot of Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, confessed yesterday to Acting Captain McCauley of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau that he is Frank Constantino, who is wanted in Chicago for the murder of Mrs. Arthur W. Gentry on Jan. 6, 1906. The prisoner denied, however, that he murdered the woman. He said she committed suicide by slashing her throat with a razor while the two were alone in a room.

Constantino was lined up before the desk in the Brooklyn Detective Bureau with a dozen other Italians yesterday and Jacob Stern, a clerk, of 1,536 Broadway, Manhattan, who knew him several years ago, was asked to identify the alleged murderer. Stern stepped forward and put his hand on Constantino's shoulder, but the prisoner denied that he had ever seen Stern before.

Important Additions to the

WEBER OPERA SALE

PIANOS JUST RECEIVED from the GREAT GERMAN SINGERS

WHILE the main division of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company concluded its season on March 23, Wagnerian Opera was continued for one week longer. This required the presence in New York up to March 30 of the leading German singers, so that their pianos could not be secured until after the Special Opera Sale had begun.

The pianos used by the German contingent of the Opera Company have now been returned to us, repolished, tuned and placed on sale at the usual liberal scale of reductions. Among these additions are the pianos used during the past season by Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Mme. Fleischer-Edel, Alfred Hertz, etc.

The Annual Opera Sale of Weber Pianos Is the Most Notable Piano Event of the Year

This is the eighth consecutive year that the Weber has been the official piano of the opera, used exclusively at the Metropolitan Opera House and in the New York homes of the various artists who make up this great aggregation of talent. Because of its rich sympathetic singing tone and superior artistic qualities *the Weber is given preference over any and all other pianos.*

Persons who were unable to attend the opening of this sale on account of being out of town over the Easter holidays, may now avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the addition of the pianos just received from the German artists.

There is an important money saving on each of these "Artist-Used" Pianos. The prices of new Weber Pianos are so rigidly maintained that this chance to secure a fine, modern Weber Upright or Grand, *not distinguishable from new,* at a reduced price, is most exceptional, and *no intending piano purchaser can afford to neglect such an important and unique opportunity.*

Each piano is plainly ticketed with the cash selling price, but moderate monthly payments may be arranged for where preferred, simple interest being added.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., N. Y.

SPELLING BOARD'S ROW IN OPEN NOW

The First Tilt, Cut Short, May Be Resumed in Secret Session To-day.

THE WEST FEELS SLIGHTED

E. O. Valle, a Chicago Member, Says the Executive Board is Too Narrow and Unprogressive.

It became apparent at the afternoon session of the meeting of the Simplified Spelling Board at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday that some members of the board from the West regard the Executive Committee, which is made up entirely of New York men, as a "local committee," and believe that it does not appreciate the work that has been done for simplified spelling in the West, particularly in the Mississippi Valley. This came out unexpectedly in the course of a tilt between Henry Holt, the publisher, and E. O. Valle of Chicago over the policy of the board.

At the morning session Dr. Isaac K. Funk said, on behalf of the Executive Committee, that it was not true that the election of Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury of Yale as President of the board was a step toward diminishing the powers of the Executive Committee. His statement practically denied that there was any dissension in the board.

The discussion between Mr. Holt and Mr. Valle followed the reading of Mr. Holt's paper on "A Struggle with Three Thousand Words." The "three thousand words" is a list adopted some time ago by philological societies in America and England. Mr. Holt offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three members to revise this list and submit it to the philological societies with a request that they jointly approve it with such modifications as they might deem necessary. Mr. Holt explained that with President David Starr Jordan he believed that the board could not legislate on matters at the annual meeting with any success, more deliberate consideration being necessary. Therefore, he requested that the board refer the matter to its Executive Committee.

While Mr. Holt was speaking Mr. Valle interrupted once to say that he believed the proposed plan impracticable. Later, while discussing "The Chief and Final Problem," Mr. Valle took Mr. Holt to task for suggesting that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee and also criticised the policy of the Executive Committee. Mr. Valle asked the board to consider the matter of adopting a "key alphabet."

The Chicagoan's Objections.

"I do not wish to be considered as a radical," declared Mr. Valle. "I believe that we ought to do those things which are least likely to be undone. But we have got to adopt a uniform key alphabet before we can have any progress. This board temporises too much. We seem to be willing only to take up the things of the present. We are not looking into the future and making provision for it. We ought to blaze the trail so that all people who want to go ahead can do so. I regret very much that Mr. Holt has brought up the matter of the 3,000 words. I thought we had gone beyond that. I regret, too, that Mr. Holt has adopted the policy of referring everything to the local committee."

Mr. Valle hesitated for a moment, then continnued:

"I have made a statement that I had no intention of making. I have no feeling against the Executive Committee. But I cannot help feeling that this is a large country. It extends out to the Pacific Coast. I will not offer a resolution asking that the matter of the key alphabet be referred to a committee. But I believe that it ought to be referred to a broader committee than the Executive Committee, a committee representing the entire country."

"Mr. Valle seems to think that the policy of referring the matter to the Executive Committee is my scheme," said Mr. Holt. "It is not my scheme. It is the scheme of a representative from the Pacific Coast."

"The Executive Committee is not a local committee," said Prof. Hempl, a Californian. "In training and speech it is National."

To Thresh It Out To-day.

By this time the members were showing a disposition to thresh out the proposition of whether the Executive Committee was National or local. Dr. Funk immediately tried to shut off further discussion.

"This matter is coming up to-morrow at the executive session of this body," Dr. Funk said. "The Executive Committee will then want to learn what the board thinks on the subject. I would suggest that the discussion be stopped at present." President Lounsbury succeeded in carrying this suggestion into effect.

Mr. Valle was requested by THE TIMES reporter to discuss further the attitude of the West toward simplified spelling.

"We feel that the Executive Committee does not appreciate the work that has been done for simplified spelling in the West, particularly in the Mississippy Valley," Mr. Valle said. "Many of the newspapers in that section have adopted the system, and many teachers are teaching it in the schools.

"When Mr. Carnegie announced his intention of giving funds for the organization and the maintenance of the board he expressed the opinion that the funds ought to be put in the care of trustees, who could meet conveniently. The committee was accordingly made up of New Yorkers. At the same time the people of the West thought that a man from Chicago might have been appointed to the committee, it being possible for him to attend the meetings. Objections were made, however. Now we are reconciled to the way the committee is organized."

Mr. Valle said that the men from the West would not think of organizing a subsidiary society, because they had faith in the present board. He also declared that there was plenty of spirit in favor of simplified spelling in the University of Chicago, and that in time it would come out in favor of it.

At the morning session yesterday a committee was appointed to consider the feasibility of appointing some advisory body to be consulted with reference to changes in orthography to be recommended. This committee is composed of President Jordan, Benjamin E. Smith, editor of the Century Dictionary, and Prof. James W. Bright of Johns Hopkins University.

In both sessions yesterday many papers discussing the features of simplified spelling were read.

CARS CRASH AT CROSSING.

Four Persons Hurt at Seventh Avenue and 23d Street.

Two men were injured and two women suffered from shock when a southbound Seventh Avenue car crashed into an eastbound Twenty-third Street car last night. The eastbound car was pushed from the tracks.

There were about a dozen passengers in the cars, and they were badly frightened. William Bishop, 72 years old, of 326 West Fourth Street, who was on the front platform of the Twenty-third Street car, was thrown into the street and received contusions of the body and legs. He was taken to the New York Hospital. Edward Ross, conductor of the Seventh Avenue car, received contusions of the head. He was taken to the same hospital.

Mrs. Catharine Kane, 35, of 145 East Forty-eighth Street, and Miss Margaret Ryo, 23, of 114 Pearsall Street, Bilssville, L. I., suffered from shock.

Joy Line to Stop Boston Trips.

The Joy Steamship Company has sold its steamers Santiago and Old Dominion, which have operated between New York and Boston, and it is understood that the Outside Line of that company will be discontinued after Saturday. The company will continue to operate its lines to Fall River, Mass.; Privodence, R. I., and Bridgeport, Conn.

SATOLLI PRAISES PRESIDENT.

Speaks at a Dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson.

ROME, April 4.—A dinner was given here to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robineon by Marquis Martin Maloney and Mrs. Maloney of Philadelphia, Mr. Maloney acting in his capacity as a Private Chamberlain of the Pope. The dinner was intended as a courtesy from the Vatican. There were forty guests, including noted Cardinals.

There was a display of American flags in the dining room eurrounding a picture a President Roosevelt. There were many toasts, including one by Cardinal Satolli, who spoke with much enthusiasm of the "glory, strength, and progress of America." The Cardinal recalled his visit to the United States in 1904, and said that the true liberty and toleration he had then witnessed had made a profound impression upon him. He concluded his address with these words:

"From Rome, the symbol of universal truth and spiritual liberty, we send greetings to President Roosevelt, the personification of the greatnees of his country."

Mrs. Robineon, who is a sister of President Roosevelt, thanked Cardinal Satolli, and said she did not take the compliment to herself, but considered it a message of good will to her brother.

TELEGRAPHED "I'M MARRIED."

It's Hardly an Elopement, Says Mayor Clarke of His Daughter's Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 4.—News was received in New Rochelle today of the marriage of Miss Marietta Clarke, youngest daughter of Mayor Henry S. Clarke, and Gaillard Boag, a young man of White Plains. The couple were married on Easter Sunday in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Rome, N. Y., and are now enjoying thtir honeymoon at Atlantic City. A telegram received by Mayor Clarke from the bride was the first intimation her family had of the wedding.

"I'd hardly consider it an elopement," said Mayor Clarke, "as my daughter and Mr. Bosg have been engaged nearly a year. They had their minds eet on an Easter wedding, but Mrs. Clarke and I advised against it, as my daughter had been ill all Winter, and we thought it would be better to wait until Fall. She went to Rome telling us she wished to spend her Easter vacation with her graad parents who live there, but it turne out now that they had the wedding all planned, and this was only a good excuee to get away from New Rochelle.

"We had no objections whatever to the match, and I have telegraphed the couple my forgiveness and congratulations."

Mr. Boag is a son of Secretary Boag of Columbia University. He met the bride at the wedding of her sister, Miss Mabel Clarke, to Dr. Charlee H. Sniffen of White Plains, where he was best man.

TRIED FOR WHITMAN RAIDS.

Capt. Daly and Five Men Up on Charges—Decision Reserved.

Capt. Daly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and five patrolmen under him were tried by Deputy Commissioner Hanson at Headquarters yesterday for their connection with the raids in their precinct made by Magistrate Whitman on March 23. The Magistrate appeared against them. Capt. Daly declared that there were more excise arrests in his precinct than in any other in the city. He said he never gave men under him instructions to give immunity to saloons. Deputy Hanson reserved decision in this and the other cases.

Throngs at Farrely Funeral.

The Fourteenth Assembly District turned out as a man yesterday to do honor to "Big Hearted Pat" Farrely, who for over forty years ran the Delacacian Café at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, and who died on last Monday from a stroke of paralysis which had confined him to his bed for some time. Every one of the hundreds of persons that in his lifetime Farrely had befriended wanted to attend his funeral at Calvary Cemetery, and four ferryboats were needed to carry the 75 carriages and over 500 mourners who attended the funeral over the East River, from the Thirty-fourth Street ferryhouse.

Separation for Wife of Dr. T. J. Hillis.

Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman signed a judgment yesterday, separating Mrs. Bertha K. Hillis from Dr. Thomas J. Hillis of 51 Charlton Street. They were married in 1887, and have no children. Mrs. Hillis declared that her husband had treated her cruelly. While the suit was pending Dr. Hillis was compelled to pay his wife $17.50 a week alimony. Justice O'Gorman continued this alimony, pending his decision on the amount of alimony to be awarded permanently.

CITY BREVITIES.

Because they had neglected to send their sons to the public schools, Charles Rosconi and Edward Young were fined $2 each by Magistrate Sweetser in Yorkville Court yesterday.

Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn of the Department of Zoology in Columbia University, will give an illustrated account of an expedition into the Fayum Desert of Northern Egypt on Tuesday afternoon in Sichermerhorn Hall. He has just returned from Egypt, where he headed an expedition to study the beds of vertebrate fossils recently brought to light there.

The second of three dinners incidental to the sixty-sixth annual convention of the Chi Psi Fraternity was held at the Hotel Astor last night. One hundred and fifty members attended. President Elbridge T. Gerry spoke on "Fraternity Life," and William J. Youngs of Brooklyn, Supreme Court Justice Scott, and Admiral Edwin M. Stewart, U. S. N., retired, also made addresses.

Charged with complicity in the theft and disposal of goods from the United States Express Company, Milton J. Carman of 25 Herkimer Street, and Charles W. Webb of 5,502 Sixth Avenue, both of Brooklyn, were held in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday in $5,000 bail each for further examination. Israel Arobow of 111 Hester Street and Charles Cook of 264 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, were held on the charge of receiving the stolen goods.

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Tea Caddies,
Sugar Baskets,
from $6.50 upward

Mayonnaise Bowls,
Relish Dishes,
Compotiers,
Lemon Dishes,
from $9.00 upward

Sugar and Cream Sets,
Muffineers,
Toast Racks,
from $10.00 upward

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And why not? Everyone is not willing to spend $30 to $40 for a single suit. We bind ourselves to give you two good suits for that price—if you desire. They will not fall below your standard nor OURS. The same general high qualities which we build into all Saks Clothing identify these modestly priced garments.

We do not stoop to a lower level merely because the price is low. Rather do we add more care and attention to escape the imputation.

Every new model of this season is included at these prices, and many different fabrics from which to choose. Doesn't this tempt you?

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At $6.00 and $7.00

In the Saks-Banister Shoes designed for Spring service, particularly in the Oxfords, there is much to appeal to the man who is exacting in his shoe requirements.

The three prime essentials that go to make a really good shoe are leather, style and construction. Each of these is perfected in "Saks-Banisters" to a greater degree than any other shoe of which we know.

Should you choose to accept this as an expert opinion, you will find it fully sustained by actual wear and service.

Exclusive Imported Scarfs

We have just received from Welch, Margetson & Co., London, a lot of English novelties that promise to become popular with men of taste They are in the new imperial shape and tie in a small knot, adapting them for the close-fitting collar. Fashioned of peau de crepe in lavender, rose, purple, tan, brown, Alice blue and reseda.

At 95c

Imported Knitted Scarfs of pure silk, in brown, green, black, red, purple, old rose, ivy and maroon, at $2.25.

For Friday and Saturday

Imported Half Hose for Men

Special at 32c

Fashioned of black and faney lisle thread, and made to command 50c and 65c in the usual course of business. We have them in 18 different shades of colors; elaborately silk embroidered on black and fancy grounds; double soles, heels and toes.

35c Half Hose at 25c

More than 3,000 pairs fashioned of highly mercerized black and colored lisle thread.

6 Pairs in a Box for $1.40

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

A Great Sale of Women's New Man-Tailored Suits at $15

Including every new style that has come out so far this season!

☞ Third Floor.

SOMETHING like three hundred of the smartest man-tailored Suits that you ever saw at the price are involved in a special Friday Sale.

Suits that for style and correct lines, good material and careful workmanship are in no particular second to garments marked in almost every other store at $24 and $25.

Cutaway Suits, Smart Eton Suits, Prince Chap Suits, Sack Coat Suits,

All the newest fabrics, all the newest shades, including the new browns, grays and black.

The Eton Model has vestee of silk, finished with silk braid and buttons.

The Cutaway Suit is made in the four-button style of invisible stripe worsted; rolling shawl collar and cuffs, in contrasting colors of satin.

The Prince Chap Suit—a popular model; has the desirable mannish tailored collar and cuffs.

The Sack Coat Suit—in pin stripes—all colors. Coats have fly front, button through; skirts new box or cluster pleats.

All coats are lined with guaranteed taffeta. All skirts are made in the new box and cluster pleated effects. In this Friday sale we offer you a most extensive selection at $15

Important! Handsome French voile suits with silk dropskirts. Colors: reseda, gray, light blue, &c. Sold all season at $45, some worth much more. Special for quick clearance $15

Just 50 Satin Rubber Coats at $9.75.

Made of fine Satin Rubber, tan, red or castor; lustrous finish; full double-breasted front; circular back; high turn-over collar; stitched straps over shoulders—finished with satin buttons.

BASEMENT 100 Women's Walking Suits, worth up to $12; special for Friday at $5.49

5,000 yds. 50c. to 75c. Laces, at 25c.
3,000 yds. $1 to $1.50 Laces, at 50c.

☞ Main Floor.

And other equally great values for Friday in the great sale of Sample Strips of new 1907 Laces.

BESIDES these, you'll find those much wanted Filet Laces in great variety. The assortment comprises Bands, Galloons, Insertions, Matched Sets of Laces, Edgings, Appliques, Medallions, etc., in Filet, Cluny, Princess, Embroidered Net Laces, Real Irish Lace patterns; French Irish Effects, etc.

At 25c. yd. for 50c to 75c. Laces | At 98c yd. for $1.75 to $2.50 Laces
At 50c yd. for $1.00 to $1.50 Laces | At $1.48 yd. for $2.75 to $4.50 Laces

Also a great collection of Lace Allovers,

Lace Waistings, Lace Yokings, etc., at much less than half their regular prices when bought in the usual way from regular stock.

We will cut these strips in any desired lengths.

98c yd. for $1.50 to $2.50 Allovers | $1.98 yd. for $4.00 to $5.00 Allovers
$1.48 yd. for $2.75 to $3.75 Allovers | $2.98 yd. for $5.50 to $10.00 Allovers

Clearing Sale of Fine Costumes and Wraps

☞ Third Floor.

THOSE beautiful creations which we have used to give inspiration to our designers are offered to-day at about half the prices commanded by the Costumes and Wraps modeled after them.

Their having been used for our own special purposes has not lessened their real value at all, but makes it possible for you to purchase

garments worth $150, $175 and $200 for only $100

and the wonderful conceptions which are regularly priced at from $225 to $350 for only $150. These prices clearly denote that this sale—which can occur but once a year—is of the utmost importance.

Handsome creations for the Opera, Reception, Ballroom, Dinner—Gowns for the Ballroom and exclusive social functions in chiffon voiles, marquisettes, silks, satins and laces—no duplicates—all original models.

$150, $175 and $200 Wraps and Gowns at $100.
$225 up to $350 Wraps and Gowns $150.

Sale of Bathroom Fittings.

☞ Fifth Floor.

AN offering of fine Nickel Bathroom Fittings at prices of important interest to economical housewives. Note the really exceptional bargains.

Never-Rust Glass Towel Bars, fitted with white wood joints, ready to screw on wall. Special 15c
$1.25 Bathtub Soap Dish of heavily nickel plated brass. Special 95c
60c Sponge Holders for Bathtub. Special 40c
45c Tumbler Holders. Special ... 30c
75c Brass Match Safes. Special 50c
$1.50 Bath Brush Rack. Special $1.00
25c Wall Soap Dish. Special 19c
$1.50 Bathtub Seat, covered with rubber; nickel fittings. Special 65c
$1.00 Bathroom Thermometer. Special 63c
48c Nickel Soap Dish for wall. Special 35c
Handsome Bathroom Mirrors at ⅓ off regular prices—a fine line fitted with white enamel frames—every one a bargain.

Embroidered Swisses, 15c. a Yard.

☞ Main Floor.

A PURCHASE involving a large enough quantity to bring the price to a point where we can offer you a decided bargain. These Swisses are to be found in the new stripes, dots and figures, on white grounds, and will launder perfectly.

Nothing neater for summer dresses.

BASEMENT Thousands of yards of Wash Goods Remnants — 5c., 7½c., 9½c. and 14c yd.

50c Satin Pad Supporters, 25c

☞ Notion Dept.

collection of some 2,800 pairs satin pad supporters, with four wide straps of superior lisle elastic, in white, black, blue and pink.

Mail orders filled.

Water Filters and Coolers
THE BEST KINDS
For sale by
LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

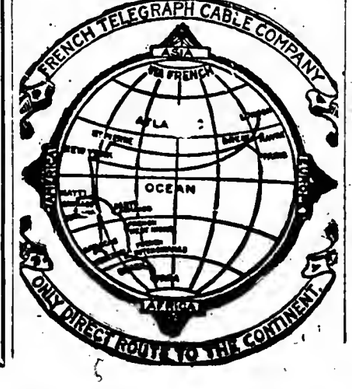

Classified Advertisements

FOR THE SUNDAY TIMES

To insure proper classification should be received at The New York Times's Main Office, Times Square, not later than

8 o'Clock Saturday Night

And at Branch Offices not later than 7:30 P. M.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WIDESPREAD PLOT TO END THE DUMA

Reactionary Organizations Supported by Powerful Influences at Court.

CABINET SEEMS WILLING

Its Organ Says That More Debates Like That of March 1 May Result in Dissolution of Parliament.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—Documentary evidence of a plot on the part of the reactionary organizations, supported by powerful influences at Court, to cause the dissolution of the lower house of Parliament was printed in the Rech, the organ of the Constitutional Democrats, to-day in a circular signed by M. Purishkevich, a Monarchist member of the House from Bessarabia and Vice President of the League of the Russian People, which was sent to all the branches of the league. The circular shows that the very many telegrams to the Emperor now appearing in the reactionary organ, the Russian Banner, demanding the dissolution of the House, were sent by direct orders from the league's headquarters here.

The date of the circular shows that the plot was conceived on March 18, a week after the convocation of Parliament, and was set in motion on March 27 by a prearranged signal, a mysterious black cross in the Russian Banner, the appearance of which coincided with the murder of Dr. Jollos, editor of the Russki Viedomosti of Moscow. The circular directed that, should the plot succeed, loyalist demonstrations were to be organized on the day of the dissolution of Parliament.

The movement for a dissolution of the House has the full sympathy of the reactionary members of the Cabinet, and, though no steps have yet been taken in that direction, the possibility of Parliament being dissolved is plainly foreseen.

In consequence of a speech made by M. Alexinsky, Social Democrat, containing a quotation from an article in The London Economist attributing to the Russian Government bad faith in dissolving the first Parliament and concluding loans without its consent, a score of Conservative members of the lower house demonstratively withdrew from the hall of Parliament this afternoon.

The bolt was organized by Count Bobrinsky, President of the Constitutional Conservative Party and Monarchist Member of Parliament from Tula, who, when M. Alexinsky read the offending article, sprang from his seat, shouting that M. Alexinsky's action was treason, and that, as the dissolution of Parliament was an act of the monarch, he called on all loyal Russians to follow him from the hall.

The incident caused the greatest excitement and fears were expressed that it might be a prelude to the dissolution of Parliament.

After a caucus the bolters decided to return to the hall of Parliament and present a formal protest against the speech of M. Alexinsky and the failure of President Golovin to interrupt him.

The budget debate was then continued and lasted during the rest of the day without a vote being taken.

There has been issued an imperial order divesting Baron Serge Alexander Kerff, and Nicholas N. Tuchkoff of the rank of gentlemen-in-waiting to the Emperor.

Baron Kerff is a professor of international law in the University of Helsingfors and was formerly an attaché of the Russian Legation at Peking. He recently contributed a series of articles to the Rech defending the rights of the Finnish people.

M. Tuchkoff is a prominent Constitutional Democratic Deputy from Yaroslaff and one of the few members of this party holding a position at Court. It is believed these men were divested of their rank in punishment for having failed to stand up in Parliament at the mention of the Emperor's name on March 5. Vladimir D. Nabukoff and Prince Paul Dolgorukoff, both prominent Constitutional Democrats, have been similarly deprived of rank.

POBIEDONOSTZEFF'S MEMOIRS.

To be Published in Ten Years—Said to be of Extraordinary Interest.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—The correspondence and memoirs of the late M. Pobiedonstzeff, ex-Procurator General of the Holy Synod, have been deposited under seal in the Rumaintseff Historical Museum of Moscow. According to M. Pobiedonostzeff's testamentary directions, they will be published at the end of ten years.

The papers, which are said to rank in importance with the Bismarck and Hohenlohe memoirs, include extensive correspondence with the last three Emperors, with whom M. Pobiedonostzeff was on most intimate terms; letters from many prominent statesmen of the old régime, and a series of letters from the daughter of the poet Tutcheff, one of the Court ladies, which, it is reported, will throw intimate light on hitherto obscure Court intrigues.

There is also another series of letters from Prof. Rachinsky, a former colleague of M. Pobiedonostzeff at the Moscow University, furnishing a running commentary on the events of the day.

CUBAN LIBERALS QUARREL.

Peace Committee So Disorderly That Police Have to Interfere.

HAVANA, April 4.—The committee of Liberal Generals which recently started from Havana for a tour of the island to sound the sentiment of the people regarding the rival candidates for the Presidency, Alfredo Zayas and José Miguel Gomez, and to try to establish peace in the Liberal Party before the arrival here of Secretary Taft, has broken up in discord at Santiago.

At a meeting held there recriminations were freely exchanged among the members of the committee, the ire was passed, and the proceedings became so disorderly that the police were obliged to intervene.

The indications are to-day that the Liberal Party is hopelessly divided.

The Government announces the existence of a band of four bandits in Matanzas Province. The Rural Guards are pursuing the outlaws.

NEW CREW FOR PEARY.

To Consist of Members of the Newfoundland Naval Reserve.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 4.—Capt. Robert Bartlett of this city, who was master of Commander Peary's arctic steamer Roosevelt in the furthest north expedition, sailed to-day for New York, where he will refit the vessel for the explorer's arctic cruise next Summer.

Capt. Bartlett will again be in command of the Roosevelt, and his crew will consist entirely of young Newfoundland fishermen, who are members of the Colonial Naval Reserve. These men have been trained on board British warships during the past three years, and Capt. Bartlett thinks that they will be a great aid to Peary in the attempt to reach the north pole.

The men are of perfect physique and are accustomed to the hardships of a cold climate.

IN PERIL IN MOROCCO CITY.

Members of the French Colony Appeal for Protection.

TANGIER, April 4.—M. Regnault, the French Minister to Morocco, has received a letter fro mthe members of the French colony at Morocco City, where Dr. Mauchamp was killed recently, requesting energetic measures for their protection and declaring that the local Governor continues to stir up the fanatical natives.

ROUMANIA NOW QUIET.

But Troops Will Be Kept Under Arms as a Measure of Precaution.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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BUCHAREST, April 4.—With the exception of some insignificant disturbances the whole country is now quiet.

The troops distributed throughout the country, who number about 140,000, will be kept under arms for a considerable period as a measure of precaution.

Wallachia is occupied by Moldavian regiments and Moldavia by Wallachians.

FEW KILLED IN BITLIS.

But Telegram from Missionary Says There Is Extreme Suffering.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.—The following dispatch, dated Bitlis, April 3, was received here to-day from the Rev. Royal M. Cole, head of the American mission at Bitlis:

"At 10 o'clock in the forenoon of March 29 there burst upon us unannounced the worst earthquake witnessed in forty years in these or the Erzerum volcanic regions. Such was its force that our city seemed to be in the jaws of some monster who would shake us into shreds, as a mastiff does his game. Down came the plastering, the furniture was overturned, cracks were opened in strong walls, roofs were shattered, and rain poured in. During the first day there were fourteen shocks, and they still continue. There have been, altogether, twenty-eight shocks.

"Of the 4,000 houses here, over 300 have fallen and half the remainder have been seriously damaged, about $50 to $500 being needed to repair each house. The officials report that eight persons were killed by falling walls, but they are all unknown in Bitlis. Many persons were wounded and many churches, mosques, and Government buildings were damaged. The surrounding villages sustained heavy shocks, but it was in the daytime, and so there was no great loss of life.

"The foreigners at Bitlis are the Russian Consul, Charlotte E. Ely, Mary A. C. Ely, Royal M. Cole, Mrs. Lizzie Cole, and Miss Nellie A. Cole.

"Famine prices prevail and there are great poverty and extreme suffering."

SALVADOR'S PEACE EFFORT.

Minister Mejia in Washington—Says His Country Is Not at War.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Federico Mejia, the Salvadorsn Minister of Finance and special envoy from Salvador to Mexico and the United States for the purpose of bringing about peace in Central America, called at the State Department today and had a long conference with Assistant Secretary Bacon. He was accompanied to the department by Señor Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister, who has been active in peace negotiations.

Señor Mejia stated that he had been appointed by the Government of Salvador as its regularly accredited Minister to the United States, and he will accordingly be allowed to present his credentials at the White House on Saturday or Monday as the successor of Señor Pacas, who retired some time ago.

Some days ago Salvador appealed to both Mexico and the United States in the hope of obtaining an armistice in Central America through the influence of these two republics. This plan failed, and Salvador is now trying to end the struggle by other means.

It is the contention of Salvador that she is not at war with Nicaragua, never having formally declared war against that republic. Salvador maintains that she has in a way been drawn into the struggle through Nicaraguan revolutionists, who were in Salvador when war began between Honduras and Nicaragua. These revolutionists, so Salvador says, left Salvador and joined Bonilla's army in Honduras.

It has been generally understood that Salvador was at war with Nicaragua, and furnished many troops to the Hondurans. It is denied, however, by Señor Mejia that war actually exists between his country and Nicaragua.

Colombian-Venezuelan Row Denied.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Colombian Minister has received a telegram from his Government denying the report that relations between Colombia and Venezuela have been interrupted because of the course of Colombia in regard to Venezuelan refugees. Señor Granados, said to be a Colombian envoy, who suddenly left Caracas, has no official position.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, April 4.—The American Minister, Mr. Collier, and Mrs. Collier yesterday entertained at a gala dinner the German, Russian, and British Ambassadors, nearly all the other members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the leading members of Madrid society.

GUATEMALA CITY, April 4.—Alfred A. Winslow, the American Consul General, gave a reception on Tuesday in honor of Joseph W. J. Lee, the American Minister to Guatemala and Honduras. It was attended by Government officials, diplomats, and members of the American colony. Mr. Lee has received a warm welcome from all classes here.

OTTAWA, April 4.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Frederick Borden, and L. P. Brodeus left here this afternoon on a special train for St. John, N. B., where they will embark for England. The Premier and Ministers are to take part in the Colonial Conference in London.

FOOD.

COLLEGE BOY

Fond of Doughnuts and Pie, but could not "Keep in the Game" on Such Food.

One good thing about modern college athletics is that the young fellows learn some sense about food and what it is really for.

A thing may taste good, but may not be the thing to make clear brains, elastic muscles, and "good wind."

A Mich. boy went in for sport, but soon found that there was something wrong with his food. He writes:

"During my school days I was fond of outdoor sport and excelled in nearly every game that I entered. It was just at my greatest growing period, and I was springing up like a vine.

"The food I ate then soon proved to be unfit to sustain my growth and hard mental and physical work. I relished and ate pastry and used to eat hot doughnuts by the half dozen. I had starchy and greasy food pretty much all the time.

"Soon I became so weak I would have to eat during the middle of the night before I could go to sleep, (half starved because the undigested food eaten never became absorbed for strength.)

"My body was calling for nourishment that it could not get from the kind of food I ate. My stomach pained me, and specialists pronounced my case severe intestinal indigestion.

"I tried everything imaginable in the way of different foods, but without avail. Finally I hit on Grape-Nuts, which I began to eat and relish, three times a day. Soon my stomach and bowels got all right and my natural sleep returned. Now I am hard at work every day and sound in health, which I owe largely to the advice in, 'The Road to Wellville,' the little book in the pkgs." Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a Reason."

POWERS MAY CHANGE HAGUE PROGRAMME

Governments Reserve the Right to Bring Up Subjects Not on the List.

RUSSIA'S CIRCULAR NOTE

Italy May Suggesct a New Plan for Armament Limitation Discussion.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, to-day delivered to Secretary Root the Russian circular note relative to the approaching Hague Conference, received by him yesterday from St. Petersburg. The note is as follows:

The undersigned Ambassador of Russia, by order of his Government, has the honor to make the following communication to his Excellency the Secretary of State of the United States:

Before the second Peace Conference is called, the Imperial Government deems it an obligation to submit to the powers which have accepted its invitation a statement of the present situation.

All the powers to which the Imperial Government communicated in April, 1906, its tentative programme of the labors of the new conference have declared their adherence thereto.

However, the following remarks have been made with respect to that programme:

The Government of the United States has reserved to itself the liberty of submitting to the second conference two additional questions, viz.: That of the reduction or limitation of armaments and that of bringing about an agreement to observe certain limitations in the use of force in collecting ordinary public debts accruing from contracts.

The Spanish Government has expressed a desire to discuss the limitation of armaments, reserving to itself the right to deal with this question at the next meeting at The Hague.

The British Government has given notice that it attaches great importance to having the question of expenditures for armament discussed at the conference and has reserved to itself the right of raising it; it has also reserved to itself the right of taking no part in the discussion of any question mentioned in the Russian programme which would be unlikely to produce any useful result to it.

Japan is of the opinion that certain questions that are not especially enumerated in the programme might be conveniently included among the subjects for consideration and reserves to itself the right to take no part in or withdraw from any discussion taking or tending to take a trend which, in its judgment, would not be conducive to any useful result.

The Governments of Bolivia, Denmark, Greece, and the Netherlands have also reserved to themselves, in a general way, the right to submit to the consideration of the conference other subjects similar to those that are explicitly mentioned in the Russian programme.

The Imperial Government deems it its duty to declare, for its part, that it maintains its programme of the month of April, 1906, as the basis for the deliberations of the conference, and that if the conference should broach a question that would appear to it unlikely to end in any practical issue it reserves to itself, in its turn, the right to take no part in such a discussion.

Remarks similar to this last have been made by the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments, which have likewise reserved to themselves the right to take no part in the discussion by the conference of any question which would appear unlikely to end in any practical issue.

In bringing these reservations to the knowledge of the powers and with the hope that the labors of the second Peace Conference will create new guarantees for the good understanding of the nations of the civilized world, the Imperial Government has addressed to the Government of the Netherlands a request that it may be pleased to call the conference for the first days of June.

The original programme for the conference was presented to the powers on April 12, 1906. The matters proposed for discussion were:

1. Improvements to be made in the provisions of the convention relative to the peaceful settlement of international disputes as regards the Court of Arbitration and the International Commission of Inquiry.

2. Additions to be made to the provisions of the convention of 1899 relative to the laws and customs of war on land, among others those concerning the opening of hostilities, the rights of neutrals on land, &c. Declarations of 1899. One of these having expired, question of its being revived.

3. Framing of a convention relative to the laws and customs of maritime warfare, concerning:

The special operations of maritime warfare, such as the bombardment of ports, cities, and villages by a naval force, the laying of torpedoes, &c.

The transformation of merchant vessels into warships.

The private property of belligerents at sea.

The length of time to be granted to merchant ships for their departure from ports of neutrals or of the enemy after the opening of hostilities.

The rights and duties of neutrals at sea, among others the questions of contraband, the rules applicable to belligerent vessels in neutral ports; destruction, in cases of vis major, of neutral merchant vessels captured as prizes.

In the said convention to be drafted there would be introduced the provisions relative to war on land that would be also applicable to maritime warfare.

4. Additions to be made to the convention of 1899 for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1864.

It is expected that June 15 will be selected as the date for the opening of the conference.

ROME, April 4.—The Foreign Office has under consideration a proposal concerning the discussion of the question of the limitation of armaments at The Hague Peace Conference, which may be brought forward distinct from the British proposal.

It is proposed to couch this proposal in terms that will not hurt the susceptibilities of the powers not in favor of the original proposition.

SANTOS-DUMONT FALLS AGAIN

Is Not Injured, but His Aeroplane Is Seriously Damaged.

PARIS, April 4.—M. Santos-Dumont was not willing to risk his new aeroplane in the heavy wind blowing to-day, so he made his experiment with his old machine. He flew a distance of thirty yards, when the machine was upset by a strong gust of wind and came violently to the ground.

M. Santos-Dumont was not injured, but the machine was seriously damaged. The trial was made at St. Cyr.

APENTA

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER

in Bilious Attacks and Disorders of the Liver.

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE.

ALSO

SPARKLING APENTA

(NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED),

IN SPLITS ONLY.

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London

The Ten-ness of Brill Fabrics

Brill fabrics are selected and designed by men who stand highest in judgment of fabric construction and knowledge of fabric designing. Many of the Brill clothes fabrics are designed and woven exclusively for Brill stores. Every Brill fabric is of highest possible standard.

Brill suits for Spring—over 100 models—many styles of fabrics—$10 to $40

Brill Spring coats—over 30 models—all the new colorings and weaves—$10 to $35.

Brill raincoats—over 14 models—of best raincoatings woven—$10 to $35.

Brill clothes for young men, sizes 14 to 20—$6 to $30. Specializing high-grade garment for young men at $10.

ILLUSTRATION shows Brill model button-through cravenette raincoat—breaking away from the traditional raincoats that are often devoid of character and smartness. Cut on the new bottle back model—extremely full. Price, $25.

Get the Habit, Go to

Brill Brothers

FOUR STORES.

UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way. 47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich.
279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers. 125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.

Carbonic, Artificial Vichy, Seltzers also in bottles for out-of-town delivery.
CLUB SODA and GINGER ALE, superior to imported.
CARL H. SCHULTZ,
Tel. 3420 Madison Sq. 430-444 1st Av., N. Y.

TO STOP STRAP-HANGING.

British Government Means to Prevent Overcrowding of Trains.

LONDON, April 4.—The Government has started a campaign against the overcrowding of railroad cars. The subject was forcefully brought to the Government's notice in the course of the recent session of the House of Commons by complaints of its democratic followers who utilize the underground and suburban railroads to reach their residences in distant suburbs.

A bill will be introduced at the reassembling of Parliament giving the Board of Trade and the Railway Commissioners power to order the companies to run more frequent or longer trains and to impose penalties in order to prevent overcrowding.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd-George, declares that the strap-hinging nuisance and danger must go.

YOU MIGHT CREATE

an elaborate and intricate system to grow rubber plants. What good would it be if they did not grow?

Just so with tailoring systems. We would have you measure the benefits of ours by the product—by our

Head-and-Hand Tailored

Suits & Top Coats at $20, $25 & $30

It is a *System of Inheritance.* "Inherit what?" you ask. Much of the character, style and the head-and-hand tailoring which make our forty and fifty dollar garments justify the prices.

Do you understand the inference? Can you not realize the inherited good which the patterns and models of such costly garments must lend to those at $20, $25, and $30?

Smith, Gray & Company

Broadway and Warren Street - - *New York* - - Broadway and 31st Street
Broadway and Bedford Avenue - *Brooklyn* - - Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue

AMERICAN WATCHES ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD

WALTHAM WATCHES are the best American watches. We know the people and the tools that make WALTHAM watches, and we know they are unequalled. We pay the highest wages paid anywhere, and the result is the finest product made anywhere. If a dealer tells you that a Swiss watch is better, he does so because the amount saved in wages by the Swiss manufacturer goes to the dealer himself as an excessive profit on the sale.

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

A complete stock of Flowers, Foliage, fancy Feathers, Wings, Ostrich Plumes, Hair Ornaments and novelty Trimmings.

Untrimmed Hats:—extremely attractive shapes made of Leghorn, Tuscan, Chip, Hemp, Hair and fancy braids.

On Friday and Saturday, April the 5th and 6th.

Sale of Trimmed Hats for immediate or Summer wear.

Simple models for tailor-made or morning dress. 3.75 and 7.95 value 5.00 to 10.00

LADIES' GLOVES. *In Both Stores.*

8 button length, black glace, Mousquetaire Gloves. 1.00 per pair value 2.25

White Pique Gauntlets. Colored linings. 1.50 per pair value 2.50

LADIES' HOUSE GOWNS. *In Both Stores.*

Silk Negligees. Trimmed with lace. Loose or semi-fitting models. 10.00 and 14.50

Imported Japanese, hand-embroidered silk, House Gowns. Light and dark colors. 16.50 value 25.00

Silk Kimonos. Oriental designs and plain colors. 5.50 and 6.75

MISSES' HATS. *In Both Stores.*

Misses' and Children's Hats. Attractive shapes from the latest small size to Picture models. Made of Tuscan, Leghorn, Hair and fancy braids.

Trimmed with flowers, ribbons, wings, etc. Suitable for school or dress hat. At moderate prices.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES IN MEN'S NECKWEAR AND SHIRTS, AND MATERIALS FOR MAKING THEM TO ORDER.

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IVINS OPPOSES CHOATE'S DEMANDS

Wants Provisions the ex-Ambassador Objected to Retained in Utilities Bill.

CONCURS IN ONE POINT

Power of Removal, He Agrees, Should Rest with the Senate as Well as the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—William M. Ivins, who bors a prominent part in drafting ths Page-Merritt Public Utilities bill, appeared as chief spokesman for the advocates of that measure at the joint hearing to-day before the Senate Judiciary and Assembly Railroads Committees. This was the last in the series of public hearings on the bill. It was announced just before adjournment that both sides would have until next Wednesday to submit briefs or suggest amendments. Consideration of the bill will then be taken up by the two committees in joint session.

Mr. Ivins criticised Mr. Choate, who spoke yesterday in behalf of the steam railroads, and some of the other representatives of the public service corporations. He urged that all the provisions to which Mr. Choate had objected so strenuously be retained in the bill, with one exception. He concurred in the representation made by the opponents of the bill, that the power of removal should rest not with the Governor alone, but with the Governor and the Senate.

"Mr. Choate," he continued, "said that he wanted an appeal from every order of the commission. As their proposed bill now stands they might appeal to the Appellate Division from an order directing the form in which the reports of the corporations should be made to them, and they have been so careful and they have been so elaborately crafty in the preparation of their work here that at every possible point they have introduced the word 'reasonable,' so that every possible proposition could be taken up on that score of 'reasonableness' to the Appellate Division.

"As to the matters of financial control, I am satisfied that every provision in this bill in respect to those matters makes for the public good, and I am satisfied with the provisions in this bill with regard to public accounting, for the regulation of accounting certainly makes for

"Suppose laws like this had existed in all the States of the Union prior to the Presidential election of 1904, where there was perfect publicity of accounts, do you think we would now be witnessing the remarkable and deplorable spectacle of the controversy between the President of the United States and the President of a railroad company as to a contribution of $200,000 to the Presidential campaign fund? It could not have occurred because of the necessity for publication and because of that necessity the Commissioners would have access to the accounts, and under those conditions it could not have occurred, and under those conditions it cannot occur in the future if your bill be passed, and becomes a law."

Discussing the prohibition of one railroad company investing to the extent of obtaining a controlling interest in the securities of another, and the objections raised by the representative of the railroad companies, Mr. Ivins said the law had originally prohibited such investments altogether. Then he made the following statement:

"We had our law changed, and in 1892 the law took the shape whereby a railroad company could take these steps; it was not so before that. Nevertheless the Dean of our bar stood here yesterday and told you that you proposed to change a system of fifty years ago, which is not a just or a logical statement.

"As I said, in 1892 the law was changed. Did public opinion change in 1892? Did the Legislature knowingly change the law? No, not a bit of it. The Legislature changed the law because it was the interest and policy of Chauncey M. Depew that the law should be changed. The Legislature was so constituted that it gave him a law.

"In other words, laws were not only made, but given to your railroad companies, and it was given to the New York Central Railroad Company, and I hope you will adhere to the older practice. The Legislature having made the law as it is let a reform Legislature, a better informed, more intelligent Legislature unmake the law, and go back to where it was. Having committed the evil, do awny with the evil."

The other speakers were Edward B. Whitney, Julius Henry Cohen of the Citizens' Union, Prof. Charles Sprague Smith of the People's Institute, and James S. Lehmaier.

FAVORS UTILITIES BILL.

Chamber of Commerce, However, Advocates Court Review.

The New York Chamber of Commerce put itself on record in favor of Gov. Hughes's Public Service Commissions bill, with the qualification of a court review, at the monthly meeting yesterday. A resolution expressing high praise of the general features of the measure was introduced by A. Barton Hepburn and adopted. Mr. Heuburn's resolution, however, voiced the necessity for some amendments.

It objected, in the first place, to what it called the "extensive provisions for interference with the executive and internal administration of companies," which, the report said, seem to be unnecessary in order to carry out the general provisions of the bill and inconsistent with the efficiency, and even safety, of administration. It continues:

"Section 52, for instance, providing that the commission make rules concerning the number and efficiency of employes, is not in the public interest. The provision that the commission may issue orders to employes is clearly wrong. That, of course, ought to be impossible. In the case of a railroad company, public safety requires that orders shall be issued only by officers of the company, according to the rules governing it, and any direct issue of orders or other interference with discipline by an outside authority ought not to bt permitted.

"We trust that in all these matters of administration and with those which deal with the methods of creating stock, borrowing money, and organizing and consolidating companies, the bill will be amended so as not unnecessarily to restrict enterprise or prohibit legitimate invitations to new capital. In our opinion, rigorous publicity is the true and, in the long run, the most effective cure for evils in these respects, rather than the establishment of minute requirements as to the detail of administration."

On the subject of a court review the report says:

"In our opinion the act ought, subject to proper restrictions, to provide n judicial review as to the justice and reasonableness of orders which tend seriously to impair the income or available capital of corporations. As we understand the bill, the commission will have the power to make orders which may involve capital expenditures by a corporation of many millions of dollars. So the commission will have the power to order the reduction of rates, which may mean the diminution of income by millions of dollars annually.

"If such orders or decrees shall not be subject to review as to their reasonableness, as well as to the jurisdiction of the commissions making the orders, it follows that this class of property will be subject to risks to which other property is not subject. The investments in public utilities should not be disparaged, lest the public itself in the long run be made to suffer."

The only opposition to Mr. Hepburn's resolution came from G. Waldo Smith, who took the ground that it would muzzle new enterprises all over the State and give too much power into the hands of the commission.

Among other new members elected was ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw.

It was decided to send a committee of five members of the Chamber to the coming Peace Conference.

DELAYS SUBWAY CONTRACTS.

Bill Designed to Give Public Service Commission Control of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—Senator Saxe today after a conference with several legislators interested in the Page-Merritt Public Utilities bill introduced a bill which amends the Rapid Transit act to the extent of making it necessary to advertise for new subway contracts for three months instead of three weeks in advance, as at present. Senator Saxe in explaining his bill said:

"The friends of the Public Utilities bill are of the opinion that if the recent contracts for subways in the Borough of Manhattan are permitted to be consummated before the enactment of the proposed Public Service Commissions law the Commission for the City of New York to be appointed by the Governor will be seriously hampered in planning a comprehensive rapid transit system for the city.

"The frank object of the proposed bill introduced to-day is to extend the time for the advertising of the contracts now offered by the present Rapid Transit Commission so that the new commission will have a chance to consider such proposals in connection with their general plan of improvement of the service. Much is naturally expected of the new commission, and it seems unfair that it should be limited in its possibilities by the last actions of its predecessor in authority."

NATIONAL GUARD BILL OUT.

Raines Changes Front and Senate Committee Reports the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day reported out the Wainwright bill providing for a commission to investigate the National Guard, and revise the military code. The bill has already passed the Assembly and the Governor has set his heart on having it become law.

A week ago Senator Raines joined hands with Senator Grady in opposing the Governor's friends on the committee, with the result that the committee decided not to report the bill, and the measure was considered as good as dead.

The action to-day was due to an entire change of front on the part of Senator Raines, who has been in conference with Gov. Hughes recently. The majority leader pulled the rest of the committee with him, and the bill was reported by a vote of 11 to 1—Dominick Mullaney being the only member to vote in the negative.

The bill was amended so as to reduce the appropriation from $15,000 to $10,000. An amendment was also inserted giving three places on the commission to the Senate, three to the Assembly, and three to the Governor. In the original bill the Governor had the appointment of four members and the Senate of only two.

DEFEAT FOR LOCAL OPTION.

Bill Remains with Committee—Anti-Saloon League Denounced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—For nearly three hours to-day the hotel men of New York City through their representatives and the Anti-Saloon League through its agents, fought their annual fight in the Assembly over the Local Option bill. The hotel men won by a vote of 69 to 61, the majority being against Assemblyman Winter's motion to discharge the Excise Committee from further consideration of the bill.

The result was something of a surprise, as last year the victory rested with the Anti-Saloon League, but what members of the Assembly called "scurrilous communications" reflecting on the honor of the Excise Committee which had been circulated by the league lost it many votes. The usual motion whereby the vote can be taken again was made. It is the general impression, however, that local option is dead for this session.

Mr. Cuvillier made a bitter attack on the League agents stationed at Albany.

CANAL BOARD PROTESTS.

Objects to Bills Depriving It of Its Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—The State Canal Board at its meeting to-day, at which were present Lieut. Gov. Chanler, Treasurer Hinuser, Controller Glynn, Attorney General Jackson, and Engineer Skene, adopted a resolution formally protesting against certain bills now pending, and which have for their object the taking away from the board of any powers it has relative to the canal work.

The legislation proposes to create a new force of engineers and have the Governor appoint a new advisory board, with absolute veto power on canal plans vested in the board.

In the opinion of the Canal Board, the legislation infringes on its powers and those of the State Engineer.

POLICE BILL TO THE MAYOR.

The Assembly Concurs in Slight Senate Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Bingham police bill appeared in the Assembly to-day for concurrence in slight amendments in the phraseology made by the Senate. A couple of votes were cast against it, and it was then sent on its way to Mayor McClellan for approval.

It is expected that it will be in the hands of Gov. Hughes within a week.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Army Orders—First Lieut. M. H. Barry, Artillery, assume charge of construction work at Fort De Soto, relieving Second Lieut. A. L. Bishop.

Capt. C. P. Johnson, Quartermaster, is relieved from further duty in connection with the Ute Indians.

Transfers—Second Lieut. M. B. Bartow from Twenty-sixth Infantry to Eleventh; Second Lieut. P. J. Golden from Eleventh Infantry to Twenty-sixth.

Majors B. Dunn and O. C. Horney, Ordnance, to Haskell, N. J., to attend a meeting of the joint Army and Navy Board on smokeless powder. Major Horney will then proceed to the United States Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., on business pertaining to the erection of the Army Powder Factory.

Capt. F. Conner, Artillery, is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps and will report to the Chief of Staff for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. C. R. Snyder, Assistant Surgeon, to San Francisco for further orders.

First Lieut. W. C. Fitzpatrick, Signal Corps, is retired on account of disability incident to the service.

First Lieut. J. . Brady, Fourth Infantry, will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. A. W. Jackman, Artillery, is retired by reason of disability incident to the service.

Capt. C. P. Johnson, Quartermaster, to Fort Robinson to assume charge of construction work, relieving Capt. L. S. Roudiez, who will assume charge of construction work at Boise Barracks, relieving Major R. B. Turner.

The Navy.

Capt. H. Osterhaus to command the Connecticut.

Capt. W. Swift to home.

Lieut. J. M. Enrich to Kansas.

Lieut. R. E. Pope to Denver.

First Engineer F. S. Strasburger to Cleveland.

Gunner L. S. Walker to home and granted sick leave for two months.

Machinist W. T. Robinson to home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Worden, at Key West; Chicago and Princeton, at Amapala.

Sailed—Abarenda, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Scorpion, from San Pedro de Macoris for Sanchez; Saturn, from Magdalena Bay for San Diego; Boston, from Magdalena Bay for Acapulco and Acajutla; Mayflower, from Colon for Havana.

KELSEY DEFENDERS BITTER IN SENATE

Armstrong Is Made to Bear the Brunt of a Severe Attack.

MORE COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Authorization Is Granted for the Summoning and Swearing of Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—For the first time since Gov. Hughes sent in his recommendation for the removal of Supt. Kelsey of the Insurance Department, the case came up before the full Senate to-day. It provoked a protracted debate, in which Senators Raines, McCarren, and Grady joined in bitter attack on Senator Armstrong, who has been acting as the Governor's champion in the Kelsey matter.

Over the vigorous protest of Armstrong, the Senate adopted a report submitted on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, by which that body received full power to subpoenae witnesses, administer oaths, and carry out its programme with regard to the Kelsey hearings as determined upon at the meeting of the committee yesterday.

There was no line-up to-day. While Kelsey's friends came strongly to the front for him, and even the Governor himself came in for some indirect criticism, there was nothing in the action taken by the Senate to-day that might serve as an indication of what may happen when the Kelsey case comes before the Senate for final judgment.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, offered the resolution. Senator Armstrong opposed its passage. Then Raines made his attack, basing his remarks on a newspaper interview attributed to Senator Armstrong, in which he was quoted as saying that he considered the time limit set on the Kelsey hearings at the committee meeting yesterday as a victory for "us," meaning the Governor's side. The majority leader worked himself into a towering passion as he spoke, and punctuated his remarks with wild and sweeping gestures.

"I hope the Senator will deny this statement," he almost roared. "I had not supposed there were any sides in this case, save the side occupied by all Senators who are seeking to do justice. On which side is the Senator when he says that the result of yesterday's meeting was a victory for 'us?' He says this before the investigation has been closed. I had supposed he was acting as a juryman. I want to say that if the Senator said this, then he has placed himself in a position where he has no business to sit in this body as a juryman in the case."

Senator Armstrong replied by saying that he had given an interview in which he had characterized the result as a victory for those who had been fighting against delay, but that he had been a friend of Senator Raines too long for Raines to believe that he [Armstrong] had intentionally said anything for publication to injure or offend him. Senator Raines accepted this as an apology.

McCarren then launched out in a bitter attack in which he included the Governor.

"I have tried to be free from prejudice in this matter from the very first," said he. "But I contend that charges have been preferred against the Insurance Superintendent. Are we wolves, that we should follow as though it were a scent of blood, to tear and rend, or are we men imbued with human justice and eager to see that a fair opportunity is given to the accused? Now, Senator Armstrong himself, had he been in a different position, might have been charged with inefficiency because of his insurance legislation. He may think that the insurance report holds the same relation to the insurance world as does the Bible to the Christian world, but I want to tell him that there is considerable difference of opinion on that subject.

"I know many people, and I am somewhat of their opinion, who consider the new insurance law a stupid, blundering sort of work, crude in conception and unworkable in its reforms—the crudest piece of legislation ever enacted. The present election has cost the policy holders $250,000, and all has not been paid yet. We might say from that that Senator Armstrong is an incompetent Senator."

A WEAPON FOR HUGHES.

Reversal of Apportionment Makes Talk at the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—The reversal by the Court of Appeals of the legislative reapportionment law of last year, continues to be the foremost topic of discussion at the Capitol to-night.

One feature that is crowding to the foreground, however, is the strong political weapon it has put into the hands of Gov. Hughes. Through his veto power he necessarily would become a factor in any new reapportionment that would be undertaken by this or the next Legislature.

Senator Raines expressed as his opinion to-day that nothing would be done for the present, that the subject was too large a one and its political consequences too far reaching to be acted upon hastily. His remarks left the inference that the leaders in different parts of the State, after giving the matter the necessary thought, in all probability, would take the initiative to be followed.

That the upset of the old division has rendered an extra session of the Legislature more of a likelihood than it was before, is admitted by everybody. It was reported by some of the Governor's friends the other day that in case some of the legislation included in his programme of reform should fail at the regular session, it might find itself summoned for an extra session.

BLOW TO OSTEOPATHS.

Assembly Votes to Compel Them to Undergo Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—An amendment was adopted by the Assembly to-day which would compel osteopaths who were planning to get in under the Whitney Composite bill, to pass a surgical examination if they wish to practice any form of surgery. O'Brian of Erie offered the amendment, and it was adopted, 69 to 36.

For four months the osteopaths have been trying to get recognition, and finally, after the various schools of medicine as represented in Albany and the osteopaths had met with the public health committees, a bill was drawn. By it the 200 osteopaths now practising would be recognized by the State, though all of that school who became such after the enactment of the bill would lack that recognition until certain examinations as prescribed in the bill had been passed.

Dr. Draper, Assemblyman from Niagara, led the fight against the bill as it stood. By the adoption of the O'Brian amendment the bill will have to be reprinted, and will be some days before it again comes up.

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Last season Brill stores sold a thousand dozen pairs of black lisle gauze hose. The general satisfaction they gave their wearers and the repeated demands for more from men who knew them have led Brill stores to show for this season not only the black, but the same grade in gray, blue and tan. All have double toes, heels and soles. They're smartly thin and serviceably strong—two ideal qualities often sought, but seldom found together in hosiery for men.

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H. W. BOYNTON, on Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, apropos of a newly published bibliography.

Miss Elisabeth Luther Cary, Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne, Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse and William Aspenwall Bradley are other contributors.

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NOTABLE MEN HERE, GUESTS OF CARNEGIE

Europe's Men of Affairs Assembling at the Hotel Belmont.

FOR INSTITUTE DEDICATION

Group of Prominent Britons to Arrive on the Baltic To-day, Other Visitors on La Touraine To-morrow

Andrew Carnegie's guests at the Hotel Belmont now number sixteen, but within the next few days the number will be more than double. They have been invited to come from their homes in the various countries of Europe to attend the dedication of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg on April 11. From the moment they left their homes until they return to them again, Mr. Carnegie has asked them to accept his hospitality and to let him foot the bill.

William T. Stead, who arrived on Wednesday on the Cunarder Caronia, said last night at the Hotel Belmont:

"It rarely falls to the lot of a man to receive such a free-handed invitation as Mr. Carnegie extended to me, and I suppose to my fellow-guests also.

"The last time he was on the other side of the Atlantic he said to me:

"'Mr. Stead, I want you to come over to America and take part in the dedication of the Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburg. I've asked about forty or fifty other people, all of them well known in the various activities of life, to come also.

"'This Carnegie Institute is the biggest thing I've done yet; I've spent over £2,000,000 on it. When you come, bring your wife or your daughter or both of them with you. I want you to go where you please, to see what you please, and from the time you cross your doorstep until you recross it again it won't cost you a cent.'

"I accepted the invitation for myself and wife. A short time ago I received a communication from one of the officials of the Carnegie Institute. It inclosed an order for such passage tickets as I needed to America, good on any of the eight best lines. The order also called for return tickets on any of the same eight lines.

Baggage Inspection Waived.

"It informed me that during my stay we would be Mr. Carnegie's guests at the Hotel Belmont, and that our host had made arrangements with the Treasury Department to have all the baggage of his guests on this occasion passed through the New York Customs without inspection.

"On next Wednesday a special train on the Pennsylvania Line will take all the guests then in New York through the Allegbany Mountains to Pittsburg. Hotel accommodations have already been provided for us there. We will then come back to New York to attend the Peace Conference. It's a long trip and a long stay, but every detail has been arranged for us by Mr. Carnegie."

The guests at the Hotel Belmont already number among them Lieut. Gen. von Loewenfeld, Adjutant in the Kaiser's military household and personal friend of the German Emperor; Lieut. Col. Gustav Dickhuth of the German General Staff and Miss Dickmuth, Prof. Friedrich Schafer of Berlin, a member of the Royal Academy of Art, one of the foremost sculptors in Germany, and Miss Schafer; William T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews of England and international advocater of peace and Mrs. Stead; Sir William H. Preece, formre Engineer in Chief of the British Post Office; J. M. W. Van der Poorten-Schwartz, the author who writes under the pen name of "Maarten Maartens," and Miss Poorten-Schwartz; Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary of the Zoological Society of London, and Mrs. Mitchell; Theodore von Moeller, Dr. R. Koser, Leonce Benedite, and Miss Benedite.

Those expected to arrive on the steamship Baltic this morning are William Robertson, his wife and daughter, Sir John Ross, Sir John Hall, Dr. John Rhys and daughter, Provost Macbeth and wife, Sir R. S. Ball, and C. F. Moberly Bell.

Expect d'Estournelles To-morrow.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and his secretary, Jules Rais, and Camille Eulary and wife were all expected on La Savoie, but as that steamship was forced to lay up for repairs they are now expected on La Touraine to-morrow.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant is one of the leading authorities on arbitration. He was a member of the first Hague Conference, and is now one of the French members of the Hague Court. He is organizing the representative men of every nation into an International Federation, whose motto is: "My country's good through the peace of the world."

The liberality with which Mr. Carnegie has extended his invitations is reflected in the uncertainty at the Hotel Belmont as to how many more of his guests are expected to arrive. Mr. Carnegie's representative communicates to the hotel manager that a certain person is to arrive on such a day on such a steamship as the Laird of Skibo's guest.

The Hotel Belmont then sends conveyances to the dock to bring both passenger and luggage to the hotel. There the manager assigns him to whatever quarters he may desire.

The host's orders are that each guest shall receive whatever he desires. He is not even allowed to pay for any cab or automobile ordered through the hotel. A list of the guests and their room numbers has been prepared, so that cards and visits may be exchanged. But as yet there has been little commingling of Mr. Carnegie's visitors. They all have friends and interests here that will keep them busy while in New York. They have postponed making each other's acquaintance until they reach Pittsburg.

Dr. Mitchell has been busy inspecting the Bronx Zoological Garden. William T. Stead has already been the guest of a number of clubs at informal dinners, and spent last night at Hastings, at the home of Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The American Review of Reviews.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant will go to Washington to take dinner with the President on Monday night, with the Brazilian Minister on Tuesday night, and with the French Ambassador on Wednesday. The following day he will go to Pittsburg to take part in the Carnegie Institute ceremonies.

CRANSTON CARNEGIE'S GUEST.

To Deliver Congratulatory Address to University of Pennsylvania.

Sir Robert Cranston, who is here for the opening of the Technical Institute in Pittsburg, has been the guest of Andrew Carnegie at 2 East Ninety-first Street for several days.

Sir Robert Cranston is lecture in Philadelphia, and Boston. He has been entrusted by the Senate of Edinburg University to deliver the congratulatory address to be presented to the University of Pennsylvania. Sir Robert left Edinburgh on March 23. He is ex-Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

BELMONT NOT BLACKBALLED.

But There Is Opposition to Admitting Him to the Chevy Chase Club.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The name of Perry Belmont was put up for membership in the Chevy Chase Club some time ago, but opposition developed in the Board of Governors. It is understood that the opposition came from men who were influenced by the attitude of the White House, where Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have not the entrée.

At any rate, as the time approached for a vote on the application of Mr. Belmont for membership it became apparent that there would be at least two, and possibly three, black balls. It is reported that A. S. Worthington, one of the fourteen Governors of the club, openly announced that he would oppose the election of Mr. Belmont, and that Gen. Wallace Randolph, another Governor, took the same attitude. For that reason action on the application was postponed.

It was reported to-day that the application had been withdrawn, but Col. Denny, the President of the club, announced this afternoon that it had been held over for possible subsequent action.

It has been reported also that Mrs. Belmont made application for membership and that her application met with similar opposition. This, too, was denied to-day.

Mr. Belmont is a member of the Metropolitan Club, and it is reported that after the development of opposition to him in the Chevy Chase Club he met Gen. Randolph at the Metropolitan Club and refused to take a drink with him. The story goes that hot words ensued and that Gen. Randolph has not been at the Metropolitan Club since.

MORGAN BUYS ERIE NOTES.

The Road, Apparently, Is Paying More Than 7 Per Cent. on $5,500,000.

The Erie Railroad sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday $5,500,000 of one-year notes, to provide funds for the payment of $3,000,000 6 per cent. notes which mature next Monday, and of $2,000,000 additional which mature at subsequent dates up to July 1, 1907.

An unusual feature of the latest Erie financing is the fact that the new notes bear no fixed rate of interest, but were discounted by the bankers in precisely the same way in which commercial paper is discounted. It was learned that the transaction was arranged in this way at the suggestion of bankers who have been interested in the flotation of Erie notes, it being thought that this was the most desirable form in which to put out these short-time obligations.

The terms on which the notes were offered yesterday indicate that the Erie Railroad is paying more than 7 per cent. for the money which it is borrowing to meet its maturing obligations. The notes were offered on a 7 per cent. basis, and it is assumed that the cost to the railroad itself was larger than this, inasmuch as this figure did not, of course, include the bankers' commission.

The notes which are about to be paid off out of the proceeds of this new issue were placed last Fall, for the purpose of providing funds with which to carry on improvement work on the Erie lines, a large part of which has since been discontinued, owing to the difficulty of raising additional funds with which to carry on the work. The high rate of interest at which the road is borrowing funds was widely commented on yesterday, in view of the fact that within the last few days both call and time loans have eased off considerably. Yesterday ordinary six-month loans were quoted at 5½ per cent.

BOSTON & ALBANY LEASE.

Arguments Against Cancellation—Improvements on the Road.

BOSTON, April 4.—Attorney Ralph A. Stewart, representing the New York Central Railroad, continued his argument today before the Legislative Committee on Railroads against the cancellation of the lease of the Boston & Albany Railroad. Mr. Stewart conceded the right of the Commonwealth to purchase the road at any time it saw fit, but said the question at issue was the wisdom of that course. The Commonwealth could purchase only that portion of the road in Massachusetts, he said, and would have to relinquish nearly $1,000,000 per year in taxes.

Vice President Edgar Van Etten of the New York Central said that when he took charge of the Boston Division he found many changes necessary. He had purchased a considerable number of engines and had contracted for many more. He had built 42 miles of side track, purchased 18 acres at Springfield for additional facilities, and 4 acres at Chelsea. There has been an increase of more than 50 per cent. in freight cars handled at the Boston end during the present year.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

TO USE ELECTRICITY.

Great Northern to Substitute It for Steam on One Division.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, April 4.—Electricity will be utilized by the Great Northern Railway Company instead of steam as motive power on at least one division of its transcontinental line in North Dakota, as well as in hauling its trains through the famous Cascade tunnel, in the Rocky Mountains. The stretch of road where it has been decided to use electricity is between Minot and Williston, where the road's supply of water is so full of mineral salts that an engine must be taken into the round house after every run to have its boiler cleaned.

The road between Minot and Williston has been giving the company a great deal of trouble, and at times the difficulties experienced have been sufficient to interfere materially with the operation of trains.

STANDARD OIL'S DEFENSE.

Indiana Company Expects to Establish the Legality of Its Rates.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The opening statements of the attorneys for the defense were made to-day in the trial of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. It was charged by Lawyer Rosenthal, who made the first address to the jury, that the defense will be able to show not only that the witnessee for the Government misinterpreted the rate sheets of the Chicago & Alton Road, but that they did so willfully. He declared that the defense will show that the rate between Whiting, Ind., and Chappell, Ill., used by the Standard Oil Company, was a lawful rate, and was known to every shipper in the district.

"It sounds very much to me," said Judge Landis, "like the final argument in the case."

Rebate Demurrers Overruled.

BUFFALO, April 4.—Demurrers filed by the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads against the indictments charging them with granting concessions to the Standard Oil Company by an arrangement in violation of the Elkins Act, are overruled in a decision handed down by Judge Hazel to-day.

GOULDS MUST PAY ARCHITECT $30,000

Court of Appeals Will Not Permit Reopening of Haydel's Suit.

HE PLANNED CASTLE GOULD

But It Never Was Built—Mrs. Gould Insists to the End That She Didn't Say "Damn."

Tho dream of Mrs. Howard Gould to have on Sands Point, Long Island, a Castle Gould, which should resemble, in general, Kilkenny Castle, Ireland, the only material result, of which was a lawsuit begun in 1903 by the architect for drawing certain plans, finally has reached a stage where the Goulds must pay something like $30,000 for the architect's dream. In a decision just made known the Court of Appeals in Albany has refused to allow the case to be reopened, thus sustaining in effect the verdict of the two lower courts. While the original sum awarded to Abner J. Haydel, the architect, was $24,183.75, the lapse of time has added more than $6,000 to the cost.

In the course of legal proceedings it was asserted by the architect that at a final conference over the plans with the Goulds at the Waldorf-Astoria he was ordered from the room. When he failed to go promptly Mrs. Gould rang for a servant and, he testified, said:

"The door is open; throw the damn architect out."

This incident and the use of the "damn" were denied in their testimony by both of the Goulds, Mrs. Gould exclaiming in court:

"On my oath I never used such language on that night or on any other night."

It was back in 1900 that Gould Castle began to be considered. Architect Haydel was ordered to go to Kilkenny Castle, hampered by no other instructions than to study the Irish building and reproduce in his plans as far as possible the architecture of the seat of the Marquis of Ormonde. The Gould dream castle was to stand on a plateau, sixty feet above Long Island Sound, at Sands Point. The roadways leading up to the castle were to wind through 400 acres of natural forest. The castle itself was to stand on high ground surrounded by a ravine, which was to be converted into a water-filled moat, necessitating the use of bridges. In size there was to be considerable difference, Kilkenny Castle having sixty rooms, while its imitation was to be larger by 140.

Throughout the litigation the Goulds have maintained that Castle Gould never was begun because Architect Haydel did not finish his plans. He asserted that his contract called for him to supervise work that would cost $957,000, on which he was to receive 5 per cent. He placed his damages at $60,000.

THE MORRO CASTLE DAMAGED.

Storm Kept Her Passengers Below Decks for Sixty Hours.

For sixty hours on the trip from Havana which ended yesterday, Capt. Cleveland Downs of the steamship Morro Castle remained on the bridge while his vessel plowed her way through one of the worst storms she ever encountered. The Morro Castle sailed from Havana on March 30, and should have been in on Tuesday.

At the height of the storm Mr. and Mrs. F. Eastman of Portland, Me., and Mrs. Leonie Bergener of this city were playing at cards in the social hall when a huge comber struck the Morro Castle and hurled them across the room. Others in the social hall met the same fate, and soon there was a confused mass of passengers sprawling in a heap in the centre of the room. No one was hurt.

The great work of this organization is the showing of sack suits at $18, $20 and $25. The power and talent of our designers and tailormen are expressed in every line and curve, by the graceful fit and the interpretation of later day style innovations. There are browns and blues and blacks and grays in various models—conservative and radical—to choose from.

The famous Ralston Health Shoes at $4 are on sale at our two downtown stores, 265 Broadway and 420 Rroadway.

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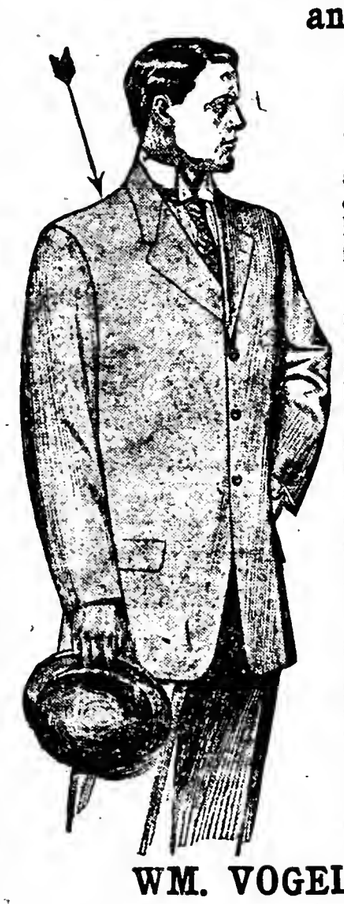

IT is within the power of a great number of us to create a standard for a given product. The difficulty is in maintaining it, to keep the product ever from falling short of its demands.

Once established it may move in but one direction, and that is towards betterment. We have established a certain standard for our Suits and Overcoats at Twenty Dollars, not in any sense arbitrary, but one arrived at through a concentration of effort, energy and power, and a constant ambition to improve it and better it at every point.

The suits at $20 take form in a series of single-breasted models, fashioned of plain and fancy worsteds and cheviots, cassimeres and flannels in exclusive designs, and blue and black thibets.

The overcoats at $20 involve a series of models in all the new tans, grays and blacks, in a diversity of weaves.

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BY

John Corbin

A romance of fashionable New York life. The hero is nicknamed "The Cave-Man" because he is vigorously opposed to the modern development of trusts. The heroine is a daughter of the promoter of an automobile trust, and engaged to a young Wall Street man who is financing it. The Cave-Man eventually wrecks the trust, though this involves the financial ruin of the heroine and her father. It is a love story of unusual originality and power.

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$5. Style. $3. Quality. $1.90

M'CLELLAN FACES HOT DISTRICT FIGHT

Ex-Alderman Baldwin a Candidate for Leadership in the Sixteenth.

ROW STARTED BY MURPHY

Mohican Club, Fire Commissioner Lantry's Organization, Split Wide Open—Lie Passed at Stormy Meeting.

There is a wide-open split in the Democratic ranks in the Sixteenth Assembly District, of which Mayor McClellan's Fire Commissioner Francis J. Lantry is the leader. From all indications, Mr. Lantry has a hot fight on his hands, instigated by Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall, and the Fire Commissioner and Mayor McClellan will both be lucky if, after the next primaries, the district is not found in the Murphy column again.

Although there have been indications of a split for some weeks, it was not until last night that affairs reached a culmination. Ex-Alderman Thomas F. Baldwin, formerly Chairman of Lantry's General Committee, walked out of a meeting of the Mohican Club, the district organization, after the lie had been passed and Mr. Baldwin had declared himself a candidate for leader. Then he went down to Forty-second Street and addressed the Tammany Hall Association of the Sixteenth Assembly District, a new organization. There was just about an equal number of people present at each meeting, presaging a hot, close fight at the primaries.

The real trouble in the Mohican Club started last week when resolutions objecting to the interference of the County Committee, and intended solely to make Mr. Baldwin come out in the open, were put through unanimously in the ex-Alderman's absence. It was said then that he had "sneaked out" to avoid the issue.

Last night after the routine business had been disposed of Mr. Baldwin got up and said he understood the resolutions had been passed for the purpose of finding out where he stood.

"That's right," said Henry Unger, who was in the chair. "They were put through to smoke you out."

"Well, I'd like to know what right you or anybody else has to ask me where I stand. It's none of your business. What right have you got here any way? You don't even belong in the district."

Mr. Unger pleaded the decision of the Appellate Division, declaring the new apportionment unconstitutional.

"Now, look here," went on Baldwin. "I've always been faithful to this organization and to Commissioner Langtry, but I'm perfectly free to do as I please, and from to-night out I'm a candidate for leader of this district."

This was followed by long and loud applause from the Baldwin supporters, who numbered about a third of the audience.

Assemblyman "Marty" McCue, ex-prize fighter, jumped on a chair and shouted: "When you say you've been faithful, you lie! If you say you supported the candidates of the organization, you're a liar! You didn't even support me."

"Oh, go get a record yourself," said Baldwin.

There was a lot of confusion and shouting, every one talking at once. Then Baldwin left, and the crowd quieted down.

Over at the other meeting, Baldwin was hailed as "the best Democrat the district ever produced," and Charlie Murphy was referred to as "the greatest political general the country ever saw." There were cheers for Murphy, for Baldwin, and for the organization, and every indication that the new association meant business. The Independence League representation in the district has joined forces with the Murphy people.

Mayor McClellan was called some hard names at the meeting. The complaint in the district seems to be that Lantry has not been favoring his supporters with sufficient patronage, and it is said that his hands have been tied by the Mayor's preference for out-of-town men, especially Princeton graduates. The cutting of the Democratic ticket in the district last election, it is said, resulted in Baldwin being defeated for Alderman.

HERMANN TELLS HIS STORY.

Letter Books Destroyed In the Open and by His Direction.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Binger Hermann occupied the witness stand in his own behalf at the afternoon session of his trial to-day. He detailed the circumstances of the destruction of his letter books, for which he is being tried. The destruction, he said, took place a few days before he retired as Commissioner of the General Land Office, and was conducted during office hours, publicly, in his office in the General Land Office.

"I think I indicated how to destroy them," continued Mr. Hermann, "by simply tearing the leaves in half, after which they were taken down to the waste paper bin. When I gave the order I turned either to Mr. Hough, my stenographer, or Mr. Daly, my financial clerk, who were standing by my side, and said: 'I have no earthly use for these old books and it is only an unnecessary expense to send them across the continent. They simply contain my personal correspondence.'

"This was done in the best of faith and not in the world to destroy anything I regarded as official. My motive was simply that I had no further use for them. I had had no occasion to refer to them during the six years they had been accumulating. They had no other purpose and I considered them as belonging to me, as much my property as the coat on my back. I did it in the open—with the clerks about me."

A RIVAL FOR CONEY.

Golden City, a New Amusement Park, Building at Canarsie.

Coney Island will have a rival this Summer in Golden City, Canarsie. A pleasure park of eight acres is being constructed by a company, of which H. G. Traver of the Traver Cycle Swing Company is President. It will be open to the public on May 18, and as the fare from Brooklyn is only 5 cents, the promoters hope to divert many people who object to paying 10 cents to reach Coney.

Canarsie is on the borders of Jamaica Bay, and visitors will have excellent opportunities for fishing. Golden City itself will be provided with all the regular attractions of such resorts, such as scenic railways, roller coasters, water rides, and aerial motion devices. Special features will be housed in large buildings erected for the purpose.

The City can be reached free either Brooklyn Bridge or Williamsburg Bridge by express trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit in forty minutes. It will be particularly handy for those who live in East New York and places on the Long Island Railroad. If the project is a success this year its owners promise to enlarge the City next year to twenty-five acres.

New Officers of American Life.

At a meeting of the Directors of the North American Life Insurance Company, held in Newark yesterday, the resignation of John T. Boone as President of the company was tendered and accepted. Mr. Boone always intended to retire when the company became firmly established. Lee B. Duratine, former Vice President, was elected President, and J. H. McNamara, former Second Vice President, was elected Vice President.

QUIZ SLUMMING CURATE.

A Commission Will Decide If He Should Be Tried.

The story of how the Rev. William Howard Mears got arrested in company with a colored woman while pursuing sociological studies at short range in the Tenderloin was told in detail yesterday before a special commission appointed by Bishop Coadjutor Greer to investigate the conduct of the young curate of St. Matthew's Church. Mr. Mears and his sad-faced wife meantime waited in a room near by. They were called, one at a time, before the commission. There the curate was ordered to tell of his arrest in the Seventh Avenue dive to which he had accompanied the woman in order, as he protested, to carry out a line of sociological research which he considered necessary in his profession.

The same plea that was made by the curate when he was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court the morning after his arrest was made by him yesterday to the commission. Its report will decide whether he will or will not be tried on the charge of conduct unbecoming a clergyman. Whether the commission will be inclined to take the same view as did the Magistrate who dismissed the charge against the curate is not yet known.

The commission is composed of ex-Mayor Seth Low, Francis Lynde Stetson the lawyer, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning of St. Agnes's Chapel, and the Venerable Dr. George F. Nelson, Archdeacon of New York. Yesterday's hearing was held in the Ses House at 416 Lafayette Street, and will continue there on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock, when all the evidence will be turned over to Bishop Greer, and the Bishop will announce whether or not a trial by an ecclesiastical court is justified. The commission is virtually an ecclesiastical Grand Jury. The members have been requested not to disclose what is brought out in the investigation.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Judge, rector of St. Matthew's, was one of the witnesses who testified yesterday. He said he had been unaware that his curate was pursuing sociological studies in the Tenderloin until the news of Mr. Mears's arrest in the Seventh Avenue house came out. Prior to that time, said Dr. Judge, the conduct of his curate had been above reproach.

Mrs. Mears, who was also called as a witness, told the Commissioners that her husband's studies of sociological conditions in the slums had been known to her for some time and had met with her approval. She had often cautioned him, though, to be more careful and "not to be so venturesome." Mrs. Mears said that her husband began his studies in the slums several years ago when in Cincinnati. He used data collected in that way in lectures given before Masonic and other gatherings, and had intended publishing the result of his researches later.

It is unlikely that the two women arrested with Mr. Mears will appear before the Commissioners. The two detectives, John Schmacke and Joseph Herzing, who followed Mr. Mears to the Seventh Avenue house and afterward made the arrests, testified yesterday. In the morning Archdeacon Nelson called at the Jefferson Market Court and asked for a transcript of the testimony taken when Mr. Mears was arraigned there. He was told that no minutes had been made.

Mr. Stetson, the legal member of the commission, had charge of yesterday's investigation. When Mr. and Mrs. Mears were seen afterward at their home, 69 West Seventy-first Street, Mrs. Mears said she would like to tell what had come out in the investigation, but could not. Her husband remarked that there was nothing to be said.

MILK ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

Proposed to Increase Bacterial Standard for Pasteurization.

The Aldermen's Committee on Public Health held an executive session yesterday to discuss the proposed ordinance affecting the sale of raw milk in New York City. Alderman Grifenhagen submitted to Chairman Jacobson of the committee several amendments to the ordinance, the most important of which changed the proposed bacterial standard from 50,000 to 200,000 bacteria to the cubic centimetre. The measure would then provide for the pasteurization of all milk that does not come within that standard, and which is not from herds certified as free from tuberculosis.

Another proposed amendment gives the Health Department complete power of supervision over pasteurization, and requires that milk so purified shall be labeled to show pasteurization.

"The purpose of the amendment to the proposed standard," said Alderman Grifenhagen, "is to allow as much raw milk to be sold in the city as is consistent with public safety. The ideal standard would be that set in the original ordinance, but a standard of 200,000 bacteria to the cubic centimetre would assure practical safety to the consumer.

"This standard with provision preventing the mixing of milk from various dairies would result, practical dairymen assure me, in fully one-half of the dairies producing milk that could be certified by the Department of Health under the ordinance. The rest would have to be pasteurized. What we want to do is to save the children by pasteurizing the milk, thus making it fit for them to drink."

Modern Methods of Improving the Milk Supply of Cities" was the subject of an address delivered yesterday before the New York School of Philanthropy in the United Charities Building by the Hon. Clarence B. Lane, Assistant Chief of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The lecture was illustrated by ninety slides, showing concretely the work of inspection now being carried on under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, and by State and local authorities.

TEACHERS SCORNED IDEA OF A UNION

Equality League of Self-Supporting Women Hear of Their Hauteur.

CHEERS FOR SUFFRAGETTES

Speakers at Cooper Union Mass Meeting Demand Woman's Right to Her Say About War, Too.

The speakers and the audience facing them beneath an undulating mass of feminine headgear at the Cooper Union mass meeting last night of the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, demanded first of all that women be permitted to vote, then that they be permitted "as a political factor to have something to say about the momentous questions of peace and war"—which meant the same thing—and further that women teachers in New York receive the same salary as men.

Joseph Barondess, who also demanded that women be permitted to vote, advised the teachers to form a union or organization just as the girls who worked in factories did. He added that whenever the teachers had been approached on this subject they had been too proud to unite "with the common mechanics." Rose Schneiderman, a capmaker, who spoke a pathetic little appeal in odd English for the workers, agreed with him. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the head of the organization, presided.

"The one great product," said Anna Garlin Spencer, "that women have to nourish and protect is the human being. It costs something to produce human life, and all over the land at all times women are at the same old job at the same old stand. But the time has come when women are tired of producing cheap cannon food. No man has a right to speak for himself and a woman on a question of peace. He can speak for himself, but he must let the woman speak for herself."

After Rabbi Stephen S. Wise had said that he was probably the only man present who had voted for woman suffrage—he did it in Oregon—and had added other nice things to the effect that we would never have an American democracy until women voted, the resolution presenting the league's respects to the approaching Peace Congress and expressing a hope that women might have a voice in the questions of peace and war, was read and speedily adopted.

Message to the Suffragettes.

"I had hoped," said Mrs. Blatch after this event, "to introduce to you at this point the leading English woman suffragist, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, but she is not here to-night. She is in jail."

Then the meeting approved a cable message to the jailed English suffragettes which assured them that they had shown acumen and that their campaign had the world's attention.

Next the meeting considered the case of the women teachers. Resolutions were read and adopted demanding that they no longer be paid the 30 or 40 per cent. lower wage that they now receive. Lina Gano of the Wadleigh High School said of the cause of the teachers:

"I do not feel disposed to hold the man entirely responsible for this condition. There is opposition among some of the women teachers. Let the women stand on their feet—and they are larger feet than they used to be, and it is fashionable that they should be so—and demand their rights. If they are going to give us less pay let them also give us cheaper theatre tickets and three-cent fares."

Then the House voted on the teacher resolutions.

"No," yelled one voice on the negative vote.

"It's a man," said Mrs. Blatch.

Then Joseph Barondese spoke to a resolution calling for the extension of the franchise to women. Incidentally he referred to the teachers.

"It is not fair," said he, "to expect women teachers to live on $22.50 per week, but at the same time we should not forget that there are 25,000 girls in the city who are ready to work long hours at anything that will pay them $5 a week. Women have the habit of asking too little. An employer said to me once that they were satisfied to take home a couple of dollars to buy a feather for their hats.

"The women teachers here should do as they have done in Chicago, form an organization and get a charter from the Central Federated Union, yet each time that we have tried to organize the teachers they were too proud to go in with the common men. The men said they were gentlemen. The women said nothing, and did nothing. Organized labor would, I believe, rise to demand equal pay for women teachers."

The Young Capmaker's Plea.

Mrs. Blatch then brought forward Rose Schneiderman, the young capmaker, who recently went to Albany in behalf of women workers. Miss Schneiderman spoke with intense earnestness, and though at times her satire made her listeners laugh heartily, there was no smile upon her own features.

"We went up to Albany," said she, "with our poor little hushed voices. We did as we always do. We did not think it necessary to use fine sentiments to influence people. We thought that the truth would do. But we found that the rich had up there orators, very fine gentlemen. The matter was a factory bill that enabled women to work twelve hours a day and then have Saturday and Sunday off, as though they would be fit for anything but bed then.

"There were rich men up there who said that God gives us fruit in time of plenty and we must prepare it in season. I wondered if that was the God of the working people. Other men said that women liked to work overtime to get a little extra money. Do the women in the workshops ever get 'extra money'? Is there any such thing to the working-women as 'extra money'?

"I found out while I was in Albany something that I had not known before, that you have such things as anti-suffragists. These fine ladies stand up there and say: 'Gentlemen, save us from ourselves. We don't want to vote. We have more womanly work to do. We have charity.'

"Charity! I hate that word! They are the ones who live on charity—they never work. We who provide everything that they have are too nice about it. We never let them know it. These women live a trifle life. We want to be human. To be human is to think of the world as your country, not your little home alone."

TICKET SPECULATOR DEFIANT.

Theatres to Sell Shoestrings and Give Throw-in Tickets.

A hearing was held yesterday by the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the Board of Aldermen on the proposed ordinance abolishing sidewalk ticket speculators and prohibiting the sale of theatre tickets anywhere at prices above those printed on the face. The committee was addressed by all degrees of speculators from those who have come to be known as the "bank-roll brigade" to the "piker" just in from Chicago. At one stage one speculator declared that some of the men addressing the meeting were "grafters and fakers."

David Marks, President of the "New York Ticket Speculators' Association, Incorporated," told the committee it was wrong to wipe out the speculator.

"Why, you can't wipe me out," he said defiantly. "If you take away my speculator's license I'll get a peddler's license and sell a man a pair of shoe strings for $5 and throw in the theatre tickets. You can't stop me selling shoe laces or giving away tickets. It's the managers who are to blame for all the trouble. They are not honest with the people. Most of the speculators are men who are married and have children. They have families to support. I say make the license fee $500 and then you'll be all right."

George J. Duncan, who declared that he had the rooms of his home papered with unsold tickets and that he engaged in the papering business almost every night, when he got home from work, said most of the speculators were too old to do any other kind of work. He is forty-six.

Mr. Duncan didn't belong to the association. Neither did Louis Levy, who declared that there were not fifteen men in the room who could afford to pay $500 license. Levy and William J. Slater gave it as their view that the "bank-roll crowd" were trying to drive the small fry out of business. Also the "bank-roll crowd" stood in with the managers and "got all the A's and the B's, while we are lucky if we get the X's," he said. The alphabetical allusion was to the rows of seats.

The Board of Aldermen will discuss the matter at length on Tuesday.

FOR ANTI-SPECULATOR BILL.

Association for Public Duty to Urge Its Passage.

A dinner and meeting of the Association for Public Duty was held in the Hotel Regent, Seventieth Street and Broadway, last night, and the matter of the proposed laws affecting theatre ticket speculators was discussed. Theodore Sutro presided, and speeches were made by Willis B. Dowd, Tax Commissioner Lawson N. Purdy, and others. It was decided to send a committee to Albany to urge the passage of the bill making it unlawful for sidewalk speculators to do business.

A letter which Oscar Hammerstein wrote to Vice President Dowd was read. In it Mr. Hammerstein said that because of the sidewalk speculator the managers were compelled to place tickets on sale in the hotels. He said that if the sidewalk speculator was abolished, the "equally obnoxious hotel ticket office" would also be abolished.

Not to Be an Actor's Bride.

Milwaukee heard last night and rushed the news to New York that Miss Frances Starr, appearing in "The Rose of the Rancho," at the Belasco Theatre, was soon to become the bridge of James Durkin, who recently almost started a stock company at the Lincoln Square Theatre, and that she had jilted "a copper millionaire who offered her half of his fortune" to take him. Miss Starr said it wasn't true.

Lawrence Enjoins Henry E. Dixey.

Walter N. Lawrence, manager of the Madison Square Theatre, obtained yesterday an order from Supreme Court Justice MacLean an order restraining Henry E. Dixey from appearing under any other management than his own. Mr. Dixey has been announced to appear on Monday at the Orpheum Theatre in vaudeville under the direction of Percy Williams.

Hackett May Buy New French Play.

James K. Hackett has obtained an option on the American rights to another French play, "Le Ruisseau," by Pierre Wolff, author of "The Secret of Polichinelle," which Mr. Hackett produced here three years ago. The play was first preaented on March 21 at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris.

Fritzi Scheff Getting Better.

Contrary to reports circulated for the last few days Mme. Fritzi Scheff, who has been seriously ill at the Hotel St. Regis, is making favorable progress. Dr. Fritz Schwyzer of 54 East Fifty-eighth Street, one of the physicians attending Mme. Scheff, said last night that she is well on the road to recovery. Yesterday she got up for the first time.

PHYSICIANS URGE CLEANER STREETS

Academy of Medicine Wants Mayor to Name Commission to Study Problem.

WHY THERE IS MUCH DUST

Divided Responsibility and Lenience of Magistrates with Offenders Blamed by Speakers.

New York's street cleaning problem was discussed last night by the Public Health Section of the New York Academy of Medicine, and after many improvements had been suggested, a resolution was adopted asking the academy to request Mayor McClellan to appoint a commission to study the subject and report upon it. The suggestion for the commission was made by Prof. W. Gilman Thompson of Cornell University in an address on "Street Dirt and Disease," in which he called attention to the many diseases which result from unclean streets, especially in the congested districts.

Capt. F. M. Gibson, ex-Deputy Commissioner of the New York Street Cleaning Department, said that many cases relating to street cleaning which are now taken before the Board of City Magistrates should be taken before the Police Captains instead.

"A change in municipal government would help matters a lot," he said. "The Borough Presidents have not proved a success. They have been an expensive experiment. A move for the abolition of the Presidents would probably be defeated in the Legislature, but just the same such a change in the municipal government would be for the good of the city."

In speaking of the presence of disease germs in the streets, Prof. Thompson said that nine-tenths of the throat diseases in this city were caused by the dust that is allowed to remain in the streets.

"Dirt begets dirt," he said. "Articles of food, such as fruit, which are exposed to the air, soon become coated with bacteria through the disease-laden dust which is constantly blowing off the streets. The good effect of outdoor life for convalescents is prevented by the same cause. After a few days of wind in New York there is an epidemic of coughs and colds.

"The difficulty in maintaining cleanness of the streets is in the multiplicity of officials. One who makes a protest is referred from one to another. It leaves a loophole of escape, this shifting the responsibility from one department to another."

The subject which Capt. Gibson discussed was "Practical Difficulties in Cleaning the Streets of New York City." He prefaced his argument by saying that he would have to enter a defense of the Street Cleaning Department, because it was dependent upon a number of prerequisites, one of which was that the city must be properly paved before its streets can be properly cleaned.

"The people themselves are violators of the law in many instances," he said. "They do not attempt to co-operate with the department. Then, too, the department is restricted in the use of water. If the academy is going to take action in the matter, I think it is important for it to advocate the necessity of an unrestricted water supply for the department.

"Another necessity is the co-operation of other city departments, which, for some peculiar reason, is lacking. This applies with especial force to the Board of City Magistrates, which is entirely too lenient with offenders. When offenders come out of court they laugh supercilliously at the department which caused their arrest and the policeman who arrested them.

"The push-cart traffic costs the City Street Cleaning Department $70,000 a year, due entirely to violations of the law by peddlers. As they are foreigners, I do not see why the city should continue to encourage the traffic. It could be dispensed with in a year if the Mayor would refuse to issue licenses. I have heard the suggestion that politics should be eliminated from the Street Cleaning Department. This is impossible. It cannot be entirely eliminated.

"I think the Street Cleaning Department should have the power to issue permits to builders instead of the present method. The work of cleaning the streets should be conducted on broad, bold principles. The law should allow more latitude in the choosing of men for the uniformed force. There is not sufficient intelligence among the sweepers and drivers to fill the offices of the uniformed men."

"Practical Ideals of Street Cleaning" was the subject of an address by Rudolph Hering, a sanitary engineer. Mr. Hering said to insure high efficiency of officials upon whom the duty of street cleaning devolves, proper training and long practice were requisite. He advocated a single directing head, and suggested that a practical means of reaching a better condition would be for the city to collect street cleaning data from the departments of other cities where the conditions are better than in New York.

In the course of a discussion of the three addresses Dr. S. A. Knopf said that a co-operation of corporations was necessary to attain the desired improvement. He said that a school for training street cleaners was as necessary as a school for training policemen.

Spring notes!

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Little Progress in Rebate Inquiry.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 4.—Frederick C. Gifford, Commercial Freight Agent for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad in 1904 and 1905, who is indicted with the road in the case involving rebates alleged to have been given to the Spencer Grain Company, was on the stand in the Federal court before Judge Page Norris to-day. His testimony was constantly interrupted by arguments and progress was slow.

Respite for Dr. Haugh.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4.—Gov. Harris to-day granted a respite to Dr. Haugh of Dayton, who was to have been put to death next Saturday for the murder of his father, mother, and brother. The respite is given to April 19 to allow his lawyers time to present his case to the Pardon Board, on the ground that he is insane. The Supreme Court has declared that Haugh is sane.

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Time of other through trains will be the same as at present, but there will be important changes in the local service.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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LEGISLATION AND CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

It is well that the National Publicity Bill Organization should seize on the Roosevelt-Harriman disclosures to renew agitation for their measure. Adequate publicity would go far to check such mad excesses in the use of money as these disclosures show. The publicity already attained, with the anxiety and distress betrayed by at least one of the parties to the transactions now exposed to public discussion, proves that. Obviously, if it had been known beforehand that all the correspondence, or even the general facts to which the correspondence relates, would be laid open to the scornful scrutiny of the public, we may be sure that the game would have been pursued with greater caution if the pursuit had not been wholly abandoned. But publicity of this sort is not adequate. It is misleading. It leaves the subject matter quite obscured and confused and sophisticated. No one knows whether the case is as bad as it seems or worse. And the process of probing for the truth is very unsatisfactory. Most men will not, unfortunately, be specially urgent to get at the truth; they will be more eager to ascribe mendacity to one or the other of the parties to the quarrel, as their sympathies or antipathies incline them.

In such a situation it is clear that the office of Chief Magistrate is exposed to inevitable and deeply regrettable discredit. The charges and counter-charges with which such a dispute is carried on may conceivably be of no great importance to a man of Mr. HARRIMAN'S experience and associations; in any event their effect on his reputation is a matter of concern to him alone and to his friends. Their effect on the incumbent of the President's office is of very great importance not only to him but to the American people, and no matter on which side the balance of credibility inclines, it is humiliating that there should be any balance to watch. And the worst of it all is that the feeling of humiliation or resentment which is aroused by this exposure will tend only indirectly to the correction of the palpable and disgraceful evils that have been brought to light. The publicity which will be really preventive or punitive must be prescribed, ordered, and enforced by law. It must be a substantive part of the organized system for the protection of the purity of elections, for the preservation of the dignity of our high offices, for the defense of the integrity of that bulwark of liberty, the free expression of the people's will.

Now there is no reasonable doubt whatever that a statute could be drawn, and if enacted, could be enforced, which would make such negotiations for large sums of money as are described in the correspondence of Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. HARRIMAN practically futile. For obviously Mr. ROOSEVELT would not have considered the obtaining of such a contribution, nor would it willingly have been made, had it been certain that the names of all subscribers, with the amount of their subscriptions, would be made public and that vouchers would have to be submitted for every expenditure from these funds. It may be contended that Mr. ROOSEVELT was ignorant of any intention to use Mr. HARRIMAN'S money and that of his friends in any improper manner, and it may be that the persons in as high authority as Mr. CORTELYOU or Mr. BLISS were equally ignorant of such intention; but it remains a perfectly safe assertion that none of them would have tried to get money in such quantities from such sources had they been sure that the white light of publicity was to be poured on the transaction from its inception to the details of its final execution. That is the secret of all legislation on this subject. Every step that will lead the public mind in that direction is a good one.

CANADA'S NEW COUNSEL.

Americans generally will echo Canadians' applause of Mr. BRYCE'S declaration that he will do his very best with Canada's case against the United States, and they will await with much curiosity the disclosure of how he can win Canadian approval any more successfully than Secretary ROOT or Secretary HAY. It will be remembered that in the last case which went to issue the final decision was left, upon the United States' proposal, to the casting vote of the Chief Justice of England, and his award is the greatest grievance Canadians now have. They want nothing more like that. The alternative seems to be that Mr. BRYCE should arrange that the casting vote should be given to an American, in the hope that Canada may get from American generosity what it cannot hope for from British justice.

But would Canada accept such a test of its case as the United States accepted? It has seemed to us that the award favored the United States because of the correctness of the position taken by our representatives, and that Canada lost because it took up a position without judicious consideration. A better case is Canada's need, rather than better spokesmen, or a more neighborly attitude on our part. We are confident that our temper is serene, and our attitude as practical as the exigencies of domestic policy allow. The chief obstacle upon each side is the extreme view of the promoters of the policy of protection. On that point there is little to choose between the positions of Canada and the United States, and on both sides the border there is an important body of dissenters from the position of the administrations respectively. In each case the interests of the most lie in defeat of the official policy. We should appreciate Canadian help in this matter, and we should like to give Canadians similar help, but nothing can be done with a spoiled-child attitude by the party of the other part.

AN INVALID APPORTIONMENT.

The danger of enacting private schemes into public law and of making Legislatures instruments for party gain received a striking illustration in the decision of the Court of Appeals declaring the Higgins-Aldridge-Wadsworth apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts to be unconstitutional. Judge CHASE, in writing the opinion, declares that "the disregard of Constitutional provisions in forming the Second and Thirteenth Senatorial Districts is clear, and they so affect the entire apportionment as to make it necessary to declare the act wholly unconstitutional and void." Judge CULLEN, in pointing out the effect of the decision, says that "the violation of the Constitution is too plain to be disregarded."

The Constitution requires that the Senate districts shall contain "as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants," and they shall be "in as compact form as practicable." Equality of numbers was flagrantly disregarded, and in such a way as to diminish the voice of New York City in the Legislature while giving undue representation to up-the-State counties. The Second District, joining Richmond to Queens, was, of course, in violation of the provision, which declares that a Senate district shall "consist of contiguous territory." All this was as plain when the reapportionment was planned and passed as it is now. But the authors of the bill wanted to get rid of Senator STEVENS and Senator BRACKETT. So a highly important measure was made to accomplish an act of personal and political revenge.

In a matter of this gravity the court would have been reluctant to interfere with an act of the Legislature save for compelling reasons. But the unconstitutionality of the reapportionment was "too plain to be disregarded." The court indicates the course to be pursued, a course by which the frightful confusion that would arise from casting a doubt upon the validity of an entire session's acts will be avoided. The Legislature may adopt a new apportionment, which would then control the Assembly elections next Fall; the Senators elected under the present unconstitutional apportionment will finish their terms by serving during another session. If no new apportionment is enacted, the election of Assemblymen next Fall must be held in the districts as constituted in 1905.

NEW TRANSIT FACILITIES.

Mr. THEODORE P. SHONTS, President of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, writing in Harper's Weekly on "The Problem of a Million Fares," sympathizes frankly with the public. He has been in the crowds at the rush hours, he has seen everything that is to be seen at its best and at its worst, and is "compelled to admit that there is reason for the dissatisfaction of the people with the present transit system." On one line alone, the Third Avenue elevated, one million more passengers every month are carried than the preceding one; the Subway is daily hauling twice as many as it was built to accommodate, and running at its full capacity. The crowded conditions of traffic have no parallel on the globe. To relieve them Mr. SHONTS makes seven suggestions:

A seat for every passenger.
An effort to enforce a car-full-no-more-passengers rule.
A trial of the pay-as-you-get-on plan.
Two more tracks on the Second Avenue elevated road.
The addition of side entrances to the Subway care.
Wider car platforms, with doors for the exclusive use of boarding passengers, and others for those alighting.
Such restrictions of street traffic where congestion is greatest as will allow the surface lines a reasonable, although not exclusive, use of the tracks.

Restrictions of street traffic for surface lines during the rush hours should be had. The surface cars will inevitably be used increasingly by short-haul passengers. With wider platforms and entrance and exit doors, the cars could be moved along faster, although, as Mr. SHONTS intimates, the company may find it impracticable to enforce the car-full-no-more-passengers rule. The pay-as-you-get-on plan, too, requires elucidation. Perhaps Mr. SHONTS thinks of establishing a surface-car ticket system, with ticket booths at frequent intervals along the line. Side entrances to the Subway cars would conduce greatly to speed in filling and emptying trains at congested points, and would save time with the greatest margin of safety, that is, while the train is at a standstill.

The project of four-tracking the Second Avenue elevated road is open to objection. "At present," Mr. SHONTS says, "the Second Avenue elevated road is the only one that is not being worked to its fullest capacity, because the people, for some reason or other—possibly to save a walk of a couple of blocks—do not use this line as they might and ought to do." He believes more tracks for an express service, which could be built in half the time needed to construct an additional subway, would cure the evil. It would, but the cure would be effected by the old method of adding permanently to the deformity of the patient. The city is content with nothing less than subways. The unsightly elevated structures are obsolescent, and they should become obsolete. While the new east and west side subways are building some plan should be devised to divert the overflow from the Third Avenue line to the two comparatively unused tracks on Second Avenue.

RUSSIA AND THE DUMA.

We were remarking yesterday that the straightforward submission of the budget of the Imperial Finance Minister to the Russian Duma, and the hospitality with which the submission seemed to be received, were of the happiest augury for the peace and progress of Russia. But a curious incident dampens the hopes of the optimist. A Social Democrat yesterday had incorporated "as part of his remarks," as they say in Washington, an article from The London Economist, charging bad faith upon the Russian Government in the dissolution of the first Duma. Thereupon a Monarchist declared that the reading was "treason," and called upon all true loyalists to follow him from the hall. And about twenty true loyalists did follow him.

It is quite true that the blame of this incident belongs exclusively to the Reactionaries. It may be, as the dispatches intimate, that the incident was the result of a Reactionary "plot." But it is also true that in any parliamentary body, properly so-called, the incident could not have occurred. The announcement of a Member of Parliament, of a Member of Congress, of a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, of a Member of the Reichstag, that he was about to read an article from The London Economist might scatter the members to flight and crowd the cloakrooms. At the worst it would give the members an opportunity for repose. The notion of making the reading the occasion for a solemn departure from the scene in which such an outrage had been perpetrated would never occur to the member of any real representative assembly. Considering the unfailingly parliamentary character of its language, it may safely be said that The London Economist never had such a triumph before.

But, quite seriously, what a comment it is upon the lack of political education and political experience in Russia that such an incident should have been made the ground of an organized secession from the National Legislature, with the plain view of bringing about its dissolution. Speaker CANNON, Sir HENRY CAMPBELL BANNERMAN, M. CLEMENCEAU, even Prince VON BUELOW, would each of them have received such a quotation, if not jocosely, at all events as being perfectly within the rights of a representative of the people in the freedom of debate.

The moral of this amazing incident is that the necessary privileges and usages of parliamentary procedure are still unfamiliar in Russia. How, indeed, could it be otherwise? But it appears that if the autocracy is on its trial, the Duma is on its trial also. There are even worse conditions than those under which Russia has lived hitherto, and conditions which sane and sober Russians may well view with even more apprehension. It is the business of the Duma, and the hope of Russia, that the Duma shall develop a leadership which shall make it unmistakable that the choice for Russia is not between the traditional "absolutism tempered by assassination" on the one hand, and lawless and mannerless Anarchism on the other.

THE CITY'S FINANCES.

The report of the Mayor's commission regarding the growth of the city's debt only partially states the case. The debt is growing too fast, but the budgets are growing faster than the debt. There is a hope that some distant day the debt may be reduced, but it takes a very far-sighted man to discern when the city's expenses will be smaller. Between 1902 and 1906 the commission figures a debt increase of over $266,000,000. For the same years the city's expense budget increased from $98,000,000 to $117,000,000, and for 1907 it is $130,000,000. Since 1900 the share of each of us in the city's expenses has risen $5, to $31.41, or 19 per cent. There is probably nothing to compare with this in the world, but it only begins the burden which we have to bear because of our magnificent mortgage. High taxes make dear rents, dear rents make dear food and clothing, and so the endless chain piles up the burden until many find New York too dear to live in, and others deny themselves in one direction to spend in another, and wonder what the trouble is.

If we got the worth of our money it would be a little easier to endure. But are we getting the worth of our money when we fund $30,000,000 of uncollectible taxes, or make good a deficit of $600,000 in the police pension fund, or pave streets which the street railways ought to pave to a total of $13,000,000, or raise salaries in hundreds of cases simultaneously while the Board of Education alone is asking millions for adjusting the salaries of the women teachers? Is it a fair contest between such demands and those on such accounts as bridges, schoolhouses, tunnels, rapid transit, and so on? Is it not apparent that it is plain extravagance to add luxuries which straitens us in our capacity to supply ourselves with necessaries?

We are simply living beyond our means, and the question is what we are going to do about it. The commission makes three recommendations, to which we shall take the liberty of adding two: 1. Economy, which we will not disparage, but which we doubt that the citizens can be brought to insist upon. 2. An increase of assessed valuations, which makes a larger burden of each of us in proportion to the increased capacity of enlarging our splendid and vigorous mortgage, the source of all our woes. 3. Amendment of the Constitutional limit of indebtedness allowing the borrowing of more than 10 per cent. of our assets. This is license to imprudence—although the commission makes recommendation regarding the terms of the license, into which debatable topic we do not now venture. It is obvious that the half billion debt which has been incurred in reliance upon the constitutional limitation would be prejudiced by widening the limit, and it might be that this resource would have a boomerang effect, costing the city something in depreciation of credit which it could ill afford.

The fourth suggestion, which we hazard, is that those who are escaping their fair share of the city's burdens should have their burdens enlarged up to the average. Controller METZ is quoted as saying what everybody knows, that hardly any assessments are up to legal requirements, while many are below them, some by a third, some by a half, some even by two-thirds. There can be no possible objection to raising all assessments which are below average. Every man who is paying more than his share because of the escape of others from their just burdens has a grievance irrespective of the city's need for this money. After the assessments which are unfairly low are marked up, a fifth suggestion may be made—that private capital be encouraged to do what the city does so badly for itself. Nobody knows what burden anything begun under public auspices may not run into. Profit and loss bears no part in operations defrayed by tax money, and there is hardly any extravagance comparable with grudging profits to private contractors because of a hoped or apparent profit in municipal trading.

THE SPRING BOOK NUMBER.

The Special Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS issued to-morrow will contain many features of unique interest. Among the most valuable of these will be a classified and annotated list of the Spring books. The list will include publications in every branch of literature, and with its brief but illuminating note opposite each volume will constitute an invaluable catalogue for book lovers.

The array of special articles by well-known writers will be unusually attractive. Mr. MADISON CAWEIN will express and justify an opinion of LUCAS MALET'S "The Far Horizon" which places this book at the summit of recent achievement in fiction. Mr. H. W. BOYNTON, taking his suggestion from the newly published bibliography of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, will write entertainingly on that New England author, while Miss ELISABETH LUTHER CARY, Miss HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE, Miss JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE, and Mr. WILLIAM ASPENWALL BRADLEY will contribute articles of interest.

In Chicago yesterday the Federal Judge struck out 350 counts of the case against Standard Oil because of lack of proof, or mistakes in the indictment. And yet some persons wonder why the trusts do not at once plead guilty upon whatever is alleged, instead of having the case against them examined in court.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is very frank about the contributions which were returned to the corporations that made them. It would be appreciated even more if he would be equally frank about the contributions which were not returned, and for which some well-informed people believe an equivalent was rendered. There are cases later than those of the Sugar Trust's influence in shaping the tariff of "perfidy and dishonor," and favors of omission are as useful as favors of commission. The entire stand-pat policy is contrary to the country's interests, as we believe, and is indubitably in the interests of the trusts. There is no single vote in Congress regarding the tariff, nor any failure to bring tariff matters to a vote, which is not brought into suspicion by the revelations of what habitually goes on behind the scenes at the auction where our laws are purveyed to those who can bring more influence than the people.

Typhoid in the city districts affected by the outbreak that polluted the Croton water supply, and by its continued pollution from the drainage of Mount Kisco, is increasing at a rate that alarms the Health Department. Manhattan reports of cases for March are triple the normal number, and for February and March, as compared with the three previous years, read as follows:

	February.	March.
1904	64	52
1905	64	71
1906	74	62
1907	125	200

The increase for March is not the full tally, as the returns are incomplete. But there were 106 new cases last week, and 85 for the week ended March 23. The cause of the increase is criminal negligence—by whom, must yet be determined.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Rejection of Advertising.

We confess to some—no, to much—irritation, due to the receipt of a letter bearing no signature except that of "An Old Reader," in which we are fiercely scolded and solemnly lectured because of certain advertisements relating to mines that have appeared in THE TIMES.

This would-be reformer of mining and journalism, whose courage is shown by his anonymity, coolly exhorts us to denounce as thieves and swindlers men whom neither he nor we could prove to be such. He isn't himself taking even the minute chances incidental to letting us know who he is, but he expects us to run the risk of libel suits innumerable—suits that would involve, even if won, an immense amount of trouble and no little expense. Naturally enough, such advice, from such an adviser, fatigues us greatly.

Of course, a newspaper is held, and properly held, to a certain responsibility for the advertisements it prints. It has no slightest right to sell publicity to men who, it knows, will use that publicity for nefarious ends and to the injury of its readers in morals, health, or purse. Some advertisements it must reject on sight, no matter what price is offered for their insertion. If "An Old Reader" will look over our columns, and has sense enough to understand what he sees—or, rather, what he doesn't see—he will not need to be told that our columns are closed to many a would-be advertiser.

Other advertisements, of dubious propriety at first sight, can be taken on proof of their honesty, and yet others fall within the category of the permissible simply because there is no necessary and self-evident objection to them. Readers of the newspapers are supposed to exercise a reasonable amount of caution in the protection of their own interests, and it would be absurd for us to exclude, say, a mining prospectus, simply because the investment it offers would, or should, not appeal as a safe one to the trustee of a widow's estate. What is for one man the taking of legitimate chances of large profits would be wild or criminal speculation for another. This is particularly true of mining ventures. That they are risky is, or should be, known to all, but they are not for that reason to be barred from all consideration.

It should be remembered, too, that refusal of advertisements is apt to excite questions which, if not easy to answer, are apt to be unpleasant. We do it at the clear dictates of duty, but we do not do it just for the fun of the thing—or to avoid the criticisms of anonymous correspondents.

Cleanliness Called Unendurable.

Those citizens of Colon who have appealed to Secretary TAFT for protection from the canat sanitarians will have hard work, we imagine, in convincing him that the new conditions really are, as they claim, "unendurable." No doubt they are sufficiently inconvenient for people who have just heard that there is such a thing as preventing disease—for people who for years and years, running into the centuries, have so conducted their houses and their cities as to make them both ever-fermenting centres of disease and infection.

The result was an enormous death rate—and a constant supply of fever germs for exportation to all parts of the world. Curiously enough, however, there was profit in this, as well as loss, for it enabled the "immunes" to monopolize trade and quickly ridded them of intruders who ventured to set up competitive shops. It may be that Secretary TAFT, if he looks deeply enough into those "unendurable conditions" of which complaint has been made, will find that the howl against GORGAS and his cruel minions comes from old inhabitants who do not like an Isthmian city made safe for every Northern Tom, Dick, and Harry with a little capital and dangerously modern ideas as to business methods.

The Municipal Court—and Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nobody has come forward to deny that the bill now before the State Legislature to enlarge and improve our Municipal Court should be passed.

The record for and against to date is as follows:

For: The Governor.
The Justices of the court.
The suitors in the court, now 8,000, delayed.
The public.

Against: A few politicians.

Who are these politicians? Republicans, I am sorry to say. Why do they oppose the bill? Because they fear any enlargement of the court will give Tammany more power. Hence it is a pure case of dog in the manger.

It is a sad thing to realize, as we do from time to time, that, in default of an impartial organization of the lawyers of this city, whose voice would be respected, our courts are twisted and turned for political purposes, men are put upon the bench whose very presence is a reproach to our civilization, and the interests of the people are treated as though they were next to nothing.

A LAWYER.

New York, April 3, 1907.

The Times's Financial Pages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want you to know that I am reading the financial pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES with unusual interest. I consider them among the best of the kind, and I think the management deserves a great deal of credit for conducting the department in such an admirable manner.

A BANKER.

New York, April 3, 1907.

AFTER THE DELUGE.

Who comes here? With satisfied
Air of conscious scorn and pride,
Trying hardest not to grin,
Lest he seem to "rub it in,"
Wishing to know anxiously
All about my health and me,
Puffing out his chest, as though
He would say: "I told you so!"

He's the man who "never bought
On a margin." Awful thought!
Now that I have gone to smash,
Lost my credit and my cash,
Comes he to commiserate
On my most unlucky fate,
And he doesn't say, (oh, no!)
In mere words, "I told you so!"

But to me it's very plain
That he means it just the same,
And I know he's dying to!
Oh, I hate such men, don't you?

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

AS TO CAMPAIGN PAYMENTS.

Father Prout Thinks Them Justified, and Defends Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing the Chief Executive of our country brought in so questionable a light by the reckless garrulity of irresponsible newspapers, I think it is about time that we clergymen should come forward and define definitely the propriety and morality of campaign contributions.

Those who try to belittle our President, in their short-sightedness, fail to see what incalculable harm it does among that class of our people who have already but little regard for any lawfully constituted authority. Besides, many a noble man like the late Mr. McCall had to suffer ignominiously on account of the wrong ideas about campaign contributions.

As a theologian and as a priest, I openly make the statement that campaign contributions in the present state of our politics are neither unfair nor sinful. If I believe that the Republican Party will do the greater good for the country, I have a perfect right before God and man to work for that party, to give money that others may work for it, and ask others to contribute money for the accomplishment of what I consider the good of my country. This I could do most conscientiously, whether the good that would come to me from the election personally would be that of the most obscure citizen or that of the President himself. A drone, a dead branch, and a numbskull would be he who, having any definite set political or religious convictions, would not bestir himself in the least to have these convictions disseminated, propagated, and made known.

The Salvation Army has its campaign fund, the Catholic Church has hers, the Baptists and Episcopalians have theirs. These all collect money for the propagation and maintenance of their respective beliefs, and no matter whether it is the Pope or the humblest Catholic, Gen. Booth or the most insignificant tambourine manipulator, no one would ever so much as think of questioning their perfect right in this matter.

It is not sufficient for any cause, doctrine, or party to be good in itself. The good qualities of that cause or party must be shown, explained, and brought before the people, and all this costs money. When one opposing party explains its good points and advantages to the people the other side must do likewise, and for this the campaign contribution is needed, and as such it is lawful, fair, and proper.

Even the insurance companies cannot be taken too severely to task for their contributions. If they deemed it expedient for the well-being of their respective companies to have this or the other party in power, they were acting perfectly consistently in giving some of their own profits toward the party most beneficial to themselves. Every one that votes or causes another to vote in a certain way does so with the idea of good that will thereby accrue, whether directly or indirectly, to himself. The executives of the different companies had a perfect right with the money of the company to safeguard and propagate the political tenets most favorable to their existence, and this they could do, even though some of the stockholders in their own personal opinion and for their own personal reasons entertained different views in politics.

On account of the great injustice that has been done in this matter, I am ready to maintain the propriety of this in public discussion with any one, and I am sure that every theologian and clergyman, after a deep analysis of this matter, will take the same stand.

JOHN T. PROUT, Rector.
St. John's Rectory, New York, April 3, 1907.

CHURCHMEN GIVE THOUSANDS

Protestant Episcopal Offerings at Easter May Reach $300,000.

Some Protestant Episcopal churches were still receiving checks as late as yesterday to apply to Easter offerings. These offerings this year were, in some cases, for the Men's Missionary Thank Offering. It is said that the entire amount thus far contributed by men of New York, exclusive of Brooklyn, is about $150,000, and that it is likely the sum will reach $250,000 to $300,000.

The Easter offering at St. Bartholomew's was $20,500, of which $18,000 was given by men as their thank offering. Holy Trinity, Harlem, raised $13,250, of which $10,000 is to apply on the mortgage debt, which is now only $50,000. The Easter offering at St. Andrew's, Harlem, was $6,000. Christ Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, has had a debt of $35,000, which it has carried for nearly fifty years. Its Easter offering of about $15,000 will make a start on paying it off. St. Michael's, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, had an Easter offering of $14,000. Grace Parish had an Easter offering of $16,000; the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, $2,400; the Church of the Heavenly Rest, $4,400; the Holy Apostles, $1,600; Holyrood, $800, and St. James's, Brooklyn, $4,300.

Volunteers Appeal to the Mayor.

Ballington Booth, commander of the Volunteers of America, called on Mayor McClellan yesterday and asked him to assign to St. Gregory's Hospital, at 93 Gold Street, which the Volunteers have acquired, the southern part of the city for an ambulance district. The commander wants the district included in the Oak Street Police Station precinct. The Mayor promised to confer with Gen. Bingham about it.

CHANDELIERS WELL HUNG.

No Danger of Light Fixtures Falling in Pennsylvania's Capitol.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 4.—Fears that the chandeliers in the House of Representatives might be insecurely fastened and in danger of falling were allayed to-day when an official report was made to the House that the fastenings are sufficient to sustain at least five times the weight now suspended from them. It was testified before the investigating commission that the chandeliers were paid for by weight and that they were made as heavy as possible.

When the members of the Legislature learned that some of the chandeliers weighed three and a half tons each they became uneasy, and the official inquiry followed.

COMMISSION AT NIAGARA.

Taft's Board Will Plan to Restore Falls' Primeval Beauty.

NIAGARA FALLS, April 4.—The Scenic Commission appointed by Secretary Taft to make an inspection of the American bank of Niagara Gorge, with a view of restoring it to a state of primeval beauty, arrived here to-day. In the party are Capt. Charles W. Kutz of West Point, John Stephen Sewell of Washington, F. D. Millett and C. F. McKim of New York, and F. L. Olmsted, Jr., of Boston. They covered the State reservation in the forenoon, and at noon crossed the upper steel arch bridge to the Canadian side, from which they had a splendid view of the American bank. They traveled down the Canadian side of the river for several miles.

Those who wished to get their views before the commission had an opportunity at a hearing this afternoon.

Deadlock Holds In Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, April 4.—The vote for United States Senator on the forty-seventh ballot to-day showed no change, and resulted as follows: Goddard, 41; Colt, 36; Wetmore, 28; Utter, 1.

SOCIETY FLOCKS TO WHITE AUCTION

Small Decorative Articles Brought $20,525.50 at First Day of the Sale.

PRICES REMARKABLY HIGH

Many Prominent Persons Among the Bidders—Larger and More Costly Art Objects to Go To-day.

A large attendance of fashionable people and high prices were the principal features of the first afternoon of the sale under the direction of the American Art Galleries of the household furnishings and interior decorations belonging to the estate of the late Stanford White at his former home, 121 East Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon. The smaller decorative articles of the house were sold, and the returns for the day were $20,525.50.

Only persons properly identified were admitted. These held tickets made out in their own names, which were punched by a man at the entrance of the house, and were surrendered at the entrance to the rooms where the sale was held. The sale proper took place in the music room, which occupies an extension at the rear of the house beneath the art gallery. Many of those attending the sale, occupied seats in the dining room adjoining.

Crowd Came Early.

Contrary to the usual custom at sales of art objects the purchasers arrived early, and at the opening of the sale three-quarters of the seats were filled with bidders who stayed, with few exceptions, throughout the afternoon.

Here are a few of those who were admitted: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, the Edson Bradleys, Mrs. George P. Bliss, Mrs. H. H. Benkard, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, I. N. Phelps Stokes, George T. Crocker, Everts Tracy, Donn Barber, Grant La Farge, Cass Gilbert, Wilson Eyre, Worthington Whitridge, and Thomas Clarke. David Belasco made many purchases, and Francis Wilson was also one of the buyers.

The conditions for the sale were naturally, in a private house, not the most satisfactory. It was difficult to hear in the second room, and the beautiful ornamental columns in the Italian Renaissance doorway between the dining and music rooms were not agreeable when they obstructed the view. But the people remained and exchanged their seats for better ones when the exceptional few took their departure. It was impossible to seat all the people.

Theatre rules did not obtain in regard to hats, and the most pronounced styles in Spring millinery were out in full force. Ornamental pillars were nothing compared to hats three-quarters of a yard in diameter. Big plumes were added to these and when they were not branching out to the right, left, or standing high on top of a hat, there was a bird whose long wings and tail extending out at the back tickled the noses and threatened the eyes of the unfortunates in seats behind.

A few people were out with their auction manners. One woman had taken possession of two seats just vacated and tried to save one for a woman friend who was making her way down the aisle. This she told, without effect, to a woman rearer at hand, who plumped down into the seat remarking coolly:

"Your friend will find a seat in the back of the room."

High Prices the Rule.

High prices were the rule, higher probably in proportion than will be obtained in the sales of to-day and to-morrow, when the articles of greater value will be put up. A number of persons who came to the sale yesterday expecting to bid and pay good prices found things went quite beyond them and did not make an effort. Many articles of carved wood were sold, one large carved and gilded wood panel, sixteenth century Spanish, bringing, perhaps, the highest individual price of the afternoon, $500. A small antique mirror with carved and gilded wood frame brought $250; a pair of elaborate antique silver lamps, $420 each; a pair of English Girondoles, with mirrors, sold for $210 each, and Mrs. Payne Whitney bought an antique Chinese vase for $55 and an old Chinese oviform jar for $100. The last things sold were two newel posts in position on the stairs. These were antique Italian, a lion rampant, clutching a cornucopia, supported by elaborately carved cherubim at the base. They went to C. A. Platt for $230 each.

The beautiful skin rugs were the best bargains of the sale. There were interesting leopard skin rugs, one made of 12 entire skins joined with two mounted heads which sold for $250. Two of five skins each, with two unmounted heads, sold respectively for $350 and $320. Two large Mongolian tiger skins with mounted heads sold for $450 and $430, going to Parker D. Handy, who made other purchases. A representative of Princeton College Club, which is to make over the house and occupy it, was present to bid on anything in the way of decorations the club might wish to retain.

Francis Wilson bought an antique Japanese pottery jar for $45 and David Belasco two elaborate antique powder horns for $100 and $170, an antique carving for $115, two carved heraldic plaques for $100 each; an antique Genoese red velvet royal dispatch bag for $105, and other things. There was some amusement among the bidders when a number of sofa cushions with heraldic devices sold for $60 and $70 each. Others of tapestry sold for $170 and $175.

CITY NOT NEAR BANKRUPTCY.

But Controller Says There Must Be "No Fancy Expenditures" for a Time.

Mayor McClellan declared yesterday that there is no danger of bankruptcy for the city, and that the administration would go right ahead with the improvements to which it is committed.

"We had $31,000,000 on Jan. 1," said the Mayor, "and by July, with the increase in assessments there will be $50,000,000 more. With the interest on real estate values and the redemption of bonds I figure that in my term of office we shall have something more than $200,000,000. Of course, there will have to be economy, with avoidance of all extravagant expenditures."

Controller Metz is not so optimistic as the Mayor, but he said that raising valuations would be the means of obtaining more money by borrowing. It would be poor policy to cut off improvements that will increase values and enable us to borrow more. The policy must be to improve our credit by whatever means we can. We cannot afford to abandon plans for subway extension or for schools or for income-producing dock improvements. What we must cut down on is these fancy improvements.

City's Coal Bill $1,894,565 Last Year.

Controller Metz has figured out that the city departments used in 1906 396,950 tons of anthracite coal at a cost of $1,753,565, and 47,000 tons of bituminous coal at a cost of $141,000. Much more will probably be burned this year as the demand increases yearly. The Board of Education advertised yesterday for 110,000 tons of anthracite for the year.

RIDDER TWINS OF AGE.

Staats Zeitung Staff Celebratee It—Victor to be Treasurer.

Victor and Joseph E. Ridder, the twin sons of Herman Ridder, publisher of the Staats-Zeitung, came of age yesterday. To celebrate the event they took the office staff of the Staats-Zeitung to a dinner at the German Press Club, where they were entertained with vaudeville and music.

As a birthday present Herman Ridder offered his son Victor the post of Treasurer in the Staats-Zeitung Company. The present was accepted, and at the next meeting of the company Victor Ridder will be formally elected to the office.

MISS KOUNTZE WEDS J. GORDON DOUGLAS

St. Thomas's Church Crowded with Men and Women Well Known in Society.

MISS CARLISLE ENGAGED

Granddaughter of the Former Secretary of the Treasury to Wed Mr. Allen—Other Weddings.

St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, was crowded yesterday with guests for the wedding of J. Gordon Douglas, son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Douglas, and Miss Annie Ward Kountze of New York and Morristown. The ceremony took place at 4 o'clock, and Bishop Henry C. Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church, officiated. The chancel was banked with pink azaleas and Easter lilies, and pink rambler roses were put at each side of the chancel, while on the pews opening into the nave clusters of white flowers were fastened. There was an elaborate musical programme, with violin solos, under the direction of Nahan Franko.

The bridal party was led by the ushers, Cyril Hatch, Henry B. Hollins, Jr., Arthur R. Randolph, Kenneth B. Schley, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and De Lancey Kountze, a brother of the bride. Effingham Townsend Irvin, a cousin of the bridegroom, was his best man. Next came the bride's only attendant, Miss Sybil Douglas, the maid of honor and sister of the bridegroom. She wore a gown of pale blue chiffon over white, the bodice largely of delicate gold lace and satin, and a large round white hat trimmed with sweeping blue ostrich plumes. She carried a sheaf of gardenies.

The bride, escorted by her father, Luther Kountze, followed. She wore a trained tight fitting Empire princess gown of heavy white satin, the front covered with beautiful point lace, and the top of the bodice of embroidered satin with long lace sleeves. Her voluminous tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Kountze, the mother of the bride, was in lavender chiffon and satin, and wore a large lavender hat, and Mrs. Douglas, the mother of the bridegroom, was in pale gray satin and gray lace, topped by a gray-plumed hat.

The church ceremony was followed by a small reception at the Kountze home, 5 East Fifty-seventh Street, which was decorated with vases of cut flowers, and also with a bower of green and white, where the bride and bridegroom stood to receive congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas will sail next week for Europe to spend several months in travel, and on their return they will go to Dumbarton, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Kountze, for the Summer. One of the wedding presents of Mr. and Mrs. Kountze to their daughter is a house near their own at Morristown. This is being built, and will not be ready for occupancy before next Fall.

Among the guests asked to the wedding were

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., Miss Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Mrs. H. Danforth Knowlton and the Misses Knowlton, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Mrs. J. Muhleberg Bailey, Miss Natalie Lorillard Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses and Mr. Messrs. Gerry, Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills, Col. Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cutting, Miss Elisabeth Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Miss Marguerite Loew, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Litman, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Vanderpoel, Jr.

Mrs. Henry Barclay, Miss Clara Wright Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Miss Joseohine Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. William A. M. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McCook, and the Misses McCook, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field, Mrs. George Kingsland, Miss Ethel Kingsland, Miss Sallie Dixon, Dr. George Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Glen Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and the Misses Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller and Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren and Miss Warren, Lloyd Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, the Misses Grace Ruggles, and Louise and Therese Iselin, Mrs. Frederick Pierson and Miss Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Field Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. William Street and the Misses Street, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. William Earle Dodge, Col. Franklin Bartlett and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Benkard, Mrs. C. L. Best, and Miss Annie Best.

MISS BRUSH MARRIED.

Weds Ellsworth Everitt Dwight in Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 4.—The South Street Presbyterian Church was filled this afternoon with relatives and friends for the marriage of Miss Margaret Dunbar Brush, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Brush of Brooklyn, to Ellsworth Everitt Dwight of New York. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, the Rev. Dr. Brush, and he was assisted by the Rev. Albert Erdman, pastor of the South Street Presbyterian Church of this place, and the Rev. M. E. Dwight of New York.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Dunbar C. Brush. She was attended by Miss Dorothea Young as maid of honor, and Miss Katherine Dwight of New York City, Miss Lucy Chaplin of Ridgewood, Miss Lucy Marsh of Morristown, and Miss Genevieve Ketcham of Westfield, as bridesmaids. The best man was Kirby Dwight of New York, and the ushers were Thomas Keck, John E. Dwight, and Dr. Bleecker Leggitt of New York and W. G. Vantassel Suthphin of this town.

After the wedding ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Morris Suthphin, 20 Franklin Place.

MAIN—WILLIAMS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Miss Frances Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Williams of California and South Africa, and William Wallace Main, also of California and South Africa, were married here at noon to-day. The service was performed in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church by the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, the rector, and was followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride's parents.

The bridal party included the sister of the bride, Miss Gertrude Williams, maid of honor; Miss Ruth Perkins, Miss Feroline Perkins, Miss Katharine Jennings, Miss Virginia Field of Stockbridge, Mass., and Miss Dorothy Williams, another sister of the bride, as bridesmaids. Albert Carroll of Baltimore was best man. The following were ushers: Representative Sutler Ames of Massachusetts, Frederick Faust, Thomas Riggs, Jr., and Clarence Follis of California.

The bride's gown was of ivory satin, trimmed with point applique lace, and her veil of tulle was held in place with a wreath of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a superb pendant of diamonds, pearls and sapphires, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Main and his bride left this afternoon for Johannesburg, South Africa, which will be their home for a few years.

The bridesmaids were all daughters of the South African friends and associates of the bride's father.

METCALF—BELL.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.—Miss Catherine Bell, dsughter of Mrs. Joseph McClellan Bell, and George Frederic Metcalf of New York were married in St. Paul's Church this afternoon by Bishop William Walter Webb. Miss Helen McIntosh and Miss Anne Hamilton, Miss Anne Moore of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Gertrude Mann were the bridesmaids, and the matron of honor was Mrs. Thomas F. Carter. Prescott Metcalf of New York was best man. The ushers were Alexander McClure Bell, Rufus Gardner Kellogg, Arthur Inbusch, Enos Wilder, Jr., and Lawrence L. Brown of New York.

ACKLEY—WOOD.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 4.—At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Dorchester, last evening Miss Laura Augusta Wood, Wellesley, '02, daughter of Mrs. Wood of Hartford Street, Dorchester, became the bride of Oliver Sidney Ackley, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Yale, '02, who rowed in the winning Varsity crews of '01 and '02. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Lyman Paine of St. Mary's Church. Charles S. Ackley of New York, brother of the bridegrooni, was best man.

KILLUP—DODGE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON April 4.—William F. Killup of New York and Miss Charlotte B. Dodge of Chelsea were married last evening at the bome of the bride's mother, Mrs. Arthur Lane Dodge, by the Rev. R. Perry Bush. Frank B. Killup of New York was best man.

WISTAR—HEBERTON.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The marriage of Miss Harriet Heberton, daughter of Craig Heberton, and J. Morris Wistar took place to-day in the Second Presbyterian Church. Mrs. J. Hamilton Harris was her sister's matron of honor, and Miss Florence Smith of New York and Miss Emily Power Beale were the bridesmaids.

Miss Ware Weds George Sykes.

Among the Easter week weddings celebrated yesterday was that of Miss Anna Goodwin Ware, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E Ware, to George Sykes, grandson of Gen. George Sykes, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Henry Sloan Coffin officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Mabel Stuart Nelson as maid of honor, and the Misses Gladys Ware, Lucy Williams, and Edith Hurd were bridesmaids. Arthur Ware, brother of the bride, was the best man. Clinton Cruikshank, Edward Ralderis, Arthur Graham, and John Lowry, Jr., were the ushers. The ceromony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 1,285 Madison Avenue.

Wilson—Schutt Wedding.

Miss Lillian Madeline Schutt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Henry W. Schutt of Hoboken, N. J., was married on Wednesday evening to William Browne Wilson of New York by Mgr. J. Kelly at the church rectory of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, N. J. The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Miss Mabel Ladds of Brooklyn and Miss Frances Schutt, her sister. Robert Wilson, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. Only the immediate members of both families witnessed the marriage ceremony.

WADSWORTH RITCHIE TO WED.

His Second Wife Will Be Miss Daisy House of England.

Wadsworth Ritchie, son of Mrs. Adair, now of London, by her first husband, and whose first wife, Miss Tooker, died two or three years ago, will on April 10 marry Miss Daisy Hoare in England. Miss Hoare is a member of a wealthy English family. The first Mrs. Ritchie was a sister of Mrs. Whitney Warren of this city and of John Tooker, who married the first Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell after her divorce from Mr. Hunnewell, who later married Mrs. Belle Mellon Kemp.

Arthur Kemp, whose marriage to Miss Sybil Kaye in England was announced over the cable yesterday, had known Miss Kaye for some time. The present Mrs. Kemp came here from New Orleans, and later went abroad. She is well known in New York, but was never prominent socially. Both Mr. Kemp and his bride have spent most of their time recently in England and on the continent.

MISS CARLISLE ENGAGED.

To Wed F. L. Allen of Counsel to the Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Formal announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Jane Goodson Carlisle, daughter of Mrs. William K. Carlisle of Gramercy Park, and granddaughter of ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle of New York and Washington, to Frederick L. Allen of this city, one of the attorneys for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Allen is a member of the University, Knollwood, and other clubs, and is a graduate of Hamilton College, class of '88. This will be Mr. Allen's second marriage. He is considerably older than his fiancée, who made her debut in this city about three years ago at a reception given for her and her sister, Miss Laura Carlisle, by her grandmother, the late Mrs. John G. Carlisle, at the Carlisle home, 2 Gramercy Park. No date has been set for the wedding, which will probably not take place before the Fall.

Miss Carlisle is now visiting in this city. Mrs. Thomas F. Shaw will give an informal tea for Miss Carlisle on Saturday afternoon at her home, 31 West Fifty-first Street.

It will be remembered that the engagement of John G. Carlisle was recently announced in Washington, but no date has been set for that wedding.

Miss Sedley to Marry on April 20.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Sedley, eldest daughter of Mrs. Henry W. Sedley, and Theodore Greppo of this city will take place on Saturday, April 20, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. D. Parker Morgan will officiate. Miss Sedley has for the last five years spent most of her time abroad. She has been the guest of the Countess Torbay in England and at Cannes and of Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt at Dinard. Mr. Greppo is connected with Seligman & Co., the bankers.

The Draper-Robinson Engagement.

ROME, April 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, who are now in Italy, confirm the announcement of the engagement of their daughter, Corinne, to George H. Draper of Paris. They had not intended to announce Miss Robinson's engagement until they returned home in June. Miss Robinson is a niece of President Roosevelt.

COMEDY CLUB'S PERFORMANCE.

"The Arabian Nights" Produced in Carnegie Lyceum.

The Amateur Comedy Club, composed largely of society men and women, gave last night at the Carnegie Lyceum the first of the three private presentations of Sydney Grundy's three-act farce, "The Arabian Nights." These entertainments are strictly private, no tickets are sold, but each member is entitled to so many tickets, and the audiences are composed of friends and acquaintances of the actors. The Comedy Club has been in existence for a number of years, and many of its members have attained efficiency in the dramatic art. Last night's performance was the one hundred and seventy-eighth.

The programme was as follows: Arthur Hummingtop was acted by Jacob W. Wendell, Jr.; Ralph Omerod, his friend, was impersonated by Theodore E. Steinway; Joshua Gillibrand was played by Philip F. Kobbé, and Harold W. Gould took the part of Dobson, his man servant. Mrs. Burton Hart played Mrs. Gillibrand, the mother-in-law; Miss Eva McAdoo was Mrs. Hummington, and Miss Katharine Waring wns Daisy Maitland. Miss Elizabeth M. Hurry was Barbara, the maid servant, and the part of Rosa Colombier, the gutta percha girl from the aquarium, was played by Miss Mildred Eytinge. The play was rehearsed and produced under the direction of Harrison B. Hodges, President of the club; Morris Underhill was the stage manager, William R. Steinway was the property man, and Duff Green Maynard the prompter.

The officers of the Amateur Comedy Club are these: Harrison B. Hodges, President; George K. Denny, Vice President; F. Reymond Lefferts, Jr., Secretary, and James Laidlaw, Treasurer.

Among the active members are: Kenneth M. Murchison, Jr., Evert J. Wendell, James Barnes, F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., Henry Brevoort Eddy, Gilman Collamore, Felix L. Tuckerman, William C. Camman, James Duane Livingston, Booth Tarkington, and Rutgers B. Jewet. The list of associate members include the names of Mrs. Lewis B. Atterbury, Mrs. Clermont L. Best, Mrs. F. Tilden Brown, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. E. V. Loew, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell, Mrs. C. L. Hackstaff, Mrs. C. R. Huntington, Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, Miss Julia Chester Wells, and many others.

Social Notes.

Courtland Dixon Barnes, who is to marry on Wednesday afternoon, April 10, will give his farewell bachelor dinner tomorrow night at Delmonico's. His guests will include his best man and brother, Henry Burr Barnes, Jr., and the ushers.

Mrs. W. H. Emory, wife of Rear Admiral Emory, will give a small tea this afternoon at the Iroquois for Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, whose engagement to W. H. Emory, Jr., was announced last Tuesday in THE TIMES.

Mrs. Marcellus Hartley of 232 Madison Avenue gave a dinner last night at her home for her grandson, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, and his fiancée, Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller. The guests included only the members of the Dodge and Rockefeller families, who were invited to meet the bride-elect.

The last of the Neighborhood Cotillions took pince at Dodworth's last night. The class wss organized five years ago by Mrs. Francis M. Scott. Under her management the cotillions have been most successful, and last night's dance brought the series to a close. Charles H. Woodruff led the cotillion, and the favors were souvenirs of the dances.

George T. Brokaw, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw, will give a cotillion at Sherry's to-night.

Mrs. Edward L. Welsh of Philadelphia and a well-known member of the Summer colony nt Narragansett Pier, has arrived at the Hotel St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Carstairs of London have arrived in town.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller and Marcellus Hartley Dodge on April 18 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller will be a very small and quiet affair, perhaps a dozen or a few intimate friends only being asked, as Mr. Dodge's father, Norman Dodge, died only a few weeks ago.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. S. Herbert Mapes, 103 East Fifty-seventh Street, on Wednesday night.

A large dinner will be given on Tuesday, April 9, for the Duke of Newcastle by Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Taintor of Bernardsville, N. J. Among those who are invited are Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken; Mrs. Archibald Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens of Castle Point. Mrs. Taintor, who, before her marriage, was Miss Bayard, is a cousin of the Stevens family.

Mrs. Joseph Manning will give a bridge party on April 12 at 3 o'clock at her home, 15 West Fifty-third Street.

Mrs. Harold Hadden will spend the Summer in Europe with her two younger sons, Lavin and Edward L. Hadden. She will sail early in June.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Grace L. Fargo to Daniel Chauncey, Jr., on the afternoon of Thursday, April 25, at 4:30 o'clock at St. Thomas's Church. Miss Fargo, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo, is a sister of Mrs. Nathaniel F. Moore, who was Miss Helen Fargo, who was married last year. Mr. Chauncey is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey of Brooklyn.

FUNK-STEVENS MUSICALE.

The Second of a Series Given in Wilhelm Funk's Studio.

The second musicale in the series given under the auspices of the Ward Stephens Club was held last night in the studio of Wilhelm Funk, 119 West Forty-second Street.

The artists were Miss Genevieve Clark Wilson, soprano; Berrick Von Norden, tenor; Ludwig Marum, violinist; Jacob Altschuler, viola; Modest Altschuler, 'cellist, and Ward Stephens, pianist.

The programme included "The Cheerful Sunbeam," Hastings, and "Before the Dawn," Myer, by Mr. Von Norden, and "Le Tasse," Goddard, and "The Nightingale," Stephens, by Miss Wilson.

Among those invited to the musicale were Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Col. and Mrs. H. B. Wilson, John Dufais, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mrs. H. C. Burnett, Mrs. Frank Gould, and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt.

Baroness Moncheur in a Hospital.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Belgian Minister at Washington, and daughter of Gen. Powell Clayton, ex-Ambassador to Mexico, is a patient at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The Baroness is said to have been under great mental pressure recently, and is at the hospital simply for relaxation.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Through the courtesy of Percy Williams the entire receipts of the Colonial Theatre next Tuesday evening will be divided between the Junior League for Crippled Children and the Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Anna Held and "The Parisian Model" may be seen in London next Summer. Negotiations are now in progress between Arthur Collins and Mr. Ziegfeld looking toward the transfer of the entire production and company to Drury Lane.

Burglary Prevented

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MISS BINGHAM ILL, THEATRE CLOSED

Adverse Newspaper Notices Are to Blame for It, Her Husband Says.

HE'S SURE THERE'S A PLOT

Why, She's Played More Parts Than Bernhardt and Doesn't Deserve Such Treatment.

Amelia Bingham did not appear in "The Lilac Room" last night, and a notice posted on the closed doors of Weber's Theatre explained that there would not be any performance owing to the illness of the star. It was said that the decision not to give the performance was not reached until just before the time for the presentation.

"The Lilac Room," a new play by Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland and Beulah M. Dix, in which Miss Bingham has been touring the South, had its first New York performance on Wednesday night, and met with practically the unanimous disapproval of the critics. Miss Bingham's illness was attributed last night to the shock caused by the newspaper notices.

Lloyd Bingham said he hoped his wife would be in condition to give a performance to-night, especially as he wished the public to see what the performance really was. But he was uncertain whether she would be able to do it.

"There is a conspiracy against Miss Bingham here," said Mr. Bingham. "Because the newspaper men are hostile to me they are determined to take it out of her. It seems to me that they might give a woman a fair chance, and confine their attention to attacking me.

"Oh, I know there's a conspiracy. Yesterday afternoon I received a printed postal card saying that we would get all that was coming to us, or something of that sort. They are determined to drive Miss Bingham out of the profession, and she's played more different roles than any living woman, not excepting Sarah Bernhardt. She played thirty-five roles in New York City last season.

"She doesn't deserve such treatment. It is absurd to say that the production was like a Harlem flat. Why, no New York audience ever saw so much genuine brick-à-brac on the stage before!

"We have Weber's Theatre for three weeks and, of course, it will be a very serious loss if we cannot fill the time, but I hope that Miss Bingham will be able to reaume to-morrow. I want the public to come and judge."

MISS BARRYMORE IN FARCE.

She Plays Stella in "His Excellency the Governor."

His Excellency, Sir Montagu Martin, G. C. S. I. ..... Bruce McRae
The Right Hon. Henry Carlton, M. P. ..... Eugene Jepson
Capt. Charles Carew, A. D. C. ..... John Barrymore
Mr. John Baverstock ..... William Norris
Capt. Rivers ..... George Pauncefort
Major Kildare ..... James Kearney
A Sentry ..... E. Soldene Powell
Grove ..... Harry Barker
A Clerk ..... D. Lyons
A Footman ..... Walter W. Young
Mrs. Wentworth Bolingbroke ..... Hattie Russell
Ethel Carlton ..... Mary Nash
Stella De Gex ..... Ethel Barrymore

There is no resemblance of personality or method between Miss Jessie Millward, who acted the role of Stella de Gex in the earlier production of "His Excellency the Governor," and Miss Ethel Barrymore, to whom it now falls in the revival at the Empire. And the difference is best expressed perhaps in the fact that those who saw Miss Millward in the part are rather inclined to refer to Stella de Gex as "the adventuress" of Capt. Marshall's little play.

No one who sees Miss Barrymore in the rôle will think of so labeling it. Stella, to be sure, still remains, as heretofore, rather doubtful as to antecedents, and not exactly strict in the observance of ordinary social conventions, but one would as soon think of investigating the previous history of a butterfly and requesting it to settle into the ways of a snail, as to demand of this particular Stella that she give an account of herself and submit to encumbering social proprieties. In short, Miss Barrymore makes of Stella de Gex simply an irresistibly charming young woman, whose worst offences appear to be love of a jest, and the exercise of woman's inalienable right to make as good a match matrimonial as circumstances and her own cleverness permit.

It is a richly humorous performance to which Miss Barrymore's youth and beauty and good spirits, not to speak of several lovely gowns, contribute an interest that will surely appeal to that particular feminine element, whose sense of justice was so gravely offended by the actress's recent appearance in gingham and smudges. These things apart, however, and they are of the least importance, Miss Barrymore's acting of Stella is chiefly diverting by reason of its conveyance of a sense of unaffected gayety, a result produced through the legitimate employment of a skilled and artistic comedy method.

Mr. William Norris again appears as the suddenly sentimental Baverstock, and, as heretofore, he is exceedingly funny. Mr. Bruce McRae, in an excellent make-up, somewhat suggestive of a younger Joseph Chamberlain, plays the Governor capitally, but like several of the others seemed a bit uncertain in his lines. In fact, there was an absence of spontaneity about the entire performance which more rehearsals will probably amend. As it stands, however, it is most agreeable. Miss Mary Nash and Mr. John Barrymore are the other conspicuously competent members of the cast.

LEASE BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Klaw & Erlanger to Produce Vaudeville at the Grand This Fall.

Another important move was made in the vaudeville situation yesterday by Klaw & Erlanger when they obtained a lease for a term of years, beginning this August, from the Hyde & Behman estate, of the Grand Opera House in Brooklyn. "Advanced vaudeville" will therefore receive lively attention on the other side of the bridge.

The season in Brooklyn will be begun early in August. The Grand Opera House is a theatre of large seating capacity, and is situated in the midst of the day and night shopping district of Brooklyn. The managers believe that in leasing this house they have added an important link to the chain of new vaudeville houses already announced.

Katherine Grey Helps the Animals.

Katherine Grey and Robert Hunter, her manager, will give a special matinée of "The Reckoning" at the Berkeley Lyceum this afternoon in aid of the Bide-A-Wee Home for Animals. Miss Grey's aid was unsolicited, and the Bide-A-Wee Home women ask all the members and friends to help along the good work.

New Try for a Theatre of Labor.

The Central Federated Union has arranged for a special conference of its Executive Board with the representatives of the Vaudeville Actors' Union and Julius Hopp and his associates to reconsider the establishment of a Theatre of Labor. The conference will take place this evening.

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HERBERT OPERA FOR HAMMERSTEIN

Composer Under Contract to Produce One for Manhattan's Next Season.

MAY USE BELASCO PLAY

"Girl of the Golden West" May Be Taken as Foundation If Puccini Doesn't Want It.

Oscar Hammerstein signed a contract with Victor Herbert yesterday, in which that composer promises to furnish the impresario with an opera to be produced at the Manbattan Opera House next season.

Mr. Hammerstein also announced that he would pay $1,000 for a suitable libretto for this opera. Several librettos, many of them American, are in Mr. Hammerstein's hands now, and as soon as he reaches a decision Mr. Herbert will go to work. David Belasco has under consideration a proposal to furnish a libretto.

While Mr. Herbert has gained considerable reputation as a composer of light and romantic opera, and of orchestral tone poems, his serious opera will be awaited with interest. In two burlesques of grand opera, "The Magic Knight" and "The Song Birds," Mr. Herbert has exhibited much knowledge of the humorous side of the operatic situation.

If Puccini does not use "The Girl of the Golden West" for a libretto it is quite possible that this will be chosen as the foundation of Mr. Herbert's work.

MISS ABOTT TO QUIT CONRIED.

Wants More Chances to Sing—Sues to Break Contract.

Bessie Abott and Heinrich Conried have decided to part company at the end of this season, and their troubles may be taken to court if some amicable agreement cahnot be reached. Miss Abott was to have gone on tour with the opera company, but she stayed in town, and yesterday it was said that she was ill in her apartments.

Some time last year Mr. Conried engaged Miss Abott for a term of five years at a weekly salary, and since then, according to the singer, he has scarcely given her any chances to appear. The last season she has sung a few Saturday nights, at a few Sunday night concerts, and occasionally taken some one's place at a regular subscription performance. She has been much dissatisfied with this. Mr. Conried has consented to release Miss Abott if she wishes to go abroad and sing, but he refuses to let her sing in America under any other management, and says that he will take the case to the courts in case she attempts to do so. He said yesterday: "Miss Abott sent word to me that she would stay with me if I guaranteed her at least twenty subscription performances at $500 each, and that she could sing in all forty times in the season. To this proposal I would not consent, and yesterday her lawyer served my counsel with papers in an action for annulment of the contract."

SOTHERN-MARLOWE HARMONY

E. H. Sothern Says That He and Miss Marlowe Agree Perfectly.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 4.—When E. H. Sothern was informed to-day of the report circulated in America that he and Julia Marlowe would separate at the end of the season on account of a disagreement regarding the répertoire, he said:

"There is not a word of truth in the report. Miss Marlowe and I agree perfectly in every way. We have invested a large sum of money in productions for next season, which will include a comedy being written specially for us by Paul Kester."

The Sothern-Marlowe company of seventy, with the scenery for the ten plays to be given in the course of the London engagement, arrived to-day on the steamer Minnehana.

PROFIT BY MUSIC HALL WAR.

Noted English Artists Engaged for Long Tours in This Country.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—The newspapers to-day inform the British patrons of music halls that a great number of their favorite stars have been engaged for long American tours either by the Klaw & Erlanger organization or the rival Keith-Proctor concern, which are said to be fiercely fighting each other. The magnitude of these American trusts, makes the English music hall syndicate look small, and the proprietors of the halls are reported to be greatly disturbed over the approaching exodus of talent.

For Klaw & Erlanger Clifford C. Fischer is said to have carte blanche to engage the best English artists, while the Marinelli agency is fighting for Keith & Proctor.

Mr. Fischer says he has engaged Harry Lauder at $2,250 a week, Gus Elen at $1,500, and Will Evans at $1,250. The Marinelli agency has engaged Marie Lloyd at $2,250 a week.

RALPH VOORHEES DEAD.

Blind Philanthropist of Clinton Gave Great Sums for Education.

Ralph Voorhees, well known throughout the State of New erJsey as the "blind philanthropist," died at his home, at Clinton, on Tuesday. His funeral took place from the late residence at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Voorhees, who was nearly 70, was blind. He posssssed great wealth, and his hobby was to devote it to worthy educational purposes. He founded the Elizabeth Voorhees College, at Vellore, India, the biggest college in Southern India, and of which Dr. William I. Chamberlain of Rutgers College was President before assuming his duties in Jersey last year.

A gift of value to Rutgers College was the Voorhees Library, a seventy-five-thousand-dollar struoture. Mr. Voorhees recently donated $10,000 to the Presbyterian College in Tennessee, and also took upon himself the burden of supporting an industrial college in the South, under the advice of Booker T. Washington, for colored people.

On Christmas Day, 1897, he distributed $60,000 among relatives who would have received the money at the time of his death. Of this sum the hen Gov. Foster M. Voorhees received about $10,000. Other gifts have been: Carroll College of Waukesba, Wis., $20,000; Huron, S. D., College, $100,000; Lafayette College, $100,000; Hope College, Holland, Mich., $100,000.

Mr. Voorhees leaves a widow, but no children. He also leaves a brother, State Treasurer Daniel Voorhees, and several nephews, among them being ex-Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of Elizabeth, and Dr. Edward B. Voorhees of Rutgers College, and Director of the State Experiment Station.

Dr. Voorhees attended the funeral yesterday, as did President William H. S. Demarest of Rutgers College.

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Flatbush Ave. & Livingston St., Brooklyn.

BISHOP FITZGERALD DEAD.

Expired at Hongkong on His Way Home From the Far East.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, April 4.—Bishop James Newbury Fitzgerald of the Methodist Episcopal Church and President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, died yesterday of pleurisy in Hongkong, China. Bishop Fitzgerald left Ocean Grove for India in October last to attend the fiftieth anniversary of Methodists in that country and to look after conference work in the missions and churches there. He was accompanied by Mrs. Fitzgerald and the Misses Bessie and Cornelia, their daughters, and their son, Raymond, who is blind. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia was also a member of the party.

Bishop Fitzgerald's second daughter, Miss Cornelia, died suddenly on Sunday, March 3, while the party were at Penang, in the Straits Settlement. Her death occurred just as her father's work had been concluded in India. The family at once started for America and had reached Hongkong when the Bishop's death occurred.

Bishop Fitzgerald succeeded the first President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, the Rev. Dr. Elwood H. Stokes, after the latter's death, in 1897. He was born in Newark, N. J., in 1837, and thus was 70 years old. He studied law and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1858. He was ordained minister in 1862, joining the Newark Annual Conference. In 1888 he was made a bishop of the church. After having served as recording secretary of the church he was missionary secretary for eight years.

When the news of the Bishop's death reached Ocean Grove the flags in the resort were at once placed at half mast and the bell in the association office tower was tolled seventy times. Vice-President Ballard has arranged to hold a memorial service on Sunday afternoon.

MRS. FRANCIS E. BUTLER DEAD

Daughter of the Revolution and Mother-in-Law of President Thwing.

FARMINGTON, Me., April 4.—Mrs. Francis E. Butler, a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, died to-night. She was 94 years old. She was President of the Franklin County Equal Suffrage Association and was prominent also in W. C. T. U. work.

Mrs. Butler's daughter is the wife of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Thwing, President of the Western Reserve University.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Joseph Riley.

John Joseph Riley, owner of the Brooklyn Steam Engine Works, in Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, died on Monday at Lakewood, N. J. His home was at 412 Sackett Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Riley was born in Manhattan on Aug. 14, 1846, and had lived in Brooklyn since a boy. When a young man he entered the employ, in a minor capacity, of a firm of which he later became the head. He was one of the founders of the Modern Science Clubs of Brooklyn and a member of the New York and New Jersey Foundrymen's Association and the National Association of Foundrymen.

He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Veterans' Association of the Ninth Regiment. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

AUGUSTUS GOODALE, one of the oldest residents of Watertown, N. Y., and for many years a practicing attorney, died in that city yesterday, aged 84 years.

EDWARD J. HAFFERTY, for nearly forty years Sexton of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Kent and Wiliohby avenues, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 288 Willoughby Avenue, that borough. He leaves a niece.

EDWIN A. BRADSHAW, an editorial writer on The Jamestown Evening Journal and Vice President of The Journal Printing Company, died at Jamestown yesterday. He was formerly engaged in newspaper work in Bradford and Oil City, Penn.

OSCAR EDWARDS, former

BILLINGS WITNESS IN GOLD CUP CASE

Owner of Lou Dillon Accused of Being Instigator in the Present Action.

WILL TAKE STAND TO-DAY

Conflicting Expert Testimony Offered at Yesterday's Hearing—Motion to Dismiss Suit Denied.

C. K. G. Billings, owner of the famous trotting mare Lou Dillon, will appear to-day as a witness in the Memphis Gold Cup case at the Supreme Court before Justice Greenbaum. This announcement was made yesterday by former Judge Hatch, counsel for the Memphis Trotting Association, in response to the charge made by Counsel Coyle of the defense that Mr. Billings "is the man behind the gun in the case, and the instigator of the present action." The plaintiff's case was closed with the exception of the testimony of Mr. Billings, who was out of town.

The testimony of Veterinary Springer of Cleveland and of experts occupied a large part of yesterday. Dr. Springer was asked if aconite would produce slobbering or frothing at the mouth, to which witness replied that it would if properly diluted. Robert McCully, another veterinary, stated that he had treated horses in the Haggin, Belmont, Keene, and other prominent racing stables, but he had never seen Lou Dillon in action, and only once in her stable. He was asked the prepared hypothetical question as to the possibility of the mare being "doped," and said that in his opinion the mare did not stop on the day of the race from natural causes, and that some such drug as aconite must have been administered.

Judge Coyle discussed the symptoms of thumps, which is charged was the matter with the mare, and which the witness said might be caused without the use of drugs. In his opinion a horse which came in staggering and in a state of collapse after a race—presumably from aconite poisoning—might recover so as to go ten or twelve miles an hour, perhaps better, twenty minutes later, and might entirely recover twenty-four hours later. Counsel tried to make the witness say a horse might collapse in the manner of Lou Dillon from causes other than aconite poisoning, but Dr. McCully insisted that when a racer "simply quit" in a speed contest, it was done gradually, and not in the abrupt manner ascribed to Lou Dillon.

Judge Hatch then said he had no more witnesses to examine with the exception of Mr. Billings. Former Judge Coyle contended that Mr. Billings knew the trial was going on and should have been here.

"Billings is the man behind the gun. He is the most interested party on the side of the prosecutor, and the instigator of the present action," exclaimed Mr. Coyle, "and yet he is not here."

"He will be here, and I don't think such an insinuation is proper," said Mr. Hatch.

"We'll see," retorted Mr. Coyle, with a laugh.

Justice Greenbaum put an end to further discussion on the point by remarking: "When Mr. Billings is called the court will rule."

Former Congressman John J. Adams of counsel for Mr. Smathers asked the court to dismiss the suit. He said that the alleged conspiracy had not been proved, and that there was not the slightest evidence to connect Mr. Smathers with any conspiracy. He said that in support of the conspiracy and drugging charge, the plaintiff had put only George Spear and Millard Sanders on the stand, and that their testimony did not in any way connect Mr. Smathers with any conspiracy. The motion was denied and Mr. Adams said he would prove that the charge of "doping" was made by a discharged employe of Mr. Smathers.

John C. Christy of Kansas City testified that he was with Mr. Smathers continuously from the time of their arrival at Memphis until after the race, excepting fifteen or twenty minutes, during which time Mr. Smathers was with his horse. This was to show that the alleged conversation regarding the horse heard by George Spear could not have taken place.

Dr. J. M. Schreiber, formerly State Veterinarian of Tennessee, said that he examined Lou Dillon after the first heat of the cup race and immediately pronounced the mare to be suffering from thumps, a condition not brought on by aconite poisoning.

MRS. BURDEN IN THE LEAD.

Has Close Finish with Mrs. Ladenburg and Gladys Mills in Drag Hunt.

Three women riders made a close finish on the Harry Payne Whitney estate yesterday, in the third run this season of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. Each rode a fine strong hunter, and all were able, because their mounts had so much less weight to carry than those of the men to keep well in the van throughout the run, which was seven and a half miles long.

The start was from Westbury station, the surroundings of which presented a scene that reminded some of Southern hunting meets of years ago, save for the presence of many automobiles. From the starting point the hunters galloped to the Warner Baltazzi place, a short distance north, where the seven and a half couples of hounds were thrown in. They took the scent of the drag at once and started across the fields at a lively pace.

The conformity of the route chosen cut out work for the hunters, who had their first jump just after the dogs were thrown in. Reaching the Jericho Turnpike a double jump was encountered. All got over safely, except Hayden, the second whip, whose mount, a big green hunter, shied and refused the jump, throwing Hayden heavily upon his head. But he mounted and pluckily continued the run.

From the Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., place the hunt led a mile or more to the north over the property of Dudley Winthrop. It was up hill, and included twenty-three jumps, which winded the horses somewhat, and when the hunters reached the place of E. D. Morgan the first check was called. A few of those who had ridden thus far were obliged to give up and return owing to the greenness of their mounts. From the Morgan estate the hunt led over the Henry Rushmore farm and thence up to the Harry Payne Whitney place, where it finished.

It was a pretty run at the conclusion of the hunt. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Miss Gladys Mills, and Mrs. James Burden, in friendly rivalry to finish, just spurred their hunters to exert their powers, and the three thundered over the turf. Mrs. Burden finished first, Mrs. Ladenburg second, and Miss Mills third, but all were very close together. The others who followed the hounds were Frank G. Griswold, R. F. Potter, W. Scott Cameron, William C. Hayes, J. P. Grace, Samuel Willets, M. F. H., and William Davy, first whip.

The fourth run of the season will be held to-morrow, and will take the hunters, who will start from Woodbury, over the Cold Spring Harbor and Huntington sections. Arrangements are to be made next week for three runs after five foxes.

LARD'S GOLF TROPHY.

Washington Player Wins Final Round in North and South Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 4.—Allan Lard of the Columbia Golf Club, Washington, was an easy winner of the championship trophy in to-day's thirty-six-hole final round of the seventh annual United North and South Amateur Tournament, being at the top of his game and finding his opponent, young Nathaniel F. Moore of the Onwentsia Club, Chicago, in bad form. He won on the twenty-fifth green by 12 and 11. Lard rounded out a seventy-eight in the morning with two bad holes, and was traveling fast in the afternoon, anything like a rally on the part of the Chicago player biting out of the question.

S. D. Bowers of the Brooklawn Club, Massachusetts, won the consolation from T. S. Lipp of Seattle by 3 and 2, with fast cards of 157 and 160.

Other cup winners were L. D. Pierce of Woodland, second division; George Robeson, Oak Hill, runner-up; J. P. Gardiner, Midlothian, consolation; third division, Lieut. Frank B. Barrett of Fox Hills, in a thirty-nine-hole match; T. H. Baldwin of Kenilworth, runner-up; J. E. Kellogg of Alpine, consolation; fourth division, I. M. Jackson, Plymouth; H. B. Miller, Shinnecock, runner-up; W. L. Murphy, Pittsburg, consolation.

Lard, the champion, has been playing golf for seven years. For a number of years he has figured prominently here, and his course turnament of 146, rounds of 72 and 74, has stood against all comers in the amateur lines for several years.

A special event, in which amateurs and professionals will participate, is booked for to-morrow, the week closing with the annual thirty-six hole open championship.

"Dinner Stakes" Subscribers.

The subscriptions to the Brooklyn Jockey Club's "Dinner Stakes," the Astoria, for fillies two years old, at five furlongs, to be run at the Gravesend second Spring meeting, were announced yesterday. In the list of twelve subscribers two names new to the Astoria appear in Perry Belmont and J. G. Oxnard, the latter being in the list of owners for the first time this season. The other subscribers are W. A. Chanler, Woodford Clay, H. B. Duryea, P. J. Dwyer, W. S. Fanshawe, H. K. Knapp, F. R. Hitchcock, Andrew Miller, P. H. McCarren, and R. T. Wilson, Jr. The race, a private sweepstakes, is the sporting feature of the Gravesend Spring meeting, the owner of the winner being host at a dinner to the subscribers and invited guests.

UPSET AT BENNING WHEN OTWELL WON

Thirty to One Laid Against His Chances, but He Beat the Favorite Handily.

PLUNGE ON RADTKE'S HORSE

Ran a Poor Race, Which Was Taken by Stickaway—Varner First in 'Chase.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The feature of the Washington Jockey Club's race at the Benning track to-day was the first race, a handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Nearly all of the nine starters had a following, but a notable plunge was made on Vendor, ridden by Radtke. The running was made by Cousin Kate, but at the turn Stickaway came fast, with Right and True lapping him, the former winning in a drive. The favorite Tickle did not figure.

A big upset occurred in the second race, Otwell, at 30 to 1, winning handily. Lady Powell, the odd-on favorite, ran a poor race.

Jack McKeon won the third event by a length from the favorite Turipides. The latter led until within 200 yards of the finish, when he stopped badly and barely saved the place from Umbrella. In the handicap steeplechase at two miles Varner never was headed.

In the handicap, which concluded the card, the favorite, Ormonde's Right, won handily from Campaigner, which looked like a winner until the last furlong. The weather was ideal, track fast, and attendance good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. Columbia course. Stickaway, 118 pounds, (McIntyre,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; Right and True, 106, (J. Johnson,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Cousin Kate, 94, (Lee,) 8 to 2, third. Time—1:10. Patois, Vendor, Tickle, Diamond Flush, Revenue, and Autumn Flower also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; four and one-half furlongs, old course. Otwell, 94 pounds, (Vesper,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, won; Awiess, 99, (J. Johnson,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Merrimac, 99, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:58. Lady Powell, Arkobee, Vistula, Bayardo, Gold Foil, and Corbeau also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Jack McKeon, 109 pounds, (Mountain,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 3, won; Euripides, 104, (Englander,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 4, second; Umbrella, 86, (Goldstein,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:29 4-5. Idle Dream, Betey Binford, and Oncore also ran.

FOURTH Race.—Handicap; steeplechase; four four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Varner, 143 pounds, (Dupee,) 5 to 2 and 8 to 10, won; Doctor Keith, 135, (Archibald,) 18 to 5 and 6 to 5, second; Souvigny, 137, (Slaughter,) 5 to 2, third. Time—4:08. Pioneer, the favorite, fell.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-years-olds and upward; one mile; Columbia course. Old Colony, 87 pounds, (Englander,) 2 to 5 and out. Sam Pins and Neerlais also ran. Medlicott, 92 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Will Do, 87, (Alex.) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43 1-5. Wagafondo, Sweet Fileen, and Mammyoo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; for three-years-olds and upwards; old course. Ormonde's Right, 124 pounds, (McDaniel,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Campaigner, 98, (L. Smith,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Momma Nelle, 112, (J. Johnson,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Saylor and Peter Knight also ran.

Benning Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Graziallo, 120 pounds; Golf Ball, 110; Mickie, 100; Alpenmarchen, 92; Faust and Greene, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs, old course. Marston, Cherlie Doherty, Merry Man, and Bliffil, 108 pounds each; Orrodon, Mad Harry, False Garter, Kitty Smith, Donald T., Black Domino, Long Tail, Beckon, Glorious Betsy, Polaris, and Wedding, 106 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Niblick, 113 pounds; Quadrille, 110; Bettie Bouncer and Lord Badge, 108 each; Greeno, 105; Society Bud and Listless, 102 each; Edwin H., 91; Dairy Maid and Wabash Queen, 85 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs, old course. Gossoon and Jubilee, 107 pounds each; Servile, 104; Ben Cole and Glies, 104 each, Glenada and Kate Carney, 99 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; four-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Old Guard and Legerdemain, 110 pounds each; Flexion, Marksman, Bowling Bridge, Sentry, Blue Pirate, and Ski Runner, 107 each; Headway, 105; Bob Edgren, 102; Noblesse Oblige and Venue, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; mile and forty yards, Columbia course. Workman and Parkville, 110 pounds each; Ivanhoe and Buttons, 107 each; Cohmosa, 106; Euripides, 101; Azelina and Delphie, 100 each; Sally K., 84.

Slosson and Morningstar Play To-night.

George F. Slosson and Ora Morningstar have been invited to play an exhibition billiard match at Fordham University to-night and have accepted. The two renowned players will meet in a 300-point 18.2 balk-line game; a 200-point 18.1 balk-line game, and a 50-point cushion carrom game. The exhibition will close with fancy shots by both men. Ed McLaughlin will referee the matches.

GIANTS HOMEWARD BOUND.

Rain Prevents Game at Columbus and Wheeling Contest Is Cancelled.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4.—The New York Giants were unable to play their scheduled game against Columbus here to-day on account of the downpour of rain that has continued all day. The New Yorkers did not arrive until late owing to delays on the railroad, and were hopeful of having a good game with the winners of the American Association pennant. Manager McGraw was much disappointed that the game was prevented. The team leaves at midnight for New York, canceling the game that was arranged for to-morrow at Wheeling, W. Va., with the Central League team there because the weather conditions were as unsavory there.

It was rumored to-day that McGraw had decided to let several of his younger players go. Among those for whom it is said waivers have been asked are Outfielder Burke, formerly of the Connecticut League; "Hank" Matheweon, brother of "Christy," and Second Baseman Mullin. The three will be disposed of, it is understood, to minor league teams for another year of preparation for major league ball.

READY TO BREAK CAMP.

Americans Leave Atlanta Sunday and Go Back Again Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4.—The Greater New Yorks play the Atlanta team tomorrow and Saturday, and Sunday will break camp for the North. "Tim" McGuire left at midnight last night with the colt division of the New Yorkers for Richmond, Va. Griffith has made arrangements to leave Atlanta Sunday afternoon. He has practically closed a deal for these training grounds next Spring, and will put in one solid month here. He is of the opinion that this is a better plan than to keep shifting from one city to another as the other teams are doing.

Atlanta "fans" will part with the New York with much regret, for the team is one of the best liked that ever trained here. The players in great demand for public affairs. William Keeler and Frank La-Porte last night officiated as judges at a skating rink carnival.

The Brooklyn team left for Lynchburg to-night to play two exhibition games.

Brooklyn's First Defeat of Year.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4.—The Atlantas distinguished themselves this afternoon by handing the small end of a 10-to-5 score to the Brooklyns, and in so doing gave the National Leaguers the first defeat they have experienced in the exhibition series. Batting did the work. The locals found Pastorius nine times in six innings, and batted Harry McIntyre, one-time Southern Leaguer, for five bases during the three innings he was in the box. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf.	0	1	1	0	1		
Casey, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0		
Lumley, rf.	2	2	1	0	0		
Jordan, 1b.	0	2	6	1	1		
McCarty, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Lewis, ss.	2	2	2	1	0		
Hummel, 2b.	0	2	2	1	0		
Ritter, c.	0	1	6	0	1		
Butler, c.	0	0	2	0	0		
Pastorius, p.	0	0	1	5	0		
McIntyre, p.	0	0	1	5	0		
†Batch	0	0	0	0	0		
‡McFaul	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	5	11	24	9	3		

ATLANTA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Winters, cf.	0	1	5	1	0		
Becker, rf.	2	3	3	0	0		
Conroy, c.	0	0	2	2	0		
Sweeney, c.	1	2	5	1	0		
Dyer, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0		
Ball, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0		
Fox, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0		
Paskert, lf.	2	3	1	0	0		
Spade, ss.	2	0	0	2	0		
Spade, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Harley, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
*Sid Smith.	1	1	0	0	0		
Total	10	14	27	12	0		

*Batted for Spade in fifth inning.
†Batted for Ritter in sixth inning.
‡Batted for McIntyre in ninth inning.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—5
Atlanta	1	1	0	0	4	2	2	0	..	—10

Two-base hits—Lewis, Sweeney, Dyer, Hummel, Maloney. Three-base hits—Becker, 2. Home run—Lumley. Stolen bases—Hummel, Fox, Jordan. Sacrifice hit—Jordan. Double play—Winters and Castro. First base on balls—Off Spade, 11; off Pastorius, 11; off Harley, 1; off McIntyre, 1. Struck out—By Spade, 2; by Pastorius, 4; by Harley, 3; by McIntyre, 1. Passed ball—Butler. Wild pitches—Spade, Pastorius, 2. Umpire—Mr. Lafitte. Time of game—1:50.

"Phillies" Beat Americans Again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The Philadelphia Nationals again defeated the local Americans to-day in the second game of the annual Spring series. Corridon pitched finely, holding the Americans down to two hits. Opportune batting coupled with loose fielding by the Americans gave the Nationals their victory. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Americans	1	0	0
Nationals	0	0	2

Batteries—Coombs, Dygert and Powers; Corridon and Jacklitsch. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Connolly.

Thirteen Innings and Only One Run.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—After thirteen innings of fast play the local Americans defeated the National League team 1 to 0 in the fourth game of a series of seven to decide the city championship. Powell had ten strikeouts. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Amer.	0	0	0
Nats.	0	0	0

Batteries—Powell and Stevens; Fromme and Marshall.

Scores of Other Games.

Bowdoin defeated Fordham yesterday at Fordham Field by the score of 8 to 4. Fordham took the lead at the start, scoring two runs in the opening inning. Bowdoin opened her scoring column in the second and made four runs in the third. In the mourth inning the Bronx players made a desperate effort to even up matters, and scored two tallies, when Mahoney made a single with the bases filled. A. Schiess at second played a good game for Fordham, and also made two singles. Hanrahan, Bowdoin's first baseman, was the leader with the bat, having three hits to his credit. Score by innings.

	R	H	E
Bowdoin	0 1 4 0 0 0 0 1 2	8	10
Fordham	2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	4	6

Batteries—File and Hanrahan; Heydorf, Mahoney and Gargan. Umpire—Mr. Culiem.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 4; Washington, 3.

At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 4; Syracuse, 1.

At Lynchburg, Va.—Montreal, 4; Lynchburg, 1.

At Charlottesville, Va.—Virginia, 5; Pennsylvania, 2.

At Medford, Mass.; Boston Nationals, 15; Tufts, 8.

At Chapel Hill, N. C.—Delaware State College, 8; North Carolina, 5.

Captain of Navy Nine Is Sick.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 4.—Midshipman Benjamin R. Lombard, Captain of the Naval Academy baseball nine, is again in the quarters on account of a nervous affection with which he has been suffering for several months. It is likely that he will receive a long sick leave, and that a Captain will be elected to succeed him. Midshipman Lombard got a month's sick leave, and returned here just before the season opened. It is not believed that he can continue to play ball or perform regular duty.

Just Before the Baseball Season.

Patrick T. Powers is a firm believer in the "boiling out" process. The President of the Eastern League has just returned from French Lick Springs, looking in better health than in many years. Mr. Powers is rather enthusiastic over the prospects of his organization; in fact he believes it will be the most successful in its history.

The Giants wind up their preliminary training trip to-day with the Wheeling (West Va.) Club.

While Griffith and part of the Greater New York team is playing at Atlanta to-day and to-morrow, the veteran, "Jim" McGuire, is in command of another squad playing at Richmond, Va. On Monday the manager's nine will line up against the team at Al. Orth's home, Lynchburg, Va., while McGuire's aggregation will be at Roanoke. The teams will then combine and go to Baltimore for two games on next Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday they are scheduled to open the championship season in Washington.

Southerners are divided in their opinion as to the sprinting abilities of Harry Bay of Cleveland and "Billy" Maloney of Brooklyn. The Atlanta "fans" were very anxious to bring the two players together in a race of 100 yards when they met in Atlanta a few days ago, but Managers Lajoie and Donovan strenuously objected. If such a race had been arranged it is quite likely that Manager Griffith would have suggested the entrance of his fleet centre fielder, "Danny" Hoffman.

Brooklyn "rooters" are much pleased over the fact that the Rev. Father E. W. McCarthy of St. Augustine Church, Brooklyn, will throw the first ball on to the diamond at the opening championship game at Washington Park, April 16, between the Brooklyn and New York Clubs. Father McCarthy is an ardent advocate of clean sport, and at one time could play a splendid game of handball.

If the weather is propitious, a line can be had on the Brooklyn team when Manager Donovan will divide up his players into two nines for a game at Washington Park on Monday next.

"Farmer Cy" Young is in command of the Boston Americans, and will continue in that capacity until a permanent manager is secured.

The Cincinnati conference between President Taylor of the ex-champion Boston team of the American League and his obdurate short stop, Freddie Parent, showed that the ideas of the two men were as far apart as ever. As a result Parent has left for his home at Sandford, Me.

The Cleveland Club has met with the first serious mishap of the season. A surgical operation has been performed on the face of Third Basemen Bradley, and he has gone home to recuperate. It is not likely that he will play again until his team goes to Detroit for the first championship game on April 11.

I HAVE BEEN ARRESTED By the New York Doctors WHY?

Because I had discovered a method of relieving human suffering, which interferes with the drug doctors' trade; because I had discovered and set forth a new science, a science that teaches how to select and combine food so as to produce chemical harmony in the stomach, thereby removing a tremendous amount of suffering and disease.

According to the doctors, my crime consists in actually doing these very things.

THE CHARGE MADE AGAINST ME IS NOT GIVING MEDICINE, BUT RELIEVING HUMAN SUFFERING WITHOUT IT.

This is my crime, this is the harm I am doing. I have committed nearly 1,000 of these crimes within the past two years, and shall continue to commit them, unless every court in the State of New York, together with the Supreme Court of the United States decides that it is a crime to relieve human suffering without drugs or doctors.

This case involves the basic principles of our constitutional liberties, and I will fight it to the highest court in this Nation, unless my constitutional rights are granted me before it reaches that tribunal.

Every individual who loves liberty and hates tyranny should read the history of this case, which I have written and which is now in press, called "Medical Legislation."

You are especially invited to call and examine my methods, or write me for a copy of the above-named booklet.

EUGENE CHRISTIAN,
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FISHERMEN HAVE POOR LUCK.

Party of Two Hundred on the Angler Return with Small Catch.

The iron steamboat Angler, with Capt. Al Foster in command, made her first trip of the season to the Fishing Banks yesterday, carrying a quota of over 200 fishermen to make their first cast of the year. The steamer left the Battery at 8 o'clock in the morning and reached the banks before 11, but no luck was met with. After lying there for over two hours, Capt. Foster determined to go on down the beach to Seventeen Fathome, where the boat was again hove to, and for another two hours the fishermen met with little luck. The cod began to run then, and after delaying long enough to permit of a small catch the boat was turned and started for home. Against the strong tide running flood she made slow progress, and did not dock at the Battery until after dark.

Capt. Foster said last night that the boat would make three trips a week, carrying parties of anglers to the banks, making her next start to-morrow morning.

SCHOOLBOYS BEGIN ROWING.

Sixty-three Candidates Report for Practice at Harlem R. C.

The interscholastic eight-oared shell race, which will be one of the features of the Decoration Day regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association, is attracting widespread attention among the schoolboys of greater New York. Capt. J. Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club instructed sixty-three boys who attended the first day's practice yesterday at the Harlem Rowing Club house. The boys represented the De Witt Clinton High School and the High School of Commerce. The practice was confined to the machines, which will be continued for at least two weeks. Capt. Nagle expects to boat the boys the latter part of this month.

Forty-five boys reported for practice at the New York Athletic Club house at Travers Island, and twenty young tars from the St. Mary's Schoolship received instruction at the clubhouse of the New Rochelle Rowing Club. Townsend Harris Hall athletes will begin training at the Harlem Rowing Club on Saturday, and the Stuyvesant Heights High School boys will begin work on the same day.

Poggenburg Not Going to Paris.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, ex-National amateur billiard champion, declared yesterday that no action was taken by the Liederkranz Club as to defraying his expenses to Paris as an entrant for the international tournament. He said that he had no intention of journeying to Paris, and even were he to do so he would pay his own expenses.

The statement of the amateur player was in contradiction to the statement made by Maurice Daly, Chairman of a committee on entering an American in the Paris international tournament. He said that the Liederkranz Club voted to defray the necessary expenses of its champion, Poggenburg, and enter him for the Paris tournament. He further said that the same action had been taken by the Chicago Athletic Association in regard to Calvin Demarest, and that possibly one or both players would go abroad to represent this country.

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Fords, Peerless, Maxwells, St. Louis Autocars, Renaults, Popes, (some Popes cost $6,500, at $1,200,) and 100 other unusual opportunities. Demonstrations given.

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Four-cylinder Locomobile, $650; two-cylinder Locomobile, $395; gasoline and steam runabouts, $75.

Dealers, Attention.

New two-cylinder runabout, $35; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Leaden Auto Exchange, 196 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—
20-30 H. P. Renault
1907 or 1906 Model.
Mail particulars to
W. B. WARREN,
Room 306, 71 Broadway.

10—20 H. P. Flat with detachable demi-limousine top; car has just been overhauled and repaired and is in first-class condition. Apply Hurst, Holtan Garage, Broadway and 56th St.

For Sale—A 30-35 h. p. 1907 S. & M. Simplex, Rothschild Limousine; new; complete equipment. B. E. M., Box 108 Times Downtown.

1905 Pierce-Arrow, fully equipped; perfect condition. Parkhurst, 224 East 24th St. 1399 Gramercy.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, would like a position with private family; city or country; honest, sober, willing, obliging, careful driver; understands all gasoline cars; references. Arthur, 24 West 53d.

CHAUFFEUR on American and foreign cars; Packard last car working on; first-class references from last employer. Johnson, 165 Thorne St., Jersey City.

CHAUFFEUR.—By Frenchman; careful driver; absolutely reliable; city or country. Louis Beauvoir, 153 East 78th St.

W. L. DOUGLAS

BEST IN THE WORLD $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

Do you wear W. L. Douglas Shoes? If not, I believe I can give you good and sufficient reasons why it will pay you to wear them.

I give the wearer the benefit of my thorough and practical knowledge of shoemaking, which has extended over fifty years.

I give the wearer the benefit of my exclusive method of tanning the bottom soles, which makes them more flexible and gives longer wear than any other sole leather produced in this country.

As I am the largest manufacturer of men's fine Hand-Sewed Process shoes in the world, it is necessary for me to purchase leather and other materials in enormous quantities; the benefit of the very low prices I obtain I give to the wearer in superior quality over other makes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.
I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the past ten years, and have found them easy to walk in, stylish and very comfortable. I am constantly on my feet 16 hours daily, and have never known a pain or ache since wearing your shoes. *WM. LEISHMAN,*
Commissioner of Deeds, 46 Manhattan St., New York City.

These are a few of the reasons why I make and sell more Men's Fine Hand-Sewed Process $3.50 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE SHOE
CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. DOUGLAS BOYS' SHOES $1.75 AND $2.00. JUST THE SAME AS MY MEN'S $3.50 SHOES, THE SAME LEATHERS, FOR $1.75 AND $2.00.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Insist upon having them. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Catalog mailed free.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS GREATER NEW YORK SHOE STORES:

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2202 Third Avenue, corner 120th Street.
2779 Third Ave., between 146th and 147th Sts.
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JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

AUTOISTS TO TOUR ABROAD THIS YEAR

Many Americans Going to Witness the French and German Cup Races.

TAKING THEIR OWN CARS

More Foreign Touring Than Ever Before—Automobile Club Issues Book of Information.

American automobilists will invade Europe in greater numbers this season than ever before. Over seventy-five applications from members of the Automobile Club of America have recently been made to the Touring Bureau for information regarding the shipment of their cars, foreign regulations and other facts, which, if known in advance, will save many petty annoyances, while contributing to the comfort of the tour. The four-thousand-mile Gold Cup tour, restricted entirely to domestic cars, will by no means represent the bulk of the interest shown by Americans for touring in Europe. The novel features of this scheme have exerted a certain influence in the tendenoy to take one's own car abroad for motor traveling, and the fact, as announced yesterday by Georges Dupuy, who is managing this long-distance run, that over twenty cars have virtually been entered, indictes that tha plan is meeting with favor.

The two big automobile events of Europe, the German Emperor's Cup race on June 14, and the Grand Prix, in France, on July 2, are also exerting a vital influence in causing so many Americans to make preparations for an early trip abroad. With over ninety cars entered for the German contest and thirty-four cars for the Grand Prix, these two competitions will be well worth the journey, for those who are interested in studying the development of the motor industry and witnessing the struggle for supremacy between the best makes of cars handled by the most experienced drivers that the world has produced. The presence of Walter Christie's car, the only American entrant for the French race, has naturally directed particular attention to that event from this side of the water. Mr. Christie is a member of the Automobile Club of America, and while he may not drive the car himself, a number of members are making a special point to witness the race and show their appreciation of Christie's sportsmanship.

A. L. Westgard, Secretary of the Automobile Club's Touring Bureau, said yesterday that more than two-thirds of the members who have applied for touring information intend to take their own cars with them.

"This," he added, "is a larger proportion than has ever been the case before. Last year somawhat over a hundred members made European motor trips, but the chances are that this will be more than doubled this season. I have mapped out a number of tours through Great Britain, France, Germany, and Switzerland, which are the most popular motoring countries in the Summer, and many members have stipulated that they wish their routes so arranged that they may see the German and French races. In America, also, touring interest is decidedly increasing. More long-distance trips will be made by the members than ever before, and we are busy preparing new maps and new routes."

As an aid to Americans touring abroad the Runs and Tours Committee of the Automobile Club, under the direction of its Chairman, Waldron Williams, and Mr. Westgard, has just issued a book of information, giving the customs regulations, condition of the roads, speed limitations, National and local motor laws, and the various license and registration fees required in thirty-eight different countries.

The Automobile Club has a foreign representative in Paris, Major F. A. Mahan, and he secures frontier passes and licenses for visiting tourists, so that upon arrival their necessary papers will be delivered to them without delay. France is the only country in Europe requiring the owner and his chauffeur to submit their photographs to the officers in charge of automobile regulations.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., attended a meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Long Island Motor Parkway yesterday at the Lawyers' Club. A report was presented of the preliminary work done during the last few weeks in securing rights of way for the entire course, and at a meeting of the Directors to be held within a few days an announcement will be made of the exact route chosen for the Vanderbilt Cup and touring car races.

Chairman Jefferson De Mont Thompson of the American Automobile Association Racing Board said yesterday that he expected to call a meeting for next week, when a definite announcement will ho mede of the time for the closing of entries, and the changed conditions for the event will probably be determined at that time.

The Run and Tour Committee of the Automobile Club of America met this week and discussed the proposition to hold a club tour from this city to Norfolk at the Jamestown Exposition in June. Information is being sought on the conditions of the roads between Philadelphia and Cape Charles, from which point it is proposed to ship the cars across Chesapeake Bay on a freight harge.

P. S. Palmer of the Martini Import Company sailed last week to visit the Martini factory in Switzerland. He will make an effort to secure the entry of a Martini car for the Vanderbilt Cup race, and will make arrangements for a larger importation of these cars to America. The Martini car embodies many original features, including the Martini "carbureter," which solves the multiple jet question. The hollow piston raises by the automatic air inlet and allows more gasoline to flow into the carhureter.

MOFFETT LEADS SHOOTERS.

Crescent Athletic Club Champion Beats Good Field at Bay Ridge.

The Crescent Athletic Club gunners did not have enough shooting at Montclair on Wednesday, so quite a good field appeared at the club's traps at Bay Ridge yesterday and participated in two 100-target matches. It served as excellent practice for the first competition of the home-and-home match with the Boston Athletic Association to-morrow, and while the results in general were hardly up to the Crescent standard, the work of some of the contestants was first class. Club Champion Moffett led in both events, while Frank Stephenson, who holds the best average for the season at Bay Ridge, was much out of form. The scores:

CLUB SHOOTS—100 TARGETS.

	1st, 25.	2d, 25.	3d, 25.	4th, 25.	To-tal
F. W. Moffett	20	22	23	24	89
E. Newman	21	24	19	22	86
W. Fay	21	21	19	23	84
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	20	18	21	24	83
Dr. J. J. Keyes	17	22	20	23	82
F. B. Stephenson	20	21	18	22	81
W. C. Damron	21	19	18	20	78
E. A. Lott	19	18	17	15	69
D. T. Leahy	16	20	14	18	68
W. W. Marsball	13	15	19	18	67
Dr. Keyes	13	12	20	19	64
H. B. Vanderveer	9	14	11	..	34
J. H. Ernst	15	14	16	..	45
F. W. Moffett	24	20	22	20	86
E. Newmen	23	22	20	20	85
H. Kryn	23	20	18	22	83
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	24	20	17	18	79
W. C. Damron	14	22	18	18	72
F. B. Stephenson	20	15	14	21	70
Dr. Keyes	17	16	17	16	66

SPRING OVERCOATS.

THE Country Club Coat—the smartest introduced this season for Young Men—strap seam down the back, patch pockets, broad collar and many other distinctive points

$32 and $35.

The Sack Overcoat—a more conservative fashion—correct in light or dark fabrics, with or without a velvet collar. These overcoats dawn with a great light upon men who have been paying fancy prices.

$16 to $42.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

MRS. GERKEN BEATEN TWICE.

Second to Emily Bedford and Adelaide Doremus at Durland Show.

Competitions for women riders and drivers made up the greater part of the programme at the Durland Horse Show last night. Horses exhibited by Miss Emily H. Bedford showed successfully in the most prominent classes of the night, and made the opportunity for an abundance of enthusiasm on the part of the exhibitor's friends.

In two competitions women riders were required to go out for blue ribbons, the contests in both cases arousing keen attention from the crowd. Chief in interest of these was the ring for jumping horses, ridden by women, in which Miss Marion Holloway rode the winner, the second and the third horses in a big ring of competitors. The summary:

Combination Class.—Horses to be driven to an appropriate vehicle, then changed to saddle and ridden.—Won by Miss Emily H. Bedford's Patsey Palmer, h. m., 15.1¾ hands, 5 years; Mrs. John Gerken's Surprise, b. g., 15.3, 7, second; Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's Lady McDonald, b. m., 15.2½, 7, third; the Elsinore Farm's My Dream, b. g., 15.3, 7, fourth.

Pony Class—For ponies over 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1.—Won by the Elsinore Farm's All There, roan m., 13.2, 5; William Sellig's Miniature Forest King, br. g., 14, 6, second; Alfred P. Maclay's Mollie O., br. m., 14, 7, third; Alexander Watson's Fylde Forrester, b. g., 14.0½, 6, fourth.

Saddle Class, for Horsee 15.2 hands and over, ridden by women.—Won by Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's Lady McDonald, b. m., 15.2½, 7; Miss John Gerken's Surprise, b. g., 15.3, 7, second; the Elsinore Farm's Artist's Model, b. m., 15.2½, 7, third; McGibbon & Collier's Go Lightly, b. m., 15.3, 7, fourth.

Tandem Class, for the best Tandems over 15 hands.—Won by Miss Emily H. Bedford's team, Hildred, ch. m., 15¾, 9, and Plymouth Champion, ch. g., 15.1, aged; The Tichenor-Grand Company's pair, Invincible, b. g., 15.3, 6, and Three Cheers, b. g., 15.3, 6, second; C. W. Watson's pair, Lord Baltimore, b. g., 16¾, 8, and My Maryland, b. g., 15.2, 7, third; Paul A. Sarg's Lady Grayce, br. m., 16, 7, and My Lady, br. m., 16, 8, fourth.

Jumping Class, best performance over 4 feet, women riding.—Won by The Westchester Farm's Taconite, b. g., 16.3, 6; the Westchester Farm's Centennial, blk. g., 16.1, 7, second; Jack Frost, rn. g., 16.3, aged, third; Charles L. Knoeller's Volar, h. g., 16.1, 7, fourth.

Four-in-Hand Class, best Road Tandem.—Won by Fiss, Doer & Carroll's four; J. Campbell Thompson's four, second; Tichenor-Grand Company's four, third; Otto H. Kahn's four, fourth.

Runabout Class—Best runabout horse.—Won by Mrs. John A. Drake's Flying Jim, b. g., 14.3½, 8; Alfred B. MacCloy's Muecovite, ch. g., 14.2, 8, second; Tonza Sauvage's Lord Nelson, ch. g., 15.1, 9, third; Mrs. Edwin H. Hooley's Dorthea, ch. m., 15.2, 5, fourth.

Harness Class—Best horse over 15.1 hands.—Won by William A. Jamison's Jet, blk. m., 15.2¾, 7; John Doyle's Banker, b. g., 15.3, 7, second; C. W. Watson's Lord Baltimore, b. g., 15.1¾, 8, third; C. W. Watson's My Maryland, h. g., 15.2, 7, fourth.

CLOSING ATHLETIC GAMES.

Military Carnival at Thirteenth Armory Winds Up Indoor Season.

The indoor athletic season will close with the annual carnival of the Military Athletic League, which will be held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, to-night and to-morrow night. The entry list, which numbers over 800, includes nearly all the metropolitan district Amateur Athletic Union champions and many National title holders. The events are closed to military organizations, including the United States Army, and keen competition is assured in every contest.

Record holders in the different branches of athletic sports will be on hand, and the rivalry between the National Guard organizations of New York and New Jersey and the army athletes will be productive of close finishes.

Many prominent guests have been invited and will attend the carnival. Major Gen. Roo, commanding the National Guard of New York, and his military staff and several prominent army and navy officers have accepted invitations. In view of the probable introduction of athletic sports in the army, the visit of the army officers will be attended with significance, as the army games will be patterned after those of the Military Athletic League.

The Athletic Committee, consisting of Major W. A. Turpin, Capt. John J. Dixon, Capt. Robert Huen, Capt. John Eimes, Lieut. Charles Diegen, and Lieut. H. L. Hillman, has arranged one of the most attractive programmes ever gotten up for an athletic meeting. Twenty events are down for decision, the trials of which take place to-night and the finals to-morrow night. The mile handicap, which will attract the best long-distance men in Greater New York, will be the featnre of to-night's programme.

Tha wall-scaling competition, which is reserved for to-morrow night, will bring together teams from the army and National Guard. The Forty-third Company of Coast Artillery from Fort Terry holds the world's record for this event, and will send a team to compete against the Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Seventy-first Regiments of New York and the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey.

Protective Players on the Courts.

More than one thousand persons witnessed the continuation of play for the heavyweight championship of the Protective Basket Ball Association, played last night on the court of the Second Signal Corps, Brooklyn, with these results:

Knickerbocker, 32.	Position.	Sig. Corps, 17.
Williams	Forward	Cyplot
Ackenhell	Forward	Trisetis
Gaward	Centre	Bigelow
Jensen	Guard	Colton
Vanderbeck	Guard	Mock

Goals from field—Vanderbeck (6,) Williams (3,) Cyplot (3,) Ackenhell (2,) Bigelow (2,) Colton (2,) Goward, Jensen, Trissits. Goals on fouls—Cyplot. Referee—Mr. Thomas H. Smith. Umpire—Mr. A. L. Delfause. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Xenia, 25.	Position.	Ariel Club, 23.
Mullins	Forward	Dolnquist
Gallagher	Forward	Marton
Potesta	Centre	Twaddell
Doty	Guard	Platti
Halsey	Guard	S. Twaddell

Goals from field—Doty (4,) Halsey (3,) Mullins (3,) J. Twaddell (3,) S. Twaddell (4,) Platti (2,) Dolnquist, Marton, Gallagher, Potesta. Goals on fouls—J. Twaddell, Mullins. Referee—Mr. A. Delfause. Umpire—Mr. J. Russel. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

P. S. '171 Basketball Team Won.

Tha hasket ball team of 6B class, Public School 171, yesterday defeated the five of Public School 179 in the former's gymnasium, 103d Street and Madleon Avenue, by the score of 27 to 4. In the preliminary game the 4A class boys of the two schools met, the 179 team winning 10 to 1. Line-up:

P. S. 171, 24.	Position.	P. S. 179, 4.
Friedman	Forward	Braun
Schneidermen	Forward	Smith
A. Cohen	Centre	Hegeman
L. Cohen	Guard	Stewart
Duffy	Guard	Bussman

Goals from field—Friedman, 4. Goals from foul—Friedman (1,) A. Cohen (5,) Duffy (1,) Braun (4.)

SPRING RESORTS. Lakewood.

SPRING

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April in Lakewood is one of the most delightful months of the year.

There's Health In Every Breath Of The Balmy Pine Air.

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the largest and most favored hotel of Lakewood, affords its patrons every comfort, convenience and luxury. Riding, Driving, Tennis Court, Squash Court, Golf Links, Billiards for ladies and gentlemen, Theatre and Ball Room, Bowling Alley, Broker's Office, and the famous Hydrotherapy Baths, with the most improved and complete apparatus for the treatment and cure of overwork, nervousness, insomnia and allied complaints by means of water scientifically applied.

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Spring rates, Room and board, American Plan, $30.00 per week and up. Also a la carte Restaurant. Cuisine and service, by Berger of Newport, not excelled anywhere in the world.

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H. L. Webber, Vancouver, B. C., Canada, is making money in Western timber for himself and others. It will pay investors to write for particulars.

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A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

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FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

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Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.

Walter J. Buzby.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

THE SCARBOROUGH Beach front and Maryland Av.

Steam heat, elevator, sun perlor, private baths. Excellent ocean view rooms, connecting. Opposite Steel Pier and all attractions. Very finest French cuisine. Always open. Weekly rates, $12.50 and $15. Eleventh season. Personel management of

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Ocean and Kentucky Av. Capacity, 350. Elevator; rooms with bath; running water in rooms; cuisine and service unexcelled; high-class petronage. Special terms for April. Write for literature. 'Phone 117.

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21 E. 125th St.

STEINWAY, SOHMER, WEBER, &c.; $75 UP. GOOD SQUARE, $10.00. EASY PAYMENTS.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $9; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

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OFFICE PARTITION 1,000 FT. IN STOCK. Anderson, 42 Beaver St. Tel. 295 Broad.

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Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Manhattan, $15.00; official, $2.50; Hammond, Blickensdorfer, or Hartford, $7.50. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

New Underwood typewriter, $50; National cash register, $50, worth $150. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 80th.

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SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. CHARLES H. KELLY, Plaintiff, against HERBERT F. McCLENNEN, Defendant.—Summons.—With Notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 11th, 1907.

WM. H. JANES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office Address and Office No. 10 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-eight and Ten-One Hundredths Dollars, with interest from January 18th, 1907, and with costs of this action.

WM. H. JANES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To Herbert F. McClennen, the defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph I. Green, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 4th day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at No. 32 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on that day.

WM. H. JANES, Plaintiff's Attorney, 10 Wall Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—IRVING REALTY COMPANY, Plaintiff, against A. SHATZKIN & SONS, (INCORPORATED;) VINCENZO GIGANTE, and MARIA RACHELE GIGANTE, his wife, and ROSINA DE FABIO, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-nemed defendants;

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1907.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Vincenso Gigante and Maria Rachele Gigante, his wife, defendants above nemed:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 13th, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House of the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. B. HENRY PELZER and FREDERICK W. PELZER, doing business under the firm name and style of "B. H. & F. W. Pelzer," plaintiffs, against J. RUSSELL BARNES, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 20th, 1907. LOUIS H. MOOS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 98 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To J. Russell Barnes, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph I. Green, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York at New York City, N. Y.—Dated New York, March 6th, 1907. LOUIS H. MOOS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 98 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A.M. From Pier 14 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC..20,904 tons..April 6, noon; May 4
NEW YORK...Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS..Apr. 20, May 18, June 15, July 18
PHILADELPHIA..Apr. 27, May 25, June22, Jy.20

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 38 N. R.

MINNETONKA....Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18
MESABA.....Apr. 27, 9 A. M.; May 25

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

KROONLAND.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1
VADERLAND..Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND...Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14
MAJESTIC..Apr 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC.....Apr. 19, 10 A. M.; May 17, June 20
OCEANIC.....Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
TEUTONIC.....May 1, 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC..Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC .....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES. FROM NEW YORK:

REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
CRETIC.....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1

FROM BOSTON:

CANOPIC..Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
ROMANIC.....Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8

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Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K.Wm.II..Apr. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser....July 2, 10 AM
Kronpr's.Apr. 23, Noon | K.Wm.II..July 9, 8 AM
Kaiser..May 7, 10 AM | Kronprinz..July16,9 AM
K.W.II.May 14, 7:30AM | Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp's.May 21, 10 AM | K. Wm. II.Aug. 6,5 AM
Kaiser...June 4, 10 AM | Kronp'z.Aug.13,7:30AM
K.Wm.II.June 11, 6 AM | Cecilie(new)Aug.20,1PM
Kronpr's.June 18,10 AM | Kaiser..Aug. 27, 10 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.

Rhein.....Apr. 11 | Chemnitz.....June 6
Breslau.....Apr. 18 | *Barbarossa.....June 8
Chemnitz.....May 2 | *Kurfuerst.....June 13
*Kurfuerst.....May 9 | *Friedrich.....June 20
Main.....May 16 | *P. Alice.....June 25
*Friedrich.....May 18 | *Bremen.....July 4
*P. Alice.....May 23 | *Barbarossa.....July 11
*Bremen.....May 28 | *Kurfuerst.....July 18
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.

K. Albert ....Apr. 6 | *Neckar .....June 4
Friedrich .....Apr. 18 | K. Luise.....June 15
P. Irene .....Apr. 20 | K. Albert.....June 29
*Neckar .....Apr. 27 | P. Irene.....July 13
Barbarossa ....May 4 | *Neckar.....July 20
K. Luise .....May 11 | K. Luise.....July 27
K. Albert.....May 18 | K. Albert.....Aug. 3
P. Irene .....June 1 | P. Irene.....Aug. 17
*Omits Genoa.

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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Bluecher...Apr. 11, 4 PM | Deutch'l...Apr. 30
‡†*Kelserin(new)Ap18,9AM | Bluecher...May 9
‡†Amerika(new)Ap.25,3 PM | Kalserin..May 16
*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. †Palm Garden. ‖Ritz-Carlton Restaurant. †Electric Baths.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Waldersee.Apr. 6, noon | Patricia.....May 4
*Batavia...Ap. 18, 8 AM | Waldersee.....May 18
Pretoria...Apr. 27, 4 PM | Pennsylvania...May 25
*Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.

TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

*‡MOLTKE....Apr. 23, May 28, July 2, Sept. 8
‡†HAMBURG, May 7, June 11, Aug. 13, Sept. 24
*Has Grill Room. †Has Gymnasium.

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From Piers 51-52 North River.

TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania...Apr. 6, 11 AM | Campania..Apr.20,11AM
Caronia...Apr. 9, noon | Carmenia..Apr.23, noon
Umbria...Apr. 13, 7 AM | Etruria...Apr. 27, 6 AM

Gibraltar—Naples—Adriatic

SLAVONIA.....Apr. 11, noon; May 30; July 18
PANNONIA.....May 2, noon; June 20, Aug. 8
CARPATHIA. } calling also at GENOA, } May 16, 10 AM.; July 4, Aug. 22

VERNON H. BROWN, Gen'l Agent, 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE

Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list

Ryndam.....April 10, 4 AM; May 15, June 19
Potsdam.....April 17, 8 AM; May 22, June 26
New Amsterdam(new)April 29, 2PM; May 29, Jy.3
Statendam.....May 1, 10 A. M.; June 5, July 10
Noordam.....May 8, 2 P. M.; June 12, July 17

Freight & Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry

Columbia...Apr. 6, 2 PM | Caledonia...Apr. 20, noon
Furnessia...Apr.13, 3 PM | Astoria....Apr. 27, 3 PM

Saloon, $50; 2d Cabin, $35; 3d Class, $27.50 and upward, according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

"LAVELOCE," Fast Italian Line

For Naples Direct.

Citta di Milano.....Apr. 29, June 11
Nord America.....May 2, June 13
Brasile, (New Twin Screw).....May 6
Citta di Torino.....May 9, June 20
Europa, (New Twin Screw).....May 25, July 3
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade deck. Bolognes

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100 shares U. S. Finishing preferred.
100 shares Lackawanna Steel.
100 shares Borden's Condensed Milk common.
100 Standard Coupler common.
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C. W. BARRON, Manager
Exchange Place, Boston

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Washington City, located at Washington, D. C., has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with the National Bank of Washington. All note holders and other creditors of this association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for paymsnt to the National Bank of Washington. A. B. RUFF, Cashier.

ORDER TO-DAY
The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review
Next Monday, April 8th
Containing statements of National Banks in New York

Albany	Indianapolis
Altoona	Jersey City
Boston	Nashville
Brooklyn	Newark
Chicago	New Rochelle
Cincinnati	Norwich
Grand Rapids	Paterson
Hartford	Philadelphia
Honesdale	Pittsburg
Houston	Providence

San Francisco
as of March 22, 1907.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise Sharply — Call Money Rates, 2½@2 Per Cent.

EASY MONEY THE FACTOR

Cash Flowing to Banks from Treasury —The Erie Note Issue—Foreign Money Position.

Continued improvement in the money market, as a result of the Treasury measures, which are promoting a great inflow of cash to the banks, was the underlying cause of yesterday's sharp rise in prices in the stock market. Appreciation of the better position of affairs in this respect led to heavy purchases of stock outright and induced once more a general short covering movement. The buying power was fully equal to the task of absorbing the heavy selling by London, which was estimated at no lees than 60,000 sbares, and the sslee for local account, which were presumably largely in the nature of profit taking. Sentiment was also helped by reports from Chicago to the effect that the threatened railroad strike on Western lines would in all likelihood be averted, and by the publication of the earnings statement of the Southern Pacific, showing that in the month of February that property increased its gross earnings by $2,055,000 and its net return by $1,148,000. The companion statement of the Union Pacific was much less favorable, disclosing a net decrease of $56,000 for the same period, this being the first report to sHow such a decrease in many months. The disposition, however, wae very plainly to make the most of favorable factors, and it was in this mood that the financial community received the further outburst from Washington over the Harriman-Webster letter and the announcement that in securing money to meet its maturing loans the Erie had been compelled to reeort to the very unusual expedient of discounting in advance $5,500,000 of one-year notes, making the return on theee to the purchaser practically 7 per cent. This is hardly a symptom of ease in money markets, but there is a general belief that the Erie's case is an exceptional one, and, therefore, that the charges exacted from the road are hardly representative of the actual money market position. Discounts in London were easier, but the regular weekly return of the Bank of England makes it clear, through the showing therein of the lowest reserve percentage reported at this season in several years, that however much clearer the outlook is here it is still somewhat obscure there. The French Bank's report, also made yesterday, supports this view, its gold holdinge having fallen off $4,500,000 in the week, while notes and bills discounted increased in the same period by $21,900,000 and a trifle lese than $50,000,000 respectively. The stock market closed strong, with the greater part of the day's gains intact, these running from 1 to 5 points.

Money rates again reflected the inflow of cash to the banke from the Treasury, lenders finding it impossible to secure more than 5 per cent. for the short periods on time loans, while the average rate on money put out on the Stock Exchange was 2¼ per cent. Since Friday last the banke have gained $10,000,000 from the Sub-Treasury, and all in all they have received as a result of Mr. Cortelyou's measures $22,000,000. The bond market continues to reflect this better position of the money markets, and it will be interesting to witness the effect which the changed conditions have upon the plans of those railroads and industrial concerns whose desires to borrow money were great on the eve of the recent Wall Street disturbances.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Smelting and Refining Co. common.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia.
H. B. Claflin Co. common.
International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.
Nebraska Telephone Co.
New York Air Brake Co.
Quaker Oats Co. common.
Reece Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.
Realty Associates, Brooklyn.
Union Truet Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

American Ice Securities Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Riverside Bank (adjourned).

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

It Will Be Opened at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street.

Plans are under discussion for the organization of a new National bank, to be opened in the Madieon Square section. Those who spoke for the organizers of the bank yesterday were unwilling at this time to give the details of their plan, or to state the capitalization of the new bank. It was learned, however, that an option has been taken on quartere for the proposed bank in the New Brunswick Building, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street.

According to statements circulated yesterday this institution will not be established in alliance with any exieting institution, but will be specially devoted to the interests of the business men in the section of the city where the bank will be located. A number of these business men, it wae said, had consented to take part in the organization of the bank.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Unusual activity was displayed at the local Stock Exchange today, especially in the public utility stocks, all of which advanced sharply. The Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit met and made the expected call of $5 a share, but it had been discounted, and the stock, under buying by inside interests, rose over a point. Philadelphia Electric was also persistently purchased up to 9, while United Gas Improvement advanced to 93 and closed near the top. Union Traction wae a trifle easier, but Bell Telephons, Cambria Steel, Electric Company of America, Elsctric Storage Battery, Lake Superior Corporation, Lehigh Valley, and Lehigh Navigation Trust Certificates were all higher. The buying was regarded as of a good character. Total sales, 70,148 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amal. Copper	93¾	93¾	93¾
60	Am. Car & Foundry	38¾	38¾	38¾
10	American Railways	49½	49½	49½
450	Atchison	96	95¾	95¾
253	Bell Telephone	52	51½	51¾
10,300	Belmont Tonopah	5¼	4¾	5
525	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62¾	62	62
1,475	Cambria Steel	38¾	38	38¾
20	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35¾	35¾	35¾
549	Elec. Co. of America	10¼	10	10¼
25	Electric Storage Bat.	54	54	54
150	Erie	25½	25¼	25½
237	Lake Superior Corp.	13	11¾	13
3,107	Lehigh Valley R. R.	93¾	93¼	93
968	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	88¼	86	87½
100	Marsden	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Norfolk & Western	78½	78¼	78½
15	North Penn. R. R.	98	98	98
818	Pennsylvania R. R.	63	62¾	62¾
3	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	100	100	100
248	Philadelphia Co.	45	44¼	44¾
20	Philadelphia Co. pf.	46½	46	46¾
10,017	Philadelphia Electric	9	8 13-16	9
0,175	Phila. Rapid Transit	18¾	17½	18
49	Philadelphia Traction	93	93	93
11,580	Reading	55 5-16	53½	54¾
300	Southern R. R.	22¾	22	22¾
1,070	Tonopah Mining	18½	18	18¾
963	Union Traction	57¾	57	57¾
6,078	United Gas Imp.	93	92¾	92¾
0,355	U. S. Steel	37¼	36	37
10	U. S. Steel pf.	99½	99¼	99¼
890	Warwick Steel	8	7¾	8
5	West J. & S. S. R. R.	55¼	55¼	55¼

Total....1,216,598

MINING STOCKS.

5.37½	5.50	100	Alice	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	+0.37½
0.32	0.35	3,200	Comstock	0.30	0.35	0.30	0.35	+0.05
Total.....		3,300						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 4.—Balaklala was easily the feature of the local market to-day. Its admission to the floor of the regular Exchange was accompanied by large orders to buy at the market, nsnrly every commission house in the city being represented in the crowd. The stock opened at 11⅝, and recorded almost a point gain inside of three minutes on transactions of very nearly 3,000 shares. Osceola, Old Dominion, and Centennial advanced about 2 points, while the balance of the list was active and fractionally higher. The close was quiet but steady at the advance.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	83	82¾	83
4,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
1,000	Cen. Vermont 1st 4s	83	83	83
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95½	94½	95¼
10,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	117	117	117
2,000	Western Tel. & T. 5s	92	91½	01½

RAILROADS.

40	Atchison pf	96½	96	96
10	Boston Elevated	144	144	144
20	Boston Sub. pf	55	55	55
6	Boston & Albany	231	231	231
57	Boston & Maine	160	160	160
1	Boston & Prov.	300	300	300
1	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	114	114	114
65	Fitchburg pf	130	130	130
525	Mass. Electric	19	18	18¾
240	Mass. Elec. pf.	69¼	69¼	69
148	N. Y., N. H. & H.	178	174¾	174¾
31	Old Colony	104½	104½	104½
850	Union Pacific	139¼	138¾	138¾
10	Union Pacific pf.	84¾	84½	84¼
69	West End	90¾	90½	90⅞

TELEPHONES.

414	American	120½	120	120½
00	New England	118	118	118
70	Western	6	0	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	86¼	86	86½
13	Am. Pneu. Service	7	7	7
175	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	18	17	18
305	Mass. Gas Ref.	127½	120	126⅞
8	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	120½	120½	120½
60	Am. Wool	29¼	28¾	29¼
137	Am. Wool. pf.	95⅞	95½	95⅝
50	Edison	208	208	208
11	General Electric	147	147	147
10	Mackay pf	68	68	68
225	Mass. Gas pf.	61	60¾	60¾
187	Mass. Gas pf.	83	83	83
30	Pullman	164	162¾	164
20	Reece	10	10	10
4	Seattle pf	97	97	97
155	Swift & Co.	105¼	105¼	105¼
443	United Fruit	108¾	107½	108¾
575	United Shoe Mach.	59	58	58½
63	United S. Mach. pf.	28	27½	27½
2,705	U. S. Steel	37¼	36	37
21	U. S. Steel pf.	99¾	99	99

MINING.

50	Adventure	3½	3¼	3½
12,270	Amalgamated	94	91	93¾
10	Allouez	55	55	55
50	Am. Zinc	40¼	40	40
100	Anaconda	63⅝	63½	63½
250	Arcadian	7¼	7½	7⅝
575	Atlantic	15	14¼	14¼
10,985	Balaklala	13	11⅜	11⅝
120	Bingham	19¾	19	19¾
2,715	Butte Coalition	27¼	20	27
150	Calumet & Arizona	164	163	164
7	Calumet & Hecla	853	850	850
015	Centennial	34	32½	33¾
2,160	Copper Range	82	80	81¼
50	Daly-West	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Elm River	2¼	2	2
515	Franklin	18¾	18	18
105	Granby	130	130	130
1,472	Greene-C. temp. ctfs.	16¼	15	16¼
20	Greene Con	24½	24¾	24¾
2,004	Isle Royale	20½	19¾	20¼
148	La Salle	18	17	17¾
115	Mass	5⅝	5½	5¾
245	Mexico Con	11½	11½	11¼
170	Michigan	15½	15	15¾
413	Mohawk	80¼	79	80
3,632	North Butte	91½	90	91¾
8,515	Old Dominion	55¼	54	54½
312	Osceola	140	135	140
200	Parrot	23	23	23
105	Quincy	121	119¾	120
142	Rhode Island	7	6¾	7
100	Santa Fe	3½	3¼	3½
1,202	Shannon	19¼	18¼	18⅞
104	Tamarack	111½	108	111½
3,071	Trinity	23½	22	23
850	U. S. Oil	10¾	10¼	10⅜
100	U. S. Smelting	54¾	54¾	54¾
609	U. S. Smelting pf.	45	44½	44¾
750	United Copper	60	59	59⅝
058	Utah	62¾	61¼	61¾
80	Victoria	8	8	8
195	Winona	8¼	8¼	8¼
12	Wolverine	160	150	160
75	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

F. S. Fuller was elected President of the New York & Queens County Railroad yesterday to succeed Arthur Turnbull, who le abroad. Mr. Fuller has been Vice President and General Manager of the system.

N. W. Harris & Co. have purchased and are offering to investore $400,000 Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis 5 per cent. bonds.

Kissell, Kinnicutt & Co. and Clark, Dodge & Co offer to investors a limited amount of one-year notes of the Erie Railroad in denominations of $1,000 pieces, at 7 per cent. discount, yielding about 7⅛ per cent. on the investment.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, April 4, 1907.

Total sales April 4, 1907..... 1,219,898
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 75,992,146
Corresponding date last year..... 83,608,223

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
11⅛	12⅛	600	Allis-Chalmers Co	11⅛	12½	11⅛	12⅛	...
30	32	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	29	30	29	30	+1
93⅝	93⅞	101,300	*Amal. Copper Co.	91	94	91	93¾	+2⅝
19	20⅜	50	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	21	21	21	21	...
36¾	36⅞	3,900	Am. Car & F. Co.	35⅝	37	35⅝	36¾	+ ⅝
97½	101	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	+1
30	30½	700	Am. Cotton Oil	29¼	30¼	29¼	30¼	+1
6	6⅜	100	*Am. Grass Twine	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	5	100	Am. Hide & Leather	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
81	85	100	Am. Ice Securities	80	80	80	80	+1
15	16	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
32	35	300	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	31½	32½	31½	32½	+3½
64	64¼	2,400	*Am. Locomo. Co.	63½	65	63½	64	+1
31	33	162	Am. Malt. pf.	31	31	31	31	+1
126¾	127	43,850	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	123¾	127¾	123¼	126⅞	+3⅞
108¼	109	2,700	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	106⅞	106½	106	108½	+2½
38	39	800	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	38	38	38	38	+1
127	127¼	4,000	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	126⅛	127½	126¼	127	+1
91⅝	92½	1,570	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	91¼	92	91¼	92	+ ½
30⅛	30¼	1,445	*Am. Woolen Co.	29½	30	29¼	30	+1
95¼	96	10	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	96½	96½	96⅜	96½	...
63⅜	63¾	25,400	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	61⅞	63⅞	61¼	63⅜	+2⅜
95¾	96	44,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95	96¼	94¾	95¾	+ ⅞
95½	96	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	95½	95½	95¼	95½	+ ⅛
103½	104¼	1,000	Atlantic Coast Line	103	104¾	102½	104⅝	+2⅝
99⅜	99½	9,900	Baltimore & Ohio	97	99½	97	99½	+2⅝
62	62⅞	43,970	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61½	63½	60⅞	62	+ ⅜
94	120	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	95	95	95	95	−5
62	63	200	Canada Southern	62	62¼	62	62¼	+1¾
176	176¼	11,950	Canadian Pacific	173¾	177¼	173¼	176	+2⅝
81½	81½	1,100	Central Leather Co.	80⅞	81¾	80⅞	81¾	+ ¾
41¼	41⅝	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅝	41⅞	40¾	41⅝	+ ⅞
13¾	13⅞	600	Chi. Great Western	13½	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
62	63	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	60	61½	60	61½	−2
19	19½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	20	20	19	19	+ ¼
130¼	130½	28,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	132⅞	136¾	132¾	136½	+3
150	151	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149½	150	149½	150	+2
119½	120½	1,100	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	118	120	118	119¾	+2¼
134½	135	2,607	*C.,M. & St.P.pf.ctfs.,10 per cent. paid.	133	133	133	134½	+2½
150½	151½	5,300	Chi. & Northwestern	150	152½	149¾	151½	+3½
201	220	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	200	200	200	200	−12
138	140	300	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	136	138	136	138	+3
...	5½	900	Cbicago Union Trac.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5½	− ¼
17¾	18	400	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½	− ½
71	72	800	C., C., C. & St. L.	70⅝	71	70⅝	71	+1
35½	35⅝	9,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34⅞	35⅞	33½	35⅜	+ ¼
25⅞	26	3,600	Colorado & Southern	26	26½	25½	25⅞	...
60	61	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	60¼	60½	60¼	60⅝	− ¼
47½	49	300	Col. & South. 2d pf.	48⅝	49	48¾	49	+ ¼
26⅜	27	1,510	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	26	26⅞	26	26⅞	+1
125	126	300	Consolidated Gas	126	126	125¾	125¾	+ ¾
19⅜	19¾	950	Corn Products Ref.	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	− ⅛
79	81	100	Corn Products Ref. pf.	80	80	80	80	...
184	185¾	1,700	Delaware & Hudson	183½	185⅝	183½	185½	+2½
468	475	100	Del., Lack. & West.	470	470	470	470	+6½
30	31	900	Denver & Rio Grande	31	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
73	77	400	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	77	77	75½	75½	+ ½
72⅝	77	100	Detroit United Ry	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+1¼
73	73¼	6,265	*Distillers Securities	72	73½	72	73	+1⅝
25¼	25⅝	14,700	Erie	24⅝	25⅝	24⅜	25⅝	+ ⅝
59¾	60	1,200	Erie 1st pf	59½	60	59¼	59¾	+1¼
39¾	40⅛	400	Erie 2d pf	41	41	40⅝	40⅞	+1¼
88	92	450	Evans. & T. H. pf.	90	91	90	91	+2
88	89	1,400	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	85½	88½	85¾	88½	+2⅝
146	148	300	General Electric	148	148	148	148	+1⅝
130	140	135	Granby Consol	125	125	125	125	−11
136	136½	25,150	Great Northern pf.	130¾	137⅞	130½	136¼	+5¼
11	11½	11,650	Great Northern rts.	10	11½	9⅞	11½	+1½
60½	61¼	4,500	*Great. Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	58⅜	61¼	58⅜	60⅜	+1⅝
34	37½	100	Havana Electric	34	34	34	34	−1¼
81	84	200	*Hocking Valley t. r.	84½	84½	84½	84½	− ½
147½	148	900	Illinois Central	145¼	148½	145¼	147½	+2½
26¾	27	7,700	Interborough-Met.	26¼	27½	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅜
62	62¼	1,500	Interborough-Met. pf.	62¼	62½	62	62	+2⅜
15	15½	8,500	Internat. Paper Co.	14	15¼	14	15	+ ⅝
75¼	76	1,900	Internat. Paper Co. pf.	73⅞	75¼	73⅞	75¼	+1½
26	27	200	Internat. Steam Pump.	26	27	26	27	+1
75	78	400	Int. Steam Pump pf.	78	79	78	79	+2
19	19¼	1,100	Iowa Central	19	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅛
36½	37¼	1,300	Iowa Central pf.	34¼	37	34¼	37	+2⅜
26	26¼	1,400	Kaneas City South.	26	26⅝	25¾	26⅝	− ⅛
58¾	59⅛	3,340	Kansas City Sou. pf.	59	59¼	58	59⅛	+ ⅛
24	25	100	Lake Erie & Western	25	25¼	20¼	20¼	−4
55	56	300	Long Island	57	57	55	55	−2
119¾	120	2,200	Louisville & Nash.	118¼	120	118	120	+2
68½	68¾	600	Mackay Cos	67¼	68½	67½	68½	+1¼
68	69	100	Mackay Coe. pf.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
137½	140	1,310	Manhattan Elevated	136	138	136	138	+2½
90	95	500	*Met. Street Railway	93¾	95	93¾	94	+2
22	22¼	1,800	Mexican Central	21½	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ⅝
49	50	200	Minn. & St. Louis	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ¼
107½	108	1,100	M., St. P. & S. M.	107¾	107¾	106⅝	107	+ ⅜
135	137	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	136	137	136	137	+1
36½	36¾	11,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35¾	37	35¾	36½	+ ⅝
63	63½	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	63	65¼	63¼	65	+ ⅞
76	76¾	4,400	Missouri Pacific	75	78¼	75	78¼	+1⅝
77¼	78	500	*National Biscuit Co.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
11½	12	700	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅞
61½	62	4,500	*National Lead Co.	60	61¾	60	61¾	+1½
98¾	100	1,200	*National Lead Co. pf.	99¼	99¼	98⅞	98⅞	− ⅜
112	116	1,400	*New York Air Brake	112½	116	116	112½	+3½
119¾	119½	4,570	New York Central	118	119⅝	118	119½	+1½
38⅞	40	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	40	40	39	39	...
173	177	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	175	175	175	175	...
113¼	114½	10	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	114	114	114	114	...
38⅝	38⅞	1,000	N. Y. Ont. & West.	37⅞	38¾	37¾	38⅝	+ ⅝
70	70¼	1,300	Norfolk & Western	78	79½	78	79¼	+2
73¼	74¼	400	North American	75	75	74⅝	74⅞	+ ⅜
135¼	135½	44,130	Northern Pacific	128½	136	129½	135¼	+4¾
119¾	120	7,100	*Nor. Pac. rects., 12½ p. c. paid	118	120½	118	119⅝	+2⅛
5⅝	6¼	100	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	− ¼
98	99	500	Pacific Coast	98¼	98¼	98½	98¼	− ¼
103	105	400	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	103½	104¼	103	104¼	+1¼
28	28¾	1,200	Pacific Mail	28	28	26	28	+1½
125¾	127⅞	58,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	124	126⅜	123⅞	125⅞	+2
92¾	92⅞	3,120	People's Gas, Chicago	91¾	92⅝	91¾	92⅛	+ ⅛
71	72½	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	70	71	70	71	+1
36½	37	1,470	Pressed Steel Car	35¾	37	35¾	37	+1
92½	93¼	175	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93	93	93	93	...
163	165	200	Pullman Company	163	163¼	163	163¼	+1¼
45¼	45½	300	*Rv. Steel Spring	45	46	45	46	+1
100½	100⅝	219,055	Reading	100¾	110⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+2⅝
85	88	100	Reading 1st pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	+1½
85	88	100	Reading 2d pf.	85	85	85	85	+2
27¾	28	8,550	*Rep. Iron & Steel	26¼	28⅝	26¼	27⅜	+1¼
85	85½	2,850	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	84¼	85½	84¼	85½	+1
22⅝	22⅞	5,200	Rock Island Co	21⅝	22¾	21⅝	22⅜	+1
50	51	1,500	Rock Island Co. pf.	47½	50	47½	50	+3
38½	39	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	+3½
69	70	5,000	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. new stock ctfs.	63	63	63	63	...
204½	21	200	St. Louis Southw.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
53	54¼	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	52	54⅜	52	54⅜	+2
53⅜	54½	250	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	54¼	54½	54	54	+1
81¼	81⅜	55,400	Southern Pacific	77½	82	77⅜	81⅜	+3⅜
114⅜	115⅜	500	Southern Pacific pf.	114⅞	115	114⅞	115	+ ½
22⅜	22⅞	6,200	Southern Ry. ext.	21½	23	21½	23	+1
71	71½	900	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	70	71¾	69⅞	71¾	+ ⅝
39	40	500	*Tennessee Copper	38¼	40	38½	40	...
28⅞	29¼	600	Texas & Pacific	28⅜	29½	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅝
110	115	210	Third Avenue	114	114	110	110	+9
27	28	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	...
52⅜	53	1,530	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	51⅞

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

When the Inter-State Commerce Commission met in this city something more than a month ago to inquire into the Union Pacific's affairs Wall Street was on tiptoe to learn developments from moment to moment. The hearing was resumed in Washington yesterday, its session being largely in the nature of a summing up, and Wall Street paid no attention to it whatever. The whole affair is rapidly taking its place, in the Wall Street mind at least, among the category of "dead issues." This same attitude was displayed toward the Northern Securities litigation, and there the final awakening was abrupt.

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It has always been a favorite saying in the Street that when the bond market turned after a slump things were "on the mend." The bond market has turned very decidedly in the last few days, although whether this is a permanent movement is still an open question. The rebound from depressed prices has been most noticeable in the convertible issues, which naturally follow the course of the stocks into which they are, at one time or another, exchangeable. Nevertheless, bonds of all kinds have participated in the improvement. Erie convertible 4 per cent. bonds, Series A, advanced yesterday from 80½ to 83, although the general comment in the financial community was that the road was getting its money on somewhat onerous terms.

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The passing without comment of the annual meeting of the Southern Pacific stockholders, which was held at Beechmont, Ky., on Wednesday, was in striking contrast with the intense interest which Wall Street took in the annual meeting five years ago, at the time of the efforts of the Keene pool to control the election of the Southern Pacific Directors. All the Southern Pacific Directors were re-elected at Wednesday's meeting, and it is expected that when the board meets to organize for the coming year all the present officers will be re-elected.

***

One of the reasons assigned for the ease which has developed in call money, as well as for the greater ease in time money, is said to be the fact that a great deal of money which was tied up in time loans on stock collateral was released recently by the closing out of loans, the margins of which had become impaired through the severe declines in the stock market. Yesterday 2½ per cent. was the maximum rate for call money, and the average for the day was 2¼ per cent.

***

The foreign exchange market showed indications yesterday that many foreign loans are being paid off. Demand sterling rose to $4.8520, a recovery of 150 points from the closing price of last week. With the increasing ease in money here there is profit in paying off loans previously made abroad at 6 per cent. or even higher interest rates, and this movement is believed to have assumed large volume. The statement that owing to the sudden upturn in exchange, the gold engaged early in the week by Lazard Frères had been cancelled was denied at the offices of that firm yesterday. This consignment of gold, amounting to $2,500,000, is to be shipped here by to-day's steamer.

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The sharp advance in Northern Pacific-Great Northern joint Burlington bonds, which rose yesterday from 94¼ to 96½, revived interest in the possibility of these bonds being retired in the near future. The fact was pointed out, however, that the earliest date at which the bonds could now be retired, should such a step be decided upon, is Jan. 1, 1908. Under the terms of the bonds they may be retired on any interest date at 105, but it is provided that three months' notice must be given to the holders. The interest dates are July 1 and Jan. 1, and as April 1 is passed, it is now too late to retire the bonds in July. The advisability of calling in these Burlington bonds has been discussed on several occasions by the Great Northern-Northern Pacific interests, and at one time the proposal was advanced almost to the point of an announcement, but was postponed at the last moment. It has not been suggested recently that there is any probability of the bonds being called for retirement at any time in the near future.

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The hint of a dividend to be declared on the common stock of the United States Rubber Company was not fulfilled at yesterday's meeting of the Directors. While there has never been any official pronouncement on the question of a distribution on United States Rubber common, gossip to the effect that such action was imminent has several times been fostered in circles which might be presumed to be well informed. Wall Street has learned to take rumors affecting the affairs of the United States Rubber Company with caution. Yesterday's meeting declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. on the first preferred stock and of 1½ per cent. on the second preferred. Both dividends are for the quarter beginning Jan. 1, 1907, and will be paid out of the net earnings of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907. The dividends are payable April 30 to stockholders of record April 15.

***

While the United Metals Selling Company continues to quote copper unchanged at 25¼ cents for electrolytic and 25½ cents for lake, some of the smaller producers will be obliged to make small reductions as a concession to the recent recessions in the official prices as quoted on the New York Metal Exchange and in The Engineering and Mining Journal. The Granby, Old Dominion, and British Columbia Companies are among the principal producers who market their products on the basis of the published quotations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money quoted at 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 5¼ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $350,913,882; balances, $10,984,057; Sub-Trasaury debtor, $2,002,237.

The local banks have gained $10,365,000 since Friday, as against a gain of $3,891,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8470@$4.8475, sixty days at $4.8070@$4.8075, and cables at $4.8540@$4.8550. Commercial bills were $4.80@$4.81.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.24¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.21¾ for demand; reichsmarks, 93 7-16 plus 1-32 and 94 7-16; guilders, 39 15-16 less 1-64.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20c discount. Chicago—par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 64⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 46¾c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

After Brisk Opening, Trading on the Curb Slackens to Nominal Volume.

BALAKALA THE FEATURE

Nevada Issue Sags Off Fractionally on Heavy Trading — Coppers Generally Firm, but Sluggish.

After a brisk opening yesterday morning, in which Balakala was the active feature, curb trading fell away to meagre proportions, though prices were well maintained in the slack market which ensued. Balakala opened at 12¾, and in the course of the trading moved up to 13½. It receded to 11¾, however, and after transactions of 6,200 shares closed at 11⅞. The Cole-Ryan and Hedge stocks were firm under trading of small volume. United Copper, Greene-Cananea, and Greene Consolidated closing fractionally higher. Chicago Subway, trading in which fell away to the comparatively small volume of 2,400 shares, closed even with its opening at 19¾, after fluctuating between 19½ and 20½. The industrials were practically at a standstill.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Havana Tobacco	14	14	14	14
400	Int. Mer. M. pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
1,000	Manhat. Transit	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞
68	Standard Oil	500	500½	500	500½
40	Standard Screw	88	88	88	88
200	U.S. In. Alcohol	30	30	30	30
1,200	Waterbury Co.	51	51	49¾	50
200	Waterbury pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,200	Western Ice Co.	27	27½	26¾	27½

RAILROAD.

2,400	Chicago Subway	19¾	20½	19¼	19¾

MINING STOCKS.

350	Alaska Mines	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6,200	Balakala	12¾	13½	11¾	11⅞
200	Barnes King D.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
1,430	Bingham Cent.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Bonanza Bell	5¼	5¼	5	5
300	Boston Copper	25	25⅜	25	25⅜
500	Brit. Col. Cop.	8¼	8¼	8	8⅛
50	Butte Coalition	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
	Butte & N. Y.	5	5	5	5
61,000	Cobalt Central	43¼	42	42	42½
250	Colonial Silver	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
320	Colusa Leon. Ex.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,000	Cumb.-Ely Min.	9⅜	9½	9¼	9½
500	Davis-Daly Es.	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
3,600	Dominion Cop.	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6¼
400	Douglas Copper	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
100	Ely Cons.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Ely Central	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
870	Foster Cobalt	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,022	Fur. Creek Cop.	1¼	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
500	Gillilles Silver M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Giroux Mining	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,000	Gold Hill	2¼	2½	2	2½
1,250	Greene-Cananea	16	16¾	16	16¼
800	Greene Con. C.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
150	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Greene G.-S. pf.	8⅛	8⅜	8	8⅜
100	Green-Meehan	18-10	18-16	18-16	13-16
100	Guanajuato Cn.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	King Edward	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,800	McKinley-Dar.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
700	Micmac G. M.	4¼	*4¾	4¼	4¼
200	Mines Co. of A.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	Mitchell Mining	4	4	3¾	3¾
3,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
600	Nev. Smelting	8¼	8½	8⅜	8¼
4,050	Nev.-U. M. & S.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	Newhouse Min.	20	20	19¾	20
5,100	Nipissing M. Co.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
1,200	Old Hund. Min.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Portland Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Silver Queen	1⅜	*1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
400	Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
4,000	Tramps Con.	$1.20	$1.22	$1.20	$1.21
2,100	Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
250	Trinity Copper	22	24	22	23¼
500	Union Copper	11-16	⅝	11-16	⅝
300	Union Explor.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,100	United Copper	59	59⅝	59	59⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	L. & N. 5-year 5% nts.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

	April 4. Bid.	Asked.	April 3. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Malting 6s	100	104	100	104
Am. Steel Foundry	93	95	94	95
Am. Tobacco	800	810	800	805
Am. Writing Paper 6s	82	83½	82	83½
Am. Writing Paper	2¼	2⅝		
Am. Writing Paper pf.	18	21	19½	20½
Alaska Mines	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Balakala	11¾	12		
Barnes King	4¼	4½	4	5
Batopilas Mining	6	7	6¾	7
Bonanza Belt	5	5¼	6	5½
Boston Copper	25	26	24	26
British Col. Cop.	8	8¼	8½	8¾
Butte Coalition	26	27	26	28
Bingham Central	1½	1¾		
Butte & New York	4½	5¼	4½	5
Buffalo Mines		2¼		2¾
Central Foundry	2	2¾	2	2¾
Central Foundry pf.	10	13	10	13
Chicago Subway	19	19¾	19½	19¾
Cobalt Central	41½	42¼	41½	42
Colonial Silver	3	3¼	2¾	3
Cumb.-Ely Mining	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
Colusa-Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	13½	14¼	13½	14½
Dolores, Ltd.	7½	8	7½	8½
Dom. Copper, new	6	5¼	6½	6⅝
Douglas Copper	11	12	11	11⅞
Electric Boat	29	32	29	32
Electric Boat pf.	78	82	78	82
Empire Steel	8	9¼	8	6½
Empire Steel pf.	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5½	5¾	5¼	5¾
Ely Con.	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
El Rayo	5	5¾	4½	5½
Foster Cobalt	1 0-16	1 11-16	1½	1⅝
Furnace Creek	1⅜	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Gillies Silver	⅞	⅞	¾	⅞
Giroux	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
Gold Hill	2	2½	2	2½
Greene Con. Copper	24¼	24⅜	23¾	24
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
Greene-Cananea, new	16	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛
Havana Tobacco	15½	15	15½	15
Havana Tobacco pf.	20	23	20	23
Houston Oil				7
Inter. Mer. Marine	7½	8½	7⅛	8
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	22½	23	22	23
International Salt	14	15	14	15
King Edward	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
Lackawanna Steel	45	55	45	55
Manhattan Transit	3⅝	3⅞	3½	3⅝
McKinley-Darragh	1 0-16	1⅛	1 0-16	1 11-16
Micmac Gold Mining	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅜
Mines Co. of America	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Mitchell Mining	3¾	4	3¾	4
Nevada Con. Copper	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	26	28	26	28
Nevada Smelting	3¾	3⅝	3	3⅝
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	4⅜	4¾	4¼	4⅜
North Sec. Stubs	100	125	100	125
Newhouse Mining	19⅜	20½	19½	19⅝
Nipissing Minea Co.	18⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛
Old Hundred	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
Otis Elevator	37	43	37	43
Otis Elevator pf.	85	92	85	92
Portland Copper	1	1¼	⅞	1¼
Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	100	105	100	105
Silver Queen	1 11-16	1 13-16	1⅝	1 13-16
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	520
Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Standard Oil	508	510	504	506
Standard Milling pf.	81	83	81	83
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
Tramps Con.	120	121	118	120
Tri-Bullion	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2½
Tonopah Extension			3¾	3⅞
Trinity Copper	22	24	22	23
Union Typewriter	84	88	84	88
Union Type. 1st pf.	115	118	115	118
Union Type. 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
Union Explor. Co.	7¼	8	7⅛	8
United Copper	59½	59¾	58¾	59
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	25	30	25	30
Western Ice	27	27¼	26¾	27
Western Ice Co.			68	70
Waterbury Co.	49¾	50	51	51½
Waterbury Co. pf.	102	103		103
White Knob Copper pf.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—The market was strong and active from opening to closing today. United Railways income bonds at 55 were up a point. The receipts for deposited stock were ⅝ higher, and Consolidated Cotton Duck preferred and common were ¼ stronger. Local trust companies' securities showed improvement, Mercantile being up 1 point and United States Fidelity 4½ points. Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company advanced 5 points. The market closed strong. Shares, 2,087; bonds, $53,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	99	99	99
2,000	At. Coast Line 4s	94½	94¼	94½
1,000	A. C. L. of Conn. 4s ctfs.	85	85	85
28,000	Seaboard	74¼	74	74¼
2,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	99	98½	99
3,000	City & Suburban 5s	107½	107½	107½
12,000	Unit. Rys. incomes	55	54	55
2,000	Unit. Rys. funding 5s	81½	81½	81½
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	109½	109½	109½
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	24	24	24

STOCKS.

750	United Rys.	12⅝	12	12⅝
5	Exchange Bank	175	175	175
17	Western Bank	37	37	37
5	Mercantile Trust	124½	124½	124½
10	U. S. Fidelity	110	110	110
450	Con. Cot. Duck	11¾	10⅝	11¾
475	Con. Cot. Duck pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾
425	Houston Oil	7¼	7⅛	7¼
40	Mer. & Miners' Tran.	255	255	255

THE COTTON MARKET.

Increasingly Active, Closing Steady at 5 to 8 Points Net Gain.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Federal Weather Bureau's forecast for Friday and Saturday in the cotton States is as follows:

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Rain Friday, except fair on the coast; Saturday probably rain; fresh, variable winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Friday, except rain in northwest portion; Saturday showers; light, variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Rain and colder Friday; Saturday showers; fresh southerly winds.

Louisiana—Rain and colder Friday; Saturday fair; fresh to brisk northwesterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Friday, except showers in southern and eastern portions; colder; Saturday fair; fresh southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Saturday.

Tennessee—Showers and colder Friday; Saturday fair.

Arkansas—Rain and colder Friday; Saturday fair.

The cotton market was more active, and showed a continuance of the advancing tendency which developed during the late trading of the previous day. The close was steady at a net advance of 5@8 points. Sales were estimated at 160,000 bales.

The opening was steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 2 points, the gains being on the near positions. There was support from the hull leaders on and immediately following the call. There was a slight recession, but the market firmed up again in the early afternoon on reports of a better spot demand and big exports.

Business was more active than since Easter. A falling off in the movement is attracting attention, and bulls believe that if continued it will lead to a modification of commercial crop views.

The range of contract prices in the local markets was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday's Close.
April	..	..	9.42@ 9.44	9.37
May	9.61	9.53	9.57@ 9.58	9.52
June	..	..	9.61@ 9.63	9.55
July	9.71	9.60	9.67@ 9.68	9.59
August	9.71	9.65	9.70@ 9.71	9.62
September	9.72	9.69	9.72@ 9.73	9.66
October	9.96	9.87	9.92@ 9.93	9.86
November	..	..	9.95@ 9.97	9.89
December	10.02	9.93	9.99@10.00	9.93
January	10.19	10.10	10.16@10.17	10.10
February	..	..	10.20@10.22	10.14

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices 5 points higher, at 11c for middling upland and 11.25c for middling Gulf; sales, 31 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile steady, unchanged, at 10¼c, sales 1,200 bales; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 11c, sales 344 bales; Augusta steady, unchanged, at 11¼c, sales 500 bales; Galveston firm, unchanged, at 10 13-16c, sales 236 bales; New Orleans firm, 1-16c higher, at 10 9-16c, sales 2,250 bales; Houston steady, 1-16c higher, at 10 13-16c, sales 615 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Notwithstanding strong efforts by certain bull interests to check the declining tendency in wheat yesterday through the use of hug stories from pretty much all parts of the Southwest, the market was unresponsive. An important factor in this decline was the report of good rains in Oklahoma and prospects for a breaking up of the drought in Kansas and Nebraska. Liverpool declined ½ to ⅝d, and there was a break of 1¼c per bushel in April at Budapest. Although flour clearances aggregated 85,000 barrels, liberal receipts at interior points effectually prevented any aggressive bull action. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 81½c, elevator, and 82½c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88½c, and No. 2 hard, Winter, 86¾c, free on board, afloat, opening navigation.

CORN.—The market developed a weaker tone through heaviness in wheat, fairly large receipts at Chicago and the West, and easier cables. Occasional slight rallies took place, but at the close prices were within ⅛c of lowest. The only cash trade that could be confirmed was a sale of 5 loads at outports. No. 2 corn in New York was quoted 56c, elevator, and 52c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 54½c, and No. 2 yellow, 52c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	$4 15-16	84¾	84⅝	85¼
July	83¾	85¼	86¼	86
September	85¾	85⅝	85⅝	86¼
Corn—				
May	..	..	53⅝	53¾
July	..	..	54	54

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday's Close.
May	79⅝	75¼	75¾	76¼
July	75½	77⅝	77⅝	78⅝
September	79⅛	78¾	78⅝	79⅝
Corn—				
May	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	45¼
July	46	45¾	45⅞	45⅞
September	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	46⅝
Oats—				
May	42	41¼	41¾	42¼
July	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	37¼
September	33	33⅜	32⅞	33½
Lard—				
May	8.95	8.85	8.85	8.95
July	9.02	8.97	8.97	9.05
Ribs—				
May	8.70	8.62	8.62	8.70
July	8.85	8.75	8.77	8.87
Pork—				
May	16.20	16.10	16.10	16.30
July	16.22	16.10	16.10	16.30

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103½	105
2s, c., 1930	103½	105
2s, r., 1918	102⅝	103¼
2s, c., 1916	103¾	104
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..
4s, r., 1907	101	102
4s, c., 1907	101	102
4s, r., 1925	130¾	131¼
4s, c., 1925	130½	131¼
Panama, 2s	104½	105¼
Philip'ne 4s	102½	..
Adams Exp.	280	300
Alh. & Sus.	235	..
Alle. & W.	130	..
A. C. of pf.	92	102
Am. B. S.	15¼	17
A. B. S. pf.	75	80
Am. Can.	5⅜	6
Am. Can. pf.	52	53½
Am. Coal.	125	175
A. C. O. pf.	80	88
Am. D. Tel.	23	40
Am. Exp.	200	220
A. H. & L. pf.	22	23
Am. Loc. pf.	107	110
Am. M. Co.	6	10
Am. S. pf. B.	85	91
Am. Snuff.	200	240
Am. Sn. pf.	90	100
Am. St. Fd.	8	9
A. B. R. pf.	128	128
A. T. & C.	75	83
A. T. & T.	117	121
Ann Arbor.	20	30
Ann A. pf.	70	80
Asso. M. 1st pf.	100	..
A. M. 2d pf.	98	91
B. & O. pf.	89	94
Beth. Steel.	12½	14¾
Beth. S. pf.	49	49
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B. Un. Gas.	110	120
Bruns. City.	11½	12
B. R. & P. pf.	110	139½
B. & S. pf.	88	..
Butt'ck Co.	42¼	49
Cent. L. pf.	95	70
C. R. R. of N. J.	188	190
C. & S. A.	140	145
Chi. Ter.	15	18
C. & A. pf.	..	55
C. B. & Q.	190	..
C. & E. I. pf.	110	150
C. G. W.	6	70½
C. I. & L. pf.	50	90
C. St. P. M. & Om. pf.	150	180
C. T. & T. pf.	5	10
C. T. & T. pf.	10	17
C. & C. pf.	125	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	109
C., L. & W. pf.	70	..
L. & W. pf.	103	125
Cleve. & P.	105	..
C. F. & I. pf.	75	..
Crip. C. C.	75	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	10	20
Det. & M. pf.	45	9
Det. So. pf.	20	40
Dist. Sec.	105	..
U. S. Exp.	100	108
U. S. Leath. pf.	13	14½
U. S. L. pf.	100½	112
Vand. R. R.	..	85
Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	24	27
Va. pf.	..	80
Va. Coal.	65	70
Vulcan. Det.	3	8
Vul. D. pf.	57	57
W.-F. Exp.	225	300
West. Md.	15	25
West. U. T.	81½	83
Westinghouse assenting.	147	147½
Westinghouse 1st pf.	147	165
Wis. Cent.	18¾	19½
Ing.-Rand.	49	..
Ing.-R. pf.	90	..
Int. Power.	44½	45
L. & Ch.	173	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	75	76
K. & D. M.	8	10
K. & D. M. pf.	35	40
K. Ice, Chi.	..	73
Kn. Ice, C. pf.	..	75
Laclede Gas.	90	110
Lacl. G. pf.	90	110
L. E. & W. pf.	60	65
Man. Beach	3	6
Mich. Cent.	125	190
M. & St. L. pf.	89	85
Nor. Pac.	172	178
N. C. & St. L.	120	125
Nat. B. pf.	112½	115
Nat. En. pf.	81	85
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	52	..
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20¾	23
N. Cent. C.	30	40
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	120
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	72	80
N. Y. D. Co.	81	89
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	70	80
N. Y., L. & W. pf.	122	125
N. & W. pf.	76	83
P. C. 1st pf.	90	105
Peo. & E. pf.	26	30
Pitts. Coal. pf.	12	13
Pitts. C. pf.	52	54
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	94	98
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	165	..
Quicksilver pf.	⅞	1¾
Quicksilver pf.	1½	4
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stk.	83½	86
R. S. S. pf.	91½	92
Reins. & Sec.	100	..
R., W. & O.	118	125
Rutland pf.	40	49
St. J. & G. I. pf.	15	25
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	45	65
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	35
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	67
St. L. & S. F. C. & F. 1. ctfs.	160	175
St. L. & S. F. C. & F. 1. pf. ctfs.	110	125
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	99	101
T. C. & I.	139	145
Tex. Central	50	..
Tex. C. pf.	70	..
T., P. & W.	74	70½
T., P. & W. pf.	17	20
T. R. & L.	25¾	26¼
U. B. & P. pf.	52½	54
Un. Cig. pf.	85	95
Un. Fruit.	105	..
U. S. Exp.	100	108
U. S. Leath.	6	12
U. S. L. pf.	100½	112
Vand. R. R.	..	85
Va.-Car. Ch.	27	..
Va. pf.	..	80
Va. Coal.	65	70
Vulcan. Det.	3	8
Vul. D. pf.	57	57
W.-F. Exp.	225	300
West. Md.	15	25
West. U. T.	81½	83
Westinghouse assenting.	147	147½
Westinghouse 1st pf.	147	165
Wis. Cent.	18¾	19½

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 4.—The supplies of money were plentiful in the market today and the demand was quiet. Discounts were easier, in view of the superabundance of cash and the prospect that the supplies would be further increased by the distribution of Government dividends to-morrow.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull in the forenoon, owing to the unfavorable news from the Continental Bourses. Later there was an improvement on better Paris support, but the transactions were restricted, with the exception of Canadian Pacific and copper shares, which were active. Rio Tinto advanced from 83½ to 86½ on bear covering. The tone at the close was cheerful.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103¾.

Americans displayed irregularity. After a firm opening they drooped on account of lack of support, subsequently recovered, further improved on the receipt of support from New York, and closed firm. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé was favorably affected by the increased dividend.

The Indian Secretary to-day bought £150,000 in gold in the market, due here April 15.

Bullion amounting to £25,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £25,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.65; Lisbon, 2.75.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d. American eagles, 76s 5½d.

Bar silver steady at 30 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4⅛@4¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£326,000
Circulation decreased	329,000
Bullion decreased	655,529
Other securities decreased	1,124,000
Other deposits increased	1,004,000
Note reserve decreased	828,000
Public deposits decreased	2,421,000
Government securities decreased	2,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 41.42 per cent., as compared with 40.95 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

PARIS, April 4.—Prices on the Bourse were unsteady at the opening to-day, but became firmer, owing to the satisfactory settlement and the fact that there was no change in the bank rate.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 75.90 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 489.

Three

SAYS ALTON DEAL WAS OPEN AND FAIR

Cravath, Representing Harriman, Tells the Commerce Commission So.

EVERYBODY KNOWS OF IT

Thinks Stock Watering Has Been Helpful—Favors Federal Supervision of Security Issues.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The country has been unjust to E. H. Harriman, according to Paul Cravath, Mr. Harriman's attorney. He assured the Inter-State Commerce Commission of this injustice to-day, when the hearing into the combination of the Union and Southern Pacific Roads was resumed at its offices. Mr. Cravath appeared to explain the Alton deal, and he was supported by John G. Milburn and Judge R. S. Lovatt of the Harriman counsel.

Mr. Cravath assured the commission that the whole Alton transaction was entirely legal and proper. It was exactly such a transaction as had been carried through in scores of other cases without exciting any comment or criticism whatever. He pointed out from his brief the details of the Alton deal, step by step, and explained the profits that had accrued to each member of the syndicate. The only trouble was that since the deal had been made public opinion regarding such transactions had undergone a considerable alteration, and the moral aspect of such phases of high finance now received more attention than heretofore.

Then Mr. Cravath surprised the commission and those who were in the room by assuring them that what was everywhere been regarded as a discovery by the commission, in its hearings at New York, of the character of the Alton deal, was in fact nothing new. Everybody, according to Mr. Cravath, knew all about that deal when it was consummated.

"All of the transactions were carried through in the most public manner," declared Mr. Cravath. "Every important fact brought out at the recent investigation had been made public through reports to stockholders, listing applications to the New York Stock Exchange, and other publications."

There had been much misrepresentation and public misconception about the Alton deal, he continued. It was not put through by Messrs. Gould, Schiff, Stillman, and Harriman alone. There were at least a hundred other members of the syndicate to help extend the publicity. Not a man was frozen out, and not a man was the victim of discrimination.

Mr. Cravath concluded with these conclusions regarding the various proceedings in the Alton recapitalization:

"They were conducted lawfully. They were conducted openly, and all of the essential facts received wide publicity and have at all times been accessible to the stockholders and to investors in Chicago & Alton securities. They were in accordance with the approved methods which were at the time in vogue in recapitalizing other railroad companies and large industrial enterprises. They were conducted for the equal benefit of all stockholders, and there was no discrimination or injustice.

"While the Chicago & Alton transactions may be regarded as typical of a class of financial transactions which have been common in the past and which have generally been regarded as proper, and whatever basis there may now be for objection to such transactions as a class, there is no basis for singling out for special criticism the Chicago & Alton transactions and the gentlemen by whom they were conducted."

Mr. Cravath said that the time had come for much stricter regulation of the issue of stocks and bonds of semi-public corporations.

"The liberal laws that have existed in this regard," said he, "have materially aided in the development and growth of the country. The watering of stock, in my opinion, has been helpful in the past. The time has come, however, in the development of the country, in the balacing of the advantages and evils for a much stricter regulation of the issuance of stocks and bonds."

In the course of his argument Mr Cravath was deflected a little at times by questions and interjections from the Commissioners. They embarrassed him somewhat by exhibiting curiosity as to his personal opinions, which he thought he ought not to give, being there in the capacity of attorney to represent a client. He had dropped a chance remark to the effect that the time was coming, if indeed it had not already arrived, when Federal supervision of the issue of securities would be necessary.

"Suppose you tell us what you think about that," put in Commissioner Lane.

"Well, in a general way, I am in favor of a Federal commission," replied Mr. Cravath. "I opposed one bill because of some of its provisions, but I think there should be a commission which could control the application as well as the amount of new securities."

ALTON'S WATERED STOCK.

Cravath Argues That Reorganizers Were Justified in Issuing It.

Supplementing the statement made by Paul D. Cravath before the Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday at Washington in behalf of Messrs. Harriman, Gould, Schiff, and Stillman as the managers of the syndicate which reorganized the Chicago & Alton in 1899, documents wiled with the Inter-State Commerce Commission in connection with this matter were made public in this city yesterday. These include an argument in support of the propriety of the Chicago & Alton reorganization filed with the commission by Mr. Cravath and an extensive report on the subject of the reorganization prepared by J. H. McClement, a railroad expert.

In his memorandum in support of the propriety of the reorganization, Mr. Cravath reiterates the many points in explanation of the terms of the reorganization which have been made public from time to time in behalf of the reorganization management during and since the sessions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in this city.

On behalf of the syndicate managers he defends the various steps taken by them, and supplements his own statements by those of various experts, including Mr. McClement, who prepared a comprehensive review of the reorganization of the Chicago & Alton in comparison with other reorganizations. Of the readjustment of the accounts by which $12,444,177 originally charged to operating expenses was transferred to capital account, Mr. Cravath points out that conservative and reputable corporations followed a similar procedure in the issuance of new securities. In support of the admissibility of such a readjustment of accounts, Mr. Cravath submits the written opinion of several firms of certified public accountants.

The $20,000,000 of common stock, which Mr. Cravath says is the only part of the new capitalization of the Chicago & Alton which could be regarded as watered stock, no more than represented, he claims, the future value of the property at the time of the reorganization over and above the amount of its preferred securities. He adds that the framers of the reorganization plan were entirely justified in their judgment that with new management that amount of common stock would, under normal conditions, readily earn a fair dividend.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, back parlor; excellent table board; references.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and room for persons with references; Southern home.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; references; telephone.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Double and single rooms.

83D ST., 163 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny front room; select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

83D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable sunny double room; also back room; good board; telephone; references.

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—To rent, with board, a desirable single room, with closet.

123D, 126 WEST.—One large, two small rooms with board; private family; 6933 Morningside.

137TH ST., 311 WEST.—Couple or gentleman accommodated by small Jewish private family, with large front room and board; cheerful surroundings; telephone.

East Side.

17TH ST., 110 EAST.—Single room, with board; good table; table guests.

45TH ST., 130 EAST.—Private high-class house for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished with brass beds; scrupulously clean; three rooms; reference.

72D, 156 EAST.—Handsome rooms; every convenience; excellent board; refined family; reduced rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, 61ST.—Suite, double rooms, $18 to $22; single, $9, $12; table guests accommodated; high-grade board.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

HIGH-GRADE clearing house for rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

West Side.

19TH, 39 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished large and small rooms; running hot water; telephone.

34TH ST., 347 WEST, The Utah.—Large, light rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings; telephone.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a quiet, refined home; reference.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath, breakfast; telephone; reference.

43D ST., 256 WEST.—Neat furnished room, Bradshaw.

48TH ST., 238 WEST.—Hall rooms for gentlemen; running water; private family.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; modern plumbing; gentlemen only.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable single room in refined Catholic family; meals optional. Witter.

55TH ST., 240, 250, 252, 254 WEST.—Choicely furnished rooms; excellent board. Mrs. Dinkelspiel.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Telephone; large front parlor; bay window; private entrance; central; Subway. Brock.

64TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE. DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

112TH ST., 504 WEST. (Cathedral Heights.)—Sunny south room; elevator; shower bath; gentlemen; references. Otis.

115TH, 231 WEST.—Special table board, $3.50; catering to parties; large accommodations; near Subway and "L." Telephone, 5133 Harlem. Gotthold.

150TH, 827 WEST.—Private house; large, light single room, bath adjoining; telephone, 3898—Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72.—Bachelor house; fine suites, furnished or unfurnished, with bath; breakfast; refined surroundings; magnificent river view; references.

WANTED PERMANENTLY, gentlemen or business woman for third story large rear room; hot and cold running water; large closets; clean and comfortable. 343 West 20th St.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable large room, with private bath; telephone.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished room, private bath; also handsomely furnished parlor bedroom, bath; high-class house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; square room; running water; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

58TH ST., 34 EAST, (Near Madison Av.)—Large room, near bath; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 150 EAST.—Large and single rooms, parlor floor, en suite or separate; private baths; telephone; newly furnished; superior house; references.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; running water, bath; gentlemen; references essential.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—General housework, capable white woman; good plain cook; two in family; apartment; wages $20. Mrs. Patterson, 80 East 55th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Sopranos for Brooklyn church; $100. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Episcopal organist, New Jersey Church; Summer resort; $400. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., near 18th St.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey, $350-$500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus basses for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors for New Jersey churches, $300, $400. Webster's Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter in business office of newspaper. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, I. R., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2362 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 65 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—A useful man, not over 35 years of age, for indoor work in private place in country; one who can help in dining room; must be competent and have satisfactory references from similar place. Call 1 Broadway, Room 99, to-day, between 10 and 12.

WANTED—Doctor; excellent opening for physician to secure position in sanitarium; must have general experience; preferably single; salary, $45 a month, with board and washing. Call or write to-day. Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, New York.

WANTED — Bright, responsible office boy. Protestant, 16 or 17 years old, to assist bookkeeper and do some errands; to the right kind of boy there will be chance of advancement; bond required. Estate, Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Right man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Estimator, high-class ornamental iron and bronze; must be competent to negotiate contracts and manage branch office. Apply 1,133 Broadway, Room 607.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-Ban, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A young men to make himself useful in a wholesale jeweler's office. Write, giving address and references, to J. B., Box 157 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Neat boy for general office work, with good chance for advancement, by wholesale dry goods house. Astheimer & Co., 7 West 22d St.

WANTED—Italian agents for Bronx lots; salary or commission. Shatskin, 149th St. and 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; household bills examined, checked, paid, and rendered monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general, and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4316 Chelsea.

Companions.

COMPANION.—The Rev. Dr. Houghton commends a young Canadian lady, who desires a position as companion; willing to travel; indifferent in regard to salary. Address Transfiguration Church, 29th St. and Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Mme. Le Brun, 208 West 42d St., French dressmaker; hand-embroidered dresses, hand-painted evening gowns, fans, and parasols; will call.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—Country woman would go to home of refinement as housekeeper and companion; would take care family for absent parents; appreciate home interest; has been in own home only; willing to travel. Yankee, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By French girl as experienced lady's maid, to travel; can be highly recommended. 480 Park Av., care of Mrs. Dodge.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—Would do private nursing; companion to invalid; moderate compensation; 6 years' experience. 171 East 82d St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER. — Two years' experience, can read notes correctly; High School graduate; attentive, diligent; references; $10. M. E., Box 169 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience law and commercial work; excellent references furnished as to ability. Miss W., Room 902, 154 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; competent; lives with parents; Gentile; references; $15. Miss Carter, 126 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; not afraid to work; moderate salary. Miss F. B., 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Up-to-date American girl wants work quickly; references. Experienced, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

TEACHER. — A lady recommends superior French Protestant teacher, graduate of University of France, capable of taking charge of French department in young ladies' school or education of young girls in private family; eight years' experience in select school; personal references. Apply after 5 P. M., 58 East 72d St., entrance on Park Av., or by telephone, 3218—79th.

CARETAKERS.—Married couple wish to take care of private house; references. Molander, 202 East 114th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—By expert accountant; opening and closing books; trial balance; profit and loss statements and balance sheets; accounts audited, reports compiled; references. John M. Pardon, 2,469 Broadway. Tel. 4848 Riverside.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper writes up, balances books; regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class man; 10 years' best reference. Address John, 2 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—Position in country; best reference. J. O. L., 214 West 53d St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—By real estate salesman; city or suburban; reference leading firm. X., Box 220 Times Downtown.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; can furnish undoubted references. J. E. B., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A RESPECTABLE young colored man wants situation. Jordan, 1,364 Broadway.

LAWYER.—20 years' experience New York and Chicago; former assistant United States attorney; recent assistant State's attorney, Chicago; highest judicial references; expert in trials, equity, and appeals, wants legal association. Lawyer, 323 Times, Times Square.

RODMAN, &c.—Student with practical experience would like to get a position with an engineering concern as rodman, leveler, or as topographical draftsman. Jas. J. Rosenthal, 120 West 61st St., New York City.

SUPERINTENDENT.—By American, by the middle of May, as superintendent of a large farm; thoroughly understands farming in all of its branches, and care of stock and dairy; understands planning and building; also rustic stone work, laying out roads, lawns, landscape gardening, water systems; only first-class position wanted. Superintendent, P. O. Box 136 Fishkill, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Department of Health, Southwest Corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by tha Board of Health of the Department of Health until 10 o'clock A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907,

For furnishing all the labor and furnishing and erecting all the materials necessary or required to complete an underground conduit system and to install a wiring system for electric lighting, fire alarm, watchman's time detector, and telephones, together with all work incidental thereto in certain buildings and throughout the grounds of the Willard Parker Hospital, foot of East Sixteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M. D.,
President;
ALVAH H. DOTY, M. D.,
THEODORE A. BINGHAM,
Board of Health.

Dated March 30, 1907.

Department of Health, Southwest Corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Board of Health of the Department of Health until 10 o'clock A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907,

For furnishing all the labor and furnishing and erecting all the material necessary or required to effect certain alterations and improvements to the building occupied by the Department of Health of the City of New York, as a drug laboratory, and situate No. 116 East Forty-first Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M. D.,
President;
ALVAH H. DOTY, M. D.,
THEODORE A. BINGHAM,
Board of Health.

Dated March 30, 1907.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1907.
Borough of Manhattan.

For furnishing, delivering, and laying water mains and appurtenances in Central Park, north of Ninety-seventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN,
President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated April 3, 1907.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1907.
Borough of Manhattan.

For erecting tree guards and for furnishing and erecting two-rail pipe fence with wire mesh facing around tree plots in Cathedral Parkway, between Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN,
President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated April 3, 1907.

Headquarters of the Fire Department of The City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1907,

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering supplies for the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau in Manhattan and The Bronx.

Borough of Richmond.

No. 2. For furnishing and delivering supplies for the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau in Richmond.

For full particulars see City Record.

FRANCIS J. LANTRY,
Fire Commissioner.

Dated April 3, 1907.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate 230, Int. No. 221, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO PERMIT THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK TO PLACE A PORTION OF LINCOLN ROAD, IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, UNDER THE CARE, CUSTODY, CONTROL AND MAINTENANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in The City of New York, on Monday, April 8, 1907, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 4, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the second heard at that time.

Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room 16, until 3 o'clock P. M. on

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1907.

For rebuilding a portion of West Washington Market, bounded by Grace, Thompson, Lawton, and Thirteenth Avenues, and the adjoining buildings, Borough of Manhattan.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN F. AHEARN,
Borough President.

The City of New York, April 4, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of April 4 to 17, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 9 AND 11. MORRIS AVENUE—REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING THE SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES, AND PLACING FENCES, from the east side of New York and Harlem Railroad to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, April 2, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 30 to April 12, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8. AUDUBON AVENUE—PAVING, from West 175th Street to Fort George Avenue.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, March 28, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids for the placing of filling, at (1) the ferry terminal at Stapleton, Borough of Richmond, and (2) the ferry terminal at the foot of 39th Street, Brooklyn, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, April 11th, 1907.

(For particulars see City Record.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held on March 8, 1907, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of The City of New York, acting for and in behalf and in the name of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901, as amended, has selected and determined certain real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined in the said act) in the Counties of Nassau and Queens, as and for sources of public water supply in and for The City of New York, and deems it necessary to take and acquire the same and all the rights, titles, and interests therein, and to extinguish all claims or damages on account of such rights, titles, and interests, or growing out of such taking, for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the supply of pure and wholesome water for The City of New York, and of providing additional water works to supply The City of New York with water, said lands being required for the purpose of additional conduits, pumping stations, etc., and for the building diverting works and laying drain pipe for the waters of Beaver Creek, thereby preventing the contamination of the Brooklyn water supply; and,

Whereas, The said Commissioner has prepared and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, under date of October 17, 1906, map showing the said real estate to be taken and acquired as aforesaid, as provided in the said act; therefore be it

Resolved, That a public notice be given of a hearing to be held by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in the Old Council Chamber, Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at which a full opportunity shall be afforded to any and all persons interested to be heard respecting such map and the taking and acquisition of the real estate as shown thereon.

Resolved, That such public notice be published in The City Record, in the corporation newspapers, in two papers published in Queens County, in which county the real estate to be taken and acquired is situated, and in two daily papers published in The City of New York, once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the date of the hearing.

Dated March 20, 1907.

JOSEPH HAAG,
Secretary,
No. 277 Broadway, Room 805.
Telephone 3454 Worth.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held on March 8, 1907, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of The City of New York, acting for and in behalf and in the name of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901, as amended, has selected and determined certain real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined in the said act) in the Counties of Nassau and Queens, as and for sources of public water supply in and for The City of New York, and deems it necessary to take and acquire the same and all the rights, titles, and interests therein, and to extinguish all claims or damages on account of such rights, titles, and interests or growing out of such taking, for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the supply of pure and wholesome water for The City of New York, and of providing additional water works to supply The City of New York with water, said lands being required for the purpose of additional conduits, pumping stations, etc., and for the building diverting works and laying drain pipe for the waters of Beaver Creek, thereby preventing the contamination of the Brooklyn water supply; and,

Whereas, The said Commissioner has prepared and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, under date of October 17, 1906, map showing the said real estate to be taken and acquired as aforesaid, as provided in the said act; therefore be it

Resolved, That a public notice be given of a hearing to be held by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in the Old Council Chamber, Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at which a full opportunity shall be afforded to any and all persons interested to be heard respecting such map and the taking and acquisition of the real estate as shown thereon.

Resolved, That such public notice be published in The City Record, in the corporation newspapers, in two papers published in Nassau County, and in two papers published in Queens County, in which counties the real estate to be taken and acquired is situated, and in two daily papers published in The City of New York, once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the date of the hearing.

Dated March 20, 1907.

JOSEPH HAAG,
Secretary,
No. 277 Broadway, Room 805.
Telephone 3454 Worth.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company of New York:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of Chapter 60 of the Laws of 1902, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the North German Fire Insurance Company of New York to present their claims to the undersigned, at his place of business, Number 15 William Street, (Corn Exchange Bank Building,) Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within fifteen days after the last publication of this order or notice. Said last publication will be had on the 5th day of April, 1907, so that all claims should be presented on or before the 20th day of April, 1907.

A copy of this notice will be mailed to all the creditors of said corporation as shown on the books of the company at their last known place of residence.

New York, January 11th, 1907.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Receiver, North German Fire Insurance Company of New York, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Receiver, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907.

No. 1. For the labor and material required, with the exception of plumbing and gas fitting, for the erection and completion of a public bath building to be built at Nos. 83 and 85 Carmine Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

No. 2. For plumbing and gas fitting to be installed in the public bath building to be built at Nos. 83 and 85 Carmine Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN F. AHEARN,
Borough President.

The City of New York, March 30, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 30 to April 12, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTIONS 9 AND 11. EAST 169TH STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, SETTING CROSSWALKS, from Webster Avenue to Clay Avenue. 23D WARD, SECTION 11. RITTER PLACE—SEWER, between Union Avenue and Prospect Avenue. 24TH WARD, SECTION 11. DALY AVENUE—PAVING AND SETTING CURB from East 177th Street to Bronx Park.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, March 28, 1907.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York. Postage extra.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

For hauling and laying twelve-inch water main in Fremont Avenue, between Morris and Anthony Avenues, Borough of The Bronx.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN,
Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

The City of New York, March 29, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE, John J. Freedman and Frank J. Dupignac, Commissioners of Appraisal appointed by the Supreme Court in the matter of acquiring easements in Westchester Avenue, Southern Boulevard, and Boston Road, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of an elevated railroad in said avenues for rapid transit purposes, will apply at Special Term, Part III. of the Supreme Court, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of April, 1907, at the call of the calendar on that day, for the appointment of a Commissioner of Appraisal in the place and stead of Benedict J. Greenhut, resigned.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1907.

JOHN J. FREEDMAN.
FRANK J. DUPIGNAC.

Police Department of the City of New York, No. 300 Mulberry Street.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Police Commissioner of the Police Department of the City of New York at the bookkeeper's office, Central Department, until 10 o'clock A. M. on

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1907,

For furnishing and delivering twenty-one horses for the Police Department of the City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,
Police Commissioner.

Dated March 29, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for sprinkling the new-made land between Cortlandt and Gansevoort Streets, North River; between West 22d and West 30th Streets, North River, and between East 18th and East 24th Streets, East River, Borough of Manhattan, (Contract 1,059,) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock (noon) April 10, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for furnishing and delivering about 2,000 tons of anthracite coal (Contract 1,062) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon April 15, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for furnishing and delivering about 3,000 cubic yards of sand, under Contract 1,039, Class 1, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks, at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon April 15th, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiff, against EDGAR LOGAN and EMELIE L. LOGAN, his wife; Asher Greenebaum, and Lewis Morris, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant three hundred and sixteen feet and eight inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Lenox Avenue with the said southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence southwardly, but parallel with the westerly line of Lenox Avenue, to and through a party wall so far as the same extends, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; running thence westwardly, but along the said middle line of the block, sixteen feet eight inches; running thence northwardly, but again parallel with the said westerly line of Lenox Avenue, and to and through another party wall, so far as the same extends, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the said southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence eastwardly, but along said southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, sixteen feet eight inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 18th, 1907.

J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN, Referee.

IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiff in person, 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being 132 West 136th Street:

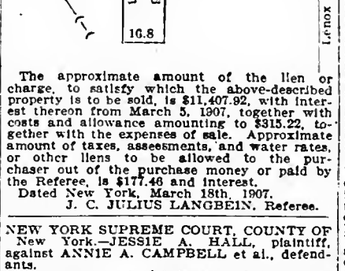

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $11,407.92, with interest thereon from March 5, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $315.22, together with the expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $177.46 and interest.

Dated New York, March 18th, 1907.

J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JESSIE A. HALL, plaintiff, against ANNIE A. CAMPBELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighteenth day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street distant three hundred feet west of the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; running thence westerly along One Hundred and Third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street twenty-five feet; and thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue to the place of beginning

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, April 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 237—Scarpato-St Gothard. 245—Eriksson-Goodwin. 246—Packard Co-Umbria. 250—Hlomas-Suyaman. 256—Dubois Sons Co-The Eugene D Morane. 257—N Y C & H R R R-Tug Chas E Matthews. 259—Ennis-United States. 262—Hogen-Hudson. 264—Hanover Nat Bk-Suddath. 265—Same-same. 269—N Y Herald-Outcault. 215—Amer Fine Art Co-Simon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury cases. Prsfsred causes. 347—Hutchins-Buff So Ry. 379—Meva-Ackeson & Harden Co. 388—Blair-Penn R R. 387—U S-U S Trading Co. 301—Lehane-Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Co. 393—Gulbenkian-Strandman. 394—Swane-N Y, N H & H R R Co. 396—N Y & Phila Coal & Coke Co-S M Hamilton Coal Co. 400—Newhall-Anderson. 402—Int Mer Mar Co-Stranahan. 403—Oceanic Steam Nav Co-same. 404—Buschman-N Y, N H & H R R Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty. 144—Anchor Line SS Camaguey. 174—Comp Cubana-SS Columbia.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, April 4.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 123, 130, 132, 133, 134.

Calendars for Friday, April 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, Clarke, Houghton, and Lambert, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions. Non-enumerated motions. 1—Matter North River, between West 18th and 23d Sts, (in re Wm P Collins.) 3—Knickerbocker Trust Co-Post. 4—McNulty-McNulty. 11—Matter of Schnpp, (in re Daniel J. Dreslin.) 15—Downap-Matthews. 16—Oake-Ritter. 17—People ex rel O'Donnell-McClellan. 89—Koptzky-Brown-Forman Co. 40—Stanbery-Andrews. 42—Heyman-Heyman. 43—Myers-Seff. 44—Oakes-Ritter. 45—Reiman-Roosevelt. 46—Strasburger-Janowitz. 48—Groake-Lammle.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—In the matter of Lawyers Surety Co of N Y. 2—In the matter of West 176th St, &c. 3—In the matter of West 168th St, &c. 4—In the matter of Bathgate Av, from East 188th St, &c. 5—Emanuel Congregation-35th St & 5th Av Realty Co. 6—Max-Schleesteel. 7—Dullinger-Finkelstein. 8—Griffin-Linden Cemetery Assn. 9—Tracy-Lichtenstader. 10—Wolfel-Vanderwater. 11—People State N Y, &c-The Republican Co, &c. 12—Arnold-Dempsey. 13—Winterburn-Card. 14—Hupfel Sons-Will, Jr. 15—Mendel-Mendel. 16—Hanson-The Mexican Central R R. 17—Petrikowsky-Petrikowsky. 18—Strauss-Strauss. 19—Hay-Kennedy. 20—Cohen-Cohen. 21—Conway-Phil & Read Coal Co. 22—Mendel-Mendel. 23—Crowder-Afro-Amer Realty Co. 24—In the matter of Beck. 25—Parmer-Farmer. 26—Por-Ludens. 27—Perlemann-Greenfield. 28—Gray-Freeman. 29—Dreyfus-Klinger. 30—May-Crook. 31—Douglass-Douglass. 32—In the matter of opening Bryant St, &c. 33—Goupy-Goupy. 34—Wahlheimer-New Yorker Staats Zeitung. 35—McLoughlin-Manderville. 36—Beardsworth-Harduen. 37—Blun-Mayer. 38—Same-same. 39—Van Buren & N Y Bill Posting Co-Salomon. 40—In the matter of opening Randall Av. 41—Bankers Trust Co-Althause. 42—In the matter of opening Walton Av, &c. 43—In the matter of Tinton Avenue. 44—Berger-Independent Bros. 45—Donally-Dran. 46—McGlone-McGlone. 47—In the matter of Inter Conn N Y M Assn. 48—Bastide-Holden Co. 49—Townsend-Hardenbergh. 50—Wright-Single-tons. final Harbin-Mexican Central Ry Co. 52—Rowe-Horowitz. 53—Menczer-Menczer. 54—Ritter-Grand Lodge, Ancient Order U. W. 55—Webster-Webster. 56—Bonomolo-Cavallotti Lodge. 57—Same-same. 58—City of N Y-Dyckman. 59—Payne-Stelrecht. 60—Frost-Laurence. 61—People, &c-Tarbox. 62—Tarbox-Tarbes. 63—Kessler-Lederman Const Co. 64—In the matter of Jackson. 65—Greenbaum-Bates. 66—People State N Y, &c-42d St, M & St N R R. 67—Gothringer-Clever. 68—Eyshpan-Goldberg. 69—Carbo-Addiscs. 70—Postman-Quint. 71—Winsch-Schmidt. 72—Corwin-Long Acre Square Bldg Co. 73—Beardsworth-Harnden. 74—Same-same. 75—Litter-Perry. 76—Naidlez-Ealin. 77—Weasmer-Weasmer. 78—Cowhig-German Sav Bk. 79—Fortress-Sterne. 80—Finkelstein-N Amsterdam Gas Co. 81—In the matter of 231 to 237 West 67th St. 82—Waltert-Young.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calender called at 10:15 A. M. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Adjourned till April 8.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term Continued)—Adjourned until April 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(April Term)—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. No day calendar. Pleadings. 1—Lawrence Roche, 2—John Foy, Jessie Ashton, 3—Albert Sharp, James Connolly. 4—Barton T Wilson, 5—John J Mcintyre. 6—John Morriesey, Henry Vohrer, Augustus Romaine, Samuel Baroff. 7—John Lyons, Augustus Romaine. 8—Michael J Donohue. 9—Edward Cannon. 10—Thomas Egan, 11—Joseph Clarke. 12—Otto Andreas. 13—Peter Jordan. 14—Thomas Miller. 15—William Lang, Thomas Duane. 16—Edward Fitzpatrick. 17—Joseph Kleimmerer, Edward Lewis. 18—Philip Harvey, Jakob Frey. 19—Jacob Frey. 20—James C Pierce. 21—Edward McKeon. 22—John Keen. 23—Antonio Spado. 24—Clement Teller. 25—Carlo De Sanctis. 26—John Hartman. 27—Gerald M Tracy. 28—Taboldo Tambrino, Lawrenz Filarde. 29—Maurice Dorsey. 30—Frank Madley. 31—Joseph I Bradley. 32—Hanson-The Mexican Central R R. 33—Martin Peckler. 34—Frederick R Vail. 34—Patrick Diorio. 35—William J Pruschinowski. 36—Frank Lucas. 37—Julius Goldberg.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 3396—Richmond-Lee. 3383—Sloane-Refelsky. 3627—Meyers-Herd. 3572—Rockmore-Seller. 3345—Hughes-Chrystie. 3574—Tippert-Casey. 3617—Both Cohn Co-Goodwin. 3614—Huntington-Shaw. 3564—Thomas-Con Nat Bank of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—No. 1. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. 654—Hall-Met St Ry. 444—Vorgimmer-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 637—Segal-N Y City Ry. 507—Roll-42d St, &c, R R. 225—Fritzhye-Union Ry. 505—Johnson-Penn R R. 536—Hempel-N Y City Ry. 784—Colombo-same. 540—Krause-same. 560—Blakeger-same. 573—Newman-same. 614—Newman-Met St Ry. 409—O'Brien-N Y City Ry. 410—Quinn-same. 400—Wallortz-same. 583—Murphy-N Y City Ry. 407—Leary-same. 2430—Coffey-eama. 742—Luppint-Met St Ry. 743—Flores-N Y City Ry. 745—Wilson-Met St Ry. 779—Holohan-N Y City Ry. 781—Lynch-Met St Ry. 785—Gelb-N Y City Ry. 789—Kerger-N Y Trans Co. 790—Danby-N Y City Ry. 791—Williame-Union Ry. 227—Barkley-Union Ry. 465—Drucker-N Y City Ry. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar 903.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Casee to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar cases unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Casee to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 1345—Mayer-Con Gas Co. 1346—Feldman-same. 1093—Alvino-N Y Con Co. 1251—Haigh-Edelmeyer & Morgan Hod Elev Co. 567—Sullivan-d'Onofri. 570—Rogers-Mahoney. 625—Maginnes-Enders. 749—Same-same. 660—Berger-Benson & Hodges. 778—Williams-Cosse. 1347—Herman-Van Nessler. 534—Harrison-Brunner. 1348—King-Ried. 942—Goess-City of N Y. 653—Tanzor-Rubenstein. 765—Day-Degnon-McLean Const Co. 557—Erb-City of N Y. 598—Minton-Int Merc Agency. 699—Gatens-same. 881—Hagenschen-Allison Realty Co. 880—Brusco-Star Co. 887—Phillips-City of N Y. 910—Sheridan-Smithson. 119—Donovan-Higgins. 923—Cherkes-Westcott Express Co. 924—Same-same. 1008—Smith-Morris. 651—Scott-Nauss Bros Co. 808—Brady-Hawko & Wetherbee. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 1024—Folmer-Weil. 1042—Pond-Consolidated Gas Co. 3828—Opper-Darega. 1049—Donnelly-Bunker. 1051—Palley-Egan. 1060—Wiener-Fulterman. 1085—Enders-Enders. 1115—Enterez-Wick. 1035—Schnebbe-Knicker bocker Steamboat Co. 1139—McGrath-N Y & N J Steamboat Co. 1138—Hutton-Hendrickson. 1164—Conway-Potter & Stymus Mfg Co. 1172½—Mallins-Singer Mfg Co. 1183—Farrell-Scott. 1190—Leonard-same. 1196—Baungarten-Zenkand. 1197—Same-same. 1191—Brody-Freund. 1204—Plancy-Lathrop, Jr. 1206—Reinstein-Levy. 1210—O'Brien-Cosgrove. 1220—Sigall-Brienthall. 1224½—Spiller-Piepenbrink. 1249—Nelson-N Y Herald Co. 4174—Pluckham-American Bridge Co. 915—Stutley-City of N Y. 1199—Druckmiller-Berman. 421—Folman-Cock 518—Thompson-Cushman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opene at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Gaynor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part XI., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. 1345—Mayer-Con Gas Co. 1346—Feldman-same. 1093—Alvino-N Y Con Co. 1251—Haigh-Edelmeyer & Morgan Hod Elev Co. 567—Sullivan-d'Onofri. 570—Rogers-Mahoney. 625—Maginnes-Enders. 749—Same-same. 660—Berger-Benson & Hodges. 778—Williams-Cosse. 1347—Herman-Van Nessler. 534—Harrison-Brunner. 1348—King-Ried. 942—Goess-City of N Y. 653—Tanzor-Rubenstein. 765—Day-Degnon-McLean Const Co. 557—Erb-City of N Y. 598—Minton-Int Merc Agency. 699—Gatens-same. 881—Hagenschen-Allison Realty Co. 880—Brusco-Star Co. 887—Phillips-City of N Y. 910—Sheridan-Smithson. 119—Donovan-Higgins. 923—Cherkes-Westcott Express Co. 924—Same-same. 1008—Smith-Morris. 651—Scott-Nauss Bros Co. 808—Brady-Hawko & Wetherbee. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 1024—Folmer-Weil. 1042—Pond-Consolidated Gas Co. 3828—Opper-Darega. 1049—Donnelly-Bunker. 1051—Palley-Egan. 1060—Wiener-Fulterman. 1085—Enders-Enders. 1115—Enterez-Wick. 1035—Schnebbe-Knicker bocker Steamboat Co. 1139—McGrath-N Y & N J Steamboat Co. 1138—Hutton-Hendrickson. 1164—Conway-Potter & Stymus Mfg Co. 1172½—Mallins-Singer Mfg Co. 1183—Farrell-Scott. 1190—Leonard-same. 1196—Baungarten-Zenkand. 1197—Same-same. 1191—Brody-Freund. 1204—Plancy-Lathrop, Jr. 1206—Reinstein-Levy. 1210—O'Brien-Cosgrove. 1220—Sigall-Brienthall. 1224½—Spiller-Piepenbrink. 1249—Nelson-N Y Herald Co. 4174—Pluckham-American Bridge Co. 915—Stutley-City of N Y. 1199—Druckmiller-Berman. 421—Folman-Cock 518—Thompson-Cushman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. Inquest: 3330—City of N Y-Hall. 883—Washington Life Ins Co-Scott. 1701—Thorn-Fire Assn of Phila. 1734—Davidow-Moors. 3303—Clement-Federal Surety Co. 3304—Same-same. 1399—Mack-Mouton. 1772—Ganse-Cross T Co. 357—Wilmerding-Falkenberg. 319—De Bonis-Dowling. 599—Rotbstein-Isaac. 1586—Carlin Conet Co-Hamel. 1233—Dresser Pub Co-Woodward. 1636—Untermeyer-Parker. 1687—Freedlerne. 1619—Joyce-Man L Co. 1778—Sabbatino-Palmeri. 815—Mosler Safe Co-Maiden Lane Safe Dep Co. 551—Gallagher-O'Reilly. 3349—Shayne-Shayne. 1335—Reagan-Felleye. 1457—State of N J-Limburger. 1483—Campbell-Hughes. There will be a call at 4 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas S. —Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Andrew J. Reilly. 2—Thomas G. Rigney. 3—Eva P. Eratb. 4—Anna P. Erath. 5—Elsie Lobkuchner. 6 — Same. 7 — Mary Walsh. 8—Bridget Matthews. 9—Jane Copeland. 10—Ricot J. Dovale. 11—John Tillman. 12 — Charlotte Vodegel. 13 — James Burke. 14—Frederick W. Diercke. 15—John E. Fitzgerald. 16—Patrick A. Fogarty. 17—Phebe J. McAdam. 18—Sarah Graham. 19—William C. Stowell. 20—Michael Welckert. 21—Sarah Bernath. 22—Peter Benz. 23—Hugo W. McAdams. 24—Augustus Van Siclen. 25—Charlotte Goodheart. 26—Patrick McGowan. 27—Ricot J. Dovale. 28—Mary Adelaide Griswold. 29—Israel C. Jones. 30—Max Strodemann. 31—William L. Moore. 32—John J. Collins. 33—Jacob C. Chamberiain. 34—John Smith. 35 — Alice K. Brown. 36 — John Marsching. 37—Lewis F. Elsig. 38—Thomas P. Campbell. 39—Mary T. Gallagher. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Ambrose S. Lynch, Catherine Blessy, Anton Blessy, Joseph Helland, Bridget A. Hamilton, Julie J. Pollock, Cateonia Bogginno, Ferdinand Seldis, Ellen Kellis. At 2:30 P. M. Martha Wenz, Sarah Graham, August F. Perbe, Frederick W. C. Horn, Clarence Warden, Patrick Scully.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested wills. 2818—Arkenne Kest.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case unfinished. 1027—Bauman-Union Ry. 7373½—Ranohberger - Int St Ry. 1353—Knelp-McLaughlin. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. 1040—Killalen-Un Ry. 491—Strauss-Mannes. 1232½—Wiener-New York City Railway. 1090—Mott-Patten. 1676—Simpson Brothers Co-Morgan. 823 — Hilgert-De Rasaloff. 2024 — Finley-Interurban St Ry. 1152 — Katz-Bauman. 7380½—Feld-Platt. 1384—Beadleston & Woerz-Brooks. 7298½—Lennon-Charig. 1320 —Appel-Sampson. 681—Goggins-Int St Ry. 2336—Berrent-N Y City Ry. 1677—Scheinberg-Ansorges. 6733—Squires-Davis. 1958—Sallnando-Boland. 1688—Sarzine-Schreiber. 2370 —Jacofsy-Adler. 2377—Person-Church Con Co. 2378—Schlichkorn-Siessman. 2379—McKean-Fullman. 2380—Waddle-Int R T. 2381—Allen-same. 2382—Killian-Un Ry. 2383—Scully-Wolff. 2384—Louis-Kambert.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case unfinished. 2229—Dezell-N Y City Ry. 2291—Nuzman-same. 2265—Niedsrmier-Spillman. 2183—Liebman-N Y City Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. 2213—Levy Stationary Co-Union Ry. 2247—Herbert-N Y C Ry. 2246—Johnston-Bruckheimer. 2077—Lenehan-Int St Ry. 2035—Tighe-Muller. 2214—Schneider-U S Fid G & C. 2244—Post-Nieberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 6694½—Schwartz-Turbando. 6468—Reilly-Lynn. 7070—Waesy-Hammerstein. 6894—Scherer-Michaelin. 6872—Mantel-Appelbaum. 7258—Fallick-Schechter. 6883—Prosser-Karatosnyr. 6464—Riverside M Co-Peter Basin System Co. 7195—Dibod-Kaplam. 6945—Lightman-N Y Storage Co. 7206—Osborne-Steinmotz. 7028—Nlanof-Bush. 7528—Sivline-Mooney. 7272—Brown-Schofler. 6943—Frank-Mandiel. 6697—Newmann-Sift. 6723—Doppler-Vogol. 6717—Anhalt-Belknap. 7106½—Hofferberth-Nash. 6211—Grohman-Niener. 7210½—Monroe-Proctor.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. 2211—Gloesheim-N Y C Ry. 2212—Nelkin-same. 2085—Steimansame. 2291—Bashel-Union Ry. 2207—Novalt-Brodsky. 2104½—Zeitter-N Y City Ry. 2354—Knisted-Lefshitz. 1401—Kaufman-Sussman. 1888—Epps - Reed. 2369—Levenson - Shields. 2370—Harrison-N Y City Ry. 2371—Kaplan-Hudson River Park Mass Co. 2372—Weiss-N Y City Ry. 2577—Poley-same. 2374—Schlonger-same. 2375—Morse-Union Ry. Highest number reached on regular call.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Murphy for the People. Motion calendar: 1—Sigmund Schoenberg. Trial calendar: 1—George B. Edwards, (2.) 2—Gaetano Glicco. 3—Thomas J. Walsh. 4—Max Gershwindt. 5—Max Stewart. 6—A. Peters. 7—W. Leonard, alias W. Davis. 8—L. Goldstein. 9—L. De Luca. 10—Samuel Jones. 11—William Randolph, alias William Cole. 12—Philip Keller, Sigmund Schoenberg. 13—Nathan Tarshes. 14—George Smith. 15—Edward Garnier, Joseph Levy, John Fallon. 16—Frank Hyland. 17—Louis Desponito. 18—Bernard Brock. 19—William Harris. Pleadings: 1—William Rosso, 2—Joseph J. Costa. 2—John Butler, (2.) 4—Patrick O'Hara. 5—John Ryan, Martin Carroll, William Stratton. 6—James Lee. 7—John Mcmahon, Frank Abbott. 8—Harry Davis. 9—Matthew Berrian. 10—Joseph Cagliano, Salvatore Velencia. 11—Michael Kelly. 12—Percy Curtis. 13—Samuel Soleck. 14—Max Green. 15—Joseph Wheeler. 16—Edward Schurim, Joseph Monahan. 17—William Steine.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneye McGuire and Vandiver for the People. 1—Salvatore Corallo, (2.) 2—George Hansen. 3—Louis Rosen. 4—Maria Walton, Frederick Smith. 5—Gabriel Antosa. 6—James Seeley. 7—Alexander Scales, William J. Lee. 8—Harry Cohen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Crain, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. 1—Charles E. Blakeney, (3.) 2—James Lindsey. 3—Charles Webster. 4—Bernard McNeil. 5—James Lamb. 6—Luigi Bode. 7—Minot Coudert. 7—John Crawford, Joseph Wagner. 8—Peter Schalk, Herbert Troiel. 9—Daniel Sullivan. 10—George Monroe. 11—Bernard Reichel. 12—Louis Lersen. 13—Augustus Von Pelt, John Connolly, Thomas J. Reynolds, Thomas McMahon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. 1—Bernard Olsen, John Egan, (2.) James Oates, (2.) 2—Walter Baugh. 3—Harold L. Neville. 4—Henry Williams. 5—Alois Lavodsky. 6—Irving Strauss, Henry Pina. 7—William Muhlker. 8—Thomas Steelnk, (2.) 9—Rafael Pessaiano. 10—William Flynn. 11—Michael Noble, George Lefano. 12—Frank Morino.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dowling, J.—Schreyer vs. Granjen—John Quinn.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—O'Gorman, J.—Universal Building and Construction Co. vs. Walsman—W. F. Clare.

SUPREME COURT—McLean, J.—Finkelstein vs. Massee—James E. Graybill. Fleishman Realty Company vs. Crakow—J. J. Hynes.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—People's Bank and Trust Company vs. Barkin—Jacob A. Cantor.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar—Maddox, J.—914 — Rosenthal-Pealmon. 817—Frank Ibert Brew Co-Cranciminc. 826—Ginsberg-Kramer. 851—Reich-Reich. 853—Woodin-Woodin. 856—Steinhardt-Wagnar. 865 — Giacomino-Intermann. 868 — Kunze-Youngbauer. 869—Schmulowitz-Schindele. 872—Jacobowitz-Mindlin. 877-878—David (2 actione)-Borough Park Co. 880—Beafes-Aronson. 883—Reimer-Brean. 884-886—Banner (3 actione)-Goldman. 891—Bosch-Bosch. 892—Perlman-Stone. 893—Pollock-Hisrekowitz. 896—Krasmon-Dunalf. 898—Bueer-Brecht. 900—Vilone-Feinstein. 904—Werth-Remsen. 906—Meyer-Meycr. 910—Steever-Coffin. 912—Greve-Wiele. 913—Rasch-Alsgood. 916—Welch-Welch. 920—Driesbaob-Steinmann. 921—Same-same.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will ho set for days upon the call: 922—Nesbit-Steinmann. 923—Stevens-Weber. 924—Judge-Williams. 925—Balsam-Sheftman. 926—Wegener-Wegcner. 927—Berg-McCloskey. 928—Norton-Kiffs. 929—Ackerly-Ackerly. 930—Rosenthal-Perlman. 931—Emmons-Birmingbam. 932—Greenspan-Saladino. 933—Collet-Mousoette. 934—Raub-Union Dime Savings Inst. 934½—Pletcher-Pletcher. 936—Wahl-Neugraee. 961—Cohn-Kaplan. 840½—Lentz-Lentz. 945—Uhl-Schickling. 946—Schaffer-same. 947—Nollis-Hollis. 948—Erlee-Martin. 949—Ratigan-Straue. 950—Vrimeister-Rebder. 951—Boso-Pace. 962—Lindheim & Co-Cent Nat Realty Co. 963—Moyef-Heffere. 954—Travis-Cassidy. 955—O'Donnell-Gelston. 956—Simons-Geld. 957—Friedlander-Friedlander. 959—Warschaw-Aronson. 960—Gross-Brisman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I, Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Burn, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. 3724—Swallow-B Q Co & Snb R R. 5272—Weissman-same. 5313—Hanson-same. 5379—Innis-Nassan R R. 5385—Walsh-B H R R. 5389—Carter-C I & B R R. 5892—Woodman-B H R R. 5897—Fastina-Goldberg. 5018—Davenport-B H R R. 5152—Scottl-Lee. 10432—Engardon-Hanover Fire Ins Co. 12676—Frank-Frank. 10710—Rudtner-Cooper. 12580—Hotohkiss-Potts. 18286—Sheridan-Emigrant Sav Bk. 13147—Murch-Haines. 11474—Hendrickson-City of N Y. 12886—Fellscher-Herman Realty Co. 13183—Cannon-McMahon. 13776—Baldwin-Bklyn R T. 4511—Feo-City of N Y. 13220—Sauer-Paul. 10475—Thomas-Archer Mfg Co. 4623—Shields-Bklyn Union Gas Co. 4436—Schifrin-Jensen. 10283—Gross-Kalhair's Chem Co. 10284—Butler-same. 4886—Murphy-B H R R. 4506—Silver-same. 4700—O'Connor-Bergen Beach Co. 12764—Clement-Mathealus et al. 12765—Same-Palmer et al. 5013—Edgecovanna-B H R R. 6365—Hallgan-Garden. 3785, 3780, 3787—Mascia & Di Lucca-N Y City R R. 4758—Hoge-City of N Y. Highest number reached on regular call. 5532.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Dike, J. 1704—Falk-Wasserman. 1539—Butler-Coveney. 1443—Johnson-Murphy. 1452—Polito-Difalco. 1529—Mentzinger's Sons Glad Mfg Co. 1636—Orr Co-Hatch. 1670—Krauss-Topp.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part. I., Abbott, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 896—Newark-S Pearson & Sons. 892—Surlsen-Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. 878 — Jones-Degnon Cont Co. 982 — Mooney-B H R R Co. 981—Feo, as admr. Healy and another vs. 975—Sullivan, admr. N Y & Q Elec L & P Co. 884—Seaman-N Y & L I Trac Co. 704—Klein-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 991—Field-same. 992—Price-same. 993—Fine-Kuepper Realty Co et al. 994—Metzger, an Infant-American Lithographic Co. 996—Heissner, as admr-N Y & Q Co Ry. 999—Donnelan-Ennis et al. 1006—Katsortie-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 1007—Lynam-Merges et al. 1008—Same-same. 1009—Stanley, as admx-Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg. 1010—Same-Emigrant Indust Savings Bank of N Y. 887—Flaherty-N Y C Ry Co et al. 905—Ironig-Call and another. 976—Phelps-Husted, as admr. 981—O'Brien-B H R R Co. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for n day upon this call. 1011—De Polo-S Pearson & Son. 1012—Tuozzo-Taddonio. 1013—Mulligan-Call and another. 1014—Gordon-B H R R Co. 1015—Same-same. 1016—O'Connor-Appleton. 1017—McCabe-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 1018—Fildinger-same. 1019—Mabie-Arbuckle et al. Highest number reached on general calendar, 1019.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 80—Staebler-Tisdale. 86—Kasper-B. Q Co & Snb Ry. 75—Passalaqua-B H R R. 88—Elgen-eame. 90—Flaherty-same. 78—Kneer-Knouth et al. 79—Same-same. 85—Rothschmel-B. Q Co & Sub Ry. 96—Fonda-same. 69—Kiely-Doyle. 104-5—Reinfelder-N Y & Q Co Ry. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 107—Saxtorph-B H R R. 110—Krebs-S. Pearson & Sons. 111—Cleveland et al-N Y & Q Co Ry. 113-14—Lorena-Tisdale. 116—Kraus-Cassidy. 117-18—McDonald-N Y & Q Co Ry. 119—Royalton Rty Co.-Burrowe. 120—Thatcher Furnace Co.-Scharf. 121—Suhandran-s Pearson & Sons. 122—Casolini-B. Q Co & Sub Ry. Highest number reached on general calendar is 122.

Richmond County.

SUPREME COURT— Scudder, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. 24—Viner-Byrnes. 15—Borry-S I R T Ry Co. 18—Letts-Richmond Light & Rty Co. 23—Donovan-same. 25—New Brighton Fire Eng Co-City of N Y. 26—Robinson-Wabash R R Co. 30—Walsh-Richmond Light & Ry Co.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I, Tompkins, J. Part II., Morschauser, J.—Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. Day calendar: 1—Longo-Westchester Elec R R Co. 1064—Burfield-N Y City Ry Co. 1381—Galbraith-Westchester Elec R R Co. 1382—Renaud-same. 1469—Spiegelman-same. The remainder of the calendar goes over until Monday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

DORA LEVIN.—Judge Hough has appointed Henry Talmadge, 2d, receiver in bankruptcy for Dora Levin, dealer in housefurnishing goods at 1,664 Madison Avenue and 1,353 Fifth Avenue, with a bond of $1,000.

CHURCH CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Judge Hough has vacated the appointment of Roy C. Robinson as receiver of the Church Construction Company, builders, of 949 Broadway, made on April 1, not on the ground of lack of jurisdiction, but because he has been assured that his intervention of a receiver in bankruptcy takes away all hope of the immediate supply of funds necessary for the resuscitation of the concern, and there being no body of creditors apparently back of the bankruptcy petition who can or will do as much.

SOL BLOOM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sol Bloom, a corporation publishing music and dealing in phonographs and records at 3 East Forty-second Street, by these creditors: William H. Penn, $3,000 royalties on songs; Lee Hechheimor, $1,278 money loaned, and Railway Advertising Company, $775 for advertising. It was alleged that the corporation, while insolvent, transferred part of its property to the Jerome H. Remik Company, which obtained judgment on Wednesday in the City Court for $1,009, on which the Sheriff took possession of the place. Judge Hough appointed Eugene N. Robinson receiver, with a bond of $3,000. The liabilities are $20,000 and the assets are estimated at $8,000.

Application for a Receiver.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—Ex-Congressman Wheeler of Paducah appeared in the Federal court to-day, representing George A. Kellogg of New York, a minority stockholder in the Morgenthaler-Overton Banker Company of Paducah, asking the appointment of a receiver for the plant, and a temporary restraining order to prevent the issuing of $250,000 worth of stock. Judge Evans granted the injunction and took under advisement the question of appointing a receiver.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adams, Maud—Sophie Cohn, $77.
Arthur, L.—A. R. Parsons et al., $178.
Bowen, F. H.—J. Wanamaker, $41.
Brownell, F. H.—T. Ryan, $280.
Brown, P.—L. C. Bobbink-M. et al., $267.
Bunn, Joseph and Meyer—M. Levinson et al., $29.
Borggur, A.—Candee, Smith & Howland Co., $871.
Burgess, E. F.—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lexington Avenue Properties Bought and Resold—Fifth Avenue Corner Transferred—Large Building Operation in the Bronx.

Daniel B. Freedman has bougbt from the United States Express Company, through Richard Collins, 591 Lexington Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Fifty-second Street, a five-story apartment house with stores on lot 25 by 100.

Mr. Freedman has resold 645 Lexington Avenue, a five-story building on lot 25 by 100.

The Strange & Siawson Company has bought from William Livingston 214 East Forty-fifth Street, a four-story flat on lot 16.8 by 100.5.

Deal for Fifth Avenue Corner.

The southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, a plot 50.5 by 100, upon which Simon Frankel is completing a new building, was transferred yesterday to Mr. Frankel by the George Kemp Real Estate Company for a nominal consideration. Mr. Frankel heretofore has held the property under leaso.

It is reported that the former residence of Henry B. Plant, at 586 Fifth Avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, bas been leased for a term of twenty-one years for business purposes. It is a four-story house occupying a lot 23 by 100, Columbia College leasebold.

Novel Building Operation in Bronx.

The Henry Morgenthau Company has sold to James F. Meehan the plot, 170 by 103, on the west side of Tiffany Street, 100 feet south of Dongan Street, and a similar plot, 170 by 110, directly opposite, on the east side of Tiffany Street. Mr. Meehan will erect on these properties ten thirty-five-foot four-story apartment houses, with accommodations for two families on each floor. This, it is said, will be the first building operation of its kind undertaken in The Bronx.

East Fifty-sixth Street House Sold.

Pease & Elleman have sold for Le Grand L. Benedict 125 East Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on lot 20 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

Buyer for 93d Street Dwelling.

John P. Kirwan has sold to L. L. Pierce, for occupancy, 171 West Ninety-third Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 17 by 100.8.

St. Mark's Hospital Buys.

A. H. Mathews sold 240 East Twelfth Street for Charles A. King to St. Mark's Hospital. The property forms an "L" with the hospital's building on Second Avenue and will be used to provide quarters for the nurses.

Morningside Flats in Trade.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have sold for a client to L. P. Henryson the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue and 117th Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100. In exchange Mr. Henryson gives 540 Fox Street, a five-story apartment house on plot 40 by 115.

Frederick Hack is the buyer of the plot, 84 by 123.6 and irregular, on Riverside Drive, 225 feet north of 116th Street, sold by George Noakes through Bernard Smyth & Sons.

Sampson H. Weinhandler has bought through George A. Hampton & Brother, from Henry Keithan 793 Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25.3 by 100.

West 143d Street Purchase.

Simon Schey has sold to James S. Shea, through I. V. Wittenberg, the two five-story flats 243 and 245 West 143d Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Leases of Business Properties.

The H. H. Fuller Realty Company has leased to the American Woolen Company an entire floor in the building 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, 5 and 7 West Seventeenth Street, and 2 West Eighteenth Street, for the John J. Mitchell Company, who have moved to the new eleven-story building at 41 and 43 West Twenty-fifth Street, just leased to them through the same brokers for a period of fifteen years at an aggregate rental of $450,000.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Thomas R. Hilden to James Caufield the five-story business building 164 West Forty-sixth Street; also, for the same owner, the property 23 East Forty-fourth Street, for a term of years to L. Reich.

Edward N. Crosby has leased for the Atlas Garage Realty Company the four-story garage at 102, 104, and 106 West 107th Street, for a term of ten years, with privilege of renewal for ten years, at the aggregate rental of $275,000, to G. Edward Shaw and John E. Korndahl, who will continue the business as the Atlas Motor Company.

Dwelling Sold on 22d Street.

Henry Brady has sold for Alice M. Carpenter to a client of Arthur J. Talley the three-story dwelling 430 West Twenty-second Street, on lot 19.6 by 92.

Operators Buy on 121st Street.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 148 and 150 East 121st Street, a six-story apartment house, on plot 39 by 100.11, adjoining the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue.

Schindler & Liebler and J. W. Schultz have sold for Hannah Strauss 914 Second Avenue, a four-story flat on lot 16.8 by 100.

John C. Mayforth has sold 207 East 124th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100.11.

Sale of Sullivan Street Tenements.

H. D. Baker & Brother, in conjunction with Porrino & Regagila, have sold for E. P. Schinsky 66 to 70 Sullivan Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, on plot 63 by 75 and irregular.

Julius Feinberg has sold to Abraham Sarasohn and Dr. Zwison 204 East Broadway, a five-story tenement on lot 26.10 by 85.

Joseph Lautenhurg is the buyer of 270 Grand Street, northwest corner of Forsyth Street.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Paul Bultmann has sold 798 East 148th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Patrick J. Ryan to Jacob Lewis a plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of 235th Street, between Katonah and Koppler Avenues.

Steven B. Ayres has sold to Mrs. Augusta Brown Lot 112 of the Baychester Realty Company's property, and plot 483 in the Arden tract. This property has considerable frontage on the new East 222d Street Boulevard.

Daniel F. Mahony has bought from Mrs. Elizabeth J. Childs a tract of five acres on Palisade Avenue and Bettner's Lane, at about 260th Street. Mr. Mahony will erect a residence on the property.

Brooklyn Dwelling Finds Buyer.

Stokes & Knowles have sold 434 East Third Street, near Beverly Road, a two-story frame residence, on plot 50 by 100, for Mrs. Theresa Reinshagen to Phebe Nichols.

Lot Buying Near Jamaica.

Stokes & Knowles have sold for the Jamaica Park South Realty Corporation thirty-one lots on Bates Avenue, ten lots on Elder Avenue, and thirty-one lots on Fisher Avenue, to Nathan Ratnoff. The same brokers have also sold two lots on Elder Avenue to Max Wexler, two lots on Rockaway Road, and one lot on Campbell Avenue to Henry E. Wood, and three lots on Bates Avenue to M. Weissman and M. Rottstein.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

68th St, 326 East, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Joseph Gies, $10,650.

5th Av, 2,260 to 2,266, n w corner of 187th St, 99.11x100, three six-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Simon Uhlfelder and others, $130,000.

142D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11, two-story frame building and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the Janpole & Werner Construction Company, $45,966.

143d St, e s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the Janpole & Werner Construction Company, $45,968.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

3d St, n s, 127 ft w of Avenue A, for a six-story brick tenement, 42x83; S. Barkins of 25 East 99th St, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $35,000.

Ameterdam Av, s w corner of 178th St, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25x80; H. Raabe of 64th St and North River, owner; Moore & Landsledel, architects; cost, $30,000.

Riverside Drive, s s corner of 137th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 102.5x109.9; Noel Realty and Construction Co. of 120 Morningside Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $200,000.

19th St, n e, 345 ft w of 5th Av, for an eleven-story brick loft building, 25x85; J. McCarthy of 727 Broadway, owner; F. H. Pflugher, architect; cost, $75,000.

Grand Av, w s, 111 ft n of Burnside Av, for ten three-story brownstone dwellings, 20x55; Arthur Belmont of 1,997 Grand Av, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

John St, 85 and 87, to a four-story brick building; S. B. Terry of Elizabethtown, N. Y., owner; E. Greene, architect; cost, $15,000.

37th St, 404 West, to a four-story brick tenement; W. Sauter of 406 West 37th St, owner; J. H. Knubel, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, April 4.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 9th St, 26.4x113; John H. Bodine to Pincus Lowenfeld, (mtg $51,000,) $100.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 169th St, 80x95; Benjamin Schmeidler to Louis Peck and another, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 582.8 ft s of 161st St; John Riegelman to Wolf Burland, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

COTTAGE GROVE AV, e s, Lots 32 and 33, Block K, Map 1,083, John S. Mapes and others, Van Neet, 38.6x irregular; Lots 347 and 348, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, Van Nest; Lots 238 and 237, Map 430, Mapes estate; Joseph F. Dujat to Jennie Brown, (mtg $5,990,) $100.

COTTAGE GROVE AV, e s, Lots 32 and 33, Block K, Map No. 1,083 of John S. Mapes and others, at 38.6x Van Neet, 38.6x irregular; Lots 347 and 348, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, Van Nest; Louis Wechsler to Joseph F. Dujat, $100.

DELANCEY ST, 192½, 25x51.10; Margaret A. Burdett to Harry Burnett, $1.

EAST END AV, 90 and 92, 50.8x80; Louis Stern to Louis H. Lowenstein, corsction deed, (mtg $39,500,) $100.

GRAND ST, 570, 25x75; Grand St, 572, 25x75; Babbet Flower and others to Samuel Ginsburg and another, (mtg $39,500,) $100.

HOUSTON ST, s e, 40 ft w of Mengin St, 20x75; Emma W. Wingate to Charles C. Petera, $1.

HUNT'S POINT ROAD, w s, 25 ft s of Spofford Av, 144.11x irregular, and other property; Jessie R. Tremenbeere and others to Edward C. Gainsford, $1.

HILL AV, s s, 220.5 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100, Edenwald; Samuel Berger to Jacob M. Marcuson, ½ part, (mtg $800,) $100.

LAMPORT AV, s s, 400 ft w of Fort Schuyler Road, 25x100; Minnie Tulp to Moses 1. Falk, (mtg $4,050,) $100.

LENOX AV, s w corner of 143d St, 40x100; Samuel Parnass and others to E. J. Schevcik and another, (mtg $56,000,) $100.

LORILLARD ST, s s, 142.1 ft n of 187th St, 32.1x98; Lorillard St, e e, 47.8 ft s of 188th St, 32.8x98; Lorillard St, w s, 46.2 ft s of 188th St, 32.8x90; Lorillard St, w s, 128.10 ft s of 188th St, 42.2x90; Katherine T. Martin and another, executors, to Katherine T. Martin and another, trustees, $2,626.

LOT 152, map of 473 lots, Halgbt estate; Theodore Weberg, Jr., to Andrew Bechman, all title, $1.

LOT 51, map of 65 lots of Oak Tree Plot; James Cummings and another, executors, to Michael Geraghty and another, $3,100.

LOT 169, map of Gleason property; Daniel J. Dillon to Robert A. Campbell, (mtg $4,800,) $100.

LOTS 263, 262, and 275, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Hannah Stern to Charles I. Hausman and another, (mtg $1,200,) $100.

LOTS 236 and 237, Map 430, Mapes estate; Louis Wechsler to Joseph F. Dujat, $100.

LOTS 6 and 7, Block 27, map of Pelham Park; John P. Wenninger to Mary E. Malcolm, $1,285.

LOTS 9 to 12, Map 1,046, Unionport; Nonpareil Realty Co. to Jacob Schuck, (mtg $1,500,) $100.

MAGENTA AV, n s, 368 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x96, Williamsbridge; Charles Lipschitz to Eva Lipschitz, (mtg $540,) $100.

MADISON AV, e s, 22 ft n of 624 St, 19.4x50; Louis G. Friess to Charles F. Desbler, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

MADISON ST, 179, 24.5x100; Isaac Portman to Isaac Negel, (mtg $38,500,) $100.

MADISON ST, 179, 24.5x100; Samuel Ashman to Isaac Portman, (mtg $28,000,) $100.

MORRIS AV, 1,062, 20x95; Anton Simony to Sarah Simony, (mtg $10,500,) $1.

MORRIS AV, 1,062, 20x95, Abraham Orently to Anton Simony, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

ONEIDA AV, n e corner of 233d St, 50.5x irregular; John D. Cullitton to Martin Geiszler, $100.

ROBBINS AV, e s, 120 ft s of 142d St, 20x100; Peany C. Lyon and others, trustees, to Edward Ilizsnag and another, $2,000.

TINTON AV, w e, 118.6 ft s of Homs St, 25x110; John Evers to John Mnler, (mtg $5,750,) $100.

WEST ST, n s corner of Cedar St, 55.6x irregular; Clifton G. Marshall to Maximilian J. Jabelka, (mtg $100,000,) $1,000.

WEST END AV, n w corner of 59th St, 25.1x100; John Muller, executor, to New York State Realty Terminal Co., $31,000.

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 98.8 ft s w of 165th St, 20.7x irregular; Walter B. Hopping, trustee, to Isabella J. Brock, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

WOODLAWN ROAD, w s, Lot 145, map of Bruner estate, 98.8x irreguler; Edgar J. Levey to J. Frederick Scheffer, (mtg $900,) $100.

2D AV, e s, 64.2 ft n of 77th St, 21x75; Friedrich Michler to Friedrich Michler and another, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

2D AV, 2,195, 21.3x80; Joseph Hlavac, Jr., to Charles Hlavac, (mtg $12,000,) $1.

3D ST, 140 and 142 West, 40x50; Octavia Berardi to John McAleer, $15,000.

5TH AV, 578 and 578, 50.5x100; George Kemp Real Estate Co. to Simon Frankel, $100.

8TH AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x100; Ida C. Bracher to Albert Joske, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

8TH ST, s w corner of Avenue C, 205x108, Unionport; Joseph Zachar zowsky to Kasimir Lofnik, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

9TH ST, 642 East, 25x93.11; Theron Keller to Samuel Grossman, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

10TH AV, w s, 24.9 ft n of 33d St, 24.8x75; Charles L. Ruf and another, executors, to Joseph Wenner, $20,500.

11TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of Avenus C, 50x108, Unionport; August Moebus to John F. Murray, $100.

25TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; Zucker & Levett & Loeb Co. to Robert T. Russell, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

29TH ST, 234 and 236 Enst, 40x98.9; George W. Eccles to Frank A. Selaro, (mtg $28,000,) $100.

29TH ST, 236 East, 20x98.9; Frank A. Selaro to Joseph J. Selaro and another, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

35TH ST, 232 and 234 East; Timothy Haggerty, executor, to Mary A. Harrington, (mtg $7,000,) $36,000.

40TH ST, s e, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Jennie Weinberger to Adolph S. Miller, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

42D ST, 248 West, 16.8x98.9; Joseph H. Chapman to Robert Miller, $100.

42D ST, s s, 282.10 ft e of 8th Av, 17.2x98.9; Frank H. McLaury and another to Robert Miller, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

66TH ST, 245 West, 25x100.5; Edmee Reisinger to Hugo Reisinger, $1.

77TH ST, 231 East, 25x102.2; Andrew J. Larkin to John C. Welwood, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

80TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 175x102.2; Harry Abrams to Fanny Hellbrun, $100.

81ST ST, 444 to 450 East, 68.6x102.2; Abraham Jacobs to Sam Golding, (mtg $30,100,) $100.

85TH ST, 136 West; Henry J. Bronard to Popa Realty Co., rerecorded, $100.

87TH ST, 251 West; Louies Schwegler to Mary T. Donovan, (mtg $220,000,) $100.

93D ST, s s, 297.2 ft w of 3d Av, 16.6x100.8; John Prager to Robert P. Muellenbach, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

96TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 3d Av, 80x100.8; Tech Realty Co. to Moritz Mayer, (mtg $25,500,) $100.

98TH ST, e s, 160 ft w of 3d Av, 80x100.8; Moritz Mayer to Toch Realty Co., (mtg $25,500,) $100.

99TH ST, 148 West, 80.8x irregular; Frederick E. Platt to Bergen Realty Co., (mtg $7,000,) $1.

102D ST, 118 West, 25.1x100.11; Martha Haltermann and others to August Menken, 4-5 part, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

102D ST, 118 West, 25.1x100.11; Friederich M. Haltermann to August Menken, all title, (mtg $15,000,) $2,830.

109TH ST, n s, 108.8 ft e of 3d Av, 19.4x100.11; John Shanley to Henrista Zodikow, (mtg $9,000,) $1.

121ST ST, 148 and 150 East, 39x100.11; Louis Peck and another to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $39,000,) $100.

121ST ST, 148 and 150 East, 39x100.11; Isaac Helfer to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $54,000,) $100.

125TH ST, 112, e s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Rosa E. Merrall to Louis Straebourger, $1.

127TH ST, s s, 258.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Sophie E. Rosendale to William M. Rosendale and others, $100.

133D ST, 155 West, 25x99.11; David S. Myers to Paul Borchard, (mtg $24,000,) $100.

134TH ST, 515 West, 39.2x99.11; Burlington Realty and Construction Co. to Albert Haas, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

170TH ST, s e, 50.1 ft s of College Av, 75.1x107; ths O. H. Lester Realty Co. to Margaret Beers, (mtg $5,400,) $100.

183D ST; Hughes Av, 2,301 and 2,303, 27x100; Wolf Burland to John Riegelman, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

231ST ST, n s, 843.7 ft w of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, 32.9x irregular, containing 13.3332 city lots; Along the Hudson Co. to Henry von Bremen, (mtg $14,000,) $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6% unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Emma J., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Duane St, 199, bond...$12,000

BAUER, Clara B., to American Mortgage Co.; 82d St, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, 5 years.....$20,000

BARON, Marie, to Henry C. Meyer; Eden Av, e s, Lot 229, map of Mount Eden, 3 years...$3,000

BARNETT, Louis, to Mary G. Richardson; 111th St, 27 East, 3 years, 4½%.....$20,000

BURLAND, Wolf, to John Riegelman; Cauldwell Av, w s, 582.8 ft s of 161st St, 67.4x130, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year.....$5,000

BECHMANN, Andrew, to Catherine Stein; Lot 152, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, 3 years, $500

BLUMAUER, Adela, to George W. Wickersham, trustee; 83d St, s s, 153.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100, 5 years, 4½%.....$18,000

BEERS, Margaret, to G. H. Lester Realty Co.; 170th St, s s, 50 ft e of College Av, 75.1x107, prior mtg $4,900, due Oct. 1, 1907, 6%...$1,300

CAMPBELL, Robert, to Daniel J. Dillon; Lot 169, map of Gleason property, 2 years, 6%...$450

CARFOLITE, Genaro, to George Ehret; Fort George Av, Park Lots 26, 25, and 27, map of 128 acres of land of Isaac Dyckman, demand, 6%.....$1,000

COCHRAN, E., to William H. Wellbrock, executor; Carroll St, s s, known as "The Prospect House," City Island, due Sept. 1, 1908.....$1,700

COCKERILL, John F., to Andrew Phillips; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 814.7 ft n of 141st St, 93.11x110, bond.....$25,000

COHN, Samuel, to Charles L. Eidlitz; Grand St, 207, due Jan. 2, 1910, 6%.....$2,000

CUNEO, Anthony, to Knickerbocker Trust Co.; 8d Av, e s, 167.10 ft s of 163d St, 58.9x120.11, bond.....$10,000

DORN, Augusta, to Mary E. Stamler; Gerard St, n e s, 247.6 ft s e of Bergen Av, 29.5x irregular, 3 years.....$5,000

DONOVAN, Mary T., to Louisa Schwegler; 87th St, 251 West, 2 years.....$30,000

DUFF, Augusta, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 10th St, 38 West, 3 years.....$22,000

DUJAT, Joseph F., to Louis Wechsler; Lots 32 and 33, Block K, map of 1,083 lots of property of John S. Mapes and others, also Lots 347 and 348, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, bond.....$3,850

DUJAT, Joseph F., to Louis Wechsler; Lots 236 and 237, map of 430 lots of Mapes estate, bond.....$2,100

EMMERMAN, Benjamin, and others to Ike Emmerman; Market St, s w corner of Hamilton St, 44.1x57.5; Market St, w s, 44.1 ft s of Hamilton St, 25x97.6, prior mtg $31,950, 1 year, 5%.....$30,000

FRANKEL, Simon, to Margaret O. Sage; 5th Av, s w corner of 47th St, 50.5x100, 5 years, 4½%.....$1,000,000

FELLONSTEIN, Moses, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 117th St, s e, 103.9 ft w of 8th Av, 26.3x100.11, 5 years.....$18,000

GROVE, Henry E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 149th St, 619 East, bond....$18,000

GROSSMAN, Samuel, to Thomas Keller; 9th St, 642 East, 9 years, 6%.....$14,500

GAINSBORG, Edward C., to Jessie R. Tremenheers and others, executors; Hunt's Point Road, w s, 25 ft e of Spofford Av, 25x irregular, and other property, 3 years.$107,250

GEISZLER, Martin, to John D. Culliton; Oneida Av, n e corner of East Chester Av, 92.11x50, 3 years.....$1,850

GRIFFIN, Edward H., to Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 116th St, 127 East, 3 years.....$7,500

GERAGHTY, Michael, to James Cummings and others, executors; Lot 51, map of 65 lots, Oak Tree Plot, 3 years.....$2,000

HEISLER, Isaac, to Louis Peck and another; 121st St, 144 and 150 East, prior mtg $39,000, due Oct. 1, 1910, 6%.....$15,000

HINZSNAY, Edw., and another to Fanny C. Lyon and others, trustees; Robbins Av, e s, 125 ft s of 142d St, 38.6x100, 5 years...$3,800

HELLEKA, Maximillan J., to Clifton G. Marshall; Cedar St, n e corner of West St, 45.6x 46, prior mtg $100,000, 3 years, 6%....$15,000

KELLY, Joseph, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 177th St, 1,331, bond....$7,000

KRULEWITCH, Julius, to Morris Uhlfelder; 123d St, 225 West, prior mtg $25,000, bond.....$6,500

LEFKOWITZ, Simon, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Lot 520, map of estate of James Delnncey, 5 years, 4½%.....$28,000

LEDDY, John, to Albert L. Sexauer; part of Lot 16, map of Oak Tree Plot, due July 1, 1910.....$4,000

LEIBEL, Norbert, to Lizzie Van Boskerck; 51st St, 235 and 237 East, 4 years, 4½%.....$25,000

LOEB, Alfred, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 80th St, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, 3 years.....$20,000

LEERBURGER, Henry, to E. Clark Andrews; Pearl St, 300, due July 1, 1910.....$18,000

MACKAY, William, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 24th St, 33 East, 5 years.....$25,000

MARTIN CONSTRUCTION CO. to David Werdenschlag; Prospect Av, w s, 37.6 ft e of 161st St, 37.6x100, 5 years.....$32,000

MILLER, Adolph S., to Jennie Weinberger; 40th St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, due Oct. 2, 1908, 6%.....$17,000

MILLER, Robert, to Frank McLawry and another; 42d St, s s, 282.10 ft e of 8th Av, 17.2x 98.9, due Oct. 1, 1908.....$45,000

MALCOLM, Margaret E., to William G. Mulligan; Lots 6 and 7, Block 27, map of Pelham Park, 3 years.....$741

McALEER, John, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 33d St, 140 to 144 West, 3 years.....$25,000

McNULTY, Patrick H., to Brooklyn Savings Bank; 52d St, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, Lot 100.5, 2 years.....$75,000

MONTAGUE, Kate, to Mary Bay; Concord Av, 535, prior mtg $4,900, 8 years, 6%.....$2,500

MILLER, Robert P., to Oscar P. Honegger; 93d St, s s, 267.10 ft w of 3d Av, 16.6x100.8, 3 years.....$2,000

NEUSTADT, Nathan, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 73d St, 210 East, 5 years..$11,500

O'CONNOR, Lillian A., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 187th St, 35 ft e of 11th Av, 2 lots, each 17.6x75; 2 mtgs, each $9,000, 5 years.....$10,000

PECK, Louis, and another to Irving Bachrach and another; Audubon Av, s e corner of 160th St, 80x95, 1 year, 6%.....$19,000

PORTMAN, Isaac, to Samuel Ashman; Madison St, 179, prior mtg $28,000, 3 years, 6%.$10,500

RFHMKE, Caroline C., to Charles Wanninger; 133d St, n s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x99.11, bond.....$1,500

SANTUCCI, Frank, to Louis M. Ebling; 151st St, s s, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100, demand, 6%.....$2,250

SIMONY, Anton, to Abrsham Orently; Morris Av, 1,062, prior mtg $7,500, 3 years, 6%.$3,000

SCHEVCIK, Edward J., and another to Samuel Parnass and another; Lenox Av, s w corner of 143d St, 40x100, prior mtg $56,000, 3 years, 6%.....$22,500

SETARO, Frank A., to George W. Eccles; 28th St, 234 and 236 East, 2 lots, each 20x98.9, (2 mtgs, each $3,000,) 2 prior mtgs each $11,000, 2 years, 6%.....$6,000

SHAPIRO, Albert, to Henry Hitkin; 133d St, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, demand, 6%.....$1,500

SCHUCK, Jacob, to Nonpareil Realty Co.; Lots 9 to 12, Map 1,046, property at Unionport, prior mtg $1,500, 3 years, 6%.....$500

STOLL, Louis, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 125th St, 225 West, 3 years, 4½%.....$80,000

SCHNURMACHER, Simon, and another to Nathan Gunther; 1st Av, 1,552, 3 years.$20,000

TRANSIT REALTY CO. to German Savings Bank; 137th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 91.8x99.11, 3 years.....$110,000

LIHL, Elizabeth, to Sarah O'Reilly; 101st St, e s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, 3 years, 6%.....$4,500

VON BREMEN, Henry, to Along the Hudson Co.; 231st St, n s, 843.7 ft w from end of curve at Spuyten Duyvil Parkway and 231st St, n s, 5 years.....$14,000

WALLACK, Emily M., to Philipp Raw; 153d St, 540 West, prior mtg $25,000, bond...$4,000

WALLACK, Emily M., to James F. Hunt; 153d St, 540 West, prior mtg $29,000, due July 2, 1907, 6%.....$500

WAINWRIGHT, William, to City Mortgage Co.; Southern Boulevard, n s, 250 ft w of Avenue St. John, 150x irregular, prior mtg $97,500, demand, 6%.....$7,500

WENNER, Joseph, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 10th Av, 415.3 ft south, 4½%.$10,000

WILKUS, Harry, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 2d Av, 2,125 and 2,127, 2 lots, each 20x80, (2 mtgs, each $10,000,) 5 years,..$20,000

ZISOLA, Mary, to Mollie Zasuly; Columbia St, 75½, prior mtg $14,000, 2 years, 6%..$2,200

Lis Pendens.

35TH ST, 239 West; Louis H. G. Dethloff and others against Herman Aaron and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Galewski.

122D ST, e s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 125x00.11; Harris Mandelbaum and others against Charles Shapiro and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elsman & Levy.

MADISON ST, 321 and 323; Hyman Abrams against Barnet Goldfein, (action to impress lien;) attorney, I. Weisengreen.

FRONT ST, 1; Nathan Kohleiter against John Bittner and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, O. B. Thomas.

OLD BROADWAY, s e corner of 130th St, 125.1x101x irregular; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co. against Isaac Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hays & Hershfield.

WEST END AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x 100; John Wegmann against Mulhern Steam Heating Co., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. S. Mack.

13TH ST, 535 and 537 East; Barnet Goldfein against Joseph Green, (specific performance;) attorney, A. S. Weitfisch.

12TH ST, 266 West; William H. Matthews and others against Thomas Hall, (action to declare lien;) attorney, W. J. McNulty.

144TH ST, n s, 150.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.0x99.11; Antoinette B. Dewitt against Edgar Logan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Hitchcock.

ST. ANN'S AV, 749 and 755; Charles Dahlem against Ferdinand A. Sieghardt, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, J. Loew.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

DELANCEY ST, s e corner of Chrystie St, 25.7x100; Welsberg-Mark Co. against Isaac Kleinfeld and others, March 1c, 1907, (by bond,) $198.

1ST AV, w s, whole front between 99th and 100th Sts; Sprickerhoff & Scharnberger against Isaac Kleinfeld and others, Feb. 7, 1907, (by bond,) $91.

162ND ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway; Welsberg-Mark Co. against Isaac Kleinfeld and others, March 16, 1907, (by bond,) $468.

3D AV, 1,391; H. W. Bell against Isaac Kleinfeld and others, March 1c, 1907, (by bond,) $444.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 100 ft e of Avenue St. John, 250x100; John W. Rapp against William Wainwright, March 14, 1907, $1,200.

6TH ST, 425 East; Welsberg-Mark Co. against Charles A. Friendenberg and others, Nov. 14, 1906, (by bond,) $100.

VYSE AV, w s, 75 ft n of Homs St; David Shapiro against Abraham N. Silverberg, Oct. 12, 1906, $133.

WASHINGTON AV, n s corner of 166th St; William M. Young against John Doe and others, March 18, 1907, $27.

Mechanics' Liens.

123D ST, n s, 220 ft w of 1st Av, 113x100; Union Stove Works against Gleich & Rockmore, owners and contractors, $975.

150TH ST, n s, 289.6 ft e of Broadway, 275x 99.11; John Liddle against Louis Merrash, owner and contractor, $3,000.

NELSON AV, e s, 108.4 ft n of 167th St, 25x 112; George P. Morell against Harlem River Realty Co., owner and contractor, $712.

BARNES AV, e s, 62.4 ft s of 215th St, 31.2x 105.1x30x113; Andrew Brickhardt against Anna Habicht, owner; Frank Watson, contractor, $34.

61ST ST, 110 West; Architectural Engineering Co. against Anna T. Duross, owner; John T. Finn, contractor, $301.

102D ST, e s, whole front between Aqueduct Av and Grand Av, 228.1x297.8; Robinson Clay Product Co. against George F. Johnson, Jr., owner; F. A. Sherwood, contractor, $123.

RICHARDSON AV, s s, 240 ft n of 237th St, 40x120; Barnett Karol against Leo Lebel, owner; Otto Holmgren, contractor, $103.

103TH ST, 253 East; Samuel Willner against Isaac Benequit, owner and contractor; George Blumenthal, contractor, $235.

FREEMAN ST, 1,138 to 1,142; George Hoffmann against Harris Ratnar, owner and contractor, $4,566.

140TH ST, w s, 200 ft n from foot of East 149th St and Long Island Sound, 50x —; Pace & McClintock Co. against New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., owner; Thompson-Starrett Co., contractor; Chicago Clothes Dryer Works, sub-contractor, $778.

60TH ST, n s, 850 ft e of West End Av, 75x 100; Raymond Van Prag Supply Co. against Isaac and Joseph Mautner, owners; Albert Miller & Co., contractors, $1,150.

78TH ST, 818 and 820 East; National Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Samuel Sindeband, owner and contractor, $200.

3D AV, n e corner of 98th St, 25.2x110; Abraham I. Levin against Selder & Steller, owners; Finkelstein & Kugel, contractors, $175.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

POSITIVE SALE

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.

EDWARD P. SMITH, Auctioneer,

Will Sell at Public Auction,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907,

At 12 o'Clock Noon, at

Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange,

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Valuable Fifth Avenue Property.

Block front, easterly side, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Sts., consisting of eight handsome brick and stone apartment buildings, with stores, including corner of Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Sts. 75% may remain on bond and mortgage.

Also 430, 434, 438, 442 49th St.,

between Fourth and Fifth Avs.; four elegant bay window four-story brick and stone double new apartments, well rented, all improvements, steam heat, hot water, &c.; size 80x100 each.

80% may remain on bond and mortgage.

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187 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

Gerard Roberts, Referee.

Exchange Salesroom, 14-18 Vesey St.,

Monday, April 8th, 1907 at 12 o'clock

The choice six-story and basement high-class apartment house,

MADISON AVENUE, N. W. Cor. 97th St.

Size 100.11x95. Containing six evenus stores; four apartments each floor; seven and eight rooms and two baths each. Every modern improvement; finest trim and plumbing. First mortgage of $215,000 at 4½%, due 1910.

EXCELLENT LOCATION

ALWAYS WELL RENTED.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH, 2 O'CLOCK,

A PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE MODERN HOUSE, WITH 60 FEET FRONT,

SUMMIT, N. W. CORNER SIDNEY AV.

ALSO TWO SIXTY-FOOT LOTS

ADJOINING ON SUMMIT AV.; ALSO

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Incorporated, Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.

HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction

on Tuesday, April 9, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon,

at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., Executors' and Voluntary Sale.

218 MONROE ST.,

5-story brick tenement, with two stores; size of lot about 25.2 7-10 feet front x 73.3x25 rear x 71.6½.

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from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River, completed about the end of July, will connect Elmhurst Heights with Manhattan. TIME 9 MINUTES, FARE 5c. TRAIN OR TROLLEY.

This price you pay for these high-class lots NOW will double then.

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Flushing $600 a Lot Bayside $425 a Lot Whitestone $250 a Lot

BROADWAY-FLUSHING $500 PER LOT

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HIGHEST LAND AND CHEAPEST PRICES IN ALL NEW YORK CITY.

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FULL LOTS $250 TO $600 NOTHING HIGHER.

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SEVERAL CHOICE DWELLINGS.
36 MOST DESIRABLE LOTS.

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TO CLOSE ESTATE.

Plot 45x100, corner house, 12 rooms, 4 on first floor, hardwood trim, tiled baths, open fireplaces; station five minutes; savings bank mortgage; must sell; price $9,000.

Plot 87½x100; savings bank mortgage; price $6,500; 4 rooms first floor, open fireplaces, back stairs; 10 rooms; must be sold.

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White Plains, Scarsdale, and Vicinity.
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED } HOUSES TO LEASE.
By the year or for the season. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 E. 42d. 'Phone 6322—38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 759.

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on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
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On account of Wall St. losses, will sell my beautiful ridgeland farm and farm buildings, between Briarcliff and Ossining Stations, 118 acres at $200 per acre; must have cash in ten days. M., P. O. Box 1,730 New York City.

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This is the sensation as you stand on this 123-acre farm and sweep the country for miles; further, a real farm, kept up in the best shape, well watered; 25 acres splendid woods; 35 miles out; elevation 600 feet; $17,500.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

FOR A SUMMER HOME.

About 25 acres, $2,000, 37 miles out; elevated, fertile land, fruit, small house and barn; 2 miles station; vigorous stream through property. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

BUNGALOW SITE.

1½ miles from Mount Kisco, a 500-foot elevation, commanding extensive views; fine timber of all kinds. For the purpose, the best we have. Six acres, $2,000; easy terms. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

A Magnificent Tract for Estate.—100 acres, splendid soil, in fine condition; picturesque woods, pond, good farmhouse and barns; 33 miles out, 2¼ miles from station; views at this office; $30,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

SCARSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, LAWRENCE Park, Bronxville. Houses for sale and rent. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Ave.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

For subdivision, 45 acres of the finest land in Westchester County; 18 minutes from N. Y. J. J. Keit, 1,822 Park Av.

White Plains.

At White Plains

400 LOTS

High ground, all improvements; to clean up estate will sell in bulk at a very

LOW PRICE

OPPORTUNITY. 282 TIMES.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

Z. Nelson Ehrhart

7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 4545—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

White Plains, Scarsdale, and Vicinity.
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED } HOUSES TO LEASE.
By the year or for the season. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 E. 42d. 'Phone 4545—38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 759.

AWAY UP ON HILL.

House and barn, all improvements, electricity, magnificent views; 8-room attractive house, reception hall, butler's pantry, &c.; plot 50x150.

OVERLOOKS VILLAGE.

10 minutes to station; only high-class dwellings in neighborhood; for quick sale will sacrifice for $9,000; part cash. See Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

BUYER WANTED.

Just below White Plains, new 8-room, up-to-date dwelling, high land, overlooks miles of beautiful country and village; plot 50x150; 10 minutes' station; all improvements; price $6,750. Small payment down; balance to suit. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

ON CHESTNUT HILL AV.

Choice lot for sale, 50x150, overlooking Town of White Plains, N. Y.; three minutes from depot; near trolley; improvements; Lot 108, Fisher map, 50 ft. west of Cresoent St.; cheap at $2,750; price subject to change. Owner, 245 West 135th St., N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—New house, 10 rooms, tiled bath; billiard room; gas and electricity; $8,000; terms arranged.

White Plains—Modern house, 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; near station; restricted; $7,500; cash $1,500.

Ashforth & Co., 19 East 42d St.

SPRINGFIELD TERRACE

Near **Jamaica.**

Superior LOTS AND PLOTS, TRANSPORTATION, IMPROVEMENTS, INVESTMENT, HOME SITES.

Write for booklet.

T. I. McNEECE, President,
150 Nassau St.

250 building lots at Queens Manor, in Village of Queens, two miles east of Jamaica; streets made and macadamized, electric light, schools, and all city conveniences; fronts on trolley and third rail electric of Long Island Railroad; twenty-five two-family dwellings now being constructed; installments or cash. Read Realty Company, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, and 39 East 42d St., New York. Office at Queens Manor open daily, including Sunday.

Heart of Flushing.—Few lots that will show big profits when the Belmont tunnel is opened; fully improved with sewers and paved streets; near station and trolley; best bargain in Queens Borough. Address Fine, Box 170 Times Downtown.

Are you looking for a lot? I can save you money; Flushing is the cream of Queens, and I have the best proposition; improved, sewers, water, and gas; no extras; splendid location. Address E., Box 171 Times Downtown.

For rent in Flushing, splendid residence, all improvements, lawn, gardens, trees, stable, coachhouse; immediate possession. Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON.

House 4 rooms first floor, 5 chambers, open fireplace, open plumbing, laundry in basement, back stairs, near station. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon.

Handsome Chester Hill house, 10 rooms, two baths, hardwood, steam, gas, electricity; near station; $12,000. Neason Jones, Argue Building, Mount Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

Yonkers.

A large house, No. 424 South Broadway, Yonkers, in good order; rent low to a good tenant; caretaker on prsmises. J. Romaine Brown 53 West 33d St., New York.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine furnished residence, in best section at Seabright, N. J., running from Ocean to Shrewsbury River; 175 feet ocean front; 14 rooms, three bathrooms, all modern improvements; stable and carriage house; 6-room servants' cottage; rent, $2,500 for season to desirable party. Address
Henry Corn,
320 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Glen Ridge, N. J., on D., L. & W., 40 minutes out; have fine 11-room house, large reception hall, with fireplace; tile bathroom, steam heated, electric light and gas, hardwood trim, good barn, chicken house and run; lot 110x220; price $12,500; 70% can remain on mortgage; house (the could not be duplicated for $16,000; will rent $900 per year. Inquire or address B. S. McKean, owner, Park Av. and 130th St., city. Telephone 2050 Harlem. Would entertain New Rochelle property trade.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To West End, or Elberon," she said.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END, ELBERON.

Choice furnished cottages for sale or rent. Come to responsible agents. Bargains for sale.

WARDELL & BURKE.

Park & Tilford Building, West End.

Shrewsbury River—Locust, N. J., opposite Oceanic, via Sandy Hook Boats and C. R. R. of N. J., for sale or to let, 12-room cottage, furnished; bath, laundry, and butler's pantry; open plumbing, furnace, gas, stable; hillside location, beautiful view, select surrounding. A. H. Mathews 82 Nassau St.

To Let—For three months, tasteful house, handsomely furnished; all improvements; ten rooms; to small family adults; lot 50x200; near Lackawanna station; fine location; convenient to Hopatcong; $500. Lock Box 612 Dover, N. J.

Seven-room houses, all improvements, steam heat, $3,600, $350 down; $25 monthly; other 6 to 10 room houses, improvements, $3,000 upward. John Smith, 592 Elm Sts., Arlington, N. J.

WANT GOOD SUBDIVISION LAND?

Several fine tracts listed now; also farms; priced right; two-family houses, cottages; bargains. Harry Layton, 45 Hudson St., Hackensack.

19 miles out; 92 acres, house, outbuildings, orchard, wells, water front, Hackensack; utensils, ¾ mile depot, $15,000. B., Box 144 Times Downtown.

At Glen Ridge, for sale or to rent, new dwelling, nine rooms; all city improvements; half cash, balance 5% mortgage; rent, $70. T. R., Box 150 Times Downtown.

Highland Park, New Brunswick, New Jersey.—For sale, twenty-two acres, splendid site for factory or homes. Address A. W. Opp, 15 William St., New York.

East Orange.—Bargain to close an estate; 6-room house; plot 25x117; $3,500. E. N. Ehrhart, 7 East 42d, N. Y. C. 'Phone 6322-38.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

NO. 11 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story and basement; responsible tenant; favorable lease. W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE NEW BRONX

ORMONDE PARK

BUILDING LOTS,	$95 TO $400 FULL SIZE	$5 Down, $3 Monthly. 10% Discount for All Cash

(Located at City Line of New York City.) Frontage on the famous Merrick Road. Just escaping heavy taxes, but first to benefit by the enormous expenditures of the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroad.

Third-rail system in operation—proof-positive there will be enormous demand for home sites at Ormonde Park, THE NEW BRONX, where the history of the Old Bronx will be repeated.

Investors need not go to obscure places, remote from the line of improvements. Here is a golden opportunity to purchase property where values will increase by leaps and bounds when the tunnel is finished.

This Company will build for their lot buyers artistic cottages of seven rooms or more. Concrete foundations, with cellars under all, for $2,000 and upward, and will accept small monthly payments as rentals.

Our cottage buyers will be glad to show their superior homes built by this Company.

Lots that were sold in the Bronx a few years ago for $1,000 now sell for $7,000. There is exactly the same opportunity at Ormonde Park, with this difference:—Increased valuations will come ten times as soon, because ten times the effort and money are being spent for your benefit at Ormonde Park.

THE NEW BRONX

EVERY LOT COVERED BY POLICY FROM TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL $11,000,000.

FOR MAPS, CIRCULARS AND FREE TICKETS WRITE, CALL, OR PHONE AT ONCE.

CARROLLTON REALTY COMPANY,

Main Office, Suite 64, World Building, New York City.

BROOKLYN OFFICE, 584 Atlantic Ave., Near 4th. Open Evenings,

Branch Offices, 22 Van Sinderen Ave., 193 Himrod St.

HOLLIS BARGAINS. HOLLIS, L. I.

Two lots, Villard Av., each	$625
Plot 8,000 square feet, good section,	$1,000
Lot Carpenter Av., 25x125, installments, $10 per month,	$750
Plot 104 feet front, 100 feet deep,	$1,000
Business corner, Fulton St., 11 lots,	$9,500
Plot 14,000 square feet,	$2,250
8-room house, all improvements,	$5,850
HOLLIS PARK GARDEN plot,	$3,450
12 lots near station,	$7,000
12 lots, near Fulton St.,	$6,250
Woodhull Av. corner, 125 feet,	$2,500
Lot 25x137,	$300
Lot 25x199,	$300
Two-family house, 13 rooms, near station,	$7,000
Two-family house, 13 rooms, nr. Hillside Av.,	$6,000
New house, all improvements, 8 rooms,	$6,000

14-room house, steam heat, hardwood finish, all improvements, finest house in Hollis, $15,000. Maps and full particulars mailed to any address. W. C. Reeves & Co., 1,133 Broadway, N. Y.

LOTS $135 Payments. $5 Monthly

in the Built-Up Section of

HEMPSTEAD.

Send for Booklet & FREE R. R. Tickets.

ERIE-NEW YORK REALTY CO.,
215 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

Water Mill, Long Island.

Furnished cottage to rent; 12 rooms, bath, closets, tubs; excellent water supply; fine drives; boating and bathing; good garage and stable on premises; convenient to telephone, telegraph and depot.
T. R. BALL, Owner, 62 West 23d St., New York.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.

J. METCALFE THOMAS

19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Bargain. Near Long Beach.—14-room house, some improvements; barn, sheds, grove of fine shade trees; land 242 feet front; macadam road, leads to Long Beach; rear of land fronts on tide water; about 800 feet deep; three minutes' easy walk to Long Beach R. R. station; price, $9,000; terms arranged. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE.

35 acres at Hollis, per acre.....$4,500
420 acres at Farmingdale, per acre.....$350
105 acres at North Rosslyn, per acre.....$1,000
Henry S. Shapter, 509 East 16th St., Brooklyn.

Freeport's Greatest Bargain—52 acres, $60,000; cash $22,000; mortgage $38,000; fully developed into 700 village plots; will retail for $222,500 near depot and trolley. Owner, Box 165 Times Downtown.

A few lots on 13th and 15th Avs., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 34th St., New York.

37 Hammels Av., Rockaway Beach; near surf; 9-room furnished; cemented basement, with laundry; $500 for season. Gottlieb, 1,831 7th Av.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

139th St., No. 248 West, 8-sty. & base, 10-room dwelling, newly decorated and handsomely furnished throughout; will rent from May 1st for Summer season or year. Apply on premises or Irving P. Lovejoy, 63 Liberty St. Phone 6407—Cort.

Colonial house, 6 master rooms, 2 bathrooms, servants' quarters; electric lights; newly decorated; also stable and filled icehouse; lawn and fine Hudson River view. Apply A. C. Smith, 52 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED FURNISHED ROOM HOUSES FOR SALE

CANAVAN, Auctioneer,

49 W. 29TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS,

326 TO 332 WEST 85TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION;
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65;
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

$35.00 TO $37.50

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chuts, &c.; 153 and 163 West 140th St.

L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

NOS. 215-221 WEST 34th ST.

Light and airy modern housekeeping apartments, consisting of two rooms and bath and six and seven rooms and bath; rents $50 to $95; elevator and hall boy service. Apply on premises, or
POST & REESE, AGENTS, 16 East 60th St.

104th, 114-116 West.

Seven large, light rooms; tiled bath, electric lighted halls; every modern imp.; low rent.

18-20 West 100th St., facing Central Park; 5-6 room apartments, all light; latest improvements; rents $24-$30. Inquire janitor.

84th, 113 West.—Elegant apartment, seven large, light rooms; one flight; hall attendant; telephone; no noise or dust; 3 to 4.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Corner 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, opposite Columbia University, one block from Subway station; six large airy rooms and bath; modern improvements, all-night service. Apply to tenant, Apartment 61, on premises.

Choice 4 and 5 room apartments, all light and sunny, in select neighborhood, close to Subway station; rents from $25 to $33. Apply on premises, 656-660 West 179th St., (near Broadway.)

North Shore, L. I.—Will sacrifice contract two lots; bona fide. Box 162 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;

Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Cresetown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

THE PLYMOUTH

537-541 WEST 149TH STREET,
6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53;
ELECTRIC LIGHT, ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR.
Beautiful view; Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES OR
DU BOIS AND TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

THE MAJESTIC

ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. COR. 145TH ST.
7-8 LARGE ROOMS, $870-$960,
including electric light and cold storage.
Subway and Elevated convenient.
Open evenings; apply to Superintendent, or
DU BOIS AND TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

EAST SIDE.

165 East 63d St., Near Lexington Av.—Three-story brownstone dwelling to let; size 20x90; 10 elevan rooms and bath; possession May 1; rent reasonable. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

CLEVELAND

126 to 130 East 24th Street.
Large flats, from May 1st, unfurnished.

40TH ST., LEXINGTON AV.,
North corner; 4 rooms and bath; all outside; electric light; private telephone; elevator; $38.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alahama, 15 East 11th St.

Apartments.—6 East 87th; two rooms, bath; latest improvements; $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Comfortable apartments, 6 rooms, all improvements, 119 Nelson Av., Highbridge, 166th St., Bronx.

Elevator corner apartment; six elegant rooms and bath; all improvements; $60; 515 Lexington Av.

48th St., 138 East.—Five and six rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $32-$42.

BRONX.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.

ALSO rear of Trinity Av.,
930 JACKSON AV.,
3-4 rooms, all modern improvements.
BY WEEK, $3.90-$5.50. | BY MONTH, $15.50-$23.00.
Apply on premises.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,
Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

590 Prospect Av., 150th St.—4-5 rooms, bath, improvements; new; block from school; reasonable.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

HANDSOME OLIVE APARTMENT

4TH AV., PARKWAY, AND 56TH ST.

6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every up-to-date improvement. RENT $33.00 TO $42.00. Seeing will convince you.

Janitor, or H. J. BECKMANN,
4,714 5th Av., Bklyn. Tel. 1038 J. Bay Ridge.

100 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn—A four-story brownstone English basement dwelling to let, thirteen rooms and bath; possession at once; rent only $800. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BREMER, DU FOUR, PINKNEY & DUDLEY COMPANY, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, (Friday,) April 5, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 80 William St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of

MAPS,

New York City: Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Brooklyn: Vols. 1, 2, Vol. A.
Chicago: Vol. 1, Elevator & Stock Yards Map.
Tennessee: Knoxville.
Cleveland: Vols. 1, 2, 3.

SHEET MAPS.

New York, Tennessee & Kentucky, New Jersey.
Baltimore: Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Cincinnati: Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.
New Jersey: Elizabeth, Coast Maps Vols. 1, 2; Hudson Co. Shore Front, Vol. 11; Jersey City, Vols. 1, 2; Bayonne, Vol. 10; Camden; Paterson; The Oranges; Trenton.
Buffalo: Vols. 1 and 2.

WILLIAM OTIS BADGER, JR., Trustee.
ROBERT VAN IDERSTINE, Attorney for Trustee, 100 William St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company. Howard Carroll, President.

Architect: Cass Gilbert. Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the Metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent views of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

TENANTS NOW MOVING IN

For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agent

141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Barclay Building

299 Broadway, Corner Duane St.

Second Floor over 10,000 square feet.

Few Offices Single and En Suite.

Large, Desirable Basement.

Wm. C. Walker's Son,s Wright Barclay. **299 Broadway.**

FOR RENT.

Store & Basement.

Hudson St., near Franklin.

40x80.

Especially suitable for wine business. Immediate possession.

McVICKAR-GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
42 BROADWAY. 6400 BROAD.

Business Building,

5th Av., bet. 34th and 42d Sts.,
to lease for term of 21 years to
Desirable Tenant;
2,000 SQ. FEET FLOOR SPACE.

E. G. B. Riley & Co.,

500 5th Av., corner 42d St. Tel. 2034 Bryant.

Southwest Corner Cedar and Pearl Sts. OFFICES.

LARGE AND SMALL.

Can also be used for light manufacturing; very low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

SALOON!!! DRUGGIST!!!

BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH ST.
CHOICE LOCATION FOR LIVE BUSINESS; ALSO SEVERAL STORES ON BOSTON ROAD ADJOINING CORNER; MODERATE RENTALS; LONG LEASE TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.

148th St., 702-4 East.—Two elegant lofts for light manufacturing purposes, in fireproof building, 50x100 ft., with light all around; freight elevator service, steam heated; conveniently situated in centre of Bronx. Apply to owner on premises.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.

NEW BUILDING.

Store, 7 floors, all light, elevator, electric light, power; steam heat; RENT CHEAP.

A corner store, suitable for druggist or confectionery, Lawrence St. and South Broadway, Yonkers. J. Romaine Brown, 53 West 33d St., New York.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

Attractive stores, 6 & S E. 37th; latest improvements; $8,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

FOR RENT.

Corner Store and Basement

Northeast corner Fourth Av. and 12th St., absolutely fireproof building, two blocks from Subway express station; store, 3,500 square feet; basement, 10,000 square feet.
W. M. BENJAMIN, 17 WILLIAM ST.

MORTON BUILDING

116 NASSAU ST.
Newly finished, desirable offices to rent; large, light and small suites; rent $250 to $1,500; also space of 4,100 square feet.
F. ZITTEL, Agent, on premises.

12 WEST 40TH ST.,
Opposite Public Library.

2d FLOOR STORE and LIGHT OFFICES.

McVICKAR-GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. 'Phone 4000 38th.

WINDSOR ARCADE,

5TH AV., 46TH TO 47TH STS.
A few choice single offices and studio to let; also small store and basement, facing the arcade; steam heat and elevators. Cruikshenk Company, 141 Broadway.

Lincoln Square Arcade,

1,947 Broadway, 65th and 66th.

Offices, studios, club rooms, floors; elevators, steam heat, electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

Large Double Store,

125-127 Manhattan St., at Subway Station.
2 large show windows. Splendid for confectionery

Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to A. C. SMITH, Agent, on premises.

80th St., 5th and 6th Avs.—Four-story French basement house, suitable for dressmaker, tailor, milliner, or other business; moderate rent. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Desirable offices for rent, n. e. corner 67th St. and Columbus Av., one block from "L" and Subway; electric lighted; rent reasonable. Frederick Zittel, 266 Columbus Av.

16-foot store and basement, 163 Columbus Av., 67th and 68th Sts.; good light windows; electric lighted. Frederick Zittel, 266 Columbus Av.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large corner store, 149th St. and Brook Av.; will divide to suit. John F. Dowd, 699 E. 149th St.

An Office on Times Square.

Only 7 rooms vacant out of 200 offices in Times Building.

THERE ARE MANY REASONS FOR THIS SHOWING:

The building is the most central and most accessible office building in New York City.

Its tenants are selected with the greatest discrimination. High character and strictly legitimate business only accepted.

It is planned so that every office is an outside room.

It is on an island with 100-foot streets on every side.

No tall buildings near it to obstruct light.

The district has grown amazingly in the last three years.

The Times Square Station now ranks third in the Subway system—exceeded only by Brooklyn Bridge and Grand Central.

Times Square Station ticket sales have gained 100 per cent. in 2¼ years—that is, from 15,000 per day in November, 1904, to 29,429 in February, 1907.

The building is open night and day every day in the year.

Its elevator capacity with respect to rentable area is exceeded by that of only one office building in New York City.

Its ceilings are high.

It is the strongest office building ever erected.

Absolutely fireproof.

Doubly filtered water.

No steam in the building in Summer.

Wire outlets in every room for lights and telephones, telegraph, office boys, and stenographers.

Highest standard of operation for the safety, comfort, convenience, and health of occupants.

The building is a landmark.

More theatres, hotels and clubs located in its proximity than at any other point in the world.

RENTAL AGENTS, ROOM 406.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Times Building

TIMES SQUARE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TUCKERMAN, ESTHER H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ESTHER H. TUCKERMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of their attorney, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1907. HENRY C. QUINBY, ROBERT W. PATTERSON, Executors. JOHN F. VALIEANT, Attorney for Executors, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEWART, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN STEWART, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, March 21, 1907. Maria Stewart, Teresa Eldred, Hulbart Peck, Executors. Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, Attys. for Executors, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHESTER MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH GAMACHE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and known and designated as Lot Number 148 on a certain map entitled "Map of Van Nest Park," made by George C. Hollerith, dated June 10th, 1895, and annexed to a certain deed made by Ephraim B. Levy to David Levy, dated June 12th, 1895, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on June 18th, 1895, a copy of which said map was also filed in said Register's Office on June 18th, 1895, which said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Hancock Street and the northerly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northerly, along the said westerly side of Hancock Street, 100 feet to Lot Number 150 on said map; thence westerly along the southerly line of said Lot No. 149 on said map, 25 feet to Lot No. 147 on said map; thence southerly along the easterly line of said Lot Number 147 on said map 100 feet to the said northerly side of Columbus Avenue, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Columbus Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 1st, 1907.

JACOB MARKS, Referee.

LEE & FLEISCHMANN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

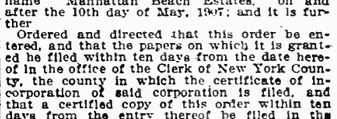

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,602.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $272 47 and interest thereon from March 22d, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $250.00 and interest.

Dated New York, 1st day of April, 1907.

JACOB MARKS, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PART I.—AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1907. Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Justice. In the matter of the application of the MANHATTAN BEACH SECURITIES COMPANY for authority to change its name to the MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATES.—Order:

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Manhattan Beach Securities Company, a domestic stock corporation, duly verified March 9th, 1907, by its Secretary, Herbert B. Dodge, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, namely, "Manhattan Beach Estates," and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto certifying that the name which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporate corporation, or any which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that the notice of the presentation of such petition has been published once a week for three successive weeks in The New York Prese and The New York Times, two newspapers published daily in the County of New York, State of New York, in which said corporation has its business office, and the court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of the name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made, now, on motion of Austin & McLanahan, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered that the said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, the "Manhattan Beach Securities Company," be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name "Manhattan Beach Estates," on and after the 10th day of May, 1907; and it is further

Ordered and directed that this order be entered, and that the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order within ten days from the entry thereof be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and, further, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry of this order. Enter:

H. B., Justice Supreme Court.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant

FOUND.

10c. a line; 8t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Lady's gold watch and fob, vicinity 14th St., Tuesday; owner may recover by identifying property. Address Wadsworth, Times Downtown.

LOST.

10c. a line; 8t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A white horse and delivery wagon, No. 3, dark green, with Eagle and Union Towel Supply Co. trade mark on each panel; lost in the vicinity of Houston and West Broadway; any information as to the whereabouts of the above will be rewarded. Address Union Towel Supply Co., 630 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

LOST—Lady's gold open-face Tiffany minute repeating watch, ribbon, monogram "H. D.," attached to long, heavy gold link chain, with rabbit foot charm; lost at or between H. Karger's, 403 6th Av., and Forsyth's, 18th St. and Broadway; $100 reward and no questions asked. H. Karger, 403 5th Av.

LOST—On Tuesday, a pink coral and diamond pendant earring, probably on Broadway, between 33d and 49th Sts. Suitable reward will be paid if returned to Miss E. Moore, Hotel Maryland, 104 West 49th St.

LOST—April 3, between 103d St. and Subway station, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., a lady's silver purse, containing $10; reward given. Finder please return to Miss Catherine E. Whitney, 3,604 Broadway, city.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN—A team, one gray horse, one dark gray mare, and double truck from neighborhood of 3d Av. and 10th St.; suitable reward for their return. Wm. Adams Co., 187 Mott St.

LOST—On 23d St., April 2, Tiffany watch, with diamond bowknot on case, and green heart-shaped pin; liberal reward. Woman's Lunch Club, 22 West 23d St.

LOST—April 3, in Lower New York or Brooklyn Heights, diamond and pearl crescent pin. Return to E. V. Frothingham, 26 Liberty St., and receive reward.

LOST—Gold bead necklace, with gold cross and four amethyst stones, between 125th and 91st Sts.; suitable reward. Return Trumbull, 259 West 92d St.

LOST—Gold band bracelet, Wednesday night, Broadway, between 72d and 76th Sts.; reward. Miss N. Jones, 12 West 92d St.

LOST—A gold watch bracelet in or near Hotel Waldorf-Astoria; liberal reward. H. B., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Fraternity pin set with pearls; owner's name (A. Duane) on back; $5 reward. Return to 49 East 30th St.

LOST—Saturday, Wanamaker's, black purse, containing bills, change, key; reward. Morgan, 40 West 93d.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1905, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—Certificate of Membership No. 1,305, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, December 30, 1882, to Nathan B. Waldron, having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate; all persons interested are hereby notified to show cause, within the next six weeks, why such new certificate should not be issued. New York, March 28, 1907. L. B. Howe, Superintendent.

LOST—En route Cleveland to New York, Lake Shore and N. Y. C. & H. R. R., train leaving Cleveland at 5 P. M. Sunday, March 31, arriving New York City 9:45 A. M., Monday, April 1, brooch pin, topaz, set with diamonds. Finder will please communicate with Schribner & Laher, jewelers, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOST—Gold open-face watch and fob, Saturday evening in the neighborhood of 65th St. and Columbus Av.; reward if returned; no questions asked. Address L. L., Box 200 Times, Times Square.

LOST—At 34th St. Ferry or on crosstown car to Broadway, Thursday afternoon, March 21, package containing morocco case of jewels and trinkets. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Sterling, Room 52.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, hunting case, monogram "M. C. B." between Waverley Place and Astor Place Subway station; reward. Address M. C. B., 345 Times, Times Square.

LOST—On March 29, Central Manhattan, lady's gold muff chain, about one yard long, set with turquoise matrix; reward. L. S. Holmes, Room 517, 299 Broadway.

LOST—Boy's silver watch, between Broadway and 83d and West End Av. and 82d. Please return to 450 West End Av.

LOST—On Broadway, bag containing keys. Reward if returned to Hotel Marie Antoinatts office.

LOST—Pearl and diamond pin, Amsterdam or St. Nicholas Av.; reward. Clark, 943 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Gold pin, pearl centre, Columbus Av. or 95th St.; reward. 39 West 95th St.

$80 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of diamond brooch, nine diamonds in all; disappeared Saturday. Kessler, 130 Court St., Brooklyn.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank Book No. 488,395 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 20, Yorkville Bank, special deposit dept., issued to H. Schlesinger; payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,022,903, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,042,354; bank payment stopped. Kindly return to Bowery Savings Bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 17,916, on Brevoort Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 924,767, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 21,053, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

$50 REWARD for return of black French poodle, recently clipped. Mrs. T. McGrane, 259 West 109th St.

LOST—St. Bernard, Friday, in neighborhood Broadway and 41st St.; suitable reward if returned. Oppenheimer, 139 West 41st St.

LOST—Black-and-tan dog, male; name, Little; cut in one ear; substantial reward. L. Wohltmann, 179 Cedar Av., University Heights.

LOST—Small Skye-blue terrier bitch, April 3; $5 reward. H., 413 West 21st St.

LOST—Dalmatian dog. Reward for return to Geo. S. Shultz, 162 West 126th St.

Enlarged and Informative
Real Estate Section
The New York Times
Sunday, April 14.
Authoritative articles on real estate topics of present day importance.
Advertising reservations should be made now.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MANY FIREMEN HURT AT FIERCE OIL FIRE

Chief Croker Injured by Flying Bricks and Four Others Buried Under a Wall.

ROOF FALLS IN ON HOSEMEN

All Escape Critical Injury—Malden Lane Paint Firms Lose Heavily by Four-Alarm Blaze.

Policeman McConnell of the Old Slip Station walked along to South Street and Malden Lane at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and, glancing upward discovered a burst of flame from the upper windows of tha old building at 159 Maiden Lane, occupied by the firm of William H. Sheel & Co., a paint and varnish concern. McConnell hurried to Maiden Lane and Front Street and turned in an alarm.

The first two alarms brought ten engines and four or five trucks, and when Chief Croker got there in his auto he turned in a third and a fourth alarm, bringing more apparatus.

The firemen tackled the job at both the front and rear of tha building, and, while tha men of Truck 15 put their ladders up on the Malden Lana side, the craw of Engina 4 started to push a way up tha main stairway of No. 159 through tha smoka to the floors above. Other firemen duplicated this operation in the rear.

All at once two explosions shook the neighborhood, and with a crash tha front of the upper story of Sheel & Co.'s place cama tumbling down into Malden Lana, while the rear wall was dumped into Fletcher Street. It seemed for a moment that the firemen who wera laying pipe in front of ths building and their comrades who had gone up the ladders to smash in windows had been buried. Bricks were flying through the air for a radius of fifty feet in front of tha building, and huge burning timbers crashed down with the tons of other debris frum the upper stories.

Lieut. Andrew Sweet and Truckmen David Murphy, John O'Reagan, and William McNicol, all of truck 15, were on the ladders. They were swept off the wall and covered from the sight in a pile of broken beams and bricks fifteen feet high in front of the building.

A score of other firemen were within range of the shower of debris, and most of them were struck by bricks; but that didn't appear to make any difference. There was a rush for the smoking ruins that covered the sidewalk. Frantic hands pulled away broken timbers and tossed the hot bricks in the search for tha four men who had gone down under the wall. In a moment or two O'Reagan and McNicol, who had escaped almost unscathed from the force of the avalanche, dragged themselves out and staggered across the street. Sweet and Murphy were not so fortunate. Their unconscious bodies were found by the searchers and were pulled forth to be cared for by an ambulance surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital. Both had severe scalp wounds and lacerations over their bodies, and Murphy's legs were cruelly hurt.

The same shock that shattered the walls of No. 159 fairly raised the roof into the air, and when it settled down again on to the fifth story there was peril for Capt. Quinn of Engine No. 4 and his men, who had started up stairs. The crew, dragging a hose pipe, had reached the second floor when the explosion came. A tremendous back draught spilled them down stairs and into a heap on the floor below, while the walls went pounding into the street and on the men of Truck No. 15.

When things had quieted down somewhat firemen who had not thought anything about being hurt themselves began to discover things. Chief Croker remembered that a brick had struck him on the shoulder. Deputy Chief Guerin, who was the hero of the famous Williamsburg Bridge fire, had a bad cut on the nose whera a block of wood struck him. A dozen firemen were painfully injured. Scalp wounds and bleeding hands were common matters. Sweet and Murphy went to the Hudson Street Hospital and O'Reagan and McNicol were sent to quarters after being treated by the ambulance surgeons.

The fire was under control within half an hour after the explosion, but Chief Croker would not let any of his men go into the building until daylight. The loss to Sheel & Co. was estimated at $50,000, and a heavy damage by water was done in No. 157. The firm of W. H. Brown & Co., at 161 Malden Lane, also a paint estnblishment, suffered considerable damage by water.

Wreck Delays Lackawanna Traffic.

Traffic on the Lackawanna Railroad was badly delayed in the rush hour last night. The trouble began at 4:15, when a work train was derailed between tha west end of the Bergen tunnel and the Hackensack bridge. It was not until 8 o'clock last night that everything was running smoothly. Some of the trains were as much as an hour late in getting away from Hobokcn.

W. R. H. Martin Ill of Indigestion.

W. R. H. Martin of Rogers, Peet & Co., founder of the Trowmart Inn, the hotel for business women, has been confined to bed at his home, 114 East Thirty-sixth Street, for the last week, with an attack of indigestion. He is recovering and will probably be out again within a week. His son, who is in England for the hunting season, has been kept informed of his father's condition by cable. He is expected home in a few weeks.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A trough of low pressure stretches from the lake region to Texas, while an area of high pressure and lower temperatura occupies the Dakotas and a fresh disturbance is moving eastward over the northern plateau region.

Rain has fallen in the Ohio Valley and snow or rain in the lake region.

The temperature has risen in Eastern districts and there has been a marked fall from the Dakotas southward.

Showery weather will prevail Friday in Atlantic Coast districts. Saturday will probably ba generally fair, with colder weathar in North Atlantic Coast districts.

Winds along tha New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh to brisk south; South Atlantic Coast, fresh south.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will hava fresh south winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Friday, colder in interior. Saturday, fair; fresh northwest to north winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Showers Friday, followed by fair in the afternoon; colder. Saturday, fair; fresh northwest winds.

New England—Rain Friday; colder in northwest portion. Saturday, fair and colder; brisk south, shifting to northwest, winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair and colder Friday, except showers along the lakes. Saturday, fair; fresh north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
8 A. M.	39	38	4 P. M.	65	54
6 A. M.	39	42	6 P. M.	62	50
9 A. M.	43	45	9 P. M.	58	48
12 M.	59	57	12 P. M.	57	46

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperatura yesterday was 48; for tha corrasponding data last year it was 52; average on the corresponding dats for the last twenty-five years, 44.

The temperatura at 8 A. M. yestarday was 42; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 12:20 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrses at 2:30 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:00—213 East 34th St.; J. W. Nelson	$25
2:30—159 Maiden Lane; W. H. Schesle	$25,000
5:25—80 Market St.; Abraham Samtosky	$75
7:55—Foot Beekman St.; Natban Gates	$50
8:10—5 West 118th St.; owner unknown	$25
11:00—129 Eldridge St.; owner unknown	$25
3:25—306 E. 101st St.; I. Kaplan	Trifling
4:25—111th St., between 5th and Lenox Avs.; Patrick Raady	Slight
5:10—252 7th St.; Isaac Goldberg	$10
6:26—31-33 W. 23d St.; unknown	None
6:25—382 7th Av.; M. Goldstein	$50
6:30—458 West 29th St.; M. Quigley	$5
7:00—Barrow and Bleecker Sts.; unknown	Unknown
7:15—803 E. 111th St.; Joseph Lorgo	Trifling

WAY TO STOP SUBWAY BLOCKS

City Asked to Build Extra Tracks to Obviate Switching at 96th Street.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company submitted to the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday a plan for so changing tha track layout of the Subway at Ninety-sixth Street that the causes of the present congestion on that line, fundamentally dua to the switches at that point, would be entirely removed, and the carrying capacity of the road largely increased. The board was able to take no definite action yesterday, as it was proposed that the city should pay the cost of the improvement.

In brief, the plan submitted contemplates the building of three additional tracks between Ninety-sixth Street and 103d Street, making the total number of tracks running into the station seven, instead of four, as at present. Two of the new tracks are to ba built on the west sida of the present tunnel, and the other on the east side. The Interborough's engineers believe that this can ba done without interfering to any considerable extent with the running of trains in the meanwhile.

The increased area nacessary to accommodate the new tracks is readily available, as Broadway is very wide at the point indicated. The most westerly track would be used to bring south-bound Broadway locals into the station, the next would bring in Broadway southbound expresses, while the third track would accommodate both the expresses and the locals of the Lenox Avenua division. There would thus be no "cross-over" switches, the present use of which makes it imperative that south-bound Broadway expresses shall be held up until the preceding Lenox local crosses the switches into the station.

Practically the same plan would be put into operation on the easterly track. The Lenox locals would run on the new track, the Broadway expresses and locals on what is now the local track north of the station, and tha Lenox Avenua expresses would use what is now tha express track. The crossing of trains of one division before the trains of the other division would thus be entirely avoided.

In a letter to the board, read at yesterday's meeting, E. P. Bryan of the Interborough estimated the cost of tha proposed improvement at $850,000, and suggested that it be paid for by the city as "an extra in connection with tha original contract."

"That's another million dollars," said Mr. Metz. "And it will hava to come out of tha debt limit at that."

"Yes," said tha Mayor sorrowfully.

"I guess it will have to wait," said Mr. Metz.

At this point Georgs L. Rives, the counsel, suggested that it might be that the board would have to apply to the Appellata Division of the Supreme Court for permission to authorize tha improvement. He did not know whether the consents gained from property holders for the original construction work would cover the improvement. At his suggestion the matter was referred to him for an opinion. Engineer Rice has already sant in a report favoring the adoption of the plan, as it would end the trouble in what ha calls "the neck of the bottle."

It has geen generally agreed for some time that tha switches at Ninety-sixth Street were entirely responsible for the blockading in rush hours, which often extend north to 110th Street and south to Fourteenth.

DENOUNCE TRANSIT BOARD.

East Side Improvement Club Charges "Subserviency to Corporations."

The Citizens' East Side Improvement Association held a meeting last night at 641 Lexington Avenue, at which the Rapid Transit Commission was roundly denounced for the form of contract drawn up for the proposed Lexington Avenue Subway, and resolutions condemning the commission as "inimical to the interests of the east side people, subservient to the railroad corporations, and grossly incompetent" were passed.

The association took exception to the failure to insert an indemnity clause in the contract, and to the inclusion of the "link" section of the route, which will enable the Interborough to build only the upper portion of the road.

Court proceedings were threatened in the resolutions if thesa two alleged defects were not remedied.

TEST THE WOODLAWN CURVE.

Train Made Up Like Wrecked One Sent Over the Central Tracks.

The run of tha White Plains Express on the evening of Feb. 16, which terminated at the Woodlawn Avenue curve when the train left the track and twenty-three persons were killed, was repeated yesterday, but without accident. The New York Central had as its guests on a special train made up exactly like the express, except for tha number of passengers, Job E. Hedges, whom Gov. Hughes appointed to investigate the wreck; Charles Barnes, electrical expert of the State Railroad Commission, and about twenty reporters. Many officials and experts of the road were on the train, too.

Two trips were made over the track. On the first, the motorman who ran the express on tha night of the wreck stood by tha man at the throttle and instructed him to set tha lever just as ha had set it on the fatal trip. That produced, so the officials who made calculations said, a speed of forty-nine miles an hour around the curve.

Before tha second run was started representatives of the road told their guests that the electric locomotive would be driven over the route as fast as it could go. Then everybody on the train climbed into the locomotives, deeming them the safest place, and the run was begun. At starting Electrician Barnes, in the first locomotive, smilingly said to W. C. Brown, Senior Vice President of the road:

"Mr. Brown, I have never had the pleasure of meeting you, though, of course, I have heard much about you. I want to shake hands now, because we may not be able to do so at the end of the trip."

The run was begun at high speed, and when it had increased to sixty-six miles an hour and the fatal curve loomed ahead the persons in the locomotiva cabs, except possibly the railroad officials, graw nervous. But just befort the curva was reached the motorman closed the controller and let the engine drift or coast around the curva. He said that the speed then was about 56.8 miles an hour.

ADLER ON CIVIC VIRTUE.

Schools Must Train the Young to New Ideals, He Declares.

Felix Adler told how to train the young to becoma efficient citizens last night in an address before the Ethical Cultura School, held in the gymnasium of the school, Sixty-third Street and Central Park West.

"I do not know when I felt so bitter and despondent," he said, "as when I read the statement accredited to Mr. Harriman that 50,000 votes had been turned by spending $250,000. How can we maka progress against this worthless margin of tha Republic? Then I considered and said that I had no right to expect that we would not hava this element. Human natura has not changed, and the masses have not risen to a great height. We must counteract this by building up a naw nucleus of righteousness, and that must be the task of our schools."

DR. BUTLER HOME AGAIN.

Thinks Heney Will Convict 'Frisco Grafters—City's Reconstruction.

President Nicholas Murray Butler returned to Columbia University yesterday from his honeymoon trip to San Francisco and the Pacific Coast.

Respecting present conditions at San Francisco, he said:

"Whole sections of tha city, especially to the north and to the south, have been completely or almost completely rebuilt. Tha morc fashionable and expensive residence sections were of coursa practically untouched by the fira. The business sections are rapidly rabuilding, although as yet nearly every important business house in San Francisco is in a temporary habitation.

"Tha whole interests of the city are concentrated on the prosecution of the Mayor, Supervisors, and Boss Ruef by the District Attornay's office. Special Prosecutor F. J. Henay is confident he will send to the penitentiary the officials who have been bribed and also those who have bribed them. San Francisco is not only undergoing a physical but a moral cleaning."

John Daniell Sons & Sons
Men's Shirts
at lowest quotations, and in point of value unsurpassed.
SIZES, 14 TO 18.

250 dozen at	50c	each
300 " "	1.00	"
225 " "	1.50	"
100 " "	1.75	"

Men's Terry Bath Robes
Value 5.00, for 3.50
Men's 1-clasp full Pique Gloves
New Tans and Browns, value 1.50, for 1.00
Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

DON'T EXPERIMENT.
You don't experiment when buying "Arnheim" clothes. The style is correct, the garments are accurately cut and properly tailored. Suit or Overcoat built-to-measure from $20 up. We'll send samples and Fashion booklet on request.
ARNHEIM
Broadway & Ninth Street.

ELLISON DEPOSES ONE OF HIS AIDES

Begins a Shake-Up by Transferring the Head of the Bureau of Arrears.

MAY APPEAL TO JEROME

Expects to Find Many Bogus Affidavits Involving Lawyers and Prominent Citizens.

Corporation Counsel Ellison began yesterday, with an office "shake-up," an investigation which may bring forth sensational results and drag in tha names of many lawyers and some prominent persons whose arrears of personal assessments have been, it is believed, remitted without their knowing anything about it. The investigation resulted from the suspension of L. Frederick Mount, a chief clerk, whose books were found to be irregular and who since has disappeared.

Without the slightest warning, Mr. Ellison and his assistant, Frank B. Pierce, walked into the office of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Assessments yesterday afternoon and summarily deposed James O. Keenan, the head of the bureau, who is also an Assistant Corporation Counsel. Mr. Keenan was told to report to Mr. Ellison's office to be assigned to other work, and Mr. Pierce was put in as head of the bureau temporarily.

Having removed Mr. Keenan, Mr. Ellison began a general "shake-up," which, in the course of the next few days, will affect ten clerks, six stenographers, six typewriter copyists, and two process servers. It is a foregone conclusion that most of theso employes will be removed to other departments, and an entire naw offica staff assigned to the work of the bureau.

As soon as he had been told to report for work outside of the hureau, Mr. Keenan, according to Mr. Ellison, asked for a vacation. The Corporation Counsel replied:

"All right, Mr. Keenan, you may have a vacation, but there is one thing I want to impress on you before you go. For every remission in taxes made through your office I shall expect to find a properly filled-out affidavit from the person whose taxes were remitted. I presuma that such affidavits are on file now, but if you have any doubt of that, or if any of your friends may hava been a little careless, I advise you to sea that tho error is rectified before you go away."

In explanaion of his action in removing Mr. Keenan Mr. Ellison said:

"I don't accusa any one, but I expect to find many bogus affidavits, and I shall not be surprised if many prominent citizens will be astounded to learn that affidavits have been filed in their names without their knuwing anything about it. In all such cases I shall turn the matter over to the District Attorney's office.

"I have ascertained that the practice of lawyers preparing affidavits for tha remission of taxation has become alarmingly prevalent. The scheme is for tha lawyer to go to some one whose personal taxes are in arrears and to tell him to wait until the matter has passed through tha Marshal's handa and got into tha Arrears Bureau. At that staga they offer to gat the taxes ramitted for a comparatively small sum.

"I have ordered an investigation of avery affidavit on file, and where I find there is any irregularity I shall summon the man who is supposed to have made the affidavit. If he declares that he has not signed such a document I shall send the whole case to the District Attorney.

"With regard to the casa of Mr. Mount, who was suspended some weaks ago, I have applied to the courts for the right to notify him, either by mail or by publication, that his position is vacant. The law requires that a civil service employa may not be removed except after a trial, but Mount can't be found."

It is said authoritatively that the office of Marshal may be practically done away with by a new plan of collecting taxes that Mr. Ellison has in mind. The incumbent is Louis Munzinger, ex-State Senator. The plan contemplates the sending to tha taxpayers of a notice, which is not now done. Whera a taxpayer fails to respond he will be summoned to appear before Mr. Ellison personally.

Fable
A wolf once doffed a lamb skin and called on a flock of sheep. He looked "all wool" to them, but—
Moral
Just because "looks" sometimes deceive, the safe plan is to buy Moe Levy Clothes. The labels in the garments mean that the clothes are guaranteed to wear as well as they look.
THREE STORES
119-125 Walker St. 1457 Broadway
New York New York
380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn
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CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO
419 2d Ave. 155 E. B'way

BUTLER MAID SWINDLED.

Man Who Got Her Money by Hard-Luck Story Held in Court.

A well-dressed man, about 27 years old, who gava his nema as Albert Schwartz and his address as 114 West Ninety-ninth Street, but who the police say they know as "R. W. Wilson," was before Magistrate Sweetser in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, charged by Anna Gassner with having obtained $90 from her fraudulently. Miss Gassner told the Magistrate that she was employed as a maid by Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

Schwartz wns arrested Wednesday night in front of the Butler homa by Detectives Keenan and Dolan after ha came there in response to a decoy letter sent him by Miss Gassner under the instructions of the detectives. In court to-day Miss Gassner said that Schwartz had called on her about two weeks ago, representing himself as tha agent for a photograph enlarging company. He told the young woman, according to her testimony, that ha had lost all his possessions in the San Francisco earthquake and so worked on her sympathies that she gave him $10 to get his tools out of pawn so that ha could obtain employment as an engineer. A few days later she returned, according to Miss Gassner, and said that she was behind nine months in his dues to his union and needed $40 to square them up before he could start to work. He got the $40.

He did not return until Easter Sunday, so the complainant told the Magistrate, and then he exhibited what he said was a contract for employment in New Jersey as an engineer at $200 a month. He needed $40 to enabla him to take the job, so Miss Gassner testified he said, and promised if the maid would let him have that amount he would give her his first month's wages. Again Miss Gassner contributed. The next day she became suspicious, however, and reported tha case at the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. Then Detectives Keenan and Dolan were put to work.

The prisoner appeared in court dressed in a new suit and carrying a cane. Ha was represanted by a lawyar, who obtained an adjournmant until next Saturday. Schwartz was locked up in default of $500 bail.

LONG TRIP IN A LIFEBOAT.

Crew of the Wrecked Pandur Were 24 Hours in Reaching Bermuda.

Captain Bangaston, Mate John Jensen, and eight men who comprised the crew of the Swedish bark Pandur landed here yesterday from the steamship Bermudian. Somewhere in the Atlantic southeast of Bermuda their craft, floating on her beam ends, is drifting a helpless derelict. The men wera forced to abandon har on March 28, and after a twenty-four hours' row in their small boat reached Bermuda. All that they saved were tha instruments, the logbook, the clothes in which they stood, and the ship's dog.

Tha Pandur was lumber laden and bound from Appalachicola, Fla., for Apenrade, Germany.

A New Italian Line Starts.

Cesare Conti, General Agent of the Lloyd Sabaudo, the new Italian steamship line which is to operate between Italy and New York, received a cable dispatch yesterday announcing the inauguration of the new line. The Duke of Genoa and the Duke of Undine took part in the inaugural ceremonies.

CARUSO NEMESIS ACQUITTED.

Policeman Caine Found Not Guilty of Falsehood in Another Case.

Policeman James J. Caine, who arrested Caruso in the Central Park monkey house, was before Deputy Commissioner Hanson yesterday charged with making a false report to Magistrata Barlow in the Harlam Court on Dec. 29 of last year, when he was a member of Inspactor Sweeney's staff attached to the West 152d Street Station.

He had testified in the Police Court that he had been unable to find Giovanni Liberata, who had been assaulted on Chriatmas Day by a man named Buto, and produced a physician's certificate from Fordham Hospital to the effect that Liberata's injuries wera not so serious that he would have to be confined to his bed. He said he had been unable to find Liberata at the address he gave, I.106 Sharidan Avenue, and Buto, the alleged assailant, was discharged.

Then a lawyer, who said he represented friends of Liberata, allegad that tha wounded man was anxious to prosecute and that it would have been easy for Caine to find him. The matter was submitted to the District Attorney's office. Deputy Hanson believed that Caine told the truth and dismissed the charge.

"Silver Plate that Wears"
Three Generations
have proven the honest quality standard of spoons, forks, knives, etc., marked
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
This name stands for exquisite designs, correct style and brilliant finish.
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The handsomest nut bowls, fruit dishes, tea trays, etc., are made by
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

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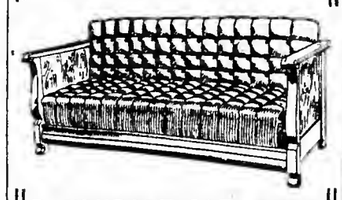
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Combines a sofa box couch, wardrobe, and bed in ona piece of furniture. Just the thing for an apartment or small room.... $39
The choicest and largest assortment of finely made furniture ever displayed.
PARLOR SUITS, LIBRARY FURNITURE, BRASS BEDS, SOFA BEDS, DRESSERS, CHIFFONIERS, DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
We offer you the opportunity to buy GRAND RAPIDS Furniture not usually obtainable in credit houses on our liberal charge system. All prices marked in plain figures.
MISSION FURNITURE, CARPETS, MATTINGS, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS.
Furniture and Carpet Catalogue No. 4.
Please mention number.
T. KELLY
263 Sixth Ave.
104, 106 West 17th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. April 12—2d Anniversary—Souvenirs. "The show that makes all other shows look like side shows." 24 Bedouin Arabs. CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals. Stupendous Acts in the Arena. NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians. NEXT | PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION. SUN. Handel's Oratorio, "The Messiah."
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. Engagement extended to April 13. ERMETE NOVELLI. To-night, "A Night Off"; Sat. Mat., "Our Boys"; Sat. Night, "Louis XI"; Mon. Evg., "Othello"; Tues., "Papa Martin"; Wed., "King Lear."
MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL. Big co. of principals, incl. CHAS. J. ROSS.
PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide | HENRY MILLER.
BIJOU Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last week of "Hedda Gabler." Next Monday—Seat Sale Now. Mme. NAZIMOVA. IN THE NEW COMEDY, "COMTESSE COQUETTE."
CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1046 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN. Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, Lotta Faust.
FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs. Tel. 2485—38. 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. The Road to Yesterday. NEXT MONDAY. Seats now on Sale. EDDIE FOY As Artie Choke in THE ORCHID.
LINCOLN SQ. B'way, 66th St. 25-50-75c. Wed. Mat. 25-50c. Reg. Mt. Sat. WM. MORRIS STOCK CO. in WHEN WE WERE 21. NxtWk—Belasco & DeMille's "Men & Women." Next Sunday, Mat. & Eve. Grand Concerts.

New Amsterdam Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "TURN IT UP" / THE TOWN TURNS UPSIDE DOWN. PIXLEY & LUDERS' JOYOUS GEM OF MELODY. THE GRAND MOGUL. FRANK MOULAN and 100 OTHERS. Seats Selling 4 Weeks Ahead.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday, 2:15. Kyrle Bellew in "A Marriage of Reason."
BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-m'w 2:10. ANNA HELD. in the Parisian Model. COME AND SKATE WITH TEDDY B.
LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN.
ELEANOR ROBSON AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong. (Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)
DALY'S THEATRE. B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. CARLE INSPRING THE CHICKEN. NEXT SUNDAY, VICTOR HERBERT'S ORCHESTRA. Seats now on Sale.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST THREE WEEKS. Klaw & Erlanger's magnificent BEN-HUR. 400 PEOPLE. 20 HORSES. 5 CHARIOTS. Prices 25 to 1.50. Mts. Wed. & Sa. 2. Evs. 8 sharp.
NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE LAND OF NOD and incidental thereto The Song Birds.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave. SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN..... Director. TO-NIGHT at 8:15, 4th Appearance of MME. CALVE. Bizat's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschigilan, Conductor, Campanini. SAT. MAT., APRIL 6, at 2, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi, Conductor, Campanini. SAT. NIGHT, APR. 6, at 8:15, (popular prices 75c. to $3.) Vardi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschigilan, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini. SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:30, 5TH GRAND POPULAR CAMPANINI CONCERT. Soloists: Mmes. Russ, Zeppilli; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Altchevsky, Sevelhac, and the Entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Campanini.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE—MON., APR. 8, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tnnara. TUES. NIGHT, APR. 9, Benefit Pro Casa Garibaldi, AIDA. Original Cast. WED., APR. 10, at 8:15, GRAND DOUBLE BILL, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donnida; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini, and (6th appearance of MME. CALVE,) Massenet's LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Sevelhac, Gilibert, Arimondi. Cond., Campanini. THURS., APR. 11, at 8:15, Special Performance, (Popular prices.) Donizetti's LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Pinkert, Severina; MM. Bonci, Sevelhac, Mugnoz, Venturini, Tecchi. Cond., Max Bendix. FRI., APR. 12, at 8:15, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini, and (6th appearance of MME. CALVE) Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Giaconia, Severina; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac. Cond., Campanini. SAT. MAT., APR. 13, at 2:15, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Raschigilan, Venturini. Cond., Campanini. SAT. NIGHT, APR. 13, at 8:15, Popular Prices, 75c. to $3.00. Meyer

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder to-day; fair Sunday; diminishing northwest winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,969. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CITY OF TROY BURNS IN HUDSON

The Old River Steamer Lands Her 65 Passengers Just in Time.

AFIRE OFF DOBBS FERRY

Captain the Last to Leave After Bringing Her to Edwin Gould's Pier.

BOAT A WRECK IN AN HOUR

Fire Started in Mid-River at 9 o'Clock —No Panic—Some Passengers Helped Fight the Flames.

With her hold a mass of crackling flames, the big steamer City of Troy of the Citizens' Line, a wooden side-wheeler, 280 feet long, on which were 65 passengers, plowed through the Hudson at full speed last night, her Captain endeavoring to find a pier to which he might tie long enough to land the passengers and crew. The City of Troy was on the Jersey side of the river off Yonkers, going up the river, when the fire was discovered, and it was an hour later before she was finally tied up at the private pier of Edwin Gould at Dobbs Ferry. There every passenger was safely landed. Mate W. S. Eagle was the only one overcome by smoke. He was taken ashore and soon recovered. The vessel, an hour later, was a blackened mass burned to the water's edge.

Some of the passengers who had retired early, were already asleep when shortly after 8 o'clock tiny puffs of smoke creeping up through hatches and companionways were noticed by other passengers and deckhands.

The fire alarm signal was rung through the boat and the crew rushed to their places, while terrified passengers rushed to the decks begging to be told what had happened. Many had been awakened from sleep by the alarm, and these, rushing on deck, added to the excitement. In the meantime the flames had been found in the hold amidships.

It is thought defective insulation on the electric wiring in the pantry started the fire. It gained rapid headway, eating its way fore and aft and licking at the deck above. Several streams of water were quickly turned into the hold and a desperate fight was made to check the flames. Many of the more cool-headed of the passengers joined with the crew in handling hose and carrying water.

Across the River on Fire.

Despite their efforts the flames continued to gain headway. When it was seen that there was no longer hope of saving the boat Capt. Charles H. Bruder turned his vessel's head off the shore and rang for full speed ahead. Straight across the river the boat ploughed, and at the Dobbs Ferry pier an effort was made to tie up.

For some reason the boat could not be made fast, and, despairingly, Capt. Bruder turned toward the pier of the Manila Anchor Brewery. The terror of the passengers was redoubled when it was found that here also the boat would be unable to land. By this time, too, the flames had gained dangerous headway and the passengers crowded on to the upper decks.

When the vessel approached Dobbs Ferry there was to those ashore no sign of fire aboard except a cloud of smoke trailing off to the stern, as she ran shoreward, and her whistles for help did not seem justified to those who saw her approaching.

There was no panic aboard as the boat neared land. All hands were ready to leave as quickly and quietly as might be. Planks were run out to the pier, and everybody got off safely, though it was said none of the baggage was saved. There being only a few passengers, they got off in two minutes.

Some time after she landed the vessel drifted away from the pier, somewhat. She was then ablaze from stem to stern. Capt. Bruder was the last man off, and he left in a rowboat.

When the steamboat was laid alongside the pier the crew had knocked out the forerail and had a gangplank ready to run out. It took but a couple of minutes to get the passengers ashore and on to the tracks of the Central Railroad. The fire broke out all over the vessel, flames breaking forth in a dozen places just as the last of the passengers got ashore.

Running toward the east side of the river, the steamboat had been running with the wind, so that there did not seem to be much draught for the fire, but once she stopped and the wind began to whistle through her the flames seemed to leap out in a dozen places.

The fire swept through the boat within a very few minutes. All effort had to be turned toward saving the brewery and the pier as well as the cottage on the pier. The latter was saved, as was the brewery, but a portion of the pier will have to be rebuilt, even to the pilings as the fire extended to it.

Then Capt. Bruder ran his boat toward Mr. Gould's dock. Here at last he was able to make fast, and with the flames crackling almost at their heels the passengers were tossed and tumbled over the gang planks to the pier.

The Dobbs Ferry Fire Department had turned out as the blazing City of Troy was seen approaching the town, and the men set to work to save the steamer. Their work was hopeless, however, and the flames were already eating into the upper works of the steamer when the word flashed through the crowd that a woman passenger was still asleep in her berth.

Alfred Smith and Robert Wilson of the Fire Department immediately darted down into the burning cabin. Choking

Continued on Page 2.

A $6,000,000 CARNEGIE GIFT.

The Present Endowment of the Institute Is Doubled.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 5. — Gifts totaling $6,000,000 were made to Pittsburg to-day by Andrew Carnegie, making $23,600,000 he has given to this his home city. Never has an individual given anything like this amount of money to one community. Four millions of the sum goes to the Carnegie Institute, doubling the present endowment, while $2,000,000 is given to the Carnegie Technical Schools.

It had been reported that Mr. Carnegie would announce a large gift at the dedication of the institute next Thursday, but he sprung a surprise this afternoon by having his benefactions announced at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the institute. It is rumored now that the ironmaster has even a greater surprise in store for the people of Pittsburg when he speaks at the dedication.

The letter to the Trustees in which Mr. Carnegie announces to-day's gifts is as follows:

"To the President and the Members of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Penn.:

"Gentlemen: There will be sent you $4,000,000 of United States Steel Corporation 5 per cent. bonds, which doubles the present endowment. In addition $1,000,000 cash and $1,000,000 bonds are subject to your call, the former as needed for further extensions to the Technical Schools, the latter when these are opened to scholars.

"The income of $450,000 per annum is to be applied by the Trustees as they deem best to support the Technical Schools, Art Department, Museum, Music Hall, Librarian's Schools, and such other classes and schools as may be established in connection therewith.

"I think the technical schools rank first in practical importance, since they chiefly instruct the sons and daughters of workers in the mills and factories, who labor through the day and seek instruction at night. Their success under Dr. Hammerschlag has been phenomenal, and they should, and no doubt will, receive your unfailing support.

"The art department should not purchase 'old masters,' but confine itself to the acquisition of such modern pictures as are thought likely to become 'old masters' with time. The gallery is for the masses of the people primarily, not for the educated few.

"The Director and teachers of the Technical Schools participate in the pension fund established by me for the advancement of learning, and this should be availed of. Those of the other departments do not. A pension system is therefore to be established for them out of the endowment fund; after the death of the recipient the pension to be continud to the widow in all cases where needed.

"I desire gratefully to acknowledge my unpayable indebtedness to yourself and the Trustees for services which have resulted in such complete triumph. My highest hopes will be realized if the future yields such golden harvest as the past.

"With renewed thanks, gratefully yours, "ANDREW CARNEGIE."

"P. S.—A simple rule would suffice such as some institutes have. Their officials get so much after certain services, or in case of ill health, or in old age.

"A. C."

MOB ATTACKS ARMENIANS.

1,000 Set Upon a Dozen Foreigners—One Boy Mortally Hurt.

In a battle between a crowd of about 500 men and boys and 12 Armenians in Eleventh Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, shortly before 6 o'clock last evening, nearly a score of boys were injured by flying missiles and one boy's skull was fractured.

The Armenians were walking down Eleventh Avenue, each with a pack on his back. A crowd of young boys followed, and suddenly one of the boys hurled a stone at the men. Then the other boys began to throw missiles and the foreigners ran. When the crowd increased they turned on their tormentors and the air was soon full of flying missiles.

Soon there was a crowd of more than 1,000 persons in the block, all after the Armenians, and windows in stores and houses were broken. Just before the police arrived Detective Reed, who had called the reserves, saw Leo Mangin, 7 years old, of 627 Eleventh Avenue, lying on the street. He carried him to a drug store, where Dr. Sammis of Roosevelt Hospital found he had a fractured skull and many contusions. At the hospital it was said he would probably die.

SAVED FROM UPSET BOAT.

Police Boat and Tug Rescue Three Men in Peril in the Sound.

Charles Hendrickson, steward of the Stuyvesant Yacht Club on Pelham Bay, was sweeping the waters of the bay and Sound with his marine glasses yesterday afternoon, when he saw an overturned catboat, to whose hull three men were clinging and waving above their heads an American flag. The catboat lay floating bottom up half way between the yacht club and Hart's Island.

A moment later he saw a yawl rowed by half a dozen policemen pull toward the wrecked boat. Before the police boat reached the catboat he saw the tug Annie L. sweep around a bend in the bay, and sighting the small craft, head for it.

In a moment the three men were hauled aboard the tug, and with the catboat made fast by a line to its stern, the tug steamed toward City Island. Hendrickson, too, started for the island and reached the police station as the rescued men were brought in.

The rescued men said they were John Flynn of 124 St. Ann's Avenue, the owner of the boat; Joseph Morris of 994 East 134th Street, and Edward Polk of 617 Willis Avenue, all of the Bronx.

WOMAN TAKES POISON IN CAR.

Rides Downtown Weeping Bitterly—Taken to Hospital and May Recover.

A young woman believed to be Regina Goldner, or Goldschmidt, attempted suicide last night in a Third Avenue surface car while the car was rounding the curve at the Post Office loops by drinking a vial of iodine.

She was taken from the car and carried into Hegeman's drug store in Park Row, where she was attended by Surgeon David of St. Gregory's Hospital, to which she was taken later in an ambulance. The surgeon said she had a chance of recovery.

The woman had ridden downtown from above Sixty-fifth Street, and had her handkerchief over her eyes most of the way, crying bitterly.

After all the other passengers had left the car she took the poison. Conductor Joseph Berstrom knocked the bottle from her hands and it fell to the car floor.

When the woman became conscious she would make no reply to questions. She was held prisoner by the police at the hospital on a charge of attempted suicide

Burnett's Vanilla was ahead of the pure food laws. It was always pure Vanilla.—Adv.

TOLD OF "PLOT" TO FOOL LOEB

Penrose's Friends Declare He Only Wanted to "Josh" the President's Secretary.

SENATOR'S DENIAL VARIES

Says He's Been Out of the Country a Month—Roosevelt Defines His "Conspiracy" Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A denial from Senator Penrose that he had revealed the plans of the "conspirators" against Roosevelt and Rooseveltism reached here to-day from Philadelphia, but it occasioned no surprise at the White House or elsewhere in Washington.

At the White House it was promptly explained that in the talk there yesterday about the dinner at which the revelation of the intentions of the plotters was made, no mention had been made of the name of Senator Penrose or any other man, nor was any clue given as to the place or time of the dinner. It is pointed out here, however, that the denial of the Senator is based partly on the fact that for the last month he has been out of the country.

It developed to-day that the dinner where the revelation was made took place at the Shoreham Hotel, in this city, before the adjournment of Congress. It was given by Jonathan Bourne, the Senator-elect from Oregon, who is one of the staunchest supporters of the President. Among his guests were Senator Penrose, Senator Hansbrough, Senator Scott, and William Loeb, Jr., Secretary to the President. The fact that Mr. Bourne was the host disposes of the allegation that the dinner was given as a means of getting together the opponents of the President to talk over ways and means for their campaign.

It is a curious commentary on the Penrose denial, however, that some of the Senator's friends here have been explaining to-day that when he talked as he is reported to have talked he was really only having fun with Mr. Loeb. It was all a "josh," just to see how Loeb would take it. Penrose, they say, is and always has been a firm supporter of the President. He announced at this dinner that he was with Mr. Roosevelt if the President would consent to accept another nomination. Pennsylvania would give him all the delegates in the convention. But that was as far as he was willing to go. He would not submit to dictation from the White House as to the nomination of any other man than Roosevelt. And so on at great length, and with increasing emphasis, all for the purpose of having fun with Loeb.

The Only Way.

Certain friends of the President on whom there rests no suspicion of disloyalty, however, have pointed out to-day that this explanation of Penroso'e friends is absolutely the only thing they can say. It is exactly of a piece with the comment of Harriman and others in New York that the conspiracy story is "ridiculous" and "absurd." That sort of talk has been made in Washington, also, to-day, and it is pointed out that, the opposition having been found out and published by the President, the only means of saving their faces left to them is to ridicule the accusation against them.

But whether the conspiracy charge and the dinner story are entitled to credence or not, their publication has served the President a three-fold purpose. They have at once diverted attention from the question of veracity between him and Mr. Harriman, and discounted the effect of any similar charges which might have been brought out by others of his opponents. And more than that, they have clearly marked his entry into the campaign for control of the Republican National Convention next year, practically enrolled him under the Taft banner, and lined up the sheep and the goats in the Republican Party with an alignment from which the goats will find it mighty hard to break away. Those "friends" of the President who have been expressing solicitude over his need of rest to recover from the nervous strain of the very hard Winter he has put in, have had cause these last few days for extra fervor in their desire to see him take a vacation.

Foes on the Defensive.

The prime political result of the White House talk of the last two days is that from this time on it will only be necessary for a Republican anywhere to intimate that he might be willing to see some man nominated next year who is not avowedly a worker for the Roosevelt policies, to have him hailed by flocks of the rabid Roosevelt men as a "conspirator" and an enemy of the President. By this one stroke the President has put all his opponents severely on the defensive. Already they are explaining, and with the campaign that he will direct this Summer, he will keep them at it. He has taken off his coat and gone into the fight with a warwhoop that has made his followers perk up all over the country.

It was pointed out at the White House to-day that the President had been misunderstood in the conspiracy charge he made the other day. It was explained that he was not calling a movement to secure the nomination of this or that man at the next convention a "conspiracy," but that what he referred to in using that word was the combination that had been formed to defeat the policies for which he stands. He regards the association of Harriman, Rogers, the Standard Oil men generally, and other railroad capitalists to prevent the legislation to which he is committed at the next session of Congress, as nothing short of a conspiracy. It was in that connection that he linked the names of Harriman and Hearst, whose widely divergent political connections, on the surface, he believes to justify the use of the term conspiracy to describe the alliance which he charges that to be in for the defeat of his policies.

The Call to Taft.

This fight for the Roosevelt policies adds a powerful incentive to Secretary Taft to get into the fight on his own behalf. It is well known to friends and observers of the War Secretary that he has approached the campaign for the Presidency with reluctance. He has never been able to get up any enthusiasm for a fight on his own account, and his natural dislike for the rough and tumble of a

Continued on Page 2.

NEVIN TO WED DIVORCEE.

Composer, One of Pittsburg's Righteous 28, Will Marry Mrs. Dean To-day.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 5.—Following on the heels of the Chamber of Commerce's banquet of the righteous last night, when a book containing pictures and biographies of twenty-eight "Distinguished Sons of Pittsburg"—twenty-seven white men and one negro—was made public, comes the announcement to-night that Arthur Nevin, one of the "Distinguished Sons," to-morrow morning in New York will marry Mrs. Mazy Lynham Dean, who recently obtained a divorce from Dr. Davis A. Dean of this city.

Mrs. Dean obtained her decree on June 30 last. The hearing was before a master, and it was thought best by both sides to have the evidence suppressed entirely. Within the last few days Thomas M. Marshall, who was counsel in the divorce case for Mrs. Dean, went into the county courts and obtained permission to take all the papers from the court-house. Mr. Marshall to-night said that he had the papers in his safe, and that he intended to keep them there.

The wedding is to be held in the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, the Rev. David Burrell officiating.

Mrs. Dean, who since her divorce has made her home in Washington, D. C., is understood to be at the Grenoble Hotel in New York now. Twelve years ago she came to Pittsburg as governess in the family of Thomas Marshall. Dr. Dean, who is a relative of the Marshall family, saw here there and won the hand of the pretty governess. They lived in Sewickley, a fashionable suburb, and had two children.

Nevin, who was a rising young composer, also lived at Sewickley, and was a frequent visitor at the home of the Deans. He had been a schoolmate of Dean. The doctor, when seen this evening, said he hoped the couple would be happy. He said Mrs. Dean had frequently told him that the artistic temperament of Mr. Nevin appealed to her much.

"I licked Nevin once, and I'm glad of it," added Dr. Dean.

At the Grenoble Hotel last night it was said that Mrs. Dean was stopping there, but that she had gone out to a theatre, after leaving word that if any one called she could not be seen. It was also said that Mr. Nevin, who is registered at the Grenoble, had gone out with Mrs. Dean.

WOMAN ROBBED AND BEATEN.

Mrs. Helen Smith Struck Down in 6th Av. by Youth Who Is Caught.

Mrs. Helen Smith, a young married woman, who lives at 112 East Twenty-seventh Street, was attacked, beaten, and robbed of her chatelaine bag by highwaymen in Sixth Avenue at Forty-fifth Street shortly after 8 o'clock last night.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson was one block away, and was attracted by the screams of Mrs. Smith and her friend, Miss Grace Hoyt of 110 East Twenty-seventh Street. He got to the place in time to direct Roundsman Greber of the East Fifty-first Street Station in which direction to go to catch the robber. A youth of 17, who said he was Alffio Finnochioro of 114 Mulberry Street, a member of the so-called "Paul Kelly" gang, was arrested. He had Mrs. Smith's pocketbook in his possession.

According to Mrs. Smith, she and Miss Hoyt, were walking south in Sixth Avenue. At Forty-fifth Street a young Italian snatched at her chatelaine bag. Miss Hoyt saw the move and called to Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith resisted. Miss Hoyt screamed. The robber struck Mrs. Smith full in the face and the blow felled her on the sidewalk. As the woman fell her assailant, in trying to wrest the bag from Mrs. Smith, tore it into shreds, scattering some of the contents about the sidewalk. Still holding the bag, the Italian darted away.

Greber captured the thief 100 feet north of Forty-fifth Street and marched him back to where Mrs. Smith and Miss Hoyt were. Mrs. Smith identified the prisoner.

Nineteen dollars in money was recovered from him. The two women promised to be in the Yorkville Court this morning.

CLEVELAND'S 5-CENT FARES.

Street Railway Restores the Old Rate —Fight to Start Again.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5.—Negotiations looking to a settlement of the traction question in this city were terminated to-day by the Cleveland Electric Railway Company announcing that it declined to accept the proposition to turn over its property to a holding company on the basis of $60 per share. It was also declared that the company would refuse to consider any further proposition from the so-called holding company on any basis. Following closely upon this announcement, the company withdrew the sale of tickets at the rate of seven for 25 cents and resumed the old rate of eleven tickets for 50 cents, with 5 cents as cash fare.

It is said that the street railway fight between the Cleveland Electric Railway Company and the city administration will be resumed at once, and it is believed that some sensational developments will follow within the next few days.

ODD CHINESE STATISTICS.

Immigration Board's Report Indicates Many Families of 38 Sons.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Statistics issued to-day by the Immigration Board at this port show that, according to the number of Chinese who swore they were native born, every Chinese woman in this country must have been the mother of thirty-eight sons.

Kansas City Wants National Convention.

KANSAS CITY, April 5.—The Tiger Republican Club to-day appointed a committee to raise $100,000 to bring the Republican National Convention of 1908 to Kansas City.

THIS ISSUE
includes the
SPRING NUMBER
OF THE
NEW YORK TIMES
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
32 Pages

LEASES HOUSE TO MR. AND MRS. COREY

Mrs. J. E. Martin of Fifth Avenue Wouldn't Have Steel Trust Head as a Bachelor.

HER STIPULATION ACCEPTED

Tenancy to Begin on Aug. 1, So Marriage to Mabelle Gilman Is Looked For Soon.

It became almost certain yesterday that William Ellis Corey, President of the United States Steel Trust, will marry again before many months are over.

An agent acting for Mr. Corey has leased for a year the home of Mrs. James E. Martin, at 803 Fifth Avenue. Before Mrs. Martin would grant the lease to the head of the Steel Corporation, however, she demanded that it be made out for the occupancy of "Mr. and Mrs. Corey," and the demand was complied with. Mrs. Martin declined to lease the house to Mr. Corey for his sole occupancy under any circumstances, and the fact that Mr. Corey's agent willingly met this restriction is taken as a sure indication that Mr Corey will take another wife before taking possession of the Martin house.

The lease of the Martin house begins next August. Mr. Corey will take it furnished for a year.

When it became known that Mrs. Martin intended to give up the house for a year she received an offer from a real estate man and accepted it. Later, when she learned that the agent wanted the house for Mr. Corey, she was not entirely pleased and consented to close the lease only on condition that the house be occupied by "Mr. and Mrs. Corey."

Mabelle Gilman, the actress, whose name has been so long coupled with that of Mr. Corey before and after his divorce from his wife, is in Paris still at her vocal studies. Mr. Corey went abroad not many months ago and met her, starting a fresh batch of rumors that he was about to marry the actress. He has not replied to any of these.

Soon after his wife divorced him there was general critical comment through the country upon Mr. Corey's conduct toward the woman he had had as a wife since the days when he was neither rich nor well known. The name of Miss Gilman was constantly repeated in connection with the divorce proceedings.

So much notoriety of an unpleasant nature was given to the head of the Steel Trust and his domestic affairs that Mrs. Martin, whose house he desired, decided that her home should not be brought in touch with any further matters which might bring Mr. Corey's name into the newspapers if she could help it.

The house is a five-story one. It stands in the middle of the block between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets. It is a modern mansion in every particular, standing just north of the handsome mansion of Elbridge T. Gerry.

Mr. Corey is staying at Sherry's, but he was reported "not in" last night when a TIMES reporter sought to obtain the probable date of his marriage.

THIEF AT DOS PASSOS HOME.

Negro Got In Through a Door Left Open—Chase in Fifth Avenue.

An alleged sneak thief was arrested late yesterday afternoon after an exciting chase in Fifth Avenue. He was found in the home of John R. Dos Passos, the lawyer, who lives at 18 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The women members of the family were in the upper part of the house yesterday afternoon soon before 5 o'clock, when Enjiro Jalifito, a Japanese servant, took two French poodle dogs belonging to the family out for an airing. In passing out of the basement door the Jap did not close the iron door, as he said he had not intended going far from the house. One of the dogs ran toward Madison Avenue and the servant followed. A negro, who walked east through Fifty-sixth Street, saw the Japanese leave the house, and entered by the door he left open.

In about ten minutes the Japanese returned and found the negro rummaging through the drawers of a sideboard. Regardless of their difference in height Enjiro seized the negro, and they rolled about on the floor of the dining room. The negro finally got away, and with Annie Carroll, a maid, and the Japanese in pursuit, broke through the lower door and ran toward Madison Avenue, with the Japanese and young woman servant after him.

Detective Conroy of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, who heard the cries for help and saw the negro, went in pursuit. He finally overtook the negro and arrested him. At the station the prisoner said he was Benjamin Gillig and had no home. The police said his picture was in the Rogues' Gallery. On the negro the police found a pocketbook belonging to Annie Carroll, which contained $1 in money and a string of beads.

TRAINMEN'S NEXT MOVE.

To Demand Concessions from Eastern Roads Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The next big movement for higher wages on the part of the Railroad Brotherhood will be directed against the Eastern systems, and the leaders of 150,000 employes are preparing to take joint action.

Actual demands probably will not be made until late in the year. The formation of a joint board was completed last week in Buffalo.

Leaders of the unions believe their wage demands will not be strenuously opposed in the East, because of the action of the Western roads in granting them a substantial advance in pay.

Many of the trainmen left to-night for their homes to report to their local lodges regarding the success of their efforts. Chief Morrisey of the Trainmen's organization said that general satisfaction was felt by his men over the concessions obtained from the roads.

"I have been doing a little estimating," he said, "and I believe the average advance in wages we secured will be more than 11 per cent. Some classes of employes will get as high as 18 per cent. These are the conductors on work trains."

The conference with the firemen, which temporarily was suspended pending the outcome of the other negotiations, will be resumed next week.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 16 Av. & 10th St., vocal concerts & la Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

BIGGEST WARSHIP FOR JAPAN.

A 21,000-Ton Vessel to be Built for Her in England.

LONDON, April 5.—It is reported here that the largest battleship in the world, to have a displacement of 21,000 tons, is to be built in England for the Japanese Government, and that a commission already is on its way here from Japan for the purpose of placing the contract with one or another of the great British shipbuilders.

It has been believed that Japan would in the future build all her own warships, but it is now thought that a vessel of this size would be too great an undertaking for her, and it is known that the Japanese Admiralty has a full programme for its home yards.

The cost of this new battleship will be about $11,250,000.

ODELL IN TOWN TO-DAY.

Coming, It's Said, to Fight for Control of Party Machinery Here.

Ex-Gov. Odell will come to town to-day and is expected to have something to say regarding the Harriman-Roosevelt controversy, in which his name was mentioned. Mr. Odell, it is believed, will take the initial steps in the next few days in an organized fight to recapture the machinery of the Republican organization in the city at the next primaries. His hand has been strengthened to some degree by the decision of the Court of Appeals on the reapportionment.

TRAIN ROBBERY UP-STATE.

Three Men Hold Up a Freight Train and Then Make Their Escape.

BUFFALO, April 5.—Three train robbers held up an east-bound West Shore freight train a short distance east of Clarence, N. Y., last night, and while two of them covered the conductor and engineer with revolvers, the third man broke open a car and threw out a number of packages of merchandise. The engineer was ordered to proceed.

At Fairport officials of the company were notified, and detectives were sent to the scene, but so far they have found no trace of the robbers.

BAD STORM AT NAPLES.

Several Vessels Wrecked—The Liguria's Departure Delayed.

NAPLES, April 5.—A severe storm is blowing here and causing serious damage to the shipping. Several vessels have been wrecked. The steamer Liguria has had to postpone her departure for New York.

OPPOSE BERLIN EXPOSITION.

German Ironmasters Say It Would Be Futile and Unprofitable.

ESSEN, Prussia, April 5.—At a general meeting of the German iron and steel manufacturers, held here to-day unanimous objection was voiced against the proposed world's exposition in Berlin in 1913, the twenty-fifth year of Emperor William's reign.

It was declared that the exposition would be futile and unprofitable.

MURDER IN CHINATOWN.

Man Shot Down in Doyers Street Early This Morning.

Just before 1 o'clock this morning a man was murdered in Doyers Street, near the Bowery, by being shot through the heart. The police of the Elizabeth Street Station were unable to identify the murdered man.

The shooting created intense excitement in the district, and hundreds of Chinamen, as well as the police, thought that it was another outbreak of the war between the Chinese societies.

CHANLER AND HIS BOOK.

He'll Supply It, Even If He Has to Employ Balloon or Ox Cart.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, April 5.—So uncompromisingly aggressive is John Armstrong Chanler in his book, "Four Years Behind the Bars of Bloomingdale, or the Bankruptcy of Law in New York," that the Richmond dealers are afraid to handle it. A lawyer waited on some of them and notified them that the house which put the volume on sale would be liable to an action for libel.

The author was in town to-day and said:

"If the book cannot be obtained I'll send it by mail if I can, and if not by mail, then by express. Should these two mediums fail, then I'll send it either by balloon or ox cart. By nature I am peaceable and good-natured, but I propose to make it hot for some people, and I am not done yet."

PILOT DEAD AT THE WHEEL.

Captain Saves Passengers by His Prompt Action.

PITTSBURG, April 5.—With a spoke of the pilot wheel in his grasp and a hand extended toward the bell rope, Pilot George W. Conant was found dead in the pilot house of the packet Lorena, near East Liverpool, Ohio, early to-day. The packet, filled with sleeping passengers, wandered hither and thither through the dense fog, and was running at high speed into a rock studded pool when Capt. John Richardson stopped the craft from running to destruction.

The packet started from Zanesville to Pittsburg yesterday. Last night the fog became so dense that Capt. Richardson stationed himself in the bow of the boat. In a few minutes he noticed the boat taking an unusually dangerous course. Believing that Conant had become confused by the fog he started for the pilot house. Opening the door, he found the body of the pilot.

FISH IN LAKE POISONED.

Thousands in Cedar Lake Killed by a Supposedly Revengeful Poacher.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 5.—The fish in Cedar Lake, near here, have been poisoned by some miscreant, it is believed, and thousands of them are floating on the water. The lake is owned by the Cedar Lake Club, a corporation recently formed, the members of which have lots fronting on the lake.

The club had the lake cleaned out and restocked with fish. It is thought that some one who has been in the habit of fishing in the lake has poisoned the fish out of spite because the club intended to confine the fishing to the club members and their friends. The poisoned fish are almost all black bass, with some perch and trout. Men were at work all day, gathering the fish and burying them.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

UNIQUE PARTY CARNEGIE HOST

Brings Workmen and Employers Together for Talk on Industrial Peace.

NOTABLE LIST OF GUESTS

Leaders of National Civic Federation Meet Men Who Have Directed Strikes.

BELMONT GIVES WARNING

Time to Prepare for the Reaction from High Tide of Prosperity—Many Other Speakers.

Rough-handed men in sack suits, who had doffed their overalls only a few hours before, chatted with capitalists, manufacturers, bankers, merchants, and publicists, who wore evening dress, in the spacious, richly decorated rooms of Andrew Carnegie's residence, at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, last night. Later in the evening, when they had gathered in the big main room, all heard from August Belmont, President of the National Civic Federation, the organization that brought about the unusual conference, that a reaction from the high tide of prosperity is coming, and that it behooves both the employer and the employe to prepare for it.

It was a "peace evening," and Mr. Carnegie said that it gave him and Mrs. Carnegie the greatest joy they had known in many years, and that when he "grew old" he would recall it fondly. When he rose to greet the guests he saw before him an audience such as never had been assembled before. In the front rows of chairs were the "cone of toil," more than 100 of them.

Behind them, and sitting on the steps in the broad staircase, were such well-known men of the business world as Charles M. Schwab, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, John D. Crimmins, John Wanamaker, Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Nathan Straus, Adolph Lewisohn; such prominent editors and publishers as Dr. Albert Shew, George Haven Putnam, Hamilton Holt, A. K. Fiske, St. Clair McKelway, Donald Scott, Lyman Abbott, and William B. Howland; manufacturers who control the largest industrial plants in the East, a score or more of college Presidents and professors, and a number of representatives of the clergy.

Almost in front of the host sat William E. Weihe, whose large body had loomed conspicuously when, earlier in the evening, he had moved among the other guests. Weihe led the employes in the great strike of 1892 which was made memorable by the Homestead riots. Many a time, he told those who inquired about his associations with the "Iron Master," did he confer with Mr. Carnegie about labor troubles, and always, he added, Mr. Carnegie had been fair and just. Mr. Carnegie had greeted Weihe most cordially when he approached him at the receiving hour. He shook the veteran labor leader's hand energetically and with evident delight presented him to Mrs. Carnegie.

All Presented to Mr. Carnegie.

Every one who attended the conference, bricklayers, iron molders, printers, stonecutters, musicians, actors, pilots, bartenders, engineers, lithographers, metal polishers, pavers, gold beaters, butcher workmen, poster artists, bookbinders, engravers, cigar packers, house shorers, hod hoisters, steam fitters, upholsterers, wood carvers, dock builders, caisson workers, brewery workers, cement masons, tile layers, mine workers, teamsters, stereotypers, clothing cutters, and the rest of the union men, were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie.

To some of them Mr. Carnegie said more than the usual greeting, but those so favored, apparently embarrassed, withdrew quickly, preferring to walk through the rooms, examining the rich decorations, or standing aloof and discussing with their friends the unusual scene to which they had been admitted.

When chairs had been placed in the main room and the guests had been seated Mr. Carnegie, at the request of a photographer, climbed on a sofa in the corner, where he would be conspicuous in the picture that was to be taken. He remarked that he felt lonesome there alone, and asked that Mr. Belmont stand with him. The flashlight being taken, Mr. Carnegie called for order, and proceeded to tell the guests how happy he and Mrs. Carnegie were to be hosts to such a gathering.

He discussed arbitration at length and interestingly, referring to the coming Peace Congress that is to be held in this city, and said that it was fitting and proper that America should show to the visiting foreigners who came here to talk about the peace between nations that there was peace within this Nation, especially between the employers and employes. He also told some stories of his dealings with the workingmen when he was in business, and said that perhaps the most pleasing thing for him to recall of all his business experiences was his association with the men who toil. He criticised the employers who did not show proper regard for the rights and a proper appreciation of the merits of their employes, and said that that condition was responsible for more strikes than the matter of wages.

When he had finished, Mr. Carnegie introduced Mr. Belmont, and then climbed down from the sofa. He climbed up on the organ bench, which was near, and sat there, dangling his feet, while the others spoke. At his left sat Archbishop Farley and Mgr. Lavelle, and at his right ex-Mayor Seth Low.

Warning from Mr. Belmont.

"There is no time more important than this for a gathering of this nature," said Mr. Belmont. "It is very easy to remain at peace during prosperous times, but sometimes times change, and I feel greatly impressed that the unparalleled development of our country and its prosperity have been so extraordinary that it is undoubtedly time to call a halt, and it is not wholly undesirable.

"I do not desire to be either a prophet

or an alarmist, nor will I discuss the causes which appear to lead to the beginning of a change, but it is unquestioned that we should prepare ourselves through just such gatherings as this to understand and solve the problems with which we are at any time likely to be confronted."

Mr. Belmont then discussed the trade agreement, describing it as one of the most potent factors toward the solution of industrial problems and insuring peace.

Then he presented William A. Coakley, General President of the International Lithograph Apprentices and Press Feeders of the United States and Canada. Mr. Coakley is a comparatively young man, and spoke with great ardor. He told what the trade agreement had done in the United States and Canada, and declared that labor as a whole, "the conservative men who love their country and their home," were absolutely sincerely in favor of the agreement. Also he predicted that before many years the strike and the lockout would be no longer resorted to by workingmen.

Archbishop Farley, asked by Mr. Belmont to speak, said that such a gathering augured well for the future of the country. He emphasized the need of greater consideration by the employer for the employe, and said that one reason why the workingman found it difficult to deal with the great corporations was that the corporations had, not only no soul, but no person in charge with whom the men could deal directly.

The plea of the toiler, he said, was "referred to the board," a most discouraging method to the workmen, and declared that each corporation should appoint some man—"a man with a big heart and a sympathetic nature"—to deal with the men, who should "recognize in them the seme image of God that was stamped upon his own soul." Then, he said, labor difficulties would be ended.

International Treaty on Labor.

President Nicholas Murray Butler spoke of the need of an international agreement in labor matters. Industrial peace, he declared, could not be obtained hy any other methods than those which nre now being used to bring about political and governmental pesce between nations.

"The National Civic Federation," he said, "could, in my judgment, do no greater service to mankind than to urge upon the Government of the United States the making of a formal proposal to other nations of the world to assemble at no distant date in international conference on industrial conditions and industrial peace.

"The same united force which has made such rapid progress in advancing the world's education and science would then be brought into play to advance the world's industrial peace and to improve, not little by little, but more speedily and in large and generous fashion, the conditions which surround manual labor in its activity and the production of wealth."

A paper prepared by Herman Ridder, President of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, with the assistance of John Norris, was read by Mr. Ridder's son, Bernard H. Ridder. In that were discussed the relations of the newspaper publishers with their employes.

"Arbitration," it said, "has secured industrial peace for 200 members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, employing four-fifths of all newspeper labor. In six years there has not been a strike or cessation of work in any of the union composing rooms of our association. There has not been a single disagreement which has not been amicably adjusted. We are glad to report that agreements just signed provide for a continuance of that happy condition for an additional period of five years. Neither employer nor employe has been subjected to the wasting effects of warfare; both sides have been gainers. The publishers are paying higher wages. The unions are treating the publishers with greater respect, greater caution, greater justice. Both sides are pleased. Our principal gain is not in the troubles we have settled, but in those we havo prevented."

The various agreements made by the newspaper employers with their employes were received and the steps of interesting negotiations described. The concluding statement, which was cheered heartily by the laboring men, was:

"We look forward to the day when the unions will realize that all union men should be proficient in their work and of good moral character, in order that publishers may not want other than union men."

Other speakers were Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook; T. V. Powderly, and Seth Low. Afterward supper was served in the large dining room.

Industrial Peace Advocates.

The following list of those present, which does not include the representatives of the labor unions, indicates the extent of interest in the movement for industrial peace:

MERCHANTS.

Nathan Straus, John Wanamaker, Louis Stern, George A. Hearn, B. J. Greenhut, Hugh F. Fox, Edward P. Hatch, Jesse I. Straus, C. W. Sweet, of Sweet, Orr & Co.; Samuel V. S. Muzzy of Paterson, N. J.; Louis Windmuller, W. B. Thom, Allan W. T. Nichols, and Thomas W. Slocum, of Minot, Hooper & Co.; F. G. Platt, New Britain, Conn.; William H. Taylor of St. Clair Coal Company; S. T. Bloomingdale, Thomas H. Downing, W. H. Richardson, of Rugsi-Sack Company, Jersey City.

MANUFACTURERS.

John S. Huyler, C. M. Schwab, Orrin S. Goan, William McCarroll, President of the New York Manufacturers' Association; Marcus M. Marks, President of the Clothiers' National Association; W. B. Dickson, Vice President United States Steel Corporation; S. D. Corkendall, E. E. Keller of the Westinghouse Machine Company, East Pittsburg; A. N. Stollwerck, Louis B. Schram, United States Rubber Association; G. E. Emmons, General Electric Company; Adolph Lewisohn, William H. Williamson, Pilot Cotton Mills, Raleigh, N. C.; John Cooper, Thomas Devlin, Philadelphia; William H. Parsons, James Logan, Worcester, Mass.; C. O. Carpenter, Thomas E. Murray of the Edison Company, E. E. Adams, Cleveland; Charles A. Schieren, Frederick A. Flather, Boston; J. W. Holberton, Hackensack; J. G. Taylor, Holyoke, Mass.; Joseph Wadsworth, Paterson; C. W. Shoemaker, Bridgeton, N. J.; Joseph E. Fletcher, Marleville, R. I.; W. H. Peuch, Newburg, N. Y.; S. H. Larned, Phillipsburg, N. J.; J. W. Mack, H. N. Covell, Adolph Lankering, Hoboken; Clarence Burns, C. J. H. Woodbury, Treasurer National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Boston; O. M. Edwards, Syracuse; Edmund B. Osborne, Olcott H. Colton, Hartford, Conn.; Samuel M. Curwen and William C. Warren of Philadelphia, Charles D. Rood, Lancaster, Penn.; Charles T. Page, Concord, N. H.; M. G. McDonald, Rome, Ga.; R. K. Wood, Sparrow's Point, Md.; William M. Wood, Boston; D. M. James, Kane, Penn.; H. K. Porter, Pittsburg; Lucius N. Littauer.

BANKERS.

Jacob Schiff, Leslie M. Shaw, August Belmont, W. L. Moyer, Ford Hermann, Henry Goldman, Joseph N. Francolini, Henry Hentz, E. W. Miller, Thomas M. Mulry, Isaac N. Seligman, Edgar S. Marston, Paul M. Warburg, Felix M. Warburg.

EDUCATORS.

President Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University; Robert E. Ely, League for Political Education; John H. MacCracken, New York University; Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures, Board of Education; Dr. David Blaustein, Superintendent Educational Alliance; Prof. George W. Kirchwey, Dean of Columbia University Law School; Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Cornell University; Fred W. Atkinson, President of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Alexander Cumming, New Haven; Charles Sprague Smith, People's Institute; Prof. J. H. Hollander, Johns Hopkins University.

REPRESENTING THE CHURCH.

Archbishop Farley, Mgr. Lavalle, Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain, President Evangelical Alliance; Charles R. Towson and C. J. Hicks, Y. M. C. A.; Joel S. Ives, Secretary Missionary Society of Connecticut; the Rev. Adolph Roeder, Orange, N. J.; the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. Edward Dwight Eaton, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; the Rev. Charles W. McCormick, Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. Arthur J. Brown.

PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS.

Hart Lyman, The Tribune; St. Clair McKelway, Brooklyn Eagle; D. A. Dennison, Bradford, Penn.; H. T. Wright, The Globe; David Ribonsin, The Southern Investor; Samuel E. Moffett, Collier's; Thomas W. Hutchkiss, Town and Country; F. C. Bray, Chautauqua, Press; Ray Morris, Railroad Gszette; H. C. Watson, Dun's Review; Joseph Auld, Burlington (Vt.) Daily News; Edward J. Wheeler, Current Literature; John A. Sleicher, Leslie's Weekly; W. B. Howland, Outlook; J. H. Bullard, Evening Telegram; W. S. Woods, Literary Digest; Silas McBee, The Churchman; Donald Scott, Century; R. R. Bowker, Publishers' Weekly; S. S. Pratt, Wall Street Journal; J. B. Devins, Observer; C. T. Root, Dry Goods Economist; T. C. Martin, Electrical World; Angus Sinclair, Locomotive Engineering; W. F. Massey, Practical Farmer, Philadelphia; Dr. Albert Shaw, Review of Reviews; Lyman Abbott, Outlook; George Haven Putnem.

LAWYERS.

W. W. Miller, Frederick C. Howe, Cleveland; Talcott H. Russel, New Haven; Georgs W. Ellis, Frederick De Witt Wells, William G. Brown, John De Witt Warner, Robert Thorns, Hayne Davis, Nathan Bijur, William Cummings Story, Frederick H. Cooke, George V. N. Baldwin, James B. Reynolds, Washington, D. C.; H. T. Newcomb, Washington; Francis K. Pendleton, and Julian T. Davies.

Others present were:

Seth Low, publicist; H. H. Vreeland, President New York City Railway Company; Emil L. Boas, meneger Hamburg-American Steemship Line; Thomas F. McCarthy, President Truck Owners' Association; W. P. Wilson, Director Philadelphia Museum; W. C. Brown, senior Vice President New York Central Railroad; A. Beverly Smith, Lithogrsphers' Association; James Talcott, Vice President New York Board of Trade; Horace White, Vice President American Economic Association; James S. Clarkson, Surveyor of the Port; Samuel B. Hawley, Yonkers; Dr. Maurice Thorner, Gilbert Robinson, architect; Joseph F. Fanning of August Belmont & Co.; Walter Laidlaw, James E. Freeman, Yonkers; Roger H. Williams, R. L. MacDuffie, Manufacturers' Agent; J. Heddingsfeld, New Brunswick, N. J.; William Andrews, contractor, Hartford, Conn.; Vernon Munroe, W. B. Thom, Edward Cornring, Samuel McCuns Lindsay, National Child Labor Committee; Prof. Ernst Richard, President German-American Peace Society; Dr. Willism H. Allen of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Dr. Thomas Darlington, Health Commissioner; W. O. Fayerweather, Paterson; W. R. Burnham, Norwich, Conn.; Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration; Benjamin D. Traitel, Emerson McMillin, President Light snd Tnction Company; Charles R. Lamb, real estate desler; Edwnrd W. Bemis, Superintendent Clevelsnd (Ohio) Water Works; A. E. Smith, cashier Electric Bond and Share Company; George McAneny, President City Club; J. F. Deems, General Superintendent of motive power, New York Central; C. W. Terhune, Daniel P. Moree, H. E. Oesterreich, Albert E. Winchester, Superintendent Municipal Electric Light Plant, South Norwalk, Conn.; Prof. Irving Fisher, New Haven; Arthur H. Grant, F. J. Warne, Secretary Immigration Department, and Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council, National Civic Federstion; Dr. Alexander Lambert, Frank S. Willisms, Dr. Leo K. Frankel, manager United Hebrew Charities; ex-Congressman William Harris Douglas, Walter E. Clark, Frederick A. Reed, James H. Hamilton, University Settlement; Arthur A. Fuller, Providence Engineering Works, Providence, R. I.; William A. Prendergrast, Elmer Dover, J. R. Buchanan, David Hesly, T. C. Spelling, John B. Parsons, Yonkers.

The victory of arbitration in Chicago on Thursday, when a strike of railroad employes was averted, was much discussed at the meeting, especially by the workingmen and the representatives of the National Civic Federation.

TWO PEACE CONGRESS DINNERS.

No Dining Room Big Enough to Accommodate the 2,000 Guests.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, held at the City Club yesterday afternoon, it was reported that nearly 2,000 applications had been received for tickets to the dinner which will be held at the Hotel Astor at the close of the conference and attended by many distinguished foreigners and members of the Cabinet, Congressmen, Governors of States, Presidents of universities and colleges, editors of magazines and newspapers, and men prominent in all branches of American life.

New York has no dining room that will seat 2,000 persons; in fact, the largest will not hold more than 1,000. Consequently the dinner committee was authorized to arrange for an additional dinner at some other hotel. The second is to be in every way equal, both in style and importance, to the first. There will be so many eminent men in attendance at the Congress that the necessity of dividing them between the two affairs will not mean any appreciable diminution of interest in either, so a member of the committee said yesterday.

Hamilton Holt, managing editor of The Independent, was appointed Chairman of a committee to arrange for a suitable affair in honor of the editors who attend the Congress. There will be a large number of these from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries, and the desire of the committee is to give them an opportunity to meet personally all of the distinguished statesmen, jurists, publicists, and professional and business men of whom they often write, but whom many of them, presumably, have never met personally.

W. D. Trueblood of Boston, Secretary of the American Peace Society, was made Chairman of a Committee on Resolutions. John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia, will be associated with him, and they will choose several other members.

Robert E. Ely was elected Secretary of the Congress, and will have charge of the business management of the meetings, which will be held from April 14 to 17, inclusive, in Carnegie Hall.

Richard Bartholdt, President of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, sent out a letter yesterday to the 200 members of the group informing them that Baron d'Estournelles, the eminent French Senator, had extended to them an invitation to visit Paris and tour France as guests of the Baron's parliamentary group. Baron d'Estournelles, with M. Doumer, ex-President of the French Chamber of Deputies, will arrive in New York to-morrow morning. He will be entertained by the members of the Conciliation Committee on Sunday, and on Monday will go to Washington, where he will spend Monday night at the White House as the guest of President Roosevelt. He will deliver two addresses at the Peace Congress here.

20 KILLED IN TORNADO.

Storm Sweeps Parts of Louisiana and Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—A score of persons were killed to-day by a tornado which swept for 300 miles across portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. Parts of four towns were devastated, with damage exceeding $500,000. The wind damaged property, crops, and telegraph wires throughout its course.

The tornado began at Alexandria, La., soon after 1 o'clock this morning, killing four persons there, probably fatally injuring three and seriously hurting fifteen others. Soon after daylight it neared the Mississippi River, killing five persons nt Jackson, La., while at Bayou Sara, La., at least half a dozen others are reported killed. There was one fatal injury at Jackson.

The tornado next appeared at Carson, Miss., where great property damago was done, and disappeared sbout noon near Selma, Ala., where the inhabitants saw whirling clouds rise into tho air as they crossed the river. A negro was reported killed near Selma.

The main portion of Alexandria escaped the worst of the tornado, which cut a path through the northern part of the town, a residence quarter. About a score of homes were demolished, fifty were damaged, and altogether about 100 buildings wrecked, including several business hduees. The Iron Mountain Railroad lost its roundhouse. A freak of the wind drove a small section of a house into an empty passenger coach, wedging these two bodiee almost inextricably together.

At Jackson, La., the insane asylum was wrecked, with a loss of about $200,000. In addition to three female inmates killed, many others were injured. Mrs. Seach Lea's reeldence was blown down, she and her daughter Mary being seriously injured. Two negroes were killed on a nearby plantation, while reports from the surrounding country indicated that there was probably more loss of life among negroes, whose flimsy cabins tumbled on the heads of the occupants.

PIANOLA RECITAL

TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 3 P. M.

(No cards of admission required.)

Soloist, Mr. JOHN BARNES WELLS, Tenor

PROGRAM:—

Sonata, Op. 31, No. 3, second movement.. Beethoven
Allegretto Vivace.

Etuds in A minor, Op. 25, No. 11....Chopin
PIANOLA.

Summertims. Song—Cycle.....Ronald
Daybreak, Morning, Evening, Night.
Mr. Wells.
Accompanied with the Pianola.

Midsummer Night's Dream—Overture.... Mendelssohn
AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.

Prelnde, Op. 3, No. 2.....Rachmaninoff
Polonaise in E flat, Op. 22.....Chopin
PIANOLA.

Ths Cross.....Ware
Mr. Wells.
Accompanied with the Pianola.

WEBER PIANO USED.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Av., Near 34th St., New York.

CARNEGIE CAN'T TELL HIS GUESTS' NAMES

But Distinguished Visitors of Laird of Skibo Are Still Coming from Europe.

SIR ROBERT BALL ARRIVES

Looks Very Like the Original of John Bull—Provost Macbeth Thinks This an Astounding Country.

Andrew Carnegie's guests are still arriving. Nine more came on the White Star Line steamship Baltic, which docked here yesterday, and went to join the sixteen already enjoying the Laird of Skibo's hospitality at the Hotel Belmont.

The newcomers are Sir Robert Ball, LL. D., F. R. S., former astronomer royal, now Lowndan Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge University; Prof. John Rhys, Master of Jesus College, Oxford, and holding the chair of Celtic, here recently as a member of the Mosely commission; Oliver Rhys, Provost and Mrs. Macbeth of the town of Dunfermline, Scotland, the birthplace of Mr. Carnegie; Sir John Ross, Chairman of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees, who handle the £500,000 fund given by Mr. Carnegio to the town, and William Robertson, Vice Chairman of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees; Mrs. Robertson and Miss Robertson, his wife and daughter.

Sir Robert Ball is a jovial person, who looks as though he might have posed for the original drawing of "John Bull." After the Baltic had docked, he said:

"I am always glad to come over and see my astronomical friends in America, especially as it is in America now that all the greatest discoveries are made in astronomy. The observatories at Harvard, the Yerkes in Chicago, and the Lick in California, have enormously advanced our knowledge of the heavens. Then there is Prof. Newcomb, who in theoretical astronomy, is one of the great leadere of the science."

Provost Macbeth, at the Hotel Belmont last night, said:

Thinks We're a Wonderful People.

"This is my first trip to America, and I must say that it exceeds even my expectstions. You're a wonderful people, and you do things on a scale so gigantic that it makes us folks from across the water open our eyes."

"How did I get my invitation? Why, Mr. Carnegie and I are old friends. My father used to play in the streets of Dunfermline with Mr. Carnegie when both of them were barefooted youngsters. I've frequently been a guest of Mr. Carnegie at Skibo Castle. He had mentioned a number of times that he would like me to come to America as his guest, but it never took definite form until this year.

"How do the old folks who remember Mr. Carnegie when he was a barefooted youngster look upon him now that he has become the Laird of Skibo?" asked THE TIMES reporter.

"Why, they look upon him as one of the wonders of the world," said the Provost, "and they love him dearly. Mr. Carnegie is the most democratic of your American millionaires. He remembers the old townspeople, and he talks to them as though he were stil lone of them."

THE TIMES reporter tried to obtain a complete list of Mr. Carnegie's guests yesterday. First, he went to the Hotel Belmont, which has been deputed by Mr. Carnegie to look after his guests while they are in this city. But the hotel had only a list of those who had already arrived. The reporter sought Hayne Davis, American Secretary of the International Conciliation.

"Who's coming?" said Mr. Davis. "Why, Enron D'Estournelles de Consinut is coming, and William T. Stead is here, and—and—now, why don't you go see Mr. Carnegie's secretary. He'e the man to get hold of."

The reporter tried it, and presently found himself in the ante-chamber of the secretary.

"He says," remarked the footman, returning, "that he's too husy to see you."

Carnegie Doesn't Know Himself.

The first man that the reporter met in the street as he departed was the Laird of Skibo himself.

"Tut, tut," said Mr. Carnegie, laying a hand on the reporter's shoulder. "That's all a mistake. What was it you wanted?"

"A list of your guests," said the reporter.

"List of my guests?" repeated Mr. Carnegie. "Then it's just as well you didn't see my secretary, he couldn't have given it to you: he hasn't got one. Where can you get one? Why, I don't know just where."

"Can't you give me the names, Mr. Carnegie?" asked the reporter.

"Why, no," said the laird. "I haven't got thet information, either."

And then the reporter gave up the job.

THE DEDICATION PROGRAMME.

Official List of Three Days' Doings at New Carnegie Institute.

An extensive programme has been arranged for the three days during which ceremonies of the dedication of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, beginning Thursday, April 11, will last. The ceremony is officially designated on the programme as "Eleventh Celebration of Founder's Day and Dedication of the New Building of the Carnegie Library."

The programme is as follows:

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

9:45 A. M.—The President of the Board of Trustees, William N. Frew, will welcome the guests in the Founder's Room.

10:30 A. M.—Municipal reception to visiting guests by the Mayor of Pittsburg, George W. Guthrie, and Mrs. Guthrie in the foyer. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie will assist. The President of the Board of Trustees, assisted hy Mrs. Frew, will present the guests. This reception will be followed by an inspection of the library, museum, and Galleries of Fine Arts, including the international exhibition of paintings.

12 Noon.—Guests may go to their domiciles for luncheon, and to prepare for the later functions of the day.

1:30 P. M.—Academic procession from the Hotel Schenley to the Carnegie Institute under escort of the Faculty and students of the Carnegie Technical Schools. Those who srs entitled to wear academic drees sre requosted to do so.

2 P. M.—Dedication of the new building by exercises in the Hall of Music. The President of the Board of Trustees will preside.

3 P. M.—The building will be thrown open to the general public, except the Hall of Music and the foyer, admission to which will be by ticket.

4 P. M.—Upon the conclusion of the exercises in the Hall of Music, guests will be invited to spend the time until 5 o'clock in the various halls of the building.

5 P. M.—Guests will be given an opportunity to go to their domiciles.

8:15 P. M.—Concert of the Pittsburg Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Emil Paur. Sir Edward Elgar of London will be present, and upon invitation of Mr. Paur and the Orchestra Committee, will conduct one of his own compositions.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

9:30 A. M.—The members of the Board of Trustees, who compose the Technical Schools Committee, will welcome the guests at the Carnegie Technical Schools, and conduct them on a tour of the school buildings.

10:30 A. M. to 12 Noon.—Presentation of addresses from universities, colleges, and kindred institutions, by their delegates, in the Hall of Music. The President of the Board of Trustees will preside. (Note: Academic dress.)

12 Noon.—Drive in automobiles through the parks and around the boulevarde of Pittsburg. A stop will be made at the Pittsburg Country Club for luncheon.

2 P. M.—Addresses by distinguished guests in the Hall of Music and possibly in one or more of the other halls. The President of the Board of Trustees will preside.

4 to 5 P. M.—Tea for the ladies at the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women.

5 P. M.—Guests may repair to their homes for rest.

7 P. M.—Dinner at Hotel Schenley by the Trustees in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and the invited guests, including the ladies of the party.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

10 to 11 A. M.—Conferring of honorary degrees on foreign guests by the Western University of Pennsylvania in the Hall of Music. The Chancellor of the university will preside. (Note: Academic dress.)

11:30 A. M.—Leave Hotel Schenley by trolley cars to Brown's Landing, (Homestead Bridge,) Monongahela River.

12 Noon to 5 P. M.—Boat ride on the Monongabela and Ohio Rivers, giving a view of "Industrisl Pittsburg." Visit to Homestead Steel Works of the Carnegie Steel Company. Luncheon to be served on the boat.

TOLD OF "PLOT" TO FOOL LOEB

Continued from Page 1.

hard political campaign has made him hesitate to get into this contest. Two things were lacking which would furnish the strongest kind of motives for him. One was a fight directly on himself, and that Senator Foraker has supplied. The other was a draft on his loyalty to the President. Now the President has made that draft. He has set up the crp that there le a fight to defeat his projects of legislation, and that is the strongest call that could be made to Taft. For to Taft, with that cry, the fight ceases to be his own and becomes Roosevelt'e, and his loyalty to the President engages him heart and soul in such a struggle. No ono understands better than the President that side of Taft's character or realized more clearly the result of such an appeal to him.

UNTRUE, SAYS PENROSE.

Not in "Conspiracy" to Beat Roosevelt—Thinks Knox a Good Man.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Senator Penrose to-day denied the report sent out from Washington last night to the effect that he was party to a conspiracy to defeat either President Roosevelt or any candidate that Mr. Roosevelt might eeek to have nominated for the Presidency; that a $5,000,000 corruption fund had already been raised to carry out this purpose, and, further, that he (Penrose) unwittingly disclosed this scheme at a dinner supposed to have been held recently.

"So far as it concerns me," declared Senator Penrose, "the story is absolutely falso from beginning to end. There is not a single word of truth in it."

Senator Penrose prepared a denial to the Washington story. He said that he would "stand pat" on this denial, which is as follows:

"There is absolutely no truth in the report from Washington, and I have no idea how the dispatches are inspired. I never heard of any such conspiracy, and do not believe one exists. As for my being estranged from the President, I think all my votes in the Senate will show that I have upheld his policies and supported his Administration. Pennsylvania has always done likewise, and there is no break now. Pennsylvania delegates were the first to urge Roosevelt for the Vice Presidency at the Philadelphia Convention and to support him for the Presidency at the Chicago Convention. It will he recalled that they stood firm in the face of obstruction which favored other interests.

"I do not believe there is any such combination as the Washington reports allege—the $5,000,000 conspiracy. And as for my attending any dinner recently, that is out of the question, for I have just returned from a three weeks' cruise on the Dolphin with Secretary Metcalf of the Nevy and Senator Flynn of California. During that time, and I was away practically a month. I did not even see an American newspaper.

PROTEST FROM HAYWOOD.

Says President's Reference Will Injure Him in His Trial for Life.

DENVER, April 5.—A dispatch from Boise, Idaho, contains a statement from William D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, now in prison there in connection with the assassination of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, commenting upon certain references to him by President Roosevelt in letters to J. S. Sherman of New York, which received publicity recently through the Roosevelt-Harriman episode. The statement says in part:

"The President says that I am en 'undesirable citizen,' the inference being that as such I should be put out of the way. His influence is all-powerful and his statement, coming as it does on the eve of my trial for life, will make me irreparably injury and do moro to prevent a fair trial than everything that has been said and done against me in the past."

Thomas Crimmins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference, mailed a letter to President Roosevelt on Thursday, which read in part as follows:

"Neither Moyer nor Haywood—we leave Debs out of present consideration for obvious reasons—has any connection with the quarrel between you and the financial magnate who claims to have raised a large campaign fund in 1904 by means of which 50,000 votes were turned in New York City, assuring your triumphant election. Why, then, should you drag Moyer and Haywood into this mess? Does your language come within the definition of 'a square deal,' so fervently urged by you on other occasions?

"Is it too much to ask of you to make such public amends as any true gentleman is bound to offer when inadvertently he has made a mistake and inflicted grievous wrongs upon men who have nothing to do with his personal quarrel?"

DIDN'T SAY IT—McCARTER.

And Anyway This Is No Time for Controversies with Roosevelt.

Attorney General McCarter of New Jersey denied yesterday that in his speech at Trenton Thursday night he had said that President Roosevelt "summons into his presence prospective appointees of the Federal Judiciary and makes their appointment contingent upon their opinion with regard to certain laws that may come before them for consideration."

"The newspaper reports of my speech," said Mr. McCarter, "are entirely wrong. I made no such remarks as I was reported to have made. Besides, this is no time for newspaper controversies with the President."

The Trenton correspondent of the Standard News Association, which supplied tho New York newspapers the report of Mr. McCarter's remarks at the dinner of the Mercer County Bar Association, insisted last night that while the wording of Mr. McCarter's speech as quoted might vary in some slight degreo from that used, the sense was correct and the words "very nesrly exact." The editor of The True American of Trenton and the oditor of The Trenton Times, with whom the correspondent compared notes after the dinner, supported his statement as to what they understood Mr. McCarter to say.

HARRIMAN CLERK BAILED.

Let Out Under $1,000—Union Pacific Man Prosecutes Him.

Alexander Millar, Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Gordon M. Beck, attorney in the Harriman interests, were both present in the Tombs Court yesterday when Frederick W. Hill, the former stenographer for Mr. Harriman, who is charged with selling the letter which has started the controversy between Harriman and President Roosevelt, was arraigned before Magistrate Wahle.

Assistant District Attorney Krotel, who is prosecuting the case against Hill, conferred with his counsel, ex-Magistrate Alfred E. Ommen, and it was understood that bail of $500 had been agreed upon. When Magistrate Wahle held Hill for examination on Monday at 10 o'clock, however, Mr. Krotel asked that bail be fixed at $1,000. To Mr. Ommen's objection, Mr. Krotel explained that Mr. Millar had desired the larger amount.

Abraham Harnisch of 530 West Sixty-eighth Street furnished the bail, offering as security his home and other property on the same street in which he held an average equity of from $60,000 to $75,000.

NEBRASKA WITH ROOSEVELT.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 5.—The Nabraeka Legislature to-day adopted a resolution indorsing the position of President Roosevelt in his controversy with E. H. Harriman, and declaring the confidence of the Senate in the President's motives.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia

CITY OF TROY BURNS IN HUDSON

Continued from Page 1.

with the dense smoke they fought their way from stateroom to stateroom until they came to one which was looked.

Sleeping Passenger Saved.

Putting their shoulders to the door they smashed it in. In the berth they found a woman, whom neither smoke nor noise had awakened. She had not been overcome by smoke, however, and grabbing her in their arms Smith and Wilson rushed with her to the deok. From here sbe was got safely ashore.

In the meantime the flames had been communicated to the pier, and thie, too, was soon blazing fiercely, driving the firemen back foot by foot, until at last they were compelled to abandon all hopes of saving the vessel. On board of her were thirteen horses, besides a valuable cargo of freight. All the horses and the freight were lost.

Before the firemen were driven from the pier an effort was made to reach the horses. Several men dropped into the burning hold, but it was quickly found that the horses could not be reached.

The passengers hurried to the railroad station after leaving the boat, and many of them returned to this city on the 11:30 o'clock train, while others left for Troy shortly after midnight.

STORIES OF PASSENGERS.

All Praise Bravery of Capt. Bruder, Who Was Last to Leave.

Seven passengers and about twenty-five members of the City of Troy's crew arrived at the Grand Central Station on the 12:53 train from Yonkers this morning. The passengers looked very little the worse for their experience, but it was different with most of the crew.

They were asleep in their bunks when the fire was discovered, and as the quarters were close to where the fire started they had no time to get together their belongings. Several of the negro stewards when they got to New York had on only an undershirt, overalls, shoes, and a blanket. They were bareheaded, and were still wondering what had happened when sadly they walked down tbe platform of the Grand Central.

On only one point did those who got here this morning agree, and that was the bravery of Capt. Bruder, the skipper of the City of Troy. The skipper, all said, was the bravest man on the boat, and it was not until the last person had been safely landed that he made his way through the smoke to the gangway that led to Edwin Gould's pier at Dobbs Ferry.

"I was in the engine room watching the machinery," said Carl Carlson of 5 Water Street, this city, "when the fire wes discovered. I immediately ran up on deck and mede my way to the bridge, where I informed Capt. Bruder what was the matter. I never saw a cooler man than that Hudson River skipper. He did not lose his head for a single second. He called his officers to him and then ordered every man to the place assigned to him in the fire drill.

Captain Reassures Passengers.

Then he made his way to the saloon where the passengers were and begged them to keep cool and trust to him to get them to land. He said that we were in danger, but that the greatest danger of all was a panic. When we got ashore he told us to meet him at the police station and he would furnish us transportation to wherever we wished to go. Then the skipper rushed back to the bridge and guided the boet to the pier at Dobbs Ferry. So fer ns I know no one was lost, although I did hear that two men had jumped overboard but were rescued.

"The passengers had just finished dinner and were making themselves known to one another in the saloon," said R. H. Keller of Troy, "when the skipper came into the saloon and informed us in a cool business-like wey that bad luck had come our way, and that the boat was on fire. Several of the women appeared to be on the verge of going into hysterics, but the skipper had foreseen all that and assured them that the greatest danger of all lay in their losing their heads. Then he told us what to do and where to go, and hurried beck to his place on the bridge.

"It was as cool a piece of work as I have ever seen under such serious conditions. 'Meet me at the police station and I'll send you home,' the skipper said as he hurried out of tho saloon."

"As far as I was able to ascertain," said Frank Fletcher, one of the engineers of the City of Troy, "the fire started in the pantry, which is located on the main deck about amidships. I have not yet learned the cause, but imagine that defective insulation must have started it. The moment the skipper realized what the matter was he headed straight for Dobbs Ferry. There was not any panic, and we did not lose a soul, either among the passengers or the crew."

Four Streams Didn't Check Flames.

"When the fire alarm was sounded Capt. Bruder hustled every man to the place assigned to him in the fire drill, and soon we had four streams playing on the fire. Despite our efforts the flames gained rapidly on us, and in a few minutes after we bumped up against the dock at Dobbs Ferry the boat was a mass of flames from stem to stern.

"We were going at full speed when the fire started, that is, about 14 knots an hour. The most pitiful incident of the fire was the loss of seven fine horses that we had on bonrd. We all wanted to save the poor beasts, but it was impossible to do so. I do not know to whom the animals belonged."

Michael Murray and Thomas O'Hara were two of the crew that arrived here this morning. They did the talking for their fellows and all agreed that they were mighty lucky to get baok to New York alive.

Most of these men were asleep when the fire drill was sounded. They did not stop to pick up any of their personal belongings, but hustled on deck to help try put out the fire. O'Hara said that Capt. Bruder had to be taken off the ship in a lifeboat, as the vessel was ablaze from stem to stern on the landing side when the skipper deserted the boat, after tho last of the passengers were taken off.

Some of the others said that O'Hara was mistaken in this and that the skipper had left the boat via the gangplank, which he reached by a perilous groping through the smoke that enveloped the ship.

The negro cooks and stewards were the great sufferers and saved almost nothing at all. Several of them had very few clothes on last night, and were trying to keep themselves warm with blankets that had been given them by kind hearted people in Dobbs Ferry.

One of the crew said that one of the officers found a crowd of fifteen excited Italians preparing to jump overboard. He remained among them until the boat landed, after issuing a standing threat to brain the first man that moved, with a belaying pin. The Italian realned quiet.

The City of Troy was a wooden side-wheel steamboat, 280.6 feet long and 38 feet in breadth, drawing ten feet of water. She was built in Brooklyn in 1876 for inland passenger service, and had continuod in the Hudson River service for the Citizens' Steamboat Company since. She cost $250,000 originally. Her gross tonnage wes 1,527, and net tonnage 1,280.

The steamboat had a crew of forty-eight men and 200 staterooms.

Some thirteen years ago, when the present management of the Citizens' Line assumed control, the boat was remodeled at a cost of $150,000. On each deck she was provided with fire cocks and hose. Tho officere and crew have always been considered most efficient, and were well versed in the fire drill.

NEW MERIT ROLL FOR FIREMEN

Commissioner Orders More Care In Recording Rescues.

Fire Commissioner Lantry took cognizance yesterday of an old subject of dispute in the Fire Department—the roll of merit. It has been common talk in the department that more often than not the men who are deserving of the highest praise for heroism at fires do not get the credit for it, but the men are loath to talk about such matters.

The Commissioner's letter explains as follows: "It is my desire that reports of rescues and other meritorious acts should be made with the utmost promptness and that there should he no delay on the part of any officer into whose hands they may come in forwarding them to this office. I want the facts clearly set forth, every man given just credit—no more, no less—and the investigation must be conducted so as to secure to every man in this department full justice and fair play. This is not to be taken as a criticism of any one. I simply desire to throw additional safeguards around the rights of the members of the uniformed force."

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith

Wedding Invitations engraved in the most approved styles.

Exclusive papers of Foreign importation for social correspondence.

Monograms, crests and dies of unusual artistic merit.

MADISON SQUARE
New York

LEFT $50,000 TO A COLLEGE.

Mary T. Donnell's Will Provides for a Missouri Institution.

The will of Mary T. Donnell, who died in this city on Dec. 10, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mrs. Donnell left an estate estimated to be worth $75,000. William Thornton Lawson, named as executor, is directed to invest $50,000 until the accumulations shall reach the amount of $50,000, when he is to hand the entire sum over to the Trustees of the William Jewell College in Missouri. The income from this fund is to be used for the establishment and maintenance of a historical library, to be known as the Robert and Mary Donnell Library.

The will also directs that $10,000 be expended on two portraits, one of the testator and the other of her husband, and when completed to be presented to her sister, Theodosia T. Lawson of 333 Riverside Drive. The rest of the estate goes to relatives.

LEONARD VANCE ARRESTED.

Metropolitan Life Cashier Accused of Embezzlement and Forgery.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Leonard Vance, 30 years old, for twelve years cashier of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in the company's New York and St. Louis offices, is a prisoner at the Four Courts on an information charging him with forgery and embezbzling between $800 and $1,000. George W. Makepeace, an auditor for the company in New York, caused the arrest. He has been in St. Louis for three weeks investigating the books kept by Vance.

One of Vanee's first requests was that a message be sent to Michael Hecht, President of the Siwanoy Democratic Club, New York. The telegram read: "Am arrested. Get me out without delay." He said he could not explain the shortage, but denied having misappropriated any of the money he is charged with taking.

Michael Hecht said last night that he had received no word from Le

HUGHES TELLS OF OFFICIAL FETTERS

Can Remove a Mayor, but Not Some Appointed Administrative Place Holders.

RESPONSIBILITY IS DIVIDED

And People Can't Tell Whom to Blame for Failure to Govern Well—"Senator G." Talks Briefly.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., April 5.—Gov. Hughes and a party of forty Senators and Assemblymen came up from Albany to-day to attend a reception and banquet given by the Glens Falls Club in honor of the Chief Executive, who was born and brought up here. Greater enthusiasm could not have been manifested by a crowd of 325 men, and the Governor said he had the time of his life.

The Governor made a forceful defense of the Public Utilities bill, and said it was his conviction that the Governor should have power to remove for cause the various appointive administrative heads of departments created by the Legislature. There would be no division of authority in that event, and the Governor would be held accountable to the people for the conduct of affairs.

Senator Thomas F. Grady was conspicuous at the banquet. It was suggested by Toastmaster Joseph A. Kellogg that perhaps "Senator C." would give some inside information about "Little Old New York," his toast. The Senator replied that there might be some truth in stories told lately about bad places in New York City, but he of all men, at this particular time, could not be expected to talk of anything in particular or of syndicates.

Gov. Hughes's Speech.

The Governor spoke as follows:

"This paramount need in the administration of the government of this State is to make it more largely responsible government. The effort should be to fix responsibility so that accountability to the people cannot be escaped. Some assert that for this purpose all administrative heads of departments and members of administrative commissions should be elected. I do not assent to this proposition. I believe that on the one hand it is destructive of necessary unity in administration, and on the other increases the opportunities for manipulation and intrigue. Experience shows that in a political campaign it is difficult to concentrate the attention of the people upon a large number of offices. The election of all administrative heads and members of commissions would tend, in my judgment, greatly to increase the difficulty of securing responsible government.

"The Constitution provides that the Executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who 'shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.' In the popular imagination the office is invested with those powers which the people instinctively associate with the first office in the State. But in reality, while the administrative powers and responsibilities of the Federal Executive have increased, those of the State Executive have diminished. This is a mistaken State policy.

"We have now an anomalous condition. In the Constitution the people in regard to several important offices have given to the Governor appropriate power. Thus it is provided that the Superintendent of Public Works shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. But he 'may be suspended and removed from office by the Governor whenever in his judgment the public interest so require.' The Superintendent of State Prisons is to be similarly appointed; but 'the Governor may remove the Superintendent for cause at any time, giving to him a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity to be heard in his defense.' The members of the State Board of Charities and of the State Commission in Lunacy are similarly appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate; but any member 'may be removed from office by the Governor for cause, an opportunity having been given him to be heard in his defense.'

"The Constitution also gives the Governor power to remove important elective officers. Thus Sheriffs, Clerks of Counties, District Attorneys, and Registers of Counties are removable by the Governor, subject to the provision that the officer shall receive a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard. Statutes have also conferred upon the Governor the power to remove other important elective officers. Thus by the Greater New York charter the Governor may remove the Mayor of New York upon charges, and he may remove the Police Commissioner of that city whenever, in his judgment, 'the public interest shall so require.'

Office "Under Cover."

"But in connection with the important administrative offices created by the Legislature, the Governor's power of removal has been fettered. So that while in public opinion he is chargeable with the administration of the Government, he has not the power of removal, through the right to exercise which correct administration may be secured. For example, the Superintendent of Banks, the Superintendent of Insurance, and members of the Railroad Commission are removable only by the Senate upon the recommendation of the Governor. Now it is not sound policy to create administrative bodies, without appropriate means for enforcing accountability. If these offices are not to be elective then those that hold them should be directly responsible to the Executive, who must account to the people. There should be no distribution of responsibility between the Executive and the Senate. As a recent writer has said, 'It frequently happens that the law organizing the commission is so expressed as to give the Governor, after making the appointment of its members, no further control over the actions of that body. The power of removal either is denied him or is hedged about in such a way as to make its exercise practically impossible except for the grossest malfeasance. * * * After appointment by the Governor they are launched in their orbit with practically no one to restrain or limit their action within the law. The Governor's reputaton may suffer by their action, yet, as he has practically no power of removal, he is helpless except so far as he may direct public attention to the wrongdoing.' In effect, as has been said, 'the commission system establishes a fourth department of government' without suitable responsibility.

"This matter has particular importance in connection with the proposal to reorganize the system of State supervision of public service corporations. In the bill now pending before the Legislature, the power of removal of the members of these commissions is lodged with the Governor. This has been strongly attacked upon the ground that it gives the Governor too much power. It is insisted that the power of removal should be lodged with the Senate.

"Now, so far as I a mpersonally concerned, the matter is not of grave consequence. It is very unlikely that I should have occasion to remove an officer whom I had nominated, and whose qualifications I had had an opportunity carefully to examine before the nomination was made. I may therefore refer to the matter in an impersonal way, and simply for the purpose of stating my view as to the correct political principle.

"The vesting of the power of removal in the Governor is objected to on several grounds. First, it is said that men of self-respect would not take the office on such terms. This is absurd. No one yet has declined the office of Mayor of New York or of Police Commissioner, or of Sheriff, District Attorney, or Superintendent of Public Works because the Governor has the power of removal. The President has a broad power to remove administrative officers, and this has not interfered in his calling to his aid the best talent in the land. Any Inter-State Commerce Commissioner may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office.

"It is also said that if the Senate confirms the appointment, its concurrence in the removal should be required. Neither in logic nor in precedent is there a satisfactory basis for such a claim. Where the people have spoken through the Constitution they have made the Superintendent of Public Works, the Superintendent of Prisons, the members of the State Board of Charities, and of the [illegible] Governor alone, although the appointment is with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"But the objection that is most seriously urged is that it increases the political power of the Governor, and that this may be used for political purposes. I believe that to fix the responsibility with the Governor, thus making him directly accountable to the people for the administration of important departments, will do much to free administrative offices from improper political control, and will create a powerful incentive toward efficient administration.

Scrupulous Officials Blocked.

"The point is that the Governor cannot escape accounting to the people for the misuse of his power. His term of office is only two years. The broader his powers, the more careful the people will be in his selection. To the public mind he is, or should be, responsible for administration, and it is not wholesome that he should be induced to attempt to accomplish results by indirection. Undoubtedly an unscrupulous Governor may abuse his powers. As the case stands at present, an unscrupulous Governor may use unscrpulous means to attain the object of his ambition. The statutes intended to restrain operate but slightly to the disadvantage of those who are impelled by bad motives. The situation now is, that an unscrupulous Governor may attain his end by a misuse of power, while a scrupulous Governor is blocked in his efforts to achieve results. It is a great mistake to be so intent on preventing bad administration as to make difficult a good one. It is also a mistake to distrust the people.

"This true remedy, as I have said, is to unify administration, to concentrate administrative power, and thus sharply defins administrative responsibility. Those who have studied the problems of municipal administration are practically unanimous with reference to the importance of this policy. It is equally important in connection with State administration. In this way only can proper correctives be supplied for administrative abuses.

"This is the more important as the activities of the State increase. If we are to protect our administrative wards and departments from improper influences, if we are to secure administration for the benefit of the people without favoritism, we must see to it that administrative offices are not created which are practically immuns from accountability, and that the people, through officers of their choice, are able to express their will.

No Chains on Labor.

Referring to the Public Utilities bill, the Governor then said:

"I may say a word in regard to another matter affecting the pending legislation. It has been pretended by some that it interferes with the freedom of employes to work or not to work, as they choose. Such a contention is absurd. No commission, under this law or any other law, would have the right to compel men to work against their will. This is a free country, and, under our Constitution, slavery and involuntary servitude are impossible. A law which undertook to compel men to work for a corporation who did not wish to work for that corporation would not be worth the paper that it was written on, and no one can find any such intention within the four corners of the proposed law.

"It has also been said that the bill legalizes mergers which have already taken place. It does nothing of the sort. Past transactions are either lawful or unlawful. If they were lawful it is important that the new legislation should not be construed as intended to affect any right which is safeguarded by the Constitution. If they were unlawful, the proposed bill does not legalize them. The provision in the bill simply is that it shall not affect what has been lawfully done, and every right which exists, with every reference to any illegal transaction in the past, will continue to exist without impairment by anything in the proposed law.

"Something has also been said regarding the penalties provided for by the law, but it will be noticed that the penalties stated are merely maximum penalties. There is no provision in the bill, for example, that a corporation violating the act shall be mulcted in a penalty of $5,000 for every day that the violation continues. The penalty is a sum not to exceed $5,000 for each offense or for each day's continuance. The penalty is not required to be a particular sum, but within the limit stated will be fixed at such sum as the court may find just, in view of all the circumstances of the case. If the company ought to pay $5,000 a day it will have to pay that sum. If this would be unjust and result in the extreme penalties described by the opponents of the bill, a sum will be fixed that is both adequate and just. The court has the necessary latitude so that proper punishment may be meted out. Nor is any one in danger of a penalty unless he violates the law. And, of course, there will be no penalty at all unless the order is valid and should be obeyed.

"As I have said before, the law in its operation should not be unfair or oppressive, but it should be effectual.

"Property rights are not threatened, freedom of management consistent with just recognition of public obligations is not interfered with. I need not repeat what I have recently said in regard to the proper function of the courts and the importance of avoiding dilatory proceedings to secure a court review of matters which are purely administrative.

"Let me say in conclusion that I believe there is general recognition of the importance of providing for suitable State supervision of public service corporations, as is now proposed; that I believe the people of this State indorse the effort to place an adequate measure of relief upon the statute books, and I believe that a majority of the members of the Legislature are alive to the importance of the question presented and will be found to be in accord with the public sentiment upon this question."

MR. MERRITT SPEAKS UP.

Utilities Bill Helps the Public and the Honest Investor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Assemblyman Merritt of St. Lawrence, who is one of the two legislative sponsors of the public utilities measure, issued a statement to-day relative to it, which contained these utterances:

"The Public Utilities bill is not the invention of some one person or set of persons. It has grown. It is demanded by the sober and conservative people of the State. It is based upon the doctrine that the public service corporations are neither the master nor the servant of the State, but the partner of the people in their corporate capacity.

"Gov. Hughes is a courageous and conservative man. He will appoint honest and conservative Commissioners. It will be their duty, and they will have the power, to protect the people's interests in the operation of public service corporations.

"This bill is not revolutionary; it is not radical. It does not aim to destroy any business corporation. By its enactment every share of stock and bonds will have a more stable value, and it is in the interest not only of the public, but the honest investor. Corporation managers who operate their business mainly with reference to the stock quotations in Wall Street should readjust their notions and practices."

WEBB HEIR WINS SUIT.

Webb's Academy Loses Contest for Broadway Property Named In Webb Will.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed the judgment of the court below and set aside a judgment obtained by Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders against Thomas B. Hidden, as trustee under the will of Henrietta A. Webb and others, heirs of Henrietta A. Webb. The judgment gave to the plaintiff title to certain property on Broadway, running back to Sixth Avenue, just below Thirty-second Street.

The claim of the academy to the property was based on a contract between the late William H. Webb, the founder of the academy, and Henrietta A. Webb, his wife, providing for the disposal of their property after the death of both, and which gave the land to the academy. Subsequently they made a new contract, giving the reversionary interest in the property to their son, William H. Webb, Jr., after the death of Mrs. Webb. The academy authorities claimed possession under the original contract, taking the ground that it was irrevocable. The Appellate Division Justices declare that the original contract could be revoked. The judgment is reversed and the title to the property given to the sch[illegible]

MORE POOLROOM MEN IN JOHN DOE NET

Jerome Himself to Take a Hand Soon in Hunt for Syndicate Heads.

JERSEY PROSECUTOR AIDS

The 108 Fulton Street Place Appears to Have Been a Turf News Agency.

That District Attorney Jerome will take a hand in the prosecution of the poolroom men at the close of the Thaw trial, coupled with more revelations concerning the executive office of the syndicate, at 108 Fulton Street, were two of the developments concerning the progress of the poolroom crusade yesterday. The establishment at 108 Fulton Street was, according to the men who did business with it, a turf news agency, operating under the name of W. D. Miller & Co. It is said to have been incorporated under the laws of Maine, with headquarters somewhere in Jersey. Assistant District Attorney Vandiver's men who got into the safe in the place, with the aid of a chisel and jimmy, brought to light a lot of checks and memoranda which showed that the alleged turf news agency had much business to transact with the Davis-Reilly poolroom syndicate. The continued examination of the papers and memoranda found in that safe has revealed that the two men who collected the moneys and drew the checks for the concern were the men who are down in the ledgers as "R. H. D." and "J. P. R."

These two men—Davis and Robinson—appear to have left the betting on the horses to their clients. "G.," "Sen. G.," "Grady," and the others of the syndicate, "C. R." and "M. J. R.," all took fliers of no inconsiderable size in the horse-racing game themselves from time to time, and appear honestly to have lost, if they did not honestly win, on occasion. Davis and Robinson are shown from the memoranda to have been the only ones empowered to draw checks.

Manager Put Under Bail.

Hearings in the poolroom cases were continued again before Magistrate Barlow yesterday. The tangible result was that Edward A. Fisher, said to have acted as a manager for the syndicate, was placed under $1,000 bail for his appearance before the Grand Jury. Fisher deposited $1,000 to insure his appearance when wanted. Thomas R. Keator, who is accused of being the proprietor of the first poolroom raided in the crusade—namely, 47 Broadway—was also present at the hearing, but he was not held on any charges. He is now under bail to appear before Magistrate Barlow on April 9, when the Magistrate will give his decision as to whether he shall be tried on the charge of keeping a poolroom or not. This makes two men who are now in the net which the District Attorney threw out over a week ago. Fisher has been hitherto spoken of as one of the principals because he was the reported manager of the syndicate. Nor was any charge brought yesterday against Charles Reilly, who was also present.

The cases of the men taken in one of the Cedar Street building raids were next taken up by the Magistrate. They were taken in the subsidiary poolroom in that building, which the raiding party discovered on Tuesday last while they were searching for the telephone distributing station in that building, which they found on the next day. The three all thought of Newark, N. J., when they were being registered at the Church Street Police Station, and they also thought of these names: Henry Newman, John Mack, and Nathan Jacobs. To Newman Mr. Vandiver showed check vouchers which seemed to indicate that he had bet and won $2,970 in three days in one instance, and then had had a dark day when he lost $1,600.

Although no evidence which the Assistant District Attorney seemed to think was useful was obtained from these three men at that time, the case seemed different during the John Doe proceedings afterward, during which they were reminded of the stipulations of the Dowling law. During that session, the Assistant District Attorney said afterward, the three men gave their right names.

Bettors Make Confession.

The John Doe hearing was again continued after the two public hearings. Besides the two young women, Erna Sanntrock and Clara Robinson, who have signified their willingness to testify to what they know, and also Floyd M. Grant, the auctioneer, some prosperous-looking men passed in and out of the hearing room. Neither the men themselves nor Mr. Vandiver would tell who they were. None of the men of prominence who had been mentioned as having been subpoenaed by the District Attorney was among them. When asked if they had all proved willing to tell what they know about their transactions of placing bets with the poolroom syndicate, the Assistant District Attorney said they had—all but one. To this man, Mr. Vandiver said, had been given the night to think over the matter.

During the day Mr. Vandiver received a letter from Prosecutor W. H. Speer of Hudson County, N. J., in which that official offered to co-operate with the District Attorney of New York in any way that he might deem useful to bring the poolroom men to justice. As the telephone distributing station had been repeatedly said to be over in Jersey, his offer of assistance may be accepted. The telephone feature is no unimportant one. The means of transmission of the race track information is almost as involved as the bookkeeping of the syndicate was intricate. Both from this source, as well as in the case of the banks, the Assistant District Attorney yesterday acknowledged having received valuable assistance.

EXETER ALUMNI DINE.

Sons of the Famous Academy Meet to Sing Songs of School Days.

Oh, Exeter, our mother dear,
Thy sons to-day are gathered here
To win—to win for thee with might
New laurels for thy garland bright.

These words of the "Red and Gray," sung to the tune of "Die Wacht am Rhein," resounded in a dining room of the Hotel Manhattan last night, while 150 of the New York alumni of Phillips-Exeter Academy stood up and toasted their Alma Mater. It was the twenty-fifth annual dinner of the alumni, and song was an important item on the bill of fare. The old class yells of the academy were shouted with an enthusiasm which bespoke the love the alumni bear to the institution.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney William Rand, Jr., was toastmaster. He introduced as the first speaker Harlan P. Amen, Principal of the academy, who told of the prosperous condition of the school and suggested that the old motto "Learn or Walk" has been a useful one in the history of Phillips-Exeter.

Prof. Lee McClung of Yale talked of the football days in '88, when he was one of the boys who helped buck the line of Andover and other schools which were arrayed against Exeter on the gridiron. Prof. McClung was greeted as "Bung" McClung, the nickname by which he was known in his student days.

Judge William H. Wadhams of the New York Andover Association was the representative from Andover at the dinner. He characterized Exeter as "our dearest foe."

"Politics will never be corrupt so long as men have ideals such as are inculcated at Andover and at Exeter," he said. "The motto of each is to play the game and play it hard, and I advise any young man who cannot go to Andover to go to Exeter."

Others who spoke were Prof. William A. Francis of Exeter, Prof. James A. Tufts, Secretary of the New England Exeter Association, and Frank W. Hackett of the Southern Exeter Association.

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MRS. VON CLAUSSEN IS WRITING A BOOK

Meantime Is Going to Washington to Stir Things for American Womanhood.

GIVES INTERVIEW ABOUT IT

More Interviews Coming—As to Advertising the Book That Is Being Attended To.

Mrs. Ida M. Von Claussen, who was not presented to the King of Sweden by Charles H. Graves, the United States Minister, and has written to Secretary Root complaining of her treatment at the hands of Mrs. Graves, said last night that she would go to Washington to-day to carry the war against "snobbishness" in American Embassies into the halls of government at the Nation's Capitol, "on behalf of American womanhood." She also announced that she is writing a book detailing her experiences with the Grayeses near to the Court of King Oscar.

With the International Peace Conference only a few days off, Mrs. Von Claussen sat in her boudoir at the Prince George Hotel last night, planning her war for American womanhood. About her were two or three men reporters and two women reporters, one of whom actually came from Washington. She sat at a little table reading the last of a statement to the public between little laughs.

"I do this wholly upon behalf of American womanhood," dictated Mrs. Von Claussen. "Now, don't put anything more after that 'American womanhood.' Have you got that? Before I have finished with this business Mrs. Graves will look like a Methodist—"

Interjections from the Washington journalist caused the conversation to become disjointed. The newspaper woman reached for a photograph on the table.

"That's another friend of mine," volunteered Mrs. Von Claussen.

"Are you engaged to him?" asked the Washington newspaper woman with a smile.

"No; just nearly engaged. He's a Newport swell."

Two or three began talking at once. Presently Mrs. Von Claussen's musical voice was heard above the rest.

"Yes, and Harry Lehr behaved like a—Well! Yes, and Charlemagne Tower is likely to be dragged into this before it's over."

Mrs. Von Claussen was asked why she sent to Germany for the credentials that were to be presented in Stockholm.

"Because my ancestry could be identified in Germany and couldn't be in Sweden," she replied.

"Now then," she said to some of the reporters who were preparing to go, "your object is to uphold me, because by so doing you uphold your mothers and your sisters. If you don't, don't you see, you don't give them protection?"

Asked about her arrangements for to-day, the lady said:

"My arrangements? Let me see. I'm to take the train at 3 o'clock; and by the way, I must be very careful because a clairvoyant told me I was going to get hurt. Now I wonder who is going to push me off the train? Ha, ha!

The Court train," suggested the Washington journalist.

"Ha, ha!" laughed Mrs. Von Claussen. "That's awfully clever."

The rest of the reporters were leaving. Meantime a copy had been made of part of Mrs. von Claussen's written statement to the public. Here it is:

"I am taking this stand by reason of my desire to protect American women abroad. The snobbishness of the embassy attachés of America is a serious matter to the thousands of Americans who go abroad yearly. I have been a guest of the Czar at St. Petersburg, also Ferdinand of Bulgaria at his capital city of Sofia.

"The women connected with the embassies have a tendency to bring Americans abroad into absolute contempt. As I have met practically all the rulers in the world, certainly I should know what is 'en regale' so far as the social side of American Embassies is concerned. My dear friend Mrs. Craigie and myself went to India during the famous 'durbar.'

"Now, don't publish too much," Mrs. von Claussen was saying to the reporters at the door, "and don't forget to put in about the book. Don't say too much, and then you'll have a lot of material for the next time."

"I suppose you'll advertise the book a lot," suggested the Washington visitor.

"I don't know about that," replied Mrs. von Claussen, laughing very merrily indeed. "I think you people have attended to that."

As to the letters from Mr. Graves, which she expects will clinch matters when she shows them to President Roosevelt, Mrs. Von Claussen declared that her maid had unfortunately packed them in the wrong box, and they had been left in Germany.

Another New Italian Line.

C. B. Richards & Co., steamship agents, announced yesterday that a new line, the Sicilian-American Line, has been formed to operate fortnightly sailings to this port from Naples, Messina, and Palermo. The company's steamers are the Italia, San Giorgio, and San Giovanni. They are each of 6,500 tons register. The last two were built at Sunderland, England, where they were launched recently. The head office of the new company will be at Messina.

Hearst Must Answer Jerome's Suits.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of Justice O'Gorman overruling the demurrer interposed by the Star Company and the Evening Journal Publishing Company in the libel suits brought by District Attorney Jerome. Mr. Jerome sued for $100,000 damages because of statements in "The American and Evening Journal reflecting on his honesty. The defendant must now answer.

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Newest Negligees, $1.

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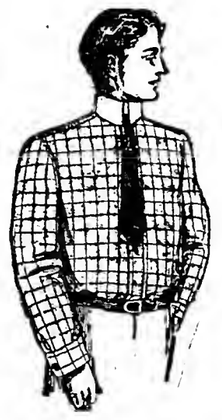

THIS sale is part of a carefully laid plan—at the beginning of each season when stocks are at their very best we offer a list of specials in Men's wear with prices very near cost. The many friends we win by this method that turn out to be steady customers handsomely repays us for holding this sale.

We're looking for you—make it a point to see these Shirts at a dollar to-day.

Every new Spring and Summer pattern is to be found in this collection—the best made Negligees that were ever sold at this price. To-day $1

Attached and detached cuffs.

500 Pairs of Men's

$2.50 Black Silk Half Hose, $1.25

Main Floor.

Ought to have double the quantity—they are so good, they won't last the day out. Five hundred was all we could get at the price, however.

They're the product of one of the best mills in the country—made of pure silk thread in black only; with cotton or silk soles—hand seamed. Regular $2.50 hosiery. While the lot lasts today at, per pair..... $1.25

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ANNOUNCE LATE MODELS OF THE FASSO CORSET, CORRESPONDING IN DETAIL TO THE ACCEPTED STYLES IN GOWNS.

THE ESNAH CORSET, WHICH THEY HAVE RECENTLY INTRODUCED, IS ALSO OFFERED IN SEVERAL NEW SPRING MODELS.

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James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. 34th Street.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS. *In Both Stores.*

Plain or ribbed, made of silk, wool, merino, lisle thread and cotton. Various weights.

On Saturday, April the 6th.

A complete stock of Children's Socks. White, tan or colored stripes. Self-embroidered clocks or dainty designs. Sizes 5 to 8½. 25c and 35c per pair

First floor, Twenty-third Street
Fifth floor, Thirty-fourth Street

LADIES' COATS. *In Both Stores.*

Rubberized Pongee Coats. Suitable for driving or automobiling. 15.00

Hip length Coats. Made of Black Broadcloth, Taffetas Silk, White or Navy Blue Serge. Lined with satin or taffetas. 19.50

ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR. *In Both Stores.*

Ladies' Italian Silk Vests, Drawers, Union Suits and Under Petticoats,—embroidered in floral designs or lace trimmed. Made in workrooms on the premises.

The "Tante-ma-Til",—a corset cover to be worn with sheer waists or guimpe dresses. White or colors.

On Saturday, April the 6th.

Italian Silk Vests. Exclusive models. Embroidered or trimmed with lace. 3.65 value 5.00

MISSES' SUITS. *In Both Stores.*

Suits made of Rajah Silk. With full pleated skirt. 28 inch semi-fitting coat with "box" front. Lined with silk. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 30.00

Mixed cloth Suits. Pleated skirt. Semi-fitting coat lined with silk. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 22.50

Grey and tan mixed Bolero Suits. Pleated skirt. Trimmed with braid. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 16.50

Tan Covert Cloth Coats. Semi-fitting back. Finished with velvet collar. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 7.50

Children's

Blue Cheviot "Box" Coats. Full length. Lined with fancy silk. 10.50

Grey stripe or black and white check full length "Box" Coats. With velvet collar. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 7.00

Full length "Box" Coats. Made of grey mixed cloth. Notched collar finished with velvet. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 5.00

Chambray and Gingham Dresses. Various models. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 3.00

Blue and white, pink and white stripe Gingham Dresses. With Duchess neck and short sleeves. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 2.00

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. 34th Street.

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The VACUUM CLEANER COMPANY has quadrupled its portable wagon service for 1907, owing to the immense popularity of the Vacuum Cleaner during 1906. The people of New York and vicinity recognize the Vacuum System as the only quick, thorough and sanitary method of removing dust from carpets, tapestries, etc.

With our new automobile portable wagons we will contract for removing dust from carpets, etc., by Vacuum System within 30 miles of New York.

With our new building at 404, 406 and 408 East 49th Street, N. Y., within five blocks of Fifth Avenue, we will store, moth-proof, insure and clean by Vacuum System rugs, carpets, tapestries, etc. We will call and deliver without charge.

We will clean your country house before you occupy it in the Spring and your town house before you return in the Fall. Call, write, phone or wire.

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Brooklyn, 26 Court Street, Phone 5488 Main.
Newark, N. J., Prudential Building, Phone 2526-R Newark.
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Are you one of the men who will wear an unneeded overcoat to church to-morrow because your frock coat is shabby in broad sunlight?

Frock coats and waistcoats, $20.50 to $40.00.

Cutaway coats and waistcoats, $21 to $32.

Silk hats, $6 and $8.

Spring scarfs, 50c. to $2.

Walking gloves, walking sticks, walking shoes of patent leather.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

Headache Due To Eyestrain.

Dr. John Green says: "The knowledge that relief from headaches may come by wearing glasses is becoming more and more widely diffused."

Eyes examined by Oculists—Registered Physicians of experience.

Glasses if needed—One Dollar Up.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
ESTABLISHED
Nearly 50 Years.

223 Sixth Ave., Below 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave., Below 22d St.
1274 Broadway, Below 33d St.

Women of Fashion

who demand a soft, clinging dress material that drapes beautifully and doesn't wrinkle or fade, will find

SHELMA CLOTH

the ideal dress fabric for day or evening wear the year 'round.

Shelma Cloth is made of long fibres of pure wool, finely woven, is little affected by rain or dust, is full 50 inches wide and sold by leading stores at $1.50 a yard, in black, cream and all the fashionable shades and colors. Ask for it and look for the name "Shelma" on selvedge.

For Sale in New York by
HEARN'S, STERN BROS.,
O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.
FRED'K LOESER & CO., Brooklyn

No Difference

It doesn't make any difference in what district we're in we do business just the same. That speaks well for our clothes. We never offer you bargains. There is "that something" about our fashions and cut that identifies you at once as being correctly dressed.

Suits to Order $15.00 UP

Best for the price.
"Samples for the Asking."

I. HAAS & CO.
TAILORS,

105-107 NASSAU STREET, One Door North of Ann.	74-76 CHAMBERS ST., One Door West of B'way

All meals on all Burlington trains are served on the

PAY-ONLY-FOR-WHAT-YOU-ORDER

plan—sensible and popular. If you like good meals—well prepared and faultlessly served—go Burlington next time you're West. 3047

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.

PEASANTS CHARGE TROOPS AND GUNS

Employ Ruse of a Funeral Procession to Get Near Enough to Attack Them.

JEWS STILL PERSECUTED

Roumanian Prefects Reported to be Driving Them from Villages—Agitators Busy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, April 5.—The conflicts at Baclesht, near Craivou, last week were the severest of the peasant revolt. The inhabitants, who are Bulgarians, fought with the obstinate determination characteristic of their race.

The insurgents, who are said to have numbered 10,000, were confronted by a battalion of infantry and a battery of artillery. Armed with guns, axes, knives, and scythes, the peasants, who were accompanied by their wives and children, made a desperate onset on the troops, who fired a volley, killing a large number of their assailants. The remainder retreated to the village, carrying their dead and wounded. Immediately afterward quiet prevailed in the village.

Half an hour later a funeral procession issued from the village, headed by the priest and parish clerk. The coffin was followed by the peasants, weeping and lamenting. As the mourners approached the troops the commandant ordered them to stop, but they continued to advance, and the troops received the order to prepare to fire. Just then the peasants suddenly made a furious onslaught. They were met by a volley, and several fell. The remainder fled, leaving the coffin behind. It was empty.

Returning a few minutes afterward, the peasants made another attack, which met the same fate. The artillery was then brought into action and the insurgents were summoned to leave the village in three hours. They utilized the interval to units their forces once more, and delivered a fourth desperate assault, advancing notwithstanding the volleys of the troops, and coming into hand-to-hand conflict with the soldiers, of whom a considerable number were wounded. The result, however, was similar to that of the previous encounters, and the artillery bombarded the village. Toward evening all was quiet.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 5.—Despite the official assurances that everything is quiet in Roumania, the Prefects of all the districts of Moldau, according to a dispatch from Czernowitz, are engaged in driving the Jews out of the villages, and agitators are stirring up the peasants.

HEARS CZAR WILL ABDICATE.

London Paper Also Has Other Sensational News About Russia.

LONDON, April 5.—The Daily Mirror asserts that it is in a position to announce upon the "highest authority" that the Emperor of Russia purposes to abdicate within a month and that Grand Duke Michael will be appointed Regent during the infancy of the Czarevitch. For the last three or four weeks, the paper adds, the events in this direction have been proceeding with lightning rapidity in St. Petersburg, but the secret has been well kept. Continuing The Daily Mirror says:

"Lately the Emperor's mind has given way even more completely, and he has shown himself incapable of performing the smallest duties of his rank."

The lower house of Parliament is to be abolished, and there will be formed a military dictatorship with the object of stamping out revolution and putting an end to anarchy in Russia. The paper declares further that a marriage has been arranged between Grand Duke Michael and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and that the visit to London of the Dowager Empress of Russia was chiefly for the purpose of negotiating this marriage.

Count Benkendorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, in an interview regarding the story published in The Daily Mirror, expressed surprise thereat, and said he had heard nothing officially or otherwise to confirm these statements. He did not believe them, and discredited the story entirely. Baron Sternberg, the Russian Consul General here, when questioned regarding this story said it was "all rubbish."

QUEEN LEAVES ENGLAND.

Dowager Empress of Russia Goes as Far as Calais with Her.

LONDON, April 5.—Queen Alexandra, the Dowager Empress of Russia, and Princess Victoria left London for the Continent this morning. The Queen and her sister will separate at Calais, the former and Princess Victoria proceeding to Toulon, where they will join King Edward preparatory to the meeting between the latter and King Alfonso at Cartagena. The Dowager Empress will go to Biarritz.

The same extraordinary precautions were taken for the safety of the Dowager Empress as marked her arrival in England. No one was admitted to the railroad station except on written authorization, and the railroad from here to Dover was closely patrolled. A number of Russians who have arrived in England since the advent of the Dowager Empress have been kept under close surveillance since their landing.

BIARRITZ, France, April 5.—King Edward this morning took a special train for Toulon, where he will arrive late in the evening, embark on the royal yacht, and await the arrival of Queen Alexandra to-morrow. Their Majesties will then sail for Cartagena, where they will be met by King Alfonso.

BRITISH LABEL OUR GOODS.

75 Per Cent. of Canned Products from Here Not Labeled, It Is Said.

LONDON, April 5.—Dr. Thomas, the chief health officer of Stepney, during a hearing in a police court to-day of a charge of selling bad condensed milk, made the statement that "75 per cent. of the canned goods imported into this country from America is not labeled, and English firms afterward put on their own labels."

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, expressed surprise to-night at the dispatch from London in which Dr. Thomas, the chief health officer of Stepney, is quoted as saying that 75 per cent. of the canned goods imported into England from the United States is not labeled and that English firms afterward put on their own labels. Dr. Wiley said that he had always supposed that such goods were fully and correctly labeled.

Socialist Success in Finland.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, April 5.—The official election results show that the Socialists won 80 of the 200 seats in the Diet. With the 13 Agrarians the Socialists lack only 8 of having an absolute majority. The Old Finns obtained 58 seats, the Young Finns, who control the existing Government, 25, and the Swedes 24. The Diet will meet early in May.

CORRUPTION IN MOROCCO.

Military Commanders Buy Gold with Pay of Imaginary Troops.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TANGIER, April 5. — Corruption among the highest native officials progresses by leaps and bounds. It is the only thing that does progress in Morocco. Not only are civil officials selling Government land and pocketing the proceeds, but the supreme military commanders are purchasing so much gold coin with the pay of imaginary troops that the premium on French and English gold has risen.

The unfortunate Sultan, whose finances are in such a state that he has been pawning his jewels, is actually paying for 9,000 soldiers in the Tangier district alone, where it is believed not half that number exist, and those that do exist are practically useless.

In spite of these unconcealed abuses it is satisfactory to know that the Moorish Minister of War has unshattered confidence in his own honesty. This is more than can be said of the opinion of the public, who criticise his methods and envy his opportunities.

NEW TRAGEDY BY SWINBURNE.

Poet, 70 Years Old, Receives Congratulations from All Over the World.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 5.—Algernon Charles Swinburne, who was 70 years old today, received birthday congratulations from all parts of the world.

His friends and admirers will be glad to know that he is strong and well and intellectually wide awake. It is announced that he is writing a tragedy based on Caesar Borgia, and friends who have heard parts of it read speak highly of it.

Swinburne spent the day at his home in Putney in company with his old crony Theodore Watts Dunton.

CALLED FRANCE CORRUPT.

Views of a Diplomat as Alleged to Have Been Given by Montagnini.

PARIS, Saturday, April 6.—The Figaro continues its publication of the Montagnini documents. Among the papers brought out to-day is a letter implicating a diplomat. It sets forth that M. de Stuers, the Minister of the Netherlands to France, called upon Mgr. Montagnini and said he wished to express personally his great regret at the conflict with the Vatican, concerning which he had reflected at length.

"M. de Stuers," writes Mgr. Montagnini, "said France was becoming more and more corrupt, and that she was being led by Freemasonry toward ruin or barbarous revolution. This Minister did not hesitate to avow to me that he was disgusted with the conduct of the French Government toward the Holy See."

CONSTERNATION AT FEZ.

Occupation of Oudja by the French Scares the Sultan's Court.

PARIS, April 5.—The official dispatches received here from Fez say that the French claims were presented to the Sultan March 31. The news of the occupation of Oudja by French troops arrived at the Moorish capital March 29, the day the column entered Moorish territory.

The impression prevails that the Sultan will concede all the French demands. The energetic action of France caused consternation among the Court entourage at Fez, and is expected to result in a prompt reply, but no official notification of its nature has yet arrived here.

Staal Out, Dutch Cabinet to Stay.

THE HAGUE, April 5.—At the request of Queen Wilhelmina the Cabinet has withdrawn its resignation, tendered Feb. 12, but the War Minister, Gen. H. P. Staal, whose proposals for a reduction of the expenditure on the militia were rejected by the Lower House of Parliament and led to the Cabinet's resignation, will give up his portfolio, Major Gen. Van Rappard, Commander of the Military District of Amsterdam, has been appointed to succeed him.

Austria and Hungary Agree.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 5.—According to statements made in well-informed quarters, Austria and Hungary have agreed to patch up their quarrel and renew the Ausgleich (or compromise agreement regarding the contributions of the common expenditure, &c.,) until 1917. The negotiations on the subject, which were broken off before Easter, will be shortly resumed at Vienna.

Porto Rico's Sanitarium Dedicated.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 5.—The Tuberculosis Sanitarium founded here by the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Porto Rico was dedicated to-day by Gov. Winthrop. The Right Rev. W. A. Jones, Roman Catholic Bishop of Porto Rico, made an address. The Insular Government and the City of San Juan together give $700 monthly toward the support of the institution, and funds are also received from private sources.

Treaty Before Domingan Congress.

SAN DOMINGO, Republic of Santo Domingo, April 5.—The new treaty between the United States and Santo Domingo, intended to replace the Domingan treaty which has been pending before the United States Senate for the last two years, was presented to Congress this morning and referred to a committee for examination and report. Quiet prevails throughout the republic.

Japan Wants Embassy in Turkey.

LONDON, April 5.—Japan has opened negotiations with Turkey, according to a special dispatch from Constantinople, with the view of establishing embassies of the two countries at their respective capitals. Russia has raised objections, but Japan insists that she is entitled to the same representation on the Bosphorus as the other great powers. Her interests at present are under the protection of the British Ambassador.

Italian King Starts for Greece.

ROME, April 5.—King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Foreign Minister Tittoni, Minister of Marine Admiral Mirabello, and a number of Court dignitaries, left here to-day for Athens to return the visit last November of King George of Greece. The party will embark to-morrow on the royal yacht Trinacria, which will be escorted to Piraeus by a fleet of eleven warships.

Notes of Foreign News.

LONDON, April 5.—Negotiations are understood to be proceeding between the British companies concerned in the Argentine meat trade with the view of effecting a combination or an agreement to restrict supplies and keep up prices.

PARIS, April 5.—The semi-official Temps today published another article devoted to opposing a discussion of the limitation of armaments at The Hague, which, the paper declared, would only result in arousing bitterness among nations, and added: "The continual talk of peace will eventually lead to the complete embroilment of Europe."

HAMBURG, April 5.—Pamphlets signed by the "Executive Committee" have been distributed among the ships where imported English longshoremen are quartered threatening to blow up the vessels, urging at the same time that the Germans employed on the ships leave at once. No importance, however, is attached in shipping circles to the distribution of the circulars.

ROME, April 5.—Queen Margherita received Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Ambassador, in private audience to-day. In the course of the conversation her Majesty gave expression to her lifelong affection for America and Americans.

It's a libel on your own good sense and high treason to your two best friends, if you *will* wear misfit shoes when

THE CROSSETT SHOE

"Makes Life's Walk Easy"

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

$4.00 *Have* you seen these snappy new Spring styles? $5.00

THE CROSSETT STORE

1270 Broadway (Above 32nd Street)

RITE-TITE SHUR-ON EYEGLASSES

No screws to work loose.
Fit any shape of nose.
Dainty in appearance. Comfortable. Secure.
Gold filled mountings, $3. Solid gold, $5.
Can be attached to your own lenses.
Made and sold at my stores exclusively.

Paul A. Meyrowitz 5th AVE. COR. 38th ST
BRANCH STORE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL—34TH ST. ENTRANCE

"Anniped"
(Registered)
The Perfect Shoe
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
For which we have the exclusive sale.
Prices $2.50 and $3.50
De Pinna
394 Fifth Ave. at 36th St.

ARMIES MASSING TO CONTINUE WAR

Hondurans and Salvadorans Ready to Resist Advance of the Nicaraguans.

COMAYAGUA NEW CAPITAL

President Zelaya Calls Infamous the Reports That Tegucigalpa Was Looted by the Invaders.

PUERTO BARRIOS, Guatemala, April 5.—After the battle of Namasigue, in which the forces of Honduras were defeated by the Nicaraguans, President Bonilla withdrew and occupied Amapala, which place is fortified and defended by a strong force of Hondurans.

Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, was considerably weakened by forces being sent to Gene. Barahona and Christmas, who were defeated after eight days' fighting at Namasigue, and a mutiny occurred in the garrison at the capital. President Bonilla sent instructions from Amapala authorizing Gen. Saturnido Medal to evacuate Tegucigalpa if he was unable to defend it, and save the city from bombardment and looting. The city was evacuated.

The forces of President Bonilla and Gen. Medal are now uniting with the army of President Figueroa of Salvador on the frontier, where the combined armies are being massed for continuing the war. Gen. Solomon Ordonez, the Honduran Minister of War, arrived at Puerto Cortez to-day and has taken command of the coast defenses.

President Bonilla's forces occupy all the cities and towns of the north coast of Honduras except Trujillo, and the principal ports of the republic, Amapala and Puerto Cortez. The Honduran forces also occupy the railroad and the departments west of Comayagua, containing the principal fighting population of Honduras. President Bonilla's line of defense extends from Amapala along the frontier of Salvador, thence north to San Pedro Sula and Puerto Cortez. He will establish his new capital at Comayagua.

SAN SALVADOR, Thursday, April 4.—The bombardment of Amapala by Nicaragua steamers only damaged the tower of one church. The United States cruiser Chicago, anchored off Acajutta, has received orders from Washington to leave in the direction of the Gulf of Fonseca, in order to be near the probable scene of war developments. President Bonilla has established governmental headquarters at Amapala. The Salvadorean frontiers are protected by a large army.

A dispatch received by The Associated Press from President Zelaya of Nicaragua denouncing reports that looting had been indulged in by the Nicaraguan and Honduran troops at the time of the capture of Tegucigalpa follows:

Managua, Nicaragua, April 4.

Facts have demonstrated the falsity of Salvadorean news. Reports about the occupation by Tegucigalpa by the Nicaraguan Army are infamous calumnies. The American Chargé d'Affaires is able to give testimony. ZELAYA.

CAME NORTH TO GET COOL.

Gen. Gallardo Found Honduras Too Hot for Him.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 5.—On the fruit ship Dictator, which arrived here to-day from Ceiba, Honduras, were two officers and eight or nine men late of the Honduran army. The officers are Gen. Alfonso Gallardo and Col. C. C. Padilla, the latter late Commandant of the Port of Ceiba.

All members of the party were very reticent, but upon being pressed for the reason which had prompted him to leave Honduras, Gen. Gallardo said it was very hot there, and he had come to New Orleans to cool off. The General expects to make his headquarters in this city for several weeks, perhaps longer.

$750,000 FIRE AT McGILL.

Engineering Building of the University Entirely Destroyed.

MONTREAL, April 5.—The McDonald Engineering Building at McGill University was destroyed by fire early to-day. The loss will exceed $750,000. It was supposed to have been the best-equipped building of its kind on the continent, and was opened by Lord Stanley. No lives were lost. Nothing definite is known as to how the fire originated, it having broken out presumably in the furnace room. The insurance on the building is $420,000.

Dean Bovie of McGill issued an official statement this afternoon to the effect that on account of the inabi[illegible] replace certain collections kept in the building the total loss will exceed $750,000. The Building was the gift of Sir William McDonald.

BLAZE ON BIG STUD FARM.

Sewell House Burned, but Stables and Arabian Horses Saved.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 5.—Returning from the station, where he had driven Mrs. S. V. V. Sewell at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, to the Huntington Stud Farm, recently purchased by the Sewells from Randolph Huntington, Mrs. Sewell's coachman found the dwelling house in flames. An alarm was turned in, and while a squad of neighbors and servants moved things from the burning house, another group turned their attention to the stables.

In these were twenty Arabian mares and colts an dthree Arabian stallions, besides eight thoroughbred brood mares belonging to Sydney Paget. The animals were terrified by the smoke and flames and were taken out with great difficulty. The stables were not burned.

A number of valuable paintings were saved from the house before it was totally destroyed. Both Mr. Sewell and his wife are artists, and the dwelling was packed with valuable art objects. Among the paintings was a life-size portrait of Mrs. Paget. This was saved.

A pipe organ valued at $8,000 was lost. The total loss is estimated at $9,000.

It is believed that the fire was started by a coal falling to the carpet from an open grate fire in one of the rooms.

MISS McCLENAHAN HOME.

Eccentric Heiress Came to New York to Consult a Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, April 5.—Miss Giles Gamble McClenahan, the eccentric daughter of the late William McClenahan of New York, who ran away from the McClenahan homestead, in New Canaan, Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by her nurse, Miss Annie Phillipe, Lillian Richter of 217 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York, and Dora Zeth of New Canaan, was brought back to New Canaan last evening by Dr. C. H. Scoville, her conservator.

Miss McClenahan and her friends, on arriving in New York, called on H. A. Herold, a lawyer, of 198 Broadway. Miss McClenahan asked the lawyer to do something to rid her of the restraint under which she was held. She desired to have control of her estate.

Mr. Herold called Dr. Scoville by telephone, and the physician went to New York. Miss McClenahan returned to New Canaan with him. She is being held under strict guard there. It is understood that Dr. Scoville will apply to the Probate Court for her formal commitment to a sanitarium.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE ALPS.

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 5.—There were two earthquakes to-day in the Rhoetian Alps, on the Austro-Swiss frontier.

They caused numerous avalanches, and sections of forest land were swept away by the landslides.

Lord Lister 80 Years Old.

LONDON, April 5.—Lord Lister celebrated his eighteth birthday to-day. Congratulations poured in on him from surgeons in America and every other part of the world.

China to Raise a Foreign Loan.

LONDON, Saturday, April 6.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post says in a dispatch that the Chinese Government proposes to raise a foreign loan of $7,500,000 for the purpose of erecting and equipping arsenals and for the construction of a railroad from Peking to Kalgan, 125 miles to the northwest.

Chicago Weather Amazes Bryce.

CHICAGO, April 5.—James Bryce, the British Ambassador, who is to make an address to-morrow night, arrived here to-day. He was so much astonished by the local brand of weather that he could be induced to talk of nothing else.

STEINWAY PIANOS

The international leadership of the Steinway among pianos is not the result of accident; it is the reward of over half a century of unparalleled effort, backed by creative genius. While others are only following and imitating, the Steinways are always leading and creating.

The newest evidence of this is the Steinway Vertegrand at $500, the standard for all uprights.

Pianos of all makes taken in exchange. Time payments if desired. Also pianos for rent.

STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 E. 14th St., New York.
Subway Express Station at the Door.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Men's Spring Clothes
SATISFACTORY to Men Who Buy Them.

THE IDEA of PERMANENT SATISFACTION for the men who come here to buy Clothes is the foundation idea of this Clothing Store.

Stores do manage to get business in a big city like this by making great claims in the newspapers and living up to them only when compelled. Clothes that look well when you try them on will often fail miserably to stand any test of wear.

To us there is something in storekeeping beyond the selling of goods. And you can find that something manifested in the great stock of Spring Clothing which fills the STORE FOR MEN now.

Loeser Clothes, being made for us in special ways, have a style that can be equaled in few places. There are such variations of sizes as assure CORRECT FIT for men of practically every build—a thing that many men know it is hard to get.

Loeser Clothes, being carefully tailored in every part, not only look well at the start, but will HOLD THEIR SHAPE until they are worn out.

Sum it up and the word SATISFACTION indicates the service afforded by these Spring Clothes—a satisfaction that we believe is not to be equaled by any other ready-for-service Clothes you can buy.

Another consideration is the fact that these Clothes COST AS LITTLE OR LESS THAN CLOTHING OF INDIFFERENT CHARACTER.

The men who come back here season after season telling us that they can find in no other Store Clothing that satisfies them as well, is sufficient proof to us that we are on the right track.

Business Sack Suits..$12.50 to $35	Rainproof Overcoats.....$10 to $35
Cutaway Coats and Vests..$15 to $25	White and fancy Waistcoats
Frock Coats and Vests...$20 to $32	$2.50 to $7.50
Spring Overcoats..$12.50 to $35	

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

Girls' $8 and $9 Reefers, $4.98.

A HUNDRED AND FIFTY HANDSOME REEFER COATS for girls come to us from one of the leading specialists in girls' wear—and come so that we can make them for to-day one of the best bargains of the season.

They are of fancy novelty fabrics and good coverts, strictly tailored with full back, single breasted front or double breasted with notched collar and small revers. Full coat sleeves with turned back cuffs. Seams all bound. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Great Stock of New Wear for Girls.

Suspender Dresses at $1.98.
Made of white lawn, full plaited skirt with suspenders, trimmed with fancy plaid bands, neatly stitched; sizes 6 to 14 years.

One Piece Dresses at $2.98.
One piece plaid gingham Dresses with suspender waist and full plaited skirt, trimmed with fancy pique; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Misses' Coats at $8.98.
Made of gray mixture woolens, box back, double breasted front, silk shawl collar and small revers; outside flap pockets, seams are all bound; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Second Floor, Front.

Leather Belts from Paris
$3.50 Values at $1.49

NEWS FOR WOMEN who are on the watch for individual and distinctive dress accessories—who like their Belts, particularly, to have style and daintiness a bit above ordinary sorts. An importer of high class leather goods was overcrowded and made room for incoming stocks by letting these Belts go at a sacrafice. They are

New Shaped Effects, in Ooze and Glove Leathers.

The colors are soft and beautiful, especially the tans, browns and gray shades. All colors are included and black and white. The Belts are mounted on hand made buckles of gilt, pearl or oxidized finish. While the belts last they will all be.....$1.49

Main Floor.

Shirvan and Kazak Rugs
Special Bargains

MEN WHO VISIT THE ORIENTAL RUG STORE to-day will find several groups of beautiful Rugs at considerably less than the usual low prices even here. And noteworthy among these groups will be these:

$16.50 and $18.50 Shirvans at $14.75.

Closely woven and serviceable, in specially fine designs and colorings. Average size 3.4x5.6 feet.

$25 Kazaks at $18.50.

No Rugs are better liked than the thick, heavy Kazaks in strong, rich colorings and handsome designs. These are very fine examples, averaging 3½x7 feet in size.

Third Floor.

Mousquetaire Gloves : Best Stock

EVER SINCE THE DEMAND for long kid Gloves, this Store has proved itself headquarters by having a complete and fine supply. Now that the demand has brought on the market so many long Gloves of inferior quality, an even greater distinction is given to Loeser's through the fact that only the best quality will be found here.

These long kid Gloves are made expressly for us by the chief glove maker in France and are his very best product. You will note the extremely fine quality or the kid leather, the beauty of the colorings and the absolute accuracy with which every pair is made to fit.

A plentiful supply of the much wanted tans is here and also every other good color, in every size.

Long Suede Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, $1.50 to $3.75.
Long Glace Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, $1.50 to $4.50.
$3 Glace 12 Button Gloves at $1.98.

No Glove bargain could be more widely interesting now than an offering of Gloves of this particular length for a special price.

And to add to the interest, there are in this collection plenty of the wanted tans, as well as black. The Gloves are of excellent quality and a full dollar a pair under their worth at $1.98.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

A Book Sale :: 25c. Each.
Books Published at 75c. to $2 Net.

THE LIST TELLS EXACTLY what the saving is—and no book lover will miss reading it carefully. This Book Store has won wide reputation for special sales of this kind, and to-day's will prove one of the best of the series.

OVER THE BLACK COFFEE, by Arthur Gray.....50c
THE PRIMROSE AND DARWINISM, by a Field Naturalist.....$2 net
THE ORIGIN OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHT AND WRONG, by Franz Brentano, published at.....$1 net
ASPECTS OF THE JEWISH QUESTION.....
THE WORSHIPPER OF THE IMAGE, by Richard Le Gallienne.....$1.25
THE HEART OF MIRANDA, by H. B. Marriott Watson.....$1.50
THE BIRD BOOK, by A. J. R. Roberts.....$1 net
THE STILL ROOM, by Mrs. Charles Raundell.....$1 net
IN A DIKE SHANTY, by Maria Louise Pool.....$1.25
THE RAID FROM BEAUSEJOUR, by C. G. D. Roberts.....$1.25
A CONCISE DICTIONARY OF EGYPTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY, by M. Bradrich..$1 net
CELEBRATED MECHANICS AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS, by F. M. Holmes..$1
LIFE OF W. E. GLADSTONE, by Walter Jerrold.....$1
LIFE OF MICHAEL FARADAY, by Walter Jerrold.....$1
NATURALISTS AND THEIR INVESTIGATIONS, by George Day.....$1

ENGINEERS AND THEIR TRIUMPHS, by F. M. Holmes.....$1
MAX, by Julian Croskey.....$1.50
SCHOOL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, by M. A. Tucker.....$1 net
TOM PICKERING OF SCRUTNEY, by Sophie Sweet.....$1.25
THE CHILD'S RAINY DAY BOOK, by Mary White.....$1 net
HOW TO DO BEAD WORK, by Mary White.....$1 net
HOW TO MAKE SCHOOL GARDENS, by H. D. Hemenway.....$1 net
YE WISDOM OF CONFUCIUS, by Lord Gilhooley.....$1
DENNIS FOGGARTY, by Lord Gilhooley..$1
SON, by Lord Gilhooley.....$1
AGUINALDO, by Edwin Wildman.....$1.50
THE LITTLE PEOPLE, by L. Allen Hacker.....$1.25 net
THE FIRST BOOK, Song and Story for Little People.....$1
THE GIFT OF THE MAGIC STAFF, by Fannie E. Ostrander.....$1
BEHIND THE CRISIS, by F. R. Mott..$1.50
A SECOND COMING, by Richard Marsh.....$1.50
DISPLAY, by R. E. S. Spender.....$1.50
THE LIFE WITHIN, Anonymous.....$1.50
THE LUCK O' LASSENDALE, by the Earl of Hildesleigh.....$1.50

Main Floor, Thoroughfare.

Men's "Dermophile" Underwear.
Pure Wool. $2 and $3.

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY in the Loeser Underwear Store, in Brooklyn. "Dermophile" Underwear is made of the finest Australian wool, and it is *absolutely unshrinkable.* We guarantee this Underwear and will replace with a new garment any garment that shrinks in washing. Complete stocks now of both the light and medium weights; sizes to fit all men perfectly. $2 and $3 a garment.

Ramie Mesh Underwear, $3 & $3.50

The finest fiber mesh Underwear made. It is to be had in various weaves and several styles. $3 and $3.50 a garment.

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance

White Mercerized Madras, 19c. Worth up to 29c. a Yd.

IMPORTED ENGLISH MADRAS that is particularly liked by English-women for tailored shirt waists for traveling, shopping and athletic wear.

It is neat and dainty with conservative figure and stripe effects that show up with a rich luster because of the highly mercerized yarns in the weave.

Such Madras as this has not been sold hereabout for less than 25c. and 29c. a yard. This lot to-day at.....19c

Main Floor.

2-CENT FARE BILL SIGNED BY STUART

Protest of President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Is Unheeded.

CALLS MEASURE UNJUST

In a Letter to the Governor He Explains How Rates Are Regulated.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 5.—Gov. Stuart signed the bill to-day making the maximum rate of fare on railroads within this State 2 cents a mile. The new law goes into effect on Sept. 30 and applies to all steam railways. It prescribes a penalty of $1,000 for any corporation which violates its provisions, and also provides that a single fare need not be less than 5 cents.

A bill exempting lines less than forty miles in length from the provisions of this act is pending in the House Railroad Committee. It probably will be amended so as to apply to roads less than fifty miles in length and reported favorably. It permits such lines to charge not more than 5 cents a mile.

Every political party in Pennsylvania was pledged to a two-cent fare in the last campaign. The railroads declare that the act is unconstitutional on the ground that it is an unreasonable regulation, and they will test it in the courts.

President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company wrote a letter to Gov. Stuart yesterday in which he said:

"Dear Sir: Before affixing your approval to the act recently passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania fixing the maximum rate to be charged for carrying passengers at 2 cents per mile, a reduction of one-third, I respectfully ask that you should give consideration to the following reasons why you should disapprove sama:

"First—The maximum rate fixed is unjust, because it will not permit the railroads of the State to collect an average rate that is a fair and proper return for the services rendered.

"I would explain that the average rate is made up by adding together the amounts received from the sale of:

	Penn. R. R. Lines east in Pennsylvania for year 1906. Av'g P. C. Rate per Mile.	of T'l Business.
One-way tickets	2.51c.	51
Round trip and excursion tickets	2.009	27
Commutation tickets	1.061	9
Mileage tickets	2.00	13
Total average rate	2.055c.	100

and dividing the total by the number of miles traveled by all passengers.

"The rates at which these various classes of tickets are sold are governed by a proper consideration of the extent and frequency of their use, the concentration of travel resulting therefrom, and the character of the service rendered.

How Returns Are Figured.

"In order to determine whether the average rate received yields a fair and just return, it is necessary to know the average cost of carrying a passenger one mile. It has been a favorite argument to say that this cannot be ascertained, but this is an error, for at least it can be determined with reasonable correctness, and particularly so when it is borne in mind that the margin for error is all in favor of making the cost too low. The method of calculation, in brief, is as follows:

"To all items of expense incurred solely on account of the conduct of passenger business are added such items of expense as are common to the conduct of both freight and passenger business, in the proportion which the passenger train mileage bears to the total passenger and freight train mileage passing over the road under consideration, or when (as in yards) a joint service is rendered, the relative division of which can be definitely fixed in accordance with the service rendered, such division is used.

"These items of cost being added together and the result divided by the number of passenger train miles, the cost per passenger train mile is obtained, and its apportionment between passenger, mail, and express business in proportion to the space assigned to each class, gives the amount chargeable to each. Taking the total amount chargeable against passenger business, and dividing it by the number of miles traveled by all passengers, gives the cost per passenger per mile.

Figuring the Average Rate.

"As thus ascertained, we have the average rate received and the average cost per passenger per mile; and if the difference is not sufficient to yield a fair return on the capital invested, plus a proper margin to produce the credit necessary to secure the additional capital for improvements needed properly to conduct the company's business for the accommodation of the public, than the average rate is too low, and either the maximum rate should be increased or an advance made in rates less than the maximum.

Statement of Costs and Receipts.

"In support of my statement that the maximum rate fixed is unjust, I beg to submit and invite your consideration of the following statements of cost and receipts, calculated in the manner described:

Passenger earnings	$26,284,732.13
Passenger expenses	20,753,529.83
Net passenger earnings in Pennsylvania	$5,531,202.30
Less proportion of taxes chargeable to passenger business	649,591.58
Balance	$4,881,610.72
Proportional part of 6% interest of money invested to enable road to do the passenger business	5,478,780.00
Deficit of passenger business in earning its proportion of interest and dividends	$597,119.28

To produce a credit that will secure additional capital to provide additional facilities required to meet the demands of constantly increasing business the Pennsylvania Railroad lines East should earn a surplus of not less than 8% on the money invested and use same in bettering the road without capitalising the expenditures; of this amount the passenger business should have contributed 2,739,365.00

Amount which passenger business was short in 1906 of earning a fair return on capital invested and establishment of credit basis $2,536,484.28

If average rate in one-way tickets (51% of total) should be reduced from 2.51 cents per mile to 2 cents per mile the reduction on the business of 1906 would amount to one-fifth of 51% of $26,284,732, equal to..... 2,600,787.81

Amount passenger business would have been short in 1906 of earning a fair return on capital invested and providing for credit, if maximum rate had been 2 cents per mile $5,097,222.09

"I would draw your attention to the fact shown by these figures:

That in 1906 the lines east of Pittsburg failed to earn 8% on the capital invested in doing a passenger business of..... $600,000.00

That if rates had been on the 2-cent basis the receipts would have been less by..... 2,660,000.00

Making the deficiency (without any consideration of a surplus) $3,260,000.00

"Should you desire personally or wish to have the Secretary of Internal Affairs examine into the correctness of these figures or further extend their scope, it will give me pleasure to place the services of our Controller and his department at your disposal.

MUST SUBMIT, SAYS JOLINE.

President of the M., K. & T.'s View of the Railroads' Position.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—A speech on the agitation against railroads was delivered to-day by A. H. Joline, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway system, before the board at Parsons, Kan.

"There is no stock ticker in the offices of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the comments of the Carnegies and the comic papers do not wring our withers," he said.

"We may as well make up our minds that if the people of this country have made up their minds to destroy our property, and the courts decided that they have the right to do so, we must submit. But I cannot believe that in any country which calls itself free and enlightened such a thing can ever come to pass.

"This is the remedy: Give the public the very best service we can and obey the laws, remembering that railroads are meant to carry freight and passengers and not merely to carry mortgages."

CAUGHT BY FALLING HOUSE.

Driver Caught by Beam Supporting House Over an Excavation.

For an hour or more yesterday afternoon Dominick Jeraldo was pinned to his seat on a dirt cart at Belleville, N. J., by a falling building. The building is owned and occupied by Dominic Cappozi. It is used as a candy store and shoemaker shop. The structure is a two-story frame building. Recently the owner made up his mind to build a basement, and the work was being done by digging the ground out from under the house and putting in props to hold it up. A slanting roadway had been made for the dirt carts to pass under the building.

Jeraldo drove in under the structure about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His cart had been loaded and he was driving out when he accidentally struck one of the props and knocked it over. A crunching and crackling sound followed and the entire building sank, swerving to one side, but not toppling over.

The gang of Italian workmen who were digging in the cellar, and who had helped to load Jeraldo's cart, all crawled out from under the falling building and got away. They ran so far away that they could no longer hear the cries of Jeraldo, who was held down on his seat. One of the rafters had forced the Italian over on his face on the seat and was resting on his back. His horses had been crushed down and they were lying on their sides tangled up in the harness.

The workmen who had fled were soon replaced by a large crowd. There was great danger that the structure would fall to the bottom of the excavation and kill the driver.

Despite this danger, three men crawled under the toppling building. They crawled out again in a minute and cried:

"A rafter is resting on him. The building has got to be jacked up!"

A contracting firm in the neighborhood sent a corps of men to the scene, but their jacks were wholly inadequate to lift the building. The three fire companies in Belleville were called, and finally the building was raised enough on jacks and rafters to make the cutting of the beam that rested on Jaraldo possible, and that was done. The injured man was then lifted out. He had been in his perilous and painful position for over an hour and had been conscious all the time.

When physicians got to the wounded man they found that his shoulder had been broken, and several of his ribs crushed in. The driver was taken to St. Michael's Hospital. The doctors there said his condition was critical.

Cappozi, his wife, and daughter were in the candy store when the building fell. They all escaped unhurt. The horses were dragged out from under the building by ropes around their heads. They were only cut and bruised, but not seriously injured.

WILL TRY MAJOR FREMONT.

Court-Martial Named for the Son of the Famous General.

Major Francis P. Frémont of the Fifth United States Infantry, son of the late Gen. John C. Frémont, "The Pathfinder," and the first nominee of the Republican Party for the Presidency, has been ordered to face a court-martial, which will convene in the Army Building in Whitehall Street next Wednesday.

While the coming trial promises to develop sensations, the officers stationed on Governors Island would not discuss it yesterday. It was learned, however, that the charges deal with the financial affairs of Major Frémont. A number of civilians have, it is said, been subpoenaed to appear against him.

Major Frémont filed a petition in bankruptcy last May. His liabilities were given as $11,297 and cash assets as $28. The debts were contracted in Plattsburg, Mobile, Washington, and San Francisco. A number of banks held the Major's notes and there were other debts to tradesmen.

It was intimated yesterday that the present charges had nothing to do with his going into bankruptcy.

Gen. John C. Frémont was once court-martialed and found guilty of mutiny, disobedience of lawful commands of his superior officers, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. This was the result of a misunderstanding between Col. Frémont, Gen. W. S. Kearney, and Commodore Stockton in 1846, when the conquest of New Mexico was under way. Frémont was tried in the arsenal at Washington, D. C., in November, 1847.

Upon an inspection of the records President Polk was not satisfied that the charge of mutiny had been sustained, and dismissed that count. The others he approved, but in view of the extenuating circumstances of the case and on Col. Frémont's record that officer was restored to rank and ordered to duty. On the same day, Feb. 16, 1848, Col. Frémont resigned his commission upon the ground that he had done nothing to merit the finding of the court against him, and could not seem to admit its justice by accepting the Executive clemency.

Transfer Verdict Set Aside.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in an action brought by Theresa Nicholson against the New York City Railroad Company for refusal to issue a transfer to her. The Municipal Court gave judgment for the plaintiff, which was affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. That judgment is now reversed. The opinion says the plaintiff did not prove that she became a passenger in the first instance in good faith.

Telephone Removals.

Owing to the rush of removal orders received during April and May, it is requested that subscribers desiring to make any changes in telephone equipment

Notify the Contract Department as far in advance as possible.

New York Telephone Co.
15 Dey Street.
Telephone 9010 Cortlandt.

The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn
Telephone 9000 Main.

The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
160 Market St., Newark,
or any local office.

B. & G. Olive Oil

(Barton & Guestier. Established 1725)

Look for This Label

Inferior oils with shield-shaped label are substituted for B. & G. Olive Oil.

"The analysis of this Olive Oil demonstrates clearly that it is perfectly pure." FRASER & CO., Chemists, 262 5th Ave.

BARTON & GUESTIER BORDEAUX (FRANCE) HUILE D'OLIVE Superfine Clarifiée

Look for This Label

Genuine B. & G. Olive Oil has name of Barton & Guestier on the label.

"This is a pure Olive Oil free from adulteration." STILLWELL & GLADDING, 55 Fulton St., Chemists to the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Every Bottle Guaranteed Absolutely Pure

E. LA MONTAGNE'S SONS, Sole Agents for the U. S., 45 Beaver St., N. Y.

STATE HAS TO BUY ITS CANAL BONDS

Practically No Response by Investors to the Offer of the First $5,000,000.

$300,000 TAKEN PRIVATELY

Sinking Fund Moneys Taken to Acquire the Remainder—3 Per Cents Not Attractive.

ALBANY, April 5.—Out of the $5,000,000 issue of 3 per cent. barge canal improvement bonds, advertised for sale to-day by the State Controller, only $300,000 were taken by private subscription, the State purchasing the remaining $4,700,000 from the moneys of the sinking fund.

Albert L. Judson offered to take the entire issue at 101.6323 providing the Hill bill, now pending in the Senate, be passed by the Legislature. He accompanied the offer with a check for $100,000 as security. The Hill bill referred to would exempt savings banks from the 1 per cent. State tax on surplus and undivided profits to the extent of their holdings of the State's 3 per cent. bonds. The Hill bill, which is still in the Senate Committee, is said to express the views of Controller Glynn. It was designed to encourage the purchase of the bonds.

The purchasers of the bonds are: State of New York, $4,700,000; Merchants' National Bank of New York, $100,000; Columbia National Bank of Buffalo, $100,000; First National Bank of Oswego, $35,000; First National Bank of Tonawanda, $25,000; Central National Bank of Buffalo, $25,000; Citizens' Trust Company of Brooklyn, $10,000; Mrs. E. J. Furst of La Fargeville, Jefferson County, $2,000; Montauk Bank of New York, $1,000; Spencer Trask & Co., $1,000, and the Albany County Bank, $1,000.

The failure of State Controller Glynn to sell more than a small part of the 3 per cent. barge canal improvement bonds to the banks or public yesterday caused no surprise among bankers in this city. Ever since the sale was authorized bankers have privately expressed the opinion that the sale would be a failure.

It was learned yesterday that none of the big savings banks in this city, which are usually bidders at sales of bonds of this character, had put in any bid. The present active demand for money and the lack of demand for both State and city bonds at the prices asked were given by bankers as the cause of the failure of investors to take any interest in the sale of State securities.

It was pointed out yesterday by the Controller of one of the largest savings institutions in this city, which holds probably the largest block of city bonds of any savings bank in the State, that there was nothing attractive to investors in State bonds at the prices fixed—par or better. He pointed out that the recent issue of New York City 4 per cents were at present selling at but a trifle above par, or, to be exact, 100.39, for short-term revenue bonds, and 100.05 for the 1928 4s. These 4 per cent. bonds are exempt from taxation, as are the State bonds, and, by reason of the higher rate of interest, much more attractive than the State's 3s, and at the same time are backed by security equal if not better than the State's security.

Old issues of New York City 3 per cents, are now quoted nominally at 78.45 to 80, with no sales. These bonds have within the last three or four years sold as high as 105. The old issues of city 3½s per cents are quoted at about 89¼. They have sold as high as 114.

"The investing public cannot absorb these low-priced bonds at the rate they are being issued," said the banker who gave the above information, "and it would be well to go a little slower. What is needed is an international market for bonds of this character, particularly city bonds, which are the best kind of security I would recommend for a safe investment.

"The money market seems to be clearing up somewhat, but it will be some time I think before investors will take any interest in State bonds at 3 per cent."

DOOLEY NEPHEW, SAYS THIEF.

He Snatched a Satchel and $850 and Ran—Police Get Him.

A fleet-footed thief of athletic build raced northward on Columbus Avenue yesterday morning clutching a satchel containing $850. A dozen pursuers were close behind him. In front was Mrs. Emma Sharp of 112 West 139th Street, owner of the bag.

"Stop thief! Police! Help! Oh, stop him, some one!" called Mrs. Sharp as she sprinted along.

The exertion was too much for her, and her steps began to lag. Just then the man with the satchel looked back. He stumbled and fell into the arms of a citizen and a moment later was being handcuffed by Policeman Sprague of the Sixty-eighth Street Station. Mrs. Sharp came up as the handcuffs were being slipped on the thief's wrists.

"Oh, give me my bag!" she exclaimed, and, seeing it on the ground, grabbed and opened it. The $850 was safe inside. Most of it was in small bills. The satchel was quite full.

The prisoner was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he at first said his name was Charles Clark, but later chose "Dooley" as his family name, and said that he had given Clark in order to protect his relatives from notoriety. He said he was formerly employed on the street cars, but lost his job, was hungry and desperate, and capable of doing anything to get money.

"Any relation to Martin Dooley of the Archey Road?" asked the house Sergeant when the prisoner was through.

"Sure," replied the young man, "he's me uncle."

"What!" exclaimed the house Sergeant, looking sharply at the prisoner.

"Oh, I'm the lad what has heard me uncle tell Hennessy some of the big talk the papers print."

LOUIS STERN DECORATED.

Made a Knight of the Legion of Honor for Distinguished Services.

The President of the French Republic has conferred upon Louis Stern of Stern Brothers of this city, the decoration of a Knight of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his distinguished services as the American Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and his large business connections in France.

Wants Woman Trolley Conductors.

Newton W. Bolan, Superintendent of Transportation of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, made an address last night at Orange on the occasion of the formal opening of the Dewey Park trolley barns and offices, in which he declared that he would have women conductors were it possible. The remarks were applauded by 250 trolley men and their wives.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Col. J. E. Greer, ordnance, will make one visit per week during April, May, and June to the Atha Steel Works and the works of the Crucible Steel Company on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance materiel.

Capt. E. A. Fry, Thirteenth Infantry, in addition to his duties as Quartermaster of the transport Sherman, is assigned as Commissary of that transport during its next voyage to the Philippines, temporarily relieving Capt. C. E. Babcock.

Col. J. E. Greer, ordnance, will proceed to Forts Hunt and Washington on business pertaining to the inspection of seacoast armament, and to Fort Myer on business pertaining to the inspection of field batteries.

Capt. J. S. Young, Jr., Tenth Infantry, is designated as a special disbursing officer of the Pay Department for the post of Fort Gibbon, Alaska, upon the relief of Col. Bolton, Fourth Infantry.

Col. Bolton will proceed to San Francisco, settle accounts, and join his regiment.

Capt. W. B. Folwell, Eighteenth Infantry, is retired on account of disability incident to the service.

First Lieut. E. R. Stone, Thirtieth Infantry, detailed as recorder of the retiring board at Omaha, vice First Lieut. J. M. Little, Thirtieth Infantry.

Major I. W. Littell, Quartermaster, to New York City to inspect repairs on the transport Meade; thence to Bayonne to witness the trial of three new steam launches constructed for the Quartermaster's Department.

The Navy.

Capt. W. H. H. Southerland, additional duty as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Lieut. Commander J. F. Hines and First Lieut. E. B. Cole, United States Marine Corps, commissioned.

Gunner W. Carroll, retired, report to Rear Admiral Harrington, Norfolk, for such duty as he may assign.

Paymaster E. C. Tobey to navy yard, New York, special duty.

Lieut. Commander J. F. Luby to command the Mohican.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—De Long, Wilkes, Stockton, and Blakely at St. Augustine, Alexander at Cavite, Scorpion at Sanchez, and Potomac and Miantonomoh at Norfolk.

Sailed—Choctaw from Washington for Norfolk, Stringham from Brunswick for Port Royal, Dolphin from Charleston for Washington, Rocket from Norfolk for Washington, and Baltimore from Naples for Gibraltar.

NABISCO

SUGAR WAFERS

When served with beverages or frozen desserts, these enchanting confections induce a new note of pleasure—a better realization of the good things of life.

In ten cent tins,
also in twenty-five cent tins.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

VOGEL BROTHERS

Young Men's Suits At $12.50

THAT YOU CANNOT DUPLICATE ELSEWHERE FOR $15.

THESE suits are for young men 14 to 17 years of age—also for small men measuring up to 34 inches around the chest. Full of snap and style, these suits possess all the little knacks of fashion, and are tailored in our own workrooms, assuring good, long service.

The coats are long, shaped at the waist, with broad, deep lapels and athletic shoulders. Trousers are in the peg top style, every shade of gray and brown, in nobby patterns. Equal them for less than $15 you cannot.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

$33 From Chicago $30 From St. Louis

To

Portland

Tickets on sale every day to April 30, 1907,

Via

Union Pacific

Stop-over allowed at certain points. Dining-car service. Tourist sleepers attached.

Personally Conducted Excursions

Inquire of

R. TENBROECK, Gen. E. Agt.
287 Broadway, New York

Important Change of Time on

New York Central Lines

Sunday, April 7, 1907

In effect Sunday, April 7, through trains will leave Grand Central Station as follows: Day Express, 10:10 A. M.; Second Empire, 12:50 P. M.; Chicago Special, 12:55 P. M.; Southwestern Limited, 2:00 P. M.; afternoon Fast Mail, 5:20 P. M.; Montreal Express, 6:55 P. M.; Adirondack and Montreal Express, 7:20 P. M., and Northern New York Express, 11:20 P. M.

Time of other through trains will be the same as at present, but there will be important changes in the local service.

For information see any of our ticket agents or apply to L. F. Vosburgh, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1216 Broadway, corner 30th St.

Telephone, 5680 Madison Square

TEXAN MADE THREATS AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Flores Arrested Here for Deluging Pension Office with Wild Demands.

WROTE ABOUT CZOLGOSZ

Also Had Delusions About Major Warner and Nathan Straus—Under Observation.

Fearing that he might attempt to carry into effect threats which it is charged he has made against both President Roosevelt and United States Pension Commissioner Warner, Pension Examiner P. L. Cole yesterday caused the commitment to Bellevue Hospital for observation of Marcos Flores, a native of San Antonio, Texas, but of Spanish deacent, and at present a resident of this city. The commitment papers were signed by Magistrate Wahle in the Tombs Court.

The threats which Flores is alleged to have made are contained in letters with which he has deluged the Pension Office at Washington for over a year, and in which, it is charged, he has threatened dire results to President Roosevelt and Commissioner Warner unless action was taken on a pension claim of his brother Alfredo, who served in the Eighteenth Infantry during the Spanish war, and who died on last Thanksgiving Day, leaving a widow and child at 537 West Forty-seventh Street, Manhattan. These letters contain frequent references to Czolgosz, the slayer of President McKinley.

More than thirty of those letters are now in the possession of the District Attorney's office, where they were submitted by Examiner Cole after being received by him from S. W. Cudday, Chief of the Law Division of the Pension Bureau. In referring to them Mr. Cudahy said:

"They are apparently the work of a crank, or of a demented person. Many of them contain scurrilous attacks on the Commissioner of Pensions, and also veiled threats."

Flores also had a delusion that Nathan Straus had swindled him out of patents which would have been worth millions of dollars to him, and he hastened his commitment to the hospital by adding to the others threats against Mr. Straus.

Flores declares that he is proud of being an American and a Texan. In one of his letters to Mr. Warner he wrote:

"We Texans care not about consequences provided we are right. Our guns go with our hands.

In another letter, evidently inspired by the shooting of Senator Brown, he wrote:

"All I have to say is that ye who waive all responsibility in such responsible things, with so much indifference because you are not advised by Maude Adams, shall not do so in the day of Judgment. Has it come to this, that a woman must shoot you down? God knows I have borne calumny enough for me.

The Brownsville shooting also stirred Flores, for he wrote to the War Department soon afterward:

"In behalf of the President of the United States and in the rights of the Texans as a born freeman of those who gave the heroic prerogatif of a civil and religious liberty to that, my native soil, I demand that no negro troops be sent to my State to murder my little ones."

Flores's feelings apparently led him occasionally to express himself in verse, and he wrote an epitaph for Miss Helen Gould, for the purpose, he explained, "of defending Miss Gould's name by the play of words." It contains many stanzas, written in rambling atyle.

Wehner, Say Police, Was a Suicide.

Sergt. Price of the Bronx Detective Bureau, who has been investigating the finding of the body of John Wehner of 1,813 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, in the Hudson River, off the Fort Lee Ferryhouse on Wednesday night, is satisfied that the man committed suicide. Mrs. Wehner believes that her husband was murdered. A watch and chain, a gold piece, and a handful of small change were still in Wehner's pockets when the body was found, and the police have learned that he was despondent over business troubles.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

LEXINGTON TO FIFTH—59TH TO 60TH ST.

For Misses and Girls Exclusively

Misses' and Children's Imported Hats—Exquisitely trimmed leghorns in all the new color effects. Quite the smartest conceptions for juvenile femininity shown this season; but—the collection is not large, so an early call is advisable. Exceptional values at the price..... $19.98

Misses' White Lingerie Dresses. Charming studies of beauty in Organdy, Net and Persian Lawn. Full blouse waists and elbow sleeves, artistically trimmed with rows of insertion and lace. The graceful skirts are elaborately trimmed with insertion; the whole finished with a satin ribbon belt. 14 to 16 year sizes. Prices, $14.98, $17.98 & $22.50

Girls' Spring Coats—Smart styles for girls from 6 to 14 years of age. Made of all wool Mixtures, Coverts, Stripes and Plaids. Coats that are splendidly tailored and usually sell for $5.75. Special to-day at..... $3.95

Misses' Spring Coats—Full length coats of high grade heather mixtures in Stripe and Plaid effects. Three new and pleasing models, all very tastefully trimmed. Regularly $11.50. Special to-day at..... $7.95

Misses' Silk Gloves—The famous Kayser make gloves with double finger tips, Mousquetaire style, in white and colors, at..... $1.00

Girls' Shoes and Oxfords—in tan Russia calf with hand sewed soles. The shoes are in lace and button styles.

Misses', sizes 11½ to 2, at $2.65.

Child's, sizes 8½ to 11, at $1.98.

ANKLE TIES in tan Russia calf, sizes 4 to 8, at $1.48.

PATENT KID, black and brown kid and white canvas, at $1 to $3.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS'.
Lex. to 3d Av.—59th to 60th St.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS

Attract the intelligent buyer because they have such superior tone quality and splendid finish.

Their "Studio Grand" is the best small grand on the market to-day. Inspection invited.

Call or write for Illustrated Catalogue.

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MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms, 85 West 14th St., N. Y.
Factory, 869-873 East 137th St., N. Y.

Thermos Bottles
Keep Hot Fluids HOT and Cold Fluids COLD for 24 hours.
For sale by

LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

One enjoys both the method and the results when

SYRUP OF FIGS
—AND—
ELIXIR OF SENNA

is taken. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine
MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only.

HARDMAN PIANO

5TH AV. AND 19TH ST., NEW YORK.
524 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

French, Shriner & Urner

EXTRA QUALITY SHOES FOR MEN

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

DENOUNCE GRADY AND RAINES

Citizens' Union Speakers Also Get After McCarren and the Mayor.

Gov. Hughes and Police Commissioner Bingham were lauded, Mayor McClellan was severely criticised, and Senators Grady, McCarren, and Raines denounced at the meeting of the Citizens' Union last night. The meeting was in a sense the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the organization of the union in April, 1897, by Charles S. Fairchild, the late Abram S. Hewitt, and others. R. Fulton Cutting, Bishop Greer, Cyrus S. Sulzberger, Julius H. Cohen, John E. Eustis, and Robert Wilson made speeches. Mr. Wilson, who is a union labor man of thirty years' standing, was certain the union could do much good if it expended some of its energies in the sections of the city where the laboring classes live, and a great deal toward keeping the streets in those sections clean, and "stop the rushing o' the growler on Sundays."

Bishop Greer eulogized Gov. Hughes, and said that the Governor was making good his campaign pledges, and that the great mass of the people were giving him their support in the stand he had taken for the political betterment of the State.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the Hughes Administration. Mr. Eustis, who read them, regretted, he said, that Mayor McClellan was not a man more on the order of Gov. Hughes.

Mr. Sulsberger, in seconding the resolution, said:

"On one side Tom Grady, Pat McCarren, John Raines—on the other Charles E. Hughes. On one side all the vile, abhorrent forces—on the other Charles E. Hughes. Shoulder to shoulder with the Governor stand the masses of the plain people."

Julius H. Cohen, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, said there was every indication that the "Wells bill" for the relief of the municipal courts would be made a law by the present Legislature.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City. Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year	2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES
AND SECTION DEVOTED TO REVIEW OF BOOKS.

THE VILLAINS UNMASKED.

The country has been startled by Mr. LOEB'S exposure of "the rich man's conspiracy" to nominate a reactionary for President next year. There is some vagueness about the source through which the White House learned of the villainous plot, but it is generally believed that Senator PENROSE mentioned the matter to a faithless fellow-guest at a dinner, and so the secret was out. The fund is $5,000,000, and among the conspirators are those fine old reactionaries, Mr. WILLIAM R. HEARST, Mr. E. H. HARRIMAN, and the ROCKEFELLERS.

There is nothing very terrifying in the fund. Five million dollars is not much money. It is PENROSE'S connection with the undertaking that creates alarm. This extraordinary man is an almost ideal conspirator. Large, wise, silent, the embodiment of discretion, a master of tactics, and full of resource, he is universally considered to be capable of anything. He talks little because he thinks much. Probably he is the hardest and deepest thinker in the country—just the sort of man the ROCKEFELLERS and Mr. HARRIMAN would choose as their associates in a subterranean political venture. When it was made known that PENROSE was in the thing the experienced mind of LOEB was swift to recognize the full magnitude of the peril.

There are men, apparently sensible men, too, and we are afraid there are a good many of them, who receive this latest White House communiqué with immoderate and irreverent mirth. They say that the plan of the conspirators as outlined would be unanimously voted down at any political conference of common barn owls. For these unbelievers there is, however, a working theory which we submit for their consideration and for the exercise of the detective genius of LOEB. We suspect that the campaign to which PENROSE and the five millions have been devoted is a mere ruse, a feint to divert the Presidential attention from the real work. Very likely ten times, even twenty times, five millions has been raised—possibly the entire capital stock and bond issue of the railroad systems of the country has been pledged. In such ventures reactionary capitalists like HARRIMAN and ROCKEFELLER do not haggle about the cost. It may be that already in every State in the Union delegates to conventions have been secretly chosen and sworn on their sacred honors to vote, resolve, speak, and choose as the reactionaries shall direct. It is time for LOEB to get to work.

Still other carpers inquire what there is so terrible in the conspiracy, after all. At most it implies that certain gentlemen having views about the election next year are conferring with one another about the candidate. In this free country there have always been such conferences, hundreds of them, in the year preceding Presidential elections. The right to advocate one candidate and oppose another has been held to be one of the inherent privileges of citizenship. So that if properly accredited Republicans anywhere should choose to express a preference for the nomination of Mr. SHAW, Mr. FAIRBANKS, Mr. KNOX, Mr. CANNON, or Gov. HUGHES it is held that they would not thereby be guilty of such flagitious behavior as to invite and justify the discharge against them of White House thunderbolts accompanied by shrieks of conspiracy and treason.

These gentlemen forget that times have changed. It is true that up to a time as yet by no means remote hob-nobbing or "horseshedding" about the Presidential nomination was not held to be conspiracy; or if it was conspiracy, it was privileged. But there was a time, too, when men were permitted to carry on their business without the presence of a United States Marshal in their counting-houses, when men who conducted their private affairs honestly and in the fear of the Lord were not exposed to overmuch supervision, regulation, and penitentiary restraint simply because some of their neighbors had been sinful. All that has been changed. Acts and decisions formerly of free popular choice are now taken and made at Washington. The new era saves a lot of trouble, but until the people of the country get used to it there will, of course, be sporadic instances of reversion to the old custom. They will disappear under reproof.

There is another theory of the "rich man's conspiracy" of which frequent mention is made in the public prints. It is that the President ought to take a rest.

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

An old "roorback" has been revived after one had reason to suppose that it had been permanently laid to rest. The rumor is that Japan desires to extend her rule southward, and to become still more an "Island Empire," or an archipelagic Power, by gaining possession and control of the Philippines.

It is true that, on the atlas, the natural extension of the northern archipelago to the southward would seem to denote the possession or control of the Philippines. Before the Treaty of Paris was formulated, which took those islands from Spain and gave them to the United States, one of the dispositions that was suggested, and it was suggested in these columns, was that an Anglo-American-Japanese protectorate should be extended over them on the basis of the "open door." But the sole control of Japan was not at that time suggested. Whenever it has been suggested since, the Japanese Government has frankly declared that it did not desire the control of the Philippines. It has fortified its denial by excellent reasons. Japan did not desire dependencies beyond its own commercial radius. Japan did not desire dependencies beyond the boundaries of the temperate zone. Japan had not unlimited money to spend, and was compelled to husband her resources for the protection of her real interests. These included the commercial control of Korea and Manchuria. They did not include any kind of control of the Philippines.

These reasons were conclusive of Japan's good faith in the minds of considerate persons. It is quite possible that some misguided Filipinos, misled by the cry of "Asia for the Asiatics," may have intrigued to substitute Japan for the United States as the suzerain of the Philippines. Such a substitution, if it were managed with due regard to the National dignity, might not be displeasing to a large number of Americans, who are weary of that control of the islands which has cost us so much and brought us so little. But we have good evidence that it would be displeasing to Japan, which has not so much money as we have to fool away upon projects either of "benevolent assimilation" or of nursing alien "wards" into a condition in which they would be able to walk alone. The persons mainly misled by the propaganda in the Philippines of substituting the rule of Japan for the rule of the United States are the Filipino propagandists themselves. If their project were successful, they would very speedily find the little finger of Japan heavier upon them than the loins of the United States.

THE SUBWAY "HOURGLASS."

Engineer RICE calls the Ninety-sixth Street junction of the Lenox Avenue and Broadway branches of the Subway "the neck of a bottle." It rather resembles the middle of an hourglass, through which expresses and locals dribble in rush hours, blockading the whole system. With the "hourglass" crossing rectified, it is estimated that the carrying capacity of the Subway local trains would be increased 50 per cent.

Mr. E. P. BRYAN of the Interborough Company has submitted a plan to the Rapid Transit Commission which, at a cost of $850,000, would do away with the "cross-over" switches at Ninety-sixth Street, providing three additional tracks between that point and 103d Street. Two new tracks would be run on the west side of the tunnel, the outermost to bring in the southbound Broadway locals and the other the southbound Broadway expresses, and one on the east side to accommodate both expresses and locals on the Lenox Avenue division. The execution of this plan would convert the morning and evening rush-hour journey, which at present resembles too much a Black Hole experience, into pleasant and rapid transit.

The Board of Estimate will hem and haw about the cost of the proposed improvement, the courts may have to be consulted, and the rights of property holders must be looked to. But Broadway at Ninety-sixth Street can amply accommodate the new tracks, and the investment is a good one, even at the debt limit. The city's percentage receipts from Subway operation would show an increase, while taxable valuations would rise more than enough to pay the cost of the new tracks.

TARIFF BLESSINGS.

Our neighbor The Tribune, with whom we have a friendly difference of opinion regarding the beneficence of the Dingley tariff, has no liking for our invitation to a discussion of foreign trade of various countries in proportion to population or wealth. This we understand to be a confession that, however large the growth of the United States in these respects, it is inferior to that of other nations, despite the help of the Dingley tariff. Since The Tribune prefers to deal with totals, we ask why, since exports of manufactures are regarded as beneficial, the United States should be thankful for any law which restricts its exports of manufactures to $686,023,000? The total is among the largest in the world, but it is under 40 per cent. of our exports, a proportion which is smaller than for any other nation in our class, except Russia, which exports only 23 per cent. in manufactures. With half our population England exports $1,892,851,000 in manufactures, or 88 per cent., and without any help from the Dingley tariff. Germany, which has a species of Dingley tariff, exports $910,017,000 in manufactures, or 66 per cent.

We cheerfully join The Tribune in congratulating Americans that their restrictive legislation has not had a more depressing effect upon exports, but if we are asked to be really joyful over Republican policies we demur, observing that the growth which The Tribune remarks is less in proportion to the trade of the previous year—neglecting population or wealth—than England's, or Belgium's, or even Spain's. We take leave to believe that, well as we have done with the Dingley tariff, we should have done better with some modification of it.

The test run over the electric road where the accident occurred at Woodlawn a few weeks ago was a duplicate of the fatal journey except in two respects—the track was double spiked and there were speed-recording instruments aboard. The spikes will doubtless remain, and why should not the recording instruments stay on the engine? No engineer is left to guess at his steam pressure or at the condition of his brakes, but he is not supplied with instruments for indicating speed, although velocities are difficult to estimate in proportion as they increase above accustomed rates. The Engineering News says that foreign engineers are supplied with speedometers, and that the neglect to supply them is a survival of primitive methods here. An instrument which may save lives is cheap at any price, and it is worth something even if it substitutes certainty for guesswork about such a condition as the rate of speed.

TO-MORROW THE NEW YORK TIMES will publish the results of inquiry made of 500 editors of Republican newspapers throughout the country as to whether President ROOSEVELT is now as popular among the people as he was when elected. It will surprise nobody to learn that Mr. ROOSEVELT is reported to be more popular than ever. But the unanimity of the replies to this effect, and the length to which the editors, as men most closely in touch with the sentiment of the country, go in asserting the overpowering strength, the deep seriousness, and the blazing enthusiasm with which the mass of the Republican Party and a large proportion of Democrats have now come to the support of the President, is an astonishing revelation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Defended the Indefensible.

Father PROUT'S eloquent and obviously sincere little essay on political contributions printed in THE TIMES yesterday illustrated very strikingly how many things not only true but undeniable a man can write, and yet be entirely wrong as regards his main contention. Of course nothing could be further from our intention than to be disrespectful to the clergy, but it was—well, just a little provocative of kindly smiles to read that "it is about time that we clergymen should come forward and define definitely the propriety and morality of political contributions."

Others than clergymen have been giving no little attention of late to that domain of propriety and morality, and they have reached conclusions—now embodied in the Criminal Code, though apparently Father PROUT doesn't know it—which differ widely from his, especially as concerns the political contributions of insurance companies and other corporations. And these conclusions—we would like to be able to sigh "alas!" but really we can't—are not going to be changed, even though he and all his brothers and cousins of the cloth were of the same opinion as to the rightness of the use by corporation officials for political purposes of money intrusted to them for purposes quite different.

Our reverend correspondent was as correct as correct could be in declaring the right of any individual to work, and, within limits, to spend his money, for the success of his party, nor does anybody question the right of organizations to collect funds to be applied to announced and legitimate ends, but experience has taught the people of this country—none too soon, and long after several other countries had learned the same lesson—that public safety and public interests demand that the financial operations of political committees be not shrouded in secrecy; that candidates for office reveal how much they spend, and for what, in running for office, and that corporation officers who feel moved to replenish party war chests do the same out of their own pockets.

Father PROUT could not well be more mistaken than he was when he wrote: "The executives of the different [insurance] companies had a perfect right with the money of the company to safeguard and propagate the political tenets most favorable to their existence, and this they could do, even though some of the stockholders in their own personal opinion and for their own personal reasons entertained different views in politics." This reads like an utterance from another age. Such sentiments are no longer heard, even in the executive meetings of Boards of Directors, and anybody who should carry them into effect, no matter how conscientiously, would be a lawbreaker, and therefore a criminal.

Secrets Kept Too Long.

Little by little the inside facts, the carefully concealed details, of the Swettenham episode are leaking out, now one in England, now one in the United States, and sooner or later, of course, we are going to know all about it.

These slow disclosures, which were inevitable and which should have been foreseen by everybody directly or indirectly concerned with the affair, have had the effect of keeping public attention fixed on what, had a different and franker policy been followed, would have been long since forgotten. The result is that the tactlessness and bad manners of the Jamaican Governor have been talked about ten or a hundred times as much as they would have been if the whole story had been told in the beginning.

The trouble was too much "diplomacy" in both London and Washington, and too little plain common sense in either. There was not the slightest danger that the peoples of the two countries would have become unduly excited if every report made had been published as soon as received and all action announced as soon as taken. The purely individual quality of the offense committed was appreciated from the start, as were its distinctly humorous elements, and the one minute chance that serious misunderstanding might follow was due to nothing except the fact that certain department officials thought that the best way out of the little mess was through a combination of—well, call them fibs, since they deceived nobody, with a lot of laborious silence.

That is extremely old-fashioned statesmanship, and more easily excusable in London than in Washington. In these days the peoples of civilized countries want to know promptly all about their own affairs—of which this was one—and they have no gratitude to spare for salaried servants who in mistaken kindness and foolish caution devote themselves to making "state secrets" out of happenings that could be better and more safely attended to if handled in the open.

To be Clean or to be Cleaned.

As the cleaning of New York's streets seems to be a job too big for anybody we can set at it, there might be hope in trying the plan of not letting them get dirty. Commissioner CRAVEN recently made a suggestion somewhat along this line, and we notice that it was repeated in one form or another by several speakers at the conference of the Academy of Medicine.

Of course, until we can finally get rid of that worst of urban nuisances, the noble horse, a very considerable amount of street cleaning will have to be done, but the amount could be much reduced if everybody would be more careful than hardly anybody is about using the streets as a dumping place for things they want to get rid of. We already have a few scores—or hundreds—of laws and ordinances prohibiting that sort of incivility, but there is not much more than a pretense of enforcing them, and it is the rarest of events to hear of anybody's getting punished for violating them. If the laws and ordinances were reduced to half a dozen, all short and comprehensible, and if punishment for their violation were made sure, prompt, and severe, the educational effect would be enormous, and we would soon find the difficulty and the magnitude of the street-cleaning problem materially lessened.

New York bellows savagely at the cost of keeping its streets—dirty. Half as much spent in keeping them clean, that is, in not letting them get unclean, might, conceivably, give vastly more satisfactory results. And it would be so beautifully simple and sensible! Also, it would be a very essential part of the "preventive medicine" about which we have heard so much of late.

THE CONSPIRACY.

The News from Washington Moves a Correspondent to Sarcasm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This news that comes from Washington of the "conspiracy" is the most terrible we have had yet. It is lèse majesté at the least, and it may be a grave question whether it does not come under the constitutional definition of treason. For a benign ruler, as we all know, is at once the executive, legislature, and judiciary—in other words, the whole Nation as well as the individual States—and until this shocking revelation came, no one would have supposed there was any man so base as to rebel against his authority and offer opposition to him.

Such a deed as this must indeed be a "conspiracy" to be hatched out only in the dark, for if it were conducted openly it would warrant calling out the army and navy for its suppression. And to think of its wickedness! To think of revolt against the creator of the Republican Party, who out of pure gentle benevolence has let all these Senators and Representatives enter its ranks—the only man in political life who never engages in political tricks; who has lived up so faithfully to that ideal of civil service reform, the only man in this broad land who never made a deal, and after he had made one never broke it; the only man who is so truthful that he knows all other men to be liars.

Even Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln met only with ineffective opposition, and it seems almost inconceivable that against this President of ours, so much greater than all the others, the hideous impiety of opposition should exist, however secretly. E. J. S.

New York, April 5, 1907.

Disagrees on Hazing Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wanton cruelty and probably even murder were disclosed by the investigations of the hazing at Annapolis and West Point. After twenty years of reading THE NEW YORK TIMES with benefit and satisfaction, your indorsement and defense of this almost universally abhorred practice jars me. Young Lee and the Faculty of the University of South Carolina were right. B.

New York, April 5, 1907.

Says Colfax Presided at War Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are you not mistaken when you say that Galusha A. Grow was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives in the special session of Congress called by President Lincoln for July 4, 1861? If my recollection is not at fault, Schuyler Colfax served as Speaker during that Congress. F. F.

New York, April 5, 1907.

The End of Municipal Ownership.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The funeral of Mr. Municipal Ownership and his entire family took place yesterday in Chicago. Perhaps some of the New York members are still alive. If so, give them another editorial knock.

GAS AND RAILROAD STOCKHOLDER.

New York, April 5, 1907.

WHY SHE DID IT.

As a child I was instructed that Dame
Nature was my Ma—
(Up to date I've not deducted who, per se,
was my Papa,)
But as that point does not matter, never
did, and never can,
I will guide this rhythmic clatter back to
where I first began.

My Mama was very clever, not a doubt
upon that score,
But, alas! why was I ever made with two
hands and not four?
Should my form of arms and fingers show
such woeful, awful lack
While the present fashion lingers and
waists button down the back?

Should my girth be so inflated and my
chin so formed in twos
That my breath is near abated when I
struggle with my shoes?
Should my Ma have built my trestle minus
pivot, spring, or screw,
So that eye and neck must wrestle when I
seek a backward view?

Did Ma think two eyes a plenty, crossed
or staring straight ahead,
When she could have given twenty, placed
to see four ways instead?
Did she think one tongue set wagging was
enough for womankind,
When a score at steady nagging scarcely
could relieve my mind?

Nature may have been my Mother, I'm
not qualified to say,
But she surely made no other animal in
such a way.
Possibly the old Dame's notion was to
form us just and right,
But I rise to make the motion that she
did it out of spite.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

NO LIQUOR LICENSE FOR WOMEN'S CLUB

Madison Square Church Puts Ban on Serving Drinks at the Colony.

MISS MARBURY REPLIES

Little Drinking Anyway, but If Members Want They Can Keep a Private Stock in Lockers.

When a TIMES reporter applied at the separate entrance for males—a side door—at the new Colony Club yesterday in the hope of asking Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Chairman of the Board of Governors, about the refusal of the officers of the Madison Square Baptist Church, across the street, to give their consent to the new woman's organization asking for a liquor license, the bellboy blushed.

"What's the matter?" asked the reporter.

"She's in the swimmin' pool, Sir," quoth the bellboy, "an' you can't see her now."

"It's a tempest in a teapot," said Miss Marbury last night. "We have never asked for any acquiescence on the part of the church across the street. Some of the men who look out for the business affairs of the club may have sounded the officers of the church, but we are not hankering for a liquor license. We can have our individual bottles if we desire to."

"Lockers?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," she replied.

"Are there many of them?"

"Quite a number, I might say," said Miss Marbury, "but I have seen little drinking in the club. Some man up State who makes a certain soft drink is winning a fortune from the club members. You ought to see how they drink that stuff. Why, the members wouldn't drink to any extent, anybow. Women are too vain to do that. They want to remain slender, and liquor produces fat. They prefer the swimming pool and the gymnasium. I put in some time myself in the pool to-day."

Miss Marbury denied emphatically again that the clubwomen had made any overtures or had started any movement to get a liquor license.

A copy of the tea card of the club showed its simple list of drinks as follows: "Lemon squash, orange phosphate, &c." Miss Marbury declared that there was nothing deceptive about the etc., unless it could be taken to heart by the members who had lockers. But at the bottom of the card it said, "Cigarettes and Cigars."

There was no attempt made by the Chairman of the Board of Governors to defend the members from the charge of smoking. Miss Marbury laughed and said:

"Why, if the reverend gentleman could see 'cigarettes and cigars' on this card he would undoubtedly declare us eternally damned."

"Anyhow," said Miss Marbury, getting back to the liquor end of the proposition, "even if we didn't have lockers, there's a place around the corner. Any member who wanted to send out and get a drink could do so. I suppose the wine merchant would sell it."

There was the other side of the story waiting on the other side of the street. Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper's congregation is one of the most influential in the city. The Parish Messenger gives such names as Joseph Millbank, financier; James C. Colgate, banker; F. M. Hoffstadt, President of the Pressed Steel Car Company of America, and R. H. Higgins, Jr., of Harvey Fisk & Co., as Trustees.

"Yes," said Dr. Tupper yesterday, "application was made that we withdraw opposition to the club being granted a liquor license. We are within 200 feet of the club, and the law compels the club to have the consent of the church before it can get a license. I turned the application over to the Board of Deacons, and they decided that it should not be granted. No Baptist church has ever granted such a request, and certainly ours will not. We turned the application over to the Rev. Hervey Wood of the National Temperance Society. It would hardly be considered likely that he would look with favor on such an application."

"Miss Marbury says no application was made," remarked the reporter.

"There was," replied Dr. Tupper, "and in writing, and a reply in writing was sent to the Secretary of the club.

The members of the Board of Deacons of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church are W. L. Sage, Charles B. Campbell, Charles E. Hunt, Charles B. Loxley, Dr. George B. Heimer, Dr. F. F. Ward, and Robert Rogers. The turning down of the petition was unanimous. It is not explained why the matter was called to the attention of the Rev. Mr. Wood, and the conclusion was drawn yesterday that in event of the club trying to secure special legislation at Albany the fight against such legislation would be conducted by the National Temperance Society, of which Mr. Wood is the Field Secretary. He is also a member of the church.

"I might say right here," said Dr. Tupper, "that there is no power on earth that could make a Baptist Church have any alliance at all with liquor drinking in any form.

"The lamentable thing in this whole matter is that any one would have taken it for granted that a church of the standing of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church would have in any way any relation with the sale of wines or liquors. As far as our church is concerned, I want to be understood as saying with firmness that nothing will move our church from the position it has taken in this matter.

"As one of our influential men said the other day, if we were to yield in this matter we might as well put over our doors: 'For Sale.'"

Dr. Wood was equally emphatic, and was quoted yesterday as saying that he had already received a letter from a rich man attacking him for his stand in the matter.

"I am not afraid, however," he said, "and intend to continue my fight against the sale of liquor."

Dr. Tupper made an effort last night to find the clerk of the Board of Deacons so that he could give out the correspondence proving that the Colony Club did make application, but the clerk did not appear at the prayer meeting, and it was impossible to get the documents.

That the altercation will cause a tempest among those members who stick to tea and those who stick to their lockers in the Colony Club there is little doubt. A good part of the membership is for keeping out liquor altogether, while there is the liberal element which wants a wine card on the table. The wine room designed for the club has never been used. It has been turned into a dressing room for the men servants.

BRIDGE CRUSH RELIEF PLAN.

Mr. Poulsen's Scheme to be Tried by Commissioner Stevenson.

What has been termed the Poulsen plan for relieving the Brooklyn Bridge crush was revived yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate, and after a long debate between a delegation from Brooklyn and Bridge Commissioner Stevenson it was decided to try the plan in operation at the Coney Island terminal of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit elevated lines, where a set of tracks exactly resembling the track lay-out at the Manhattan terminal of the bridge, will be put in place. The trial will be made at the expense of Mr. Poulsen, and will be supervised by Chief Engineer Lewis of the board.

The matter came up when Mr. Stevenson brought forward for final approval the plan for erecting a temporary bridge terminal. This was opposed by the Brooklynites, and some heated arguments followed. It was suggested that the Poulsen plan be tried some night, and that the inventor act as motorman and take all the chances. Mr. Poulsen refused. Mr. Stevenson said he was ready to advertise for bids for construction of his temporary terminal, which will cost $100,000, at once. Finally it was agreed that Mr. Stevenson should go ahead and advertise, but that the contract should not be awarded until the trial of the Poulsen plan had been held. The plan consists of an arrangement of switches, which, it is asserted, will increase the capacity of the terminal.

AGREES WITH KNOWN FACTS.

The Eagle's Comment on the Story of an Odell-Hearst Deal in 1905.

The Brooklyn Eagle commented thus editorially yesterday on the story in THE TIMES as to a deal that failed in 1905 between B. B. Odell, Jr., and William Randolph Hearst over the Mayoralty nomination:

AN ODELLISM.

THE NEW YORK TIMES printe this morning a story from "a man who was close to the inside of things in the 1905 Mayoralty campaign," to the effect that Mr. Odell almost came to terms with Mr. Hearst to have the latter withdraw and name a Republican candidate whom he would support; the difficulty arising later out of too large a demand of cash contributions from Mr. Hearst. The story, if true, would of course show that the Harriman interests and the Hearst interests, at that time, were in touch, each with the other.

True or not true, the story dovetails perfectly with the known facts of the campaign. Politicians know that many Republican candidates for the Board of Aldermen and for the Assembly owed their election that year to Hearst. Politicians have guessed that legislative action favoring a recount of the Mayoralty vote in the interest of Hearst, if the latter should think he had been counted out, was promised in advance by Odell in return for the aid to G. O. P. Aldermanic and Assembly candidates. The Higgins-Wadsworth revolt put Odell out of the control of the Legislature, as that Odell could not have kept his promise if he had wanted to. But there were indications that Harriman and Odell had weakened in this matter, and it is a fact that no strenuous effort for a recount, either by special law or by legislative committee, was made by what was left of the Odell following at Albany.

McCURDYS LOSE TO MUTUAL.

Suits to Recover Large Sums Held to be Properly Drawn.

Decisions were handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday in five suits brought by the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Richard A. McCurdy and his associates in the management of the company. The suits were brought to recover moneys alleged to have been improperly expended and converted to the use of the defendants. Motions were made by the defendants for orders directing that the complaints be made more definite and certain. These motions were denied by Justice Bischoff. The Appellate Division affirmed the decision in all but one of the cases.

The first case decided was that against Richard A. McCurdy to recover $3,870,341.66, which it was alleged was wrongfully expended under McCurdy's direction. There was another action against him for an accounting.

The third suit was for $1,002,841.66, against Richard A. McCurdy and Robert H. McCurdy. It was alleged that this sum was wrongfully abstracted from the company's funds by the two defendants.

Another suit was against Charles H. Raymond, Louis A. Thebaud, and Richard A. McCurdy, to recover $1,250,000, on the ground of fraud.

The last suit was brought against Robert Granniss, a Trustee, to recover $917,500. It was in this case that the motion to make the complaint more definite and certain was denied by Justice Bischoff. The Justices of the Appellate Division declare that the motion in this case should be granted.

STAND BY SPELLING REFORM.

Members of Simplified Board Decide to Push the Cause.

The Simplified Spelling Board adjourned yesterday and the members went their several ways determined to fight more strenuously than ever for the cause of orthographic betterment. There was a short public session at the Waldorf-Astoria in the early morning, at which Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens of Washington and Lee University read a paper which evoked much discussion.

Charles E. Sprague told the board he had found that the women stenographers were more adverse to using the 300 shorter spellings than the men, but he did not tell why. He said that if "the ladies of fashion" would take up the reform it would give it a big impetus, out to date they always used the longest words possible, and even spelled out the dates on their stationery and silverware. He declared that one-third of the advertisements in the newspapers and magazines spelled catalogue without the "ue."

At the executive session William Archer, the English dramatic critic and author, read a paper on the simplification of spelling, making several suggestions from his observations in England and discussing the methods by which the support of England and all her possessions might be won over to the cause.

Prof. Lounsbury of Yale, President of the board, said that he had found that the British were very slow to take a new idea into their heads, but it would not surprise him to see Great Britain put through some sort of spelling reform before America did.

The Executive Committee did not elect a Chairman before it adjourned. It was said that it might hold a meeting next Wednesday and do so.

$372.50 FOR A STAMP.

A Total of $5,000 Realized at Collectors' Club Sale.

The rare Brattleboro Postmaster's provisional five-cent stamp of 1845, which was described in THE TIMES of last Sunday, fetched $372.50 at the sale held last night in the Collectors' Club in West Twenty-sixth Street, by John A. Kleeman. A four-cent United States stamp, issue of 1901, the centre inverted, brought $54. A British Board of Education one-shilling (used) stamp, Queen's head, sold for $23.50, and a five-pence King's head, used specimen, brought $31. A Lagos, 1904, ten-shilling stamp fetched $40. A three-cent United States, unused, issue of August, 1861, fetched $22.60. A one-dollar British Columbia, unused, issue of 1868, brought $26.25. A one-franc of France, issue of 1849, a fine specimen fetched $25.50.

The first part of the sale, consisting entirely of stamps issued since 1900, brought a total of $2,523, showing how brisk the demand is for even recently issued stamps. The grand total was $5,000.

TO AVOID TAX FRAUDS.

Swearing Off by Affidavit Abolished—Objectors Must Appear.

As a result of the investigation begun in the Bureau for the Collection of the Arrears of Personal Taxes by Corporation Counsel Ellison, initiated with the removal of James P. Keenan as head of the bureau, notice has been given by Mr. Ellison that hereafter no affidavits will be received from people wishing to have their old assessments reduced or remitted, and foreign corporations will not be allowed to "swear off."

By stopping these two things Mr. Ellison hopes to end the business of the lawyer tax manipulators. Hereafter it will be necessary for the taxpayer to appear in person and submit to an examination. With regard to the foreign corporations, Mr. Ellison, finding that the law gives the city little or no chance of collecting the arrears, intends from time to time to give to the newspapers lists of the corporations which do the bulk of their business in this city, but which consistently refuse to pay taxes on personal property. In the course of time the Corporation Counsel believes the corporations will be shamed into paying up, or else legislation will be obtainable giving the city an opportunity to recover.

Mr. Keenan wrote Mr. Ellison yesterday, recalling that his request for a vacation was for one or two days in extent only, and that it was due to the fact that there seemed to be no work for him to do. He reported for duty yesterday as usual. Mr. Pierce, who was placed in Mr. Keenan's position, is thoroughly investigating each affidavit filed in the office for the remission of personal taxes and the expectation is that he will find many that need explaining.

Mr. Ellison suggests that after the Receiver of Taxes has exhausted all means of collection the cases be referred to his office, where suit will be commenced.

HIGH PRICES AGAIN AT WHITE AUCTION

$27,398 Obtained at Second Day's Sale of Dead Architect's Effects.

SOCIETY OUT IN FORCE

David Belasco Prominent Among the Bidders—Venetian Chest Goes to the Metropolitan Museum.

The second afternoon of the Stanford White sale was again a social event yesterday. Many prominent people were present, their automobiles and carriages filling the street outside the house while the sale was in progress. Again the prices were high and the bidding active. The total returns of the day were $27,398.50.

There was a less elaborate display of millinery yesterday, by no means as large a crowd, and a larger proportion of men. Nor did the bidders come as early as on the first day. The doors of the rooms, where the sale opened, were closed until the last minute to give the latecomers a good chance for seats, but there was plenty of room.

Keeping track of the sale was an intellectual problem, and before it had closed the problem became something of a physical one. The articles were catalogued by rooms and sold according to character and size, the numbers skipping from page to page in a manner that was disconcerting. The smaller articles and such chairs and small desks as could be conveniently moved were sold in the music room, and when these had been disposed of the crowd followed the auctioneer from room to room like a flock of sheep.

They started from the art gallery at the top of the house, wandered to the bedroom and library floor, down again to the drawing room, and ended on the entrance floor in the hall and reception rooms. The large number of men present, excitement over the bids, and Mr. Kirby in the centre, made the place look at times like an uptown branch of the Stock Exchange.

Belasco an Active Bidder.

Mr. Belasco was again present, and when his heart was set on anything, he bid his opponents down in a quiet, Napoleonic way that was delightful to witness. Only one price stopped him. This was in the bidding for an elaborate Celestial globe of the sixteenth century, an immense affair, showing constellations and figures painted in colors, mounted on a standard making it over six feet high.

The price was getting well up into the hundreds. Mr. Belasco had bid down half a dozen would-be purchasers, and another had come in whose bids he was quietly raising with continued nods of the head, when some one whispered to him that W. R. Hearst was his opponent. This was in the big, raftered art gallery. Mr. Belasco turned around and smiled; Mr. Hearst smiled back again, made the bid $500, and Mr. Belasco gave up. But he had already made enough purchases to stage a new play.

Mr. Damesbury gave the touch of comedy to the afternoon's sale. Mr. Damesbury had apparently a desire for musical instruments, of which a number were being sold as he came in. A harp, an Apache Indian tambourine, a lute, or a guitar, it was apparently all one to him, but unfortunately he always put in his bid just a moment after the auctioneer's pencil had dropped and in a fashion that greatly interested the other bidders. Finally he dropped in on time for an "early German harp," which was knocked down to him for $35, and a few minutes later he obtained a Russian sledge seat for $50.

"Thank fortune," he exclaimed with feeling, "I've got something," and tucking his tall hat under his arm and shutting his eyes he went calmly to sleep.

Prices went to over $1,000 for the rugs. Howard Greenley paid $1,200 for an antique Afghan rug; a big Khorassan rug, something over 17 by 17 feet square, brought $1,025, and there was one bid of $1,000 for a Hispano-Moresque rug of the fifteenth century, 17 feet by 10. Mrs. Cooper Hewitt paid $710 for a Louis XIV. four-fold screen, with Flemish tapestry panels of fruit and floral design.

Chairs went, many of them very high, $200 and $300 apiece, and two throne armchairs of the Italian Renaissance period brought $470 each. A pair of andirons of antique wrought iron sold for $230. Each was formed of only a short upright bar of iron surmounted by a brass ball top. A pair of brass Colonial andirons, of size for an ordinary fireplace and a style that one may see anywhere, brought $50.

Chinese Bedstead Went Cheap.

One piece which was really low was a large antique Chinese bedstead of teakwood. This was made after the order of the Colonial four-post bedstead with a canopy top, but the pieces around the top and four corner supports were of carved teakwood strips in place of posts. With this went the mattress and springs, and all brought $110.

A late seventeenth century Venetian chest, with ivory intaglios, went to the Metropolitan Art Museum for $350. The Princeton Club, which is to occupy the building, bought eight beautiful carved oak dining chairs, Henry II. style, for $225.

Rubber plants of the variety which has made Brooklyn famous, brought varied prices yesterday. A collection of good-sized rubber plants—small trees—in a square wooden tub in the conservatory-like window of the drawing room brought $22.50, and another lot in a round wooden tub $30. A man who had prevented one woman from bidding on these said to her: "Why, you can buy a forest for $25."

Immediately afterward a tall palm tree in the hall could hardly find bidders, but finally sold for $10, and two other big rubber plants for $10 and $6, respectively.

Following are a number of the people present, some of whom were purchasers: Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. James Brown, Miss Mary Field, Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Miss Moran, Miss Jones, Mrs. A. T. Van Nest, Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Miss Lewis, Miss Elsie De Wolf, Mrs. S. M. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. J. W. Alexander, S. B. T. Trowbridge, W. Hinckle Smith, C. Grant La Farge, Donn Barber, Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Vermilye, Mrs. J. Howard Ford, Mrs. Grenville Emmet, Mrs. William Barret, Mrs. W. E. Hoag, Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Mrs. H. S. Villard, Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, I. N. P. Stokes, Melville Upton, A. H. Rutherford, G. W. Curtis, and G. G. Ernst.

DUTY ON CEILINGS PAID.

Unknown Buyer of Rarities Settles with the Government.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.—Twelve cases of antique painted ceilings which were seized by customs officials while in transit through this city in December last have been claimed. A settlement was effected through United States District Attorney Charles A. Wilson. The ceilings were delivered this afternoon, and will be shipped to New York to-night. The price agreed upon was $2,700.

It is not known here to whom they are to be delivered.

City Provides Hammocks for Babies.

The Bayonne (N. J.) Park Commission, at a meeting last night, voted to provide hammocks beneath trees for babies this Summer in the new City Park facing Newark Bay, from Sixteenth to Nineteenth Street. A spacious playground is to be provided to contain two baseball diamonds and two tennis courts.

BROKAW COTILLION DANCED AT SHERRY'S

Novel Favors a Feature of One of the Season's Largest Society Gatherings.

MANY WEDDINGS TO-DAY

Miss Carter to Marry Lewis Spencer Morris—Mrs. Gulliver's Musicale — Some Social Notes.

One of the largest cotillions of the Easter season was given in the small ballroom of Sherry's last night by George Tuttle Brokaw, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw. Many persons well known in Newport and Narragansett Pier society were present, and even Tuxedo and Philadelphia were represented at the dance. The ballroom was decorated with Spring flowers.

The favors consisted of aigrettes and cigarettes, Japanese cherry parasols and bamboo canes, hats and electric lanterns, rose bags and bridge scores, and brocade blotters and animal penwipers. A feature of the evening was a large paper tree with umbrellalike top, which was hung with floral favors, consisting of wands and tinsels, illuminated with colored electric lights.

Formal dancing was enjoyed in the early hours of the evening, and a supper was served at midnight. There were thirty round tables, with eight guests at each table. After supper the cotillion was danced, Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Brokaw leading.

Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw, mother of the host, received.

Among those invited were:

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. K. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Barbey of Tuxedo, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wyckoff, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Elliman, Mr. and Mrs. William Jamson Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Blakeman Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Cowperthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Winston, Mr. and Mrs. B. Devereaux Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. John Aspegen, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ely, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Finch.

Among the young women invited were the Misses Leonore Cobb, Rosamond Street, Isabel Tilford, Grace Fargo, Janette Fish, Julie Phillips of Philadelphia, Gwendolyn Burden, Constance Pratt, Beatrice Pratt, Marion Stoddard, Gladys Smith, Olivia Hitchcock, Lucy Inman, Vera Gilbert, Mary Hazard, Mollie Maxwell, Marguerite Loew, Mimi Carr, Louise Ely, the Misses Jackson, Marie Louise Denegre of Philadelphia, Helen Judson, Adelaide McAlpin, Annabel Van Nostrand, Harriet Aitken, Miss Best, Adelaide Knox; also the Misses Scott, Burton, Storm, Sara Hardenbergh, Juliet Lea, Annie Sturges, Mary A. Vanderhoef, Grace Brewster, Ada and Marie de Acosta, the Misses O'Brien, Natalie Morrison, Miss McClure.

The young men invited included Schuyler Schieffelin, E. H. Litchfield, Linford Dickinson, Mr. Phillips, W. Halstead Vander Poel, Dongan de Peyster, E. Coster Wilmerding, Mr. MacNeil, Rodewald, Alfred Macy, Joshua Macy, Oren Root, Jr., Frederick C. Inman, Alexander D. B. Pratt, Percy Livingston Pyne, Leland B. Garretson, Louis Livingston, Tiffany Richardson, George B. Hedges, Lanier Winslow, Arthur Goadby, George F. Victor, Jr., Cecil Barret, L. T. Marston, Jr., John Watson, Charles D. Draper, Clarence Storm, Seymour Johnson, Gilbert C. Greenway, Jr., Stewart Waller, Csrl E. Vietor, George F. Vietor, Jr., A. Parsons, Duncan Holmes, Robert Lawrence, Horatio Turnbull, Joseph P. Grace, H. Rossiter Worthington, Mr. Robertson, P. E. Loew, Dr. H. K. Hill, Walden Pell, J. D. Pell, Morgan Davis, Henry Sampson, Jr., Joseph H. Hunt, Le Bacon S. Willard, Howard Hasbrouck, Fritz G. Achelis, John A. McVicar, Mr. Musser, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Dwight, Howard P. Homans, Duncan Bulkley, Anton Schefer, Lonis Albro, T. S. Adams, Graham Brush, G. Milliken, Freeman A. Smith, Newton Adams, Frederick W. Stell, Albert Hopkins, Roswell F. Mundy the Messrs. McClure, Lawrence, Benson, Arthur Jones, Rudolf Neeser, Robert H. Leak, Vandermuhll, Ferdinand Wilcox, William Moore, Lanier Winslow, Fosdick, Bates, S. Mortimer Barnes, R. E. Dearberg, Webster Stetson, and William Hoffman.

LAST FRIDAY ASSEMBLY.

Eighth Season of the Dances Ended at Delmonico's.

The last of the Friday evening dances took place last night in the ballroom of Delmonico's, and was largely attended. The ballroom was artistically decorated for the occasion with many Japanese lanterns, which gave a picturesque effect to the assembly. The dance concluded the eighth season of the assemblies, which have been managed by Mrs. J. G. Wentz.

The series have proved popular. It was thought that last night's dance would terminate the Friday evening events, but it is likely that several complimentary dances will be arranged for next season. The patronesses of the assemblies who received are Mrs. J. G. Wentz, Mrs. Richard B. Leake, Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, Mrs. James B. Curtis, Mrs. John H. Henshaw, Mrs. George W. Van Vlack, Mrs. Theodore Wood, Mrs. C. Nestelle Bovee, Mrs. Benjamin Blossom, Mrs. Travers Carmen, and Mrs. William K. Mittendorf.

There was dancing until 2:30 o'clock this morning.

MANY WEDDINGS TO-DAY.

Miss Coster to Wed Mr. Morris—Home Ceremony for Miss Struthers.

There will be an unusual number of fashionable weddings to-day. That of Miss Emily Pell Coster and Lewis Spencer Morris will take place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles Coster, at 4 o'clock, and relatives only will witness it. A small reception will follow.

The wedding of Miss Wenonah Wetmore, daughter of Mrs. Markoe, and Arthur L. Devens of Boston will take place in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, at 3:30 o'clock. It will be followed by a small reception at the home of Dr. James W. Markoe and Mrs. Markoe, 12 West Fifty-fifth Street.

The marriage of Miss Louise B. Lockwood, a daughter of Mrs. Le Grand Lockwood, and Francis B. Thurber, Jr., will take place in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and this will be followed by a reception at the Lockwood home, 441 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Grace T. Parker, daughter of Mrs. Frank Hartley, and Dr. Leander Shearer will be married at 4:30 o'clock in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, and a reception at the home of Dr. Frank Hartley, 61 West Forty-ninth Street, will follow.

The wedding of Miss Marie Wallen Struthers and Lieut. George E. Ball, U. S. A., will be a home wedding, and will take place at the home of Mrs. Struthers, 341 Madison Avenue. The reception will be for intimate friends only. Still another marriage will be that of Miss Emma Brace, daughter of Mrs. Charles Loring Brace, and Henry H. Donaldson in the chantry of Grace Church.

MISS FISH TO WED IN JUNE.

Ceremony to Take Place in St. Bartholomew's Church.

The wedding of Miss Marion Fish and Albert Z. Gray, son of Judge John Clinton Gray, will be celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 12. Miss Fish will have her cousin, Miss Janet Fish, as her maid of honer, and there will be no bridesmaids.

The best man and ushere have not yet been elected. A reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, will follow.

Mr. Gray has already leased a furnished house on Long Island, and he and his bride will spend the coming Autumn and Winter there, as both are fond of hunting and outdoor sports. The engagement of Miss Fish and Mr. Gray was announced in THE TIMES on March 16.

White-Arnold Wedding.

Miss Emily J. Arnold, daughter of Mrs. Glover C. Arnold of 114 East Sixty-fifth Street, was married on Tuesday to Glenn William White of this city. The ceremony took place in the chantry of the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. Dr. Houghton officiating. Miss Mary Selena Arnold, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Annie Arnold, Marie Ives, Isabel Allen, Alice Mead, and Mabel Cleveland. Allen H. Nelson was best man.

The ushers were the Rev. Clarence Clark Sylvester and the Rev. Robert Trenbach. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride, at which only the family and intimate friends were invited.

Mrs. Gulliver's Musicale.

There was a musicale on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Gulliver in East Fifty-sixth. The Misses Curtis, Graham, McCulloh, and Sterling and Mrs. Coe sang. Among those present were Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Mme. Bressler-Gianoli, Mrs. John Lamson, Mrs. Elliott Schenck, and the Misses Preston, Marvin, Marti, Sands, and Hoffman. Mrs. Kate Baxter accompanied the singers.

Social Notes.

The Amateur Comedy Club will present "The Arabian Nights" for the third time at the Carnegie Lyceum to-night. It is a strictly private performance.

Mrs. J. Kearney Warren will entertain to-day with a luncheon and theatre party for her niece, Miss Susan Gould.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McDonald Powers of 326 West Seventy-second Street gave a large dinner last evening, a Hungarian orchestra playing throughout the evening. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Leon Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. C. Smith, Dr. McMichael and Mrs. McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. George Massey, Mis Evelyn Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McNell, Miss Ella McCall, Arthur Jones, and Alex Wolfe Powell.

Charles Lestelle of Paris, son of Col. Lestelle of the French Army, whose marriage to Miss May Neeser is set for Tuesday next in St. Patrick's Cathedral, will give his bachelor dinner this evening at the University Club. His guests are to be Robert W. Neeser, Ernest Iselin, Rudolph Neeser, Schuyler Schieffelin, Robert Dunn Graham, Cecil Barrett, John S. Hoyt, George B. Blagden, and Charles W. Ogden.

A bridge whist and euchre party will be given at the Manhattan Square Hotel, 30 West Seventy-seventh Street, on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, for the benefit of the Washington Heights Hospital.

Mrs. G. B. Salisbury gave a luncheon at the Colony Club yesterday for her daughter, Miss Dorothy, and twenty of her young girl friends not yet in society.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman of 11 East Sixty-second Street gave a dance last night at her home for her younger daughter, Miss Carol Harriman. It was attended by the young friends of Miss Harriman who are not yet out. A supper was served at the end of the dance. Spring flowers were a feature of the floral decorations.

Mrs. Edward Loew, whose daughter, Miss Margaret Loew, is to marry Robert Cutting Lawrence on April 11, will give a bridesmaids' dinner at Sherry's on April 9. The guests are to be the Misses Angelica and Mabel Gerry, Marion Stoddard, Beatrix Hollins, Vera Gilbert, and Edith Lawrence. Mrs. Howard C. Brokaw will be matron of honor.

The last of the Saturday Evening Dances will take place at Delmonico's to-night. This dance, which is an extra one, will conclude for the season the series, which have been conducted by Mrs. C. R. Huntington.

Ralph Pulitzer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, will give a large dinner party at Delmonico's on Wednesday, April 10.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Sixty Couples Cotillion, one of the most important social organizations in Washington, gave its last function for this season last evening in Rauscher's Ball Rooms. The Marine Band played for the dancing, and the cotillion began at midnight, Mrs. Charles W. Campbell and Andrew Y. Bradley leading.

The wedding of Miss Rose Charlton Wellman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wellman, and Leroy Chamberlin, will take place in the Wellman home to-morrow afternoon. The wedding will be a very small and private one, and the bride and bridegroom will leave immediately afterward for their future home in Chicago. Miss Wellman is a former student of the George Washington University and the University of Wisconsin, in Madison, Wis. The Rev. Roger Tyler, rector of Christ Church, Hamilton, Va., will perform the ceremony. Only the parents and sisters of the bride and the mother and sisters and brothers of the bridegroom will be present owing to the rather serious illness of Col. Chamberlin, who will not be able to be present.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Southerland entertained a dinner company of young people this evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, the former the Military Attaché of the British Embassy, have returned to Washington after an interesting fishing trip in the South. They were the guests of Col. Thompson at his famous place, The Everglades, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Mein, who were married in Washington yesterday, will sail to-morrow from New York for the first stage of their journey to their future home in Johannesburg, South Africa.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Arrivals and Departures by the Transatlantic Liners.

The White Star Line steamship Celtic will sail to-day under the house flag of the American Line for Southampton. Among her passengers will be these:

Robert B. Armstrong, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Ayre, Belton Barty, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Decker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Cornelius Du Bois, Charles S. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Greene, Dr. E. K. Losee, Vicomte de Douville Maillefeu, George Mayo, Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rosecrans, Cavalier Arturo Tobio, Count and Countess de Langier Villars, and Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm D. Whitman.

These passengers will sail on the Konig Albert for Naples:

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bacon, Prof. and Mrs. Gaylard P. Clark, Mrs. Thomas F. Davies, Edward Herbery Gray, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. W. Mead, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. T. Mahan, Mrs. W. W. Oswald, Bruce Porter, Miss B. H. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ritter, Dr. Eugene Talmage, Mrs. C. S. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. A. A. Van Voorhies, and Mrs. J. V. Wilbur.

These persons will sail on the Cunarder Lucania for Liverpool:

W. H. Carr, Charles Edmonds, W. R. Grant, Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Heisner, P. N. Leyland, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Morrison, George M. Newcomer, Mr. and Mrs. Joaquin Samper, Robert B. Thomson, and Mr. and Mrs. George P. Watson.

The following are among those booked on the Atlantic transport liner Minnetonka:

Mrs. John Alkins, H. Franklin Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horace Cook, William L. Doran, William B. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hogan, David Keppel, E. B. Livingston, Mrs. Edward Loftus, Dr. and Mrs. Victor F. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. George Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pomeroy, R. Richard Spread, F. C. Van Dusen, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Weatherley.

Outgoing passengers on the Red Star liner Kroonland for Antwerp are:

Charles Dispeher, N. E. Emerson, Mrs. Gilbert Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Allen Luckhurst, G. F. McCandless, Mrs. H. P. Phipps, Miss Lucia Purdy, Robinson Tinsdale, H. C. Van der Elst, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Walbridge, and Mrs. Charles Woodman.

The Graf Waldersee for Hamburg will have among her passengers:

S. W. Baker, Charles Dunckel, Moritz G. Hill, Ells Johnson, A. B. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wentz, and Mr. and Mrs. Manuel B. Zavaleta.

Senator Robert L. Taylor Ill.

WACO, Texas, April 5.—Senator Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee is ill in Dallas. He was to have lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association here last night, but a telegram was received saying that he was ill and could not fill the engagement.

Successful business men require safe deposit that protects them

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Mercantile Safe Deposit Vaults

120 Broadway

Safes $5 to $800 a year

MISS BINGHAM WINS HER AUDIENCE

Tells Hearers from the Stage Illness, Not Fright, Kept Her from Acting.

WILL FINISH HER RUN

Actress Says She Doesn't Fear Injunction Proceedings Threatened by the Authors of the "Lilac Room."

Amelia Bingham made a remarkable speech from the stage of Weber's Theatre last night after the third act of "The Lilac Room," the play which she produced on Wednesday night and which was so severely criticised that the shock made her ill and prevented her from appearing on Thursday night. The house last night was small, but rumors that Miss Bingham would make a speech had been current in Broadway, and much interest was manifested.

After the applause, which was not very great or prolonged, had subsided Miss Bingham appeared in the centre of the stage and with a gesture as of defiance threw a small paper which she held in her hand into the nearest chair. She paused for a moment, surveying the audience. Then, as it were, she plunged in headforemost.

"I want to thank my friends for coming here to-night," said Miss Bingham. "I am sure they are my friends or they wouldn't have come. They haven't heard anything much in praise of the play, myself, or the production.

"The reason that I didn't appear last night was not that I did not have the courage to come."

Miss Bingham, with indignation in her eye, vigorously challenged any suggestion that she had deserted or had intended to desert the ship. "I did not play last night because I was sick and the doctor said I must not leave my bed," she continued. "I have been playing in Texas and the other Southern States where the temperature has been 98 in the shade, and I suppose the change in climate had something to do with it. Besides, when I came to New York I brought some New Orleans malaria with me. That was the reason why I failed to appear last night—not because I didn't dare to. This is the first time I ever missed a performance in all my career, and I am ashamed of it—heartily ashamed. I had a chill. I would have come anyhow if my teeth hadn't chattered so I couldn't talk.

"When I took this play I thought I had a good property. I have no right to complain, for out of six plays I have selected five money makers. No one can tell what a play will be—or Charles Frohman wouldn't have refused 'The Lion and the Mouse,' would he?

"I played this play for six months on tour to profitable business. But I admit that most of the stops were one-night stands, and that the house was sold out in advance. If you want to learn the truth about a piece you must come home to find it out. If I have a bad piece of property I am glad that my friends on the New York papers have had the kindness to tell me that I am wasting my time."

Miss Bingham ceased for a moment, and the audience, recognizing her earnestness and fairness, applauded vigorously.

"They have said that the play is bad, that I am bad, and that the production is bad," continued the actress. "In addition to all this, I have to-night received a telegram from the authors saying that they are going to get an injunction. They say that I have added lines. Well, I have added lines—and it is a blessed good thing I did, too. If you don't believe that come to my house, and see the original manuscript. If there is any injunction lying around loose nothing would please me better than to have them come and serve it on me.

"I have the theatre for three weeks and I am going to play the engagement. I am going to be true to Mr. Weber and my family of twenty behind the scenes. I hope the public will have enough American curiosity to want to know just how bad it all is. That is the way they can help us pay for the electric sign outside and the salaries inside."

Miss Bingham's speech completely won the hearts of the audience, which clapped loud and long. The impression in her favor was also enhanced by the fact that, in the earlier part of the speech, two women in the orchestra rose and, with audibly impolite comments, left the theatre. The manager said that one of these women was a sister of Beulah Dix, coauthor of the play with Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland.

The action on the part of the authors, to which Miss Bingham referred, was explained last night by a statement from the offices of Miss Marbury, the play agent. This statement said that the authors had notified Miss Amelia Bingham of the cancellation of the contract under which she produced the play by reason of the violation of important clauses in the contract. "The authors took this course of action," says the notice, "particularly as the producers had materially changed lines and situations in the play without the consent of Mrs. Sutherland and Miss Dix, and, in fact, absolutely against their wishes and instructions."

The Friars Entertain Novelli.

Signor Ermete Novelli, the Italian actor, and Henry Miller, the Broadway star, were the guests of the Friars at a dinner at the Café des Beaux Arts last night. Wells Hawkes presided, and Signor Novelli made a speech in Italian. Mr. Miller spoke in English. Both speeches were applauded.

FOOD.

SURE

Fresh Air and Postum a Health Combination Hard to Beat.

"Four years ago," writes a Vermont lady, "I was a victim of indigestion. Everything I ate distressed me—gave me nausea and formed gas in my stomach, which was very annoying.

"I had palpitation so bad I could not lie on my left side, and began to think my heart must be affected. I had used coffee for 25 years, and thought it would be impossible to give it up, as I usually had nothing for breakfast but a roll and a cup of coffee.

"My indigestion grew worse, in spite of doctoring, and I felt obliged to try something else. I drank chocolate and cocoa, but soon tired of them.

"The doctor had ordered my husband to stop drinking coffee on account of heart trouble, so he was using Postum and wanted me to try that. I took one cup of it as our servant prepared it, and thought it was wretched stuff.

"I was getting desperate when the cook left me and I had to make Postum for my husband. Then it was that I studied the directions on the package and wondered if the girl had been boiling it long enough.

"I cooked it fully 20 minutes and was surprised to find it most palatable. I found that rich cream improved it as much as it did coffee. I also learned that Postum tasted better, and it was easier to prepare it the night before.

"I put two heaping tablespoonfuls into a square of cheese cloth, tied it tightly, dropped it into a clean coffee pot, poured over it three cupfuls of cold water, and let it stand covered until morning.

"Then it was boiled thirty minutes, and we had two large cups of a delicious drink, after cream and sugar had been added. It has a rich delicious flavor of its own, and we have used nothing else for four years.

"Postum and Fresh Air have cured us of dyspepsia and seeming heart trouble, and we have taken a new lease of life." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

"A NIGHT OFF" IN ITALIAN.

Capital Performance of the Farce by Signor Novelli and His Company.

Moser and Schonthau's famous farce, which Augustin Daly's company used to act under the title of "A Night Off," served for an uproarious evening at the Lyric last night, where it was produced by the Italian company, with Signor Novelli in the rôle of the barn-stormer, known to the English stage as Marcus Brutus Snap, but in this case changed in name to Tromboni.

There are few funnier farces than this, and the Italian company played it with fine spirit and go, Signor Novelli himself being indescribably amusing in the rôle which Henry Leclerc used to play so well at Daly's. His description of how the parrot broke up the show was only one of a number of side-splitting features in a most enjoyable characterization. James Lewis's old part of the Professor was played excellently by Signor Piamonti, and the two younger men of the piece, identified here with the name of John Drew and Otis Skinner, were well done by Signors Pescatore and Betrone.

In Ada Rehan's old part Signorina Rossi was most vivacious and engaging.

Signoras Giannini, Leghezza, and Fantoni were others who helped the farce to success.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE BENEFIT

Bisson's "Chateau Historique" Produced at Hudson Theatre.

The Cercle Dramatique de l'Alliance Française gave a benefit performance at the Hudson Theatre yesterday afternoon for the Friendly Aid Settlement. Heretofore the productions have been presented at the Carnegie Lyceum. Beginning next season, a regular series of subscription performances is to be offered, and the plays first presented in New York will be repeated in Boston, Philadelphia, and one or two of the other cities within easy traveling distance.

The audience yesterday afternoon was in the main a French audience. The play was a recent Paris success, "Château Historique," by A. Bisson and J. Berr de Turique. It is a comedy in three acts and, like many ingeniously contrived French pieces, without change of scene.

The comedy tells the story of a family which inhabits a "Château Historique," formerly the home of Jean Jacques Rousseau and recently occupied by the famous poet and novelist, Paul Coudray. The leading characters are the father, his two daughters, the husband of the elder, Marguerite; their brother, and a friend of the husband already mentioned. The women of the family, with the exception of the younger sister, have lost their heads over the verses of M. Coudray. The husband, who is violently practical, is also violently jealous at this infatuation of his wife for a man whom she has never even seen, though she has been at some expense to collect some of his letters, three of his calling cards, and a photograph. The husband persuades his friend, Claude, to pretend that he is the poet and to disgust the family by assuming worse than poetic manners. The difficulty is that Claude is susceptible, and it is hard for him to keep his bargain.

Claude falls in love with the younger sister, and this leads to innumerable complications of a humorous nature.

The production would have done credit to a professional company. Not only were the parts well played, but the players were well cast and admirably made up. The character work of H. C. Olinger as the old father and Nelly Duys as the maiden "tante" was much applauded. Georges Monod appeared as Claude, and the two sisters were charmingly done by Juliette Cazeaud and Marie L. Girault. Rene Wildenstein was the practical husband.

Keeps Up American Playgoers' Row.

Leonard Landes, ex-Treasurer of the American Playgoers, has sent to the members of the society a statement contrasting the results obtained during his tenure of office with those obtained by the present management. He says that, though he left nearly $400 in the Treasury when he resigned on Dec. 5, the society is now in debt. He asserts that under his guidance the cost of an average meeting was $50 or $55, and that the present rate is about $141.

Society Aid for Actors' Fund Fair.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has taken the chairmanship of the floral booth of the Actors' Fund Fair. Among the women who are to serve with her on the committee are Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Harry Peters, Mrs. Glen Collins, Miss Mollie Hare, Miss Gwendolin Burden, Miss Ada de Acosta, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Marian Fish, and Miss Rosamond Street.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The next meeting of the American Playgoers will be held on Sunday evening at the Hotel Astor.

The souvenir programme of the third annual Benefit of the Actors' Society of America at the Hudson Theatre on the afternoon of April 9 will contain drawings by Theodore Friebus, Archie Gunn, Elizabeth Curtis, Hy. Mayer, and J. Ferguson.

Madison Corey, manager of "The Sultan of Sulu" and "Peggy from Paris" companies, sails this morning for London, whence he will go to Paris and make an automobile tour of France and Germany. He expects to meet Henry W. Savage in Berlin and return to this country about June 15.

A third mass meeting of the women workers for the Actors' Fund Fair has been called for 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning at the Majestic Theatre to consider details of importance.

A special matinee performance of "The Reckoning" was given at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Bide-a-Wee home for animals. The result was a financial success. The money will go toward establishing a new home.

BARNUM & BAILEY PROFITS.

Directors Report Them Small, but Expect 1907 to Do Better.

The circus as a money-maker promises to do better this year than in the past, according to a circular issued to the shareholders by the Directors of the Barnum & Bailey Circus Company, which is an English corporation. Though the company paid dividends of 10 per cent., 6 per cent., and 7½ per cent., respectively, for the three years previous to Oct. 28, 1905, an examination of the books for the three years from 1903 to 1906 made by expert accountants at the instance of the new Directors who went into office after the death of J. A. Bailey, revealed the fact that these disbursements were to a large extent made out of the accumulated surplus profits.

The reports of the accountants show that the net profits since 1902, including interest on bank deposits, transfer fees, rental of Buffalo Bill equipments, and receipts from all sources amounted to only $216,100, while the total dividends paid were approximately $313,335. The deficit supplied out of surplus was thus nearly $100,000.

One result of the accountants' work is the revelation that a mistake of over $73,000 was made in computing the profits for 1906, which were reported at $82,500, when actually they were less than $10,000.

The gross receipts for 1906, as originally reported, amounted to $1,507,740, against $1,324,120 in 1905, but a heavy increase in expenses reduced the net profit to $106,470, against $420,215 in the previous year.

The accountants have cut the gross receipts of 1906 to $1,498,440, at the same time increasing expenses from $1,401,270 to $1,489,970. For the preceding year the correction of the accounts reduces the profit from $420,215 to $106,755.

Hamilton Glee Concert To-night.

The Hamilton College Glee and Banjo Club, thirty-four strong, will give a concert at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening at 8:30 o'clock. This is the first attempt on the part of Hamilton musicians to invade the New York field. The college has a large body of alumni in and about the city, and a big attendance is expected at the concert.

SINGER BESIEGED IN HOTEL ROOMS

Bessie Abott, Suing Conried, Has Exciting Day at the Belleclaire.

TRY TO SUBPOENA HER?

False Names Given in Attempt to See Her—Tells of Trouble with Metropolitan Director.

Bessie Abott, the young soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, who has decided, if the courts will let her, to part company with Heinrich Conried, had several exciting experiences in her apartments at the Hotel Belleclaire yesterday. According to the singer, emissaries she knew not of whom attempted to gain admittance to her room by giving the names of employes of the opera house.

One man sent up the name of William Small. Now, "Willie" is well known to all the members of the opera company, and when a lark-haired man of 40 appeared in Miss Abott's room she screamed.

"Who are you?" she cried.

"I am Mr. Mapleson's ambassador," said the stranger.

"Tell him to write, but do not come near me. Why did you use the wrong name?" cried the soprano, and then the door was slammed.

Later, according to the clerk of the hotel, the police were sent for to guard the singer. Another version of the affair was that a youth who had gained admittance to the singer's room had a subpoena which he tried to serve. Miss Abbott, who is ill, spent most of the day in bed.

"There is scarcely anything I can say," Miss Abott told a TIMES reporter, "except that Mr. Conried has not kept his promises and I am suing him for damages. Every year he meets me with a smile and promises me all sorts of things. This year I asked him to put some of this polite conversation into writing and he wouldn't. So I am suing him.

"I haven't seen Mr. Hammerstein, and I had not planned to go to the Manhattan. In fact, I don't know what I shall do next year. Do see my lawyer, Mr. Hartridge. He knows much more about this than I can tell you. Besides, I have promised both my physician and my lawyer not to talk."

GIANOLI HEARS CALVE.

Carmen Sung for the Seventeenth Time at the Manhattan.

Mme. Bressler-Gianoli watched Mme. Calvé in "Carmen" from a stage box at the Manhattan Opera House last night. It was the seventeenth performance of the Bizet opera at this theatre. Emma Trentini is still too ill to appear, and Mme. Gilibert sang the rôle of Frasquita, but Mme. Giaconia returned to her part.

Miss Zeppilli sang the part of Micaela again very charmingly, and Charles Dalmorès was the Don José. Mr. Séveilhac was the Escamillo, and Mr. Campanini conducted. The audience filled the house.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Large Audience Pleased by First of Two Extra Performances.

The Philharmonic Society, Wassily Safonoff conductor, gave the first of two extra concerts yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The stage was banked with Spring flowers, and the large audience turned the concert into a gala occasion.

Mr. Safonoff had prepared a programme which included Tschaikowski's "Symphony Pathétique," Rubinstein's E flat major piano concerto, and the overture to "Tannhäuser." The first number was the symphony, which has rarely had a better reading in New York. The pathos of the first movement, the grace of the second, the intensity of the third, and the tragedy of the fourth were all brought out by this batonless conductor. The third movement especially was played with an abandon, and several novel effects, including a sudden fortissimo drum beat, which made it throb with a new interest. The hopelessness depicted in the final adagio became crushing under this Russian's waving fingers, and as the last notes died away the audience was so affected that there was silence for some time before the applause broke out.

Josef Lhévinne was the soloist of the occasion, playing Rubinstein's fifth piano concerto, a work which he had performed in New York with the Russian Symphony Society under Mr. Safonoff in January, 1906. It is tremendously difficult, very brilliant, but not particularly grateful, and not of the greatest musical moment. It gives little scope for Mr. Lhévinne to display those qualities which are his.

The concert ended with the "Tannhäuser" overture. The same programme will be repeated to-night.

PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA ROW.

Manager Wilson Resigns After Quarrel with Conductor Paur.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 5.—It is announced to-day that Manager George H. Wilson of the Pittsburg Orchestra has resigned because he could not get along with Conductor Emil Paur. There are rumors of a general upheaval in spite of the fact that the orchestra is to take a prominent part in the dedication exercises at the Carnegie Institute next week.

Mr. Wilson admits that he has resigned, and it is authoritatively reported that Gustave Schlotterbeck of New York will be his successor. Mr. Wilson's friends declare that the desire of Mr. Paur to shine as a pianist and at the same time advertise a certain make of piano caused the rupture between them.

Three years ago Mr. Wilson had a quarrel with Victor Herbert, and managed to force the latter out of the position of conductor by going to Vienna and bringing Mr. Paur here as leader. Mr. Paur formerly received $10,000 a year. This year the Directors of the orchestra raised his salary to $12,000, and also made other concessions which pushed Mr. Wilson into the background.

CORNETIST COULDN'T PLAY.

But He Sued Hammerstein for Three Minutes' Work—He Lost.

Oscar Hammerstein, accompanied by Nathan Vidaver, his attorney, and Signor Campanini, appeared in the City Court yesterday before Judge Green as defendants in a suit brought by an alleged cornetist named Weary, who wanted a year's salary for a three minutes' performance at one rehearsal. Mr. Weary did not appear and the case was dismissed.

"The man came to a rehearsal," said Mr. Hammerstein yesterday, "and Mr. Campanini found he wouldn't do. He couldn't read the music and he couldn't play it. So we didn't keep him, and now he wants a year's wages."

Hammerstein Fulton Statue Benefit.

Members of the Robert Fulton Monument Association announced yesterday that Oscar Hammerstein will devote one night in the early Fall to a benefit for the association at his Manhattan Opera House, at which all of his operatic stars will appear. The association has accepted the offer, and the date for the event will be announced later.

"MASKS AND FACES" REVIVED.

With Ben Greet in an Amusing Performance of Triplet.

Mr. Ben Greet and his company appeared at the Garden yesterday afternoon in Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's familiar old comedy, "Masks and Faces." One says familiar rather by force of habit, for, as a matter of fact, the piece is none too well known to the newer generation of playgoers, though its main incidents, served up in various disguises, have formed the basis of more than one of the so-called romantic comedies with which they are familiar.

"Masks and Faces" is chiefly useful for the opportunities that are provided in the rôle of dashing Peg Woffington, and of those opportunities a long line of distinguished players have availed themselves since the days of the beautiful Mrs. Stirling and the old London Haymarket. In this country the piece was first acted at Burton's, with Miss Charlotte Mitchell as Peg, a rôle subsequently acted by Miss Davenport, Miss Weston, and many others.

One would hardly call Miss Agnes Scott an ideal Margaret Woffington, and few of the characters are played for much in this revival, but the general effect is agreeable and entertaining. Mr. Greet himself is excellently dry, humorous, and pathetic, when needs be, in the rôle of the actor-playwright-versifier Triplet.

The play is to be repeated to-night, and is well worth seeing, if only for old associations. And Mr. Greet's excellent personal performance provides additional incentive.

MANY BEQUESTS TO CHARITY.

Hospitals and Other Institutions Remembered by W. C. Egleston.

The will of William C. Egleston of 19 East Fifty-sixth Street, who died on March 25, was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. One hundred thousand dollars is left to St. Luke's Hospital to endow free beds, and these beds are to be known as the William C. and Ella Egleston beds. Twenty thousand dollars is given to the sisterhood of St. Mary's Society, in the City of New York, for the use of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, in memory of Mr. Egleston's two children who are dead, Louise and Adelaide.

The New York Institution for the Blind is to receive $15,000, and the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb a like sum. To Yale University Mr. Egleston bequeaths $100,000 to be known as the William C. Egleston Fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of standard works and rare editions for the general library of the university.

Twenty-five thousand dollars is left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for the purchase of works of art. The rest of the estate is left to relatives.

RUFUS W. FROST DEAD.

Widely Known Hotel Manager and Preacher Succumbs to Pneumonia.

The Rev. Rufus W. Frost, for the last fourteen years manager of the Broadway Central Hotel, and one of the most widely known and best liked hotel men in the United States, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 73 Washington Place, of bronchial pneumonia. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

He was born in Granby, Canada, 54 years ago. He became a manufacturer of leather, and later an expert accountant. Tilly Haines, the old hotel man, who died six years ago, selected Mr. Frost as manager of the Broadway Central Hotel fourteen years ago, because of his characteristics. When Haines died Daniel C. Webb, the next owner, retained Mr. Frost. Haines declared he would have to close up shop if Frost left him, and Webb said last night Frost could never be replaced by another man.

Having always had religious tendencies, Mr. Frost associated himself with the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, and after completing a long term of study for the ministry, was ordained one year ago in Trinity Church. He was pastor of a mission in the Bronx and had met with signal success.

All day to-morrow the body will lie in state in Grace Church, and on Monday the remains will be taken to Winthrop, Mass., for burial.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Frederick W. Prince.

Col. Frederick W. Prince of Hartford, Conn., died on Th

FORAKER MAY DROP PRIMARY SCHEME

Swelling Taft Sentiment in Ohio Is Believed to Have Scared Him.

CLEVELAND HATES SENATOR

Intense Bitterness All Through the Western Reserve Because of His Anti-Roosevelt Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 5.—Cleveland is for Taft. It is very much to be doubted if the Foraker followers will make any very strong effort to stem the tide, for it would be a waste of time, energy, and money.

Still, Senator Dick, who is to be in Akron next week and to begin the fight for the State at the same time that Senator Foraker begins it in Cincinnati, has asked Maurice Mascke, State Central Committeeman for the Twenty-first District, to come to Akron and talk over the political situation with him. Mascke will go, of course. What Dick expects to gain is not clear, for Mascke is for Taft and could not be talked over by any amount of palaver. If that is the best the Dick-Foraker forces can do in the way of beginning a fight in Cuyahoga County their plight is pitiable. They threaten, however, to bring the Taft-Foraker issue into the municipal campaign here next Fall and try to have Foraker men nominated.

The result of any such attempt cannot be doubtful. The talk of doing it is plainly a counsel of desperation. The people are for Taft solidly. The politicians may or may not favor the Secretary of War, but there is one irresistible force which drives them to his support, and that is the necessity of pleasing the people in the coming municipal election. Cuyahoga County is Republican, normally, and yet the Democrats are in control of it.

All the county offices, with one exception, are filled by Democrats. Tom L. Johnson has been elected Mayor three times, and will be nominated for a fourth term this Fall. His strength with the people is tremendous. He is without doubt the most popular man that ever sat in the Mayor's chair.

This Democratic complexion of a Republican county and city is vastly galling to the Republicans. They will make a great effort to bring the county and city back where they ought to be. The city election is to be held this Fall, and the county election next year. It is quite impossible to restore either city or county to the Republican column if Foraker men are the candidates. Foraker is disliked here and Burton is popular. The uphill job of turning the Democrats out would be transferred into an upmountain job if Foraker henchmen were nominated.

Politicians for Taft.

Therefore the politicians are as strongly for Taft as are the rank and file. The rank and file are for Taft because he is Roosevelt's candidate. The politicians are for him because they cannot win the local elections with Foraker candidates. The reasons are vastly different and the result identical. Two years ago Foraker came here to make a speech and got such a discourteous reception that he left it unspoken, quitted the hall, and vowed he would never make a speech in Cleveland again. Cleveland manifested neither surprise nor regret.

This is ex-Gov. Herrick's town. Herrick is out West now, and has not declared himself, except to say that he is against Foraker. He has no cause to love Taft. for Taft's famous Akron speech was credited with a good share in Herrick's defeat. However, Herrick no longer has any influence worth mentioning. The real political factor here is Burton. So far as there can be said to be any Republican organization at all here it is Burton's. The Republican organization is demoralized, and presents a fair parallel to the Democratic organizations in the up-State counties of New York. Since David B. Hill quit the leadership there the Democratic organizations in those counties have been mostly paper ones. The same is true in a lesser degree of the Republican organization here since Mark Hanna's death. It is not the repeated victories of Tom Johnson that are responsible as might be supposed. It is the withdrawal of Hanna's hand from the lever. Like Hill, he left no successor.

Burton is not the sort of man who would be picked out as an organization leader, and but for the demoralized condition of the machine he would not be so recognized. He is a "better element" sort of man; scholarly, cultured, a writer of historical works, and while he is a hard fighter, that is almost the only characteristic which he shares with the average organization leader. He is too cold, and perhaps also too self-centred and intolerant of opposition to be a typical party chieftain. There is no doubt of his strength among the people. At the last election the Democrats, under Tom Johnson's dictation, made no nomination against him. It is reported that Burton's opposition to Johnson is only half-hearted and for form's sake, and that the two really understand each other very well. Cleveland is with Burton in this fight, as it was with him in his fight at the Dayton Convention.

The Hatred of Foraker.

The bitterness of the feeling against Foraker is one of the most surprising things to a visitor in this State, and it is nowhere more striking than in this city. The Western Reserve fairly hates him. It is not mere political opposition. It partakes rather of the unusual intensity of feeling which was called out on both sides in New York in the Hearst campaign last year. Foraker in the Nation is a different man from Foraker in his own State. In the Nation he looms large, and here he is whittled down to the size of Dick. The same phenomenon was observed when David B. Hill was in the Senate. To men from other States, who saw Hill in Washington, he was a wise and statesmanlike figure. In New York little was known of his statesmanship and a great deal was known of his machine, and he was looked upon there as a peanut politician.

It seems to be a good deal that way with Foraker, although for different reasons. The cordial dislike for him and the outspoken bitterness of the language used concerning him by Republicans is a thing which it would be difficult to make the folk in Washington believe. A good deal of it, evidently, is due to resentment over the feeling that Foraker bunkoed the party last year. The party is for Roosevelt. Burton warned the party that Foraker was against the President. Foraker made the party believe that Burton knew not whereof he spoke, and got his own ticket nominated. Everybody knows now that Foraker is against Roosevelt and was against him then, and that a Roosevelt State was led into the false appearance of being against the President. It rankles.

Word comes from Akron that Dick is going to lose his own county and city. He is an Akron man. His county, according to the information current here, will be for Taft. It does not make any great difference whether the scheme for a vote at the primaries is carried out or whether the delegates will be elected in the old-fashioned way. That is true of all the Taft counties.

May Drop Primary Plan.

The belief is growing here that Foraker's fine scheme for a direct vote on Presidential candidates at the primaries will never be carried out; that Foraker himself is afraid of it, and that the tip has gone out among his lieutenants to throw cold water on the scheme. At any rate, that is what they are doing. However, the party generally is not responsive to this primary scheme. There has been no echo from the hewers of wood and drawers of water. The ordinary party mechanic is very anxious to elect his own city officers, and he can see dangers thereto if the election is complicated with extraneous matter. The party henchman argues that while a bitter internecine party fight at the polls will be a good thing for the Democratic candidates for the local offices, its advantages from a Republican standpoint are not so easy to figure out.

The fact is that, primary or no primary, this fight is going to be fought out in Ohio every minute of the time from now until next Summer. It does not make any great difference whether some elaborate scheme for ascertaining the party sentiment is carried out or not; the sentiment of the party will be ascertained, all right. It is going to figure in every election, every primary, every caucus, every official gathering of Republicans of any kind.

The calm assumption of the Taft men that they are sure to win is a thing rather surprising to an observer. In the rest of the country it is well known that the organization is controlled by Foraker and Dick, and it is consequently assumed that the Taft people are working under a heavy handicap, and that the orders are against them. One comes to Ohio expecting to find the Taft men with their shoulders braced for a hnrculean struggle and with a never-say-die tone to their talk. Instead, he finds them wearing an air of imperturbable assurance. They know that the people are for Taft, and they scoff at the idea that the machine can hold that sentiment down. Not only that, but they deny that Foraker can hold the machine. He can do it only through Dick, and the accessions of machine men to the Taft column in spite of Dick is of daily occurrence.

Country Press for Taft.

A big item in the fight is the attitude of the country press, which is a power in Ohio. The country editors are for Taft. In the calculations of the politicians the attitude of the country editor is a thing more anxiously inquired into than the attitude of his brethren in the city, for the reason that his influence upon his subscribers is considered to be greater. Everybody is looking for big developments next week. Foraker, unless all reports reaching here are false, is going to throw the throttle wide open the minute he strikes Ohio. His speech at Canton on Wednesday is expected to start the fur flying.

"We have got Foraker licked," said a Taft man to-day, "unless he has got something up his sleeve. His speech at Canton will demonstrate whether he has or not. Consequently the real line-up won't begin until he makes that speech. That's what everybody is waiting for."

Yale 'Varsity Crew's First Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 5.—Yale oarsmen had their first race of the season to-day, when the two eights were picked to race each other daily till the 'Varsity leaves for New London. The squad was cut down to two crews, who took a two-mile spin after sundown to-night. The 'Varsity showed in the lead and had clear water at the mile. The second crew came up rapidly and the 'Varsity led by less than a foot at the end. Graham, 2, and Dunkle, bow, of the 'Varsity, were dropped to the second crew. Capt. Ide of the 'Varsity said to-night that there would be no more changes for several weeks. The two crews will row as follows:

'Varsity—Stroke, Boulton; 7, Ide; 6, Howe; 5, Taft; 4, Hoppin; 3, Rice; 2, Griswold; bow, Auchincloss.

Second Crew—Stroke, Mayer; 7, Miller; 6, Godley; 5, Peyton; 4, Bromar; 3, Babcock; 2, Graham; bow, Dunkle.

"Middies" and Georgetown Row To-day

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 5.—The Naval Academy and Georgetown will start the intercollegiate rowing season to-morrow with a two-mile race on the Severn River. The Georgetown crew, under Coach Murray A. Russell, arrived in Annapolis this morning and went over the course in the afternoon. Conditions of wind and water were satisfactory. The Navy crew is something over ten pounds heavier on the average than the visitors. The illness of McKee of the Navy crew, the substitution of Montgomery, the placing of Baggin in Kinkaid's place at 2, and other changes have shaken up the Navy crew at the last moment.

Changes In Cornell's Crews.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 5.—Although it is still early in the season, Coach Courtney has made a shake-up in the 'Varsity crews. Goodier and Gracy were put into the first boat to-day in place of Bayer and Bedows, leaving Brinton as the only new man. Stowell has replaced Newman at bow, the latter going to 7. Dods was sent in to stroke. Three 'Varsity, two four-oared, three freshman crews, and one mixed crew went out on the lake this afternoon.

Yale Gunners Beaten by Boston A. A.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 5.—In the annual Yale-Boston Athletic Association Gun Club shoot here to-day Boston won by a score of 314 to 296. Dr. Gleason of Boston made high score, 46 out of 50. Owing to a high wind the scores were poor. Summary:

Yale—Manierre, 31; Thompson, 37; Shene, 35; Gosnell, 37; Pursley, 40; King, 39; Logan, 35; Trudeau, 42. Total, 296.

Boston A. A.—Adams, 41; Clark, 39; Owen, 38; Powell, 41; Howell, 42. Hulleck, 34; Dr. Gleason, 40; Titcomb, 33. Total, 314.

Kentucky Association Elects Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 5.—J. N. Camden, Jr., of Versailles was made President of the Kentucky Association here to-day, with W. R. Letcher of Cincinnati Secretary and General Manager, H. P. Headley Vice President, and Younger Alexander Treasurer. It was decided to hold the first race meeting from April 27 to May 4, the dates granted by the State Racing Committee. M. J. Winn, whose Louisville Association held the majority of the stock, was made one of the Directors of the association.

SMATHERS DENIES ATTEMPT TO BRIBE

Owner of Major Delmar Says He Did Not Win Memphis Gold Cup by Fraud.

BILLINGS ON THE STAND

Admits He Furnished Money to Pay Expenses of Case—Evidence All In.

All the evidence in the Memphis Gold Cup case is in, and the closing addresses of the counsel will begin at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The case, which has occupied the entire week before Justice Greenbaum and a jury in the Supreme Court, reached its climax yesterday, when C. K. G. Billings and Elmer E. Smathers appeared as witnesses. Mr. Billings is the owner of Lou Dillon, whose defeat in the race for the Gold Cup, it is alleged, Smathers conspired, and offered $5,000 to make her lose, while Mr. Smathers was the owner of Major Delmar, which defeated Lou Dillon in the memorable contest.

Mr. Billings denied absolutely that he was in any way responsible for the action, but admitted that he had furnished Murray Howe, Secretary of the Memphis Trotting Association, with money to help defray the expenses of the trial. He also acknowledged owning two-thirds of the stock of the Memphis Trotting Association. His description of the first heat, in which Lou Dillon exhibited signs of distress, differed little from that of the other witnesses for the complainant. He said that he noticed the mare acting in a peculiar manner, both before and during the contest, and that after passing the half-mile post she suddenly dropped away and fell behind Major Delmar. He could ascribe no reason for the actions of Lou Dillon, which he had never noticed before when driving the mare. He denied that Dr. Tanner had advised him against buying Lou Dillon when he purchased her, and said he had limited Tanner's bidding on the mare to $10,000, and that he had personally taken up the bidding at that point.

Elmer E. Smathers said that he had sold his racing stable in July, 1905. He told George Spear that he was to be dismissed in June, 1905. Spear was discharged because he had the witness start a mare, Alice Barnes, in Memphis against Mr. Billings, when the mare was unfit to go to the post, so that Spear could bet against his (Smathers's) horse, the witness alleged. The latter part of the statement was ordered stricken out. Mr. Smathers said he did not discharge Spear because he was going out of the racing game.

In most emphatic language Mr. Smathers denied entering into a conspiracy to stop Lou Dillon in the race for the Memphis Gold Cup or that he had ever had any connection with Ed Sanders at any time. Nor did he ever have any conversation with Ed Sanders, as alleged, about the plot in the hearing of Millard Sanders. In describing the race he said that when they got off Mr. Billings tried to take the pole from him, and he cried to him to "Keep off." The horses went to the half-mile post head and head. At the half Mr Billings shook his whip at the mare when she faltered and slowed down. The route from the starting point to the half was a hard struggle, and negotiated at top speed. Then Major Delmar gradually drew away and went at top speed to the three-quarters pole, where, Mr. Smathers said, he slowed up to save his horse.

Dr. H. D. Gill, State Veterinarian and former President of the Road Drivers' Association, testified that the cause of Lou Dillon's collapse might have been due to a dozen natural causes, and it would be mere speculation for any one to attempt to ascribe any positive reason. "When a horse is a quitter he is a quitter, and will quit either in the first or last quarter, or at any time," said Dr. Gill.

Company B Gets Shooting Trophy.

Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment won the Banks shooting trophy last night in the final competition on the new armory range. Twenty men composed each team, the conditions being seven shots for each man at 200 yards and seven shots at 500 yards, no sighting shots. The scores were: Company B, 1,162; Company D, 1,132; Company C, 1,096; Company K, 1,081; Company F, 966; Company I, 916; Company E, 883; Company C, 856; Company H, 790; Company A, 765.

Race Horse Breaks His Neck.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Six horses fell in the fifth race at Oakland to-day, but none of the riders was much hurt. Tanana stumbled and broke his neck. The other horses fell over Tanana. At the track hospital it was found that C. Williams, riding Tanana, was severely shaken up.

BLUE RIBBON COLT.

Unexpected Foal at Durland's Horse Show Makes Big Hit.

The most unique award ever given in a horse show was the feature of the closing night of the Durland show last evening. It was awarded in a new class added to the programme, unexpected, to meet the occasion—for foals born during the show. The ribbon was awarded to a two-day-old bay colt exhibited by an unnamed patron of the show, and the award was received with enthusiastic applause and unqualified satisfaction.

The youngster made its appearance in arms, borne by a groom. It wore a new resplendent bridle to fit the occasion, and when stood in the centre of the tanbark arena its scrawny limbs were almost too weak to support it. But amid a chorus of exclamations of surprised pleasure the blue rosette was pinned to its halter as the judges announced that in honor of the occasion the colt had been christened "The Blue Ribband," and that its mother was doing well, but unable to be seen.

Ponies had quite an inning last night. Shown in harness, they pleased the crowd immensely, especially the little folks, being almost without exception driven by children. Master and Miss Carr, driving Little Cherub, were especially admired, but the judges did not agree with the popular sentiment that accorded them the blue, and gave the ribbon to Elsinore Farm's entry, Welsh Princese.

The jumpers divided attention with the ponies, for quite another reason. Two of the hunters bolted and there was a wild scurry of grooms at the gate as Westchester Farm's Navajo attempted to pass the closed door. Sidney Holloway, however, had the mount, and handled him beautifully, taking the six jumps splendidly in spite of his erratic behavior. S. Herbert Mapes's Virginia Shipsey threw her rider, but he escaped unhurt. The best performers were Sidney Holloway's five entrice and Clarence H. Robbin's Champion Rifle, on which Dick Donnelly had the mount.

Schoolboys Take Skating Honors.

Two public school roller skating championships were decided last night under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League at the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn. The quarter-mile event was won by Samuel Herman of the Townsend Harris High School, New York, in 0:54, beating R. Ruffin of the St. Mary's Nautical School. In the one-mile championship Herman held the lead up to the last lap, when he fell, and, although he made a grand spurt to regain his lead, he was only able to get third place, the race being won by G. Schneelk of the Far Rockaway High School. Summary:

Quarter-Mile Championship.—Won by Samuel Herman, Townsend Harris High School; R. Ruffin, St. Mary's, second; Milton Eisenberg, Erasmus High School, third. Time—0:54.

One-Mile Championship.—Won by G. Schneelk, Far Rockaway High School; R. Ruffin, St. Mary's, second; Samuel Herman, Townsend Harris High School, third. Time—3:58.

Five-Mile Race on Roller Skates.

A five-mile handicap race attracted a large number of contestants to the Lenox Roller Skating Rink, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street, last night. Daniel Kranz, who started from scratch, won by a good margin in the excellent time for a sixteen-lap track of 25:00. S. Tytler, with an allowance of 75 yards, was second, while Hiram Flaum and L. Mills, each starting from the 100-yard mark, were third and fourth respectively.

Turf and Field Club Meeting.

The Turf and Field Club met yesterday, with Perry Belmont presiding. Other members present were Gen. Brayton Ives, Francis R. Appleton, John R. Cowdin, E. C. Lamontagne, and F. K. Sturgis. New members of the club elected were Warner Leeds, William Brockie, Daniel Morrison Coffin, P. L. Foster, William D. Thornton, William H. Moore, and T. F. Sykes. The club membership is full and there is a waiting list.

Harvard Men Begin Squash Tourneys.

Two squash tournaments were begun yesterday at the Harvard Club, one for the championship of the club and one for handicap players. The matches were well contested in the main, most of them requiring three sets for decision. E. W. Leonard gave the best performance of any of the players.

Benning Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for four-year-olds and upward; seven-eighths of a mile, Columbia course. *Jack McKeon, 96 pounds; *Anna Smith and *Azelina, 91 each; *Idle Dream and *Gentian, 89 each; *Ivanhoe, *Chippewa, and *Niblick, 86 each; *Society Bud, 84.

SECOND RACE.—The Washington Nursery; four and a half furlongs, old course. Dead Gone, 112 pounds; Billie Hibbs, Trey of Spades, Tenancy, and By Courtesy, 110 each; Long Ball, Oreodon, Woodcraft, Easter Pelle, Blamber, Laudablo, Gun Cotton, and Matches Mary, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; seven-eighths of a mile, Columbia course. Salt and Pepper and Water Bearer, 110 pounds each; Flare, 114; Sheridan, 102; I Am Trying, Isidore Hirsch, Cobierkill, Knockkirby, Johstown, Canvass, Wayside, and Milletone, 99 each; Lucy Strome, Sally K., Nettie Carita, Pins and Needles, and Grumbling Soph, 97 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Chevy Chase Steeplechase; about two and a half miles; Liverpool barred. Angie, 161 pounds; Ariette, 161; Navajo and Pete Dailey, 156 each; Essex, Ordesau, and Kitty Bellairs, 154.

FIFTH RACE.—For two year olds; four and a half furlongs, old course. Queen's Souvenir, 104 pounds; Lady Isabel and Senator Barrett, 102 each; Blember and Maytime, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and 100 yards, old course. Banker, 110 pounds; Blue Buck, 107; Water Dog, 103; *Old Colony, 85; Betsy Binford, 84.

*Apprentice allowance.

John Jameson

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FIVE FAVORITES LOST.

Bowling Bridge Only First Choice to Win at Benning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Graziallo, Black Domino, Greeno, Ben Cole, and Workman, five heavily played favorites, all went down to defeat at Bening to-day, and the public got the worst drubbing it has received on any day this meeting. The solitary first choice to score was Bowling Bridge, and it is doubtful if many of the bettors won on him, for there were so many tips in the race that all the horsee had a following.

The defeat of Graziallo and Ben Cole, owned by Samuel Rose of Washington, was the hardest blow the talent has received in a long time. The Son of Rapallo was a starter in the opening event, and the tip on him was so strong that no one apparently seemed to care for any other horse in the race. But Graziallo ran badly, and did not even get in the money.

The winner turned up in Tickle, which ran unplaced yesterday. Raditke, who was in Graziallo's saddle, gave a weird exhibition of jockeyship, keeping his mount far out of the race until it was too late to get any part of the money, but even when he let Graziallo down the horse did not show any foot, and his performance was pounds below his showing in the Benning Spring Handicap. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Tickle, 100 pounds, (McDaniel,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Golf Ball, 110, (Englander,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Faust, 90, (Goldstein,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:23 1-5. Graziallo and Alparrachen also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs, old course. Blifil, 108, (Hennessy,) 12 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Black Domino, 105, (McDaniel,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Glorious Betsy, 105, (Radtke,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:57 1-5. Charley Doherty, Marston, Mad Harry, Donald T., Wedding, Polaris, Long Ball, Mackon, Kitty Smith, and False Garter also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Wabash Queen, 85 pounds, (Goldstein,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Quadriuc, 110, (Lee,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Greeno, 105, (Radtke,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:23. Niblick, Bettie Bouncer, Lord Badge, Listless, Society Bud, Edwin H., and Dairy Maid also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs; old course. Jubilee, 107 pounds, (Radtke,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Ben Cole, 104, (J. Johnson,) even and 2 to 5, second; Goseon, 107, (Mountain,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:56 2-5. Olios, Glenada, Serville, and Kate Carney also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for four-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs; Columbia course. Bowling Bridge, 107 pounds, (J. Johnson,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Venus, 100, (Englander,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Legerdemain, 110, (Wishard,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:24 1-5. Old Guard, Marksman, Ski Runner, Blue Pirate, Sentry, Flexion, Headway, Bob Edgren, and Noblesse Oblige also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards; Columbia course. Buttons, 107 pounds, (McDaniel,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, won; Euripides, 101, (Lee,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Workman, 110, (J. Johnson,) even, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Cobmosa, Delphie, and Sally K. also ran.

The Ten-ness of Brill Tailoring

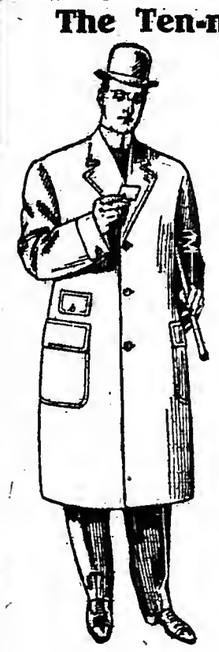

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ILLUSTRATION shows Brill English model button-through Spring coat—extremely smart—expressing the characteristics of garments produced through other sources than ready-to-wear that cost double and treble.

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SUCH A STATEMENT IS ESSENTIALLY MISLEADING, BECAUSE THE GUARANTEE REFERRED TO IS IN NO SENSE WHATEVER A GUARANTEE TO THE PUBLIC THAT THE GOODS ARE ACCORDING TO LAW.

THE ACT provides simply that DEALERS shall not be prosecuted for selling Unlawful Goods, if such goods are guaranteed by Residents of the United States from whom purchased, but that the Guarantors shall then be "amenable to the prosecutions, fines and other penalties" under the ACT.

IF THE GUARANTEE WERE A PROOF THAT THE GOODS ARE ACCORDING TO LAW, NO PERSON COULD POSSIBLY BE LIABLE TO PROSECUTION, FINES AND PENALTIES.

Not being residents of the United States, it is clearly out of our power to give this particular guarantee to Dealers; but we have already undertaken, and we hereby again undertake, to hold every dealer absolutely harmless in the sale of "CANADIAN CLUB."

The object of the FOOD AND DRUGS ACT is to suppress impurity and misrepresentation.

Inasmuch as "CANADIAN CLUB" is a pure whisky, labelled with absolute truthfulness, bearing the Canadian Government guarantee as to age, there is nothing about it to suppress.

SPECIAL CAUTION.

Some Dealers are calling what is only a MANUFACTURER'S GUARANTEE a GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE, which is itself a very serious misrepresentation and a violation of the Law.

PERSONS MAKING MALICIOUS MISSTATEMENTS REGARDING OUR WHISKY WILL BE RIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED. FRIENDS OF OUR BRAND WILL OBLIGE US GREATLY BY REPORTING ANYTHING OF THE KIND WHICH COMES TO THEIR NOTICE.

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What Republican Editors Think of the President

THE NEW YORK TIMES will publish to-morrow a large number of letters from leaders of Republican opinion the country over which will make clear the estimate in which these editors now hold Mr. Roosevelt. The letters are most interesting and the opinions they reveal are remarkable.

These letters will constitute only one of the many notable features which The TIMES will offer to its readers to-morrow. Among the other special articles which are of distinct value for their timeliness and general interest are:

Andrew Carnegie's Plea For Peace.

With the International Congress in this city a week distant Mr. Carnegie makes a powerful argument for a better understanding among the nations and for the disappearance of armed conflicts from the earth.

The New Generation In Finance.

The retirement of James J. Hill in favor of his son well illustrates the development of the younger men who are to take high places. This article tells who these young men are and what may be expected of them.

The Influence of American Women in England.

International marriages are following each other rapidly these days, and this article tells of the prominent parts American women are playing in English life, with two members of "The Bouncers," a noted New York set of a generation ago, as striking examples.

Is Alcohol a Curse or a Blessing?

Eminent British physicians have just made a remarkable report on this subject, and their findings, coupled with the highly valuable opinions of New York physicians of authority, constitute an article of interest and distinct importance.

Mr. Hennessy on the Spring Rush to Europe.

In the absence of Mr. Dooley, his "Frind Hinnissy" arises to deliver himself of the thoughts that have been surging within him anent the annual rush of Americans to Europe. And Mr. Hennessy has something to say.

The Condition of Affairs in Russia.

The Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg, throws interesting light on present conditions in the Russian capital and empire, with the sidelights of the writers and caricaturists of the Russian press.

Laying Traps for the Railway Engineer.

this article tells of the "Surprise Tests" to which the Pennsylvania Railroad recently put the men in its locomotives and what the results were and also what the punishment was for those who failed.

The Pictorial Section

Will be fully up to the delightfully artistic standard to which the readers of The Times have long been accustomed—there will be many pages of rare attractiveness and the leading feature will be a full page photograph of the interior of St. Patrick's Cathedral last (Easter) Sunday morning showing the thousands at Pontifical High Mass—another page will present views of the interior of the charming house of Mr. Henry Seligman.

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AUTOISTS COMMENT ON RACE DELAYS

No Official Action by Foreign Clubs on Vanderbilt Cup Contest.

MANY PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

Chairman Thompson Says Definite Announcement Will Be Made Next Week.

No official action has yet been taken by any of the foreign automobile clubs, it was learned yesterday, in reference to the coming Vanderbilt cup race. Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Chairman of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, when asked if this failure on the part of the foreign motorists to express their desire that the event should be held in Amsrica again indicated any lack of interest in the race said that he did not believe that such an inference could be held for a minuts.

"From what I can gather," he added, "from the information I have received from racing men abroad, they are anxious to havs the event held here, and I have had assurances from some French manufacturers that they hope to enter cars. I believe that the lack in making an official request to the American Association is due to the fact that at present the French, German, and Italian autoists are completely occupied with their own big contests. The Italian race takes place this month, the German race in June, and the French Grand Prix on July 2, and after that I believe the prospects for a good international competition on the Long Island course will be much brighter."

This failure on the part of the foreign clubs to make some early preparations for the Vanderbilt cup race has led to rumors that the race itself was by no means certain to be held this year. No one in a position to speak attached any credence to these rumors yesterday.

"I cannot see where the idea emanated from," said Mr. Thompson. "Although I have not heard anything personally from Mr. Vanderbilt since his return from Europe, I propose to call a meeting of the board next week. I expect we will then make a formal announcement of the race, its probable date, and the time for the closing of entries. As the foreign clubs have taken no steps to hold the event themselves, they probably consider it unnecessary to send us any formal request. When we announce the event, therefore, the foreigners will undoubtedly fall in line and entries will be made in the usual way."

There is, however, a prevailing sentiment that unless a course greater than a sixteen-mile circuit is adopted for the race it may not find favor among the racing autoists abroad. The usual Long Island circuit of thirty miles was considered, especially by the Frenchmen, as quite short enough. All of the big events abroad will be over courses of much greater length, the German race being over a seventy-five to eighty mile circuit, and the Grand Prix about fifty miles. A short circuit, it is feared, may give the impression that the Vanderbilt Cup race will be somewhat in the nature of a track competition, and such contests have never been popular abroad.

FUEL TEST FOR AUTOS.

Will Use Alcohol, Gasoline, and Kerosene in Run To-day from Trenton.

Three Maxwell cars instead of one will start to-day on the fuel test run from Tranton to Atlantic City. The first intention was to use only one car with nicohol as fuel, but it was decided this week to hold a second comparative fuel test similar to the one during the Winter from this city to Boston. Conditions at this time will be much better for securing more favorable results. One car will use kerosene, one gasoline, and the other denatured alcohol. The object of the run will be to establish authoritative figures regarding the quantity, cost, and efficiency per ton mile of the respective fuels. An improvement has been made since the last run in the carbureter of the kerosene car whereby it will admit a mixture of gasoline with kerosene in definite quantities.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Secretary Frederick H. Elliott of the American Automobile Association will leava early next week on his second tour through the West for the purpose of assisting in the formation of a new State association. Ha will attend the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation at Pittsburg naxt Tuesday evening, when it is expected that unanimous approval will be given to join the National body. From Pittsburg he will go to Missouri, Kentucky, and Indiana, attending the meeting at Indianapolis on April 13 of automobile engineers to discuss the rules for the race of American touring cars on the Long Island motor parkway.

During the month of February 62 foraign cars were imported at a total valuation of $203,106, while during the eight months ending February 831 cars were brought in from Europe with a total valuation of $2,938,893. The figures received by the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association show that during February 213 cers were exported at a valuation of $368,309, while for eight months the exports were 1,582 cars at a valuation of $2,471,859.

Proposals for the testing laboratory planned by the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association have been under consideration for some time, but the officials of the association wish to investigate thoroughly the requirements of such a laboratory before coming to a decision. Just as soon as the engineers of the various companies in tha association have decided upon the best plan of procedure a general call will be issued for a formal meeting to form tha society.

The Automobila Auction Company of America of 41 West Sixty-third Street will hold its first sala of automobiles on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Twenty machines have been entered for the sale. Only machines in good condition will be received. The cars will be on exhibition on the day before tha sala.

Georges Dupuy, manager of the American Gold Cup tour, has received information from his Paris agent, John C. Hoverman, that the Mitchell Motor Car Company has entered a car in the tour to start from Havre. Mr. Saussrhach, manager of the Paris branch of tha Mitchell Company, made the entry and ha may drive the car in the tour.

HOPE FOR COLUMBIA.

Chairman Bangs's Unexpected Commendation of Football Changes.

The first real ray of hope for Columbia football came yesterday from an unexpected source, when Francis T. Bangs, before the King's Crown, the student organization, declared that the changes in the playing rules of the game had developed a new sport that was totally different in its essential attributes from the old game that had proved objectionable and that it had been satisfactorily demonstrated by the past season that the new game as played then could be freed absolutely from the objections of unnecessary roughness and the other evils of "dirty play" that brought it formerly into disrepute.

The abuses of the playing field were, however, only a part of the objections to the sport that caused its abolition at Columbia, Mr. Bangs continued. If the other abuses can be eradicated, the game could be resumed with benefit. He advised the students to get into touch with the University Athletic Committee and see if means could not be devised whereby the undue exaggerations of the sport can be avoided. If assurance can be given, he declared, that the game could be conducted by the students under the satisfactory conditions promised by them, he thought the reinstatement of the game in the near future would be a possibility.

D. Le Roy Dresser, who is Chairman of the Alumni Committee, which has the movement for the reinstatement of this game in hand, will mest President Butler within a few days to present the petition of the alumni to him and the resolutions of the alumni association adopted at its meeting at the opening of Alexander Hamilton Hall. It is not expected that a decision will be speedily reached after the meeting, at least not until the whole matter has been thoroughly thrashed out in a formal hearing, which will demonstrate, the alumni representatives believe, the advisability of reaumlng the sport without further delsy at the opening of the season next Fall.

GIANTS COME BACK TO OPEN SEASON

Their 8,000-Mile Trip Has Placed Players in Excellent Condition.

RELEASE OF THREE MEN

Secretary Knowles Has No Official Knowledge That Donlin Will Desert Team.

If appearances are indications of good condition the Giants, who returned yesterday direct from Columbus, Ohio, are undoubtedly in prims shape for the championship season which hegins here at the Polo Grounds next Thursday. The aggregation cut its trip short by twenty-four hours, being scheduled to play at Wheeling, West Va., yesterday, but the prospects of unfavorable weather in the latter city induced Manager McGraw to bring his men home forthwith.

All the members of the team, with the exception of Devlin, Bowerman, Donlin, Shay, and Bresnahan, arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Jersey City at 2:30 o'clock yesterday, and, headed by Manager McGraw, went to the Polo Grounds for a little practice. Secretary Knowles, who accompanied the team on its training tour, is enthusinstic over the shape the men are now in. He confirms the report that Hank Mathewson, brother of Christy Mathewson, and Burke, the outfielder secured from the New Haven Club last fall, will be dispensed with, as well as Mullin, but the conditions under which Mullin was secured will oompel him to go to the Baltimore Club of the Eastern League.

When Secretary Knowles was asked whether Mike Donlin had informed him that he intended to leave the team to go on the stage with his wife, he replied that such information had only been given him since his arrival in the city. "All I know about the matter," said Mr. Knowles, "is that Donlin, as well as Bowerman, Shay, Devlin, and Bresnahan, asked leave at Louisville to go to their homes or to other places that would enable them to report by Saturday, and if Donlin has left baseball for the stage he has my best wishes. Manager McGraw know anything about it.

To-day the Giants will open the season with Yale at the Polo Grounds and to-morrow they will go to Newark to play the Eastern League club of that city. The teams will be as follows:

New York.	Position.	Yale.
Mathewson	Pitchers.	Parsons
Ames		Cushing
McGinnity		
Bresnahan	Catcher	T. Jones
McGann	First base	H. Jones
Corcoran	Second base	Camp
Danlen	Short stop	Kinney
Devlin	Third base	Church
Shannon	Left field	Clifford
Seymour	Centre field	Chapin
Browne	Right field	Madden

Umpire—"Kid" Carsey.

Secretary Knowles is enthusiastic over Los Angeles as a training ground for baseball players. "Of course, it is a good ways from home," he said, "and we suffered somewhat from weather conditions, but take it all in all the climate is so magnificent for the conditioning of players that it is very likely we will take the same trip again next year. If we do it will simply be to Los Angeles and back. This thing of moving from one place to another where the climatic conditions are so different is not conducive to the welfare of the men and it is proposed to remain in one place throughout the training trip."

In their perambulations throughout California and the South the Giants traveled about eight thousand miles. They left here on Sunday, Feb. 24, arrived at Chicago on the following day, and on the same night left for Los Angeles, which they reached on Friday, March 1. Two days afterward they won their first game from Los Angeles. Much stress was laid upon their visit to San Francisco, as great preparations had been made to receive the former world's champions. Rain, however, interfered with both games that were to have been played, and the Giants, it is reckoned, were out of pocket at least $3,500.

Secretary Knowles in speaking of the trouble in New Orleans during the series with the Athletics said that Manager Frank of the New Orleans Club showed his enmity to the Giants to a marked extent. There was no understanding, according to Secrstary Knowles, that Zimmer was engaged as umpire of the series, and but for his ignorance of the rules of the game the unfortunate trouble would not have occurred. Zimmer, it appears, proposed a special balk rule to Manager McGraw, which the latter objected to. When Zimmer put it into effect the New Yorks left the field.

The Giants play in Newark to-morrow, and on Thursday will open the championship season with rather imposing ceremonies, the Philadelphia team being their opponent.

McGUIRE'S MEN BAT LIVELY.

They Also Play Well in Field and Shut Out Richmond Team.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 5.—The second team of the New York Americans, under command of Jim McGuire, shut the Richmond State League team out this afternoon, the score being 16 to 0. Richmond made seven costly errors at critical stages. The visitors playcd steadily throughout, making only one error during the entire nine innings, tbe one being by Keefe, at short stop. The Americans batted quite freely, piling up a total of fifteen clean hits against four for Virginia, the latter being so scattered that none of the runners were enabled to complete the circuit of the bases. The score:

RICHMOND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Reeve, ss.	0	1	1	1	2
Titman, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Heffran, lf.	0	0	4	1	1
Kirkp'k, 3b.	0	0	1	0	2
O'Neil, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0
Cowan, 1b.	0	1	9	2	0
Yeter, c.	0	0	3	1	1
Mullhall, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Derby, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	0	4	27	8	7

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Riggs, lf.	3	3	0	0	0
Johnson, 2b.	3	4	1	0	0
Thomas, 1b.	3	2	5	1	0
McGuire, c.	1	3	14	1	0
Clark'n, 3b.	3	2	1	2	0
Keefe, ss.	2	0	0	1	1
Cart'ton, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Doyle, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Hughes, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Total.	16	15	27	7	1

Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	2	0	4	2	0	0	5	3	0	0—16

Two-base hit—McGuire. Three-base hit—Thomas. Home run—Johnson. Stolen bases—Johnson, 2; Clarkson, 2. Double plays—Johnson and Thomas; Heffran and Cowan. Bases on balls—Off Mulhall, 2; off Derby, 1. Struck out—By Mulhall, 1; by Doyle, 14. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Stanton. Attendance, 3,500.

Brooklyn Stopped by Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 5.—The Brooklyn Nationals reached here this afternoon after an all-night run from Atlanta, but the game with Lynchburg was prevented by a steady rainfall throughout the afternoon. There are thirty-two persons, including four women, in charge of Manager Donovan in the party. The men are quartered at the best hotel of the city, and are in good shape. The game to-morrow will be played early in order to allow the visitors to take a late train home.

"Phillies" Again Victors.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The Philadelphia Nationals to-day again defeated the local Americans in the annual Spring series, 7 to 2. The Nationals batted Vickers hard in the latter part of the game. The Americans played loosely in tha field. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Nationals	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	7	10	0
Americans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	3

Batteries—Sparks and Jacklitsch; Vickers and Schreck. Umpires—Meeers. Connolly and Emslie.

Tie Game in Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.—Rain stopped the game between Griffith's team of New York Americans and locals here to-day in the fifth inning, when each team had scored four runs. This was the next to the last game to be played at Piedmont this year by the New Yorkers. A big crowd was on hand, but the heavy shower broke up the match. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Atlanta	0	0	4	0	4	6	1
New York	0	2	0	1	0	4	8	1

Batteries—Brockett and Kleinow; Sparks and Smith.

Scores of Other Games.

At Newark, N. J.—Bowdoin, 6; Seton Hall, 1.

At Washington, D. C.—Pennsylvania, 4; Georgetown, 2.

At Washington, D. C.—Syracuse, 8; George Washington, 6.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Georgia Technology, 4; Clemson College, 2.

At St. Louis—Nationals, 5; Americans, 4.

At Annapolis, Md.—St. John's, 6; Virginia, 4.

Terry McGovern Leaves Sanitarium.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 5.—Terry McGovern, the former feather-weight champion prizefighter, who was brought to a sanitarium here on Dec. 9 last, left the institution late to-day in company with his wife and Sam Harris, his former manager. Dr. A. J. Givens, who has looked after McGovern's health, stated that McGovern suffered from alcoholism when he was brought here and that he is in good health at the present time. He was unable to state whether or not he would ever be able to fight again.

SOLDIER ATHLETES IN ANNUAL GAMES

First Night of Military Athletic League Carnival in Thirteenth's Armory.

M. SHEPPARD'S FAST HALF

New League Records Established in Many of the Events—Hellman Won Race Easily.

With an entry list numbering nearly one thousand, the first night of the Military Athletic League indoor carnival was a pronounced success. Although the programme last night at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Jefferson and Sumner Avenues, Brooklyn, was confined in the main to trial and semi-final heats, all the events produced exciting sport and furnished several hours' keen enjoyment and entertainment for a good-sized crowd.

With the eliminating process completed, the real competition will take place tonight, when a programme of nearly a score of finals will be offered as an attraction, in which the champions in nearly every branch of sport in the metropolitan district of the Amateur Athletic Union will meet. A round dozen championships of the Military Athletic League has been reduced to the fastest men of the big entry list, and several new records are pretty certain to be established. Summaries:

100-Yard Handicap.—First semi-final heat—Won by C. B. Clark, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, (7½ yards;) R. H. Lummis, (8½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second semi-final heat—Won by W. E. Finley, (4 yards;) W. X. Flood, (6½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 2-5. Third semi-final heat—Won by T. J. Naughton, (7 yards;) W. P. Lumns, (8 yards,) second. Time—0:10 3-5. Fourth semi-final heat—Won by F. C. Roggenburg, (7 yards;) W. Miller, (2 yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Fifth semi-final heat—Won by R. L. Eller, (3½ yards;) E. G. Worlfolk, (7½ yards.) Time—0:10 2-5.

100-Yard Championship.—First heat—Won by Lawson Robertson, Thirteenth Regiment C. A.; G. W. Langan, Fourth Regiment, (Jersey;) second. Time—0:10 2-5. Second heat—Won by S. C. Northridge, Twenty-third Regiment Engineers; J. H. Teevan, Jr., Thirteenth Regiment C. A., second. Time—0:10 3-5. Third heat—Won by A. J. Crockett, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers; C. L. Waters, Thirteenth Regiment C. A., second. Time—0:10 2-5. Fourth heat—Won by G. E. Hall, walkover. First semi-final heat—Won by O. F. Langan; Lawson Robertson, second. Time—0:10 4-5. Second semi-final heat—Won by A. J. Crockett; G. E. Hall, second. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by E. Lohse, Twenty-second Regiment; A. J. Manning, Twenty-second Regiment, second; G. A. Iania, Forty-seventh Regiment, third. Time—2:16. Second Heat—Won by R. S. Robbins, Twenty-third Regiment; A. Simken, Twenty-third Regiment, second; W. G. Wilson, Seventy-first Regiment, third; G. Stearnwell, Seventy-first Regiment, fourth. Time—2:12 2-5. Third Heat—Won by M. J. Cronin, Twenty-second Regiment; H. L. Smith, Twenty-third Regiment, second; J. S. Maloney, Thirteenth Regiment, C. A., third; C. C. Kashell, Thirteenth Regiment C. A., fourth. Time—2:15 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by William Derker, Twenty-third Regiment; F. W. Haller, Twelfth Regiment, second; F. W. Rosenau, Seventy-first Regiment, third; F. G. Clark, Twenty-second Regiment, fourth. Time—2:10 2-5.

Sack Race, 176 Yards.—Won by T. MacMeekin, Twenty-third Regiment; W. X. Flood, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, second. Time—0:26 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Championship.—First Heat—Won by W. Van der Dries, Twenty-second Regiment; G. Forden, Thirteenth Regiment, second; F. W. Sulzer, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—2:35 2-5. Second Heat—Won by O. J. Devine, Thirteenth Regiment; F. E. Adams, Twenty-second Regiment, second; C. Nerent, Seventy-first Regiment, third. Time—2:30.

440-Yard Run, Championship.—Won by Harry L. Hillman, Thirteenth Regiment; P. L. Waters, Thirteenth Regiment, C. A., second; C. J. Bacon, Twenty-third Regiment, tbird. Time—0:52.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by H. J. Edwards, Twenty-second Regiment, (10 yards.) Time—0:24 2-5. Second Heat—Won by W. L. Wilks, Twenty-second Regiment, (16 yards.) Time—0:23. Third Heat—Won by W. G. Stretton, Seventy-first Regiment, (16 yards.) Time—0:24. Fourth Heat—Won by W. G. Anderson, Twenty-third Regiment, (16 yards.) Time—0:23 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by W. P. Dunne, Twenty-second Regiment, (16 yards.) Time—0:23 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by M. A. Muishine, Twenty-second Regiment, (16 yards.) Time—0:24. Seventh Heat—Won by F. J. Swany, Twenty-third Regiment, (13 yards.) Time—0:23 4-5. Eighth Heat—Won by R. H. Lummis, Twenty-second Regiment, (16 yards.) Time—0:23 3-5. Ninth Heat—Won by W. H. S. Lewis, Twenty-second Regiment, (15 yards.) Time—0:24. Tenth Heat—Won by J. B. Holler, Thirteenth Regiment C. A., (14 yards.) Time—0:23 1-5.

Half-Mile Run, Championship.—Won by Melvin W. Sheppard, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers; Harvay W. Cohn, Thirteenth Regiment C. A., second; W. M. Van Thum, Thirteenth Regiment C. A., third. Time—1:58 4-5.

Obstacle Race, One Lap.—First Heat—Won by F. L. Syphar, Thirteenth Regiment C. A.; J. J. MacLaughlin, Twenty-second Regiment, second. Time—1:09 1-5. Second Heat—Won by F. E. De Witt, Thirteenth Regiment C. A.; F. C. Podeyn, Fourteenth Regiment, second. Time—1:09 2-5. Third Heat—Won by H. A. Reddick, Thirteenth Regiment C. A.; E. E. Brown, Thirteenth Regiment C. A., second. Time—1:06 2-5.

Two-mile Bicycle Championship.—First Heat—Won by G. G. Cameron, 22d Regiment; W. Van der Dries, 22d Regiment, second; H. R. Brown, Jr., 23d Regiment, third. Time—5:15 3-5. Second Heat—Won by O. J. Devine, 13th Regiment; F. E. Adams, 22d Regiment, second; C. Nerent, 71st Regiment, third. Time—5:12 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by F. A. Riley, 13th Regiment, (50 yards;) C. H. Davis, 71st Regiment, (50 yards,) second; J. P. Sullivan, 22d Regiment, (15 yards,) third; A. G. H. Knight, 22d Regiment, (35 yards,) fourth. Time—2:02 2-5. Second Heat—Won by C. A. Morris, 71st Regiment, (50 yards;) E. J. Sweeny, 71st Regiment, (35 yards,) second; J. A. Gahan, 12th Regiment, (50 yards,) third; J. F. Rehermann, 71st Regiment, fourth. Time—1:58 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by J. K. McCahill, Jr., 71st Regiment, (20 yards;) R. Kurka, 13th Regiment, (17 yards,) second; C. J. Clark, 22d Regiment, (7 yards,) third. Time—1:08 2-5. Second Heat—Won by T. J. Norton, 4th Regiment, New Jersey, (17 yards;) J. B. Haller, 13th Regiment, (15 yards,) second; R. Squires, 23d Regiment, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:53 4-5. Third Heat—Won by L. H. Lummis, 22d Regiment, (24 yards;) W. L. Wilkes, 22d Regiment, (24 yards,) second; W. P. Dunne, 22d Regiment, (16 yards,) third. Time—0:54. Fourth Heat—Won by H. J. Edwards, 22d Regiment, (14 yards;) W. G. Anderson, 23d Regiment, (16 yards,) second; P. E. Reeve, 13th Regiment, (24 yards,) third. Time—0:53 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by J. T. Ellingwood, 22d Regiment, (18 yards;) C. B. Clark, 22d Regiment, (17 yards,) second; H. P. McGigan, 22d Regiment, (22 yards,) third. Time—0:56 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdles, Championship.—First Heat—Won by C. J. Bacon, 23d Regiment; J. West, 13th Regiment, second. Time—0:28 4-5. Second Heat—Won by H. L. Hillman, Jr., 13th Regiment; R. L. Eller, 71st Regiment, second. Time—0:29 1-5.

BOY SKATERS REINSTATED.

A. A. U. Lifts Ban on All Offenders Excepting Clyde Martin.

Schoolboys with aspirations for skating honors, who had been disqualified by the Amateur Athletic Union, held a jubilation meeting yesterday. With the exception of Clyde Martin all of the offenders were reinstated. This was the result of a motion which authorized President Prettyman of the Principals' Association to apply for such action to the Metropolitan Association in regard to the boys of Polytechnic Preparatory School, Berkeley, and Lawrenceville.

The matter was duly considered by the Registration Committee, composed of T. J. Nevin, Chairman; J. T. Mahoney, and J. T. Dooling, and it was the feeling that the boys from Lawrenceville and Berkeley Schools had contested against an athlets disqualified by the Amataur Athletic Union through ignorance. The committee believed that in justice to all schoolboys, Clyde Martin could not be reinstated until such time as he appears personally before the committee. They desire to know if he went to Pittsburg at his own expense, or at the expense of his school, or at the expense of the Pittsburg Rink, and what expense money he received. They also desire to ask him if he knew that Morris Wood was a professional athlete. Furthermore, the committee feels that as Clyde Martin opsnly defied the Amateur Athletic Union, he cannot be reinstated until the committee pass on his individual case.

Following are the names of the schoolboys that have been reinstated:

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute — Thayer, Shields, McAvity, Haight, Bailey, L. Martin, and L. Drake.

Lawrenceville High School—Marsh, Paterson, Richardson, Morrison, Coyle, and Laird.

Berkeley School—Furgarson, Plainfield, Bartow, Rieb, Dobson, Purdy, Nathan, and Wilson.

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New Underwood typewriter, $50; National cash register, $50, worth $150. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

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SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day 3 P. M. Giants vs. Yale. Adm 50c.

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BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE CLUSTER GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 9,391.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Augustus H. Skillin, the trustee, at public auction, by Chas. Shongood, United States auctioneer, at No. 67 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the said property is as follows: A large stock of De Lery bunsen burners and glass globes for the said burners. The said property may be inspected on the above premises on the 13th and 14th days of April, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 2nd, 1907.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES C. LAPHAM, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, April 16, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by order of court, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture and fixtures, typewriter, safe, filing cabinets, tables, desks, and chairs, &c.

NORWIN R. LINDHEIM, Trustee.

J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Trustee, 52 William Street, New York.

Second Prize for Dr. Jennings.

Dr. Jennings won aecond prize in the 14.2 balk line handicap billiard tournament which closed last night at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. Dr. Jennings and Frank Hoyd were tied for second prize, and in the play-off Dr. Jennings won by 245 to 201. His averaga was 5 40-41, and his high runs were 32 and 21, whilo Boyd averagad 5 1-40 and made runs of 25 and 24.

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59 WALL STREET.

Orders Executed on the

New York, Philadelphia, Boston & Baltimore

Stock Exchanges.

Fulton Trust Co. of New York

30 NASSAU ST.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

HENRY C. SWORDS, Prest. H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-Prest. H. W. REIGHLEY, Sec'y.

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.

28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST., London, E. C.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

Next Monday, April 8th

The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review

will contain

Statements of

NATIONAL BANKS in New York

Albany	Indianapolis
Altoona	Jersey City
Boston	Nashville
Brooklyn	Newark
Chicago	New Rochelle
Cincinnati	Norwich
Grand Rapids	Paterson
Hartford	Philadelphia
Honesdale	Pittsburg
Houston	Providence

San Francisco

As of March 22, 1907

Sample Copy on Application

Telephone 1000 Bryant

Times Square 8 Spruce St. 39 Broad St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise Again—Call Money Rates, 2 1-2@2 Per Cent.

BOND MARKET ALSO STRONG

Currency Movement Forecasts Show $11,500,000 Gain by Banks—Gold Resold in London.

Prices rose almost without interruption yesterday from the opening to the close of business, and the final gains in active shares ran from 2 to 4 points or more. In a majority of these issues prices have now advanced to a point where no less than half the loss suffered betwcen the high prices of the first of the year and the low level has been recovered. This movement toward recovery was started by investment buying, found support in the operation of speculators and in the easier money conditions brought about by Secretary Cortelyou's various measures, and in its present stage is sustained in very large measure by the covering of the extensive short interest built up over a period of several weeks. It is apparent from this hasty analysis of the technical position of the market that its further progress depends in very large part upon the size of the short interest outstanding and the willingness of speculators or investors to take stocks at the prices now reached. Yesterday's further rise was assisted by a number of developments, including the settlement of the labor difficulties upon Western railroads and the outlook for a favorable bank statement to-day. While the advance in wages, which has been agreed upon as a basis for the settlement of the questions at issue between the managements and their employes in the Western railroad dispute entails additional charges upon revenues, these will be made up very largely, if not wholly, by the somewhat higher rates now in effect upon most of the country's railroads. Advances in rates have been going forward in different parts of the United States steadily, and thus far at least have met with little opposition from shippers, who seem in most cases to recognize the justice of the railroads' contentions that increases in payrolls and in all materials have made such measures necessary. There was again an evident disposition on the part of the financial community to relegate the new developments in the controversy between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman to a minor place, so far as it bore upon financial markets. The stock market wns strong at the close of the day, although slightly under the best prices, and the bond market continued to the last to display the advancing tendencies so notable and so significant. Bankers reported that the recent railroad note issues were participating in this revival of investment demand.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movement of the week were practically unanimous in their showing of a gain of some $11,500,000 in cash by the banks. This tallies very closely with the showing a week ago, and, as in that case, has come almost entirely from the disbursements of the Sub-Treasury. Unless the loan account shows unexpected expansion to-day's bank statement should record further substantial addition to surplus. Money rates were again pronouncedly easy, and reflection of this situation was once more found in the strength of demand sterling in the foreign exchange market. Rates here have risen 2 cents in the pound this week, a movement which permitted the sale in London yesterday of over $2,000,000 gold engaged in that city early in the week by a local banking house for importation. Rates are well away from the gold import point now, and volatilo Wall Street is already discussing the possibility of exports.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Anaconda Copper Co.
Distillers' Securities Co.
Standard Milling Co. preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway.
Gallatin National Bank.

NEW WABASH NOTE ISSUE.

Report of Negotiations to Cover $6,160,000 of 5 Per Cents at Maturity.

The Wabash Railroad, it was said in banking circles yesterday, is negotiating for a new note issue to take the place of $6,160,000 of 5 per cent. notes, which mature on May 10. Tho report, however, that a new issue of notes had nlready been placed with one of the Wabash's bankers, William A. Read & Co., was denied hy that firm. A member of the firm said yesterday that it had had nothing whatever to do with any arrangements for an extension of the notes or for the flotation of a new note issue. It is considered probable that an effort will be made to extend the old notes, the road's bankers undertaking to pay off any of the notes whose holders may not accept the offer of extension.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money quoted at 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 5¼ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $384,406,797; balances, $18,362,787; Sub-Treasury debtor, $669,015.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8510@$4.8515, sixty days at $4.8120@$4.8125, and cables at $4.8380@$4.8585. Commercial bills were $4.80¾@$4.81¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.23¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.20⅝ less 3-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 9-16 and 94½ plus 1-64; guilders, 39 15-16 plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 64⅞c per ounce. Mexicnn dollars were 49¾c.

COUNTY TRUST CO., WHITE PLAINS, ELECTS ADDITIONAL DIRECTORS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the County Trust Company, White Plains, N. Y., held on Thursday, April 4th, 1907, Mr. Alexander Milne, Mr. Cornelius P. Young, and Mr. Joseph H. Mead of White Plains, N. Y., and Mr. Elias W. Dusenberry of Bronxville, N. Y., were elected as additional Directors of the company.

Mr. Milne is a member of the firm of Alexander Milne & Co., (Iron and Steel,) New York City; Mr. Young is President of the R. Young & Bros. Co., (Coal and Lumber,) White Plains, N. Y., and Mr. Dusenberry has long been identified with Westchester County affairs. Mr. Mead has been Secretary of the company since 1903.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, April 5, 1907.

Total sales April 5, 1907 1,847,006
From Jan. 1, 1907 77,339,152
Corresponding date last year 84,526,760

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12	12½	800	Allis-Chalmers Co	12½	12⅝	12	12¼	— ¼
31½	33	400	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	30½	31½	30½	31½	+1½
96¾	97	120,500	*Amal. Copper Co	94	97	93⅞	97	+3¼
20¼	21	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
16	16½	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ½
5⅝	6	300	American Can	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
52	54	400	American Can pf	53½	53⅝	53½	53⅝	+1⅛
37¼	37½	3,000	Am. Car & F. Co	37	37⅝	37	37½	+ ¼
30	30½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	...
6	6⅝	100	*Am. Grass Twine	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
82½	85	100	Am. Ice Securities	82	82	82	82	+2
14	14⅝	100	*Am. Linseed Co	15	15	15	15	— ½
30	35	200	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	33	33	33	33	+ ½
66½	66¾	3,450	*Am. Locomo. Co	64⅝	66¾	64¾	66½	+2½
100	110	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	110	110	110	110	+1½
31	33	100	American Malt. pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
127½	127⅝	45,350	*Am. S. & R. Co., x d	120½	128¼	125½	127½	+2⅝
107½	108	1,300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	108⅜	109	108	108	— ½
8½	9	500	Am. Steel Foundries	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
39½	41	200	Am. Steel Founds. pf	39	39	39	39	+1
127½	127⅝	4,600	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	127	127⅞	127	127½	+ ½
121½	124	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	121	121	121	121	+2
91⅜	92⅞	270	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+ ½
30⅜	31	1,100	*Am. Woolen Co	30¼	31	30⅞	30½	+ ½
96¾	97	430	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	96	96⅝	96	96½	+ ⅝
63¼	63½	37,800	*An. Cop. M. Co., x d	62¼	63⅝	62	63½	+1⅛
100	...	150	Asso. Merch. 1st pf	103	103	103	103	+3
97⅝	97½	51,050	Atch., Top. & S. F.	96½	97½	96½	97½	+1¾
96	97	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97	97	96½	96¼	+1
106½	106⅝	3,900	Atlantic Coast Line	105	106¾	105	106⅝	+2⅝
102⅜	102½	20,100	Baltimore & Ohio	99⅜	102½	99⅝	102½	+3
90	92	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	90	90	90	90	+1½
61⅝	61⅞	15,175	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	62	62⅝	61½	61⅝	— ⅜
12⅞	13	200	Brunswick City	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+1⅛
42½	49	77	*Butterick Co	40	40	40	40	...
62	63	100	Canada Southern	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¼	...
177	177¼	10,125	Canadian Pacific	176	178	176	177¼	+1¼
31⅜	32	710	Central Leather Co	31⅞	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	+ ½
95	99	100	Central Leath. Co. pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	— ¼
41⅜	42½	8,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	41½	42⅜	41½	42	+ ⅝
16	16¼	200	Chicago & Alton	16	16¼	16	16¼	+1¼
14⅛	14¼	1,500	Chicago Great West	14	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
62	63	800	Chi., Gt. West. pf., A	60	62½	60	60½	...
138¼	138½	28,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	136½	139	136¼	138¼	+2½
152	...	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	151	152½	151	152½	+2½
120⅝	121¼	8,605	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	119½	122	119½	121⅝	+2
136¾	137⅝	1,735	*C., M. & S.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	135	138	135	136¾	+2¼
152	152⅝	3,831	Chicago & Northw	152¼	153⅝	152	153⅜	+1¼
139	140	500	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	139	139⅝	139	139½	+1½
17⅜	17⅝	400	Chi. Union Trac. pf	17⅜	17⅝	17	17½	...
73¼	74	1,000	C., C., C. & St. L	71⅛	73¼	71⅛	73¼	+2¼
36⅜	37	11,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35⅛	37	35⅛	37	+1⅛
27⅜	28½	6,500	Colorado & Southern	26	28⅝	26	28½	+2⅝
61	61½	260	Col. & South. 1st pf	61	61½	61	61½	+ ⅜
48¾	48¾	900	Col. & Southern 2d pf	48½	48¾	48⅝	48½	— ⅛
28¼	28½	4,800	Col. & H. C. & Iron	27	28⅜	27	28⅜	+1½
130⅜	132	3,400	Consolidated Gas	126½	131½	126½	131½	+5¾
20⅝	20¾	4,075	Corn Products Ref	19⅝	21	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
80	81½	900	Corn Products Ref. pf	80	81	80	81	+1
185⅜	186	1,250	Delaware & Hudson	186	186¼	185⅜	186	+ ½
468	475	100	Del., Lack. & West	470	470	470	470	...
30½	31	900	Denver & Rio Grande	31	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
75	77	200	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	73	75	75	75	— ½
72	72¼	3,075	*Distillers Sec., x d	72	72¾	71⅝	72	+ ⅛
25⅜	25⅝	12,450	Erie	25½	25⅝	25	25½	+ ⅛
59½	60	2,500	Erie 1st pf	59⅜	60	58⅞	59	— ⅝
41½	41¾	500	Erie 2d pf	40⅜	41⅝	40⅝	41⅜	+1
88	94	100	Evans. & T. H. pf	92	92	92	92	+1
88	89	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
82	85	100	*Federal Sugar pf	82	82	82	82	+1⅞
100	102	20	General Chemical pf	100	100	100	100	...
149	150	1,000	General Electric	148	149¼	148	149¾	+1¼
133	135	100	Granby Consol	130	130	130	130	+5
137⅜	138	22,650	Great Northern pf	137½	139⅜	137	137⅜	+1⅝
11	11⅛	8,034	Great Northern rts	11½	11½	10¾	11	— ½
61⅛	61⅝	4,400	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	61	61⅞	60⅞	61½	+ ⅝
33	35	100	Havana Electric	35	35	35	35	+1
72¾	73	100	Havana Electric pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
...	...	100	Hocking Valley	95	95	95	95	+15
147½	148½	300	Illinois Central	148	148	147½	148	+ ½
27⅜	27¾	4,300	Interborough-Met	27	27⅞	26¾	27⅜	+ ½
62½	63	1,500	Interborough-Met. pf	62¼	63	62	62½	+ ½
14⅜	15	900	International Paper Co	15	15⅛	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
73⅜	75	100	Internat. Paper Co. pf	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	+ ⅝
44½	45	100	*Internat. Power Co	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ¼
28	28¼	1,000	Int. Steam Pump	27¼	28	27¼	28	+1
70½	80	410	Int. Steam Pump pf	78	79⅜	78	79⅜	+ ⅜
19¼	19½	200	Iowa Central	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
37⅛	38½	1,200	Iowa Central pf	37	38	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
75	77	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	76	76⅞	76	76⅞	+2⅝
25⅛	25½	500	Kansas City South	25½	25½	25¼	25½	— ⅛
59¼	59⅝	2,850	Kansas City South. pf	59¼	59⅝	58⅝	59⅛	...
24	25	200	Lake Erie & Western	23	25	25	25	+1⅜
65	70	120	Lake Erie & West. pf	65	65	65	65	+1½
54	60	100	Long Island	54	54	54	54	— 1
121¼	121½	4,900	Louisville & Nash	119⅝	121¾	119⅝	121¼	+1¼
70	70¼	500	Mackay Cos	69	70	69	70	+1½
69	70	300	Mackay Cos. pf	69	69	69	69	...
138¾	140	945	Manhattnn Elevated	138	139	138	139	+1
94	100	100	*Met. Street Railway	94	94	94	94	...
22¼	22½	1,200	Mexican Central	22½	22½	22	22⅛	— ¼
49	50	100	Minn. & St. Louis	49½	49⅝	49½	49½	— ¼
108½	110	1,825	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	108	110⅞	108	108⅝	+1⅝
138	139½	920	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	138	141	138	141	+1
37¾	37¾	10,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36⅞	37½	36⅝	37⅜	+ ⅛
66⅜	66½	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	65⅜	66¼	65⅜	66¼	...
76⅝	77⅛	4,900	Missouri Pacific	75½	77⅝	75½	77	+ ¾
127	130	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L	125	127	125	125	+2
77	78	500	*National Biscuit Co	78	78⅝	77¼	77¼	— ⅜
112½	113	120	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	113¼	113½	113½	113½	+2
12¼	13½	1,000	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
62	62⅜	3,700	*National Lead Co	61¾	62¼	61½	62	+ ⅜
89	90½	400	*National Lead Co. pf	99	99¼	99	89¼	+ ⅜
115	120	1,010	*N. Y. Air Brake, x d	115	116	115	115⅜	+1⅜
120⅜	121	12,610	New York Central	119⅞	121⅜	119⅜	120⅞	+1⅜
42	44	2,900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	39	42	39	42	+3
70	80	625	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	70	70	70	70	+7
70	80	82	New York Dock pf	70	70	70	70	...
173	179	135	N. Y., N. H. & H	176	176	176	176	+1
39½	39⅝	2,110	N. Y., Ont. & West	38½	39⅛	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅝
79⅝	80	2,810	Norfolk & Western	79¼	80	79	80	+ ½
74½	75	900	North American	74½	75	74½	74½	— ⅜
137⅛	137¼	38,920	Northern Pacific	136½	139	136	137⅜	+1⅞
120½	120⅝	2,700	*Nor. Pac. rects., 12½ p. c. paid	120½	121¾	120½	120¾	+ ⅞
6¼	6⅝	800	Ontario Mining	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	2,050	Pacific Mail	28½	29½	28½	29⅜	+1⅜
127⅜	128	64,330	Pennsylvania R. R	126¾	128	125⅞	128	+2½
92¼	92¾	1,000	People's Gas, Chicago	92⅝	92⅝	92¼	92¼	— ¼
25	26	100	Peoria & Eastern	25	25	25	25	+5
71	72½	10	P., C., C. & St. L	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
12	13	200	Pittsburg Coal	12	12	12	12	...
38	38¼	2,070	Pressed Steel Car	37½	38	37¼	38	+1
93½	94	420	Pressed Steel Car pf	93½	94	93½	93½	+ ¼
101	170	100	Pullman Company	165	165	165	165	+13
45¾	46	900	*Ry. Steel Spring	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	— ¼
91	92	400	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	91	92	91	92	+2
112⅝	112¾	232,000	Reading	110	114	109½	112⅝	+3
86	88	100	Reading 1st pf	86¼	86¼	86⅛	86¼	+ ⅜
29⅛	29¼	5,050	*Rep. Iron & Steel	28	29¼	28	29¼	+1½
85¾	86	2,270	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	85½	86	85	86	+ ½
22⅝	23	5,200	Rock Island Co	22¾	23½	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
49¾	50	400	Rock Island Co. pf	50	50	49½	50	...
38	39	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	39	39	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
21½	22	800	St. Louis Southw	20⅞	22⅜	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅜
54¾	56	1,800	St. Louis Southw. pf	54¾	57	54¾	57	+2¼
55¼	55½	1,600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	54¾	55¾	54¾	55½	+1½
93	101	100	Sl.-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	100	100	100	100	...
84½	84¾	109,600	Southern Pacific	82	85¾	82	84¼	+3¼
115¾	115⅝	110	Southern Pacific pf	115¾	115⅝	115⅜	115⅜	+ ⅜
23	23½	9,350	Southern Ry. ext	22⅞	23¾	22¾	23	...
71⅜	71⅞	2,000	Southern Ry. pf., ext	71	71½	70¾	71	— ¼
143	144	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	142	144	142	144	+1
39	40	600	*Tennessee Copper	39¼	39⅞	39¼	39¾	— ⅛
29¼	29½	2,500	Texas & Pacific	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
74	79	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
25⅜	26¾	100	Toledo Rys. & Light	26	26	26	26	+ ¾
28½	28⅞	900	Tol., St. L. & West	28	29	28	28	+1½
52¾	53	1,000	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	52¾	53¼	52¾	53¼	+ ¼
97	98	440	Twin City R. T.	97¼	97½	97	97½	+ ¼
57⅜	61¼	300	*Union Bag & P. Co	65	65	61¼	61¾	+ ¼
142	142⅜	188,640	Union Pacific	139¼	143⅞	139¼	142	+3¼
85	88	425	Union Pacific pf	85⅜	86	85¾	86	...
38	42	1,400	United Rys. Invest	36	38	36	38	+3
60	65	500	United Rys. Inv. pf	59½	60	59½	60	+2
37½	38	500	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	37½	38	37½	38	+1
80	87	100	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	81	81	81	81	+1
77½	78¾	300	U. S. Realty & Im. Co	77⅝	77⅞	77⅝	77⅜	— ¼
20	21	500	*U. S. Red. & Ref	19¼	20½	19½	20¼	+ ½
51½	54	400	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	53¼	54	52	52	— 1½
42½	43½	730	U. S. Rubber	44	44	43½	43½	— ¼
103½	104	800	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	104	104¾	103	103	— ½
74	75	431	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	74	75	74	75	...
38	38⅛	88,800	U. S. Steel	37½	38¼	37	38⅛	+1
100½	100⅝	20,250	U. S. Steel pf	99⅝	100⅝	99½	100½	+1⅜
30	30¼	1,000	*Utah Copper	30⅛	30¼	30	30	— ¼
29	29½	1,200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29½	29½	28⅝	29¼	...
104	107	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	104	104	104	104	+1¾
73½	74¼	300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	70¼	73	70¼	73	+ ½
14¼	14⅞	1,000	Wabash	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
26⅜	27	900	Wnbash pf	26¼	27	26¼	26⅝	+1⅛
82	83	100	Western Union Tel	82	82	82	82	+ ¼
12	12½	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
18⅜	19½	300	Wisconsin Central	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅝	...
40	42	100	Wisconsin Central pf	42	42	42	42	+3

Total....1,335,606

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

0.38	0.40	11,400	Comstock	0.35	0.40	0.35	0.40	+0.05

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 5.—Amalgamated continued strong and well bought, gaining 2 points. Calumet & Hecla at one time showed a gain of 15 points, selling as high as 875, but closing at a six-point reaction. Trinity declined a fraction. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	83½	83½	83½
2,000	At., Top. & S. F. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
2,000	Illinois Steel 5s, 1913	98	98	98
1,000	U. S. Steel 2d 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	West. Tel. & T. 5s	91½	91½	91½

RAILROADS.

160	Atchison	97¼	96½	97
19	Boston Elevated	144	144	144
2	Boston & Albany	233	233	233
19	Boston & Lowell	225	225	225
40	Boston & Maine	160	160	160
24	Boston & Prov	300	300	300
300	Boston & Worcester	23¾	23½	23¾
30	Fitchburg pf	130	128	130
150	Mass. Electric	18	18	18
210	Mass. Elec. pf	61¼	61	61
237	N. Y., N. H. & H	176	175	176
2,015	Union Pacific	142¾	139½	142⅜
115	West End	90½	90	90

TELEPHONES.

528	American	122½	121	122
11	Mexican pf	6	6	6
10	New England	118	118	118

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Agl. Chem	20	20	20
210	Am. Pneu. Service	7½	7¼	7½
200	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	18	17½	17½
302	Am. Sugar Refining	128	126½	128
220	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	126½	126	126½
371	*Am. Woolen pf	97	96	97
25	Edison	208	208	208
30	*Gencral Electric	148	147½	148
460	Mass. Gas	62	61	62
138	Mass. Gas pf	83½	83	83¼
40	Pullman	165	165	165
10	*Reece	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	Seattle pf	95	95	95
180	*United Fruit	109	108½	109
852	*United Shoe Mach	59¼	58	58
4,145	U. S. Steel	38	38	38
111	U. S. Steel pf	100¾	99½	100¾

MINING.

550	†Adventure	3¾	3½	3¾
15,900	*Amalgamated	96⅞	93¾	96⅜
10	Allouez	55	55	55
550	American Zinc	40	37	37½
510	*Anaconda	62⅝	62½	62½
165	Arcadian	8	7½	7⅞
165	Atlantic	14⅜	14½	14⅜
4,809	Balakala tem. rcts	12	10⅜	11⅝
240	Bingham	20¼	19½	20
1,695	Boston Consol	25½	24½	24¾
1,325	Butte Coalition	28	27	27⅝
190	Calumet & Arizona	165	164	165
26	Calumet & Hecla	875	860	867
275	Centennial	33⅞	33	33⅝
2,733	Copper Range	83½	81½	82½
80	Daly-West	16¾	16	16¾
50

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

When stocks were breaking with much violence in the March slumps, brokers called up from their customers heavy margins. The usual margin of 10 per cent. was considered altogether insufficient, and 15, 20, and even 25 per cent. was exacted in a great many cases. Responses to these calls, as noted at the time, were very general. Now that the market has turned about, the customers who put up margin above the usual 10 per cent. limit are finding it possible to employ the surplus as margin for additional purchases of stock. The movement has been very general and has been a real influence in the market.

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Bond brokers reported yesterday that the tone of the bond market off as well as on the Exchange has shown decided improvement in tone within the last few days. On the Stock Exchange yesterday, on a somewhat reduced volume of trading, there were advances in a number of issues. The convertible bonds, of course, shared substantially in the improvement recorded in stocks. Atchison convertibles rose from 100½ to 102½, Delaware & Hudson 4s from 101¾ to 102¼, and Consolidated Gas 6s from 128 to 131. United States Steel 5s made a further advance to 99, which is the high price of the year, compared with 98⅛ on March 26 last.

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The story went the rounds yesterday that the manipulation of Missouri Pacific, after the management of the market for the stock had been taken from the brokerage house which had for years represented the Gouids, resulted in the accumulation of 30,000 shares of Missouri Pacific, the acquisition of which brought about no improvement whatever in the price of the stock. Then came the 30-point decline in Missouri Pacific, through all of which this stock was carried, although at the low prices it showed a loss approximating $1,000,000. Those who were discussing the story yesterday were inclined to think that the insiders, in this case at least, had had the worst of the bargain.

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The question of what disbursement will be made on Bethlehem Steel preferred for the next quarter is entirely in the hands of Mr. Schwab, though confidence is expressed in well-informed quarters that three-fourths of 1 per cent., the same rate as paid in the two preceding quarters, will be agreed upon at the Directors' meeting, which is to be held a week from Tuesday.

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Holders of Chicago Subway stock, which has made a substantial recovery on the curb recently from the low prices reached last month, are looking for an early announcement of the completion of the financial plan which contemplates the merger of the company with the Chicago Edison Company and involves the taking up of the bonds of the Illinois Tunnel Company.

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Rumors of the imminence of a physical merger of the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, which for more than a year have been controlled by identical interests, are again renewed. Since the last time the merger story was current several things have occurred to make an exchange of stock of the two concerns more easily accomplished. The Republic Iron and Steel Company some months ago added to its land holdings an area estimated to contain 75,000,000 tons of ore which brings it more closely to the Tennessee Company's position in regard to ore supplies. In addition it has paid off all of the accumulated dividends on its preferred stock except 2 per cent., which it is confidently expected will be added to the dividend due in July. Both companies have been making extensive improvements which, it is calculated, will bring their combined production of pig iron up to 2,000,000 tons a year. The sales departments and executive offices of the two concerns were practically combined nearly a year ago. A physical merger of the properties would mean a large saving in operating expenses.

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One rumored retrenchment, as a result of the high cost of labor, materials, and money, combined with the prospect of industrial reaction, proves to have been unfounded. Stories that the General Electric Company had determined to abandon temporarily its projected plant at Erie, Penn., are denied on good authority. It is said that, while work on the new plant will not be rushed, the company will take up the options if has obtained on a large tract of land at Erie and will start work some time this year on the new plant. While the growth of the General Electric's output during the last two years is recognized as phenomenal and the natural concomitant of the industrial boom, the normal growth of nearly 15 per cent. annually is ample justification for the new plant. The company now employs 30,000 men, a number which should be increased 50 per cent. within five years at the average rate of growth.

PLANS BIG IMPROVEMENTS.

The Kansas City Southern to Spend $2,000,000 in Reducing Grades.

The Kansas City Southern Railway intends shortly to undertake further important improvements. Horace Burt, formerly President of the Union Pacific, with eight or ten corps of engineers, has been working on plans for reducing the grades on the road to enable it to increase its train loads by at least 50 per cent.

In addition to the improvement work authorized last year, upon which about $1,000,000 remains to be expended, the Directors have authorized the expenditure this year of $2,504,000 on extensive improvements, including large increases in the company's facilities at Port Arthur and other places.

With the object of increasing its business, the present management has abandoned its former policy in the matter of traffic relations with the roads running into Kansas City from the North, and will now exchange traffic with all the lines running into Kansas City. It has already made traffic arrangements with several of the important lines. This arrangement will enable such lines as the St. Paul and the Burlington, which have no lines of their own to the Gulf, to compete to greater advantage with other roads which have Gulf lines.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Substantial advances marked the trading in all the local issues today. There was a good demand for investment, and Mount Vernon, Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s at an advance of 1¼ and United Railways 4s at ¾ higher were in the lead. A speculative movement in United Railways incomes sent them up 1 point, and the common stock was also 1 point stronger and very active. Mercantile Trust 5 and Merchants & Miners' Transportation 5 points. The close was strong and active. Shares, 1,983; bonds, $93,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Ga. Car & Nor. 5s	107	107	107
1,000	Md. & Penn. 4s	92½	92½	92½
2,000	Md. & Penn. 5s	62½	62½	62½
1,000	Petersburg 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼
2,000	Seaboard 4s	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
5,000	Seaboard 10-yr. 5s	99½	99	99
1,000	Va. Midland 5th 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1,000	Charles. Ry. & El. 5s	92	92	92
9,000	United Rys. 4s	87¾	87½	87¾
87,000	United Rys. Inc.	56	55¼	56
2,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	83½	83	83¼
1,500	Con. Gas 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾
24,000	Cotton Duck 5s	80½	79	80½
2,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	54	54	54

STOCKS.

1,300	United Railways	13⅝	13	13⅝
25	Fidelity & Depoelt	128	128	128
38	Mercantile Trust	125	125	125
130	Con. Cotton Duck	11½	11½	11½
100	G. B. S. Brewing	5¾	5¾	5¾
350	Houston Oil	7½	7½	7½
40	Mer. & M. Trans.	260	260	260

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Sluggish Outside of Specialties, with Prices Well Maintained.

UNITED COPPER JUMPS UP

Heinze Stock Gains 2¾ Points on Light Trading—Stocks Back from "Jersey Curb."

Curb trading was extremely dull yesterday outside of a few issues, notwithstanding the activity and strong tone on the Stock Exchange. Those stocks in which activity developed were buoyant, and the close showed a number of substantial gains. United Copper was one of the notable features of the upward movement. After an opening at 59¾ the price was put steadily up to 62½. Less than 2,000 transactions were reported. Nipissing was again active yesterday, and after the opening moved up fractionally from 13½ to 13⅞. The close was even with the opening at 13½. A number of the "cents per share" stocks, trading in which has been practically limited to the Jersey City Curb, appeared in the Broad Street market yesterday as a result of the abandonment of the Jersey City trading. One of the active coppers was Greene-Cananea, which closed ⅛ point up, at 16⅝, after transactions of 6,000 shares. Manhattan Transit was again active yesterday between 3⅞ and 4.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Tobacco	315	325	315	325
700	Havana Tobacco	14⅜	15	14¼	14½
600	Internat. Salt	15	15¼	15	15¼
145	Standard Oil	510	515	510	515
60	Stand. Screw	88	88	88	88
500	Century Co.	49¾	50	49¼	49¼
225	Watrsbury pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,800	Western Ice Co.	27	27¼	26⅝	27⅛

RAILROADS.

$00	Chicago Subway	20¼	20⅜	20	20⅜
22	Nor. Sec. stubs	100	100	100	100

MINING STOCKS.

500	Alaska Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,125	Balakala	11¾	*12¼	10⅝	11⅝
100	Barnes King D.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Batopilas Min.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
300	Bonanza Belt	5½	5½	5	5
1,100	Boston Copper	26	26½	*25¾	26¼
600	Brit. Col. Cop.	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
800	Butte Coalition	*28	28	27¼	27¾
53,600	†Cobalt Central	41	43	41	43
1,000	Colonial Silver	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
900	Colusa Leon. Ex.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
600	Cumb.-Ely Min.	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
800	Davis-Daly Es.	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
100	Dolores, Ltd.	8	8	8	8
1,000	Dominion Cop.	6	*6¼	6	6
300	Douglas Copper	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
400	Ely Central	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½
1,015	Foster Cobalt	1⅝	*1⅞	1 9-16	1⅝
875	Fur. Creek C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Gillies Silver M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Giroux Mining	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞
600	Gold Hill	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6,000	Greens-Cananea	16⅜	16⅝	16	16⅝
665	Greene C. Cop.	25	25¼	24⅝	25⅛
150	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Greene G.-S. pf.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
20	Guggen. E. Co.	210	210	210	210
500	King Edward	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,200	McKinley-Dar.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝
2,700	Micmac G. M.	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
300	Mines Co. of A.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Mitchell Mining	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
3,000	Nevada C. Cop.	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼
700	Nevada Smelt.	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅞
1,800	Nev.-U. M. & S.	4⅝	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝
1,000	Newhouse Mines	20	20¼	20	20¼
7,000	Nipissing M. Co.	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
1,200	Old Hund. Min.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
2,500	Portland Cop.	1½	1½	⅞	⅞
800	Silver Queen	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,600	Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,600	Tonopah Ext.	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4
4,000	Tramps Cons.	$1.20	$1.30	$1.19	$1.27
2,120	Tri-Bullion	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
40	Trinity Copper	21½	23	21½	23
300	Union Explor.	8	8	8	8
1,900	United Copper	59⅝	62¼	59⅝	62⅜

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Wr. P. 5s	83¼	84	83¼	84
5,000	Central Fdy. 6s	73	73	73	73
8,000	Western Ice 5s	67⅜	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
2,000	Wash. T. 3¼%	90	90	90	90

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	April 5. Bid.	Asked.	April 4. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Malting 6s	100	104	100	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	93	95	93	95
American Tobacco	310	330	300	310
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82	83½	82	83½
Am. Writing Paper	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
Am. Writing Paper pf	19	20½	19	21
Alaska Mines	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Balakala	11½	11⅝	11½	12
Barnes-King	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Batopilas Mining	6	6⅜	6	7
Bonanza Belt	5¼	5½	5	5¼
Boston Copper	26½	27	25	28
British Col. Copper	8½	8¾	8	8¼
Butte Coalition	27	28	26	27
Bingham Central				1½
Butte & New York	4½	6¼	4½	5½
Central Foundry	2	2¾	2	2½
Central Foundry pf	10	13	10	13
Chicago Subway	19½	20½	19	19⅝
Cobalt Central	42	43	41½	42½
Colonial Silver	3½	3⅝	3	3¼
Cum.-Ely Mining	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅜
Colusa-Leonard Ext.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Davis-Daly	13½	14½	13½	14½
Dolores, Ltd.	7½	8	7½	8
Dom. Copper, new	5⅞	6¼	6	6¼
Douglas Copper	11¼	12	11	12
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf	78	82	78	82
Empire Steel	7½	9	8	9½
Empire Steel pf	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5½	5⅝	5½	5¾
Ely Con	1½	1⅝	1½	1¾
El Rayo	5	5½	5	5½
Foster Cobalt	1⅝	1 11-16	1 9-16	1 11-16
Furnace Creek	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Gillies Silver	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Giroux	8½	9	8¾	8¾
Gold Hill	2	2¼	2	2¼
Greene Con. Copper	24¾	25¼	24½	24¾
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
Greene Gold-Silver pf	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾
Greene-Tanamea	16½	16⅝	16	16⅜
Guggenheim Explo	205	220		
Havana Tobacco	14	15	13½	15
Havana Tobacco pf	20	23	20	23
Inter. Mer. Marine	7½	8½	7½	8⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	22¾	25	22½	23
International Salt	15	16	14	15
King Edward	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Lackawanna Steel	45	55	45	55
Manhattan Transit	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅞
McKinley-Darragh	1⅝	1 11-16	1 9-16	1⅝
Micmac Gold Mining	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Mitchell Mining	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	4
Nevada Con. Copper	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	26	28	26	28
Nevada Smelting	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅞
Newhouse M. & S.	19¾	20¼	19⅝	20⅛
North. Sec. stubs	100	125	100	125
Newhouse Mining	20¼	20¾	19⅝	20¼
Nipissing Mines Co.	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅝
Old Hundred	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Otis Elevator	37	43	37	43
Otis Elevator pf	85	92	85	92
Portland Copper	¾	1	1	1⅛
Royal Bak. Pow. pf	100	105	100	105
Silver Queen	1 11-16	1 13-16	1 11-16	1 13-16
Singer Mfg. Co.	500	520	500	520
Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Standard Oil	515	520	508	510
Standard Milling pf	31	33	31	33
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
Trampe Con.	120	125	120	121
Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Tonopah Extension	3⅞	4		
Trinity Copper	21½	22½	22	24
Union Typewriter	84	88	84	88
Union Type. 1st pf	115	118	115	118
Union Type. 2d pf	115	118	115	118
Union Explor. Co.	8	8½	7½	8
United Copper	61⅞	62½	59½	59⅝
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	25	30	25	30
Western Ice	26⅞	27¼	27	27¼
Western Ice 5s	67	69		
Waterbury Co.	48¾	49¼	49¾	50
Waterbury Co. pf	101	102	102	103
White Knob Copper pf			2¼	2¾

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Business on the Chicago stock market was somewhat limited to-day, but prices were well maintained, and in some instances advanced materially. During the afternoon a small broken lot of City Railway was sold at 180. North Chicago rose to 43; Metropolitan preferred was up a point to 65.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
115	Am. Can pf	53¼	53	53
20	Am. Radiator	130	130	130
25	Am. Shipbuilding	69¾	69¾	69¾
20	Am. Strawboard	38	38	38
47	Chicago City Ry.	180	175	180
100	Chicago Pneu. Tool	42½	42½	42½
260	Chicago Subway	20	20	20
30	Chicago Title & Trust	104¾	104¼	104½
100	Chicago Union Traction	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
110	Diamond Match	125	124½	125
63	Illinois Brick	51¼	51	51¼
8	Kansas City Ry.	83	83	83
81	Met. Elevated pf	65	64½	65
245	National Biscuit	78½	77⅞	78
50	National Biscuit pf	113¾	113½	113¾
5	National Carbon	71	71	71
10	National Carbon pf	110	110	110
150	North Chicago	43	43	43
60	Quaker Oats pf	99½	99	99
120	South Side Elevated	83	81	83
50	Street's Stable Car	29	29	29
242	Swift & Co.	105¼	105¼	105¼
2,048	United Box Board	2	1⅞	2
649	United Box Board pf	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
10	West Chicago	35	35	35
100	Western Stone	27	27	27

THE COTTON MARKET.

Irregular, with Downward Tendency—Closes 9 to 11 Points Down.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton states for Saturday and Sunday:

North Carolina—Rain and colder Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer in western portion; brisk to high southeast to east winds.

South Carolina—Rain Saturday; colder in western portion; Sunday fair; brisk southerly, shifting to westerly, winds.

Georgia—Rain Saturday; colder in Northern and Western portions; Sunday fair; brisk southerly, shifting to westerly, winds.

Eastern Florida—Rain and colder in northern, fair in southern, portion Saturday; Sunday fair; brisk southwesterly winds.

Western Florida, Alahama, and Mississippi—Fair and colder Saturday; Sunday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; fresh westerly winds.

Louisiana—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer in northern portion Sunday; fresh westerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Saturday, except showers in northwest portion; Sunday, fair in southern, scattered showers in northern, portion; light, variable winds.

Western Texas—Showers in northern, fair in southern, portion Saturday; Sunday, fair.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday, showers.

Tennessee—Rain Saturday; colder in eastern portions; Sunday, fair and warmer.

The cotton market was moderately active again yesterday and ruled somewhat irregular, with the tendency downward, however, owing to bearish new crop news. The close was steady at a net decline of 9@11 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 140,000 bales.

The opening was steady at a decline of 2@6 points in response to lower cables and reports of rains over the Southwest.

Advices from Eastern helt stated that the acreage showed an increase in the least expected places.

Supt. King's weekly total crop movement figures follow: Port receipts 9,009,761 bales, against 6,833,839 last year; overland to mills and Canada 1,022,508, (25,775 deducted overland season, shipments St. Louis to Pacific,) against 785,221 last year; Southern mill takings 1,750,000, against 1,614,000 last year; stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1 846,792, against 517,816 last year; brought into sight thus far for season 12,197,061, against 9,550,876 last year.

The total crop movement is for 217 days this season, against 218 last year.

The rangs of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
April	9.40	9.40	9.33@ 9.35	9.42
May	9.56	9.47	9.49@ 9.49	9.57
June	..	..	9.51@ 9.53	9.61
July	9.67	9.53	9.56@ 9.59	9.67
August	9.60	9.63	9.60@ 9.62	9.70
September	9.63	9.62	9.61@ 9.63	9.72
October	9.90	9.81	9.82@ 9.85	9.95
November	..	..	9.85@ 9.87	9.95
December	9.94	9.89	9.89@ 9.90	9.99
January	10.13	10.03	10.05@ ..	10.16
February	..	..	10.09@10.11	10.20

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices unchanged at 11c for middling uplland and 11.25c for middling Gulf.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Savannah steady, unchanged, at 10¼c, sales 133 bales; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 11c; sales 973 bales; Augusta steady, unchanged, at 11⅛c, sales 222 bales; Memphis steady, unchanged, at 10⅜c, sales 2,900 bales; Houston steady, unchanged, at 10 13-16c, sales 225 bales; Galveston, unchanged, at 10 13-16c, sales 216 bales; New Orleans firm, unchanged, at 10 9-16c, sales 1,600 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—One of the strongest advances on crop damage news this season occurred yesterday. Opening prices were the lowest of the day in practically every case, and the general trend was steadily upward. Damage stories were more numerous than at any time since bug reports first came before the trade. Most of the private reports came in from Oklahoma and Southern Kansas. In addition to bugs they contained complaint regarding dry weather in Kansas and Nebraska. Foreign markets showed little response to strength on this side, and in Berlin closed 1@2½ marks nst lower. On the late curb May was last in the local market sold up to 85⅝c, or ⅛c above the regular close. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 82¾c, elevator, and 83¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89¾c, and No. 2 hard, Winter, 82½c, free on board, afloat, opening navigation.

CORN.—The corn market was higher, especially the late positions. The fact that smaller receipts were being talked of from Nebraska had considerable weight, with the fact that clearances have been running rather liberal of late, and that exporters have shown a greater interest in the cash market, although sales for the day did not exceed 6 loads. Liverpool closed ¼@½d higher, receipts at Chicago were less than expected, and nothing was shipped from the Argentine. No. 2 corn in New York closed at 56½c, elevator, and 52½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 55c, and No. 2 yellow, 52½c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
May	85¾	84 1-16	85⅝	84⅝
July	86 7-16	85¼	86⅛	85¼
September	86⅝	85¼	86⅝	85⅝
Corn—				
May	..	..	54½	53¾
July	54¼	54¼	54¼	54

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
May	77⅛	75¾	77	75¾
July	76⅜	75¾	76¼	75¾
September	80⅜	78¾	80¼	78¾
Corn—				
May	46¼	45⅜	46¼	45⅜
July	46½	45⅞	46½	45⅞
September	47	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
Oats—				
May	42⅜	42	42¾	41⅞
July	37⅜	37	37¾	36⅞
September	33½	33	33½	32⅝
Lard—				
May	$8.92	$8.85	$8.92	$8.85
July	9.02	8.95	9.02	8.97
Ribs—				
May	8.65	8.57	8.62	8.62
July	8.82	8.72	8.80	8.77
Pork—				
May	16.12	16.00	16.12	16.10
July	16.20	16.05	16.20	16.10

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Friday, April 5, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
33,190	Amal. Copper	93⅞	97	93¾	97
400	Am. Car & F.	37¼	37¾	37	37¾
180	Am. Locomot.	65	66¼	65 ·	66¼
3,480	Am. Smelting	126½	128½	125½	127½
460	Am. Sugar	127½	127¾	126¾	126¾
2,720	At., T. & S. F.	96¾	97½	96⅝	97½
10	At., T. & S.F.pf.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼
2,020	Balt. & Ohio	102¾	103¼	99¾	102¾
7,580	Brooklyn R. T.	62	62⅝	61¼	62⅛
240	Can. Pacific	176	177½	176	177¼
20	Cent. Leather	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
180	Ches. & Ohio	41¾	42⅜	41⅜	42¼
2,840	C., M. & St. P.	130⅞	139¼	130⅝	138
3,540	Colo. Fuel & Iron	36	39¼	35¾	37¾
10	Dist. Secur.	71⅝	71¾	71¾	71¾
4,700	Erie	25½	25⅞	25	25⅞
60	Inter.-Met.	27	27⅝	27	27
70	Louis. & Nash.	120¼	120½	120¼	120½
10	Mex. Cent.	22	22	22	22
1,070	Mo., K. & T.	37¼	38⅜	36¾	37½
10	M., K. & T. pf.	65⅞	65⅞	65¾	65⅞
270	Mo. Pacific	76⅝	77	76¼	77
220	Nat. Lead	61⅜	62	61⅜	62
850	N. Y. Central	119⅝	121¼	119¾	121
30	Pacific Mail	20	20	20	20
5,940	Pennsylvania	125¾	127¾	125¾	127¾
90	People's Gas	92¾	92¾	92¼	92⅝
250	Pressed S. Car.	38	38¼	37½	37⅝
56,480	Reading	110	114	109¾	112¾
550	Rep. Steel	28	29	28	29½
20	Rep. Steel pf.	86	86	86	86
200	Rock Island	23¼	23¼	22¾	22⅞
7,780	Southern Pac.	82⅞	85¼	82¾	84¾
420	Southern Ry.	22⅞	23½	22½	23
60	Texas Pac.	29½	29½	29½	29¾
78,890	Union Pac.	139½	143¼	139¼	142
9,260	U. S. Steel	37¾	38¾	37½	38⅝
740	U. S. Steel pf.	97¾	100¾	96¾	100¾
50	Wabash	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	14⅝
70	Wabash pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26¾

219,940

MINING STOCKS.

150	Alice	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½
1,500	Atlanta	.73	.73	.73	.73
200	Belmazzar	.77	.77	.77	.77
300	Chollar	.14	.14	.14	.14
4,400	Comstock	.36	.42	.36	.40
500	Dunkin	.09	.09	.09	.09
400	Diamondfield	.38	.38	.38	.38
900	Elkton	.55	.56	.55	.56
300	Gold Field	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
100	Hale & Nor.	.90	.90	.90	.90
1,000	Julia	.14	.15	.14	.15
600	Jim Butler	1.06	1.08	1.06	1.08
1,200	Lone Star	.29	.30	.29	.30
400	Mon. Tonopah	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
50	Ontario	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
500	Overman	.20	.20	.20	.20
1,000	Pharmacist	.06	.06	.06	.06
300	Potosi	.14	.14	.14	.14
500	Red Hills	.35	.35	.35	.35
200	West End Con.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
200	Yellow Jacket	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05

14,400

MINING BOND.

$2,000	Comstock 4s	20½	21	20½	21

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal made substantial advances in the London market yesterday, spot going up £2 and futures £1 10s from the final quotations of Thursday. The closing prices were: Spot, £97 5s; futures, £97 15s. Pig tin closed strong at £183 for spot and £181 for futures. Lead was slightly lower at £19 8s 9d. Spelter was unchanged at £25 15s. Iron warrants were firm at 53s for standard foundry and 53s 9d for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	24.75	25.25	24.75	25.25
Electrolytic	24.25	25.00	24.25	25.00
Castings	23.75	24.25	23.75	24.25
Lead	6.05	6.15	6.05	6.15
Spelter	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.90
Tin	40.00	40.20	39.55	39.75

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 5.—Money was abundant and cheap in the market to-day, and discounts were easy.

A cheerful tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange, but the volume of business was limited, the approach of the settlement checking operations. Nevertheless, quotations advanced in nearly all sections. British securities benefited by dividend distributions.

Foreigners were dull, with the exception of Copper shares, which continued active. Rio Tinto marking a fresh advance. Mexican Rails enjoyed better support on dividend expectations. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103¾.

Americans opened above parity and remained quietly steady until the receipt of the New York opening prices, when they became active, Southern Pacific advancing 2 points in a few minutes. Baltimore & Ohio and Union Pacific were the features. Canadian Pacific was active, fluctuating widely. Grand Trunk was firm.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.65; Lisbon, 3.

Bar silver steady at 30 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 4½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

Americans, it is stated, resold to the Bank of England to-day a further $2,000,000 in gold, purchased April 2, the recent rise in the rate of exchange

HARRIMAN IS AFTER CHICAGO TERMINAL

Prospects of a Struggle with Hill-Morgan Interests at Coming Sale.

NEW MOVE MADE IN COURT

The Controlling Interests Seek to Cancel B. & O. Lease, but Harriman Objects.

What was regarded in Wall Street yesterday as a new phase of the opposition that has long existed between the Hill-Morgan interests and the Harriman forces was drawn to the Street's attention yesterday by the announcement from Chicago of the intervention of the Baltimore & Ohio in the Chicago Terminal Transfer foreclosure proceedings and of the filing of the Terminal Company's answer to the petition to the courts in behalf of the Baltimore & Ohio. What the latter road, in which E. H. Harriman now holds a dominant voice through the Union Pacific's holdings, is trying to accomplish is to be allowed to take up the entire bonded indebtedness of the Chicago Terminal Company, principal and interest, amounting to over $17,000,000, and later to proceed with the foreclosure, the property to be sold subject to the Baltimore & Ohio's lease of a portion of the terminal company's facilities.

Harriman Move Against Morgan.

This move on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio, if allowed by the court, would frustrate one of the important objects of the foreclosure proceedings instituted by the Morgan interests co-operating, it is generally understood, with the Hill interests. The Morgan interests a couple of years ago acquired a controlling interest in the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, and now holds, it is said, a majority of the road's bonds as well as a majority of its stock. It was originally intended to reorganize the property without foreclosure, but, according to report, the Morgan interests found it impossible to induce the Baltimore & Ohio and other roads which lease the terminal company's facilities to consent to an advance in the price they were paying the Terminal Company and foreclosure proceedings were undertaken in order to cancel all existing leases, leaving the controlling interest in the property free to make new leases on more advantageous terms. If the Baltimore & Ohio's plan is carried out this will be prevented.

The Baltimore & Ohio is understood to by paying the Terminal Company $168,000 a year as rental under a contract entered into some years ago. It is claimed by the Terminal Company interests that the facilities the Baltimore & Ohio enjoys are now worth perhaps three times as much as the road is paying. The Baltimore & Ohio is as desirous of preventing the cancellation of the lease as the Morgan interests are to have it canceled.

In reply to the Baltimore & Ohio's request to be subrogated in the foreclosure proceedings the Chicago Terminal Company, in its answer filed in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago yesterday, holds that to allow the Baltimore & Ohio's petition would work an injustice to the Terminal Company, as it would tend to lessen competition at the sale. It is further held that the Terminal Company's property is worth at least twice as much as the upset price of $15,000,000 fixed by the court, which has already named May 3 as the date for the foreclosure sale.

Sharp Competition Expected.

The view of the Terminal Company that competition at the sale will be lessened if the Baltimore & Ohio is allowed to intervene, is not shared by the Chicago Terminal Transfer minority stockholders, who have recently taken steps to combine for the protection of their interests in connection with the foreclosure proceedings now under way. It is pointed out that if the Baltimore & Ohio is allowed to assume the debt and later sell the property subject to its lease, the Morgan interests, as the holders of a majority of the Terminal Company's securities, in order to protect themselves would be obliged to overbid the Baltimore & Ohio, which undoubtedly would not allow the property to sell for less than the $17,000,000 or more which it would have to advance in order to take up the bonds, with interest from the date of default, which occurred in 1905.

If the Baltimore & Ohio's petition should be refused by the courts it is the expectation of some of the minority holders of the Terminal Company's stock that the Baltimore & Ohio will compete at the coming foreclosure sale against the Morgan interests. It is thought possible that in order to obtain control of the property and retain its favorable leasehold the Baltimore & Ohio will bid a price much above the upset price fixed by the court.

BEAVER NATIONAL TO OPEN.

National City Bank and Empire Trust Co. to Represent It in Clearing House.

The Beaver National Bank, of which George M. Coffin, former Vice President of the Phenix National Bank and ex-Deputy Controller of the Currency, is President, is about to begin business in the Beaver Building, at Beaver and Pearl Streets. As the new institution cannot become a member of the Clearing House until it has been in existence for a year, the National City Bank and the Empire Trust Company will be its representatives in that body.

Mr. Coffin is well known as the author of several works on banking and currency. The other officers of the Beaver National Bank are S. H. Vandergrift and T. P. Walsh, Vice Presidents, and J. V. Loughlin, assistant cashier.

The Directors are Frank Bomm, George M. Coffin, John B. Fassett, Thomas A. H. Hay, Martin W. Littleton, George Mercer, Jr., Thomas E. Murphy, Augustus K. Sloan, S. H. Vandergrift, Earl Vogel, and T. P. Welsh.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Robert B. Armstrong, who resigned last week as President of the Casualty Company of America, sails to-day for six weeks' rest in Europe.

Lee B. Durstine, former Vice President of the North American Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., has been elected President to succeed John Boone. Mr. Boone will continue a Director of the company.

The Mercantile National Bank of this city is authorized to state that the drafts drawn by the Bank of New Zealand on the Corbin Banking Company will be paid by the agency of the Bank of British North America, 52 Wall Street.

This Nominating Committee is announced for the Board of Officers and Managers of the Cotton Exchange, to be chosen at the annual June election: Thomas M. Robinson, Thomas A. McIntyre, Thomas E. Hicks, Henry Hentz, Marcus J. Parrott, William E. Caldwell, and B. Liedenburg.

These were elected members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday: W. L. Clayton of Anderson, Clayton & Co. of Oklahoma, James S. Patterson of Memphis, Tenn.; Walter S. Thomson of George H. McFadden & Brother, Philadelphia, and Charles N. Fairchild of Charles M. Fairchild & Co., New York.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., who as fiscal agents received proposals for $1,000,000 4 per cent. gold loan bonds of Porto Rico under the Executive Council, made the awards of the bonds yesterday. Fisk & Robinson of this city and the First National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind., received the largest allotments. The bonds, which are issued in denominations of $1,000 each, are redeemable at the rate of $50,000 a year, beginning Jan. 1, 1908. The United States Treasury Department will accept them as security for deposit on the same conditions as the Philippine bonds are accepted and for the same purposes.

GOLD RESOLD TO LONDON.

Lazard Freres Make a Profit on $2,250,000 Engaged on Tuesday.

Lazard Frères announced yesterday the resale in London of the $2,250,000 gold which they had engaged there on Tuesday for import to New York. Immediately following the announcement of the engagement of this gold there was a sharp advance in exchange rates, which made it more profitable for the bankers to sell the exchange accumulated for the purpose of bringing over this gold than it was to import the gold itself.

Because of the decline in interest rates here following large deposits of Government money with the National banks there was less need of the gold here, it was pointed out yesterday, than there is abroad, and the equilibrium between the markets would therefore be better maintained by leaving the gold on the other side than by bringing it here. From 4.8375 early in the week, demand sterling has risen to 4.8520, at which price it sold at the opening yesterday. It ended the day at about 4.8510.

$1,000,000 NOTES EXTENDED.

Canadian Improvement Company Renews Its Obligations to Ontario.

By agreement between the Government of the Province of Ontario and the Canadian Improvement Company, the Government's indorsement on the notes of the improvement company to the amount of $1,000,000 has been extended for six months from May 1, when the present notes mature. This arrangement has been made to facilitate the company's financing, as it was not desired to meet the notes at this time.

The notes were originally taken by a syndicate headed by Charles Orvis, who was instrumental in reorganizing the old Lake Superior Consolidated Company, which passed through extended financial vicissitudes. The rate of interest on the notes is 5 per cent. and the interest has been continued at this rate. A report current yesterday that the company had in connection with the extension of the notes paid a sum of money which in effect brought the interest rate up to 7 per cent., was denied by Mr. Orvis.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

The leading commercial weeklies comment as follows on general business conditions:

Trade responds to seasonable weather, distribution of Spring merchandise fully equaling sanguine expectations, and country merchants purchase liberally from wholesalers at leading centres. Reports from principal cities are uniformly favorable. Leading industries are fully occupied, and no strikes of more than local significance have materialized thus far. Railway earnings in three weeks of March were 10 per cent. larger than last year. Commercial failures in the first quarter were 3,136 in number and $32,075,501 in amount of liabilities, against 3,102 last year, when the amount involved was $33,761,107. Prices of commodities exhibited the usual seasonable decline in March, being $107,895, against $109,913 a month previous. Bank exchanges at New York were 5.4 per cent. smaller than in the same week last year, while at other leading cities there was an average loss of 7 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

Despite some cross currents in demand, due mainly to the withdrawal of the Easter stimulus to trade and a succeeding spell of cold weather, the developments of the week have been mainly favorable. Chief, perhaps, of these is the final satisfactory settlement of the Western railway men's demands by arbitration. This is very important, because, despite strenuous efforts by railway managers and actual improvement proceeding therefrom, slow deliveries of merchandise are still restrictive of trade and collections. Reports from most leading industries are still of full order books and of backward deliveries. There is, however, slightly more manifest a disposition to move conservatively as regards distant positions, some easing of metal quotations, and a softening of asking prices for various products. Wheat crop reports have an appearance of irregularity, due to the reported spread of insect damage in the Southwest and advices of Winter killing in the Central West. Still, the reports from the great surplus States west of the Mississippi are very good, having been improved by rain.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's estimates of the amount of cash gained by the banks this week on the movements to and from the interior and on the operations with the Sub-Treasury, varied from $11,500,000 to $12,500,000. As was the case last week, the larger portion of the gain was on account of the deposit of Government moneys in the National banks.

Discussing the movement in detail The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain in cash held by the banks of $11,962,700. They received from the interior $7,801,300 and sent to the interior $7,902,100. The loss to the interior was $90,800.

Receipts of new gold were $2,542,200. Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury, including payment for bonds and deposits of customs receipts, were $34,985,300. Payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $25,464,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $9,521,300.

The total gain from new gold, $2,542,200, and on Sub-Treasury operations, $9,521,300, was $12,063,500. Deducting the loss to the interior of $90,800, the net gain was $11,972,700.

The large gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was due chiefly to the deposit of receipts from custome and to the payment of 4 per cent. bonds of 1907.

More Greene Gold-Silver Stock.

An additional offering of 100,000 shares of the preferred stock of the Greene Gold-Silver Company at $8 per share is announced in a circular issued by the company. The offering is part of an issue of 300,000 shares of 8 per cent. cumulative stock authorized last year, of which 100,000 shares put out at $7.50 per share are said to have been all subscribed. The proceeds of the sale of new stock are to be used for increasing the reduction capacity of the company and for development work.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Decorators' Association, Newark; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Charles M. Heyer, Frederick L. Bertsch, and Mamie A. Ruhl.

Reynolds & Co., to manufacture confectionery, Camden; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—George B. Martin, Ferris A. Mitchell, and Blair Thaw Scott.

American Carbon Company, to manufacture carbon, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—William P. Caitlin, George W. Romaine, and Joseph Mackey.

Fowler & Dalton, to conduct a painting business, Newark; capital, $12,000. Incorporators—Samuel Dalton, Ella D. Gaylord, and Mary Dalton.

Sea Shore Garage Company, to store automobiles, Deal, Monmouth County; capital, $12,000. Incorporators—Hugo Stommell, James T. Graff, and Edgar P. Graff.

Realty and Construction Company, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Francis G. Haseltman, Ralph J. Liebenderfer, and George B. Hanford.

Murphy Contracting Company, Union; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Joseph Murphy, Richard W. Turner, and C. A. Callery.

Auto Water Saving Company, Springfield; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Gerhardt Coenen, Victor Reinking, and M. T. Reed.

Luddington Realty Company, Springfield; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—William Flemer, Peter H. Meisel, and Albert P. Cain.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, April 5.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Glen Hosiery Company of Wilmington, (textiles;) capital, $100,000.

Graeder Emrtiken Manufacturing Company of Wilmington; capital, $150,000.

Sterling Pearl Button Works of Philadelphia; capital, $25,000

Financial Review of Scranton, Penn.; capital, $25,000.

Capital Development Company of Scranton, Penn.; capital, $200,000.

Perfection Carton Machine Company of Wilmington, (paper-box machinery;) capital, $100,000.

Pennsylvania Securities Company of Pittsburg; capital, $100,000.

Increase in capital stock of the Philadelphia Cyanide Process Company of Philadelphia, Penn., from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000.

Littleton to Defend Ahearn.

Borough President Ahearn, it was learned yesterday, has engaged Martin W. Littleton as counsel to defend him at the public investigation of his department, which is to begin on Monday in the Mayor's office. The hearings will be held before the Commissioners of Accounts. Corporation Counsel Ellison will present the facts unearthed by William M. Ivins and John P. Mitchell, who have been delving into the affairs of the Borough President for several months.

MILBURN DEFENDS HARRIMAN'S DEALS

Says Inquiry Into Entire Subject of Community of Interests Would Be Beneficial.

HIS ARGUMENTS COMBATED

Attorneys for the Government Attack Southern Pacific and Alton Transactions at Hearing.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—After two days of argument the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day concluded its bearing in the investigation of the transactions of E. H. Harriman in Southern Pacific and Chicago & Alton securities and took the case under advisement. There were three addresses to-day—one by Attorney John G. Milburn in defense of Mr. Harriman's course and one each by Special Attorneys C. A. Severance and Frank C. Kellogg in criticism of it.

Mr. Milburn contended that the main purpose of the purchase of the Southern Pacific by the Union Pacific had been to gain a through line from Omaha to San Francisco, and declared that there had been no subterfuge about or hidden motive in the deal. It had been a bona-fide purchase, and could not be criticised as a business transaction from any point of view. Having no purpose of preventing competition, it did not fall within the meaning of the Sherman law. The negotiations for the Southern Pacific stock had been begun long before an effort was made to obtain Northern Pacific stock. "Any other theory is a mere dream," he declared.

"If it is a dream it is not the dream of this commission, but of Mr. Harriman," responded Commissioner Lane.

Mr. Milburn complained of the course of the commission in singling out the Harriman interests for investigation and said he should be pleased to have an inquiry into the entire subject of community of interests. He would have the Pennsylvania, the Vanderbilt, the Northern Pacific, the Rock Island, and the Great Northern systems inquired into, for all of these had grown up under the eyes of the commission, by the acquisition of stock and consolidation, and all control parallel and competing lines. He believed a general inquiry would result in showing the beneficial effects of large concerns.

"If," he said, "the politicians would only let the railroads alone for two or three years and let this commission exercise its present powers in calmness I believe that many of the problems would be worked out and solved properly."

"Mr. Harriman," remarked Commissioner Lane, "stated that but for the restraint of the laws he would take over the Santa Fé, and that he would get control of the Northern Pacific. Suppose he had carried out this plan and also controlled the Illinois Central, he would thus control all the lines running into Oregon and California. Does he not acknowledge that he was checked by the restraint of the law?"

"I don't think that too much stress should be laid on such a remark," Mr. Milburn replied. "Mr. Harriman was not speaking from a legal point of view, but was expressing an idea he had in his mind and which cannot be carried into practical operation except through Government ownership—from which God save us! His ambition was a mere dream."

Special Attorney C. A. Severance made the first address for the Government. He entered into an argument to show that the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were competing lines, inasmuch as both started at Oregon and once terminated at the Missouri and the other at the Mississippi River, and both had connecting lines into Chicago.

In this connection Mr. Severance spoke of the Union Pacific as controlling the Illinois Central and Mr. Lovett took exception to the remark. Mr. Severance adhered to his position, saying that it had been shown that the Union Pacific owned 25½ per cent. of the stock of the Illinois Central, and that under ordinary conditions this was sufficient to give a substantial control.

Mr. Kellogg devoted his attention to the Chicago & Alton Road and Mr. Harriman's connection with it. He said that the liabilities of that road had been increased to the extent of $80,000,000, "for which," he declared, "the syndicate did not give the company one dollar aside from a moderate equipment." All the improvements could have been made by a comparatively slight increase of the road's interest account. Mr. Kellogg said that he did not hold Mr. Harriman more responsible than Mr. Schiff or any other purchaser of the stock. "We are only interested in him in connection with the transaction," he said. "He is only an incident, and I will say that he has not shirked responsibility."

He averred that the Alton bonds had been sold to Harriman and his friends at 65 cents on the dollar, when they could have been made to bring par, and the proceeds of this sale had been used in paying dividends to the stockholders, the men who had bought the bonds. Deducting the dividends the bonds had really been obtained for about 49 cents on the dollar.

DEFENDS HIGH FLOUR DUTY.

Colombia Forced to Impose It, Says Consul General Sarria.

Gen. Carlos M. Sarria, Consul General of Colombia, gave out a statement yesterday concerning the action of his Government in raising the import duty on flour against which complaint has been made by some of the American shippers to South America. He explained that Colombia found it necessary for the encouragement and protection of her own growing wheat industry, which under the administration of President Rafael Reyes has become one of importance in the republic. Heretofore the flour had been imported almost exclusively from the United States, and this importation was killing the wheat industry in Colombia.

The Consul General said, however, that to counterbalance the advance in the duty on flour the Government of Colombia had reduced the tariff on other commodities imported solely from the United States, such as steel in bars or in rods, metal fabric, carbonic gas, suets or fats, packing sacks, plows, harrows, nitre, arsenic acid, cobalt, oxide of manganese, boric acid, nitrate of potash, antimony, and other chemical products.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Egyptian Part-Lace Handkerchiefs Pay Higher Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Sub-Board No. 1, the United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed in behalf of G. Karamanookian, and M. Asbdjian & Co. of Alexandretta, Egypt, regarding the foreign market values to be attached to part-lace handkerchiefs. When the merchandise was before a single General Appraiser last November the advance of 5 per cent. over invoice values was sustained, and the sub-board now sees no reason for disturbing the Collector's decision to assess duty on a higher basis. The decision of the General Appraiser sustaining the Collector is affirmed.

In a decision by I. F. Fischer the board upholds the Government in demanding an advance of 1,000 marks each in the values of embroidery machines sent to this country by Adolph Saurer of Arbon, Switzerland. As a result the machines will be assessed on the basis of 7,380 marks each instead of 6,880 marks apiece as invoiced. The duty was at the rate of 45 per cent.

Boarders Wanted and Furnished Rooms

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BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savoy. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large room, back parlor; excellent table board; references.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and room for persons with references; Southern home.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; references; telephone.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Double and single rooms.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny front room; select home; gentleman, couple; table guests; references.

106TH ST., 50 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; home-like table; congenial; $7 up; $12, two; telephone "Z."

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—To rent, with board, a desirable single room, with closet.

123D, 120 WEST.—One large, two small rooms, with board; private family; 6033 Morningside.

137TH ST., 311 WEST.—Couple or gentleman accommodated by small Jewish private family, with large front room and board; cheerful surroundings; telephone.

LENOX AV., 53.—High-class apartment, beautiful, light, airy rooms; every convenience; electric lights, shower, 'phone, hall service; home cooking; also table guests; reasonable; Subway express 110th. Sinclair.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Single room, with board; good table; table guests.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Sunny hall room, fourth floor, with board; reference essential.

72D, 156 EAST.—Handsome rooms; every convenience; excellent board; refined family; reduced rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, 61ST.—Suite, double rooms, $18 to $22; single, $9, $12; table guests accommodated; high-grade board.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest etandard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

HIGH-GRADE clearing house for rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,972.—Front parlor and back, second floor, furnished for two; reasonable. Cook.

19TH, 39 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished large and small rooms; running hot water; telephone.

34TH ST, 847 WEST, The Utahn.—Large, light rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings; telephone.

37TH ST., 50 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a quiet, refined home; reference.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

48TH ST., 238 WEST.—Hall rooms for gentlemen; running water; private family.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; modern plumbing; gentlemen only.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable single room in refined Catholic family; meals optional. Witter.

86TH ST., 310 WEST, Near Riverside.—Third-floor suite; will separate; also small room; gentlemen.

55TH ST., 246, 250, 252, 254 WEST.—Choicely furnished rooms; excellent board. Mrs. Dinkelspiel.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Telephone; large front parlor; bay window; private entrance; central; Subway. Brock.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE; DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

103D ST., 120 WEST.—Large front parlor, with back parlor; very desirable; suitable for gentlemen or couple; small private family. Kirkwood.

104TH ST., 79 Manhattan Av.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; select private house, near stations.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Sunny south room; elevator; shower bath; gentlemen; references. Otis.

115TH, 231 WEST.—Special table board, $3.50; catering to parties; large accommodations; near Subway and "L." Telephons, 5133 Harlem. Gotthold.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Two elegant, sunny front rooms; private entrance; telephone, elevator. Superintendent.

122D ST., 164 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; moderate; references; telephone.

126TH, 251 WEST.—Large comfortable rooms in apartment; running water; all conveniences; reasonable. Hancock.

150TH, 627 WEST.—Private house; large, light single room, bath adjoining; telephone, 3808—Morningside.

MANHATTAN AV., 498.—Front hall room, use bath; three flights up. Cook.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 52.—Single room, overlooking park; $2.50; telephone; conveniences. Brown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72.—Bachelor house; fine suites, furnished or unfurnished, with bath; breakfast; refined surroundings; magnificent river view; references.

Two light connecting rooms, $8; 1 light room, $4. Girdlestone, 250 West 51st.

WANTED PERMANENTLY, gentlemen or business woman for third story large rear room; hot and cold running water; large closets; clean and comfortable. 343 West 20th St.

East Side.

48D ST., 12 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable large room, with private bath; telephone.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished room, private bath; also handsomely furnished parlor bedroom, bath; high-class house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH, 18 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; square room; running water; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

58TH ST., 34 EAST, (Near Madison Av.)—Large room, near bath; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 150 EAST.—Large and single rooms, parlor floor, en suite or separate; private baths; telephone; newly furnished; superior house; references.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; running water, bath; gentlemen; references essential.

104TH ST., 63 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; gentleman or business women; private house.

Situations and Help Wanted

Telephone 1,000 Bryant

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Good contralto for Methodist suburban church; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Soprano for Brooklyn church; $100. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Cylinder press feeders on register work; steady employment. Apply Robert Gair Co., Printing Department, foot of Washington St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Episcopal organist, New Jersey Church; Summer resort; $400. Webeter's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., nr. 18th.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey, $350-$500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Base for Brooklyn church; good reader; $450. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus basses for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors for New Jersey churches, $800, $400. Webster's Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter in business office of newspaper. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, L. R., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; tuition, $50; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—In Editorial Department, a stenographer; literary taste and training desirable; salary, $50 per month. Address, in own handwriting, A. B., 434 Lafayette St., New York City.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Estimater, high-class ornamental iron and bronze; must be competent to negotiate contracts and manage branch office. Apply 1,133 Broadway, Room 601.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-Sun, Box 230 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Cylinder press feeders on register work; steady employment. Apply Robert Gair Co., Printing Department, foot of Washington St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; home bills examined, checked, paid, and rendered monthly; checkbooks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4916 Chelsea.

Companions.

COMPANION.—The Rev. Dr. Hongbton commends a young Canadian lady, who desires a position as companion; willing to travel; indifferent in regard to salary. Address Transfiguration Church, 29th St. and Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Mme. Le Brun, 205 West 42d St., French dressmaker; hand-embroidered dresses, hand-painted evening gowns, fans, and parasols; will call.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—Country woman would go to home of refinement as housekeeper and companion; would take care family for absent parents; appreciate home interests; has been in own home only; willing to travel. Yankee, Box 820 Times, Times Square.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—Would do private nursing; companion to invalid; moderate compensation; 6 years' experience. 171 East 82d St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; can read notes correctly; High School graduate; attentive, diligent; references; $10. M. E., Box 169 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience law and commercial work; excellent references furnished as to ability. Miss W., Room 902, 154 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; competent; lives with parents; Gentile; references; $15. Miss Carter, 126 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; not afraid to work; moderate salary. Miss F. B., 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Up-to-date American girl wants work quickly; references. Experienced, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

TEACHER.—A lady recommends superior French Protestant teacher, graduate of University of France, capable of taking charge of French department in young ladies' school or education of young girls in private family; eight years' experience in select school; personal references. Apply after 5 P. M., 58 East 72d St., entrance on Park Av., or by telephone, 3218—79th.

CARETAKERS.—Married couple wish to take care of private house; references. Molander, 202 East 114th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class man; 10 years' best reference. Address John, 2 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—Position in country; best reference. J. O. L., 214 West 53d St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; can furnish undoubted references. J. E. B., Box 325 Timee, Timee Square.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR, &c.—Young man, 23, desires steady position as collector, solicitor; salary and commission basis, or general office assistant; five years' experience. J. T., 557 Robbins Av., Bronx.

COLUMBIA graduate, student English Department, wishes employment; three years' journalistic experience; best possible references; could commence work at once. Otis H. Moore, 557 West 124th St.

LAWYER—20 years' experience, New York and Chicago; former assistant United States attorney; recent assistant State's attorney, Chicago; highest professional references; expert in trials, equity, and appeals, wants legal association. Lawyer, 323 Times, Times Square.

RODMAN, &c.—Student with practical experience would like to get a position with an engineering concern as rodman, leveler, or as topographical draftsman. Jas. J. Rosenthal, 120 West 61st St., New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS!

All traveling and hotel expenses included.

WASHINGTON, 3 DAYS—ONLY $12

Three more trips, April 11 and 25, May 9.

IN EUROPE

During July and August. Six tours, big steamers, $275 to $555. Free descriptive Booklet of

THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS

343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S HUDSON RIVER LINE

Connecting at Albany for Syracuse, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Montreal, Pittsfield, Rutland, and all points North, East, and West.

Unsurpassed Steamers

C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK

Leave New York from Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., week days only, 6 P. M. A charming night trip on luxurious steamers. Never more comfortable than at this season of year, and the river never more interesting.

Citizens Troy Line

CITY OF TROY and ONTEORA

Leave New York from Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays, 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Fine service. LOW RATES. EXCURSION $2.50.

TICKETS BY RAIL between New York and Albany or Troy good on steamers.

Stateroome and Tickets at Wharf Offices, also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE

FARES REDUCED

BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.

Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Puritan and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkeon St., week days only, 5 P. M. Stre. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20 E. R., week days only, 4:00 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P.M.; Str. City of Lawrence.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 8:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.

Enterprise Transportation Company

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, week days, 4 P. M.

For Newburgh, week days, 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC..20,904 tons..April 6, noon; May 4
NEW YORK....Apr. 18, May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS..Apr. 20, May 18, June 15, July 13
PHILADELPHIA..Apr. 27, May 25, June 22, Jy. 20

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 14 N. R.

MINNETONKA....Apr. 6, noon; May 4; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18
MESABA.....Apr. 27, 9 A. M.; May 25

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

KROONLAND.....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, June 1
VADERLAND..Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND..Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14
MAJESTIC..Apr 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC.....Apr. 19, 10 A. M.; May 17, June 20
OCEANIC.....Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
TEUTONIC.....May 1, 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC....Apr. 6, noon; May 4, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC .....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....Jnne 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:

REPUBLIC.....Apr. 20, 10 A. M.
CRETIC.....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
ROMANIC..Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K.Wm.II..Apr. 9, 1 PM Kaiser....July 2, 10 AM
Kronpr's..Apr. 23, Noon K.Wm.II..July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM Kronprinz..July 16, 9 AM
K.W.II.May 14, 7:30AM Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp's.May 21, 10 AM K. Wm. II..Aug. 6, 6 AM
Kaiser...June 4, 10 AM Kron's'ss.Aug. 13, 7:30AM
K.Wm.II.June 11, 6 AM Cecilia(new)Aug. 20, 1PM
Kronpr's.June 18, 10 AM Kaiser...Aug. 27, 10 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.

Rhein.....Apr. 11 Chemnitz.....June 6
Breslau.....Apr. 18 *Barbarossa.....June 8
Chemnitz.....May 2 *Kurfuerst.....June 13
*Kurfuerst.....May 9 *Friedrich.....June 20
Main.....May 16 *P. Alice.....June 25
*Friedrich.....May 18 *Bremen.....July 4

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, April 5.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday: 485, 85, 63, 131, 135, 136, 137, 139.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announcsd the following decisions:

National Contracting Company, appellant, vs. Hudson River Water Power Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event, unless defendant stipulates to reduce the judgment as indicated in opinion, in which event judgment as so modified affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Clarke and Scott, JJ. Settle order on notice.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, respondent, vs. Robert A. Granniss, appellant. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, respondent, vs. Richard A. McCurdy, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting in part.) Order filed.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, respondent, vs. Richard A. McCurdy, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, respondent, vs. Charles H. Raymond et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as indicated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, respondent, vs. Richard A. McCurdy and another. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Tracy W. Platt, appellant, vs. William I. Clark et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmsd, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Abram Wyckoff, respondent, vs. Albert L. Worms and another, appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Lambert, J., and Patterson, P. J., (Patterson, P. J., and Houghton, J., dissenting in part.) Settle order on notice.

George S. Nicholas, respondent, vs. Franklin B. Lord as trustee et al., impleaded, appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Lambert, J., and Patterson, P. J., (Patterson, P. J., and Houghton, J., dissenting in part.) Settle order on notice.

Carvie C. Catt, individually, &c., plaintiff, vs. Mary Catt et al., defendants.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff as indicated in opinion. Opinions by Patterson, P. J., (Lambert and Houghton, JJ.) Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Harris Ablewich, deceased. —Decree reversed, with costs, and proceedings remitted. Opinions by Patterson, P. J., and Ingraham, J. (Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting in part.) Order filed.

James P. Smith, as executor, &c., respondent, vs. Harriet A. Palmer et al., impleaded, &c., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to the respondents separately appearing, payable out of the estate Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Eugene C. Gilroy, as receiver, appellant, vs. Everson-Hickok Company and another, respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, unless defendant stipulates to reduce the judgment as stated in opinion, in which event judgment, as so modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Houghton and Ingraham, JJ. (Ingraham and Clarke, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Mary Des Moineaux, respondent, vs. New York City Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as stated in opinion, in which event judgment, as so modified, and order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. (Patterson, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Annie Gallagher, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Edgar B. Newman, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Euphemia B. Keller, respondent, vs. John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute and another, and appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William T. Jerome, respondent, vs. New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

William T. Jerome vs. The Star Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles N. Swift, respondent, vs. United States Regulation Firearms Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

John C. Young, plaintiff, vs. Mason Stable Company, defendant.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered in favor of defendant, with costs, on the opinion on former appeal. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, respondent, vs. American Bonding Company of Baltimore, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Cromo Light Company, respondent, vs. Frank M. Parker, as attorney, &c., appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff with leave to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Louis H. Evans, respondent, vs. Frank D. Hyde, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Theresa Nicholson vs. New York City Railway Company. Same vs. same.—Determination and judgment reversed in each cause by consent, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Order filed.

Theresa Nicholson, respondent, vs. New York City Railway Company, appellant.—Determination and judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Arthur M. Wertheimer and another, appellants, vs. James Talcott, respondent.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

People ex rel. Edward D. Sugden, relator, vs. William McAdoo, as Commissioner, respondent. —Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Frederick Nachod et al., appellants, vs. Charles T. Hindley, respondent.—Judgment modified, as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Samuel M. Evans, as trustee, appellant-respondent, vs. National Broadway Bank, respondent-appellant.—Judgment affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles Hart et al., appellants, vs. Sarah Hart et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion on former appeal, (51 Appellate Division, 597.) Order filed.

Daniel M. Barr, respondent, vs. Carl Schefer et al., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Edward Mitchell, respondent, vs. Elizabeth M. Reid, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Margaret Shea, as administratrix, respondent, vs. The City of New York, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Landau vs. city, (180 New York, 48.) Ingraham, J., dissenting. Order filed.

Mary Haughey, as administratrix, appellant, vs. Thomas Muiry, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Lawrence P. Mingey, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

John C. Wilmerding, respondent, vs. Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Clarke and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Morgan L. Starks, respondent, vs. Dan A. Carroll, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Ellen B. Williams.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursemants. No opinion. Order filed.

Veryl Presten, appellant, vs. Ætna Insurance Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Clarke, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Veryl Preston, appellant, vs. Union Assurance Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Clarke, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Warren Brothers Company, plaintiff, vs. City of New York, defendant.—Judgment ordered for defendant, with costs, on the authority of Barber Asphalt Company vs. Wilcox, (90 App. Div., 245.) Concurring memorandum by Scott J. Dissenting opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Ellen B. Williams.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Prince Line, Limited, respondent, vs. John C. Seager Company, impleaded, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Arthur W. Tams, appellant, vs. G. Schirmer et al., respondents.—Order modified by striking out Subdivision 4 of the order appealed from, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

The San Lorenzo Sugar Company, appellant, vs. Henry Blitz, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of William H. Montanye, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

George A. Schroter, appellant, vs. Sofi G. Schroter, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James A. Grant and another, appellants, vs Greene Consolidated Copper Company, William C. Greene, respondent.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

James A. Grant and another, respondents, vs. Greene Consolidated Copper Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

The same vs. the same.—Appeal dismissed without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William A. Rosenbaum, appellant, vs. Samuel J. Stiebel et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry L. Bisenefeld, respondent, vs. Consolidated Gas Company of New York, appellant; Manuel Greenwald vs. the same; Joseph Hochheiser vs. Standard Gas Light Company.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements in each case, and motions denied, with $10 costs in each case, with leave to renew as stated in opinion. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

William Wills and another, respondents, vs. James Rowland & Co., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John J. Deery, respondent, vs. Elizabeth M. Byrne et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Julius Leszynsky, appellant, vs. Traver Circle Swing Company and another respondents.—Order modified by striking out the sixth requirement of the order, and as modified affirmed without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Henry Willis, appellant, vs. James B. Regan and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles W. Trembly, respondent, vs. Charles C. Marshall, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs upon payment into court by defendant of amount claimed. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Eliza White, deceased.—Order of Surrogates' Court reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order of Oct. 5 affirmed. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ. Order filed.

Samuel Rosenthal et al., respondents, vs. Morris Amdursky and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Lawrence Fogarty, appellant, vs. Joseph Cassidy, as President, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William Millar, respondent, vs. Thomas A. Nevins, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James R. Haskell, respondent, vs. Lena M. Moran, as administratrix, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Motion by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ. Order filed.

George E. Fisher, respondent, vs. Miles M. Martin, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, respondent, vs. Thomas B. Hidden, individually, &c., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Lambert and Ingraham, JJ. Settle order on notice.

Calendars for Saturday, April 6.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Lorenz Bayer.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Wadhams, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Dwyer vs. Broadway Reliance Realty Company No. 4—A. P. Massey, Martin vs. Martin—Charles N. Morgan. Perelman vs. Greenfield—Adam Wiener. McGlone vs. McGlone—Dennis A. Spellissy.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Abrams vs. Philadelphia Casualty Company—Joseph F. Daly. In re Westerfield—Lawrence Godkin.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

FRANCESCO LAGONIGRO.—Francesco Lagonigro, grocer, at Post Chester, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,783 and nominal assets of $1,900, consisting of stock $400, and outstanding accounts $1,500, many of which are uncollectible.

THOMAS ELIJAH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Thomas Elijah, doing business as T. Elijah & Co., wholesale dealer in dry goods and peddlers' supplies at 69 Washington Street, by these creditors: Bacon & Co., $279; Machinbach Importing Company, $279, and E. Hirschfeld, $130. It was alleged that he was insolvent, on March 15 removed stock of $2,000, and made preferential payments. He began business on Feb. 1, 1904.

DAVID BERNSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Bernstein, doing business as D. Bernstein Company, manufacturer of shirts at 390 Broadway, by these creditors: J. H. Lane & Co., $299; Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, $80, and Garner & Co., $250. It was alleged that he was insolvent and had made preferential payments. Judge Hough of the United States District Court appointed Charles L. Brookins receiver of the assets, bond $3,000. Liabilities are $50,000 and assets $10,000, consisting of stock, $8,000; accounts, $1,000, and fixtures, $1,000.

NAT STONE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nat Stone, wholesale dealer in jewelry, who had an office on Broadway, near Grand Street, by Michael Meyerowitz, doing business as Meyerowitz Brothers, creditors for $1,501. It was alleged that he was insolvent, made preferential payments of several thousand dollars, and transferred accounts to firms and banks. He began business in October, 1905. M. L. Armstein, his attorney, said that the liabilities were $8,000 and assets possibly $2,000, and he gave up business some weeks ago.

GEORGE A. VARNEY & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against George A. Varney & Co., Corporation, builders, at 156 Fifth Avenue, with a branch office at White Plains, by these creditors: Barnet Manufacturing Company, $99; P. & F. Corbin, $123, and H. B. Foster Electric Company, $716. It was alleged that the corporation was insolvent, and had committed an act of bankruptcy in making an assignment on Jan. 31 to Paul M. Abrahams. The business was started on Jan. 1, 1904, and incorporated on March 12, 1906, with a capital stock of $75,000. Liabilities are reported to be $220,000, nominal assets $180,000, and actual assets $1,500.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 137 failures in the United States for the week, against 166 for the previous week, and 151, 170, 201, and 153 for the corresponding weeks of 1906 to 1903. The Middle States had 50, New England 21, Southern, 21, Western, 24, Northwestern 9, Pacific 11, and Territories 1. Canada had 20, against 21 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Acheson, H. C.—Lord & Taylor, $72.
Beet, T.—Gertrude P. McMannis, $162.
Blum, K.—N. Davidson, $381.
Buch, S.—M. Gellis et al., $144.
Burt, W. H.—G. R. Sutherland, $80.
Blumenthal, G. A.—B. Miller, $95.
Born, M.—S. Fischer, $65.
Cohen, L.—Delia Oche, $29.
Cannon, J. W.—O. L. Spannhake, $42.
Cohen, I.—H. Epstein et al., $181.
Cappel, L.—J. Hell, $182.
Cuperman, Sara—I. H. Konigsberg, $403.
Dry, A. A.—Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Ins., $49.
Duryea, F. W.—S. Kats, $388.
Douthitt, J. F.—J. B. Ryer et al., $68.
Donnegan, Marla A. and John A.—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of N. Y., $347.
Same—Same, $347.
Dreyfuss, B.—F. MacNse et al., $685.
Duffy, T. F.—G. R. Sutherland, $80.
Duke, G.—O. Melin, $805.
Dukas, Max—Same, $805.
Di Russo, G., by guardian—Brooklyn Heights Ry. Co., $24.
De Long, A. W.—D. H. Levitt, $105.
Ennis, M.—I. Wallenstein, $269.
Edelstein, A.—Same, $269.
Ewbank, H. B., Jr.—Gould Storage Battery Co., $386.
Fay, J. A., (not summoned)—N. Y. Telephone Co., $43.
Fox, W.—S. J. Luckings, $89.
Froehlich, C.—A. Lewin, $60.
Goodale, W. D.—O. Boelsen, $95.
Greenwald, M.—I. Rosenberg, $69.
Gause, H. T.—J. H. Darrell, costs, $96.
Hunter, P. C.—Hudson Companies, costs, $108.
Hollander, B.—G. Cohn, $40.
Horn, E.—J. C. Orr Co., $320.
Hasenbeck, F.—E. Zollner, $385.
Irons, E.—M. N. Clement, $10.
Keeley, T.—A. Bradley, $107.
Kuhnle, F.—G. Spaeth, $40.
Kaplan, J.—M. Bergmen et al., $85.
Kurzrok, R.—M. Silberstein et al., $372.
Same—Same, $523.
Kaplan, B., (not summoned)—N. Davidson, $381.
Kelrns, S.—Sunlight Gas Machine Co., $472.
Kist, W.—J. Jahurg et al., $260.
Katz, D.—L. Well, $173.
Levine, M.—H. Epstein et al., $181.
Levenson, M.—E. Rosa, $264.
Lampert, J.—J. C. Orr Co., $320.
Lewinthan, L. and J.—Same, $320.
Minihan, P.—T. Lenane costs, $108.
Moore, J. L.—E. A. Pfeffer, $47.
Meyerwitz, Helen—Brooklyn Heights Ry Co., $107.
Michaels, A. G., guardian—Same, $187.
Murphy, E. J.—W. H. Wood et al., $89.
Minkoff, I.—L. Stiefel Co., $29.
Michelin, E.—L. Fischer, $122.
Metz, W.—H. Falk et al., $34.
Maguire, J. and P.—Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Co., $67.
Nicolai, O.—F. Damm, $169.
Nappi, S.—M. H. Haley, $109.
Neuman, L.—J. L. Relling et al., $405.
Oak, A. B., (not summoned)—I. Wallenstein, $269.
Paley, Minnie—Levy Stiefel Co., $29.
Parker, T.—R. G. Gregg, costs, $68.
Rosenthal, L., (not summoned)—N. Davidson, $381.
Rennis, B., (not summoned)—Same, $331.
Rich, H.—H. Epstein et al., $181.
Ruland, A. L.—H. A. Kessel Co., $68.
Rapp, J. W.—G. B. Christman, $599.
Rosenberg, M., administrator—D. M. Resseguis, costs, $22.
Stanley, F.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $40.
Singer, C. M.—Same, $20.
Swain, Mary E.—Same, $50.
Serkin, H.—Same, $38.
Sloog, M.—Same, $22.
Spear, L. W.—Lloyd Realty Co., $309.
Swift, Harry E. and Augustus B.—O. Boelsen, $95.
Stern, A.—M. Zeilis et al., $144.
Shollenberger, D. M.—D. H. Levitt, $105.
Thompson, W. J.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $26.
Towle, H. B.—Same, $29.
Thompson, Edith, or Mrs. Charles—Same, $21.
Trohn, L.—E. Rose, $264.
Tompkins, C.—G. R. Sutherland, $80.
Viola, Joseph—Mary Fuchs, $44.
Wagner, Phil H.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $43.
Williams, Della—Same, $42.
Weiss, Jakob—Ignatz Roth, $132.
Ward, Patrick—Siegel Cooper Co., $122.
Weinstein, Samuel—Iron Clad Mfg. Co., $302.
Yarashefsky, Samuel—Jacob Pollack, $59.
Weber Self-Playing Piano Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $54.
Witter Air Cooling Co.—Same, $43.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—Bertha Edgar, $638.
Same—Arthur Edgar, $140.
Same—Adelaide C. Remington, $3,648.
Interb. Rap. Tran. Co.—Wm. H. Slaviz, $375.
Netherlands Const. Co.—Wm. H. Toop, $348
Union Ry Co. of N Y. City—Clara Forman, $250.
Same—Cecilia A. Forman, $1,638.
Same—John W. Forman, $250.
Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool, England—Andrew Smith, $812.
B. & O. R. R. Co.—Edwin H. Mairs, $4,069.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Ackerman, Carollue S.—E. P. Orrell, March 28, 1907, $233.
Chasseaud, Jasper B.—M. H. Murray et al., Nov. 8, 1899, $90.
Creamer, J.—G. L. Martin, Oct. 12, 1906, $168.
Dais, George H.—J. J. Rafferty et al., March 14, 1907, $45.
De Coursey, Richard—C. F. Schmale, March 12, 1907, $402.
Goodman, M.—L. H. Riley, Aug. 2, 1901, $400.
Guibert, Lizzie J.—F. W. Angel, Oct. 28, 1899, (canceled,) $98.
Hopkins, Edmund S.—Banks Law Pub. Co., Jan. 2, 1907, $129.
Kennedy, Henry A.—C. Reinisch, Feb. 28, 1907, $111.
See, Alonzo B., and Walter L. Tyler—135 West Forty-seventh Street, June 1, 1906, $109.
Shimko, John—P. Cahn, Feb. 6, 1904, $453.
Unterberg, Israel—Tenement House Dept., April 10, 1906, (vacated,) $264.
Yorkville Bank—R. Strauss, March 13, 1900, (reversed,) $223.

A GUIDE FOR BUYERS.

For Information Telephone 1000 Bryant.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES.
Epstein & Kewarsky, 314-316 Broadway.

APRONS.
Kursheedt Apron Co., 605 B'way. Rompers.

ART FASHION CUTS.
Wohlfahrt Fashion Co., 52 W. 18th St.

ART GLASS SHADES.
The Bent Glass Novelty Co., 112-114 White St.
Cent'l Art Glass & Brass Co., 22 Howard St.
Unique Art Glass & Metal Co., 43 Park Pl.

ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. E., Co., 583-587 Broadway.
Buettner & Co., T., 877-879 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry E., Co., 487 Broome St.
Magner, Morris A., Co., 138-140 Grand St.
Mallouk Bros., 100 5th Av.
Partridge & Wilcox, 69 Leonard, Ent. 251 Ch'rch

BAGS, DRESS SUIT CASES, TRUNKS
Bamboo—Japanese.
Tuska, A. L., Son & Co., 55 Murray St.
Trunks.
Ajax Trunk & Sample Case Co., 91 Mercer.

BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St.

BEER STEINS AND SOUVENIRS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-2 Broadway.

BELTS, BAGS, AND NOVELTIES.
Acme Leather Goods Co., 560 B'way. Leather.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 486 B'way. Emb'd.
Lefkowitz & Bro., 75-77 Spring St.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 550 B'way, B'k'l & Jewelry
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.
John Stember & Co., 540 Broadway. Leather.

BLOUSES, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS—Boys'
Klinger & Bach, 737 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Seide, 325 Canal St. Rompers.

BRAIDS.
Castle Braid Co., 552 Broadway.
Heisenberg, Karl, 29 Great Jones St.
Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., The, 485 Broadway.
Samuels, Jos., & Co., 129-31-33 West 20th St.
The Entro Bros. Braid Co., 127 Spring St.

BRASSES, (Oriental.)
Preston & Kbourl, 6 East 18th St.

BRIC-A-BRAC AND STATUARY.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.

BRUSHES, (Hair and Cloth.)
Universal Brush Co., 371 Broadway.

BUTTONS.
Bailey, Green & Elger, 507-509 Broadway.
Pearl and Novelties.
Appelbee & Nenman, 100 Grand St.

CARPETS, RUGS, AND OILCLOTHS.
American Oilcloth Co., 264 Canal St.
Union Carpet Co., 221-223 Canal St.

CHINESE & JAPANESE IMPORTERS
Soy Kee & Co. 7 Mott, silk, linen & kimonos.

CIGAR BAND PLATES.
E. Schwab & Co., 258 W. 116th. Tel. 250 M'h'tte

CLOTH HEADWEAR & NOVELTIES.
Buchstahl & Lewis, 212 Wooster St.
Mendel, Goldstein & Ullman, 192½ Greene St.
Babies' Headwear.
Mayer, Max, 308 B'way, Lingerie Wash Hats, Pleches & Caps, 507 B'way. Also Linchings & Ruffs.

CLOTHING—Men's.
Walcoff, Udell & Co., 217 Mercer, n'r Bleecker
Boys' and Young Men's.
Eagan, Sindel & Walter, 297 Mercer St.
Walcoff, Phil. & Co., 632-634 Broadway.
Boys' Wash Suits.
Phoenix Wash Suit Co., 303 Mercer St.
Pants—Knee & Youths'.
I. S. Knee Pants Co., 35 & 37 West 3d St.
Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
Meitsner, C. N., & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Aronson, Mark, 87-9 Fifth Av.
Crown Embroidery Works, 14-18 W. 24th St.
Dressner & Anerbach, 8 East 14th St.
Freedman Bros. Co., 9 West and 20th St.
Rollstein, Young & Co., 7 E. 17. Rain & Silk Coats
Level, Ossemin & Co., 18-20-22 W. 20th St.
Markowitz, H., 28-30 W. 20th St.
Moyses & Dreyfus, 135 Fifth Av.
Pyle, Sol. A., 31 Union Square.
Rothschild, L., 45 E. 20th St. Silk Coats.
Silver, A. L., & Co., 29 15th Av.
Vogel, I. D., 13-15 West 20th St.
Misses' Children's and Infants'.
Rosenheim's, E., Son, 141-5 Wooster St.
Zelenko & Moskowitz, 15 E. 16th, Juniors.
Coats—Silk.
Slater, J. P., & Co., 35 W. 18th St.

Cravenett—Rubberized Silk—Dusters
American Raincoat Co., 48 W. 15th. Ladies

COMBS, SAFETY PINS & NEEDLES.
Pratt & Farmer Co., 472 Broadway.

CROCKERY & Porcelains, (Japanese.)
Vautine, A. A. & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

DOLLS, TOYS, BEARS.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-9 B'way. Imported

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 485 Broadway.

DRESSES—Ladies', Children's, Misses'
Borgenicht & Shaeff, 152 Wooster St.

ELECTRIC WORK.
Cohn, F. W., 1,122 Madison Av.

EMBROIDERIES.
Fenkart & Co., 543 Broadway.
Krower & Tynberg, 576-578 Broadway.
Leumann, Boesch & Weingart, 593 B'way.
Metzger, A. & L., 478, 480, & 482 Broadway.
Neuburger & Co., 539 Broadway.

FANCY CELLULOID CASES.
Sametz, A. R., & Co., 54-56 W. 3d St.

FANS, JAPANESE GOODS.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-9 Broadway.
Strauss, Ignaz, & Co., 684 Broadway.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 19-20-22 East 18th St.

FOUNTAIN PENS.
Diamond Point Pen Co. Also Pearl, Gold, and Silver Writing Sets. 102 Beekman St.

GLOVES—Kid, Fabric, Silk.
Long Silk, Lisle Gloves, Immediate Delivery. Ehrlich, Ferdinand, & Sons, 311 Church St. Sudbury, E. B., & Co., 343 Broadway.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.
Cohn, Arthur Lambert, 135 Graud St.
Fachter, Newby Co., 547 Broadway.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Duke, MacMahon & Co., New Ad'ss, 371 B'way.
Grosner Bros., 539 Broadway.

HOSIERY.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.
Rubens & Meyer, 22-26 East 14th St.
Schiff, Henry, & Co., 890-892 Broadway.
Wise, G. & A., 51 White St., Stock & Import.

IMP'T'D LEATHER FANCY GOODS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.

KIMONOS & DRESSING SACQUES.
Arida, Autouius, 19 Rector St. Silk & Crepe.
Arida, Michael, 8 Carlisle St., Silk & Crepe.
Mouakad, E., 112-116 W. 18 St. Largest Mf'rs.
Oriental Negligee Mfg. Co., 373 Canal St.

KNIT GOODS—Blouses.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene. Also Und'w'r.
Underwear.
American Hosiery Co., 106-110 Franklin St.
Semel, J. H., & Co., 468 B'way. Also Hosiery.

LEATHER & FINDINGS.
Weiss, G. B., & Son, 229 E. 42d St. All kinds.

LEGGINGS AND OVERGAITERS.
Rosenwasser Bros., 472 B'way, Rhenma-Net.

LINGERIE AND NET DRESSES.
Cashman & Cashman, 28-30 Waverley Place.

MILLINERY NOVELTIES.
Royal Plaiting Co., 30 Bond. Chiffon Novelties

NECKWEAR, WINDSORS, NOVELTIES AND RUCHINGS—Ladies'.
Griffiths, D'n'l, 563 Broome. Jobbers' Rnchings
Hirsch, H., & Co., 467 Broadway.
Kisch Mfg. Co., 580 Broadway.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 Broadway.
McCurrach & Hill Imp. Co., 581 B'way.

NECKWEAR—Men's.
Altman, L. S., & Co., 29 East 10th St.
Berliner, Strause & Meyer, 737 Broadway.
Levy & Marcus, 729-731 Broadway.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
Berg Bros., 46-48 Lispenard St.

OIL PAINTINGS.
Horowitz, Chas. S., 86-88 Fulton St., City.
Hyman, Robert, 42 Union Square.

ORIENTAL RUGS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 877-879 Broadway.

PAJAMAS AND NIGHT ROBES.
Goodnight Robe Co., 16 E. 17th St., n'r B'way

PICTURES AND FRAMED PICTURES
Gustrine, The, Co., 398 Broadway.
N. Y. Frame & Picture Co., 86-88 Fulton St., City.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.

POST CARDS.
Rotograph Co., Art Pub., 684 Broadway.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.
Guest, Tally, and Post Cards.

PYROGRAPHIC OUTFITS.
Lenbrie & Elkins, 18 East 14th St.
Solar Pyrographic Mfg. Co., 244 W. 23d. H'dq'rs
Outfits and Points Exclusively.

RIBBONS.
Bamberg & Risser, 103 5th Av., nr. 18th St.

SHIRTS—Men's.
Abrams & Marcus, 43 Walker. Fi'n'l & W'k Shirts
Black Sateen Shirts.
Ruh Shirt Co., 40 Lispenard. Our Specialty.

SKIRTS—Separate.
Casper & Beck, 32-34 West 20th St.
Davidow, Wm. H., & Bro., 841-51 E. 111th St.
Fachter, Newby Co., 547 Broadway and Union Sq.
Latz Bros., 8 & 10 W. 19th St. Misses' only.
La Mode Skirt Co., 37 East 12th St.
N. Y. Misses' Skirt Co., 10-14 E. 12. Misses' only
Pyle, Sol. A., 31 Union Sq. Also Petticoats.
Rutenberg & Miller, Eagle Skirts, 18-22 W. 18th

SHIRT WAISTS and SUITS—Ladies'.
Ipp & Safferson, 145-151 Greene St.
Rosenthal Bros., The, Unique Waists
Weller Bros., 9-11 University Place.

SHOES, (Mfrs. and Wholesalers.)
Bates, J. E., & Co., 198-202 Church St.
Morse & Rogers, 134 Duane. Also Findings.

SILKS AND DRAPERY GOODS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

SUSPENDERS AND MEN'S BELTS.
Yale Suspender Co., 452 B'way, near Grand.

SWEATERS & CARDIGAN JACKETS
Plate & Clark Co., 725 Broadway, Room 8.

TOILET SETS, (Brush and Manicure.)
Universal Brush Co., 371 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS & Supplies.
Rogers, M. H., 183 Canal St., cor. Mott St.

VEILINGS.
Benedictus, Weill & Co., 106 Greene St.
Blum & Blum, 476 Broadway.
Novelty Veiling Co., 20 East 17th St.
Weil Bros., 5 East 17th St.

WRAPPERS.
Hirsch, A., & Sons, 691 B'way. Also Kimonos.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Duffy-McInnerney Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. H. Frost, domestics; 10 Greene Street; Hotel Victoria.
Acheson, H. C., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. O. Bridges, cloaks, suits, and waists; 33 Union Square; Hotel Woodstock.
Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; M. C. Coe, dress goods and silks; Hotel Cumberland.
McGrath, E., & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks; Hotel Normandie.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Kats, neckwear; Hotel Netherland.
Carson-Pirie-Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Price, corsets and umbrellas; 116 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.
Dyse, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; E. C. Willis, hosiery and undsrwear; 2 Walker Street.
White, R. H., & Company, Boston, Mass.; W. J. McGuire, furnishing goods and umbrellas; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Grand.
"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; J. Rosenberg, pictures; 4 Washington Place.
Whittingham, A. C., Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. C. Whittingham, millinery and ribbons; Broadway Central Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Jeffcott, furniture; 329 Church Street; Hotel Brantell.
Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; Hotel Breslin.
Heleer, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, linens; Hotel Imperial.
Meyer Brothers, Monroe, La.; Mr. Meyer, dry goods; 22 Howard Street.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. C. Baker, ramnants; 350 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Goodman Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; J. L. Goodman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; E. J. Pandergast, silks; J. Walsley, linings; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Quinn-Marshall Company, Lynchburg, Va.; Y. P. Marshall, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Willi

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Site Bought on Park Avenue for Another Co-operative Apartment House—Broad Street Buildings Leased —Other Dealings by Brokers.

Payson McL. Merrill has sold for the Charter Realty Company 861 to 865 Park Avenue, three four-story flats, with stores, on plot 51.2 by 100, at the northeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street. The buyer is the Co-operative Building Construction Company, which will immediately erect on the site a twelve-story structure containing six duplex and twelve single floor apartments.

Long Lease on Broad Street.

George R. Read & Co. have leased for the Realty Company of America the five-story building 54 and 56 Broad Street. The lessee is the S. M. Robins Company, restaurateurs, who will be compelled to give up their present quarters in the Consolidated Exchange Building on May 1. The Broad Street lease covers a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $800,000. The building will be extensively altered and improved.

Purchase by O. B. Potter Trust.

Horace S. Ely & Co. and M. & L. Hess have sold for David W. Bishop 744 Broadway, southeast corner of Astor Place, a four-story building, on plot 41.4 by 75 by 73.4 by 96.9. The buyer is the O. B. Potter Trust, which owns much adjoining property, and with this purchase now controls the entire block front on the south side of Astor Place, between Broadway and Lafayette Street. The estate began accumulating property at this point in 1875, until now its holdings have frontages of 41.4 feet on Broadway, 294.7 feet on Astor Place, and 202.5 feet on Lafayette Street.

East 62d Street House Sold.

Walter S. Kemeys has sold the four-story dwelling 7 East Sixty-second Street, 25 by 100.5, to Mrs. Mary E. Blodgett, who owns the adjoining house, No. 5.

New Apartments Sold on Heights.

The Crystal Realty and Construction Company has sold the six-story apartment house, 39.11 by 100, at the northwest corner of Broadway and 138th Street, to Benedict & Badt. This is the fourth house sold out of the row covering the block front between 139th and 140th Streets.

Buyers for West Side Dwellings.

Richard Collins has sold for Mrs. Emily L. Landon to Miss M. Morrison the four-story dwelling 309 West Eighty-sixth Street, on lot 20 by 100.8. The buyer will occupy the house.

Isaac Sheggerwald has sold 21 West Eighty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8.

George Nelson has sold 148 East Fifty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.6 by 100.5.

Pauline Gomprecht has sold the three-story dwelling 264 West Eighty-eighth Street, 18 by 53 by 100.8.

Sale of Bradhurst Avenue Corner.

The Strange & Slawson Company has bought from Joshua Silverstein the plot 120 by 100, at the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and 152d Street.

West Forty-ninth Street Purchase.

Francis X. O'Connor has bought 228 and 230 West Forty-ninth Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 40 by 100.

John J. Boylan has sold for Henry Schmidt to Philip Ryan 674 Eleventh Avenue, a four-story building, with store, on lot 20 by 90.

Joseph Goldberg has sold 41 and 43 West Sixtieth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Tenant for 125th Street Building.

Harvey N. Bloomer has leased for the Jewell estate the building 52 West 125th Street, for a term of years, to Alexander A. Manquat, who will make alterations.

New Owners for East Side Flats.

James J. Connor has resold for Abraham Schulder and Adolph Gieltman 430 East Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 102.

Edward C. Williams has resold for the Strange & Slawson Company 214 East Forty-fifth Street, a four-story flat, on lot 16.8 by 100.5.

Deal for Bedford Street.

Edgar T. Kingsley, in conjunction with Gillen & Stryker, has sold 53 Bedford Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100. Charles J. Schesinger is the owner of record.

Charles E. Durross has leased the three-story dwelling 131 West Thirteenth Street for Marie McManus to Patrick Murray; also, the three-story dwelling 422 West Eighteenth Street to William H. Armour.

L. Diamond has sold for a Mr. Freidman to S. Salzman 623 East Eleventh Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, 25 by 103.3.

Third Avenue Sale in Bronx.

Richard Dickson has sold for Celeste Dautricourt Foster to Abraham Kaufman & Son 3,363 Third Avenue, a three-story brick business building, on lot 25 by 173; also, for P. W. Murray to Mrs. J. F. Murphy, 1,157 Forest Avenue, a three-family house, on lot 19.8 by 87.

Strange & Slawson have sold for a Mr. Goetchius the two-family frame house, on lot 25 by 100, at 703 East 143d Street.

John A. Steinmetz has sold for Carl Grossman to E. Decker the two-family house on Lot 53 in the Mapes estate; also, for M. Schroeder to Carl Grossman, Lot 188 in the Mapes estate.

Suburban Buying on Long Island.

Frank S. Whalen has sold for Patrick Scanlan to Edward J. Brady a plot of twelve lots on Orienta Avenue, Belle Harbor, L. I.

The Queens Borough Corporation has sold to various buyers thirty-one lots in Kissena Park North.

The following sales have been made at Elmhurst Heights: To William R. Maher, the plot 40 by 100 at the northeast corner of Woodside and Hillcrest Avenues; to E. N. Elgin, the plot 60 by 100 on the south side of Colonial Parkway, 180 feet west of Alhemarle Terrace; to Charles Wimmelmann, the plot 40 by 100 on the north side of Arlington Avenue, 120 feet west of Kensington Terrace; to William H. Malia, the plot 40 by 100 on the west side of Woodside Avenue, 60 feet north of Endicott Avenue, and to William P. Mauer, the plot 60 by 100 on the south side of Arlington Avenue, 80 feet east of Albemarle Terrace.

The Clark-Ryan Company has bought, through Edwin F. White, the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of Hoyt Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Willow Place, Long Island City.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Mooney & Lawrence.

35th St, 46 West, 825 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, to E. L. M. Bristol, $94,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

29th St, 225 West, n s, 283.3 ft w of 7th Av, 23.5x89.9, four-story front and three-story rear tenements; foreclosure sale, to S. Alexandre, $26,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and Bronx.

Mulberry St, e s, 150.6 ft s of Bayard St, for a six-story brick tenement; M. Berardini of 34 Mulberry St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $32,000.

86th St, s s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, for two five-story brick dwellings, 25x84; W. H. Hall, Jr., of 39 East 42d St, owner; Welch, Smith & Provot, architects; cost, $100,000.

117th St, n s, 115 ft e of Park Av, for a one-story brick church, 86.8x158.2; St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church of 116 East 118th St, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $160,000.

254th St, e s, 281 ft o of White Plains Road, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20x69; James J. and Mary T. Neville, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $13,000.

Crotona Av, w s, 284 ft n of Tremont Av, for a three-story brick dwelling, 22x40; Margaret Wales of 25 Centre Place, owner; Henry Nordheimr, architect; cost, $7,000.

214th St, s s, 310 ft e of White Plains Av, for a three-story brick tenement, 25x70; Mary Capodilupe of 534 East 149th St, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $14,000.

Creston Av, o s, 98 ft s of 196th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19x58; Amelia Pirk of 198th St and the Concourse, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

22d St, 522 and 524 West, to a four-story brick stable; R. Beck, premises, owner; G. H. Budlong, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, April 5.

AVENUE A, n s, Lot 65, map of village of Jerome, 25x125; Benardo Locurto and another to Felice Locurto, $1.

AVENUE A, n s, Lot 65, map of village of Jerome, 25x125; Felice Locurto to Benardo Locurto and another, $1.

AVENUE C, 171 and 173, 47.4x83; Birdie V. Schlesinger to Samuel Schendel, (mtg $56,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, 826 and 828, 12th St, 50 to 63 East, 153.4x irregular; National Realty Co. to Belfrank Realty Co., (mtg $887,500,) $1.

BRIGGS AV, s w corner of 197th St, 124.4x irregular; George E. Buckbee to Frederick Stubenvoll and another, (mtg $8,750,) $100.

BROADWAY, 744, 75.9x irregular; Lafayette Place, 53, 27.4x irregular; David W. Bishop to Frederick Potter and another, trustees, $100.

CYPRESS AV, s s cornsr of 139th St, 100x80; Agnes M. Scoville to Henrietta Hirsch, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

COURTLANDT AV, 598, 29.7x100; Joseph Jacobs and others to Edward Denbosky, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

COURTLANDT AV, 596, 29.7x100; Joseph Jacobs and others to Edward Denbosky, (mtg $19,000,) $100.

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 65.1 ft w of Tiebout Av, 98.6x irregular; Mortimer D. Bouton to Ida M. Bouton, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

FULTON ST, w s, 200 ft n of Becker Av, 50x100, Washingtonville; Henry G. Leist and others to Moritz Tanneberger, $100.

FRONT ST, 365, and 381 South St, 25x140; Richard De Coursey and another to Jacob W. Jackson and another, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

GAINSBORO AV, w s, 150 ft s of Tremont Road, 50x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Co. to Robert B. Waldo, $100.

GARDEN PLACE, s e s, Lots 14 and 15, map of 17 lots, South Mount Vernon, 135.5x irregular; Angelo Orlecchio to Gaetano Solfio, all title, (mtg $4,500,) $1.

HOFFMAN ST, s s, 77.7 ft n of 187th St, 16.8x117; Magdalena Marx to Charlotte Rehbeck, (mtg $5,350,) $100.

HOUSTON ST, 252 East, 24.9x106; Samuel Kirchenbaum to Kaba Choderer, (mtg $46,700,) $100.

JENNINGS AV, 682, 16.8x58; Julia D. Martin to Louise C. McCreery, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

LOT 32, revised map of Seneca Park; Samuel Klein to Heinrich Krumholz, (mtg $180,) $1.

LOTS 1 and 2, Block 73, Section 1, map of Morris Park; Fidelity Development Co. to Franklin Swayne, $100.

MOTT AV, e s, 83.3 ft n of 150th St, 17.2x 100; Anna C. Wiener and others, executors, to Catherine O'Brien, $8,750.

MADISON AV, 1,318, 16x87.9; Helena Lederman to Gustav Stellies, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

MOTT ST, 122 and 124, 75x94; Albert E. Lowe and others to Ida Machlz, $100.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 62d St, 22x50; Abby A. Philipp to Charles F. Deshler, $100.

NAGLE AV, n w corner of Ellwood St, 100x 100; Jacob Rasberg to Peter J. Shields, (mtg $15,750,) $100.

PROSPECT AV, DECATUR, AV, w s, 69 ft n of John, or Cole, St, 31x62.6; George W. Slagle to Harriet A. Slagle, $1.

PIKE ST, 46, 25x86; Lawrence Schorr to Jacob Levin, (mtg $22,500,) $100.

PIKE ST, 46x86; Jacob Levin to Meehin Leuke and another, (mtg $28,500,) $100.

ROBBINS AV, e s, 200 ft n of Westchester railroad station, 75x100; Rebecca Barsky to Samuel Ellsberg, 1-6 part, $100.

ROBBINS AV, w s, 200 ft n of Westchester railroad station, 75x100; Samuel Ellsberg to Joseph E. Eron, 1-3 part, $100.

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, 2, 16.8x75; Elizabeth A. Hartog to Bessie P. Holmes, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

ST. PAUL'S PLACE, n w corner of Crotona Place, 84.10x irregular; Morris Simon to Joseph Hyman, ½ part, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

SETON AV, w s, 200 ft s of Randall Av, 25x 100, Edenwald; Ellen L. Burbege to John Leonard, $400.

SETON AV, w s, 200 ft s of Randall Av, 25x 100, Edenwald; John Leonard to H. McCaddin, $100.

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 224 ft n from s w corner of Lot 56, map of Highbridge, 41x irregular; E. Van Rensselaer to Alice M. Ketcham, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

WEST END AV, 916, 20x90; John Oliver and another, executors, to Louis A. Lehmaier, $100.

15ST AV, 14, 52.6x70; Benedict Bockar and others to Paul Shalet, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

8D AV, 576, 20.6x73; Peter Freess to Peter Freess, Jr., (mtg $20,000,) $100.

4TH ST, 336 and 338 East, 45.2x96; Lena Kramer to Rudolph Popper, (mtg $64,500,) $100.

4TH AV, n s, Lots 184 and 185, map of Velentine vs. Brady Hyatt Farm; Mary G. Dillon to Van Cortland Development and Co-operative Co., $1.

6TH AV, 986, 24.5x74; Cortlandt F. Bishop to Amy B. Bishop, $1.

7TH ST, 98 East, 24.5x20.10x24.5x90.10; William Kerner to Harris Sokolski, ½ right, title, and interest, (mtg $24,000,) $1.

8TH ST, n s, 238.6 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x 93.11; Leon Schilling to Barnet Klar and another, (mtg $17,500,) $100.

12TH ST, 429 and 431 East, 48.6x103.3; John Ferrazza to the Missionary Society of the Seleslan Congregation of the State of New York, (mtg $37,000,) $100.

16TH ST, 331 and 333 West, 50x irregular; Milton M. Dreyfoos to Karl M. Wallach, ½ right, title, and interest, $1.

27TH ST, 222 West, 25x98.9; S. Morrill Banner, referee, to Matthew Kennedy, $19,175.

35TH ST, 310 West, 12.6x98.9; Mark W. Brenen and another, individually and as executors, to George D. Ehermayer, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

43D ST, 438 West, 19x100.5; Henry N. Bochack to John W. Jones, $100.

46TH ST, 449 West, 24.2x100.5; Isaac Mannheimer to Marie Wellner, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

47TH ST, 340 and 342 East, 40x100.5; Moses Reeves to Aaroe Levlton and another, (mtg $22,975,) $100.

54TH ST, 136 West, 25x130.5; Silas B. Brownell, executor, to Yale University, $35,000.

56TH ST, 132 East, 16x50.5; Elizabeth F. Nichols to Louise C. McCreery, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

60TH ST, 115 East, 20x100.5; Robert H. E. Elliott to Malcolm D. Whitman, (mtg $27,1 500,) $1.

60TH ST, 12 and 15 West, 50x irregular; Vincent P. Travers and another, executors, to Travers Brothers Co., ½ part, all title, (mtg $49,000,) $1.

60TH ST, 13 and 15 West, 50x irregular; Vincent P. Travers to Travers Brothers Co., (mtg $49,000,) $1.

60TH ST, 13 and 15 West 50x irregular; Travers Brothers Co. to Samuel J. Silberman, (mtg $49,000,) $100.

60TH ST, n s, 75 ft o of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Isaac Nesbit to Thomas Sharlow, (mtg $12,500,) $100.

96TH ST, n s, 307 ft e of Columbus Av, 64x irregular; John Woytisek and others, to Woytisek Con. Co., (mtg $54,500,) $1,000.

99TH ST, s s, 163 ft w of Columbus Av, 101.2x irregular; Abby A. Moody to Joseph P. Moody, (mtg $40,000,) gift and $100.

105TH ST, 08 and 70 East; Louis Levinsohn and others to Abraham Lipke and another, (mtg $1,500,) $1.

108TH ST, 71, n s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Hellman Greenberg and others to Joseph Louis, (mtg $24,000,) $100.

109TH ST, 232 East, 25x100.11; Samuel Schendel to Birdie V. Schlesinger, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

113TH ST, 202 East, 26x100.11; David Lion to John Carucci, (mtg $14,400,) $100.

119TH ST, n e, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x 100.11; Hampdeo Realty and Construction Co. to James C. Thomas, (mtg $25,000,) $1.

120TH ST, 151 West, 18x100.11; E. J. Flack to Andrew Kane, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

121ST ST, 104 West, 27x100.11; Jacob M. Goldstein and another to Elizabeth Hardy, ½ part, (mtg $27,000,) $100.

120TH ST, n s, 73.8 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 16.8x100.11; Samuel H. Burrows to Rosa A. Blancke, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

131ST ST, 51 East, 25x99.11; Marie Wellner to Isaac Mannheimer, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

132D ST, n s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Jacob Mendelson to Loula Franco, (mtg $26,000,) $100.

138TH ST, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 116x irregular; Bernhard Klingenstein to Junction Realty Co., all title, (mtg $80,-700,) $1.

142D ST, old, Lots 23 to 25, map of Samuel F. Bartol, 58.9x99.11; Sophia W. Bussell and another to Frances Mendelson, all title, $1.

142D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; Charles E. Simms, referee, to Janpole & Werner Con. Co., (mtg $83,000,) $12,000.

143D ST, s s, 100 ft o of Broadway, 75x99.11; Charles E. Simms, referee, to Janpole & Werner Con. Co., (mtg $83,000,) $12,000.

155TH ST, 459 West, 25x99.10; Gross & Herbener Realty and Construction Co. to City Real Estate Co., (mtg $24,500,) $100.

165TH ST, s s, 180.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20.2x irregular; 165th St, s s, 120.6 ft e of Amtsterdam Av, 59.11x100; Morris Rubin and others to Robert C. Walker, all title, $1.

198TH ST, s s, 100.1 ft w of Creston Av, 16.8x 100.1; J. Frederick Scheffer to Emma F. Keeney, (mtg $3,100,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

BERGEN, Louis, to Adolph Quetting; 93d St, n s, 375 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8, 3 years, $16,000

BLANCKE, Rosa A., to Katherine D. Barrows; 120th St, n s, 97 ft o of St. Nicholas Av, 16.8x100.11, 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

CARDONE, Antonio, to Pasquale Lauria; Hancock St, e s, 178 ft a of Bleecker St, 40x100, prior mtg $40,000, 2 years, 6%.....$6,000

CARROLL, Mary E., to Alexander P. W. Kinnan, trustee; Grand Av, e s, 275 ft n of 175th St, 25x100, 3 years.....$900

CARUCCI, John, to David Lion; 113th St, 202 East, 2 years, 6%.....$1,000

DESHLER, Charles F., to Abby A. Philipp; Madison Av, n e corner of 62d St, 22x50, 5 years, 4½%.....$55,000

DAVIS, Joseph H., to Realty Mortgage Co.; 94th St, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 75x 100.8, prior mtg $115,000, bond.....$10,000

EBERMAYER, George D., to Mark W. Brenen and another, executors; 35th St, 310 West, prior mtg $3,500, bond.....$6,000

FRANCO, Louis, to Jacob Mendelsohn and another; 132d St, 51 to 55 West, prior mtg $26,-000, 1 year, 6%.....$20,000

FRANCO, Louis, to Jacob Mendelsohn and another; 132d St, 51 to 55 West, prior mtg $26,-000, 1 year, 6%.....$8,000

FERGUSON, Cornelia A., to Esther O. Abel; Mayflower Av, e s, 50 ft n of Zulett Av, 50x100, 3 years, 5½%.....$3,500

FASULO, Dominic, to Serina Reldinger; Dean Place, 50 ft s of Sackett Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6%.....$2,000

HEINECK, Regina, to Hannah Wallnce; 76th St, 222 East, 2 years, 6%.....$3,250

HARRINGTON, Mary A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 35th St, 232 and 234 East, 3 years, 4½%.....$14,000

HEINECK, Regina, to Emily M. Saffray; 76th St, 222 East, 5 years.....$15,000

HILLENBRAND, E. Francis, to Margaret E. Hughes; Macdougal St, 125, prior mtg $16,-500, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

JONES, Joseph T. B., to Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls; 8th Av, e s, 74.11 ft s of 128th St, 24.11x75, 5 years.....$20,000

JONES, Joseph T. B., to Henry O. Heuer; 8th Av, e s, 74.11 ft s of 128th St, 24.11x75, bond.....$6,000

JANPOLE & WERNER CONSTRUCTION CO. to Realty Mortgage Co.; 142d St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x199.10, prior mtg $66,000, due Oct. 12, 1907, 6%.....$69,000

JACOBSON, Israel, to State Bank; 107th St, 60 East; 17th St, 454 West, secures notes, 6%.....$2,600

KENNEDY, Matthew, to William D. Dubois; 27th St, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9, 11 years.....$11,000

LEVY, Lazarus, to Charles H. Moak; Ridge St, 118, bond.....$16,000

LEVIN, Jacob, to Lawrence Schorr; Pike St, 40, prior mtg $22,500, 6 years, 6%.....$16,000

LEHMAIER, Louis A., to Colonial Trust Co. and another, trustees; West End Av, 910, bond.....$20,000

MITCHELL, Bartholomew, to Marie L. Louise and another, executors; 5th St, e s, 98 ft w of 8d Av, Wakefield, 18.7x131.5, bond.....$4,500

MITCHELL, Bartholomew, to Marie L. Louise and another, executors; 5th St, s s, 98 ft w of 8d Av, 18.8x130.1, Wakefield, bond.....$4,500

MITCHELL, Bartholomew, to Marie L. Louise and another, executors; 5th St, s s, 116.8 ft w of 8d Av, 18.9x128.10, Wakefield, bond.....$4,500

McINERNEY, Patrick, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Mott St, 124 and 126, 5 years.....$60,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Mott St, 122, 5 years.....$25,000

MERYASH, Louis, to Julia S. Booth; 156th St, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 39.6x99.11, 1 year, 6%.....$6,500

MORSE, E. Rollins, to American Mortgage Co.; 51st St, n s, 222.6 ft e of 5th Av, 30x 100.5, 1 year, 6%.....$30,000

MILLER, Robert, to Harry E. Chapman; 423 St, 246 West, due Oct. 1, 1908.....$45,000

MEAGHER, Margaret, to Lina Jacoby and others, executors; 130th St, 865 East, due July 1, 1912.....$10,000

NEWMARK, Abraham, to Anne C. Rogers; East Broadway, n s, 104.8 ft e of Jefferson St, 26.6x37.3, 5 years.....$13,000

NEWMARK, Abraham, to American Mortgage Co.; Division St, 189, 5 years.....$14,000

O'CONNOR, Annie E., to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; 121st St, 241 West, 5 years.....$21,000

PORTMAN, Annie H., to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 53d St, 141 East, bond.....$3,000

POTTER, Frederick, and another, Trustees, to David Wolfe Bishop; Broadway, 744, bond. $215,000

PITELLI, Frank, to Edw. Nash; Jerome Av, e s, 194.1 ft n of 165th St, 214.4x irregular; Hester St, 197 and 199, demand, 6%...$45,000

POTICK, Samuel, and another, to German Savings Bank; 178th St, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x100, 3 years.....$20,000

ROSENBLUTH, Albert, and another to Richard W. Buckley and another, trustees; 8th Av, 2,301, dune 1, 1912.....$22,000

ROSENBERG, Louis, and another to Cooper Realty Co.; 140th St, s s, 220 ft w of 7th Av, 155x99.11, prior mtg $84,000, due June 1, 1907, 6%.....$24,400

ROSE, Joseph, to John Volz, trustee; 1st Av, 1,470 3 years.....$12,000

ROESCH, George F., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 10th St, 113 East, 5 years.....$15,000

SCHLOSSER, Francis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Topping Av, e s, 275 ft n of 174th St, 4 lots, each 23.9x95; 4 mtgs, each $8,000, 3 years, 6%.....$32,000

STURGES, WOLL, Frederick, and another to George E. Buckler; Briggs Av, w s corner of 197th St, 124.4x92.2, prior mtg $3,750, bond.....$6,250

SOMERS, Lizzie W., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 96th St, 12 West, due Aug. 23, 1911.....$10,000

SHALET, Paul, to Benedict Bockar and others; 1st Av, 14, prior mtg $40,000, 5 years, 6%.....$9,000

SOLFRI, Gaetano, to Josephine Tocpfer; Lots 2 and 13 to 15, map of 17 lots at South Mount Vernon, map of X. B. unfinged.

SILVESTRO, Carmelo, and another to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Cambreling Av, 2,483, due Oct. 29, 1909, 6%.....$500

STEIN, Joseph, to J. Frederic Kernochan; West End Av, e s, 60 ft s of 97th St, 40.11x 100, 3 years.....$43,000

SORIA, Felicia, to John La Spina; 2d Av, 2,123, prior mtg $12,000, due Sept. 10, 1909, 6%.....$5,000

SIMMERMAN, Joseph, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 118th St, 14 and 16 West, 5 years.....$40,000

THORNTON BROS. CO. to Laura E. Mumbeger; 150th St, 355 East, 5 years.....$4,000

TOLFREE, Caroline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 424 St, 3 East, prior mtg $11,000, bond.....$4,000

TANNENBERGER, Moritz, to Frederick P. Hammoll; Fulton St, w s, 200 ft n of 241st St, 2 lots each 25x100, 2 mtgs, each $5,000, 3 years.....$10,000

TENENBOCK, Ethel, to Levi Goldsmith; 123d St, 323 East, 3 years.....$7,000

WALLACH, Hannah, to Edwin M. Boyle and another; 70th St, 220 East, 5 years.....$10,000

WOLKENBERG, Joseph, to New York Savings Bank; Brook Av, e s, 183 ft s of 141st St, 48x 100, bond.....$30,000

WOLKENBERG, Joseph, to Irving Simon; Brook Av, e s, 183 ft s of 141st St, 48x100, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6%.....11,000

WOLKENBERG, Joseph, to New York Trust Co.; Brook Av, e s, 131 ft s of 141st St, 52x irregular, bond.....$30,000

WOLKENBERG, Joseph, to Nettie Robertson; Brook Av, e s, 131 ft s of 141st St, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years, 6%.....$10,000

VACHAR, Alpherle, to Cyrue Hitchcock; Lot 374, map of part of Hunt estate, due June 1, 1910, 5½%.....$3,200

KLAR, Barney, to Lena Schilling; Avenue C, n w corner of 80th St, 24.9x93.11, 5 years, 6%.....$3,000

VAN CORLAND DEVELOPMENT CO. to Mary G. Dillon; 4th Av, Lots 184 and 185, map of partition sale of part of Hyatt farm, 3 years, 6%.....$1,500

821 BROADWAY CO. to Union Exchange Bank; Broadway, 821 and 823, prior mtg $50,000, due Aug. 5, 1907, 6%.....$20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BRYANT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 172d St, 100x100; Chrmine Ciofft against Swartz & Horowitz, owners and contractors, $2,150.

BRYANT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 172d St, 100x100; Frank Del Balso against Swartz & Horowitz, owners and contractors, $1,400.

BRYANT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 172d St, 80x100; Atlantic Cement Co. against Horowitz & Swartz, owners and contractors, $2,319.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 125th St, 50x100; Abraham I. Lesh against John Doctor, owner; John Finkelstein and James Kugel, contractors, $137.

BRYANT AV, e s, 75 ft s of 172d St, 100x100; Isidore L. Cohn against Samuel Horowitz and Isaac Swartz, owners and contractors, $1,078.

5TH AV, 582; Willson-Adams Company against Jeanette P. Goin, Trustee of Columbia College, and Byck Brothers, owners; Kidd, McKay & Henschen, contractors, $1,536.

138TH ST, 802 to 814 East; Nathan Haft against Northwestern Realty Co., owner; Oscar Gotthoff, contractor, $24.

FREEMAN ST, 1,136 to 1,142; Duncan & Babcock against Harris Ratner, owner and contractor, $900.

JANE ST, 92; Sanitary Fireproofing and Contracting Co. against John Doe, owner; John J. Moriarty, contractor, $60.

BRYANT AV, e s, 75 ft e of 172d St, 80x100; Person & Co. against Samuel Horowitz, owner and contractor, $410.

UNION AV, 841; Thomas Flack against David Allen, owner and contractor, $11.

BELMONT AV, 2,539; Patrick Toher against Julia T. Martin, owner and contractor, $1,514.

BRYANT AV, e e, 50 ft s of 172d St, 100x100; Fred Hohl against Samuel Horowitz, owner and contractor, $1,700.

BROOME ST, 65 and 67; Harry Trinkawsky against Jacob T. Hilderbrand, owner; Arthur S. Cox, contractor, $188.

123D ST, 333 to 341 East; Delaney & Reilly against H. M. Gleicb and Alexander Rockmore, owners and contractors, $400.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

57TH ST, 524 West; Henry Sobel and others against Sheffield Farms Slawson Decker Co. and others, Oct. 1, 1906, $184.

SHERMAN AV, n a, 100 ft w of Academy St; Rufus Darrows against Hanover Realty and Construction Co., March 1, 1907, $645.

95TH ST, e s, 125 ft w of 1st Av; Jacob Rubin against David G. Ludins, March 23, 1907, $520.

SHERMAN AV, 127 to 135; Blackman & Guttman against Hanover Realty and Construction Co., Nov. 27, 1906, (by bond,) $500.

SHERMAN AV, 127 to 135; John J. Dowling against Hanover Realty and Construction Co., Nov. 19, 1907, (by bond,) $7,293.

SHERMAN AV, 127 to 135; Henry Ahr Iron Works against Hanover Realty and Construction Co., Nov. 26, 1906, (by bond,) $2,430.

SHERMAN AV, 127 to 135; Nathan L. Straus against Hanover Realty and Construction Co., Jan. 28, 1907, (by bond,) $1,900.

BROADWAY, 52; John J. Lougbran against William W. Astor and others, June 26, 1906, (by bond,) $522.

Lis Pendens.

172D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x 94.6; Richard J. Young, executor, against Albert London and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

144TH ST, e s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Charles Cashman against Harria Maskin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. W. Butts.

HEWITT PLACE, e s, 285 ft e of Longwood Av, 50x89x irregular; Carolino Hanlein, executrix, against Montefiore Hebrew Congregation and others, (action of foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wilson, Baker & Wager.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 45 ft n of 183th St, 17.6 x100; Mark Asb against Louis Meryasb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneye, Alexander & Ash.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 45 ft n of 185th St, 175x100; Rose Asb, as administratrix, against Louis Meryash and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

FOX ST, w s, 246.7 ft n of 169th St, 25x100; Hannah Horwitz against Rudolpb Marks and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. A. Knox.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 167th St, 76.7x 95, Knickerbocker Trust Co. against Ole H. Olesen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. L. Westcott.

162D ST, 548 West; Mary T. Biden against James W. Kennard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Hundreds of Builders and Contractors will tell you that

WILLIAM T. HOOKEY,
3rd Ave. and 129th St.,
Is the best man from whom to buy your **Brick, Cement, Lime, etc.**
$1,000,000 in Second Mortgages for Sale.

TRUSTEES
are authorized by law to invest in the
4½% Tax Exempt Guaranteed Mortgages
OF THE
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $4,250,000
59 Liberty Street, New York
186 Montague St., Brooklyn

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY
WANTED
Single flat house, west side, 70th to 110th St.; apartments of 8 rooms preferred.
Private house, 25-foot front, between 14th and 34th Sts., Madison and Third Avs.
Small private house in the 50's, 6th-8th Avs.
Extra wide double apartment house, 59th to 66th Sts., west side.
Row of private houses.
Elevator apartment house, in good location.
Desirable corner properties.
Particulars of any good proposition in Borough of Manhattan. Have waiting clients.
MORTGAGES.
Special funds for first and second mortgages; will divide to suit; Manhattan only.
206 BROADWAY

FOR SALE
Six Story and Basement Bldg.
50x110
Suitable for Stores or Mfg.
40 H. P. BOILER.
Two Electric Elevators.
Every Modern Improvement.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 CEDAR ST.

AWNINGS $1.75 UP.
Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection.
Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,298 B'way. Phone 4462—38th.

Horace S. Ely & Co
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St

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REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
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4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%
2d Mortgages Cashed.
LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU.

$100,000
to loan on 1st mtgs. of $10,000—$25,000; also other funds.
ALEXANDER & WINTERNITZ,
52 BROADWAY. 'PHONE 1411 BROAD.

LARGE FUNDS FOR MORTGAGES.
Brokers Protected.
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$300,000 to loan on Manhattan improved. Applications from $10,000 to $50,000 wanted. Quick action.
KIRK & HAZELTON, 2,023 Broadway.

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$100,000 for Manhattan loans in amounts $3,000 to $12,000.
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APPRAISER EXCLUSIVELY
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1ST — MORTGAGES — 2D
All good applications promptly considered.
G. V. MORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

R. W. BECK,
2d mtgs. for sale; principal, interest guaranteed.
11 WALL ST.

Cheap painting, paperhanging, kalsomining, decorating, graining, plastering, concreting; repairing of every description; work guaranteed. Cohn & White, 783 10th Av.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN,
4½ and 5%, for out-of-town savings banks.
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WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Mortgage Money.—Firsts, seconds, builders' loans; lowest rates; amounts to suit. Jenks, 156 Broadway.

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SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.
Gerard Roberts, Referee.
Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Monday, April 8th, 1907 at 12 o'clock
The choice six-story and basement high-class apartment house
MADISON AVENUE,
N. W. Cor. 97th St.
Size 100.11x95. Containing six avenue stores, four apartments each floor, seven and eight rooms and two baths each. Every modern improvement; finest trim and plumbing. First mortgage of $215,000 at 4½%, due 1910.
EXCELLENT LOCATION
ALWAYS WELL RENTED.
CENTRAL PARK TRANSVERSE STREET.
Mosa & Feiner, Plaintiff's Attys., 35 Nassau St.

TO-DAY! EXECUTORS' AUCTION
OF THE HORNTHAL ESTATE, MT. VERNON,
COMMENCING AT 2 P. M.
ON SUMMIT AV., CHESTER HILL.
GEORGE W. BARD, Auctioneer.

West Side.

4 Story Am. Basement Private Dwellings
NOS. 247-249 WEST 139TH ST., N

QUEENS—FOR SALE. | QUEENS—FOR SALE.

Beechhurst on the Sound.

Opposite Fort Schuyler. | 11 miles From 34th St.

At Whitestone Landing.

This new residence park surpasses in beauty of location and environments any suburban development in the vicinity of New York.

Not only is every city improvement here, but tangible evidence of a high-class residential colony. A number of artistic houses are now in course of construction—to be finished in May.

Prices of lots are not based on inflated valuations. We have not discounted transportation improvements You can still profit in the benefits which will accrue from the completion of the Belmont Tunnel next summer. By the time the P. R. R. electric rapid transit is in operation—two years hence—values will have trebled.

Let Us Send You a Booklet With Photographs.

SHORE ACRES REALTY CO.,
202 East 23d Street, N. Y.

SECURITY THE MAIN THING IN AN INVESTMENT

IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

IS THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT KNOWN.

IT INCREASES IN VALUE WHILE YOU SLEEP

BECAUSE Only 4 miles from Herald Square; nearer than Harlem and easier of access than the Bronx; every city improvement made.

No Assessments, Restricted Sufficiently to Insure an Ideal Home Site or Safe Investment.

THE BELMONT TUNNEL

from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River, completed about the end of July, will connect Elmhurst Heights with Manhattan. TIME 9 MINUTES, FARE 5c. TRAIN OR TROLLEY.

The price you pay for these high-class lots NOW will double then.

300% PROFIT GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PARK.

SEND A POSTAL TO-DAY FOR HANDSOME MAP AND VIEWS.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 MANTATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Flushing $600 a Lot. Close to Whitestone $425 a Lot. Whitestone $250 a Lot.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING $500 PER LOT

McKnight Realty Co. 21 West 34th Street.

SPRINGFIELD TERRACE

Near **Jamaica.**

Superior LOTS AND PLOTS, TRANSPORTATION. IMPROVEMENTS, INVESTMENT, HOME SITES.

Write for booklet.

T. I. McNEECE, President,
150 Nassau St.

Are you looking for a lot? I can save you money; Flushing is the cream of Queens, and I have the best proposition; improved, sewers, water, and gas; no extras; splendid location. Address E., Box 171 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Rockaway Beach cottage, excellent income; 4 lots, Garrettsen, Staten Island, for Manhatten double or triple, equity $5,000-$6,000. Gottlieb, 1,831 7th Av.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT IRVINGTON ON THE HUDSON.
RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
Between Irvington and the Ardsley Country Club.

One of the choicest locations on the Hudson. Fine old trees; beautiful view; freedom from mosquitoes; 14 bedrooms; house BUILT OF GREY MARBLE; cost $85,000; for sale, $30,000 and cost of ground; much or little acreage to suit purchaser. Can see owner from 11 A. M. to 12:45 daily at office 616, No. 500 Fifth Ave., Cor. 42d St.

FINE HOUSE AT FLUSHING FOR RENT. Three-story brick dwelling, late residence of H. A. Bogert, cor. Lawrence Av. and Washington St.; about 4 acres lawn; 17 rooms, 2 bathrooms; butler's pantry; large kitchen and laundry in basement; $250 per month; $300 per month furnished; will sell $75,000. Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway, N. Y. City, or local agents at Flushing.

Heart of Flushing.—Few lots that will show big profits when the Belmont tunnel is opened; fully improved with sewers and paved streets; near station and trolley; best bargain in Queens Borough. Address Fine, Box 170 Times Downtown.

Flushing.—Will sell the highest land at the cheapest prices in all New York City; fully improved; city water and gas; easiest terms. R. H. Ford, Room 1,003, 110 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Desirable farm, Nyack; 30 acres, under cultivation; Hudson and mountain views from property; cozy bungalow, nine rooms, steam heat, porcelain bath, telephone, spacious lawn, stream, porch, garden, fruit; new barn, box stalls, outbuildings, poultry, horse, vehicles, tools included; $8,500; half cash. X., Box 250 Times, Times Square.

For sale, at Ferndale, near Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., a farm, 90 acres, large house and barn, spring water, pine grove on place, sell one-half of cost. For further particulars apply 311 West 75th St.

RICHMOND BOROUGH. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$500 CASH

Secures 8-room and bath cottage, 4 lots, at New Dorp; balance equal rent.
J. W. HUGHES, 45 Broadway.

$3,000 buys two-family house, two lots, Port Richmond; $9,000 buys 10-room house and six acres; most desirable location; land alone worth amount asked. Silas Alden Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan. Tel. 246 Cortlandt.

Water front ship channel, free lighterage, 285 front by 900 deep, North Shore, best bargain in U. S., $165 front ft. J. S. Drake, 42 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

STABLE WANTED

Will lease, or possibly buy, stable, west side, north of 14th St., quarters for 25 horses and 20 wagons.
M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., Agents, 135 B'way.

Lots, University Heights, wanted for private dwellings; restricted neighborhood preferred. Full particulars, Builder, 171 Times Downtown.

Want triple or quadruple elevator apartments, west side corners preferred; about $150,000; send full particulars. Gottlieb, 1,831 7th Av.

Cash paid for Williamsbridge and Wakefield lots. Call Shatzkin, 149th St. and 3d Av.

Bronx.

Owners, send full particulars of your flats in the Bronx; we have quick, cash buyers for good investments. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,271 Third Av., near 164th St.

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For Sale—A nine-room, two-story house, stable, and 1½ acres of land, with fine orchard; bath, furnace; No. 1 cold spring, also city and cistern water in the house; broad verandas; fifty-mile view of scenery on Lake Champlain and Adirondacks; seven minutes from electrics connecting with steamer to all points on the lake; price $4,200. Views and particulars of owner, Mrs. Helen L. Chamberlin, 49 High St., St. Albans, Vt.

Cape Cod seashore cottages (Harwich, Mass.) ranted completely furnished; every comfort; safe beach; choice building sites; circular. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Larchmont—Owner anxious to sell modern house on Chestnut Av.; hot water, heat; lot 100x95; view of Sound; price $7,000. Address Doctor, Box 149, Mount Vernon.

Acreage wanted Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Scarsdale, Mamaroneck, and White Plains. Send full details; price and location. "Capitalists," 140 Times Downtown.

SCARSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, LAWRENCE Park, Bronxville. Houses for sale and rent. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Ave.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

For subdivision, 45 acres of the finest land in Westchester County; 18 minutes from N. Y. J. J. Kait, 1,523 Park Av.

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ORMONDE PARK

BUILDING LOTS,	$95 TO $400 FULL SIZE	$5 Down, $3 Monthly. 10% Discount for All Cash

(Located at City Line of New York City.) Frontage on the famous Merrick Road. Just escaping heavy taxes, but first to benefit by the enormous expenditures of the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroad.

Third-rail system in operation—proof-positive there will be enormous demand for home sites at Ormonde Park, THE NEW BRONX, where the history of the Old Bronx will be repeated.

Investors need not go to obscure places, remote from the line of improvements. Here is a golden opportunity to purchase property where values will increase by leaps and bounds when the tunnel is finished.

This Company will build for their lot buyers artistic cottages of seven rooms or more. Concrete foundations, with cellars under all, for $2,000 and upward, and will accept small monthly payments as rentals.

Our cottage buyers will be glad to show their superior homes built by this Company.

Lots that were sold in the Bronx a few years ago for $1,000 now sell for $7,000. There is exactly the same opportunity at Ormonde Park, with this difference:—Increased valuations will come ten times as soon, because ten times the effort and money are being spent for your benefit at Ormonde Park.

THE NEW BRONX

EVERY LOT COVERED BY POLICY FROM TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL $11,000,000.

FOR MAPS, CIRCULARS AND FREE TICKETS WRITE, CALL, OR PHONE AT ONCE.

CARROLLTON REALTY COMPANY,

Main Office, Suite 64, World Building, New York City.

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ONLY A STEP TO MARION PARK

IN THE HEART OF

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

The Fairyland of Long Island.

LOTS $265 AND UPWARD $10 DOWN

$5 PER MONTH PER LOT

38 Trains Daily—3 Blocks from R. R. Station

1 Block from Trolley

NOTHING LESS THAN TWO LOTS SOLD

Every known improvement already installed. Cement sidewalks, beautiful shade trees on every lot, water, gas, electric light, presenting altogether the most popular and up-to-date suburb of Greater New York. Completely surrounded by homes none of which cost less than $7,000.

Even now this beautiful property is only 38 minutes from East 34th Street, and with the opening of the Long Island railway tunnels this time will be reduced to 24 minutes. There is only one way of convincing you of the beauties of our property. You must see it for yourself. Pen pictures cannot describe the many advantages there to be found.

COME OUT AT OUR EXPENSE

Write TO-DAY for maps, booklets and free tickets for OUR SPECIAL PARLOR CAR for Sunday, or meet our agents wearing green cards in their hats with red letter "B" at the following trains:

	Tuesday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	
East 34th Street..	1.50 P. M.	1.50 P. M.	1.20 P. M.	Any Other
Flatbush Avenue.	2.06 P. M.	2.06 P. M.	1.50 P. M.	Time by
East New York...	2.14 P. M.	2.14 P. M.	1.38 P. M.	Appointment.

Bosca Development Company, Dept. "T"

MAIN OFFICE, 350 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

WE WILL BUILD A HOME FOR YOU AND YOU CAN PAY FOR IT THE SAME AS RENT.

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5 to 100 Acres Each

The two leading motives of the Belle Terre Estates Incorporated, have been: First, absolutely to guard the Estates on all sides from every detrimental influence. Nature has kindly aided by giving the Estates five miles of splendid shore front on three sides. Absolute ownership of which safeguards the beaches.

The land side is protected by a high artificial barrier with a single guarded entrance. From all that may be seen from this entrance one gets the impression of a vast baronial estate rather than of the half a hundred homes of a congenial country colony.

The second motive has been to make the Estates sufficient unto themselves by providing not only a central water and lighting plant, but every convenience and recreation as well. Golf links, tennis courts, yacht landing and forty miles of beautiful drives and bridle paths, all within the borders of the Estates.

A superbly appointed clubhouse, garage, livery and every possible adjunct of delightful country living.

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Ten trains each way, with special "Belle Terre" car on fast express, one hour and twenty minutes from New York.

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LONG ISLAND ACREAGE.

35 acres at Hollis, per acre.....$4,500
420 acres at Farmingdale, per acre.....$350
105 acres at North Roslyn, per acre.....$1,000
Harry S. Shapter, 500 East 16th St., Brooklyn.

NORTH SHORE.—WE HAVE THE FINEST PROPERTY ON THE ISLAND; SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET AT ONCE. THE GREAT NECK LAND DEVELOPMENT CO., ROOM 6,013, 1 MADISON AV., N. Y.

Freeport's Greatest Bargain—52 acres, $60,000; cash $22,000; mortgage $38,000; fully developed into 700 villa plots; will retail for $222,500; near depot and trolley. Owner, Box 165 Times Downtown.

High-Class Property at Port Jefferson, Long Island.—Plots, $100 and up; acres, $100 to $400; business plans and residences, farms and farm land. Chas. A. Squires, Echo P. O., Long Island.

A few lots on 13th and 15th Avs., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 34th St., New York.

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37 Hammels Av., Rockaway Beach; near surf; 9-room furnished; cemented basement, with laundry; $500 for season. Gottlieb, 1,831 7th Av.

20% net income on investment of $2,800; 9-room cottage, Rockaway Beach; price $5,000; rent, $500 for season. Gottlieb, 1,831 7th Av.

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WANTED FURNISHED ROOM HOUSES FOR SALE

CANAVAN, Auctioneer,

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COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN Cottags to Rent, near Essex, N. Y. 6 rooms, furnished; delightful situation; fine beach; large pines; fine water, boat, ice. E. W. Leaming, 230 Livingston Av., Albany, N. Y.

Half double house, furnished; commutation easy. Box 495 Suffern, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

NO 11 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story and basement; responsible tenant; favorable lease. W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company. Howard Carroll, President.

Architect: Cass Gilbert. Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the Metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent views of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

TENANTS NOW MOVING IN

For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agent

141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TO LEASE
the new
SHINNECOCK INN,
with 5 acres land, garage, and bathing houses, Southampton, N. Y.

On Shinnecock Hills, adjoining Shinnecock Hills Golf Club and new National Golf Course; near Southampton Village, with clubs, churches, museum, library, &c.; fine automobile road passes door; all land and water sports; every convenience for motoring; good harbors; two railroad stations near; within two hours of New York by Summer expresses via Montauk Division, Long Island R. R.; thirty-two rooms; grill room; fine piazzas; open fireplaces; steam heat; electric light; suites with private baths; extended views over water in three directions covering ocean and bays; telephone every room; water refrigerating and laundry plant; finest sewerage system; kitchen designed and equipped for efficient service; liberal terms to desirable tenant; ready for occupancy May 1, 1907. Address
SHINNECOCK HILLS & PECONIC BAY REALTY CO.,
189 Montague St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Apartment, 4 rooms in

5th Ave. corner building,

Rent free to Oct. 1st.

Especially arranged for doctor or dentist, or any light business.

WHITE & PHIPPS,
2 West 39th St.

Business Building,

5th Av., bet. 34th and 42d Sts., to lease for term of 21 years to

Desirable Tenant:

2,000 SQ. FEET FLOOR SPACE.

E. G. B. Riley & Co.,

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Southwest Corner
Cedar and Pearl Sts.
OFFICES.
LARGE AND SMALL.

Can also be used for light manufacturing; very low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

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12 WEST 40TH ST.,
Opposite Public Library.

2d FLOOR STORE and LIGHT OFFICES,

McVICKAR-GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
459 5th Av., below 42d St. 'Phone 4000 38th.

SALOON!!! DRUGGIST!!!

BOSTON ROAD, CORNER 165TH ST.

CHOICE LOCATION FOR LIVE BUSINESS; ALSO SEVERAL STORES ON BOSTON ROAD ADJOINING CORNER; MODERATE RENTALS; LONG LEASE TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Penrl St., nr. Broad.

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37 WEST 42D ST.

Desirable store; good rear light. Possession May 1st. Rental $1,300.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 5th Av., near 58th St.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.

NEW BUILDING.

Stors, 7 floors, all light, elevator, electric light, power; steam heat; RENT CHEAP.

Party would like to rent part of store in Newport; very fine location; can start from May to November; would like dressmaker, tailor, or for children's garments. Answer L. G. Rante, 538 5th Av., City.

AT 42 EAST 23D ST.—Top floor, rent $75; elevator; suitable for office or salesroom.
S. B. Goodale & Son,
6 West 24th St.

Desirable offices for rent, n. e. corner 67th St. and Columbus Av one block from "L" and Subway; electric lighted; rent reasonable. Frederick Zittel, 206 Columbus Av.

A corner store suitable for druggist or confectionery, Lawrence St. and South Broadway, Yonkers. J. Romaine Brown, 53 West 33d St., New York.

STORES

Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Penrl St., near Broad.

16-foot stors and basement, 163 Columbus Av., 67th and 68th Sts.; good light windows; electric lighted. Frederick Zittel, 206 Columbus Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,407.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. DAVIS and MARTIN SHOENEMANN, individually and as members of the firm of DAVIS & SHOENEMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1907, the said John H. Davis and Martin Shoenemann, individually and as members of the firm of Davis & Shoenemann, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 4, 1907.

NO. 9,640.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BLUM, individually and as a member of the firm of BLUM & ARNOLD, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph Blum, individually and as a member of the firm of Blum & Arnold, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1907, the said Joseph Blum, individually and as a member of the firm of Blum & Arnold, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 1st, 1907.

NO. 9,295.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Goldberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 13th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 29th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 1st, 1907.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To sublet from April to October, with privilege of renewal lease, elegant, newly furnished apartment, choice location, cool in Summer; 4 very large rooms, with bath; maid service. Apply "Ansonia," 73d and Broadway, Apartment 1,613.

Furnished apartment, seven rooms, delightfully located for Summer. Terms, particulars, apply F. S., Times, Times Square.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

For Summer, low rent, furnished apartment, near Central Park East; references. Address R. T., Times, Times Square.

60th, 22 West.—Parlor bedroom; bath; extreme cleanliness; $30-$60 monthly; meals; Subway, elevated.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,605.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PAUL SALVIN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Paul Salvin of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1907, the said Paul Salvin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 1st, 1907.

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45 ACRES

with three beautiful building sites nearly 300 feet above the water. Most commanding and picturesque views of Sound—close to harbor. 10 minutes from station. 37 miles out. Price $450 per acre. Terms easy. A splendid development proposition, as it is directly opposite Dean Alvord's Cedarcroft.

C. A. SEAMAN,
1121 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOTS $135 Payments. Small Monthly

in the Built-Up Section of

HEMPSTEAD.

Send for Booklet & FREE R. R. Tickets.

ERIE-NEW YORK REALTY CO.,
215 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;

Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

THE PLYMOUTH

537-541 WEST 149TH ST.

6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53.

ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR; beautiful view Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR

DU BOIS & TAYLOR
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

THE MAJESTIC,

ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. CORNER 145TH ST.

BUILDINGS ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

7-8 large rooms, $870-$960.

including electric light and cold storage.

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED CONVENIENT.

open evenings. Apply to Superintendent or

DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

Corner 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, opposite Columbia University, one block from Subway station; six large airy rooms and bath; modern improvements, all-night service. Apply to tenant, Apartment 61, on premises.

Choice 4 and 5 room apartments, all light and sunny, in select neighborhood, close to Subway station; rents from $25 to $33. Apply on premises, 656-660 West 179th St., (near Broadway.)

WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS,

326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION;
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65;
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

NOS. 215-221 WEST 34th ST.

Light and airy modern housekeeping apartments, consisting of two rooms and bath, and six and seven rooms and bath; rents $50 to $95; elevator and hall boy service. Apply on premises, or
POST & REESE, AGENTS, 16 East 60th St.

104th, 114-116 West.

Seven large, light rooms; tiled bath, electric lighted halls; every modern imp.; low rent.

18-20 West 100th St., facing Central Park; 5-6 room apartments, all light; latest improvements; rents $24-$30. Inquire janitor.

84th, 115 West.—Elegant apartment, seven large, light rooms; one flight; hall attendant; telephone; no noise or dust; 2 to 4.

EAST SIDE.

CLEVELAND

126 to 130 East 24th Street.

Large flats, from May 1st, unfurnished.

46TH ST., LEXINGTON AV.

North corner; 4 rooms and bath; all outside; electric light; private telephone; elevator; $38.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $65; N. E. cor. 78th and Lexington.

BRONX.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

948-950-952 TRINITY AV.

5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobes and latest up-to-date improvements.

RENTS, $26 TO $34.

ALSO, rear of Trinity Av., 939 JACKSON AV.,
3-4 rooms, all modern improvements,
BY WEEK, $3.50-$5.50. | BY MONTH, $13.50-$23.00.
Apply on premises.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,

half block from Simpson St. Subway station 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.

Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.

RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.

CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Boston Road, 1,272, facing McKinley Square—Select apartment, five sunny rooms, bath; modern improvements; electric lighting throughout; $21.

1,181 Tinton Av., East 163th.—Elegant moderate apartments; 6 light, airy rooms; bath; all outside; send for booklet; rent, $30.

Comfortable apartments, 6 rooms, all improvements, 119 Nelson Av., Highbridge, 160th St., Bronx.

---

500 Prospect Av., 150th St.—4-5 rooms, bath, improvements; new; block from school; reasonable.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

HANDSOME OLIVE APARTMENT

4TH AV., PARKWAY, AND 56TH ST.

6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every up-to-date improvement. RENT $33.00 TO $42.00. Seeing will convince you.

Janitor, or H. J. BECKMANN,
4,714 5th Av., Bklyn. Tel. 1038 J. Bay Ridge.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,642.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KALMAN LEVINE, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Kalman Levins of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on this 15th day of March, A. D. 1907, the said Kalman Levins was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 2 o'clock in this afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly coms before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 30th, 1907.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE 152-154 W. 34TH ST.
FURNITURE EXCHANGE

REMOVAL SALE; entire stock at nominal prices to save cost of moving to our new building, 13 and 15 West 28th St., before May 1; chance to secure undeniable bargains.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED.

LIBERAL COMMISSIONS PAID UNDER CONTRACT TO RELIABLE MEN BY MAX GOLDFINGER, MANAGER, (THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,) 42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Gentleman, competent engineer, manufacturer's agent, shortly returning to Sydney, Australia, desires to interview established firm wishing Australian representative; satisfactory credentials. Box E 314 Times, Times Square.

H. L. Webber, Vancouver, B. C., Canada, is making money in Western timber for himself and others. It will pay investors to write for particulars.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DAVID E. LEVEY, plaintiff, vs. GUSSIE PERMANSKY, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, distant sixty-seven (67) feet four (4) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly elds of Third Avenue and the said southerly side of Eighty-first Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue eighty (80) feet ten (10) inches; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street thirty-four (34) feet two (2) inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, eighty (80) feet ten (10) inches to the said southerly side of Eighty-first Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly side of Eighty-first Street thirty-four (34) feet two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning, and also all the right, title, and interest of the party of the first part, to wit, the defendant, Gussie Permansky, in and to any strip of land joining the premises above described on the east. Said premises being now known by the street numbers 204 and 206 East 81st Street.

The property will be sold subject to such a state of facts as an accurate survey will show.

Dated New York, March 15th, 1907.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

PAUL ARMITAGE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 250 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 204 and 206 East 81st Street:

East 81st Street.
Nos. 204-206.

East 80th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirty-one thousand five hundred and fifty ($31,550) dollars, with interest from March 7, 1907, together with costs and allowances amounting to 575.40 dollars and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, water rates, assessments, or liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is five hundred seventeen and 61-100 (517.61) dollars, with interest from December 1, 1906.

Dated New York, March 15, 1907.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHESTER MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH GAMACHE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and known and designated as Lot Number 148 on a certain map entitled "Map of Van Nest Park," made by George C. Hollerith, dated June 10th, 1895, and annexed to a certain deed made by Ephraim B. Levy to David Levy, dated June 12th, 1895, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on June 18th, 1895, a copy of which said map was also filed in said Register's Office on June 18th, 1895, which said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Hancock Street and the northerly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northerly along the said westerly side of Hancock Street, 100 feet to Lot Number 150 on said map; thence westerly along the southerly line of said Lot No. 149 on said map, 25 feet to Lot No. 147 on said map; thence southerly along the easterly line of said Lot Number 147 on said map 100 feet to the said northerly side of Columbus Avenue, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Columbus Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 1st, 1907.

JACOB MARKS, Referee.

LEE & FLEISCHMANN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

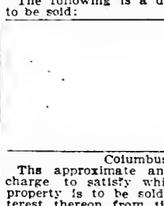

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,692.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $272.47 and interest thereon from March 22d, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $250.00 and interest.

Dated New York, 1st day of April, 1907.

JACOB MARKS, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HANNAH HORWITZ, Plaintiff, against RUDOLPH MARKS Rodkinson, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Michael L. Rodkinson, deceased; Sarah Rodkinson, widow of Michael L. Rodkinson, deceased; Rosamond Rodkinson Turk, formerly Rosamond Rodkinson; Nicholas Rodkinson, and "Ann" Rodkinson, his wife, the name "Ann" being fictitious, the true name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff; Norbert M. Rodkinson and Susie Rodkinson, his wife; Michael L. Rodkinson, Gladys Rodkinson, Florence Rodkinson, and Ulrich Spall, defendants. Amended summons; action to foreclose mortgage. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, April 14th, 1907.

HERBERT A. KNOX,
Pl

TO RAZE BUILDINGS OF OLD NEW YORK

City to Begin Demolishing Landmarks for Bridge Terminal on May 1.

MANY LOSE THEIR BUSINESS

800 Employes of Seventeen Saloons and Restaurants Must Seek Places Elsewhere.

Notices were issued by the Finance Department yesterday notifying the occupants of buildings on the streets bounded by Centre Street, Duane Street, and Park Row that the city intended soon to destroy the structures there for the new additions to be made to the Brooklyn Bridge terminal. The work of demolition will begin on May 1, and it is expected that the extension of the terminal will be finished by Jan. 1, 1908.

Among the buildings to be destroyed are seventeen occupied as saloons and restaurants, in which 300 persons are employed. For the most part their employers have been unable to find any new place to do business in the district extending from the Battery to Fourteenth Street.

When the work of demolition begins, only two buildings will be left standing, the Staats-Zeitung Building and Leggett's Hotel, and they are to go within a few months. Leggett's Hotel, built in the early forties, was one of New York's first hotels, and commanded a fashionable business at one time. New York as a city practically ended at Canal Street then, and East Broadway was the most fashionable thoroughfare.

There is a little cheap all-night restaurant on the east side of Park Row, almost opposite Leggett's, which is in the way of the bridge improvement, and will have to be destroyed. Its one window is made dingy with the steam from the cooking and the dust of the highway. It seats only twenty-four persons, but it has prospered. Printers and other night workers who have but a few minutes in which to get a bite after midnight crowd the place until the early morning, and they are replaced by the workers of the daylight hours. The proprietor of this place has sought vainly for another.

The Staats-Zeitung is the biggest and most important of the buildings in the district. When built it was the tallest and widest building in New York City constructed by a private concern, and its outlines were considered beautiful. For a long time it was one of the show places of the town. A new building for the newspaper soon is to be built.

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—On Thursday evening, April 4, on Madison Av. car or on 53d or 17th St., a pink topaz brooch; liberal reward. Address L., Box 192 Times Downtown.

LOST—Sable squirrel muff, in 3d Av. uptown surface car, Tuesday, at about 5:30 P. M. Liberal reward if returned to Bansbach, 517 3d Av.

LOST—Wednesday, East 23d and West 71st Sts., a pink coral necklace, three strands; reward. Communicate with 406 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold watch and fet chain on 2d Av., between 57th and 59th Sts.; reward. Schirra, 74 East 93d St.

LOST—Pearl pin, cross attached, going to St. Benedict's fair, April 4, evening; finder will be rewarded. 264 West 53d St.

LOST—Sunday, March 24, lady's gold pin, set with diamonds. Reward for return to A. Ryne, 139 West 82d St.

LOST—Brooch, crescent design, set in pearls. Kindly return, G. Surdrial. 253 West 15th.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Cbesebrough Building Company.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—Certificate of Membership No. 1,305, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, December 30, 1882, to Nathan B. Waldron, having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate; all persons interested are hereby notified to show cause, within the next six weeks, why such certificate should not be issued. New York, March 28, 1907. L. B. Howe, Superintendent.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A white horse and delivery wagon, No. 3, dark green, with Eagle and Union Towel Supply Co. trade mark on each panel; lost in the vicinity of Houston and West Broadway; any information as to the whereabouts of the above will be rewarded. Address Union Towel Supply Co., 630 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

LOST—On Tuesday, a pink coral and diamond pendant earring, probably on Broadway, between 33d and 49th Sts. Suitable reward will be paid if returned to Miss E. Moore, Hotel Maryland, 104 West 49th St.

LOST—April 3, between 103d St. and Subway station, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., a lady's silver purse, containing $10; reward given. Finder please return to Miss Catherine E. Whitney, 3,604 Broadway, city.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN—A team, one gray horse, one dark gray mare, and double truck from neighborhood of 3d Av. and 10th St.; suitable reward for their return. Wm. Adams Co., 187 Mott St.

LOST—At 34th St. Ferry or on crosstown car to Broadway, Thursday afternoon, March 21, package containing morocco case of jewels and trinkets. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Sterling, Room 52.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, hunting case, monogram "M. C. B." between Waverley Place and Astor Place Subway station; reward. Address M. C. B., 345 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Gold band bracelet, Wednesday night, Broadway, between 72d and 78th Sts.; reward. Miss N. Jones, 12 West 92d St.

LOST—A gold watch bracelet in or near Hotel Waldorf-Astoria; liberal reward. H. B., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Fraternity pin set with pearls; owner's name (A. Duane) on back; $5 reward. Return to 49 East 30th St.

LOST—Saturday, Wanamaker's, black purse, containing bills, change, key; reward. Morgan, 40 West 93d.

LOST—On Broadway, bag containing keys. Reward if returned to Hotel Marie Antoinette office.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank Book No. 134,240, on East River Savings Institution; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 21,052, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Male light brindle Boston terrier, answering to name Seizer; lame right hind leg. Reward if returned to Mrs. Gerald Brooks, Colonial White House, 100th St., Riverside Drive.

LOST—Collie dog, Punce, near Lenox Av.; reward. Whitehorne, 22 West 123d St.

LOST—White shepherd dog, white and yellow; 126th St., 3d Av.; reward. 174 East 126th St.

$50 REWARD for return of black French poodle, recently clipped. Mrs. T. McGrane, 259 West 109th St.

LOST—Dalmatian dog. Reward for return to Geo. S. Shultz, 162 West 126th St.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, rolls, crusts, griddle cakes and muffins.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TO LET THAW TRIAL GO ON TO A FINISH

Jerome Decides Not to Appeal from Decision That the Prisoner Is Sane.

PREPARING FINAL ADDRESS

Will Ask for Verdict of Murder in First Degree—Trial Will Be Resumed on Monday.

Finding that a writ of prohibition did not lie in the power of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court under the conditions now existing in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, District Attorney Jerome has abandoned his effort to have the sanity of the prisoner further inquired into and will resume the trial on Monday morning.

Mr. Jerome, after careful study of the law, discovered that he could ask for a mandamus calling on Justice Fitzgerald to supply him with a copy of the minutes of the secret session of the commission, but after all it would be a matter for the discretion of the Appellate Division, and whether he obtained the mandamus or not no real headway would have been made. With the minutes he could have put up a stiff argument against the confirmation of the report of the commission declaring Thaw sane, but there was not one chance in a hundred that Justice Fitzgerald would refuse to confirm the report.

Mr. Jerome visited Justice Patterson in his chambers in the Appellate Division yesterday morning. He declined to discuss the matter pending, but it is positively known that he made no application of any sort.

In the office of the District Attorney assistants and clerks were busy packing three well-worn and large valises with the record of the Thaw trial, the exhibits, affidavits, &c. Early in the afternoon Mr. Jerome left his office, saying that he would not be back for the day.

"Send them to No. 3 Rutgers Street," ordered the District Attorney, as he pointed to the bulging leathern bags.

In this Rutgers Street tenement Mr. Jerome will spend the time between now and Monday preparing his summing up in the most celebrated murder case the world has seen in many years. The District Attorney has a little flat which is crowded more with books and things pleasing to an artistic eye than with the necessaries of domestic life. Rutgers Place, under his windows, is packed with humanity on warm nights, while thousands of children swarm over steps, in the middle of the highway, pack the public recreation ground near by, or tumble at play in the gutters. None of this disturbs the District Attorney. He works in the very heart of it, enjoying the feel of the crowd and not hearing the babel about him. Here will be prepared as important an address as ever was made by a prosecuting officer in a great criminal case. He will ask for a verdict of murder in the first degree.

On Monday Mr. Jerome will be ready. Mr. Delmas is already prepared for his summing up for Thaw. He has had abundant time during the sitting of the commission, when Mr. Hartridge did the work alone, for the defense. When the trial was brought to a halt for an examination into Thaw's mental condition, Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, who had been called by the defense, was on the witness stand. He may be put in the witness chair Monday morning, but as he was cross-examined and attacked with considerable vigor by Mr. Hartridge, counsel of record for the defense, after he had precipitated the matter of the appointment of a commission, the probability is that Dr. Hamilton will be present for ornamental purposes solely.

Before the summing up of Mr. Delmas begins, however, Mr. Jerome will make a brief protest against the confirmation of the report, doing this with no hope of success, but for the satisfaction of his conscience, for he still believes that Thaw is a paranoiac, despite the fact that he will be compelled to go before the jury and argue for his death in the electric chair.

As far as is known no prosecuting officer has been in such a plight as Mr. Jerome now finds himself. The jury is supposed to know nothing of the proceedings attendant upon the appointment of the commission or before the commission when it held the open part of its session. But there have been headlines displayed in subway cars, headlines so wide and deep that a juror pursuing the even tenor of his business life would have had to go blindfolded to have avoided seeing them.

It being in the record of the court that Thaw is a sane man, Mr. Jerome will ask for a verdict of murder in the first degree, denying with all the power he can the brainstorm theory of Dr. Evans and his associates and sticking to his case, which merely narrated the fact that Thaw went up to White on Madison Square Roof Garden, stuck his revolver almost against his face, and shot him to death, asserting immediately thereafter that White had ruined his wife.

Should there be a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and Thaw should face the electric chair, it is believed that Mr. Jerome would immediately ask that the sentence be life imprisonment instead of death. His friends and associates believe that.

In the event of a hung jury and a mistrial being declared, Thaw will linger in the Tombs for many months. There are about sixteen other murder cases to be tried in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, and there is little likelihood of the Thaw case being reheard before late next Autumn. There would be, of course, an attempt to get bail for the prisoner. Should bail be granted, the career of Thaw at liberty would be a matter of almost as great interest as his career in the Tombs.

Thaw's wife visited him yesterday morning and remained with him as long as the prison regulations allowed. She was in bright mind as chipper and as smiling as ever, and Thaw was said to have been cheerful. The day before was their second wedding anniversary. It was said yesterday that Mrs. Thaw celebrated it in her apartments in the Hotel Lorraine, and that a number of her friends joined her in the celebration. One report was that a large party came over from Brooklyn in an automobile and that Mrs. Thaw's machine met them at the Bridge and whizzed them to the hotel.

WOULD LIMIT EXPERTS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—The developments of the Thaw trial resulted in the introduction of legislation to-day which aims to cover a certain phase over which there has been much contention. The idea is Majority Leader Moreland's.

The bill amends the Code of Criminal Procedure by inserting a new section, to be known as 392—A, and which provides as follows:

Testimony as to sanity or insanity of defendant. Upon the trial of a criminal action no testimony shall be received as to the sanity or insanity of the defendant except the testimony of persons who actually saw and observed the defendant at the time to which such testimony relates. This section shall not be construed to prevent the defendant from showing insanity in defendant's family where such insanity may be shown.

The proposed section would prevent expert testimony as to the state of the defendant's mind at the time of the alleged commission of the crime unless experts were actually present. Experts could testify only as to the sanity or insanity of the defendant as they found him at the time of such testimony.

DROWNS HERSELF IN BAY.

Mrs. Clara Bothfeld Ends Long Suffering from Nerves.

Weary of the long struggle against illness and a nervous disorder which made her nights sleepless Mrs. Clara M. Bothfeld, wife of Otto Bothfeld of 450 Ovington Avenue, Bay Ridge, committed suicide yesterday by throwing herself into the bay at the foot of Seventy-first Street. Early yesterday morning the body was seen floating inshore near that point by Gus Hintz of Narrows Avenue, who notified Policeman McMahon of the Fort Hamilton Station.

Mrs. Bothfeld was 48 years old, and had been a sufferer from a nervous disorder. She was subject to spells of despondency, and in January of last year attempted to end her life by shooting herself at her home. At that time it was said that her condition was the result of continual bridge whist playing, but this was indignantly denied by her family.

Mrs. Bothfeld continued to improve during 1906, and at the end of that year she was almost her old self. Ths family were hopeful, but a few weeks ago the disorder reappeared.

On Wednesday night she retired about 10:30 o'clock, after an evening spent with her husband and children. About 3 A. M. Mr. Bothfeld went into his wife's room and found the bed unoccupied. The back door was unlocked, and she had evidently left the house by that way. A search was made, and at daylight came the information that a body had been found in the Narrows. It was identified as that of Mrs. Bothfeld.

Mrs. Bothfeld is survived by her husband, who is a wealthy importer, and by three children. They are Mrs. A. D. Constant, and Harry and R. O. Bothfeld. A brother, Otto Heinigke, of 420 Ovington Avenue, also survives her.

THREATENS BINGHAM'S JOB.

Justice Morschauser Says He'll Lose It If Police Witnesses Don't Appear.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 5.—If certain policemen are ordered to be in the Supreme Court here next Monday and they fail to appear because of counter orders from Police Commissioner Bingham of New York City the Commissioner will "lose his job," according to Supreme Court Justice Morschauser.

A suit brought by Joseph Burfield against the New York City Railway Company for damages for injuries alleged to have been received in an accident is being tried in the Supreme Court here, and a number of New York policemen have been subpoenaed as witnesses. They have been here for two days waiting to testify. Justice Morschauser remarked in court that he would have to go away this afternoon, so that there was a prospect that the case would not be ended today. One of the policemen spoke up, saying:

"Commissioner Bingham said that if the case was not finished to-day we could not come here on Monday."

Justice Morschauser appeared to be astonished by this information. Then he said slowly:

"You tell Commissioner Bingham for me that if you are ordered to come here on Monday and do not return he will lose his job."

It was then the policeman's turn to look astonished, but nothing further was said.

BANK LOSES IN NOVEL SUIT.

Can't See Books of Decauville Co., Whose Money It Paid Out to Rival.

The Decauville Automobile Company of New York has just won the first step in a suit against the Metropolitan Bank of this city, which has been widely discussed in the automobile trade. Last year the Decauville Company deposited with the Metropolitan Bank the equivalent of 15,000f., with instructions to pay the money to its Paris agent, M. Brown.

After waiting for some time beyond the time when the money should have been received by him, M. Brown cabled to the New York company asking why it had not been sent to him. An investigation here resulted in the discovery that the Russian Bank had delivered the money to the Decauville Automobile Company in Paris, which has no connection with the New York company. By a strange coincidence, the two companies are involved in counter actions against each other. The Paris company, when the money was tendered, took it, thinking that it was an adjustment of the claims in their favor.

A demand on the Metropolitan Bank by the New York company met with a refusal to return the funds, and suit was entered against it. The bank asked for a court order to make the plaintiffs allow an investigation of their books. It was the argument on this point which was decided in the Decauville Company's favor, and probably will allow of a settlement of this case out of court.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:10—488	11th Av.; F. O. Bright	Trifling
12:35—140	West 104th; Miriam Valentine	$25
1:55—222	West 64th; Henry Senior	Trifling
5:25—212	East 102d; A. Hendrickson	Slight
11:15—317	East 100th; Samuel Whittboff	$50
P. M.		
1:15—387	East 19th St.; James Blee	Slight
2:45—19	East 41st St.; Miss Annie Keenan & Co.	$800
4:05—85	Monroe St.; owner unknown	Slight
4:50—21	Catharine St.; Henry Minkoff	Slight
5:30—1,382	Park Av.; Joseph Boyd	Slight
7:00—123	Pitt St.; L. Greenpool	$30
6:50—154th St. and 8th Av.; owner unknown		Trifling
8:30—10	W. 127th St.; James Harrie	Trifling
8:50—233	E. 121st St.; Louis Kishman	Trifling
10:45—3	Maiden Lane; V. Weightman & Hough	Trifling
11:00—168	Chrystie St.; J. Silverstein	$30

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A strong area of high pressure and cold weather is moving eastward across the lake region, while an area of low pressure, attended by rain and warm weather, is also moving eastward over the East Gulf States.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh north winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Saturday, colder in south portion; Sunday fair, diminishing northwest winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Cloudy and colder Saturday, possibly rain by night; Sunday fair, fresh north to northeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	52	45	4 P. M.	57	60
6 A. M.	48	47	6 P. M.	54	51
9 A. M.	49	51	9 P. M.	49	41
12 M.	53	61	12 P. M.	50	37

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 51; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 46; maximum temperature, 65 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 11 P. M.; humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

April 6th.

If you don't feel as brisk and buoyant as you think you ought to feel, remember there's no Spring tonic like a new Spring Hat. Try it on—at Young's.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 6 Broadway, near Beaver St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

KEISER CRAVATS

New York and all the larger towns throughout the country are now being furnished with Spring Fashions in Keiser Cravats. Patterns exclusive, fabrics specially woven.

Every Cravat is guaranteed and bears this label.

Grand Prize World's Fair, St. Louis.

5th Ave. at 42nd St. Nicoll Young Men's Tailor.

Browns and Plain Figured Blues.

YOUNG MEN WILL FIND THESE NEW SUITINGS MEET EVERY DEMAND FOR EXCLUSIVENESS—THEY ARE MARKED FOR SIMPLICITY OF PATTERN AND RICH COLOR EFFECT.

$30.00.
TO ORDER ONLY.

THE ADVANTAGES

of "Arnheim" clothes, they are custom tailored—cut and modelled in the latest style—the fronts and shoulders guaranteed not to break. Suit or Overcoat to measure $20 up.

Samples and Fashion booklet on request.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & Ninth Street.

FLAGG'S NEW GRAFT 'HAS MILLIONS IN IT'

Ex-Convict Starts a Highly Original Wall Street Investment Bureau.

YOU CAN'T LOSE, SAYS HE

It's Only Necessary to Put Perfect Confidence in Flagg to Get Rich Quick.

Jared Flagg is back again at the old stand with a brand-new scheme. There are "millions in it," of course, and he guarantees that his customers "can't lose" if they follow his instructions, put up money when he wants them to, and "sit tight" while the stock market is acting queerly.

The new scheme is a sort of second-best bet with Flagg. He wanted to start business as a "general bureau of information for young women of the theatrical profession," but he was denied a license for this by Commissioner Bogart on the ground that Flagg had served one month in the Tombs. Although his conviction was eleven years ago, the Commissioner had not forgotten. It was pointed out to the Commissioner, too, that the proposed theatrical agency was merely a scheme to supply young girls for disorderly houses, and was not unlike the offense for which Flagg was formerly convicted.

Flagg was not at all put out by his failure to obtain the license. He had other schemes up his sleeve. So he lost no time in getting together the necessary literature for his newest venture, that of "broker." He had several hundred pamphlets printed, labeled "Full Particulars," which only yesterday arrived at his offices on the third floor of the building at 76 Fifth Avenue. The "Full Particulars" explain Flagg's plan in detail. The circulars set forth that he will guarantee that any one can beat the stock market by buying stocks outright and by the multiple system can make profits as easily, as Flagg expresses it, "as picking greenbacks off the street." His plan is for customers to "buy a certain lot of stocks, and as often as the last lot purchased shows a profit of 1 per cent. or more, over and above commissions and transfer fee, take it. If subsequently it reacts and can be repurchased for the same amount of money at which it was originally bought, buy it, and repeat this operation of buying back on a 1 per cent. reaction, and selling on a 1 per cent. rise or better, over and above commissions and transfer fee, as often as possible. In other words, dispose of each lot bought, barring the original lot, or a lot bought at the original price, as soon as it shows a profit of 1 per cent. or better, over and above commissions and transfer fee.

"If after the original lot has been bought the price advances, or if it ultimately advances 2 per cent. above the original figure at which it was bought, buy an equal number of shares, and if it continues to advance, without reacting 1 per cent., continue to pyramid; that is, purchase one lot consisting of the same number of shares as the original lot every 2 points up. And protect against loss by moving up a stop-loss order to sell all on a reaction of 1 point below the price at which the last lot was bought.

"Do not, after the stop order has been executed, touch this stock again until it recedes to the figure at which the original lot was bought. Then proceed to manipulate as heretofore; use no discretion and simply follow instructions."

If this is at all hazy, Flagg is quite willing to explain more fully. His method of explaining is unique, as was shown yesterday when a young man from Philadelphia entered the office and declared himself to be a possible customer, and, after reading the "Full Particulars," confessed that he did not thoroughly understand the scheme.

"I tell you confidentially it is the same principle which made 'Al' Pettybone, the Los Angeles gambler, a millionaire," said Flagg. "Al, you know, made his money by multiplying his bets. He played the red or black cards, and when he lost he increased the bet next time. If he won the next time he took a rake-off and resumed the original-size bet. See? This is on the same principle. If you buy a stock and it goes down a point, buy another. If the second purchase goes up a point, sell it. Always buy when the stock drops a point, because it will surely rise again.

"Do you know that the average stock fluctuates from 700 to 1,100 points in a year? I can prove this by charts of stock fluctuations for the last thirty years."

TRADE E. & W. MARK

Troy's best Product
(from a green box)

Glasgow Shirts,—possibly you have been shown six color effects; if so, there are twenty-one others.

EARL & WILSON.

Purple Strap.

A $1,297,000 FORECLOSURE.

Creditors of John B. Ferrier After Land Held in Trust as Collateral.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—Foreclosure proceedings were begun here to-day against the Hackensack Meadows Company to get possession of a valuable tract of land held in trust for John B. Ferrier of New York City to secure a bond issue of $1,297,000.

The trust company asserts that there is still due on the mortgage $1,162,000, together with large arrears of interest. A majority of the bondholders have requested the trust company to foreclose.

Murphy Going to Brooklyn Dinner.

Brooklyn political circles were agitated last night by a rumor that Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, would visit that borough and make an after-dinner speech on the subject of Democratic politics. Part of the report was true. Daniel Moynahan, President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, received a letter from Secretary Smith of Tammany Hall yesterday, saying that Mr. Murphy had accepted an invitation to attend the club's Jefferson dinner on April 16. The Tammany leader, however, has not been asked to speak. William Jennings Bryan is to be the star speaker at the banquet.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 578 B'way.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Style is the keynote of our Spring hat display.

Brims curled by hand give our Derbys their "different" air.

1.90 for Derbys (Sold elsewhere at $3.00.)
2.75 for Derbys (Sold elsewhere at $4.00.)

New 'Varsity Soft Hats, in all the new colors and effects, 1.90 and 2.75.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN..... Director
TO-DAY MATINEE at 2, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz. Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15, (popular prices 75c. to $3.) Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Glaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnos, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:30, 5TH GRAND POPULAR CAMPANINI CONCERT. Soloists: Mmes. Russ, Zeppilli; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Altchevsky, Sevellhac, and the Entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Campanini.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
MON., APR. 8, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianeli-Gallietti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
TUES. NIGHT, APR. 9, Benefit Pro Casa Garibaldi, AIDA. Original Cast.
WED., APR. 10, at 8:15, GRAND DOUBLE BILL, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevellhac, Venturini, and (Fifth appearance of MME. CALVE,) Massenet's LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Sevellhac, Gilibert, Arimondi. Cond., Campanini
THURS., APR. 11, at 8:15, Special Performance, (Regular prices,) Donizetti's LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Pinkert, Severina; MM. Bonci, Sevellhac, Mugnoz, Venturini, Tecchi. Cond., Max Bendix.
FRI., APR. 12, at 8:15, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevellhac, Venturini, and (6th appearance of MME. CALVE) Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Glaconia, Severina; MM. Dalmores, Sevellhac. Cond., Campanini.
SAT. MAT., APR. 13, at 2:15, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Glaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Cond., Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 13, at 8:15, Popular Prices, 75c. to $3.00. Meyerbeer's THE HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros, Zeppilli, Arta, Severina, Zaccaria, MM. Bassi, Arimondi, Ancona, Sevellhac, Tecchi, Venturini, Fossetta, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschiglian. Cond., Campanini.
Seats for all above now selling.
NOTE—SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
SECOND EXTRA CONCERT.
Saturday Evg., April 6th, at 8:15.
Conductor
SAFONOFF
His farewell appearance this season.
Symphony
PATHETIQUE
"PATHETIQUE" Symphony.....Tschaikowsky
Piano Concerto in E flat.....Rubenstein
LHEVINNE
"Tannhauser" Overture.....Wagner
Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

HIPPODROME SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, at 8:15
HANDEL'S ORATORIO, "MESSIAH"
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION 350 VOICES
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
SOLOISTS: GENEVIEVE CLARK WILSON, ANNA TAYLOR JONES, FRANK ORMSBY, WILLIAM HARPER.
ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
Popular Prices, 25 cts. to $1.00. Box seats $1.50 and $2.00. Seats now on sale at Box Office.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN 215 West 57th St.
NOW OPEN until April 20, inclusive.
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
8 to 10 P. M.
82D ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
ADMISSION.....50c.

HACKETT THEATRE 42d St. West
Evenings 8:30. Matinee To-day and Thurs. 2:20.
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT SILVER SOUVENIRS 2,000th TIME (Seats Selling)
ROSE STAHL
Management HENRY B. HARRIS
THE CHORUS LADY
A comedy by JAMES FORBES.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. The Red Owl, Stunning Greundlers, Iatsumura Japs, Rice & Prevost, others. MAT. DAILY, 25c.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. ALICE LLOYD, School Boys & Girls, Morris Cronin Co., 7th Ave. & 126th St. McNaughtons, others.

BELASCO THEATRE. Eves. 8:15. MATS. TO-DAY & THURS. AT 2.
David Belasco Presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCH
MADISON SQ. Evs. 8:15. Mt To-day & Wed. 2:15. Garden. 24 St. B'y. 196-203 time. CARLOTTA NILSSON in THE 3 OF US

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Matinee To-day, Joe Welch in "The Shoemaker." Next Week—Harry Clay Blaney.
AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. A DESPERATE CHANCE. Next Week—In New York Town. Ted Marks' Concerts Sun. Mat. & Night, 25, 35, 50

CIRCLE B'way & 60th St. Matinee To-day. NEW WINE: WOMAN & SONG CO. Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE 44th, Bet. 5th & 6th Avs. Evs. 8:45. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:30. KATHERINE GREY in THE RECKONING

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. STAR SHOW GIRLS Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.
THE GOTHAM E. 125th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day Miss New York, Jr. Sunday Aft. & Eve Concerts.

WEBER'S Theatre. B'way & 29th. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day. AMELIA BINGHAM in "THE LILAC ROOM."

Yorkville. Mat. To-day 25c. Eugenie Blair in The Woman in Case. N't Wk, Jessie Bonstelle in Sunday. Metropolis. Mat. To-d. 25c. "In New York Town." Nxt Wk. Geo. Sidney in "Busy Izzy's Vacation."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS Saving Life of JOHN SMITH

TELHARMONIC HALL BROADWAY, 39TH ST.
CONCERTS. "Music A. D. 2000."
Daily at 3 and 8:30 P. M. 50c., $1.00.

GRAND Mat. To-day ELSIE JANIS Vanderbilt Cup. Next Week—ROGERS BROS. in Ireland.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Tdy. Mat. & Ev. & Mon. Ev. Last Times, Wilde's "SALOME," and Jacobson's comedy, "Zum Einsiedler."

WEST END Theatre. Mat. To-day 25c. & 50c BICKEL, WATSON & WROTHE Next Week—ARIZONA. Great Company.

AMY GRANT IN MUSICAL READINGS. Astor Gallery, Waldorf Astoria. Thur. Ap. 18, 3:30

MANHATTAN Eve. 8:15. Mts. To-d. & Wed. 2:15. Thurs., B'y, 38 St. THE MILLS OF THE GODS

AMUSEMENTS.

New Amsterdam Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. TUNNEL THE TOWN UPSIDE DOWN. PIXLEY & LUDERS' JOYOUS GEM OF MELODY THE GRAND MOGUL
FRANK MOULAN and 100 OTHERS. Seats Selling 4 Weeks Ahead.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee TO-DAY. 2:15. Kyrle Bellew in "A Marriage of Reason."
BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-day.
LADIES' MATINEE TO-DAY.
ANNA HELD in the PARISIAN MODEL.
SEATS 50c TO $2.00.
BRING THE CHILDREN SEE THE TEDDY BEARS
LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed.
For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN
ELEANOR ROBSON AS SELOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong (Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)
DALY'S THEATRE B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. To-day & Wed.
CARLE in THE SPRING CHICKEN
To-morrow 8:15, VICTOR HERBERT'S ORCHESTRA.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST THREE WEEKS. Klaw & Erlanger's magnificent 400 PEOPLE, 20 HORSES, 5 CHARIOTS. BEN-HUR
Prices 25 to 1.50. Mts. Wed. & To-d. Ev. 8sharp.
NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. THE LAND OF NOD
and incidental thereto The Song Birds.

HIPPODROME
6th Av. 43d to 44th Sts. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.00. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. April 12—2d Anniversary—Seventh Year.
"The show that makes all other shows look like side shows."
24 Bedouin Arabs. CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals
Stupendous Acts in the Arena.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians.
TO-MORROW: PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION. EVG.:

APRIL

1907

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SPRING BOOK NUMBER.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907. 32 PAGES.

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EDWIN MARKHAM.

BY ESTELLE DUCLO.

THY message hath gone forth upon the wind,
Bearing a protest to a craven world;
Thy words are javelins of Justice, hurled
To smite the fell oppressors of mankind:
Thou hast a challenge for the witting blind,
Who, seeing all, see naught—who leave unfurled
That flag of freed humanity, rich-purled
With symbols of great deeds, incarnadined.

On that white day, be it or near or far,
When men shall answer God with Brotherhood,
And Love shall be a fixed and shining Star,
Guiding them gently toward a great'ning Good;
When those are crowned who strove against life's wrongs,
Thou wilt be heart-enshrined for the brave songs!

WOMAN IN ALL AGES.

Her Status in Ancient Greece and Rome—The Progressive Intellectual Woman Not a Modern Development.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

WHENCE that absurd term "New Woman"? It is some years since Plato affirmed that women should receive the same training as men, and that the gifts of nature were equally diffused in both sexes. "One woman is a philosopher and one is an enemy to philosophy; one woman has spirit and another is without spirit. All the pursuits of men are the pursuits of women, and in all of them woman is only a lesser man." It is probable that Aspasia and others of the Hetaira class in Athens were responsible for this high opinion. Women of the widest culture and great charm, women who thought deeply, spoke wittily, loved the arts as well as divine philosophy, and in the case of Aspasia, at least, strove to arouse their sisters to a loftier conception of their destiny, their possibilities, hoping, perhaps, to prove that a woman could be at once the wife and the companion of a man.

"What strikes one most is a perplexed and baffled look which the whole face presents—as of some life-long anguish resulting from some contest which an immortal could wage successfully—not without a touch of exquisite sweetness, tenderness, and charity. Could it be the struggle in behalf of her sex?" So speaks Prof. Donaldson of the portrait bust of Aspasia.

We women of this age need desire no better fortune than to have a chronicler at once so gentle and so just—being a woman I must needs think him just—as these women of ancient Greece and Rome have found in the writer of this book. It has the buoyancy and freshness of a Spring day, a frank love of beauty, an invincible conviction that the generous and fine is the real and important side of human nature. Gracious and lovely forms move through the pages. We hear the laughter of young Nausicaa, the wise words of Aspasia and Portia; we see the golden sunshine of Mitylene gleam on the heads of Sappho and her maidens, those friends, those pupils the Lesbian so passionately loved. "I think Sappho was beautiful," says Dr. Donaldson. Therewith he draws a portrait of her which should convince the dullest doubter that beautiful she was in form and spirit, the exquisite mortal incarnation of her own immortal poems. She, too, loved her sex, endeavoring to raise it to greater freedom and understanding—"women in all ages who have dared to help forward the progress of their sex have been slandered and reviled," says our author, in partial refutation of the host of misrepresentations that have gathered about Sappho's lovely name. "She was no prude. Like the rest of her sex of that day she thought that it was woman's destiny to love, and that the woman who tried to resist the impulse of the god tried an impossible feat." But at the same time, Dr. Donaldson finds no line in her lyrics directly addressed to any man. The tales which linked her name with Phaon's or with men who had died before she was born or were born after her death were the inventions of the later comic writers; her own people honored her as no other woman was honored in Greece. A passionate, chaste, tender woman, filled with the ardent impulses of art and the pure power of devotion, she stands before us an example we might be happy to follow, though she passed through this world so many centuries ago.

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The book gives one a clear picture of the various ideals in regard to women which prevailed through the Greek, Roman and early Christian times, and of how the women measured up to them. In Sparta the only thing a woman existed for was to bring forth strong and splendid sons. To do this she must be herself strong and splendid, and nothing that could make her so was neglected. Her bodily development was perfect, she was free and simple in her relations with men, she was chaste, fearless, proud. Cultivated she was not. Once she had borne her children she was at liberty to spend her time as she chose. Their training was in other hands. Here began the ruin of Sparta. There was a lot of women left after the mother had been accounted for, and it was this unaccounted for part that made mischief in time.

Athens had two classes of free women—the citizens or wives and the "Hetaire," or companions. Here a new ideal had come into being, that of intellectual intercourse between the sexes, though as yet it was not conceived possible that one woman could combine the two occupations of childbearer and friend. The wife was an isolated, ignorant creature, and she grew more and more hopelessly ineffectual; while the companions, though many among them were noble women, were yet desperately unprotected and at the mercy of whatever was low and base in man—"they had to fight a battle with dreadful odds against them; they succumbed, but which of us would have resisted"? So Athens passes.

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The Roman matron is next in the spiral of existence. First, no more than a slave of her husband, who has over her the power of life and death, who can divorce her or be unfaithful to her as he pleases, she having no redress, no voice. But a Roman was not a Roman, were she but a woman, for nothing. Gradually she emancipated herself, slowly she rose to a place beside her husband, finally she stands with him, a fit mate for the master of the world. She might teach him how to live, she taught him also how to die. When Paetus hesitated to put himself to death at the command of the Emperor Claudius, his wife Aria plunged a dagger into her heart, drew it out and offered it to him with the words "Paetus, it does not pain."

The Romans made marriage a free contract between both parties, and Juvenal says: "If you are not going to love the woman who has been by a legal agreement betrothed to you, there seems to be no reason why you should marry her." I don't see how we could improve on that statement even at this day.

During the glorious years of the Roman supremacy her women show themselves virtuous, firm, jealous of their freedom and their dignity; they are loving wives, adequate companions, they manage their households with tact and propriety, nor were they thought unworthy of advising their husbands on questions of state and government. In the decadence Prof. Donaldson still finds much to say in their favor; he adduces proof to show that whatsoever of good remained was chiefly centred in them, and he thinks the stories of their depravity have been greatly exaggerated.

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It is popularly supposed that the advent of Christianity worked a mighty change for the better in the status of women. Dr. Donaldson does not agree with this view. During the first three centuries of the Christian era he finds her position lower and the notions regarding her more degraded than previously. The growing strength of asceticism bore a large part in this result. The exclusion of women from any participation in teaching or serving Religion—unless it were as a martyr in the Roman Coliseum—worked to the same end. Woman's beauty came to be regarded as in itself sinful. The healthy Pagan attitude toward marriage and child-bearing was anathema to these newcomers in the world's arena. "Marriage even for the sake of children was a carnal indulgence, and such thinkers could not help thinking that the arrangements of the Creator were not wholly satisfactory. They did not dare to condemn marriage, but they held that it was much better not to marry at all—that the man or woman who did not marry was a nobler and more exalted being than the man or woman who did."

***

This St. Anthony fear of the female sex could have but one result. A contempt for women, a misprision of the family arose. A hectic feeling supervened. Children were a proof of weak self-indulgence, if not actual immorality. Woman became, in the words of Tertullian, "An Eve. The sentence of God on this sex of yours lives in this age—the guilt must of necessity live too. You are the Devil's gateway; you are the unsealer of the forbidden tree; you are the first deserter of the divine law; you are she who persuaded him whom the Devil was not valiant enough to attack. You destroyed so easily God's image. On account of your desert, that is death, even the Son of man had to die."

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These are hard words and bespeak a hard condition. Poor woman had to begin all over again. Once more the weary path must be traversed, once more the shackles must be worn through, once more she must endeavor to make of her jailer and master her helper and friend. Nearly two thousand years have passed and she is well on her way again. This book with its succinct portrayal of what the Greek and Roman accomplished has great interest. They did not shun the eminine nor functions of womanhood. They were healthy and beautiful, they bore healthy and beautiful children, they filled their minds with the divine words of philosophy and poetry. It was as women they excelled, and they left a pattern behind which is still an inspiration. We have our own task of fulfillment, and no one can accomplish it for us, either by act of Parliament or gallantry. It was an ardent generosity and love of beauty that made Sappho and her Grecian sisters what they were. It was her nobility and courage that gave the Roman woman her freedom. Not by small means nor narrow hearts are great deeds achieved. This is said to be woman's age. May it, two thousand years hence, have as fine a story to tell, and find as sympathetic a teller, as this story of long dead women has found in Dr. Donaldson!

H. H.

New York, April, 1907.

*WOMAN: HER POSITION IN ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME AND AMONG THE EARLY CHRISTIANS. By James Donaldson, M. A., LL. D. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.

LUCAS MALET'S BOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

An American Poet Tells Why He Esteems "The Far Horizon" Above Other Recent Works of Fiction.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

MADISON CAWEIN.

To the prolific reader of the modern novel "The Far Horizon" must mark an epoch, both in point of distinction and of style. It is a rather curious and altogether agreeable pastime to compare its points of merit with the latest books of Mrs. Wharton and Fogazzaro, although Mrs. Wharton's slender little sheaf of a story, "Madame de Treymes," hardly ranks as anything more than a delightfully subtle character sketch. But in Fogazzaro's "Saint" we come somewhat nearer to the abiding bulk of the conventional novel; even to the lengthy religious controversy which seems to subordinate the love theme almost to the finest point of perspective. Both these books are significant without doubt, and are among the few good novels of the present day. But one puts down a story like "The Far Horizon" with a rather different feeling. It is a book for the future, and will grow in appreciation and popularity. A certain subjectiveness of style distinguishes it, a sort of reminiscent touch, which by some conjuror's trick becomes the most objective thing in the world, and as a result the characters actually live and move and have a very real existence.

The Lady of the Windswept Dust is all the more real for her allegorical name, and her comings and goings outside the conventional law. Our hero is described as a middle-aged gentleman of moderate fortune, who happens through force of circumstance to be a "paying guest" at an eminently respectable lodging house in one of the unfashionable parts of London. Not alluring, surely; nothing brilliant to enhance the picture; only one of those remarkable things which, in this instance, done in gray, in almost neutral tints, yet has the effect of strong opalescent color. A story subdued almost to the point of somhroness, but with a certain Oriental richness of effect. For out of this oppressive background grows gradually upon the consciousness a being altogether lovely and noble, a person of grandly simple soul, committed to greatness, who moves among his fellow-beings with a pathetic dignity and loftiness of outline. Always perfectly in their midst; one of them and yet not one of them. Surely Mrs. Harrison's art can go no further in subtle character painting. While the book as a whole impresses one as sad, Dominic Iglesias himself is not sad at all, but moves in his daily life with a fine serenity, which somehow heightens the general effect of pathos without spoiling the splendid sanity and poise of his character. He suffers terribly, it is true, having periods of agony and self-abasement, which are inevitable where one either thinks or feels. Freedom, loneliness, and old age are his burdensome guests. But it is noticeable and significant that he advances out of these periods always a step further on his way, healing himself of his hurts, as all great natures do, and adjusting himself to the conditions of his life with a very spiritual fineness.

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One of the most beautiful and convincing chapters in the book is the one where Dominic, sad and wasting away with illness, comes, by a natural and reasonable process of thought, to give himself back to the Mother Church. This part of the story has nothing of the character of a religious controversy, such as we feel in Fogazzaro's "Saint," but is subordinated as a real and abiding part of a lonely man's life whose predilection for the Catholic Church was his, first of all, through the instinct of race, as he was by birth a Spaniard; and, secondly, by a very logical process of reasoning. Mrs. Harrison has here as elsewhere shown herself a master of technique. Where she has used a religious or philosophical idea, and the book is full of them, she has been careful to put them into the story and not to build her story around an abstract idea.

First of all she is telling a story, and everything is fuel which is rightfully used to keep the story going. Such little passages as the following, "The pathos of life as the multitude lives it, stupidly, without ideas, without any conscious nobility of purpose, yet with a certain blundering and clumsy heroism," she puts into the thoughts of very real people, and it seems natural for them to be said. One likes the portrait of Sir Abel Barking, which is well drawn, as is the little group of people who live just within sight of Dominic's lonely window, and who play such an important little part in his life. George Lovegrove is wholesome and lovable. His humility and his thrusting himself aside, so that he might not be in his friend's way, have a rare pathos. In point of faithfulness he was undoubtedly first, and it seems but fitting in the final chapter that he and the nun and the Lady of the Windswept Dust should share in some wise the last vigil.

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The story, although it never abandons the loud environments of London, repeatedly impresses you as being vividly and unquestionably idyllic. There is the idyllic scene—a twentieth century Watteau, as it were—of the meeting of Dominic Iglesias and Poppy St. John, the Lady of the Windswept Dust. And again that impressive picture of the lone cedar in Trimmer's Green, "with its leafless trees and iron railings, livid, a grayness upon them as of fear." A cedar, symbolic, in a melancholy way, of this sad and solitary soul, this isolated man, outside whose windows it stretched its gaunt and sombre branches, tortured and weeping with the winds and rains of Autumn. And then, again, we have those happier touches, full of poetry, those harkings back to the little house in Holland Street, with its "bravely blossoming garden," a veritable oasis in the gray dust of Dominic's days, the one flowery spot in the desert of his years, fragrant and hushed and holy, holding the imagination, as it held his memory, with an appealing, an irresistible insistence, as a little child holds one's heart with the gentle innocence of its eyes.

Not since I read the forty-first chapter of "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" has any chapter in a modern novel impressed me as did the closing one of "The Far Horizon." Here, as does in his best work the great novelist Meredith, Mrs. Harrison has achieved greatness. Fine and beautiful, it is also dramatic, in a quiet, unobtrusive way, and a fitting close, worthy of the notable whole. Leaving us, as it does, with an overwhelming sense of regret, we still feel that it has its raison d'être, that thus it would have actually happened in real life; so in the ice in the smile of undeviating fate are we brought face to face with the irony of the actual. Our regret, however, is tempered with satisfaction at the close that the end was such—fittingly such—that the life of this man, blameless and beautiful, and the life of this woman, weak and unfortunate, had been permitted at least to touch, though it was too late, to touch spiritually and no more, and through the purifying fire of that contact to rise above the body, the frailties of the flesh, the grosser physical passions.

MADISON CAWEIN.

Louisville, Ky., April, 1907.

WESTERN DESPERADOES.

THE STORY OF THE OUTLAW. A Study of the Western Desperado, with Historical Narratives of Famous Outlaws, &c. By Emerson Hough. Illustrated. Pp. x.-401. 12mo. Cloth. New York. The Outing Publishing Company. $1.50.

LAWLESSNESS upon our Western frontier has long been the theme of stories and dramas appealing to that love of adventure which is never invoked without finding a ready response; and this lawlessness is here recorded in a volume which concerns itself with fact and not fiction. Mr. Hough assures his readers that he has been at great pains to make his account entirely authentic, and his book certainly shows no trace of a tendency to exaggeration, but on the contrary is distinguished by a scrupulously careful moderation of statement. A considerable part of the information has been derived from the author's personal knowledge during twenty-five years of Western life. He claims that many of the facts given have not previously found their way into print, particularly in regard to the Lincoln County War of the Southwest and the Stevens County War of Kansas, both of which have been treated hitherto in a sensational and inadequate manner. Mr. Hough has scant respect for the police, and remarks that "the city which would select twenty Western peace officers of the old type and set them to work without restrictions as to the size of their imminent graveyards would free itself of criminals in three months' time, and would remain free so long as its methods remained in force."

"THE THINKING MACHINE."

JACQUES FUTRELLE'S "The Thinking Machine" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) is a reprint in book form of some serial yarns about the marvelous performances of Prof. Van Dusen. You may now read—or re-read—how Prof. Van Dusen accomplished an experimental jail delivery for himself under circumstances the most ingeniously prearranged for that purpose; how Prof. Van Dusen assisted his friend Hutchinson Hatch, a reporter, to discover the perpetrator of a dark crime in a fashionable Boston apartment house—this with no other clue than a bit of scarlet thread; how Prof. Van Dusen ascertained the identity of a man who had mislaid all consciousness of his personality, name, and nativity; how he solved the riddle of a bank burglary, and by sniffing the perfume on a handkerchief traced the crime to a particularly pretty and attractive young woman. The clues in this case—as in all the others—are so ingeniously arranged that the professor can't possibly miss 'em, but the peculiar fascination of the man hunt for all the descendants of the cave folk holds the reader to the trail as a bloodhound is held to the track of a runaway darky. The difference between Prof. Van Dusen and the ordinary man is the same as that between the ordinary man and the extraordinary woman. One by elaborate and minute analytical processes arrives at the conclusions which the other reaches by crosscuts not mathematically orthodox but perfectly adjusted to getting there.

The best story and the one which best illustrates the perverse ingenuity of the author who builds a mystery backward from an obvious solution into a something that is so fair an imitation of a blind maze that it may be mistaken at a casual glance for the real thing is furnished by the yarn called "The Great Auto Mystery." This yarn involves a beautiful blonde actress, a millionaire or two, a roadhouse, and a rather marrow-freezing experience with a corpse. There's another story about a lone house, hidden treasure, and a phosphorescent phantom—but the staginess of the phantom rather spoils it.

ENGLISH BELLS.

THE BELLS OF ENGLAND. By J. J. Raven, D. D. With sixty Illustrations. Pp. xv.-338. 8vo. Cloth. New York. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

THE author of this learned account of the bells of England says that he began his study of the subject in his boyhood and has continued it for sixty years. Now, in his old age, he publishes the result of his long labors in a volume highly creditable to his patient industry. At the close of his first chapter, upon the early history of bells, the author thus summarizes the contents of his book:

Of the following nineteen chapters, the next will be devoted to such remains as we have of the British period. The Saxon period will then receive notice, with reference to its towers and mention of bells by early chroniclers. This will bring us to the fourth chapter of the book, which will cover the days of the Norman Kings. The fifth chapter will embrace the thirteenth century, and in this we begin to see existing instances of ancient bells. Then melodious sequences, rings of bells, will appear, and development in shape will be recorded in the sixth chapter; and in the seventh the reader will be introduced to dedicatory and other inscriptions, initial crosses, foundry marks, and Lombardic lettering. By this time we shall be able in the eighth chapter to enter on the history of the earlier foundries, as at London, York, King's Lynn, &c. The ninth chapter will bring us to the days of black-letter inscriptions, with many a more or less faulty hexameter. Here gun-founding must have a passing word.

The great foundries of the Plantagenet period will occupy the three following chapters, divided locally, so as to take successively: (1) The Metropolis and the Southwest of England; (2) The Southeast, and (3) The North and Midlands. In the thirteenth chapter we shall notice itinerant founders, and mediæval foreign bells to be seen in England. This will be followed by the history of later foundries to the present day. The early history and subsequent development of change-ringing, with the consequent improvements in hanging, will require a chapter to themselves; and then I shall give an account of English signs, or bells of unusual size. The seventeenth chapter treats of chimes and carillons. Then the reader will find a change to less material subjects, for bell legends, bell poetry, bell law, will be found to occupy the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth chapters.

Essays from G. W. E. Russell.

The many who enjoyed the charming book of essays, some ten years ago, entitled "Collections and Recollections," will welcome a new volume of the kind from George W. E. Russell. This is to be published immediately, under the title "Seeing and Hearing." There are fifty-three chapter heads, such as The Coronation, Doctors and Doctoring, Mourning, &c. The book, an 8vo., will sell at $2.50.

A DRAUGHT OF THE BLUE.

IT is hard to see what added interest is supposed by F. W. Bain to be obtained for his "A Draught of the Blue" (Putnam) by the claim that these two exquisite stories have been translated from an "original manuscript" written in the most indecipherable of characters or in the bewildering divisions of introduction, prologue, epilogue, preface, besides various pages devoted to cabalistic signs, verses, and pictures of which he has made use in presenting them to the eye. It would all seem to be a resort to a kind of hocus-pocus (innocent enough, doubtless) for interesting the wary reader, and it is certainly a particularly common device with those writers who exercise their imagination upon Eastern legends. Most such experiments, it must be owned, stand very much in need of exterior props of this or any other kind that the author's ingenuity may suggest, but "A Draught of the Blue" does not, and we confess to a distinct sense of irritation with the laboriously mysterious make-up of the book.

Aside from this, every word in it is an enchantment and a delight, and marks F. W. Bain, whether he be creator or translator, as one who can give most exquisite form to an exquisite thought and accomplish, as well, the miracle of disclosing the whole sum and substance of earthly love within the limits of two very short and simple little stories. Others have written bulky novels and yet fallen infinitely short of the soul revelation to be found in "A Draught of the Blue" and "An Essence of the Dusk." These particular lovers have Oriental names, and the extravagance of Oriental emotions colors their story, but, for the most part, the spirit of it all will appeal to men and women the wide world over and they will find, in greater or less degree, their own experiences recounted in the touching story of the King and his well-loved Alichumbita, in the tragedy of Aja and the King's daughter.

The first tale symbolizes with lyric intensity and beauty the ideal of all-absorbing love; the other as wonderfully pictures those darker phases when doubt and betrayal and heart-break enter in. There is nothing on the title page to give a clue as to the author's sex, but all through both stories there are trifles, light as air, that might suggest the possibility of a feminine hand in their making, a feminine mind back of their point of view. They breathe a delicacy and fragrance of sentiment that are as entrancing as they are foreign to the literature to which the author modestly claims to be indebted, and they are rendered in English that charms with its pure music. If one wishes to be transported to a land of veritable enchantment let him read "A Draught of the Blue."

"THE GARDEN OF THE SOUL."

IN the introduction contained in the first part of the "Hortulus Animæ: The Garden of the Soul." (New York: Lemcke & Beuchner. By subscription only and in sets. In 11 parts, each part $15 net,) the illuminated manuscript in the Imperial Royal Court Library at Vienna, which has been compared with the celebrated Breviarium Grimany, Dr. Friedrich Dörnhöffer, Keeper of the Print Room at the Imperial Royal Court Library, Vienna, presents the results of the latest investigations concerning the artists by whom the "Hortulus Animæ" was made, a discussion of similar manuscripts, and other information concerning the miniatures, &c., of value to those interested in art.

The "Hortulus Animæ" has been reproduced in fac simile from the first German edition of the original work, the latter now being extinct. The paper has been copied from the original edition in imitation vellum. The volume is a quarto in size, and is a page-by-page fac simile of the manuscript in the Imperial Library in Vienna. There are in all 514 pages in this manuscript, of which 100, containing miniatures, are colored; 857, the text, are in monotone, and the remaining 62 are blank. The reproduction will be exactly like it, and its printing is being supervised by Prof. Koloman Moser of the Industrial Art University at Vienna. The forthcoming work will be in eleven parts.

The original manuscript, which is one of the most beautiful examples of illuminated work in existence, was written and decorated with miniatures between 1517 and 1523 for the Archduchess Margaret of Austria, the daughter of Emperor Maximilian I. The miniatures are the work of Gerard Horebout, who designed the majority of miniatures in the Breviarium Grimany. These miniatures and the scenes forming the borders of the "kalendar" give a vivid idea of the social manners and costume of the period. The "Hortulus Animæ" is a Dutch and German "Livre d'Heures." The present copy, in German, was elaborated from the work by Sebastian Brandt, who, it has been proved, copied it from the book printed by Flach in 1510 at Strasburg.

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And knowledge sure that he endure
A child until he die.

Within these forty-five years Swinburne's verse has been abundantly criticised. There seems no just occasion in his seventieth birthday to add another to these criticisms. All the world has agreed that he is a supreme master, the supreme master in English, of the technic of verse, the verbal and the prosodiacal technic. All the world, too, is agreed that the intellectual and emotional "content," as the music critics say, of the technic is of less importance than the technic itself; that a theme worthy of the unfailingly sumptuous setting occurs to the poet only rarely, while his unequaled technical apparatus he has always with him; that, like Browning, and for very different reasons, he is likely to survive by a dozen lyrics. But it may be in order to put in a small plea for the poet's prose, which all his critics seem to agree to villipend. True enough, as prose, it violates every one of the accepted canons of writing, while his verse fulfills them all. His volubility and his sonority, no longer restrained by musical bounds, seem to find no end. Vox et praeterea nihil, seems a fair thing to say. But it is not a fair thing to say. Granted that the elaborate verbal apparatus which he accumulated to annihilate the spiteful Robert Buchanan withal has less potency toward that end than the simple assertion of the untutored Edmund Yates: "I bought him bread for his stomach and sulphur for his back." Granted that his rages had better like Juvenal's "make verses" than make Swinburnian prose. Yet one who takes the whole body of the prose and considers it has it borne in upon him that, unlike the even more facile verse, it almost or quite always has its intellectual and critical value; that there is almost or quite always something in it. And while unmeasured denunciation seems to the casual reader the character of such of it as is not characterized by unmeasured laudation, yet the laudation, however extravagantly expressed, is almost always truly appreciative at bottom. The writer has an almost unfailing sensitiveness to excellence, and to excellence in a great variety of kinds. Above all, and in spite of the Thersitean strain in which he berates his enemies, the thing which mainly allures him to write critical prose is that he himself has called "the noble pleasure of praising." Taking the body of the prose, one may fairly say that its most distinguishing characteristic is generous and intelligent, or perhaps one had better say intuitive, appreciation. And that is much to say of any critical writer. There are few critical writers of whom it is so true as of the touchy and irascible Swinburne.

MR. PUTNAM'S "CENSORSHIP."

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM has just read the last proofs of the second volume of his important work, "The Censorship of the Church of Rome and its Influence Upon the Production and the Distribution of Literature." The volume will come from press before the end of the month.

The contents of this second volume are as follows: (1) "Theological Controversies in France, Germany, England, and the Netherlands"; (2) "The Treatment of the Scriptures Under Censorship"; (3) "The Monastic Orders and Censorship"; (4) "Roman Indexes"; (5) "General Prohibitions and the Continuation of Class I."; (6) "Issues Between Church and State"; (7) "Examples of Condemned Literature"; (8 "The Censorship of the State and Censorship by Protestants"; (9) "The Book Trade of Europe as Affected by Censorship"; (10) "The Censorship of the State"; (11) "The Literary Policy of the Modern Church"; (12) "The Authority and the Results of the Censorship of the Church."

A criticism of the first volume of this work by John Ireland is significant as coming from the Roman Church, and shows that, as Mr. Putnam has not indulged in diatribes, there is no objection from the intelligent Catholic point of view. The Archbishop says: "It is a work of remarkable erudition. So far as I have perused its pages I find it one of rare large-mindedness and historic impartiality. The subject is one into which few writers have had the courage to delve."

Ten Years of Zionism.

A synthesis of the Zionist movement is contained in a pamphlet published by the Zionist Central Bureau, Cologne. The author has condensed into forty pages a summary of critical opinion in regard to this movement, its forerunners and its development since the first congress was organized by the late Theodor Herzl.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, APRIL 6, 1907.

ROOSEVELT GOSSIP.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM DOUGLASS'S "anecdotal biography" called "The Many-Sided Roosevelt" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) is a disappointing book chiefly because of the obvious and even obtrusive one-sidedness of the work of the author. "If this book has any excuse," he declares at the outset, "it lies in a desire to preserve a portrait of the real man, the man whom his contemporaries know, and to show him as he behaves every day. It may be charged," he adds, "that it is a flattering portrait, as little notice has been taken of the criticism of partisan opponents or of the unpleasant tales told by them. These have been deliberately omitted, for it was not my purpose to perpetuate animosities." When one reaches the close of the book, one realizes that the compiler has omitted everything not favorable to his hero; he has apparently gone on the assumption that no nnpartisan criticism is possible, and that the life of Mr. Roosevelt has been one long series of successful efforts to realize the highest ideals, unshadowed by anything except the resentment and envy of the bad men whose unworthy ambitions he has consistently foiled. He considerately notifies his readers: "It is only fair to say that Mr. Roosevelt himself is in no way responsible for what appears, save as he has done the things which observers have noted." It is not easy to imagine Mr. Roosevelt making himself responsible in the remotest degree for an account of himself so lacking in discrimination and perspective.

It must be said, however, that Mr. Douglass goes far to disarm criticism by his more than childlike naïveté. Because he has included a considerable number of anecdotes of "the President's unconventional way of doing things," he seems to believe that he has done all that could be asked toward producing "a record of the true man." He even plumes himself on his thoroughness and impartiality; he imagines that he has pretty effectually checked a perceptible tendency to "idealize" Mr. Roosevelt. It must be said also that Mr. Douglass states that he has "been at considerable pains to verify the tales that have been told" and has "had correspondance or personal interviews with those acquainted with the facts in nearly every case." The pains thus taken have their reward; so far as we are able to judge, no errors of consequence have crept into the book. The portrait of Mr. Roosevelt is as nearly accurate and trustworthy as an entirely flattering one can be. Needless to say, it would have been more convincing and more informing had it been conceived and carried out in a less flattering temper.

THE FURNESS VARIORUM.

A REMARK on this page last week that Dr. Horace Howard Furness's son was assisting him in his editorial labors on the Variorum Shakespeare seems to have been misinterpreted. Of course Dr. Furness is in excellent health and working as energetically as ever. But it never seemed likely that so great an undertaking could be completed in one lifetime, and now that Dr. Furness's son has taken up some part of the work the doubt is removed. Dr. Furness himself has devoted all his time lately to "Antony and Cleopatra," his edition of which will soon be published. Mr. Horace Howard Furness, Jr., on the other hand, has been employed on "Richard III.," which will be the next volume of the Variorum to be brought out by the Lippincotts.

A STUDY IN FEMININITY.

COMPARISON between husband and wife is inevitable when both write novels. Therefore perhaps the first thought of the reader of "Katherine," (Harper) by E. Temple Thurston, is bound to be of its superlative dissimilarity to "The Masquerader," by which Mrs. Thurston so quickly gained recognition in both England and America. In manner, in method, in point of view, in purpose, it would be impossible for two novels to be more unlike. Mrs. Thurston's chief aim was to tell a story, and she has the story-telling instinct. But the telling of an interesting tale about men and women and life is the least of the things with which Mr. Thurston has concerned himself. Where she is strong in the invention of incident and the weaving of it together into a plot, he is very weak. But he has a feeling for the value in fiction of character and of temperament and an ability in expressing them by description, analysis, dialogue, and incident that are far beyond her powers. And also he excels her very much in intellectual quality and in distinction of style.

Miss Katherine Crichton, very much his heroine, to whom all the other characters are tributary, makes her début in the prelude, as an infant with personality and red hair, by means of a portrait which make both her and the artist famous. Then the story leaps to her marriage, as a brilliant, beautiful, fascinating young woman, with hair toned down and personality toned up, to an earnest, plodding, socialistically inclined member of Parliament. Certain feminine characteristics, with which she is richly endowed, urge her rapidly along the path of marital unhappiness, and finally almost lead her into the irreparable mistake. But a combination of circumstances enables her to see things more truly and the book ends with the promise of happiness for its chief characters.

Barring the fact that he has not succeeded in making his heroine's charm convincing—indeed, she often seems rather an unpleasant sort of person—he has painted a striking portrait and has done it with remarkable insight into feminine character. For its keynote is that age-old desire of woman, which harks back to the days of the cave and the forest, to be captured, taken by storm, carried off by force in the main event of her life, but modified by the attitude of the modern, independent woman, who refuses to be captured and resents the attempt unless she is entirely willing. The trouble with Katherine was that she did not know about this feminine instinct until after she married. Then she wanted to be the whole tribe of Sabine women in one and wanted her husband to dash ardently on to the conquest. But he, very busy and very much absorbed in his work, had no idea that quiet adoration does not spell conquest. And presently along came the inevitable third, with nothing to do but make skillful sieges and assaults and conquering forays upon feminine hearts. This character is, by itself, very true to life and very well done, but nevertheless, something of an artistic mistake. For the author makes Katherine a woman of considerable mental endowments, and when he represents Capt. Boyd as so poor a stick he lessens the convincingness of her temporary fascination. And in the denouement he drops to commonplace. For Katherine does not discover that her husband is the one she really loves until there is nothing else for her to do. If he wanted to keep his reader's respect for his high-spirited heroine he ought to have contrived to give her a larger margin of choice.

But the most striking and most interesting thing about Mr. Thurston's book is the manner in which it is written. It is never a fair thing to accuse an author of imitation of another simply because of resemblance in their work. It is much more likely that any such resemblance is due to similarity in native mental characteristics and habits of thought. Doubtless this is true in the present case. For Mr. Thurston's manner is very like the manner of George Meredith. His method in going at the story, his attitude toward his characters, his treatment of situations, the way in which he reveals and develops his people, his incidents, his ideas are all Meredithian. So also are many tricks of manner. He has the same way of rushing off at right angles from his subject, describing in detail something entirely different, and presently holding this up to your persuaded view as an illustrative symbol which clinches the thing he was talking about in the first place. And he has the same gleeful way of hiding his meaning in cryptic sentences which must be read wrong end to and bottom side up before you are sure of their meaning. But with Meredith, when you have tracked one of these elusive wildings to its hidden lair, there is no telling what you will find. It may be a unicorn or an ornithorhyncus or a snark. But it is sure to be something worth while. But with Thurston your stalking may end in the discovery of a cottontail rabbit or even of a domesticated cat. But notwithstanding the overwork of the cryptic sentence the book is strikingly rich in intellectual quality.

THE PRESIDENT OF YALE UNIVERSITY.

A New Volume of Addresses by Dr. Hadley—"The Development of Public Spirit."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD CARY.

THE friends of Dr. Hadley of Yale University and of higher education in the United States will welcome this modest little volume of rather brief addresses—sixteen of them filling only a couple of hundred pages. They are for the most part "talks to students" and "deal with questions which a man must answer when he makes choice of a career." They disclose, therefore, in a manner at once incidental and intimate, the spirit in which Dr. Hadley meets the thousands of young men who every year, in constantly changing phalanx, pass under the influence of the university of which he is the head and official guide. It is because of their disclosure of this spirit and because of the extreme elevation and devotion of the spirit disclosed that the volume will receive a considerable and a cordial welcome.

One note which characterizes the book is a certain youthfulness. It is more than the sympathy of an experienced man with young men in close relation to him; it is a distinct touch of the vigor, the hopefulness, and, here and there, slightly, a touch of the cheerful dogmatism of youth. Dr. Hadley has not lost the habit of the students who delight to call themselves "men" before they have ceased to be boys. Sober enough he is, in all conscience, and exacting with himself, but it would seem that the continuity of college life has not been broken and the President retains a vital portion of the sentiment he began to feel as a freshman. It may be that the sentiment was not uniform in the college in his day or even in his class; but it was felt probably by a lot of strong young fellows, of whom he was one, and by him it is still felt. "There are among our students," he says in the address on "The Development of Public Spirit," "two sharply distinguished groups: the men who go to college for what they can get out of it and the men who go to college for what they can put into it." Doubtless young Hadley, thanks to original and inherited tendencies, belonged to the latter group and he still belongs to it. The association may have made him a bit priggish in his early days; it has just the opposite effect now. If then he may have appeared to think a little above the heads of his fellows, now he has the air of being nearer to the boy than most men of his profession and his standing in that profession. It is no small advantage.

Here is an expressive passage in which Dr. Hadley indicates the working of the spirit of college life, and, incidentally, his own attitude toward it: "It is perhaps the greatest merit of the typical American college that it exercises a powerful influence against selfishness, whether physical or intellectual, and in favor of the development of a community life. It does not do homage to the man who is aiming to make a record for himself, whether in athletics or in studies. The majority of those who attend our universities are ready to enter into the spirit of the place, and they demand that their fellows shall do the same thing. Man is a political animal, and the boys entering into a group of this kind at an impressionable age become part of a close community whose public sentiment and code of ethics take powerful hold upon them. This code may be good or it may be bad. Usually, amid the imperfect materials of human character with which we have to work, it is a mixture of the two. And yet it has this result: That the boy, at a most impressionable age, forms a conception of a public conscience and a code of honor which carries him outside of himself; a code which leads him not by physical compulsion but by the influence of public sentiment, to do things in which considerations of personal convenience and personal advancement are purely secondary. The college is, in short, a living instance of the possibility of developing men out of the lower and into the higher ideals of life."

This passage is a satisfactory sample—to use a familiar phrase—of the tone of Dr. Hadley's discourses and papers in this volume. Throughout there is a marked, almost a curious, blending of the practical and the ideal; indeed, the key to the work is the effort to make practical the ideal. This is especially to be marked in certain passages relating to the problem of "trusts." "This has been called an age of trusts," says President Hadley. "The phrase is applicable in a sense much profounder than that in which it is generally used." "The growth of large industries and of large fortunes allows their managers to do good or evil without adequate restraint from law, because all law which is intended to stop the evil stops the good even more surely. This inadequacy of legal control, and the necessity which goes with it for unselfish action on the part of those in charge, are what constitute the very essence of a trust, private or public."

A like situation presents itself with reference to political expansion, if one may thus designate the mighty process of the last nine years, which has come so suddenly into our National experience that we really have no name for it an which all are agreed. We cannot govern our own Oriental possessions from Washington. We must trust our chosen agents to do their task honorably, faithfully, unselfishly. Can we hope for a public spirit strong enough and high enough to secure this result. President Hadley does not hesitate to give an affirmative answer. "We are indeed patriotically bound to give this answer" or own ourselves "disbelievers in the future of American democracy." "All the evidence goes to show that Americans have the necessary basis of moral character. Our standard of personal morality is on the whole probably higher than that of any other nation. * * * If we can subordinate our individual convenience to the needs of others there is no reason why we cannot do the same thing in our corporate and our public capacities, as soon as the necessity is brought home to us." Logically it may, of course, be replied to Dr. Hadley that "disbelief in the future of American democracy" is not in itself an error and that confidence in that future is not necessarily sound in the ratio that it is patriotic. But it remains true that the future of our democracy depends on an enlightened public spirit and that such work as President Hadley is doing, year in and year out, in countless and varied ways and always with remarkable steadfastness, makes for such public spirit.

*BACCALAUREATE ADDRESSES AND OTHER TALKS ON KINDRED THEMES. By Arthur Twining Hadley, President of Yale University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. vi.-212. 6h.

Circulating Prof. Allen's Book.

The new book of Prof. A. V. G. Allen, "Freedom in the Church," previously noted in these columns, appears to be part of a well-planned propaganda on behalf of the "liberty of prophesying" in the Episcopal Church. It is being scattered freely among the clergy of this Church, with the evident purpose of educating public opinion upon the issues involved in the late Crapsey case.

APRIL

JAPAN'S RELIGION.

The Rev. Dr. George William Knox's New Book on the Development of Buddhism and Shintoism.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

K. K. KAWAKAMI.

EVERY student of religion knows that there are in Japan three religions—Shintoism, Buddhism, and Confucianism. "Shinto," says Dr. Griffis, "furnishes theology, Confucianism anthropology, and Buddhism soteriology." Or, as Mr. Kishimoto, a Japanese scholar of theology, puts it, "Shinto furnishes the object, Confucianism offers the rules of life, while Buddhism supplies the way of salvation." Is it, then, proper that this book before us is entitled "The Development of Religion in Japan"? Rather should it not be entitled "The Religions of Japan"? According to Prof. Knox, however, religion is in our feelings, or, more precisely, in our emotions. Viewed objectively, "it is the response of man's nature to certain stimuli, and, subjectively, it is a state of emotion." Using the term religion in this sense, the author aims to present the continuity and the development of the religious feelings of the Japanese.

***

"In Europe," says the famous historian Seeley, "it was by alliance with the Church that the Germanic nationality first achieved durable political creation; thus did Clovis create and Pepin restore the Frankish Empire." So in Japan, too, Shinto was a potent factor in the unification of conquered tribes. From this, however, it must not be inferred that the definite formation of this creed dates back to the very beginning of the Mikado's empire. On the contrary, it was only after Japan had come under the influence of Chinese civilization that the nation made conscious efforts to know "the origin of deities and the establishment of men." Thus the Kojiki and the Nihongi, which set forth essential nature of Shinto, were compiled early in the eighth century in order that Japan shall, in accordance with Chinese precedents, have a cosmology, a national history, and an account of the fashion in which the imperial house obtained its power. The vital doctrine of Shinto is Mikadoism, deifying the ancestors of the Emperor, and regarding the place where they started their conquering career as a sacred place. Its whole content may be summed up in this phrase, "Fear the gods and obey the Emperor." True, the doctrine has undergone modifications; but its essential nature has remained unaltered. Simple as is the creed, it nevertheless played an important part in the development of the national character of the Japanese. To it, perhaps, are due the patriotism of the Japanese and their loyalty to the Emperor. And as such Shinto will survive "in the affections of the people, their trust in the national powers and destiny, and their confidence that there is a something more than their present strength and wisdom which directs and aids and on which they may rely."

***

Between Shinto and Buddhism the gulf is wide. Yet to the versatile Japanese the transition from the one to the other, or rather the harmonious combination of the two, was not difficult. After earlier ineffectual attempts, the Buddhist priests were finally welcomed in Japan in the middle of the sixth century, and by the second decade of the next century Buddhism became the established religion. With the newcomer Shinto was no match, either in dialectics or in miracles. Besides, the Buddhist priests declared the native deities to be nothing but the incarnations of Buddha, thus turning the Shinto gods into an instrumentality with which to convert the simple-hearted people to the Hindo religion. With the spread of Buddhism, together with its concomitant Chinese civilization, Japan entered a new life. "Old things passed away, and the leaders of the people turned eagerly to the treasures of the continental enlightenment." Here the assimilating power of the nation is strongly in evidence, for "the acceptance of Chinese civilization wholesale did not check the natural talents of the Japanese," as it did in the case of Korea. On the contrary, "it aroused, guided, developed, and perfected them." Transition from the primitive religion of Japan to Buddhism is illustrative of the change from natural to supernatural religion. Shinto is the religion of the world which now is: Buddhism is the religion of the supernatural, of the world behind the world. The latter is the worship of the absolute, knowing neither the soul nor God, neither heaven nor hell. How comes it that such a religion as this has claimed numberless multitudes as its votaries? It is because "Buddhism has met the needs of men by conforming to man's mind, and by a perfectly natural process reinstating what its founder denied. Buddhism in the beginning attempted to be entirely of nature, but karma and the inherited belief in transmigration rendered its denial of the soul and of God of no effect, since material was given for the construction of the world behind the world, the supernature."

***

In studying the development of Confucianism in Japan we again observe the peculiar genius of the Japanese in adapting alien teachings to their own environment. Confucianism bases all upon the family, regarding filial piety as the foremost virtue. In Japan, however, the patriarchal system of society had scarcely come into full being when this Chinese ethical system made its advent. Hence filial obedience has in Japan never held first place. The State itself could not accept the Chinese theory, for the Mikado ruled not by virtue, but by the sword, which has no justification in Confucianism. Nor could peace be the ideal, as the tradition was too opposed to such an ideal; and out of the singular combination of Confucianism Buddhism and Shinto was evolved bushido, the way of the warrior, which Prof. Nitobe, an eminent Japanese expositor of this ethical system, fitly terms the "soul of Japan." In the Confucian system woman is venerated only as mother, and is subject to man, who rules over her. "In Japan this too took on a martial tinge in the representative family. The woman merged herself in family and in clan. She did not desire to survive its misfortunes, nor could she think of an individual destiny." Thus the Chinese system did not represent the Japanese in such thoroughgoing fashion as on the continent.

"Yet Confucianism profoundly influenced Japan. It was the only system of ethics with the field to itself, and it was taught to all. The family was slowly reorganized according to its provisions, with the Chinese laws of consanguinity in place of the ancient confusion. Nevertheless to the end the spirit was different and the result was noticeably distinct."

***

The contents of this book were first given out to the public as a course of lectures delivered under the auspices of the American Committee for Lectures on the History of Religions. As the object of the committee is to institute popular courses in the history of religion the author has attempted to set forth for the general public the results of his scientific study of the religions of Japan. The book was not intended to add to our knowledge of the facts by collecting hitherto unknown specimens of the religious beliefs and the practices of the Japanese, but it shows in an admirable manner how the religious feelings of the nation have been excited, and how in the course of the ages they have changed and progressed.

K. K. K.

Chicago, April, 1907.

*THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGION IN JAPAN. By George William Knox, D. D., LL. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Books in Demand.

The circulation department of the New York Public Library reports the following as the books most demanded during the week ended April 2: Adult Fiction—McCutcheon's "Brewster's Millions," Chambers's "Fighting Chance," Mason's "Running Water." Juvenile Fiction—Grimm's "Household Tales," Barbour's "Four in Camp," Craik's "Little Lame Prince." Non-Fiction—Ibsen's plays, Davis's "Soldiers of Fortune," Clemens's "Christian Science."

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READY IN APRIL.

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THE DIARY OF DELIA. By ONOTO WATANNA. Illustrated by May Preston. $1.50.

THE INDUSTRIAL REPUBLIC. By UPTON SINCLAIR, author of "The Jungle." $1.12 postpaid.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA. By DR. W. A. P. MARTIN. Illustrated from photographs. $4.13 postpaid.

WASTED FORCES EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW. By John M. Thompson. 150 microphotographs. $1.21 postpaid.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA · THE WORLD'S WORK · FARMING · THE GARDEN MAGAZINE

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co. NEW YORK.

THE new novel, "Running Water," by A. E. W. Mason, who wrote "The Four Feathers," is a book that combines the masterful attraction of the mountains and the dramatic interest of an unusual complication of men and women. And there is a charm in the writing of it that few books of the day have. "Take an old man's wisdom, monsieur! When it is all over and you go home, take care that there is a lighted lamp in the room and the room not empty. Have some one to share your memories when life is nothing but memories."

It is a rare pleasure to come across a book so warm, so tender, so personal in its indefinable effect of human sympathy. "Easily the best novel of the year," is the opinion of more than one critic.

—o—

NEITHER we nor any other publisher often issue such a book as "Partners of Providence." It is a joy to publish it—whether it ever becomes a "best seller" or not. Miss Agnes Repplier—and there is no saner critic—called "The Fugitive Blacksmith," the author's previous book, "a masterpiece," and she declares that "Partners of Providence" is "away and away ahead of 'The Fugitive Blacksmith.'" She goes on to say: "What I like best in a story is change of scene and action. I like it to move along and carry me along with it, which 'Partners of Providence' certainly does. I offer my sincere congratulations to Mr. Stewart."

Mr. Sylvester Baxter writes to tell us that the book "deserves a place beside 'Life on the Mississippi.' The Missouri River part of the book is a fresh field in literature. * * * The story is so perfectly natural—delightfully true to life, deliciously funny. Sam Daly ranks with the best boy characters in American literature, closely akin to Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn, and Tom Bailey. The book deserves a big success."

If you have never read "The Fugitive Blacksmith" read it and enjoy a new sensation in literature. And don't let anything keep you from reading "Partners of Providence." Mr. Charles J. Taylor furnishes more than a hundred pictures, with initials and tail pieces—it will remind you of an old timer.

—o—

LAST April we issued a little book entitled "The Lady of the Decoration," made up of letters from a young American kindergarten teacher in Japan—just about the cleverest letters that ever came across the Pacific Ocean, and with a love story running through them that keeps one sitting up to finish. The sale ran along quietly—we printed three editions; then in November it took a start, and in the month of December we printed three more editions; since then we have printed "The Lady of the Decoration" four times, and in still larger editions. It is a book that seems to sell itself. One reads and tells a friend about it, or buys a half dozen copies to give away, and so it goes on in an endless chain. If you have not read "The Lady of the Decoration" you will thank us for calling it to your attention.

—o—

LOOK out for a new book by the author of "When Patty Went to College," coming the latter part of April—"Jerry Junior" is its name, and a more amusing and entertaining love story has not appeared in many a day. The characters are young Americans in Italy—He disguises himself as a donkey driver to be near Her.

—o—

WE are trying to get people interested in the idea of giving a package of books instead of flowers to friends about to go abroad. Books are enjoyed for the entire voyage and passed around—flowers are soon thrown away. Try it. Put in the package some of the best new novels, and

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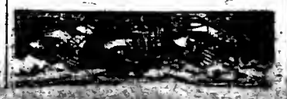

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From Page's List

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"Mr. W. D. McCrackan's 'Italian Lakes' fills one with respect for the author, so many are the familiar and unfamiliar beautiful places of which he writes. The solitude of the lakes will be disturbed by many another traveler after this book is published."—The New York Times.

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APRIL

DR. HOLMES IN PERSPECTIVE.

A Study of His Many-Sided Personality as He Revealed it in Various Forms of Literature—Mr. George B. Ives's New Bibliography.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by
H. W. BOYNTON.

ONE of the ironies of fame is that its quality is so often unaffected by its magnitude. The world is ludicrously simple-minded in these matters. Even posterity is wont to classify its hoarded names according to habit rather than reason. Certainly, in this day of the world the theorist would be laughed at who asserted that great humor stands lowest among the categories of greatness. Yet our attitude toward a certain class of writers seems to be based on some such feeling. Are we not ready to yield a kind of respect to the buckram of Gibbon and the bombast of Johnson which Fielding and Goldsmith altogether fail to elicit? And yet who really thinks "The Rise and Fall" a greater book than "Tom Jones," or prefers "Rasselas" to "The Vicar of Wakefield"? We do not really esteem a long face; and yet we are hypocritically disposed to give a higher place at the public table to the man who has half-bored several generations than to the man who has thoroughly delighted and helped them. We have not even the excuse of utility to plead, for we do not actually believe that historians and moralists are more useful than poets and humorists. The humorist, for that matter, if he deserves the name, is a moralist who cannot endure to go dully about his business. And we reward him for his pains and skill by condescending to him, slapping his memory on the back in kindly patronage. "Poor Goldsmith"; "dear, quaint Charles Lamb"; "genial, naughty Harry Fielding."

Pleasant, whimsical companionable Autocrat; right little, tight little Boston Brahmin, snugly ensconced in "the sunny street that held the sifted few," easily tempted forth in your well-known character of laureate among poets of occasion, always gay, always friendly, always approachable—why should we respect the memory of such as you? Is it not enough that we cherish it affectionately? Perhaps it is, so far as the Autocrat himself is concerned. We can hardly do injustice to the dead, but can easily do injustice to ourselves with respect to the dead. What I wish to suggest is that our fond and humoring way of recalling such a personality as that of Dr. Holmes is rather likely to blind us to the real character of his achievement. I for one think of him not only as the finest humorist America has produced, but as the only American writer, with the possible exception of Hawthorne, who has achieved a foremost rank in his own field.

Eminence in that field has been achieved no more commonly than in any others. Boccaccios are as rare as Dantes, Horaces quite as uncommon as Virgils. The family of Sydney Smiths may count its thousands, the race of Depews its ten thousands, but humorists of the order to which Holmes belongs would hardly, after all our centuries, outnumber a score. Above that group would stand a few great names—Rabelais, Cervantes, Shakespeare—hardly more. These are the thrones of humor; but I do not think it folly to claim one of the principalities for the Autocrat. As a writer of humorous (I do not mean funny) prose he was eminent, as a writer of occasional verse well nigh supreme.

***

His audience is apparently holding its own quite as well as Hawthorne's, and rather better than Emerson's. It is not to be doubted that many persons without the esoteric circle of the collector will be glad to have the present bibliography of his writings. This is a very careful piece of work, and while absolute completeness is not claimed for its data, one may be confident that nothing of great importance is likely to have been omitted. Numerous letters, some fugitive bits of verse, doubtless remain to be captured by future gleaners in the path of the Autocrat, since it seems to be inevitable that the literary trivialities and even sins of the literary great should be sooner or later recovered. Some day perhaps a new functionary will be added to our official literary personnel. The literary longshoreman is already busy at his task of salvage, letting no scrap of flotsam escape him which can be traced to a famous source. What the man of letters needs more is an official who can be trusted, before death has made the matter hopeless, to sink with bricks, or burn with flame, the paper flotillas of boyhood, the misshapen derelicts of maturity. I should think the dreariest part of the bibliographer's task would be the duty of rescuing and assorting every authentic fragment of residuary matter, however flat or dull, or decayed. So we find the present conscientious workman, Mr. Ives, saying, "Unfortunately, for the purposes of the bibliographer, at least, there is no possibility of identifying Dr. Holmes's earliest original works"; though in the next breath he quotes Holmes's own assertion that "no vestige of talent is found in any one of them." We take it that apart from his rôle of bibliographer, Mr. Ives does not regret the fact that no one has yet succeeded in unearthing the college "Annual," bound in green silk, which is understood to have contained those earliest effusions. The present task has not been performed in the spirit of meticulous yet critically undiscriminating diligence of which the bibliographer is sometimes guilty. By means of a series of classifications, the bulk and detail of Dr. Holmes's work have been made accessible from several points of approach. There are six lists concerned with Holmes's own work and four relating to matter written about him. Under the given title, "A Bibliography of Oliver Wendell Holmes," edited by George B. Ives, (Houghton, Mifflin,) is subjoined information as to the circumstances under which the poem or book was written and first published, with other relative items. Such a work is of course essentially a guide book; but in one of the lists compiled here—the ninety-odd pages supplying an "Alphabetical List of Single Titles" to the poems—possesses interest of another sort. The eye, in glancing over the volume, is caught at once by certain fragments of verse which, though they have been printed, are not to be found in the collected poems. Some of them are worthy of preservation among the best examples of Dr. Holmes's poetic art.

The quality of that art is perhaps less appealing, certainly less obvious, to this generation than that of his prose. I confess that most of his formal poetry seems to me mediocre stuff, certain to be forgotten before long, if indeed it is not forgotten already. Pope and Goldsmith and Campbell were the companions and models of his boyhood, and as long as he lived a serious occasion was always a signal for the harnessing of the heroic couplet. His "metrical essay" on poetry, read fifteen years after his graduation before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, is as papal as Pope. Its rigidity of measure, its invariable balance of phrase, its trimness of thought even, are Twickenham born and bred.

> Though round the Muse the robe of song is thrown,
> Think not the poet lives in verse alone.
> Long ere the chisel of the sculptor taught
> The lifeless stone to mock the living thought;
> Long ere the painter bade the canvas glow
> With every line the forms of beauty know;
> Long ere the Iris of the Muses threw
> On every leaf its own celestial hue,
> In fable's dress the breath of genius poured,
> And warmed the shapes that later times adored.

One may admire Pope as much as you please without being able to repress a smile at the spectacle of a modern stalking abroad in his tie-wig and braces. Fifty years later, whenever the Doctor aspires to be impressive, we are likely to find him assuming the same attire and gait. Nor do his brief lyrics of a grave cast contain much poetry of a high order. It is difficult to see on what grounds "The

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*A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Compiled by George B. Ives. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Dr. Holmes in Perspective.

(Continued.)

Last Leaf" made itself so widely acceptable. I confess that to me it seems little better than sentimental doggerel. Indeed, there is a strong vein of album sentimentalism in much of the Autocrat's verse. He admired Wordsworth and Shelley, but Tom Moore had far more influence over his own work. "The Chambered Nautilus" is the one masterpiece of his serious lyrical mood; but what a masterpiece!

***

But the moment humor touches his verse it takes wing. In a broad sense all the best of his poetry is occasional, inspired by incident or circumstance. This business of succeeding as an occasional poet may seem a small thing to crow over. What if a man has the knack of turning out neat verses apropos of a college dinner or a birthday party, the finding of a glove, or the theft of a rose? It is easy enough for any clever person with an ear for a jingle to "dash off" fairly decent things of the sort—things which an admiring domestic audience may be counted on to assure him "really ought to be printed." As a matter of fact, an infinitely small amount of this kind of work is worth printing. It is as if in an acre of tinsel filigree there lay here and there, indistinguishable at first glance, a foot or two of pure golden fabric. So much is preserved, in the end, out of all that glittering speciousness, and it is well worth preserving.

Several new, or little known, instances of Dr. Holmes's happiness in this vein are, I have said, to be found in the pages of this Bibliography. Here, to select an example quotable on account of its brevity, is his tribute to a lady who sent him an apple stolen from a tree which grew before a house wherein he had lived many years:

We owe, alas, to woman's sin
The woes with which we grapple—
To think that all our plagues came in
For one poor stolen apple!
And still we love the darling thief
Whose rosy fingers stole it—
Her weakness brought the world to grief,
Her smiles alone console it!
—I take the "stolen" fruit you gave
leave—
(Forgive me, Maid and Madam,)
It makes me dream that you are Eve,
And wish that I were Adam!

***

The very short list of letters by Holmes hitherto published gives Mr. Ives occasion to emphasize the fact already noted by Mr. Morse in his biography of Holmes—that the Autocrat was a reluctant letter writer. Though he is known to have written thousands of letters to strangers who addressed him on all sorts of subjects and asked him for all sorts of things, from literary criticism to the everlasting autograph, he did not write to his friends freely and for pleasure. There might seem to be a pretty direct connection between these facts; time laboriously frittered away in answering the demands of idle or inconsiderate strangers was necessarily lost to his friends. He may well have come to loathe the look of letter paper. But it is quite possible that he might never have done much letter writing under any circumstances. The letter writer, the diarist, and the discursive essayist, are all doing practically the same thing. What Walpole put into his letters, and Pepys into his diary, the Autocrat puts into his breakfast-table discourses. Would one not imagine Montaigne writing delightful letters? We only know that the few we have are stiff and uninteresting. Some men can only write letters to their own souls, some men only to a certain vague abstraction called the public. There is no doubt that Holmes could write delightful letters; there are a few charming examples on record, and there must be not a few more in existence. But it is quite clear that, for one reason or other, it was a means of expression which did not especially appeal to him. By all accounts, he talked better in a company than tête-à-tête. As for the flavor of that talk, all the world relishes it and will, one must suppose, continue to relish it. He had the quaint old foibles—Pope's habit of quibbling in verse, Lamb's complaint of punning in prose; they will seem less exceptionable, less quaint, as they cease to be the foibles of a contemporary. His virtues are of the sort which wrests immortality from what seems most trivial and passing. Are we tired of hearing about Montaigne's favorite dishes, or Pepys's opinion of mermaids, or Elia's twinges of conscience in the matter of tobacco? Then we may well be tired of our own great humorist's table-talk; till then we may allow ourselves a little pride in our possession, and even abstain from treating it as a plaything. H. W. B.

Andover, Mass., April, 1907.

THE EAST IN THE WEST.

IN the articles of novelty, audacity, and ingenuity of plot this story of Gerald Maxwell, entitled "The Miracle Worker." (John W. Luce & Co.) so far surpasses the average of the fiction which strains after these things that it needs only certain refinements of the story teller's art and condensation by a half—or, even a third—to be more than a mere thriller and time-killer. Even as it is it is remarkable. And if the reader manages to get past the first quarter post he may be counted on to stick till the finish.

It is a tale of a changeling—a very scientific and modern changeling—and the hero is a German doctor who is also an Afghan Prince. The combination is ingenious because it enables the author to endow this hero at once with the scientific mind and an exotic morality. Thus he may do evil that good may come of it, be unspeakably treacherous by Western standards and remain quite clearly not a villain—even retain the sympathy of his readers. Doctor Ahmed, who is in his own country Ahmed Khan, is the favorite pupil of an eminent German surgeon in the City of Leipsic. He is also the favorite of a nice red-haired girl, Nurse Elsa. And he is scientifically interested in a beautiful Russian dancer who is condemned to death for strangling a man. Likewise he is in attendance upon the morganatic wife of the Grand Duke of Thuringen, who has been frightfully burned while employed about a charity Christmas tree. This lady—she had been an actress at the Vienna Hof Theater—is so marvelously like the Russian dancer lying condemned in the Duke's prison fortress at Zwirnau that Dr. Ahmed is almost startled out of his Oriental-scientific composure at the sight of her. And between her physical hurts and horror at the idea of the loss of the beauty which she has prized—which has won her the Duke—she has little or no chance of recovery. Nurse Elsa, who has already given Dr. Ahmed her utmost confidence, waits at the Countess's bedside, and the Grand Duke, who holds the powers of life and death over the other, is at once madly in love with his wife and a most conscientious executive unwilling to pardon a murderess merely as a matter of favor.

There is the knot. How Mr. Maxwell unties it the reader may learn for himself. His method aims too laboriously at verisimilitude, and dwells too minutely sometimes upon clinical details, his account of the trial of the murderess certainly drags, he is obviously fascinated by the neat-handed ways of the trained nurse and wastes space in describing them—but his Elsa is quite real, so is his Grand Duke, and his Ahmed is plausible and imagination-holding. There are skillful minor touches once in a while, and suggestions of humor even. And the elements of the gruesome and horrible are played for all they are worth.

Aldrich in New York.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the many journalistic notices of the career of Thomas Bailey Aldrich that have appeared since his recent death I have observed no mention of the fact that some part of his boyhood was passed in this city.

I find in one of the New York chapters of Prof. Wolfe's "Literary Haunts and Homes," (Lippincott Company,) the statement that during years of Aldrich's early life—apparently antedating the term of the "Bad Boy"hood of his book—he lived in North Moore Street, (New York,) three doors west from Hudson Street. Laurence Hutton was born and lived just around the corner at 94 Hudson Street, and in many of the scrapes and adventures of his own boyhood which Hutton narrated in his "A Boy I Once Knew," young Aldrich and he were joint participants. A little later Aldrich left the city, and it was not until years afterward, when both had become famous, they met again, and Hutton realized that the gifted poet and novelist Thomas Bailey Aldrich of whom he had heard so much was the "Tom Ald" he had played with in and about old St. John's Park.

Prof. Wolfe also states that at this time William Cullen Bryant lived at 92 Hudson Street, a few doors above the places of Aldrich's and Hutton's residences.

It is said that Aldrich's first published contribution to literature appeared in a New York Sunday journal styled The Atlas, which was published in Ann Street.

New York, March 29, 1907. H. C.

"Three Men and a Maid."

Edward J. Clode will introduce to the public on April 10 a new author, Robert Fraser, whose book "Three Men and a Maid" is a love story in which there is a mystery element. The book has been very attractively made.

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NEW BOOKS BY NATIVE POETS.

Mr. Cale Young Rice's Drama, "A Night In Avignon"—The Poems of Mildred McNeal-Sweeney.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE.

Author of "The Younger American Poets, etc.

IN the world's great passions that of Petrarch for Laura has never yielded its inviolate mystery. She has even been called a figment of his fancy, an incarnation of the ideal. It is certain, however, that Laura was not fashioned so literally of the stuff of dreams, and that it was no phantom of the imagination whom Petrarch saw in Santa Clara Church, when the year was at the Spring and his youth still quick with ardor. If other witness were lacking, have we not, indeed, the portrait which Simoni Martini painted for Petrarch, thereby winning for himself immortal celebration in the sonnets?

The first years of this passion, however, from tradition and the evidence of the Canzoniere, are scarcely less shadowy and impalpable than the period between Dante's first meeting with Beatrice and the charmed day, nine years later, when she passed by and saluted him, and Petrarch's favors from Laura would seem, for an indefinite period, not to have progressed beyond the grace of salutation.

It is a momentary revolt on the part of Petrarch from the apparently unresponsive and remote Monna Laura, and the consequence in which it involves him, which furnishes Mr. Cale Young Rice the motif of his new one-act drama, "A Night in Avignon." Mr. Rice has had the art to take a theme dependant entirely upon its spiritual elements and yet render it in a high degree dramatic.

The detail is slight: Petrarch, in conversation with his brother, Gherardo, a monk, inveighs against Laura and her constancy to her faithless husband, Ugo di Sade, and since his fruitless passion has become the mock of Avignon, declares that he will turn to lighter loves. Gherardo remonstrates, and Petrarch is passionately extolling the right to life and pleasure, when a knell from a church near by breaks in upon his words. The dramatic effectiveness of this incident is admirable. In itself it crystallizes the whole spiritual argument and foreshadows the fateful end, but its impressiveness is heightened by the words of Gherardo.

It is the knell of Matteo Banista,
Whose soul is gone for its loathsome days
Upon steep purgatory.
Your sin be on you * * * and it will.

The incident awes and arrests, but does not wholly convict, Petrarch, and while he still talks with Gherardo the courtyard below rings with the laughter of his friend Lello and two merry street girls of Avignon, who enter with jests and song. Gherardo goes, and a revelry ensues, broken at its height by a servant's announcement to Petrarch that he is desired, and to his inquiry declares it to be by Madonna Laura. Petrarch, half thinking it a jest, gives command that she be admitted, his friends retire to an inner room, and Laura herself enters.

Here, obviously, is a situation which, on the side of taste, can be saved only by the delicacy of its treatment. Mr. Rice succeeds, however, by the character of the dialogue in rendering it natural and convincing. The frank and pure simplicity of Laura; the gratitude for the constancy of Petrarch, which, she avers, impels her to come; the brief words in which she absolves herself from loyalty to her vows, all vindicate her motive and render more irretrievable the disaster in which Petrarch's folly has enmeshed him, a disaster soon revealed not only by his own confusion but by the voice of Sanchia calling from the inner room:

"Well, well, Messer Petrarca! How long will
You shut us in this dark—that is as black
As old Pope John the twenty-second's soul!
A pretty festa, this!"

In the face of this disclosure no explanation, no extenuation, is possible; it is a spiritual overthrow, rendered more complete by the parting words of Laura:

All trust shall be embalmed and laid away
I go with pity; seeing
My husband—is even as other men.

The drama closes with the distraught words of Petrarch to his friend:

Did Laura come to me out of the night—
Come as the first voice breaking beyond death
To one despairing?
And was I lifted up to Heaven's dawn?
And then
God! am I failing? . . . shall I ever?
. . . My friend, stay with me!
No, go . . . and take them with you—
Sanchia—all! . . .
I have slain the Spring forever!
The green of the whole fair world! . . .
Laura! Laura!

Though brief, and slight in detail, as a one-act play must necessarily be, it is nevertheless so vivid and the fusion is so complete between the dialogue and action that it embraces in small compass all the essentials of the drama. Mr. Rice has the true dramatic instinct in keeping the lines constantly interpretative of the action, no inessential detail being admitted. He brings to the drama, also, modern standards, modern conceptions; one finds in his work no Elizabethan echoes, either in phrasing or verse.

If poetic drama is to be revived successfully—the present sporadic revival is not yet permanently significant—it must adapt its technique and diction to modern conceptions of art. Nothing is so arid as the average closet drama of today, with its Elizabethan atmosphere and phraseology.

Mr. Rice has the right conception of what the time demands, and "A Night in Avignon" is conditioned, dramatically, to conform to it. Its dramatic properties are, perhaps, in excess of its poetic. One feels at times that in holding the dialogue in proper relation to the action something is sacrificed of charm and beauty of line. "A Night in Avignon" is, however, a drama whose essential beauty transcends that of line, its whole effect is spiritual. In the moment when Petrarch relinquishes his hope it becomes his; only to be lost more irrevocably by virtue of his dishonor. One could scarcely receive a stronger suggestion of fealty to the ideal in the hour of its least assurance.

"A Night in Avignon," following Mr. Rice's earlier volume of plays and lyrics, will increase his recognition as one of the most earnest and promising of the younger dramatic poets.

***

FOR some years the work of Mildred McNeal-Sweeney has been appearing at intervals in the magazines, having a note, as Miss Reese quaintly says, "to keep it unforgot," and one is glad to come upon Mrs. Sweeney's poems, brought into related grouping under the attractive title, "When Yesterday Was Young."

First books of verse are likely to be luminous chiefly by their foregleams, but in Mrs. Sweeney's work one need not make too arbitrary a distinction between promise and achievement. It is no small virtue to find, at the outset, the eager love of a devotee distinguishing one's attitude toward his art and to feel the fine sincerity which informs it. One will not read far in Mrs. Sweeney's poems without noting both their delicacy of vision and their reflective mood. Though now and again of bitter note, they have, in the main, a thoughtful quality, wistful, but never melancholy.

One feels occasionally, however, in Mrs. Sweeney's work that she withholds too much, seeking her inspiration from without, when the personal, the intimate, temperamental side is, after all, what we demand the poet shall reveal to us. Such a poem as "The Ride of the Walkyries," for example, strong and graphic as it is in phrasing, remains a tour de force; one cannot for a moment forget the deliberate technique. Mrs. Sweeney does not usually range so far afield for a subject, but her danger, artistically, is in being too serious a technician and thereby losing somewhat of the spontaneity, the "first fine, careless rapture," of her art.

Mrs. Sweeney's work has great metrical variety and intricacy of rhyme, and is full of charming fancies. It is seldom as lyrical, however, as if in simpler measures; but one has only to read the delighted Scotch song, "There's a Brook," to see what she can do in the singing lyric when she wishes. "Love and Her Flowers," "A Manhattan Spring," and the refrain to the Indian poem, "The Weaving of the Fan," have also the true lyric ring.

J. B. R.

*"A NIGHT IN AVIGNON." By Cale Young Rice. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.
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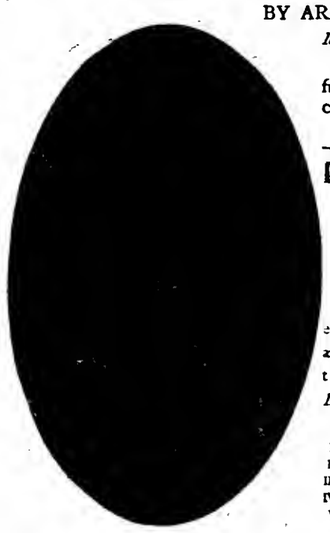

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IN approaching the pages on which Mr. James has recorded his impressions of America it is natural to experience a kind of wonder at the extraordinary concatenation of circumstances by which a vision at once so ripe and so fresh, so initiated and so sensitive, so broad and so intimate, was brought to bear upon us. The American individual has too often been the hero or heroine of his novels for us to consider seriously that Mr. James has lost interest in his countrymen through being removed from the land of his birth. He has, in fact, treated his Americans with such a tender and beneficent justice as to make us feel that we seemed to him a peculiarly rewarding type. But for many years he has seen us against the English or the Continental background and who can say what that complicated pattern may not have done for our simple lines, what the dimness of that old tapestry may not have done for our fresh and youthful coloring. He has seen us now, at all events, against our own background. He has seen not only the modern American, but modern America, and it is amazingly interesting to note how he has been affected by the experience.

For one and the first thing, he seems to have been arrested by the fact that he found us not ourselves at all, but so mixed up and mixed in with other races as to present a curiously ambiguous countenance to the traveler returning to the home of his childhood. In his home, on its threshold and in all the inner rooms through which he passed, he was met by the alien installed and as much at home as he. Nor did the alien wear for him the more or less familiar alien aspect. All foreigners on reaching our shores put aside certain characteristics by which at home they were especially signalized, and this sudden dropping of color moves the observer who has seen them in the rich bloom of their native beauty to reflect upon ultimate possibilities for them:

> What does become of the various positive properties on the part of certain of the installed tribes, the good manners, say, among them, as to which the process of shedding and the fact of eclipse come so promptly into play? It has taken long ages of history in the other world to produce them, and you ask yourself with independent curiosity if they may really be thus extinguished in an hour.
>
> And if they are not extinguished, into what pathless tracts of the native atmosphere do they virtually, do they provisionally, and so all undiscoverably, melt? Do they burrow underground, to await their day again? * * * or in what strange, secret places are they held in deposit and in trust? The "American" identity that has profited by their sacrifice has meanwhile acquired (in the happiest cases) all apparent confidence and consistency, but may not the doubt remain of whether the extinction of qualities ingrained for generations is to be taken for quite complete? Isn't it conceivable that, for something like a final efflorescence, the business of slow commingings and makings-over at last ended, they may rise again to the surface, affirming their vitality and value and playing their part? It would be for them, of course, in this event, to attest that they had been worth waiting so long for; but the speculation, at any rate, irresistibly forced upon us is a sign of the interest, in the American world, of what I have called the "ethnic" outlook.

***

It is these "positive properties" of the Americanized alien, those to which Mr. James refers as having promptly been dropped, and others to which he elsewhere refers which are retained quite stubbornly, and which appear to resist the process of amalgamation, that make our ethnic problem one that the most passionate analyst may give up without reproach. That Mr. James does give it up after turning it to the light on many sides and examining it with scrupulous solicitude, is proof not only of its complication but of his high intelligence as well.

With the social question in the more circumscribed classes the inquirer may move in a freer air and indulge himself in livelier generalizations. It is with the social question, of course, that Mr. James has dealt most largely on the pages of his remarkably truthful fiction, and the ramifications of international and intersocial relations have been explored by him with such thoroughness that we can very well imagine him astonished by nothing so much as by a social relation of translucent simplicity. Such a one presented itself in the whirling gayeties of New York life, despite the innumerable items that went toward its making. To detach from all the wise comments on that mad life the one that most has struck us with its wisdom is, no doubt, to bring it into a more or less misleading conspicuity; but when the word that fits a situation perfectly has once been found it is impossible not to announce it and return to it at the risk of spoiling the fit by stretching it unduly. When Mr. James characterizes the New York social movement of the day as analagous in its elements to a child's "party," it is difficult not to subscribe with a too riotous enjoyment to the phrase.

What, for example, could more brilliantly illuminate the scene of our kaleidoscopic Winter occupations than such a passage as this:

> It comes home to the restless analyst everywhere that this "childish" explanation is the one that meets the greatest number of the social appearances. To arrive—and with tolerable promptitude—at that generalization is to fling it, right and left, immensely convenient, and thereby quite to cling to it, the newspapers alone, for instance, doing so much to feed it, as with their huge, playfully brandished wooden spoon. We seem at moments to see the incoherence and volatility of childhood, its living but in the sense of its hour and in the immediacy of its want, its instinctive refusal to be brought to book, its boundless inability to contagion and boundless incapacity for attention, its ingenuous blankness to-day over the appetites and clamors of yesterday, its chronic state of besprinklement with the sawdust of its ripped-up dolls, which it scarce goes even through the form of shaking out of its hair—we seem at moments to see these things, I say, twinkle in the very air, as by reflection of the movement of a great, sunny, playroom floor. The immensity of the native accommodation, socially speaking, for the childish life, is not that exactly much of the key of the spectacle? —the safety of the vast flat expanse where every margin abounds and nothing too untoward need happen.

***

If there must needs be a kind of grimace of chagrin with the smile this characterization inspires, if we have to say to ourselves rather sturdily that to be a child is presumably to have a long life before you, and at any rate is to be innocent and vigorous and smooth of skin, which is not so bad in comparison with being sophisticated and feeble and more or less sere, as some of our European friends among the countries are, we are released from any necessity of braving it out when we arrive with Mr. James at Concord and again at Washington, and still again at Baltimore, at Cambridge, and at Philadelphia. Never have we been more conscious of our precious links with history than when standing with an American to whom our present is a maze of perplexities in the presence of our past, to which he pays tribute with a tenderness so deep as to cast our own familiar acceptance of our history into a shade which to our awakened consciousness seems one of shame. At Concord, not only Emerson and Thoreau and the Concord "school" solicited him with a depth and warmth that find a peculiarly moving expression in his fastidious prose stirred to eloquence by the strong emotion.

***

It would be impossible within reasonable limits to give much idea of the rich and fantastic humor that plays about the revisited towns of America, leaving behind it suggestions to awaken our serious thought. It is possible only to record how steadily for the attentive reader the Muse of History presides over the impressions received by the "restless analyst" returning to a country which in his youth was busy with wars. In Concord, at Mount Vernon, at Baltimore, at Richmond, wherever the past had vibrated to historic interests and passions, he yielded himself to the ghostly associations. Our tearing down and building up, our extravagance and haste and irresponsibility could hardly claim even from the embodiment of courtesy, extraordinary tolerance. But our intimate past, where it has been permitted peacefully to take on its mellow tone, entreats him persuadingly, and we should have difficulty in finding anywhere in literature portraits more delicately synthetic and vital than those of our National heroes that are sprinkled through the pages like illustrations to the text by a master of the rare art of illustration. What, for example, could be more in the golden style of portraiture than this of Franklin:

> He seemed to preside over it all while one lingered there, as if he had been seated at the mahogany, relentingly enough, near his glass of madeira, seemed to be "in" it even more freely than by the so interesting fact of his still having in Philadelphia, in New York, in Boston, through his daughter, so numerous a posterity. The sense of life, life the most positive, most human and most miscellaneous, expressed in his aged, crumpled, canny face, where the smile wittily profits, for plainness, by the comparative collapse of the mouth, represents a suppression which succeeding generations may well have loved to see they could go back out of. [illegible]

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Cowley is the great example in English literature of mental power attempting to take over and carry on by sheer intellectual vigor and resourcefulness the work that is properly performed by the imagination acting under the stress of some artistic impulse or of emotion. He tried to write love-poetry, even sought to extend the scope of its expression by rendering its language philosophical, but, as he was without the fervor of the lover or the real instinct of the artist, he succeeded only in making it abstract and ingenious. He tried, like Ronsard in French, to naturalize the Ode in English, but his pompous and inflated rhetoric is far from striking that precise pitch of poetic eloquence or enthusiasm which is proper to this form, and which he was apparently unable to appreciate in his model, Pindar; while the heroic couplet, which he employed, in varying lengths, is neither supple nor sonorous enough to serve as a fitting metrical instrument. He essayed, too, the epic in the Davideis, but he was entirely without epic breadth or sweep; here, even more than elsewhere, he was impeded by his method of composition, whose most salient characteristic is the careful and curious elaboration of detail and the constant research of the conceit.

***

Much has been written of the conceit in Cowley's verse, but for the most part to little purpose. For critics have usually attributed to it a singularity in point of form and of content, which it does not in reality possess. Johnson's use of the word metaphysical in this connection has been, in a sense, misleading, since it seems to imply some unique intellectual process as involved in this species of expression. As a matter of fact, however, the process of mind involved in the conceit is precisely the same as that involved at bottom in all poetic imagery—in the metaphor, for example. In either case, a basis for comparison, an analogy, is discovered between two apparently dissimilar ideas or objects. The only difference lies in this, that while in the conceit the discovery on the part of the poet results only in some sense of dislocation or surprise on the part of the reader at a display of ingenuity, which disconcerts more than it pleases, in the true poetic metaphor, on the contrary, the discovery is accompanied by an immediate sense of recognition and of acceptance. And the reason for this difference in the effect produced is explained very simply on the ground that, whereas in the one there is involved nothing but an intellectual process, in the other there is a second factor involved, equally, that factor being nothing more or less than the imagination. It is the imagination, which, as it were, selects and sorts out the analogies that are continually presented to the mind through observation and reflection, and requires of those which it accepts not only, or even principally, that they be striking or ingenious, but that they be truthful—that is, that they conform to some inner principle of truth, which the soul, through art, imposes upon the outside world of sensation and experience.

The trouble with Cowley is, not that he fills his verse with conceits—any poet would be glad to have his fertility of invention in this respect—but that he lacks that instinct of imaginative selection which so often in another poet, like Donne or Marvell, will render his most notable extravagances in the highest degree expressive and poetic. Cowley gives us the impression of one who, without real instinct to fall back upon, has carefully analyzed, as he thinks, the form and matter of poetic imagery, and then, having arrived at some general rule or law, has proceeded to apply it with thoroughgoing deliberateness in much the same manner in which the modern scientific artist, or symbolist, first formulates his aesthetic theory of, let us say, the color value of vowels, and then writes his verse in rigorous conformity with it.

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Cowley's conceits are thus, far from being mere stylistic defects, in reality symptoms indicative of a far-reaching flaw in his very constitution as a poet. But they are not the only symptoms. There are still other signs of a want of imaginative power in his work. Cowley is a didactic poet. He always has an idea to present, a proposition to prove, or a moral to draw. And while, presumably, a poet may have one or all of these things and yet remain a poet, Cowley is seldom able to assimilate the logic of his conception to the logic of the poetic form which he has chosen for its expression. The idea always seems more important than the poem, the latter serving principally as the vehicle for the former, and the measure of its success being rather the completeness with which it accomplishes its purely utilitarian end than any realization of an intrinsic beauty in the form itself. Hence there is but little regard for the ordinary amenities of verse in Cowley's poetry. His diction is careless, his versification rugged, his phrase rarely the true poetic phrase. He habitually overweights his line, packs it too closely with ideas and conceits which are meant to be significant, and to which he often gives additional emphasis by placing them in italics. He adheres so closely to the grammatical order of words, and to the syntactical order of clauses and sentences, that his line seldom has the natural allure of a free line in poetry. The stanza is as artificial as the line, being merely an arbitrary division, without any necessary organic unity of its own. It is scarcely necessary to add that the poem as a whole, being built up in this way, can rarely if ever be in itself a complete or vital work of art, or possess any form other than that which is imposed upon it from without by the idea which dominates it and makes it in reality nothing more or less than a rhymed and metrical dissertation differing only in these external respects from a bit of prose.

And yet, when all is said, the fact remains that Cowley possesses a positive force of attraction for those who can come to him prepared not to ask more than he can give of what we ordinarily expect of poetry. Of emotional thrill, of imaginative insight, of artistic sensitiveness there is very little in his verse. And yet there is, on the other hand, intellectual quality of no mean order; the constant and active play of a mind which, if feminine rather than masculine in its manifestations, is, nevertheless, quick, alert, penetrative; and a steady release of wit, in its true sense, as a perception of affinities and analogies, which on its purely verbal side leads to puns, and on the side of ideas and objects, to conceits. Taken not too seriously, these last have of themselves a distinct savor, as of salted almonds, shall we say, and one even gets to have a relish for them, as Lamb had for puns, in proportion as they are far-

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*ABRAHAM COWLEY. Essays, Plays, and Sundry Verses. Edited by A. R. Waller, M. A. Volume II. Cambridge University Press. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Prose and Verse of Cowley.

(Continued.)

fetched and recondite, bearing witness to wide reading on the part of the poet and a fondness for penetrating into remote fields of human knowledge. For example, in "The Mistress," Cowley levies largely upon physical science for his means of depicting the shifting scenes of the lover's soul. This, at least, was something new in poetry. Cowley meant it to be so. He felt, with some truth, from the point of view of his own time and of the insipidity of current conventions of court poetry, that the old poetical language, with its Cupids and Cytherean, its arrows and doves and Adonises, was played out as a vehicle of passion and sentiment, and he sought to replace it with a new language that should bear a closer relation to the mind of man in its maturity to which mythology was palpable nonsense, but to which compasses and magnets and burning glasses were significant and suggestive. And, though Cowley does not attempt to explain the nature of love by any of these means, or to give passion a purely physical basis, but only to afford a more seizing and graphic account of its phenomena, there does, nevertheless, disengage itself from this constant association of the immaterial with the material, a curious sense of the prolongation of obscure physical forces into the realm of the spirit and of the dark, occult, and elusive nature of what, conventionally expressed, seems simple enough, and even obvious.

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But for those who are able to get nothing of these things from Cowley's verse or to feel the fine mental fervor that occasionally fires his extravagant fancy, his bold striving for rhetorical effect at all costs, and fuses it into sudden intensity, as in the two Odes, the one to Hervey and the other to Crashaw, there still remain the Essays. There are less than a dozen of these, but in them Cowley is seen, if not at his best—for we persist in reserving this word for certain rare passages in his verse—at least at his best general level where his prose is at least frankly prose, and where, freed from the restraints of what was undeniably for him an artificial system of versification, it shows forth as it really is, a wholly delightful idiom of speech, graceful and natural. The very conceits and allusions with which it abounds, and which are here felt to be perfectly in place, spice it and give it a distinct flavor of wit and learning. It is full of a distinct personal quality in its somewhat rhetorical amplitude of phrase and its easy periodicity. It is neither formal nor stately, however, and though it has breeding and dignity, it has also a certain note of intimate familiarity which is not so far removed from the note of Montaigne. There is much of Montaigne, also, in the philosophic temper of this English moralist who discourses equably, though with a somewhat less complete detachment and with a more positive didactic intention, upon the world's vanities, the felicities of a simple and sequestered life, and, above all, to borrow an apt phrase from his contemporary Marvell, "the happy garden state." Cowley was a sincere believer in what he himself preached, and though the vicissitudes of his fortunes forced him to live much at courts and in the company of the great and rich and powerful, he seems not to have been shaken in his conviction that there was no lasting satisfaction in ambition, in crowds or in grandeur, and that peace and happiness were to be acquired only in solitude and self-content. All through his life he retained a longing for the simple rural scene, and this longing finds felicitous expression in some of the most memorable passages of his verse. In an early poem included in "The Mistress," he wrote:

Ah, yet, ere I descend to th' Grave
May I a small house and large Garden have!
And a few friends, and many Books, both true,
Both wise, and both delightful, too!

***

There was, however, to be no complete fulfillment of the modest ambition here expressed. Cowley had remained at court several years after the Restoration in the not ill-founded expectation of receiving some such acknowledgment of his services and loyalty during the dark period of the Rebellion and Commonwealth as would secure to him that degree of independence requisite for the realization of a tranquil retirement in the country. Having, however, at length despaired of any help from this quarter, he determined to delay no longer. Accordingly he left the court, and, with the modest means at his command, established himself in a rented house in a quiet Thamesside village. There it was that during the last two years of his life he wrote the Essays, one of which, addressed to his friend, John Evelyn, opens with a somewhat wistful reminiscence of the verses which we have just quoted:

I never had any other desire so strong and so like to covetousness as that one I have had always that I might be master at last of a small house and large garden, with the very moderate conveniences joined to them, and there dedicate the remainder of my life only to the culture of them and study of nature. * * * But several accidents of my ill fortune have disappointed me hitherto, and do still, of that liberty, for though I have taken the first and hardest step to it by abandoning all ambitions and hopes in this World, and by retiring from the noise of all business and almost company, yet I stick still in the inn of a hired House and Garden, among Weeds and Rubbish; and without that pleasantest work of Human Industry, the Improvement of something which we call (not very properly, but yet we call) Our Own.

Surely one could wish that Cowley might have possessed and enjoyed the garden of his heart, which seems, indeed, to have been the only mistress which he ever really desired. And yet one may, without at all questioning the sincerity of his attachment to an unattainable ideal, still feel that he derived at least as great a measure of real happiness from thus cherishing a sentimental regret as he would from the thing itself had he obtained it. At all events, literature, it seems, would scarcely have benefited by Cowley's horticultural occupations and interests. The source of his inspiration sprang rather from books than from nature; and the poet who could write of love with so little passion and so much pedantry as Cowley wrote in "The Mistress," would have been capable of turning the brightest-hued bed of flowers into a herbarium. The garden for Cowley was not the gateway through which in Marvell we get almost a glimpse of wild nature as she appears to the modern poet. It was, rather, a haven, a refuge, a hermit's cell where the philosopher might be alone, not with bird and flower, but with his own thought. Or, at the most, as we see in the long poem subjoined to the essay on "The Garden," it was but one theme the more to celebrate rhetorically, with a wealth of learned literary and mythological allusion, with ingenious ideas and quaint and unexpected conceits. For this purpose the abstract idea of the garden was as good as the thing itself, and Cowley scarcely needed to have seen Evelyn's parterres and pleasaunces to write the poem in question. The truth is that gardening had grown in Cowley's time to be the fashion, and that he, quite unconsciously, conformed to this fashion as to other fashions—fashions of verse, above all, which, though the brilliancy of his gifts permitted him to give there, in many instances, their definitive form, he seldom originated. It was, in the last analysis, this trait of facile conformity in Cowley that most completely accounts for his failure as a poet. He was not, like Milton, indifferent to the praise of this world or proof to the pressure of external circumstances. Born in an age of decadence and transition, he seemed to sum up in himself all the force of disintegration at work in that age. And yet, in spite of, or rather because of, this very fact he has much of that intellectual and phenomenal interest which Pater was wont to find in the representatives of transitional art in all ages.

W. A. BRADLEY.

New York, April, 1907.

Myra Kelly, Novelist.

Myra Kelly has written her first novel, and it will be published next week by D. Appleton & Co. The title is "The Isle of Dreams," and the story is of a young woman painter of great aspirations whose very first paintings sell with surprising readiness. Unknown to her their only purchaser is her lover. The romance grows complex but keeps cheerful. This is a departure from the vivid sketches that followed Miss Kelly's settlement work, and a healthy practice of versatility. And it may be hoped that as she excited a slight animadversion among her some-time co-workers in the slums by taking the lion's share of intelligent observation, she may elicit a similar feeling among novelists.

Mrs. Andrews's Stories.

Following the success of Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews's "The Perfect Tribute," Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons now promise for early publication another book of her stories, to include "The Bishop's Silence," "A Messenger," "The Aide-de-Camp," "The Little Revenge," and others, to make ten in all. The title will be "The Militants: Stories of Some Persons, Soldiers, and Other Fighters in the World."

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APRIL

MORE LAWYERS WHO WRITE BOOKS.

Mr. Birdseye of "Revised Statutes" Fame—Talks with Bolton Hall, Francis Wellman and David Gray.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

OTIS NOTMAN

I SUPPOSE there is hardly a law office in the city that does not contain a copy of Birdseye's "Revised Statutes of the State of New York," so to the legal world, at least, Mr. Clarence F. Birdseye is a well-known man, a man who has rendered a great service to the legal profession. After my talk with Mr. Birdseye, I realized that though many persons work strenuously, the amount of work most of them do is, after all, small when compared with what he turns out. He is a corporation lawyer with a large practice. Therefore every day must be spent at the office and, when he is engaged upon a book all his evenings, Sundays and holidays must be devoted to that. For thirteen years he has not had a vacation and often for months at a time he works sixteen hours a day. Mr. Birdseye is about fifty-two years of age, and so far as I could find out his day is spent much after this fashion: Breakfast at 7:30, then work on whatever book he happens to be writing until 9:30, the whole day spent at the office, after-dinner work on the book again until late into the night, sometimes even to 3 in the morning. It took Mr. Birdseye eleven years to compile the first edition of his statutes, but that is not to be wondered at when we learn that the index alone covers 65,000 lines. He began that book in 1879 and then dropped it for seven years while he was preparing four other law books to enable him to check up the matter that was to go into the statutes, which had not been officially revised for sixty years. When he completed the statutes, the State Government appointed a commission which revised many of the laws, so that his work had to be done over again, in a second edition, published in 1896. Since that date the same causes have made it necessary for a third edition and two supplements. The card catalogue on paper of ordinary writing paper thickness for Mr. Birdseye's Chronological Table of the Statutes made a mass fourteen feet thick.

Mr. Birdseye does not find that legal writing in any way interferes with his legal profession. It is a change of work, and therefore a recreation, just as a game of golf would be, he says. He has written a number of law books. Among other things he has made a special study of the Code of Civil Procedure. He says that he could reduce its 3,500 sections to about 1,000 sections. To a lawyer that sounds like a fairy tale, too good to be true. Think of having those legal difficulties reduced by over two-thirds. It is to be hoped that some day he will be given the opportunity to do what his twenty-eight years of labor on our statutes must have fitted him for.

Just at present Mr. Birdseye's literary work is of a wholly different nature from anything he has attempted before. He has a volume coming out shortly entitled, "Individual Training in Our Colleges; a Plea for the Undergraduate." This is a subject to which for the past five years he has given very close study, and no New York lawyer needs to be told that that, with Mr Birdseye, means the most thorough and careful investigation. It came about in this way. Mr. Birdseye is an Amherst man, and, about five years ago, was asked to advise about some questions in which his college friends were interested. His investigations then and subsequently led him to feel that we look at college questions too much from the standpoint of the institution, and not enough from the student's point of view, and use too little business judgment in dealing with them. It was because of his interest in the undergraduates of the colleges, since he began to send his children to college, that Mr. Birdseye started to make a study of the college problem. He says about it:

"As far as I can find out, no one has considered the college question from the student's point of view. Of late years it has always been with regard to the effect on the college or university that all questions have been decided. The aim seems to have been to take in as many men as possible, no matter how many drop out and do not graduate. In other words, it is numbers and endowment, and the extent of the course of study that have been considered, rather than the results on the individual student for his after work. Formerly when our colleges were small affairs the professors knew the individual students, who were under their personal supervision, and whose whole life was known to the Faculty. Today, of course, this is impossible. A report of Harvard's Faculty shows that of the whole year of her average student, only 5 per cent. is spent in the class or lecture room, which is almost the only point where the student and professor come together. The college world has three influences, the pedagogical, the community life, and the home life. The community life of the college is like that of the world. We come in touch with people for the moment, but we know nothing about each other's real life, and the influence is, in consequence, not great. The pedagogical influence occupies but a small space of time after all, so that the great influence is the home life. At college that means frequently the fraternity life. You send three boys, A, B, and C, to the same college, and you get totally different results according to the influences of the places where the men live. To-day too much emphasis is laid on the college as a whole. That is, it is Harvard, Yale, or Princeton. In olden times the colleges were not valued except as they developed the individual. That is what we should turn over our attention to. It is what we do for the individual student to turn him out a good and useful bread-winner and citizen that counts. When once we have a man in college, we should not want ever to get him out, but should keep him in and make something out of him. As I have said, the college home life, whether or not it be the fraternity life, is to me the great determining influence for the future, and therefore it is at that end that we must get hold of the student."

"How do you think that can be done?" I asked.

"That is fully discussed in my book, but one way is by keeping the alumni more fully in touch with their college fraternities and have them know what is going on, and, as far as possible, responsible for what is going on."

This is certainly an interesting and original point of view, and Mr. Birdseye has given us much food for thought.

Mr. Birdseye has made an exhaustive study of student conditions in the older colleges, and has set them forth so that we may see how present conditions have changed, and of how little value the older methods are at the present time. He has also shown how different is the world into which the college student now steps out, and how he should have a correspondingly different training.

***

BOLTON HALL is an Irishman, but he has been in this country ever since he was a lad, and is a graduate of Princeton University. He is a very big man, with a kindly face. He is apparently much more interested in what can be done for humanity than he is in either the legal or the literary profession. He has a law office on Pine Street, and is engaged in practice, but I fancy much of his legal work is done out of the goodness of his heart, and is not always remunerative. He has a saying about the legal profession which I believe has enraged many of its members. It is this: "The law is a game, played by us lawyers under complicated rules, made by ourselves for our own benefit, and at the expense of our clients."

"How did you come to take up the law practice?" I asked.

"Oh, first I went into business, but I made a big failure of that. Then I had to do something, so I studied law. About the same time I became quite interested in the land cultivation question and wrote about that."

"Will you eventually give up the practice of law?" I asked.

He seemed to consider for a moment, and then he smiled and said: "I think I will have to give the answer that my little boy sometimes gives me when I ask him a question, and that is, "Do I have to decide that now?"

It is to be hoped that Mr. Hall won't give up his legal profession just yet, for he seems to have many good ideas of things that might be done to improve that profession. Mr. Hall has written several books. His new one which has been brought out is entitled "Three Acres and Liberty." The writing of that book is due to the interest he took in the so-called "potato patch plan" of the Mayor of Detroit, Hazen Pingree. It seems that Pingree was put up for office by the Republican Party at one time, but merely as a figurehead, and when he went about and stumped for himself and was triumphantly elected his party was aghast. Among his many reforms was his potato patch plan. He noticed that there were many vacant lots in the city that were not being used, also that the city charity roll was very large and that the city had to give a great deal to its poor. He considered the relation of these two facts, and it suggested his scheme. He obtained the use of the vacant lots and divided them up, loaning to each poor person about a third of an acre. The people became self-supporting. That is, they cost the association only about $2.50 per head, and

More Lawyers Who Write Books.

(Continued.)

reduced the city pay roll 60 per cent. All this greatly interested Mr. Hall, and he has been instrumental in carrying on similar experiments here with the aid of the charitable organizations.

He says: "We have some land in the Bronx that is being used in that way. The Astors loaned the land, and last year 500 persons, or about 100 families, were looked after and made self-supporting in this way at a cost of only $10 per family. Then here is another good example of what can be done in the way of intensive cultivation. Last week I went to Stony Wold, a sanatorium for consumptives in the Adirondacks. They have a German gardener there. He has only between two and three acres to cultivate, but during the time from the 15th of May until the frost came he raised enough garden truck to support 150 persons for the whole season, and he also was able to lay by quite a lot for the Winter. This is just an example of what can be done along that line."

"Do you do much in that way yourself?" I asked.

"No, I am not personally practical that way. I have, it is true, between 200 and 300 acres of my own under cultivation, but I have others doing the work for me. I like to gamble in land. Everybody today has the craze for a piece of land of his own, and every one is buying farms, and it is well people should know how much can be done with a little land. It will not only support the person living on the land if it is intensively cultivated, but by cultivation it is all the time increased in value, so that the person is not only earning a living, but also has something of real value that others keep on adding to."

Mr. Hall in his new book shows how this intensive cultivation can be and is practically carried out. He says: "We are not tied to a desk or to a bench. We stay there because we think we are tied, but we can trot off if we will." In showing this Mr. Hall has certainly rendered a great service. He illustrates his great belief in intensive cultivation by the following story:

"One of my countrymen was dictating a letter which his mistress was kindly writing for him to the people in Ireland, and he said: 'Write, if you please, that I get mate twist a week.' 'Why,' said his mistress, 'you get meat every day.' 'Ah, sure, mistress,' said he, 'but they'd never believe that.'"

For the same reason I have said in my book much less than could have been said about the capacities of an acre. I am preparing another one which will give some exceptional instances.

***

THERE are few law books whose covers are ever opened by any one who is not a member of the legal profession, but Francis L. Wellman's book on "The Art of Cross-Examination" is an exception.

In an interview with Mr. Wellman the other day I was ushered into his private office and received with a cordiality that betokened a man of leisure rather than one of the busiest trial lawyers of the New York Bar. I tried to elicit from Mr. Wellman how it was he came to write his book on cross-examination, and Mr. Wellman finally replied: "I suppose if a man makes up his mind to write a book on any subject, he chooses one about which he imagines he has some knowledge, and as there had been no book written on that subject, and as it appeared to be one which was very little understood by the average trial lawyer in this country, it occurred to me that possibly some of the cases that I had tried myself would prove amusing to the profession and instructive to the younger lawyers at the bar, and as both my boys were studying law and were going to become lawyers, I thought it would be a pleasant little legacy to hand down to them."

"Have there been many editions of the book?"

"The book has sold far beyond all expectations of either the publishers or the author. Before it was published it was submitted to several lawyers for review, and they advised its acceptance. A thousand copies were printed, but they were hardly issued before they were all sold, and the first edition was printed over and over again during the first year, until at the end of eight months I was requested to rewrite it and enlarge it and issue a new edition. The publishers told me the book had had a wonderful sale, as it is read, if possible, more by laymen than it is by lawyers, and yet the largest law book sellers in the city claim that they have never had a law book which has sold so well."

"Are the cases cited in your book based upon your own experiences?" I asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Wellman; "almost all of them. There is a very curious thing about it, though the book was reviewed all over the country. I have a large scrap book filled with these notices, but no reviewer has recognized that the author had taken any part in the examinations cited and many reviewers suggested that it was a pity that the author had given no personal experiences of his own. I made a special effort to suppress anything that might be personal in the cases cited."

It is the general belief that Mr. Wellman tries as many jury cases each year as the average lawyer tries during his professional career. He was graduated from Harvard College and the Boston Law School, and then taught at both the Harvard and Boston Law Schools. Finally he was admitted to practice in Boston, and gossip has it that he was too timid to conduct his first case alone, and called to his assistance the best jury lawyer in New England—ex-Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh. This was proved to be quite a cause célèbre, and at its conclusion Mr. Wadleigh sent for Mr. Wellman and offered him a third interest in his business if he would become his partner, saying: "You are sure to be a successful trial lawyer because of your ability to receive the most damaging evidence with a perfectly satisfied smile."

After several years' partnership with Mr. Wadleigh, Mr. Wellman was offered a position in the Corporation Counsel's office in New York City, where he defended the municipality for eight years in all of its principal jury cases.

His career in the District Attorney's office in the trial of Carlyle Harris, Dr. Buchanan, Dr. Meyer, and many other noted criminals is of so recent date as to require no mention.

I asked Mr. Wellman why he thought the character of the litigations was changing in New York, and why there were so many accident cases and so few contract and commercial cases tried. On this subject he seemed much interested, and said: "It is the law's delay, in my judgment, that prevents the more important business disputes from reaching the courts. I have become very much interested lately in the procedure in the English courts. It appears that in the English courts an important litigation can be commenced, issue joined, trial had, appeal taken, heard and decided all within ninety days, and this is largely owing to the system of masters which they have adopted in London. Before these Masters litigants appear, in the first instance, and their disputes are narrowed down to a few issues which are finally submitted for trial. No defense is allowed in cases where there is no merit, and the costs of litigation are so large as to discourage plaintiffs from litigating doubtful or worthless claims.

I asked Mr. Wellman if this system could be introduced into New York State, and he replied that with some modifications it doubtless could, and in his judgment it was the duty of some lawyer who had been successful and was able to retire from his profession to spend a year in England studying the procedure there, with a view to returning to New York and drawing the necessary bills to put through the Legislature amending our court practice, in order to do away with the curse of our American courts—the law's delays.

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DAVID GRAY is a resident of Buffalo. It was there he was born and there he has spent much of his life. At one time he was a practicing lawyer, so I wrote and asked him how he came to take up that profession. I got the following reply:

"I studied law because it seemed eminently respectable and an easy road to affluence. I gave it up because I was a bad lawyer. I practiced three years, from 1899 to 1902, and during that time I mismanaged various important matters for my friends and aided the District Attorney of Erie by defending many of the criminals he prosecuted. I am glad to say as a good citizen that my skill and eloquence never succeeded in saving a guilty man."

Before quoting Mr. Gray further it may be well to say that a lawyer who does work in a criminal court is obliged as a matter of courtesy to defend a criminal when called on to do so by the Judge. Of course the criminal so defended is always a poor person and has no money with which to pay the lawyer. Therefore Mr. Gray's next remark is highly amusing.

"The defense of criminals while entertaining I found expensive, as most of them preferred the expensive grades of tobacco while languishing in jail, and all insisted on pocket money. Our partings after trial were also somewhat affecting."

In answer to my inquiries about "Gallops" and how he came to write it, he replied: "I began writing 'Gallops' partly because I was seduced into it by the blandishments of a literary friend, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer; for the rest I suspect it was my fate, who troubles my conscience when I contemplate becoming a stock broker or a horse dealer. Why am I not allowed to pursue one of these pleasurable professions instead of literature I do not know, but my demon is decided about it. * * * I have written a few little stories that reflect some of the happiness of being young and on a good horse, but whether I am ever going to learn anything about life and find the right way of telling it, I don't know. I haven't even an opinion as to what I shall accomplish. However, this thing that they call the literary art is all I have ahead of me and the eyes and health that make it possible for me to labor at it seem to have returned after seven years of eclipse. If I had the altruism of my better moments, I should devote myself to lecturing on that mysterious life destroyer, eye strain, and the amazing feats of one Chalmers Prentice, M. D., who seems to have found a way to relax it in refractory cases. Writing plays and short stories is an unimportant matter compared to relieving people whose lives are wrecked by a cause so obvious that no one pays attention to it."

Mr. Gray's last story, "The Honor of the Escort," was the result of his investigations in the Philippines. He says: "I went out in 1902 to look for literary material and to gather anti-imperialistic ammunition. I found much literary material, but, unfortunately, it had already been made up into stories by Mr. Kipling. As for the anti-imperialistic data, they were so noticeable by their absence that common honesty compelled me to revise my convictions and conclude that, although the Filipino insurrection was a frightful blunder, wholly avoidable and chargeable to McKinley's lack of decision, nevertheless our conduct of hostilities and the pacification of the Islands were all that could be expected from any Government."

Not realizing that Mr. Gray was not practicing, I asked him if he thought it possible to carry on two professions at the same time, to which his reply was:

"Doubtless it is within the scope of many intellects. For myself, I know that it is impossible. An art, I take it, is analogous to a wife, demanding incessant and never satisfied, yet duly yew may be but the close confusion of enforced bachelorhood for one is my answer."

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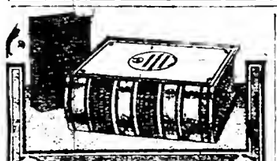

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But notwithstanding his always laudatory attitude, Sir Clements has made a contribution of very great importance to the literature concerning the character and reign of Richard III. In every instance he has gone to the first sources for his facts and dates. While he has not succeeded in digging up much that was not known before, he has made logical sequences out of events and has contrasted facts with the assertions of chronicles in such a way as to make his argument always ingenious and often convincing. And without doubt his book strengthens very much the contention of those who believe that the young Plantagenet King was basely maligned by the early chronicles and by the later historians whose narratives are based upon these accounts.

The first half of the volume is given up to a résumé of the life and times of Richard, and gives a fairly full biographical account of him from his birth to his tragic death on Bosworth Field. The second half takes up and examines, one after another, the chief accusations that have been made against him—his deformity, the murder of Edward of Lancaster and of Henry VI., his treatment of his wife, Queen Anne Nevill, and of the Countess of Warwick, the death of his brother of Clarence, the murder of the two little Princes, the sons of Edward IV.—and finds him not guilty upon every point. He also devotes a chapter to an examination of the authorities responsible for the charges, and shows that most of them are not worthy of the credence they have enjoyed. Another analyzes the actions of Henry VII., as concerned with his predecessor, and his character, in order to make these throw as much light as possible upon the question at issue.

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With regard to the two little Princes whose alleged fate has moved the hearts of so many generations, and whose taking off has been looked upon for four centuries as the crowning villainy of the cruelest tyrant that ever sat upon a throne, Sir Clements makes out a very strong case. By evidence from the accounts of the royal household he shows that there were in the household of the King children of such high rank as makes it impossible for the reference to be to any other than the offspring of Edward IV., and that they were there until the Spring of 1845, almost two years after the date of their alleged murder, and within a few months of Richard's death and Henry's accession. His conclusion is that Richard maintained his nephews in his own household in comfort and honor until the breaking out of the insurrection made it necessary for them to be sent to the Tower for their own safety. He further concludes, and enforces his conclusion with much ingenious and plausible argument, that it was Henry VII., a year after his accession, who murdered the little Princes and caused the charge to be made by historians in his pay that the deed had been done by Richard III. As contributory evidence, and it is certainly very strong in his favor, he shows that in the Act of Attainder which followed immediately upon Henry's seizure of the throne, Richard is accused of many acts of cruelty and tyranny, but among them the murder of his nephews is not mentioned. He points out that Henry got possession of the Tower at once, and that if the two Princes had been missing he would not have overlooked the opportunity of adding such a heinous count to his long list of accusations. But nothing was said about their death or disappearance until years afterward. If Sir Clements could have found in the accounts of the royal household any items concerning maintenance for the little prisoners for the year he thinks them to have been so held after Henry's accession his case would be irrefragible. But he does not make known whether or not he even looked for it.

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The final chapter is devoted to an examination of the views concerning Richard III. of Mr. James Gairdner, the foremost authority upon the life and reign of the last of the Plantagenets. Although Gairdner rejects as unworthy of credence many of the stories about Richard and believes his character to have had many admirable qualities, yet he holds the King to have been guilty of the worst of the charges against him. Sir Clements takes up the arguments upon which Mr. Gairdner bases his belief and examines them in the light of his own findings. The result is that he confirms himself in his previous convictions. But he has not been able, he admits, to convince Mr. Gairdner that he is right.

The book contains an admirable index, genealogical tables of Richard III., Anne Nevill, and Edward IV., a map of the battle of Bosworth Field, and a portrait of Richard taken from the picture in the National Portrait Gallery.

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* RICHARD III.: HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER. Reviewed in the Light of Recent Research. By Sir Clements R. Markham, K. C. B., author of "The Life of the Great Lord Fairfax" and "The Fighting Veres." With a portrait. 8vo, pp. 327. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

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New York, March 29, 1907.

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A volume of Wordsworth's poems, selected by Stopford A. Brooke, is forthcoming from the press of Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. this Spring. The book will be furnished with line illustrations by Edward H. New. From the longer poems there will be passages from "The Preludes" and "The Excursion."

1907

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"In Bird-Land with Field-Glass and Camera," by Oliver G. Pike (New York: A. Wessels Company, 60 cents), is illustrated with eighty-three photographs taken directly from nature by the author. The book is in its second edition and is more in the form of a record of personal observations than a technical compilation. The author treats his bird subjects in a more personal manner and is almost as much interested in describing methods of investigation and photography as in summarizing the habits of the feathered flock. The work is divided into four parts, dealing respectively with the inhabitants of the woods, fields and hedgerows, streams and their banks, and the bird-people of Norfolk. Almost every photograph has its history of a day spent out of doors, and every illustration has thus a special and local significance. The songs of the different birds are described or imitated; their manners, their customs, and, so to speak, their temperaments—for the winged people have as many contrasting temperaments, jolly and melancholy, as human beings. Now and then a bit of sunshine philosophy gratefully and gracefully creeps in, so to speak, between the leaves of the trees and the less perishable pages of the book.

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However, a more fascinating book for the average reader who pretends to no exact knowledge of ornithology and has no ambition to become an expert, than either of the foregoing is a brand new volume issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. and entitled "Birds that Every Child Should Know," by Neltje Blanchan. This volume of 375 pages (issued at $1.20) is concerned exclusively with the birds of the Eastern parts of the United States, bringing the subject delightfully near home. As you read you can readily imagine yourself traveling through field or forest, holding some small brother sister by the hand, and seeing nature beautified with a touch of childish mystery. You have the sharp eyes of the little child to help you see more clearly than you might see with your own book-worn vision, and the enthusiasm of the child to spur you on and inspire you with a sense of the freshness of things.

This bird book, though a good, sound example of investigation, is lightened with a touch of fantasy and brightened with a quaint and suppressed sense of humor. If only people would write for grown-ups as charmingly as some of them write for the younger member of the family! We find the crow, blue jay and Canada jay classified in a separate chapter under the head of "rascals we must admire." Our five common woodpeckers come in another chapter, bearing the solemn title of "Non-Union Carpenters." And a half-humorous interpretation is immediately put on that chapter headed "The Ill-Assorted Blackbird Family," which tells about the similarities and differences of such birds as the bobolink, cowbird, redwing, meadow lark, orioles and blackbirds.

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The pictures, though perfectly veracious, also have this charming sense of nature-humor. The row of six "half-grown little green herons on dress parade" is enough to delight the heart of the most sophisticated "human." The birds are not personified, for the work is too much expository to permit of such stretches of the imagination. But, following the rambling descriptions of the author, who writes as the reader fancies he must talk, the little people of the air take on distinct personalities and have an almost human interest. We have funny sidelights on the way they build their nests and rear their young, on their Winter and Summer customs, and on their means of finding a livelihood. The reader who peruses this volume may turn later to more technical works, but many days will pass before he will forget this original inspiration as the incentive to his later investigation. One feels that it would be fine to make the personal acquaintance of the author—and that is saying much. Here is an author who knows the calls of the woodland as a man might know his multiplication table.

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LONDON LITERARY TALK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, April 5.—The autograph letter by Charles Dickens which has just been unearthed for a provincial museum by some jubilant person, is one which the novelist without doubt would most heartily have preferred had been kept eternally buried. It is a reply sent his never-do-well brother Frederick, who had asked a loan of £30. Dickens's refusal, despite its signature, "Affectionately, C. D.," reads like a communication from a cold and unsympathetic acquaintance. We are told that the erring brother deserved no kinder treatment. Whatever the rights of the case may be, though, it is certain that Dickens would view with much annoyance the discovery and publication of the letter some fifty years after it was written.

Great men's letters have often met fates of which the writers would have disapproved, as was the case with the Brownings' love letters. Perhaps the best plan is for a great man to keep constantly before him the idea that his letters will probably be published some day, and therefore remember to conduct his correspondence with appropriate grace and discretion.

***

SUCH indeed is the plan followed at the present by one distinguished literary man, whose name, for obvious reasons, it would be ungracious to mention. For example, this gentleman, whenever he feels he has achieved a letter which would look well on the pages of the "Life and Letters" which he foresees in his mind's eye will appropriately perpetuate his memory, appends to it a note requiring the person who receives it to preserve it with all care. His friends are amused, to be sure, but when the letters come to be published it is safe to suppose that there will be among them no ugly little notes like that of Dickens to his impecunious brother.

***

MRS. SELLAR WITTY, an old lady, an aunt of Andrew Lang, is bringing out a volume of reminiscences with Blackwoods. The book will include personal memories of Tennyson, Carlyle, Browning, Turgenieff, and George Eliot, and promises to be extremely entertaining. The same first still continues patiently to announce Quiller-Couch's volume on George Eliot, which has been promised for the last five years. It is whispered that the blame for the non-appearance of the book lies entirely at the door of Quiller-Couch.

The Modern English Writers Series, to which it will, when published, be the concluding volume, has been an unlucky one. Mrs. Craigie, who was to have written "Froude," and Henley, who was to have written "Dickens," both died before their tasks were accomplished.

***

JOHN LONG announces, under the rather discourteous title "The Fool Hath Said," a reply to the Rev. R. J. Campbell's famous new theology. Grant Richards announces "Love and All About It," by the well-known humorist, Frank Richardson, and the Duckworths are to publish Vols. V. and VI. of "The Dawn in Britain," which will complete Charles M. Doughty's tremendous epic poem.

GALBRAITH.

A HISTORY FROM JAPAN.

AN elaborate and seemingly official exposition of Japanese national policies and activities comes from Japanese of high standing, and promises to be an important historical publication. The book, to be issued this month by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. under the title "Japanese Rule in Formosa," is by Yosaburo Takekoshi, with a preface by Baron Shimpei Goto, Chief of the Civil Administration, and translated by George Braithwaite. A timely purpose of the book will be to give light on the possible question of Japan and the Philippines.

Zangwill Stories.

A new volume of Zangwill's short stories under the title "Ghetto Comedies," will be published within the month by the Macmillan Company. Along with this will appear his "Thay That Walk in Darkness," republished under its old title, "Ghetto Tragedies."

NEW BOOKS BY NEW AUTHORS

A partial list of new books by new writers that The Neale Publishing Company has issued or has contracted to issue during the year ending April 1, 1907. The list is not complete for lack of space.

These books are all issued at the expense of the publishers, with a royalty to the author which in no instance is less than twenty per cent.

The books of this list are by competent and earnest students, each book resting on its merits alone for a sale.

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LIFE OF ROBERT EDWARD LEE. By Prof. Henry E. Shepherd, LL. D. Illustrated. Large octavo. Price, $2.00. Ready.

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BOSTON NOTES.

More Novels by Well-Known Writers —Other Books to Appear This Month.

MR. CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS'S "Haunters of the Silences," soon to be published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., has four colored drawings by Mr. Charles Livingston Bull, but the dominant impression left by the book is put into words in the title. The comparatively noisy forest and marsh, echoing and repeating the movements of their denizens, make the background for some of the stories, but they are not so real to the reader as the untracked air, the ocean's depth in which sound may be neither made nor heard, the rayless burrow, and the wide stretching snows, haunted by creatures compared to whom the great desert cats are heavy footed. The touches by which the effect is produced are delicate and fine, and the stories are so arranged as to make a genuine climax, artfully heightened by a really sinful bit of temporary deception in the last, "The Cuttlefish and the Whale." The reader of experience thinks that he is offered a story of hidden treasure with dying pirate, map, and all the rest of the apparatus complete, and he wags his wise head, saying: "This lack of originality is painful," and he reads carefully that he may not lose a single pang, and finds himself fairly overwhelmed by terrors vast enough to make a third of a million in gems rather small pay for facing them. "The Haunters of the Silences" is a greater book than its forerunners.

***

This month Messrs. Page & Co. will also print a third edition of "The Fair Land Tyrol," to which "The Italian Lakes," by the same author, Mr. W. D. McCracken, has drawn renewed attention, and they will publish a new illustrated edition of Mr. Arthur Morrison's "The Chronicles of Martin Hewitt," with six full-page drawings by Mr. W. Kirkpatrick.

***

Many a time has the mirror been held up to genius not yet entered into its kingdom, but never to quite so many types at once as in Ellis Meredith's "Under the Harrow," which Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are publishing this week. The possible artist, the possible actress, the possible novelist, playwright; the actual lawyer and doctor, lacking nothing but clients and patients; and the musician, who is still second violin, meet under one roof and work, criticise, and dispute until good fortune comes to all of them, not fortune too good to be true, but such as any honest worker may reasonably expect. The interest lies less in the end than in the talk, which is intelligent and vivacious and written for this country and this day, and worth the reading of every struggling genius, of whom there must be some millions in this land of multitudinous schools and libraries.

***

Messrs. John W. Luce & Co. are to be the American publishers of the King's Classics, to be henceforth issued in London by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, who have bought the series of its originators, the Delamore Press. May 1 Messrs. Luce & Co. will issue "The Fortuna Filly," by Mr. Howell Scratton. As its title indicates, this is a racing novel, but does not presuppose such a profound acquaintance with the usages of the English turf as to be unintelligible to home-keeping Americans.

***

To expect a limited edition is to understand the feelings of the printer of Franklin's time when nothing was certain but death and taxes. The Howell letters which Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. intended to publish to-morrow, are delayed by some piece of special precaution, but the other books announced for that date will come in due course. Mrs. Davis's "The Price of Silence," Mr. Carleton Noyes's "The Gate of Appreciation," Mr. Ross's "A Theory of Pure Design," and "The Cause and Extent of the Recent Industrial Progress of Germany," by Dr. Earl Dean Howard, professor in the Wharton school of finance and commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

***

April 17 will bring Mr. Charles Francis Adams's "Three Phi Beta Kappa Addresses," a new edition of Mr. Azel Ames's "The Mayflower and Her Log," and the limited centennial edition of "The Hanging of the Crane." The first fourth of the thousand copies printed will have Mr. Arthur Keller's thirteen photogravure drawings printed on India paper, mounted and colored by hand; the remainder of the edition will be bound in blue boards, with the pictures on Japan paper. As is well known, this book is the literary link between Longfellow and Mr. Aldrich, dear friends in life now no longer divided. Prof. Francke's German "Ideals of Today," and Mrs. Wiggin's "New Chronicles of Rebecca" will appear on the same date, but Mrs. Wiggin sails for Europe next Wednesday, leaving her book to the eager readers and also leaving a charming new photograph.

***

All the newly discovered Garrick letters of which some parts have appeared in recent numbers of The Atlantic Monthly, will be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in the Riverside Press Series of Special Limited Editions. The letters make a two-hundred-page octavo, printed in the Oxford style never before used in a Riverside Press book. Garrick's spelling and abbreviations will be followed, and the volume will include thirty illustrations from original sources, among them portraits, reproductions of manuscript, and views of theatres. The frontispiece is to be a photogravure, the other pictures heliotypes. The editor, Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard has set the letters in a continuous narrative, thoroughly annotated, and were it ever so plainly bound and printed, the book would attract all who care for the days of Johnson and Burney and for Garrick himself. The title is to be "Some Unpublished Correspondence of David Garrick."

***

The title of "Lorenzo of Sarsana," Miss Elizabeth Lewis's novel, published this week by Mr. Richard G. Badger, seems to presage a tale of sword and cloak and dagger, with possible poison and abduction added for makeweight, but it is really a tale of modern Genoa and modern Americans and Italians, among the latter a charming old artist, who worships the superb city and her memories with all his heart. As for Lorenzo's self, he is an American or an Italian, as one chooses to take him, and he takes himself as almost anything, according to circumstances.

***

At the Merrymount Press Mr. Updike is preparing a second edition of his grandfather's "History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett, Rhode Island," including a History of Other Episcopal Churches in the State." The editor, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Goodwin, has revised and enlarged the work, and has retained the original appendix containing the Rev. James MacSparren's "America Dissected," extremely rare in 1847, when the history was first printed. This appendix also contains a transcript of the Narragansett Parish Register from 1718 to 1774, copies of other old papers, and many genealogical and biographical notes.

***

It will be remembered that Dr. Goodwin was the editor of The MacSparren Diary which came from the Merrymonnt Press in 1899, and that he was formerly rector of St. Paul's Church, Narragansett, and has been as enthusiastic a student of the social and ecclesiastical history of Rhode Island as Wilkins Updike, the author of the "History."

***

Originally this work contained 500 pages; the present edition includes nearly twice as many, and forms two volumes which will resemble The MacSparren Diary in size and form. The list of subscribers to the original edition might be summerized as all the qualified voters of Rhode Island; nearly half of the second edition is already taken. An entirely new attraction has been given to the book by the publisher, who has for some years occupied himself in collecting matter enitable for use in this edition, and has enriched it with some forty full-page portraits after originals by the best artists of the time. Copley, Stuart, Lawrence, Smibert, Malbone, Peale, and Trumbull are among them, and very stately were the worthies they painted and very sumptuous the lace and jewels of the ladies.

***

Novelists and writers for boys if in search of a new species of hero might very well consider the case of Mr. C. F. King, Jr., and his "A Boy's Vacation Abroad," which, making no attempt at literary merit, declared by its warmest encomiasts to have none, and published in the last wild weeks of the "Christmas rush," finds itself at Easter with its fifth thousand complete and its author with a pretty check for royalties by way of an Easter gift.

Mr. Stratemeyer's "Dave Porter's Return to School," published this week by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, is a wonderful chain of accidents from which the hero so regularly recovers that after the first halfecore or so one can see him tumble out of or off of any conceivable vehicle without caring whether he falls on one side of his head or on the other; he does not seem able to fall on any other part. He brings robbers to justice and rescues some of his schoolmates from its operation, for a reprimand is the severest punishment of which the modern descendant of the Puritans can read with approval, and he plays football under difficulties, and is a good boy. His syntax is bad, but no worse than that of his teacher. STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston April 5, 1907.

Mr. John Corbin's Plans.

It seems to be good news that Mr. John Corbin, the author of "The Cave Man," will devote all his time hereafter to writing books and magazine articles. He will retire from daily journalism this Spring.

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APRIL

1907

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

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THE welcome news of a new volume of William Wymark Jacobs's clever short stories comes from Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. They will be published this Spring under the title "Short Cruises." Mr. Jacobs has kept to his familiar humorous themes. Despite the publishers' prejudice against books of short stories, Messrs. Scribners will issue another volume of them, this from the pen of Winfield Scott Moody. His stories will be of two enthusiastic collectors of antiques and their various experiences. The title of the volume will be "The Pickwick Ladie, and Other Collectors' Stories."

Palmer Cox's famous "Brownies, Their Book," has been sent to press for the twenty-first time. This book appeared in 1887 and has continued in steady demand ever since.

The Macmillan Company is about to begin the publication of a series of books devoted to various phases of present-day social progress, under the title "The American Social Progress Series." The general editor is Samuel McCune Lindsay, Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania and Professor-elect of Social Science at Columbia University. The first book in the series, to be published in a few weeks, is "The New Basis of Civilization," by Prof. Simon N. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania. This will be followed shortly by "Standards of Public Morality," by President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, and "Legislation and Administration for Social Welfare," by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell.

Two new medical books are published by Messrs. Macmillan—Dr. Charles A. Ballance's "Some Points in the Surgery of the Brain and Its Membranes," Dr. William Aldren Turner's "Epilepsy"; also, a new edition of "Anaesthetics and Their Administration," by Dr. Frederic W. Hewitt, who has condensed many chapters and added new ones. The same firm announces a book entitled "Individual Training in Our Colleges," by Clarence F. Birdseye.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. publish "A Hunting Catechism," by Col. R. F. Meysey-Thompson. The subject is fox hunting.

"Papers of a Pariah," by Father Robert Hugh Benson, the clerical member of the three literary Benson brothers, is issued to-day by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. The volume is a gentle treatment of religious and homely thoughts, written in the first person, that person being a supposed chance acquaintance.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. will publish this month a book by Lady Bell, entitled "At the Works," a study of a manufacturing town. The same house is ordering a new printing of the first volume of Sir Ian Hamilton's "A Staff Officer's Scrapbook," with some revisions. There has been a big demand for this work.

The Macmillan Company will publish next week "Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound," by Prof. Edmond S. Meany of Washington University, consisting largely of Vancouver's journal and other contemporary documents, and Prof. Walter S. Rauschenbusch's "Christianity and the Social Crisis."

While the American edition of George Moore's "Memoirs from My Dead Life" is having a moderate sale, large orders are received here for the English edition, which is unexpurgated.

Messrs. Baker & Taylor Company publish to-day "German Cookery for the American Home," by Ella Oswald, and a noteworthy book on the Irish patriot, "Daniel O'Connell, His Early Life and Journal, 1795 to 1802," by Arthur Houston, an 8vo, at $3.25.

Dion Clayton Calthorp's illustrated history of "English Costume," which has been appearing in parts, is being published in a single large volume by the Macmillan Company.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons published this week "The Friends of Voltaire," by S. G. Tallentyre, and Sir Leslie Stephen's "Studies of a Biographer," in four octavo volumes, and "English Literature in the Eighteenth Century," in one volume. The latter books complete the set of Leslie Stephen's essays. As Messrs. Putnam first have had the enterprise to publish these different works uniformly, they have had a steady demand for the volumes even from England.

Messrs. E. P. Dutton will publish next week "George Crabbe and His Times; a Critical and Biographical Study," by Rène Huchon, translated by Frederick Clark. The work makes a fat 8vo.

Frank M. Chapman, Associate Curator of the Ornithological Department of the American Museum of Natural History, and author of "The Warblers," who this week by Messrs. Appleton, and several standard books on birds, has been pursuing his natural researches in Florida, and has now gone to Bermuda for the same purpose.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. issue to-day Harold Begbie's "The Penalty," and Albert Kinross's "Davenant."

A new serial by Eden Phillpotts, entitled "Mother," will run in The Bookman, commencing in the May number. The universal and uncopyrightable attributes of the word of his title, lately and familiarly employed by Maxim Gorky, may relieve the author from the charge of plagiarism.

The advance orders from Canada for Robert W. Chambers's "The Younger Set," exceed even the record advance sale of this book in Australia.

A volume of poems by George Sylvester Viereck will be published this month by Messrs. Moffat, Yard & Co. Somewhat over a year ago a collection of Viereck's verse was issued in Germany. The poet writes in English as well as German.

The Macmillan Company announces cheap editions of two color books, "Paris," by Dorothy Menpes, with pictures by Mortimer Menpes, and "Ireland," by Frank Mathews, with pictures by Francis S. Walker, and a re-issue of Lord Avebury's "Municipal and National Trading."

The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, will publish during May a new Italian romance by Antonio Fogazzaro, who is recognized as the greatest living writer of his country. He is the author of "The Saint," "The Sinner," and "The Patriot," all of which have met with great success throughout Europe and the United States.

From the Century Company comes the announcement for this month of a new story by Jean Webster, author of "When Patty Went to College."

Messrs. Harper issued this week Katherine Cecil Thurston's new novel "The Mystics," and a popular treatment of astronomy by Martha Evans Martin called "The Friendly Stars." The same house has issued another large edition of Mark Twain's recently published book on Christian Science.

Thomas Whittaker has issued an American edition of the Rev. W. J. Sparrow-Simpson's lectures under the title of "The Christian Doctrine of God."

The Funk & Wagnalls Company is arranging to bring out at an early date a translation of J. Grasset's "Demifous et Demiresponsables," which, in the French edition, has already attracted attention in this country.

The publication from Messrs. Revells this week has been Franklin Welles Calkins's "The Wooing of Tokala," a story of Indian life as it is to-day.

A STORY OF CRIME.

THE BRASS BOWL. By Louis Joseph Vance. Illustrated. Pp. 380. 12mo. Cloth. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

BURGLARIES, assaults with intent to kill, breakneck rides in cabs and automobiles, and other matters of the same kind suffice to keep attention upon the alert in this decidedly melodramatic story. It is unusual in the very few characters employed, and in the fact that the time consumed from start to finish is only about thirty-six hours. To reveal a plot is a questionable proceeding upon a reviewer's part, and we have not the least intention of committing that indiscretion. The scene is in New York and in a country place somewhere upon Long Island, and the larger part of the action occurs by night. The unwary reader who permits himself to become entangled in the intricacies of this plot will not be satisfied until he has straightened them out. Such a reader may protest, be may resent the undue strain upon his sense of probability, but he will be tolerably sure to follow the story to its end. As in most tales of crime there is a detective, who, in this case is no Sherlock Holmes, but a particularly slow-witted fellow, who serves as a foil to the cleverness of the men with whom he is associated. The sketchy descriptions of the city by night are vigorous and effective.

PROF. GOEBEL'S FAUST

HENRY HOLT & CO. will shortly publish a new edition of Goethe's "Faust," edited with introduction and commentary by Prof. Julius Goebel of Harvard University. The edition, which will embody the results of many years of study and labor on the part of the editor, aims to be a contribution of American scholarship to the commemoration of the coming centenary of the first publication of the great world-poem. Prof. Goebel has made a number of most important discoveries concerning the origin of the Faust story, Goethe's literary sources, &c., and it is expected that his edition will throw new light on many questions, the treatment of which have hitherto [illegible]

BARRY AND WASHBURN.

MESSRS. Moffat, Yard & Co. announce "The Events Man," by Richard Barry. This is a book of odd conception, being the story of one war correspondent written by another. Stanley Washburn was correspondent for a daily newspaper in Manchuria while Mr Barry represented Collier's Weekly. The two were trench companions, so to speak, during many days of waiting for active hostilities, and Mr. Washburn delighted Mr. Barry with tales of his many dangerous experiences as correspondent. The adventures not only had narrative interest, but it seemed to Mr. Barry that his companion's accomplishments typified the enterprise of American journalism. He therefore obtained the permission of Mr. Washburn to retell the stories, and this he has done, writing in the first person in the new book.

COLORS OF EMOTIONS.

JOHN LANE COMPANY announces the publication of "Man Visible and Invisible," with a new series of color plates from the London Theosophical Society. This is a book on a phase of Theosophical investigation that has not been generally recorded. The author's thesis is that the properly sensitive, appreciative qualities of character, moods, and emotions in any given individual and at any given moment produce a stimulus to the color sense. The trained observer, accordingly, is conscious of a penumbra of colors surrounding the person of the individual under observation, the colors varying in extent and brilliancy, and the scheme of color being dependent upon the emotional state of the individual at the moment. This psychic phenomenon was given popular currency by Kipling in his remarkable story entitled "They," in which he refers to it under the name "The Egg."

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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

E. JULIAN.—Can you tell me who is the author of the following book, "Pen and Ink Sketches." By a Cosmopolitan. To which is added, "Chatterton: A Romance of Literary Life." Boston, 1845. In an introduction to this book the author says there is a second series to appear shortly. Was this published? Do you know of any other books by the same author?

John Dix, alias John Ross, wrote both of these works. He was a native of Bristol, England, and a surgeon. His "Life of Chatterton," published in 1837, was the subject of severe criticism. He came to America about 1845. He wrote, under the initials "J. D." and "J. D. R."; also under the pseudonyms of "A Cosmopolitan," "A Looker-On," and "A Middle-Aged Man." He wrote, among other works, "Lays of Home," "Local Legends of Boston," and "Pen Pictures of Distinguished American Divines," Boston, 1854, which possibly is the second series in question. Some critics treated him as a literary forger.

F. DARR—I want a copy of Chambers's "Mad World and Its Inhabitants." Where can I get it?

The book was published by D. Appleton & Co., 438 Fifth Avenue, New York. You can obtain a copy at that address.

W. H. JOHNSON—Can some of your readers locate for me a poem on the island of Capri, "Isola Bella," published a few years ago in one of the magazines, if I remember rightly?

Two poems were published in The New England Magazine for April, 1903, entitled "Capri at Dawn" and "Capri at Sunset," either of which may be the one you seek.

ELIAS MAJADALANIS—About a year ago I received a circular of a book to be published—I think it is called "Be Your Own Lawyer"—giving general points on law and business. Please let me know where I could get such a book.

"Everybody's Law Book; or, Every Man His Own Lawyer," is published by the Hitchcock Publishing Company at 49 Eighth Avenue, New York. Price, $2.50.

S. D. R.—I am told that copies of "The New England Primer" are rare, and that they have a money value. Can you tell me if this is true?

It is true. There are some forty editions of this book, and the rare ones command high prices.

C. HARRIS SCOFIELD—Will you kindly advise me through your Saturday book supplement where I can obtain a copy of "My Lady Nicotine," by J. M. Barrie?

This book is on the list of a number of publishers, and can be obtained from Page & Co., Boston; T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, or H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia, and at any good book store.

C. C.—Will you give me what information you can on the following matter: My grandfather was with Napoleon in his Egyptian campaign, fought under him from that time on, and when Napoleon was exiled to St Helena was chosen one of the twelve who constituted his bodyguard. After Napoleon's death, he (my grandfather,) was decorated with the Medal of St. Helena. The papers which accompany this medal simply state the fact that it is authentic, but do not tell why it was conferred.

Napoleon died at Longwood, St. Helena, May 5, 1821. By a decree of 1833 the French Government, desirous of honoring by special distinction the soldiers who fought under the banners of France in the great wars between 1792 and 1815, granted a commemorative medal to all the survivors. The medal is of bronze. On one side it bears the image of Napoleon, and on the other side this inscription: "Campaigns of 1792 to 1815. To his companions in glory, his last thought. May 5, 1821." The medal is worn as a boutonnière, suspended by a very narrow green and red ribbon.

J. N. W.—I have bound in one volume "Handy Andy," written and illustrated by Lover, twenty-four illustrations on steel, published by Frederick Lover, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster Row, and Richard Groombridge, London, 1842, and "Jack Tench; or, Midshipman Turned Idler," by "Blowhard," published by W. Brittain, Paternoster Row, London, 1841. Are these of any value? Are they first editions? Who was "Blowhard"?

Each of these is a first edition. The Augustin Daly copy of "Handy Andy" sold at public auction for $40. The Lighthipe copy sold in 1906 for $18. "Jack Tench; or, The Midshipman Turned Idler," by "Blowhard," 8vo, London, 1841, sold for $3.25 at auction in Philadelphia in 1906. Another copy sold for £1 11s. in London in 1896. The identity of "Blowhard" does not seem to have been discovered yet by book cataloguers.

LIBRARIAN.—Can you inform me in regard to the following question: What is "The Middle English Bestiary," and who was the author of that book?

"Bestiary" is the name given to written books of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries describing the animal world, particularly wild animals, with drawings, symbolical explanations, and mythical legends, both in prose and verse. They were written in many languages besides English, French, and Latin, and reprints of the originals are not at all rare, and may be found in the public libraries. The "Middle English" thirteenth century Bestiary will be found, along with the Latin text of Bishop Theobald in Morris's "An Old English Miscellany," published by the Early English Text Society in 1872. "Le Bestiaire Divin de Guillaume, Clerc de Normandie," has been translated from the original French into English and has also been reprinted in the Altfranzösisches Bibliothek, Vol. XIV. Information in relation to bestiaries may be found in the encyclopedias under articls "Physiologues."

Answers from Readers.

WILLIAM RAMSAY.—The lines quoted by Miss Mary Allen are from "The Lover's Address to His Coy Mistress," by Andrew Marvell, 1620-78. Marvell's poems and satires were republished in two volumes by Lawrence & Bullen about ten years ago.

A. J. BROWN, Somers, N. Y.—On Dec. 8 S. C. Talbot asked for poem "When Shall We Three Meet Again?" I find it in a scrapbook made many years ago cut from The Tribune and prefaced by a note to the editor asking its author. The elm referred to is in Dartmouth College grounds. In "The Chime," a church notebook of 1858, by V. C. Taylor, the music is given to the hymn (?) "When Shall We Meet Again, Meet Ne'er to Sever?" I shall be glad to send copies on receipt of address.

G. A. F.—If the inquirer using the initials G. A. F. will send her address to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS copies of the Jacobite verses she sought will be mailed her.

RICHARD THOMPSON—"When this old flag was new" may be found in R. H. Stoddard's poems, or bound volume No. 43 of Harper's Magazine. It can also be found in "Sheldon's Fifth Reader," by E. A. Sheldon, published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

ANON.—The verses asked for by M. K. H. recently are known as "Bachelor's Fare." The song had much vogue in the London music halls many years ago, and was brought over and sung by Tony Pastor perhaps forty years ago.

A copy of the verses asked for has been sent to this office and will be mailed to M. K. H. on receiving her address.

T. G. T.—To enlighten H. F. D., would say that William Maziere Brady, born in Dublin, 1823, wrote: "The Episcopal Succession in England, Ireland and Scotland," 1868; "Annals of the Catholic Hierarchy in England and Scotland, 1400-1875," 1883, and "Anglo-Roman Papers," 1890. There should be an extended notice of him in some of the early volumes of the forthcoming Catholic Encyclopedia. (Robert Appleton Company, New York.) there is a brief biography in the new International Encyclopedia. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.)

M. E. P.—L. A. W. will find the tale about Gradasso and Prince Perchee in a collection of old fairy tales, edited by Miss Mulock, and published in a cheap edition by Crowell & Son, New York. The story is on Page 135.

It can also be found in a child's book, "Cinderella and Other Fairy Tales," published by the De Wolfe & Fiske Company, 361 Washington Street, Boston, and in Lang's "Red Fairy Book." It is one of Mme. d'Aulnoy's stories.

VINCENT F. O'REILLY.—In answer to query of "J. L.," "The Exile's Return," or, as it is more popularly known, "Morning (or Dawn) on the Irish Coast," was written by John Locke, who under the nom de plume of "The Southern Gael" was a frequent contributor to Irish and Irish-American periodicals twenty or thirty years back. A sketch of his career, (the only one, I think, ever published,) interspersed with selections from his numerous poems, appeared in The Gael (N. Y.) some time in 1904. I have heard that a collection of his poems is soon to be published. This poem under the title "The Exile's Return" was recently set to music by Mrs. Adelaide Alicia Needham, the Irish composer.

R. L. C. WHITE.—The stanza quoted by E. F. ("Appeals to Readers," March 16) is the beginning of a poem entitled "The Song My Mother Sings," by Thomas O'Hagan, a Canadian poet, author of "A Gate of Flowers," &c. The poem is included in the collection called "A Treasury of Canadian Verse."

The authorship of the poem "Cherry Ripe," of which C. W. T. quotes the first two lines, is one of the "vexed questions" of literature. Of twelve anthologies in my library which include this poem seven ascribe it to Thomas Campion and five to Richard Allison, (or Alison.) Both were seventeenth century poets and contemporary. Prof. Bullen unhesitatingly assigns the authorship to Campion, and this should settle the question, for he is the ultimate authority on everything appertaining to the poetry of the Elizabethan age.

C. W. T. will find Conan Doyle's poem, "Cremona," in "Songs of Action," a volume of Doyle's verse issued in this country by the Doubleday & McClure Company.

H. L. Smith, who asks concerning the origin of the idea, "Where sun shines or water flows there is England's dead," must have in mind, I think, Mrs. Hemans's poem, "England's Dead." He will find it in any complete edition of her works.

S. B. H.—The poem asked for by "H. G." is not by Bunner, but by John Burroughs. It is called "Waiting." I don't know where it will be found, as a friend copied it for me about twenty-five years ago.

We are indebted to several of our readers for answers to the above query. This poem appears in a pamphlet called "The Secret of Opulence," published by Charles W. Close, Bangor, Me., price 10 cents, and the poems of Burroughs can be bought at any first-class book store. It can also be found on Page 451, Volume IX., of the Library of American Literature.

M. M.—The lines on "Cromwell," asked for by "J. C. Y.," are by James T. Fields. The volume of his poems in which they appeared was published thirty or more years ago and may be out of print. The lines are as follows:

ON A PORTRAIT OF CROMWELL.

"Paint me as I am," said Cromwell.
"Rough with age and gashed with wars;
Show my visage as you find it.
Less than truth my soul abhors."

This was he whose mustering phalanx
Swept the foe at Marston Moor;
This was he whose arm uplifted
From the dust the fainting poor.

God had made his face uncomely,
"Paint me as I am," he said;
So he lives upon the canvas
Whom they chronicle as dead.

Simple justice he requested
At the artist's glowing hands.
"Simple Justice," from his ashes,
Cries a voice that still commands.

And behold! the page of history,
Centuries dark with Cromwell's name,
Shines to-day with thrilling lustre
From the light of Cromwell's fame.

James Thayer Addison: Send your address to this office, where a letter awaits you, and which will be mailed on receipt of address.

Appeals to Readers.

DONALD MACINTOSH.—Can some of your readers with a better memory than mine aid me in finding some verses of a beautiful sentiment, of which I can recall but one verse, and also tell me in what book or magazine they appeared, with the name of the author? The verse I recall is:

It isn't the thinking of good to mankind
That comes as a cooling drink
To the famished ones
Of earth's daughters and sons.
It's telling the good that we think.

A. B.—Will you please inform me through your columns the author of the following lines:

A tear trembles on the eyelid of every lost, but
Ne'er a tear bedimmed an eye
That care and comfort cannot dry;
Ne'er a lip was curved with pain
That can't be kissed to smile again,
And ne'er a heart was wrung with grief
But sympathy would give relief.
So all the ills of life we bear
With fortitude, if love be there.

W. L.—I am anxious to find the whole of a quatrain of which I have lost the third line entirely and most of the fourth. I am sure it will be familiar to some of your readers:

How happy is Saturday night,
When I've tried all the week to be good.

Here my memory fails me, and I hope that some of your readers will gladden my Saturday nights by giving me the last two lines.

J. B. M.—Tell me, please, who wrote these lines and where can they be found?

O Christ, that it were possible
For one short hour to see
The souls we loved,
That they might tell us
Where and what they be.

H. T.—Will you kindly tell me where I can get a copy of a little poem by Margaret Sangster that ends:

When we take the home-bound steamer
And we take the home-bound train,
There is nothing half so pleasant
As coming home again.

It does not seem to be in any volume of her poems.

Miss EUGENIA McGARRAH.—I wish some one would send me the words of the old school song, "For Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm." That is all I remember of it. I think these words are the last of the chorus. Or if some one would tell me in what book it is found. It was sung in the sixties, I think, or early.

ROCKLEDGE.—Will you please tell me the author of the following lines:

God of the granite and the rose,
Soul of the sparrow and the bee,
The mighty tide of being flows
Through countless channels, Lord, from Thee.
It leaps to life in grass and flowers
Through every form of being runs,
While from creation's radiant towers
Its glory flames from stars and suns.

S. B. M.—Will you kindly tell me where to find the poem called "The Little Quaker"? It tells how a little child walked out of meeting in response to calls from the birds and bees.

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Consisting of Old Plays, Emblem Books, Early printed Books, Manuscripts, and Missals, Aldines nad Elzevirs, Rare First Editions.

Among the Early Printed books are many rare Aldine editions; an uncut copy of Juvenal, Milan, 1476; Missale Constantiense, 1504; Martinez's Arte de Canto llano, 1508; the First Edition Gasius' De Conservatione Sanitatis, 1491. (Konrad Peutinger's copy, with autograph annotations,) &c.

Among the rare early English editions are Milton's Paradise Lost, First Edition; Milton's Paradise Regained, First Edition; Lucas' Poems, First and Second American Editions; Wither's Psalms of David, First Edition, 1632; E. Spenser's Colin Clouts, First Edition, 1595, and Complaints, First Edition, 1591; R. Baron's Pocula Castalia, 1650; J. Beaumont's England's Helicon, 1600; R. Braithwaite's Barnabee's Journal, First Edition; S. Daniel's Works, 1607, and Civile Wares, 1609; J. Howell's Epistolae Ho Elianae, First Edition, 1645, and many others equally important.

Among the Old Plays are Addison's Cato, First Edition, W. Cartwright's The Royal Slave, First Edition; J. Fletcher's Tragedy of Bolig, 1640; Th. Heywood's A Woman Kilde, 1617; five early editions of Middleton's Plays, and others.

There are first editions of Oliver Goldsmith, Pope, Smollett, Swift, Shelley, Dickens, Tennyson, Stevenson, and others; a magnificent set of Dibdin's Works, two Books of Hours printed on vellum, an illuminated MS. Missal on vellum (15th century,) some rare books of Emblems, many Grolier Club publications, and some very important Autograph Letters and Documents.

FRIDAY, April 12th,
Coins, Medals, Tokens, Etc.,
Including Rare, Ancient, and Modern Coins and Medals, American, Colonial, and Continental Coins; A Collection of Washington Coins, Medals, and Tokens, many very scarce. An important collection of Lincolniana and a large number of other rare and interesting items.

SALES BEGIN AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Mail orders executed without charge.
Catalogues mailed on request.
Telephone, 567 Gramercy.

The Swastika
The Earliest Known Symbol and Its Migrations, with Observations on the Migrations of Certain Industries in Prehistoric Times.
By Thomas Wilson,
(late Curator of Prehistoric Anthropology in U. S. National Museum.)
8vo, 285 pages, numerous plates and text illustrations, uncut. Washington, 1896. Net, delivered, $2.63.

Having just purchased from the author's estate the few remaining copies of this valuable and exhaustive treatise on this curious and interesting subject, we offer copies as above for a limited period.

The Swastika is found in our Western prehistoric ruins, in the temples of Central America and Mexico, in the burial ruins of the East, in Persian and in Navajo Indian rugs, and in the baskets of the Pima and Apache Indians of Arizona.

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The Old Book Department lately added to our general business is now fully equipped and prepared to supply scarce, rare, and old books of special interest. Call and see our stock. Send list of Wants. Catalogs. Theo. E. Schulte, 132 East 23d St., Corner Lexington Av., New York.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BOOK STORE FOR SALE.
On account of ill-health of the proprietor, one of the oldest book stores in the country is offered for sale; located for the last fifty-five years at the best location in the best book city in the United States; has always been a splendid paying investment. For particulars call on or address P. W. Cooper, 61 Chestnut Av., Revere, Mass.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

THE TRUCE IN THE EAST AND ITS AFTERMATH. Being a Sequel to the Re-shaping of the Far East. By B. L. Putnam Weale. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NAVY. By John R. Spears. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Published for the Navy League of the United States.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF AMERICAN HISTORY. By Leon C. Prince. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF EDWIN LAWRENCE GODKIN. Edited by Rollo Ogden. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes. $4.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. (American Crisis Biographies.) By Booker T. Washington. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25.

THE AGE OF SCHISM: Being an Outline of the History of the Church from A. D. 1304 to A. D. 1503. By Herbert Bruce. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1 net.

Literature.

Essays.

JULIE DE LESPINASSE. By Marquis de Segur. Translated from the French by P. H. Lee Warner. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50.

ART AND CITIZENSHIP. By Kate Upson Clark. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 75 cents net.

THE ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY OF A WIDELY-KNOWN BUSINESS MAN OF NEW YORK. By Himself. (William Ingraham Russell.) 12mo. Jessup, Howard County, Md.: Published by the Author.

THE ROMANTIC REVOLT. By Charles Edwyn Vaughan. 12mo. Vol. X. of "Periods of European Literature," edited by Dorothy Senshury. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE EGO AND HIS OWN. By Max Stirner. Translated from the German by Steven T. Byington. 12mo. New York: Benjamin R. Tucker.

Religion.

THE BLUE BOOK OF MISSIONS FOR 1907. Edited by the Rev. Henry Otis Dwight. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

BETWEEN THE TESTAMENTS. By David Gregg. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents.

Travel and Description.

DAMPIER'S VOYAGES. By Capt. William Dampier. Edited by John Masefield. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Two volumes.

IRELAND. Painted by Francis R. Walker, described by Frank Mathew. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

PARIS. By Mortimer Menpes. Text by Dorothy Menpes. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

ENGLISH COSTUME. Painted and described by Dion Clayton Calthrop. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Fiction.

THE ISLE OF DREAMS. By Myra Kelly. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

THE CAVE MAN. By John Corbin. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE CADDIE OF ST. ANDREW'S. By Gilbert Watson. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THE CASE OF DOCTOR HORACE. A Study of the Importance of Conscience in the Detection of Crime. By John H. Prentis. 12mo. New York: The Baker-Taylor Company. $1.25.

LORENZO OF SARZANA. By Elizabeth Lewis. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

THE SOWING OF ALDERSON CREE. By Margaret Prescott Montague. 12mo. New York: The Baker-Taylor Company.

SIMON EICHELKATZ, THE PATRIARCH. Two Stories of Jewish Life. By Ulrick Frank. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

DAVENANT. By Albert Kinross. 12mo. New York: Dodd Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE PENALTY. By Harold Begbie. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

AUNT JANE OF KENTUCKY. By Eliza Calvert Hall. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

ACKROYD OF THE FACULTY. By Anna Chapin Ray. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

UNDER THE HARROW. By Ellis Meredith. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

NEW CHRONICLES OF REBECCA. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Nature.

THE WARBLERS OF NORTH AMERICA. By Frank M. Chapman. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Juvenile and Educational.

SUNNY. By Margaret A. Frost. 12mo. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press.

THE STORY OF GEN. FRANCIS MARION. (The Bayard of the South.) By Percy K. Fitzhugh. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: McLoughlin Brothers.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. (The New Hudson Shakespeare.) Edited by Ebenezer Charlton Black. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co. (School Edition.)

AS YOU LIKE IT. (The New Hudson Shakespeare.) Edited by Ebenezer Charlton Black. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co. (School Edition.)

PITMAN'S CUMULATIVE SPELLER. For Business Schools and Commercial Departments. By Charles E. Smith. 12mo. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons. 40 cents.

Miscellaneous.

Including Science and Foreign Matter.

THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. By Henry Laurens Call. 12mo. Boston: The Chandler Publishing Company.

BRIDGE AXIOMS AND LAWS. With the Change of Suit Call. By J. B. Elwell. 12mo. E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPAEDIA. An International Work of Reference on the Discipline and History of the Catholic Church. Edited by Charles G. Herbermann and others. [Illustrated.] New York: Robert Appleton Company. Fifteen volumes. Volume I.

CONGRESSMAN PUMPHREY: THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. By John T. McCutcheon. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company.

THE EVOLUTION OF MATTER, LIFE, AND MIND. By W. Stewart Duncan. 12mo. Philadelphia: Index Publishing Company. $1.25.

THE PERSISTENT PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY. An Introduction to Metaphysics Through the Study of Modern Systems. By Mary Whiton Calkins. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

CHOIX DE PAGES: Anecdotes et Nouvelles. 8vo. Brukes Arthur Herbert. (Paper.)

WOHIN TREIBEN WIR? Unparteiisches Gegenwart und Zukunftsbild. By Ernst Delle. 12mo. Bremen: Eigener Verlag. (Paper.)

A LONG-NEGLECTED KENTUCKIAN

RICHARD HICKMAN MENEFEE. By John Wilson Townsend. Portrait. Pp. 220. 8vo. Cloth. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $3.

IN common with many of our most distinguished men, Richard Hickman Menefee won his way to fame by his own exertions. It is surprising that a period of sixty-six years should have been allowed to pass before the appearance of an adequate biography of a man who occupied so conspicuous a position in our national history and who won such golden opinions from his contemporaries. Mr. Townsend is to be congratulated alike upon the subject and the manner of his biographical work. He has made a book which ought to find a place in every public library in this country.

Richard Hickman Menefee was born in 1809, a date worthy of remembrance, for in that year were born Tennyson, Poe, Holmes, Fitzgerald, Lord Houghton, Darwin, Hunter, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Lincoln, and Gladstone. In that same year the Mammoth Cave was discovered, and Irving's publication of "Knickerbocker's History of New York" marked the beginning of a national literature in America. In 1823, when he was 14 years old, the future statesman began to earn his living as a barkeeper in a Kentucky tavern. After about a year he became a teacher, and by dint of hard work he succeeded in entering the Transylvania University at Lexington in 1826. Ten years later, after some experience as a lawyer, he entered upon political life as a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and the next year, 1827, found him in the House of Representatives, when he was only 28 years old.

During his campaign Menefee was driving one day with a friend in a remote part of his district, and, proposing to stop at a farmhouse, he was warned by his companion that it was the home of a stanch Democrat named Davis, and that he and his five sons would never think of voting for a Whig. Menefee, however, insisted upon stopping, and Davis invited them to dinner, after which he asked him why the Whigs had not nominated a man and not a mere boy. Upon this Menefee proposed that they should wrestle together, and that if the farmer were thrown he should vote for his conqueror. The result was that he gained Davis's vote, and also those of his five sons, which were won upon the same terms. A large part of the volume is occupied by an account of Menefee's Congressional career and by selections from his speeches. In 1839 he returned to Kentucky and built up a lucrative practice. Failing health compelled his retirement to private life, and he died in 1841 at the early age of 32 years. The following extract from one of his speeches in 1838 gives a fair idea of the somewhat florid oratory of the period.

"If our 'internal policy is doomed to perpetual vacillation, amid the clouds of party and faction, I trust that at least the policy which governs our intercourse with foreign nations may, in the sight of all mankind, tower, like the mountain peak, above the region of change or cloud, reposing on its foundation, not of passion, of rash and headlong excitement, with their floods and sand, or short-sighted temporary expediency, but the everlasting rock of undeviating justice."

Secretary Root's Speech.

Messrs. Brentano announce for immediate publication the speech delivered by Secretary Elihu Root at the dinner of the Pennsylvania Society, New York, December last. It will be brought out in pamphelet form, at 15 cents, under the title "How to Preserve the Local Self-Government of the States."

"Cameos of Literature."

Before the end of the Spring Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. will begin the publication of a series of illustrated "cameos of literature," with two volumes on Richard Wagner as a poet, and Maxim Gorky. The series is to be edited by George Brandes.

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THE COLLECTION OF
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A complete sel of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; Important Historical Revolutionary Items, including WASHINGTON'S AUTOGRAPH PLAN OF ATTACK ON NEW YORK CITY; Gen. Montgomery's last letter to Sir Guy Carleton demanding the Surrender of Quebec; Congress's Instructions to Gen. Lincoln in the Southern Campaign; Richard Henry Lee announcing the Surrender of Burgoyne; Letters of Robert Fulton, Daniel Boone, Henry Laurens, Benjamin Franklin, a portion of the MS. of "Faust," a MS. Poem of Dr. Samuel Johnson; Letters of Robert Burns of extraordinary interest, etc., etc.

WEDNESDAY Eve., Apr. 10,
Japanese Color Prints
From a Private Collection
IN ORIGINAL ISSUES,
incinding examples of Hokusai, Hiroshige, Kunisada, Utamaro, Yeizan, Toyokunt, Kiyomitsu, etc.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY Afternoons & Evenings, Apr. 11 and 12,
PART V.
of the Private Library of
Wilberforce Eames
(of the Lenox Library.)
The History, Languages, Literature, Religion, Ethnography, Folk-Lore, etc., of Western, Central, and Northern Asia an Egypt, including an Egyptian Papyrus of the "Book of the Dead"; a Hebrew Torah on brown African Goat Skins; Ethiopic, Arabic, Persian, and other MSS., some illuminated, many rare pamphlets, etc., etc.

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NEW YORK, OLD AND NEW. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Two volumes, cloth, $3.50 net, at $1.35

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS, (COMPLETE.) DRAMATIC AND POETICAL. 39 vols., cloth, $13.50, at $3.95

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By Edward Clary Root, author of "Huntington, Jr.," etc.
**PHANTOM WIRES.
By Arthur Stringer, author of "The Wire Tappers," etc.

**THE GIANT'S STRENGTH.
By Basil King, author of "The Steps of Honor," etc.
**FRIDAY THE 13TH.
By Thomas Lawson. Frontispiece in Color.
*THE FLYERS.
By Geo. Barr McCutcheon, author of "Jane Cable," etc.
**AUNT JANE OF KENTUCKY.
By Eliza Calvert Hall. With frontispiece in color.

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APRIL

1907

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It is Tracy's best story the critics declare, and the public approves the opinion.

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A STORY for the SPRING TIME.

BY-ROBERT FRASER-

A story g'eeful in the joy of young love; stirring in the resolution of men; baffling in the mystery unwound by a character who is a creation, whose work is to him a source of humorous delight and to the reader a joy.

A rare and delightful love story, set in the bracing atmosphere of English countryside. *Ready April 10th.*

Edward J. Clode, Publisher, New York

Pictorial Section, Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday, April 7, 1907.

Easter Morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

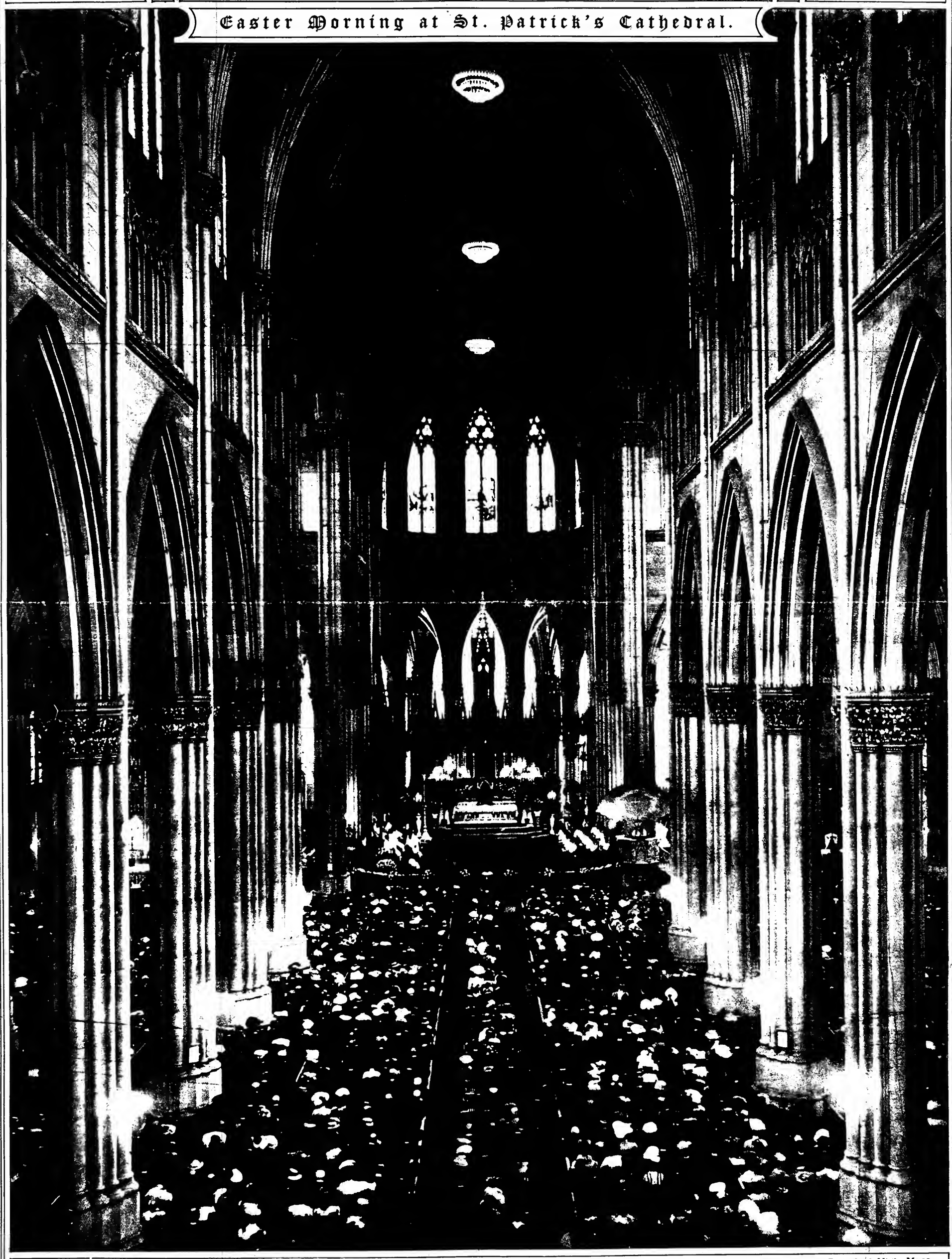

This impressive scene, photographed expressly for The New York Times, shows a few of the thousands of worshippers who thronged the huge edifice at Pontifical High Mass at which Archbishop Farley was the celebrant on Easter morning. The rector of the Cathedral, Monsignor Lavelle, can be seen in the pulpit, at the right of the chancel.

(Photograph by Brown Bros., N. Y. Copyright, 1907, by the New York Times.)

NEW YORK'S NAVAL RESERVE ON SHIPBOARD.

Photographs of the New York Naval Militia on board the U. S. S. Newark. This is the first time the Naval Militia of this State has taken full charge of a naval vessel.

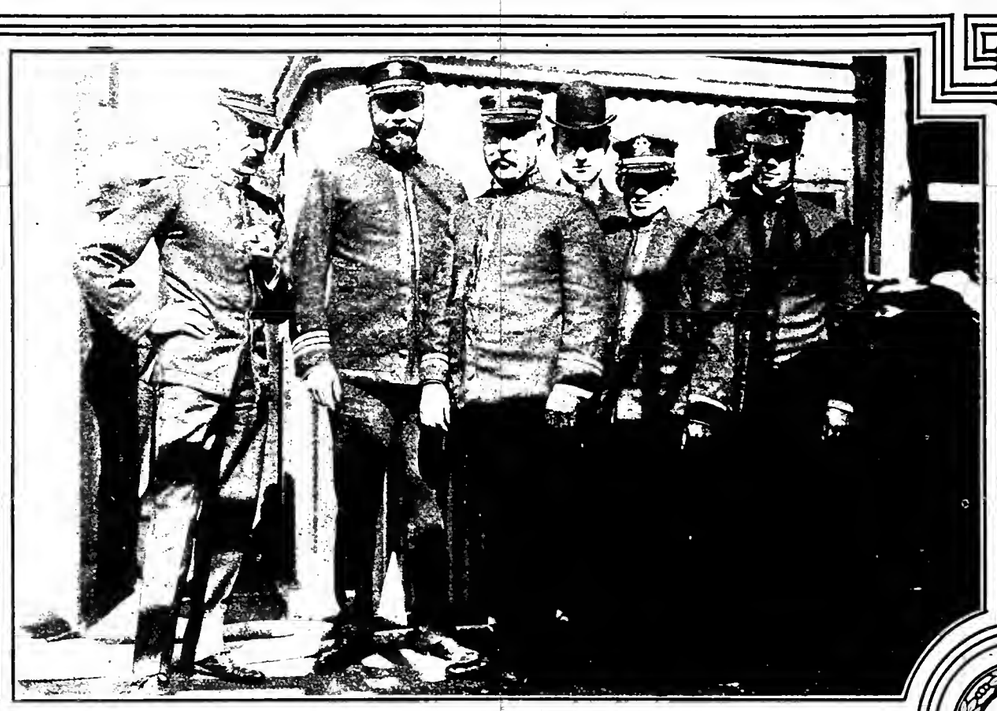

OFFICERS OF THE NAVAL MILITIA ON BOARD THE NEWARK.

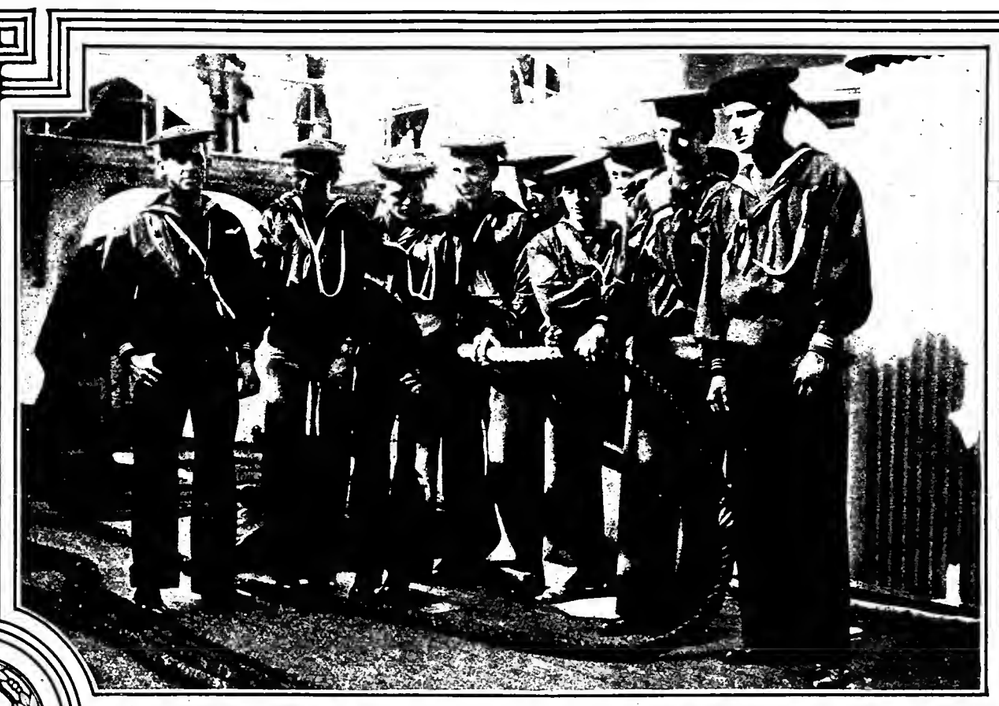

A GROUP OF RESERVES
On the forward deck.

STOWING AWAY THE CABLES.

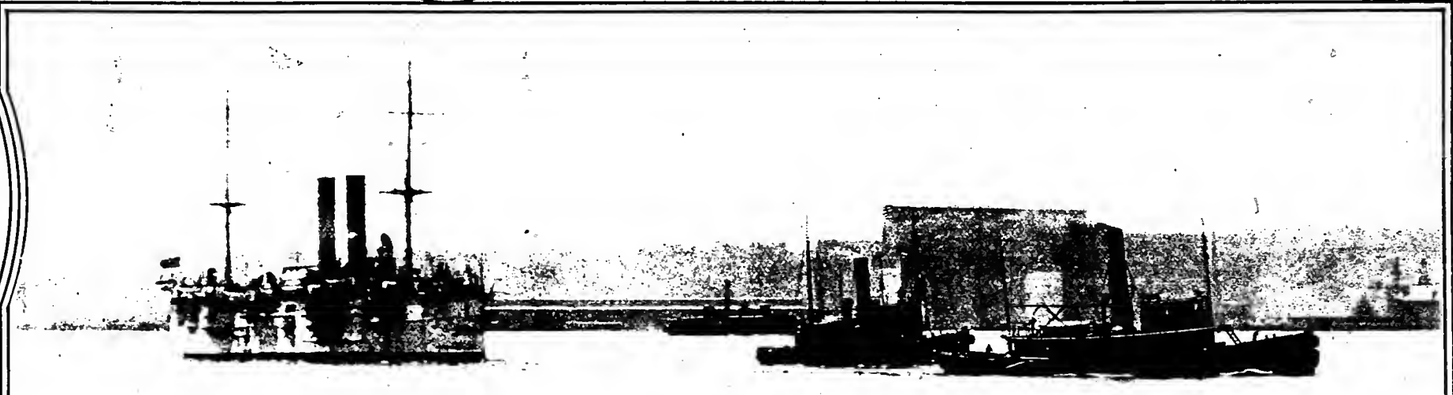

THE NEWARK BEING TOWED TO THE EIGHTIETH STREET STATION.

A NOTABLE EAST SIDE INSTITUTION.

Interesting scenes in the day nursery maintained at the Settlement Building at Cherry and Oliver Streets. In this building are sewing rooms and a laundry, and mothers who depend upon their daily labor for a living can leave their little ones in safe keeping, and for the nominal sum of a few pennies can have the use of these rooms.
(Photos by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

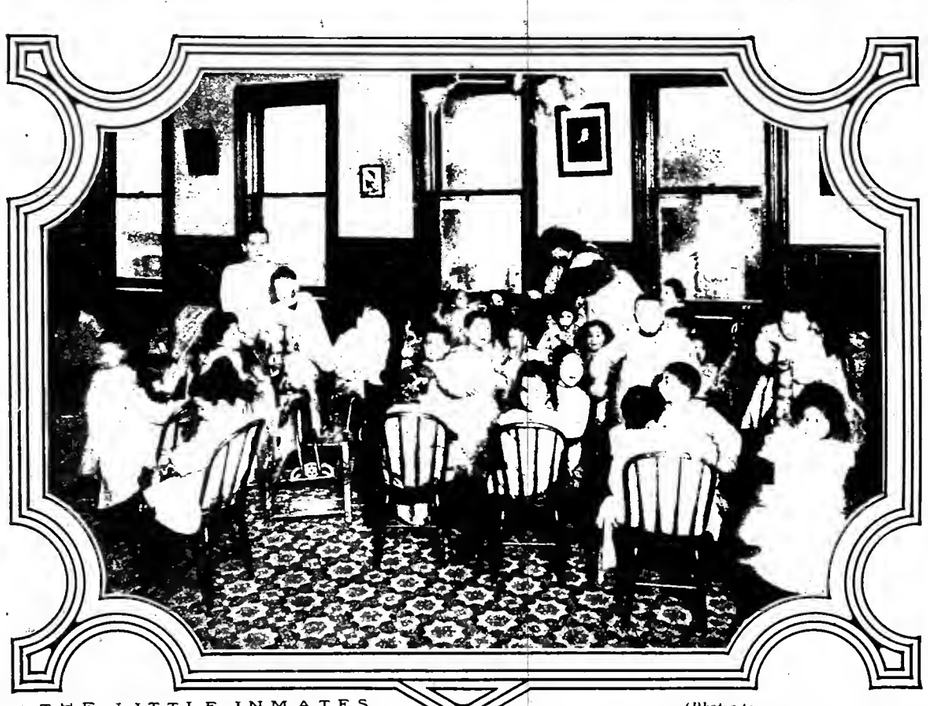

THE LITTLE INMATES AT PLAY.

(Photos by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

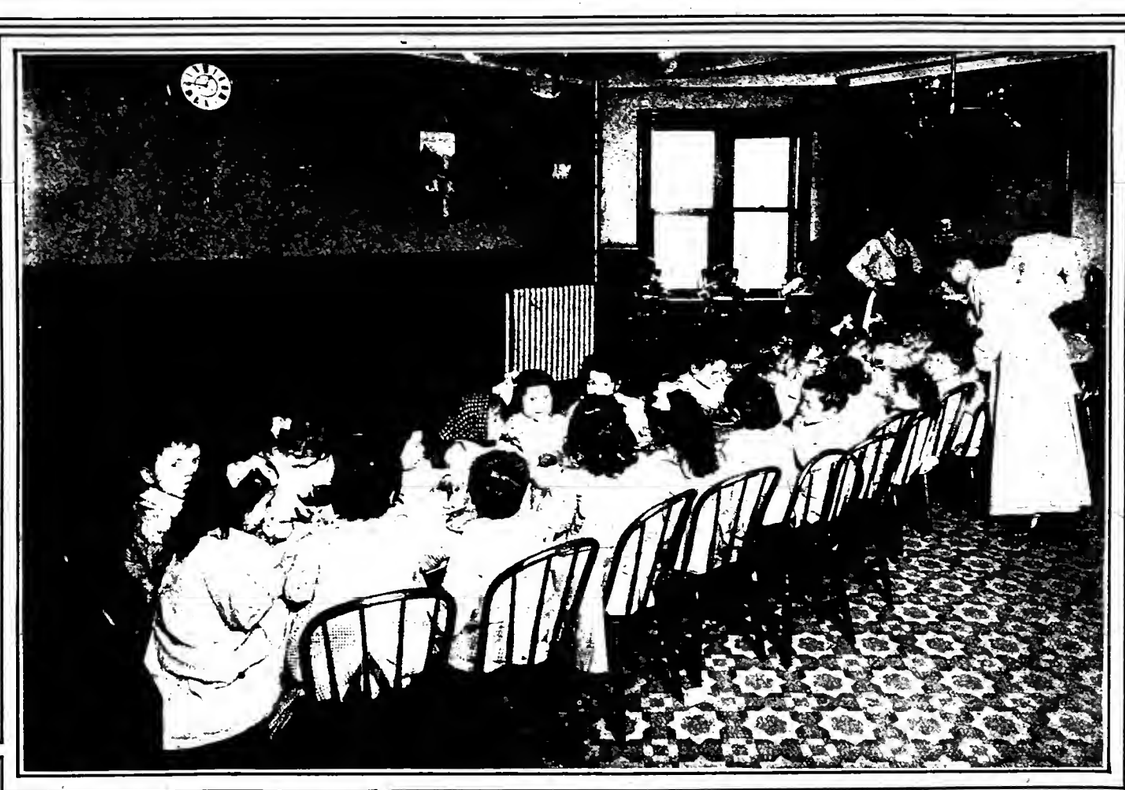

INCULCATING TABLE MANNERS IN THE CHILDREN.

UNCHEON TIME AT THE NURSERY

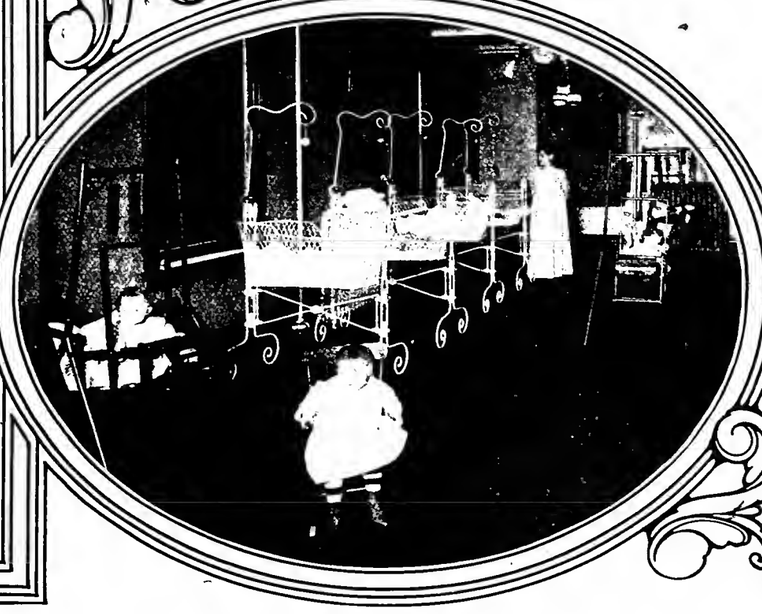

IN THE DORMITORY WARD.

PALATIAL HOMES OF WELL-KNOWN NEW YORKERS.

Number eight in this popular series of photographs showing the artistic interiors of some of the most notable New York mansions.

RESIDENCE OF HENRY SELIGMAN, No. 30 West 56th Street. (SEE MAGAZINE SECTION.)

THE ENTRANCE HALL.
Looking from the street door toward the marble stairway.

Another view of the entrance hall, looking toward the doorway. In the Doric style of architecture.

THE LIBRARY.
The architectural style of this room is Gothic, with beautifully carved furniture to match.

(Photos by Brown Bros., N. Y.)
(Copyright, 1907, by The New York Times)

A CORNER OF THE SMOKING ROOM.

THE DINING ROOM.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE DINING ROOM.
Showing the ornate mantel and clock.

SOME NOTABLE PAINTINGS SEEN IN NEW YORK ART GALLERIES.

Mrs. Adele Herter's exhibition of portraits of women and babes at Kraushaar's, and a notable canvas seen at the exhibition of the Ten Americans at the Montross Galleries.

A LESSON IN LACEMAKING, BRITTANY.
From the painting by Joseph Bail. (Canvas 52 14 x 61.)

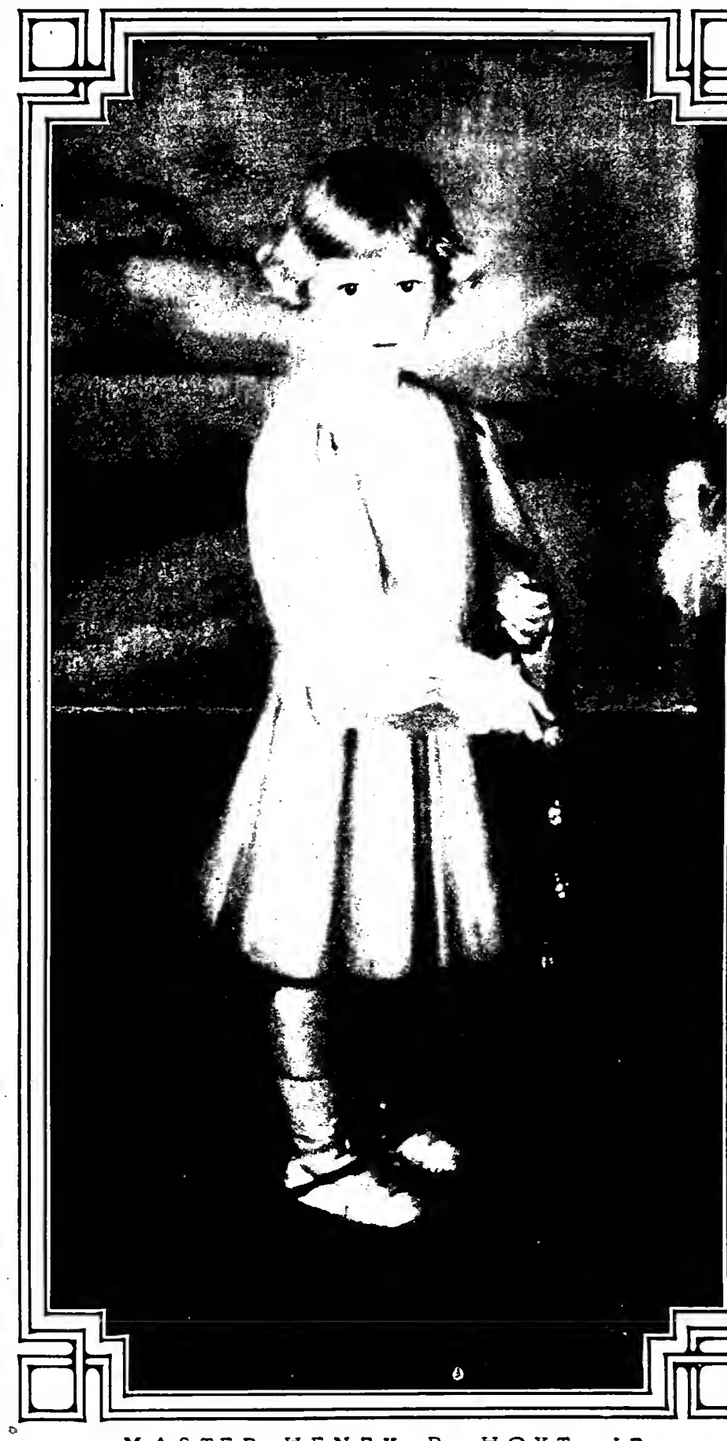

MASTER HENRY R. HOYT, JR.
From painting by Mrs. Adele Herter.

MISS WESTCOTT.
Daughter of the author of "David Harum."
Painted by Mrs. Adele Herter.

MISS MARY MINOTT. Painting by Mrs. Herter.

"LE JASEUR."
Which has attracted much attention at the Ten Americans Exhibit at the Montross Galleries.
Painted by T. W. Dewing.

MRS EDWARD R. DUNHAM.
Painting by Mrs. Herter.

(Copyright by N. E. Montross.)

A MORNING'S RIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Only those who have experienced the pleasure of a brisk canter through the park on a Spring morning know the beautiful scenery and the close touch with nature to be found in the heart of New York City between two of the most famous avenues in the world, Fifth Avenue and Central Park West.

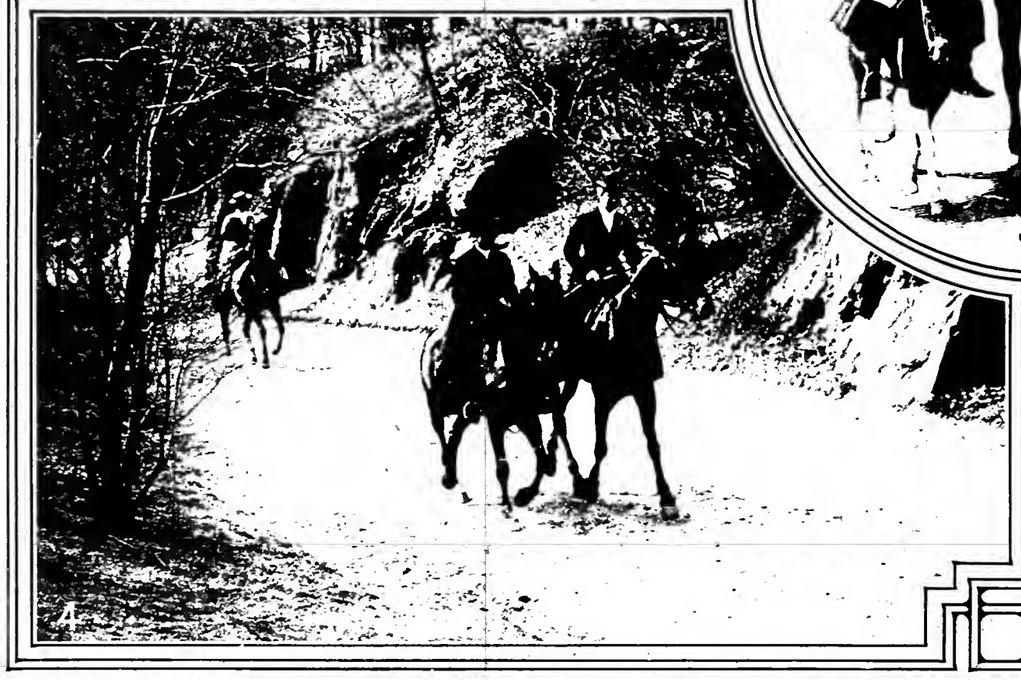

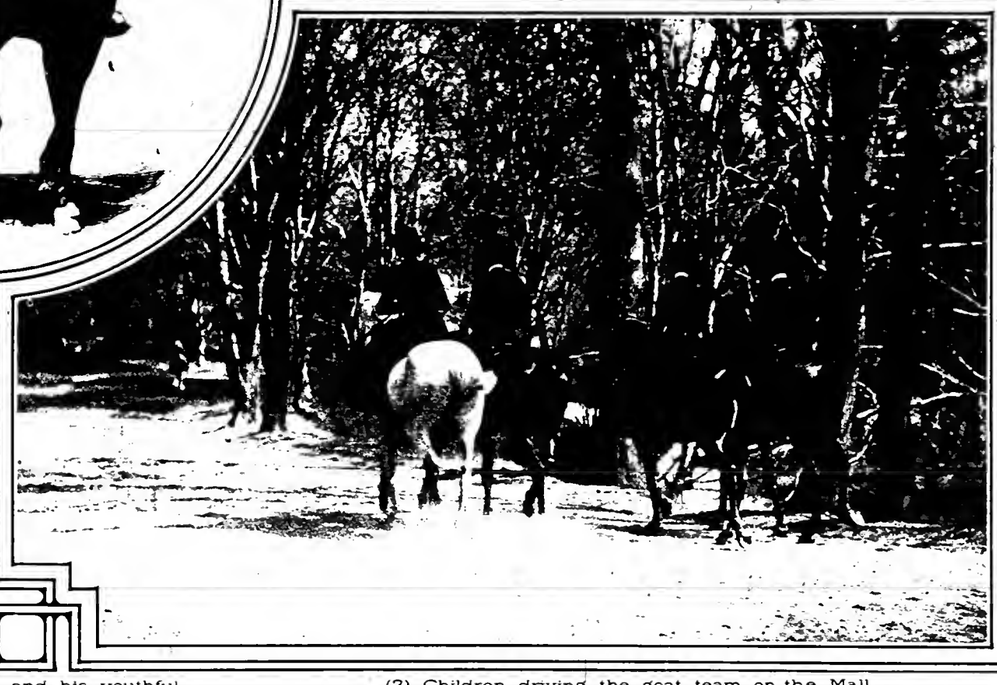

(1) Entering the Bridal Path at the Seventy-second Street entrance on Central Park West.
(4) A bit of scenery on the west Bridle Path.

3) The Shetland pony and his youthful rider is a familiar sight.

(2) Children driving the goat team on the Mall.
(5) In the northwest corner of the Park, near Fifth Avenue.

Photos, Copyright, 1907, by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

NEW YORK BOYS ENLISTING IN THE CAUSE OF DUMB ANIMALS.

(1) Boys waiting to gain entrance to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.
(2) Filling out applications for membership at the society's rooms.
(3) Boys receiving badges of membership which entitle them to assistance in relieving the suffering of dumb animals.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP JEBBA.

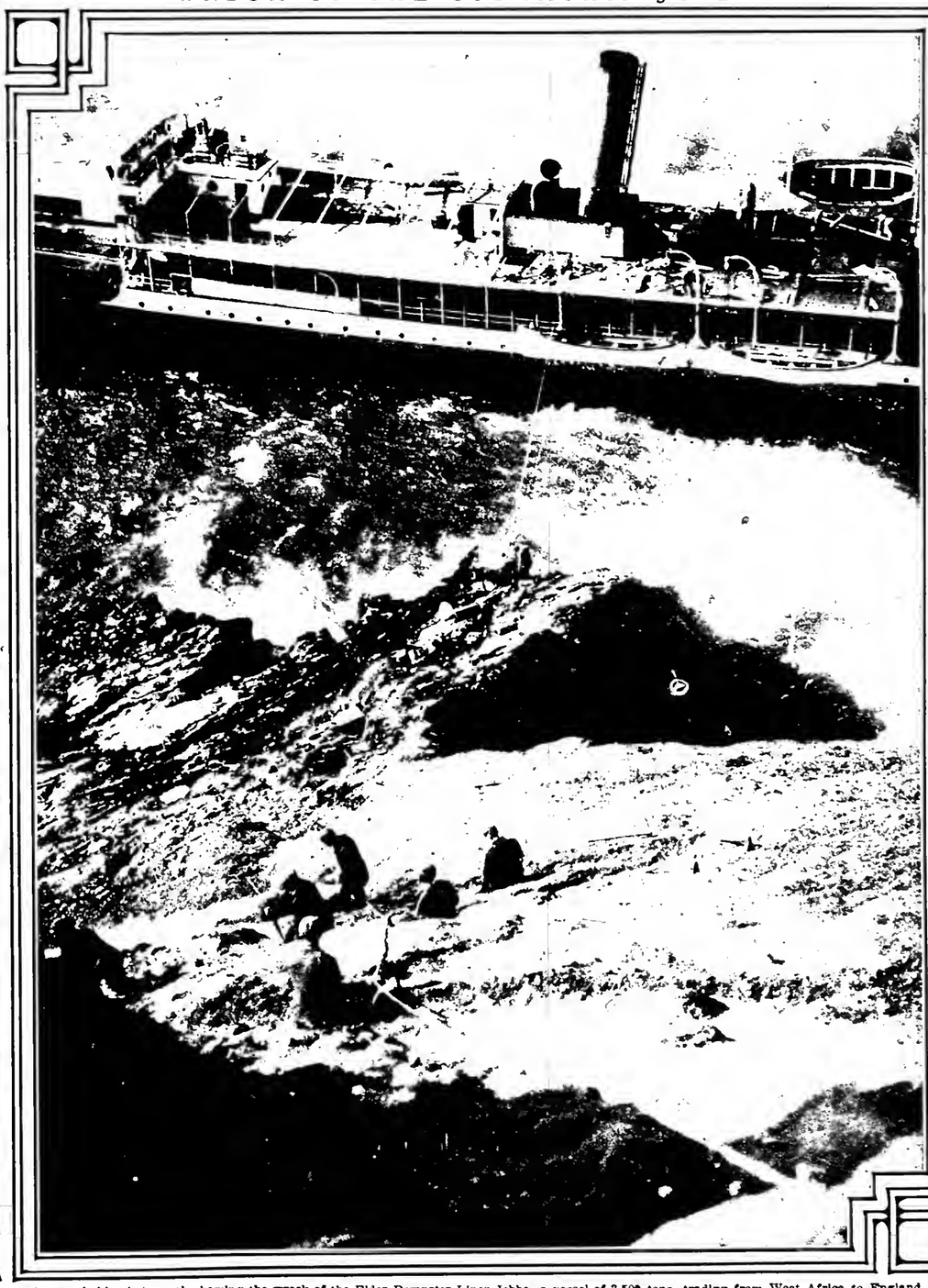

A remarkable photograph showing the wreck of the Elder Dempster Liner Jebba, a vessel of 3,500 tons, trading from West Africa to England. She ran ashore in a fog at Bolt Tail on the south coast of Devonshire. One hundred and ninety passengers and crew were rescued by means of of the rocket apparatus in six hours, constituting a record of a big nature. In ths photograph ths ship is being salvaged by means of ths two ropes originally thrown across her by the rocket apparatus. Luggage and cargo of all kinds were brought ashore. She is firmly wedged on ths rocks at this point and is expected to become a total wreck. No lives were lost, even the ship's cat and two monkeys being brought ashore in safety.

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

SOME WELL-KNOWN SOCIETY FOLK.

MRS. W. DENNISON HATCH, JR
(Miss Corinne Violett), whose marriage occurred April 3d.
(Photo by Campbell-Studio.)

MISS ETHEL GERALDINE ROCKEFELLER
Whose engagement to Marcellus Hartley Dodge has been announced
From Painting by F. R. Kaulbach.

MARCELLUS HARTLEY DODGE.
(Photo by Alman.)

MRS. JAMES H. PARKER.
President of the New York Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.
(Photo by S. Young.

MISS ANNIE BEST
Whose engagement to Eli Yale Smith has been announced.
(Photo by Campbell Studio.)

POPULAR WITH NEW YORK THEATREGOERS.

MISS NANCE O'NEILL.
Who will star in "Cleo." *(Photo by Will Armstrong.)*

MISS ADELE BLOOD.
In "The Maskers." *(Art Photo by Bangs.)*

MISS BETTY DODSWORTH
In "The Belle of Mayfair." *(Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)*

MISS IRENE CRAWFORD MOORE.
In "The Holy City."

MISS FLORENCE REED.
In "An American Geisha."

A GROUP OF NOTABLE PORTRAITS.

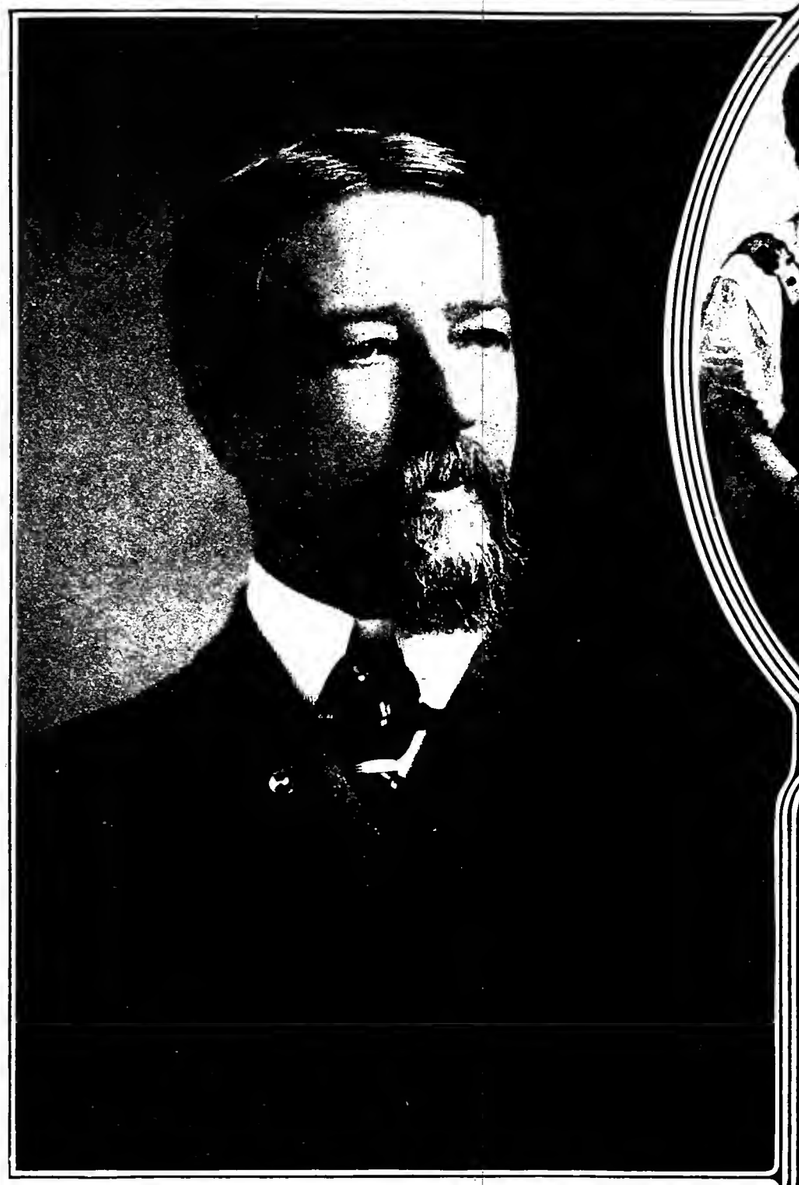

GEORGE F. BAER.
Latest portrait of the President of the Reading System.
(Photograph, Copyright, by F. Gutekunst.)

THREE GENERATIONS OF AOKIS.
Japanese Ambassador Aoki, his daughter Countess Hatzfeldt and baby Hissii Hatzfeldt.
(Photo, Copyright, 1907, by Harris & Ewing.)

VISCOUNTESS AOKI. Wife of the Japanese Ambassador.
(Photo, Copyright, by Clinedinst.)

GEORGE J. GOULD.
Latest portrait of Mr. Gould seated at his desk in his private office at 195 Broadway.
From Stenograph, Copyright, 1907, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A LAUGHABLE SCENE.
An attendant at the Menagerie in Central Park tickling a monkey in the ribs to make him laugh.
Photo by Helen D. Caton.)

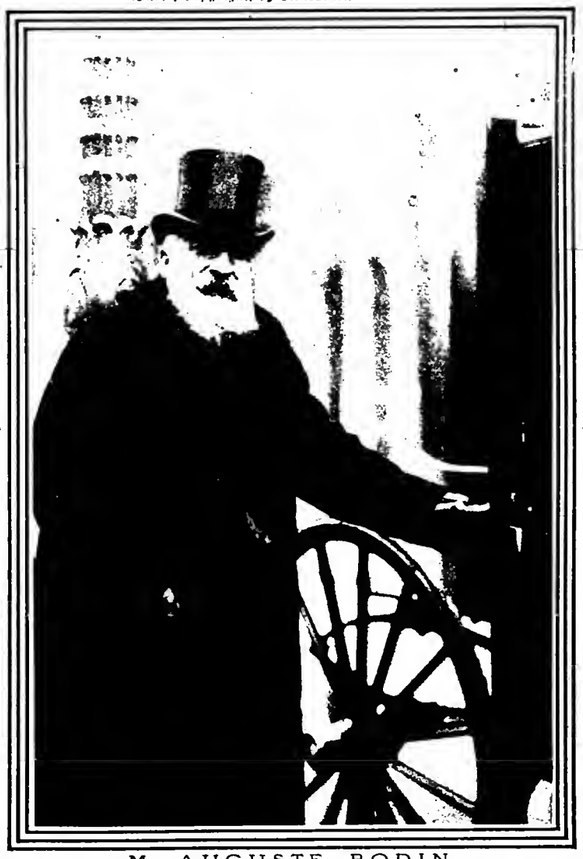

M. AUGUSTE RODIN.
Latest photo of one of the greatest of living sculptors, taken as he was about to enter his carriage at his house at Meudon to drive to his studio in the Rue de l'Universite, Paris.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.
Photo taken at the meeting of the Board held March 26. (From left to right, sitting)—Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Executive Secretary; Frederick T. Gates, Chairman; George Foster Peabody, Treasurer; Dr. Edwin A. Alderman. (From left to right, standing)—Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Starr J. Murphy, Dr. Albert Shaw, Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, Dr. Walter H. Page.
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AN ORCHESTRA PLAYING TO A WORLD-WIDE AUDIENCE.
A unique photograph showing how celebrated orchestras make records of the latest and most popular music for the millions of phonographs now in use. On the right hand side are the big receivers of the instruments drinking in the latest catchy melodies, which are to be reproduced in every home throughout America, from Atlantic to Pacific.

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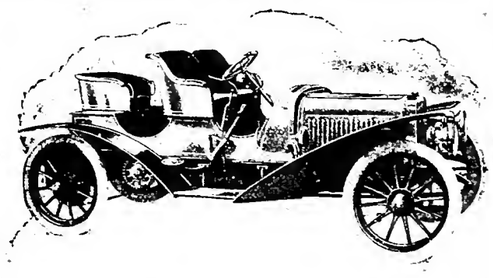

All the desirable features of the regular touring car chassis, but with lighter body, smaller tires and minor changes of this nature, desirable in a car of this type. A handsome—speedy—high class—gentleman's runabout. Two rumble seats may be quickly attached, or a comfortable two-passenger rear seat substitutes this, converting the car into a comfortable tourabout. 40 H. P. Touring Cars, $5,000. Make an appointment for demonstrations.

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ARTIFICIAL VICHY CARBONIC SELTERS &C.
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A Club-Cocktail
IS A BOTTLED DELIGHT

THOUSANDS have discarded the idea of making their own cocktails,—all will after giving the CLUB COCKTAILS a fair trial. Scientifically blended from the choicest old liquors and mellowed with age make them the perfect cocktails that they are. Seven kinds, most popular of which are Martini (Gin base), Manhattan (Whiskey base).

The following label appears on every bottle:

Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act. Approved June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 1707.

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THE SILENT SIX-CYLINDER ROLLS-ROYCE Has Reached the Goal Toward Which Every Automobile Maker Has Striven

30-40 H. P.
Silent Six Touring Car
$8,000 Complete.

Send for new booklet entitled "The Rise of the Rolls-Royce" Mailed free.

Its makers have achieved a car that is silent. Not practically, but absolutely. A motor that is without vibration. Not comparatively, but entirely; and a chassis that weighs 15% to 25 % less than any other car of equal power and wheel base.

The Silent Six-Cylinder Rolls-Royce offers more value at its price than any other car in the world.

Its light weight will save you hundreds of dollars yearly in tire costs, and the absence of vibration prevents devitalization of the steel, making it a long-lived car.

You will want to see this marvel amongst Motor Cars.

Demonstrations may be arranged for by phone or letter.

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BROADWAY AT 62D STREET, N. Y.
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Manhattan Distributer Cadillac Cars

England's Greatest Car.

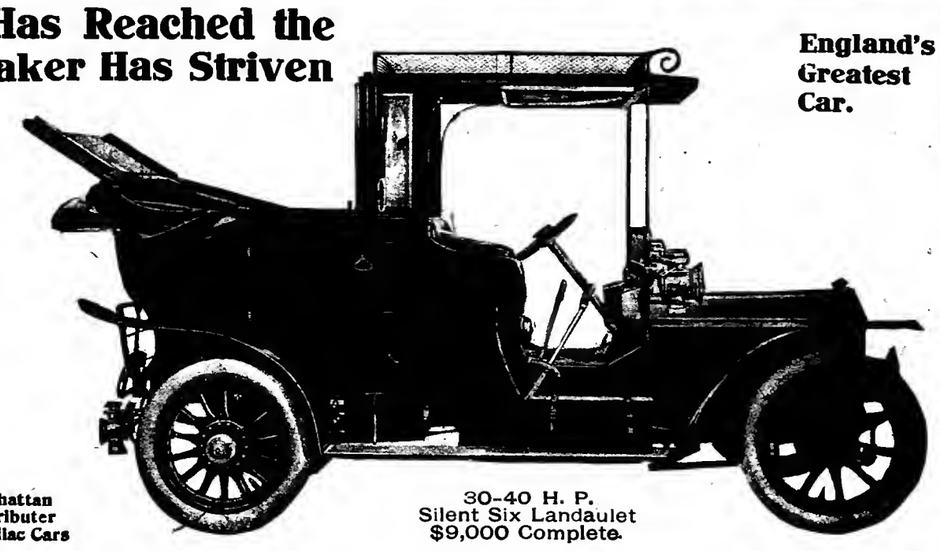

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$9,000 Complete.

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BEATING all records made this winter between New York and Boston is something to be proud of. We are prouder of the fact that the 1906 Matheson car which performed this feat arrived in perfect running order, without need of repairs or adjustments; no trouble of any kind—not even tire trouble. This, too, in spite of the fact that the roads were worse than at any other time this year.

We are proud, too, that this wonderful run was made by an amateur, a private owner of a Matheson, R. G. Kelsey, out of sheer pride in his car and belief in its supremacy. This is typical of the way Matheson owners feel about their cars. They believe them to be the best cars in the world for American roads. They are our salesmen and they give demonstrations for us. They have caused the demand which has nearly exhausted the Matheson ouput for 1907.

RUNABOUTS,
35 H. P., $4,500; 50 H. P., $5,500.
TOURING CARS,
35 H. P., $4,500; 50 H. P., $5,500.
LIMOUSINES,
35 H. P., $5,500; 50 H. P., $6,500.
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35 H. P., $5,500; 50 H. P., $6,500.

(Licensed under Selden Patent)
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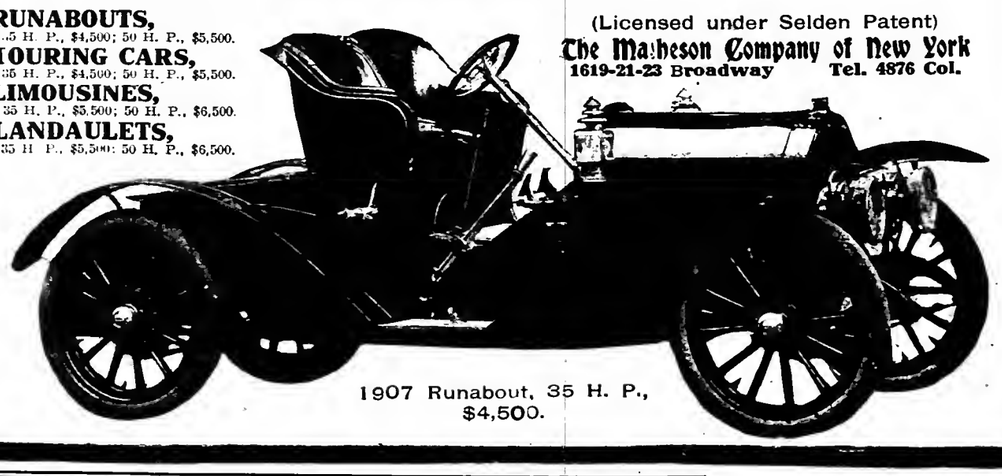

1907 Runabout, 35 H. P.,
$4,500.

YOU WANT A MORA CAR WHEN YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR

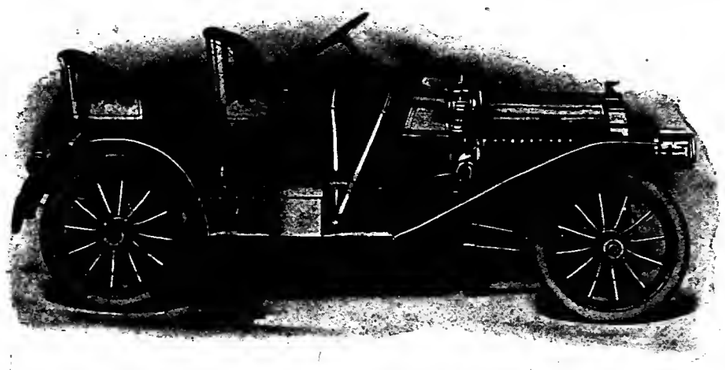

RACYTYPE $2,300 **With Double Ignition System**

THE smart, snappy lines of the Mora Cars give an impression of speed and power, which their performance more than makes good. With a motor delivering 24 H.P. at the rear axle, any speed from 4 to 50 miles is possible.

Because of their perfect mechanical construction there is absolutely no loss of power. The motor and transmission are carried to a Pan Support, which is bolted to the frame as a single unit. Where the motor and transmission are installed as a single unit, a feature of the Mora construction, every working part *must* be in perfect alignment. Perfect alignment insures less wear and tear on the gears, less noise, less vibration, and the delivery of all the power to the rear axle.

This is the secret of the Mora's exceptional durability and speed.

The Mora Cars are perfectly balanced, with just enough weight to make high speed safe and comfortable, yet without one unnecessary pound to add to the strain on the tires, frame and gears.

The Mora Cars will meet your requirements at a price lower than you ever thought would pay for a high class car.

It is well worth your time to see the Mora Cars and take a demonstration.

MORA TOURER
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With Double Ignition System
$2,500

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MORA ROADSTER
$1,800.

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Call us up and we will send a demonstrating car to take you from your home to your office, or from your office to your home.

WE want you to know by actual personal experience how much the Cleveland surpasses many foreign cars in speed, in power, in ease of control, in flexibility, in comfort, elegance and all round usefulness. If you have time for a longer trip we will SHOW you just WHY the Cleveland is selected for its durability, its reliability, its goability all the time under any and every road condition.

DO you know that many of our Men of Affairs who have never before owned any but foreign cars are this year purchasing Clevelands? It is because they have at last FOUND OUT that on American roads the Cleveland gives them better service, more CONSTANT service, than some foreign makes which cost twice as much. They select the Cleveland as the highest grade American car and as a distinct superior to the foreign cars they have owned.

Cleveland

cars at $3,750 to $4,000 are the greatest motor car investment one can make. "There is never anything wrong with a Cleveland." We can deliver them at once; to-day.

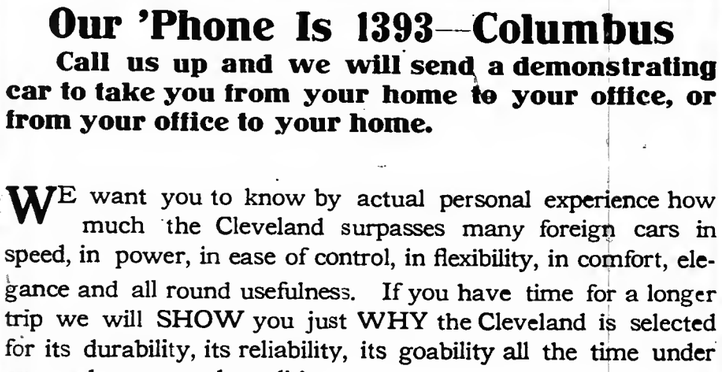

Type H Cleveland, $4,000.

See for yourself what a big, splendid, powerful car the Cleveland is by visiting our splendid salesrooms at

228-230 West 58th St., New York, Two Doors East of Broadway.

E. B. GALLAHER,

Sole Importer Brasier Cars; Eastern Agt. Cleveland Cars.

STUCK

This happens with a 4-cycle engine, but NOT with the 2-cycle ELMORE.

The Elmore entirely eliminates 170 of those little wear-out-quick parts which are always breaking down on the road and causing no end of trouble and delay.

The Elmore is about the only American car to have a two cycle engine. The others have four cycle engines, and these engines have 170 parts, which the Elmore engine does not have—does not NEED—does not WANT—for they are nothing but trouble makers—one hundred and seventy kinds of assorted trouble. These parts cost on an average $3.00, over $500 in one item; they cost something to put on, and oh! what a lot they cost to KEEP on. They are constantly wearing out, breaking down, getting out of order, needing adjustment, giving all sorts of road troubles. It is hard to find a minute of traveling time when one of these parts is not BREAKING DOWN or GETTING READY to break down. A four cycle engine is worth its weight in trouble.

Another point of expense on the $4,000 cars is this. They have not ELMORE POWER, TWO CYCLE power, but only FOUR CYCLE POWER. A two cycle engine gives a forward impulse with EVERY stroke of the piston. A four cycle engine gives a forward impulse only with EVERY OTHER stroke of the piston. Therefore to get as much POWER out of their EVERY OTHER stroke in the same TIME as the Elmore, the four cycle engine must be of greater horse power, LARGER, must be HEAVIER, and SIZE and WEIGHT mean COST. Add another $700 for the size and weight of the clumsy trouble-making four cycle engine.

A large, heavy engine that KICKS hard enough to send a car ahead with only every OTHER piston stroke must have a heavier chassis, or the car will be RACKED to PIECES in NO time. Slap on a heavier chassis and $200 more in cost, (the public can stand it,) and then the car will not be racked to pieces at once; only after a while. The Elmore is light because its simplicity of construction MAKES it light. It is less expensive (by $1,000 or $2,000) because its simplicity of construction MAKES it less expensive.

35 H. P. 4 cylinder Elmore, $2,500.

Still every dollar needed to make the Elmore what it is, the BEST car built in America to-day, is spent in its construction. The only way we could bring the Elmore up to a price of $4,000 is by arbitrarily adding on $1,500 to our profit. This we will not do because we do not want to fool ANY of the people ANY of the time.

A. ELLIOTT RANNEY COMPANY
1851 BROADWAY, at 61st St., N. Y. City.

B.L.M.

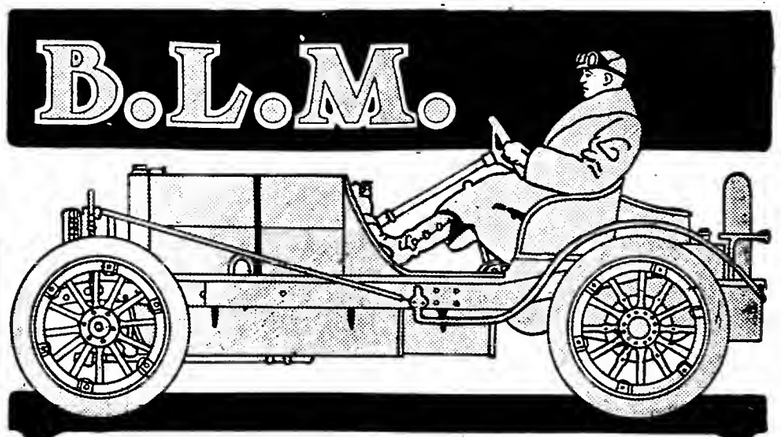

THE B. L. M. is a 24 H. P. racer. By this we mean not only that its lines and its speed are those of a small racing car, but that all the principles of construction, all the perfection of detail in the finish of its parts are those which are embodied in those great racing machines on which manufacturers stake their reputations. This speed, this ability to withstand a terrific strain, this combination of strength with lightness makes for so great a cost that the manufacturer cannot possibly afford to put out a touring car or a runabout to compare with the speed marvel which represents him in events such as the Vanderbilt Cup Race. You do find these qualities in the B. L. M. at $3,500.

THE average runabout is only a chassis of the standard touring car with a runabout body slapped on. Its owner has the same cost of upkeep as a man owning a touring car. While weight has been reduced only 150 to 200 pounds, carry capacity has been reduced 40 to 50 per cent., and speed and power as compared to weight increased only 5 per cent. The B. L. M. is much lighter than any runabout in the country and still it is built as substantially as any racing car.

THE B. L. M. is designed and constructed for one purpose only: to give you all the endurance, lasting value, perfection of construction and perfect efficiency at all times of a racing car, which it resembles in every way save in point of size. It has the added advantage of being practically unskiddable. One can fly around corners at a very great speed without danger of upsetting or skidding; its centre of gravity is such, its suspension so perfect, that it is the *safest* car you can use for *any* purpose.

THE B. L. M. has a perfection of detail entirely lacking in racing cars, which makes it the most complete and comfortable car in the world for a long, fast tour. Its tires are carried on imported Harburg detachable rims; a pair of spare tires, fully inflated on their rims, carried behind, enables one to defy punctures, or other tire troubles, as tires can be changed in a moment. Its light weight, only 1,400 lbs., enables many an owner to make thousands of miles over all sorts of roads on a single set of tires. Equipment includes Rushmore lamps, a generator, a spare rim and all ordinary tools. Write for our catalog number six. It is a wealth of information on the points which make for greatness in a car.

B. L. M. MOTOR CAR CO., 29 West 42d Street, N. Y.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer to-day; cloudy to-morrow; rising southeast winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,970. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1907.—56 PAGES, In Five Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MRS. ROBINSON STOPS INTRIGUE

Attempt Made to Use Her Visit to Rome to Help Mgr. Ireland's Interests.

PROTESTS BEFORE POPE

President's Sister Tells Bishop O'Gorman to Stop Talking About Politics.

NEW CARDINAL PROMISED

Pontiff Hints He Will Be an American, Whose Appointment Will Be a Surprise.

MARTIN MALONEY'S DINNER

Prominent Cardinals Make Excuses for Not Attending Entertainment in Mrs. Robinson's Honor.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 6.—A deliberate effort has been made to take advantage of the visit to Italy of Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of President Roosevelt, in order to advertise the interesta of an American candidate for a Cardinal's hat. So bold was the attempt that Mrs. Robinson, in the presence of the Pope himself, was forced to enter a protest.

Ambassador White, before his departure from Rome for Paris, had been informed of Mrs. Robinson's coming and her desire to be received by the Pope. As Mgr. Kennedy, Rector of the American College, had already left here for Philadelphia for the golden wedding of his parents, Mgr. Farrelly, Spiritual Director of the college, undertook the arrangements, which were continued at the request of the present Ambassador, Mr. Griscom. But in the meanwhile Mgr. O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls, having arrived, he took charge of the whole affair, and the impreasion created waa that he wished to monopolize it in favor of Archbishop Ireland's candidature for the red hat, which he is supposed to have come here to advance.

This aroused much gossip, as the friction caused by the fact that a room in the American College was refused to Archbiahop Ireland ahortly after Archbishop Ryan stopped there was still fresh in people's minds.

The Robinson audience took place, and Bishop O'Gorman had an opportunity to emphasize once more to Pope Plus how grateful the American people would be to see Archbishop Ireland raised to the purple.

Mrs. Robinson, however, did not conceal her disapproval of this bringing in of the vexed question, saying in French, so that the Pope might understand it: "No politics, no politics."

Ambassador Griscom was going to give a grand dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, to which the highest authorities in the State were to be invited. Bishop O'Gorman had also accepted an invitation, and his presence would certainly have caused comment in Vatican circles somewhat similar to that produced by the dinner given by Mr. White a year before, but the fire which unroofed the apartment of Mr. Griscom in the Palazzo del Drago of course made the suppression of the dinner unavoidable.

Marquis Maloney's Dinner.

Another dinner, however, was arranged, Bishop O'Gorman being the prime mover, with a view to introducing the President's sister to the Vatican world. It was given by Martin Maloney of Philadelphia, who was made a Marquis by the Pope, and is in Rome to serve his time at the Vatican as Papal Chamberlain. Nothing in Rome is supposed to be done without an ulterior motive, so although Mr. Maloney was originally a stanch supporter of Archbishop Ryan, the presence of the Bishop of Sioux Falls gave the occasion a pro-Ireland character which could not fail to have its effect. The Cardinals who accepted invitations were those who have especially distinguished themselves as warm supporters of Mgr. Ireland's elevation to the purple, and two of them, Cardinals Vincenzo Vannutelli and Satolli, were present at the famous dinner of Mr. White.

Cardinal Martinelli, who also was present on that occasion, refused to have anything to do with this dinner, saying that as long as he lived he waa not again to be caught in anything of the kind. Cardinal Merry del Val barred himself behind the unwritten law that the Papal Secretary of State only accepts invitations to official dinners. Mgr. Bisloti, the Papal Major Domo and Master of the Chamber, first accepted and then found that the Pope had need of him for an important meeting. Even more significant was the absence of Archbishop Quigley of Chicago, who, although asked, found that he was engaged elsewhere.

All the same, the dinner was perhaps the greatest social success of the season, and besides Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops, the presence of Count Camillo Pecci, nephew of Leo XIII., was most noticeable, it being known that if the predecessor of Pius X. had lived one year longer Archbishop Ireland would have entered the College of Cardinals.

The disposition of the guests at Mr. Maloney's dinner was somewhat strange in American eyes, as the host resigned his rightful place in favor of Cardinal Vannutelli, Cardinals ranking as Princes of the blood. Mrs. Robinson, as the guest of honor, sat at his right.

Struggle Over Cardinal Acute.

As this incident of Mrs. Robinson's visit shows, there has not, since the famous struggle between the Corrigan and Ireland influences in America began, been auch an acute period in the competition for an American Cardinal as at the present time.

The issue was recently put directly to Pope Plus X., who, in answering a distinguished prelate who represented to him the disappointment of American Catholics at not having a new Cardinal created in the Consistory to be held on April 15, said:

"Americans are very dear to my heart. I will satisfy them and give them another Cardinal."

But he added, with a twinkle in his eyes:

"Perhaps one whose elevation to such a position is not expected, and who will, I am sure, be received with general satisfaction."

As in the past, the question is practically a pro-Ireland and anti-Ireland one. When the Archbishop of St. Paul was in Rome last year some persons were sure that the Vatican was convinced of the advantagea to the Church in America of creating him a Cardinal, and others were equally sure that incidents which occurred in the course of his stay in Rome would bar him forever from entering the Sacred College. They referred principally to the dinner given in hia honor by Ambassador White, referred to in the foregoing. At this dinner four Cardinals were present, together with personages belonging to the Italian Court. This resulted in the famous circular note of Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano, Doyen of the Sacred College, dated May 1, 1906, admonishing all Cardinals living in the Eternal City to conduct themselves in such a way as "not to offer cause for reproach."

Ireland's Overzealous Friends.

What has always been most injurious to Archbiahop Ireland's interests is the overzeal of friends. The case of Mrs. Bellamy Storer is only too well known in America, but it is not one by itself. Another typical instance is that of a well-known New Yorker, now a Consul General in Europe, who came several times to Rome, once saying to the Vatican officials that he would not leave the Apostolic Palace until he had received a red hat for his friend. Another openly asked Secretary of State Merry del Val how much it would cost to raise Mgr. Ireland to the Cardinalate, as he was ready to pay any sum.

The most frequent case, however, is that of prominent personages, even Bishops, coming to Rome, intrusted with what they call a "verbal message" from President Roosevelt. A distinguished American ecclesiastic who lives in Washington arrived in the Eternal City when Leo XIII. was at the point of death with a "verbal message" from the President, asking that Archbishop Ireland be made a Cardinal, but as in the meanwhile the Pope died, he was the first to deliver such a communication to the new Pontiff.

These tactics defeated their own ends, as similar "verbal messages" also came in favor of Archbishops Farley of New York, Ryan of Philadelphia, and even Chapelle of New Orleans; before his death. In smaller proportion to Archbishop Ireland, other prelates are afflicted by the excessive zeal of their friends; for instance, the Archbishop of New York is a victim of the activities of a Catholic lady of his archdiocese to whom a title was given by the Holy See, and who floods not only the Vatican, but the Cardinals with her petitions.

Suffers for Faith in Ireland.

A man who has auffered much for his gallant faith in the Archbishop of St. Paul is Mgr. Dennis O'Connell, Rector of the Catholic Univeraity at Washington, who first lost his position as Rector of the American College at Rome, was then kept here for ten years without a post, and was then sent to Washington, where he succeeded in rescuing the university from ruin, so that at the Congregation of Studies he la called its second founder. Notwithstanding pressure from Cardinal Gibbons in America and Cardinals Satolli and Vannutelli in Rome, he has not yet been rewarded by being elevated to the episcopate, although his supporters pointed out to the Vatican that when the See of Richmond became vacant by the transfer of Bishop Keane, Mgr. O'Connell, who could have been made Biahop of that diocese, willingly withdrew at the suggestion of Cardinal Simeoni. Now, however, it la considered aure that, like his two predecessors in the rectorship of the Catholic University, he will be invested with the episcopal office on the occasion of the meeting of the American Archbishops in Washington next week.

Another American who will soon be appointed to some vacant position in America is Mgr. John Farrelly, who haa been Spiritual Director of the American College for twenty-five years, and who is spoken of for some place in hia own State, Tennessee, or near by.

The Vatican is awaiting with the greatest interest the meeting of the American Archbishops, when it is expected that a decision will be taken to increase the Peter's pence, as the gravest consequence of the Franco-Vatican conflict is financial, and the Holy See is lacking several millions yearly.

In face of this situation the Pope approved the scheme of Mgr. Quigley, Archbishop of Chicago, to publish the names of contributors and the amount each gives, which has had the effect of quadrupling the Peter's pence in Chicago. If the same thing happens in other dioceses America will contribute $2,000,000 a year.

(For Other News of Europe See The Times's Special Dispatches in the Cable News Section, Part 5.)

SAYS UNITED COPPER FAKED DIVIDENDS

Sensational Charges Before Commissioner in Hodgens Suit Against Heinze Concern.

WON'T SHOW THE BOOKS

F. A. Heinze Refuses to Produce Them —Drafts Drawn on Montana Ore, for Dividend Cash, Witness Says.

Preliminary testimony before a Commissioner here yesterday in the suit that Thomas M. Hodgens of Butte has brought against the United Copper Company in New Jersey seeking to gain access to its books, gave promise of sensational developments before the issues involved in the litigation are threshed out. The fundamental allegations of the Hodgens complaint are that the United Copper Company has been paying dividends vastly in excess of its income since the transfer of its principal producing properties to the Cole-Ryan interests. Yesterday's evidence will be incorporated in affidavits which will be submitted to the Supreme Court of New Jersey on April 15.

As has been indicated in the stories already published about the Hodgens-United Copper litigation, there lies behind the fight the bitterest of hostility between the complainant and the Heinzes, which is intensified by the fact that they were long associated in the control of the State Savings Bank of Butte, Montana. The bank in turn appears to have been intimately concerned in the financial affairs of United Copper and its constituent concerns. Hodgens was one of the bank's organizers in 1899 and the ruling spirit until the Heinzes bought out his interest in the Fall of 1905. A good deal of the evidence brought out yesterday had to do with the affairs of the bank while Hodgens and the Heinzes were still concerned in its managsment. It was doubly interesting because the bank under its present control is suing Hodgens, alleging that he misused his power there to advance his personal interests.

The principal witness of yesterday's session was Frank W. Holmes, who had been assistant cashier of the State Savings Bank of Butte for many years prior to April 1, 1906. He said the Heinze companies had been patrons of the institution from the time that the United Copper Company was organized in 1902, and that some of the companies going into United Copper had done business with the bank before the merger.

F. A. Heinze's Testimony.

But Arthur P. Heinze, brother of F. A. Heinze and a Vice President of the United Copper Company, contributed something to enliven the proceedings. He declared among other things that he did not know where the books of the United Copper Company were kept. Mr. Heinze remembered having seen the minutes of the Directors' meetings and a couple of books of account, possibly a ledger and a cashbook, but "not being an accountant" he was unable to be more specific aven as regards those volumes. His office adjoins that of Stanley Gifford, the Secretary and until recently the Treasurer of the United Copper Company, at 42 Broadway, and the cashier of United Copper named Eckstein, who officiates also as Mr. Heinze's secretary.

The evidence of Mr. Holmes was quite specific as to the relations of the State Savings Bank of Butte with the Heinze companies. He said that the Heinze companies were borrowers to the extent of $1,000,000 while he was connected with the bank, and that on April 1, 1906, when he left the service of the bank, the amount of their borrowings was somewhat larger than it had been previously. Then Mr. Holmes produced what purported to be a transcript of the accounts of several of the Heinze companies with the bank as of Sept. 15, 1905, which showed debit items as follows:

Montana Ore Purchasing Co. note	$300,000.00
Mont. Ore Purchasing Co. overdraft	22,776.34
Hypoca Mining Co. overdraft	143,819.40
Johnstown Mining Co. overdraft	127,834.41
Basin Reduction Co. note	145,000.00

"Did these diminish or increase from that time on?" asked Attorney Walsh for Mr. Hodgens.

"Some of them increased," replied the witness.

"Did the United Copper Company have money on deposit to meet dividends?"

"It generally had some," replied the witness, and then he added, "but not always enough."

"What steps were taken when there wasn't enough money," demanded Mr. Walsh.

"Drafts on the M. O. P. (Montana Ore Purchasing) were credited to the United's account about the time the dividends were due," was the reply.

"How?"

"Generally they were drawn on New York," said Mr. Holmes.

"They were drawn to be returned to us if they were not paid, and then we would make a loan to the M. O. P. Company that we would have to carry."

"When were these transactions?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"For a matter of two years before I left," said Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Holmes said that the State Savings Bank asked some of the constituent companies to discontinue their accounts in the year 1905 because of the increase of their obligations. Upon cross-examination Attorney Falk of Newark, who appeared with the firm of Cary & Robinson of this city for the United Copper Company, asked the witness what deposits some of the Heinze companies had with the bank. He brought out that on Sept. 15, 1905, the United Copper Company had a deposit of $90,890.09, and the Basin Reduction Company a deposit of $93,593. The obligations of the various companies, said Mr. Holmes, bore from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. interest.

Kept a Transcript of Accounts.

Mr. Falk questioned Mr. Holmes closely as to how he came to have the memorandum giving the accounts of the Heinze Companies. The witness said that it was a transcript of one that he furnished to the companies themselves and that he had taken it with him when he left the bank.

"Why?" demanded Mr. Falk.

"For my own purposes," replied the witness.

"By why right?"

"I don't know that I had any right," said Mr. Holmes, who refused to answer further questions on this line.

William A. Lockwood, who is one of Mr. Hodgens's attorneys, testified he had been

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KILLED JUMPING FOR BALL.

Inspector Grant's Son Strikes an Auto and Breaks His Neck.

While playing ball in the middle of the street with some companions, Donald Grant, Jr., the eight-year-old son of Police Inspector Donald Grant of Brooklyn, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon at 144th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Young Grant lived with his parents in the Majestic apartments, at 145th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The lad, with other playmates of the neighborhood, was playing by batting the ball up in the air. A particularly high ball had been knocked, and young Grant started after it. He misjudged the height of the ball, and jumped up in the air and to one side in an effort to catch it.

At this instant an automobile, owned by Jonathan Bulkley, a paper manufacturer, who lives at 130 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, was coming slowly down the street, which at this point is at a slight down grade. In the car, besides the chauffeur, Grant Archer, were Mr. and Mrs. John W. Chapin of 81 Remsen Street, Brooklyn; Miss Esther Watterman of Southport, Conn., and Ray and Ogden Bulkley, young sons of the owner of the car. Owing to the car having just crossed 145th Street, where there is a crosstown car line, it was going very slowly, according to the chauffeur, and he is corroborated by witnesses. He had turned out sharply twice before on the same block to avoid some of the boys, and had brought his machine almost to a stop when young Grant jumped for the ball. The boy struck the mudguard on one of the front wheels, and, without uttering a cry, sank to the ground. The car did not pass over him.

WRECKERS DERAIL TRAIN.

The Cleveland-Pittsburg Flier is Smashed—Passengers Escape.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—Train No. 322, east-bound, the fastest train on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburg and Cleveland, was wrecked at 8 o'clock tonight near Hudson, Ohio, 123 miles west of here. None of the passengers was injured, but the fireman, who jumped when the accident occurred, was seriously injured.

According to the railroad officials the train was purposely wrecked. An investigation disclosed that the means made use of by the wreckers was the same used several times in this vicinity recently.

The rewards for the capture of the wreckers are renewed to-night. A reward of $2,500 is offered to anybody giving information leading to the identity of the wreckers, and $5,000 if this information is furnished within 48 hours.

The train left Cleveland shortly after 6 o'clock to-night. When one and one-half miles west of Hudson, Ohio, the locomotive plunged with great force into the embankment. The hillside, however, probably saved the lives of many of the passengers, as the train, which was running at a high rate of speed, was brought to an abrupt stop. The Pullman and day coaches remained on the tracks, but the jar was so terrific that all of the passengers suffered from the shock.

Following the accident the passengers and crew of the train made a examination of the track and found that the bolts and fishplate had been removed. The track ends were bent almost half a foot. Fortunately the track was turned toward the hillside, or the wreck would have resulted in a frightful loss of life.

F. E. SOUTHARD A SUICIDE.

Lumber Man Shoots Himself While Wife Waits for Him at a Matinee.

When she returned from a matinée at Daly's Theatre yesterday afternoon, at which she had expected to meet her husband, Mrs. Frances E. Southard and her daughter, Beatrice, found the body of Mr. Southard lying on the floor of the bathroom of their home, on the fourth floor of the Rhinelander apartment house, at 12 Fifth Avenue. By his side was a 32-calibre revolver, from which he evidently had sent a bullet through his mouth into his brain.

Mr. Southard, who was the head of Southard & Co. of 11 Broadway, one of the largest dealers in hardwoods in the city, had been in ill-health for some time. He had had two slight strokes of apoplexy and was suffering from a hardening of the blood vessels. In addition to this, he had been treated for nervous prostration some time ago.

His two sons, Frank M. and Arthur T. Southard, who were his partners, had been out of the city recently, and much of the work of the firm had fallen upon the elder Southard. However, he had said nothing upon leaving the Rhinelander for his office in the morning that would indicate depression, but had promised to meet Mrs. Southard and his younger daughter, who is 17, at the theatre. When he did not arrive the two women saw the performance and then went home.

Mr. Southard was born sixty-four years ago in Boston, where he was educated and lived for several years. Thirty-five years ago he came to New York and established his firm. His wife was Miss Nancy Gregory before her marriage.

JOB FOR ROCKEFELLER, JR.

He Will Take Care of His Father's Estate Near Tarrytown.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 6.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is to be the new Superintendent of Boxwood, his father's country estate at Tarrytown, for a while on the retirement of G. V. Hellenway, who, it is said, will give up his job on April 15.

Young Mr. Rockefeller's new duties will give him plenty of outdoor exercise and should be a great help in building up his health. He will have charge of about 200 men, mostly Italians, and an estate of more than 50,000 acres. He will oversee all proposed new improvements, and will particularly be intrested in the erection of his father's new mansion.

As he will have to deal mostly with Italians, Mr. Rockefeller is busy studying the language, and already can understand many words. He intends to spend the Summer here, and will have plenty to do, as his father, besides building a new home, is always building new roads.

Young Mr. Rockefeller and his wife were out to-day breaking in a new tandem team he has purchased. The horses were frightened at every auto, and it was necessary for the coachman to get out and hold their heads every time an auto came along, but Mr. Rockefeller looked well and seemed to enjoy the sport.

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by Wireless—Steamship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, incoming from Hamburg, was reported by Marconi wireless 250 miles southeast of Sable Island at 8:15 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8 P. M. to-morrow.

SS Umbria, incoming, from Liverpool, was reported by Marconi wireless, 35 miles east of Nantucket, at 10:50 P. M. last night; due at her pier about 2 P. M. to-day.

ODELL, BY INNUENDO, ATTACKS ROOSEVELT

Talks of Grasshoppers, Paranoia, and Seekers After Political Pelf.

ADVISES AGAINST HYSTERIA

And Says He'd Rather Be Electrocuted Than Take Charge of State Politics.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., former Governor and Republican State Chairman of this State, in a speech last night indirectly likened President Roosevelt to a grasshopper; a man attacked by the microbe of politics; a dishonest seeker after power and pelf, and a sufferer from paranoia. Mr. Odell's speech was made at the first annual dinner of the Grillers' Club, a new organization with aims similar to those of the Amen Corner. The motto at the head of the songbook used at the dinner was "Soc Et Tu Um." Mr. Odell did that though without once mentioning names.

The dinner was held at Healy's restaurant, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. It was marked by innumerable "stunts," some good and some poor. "Eddie" Graham, a newspaper man, presided and took charge of the more or less histrionic manoeuvres. As the first speaker of the evening Mr. Odell was introduced by a "trial," at the close of which he was sentenced to take charge of the Republican Party in the State. While all this was meant as a joke the former Governor replied to it seriously. While the other speeches of the evening were all more or less facetious his was serious from start to finish, and there was no mistaking its meaning.

When Mr. Odell rose to speak he was greeted with the following, sung to the tune of "Bill Simmons":

Let me ask you, Benny, while the music sounds,
(Bing, Bing!) where have you been?
Oh! close to the ground, while the gangs circle 'round,
And digging a pitfall, I ween.
You're learning your book, but you've got out the hook,
To drag off the pirate crew,
You'll need no disguise when the gang gets wise.
It's the top of the heap for you.

What Odell Said.

The ex-Governor began by saying:

"As to the findinga of this court, I want to say that I am very glad I am not in charge of Republican politics in this State just now. I would rather be electrocuted than be actually sentenced to take that job. I know of no sentence so severe as to be selected as the head of the Republican Party in the State of New York."

Then he went on to make these remarks, which were universally accepted as directed against President Rosevelt:

"Every age has its foibles, its vagaries, its strenuous men, and times when the voice of the reformer, like that of the grasshopper, is a burden in the land. The time comes when there are fewer diseases than remedies; more charlatans than physicians, and more apparent faults than virtues. There is a microbe of politics, as well as a microbe of disease, and one is as dangerous as the other. Those afflicted with the political germs are sometimes violent, untractable, and impossible and at war with themselves and all mankind. When one contemplates the dangers of this disorder be may well prefer the uncertainties of political death to the worriment, the ambition, and the selfishness which are the propagating causes of the disease.

"Some men who have become famous encircle themselves with their own egotism. Within this circle it is impossible to bring their fellow-men, because, with a keen perception, they are unable to discern the false, the untrue, and the sham. Give to me the simple man in preference to him whose constant hankering for power and pelf has distorted his imagination and led him to the belief that his honesty is the only simon-pure article and that all other members of society are cheats, frauds, and liars.

More Than Shooting to Be Brave.

"It takes something more than the power to inflict personal or political chastisement, to climb hills and to shoot, to make a brave man. The bravest man is he who can discern his own faults and make both confession and reparation for them. The man who can withstand public clamor, demands for sacrifices without reason, is braver than he who trims his sails to every political wind and who mistakes Summer zephyrs for roaring whirlwinds and typhoons. Dignity is the characteristic of a gentleman. Responsibility should bring with it respect for judgment, but where there is a sacrifice of both dignity and responsibility, through utterances that are incompatible with either or both, that man is not a great man who thus indulges, no matter if the ignorant do applaud him for these utterances.

"The people do not demand efficiency at the sacrifice of honesty or dignity. They would rather have an inefficient man than a dishonest one to serve them. Precedents which make possible graver abuses than those we seek to cure are both revolutionary and un-American. It is always easy to win a crowd, because there is always a great number in every assembly who would prefer that others do their thinking for them. It is this characteristic of crowds which makes possible the political boss, and all the abuses we are complaining of. All the legislation in the world will not strengthen the brain. Intelligence can only come through schooling and experience.

Slap at Paternalism in Government.

"That paternalism in government which seeks to take away from the individual the power of initiative and performance; which aims to safeguard him in the same manner in which we protect an infant, not only fails in its purpose, but it is a positive injury and detriment to the community."

Mr. Odell went on to say that there was to be found in the Constitution safeguards enough for all purposes. He continued:

"Woe betide the man who transgresses these constitutional restrictions, whether it is done in the form of centralized government or as confiscatory legislation."

Continuing, he said people cared more

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W. A. CLARK ESCAPES DEATH.

Ex-Senator's Carriage Breaks Through Ice on a Colorado River.

TRINIDAD, Col., April 6.—While ex-Senator William A Clark of Montana was crossing a river twenty miles west of Trinidad his carriage broke through the ice and was upset. The Senator was plunged into the stream. He was rescued by other members of the party after being held under the ice.

Mr. Clark was hurriedly taken to a ranch five miles away. When be arrived his clothing had frozen. After being furnished with dry clothing the party proceeded to Weston, eight miles distant, where the Senator's private car was waiting.

Mr. Clark, who is accompanied by his wife and daughter, resumed his trip to Los Angeles this afternoon, still abed. He was on a tour of inspection of his coal properties when the accident happened.

SENATOR HEYBURN ILL.

Is Suffering in Philadelphia from Acute Indigestion.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Senator W. B. Heyburn of Idaho was taken ill here to-night, and is under the care of two physicians and a nurse at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

The Senator came to this city to attend a dinner, and soon after his arrival complained of feeling ill. He became worse, and friends summoned physicians, who diagnosed his case as acute indigestion. Late to-night he was resting easier.

STREET CAR BLOWN UP.

A Score of Passengers in Williamsburg Hurt in Peculiar Explosion.

A Hamburg Avenue trolley car was almost blown from the tracks at 11 o'clock last night by some explosive which had been placed on the rails at Hamburg Avenue and Suydam Street, Williamsburg, and into which it ran. The car was packed with passengers bound toward Canarsie, and these were thrown into a panic. Every window in the car was smashed and a score of persons were cut and bruised by the flying glass.

Three persons were so badly injured as to need the attendance of a physician. They are Sadie Crossman of 55 Belmont Avenue, her brother Michael, and Annie Wearson of 245 Bradford Avenue. Miss Crossman and her brother were cut about the head and face. Miss Wearson was similarly injured, and in addition suffered from shock.

All three were attended by Dr. Aroneon of the German Hospital, who also examined a score of the other passengers.

The explosion was heard for blocks away, and scores of persons rushed into the streets. Those near by saw the heavy trolley car lifted from the tracks, and tossed upward into the air. Strangely enough it settled back again directly upon the tracks.

JOHN W. HERRON INDICTED.

Taft's Father-in-Law Accused of Violating Anti-Trust Law.

Special to The New York Times.

LIMA, Ohio, April 6.—It became known here to-day that John W. Harron, father-in-law of Secretary of War Taft, had been indicted in connection with the alleged violations of the Ohio anti-trust laws. Mr. Herron was a Director of the Brockett Bridge Company, which was indicted here some time ago, along with the other prosecutions of bridge companies for being in a combine.

When W. W. Mills of the company was arrested at Covington yesterday and brought here to be arraigned, the names of the Directors who were included in the indictment, were made known. Mr. Herron's name was on the list.

QUICK LOOTING OF A BANK.

Clarence S. Darrow Tells of Wrecking of Bank of America.

CHICAGO, April 6.—In the trial of ex-Judge Abner Smith and other officials of the defunct Bank of America, before Judge Pinckney in the Criminal Court, Clarence S. Darrow testified to-day that the bank was "looted" by F. E. Creelman and Abner Smith within ten days from the date the institution opened for business.

Mr. Darrow told how he had at first contemplated purchasing $25,000 worth of the bank's stock, but that after an examination of the subscription list he had changed his mind and invested only $7,500. He had a personal deposit account of $3,500 in the bank at the time of the failure, while his firm had a deposit account of $2,500 and owned some stock.

CHILDREN TO HAUL STATUE.

Richmond Little Ones Will Honor the Memory of Jefferson Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 6.—The Jefferson Davis Monument Association has just sent a request to the Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, asking that they take charge of the transfer of the Davis Statue from the railway station to the monument site. This request has been accepted.

Commander Freeman will also make arrangements for hundreds of children to assist in removing the statue from the station. A long rope will be attached to the wagon containing the statue, and each of the children will catch hold of the rope and assist in hauling the statue.

NEW CHICAGO POSTMASTER.

State Senator Daniel A. Campbell Named to Succeed Mr. Busse.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—On the recommendations of Senators Cullom and Hopkins Daniel A. Campbell of Chicago was to-day appointed Postmaster of Chicago to succeed Fred A. Busse, who has been elected to the Mayoralty.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—State Senator Daniel A. Campbell was born in Elgin on June 23, 1863. He was graduated from the Chicago College of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1886. Mr. Campbell was first elected to the General Assembly in 1893 as a representative, and in 1895 he was made a Senator. He has served in the Senate from 1895 until this time. He is a fine political organizer, as shown by his continued success as a Republican in a Democratic district.

EDITORS WANT ROOSEVELT

In Reply to a Unanimous Demand He Points Again to the Declaration of 1904.

WOULD STOP THE RISING TIDE

Republicans from All Parts of the Country Assert His Overwhelming Popularity.

'HE'S STRONGER THAN EVER'

Reports to The New York Times Indicate General Demand for His Renomination.

DEMOCRATS ALSO LOVE HIM

Harriman Episode Didn't Count—Popular Enthusiasm Regards Roosevelt as Incarnation of "Square Deal" Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The White House to-day declined to make any comment upon the opinions of the Republican editors that President Roosevelt is more popular to-day than when he was overwhelmingly elected in 1904, and that in the judgment of many of them he should be a candidate in 1908. Although unwilling to comment upon this extraordinary testimonial, the White House again called attention to the statement issued by the President on the night of election day, 1904, when he said:

"On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

On a great many different occasions since that night the President has reiterated, in one form or another, this determination not to accept the nomination next year, and in spite of the many appeals from all parts of the country. The President feels that at last he has persuaded the majority of his party to believe that he was absolutely sincere in his determination not to be a candidate again, and with that he is content to stand on his election night declaration.

On Monday last THE NEW YORK TIMES addressed to the editors of 500 Republican papers a letter requesting the opinion of each as to whether President Roosevelt is as popular and as strong generally with the voters as he was at the time of his election.

Up to the present, sixty-eight editors have replied. The answer of the Republicans of the country, as it is confidently, eagerly, and enthusiastically expressed by these editors, is one unanimous shout of praise for Roosevelt, but many of them do not comment themselves on the third-term question. It is declared from every hand that he is stronger in the affections of the people than ever before. From Maine to Minnesota, these men, so close to public opinion, unite in affirming that the President has so grown in the public confidence and admiration since his assumption of the Chief Magistracy that he is now the absolute idol of his party and of thousands of habitual opponents of his party. He is held to be the incarnation of the popular instinct against corporation privilege, the embodiment of the "square deal" principle. Where he has made one enemy since the beginning of his term of office he has won two friends, declare with a curious agreement in this form of eulogy several widely separated editors. Some note a tendency to follow Roosevelt implicitly; to believe that whatever Roosevelt believes and does is right because Roosevelt believes and does it. Some perceive that the first impulsive admiration which was given a somewhat spectacular martial hero has deepened into a thoughtful and earnest taust in his conscientiousness, his abiding zeal for righteousness, and on the whole his wisdom. "Never before so strong," "Stronger than when he was overwhelmingly elected," are phrases which scarcely one of THE TIMES's correspondents has succeeded in avoiding.

In short, there is no escaping from, or evading, the fact that if the Republican editors of the country are judges of the trend of opinion in their party, Mr. Roosevelt is the object of an admiration which it would seem no other American has ever received. So far as they undertake to speak for Democrats, these editors remark a curious turning toward the Republican President of the heart of the Democratic voters, who by the thousand, it is said, would prefer him to any man the Democrats could nominate out of their own ranks.

The report printed below is so extraordinary in its unanimity as to the extreme popularity of Mr. Roosevelt that, as one editor puts it, "neither desires, doubts, nor fears can put this state of facts out of sight." We have here an actual condition such as has seldom, if ever, been paralleled in the history of American politics. It is, of course, true that the American people are not electing a President for another twelvemonth.

A number of editors voluntarily assert that Republicans will demand that he be again required to lead the party. "Regardless of his own wishes," it is declared, "he must be the standard bearer of 1908." If any other man be nominated, says one, it will be most difficult to persuade the people that "the interests" are not at the bottom of it. Roosevelt stands for the desires of "the people." Roosevelt must carry those desires to their triumphant realization.

The symposium given below includes the gist of every reply thus far received by THE NEW YORK TIMES. Among the replies

REPUBLICAN EDITORS UNANIMOUS FOR ROOSEVELT.

was a single one unfavorable to Mr. Roosevelt; it appears among the rest. One expresses a doubt whether his declaration that he would not accept a third-term nomination is not an essential element of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity and whether this would not be totally impaired if he failed to adhere to his announced resolution in this respect.

THE TIMES's letter of inquiry was sent out on Monday. That day the Harriman-Roosevelt correspondence was published. Before any reply was written the pros and cons of that sensational episode had been pretty thoroughly debated. Few of the editors who write THE TIMES deem it worth while to refer to the matter. To the minds of nono does it occur that the incident will hurt the President.

But here are the letters themselves:

Bridgeport, Conn., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this section of Connecticut and, indeed, all through the State, the belief in the inflexible courage, honesty, and persistency in right of the President has confirmed the popularity which he had won, and he is stronger in the confidence, good will and respect of the people than ever before. He may have offended a few, but he has compelled the admiration and respect of thousands. GEO. C. WALDO,
Editor of The Standard.

Waterbury, Conn., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is stronger to-day with the masses an ever before, meaning the masses both of the Republican and Democratic parties. W. M. LATHROP,
Editor Republican.

New Haven, Conn., April 2.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the voters in general President Roosevelt is stronger than at the time of his election. With the voters closely affiliated with corporation and financial interests he is weaker. With tho masses he is strong, with the classes he is weak.
THE EVENING LEADER.

Centralia, Ill., April 8.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are of the opinion that President Roosevelt is even stronger in the hearts of the voters in this part of "Egypt"—Southern Illinois—and that he would get practically every vote if ho again ran for President, as many still hope for.

The attacks on Mr. Roosevelt have been such as to strengthen his hold, if anything. VERNE E. JOY,
Editor Evening Sentinel.

Joliet, Ill., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no doubt that President Roosevelt is even stronger in this section than he was at the time of his election. I am not speaking from impression alone, but as the result of a careful inquiry. I have had forty-four reprssentative citizens interviewed on the subject, and of these all but four have expressed themselves in favor of the President's renomination.
A. S. LECKIE,
General Manager, The Herald.

Kankakee, Ill., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Roosevelt is stronger with the people here at this present time than ever before. There are more people in the West for Roosevelt to-day than when he was last a candidate. CHAS. & C. E. HOLT,
The Gazette.

Sterling, Ill., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the general hope on the part of the voters here that President Roosevelt will reconsider his declaration and accept another nomination from his party to the office he holds. I am certain that I have not overstated the feeling of the people in this part of Illinois. The people trust him implicitly, and admire him more as time goes on. If anything, he is stronger now than at the time of his election.
E. S. HOOVER, The Gazette.

Bloomington, Ill., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this section of Illinois President Roosevelt is apparently in greater favor with the people than when he was elected. And this because of his success in putting on the statute books certain principles which were no more than mere promises or recommendations when he took office. They like him for the good work actually accomplished, and have increased faith in his ability to solve successfully certain important problems yet remaining.

Whether this popularity will go to the extent of insisting that he stand again for the office against his express declaration that he would not is another question. On that question public opinion here is not clearly defined at this time.
JOSEPH B. BATES,
Editor The Pantagraph.

Moline, Ill., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no question that President Roosevelt is more popular with the voters of this section than at the time of his election. His policies have the indorsement of the voters of all parties, and he would not only hold the former vote, but would draw many of those who voted for other candidates. W. F. EASTMAN,
Editor Dispatch.

Champaign, Ill., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There can be no doubt that in this quarter of Illinois President Roosevelt is a much more popular man than he was in 1904. In this county of 50,000 population I do not know a Republican who is not for him, and I believe at least one-third of the Democrats would be more ready to vote for him than for any Democrat who is likely to be nominated next year. Neither desires, doubts nor fears can put this state of facts out of sight.
J. R. STEWART, Editor Gazette.

Rockford, Ill., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Republic believes that Mr. Roosevelt is much stronger in this section than he was three years ago. He is practically the only man considered for the Republican nomination next year. Hope that he would lead in efforts to curb the power of great corporations made much of his strength when he was last elected. That hope has now become absolute confidence. He is considered the only man who can successfully carry forward the reforms now under way under his leadership, and the only Republican sure to beat Bryan.
EDITOR, Rockford Republic.

Peoria, Ill., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe Mr. Roosevelt is much stronger than ever before, and that this is true without party distinction. He is deeply admired by all classes; has already done some big things and promises to do still bigger things, and the people believe that he can make good. H. M. PINDELL,
Publisher, The Journal.

Springfield, Ill., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe that President Roosevelt is fully as popular and as strong generally with the people of Illinois now as he was at the time of his election, and that they would be glad to give him another term if he would accept it.
CLARENCE R. PAUL,
Editor, Illinois State Journal.

Hartford City, Ind., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This county (Blackford) never but once in its history went Republican in a National campaign, and that was for Theodore Roosevelt. He polled the biggest vote in the district (Eleventh) in its history. He can get it again, with increased vote. He has the confidence of the people, regardless of politics. He is stronger than ever.
TIMES-GAZETTE.

Elkhart, Ind., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When President Roosevelt was elected in 1904 this county and district gave him an enormous plurality. His attitude on some questions of general and national interest has much lessened his popularity, and conservative men who at first doubted his judgment and steadiness, but were convinced by the two years of his succession to President McKinley's term of office, have returned to their doubts, and he is not by any means as strong as at the time of his election. His insistence upon certain legislation, his apparent desire to centralize in the general Government and even in the Administration some powers of which States and the citizenship have been jealous, is looked upon with distrust and with fear. He would stand in another contest much as any Republican candidate, with no unusual fervor of enthusiasm, though there would be some personal opposition that would not adhere to certain others. Financial interests fear him, industrial interests are apprehensive. A. P. KENT, The Review.

Crawfordsville, Ind., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to yours of April 1, I do not hesitate to say that in this section of the country President Roosevelt was never stronger with the people than now.
A. A. McCAIN, The Journal.

Burlington, Iowa, April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is unquestionably very strong in the popular esteem among citizens of all parties in Iowa. There is noticeable, however, a growing restlessness among business men because of the fear that the President's attitude toward railway and large business interests will be detrimental to the prosperity of the country. It is recognized that radical legislation in Iowa and other States relative to railways and other corporations contributes largely to the fears for the future, and there is a disposition among some of the people to attribute to the President the inspiration of the State legislators who take the cue from him, when, as a matter of fact, many of their acts would not have the President's approval.

The inability of the Democrats to unite upon either a candidate or a platform; and the large range of possible candidates in the Republican party, with no one of them distinctively in the lead, also have contributed to the continuance of Mr. Roosevelt's strength with the people.
J. L. WAITE,
Editor, Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Lawrence, Kan., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not see wherein the popularity of Roosevelt has decreased. On the other hand, I do see a more unanimous opinion in favor of his policies in this part of the country. J. L. BRADY, The Journal.

Biddeford, Me., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt, in my opinion, is more popular and stronger with the voters generally in this section at the present time than ever before. Very truly yours,
C. H. PRESCOTT, Daily Journal.

Lewiston, Me., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We believe that President Roosevelt was never more popular in New England, and in Maine in particular, than he is to-day. We believe were a State election to occur to-day, involving Federal issues and the Presidential candidacy, that Roosevelt would carry this State by 50,000 majority, and that a candidate standing for the Foraker type would be defeated.

The Republicans carried this State in the last campaign by claiming that it was necessary to secure the return of our Congressional delegation, and the re-election of Senator Frye, in order that Roosevelt might have a good Republican backing in Congress. But for that fact, in our judgment, the State would have gone Democratic in the last election, as there was much popular dissatisfaction with the action of the Republicans on several State issues.

The Democrats in the last State campaign discussed almost no issues but those of the State, being afraid to touch Federal issues as raised by President Roosevelt. The Republican campaigners devoted themselves assiduously to the defense of what is known in Maine as "Roosevelt Republicanism."

Should the next Republican candidate for the Presidency represent the Foraker wing of the party, our judgment is that Maine would be lost to the Republicans.
LEWISTON JOURNAL
(By Frank L. Dingley).

Bath, Me., April 2.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to your letter of April 1, it is my opinion that President Roosevelt is stronger in Bath than ever before, as well as this whole section of Maine. We are particularly interested in the Panama Canal on account of our shipbuilding indsutry, and believe President Roosevelt can complete this great undertaking in less time and at less expense than any other man. F. B. NICHOLS,
Manager, The Times.

Portland, Me., April 2.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think there has been no diminution in Maine in the public regard for President Roosevelt since his election to the Presidsncy.

Several schools of so-called reformers, Socialistic and otherwise, have dubbed themselves and their ideas "Roosevelt-ian," and have shouted from the housetops that the President is their patron saint; of this the people are a little sick, but the President himself, and that for which he really stands, seem to be as strongly intrenched as ever in the public favor. Besides, the President has gained in some particulars. The peopls of Maine are peculiarly a peace-loving people, and, somehow, they seemed to fear, formerly, that Mr. Roosevelt always carried a chip upon his shoulder, and was itching for a foreign war. They feel safer about him now that so much of his Administration has passed into history, and have therefore, an added confidence in him.

If your question has to do with the possibility of Mr. Roosevelt's renomination, I do not mean to say that I think a Maine delegation would be for him in convention. His refusal to be considered a candidate is taken seriously here. Very truly,
GEORGE W. NORTON, Editor, Express.

Augusta, Me., April 2.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no evidence that President Roosevelt's popularity is waning in Maine. On the contrary, we believe that he was never stronger than now with the party leaders here and with the masses of the people. BURLEIGH V. FLINT,
Publisher The Journal.

Rockland, Me., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt's popularity is even greatsr now than when he was elected, but whether his strength for vote getting is as great would depend upon whsther he wae running for a first or a third term. His declaration that he will not again bs a candidate for the Presidency appears to be one of the strongest reasons for his popularity, and the sentiment now seems to be as strong as in the days of Grant against any man holding the position of Chief Executive more than two terms.
D. N. THAYER, Publisher The Star.

Beverly, Mass., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is more popular with the masses than ever, and the Republican support would go out to him without an effort to crystalize it. While some of us do not agree with all his radical ideas in regard to railroads and corporations, we cannot help but admire the honesty and fearlessness of the man. The third term bugaboo would make no difference to his indorsement in this part of Massachusetts. ALBERT VITTUM,
Editor Evening Times.

Fitchburg, Mass., April 2.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Indications generally seem to justify the opinion that President Roosevelt has lost none of his popularity or strsngth in this locality since he was elected in 1904. While it is quite likely that he has lost slightly with some classes, he has overcome this in other directions, and Republican leaders agree that his general strength is not impaired. If thers has been a change either way, it is undoubtedly toward an increase, rather than a falling off, of popularity.
THE FITCHBURG SENTINEL,
By George H. Godbeer.

Gloucester, Mass., April 2.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt, in my opinion, is certainly as strong in this locality as he was at the time of his election. I will go even further, and say that I believe he has gained greatly in popularity since his inauguration two years ago.
LEONARD F. WILLIAMS,
Editor Cape Ann News.

Northampton, Mass., April 2.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We see no indication of a decrease of President Roosevelt's popularity in this region—not the slightest.
DAILY HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Greenfield, Mass., April 2.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that Mr. Roosevelt commands even more popular support and admiration in this section than at the time of his election. I think there are very few Republicans about here who are not warm in their commendation of his Administration, and a great many Democrats regard him with admiration. There is some opposition about here among Republicans to a third term, and there are many Republicans who question the wisdom of trying to force another nomination on Mr. Roosevelt, in view of his emphatic statements that he would not be a candidate. However, if he were to alter his mind, I have no doubt that he would get a large majority of the delegates about here for another Presidential nomination.
EDW. K. TITUS,
Editor Gazette & Courier.

Pittsfield, Mass, April 2.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that President Roosevelt is as strong in this section as he was at the time of his election. K. B. MILLER,
Eagle.

Attleboro, Mass., April 6.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe a great majority of the Sun's 4,000 readers would be in favor of a third term for President Roosevelt, not only because this is a Republican stronghold, but because his public policies have been vigorous and far-reaching enough to appeal to all Americans, irrespective of party. The weak spots of his Administration are overshadowed by his achievements, and every month of his term has strengthened him as a vote-getter. Even his political enemies here express their admiration of him as a man while they deplore some of his public acts. CHARLES C. CAIN,
Editor The Daily Sun.

Springfield, Mass., April 2.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe that the people of this section are more enthusiastic for President Roosevelt to-day than ever before. There are some interests that are opposed to him, but these interests are represented by a very few people, and the only change in the popular sentiment has been in his favor. I would say that possibly there are few less Republicans, very few, who are enthusiastic Roosevelt supporters, while he has gained immensely in the support of Democrats. A. P. LANGTRY, The Union.

Boston, April 2.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Presidential election were to be held to-day, we believe that in Massachusetts Theodore Roosevelt would obtain at least as great and as significant a plurality as he had in 1904.

In a recent canvass of the Legislature, made by this paper, as to the Presidential preferences in 1908, the great majority of the legislators favored the renomination of the President, although it seems hopeless to expect him to reconsider his decision not to be a candidate again.
BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Menominee, Mich, April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This new Northwest is not tied to any political party. The admiration so broadly felt here for President Roosevelt is based on his "square deal" policies more than the mere fact that he is a Republican. He is stronger than ever in this section because of his devotion to what he, and we, believe is right, and because he follows his duty, whether or not it leads him to tread on the sacred toes of precedent, Republican or Democratic. He had all the Menominee Republicans with him in 1904. He still has them, together with a large delegation from the Democratic party in this county. R. M. ANDREWS,
Editor Herald-Leader.

Port Huron, Mich, April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While we have found occasion to criticise the President upon some points during the past six months, and previous to the adjournment of Congress thought we saw signs of a recession of his popularity, observation during the recent State campaign, and expressions we hear among voters, convince us that at the present time President Roosevelt is quite as popular with the voters of all parties as three years ago, and has their confidence in a greater degree than ever before. It is our opinion that if he were to run for President the present year his majority in Michigan would be larger than it was in 1904, even were W. J. Bryan the Democratic candidate.
PORT HURON TIMES,
L. A. Sherman, Editor.

Marquette, Mich., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a mining region, heretofore dominated in politics by the corporations. Local elections are beginning to show the latter that they must begin to keep hands off. I think Roosevelt has helped bring about this result. I should say the President is fully as strong among the masses of the voters as he ever was—perhaps a little stronger. FRANK J. RUSSELL,
Marquette Mining Journal.

Rochester, Minn., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt grows continually in the estimation of our people. He is stronger and more popular than ever, and should he by any possibility consent to be a candidate for re-election, would receive a much larger vote than befors.
A. W. BLAKELY,
Editor Post and Record.

Stillwater, Minn., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to yours of April 1, President Roosevelt is stronger to-day with the people in this district than ever. He is ths choice for President of 90 per cent. of our people, irrespective of politics.
EASTON & MASTERMAN,
Proprietors The Gazette.

Owatonna, Minn., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is stronger than ever in this section. In fact, the voters are so devoted to him that should any other man be nominated for President by the Republican Party it will be very difficult to convince our people that "the intereste" were not at the bottom of it, and consequently it would not be at all surprising if Minnesota, in that case, gave a Democratic majority. The tendency is toward the Democratic Party, and Roosevelt's is the only influence which checks it at all.
H. F. LUERS, Journal-Chronicle.

Carthage, Mo., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt's popularity is stronger than ever. He may have lost some supporters who have not liked all his policies, but, in my opinion, he has gained two for every one he has lost.
W. J. SEWALL, Editor Press.

Omaha, Neb., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe President Roosevelt is more popular and stronger with the people of this State and section than he was at the time of his election. Nebraska and Iowa have just been going through a process of self-emancipation from railroad domination in politics, and the peopls regard President Roosevelt as their natural leader in this movement. VICTOR ROSEWATER,
Editor Omaha Bee.

Portsmouth, N. H., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is stronger to-day with the voters of New Hampshire than he ever was. The sentiment is that he will be forced by popular demand to lead the party in 1908. Theodore Roosevelt's popularity continues to increase with our people. F. W. HARTFORD,
Editor and Publisher Daily Chronicle.

Camden, N. J., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt has lost no ground in the popular estimation since his election. Rather, I should say, have his official actions strengthened and confirmed the people's confidence in him as the fearless champion of the "square deal." His attitude toward the financial jugglers and railroad magnates of ths Harriman type is understood and approved. The people seem to accept his policy as essentially right, believing it will work to their benefit. In this section it would appear that the voters would welcome the opportunity to vote for four years more of a Roosevelt Administration.
UPTON S. JEFFERYS,
Editor Post-Telegram.

New Brunswick, N. J., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not hesitate to give it as my honest opinion that Mr. Roosevelt's strength and popularity in this county are decidedly greater than in the election of 1904.

This is especially trus with regard to the average citizen, regardless of politics or conditions, mechanics and manufacturers, clerks and merchants, employer of labor and employee, Democrat and Republican. All regard the President as honest, sincere, and fearless in his determination to secure a "square deal" for all, and to abolish special privileges for the few. His popularity is remarkable. The politicians seem unable to understand him, while the people seem to idolize him.
W. B. PRICKITT,
Editor Daily Press.

Passaic, N. J., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There can be no doubt that the President has a warm place in the affections of the people of the City of Passaic, population 40,000, and Republican in National elections by at least 2,000. If the President is any less popular with Passaic voters than he was at the time of his election they have given no sign of the fact. On the contrary, there is much third-term sentiment. G. M. HARTT,
Editor.

Paterson, N. J., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the City of Paterson, the County of Passaic, and State of New Jersey, Theodore Roosevelt is many times more popular and stronger than he was at the time of his election.

He would carry every county in New Jersey by the highest vote ever given a candidate in this State, provided, of course, the present prosperity continues, and the panic so many fear and predict does not occur. Mr. Roosevelt certainly has the people with him now, and that includes a large percentage of the Democratic Party. J. E. CROWELL,
Editor Morning Call.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is stronger and more popular with the people of Northern New York than ever before. His policy in regard to the regulation of railroads has appealed profoundly to the people of this section. S. H. GARDINER,
Republican and Journal.

Olean, N. Y., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is nothing to indicate a diminishment of the President's popularity with the people. There is an increase rather than a decrease of public confidence in his patriotism and of popular judgment in the wisdom of his governmental policies. With evidences everywhere of organized graft and political power used as an asset for personal gain; with intolerable bossism intrenched behind honored and historic party achievements, directing party affairs for selfish ends, Roosevelt, in the popular understanding of the purity and patriotism of his purposes and motives, towers far and above party or parties in public confidence, in the general belief that he is striving for bettered conditions and a return to the true principles represented in a Government by the people and for the people. CHAS. D. STRAIGHT,
Proprietor Morning Times.

Cohoes, N. Y., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cohoes is a manufacturing city, with a large labor vots. President Roosevelt has consistently done everything in his power to givs labor a "square deal." The voters of this city, Democrats as well as Republicans, realize this fact, and to-day Roosevelt, should he run for any office for which the peopls of this city could vots, would receivs a larger vote than they gave him when he was electsd President.
JOHN SPENCE,
Editor Republican.

Corning, N. Y., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roossvelt is still the popular idol. His hold upon the masses in this strong Republican section is as firm and tenacious as at any time in the history of his Administration, and is not by any means confined to the ranks of his own party. HARRY H. PRATT,
Editor Daily Journal.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From general observation and talking with people of all classes, I think that President Roosevelt was never so strong and popular with the general public, without regard to party affiliation, as he is today. He has made many enemies, as any man in an important official position who does things nccessarily must, and thereby has undoubtedly turned from his support some men who formerly supported him. But I believe that the confidence in him of the general public has been strengthened, and that for every man whose support he has lost he has gained two who formerly were against him.
HARRY N. GARDNER,
Managing Editor Binghamton Republican.

Batavia, N. Y., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no doubt of the continued popularity of President Roosevelt in this section. His strength is greater, rather than less, than it was in 1904. An incident that shows how firmly the people of the Thirty-fourth Congressional District believe in the President was the defest last Fall of Representative James W. Wadsworth, largely because of his antagonism to the President, a plurality of 13,036 for Wadsworth in 1904 being changed to a plurality of 5,902 for his opponent, Peter A. Porter, in 1906. A. J. McWAIN.

Lockport, N. Y., April 2.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is more popular with the masses of Western New York to-day than ever before. His popularity is not confined to Republicans. We could name numerous stanch Democrats who praise Mr. Roosevelt's attitude. The sentiment in this section is for his renomination. He is the idol of the people, who fully approve his stand in railway matters. W. JOHN HINCHEY,
Managing Editor Daily Journal.

Plattsburg, N. Y., April3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see no signs that the popularity of President Roosevelt with the masses is on the wane. The people admire the President's courage and versatility, and are convinced that he is working for a "square deal" for all.
THOS. F. MANNIX,
Editor Daily Press.

Nyack, N. Y., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt's popularity has not waned in Rockland County since his election. On the contrary, he has grown stronger with the people, without regard to political preferences. His fearlessness in what he believes to be right is a quality which Rockland County people admire, and the favor which he gains thereby more than counterbalances any adverse opinions that might be expressed.
NYACK EVENING JOURNAL,
Per C. W. V. K.

North Tonawanda, N. Y., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is even stronger with the voters than at the time of his election. There appears to be a sentiment to follow the Roosevelt lead blindly if necessary, because the people believe he holds their interests uppermost. Roosevelt first, Gov. Hughes second, are the strongest political personalities at present in the eyes of the people of Western New York. CHAS. E. HEWITT,
Manager Evening News.

Massillon Ohio, April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We find that President Roosevelt is as popular and as strong, generally, with the voters of our vicinity at present as he was at the time of his recent election.
THE INDEPENDENT CO.,
G. C. Haverstack, Manager.

Norwalk, Ohio, April 3.

President Roosevslt is fully as strong and popular with the voters of Huron County now as at the time of his election.
A. N. LAWSON,
Editor and Proprietor Evening Herlad.

Newcastle, Penn., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Newcastle Newe to-day interviewed 160 representative men, from all walks of life. Roosevelt is the first choice for President of 133 of these. Ten Democrats were for Bryan, twenty-two other Democrats were for Roosevslt. Taft was the second choice of the majority. Foraker, Knox, Fairbanks, Hughes and others were mentioned.

Roosevelt's popularity is on the increase here. This is an iron and tinmaking and railroad centre. BERT WELLS,
Editor Newland News.

Hazleton, Pa., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In our estimation President Roosevelt is stronger among the mine workers in this section of the State than he was three years ago.

In my opinion he would carry this county by a larger majority than he received at the last election. GEORGE MAUE,
Managing Editor Sentinel.

Uniontown, Penn., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Theer is no evidence that President Roosevelt has suffered in strength or popular favor with tho masses in this section. The people, with undiminished confidence, regard him as standing for the "squaro deal" principle, and as the champion of thsir rights as against corporate greed and aggression.

This feeling is largely shared by Democrats, as well as oeing the practically unanimous sentiment of Republicans.
O. J. STURGIS,
Editor News Standard.

Bellevue, Ohio, April 2.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is our humble opinion that President Roosevelt is stronger, much stronger, than he was at the time of his election, notwithstanding the opposition to him and his policies exhibited by our two "native sons" in the Senate.
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.,
C. R. Callaghan, President.

Waynesburg, Pa., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as my observation extends, I believe the President is stronger than ever. The common people believe in him implicitly. J. W. McKAY,
Editor The Independent.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Undoubtedly President Roosevelt is stronger and more popular with his party in this Congressional District than ever before. The thousands of anthracite miners in this county remember with grateful appreciation his services in settling the long striks of 1902, which secured to them an advanced rate of wages, and they, too, regard his attitude on the greed of corporations with high favor. The corporations, on the other hand, profess to view his attempted regulation of the big combinations of capital with some concern. However, should Mr. Roosevelt be induced to stand for the Presidency again, he would carry the county by a majority largely increased over that given him the last time he came before the people.
J. BARTON CHEYNEY, The Times.

Pawtucket, R. I., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as we are able to judge, President Roosevelt's popularity throughout Tho Times's territory is fully as strong as it was in 1904. J. J. HILDRUP,
Managing Editor Times.

Rutland, Vt., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe that President Roosevelt's popularity and strength with the voters generally and with the Republican leaders in Vermont are as great as they ever have been since that fatal Sept. 6, 1900, when Mr. Roosevelt, then Vice President, while addressing 700 representative citizens of Vermont, received word of the terrific calamity to the Nation in the shooting of William McKinley at Buffalo. At that critical moment Mr. Roosevelt conducted himself as an intensely loyal American; and from that day to this, through all the stress, he has not, as I believe, lost ground as the idol of Vermont Republicans. The effect of his radical and unequivocal stand on great public questions has apparently been to cement to him the more closely his friends and admirers of all parties, and to align against him only those who have been opposed to him from the beginning. I believe that it is the feeling throughout this State that he must be—regardless of his personal wishes—the standard bearer of the Republican party in 1908. CHARLES T. FAIRFIELD,
Editor The Evening News.

St. Albans, Vt., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think President Roosevelt is, if anything, even stronger and more popular with the voters in this section to-day than he was at the time of his election, for the reason that he is better appreciated. A personal popularity that at one time was largely due to the characteristic American exuberance of hero worship and keen admiration for a blunt, honest, courageous, virile man of brains, has given place to a deep-seated and earnest trust in the integrity of his purpose, confidence in his ability, and the unswerving conviction that, whatever incidental mistakes he may make, he is fighting a great battle for the rights of the people at a somewhat critical period in the cause of good government.
FRANK L. GREENE,
The Messenger.

Bennington, Vt., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is my opinion that never before was President Roosevelt as strong in this section as he is now. It is practically impossible to find a Republican or independent voter who is not enthusiastically for him, while, even where Democrats are as scarce as they are in Vermont, not a few of that party prefer Roosevelt to any man whom their own party is likely to name.
FRANK E. HOWE,
Editor of The Banner.

NOT AT DINNER—PENROSE.

Senator Says, Too, That He Is Sure Roosevelt Will Believe Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Expressing himself in the most emphatic terms at his command, Senator Penrose this morning reiterated his denial of yesterday that he had made any statement relative to a five-million-dollar combination, tho purpose of which would be to defeat the policies of President Roosevelt.

Senator Penrose went further than that, and said he did not even attend the dinner at the Shoreham, at Washington, where the alleged anti-Roosevelt plot is said to have been made public.

"The best proof of the cordial relations existing between the President and myself," said Senator Penrose, "is the fact that within the next week I shall call on President Roosevelt at the White House by appointment, and shall then make it my especial purpose to tell him that I know nothing whatever about any kind of plot against the present Administration. I know that Mr. Roosevelt will believe me.

"Why, as for that dinner at the Shoreham, where all this talk is supposed to have originated, I was not even present.

"As for making any further effort to deny what has been said in this matter, I shall not try to emulate Don Quixote in his attempt to tilt at windmills. I am not, and never have been, interested in any conspiracy, and I can only repeat again and again that it is absurd to try to draw me into a controversy.

"As already said, my meeting with the President will set at rest any further talk as to my antagonizing Mr. Roosevelt or the policies he has inaugurated."

DEMAND FOR ROOSEVELT.

Third-Term Resolution in the Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 6.—Representative A. O. Holmes introduced a resolution in the House to-day which declared that present business conditions in the United States and business interests demand the re-election of President Roosevelt.

The measure will be voted on Monday. It is likely to meet favor both in the House and Senate.

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TAX CLERK DENIES GRAFTING.

Tells Court He Didn't Take a Bribe to Reduce Taxes.

John F. Boullion, the Tax Department clerk, whose arrest upon a charge of having accepted an unauthorized fee in connection with his duties in the department, was caused a few days ago, following an investigation by the District Attorney, steadfastly denied the charge yesterday at his preliminary hearing before Magistrate Wahle in the Tombs Court.

The complaint against Boullion was made by Harry Hall, Treasurer of the Hamilton Building, at 100 William Street, who told the District Attorney that Boullion had offered to reduce his taxes for a fee of $25. He was arrested by County Detective Reardon, who charged that he had seen Hall hand $25 to Boullion and that he had found the bills in Boullion's pocket.

The clerk declared yesterday that he had received only a one-dollar bill from Hall, and was reaching in his pocket for 75 cents change when he had been arrested. The 25 cents, he said, represented his fee as a Notary. To a question of Magistrate Wahle, Boullion admitted that the legal fee for taking a deposition was 12 cents.

"Tax Commissioner Purdy permits us to receive 25 cents, however," Boullion explained.

Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel, who appeared against Boullion, attempted to gain an admission from him that he had received presents of half a dozen shirts from the Primrose Shirt Company of 486 Broadway, and a suitcase from the Co-operative Trunk and Bag Company of 1 Beaver Street. Boullion denied having received these things, and declared that he had never made any offer to these companies to get their taxes reduced.

Mr. Krotel wanted to know if Boullion had not offered to reduce the assessment of a realty firm in lower Broadway for $25.

"Didn't you ask one man how much money he had with him, and when he told you only $2, didn't you appoint a day when you would come to his office and meet him?" Mr. Krotel asked.

Boullion declared that this was not true. In his denial of Hall's story, Boullion was borne out by Charles F. Malloy, a searcher in the Tax Department, who testified that he had heard Boullion's conversation with Hall, and that the clerk had only demanded his fee as a Notary.

Boullion's bail was fixed at $3,500, and the examination was adjourned until April 15.

More Complain of Elphinstone.

Alexander Elphinstone, who had posed as an officer in the British army at various hotels and was arrested on Friday night for failure to pay his bills, was held by Magistrate Moss in the West Side Police Court yesterday in $3,000 bail. Several new complainants appeared against him.

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ROOSEVELT NOT SURE AS TO KNOX

Fears His Candidacy for President Is Part of the Reactionary Plot.

SENATOR NOT SUSPECTED

But Pennsylvania Is a Head Centre for Those Who Would Thwart the President's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Senator Knox's Presidential candidacy is in a wabbly condition. If Senator Knox is to be a genuine candidate for the Presidency, and in the fight for the nomination to a finish, with no thought in view of throwing the big Pennsylvania delegation to some reactionary candidate, no attempt will be made by the friends of Roosevelt or the friends of Taft to interfere in the Pennsylvania result.

But if it should develop that the Knox candidacy is, as feared by many, merely a scheme to tie up Roosevelt States with favorite son candidates, the friends of Roosevelt's policies in Pennsylvania will come to the front just as they have asserted themselves in Ohio.

What is true of Pennsylvania is true of all other States. The President knows what is being attempted in reactionary circles. For the ability of Senator Knox he has the highest regard, and he does not question the Senator's integrity. But—and the suggestion cannot be too strongly emphasized—the strongest reactionary influences in any State are to be found in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, or rather, the Republican machine in Pennsylvania, is for tariff standpatism. The strongest financial influences in any State in the union except New York are to be found in Pennsylvania. These are inimical to Roosevelt and his policies.

In the election of delegates to the National Convention, therefore, the question is, Are supporters of the President's policies to be chosen as Knox delegates, or are Republicans of the reactionary type to be chosen? Is Boise Penrose to lead the delegation of sixty-eight members, with delegates-at-large chosen from the ranks of reactionaries, or will Republicans be selected who stand for progressive rather than reactionary Republicanism?

Doubt Penrose's Professions.

The repeated declaration of Penrose that he is now, and always has been, for the Roosevelt policies has no more weight with the genuine friends of the Administration than the assertions of Senator Stephen B. Elkins that he was Roosevelt's stanchest friend made at the time Elkins was up for re-election.

The triumph of Roosevelt means the elimination of Penrose just as certainly as it means the elimination of Foraker. The chief significance of the revelations which have come through White House sources does not lie in the exposure of a fund raised by Wall Street manipulators to defeat the Roosevelt policies.

The suggestion of paramount importance is the determination of the President to raise the issue in every State so that the sheep may be separated from the goats. It won't do to yell "Hurrah for Roosevelt" under the impression that every White House purpose has been met by this cry. The President knows the people are with him. A politician does not get anywhere who goes to the White House and tells the President that he is for him for a third term, and the people are for him.

Too many of these declarations there is a genuine ring, but men go to the White House every day with these words in their mouth who the President knows full well would accept his nomination or that of any man who stands for his policies under protest, and would contribute to a campaign fund to defeat him.

A man who didn't know how to fight would have been put down and out by the efforts of the men who have attacked Roosevelt from behind. The President is intensely practical in his policies. After the cards had been stacked against him, he insisted upon showing all the hands to the great public. The move was entirely unexpected. The public of California and Kansas and Nebraska, the President believes, understands the situation just as well as the public of New York and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

The President knew all about the efforts which were being made to defeat him before the Bourne dinner at the Shoreham Hotel was held. The statements of Penrose only went to confirm a fact already established.

It is a coincidence that the revelations which have set the country to talking were brought forth at a time when the man who will personally profit most by them was out of the United States. Secretary Taft is away quietly doing the work of the administration of which he has been such an important part.

In his absence President Roosevelt has issued his challenge for a fight to the finish with the special interests in every State. In his Presidential aspirations Secretary Taft has the acute sympathy of the President. Taft stands for the Roosevelt policies. With the fight assuming its present shape, there can be no compromise.

Roosevelt's Estimate of Taft.

"Taft and I look at things from the same angle," the President said the other day to a friend. "It would make no difference whether Taft had been President and I was in his Cabinet, or I was President and he was in my Cabinet."

It has been recalled since the revelations of the Shoreham dinner were made public that E. H. Harriman was in Washington for a week about the time of the adjournment of Congress. There were numerous small dinners given, none of which got into the newspapers. At these gatherings the men who figure in affairs were gradually gotten together.

The dinner at which a man boasted of what was to be done "to break down Rooseveltism" was of minor consequence compared to these gatherings. It would be impossible to present in tangible shape the combinations which were attempted to be formed, but as a final result politicians had "been felt out" and Harriman knew just how far each could be depended upon.

At various times to-day four of the men who met at the Bourne dinner called at the White House.

Senator Bourne is one of President Roosevelt's most loyal supporters. Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, who professes greater loyalty to the President than any Northwestern Senator, also called.

Secretary Loeb was also a guest at the dinner, and so was "Bill" Andrews. Andrews is the old Pennsylvanian who was second in command for many years on the Quay machine. It was Andrews who was responsible for Quay's active management of the old Statehood fight, because Quay, always standing by his friends, wanted Andrews to come to the Senate from the new State of New Mexico. Andrews called to see the President to-day.

It was supposed that the purpose of the visit of Andrews was to pave the way for a visit from Penrose. Very naturally Mr. Penrose would not want to call at the White House for the purpose of making an explanation and receive the cold shoulder. It was said by Secretary Loeb that the visit of Senator Bourne had nothing whatever to do with the dinner. Neither Hansbrough nor Bourne nor Andrews would tell what occurred at the dinner or what guests were present.

CALLED MURPHY KINSMAN.

A man who said he was James Scully, 54 years old, of 510 East Nineteenth Street, walked into Bellevue Hospital last night and said to Dr. Hooker:

"I want to lay up a while." The result of the examination of the visitor by the physician led to Scully's being sent to the alcoholic ward. He was asked to give the name of his nearest relative, and replied:

"My sister is married to Charley Murphy. But I am not going to give her name. Just put down that my nearest relative is Mrs. De Witt, 220 East Forty-seventh Street." The visitor refused to talk any more and soon fell asleep.

ODELL, BY INUENDO, ATTACKS ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

for laws safeguarding health and employment and guaranteeing vested rights than for laws giving power and perpetuation to political organizations and the enunciation of doctrinafra theories. Socialism, he said, was sapping the republic. Then ha continued:

"I do not mean to be understood as opposing a proper Governmental restriction over monopolistic or corporate greed or of Government oversight over financial projects of the time. I believe that our securities, like our Government notes and bonds, should be current at par throughout the world because of wise laws which shall restrict capitalization within such bounds as shall measure the true, and not the fictitious, value of any corporate enterprise.

"You gentlemen of the press should study these things. After all, imperfection is the badge of humanity, and those whom you extol to-day, whose ideas seem to you perfect, experience may demonstrate within a short period to have been absolutely wrong; words enunciated by men whose seeming intelligence was but a highly developed case of paranoia, seeking the destruction rather than the betterment of mankind.

"Let us uphold that which our own common sense tells us to be right, uninfluenced by hysteria, passion, or prejudice; approaching every question uninfluenced by the utterances of demagogues or politicians of high or low degree, determining in our own minds and in our own manner the justice of every question."

Following Mr. Odell's speech, which was vigorously applauded, there were more stunts. John H. O'Brien, the Water Commissioner, was informed in a loud voice over an imaginary telephone wire that a water main had broken in the Nineteenth District.

Then ex-Judge D Cady Herrick made a speech, in which he said he was glad that the former Governor had made it clear that he was in reality a Democrat, because he himself was tired of formulating doctrines for the Republicans to steal. A reference was made, when he got up, to the cry of "Open the books," which he raised in the campaign of 1904.

"I don't know whether it would be advisable to open the books," said Mr. Herrick. "The Governor's friend, Mr. Harriman, has recently opened them a little way, and you see what a brain storm even that slight glimpse of the pages raised in Washington. A further opening might cause a very much aggravated attack of paranoia.

"Although some of those here may not believe it, I used to read the Bible, and I recall the passage written so long ago, 'All men are liars.' Nowadays we have a man in high office who says the same thing very freely. It is an unfortunate circumstance that he seems to have surrounded himself with men having that characteristic. This characterization by men in high places of their former intimates as rascals and liars is, seriously, a very bad thing, too unfortunate to be dwelt upon."

Mr. Herrick then praised Mr. Odell for having the courage of his convictions and being true to his friends. He said that the assertion by a leader at a recent political convention that riot was preferable to rottenness had been met by a divided people defeating riot by electing "your friend" and showing their disapproval of rottenness by electing the rest of the Democratic ticket. He echoed Mr. Odell's sentiments as to centralized government, and was heartily applauded.

"Here, three years ago," went on Mr. Herrick, addressing Odell, "you and your friend Harriman and other capitalists who got together and bought us up thought you were doing a patriotic duty. Now, when you collect another campaign fund you are charged with conspiracy."

Controller Herman Metz, Register Frank Gass, and President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen were among the others who spoke. The guests included, besides those mentioned, many of the local politicians of both parties, several downtown lawyers, and some newspaper men.

SAYS UNITED COPPER FAKED DIVIDENDS

Continued from Page 1.

unsuccessful in his efforts to get information out of the United Company or its officials. Mr. Lockwood said he was not satisfied with the results of these efforts, hence the suit which Mr. Hodgans is bringing at this time. Ha also said that he had tried unsuccessfully to subpoena Stanley Gifford of the United Copper Company to testify about the organization of the company, its dividends, and where its books were kept, to the end that he was eventually notified by Lawyer Robinson that Mr. Gifford wouldn't accept a subpoena. It was suggested by the Hainza representatives at that time, he said, that some of tha information desired from Mr. Gifford should be put in by stipulation, but that was not acceptable to Mr. Lockwood.

After Mr. Lockwood, Arthur P. Heinze, Vice President of the United Copper Company, was called. The preliminaries with Mr. Heinze were brief, and Mr. Walsh got down to tha quastion of the books in short order.

"Whare are the books of the United Copper Company?" he askad.

"I don't know," said Mr. Heinze. "I do not have charge of them."

"Whera were they when you last saw them?"

"I don't think I ever saw them," was the reply.

Q.—You are an officer of the company? A.—Yes.

Q.—And where do you spend most of your time? A.—At my office, 42 Broadway, where I am a partner in the firm of Otto Heinze & Co.

Q.—Is Mr. Gifford still Secretary and Treasurer of the United Copper Company? A.—He is Secretary. I don't know whether he is still Treasurer.

Q.—How can you find out? A.—From the minutes of the Directors' meetings.

Q.—Where would you go to find them? A.—To 42 Broadway. I would ask Mr. Gifford.

Q.—How often is he there? A.—Every day.

Q.—What brings him there? A.—His own business.

Q.—How near is your office to his? A.—There is a door between.

Q.—Do you ever see Gifford do anything but attend to his own business? A.—Yes, I have seen him attend meetings of the United and other companies.

Q.—He keeps the minutes? A.—Yes.

Q.—So if you started out to get the minutes you would go to 42 Broadway? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you have seen at least the minutes of the Directors' meetings? A.—Yes, I have seen them.

Q.—And some other books? A.—Yes, come to think of it, I have seen some other books, whether a ledger or a cash book, I don't know.

Q.—So you saw the books? A.—Yes, but I don't know which one. I'm not an accountant

Won't Produce Accounts.

Mr. Heinze said that these books were in the hands of Mr. Echstein, who was both cashier of United Copper and his private secretary. The examination proceeded for some little time on the lines of the above extracts, and finally Mr. Walsh said:

"So you have little doubt but that some of the books are at 42 Broadway?"

"I have very little doubt of it," said Mr. Heinze.

"As a matter of fact you know they are there?"

"I have no personal knowledge," tha witness persisted.

"And you could by inquiry of F. A. Heinze or Mr. Gifford, tell where the books are?" Mr. Walsh went on.

"If I wanted to," said A. P. Heinze.

"But you wouldn't?"

"I should not care to," was the reply.

"So, when I ask you to go to 42 Broadway and get the information you decline?"

"I do," replied the Vice President of the United Copper Company.

Mr. Walsh did not have much more success in getting information out of Mr. Heinze about a balance sheet of the United Copper Company dated Dec. 31, 1905, just before the properties of the United Copper were sold to the Cole-Ryan interests. Mr. Heinze did not care to say where the original balance shaat was of which the exhibit was a copy. He said his duties as Vice President of the United consistad in presiding at meetings in the absance of the President and in signing checks "upon instructions" as to the amounts and places of deposit. To Mr. Falk on cross-examination he explainad that as Vica President he did not hava charge of tha books.

John C. Later, a Director of the Red Matal Company, to which tha properties of the United were transferred in the merger of January, 1905, testified that the properties that went in included all the producing properties of the United Company. This fact was dwelt upon by counsel for Mr. Hodgens because of the allegations in his complaint that since the merger the United Company has been in effect a mere shell. Mr. Hodgens himself took the stand late in the afternoon, but his testimony was confined to matters preliminary to the more important charges made in his action.

WIFE'S KIDNAPPING STORY.

Decoyed from Home and Locked Up in Strange House—Husband Arrested.

Mrs. Lizzie Franchina, a pretty Italian woman, told Magistrate Furlong yesterday, in the Gates Avenue Court, where sha appeared to press a charge of assault against her husband, Joseph Franchina, that two weeks ago she was induced by a woman to leave her home, at 25 Montauk Avenue, Brooklyn, and that she was kept a prisoner in a strange house until a few days ago, when she escaped.

Mrs. Franchina did not say that her husabnd had anything to do with the kidnapping. She said tho woman came to her housa and told her that she was a friend of Mr. Franchina. The stranger suggested that thay take a walk. They had gone only a short distance, when, at a signal from her companion, so Mrs. Franchina said, two men grabbed her and forced a handkerchief saturated with chloroform over her face.

That is the last Mrs. Franchina remembered, sha said, until she came to her senses in a strange house. Sha was treated kindly, but was told that she could not get out, as her captors were to receive $100 if they kept her away for ten days. On Wednesday Mrs. Franchina found the front door of the house unlocked and escaped. She was too excited to take notice of the house number or the name of the street. The alleged assault took place, she said, after she reached her home.

Magistrata Furlong held Franchina, who is a barber, in $500 bail for examination on Thursday. The police are investigating the wife's story.

EX-CHIEF DEVERY SUED.

Architect Says He Owes Him $200 for Plans.

An action has been brought in the Jamaica, L. I., District Municipal Court against ex-Chief of Police William S. Devery by Alfred J. Bogart, a New York architect, who is seeking to recover $200 which he says Devery agreed to pay him for plans for a house which Devery ordered. He says that Devery paid $50 on account, agreeing to pay $200 mora.

Devery denies that he ordered the plans, and in an answer filed by his counsel declares that he knows nothing whatever about the plans, but that he does know about the $50, which he says Bogart obtained from him as a loan on Sept. 10 last.

Jersey Murderer Convicted.

The jury in the Labrick and Buglio murder case, on trial in May's Landing, N. J., agreed upon a verdict at 9 o'clock last night. It found Joseph Labrick guilty of murder in the first degree and Rafaele Bugli guilty of manslaughter. Mrs. Buglio showed no outward signs of emotion as the verdict was announced.

POINTS TO ANANIAS AS HIGH FINANCIER

James B. Dill Says That Stock Watering Is an Old Device.

SECRECY IS SOUGHT TO-DAY

New Jersey Advised to Discourage It—Mr. Roosevelt's Charges Worthy of Much Pondering.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Judge James B. Dill of the New Jersay Court of Errors and Appeals was the principal speakar at ths annual banquet of the South Jersey Bar, held this avening at the Bourse. Tha subject of his speech was "The Responsibility of tha Lawyer." Before undertaking a critical examination of the corporation laws of New Jersey in the light of racant corporate developments, he made soma pointed references to the developments themselves, saying that to-day's situation was startling. Ha continued:

"The President of tha United States in open warfara with the powers of corporate finance, boldly charging that tha financial powers seek to obtain possession of State Legislatures, of the National Congress, and of the judiciary, by purchase, if necessary, is sufficient to make every citizen stop and ponder.

"On the other hand, the position of the apostles of high finance, when charged with corporate irregularities, that 'they move in a higher world into which we (the public) may not enter,' is equally startling and calls for the consideration of thinking men.

"High finance is not a modern institution and the term 'modern high finance' is a misnomer. Stock watering, withholding of dividends, diversion of capital, the making of false returns have been known for centuries.

"Early in tha first century certain gentlemen, imbued with a belief in community of interests, entered into a pooling agreement, each contributing his property and each to draw his ratable interest.

"This agreement they carried out faithfully with a single exception. One of tha organizers endeavoring to put a little water into his share of the enterprise, to get for himself something for nothing, sold his property, put a goodly portion of the proceeds in his own pocket, and turned the balance into the treasury as tha full consideration. A public investigation was forthwith ordered.

"The original apostle of high finance was arrested, tried, and convicted. He was not allowed to decline to answer under the advice of counsel, and therefore the case is reported in full in twenty-one lines. His accomplice, accorded a separata trial, was likewise promptly tried and convicted. For the record of an efficient investigation, a prompt trial, a just conviction, and for a sound authority upon the subject of high finance, the case of Ananias et Sapphira, reported in Acts, v., is in point.

"The record of tha proceedings of this ancient investigating committee should be instructive to the Intar-State Commerce Commission in its investigations of the Harriman-Alton deal.

"In these days there is no doubt that soms corporata financiers do attempt to ascend to a higher world into which the public may not enter, but there is a grave suspicion that the movement higher up is to get rid of observation and inquiry as to what is going on in the world of high finance. It is openly asserted that tha financier to-day who climbs Jacob's ladder into the clouds does so less with a view of communing with tha angels than of avoiding publicity.

"The operations against which the public clamor to-day is directed are customarily carried on by means of corporate forms. The State of New Jersey has been charged with har full share of responsibility in this respect. If, in the State of New Jersey, is to be found any Jacob's ladder by which financiers of doubtful morals seek to ascend into the clouds of obscurity, then it is the duty of the bar to ascertain the location of this ladder and take it down."

TO ENTERTAIN PEACE GUESTS.

Navy League to Invite Delegates of Various Patriotic Societies.

All the delegates sent by the patriotic societies of tha country to the Peace Congress, to be held in Carnegie Hall next week, will be entertained by the Navy League of the United States. It is not yet decided whether the function will take the form of a dinner or luncheon, or when or where it will be held. The Secretary of the League, George M. Owen, and Gen. Robert M. Thompson have the arrangements under their charge.

Congressman Richard Bartholdt, President of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union, who is a Vice President of the Peace Congress, arrived in the city yesterday. He is taking an active part in the work of preparation, and will attend the Carnegie celebration at Pittsburg this week.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant is expected to arrive to-day upon the French liner La Touraine.

BURGLAR IN SKIRTS.

Trying to be Polite to Supposed Woman, Harlemite Gets a Blow.

Frank Garren, Jr., is accustomed to work far into the night, and he seldom meets any one on his way to his home on the top floor of the apartment house at 19 West 111th Street. He was startled, therefore, as he ascended the stairs shortly before dawn yesterday to hear the swish of petticoats on the landing in front of his door.

Garren prides himself upon his gallantry, however, so, although surprised, he lifted his hat politely as he ascended the last step, at the same time inquiring:

"Can I assist you in any way, Mada—Mada—Miss?"

To Garren's dismay, the young woman did not answer, but instead a strong fist shot out and struck him upon the jaw. The young man tried to grapple with his opponent, but a violent blow in the chest flung him backward. Gathering up her skirts, the athletic young woman fled down stairs. Garren was in doubt for a second as to just how he had offended the woman.

His shouts were heard by Janitor Nevins, who, rubbing his eyes sleepily, started up the stairs. On the second floor the janitor ran into a whirlwind of silk skirts, a feather boa, and an Easter hat. As it passed on down the stairs, leaving him prostrate, Nevins caught a glimpse of an unmistakable pair of men's shoes and frayed trousers peeping from beneath the lace and silk.

Shouting "It's a thief!" he got on his feet and started in pursuit. Garren, too, joined in the chase. At the door the intruder, his skirts gathered in a knot about his waist, stopped and swung around. Something gleamed in his hand as he shouted:

"Stand where you are! Don't move a step toward me."

The voice was harsh and gruff, and Garren and Nevins obeyed, while the burglar darted out the door and down the street. Garren and Nevins, together with a dozen tenants who had been awakened by the noise, again started in pursuit, shouting loudly for the police. Not a policeman was in sight, however, and when the band of pursuers reached the corner the burglar had gotten out of sight.

Garren reported the matter to the police of the East 104th Street Station yesterday, but no trace of the burglar has been found. Investigation showed that none of the flats had been entered, and that Garren had evidently disturbed the burglar before he had an opportunity to begin work.

In Woolens

as in everything else, there are cloths a grade better than the ordinary "best" indicated by the word "superfine," which practically is the proper term to apply to our fabrics. Generous in the assortment, moderate in cost.

Burnham & Phillips

Broadway at 27th St. Tailors Nassau Street below Beekman

Broadway, 33d to 34th St. Herald Square.

Saks & Company

Specialists in Apparel for Men Women and Children.

We Announce for Monday, April 8th, a Most Important Special Sale of

Women's Tailored Suits

Representing the entire surplus stock and fine sample garments of New York's leading manufacturing tailor; a collection of nearly 200 suits, including every fashionable model of the present season in a great variety of fabrics and colors.

Many of the suits are duplicates of garments we have in stock at regular prices, and these we have also included in the sale at the same greatly reduced prices. The collection affords large, medium and small sizes, as well as many suits for misses and small women.

The Entire Collection Will Be Offered as Follows:

Suits: Regularly $45.00, $50.00 & $55.00. At **$29.00**
Suits: Regularly $58.00, $65.00 & $73.50. At **$39.00**
Suits: Regularly $78.00, $85.00 & $98.50. At **$49.00**

We Are Prepared to Accept Furs and Fur Garments for Storage During the Summer Months,

during which period the repairing and remodelling of furs and fur garments will be undertaken at much lower rates than during the fur season.

Apparel for

Misses and Small Women

(14 to 18 years, 30 to 36 inches bust)

Worthy of your attention is our exhaustive series of entirely new tailored suits and fancy dresses designed in "chic" and "smart" styles for misses and small women. (Second floor.)

New three-piece suits of French linen Panama cloth and serge in blue, brown, white, tobacco or tan. Prince Chap coat with full plaited model and jumper waist. $22.50 and $37.50

Special for Monday, April 8th

A collection of Tailored Suits for misses and small women in a variety of Spring models. Regularly $27.50, $33.50, $35.00 & $39.00. At **$19.00**

Tan Gloves for Women

Tan Gloves are wanted. We have them—and in all the desired shades and sizes.

2 Clasp Lisle Gloves, 50c.
2 Clasp Silk Gloves, 50c., $1.00.
2 Clasp Kid Gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00.
16 Button Mousquetaire Silk Gloves, $1.50.
14 Button Mousquetaire Lisle Gloves, $1.50.
16 Button Mousquetaire Capeskin Gloves, $2.45.
12 Button Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, $3.00.
16 Button Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, $3.75.
20 Button Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, $4.50.
16 Button Mousquetaire Suede Gloves, $3.00.

An Important Sale of

Lawn, Net and China Silk Blouses

Open back, short-sleeve model, fashioned of sheer lawn with yoke of tucks and embroidered medallions in the form of squares outlined with Valenciennes insertion. Special at $1.98

Open front, three-quarter sleeve, Marie Antoinette model of all-over embroidery with plaited ruff edged with Valenciennes lace. Special at $2.98.

Open back, short sleeve model fashioned of China silk with dainty yoke of fine pin tucks and Valenciennes lace in scroll design; collar, cuffs and back tastefully trimmed. Special at $3.95

Open back, three-quarter sleeve model fashioned of net over China silk in ecru and white with combinations of Cluny lace and embroidered net insertions. Special at $4.50, $4.95, $5.95

In addition, We Offer at Attractive Prices:

A complete assortment of French Blouses of handkerchief linen, mull, batiste, crepe de chine, messaline and China silk

For Monday and Tuesday

Black Stockings for Women

Fashioned of pure thread silk, with cotton soles; very transparent. The pair, $1.25

Mercerized Stockings, extra fine, with reinforced soles, heels and toes. The pair, 50c Six for $2.75

Black Lisle Thread Stockings with lace instep, neat patterns, reinforced soles, heels and toes. 39c

A Special Sale of

Spring Footwear for Women

Pumps, Gibson, Sailor, Ribbon, Blucher, Saxon or Oxford Ties of patent calf, patent colt or patent kidskin, gun metal calf or gun metal kidskin, and glazed kidskin—heels and toes in all manner of styles. Every pair taken from regular stock.

Regular Prices $5 and $4. Special at $3.25

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales LEXINGTON TO 3RD AVE 59TH TO 60TH ST.

The Spring Hat

You want is here. Monday will be an eventful day in our millinery department. We have just fully recovered from the tremendous, unprecedented pre-Easter business and stocks are once again full to repletion with

The most beautiful plain to elaborate Trimmed Hats ever shown.

Prices $4.98 to $65.00

The Smartest Trimmed Hats
A line we are proud of, a line that is attracting attention everywhere, because they represent the best value that can possibly be produced. The simple but rich Tailored Hats and the more dressy effects are equally plentiful. We want you to see them, compare with others you have seen, and convince yourself. All the new colorings are shown at..... $4.98

Straw Braid Hats at $3.98
The new Mushroom effects are all shown in these hand-made Hats. The trimmings represent the best and a value of $5.98 is really given for..... $3.98

10 Doz. Children's Trimmed Tuscan Hats
Fancy or shirred chiffon, large satin or silk bow in front. Every color; value, $4.98; our price..... $2.98

The Prettiest Waists

in New York are right here under the wide spreading Bloomingdale Store roof. An assortment that astonishes—a variety that delights—prices that fascinate. Remember, we ask you to LOOK at all other waist stocks, but caution you NOT to BUY until you have gone through our collections.

Newest Lingerie Waists, made of very fine materials, and beautifully hand-embroidered. $4.98 to $18.98

Smart Lingerie Waists, trimmed with the purest German Val. lace and heavy embroidered medallions. $7.98 to $8.98

Lingerie Waists, yoke or fine lace insertings, front elaborately embroidered, entirely new and beautiful designs..... $4.49

New Linen Waists, exquisitely dainty. $2.98 to $3.98

Persian Lawn Waists, in beautiful styles, also exceptional values in Lingerie Waists, at $1.98, $2.98 and $3.98

Marie Antoinette Waists, cluster tucks and full front, ¾ sleeves, roll cuff, full trimming..... $1.98

Stripe-Madras Waists, excellent quality, in light color checks and stripes, tailored front, long sleeves, shirt cuffs.. $1.98

New Linen Waists
—A special—tucked front, pleated back, long sleeves, shirt cuffs..... $1.98

Bloomingdales', 2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

English Kit Bags $6.75

A well appearing and serviceable Travelling Bag, which sells regularly for $9.00, offered to-morrow at $6.75.

English Kit Bags, made of fine quality genuine black walrus, handsomely stitched and welted; leather lined; inside pockets, covered frame, gold plated lock and trimmings, reinforced edges. Sizes, 14 to 18 in.

Main floor, Leather Goods Department.

Sale of Oriental Rugs.

Several of the most desirable and most beautiful weaves are sharply reduced for this week's selling.

Shirvan & Daghestan Rugs.
Sizes 4.2x3.6, 4.10x3.8 ft. Originally $15.00 to $23.50,
at $9.95 to $16.00

Daghestan & Kabistan Rugs.
Sizes 4.6x3.5, 4.11x4 ft. Originally $28.00 to $35.00,
at $18.50 to $26.00

650 Antique Mousouls & Guendjees. Sizes 6.7x4.1, 7.9 x3.11. Originally $25.00 to $35.00,
at $16.00 to $28.00

358 Extra Fine Silky Pieces
Irans & Kazaks
Sizes 7.4 x4.6; 9.1x3.11. Originally $35.00 to $50.00,
at $23.50 to $39.00

325 Hall Runners
Sizes 9.10x3.7, 18.11x3.6. Originally $32.00 to $135.00,
at $18.00 to $85.00

Our last week's special prices will continue on 35 extra quality

India Carpets
Sizes 12.2x9.2 to 15.3x12.1,
from $95.00 to $225.00

Bloomingdales', Fourth Floor.

All Cars Transfer to **Bloomingdales'** Lex. to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

WHITE AUCTION OVER; BROUGHT $125,804

Highest Prices of the Sale Were Obtained Yesterday Afternoon.

A VASE WENT FOR $3,000

Princeton Club Bought Many of the Interior Decorations — Society Well Represented Among Buyers.

The last of the furniture and household decorations which belonged to the late Stanford White were disposed of yesterday afternoon, the last day of the sale. More well-known persons were present, and the largest articles in the collection were sold and brought the highest prices so far received. The total returns for the day were $77,985.50, with a total for the entire sale of $125,804.50.

It has been a successful sale with a continued high average of prices. The Princeton Club, which has leased the building, bought a number of things, parts of the decorations of the house, as well as furniture. Mantel pieces, marble columns, &c., will thus stay in place with a saving of expense. Other purchasers of interior decorations must remove them at their own risk and the cost will be considerable. It will cost between $200 and $300 to remove the decorated ceilings which the club did not buy.

The elaborate antique painted wood ceiling of the drawing room went to W. R. Hearst for $3,000. There is a large central painted panel to this, "Angels Bringing Tidings of Christ's Birth," with a circular frame. On the outside are four shields and four painted female heads, and this is incased in a square red and gold frame, and beyond are eight painted panels of Biblical subjects. An antique Italian dome ceiling in the bay window of the same room also went to Mr. Hearst for $275.

Something that, to the uninitiated seemed to bring an extravagant price was the antique cardinal red Genoese velvet on the walls of the drawing room, which went to C. A. Platt for $1,125. The narrow strips of this velvet were joined with dull gold galloon, which went with the velvet. This latter showed its antiquity in its threadbare effect, but it is a rare commodity, and it was estimated that there were 114 yards of it on the walls.

"It is very difficult now to get this velvet," said Mr. Kirby, "and the last that I sold brought $35 a yard. It is doubtful if it could be found now for less than $45. At the lower price this would be worth nearly $2,000."

The Italian Renaissance ceiling in the dining room went to Howard Greenley, the architect, for a customer. Mr. Greenley also bought two antique Corinthian turned columns, 10 feet tall, for $520 each, and a seventeenth century Italian escritoire for $850.

Princeton Club Purchases.

The Princeton Club bought the beautiful and elaborate Italian Renaissance mantel and over-mantel in the dining room with the large cast iron fireplace. A persistent competitor sent this up to $2,056. Two antique red Verona marble columns, with elaborate capitals, opposite the fireplace, went also to the club for $210 each, and for the marble mantel and fireplace, Italian Renaissance, in the lower entrance hall, they paid $475. The elaborate carved Caen stone Henry II. mantel in the picture gallery also went to them for $1,100.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art was again a purchaser and paid $1,100 for the elaborate baroque, Spanish carved and gilded doorway with the iron gate in the picture gallery.

Tapestries brought the highest prices of the afternoon. A grand Gobelin tapestry, 15 feet by 19 feet, went to George C. Whaley for $10,500. It was of the seventeenth century. A series of four Italian Renaissance tapestries, done in Raphaelesque manner, which hung in the dining room, brought over $2,000 each. The largest, 11 by 17 feet, went to C. I. Hudson for $5,100; the second, 11 by 8 feet, to an agent for the purchaser for $3,600; the third, 11 by 8, to "Walters" for $3,200, and the fourth to Col. S. Pomroy Colt for $2,300. This was 11.5 by 7 feet. Col. Colt was one of the larger buyers of the afternoon and also paid the lowest price. This was for a rubber plant standing in the lower entrance hall. From his connection with the rubber trust the plant appealed to him, he said.

"I couldn't resist that," he declared, and it was knocked down to him for $6.

Among the interesting things which went to Col. Colt was one lot of tiles inserted in the walls at the entrance to the picture gallery. They were sold in four lots, one with 143 tiles going for $450. Stanford White, it was said, bought an entire mosque in Constantinople to obtain these tiles. Mr. Belasco bought 63 of them for $190.

Other purchases of Col. Colt's were a large Empire side table for $1,250 and four small console tables to match for $80 each. He bought two antique Corinthian columns for $500 each; a large mounted buffalo head, in fine condition, for $500; an antique marble Hercules for $225, and other things.

$3,000 for a Greek Vase.

A first century Greek marble vase was one of the important articles of the sale. It was 53 inches in height by 36 in breadth, including the handles, and went to W. Andrews for $3,000.

For half a dozen of the articles sold the would-be purchasers were sent outside to take a view of them and returned to bid. One of these was a mammoth old Japanese lantern, 80 inches by 64, of bronze, set up in Gramercy Park. It was only suitable for certain places, and brought only $180. Other things which were at the front and sides of the house outside brought even lower prices. An Italian carved stone font went to I. N. P. Stokes for $25; another font went to the same buyer for $30, and an Italian carved marble well curb brought a better price, $320.

While the prices were generally remarkably good for an auction sale and some things brought unreasonably high prices, it was said by people who knew Mr. White that he was a man who paid well for things himself and there was not much increase on what he had given originally.

Most of the well-known people who attended the other sales were present yesterday.

Among the new-comers were Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. C. B. Alexander and daughter, Miss Whitney, Miss Cutting, Mrs. C. Vantine Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold, Mrs. W. G. Oakman, Edson Bradley, Miss S. C. Hewitt, Mrs. George T. Bliss, James Lounsbury, Capt. Lydig, George Bliss Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. Stephen Brown, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Miss Louise Cheney, Miss Bliss, Mrs. Grenville Emmet, Mrs. W. E. Hoag, Col. Wilson, and the Rev. F. J. C. Moran.

The sale of the pictures of the White estate will take place on Thursday and Friday evenings of this coming week at Mendelssohn Hall.

TEXAS DROPS RAILROAD TAX.

Compromise Reached with the Corporations After a Hard Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 6.—Railroads of Texas have saved themselves $4,000,000 a year by effecting a compromise with the State whereby the 3 per cent. tax on gross earnings will not be imposed. In return the railroads will accept the intangible property tax against corporations, and withdrew their suit against it from the Supreme Court.

Blind Man Caught Thief by His Voice.

John Dorsett, a blind newsman in Yonkers, was robbed on Thursday night of considerable money by Maurice Cohen, a boy living at 39 Clinton Street. Dorsett was in his newsstand in Main Street, when a customer paid him a bill. Cohen, it is alleged, took the bill from the blind man's pocket. The detectives arrested Cohen, the newsman identifying him by his voice. Cohen pleaded guilty.

BUGHER'S EVENTFUL TRIP.

All Sorts of Things Happened on a Ride He Took Uptown.

Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher, accompanied by his secretary, L. S. Wellborn, was on his way in his automobile to the Central Park Police Station yesterday afternoon, when he noticed a crowd about a trolley car and a wrecked carriage at Fourth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. The Deputy Commissioner learned that Mrs. Marcus Brown of 78 Second Avenue, her daughter Alice, and two friends had been in the vehicle. The driver, Philip Lipschitz, said that the car had hit his carriage.

There was no policeman in sight, and Mr. Bugher directed his chauffeur, Policeman Leitch, to detain the motorman, William Arnold, until a policeman could be found to go with him to the car barn.

A second motorman started to run Arnold's car, and according to Leitch tried to run him down. When the policeman tried to arrest him the motorman attacked him, and the men were still fighting on the pavement when several policemen responded to the blasts which Mr. Bugher had been blowing upon his whistle.

Leitch's opponent, who said he was George Meyer of 154 East 103d Street, was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station, charged by Leitch with assault. Arnold, too, was locked up charged with carelessnesa in operating his car.

In the meantime Martin Young of 903 Sixth Avenue, had tried to board Arnold's car, and, according to Mr. Bugher, was pushed from the platform by Conductor Samuel Stern. Mr. Bugher called another policeman and Stern, too, was taken to the station charged with disorderly conduct.

EIGHT KILLED IN WRECK.

Aocident on the Southern Railway Near Mableton, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 6.—A special to The Constitution from Mableton, Ga., says a disastrous wreck occurred on the Southern Railway about one and a half miles from that place to-night, by which eight or more negroes were killed and twelve or fifteen injured, several probably fatally.

At 8 o'clock eight bodies had been recovered and it is believed more are under the wreckage. An open switch is reported to have caused the wreck, allowing a west-bound freight to crash into another freight train standing on the main track.

SOUNDED LIKE A FIRE GONG,

And the Sick Fire Horses When They Heard It Couldn't Go Slow.

Two fire horses, out of the hospital for a little walk, yielded to the impulse to run at the clang of a bell yesterday afternoon and ran so fast that the driver could not hold them any longer.

The horses were hitched to a light hose-cart. Christopher Sullivan was taking them out for a little exercise from the Horse Hospital, at 133 West Ninety-ninth Street.

Just as he was gulding the team through Ninety-ninth Street toward the Park, a Madison Avenue car, with the conductor ringing the bell, passed behind him. The horses pricked up their ears and bolted. In vain did Sullivan try to hold them.

At 100th Street Sullivan was thrown off. At 114th Street the runaways were caught.

When Battalion Chief Shea heard of the runaway he immediately ordered the horses back to duty.

"Horses that are well enough to run away are well enough to work," said he.

Subway Expresses to Dyckman Street.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company announced yesterday that beginning to-morrow the Subway express trains of the Broadway division that have heretofore gone only as far as 168th Street, will be run to Dyckman Street, the second station beyond. The change was made, a representative of the company said, because the traffic to both Dyckman Street and 181st Street is steadily becoming heavier, and there is an important trolley connection at the latter stop. The new arrangement will give both stations the benefit of 40 per cent. more trains.

OFFERS $10,000,000 FOR AN ART GALLERY

P. A. B. Widener Would Make Philadelphia a Big Art Centre.

WILL GIVE HIS PAINTINGS

John G. Johnson and Other Collectors Probably Will Aid the Project—City to Furnish Site.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—P. A. B. Widener has made application to Mayor Reyburn for permission to erect a $10,000,000 municipal art gallery on the Parkway, and with other art lovers to store it with private collections and copies of famous paintings.

Mayor Reyburn said to-day that the city was about to see the realization of its much-talked-of art gallery. He had just come from an interview with Mr. Widener, in which the proposition had been made to build a gallery at a cost of $10,000,000, provided the city would furnish a suitable site on the proposed Parkway.

This project has been under discussion for some time. According to Mayor Reyburn, Mr. Widener has not only offered to erect a building, but to donate his own large collection and to obtain for the gallery copies of the world's famous canvases. The select paintings of the Gibson collection and all the pictures that have been collected by John G. Johnson, E. Burgess Warren, and E. T. Stotesbury, according to Mayor Reyburn, eventually will find their way into the gallery.

"Mr. Widener is very anxious to give the city an art gallery which will be the greatest in this country," said the Mayor. "He will erect a magnificent building provided the city furnish the site. I see no reason why the plan should not be successful.

"The Spring Garden reservoir will be abandoned soon and its site would be the most desirable along the Parkway for such a building.

"There is no reason why the Academy of the Fine Arts should not take a portion of the building and make the gallery the centre of Philadelphia art. The academy building is in the centre of the city and a good price could be obtaind for it. I hope to bring about a consolidation of the two projects, and in the next two years Philadelphia may have the greatest art school and gallery in the United States."

J. E. D. Trask, Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts, said he did not believe that the academy, which is more than 100 years old, and has a splendid organization, would consent to abandon its work by permitting its collection to be merged with others, and thereby placed under the direction of outsiders.

One artist said that if the city went to the Academy of Fine Arts proposing to erect a two-million-dollar gallery and asked the academy management to conduct the enlarged institution, it is extremely likely that consent could easily be obtained. In the enlarged plan provision could and would, he said, be made for the Widener and Johnson collections, together with any others which owners desired to present to the city.

Baltusrol Club's Taxes Cut.

The appeal of Louis Keller, owner of the Baltusrol Golf Club property at Short Hills, N. J., against the township of Springfield, from the assessment on the golf links and surrounding property owned by Mr. Keller, resulted yesterday in a reduction of the assessment appealed from to $72,150.

Dinner of Tiffany Salesmen.

The Eighteen Karat Club, composed of the salesmen of Tiffany & Co., held its eighth annual dinner in the wine vaults of the Hotel Astor last evening. H. H. Treadwell, who retires from the Presidency after seven years in office, was toastmaster. There were about eighty salesmen present, and the evening was given up to song and merrymaking.

A BOOK NAPOLEON USED.

Volume Supposedly from His Library Found in California.

Special to The New York Times.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 6.—A discovery calculated to arouse interest among collectors of rare books and objects of historical value has been made in the mathematics alcove at the library of the University of California. One of the students has found a book on algebra which he and others believe was used by Napoleon when he was a prisoner on the Island of St. Helena. An effort is now being made to find out, if possible, the meaning of a seal which appears on the title page of the book. It is believed to be a mark used by Napoleon for his library.

The book has been in the university library for several years, but for some reason little attention has been paid to it as a relic. It was the gift of Andrew Smith Hallidie, a Regent of the University, who died in 1901, and came to the library after his estate had been settled. How the volume got into Mr. Hallidie's hands is not known here, but it is conjectured that it formed part of a lot of books sent to him by relatives who lived in England. It may, however, have been purchased by Mr. Hallidie, who was an enthusiastic collector.

The seal was not printed legibly, and the characters on it are hard to decipher unless one has an idea as to what is to be found. On the inside of the cover there is written in pencil, but apparently the work of years ago:

"This was one of the vols. that formed Bonaparte's library at St. Helena."

On the next page, in a curious mixture of French and English is this:

"Bonaparte's library. Islande de St. Helene."

On the title page is a third note, also in pencil:

"This book belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte."

Whether or not the book was used by Napoleon while he was a prisoner, it certainly could have been, as far as the age of the volume is concerned. It was printed in 1812, the name of the publisher being Mme. Vc. Courcier, quai des Augustins, No. 57. Translated, the title of the volume is "A course in mathematics for the use of the navy and artillery, by Bezout; third part, containing algebra and its application to geometry, with explanatory notes by A.—A.—L. Reynaud."

The book is bound in leather of a costly sort. The state of preservation of the volume is a fine tribute to the way in which books were bound a century ago.

OPPOSES NAMING HUNDLEY.

Senator Pettus Says He Is Not Fitted for the Federal Bench.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Senator Pettus of Alabama lodged a protest to-day with the President against the appointment of Oscar R. Hundley to the Federal bench in that State. After seeing the President the Senator said that he did not regard Mr. Hundley as fit for the place, and that nine-tenths of the men of his own party were against him.

Hundley's appointment has not been formally announced at the White House, but it is understood that the President has practically made up his mind to appoint him.

Knipe Must Pay $4,250 for Slander.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Msrean, in Brooklyn, awarded a verdict of $4,250 yesterday against Police Captain William Knipe in the action brought by Byde Morton to recover $25,000 for slander. The plaintiff complained that on the night of July 4, 1906, Capt. Knipe, then in command of the Herbert Street Station, stated in the presence of several of her friends that she had a bad reputation, and that she and her kind were not wanted in the neighborhood.

Knipe pleaded justification.

Unions to Try Co-operative Building.

A co-operative building association, incorporated under the laws of this State, has been formed by members of the local unions of carpenters in this city. It was announced yesterday that the association has selected these officers: Andrew McCurdy, Local 715, President; Charles H. Bauscher, Local 478, Vice President; Joseph Platz, Local 34, Secretary Treasurer.

Homestake Mine Fire Out.

LEAD, S. D., April 6.—The fire in the Homestake mine has been extinguished and the workings are rapidly clearing of gas. Within a few days everything will be running as usual. The damage was large.

HARVARD STUDENT HELD AS BURGLAR

Rowe Says He Dined Too Well, Then Took Friends' Diamonds.

HE GIVES BACK ONE STUD

Friends Believe His Declaration That It Was Merely a Prank—Father a Merchant.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 6.—Percival W. Rowe, a Harvard freshman, son of a well-to-do merchant in Valati, N. Y., was held in bonds of $1,000 to-day to answer April 12 to charges of burglary brought against him by a colored porter in Hastings Dormitory, at the university. The specific charge against Rowe is that of entering the room of Hamilton and Preston T. Large, 57 Hastings Hall, last Tuesday evening, and the larceny of a pair of diamond shirt studs.

The police were informed of the matter by the porter, and a watch was kept all day yesterday over Rowe's room. It was late last night before he returned. He was immediately taken to Police Headquarters. Rowe admitttd that he entered Large's room, but asserted that he went there to haze Large, who was a friend of his. He found both the brothers out, and took the diamond shirt studs, as he feared they would be lost.

"The whole affair," said Rowe in court to-day, "was a prank after I had dined at the freshman banquet at the American House last Monday night. I came back to the dormitory and got into the room of Hamilton and Prescott T. Large, who are my friends. I took two diamond studs and a meerschaum pipe from the room. I was discovered there by a colored porter whom I had reprimanded in the past. He took this chance of getting even with me.

"The boys in whose room I was found will not prosecute me. I have already given back one of the studs. I would give back the other and the pipe if I knew where they were. My father keeps me supplied with as much money as I need, and there was no necessity for me to steal anything. Nothing of the sort would have happened had I not dined too well.

"I went to Union College and to Princeton before coming to Harvard, and had no trouble of any sort in either school. I had never had any trouble here until this thing came up."

Rowe's relatives were notified of his plight to-day, and sureties were furnished by persons here. His friends at Harvard accept his explanation and think that he will get out of the present scrape.

SALOON MEN BETWEEN FIRES.

Rumors of Raids May Mean Levy by Police—Churchmen Plan Action.

The liquor dealers of the upper west side of town heard last night that Magistrate Whitman and several active prohibitionists were going out on the warpath at midnight for the purpose of raiding Raines law hotels. The result was that in the precincts of the upper west side the patrons of saloons were turned into the streets promptly at midnight and the doors locked against strangers.

Of course there was much grumbling in consequence, and many of the persons turned out of the saloons declared that it looked like a game of forcing the liquor dealers to contribute to a legislative fund. They said that the time was near when the liquor dealers of the entire city would be put into a political vise for the purpose of squeezing money out of them, and that the money thus obtained was to be used in Albany.

At any rate the liquor dealers were thoroughly scared. One of them said he had received information to the effect that an attempt would be made to fool them by first spreading a rumor that the raiding was to be done early this morning, and then holding off on the raids until to-night. They said there was no doubt as to the truth of the story that plans had been drawn by somebody in authority who intended to collect evidence against violators of the liquor tax law this Sunday, but the majority of the liquor dealers thought the raiding would not come along until to-night.

Another story was to the effect that a crusade against the saloon men of Brooklyn was to be made to-day by certain churchmen and ministers, who had plannned to collect evidence quietly and without arousing suspicion, and then present this evidence to the Kings County Grand Jury with a view to indicting the saloon keepers. A petition, it was said, would then be presented to the authorities asking for the cancellation of the liquor tax certificates of certain saloon keepers, and behind it all the churchmen, it was said, would depend on getting the aid of Gov. Hughes in their fight.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

New Tailored Suits & Coats

Best April Offer We Ever Made.

$17 Tailored Suits at $9.98

Forty-six of them—and you will wonder how they could be made for even as little as $17. The fabric is an all wool Panama in black and navy. Coat is the new hip length cutaway with taffeta shawl collar and cuffs and satin lining. Plaited skirt with two folds of the material around the bottom.

$35 to $42 Suits at $18.98

Forty-five sample Suits from a maker who does wonders with medium priced clothes. They include fancy broadcloths and rich novelty effects. Hip length and Eton coats, all richly lined, some trimmed and others plain. Skirts are new plaited models. Extraordinary to get such Suits under $20.

$42.50 to $75 Coats at $25.

Thirty sample Coats from the American maker who stands perhaps at the very top for originality of styles, and especially for superb tailor work. They will average a full $50 value.

Just one of a kind—rich imported fabrics in choice mixtures for motoring; long and short French taffeta effects; pongees and a few cloth capes. Some are richly trimmed with braid and laces. Some are strictly tailored.

Second Floor, None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or Credited

1.50 American Costume Suitings, 65c.

YARD AND A HALF WIDE, of splendid quality and in splendid styles—the best offering of the kind that has been make this season.

There are tans and browns and soft green shades with contrasting lines forming plaids and block patterns—exactly the styles that are most in demand for suits, separate skirts and children's coats. Full $1.50 value at 65c. a yard.

$1 to $1.50 Imported Costume Suitings, 69c.

The whole stock of an importer of these fine fabrics—an immense range of the most attractive styles for spring. Every yard is new and perfect and made for this season's wear. They are of the finest yarns; mostly in the chiffon weights that will be comfortable on the hottest Summer day.

There are checks, hair line stripes and fancy stripes mostly in gray, tan and blue colorings. A few are the regular dollar quality, but most are $1.50 value. All at 69c. a yard.

Second Floor.

The April Sale of Upholsterings

$3 Matting Utility Boxes at $1.65.

$4.50 Matting and Bamboo Utility Boxes at $2.75.

Well made, roomy Boxes, covered with a fine quality matting and offered at less than wholesale prices: The $1.65 Boxes are 27 inches long. The $2.75 Boxes are 35 inches long.

$6.75 to $10 Mercerized and Bordered Portieres, $3.98.

Included in this lot are a number of sample pairs from one of the leading manufacturers. There are rich solid color, duplex and reversible mercerized Portieres; also wide velour and tapestry borders appliqued on reversible figured armure.

$4.50 and $5 Reversible Oriental Couch Covers at $2.98.

Third Floor, Front.

$1.98 Each for Odd Portieres, Worth $7 to $12.50 a Pair.

$5 Imported Madras Curtains at $3.75.

98c. and $1.10 Hemstitched Ruffled Muslin Curtains at 85c.

$5.50 to $6.75 Cluny and Renaissance Lace Curtains at $3.98.

White Nottingham Lace Curtains.

$1.25 and $1.50 Curtains at 75c. a pair.

$2 and $2.25 Curtains at $1.25 a pair.

$3 and $3.50 Curtains at $1.75 a pair.

Vantine's

The Oriental Store.

An Important Sale!

Oriental Goods

of every known description

Now offered at tempting prices.

20 to 50% Reductions

below regular prices.

Special Porcelain Sale in Basement. Special Sales of Oriental Rugs and Japanese Wash Rugs.

Purity of material and absolute cleanliness in preparation characterize Vantine's Teas and Condiments.

Monday we inaugurate a "*Reduction Sale*" throughout this establishment. Thousands upon thousands of beautiful Oriental Objects of Art and Utility, suitable for Wedding, Anniversary and Seasonable Gifts, Indoor and Outdoor Ornamentation, City and Country Homes.

At this sale will be found many articles of odd or antique beauty which the collector will be quick to value.

Your visit to this store any day during the week will be well repaid by the splendid opportunities to secure essentially high-class "ART WARES" at low prices.

AMONGST THE MANY HANDSOME ART OBJECTS DISPLAYED ON EACH FLOOR DURING THIS SALE WILL BE FOUND:

First Floor.
Japanese Bronzes.
Pottery and Porcelains.
Japanese Prints.
Velvet and Embroidered Pictures.
Crystal and Jades.
Japanese and India Silverware.

First Floor.
Oriental Lamps.
Lamp Shades.
Unique Bags and Purses.
Carved Ivories.
Sandalwood Articles.
Wood Carvings.
Lacquer Ware.
Cloisonne Ware.

Second Floor.
Cotton and Silk Kimonos.
Scarfs and Shawls.
Pretty Embroidered & Painted Panels.
Japanese and Chinese Linen Drawn Work.

Second Floor.
Embroidered Waists and Robe Patterns.
Oriental Belts.
Unique Buckles.
Oriental Silks.

Third Floor.
Oriental Rugs.
Art Fabrics.
Cushions, Etc.

Fifth Floor
Teakwood Furniture.
Jap Cherrywood Furniture.
Screens.

—WE REPAIR, CLEAN AND STORE ORIENTAL RUGS—

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,

Broadway, between 18th & 19th Streets.

Two Blocks on Sixth Avenue.

O'Neill-Adams Co

20th, 21st and 22d Streets.

Important Special Sales for Monday

Full Particulars of Which Appear in Other Papers

ADAMS BUILDING

7,000 pairs Women's Gibson Ties, Oxfords and Pumps, $2.00, $3.00 and $3.50 values, at $1.00 a pair.
Full particulars in "The New York American."

Untrimmed Hats—Neapolitan Hats (imitation hair) black only, 15 shapes to select from; special at 85c.
Full particulars in "The World."

45-inch Dress Nets, choice patterns in white, butter and ecru; value 98c., at 59c. per yd.
Full particulars in "The World."

Men's $15.00 Spring Suits, Top Coats and Cravenettes in a special sale at $10.00.
Full particulars in "The New York Herald."

O'NEILL BUILDING

Men's $3.00 Madras Negligee Shirts, plaited bosoms, equal to custom made, at $1.50.
Full particulars in The New York Herald.

Regular $1.50 Black Dress Taffeta, one yard wide; special for Monday only at $1.25 yd.
Full particulars in The World.

A great sale of Towels of every description at the lowest prices ever known.
Full particulars in The New York American.

$18.00 Dinner Sets, American Porcelain, 100 pieces to the set, at $14.50.
Full particulars in The New York American.

ADAMS BUILDING—1st Floor.

New Spring Dress Goods Greatly Reduced

54-inch $1.00 and $1.25 New Tailor Suitings 49c

Seven thousand yards in this great offer—all this season's styles, exceptional quality, Grays, Tans, Browns, Blues, Greens, etc. Stripes, Checks, Plaids, Mixtures and Shadow Checks. You will find the same goods on sale elsewhere at $1.00 and $1.25. Note the width—54 inches.

50c to 75c Dress Goods and Suitings 25c

Another lot of even greater merit than the one we offered last week. Read the list.
Plain all wool Albatrosses, plain all wool Batistes, plain all wool mixed Cheviots, plain and fancy Mohairs, handsome fancy tailor suitings, Shepherd Checks in Black and White, gray fancy Suitings—36 to 46 inches wide. No mail orders.

79c All-Wool Nun's Veiling 39c

43 inches wide, with a rich silk finish; CREAM, BLACK, navy, cadet, French blue, tan, golden brown, gray, green, red and twenty other shades.
No Mail Orders

$1.00 All-Wool Chiffon Panamas 59c

52 inches wide, elegantly finished, very popular, stylish and serviceable; 22 desirable Spring and Summer shades; also BLACK and CREAM.

69c Mohair Sicilians 39c

50 inches wide; bright and silky; black, brown, gray, tan, green, garnet, royal and navy.

$1.50 French Voiles, 88c

44 inches wide, superior quality and finish; tans, grays, brown, cadet, champagne, royal, navy, etc.; also BLACK.

65c. All-Wool Henriettas, 39c

Nice silk-finish quality, in BLACK, cream and full line of colors.
No Mail Orders.

Black Dress Goods—Almost Half Price

65c. Black All-Wool Cheviot, 44 inch. Sale price 39c
79c. Black All-Wool Chiffon Panama, 44 inch. Sale price 49c
$1.25 Black Superior French Voile, 43 inch. Sale price 79c
$1.75 Black Broadcloth, high satin finish; 54 inch 99c
79c. Black Imported Mohair Brilliantine, 54 inch 49c
$1.00 Black Imported All-Wool Voile, 42 inch 59c
$1.50 Black Imported All-Wool Panama, 54 inch 79c
$3.00 Black Sponged and Spotproof Broadcloth, Sale price $1.79

SAD AWAKENING AWAITS FORAKER

Roosevelt Magic Has Crumbled the Pillars of the Mighty Hanna Machine.

ALL SIGNS POINT TO TAFT

When the Senior Ohio Senator Gets Back Home He Will Find His Strongholds in Enemies Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—There are two eminent citizens of Ohio wo do not know anything about the sentiment of their own State. One of them is Joseph B. Foraker, and the other is Charles Dick. When Foraker comes out to Cincinnati and Dick to Akron next week they are going to learn things. They have been sitting back there in Washington, talking to each other and everybody else about the strength of the old Hanna machine and their own hold on the organization, and about how nobody could break in.

While they were doing it they were being undermined in Ohio from the Western Reserve to the Ohio River, and they did not know it. Any confiding newspaper correspondent who goes to Foraker and seeks from him information about the political status of Ohio is simply wasting his time; he might as well ask the nearest peanut stand man. It is a sad awakening that is going to come to Foraker when he gets out here next week. He is going to find that men on which he counted are against him; that counties and districts which he believed to be absolutely safe are honeycombed with Taft sentiment, and that he cannot trust his neighbor or his dearest friend. Dick knows almost as little about it as Foraker, but he knows a little more. He has been hearing from his friends. Men who are for Dick without reservation have been urging him to forsake Foraker. They have not moved him, but they have given him an idea of the size of the Taft sentiment in the State. He is not so hopeless a proposition as his colleague and boss.

The Foraker Men's Hope.

The only hope that the old-line Foraker men here have is in Foraker's personality. That has carried him through many a desperate fight. They are hoping that when he gets here he will let down his back hair and rip the plan of creation. Past performances lend hope. If Foraker can do that his men say he may yet win out. His enemies scoff at the idea, and say that Foraker has emptied his sleeve and has nothing to produce.

Right in Cuyahoga County the Foraker game is as hopeless as anything can be. There are plenty of politicians here who hung out with Mark Hanna and btlong to the old Hanna organization, and every one of these men ought to be counted for Dick f not for Foraker.

But every man of them is for Roosevelt. The old Hanna band wagon is a Roosevelt band wagon now. That is whert the fatal weakness of the anti-Taft fght comes in. Nobody dares to huck the President. The County Chairmen are all of them afraid of their lives. Many of them would like to be for Foraker, but shrink at the mention of the big stick. The all-pervading personality n the White House which throws its shadow over everything from baseball to race suicide, throws a dark and deep shadow over Ohio politics.

Taft--everybody likes Taft. Everybody respects him, too, and yet Taft alone could not break into one side of the Ohio machine. He threatens to wreck it, and probably will, but it is because back of him stands the menacing and powerful figure in the White House.

The Fight by Districts.

Take Ohio by districts. Foraker ought to have the First and Second without question, and yet they are openly claimed by the Taft men, and the enemy do not dispute the claim. In the Third every Republican newspaper is for Taft, and Chairman Dieser of Montgomery County has swung the organization for him. The Fourth is a Democratic district, where the Senators have all the patronage, and yet insurgents are appearing there daily, and every one of them is a man of consequence. The Fifth is honeycombed with Taft men. The Sixth, in the southern part, is Foraker's, but even there the Taft men are putting up a fight. The Seventh is Keifer's, and Keifer is on the fence, but Clarke County, which is the principal county in the district, is for Taft and will swing the district.

The Eighth and Ninth send in encouraging Taft reports. The Tenth is for Foraker. The Eleventh, the old Grosvenor district, is for Taft, and Grosvenor's successor, Representative Douglass, has declared for him. In the Twelfth, Congressman Taylor has come out for Taft in a public declaration, the Columbus papers are for Taft, and there is no question about his having the delegates. In the Thirteenth, once the banner Democratic district of the State, Congressman Mouser, who redeemed it from Democratic control and whose word is law, is for Taft.

In the Fourteenth some of the leading papers are for Taft and some for Foraker, but Congressman Laning is for the Secretary, and the Foraker people have hardly any hopes of the district. The Fifteenth is counted as a Foraker district, and yet Morgan County is in that district, and Morgan County, as already mentioned in these dispatches, was the first county in the State whose committee came out openly, unreservedly, and flatfootedly for Taft. The action of the Morgan County Committee is of the highest significance, for it shows that Foraker cannot count even on the counties that are conceded to him by the Taft men.

The Sixteenth was long known as a typical machine district, but last year it fought Dick and Foraker at the Dayton Convention, and Dick Gilson, the Republican leader, is for Taft. When he took his delegation up to the State Convention last year some one said to him:

"How is this? I thought you and your folks in the Sixteenth were organization."

"We are Hanna men," replied Gilson, "but not Foraker men."

Which accounts for a lot. The Hanna old guard fought Foraker all their lives, and have never been reconciled to Dick's action in turning the machine over to their traditional enemy.

The Seventeenth District may be doubtful. In the Eighteenth Congressman Kennedy, watching to see how the cat jumps, has declared for Taft for President and Foraker for Senator. In the Nineteenth a Ravenna paper collected interviews a few days ago and got one Foraker expression against an otherwise unanimous Taft declaration. The Twentieth and Twenty-first are Cleveland districts, and it is needless to say that they will be unanimously for Taft in the convention.

It's What Roosevelt Wants.

That is what Foraker is up against. When he gets down here he will get red in the face and throw his mane of white hair over his forehead and tear the foundations loose. It is the old Foraker method, the only one he knows, the only game he can play. On the stump Foraker is a wonder. He can make men forsake their families and their homes and their political principles and their bank accounts and anything else of value. He is a wizard and a hypnotist.

And yet the saddest commentary on the fallen state of the organization in Ohio is the fact, the undoubted and indubitable fact, that the sole hope of the machine rests in Foraker's ability to do this. They count on his Canton speech, and on nothing else. They do not hope to be able to undermine and counterblast the work of the Taft men here, although they say they do. All they hope is that Foraker may be able to make some of his old-time speeches and stampede the crowds.

When the President of the United States started his series of talks from the White House about the "rich men's conspiracy" he probably knew that he was helping Taft, but whether he knew it or not, he was. The people are for Roosevelt. All they want to know is how he stands. If he is for Taft, they are for Taft. If he thinks Foraker is part of a rich men's conspiracy to dominate the National Convention, they think so too. Nothing that Foraker can say will have any effect in removing that impression. He frittered away his chance to do anything like that when he bunkoed the State at the Dayton Convention last year by making it believe that he was not really against Roosevelt. The State found him out and will not believe him again—at least, not when his word is matched against Roosevelt's.

There is one element of weakness in the Taft canvass, and only one. That is the ambition of Theodore E. Burton of this town to succeed Foraker in the Senate. If Burton could be induced to take his Senatorial boom out of the way nothing could stop the progress of the Taft movement. It is doubtful if anything can stop it, anyway, because the word has been quietly passed around that Taft and Burton are not tied up and Taft's success will not necessarily mean that of Burton. It may be supposed that the passing around of such information would tend to alienate the Burton men, but that is not the fact; Cleveland has got to be for Taft, and if Burton became lukewarm it would not do him any good.

Doctors Against Foraker.

The stars in their courses fight against Foraker. He has developed a wonderful talent for alienating an extraordinary lot of people who under most circumstances do not bother with politics at all. For instance, the doctors are against him. The Ohio Medical Society is about as active and bloodthirsty an element as there is in the combination that is hunting for Foraker's scalp. The tale whereof is curious. Arthur Foraker, the Senator's boy, suffered for years from a disease of the breastbone, and his father tried doctor after doctor without avail. Finally he went to an osteopath, and whether the osetopath made the cure or the boy had outgrown the disease, he got over it and the cure was attributed to the osteopath.

Thereupon Foraker became a rampant advocate of osteopathy. He went to the Legislature and lobbied for bills designed to give the osteopaths a standing, and Foraker's word has been potent with Legislatures. He even worked with Congress in the osteopathic interest. Doctors hate osteopathy worse than original sin, and began reprisals on Foraker. Foraker, as his nature and custom is, hit back at the doctors. The result is that there is probably not a doctor in the State who is not working overtime and after hours to beat Foraker, and the influence of a doctor, particularly a country doctor, is not to be despised.

Then, too, Foraker has angered the shippers. There are two big shippers' organizations in this State, one known as the Ohio Shippers' Association and the other as the Ohio Grain Shippers' Association. Both of them are out after Foraker's scalp and hide. The reason is that Fornker was the only Republican in the Senate—in fact, the only man in the Senate aside from Morgan and Pettus, the irreconcilable and unreconstructed followers of Jefferson Davis, who never vote without singing "Dixie"—to vote against the Railroad Rate bill.

To-night the story comes that the independent watch manufacturers of Ohio are out after Foraker because he promised to help them in their campaign against the Watch Trust, an Eastern organization, and then deserted them. Some of them have been in Washington in tow of Congressman Kennedy, trying to get the Department of Justice to proceed against the trust. They lay their ill-success to Foraker and announce their purpose to get his pelt.

All Sincere Enemies.

It is a difficult matter for any one man, any mere ordinary human being without special gifts from Providence, to make so many enemies in the course of a short lifetime of sixty years as Foraker seems to have made without the slightest effort. They are all sincere enemies, too, people who show no disposition to be satisfied with anything short of Foraker's hair, hide, and bones. The fact is that Foraker would be grass high in Ohio but for Dick.

All over the country the impression has gone abroad that Ohio is against Taft; that the machine controls. It is a mistake. The machine controlled when Mark Hanna ran it, but it has been steadily weakening ever since, and it controls no longer. Dick is a weak man, and Foraker never did have any ability at organization. His political successes are due solely to his talent for stampedes. There is going to be a new organization; there will have to be, for a State like Ohio, where there is ten pounds of politics to every cubic inch, can't get along without an organization. But it is going to be a new organization, and if a man had to predict the name of its chief in a hurry on pain of death he would give the name of Insurance Commissioner Vorys.

In the meanwhile, and aside from these gazes into the future, Ohio is for Taft.

BROKERS BET HIGH IN RAIDED ROOMS

Wall Street Men at John Doe Hearing Tell of Accounts with Syndicate.

JEROME AFTER "SEN. G."

Latter and a Big Politician Interested in Racing Likely to be Enmeshed.

It was learned yesterday from an authoritative source that District Attorney Jerome already has information enough to warrant the arrest of four men directly or indirectly connected with the downtown poolroom syndicate. The warrants will probably be issued and served this week. Two of the men will be pretty well indicated by the way in which they are indicated in the syndicate's ledgers, namely, "R. H. D." and "J. P. R." The other two are Thomas R. Keator, the alleged proprietor of the Broadway establishment, and Edward A. Fisher, the ostensible manager of the syndicate. They are already under bail on other charges.

A mass of evidence has also been piled up against the star man of the group, who has been repeatedly referred to as "T. G.," "Sen. G.," T. Grady, and "Tommy," and also against the men known as "C. R." and "M. J. R." The trouble with the information regarding these latter three is that some of it is barred by the Statute of Limitations, but by no means all of it. The check recently spoken of as having been cashed for "Sen. G." is well within the statute.

The John Doe proceedings which were continued yesterday morning in the Criminal Court Building before Magistrate Barlow resulted in some interesting disclosures regarding two of the men who passed into the secret hearing. One of them was a man whose name, it was learned, is G. G. Pickens, a broker. He was called into the hearing because among the bunch of checks picked up in the raid at 157 Cedar Street, signed by W. D. Miller & Co., appeared about $150,000 worth made out to him. They extended over a period of several years as to dates.

Placed Bets for Wall Street Friends.

Pickens explained that he merely acted as a commissioner in the matter of placing bets for several Wall Street friends. He had been in the habit, as he explained, of going to the races himself, when he had learned that through Miller & Co. and through Fisher personally he could place bets without making the trip—they had direct wires to the races, as he was informed. He said that he did not consider that the men were committing a crime, as he understood that they were merely acting as agents for others.

Another well-dressed man who entered the hearing room told practically the same story. His name could not be learned. He is a Wall-Street broker, and said that he had acted as a commissioner for several Wall Street men. He, too, explained that he had an idea that the syndicate had a perfect right to act as agents for the men who actually got the race news from the track. He asked to be permitted to see his friends before he revealed their names, which was granted.

The John Doe proceedings will again be resumed this week. Mr. Jerome will himself take a hand in the investigations, possibly as soon as Thursday next. His efforts will be directed mainly toward getting at the big fish, chief among them "Sen. G.," and the others in the syndicate, who reaped the big reward, as the books show. Some more raids may result, according to the predictions. Mr. Jerome's efforts will, however, be greatly directed toward sifting out and arranging the great stacks of evidence which he already has. That this may be thoroughly and properly done, he will call an expert accountant to his aid.

After a Big Politician.

That before the District Attorney gets through with the investigations, it has been repeatedly hinted, he may extend his efforts to a wider field of poolroom activity, is possible, because some of the evidence which he has concerning the downtown syndicate interlaces a little. Before Mr. Jerome shall finish his work, it was said yesterday, a man high in politics in this city and in the racing game may be reached. Before they get to that feature of the work, however, both the District Attorney as well as Mr. Vandiver will concentrate their efforts upon the downtown group.

The Grand Jury meets again on Thursday, and by that time it is probable that much of the evidence which will have been collected will be placed before that body, for there is hardly any doubt that Magistrate Barlow will consider it sufficient to go ahead with the cases. A number of true bills against important personages is expected.

Several of the prominent men who have been been mentioned are scheduled to appear at the first three days session of the John Doe proceedings this week. The District Attorney and Mr. Vandiver both have expressed themselves as of the opinion that they will give what aid they can in the way of telling of their transactions with the syndicate or individual members and employes of it.

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For Women and Misses

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In foreign models and original adaptations of Marquisette, Chiffon Taffetas, Chiffon Voiles in plain colorings, stripes and checks, Tussah and exclusive imported Fabrics trimmed with rich laces and embroideries mounted over best taffeta silk

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Dainty Summer models in Lingerie Gowns and Princess Dresses of Batistes, Lawns and Mulls trimmed with laces and embroideries.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Jumper Dresses——Two-Piece and Princess Models
prettily trimmed with bands of plain colored Taffeta — checks, stripes and the fashionable plain colorings. Value $25.00 Special **17.50**

Chiffon Taffeta Afternoon Dresses
with lace yoke and cuffs—full pleated skirt, trimmed with folds—several new models taken from regular stock. Formerly $35.00 to $40.00. Special **25.00**

Separate Coats

Coats of Taffeta, Covert, Broadcloth, Mixtures and Serges in the various fashionable lengths for general utility.

Lace Coats of Irish, Honiton, Filet, Princesse Venice, Rennaissance and Cluny Laces — for the various requirements of Spring and Summer.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Pony Coats of Taffeta or Broadcloth
handsomely trimmed with soutache—lined with Peau de Cygne. Value $20.00 Special **13.50**

Top Coats of Covert or Broadcloth
in box or semi-fitted styles lined with Taffeta or Peau de Cygne. Value $20.00 Special **15.00**

Walking Skirts

A complete assortment of the newest full pleated and gored Skirts in Taffetas, Chiffon Panamas, Voiles, Serges, Tweeds in new and exclusive stripes, checks and mixtures, Mohairs, Linens, Rajah, Pongee and Tussah

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Silk Lined Voile Skirts
of best quality French Voile mounted over superior quality taffeta drop—new side-pleated style. Value $20.00 Special **12.75**

Chiffon Taffeta Skirts
very full side plaited model trimmed with wide folds. Value $19.50 Special **11.50**

Summer Waists

An extensive showing of French Batistes and Lawns trimmed with real Cluny, Irish and Filet laces—in a great variety of imported and American models. In our enlarged BLACK WAIST DEPARTMENT a complete stock of Crepe trimmed models; also tailored Jap silk and lace trimmed Waists for mourning.

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of Furs and Fur-lined Garments, with full insurance against damage by moths, burglary and fire at moderate cost

Alterations and Repairs made during the Spring and Summer at much less than regular rates.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED, ARTICLES CALLED FOR ON REQUEST.

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WOMEN'S GOWNS, HATS, OUTERGARMENTS AND PARASOLS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

ORDERS WILL BE TAKEN FOR THE LATEST STYLES IN STREET AND THEATRE GOWNS, PLAIN AND FANCY TAILOR SUITS AND COATS. SELECTIONS ARE ALSO SHOWN OF FRENCH LINGERIE DRESSES AND BLOUSES. LACE AND CHIFFON PARASOLS, HATS IN IMPORTED AND ORIGINAL MODELS. OUTERGARMENTS IN LACE, SILK AND CLOTH, FOR EVENING WEAR. TRAVELING AND MOTOR COATS.

TEA GOWNS AND NEGLIGEES IN A VARIETY OF THE MOST RECENT PARIS MODELS, INCLUDING STYLES IN GOLD EMBROIDERED NET AND ENTIRE LACE EFFECTS. MATINEES WITH SKIRTS TO MATCH. JAPANESE HAND-EMBROIDERED KIMONOS AND NEGLIGEES.

PARIS HAND-MADE LINGERIE, INCLUDING FINE BRIDAL SETS: MATINEES AND PEIGNORS, HAND-EMBROIDERED AND LACE TRIMMED PETTICOATS, ADAPTED FOR WEAR WITH EVENING COSTUMES AND SUMMER DRESSES; AND PETTICOATS IN SHORT LENGTHS, FOR WALKING WEAR.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE FURNISHING OF SUMMER DWELLINGS AT MODERATE EXPENSE.

SUGGESTIONS WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR THE COMPLETE FITTING OR PARTIAL RE-FURNISHING OF COTTAGES AND COUNTRY HOUSES WITH DRAPERIES AND HANGINGS, RUGS AND MATTINGS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BLANKETS, AND VARIOUS INTERIOR FURNISHINGS, AS WELL AS ARTICLES FOR THE PORCH.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED OF THOSE RESIDING OUT OF TOWN. DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED. FURNITURE SLIP COVERS AND WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER.

RUG DEPARTMENT. A LARGE VARIETY OF RUGS AND MATTINGS, SUITABLE FOR HALLS AND VERANDAS, BATH ROOMS, ETC., INCLUDING JAPANESE AND CHINESE MATTINGS, HOMESPUN RUGS, ART SQUARES, FIBRE AND GRASS RUGS; WASHABLE BATH MATS; ALSO ORIENTAL RUGS IN SMALL AND LARGE SIZES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER MONTHS.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 8th, AT MUCH BELOW PREVAILING PRICES.

WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS AND COLORED DRESS GOODS

A SELECTION OF VERY DESIRABLE MODELS IN TRIMMED HATS; EMBRACING STYLES SUITABLE FOR STREET COSTUMES OR DRESS WEAR,

AT THE GREATLY REDUCED PRICE OF . . $16.50

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SIX THOUSAND YARDS OF IMPORTED VOILE, IN CHIFFON AND CRISP FINISH; COLORS, SILVER GREY, TAN, CASTOR, BROWN, RUSSET, APRICOT, SMOKE GREY, ROSE, NAVY, IVORY AND CEIL,

USUALLY PRICED $1.45, . . AT 95c. PER YARD

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BLANKETS, BEDSPREADS, MUSLIN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

DESIRABLE FOR SUMMER FURNISHINGS, WILL BE PLACED ON SALE, AS FOLLOWS:

HEAVY LINEN DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, EACH, $2.45, 3.75, 4.25
DINNER NAPKINS TO MATCH, . PER DOZEN, 3.45, 4.50
HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS, PER PAIR, 3.40, 4.50, 5.75
HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW CASES, PER PAIR, 1.10, 1.40, 1.60
LINEN HUCK TOWELS, . . PER DOZEN, 3.25, 3.75
BLANKETS, ... PER PAIR, 1.75, 2.10, 2.50
COMFORTABLES (REVERSIBLE), ... EACH, 95c.
BEDSPREADS, ... EACH, 95c., 1.15
MUSLIN SHEETS, PER PAIR, $1.15, 1.28, 1.50, 1.65, 1.75
MUSLIN PILLOW CASES, PER PAIR, 28c., 32c., 36c., 40c., 46c.

(DEPARTMENTS ON THIRD FLOOR)

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 9th, SPECIAL SALES WILL BE HELD OF

LACE AND EMBROIDERED ROBES, WOMEN'S SHOES AND SUMMER DRESS FABRICS.

A NUMBER OF HIGH-CLASS LINGERIE AND LACE ROBES (UNMADE) AT PRICES OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST

AND IN ADDITION, ONE HUNDRED ROBES (UNMADE), OF HAND-EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEF LINEN, INPORTED TO SELL FOR $32.00 TO 45.00 EACH, AT $16.75 AND 19.50 EACH.

WOMEN'S TIE PUMPS, IN BLACK RUSSIA AND PATENT LEATHER, VERY DESIRABLE FOR SPRING DRESS. REGULAR PRICE $5.00 PER PAIR . . AT $3.50

FIFTEEN THOUSAND YARDS OF COTTON VOILE, IN PLAIDS, CHECKS AND STRIPES, AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF . 16c. PER YARD

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

CITY LAW OFFICE NOW REORGANIZED

Changes Instituted by Ellison Have Greatly Expedited Business.

THE WORK DEPARTMENTIZED

Office Now Handling One-third More Cases Than Ever Before — Correspondence Cleared Up.

Corporation Counsel Ellison's recent activity in the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes has called particular attention to his department of the city administration and to the changes that have taken place in the Corporation Counsel's office since his advent. It has been the subject of comment from the bench that the Corporation Counsel's office is now more up to date in its work than ever before.

One of the chief reasons for this, according to Mr. Ellison himself, is that the whole office has been divided into departments with a regularly assigned head and a full staff of officials and minor employes sufficient for the most part to carry on the work assigned to that division. Previously the work was done as it came up, each assistant being given a special piece of work, and, after that was concluded, being put to work on something probably of a totally different character.

The main office division now has two assistants who help Mr. Ellison with the affairs of greatest importance. There is, next in order, the division of appeals, presided over by Theodore Connoly, and having four other assistants in it. Then comes the division for real estate matters and condemnation proceedings affecting lands within the city, and then a special division for similar matters affecting land outside the city limits.

These are the other departments in Manhattan under the new arrangement: Division of Taxes, Division of Franchises, Division of Legislation and Elections, Division for Contract Litigation, Division for Actions in Tort, Division for Affirmative Actions, Divison for the Mayor's Office, Division for Board of Education, Division for Civil Service Matters, Division for Preparation and Approval as to Form of Documents, and Division for Miscellaneous Business.

In addition to these, there is the Chief Clerk's office, with its regular apportionment of clerks, stenographers, and office boys to attend to the routine business of the office. Then there is the Brooklyn Branch office, with James D. Bell in charge and a staff of assistants, clerks, and stenographers; the Bureau of Street Openings, the affairs of which necessitate the labors of a large staff; the Bureau of Penalties; the recently organized Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, and the Tenement House Division and Building Bureau Branch office.

Mr. Ellison's first work on taking charge of his office was to have the unanswered correspondence looked up and attended to at once. He found that there were letters in the office, asking for legal opinions, which were a year old. A list of these communications was prepared and submitted to him, together with a list of the assistants to whom the letters had been referred in the first place. He segregated the correspondence at once and put his assistants to work, with the result that the correspondence was brought up to date in short order. It is now the rule that a transcript of the correspondence book containing every letter that asks for an opinion shall be submitted to him personally every day, and the unanswered correspondence is cleared up and attended to every month regularly.

Another important item that Mr. Ellison took up soon after his advent into the Corporation Counsel's office was the recovery of moneys due the city. He found that suits had been begun to recover only a part of these moneys, and that even these suits had not been prosecuted. Car license fees and paving by street railway companies and many other matters of a similar nature came in this category, and to the work of rectifying the mistakes and abuses that had occurred in connection with these matters Mr. Ellison assigned Mr. Pierce, a personal friend, who has just been put in charge of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes. As a result of his work large sums have been paid into the Treasury on account by the franchise-holding companies, and the suits for the recovery of the full amount are progressing as rapidly as the law allows.

An investigation of the franchise rights of the surface railroads was another thing that Mr. Ellison instigated soon after he took charge. As a result of the work of the Corporation Counsel's office along this line, the New York City Railway Company was compelled to ask for a franchise on 145th Street, where it had been operating without any legal right, and the same company, through Theodore P. Shonts, was brought to a position where it declared itself willing to remove the superfluous tracks on Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Ellison presided at the first meeting held in the city to protest against putting four tracks on Amesterdam Avenue. This was before he entered public life.

Contesting the claims of the electric lighting and gas companies in Manhattan and Brooklyn and obtaining an adjustment on a satisfactory basis, especially in Brooklyn, was another move of Mr. Ellison's. Next week the claims of the Consolidated Gas Company, aggregating $4,000,000, will be taken up, and it is expected that they will be so adjusted almost immediately as to permit the city to pay all of its bills, barring the amount in dispute, thus avoiding the payment of interest charges. The office is said to be handling one-third more cases than ever before.

PETERS GIVES A LUNCHEON.

President of Long Island Road Entertains 30 Members of His Staff.

President Ralph Peters celebrated the completion of his second year as the head of the Long Island Railway by giving a luncheon yesterday at the Café des Beaux Arts to thirty members of his staff.

Before Mr. Peters came to his present position he was General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania lines' Southwest system. Within the last two years about $15,000,000 has been spent on improvements for the Long Island Road under his direction. Several miles of the road are now operated by electricity, and the further electrification of a still greater part of it is projected.

Since Mr. Peters took charge the number of passengers carried increased from 18,800,000 to 21,500,000. The quantity of freight carried was 2,400,000 tons in 1904 and 2,900,000 tons in 1906.

Gross earnings increased proportionately, but the net showing is not so marked on account of increased cost of labor and material. With its short haul, commutation business and expensive facilities, its operations are costly.

Alpha Delta Phi Convention.

The seventy-fifth annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity will be held in this city April 17-20, at the Hotel Astor. A reception to the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale will be given on Thursday afternoon, April 18, and a theatre party is planned. The convention dinner will itake place on the evening of Friday, April 19, at the Hotel Astor. The new house of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York, in West Forty-fourth Street, will henceforth be the National headquarters of the fraternity.

THROWN FROM 5TH AV. STAGE.

Driver and Nine Passengers Spilled at 35th Street—Traffic Congested.

Driving rapidly down Fifth Avenue in a crush of home-going vehicles late yesterday afternoon, a heavily loaded stage of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company struck against a beam projecting from the framework around the excavation on the southwest corner of Thirty-fifth Street, just opposite Aitman's. The force of the shock threw the horses to the right against the temporary sidewalk, knocking them down and snapping the tongue. Michael Burke, the driver, was jerked over the dashboard and nine passengers, five of whom were young girls, were thrown from their seats on top of the stage and fell headlong between the kicking horses.

Burke fell on his right side. His head struck against the splintered pole and his ear was lacerated. None of the passengers allowed themselves to be taken to the hospital, though two of them were slightly dazed when members of the Traffic Squad extricated them from the tangle of harness.

There were many passengers inside the stage, but they escaped with a shaking up.

Mounted Policeman Fleischman saw the accident.

"When I looked," he said, "there was nothing but flying legs."

The accident caused great confusion among the vehicles. A line of carriages driving close behind the stage avoided crashing into it only by turning sharply to the left, directly in the path of carriages going up town. The narrowness of the avenue at this point, due to the projecting wooden sidewalk, made matters worse. Mounted Policemen Martin and Fleischman came from their posts at Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Streets, and after fifteen minutes succeeded in straightening out the congested traffic, while Policemen McGorry and Byrne of the Traffic Squad directed the work of raising the fallen horses.

In response to a call turned in by an excited bystander, an ambulance came from the New York Hospital. With some difficulty Burke was persuaded to go to the hospital and have his ear sewed up.

Inspector Cullen of the coach company hurried to the scene and took charge of the stage until another driver and a new tongue could be procured from the company's stable on East Eighty-eighth Street.

SEES SON'S FRIEND KILLED.

Father Faints When His Boy Is Mangled by a Trolley Car.

A Jerome Avenue trolley car ran into a soda water wagon at 233d Street about 8 o'clock last night, killing one man and injuring the legs of another so badly that they had to be amputated.

The driver of the wagon was Albert Bernstein, son of Max Bernstein, who has a sida water business at Mount Vernon. Beside young Bernstein sat his friend, Frank Hellwig, also of Mount Vernon. When the crash came Hellwig was hurled under the wheels of the trolley car and instantly killed. Bernstein's legs were caught under the wagon, and the Fordham Hospital surgeons had to cut them off.

Behind the wagon was another wagon driven by Bernstein, Sr. When he saw his son go under the wagon and heard his scream he fell from his own wagon in a faint. He, too, was taken to the Fordham Hospital.

Judgment Reduced $100,000.

The Appellate Division has reversed a judgment obtained by the National Contracting Company against the Hudson River Water Power Company, unless the defendant company stipulates to modify the judgment by reducing the amount found due on a counter claim from $386,185 to $287,253. The action was brought to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract.

Los Angeles Limited to Resume.

The San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company announces that the damage caused by cloudbursts to its line in Nevada, which resulted in a washout, has been repaired, and that the Los Angeles Limited will resume its daily service between Chicago and Los Angeles on April 13.

FRIENDS TO AMEND THE UTILITIES BILL

Railways May Invest to Any Extent in Feeders and Extensions.

CITY'S BURDEN SMALLER

Salaries of Commissioners $17,500—Governor's Friends Hope to Speed the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—It is the plan of Gov. Hughes and his friends in the Legislature to obtain all possible speed in the consideration and passage of the Page-Merritt Public Utilities bill. Senator Page and Assemblyman Merritt are at work now getting into shape a number of minor amendments which were practically agreed upon at the public hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Railroads Committee of the Assembly last week. Many of these amendments are of a purely technical nature.

Some amendments will be made by the friends of the bill.

One is a provision to make the salary of the proposed Commissioners $17,500 instead of $10,000, as the bill at present provides.

Another is a provision to divide the cost for the maintenance of the Metropolitan Commission between the city and the State. The bil now provides that the City of New York must bear alone all the expense of the proposed commission for the metropolitan district, while all fines and forfeitures incurred by local transit companies for violations of the proposed public service law would be payable into the State Treasury. This amendment is clearly for the purpose of cutting the ground from under the feet of "home rule" enthusiasts of the Grady-McCarren kind.

A third is a provision modifying the clause prohibiting railroads from investing in the stock of other railroad companies operating in this State to the extent of more than 10 per cent. of their capital stock. The amendment will permit unlimited investment in the stock of railroad companies whose lines may serve as feeders and extensions.

These are the principal amendments to be made by the friends of the bill. They have either been asked for or concurred in by those who have appeared here at the public hearings as representatives of the transportation and lighting interests.

The Page-Merritt bill will be taken up for consideration in executive session by the two committees having it in hand next Wednesday. Up to that time briefs and suggestions for amendments will be received. That the railroads and lighting corporations will flood the committees with documentary arguments is certain. All these briefs will naturally have to be read and digested by the two committees.

The committee will be compelled to consider, also, public utilities bill emanating from various sources—notably from Senators Grady and McCarren. Both of them are members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and will be in a splendid position to see that their measures receive duo and worshipful consideration by the two committees.

All of which will add to what Senator McCarren the other day on the floor of the Senate termed the "galty notions." What principally worries the friends of the bill is that it will open the way for filibusters in the Senate, who will be swift to take advantage of any opening to emasculate the provisions of the bill or retard progress in its consideration.

With everything possible done to expedite matters, it is difficult to see how the two committees would be able to finish their work in less than two weeks. Another two will undoubtedly be required, even under the most favorable circumstances for the necessary procedure before the full Senate, and possibly more, inasmuch as the bill is likely to provike a long and bitter debate.

WOULD LIGHT LAKE GEORGE.

Persons Interested Fear Disasters with Lighthouses Lacking.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—Residents on the shores of Lake George, through Senator Emerson and Assemblyman Waddell of Warren, have had introduced in the Legislature a hill providing for a $36,000 appropriation to establish a lighthouse service on that lake.

Lake George being entirely within the boundaries of the State, the Federal Government has neither responsibility nor jurisdiction in the matter. In a petition signed by 1,000 property owners residing on the shores of Lake George, many of whom are prominent New Yorkers with Summer cottages there, it is pointed out that the lake has not a single light.

"To show the difference of treatment that this commerce receives from the National Government, we have only to glance at Lake Champlain, but a few miles from Lake George. Here the United States Lighthouse Department has established fifteen lights in a distance of ahout twelve miles, because a creek is crooked. But its shores are not dangerous in the sense that the reefs of Lake George are dangerous. These shores of Whitehall Creek are nothing but alluvial deposit, soft and yielding if struck hy a vessel. On this creek there is hardly eny passenger traffic, only a few canalboats per day passing back and forth.

"The traffic upon Lake George has now assumed very large proportions. The submerged rocks in Lake George are perfect graveyards of broken propellers, rudders, and other parts of boats. The damage done in this manner annually amounts to many thousands of dollars. There have been several serious accidents accompanied by loss of life in years past upon Lake George, owing entirely to the absence of these aids to navigation, and that no further serious calamity has happened for the past eight years is only due to a kind Providence."

$5,000 SILVERWARE ROBBERY.

Burglars Evidently Drank David Thomson's Claret, Too.

Silverware worth more than $5,000 was stolen from the residence of David Thomson at 57 East Seventy-fifth Street early yesterday morning, and although county detectives and the East Sixty-seventh Street police are working on the case, they have been so far unable to get any trace of the burglars.

That the burglars took their time in looting the silver closets of Mr. Thomson, who is a lawyer, having offices at 141 Broadway, was shown clearly by the fact that two empty glasses were found on the dining room table. Near the glasses was an empty bottle, which had contained claret and another which had been filled with mineral water.

Mrs. Thomson said last night that she did not believe that the burglars were aided by any of her servants.

SIGHTSEER'S MURDER STIRS CHINATOWN

Man Who Shot Down Frank Drake Caught, but Will Tell Nothing.

THE TONG WAR RECALLED

Thousands of Chinamen Thought It Had Started Again — Police Drove Them Home.

Chinatown was thrown into a flutter when the report of a pistol shot echoed through Doyers Street early yesterday morning. Denizens of the dingy quarter dodged into hallways and alleys, where they awaited in trembling the volley of shots which they expected would follow. For all in Chinatown recall the pistol battles of the On Leong and Hip Sing Tongs.

When, after a moment, there was no second shot, frightened Chinamen and lobbygows peeped from their windows and doorways. On the sidewalk, in front of the home of Mock Duck, they saw the body of a man. Fleeing down Doyers Street toward the Bowery was a second man, closely followed by a policeman. The policeman was Young of the Elizabeth Street Station, and his rap for assistance was quickly answered by Roundsman Eckers.

Down the Bowery and into Chatham Square the policemen followed the man. They saw him dodge into the doorway of the building at Nos. 11 and 12, the Progress Lodging House, where a moment later they followed him. A frightened night clerk, suddenly awakened from a cat nap, pointed toward the stairs, and up these the policemen ran. In a room which he had just entered they found the man and led him, protesting, to the office.

There the clerk, Frederick Pekit, handed the policeman a pistol, its barrel still warm from exploded powder, and, pointing to the man whose arms the policeman clutched, exclaimed:

"He threw it under a table as he ran upstairs."

Young and Eckers took their prisoner to the Elizabeth Street Station, where he said he was Michael D. Manix, 28 years old, of 93 Gold Street. He declined to make any statement beyond denying that he had been in the neighborhood when the shooting occurred, and was locked up charged with being a suspicious person.

In the meantime the terrifying report had spread through Chinatown that the rival tongs were again engaged in battle, and the police reserves from the Elizabeth Street Station were hurried into Pell, Mott, and Doyers Streets, where thousands of Chinamen had gathered. They quickly cleared these thoroughfares and then carried the body of the man to the station house. In the pockets of the coat was a black card bearing in gold letters the name, C. E. Hanna, Jr. At the Morgue the man was identified later as Frank Drake, 22 years old and a driver, of 205 East Thirty-third Street.

Although at first Manix had denied all knowledge of the shooting, the police say that when he was told that Policeman Young had seen him running away from the spot where the body was found, the prisoner admitted the killing, declaring, however, that he had shot in self-defense. Manix was identified as the man who had done the shooting by Hyman Dickute of 1,724 Amsterdam Avenue, who said that he had been present when the shot was fired, and he was sent to the House of Detention as a witness in default of $100 bail.

At Police Headquarters Manix was recognized by Detective Sergeant Galvin, who said that Manix had given his right name and that his picture was in the Rogues' Gallery. At the Tombs Court Manix was remanded to the Coroner and later Coroner Dooley committed him to the Tombs Prison without bail to await an inquest.

Drake, it is said, spent Friday night "doing" Chinatown, in a company of about ten men and women. They had stopped before the home of Mock Duck to part for the night, and Drake had started alone toward the Bowery when the shot was fired.

The police have learned of none of the events which preceded the shooting. The reason for the killing remains a mystery.

O'BRIEN GIRLS ARE WARDS.

Guardians Appointed for Daughters of the Late ex-Sheriff.

Surrogate Fitzgerald signed an order yesterday appointing Sanford O'Brien general guardian of the person of his sister, Alice O'Brien, and Edward Burke as the general guardian of her estate. The same guardians were appointed for Ella Josephine O'Brien.

The two young women are daughters of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, who died recently. The ex-Sheriff had obtained an absolute divorce from his wife, and it is stated in the petition that because of this she is unfitted to serve as guardian of her children.

The young women each have an annual income from the estate of their father amounting to $1,750.

Furs Stored, Repaired and Remodelled at Moderate Prices.

Hearn & Hyman
CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Special Attractions
FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Suit Dep't.

FRENCH VOILE SUITS, mounted on taffeta, handsomely embroidered Eton with vestee; full plaited skirt. Colors, Black, Navy, Brown, Champagne and Gray. Value $40.00..... 29.75

PONY AND ETON COAT SUITS, distinct models, of Panamas in all shades, or smart checks or stripes; new pleated skirt. Values $32.50 to $40.00.. 23.75

Coat Dep't.

TOURIST COATS of London checks and stripes, collarless model, trimmed with soutache and braid. Value $15.00..... 9.75

Costume Dep't.

PRINCESS JUMPER DRESSES of chiffon taffeta, in checked, plain colors or satin striped effects; guimpe of allover embroidery; kimono sleeves; new plaited skirt Value $39.75..... 24.75

Skirt Dep't.

FRENCH MESH VOILE SKIRTS, side plaited model over heavy taffeta drop, cut extra wide, regular and extra sizes. Value $17.50..... 11.50

NEW PLAITED MODEL, of heavy quality Chiffon Panama or brown checks, strictly man tailored, all sizes. Value $8.75..... 5.75

Waist Dep't.

FINE LAWN WAISTS, embroidered front and back; Val. Lace trimmed. Value $3.50..... 1.75

MARIE ANTOINETTE WAISTS, of lawn, full tucked front, plaitings in pale pink, pale blue or white. Value $3.90..... 2.25

FRENCH BATISTE WAISTS, trimmed with embroidered Medallions and German Val. Laces; several models. Value $5.90..... 3.90

20 West 23d Street Opposite Fifth Av. Hotel.

Lord & Taylor

Announce for

Monday, April 8th

the Formal Opening of their

New Shoe Room

This department, completely equipped with every comfort and convenience, offers unusual facilities for securing everything in smart and stylish footwear.

The opening occasion will be made noteworthy by a broad and comprehensive display of new and exclusive ideas in Women's and Misses' Shoes, Oxfords, Pumps, Ties and Slippers for the Spring and Summer Season.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Bedding Department.

Notwithstanding the advanced prices on all materials entering into the manufacture of Bedding, we are in a position to offer Monday, April 8th the following special values:

Hair Mattresses.

		Single Size,	Full Size.
No. 4	Unusually Fine Mixed Hair,	$8.75,	$14.00,
No. 5	Best Grade Oxford Heir,	$9.00,	$15.50,
No. 6	Pure South American Hair,	$10.00,	$17.50,
No. 7	L. & T. Special Hair,	$14.50,	$24.00,

Feather Pillows.

22-inch x 28-inch.....$1.50, 1.80, 2.15, 2.50 each
24-inch x 30-inch.....$1.90, 2.25, 2.65, 3.15 "

Upholstered Springs.

Single sizes..... ..$8.00, 10.00 & 12.00 each
Full " .....$10.00, 12.00 & 14.00 "

Bedsteads.

White Enamel, Continuous post, Brass trimmed Bed $7.50 value $10.00

Brass Bedstead, 2-in. continuous post, extra quality, $28.50 value $40.00

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Lord & Taylor

Announce

the arrival from abroad of numerous lines of

Fine Damask Table Cloths & Napkins

in exclusive designs.

Towels, H. S. Scalloped and Embroidered, H. S. Scalloped and Embroidered Sheets and Pillow Cases, Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Doylies, Centre Pieces, Tea and Luncheon Cloths At Very Moderate Prices.

The following reduced priced lines are offered for MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

Table Cloths

Ranging from $1.85 to $10.50
Value $2.25 to $13.00.

Napkins, $2.75 to $10.50 Doz. Value $3.50 to $17.50.

100 Doz. Odd Napkins, (large size), worth $8.00 to $9.50, at $5.95 Doz.

Towels

Hemstitched Huck, $3.00 Doz. Regular $4.00 quality.
Extra Quality H. S. Huck, $5.50 Doz. Worth $9.00.

Sale of

Muslin Sheets & Pillow Cases

Blankets, Bed Spreads, Comfortables

at prices very much below regular value, beginning Monday and continuing throughout the week.

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Av., 19th St.

Lord & Taylor

Monday, April 8th.

Special Sale of Underwear and Lingerie Waists

Night Gowns and Skirts,
98c., $1.25, $1.95, $2.45 to $5.00

Lingerie Waist Dept.

Fine Lawn or Batiste Waists
with fronts of Val. lace or embroidery, also

Fine Tucked Lawn Waists
with plaiting down front, short or long sleeves and

Linen Tailored Waists,
long sleeves, stiff collar and cuffs,

$2.50

Fine Lawn or Batiste Waists,
lace trimmed, at

$2.95, 4.95, 5.95, 8.75
all exceptional values

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

THE EDDY TRUSTEES MADE DEFENDANTS

Christian Science Leader's Relatives File a Supplemental Bill.

URGE UNDUE INFLUENCE

Plaintiffs Declare That She Executed Trust Deed While Mentally Incompetent.

CONCORD, N. H., April 6.—A supplemental bill in equity, called forth by the recent announcement that the property of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy had been transferred to three trustees, was filed in the Merrimack County Court to-day, by the original plaintiffs—"next friends"—in the suit for an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's property.

The bill is the answer of the plaintiffs to the motion made by the defendants last Tuesday, that the three trustees, Archibald McLellan of Boston, Henry M. Baker of Bow, and Josiah E. Fernald of this city, be substituted for the "next friends" and be empowered to prosecute the suits against the defendants, who are all prominent members of the Christian Science Church.

The answer asks that the three trustees be added to the list of defendants, on the ground that the trustees are working for the same ends as the original defendants, that is, that they are unduly influencing Mrs. Eddy and managing her property to their own ends.

Judge Robert N. Chamberlain issued an order that all the defendants, including the original defendants and the three Trustees, shall appear in court on April 15 to make answer to the petition filed to-day.

The supplemental bill also asks that the deed of trust be vacated, on the ground that Mrs. Eddy was not competent to execute it, and that it was a device contrived by the defendants to defeat the purpose of the original suit.

The bill reads in part as follows:

The plaintiffs further say that after the filing of said bill on March 6 the defendants induced Mary B. G. Eddy, she being then in the condition of mind and body alleged in plaintiffs' original bill, to execute a deed transferring all her estate, real and personal, to Henry M. Baker of Bow, N. H.; Archibald McLellan of Boston, Mass., and Josiah E. Fernald of Concord, N. H., and that thereupon, in pursuance of said deed, Baker, McLellan, and Fernald proceeded to take possession of all the real and personal estate conveyed by said deed.

Service was made to-day upon Messrs. Baker and Fernald. Neither the trustees nor Gen. Frank S. Streeter, their counsel, would make any statement for publication.

BOSTON, April 6.—Frederick W. Peabody of this city, of counsel for the plaintiffs in the suit for an accounting of the property of Mary B. G. Eddy, said today:

"The status of the three alleged trustees will not be assumed, but must be proved. They are not trustees if the instrument upon which they rely is of no validity, and the validity of the instrument can be determined only by a judicial determination of the mental capacity of the person who is alleged to have made it.

"The attempted creation of the trust is an admission of the incompetency of Mrs. Eddy personally to administer her business and property, and such an admission involves the further admission of incompetency to dispose of it by deed of trust or otherwise.

"I am confident that we shall have no difficulty in having the alleged trust instrument invalidated because of Mrs. Eddy's condition of mental unsoundness."

BUSSE TO FORCE DUNNE OUT.

Chicago's New Mayor Suddenly Takes Oath of Office.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Fred A. Busse, the successful candidate for Mayor at the municipal election last Tuesday, suddenly took the oath of office to-day. He appeared before City Clerk Anson at noon, presented his certificate of election, and was sworn.

Mayor Busse said to-night he had no desire for unseemly haste; that he acted thereby on advice, for the protection of his interests and those of the city.

"As to when I will take hold of affairs at the City Hall," he said, "I had not intended to assume office until after April 15. If my own wishes were consulted id wait until then, but things have shaped themselves, so I probably shall take hold Tuesday at the latest."

Under the Illinois law, a Mayor-elect may assume the duties of his office on presenting his certificate of election, taking the oath of office and filing his bond. It is the contention of Mr. Busse's friends that the moment he executed his bond he became Mayor. Others declare that there is a question, because the law says the bond must be approved by the City Council. If the law is construed thus he will not become Mayor until the Council has accepted his bond as good.

Corporation Counsel Lewis said tonight:

"Mr. Busse this moment is Mayor in fact. There are two Mayors. Mr. Busse can now, if he chooses, actually assume the duties of office. Until he does so Mayor Dunne will continue to act. Mayor Dunne, I hold, can make appointments and discharge all the duties of Mayor until Mr. Busse actually assumes office, although I do not believe that the Mayor would attempt to make appointments under the circumstances. It is a most unusual proceeding."

Mr. Busse's action is the climax of a week of upheavals in the municipal machinery of Chicago. The new Republican administration has insisted on instituting its traction policy before the Democratic administration has had any chance to interfere with its plans. Drawings of plans for the rehabilitation of the street-car systems, under the provisions of the ordinances approved at the election, have been completed this week, and the actual work is scheduled to begin Monday.

It is admitted by Republican leaders that the desire on the part of Mayor Busse to facilitate this work as much as possible was one reason why he was sworn into office. They acknowledged a fear that radical friends of Mayor Dunne might persuade him to do something that would embarrass them between now and April 15, and said they believed it would be just as well to strip him of all authority.

"I want the people of Chicago to judge of this procedure for themselves," said Mayor Dunne when told of Mr. Busse's action. "It is my understanding and belief that the bond of the Mayor-elect must be examined and approved by the City Council before he can be declared in office.

"It seems to me that the time-honored custom of notifying the outgoing Mayor of his intention to assume office might have been followed by the incoming official in this instance. I know of no explanation of the method adopted. I do not propose to make any further comment, except to say that the customary farewell address of the Mayor to the Council will be unnecessary in this instance, and that the time-honored introduction of the new Mayor by the retiring Mayor will be eliminated."

KEEPS "INCUBATOR" BABY.

Mrs. Bleakley, the Mother, Wins Hard-Fought Case Over Child.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 6.—The State Supreme Court decided to-day that Mrs. Charlotte E. Bleakley of Lawrence, Kan., as its mother, is entitled to the "incubator" baby exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair.

The decision to-day ends a most interesting fight for possession of the baby. James G. Barkley and Stella Barkley, his wife, who were in charge of an exhibit at the St. Louis Fair, saw the baby in the incubator concession. They traced its parentage to Mrs. Bleakley of Lawrence, Kan., who was persuaded to sign a deed of adoption to Mrs. Barkley.

The baby had been put in the concession by a St. Louis midwife, who had told Mrs. Bleakley that it had been born dead. Mrs. Bleakley, uncertain that the child was really hers, but wishing to aid Mrs. Barkley to gain possession of it from the midwife, signed the adoption papers.

Mrs. Bleakley later became satisfied that the child was her own daughter and sought to retain it. In Illinois the courts gave Mrs. Bleakley custody of the child. The Barkleys then brought suit in the District Court of Kansas. The Kansas District Court gave judgment for the Barkleys, but Mrs. Bleakley kidnapped the child and escaped to Illinois. The Kansas Supreme Court now gives her the custody of the child.

PEARY ASKS FOR LEAVE.

Seeks Permission to Make Another Dash for the Pole.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Commander R. E. Peary, U. S. N., has applied for an extension of leave of absence in order to resume his effort to reach the north pole.

The dash to the pole will be attempted in the Summer of 1908.

Veteran Ferry Employe Drops Dead.

While collecting fares in the Twenty-third Street Ferry house, at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, yesterday, Isaac H. Pryor, who had been employed by the Brooklyn Ferry Company for more than fifty years, was fatally stricken with apoplexy. He was known as "Old Ike," and was a familiar figure in Williamsburg for many years. Pryor was dead on the arrival of an ambulance surgeon. He was nearly 70 years old. He leaves a widow, one son, and one daughter.

Harlem High School Alumni to Dine.

The first annual dinner of the Harlem Evening High School Alumni Association will be held in the Harlem Casino, 124 Street and Seventh Avenue, on Saturday evening, April 27.

STRAUS FINALLY BARS JAPANESE

Immigrants Who Entered United States by Way of Mexico Must Be Deported.

NO OBJECTION BY JAPAN

Minister Advises Them That the United States Acts in Accordance with the Agreement.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor to-day denied admission to this country of five Japanese immigrants, namely, Hisamatsu Takemoto, Otokiro Hatakeyama, Mauskichi Yamada, Kenosuke Sadakami, and Knnekichi Takayama. These are the first Japanese exclusion cases which have reached the Secretary since the promulgation of the executive order carrying into effect the new immigration law. Secretary Straus's action was based upon an appeal taken by the Japanese from a decision of the Inspector at El Paso, Texas, denying them the rights to enter this country on passports from Mexico.

These appeals first reached Commissioner of Immigration Sargent, and they were referred by him to the Secretary with the recommendation that they be dismissed on the ground that no other course was permissible under the President's order carrying into effect the agreement of last Winter relative to the exclusion of Japanese laborers.

The matter was presented on behalf of the would-be immigrants to the Japanese Minister, and he advised them that the course of the United States authorities was in accord with the agreement between the two countries and hence satisfactory to his Government.

When they represented that they had been compelled to come to the United States in search of food, he advised them to apply to the Japanese Minister to Mexico for relief. Commissioner Sargent has been advised that about 500 Japanese laborers have recently left El Paso, going both east and west, and it is expected that they will try to find admission into the United States at unguarded points along the international line.

GREAT NORTHERN IS FINED.

It Permits a Conviction on Rebating to Facilitate an Appeal.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 6.—After agreeing to a stipulation of facts as to fifteen counts involving illegal rebates, the Great Northern Railroad was to-day found guilty, and was fined $15,000 by Judge Page Morris, in the Federal District Court.

This handling of the case, it is stated, is to facilitate an appeal by the railroad. The appeal is to be based on the question whether it is possible to bring a prosecution under the Elkins law on charges which are covered in the new Hepburn law. With the appeal in view both sides stipulate that the fine imposed should in no way be construed as a precedent in other cases.

Philipsborn

THE OUTER GARMENT SHOP.

Announce for Monday

Unusually Attractive Values in all Departments

Pedestrienne Suits

A NOBBY MODEL, in Black, Blue and Brown Serge; strictly man tailored; double breasted Box Coat and full pleated skirt; all sizes for women and misses. Value $35.00..... **22.50**

Taffeta Lined Voile Suits

A NEW MODEL of heavy, crisp, French Voile, mounted on finest Taffeta; Eton Coat, artistically trimmed with silk braid and narrow velvet ribbons, and taffeta vestee; closely pleated skirt with wide fold at foot. Colors navy, black, champagne and pearl gray. Value $45.00..... **27.50**

Princess Walking Dresses

SEVERAL "CHIC" MODELS of light weight Broadcloth, fancy stripes and checks. Value $40.00..... **23.75**

Lingerie Princess Gowns

TWO CHARMINGLY DISTINCTIVE MODELS, of very fine French Batiste, trimmed with exquisite embroidery and laces, in pink, white, light blue and lavender. Value $22.50..... **14.75**

Smart Tailored Jackets

STYLISH BOX MODEL, of Tan Coverts, plain, but cut with the newest and most correct lines, self-strapped and velvet collar. Value $16.50..... **9.75**

Taffeta Etons

A CHARMING NEW MODEL, of finest Taffeta, elaborately braided and finished with pleated lace vestee. Value $18.75..... **12.75**

Taffeta Skirts

TWO NEW MODELS of Chiffon Taffeta, very full width, box or cluster side pleated, with or without velvet bands at foot. Value $17.50..... **11.50**

Net Waists

A DRESSY MODEL of ecru, white or Black Net over China Silk lining, with yoke of Val. and Cluny Insertions; entire Waist and sleeves trimmed with a series of Val. ruffles. Value $8.50..... **4.90**

Jumper Waists

A GREAT VARIETY of this season's cleverest ideas in Linens and Taffetas all popular shades and black. Value $4.00..... **2.90**

Taffeta Petticoats

ATTRACTIVE MODELS of Chiffon Taffetas, very full shirred and hemstitched flounce and silk dust ruffle, all leading shades and black. Value $7.50..... **4.90**

Furs Remodeled and Stored

During the Summer months, insuring them against loss through moths, fire or burglary.

Prices Moderate.

12 West 23d St. Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. through to 22d.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their large assortments of Women's

Imported Outer Garments

comprising the season's most desirable styles, of Liberty Satin, Chiffon, Taffeta, Embroidered Linen, Laces, Pongees, Tussah and Broadcloth.

Also a varied selection of Wraps suitable for Traveling, Steamer and Motoring,

To-morrow, Monday

Taffeta Coats, several new models, at $15.00, 22.50

Tailor-made Walking Suits

Additional Spring Models

in Voiles, Silks, Rajahs, Marquisettes, Serges, Panamas, Fancy Checks, Stripes, Mixtures and all the newest fabrics.

To-morrow, will be placed on sale

Several styles in Fancy Stripes, Checks and Mixtures, with Eton, Hip Length and Semi-Fitted Coats, Pleated Skirts, at the Special Prices of $21.50, 26.50

Walking Suits of French Voile in the new shades, Eton Coat, trimmed with fancy and self color braid, Pleated Skirt made over taffeta drop. 29.50

Regular Value $42.00

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC TEA GOWNS

A large collection of the newest models in

Chiffon, Marquisettes, Satin Foulards, Liberty Silks, Messalines, Voiles, All Over Nets, Laces and English Embroideries, including a number with the new Kimono Sleeves.

Important Sale of

Desirable Dress Silks

6000 Yds. { Printed Foulard Silks, in a large variety of Polka Dots and Desirable Figures, in brown & white, navy & white, black & white, 50c

5500 Yds. { White Washable Habutai Silks, 36 inches wide, at 55c

4800 Yds. { Imported Black Taffeta Silks, bright finish, 21 inches wide, at 59c

Colored Dress Goods

Closing Out of

2500 Yds. Novelty Voiles and Suitings

Imported Fabrics in the most exclusive designs for Spring and Summer Gowns, Reduced to 79c

Former Prices $1.35 to 1.75 Yard

To-morrow, the remainder of their High Cost

Imported Cotton and Silk Mixed

Summer Fabrics

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Including Marquisettes, Voiles and Silk Mixed Novelties in checks, stripes and figures, at 75c

Prices Heretofore $1.50 to 2.50

Also

8500 Yds. { Voile Duchesse, in a large variety of fancy designs and plain colors, 27 & 34 in. wide. 14c

Paris Hand Embroidered Robes, of fine linen stripe voiles, in all white and colored embroidery, exclusive designs, $29.00, 38.00

Former Prices $75.00 to 95.00

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Excellent Values for Monday

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, of invisible checks and Panama cloths, also grey and tan mixtures, three button semi-fitted coat with satin reveres, 14 and 16 yrs., $23.50

Misses' Junior Suits, in checks, stripes and mixtures, semi-fitted coat, satin lined, full plated skirt, 12 to 16 yrs., 11.95

Girls' Reefers, of fancy checks and mixtures, inlaid silk collars of contrasting colors, lined throughout with fancy silks, very stylish coat, 6 to 14 yrs., 9.95

Girls' Washable Dresses, of white lawn, guimpe model, with short sleeves, trimmed with English Evelet embroidery, 6 to 14 yrs., 3.95

Girls' Guimpes, of white lawn, cluster tucking with insertions of embroidery, 4 to 14 yrs., 65c

For Monday and Tuesday, a large quantity of

Imported Lace Curtains

will be placed on sale at the following

Very Low Prices.

French Lacet Arabe Curtains, $7.50, 8.75, 16.50
Were $9.50 to 23.50 Pair

French Marie Antoinette Curtains, $8.75, 10.50, 16.50
Were $11.50 to 22.50 Pair

French Renaissance Curtains, $8.50, 10.95, 15.00
Were $10.50 to 22.50 Pair

Irish Point Lace Curtains, $2.95, 6.95, 13.50
Were $4.25 to 18.50 Pair.

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Arnold, Constable & Co.

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French Hand-Made Lingerie in sets, for Bridal Trousseaux; also separate pieces; from stock or made especially to order, of the finest materials, hand embroidered and real lace trimmed. Novelties in Boudoir Gowns, Matinees, &c.

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FOR WEDDING GIFTS.

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NAPKINS to match; dinner size; dozen, 13.00
CLOTHS, medium quality, 3.25, 4.00, 5.50, 6.75
NAPKINS, dozen, 4.50, 5.85, 6.00

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

UNUSUALLY IMPORTANT SALES

Imported Novelty Dress Goods

Formerly $1.50 to $4.00, yard, 95c

Consisting of 3,500 yards sheer fabrics from our regular stock, in a variety of stripes, checks, plaids and Jacquard effects in the fashionable shadings of the season.

ALSO

3,000 yards Silk and Wool Crepe in spring shades
2,000 yards English Mohair in tan, castor, brown, gray, wine and navy, Values $1.25 and $1.50, } 75c yard

Novelty Summer Silks

FANCY TAFFETA AND LOUISINE SILKS, fine grades, in a varied assortment of most fashionable styles in black and white checks, block checks in white and colors, stripes in hair line, Chameleon, Satin Roma and Pastel effects, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50

PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS, exclusive new designs, also polka dots in black and white, navy and white and other fashionable colorings. 1.00, 1.25, 1.50

RHADZIMIR RAYE—new spring colors for Street and Evening Dresses. 1.50

CHIFFON FAILE FRANCAISE—new Street and Evening colors 1.50

Real Laces and Lace Robes

(unmade)

FOR WEDDING GOWNS.

An extensive showing of POINT APPLIQUE ROBES AND VEILS, TRIMMING LACES IN DUCHESSE. DUCHESSE AND POINT, HONITON, POINT APPLIQUE, &c.

ALSO WILL BE OFFERED

at one-third below prevailing prices: 1,500 yards

Duchesse Laces

2 to 3 INCHES WIDE, yard, *3.90 to 6.00*
4½ " 6 " " " *5.50 " 18.00*
7½ " " " " *12.00 " 28.00*

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Women's Coats

FOR MOTOR, STEAMER AND TOURING,

from our regular stock, made of the Foreign Fabrics—individual English and Continental Models. Value $30.00 to $65.00;

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WOMEN'S SUITS—Navy blue serge, three button Cutaway Coat, full kilted skirt, *32.50*

WOMEN'S BLACK VOILE SKIRTS, full plaited, Taffeta trimmed; silk drop, *22.50*

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Axminster, Wilton and Brussels

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City. Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.17
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8.50
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year. 2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year. 1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00
For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.05 per month.

FIFTY-SIX PAGES,
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INCLUDING PICTORIAL SECTION.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

The destiny of Canada is indeed the biggest thing in England's politics, as our message this morning from London says. It is likewise a matter of great moment in the future of this continent. It is a three-cornered situation which we hope to see managed with the broadest statesmanship, and with the least trace on our part of the bitterness discoverable in Canada, or the horse-trading spirit which the polite press of London warned Mr. BRYCE against on the part of Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. ROOT.

Our own attitude should be marked with both patience and restraint, and there is not the least reason to suppose that there will be any difficulty about such a temper in and out of official circles. It is true that those qualities are not characteristic of Mr. ROOSEVELT personally, but this matter is more particularly in the charge of about the coolest and patientest of all our Secretaries of State. The average of the two men is a happy assurance both to ourselves and to the parties across the council table. The British temper is said to be one of indifference. The Government is said to care not a fig what becomes of Canada. Such a spirit we should construe rather as acquiescence in the inevitable than as indifference. Canada's future fires the imagination. The Nineteenth Century was ours, the Twentieth Century is Canada's, in the words of her Premier. But there is and can be little in it for England, except pride in her offspring. England has nothing to offer Canada, and Canada has reached the limit of what she will give England. They belong to such different systems that Canada has washed its hands of England's quarrels, and will not contribute to the Imperial defense. But England cannot wash its hands of Canada any more than we can divest ourselves of responsibility for the Philippines, and must either defend her colony or abandon it to the protection of the Monroe Doctrine.

Canada's attitude lacks something of what is due to both England and the United States. In a sense she is the equal of either, but she is not the superior of either. Nobody dreams of imposing anything upon her. The freest and fairest bargain is all that is in anybody's mind, but already she is both dictatorial and suspicious, responding too readily to the same British mischief-makers as those who found in the Swettenham incident ground for irritation and antagonism toward the United States. Thrice fortunate is it that in both England and the United States, whatever party is in power, it is only the opposition which seeks to stir up anger between kin. It is the critics of the British Government which regard Mr. BRYCE as an anti-nationalist and phil-American, and warn him against American jockeying. It is on the other side the border, not on this, that England's representative is charged with a disposition toward purchasing American good-will by the betrayal of Canada. On this side the border there is no disposition to do any business of that sort. There will be a to-morrow as well as to-day, and the only arrangement wished by those of influence in the United States is one that will stand the test of time and equity. We want no "comeback" hereafter, and we think that Canada errs in regarding herself as wronged in past adjustments.

It is undeniable that a certain regret tinges our Canadian relations. They have not been managed with the best results for either party, and a time has arrived when neither approaches the other with sentiments quite unruffled. Undoubtedly there have been times when reciprocity and even annexation, or let us say amalgamation, were more within the range of practical politics than now they seem. Undoubtedly we are not entirely free from reproach and responsibility for some share of the new spirit across the border, and Canada is right in holding herself less cheap than a generation ago. But, on the other hand, we have something more to offer than we had in those earlier days, and the proposal that we should not on either side make two bites of a cherry is worth consideration before Canada in turn places herself in position to say that she let slip the best time for an understanding. It is impossible to run down the list of questions pending between Canada and the United States without perceiving how they vanish with abolition of the boundary. A single tariff is better than reciprocity. The seal herd might well belong to identical proprietors. The fisheries would gain in worth if the catch were salable in either market. The naval vessels on the lakes might be abandoned, or might be of any size and number, if they flew one flag. There ought to be no question of merchandise in transit, and the fence which prevents living and working in either country at will ought to be taken down. There is not in the list one item which would not yield to business sense—with or without amalgamation—and not one fit to arouse sentiments such as distinguish nations not similar in blood and thought. This is more the sentiment of England than of Canada, but Canada is the best and sole judge of Canada's interests.

PRESIDENT AND PEOPLE.

The most remarkable social and political phenomenon observable in this Republic to-day is the immense and growing popularity of THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Through the large number of dispatches from the editors of Republican newspapers which we print this morning there runs this single note—the President's popularity is growing, he is to-day stronger with the people than ever before. The enthusiasm he has aroused asks no questions, demands no pledges, imposes no conditions. Its confidence, like its admiration, is boundless.

Persons accustomed to the study of politics will perceive that if these newspaper editors correctly reflect popular sentiment in their respective communities the Republican National Convention that assembles next year will nominate Mr. ROOSEVELT for the Presidency unless he employs some meane more potent and effectual than any hitherto at the command of any statesman in such a position to stay a procedure so completely in conflict with his professed wish and intention.

From one or two sources we get the sound of a sober note of critical judgment, of doubt, of possibly diminished fervor, and of some apprehension. But this note sounds faint indeed, and is pretty nearly lost in the otherwise universal shout of approbation. The misgivings and the fears that possess the minds of men whom habit or business prudence constrains to scan the future so far as may be, and to take account of the public consequences of Executive acts committed or in contemplation, do not in the least trouble the President's admirers. With their eyes fixed on him they take no thought of what may lie in the path before their feet.

No American statesman ever had such an unquestioning support, a support so completely uncritical or one so manifestly due to the inspiration awakened by personality. It is an astonishing spectacle. To the renomination of President GRANT in 1880 it was felt that the third-term tradition offered an insuperable obstacle. It will not in the slightest degree avail against the wave of popular favor that now promises to make Mr. ROOSEVELT the candidate next year. With the spirit he has invoked and stirred tradition counts for nothing. If the time of sobering up should be long deferred, we do not know that even institutions would count for very much.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GUESTS.

After all, great wealth has its uses. Possibly not for the happiness of its possessor, as Mr. CARNEGIE, who ought to know, has been maintaining in public, but certainly for the progress and happiness of mankind, when it is directed both unselfishly and intelligently, as Mr. CARNEGIE again has conspicuously made clear. There are those, indeed, who disparage the public utility of his libraries. But nobody disputes the public utility of the other institutions which he has founded. Nobody denies that the building at The Hague for the uses of The Hague conferences and of The Hague Tribunal is a good thing for the peace and progress of the world. Nobody pretends that it could or would be built by national or international action if a private donor had not come forward to build it. Likewise the projected building for the use of the "Bureau of American Republics" in Washington. Possibly Congress might in time have been wrought up to the point of appropriating money for such a building. But really it is no business of Congress, and, moreover, the republics to the south of us might have had their scruples about making use of a building supplied by the "big brother" or big sister, whereas they can have no scruples about accepting the hospitality of an individual donor, even though he may happen to be a North American citizen. So also with the Carnegie Institute. And so, very particularly, with the wonderful assemblage which is even now taking place of guests for the dedication of that institute.

Nothing could be better all around than that the most notable men in Europe, the men of light and leading in their several countries, should be enabled to visit this country as students of its institutions. But many of the men whom it is most desirable to attract in that capacity, and to bring in under no retainer whatever, nor in any official station, but as independent investigators, who may or may not be moved to make public report of what they find, would not be here at all but for Mr. CARNEGIE'S generous hospitality. Doubtless every one of them has cherished some vague velleities of some time visiting the United Statss. But a large proportion of them, possibly the majority, would never have seen their way to reducing their good intentions to practice if the way had not been opened to them by Mr. CARNEGIE'S thoughtfulness. It is probably within the mark to say that never before, not evsn as part of the procedures of a world's fair, has an equal number of distinguishsd foreigners visited this country on a single occasion. To have assembled them is of itself a signal achievement in the cause of civilization and of peace. And it could not have been performed except by the happy thought of a man who was able to afford the expense of his happy thoughts.

A LITTLE TOO MUCH ZEAL.

"Nothing in Rome is supposed to be done without an ulterior motive," says our Rome corrsspondent in the dispatch we publish this morning. The desire to serve the interest of a friend is a motive quite above criticism, but the attempt by indirection to enlist in such service influences that for the best of reasons could not be exerted in a preferential way would be not only a fit subject of criticism, but of censure.

The curious incident our Rome correspondent narrates shows that an attempt of this kind has been mads, and not for the first time. The occasion of the presentation of the Presidsnt's sister to the Pope was seized upon, it eeems, by a too zealous advocate of a certain appointment to the proposed second American Cardinalate to advance the interests of that candidacy by an appeal which at such a time wae manifestly out of place. The good eense of the lady and her diplomatic tact leading her to protest against the discussion of "politics" "saved the situation" and closed a somewhat disagreeable incident.

The publication of ths Montagnini correspondence has disclosed another case of misdirected zeal still more flagrant in its nature. All good Catholics know, of course, that the relation of the American Government to their Church is that of purely friendly but impartial interest. To the "politics" of the Church we cannot have the remotest relation. Yet the Montagnini correspondence reveals the fact that there was at one time a hope or expectation—and some activity to that end—that the Washington Government might appoint as Ambassador to France a Roman Catholic. The struggle between the Church and State in France over the Separation was then growing heated, and while the religious belief of the gentleman in question would have supplied no ground of objection to his appointment to half a dozen other capitals, his appointment to that particular capital would have been regarded as an evidence of our willingness to interfere in the domestic affairs of France; as an exhibition, indeed, of our sympathy with the opponents of a Governmental policy of France to which the French people had given their support. Our Government, of course, wae in no danger of yielding to occult persuasions of this nature. The object sought was put aside as not to be thought of. But it is very much to be regretted that such attempts should be made, that the belief should be cherished in any quarter that it is permissible to invoke by any means, open or secret, the influence or the favor of the American Government, in no matter how slight a way, for the support of interests and of policies with which we can have no concern.

The report from Rome that the Papal Secretary, Cardinal MERRY DEL VAL, may resign as a consequence of the publication of the correspondence of the Nunciature may be unfounded, but it is to be hoped that the revelation will have the effect of moderating a zeal that has now and then seemed to become inordinate.

MR. BELMONT'S PROPHECY.

Mr. BELMONT'S name is now added to the long list of those who have warned us all to put our affairs in order against an approaching lean season. HOMER had nine birthplaces, but this panic has had ninety prophets, each of whom in the years to come will claim to have seen it first. Mr. SHAW was among the earliest as well as quite the most authoritative to sound the alarm, but it was not really alarming to most of us to be told that we were too prosperous. Mr. BELMONT does not sugar his warning that the bars are up across the primrose path of prosperity.

Mr. BELMONT stands so high in the upper circles of finance that a great many will wonder what he sees ahead. We dare say there are many like Mr. BELMONT, strong themselves, but worrying about others less strong, and perhaps unable to stand too much reform and whose burdens it may be necessary for others to assume. But has not Wall Street discounted this condition of affairs, and has it not for the last few days indicated that this phase is past, and that the big stick is nothing so very dreadful after all? Are there not many who know that the proposal to squeeze out the water—now abandoned—never was seriously entertained, and that the reduction of rates and restriction of profits is a good thing for the railways, even as the loss of a billion of paper values is a good thing both in itself, and in the reduction of speculative excesses? Taking the very worst view of the situation is not such a successful endurance of strain proof of basic soundness, and is it not well that it has been accomplished at this time instead of another, when we might have had a real panic? Predictions of panics never cause them, and possibly may avert them.

COMMISSIONER BINGHAM'S OPPORTUNITY.

Police Commissioner BINGHAM has the greatest chance any man has had in years to mend the life of the city, and as he has won this chance mainly by his own efforts, backed by his character, so he is entitled to use it in his own way with the confident faith that he will heartily be sustained. He has received from the Legislature adequate practical power to administer the police force at his discretion. He has control over the detectives; he can assign whom he will, for such time as he will, and can make his selections from the inside or outside of the force. He has control over the Inspectors, and thus over the Captains. He can distribute rewards or punishments, praise or disapproval, incitements or discouragements, according to his own judgment. His detectives, who are in effect his eyes, should keep his judgment enlightened; good or ill should be within his knowledge with substantial completeness; and on such knowledge he has almost unfettered power to act. No other Police Commissioner has ever had anything like this swing.

We have said that Mr. BINGHAM has won his present position mainly by his own efforts, backed by his character. It is true that he has been sustained by a remarkable organized public opinion, and that this has been the outcome of long discussion on the part of earnest and intelligent citizens striving for the reform of the police. It is also true that the investigations carried on by the City Club, by the Citizens' Union, and by the successive Citizens' Committees have prepared the public mind for the action now taken. But all this would have been unavailing had not Commissioner BINGHAM himself defined his policy, openly and almost fiercely exposed the need of it, defied its opponents in the Police Department, and pledged himself to stand or fall by the result of that policy if it were once adopted. But for this attitude on his part, the proposed reform of the police would have wilted as so many before it have wilted under the discouraging feeling in the public mind that there was no one to carry out reforms, however good they might be, no strong and willing arm to wield the weapon forged for the defense of the city against its own corrupt police. Mr. BINGHAM has convinced the people of the city and of the State that his arm is fit and ready for that duty and that he will perform it. It is a great honor for any man to win. It carries with it a tremendous responsibility.

Think for a moment what the "System" is against which the Commissioner must now engage in a contest for life or death. It rests on three powerful supports; the politicians, Democratic and Republican, who profit by it; the lawbreakers of every rank and sort who furnish the funds for its support and administration, and the police, with life tenure, with vast open and secret powers, with long experience, and with astute and determined leadership. From the System thus upheld there are multitudes of men, for the most part energetic, reckless, and largely criminal, drawing sums of money in the aggregate of enormous amount. Probably not less than 50,000, possibly twice that number, of essentially vicious persons are dependent on the organized corruption of the police force, of which the System is the embodiment. Among them there are numerous professional politicians. Apart from the professionals immediately concerned, the votes controlled by this evil body are of very great importance to all politicians, and especially to those of the party in power and their partnere in the professed opposition party, to Tammany men and Tammany Republicans. The open and secret influence thus exerted is almost incalculable, and it will all be directed with the utmost skill and with desperation against Commissioner BINGHAM. We believe it will be directed in vain if he is in the future, as he has been in the past, ready to appeal straight to the honest people of the city. There and there only can he find a force more powerful than the one he is to contend with ready to respond to his call.

We do not imagine that Mr. BINGHAM has any delusions as to the real nature and extent of the support he can rely on. He undoubtedly knows that his recent triumph in the Legislature was in part due to a falling out in the ranks of the politicians and that he might have failed had these been united in opposition to him. But he knows also that he surely would have failed had he not had public sentiment behind him. Public sentiment will steadily be behind him if he is able to make it plain that he is working straight for the public good. He has done that so far; we believe he will continue to do so.

THE DOCTOR IN THE SCHOOL.

JOHN J. CRONIN, M. D., in The Review of Reviews for April, depicts the beneficent results of medical examination of children in the public schools of this city since the Department of Health appointed a corps of School Medical Inspectors in 1897. This staff was enlarged in 1901, a body of trained nurses was added, and the daily visits of Inspectors were supplemented by weekly physical examinations of all the classes, defective pupils being singled out and notices mailed to parents in which abnormal conditions of blood, spine, eyes, teeth, and so on were indicated for reference to family physicians. Under this system the percentages of sick and defective children were found to be very high, as these figures indicate:

Of 92,240 children examined in the schools of the Borough of Manhattan from March 27, 1905, to Sept. 29, 1906, 65,741—or about 65 per cent.—needed some form of medical treatment. Of those 92,240 children about 30 per cent. (30,958) required correction of defects of sight, in most cases by eyeglasses. A still larger percentage (39,778) needed attention to their teeth. There were 38,273 children with swollen glands in the neck, indicating some present or past trouble in the throat, nose, ear, or some abnormal constitutional condition. Enlarged tonsils, with their baneful effects, including liability to tonsilitis and diphtheria, were found in 18,131 children. About 10 per cent. of all the children examined (9,850) were found to have adenoid growths in their throats—a condition which predisposes to affections of the ears, the nose, and the lungs, and which interferes most seriously with the child's general health and mental development.

As a direct result of notifications sent to parents, Dr. CRONIN says, 8,000 children have been fitted with glasses, and the subsequent improvement in their school standing has gratified Principals and teachers. The children themselves appreciate the value of the examinations.

One little girl in a school on the lower east side came triumphantly to school with the report: "I have got glasses; I had my tonsils cut, and my ringworms cured."

Dr. CRONIN remarks upon the benefit, both mental and physical, to children operated on for obstructions of the throat; his article is accompanied with photographs of children "before and after" the operation for adenoids, in which the contrast between gaping, listless expressions and brightened countenances is considerable. They breathe better, sleep sounder, have keener appetites and sharper hearing, all of which, of course, reacts favorably on their school work.

In the special classes for "backward children" of Public School 110 it was found that 95 per cent. had adenoid growths. Among 83 truants examined in the Truant School 87 per cent. had physical defects, mostly remediable. The records of the Children's Courts of this city and of Chicago disclose 85 per cent. of youthful criminals as physically defective. Children who leave school early and become "wage slaves" are uniformly of the defective class, actual poverty being the cause of their seeking employment "in but a very small proportion of cases." The solution of the child labor problem lies fundamentally, it appears, not in schemes of legislation, but in conveying medical advice to parents before their children leave school prematurely.

TO HELP WOMEN TEACHERS.

Mr. Van Denburg Disclaims Any Connection with a Committee for the Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you to correct any misapprehension that may exist as to the position I am taking with regard to the school legislation sought at Albany? I do not represent any body of men teachers. I am not a member of any men's committee seeking to influence legislation. The position I have taken is based upon the dissatisfaction which exists among the women themselves.

Inquiries I have been making show that in the greater city there are 2,000 women teachers who are interested in the equal pay movement merely because they need the money which they believe this equalization would bring. As it appears more and more clearly that a large number of primary grade teachers and teachers of girls' classes who do not compete with men will gain nothing from equalization, these teachers are beginning to see that they are risking everything to gain much for others, but nothing for themselves.

The Legislature is ready and willing to amend the Davis law so as to assure the grade teachers of a large increase. The men teachers will not oppose any increase of women's salaries, however large. The equal pay leaders alone say: "We are fighting for a principle, not an increase. We don't care what salary we get so long as the men get no more." Not so, however, the thousands of young women teachers who were attracted by the salaries offered a few years ago, and who now find every dollar of their salary cut nearly in half by the increased cost of living. It is to show the situation in its true light to those young ladies that I am taking up the cudgels for a bill granting an increase, but not equalization.

JOSEPH K. VAN DENBURG.
New York, April 6, 1907.

REMEDIES FOR CITY ILLS.

Police Could Enforce Dust Rule—Prod for Health Board on Spitting Abuse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As long as builders are permitted to dump their refuse into our streets and the city ash gatherers are allowed to throw ashes in a dry and powdery condition into their carts, we may expect to have our air filled with dust.

I noticed in passing the new Plaza Hotel at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street on Tuesday last, a platform the height of a cart, filled with wheelbarrows dumping their refuse there. The wind blew this cement dust nearly to Madison Avenue. If the contractor had ordered this dust to be dampened before being carried it would have been better for the lungs of the people near at hand. No one seemed to object or protest.

There is no use in talking about clean streets when such things are allowed. Our police should be empowered to enforce the rule covering the case.

New York, April 5, 1907. C. J. G.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform me why the Board of Health places the notice, "Spitting on the floor of this car is a misdemeanor, &c., and punishable by fine, or imprisonment, or both," in the Subway, elevated, and street cars if the officials never intend to enforce it?

People are getting so they ignore such notices, because no example, demonstrating the power of that order, has been set. It is my misfortune to be compelled to ride on the Subway twice a day, and I can truthfully say that there is never a time when some person or persons do not expectorate once, twice, and even half a dozen times during the run.

Such conduct is disgusting and abominable. It is high time for the Board of Health to wake up and enforce its order for the safety and health of the public. HEALTH.

New York, April 6, 1907.

WHY WILEY IS CRITICISED.

His Radical Views Said to Justify Tests by the National Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in reading in your issue of April 2 a discussion of the question "Why Not Help Dr. Wiley?" The article criticised the National Commission, recently formed to investigate the possible dangers in food preservatives, and said:

And we do not see just why the President of the University of Illinois, who seems to be the moving and leading figure in this enterprise, is not content to leave the investigation of foods and preservatives to Dr. Wiley of the Agricultural Department.

The principal reason the National Commission was formed was to corroborate Dr. Wiley's experiments on saltpetre, which, I believe, he is now conducting. When Dr. Wiley's report of his borax test was made public his method of administering borax in capsules was condemned by the medical fraternity at large, as under such circumstances the preservative would enter the stomach in a more concentrated form than it could under any circumstances when used as a food preservative.

Dr. Wiley, in his report of the influence of borax and boric acid on health, says:

It is, nevertheless, an interesting fact to note that at the end of the year, after the final after-period had been passed, they, meaning the borax squad, appeared and declared themselves to be in better physical condition than when they entered upon the experimental work seven months before.

Irrespective of the healthful condition of the poison squad after they had partaken of borax in capsules for several months, Dr. Wiley condemns boron preservatives.

It is on account of the doctor's radical views that the leading chemists of the country decided to make experiments on their own account. If the tests made by the National Commission agree with the results obtained by the Agricultural Department, the scientific world will consider the results more authentic than if they had been conducted by the Agricultural Department alone.

H. H. LANGDON.
New York, April 6, 1907.

SAYS ASSESSMENT IS UNJUST.

Brooklyn Man Thinks Livingston Street Bill Benefits the Entire City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES on March 29, regarding the Livingston Street Widening bill, I wish to call your attention to the fact that it is not a local but a general improvement designed to benefit the entire City of Brooklyn. On the original petition there were 180 names, of which only four came from the present area of assessment and 176 from the suburbs of Brooklyn.

The widening of the street was planned to increase the transit facilities of Brooklyn. No less than 36 per cent. of the cars now running on Fulton Street are to be taken off of that thoroughfare and run through Livingston Street when the plans of the improvement are carried out. This is as important to the citizen of the Bronx or of Richmond who is going to Coney Island as it is to the resident of Bay Ridge or Flatbush who is going to his business in Manhattan.

It would be quite as appropriate to levy the cost of a road connecting two large towns upon the country district through which the road would run as to levy the whole cost of this assessment on the territory immediately adjacent to Livingston Street.

Your editorial writer, speaking of the increased value of property along Livingston Street, should have made himself aware of the fact that the Livingston Street property is but an infinitesimal part of the area of assessment for the improvement. At least 99 per cent. of the property assessed is remote from Livingston Street, some of it being as much as two miles away. The owners of this property are largely of the middle or poorer class. Their property is not benefited by the widening of Livingston Street, except as the whole city is benefited, and yet they are required to pay an assessment.

No one who investigates the situation can doubt that this improvement is as much one for the whole city as are the bridges over the East River and that the assessment, as at present levied, is most unjust. BROOKLYNITE.

Brooklyn, April 6, 1907.

ENDOWMENT FOR BIRDS.

Millionaires Asked to Help League Save Song Birds and Wild Animals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The munificence of many of our wealthy people is simply bewildering. Carnegie and Rockefeller have recently made donations to the cause of education in gifts such as the world never heard of until within the last few years. Miss Gould has done a great service by contributing money to the Young Men's Christian Associations. Mrs. Sage has set apart $10,000,000 for the relief of the poor. Now a group of generous people have subscribed $1,000,000 for the better handling of cattle in transit to the slaughter houses.

What surprises me is that no great philanthropist has seen fit to donate a generous sum for the preservation of the song birds. The League of American Sportsmen is nine years old, and has 11,000 members, including many of the most prominent men and women in the country. From the day of its organization it has been appealing to the public for funds to obtain the enactment and enforcement of laws for the preservation of wild animals and birds, and in nine years we have received less than $2,000, all told.

We are now endeavoring to obtain the enactment of laws in about twenty States to prohibit the killing of gray squirrels at least for a term of years. We need a large sum to properly advertise these measures and push them for passage. We have recently sent out an appeal to about 300 wealthy people in this city for this purpose, and in reply we received less than $100.

Why is it that some of our millionaires cannot be moved to endow this league with a sum that will enable it to do all the things it was created to do? Will not THE NEW YORK TIMES, through its editorial columns, appeal to its readers on behalf of these wild creatures?

G. O. SHIELDS.
President the League of American Sportsmen.
New York, April 5, 1907.

Says Slot Machines Harm Schoolboys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent development of the 5-cent arcade "theatres," the remarkable effect thereof upon the children, and the demoralization of their fancy, should not pass without grave consideration.

The 5-cent "theatres" develop bad taste in a boy and reduce him to a stage where his desire to study and read is conquered by the attractions of the pretty and cheap shows. I chanced to visit one of these "theatres" recently, and was surprised to find that the onlookers were boys from 9 to 15 years of age, with schoolbooks in their hands. Something should be done to exclude schoolboys from these "theatres." I. C. K.

New York, April 6, 1907.

ODELL AT WORK AGAIN.

Plans to Turn Out Parsons with the Aid of a New Reapportionment.

Ex-Gov. Benjamin B. Odell came down from his home in Newburg yesterday and held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel what may prove to be the first of a series of conferences for the purpose of outlining a campaign for the recapture of the local Republican machine from County Chairman Herbert Parsons. The Odell forces expect to be materially aided by the decision of the Court of Appeals on the reapportionment and by the passage through the present Legislature of a new reapportionment bill.

The former Governor held his conference in the barroom of the Fifth Avenue. It lasted for three hours and was entirely informal. Among the Odell stalwarts who were present were "Abe" Gruber, Edward Lauterbach, William C. Warren, Edward Healey, Commissioner Windolph, Joseph Levenson, and ex-Superintendent of Public Works Boyd. Practically nothing was talked of except the reapportionment.

Mr. Odell gave it as his opinion that the Legislature would pass a bill which would eventually be found constitutional, and which would change the formation of "Christy" Sullivan's district, and probably add Richmond to Rockland County in one Senate district, taking it away from Suffolk and Nassau. He thought also that Brackett and Stevens might regain their districts.

The ex-Governor refused to discuss his share in the Harriman-Roosevelt controversy in any way.

COL. FOWLER BARS POLITICS.

Appraiser Says His Office Is Under No Obligations—Plums to Democrats.

The announced intention of Col. E. S. Fowler, the Appraiser of the Port, to eliminate the absolute control of politics from his office has created some alarm in the ranks of the political organizations, both State and local. According to Col. Fowler, he is under no obligations to run his office to please alone the politicians.

It has been known for some time that the Appraiser is an advocate of promotions from within the Customs Service rather than following the practice in vogue for years of parceling out technical and expert positions among the followers of influential politicians.

A practical demonstration of the Appraiser's attitude was furnished last month when two members of the Corps of Examiners, John D. Smith and Charles W. Bunn, were, at the instance of Col. Fowler, promoted by the President to Assistant Appraiserships. Both of the new officials had affiliations with the Democratic Party, and the Administration was criticised for not giving at least one of the official plums to some deserving Republican field worker. The selections, however, were regarded by some as a fair offset to the recent appointment of Republican District Leader Charles K. Lexow as Assistant Appraiser of the Eleventh, or Law and Scientific, Division of the Appraiser's Department, and the earlier appointments of Assistant Appraiser Harvey T. Andrews and Deputy Appraiser George W. Wanmaker, both of whom are also Republican district leaders in this city.

GARIBALDI AND AMERICA.

Veteran Tells of His Desire to Aid the Union Cause.

ROME, April 6.—Col. Fazzari, a veteran who fought with Garibaldi, has received a letter from N. Gay of Boston, asking about the relations between Italy and America during the early days of the Kingdom of Italy.

In answer Col. Fazzari wrote that Garibaldi was urged to assume a command in the Northern army during the civil war in the United States. He thereupon organized an expedition and planned to sail away from Sardinia. The vessel intended for the transport of the expedition was encircled with iron chains in order to protect her from shot from the Alabama in case of a meeting. This expedition was to sail under the Italian flag, but the declaration of peace between North and South made it unnecessary to start.

Col. Fazzari says Garibaldi was much grieved at the murder of Lincoln, and that one of his grandsons, born about that time, was named after the American President.

Plan to Lessen Street Car Discomforts

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 5 on "New Transit Facilities," I take the liberty of asking if the following suggestion would be out of place:

Why not introduce the system of compelling all passengers, when going out of a car, to leave by the front door, and those going in to enter by the rear? This would naturally leave the platform clear at the point of egress and stop the present congestion of two opposing streams of people. In the Subway it is now a matter of brutally fighting your way out. I am satisfied that this plan would practically empty and fill a car almost automatically, and result in the aggregate in an immense saving of time.

On the surface cars there is too much latitude to men crowding on the rear platforms. It is sometimes almost impossible to push through them. A change like the above would cure that trouble. READER.

New York, April 6, 1907.

The Planter Speaks.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Says The Baltimore Sun:

"Nihil menius nihil homine libero dignius quam agricultura."

Without venturing to contradict the statement, it may be said that a majority of those who are able to express themselves so beautifully would go to jail rather than pluck the worms from an acre of tobacco.

NEW YORK.

Her feet are on the rolling Earth, her face
looks from the Sun,
Gigantic Soul, but glorious Woman, whose
soft whispers run
Over the roll'd Atlantic, firing the stubble
Earth with Joy—
Surely a million men sweat worlds in her
god-great employ.

We have basked in other centuries' suns,
we are captives of old Kings;
Strangely our hearts stir when her call
on the west sea-gale swings,
That pulls us overseas, that bares the
primal men we are—
Over the great Ten Days of Ocean she
shines our Pilot-Star!

Within her star-hung canyon walls, where
one may walk a plank
From the Dipper to the Pleiades, and
where at night each flank
Sparkles like the white Milky Way and
joy breeds love and laughter,
Surely among her millions we shall find
our home hereafter.

But Paris has an equal call and London
roars with mirth?
Wherever stars beam on mankind breaks
laughter from the Earth?
No, to New York, only stout souls,
Earth's best, by love are hurled—
We ache to burn in your foundry-fires, O
Workshop of the World!

That is your glory, Star-City! that you are
the City of Work!
That is your Gospel, Star-City! In the
face of your slums and the murk
Of your traitors, through the wild panics,
the terrors, it shall bear you straight
to your goal,
Till your Vision shall steep your strong
man-millions and flash out every Soul!

J. O.

SOCIETY TURNS OUT FOR MANY WEDDINGS

Clergymen Were Kept Busy in All Parts of the City Yesterday.

MISS COSTER • MARRIED

Weds Lewis Spencer Morris In Her Home—Devens-Wetmore Ceremony—Other Weddings.

The wedding of Lewis Spencer Morris, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, and eighth in descent from Lewis Morris, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and Miss Emily Pell Coster, elder daughter of Mrs. Charles Coster, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, at Park Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

The entrance to the drawing room in which the wedding was performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace Church was through an arbor of roses illuminated with electric lights. The room was decorated with pink roses and growing plants. A large wedding bell hung at one end of the room, from which garlands of pink flowers were drawn back and so fastened as to form a canopy over the bridal party.

The entrance hall was decorated in roses, and an orchestra was stationed behind a rose covered lattice work screen. The reception room was decorated with American Beauty roses and the library held white flowers. The dining room was decorated in yellow.

The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Herbert Pell. She wore a gown of white satin and point lace, her point lace veil was caught with orange blooms, and she carried lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Helen Coster, was her only attendant. She wore a pink frock and carried pink roses. Mr. Morris was attended by Gordon Macdonald as best man, and the ushers were Bayard Hoppin, Clarence Pell, John Hooe Auerbach, and George Peabody.

Relatives only were asked to the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception. After a brief bridal trip in this country Mr. and Mrs. Morris will sail for Europe to travel until October, when they will return to New York. Among the guests asked were these:

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall McCormick, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Nott Allen, Mrs. Jonathan Cogden, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Gladys Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post, Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard [illegible]imer, Mrs. George E. Dodge.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shilton Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Snow, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Williams, Jr., Miss Roosevelt, the Misses Gardiner, Havemeyer, Cutting, Mortimer, Alexander, Metcalf, Barney, de Peyster, Erving, Parr, Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin and Miss Grace Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane and Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Iselin, the Misses Iselin, Henry Munroe, Brailsh Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest.

DEVENS—WETMORE.

St. George's Church, on Stuyvesant Square, was crowded yesterday afternoon for the wedding of Arthur Lithgow Devens, Jr., of Boston and Miss Wenonah Wetmore, elder daughter of Mrs. James W. Markoe. The ceremony took place at 3:30 o'clock, and the Rev. Dr. Billings of the Groton School and the Rev. Hugh Birckhead officiated. The church was decorated to pink and white. Large spray bouquets of white lilacs and shaded pink roses were fastened to the pews in the nave.

There was a full choral service with choir boys leading the bridal procession, followed by the ushers, who were Louis Wetmore, brother of the bride; Kenneth P. Budd, Charles R. Henderson, Jr., Joseph R. Swan, Jr., Barrett Wendell, Jr., of Boston, and Charles Sargent, Jr., of Brookline, Louis Crawford Clark, Jr., of New York was the best man.

The bride was escorted to the chancel by Dr. Markoe, her stepfather, who gave her in marriage. She was preceded by four bridesmaids, the Misses Janet Fish, Sibyl Douglas, Elizabeth L. Devens, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Dagmar Wetmore, sister of the bride. They were gowned in white chiffon Empire robes, with blue sashes, and their white hats were trimmed with white and blue ribbons, with clusters of pink roses. They carried bouquets of pink roses. The bride was in white satin, flounced, and elaborately trimmed with point lace and orange blossoms. She wore a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley.

The church ceremony was followed by a small reception at the house of Dr. Markoe and Mrs. Markoe, 12 West Fifty-fifth street. After a brief bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Devens will make their home in Boston. Among the guests asked to the church were:

Mrs. Frederick Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Harold Van Brunt Baldwin, Miss Ethel Cryder, Mrs. Nathalie Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Egisto Chanler, Miss Mary Clark, Dr. A. B. Davis, Mrs. W. P. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Dows, Mr. and Mrs. H. Coleman Drayton, Miss Draytons.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Gerald Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., John Bigelow, Miss Grace Bigelow, Lowell Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Codman, Miss Violet Cruger, Miss Grace Chapin, George Clark, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Devens, Miss Devens, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Delafield, Dr. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon and Miss Dixon, Mrs. Richard Devens, Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. De Forest, Miss Julia Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and Miss Gibson, the Misses Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Col. William Jay, Mrs. Keese, Charles Lanier.

Miss Edith Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Amory Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hamilton, Miss Esther Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Miss Nathalie Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Markoe, the Misses Markoe, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merrill, Dr. and Mrs. Mason, and Mrs. Mason, Miss Mary Newbold, Miss Francis Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Potter, Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, T. Markoe Robertson, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Arthur R. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sanger, the Misses Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Olin, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Robert D. Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Richardson, Miss Hannah Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Miss Mary Sargent, Mrs. Charles Tracy, Miss Grace Bigelow Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Toms, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. R. Thayer, Jr., Senator Wetmore, Miss Lucius Wilmerding, Miss Maud Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Beaver Webb and Miss Beaver Webb, Dr. Woodbury and Mrs. Woodbury, the Misses Webb, Walcott, and Wilgerding, Mrs. Caroline M. Wright, and the Misses Young.

SHEARER—PARKER.

Miss Grace Adeline Parker, daughter of Mrs. Frank Hartley of 61 West Forty-ninth Street, was married to Dr. Leander Shearer yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-sixth Street. Dr. D. M. Steele officiating.

The bride was given in marriage by her stepfather, Dr. Frank Hartley. Mrs. George Homer Tower (Miss Addie Storms Boyd) was the matron of honor. Mrs. Edward Harriman Simons and Miss Margaret Shearer, a sister of the bridegroom, were the bridesmaids.

Cooroy Shearer, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Dr. Percy Williams, Dr. Henry Cator, Seward Erdman, Dr. D. Ramsay Hunt, George H. Tower, and Robert Fowler. Miss Katharine Bissell was the flower girl.

A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

THURBER—LOCKWOOD.

Miss Louise B. Lockwood, daughter of Mrs. Le Grand Lockwood of 441 Park Avenue, was married to Francis B. Thurber, Jr., yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hastings and the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin. The ceremony took place in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was given in marriage by her mother, Mrs. Le Grand Lockwood.

Miss Hilda Lockwood, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The two bridal attendants were Mrs. Frank Pruyn and Miss Jean Tatlock. Joseph Plumb of Philadelphia was best man.

The ushers were Dallas McGrew, Lawrence Hamill, and William Gilbert of Cambridge, Mass., and Francis L. Pruyn of New York.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, which was attended by intimate friends and the immediate family.

BALL—STRUTHERS.

Another home wedding yesterday was that of Miss Marie Wallen Struthers, daughter of Mrs. James Struthers, who was married to Lieut. George Edward Ball, United States Army, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, 311 Madison Avenue.

The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, George Wallen. Miss Lucile Kittson was maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. The bride's tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried a Prayer Book. The Rev. Herbert Shipley of the Church of Heavenly Rest performed the ceremony. The best man was Everett Ball, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were George S. Wallen and Bernard G. Gunther.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, and among those invited were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Constant Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Franklin, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Croxton, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Leavitt, Mrs. William G. Read, Jr., the Misses Read, Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gallati, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Taylor, and Mrs. William D. Hodges. After a wedding trip Lieut. and Mrs. Ball will leave at Fort Logan, Colorado, where Lieut. Ball is stationed.

DONALDSON—BRACE.

Miss Emma Brace, daughter of the late Charles Loring Brace, was married to Henry H. Donaldson of Philadelphia yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in Grace Church Chantry, Bishop Potter officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Robert N. Brace. There were no attendants. Alfred Donaldson, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. There were no ushers.

Among those invited to the wedding were:

Mr. and Mrs. John Donaldson of Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles Loring Brace, Mrs. Alfred Donaldson, the Misses Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Creswell, Mrs. J. C. Day, the Misses Day, E. C. Bogert, Miss Bogert, L. T. Caldwell, Miss Aldrich, Miss Trenp, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Vaux, and Mr. and Mrs. Downing Vaux.

Following the wedding ceremony, a small reception, which was attended by only the family and intimate friends, took place at the home of the bride, in West Twenty-sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson will live in Philadelphia. Mr. Donaldson is well known in scientific circles in that city. He is a Professor of Neurology at Wistar Institute.

OKESON—BRAY.

Miss Gertrude Dalton Bray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Watson Bray of Clarendon Place, Orange, was married yesterday afternoon in the Episcopal Church of St. Andrew, in South Orange, to Walter R. Okeson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles L. Pardee, rector of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Rose of Short Hills, and the bridesmaids were Miss Anna Okeson of Norristown, Penn.; Miss Allee Prince and Miss Frances F. Jones of South Bethlehem, Penn., and Miss Mabel Nelson and Miss Carletta Bray of New York City. The best man was Barry Holme Jones of South Bethlehem, Penn., and the ushers were Sumner Gowen and C. W. McCormack of Boston; J. George Zehman of Bethlehem, Penn.; Aldridge C. Smith, Jr., of Orange, and F. H. Barnhardt of Charleston, S. C. The bridegroom is a graduate of Lehigh University, and a member of the Theta Delta Phi fraternity.

CHAMBERLIN—WELLMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Miss Rose Wellman, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wellman, and Leroy Chamberlin of Virginia were married this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents in this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Roger Tyler, rector of Christ Episcopal Church of Hamilton, Va. They will reside in Chicago.

Walter Wellman, the father of the bride, who will attempt to reach the north pole in an airship this Summer, came from Paris to attend the ceremony.

WEDDINGS TO COME.

Miss Blun to Marry Dr. Bookman—Date for Lindheim-Levy Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blun of 15 West Seventy-sixth Street have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Olga, to Dr. Samuel Bookman, at Delmonico's on the evening of Tuesday, April 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Levy of 102 East Seventy-third Street have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Irma, to Norvin Rudolph Lindheim on the evening of Thursday, April 25, at Delmonico's.

An Engagement Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The engagement is announced of Miss Katherine Hun, younger daughter of Mrs. Edward R. Hun, and William Law Learned Peltz, son of Mrs. John Dewitt Peltz. The wedding is to take place on April 29.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6. The Ambassador from Mexico and Mme. Creel were hosts to-night at a brilliant reception. The embassy was decorated with Easter lilies and American Beauty roses, and part of the Marine Band played. Mme. Creel was assisted in receiving by Mme. Godoy, wife of the Mexican Minister to Cuba, and Miss Mercedes Godoy. The guests included the members of the Diplomatic Corps and 300 members of official and resident society.

Miss Maude Pauncefote, daughter of the late British Ambassador to this country, who has been spending several months here as the guest of friends, is now visiting Mrs. Lodge in her handsome residence on Dupont Circle. Mrs. Lodge will entertain quite informally several times at dinners and luncheons in her honor, and April 14 will be hostess at dinner for Miss Pauncefote and Mrs. Burgoyne, who is expected to arrive from Europe some time next week.

Social Notes.

Mrs. J. Kearney Warren of 135 East Thirty-sixth Street gave a luncheon and theatre party yesterday for her niece, Miss Susan Ludlow Gould. Among the young women invited were the Misses Rachel Lenox Kennedy, Gladys Endicott, Mercedes de Flores, Mildred Gilbert, Townsend, Antoinette Hechscher, Jane Thompson, Natalie Chauncey, Anna Pellew, Miss Schroeder, Miss Brown, Miss Gardiner, and Miss Helen Frith. After the luncheon the young people attended a performance of "Salomy Jane."

Mrs. Thomas E. Shaw gave an informal tea yesterday afternoon for Miss Jane Carlisle, who is visiting Miss Elsie Berlin Shaw. Miss Carlisle's engagement to Frederick L. Allen of this city was announced in THE TIMES on Friday. This was Miss Carlisle's birthday.

Courtland D. Barnes, who is to marry Miss Katharine L. Barney on April 10, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. His guests included his brother and best man, Henry Burr Barnes, Jr., and the ushers, Lawrence Blanchard Rand, Reginald Fincke, Louis Crawford Clarke, Jr., Thomas Markoe, Mr. Robertson, and Ashbel H. and James Whitney Barney, brothers of the bride.

Mrs. Henry Titus Frost, whose daughter, Miss Gladys Frost, is to marry Herbert Gouverneur Ogden on Monday, April 8, gave a bridesmaids' dinner last night at Delmonico's. Those present included the bridesmaids, Miss Kathleen L. R. Bulkley, Miss Grace Tucker of Albany, Miss Elizabeth Lauder of Pittsburg, and the matrons of honor, Mrs. N. Darrell Harney of Providence and Mrs. Witherbee Black of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Signor Novelli and his company are to give their farewell performance at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday evening, April 15, in aid of the Society for Italian Immigrants and the Italian Benevolent Institute. "Il Burbero Benefico" ("The Good-Natured Bear") and "La Tempeste fra un Bicchier d'Acqua" ("A Tempest in a Teapot") are to be produced, and then Novelli will appear in a monologue, "Sixty Minutes Too Soon." A number of society women have bought boxes and seats for this performance. Tickets and boxes can be procured from Miss Doane, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street.

A benefit performance of "Aida" will be held on Tuesday evening at the Manhattan Opera House for the Garibaldi memorial at Clifton, S. I. Many boxes have already been sold. Among those who have taken boxes and tickets are Mrs. Lindly Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. J. Ives Plumb, Mrs. Andrew Cuneo, Dr. Antonio Stella and Mrs. Stella, A. J. Stefani, Jacob Ruppert, William Hermann, Harry Steinhardt, Mrs. Sheridan S. Norton, Celestino Piva, Mrs. Garcia, and Mrs. Diaz.

"GUS" FROHMAN AGAIN A MANAGER

Dean of the Frohman Family to Stage Short Plays for Vaudeville Trust.

MANY NOW IN REHEARSAL

Plays Will Be Written Expressly for the Keith-Proctor and Williams-Hammerstein Circuit.

Gustav Frohman, the elder brother of Charles and Daniel Frohman, is again coming before the public in a prominent managerial capacity, as an ally of the Keith and Proctor and Williams and Hammerstein vaudeville circuit. "Gus" Frohman was a well-known manager when his brothers had yet to make their theatrical reputations, and it was he who first employed Marc Klaw as an advance agent. It was recently announced that Lawrance D'Orsay, the English actor, had been booked for vaudeville through the United Booking Agency, under the direction of Gustav Frohman, but the plans revealed yesterday are of far broader importance.

Mr. Frohman is to prepare for the circuit of the United Booking Agency a series of short plays, staged under his own supervision and produced under his personal direction. Yesterday the plans were completed at a conference which he held with Mr. Keith and Mr. Albee, General Manager of the booking agency. This plan is evidently a move on the part of the established vaudeville managers to elevate the character of their programmes and to counteract the new schemes recently evolved by Marc Klaw and Frederic Thompson for the newly organized Klaw & Erlanger circuit of "Advanced Vaudeville."

Mr. Frohman, who was found last night at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, explained his plans in detail. "I have had this plan of presenting short plays or 'sketches' of legitimate value in vaudeville for the last eight years," said Mr. Frohman, "and I made an experiment with one piece about three years ago. Now I hope actually to accomplish all that I have had in view. Of course the established vaudeville managers want to do everything they can at the present time to offer programmes which can't be surpassed.

"The United Booking Agency has offered me time in 240 theatres, and my first piece is already being rehearsed here at the Colonial Theatre. It is entitled 'A Music Lesson,' and is to be produced with Carol Haverton as the star. After each play has been thoroughly rehearsed, it will be given a trial presentation at the Colonial Theatre for the advantage of the managers. If it is voted to be the right sort of entertainment, I shall send out five companies of each piece—just as I sent out five 'Hazel Kirke' companies years ago when I had the Madison Square Theatre. I am not yet prepared to publish the names of the other plays in the series, or the names of the people who will star in them.

"These plays will all be produced under my direction and management, and will have the genuine Frohman stamp. They are necessarily short and are calculated to run for about 25 minutes.

"The pieces must all be perfectly clean. I shall tolerate no murders, and, in pieces of a lighter order, no 'slapstick.' These productions will include no condensed musical comedies or anything of that sort. The plays will all be plays, written expressly for the purpose, and not excerpts from existing plays or manuscripts. They must be as thoroughly good plays and as thoroughly well acted and staged as if arranged to fill an entire evening."

"LION AND THE MOUSE" ENDS.

Played Here 606 Times Since November, 1905, to $750,000.

Charles Klein's play, "The Lion and the Mouse," ended its run last night at the Lyceum Theatre, where it was originally presented by William Harris on Nov. 20, 1905. The performance last night was the six hundred and sixth consecutive presentation. At the close of the third act Edmund Breese, on behalf of Mr. Harris and Mr. Klein, both of whom are absent from the city, made a brief speech, citing the long run of the play as proof positive that the American public was no less loyal to plays and players than the British theatregoers.

"The Lion and the Mouse" now goes to Washington and Brooklyn, where contracts call for the appearance of the original New York cast. Arrangements are being made for the return of the drama in September for a run at another New York theatre. The managers state that the total gross receipts of the play while in New York have amounted to not less than $750,000.

SPEECH BY MISS BINGHAM.

Her Second Effort Is an Apology—Rumor About Her Next Season.

Amelia Bingham made another speech at Weber's Theatre yesterday afternoon, but only to apologize for the disappearance of two of the principal players in her cast and the substitution of their understudies.

The twn players, Frederick Powell and Margaret Powell, turned up about 5:30 o'clock and asked for their mail. They were so thoroughly English that they had never thought of a Saturday matinée. Their parts were taken in the afternoon by George F. Lloyd and May Fish.

A report was circulated last night that Miss Bingham would appear next year under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger. Miss Bingham would neither confirm nor deny it.

PEACE FORSAKES PLAYGOERS

Since Charles Henry Meltzer Began to Boom Himself for President.

According to all indications there is still a scrimmage ahead for the members of the American Playgoers. An election is soon to be held in the society, and, from the notice of an independent ballot which has been circulated, it is evident more trouble is in the wind. The Board of Governors, which was sustained after a recent attack by Charles Henry Meltzer, has obviously to undergo a second siege.

The letter forwarded to members says: "In the interest of the American Playgoers we, the undersigned, hereby nominate an independent ballot for Governors, which we have already sent you. We ask you to vote for them, and we believe they may be relied upon to restore to the club the power to elect its own President and officers, of which it has been deprived by the new Constitution." The names of the nominees to hold office for three years are Charles Henry Meltzer, Eden E. Greville, Jerome Siegel, Emerson, McMillin, Andre Tridon, and Maximus A. Lesser.

GIRL CAPTURES BURGLARS BY USING A TELEPHONE

Seeing Two Men Break Into a House, She Summons Aid

N. Y. Times.

A Telephone is the best aid in emergencies. Have you one?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Dey Street

THIS WEEK AT THE CIRCUS.

All Sorts of Doings Planned—Orphans' Day to be Kept Up.

Next week will be a busy one for the Barnum & Bailey circus, in Madison Square Garden. There will be changes in the programme and a rearrangement of acts "for the road" will be made on Monday night.

On Tuesday night the Shriners of Mecca Temple and their friends will take possession of the middle section of the big auditorium for their annual "circus outing." Some special stunts by the clowns will give the occasion timely interest for the Nobles of the Shrine.

The authorities announce that the annual "Orphans' Day," established by the late James A. Bailey, will be repeated this year. At the suggestion of Mrs. Bailey the charity will be continued, and Tuesday afternoon, April 16, has been set apart for the purpose.

TRIANGLE CLUB'S PLAY.

Large Audience Applauds "The Mummy Monarch" at the Waldorf.

"The Mummy Monarch," a musical comedy in two acts, was presented by the Triangle Club of Princeton University at a matinée yesterday in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The performance was repeated in the evening.

The action of the opera centres around the return to life of two mummies, a King and Queen of Egypt in 2000 B. C., and affords much opportunity for fun. The mummies are blown out of the pyramids by an enterprising American college professor, who is assisted in his efforts by one Nitro Bomski, a Russian.

Vivian Dasher was the star of a stranded comic opera troupe. This rôle was played by R. S. Barbee, prima donna of the "Dashing Widows" company. G. A. McClintock was Alexander III., Grand Mogul of Egypt, and J. P. Myers took the part of Lemmon, his secretary. C. Murray took the rôle of Q. Maximillian Smith the Yankee professor, and G. S. Warren played Geraldine, the professor's captivating daughter. J. R. Chislett was Clarissa, a daughter of the Nile, and R. S. Durstine played Queen Egypta I.

The play was attended by a fashionable audience, and the patronesses included Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mrs. William Baylis, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mrs. Henry Clay Frick, Mrs. Charles D. Haisey, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Parker D. Handy, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

La Belle Dazie to Dance in Paris.

H. B. Marinelli, the European agent, cabled an offer yesterday to Mlle. Dazie, premier danseuse of the Manhattan Opera House, proposing an engagement of three months at the Folies Bergeres, Paris, and promising that she should be featured in the forthcoming Summer revue which is to open on June 1. A special part has been written introducing her first as "Le Domino Rouge," but requiring her to unmask in the second act. If other arrangements can be altered, Mlle. Dazie says she will accept the offer.

BIG HOUSE FOR "RIGOLETTO."

Gilbert Appears as Monterone for First Time with Great Success.

A performance of "Rigoletto" at the Manhattan Opera House last evening at popular prices drew another capacity audience. Treasurer John Ward stopped selling admissions at 7:30 o'clock, and when the curtain rose on the first act all available space was filled.

The cast was in some respects different from that of previous representations. Mr. Muguoz stepped from his usual rôle of Monterone to Mr. Arimondi's part of Sparafucile. In which he was scarcely as successful as his predecessor. On the other hand, Mr. Gilbert for the first time appeared as Monterone, with great success.

The rest of the cast was the familiar one, and included Mme. Pinkert and Messrs. Bonci and Sammarco. Mr. Campanini conducted.

"Aida" at the Manhattan.

"Aida" was presented for the tenth time yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Opera House with the same cast as at the other performances. With the exception of "Carmen," this opera has been more popular than any other at the Manhattan. The audience was a large one yesterday and enjoyed one of the best performances of the season. Mme. de Cisneros was Amneris.

SATURDAY'S DANCES.

Last Metropolitan for the Season—Saturday Dances Close.

The last of the metropolitan dances for the season, made up chiefly of young girls not yet out, was held at Sherry's last night in the small ballroom. Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman, and Mrs. John Alexandre received the guests.

The cotillion was led by Schuyler Schieffelin, who had Miss Beatrice Carpenter as his partner. The favors included baskets filled with flowers suspended by ribbons, also baskets of fruit, including cherries and large strawberries, bananas, and apples. Then there were pincushions, whiskbroom holders decorated with ribbons, large rabbits and chickens and ducks. There was also an arbor of dogwood lighted with small electric lights, from which the flowers were pulled by ribbons attached to them.

The last of the Saturday evening dances, which have been successfully conducted by Mrs. C. P. Huntington, took place last night at Delmonico's. It was well attended. Lindley Tappin led the cotillion. The favors were fancy card cases for the women and pin cushions for the men.

There was dancing until 12 o'clock, when a midnight supper was served. Among the young people present were Miss Antoinette Hechscher, Miss Grinnell, Miss Natalie Chauncey, Miss Anna Pellew, Miss Nathalie Bailey, and Miss Alice Anderton. George Russell Peabody, James Duane Pell, Bayard Livingston, Schuyler Schieffelin, Aubrey Vibbert, Smith Ely, Dongan de Peyster, Theodore Lawrence Bogert, Augustus Barnard, Peter B. Olney, Jr., Louis Nelson, and Morin Hare.

OUTDOOR LIFE AT LAKEWOOD.

Hotels and Cottages Thronged—Hosmer Orchestra Concert.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 6.—Outdoor life is the rule at Lakewood these warm, bright days. Early every morning merry parties leave the hotels for a ride or drive through the pines or a jaunt around Lake Carasaljo. The golfers and tennis enthusiasts are in high feather just now, the pleasant weather affording them plenty of opportunity for the enjoyment of these pastimes.

Many of the Easter visitors at the Lakewood Hotel and the Laurel House are prolonging their stay another week, and both these hotels are still well filled. Many attractions have been planned for the entertainment of Spring visitors.

The theatre of the Lakewood Hotel was crowded on Thursday evening at the performance of "Twelfth Night" given by the Amherst College Dramatic Association. The college players received an enthusiastic greeting. A dance was given in honor of the students at the hotel by the members of the villa colony.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander were among the Easter visitors at the Laurel House. Other New Yorkers who spent Easter at this hotel were Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Dench, Edward H. Milliken, Henry Bedlow, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clemingsham. Ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs arrived here by automobile with a party of friends yesterday. They are staying at the Laurel House over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin of New York and ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark were among the Easter arrivals at the Laurel in the Pines. Mrs. Kingdon, mother of Mrs. George J. Gould, left this week for Canada to visit relatives. She will sail for Europe in June. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Degnon were among the New Yorkers registered at the Lexington over Easter. The Bartlett Inn, Hotel Wrisley, and the Manhattan are still well filled with holiday visitors.

FAST WALK KILLS ARCHITECT POST

He Drops Dead in Paterson Street from Over-exertion.

PHYSICIAN HAD WARNED HIM

Family Unable to Make Him Give Up Active Business Life — Known as "Pitch-in-Post."

PATERSON, N. J., April 6.—John H. Post, a veteran architect, dropped dead in Ellison Street, near Cross Street, shortly before noon this morning. He was smoking a cigar and walking briskly when he was noticed to throw his hands up to his breast as though in great pain. He fell back dead.

Mr. Post had been cautioned by his family physician, Dr. Frank Agnew, against too much exertion. His family had been unable to make him give up active participation in business. Mr. Post was born in New York City in 1833. His father was an architect, and he followed that business from his school days.

He was a practical mechanic, and was known as "Pitch-in-Post," from a characteristic remark, "Pitch in there," when he had men working on a building.

He was a charter member of the Arts and Crafts Society of New York. He built many of the largest silk mills in Paterson, the Paterson Opera House, Barnert Memorial Temple, and schools and silk mills in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Virginia.

The sudden death of his son at Fort Schuyler a short time ago was a blow from which he did not recover. He leaves a widow and several children.

CHARLES STRINE DEAD.

Well-Known Operatic Manager a Victim of Appendicitis.

BOSTON, April 6.—Charles W. Strine, the operatic manager, died at the Boothby Hospital in this city this morning. Mr. Strine's death resulted from appendicitis. He entered the hospital a week ago Wednesday, and was operated upon the following Friday. Last Monday the attending surgeons pronounced his case hopeless.

The body will be taken to Mr. Strine's former home, 1606 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, where the funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon.

Charles Strine was born in Philadelphia forty years ago, and his family now resides there. He has been both a theatrical manager and newspaper man, having been associated with The Philadelphia Record and other papers.

For the last few years, however, he has been a theatrical manager. For a time he managed the Tivoli Opera Company, in San Francisco, and also was part manager of the Grand Opera House in Philadelphia during a season of opera.

When Sarah Bernhardt made her last tour of America Mr. Strine was one of her managers. He left her to undertake last year's tour of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company. The season before he had managed Mr. Conried's affairs in San Francisco.

Last year's tour of the opera company ended with the earthquake, and Mr. Strine lost all his profits, as well as a new San Francisco theatre of which he had just been made manager.

In the Fall of 1906 he undertook the management of Henry E. Irving and Dorothy Daird, and at the conclusion of that engagement he went on the road to prepare the way for the Spring tour of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company. He was in New York less than two weeks ago, and left for Boston in advance of the company, where he was taken ill. He leaves a widow and a little daughter.

CHARLES WELDE DEAD.

Friend of Richard Croker and Former Police Judge Dies in New Home.

Charles Welde, for more than fifteen years the leader of the old Twenty-third Assembly District, which included East Harlem, died yesterday at a country place he had purchased a few weeks ago in Peekskill of Bright's disease. He was the father of the Sagamore Club in 125th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, to which Richard Croker and the older Tammany politicians had belonged.

When the districts were reapportioned he was succeeded as leader by Isaac A. Hopper, at which time he retired from politics. Mr. Welde, who was 67 years old, appeared in Harlem as a young man when the section was undeveloped. In East 124th Street, near Pleasant Avenue, he established a sawmill, the first in the section, which subsequently grew into a large business. Later he engaged in building and contracting and made a large fortune.

For fourteen years he was a Police Magistrate. Personally he was a warm friend of Richard Croker. He leaves two sons, Bert and Charles, Jr.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Duer Irving.

John Duer Irving of Irvington, formerly a broker on the Stock Exchange, died yesterday in this city after a week's illness. He was a son of Alexander Duer Irving, Resident Manager of the Phoenix Insurance Company, and Ellen E. Du Pont Irving, and a great-nephew of Washington Irving, the author.

Mr. Irving was born in 1879 and was graduated from Columbia University when he was 20 years old, soon afterward entering business. He had lived recently with his brother, Frank Irving, in bachelor apartments at 31 East Twenty-eighth Street. He sold his seat on the Exchange four months ago, intending to travel in Europe with his mother.

He was a member of the Union, Knollwood, Ardsley, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs.

The body was taken last night to Sunnyside, Tarrytown, formerly the home of Washington Irving. The funeral will take place there to-morrow.

Dr. Ashbel P. Grinnell.

Dr. Ashbel P. Grinnell, Vice President of the Medico-Legal Society and an expert in medico-legal practice, died in his apartments in the Hotel Colonial, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, early yesterday morning, after a long illness. The immediate cause of his death was septic endocarditis, following a severe attack of grip.

Dr. Grinnell was for years Dean of the Medical College of the University of Vermont, and a leader in the practice of medicine in New England. In recent years he was closely associated with the leading men in medico-legal work in this city, and for several years Vice President of the society of that name.

For the last two years Dr. Grinnell had been established in this city as a medico-legal specialist, with offices at 500 Fifth Avenue.

The burial will be at Burlington, Vt., where he formerly lived, to-morrow.

Charles Edward Lawrence.

Charles Edward Lawrence, for many years a banker and broker in New York, died at his residence, Hamilton Park, New Brighton, S. I., yesterday, of heart disease. He was born in New York City seventy years ago. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange for more than forty years. He retired from business two years ago, when he transferred his seat to his oldest son, Ashton C. Lawrence, who is also a banker and broker. He leaves a widow and four children—Ashton C. and Ernest M. Lawrence, Mrs. James Chrystal, and Mrs. Ralph L. Pritchard.

Funeral services will be held at the residence on Tuesday, and will be in the charge of the Rev. Mr. Carter, pastor of Christ Church, New Brighton. There will be a committal service later in Old Trinity Churchyard, and the body will be placed in the Watson E. Lawrence vault.

Fire Chief Croker's Brother Dead.

Richard Croker, 38 years old, brother of Fire Chief Croker, and a nephew of Former Tammany Chief Richard Croker, after whom he was named, died at the home of Thaddeus S. Genin, 19 Park Street, Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday, of paralysis. His only daughter, Florence, died last week. Her demise had affected him greatly. He was born in Chatham, N. Y., and was a son of the late Edward Croker. For some time past he was supervising engineer in the Department of Buildings in New York and had been prominently identified in politics for many years. He leaves two sons.

Lansing Van Wie.

ALBANY, April 6.—Lansing Van Wie, Albany's oldest lawyer, died here yesterday. He was 93 years old, and was a student until the end of his days. He devoted much time to the study of languages. His family was one of the oldest on the Hudson, the homestead having been established at Van Wie's Point in 1737. His late wife, who was Miss Abigail Perry Dodd, was a relative of Commodore Perry.

Theron Rudd Marshall.

Theron Rudd Marshall, father of Charles H. Marshall, member of the banking firm of Wardwell & Adams, died last night at his home in Chatham, N. Y. He was 75 years old. Mr. Marshall was identified with the gold mining interests in California in 1857. He was engaged in the banking business in Columbia County for a great many years, and was associ

BRYCE TALKS ON CITY OWNERSHIP

Municipal Control Safe When Citizenship Is of a High Standard.

TREATMENT OF MONOPOLIES

Contention in England That Profits Due to City's Growth Ought to Belong to the Public.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, after spending a busy day in Chicago attending luncheons and visiting a score of large commercial and industrial establishments to-night was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Commercial Club at the Auditorium Hotel. There were 175 prominent business and professional men about the board. Red, white, and blue in the form of St. Andrew's cross faced from one end of the hall, the red, white, and blue of the Sars and Stripes at the other. Ambassador Bryce was the only speaker during the evening. His topic was "The Modern City in Relation to the State." Mr. Bryce said:

"What are the functions of a proper City Government, and what kind of work ought it to undertake for the benefit of the community?

"Municipal work seems to fall into three classes. There are certain functions which are vital and indispensable, because the individual citizen living in a very large community cannot do them for himself or herself. They must be done by an organization which covers the whole city. One of these is the maintenance of public safety—that is to say, the police. Among other functions are drainage, street paving and cleaning, the care of public health and making of sanitary regulations, and general building regulations and protection from fire.

"A second class of municipal functions covers those which might possibly be left to individuals or to large corporations—what we call in England 'public companies.' Such are the provisions of water, the provisions of light, whether of gas or electricity; street railways, the telephone, and the provision and regulation of markets. There is also the care of the poor and public education.

"A third class of municipal activities covers matters which may or may not be given to a public local authority, and which in Britain are in a few places only undertaken by such authorities. One of these is the provision of public lodging houses, of public baths and washhouses, and of dwellings for the laboring classes. What has been done in this direction is still in the stage of experiment, and opinion is not yet fixed as to the desirability of making this a part of municipal work.

"Much depends on whether the particular work to be done is in the nature of a monopoly. For instance, the supply of water is almost of necessity a monopoly. You cannot have a number of water companies undertaking to supply each citizen by their own pipes. Still less can you have rival street railway companies laying down their rails in the same streets because there would not be room. This must be a matter either taken over by the city or handed over to one corporation which would become a monopolist, and at least for one particular part of the city. And the same thing is true of lighting. Now, where there is a monopoly, it is strongly urged in England that the profits which a monopoly may earn and the increased value which the growth of a city gives to such a monopoly as that of street transportation ought to belong to the public.

"The financial results of some branches of municipal work are much disputed, and to present general conclusions on the subject would be at this moment premature. This much, however, may be said. It is a precondition to the giving to a municipal authority of any control over public work and public utilities not necessarily involved in the varying existence of that municipal authority, that the authority itself should be honest and capable; that is to say, that the administrators should be upright men and intelligent men. Whether they are will depend on the conditions of the particular city. It will depend mainly on the public spirit of the citizens and the sense of civic duty which animates them. If there is a lively sense of public duty and of the responsibility of each individual citizen for the good government of the community; if he gives an honest vote based on his judgment of the character of the candidates; if he watches the conduct of those who administer on his behalf and calls them to strict account for any misdoings, it will obviously be safe to intrust to the municipality functions which otherwise might be desirable to withhold."

READY FOR THE BIG SHOOT.

President Roosevelt to Fire the First Gun by Electricity.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 6.—President E. H. Jahnz of the National Schuetzenbund, which will hold its fifth triennial National shooting festival in this city from May 6 to May 14, has received a letter from President Roosevelt, commending the purposes of the organization and the service it is doing for the country in raising the standard of marksmanship among citizens.

The President will fire the first shot at the festival, discharging a rifle, carefully sighted and secured in position, by electrical connection leading direct from the White House to the target box at the Schuetzenplatz at Charleston. The President was invited to attend the festival in person, but his engagements would not permit him to accept. Consul General Karl Buenz of New York has promised to attend, and other distinguished visitors are expected.

The German Emperor is an honorary member of the Charleston Club, this being the only association in the United States in which he has accepted such membership.

Sealer Southern Cross Missing.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 6.—The sealing steamer Southern Cross, which left this port on March 11 with 172 men, has not been seen since that time, and it is feared she has met with an accident. The steamer Adventure, which arrived here to-day with 25,000 seals, and the Panther, which came in with 9,000, report that with the exception of the Southern Cross the entire sealing fleet has been accounted for. While on her way to this port the Panther was crushed in the floes and badly damaged.

Strangled Herself with a Stocking.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., April 6.—Mrs. Annie Hiles, a widow of Medford, committed suicide in her home early this morning by tying a stocking around her neck and fastening the other end to a bedpost. She assumed a sitting position and slowly strangled to death. Since the death of her husband she had been in a weak mental condition from grief.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

Sunday.

JUNGLE, the Law of, by William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Large Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE, in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, short sermon by the Rev. Hugh Birckhead of St. George's Church, university preacher for the day, with appropriate music, 4 P. M. Public invited.

BARNEY'S REBEKAH, by the choir of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, evening; J. Warren Andrews, organist and choirmaster.

BALLADS, English, Scotch, and American, by Miss Kate M. Spencer, Public School 83, 216 East 110th Street, 8 P. M.

Monday.

PUBLIC UTILITIES BILL, Mass Meeting to discuss; speakers, William M. Ivins, J. Aspinwall Hodge, and others. Under the auspices of the People's Institute, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

BUFO AQUA, Skin Glands of, by Prof. C. L. Bristol and S. W. Barteimez, with other addresses, at the Section of Biology, New York Academy of Science, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

ROBESPIERRE, and the Reign of Terror, by Dr. James T. Shotwell, at Public School 5, 141st Street and Edgecombe Avenue, 8 P. M.

BISMARCK, by Prof. Georges Castegnier, at Public School 33, 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, 8 P. M.

AMERICAN INDIANS, the Songs and Basketry of the, by Dr. and Mrs. William B. Humphrey, at Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8 P. M.

AFRICA, Progress in the Northern Half of Since Exploration, by Cyrus C. Adams, at Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston Streets, 8 P. M.

SIENKIEWICZ, Great Novelists, by Dr. William Bayard Hale, at Public School 27, St. Ann's Avenue and 147th Street, 8 P. M.

Tuesday.

BIRD COLONIES, Some on the North Atlantic, by Clinton G. Abbott, meeting Linnaean Society of New York, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL, by Cornelius Rubner, Professor of Music Columbia University, Earl Hall, Columbia, 4:15 P. M.

JULIUS CAESAR, Marshall Darrach in Shakespearean recital, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Large Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

THE ASTER, Certain Newly Described Specimens by Prof. Edward S. Burgess, and "Ecological Distribution of the Beach and Dune Flora," by Miss Mary Perle Anderson, the Torrey Botanical Club meeting, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

TUBERCULOSIS, The Prevention of, by Dr. S. Adolphus Knopff at Public School 30, 224 East 88th Street, 8 P. M.

MUSICAL AUTHORITIES, by Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, at Wadleigh High School, 115th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8 P. M.

PAINTING IN AMERICA, by Alexander T. Van Laer, at Public Library, 103 West 135th Street, 8 P. M.

OUR FAMILIAR SONGS, and Those Who Wrote Them, by Albert Gerard-Thiers, at University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, 8 P. M.

PAGANISM, the End of, by Ernst Riess, before the Classical Club of the Normal College, at the college, 4:15 P. M. Admission free. Lecture in course on "Popular Religious Beliefs in Antiquity."

Wednesday.

HENRI MOISSAN and His Contributions to Mineralogy, by George F. Kunz and others, meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

ART LECTURE, by Howard Pyle, 305 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

INTERFERENCE OF LIGHT, Colors from the, by Prof. Ernest R. Von Nardroff, at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8 P. M.

ROADSIDES, FIELDS, AND FORESTS, Journeys About Home, by Dr. Edward F. Bigelow, at East Side House Settlement, Seventy-sixth Street and East River, 8 P. M.

THE TEMPEST, by Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, 8 P. M.

Thursday.

POETRY, the Meaning of, by Edwin Markham, at the People's Institute, 318 East Fifteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

VICTORY DIVINE, New Cantata, to be rendered by choir, full orchestra, and organ, under the direction of the composer, J. Christopher Marks, at a special service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 8 P. M.

CITIZENSHIP, What It Means, under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, 8:15 P. M., by Michael M. Davis, Jr.

THE LIVING WAGE, under the auspices of the People's Institute, at the Woman's Trades Union League, 220 East Fifth Street, at 8:15 P. M. Prof. Henry R. Seager and Herman Robinson, speakers.

THE CHILDREN'S COURT, by Ernest K. Coulter at Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8 P. M.

YOUR CHILD, Who Brings Up? By Dr. William H. Allen of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, at Public School 119, 123d Street and Eighth Avenue, 8 P. M.

SCHOOL CHILDREN, The Health of. By Dr. John J. Cronin of the Department of Health, at Public School 170, 111th Street and Fifth Avenue, 8 P. M.

LIGHT, Color, and Optical Illusions, by Prof. J. Norton Gray, at the Hebrew Technical Institute, Stuyvesant Street, near Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

Friday.

ENERGY: Applications of the Doctrine of, in the Theory of Solutions, By Joseph Larmor, Room 301 Fayerweather, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

HAMLET: Marshall Darrach in Shakespearean Recital, under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

IMMIGRATION: With Special Reference to the Russian Persecution. By Philip Cowen, Immigration Inspector, Ellis Island; under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Lenox Hall, 121 West 116th Street, 8:15 P. M.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS, under the auspices of the People's Institute, at the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 8 P. M. Practical Talk.

THE JUDICIARY, by Woodrow Wilson, President Princeton University; 309 Havemeyer, Columbia University, 4 P. M. Lecture course on "Party Government in the United States."

THE GREAT MIGRATION, by Dr. Francis N. Thorpe, at Wadleigh High School, 115th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8 P. M.

FOODS: Their Dietic Value. By Dr. Sarah W. Lyons, at Institute Hall, 218 East 106th Street, 8 P. M.

INDUSTRY, LABOR PART IN. By Prof. James W. Cook of Amherst College, at West Side Neighborhood House, 501 West Fiftieth Street, 8 P. M.

Saturday.

TELEPHONE LINES—Aerial. By Theodore I. Jones, at the High School of Commerce, Sixty-sixth Street, west of Broadway, 8 P. M.

DIE WALKÜRE, by Rubin Goldmark, at Public School 165, 108th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, 8 P. M.

ACIDS, The Manufacture and Uses of. By Prof. Norman A. Duhois, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, 8 P. M.

CONSTITUTION, The Collapse of the. By Prof. Henry A. Sill of Cornell University, at Y. M. H. A. Hall, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE ICELANDIC SAGA, by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, under the auspices of the People's Institute and Board of Education, at the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, 10:30 A. M.

COSMICAL PHYSICS, Application to Radiation and. By Joseph F. Larmor, Room 301 Fayerweather, Columbia University, 10 A. M.

PASTOR APOLOGIZES FOR BOOK HE WROTE

The Rev. Dr. Warren Causes Stir in Methodist Conference—To Suppress Novel.

PREACHERS APPLAUD SPEECH

Minister Who Wrote "The Land of the Romberg" Leaves Session to Interview His Publishers.

A preacher rising to apologize with a deep show of feeling to 500 of his fellow-clergymen for a book of fiction of which he was the author, and then, amid the plaudits of the gathering, seizing his hat and overcoat in dramatic fashion, to hurry downtown to his publishers to suppress the volume, created a sensation at the session of the New York Methodist Conference in the Union Church, West Forty-eighth Street, yesterday.

The preacher-author was the Rev. Dr. Benjamin C. Warren, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, Washington Avenue and West 166th Street, and the book in question was "The Land of the Romburg," which caused a storm of disapprobation in Poughkeepsie and much newspaper comment in this city subsequently.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry was presiding and advising six preachers who are to be ordained this morning. The incident of the preacher's apology gave the conference such a stir as it has not had in years.

Published some months ago, the book at once attracted the widest attention and got pretty nearly every Methodist church south of Albany and north of Yonkers by the cars almost immediately.

Burlesques of Preachers.

In the book, it is said, there are burlesques of a dozen or more preachers whose characters are strangely familiar to members of the New York Conference. They are set forth in an odd light, and two Presiding Elders in particular are held up to ridicule. The book tells of the domination of the land by a big manufacturing concern and of the evil conditions that have resulted therefrom.

The book was suppressed in a woman's college up the Hudson, and it could not be purchased in the book stores of Poughkeepsie, where the Rev. Mr. Warren was some years ago pastor of the Washington Street Church.

When most of the regular conference business had ended yesterday, Bishop Berry arose and said: "I believe that Brother Warren desires to address the brethren."

The clergyman walked down the aisle. Speaking with a good deal of feeling and with a noticeable tremor in his voice, he said:

"Some years ago I wrote a book. Recently, for sundry reasons, I saw fit to write another book. There were certain evils, it seems to me, which should be attacked, there were certain evils against which there should be laid a cry. Severe criticism, it seemed to me, could best picture those evils and draw attention to them. At some of those severe criticisms, I understand, my brethren feel umbrage.

Efforts Not Appreciated.

"Where the efforts I made, I thought, would be most appreciated, I find on every hand hardened, set, pale faces turned toward me. By those marks I find my efforts appreciated least. So be it.

"It appears that I am guilty in having drawn certain characters too close to life. I know a woman author who had the same difficulty, and she said in the next book she wrote she would go back to the eighteenth century for her characters. I shall go back to the days of Caesar for mine.

"It appears that a man can say things in a sermon that he cannot say in a book. If I have animadverted upon any man or woman inside or outside of this conference, I am heartily sorry for it, and I heartily beg pardon. I think I can have that book suppressed and the plates destroyed.

"I am going to bend my utmost endeavor in that direction. I do not care what the financial cost may be; I shall insist that it be done."

Assemblage Applauds Him.

Handclapping started over in one corner of the church and spread quickly over the throng. Men and women, preachers and laymen joining in. In the midst of it the minister walked over to his seat, picked up his overcoat and high hat, and started down the aisle toward the entrance. Hands were thrust out into the aisle toward him, and the apologist halted on his way to grip them.

To-day is to be ordination day in the conference meeting and a number of young men are to be made deacons and elders. The preparation of the six young men who are to take Elders' orders occupied most of the session yesterday. The candidates were W. M. Nesbit, E. E. Hart, Obed Mace, J. T. Van Barkalow, A. A. Vradenberg, and W. L. Comstock.

"John Wesley, visiting Newport," said Bishop Berry, addressing the young men, "found a hell and a steeple on the Methodist church there. He lamented, fearing that in time Methodist churches would have organs and choirs. Well, we've got 'em, and we still survive. Boys, don't fear changes in our polity.

Bishop Berry on Heretics.

"But that is not so with dogma. It is God-made, and I want you to be loyal to the Bible. There is a scholarship that is reverent and prayerful, and when it finds little flaws in a study of the Bible does not shout them from the housetops. There is all the difference in the world between a scholar and a heretic. To be a fossil does not make a man a Christian.

"Abraham, patriarch; David with his song, Isaiah still looking roward, Daniel, still standing in his accustomed place, are with us. Ruth is not a character in fiction, and Jonah is still here, though he has had a stormy time of it."

Closing by directing an attack at professional evangelism, the Bishop urged his hearers to be evangelical always.

"Professional evangelism doesn't fit into our machinery," he said.

The conference continues with the ordination services to-day, and a conference sermon by Bishop Berry in Union Church this morning.

The Rev. Dr. B. C. Warren, who is pastor of the Washington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and lives near the church, at 1,074 Washington Avenue, said last night that he had ordered his publishers to destroy the plates and suppress the edition of his novel.

He said he had done this without having yielded to outside pressure or the persuasion of friends, but because the women of Poughkeepsie had felt that the book was a reflection upon them. However, the book wasn't meant as a satire on Poughkeepsie women, he declared.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following boards of medical officers are appointed to conduct the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Department of the Army:

At Vancouver Barracks—Major W. D. Crosby, Surgeon, and Capt. C. E. P. Flagg, Assistant Surgeon.

At Columbia Barracks Major H. I. Raymond, Surgeon; Capts. E. L. Ruffner and R. F. Metcalfe, Assistant Surgeons.

At Fort Monroe—Major W. F. Carter, Surgeon; Capt. C. A. Ragan and First Lieut. L. L. Smith, Assistant Surgeons.

At Jefferson Barracks—Major A. E. Bradley, Surgeon; First Lieuts. W. L. Pyles and W. A. Powell, Assistant Surgeons.

At Madison Barracks Major H. M. Hallock, Surgeon.

At Fort Sheridan—Major E. L. Munson, Surgeon.

At General Hospital, Washington Barracks—Capt. D. C. Howard, B. K. Ashford, and First Lieut. B. B. Huggins, Assistant Surgeons.

At Fort Leavenworth—Capt. L. A. Fuller, B. B. Clayton, and P. S. Halloran, Assistant Surgeons.

At Fort Riley—Capt. William W. Reno, Assistant Surgeon.

At Fort D. A. Russell—Capt. Wilson T. Davidson, Assistant Surgeon.

At Fort Thomas—First Lieut. Levy M. Hathaway, Assistant Surgeon.

At Fort Rosecrans—First Lieut. Philip W. Huntington, Assistant Surgeon.

At Fort Snelling—Capt. Walter D. Webb, Assistant Surgeon.

At Fort Logan—First Lieut. Samuel E. Lambert, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. John L. Barbour, retired, recruiting officer, to Marietta, to procure evidence necessary to complete the trial of an enlisted man now before a general court-martial at Fort Jay.

Capt. Spencer Cosby, Engineers, will report to board at New York City for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. John K. Cowan, Fourth Infantry, is detailed for general recruiting service at Columbus Barracks.

Changes in station and duties of Inspector General: Major Zerah W. Torrey, from duty as assistant to the Inspector General, Pacific Division, to Manila, for assignment.

Major Charles G. Morton, from the Philippines to San Francisco and report to the Adjutant General for further orders.

The retirement of Col. Harry R. Anderson, Artillery, is announced.

The Navy.

Commander W. R. Capterton, detached from duty as Inspector in charge of Fifteenth Lighthouse District, St. Louis, to command Denver.

Commander J. C. Colwell, detached from command of Denver to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander C. F. Hughes, detched from command of Potomac, and to resume duties in Washington.

Lieut. Commander H. George, to navy yard, New York, duty Equipment Department of that yard.

Lieut. J. R. Gay, to duty in charge of the navy recruiting station, Minneapolis.

Lieut. I. C. Wettengel, detached from navy recruiting station, Minneapolis, to Minnesota.

Surgeon C. D. Langhorne, detached from Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D. C., to navy yard, Washington.

Assistant Paymaster F. H. Atkinson, detached from Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, to Kansas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived Stringham at Port Royal, April 4; Chowtaw at Newport News, April 5; Rocket at Washington, April 5; Milwaukee at San Francisco, April 5.

Sailed—Annapolis from Mare Island for Honolulu, Midway, and Tutuila, April 5.

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Actual 24.00 value.

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Broadcloth finished stripes and mannish mixtures, finely tailored. The Pony Suits in black, blue, and leather brown chiffon Panamas, braid trimmed. Newest pleated skirt styles.

Worth $2.00.

Cutaway, Eton and Pony Suits, 19.98

Broadcloth and fancy mixtures in the latest ¾ Cutaways, Pony and Eton Suits. Pastel checks and solid colors in fine serges and the new cloths. Very novel skirt effects.

Positively a 38.00 Suit

Voile Suits, Entirely Silk Lined, 22.98

Black and blue of very fine quality over ruffled silk, deep skirt with three sectional flounces.

Very heavy grade of Voile in elaborately trimmed Eton effect. Skirts of strikingly novel and modish style.

A 45.00 Costume

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$2.98 Fine Soft Henrietta serges. Worth $5.00

$3.98 Brilliantines in black and blue Worth $6.00

$4.98 Chiffon Taffeta of excellent quality Worth $8.00

Skirts of latest pleated models in Panamas, Voiles and Taffetas at $6.98, $8.98, $10.98 and up to $26.98.

Nobby Box Coats, worth $10, at $4.98

very fine mixtures—velvet collars. Very well tailored.

Covert Cutaway Coats, worth $11, at $5.49

extremely stylish—velvet collars.

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Lisle Vests Crocheted tops of pretty design; mercerized silk ribbons. A 39c. quality at..... 25c

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Bird's-eye Maple Dresser	15.00
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A DAY IN SCHOOL OF CIRCUS CHILDREN

Daily Sessions in Green Room at Barnum & Bailey's for Little Ones.

ALL MUST LEARN ENGLISH

Children of Performers of All Colors and Creeds, but Equality Rules.

The friendly cow, all red and white,
I love with all my heart;
She gives me cream with all her might,
To eat with apple tart.

When Mrs. Minnie Johnson, the manege driver, read this little poem of Stevenson's to the children of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, who had gathered in the greenroom yesterday for their first session of school, which is an important adjunct of the circus, a new idea entered the little head of Estelle Brown, daughter of George Brown, clown, and Marie Meers, equestrienne, and she promptly sought enlightenment.

"Why don't we have cows in the circus, Mrs. Johnson—teacher, I mean?" she asked.

"Why, there are cows here, Estelle," said the teacher. "Don't you remember the buffalo cow, the Kerry cow from Ireland, the sacred cows from Burmah, and the yak cow from the Himalaya Mountains?"

"Yes," said little Estelle, "but they ain't friendly, and they ain't all red and white, and they don't give cream."

There was much to be accomplished at the first session of school, and Mrs. Johnson did not have time to explain to the inquisitive child just why the public would not be interested in such a cow as Stevenson described, so she dismissed the question with:

"You ask your papa, Estelle, and he'll tell you."

What Circus Children See.

Then the school work was resumed. The reading of the poem was merely a part of the "opening exercises," and after it came the first instruction. At yesterday's session there were no severe strains upon the juvenile intellects, but the whole hour was devoted to informing the pupils what would be done during the school year both here and "on the road." It created the liveliest interest among the children, and no wonder, for no child ever had planned for it such a course as has been devised for the circus boys and girls. The teacher told her class: "There will be lots of things for you to see this Summer. In a couple of weeks we will get into the trains and fly across the country. It will be just like this." And she opened her "Child's Garden of Verses" again and read:

Faster than fairies, faster than witches,
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;
All changing along like troops in a battle,
All through the meadows the horses and cattle.
All of the sights of the hill and the plain
Fly as thick as driving rain;
And ever again in the wink of an eye,
Painted stations whistle by.

"And then," continued the teacher, "we will stop in many towns and cities and see big churches and schools and museums with things in them even more wonderful than these in the circus—only they will be dead, of course; and 'Doc' Elliott (who has charge of the ring stock and loves children immensely) will take you for rides into the country, like he did last year. Some of you remember what 'Doc' did for you last year? Don't you remember when we were at Canton, Ohio, he hitched up one of the big chariots and took the class out to the tomb of President McKinley, and told you what a great and good man Mr. McKinley was and how a wicked man killed him?"

"Yes," cried Ethel Johnson, the 15-year-old daughter of Spader, the clown who runs the "Brain-storm" automobile, "and we put flowers on his grave, didn't we?"

"Well," continued the teacher, "'Doc' Elliott will take us for more rides this Summer, and when he can he will let us all fish in the brook—when there happens to be a brook near where we show."

Boy's Idea of Best Fun.

"Can't we go in swimmin'," piped up Harry Brown, Estelle's brother.

"Possibly," said the teacher, smiling.

"I guess I'd rather wade," said Verona Ruch Oakley, the three-and-a-half-year-old daughter of Slivers, the famous clown.

"And all the time we will travel on and on," said the teacher, "seeing more people, more towns, more churches, more schools—"

"And more rivers to swim in?" interrupted the little Brown boy.

"Yes, and more rivers. But we must not forget our lessons," said the teacher.

And then she showed them the new schoolbooks—readers, language books, grammars, geographies, and the quite generally disliked arithmetics—which had just come from Ginn & Co., the publishers. When she had given these out to the pupils she told them to listen to another poem from the same book, and read this simple preachment:

A child should always say what's true
And speak when he is spoken to,
And behave mannerly at table—
At least as far as he is able.

When most of the boys and girls had taken their books to their mamma's or papa's dressing room for safe keeping some scurried to the little holes which the good carpenter had bored in the big wooden gates, that shut the greenroom off from the arena and peeked through to see their parents at work. After that there was a good romp with the friendly acrobats and clowns, who happened to be awaiting the tap of the bell which calls them to the ring.

A few minutes later little Etta Diaz, daughter of Emanuel Diaz, a member of the Siegrist-Silbon group of acrialists, was performing on a little trapeze which her father had provided for her. He is eager to have his little girl be an aerial performer, and instructs her daily in the art. For her it is play, and she enjoys it immensely. Wearing a suit of tights and a short, fluffy shirt, the child is a miniature of the older trapezists, and most attractive. Her father guards her carefully while she turns somerssulta and "skins the cat" on the trapeze or hangs by her knees or toes.

Nearly All to be Performers.

Nearly every parent connected with the circus wants his children to be performers. "What's good enough for the father is good enough for the child," seems to be their motto. A majority of the persons in the show grew up in it. This practice accounts for the fact that some names have been on circus programmes for many generations. For 30 years the name of Meers has been familiar to circus goers, and all of the performers of that name have been of the same stock. To-day Marie Meers, an equestrienne, is the wife of George Brown, a clown, and her sister is with her in her performing. The Browns have two boys and one girl—all small—and it is likely that all of them will remain with the circus when they are grown up. Mr. and Mrs. Broda, riders, have a boy of 4. Ignacio and Marie Castrillion, acrobats, have a girl of 10. Fred Ledgett and his wife, known as Dallie Julian, have a boy of 8. These are but a few of the circus children. Altogether they number about twenty.

The coming of new children—by importation, not by birth—is a great event for the little folks. This year the Novellos, Germans, who do an acrobatic act with trained animals, came to Barnum & Bailey's with four children, from 16 to 20 years old. At first the young Novellos stood around awkwardly and discussed the situation in German. It was only a few days, however, before the other circus children made cautious overtures, which, being kindly received, soon brought about close friendship.

No Race or Color Line.

There is no race or national or color line among the children of the circus. The Japanese, German, Italian, Arabian, Irish, and native American boys and girls are intimate playmates. And their association often makes them able to speak in several languages. This is especially true of those who come from abroad.

In the school, however, no attempt is made to teach anything but the English language. The two hours each day—one in the forenoon and one between the afternoon and evening performances—are occupied with lessons like those studied by the ordinary child. When the show is on the road the same sessions are kept up, and then, besides the "book learning," the pupils get object lessons in the various cities and towns, and thus gain a practical knowledge that is often denied to the stay-at-home child. In the Winter, when the circus goes into quarters, many of the performers who have children go abroad or to Central and South America, and there the youngsters get a still broader view of life.

SLAYER SAVED BY HUGHES.

Court of Appeals Recommended Commutation of Broncado's Sentence.

ALBANY, April 6.—On the recommendation of the Court of Appeals, Gov. Hughes to-day commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death imposed upon Leonardo Broncado of New York City. He was convicted of murder, first degree, and the court confirmed the conviction, but said, "we fully appreciate that there are circumstances in this case which, while not controlling the legal character of the defendant's crime, tend to diminish his moral fault, and on an appeal for clemency should relieve him from suffering the extreme penalty of the law."

Broncado shot and killed Francesco Lapaglia June 1, 1906, in New York City. The evidence was to the effect that Lapaglia threatened Broncado on several occasions, and assaulted him before the fatal shot was fired. This is the first conviction of murder in the first degree that the Governor has commuted. Broncado was to have been put to death during the week beginning May 20.

BOY'S EYE BLACKENED BY SCHOOL TEACHER

Who Is Arrested in Court When Magistrate Sees the Lad's Face.

PUPILS TELL OF BRUTALITY

Parents and Schoolmates Testify—Board of Education Will Investigate the Case.

Accompanied by his parents and half a dozen schoolmates, 10-year-old Harry Pause of 212 West Thirteenth Street appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday as complainant against his teacher, Julius Reich, who has charge of the class known as Grade 2 A in Public School No. 16, in West Thirteenth Street.

The boy's face was done up in bandages, and the skin beneath the right eye was blue and yellow. There was a knob of swelling over the eye that made the boy look as though he had been in a fight. He charged the teacher with punching him several times in the face.

Reich, who is 22 years old, had been employed as a substitute teacher in Public School No. 2, in Henry Street, for about a year, and only last Monday was appointed to take charge of the class in the West Thirteenth Street school.

Pause's father, who is the owner of a restaurant at 72 University Place, had obtained a summons for the teacher, and when Reich appeared in court Magistrate Whitman ordered him under arrest, after seeing the condition of the boy's face. The teacher said he lived at 161 Seventh Street.

The Pause boy said that when Reich appeared as the new teacher on Monday last the children of the class immediately became afraid of him, as he yelled at them frequently. Finally the teacher attacked him, Pause, slapping his face that day. On the following day, Pause said, the teacher again attacked him, punching him in the face several times with his clenched fist.

Joseph Gibson, a 12-year-old boy, living at 241 West Thirteenth Street, corroborated the story told by the complainant. Young Gibson said he was a classmate of Pause, and had seen the teacher hit Pause several times.

"Did you hit that boy in the eye and produce that discoloration?" inquired Magistrate Whitman, addressing the teacher.

Reich shook his head to indicate a negative answer.

"Did you hit him?" again inquired the Magistrate.

Reich replied finally that he only slapped Pause to make him behave in the classroom.

"I am told that he struck the boy with his clenched fist," said William J. Fogerty, a special agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. "And then," continued Agent Fogarty, "he picked Pause up and bumped him down upon the desk where he had been seated."

Reich whispered with his counsel and the latter asked for a week's adjournment of the examination.

"What do you want?" put in Agent Fogarty. "Do you want to get the boy's eye well before the case is tried?"

"No," said the lawyer, "I want a week's time to prepare my case."

"The discoloration would all be gone by that time," suggested Magistrate Whitman, smiling.

"Your Honor has seen the eye," replied the lawyer, "and also the discoloration, so it would not make much difference."

"It would make some difference as an exhibit in evidence," remarked Magistrate Whitman, "but I'll adjourn the case for a week and parole the defendant in the custody of his counsel."

Agent Fogarty of the Children's Society said he intended to summon the Principal of the school, Josiah H. Zabriskie, and call as witnesses some of the older boys of Pause's class.

The Board of Education will make an independent investigation of the charge of brutality against Reich.

Ontario Road Issues Resort Booklet.

The New York, Ontario & Western Railroad has issued its annual booklet, "Summer Homes," describing resorts along its line among the mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties. It is illustrated and contains a fund of information for resort seekers, including lists of hotels and boarding houses.

NOISES WE HOPE TO LOSE.

Mrs. Rice Cites Specimens and Tells Why They Should Be Suppressed.

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, whose energetic campaign against the useless tooting of tugs and useless street noises has been rewarded by an act of Congress regulating harbor noises, and by the gratitude of countless sufferers from unnecessary noise, has an article in the April Forum on "Our Most Abused Sense—The Sense of Hearing," in which she pleads for the suppression of all unnecessary noise, not for the sake of invalids alone, but to promote the welfare and happiness of everybody. Mrs. Rice tells of her crusade against the tooting tugs that made night hideous, and which led to the passage of the Bennet bill, giving the Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats the right to regulate the whistling done by boats on the waters under their jurisdiction.

But the greater part of Mrs. Rice's article deals with the larger problem of the future—the suppression of all unnecessary noise on land. Under the stimulating influence of her success, which was due to the fact that she established beyond question the fact that real physical injury was done by the tugs tooting at night, the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise was organized. She is its President, and men distinguished in every walk of life are on its Advisory Board and in its Directorate.

"The new crusade, which is actively under way, aims at the suppression of such unnecessary noises as these: The blowing of whistles on factories, trains, and boats; the clanging of bells of trains, trolley cars, churches, and clock towers; the loud advertising of street vendors with cries, whistles, horns, and bells, and of amusement parlors with phonographs, &c.; noises due to defective mechanism, such as the pounding of flat wheels and the sounding of improperly lubricated motors; the rattling of loose parts of wagons; noises due to badly paved streets; free exhaust of steam from shunting engines in freight yards, and cries and street brawls.

In her article Mrs. Rice says in part:

"Certainly in these days of cheap timepieces it is hard to find any reason for blowing factory whistles in the early morning to announce the hour for beginning work. Our city schools are not equipped with whistles to call the poor little mites of the tenement-house districts to their morning tasks, so why should it be necessary to summon grown-ups to their work? Besides this, it is the starting up and slowing down of the machinery that announce the proper moments for beginning and stopping work. 'If the factory whistle is necessary,' asks Prof. Morse of Salem, who for years has fought to suppress it, 'why do not all factories sound it? It is never to call men to work, for they are already there; it does not even signify the moment to begin work.'

"Quite recently William M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company of Massachusetts, openly favored abolishing bells and whistles on all the mills in his State, on the ground that great benefit would result to the sick. Prof. Morse has already cited cases of large industrial concerns, like the Pope Manufacturing Company and the Natural Food Company of Niagara, which use neither the whistle nor substitutes for it. Can anything be more pathetically absurd than a case cited of a file factory, employing a man and two boys, where a whistle was blown that not only disturbed the entire neighborhood, but also awakened invalids in the next county?

"I believe that the ringing of church bells causes more suffering to the sick and nervous than is generally imagined. Bernard Shaw said that the worst of all noises were the 'State-aided' ones, such, for instance, as church bells and military bands."

POSTAL COMPANY LOSES.

Court Rules It Must Repay $592 Collected by Dishonest Messengers.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed by a majority vote a judgment obtained by John C. Wilmerding, J. Curry Wilmerding, Cornelius B. Mitchell, and John C. Morris, composing the firm of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, against the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. The action was brought to recover $592.99, paid to messenger boys employed by the company on forged memoranda or bills purporting to be records of messages supposed to have been sent by the firm but never sent in reality.

The company denied responsibility for the dishonesty of such employes, and maintained that its messenger boys were not in any sense its general agents. Two boys, one named Murphy and the other not named, had been employed to collect money on such memoranda, and were well known at the firm's office.

Justice Clarke writes the opinion of the Appellate Division. Presiding Justice Patterson and Justice Ingraham concurred with Justice Clarke. Justice Laughlin writes a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Scott concurred.

ITALIAN CEILINGS UNSOLD.

They Were Held for Duties, Which the Owner Finally Pays.

At the office of Charles D. Stone & Co., customs brokers, at 32 Broadway, it was said yesterday that the Italian ceilings which had been held for duties in Providence since December, are only copies from the work of an old master. The ceilings were shipped to this country by S. Bardini, an art dealer of Florence, for the purpose of selling them.

No purchaser was found, however, and the ceilings remained in the Providence Custom House until last Friday, when Charles D. Stone & Co., acting as agents for Bardini, paid the duties and had the ceilings brought to New York. They will probably be sold to a man in Boston.

GIRL KIDNAPPER CAUGHT.

Moved by Marvin Case, She Abducted a Child in Utica.

UTICA, April 6.—Agnes Graves, 18 years old, the servant who left the city Thursday evening with Frances Sylvester, 6 years old, was found to-day at a farmhouse a mile from Canastota.

She said she had read of the Marvin kidnapping case, and wanted to create a sensation like that. She and the child were brought to Utica this afternoon.

MORE STANDARD OIL STOCK?

A Subsidiary Makes an Increase and Parent May Do So.

Another of the Standard Oil Company's subsidiaries, the Ohio Oil Company, it became known yesterday, has increased its capital stock in keeping with the movement for the enlargement of nearly all the Standard's subsidiaries. The Ohio Oil Company's stock, which had stood at $2,000,000, has been increased fivefold, to $10,000,000. Similar increases had previously been made in a number of other oil companies owned by the Standard.

These capital increases have been watched with interest because of the belief that they are intended as a forerunner of an increase in the capital stock of the parent company. It was learned some months ago that the Standard Oil management had had under discussion, unofficially, the question of raising the capital of the Standard Oil Company from the present total of $100,000,000 to $500,000,000, the intention being to distribute the additional stock as a stock dividend.

It was popularly supposed that this step was contemplated for the purpose of disarming some of the criticism that has been leveled against the company on the ground that its profits and the dividends to its stockholders were excessive. By increasing the capital to five times the present amount the dividend rate would be reduced to 8 per cent. or 10 per cent. and the stock instead of commanding a premium of over 400 per cent. would be quoted close to 100.

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Day 9 to 6 — MADISON SQUARE SOUTH — ON FREE VIEW

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Valuable Old and Modern Paintings

Water Colors and Drawings

Exclusively the Property of the Estate of the Late

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Reynolds, Romney, Beechy, Reinagle, Tintoretto, Moro, Moroni, De Miranda, Coello, Amberger, Allori, Mignard, Kneller, Etty, Van Sorrel, Boulanger, Domingo, Boldini, Gerome, Pokitonow, Courbet Monticelli, and others.

American Artists

Innes, Martin (Homer), Chase, Brush, Bunce, Tryon, Metcalf, Ryder (A. P.), Dewing, Hassam, Simmons, Steichen, Cox, Curran, Davies, Sewell, Coleman (C. C.), Robinson, (T.), Whittredge.

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On THURSDAY and FRIDAY Evenings Next
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THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY OF

The American Art Association, Managers
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A depressed nose is built up by the Famous Woodbury Method in a few moments. No pain—No cutting—No detention from daily affairs. This is no miracle, but a scientific treatment used successfully at this Institute for many years.

Our equipment for the care of the face, scalp and features is surpassed by none in the world. Every necessary contrivance is installed. Every modern method is fully understood.

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WE CORRECT:	WE REMOVE:
Outstanding Ears,	Pimples and Blackheads,
Drooping Eyelids,	Wrinkles,
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Receding Chin,	Warts and Moles,
Hollow Cheeks,	Scars,
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Prove It Yourself. Bring Your Own Physician With You and Investigate.

Our offices are open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, but are closed on the Sabbath day. If you cannot call, write to Dept. 15. Your inquiry will receive courteous and considerate attention. All replies are mailed in plain sealed envelopes and are positively certain of strictest privacy.

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"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY GUARANTEE

With the object of injuring the sale of "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY, certain persons are stating that it is not guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act.

SUCH A STATEMENT IS ESSENTIALLY MISLEADING, BECAUSE THE GUARANTEE REFERRED TO IS IN NO SENSE WHATEVER A GUARANTEE TO THE PUBLIC THAT THE GOODS ARE ACCORDING TO LAW.

THE ACT provides simply that DEALERS shall not be prosecuted for selling Unlawful Goods, if such goods are guaranteed by Residents of the United States from whom purchased, but that the Guarantors shall then be "amenable to the prosecutions, fines and other penalties" under the ACT.

IF THE GUARANTEE WERE A PROOF THAT THE GOODS ARE ACCORDING TO LAW, NO PERSON COULD POSSIBLY BE LIABLE TO PROSECUTION, FINES AND PENALTIES.

Not being residents of the United States, it is clearly out of our power to give this particular guarantee to Dealers; but we have already undertaken, and we hereby again undertake, to hold every dealer absolutely harmless in the sale of "CANADIAN CLUB."

The object of the FOOD AND DRUGS ACT is to suppress impurity and misrepresentation.

Inasmuch as "CANADIAN CLUB" is a pure whisky, labelled with absolute truthfulness, bearing the Canadian Government guarantee as to age, there is nothing about it to suppress.

SPECIAL CAUTION.

Some Dealers are calling what is only a MANUFACTURER'S GUARANTEE a GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE, which is itself a very serious misrepresentation and a violation of the Law.

PERSONS MAKING MALICIOUS MISSTATEMENTS REGARDING OUR WHISKY WILL BE RIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED. FRIENDS OF OUR BRAND WILL OBLIGE US GREATLY BY REPORTING ANYTHING OF THE KIND WHICH COMES TO THEIR NOTICE.

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CENT A WORD

If you have Real Estate to offer advertise in the newspaper that reaches the greatest number of readers with a purchasing power.

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The Globe and Commercial Advertiser. ESTD 1797. NEW YORK'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER.

GIANTS BEAT YALE IN OPENING GAME

College Pitcher Exploded and There Was Nothing to the Contest Thereafter.

NO WORD ABOUT DONLIN

Club Officials Say They Expect Him Back from Chicago To-morrow—Good Crowd Sees Match.

If a young college pitcher named Cushing had not "blown up" in the second inning of the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, the crowd of 1,500 enthusiasts that braved the icy edge on the breeze that blew across the field for the opening day of the New York season, might have seen a close contest as well as an interesting one. As it was, four runs resulted from the mixture of hitting by the Giants and loose playing by the collegians in that second inning, and the contest was robbed of the flavor of uncertainty. Four more runs were scored by the Giants before the game ended, while Yale only managed to acquire three all told, but there were plenty of interesting incidents in the play that followed.

It was not a well-chosen day for the opening of the baseball season by any means, and any other team than Yale might have drawn a much slimmer crowd to the grounds. The enthusiasts were pretty anxious to see how McGraw's aggregation would show up in the field after the long trip across the continent, and they determined to brave the rigor of a day that promised to be biting in inactivity. They were well satisfied with what they saw, although the Giants hit rather lightly, were a bit unsteady in the field, and played far from a perfect game of ball. The long lead and the cold day undoubtedly counted for a great deal.

Yale, on the other hand, played a pretty alert game that was brilliant in spots. It was just as erratic at other times. They could not connect with any one of the three pitchers McGraw sent into the box against them. But, taken all in all, the Yale team showed promise, and neither Princeton nor Harvard will have a sure thing by any means when it comes to settle the intercollegiate championship in June.

Manager McGraw chose Wiltse to open up on the firing line. After he had served three innings McGinnity was sent in to take a turn. The Iron Man was hit more freely than the southpaw, and each yielded a run. Then in the eighth inning Taylor was trotted out, and he finished the game for the Giants. He, too, yielded his run to the collegians by a let-up in the closing inning. Cushing, on the other hand, served the game through, and except for an opening wildness in the first inning that might have ended disastrously and the explosion in the second pitched very creditable ball.

McGraw used fifteen men in the field, giving every one a chance. The only absentee was Donlin, whose reported defection has had the fanatics agitated for the past three days. There were many inquiries of Secretary Knowles and Manager McGraw as to his whereabouts and the truth or falsity of the reports, but to all the same answer was returned that the officials of the club knew absolutely nothing other than the promise to return immediately upon the expiration of his leave of absence to go home to Chicago. Neither appeared to entertain any grave fears as to the seriousness of the calamity that had befallen them, and there were not a few rooters who were disposed to hold that the absence of the unruly might be more beneficial than his presence. The score:

YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
T. Jones, c.f.	1	2	3	3	0		
Clifford, cf.	0	0	4	0	0		
Kinney, ss.	1	1	3	0	1		
Senlafy, rf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Camp, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1		
Madden, lf.	0	1	0	0	0		
H. Jones, 1b	0	1	8	0	1		
Church, 3b.	1	1	0	4	1		
Cushing, p.	0	0	0	3	2		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	3	8	24	11	7		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf.	1	0	0	0	0		
Browne, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Burke, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Devlin, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2		
Strang, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0		
Seymour, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Fitzg'd, c.	0	1	6	1	0		
McGann, 1b.	1	1	14	2	0		
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	0	0	0		
Ham'n, ss.	0	0	1	1	0		
Ceoran, 2b.	2	1	1	3	0		
Mullin, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0		
Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
McG'ty, p.	1	1	1	2	0		
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	8	7	27	14	2		

New York	0	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	—	8
Yale	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Kinney, McGinnity, Church. Double play—T. Jones and Kinney. Struck out—By Cushing, 2; by McGinnity, 3; by Taylor, 1. Bases on balls—By Cushing, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Cushing, 2; by Wiltse, 1. Umpire—Mr. Carney. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

WINDS UP WITH VICTORY.

Manager Griffith Ends Training Trip by Beating Atlanta, 9 to 1.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 6.—New York marked its farewell game in Atlanta today by the booming of many safe hits. They ranged all the way from singles up to a home run knocked out by Kleinow in the fifth, when he connected with a swift one from Ford's delivery, and sent it over centre-field fence. The score was 9 to 1, with the New Yorkers bearing off the larger number.

Hogg was in fine form, and during the first five innings struck out nine men. After his departure Griffith went in the box and amused his backers by bending over a choice selection of slow ones, at which Atlanta batters lunged frantically. The only run of the locals was made in the eighth inning off Griffith, as the result of two singles, a wild pitch, and an out at first. Many thought, however, that La Porte should have made a double play of the ball hit to first, and thus put the "Crackers" out without a run.

There was no feature to the game other than the continued hitting of the visitors, who started the run-getting, and after that gathered in the tallies about when they felt like going after them. When Atlanta outfielders were not chasing safe hits they were going back to the fence for long flies. Scorc:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
H'fman, cf.	2	2	2	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	1	3	2	0	0		
Conroy, ss.	1	2	1	4	1		
Mor'rty, 1b.	0	2	10	1	0		
Wl'ams, 2b.	1	2	0	4	0		
Laporte, 3b.	0	3	1	3	1		
Br'kett, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Kleinow, c.	3	2	13	1	0		
Hogg, p.	1	1	0	0	0		
Griffth, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	9	16	27	11	2		

ATLANTA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Winters, cf.	0	2	3	0	0		
Becker, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
O'leary, c.	0	1	4	2	0		
Dyer, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0		
Ball, 2b.	0	0	3	0	0		
Fox, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0		
Paskert, lf.	0	0	3	0	1		
Castro, ss.	0	1	2	3	1		
Ford, p.	0	0	1	0	0		
Harley, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	0	5	27	10	2		

Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
New York	0	0	2	0	3	1	2	1	0	—9

Two-base hits—D. Hoffman, Keeler, Conroy, —Williams, La Porte, (2,) O'Leary. Home run—Kleinow. Sacrifice hits—Hoffman, Hogg. Double play—Kleinow and Conroy. First base on balls—Off Ford, 1; off Harley, 1; off Hogg, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Hogg, 1. Struck out—By Hogg, 9; by Griffith, 2; by Ford, 2; by Harley, 1. Wild pitch—Griffith. Umpire—Mr. Lafitte.

COLUMBIA WON EASILY.

Morningside Collegians Beat N. Y. U. Baseball Team, 14 to 2.

In an eight-inning game played on South Field yesterday afternoon, Columbia's baseball team gained an easy victory over the New York University nine by a score of 14 to 2. The game was attended by a crowd of about 600 people, who shivered in a cold wind that also bothered the players. Bradke officiated in the box for the Morningside team, and pitched good ball. He was much more effective than Lillis, and allowed no bases on balls, while eight took advantage of the latter. The score:

COLUMBIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Schafer, lf.	1	0	4	0	0		
Toulsing, rf.	2	2	1	0	0		
Young, c.	2	2	7	3	0		
Mill'g, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0		
W. O'Con'll, ss	2	2	1	3	3		
Smith, 2b.	1	2	1	2	2		
Zimber, cf.	2	2	1	1	0		
Hayes, 3b.	1	1	1	3	1		
Bradke, p.	2	1	1	1	0		
T. O'Con'll, 3b	1	1	1	0	0		
Schmidt, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	14	15	27	15	6		

NEW YORK UNIV.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ferdon, rf.	1	0	3	1	0		
Mowen, 1b.	0	2	4	0	1		
W. H'ten, rf.	0	1	4	2	0		
Lillis, p.	0	0	1	4	0		
Wilson, lf.	0	0	1	1	1		
Mon'ch, cf.	0	0	0	1	0		
Town'd, ss.	0	0	2	1	0		
L'ghran, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0		
Fried'n, c.	0	0	10	5	0		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	2	4	24	16	2		

Columbia	0	0	4	0	4	2	4	—	14
New York Univ.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	2

Struck out—By Bradke, 9; by Lillis, 8. Base on balls—Off Lillis, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Bradke, 2. Wild pitch—Lillis. Passed balls—Friedrich, (2.) Young. Home runs—Young, O'Connell. Three-base hit—Smith. Two-base hit—Toulsing. Umpire—Mr. Frambach, Columbia. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Fordham Vanquished Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 6.—Princeton's baseball team received its first hard jolt of the season when Fordham College beat it decisively here this afternoon by the score of 3 to 1. The visitors' victory was due to their ability to bunch hits and to take advantage of Princeton's errors. Pitcher Mahoney contributed largely to the result by his splendid twirling, allowing Princeton only two safe hits during the whole nine innings. Drewes pitched fair ball for the Tigers, but he was unsteady at critical times. Hartman, the Fordham left fielder, distinguished himself by making several difficult catches. Wistar played his usual strong fielding game for Princeton. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Fordham .....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—3	3	4	
Princeton .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	2	2	

Batteries—Mahoney and McDonald; Drewes and Cooney. Umpire—Mr. Hassett of New York.

Stevens Won in Ninth Inning.

In a well-played game Stevens Institute yesterday defeated the strong nine of Pratt Institute at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn. The result of the game at the end of the eighth inning favored Pratt by two runs. Costly errors in the ninth, however, combined with opportune batting of the Stevens team, won the game for the latter. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Stevens .....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—6	14	2	
Pratt .....2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—5	13	4	

Batteries—Sturgis, Utz, and Steinmetz; Brunn and Martens.

Scores of Other Games.

At Hackensack, N. J.—The High School of Commerce beat the Hackensack High School baseball team easily by the score of 8 runs to 2. The feature of the game was the pitching of Clancey of Commerce, who only allowed Hackensack one hit. He struck out twelve batsmen.

	R.	H.	E.
H. S. Commerce..2 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 1—8	7	3	
Hack'sack H. S.0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2	2	7	

Batteries—Clancey and Lommell; Van Zant and Zellff.

At St. Louis, Mo., as a result of the 4 to 2 victory of the local Americans over the National League team, the series of the city championship stands 3 to 3, with the deciding game to be played to-morrow.

	R.	H.	E.
Americans .....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 —4	8	0	
Nationals .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2	5	1	

Batteries—Palty and Stephens; McGlynn and Marshall.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

	R.	H.	E.
Pennsylvania ...0 1 5 0 0 0 0 1 0—7	8	1	
Georgetown ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1	2	8	

Batteries—Brady and Brown; Cantwell and Mudd.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

	R.	H.	E.
Phila., (A. L.).0 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 0—5	11	0	
Phila., (N. L.)..2 1 0 0 2 0 0 4 ..—9	9	1	

Batteries—Waddell and Schreck; Duggleby and Jacklitsch. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Connolly.

At Worcester, Mass.—

	R.	H.	E.
Holy Cross.....2 4 1 3 1 2 7 0 ..—20	15	9	
Amherst Aggies.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 2—7	4	8	

Batteries—Mansfield and McMahon and Larkin; Hubbard, Cobb and Smith.

At Fordham Field—

	R.	H.	E.
Fordham Prep..0 0 1 6 0 1 3 2 ..—10	7	3	
Bryant High...0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	3	5	

Batteries—Shankey and Wilks; Bryant, C. Smith, and Van Clief.

AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

	R.	H.	E.
Harvard..... 3 0 0 4 2 0 0 2 ..—11	13	3	
Vermont.....0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 0—6	8	3	

Batteries—Slater, Greene, and Currier; Collins and Burrington. Umpire—Mr. O'Reilly.

AT ITHACA, N. Y.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	2	4	
Cornell.....0 1 0 1 0 2 8 0 ..—10	8	3	

Batteries—Keller and Morrison; Lovejoy, Hastings and Graves.

At Providence, R. I.—

	R.	H.	E.
Brown .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	4	0	
Wesleyan .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6—6	3	3	

Batteries—Tist and Paine; Cunningham and Levy.

At Annapolis, Md.—

	R.	H.	E.
Naval Academy..1 5 0 0 0 1 0 0 ..—7	7	2	
Gallaudet .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	6	

Batteries—O'Donnell and Morris; Van Auken and Hambach; Meade and Jones.

At Springfield, Ohio—

	R.	H.	E.
Boston, (A. L.).....1 1 0 0 0 0 ..—2	5	1	
Springfield, (C. L.).0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	2	0	

Batteries—Hammond, Breitenstein, and Snodgras; Oberlin, Pruitt, and Carrigan. Umpire—Mr. Burnett.

At Bloomfield, N. J.—Bloomfield H. S., 24; Nordica Academy, 2.

At Bethlehem, Penn.—Lehigh, 4; Albright College, 3.

At Trenton, N. J.—Trenton, (Tri-State,) 12; Philadelphia Nationals, (second team,) 0.

At Pennington, N. J.—Princeton Freshmen, 10; Pennington Seminary, 5.

At Toledo, Ohio—Cleveland, (American,) 5; Toledo, (Association,) 3.

At Atlanta—New York, (American,) 9; Atlanta, (Southern,) 1.

At Macon, Ga.—Macon, (South Atlantic,) 8; Mercer University, 0.

At Atlanta—Georgia Technical School, 2; Clemson College, 2. (Nine innings to tie.)

Among Future "Major Leaguers."

Harry Ebberspeacher, who was sought by the New London, Conn., team, will do most of the pitching for the "Mops," the favorite title of the Missouri Pacific Baseball Club, this season, while his brother Harry, who caught for the Sea Cliff, L. I., nine last year, will handle Harry's curves. Tom Denby will cover the initial bag, together with Frank Howe, who will also alternate in the box with Ebberspeacher. The team is complete, and the positions will be determined upon after the tryout games the latter part of this month. The "Mops" had the most successful season in the history of the organization in 1906, losing but one game, against the Paramount Field Club, by the score of 4 to 1. The "Mops" have arranged dates with the leading semi-professional clubs, notably Cranford A. C., at Cranford, N. J.; New Brunswick Club, at New Brunswick, N. J.; Caldwell A. C., at Caldwell, N. J.; Paramount Field Club, at Brooklyn, and Brighton A. C., at Brooklyn. Teams within a radius of 150 miles wishing to play the "Mops" should address Joseph W. Connolly, Post Office Box 1,798 New York.

The St. Josephs of New York, champions of the Inter-Settlement Athletic Club and West Side League, with a record of 24 out of 28 games played last year, are making vigorous preparations for the coming season. The team will be as appended: Meyers and Palmer, pitchers; Banter and Murphy, catchers; Ward, first base; Finley, second base; Johnson, short stop; Denton, third base; Stanton, right field; La Banta, centre field; Squires, left field. Games have been booked with the Rutherford, N. J.; Carlstadt, N. J., and the "Indians," Staten Island, nines. Teams desiring dates should address Edward Finley, care of Walter Quisser, 194 Vernon Avenue, Rutherford, N. J. A suitable guarantee must accompany each challenge.

"Unless all indications fail there will be plenty of sport with the Equitable Department League this season. The league is composed of teams representing the various departments in the Equitable Life Insurance Company, including Loan, Dividend, Agency, Policy Register, Cashiers, and Foreign and Domestic Collections. All of the teams have been strengthened and expect to make a fine showing.

E. Reinacher will have charge of the Equitable Life Insurance baseball team, composed of the pick of the nines in the league. The players and positions are as follows: Lindermann, pitcher; La Mar, catcher; Driscoll, first base; Reinacher, short stop; Steinmetz, second base; Friedberg, third base; McTierney, right field; Hopper, centre field; Biesel, left field; Svensen, substitute. Manager Reinacher would like to hear from any commercial or insurance semi-professional teams. Address care Loan Department, Equitable Life Insurance Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

The Intercity Baseball Association numbers 165 clubs. It includes all of the larger teams with twenty-five miles of New York.

Harvey Day announces that Laurence & Co. of the Dry Goods League has organized a baseball team with the following players: Hicks and Burgtoroff, pitchers; Gillespie, catcher; McGovern, first base; Pigott, second base; Charles, shortstop; Higgins, third base; Appelyard, right field; Boyson, centre field; Smith, left field. Teams wishing to arrange games should address Harvey Day, Post Office Box 1,560.

The next regular meeting of the Inter-City Baseball Association will be held to-morrow evening at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. This association is growing rapidly, and is now up to the mark of 150 clubs in Greater New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Baseball "rooters" of the Bronx will be pleased to know that Bronx Oval, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard, will be reopened for the season to-day with a game between the Bronx Stars and the celebrated Philadelphia Giants. The Stars are composed of the members of the old Cedars, who played at the oval for the last three or four years, and the new team promises to make as fine a record as the old one.

Morningstar Defeated Slosson.

Ora Morningstar defeated George F. Slosson at 18.2 balk line billiards yesterday before a gathering of enthusiasts of the game at Fordham University. The final score was 200 points to 149. The winner finished with an average of an even 25 and throughout his nursing exception was exceptionally clever. Slosson had accumulated 108 points to 14 for Morningstar before the latter started to show his balk-line skill. Then he gathered the points rapidly, despite the fact that Slosson had run 69 from the regulation opening spot shot. The score:

Morningstar—8 0 6 43 51 33 7 52. Total, 200 points; average, 25¼; high runs, 52, 51, and 43.

Slosson—69 30 10 6 0 0 21 0 4. Total, 149 points; average, 18¾; high runs, 69, 30, and 21.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

THIRTEENTH'S MEN WIN ATHLETIC MEET

Soldier Athletes in Keen Competition for Annual Military Championships.

RECORD-BREAKING GAMES

Regimental Rivalry Brings Out Big Crowd—22d Regiment Takes Handicap Point Cup.

Soldier athletes competed last night at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, for regimental athletic honors. It was the second evening of the Military Athletic League's annual carnival, and one of the biggest crowds ever seen at an indoor athletic meet in Greater New York witnessed a series of exciting and interesting contests. The principal interest was centred in the championship, for which the Thirteenth and Twenty-second Regiments, were the leading contenders. The splendid work of Lawson Robertson, Harry L. Hillman, and O. J. Devine won premier honors for the Thirteenth, with the Twenty-second Regiment second.

The performances of the contestants were far above the average, and many records were created. It was a continual series of new figures which attested the claims of the regiment that the track is the fastest in the country.

Individual honors were divided between Lawson Robertsun and O. J. Devine, both of whom captured two events, while the point trophy for the handicap events vested these contests with more than usual interest.

The Thirteenth Regiment opened the programme with an easy victory, Lawson Robertson capturing the 100-yard championship dash in easy fashion from A. J. Crockett of the Twenty-second Regiment. Hillman's hollow victory in the quarter-mile run gave the Engineers the second win, Waters securing second place in this event for the same organization. The one-mile bicycle race was a heart-breaking contest between O. J. Devine of the Thirteenth Regiment and W. Van der Dries of the Twenty-second Regiment, in which Devine secured the verdict at the finish by a scant two yards. This registered the third consecutive victory for the Thirteenth team, and reduced the record for the time by 2⅘ 1-5 seconds.

The 220-yard dash brought Lawson Robertson, S. C. Northridge, C. J. Clark, and W. M. Miller together in the final heat. Robertson lost several yards at the start, but quickly picked up his men and assumed the lead 100 yards from the tape, which he held to the finish, winning by 10 yards in 23⅗ seconds, breaking his own armory record for the distance by 1-5 of a second. The defeat of Harry L. Hillman in the 220-yard high hurdles was unexpected. He had the outside position throughout, and was twice thrown out of his stride. The finish was one of the closest ever witnessed, Eller winning by three inches from Bacon, who was the same distance in front of Hillman. Summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Lawson Robertson, 13th Regiment; A. J. Crockett, 22d Regiment Engineers, second; G. E. Hall, 13th Regiment, third. Time—0.10 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Harry L. Hillman, 13th Regiment; P. L. Waters, 13th Regiment, second; C. J. Bacon, 22d Regiment, third. Time—0:52.

One-mile Bicycle Race.—Won by O. J. Devine, 13th Regiment; W. Van der Dries, 22d Regiment, second; F. E. Adams, 22d Regiment Engineers, third. Time—2.29 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Melvin W. Sheppard, 22d Regiment; Harvey W. Cohn, 13th Regiment, second; W. M. Van Thum, 13th Regiment, third. Time—1:58 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by O. J. Devine, Thirteenth Regiment; G. G. Cameron, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, second; F. E. Adams, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, third. Time—5.11 2-5.

220-Yard Run.—Won by Lawson Robertson, Thirteenth Regiment; W. M. Miller, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, second; S. C. Northridge, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, third. Time—0:23 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by R. L. Eller, Seventy-first Regiment; C. J. Bacon, Jr., Twenty-third Regiment, second; Harry L. Hillman, Jr., Twenty-third Regiment, third. Time—0:28 3-5.

HANDICAP.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by C. B. Clark, 23d Regiment Engineers, (7½ yards;) F. C. Higgenbuhrs, 22d Regiment Engineers, (7 yards,) second; T. J. Naughton, 4th Regiment, New Jersey, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by William Berker, 23d Regiment; A. Semken, 23d Regiment, second; F. W. Rogenan, 71st Regiment, third. Time—2:07 4-5.

Sack Race.—Won by T. MacMeekin, 23d Regiment; W. X. Flood, 22d Regiment Engineers, second; R. J. Wainwright, 13th Regiment, third. Time—0:20 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by W. P. Dunne, 22d Regiment Engineers, (16 yards;) W. L. Wilks, 22d Regiment Engineers, (16 yards,) second; W. G. Anderson, 23d Regiment, (16 yards,) third. Time—0:23 2-5.

Obstacle Race.—Won by H. A. Reddick, Thirteenth Regiment; J. J. McLoughlin, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, second; F. C. Dolkyn, third. Time—1:06 3-5.

Three-Legged Race.—Won by Lawson Robertson and H. L. Hillman, Thirteenth Regiment; J. H. Teevan and G. E. Hall, Thirteenth Regiment, second; H. J. Edwards and W. X. Flood, Seventy-first Regiment, third. Time—0:26 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by F. A. Riley, Thirteenth Regiment, (50 yards;) M. A. Clayton, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, (50 yards,) second; J. P. Sullivan, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, (15 yards,) third. Time—1.57 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by L. H. Lummis, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, (24 yards;) R. Kurka, Thirteenth Regiment, (17 yards,) second; J. T. Ellingwood, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, (18 yards,) third. Time—0.52.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by F. D. Riley, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, (8 yards,) actual distance 39 feet 5½ inches; R. L. Eller, Seventy-first Regiment, (8 yards,) actual distance 39 feet 2 inches second; William Beckman, Twelfth Regiment, (scratch,) actual distance 45 feet 5½ inches.

Tug of War.—Won by Thirteenth Regiment from Twenty-second Regiment Engineers by 21 inches.

One-mile Bicycle Race.—Won by C. Nerent, 71st Regiment, (100 yards;) W. Van der Dries, 22d Regiment Engineers, (40 yards,) second; L. C. Adams, 22d Regiment Engineers, (40 yards) third. Time—2:21 4-5.

Wall Scaling.—Won by 8th Regiment; 12th Regiment, second; 100th Company C, U. S. A., third. Time—0:42 4-5.

Point Competition.—22d Regiment, 86; 13th Regiment, 16; 23d Regiment, 9; 71st Regiment, 9.

One-Mile Run.—Won by J. P. Sullivan, Twenty-second Regiment; Harvey W. Cohn, Thirteenth Regiment, second; J. J. Farrell, Thirteenth Regiment, third. Time—4:30 2-5.

One-Mile Relay.—Won by Thirteenth Regiment, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers second. Time—3:21 3-5.

Point Competition.—Thirteenth Regiment, 61; Twenty-second Regiment, 37; Twenty-third Regiment, 11; Seventy-first Regiment, 10.

Annual Sports of Y. M. C. A.

Good competition and close finishes marked the second annual games of the Eastern District Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, held last night in the association gymnasium, Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. The most exciting event was the mile run, handicap, which was won by H. Kramer from an eight-yard handicap, with S. Kramer second, a foot in advance of W. Kuhn, the scratch man. The summaries follow:

25-Yard Dash (Boys Under 90 Pounds.)—Won by H. Hamilton, E. March second, W. Reintanz third. Time—0:03 4-5.

25-Yard Dash, (Boys Over 90 Pounds.)—Won by G. Klinck, O'McKinney second, W. Fash third. Time—0:03 3-5.

25-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by J. J. Bausch, E. R. Jaffe second, C. Hauxhurst third. Time—0:03 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Boys Over 90 Pounds.)—Won by O. McKinney, William Fash second, C. E. Burke third. Time—0:28.

220-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by R. Huber, C. Hauxhurst second, A. Fisher third. Time—0:27 3-5.

Sack Race, (Boys Under 90 Pounds.)—Won by W. Reintanz, H. Hamilton second, B. Hardenberg third.

440-Yard Race, Senior.—Won by C. Hauxhurst, J. J. Bausch second, S. Rignel third. Time—0:58 4-5.

Potato Race, (Boys Under 90 Pounds.)—Won by H. Hamilton, W. Reintanz second, B. Hardenberg third. Time—0:24 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap: Senior.—Won by H. Kramer (8 yards,) S. Kramer (15 yards) second, W. Kuhn (scratch) third. Time—6:00 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by E. H. Armstrong with 5 feet 3¼ inches; G. Hathaway second, H. Bruenner third.

Standing Broad Jump, (Boys Over 90 Pounds.)—Won by F. M. Buermann, with 8 feet 3 inches; R. Hinfebern, second; J. Spindler, third.

Standing Broad Jump, Senior.—Won by P. E. Jordan, with 0 feet 1¼ inches; P. Spindler, second; W. R. Mille third.

12-Pound Shot Put.—Won by R. Huber, with 30 feet 3 inches; W. Beppler, second; P. E. Jordan, third.

Motor Boat Club Minstrel Show.

The Motor Boat Club minstrel show, to be held in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden next Wednesday evening, will surpass anything ever before attempted by the Committee on Entertainment in this line. This will be the last of the season's events. All professional talent has been secured, and several of the performers are old-time minstrel favorites. A number of boxes have been secured by prominent yachtsmen who expect to be present. One of the features will be the fact that it will be the first Motor Boat Club "ladies' night" held under the auspices of the club.

Balloon Ascension Postponed.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 6.—On account of a high wind, which prevailed until sunset, the balloon ascension which was to have been made to-day by Alan R. Hawley and Leo Stevens, both of New York, was postponed. An ascent will be attempted on Monday, when Mr. Hawley will probably go up alone in the balloon L'Orient.

CHAMPIONSHIP BASKET BALL.

Manhattan Schools Take Senior and Junior P. S. A. L. Titles.

Basket ball teams representing Public Schools No. 188 and No. 109, both of Manhattan, won championship honors yesterday. The play was fast on the court marked out in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway. Boys of No. 188 captured the Senior Division title of the annual tournament of the Public Schools Athletic League, while No. 109 won that of the Junior Division.

The finals of the championship series attracted a big crowd. They were intensely partisan, but the teams never wavered, and the boys played cleanly basketball, especially for deciding competitions. In the Senior final No. 188 defeated No. 84 of Brooklyn by the score of 19 points to 5. No. 109 defeated No. 43 of Brooklyn in the Junior final by 25 points to 10. Throughout both of these matches, which alternated their halves on the count, there was a hubbub of cheers and encouragement. This was as marked from the teachers and principals of schools of the five boroughs and officials of the Board of Education as from the schoolboy element among the spectators. Lineups:

P. S. 109, Jr., 25.	Position.	P. S. 43, Jr., 10.
Schulewitz.....	Forward	Max Shapiro
Rosenthal.....	Forward	Langs
P. Shapiro.....	Centre	Estersohn
Kromholz, Beroth..	Guard	Pfiloff
Levy, Levine.....	Guard	Meyer

Goals from field—Schmulewitz, 4; Rosenthal, 3; P. Shapiro, 3; Estersohn, 3; Langs. Goals from foul—Schmulewitz, 5; Estersohn, 2. Referee—Mr. Schoening of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Umpire—Mr. P. J. E. Rotherham of the New York Institute of the Deaf and Dumb. Time of game—Fifteen minute halves.

P. S. No. 188, Sr., 19.	Position.	P. S. No. 184, Sr., 5.
Bloom.....	Forward	Friedman
Cohen.....	Forward	Feinstein
Robinson.....	Centre	Berman
Wallach, Kresch...	Guard	Morris, Shapiro
Weissman.....	Guard	Kotchner

Goals from field—Bloom, (6,) Cohen, (3,) Robinson, (3,) Friedman, Berman. Goals from foul—Bloom, Friedman. Referee—Mr. Schoening. Umpire—P. J. E. Rotherham. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

WOMEN IN CONFLICT OVER GOLF AWARDS

Boston Players Have No Claim Upon Eastern Championship, Say Philadelphians.

MERION CLUB WANTS EVENT

Executive Committee Will Meet Here To-morrow to Act Upon the Rival Applications.

Differences of opinion, it was learned yesterday, have cropped out within the last few days regarding the place for the holding of the annual championship tournament of the Women's Eastern Golf Association. Tho tri-city team match for the Griscom Cup is to be played at the same time, and two applications have been sent to the Executive Committee of the association, which will meet to-morrow at the Hotel Hargrave, West Seventy-second Street. It has been taken for granted among the golfing women of the association ever since last season that the double event this year would be awarded to the Boston locality, and, indeed, the Oakley Country Club, near Boston, has already announced the tournament for the week of June 10. It now appears that, according to the agreement drawn up three years ago, whereby the tri-city cup match was to be awarded in rotation to the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Associations, the Philadelphians have the right to insist that the tournament be played in their territory, and the delegates from Philadelphia have notified the Executive Committee that they intend to stand by this agreement. The Merion Cricket Club has therefore applied for the tournament.

Mrs. E. F. Sanford, President of the association, said yesterday that she regretted very much that this difference of sentiment had arisen.

"Boston," she explained, "waived her right to hold the tournament last year, and the contest took place in the metropolitan territory at the Nassau Country Club. While there was no formal agreement that Boston should get the event this year, there was a general understanding that the members of the association would allow the Bostonians to have the contest. We had supposed up to a few days ago that no conflict over the award would occur. The Philadelphians, however, claim that by waiving their right the Boston women cannot rightly lay claim to the rights that belong by the original agreement to any other association, and, as Philadelphia is entitled to it by the system of rotation, I do not see that anything can be done but to give the tournament to the Merion Cricket Club. The Bostonians, I know, feel the position very keenly. The metropolitan delegates have tried to observe strict neutrality in the matter. It is not a question of New York voting in favor of any one club. We are

OPPOSE AUTO BILL GIVING CAR AS BAIL

Would Benefit Chauffeurs Who Take Out Machines Without Owners' Permission.

DEMAND ALBANY HEARING

Legislative Committee Endeavoring to Secure More Lenient Regulations for New Jersey Touring.

Automobile legislation in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut has been occupying the attention of the Legislative Board of the American Automobile Association during the past week. Charles G. Terry of this city, Chairman of the board, attended hearings during the week in Trenton and Hartford on bills which, if passed, will affect motorists from this State fully as much as the residents of the States where the bills may become operative. Mr. Terry will go to Albany this week, where he will meet a delegation from the State Association to oppose some of the numerous bills introduced into the present Legislature.

A hearing will be held on the bill recently introduced into the Senate by Senator McManus which permits the driver of a machine, if arrested, to leave the automobile, if he so wishes, as bail.

"While on the face of it this appears to be fair enough," said Mr. Terry yesterday, "the benefits would really accrue chiefly to the chauffeur who takes out his employer's machine without permission and perhaps gets arrested for reckless driving. It would be easy for him to put up his employer's car as bail. This would entail a double injustice and penalty upon the owner, for besides his troubles with an unfaithful chauffeur, he would be forced to put up bail for him in order to release the machine. Automobilists have been trying to secure the enactment of some law to prevent the practice of using cars without permission, but Senator McManus's bill would have exactly the contrary effect."

In New Jersey Mr. Terry's committee is endeavoring to secure modifications of the law in favor of more generous touring facilities to non-residents and in respect to the use of anti-skid chains on tires. No touring facilities at all were allowed last year without paying the full State license. An amendment his been introduced this session to the Frelinghuysen bills, unanimously offering non-residents the privilege of three days' touring without registering, but a fee of $1 is to be exacted.

"I have been trying to point out to some of the lawmakers in New Jersey," said Mr. Terry, "the unsoundness of the discrimination against non-residents and the violation which is caused thereby to well recognized principles of comity among the States. Eventually I hope that the author of the bill, or at least a sufficiently large number of the legislators may be persuaded to adopt the views of comity. If have been adopted in an overwhelming majority of the States of the Union having motor vehicle laws."

In order to secure a modification of the present New Jersey statute in respect to the prohibition of chains as a non-skidding device, a bill was introduced by Assemblyman Dash of Hoboken requiring their use when the roads were in a wet, slippery or slimy condition, or so as to make the use of a motor vehicle dangerous to passengers or to the other users of the highway.

AMERICAN CARS ABROAD.

Swiss Consul Says European Demand Is Increasing for Light Machines.

Evidence that the 4,000-mile tour of American cars through Europe this Summer has attracted wide spread attention in foreign motor circles, combined with some severe criticism from foreign manufacturers, have not been lacking since the success of the undertaking seems assured. L. R. Marsden, the United States Consul at Lucerne, Switzerland, has perhaps expressed most clearly the prevailing sentiment abroad in a recent report upon the subject to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

"It is not the tour alone," he says, "that is causing the protest, but what is regarded as the 'presumption' of American manufacturers, who announce their intention of entering into competition with Continental cars in the foreign field. There is an increasing demand on the Continent for light and inexpensive motors, a type of car common to the American trade.

"In the construction of big, powerful, and expensive cars France has always maintained her supremacy; but the increasing and almost universal interest in automobiles, especially in Europe, where good roads invite all classes to indulge in the pleasures of motoring, has created a demand for lighter and less expensive machines, practically unknown to and ignored by the European and especially the French manufacturers.

FUEL TEST RUN A SUCCESS.

Autos Do Well with Alcohol and Kerosene in Long Run.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 6.—The three Maxwell cars which left Trenton at 10:25 this morning for Atlantic City on the commercial fuel test run, reached here at 6 P. M. Every car making an excellent performance. The run was in charge of H. M. Dant of Tarrytown. He drove the alcohol car, while the one using gasoline was driven by Harry Caywood, and the car using kerosene was in charge of Charles Flen.

The run from Trenton to Philadelphia was without incident other than, notwithstanding the variation in density of the three hydro-carbons used as fuel, the cars all made admirable time, reaching the latter city shortly after 12. After an hour's delay for luncheon the run was resumed to Atlantic City, taking the usual route along the Atlantic Pike.

The official observers were Stanley Y. Beech and H. de H. Robinson, representing the Automobile Club of America. The car, which utilized a mixture of kerosene and gasoline demonstrated the truth of the theories which J. D. Maxwell and H. A. Grant had formed as to its efficiency and its successful demonstration may mean much to the industry in consideration of the constant decrease in quality and increase in price of gasoline.

NEW AUTO RACE DRIVERS.

Poole, Strang, and Owen Will Join Veterans in Big Events.

A number of new automobile racing drivers will be seen this year in charge of American cars in the various speed events. Joe Tracy's recent statement that he will not drive in the Vanderbilt Cup race this season has aroused considerable speculation as to who will pilot the Locomobile entry. Tracy's mechanician in the last two cup races, Al Poole, will be seen in the touring car race of foreign machines driving one of the two Italian Isotta Fraschini cars. Poole is an expert mechanician and a careful driver.

Louis Strang, who was Walter Christie's mechanician last year, will undoubtedly drive the new Christie car in the Grand Prix race in France, and as it is expected that the same car will be entered for the Vanderbilt Cup race, Strang will, in that case, appear among the drivers for the big American trophy in the elimination trials. Ralph Owen will also be a newcomer in the Vanderbilt Cup event. He has been selected to pilot the new Oldsmobile racer, the selection being largely due to the excellent showing he made in the Ormond Beach races and the splendid touring car run he made from this city to Florida in the Winter.

Auto Causes Abandonment of Show.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 6.—It was announced to-day that, owing to the fact that comparatively little interest has been manifested in the annual horse show of the Orange Riding and Driving Club, East Orange, announced for April 18, 19, and 20, the exhibition has been abandoned. The automobile is blamed for the lack of interest.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Word was sent yesterday by Jefferson Seligman, Chairman of the Signboard Committee of the Automobile Club of America, to the Mayor of Matawan, N. J., asking him to place a signboard on the road to South Amboy warning autoists that the new bridge across the Raritan River at Perth Amboy is closed. The bridge was opened last season, and materially shortens the distance between this city via Staten Island and New Brunswick to Philadelphia, but it has recently been closed for repairs.

The Richmond County Automobile Club of Staten Island will hold a club run on April 28 from the club quarters at St. George to the Tera-Marine Inn at Huguenot, near the extreme end of the Island. The committee in charge of the affair consists of Emil H. Poehn, W. O. Sprigg, G. H. Waters, Charles A. Schultz, and J. J. Worrell.

The automobile show season still goes merrily on. During the coming week exhibits will be in progress in Pittsburg, Denver, and Montreal. The Pittsburg show will open to-morrow, being the first one ever held in that city, and will continue throughout the week.

Under President Hotchkiss the American Automobile Association has become a great promoter of harmony. The few dissenters of Pennsylvania and Long Island are reconsidering, and the prospect is that before the present administration ends the motorists of all the States will express by their active support of the national body their faith in the adage that "in union there is strength."

In a small building on the grounds of the Peerless Motor Car Company's factory at Cleveland there stands a unique engine testing establishment. Six years ago, the low building has been the field of study for many manufacturers and their representatives, and members of owners who visit the factory. In it the engines, after assembling and having their first test, are set on blocks and run at various speeds for the purpose of taking out "knocks." Those who visit the testing room see at all times about ten engines in operation with cooling pipes connected with tanks and oiling pumps in operation. If the first test proves satisfactory, the engine is then kept going as long as forty-eight hours. By that time the testers are ready to deliver it for placing in the chassis.

A comparatively new instrument for testing the cylinders of a motor car is the monograph, which within the past year has been installed in the laboratories of many automobile factories. Joe Tracy brought the first one to America, a single-cylinder monograph. The first used to test four-cylinders was imported a year ago by the Oscar Leer Automobile Company of Columbus, Ohio. It was set up in Tracy, and used to test the motors of the three Thayer-Miller racing cars entered for the 1906 Vanderbilt Cup race, one of which qualified. Each of the Thayer-Miller motors, as used in the regular touring cars, before it is placed in the chassis, must now stand a rigid two-hour test before it is passed as a perfect engine.

E. R. Gallinier of 230 West Fifty-eighth Street, who conducts a European touring department, which arranges for foreign licenses, duties, permits, &c., says that this department has never before been so busy as this year. For the past two weeks he has received orders nearly every day to box, ship, and deliver one or more automobiles at various ports in Europe.

Walter Martin is driving a new 30-40 horse power Rolls-Royce touring car with a Quimby body. Mr. Martin reports that he is now in a position to make prompt delivery of the Rolls-Royce touring cars, as well as the new Cadillac 20 horse power touring cars.

Good roads will soon be the rule in Mexico, and automobilists will be the cause, in the opinion of Edward G. Westlake of Chicago, who recently made an extended trip through the country with William A. De Gress in the latter's Thomas car.

Notwithstanding the fact that the season for auto reliability competitive events is just beginning, the two Oldsmobile touring cars have three remarkable performances to their credit. When the present year was ushered in an Oldsmobile touring car was plowing its way from New York to Florida. This run of 1,500 miles was accomplished in eighteen days. A few weeks ago C. L. Matheson of Denver drove his Oldsmobile from that city to Colorado Springs, 81 miles, over mountainous roads, in 2 hours and 30 minutes, a record of 32 miles and 4 minutes on the return trip. On the first Saturday in March an Oldsmobile touring car, driven by Ralph R. Owen, won a match race from Los Angeles to San Francisco, 600 miles, in 46 hours and 50 minutes.

Work was started last week for a large addition to the plant of the Diamond Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio. The new factory will add nearly four acres to the floor space, and practically all of it will be devoted to the manufacture of tires.

An illustration of the work and expense involved in combining simplicity and strength in a motor car is found in the model of parts in the modern Locomobile car is found in a factory display. Fifty-three James Jones, General Manager of the American Locomotive Automobile Company, has an interchangeable half-time shaft, having a gear integral with it, is a distinctive feature of the Sterling car. For making these gears to the limit, so that each one will fit any car precisely, machine work of great precision was required, and this necessity called upon the resources of the locomotive concern for a new piece of machinery, which was created. By means of it the shafts and cams are turned out from the solid steel bar, with a master cam, compelling accuracy.

Making the engine act as a brake on steep hills is becoming common practice, but when the foot of the incline is near the car should be allowed to pick up speed before the throttle is opened, especially if the high gear is thrown into action.

Trophy for 7th Regiment Riflemen.

One of the special features of the Seventh Regiment's rifle shooting season on the armory ranges is the contest for the trophy presented by ex-Capt. Francis D. Landon. This year Company E Sprang to the honors with a score of 1,147, the match being open to teams of eight men from each company, volley firing prevailing. The scores of the winning team follow:

Private H. V. Lee, 47; Sergt. E. McK. Firestone, 45; Private A. S. Walker, 45; Corp. S. D. Hasbrouck, Jr., 45; Private J. D. Theis, 43; Sergt. F. P. Bowler, 42; Private F. R. Downes, Jr., 41; Private C. E. Donaldson, 41; Private C. B. Kent, 41; Corp. C. H. Osenkop, Jr., 41; Capt. J. E. Schuyler, 40; Sergt. H. S. Young, 40; Private L. R. A. Roeder, 40; Private S. J. Bonanno, 40; Private E. F. Castles, 39; Private H. W. Hunter, 39; Private W. H. Young, 39; Corp. F. J. Clarke, 38; Private E. A. Brown, 37; Corp. H. A. Shies, 37; Corp. W. V. Reynolds, 37; Corp. H. M. Searles, 36; Lieut. W. M. Halsted, 35; Corp. S. L. Searles, 35; Private E. Wertz, 35; Private W. W. Ross, 35; Private T. F. Meloy, 32; Corp. E. Elsworth, 32; Sergt. J. C. Schaefer, 31; Sergt. D. Clark, 27. Total, 1,147.

The other competitors finished as follows: G, 1,136; I, 1,126; C, 1,117; H, 1,081; K, 1,040; E, 1,028; F, 1,022; D, 1,005; A, 857.

SCHOOLBOYS TRAIN FOR ROWING RACES

200 Candidates Will Be at Work on Machines by End of This Week.

CREWS ON HARLEM RIVER

New York Athletic Club and Other Organizations Lending Aid to Latest Project.

The enthusiasm shown by boys at the various high schools over the interscholastic eight-oared race on Decoration Day exceeds all expectations, and at least six and probably more crews will take part in the race. Should the entry list reach six it will be necessary to hold trials for elimination purposes, as only five at the most can be started in one heat. The effort to introduce rowing at the high schools has been attended with remarkable success, a result due largely to the interest manifested by the Harlem River rowing clubs in placing the boathouses and competent instructors at the disposal of the boys. The absence of any preliminary training school for rowing has been severely felt in the past, but with the prospect of the development of the schoolboys, rowing seems destined to occupy a more prominent niche in the temple of sport than heretofore.

Sixty-three boys are registered at the Harlem Rowing Club, where Capt. J. E. Nagle has begun a systematic course of training for the youngsters. The boys were tried on the rowing machines, and will be kept at this work for at least two weeks before any attempt is made to boat them. One requirement will be rigidly enforced, and that is every boy selected for crew training must be able to swim. This is done to minimize the possibilities of drownings from any upset that may arise in the river. The boys located at the Harlem Rowing Club are from the De Witt Clinton High School and Commerce High Schools. More new candidates are expected this week.

There are twenty boys anxious for seats in a boat, who attend the Townsend Harris High School, and they will be housed either at the Dauntless or Lone Star boathouse. The Stuyvesant High School candidates will report this week either at the Nassau or First Bohemian Club, while the Morris High School rowing headquarters will probably be at the Metropolitan Clubhouse. James A. Denbigh, Principal of the Morris High School, in a letter to the President of the Harlem Regatta Association stated that he had posted a notice for candidates. Forty-five boys have signed the roll of applicants, and it has been decided that any boy who may be selected for the crew must pass the school examination, and if they fail they will not be allowed to row. This rule applies to all the schools, being laid down by the Public Schools Athletic League.

The boys from the St. Mary's schools ship will train at the New Rochelle Rowing Club's house. These boys have had some experience in rowing, and will not need the same instructions. Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, has taken up rowing, and it is probable that boys will make their headquarters at the Seawanhaka Boat Club or the Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club. Judge James G. Tighe, President of the latter organization, is an enthusiast on the schoolboy rowing question, but it is felt that the distance of the clubhouse from the school will prevent the acceptance of the invitation. The Crescent Athletic Club is interested in the project, and will lend its aid to the development of the schoolboys. It is likely that the Boys' High School of Brooklyn will be located at the Bay Ridge boathouse, which is admirably situated for the purposes. It is estimated that by the end of the week nearly 200 schoolboys will be receiving rowing instruction.

Travers Island will be the scene of much activity. In line with its liberal policy, the New York Athletic Club will be one of the most important factors in the development of the schoolboys. Although Travers Island is far removed from the schools, the increased facilities at the Island will more than compensate for this drawback, and Coach Giannini has consented to set apart special afternoons during the week for the boys. The matter of eight-oared shells, probably the most serious question involved, has been satisfactorily adjusted. The New York Athletic Club, Columbia University, Harlem Rowing Club, and other rowing clubs have come to the rescue, and there will be no lack of shells for both practice and racing. No training for the schoolboy races will be done on Sunday, and the time during the week is to be arranged to suit the convenience of volunteer coaches.

AT BAY RIDGE TRAPS.

Crescent Defeats Boston A. A. in First Match of Series.

As a wind-up of the trap shooting season of the Crescent Athletic Club at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday the "New Moon" gunners led the eight-men team of the Boston Athletic Association in the first match of a home-and-home series by a score of 662 to 638. It was a fitting conclusion to a most successful year of the Crescents at the home grounds, and while the decision of the match remains in doubt until the final series is decided at Boston next Saturday, it is the general belief that the Crescents will win a substantial victory.

In yesterday's contest Capt. Henry Kuyn's team did not shoot up to its usual mark, the high score man being Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., with 90 out of 100. For the Bostons D. Hallett broke 93 out of 100, while Dr. Gleason, the best average holder of the club, scored only 80. The scores:

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

					Total.
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	22	24	22	22	90
Henry Kuyn	18	23	20	20	81
F. W. Moffett	20	20	19	21	80
Frank Stephenson	19	23	23	24	88
H. M. Brigham	22	20	24	22	88
W. C. Damron	22	23	17	19	81
A. G. Southworth	21	18	20	21	80
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	16	19	21	18	74
Totals	160	169	166	167	662

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Gleason	21	20	21	19	80
C. Howells	21	17	18	20	76
T. C. Adams	24	18	20	16	78
F. Owen	20	21	20	17	78
G. Clark	21	20	21	18	79
D. Hallett	23	23	24	23	93
H. Howell	22	21	20	16	80
W. Titcomb	18	17	17	22	74
Totals	168	157	159	154	638

Referee—"Jack" Fanning.

Sunlights—L. M. Palmer, Jr., 23; Dr. Gleason, 21; H. M. Brigham, 22; Erskine A. Lott, 19; George G. Stephenson, 17; G. Clark, 20. Total, 122.

Moonlights—F. W. Moffett, 18; F. B. Stephenson, 23; W. C. Damron, 22; Charles A. Lockwood, 17; A. E. Hendrickson, 15; F. D. Cramer, 11. Total, 106.

Special Match, 25 Targets.—W. Titcomb, 23; Dr. Gleason, 21.

Special Match, 25 Targets.—W. Titcomb, 22; R. Fay, 21.

Scratch Shoot.—F. W. Moffett, 22; F. B. Stephenson, 22; H. M. Brigham, 21; L. M. Palmer, Jr., 21; Dr. Gleason, 19; Erskine A. Lott, 19; A. E. Hendrickson, 18; W. C. Damron, 15; George G. Stephenson, 14; C. A. Lockwood, —. Prize divided.

Hibbard Makes Clean Score.

There was not a very large attendance of the trap shooters of the New York Athletic Club at the Travers Island traps yesterday, but those who faced the traps had good sport under favorable weather conditions. W. N. Bavier, the famous rifle shot, took the first leg on the April Cup, but the best performance of the day was that of J. William Hibbard, who made a clean score of twenty-five in a club trophy competition. The scores were:

April Cup, 50 Targets.—W. N. Bavier, 46; F. A. Dugro, 45; J. W. Hibbard, 44; F. Schauffler, 44; George F. Pelham, 42; J. Loomis, 42; C. N. Kuchler, 40; E. F. Crowe, 28.

Huggins Cup, 25 Targets.—F. Schauffler, 24; C. N. Kuchler, 24; J. Loomis, 23; J. W. Hibbard, 23; G. F. Pelham, 22; F. A. Dugro, 22; W. N. Bavier, 18; E. F. Crowe, 14.

Trophy Shoot, 25 Targets.—E. F. Crowe, 23; J. W. Hibbard 22; F. A. Dugro, 22; J. Loomis, 21; F. Schauffler, 20; G. F. Pelham, 20; C. Kuchler, 20; W. N. Bavier, 18.

Trophy Shoot, 25 Targets.—G. F. Pelham, 23; F. Schauffler, 22; W. N. Bavier, 22; C. N. Kuchler, 22; J. Loomis, 21; F. A. Dugro, 21; J. W. Hibbard, 20; E. F. Crowe, 14.

Trophy Shoot, 25 Targets.—J. W. Hibbard, 25; F. Schauffler, 24; G. F. Pelham, 23; F. A. Dugro, 22; C. N. Kuchler, 21; J. Loomis, 21; W. N. Bavier, 17; E. F. Crowe, 14.

Trophy Shoot, 25 Targets.—G. F. Pelham, 23; F. Schauffler, 22; W. N. Bavier, 22; E. F. Crowe, 22; J. W. Hibbard, 21; J. Loomis, 20; Ten Fairs.—E. F. Crowe, 96; F. Schauffler, 15; J. Loomis, 13; G. F. Pelham, 11; J. W. Hibbard, 10.

McClave High Gun at Edgewater.

McClave and Ropes were the high guns at the North River Gun Club's shoot at Edgewater, N. J., yesterday, in the nine competitions decided Mr. McClave made an average of 83, per cent. of breaks and Mr. Ropes 80 per cent. It was an excellent day for the sport, and they performed admirably. The scores:

	25.	15	15	15.	25	15	15	15	15
Dr. Hunter	17	11	13	11	18	15	11	6	6
Eckhoff	14	10	12	12	20	11	14	..	..
Hissing	16	10	13	15	21	11	15	..	..
McClave	17	10	14	15	20	15	14	15	9
Richter	17	7	14	11	15	11	11	..	..
Ropes	20	10	14	13	23	13	13	15	8
Russell	12	10	10	11	17	..	..	..	..
Allison	..	6	6	7	17	7	8	..	..
Piercy	20	..	15	11	18	14	15	15	10
Merrill	..	..	..	10	15	12	9	..	..

DEWARS
SCOTCH WHISKY
EXCELLENT IN EVERY WAY

WANT FOUR-POINT SHOW FOR BUFFALO

Entry List Which Closes To-morrow Indicates Good Bench for Championship Honors.

COLLIES IMPROVING IN WEST

Greystone Kennels Champion Beaten at Pittsburg—American Fox-terriers Are Best.

The expressed hope or conviction of the Buffalo Dog Show Committee that it will have an entry of over 750 dogs, and thus make it a four-point show for championship honors, is not altogether far fetched, as the premium list distributed last week is a most attractive one. Buffalo is now about holding its fifth show, and it has always been one of the most popular of the season's events, obtaining good support from the entire Eastern section, also good entries from west of New York State, and by far the largest number of dogs from Canada of any show held in the States. For this reason the Canadian owner is catered for by arranging classes confined to dogs from north of the line. The schedule has a total of 410 classes, and deducting the 67 winners' classes as not being entry ones there are 350 in which to enter, and the hoped-for 750 dogs for the four-point mark is not at all visionary. The appearance of the premium list was delayed much later than usual and the entries close to-morrow. This will be the last show until that of the Ladies' Kennel Association in New York at the close of May.

Collies have taken on a new lease of life in California, and the classes at the Oakland show were large and filled with many good dogs. It is a hard climate for collies, which lose their coats in the long dry season, and are then but a shadow of their former greatness in a more humid climate. In 1885 Mrs. Hearst was interested in collies with Mr. John E. De Ruyter of San Francisco, and exhibited imported Old Hall Admiral Heather Mint, and a few other good dogs which had been shown in the East before going to the Coast. Others took up the breed for a time, but it langulshed after a few years. Now, however, Mr. Ellery's recent purchases as well as Mr. Albee's and their home-bred stock have made quite a change in conditions in the San Francisco and Los Angeles districts. Mr. Ellery has also imported the famous English stud dog Anfield Model, which is expected to do much toward the further improvement of this popular breed.

The Pittsburg show opened with a very unfortunate event for J. F. Kelley of New York, whose high-class French bulldog puppy, Cadeau, considered one of the best of the breed for his age, died from nervous excitement. The owner had just refused a very high offer for his dog, but declined to sell, because he had bred Cadeau himself.

Pittsburg was a three-point show, the total entries, including duplicates, being 878, by far the largest ever made for this show. The St. Bernard prizes went to the Rananna Kennels of Lansdowne, with Crusader at the head of the breed. There was an excellent entry of beagles, and the Windholme Kennels had on its best exhibits, taking the team cup, and in the winners' class Robino III. was in front. Collies were also large classes, but the Greystone Kennels did not do so well as was expected, for in the dog division Dr. Jarrett's Welleshourne Conquest beat everything, repeating his good win made at Philadelphia last Fall. In bitches the struggle was between the Greystone Kennels and the entries of D. G. Trench of Chicago, who shows as the Trelawney Kennels. Greystone Belinda was the best bitch, and next to her came Trelawney Sylvia.

Jack Holgate, a visitor from England at the time of the New York show, reported on his return that the fox terriers shown at Madison Square Garden could beat anything in England. He also let it be known that he offered Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd $4,000 for his best two terriers, both of which were bred by the owner. Mr. Rutherfurd would not sell at any price. This incident only shows how dog men on the other side cannot tell the exact price paid for a dog of any reputation, and why American buyers who have given about $250 on $500 for a dog read in foreign journals that Mr. Blank has sold his great prize-winner to an American buyer for $1,000 or $2,500.

Yale "Grads" Defeat Harvard at Chess.

Graduates of Yale and Harvard Universities played a team chess match, eight on a side, at the rooms of the Harvard Club yesterday, with the result that the sons of Old Eli emerged with flying colors. The Harvard Club was beaten by the score of 6 games to 2. Among those who took part were J. H. Watson, President of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and J. L. Lockwood, and W. Catchings, members of the Intercollegiate Alumni Chess Committee.

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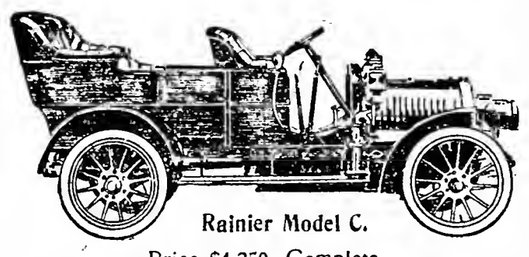

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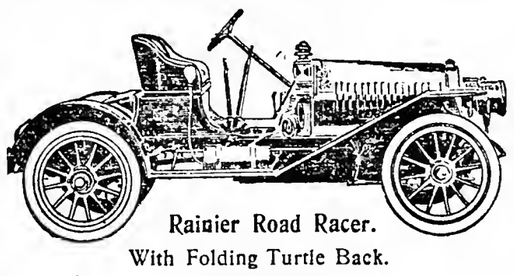

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all of our 1905 second-hand automobiles, of the following high-grade makes: Pierce Great-Arrow, Columbia, Pope-Toledo, White Steamer, Pope-Hartford, Cadillac, Rambler, Ford, Wayne, Oldsmobile, Reo, Auto-car, Franklin, Buick, Winton, Premier and Richard Brazier, ranging in price from $250 to $2,000; runabouts, $125 to $350.

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10 New Pope-Tribune Runabouts at LESS THAN COST.
Don't delay. See these cars at once.
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We know that there is not another Four Thousand Dollar car—nor Five, for that matter—that shows as much engineering and mechanical skill nor construction so perfect as the Craig-Toledo.

The Craig-Toledo is absolutely guaranteed. Other than those made necessary by a violent accident or gross abuse, we will make all repairs for at least a year without charge.

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MOTOR BOAT CLUB'S PLANS.

Novel Events Projected for Racing Season for Craft of All Kind.

The racing schedule of the Motor Boat Club of America for the coming season was announced yesterday by the Regatta Committee of the club to include eleven days of racing in addition to the cruise of the club. The events will all take place on the Hudson. The dates are as follows:

May 30—Opening day; club and open events.
June 8—Racing to Bermuda for the Bennett Cup.
June 15—Club races.
June 29—Club races.
Aug. 24—Start of the annual cruise.
Sept. 23—Start of race week; six continuous days of racing.
Oct. 5—Club races.

In all the events of the club the boats will be divided into racing and cruising classes and contests will be provided for racers rating 26 feet, 33 feet, 40 feet, and over 40 feet; and for cruisers of under 40 feet length; between 40 and 60 feet length, and over 60 feet.

The Bermuda race for the Bennett Cup will be open to all home-fide cruising boats of from 30 to 60 feet in length. It will be the longest ocean race ever open to motor boats. From the club station on the Hudson to Hamilton, Bermuda, is 650 nautical miles. The race is not only a test of the boats and their motors, but also endurance and seamanship of the crews, and should bring out a type of boat seaworthy and staunch and useful. The event will establish the reliability of motors for deep-sea work and serve to prove, many experts believe, that the use of internal combustion motors for deep-sea work in boats of a fairly large size will supersede steam entirely.

Brooklyn Horse Show This Week.

The fifteenth annual Horse Show of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn will be held Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings at the clubhouse of the Riding and Driving Club, Prospect Plaza, Brooklyn, and promises to be the most successful ever held. With the exception of the string of A. G. Vanderbilt, which is now in England, nearly all the horses which competed in the National show at Madison Square Garden will be on hand.

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The Glide
AUTOMOBILES
Model G, 36-40 H. P., - - $2,500
4-cylinder, 120-inch wheel base.
5-passenger.
Model H, 54-60 H. P., - - $3,500
6-cylinder, 132-inch wheel base.
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These cars are equipped with the Rutenher Motor—selective type, sliding gear transmission—mutiple disc brakes with 800 square inches of contact surface—high road clearance.
Ready for immediate delivery and cannot be equalled for the price.
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Following makes offered: Pierce-Arrows, $650-$2,500; Packards, four cylinders, $650up; Cadillacs, Stearns-Duryeas, Thomas Flyers, $750 to $1,800; Nationals, from $1,100; Mercedes, Panhards, $500 to $3,000.
Peerless, Fords, Maxwells, St. Louis Autocars, Renaults, Popes, (some Pope's costing $6,500 at $1,200,) and 100 other unusual opportunities. Demonstrations given.
Tires:—$20,000 worth of Finest NEW Automobile Tires—well, cheaper than second-hand.
Inspect the largest reliable assortment of "Everything" used for auto and autos in America.
Broadway Mammoth Exchange Buildings, 247, 249 West 47th—1,780, 1,782 Broadway.

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Dealers, Attention.
New two-cylinder runabout, $35; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Headen Auto Exchange, 196 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.
For Sale—A 30-35 h. p. 1907 S. & M. Simplex, Rothschild Limousine; new; complete equipment. B. E. M., Box 106 Times Downtown.
Bargains—Cadillac, Franklin, Mathieson, Stevens-Duryea, Reo, Maxwell, Autocar, Mitchell, Pope. JOYCE, 1,533 Broadway, N. Y.

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Wanted—Sound, strong horse for coal and building material business. Tel., 59 Tremont

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CHAUFFEUR wishes position; competent driver and repair man; any kind of gasoline car; sober and trustworthy; good references. Johnson, Fox Av., Edenwald, 233d St., Bronx.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Display Strength—Banks Increase Surplus to $19,441,000.

MARKET REFLECTS SHOWING

Discount Rates Down In London, Where Improvement in English Bank Position Is Expected.

In yesterday's short session of the stock market prices advanced again with the same vigor as on preceding days, and at the hour of the publication of the regular weekly return of the associated banks the active stocks of the trading had secured gains running from 1 to 3 points. The bank return itself, which carried out fully the promises of an exceptionally good showing in regard to cash increases and addition to surplus, was the signal for profit-taking, and this was extensive enough to reduce substantially the earlier gains. The selling of this character also affected issues which had not participated in the rise of the first hour, and the appearance of the market, therefore, in the final half hour was one of considerable irregularity. The main consideration was once more the prevailing ease in the money market and the day was practically barren of other news of interest to the financial community. There was more or less indefinite talk of the possibility of a demand by labor organizations for higher wages from the Eastern railroads, following the partial success which attended similar steps in the West, and some attention was devoted to the varying earnings statements submitted during the day by different railroads, that of the Great Northern in particular showing an increase in gross earnings for the month of March, where the reports of previous months from this property have displayed rather heavy losses. Advices from foreign markets were of a cheerful tenor. The Bank of England lost substantial amounts of gold through withdrawals for Egyptian and Turkish points, but its reserves should show rapid replenishment from this time on, since it will meet with no American competition in its bidding for the gold reaching London almost daily from South Africa. This seems to be the view of the matter taken in London also, for private discount rates are now well under the official minimum of the Bank. Sales of stocks for London account were comparatively heavy for a Saturday session, and it is estimated that the offerings from this quarter have been not less than 170,000 shares in the week just closed.

A gain of not less than $11,500,000 by the banks had been foreshadowed by the movements of money during the week, but the return itself made the figures $10,533,900. This is the second apparent understatement of the cash gain of local institutions, that of a week ago having been even further out of line with the preliminary figures. An increase of $6,143,000 in loans was by no means excessive, in view of stock market activity through the week and the shifting of loans which undoubtedly went forward. As a result of the various changes, including the increase of $16,895,000 in deposits, the surplus of the banks was augmented by $6,360,000, bringing the excess above legal requirements to $19,441,000. This is by far the best showing made at this season of the year since 1900, with the single exception of the same week in April, 1904. It compares, for instance, with a deficit of $2,560,000 at this time a year ago, when money rates rose as high as 30 per cent.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Surplus Increases Over $6,000,000 on Cash Gain of $10,500,000—Loans Up.

The buying of stocks which brought about the improvement in prices last week was reflected in yesterday's bank statement by an increase of $6,143,000 in loans. The gain in cash, amounting to $10,533,900, closely approximated the previous day's estimates, based on the known movements of money. There was a very heavy increase in deposits, $16,895,800, which raised reserve requirements by $4,223,950. This reduced the gain in surplus to $6,309,850, or to about two-thirds of the reported gain in cash.

At this time a year ago the banks reported a deficit of $2,560,625, against which there is now shown a surplus of $19,441,225. How largely this satisfactory comparison is the result of the Government's operations with the banks is indicated by the fact that the statement yesterday showed an increase of $12,296,100 in the volume of United States deposits, an amount more than $1,760,000 in excess of the total gain in cash. The United States money now on deposit with the National banks in this city amounts to $30,389,700.

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The items in yesterday's statement, with the changes from the previous week, compare as follows with the statement of April 7, 1906:

LIABILITIES.	1907.	Increase.	1906.
Capital..	$116,372,700	.....	$113,972,700
Profits..	144,001,600	.....	134,323,750
Deposits.	1,033,715,100	$16,895,800	1,000,441,200
Circula'n	50,398,800	*421,200	51,717,400
Total..	$1,348,545,650	$16,474,600	$1,305,455,100
ASSETS.			
Loans ..	$1,062,688,800	$6,143,600	$1,032,760,400
Specie ..	206,958,000	11,298,300	171,758,000
Leg. ten.	71,661,500	*764,400	70,541,700
Total..	$1,341,308,200	$16,677,500	$1,281,069,100
Res.held.	278,015,500	10,533,900	248,299,500
Leg. res.	259,178,275	4,223,950	250,860,325
Surp's.	$19,441,225	$6,309,950	†$2,560,625

*Decrease. †Deficit.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Saturday, April 6, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
28,410	Amal. Copper	07⅛	09¼	90⅞	97½
250	Am. C. & Fdy.	38	38⅝	37¾	38⅜
50	Am. Cotton Oil	31	31	31	31
230	Am. Locomotive	67	67	66¾	66⅞
3,570	Am. Smelting	126⅞	130⅝	127¾	129⅞
20	Am. Sugar	126¾	126⅝	126¾	126⅝
1,630	A., T. & S. F.	97¾	98	97¾	97½
330	Balt. & Ohio	102	102½	101½	101¾
8,210	Brook. R. T.	61½	62¾	61⅜	61⅜
210	Can. Pacific	176¾	176¾	173¾	173¾
50	Ches. & Ohio	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
120	Chi. Gt. West	14¾	14⅝	14¼	14¼
1,140	C., M. & St. P.	138½	139½	137	137
1,620	Col. F. & Iron	37	37¾	36¾	37⅜
2,230	Erie	25⅝	26	25¼	25⅜
20	Inter.-Met.	27½	27½	27½	27½
10	Louis. & Nash.	121	121	121	121
190	Mo., K. & T.	37½	37½	37	37⅛
160	Mo. Pacific	77¼	77½	77	77⅜
80	Nat. Lead	62	62½	62	62½
890	N. Y. Central	121¼	121¼	120¾	120¾
1,900	Pennsylvania	128⅛	128⅛	126⅞	127½
20	People's Gas	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
190	Pr. Steel Car	38½	38½	38	38
16,600	Reading	113	113⅝	111¾	111⅝
570	Rep. Steel	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼
550	Rock Island	23	23⅝	22⅞	23½
10	St.-Sh. S. & I.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜
2,520	Southern Pac.	85	86	84⅞	85¼
1,140	Southern Ry.	23⅛	23¾	22	22½
50	Texas Pacific	29¾	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
24,720	Union Pac.	142⅝	143⅝	141¾	141¾
3,180	U. S. Steel	38	38¼	37¾	37⅝
590	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅝	101¼	100½	100⅞
20	Wabash pf.	27½	27½	26½	26½
94,290					

MINING STOCKS.					
400	Atlanta	.76	.77	.70	.77
200	Belshazzar	.77	.77	.77	.77
500	Caledonia	.40	.40	.40	.40
700	Chollar	.16	.16	.16	.16
500	Comstock	.38	.38	.38	.38
500	Elkton	.57	.57	.57	.57
500	Horn Silver	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
200	Julia	.15	.15	.15	.15
500	Kendall	.55	.55	.53	.55
500	Leadville	.07	.07	.07	.07
1,000	Lone Star	.32	.33	.32	.33
500	Sandstorm	.75	.76	.75	.76
200	Savage	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05
200	Sierra Nevada	.72	.72	.72	.72
500	Tramps Cons	1.23	1.25	1.23	1.25
6,500					

MINING BOND.					
$1,000	Comstock 4s	21	21	21	21

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, April 6, 1907.

Total sales April 6, 1907 586,392
From Jan. 1, 1907 77,925,544
Corresponding date last year 84,823,355

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12⅞	13	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Co.	12⅝	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+⅝
34½	35	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+½
97½	97⅝	81,600	*Amalg. Copper Co.	97¼	98⅜	97	97½	+½
20½	21¼	200	Am. Ax. Chem. Co.	21	21	21	21	+½
16¾	17	800	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	16¾	17½	16¼	17	+½
...	80	100	*Am. Beet Sugar pf.	75	75	75	75	...
⅝	⅞	500	Am. Can	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
55	55¼	920	Am. Can pf.	54	55	54	54⅞	+1⅜
37¼	37⅝	600	Am. Car & Foundry	37⅜	38	37½	37½	...
99	100½	100	Am. Car & F. pf.	99	99	99	99	+1
31	31⅛	3,400	Am. Cotton Oil	30½	31⅞	30½	31½	+1¼
6½	6¾	10	*Am. Grass Twine	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...
21	23	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	21	21	21	21	+1
80	83	100	Am. Ice Securities	83	83	83	83	...
65½	66	800	*Am. Locomotive Co.	66½	66¾	66	66	−½
109	110	300	*Am. Locomotive pf.	110	110	110	110	...
128½	128⅝	31,400	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	128	131	127½	129⅝	+2⅛
108	108¼	600	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	107⅝	108½	107⅝	108¼	+¼
97	100	35	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
39½	40½	100	Am. Steel Found. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+½
126	127	500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127¼	127½	126¾	126⅞	−⅝
92	93	686	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
31⅛	31¼	1,105	*Am. Woolen Co.	30½	31⅜	30½	31⅜	+⅝
96¾	97¼	300	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	97	97½	97	97¼	+⅜
63	63½	25,000	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	63	64¾	62⅝	63	+½
97¼	97⅝	15,555	At., Top. & S. F.	97⅝	98	97¼	97⅝	+½
96	97	350	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	96	96	96	96	−1
105¾	106¾	400	Atlantic Coast Line	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	−1
101¼	101⅝	5,250	Baltimore & Ohio	101⅝	102⅜	101¼	101¼	−1¼
...	60	200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	49	49	49	49	−⅛
61⅜	61⅝	6,100	Brook. Rapid Transit	61½	62¼	61	61½	...
63⅜	63¾	300	Canada Southern	62½	63¼	62½	63¾	+1
173⅝	174½	6,000	Canadian Pacific	176	176¾	173¼	174	−3¼
31⅝	32	400	Central Leather Co.	32	32	32	32	+¼
95	98¾	100	Central Leather pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	...
42	42¼	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	42¼	42⅝	41⅞	42	...
14⅜	14¾	500	Chi. Great Western	14¼	14¾	14	14	−¼
136½	136⅝	14,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	138	139¼	136¾	136⅝	−1½
137	138¼	460	*C., M. & St.P.pf.cfts. 10 per cent. paid	138	138¼	138	138¼	+1½
151	151⅜	2,825	Chi. & Northwestern	152⅝	153	151¾	151¾	−1
10	15	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	13	15	13	15	+1¾
4⅞	5	200	Chi. Union Traction	5	5	5	5	−½
17¼	17⅜	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	17	17¼	16¾	17¼	−¼
73¾	74½	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	74	74½	74	74⅜	...
36¾	37⅜	6,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	37	37⅝	36¾	37	−⅜
27⅞	27⅞	2,200	Colorado & Southern	28	28⅜	27½	27¾	...
48⅝	49	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	48½	48⅝	48½	48⅝	−¼
28¾	28⅝	800	Colum. & H. C. & I.	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28¾	−¼
129½	130⅝	300	Consolidated Gas	130⅞	131	130⅜	131	−¼
20	20⅛	600	Corn Products Ref.	20⅛	20⅜	20	20⅛	−⅜
81	82	100	Corn Products R. pf.	81½	82	81½	81⅝	−⅜
185	186	200	Delaware & Hudson	185	185	185	185	−1
472	475	400	Del., Lack. & West.	473	473	473	473	−3
31	31¼	1,500	Den. & Rio Grande	31	31⅝	31	31⅛	−⅛
71½	72	700	*Distillers Securities	72	72	72	72	...
...	...	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	...	...	...	55	−1½
55½	56	5,100	Erie	55½	56	55½	55⅞	...
38¾	39	400	Erie 1st pf.	39	39	39	39	+¼
41	41¼	200	Erie 2d pf.	41	41	41	41	−¾
135	150	100	Fed. Min. & Smelting	117	117	117	117	−2
52	60	200	*Federal Sugar	52½	52½	52½	52½	−6½
84	90	300	*Federal Sugar pf.	84	87	84	84	+3
132	140	100	Granby Consol.	134	134	134	134	−4
149	150	1,100	General Electric	150	150	149	149	−1
138	138½	6,000	Great Northern pf.	138	139	137¼	138	+1⅜
61	61½	400	*Great Northern Iron. ctfs. ore property	61½	61½	61	61	...
114	114¼	2,100	Great Northern rights	114⅜	114¾	114	114¼	...
90	...	100	Ingersoll-Rand pf.	90	93	93	93	+1½
27	27½	950	Interb.-Met.	27	27½	27	27½	−½
62	62½	600	Interb.-Met. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
14⅜	14⅝	200	Internat. Paper Co.	15	15	14⅜	14⅝	−¼
29	30	975	Int. Steam Pump	30	30	30	30	−2
70⅝	70⅞	800	Int. Steam Pump pf.	70⅜	70⅞	70⅜	70⅞	...
38	39	700	Iowa Central pf.	38	39	38	39	−⅜
58½	59	587	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	57	58¼	57	58¼	−1⅝
37	37½	500	Kan. City Southern	37	37½	37	37½	...
50⅝	50¾	4,400	Kan. City South. pf.	50⅜	50⅝	50	50⅝	+¾
23½	24	100	Lake Erie & Western	24	24	24	24	−1
120½	120⅝	2,000	Louisville & Nash.	120⅝	121¼	120½	120⅝	−¾
70	70½	200	Mackay Cos.	70	70	69¾	70	...
138	140	400	Manhattan Elevated	139	139	137⅝	138	−1
122½	123½	200	Mexican Central	122½	123	122½	123	+½
48	49⅞	200	Minn. & St. Louis	49⅜	49⅞	48⅝	49¾	+¾
109	110	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	109⅜	110	109⅜	110	+¾
139	140	200	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf.	139	139	138½	139	−2
36⅞	37⅛	3,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	37¼	37⅜	37	37	+⅜
65½	66⅛	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	66¼	66¼	65¾	66	+⅝
26¾	26¾	1,200	Missouri Pacific	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	−⅜
18	18½	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	18½	18½	18	18	−⅛
124	125	100	*Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	125	125	125	125	+1
61	61¼	4,800	*Nat. Lead Co.	61¾	62	61¼	61¾	−¼
98¾	99¾	200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	99	99	98¾	98¾	−⅛
115½	120	1,400	*N. Y. Air Brake	115	117¼	115	117½	+2
120¾	120⅝	3,320	New York Central	121	121¾	120¼	120¾	−⅛
31	33½	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32½	32½	32	32	−¼
73⅝	80½	1,720	Norfolk & Western	80	80	73⅝	73⅝	−6¼
72	73	1,000	North American	73	73	72	72	−¾
137	137½	7,700	Northern Pacific	137½	138¼	137	137	−⅛
120½	120⅝	500	*North P. rcts., 12½ p c paid	...	...	...	...	−⅜
61	62	100	Ohio Mining	61	61	61	61	−¼
188½	190	100	Pacific Coast	190	190	190	190	−1
128¾	129½	300	Pacific Mail	129	129¾	127½	127½	−1¾
127¼	127⅜	28,470	Pennsylvania R. R.	127⅜	128	126¾	127	−⅜
93⅝	94	3,300	People's Gas, Chi.	93⅜	93⅝	92⅝	93⅝	−⅛
26	29	100	Peoria & Eastern	26	26	26	26	−1
124½	125	400	Pittsburg Coal	124	125	124	124	+¾
84	86	200	Pittsburg Coal pf.	85	86	85	85	+¾
38¼	38½	1,045	Pressed Steel Car	38¼	38¾	38¼	38½	+¼
24	27	270	Pressed Steel Car pf.	24	24	24	24	−¼
165	175	100	Pullman Company	170	170	170	170	+5
73¾	74	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	46	47	46	46½	+¾
92	92½	200	*Ry. Steel S. pf.	92	92	92	92	...
111½	111⅝	91,300	Reading	113	113¼	111½	111⅝	−⅜
30	30½	5,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30	+¼
86¾	87	1,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	86½	87	86½	87	+1
23¾	23⅝	5,310	Rock Island Co.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	−¼
50¾	52	300	Rock Island Co. pf.	49½	52	49½	51¾	+1
22	22½	200	St. L. Southwestern	22	22½	22	22½	...
53	55½	100	Sears-Roebuck pf.	52	55	52	55	...
55	55½	400	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	55	55½	55	55½	...
100	101	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
83⅝	85⅛	38,200	Southern Pacific	84⅝	86⅛	84⅝	85⅝	−⅛
115⅝	116	100	Southern Pacific pf.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+¼
22⅝	22¾	4,200	South. R'way ext.	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅝	+¼
71	71½	100	South. R'way pf., ext.	71½	71½	71½	71½	+½
144	145	500	Tenn. Coal & Iron	144	144⅝	144	144⅝	+¼
...	...	200	*Tenn. Copper	40	40	40	40	...
29½	29¾	1,800	Texas & Pacific	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	−⅛
29½	29⅝	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	29	29	29	29	−1
69¾	70¾	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
37½	38¼	200	Twin City R. Transit	37½	37½	37½	37½	−⅛
141¾	141⅞	69,800	Union Pacific	142¾	143⅛	141⅝	141⅞	−¼
86½	88	100	Union Pacific pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	−¼
80	92	200	United Cigar Mfg. pf.	80	80	80	80	−3
42	44	1,300	United Rys. Inv.	40	42	40	42	+4
64	65	400	United Rys. Inv. pf.	63	65	63	64	+4
38¾	38⅞	400	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	−¼
102	103	100	U. S. Express	103	103	103	103	+3
21	22	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	20	21½	20	21½	+1¼
52½	53½	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	52½	53½	52½	53½	+1½
42½	43½	50	U. S. Rubber	42⅝	43⅝	42⅝	43½	...
104	105	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103¼	104⅝	103¼	104⅝	+1¼
37⅞	37⅞	30,580	U. S. Steel	38	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞	−⅜
100⅝	100⅞	9,460	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅝	101⅜	100⅝	100⅞	+¼
29½	30	300	*Utah Copper	30¼	30½	30	30	−¼
29½	30	1,300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30	30⅝	29⅝	30	+¼
74	75	1,400	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	74	77	74	74	+1
14½	15	500	Wabash	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅞	...
26½	27	200	Wabash pf.	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	−⅛
82	83	100	Western Union Tel.	82¾	82¾	82¼	82½	−⅛
13¾	13⅞	1,800	Wheel. & Lake Erie	12¾	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	+1⅜
29	29½	600	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	28	29⅛	28	29⅛	+1⅛
16	18	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	17¼	17¼	16	16	−1¼
18⅜	19¼	100	Wisconsin Central	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+1
40	42	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	42	42	42	42	...
Total sales.		582,732						

MINING STOCKS.								
..	0.39	3,200	Comstock	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.39	−0.01
..	..	400	Horn Silver	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	...
Total sales.		3,600						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, April 6, 1907:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,087,400	Bank of N.Y.N.B.A.	$16,874,000	$2,086,000	$1,078,000	$14,601,000	$1,493,000
2,050,000	2,908,800	Bank of Man. Co.	20,774,000	4,470,400	2,434,000	23,821,600	...
2,000,000	1,557,900	Merchants' Nat.	13,664,100	2,927,500	1,675,700	15,908,500	550,000
3,000,000	3,679,400	Mechanics' Nat.	19,697,600	2,974,000	2,705,000	19,422,300	541,900
1,500,000	4,080,500	Bank of America	21,931,200	3,710,900	2,215,100	23,150,200	...
1,000,000	430,100	Phenix Nat.	8,531,000	2,726,000	107,000	8,536,000	995,200
25,000,000	22,552,800	National City	149,593,300	41,457,600	6,086,200	141,177,400	9,250,200
3,000,000	5,364,700	Chemical Nat.	22,788,200	5,295,700	1,815,100	25,369,000	...
500,000	501,700	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,951,000	1,433,700	80,800	6,242,900	241,100
1,000,000	2,411,300	Gallatin Nat.	8,321,300	927,000	884,000	8,782,000	980,300
300,000	160,000	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,429,200	522,800	72,800	2,221,500	48,600
$2,000,000	$910,300	Mech. & Traders'	16,185,000	3,403,000	1,113,000	18,600,000	...
500,000	698,900	Greenwich	5,845,400	1,000,400	250,000	6,184,100	...
5,000,000	4,983,700	Am. Exch. Nat.	27,519,000	3,373,000	1,211,200	19,414,400	4,047,100
25,000,000	14,645,600	Nat. Bank of Com.	135,727,000	19,566,000	9,258,700	142,118,100	12,750,100
3,000,000	5,628,200	Mercantile Nat.	20,965,300	1,539,700	743,400	14,723,100	1,012,800
500,000	783,000	Pacific	5,251,500	923,400	280,400	5,543,200	...
450,000	1,048,400	Chatham Nat.	5,056,100	622,800	857,000	5,643,000	49,400
200,000	409,500	People's	2,187,600	468,500	334,400	2,433,100	...
2,000,000	2,295,300	Bat. Bank of N. A.	16,414,100	2,737,400	1,104,600	15,199,700	250,000
5,000,000	8,583,800	Hanover Nat.	56,857,000	11,135,000	6,446,700	54,854,000	2,389,800
2,550,000	966,000	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	19,722,500	3,290,100	1,539,000	18,765,100	1,765,200
500,000	346,700	Nassau	3,481,800	502,100	441,800	3,778,700	...
1,000,000	1,541,400	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,220,100	1,317,300	405,300	6,800,600	44,200
2,000,000	890,700	Metropolitan	10,679,200	2,094,300	157,400	10,402,600	...
3,000,000	4,834,200	Corn Exchange	36,566,000	7,183,600	3,818,000	42,202,000	...
750,000	1,294,800	Oriental	9,052,000	1,858,100	1,005,500	10,650,000	...
1,500,000	2,130,700	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24,045,700	4,145,000	1,264,000	21,481,000	47,000
3,000,000	8,415,300	National Park	68,729,000	16,730,000	4,239,000	77,341,000	2,971,500
250,000	124,400	East River Nat.	1,251,300	196,400	162,800	1,401,000	49,300
3,000,000	3,100,600	Fourth Nat.	17,376,600	3,295,600	2,103,000	18,825,000	49,000
500,000	1,900,200	Second Nat.	9,743,000	1,100,000	1,287,000	9,227,000	288,000
10,000,000	10,896,100	First Nat.	80,676,000	15,225,000	1,520,000	61,775,000	5,400,000
2,000,000	1,038,200	Irving Nat. Exch.	15,571,500	3,351,100	925,500	13,353,200	879,000
250,000	779,000	Bowery	3,530,000	720,000	100,000	3,810,000	...
200,000	841,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	5,340,600	1,041,100	520,600	6,333,900	200,000
750,000	604,600	German-American	3,619,000	729,000	103,700	3,551,000	...
5,000,000	4,595,200	Chase Nat.	48,008,100	12,051,600	956,000	51,720,000	460,000
1,000,000	1,804,500	Fifth Avenue	10,028,000	2,331,000	633,800	10,743,600	...
200,000	831,400	German Exchange	3,421,600	185,000	945,600	4,238,000	...
200,000	944,600	Germania	4,870,000	828,000	690,200	6,200,500	...
500,000	1,500,400	Lincoln Nat.	12,088,800	1,320,700	1,938,900	13,351,700	406,300
1,000,000	1,309,100	Garfield Nat.	7,778,800	1,554,800	341,100	8,047,200	49,000
250,000	458,500	Fifth Nat.	3,178,100	599,100	177,700	3,153,100	244,900
1,000,000	1,718,400	Bank of Metropolis.	12,865,000	2,711,100	1,592,800	13,599,800	...
200,000	852,700	West Side	4,291,800	599,000	554,000	4,550,000	...
1,000,000	1,357,200	Seaboard Nat.	16,711,000	3,286,000	1,887,000	19,505,000	485,000
300,000	699,200	First Nat., B'klyn.	4,741,000	457,000	338,000	4,547,000	300,000
1,000,000	2,201,100	Liberty Nat.	12,281,200	2,059,600	678,600	10,466,000	993,400
1,000,000	626,500	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	6,161,100	1,393,300	434,500	7,141,900	...
1,000,000	284,800	New Amst'd'm Nat.	4,027,400	532,800	437,000	5,302,000	150,000
1,000,000	611,400	State	12,607,000	3,710,000	200,000	15,514,000	...
110,400,000	134,090,000	Total, Nat. banks.					
17,700,000	25,901,500	Total, State banks.					
128,100,000	159,006,500	Total	1062 088,800	206 058 000	71 041 500	1 036 713 100	50 398 800

*As per official report: 33 National banks, March 22, 1907; 19 State banks, Feb. 26, 1907. ‡As of March 30, 1907.

IRON AND STEE

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Despite the increase of more than $6,000,000 in loans, yesterday's bank statement was better than had generally been expected. This fact did not serve, however, to strengthen the market after the figures had been published. On the contrary, prices eased off after 11:30 o'clock in a way that indicated that all the bank statement was being used for was to sell stocks on. The expectation of a good statement was made, in part, the basis for the strength of the market on Friday, and there were many who profited by the further advance in the first hour yesterday to get out of their stocks. By the time the statement came out this selling had reached sufficient volume to turn the market downward again.

***

In a few instances, notably in St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Reading, and Steel common, this selling resulted in net declines for the day, but in most cases the reaction was not sufficient to wipe out all of the advance which took place in the first hour.

***

A year ago the banks, instead of the surplus of more than $19,000,000, which they reported yesterday, showed a deficit of $2,560,625. The first week of April last year saw call money range from 15 to 30 per cent., while the maximum rate last week was 4½ per cent., and the average about 2¾ per cent. In the following week last year, the second week of April, conditions became so bad that Secretary Shaw felt impelled to relieve the situation by facilitating gold imports, a thing that had never before been done by any Secretary of the Treasury. On the movement stimulated in this fashion about $50,000,000 gold was brought from the other side. Now the question of our exporting gold is under discussion in Wall Street.

***

Mr. Harriman's announced intention of getting in closer touch with the public has taken practical form, in so far as the shippers may be included, in a tour afield by his Traffic Manager, J. C. Stubbs, who has just returned from a three months' trip through the territory traversed by the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. During this canvass of the field he is reported to have been in effect a Grievance Committee of One and to have come back with a full understanding of the needs of everybody. In the days of rebates such canvasses by Traffic Managers were looked upon with suspicion.

***

The list of underwriting syndicates which have found it impossible to unload securities taken over before the reign of tight money was increased yesterday when it became known that the syndicate which underwrote $10,000,000 3½ per cent. bonds of the Washington Terminal Company two years ago had been dissolved with 53 per cent. of the securities still on its hands. The bonds will be distributed among the underwriters.

***

An offering of $300,000 of the new preferred stock of the Ingersoll-Rand Company has been announced in a circular to stockholders, which states that the proceeds of 2,250 shares will be used to acquire the capital stock of the Imperial Pneumatic Company of Athens, Penn., and that the funds received from the remaining 750 shares will be expended for extensions.

***

One of the crumbs of information picked up by the minority stockholders at the meeting of the Nipissing Mines Company at Augusta, Me., on Monday, was the fact that the Guggenheim option on 400,000 shares of the company's stock, which was abandoned last Fall with the result that the stock broke nearly 50 per cent., had been taken through Mr. Thompson, and that the stock represented was apportioned from the holdings of Messrs. Converse, De Lamar, Earle, and Monel.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
March	102	102	102
4th week March	$47,535	$50,343	$39,624
March	148,297	148,297	117,362
July 1-March 31	1,125,482	1,165,597	1,155,262

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

4th wk March	40,279	34,556	.....
Month	125,211	106,158	.....
July 1-Mar 31	950,049	824,926	.....

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

4th wk March	592	592	580
4th week & Mar h	94,224	86,736	87,024
March	230,884	251,688	236,836
July 1-March 31	2,894,172	2,278,178	1,960,030

GREAT NORTHERN for March—

Gross	4,410,155	4,096,471	3,410,705
Net	1,218,708	1,020,870	933,326,384

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO—

Mileage	750	750	736
4th week March	203,972	183,544	200,544
March	744,597	623,485	697,523
From July 1	5,720,670	4,936,391	.....

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	4,298	4,117	3,986
4th week March	1,369,975	1,202,986	1,102,330
Month	1,227,315	3,712,381	3,523,217
July 1-March 31	31,360,024	31,977,560	29,135,357

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—

Mileage	880	880	880
4th week March	240,843	278,194	224,712
March	778,168	714,451	619,494
From July 1	6,041,309	5,253,347	.....

MINERAL RANGE—

4th week March	24,788	24,693	.....
March	69,399	66,392	.....
July 1-March 31	573,152	565,008	.....

NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO—

Mileage	1,720	1,720	1,683
4th week March	420,060	418,378	346,031
Month	1,371,270	1,261,519	1,060,248
From July 1	11,397,347	10,201,824	.....

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

Mileage	248	248	248
4th week March	31,929	35,048	29,577
Month	102,267	108,142	98,342
July 1-March 31	751,047	1,067,956	985,152

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for February—

Gross	1,540,940	1,405,982	1,062,814
Expenses	1,032,784	940,016	732,131
Net	508,156	465,966	330,683
Other income	183	2,130	46,748
Total income	508,339	468,096	377,431
Fixed charges, &c	249,997	227,717	244,775
Balance	118,732	140,385	82,656
Renewals	10,000	10,000	10,000
Surplus	108,732	130,385	72,656
8 mos. gross	14,079,123	13,162,295	11,421,747
Expenses	8,825,681	7,912,316	6,725,127
8 mos. net	5,253,442	5,249,979	4,696,620
Other income	148,675	160,588	170,058
Total income	5,402,117	5,410,567	4,866,678
Fixed charges, &c	2,879,709	2,725,717	2,759,307
Balance	2,502,408	2,684,850	2,107,371
Renewals	80,000	80,000	80,000
Balance	2,482,408	2,551,850	2,027,371
Dividends	1,142,857	1,142,857	1,110,000
8 mos. surplus	1,339,551	1,412,992	917,371

MEXICAN CENTRAL for February—

Gross	2,518,289	2,220,920	2,685,128
Expenses	1,742,148	1,564,131	1,463,683
Net	806,241	656,735	644,155
8 mos. gross	19,028,896	18,155,422	16,764,692
Expenses	14,041,826	12,856,633	11,657,649
8 mos. net	5,587,040	5,298,788	5,107,042

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	$1,475,507	$1,316,219	$1,140,474
Expenses, &c	481,364	430,950	413,422
Net	994,143	872,269	727,052
Dividends	493,506	407,526	403,500
Balance	500,637	421,743	263,496
Renewals	55,054	43,374	67,922
Surplus	475,573	378,389	195,574
Previous sur	1,394,877	1,016,487	820,913
P. & L. surplus	1,870,450	1,394,876	1,016,487

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31

Total receipts	771,872	670,142	612,933
Operating expenses	126,386	114,448	101,233
Mexican Gov't	30,000	24,000	38,092
Cable used in repairs	22,431	11,676	20,008
Total deductions	188,817	150,124	108,243
Net earnings	583,055	520,018	444,690
Dividends	293,068	191,200	191,200
Surplus	310,987	328,758	253,490
Previous surplus	2,004,947	1,676,188	1,422,858
Total surplus	2,224,953	2,004,947	1,676,208
Const. asset exp	721,997	.....	.....
Net surplus	1,802,537	2,004,947	1,676,208

INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Net earnings	1,269,229	389,578	879,711
Orig. exp. written off	.....	27,469	*27,469
Balance	1,269,229	362,109	907,120
Int. on bonds	100,000	50,000	50,000
Bal. for divs	1,169,229	312,109	857,120
Div. pf. (6%)	203,901 (6%)	134,985	135,216
Surplus	965,328	177,424	721,904
Spl. res. p. & L.	915,000	.....	915,000
Final surplus	284,328	177,424	106,904
Previous surplus	177,424	.....	177,424
P. & L. surplus	461,752	177,424	284,328

*Decrease.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Note.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé com.	3	June 1	May 10	June 3
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. & pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 20	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 20	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Cripple Creek Central com. (quar.)	1½	April 20	April 10	April 21
Cripple Creek Central pf. (quar.)	1	April 20	April 10	April 21
Del., Lack. & Western (quar.)	2½	April 20	April 3	April 20
Erie 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 9, 1907	Mar. 12	Apr. 10
Georgia R. R. & Bank'g Co. (quar.)	2¾	April 15	April 1	April 15
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 1	April 17	May 6
Kansas City Southern Co. pf.	4	July 1	June 10	July 2
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 29
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 29
Miss., Kan. & Texas pf. (semi-ann.)	2	May 10	Holders of record	April 20
New York Central (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 28
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1¾	May 1	April 10	May 2
Reading 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	May 10	Holders of record	April 23
Southern Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 22	Mar. 30	April 22
Toledo, St. L. & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Boston Sub. Elec. Cos. pf. (quar.)	75c	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Brooklyn City (quarter)	2½	April 15	April 4	April 16
Cape Breton Electric	$3	May 1	Holders of record	April 15
Cin., Newport & Covington L. & T. pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Dallas Electric pf. (semi-annual)	$2.50	April 8	Holders of record	Mar. 25
Detroit United (quarter)	1¼	May 1	April 15	April 2
Georgia Ry. & Electric pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 20	April 15	April 22
Havana Electric pf. (quarter)	1	April 15	Mar. 29	April 16
Houghton Co. Electric Light com. (semi-annual)	2½	May 1	Holders of record	April 15
Houghton Co. Electric Light pf. (semi-annual)	3	May 1	Holders of record	April 15
Lehigh Traction com. (quarter)	2½	April 15	April 10	April 16
Manchester Trac., Lt. & P. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Montreal Street (quarter)	2½	May 1	Holders of record	April 12
New Orleans Ry. & Lt. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 30	April 15
Philadelphia Co. com. (quar.)	1½	May 1	April 1	May 2
Spokane & Inland Empire pf. cfs.	1¾	April 20	Holders of record	April 1
Third Avenue (quarter)	1½	April 20	April 15	May 1
Toledo Rys. & Light (semi-ann.)	1	May 1	April 20	May 2
Trinidad Electric (quarter)	1¼	April 10	.....	.....
United Rys. of St. L. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 10	Mar. 27	April 11
BANK STOCKS.				
Gallatin National (semi-annual)	6	April 6	Holders of record	Mar. 27
Liberty National (quarter)	5	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Mount Morris (semi-annual)	4	May 1	April 20	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch'ge (semi-ann.)	3	April 15	April 8	April 16
N. Y. Produce Exchange (extra)	1	April 15	April 8	April 16
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Union (quarter)	12½	April 10	April 5	April 10
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alliance Realty (quarter)	1¾	April 15	April 9	April 16
American Chicle (month)	1	April 20	April 15	April 22
Amer. Locomotive com. (quar.)	1¼	May 27	May 10	May 27
Amer. Locomotive pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 22	Mar. 31	April 22
Amer. Rolling Mills com. (quarter)	2½	April 15	April 10	April 16
Amer. Rolling Mills pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	April 10	April 16
Am. Seeding Machine com. (quar.)	1	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Amer. Seeding Mach. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Amer. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 18	April 6	April 16
Amer. Telep. & Teleg. (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Am. Type Founders com. (quar.)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 10
Am. Type Founders pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	April 10
American Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Anaconda Copper (quarter)	$1.75	April 18	April 6	April 16
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (extra)	¾	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (extra)	½	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Baldwin Co. (Cincinnati) com.	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Baldwin Co. (Cincinnati) pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Bell Telephone Co. of Phila. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Bell Telephone, Canada, (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Bellefield Co.	2½	April 15	April 2	April 16
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Central & So. Amer. Teleg. (quar.)	1½	April 9	Mar. 30	April 10
Century Realty (semi-annual)	5	April 27	April 20	April 29
Chic. Pneumatic Tool (quarter)	1	April 25	April 15	April 26
Corn Products Ref. pf. (quar.)	1	April 10	Mar. 29	April 11
Corn Products Ref. pf., on acc't accrued dividends	3	April 10	Mar. 29	April 11
Creamery P'k'g Co., Chi., (quar.)	2	April 10	April 2	April 11
Daly-Judge Mining (quarter)	37½c	April 12	Mar. 31	April 13
Distil. Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	April 4	April 16
Distillers' Securities (quarter)	1½	April 27	April 6	April 29
Eastman Kodak Co. com. (extra)	5	May 1	April 15	May 1
Edison Elec. Ill. of Boston (quar.)	2½	May 1	Holders of record	April 15
E. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	June 5	June 16
E. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 25	April 15	April 26
Finance Co. of Penn. (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Holders of record	April 20
Finance Co. of Penn. (extra)	1	April 6	Holders of record	April 3
General Electric (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 14
Globe-Wernicke pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
H. B. Claflin Co. com. (quarter)	2	April 15	April 5	April 16
Hudson River Telephone	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Illinois Brick (quarter)	1	April 15	April 4	April 11
International Button Hole Sewing Machine (quarterly)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
International Nickel pf. (quar.)	1½	May 1	April 10	May 2
Inter. Smokeless Powder & Chem. pf. (semi-annual)	4	May 15	Holders of record	April 30
Kendall Gold Mining	5c	April 23	April 1	April 23
Lanston Monotype (semi-annual)	2½	April 15	April 1	April 16
Mexican Telegraph Co. (quarter)	2½	April 16	Mar. 30	April 17
Milwaukee Electric pf.	2½	May 1	Holders of record	April 16
Montreal Street Works pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 30	April 20	May 1
Mines Co. of America (month)	1	April 8	Mar. 30	April 8
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1¼	April 24	Holders of record	Mar. 18
National Biscuit com. (extra)	1	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
National Carbon com. (quarter)	1	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
National Fireproofing pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	April 5	April 16
Nebraska Telephone (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
New Eng. Telep. & Teleg. (quar.)	2	April 10	April 5	April 10
New York Air Brake (quarter)	1½	May 15	Holders of record	April 20
New York Dock pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	April 22	April 22	April 22
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Nipissing Mines (quarter)	5	April 15	Holders of record	April 10
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal com.	1¼	April 20	April 2	April 21
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal pf. (quar.)	2½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Ohio Fuel Oil Supply Co. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Otis Elevator com. (semi-annual)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Otis Elevator com. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Pennsylvania Salt (semi-annual)	6	April 15	Mar. 25	April 16
Pneumatic Transit Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 20	Holders of record	April 1
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Quaker Oats com. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Quaker Oats com. (extra)	2	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Realty Associates (semi-annual)	3	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Reece Button Hole Machine (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (on account back dividends)	.....	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Rhode Island-Perkins Horseshoe pf.	½	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Rock Run Fire Clay pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Standard Milling pf. (semi-annual)	1½	April 15	April 6	April 16
Stand'd Underground Cable (quar.)	1	April 10	April 5	April 11
Street's Western Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	½	April 25	April 9	April 26
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. (quar.)	1	May 1	April 10	May 8
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. pf. (quar.)	2	May 1	April 10	May 8
Tonopah Mining (quarter)	25c	April 9	April 9	May 8
Tonopah Mining (extra)	10c	April 25	April 9	May 8
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1	April 15	Mar. 15	April 16
Union Switch & Signal com. & pf. (quarter)	3	April 10	Mar. 30	April 10
United Copper (quarter)	1¼	April 20	April 16	April 30
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	.....	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
United Gas Improvement (quar.)	.....	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
United Shoe Mach. com. (quar.)	.....	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 20
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 20
U. S. Glass (quarter)	1	April 20	.....	.....
U. S. Realty & Impt (quarter)	1½	May 1	April 24	May 2
U. S. Smelting & Ref. com. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
U. S. Smelting & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
United States Whlg. com.	5	May 1	.....	.....
Utah Consol. Mining	$1.25	April 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Utah Consol. Mining (extra)	25c	April 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Vulcan Detinning pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 20	April 10	May 3
Western Union Telegraph (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 20	April 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	April 10	April 1	April 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	April 10	April 1	April 11
Westinghouse El. & Mfg., all classes, (quarter)	2½	April 10	Mar. 30	April 11
Westinghouse Machine (quarter)	2½	April 10	April 1	April 11

*On account of back dividend.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended April 6 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Bronx Borough	$50,000	$691,620.00	5,798.80	$85,536	$332,088.00	$35,416.00	$1,300,154.00
Century	200,000	1,242,700.00	24,000.00	52,900	70,000.00	71,400.00	1,378,200.00
Colonial	100,000	4,350,900.00	82,300.00	368,700	512,200.00	200,700.00	4,062,600.00
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	1,175,700.00	76,400.00	45,100	104,700.00	147,000.00	1,488,500.00
Coal & Iron	500,000	4,856,900.00	641,000.00	225,000	571,000.00	58,000.00	4,555,000.00
Columbia	300,000	6,140,000.00	250,000.00	231,000	475,000.00	.....	6,490,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	9,410,700.00	817,500.00	101,000	237,700.00	328,000.00	5,110,800.00
Fidelity	200,000	1,108,530.00	11,790.00	69,425	94,070.00	.....	1,086,320.00
14th Street	1,000,000	6,940,300.00	1,110,000	258,800.00	458,400.00	458,400.00	7,065,300.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,874,600.00	258,600.00	211,100	290,700.00	372,900.00	5,601,200.00
Jefferson	500,000	4,290,600.00	13,100.00	311,200	372,400.00	104,700.00	4,352,100.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,600,800.00	147,100.00	90,700	335,500.00	58,200.00	3,112,000.00
Mutual	200,000	3,304,556.00	25,332.00	361,218	173,439.00	1,439.00	3,434,178.00
Night & Day	200,000	2,280,400.00	165,200.00	45,200	.....	357,100.00	2,499,300.00
19th Ward	200,000	3,782,923.00	531,785.00	340,045.00	490,045.00	570,000.00	4,754,052.00
Plaza	100,000	3,840,000.00	279,000.00	275,000	348,000.00	.....	4,297,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,924,300.00	14,000.00	99,200	100,100.00	89,200.00	2,081,700.00
24th St. Nat.	200,000	1,342,700.00	271,300.00	0,200	86,100.00	9,000.00	1,387,900.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,474,600.00	36,000.00	201,000	169,000.00	18,000.00	2,830,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,724,700.00	55,900.00	158,900	130,100.00	108,400.00	2,036,900.00
U. S. Exch.	100,000	825,600.00	35,000.00	22,000	42,000.00	33,000.00	857,000.00
Union Exch.	100,000	9,053,100.00	454,800.00	258,000	622,300.00	.....	8,312,600.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	957,250.00	13,000.00	43,100	67,790.00	.....	798,650.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,316,600.00	43,900.00	360,000	240,000.00	83,400.00	3,848,800.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	3,105,100.00	51,600.00	193,800	153,190.00	90,100.00	3,281,800.00
Broadway	150,000	2,768,142.00	12,912.00	210,350	214,521.00	91,085.00	2,605,833.00
Brooklyn	500,000	7,886,300.00	127,000.00	78,000	378,000.00	34,500.00	7,212,500.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,594,000.00	468,300.00	109,600	745,200.00	262,300.00	4,973,500.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	11,117,900.00	241,600.00	502,700	1,407,000.00	160,800.00	13,152,100.00
Nassau	750,000	6,017,000.00	230,000.00	444,000	1,059,000.00	.....	5,804,000.00
National City	300,000	3,072,600.00	128,000.00	316,000	694,000.00	67,000.00	3,694,000.00
Prospect Park	100,000	758,500.00	4,800.00	39,000	73,000.00	23,000.00	584,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,686,818.00	24,755.00	112,471	68,398.00	240,373.00	1,803,237.00
Borough of Queens.							
Woodhaven	25,000	541,500.00	4,000.00	50,792	43,274.00	31,855.00	620,793.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,371,800.00	180,100.00	320,900	1,997,300.00	585,000.00	5,001,700.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,559,983.00	95,668.00	71,835	313,370.00	131,868.00	2,390,489.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,789,840.17	57,039.70	106,859	477,214.54	33,900.99	2,097,386.46
HOBOKEN.							
First Nat.	220,000	2,512,200.00	120,900.00	20,200	233,700.00	86,000.00	2,218,900.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,041,142.00	64,000.00	38,490	72,100.00	77,000.00	1,611,583.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,992,057.00	25,831.00	132,150	258,052.00	286,149.00	3,611,071.00

ASHES AS FUEL.

First and Only Offering of $50,000 Worth of Stock in the

CHEMICAL FUEL CO. OF AMERICA

CAPITAL . . . . . $100,000.

SHARES, $10.00 Each.

This company has secured the sole right to manufacture and sell a wonderful compound that, when mixed with two parts ashes and one part coal, produces from 50 to 150% more heat than can be secured from the best coal. This has been demonstrated by numerous tests made during the past three weeks under supervision of some of the most prominent experts of this country.

This discovery will undoubtedly revolutionize the Fuel industry of this country, and it is impossible for the average mind to even estimate the possible profits, as the cost of manufacturing is but 10 cents per ton of ashes treated, and TWO TONS OF ASHES mixed with ONE TON of coal will PRODUCE MORE HEAT than FIVE TONS of the BEST COAL.

The officers of the Company, together with the discoverer, have subscribed to 5,000 shares of the capital stock, and I am now authorized to receive subscriptions for the remaining 5,000 shares at par, $10.00 per share.

Owing to the fact that the Company is undercapitalized instead of overcapitalized, as is the general rule, the $50,000 worth of stock I am now offering will no doubt be largely oversubscribed. I therefore reserve the right to refuse any or all subscriptions, or to pro rate them.

Subscription books will be open at my office, Presbyterian Bldg., 156 5th Ave., five days, April 8th to 12th inclusive.

All stock must be paid for in full upon subscription, and all checks, drafts, etc., made payable to

JOHN KENNETH BAIRD,

Fiscal Agent,

Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue,

Telephone 2458 Gramercy. NEW YORK CITY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This Company is now prepared to accept orders from manufacturers and others for our product in quantity after May 1st, 1907. Prices and full particulars upon application.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High	Low.	Last.
2,000	Man. Transit	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
200	M. Co. of Am.	5	5	5	5
150	Standard Oil	520	525	520	520
300	U. S. Ind. Al.	30	30	30	30
200	Waterbury Co.	49	49	48⅝	48⅝
1,800	West. Ice Co.	27	27⅛	26⅞	27

RAILROADS.

400	Chi. Subway	20	20⅛	20	20⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
500	Alaska Mines	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
2,700	Bulakala	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
300	Barnes-King D	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
100	Bat. Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
100	Bing. Central	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
800	Bonanza Bel	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
550	Boston Copper	28½	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	
500	B. Col. Cop	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
1,200	Butte Coal'n	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
$3,000	Cobalt Central	41	47	41	42½	
1,200	Col. Silver	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
300	Cons. L. Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
385	C.-Ely Mining	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
200	D.-D Estate	14½	14¾	14½	14½	
100	Dolores Ltd	8	8	8	8	
400	Dom. Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
300	Douglas Cop.	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
100	Ely Central	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
400	Ely Central	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
200	Foster C.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	
1,500	Fur. C. Cop	1½	1½	1⅜	1½	
400	Gillies S. M	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
400	Giroux Mining	8⅞	8⅞	8

POLICE SAVE FOUR AT TENEMENT FIRE

Carry Two Women, a Boy, and an Overcome Rescuer to the Roof.

FLAMES CUT THEM OFF

Fire Threatens Adjoining Houses in Avenue A, but Reserves Stop Panic.

A dozen families were made homeless, four persons were nearly suffocated, a new five-story tenement was destroyed, and another tenement badly damaged by a fire in the department store of Frank Brothers, at 1,575 Avenue A, late yesterday afternoon.

The rescue of the four persons who were endangered was made by Policemen Graney and Seligman, of the East Eighty-eighth Street station, who, in order to save them, had to drag them up three stories to the roof of the Frank Brothers' building, and then carry them down a ladder to the roof of the adjoining house.

According to Graney, who was the first policeman on the scene, the fire was discovered at 4:45 o'clock by George Herbold, a saloonkeeper whose place is just opposite the Frank store. Herbold was standing in front of his place when he saw that the articles in the show window of the Frank Brothers' store were afire. Herbold shouted the alarm, and Graney, who was on post half a block away, turned in the alarm. He then hurried to the building to get the tenants out.

So rapidly did the fire spread that Graney had no more than ordered the tenants on the second floor into the street before the entire ground floor was a mass of flames. Rushing up to the third floor, Graney, who had been joined by Seligman and John Gregory, a citizen, found Mrs. Eliza Wehrman, an elderly woman, in hysterics. The house was full of smoke by this time, and the policemen could hardly see their way about. Taking Mrs. Wehrman, who is a stout woman, in his arms, Graney started down the stairs with her, but he had not gone half way when he saw that escape by that route was impossible. The entire lower part of the house was burning fiercely.

Graney shouted to Seligman and Gregory to come to his aid, and the three managed to get Mrs. Wehrman up the three flights of stairs to the roof and then take her down to the roof of the adjacent building, where the old woman was cared for by neighbors. The policemen and Gregory then went back into the burning building, and on the fourth floor found Mrs. Frederick Theuer and her six-year-old son. They were both unconscious, and the policemen had the hardest kind of a time getting them to the roof. Gregory succumbed on the fifth floor, and as soon as they saw that Mrs. Theuer and her boy were safe, Graney and Seligman had to go back a third time to get him.

In half an hour after the fire was discovered the building was ablaze in every story. Two alarms were turned in. While the fire was at its height there was a loud explosion in the building, followed by a shower of bricks, mortar, and burning wood which made it necessary for the firemen to desert their hose for a few moments. It is supposed that the explosion was caused by gas.

The top floors of the tenement adjoining the Frank building also caught fire and were badly damaged before the flames were gotten under control. At one time, when it looked as if several other tenements in the district, which is one of the most crowded in the city, would go the police had much difficulty in preventing a panic in some of the nearest of the houses. The reserves from the East Sixty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, and 104th Street Police Stations had to be called out to preserve order.

$200,000 COFFEE FIRE.

Traffic Squad Quickly Clears Up Big Jam of 4,000 Trucks.

Police Inspector George McCluskey showed the public yesterday just what the traffic squad was able to do in case of an emergency. The opportunity arose at a fire in the plant of the Ragus Tea, Coffee, and Spice Company, a six-story brick building, at Washington and Laight Streets. The fire was at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when more than 4,000 loaded trucks and express wagons, it was estimated, were leaving the great freight depots along the North River front for cross-town points to make Saturday night deliveries. With sixty men from the traffic squad Inspector McCluskey managed to get them all on the move.

The fire burned up more than $100,000 worth of tea, coffee, and spices, and left a trail of other damages which footed up a total of $200,000. The building covered a space equal to a city square block. The fire was under control in an hour and a half.

Watchman Edward Murphy, in charge of the building, discovered the fire and turned in an alarm, which brought the fireboats New Yorker and the McClellan with three engine companies. Deputy Chief Guerin, on arriving, immediately turned in a second alarm, bringing four more engine companies. The fire spread so rapidly that Guerin sent in a third alarm a few minutes later, bringing five more engine companies and Water Tower No. 1.

Chief Croker, who reached the spot on the third alarm, immediately took charge and was soon at work inside the building with tongues of flame shooting from the windows near him. He remained in the hottest part of it on the fourth floor until the Fire Department surgeons reported that pepper and other spices were burning on the first floor and might injure the eyesight of the men at work there.

Chief Croker then took his men out and set them to work from the outside of the building, but he himself remained on the fourth floor directing the work of the firemen. The flames finally drove the Chief out on a ladder, and he stuck there working until he got a chance to climb back into the building.

The dry spices and green coffee, however, burned so rapidly that within half an hour from the time the fire was discovered the entire building was in flames, which ate their way up to the roof.

In the meantime a great congestion of wagon traffic, one of the biggest jams ever witnessed in New York, had tied up thousands of tons of perishable freight, which had been loaded on trucks along the docks. The Fire Department pipe lines had been stretched through the neighboring streets.

In West Street there were a thousand trucks huddled together, with their drivers fighting and cursing at each other and bumping their vehicles together in an effort to drive out of the tangle. Laight, Washington, Greenwich, and Hubert Streets were all choked with loaded trucks, and al in a hurry to get across town.

The truckmen stormed and declared that an hour's delay would mean thousands of dollars' loss, as they had to connect with trains and boats before 6 o'clock, and that a night's lay-over would result in their freight perishing.

It was while this chaotic condition existed that Inspector McCluskey made his appearance and called out all of the available traffic squad policemen in the city. He quickly grasped the situation, and within a few minutes had his men at work, clearing a roadway for the trucks to move. To do this it was necessary for the traffic squad men to begin work a mile away from the fire. In fifteen minutes the Inspector had all the wagons moving.

Villagers Fight a Bad Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, April 6.—The village of Otisville, eight miles from here, very narrowly escaped destruction by fire this morning, when the Bailey bakery caught fire shortly after midnight. Men and women turned out and fought the flames for several hours. A high wind was blowing, and at one time twelve buildings were blazing, and the Fire Department of this city was asked for assistance. All except two buildings were saved.

FATAL SANITARIUM FIRE.

Insane Woman Rushes Back Into Flames After Being Rescued.

SOUTH WINDHAM, Conn., April 6.—Mrs. Laura Backus, an insane patient, lost her life in a fire which destroyed the Grand View Sanitarium here early today. The sanitarium was a three-story frame structure, formerly used as a Summer hotel, but of late years conducted as a private hotel for dipsomaniacs.

There were sixteen patients, and many of them objected to being taken out without their clothes, and several of them had to be removed by force. Mrs. Backus was taken from her room and placed in a lower hall, but rushed upstairs again and was burned. The loss is placed at $20,000, with insurance of about $5,000.

INSPECTOR HUSSEY FINED.

Deputy Hanson Compliments Him, but Finds Him Guilty.

Inspector James E. Hussey of the Third Inspection District was on trial before Deputy Commissioner Hanson at Police Headquarters yesterday on two separate charges of neglect of duty. One was that he had failed to bring charges against Capt. John H. Russell of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station for allowing a prisoner, John Sweeney, to escape from the station house on Jan. 21. The other was for failing to report to the Commissioner the unsafe condition of the station house.

Inspector Hussey conducted his own case. He made several motions, one that the case be tried by some one other than Commissioner Hanson, as he wished to use Hanson as a witness, and another that the first charge be dismissed on the ground that it was not mandatory on him to make charges against Capt. Russell, inasmuch as Mullins, the doorman, already had been tried and punished for the escape of Sweeney. All the objections were overruled.

Hussey explained that he had been appointed Inspector only sixteen days before the occurrence, and that he had inspected the station houses of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Precincts, but had not had time to reach the Twentieth.

"I think, Commissioner," said Hussey, "that I have the distinction of being the only commanding officer who has appeared for trial here without counsel."

"And you did well," replied Commissioner Hanson. "I find you guilty on the charge of neglect of duty on the first, but not on the second arraignment, and shall recommend that you be fined one day's pay."

HAD PULL IN TAX OFFICE.

Lawyers Got Advance News of Suits and Settled with Profit.

Corporation Counsel Ellison and his assistant, Frank B. Pierce, continued yesterday their investigation into the affairs of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes. They found that it had apparently been the custom for large foreign corporations to compromise for very small sums, suits brought by the city to recover large amounts of personal taxes. A very radical change in the conduct of the bureau is anticipated.

"One thing that I would like to know," said Mr. Ellison, "is how these lawyers who manipulated taxes found out in advance what suits were to be brought by the city. Here is an instance of the E. W. Bliss Company, which was charged with $150 personal taxes. On Feb. 23 an affidavit was filed by the company. The suit was not commenced until March 12, and on March 13 the suit was settled by the payment of $5."

Apparently these lawyers obtained in advance lists of those who were in arrears and then visited some of the firms mentioned and obtained them as clients, with the promise of payment of half the amount saved if the taxes were remitted or the suit compromised. Having done this presumably, the lawyers came into the department and said, 'Sue this firm.' Thereupon suit was commenced, and straightway settled. In almost every case suits were not started save where the lawyers had obtained a client."

State Senator Martin Saxe, who is also a member of the law firm of Saxe & Powell, is said to have been very active in the business of having the taxes of foreign corporations reduced. Among his clients have been the Keep Shirt Company, the Pope Manufacturing Company, and the Whitehead Brothers Company. In all cases the reductions have been heavy.

Under the present law the city has little or no chance of recovering by means of a suit. Mr. Ellison intends henceforth, however, to bring the suits and let the city take its chances. There will be no compromising.

Choked to Death by Her Supper.

While Miss Lillian Kinners, 23 years old, of 12 Fleet Street, Jersey City, was at supper last night a piece of meat lodged in her throat. Her parents were unable to dislodge it and she died before a physician could reach the house.

City Must Pay Big Explosion Verdict.

The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment obtained against the city by Margaret Shea for the death of her husband, Dennis Shea, as the result of the explosion of fireworks in Madison Square Garden on the evening of Nov. 4, 1902. Judgment was given against the city for $24,266.66, principal and interest.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A depression central in Alabama Friday night is passing out to sea from the Carolina Coast, after causing rain and snow. West of the Mississippi pressure is low, with one centre of depression in North Dakota and another in Texas.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light and variable; middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh southeast; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and warmer Sunday; Monday increasing cloudiness, probably rain in west portion, light to fresh southeast winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Sunday, probably rain in south portion; warmer Monday, increasing cloudiness, fresh southeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	53	32	4 P. M.	45	46
6 A. M.	49	36	6 P. M.	44	40
9 A. M.	43	34	9 P. M.	42	39
12 M	45	40	12 P. M.	40	39

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 31 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:55—Moshula Av. and B'way; unknown.	$50
9:50—130 E. 56th St.; Chas. Van Rensselaer	$10
11:00—20th St. and 6th Av.; unknown	None
P. M.	
12:15—47 Mott St.; Antonio Caltucci	$1,100
P. M.	
1:50—363 9th Av.; owner unknown	None
4:10—94-96 Rivington St.; Joseph Brown	$250
4:30—401-409 Washington St.; Ragus Tea & Coffee Co	$200,000
5:40—164 Ludlow St.; Charles Lake	Trifling
5:40—55-57 West 35th St.; James Moore	None
4:40—1,578 Avenue A; Frank Bros.	$25,000
7:00—244 East 80th St.; owner unknown	$15
7:10—32 W. 86th St.; Charlee Atachal	Trifling
7:35—488 W. 124th St.; John Bolton	Trifling
7:35—425 W. 36th St.; A. H. Urlan	Slight
8:05—131 Monroe St.; E. Epstein	$75

HUNT FOR BODIES ON CITY OF TROY

Rumor of Lives Lost on Burned Steamer Starts an Investigation.

NOT TRUE, SAYS CAPTAIN

Two New Steamers to be Built for the Line—Skipper's Story of the Fire.

All that is left of the Citizens' Line steamer City of Troy—a sunken charred hull, apparently a mass of iron fit for the junk heap, and one gaunt paddle wheel high above the water—lies off Edwin Gould's private pier, Dobbs Ferry. Capt. Charles Bruder and his crew got in yesterday and reported at the office of the company.

Late last night there was a rumor in Ossining that lives have been lost in the fire. Coroner Squire announced that he proposed to have the hull of the sunken craft examined to find out if there were any bodies in it. He swore in as a special officer for this purpose W. E. Hooper, who will make a careful examination of the wreck. It is not known who started the report, but it is denied by the Captain and officers of the company that any lives were lost.

The skipper yesterday told the story of the burning of his craft and his successful run to land his passengers. He said that the fire was discovered in the pantry about 8:20 o'clock Friday night. The pantry was located just aft the galley, and it was Michael Smith, the chef, who discovered the blaze.

The alarm was sent to Capt. Bruder, in the pilot house, and the crew were at once called to quarters. A number of stewards were told off to reassure the passengers.

"There was great difficulty in getting at the fire," said Capt. Bruder. "It spread rapidly into the hold, and soon the galley was a mass of flames. The men responded promptly to the call to quarters and did good work in helping the passengers. I soon saw that the fire was beyond control and as the Gould pier was the nearest landing point, I headed in that direction. The landing was made with as much order as though there was not a furnace under our feet, and at no time was there danger of our going aground."

Capt. Bruder said that many of the eighty-five passengers had retired for the night, and had to come ashore wrapped in overcoats. The women were all landed first, and the skipper denied that any one had jumped overboard.

Nehemiah H. Campbell, Secretary of the Citizens' Line, estimated the loss at $190,000, without taking into consideration the valuable general cargo which she carried. How the fire started has not been determined, and the officers of the line are investigating. The wreck will probably be raised. The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company will probably do the work.

The company announced that two new vessels will be built as soon as possible, and it is planned to have them ready for the opening of the service next Spring. They will be of the most improved type. They will be at least forty feet longer than the City of Troy.

The last trip was the third made by the vessel since the season opened, on the 1st of the month.

The regular schedule of the Citizens' Line between this city and Troy will not be interrupted as a result of the loss of the vessel. The Lister will be substituted for the City of Troy, and the Dean Richmond will soon be placed on the regular route.

SEA BATTERS ATLAS LINERS.

The Sarnia Damaged in Hatteras Gale —Saw Six Waterspouts.

Three Atlas Line steamships, the Valdivia, the Sarnia, and the Virginia, all from West Indian ports, got in yesterday, bringing stories of rough weather. All were delayed by storms, and the Sarnia had to put into Newport News for coal.

The Sarnia left Kingston on March 28, and when off Hatteras ran into a three days' gale which left her with one lifeboat crushed and deck fittings damaged. During the gale she could make but little headway, and, her coal becoming exhausted, Capt. Duvantier was glad to make the Virginia port. Dr. Mitchell of Fordham Hospital, who is ship's surgeon, was kept busy applying healing liniments and putting stitches in the cuts the crew got in their work about the decks.

On Friday afternoon when the Sarnia was about 60 miles off Cape Henlopen she saw the side-wheel steamer Jane Moseley, from Baltimore, flying signals of distress. Capt. Duvantier ran down to her, when, according to the skipper, she put out toward the open sea without attempting to explain the signals for help that were then flying. The Moseley is believed to have been bound for Norfolk.

The Virginia arrived with her crew nearly exhausted and with seven more or less injured. In a storm the like of which Capt. Gech said he had never before encountered the vessel was continually swept by big seas. Galleys and cabins were flooded and the scuppers were unable to carry off the floods which came aboard.

To add to the danger six waterspouts made their appearance, but soon passed off to sea. The bruised men were all injured by being thrown against the sides of the deck houses. On Wednesday came a giant wave, which broke over the port bow, and smashed a number of port lights and a lifeboat.

The Valdivia arrived late last night and also reported having had a rough trip.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The sidewheel steamboat Jane Moseley arrived here to-day from Washington, D. C., to receive a general overhauling at a local shipyard. There was no one on board the vessel to-night who could explain the action of the Captain in steaming away from a steamer that had gone to the steamboat's assistance in response to distress signals while off the Delaware Capes.

N. Y. CUSTOMS $750,000 A DAY

Government's Receipts at This Port Have Reached an Enormous Total.

With customs receipts daily averaging $70,605.98 in excess of last year, Collector Stranahan believes that with the close of the Government's fiscal year on June 30 the heaviest twelve months' business in the history of the Port of New York will have been transacted.

During the fiscal year of 1905-6 the daily receipts at the local Custom House amounted to $678,973.09, whereas this fiscal year aggregates $749,579.07. The revenue derived from the New York Custom House the last fiscal year was $200,698,240.93, and, as the receipts to date foot up to $173,152,764.20, it will not surprise the Treasury officials if the current fiscal year surpasses the record of 1906 by from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000.

It is said that the extraordinary increase in importations will soon force Congress to provide an addition to the Appraiser's Warehouse.

Sues City Under Patent Law.

A complaint was filed yesterday in the United States District Court wherein Charles R. Taylor appears as plaintiff against the city, ex-Fire Commissioners John J. Scannell, Thomas F. Sturgis, Nicholas J. Hayes, and John H. O'Brien, and Fire Commissioner Francis J. Lantry, and asks for $2,800 because of alleged violations of the patent law in putting erroneous patent credits on devices made by the department.

SURETY CO. WITHDRAWS

The McNally Company, Water System Contractors, Are Having Trouble.

The McNally Company, which recently obtained the contract for the construction of the first section of the Catskill water supply system, and behind which is supposed to be Congressman Timothy Sullivan, is having trouble with the surety companies, which, according to Controller Metz, have been charging contractors for city work enormous percentages. There are four or five of the surety companies in the city which have become known as the Surety Trust.

Under the contract the McNally Company will enter into with the city it will be required to furnish bonds in $500,000. Controller Metz decided recently that no one surety company shall go on the bond of a contractor for more than a certain per cent. of its capital stock. The McNally Company had the necessary five sureties until yesterday, when the Empire State Surety Company withdrew, leaving the whole matter up in the air. The company has until Monday to get another company to take the place of the Empire. If it fails Mr. Metz will advise the procuring of private surety.

There are eleven surety companies in the city, and the majority of them are fighting Controller Metz. According to Mr. Metz, they put up rates until they were charging contractors as high as 10 per cent., and their rates never went below 2½ per cent. While the contractor, nominally, had to pay this, it really came out of the City Treasury, because the cost of the bond was figured in the bid.

When the so-called Surety Trust put up its rates Mr. Metz advised contractors to procure private surety, and this was done in the case of the Ryan-Parker Company, which obtained a contract for the building of the Manhattan Bridge. The surety companies wanted the contractors on that contract to pay a premium aggregating $5,000 on a contract worth about $150,000, whereas about 1 per cent. is considered a fair premium.

SHOT IN CLASH OF GANGS.

Two Men Wounded, One Perhaps Mortally, in East Side Street Fusillade.

Straggling members of the "Humpty" Jackson gang and another gang clashed at Fourteenth Street and Avenue A about midnight last night, and in the fusillade of shots that were exchanged two bystanders were shot, one perhaps mortally. The police of the East Twenty-second Street Station sent out thirty reserves on the jump, but no arrests were made.

The man who will probably die is John McCullen, a street-car conductor of 501 East Fourteenth Street. He ran out of Thomas Kelly's saloon, on the corner, when the shooting began, and was shot in the abdomen. John Elliott of 932 First Avenue staggered into the saloon a few minutes later with a hole in the top of his head. Both were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

When the reserves were called out they found at Fourteenth Street a mob of 1,000 people in front of Kelly's saloon. The police learned that McCullen was a member of a party drinking in the saloon when the shooting began. He put down his glass, said "Here's some fun, boys," and in spite of warnings ran into the street. As he passed through the door he fell to the sidewalk, shot. The police hunted through the neighborhood, but got no trace of the members of the gang.

WILMERDING SEEKS DIVORCE.

Names James Coates of London, to Whom His Wife Is Married.

A suit for absolute divorce has been begun by John C. Wilmerding against Marie de Lee Wilmerding. An order for the service of the summons on the defendant by publication was signed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice MacLean.

It is declared in the petition for the order that Mrs. Wilmerding now lives at 44 Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, London. Mr. and Mrs. Wilmerding were married in the chantry of Grace Church on March 24, 1892. They separated in 1897, and since then the defendant has lived in Europe.

The complainant states that after the separation Mrs. Wilmerding married James Coates in London on Jan. 14 of this year. In the application for her license to marry Coates she described herself as a daughter of Vanderbilt Allen, deceased, a Colonel in the Egyptian Army.

REAL JOURNALISTS NOW.

Columbia Spectator Editors Proud of Their First Libel Suit.

College journalism at Columbia received a blow yesterday when the students who publish The Daily Spectator learned that a hoax which they published was likely to get them into trouble with the authorities. They are also made defendants in a $5,000 libel suit.

The suit has been brought by C. E. T. Scharps, a former newspaper correspondent at Columbia. He made an offer of a cup for athletics which was criticised in a letter published in The Spectator. On this the action for libel is based.

HUNGER MAY END STRIKE.

Shipbuilders Out at Lorain Are Nearly Penniless.

Special to The New York Times.

LORAIN, Ohio, April 6.—The complaints of hungry wives and children are likely to end the strike of the shipbuilders at the yards of the American Shipbuilding Company here. The strikers, hundreds in number, have very little money and cannot hold out much longer.

Manager La Marche of the shipyards said to-night that his company had contracted with the American Building Industries Association of New York for 1,000 strike-breakers, and that they would begin to arrive soon.

The steel plant of the United States Steel Corporation closed down to-night for two weeks for repairs, and 8,000 men are idle. As these steel workers are all union men, it is feared that they will espouse the cause of the striking shipbuilders and that serious trouble will result. The authorities share this fear, and Mayor King has ordered Capt. Grove of Company F of the Fifth Regiment to keep his men at the armory, ready for a call at a moment's notice.

A crowd of strikers attempted to-day to hold up a wagon carrying bread to the shipyards. When the driver refused to halt stones and clubs were thrown at him. The driver drew a revolver, and the strikers retreated.

President Bird of the local branch of the Shipbuilders' Union refused to-day to confirm or deny the report that no further strike benefits were being received by the strikers.

STRIKING PAINTERS WARNED.

Arbitrators Will Declare a Lockout Unless They Return To-morrow.

The Executive Committee of the General Arbitration Board of Building Employers and Unions yesterday ordered the Brotherhood of Painters to return all its men to work at once. They were ordered out on strike a week ago.

It was estimated yesterday that about 1,500 members of the Brotherhood of Painters are on strike in violation of the arbitration agreement. If they are not all back at work to-morrow the union painters will be locked out, and possibly the open shop will be declared.

Before the committee issued its order it heard complaints from representatives of the two associations of employers and then representatives of the union. The latter said they were forced to strike because they could not obtain advances in wages by any other means.

TO BREAK BOSTON STRIKE.

300 Outside Teamsters to Go to Work on Monday.

BOSTON, April 6.—A special train brought 135 men to-day to take the places of striking teamsters here. It is understood that an effort to start teams will be made by the several firms whose business has been tied up by the strike. There were few teams of the firms affected by the strike on the street to-day.

It was announced this afternoon that 175 more strike-breakers and detectives would leave New York for Boston to-night. They will go to work on Monday.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT WOODLAWN CURVE

Car of a New Haven Train Jolts Over the Ties When an Axle Breaks.

PASSENGERS IN A PANIC

Nobody Hurt, but Traffic Delayed Several Hours—Derailment Near Grand Central.

Passengers on the Boston express of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road, running south on the New York Central tracks and due at the Grand Central Station at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were thrown into panic when the train began to bump and jolt over the tracks and ties on the Woodlawn curve but a few rods from where the fatal wreck of the White Plains express occurred on Feb. 16. The train was traveling at a fair speed along the south express track, known as Track No. 1, and it swayed and smashed its way along for some distance before the engineer could bring it to a stop. No one was hurt.

At the first shock the conductor had signaled to the engineer for brakes. Once the train had been halted, a hasty investigation showed that the axle on the rear truck of a Pullman car had snapped in half.

The train was made up of the Pullman and four day cars, the Pullman following next after the tender. The jolting of this car, which was thrown from the track when the truck dropped down onto the ties, was communicated to the other cars, although these did not leave the rails.

As soon as it was found that the train could not progress word of the accident was wired to the Grand Central Station. From there a wrecking train and crew were hurried to the scene, and a relief train was made up. It was more than an hour, however, before either of the trains reached the stalled express.

Then the passengers were transferred to the second train, an electric one, and carried to the Grand Central. Many, however, who had tired of the wait had left the train and reached this city by trolley.

So badly had the tracks and ties been damaged that it was found necessary to use track No. 2 for all incoming trains. Up to a late hour last night the Boston express still blocked the south express tracks.

In the New York Central yards, near the temporary Lexington Avenue station, at 1:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a partial derailment frightened many passengers on train No. 138, an express from White Plains, and delayed traffic for about an hour.

The rear truck of the last car ran on to another track than that which carried the rest of the train. The cause had not been determined, officials of the company said, but it looked as though the towerman had thrown the switch before the train had passed. It was a multiple unit train, like those in the Subway, and the motorman, A. Schuck, stopped it within twenty feet, so the car that was trying to run in two directions was not damaged, though it was severely jolted.

The passengers rushed excitedly for the doors and climbed out onto the tracks, with many a shouting warning against the third rail, though there was no danger, because the contact rail is covered. Nobody was hurt.

THE WORK HORSE PARADE.

Competition Arranged by S. P. C. A. Auxilliary to be Held Decoration Day.

Society is much interested in the work-horse parade arranged by the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which Mrs. Cadwalader Jones is President, Mrs. Edward Wharton Vice President, Mrs. James Speyer Treasurer, and Mrs. F. D. S. Bethune Secretary pro tem. The parade will take place on the morning of Decoration Day. The line of march will extend from Washington Square to Madison Square, and the parade will be held after the awards and prizes have been given. The reviewing stand will be in Madison Square. This is the first time such a parade has been attempted in New York, although Boston and London have found them a wonderful incentive to drivers and owners to care for their horses properly.

Prizes are to be given those longest in charge of their teams and for those whose horses show the best care. The prizes are to consist of cash, diplomas, and badges. It costs about $6,000 the first year for such parades, including the prizes, and every one interested in the welfare of animals is invited to contribute. Checks may be sent to Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer, 257 Madison Avenue. Many contributions have been received since the project first became public, but it is only within two or three days that Memorial Day was decided upon for the parade.

The Executive Committee of the Woman's Auxiliary is composed of well-known women. They are Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. F. D. S. Bethune, Miss Katharine Cary, Miss E. Mabel Clark, Miss M. H. Dehon, Mrs. Thomas L. Manson, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, and Miss Marie Winthrop.

Many men prominent in society have consented to act as a Board of Directors for the parade, and of this board Col. William Jay, President of the Coaching Club, is President, Thomas F. McCarthy is Vice President and Gordon Macdonald Treasurer. The rest of the committee is made up of August Belmont, George Blumenthal, G. Howard Davison, Stuyvesant Fish, James W. Gerard, Hugh J. Grant, Archer M. Huntington, Adolph Lewisohn, W. Goadby Loew, Clarence H. Mackay, Paul Morton, Leonard E. Opdyke, M. Taylor Pyne, Reginald Rives, Douglas Robinson, William D. Sloane, Frank K. Sturgis, Henri P. Wertheim, James T. Woodward, Thomas Darlington, Health Commissioner; Mosee Herrman, Park Commissioner, and Francis J. Lantry, Fire Commissioner.

Undertaker W. J. Hart Bankrupt.

William J. Hart, general manager of the American Funeral Corporation, at 507 Madison Avenue, and for several years one of the undertakers for St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $61,256 and no assets. Among the items of Hart's indebtedness are $18,000 borrowed from Charles J. Flood, $7,000 in notes indorsed by Thomas J. McLaughlin and $8,000 in damages to J. A. Wendle of Stamford, Conn.

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THE THAW TRIAL NEARING ITS END

Only an Hour Needed to Complete the Taking of Testimony.

DELMAS WANTS TWO DAYS

For His Summing Up—Not Likely to Recalle Dr. Hamilton — Thaw Happy in Hope of Release.

With Mr. Delmas and Mr. Jerome hard at work yesterday on their speeches in the summing up of the Thaw trial, and with Harry K. Thaw talking over with his wife the plans he has formed for the release to which he looks forward confidently, there appeared every prospect yesterday that the long-drawn-out case will soon come to a close. The only thing which is now at all likely to cause any delay is the possibility of a renewed examination of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton.

He is still on the stand and was in attendance on the court at the last sitting, in case he should be called for, as soon as the report of the commission had been disposed of. Some of the lawyers for the defense are of the opinion that, as he cannot now be questioned about the present condition of the defendant, it would be a good thing to ask him if Thaw was not insane at the moment of the killing. Other counsel for the defense, however, believe that the jury is weary of alienist testimony, and that the sooner Mr. Delmas gets fairly started in his summing up the better.

It was suggested to Mr. McPike yesterday that there was a chance his partner might weary the jury if he spoke for two days, as it has been said he is meditating doing.

"I don't see how it is possible for any one to sum up the evidence of two months in one day," replied Mr. McPike. "As for wearying the jury, I never knew Mr. Delmas to do that. I have known him for twenty years, and heard him sum up in very many trials, and he has always kept the jurors interested as long as he was addressing them."

Mr. Hartridge yesterday afternoon discussed the case and expressed the opinion that not more than an hour would be consumed to-morrow morning in rounding out the evidence on both sides.

"We could traverse some of the statements of Hummel," he said, "but I hardly think it would be worth while."

"That would involve recalling Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw?" was suggested.

"It might," he replied; "but I don't want to say so, as it is not settled, and I might give you a wrong lead."

Mr. Hartridge had this to say about the District Attorney's attitude toward the case:

"I don't see how Mr. Jerome," he said, "can consistently ask the jury to convict Thaw. He has declared his own personal belief in his insanity, and he should now ask the Judge to instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of 'Not guilty.' We have had the evidence of fifteen experts in this case, and they all agree that Thaw was insane at the time of the killing. But part of them think he is able to consult with counsel now, and part of them think he cannot. There is a hopeless division among them. In my own mind I am quite sure that he was out of his mind on June 25 last, but I know that the rest in the Tombs has restored his balance and that he is now perfectly capable of advising his counsel."

Mr. Hartridge explained why he had been called before the Lunacy Commission when Mr. Jerome and all the other lawyers were excluded. He said that he had told the defendant to answer everything except questions touching upon the trial. Thaw followed his instructions, and the Commissioners summoned him to modify them with regard to a certain matter they wished to probe. He immediately told Thaw to answer freely, and that was all he heard of the proceedings before the commission.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw visited her husband yesterday as soon as the hour for visitors arrived and stayed with him for the whole time allowed. Mrs. William Thaw came down later in the morning. They appeared in the best of spirits, and the effect of the decision of the Lunacy Commission upon the defendant himself has been marked. It is understood that in the event of Thaw being released, the family will not be willing that he should go away alone with his wife for any prolonged time. They believe that his health will require great care, and that it will be well for him to have others with him to see that he looks after himself.

PORT TERRE CLUB'S HOME.

Built at Port Jefferson, L. I., in the Early English Style.

The newest, and what is said to be the most elaborate country clubhouse on Long Island is to be the new home of the Port Terre Club, at Port Jefferson. The building is of the early English type, broken by innumerable gables and balconies. There is a clock tower, and a particularly elaborate main entrance, the carvings over which show the monogram of the club. The house is 180 feet above the water, and from the dining piazza a splendid view will be had of the Sound.

The interior finishings are of white enamel and green throughout. There are two private dining rooms, a living room, a ladies' writing room and parlor, and over forty rooms for use of the members. All of the furniture is either bird's-eye maple or mahogany. The club garage is said to be the finest on Long Island.

The grounds, which were laid out by Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., contain four tennis courts and a bowling green.

BUCKET FELL SEVENTY FEET.

Two Workmen Hurt in Pennsylvania Station Excavation.

A steel hoisting wire which was lifting a bucket filled with cement broke yesterday afternoon, and pieces of the rope and bucket fell about seventy feet, injuring two Italians who were working in the Pennsylvania excavation at Thirty-first Street and Eighth Avenue.

The men were hurried to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it is said that their condition was serious. One man, whose name could not be had, was found to be suffering from a fractured skull, and it is thought that he will die.

About a dozen men were working at the bottom of the excavation, where the contractors are erecting a cement wall; but all got away but the two. One is Rondello Calocu, 45 years old, who lives in West Forty-fifth Street. All information about the accident was refused by the representatives of the contractors.

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TRAIN HITS WAGON, KILLS THE DRIVER

Wreckage Tears the Steps from a Long Island Road Express.

GOING 60 MILES AN HOUR

Accident at a Crossing in Laurel Hill, Near Where Many More Have Occurred.

While running through Laurel Hill, Long Island, yesterday afternoon at a rate of speed said to have been about a mile a minute, the Port Jefferson express on the Long Island Railroad struck an ice wagon belonging to the American Ice Company. Peter Short of Borden Avenue, Long Island City, was so badly injured that he died in an ambulance on the way to St. John's Hospital. Both horses were killed and the wreck of the wagon scraped along the train for a distance of six cars, carrying away woodwork and smashing every one of the steps. There was almost a panic among the 150 passengers on board.

The Laurel Hill crossing is reached by a broad bend of the road, and is but seldom used. It is on a down grade, which runs all the way to the station in Long Island City, and it is over this stretch of grade that engineers usually make up lost time. The Port Jefferson express was due in Long Island City at 4:10 o'clock, and, according to witnesses, Engineer Coglan was pushing her along at about sixty miles an hour.

Short was driving in the direction of Brooklyn and his wagon approached the crossing at a rather fast rate of speed. He caught sight of the train just before the engine struck his wagon and leaned forward as though to urge his horses on, when the engine struck the vehicle in the middle. The man was thrown against the side of the wagon and dragged some feet before he rolled clear of the wreck.

As the train plunged forward the crashing and bumping of the wagon against the steps added to the excitement occasioned by the collision and the passengers were much frightened before the train could be brought to a stop. Many of the passengers were bruised and cut by being thrown from their seats and by flying glass, but no one was seriously hurt.

The crossing where the accident occurred is just a block west of the Penny Bridge crossing, where there have been many accidents.

PSI U'S TO MEET THIS WEEK.

Six Hundred Fraters Coming to the National Convention.

The Seventy-fourth annual convention of the Psi Upsilon fraternity will be held in this city this week, with the Delta Chapter of the New York University. The convention is expected to be the largest ever held by the fraternity, and already more than six hundred members have signified their intention of coming.

The convention will meet on Thursday evening, when the New York University Chapter will give a reception and smoker to the delegates and visitors at the Waldorf-Astoria, which is to be the headquarters of the convention. The executive and business sessions of the convention will be held in the Delta Chapter house on University Heights on the morning and afternoon of Friday.

The annual dinner will be held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday night. Among the well-known members of the fraternity who will speak are Henry W. Taft, brother of the Secretary of War; John B. Stanchfield,

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1907.

Part Three
Magazine Section

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S PLEA FOR PEACE

On the Eve of the International Congress in This City the Philanthropist Expresses to The Times His Belief in the Disappearance of Armed Conflict

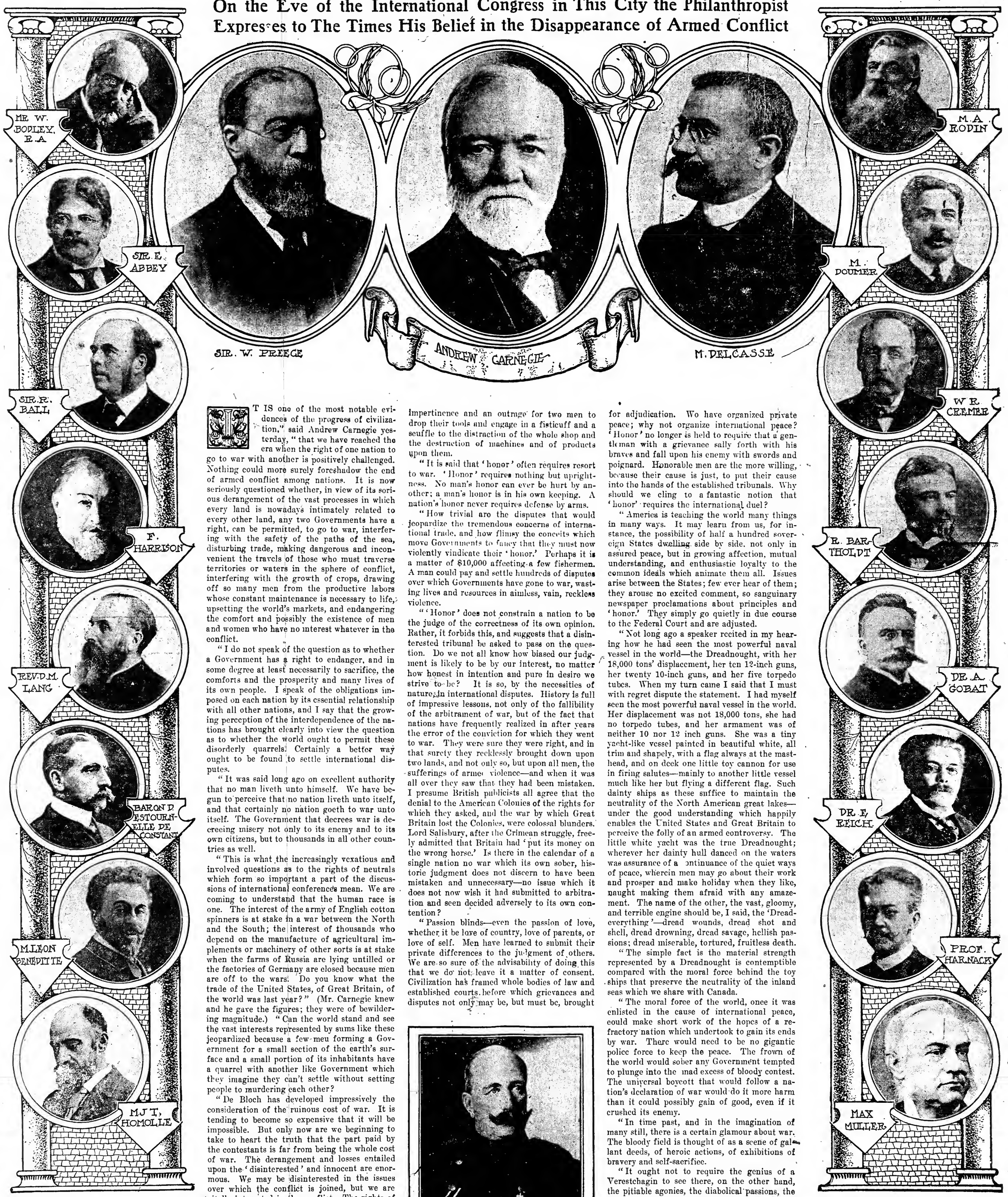

IT IS one of the most notable evidences of the progress of civilization," said Andrew Carnegie yesterday, "that we have reached the era when the right of one nation to go to war with another is positively challenged. Nothing could more surely foreshadow the end of armed conflict among nations. It is now seriously questioned whether, in view of its serious derangement of the vast processes in which every land is nowadays intimately related to every other land, any two Governments have a right, can be permitted, to go to war, interfering with the safety of the paths of the sea, disturbing trade, making dangerous and inconvenient the travels of those who must traverse territories or waters in the sphere of conflict, interfering with the growth of crops, drawing off so many men from the productive labors whose constant maintenance is necessary to life, upsetting the world's markets, and endangering the comfort and possibly the existence of men and women who have no interest whatever in the conflict.

"I do not speak of the question as to whether a Government has a right to endanger, and in some degree at least necessarily to sacrifice, the comforts and the prosperity and many lives of its own people. I speak of the obligations imposed on each nation by its essential relationship with all other nations, and I say that the growing perception of the interdependence of the nations has brought clearly into view the question as to whether the world ought to permit these disorderly quarrels. Certainly a better way ought to be found to settle international disputes.

"It was said long ago on excellent authority that no man liveth unto himself. We have begun to perceive that no nation liveth unto itself, and that certainly no nation goeth to war unto itself. The Government that decrees war is decreeing misery not only to its enemy and to its own citizens, but to thousands in all other countries as well.

"This is what the increasingly vexatious and involved questions as to the rights of neutrals which form so important a part of the discussions of international conferences mean. We are coming to understand that the human race is one. The interest of the army of English cotton spinners is at stake in a war between the North and the South; the interest of thousands who depend on the manufacture of agricultural implements or machinery of other sorts is at stake when the farms of Russia are lying untilled or the factories of Germany are closed because men are off to the wars. Do you know what the trade of the United States, of Great Britain, of the world was last year?" (Mr. Carnegie knew and he gave the figures; they were of bewildering magnitude.) "Can the world stand and see the vast interests represented by sums like these jeopardized because a few men forming a Government for a small section of the earth's surface and a small portion of its inhabitants have a quarrel with another like Government which they imagine they can't settle without setting people to murdering each other?

"De Bloch has developed impressively the consideration of the ruinous cost of war. It is tending to become so expensive that it will be impossible. But only now are we beginning to take to heart the truth that the part paid by the contestants is far from being the whole cost of war. The derangement and losses entailed upon the 'disinterested' and innocent are enormous. We may be disinterested in the issues over which the conflict is joined, but we are vitally interested in the conflict. The rights of neutrals therefore are coming to be recognized as on a par with the rights of belligerents. We might be asked to guarantee a fair field and no favor to two nations who want to fight, if their fightning did not break our own windows and trample down our own gardens. But the world is getting to be like a workshop in which it is an impertinence and an outrage for two men to drop their tools and engage in a fisticuff and a scuffle to the distraction of the whole shop and the destruction of machines and of products upon them.

"It is said that 'honor' often requires resort to war. 'Honor' requires nothing but uprightness. No man's honor can ever be hurt by another; a man's honor is in his own keeping. A nation's honor never requires defense by arms.

"How trivial are the disputes that would jeopardize the tremendous concerns of international trade, and how flimsy the conceits which move Governments to fancy that they must now violently vindicate their 'honor.' Perhaps it is a matter of $10,000 affecting a few fishermen. A man could pay and settle hundreds of disputes over which Governments have gone to war, wasting lives and resources in aimless, vain, reckless violence.

"'Honor' does not constrain a nation to be the judge of the correctness of its own opinion. Rather, it forbids this, and suggests that a disinterested tribunal be asked to pass on the question. Do we not all know how biased our judgment is likely to be by our interest, no matter how honest in intention and pure in desire we strive to be? It is so, by the necessities of nature, in international disputes. History is full of impressive lessons, not only of the fallibility of the arbitrament of war, but of the fact that nations have frequently realized in after years the error of the conviction for which they went to war. They were sure they were right, and in that surety they recklessly brought down upon two lands, and not only so, but upon all men, the sufferings of armed violence—and when it was all over they saw that they had been mistaken. I presume British publicists all agree that the denial to the American Colonies of the rights for which they asked, and the war by which Great Britain lost the Colonies, were colossal blunders. Lord Salisbury, after the Crimean struggle, freely admitted that Britain had 'put its money on the wrong horse.' Is there in the calendar of a single nation no war which its own sober, historic judgment does not discern to have been mistaken and unnecessary—no issue which it does not now wish it had submitted to arbitration and seen decided adversely to its own contention?

"Passion blinds—even the passion of love, whether it be love of country, love of parents, or love of self. Men have learned to submit their private differences to the judgment of others. We are so sure of the advisability of doing this that we do not leave it a matter of consent. Civilization has framed whole bodies of law and established courts before which grievances and disputes not only may be, but must be, brought for adjudication. We have organized private peace; why not organize international peace? 'Honor' no longer is held to require that a gentleman with a grievance sally forth with his braves and fall upon his enemy with swords and poignard. Honorable men are the more willing, because their cause is just, to put their cause into the hands of the established tribunals. Why should we cling to a fantastic notion that 'honor' requires the international duel?

"America is teaching the world many things in many ways. It may learn from us, for instance, the possibility of half a hundred sovereign States dwelling side by side, not only in assured peace, but in growing affection, mutual understanding, and enthusiastic loyalty to the common ideals which animate them all. Issues arise between the States; few ever hear of them; they arouse no excited comment, so sanguinary newspaper proclamations about principles and 'honor.' They simply go quietly in due course to the Federal Court and are adjusted.

"Not long ago a speaker recited in my hearing how he had seen the most powerful naval vessel in the world—the Dreadnought, with her 18,000 tons' displacement, her ten 12-inch guns, her twenty 10-inch guns, and her five torpedo tubes. When my turn came I said that I must with regret dispute the statement. I had myself seen the most powerful naval vessel in the world. Her displacement was not 18,000 tons, she had no torpedo tubes, and her armament was of neither 10 nor 12 inch guns. She was a tiny yacht-like vessel painted in beautiful white, all trim and shapely, with a flag always at the masthead, and on deck one little toy cannon for use in firing salutes—mainly to another little vessel much like her but flying a different flag. Such dainty ships as these suffice to maintain the neutrality of the North American great lakes—under the good understanding which happily enables the United States and Great Britain to perceive the folly of an armed controversy. The little white yacht was the true Dreadnought; wherever her dainty hull danced on the waters was assurance of a continuance of the quiet ways of peace, wherein men may go about their work and prosper and make holiday when they like, naught making them afraid with any amazement. The name of the other, the vast, gloomy, and terrible engine should be, I said, the 'Dread-everything'—dread wounds, dread shot and shell, dread drowning, dread savage, hellish passions; dread miserable, tortured, fruitless death.

"The simple fact is the material strength represented by a Dreadnought is contemptible compared with the moral force behind the toy ships that preserve the neutrality of the inland seas which we share with Canada.

"The moral force of the world, once it was enlisted in the cause of international peace, could make short work of the hopes of a refractory nation which undertook to gain its ends by war. There would need to be no gigantic police force to keep the peace. The frown of the world would sober any Government tempted to plunge into the mad excess of bloody contest. The universal boycott that would follow a nation's declaration of war would do it more harm than it could possibly gain of good, even if it crushed its enemy.

"In time past, and in the imagination of many still, there is a certain glamour about war. The bloody field is thought of as a scene of gallant deeds, of heroic actions, of exhibitions of bravery and self-sacrifice.

"It ought not to require the genius of a Verestchagin to see there, on the other hand, the pitiable agonies, the diabolical passions, the infamous, ghastly ruin wrought on the bodies and souls of men whom mistaken patriotism has sent to slay each other in the mad superstition which appeals to physical prowess to decide between the right and the wrong.

"And it ought not to require much reflection

(Continued on Following Page.)

THE sessions of the Peace Congress will begin Sunday evening at Carnegie Hall with musical services and brief addresses. Meetings will also be held Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, morning, afternoon and evening. Wednesday evening there will be a large public dinner. After the close of the Peace Conference in this city many of the delegates will go to Pittsburg to attend the opening of the Carnegie Institute.

IN the page above are shown the portraits of a number of the most prominent persons who will participate in the First National Arbitration and Peace Congress of America, which will convene at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on the evening of April 14, and hold sessions on the following Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Meetings will be held in Carnegie Hall, Hotel Astor, Cooper Union, and Tabernacle Church.

PITTSBURG INSTITUTE TO BE OPENED THIS WEEK

The Result of 26 Years' Negotiations--Will Comprise 4 Departments--a Library, Art Gallery, Music Hall, and Scientific Collections--150 Notable Men to Attend.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S greatest gift to learning will be thrown open to the public of Pittsburg on Thursday of this week. This new Carnegie Institute, as it is called, is the final development of an offer made by the great ironmaster twenty-six years ago to the city where he acquired his fortune, and represents an outlay of $12,000,000.

Twelve years ago Pittsburg's first Carnegie Institute was completed and dedicated. So pleased was its founder with the result of his gift that he announced his intention of increasing it by a further endowment of $7,000,000, from the expenditure of which the huge structure which will be dedicated this week has been built.

This new Carnegie Institute is planned on much broader lines than the institute which it will replace, and, in a general way, has been founded to literature, art, music, and science. The original idea of simply founding a public library, which was Mr. Carnegie's first intention, has thus been increased until it embraces four distinct departments. The first of these, the library, contains a collection of over 225,000 volumes, and occupies the entire building of the original institute. The old book stock, with its initial collection of 16,000 volumes, has been replaced by one with a shelf capacity for 1,500,000 volumes. Connected with this central library are ten branches scattered throughout the city, the whole system planned and operated by a head librarian, Andrew H. Hopkins, with a view to reaching the greatest possible number of readers. The library's efficiency in this respect is evident from the records of its past service, which show that since it was opened ten years ago 3,448,960 persons have taken out or used its books. The official estimate of the number of people visiting the institute during this period is 10,000,000.

The department of music in the institute has for its headquarters a great hall which is the home of Emil Paur's Pittsburg Orchestra. Paur has just been engaged for a three-year term at an annual salary of $12,000. For the support of the orchestra forty-two leading citizens of Pittsburg have subscribed a guarantee fund of $42,000 per annum for three years. This Music Hall is equipped with a Carnegie organ, and a city organist is employed at a salary of $4,000 a year to give free recitals every Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon.

In the eastern wing and part of the southern wing of the new building are housed the scientific collections, under the supervision of the Director, William J. Holland. Immense sums are said to have been spent in acquiring fossil remains for this department, many of these remains having been secured by special expeditions sent out by the institute. The museum also contains over 1,000,000 insects, one of the most complete collections of butterflies in the world, besides exhaustive collections of birds and coins. It is also particularly rich in minerals, while its departments of ethnology and zoology have many unique features.

In the same wing with the museum collections are the art galleries and the halls of architecture and sculpture. The establishing of these features of the institute represents the expenditure of a fortune on the part of the founder, as well as four years of unremitting labor on the part of the Director of Fine Arts, John W. Beatty. The halls and galleries contain reproductions of the world's masterpieces of architecture, sculpture, and painting.

The entire Carnegie Institute as it is to-day covers what would be the equivalent of nearly two city squares. The total floor space thus afforded is said to be much greater than that of the Congressional Library at Washington. The building stands close to the main entrance to Schenley Park, a 500-acre tract presented to the city by the late Mrs. Mary E. Schenley of London, formerly of Pittsburg. The city provides the ground on which the institute is erected, and has made liberal appropriations annually for the maintenance of the library and its branches. All the other expenses have been met by Mr. Carnegie.

The new institute, enclosing the old Carnegie Library, is as high as the ordinary eight-story office building, and the work necessary for its construction has extended over three years. Architecturally the institute is the unique feature of the city, and is greatly admired for the classic symmetry and massiveness of its design. Sixteen varieties of marble have been used in the embellishment of the building, while the roof is adorned with costly groups in bronze.

All the interior decorations, with the possible exception of the Music Hall foyer, have followed the classic standards, and are admired for their purity of conception. The foyer, however, departs from the cold white effect of the Greek and Roman architecture and stands out boldly in gorgeous colors, the dominating tones being green and gold, with occasional touches of vivid red. These effects are all obtained from marble and beaten gold. The foyer contains a group of twenty-four immense marble columns, supporting a balcony that is to form one of the principal promenades for the music hall audiences.

Notable features of the new building are the mechanical devices, including five great tandem Corliss engines to a like number of generators, which have been installed for ventilating, heating, and lighting purposes, at a cost of $635,000, the largest contract of the kind ever awarded in the world.

The dedication ceremonies which will mark the opening of the institute to the public this week will extend over a period of three days, and will be attended by men prominent in the arts and sciences from all parts of the world, including delegations of well-known educators from Great Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium, who will be the guests of the institute trustees while they are in Pittsburg.

The German delegation will be led by Gen. von Loewenfeld, one of the Kaiser's favorite Generals. It was Loewenfeld who presented the monument of Frederick the Great to the American people some time ago. Another distinguished German visitor will be the former Prussian Minister of Commerce, Theodor von Moeller, a prosperous manufacturer in Bielefeld, who first gained prominence in the Reichstag, where for many years he represented the National Liberal Party. The Kaiser, wishing a business man in the Cabinet, made Moeller Minister of Commerce, in which office he gave much attention to the question of the regulation of trusts in Germany. Moeller caused a storm of opposition by his attempt to buy for the State the Hibernia coal mines, and this effort led to his downfall. He was a candidate for the Reichstag in the last election, but was defeated.

Baurat von Ihne, who is one of the leading architects of Germany, comes to America to make a special study of our tall buildings, as well as to attend the opening of the Institute. He is a native of Elberfeld, and some of the finest buildings in Germany, especially those belonging to the State, have been erected by him. Ihne is one of the Commissioners under whose guidance the peace building at The Hague is now being constructed.

The German art world will be represented at Pittsburg by Prof. Fritz Schafer, whose chief works are the Goethe monument in the Berlin Thiergarten, Bismarck and Moltke monuments in Cologne, Luther monument, Erfurt; Liebig monument, Giessen; Krupp monument, Essen; statue of the Great Elector in the Avenue of Victory, Berlin; Gustav Freytag monument in Wiesbaden, Emperor William monument, Hamburg.

Another of the German visitors to the Carnegie Institute dedication ceremonies will be Dr. Friedrich S. Archenhold, the Director of the famous Treptow Observatory, near Berlin. This is a private institution, established mainly through the energy of this distinguished scientist. With the aid of a German sculptor, Herr Lehr, Archenhold constructed a relief map of the surface of the moon, now extensively used in the German public schools. He is also the first astronomer who has measured the energy of the sun by means of selenium cells, and is the father of the theory that sunspots exert an electric effect on the earth. He has likewise shown the intimate connection existing between sunspots and northern light. Archenhold is an enthusiastic peace advocate and will attend the congress which will be held here. Western Reserve University at Allegheny, Penn., will confer on Archenhold and the other delegates honorary degrees.

William T. Stead, delegate from England, is also expected to attend the dedication ceremonies at Pittsburg. Mr. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews in Great Britain, has made frequent visits to this country, and as an international advocate of peace will take a prominent part in the Peace Conference which will be held in this city after the conclusion of the Pittsburg exercises.

Another leading authority on international peace who will go to Pittsburg as Mr. Carnegie's guest is Baron d'Estournelle de Constant, who was a member of the first Hague Conference and is now one of the French members of The Hague Court. Just at present Baron de Constant is deeply interested in organizing the representative men of every country into an international federation whose motto will be, "My country's good through the peace of the world."

The famous Dutch novelist, who writes under the pen name of Maarten Maartens, J. M. W. van der Poorten-Schwartz, is another delegate who will fittingly represent the literary men of Europe in this his first visit to the United States.

Then there are Sir William H. Preece, former Engineer in Chief of the British Post Office; Sir Robert Cranston, who has been commissioned by the Senate of Edinburgh University to deliver the congratulatory address at the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary of the Zoological Society of London, who has been especially interested, since his arrival in this country, in making an inspection of the Bronx Zoological Garden; Lieut. Col. Gustav Dickmuth of the German General Staff, Sir John Ross, Dr. R. Koser, Leonce Benedite, William Robertson, Sir John Hall, Dr. John Rhys, Provost Macbeth, Sir R. S. Ball, and C. F. Moberly Bell are other noted men composing the European delegation to Pittsburg who have already arrived in this country.

Altogether about fifty representative foreigners have been invited by Mr. Carnegie to attend the Pittsburg dedication ceremonies. From the time they leave their homes until they return, these men are the guests of Mr. Carnegie. In inviting them, the latter has expressed the wish that they stay here as long as they desire and see as much of the country as they can.

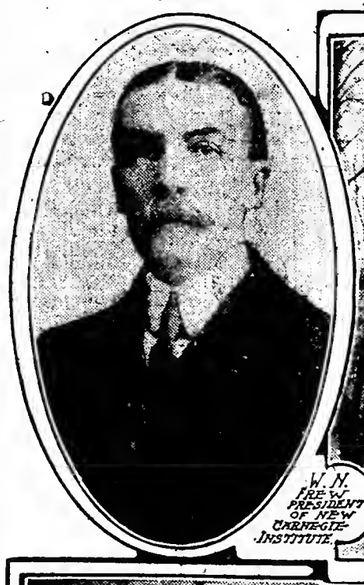

W. N. FREW, PRESIDENT OF NEW CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

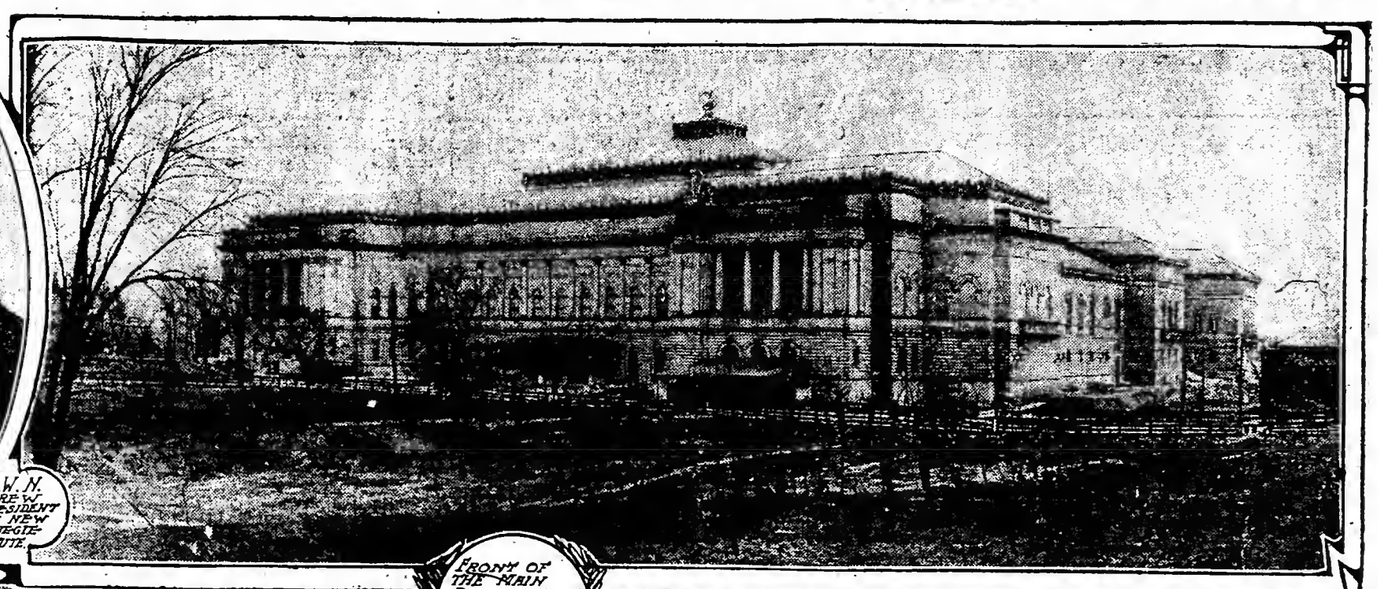

FRONT OF THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

IN THE HALL OF ARCHITECTURE. MIDDLE ENTRANCE TO ST. GILES CHURCH, PARIS, AS REPRODUCED UNDER DIRECTION OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT. FIGURE IN FRONT THAT OF "WINGED VICTORY."

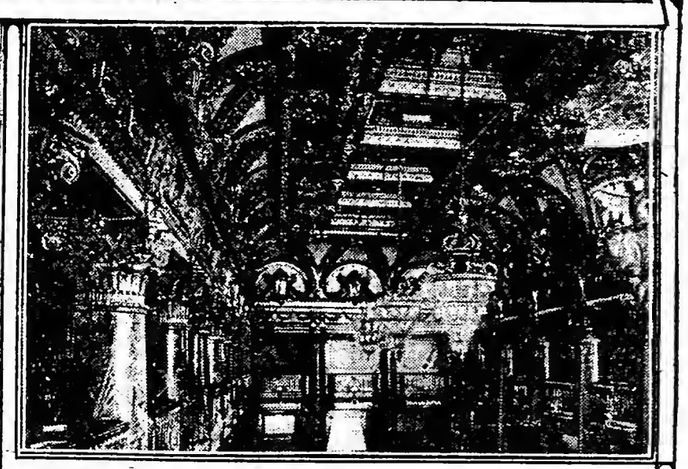

CEILING AND BALCONIES OF THE MARBLE AND GOLD MUSIC HALL FOYER.

How the Workingmen Are Spending Their Money

DURING the last year, and especially since January 1, the sums drawn from savings banks exceeded the deposits. The people using the institutions are spending more and saving less. It was reported last week that many thousands of dollars had been withdrawn from the banks and used to buy stocks during the recent slump in Wall Street. Other reasons assigned for the decrease were the increased cost of living, the extravagance of the people in prosperous times, and investments in more profitable enterprises. The Presidents of several of the savings banks were asked for an explanation of the state of affairs.

"It is true that the amount of withdrawals is larger, and that the deposits in the savings banks have fallen off," said Otto T. Bannard, Chairman and Treasurer of the Penny Provident Fund. "But the same is true of larger banks and trust companies in New York and other cities, like Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg.

"The prosperity of the country explains a large part of the present situation. The people are putting their money where they can make it earn most. This means that it goes into business enterprises—mills, machinery, and goods. A great deal of money is also being spent by the small investor here for building lots. The investments have been especially large in Long Island lands. The investor pays for his lot on the installment plan. It becomes his house his saving fund.

"I do not see any evidences that the people lack confidence in the banks or their future, and are withdrawing their money for that reason. Neither do I think they are putting their money into stocks to an unusual extent. In such transactions the money they spend does not really leave the banks. A small investor may take his money from a savings fund to put it into ten shares of some good stock, for instance. The man who sells the stock deposits the money he gets for it with his bankers. The money is still in bank; the amount available is not diminished.

"In the recent report of the Penny Provident Fund I said that $106,678.21 had been deposited in the year ending Jan. 31 last, and that $111,010.05 had been withdrawn. The penny savings bank aims to encourage saving, especially among children. Saving is only a habit, after all. If a man has not learned to save by the time he is forty he never will. We cannot pay interest on penny deposits. The system of bookkeeping would be too complicated. When a deposit reaches a fairly large sum we advise the depositor to take it to a savings bank where it will draw interest.

"One cause I assign in the report for the falling off in deposits is the constantly increasing cost of living. Another is higher rentals. There is still another—a very important reason. The people are prosperous, life looks bright to them, and they are spending more money for little things.

"In prosperous times, workingmen spend as much for luxuries, in proportion to their incomes, as do the very rich. The wives have more for clothes. The family goes on excursions every Sunday. They eat more, and their food is likely to include delicacies. The men, perhaps, will drink more. They are not so eager to work. It is harder to get them back to their labors after a Sunday off. All of these little things reflect the prosperity of the country. The people assume a free-and-easy attitude—they give little thought to the morrow."

"There is no cause for alarm in the excess of the withdrawal over the deposits," said Frank M. Huribut, President of the Union Square Savings Bank. "The people we deal with show a disposition to take out their money and invest it in securities, many of them of the savings fund standard, so that they may get more interest on their money. In other words, they are doing the investing instead of having us do it for them, and are making the difference between what we receive and the interest we pay them. This is to be commended.

"Much of the money is doubtless being spent for mortgages and the better classes of bonds. Some of it may be spent for building lots. I have seen no indications that large sums are going into Wall Street. Some of the people who deal with us undoubtedly dabble in stocks. If this class of depositor withdraws his money it is usually to cover his margins. Another fact, often overlooked while considering the question, is that depositors frequently withdraw money to help their friends. They charge the same rate of interest that we pay them.

"The extravagances that come with prosperity may be partly to blame. It stands to reason that if a man is sure of his wages for an indefinite time he will not be inclined to save as he would if he did not know what day he would lose his position.

"I am inclined to think, however, that the heavy withdrawals are due chiefly to the difficulty of obtaining money. The general condition of their finances is shown by the reports of the New York State savings banks. In the last ten years the number of depositors and the amount on deposit have steadily increased. There is nearly twice as much money in the savings banks to-day as there was in 1897."

The congestion of business due to prosperity was also assigned as a moving cause of the withdrawals by Archibald Turner, President of the Franklin Savings Bank.

"The turn in financial affairs in the last few weeks," he said, "is likely to be a benefit to the country. Money has been scarce, mills have been tied up, and railroads have been unable to handle their traffic. Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou has done much to relieve the situation by depositing Government funds in the banks. The reaction in stocks after the period of great prosperity has also done much to restore a more normal and healthy condition.

"At the moment there are not the slightest indications that the people have lost confidence in their banks. I could cite instances of a decided surplus of deposits over withdrawals in the last week. The fact that the cost of living has increased does not affect the question seriously. People spend more money year by year for their living expenses, but their wages are growing higher every year, too."

Lighting "the Great White Way"

THEY were looking out from a high window on the glare that makes Broadway "the White Way." The woman saw it all for the first time. Although not ordinarily commercial, the spelling out of the diverse electric commands to drink this and eat that, to dine here and to sup there, made her reflective in a spirit that wasn't entirely alien to that which our foreign critics have attributed to America.

"I wonder what its value is?" she said.

"In dollars and cents?" he asked.

"Yes," she answered, "but of course you could not calculate that, since it is all a part of a system that does not hope to derive a definite profit from each sign—that is, the people who advertise in this way do not expect that you will really drink the stuff after you read the sign. What they seem to me to aim at is just this: They wish to make the name of their product as nearly standard as possible, so that when you think of that particular drink you will think at once of their electric scream. With the large number of makers who are advertising thus extensively of course the attaining of any such condition is merely the ideal. However, one can say that with many of the older products that were developed years ago this condition has been reached.

"So if you could figure the dollars and cents that came into the pockets of any concern as the result of its whole system of advertising—of making partially or wholly the name of its product standard—you might be able to ascertain a certain sort of figure for each sign by dividing the total by the number of signs. But of course this figure would in the end represent a sort of systematized guess."

The subject seemed to interest him. He took it up thus:

"It is quite certain that the total amount of publicity that is secured here in New York by these electric signs is tremendous. People come here from all parts of the country in each one of the seasons—each season having its class of visitors who have particular reasons for coming at just that time of year."

"Yes," she agreed, "the total publicity secured by the signs here in Manhattan is considerable."

"Yet it is gained," he continued, "at a comparatively slight cost per night."

"Is it possible to figure that?" she asked.

"I had some figures," he said, "that I secured recently for a purpose that are decidedly interesting. I got them right from the headquarters of the largest electric light and power concern in the city. They did not want at first to give them, as they said that they could arrive at only an estimate that they wouldn't want to state officially. But do you know how much that glare, all of it—that is, the outside signs and outside lights of Broadway from Twenty-third to Forty-second Street—costs a night?"

"How much?"

"Only $200 a night. And think of the different kinds of glow that are supplied for that sum. There are all sorts of electric signs that have a mechanism for changing the color of the wording or spelling out different words. In the last case they are a sort of circular, or rotary, machine, which, like the other devices, is operated by a small electric motor, supplied from the same source of electric energy that manifests itself in the brilliant lights. Then there is the flaming arc lamp which gives that peculiar purple glow in front of some theatres. This is an arc light so arranged that the carbons are consumed and have to be replaced daily. Then there is a German lamp, which is raised to its initial state of the heat requisite for the giving off of light by a small heating coil, which is cut off automatically after the light is started. Then there is also the mercury vapor lamp, which some of the stores have before their doors. And its total cost is $200 a night."

"How much does it cost to light the whole of Manhattan for a night?" she asked.

"Fifty thousand dollars," he said, "covers the cost of all the electricity consumed in Manhattan in a single night for lighting purposes, though the cost of the city lighting in the streets alone is but $1,250 a night."

She reflected a moment. Then she asked:

"I wonder what the lights in the theatre where we were to-night cost—that is, aside from those that were thrown upon the poor heroine, who didn't have any dinner dress from other sources?"

"The lighting—that is, the electric lighting—of a theatre is not an important sum. In fact, it is only about $20 a night, while one of the Broadway hotels spends only about $15 a night."

"I wonder how many of those little throbbing electric globes there are in the city?" the girl said.

"I have the figures on the first of March," he returned. "Then there were 2,504,694 incandescent lights and 33,227 arc lights, though, of course, they are never all going at once."

He was reading from a small notebook now.

"On that date, too, there were being delivered 143,845 horse power to motors, representing an equivalent of 4,883,607 incandescent lamps of sixteen candle power."

The girl put the subject away from her as though the figures had confused her.

Andrew Carnegie's Plea For Peace.

(Continued from Page 1.)

to make it clear that such heroisms as are possible on the battlefield are not the only ones open to brave men; are not by any means the most noble; are by all means the most primitive and the least noble. The instinct to fight is brutish; the desire to take another's life is simply savage.

The Zulu is really a much better fighter than the white man. A Mohammedan can whip a Christian any time. Civilization renders man a poor fighter. Christianity, with its high estimate of the value of human life, is antagonistic to success in war. The modern man keeps up war only through the use of machinery. He invents engines which do the work for him. So the heroic possibilities of war are rapidly vanishing. This is true of battle alike by land and sea. Homer would find no inspiration in a modern battle.

"Yes, there is a great truth underlying the popular faith that it is a noble thing to stand for the right, to sacrifice for it, to die for it if need be. But it is a total perversion to think that standing for the right means fighting somebody. The bravest men may often be persons of such sensibility or indeed physique that their courage could not be shown in a bodily struggle. Men who are faithful to principles, to duties; who will not yield nor compromise, but who suffer and sacrifice—they are heroes. Investigators who lay down their lives in the quest for truth, doctors, business men whom no consideration can swerve from their duty—why, nobody needs to be reminded that life is full of heroes beside whose deeds those of war pale and fade.

"Perhaps champions of the peace movement may not have dwelt sufficiently upon the positive, the affirmative ideals of the movement. It may be, as you suggest, a good plan to seek the truth involved in an error. The truth in this matter is that loyalty, courage, and the spirit of self-sacrifice are among the noblest traits of manhood. The error is in supposing that these traits are best shown in war. They are exhibited in peace in ways infinitely more splendid.

"We talk of patriotism. But has patriotism no other opportunities than those of conflict? Does a man because of filial affection go and pick a quarrel with his father's neighbors or business partners? Are there no ideals more stirring than those of martial glory? Is this generation conscious of calls to the service of native land in ways no more worthy than the way of taking a musket and killing somebody?

"You ask, in the language of Prof. James, for 'a moral equivalent for war.' A patriot needs only look about to find numberless causes that ought to warm the blood and stir the imagination. The dispelling of ignorance and the fostering of education, the investigation of disease and the searching out of remedies that will vanquish the giant ills that decimate the race, the inculcation of good feeling in the industrial world, the cause of the aged, the cause of the men and women who had so little chance—tell me, has war anything that beckons as these things beckon with alluring and compelling power? Whoso wants to share the heroism of battle let him join the fight against ignorance and disease—and the mad idea that war is necessary."

THE "NEW GENERATION" IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE

Sons of Rich Men Who Are in Training to Take Up the Responsible Work That Must Soon Be Laid Down by Their Fathers ---Manner of Men They Are.

A NEW name was added to the list of leaders in Wall Street last Wednesday. J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, and probably the most conspicuous figure in the American railroad world, resigned the Presidency in favor of his son, Louis W. Hill. The move was hardly a surprise in the Street. The elder Mr. Hill is nearly seventy years old. Reports of his retirement had been current for months, and last January Mr. Hill made only a qualified denial. The interest of financiers was rather drawn to his successor, the young man who had been elected in St. Paul the executivo head of one of the greatest railway systems in America.

From Louis W. Hill the chat of Wall Street drifted to other young men—the heirs-apparent of vast wealth, corporate interests, and power in the markets of the world. The names of J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, James Stillman, the Vanderbilts, and Jacob H. Schiff were mentioned. In every case the leader had provided for his successor. Usually it is a son. In a few cases a young man of unusual ability has also been selected to share the executive work.

Louis W. Hill is better known at the Great Northern Railway's offices in St. Paul than in New York. His residence is in the Western city, and he spends most of his time there. For a while at least he will be one of a family triumvirate in the management of the Hill interests. J. J. Hill, as Chairman of the railway's Board of Directors, will, it is said, have a part in the management identical with that he has played in recent years. His eldest son, James N. Hill, has been in the offices of the company for a number of years acting as Third Vice President, and more recently as First Vice President of the Great Northern Railway, and an official in several of the subsidiary corporations.

Much Like His Father.

The second son, Louis W. Hill, reflects in an even greater degreo the characteristics of his noted father. He is a quiet man of thirty-six years, already bearded like J. J. Hill, and resembles him in build, the clear glance of his gray eyes, and little peculiarities of manner. He was prepared for college at Exeter Military Academy, then went to Yale, being graduated in the Class of '91. Since then most of Mr. Hill's time has been spent learning the practical side of railroading on his father's line.

He began at the bottom—as a member of a construction corps. Then he learned the details of the shops and operating departments, went into the executive offices of the railway in St. Paul, and was elected a Director, and finally a Vice President. His abilities, say those who know him best, lie in administration rather than in finance. He knows a railroad "from the ballast" up to the complications of elaborate freight schedules. About seven years ago Mr. Hill married Miss Maude V. C. Taylor of this city. He has a beautiful home in St. Paul near his father's, on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi.

The officers of nineteen railroads look to the Grand Central Station for a final decision in questions of policy and finance. The aggregation of capital they represent is crystallized in two words—"Vanderbilt interests." These find an expression—in a financial way, at least—in William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., a young man who returned from Europe last Tuesday and was found the next day at his office in the station taking up the details of railroading. In him Wall Street sees the successor of the "Commodore," William H., and William K. Vanderbilt, and the fourth generation of the family to manage vast railroad interests.

The Younger Vanderbilts.

Mr. Vanderbilt is about thirty years old, and looks like his father, William K. Vanderbilt. He is short, compactly built, dark in coloring, with black curly hair. He married Miss Virginia Fair, sister of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and a daughter of Senator Fair of California, and, after leaving Harvard, went into the New York Central offices.

Railroading is different from banking or financing oil and steel corporations, in that successful management and the lives of thousands of travelers depend on an infinite number of details. Three of the younger generation of the Vanderbilt family are serving the New York Central. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has his desk in the financial department, Cornelius finds his greatest interest in the shop and construction department, and is said to know a railroad from the roadbed up. His cousin, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has combined both the financial and practical training. He has studied the modern methods of finance in Wall Street, has been taught the details of syndicate building, knows how securities are underwritten, and can transfer bonds with all the legal formalities. He knows quite as well what an electric locomotive should be, how to ballast a roadbed and build curves and bridges, and the difference between a standard and a "cull" railroad tie. To this combination of experience and practical ability, the railroad officials say, is due the gradual change of their attitude at the board meetings from toleration for Mr. Vanderbilt to serious deference and respect.

While men in Wall Street talked last week of the future of New York's great financial institutions, the National City Bank and the name of James Stillman were naturally among the first. It is not because the City Bank is about to round out a century of corporato existence—age such as that counts for little in "The Street." The bank is the greatest institution of its kind in the country. Other banks may be better known in special branches of finance; it is unrivalled in its deposits of over $100,000,000 and a businss of enormous proportions growing out of general mercantile and commercial transactions.

To James Stillman's abilities, since he succeeded Percy R. Pyne as President of the bank, in 1891, is this remarkable record largely due. Stories that Mr. Stillman would gradually give up many of his duties were revived about three months ago by a report that he had bought a house in Paris and would spend much of his time there. Who will succeed Mr. Stillman in the City Bank, as Director of eight railroads, and officer of trust companies and industrial corporations?

Young Stillman a Worker.

When a reporter asked the question last week the reply was: James A. Stillman, the financier's son. The younger Mr. Stillman has been trained in the business since he was graduated from Harvard in the Class of '96. First he served as a clerk, then as Assistant Cashier and, about a year ago, was elected a Director and Vice President of the bank.

The younger Mr. Stillman has already taken his place in life as a man of business and society. He and his wife, who was Miss Anne N. Potter, have their town house in Seventy-second Street, near Fifth Avenue. They are building a country home on the Hudson River not far from the elder Mr. Stillman's, in the Highlands, near West Point.

Neither his membership in usual clubs nor his business cares has deprived the younger Mr. Stillman of his love of a life in the open air. His friends know him as a mighty hunter of big game in the Rockies and Canada, and an enthusiast on the golf links, where he ranks as an expert.

Men in Wall Street say that much of the executive work in the National City Bank and the Stillman interests will ultimately fall on the shoulders of Frank A. Vanderlip, the Vice President. He offers the example of a stranger in New York, who in a few years has risen to a position of importance in the financial district.

Mr. Vanderlip is not much over forty years of age, although his iron-gray hair and mustache make him look older. Formerly a writer on financial topics on a Chicago newspaper, he became Secretary to a Cabinet officer, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and following that Vice President of the greatest bank in the country.

He began life as workman in a machine shop in a small town in Illinois, studied finance, and in 1888 became a financial reporter on the Chicago Tribune. Here he attracted the attention of Lyman J. Gage, who took young Vanderlip to Washington with him in 1897 when Mr. Gage became Secretary of the Treasury under President McKinley. Mr. Gage advanced him to the post of Assistant Secretary. It was Mr. Vanderlip who managed the issue of $100,000,000 war bonds in 1898. His work attracted the attention of the financiers in the City Bank. In 1902, before Mr. Gage retired from the Treasury Department, Mr. Vanderlip was offered his present position in the bank. He is one of the youngest men in Wall Street to assume such responsibilities, except, perhaps, in cases of great inherited wealth.

While talking of young financiers who have came to New York as strangers and rapidly reached a position where they have become prospective leaders, men on "The Street" also mentioned Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Mr. Kahn celebrated his fortieth birthday last month. He is regarded as the logical successor of Jacob H. Schiff. By birth and training he is Germnn. His father was a banker in Manheim. He gained experience in banking and international finance in Berlin and London before he came to America.

It was but natural that he should take an active part in the great railroad deals which have made his firm one of the most prominent in Wall Street, including the sensational Union Pacific and Northern Pacific operations of the Harriman Syndicate.

Mr. Kahn married Miss Addie Wolff, a daughter of Abraham Wolff of this city. A lover and patron of music, he is a Director of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company.

Much of his leisure is spent at his fine country house in Morristown, where he enjoys outdoor sports. He is a member of the St. Andrew's Golf and the Morristown Field Clubs.

Standard Oil Heirs.

No fears were expressed as to the lack of good material among the younger men in the Standard Oil Company. As one of the brokers put it, the big office building at 26 Broadway, with its suggestion of mystery, has an atmosphere all its own. It is unusual, he added, if the men working in the Standard Oil offices leave them to go to other corporations. There was an air of sober business about them that argued well for the new generation.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has practically taken his father's place in the great corporation. He is at his office early and late, working at a thousand and one executive details. He was educated to a business life from boyhood. In those days he never had a large allowance of pocket money, but was taught the value of it.

A story is told of him that he put up fence posts around a lot in Cleveland which his father owned and thereby earned a few cents. He did not spend it, but put the cash in bank, added to it, and finally asked his father to invest it for him. The spirit of the boy pleased his parent. The money was invested and was ultimately increased to $10,000.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a quiet man, just 30 years old. His home is close to his father's town house in Fifty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue. Dismissing his work for the Standard Oil interests and his directorships in allied corporations, the young man's name becomes conspicuous as the head of his Bible class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

If the executive leadership of Standard Oil should pass from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for one reason or another, the financiers on Wall Street said there was no telling exactly what would happen at 26 Broadway. The destiny of the great corporation might, as a remote possibility, be placed in the hands of a new man—some one with a natural genius for business who had been reared in the company's service. It is generally conceded, however, that there is plenty of good material to draw from. William Rockefeller has several sons. One of them, Percy G. Rockefeller, has shown marked business promise since he graduated from Yale in 1900 and entered the Standard Oil offices. He married Miss Isabel G. Stillman, and makes his home on the Rockefeller estate at Greenwich, Conn.

H. H. Rogers, one of the largest stockholders, also has a successor in his son, H. H. Rogers Jr., a Columbia man, who has devoted himself to the business since he graduated in 1901, and who is known as a clubman, yachtsman, and one of the younger set at Tuxedo.

In the hub of the financial wheel, at Wall and Broad Streets, stands an old-fashioned marble building, with the sign over the door reading "J. P. Morgan & Co." Near one of the windows on Broad Street, J. Pierpont Morgan has long been a familiar figure. Mr. Morgan will be 70 years old on the 17th of this month. Again and again it has been reported that he would retire. As many times the rumors have been denied. Mr. Morgan nevertheless spends less time at his office every month. Rarely is he to be found there after noon. His place is filled by his son, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., while the father enjoys his home and art gallery on Madison Avenue.

Young "J. P."

The brokers call Mr. Morgan's successor "Young J. P." His friends know him as "Jack." His deep chest and heavy frame, the keen gray eyes, a nose of generous proportions, and a direct, frank and concise manner of speech all suggest J. Pierpont Morgan as he was thirty years ago.

The younger Mr. Morgan has just turned his forty-first year. He graduated from Harvard in 1889, and spent several years in his father's office, beginning as a clerk. Most of his reputation as an excutive man has been made in London, where he became a partner of J. S. Morgan & Company, the English branch of the house, in 1897. Although a reticent man, and attending strictly to business, he inspired predictions among his English associates that some day he would be as much talked about in the world of finance as is his father.

In their private lives there are also many points of resemblance between father and son. The younger Mr. Morgan's home adjoins that of his father in Madison Avenue. About fourteen years ago he married Miss Jane N. Grew of Boston. He is fond of sports, especially horses and golf, but reads a good deal, especially history and biography, and has inherited his father's taste for pictures and curios. At his clubs—the Metropolitan, the University, New York Yacht, and Century among them—he is not looked upon as a bon vivant. The men who know him well, however, say his friendship is worth having for its own sake.

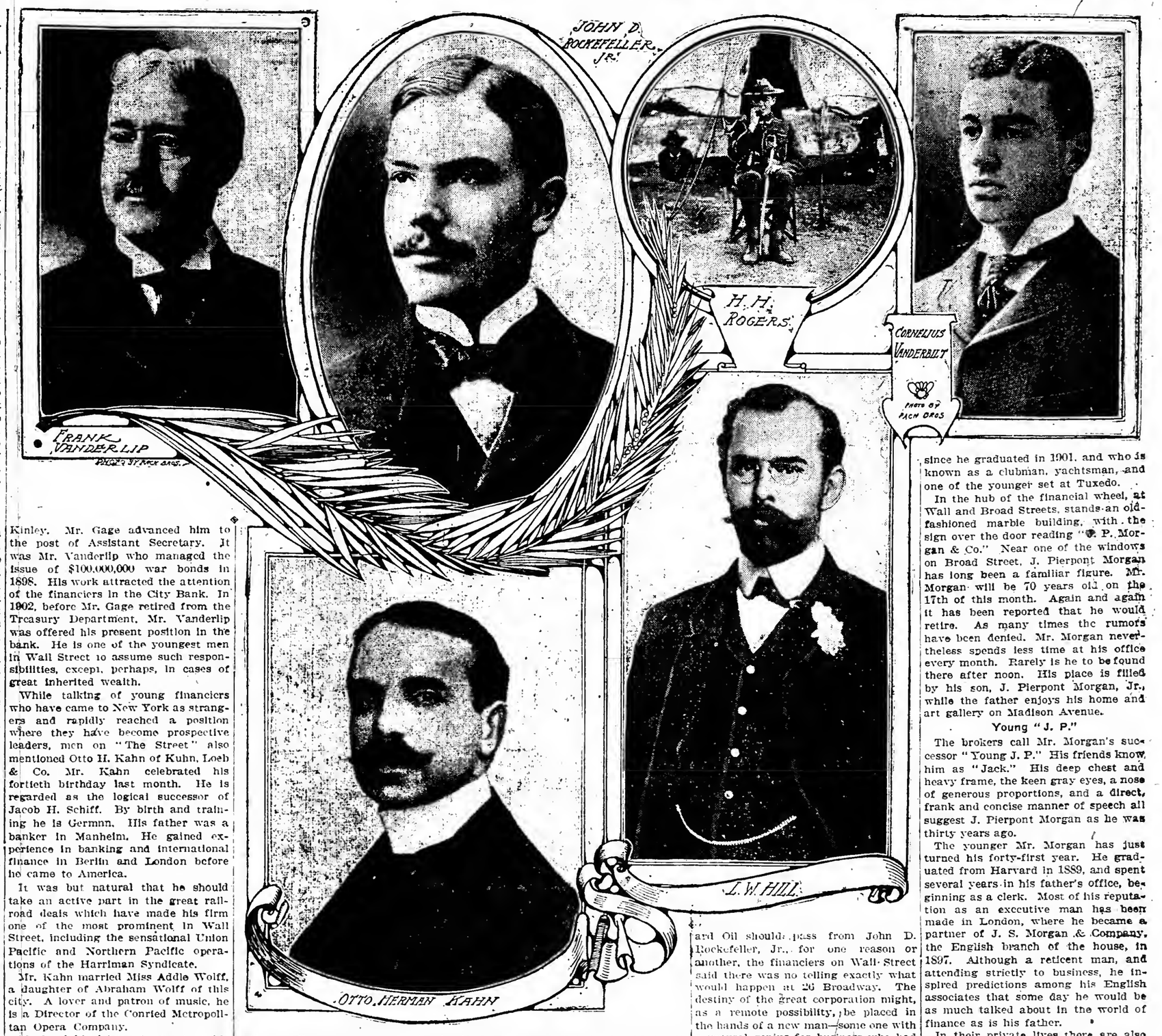

Precedents for the Roosevelt-Harriman Controversy

The "Mulligan Letter" Episode and the Credit Mobilier Scandal Recalled.

NOT even President Roosevelt's stanchest friends hold to the opinion that he has been particularly happy in the selection of the documentary evidence adduced to prove that Edward H. Harriman is entitled to full and unlimited membership in the Anaulas Club. On the contrary, the President's putting in ovidence these letters is recalling to many minds, who look out over the country and back through the years from this point of vantage, other notable incidents when statesmen have got themselves into trouble by citing letters. Further than this, the President's entanglements with Wall Street financiers is being compared to some similar instances of that kind which aro of the long ago, but still fresh in the minds of many men of the passing generation. The two historic instances of such entanglements which are being especially recalled are the cases of James A. Garfield and the Credit Mobilier Company in 1872, and the case of James G. Blaino and what became known as the "Mulligan Letters" in 1876.

The very emphatic and dramatic denial by President Roosevelt of the contents of Mr. Harriman's letter, the denunciation of Mr. Harriman as a liar, and the charge of a "conspiracy," then the production of letters which practically confirm not only the charges made by Mr. Harriman but those made three years ago by Judge Parker, by THE TIMES, and by many other newspapers, that there was collusion between the Roosevelt managers and the Wall Street financiers in the 1904 campaign, furnishes a striking parallel especially to the case of Blaine and the Mulligan letters. Mr. Blaine, while his conduct was under investigation by a committee of the House of Representatives, read a whole hatch of letters in explanation of his conduct. But, as in the case of Mr. Roosevelt, these letters instead of clearing the air gave rise to such a controversy that Mr. Blaine was defeated for the Republican nomination for President in the Cincinnati Convention held a short while afterward, which nomination he would unquestionably have received but for the incident.

The Blaine-Mulligan incident was one of the most dramatic which ever took place in the National Capitol. It was near the closing days of the Forty-fourth Congress. On the 6th day of June, 1876, it was, that the culmination came. James G. Blaine, a member of the lower house of Congress, a former Speaker of that body, one of the ablest and most brilliant men of his time, and ono of the most popular was his party's idol with a clear path, it was thought, to the Presidency. On tho floor of the House he aroso to a question of personal privilege, and performed that famous act for which he was dubbed by Robert Ingersoll the "Plumed Knight." He had the letters, the noted "Mulligan letters," and he placed them in evidence himself. The House of Representatives was crowded, both floor and gallery, and so excited grew the members and the spectators that several times the Speaker called in the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms and ordered him to clear the floor. For outsiders were on the floor, hundreds of men, Blaine sympathizers and friends of Proctor Knott, who led the opposition against Blaine. They had rushed by the door-keepers and flooded the floor.

In consequence of frequent charges in the newspapers of improper influence over certain members of Congress by certain railroads, and especially of the favors dono the Pacific railroads by Congress, through the Speaker, while Blaine was in that position, the House passed a resolution to investigate. Mr. Blaine's name was not mentioned in the resolution at all, but it was evident to all, or almost all, that the investigation was to be particularly directed toward him.

Shortly after the committee began its investigation, Warren Fisher of Boston, who had had charge of the construction of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad for some New England capitalists, was summoned to Washington to testify. It was known that Mr. Fisher had the disposition of all the bonds and stocks of the company, and it was also known that Congress had been asked to make certain land grants to this railroad, and that it made one while Mr. Blaine was Speaker. Mr. Blaine had made a certain ruling which favored this railroad. Mr. Fisher's coming down to Washington to testify, therefore, created an air of expectancy, especially since it was rumored that he had broken with Mr. Blaine.

Now, along with Mr. Fisher came a little Boston Irishman by the name of James Mulligan. Before the committee the next day Mulligan testified that Blaine, while Speaker of the House, had acted as broker for Warren Fisher in disposing of the securities of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. He said that Blaine had sold to certain of his wealthy friends in Maine about $520,000 worth of these securities, for which he received $162,500 in bonds and stocks as commission. It was just prior to that that the Union Pacific Railroad had got hold of something like $75,000 of the securities of the Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Mulligan one day was being prodded very closely by one of the members of the committee, Lawrence of Ohio, a friend of Blaine. Wincing under the fire, the little Irishman grew excited and reaching into his pocket he pulled out a small packet of letters and other papers. Flaunting this in the faces of his cross-examiner and of Mr. Blaine, he exclaimed with heat: "Here, I have the proof of every word I have said. These are Mr. Blaine's own letters telling about it."

After the meeting was over, Mr. Blaine went to Mulligan and besought him to give him the letters. Mulligan says that he went to his room and got on his knees before him, begging him to spare his wife and six children from disgrace and to prevent his everlasting ruin. Mulligan, however, refused to give up the letters except under promise from Mr. Blaine that he would upon his "honor as a gentleman" return them to him. Mr. Blaine took the letters and asked Mulligan what he intended to do with them. Mulligan told him that he intended to publish them if any one questioned his veracity or impugned his testimony. Mr. Blaine then refused to give up the letters. The incident was published in the papers and created the greatest excitement in Washington and throughout the whole country.

Mr. Blaine refused to give up the letters when they were demanded of him by the Investigating Committee. Instead, he rose to a question of personal privilege in the House, and made his famous speech in defense of himself. There he produced the bundle of letters, and declaring that he wanted 44,000,000 of his countrymen to know what they contained, proceeded to read them.

One of them began: "My dear Sir: I spoke to you a short time ago about a point of interest to your railroad company that occurred at the last session of Congress." The letter went on to describe how that a measure was up to grant certain lands to the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. Some member not in favor of the measure tried to defeat it by offering an amendment which would not pass. The letter declared that the bill would not have passed with that amendment, yet the amendment would have prevailed if the House had voted upon it. Blaine, who was Speaker, sent a page to Gen. Logan, who was known to be in favor of the bill, and told him to make a point of order against the amendment and he, the Speaker, would sustain the point of order. This was done, and the amendment went out, and the bill was passed. Blaine described it all in his letter to Fisher, and then added: "At that time I had never seen Mr. Caldwell, but you can tell him that without knowing it I did him a great favor."

The other letters were about the bonds, which Blaine was selling for Fisher, and in most of the letters there were requests for more liberal settlements than Fisher had allowed. In another letter Mr. Blaine used these words: "I do not feel that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise if I once embark in it. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful."

There is this difference between the Blaine-Mulligan-Fisher incident and the Roosevelt-Harriman incident, that while President Roosevelt gave out the letters himself to be printed in the papers, only a few newspaper correspondents being present, Mr. Blaine read his letters to crowded galleries. The most intense excitement prevailed throughout the two hours' speech and subsequent speeches made by the opponents of Blaine, and a thrill went through the whole country.

Proctor Knott was Chairman of the committee which had in charge the investigation. Mr. Blaine charged him, in the first instance, with having put two Democrats and ex-Confederate soldiers on the committee to investigate him. The galleries cheered Mr. Blaine when he made this charge. Mr. Knott arose and said that he had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of the sub-committee, but he said that the two ex-Confederate soldiers of the committee were equal in ability to the gentleman from Maine, "and," said he, "it is no disparagement from the gentleman of Maine to say that in the matter of honor they are his superiors." At this, there were hisses from the galleries and from the Republican side. "There are three kinds of animals which hiss," remarked the imperturbable Knott, "vipers, geese, and fools." This sally, harsh as it was, created a laugh and brought back the House to good humor.

Mr. Blaine didn't get the nomination at Cincinnati that year, and when he did get it, the letters were undoubtedly influential in defeating his election.

In the case of the Credit Mobilier scandal, there were no letters and there was no testifying on the part of anybody against himself, but there were important documents, which many members of Congress were afraid of, and their publication bears something of a resemblance to the method by which the first Harriman letter was published. That is, the documents were stolen from a courtroom in Delaware by a newspaper correspondent. The documents were published, and so many members of Congress were involved that a Congressional investigation was offered.

The Credit Mobilier scandal was simply this: The Credit Mobilier was a company chartered under the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose mainly to take charge of the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was then under construction. The Credit Mobilier undertook the construction of it. Oakes Ames, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, had large stock holdings in the company. It was in the days when the United States was giving large subsidies to these Pacific railroads, and the Union Pacific needed governmental favors. Oakes Ames's scheme was to sell to his fellow Congressmen stock in the Credit Mobilier. The stock was worth over 200. Ames sold it to Congressmen at par, and if they did not have the money to pay for it he sold it to them on credit, and in some cases allowed them to pay for it in the dividends on the stock. Since the company was declaring an 80 per cent. dividend it took just fifteen months for the stock to pay for itself. Thus the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific had many friends in Congress. An investigation in 1872 showed that many prominent members of the House had bought stock on these liberal terms from Oakes Ames. Among these was James A. Garfield. It is said, however, that Garfield was not hurt politically by this. In the Presidential election in Ohio, when Garfield was a condidate, it is said that men fell over one another trying to be the 329th man to vote for Garfield. Three hundred and twenty-nine dollars was the amount of dividends from the Credit Mobilier which Garfield had gotten on his stock. Such a scandal was created that Garfield gave up his stock. It was the Credit Mobilier scandal which ruined Schuyler Colfax politically. And it was the same which killed James Brooks of New York.

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Most of us are guilty of sins of omission because they involve less effort than the other kind.

TRAPS LAID FOR THE UNWARY RAILWAY ENGINEER

"Surprise Tests" Show That Increased Respect Is Being Paid to Orders and Signals and That "Running By" Is Becoming a Serious Matter.

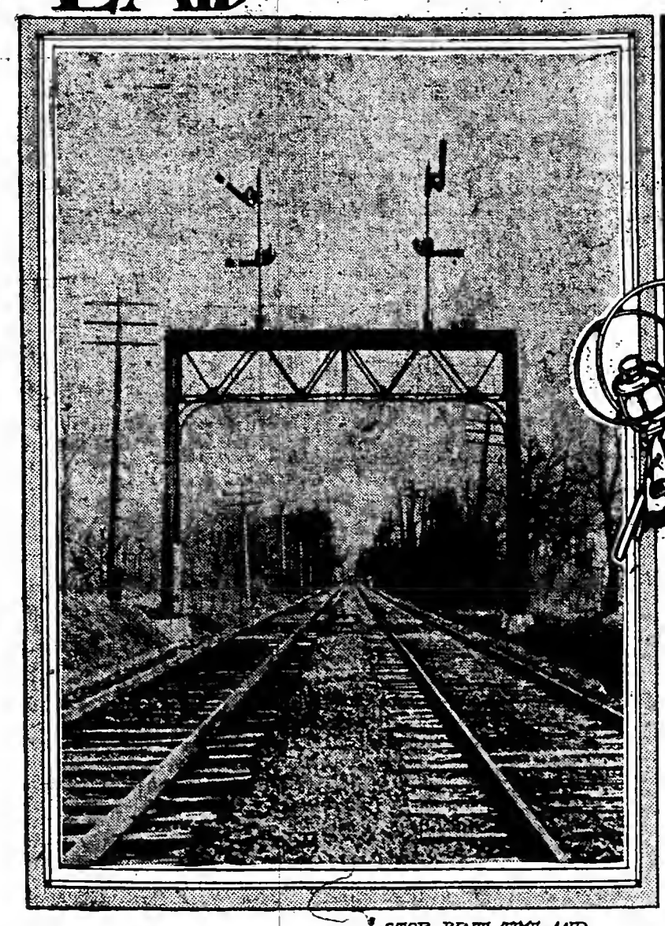

STOP, WAIT TIME, AND PROCEED SIGNAL.

SIXTY MILES AN HOUR

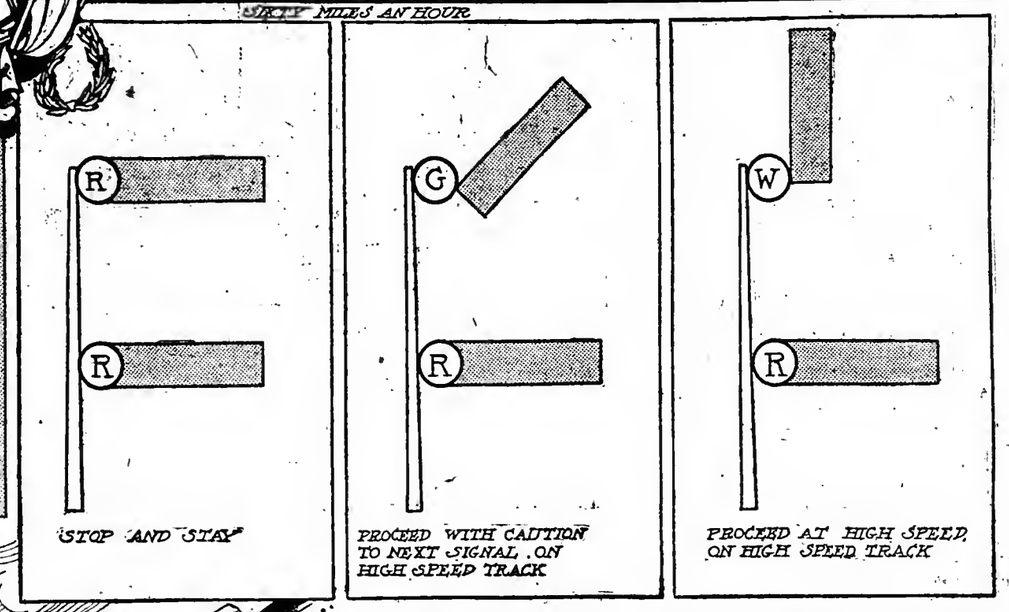

STOP AND STAY

PROCEED WITH CAUTION TO NEXT SIGNAL, ON HIGH SPEED TRACK

PROCEED AT HIGH SPEED, ON HIGH SPEED TRACK

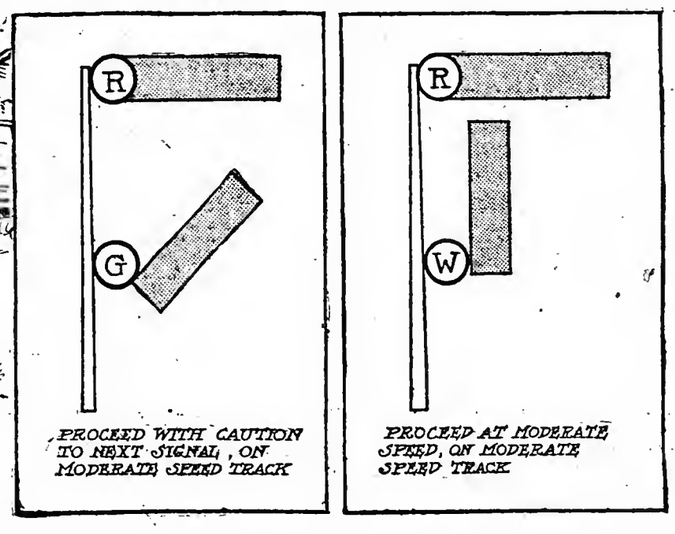

PROCEED WITH CAUTION TO NEXT SIGNAL, ON MODERATE SPEED TRACK

PROCEED AT MODERATE SPEED, ON MODERATE SPEED TRACK

"THE engineer disregarded signals."

In future this verdict will seldom be reached in investigations into railroad accidents. Recent "surprise tests" held by the Pennsylvania Railroad showed that only 3 per cent. of more than 2,000 engineers ran past "danger" and "caution" signals suddenly sprung upon them. This means that the engineer is being trained to closer regard for signals, and that the modern system of signaling has facilitated this training.

Before the installation on the railroads of the telegraph block, the automatic and other modern signal systems, which through many devices have compelled the engineer to observe greater caution, accidents due to engineers disregarding signals were numerous. Years ago, when a train was stalled, one of the crew would run back on the road with a flag and a lantern to stop the approach of the next train. Often in a blinding snowstorm the man carrying the danger signals would be passed on the road by an approaching train. Until it loomed up suddenly like a grim ghost in the white mist its presence would be unsuspected. Then it would be too late. The red lantern could be seen in a snowstorm, but the engineer was not keen to face the freezing sleet.

"An interesting case of willfulness on the part of an engineer happened on the New York Central some years ago," said a well-informed railroad man yesterday. "An engineer on the road boasted to his fellows that 'there ain't no flag what can stop me unless I want to stop.' Apparently there wasn't. A train plunged into the river at New Hamburg, N. Y., through an open drawbridge, by the side of which fluttered a red flag. When from the river the body of the engineer was dragged it was found to be the boastful engineer."

Accidents caused by engineers running past flags and lanterns became so numerous that an expedient to prevent them was sought. Somebody suggested that flagmen be furnished with giant torpedoes and place them on the track in addition to using flag and lantern. Engineers stopped when the torpedoes exploded, but after remaining still for some time with no danger evident ahead, they would start ahead again, only to crash into a stalled train back of some curve in the road. No excuse could be offered by the engineer for the accident. He had violated the rules of the company. He had taken a chance. His thorough knowledge of the road and the rules magnified the enormity of his error, but it afforded no relief.

Finally popular feeling demanded reform so strongly that the railroad man was forced to heed. After wrecks traffic figures fall off, showing that the public was afraid to patronize the road. Evidences of this character compelled the reassurance of the public. The railroad man, who conscientiously and honestly sought to remedy conditions, learned that no matter how much money he spends in perfecting his signal system, a careless engineer can render it inefficient. So he has taken the engineer in hand.

Many times when the débris is cleared after a wreck, a mangled form wrapped in shreds of oily overalls is found and identified as the engineer. He has paid for his fault with his life, but that has not prevented other carelessness. And the engineer who escapes the death into which he has dragged carloads of other persons, to meet discharge and perhaps a prison cell, does not prevent others committing the same acts of criminal negligence. The experienced railroad man knows that the moral effect of such catastrophes upon other engineers really amounts to nothing.

Finally the Division Superintendents decided that the solution lay in the simplification of the signal system. "Simplify the system so that instructions to engineers will be so simple that they cannot possibly make mistakes," has been the dictum. The old flag and lantern and torpedo that gave way to other devices, which gradually grew into so involved, so complicated, a system that reading of a signal became like solving a puzzle to the engineer, forced, through the demand for fast travel and the natural growth of the railroads, the gradual evolution of a new signal system. Thus gradually the telegraph block, automatic and other modern systems have been evolved. All of these seek to obviate the carelessness of the engineer and to minimize danger. They have been wonderfully successful.

Yet there have been bad wrecks recently despite these highly efficient systems. The most recent was on Dec. 30, 1906. A freight train ran into a stalled passenger train of the Baltimore & Ohio on that date at a place called Terra Cotta, just outside of Washington. Of the passengers on the train 43 were killed and 67 injured. "The engineer on the freight train disregarded signals," was the verdict reached in the investigation.

It was this wreck more than anything else that caused the Pennsylvania Railroad to announce that many extensions in its block signal system were in the course of construction, and that the management of the railroad was exerting every effort to increase the care shown by the employes in operating the trains according to the signals. The railroad set on foot investigations that worked a sudden transformation in the engineer.

Recent "surprise tests" conducted by the Pennsylvania Railroad seem to indicate that the metamorphosed engineer has come out of his cocoon. Ninety-seven surprise signal tests have been made in the last three months on the road. In that time 2,252 trains have been tested. Ninety-seven per cent. of the men complied with the rules of the company, while 3 per cent. ran past the signals before stopping. These latter were marked in the official record of the company as deficient and all of them were suspended, the suspensions ranging from two to forty-two days. The severity of the punishment is explained in this statement of the company concerning the tests:

"It is the well-settled principle of the Pennsylvania management that negligence which might cause an accident is almost, if not quite, as serious as if the accident really occurred."

In this connection it is interesting to know that the Pennsylvania Railroad is trying a new system of signals, which will be used in the new terminal it is erecting in Washington. The system was devised by a committee appointed by the railroad to investigate existing methods of signal operation and to recommend a system which could be adopted over all the lines. The system developed is expected to combine the best features of train protection with proper provision for train operation. It will take considerable money to install this system. To prevent carelessness, the company is educating its engineers up to the new system with "surprise tests." It does not intend to have its money wasted.

For obvious reasons the tests were conducted with the utmost secrecy. They were also held while the regular schedules were in operation. Under the circumstances the engineer had not the slightest idea that he was being examined; in fact, he never learned that the investigation was going on until it had been in progress many months. At unusual times in unexpected places he would come upon signals set at a "caution" or a "danger" position, and would either observe or ignore the instructions given him. In a convenient place were stationed division officials, who made a careful record of the engineer's actions. If the engineer obeyed the signal, he never heard anything about it; if he disobeyed the signal, he was suspended. The only reply he received to his question as to the reason for his suspension was "for ignoring signals."

Pennsylvania Railroad Trying a New System of Automatic Signaling Which Will Be Used in Its New Terminal in Washington.

On the Pennsylvania Railroad automatic telegraph block and interlocking switch and signal systems are used. Automatic signals are controlled by the train, and human agency has nothing to do with their operation. The telegraph block signal system and the interlocking switch and signal system each require an operator to manipulate. The automatic signal does not require an attendant. At block signal stations the rules of the company require that the operator report to the proper officials any engineer not properly observing all signals. With the automatic block signal system, however, the signals are located between these offices, where there is no one to report non-observance of the signals. The automatic system thus naturally affords the best opportunity for "surprise tests."

In automatic signaling on the Pennsylvania Railroad two signals appear to the engineer. The "home" signal is with reference to the block immediately ahead. If that shows "white" he may proceed. If it shows "red" he must come to a stop before passing the signal. If he passes the signal by as much as five feet he has violated orders, and is therefore subject to discipline. Each "home" signal has its distance signal, which indicates whether its "home" signal is clear or not, and displays either "white" or "green." "Green" is a "caution" signal, and requires the engineer to get his train under control so that he can stop at the "home" signal. This does not necessarily mean that the train must slow down immediately if it can pass at a high rate of speed and still be able to stop at the next signal. "Caution" does not mean "stop." In the "surprise tests" distance signals were set at "green," "home" signals at "red," at places where engineers are accustomed to find them "white" fuses were displayed, and torpedoes were placed on the track at unusual places, switch lights extinguished, and everything in connection with signaling trains was placed either at a "caution" or "danger" position.

Other tests besides the one already mentioned have been made by the road. On Aug. 4, 23, and 24, and Oct. 3 and 5 last year special tests were held at certain stations. On these occasions a total of 291 trains passed the signal stations during the tests, and all but fifteen came to full stops before reaching the testing point. Every one of the fifteen delinquents brought his engine to a full stop before getting more than a few feet beyond the signal. But even in these cases, where the error was simply one of judgment in handling the air brakes, every one of the engineers was severely disciplined—in some cases as much as thirty days' suspension being imposed.

Of 180 trains tested on the main line of the road recently 98 per cent. obeyed the rules absolutely. The remaining 2 per cent. in not carrying out the rules of the company were severely disciplined. Tests made on the New York division, where trains are operated so frequently and many on high-speed schedules, gave a perfect record in the observance of the company's rules. The records show a constant decrease in the percentage of those not disobeying implicitly all orders.

April a Month of Action

COL. JOHN M. BISHOP, Deputy Surveyor of Customs, whose duties in connection with the examination of baggage on the transatlantic piers have made him better known probably to transatlactic voyagers than any other man in America, is a deep student of the history of the civil war. In his researches Col. Bishop has discovered that no month played so important a part in that struggle as did April. In April Lincoln was assassinated, Lee was made Commander in Chief of the Army of Northern Virginia, Albert Sidney Johnston was killed at Shiloh, Farragut fought the battle of New Orleans, and Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox. These and other events that made history in the sixties Col. Bishop tells of in the following interview:

"No month in the year figures so conspicuously in our war history," said Col. Bishop, "as does April. Forty-six years ago on the 12th of this month Fort Sumter was fired on by the militia of the State of South Carolina. Hardly had President Lincoln taken his seat on March 4, 1861, when the Legislature of South Carolina voted to raise an army of ten thousand men. Charleston at once became the storm centre of the rebellion. Men from all parts of the South flocked to Charleston to volunteer. Fort Sumter must be seized. Its builders had not dreamed that it would ever be fired on from the land side, and so it was not capable of making a stubborn resistance against the fifteen batteries which sent shot and shell against it from Morris Island, Fort Moultrie, and other points. The bombardment of Fort Sumter was hastened by the Southern fire-eaters in order to stir certain wavering States to take the final plunge into secession. Edmund Ruffin of Virginia, who had hastened to Charleston to urge immediate assault on the flag of the Union, was accorded the honor of firing the first shot at the doomed fort. This shot was fired from a mortar at Fort Johnson at 4 o'clock on the morning of April 12. Major Anderson made a heroic but hopeless resistance. He surrendered at noon on April 13.

"Edmund Ruffin, who fired the first shot of the war, committed suicide at his home in Danville, Va., after the surrender in 1865, by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun. His dying message was that he did not want to survive the liberties of his people. On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops.

"The first expedition to go forward in the service of the Government in the civil war was equipped in New York City. Acting under orders of President Lincoln, G. V. Fox equipped a vessel, the steamship Baltic, and with an escort of 200 men sailed from New York on April 9 with supplies for Fort Sumter. A squadron composed of the United States ships Pawnee, Powhatan, Pocahontas, and Harriet Lane, with three tugs, accompanied the Baltic. The expedition failed to reach Charleston in time.

"The Ringgold Flying Artillery of Reading, Penn., was the first military organization to respond to the President's call for troops. It started for Washington April 16. On April 19 the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was attacked by a mob while passing through Baltimore to Washington.

"On April 22 Robert E. Lee was made Commander in Chief of the forces of Virginia. On April 25 the New York Seventh Regiment reached Washington, traveling by water from Philadelphia to Annapolis, to avoid Baltimore. On April 6 and 7, 1862, was fought the battle of Shiloh, the Confederates being commanded by Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston and the Federals by Gen. U. S. Grant. The National forces numbered about 45,000 men, while the Confederates were perhaps 5,000 less. In this engagement Gen. Johnston was killed and his army defeated.

"On April 18, 1862, Commodore Farragut began the famous naval engagement known as the 'Battle of New Orleans.' After a five days' bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip the Federal commander ran the gantlet of these forts and attacked the rebel fleet, destroying eleven of their vessels and winning a signal victory. The Confederate forts surrendered on April 28.

"The first day of April, 1863, was ushered in by a bread riot at Richmond, Va. Three thousand women, armed with guns, clubs, and stones, broke open the Government stores and private stores, taking out bread, clothing, and provisions. Jeff Davis made a speech to the rioters and later the militia quelled the disorder.

"On April 7, 1863, Col. A. D. Streight started from Murfreesboro, Tenn., in command of a cavalry expedition in Georgia and Alabama. The famous Confederate General, N. B. Forrest, gave chase, and one of the most noted running fights of the war ensued. Forrest dogged the heels of the invaders, fighting daily for a period of ten days. Finally Streight's ammunition was exhausted and his men so reduced by fatigue that he was forced to surrender. His entire command, about 1,500 men, were sent to Libbey Prison at Richmond, from which loathsome prison Col. Streight and 100 of his men subsequently escaped by burrowing beneath the walls.

"During April, 1863, no less than sixty engagements took place between the Union and Confederate Armies.

"On April 21, 1863, the President proclaimed West Virginia a State of the Union. April 12, 1864, witnessed the notorious Fort Pillow massacre, by which about four hundred colored soldiers were shot by Confederates under Gen. N. B. Forrest. The first days of April, 1865, witnessed the dying struggles of Gen. Lee's Army of Virginia.

"The battle of Five Forks was fought on the first day of the month by Federals under Sheridan. On the 2d Grant pushed operations in front of Petersburg. On the 3d Richmond was occupied by the Union forces under Major Gen. Weitzell of the Twenty-fifth Corps. Lee telegraphed Davis at 3 P. M. on Sunday, the 3d, that he was driven back and must evacuate. This was announced in church. All the leading men got away that evening. Four rebel ironclads and five wooden vessels were blown up. The Virginia was sunk in the James River. The city was fired and much of it destroyed. Five thousand wounded Confederates were found in the Richmond hospitals.

"On April 6 Gen. Sherman began his famous march from the far South to Washington.

"On the 8th of April Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant at Appomattox, Va. On the 14th of April, 1865, the flag which was hauled down from Fort Sumter in 1861, was again raised over the fort by Gen. (formerly Major) Anderson, who was in command of the fort when it fell. The flag was absent from duty four years and a day.

"President Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865."

Only an Organ Grinder

FOR the past five years an Italian organ grinder of the old school has made almost daily visits to certain houses in the upper part of this city, until now the people in front of whose homes he plays know him as they do the butcher and the baker. His bandbox-like organ is supported by a wide strap over his shoulders and a stick underneath, and is loaded with such classics as "Where is my wandering boy to-night," "Watch on the Rhine," "The Marseillaise," and other soul-stirring melodies. One day last week the man and his music box stopped in front of one of the houses on his route and he was about to turn the organ crank handle when suddenly his hand dropped to his side and he stared in open-eyed wonder at the doorknob on which hung a black crêpe. He stood there for a few minutes, his eyes wandering from window to window, apparently searching for the familiar faces as though he would account for the one the crêpe told him was no more, but finally, with slow, hesitating steps and lowered head, he approached the door and rang the bell. A lady in mourning opened the door, and the Italian, nervously clutching his soft hat in one hand pointed to the crêpe with the other.

"Canna you tell who dead?" he asked in a voice that suggested mingled reverence and fear that he was treading on forbidden ground.

"My mother is dead," replied the lady.

"Ah, ze leetle lady! She sit by ze window and leesten to ze music, so? Ze lady with ze white hair?" nodded the organ grinder as though affirming his own words.

"Yes, that was the lady," responded the young woman.

"It ees so sad, so sad!" muttered the Italian, bowing his head and placing his hand over his heart as he retreated down the steps. An hour later he was again at the door. The colored maid answered his summons and he handed her a big parcel wrapped in tissue paper.

"Gif to ze leetle lady," was all that he said and went away. The package contained a handsome floral design that must have cost at least $10.

Admiral Beresford's Views on New York

ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, Commander in Chief of the British Channel Fleet, who has been in this country and Mexico for several weeks winding up the one-million-dollar estate of his brother, Delaval, who was killed in a railroad accident in South Dakota a few months ago, will sail for England in a few days. In an interview which he granted at the Hotel Netherland the Admiral gave some of his impressions of America, to whose shores he is no stranger. Of New York he said:

"The business part of New York is very much more alive before 8 o'clock in the morning than the city part of London at that hour. On the other side we take things more easy. Here one sees in the downtown section the banker, the broker, the merchant, the speculator, the 'bulls' and the 'bears' flying past him and into their offices in hot pursuit of the 'almighty dollar,' and the English visitor suddenly realizes that in New York the business man has been downtown, made a fortune, lost it, and has begun to make another one before the London business man has had his breakfast of bacon and eggs. But the New Yorker, I find, doesn't accomplish more work and bigger deeds in the long run. Great allowance, you know, must be made for your natural fussiness and excitability, for there is no doubt that you people are inordinately high strung. The great difference between the New Yorker and the Londoner is that the New Yorker takes three steps to the Londoner's one. The Gothamite expends three times as much nervous energy as the Londoner does in the execution of his day's work, but he hasn't more to show for the extra steam expended when he quits his office for the day. More leisurely methods in your daily business life are what you people ought to cultivate."

Shouldering and elbowing each other in the street are habits which Lord Charles declared New Yorkers were especially guilty of.

"My many sojourns here," he said, "have taught me that the best time for a stroll in New York is when it is raining, for one can then have the streets practically to himself. But the rain must be heavy. I infinitely prefer walking on wet and muddy streets to being constantly jostled about."

Turning to the subject of politics, Lord Beresford, who is an Irishman himself, said that the Irish and Germans rule America politically, and he seemed considerably piqued at this.

"The Irish—my own countrymen, who couldn't rule themselves at home to save their lives—and the Dutch vote holds the balance of power, I find, in almost every part of America. This, as I see it, is due to the fact that the Republican and Democratic Parties are so nearly of the same size. Consequently a man who goes into politics here has to court the Irish and Dutch vote. You people don't seem to care; you just follow the leader. The result is that you don't dare to say that your soul is your own without first getting the permission of Mr. O'Flynn and Mr. Schmidt. I do not suppose, however, that this condition will last forever—at least, I hope not. Some day you Americans will declare independence of the Irish and Dutch vote, and then foreigners, like myself, visiting your shores will be able to know what real Americans think and mean.

"There are probably no two cities in the world which are at the same time so alike and so unlike as New York and London.

"To me one of the most striking things about New York is the absence of chimney pots on its buildings. In this particular the city reminds me of nothing so much as a battleship without funnels. London is dotted with thousands of chimney pots—sometimes dozens of them on one building. But chimney pots are as necessary to us as steam heat and rubbers are to you. And speaking of rubbers, by the way, reminds me that I saw one of your marines in the street the other day with rubbers on and also carrying an open umbrella. There was a little drop of rain coming down at the time. The sight struck me as being, to use that expressive phrase of yours, 'the limit.' Of course I suppose it is one of the idiosyncrasies of your people, but I may say that if a British sailor were to be seen on the public streets in England similarly rigged out he would be instantly mobbed. All that marine fellow needed, it seemed to me, to complete his outfit was a lady's fur muff and a hot water rubber bag."

Lord Charles has traveled all over the United States in his periodic visits, and the most wonderful feature he finds in the growth and expansion of the country is the number and variety of its cities.

"But in passing through its cities," he said, "one does not find any marked diversity of architecture, although in the sites and surrounding scenery, in character and composition of population, in temperament and degrees of energy, the very widest range is to be found."

Twelve o'Clock

EVERY day at noon a crowd assembles at Fulton Street and Broadway and hundreds of eyes are leveled heavenward for a moment or two. The uneducated observer wonders what it is all about, and tries to fathom the mystery by following the crowd's gaze. Suddenly with one accord the crowd pulls out its watches, some of the people merely glance at their timepieces, and with a smile of satisfaction pass on, others pause a moment to thumb their stem setters, and in a twinkling the crowd has melted away. This performance is a daily event in the neighborhood, and is explained by the fact that on the roof of a building near the southwest corner of Fulton Street and Broadway there is a sixty-foot pole upon which a big red ball slides up and down. Until 12 o'clock midday the ball remains at the top of the pole, but promptly at 12 it slides down and the waiting crowd knows that 12 o'clock has officially arrived.

Beginning at the Wrong End

On lower Broadway, just below the Post Office, a vacant store was recently altered and redecorated for a new tenant, and a freshly painted sign announced, not a glorious opening nor the advent of somebody with the best line of something, but a "closing out sale." Closing out before starting! Evidently, the author of "To arrive you must start" reckoned without his host.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN ENGLAND

Chiefly Due to the Remarkable Success of Two Members of a Remarkable Group of New York Girls Who, as Bouncers, Flourished Thirty Years Ago.

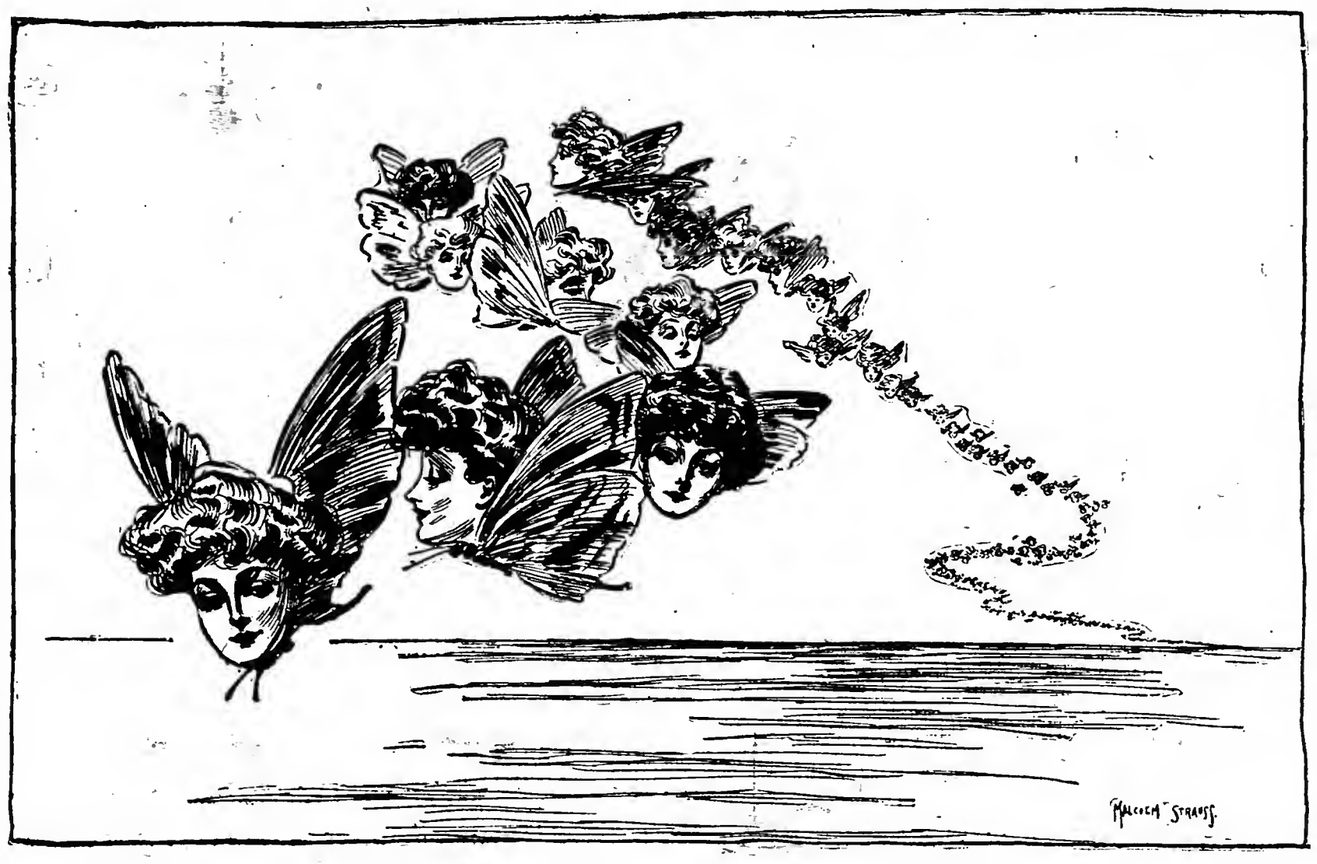

ONCE upon a time—some 30 years ago—there existed in New York a group of girls so fair, so clever, so gay, so inexhaustible as to attract universal attention, while all men admired and few women envied. Brought together by similar tastes and pleasures, they grew together by mutual understanding and good-will. They presented a solid and unabashed front to the rest of society. Like Dumas's Mousquetaires they were all for one, one for all. No dance was complete without them, for they waltzed better than other girls. No country house frolic was a "go" unless they led the skating, the bobsledding, the charades, and the blind man's buff. They were pre-eminent at the Jerome Park races, and were as much at home on the deck of a yacht as on the top of a coach. They sallied for a season at Newport, or would go off together to some country hamlet and make that for the moment the headquarters of fashion.

It was at this time that the late Laurance Oiyphant was attempting to propagate his somewhat complicated system of sociology in this country. He was a favored guest at the house of the late S. L. M. Barlow, and it was there that he first came into contact with these fragrant specimens of American girlhood. Like all men, he was vastly attracted by their originality and mobility, but unlike most men he was able to write down his impressions and sentiments in a series of charming articles which he contributed to The World, of which the gifted William Henry Hurlbert was then editor. Under tho title of "The Bouncers" he gracefully and delicately handed down to social fame the traits and peculiarities of these comrades of his host's daughters, and as "Bouncers" they will always be known as long as any tradition of New York society remains.

There were only six original "Bouncers," although later they had many imitators and would-be followers. Let us introduce them formally to our readers. First and foremost there was Miss Consuelo Yznaga, now her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Manchester. Next in importance must rank Miss Minnie Stevens, now Lady Arthur Paget. Miss Elsie Barlow, the only one of the magic sextet to die young, became Mrs. Stephen Henry Olin; Miss Helen Gandy is Mrs. Henry Y. Leavitt; Miss Margaret Gandy is Mrs. Lawrence Perkins, and Miss Dora Tbayer is Mrs. Riggs of Washington.

It is only with the first two, who married Englishmen, that our present interests are concerned, and neither our own society of the day nor Olyphant himself ever had any conception of the influence these two New York "Bouncers" were to have upon not only the social life of London but upon the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. They were the pioneers of the American woman's influence in England, an influence which in these two distinct instances has gone far beyond mere ballroom popularity or royal favor, and has come as close as woman may to affairs of State and Cabinet councils.

The Duke of Manchester.

It was in the early seventies that the young Viscount Mandeville, heir to the Dukedom of Manchester, first made his appearance in New York. It might have been sung of him as of a hero in one of Offenbacb's operas:

Il n'est pas beau, il n'est pas riche,
Il manque tout-à-fais de l'esprit!

He had left England in bad odor with his own people, but had retained the esteem of the then Prince of Wales, now King Edward, and was very proud of a cable of congratulations he received on his birthday signed "Sandringham," the Prince's private code name, and which he showed extensively about his haunts in the Tenderloin. His prospects at this time were anything but bright. He had made no career for himself in the army or in politics. His tastes were for the race track and the prize ring. His father's life seemed good for years, and at all events the family estates were so incumbered that a Dukedom to the young Viscount seemed like only an additional burden.

Yet there was a winning friendliness, a wistful sincerity, about "Kim," as he was called after the family castle, Kimbolton, that won him many friends in New York. Of course the clubs were open to the young nobleman, and in time he too fell in with and under the thralldom of the "Bouncers." That he was no heiress hunter is proved by the fact that he married the poorest of the group. His future Duchesa was the beautiful daughter of Antonio Yznaga del Valle, who had at one time been one of the richest of Cuban planters, but had lost his fortune through the political convulsions of that unhappy island. Her mother was Miss Ellen Clements, a woman of rare beauty and accomplishments, who long charmed New York and Newport society with her charming musical talents, which her daughter inherited to a marked degree. The Yznagas were then dividing their time between a plantation in Louisiana and a small house in New York. Mandeville's wooing was short and decisive, though never a man had more clamorous rivals. Whether it was the prospective Dukedom or his own weird personality that won out is not material. A wedding in New York followed in 1875.

There was nothing triumphal about the Mandevilles' return to England. They retired to a small Irish estate, part of the Manchester property, and settled down to a quiet country existence. There in 1877 was born the present Duke, who is married to Miss Zimmerman of Cincinnati. But if Mandeville had neither money nor position, he still had the friendship and good-will of the Prince of Wales. It was during those early days of comparative poverty and seclusion that Lady Mandeville had the best opportunities of gaining the regard of his Royal Highness and of his consort as well. Her gay and buoyant spirits, her varied talents, her great beauty, combined with rare tact and, above all, the piquancy and originality of the original "Bouncer," made an impression upon the heir to the British throne which time has never effaced or dulled. Other favorites might come and go, but she was always as she is to-day persona gratissima to Albert Edward, and long before she became the Duchess of Manchester she was as welcome a guest at Marlborough House and Sandringham as she is to-day at Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace.

Lady Mandeville had some years to wait before she could add the ultimate triumph of the strawberry leaves to her big baaket full of fruits and flowers, but the coveted prize added practically nothing to her already assured position at Court, except in the matter of rank. Soon after the Duke of Manchester died his widow became the Duchess of Devonshire, and left the path entirely clear for that Duchess of Manchester, the former "Bouncer," who will always rank in English history as the most fascinating and influential of her name. Her husband only lived to enjoy his ducal honors until 1892, when he was succeeded by the boy born in Ireland in 1877. After his death Consuelo, Duchess, devoted herself to the education of her lovely twin daughters, who unhappily succumbed to an hereditary taint of consumption just as they approached womanhood, and since then her life has been passed in the enjoyment of an ever-cherished intimacy with the King and Queen of England and their immediate entourage.

It is difficult for us simple-minded republicans to appreciate just what the reciprocal benefits are to be exchanged between a sovereign and his subject. It would seem all sufficient for the subject simply to bask in the smiles and approbation of royalty, and for the sovereign to enjoy the best and brightest moods of the subject and dismiss the rest as unworthy. This is scarcely the case with King Edward and the now Dowager Duchesa of Manchester. No King of England to-day could carry forward the affairs of state and public etiquette with such firmness and precision as King Edward does without the cheery companionship and confidence of tried and trusty private friends. There is perhaps no man in public life who could be more bored by the routine of a Court than King Edward if he could not in periods of relaxation turn to just such a friend as Consuelo, Dowager Duchess of Manchester, has proved herself to be.

This is proved over and over again in a dozen different ways. When his Majesty seeks rest and seclusion, either in London, on the Continent, at Sandringham, or Cowes, in Scotland, or in the great country houses of his favored subjects, you will usually find the former "Bouncer" one of the particular chosen few "commanded" by her sovereign to help pass away his time. It is in this intimacy with the private life of the King that lies this American woman's influence in English society. There is not one woman in ten thousand who could attain to such a position. There are not a dozen women of English birth who have achieved it. If it is asked whether the Dowager Duchess of Manchester is of great assistance to other American women in the social aspirations in England, it may be answered shortly that she is not.

To all old friends she is cordial and helpful as she may be, but it would be obviously impossible for her to take advantage of her own intimacy with royalty to urge the claims of others upon a too-considerate sovereign, and moreover she knows too well the barriers and pitfalls that encompass their way up. If through her the King wishes to convey any condescension to some other American, then it is her bounden duty to do what she can to make a meeting easy and agreeable, but as for her lending a helping hand to the thousand and one "Climbers" that bob up in London now and again, it is not in her and would be quite derogatory to her own exalted position to think of it. Whether it be her beauty, tact, cleverness, discretion, or talent that have won her what she has gained, nobody knows better than she how rare such a combination is among women of any nationality. The Duchess is now at Biarritz assisting at his Majesty's annual Spring rest cure.

Lady Arthur Paget.

In the limelight of such an American Duchess we have been compelled to overlook for a moment the brilliancy of another notable "Bouncer" who has won for herself a position and influence in English society second only to that of Consuelo Yznaga. Miss Minnie Stevens was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paran Stevens. An only brother died and left her sole heiress to a large fortune. Little seen or known of Mr. Stevens in society until his death emphasized the fact that he had left a very interesting and assertive widow, who proposed to make her houses on Fifth Avenue and at Newport the most attractive in the land. To this laudable purpose her daughter lent her tall and statuesque beauty as the best drawing card.

It was to the Villa Marietta at Newport of blessed memory, then in the heyday of its fame and fashion, that a tall and handsome young Capt. Arthur Paget came to pay a visit one August in the early seventies. His wooing of the heiress was quite as ardent and successful as that of Lord Mandeville for Miss Yznaga. He was a soldier of fortune, which usually means a soldier without fortune, but his family was one of the best in England and had been about Courts for generations. To his credit be it said that after marrying his rich American wife he stuck closer than ever to his profession as soldier, and to-day is one of the ranking Major Generals in the British Army, with a brilliant war record and medals and still in active service. I have said that his wife was beautiful, but destiny had also stamped upon her the hallmark of fame. Had she lived to be a man to-day she would undoubtedly have been a Pierpont Morgan, a Harriman, a Hill, or a Rogers, or, as the daughter of her father, who owned the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a George Boidt. As it was, and without the rank of her fellow-"Bouncer," she soon established herself in a pretty house in Mayfair, and her reputation as an exceedingly clever and agreeable woman of the world whom the world would do well to cultivate. While her husband was attending to his military duties abroad, this calm, observing, far-sighted woman was arranging her own outposts and defenses at home, and before long London became aware that a very strong and attractive personality had been established in its midst, and that another American influence was not exactly being pushed abroad, but was subtly permeating the atmosphere of Court circles.

Here again was discovered the daring, the originality, the amiability, the tact born of the "Bouncers." While succeeding along much the same lines as Lady Mandeville, Mrs. Paget seemed to exact rather more homage from her admirers than the Viscountess. While the latter was all sunshine and glitter for every one—worthy—and scattered her bounties without any apparent thought of return, Mrs. Paget was more cool and calm in her methods. It was the difference between a Summer morning and a moonlit night, each charming in its way and full of great possibilities. The same spell of royal favor was cast over Mrs. Paget as on Lady Mandeville. If Mrs. Paget did not join the royal parties so much out of London, the Prince and afterward the King was oftener at her own house. Her little dinners and bridge parties for Great Personages became famous the world over. She, too, had succeeded in doing what so many ambitious Englishwomen had failed to do, and that was to win the esteem and confidence of the first lady in the land. Every one knew how absolutely unassailable was this lady's position at Court, but nobody quite appreciated how deep and sincere was the royal regard until she suffered that dreadful accident of falling down the well of the lift in her own house and so shockingly fractured both her thighs that for years she lay a helpless, motionless cripple, and is only just now able to hobble about painfully on crutches. The anxiety, attention, and devotion displayed over her sufferings by all members of the royal family can only be understood by those willing to acknowledge that Kings and Queens may also have close, familiar friends and possess tender and sympathetic hearts.

With such touching evidence of another American woman's influence in England we can drop the subject of the two "Bouncers'" unbounded popularity and glance over the general subject of international marriages which have not been productive of any such results, as well as the outlook for the hordes of our fellow-countrywomen who still press onward determined that they too shall leave their marks on the history of the British Empire.

Other American Women.

International marriages are following each other in such rapid succession these days that it seems strange to be able to pick out only a few in which the influence of American women in England has shown its head above the level surface of domestic happiness or unhappiness, or of extravagant entertaining. The wedding of Miss Bessie Livingston, a twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Livingston, to George Cavendish Bentinck, an offshoot of the Dukes of Portland, succeeded in placing that young lady in a very enviable position as regards recognition from the royal family, so much so that, as Prince and King, Albert Edward has generally dined with them once or twice a year, and as King came very near being present at the wedding of their daughter not long ago, a slight indisposition causing great disappointment among a large congregation assembled for the purpose of seeing his Majesty.

The wedding of Miss Endicott of Boston to Mr. Austen Chamberlain introduced that blue-blooded and blue-stockinged young lady into a very hotbed of Conservative and free-trade politics, in which she cleverly held her own without exerting much influence one way or the other. The marriage of Miss Jennie Chamberlin to Sir Naylor Leland has made some impression on London artistic life, for since her widowhood she has devoted a large fortune to the collection of art treasures, and her recent loan collection in her London house was one of the most remarkable of recent years. The marriage of little Miss Bradley Martin to the little Earl of Craven, which collected such a mob at Grace Church, was simply one of those international "arrangements" from which nothing more could be expected than a quiet little life in a quiet little world of their own. When Miss "Baby" Beckwith married the gentleman who is now Lord Leigh it was a distinct loss to the world at large, for she has never since occupied so unique a position as when the professional beauty of New York.

Miss Mary Leiter's wedding to Lord Curzon opened up a dazzling vista of Vicereineship in India, where she played her part nobly, and there is no telling how she might not have advanced the interesting career of her husband if her life had been spared. Her sister, who married the Earl of Suffolk, seems to have settled down to a peaceful rehabilitation of the old family estate, which was sadly in need of repairs. Mrs. Hamersley made the Duke of Marlborough a very good wife while he lasted, and seems capable of supplying any number of other Britishers with an amiable helpmate. The elderly husband of Mrs. Samuel Colgate, the Earl of Strafford, did not live very long to enjoy her beauty, and she has mated with another master, this time a commoner, but they say a very affable person.

I have kept the two ducal marriages, those of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough and of Miss May Goelet to the Duke of Roxburghe, because they seem to point a moral and adorn a tale. Of course both were purchases pure and simple by hard-earned American dollars of unearned hereditary titles. Of course it is nobody's business even if the buyers did not get what they bargained for. The Duchess of Marlborough created a most agreeable impression all over England and wherever she went by a sweet and girlish manner that is as winning in a palace as in a tenement, but quite uncalled for in a Duchess. If she had had more spirit or had exercised more of the American woman's influence foreshadowed by the "Bouncers" we would not have witnessed the sad spectacle of her own happiness come tumbling about her head while she stood bravely by to restore Blenheim and build Sunderland House. It is said that she has the sympathy of all England, from royalty down, but all the King's horses and all the King's men cannot restore to her the shattered hopes and ambitions of her youth.

As for the Roxburghe affair, we hear little of that, except that the young couple prefer the country to Courts, that the Duchess possesses the most beautiful jewels in England, and is spending an immense sum on the restoration of Floors Castle, so that no news in this instance may be reckoned as good news, but not hopeful of strong American influences.

As to Other Influences.

In not one of all these instances and of many other unmentioned do we find that an international marriage has produced anything like the strong personalities of the Duchess of Manchester and Lady Arthur Paget, (her husband is now a Knight.) Can it be because these other women were not "Bouncers" and were not brought up in "Bouncer" methods? Or haa English sentiment changed in its attitude toward American women since the seventies? Is it less ready now to submit to that subtle influence which all clever American women are said to exert? Will the English take nothing but our money now, and let the influence go by the board? Is the American woman to lose her power, and must we be content in the future with the influence of the Choates and the Reids and the chatterboxes of the Pilgrim Club to maintain the grasp of those hands across the sea?

How, then, about these women crowds of them, who are constantly going to London to extend the American woman's influence? The exodus is enormous just now. The shops are full of them. They, of course, are not going abroad to get married, for they already have stalwart Yankee husbands, who are supplying them with the sinews of war for their campaigns.

But would it be cruelty to these dear creatures to intimate to them that such an influence might be exerted in any other fashionable rendezvous in the world—at Cairo, Venice, Monte Carlo, Paris, Pau, or Biarritz? The English have only become more civilized. They now let Americans in where they were debarred in days gone by. American women have such a "gushin', rippin' way about 'em, don'tcherknow. So awfully jolly, so cozy!" And there you have about the sum and substance of this ignis fatuus, this will o' the wisp that our American women are now chasing in England.

W. B. B.

Figures That Show How the World Is Growing

BIRTH and death and wealth are the heroes of an interesting bluebook which has just been issued in London by the British Government. What country is growing most rapidly in population, what country is the most crowded, in what country is the death rate greatest, and where does it cost most to run a Government—these are the problems which this little book undertakes to solve.

There have been reports from time to time that in certain countries the average death rate is greater than the birth rate, and that thus, in some instances, population is dwindling, and that consequently, in some indefinite period in the future, extinction awaits a few unfortunate nations. This bluebook, however, apparently puts an end to the fear of this catastrophe. Running over a period of ten years, from 1895 to 1905, the British statistician finds that in the eleven principal nations of the world an increase in population is the invariable rule of the day. Thus during that period there has been a total increase in the world's population of 63,000,000 persons, making the complete figure for 1905 in round numbers 570,000,000.

This figure does not include any of the South American, Asiatic, or African nations except Japan. Figures for these countries are based purely on estimates. Thus China alone is said to have a total population of 432,000,000, and the British colonies over 350,000,000. These, with the other nations which are omitted from the calculations of the bluebook, would bring up the grand total for the world to a figure not far from 2,000,000,000 persons.

The countries to which the calculations of the bluebook apply are Russia, United States, Germany, Japan, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Spain, and the smaller European nations. Of these, little Belgium is the most crowded of all the civilized nations of the world. With a population of 7,000,000 persons and an area of 11,370 square miles, the people of Belgium are crowded at the average rate of 588.7 to the square mile. At the other end of the scale, the least crowded of all the civilized countries in the world, stands the United States. The population of the latter in 1905, as given by the bluebook, was 83,143,000, its area in square miles 3,567,871. This gives the percentage of persons to the square mile in this country at 21.4. Russia, with its population of 125,000,000, comes next to the United States, its rate of people to the square mile being 51.5. Spain comes next with a rate of 95.5 people to the square mile.

In actual increase of population in ten years Germany takes the lead with a gain of 18,326,000 persons. After Germany, in the order named, come Russia, United States, Japan, Great Britain, Austria, Italy, Hungary, Spain, and France.

Russia leads the civilized world in its birth rate, having 49 children born for every 1,000 of its population. With this rate, considering the Rusalan lead over all other countries in total population, one would naturally expect the greatest actual increase for the land of the Czar. Strangely enough, however, Russia shows the highest death rate, the latter being 31 for every 1,000 of its population. Denmark has the lowest death rate, 13.9 per 1,000, while it has a birth rate of 28.5 per 1,000. France has the lowest birth rate among civilized nations, 21 per 1,000. Its death rate is as high as 19.6 per 1,000. The two averages taken together naturally explain the extremely small increase of 831,000 persons during the last ten years in the French Republic. Spain, Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Japan have birth rates of over 32 per 1,000 of population; but their death rates are equally high, the lowest of the group being Japan, with a rate of 20 per 1,000, and the highest Spain, with a rate of 23.8 per 1,000. Great Britain has a favorable death rate, 16.5 per 1,000—but its birth rate has fallen to 27.6. The bluebook has not computed the birth and death rates of the United States.

In comparing the populations of the eleven principal cities of the civilized world, the bluebook gives London 4,872,710 persons, New York 3,437,000, Paris 2,714,000, Berlin 2,040,000. Tokio is next to Berlin in population, and then come Chicago, Vienna, Philadelphia, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Buenos Ayres, in the order named, these eleven cities being the only ones in the civilized world showing a population of over a million inhabitants.

Surprising as it may seem, it costs less per head to run the Government of Russia than any other nation in the civilized world. The average Russian tax is $10 for each person in the empire, that of Great Britain, France, and Austria-Hungary runs over $15 per head of the population of these countries.

The total debt owing by the nine most important nations comes to more than $20,000,000,000. The detailed figures of the expenditures and debt of these nine nations are as follow:

	Expenditures.	Debt.
Russia	$1,084,823,750	$3,625,462,300
United States	727,606,700	1,436,676,700
United King'm.	712,700,830	3,844,889,600
France	697,861,650	5,036,138,150
Germany	535,653,400	782,372,000
Italy	359,262,150	2,508,947,650
Austria	350,467,700	1,874,471,650
Hungary	245,604,000	1,097,753,550
Belgium	113,827,261	611,987,550

From this table it appears that France is the greatest debt burdened nation, with Great Britain and Russia the second and third respectively in the list. Belgium has the smallest national debt. In the matter of expenditures, Russia is greatly in advance of any other nation; the United States and Great Britain come next. Belgium apends less than any of the other nations.

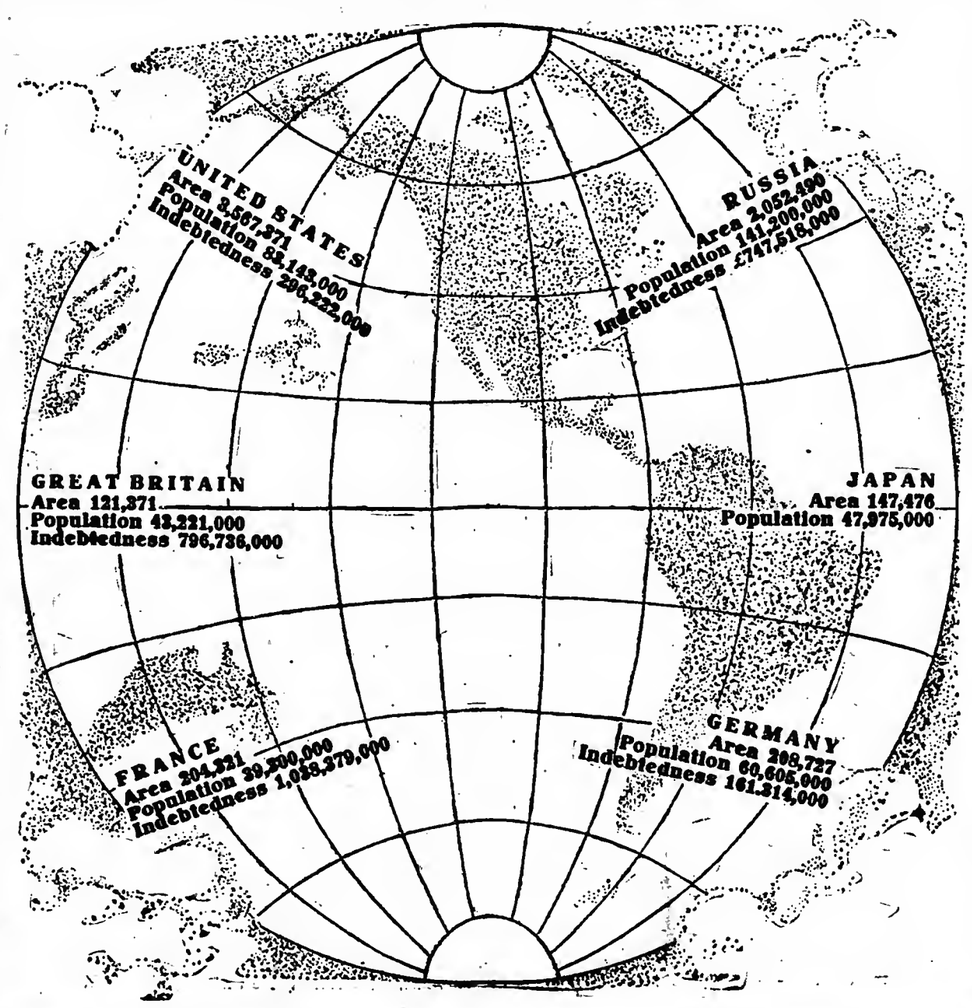

THE NATION'S GIANT GUNS IN THE MAKING

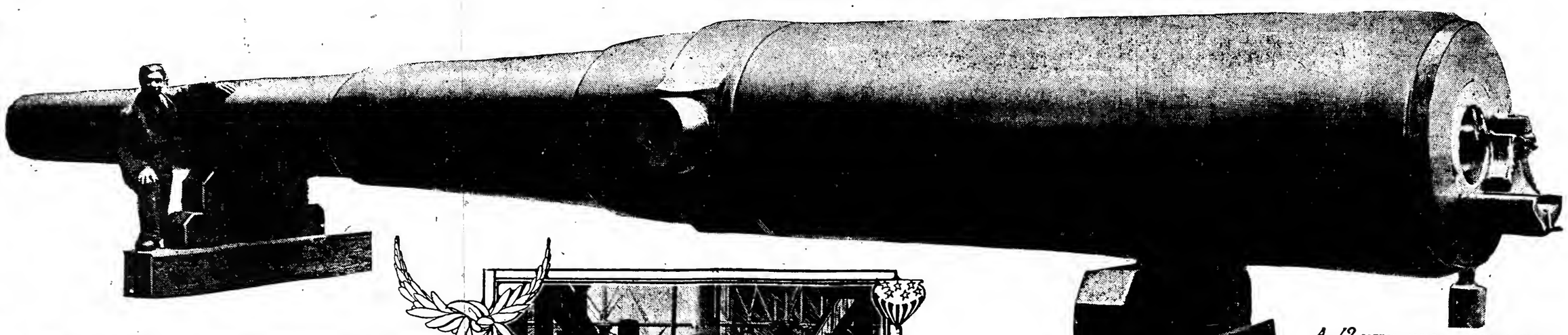

A 12 INCH NAVAL MONSTER FINISHED AND MACHINED READY FOR THE "PROVING GROUND" TEST

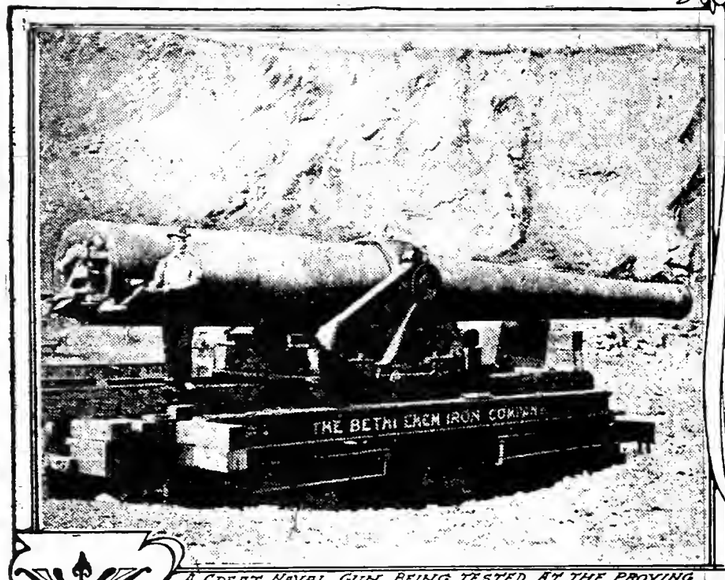

A GREAT NAVAL GUN BEING TESTED AT THE PROVING GROUNDS. FIVE ROUNDS ARE FIRED WITH PRESSURES FROM 35 TO 40% HIGHER THAN WILL BE USED IN ACTUAL SERVICE CONDITIONS

SHOWING THE FLUID COMPRESSING PLANT BY MEANS OF WHICH THE IMMENSE STEEL INGOTS INTENDED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE GUNS ARE ALLOWED TO COOL UNDER ENORMOUS PRESSURE, SO AS TO ENSURE HOMOGENEITY

FIRING A BIG NAVAL GUN AT THE PROVING GROUNDS. POWDER GAS IS ISSUING FROM THE MUZZLE.

According to the now famous letter of President Roosevelt to Chairman Foss of the House Committee on Naval Affairs big guns and plenty of them is the last word in naval matters—and that from Great Britain and Japan, powers uniquely qualified to set the fashion. And, after all, what is a giant warship but a sort of marine motor car to carry and discharge these awful weapons?

Our two new big ships are to cost $10,000,000 each, and $1,000,000 a year to keep in active commission. For they will be warships with an overwhelming broadside of six tons' weight of metal per minute, not counting the furious hailstorms from minor batteries.

Many centuries of research into the "science of slaughter" have gone to make the 12-inch naval rifle of to-day, which is to decide the disputes of nations. Considered merely as a forcible argument, it may be truly said to be the world's last word; only quantity, not quality, can be improved.

These guns, then, are the "stand-by" of nations that seek to uphold their prestige on the sea, and at present an ironclad of the first class—the "capital ship" of the battle line—mounts four of them in revolving barbettes protected by Krupp armor a foot thick. But the monster of to-morrow will mount half a score, for this is the era of the big-gun-big-ship, as typified by the British Dreadnought, the Japanese Satsuma, and our own two monsters about to be laid down.

Marvels of the 12-Inch Gun.

Our 12-inch gun's power is almost beyond conception. Weighing sixty tons, it will hurl a sharp-nosed armor-piercing projectile, heavy as five or six big men put together, a distance of twenty miles. And the muzzle velocity is so great that if it were maintained the great 850-pound shell would encircle the globe between dawn and dusk and reach the moon in five days!

Arrested early in flight the projectile, propelled by its charge of 250 pounds of nitro-cellulose compound, will pass through 45 inches of tough wrought iron as though it were paper. But as each shot costs $750, even mere target practice with such a gun will fairly eat up the Nation's money. Work the five pairs at top speed, and it will take $25,000 a minute to feed their ponderous maws, quite apart from the terrific wear and tear on great weapons that cost $50,000 each.

But surely the mere casting and forging of these guns is labor for Vulcan's own workshop. At Krupp's, in Essen, an army of 10,000, fed with coal and iron from vast private mines, turn out engines of destruction by the thousand. There are another 12,000 men at Lord Armstrong's works in the North of England, besides an aggregate of 40,000 more in the titanic Government forges of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Japan, and Russia, and these thousands are quite apart from armor plate makers and builders of battleships.

Last, though by no means least, we ourselves keep 5,000 men forging Mr. Roosevelt's "big sticks" in the immense navy yard on the Potomac, where you will see one great gunshop more than 1,000 feet in length.

United States Quickly Catching Up.

The rapidity with which we have caught up with the older nations in the matter of the making of giant ordnance is a striking tribute to our adaptability and great resources. It is curious to look back on the years succeeding the civil war, when we were bungling with the old 11-inch Dahlgren guns, trying to turn them into 8-inch rifles by inserting rifle tubes into the bores.

And even so late as 1884 we had no modern artillery nor means for making it. On the other hand, foreign nations were working with a haste and precision that made our own clumsy makeshifts appear ridiculous. For this reason the President sent a body of naval and military officers to Europe to study the making of big guns, and one result was our immense naval gunshops at Washington, on the spot where for many years mighty anchors had been forged, ships built and fitted out, and antiquated guns made and tested.

The moment we woke up to our growing naval needs we went ahead with characteristic energy. A couple of millions was set aside to start the new works, and we sought to extend the old shops, adding and extending year by year as Congress voted more and more money, according to the extension of the work, and its value to the country at large.

To-day we have in Washington a veritable Forge of Vulcan, more than fifty acres in extent, and capable of turning out every grade of gun, from the vicious spitfires of the racing torpedo boats right up to the now out-of-date 126-ton monster that threw a 2,000-pound shell with a charge of 640 pounds of high explosive.

Evolution of the Gun.

Nothing is more remarkable than the history of great ordnance, and the way guns steadily increased in size and power until the 100-ton mark was reached. Then they went as steadily back in weight, yet not in power. The fact is the 100-ton gun's life was not counted by years at all, but rather by the number of rounds fired, and a giant that taxed a nation's resources to build, and yet was worse than useless after eighty shots were fired, was bound to be relegated to the scrapheap.

Its great length and enormous charge of explosive caused it to sag and droop perilously at the muzzle; and although it might be rebuilt after eighty rounds had been fired, no real reliance could be placed upon it in time of war. Even the 80-ton guns of a decade ago are now antiquated, and likewise fit only for the naval scrapheap, which represents already so many hundreds of millions of national money the world over.

But to view the genesis of our monster naval guns one has to go a stage further back than even the Naval Ordnance Works at Washington. It is at the vast Bethlehem, Midvale, and Carnegie works that one sees the birth of the huge steel ingots that serve as raw material.

Here are the mighty regenerative melting furnaces, heated by gas, in which the secret alloys are melted. Each blazing pit is capable of melting between fifty and sixty tons of steel at one casting, and that under the closest supervision of chemists, who watch at every stage the "behavior" of the metal; for it is above all things imperative that the metal should adhere all along to its fixed proportions and pass without the smallest deviation through all stages of manufacture.

When the metal is properly melted the furnace is "tapped," and the white-hot liquid steel is allowed to run into immense ladles. The furnace has a temperature of probably 2,500 degrees, and one gazes fearfully, with eyes protected by blue spectacles, at the magnificent sight of the pouring of the metal.

As the curving stream of fire runs into the receiver in a current of ineffable radiance, showers upon showers of sparks shoot up from it, brilliant and flashing, as they fall in a gorgeous display which any pyrotechnic artist would despair of ever equaling. Next comes the ingot-casting shop, a vast room of 100 feet span, where are a series of pits 20 feet deep and big enough to take the ingot molds into which the molten metal is run from the great ladles, so as to form a rough, cannon-shaped ingot.

How Armor Plate is Cast.

When the gun's great rival, the armor plate, is being cast the ingot molds weigh 70 tons each, so that with the weight of the ingot itself, which is another 60 tons, a mighty crane capable of lifting 130 tons is needed in the casting shop.

A certain time is allowed for the ingot to cool, yet it is still highly heated when withdrawn. On no account is it allowed to grow cold, and at most successive stages it is kept in a more or less heated condition. When taken from the mold the ingot goes to the forging department, and is immediately charged into a reheating furnace, to be heated by gas once more for several hours until it has attained a high uniform degree of heat throughout its mass.

Any deviation may produce cracks when the ingot is brought under the colossal forging press, which exerts a pressure of 12,000 tons. The special object of forging the ingot slab is to bring the material into a state of homogeneity by reaching the centre of the mass, just as a housewife kneads her dough.

A pressed ingot is molded to the gun's shape, and later on cut into cylindrical blocks of the size required for forging the different parts of the gun. A hole is bored in the centre for hollow forging, and on being taken from the reheating furnace the tube of a 13-inch gun is immersed in a vast bath of oil, as also is the armor plate at a very critical stage of its manufacture.

The gun tubes are delivered to our Government Navy Yard in a more or less advanced stage, and with them the massive hoops and bands, which after several months of trimming and pruning, will be converted into shining rings and barrels; these put together make the finished weapon. For, as most people know, the great naval gun of to-day is not a solid metal tube, but is scientifically built up by shrinking around a central tube layers of massive steel rings in such a way that the completed gun suggests a gigantic drawn-out telescope.

Some years ago, when the building of giant guns was a novelty with us, "shrinking day," with a 13-inch jacket to be fitted to a naval monster, always drew a crowd to the yard. The shrinking pit in the immense gunshop is nearly 50 feet deep, and every workman of the 600 present knows some great event is at hand when all the petroleum furnaces are roaring and glowing under the influence of the air blast.

"Shrinking" the Jacket.

The hour is usually 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the jacket, weighing perhaps 35,000 pounds, is made ready after thirty-six hours of baking, when it is brought to a temperature of perhaps 700 degrees Fahrenheit. The transference of the gun jacket from pit to tube is always a sight worth seeing. It is a liberal education in silent discipline.

At a given signal two overhead cranes, one of them with a lifting capacity of 110 tons, wheel over the reeking pit. The smaller of them hooks on to the furnace lid and swings it on one side with a giant pull. Then the larger crane comes into position and lowers its mighty chains to the jacket. A barely perceptible signal on the part of the foreman starts a mighty rattling and humming as the steel jacket begins to rise from the furnace.

The crane, bearing its 16-ton burden, moves on until the jacket is exactly over the tube of the gun. For this latter has also been placed upright in the pit. The critical time is at hand, for unless the jacket is exactly centred over the tube great trouble, expense, and delay will surely result.

The great cylinder is moved a fraction of an inch first one way and then another. There is a bare four-hundredths of an inch play all around, from which one obtains some idea of the delicacy of the operation. And the heat from the jacket is intense. The faces of the workmen who are steadying it with asbestos-gloved hands are almost blistered. But at last the reel of the great crane unwinds, and the jacket descends. Slowly, almost as the hour hand of a clock at first, but then with ever-quickening speed until it brings up with a triumphant drop on the end of the tube.

Eighteen hours or so are allowed both tube and jacket to cool; the process is hastened by cold water circulated inside. In cooling the jacket contracts considerably, and in the process nips the inner tube with such a grip as actually to compress it, so that the two practically become one single solid piece of steel.

Next come the hoops, so that gradually there grow around the central tube, which is the foundation of the structure, layers of big steel bands, until finally the gun takes on something of its ultimate shape. Mighty cranes take hold of it as you would a spoon or fork and place it lightly in great lathes, where it is smoothed and polished, bored and rifled, until all its crudities have disappeared, and it is almost ready for delivery to its ship.

While all this is being done in the gun shop, hammer and forge, slotter and miller in other establishments are at work upon the great carriages upon which these guns must be mounted. A thousand machines served by 3,000 men are at this work, which requires to be done with the same patient skill; for when the 12-inch gun opens her mouth to speak the muzzle energy is enough to raise a weight of nearly 50,000 tons one foot from the ground in one minute. Here, then, is a place of giant machinery.

Giant Machines Used.

You will see forging "tools," that exert a pressure of three tons to the square inch, and mighty presses which cost $500,000 to build. In one forge throbs a 75-ton hammer, that makes the earth tremble with giant blows night and day; and altogether there must be nearly 2,000 colossal machines in this establishment, which has increased its output nearly tenfold within the last ten years.

And when the guns are completed they must be "proved." This is done at Indian Head, on a Government reservation, some twenty-three miles from Washington. Commonly enough gun and armor plate are tested together, for penetration and resistance have gone hand in hand in naval warfare ever since the world's fleets changed from sail to steam, from wood to iron, and from iron to steel.

The wire gun is a modification of the hoop system, the only advantage being that the wire greatly reduces the weight. The tube of a 12-inch wire gun will be bound round with 105 miles of steel wire. But when first introduced the wire-wound gun was defective, on account of a deficiency in the barrel's longitudinal strength. True, the wire prevented the gun from bursting, but not from bending. This has been remedied, however, by another layer of long tubes or jackets outside the coiling, and now the power of a 12-inch gun is so enormous that it will send its immense projectile traveling at the almost unthinkable rate of 1,651 miles an hour.

But let it not be thought that this is the end.

How Three Artists Painted the President's Portrait

In the past year President Roosevelt has posed for three portraits by as many artists and for widely different purposes.

Irving Wiles painted three portraits for the Roosevelt Room in the University of Berlin. One of James Speyer, who endowed the seat of "International Exchange of Professors"; another of President Roosevelt, who heartily co-operated with Kaiser Wilhelm and made the idea a possibility, and one of Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who was the first American professor to lecture to the German boys on American politics.

Orlando Rouland openly says that he painted the President's portrait for no other reason than that of pleasure, not being commissioned by any committee whatsoever.

Baron Robert de Doblhoff painted the newest portrait, for the Peace Temple at The Hague, and was commissioned to do so by the Countess Bobinsky and other peace friends.

"My experience in painting the President's portrait?" asked Mr. Wiles. "Well, let me see!"

Mr. Wiles wiped the paint from some of his brushes, and smiled in a manner indicating that something was shaping itself in his mind.

"I had a very amusing experience while painting the portrait, and I now know that the President appreciates a good joke. These paint brushes remind me of it. I painted the portrait in the President's study, that being the room with the best light in it for my purpose. I always took my brushes away with me, carrying them in a japanned can. One morning when I went to the White House a new man was on duty. He did not know me, and there he stood barring my way, and looking me over from head to feet, first at the can, then at me. I tried my best to explain, but he was obdurate and could not be made to understand. Finally he sent in for another man, who identified me and I passed in.

"I found Mr. Roosevelt waiting, and as I had only fifteen minutes' pose at a time this five minutes seemed pretty precious.

"'What happened, Mr. Wiles?' he said in his very characteristic, business-like manner. 'Why,' I explained, 'the new man on the door wouldn't let me in until I had been identified.'

"'Eh?' he said, looking rather puzzled. 'Wouldn't let you in! Why—why—' and then he laughed—laughed as heartily as a good big schoolboy in his appreciation of a joke.

"'I see it—I see it now, just as they saw it. Why, Wiles, the man on the door saw that can—took you to be a crank with an infernal machine in your hand, and —' he laughed again very heartily, and finished: 'I believe you have one, for in this wait we have exploded ten minutes' good time in a poor bomb, and I'll have to make it up to you, so put the infernal ma—brushes, I mean, down, and let's get at the work.'

"One morning Mr. Roosevelt came into the study just a trifle later than usual. 'I beg pardon,' he said; 'I was thinking of an important matter, and—' he had walked over to a window and looked out, stopping in the middle of his sentence. He stood there for some few minutes looking into the park. When he turned around he began where he had stopped: 'That is the reason I'm late. You see, I have made up my mind to give you as good a chance as I can and not mix business with this sitting; if you don't mind we'll change the train of thought and talk about—'

"'Did you ever hunt in Africa?' I asked, referring to a book on big game that lay on the desk.

"'No, but I should like to,' and from that on the full quarter of an hour was filled with big game conversation, and when he left the room he laughed and remarked:

"'Thanks, Wiles; that big game cleared out the cobwebs.'"

Baron Robert de Doblhoff, who painted the portrait for The Hague, raised his hands high in the air and exclaimed:

"Ah! He is a human whirlwind. He is like the rapids and the whirlpool; he is like the maelstrom, although he does not destroy those he carries with him, this President of yours. But he carries you along on the tide of his energy."

"Mr. Roosevelt laid aside business when he posed for you?" I inquired.

"Laid aside business? Oh, no! Not at all. I wonder if he ever does that. I wonder if such a thing would be possible. If his hands are not employed his brain is. I think he always works. But that is American, though he is more alertly and typically American than any one else I have ever seen. I do not believe that there were thirty minutes in all during the sittings that he did not work.

"During the time I was making sketches he was talking business, first on this side, then on that. Suddenly he would leave his desk and walk over to the window and look out for a moment, but just for a moment. That seems a little peculiarity of his. Then he would come back and go right on where he stopped.

"In the very midst of talking with his secretary and business people he would glance over to where I was sitting, smile, nod, and then proceed with business. I just had to catch the studies on the fly. It was like taking snapshots, and I made many, many sketches first. On his first visit to my studio he came in and remarked that he would suspend business for a while. That sounded encouraging, but we had not been at work more than ten minutes when the telephone bell rang, and much to my dismay I detected a keen, alert expression in Mr. Roosevelt's eyes.

"'I think that is for me,' he said. I discovered that it was for him, and there, just as I had cherished hopes of a good sitting, I discovered that some very important business was on hand. However, the busy, busy man assured me that he would not leave the studio, but asked the people to come over, and there on the spot he engaged in business.

"I never worked so hard in all my life. Mr. Roosevelt makes you work hard—that is, his manner makes you realize that time is valuable, and you work as though your very life depended upon it. That's what I did in the weeks I was in Washington, and it is a wonder to me that I didn't get telephones, cablegrams, private secretaries, and business men in the portraits. It all made my head swim."

Orlando Rouland went to Washington to paint the President's portrait quite free and unincumbered by a commission of people to please, and this seemed to please Mr. Roosevelt.

"The first three sittings that I had," said Mr. Rouland, "were in an improvised studio.

"During these first sittings he proceeded with business, but a more thoughtful man I never saw. Several times during the posing one of the gentlemen with whom the President was talking, and who was walking up and down the room, passed between the President and myself. Stopping in his conversation he said: 'Mr. —, please, please don't stand between our artist and myself. I assure you his work is just as important to him as ours is to us.' Then he continued his conversation. He was always thoughtful of my work, and would many times pause, knowing almost by intuition that I desired a quiet moment.

'One of the most interesting things that happened, I think, was his several interviews with his children. Miss Ethel Roosevelt came in one morning, and she and her father talked about her school. 'How are your classmates getting on, my dear?' he asked her. She replied that one of them, calling the young woman by name, was somewhat behind. Her father leaned forward and said most energetically: 'Why, my dear, she ought to be doing better than that. Help her. Go to work and help her out. Get her up with the rest. One must not forget his fellow-creatures in the race. Help her up. I know you will.'

"This was the interest he exhibited constantly in the affairs of his children, and when one day I received a simple little note from my young nephew and handed it to the President a smile came into his eyes as he read:

"'My Dear Uncle:

"'I hear you are painting the portrait of the President. Will you ask Mr. Roosevelt to save all his cigar bands for me? And will you save yours, too? Please tell President Roosevelt that I have read his book "Theodore Roosevelt, Citizen," and like it so very, very much that I would like his signature for it.

"'Your loving nephew.'

"'Well, bless the boy!' said Mr. Roosevelt. 'Why, he's just like my boys. Just like them. He shall have his "signature"; I'll send him a line. Now'—and a tone of real misgiving came into the voice—'now, isn't it too bad I don't smoke?'

"He did not forget to send the letter to the boy, who cherishes that note above all his other youthful possessions.

RUSSIAN PROTEST TOLD IN CARICATURE

"Comic" Papers Confiscated Generally After One or Two Issues—Then the Name Is Changed and a New Paper Appears—Some Examples of the Russian Cartoonists' Work.

Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—The birth of the "Constitution" in Russia was followed by a crop of "comic" journals in which weird cartoons depicted the bloody horrors of the present régime. These journals sprang up like mushrooms in the larger centres of Russia, but very few of them were issued more than once or twice under the same name, for they were confiscated as soon as the first numbers made their appearance; they were suppressed and the editors thrown into prison. Like some of the Russian newspapers, these "comic" publications had to change their names almost after each and every issue. The following extracts, taken from some of the suppressed publications, are typical and characteristic:

Grodz (The Nail) made its second bow to the public thus: "Being passionate collectors of Russian curiosities and monstrosities, we have decided to exhibit our curiosities on the walls of our house. We were prepared to drive in the first nail—a new, sharp, shining nail—into the thin partition separating our dwelling from the palace of Madame Bureaucracy, when suddenly her faithful servante notified her of our intentions. You may easily imagine what a stir that made. Madame grew irritated, her blood began to boil with rage, and she was thrown into a fit of nervousness. Just think of it! A plain, sharp nail sticking out through the wall of her beautiful palace! It might perhaps tear her gowns, (which, by the way, are quite worn out;) it might even scratch her tender body.

"'No, never! Mon cher, see to it that this nail shall not be driven in!' she ordered.

"What was to be done? We had to submit to Madame's caprice, for it was expressed so energetically and her orders were carried out by her obedient servants with remarkable zeal. But what were we to do with our collection? Then we decided to use meanwhile smaller and duller nails, which would not protrude very far through Madame's walls. And now, hoping for better days, we will drive in the second nail more cautiously than before, and will hang up on it some things from our collection. With the aid of God, the second nail will be followed by many other nails. Our collection is inexhaustible, the walls are large and there will be no lack of nails."

But the "nervous lady" prevented the curiosity collector from driving any more nails into her palatial walls.

Satira's Little Story.

Satira opened its first number with the following little story:

"A strip of fire has divided the earth in two. The earth became the arena upon which the people performed a historical tragedy. The common people, despising death, impersonated Conflict. For centuries it has studied this part—it has suffered and studied—and now it began to play it, full of power, fire, and talent.

"Those who were listening to music and to bewitching fairy tales while the people bore the terrible tragedy within their hearts; those that covered the windows of their palaces in order not to see the monstrous poverty and distrese that raged without, those people were now playing the parts of hangmen.

"A horrible drama is being enacted throughout the land. At the sign of Fate the curtain of the Future was lifted and lowered again. One act followed another, and the people were already beginning the act 'Emancipation.' Blood was gushing along the fiery strip which divided the earth in two. One side was soaked in blood. Death reigned there supreme. The finger of Death was lifted over the fields.

"It was dark yet on this side. Swallows and pigeons were still sleeping under the thatched roofs. And their friends, the inhabitants of that land, were also sleeping.

"The corn-crakes, the quails, and the butterflies were asleep in the steppes. Even the flowers were asleep. Only one little stream was awake; it kept rolling along over the stones, and it guarded, as it were, the sleeping kingdom. On the other side rang the beating of a drum. There were neither birds there, nor flowers—there were no friends, no verdant steppes. Here and there rocks covered the ground; here and there were foul swamps. There was no enthusiasm, youth, life there—only frogs were croaking.

"On this side the dawn is breaking—the beginning of a happy awakening. The rays of dawn are quivering in the morning twilight.

"On the other side ominous cloude have overcast the sky. There bonfires are burning. The hangmen are hidden by the impenetrable smoke. They stand there sternly knitting their brows. But the dawn of the Future does not smile to them. The people on this side are rising.

"The morning breeze began to whisper, rustling the grass, waking the steppe, warning it: 'Beyond the strip of fire are terrible locusts! The morning breeze touched the wings of the birds and whispered: 'Get up; be on your guard! Beyond the strip of fire are vultures!'

"And the breeze ran far, far through the steppe, singing one and the same song: 'Arise! Arise!' And on the other side they were listening. There they were struggling with sleep in order to prevent the awakening on this side. The hangmen did not close their eyes. They felt that there was an awakening in the steppes—and they formed themselves into lines."

Another "Comic" Story.

This fable cost the life of the "comic" journal called Syekira, (The Axe:)

"THE GIANT AND THE DWARFS."

"Once upon a time there lived a giant in a vast valley which was surrounded with mountains and seas. And this mighty giant was tilling the soil, earning his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Cultivating the Tree of Freedom.

"For many centuries black dwarfs lived in that land; but of late new dwarfs appeared—red ones. Both the black dwarfs and the red ones lived on the fruit of the giant's labor—and the giant with slavish submissiveness gave them away his last crust of bread.

"Suddenly a terrible war broke out between the black dwarfs and the red! The giant is resting after his hard work, slumbering in painful exhaustion. The dwarfs gathered about the giant, and a terrible struggle ensued. The black dwarfs seized the giant's sword and swung it over the heads of the red dwarfs. The reds fled aside, (some of them were hurt,) but the sword, falling back, struck the giant right into his chest. And his blood began to gush forth like a stream.

"Then the reds seized the sharp sword, and with all their might swung it at the black dwarfs. But the black dwarfs were quick and light-footed. They scattered on all sides. And the sword fell again upon the breast of the giant. And the giant's blood was now gushing forth like a river.

"And those dwarfs have long been battling with one another over the giant, and the blood of the giant who feeds them is streaming.

"Arise, O giant, arise! Teach the dwarfs wisdom!"

The second number of the Satira contains the following legend:

"HOW THEY CLIMBED THE MOUNTAIN."

"Once upon a time people lived in a suffocating, foul-aired valley. The people were poisoned by the ill-smelling vaporation from the swamps; the people were weak, sickly; they were rendered stupid and feeble by the foul air of the valley. Around the valley stood steep, high mountains, and the tall mountain tops, which seemed to kiss the sky, were wrapped with mysterious grandeur. The people of the valley looked with admiration upon the mountains when the sun at times penetrated the misty vapor which hung over the valley and lit up the golden mountain slopes.

"There was one brave man among the weaklings of the valley. He begin to love the golden peaks of the mountains, and knowing no fear he bravely left the valley and started out to explore the regione which surrounded the swampy valley.

"And before the eyes of the lover of the mountain peaks rose the mountains bathed in brilliant sunshine.

"There lived a wise man amid the fools of the poisonous valley, and suddenly the brave man met the wise man in the forcland, at the foot of the mountains.

"'What?' exclaimed the brave man with amazement. 'You have also resolved to leave the valley? You have ascended before me the wonderful mountains which we of the stifling valley never ascended? Come, let us hasten, let us tell the people of the valley of the wonderful springs, the beautiful flowers, the pure, health-giving air of the mountains, and the radiance of the mountain peaks!'

"'Yes, I have climbed the slopes of the mountains before you; I have long known of the beautiful flowers and the life-giving sunshine of the hills—I have long been studying the mountains. But I do not know as yet how to reach the top; and I do not want to tell the people of the valley about the sun and beauty of eternal Summer on the mountains. The foolish and the faint will forsake the valley and will start toward the light on the mountain tops—toward the golden heights—and on the way they will find thorns and bushes, abysses, rocks, and deserts.'

"'You are a scoundrel and a deceiver!' cried the Brave to the Wise. 'Am I blind? Can I not see how smooth and beautiful the road is to the very top? You have concealed from your brethren what you know of the charming life on the mountains! You want to enjoy it all yourself; you want to be happy all alone. You are wicked and dishonest!'

"'You see, you, too, are deceived. The mountain peaks are far, very far! The road is not so smooth, nor so beautiful—there are rocks there and thorns! The road is hard. I say; it is beyond the powers of the weak. I know a safe way of reaching the heights; I want to lead the people of the valley to the heights—but the people will not attain this bliss at once! Many years will elapse—many years of stubborn struggle. Everything must be reasoned out and considered.'

"'What is your plan, then, Sage?' the brave man interrupted him.

"'To build a road! Then even the fool, the faint-hearted, and the feeble will be able to reach the heights quickly, without trouble and privations.'

"'You are a coward and a slave! Let the feeble fall by the wayside—we must not remain in the swamps any longer! You are criminal in your calculations. The people are exhausted, the people are dying from the poisonous vapors. We must lead them to the mountains at once! Leave the swamps! And let no one dare return! An end must be made to the swamps! The towns and the villages must be destroyed and laid in ashes! We must go toward the light, toward the sun—forward! And you should be cursed for your delay!'

"And the brave man rushed back to the valley while the wise man remained absorbed in thought.

"With passionate appeal the brave man stirred the faint-hearted and the weak. The golden sun, the flowers, the springs, and the joy of the mountains captivated them, filling them with bright dreams. The people were carried away with enthusiasm. Cursing the swamps, they wrecked their dwellings and set all the houses of the valley on fire. The smoke blended with the vapors and made the air still more suffocating. And in the darkness of the mist and the smoke the people rushed to the mountains over the forelands.

"They entered the jungle.

"Thorns and bushes! Fallen cedars and pines on all sides! No road, no path! Terrible birds of prey are swarming hither and thither! Poisonous flowers! Like the gravedigger over the coffin, the mournful woodpecker with his blood-stained cap is pecking the tree, and brown owls are mocking.

"The people were falling from fright, bleeding from the sharp thorns in the thicket, and the weak were exhausted. The people were beginning to grumble. They cried to the brave one, threateningly: 'You have deceived us! Lead us back! You do not know the way!'

"The brave man kept encouraging them with impassioned words, calling them to go forward. Many died in the forest; many returned to the swampe. And the ranks of the people that started for the mountains with the brave man became thinner.

"Beyond the forest was the steppe. In the distance the mountain peak was shining in the sun. Seized with renewed enthusiasm, the people began to run again; but like a dream the mountain peak kept retreating from them. The people ran on and on—an hour, another—the whole day, and then the whole night—they ran onward in the darkness, hoping that by the first rays of the sun they would reach the hillside.

"Dawn was breaking, and soon the mountain top was tinted with a bright red hue by the beams of the rising sun. With loud sobs the people fell to the ground and thus greeted the sun, and the weak people mingled their tears with the morning dew; the brave man, too, knelt with them, turning pale with fear; the mountain peak stood out vaguely against the sky—and it seemed to him as though it had receded during the night!

"Again many returned to the valley; many fell on the way, and only a few remained when, on the following day, they reached a bottomless abyss! The cliffs rising from the dark abyss looked stern; the dull splash of water in the distance reached the ears of the people. And far away rose the mountain peak, vaguely outlined against the sky!

"A long time went by. The number of people following the brave man to the mountain peak was becoming ever smaller and smaller; innumerable victims covered the slopes of the hillside. Those that lived were roaming about wildly, trying in vain to return to the valley. And when the brave man, with his last supreme effort, with a shout of triumph, at last reached the mountain peak he was alone!

"And on the very top of the mountain stood the wise man waiting for him!

"The brave man bowed his head. And the wise man said courteously:

"'Let us return to the valley together—and let us build the road!'"

But the time will come when the nation will rise, and, straightening out its bent shoulders, will overthrow the whole structure.

The Real Russian Overlords.

Freak Bills in Some of the State Legislatures

STATE LEGISLATURES in this country are still being harassed with the usual percentage of freak bills, to judge from the crop of the last few months. Solons, filled with a wisdom far ahead of their time, persist in rising solemnly in their seats and advocating reforms which somehow fail to impress the callous people of to-day. One far-seeing legislator in Wisconsin tried to stop the wearing of corsets. He is a disappointed man. But others of his kind still fight the hopeless fight of making the United States the enlightened Paradise which they see in their dreams.

One of these jumped to his feet in the Wisconsin Legislature recently. He wanted a statute requiring all farmers to have all the eggs provided by their hens stamped with the date they were laid. The wisdom of the measure was apparent to all. But it didn't pass. He was offended. He has a poor idea of the Wisconsin intellect. He is looking for a substitute for eggs.

Then there was another Wisconsin legislator who inadvertently went to a show. It was quite a show. Judging from the costumes, the actresses in the cast wanted that little here below nor wanted that little long. That legislator sat up all night concocting a bill, which he presented the first thing in the morning, with the remains of a blush still lingering on his bronzed cheek. It provided that actresses appearing within the boundaries of Wisconsin should wear skirts reaching at least 4½ inches below the knee. The bill is still pending. There are some who oppose it. As for the actresses, all who enter the moral confines of the State, from Cheridah Simpson of musical comedy fame to ten-twenty-thirt beauties, are excessively annoyed and lose no opportunity to get up and declaim their feelings. As for the press agents, they are rolling in copy. And as for the legislators, they are busy joining committees appointed to see shows like that seen by him who originated the bill, in order that they may judge for themselves. At latest advices they were still judging. Standing room only.

In Iowa there is a Solon who rebels at the idea of giving tips. He wants to have a fine of from $10 to $50 imposed upon any person who "gives, offers, or promises to an agent or servant, any gift or gratuity whatever, with intent to influence his action in relation to his principal's, employer's, or master's business; or an agent, employe, or servant who requests or accepts a gratuity, promise, or gift." They don't like that legislator in Iowa restaurants. Whenever he orders breakfast he eats it for supper.

Then there is the Brandes bill, which has passed both Houses of the Iowa Legislature. It is known as the Pocket Gopher bill, and authorizes the payment of a bounty of 10 cents for each pocket gopher killed. Evidence of the killing shall be the front feet and claws of each animal formally presented to the County Auditor's office. What lends particular interest to this piece of legislation is the doubt existing in the mind of most people as to what a pocket gopher is.

Iowa is also responsible for the Dye Anti-treating bill. This would make it a misdemeanor for any person, either by himself or agent, to give any intoxicating liquor to any person, unless the same be prescribed by a physician. But the Iowans could not face the ordeal of requiring every one who said "Come, have a drink" to show a doctor's certificate as he did so. Therefore, to the eternal shame of Iowa, the bill was killed in transit.

Representative Teter of the Iowa Legislature, who vigorously opposed the bill punishing husbands for wife desertion, introduced a measure which he dubbed the "Square Deal" bill, by which wives who deserted their husbands without cause were to be punished with a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. The wife desertion bill passed. But the husband desertion bill met a violent death in committee.

In Texas, Senator George B. Grigge of Houston desires all hotels and boarding houses to supply their beds with top sheets at least nine feet long. He earnestly believes that all bed clothes should be lengthened, but he is willing to begin by reforming the inadequate top sheets of the present day. He says that in most hotels and boarding houses the sheets are so short that a man of more than average length often finds his feet sticking out from beneath their covering, to his unspeakable disgust. Besides, such a state of affairs encourages the prevalence of colds and other ailments in our citizens. They are still fighting about that bill in Texas. Just as some people think that the inch is a divinely ordained unit of measurement, and refuse therefore to admit the metric system, some Texans seem to consider that the bed sheet has reached its highest point of development. If we only had a paternal Government like Germany's, little would be heard from kickers like Senator Griggs. If he objected to the legal length of a bed sheet, he would be taken before the nearest Inspector of Beds and shortened. But this is a free country.

The New Hampshire Legislature has passed laws at this session protecting clams, wrinkles, and gray squirrels. It is also considering the drastic step of appropriating $100 for the purchase of gray squirrels to put in the trees in the State House yard. But it looked askance at a proposal to exterminate dogfish; also at one designed "for the protection of sheep." The latter stipulated that any owner of sheep might kill any dog "which he had good reason to believe was intending to kill or worry sheep." The Legislature decided that to authorize sheep-owners to hold such a dogfest was revolutionary. Hence, New Hampshire dogs are not yet being questioned as to their intentions regarding sheep.

One gentleman from New Hampshire wanted a bill passed to authorize the use of explosives to inconvenience burglars. "Dynamite in our drawing rooms?" cried his colleagues. "Never!" Then some one got up and spoke in favor of giving city councils and boards of selectmen the right to prescribe how much and what sort of clothing shall be worn by bathers in public watere. This latter bill was probably prompted by the alarming rumors that batheresses next season are contemplating entering the surf unattended by most of the garments of yesteryear. It is not known whether demonstrations of minimum bathing suits are being given before the New Hampshire Legislature. If they are, no action will be taken in the matter for some time.

In Nebraska one legislator got most sarcastic. He said that, since raising cattle for Mexico is a profitable industry, and since Nebraska is honored by having one of her citizens named as Ambassador to that republic, the Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry should be requested to give a course of instruction in bullfighting, a "manly, useful, and exhilarating occupation," on the present athletic field of the university, when that field is not being used "for other manly, bloody, and brutal exercises."

In Pennsylvania there is a bill pending to allow the thrashing of newspaper editors. Anybody may go for one and be acquitted if he proves that the assaultee wrote or published false or defamatory matter concerning him or his'n. If this is proved, the assaultee can get no damages.

But to return to Iowa. At Fort Dodge, in that progressive State, the City Council has actually passed an ordinance requiring all bachelors and spinsters between certain ages to up and marry at once. Here is the fateful ordinance:

"That all able-bodied persons between the ages of 25 and 45 years, whose mental and physical propensities and abilities are normal, who are not now married, shall be required to marry within sixty days.

"Any person or persons failing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $100, according to the criminal negligence of the person or persons unmarried."

The Mayor of Fort Dodge announced that he would be on hand all day at his office to tie matrimonial knots in any style desired.

"The ordinance represents the most enlightened thought of the day," he added, striking an Apostle of Progress attitude, "and establishes a precedent which will be widely followed before the end of the present decade."

He was interrupted at this point by a sudden rush of Fort Dodge bachelors and spinsters who preferred $10 to freedom. Hence, it was impossible to ask him whether Fort Dodge was so named on account of the propensity of its citizens to avoid marriage.

Musical and Other Notes from Berlin

BERLIN, March 25.—We shall soon have an opportunity in Berlin to see the Monte Carlo opera. In an interview Raoul Guensberg, the manager of the Monaco Company, declares that he expects much from the appearance of his singers in this city, both artistically and politically. "As you know," he declared, "the originators of the idea of our visit were the German Kaiser and the Prince of Monaco. These two men are very anxious to bring France and Germany closer together. We claim ownership in the works of Wagner, Beethoven, and Mozart, just as much as Germany is interested in the productions of Bizet, Berlioz, Massenet, and Saint-Saëns. Therefore, if we are well received in Berlin, it will show the French that despite Morocco a friendly feeling exists in Germany for the French nation. We shall perform 'Samson and Delilah,' by Saint-Saëns; 'Herodiade,' by Massenet; 'Roadis,' by Lalo; 'Mephistofele,' by Boito, and finally 'Le Damnation de Faust,' by Berlioz. I place special hope on the presentation of the last-named opera, particularly as the stage of the Berlin Opera House is well suited for such a purpose."

Americans and Englishmen are looking forward with great interest to the appearance of the famous English actor Beerbohm Tree, who will come here with his Shakespearean troup. In an interview the Nestor of the German stage, Friedrich Haase, declared: "There is no room to doubt that this visit of Mr. Tree will be an overwhelming diplomatic triumph, and will prove how much art can do to bring nations together. Undoubtedly there will be an immense demonstration in the English company's honor. I myself am looking forward with the greatest curiosity and interest to seeing Mr. Tree. The fact that this English company is to produce Shakespeare plays is what gives it for us its particular interest. Germans themselves have become renowned as exponents of Shakespeare, and the English acknowledge us openly as their superiors in this respect. We are credited as truer reproducers of the genuine Shakespearean spirit than the modern English actor. My only explanation of this is that we are more studious, more devoted to 'art for art's sake,' and less infected with the fever for short cuts to high salaries."

Baurat von Ihne, the Kaiser's architect, who soon goes to America, has erected some of the leading buildings in Germany. He made the plans for Schloss Friedrichshof, the Taunus Castle of the late Empress Frederick, and is now directing the building of the new imperial library. Ihne regards the American libraries as the best equipped, best managed, and most up-to-date in the world. The Congressional Library in Washington, the Boston Library, and the new library building in New York will receive his special attention. Berlin's new library will be an immense structure, and will be dedicated in 1911.

Just about the time when the Jamestown Exposition will have opened, a German army, naval, and colonial show will also take place in Berlin. The managers aim to present a vivid picture of the marvelous development of Germany in these lines.

Folk song for male chorue, the publication of which was instigated by the Kaiser, have now made their appearance in two handsome volumes. The work was edited by his Excellency von Liliencron, Prof. Dr. Johann Bolte, Prof. Max Friedlaender, Director Ferdinand Hummel, Prof. George Schumann, Prof. Kretzschmar, and Prof. Felix Schmidt. The work contains selections of folk song from the thirteenth century up to the present time. Such modern composers as Liszt, Wagner, Hegar, Scholz, Volkmann, Richard Strauss, and Klenzl are represented.

George Wilbur Reed of Chicago has just signed a contract with the Trier Opera for next season. The engagement is the result of his appearance there last week as Siegmund in "Die Walküre."

"On the Picturesque Erie."

THERE is a story which is going the rounds of the Wall Street brokerage offices which is causing no end of merriment. It would seem that President Underwood of the Erie Railroad was having his share of trouble just at present, but the combination has to bear the brunt of this latest bit of humor.

As the story runs, President Underwood of the Erie and President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Railroad, the "Road of Anthracite," were walking down Broadway together recently when there suddenly loomed in sight a young colored woman, who was as dark in color as the proverbial "Ace of Spades." Mr. Truesdale stopped as they came abreast of the woman, and made a very elaborate bow, removing his hat with a sweep that would have done credit to a courtier of the olden times.

As they passed on Mr. Underwood asked who the woman was that she should be shown such marked distinction. Mr. Truesdale replied, "That young lady is Miss Phoebe Snow, whom you probably did not recognize owing to her having just completed a trip to Buffalo on the Erie." In justice to Mr. Underwood it may be said that he appreciated the joke.

EYE STRAIN AND ITS EFFECT ON HEALTH

Scientific Investigations Show That From 30 to 60 Per Cent. of School Children Have Ocular Defects Which Must Be Remedied to Enable Them to Keep Up With Their Work.

EYE-STRAIN as the cause of mental and physical deficiencies and ailments, formerly regarded as of obscure etiology or as wholly inexplicable, is attracting more and more attention, especially in connection with the welfare of children in the schools. With their traditional reluctance to accept leadership in new paths or to welcome truths which disturb well-settled habits of professional thought or practice, many physicians, if not the majority of them, for a long time derided the theories advanced as to this cause, and some of them with scant decency denounced the advocates of them as "cranks" and extremists. The tide of medical opinion, however, has largely turned, and to-day the importance of eye-strain as a pathological cause is widely admitted. Distinguished authorities place at a high estimate the proportionate number of school children who suffer from eye-strain and consequently are unequal to the tasks put before them.

The growing revolution in medical opinion on this subject has not been brought about without an arduous struggle on the part of progressive oculists, among whom Dr. George M. Gould of Philadelphia is probably the most conspicuous and most energetic. He sounded the keynote of this development of medical science some nineteen years ago, and has been pursuing the propaganda of the new truth ever since. This is his latest utterance on the subject:

"It has been demonstrated by scientific examinations that from 30 to 60 per cent. of school children have ocular defects requiring the use of spectacles in order to enable them to preserve their eyes, to maintain their general health, and to keep up with their fellows who have good eyes.

"As matters of pedagogics, of school efficiency, of the preservation of eyesight, and of general health, the public is vitally interested in having these ocularly deficient and handicapped children supplied with spectacles. The public school system therefore justly demands that those children too poor to procure the scientific refraction required and the skilled fitting of proper spectacles should furnish such poor children with these helps, absolutely necessary in order to enable them to carry out the school work required by the law.

"When the law commands what cannot be done without spectacles the law should authorize the payment by the public for the refraction and the glasses. But if the law should require this obligatory 'glassing' of those children needing it, the law must as absolutely see to it that the prescription of glasses should be made by the skilled oculist-physician, who can do the work rightly, and that the glasses shall be supplied by the optician equally competent in his own handicraft.

"As regards the prescription, only the physician-specialist in refraction must be allowed to make the requisite tests and write the prescriptions. To permit the optician to do this, a layman knowing nothing of the diseases of the eye, the nervous system, and the body, would be the most abused proceeding, and would bring the reform to utter failure. The prescription of spectacles requires the use of 'drops,' (a 'mydriatic' or cycloplegic,) poisonous and dangerous when used by a non-medical man. The prescription of glasses is a medical matter, and many eyes are now ruined by the permitted bunglings of opticians in attempting a task for which they are not fitted by the proper medical education.

"And it would be just as condemnable and harmful to allow those physician-oculists—and many exist, powerful and famous—to undertake the work of testing the eyes and prescribing spectacles, who publicly and privately scoff at the need of glasses, and deny that the eyes and general health of pupils are injured by the lack of glasses or by bad ones. The doctor who does not use drops, who makes his tests by machinery, who knows nothing of retinoscopy, who cuts the eye muscles instead of prescribing correct spectacles, who sneers at the eye-strain 'hobby rider,' will do no better work and can do no better work than the optician who knows nothing of medicine.

"If, therefore, the trustees and authorities authorize the purchase of spectacles for school children at public expense and do not at the same time make it as binding that the examining physicians shall be skillful and serious-minded refractionists, and that the glasses shall be made and fitted by honorable opticians, then the attempt to better the health of the children and advance them in their studies will end in utter failure and the endeavor do far more harm than good. Both politics and commercialism must be rigidly excluded from the execution of this supremely important work. Such exclusion is perfectly possible, if it is undertaken with scientific and business prudence and with genuine benevolence."

Lay authorities have been more prompt to recognize the overwhelming evidence of the pernicious effects of eye-strain in children than have the majority of the medical profession. Gov. Guild of Massachusetts said in an inaugural address:

"A child may be a dullard at school and a failure in life because of undiscovered defects in eyesight or hearing. There are, to quote one line of work only, children now struggling for education through pain, ailing little creatures, backward in their lessons, tortured with racking headaches, who only need relief of a complaining set of nerves by a pair of properly adjusted glasses to transform them to healthy, happy children, capable of assimilating all the benefits of their school work.

In several important cities regular examinations of the physical condition of school children have been instituted, and they have produced ample corroboration of the effect of eye-strain upon mental capability. In Cleveland, Ohio, school children with defective eyes are six or seven months behind in grade the normal child of like age. Dr. Gould characterizes as appalling the facts revealed by examinations of school children made in that and other cities. One official report says:

"Many school children who appear dull and inattentive, who are nervous, irritable, morose, or disorderly, who suffer from headache, dizziness, nausea, or pains in the eyes, owe these ills largely or wholly to such defects. Generally neither they nor their parents nor their teachers are aware of the cause of their troubles. The examination of hundreds of thousands of school children has demonstrated that from 25 to 35 per cent. of them need the services of an oculist or of an aurist or of both; these handicaps can be removed and the children be able to receive the full benefits of instruction. In Utica, N. Y., an examination of over 6,000 pupils showed that about 35 per cent. were defective. * * * In Chicago it was found that on entering school at the age of 6 years, 32 per cent. of the pupils had defective eyes. In the schools (as a whole) 37 per cent.

of the girls and 32 per cent. of the boys, or an average of 35 per cent. were defective. In Minneapolis out of 25,696 pupils examined, 8,166, or 32 per cent., had defective eyesight. Similar conditions, differing only in degree, have been found wherever tests have been made."

In New York City some years ago Dr. Cronin found that more than 30 per cent. of the school children examined were suffering from gross forms of defective eyesight. But Dr. Floyd B. Ennist, medical inspector, reported even a greater proportion in the Girls' High School—from 30 to 50 per cent. "It is a great pity," he wrote, "that some philanthropist does not give a sum of money, the income to be devoted to the supply of glasses for those children who cannot afford to buy them." A famous neurologist says: "I have all my nervous patients consult a good ophthalmologist the very first thing before going further into the diagnosis and I have been surprised how many of them have some eye trouble, which when relieved clear up all their nervous and gastric symptoms." Another says that eye-strains are the most frequent cause of sick headaches.

Dr. S. Solis Cohen of Philadelphia, a foremost medical writer, says: "As a causative factor in the production of headache, eye-strain is most important. Anorexia (want of appetite,) dyspepsia, constipation, heartburn, nausea, and repeated attacks of vomiting represent some of the gastric reflexes. Insomnia, nightmare, chorea, (St. Vitus dance,) and even epileptiform seizures have owed their existence and perpetuation to uncorrected eye-strain in some form. The multiformity of the effects of eye-strain can be thoroughly realized only when it is understood how vital the function of vision is to every act, emotion and thought."

Dr. Gould and other eminent physiologists hold that the organs of vision were developed in the early stages of animal life through the efforts of the brain itself to "see."

"The 'accommodation' function of our eyes," says Dr. Gould, "is their power to focus equally clearly the images of objects at a distance and those near the face. Its mechanism is the crystalline lens, controlled by the ciliary muscle. The lens has an innate and spontaneous elasticity which gives it the ability to increase its refractive power required as an object is brought nearer the eye. This increased refraction is incited by the contraction of the ciliary muscle. This act is called accommodation. As has been said, it is little exercised in myopia, and hence there is little pain or 'eyestrain' in purely myopic defects or nearsightedness. In the condition called emmetropia, or optical normality, (only approximately existing,) it is called into use, and increasingly with every increase of nearness of the object looked at, until its extreme is reached when the object is so near the eyes that it is not clearly seen—that is, with accurate focus or clear photographic definition.

"In the ages of past evolution the safety of the organism has depended upon sharp distant vision—the more or less distant, from the horizon to a few feet from the eyes. The mechanism of accommodation has been evolved in answer to this need. The nearer an object the less continuously must accommodation act, the less uninterruptedly was the contraction of the ciliary muscle. The extreme of muscle tension or contraction, the full force of its innervation, can only be carried out for the shortest periods of time. That is the great law which dominates the action of every muscle of the body. If its contraction is kept up continuously for too long a period the result is not only weariness, but spasm, exhaustion, pain, disease, &c., and physiology passes into pathology.

"Carefully analyzed, there will be found no muscle in the body which can endure continuous contraction except for a short time. Tests of holding the arm out straight, carrying a light satchel in one hand, &c., are familiar. Most muscles called into continuous action show that the continuity is an interrupted one and that there are necessary rhythms of contraction, relaxation, and rest. The genius of evolution, so far as the eye is concerned, never foresaw the demands to be made upon the organ by our modern life. In but 100 or 200 years since printing, urbanization, commerce, and the rest have sprung into existence the entire process, ocularly speaking, has been reversed; before this it was an intermittent and temporary function, while that of reading, writing, sewing, and handicrafts demand a foeussing of the images of objects at 12 or 15 inches from the eye; this for millions has now become a continuous one. For all hyperopic and astigmatic eyes the act of accommodation is required for ten or fifteen hours a day, often for hours with hardly a moment's interruption. This unwonted demand requires the continuous innervation and contraction of the ciliary muscle. To comply necessitates an impossible task, considered physiologically; the result is eyestrain, with its host of sequent diseases, faraway reflexes, nervous diseases and kinds of ill-health too numerous to enumerate.

"The brain comes out to see, but owing to the enormous difficulty of the task it sees poorly and with exhausting or irritating labor. As its every process and act is bound up with and the product of vision, visual disorders by reflex and passed-on malfunction induce cerebral affections, evidenced primarily by headache, migraine, &c. Although the medical textbooks give little or no hint of this, it is true, as thousands of good physicions and patients well know, that beadaches, 90 per cent. at least, are due to eyestrain. Many observant physicians believe that the so-called 'paroxysmal neuroses,' periodic headaches, migraine, epilepsy, asthma, &c., as well as hysteria, neurastbenia, 'brain-fag,' 'nervous breakdown,' are very frequently caused by years of morbid ocular struggle.

"Mental diseases follow; weariness alternating with hyperexcitability, an amazing need of walking, truancy, (escaping from ocular labor,) morbid introspection, nameless torments and self-tormentings, diseased habits, hopelessness, melancholia, manias, incipient and functional insanities, and indirectly occupational failure, crime, and many other errant trends.

"The methods by which morbid ocular function induces various bodily diseases are so varied, differing almost in each individual, that it is impossible to set them forth in detail. Primarily it seems certain that the process is essentially one of wast and exhaustion of nervous force; all corporeal activities depend upon right seeing. All subordinate cerebral centres are drawn upon to restore the balance when clear and easy seeing drains too severely the optical storehouses and regulating mechanisms. But the peculiarity of nervous action is that often undersupply and even exhaustion ends in irritation and excessive nerve action. Hence we find hyperesthesia attending or consequent upon lowered vitalities and tensions. But at least and always come disordered functions and these naturally form two types or proceed by two routes. The first disorders, often the more distinctive cerebral inco-ordinations, are those classed as nutritional or digestional. Certainly one-half of all sufferers from eyestrain have dyspepsia of some kind. 'Liver,' 'stomach,' loss of digestive power, loss or fickleness of appetite, are the complaints that constantly occur in the biographies of great literary workers, and of the majority of our patients.

"The second class comprise those whose blood supply and tension is morbidized—the so-called 'vasomotor' cases. Skin affections, as was long ago found, are often due to 'migraine,' and migraine, we now know, is due to eyestrain. Secondarily almost any affection, even surgical diseases, may supervene, caused by the lowered nutrition, disordered blood supply, or the deroruted nerve influences. The terminal diseases, as they are called, because they perform the final act of killing, are often but the executioners of long-precedent eyestrain. Even the infectious diseases find their best soil—and soil is as important as seed—in the lowered vitality following years of headache, dyspepsia, &c. By careful count and trustworthy statistics 27 per cent. of school children have lateral spinal curvature. This astounding source of sickness and invalidism, directly or indirectly, is due to ocular defects, functions, and laws.

"And if the child is father to the man, let us add and to the woman, what a havoc of the future generation we have been preparing by our neglect of the care of children's eyes!"

Inventors Solving the Problem of Aerial Flight Every Day

Activities of the Signal Corps Brings Down Upon It a Deluge of Wonderful Airships.

THE publication of a statement that the army Signal Corps was preparing for a balloon excursion for some of its officers from Washington to Fort Leavenworth has served to stimulate somewhat the daily average of communications to the Signal Corps from anxious, interested, and patriotic inventors, all of whom have the latest and surest sort of flying machine warship that could possibly be made. The fact that the signal officers are not going from Washington to Fort Leavenworth by balloon hasn't the least thing to do with it. The newspapers said they were, and that was enough for the aforesaid anxious, interested, and patriotic inventors. The ordinary work-a-day man, busily engaged in stifling the home cry for bread, hardly ever stops to consider the number of persons in this broad land who are certain they have solved the problem of aerial navigation. Judging by the mail of the Signal Corps they are legion. And in the offices of the Chief Signal Officer, up in the big, State, War, and Navy Building in Washington, they think they are about the only persons in the world who do not believe that the problem has been solved. They take so little stock in the reports of solution by this or that devise that when they actually saw a man fly around the Washington Monument and then around the dome of the Capitol they smiled in superior fashion and said:

"Yes, that certainly proves that that man has a sublime nerve, to trust himself to such a crazy machine."

And that's as far as they would go. Not another point would be admitted in the aeronaut's favor.

You see, they have grown a little tired of the bombardment up there. Not a day passes that does not bring half a dozen, at least, letters or bunches of plans and specifications from the anxious, interested, and patriotic inventors. These letters and communications vary greatly, while all have one thing in common. Sometimes the writer has just stumbled on the idea and it is brand new to him. He never in his life heard that anybody else had thought of the problem of trying to fly, and in the fervor and enthusiasm of his discovery he promptly informs the Signal Corps all about what he is going to do in that line to-morrow or next week. Now, then, since he is so certain to accomplish this greatly-to-be-desired trick, how soon will the War Department be ready to remit a few thousands or hundreds or even dollars in the way of recompense for his self-sacrificing efforts? What appropriation will the department make for experiments? Here is the great idea, just palpitating on the very verge of complete success, and all that is needed is a little Government expense money to enable Uncle Sam's warriors to outfly the eagles. That's the anxious kind.

The interested inventor is even more sure of himself. He has worked at the problem years enough to know all that has been attempted by everybody else, and to be perfectly certain that his lucubrations are the only means of setting this Government ahead of all the rest of the world. Therefore, what will Uncle Sam give? How soon will the draft be forthcoming? No discount allowed for cash.

Then comes the patriot. He has the trick all worked out; there isn't the slightest doubt about it. He has made flights in his airship, or whatever he calls it, that make anything done anywhere else in the world look like a toboggan slide. He is about to place this wonderful invention on the market, but before everything else he is an American, and he realizes the tremendous value this will be to his Government in case of war. Why, it will absolutely insure the utter annihilation of any enemy without the least risk or danger to our own people. Navies and armies may be disbanded; there will be no further use for them as fighting machines when this invention is put to work. Being first of all a patriotic citizen, the inventor gives the United States the first opportunity to acquire the sole and secret rights to this twentieth century wonder. He does this at great personal sacrifice. England, Germany, France, and especially Japan, are hanging breathless on his decision, waiting the opportunity to snap up this terrible engine of destruction, but of course it can only go to Uncle Sam. No hated foreigner shall have so much as a peep at it—until the United States has ungratefully refused to look.

So in fear and trembling the Signal Corps sends out its mimeographed circular informing the patriot that unfortunately for the Government and his genius there is no appropriation enabling the department to purchase this marvel, and despite the terrible danger that may result the hated foreigners must have their chance to buy.

The curious thing about it is that in spite of the thousands of these circulars the Signal Corps officers have sent out they have never heard a word about the foreign purchases of these death-dealing inventions.

Only One Aeroplane Venture.

So while others fly and lie the Signal Corps plods soberly along in its old path, working with the old-fashioned and fairly familiar balloon. There has been one experience with the flying machine. Congress did put up $50,000 for an aeroplane, and the best part of a Summer was spent in preparing the thing and waiting for the proper moment to set it soaring. Then about ten seconds were consumed in watching it fall with a smash that ended it and the $50,000 together. Since then both Congress and the War Department have been somewhat more conservative on the subject of flying machines, and only the Signal Corps mimeograph has been busy about them.

But the balloon is different. Things have been accomplished to some extent by balloons, even if it were nothing more than giving the enemy a fine range for their artillery practice. There is hope that persistent experiment will ultimately get beyond that stage, and the Signal Corps officers are inclined to reply indignantly nowadays if such a suggestion is made to them. So they persist in experimenting.

Now they are about to undertake a more extended experiment than has been tried before. A new balloon is being constructed in New York, under the supervision of Mr. Leo Stevens, an aeronaut of many ascensions. It is to be the biggest thing in the balloon line that has been blown up in a long time. It will have a capacity of 78,000 cubic feet of gas, nearly enough to hold an entire speech by John Wesley Gaines at one performance. But instead of any such rarefied output as that it is to be inflated with ordinary plebeian illuminating gas made out of coal. The lifting power of that much gas is about a ton and a half, so that a fairly substantial and commodious car can be slung to this gas bag, capable of carrying four men, with two or three sandwiches and perhaps a bottle of beer. Mere food and drink does not count much in the plans of the aeronaut. The instruments are the things that count with him, and he has a lot of them to lug along. To begin with, there is the whole "ometer" family—barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, and all the rest, a perfect wilderness of them. Provision has to be made also for a trifle of ballast, to be thrown out when it becomes imperative to go a little higher to avoid being impaled on lightning rods or the horns of stray and inquisitive cows. The science not having reached that degree of devotion where the aeronaut willingly heaves over a man or two when he wants to go higher up, he takes along some bags of sand to serve the purpose instead.

It is the expectation of the Signal Corps officers that the new balloon will accommodate four men. Capt. Lloyd Chandler, the balloon sharp of the corps, will go up with Mr. Stevens when the new balloon is ready. They expect that the ascension will be made about May 1. They are sure that they can go up with the balloon, and afterward come down with it. For the rest, if there is any rest, they trust entirely to Prof. Willis Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau. Upon what control over the caves of Aeolus he can demonstrate depends the further performance of Capt. Chandler and Mr. Stevens and their balloon. And they propose to consult Prof. Moore very carefully before they set foot off terra firma. They want no boisterous and blustering weather, and that is one reason why they have fixed on May for their attempt. The Mayer the weather the better they will be pleased.

Gentle breezes, soft, sweet zephyrs will suit them to a "T." And especially if the air currents waft gently from the east. Westerly winds have no fascination for them. They know that the blessed balloon is going where the winds go, and they cannot help it after they are up. Their only means of prevention is not to ascend. So they will wait until the east wind blows, for the west wind heads toward the deep, deep sea, and although both are excellent swimmers May is too early in the season for their preference. If the east wind blows true and kind and holds well to its work, Capt. Chandler and Mr. Stevens may indeed go to Fort Leavenworth. They may even go further. It is just as accurate to say that they may go even to Vancouver Barracks, in Oregon. It is all a question of wind and enthusiasm—enthusiasm, because the chow will play out long before they could get half that far, and only enthusiasm could keep them hanging to the wind for the rest of the journey.

So when Prof. Moore issues his guarantee that the weather is going to be real good, early in May, if the citizens of the Middle West observe strange portents in the sky they need not be afraid; it will only be Capt. Chandler and the new army balloon, headed for Fort Leavenworth and Vancouver Barracks.

The Gentle Cynic

He who would enjoy fame must not forget to pay the press agent.

It can't be much fun for a girl to marry a man who is already bald.

The chronic kicker at least varies the monotony of life.

Every woman has a subconscious wonder if a halo will be becoming to her.

Diplomacy is the graceful art of making others think they know more than we do.

New York's Post Office

IN a metropolis like New York, where vast quantities of mail are received, sorted, and delivered every day to 4,000,000 people, delays, losses, and mistakes are constantly occurring. Every now and then a business man or citizen writes to a newspaper telling of his experiences and suggesting a remedy. Such a letter was printed a few days ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES, wherein the loss of mail parcels was attributed to the long hours of overworked clerks. More recently a number of bankers complained of registered mail lost on its way to Europe, and suggested that a petition asking for better service be sent to the Post Office Department in Washington. To obtain light on the subject, a reporter called on Postmaster Willcox one day last week.

"The fact is," Mr. Willcox said, "we always have a little more work than the clerks can do. The increase in the postal business of the city has been enormous. Very few New Yorkers know how fast it has grown. I will place all the figures at your disposal. You can go and look at the Post Office for yourself."

There were two branches of the subject—the foreign and the domestic service. New York is the gateway through which pass all the foreign mails from Europe and the East intended for the United States. It comes in at the rate of 5,500 bags a week. In rush seasons, like the Christmas holidays, there are 2,000 bags more. The arriving mail steamers average five a week.

The bulk of the Canadian foreign mails, both outgoing and incoming, also passes through the New York Post Office in bags. When Europeans write to Australia, most of their letters pass through New York and are sent in bulk to San Francisco by mail, thence are shipped by steamer to the Antipodes.

These figures are insignificant, however, when compared with the number of letters handled in the domestic service. Between 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. no less than 450,000 letters are dropped into the boxes at the main Post Office or are brought there by carriers. In a busy season this total reaches 550,000 for the three hours. The accumulation does not include parcels, newspapers, or bags of magazines or circulars sent to the Post Office by large concerns in bulk.

The outgoing mails at the General Post Office are handled by a force of 600 men—346 in the letter department and 254 in the newspaper and magazine service.

The number of pieces handled in the New York Post Office in 1906 shows an increase in the business of from 8 to 9 per cent. The figures are for Manhattan and the Bronx only, as Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond are not included in the New York service. The total number of pieces handled in the mailing division last year was 1,051,190,606, an increase of 90,642,289 over the total for 1905. In the same time 1,233,317,986 pieces were handled in the delivery division, an increase of 85,982,835 for the year.

The money order business increased 10 per cent. in 1906. There were 10,109,900 transactions compared with 9,087,909 for 1905, the increase being 1,021,991. Four hundred and thirty millions of dollars were involved, or $91,000,000 more than in the preceding year. The total expenses of the New York office for the same year were increased $361,449.

The misdirected letters, unstamped envelopes, the "freak" addresses and superscriptions in foreign tongues are so numerous that there is a puzzle department on the top floor of the Federal Building where 30 experts have all they can do to settle doubtful points. Some of the men are adepts in foreign languages. Others have rows of directories for many cities piled up on their desks. Still others earn their living by their ingenuity. At least 150 letters are mailed every day addressed "New York" when the sender intended to write "Philadelphia." Similar errors are made on letters intended for other large American cities. The letters mailed without any addresses aggregate several thousand a week.

Every now and then a letter is addressed in rebus form. One of the addresses on a letter mailed recently looked like this:

HILL
JOHN
92—2r 15-1-23-1y
New York.

The first two lines formed a familiar rebus. It meant "John Underhill." The second seemed to be more difficult. The postal clerk remembered a form of cryptogram in which every letter in the alphabet was represented by a number, counting "a" as 1, "b" as 2 and so on. He applied this test to the second line of the address, and got "92 Broadway." The address was correct and the letter was forwarded. A few days later the head of the department received a note from an actress saying that the letter had been sent on a wager, and that she had won it.

MR. HENNESSEY'S VIEWS ON THE ANNUAL RUSH TO EUROPE

In the Absence of Mr. Dooley, the Junior Philosopher, His Friend Mr. Hennessy Again Gives Utterance to the Thoughts That Surge Within Him but Are Commonly Unexpressed.

"IS gr-rippin' me agin," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Phwat?" said Mr. Dooley.

"Th' cr-ravin' to talk," replied Mr. Hennessy.

Mr. Dooley looked resigned.

"Jawn," he said, "a gr-great change has come over ye. 'Tis hut a shor-rt time ago ye wer-re th' Sphinx's fav'rite son. Ye wer-re th' finest fr-rind in th' wor-rld f'r a man wishin' to combine solliloquy wid sociahility. But now ye've tur-rned into a geyser iv miscellaneous conver-rsation. Ye ar-re—"

"'Tis gr-rippin' me agin," repeated Mr. Hennessy ominously.

"All right, go ahead," said Mr. Dooley, filling Mr. Hennessy's glass. "May I ask phwat is tr-roublin' ye th' day?"

"I see by th' pa-apers," said Mr. Hennessy, "that th' annual rush to Eur-rope has begun. 'Tis th' painful piece iv news to me. I have lear-rned to dr-read th' annual r-rush to Eur-rope. I'm more convinced iveryyear that onless I jine th' aforesaid r-rush I'll niver shine in intellecshool conver-rsation. Phwat do I mane by intellecshool conver-rsation? I'll tell ye, Mar-rtin. Let us say that ye go over to Hogan's, to a swarray, which is one of th' wor-rds his wife impor-rted from Paris, an' why th' Custom House didn't thr-row th' wor-rd back in her teeth is more thin I could iver understhand. But niver mind. Let us say that ye go to th' swarray in all th' agony of ye'er new shoes an' in wan iv thim dhress soots that makes ye look like an egg laid on a coffin. At the swarray ye meet a sthrange, wild-eyed lady.

"I suppose ye wint across last Summer," she sez. "I did," ye answer, thinkin' she manes th' sthreet. "Were ye in London doorin' th' season?" she sez. "Phwat season?" ye ask. That's enough. Ye wer-ren't there. Ye have no sthandin' in Piccadilly. "But, iv coorse, ye spint Mi-Carême in Paris," she runs on. "How much is that?" ye ask.

"That sittles it. Ye're an aboriginal Amirican limmon. Ye'er culture is narrow-gauge. Ye'er name is St. Denis. Ye'er th' kind iv man whose daughter will be ashamed iv ye whin she grows up. Ye've sthr-ruck out. An' all there's lift f'r ye to do is to retire-re to th' canyons iv Ar'rizona an' take to th' favorite ancisthral pastime of movin' towar-rd th' settin' sun.

"Yis, Mar-rtin. Th' only way iv kapin' abrist iv th' prisint time in Amirica is to spind it in Eur-rope. Ye have to choose to which class iv Amirricans ye'er goin' to belong. Ther-re's foor classes. Thim that goes to Eurrope because they want to, thim that goes because their wives wants to, thim that stays at home but knows they would appr-reciate Eur-rope if they wint, an' thim whose tillivinth commandment is "Thou shalt not travel."

"Th' fir-rst class is composed iv Amiricans that hates Amirica on account of Chicago. Th' second includes some iv our most cultured men iv wealth an' fashion. Th' thir-rd is made up iv those who wr-rites to th' newspaper editors about th' things people do betther abr-road, pr-resumably in Glasgow, Scotland. Pick up inny magazine or paper iv th' prisint day, Marrtin, and ye'll lear-rn to take off ye'er hat to Glasgow. It owns iverything in th' city ixcept th' citizens, which is quite a conthrast to our cities. Afther per-rusin' a few ar-rticles about Glasgow ye'll come to th' conclusion that it has a pr-ractical monopoly iv this airth's ixpor-rt thrade in angels. 'Tis a wonderful place. But I digest, as Hogan sez. To r-resume.

"Th' foorth class of Amiricans is th' wan that niver r'ally liked innything but ham an 'eggs They're th' kind that knows jist how minny years 'twill take f'r New Yor-rk to outsthr-rip London, an' jist phwat year it was whin New Yor-rk first began to expor-rt wickedness to Paris. Fr'm the conver-rsation iv this class ye will gather that Eurrope is a large body iv per-rsonal discomfor-rt intirely surrounded by indigestible Fr-rinch sauces, wher-re ye can niver get a glass iv ice water whinever ye don't want it th' way ye can at th' Cinthr'l House, in Piqua, Ohio. An', wor-rst iv all, Mar-rtin, they don't know Baedeker.

"Who's Baedeker? Mar-rtin, Mar-rtin, I weep f'r ye. Baedeker is r-risponsible f'r more pr-romiscuous scatther-r-ing iv culture thin inny other author in th' wor-rld. In fact, some cultured people read nothin' ilse.

"Th' information in Baedecker is most var-ried an' insthr-ructive. He'll combine a complete discr-ription iv Hamlet with th' inthristin' infor-rmation that ye haven't th' price iv a thir-rd class ticket to Sthr-ratfor-rd-on-Avon. Thin he'll tell ye how to say, "Ye're a r-rohber!" to a Sicilian innkeeper, leavin' th' dodgin' iv th' stiletto to ye'er own ingenuity. Oh, Baedeker is a jool iv an author. Ye'er not an eddicated Amirican citizen until ye've been thr-rough Eur-rope wid ye'er face bur-ried in Baedeker's pages, lookin' up now an' thin to r-refer casually to whativer picture galler-ry ye happen to be in.

"So ye see, Mar-rtin, why th' annual r-rush to Eur-rope fills me wid disquiet an' a sense iv guilt. Th' longer I delay j'inin' th' unhappy thr-rong th' more people can take ixciption to me method iv pr-ronouncin' Saint-Saëns. But Eur-rope is a turr'ble lookin' thing to th' nor-rmal man. Clancy was afther tellin' me about that tr-rip he took last Summer with his wife an' daughther—th' gr-rand tour as his daughther called it. Let us pass over Clancy's name f'r it in silence. Th' spoken phr-rase he used is star-rtlin' to th' most seasoned ear. Well, Clancy an' Mrs. Clancy an' Gwendolyn Clancy all wint over on wan iv thim outr-rageous big stheamers which has all th' comfor-rts iv a palatial home in an ear-rthquake. Th' fir-rst thing they But wor-rse was to come. Ye must r-raymimber that Gwenny Clancy was eddicated in a swell female sinminary an' Mrs. Clancy was eddicated hy r-readin' Gwenny's letters home. So iv coorse they took Clancy to Paris to inthr-roduce him to Ar-rt. Ye know phwhat a danger-rous thing Ar-rt is, Mar-rtin. 'Tis like a bulldog. Few like it, but all give it a pleas'nt wor-rd. As soon as Clancy got to Paris he felt Ar-rt in th' air. An' as soon as he saw the' ixprission on his wife's and' daughther's face he knew that he muet like Ar-rt.

"Father," sez Gwenny, th' day afther their arrival in Paris, "we're all goin' to th' Louvre this mor-nin'.

"Now Clancy had intended to spind that mor-rnin' givin' th' lie to a saloon with th' sign "Amirican drinks," but he sighed like a well-thr-rained back number an' star-rted off to school. At the Louvre Gwenny spotted a pale young man with a fr-ront lilvation to his head like a gigantic mould iv sherrbet, who had cr-rossed th' ocean with thim on th' Kr-ronprinz Katzenjammer. There-re was a mutual r-recognition, followed by a r-reckless plunge into Ar-rt by Mrs. Clancy, Gwenny an' th' pale young man. As for Clancy, he became hadly mixed up with th' extrame backgr-round.

"Don't ye love "Mona Lisa"? sez th' pale spicimin, tur-rnin' round suddinly. "No, I'm married," sez Clancy. He j'ined th' backgr-round again. "Ah, ther-re's that sweet Mur-rillo," scr-reams Gwenny. An' they all made a soulful dash f'r a picture nearby. It showed a lady standin' on a r-remarkably solid cloud an' payin' no attintion whativer to some little boys she was about to crr-ush. "Isn't that heautiful"? sez Gwenny. "Exquisite," sez Clancy, anxious to move into th' forregr-round iv th' conver-rsation. That plaized th' pale young man. "I'll show ye something ye'll like," he sez. So he takes Clancy over to a stone figure that looked as if it had been carrved by bein' thr-rown about in a r-riot. "That's th' Winged Victh'ry," sez th' pale young man. "Victh'ry"? sez Clancy in amazement. 'Yis," sez th' youth. "Well, all I can say is th' other lady put up a divil iv a fight," sez Clancy.

"Afther that they used to leave him outside in th' carr'ge. If ye mintion th' Pitti Palace to him, he'll tell ye all about th' façade. If ye lead th' conver-rsation up to th' National Gallery in London, he will tell ye how many steps ther-re ar-re up to th' fr-ront dure. But if ye talk about pictures an' statuar-ry he will, figuratively speakin', climb a tr-ree an' swear at ye from among th' bir-rd's nests. An' yit in spite iv his pictur-resque attitude toward-rd Eur-rope 'tis enough f'r th' likes iv me to know that he's been ther-re f'r me to loook at him with invy in me eye.

Mr. Hennessy sighed, raised his glass and buried his face in the clixir.

"Why should ye be invlous?" asked Mr. Dooley. "Wasn't ye bor-rn in Ircland?"

"An Irishman niver gets cr-redit f'r havin' been in Eur-rope," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Victh'ry? Well, All I Can Say Is th' Other Lady Put Up a Divil iv a Fight."

LITTLE STORIES OF FACT AND FANCY

Dogs as Policemen.

WHY not dog police in New York? Paris has tried the experiment in its rural districts, and found it not only feasible, but an adjunct that is now looked upon as necessary. Ghent, in Belgium, has tried it, and there the result has been the same—dog police are useful and not to be treated as a joke.

The training of dogs to do the work of policemen is not so difficult as a layman would imagine. When the Police Commissioner of Ghent conceived the idea of increasing the effectiveness of his night force by adding several trained dogs, his task was not so very hard. Three Belgium sheep dogs were the first to be brought into the department, and were soon full-fledged policemen in almost every sense of the word.

The method of training the dogs was simple. They were taught first of all to distrust every one who was not in police uniform. Police officers petted them and fed them. A man in plain clothes was always present while this feeding and petting was going on, and the man in plain clothes invariably abused the dogs. They learned to hate the man in plain clothes. After the feeding and petting and abusing the man in plain clothes would take a bundle under his arm and run out into the police station yard. One of the dogs would at once give chase, springing upon his abusor, barking furiously. When the man attempted to run faster the dog would get in front of him and attempt to trip him. Always the animal was, muzzled so that the plain clothes man was safe from his fangs.

The dog by this time had learned that a man with a bundle under his arm was not his friend. The next point was to teach him that such a man when seen at night in the vicinity of buildings was always his foe. This was done by the same feeding and petting and abusing methods at night in isolated districts.

When the last lesson was well learned the dog was adjudged a competent policeman and was assigned to a "beat."

From the first the dogs proved an unqualified success. Thieves were numerous in the outskirts of Ghent when the dog police were added to the force. There is rarely a theft now. One dog can patrol a beat that formerly required several policemen. When unleashed at night the dog darts in and out of doorways and along the highways, looking for the man who resembles the one who abused him. Should he encounter a suspicious looking character the same tactics that went on in the training yard are pursued by the dog, and usually his barking brings a human policeman to complete the discomfiture of the man who has thus incurred the suspicion of the dog. Sometimes he is not a thief, hut the importance of protection is great enough for the citizen to overlook a few mistakes of that kind hy the canine guardians of their property.

There are now a number of dogs on the Ghent police force, and the number is being increased each year. In Paris it is the same. The suburbanites of both cities are proud of their dog police. On the water front of Paris excellent work is done by the dog police.

Whip and Fire Hose for Mobs.

A GOOD, stout rawhide whip in the hands of policemen would be one of the most effective riot breakers I can readily think of," said Police Inspector Dillon yesterday. "There is nothing the average crowd of roughs fear more than a rawhide in the hands of an expert, unless, indeed, it is a stream of water from a fire hose. Before the stinging lashes of a rawhide there is no crowd which would not cringe and fade away. Then, where there are children in the mob a 'cop' does not want to nail one of the little ones on the head, with a night stick. A crack of the whip would be less cruel and quite as effective. It is usually the sharp crack of the lash that does the trick, as much so as the sting. In Russia the clout is used with more deadly effect than the rawhide or blacksnake whip could ever be used. Of course there is danger of putting out the eyes of some one with the cracker of the whip, but then, too, there is danger of breaking some heads when the nightstick is applied.

"Did you ever see a crack driver from the rural district handle a long whip? He has it down so fine that he can flick a coin out of your fingers twelve feet away. A policeman could become equally proficient with practice. It would he just the wrinkle in many cases where there is a mob to handle. A whip and a fire hose would make a great battery. The fire in many a rioter has been extinguished hy the cold stream from one of those two-inch nozzles."

Why He Frowned.

COMMISSIONER BINGHAM had just left the Harvard Club, had looked sharply at Kelly the Cop, frowned, and passed on out Forty-fourth Street and disappeared into Fifth Avenue.

"What's up?" asked Kelly's friend, the chauffeur, who had noted the frown. Kelly was looking ruefully at the corner around which the Commissioner had turned.

"Another lemon, that's all," said Kelly, as he twirled his nightstick and chewed the ends of his big mustache. "Maybe this ain't the worst beat in little old New York. Maybe it ain't. Why, say, there ain't a minute when I haven't got to stand on dress parade in this block. I'll bet every enemy I've got on the force grinned in his sleeve when the news went out that Kelly had been detailed on the club district beat.

"Lemon? Why, there ain't another on the tree that's bigger than this one. Most of the Deputy Commissioners belong to some of the clubs in this block, and they blow in and out any old time. Some of the Inspectors have their names on the cards at one or another of the clubs here. It don't matter how late the hour is, some of them are likely to show up, comin' out or goin' in.

"Can I lave me post long enough to get around to Clancy's for me nip? Nix. It's up to your friend Kelly to be Johnny on the spot, waitin' to salute."

"But that frown of the Commissioner? What did it mean?" asked the chauffeur.

"What did you ever do to him?"

"Blamed if I know. It's a hahit of his, I guess," replied Kelly. "Maybe he don't like me mug. Maybe the Captain has tipped him off to some of me past history. Maybe I wasn't holdin' me nightstick right. Maybe a dozen or more things. Blamed if I know."

"Did anybody ever tell you that you look like Inspector Walsh?" asked the chauffeur.

"Well, say, Chaffy, you've hit it, sure. I do look like Walsh. You've hit it, sure. I guess he don't like me face because it reminds him of something he don't want to he reminded of. Oh, well, I'm not surprised. It's not the first time the cards have been stacked against me. I have made up me mind. I'm goin' to turn in me badge soon. The force is no place for me. I'm lookin' for a nice, respectable widow lady or some guy with money to stake me to a corner saloon. The first one that comes along gets me. When faces gets to raisin' frowns on the Commissioner it's time for me to quit."

Reparte a la Subway Advertisement.

ON one of the downtown subway trains near the theatre hour a flashily if fashionably dressed woman amused half a car of passengers. Her comments upon things in general seemed to show a shallow sense of humor that occasionally by accident rose to wit. Across the car were three poorly dressed shopgirls who had bought tickets in the topmost gallery of a theatre where was playing a woman-made favorite.

It wasn't long before the woman with the good clothes had discovered the contrast between the grotesque attire of the three girls and the advertising sign above their heads which proclaimed:

PARISIAN MILLINERY
EXHIBITION
AT
BLANK'S.

Soon everyone near who had something in common with the woman with the clothes was tittering at the wit's discovery, though a few there were who said to their escorts: "It's a shame."

For a time the three who were the butts of the woman with the clothes didn't discover the reason for the smiles and laughs sent in their direction. They straightened their hats, rearranged their skirts, and took furtive glances at each other's back hair without avail. And the merriment increased. Finally the oldest in the party—she would have been dubbed an old maid long ago in the provinces—in an agonized upward squint at her hat brim saw the sign. Quite calmly she moved to the car's centre and read it. Then quite as calmly she glanced up and down the double line of advertisements. At the other end of the car she found what she sought. Luckily the seats beneath the desired sign were vacant. She lost no time in climbing upon them and removing from the slight detaining moldings a sign whose letters were red. While the car looked at her wonderingly she stepped quickly to the side of the woman with the clothes. An old man who sat next to the latter got up and vacated his seat so that the girl with the sign could stand upon it. For a moment the reach seemed too great, but hy clinging to a strap and resting one foot upon a window ledge the girl was able to slip the sign over the one above the head of the woman with the clothes. Then she jumped down with a grin.

The car read and reread this:

IT'S CHEAP!!!
VERY-NEARLY GOLD.

The Oldest and Youngest Clubwomen

THE oldest clubwoman in New York, who is at the same time the youngest in clubdom, had her name printed in a special place of honor on a souvenir at a woman's club breakfast given the other day at the Hotel Astor. The breakfast was the annual one of the Society for Political Study and the woman was Mrs. Mary Wakeman.

Mrs. Wakeman is 86 years old, and she has never in her life helonged to a woman's club until a few weeks ago she joined the Political Study Society. Now she is interested in its work, and when she recovers from an illness which has kept her from the last meetings she may read a paper for the society.

The oldest and youngest clubwoman has been a resident of New York for the past forty years, has brought up a family of children, four of whom are living; has been interested in temperance and charitable work of various kinds, and now she says:

"I'm in the evening of my life; I can't go around to do a good many things that I have done; I want to be useful while I live. When I went around to the Society for Political Study, and Mrs. Judge, the President, received me so warmly, and every one was so good to me, I felt that I wanted to he among them."

The new old club member is a sweet-faced woman, with deep blue eyes, snow-white hair, which is folded back from her face in a pretty, soft way that can only he done with hair that ouris laturally.

"It always did curl," she says with the touch of feminine pride of the woman who hae attractions and knows it.

Mrs. Wakeman belongs to the Jennings family, and knows her genealogy from beginning to end and all her connections in this part of the country.

"My grandfather was Isaac Jennings," she says, "whose house was the first one burned by the British in old Fairfield, Conn. He came from England. John Churchill, who built Blenheim Castle, married Sarah Jennings, and her father and my grandfather were brothers. Oliver B. Jennings and my father were brothers, and Albert Gould Jennings is an own cousin.

"I was born in Havana, and my mother was a Spanish woman, who died when I was born. She belonged to a good family, too, but her people were not at all pleased when she married Seth Jennings, my father, because they were members of the nobility."

Later, living in Connecticut, Mrs. Wakeman's father was well known as Deacon Seth Jennings, and his daughter married Ebenezer Wakeman, who served through the civil war, dying soon after, and she is now a Government pensioner.

"You know they have been fighting for a long time in England for the Jennings money," Mrs. Wakeman said, going back to her family, "and I don't know hut now they have voted it to the Crown, and I don't care, for I would just as leave King Edward should have it as any one."

While Mrs. Wakeman has joined the Society for Political Study, whose members believe, most of them, in woman suffrage, she does not care to vote.

Measuring Sound with a Microscope.

IT certainly is an odd statement to say that the microscope is better than the ear for measuring sounds, hut it is true. In determining the pitch of very high tones one of the Government investigators at Washington has found that the ear cannot be depended on, and he has therefore turned to the microscope for aid.

Sound is a phenomenon of vibration, and the pitch of any musical note can be determined if the sound wave corresponding to it is in any manner rendered measurable.

The Washington scientist has solved the problem in this way: He covers a plate with a thin layer composed of a mixture of olive oil and stearine, the surface of which is slightly ridged by rubbing it delicately with the finger. To a high-pitched tuning fork a short hair is attached, and a similar hair is fastened to another vibrating body, such as a rod, whose pitch is known. The ends of these hairs trail across the prepared plate, as it is passed rapidly over them, and thus mark upon its surface a double series of wave lines corresponding to the periods of vibration of the fork and the rod. The microscope is then called into action in order to compare the length and depth of the waves, and thus determine the musical pitch of the vibrating fork with an accuracy not attainable by the ear alone.

Breakfast and Laundry with Every Room.

ACTIVE work upon the excavation, or series of excavations, for the Pennsylvania terminal has left the north side of Thirty-third Street, between Seventh and Ninth Avenues, in a somewhat stilted state. The houses are shored up, it is true, hut no hemlock scantling is stout enough to shore up the hopes of the boarding-house keepers who are affected. The natural result is that some of the houses in which board and lodging may he had, whioh have in front of them but a fringe of sidewalk, are offering unusual inducements to possible boarders. Contrary to custom, this solicitude is not manifest only toward the intending boarder. The lodger already in the house has every detail of his comfort carefully attended to. In some of the houses breakfasts are served, included in the weekly charge for the occupancy of the room, and this rate is lower than in any of the unexcavated sections of the west side. Moreover, it is lower than the rate obtaining in the same houses prior to the great change. One lodger in a shored-up house could not understand how it was that his laundry was never in arrears. For a time he did not inquire too closely. In the end curiosity won a victory over the better part of valor.

"Mrs. Peach," he asked, "how is it that my laundry bills are always paid nowadays?"

"That's easy," she told him; "we give breakfast and laundry with the room."

No More Free Rides on Pennsylvania Ferry.

UNTIL recently the peculiar arrangement of the Jersey City terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad made it possible for New Yorkers going to the station to meet or bid their friends goodby to cross and reoross the ferry for a single fare, payable on this side of the river. Incoming passengers are supposed to he entitled to free passage over the ferry to New York, and in consequence no tickets are collected from persons who board the boats from the mezzanine floor of the terminal, although Jerseyites and others who pass through the street entrance to the ferry have to contrihute a little pasteboard, or there's nothing doing. Now, however, if you are standing around the train gates waiting for the expected relatives or friends, a man in uniform steps up, and hegging your pardon, asks if you are going back to New York. If you are, the suddenness of his question disconcerts you, and you say "Yes." Then he tenders you a ferry ticket, and asks for 3 cents.

Milk Plenty, but Governors Scarce.

A FRIEND of Gov. Hughes tells this story:

"Shortly after he was elected to the Governorship Mr. Hughes took a run up to the Adirondaoks to recuperate from the exertion of his strenuous campaign. While there he and a couple of friends left camp one morning for a long automobile ride. In the course of the outing the party came to a farm, and the Governor-elect decided to stop and get a glass of real cow's milk. Previous to this Mr. Hughes had been congratulating himself on at least being in a country where human beings were few and far between, and where, as he thought, he was not recognized by the few stragglers he met.

"When Mr. Hughes had drunk the milk he was called upon to pay 15 cents for his indulgence.

"'Milk must he scarce in this neighborhood,' he remarked.

"'No,' replied the farmer, grinning hroadly, 'but Governors are.'"

Just a Difference in Sound.

THE difference between English and American methods of pronunciation often produces misunderstanding. The other day an Englishman who had juet arrived here went to the Waldorf-Astoria. He was a bit lost for a minute just where to find the register book, the Waldorf office being divided into several departments, one for the "Information Bureau," another for "Letters," and so on. The Englishman finally stopped at one of the departments and inquired whether it was the desk of the hotel "clark." "No," was the reply, "this is the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel." Through saying "clark" instead of "clerk" the young man at the desk had taken the Englishman to mean Hotel Clark.

A New Kind of Censor.

IN the parlor of the Martha Washington the group of women were eying with anticipatory interest the little dark woman whose opening words had promised so much.

"Do you know I have heard something that is too awful to repeat—" she had begun, when one of the group, older and more sedate, had indicated a gray-haired woman across the room.

"Hush," she said, "you know perfectly well that that woman over there is the house detective."

PROFESSOR OSBORN FINDS THE PREHISTORIC ELEPHANT

The Success of the Expedition Which Left New York a Year Ago Is Described by Its Head—A Missing Link Soon to Adorn the Natural History Museum.

THE ancestor of the prehistoric American elephant has been discovered, as Prof. Henry F. Osborn predicted seven years ago it would be, in Africa. It was principally to find this elephant, as well as the ancestors of our whale and manatee, that Prof. Osborn, assisted by Morris K. Jesup, organized the Museum Expedition which left New York on the 5th of January for Egypt. Last week Prof. Osborn returned bringing the news of the remarkable success with which the expedition has thus far been attended. The missing elephant link was found in the Fayun Desert, and will ere long take its place at the head of the elephant family tree in the Natural History Museum.

"It is too early for me to be able to tell exactly, in all its scientific bearings, what the Fayun Expedition has accomplished," said Prof. Osborn to a TIMES reporter, "but we have certainly found the skull of a paleomastodon, which antedates the earliest elephant form finding its way into this country ages ago by something like half a million years, and it is quite probable that we have found, in addition the bones of a neritherium, the creature from which the whole elephant race has sprung. The paleomastodon is the link we were after, and if we have a neritherium besides, the line is complete from the first founder of the elephant dynasty in Egypt to the last great mammoth who roamed the forests of prehistoric America.

Extraordinary Fossil Remains.

"The extraordinary wealth of the Desert of Fayun in fossil remains illustrating the former mammalian life of Africa is a discovery made only five years ago by a party from the Egyptian Geological Survey. Since that time paleontologists the world over have turned with eager interest to this Egyptian desert for a solution to many of the problems confronting them in tracing back the ancestries of existing animal forms to their source. The expedition from the Natural History Museum marks the first entrance of American scientists on this novel field of Egyptian research.

"In a former geological era the Fayum Desert was in great part a lake similar in outline to the Lake Moeris of the Ptolemies. This lake was fed by the Nile, and to-day all that is left of it is the shallow and brackish Birket el Kurun, which stretches forty-one metres below sea level and fifteen miles east and west. Rising from the north shore of this lake is a series of terraces, or hills, 1,000 feet thick, forming a great amphitheatre, which is crowned, at an altitude of about 1,100 feet, with the pebbly floor of the Libyan Desert. These terraces are of marine and then of river formation, and extend for a distance of forty-five surveyed miles. It is marvelous country for the geologist, and for many years has been a fruitful field for the excavation of the fossil remains of marine animals. When the bones of land mammals were found in these ancient beds, an important era in paleontology was reached. Of course, in the ages when these extinct animals flourished in and about Fayun the conditions were altogether different from what they are to-day. Fayun was not a desert then, but a well-watered region fringed by noble trees and luxuriant vegetation, the petrified remains of which strew its barren sands to-day.

"With this geological paradise as our goal we left New York during the first week of the year, reaching Cairo on the 24th of January. There the Director of the Egyptian Geological Survey hospitably supplied us with the equipment necessary to make the trip through the desert, and eleven days afterward our caravan, consisting of twenty-two men and twenty-six camels, reached the bone pits which we had selected on one of the Fayun terraces. It was a seventy-mile journey in a southwesterly direction, and followed the lines of the pyramids of Gizeh, Abusir, Sakkara, Deshur, and Lisht. On the Plain of the Pyramids we found two parties of American scientists at work; one, under the direction of Dr. Lythgow, is just beginning an archaeological exploration for the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the other, led by Dr. Reissner, is excavating for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"Arrived at our bone pits we pitched a camp of eleven tents and commenced operations without delay. A desert does not supply the necessities of life very plentifully, and the complete dearth of water was, of course, a disagreeable feature to our stay on the shores of this extinct lake. The nearest water, we found, was a three days' journey from where we were—a fact which made it necessary to keep eight of our camels traveling to and fro all the time carrying water tanks to be filled at the distant well.

"The natives whom we employed are said to be direct descendants of the builders of the pyramids, and the tools and carrying baskets which they use are of the same character as those employed 5,000 years ago. Their wages are from 15 to 25 cents a day. Most of our men had considerable experience in the excavation of ancient cities, temples, and palaces, and when it came to the more delicate operation of digging for fossil bones it was necessary to watch them carefully. They did fairly well, however, and while I with Hartley T. Ferrar of the British Antarctic Expedition, made an extended survey of the surrounding desert, these workmen attacked the bone pits under the direction of Walter Granger and George Olsen of the Natural Museum with excellent results. The bone-bearing sand of the Fayum is of river origin and is easily handled with light pick and shovel, or the broad-edged mattocks which the natives prefer. A sharp lookout was kept for all kinds of bones, from the most minute and fragile, belonging to the smaller animals which overran and Fayum thousands of centuries ago, to the fossilized remains of the larger mammals which were deposited there during the same period.

"In ten days' time we had made fine progress in this species of quarrying and had an excellent collection of bones, representing various types of extinct animals, which we preserved in a solution of gum arabic and shellac. From the specimens thus secured it was seen that we would be successful, not only in bringing back the remains of animals already known to science, but would also add to the Museum's collections bones of creatures which are as yet uncatalogued in the world's fauna. The full extent and importance of these discoveries, however, can only be gathered from a more exhaustive study of our various finds than we have as yet been able to give.

"It was since I left Egypt that the expedition unearthed the skull of a paleomastodon, the ancestor of the elephant. Only two very fragmentary skulls of this type have been taken out of the Fayum. This skull, however, is a perfect specimen. It measures two feet in length, ten inches in height, and is proportionally longer than the head of the elephant as we know him to-day. On the other hand, it is smaller than the skull of the trilophodon, or primitive mastodon, which was found in Texas, and which marks the beginning of the elephant race in this country. From various resemblances, however, as well as modifications, especially in the teeth and tusks, it is certain that the trilophodon, who has no American ancestor, was an evolution from the paleomastodon of Egypt, and succeeded in finding his way to this continent at a time when the Bering Straits formed a neck of land joining Asia to America. The prehistoric elephant was the great traveler of his day—a fact which has been abundantly proved by the discovery of his bones in every main geographical division of the earth, except Australia.

"This ancestral elephant, the paleomastodon, was a creature about four feet six inches in height. His tusks were not more than a foot in length and pointed downward. He had twenty-six teeth, while the modern elephant has no more than six. He was long-jawed, and probably had the merest beginnings of a trunk. The evolution of the elephant from this primitive animal has been along the lines of a greatly increased size, as shown in the famous elephant of the Paris Museum, which has a length of over twenty-two feet, and a height of twelve feet six inches. The tusks have gradually increased in size and taken an upward curve since the era of the paleomastodon, while the trunk has become the greatly elongated feature which we see in the African and Asiatic elephants, the only survivors of the paleomastodon to-day. The neritherium, which connects the paleomastodon with the parent mammalian stock, bore a still more remote resemblance in all these prominent characteristics to his descendant, the modern elephant.

"With what the Fayum Expedition has already found it will thus be possible to put on exhibition in the Museum an almost complete series of forms showing the evolution of the elephant from its diminutive Egyptian ancestor to its highest development on the American continent. It is hoped, also, that before the expedition has finished its labors it will discover the primitive ancestors of two other American groups, whose origin has not been found on this continent—the whales and the manatees.

"Another remarkable skull that has just been unearthed in Fayum by the expedition is of an extinct animal known as the arsinotherium. This skull is nearly three feet in length and carries two huge, flat, pointed horns projecting over the eyes, with a smaller pair of horns behind. The arsinotherium resembles the dinoceras somewhat in outward appearance, but is probably not related to him, and has left no descendants. The skull of the queer creature will be the only one of the kind in America.

"Under the direction of Mr. Granger and Mr. Olsen it is probable that the expedition will continue its work of excavation in the Fayum Desert until some time in June. As the fossil bones are collected they will be packed in boxes and carried by camels to Giza, a distance of forty-five miles. There they will be repacked and started on their journey to New York. In all probability they will not be mounted and placed on exhibition in the halls of the Museum until some time in the Spring or Summer of next year."

An African Collection

A STRANGE possibility in the racial relationships of the world has just been suggested by a discovery made in a collection of African ethnological objects purchased last month by the American Museum of Natural History. The coast tribes of California and the tribes occupying Central Africa—were they at some remote period of the world's history related to each other? Judging by what has been found in this latest addition to the museum's collections it is quite in the realm of possibility that they were; and yet, if they were, the whole theory of the past as to the distribution of races over the face of the earth will have to be made over.

Africa has not figured heretofore on the shelves of the museum, although a large amount of African material has been accumulating during the last fifteen years in the storerooms of the latter. This material has come principally from Zululand and the Congo. The addition that has just been made to this, however, consisting of 1,100 specimens and known as the Douglas collection, comes from two native kingdoms in Central Africa, and when it is put on exhibition with the Zulu and Congo material will make the Natural History Museum the principal authority on the races of Africa in the United States. And it is through the museum's wealth in this direction that the remarkable discovery has just been made with its suggestion that some of the American aboriginal tribes are remotely related to certain tribes of Africa.

"I cannot say that I believe there was ever any racial connection between the California Coast Indian and the native of Central Africa," said Prof. Whistler, curator of the Department of Ethnology at the Natural History Museum, to a TIMES reporter, "but I am bound to say that what we have discovered in this Douglas collection opens up a most interesting field of inquiry to the scientific investigator. Let me explain. This collection represents the art, industry, and religion of two great races of Africa, the Bechuannas and the Barotsis, occupying the central part of the continent north and south of Victoria Falls. In this collection we find all the known weaves of basketry in the world. There is no other primitive race of which this can be said, so far as I have been able to discover.

"Now, it so happens that there is a peculiar weave in use in California, known as the 'ti' weave, which hitherto has been supposed to be characteristic of the Pomo Indians, the great basket makers of the Pacific Coast. Until now this weave has never been found elsewhere. It is difficult to describe it with exactness, since it is simply a special method—like a hemstitch or a cross stitch in sewing—by which the basket maker plies his art. It is thus a peculiarly technical affair, a trick in the handling of basketry which has undoubtedly been handed down from generation to generation. Well, in making a careful examination of the basketry contained in this Douglas African collection we have discovered this Californian, or 'ti,' weave.

"Ti" Weave Merely Coincidence.

"This discovery is unique in the annals of ethnology. How is it to be explained? It is the only similarity, so far as I know, existing between a native African and a native American tribe. In historic times we know that there has been no communication between these tribes, and one might be pardoned for supposing in trying to arrive at an explanation of this similarity, that there was communication, or identity of race, in some prehistoric era. Such a supposition, however, in view of all the well-known fundamental differences between the primitive American and African, seems too contrary to all scientific theory, and I am thus inclined to believe that this appearance of the 'ti' weave on the coast of California and in the heart of Africa is a strange coincidence, a case in which two races, living in entirely different parts of the world, made the same identical discovery which has remained peculiar to them through countless ages.

"Otherwise there is no likeness between the Barotsis and Bechuannas represented in this collection. These people are, of course, negroes; but of a very much better type than those found on the Western coast. We do not know very much about them. They live under two Kings, Luinika and Kamma, both of whom reign under an English protectorate. Richard Douglas, who made the collection, is an American, who has lived for the past twenty years among these people, and who is now the financial agent of King Luinika. Douglas traveled through the country for the purpose of making this collection with permits from both monarchs, who are the only traders in their respective kingdoms. Much of what we know of these people we get from him. He describes them as something like the Zulus and Kaffirs in appearance—tall, handsome, and comparatively straight-featured. The country which they occupy is quite level and devoid of mountains. Their houses, grouped together in large villages, are made of mud, circular in shape, with conical thatched roofs. Around each house is a big oval yard, inclosed by a wooden fence, eight feet high, forming a quite impregnable fortification, within which the cattle are confined at night and where they are protected from the attacks of the lions and tigers which abound in the adjacent jungles. Formerly these people were extremely warlike, and the large territory over which they are spread to-day was acquired by ages of conquest. The English protectorate, however, which was established about twenty-five years ago, and has been gradually put in force, has done away with the incessant native wars and made of the Bechuannas and the Barotsis a comparatively peaceable race.

"All of this viewed ethnologically, marks a wide difference between these people and their possible relations on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Another line of comparison would be the languages of these American and African races. Here, however, we are confronted with a remarkable incident in ethnology. The Barotsi people today are using a foreign language which was imposed on them a century ago by a native king. In the beginning of the nineteenth century these people were subdued by a neighboring tribe. The King of the latter forced the adoption of his tribal language. In the course of a few decades he was overthrown and the native dynasty came to its own again, but the people retained, and they have retained until to-day, the language which was imposed upon them by their conquerors. This forms a remarkable incident in racial history, and shows the ease with which a nation can completely change its language—the only incident of the kind, in fact, where this kind of substitution has been actually observed by the scientist. By this enforced obliteration of the Barotsi language, however, it has been made impossible to compare the Barotsi tongue with the language used by the California Coast Indians—a comparison which, in view of the similarity of the two peoples in their methods of basketry, it would be extremely interesting to make.

Earliest Users of Iron.

"This Douglas collection is especially strong in what it shows of the industry and art of these people. It is strong in its basketry, pottery, and woodenware. Such a collection of pottery has probably never before been brought out to the African coast, as it had to be carried for many hundreds of miles in the hands of native runners. Another interesting feature is the large amount of objects made of iron. These people were probably the earliest users of iron in the world. We know from hieroglyphics appearing on Egyptian tombs that they used iron many centuries before the Christian era, and today are the best ironworkers to be found in Central or Southern Africa.

"The collection is rich in musical instruments, also, and in this direction it is interesting to note the 'African piano,' which is very much more primitive than the harp, but which has, undoubtedly, the germ of the modern piano in its series of wooden keys and sounding board of gourds. This piano has a scale of musical notation and is peculiar to Africa.

"There is nothing of this to be found in what we know of the California Coast Indians, and the similarity between the latter and these African tribes remains in that strange identity in their method of making baskets."

First Steel Sleeping Car

THE first steel sleeping car ever constructed, which its designer, Max Schneider of the Pullman Company, believes is a forerunner of the cars that will ultimately displace those of the wooden type, lay for several days last week on a track in the annex of the Grand Central Station. Here it was inspected by President Newman and Vice Presidents Daly, Brown, and Smith of the New York Central, who hope in time to operate such an equipment. Prior to its arrival in New York the Jamestown had been in Philadelphia, where the Pennsylvania officials took more than a passing interest in the new type, since it was at the suggestion of the late A. J. Cassatt that the steel car was built. Mr. Cassatt had then in mind the exclusive use of steel cars in all of the trains that should pass into the tunnel now being constructed across Manhattan from New Jersey to Long Island.

Before leaving the works at Pullman, Ill., where it was built, the Jamestown was subjected to a wreck test. Attached to an engine running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the steel car was bumped into a wooden sleeper. The vestibule of the wooden car and the tender of the locomotive were smashed, but the Jamestown withstood the crash. As it has a compression of 2,960,000 pounds it is believed by the Pullman people, who are now erecting a factory for the sole manufacture of the steel cars, that it will be practically wreckproof.

While called an all-steel car, some of the minor portions of the Jamestown are of brass and aluminium. Upon the steel underframing, built as solidly as possible, the steel floor is laid down, composed of plates a quarter of an inch thick. Next comes a layer of hair felt, above which is another plate of metal. Upon the corrugated surface of the latter monolith is laid, which completes the floor except for the carpet.

The superstructure consists of two portions, an inner shell and an outer one riveted to beams and joists. Between the two are two layers of asbestos and an airspace fed from openings within the car. This feature of the construction is called by the builders the insulation, and is designed both to keep the car cool in Summer and to prevent the car from being a noisy one. The ceiling of the inner structure is of aluminium, while the window frames are of brass.

The Jamestown cost a small fortune to build, but it is the pioneer, and the absence of a plant properly designed for the sole construction of steel cars added to the cost. The cost of building one of the wooden sleepers ranges from $15,000 to $30,000. With the completion of the steel-car factory, which is to cost in the neighborhood of $1,500,000, the cost of construction will, it is stated, be no more than that of a wooden car. The weight of the Jamestown, however, is some 10,000 pounds more than that of a wooden car. This, too, will be reduced in later cars, so that they will weigh only 5,000 pounds more than the old-type sleepers. This will bring the weight of the steel car down to 135,000 or 140,000 pounds.

The interior appointments, except the berths, are similar to those now in use in the wooden cars. The use of steel, however, has enabled the designer to allow more space between the upper and lower berths. In the Jamestown it is entirely possible for a man to sit upright with a silk hat on his head, if he desires for any unknown reason to do so.

"When you consider," said Max Schneider, the Jamestown's designer, "that our wooden cars are rolled completely over down embankments without going to pieces you can realize what a steel car will withstand. There is practically no comparison between the two types. We believe that we have a car that is practically wreck-proof. Our sleepers are operated over the different roads under various agreements, but in each case the railroad companies pay us something for carrying their passengers in our cars. As the cars are owned by us we shall have all that we can do when the factory is completed to build cars for our own use. We shall make no day coaches to sell, but must leave that to other companies. It is more than likely that once we embark on the building of steel cars we shall not make the old type at all.

"The Pennsylvania is considering the question of using the steel sleepers. Of course if the sleepers in a train are steel cars all of the other cars must be of steel, too, as it would be dangerous to run steel cars in the same train with wooden cars. I think that that particular question will be a matter for legislation, and that mandatory statutes should be passed forbidding the use of steel cars and wooden cars in the same train."

After the Jamestown Exposition opens the Jamestown will journey thither to be an exhibit.

Men Who Travel on the King's Errands

Famous Corps of Silver Greyhounds About to Be Abolished by the British Government.

WITH the retirement of Capt. Philip Wynter from King Edward's service and the death of Arthur Herbert, who went down in the wreck of the Berlin, on Feb. 21, off the Hook of Holland, a famous British royal institution, more familiar possibly in fiction than in history, has begun to pass out of existence. These and no future vacancies on the staff of the King's Foreign Service Messengers are to be filled—such is the official announcement of the British Foreign Office.

Americans are possibly more familiar with the names of Wynter and Herbert than they are with those of other members of the corps, past or present, outside the pages of romantic novels. Capt. Wynter visited this country last August, and was identified by the little silver greyhound which every messenger in the King's service wears attached to his person and is the "open sesame" to all official portals. Capt. Wynter had been in the service of British royalty for thirty-five years. His "On the Queen's Errands" relates many of his adventures of the service, but intimates that the most interesting are left untold. The Hon. Arthur Herbert was the grandson of the third Earl of Powis, and when his ship was wrecked he was on a secret mission to the Courts of Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Teheran. A messenger is never supposed to part with the leather wallet containing his dispatches, and is expected freely to give his life in its defense. When Herbert's body was recovered no wallet was found. Three days later it was washed ashore. It is believed that the messenger seeing death at hand had cast it from him in the hope that it might be picked up and forwarded to its destination.

The origin of this corps of globe trotters, who bear personal letters between sovereigns quite as often as they do instructions to Ambassadors, is rather obscure. The early messengers were picked men belonging to that institution who started their career as Knights Caligate of Arms, so called because they wore "startuppes," a sort of hoot-stocking to the middle of the leg. After seven years' service they became knight-riders, who gave their name to an extant street within sight of the College of Arms; after seven years more they became pursuivants, who were stationed at specific places, whence the names of their offices were taken, and lastly they were promoted to heralds. The relative importance of the dispatches intrusted to their care corresponded with their rank. Pursuivants were chiefly employed in carrying messages to and from the Governors and the Sovereign, and in the reign of Henry VII. the number was increased, owing to the great correspondence upon the Continent. Heralds had the distinction of conveying personal or public messages from King to King and Prince to Prince, those intrusted with the intelligence of royal births being specially rewarded.

Later the service was transferred from Officers of Arms to persons appointed by the Secretary of State called Posts, and in course of time a Master of the Posts was appointed, and the first of these on record was Sir Brian Tuke, who held that office in 1516. The practice of allowing private persons to avail themselves of the King's Posts for transmitting their correspondence began at an early period, and afterward grew into a regular custom. Its employment was first recognized in a proclamation issued in 1591. Once a postal system had been established—and it may be said to have been first systematized by an edict of James I. in 1619, though the Post Office as at present constituted was not founded till 1660—the dispatches of the Crown and officers of state reverted to the case of special Posts, who were appointed by the Secretary of State, and in course of time became christened King's or Queen's Messengers. Later on the staff was split up into foreign and home service messengers.

The service as it exists to-day is the work of George Canning, who became Foreign Secretary in 1822. He put a stop to the abuses that had grown up in the corps owing to the immense amount of correspondence between St. James's and Continental Courts, occasioned by the ever-changing politics of Napoleon.

Lord Stewart once discovered that a favorite messenger had for a long time taken all his dispatches to Metternich before going to England. Under the present system messengers for foreign service were appointed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the candidate being subject to the following qualifications and examination: He must be a British subject, preferably an army officer, between the ages of 25 and 35, possessed of sound bodily health, able to ride, and competent to perform journeys on horseback. That he has such a knowledge of either French, German, or Italian as will enable him to make himself understood in regard to such matters as concern his duties on the road, those duties being to convey the dispatches intrusted to him safely and expeditiously by whatever means he may have occasion to travel. That he have such a knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic as will enable him to make out his accounts in the simplest form.

Besides the silver greyhound hung pendant from a tiny royal crown, the messenger is provided with various credentials, one of them being a parchment bearing the words, "We request and require that all demands of the bearer be acceded to with the least possible delay," which is signed by the Foreign Minister. There is also a uniform, but this is now rarely worn in traveling, being donned by the messenger only when he receives or delivers his dispatches. The uniform comprises a dark-blue cloth double-breasted frock coat, a blue single-breasted waistcoat buttoned up to the throat, with edging of gold lace; trousers of Oxford mixture, with a scarlet cord down the side seams; gilt buttons embossed with the royal cipher, encircled by crown and garter, and having a greyhound pendant, and a blue cloth cap, with leather peak, band of black braid, and royal cipher and crown in front. According to the regulations this uniform, and more especially the badge, must always be worn by messengers when traveling, but the badge must not be worn at any other time. In practice, however, the glorified postmanlike kit is obsolescent.

The messenger when traveling has practically carte blanche. "Speed and safety" is his motto. He rides by himself in a first-class compartment when journeying by rail, and has a private cabin at sea. His wallet, which, if its contents were to be known, might make war inevitable, disgrace an Ambassador, or rob a Princess of her fair name, he carries on his person; other letters of less importance are consigned to a dispatch box. In the ordinary sense these letters are not private letters at all, for they relate to public affairs. Yet they are private property, and not State papers, being the outcome of the system by virtue of which public correspondence may be called for by Parliament. They contain matter which, if published in a Blue Book, would render the official and social position of an Ambassador intolerable, as they form the real source of the information, often gathered from social gossip, which one Government possesses as to the doings and intentions of another.

The archives in Downing Street devoted to the Foreign Messenger Service would doubtless—as they already have in the imagination—furnish novelists with the most thrilling themes. Of course, Capt. Wynter's book passed through a most discriminating censorship. Undoubtedly the most celebrated mishap that has befallen a King's Messenger on his travels is the mysterious disappearance of Benjamin Bathurst, when returning from Vienna with important dispatches in 1809. On Nov. 25 he arrived at the German village of Perleberg, and halted at the Post Office for refreshments and fresh horses. He stood outside the inn watching his portmantcau being placed on the carriage, stepped around to the heads of the horses—and was never seen again. Every effort was made by the civil and military authorities to trace Bathurst. Bloodhounds were employed to track the lost man, every well was explored and river dragged, every suspicious house was examined from attic to cellar, woods were searched and gardens turned up; but all to no purpose. Neither Bathurst's body nor any of the dispatches he was carrying on his person were ever found. And so rests the Bathurst disappearance, an unsolved mystery to this day.

The passing of the King's Greyhounds is merely a sign of the times. Safe and easy transit facilities, the cable, and telegraph wires have reduced the importance of their function in the same ratio almost that the importance of foreign envoys has been reduced. The dispatches formerly carried by messengers to and from the British Embassy in those foreign capitals which are accessible by sea have for some time past been intrusted to the commanders of his Majesty's warships whenever possible or to the Captains of first-class liners. Till the other day the staff numbered but eight messengers, two being in receipt of a salary of £400 a year and six £250 a year. The messengers receive in addition a fairly liberal allowance per traveling day, and, of course, their actual disbursements on journeys are refunded them.

Now Enters the Visiting Housekeeper.

TO-DAY there is practically no limit to the money-making scope of capable, agreeable women, even though they may not be skilled along any of the sharply competitive lines commonly alluded to as "professional," for the demand for practical, agreeable help of the non-professional order is constantly increasing through the many exigencies of our intricate social system.

Within the past few years a great demand has been created in large cities for the services of competent visiting housekeepers, women capable of running the domestic machinery smoothly, or, rather, of "starting the wheels" in families whose social obligations are not quite extensive enough to require a full corps of servants, those whose limited means and restricted house room do not warrant the expense of keeping a resident housekeeper; and in households whose domestic needs are too numerous to be thoroughly looked after by a single servant, or even two servants.

Literally speaking, there are three grades of visiting housekeepers, ranking from the woman skilled in the delicate art of correct dinner service, as well as in the more prosaic affairs of household economy, to the merely "handy" woman who knows more about housecleaning and odds and ends than she does about serving course dinners. The first type commands first prices, naturally—and usually earns them. She keeps herself intimately posted on the constantly changing fads of smart dining, so that she is in instant readiness to supervise any social function that her patrons may undertake. Every woman of limited means and house room, who has ever entertained "smart company," even in small numbers, dreads a repetition of the ordeal, which involves more actual brain work and continuous anxiety than a Wall Street panic. She will gladly pay the price of a bonnet or even a gown to spare herself the disquieting experience, so she calls in a first-class visiting housekeeper, who plans the menu, hires extra help, if necessary, and promises personally to supervise the serving of the difficult dinner—difficult because not one ordinary woman out of twenty knows how to serve an up-to-date dinner correctly.

To the competent housekeeper it is very easy, for she has everything at her finger tips, so to speak. She knows exactly how to serve oysters, in or out of the shell, in plates especially designed for either; how to regulate the courses, what silver to use and what not to use, which is quite as important. If her patron does not possess the necessary amount of silver and cut glass, the housekeeper rents whatever is required to make the table beautiful and strictly up to date. If, in her opinion, a butler is required instead of the usual professional waitress, she sees to it that a competent man is procured at a reasonable price. Not only is she present behind the scenes on the evening of the dinner, but she stays until the last course has been set before the guests and the hired help paid and dismissed, thus relieving the hostess's mind of every anxiety. For the above services the visiting housekeeper is paid according to the work involved, which is very slight to her experienced brain compared to what it would have been to the anxious hostess. Ten dollars is considered a fair remuneration for the piloting of a smart little function. What woman would not gladly pay ten or even fifteen dollars to be relieved of the manifold worries of modern entertaining under restricted circumstances?

The second grade of visiting housekeeper is quite as useful as the first, although she caters to a less ambitious class than the former, to the woman interested in charities or science, or to the mother who is forced to devote so much time to the care and education of her children that she is unable to fill the lesser needs of her household. The latter gladly avails herself of the services of a practical, methodical housekeeper, who performs the prosaic duties of looking after the larder and giving the one maid an occasional helping hand. She does the marketing at lowest market prices and highest quality. She can be depended upon to "fill in" in case of a household emergency, such as the sudden departure of the cook or the unexpected arrival of guests, for which she receives additional payment above the stipulated salary. Every morning at an appointed hour she presents herself in the kitchen, makes a list of household wants, gives the maid a lift if the latter is particularly busy in the way of a luncheon or dinner suggestion, which she attends to on her way to market. Her methods are so systematic and efficient that her duties are accomplished within a few hours usually, leaving her free to spend the rest of the day as she likes.

The third class of Visiting Housekeeper is essentially a "handy woman" who can be depended upon, in stress of circumstances, to cook a substantial meal and to make herself generally useful. She has her regular system, however, but makes her rounds only once or twice a week among women of small means and numerous burdens. She does the bulk of the marketing in the way of dry groceries, and very often includes a couple of hours shopping for the busy mother whose means do not admit of the luxury of a servant. The housekeeper, who always has at her command a reliable scrubwoman or two, undertakes the weekly housecleaning and window cleaning with the help of the former, and always manages to put the whole house to excellent rights in a day, besides replenishing the family larder and shopping a little while her help is doing the rough work. Being less skilled than handy her services are not as well paid as those of the more capable order, but even the humblest of visiting housekeepers make two dollars a day aside from the many little extras derived through the application of practical knowledge of everyday things, such as the little economic arts that add life and lustre to homely things.

Is Alcohol A Curse Or A Blessing?

British and German Physicians Who Advocate Its Moderate Use Both as a Food and a Stimulant Are Flatly Contradicted by New York Physicians.

TWO events have deeply excited and enraged the circle of well-wishers of their race who regard liquor as a curse.

The London Lancet, the leading medical authority of the world, has published an article, signed by sixteen physicians of high repute, in which the moderate use of alcohol is justified. And a German physician and scientist has published a book in which he not only sanctions the use of alcoholic drinks, but enthusiastically recommends it as, in the day of city life and nervous tension, a benefit, a positive necessity, a hygienic measure of the highest importance.

The Lancet article runs:

In view of the statements frequently made as to present medical opinion regarding alcohol and alcoholic beverages, we, the undersigned, think it desirable to issue the following short statement on the subject, a statement which we believe represents the opinions of leading clinical teachers as well as the great majority of medical practitioners.

Recognizing that in prescribing alcohol the requirements of the individual must be the governing rule, we are convinced of the correctness of the opinion so long and generally held that in disease alcohol is a rapid and trustworthy restorative. In many cases it may truly be described as life preserving, owing to its power to sustain cardiac nervous energy while protecting wasting nitrogenous tissues.

As an article of diet we hold that the universal belief of civilized mankind that the moderate use of alcoholic beverages is for adults usually beneficial is amply justified.

We deplore the evils arising from the abuse of alcoholic beverages, but it is obvious that there is nothing however beneficial which does not by excess become injurious.

The signers of the document are:

T. McCall Anderson, regius professor of medicine, Glasgow.
Alfred George Barrs, professor of medicine, Yorkshire College.
Sir William Henry Bennett, K. C. V. O., F. R. C. S.
James Crichton Browne, M. D., LL. D., M. R. C. S., F. R. S. E.
Walter Ernest Dixon, professor of pharmacology, King's College.
Sir Dyce Duckworth, M. D., Medical Referee to the Treasury.
T. R. Frazer.
T. R. Glynn.
W. R. Gowers.
W. D. Halliburton, professor of physiology, King's College.
Jonathan Hutchinson.
Robert Hutchinson.
Edmund Owen.
P. H. Pyesmith.
F. T. Roberts.
Edgcomb Venning.

German Scientist's Theory.

The contention of the German writer goes beyond anything ever publicly fathered by a reputable man of science. Dr. J. Starke is a person of some eminence in his country as a physiologist. His book, "Alcohol: The Sanction for Its Use," published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a popular statement of the results of his studies in the effects of alcohol drinking. Behind it is alleged to lie a vast amount of scientific data—of which, it must be stated, Dr. Starke apparently believes the lay reader is entitled to no glimpse. While, therefore, his affirmations are positive, often reiterated and expressed with the most absolute confidence, they are very far from convincing. Whatever may be his reputation in his native land, the author of this daring proclamation of the benefits of alcohol is not so well known elsewhere that his ipse dixit is final.

New Theory of Drunkenness.

Dr. Starke affirms that alcohol is a food of the highest value. It nourishes, creates heat, and furnishes strength for muscular work. He affirms that alcohol is the most beneficent agent known to man for the reduction of nervous irritability. It is greatly to be regretted that North America, the land of neurasthenia and of coffee drinking, does not realize that fact. Caffeine is an enemy of the nerves, and it should never be used unless corrected by alcohol. With every demitasse a cognac; "always more alcohol than caffeine" should be an invariable rule of life. He maintains that alcohol is in no sense a "poison"; that it does not of itself possess the property of inducing those who use it to indulge in ever-increasing amounts. Drunkenness has nothing to do with the moderate use of alcohol. Men who get drunk do so through weakness of character which has nothing to do with alcohol. They drink because they are pathological and besotted persons; they do not become pathological and besotted on account of drink. Drunkenness is not the destructive habit it is believed to be, though there are "certain disadvantages" connected with it which are "discernible in time." But the moderate use of alcoholic stimulant liberates the higher self, expands and frees the ego, and is a physiological and psychic practice most strongly to be recommended and insisted upon.

These astonishing teachings are put forward with the utmost seriousness. Dr. Starke's initial fact is that alcohol is not a stranger to the human system. Alcohol is formed naturally by the metabolic processes which go on in the bodies of all living things, both plant and animal, in the cells, in the very citadel of life. The public has been imbued with the opinion that alcohol is a body foreign to nature, created by the artfulness of man. The belief is very general that it was man who succeeded in introducing artificially this dangerous substance into poor innocent organisms, which, not being prepared for the encounter, naturally reacted most strongly with all their shrieking cells against this contact, as if they intended to show their disgust. Every drop of alcohol, accordingly, could only act as a poison upon the natural organism. This organism seems to be depicted as a lamb upon a green meadow.

Alcohol a Natural Food.

As a matter of fact, alcohol is found in the most normal animal and vegetable organisms, where it could never have been introduced by man. It originates, in plants for instance, from the decomposition of starch in the cell. You cannot eat raw fruit or berries without taking alcohol. Its origin in the animal organism is obscure, but the probability is that it is the product of the metabolism of carbohydrates. But what is clear is that the cells of the human body are accustomed by nature to alcohol.

Its behavior when taken artificially is very like that of the carbohydrates. It is easily and rapidly ingested and incorporated with the juices of the body, where it proceeds to sustain life and increase strength. It economizes albumen precisely as do the carbohydrates and fat, and becomes a source of muscular power. It is a common experience that liquor taken in connection with extraordinary muscular work does not "go to the head." It is consumed in feeding the muscles.

Beer particularly is a splendid food. The ill effects of beer guzzling are due to the overnourishment of the body; overindulgence in bread would have much the same effect. Gout and affections of the heart, sometimes attributed to the use of alcohol, are simply the result of overnutrition. If a man uses beer or wine, he should cut down his other nutrients. It is all a matter of how one chooses to take one's food—in liquid or solid form.

All this, let it be remembered, is the German author's dictum.

The Real Nerve-Wrecker.

Dr. Starke is particularly severe on the practice of drinking much coffee or tea. They possess the property of lessening the blood in the skin and congesting it in the internal organs. Besides, they heighten nervous excitability. It is not necessary, perhaps, to avoid coffee and tea entirely, but it is necessary to take more alcohol than caffeine. It is important to drink wine or beer at dinner, and to accompany the cup of coffee with a liqueur or cognac. But if a man will avoid alcohol altogether, Dr. Starke holds it to be proper for him to avoid coffee and tea at the same time. Either both should be taken in corresponding amounts (alcohol and caffeine) or none of either.

What is it that the modern person who is mentally overstrained drinks as a rule in order to spur himself on? A great deal of coffee and tea—coffee morning and noon or afternoon and tea in the evening, (often in the afternoon also.) To force himself to work when he is weary or has no liking for it a man takes continually increasing doses of coffee, which spur him on to greater haste and leave him no rest, even when the task is done. Owing to this artificial stimulation, he now begins something new, for he is "not tired." To carry it out he resorts to coffee again. And thus arises the "vicious circle" of the modern mode of life. Naturally these goaded nervous apparatuses are ultimately still more profoundly exhausted.

In reality neurasthenics are not always persons who are mentally overstrained. The frequent occurrence of the trouble in women forbids the assumption that they are. It is much more probable that the rapid increase in the nervous characteristic of our times corresponds to the simultaneous increase of some factor that favors nervousness under certain circumstances. That is sure. It is not far to seek. The modern rapid increase of nervousness runs parallel with that of the consumption of coffee.

Everybody concerned, and it is well known that very many are, must therefore so regulate his diet as not to heighten his nervous irritability, his reflex excitability. To that end the public must be firmly impressed with the following scientific facts:

a. Of all the articles consumed by us alcohol is the only one that reduces our nervous irritability, especially our reflex excitability.

b. The caffeine of coffee and tea heightens them.

Those are two indisputable scientific facts, fundamental facts, that everybody ought to know. And this rule ought to be followed by all who will not give up their caffeine stimulants: With every demi-tasse of strong coffee cognac or a good liqueur is needed, and with every cup of tea a little rum. Whoever is familiar with countries or circles accustomed to that practice—apart from the glass of wine or beer that is taken in addition with the principal meals—knows how comfortably the people live and how free they are from nervousness.

All this, let it be kept clearly in mind, is Dr. Starke's opinion. It is radically controverted by New York's most eminent physicians.

Psychology of Alcoholic Action.

The most interesting part of Dr. Starke's theory of the benefits of alcohol is his account of the stimulation of drink. He admits freely that men drink for excitement. He declares that this is right and good. The excitement caused by drugs and by caffeine is harmful, but the excitement caused by a moderate amount of liquor is a most excellent thing.

Here Dr. Starke plunges into the realm of metaphysics. He has a most elaborate version of alcoholic exhilaration:

The peculiarity of the action of alcohol is that it lifts a man to his highest and fullest self. It seats the soul on the throne. It frees the ego from the bonds in which it is enmeshed by business and the routine of daily life. It arouses the inmost consciousness and exalts the psychic personality. A man becomes most truly himself under the excitement of drink.

Even the average man not infrequently has days when he feels as inspired as if he had taken wine, when he feels like a thorough man. These conditions of exaltation of the personal ego are more pronounced in a specially gifted and original personality—that is, in a genius. According to Dr. Starke's theory, the same condition of brain and soul excitation can be observed as in the result of the sensible use of alcohol. The psychic excitation produced by alcohol is nothing peculiar. A Spring day will produce it, or the music of a band. We produce it arbitrarily by means of alcohol, when we should otherwise have to wait until nature and life were ready to produce it. Thanks to alcohol, says Dr. Starke, we have a means by which we can produce it at any time when we wish it or when it pleases us.

One evidence of this power of enriching the personality—or, rather, of enabling it to realize itself—is in the fact that drink increases the courage, augments the self-consciousness, and elevates the sense of ability. A few glasses of wine content a man with life and with his own place in life. He appreciates his own abilities, and is ready to believe that others appreciate them. "Dutch courage" has a philosophical explanation. The personality is stimulated; the ego is brought to the front.

Alcohol does not give a new character to a man, but it shows up the whole psychic man and his character. It will not be the fault of the alcohol, but of the person, if the character is not beautiful. Alcohol does not make a man unprincipled, but it shows the deficiency of his character. The same is true, for example, of the temperament. Alcohol is never the cause of a man's having a bilious or melancholic temperament, but by its exciting action it brings out the temperament. From this may he seen the different results of alcohol: one man will become jolly, another pensive, the third furious, and Olympic quietness overcomes the fourth.

Preservative of "Psychic Personality."

Thus Dr. Starke goes on to his conclusion that the man who does not avail himself of the stimulation of alcohol so as to "realize his deeper personality" is a fool. It is to be observed that he always speaks well of beer and wines, (particularly those of Moselle,) and of brandy—all products of Germany—but has little use for whisky.

He concludes:

He who leads the life of a shepherd in Arcadia may indeed be satisfied with goats' milk. And still the shepherds drank wine. But what about him who does not live in Arcadia? What about him who has to comply with the daily increasing demands of practical life? What would become of his psychic personality if he did not possess alcohol? What would become of the psychic personality of all the many men who during the daytime cannot act as they would wish and must according to their ego? They would often pine away without alcohol. No function of our organism can be neglected or suppressed without detriment. Our so-called psychic personality comprises a complex of principal functions of our organism. The depression and repression of our personal ego will be avenged in time, and in this may be a cause of neurasthenia, or of ordinary nervousness. I at least have observed that neurasthenia is seldom found in those circles where there are many very strongly excitable egos which cannot be easily repressed, therefore among artists and artistically gifted nations.

Only think of the Italians. What noise, what activity, passionate in sorrow and joy! But no nervousness. But the less passionate northerners are nervous. That is so clear that it can be found pointedly set forth in literature. How morbid, how pathological do we often find the contents of the modern northern fine writing, and how different the books of the southerner! How healthy are these, notwithstanding the passion and the tragic! The Italians need alcohol much less than we do, and still opposition to alcohol hardly takes root in the Latin countries.

Men have really known all this for a long time, and they therefore like to meet after the labor and burden of the day over a glass of alcoholic beverage. It is so agreeable to them if the ego excited by alcohol changes the lever of the brake and by so doing allows thinking, feeling, and observation, like obedient locomotives, to run on the tracks upon which each would always like to travel if he could do as he wished. Those who examine the conditions more deeply will observe that the glass of wine, taken judiciously, after the day's work, means not only a subjective benefit, but the introduction of a corrective very important for the health of our nervous life. It is no luxury: it is a necessity, a nervous hygienic measure of the highest importance.

New York Doctors Dissent.

There may be in New York physicians who entertain some of the views set forth by the German writer. Considerable inquiry made during the past week could find none. Not one among twenty representative doctors would admit that Dr. Starke's conclusions had the slightest validity in science. A few went so far as to deny, or at least to distrust, the medicinal use of alcohol, but there was practical unanimity of opinion that there is and can be no scientific ground upon which even the moderate use of alcoholic drinks can be recommended.

One of the most eminent physiologists and physicians of the city said:

"This is a most dangerous book. Its argument is altogether specious. Its theory of the advantages of a habitual stimulant and its presentation of alcohol as a nerve sedative is ludicrous, but the author writes with such plausibility that those who do not take the trouble, or who do not desire, to learn the truth about alcohol from the really scientific point of view, may be misled. One is easily persuaded by an argument which points to a conclusion which is secretly desired.

"The best scientific knowledge and thought absolutely contradict Dr. Starke. Any man who uses this book as an authority by which to justify the pernicious vice of tippling is abandoning the path of health and safety at the beck of a mischievous guide.

"It's a pity people can't discuss this question of the use of alcohol on calm, reasonable grounds. I am one of those who believe that alcohol is a therapeutic agent of the highest value. We have no stimulant to which we can resort in case of necessity with such confidence. It is far and away the best in practically every situation in which a stimulant is required. It has saved thousands of lives and prolonged hundreds of thousands more. You may recollect a little controversy some years ago over a night scene by the bedside of the dying Grant. Bishop Newman once or twice referred to the scene as an inspiring instance of the power of prayer. I was constrained to say to Dr. Newman, 'Bishop, I am afraid you are invading my prerogative in this matter. It wasn't prayer, but a stiff injection of brandy that brought the General around.'

"But, mind you, alcohol is a thing to be resorted to in an emergency only, and it is a safe rule to use it in each instance only on the prescription of a physician. It is a drug, and a dangerous drug, and nothing could be worse than to promote a general belief that it is beneficent in any way whatsoever under ordinary circumstances. It is not. There is no evidence whatever—neither does Dr. Starke's book adduce any—that a drink ever did anybody any good except in such an emergency as sickness or exhaustion. And there is abounding and overflowing evidence that it is the father of a thousand ills. The first question we ask a patient who comes to the hospital is, 'Do you drink?'"

"Alcohol may quiet the nerves when taken in sufficient quantity to act as a soporific or an efficient narcotic—that is to say, the nerves of a stupefied sot are for the moment quiet. But its habitual use, even in most moderate quantities, doubtless increases nervousness instead of diminishing it.

Nature Her Own Distiller.

"No, the human body does not require wine or beer or brandy or alcohol in any of Dr. Starke's favorite forms. Our German friend makes the point that alcohol is no stranger to the cells of the body, that is produced by the metabolic processes going on within us. Exactly, nature supplies itself with all the alcohol which it needs. It is not necessary to call in the expert assistance of Dr. Starke. Nature provides good and safe food in abundance—beef, eggs, milk, fruit. Simple food, plenty of sleep, and a clear conscience are the cure for neurasthenia and the promoters of long life. The old may perhaps indulge sparingly in sound alcoholic drinks, but the young man who uses them should be warned by the authoritative voice of science that he is weakening his body and his mind, damaging his natural powers, inviting disease, and shortening his life."

Dr. Andrew H. Smith of 18 East Forty-sixth Street said:

"The plea of Dr. Starke in behalf of the alcoholic products of his native land is an artful distortion of facts, and his conclusions are without a particle of basis in truth and sound reason.

"It is true that nature does manufacture alcohol for its own use. That is the very reason we do not need to introduce alcohol artificially into the body and why we should not do so under normal conditions. Nature furnishes the proper quantity—ordinarily.

"It is true that alcohol is a nutrient, at least in the sense that it retards metabolism. Dr. Starke dwells on this point. But ordinarily we do not want to retard metabolism. Metabolism is a healthy process, by virtue of which life sustains itself, transforming food into energy. It is sometimes, and only sometimes, desirable to check and retard this process. It is desirable to do so after great strain and exhaustion or in extreme weakness. At such times the physician administers alcohol in proper quantity, thus saving the tissues from waste until nature can "catch up" and appropriate new strength from proper nourishment.

"But to check the transmogrification of food into life cells ordinarily is to cause a disorder, not to cure one; to set up a pathological, a morbid, diseased condition where there was a normal one. It is not to the point that the sensation caused by this pathological condition is a pleasant one. All vices are agreeable to those who indulge them. Death itself may be a pleasant experience, for aught we know. Dr. Starke's 'psychic elevation' is a misnomer for 'pathological degeneration.'

"Alcohol never gave strength to a man's muscle nor power to his mind nor energy to his will. Never. It is not a preventive of exhaustion—on the contrary, it hastens it. It does not fortify against the cold—on the contrary, it lowers the ability to resist it. It is a popular error which recommends a stimulant before a great effort. The scientific truth is that alcohol is good to combat exhaustion with only after the fact. A toddy after exposure to the cold, or a dose of brandy after the effort, may stay the waste of tissue till nature's forces come to the aid of the exhausted body. Alcohol is good for the human system only in this way.

"Most pernicious would be the result if Dr. Starke's conclusions should be accepted. There is no vice which has not had at one time or another its plausible defender. I am glad of an opportunity to join in warning young men and all others against the sophistry of this book."

Dr. Beverly Robinson's Opinion.

Dr. Beverly Robinson of 42 West Thirty-seventh Street, while he holds that alcohol is unnecessary, doubts whether, used in entire moderation, it is particularly harmful. Dr. Robinson said:

"In great moderation and for many people at or past middle life good wine or good whisky is not objectionable. It stimulates appetite and helps digestion. A little whisky or gin of an evening, with effervescent or ordinary water, is often very grateful, and I do not believe does notable harm frequently. There are exceptions, however, and there are some people who should refrain from alcohol in any form and even very moderate quantity, as unquestionably it helps develop or aggravates, notably, rheumatic or gouty tendencies. Alcohol is not required at all, except in time of illness, by young people of either sex. It should be insisted upon, also, that alcohol in excess is always bad for the individual, and that bad alcohol—i. e., alcohol which is impure for any reason and not of the best quality—should not be drunk by any one. A great deal of the evil effects of alcohol proceed from adulteration, wrong manufacture, and the use thereof before time sufficient has elapsed to perfect it. Undoubtedly habits, climate, occupation, and race should all be considered carefully when we pronounce in favor of or against alcohol.

"Moreover, the wine or the brew of the country in a measure suits best the native. Germans get along wonderfully well with their light beer and their white wine of the Rhine or Moselle. An Englishman seems to flourish with his vaunted Scotch whisky and an occasional mug of Bass's ale. A Frenchman can live long and happily with a sound Bordeaux of good body, frequently diluted well with water. I believe, however, it is judicious for him, as it may be for us, to take his "petit verre de cognac" after his "demi-tasse," and I am inclined to believe a small quantity of good Jamaica rum is not amiss with tea of an afternoon or evening, after great fatigue, mental or bodily, but no milk with it.

"Is alcohol a food or is it not? In a small measure unquestionably it is food, and a most assimilable kind. Over and beyond a very limited and moderate quantity, and in anything but purest form, alcohol does harm in the long run, and great harm to all our bodily organs."

Dr. S. F. Armstrong, General Medical Superintendent of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, when asked for his opinion as to the beneficial effects of alcohol replied:

"I know of no evidence to justify the statement that is alleged to have been made by The London Lancet that the moderate use of alcoholic beverages is usually beneficial for adults.

"I will give you tables which will show the monthly expenditure for liquors and drugs in each of the hospitals for the year 1905, corresponding to the year quoted in The Lancet for the London Hospital:

BELLEVUE.

	Drugs.	Liquors.	Per Capita Inmates.	Per Capita Patients.
Year 1905...	$25,317.20	$756.37	$17.6082	$30.0673
Monthly av.	2,109.76	63.03	1.4674	2.5056

GOUVERNEUR.

Year 1905..	$5,537.11	$220.98	$32.3181	$65.5425
Monthly av.	463.09	18.92	2.6932	5.4619

HARLEM.

Year 1905...	$4,025.74	$82.89	$38.4235	$82.8364
Monthly av.	335.48	6.91	3.2019	6.9030

FORDHAM.

Year 1905...	$3,096.15	$177.45	$36.8660	$89.4722
Monthly av.	258.01	14.78	3.0722	5.7894

AVERAGE FOR ALL HOSPITALS.

Year 1905...	$37,906.20	$1,243.69	$21.1673	$37.8208
Monthly av.	3,160.35	103.64	1.7639	3.1101

Tunnel Workers Victims of Poetry Habit

Wit and Wisdom in Rhyme as It Is Produced by the Human Moles Who Are Burrowing Under the City.

NOW under the rivers, where the tunnelers work night and day, they find plenty of amusement, although they do not get the opportunity offered other folks of going to the theatre of the opera. Still the sandhogs, as the tunnel laborers are called, find time to crack jokes at each other's expense, while the engineers sing songs for their own amusement, and occasionally write poetry. Just now there seems to be a brainstorm raging among the Subway poets, for in each of the tunnels may be found a genius grinding out verse. When one of the Subway poets breaks loose his poetic effusion is copied on mud-stained paper and handed from man to man, passing from a gang at work under the East River to the other gangs at work in the Hudso ntunnels.

"Ebony" is he nickname applied to the poet of the East River tunnel, a negro sandhog, who spends his leisure hours on a bench in Battery Park, jotting down thoughts. Most of these things, like the thoughts of the other Subway poets, turn to the tube or tunnel in which the poet is employed. "Ebony's" last work was entitled "The Man Higher Up," and told in rhyme the story of the engineer above ground who operates the elevator car of the tunnel shaft in Battery Park. By the Man Higher Up "Ebony" did not mean what is generally meant by that term, his Man Higher Up simply being the fellow at the helm above ground.

But here is an example turned out by a tunneler who was graduated from the sandhog school in the old McAdoo tunnel, and who took a post-graduate course as walking boss in the East River tunnel. The title of it is:

THE SONG OF THE TUNNELLER.

Through wharf and sewer both dark and foul,
Down through the river bed's murky cowl,
We bore, bore, bore.

What care we for the stars so bright,
As long as we can't tell day from night,
As we bore, bore, bore.

Far from the din of the factory wheels,
The trolley bells, and automobiles,
We bore, bore, bore.

Secure from collectors and hold-up gents,
And landlords' agents alooking for rents,
We bore, bore, bore.

Our jewels are safe in granite rock,
For crooks can't pick the new airlock,
As we bore, bore, bore.

We make our storms with dynamite blast;
The thunder follows the lightning fast,
As we bore, bore, bore.

When a rest is needed the tunnel head
Can rest itself in the river bed,
And we bore, bore, bore.

Over in the Pennsylvania Railroad dugout on West Thirty-third Street Hannigan, the blaster, composed this one:

We're a husky, dusky bunch of happy blasters,
Real dynamite and powder are our toys;
We chuckle when we hear of great disasters,
So long as they're accompanied by noise.
And when we wish to make a crowd assemble,
We touch a button which awakes the town;
The tallest of the tenements then tremble
Till the tenants realize they're falling down.

The majority of the poets, however, are found working under the East River in the tunnel tubes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Here the sandhogs compose songs which become popular down at the tunnel headings, although they are seldom heard of elsewhere. One of these, written by McGuinness, the airlock tender, is entitled:

WHEN BRADY GOT THE BENDS.

Big Brady weighed three hundred pounds
When first he struck the tube;
He said he (in just twenty rounds)
Made Jef' look like a Rube.
He begged us for an airlock job,
In air that was compressed.
And, getting it, threw off his clothes,
In oilskins then he dressed.
He laughed to scorn caisson disease,
While joking with his friends,
But suddenly hooked up his knees;
Poor Brady had the bends.

They dragged him in the airlock place,
Then dragged him out again;
They rubbed cocaine upon his face,
And called the doctor men.
They rubbed his back and twigged his nose,
And sat upon his chest:
They poured carbolic down his throat
Until the burst his best.
He shouted for his children,
And he shouted for his friends.
They had to shut the tunnels down
When Brady got the bends.

Poor Brady was in awful pain,
And squealed just like a pig;
And when they stood him on his head
He danced an Irish jig.
He doubled like a jackknife, closed,
His knees beneath his chin,
And every time they flattened him,
It made the sandhogs grin.
They saved him after many days,
But here the story ends;
It cured him of his hot-air ways
When Brady got the bends.

The Poet Laureate of the Belmont tunnel was in a sentimental mood when he turned out one entitled "The Sunless City." Here is a sample verse:

There's a city that lies in the Kingdom of Rock.
In the beautiful land of the Mud;
It's peopled by folks from all over the world,
But mostly the Isle of the Spud.
There's aerial bridges of timber and steel,
And beautiful streets made of lime;
A gardenless Eden that has no police,
'Tis there that the sun doesn't shine.

Probably the most interesting of the underground poets who prefer to hide their light under a bushel, or, as it should be said, in the darkness of the river tubes, is a man named Smith, who wrote the ballad of "The Sad Sandhog." This was read at the dinner recently given to the tunnel workers by Chief Engineer Charles Jacobs of the Hudson Tunnels Company. Here is the ballad:

Sand-Hog Digapit Subway-Lad
Was a naughty, comical Much-to-th'-Bad.
And the Gods he thanked
That he wasn't spanked
For the way he pranked and pesteredd the "Skwad."
He stole the togs
From the poor Sand-Hogs,
Who worked each day in the Big Subway.
He twigged the caps
Of the dusky chaps
As they grunted loud in their noon hour naps.
Till they grabbed their shovels and cried,
"By Gad,
It's Sand-Hog Digapit Subway-Lad."

Now it chanced one day our Boss, who's gray,
The great King "Jake" of the whole Subway,
A black art wiz,
With a Subway Phiz,
On traveling crane whizzed by that way,
And Subway-Lad, who couldn't resist,
Shied a soft-shell crab at the King—who hissed
As his eyes spat fire
With a Kingly ire,
"Hey there, thou art
A bit too smart
For a low-down hog of a burrowing lad,
So you'd better beware
How you giggle and stare,
Or I'll cut your crust
With a third-rail thrust,
And extract your hair
With compressed air,
Sand-Hog Digapit Subway-Lad.

But Sand-Hog Digapit Subway-Lad,
Who lacked respect for the kingly crown,
Batted his eye and bawled: "By Gad,
I think King Jake is coming down!"
And sure enough the crane unbent
And landed the King in soft cement,
With anger dire, he turned to slay,
But Sand-Hog Digapit leaped away
With a leering laugh and no fear of sprain
Climbed a leg of the traveling crane.
He caught his socks in the tackle blocks
And scraped his hocks on the crane's air locks,
But Sand-Hog Digapit wriggled his toes,
Bringing his thumb
In a gesture dumb,
Straight to the tip of his turned-up nose,
And this salute the whole world knows
Exciteth wrath and calls for blows.

The King reached out and threw the switch,
Which made all dark in the Subway ditch.
The day grew cold,
The thunder rolled,
And Digapit's knees
Began to freeze
To the chilly chains, and the tunnel damp
Locked his arms with an awful cramp.
"Aha!" says the King, "Now take him away,
Such rubbish is better dumped in the bay."
In spite of the shrieks
And bellows and squeaks
Of the tough little, rough little guy it bore,
The traveling crane
Rushed off amain,
And never was seen in Manhattan more.
And the tunnel Skwad
Was candidly glad
To be rid of the Digapit Subway-Lad.

What New Yorkers Lose Every Day

ENOUGH articles are lost in New York every day to stock a good-sized shop having a lively trade. The goods in a big department store do not compare in variety with this flotsam and jetsam of city life. Stray dogs and cats are joined by parrots and canaries left on street cars. The lost books form a good-sized library. There are more umbrellas than a retail dealer could dispose of. In the musical department are accordions, guitars, tambourines, flutes, music racks, and sheet music. Overcoats, belts, and bundles from laundries are as numerous as women's furs and gloves in Winter and straw hats in Summer. Watches, jewelry, and wallets swell the money value of the finds. Bottles of whisky and wine add a suggestion of conviviality.

An official who has charge of the lost property on the traction lines estimated last week that at least 500 articles are lost every day on the street-car lines and the railroad trains entering the metropolis. At least 100 are lost every day on the elevated trains and in the Subway. Three hundred are divided among the railroad terminals. The losses in the streets, shops, hotels, and places of public amusement are probably 500 more. The larger stores have departments where the articles may be recovered. The advertisements in the newspapers indicate the number of the other losses.

According to the men in charge of one of these "lost and found" departments men are as careless and absent minded as the women, if not more so. A girl who leaves her school books behind or a woman whose fur boa drops from her shoulders is more excusable, the officials say, than the emigrant who leaves his trunk on an elevated train or a workman who forgets his rubber boots, pick and shovel on a Subway car. There are dozens of shovels and pickaxes at the Interborough offices; an equal number of boas and muffs.

Every Summer a hundred or more straw hats are picked up on the elevated tracks. Most of them are blown from the windows of cars. Fifty lost umbrellas is an average for a rainy day. The books lost on the Interborough lines number about 100 a month. In Summer the baseball bats come in by dozens. In one set of pigeonholes marked "Odds and Ends" is an indescribable collection of articles—a rat trap, a set of false teeth, rosaries, necklaces, maps, manuscripts, architects' plans, toys, and a child's hammock. A parrot's cage with a parrot was picked up one day on an elevated train. The men in charge of the department called the parrot Oscar. It died after giving them three months of amusement. Now they have a canary, found in its cage on a Subway train about two months ago. The owner seems to have abandoned it.

What becomes of these lost articles? About one-half of them are returned to their owners. If the parcel contains a hint of the owner's identity, and is not called for, the traction companies notify the owner by postal card. Usually the person who has lost a piece of jewelry, a satchel, muff, or bundle of papers calls at the railroad station or the offices of the traction company and files a claim. If the article is not found at once the officials advise the owners to advertise in a newspaper. Some of the companies have signs to that effect hung in a conspicuous place, and near by a card showing the articles lost and found, as advertised every day in THE TIMES. The articles that are not claimed are sold by auction every six months. They are usually knocked down for a trifle.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by Hy Mayer

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Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1907.

Music—Drama—Art
Society—Fashions

A VISIT TO THE ACTORS FUND HOME

And Quaint and Picturesque Surroundings the Aged Mummers Enjoy a Life of Quiet Comfort in Strange Contrast to the Feverish Excitement of Their Professional Careers.

TO visit the Actors' Fund Home, you must first go to Staten Island; and that means a trip on the ferry. When you have safely crossed, you make your way to the funny little railroad. The railroad—or, rather, the train of two cars—makes its way around the north shore of the island, and you descend when it reaches the fourth stop on its course, the diminutive station of West Brighton. The Home is at West New Brighton, which means that you must either walk a mile or two or board an electric car which will do so many turns you cannot help thinking it comes of vaudeville stock. If you go on foot it will take you perhaps half an hour to reach your destination, and all the while, as you gaze around, you will be wondering how it happens that you are still within the municipality of New York. The chances are that you will walk, because the railroad and the electric cars, for reasons of their own, make a point of not connecting. Just as you leave the train the electric car deserts its post—and you must wait half an hour for the next one.

You follow the car track, first straight ahead, then to the right; then straight ahead again, and then to the right a second time; and then straight ahead once more. When the car track branches to the right for the third time you part company with it and go up a country road—still straight ahead—as if bent on crossing the island. You go up a hill—and the road is doing some little turns of its own. You walk for about five or ten minutes, and, on the crest of the rising ground, above the ordinary suburban buildings, you first catch sight of what appears to be a large Elizabethan house, more or less of the Shakespearean and dramatic description. An arched gateway gives the entrance an air of added importance. This is the gate through which the old actors pass to the haven within.

The outside of the building, as has just been suggested, is picturesque. The house is evidently large and commodious. The windows are tiny, and the cement exterior, so to speak, is paneled. The ancient players are obviously in an ancient and appropriate setting.

Behind the house and down in the valley is a lake, which might have been called a pond had it been in some other locality less dignified and sedate. The grounds are as large as a small farm and, in the Summer, they are very beautiful.

If you had been the particular man who recently went out there on his little investigating trip, you would have gone to the door and rung the bell. In a moment the door would have been opened and you would have been in the presence of a white-headed but vigorous and joyful person—Mr. Robert Stevens, Superintendent of the Home. He would have invited you inside and insisted that you take dinner with the family; for the family dines at 1 o'clock, and your appetite has been keenly whetted by finding yourself in a community so rural that the woman who keeps the little shop at the corner doesn't quite know which car will take you back to the ferry.

The dining room is large enough to accommodate all the retainers of the Baronet who owns the manor. To be more literal—and truthful—it easily accommodates all the thirty-four guests of the Home, and could be made to accommodate almost twice the number. The dinner is good—very good, and there is plenty of it—more than you want to eat, in spite of your appetite.

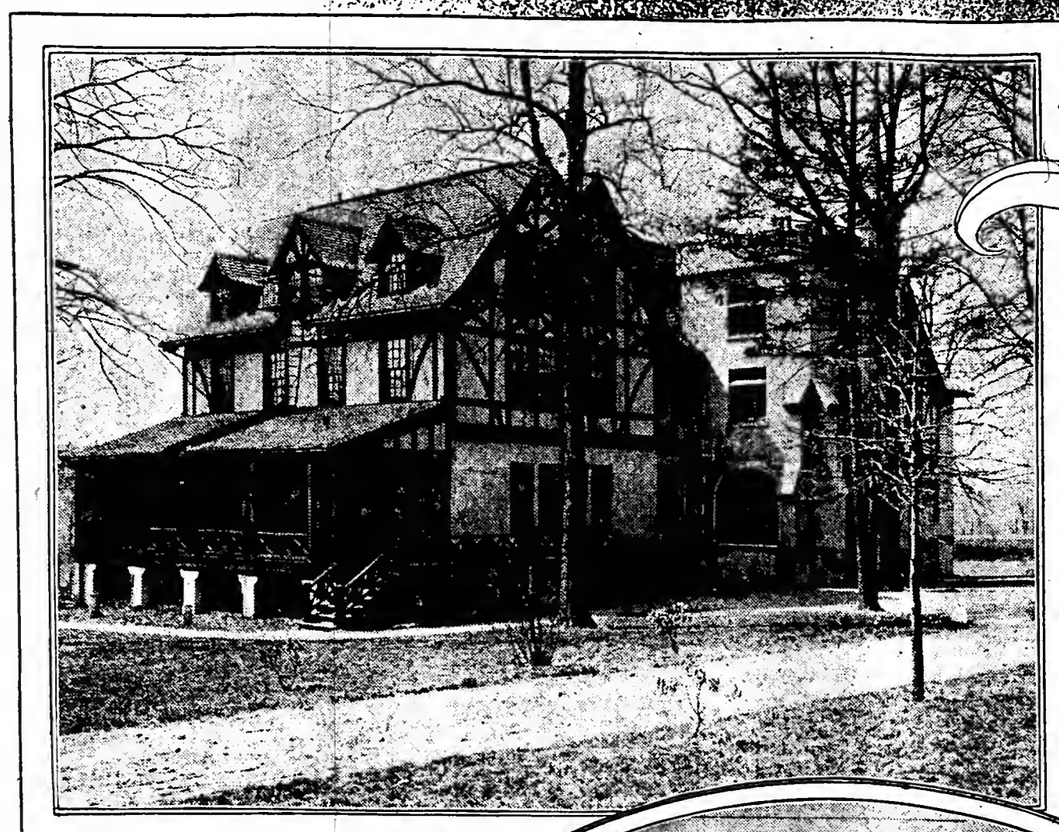

Actors Fund Home
West Brighton, S. I.

The first thing which strikes the visitor in these halls is that the "guests" appear to be guests indeed. They assemble like one large family. They sit where they please, and bear no trace of the institutional manner. They evidently dress as they please. The old ladies look as homelike as one's own grandmother in her own cottage, and the old gentlemen look like grandfathers, one and all. It is only when they speak, many of them in the sonorous and old-fashioned manner, that one would dream in what field of activity their years of labor had been spent. The Actors' Fund Home embraces all the fifty-seven varieties of performers. One old man has been with the circus; another has been a minstrel in earlier days, and a third has been a Shakespearean actor.

A stroll over the building will show the neat little rooms on the upper floors, all heated by hot water and each with its iron bed. But here again each room is fitted up exactly according to the taste of the occupant. Down below is the billiard room with its two tables, and a cardroom—and everything is as comfortable as in a club. There is a library with good books and a collection of current periodicals; and there is the large parlor with the silver loving cup on the centre table.

The most artistic room of all is the reception room, that into which one enters directly he passes the door. In the centre is a desk; at the sides are spacious seats. The walls of the house are literally covered with quaint paintings, prints, and statues of tragedians. Quaintest of all, down in the billiard room, is a large picture frame containing a wonderful paste and paper patchwork of the heads of 1,000 dead actors. Col. T. Allston Brown, who wrote the "History of the New York Stage," is responsible for this.

Library.

More interesting than the pictures or the building itself are the actors and actresses—all apparently enjoying life as much as may be during their declining years.

Mr. Stevens has a little den of his own. There he will sit and tell you of his charges. He will explain how sixty-four guests have been entertained within those walls since the house was first opened on May 8, 1902; how there are now thirty-four guests, and how there have been twelve deaths in the ranks. He will tell you how three have been removed to the home for incurables, and how old Tom Burgess, the circus man, was the last to go, less than a month since. He will tell you how old Tom, most industrious of the clan, always cultivated his little melon patch; how, with hatchet and saw, he built the little punt down in the lake, and how he built the boathouse with the same tools. "Old Tom was a great fisherman!" he says.

Robert Stevens,
Superintendent.

He will tell of "Daddy" Bowers, who is 84 but hale and hearty, and who is known to every man, woman, and child on the island. He will tell of old Mr. Gonzales, who paints in his little room upstairs and many of whose pictures are hung on many walls. And then he will introduce them to you, one and all. He will even admit that they have not outgrown the gossip habit in their old age.

Briefly, this is the Home as it strikes the observer—a genuine home for genuine guests. Those who have no money at all are allowed 50 cents a week for "stamps and tobacco." Now and then they may visit their friends for a few days—if friends they have in the land of the living. When they want clothes they have only to apply to the Superintendent or matron, as the case may be.

"When one of the men says he wants a suit of clothes," says Mr. Stevens, "I tell him to go to the store and buy one, merely fixing a limit to the price."

One rule only is inflexible. No one who has ever been regularly admitted as a guest of the home may leave it and again return to the shelter.

The expense of the Home is less than one-third the expenditure of money made in a year by the Fund. The two-thirds goes to what might be termed the "silent relief," and is given out largely in donations of from $5 to $7 per week. Every case is carefully investigated, for many will apply who are not really in desperate straits, or who have no legitimate claim to be considered as professionals. To receive assistance a man or woman must be destitute beyond question; but if the need is there, the other rules will be enforced with lenient construction. As the Secretary said at the office on Forty-second Street: "We are supposed to help them only when they are ill; but sometimes we think hunger is a pretty bad form of sickness."

At Dinner.

Many are the tragedies the wreckage of which drifts into the ken of the Actors' Fund. There is the mother-actress with small children, unable to find work. There is the old man, so proud that he is half-starving in his attic.

"I wish you would make two things clear to the reading public," said one of the gentlemen actively engaged in making preparations for the gigantic fair to benefit the Fund which is to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House for the entire week of May 6. "I wish that you would explain that the Actors' Fund is a National institution, and in no sense purely metropolitan, and I wish you would emphasize the fact that, though we do our best to succor those in the profession who are really sick or disabled, we positively do not foster idleness."

Perhaps no more succinct statement of the purpose and scope of the Actors' Fund could well be made. That the institution is National there can be no doubt. Besides the main office on Forty-second Street, New York City, and the Fund Home for Superanuated Players on Staten Island, the association now has regular representatives in Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Galveston, Richmond, Kansas City, Denver, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Syracuse, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Knoxville, Duluth, Providence, and Phoenix, Arizona. Wherever an actor or actress is found in genuine distress, if a player in good standing, he or she is never beyond reach of the charity of the fund.

The Actors' Fund of America was incorporated by the State of New York on June 8, 1882, with Lester Wallack as the first President. The forthcoming fair at the Metropolitan Opera House, the second such undertaking in the history of the association, may be regarded somewhat in the light of a silver anniversary, and presents are in order. The first great fair was held fifteen years ago at the Madison Square Garden, and netted about $167,000. Some of this money still remains in the treasury, but annual expenditures have regularly far exceeded annual receipts, and the capital has been depleted. The leading officers of the association at present are: President, Daniel Frohman; First Vice President, Joseph R. Grismer; Second Vice President, Antonio Pastor; Treasurer, Henry B. Harris, and Secretary, Frank McKee.

The number of persons at present receiving pecuniary assistance and medical aid is over seventy, which involves a weekly expenditure of over $500. Then there is the cost of burying the dead, caring for the Actors' Fund plot, and other expenses, making a total outlay of close to $50,000 annually. The expense of maintaining the Actors' Fund Home was $11,645.02.

Husband and Wife On the Stage

In This Country They Usually Go It Alone—It Pays Better.

ARMETE NOVELLI, the Italian actor, who is the latest of the imported stars to cast effulgence in this country at $2 per effulgence, brings his wife with him as his leading woman. H. B. Irving, who has sailed back to England after a campaign in this country that was successful so far as appreciation and fruity so far as currency was concerned, had his wife as his leading woman. Forbes Robertson, another English star, comes in this country, has his wife to play his leads.

And it is right here that there is a big difference between the actor from the other side of the boundary billow and the actor of our own land, comments a writer in the Chicago Tribune. Maxine Elliott, Virginia Harned, Mary Mannering, and a lot of other actresses have husbands with whom they could be acting. All of them at various times have acted with those husbands. At present, however, the husband heads one company while the wife heads another. In England, in most of the companies especially in those headed by actor-managers, the public sees the husband and wife in the same play for the one price of admission. With us there are two profit sheets.

Beerbohm Tree's wife is an actress. She often plays with him. Arthur Bouchier's wife is an actress. She plays leads in his company. So it was when Charles Kean dominated the English stage. With the Kembles it was the same. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal became known together. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft acted in the same company. The instances are innumerable.

With us see what a difference a few dollars make. While E. H. Sothern is starring with Julia Marlowe, his wife, Virginia Harned, is starring alone. While James K. Hackett is starring in "The Walls of Jericho" and has as his leading woman an importation from dear old Lunnon, his wife, Mary Manuering, is starring in Mrs. Young's latest play, "Glorious Betsy."

At one end of the country is Nat Goodwin playing in "The Genius." He is supported by Edna Goodrich. His wife, Maxine Elliott, under management other than that of Goodwin, stars in "Her Great Match."

Before Julia Marlowe and Robert Tabor, her husband, were divorced they played much in the same company. Richard Mansfield and his wife, Beatrice Cameron, used to play together, but Mrs. Mansfield has not been on the stage for several years. Arnold Daly's wife is an actress, but she has not played in his company for a long time.

The parting of the George M. Cohans will make it impossible to see this pair for the one price of admission.

Cohan's father and his mother furnish one of the best examples of lifelong attachment, and year in and year out atage companionship. They have acted in the same company for years and years.

Blanche Walsh, who has been Mrs. William Travers for several months, has her husband in her company. Guy Standing, whose wife was an actress, insisted that she retire from the stage. This she was nothing loath to do.

Dion Boucicault, whose record of more than 400 written and produced plays stands as the highwater mark in the stage of this country, used to act with his wife. She was cleverest in soubrette roles. H. V. Esmond, whose most popular success was "When We Were Twenty-one," is the husband of an actress. They act together most of the time. Frank Moulan and his wife, Maude Lillian Berri, accept no engagements except joint ones.

Robert Mantell follows the English fashion of having a leading woman, Marie Booth Russell, who in private life is Mrs. Mantell. Charles B. Hanford's leading woman is his wife. She is Marie Drofnah. She made her last name up out of her own head, simply by reversing the letters in her husband's name.

The husband-managers on this side of the pond are almost as numerous as the husband-co-stars on the other. Henrietta Crossman is managed by her husband, Maurice Campbell. Mrs. Fiske is managed by her husband, Harrison Grey Fiske. Lloyd Bingham helps Amelia Bingham perform her managerial duties. And there are many others.

When the public willingly pays $4 to see two persons act at different times it stands to reason that those persons, if they are gifted with business acumen, will prefer to act the two times and get the $4 rather than act once together and get only $2 per seat. Of course some of the actors would resent in high scorn any statement which would imply that they can hear a noise like a two-dollar bill when there is a question of art involved, but it's so, nevertheless.

Actors' Society Benefit

The third annual benefit of the Actors' Society of America will be held at the Hudson Theatre on Tuesday afternoon. Among the performers who will appear are Adele Ritchie, Margaret Anglin, Ethel Barrymore, Louise Gunning, Laura Burt, Mary Shaw, Nanette Comstock, Elsie Janis, Annie Yeamans, Mrs. Sol Smith, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Lotta Faust, Anna Boyd, Dorothy Russell, Maude Raymond, Catherine Countiss, Ruth Holt Boucicault, and Mary Ryan.

Ethel Barrymore in "Carrots" and Edward Abeles with Mary Ryan in the yacht scene from "Brewster's Millions," will be the only two offerings of all the programme seen before in the city. A one-act farce, "A Gentle Jury," will include a cast of twelve women and one man, Burr McIntosh, who returns to the stage for this one performance only. The proceeds will be devoted to the building fund.

The Author of "Infidele"

Roberto Bracco Started Life as a Custom House Clerk—His Career as a Dramatist.

IGNOR a successful playwright Roberto Bracco is young, being still under 40, but his career has been remarkable. He was born in Naples and has lived there all of his life. Endowed with a studious and ambitious character, at an early age he showed talent for writing, but his parents, who were in mediocre circumstances, could not afford to send him to finish his studies at the universities. At 17, therefore, he secured a position at the Custom House. But the future dramatist did not lose his courage. He was determined to carry out his ideals.

The following year he met Martino Caffiero, editor del Corriere del Mattino, in Naples, who took much interest in his work and offered him a position on his paper. Bracco started as a reporter, and in the meantime began to write poems in the Neapolitan dialect. At 19 he published his first volume of short stories in Italian, "Le Frottole di Baby," ("Baby's Prattles,") which received high praise.

Roberto Bracco

His devotion to his master, Martino Caffiero, was remarkable. The latter became blind, but his young pupil was his inseparable companion. Caffiero died in 1884, mourned by the whole artistic circle of Italy. After his death Bracco went to another paper. But journalism was not his aim. The drama was attracting him. He wrote four one-act plays, which showed ability. Then a drama in four acts called "A Woman," which is a psychological study. After this he wrote "Infidele," (Comtesse Coquette,) in which Mme. Nazimova is to appear. His next play was "The Triumph," which was regarded as a revelation in Italian drama. Since then a new school, called the Bracco school, has started in Italy, and has many followers. This play is said to be Bracco's favorite. He has written up to the present time twenty-one plays. In "The Hidden Spring," one of his last dramas, the keynote is this:

"The humblest woman may be indispensable to the proudest man."

In fact, the author seems particularly fond of themes showing woman's inspiration to man. Perhaps he may be called a realist, but more than anything else an idealist. He seems especially to understand woman and her inner thoughts.

His devotion and his great love for his mother amount to adoration, and he often speaks of her unwittingly in his works.

Bracco's "Phantasms," which was produced lately in Naples, brought the dramatist much success. This author is an indefatigable worker. He is now the editor of the Corriere di Napoli. He writes for magazines in Italy, Germany, France, and now for America. He devotes his nights to play writing. He is always working at something.

Milan is the Mecca of all the important Italian playwrights, and there is still a strong feeling in Northern Italy against the south, but Bracco wished to remain faithful to his native town, where he struggled and succeeded. Now all Italy has recognized his talent.

A Powerful Theme Handled by M. Brieux

The Misery of Irregular Unions Shown in His Play "Les Hanneton."

LE PAUVRE PIERRE was a pitiful man, with a heart ever ready to brim with geniality. As a teacher of botany we feel sure he was kindness itself to his boys; in other relationships of life we see him amiable and compassionate. But in an evil hour his father had warned him to avoid matrimony as the unhappiest of all states: "Either be a celibate or take a 'comrade'—in no case take a wife." And, after various excursions into the world of emotion, the good son, now 40 years of age, discovers a girl of the shop-assistant class, Charlotte by name, still in her teens, pretty, simple in her tastes, and intelligent. For four years they are friends, steadily drawing nearer to each other; at last he persuades her to be his "comrade"—and when we first meet them they are living in a fifth-story flat in Paris, the liaison is a year old, and the misery of the two is complete. He, wrapped up in his botany, has to bear with her continual lying, hourly tears, and daily "scenes." She, fond of him, but conscious of having no solid hold upon him, resents the isolation of her life, the fact that he never speaks to her of his mother or of the members of his family, and the way in which he is forever either going out to his classes or burying himself at home in his stupid album herbariums. She nags, he bears it placidly. She becomes violent, he declares he will leave her. To provoke his jealousy she allows herself a brief but disastrous flirtation with a veterinary surgeon, and when Pierre hears of this he accepts the story joyfully as giving him justification for putting an end to his thraldom. He taxes her with her crime; she denies it in one breath, admits it in the next, and concludes by telling him she will leave him. At the sight of the calmness with which he receives the threat she becomes a kind of devil, seizes the album of plants in which he has been engrossed, and threatens to tear it into fragments. He shrieks to her not to undo his work; his eyes dilate; she taunts him with looking like a madman, and, stark mad for the moment, she tears a handful of pages from the book. With murder in his heart he rushes at her; she struggles with him for a moment; then he flings her from him with a groan, and in a moment or two more she is gone.

Days pass. Pierre is alone. His life is one of calm once more. He is beginning to see the old friends Charlotte would never let him see, and he is meditating a delightful holiday by the seaside. Letters, now appealing now menacing, are coming from her, only to be returned unopened. Then he hears that she intends throwing herself into the Seine. Ha, he laughs, he has heard that story before! She won't do it! But she does do it, to be rescued by a waterman who brings her back to the flat, and in reluctant payment for the service he has rendered receives the banknote on which Pierre's seaside trip was to have been enjoyed. At the combined request of the veterinary surgeon, the gentleman in the flat below, (who also has a "comrade," a golden-haired lady of 40, of whom he stands in deadly fear,) and a certain lady friend of Charlotte, he forgives her, kisses her, and takes her back, and, with every prospect of the old life of vulgar quarrels and still vulgarer love recommencing, we leave them standing clasped in each other's arms.

Such is the story of M. Brieux's play, "Les Hannetons," (the Giddy Ones,) as described by the reviewer of The Pall Mall Gazette. The play has just been presented at the Imperial Theatre by the Incorporated Stage Society in an English version, the work of H. M. Clark.

FIRST NIGHTS AT THE PLAY

Arnold Daly in "The Boys of Company B." LYCEUM

Alla Nazimova in "Comtesse Coquette" BIJOU

Eddie Foy as Artie Choke, in "The Orchid." HERALD SQUARE.

Alice Lloyd at KEITH AND PROCTOR'S 23D ST.

PHOTO BY OTTO SARONY CO

Bessie DeVoie in "The Rogers Bros. in Ireland" GRAND OPR. HOUSE

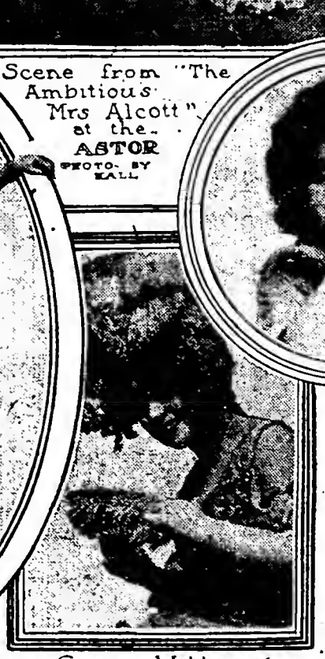

Carrie Webber, at METROPOLIS.

Scene from "The Ambitious Mrs Alcott" at the ASTOR PHOTO BY HALL

Isabelle D'Armand COLONIAL

This Week's Offerings

ERMETE NOVELLI IN REPERTOIRE,

offering five repetitions and two new plays for his final week at the Lyric Theatre.

ARNOLD DALY IN "THE BOYS OF COMPANY B,"

a comedy by Rida Johnson Young, at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening.

ALLA NAZIMOVA IN "COMTESSE COQUETTE,"

a comedy by Roberto Bracco, Englished by Dirce St. Cyr and Grace Isabel Colbrun, at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow evening.

EDDIE FOY IN "THE ORCHID,"

musical comedy by James T. Tenner, with music by Ivan Caryll and Lionel Monckton, and lyrics by Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank, at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow evening.

THOUGH the Spring days are fairly upon us, and the welcome April shower may put in his appearance at any moment, yet there are to be three comparatively important theatrical first nights this week. Arnold Daly in a new comedy is to make his first appearance under the direction of Daniel Frohman tomorrow evening at the Lyceum Theatre, where financial drama has so long held sway; Alla Nazimova is to abandon Ibsen with the approach of the warmer season, and will be seen at the Bijou in a translation of an Italian comedy, and the Shuberts are to bring into the Herald Square Theatre one of their most pretentious musical offerings, Eddie Foy in "The Orchid." This is one of the pieces with Summer aspirations. Novelli will appear for a fourth and final week at the Lyric Theatre, adding yet two more rôles to the list of the sixteen parts he has impersonated during his visit here.

"The Lion and the Mouse" has finally said good-bye to the Lyceum Theatre, and Daniel Frohman announces as its successor for the Spring and Summer season Arnold Daly in a new military comedy, "The Boys of Company B," opening tomorrow night. This will be Mr. Daly's first appearance under the management of Mr. Frohman.

Rita Johnson Young, the author of the new comedy, is mainly known as the writer of "Brown of Harvard." In forsaking the Shaw comedies Mr. Daly has chosen a piece of quite another type. The story of the play is founded on the fortunes of several members of Company B—one of the swell companies in one of the swell regiments of the National Guard. Quite as a matter of course, the several love stories interwoven into the plot all end happily; but that of Tony Allen—alias Arnold Daly—comes perilously near being wrecked on the rocks of family financial difficulties. Tony is a breezy young chap whose main capital is the energy which finally wins for him at one and the same time the girl of his heart and a liberal settlement from an uncle whose great specialty has been "living within his income." The first act takes place in the gymnasium and parlor of a fashionable New York residence, the home of Tony's sweetheart; the second act is at Meadows-on-the-Hudson, where the company is in camp, and the third is at a country home close to the scene of the "military operations."

Much of the humor of the second act is said to be based on the plight of Tony's uncle, who haa joined the company for exercise. He gets so much of this exercise, through the careful supervision of his aspiring nephew, that he finally agrees to settle $50,000 on the youngster if only he can be released. An athletic interest is supplied through the gymnasium scene of the first act, when two boys are practicing under the direction of their trainer, and the drill of the awkward squad. The name of Tony's adored one is Eileen.

The supporting company includes Verner Clarges, Joseph Whiting, Alfred Kappeler, Morgan Coman, Howard Estabrook, Charles Arthur, Percival Moore, Jennie Eustace, Frances Ring, Gretchen Dale, and Florence Nash.

During the engagement in this new comedy Mr. Daly will appear in a series of special matinées, at which a number of one-act plays not heretofore presented in this country will be performed.

Ermete Novelli's répertoire at the Lyric Theatre for his final week will include five repetitions and two new plays. The productions will include "Othello" on Monday, "The Basket of Papa Martin" on Tuesday, "King Lear" on Wednesday, "Oedipus Rex" on Thursday, "Shylock" on Friday, "Papa Lebonnard" on Saturday afternoon, and "The Taming of the Shrew" on Saturday evening. The two news plays, it will be observed, are respectively comedy and the most classic tragedy: "The Basket of Papa Martin" and the "Oedipus Rex" of Sophocles.

"The Basket of Papa Martin" is the work of two Spanish playwrights—Cormon and Grange—who have drawn a type of the same lovable nature as Papa Lebonnard. "Oedipus Rex" will now be done here for the first time since Mounet-Sully presented it in his French version thirteen years ago. It was presented in the original Greek by Harvard University students twenty-six years ago. The invocation to the sun before Oedipus tears out his eyes, as delivered by Novelli, is said to be one of the features of the rendition of the classic tragedy of Fate.

Alla Nazimova is to abandon Ibsen, at least for the present, and will appear as a comedienne for the first time in America. "Comtesse Coquette" will be produced at the Bijou to-morrow evening.

This performance should serve not only to introduce the Russian actress in a new "line of parts" such as she has never played in this country, but also to present to American audiences a playwright noted on the other side of the Atlantic, Roberto Bracco, the Italian author of this piece, will now for the first time have one of his works, well known in Europe, performed in the United States in English. Under the name of "Infidele" this play has been offered in Italy, Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. The English version is the combined work of Dirce St. Cyr and Grace Isabel Colbrun, the former of whom controls the rights in America to all Signor Bracco's works.

"Comtesse Coquette" is a domestic satire. It shows how much havoc a beautiful, capricious and determined woman may work on the hearts of susceptible men. Two men and one woman are concerned in the action. One man is the husband of the "Comtesse" and the other is his friend. The husband will be played by John Blair, and the friend by Guy Standing.

Eddie Foy will appear in "The Orchid," at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow night. This new musical piece, which has already been presented for a fortnight in Philadelphia, is from the pen of James T. Tenner, author of "The Chinese Honeymoon." The score was supplied by Ivan Caryll and Lionel Monckton, and the lyrics by Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank.

Artl Choke, the character played by Mr. Foy, is an eccentric chnracter—head gardener of the Horticultural College. He has also a leaning for Shakespeare, whose sayings he is constantly quoting. The story of the piece is complicated and chuck full of lovers. It all hangs on the quest of a famous orchid with which the "angel" of the college, a wealthy American, seeks to gain the grand prize at the annual flower show. The Professor, who is sent in search of the orchid, finds himself with so much money that he really spends his time in Paris—where he meets the inevitable adventuress, who later follows him across the Channel. It happens that Arti, in answering a matrimonial advertisement, has chosen the same name that the Professor has used in the French capital—and thereby hangs a series of haps and mishaps. Arti, in some débris, discovers a rare orchid which he sells to the Professor. However, the Professor loses the orchid and Arti gets it again, and manages to win with it the prize of two thousand pounds.

The company supporting Eddie Foy includes Trixie Friganza, Amelia Stone, Laura Guerite, Irene Franklin, George C. Boniface, Jr., Alfred Hickman, Joseph Herbert, Melville Ellis, William Block, and a large singing and dancing chorus.

"Salome" and "The Hermitage," the joint production of sensuous drama and farce comedy now at the Irving Place, will have its last performance to-morrow evening. As has been the custom in former years, Herr Conried will devote several evenings during the weeks nearing the end of the German season to bestow testimonials upon the most popular members of the company. The first of these will take place on Tuesday evening, April 9, in honor of Friedrich Holthaus, when a new four-act comedy, "Honest People," will have its first representation on any stage. The author of the play, Adolph Schaffmeyer, has for many years been connected with the editorial staff of the New York Staats-Zeitung. This play, his initial effort at dramatic composition, will be repeated on the remaining evenings of the week and at the Saturday matinée.

Plays That Hold

Dramatic offerings that remain unchanged are Edward Abeles in "Brewster's Millions" at the Hudson; Katherine Grey in "The Reckoning" at the Berkeley Lyceum; Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady" at the Hackett; Eleanor Robson in "Salomy Jane," with Wednesday matinees of "Merely Mary Ann," at the Liberty; Frances Starr in "The Rose of the Rancho" at the Belasco; William Collier in "Caught in the Rain" at the Garrick; "The Man of the Hour" at the Savoy; special matinees of "Widowers' Houses" at the Herald Square; Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin in "The Great Divide" at the Princess; Carlotta Nilsson in "The Three of Us" at the Madison Square; and "Ben Hur" at the Academy.

This is the second week of "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott" at the Astor; Ethel Barrymore in "His Excellency, the Governor" at the Empire; and Amelia Bingham in "The Lilac Room" at Weber's. This is the second and final week of Kyrle Bellew in "A Marriage of Reason" at Wallack's.

At Other Theatres

"Men and Women," the noted De Mille and Belasco play, will be the offering this week by the William Morris Stock Company at the Lincoln Square Theatre.

Clyde Fitch's play, "Her Great Match," is to be presented by the stock company at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue.

"Lord and Lady Algy" is to be the offering at the Harlem Opera House, under the direction of Keith & Proctor.

The Rogers Brothers in Ireland are coming to the Grand Opera House.

The production at the Fourteenth Street Theatre will be "Secret Service Sam."

"In New York Town," with an interpolated dance of Salome and the Seven Veils is to be the attraction at the American.

"The Silver King" is to be found at the Third Avenue.

Theodore Kremer's latest, "The Outlaw's Christmas," is the offering at the Thalia.

Jessie Bonstelle in "Sunday" comes to the Yorkville.

"Arizona" is to be seen at the West End.

"Busy Izzy" comes to the Metropolis.

"The Boy Behind the Gun" gives his address as the New Star.

Vaudeville

Houdini, the famous Hand-Cuff King, is to be the special star this week at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre; and Wilfred Clark, assisted by Miss Cerew, will present a farce, "What Will Happen Next." Others to appear are Jules Garrison; Berner's Mannikins; the Empire Comedy Four; and the Knight Bros. and Sawtelle.

William Gillette's melodrama, "The Red Owl," will be presented this week at Keith & Proctor's Union Square; and Wilson, McCoy, the caricaturist, is also on the bill. Among others will be Bert Leslie and company; Bessie Valdera's Cyclists; Elmer Tenley; and the Basque Quartette.

Alice Lloyd, the English comedienne who has made such a hit recently in the Williams theatres, will be the star this week at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street; the McNaughtons will also appear; and a novelty, entitled "A Few Moments With the Poets," will picture in living tableaux readings from James Whitcomb Riley, Grace Hazard; A. C. Duncen; and the Waterbury Bros. and Tenny will be on the programme.

Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne will this week present Mr. Cressy's new sketch, "The Wyoming Whoop," at Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street. Among other features are The Military Octette; Okabe's Japs; Greene & Werner; and Henry and Alice Taylor, the sharp-shooters.

Among the special attractions at Keith & Proctor's Jersey City Theatre are Maggie Cline; May Duryea & Co.; the Willis Family; the Four Nelson Comiques; and the Americus Comedy Four.

R. A. Roberts, the English protean actor, will head the bill this week at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre of Varieties, appearing in "Dick Turpin"; and Fred Karno's London company will present "A Night in a London Club." Among the other attractions will be Charles F. Seaman; Staley's English Transformation Co.; Leona Thurber; and the Orpheus Comedy Four.

At the Colonial Theatre Julius Steger, assisted by his own company, will present his sketch, "The Fifth Commandment"; Eva Tanguay will make her first appearance at this theatre; and Wilfred Clark will be seen in "What Will Happen Next?" Among others will be Carter Dellavan and Isabelle D'Armand; Berzac's Circus; and Mayme Remington.

At the Alhambra Theatre William J. Kelly will make his initial vaudeville appearance in "A French Spy"; the Stunning Grenadiers will be seen for the first time in Harlem; and Jack Lorimer will play a return engagement. Sidney Deane, Jack Norworth, and the Three Herzog-Camara Sisters will also be on the programme.

"Wine, Women and Song," with Bonita and Alexander Carr, will continue indefinitely at the Circle.

The "Boston Belles" are coming to the Murray Hill.

The "Champegne Girls" are due at the Dewey.

The "Innocent Maids" will be the new arrivals at the Gotham.

Kitomino and his six Japs, Mme. Bowen and her trained tigers, and several other specialties are to be found at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum. Vaudeville prevails in the theatre.

The Cinematograph at the Eden Musee is showing pictures of life on a British Naval Training Ship, and Uncle Sam's sailors, who visit the place, have many pertinent comparisons to make. Other attractions are the World in Wax and the Hungarian Orchestra.

Hippodrome

Next Friday night will be the red letter night of the entire season at the Hippodrome, for it will be the second anniversary of the opening of the big playhouse to the public. Bronze souvenirs will be given to every one in the audience both afternoon and evening.

Messrs. Shubert and Anderson have arranged that, after the public performance, the Hippodrome will be turned over to the six hundred members of the company for a little jollification of their own. The Hippodrome Chorus girls and their friends will sit in front and witness a performance about an hour long, especially designed for their entertainment. About midnight the tank will be prepared for swimming races between the mermeids of "Neptune's Daughter"; supper will be served at one o'clock; and then the stage will be cleared for a grand ball. The general public is to be excluded from the festivities, but invitations have been issued to the members of many of the theatrical companies now playing in the city.

Hippodrome Concert

The People's Choral Union, Frank Damrosch conductor, will be heard at the Hippodrome tonight, when Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," will be sung by a chorus of 850 voices. The soloists will be Mrs. Genevieve Clark Wilson, soprano; Mrs. Anna Taylor Jones, contralto; Frank Ormsby, tenor; and William Harper, bass. There will be an orchestra of sixty pieces.

Musical Attractions

Musical attractions that hold their own on Broadway are, Montgomery and Stone in "The Red Mill" at the Knickerbocker; Louis Mann in "The White Hen" at the Casino; Frank Moulan in "The Grand Mogul" at the New Amsterdam; Frank Daniels in "The Tattooed Man" at the Criterion; and Anna Held in "The Parisian Model" at the Broadway.

This is the second week of "The Land of Nod" at the New York; "The Social Whirl" at the Majestic; and Richard Carle in "The Spring Chicken" at Daly's.

Sunday Concerts

Sunday concerts with good programmes are offered to-day at the various Keith & Proctor houses, the Colonial, the Alhambra, and Hammerstein's Victoria. All the burlesque theatres offer Sunday bills, as do also the West End, the Metropolis, the Thalia, the Yorkville, the Grand Opera House, the New Star and the Third Avenue. Mr. Rice has prepered another "New Idea" concert at the Bijou.

Ted Marks concerts this afternoon and evening at the American Theatre will include numbers by Louise Beaudet, Noreh Kelly, De Voe & Hamner, and Kennedy & Wilkins. His last entertainments of the season will be offered at the Jubilee on Sunday, April 28.

At the Circus

The fourth week of the Barnum & Bailey Circus at the Madison Square Garden opens tomorrow afternoon. The show presents all the typical features of the genuine old-fashioned circus, together with many new acts, such es the horse ecte and the acrobatic and gymnastic offerings. The ski-jumping of Carl Howelsen is still the most-talked-of sensation of the performance. It is a great place for little boys—and older boys who have had tha good sense to retain their youth.

A Handbook of the Theatre.

An announcament is at hand from the publishers of "The Green Room Book and Anglo-American Dramatic Register" for 1907. Biographies which appeared in the first edition have been carefully edited and corrected from authentic sources. The book contains nearly 300 biographies of leading American actors, actresses, dramatists, critics, &c., specially compiled by John Parker, the London manager of The New York Dramatic News. The appendices comprise a synopsis of London playbills of the year, compiled by H. G. Hibbert; new productions in New York, Paris, and Berlin; articles on dramatic critics and criticism, by J. T. Grien and the editor; obituary for 1906, and a list of theatrical clubs, charities, and other kindred institutions.

Notes of the Rialto

Last week was April fool week in the theatres as well as on the calendars. It is safe to sey that every man and woman on the Rialto has noticed this fact. It is also safe to wager that, if theatrical men ere es superstitious es ever, the business offices will take warning and there will be few openings on April 1 a year from now. It seems to be a bad period for the show—and a worse one for the first nighter.

One of the advance men of one of these April fool productions is rich in pictures. He was sure of success. His star will scarcely run out of photographs for the next decade. This star has been taken in automobiles, on horseback—in ebout every known attitude end on about every contrivance thet could be crushed into a studio. He has been teken with long-time exposures end short-time exposures, flashlights and snapshots. Such a collection of photographs is eminently valueble. Mr. Advance Man is lamenting the expenditure.

Burton Holmes's lecture on "Ireland, the Beautiful" is to be delivered at the Lyceum Theatre this evening and to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Holmes will contrast the castles of the rich and the huts of the poor. He will conduct his hearere from the lakes in the south to the barren shores of Achill Island on the north. Killarney is to serve as contrast for descriptions of the modern cities.

Richard Harding Davis writes from Cape Town that he has collected enough South African color for his new book and will leave for London, where he is to meet Henry W. Savage. Mr. Savage, in the meantime, has been accumulating some rich brown color on the Mediterranean, and he expects to compare notes with the author to their mutual advantage.

Percy Williams has found a "Mad Musician" whose name is Vasco and who will make his American debut at the Colonial Theatre tomorrow. His managers claim that he is the most versatile of all stage instrumentalists, but it has not yet been announced exactly what species of "brain storm" he cultivates.

Silver compotes will be distributed to-morrow night at the Hackett Theatre to celebrate the 2,000th appearance of Rose Stahl as Patricia O'Brien in "The Chorus Lady." This record includes Miss Stahl's appearances in vaudeville in the one-act play of the same name and in the four-act comedy now drawing the public to the Eighth Avenue end of Forty-second Street.

A large assemblage of theatrical men will attend the special performance of "Ben-Hur" and added choral service at the Academy of Music on next Wednesday afternoon. The occasion will be the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Gen. Lew Wallace. The management has invited a long list of the most prominent writers in this section of the country to be present end many of them have forwarded acceptances. Among the guests will be many of the Hoosier writers and a large delegation from the Indiana Society of New York, including many personal friends of Gen. Wallace.

After the presentetion of the drama the following choral service will be rendered by the choir: "Unfold, Ye Portals Everlasting," Gounod; "The Glory of God in Nature," Beethoven, and "Thine Is the Kingdom," Gaul.

Grace George will appear at Wallack's theatre in "Divorcons" on April 15. William A. Brady promises an elaborate production of the familiar French comedy. Considerable interest is teken in Miss George's appearance in the role of the sprightly "Cyprienne," for such famous actresses as Bernhardt and Rejane have been seen as the heroine of Sardou's comedy. Mrs. Fiske also included this play in her repertoire. During the engagement at Wallack's, two special matinees of Ibsen's "The Lady from the Sea" will be given.

A "Smoking Concert and Vaudeville" will be held to-night at Weber's Theatre as a benefit tendered to Mack Hilliard, treesurer of the house. Vesta Victoria was one of the first to volunteer her services. Among the others who will eppear are Dorothy Russell, Ben Shields, the Empire City Quartet, Orville Herold, Maurice Levi with his band, and the Murray Sisters. Several members of the Weber company will make a trip from Boston to be present.

Several months ago, while under another management than that of Daniel Frohman, who is now directing his affairs, Arnold Daly received from a woman playwright the manuscript of a one-act play which so impressed him that he sent it with a note to his managers, asking them to arrange for its control. This the managers did, sending the authoress a check for $50 on account.

When differences arose between Mr. Daly and his managers they wrote to the woman asking her to return the check. Back ceme the messenger, bearing a cylindrical box, carefully tied with ribbon. An examination of the contents disclosed the battered remains of what had evidently been a triumph of the milliner's art, and, with it a note which read: "Here's all that's left of your $50."

Brooklyn Amusements

"The Road to Yesterday," which ended last night its long run at the Herald Square Theatre, Manhattan, will be at the Shubert Park this week. The characters are made to relive in two acts their seeming lives of three hundred years ago. The company is headed by Minnie Dupree.

Grace George, in "Clothes," a play which had a long run in Manhattan, comes to the New Montauk. Miss George is supported by a company including Frank Worthing, Robert Haines, A. H. Stuart, Selene Johnson, and Ruth Benson.

At the Broadway the attraction will be "The Vanderbilt Cup," with Miss Elsie Janis in the leading role. Miss Janis will give several imitations of Broadway stars.

William A. Brady's perennial "Way Down East" will be the attraction at the Majestic. For the first time in several years Mabel Strickland will be seen as Kate Brewster, and Frank Bell as the Town Constable, the parts they played in the original production.

Melodrama will have a week off at Blaney's, where "Eight Bells" is billed to appear. The production is still headed by John Byrne.

Ned Wayburn's "Side Show" will be seen in Brooklyn for the first time at Hyde & Behman's. Others on the bill are The Five Nosses in the "Venetian Serenade," Stuart Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Gene Hughes, Inman & Company, That Quartette, and Salvassis, Savan & O'Brien.

Henry E. Dixey, late star of "The Man on the Box," will appear at the Orpheum this week in the one-act sketch, "David Garrick." The bill will also include Rice and Prevost, Gardner and Vincent, Julian Rose, Smith and Campbell, and Master Gabriel.

Fiske O'Hara, the Irish singing comedian, will be at the Folly in a comedy drama, "Mr. Blarney from Ireland." He will sing several songs of his own composition.

"Custer's Last Ride," a new melodrama by Hal Reid, will have its first Brooklyn production this week at the Grand Opera House.

The Greater New York Stars will hold the boards at the Star. Genaro and Bailey are a feature of the performance.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be at the Columbia.

This week's attraction at Payton's Lee Avenue will be "Deliver Me from My Friends," a comedy of domestic life by Frederick Knowles, dramatic critic of The Brooklyn Times.

At the Bijou this week "Thelma" will be produced for the first time on any stage.

"From Zeza to Uncle Tom" will be the topline attraction at the Gotham.

"The Parisian Widows" will be the offering at the Gayety.

Jewel's Electric Mannikin Theatre is billed for the Novelty.

"The Kentucky Belles" come to the Imperial this week.

Elfie Fay will head a strong bill at Keeney's.

"No Mother to Guide Her" will be seen at Philip's Lyceum.

Two German Plays.

An interesting evening is promised by the Germanistic Society of America in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria next Tuesday. The programme will include two German plays, "Das Heise Eisen" by Hans Sachs, and "Unter Vier Augen," by Ludwig Fulda, both pleys presented by members of Mr. Conreid's Irving Place Theatre company.

With the Musicians in Opera, Concert, Recital

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

APRIL.

7—Victor Herbert, evening, Daly's Theatre.
7—People's Choral Union, evening, Hippodrome.
11—Harlem Philharmonic Association, morning, Waldorf-Astoria.
13—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano recital, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
14—Volpe Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Francis Macmillen, violinist, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
17—Lhévinne, piano recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
18—Olive Mead Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
18—Rubinstein Club, evening, Waldorf-Astoria.
20—Rosenthal, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
20—Frances Van Veen and William H. Lee song recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
22—Ernesto Consolo, piano recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
23—Musurgia Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
23—Church Choral Society, afternoon.
25—University Glee Club, evening, Waldorf-Astoria.
30—Alwin Schroeder and the Kneisel Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.

MAY.

7—Vienna Male Choir, evening, Carnegie Hall.
9—Vienna Male Choir, evening, Carnegie Hall.

The Vienna Male Choral Society

THE Vienna Male Choral Society (Wiener Männergesangverein) is to give two concerts in New York on May 7 and 9. The organization comes on a pleasure trip to America and the proceeds of the all the concerts will be given to charity. The chorus of this organization numbers 380 voices and there is an extensive associate membership: 180 of the singing members will make the American tour and the whole party will number close to 400, including about 20 women. They will come on a chartered steamer via Genoa, Gibraltar, and Madeira, and their American hosts will be the German Liederkranz of New York.

After a flying trip to Washington, they will sing twice at Carnegie Hall, and after visiting Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Buffalo, and making a special train trip to Milwaukee and straight back again, they will sail for home as they came.

The members of the choir are of the highest social and business standing in Vienna; among them are government officials, well-known artists, university professors, financiers, lawyers, and merchants. The President of the society is the largest hat manufacturer in Europe.

The Vienna Male Choir was organized in 1843. Its artistic importance is evidenced by the fact that Schumann, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, Liszt, Wagner, Bruckner, Johann Strauss and other composers have dedicated works to it. Like Brahms, all these were honorary members of the society. Johann Strauss originally wrote such waltz classics as the "Blue Danube," "Wine, Woman and Song," etc., for the voices of this organization. It was later that they were transcribed for instrumental purposes.

The choir has had a long line of conductors. Its founder and first lesder was Dr. August Schmidt, critic and editor. A. M. Storch was a noted writer of works for male choirs. Johann Ritter von Herbeck acquired such a reputation as leader of this choir that he was appointed director of the Imperial Opera at Vienna and leader of the Court orchestra. Since 1869 Eduard Kremser, a distinguished musician and composer, has been director of the choir. "On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of is connection with the choir he was appointed honorary choirmaster, and for the last five years he has had the assistance of Prof. Richard Heuberger of the Vienna Conservatoire, well known as a writer on music as well as a composer. These two alternate in directing the choir at public concerts.

The programmes of the two New York concerts will include: Strauss waltzes, the lighter works of Schubert, as well as his famous rendering of the Twenty-third Psalm; works of Schumann and Brahms and the best of the folk-songs, as well as the more spectacular music for male voices from "Parsifal" and "Tannhäuser," and the "Totenvolk" (The Slain Host) of Hegar. Schubert's beautiful setting, eight-part chorus with string accompaniment, of Goethe's "Gesang der Geisterüber den Wassern" is one of the choir's battle-horses.

This annual tour is an old custom with the society, whose members are able to make these trips as they please. As early as 1874 the choir made a memorable trip to Venice. In 1891 Constantinople and Athens were visited and a special concert was given before the Sultan of Turkey. Paris was visited at the time of the Universal Exposition of 1900, and in 1905 the choir went to Egypt. Under the shadow of the pyramids the choir sang for the Empress Eugénie, who had last heard them at a concert in Salzburg in 1867 in honor of the Emperor Napoleon III. One of the earliest occasions when the society entertained royalty was in 1854, when but a fraction of its present size, it sang for the Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, upon the invitation of Prince Metternich. Last year the choir's pilgrimage was to England, where this royal pâtron's grandson, Edward VII., was the host at an tentertainment at Buckingham Palace.

The society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in Vienna in 1893 with a series of brilliant festivities. The first concert in New York will be the choir's 793d public performance. The journey to America is the choir's sixty-second, and by far its longest trip. Chartering the Hamburg-American steamship Oceana at Genoa, the party reaches New York on May 5. The German Liederkranz has prepared an elaborate programme for the entertainment of the visitors, and other German and Austrian societies will join in the festivities. A reception to the visitors in the hall of the German Liederkranz will take place on the day of arrival. On May 6 a special trip will be made to Washington, where President Roosevelt will receive the singers at the White House at 2:30 P. M. On Tuesday, May 7, the visitors will call on the Mayor of New York and take in the sights of the city. The first of the two public concerts takes place Tuesday evening, with the assistance of one of the big New York orchestras, at Carnegie Hall. After the concert the guests will be entertained by the Austrian Society of New York at the Hotel Astor.

Wednesday, May 8, will be devoted to sight-seeing and a trip to Coney Island. The second public concert occurs Thursday evening, and is given without orchestra. Here the best opportunities for displaying the qualities of the choir in unaccompanied male singing are shown. The receipts of both concerts go to local charities. On Friday morning the visitors leave for Philadelphia, appearing there on Friday evening, and in Baltimore on Saturday night. A special train then carries the party to Buffalo, where a concert is to be given on Monday evening, May 13. It had been intended to return to New York from Niagara Falls, but the pleadings of the Germans of Milwaukee resulted in the acceptance of an invitation to make that city a flying visit. Five hours only will be spent there, and the special train will bring the four hundred back to Albany, where a boat will be taken for the ride down the Hudson. The visitors will be transferred to their own steamer in the North Riveh and will sail on Friday, May 17, for Hamburg.

The reception committee is headed by the officers of the German Liederkranz, of which Mr. Hubert Cllils is president; Messrs. Chas. Pfitzenmeyer and G. Rudolphy, viec presidents; R. F. Lange and Otto von Schrenk, sceretaries, and Constantin Lucius, treasurer. Chnirmen of various committees include: Reception, Richard H. Adams; finance, H. B. Scharmann; entertainment, Paul Goepel; press, Dr. Joseph H. Senner; music, Dr. E. Baruch; hotel, Louis C. Raegener; souvenirs, F. A. Ringler; decoration, John P. Voelker.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.

Oscar Hammerstein announces the following programme for the nineteenth week of his season nt the Manhattan Opera House, which is the last but one of the current season. There will be performances every evening. Mme. Calvé will appear twice, singing in "La Navarraise" for the first time at the Manhattan and repeating "Cavalleria."

On Monday evening, "Martha" will be sung in Italian, with Mmes. Donnida and De Cisneros, Messrs. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Gallctti, and Mugnoz. Mr. Tanara will conduct.

On Wednesday evening Mme. Calvé will appear in "La Navarraise." The Massenet opera will be sung in French. Mme. Calvé will be supported by Messrs. Dalmorès, Altchevsky, Sévelhac, Gilibert, and Arimondi. "La Navarraise" will be preceded by "Pagliacci," with Mme. Donalda and Messrs. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, and Venturini. Mr. Campanini will conduct both operas.

Thursday evening there will be a special performance of "Lucia," which will be sung in Italian by Mmes. Pinkert and Severina, Messrs. Bonci, Sevelhac, Mugnoz, Venturini, and Tecchi. Mr. Max Bendix will conduct.

Friday evening Mme. Calvé will sing Santuzza in "Cavalleria," accompanied by Milles. Giaconia and Severina, and Messrs. Dalmores, Sevelhac, to be preceded by "Pagliacci" with the same east as on Wednesday. M. Campanini conducta both operas

Saturday matinée "Rigoletto" will be given in Italian witn Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, and Zaccaria, and Messrs. Bonci, Sammarco, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, and Venturini. Mr. Campanini will conduct.

Saturday evening, April 13, at 8:15, the nineteenth of the popular priced performances will be sung. "The Huguenots" will he sung in Italian with Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros, Zeppilli, Arta, Severina, and Zaccaria and Messrs. Bassi, Arimondi, Ancona, Sévelhac, Teechi, Venturini, Fossetta, Mugnoz, Daddi, and Reschiglian. Mr. Campanini will conduct.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The difficulties that Catholic choir masters have had in carrying out the Pope's directions as to the restoration (or in most cases the first introduction) of the Gregorian plain song in Catholic churches have been very great. To help choir masters in this country where the means of mastering what is to most a difficult and strange form of musical art, G. Schirmer has published a little volume entitled "Gregorian Chant for the Teacher, the Choir and the School." It is by Edmund G. Hurley, organist and choirmaster of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle in New York. It is a strictly practical book intended to explain the Gregorian notation and to facilitate the study of the chants by choirs quite ignorant of both, and also to give elementary instruction in vocalization. The Gregorian system has many difficulties and complications, but Mr. Hurley's book explains them with all the brevity and clearness that can be expected. It must necessarily be something of a compromise, for on his last pages the author discloses some of the contradictions and differences that exist between the "learned authorities" on the subject, not only of details but also some of the principles of the Gregorian chant.

The Oliver Ditson Company publishes a little volume on "The Training of Boys' Voices," by Claude Ellsworth Johnson. As its name implies, it is devoted to vocalization, to aid the cultivation of vocal quality and vocal skill in children, not to the matter of reading or sight singing. The advice and directions as to vocal training are careful and on the whole admirable, directed toward preserving voices from the ruin that too often results from indiscriminate and undirected singing, resulting in shouting and forcing. The author advocates more attention to purely vocal training in schools where sight singing is taught. "Less than five minutes of individual attention suffices to revolutionize each boy's singing." It should begin in the youngest classes. There are chapters on training boy choirs and on the selection of music for boys' voices.

A recent addition to the Oliver Ditson Company's handsome and very comprehensive series "The Musicians' Library" is a volume of Mozart's piano compositions. There are twenty pieces in the collection—four of the sonatas, the rest being variations, fantasias, fugues, and lesser works. The editor is Carl Reinecke, who has been for many years distinguished as a player of Mozart's music as well as a pedagogue. He writes a preface, which contains first a biography, then "A Word Concerning Execution," in which he insists on the necessity of making Mozart's music constantly beautiful; and he adds: "The works of such a fiery spirit as Mozart must not be played merely with a certain dignity and moderation, but in the proper place there must be fire and brilliancy, while again in other places care must be taken to impart the tenderest and warmest depth of feeling."

A SUBSCRIBER COMPLAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present management of the Metropolitan Opera House, under Mr. Conried's direction, has given much occasion for discontent among older subscribers. It would be useless to comment on this if, as an enterprise, it were to be judged solely from the point of view of the ordinary money-making business claiming no higher artistic purpose. In that case Mr. Conried might be justified in answering: "Take what is offered or stay away. I exploit my opportunities as I understand my personal advantage."

With this, the subscribers, who look for a high grade of musical works and corresponding performances, do not concern themselves. What they claim as their right is the fulfillment during the season of the agreements and promises which are held out when he accepts their money before it begins.

Under the former management of Mr. Grau, while it was not an ideal one, at least an effort could be recognized to present a suitable selection of musical works, with occasional novelties of assured interest, presented by a sufficient staff of performers of a high grade. Since Mr. Conried has obtained control, there has been a decline from season to season of this standard. The subscribers are treated on their subscription nights to a limited répertoire showing little variety, and no discrimination is used for a suitable selection of works. Novelties on regular subscription nights consist of insignificant musical plays suitable for a faubourg stage, but utterly unsuited to the dimensions of the Opera House. No doubt there is economy in this, but is it fair treatment of the regular subscriber? Any larger works are reserved for special evenings as extra performances at extra prices, and the dragnet of the operatic manager tries to catch his fish by generously giving subscribers a first privilege of an extra subscription to their seats taken for their season's performances. This may be shrewd business, but it seems a very questionable piece of sharp practice.

Now, how do the very respectable gentlemen of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company stand toward all this? Must they countenance whatever their lessee does, and can they wash their hands of all misuse of the privileges which they accord to him? When lately the question of propriety as to the presentation of Richard Strauss's work "Salome" arose there appeared to be with them a right of exercise of power. Why is this so sadly neglected by them when the interest of those most entitled to regard, the whole body of regular subscribers, is ignored throughout the whole season?

AN OLD REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.
New York, April 4, 1907.

A FEW NOTES ON ITALIAN OPERA HOUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The grand opera house of Reggio-Emilia is considered one of the finest opera houses in Italy. Baedeker specially mentioning it. To fully enjoy the following humorous facts, let me state that the public consider the opera season the greatest event of the year. Every family, even to the peasants, from miles around, save up to become abonnés. The opera night is a great affair. They begin to arrive an hour before the performance. On entering the theatre, covered like a wedding cake with fancy decorations—glorious gold trimmings—what is the surprise to find the boxes, which number 145, filled with people of all classes, enjoying dinner or supper. It is a saying at Reggio that if the wine that is served is good, the artists stand a chance of being applauded; if bad, hissed. After this sight it becomes easy to understand this startling notice, printed and hung up:

"The police forbid peop'e hissing, bringing and using tin horns or other instruments, (like pans, &c.,) to interrupt the performance, or from throwing things," (from the tables at the singers.)

The opera "Siberia" was given this carnival season seventeen times in succession. The singers being bad every night the entire house hissed everything. Such a noise I have never heard in my life. These people are true critics, however, and the slightest mistake never goes unnoticed. At one of the final rehearsals of an opera in one of the smaller cities I was astounded to see the chorus in the mob scene which ends the first act walk coolly down to the footlights with never a gesture or a hurried step, line up beautifully, and with placid smiles sing out "Vengeance! Vengeance! Let us tear the tyrants from their thrones!" &c. The author flew in a rage and ran on the stage demanding an explanation. In fury the man screamed at him, "This ain't no Government opera. These people are only chorus people, paid to sing, not to act. If you want acting, pay for it." And this is a truth. Outside of Government opera houses the chorus lines up in every opera as at a concert. The composer paid them all five cents apiece for wine and enjoyed a real mob scene. The following night "William Tell" was given and the same conditions prevailed. The surprising part is that the artists were all more or less famous and also the orchestra.

I had the pleasure some years ago of seeing Tamagno, the great tenor, in Othello. He murdered the lady beautifully, so well, indeed, that the public insisted upon his putting her to bed and remurdering her. This he did some three times to the great enjoyment of the people.

Two years ago in Milan I went to a performance at the Lirico. A ballet was given, also the first act of "Pagliacci." The people applauded everything without a warning of their purpose, until the first act was over and the overture of the ballet began. Such a demonstration I never heard—it was impossible to stop the noise. Do you think they were going to have the work given in that way? Not a bit of it. The entire opera, or the ballet should not go on. In vain the orchestra played on; not a note could be heard. The manager pleaded, to no purpose, that the performance would not end until 3 in the morning if they insisted on the second half of the opera. After some twenty minutes the second part was given while the house cooled down quite satisfied.

LEGRAND HOWLAND.
New York, April 4, 1907.

Scriabine's Symphony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should much appreciate it if you would allow me to express an opinion in regard to Mr. Alexander Scriabine's symphony, "The Divine Poem," performed at the last Russian symphony concert.

Some of our professional critics seem to me to have quite missed seeing its most important quality—that it says something new. The new is always difficult to see from the standpoint of the usual, especially when it is mixed with the usual, as it almost always is.

One hears a great many musical novelties in New York nowadays; but of how many of these novelties can one say that they contain any new thought. For the most part they tell us the same old story under a thousand different technical disguises.

In many passages of "The Divine Poem" an original creative force can be felt. Not to perceive this at once does not surprise me, however, as it seems almost impossible to form a just estimate of such a work as "The Divine Poem" from one hearing only.

In many passages, notably in the slow movement and in the final episode of the symphony, there are true touches of the sublime. Through all the magnificent orchestral color, the grand and noble phrases for the brass instruments, and those upward leaps of the trumpets one feels the presence of a truly spiritually aspiring soul.

Now and again it is as if one could hear the strokes of a valiant besieger of the Unknown, the great unknown ideal country where lies all beauty sleeping, awaiting the awakening kiss of the genius Prince. I truly think that Scriabino has some of this princely quality in his mind, and, best of all, he is a young man and a growing personality. Each of his works shows a marked advance on its predecessor. What may we not expect from him in the future? HENRY F. GILBERT.
New York, March 23, 1907.

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MME. EMMA CALVÉ
Manhattan Opera House

MME. ELEANORE DE CISNEROS,
in "MARTHA"
Manhattan Opera House

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

The People's Choral Union will present Haendel's "The Messiah" at the Hippodrome this evening under the direction of Frank Damrosch. The chorus of 850 voices will be assisted by Genevieve Clark Wilson, soprano; Anna Taylor Jones, contralto; Frank Ormsby, tenor; William Harper, bass, and an orchestra of sixty pieces.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, will give his farewell recital for the season at Mendelssohn Hall on Saturday afternoon. The programme includes Bach's Prelude and Fugue in A flat minor, Schubert's Sonata in A minor, Chopin's Fantasie in F minor, Nocturne in C minor, and Valse in F minor; four of Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Glazounow's Gavotte in D major, Arensky's Bigarrure in F major, and Gabrilowitsch's "Theme Varie," Opus 4.

Cleofonte Campanini will conduct the concert at the Manhattan Opera House to-night. The orchestra under his direction will play the Overture to "Mignon," the Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and Saint-Saen's "Suite Algerienne." The soloists will be Madanies Russ, and Zeppilli, and Messrs. Sammarco, Bassi, Altchevsky and Sevelhac.

At Daly's Theatre to-night Victor Herbert and his orchestra will give the second of the special Spring series of Sunday night concerts. The soloist is Louise Le Baron, contralto. The programme includes 'Luigini's "Egyptian Suite," Lladow's "Music Box," and several of Mr. Herbert's own compositions.

IN THE ORGAN LOFTS.

Charles Fonteyn Manney's cantata, "The Resurrection," was given last Sunday evening in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. C. B. Hawlye is the organist and musical director.

Sir John Stainer's cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," will be given at the Church of the Incarnation this afternoon at 4. W. R. Hedden is organist and choirmaster.

A. J. Holden, organist of the West End Presbyterian Church, will play at the First Baptist Church, Mount Vernon, after May 1.

M. S. Holmes, bass, has been engaged to sing at the Scotch Presbyterian Church after May 1.

William J. Oliver, tenor, has been engaged to sing at the New Rochelle Methodist Episcopal Church.

CROTCHETS.

Stainer's "Crucifixion" was given at the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, on March 30. The soloists were Messrs. R. M. Richter, R. H. Bagnell, T. N. Wilkens, and H. C. Flewellin. John C. Beaumont played the organ.

Next Tuesday afternoon in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Miss Edith Rogers, soprano, will give a song recital. Mrs. P. N. Simons will play the accompaniments.

A concert was given last Thursday evening in the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of an Italian charity under the direction of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary.

Margaret Crawford, a contralto, who has sung with Henry Savage's English Grand Opera Company, has sailed for Hamburg, and will fulfill engagements in Berlin and Frankfort.

A musicale will be given by the pupils of Mrs. E. Luty-Crawford at Brady's Hall on April 9.

The National Association of Teachers of Singing will hold a meeting this afternoon at 3:30 at 111 East Fifty-eighth Street, when Mme. Aurelie Jaezer, professor of the Vienna Conservatory and head of the Metropolitan Opera School, will deliver a lecture entitled "My Experiences in Vocal Pedagogy." Hermann Klein will preside at the meeting.

Julia O'Connor, contralto soloist of St. Leo's, gave a musicale in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last Thursday evening, assisted by Emilio Agramonte, accompanist; Florence Telton Jones, pianiste, and Richard Arnold, violinist.

Frank Croxton, bass, will sing in the Hotel Majestic on April 14.

Cecil James, tenor, will sing with the Woodman Choral Society in Brooklyn on April 15 and in Lexington, Ky., on April 18.

Fred Martin, bass, will sing at Cooper Union to-day.

Genevieve Clark Wilson will sing with the Three Arts Club on April 11, in Brooklyn on April 12, in the Hotel Majestic on April 16, and with the Troy Vocal Society on April 17.

The Mozart Conservatory of Music, one of the oldest institutions for juvenile instruction in the city, will give its annual concert at Terrace Garden on April 19. Three hundred pupils of the college will appear.

The International Grand Opera Company, for American singers and composers, opened early last month at Udine, Northern Italy, with a performance of Legrand Howland's opera, "Sarrona." Mr. Howland is also the impresario of the company in partnership with Thomas Wilhelm. The company goes to Roumania, to Greece, and then back to Italy. The second American opera to be produced will probably be a work by the New York composer, Mildenberg.

Henrietta Michelson, the American pianist, will be the soloist at the concert given by the Volpe Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 14. She will play the Beethoven G major concerto.

The Manuscript Society of New York gave a concert recently at the National Arts Club. The programme included Frank L. Sealy's Quartet for strings played by Messrs. Saslavsky, Martoune, Schnitzler, and Sorlin; five songs for soprano by Mabel W. Daniels, sung by Edith Chapman-Goold, with the composer at the piano; Gustav L. Becker's Second Romance for violin, played by Lotta Davidson, with the composer at the piano; two songs for contralto by S. N. Penfield, sung by Constance King, with the composer at the piano; and a pastorale for oboe and string quartet and a minuet for string quartet by Ernest Carter, played by the string quartet mentioned above and Signor Raku, oboeist.

Katherine Goodson, the English pianist, has signed a contract for thirty appearances in this country in the months of November and December.

The Russian Symphony Society announces its usual series of six concerts for next year. The dates will be November 14, December 12, January 16 and 30, February 13, and March 6. Modest Altschnler will go abroad next month to make arrangements for the season.

The Church Choral Society, Richard Henry Warren conductor, will give Saint-Saens's Psalm XIII. and Elgar's "Light of Life" on April 24 and 25. The soloists will be Genevieve Clark Wilson, Pearl Benedict, Dr. F. Lawson, and Frank Croxton.

On April 26 the Mount Vernon Choral Society, Alfred Hallam conductor, will sing Verdi's "Requiem." The soloists will be E. Virginia Root, Genevieve Wheat, Dr. Lawson and Frank Croxton.

Frank Croxton, bass, will sing with the Orange Choral Union on May 1 in Elgar's "King Olaf." On May 14 and 15 he appears at the New Hampshire Music Festival in Nashua in Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

Dr. F. Lawson sings in "The Messiah" at Norfolk, Va., to-day.

Harold Bauer will return to America for another tour of piano recitals late in December.

The New York German Conservatory of Music gave a chamber music recital recently at College Hall, 128 East Fifty-eighth Street. Those who appeared were Dr. S. N. Penfield, H. von Dameck, Edward Bromberg, Julius Lorenz, and William Ebann.

A musicale was given at the home of Mrs. John H. Flagler, 15 Park Avenue, recently in honor of Mme. Frida Ashforth Gebele. Mrs. Flagler and Miss Bessie Abott of the Metropolitan Opera House furnished the programme.

The students of Mme. Josefa Middecke give a recital in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor Thursday evening.

Francis Rogers, baritone, will give a song recital in Harvard Hall to-night.

Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, accompanied by Mrs Muck, will sail for Germany, on Tuesday, May 14. He will return to Boston the middle of September.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra ends its twenty-sixth season with the public rehearsal and concert in Boston on May 3 and 4.

Paderewski will make an American tour next season.

A special performance of Verdi's "Aida" will be given at the Manhattan Opera House next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Garibaldi Memorial Fund, under the auspices of the Italian Consulate and the Italian Colony of New York.

John J. Lindley, tenor, will give a song recital Tuesday afternoon, April 16, in the Hotel Astor. The artists who will assist are Idelle Patterson, soprano; Charles Kunen, violinist; Gertude Lefkowitz and Russell Patterson, accompanists.

The last concert of the season of the Olive Mead Quartet in Mendelssohn Hall has been postponed from April 11 to Thursday evening, April 18.

The second performance of Alfred Giraudet's class in opera singing was given on Friday evening, April 5, in the Institute of Musical Art.

Alwin Schroeder, the 'cellist of the Kneisel Quartet, will give a farewell concert in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday, April 30, assisted by Cortland Palmer, pianist; Franz Kneisel, violinist; Louis Svecenski, violist, and J. Theodorowicz, second violin.

Lhevinne, pianist, will give a recital on Wednesday, April 17, in aid of the MacDowell Fund. He will play MacDowell's "Eagle," "Winter," and "Moto Perpetuo."

The pupils of Ferdinand Carri will give a violin recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday evening, April 17. Israel Cohen will play Wieniawski's Second Polonaise.

HAVING A "GO" AT AESCHYLUS.

Mr. A. B. Walkley's Opinions of a Performance of "The Persians."

MR. A. B. WALKLEY does not wax enthusiastic over the production at Terry's of "The Persians," by Aschylus, for which the Literary Theatre Society was responsible. To the contemporaries of Aeschylus, he says in The Times, the play must have been a tremendously exciting affair—not only as an audacious novelty in its substitution of current history for myth as a dramatic theme, but also as a lofty appeal to patriotic pride. Whenever Shakespeare celebrated an English victory on the stage he pitched his scene in the English camp. Aeschylus, being one of those old masters who, as Mr. Borthropp Trumbull suspected, were so called because they knew a thing or two more than the young ones, was careful to take the opposite course. Not Athenian rejoicing but Persian grief was his ostensible theme, a properly tragic one. The prowess of the Greeks was celebrated, as it were, impartially through the mouths of their defeated foes. A stirring panegyric of Athenian liberty was made, as it were, to pop out incidentally through the innocent inquiry of a Persian Queen.

These things, to the Greek audience, must have been wine, indeed. But for us they are much more like orange peel and water. We are not Greeks of the best period, or anything like it.

The battle of Salamis was fought a long time ago, and we were not there. We expect plays, even tragedies, to "step lively," as the American policemen say, to be full of bustle and variety, whereas "The Persians" is one prolonged wail.

A chorus of elders is awaiting news of Xerxes and his host. Their leader, having forebodings, starts an anticipatory wail. Atossa, the Queen Mother, has had a nightmare, and is minded to wail. A messenger rushes in and tells the whole dreadful story of Salamis—a wonderfully vivid narrative, which for the time being nearly turns your orange peel and water into wine. Then, of course, the wailing becomes general. The ghost of Darius is evoked and apprised of the situation. He bids them, in effect, to go on wailing, and they do. Enter Xerxes with wails of acute distress. Exeunt omnes wailing. You feel as thought you had been at a peculiarly gloomy funeral—"no flowers, by request."

SHOULD ACTRESSES MARRY?

Members of London Playgoers' Club Decide in the Affirmative.

SHOULD actresses marry? This interesting question was discussed by members of the Playgoers' Club.

Dr. Rappoport opened the discussion with an address, in which he gave an emphatic affirmative to the question.

"An artist without human attachments is unable to render certain human emotions," he said. "An actress who is not married cannot succeed in her art like a woman who has faced the responsibilities of married life.

"I have noticed that actresses act better after marriage than before, having acquired thereby a certain seriousness, a grandeur, and a certain grip which make their emotions much stronger.

"That great actress, Adelaide de Ristori, used to nurse her baby between the acts.

"Actresses with ordinary talents should marry, and marriage enhances their acting, but if there is an actress on the stage who is a real genius she should remain single.

"For sociological reasons I disapprove of consanguineous marriages, and consanguinity in this conection may be mental as well as physical. People who live in Park Lane develop a Park Lane mind. On that analogy people of the same occupation should not marry—hence actresses should not marry actors.

"Let them marry dramatic critics or other literary men. I could name one or two London actresses who owe their success to their husbands. It is opposites who attract one another."

The Chairman (Mr. K. Havcre) said he was disappointed that Dr. Rappoport did not say whether actresses should marry actor-managers.

Mr. L. Cowen said that as married lady doctors and lady journalists could attend to their duties as wives and husbands, so could married actresses. Dr. Rappoport seemed to think that opposites should marry, but he (Mr. Cowen) thought like mated with like.

OPERAS OF THE WEEK.

Monday....."Martha," evening, Manhattan.
Tuesday....."Aida," evening, Manhattan.
Wednesday.."Pagliacci," and "La Navaraise," evening, Manhattan
Thursday...."Lucia," evening, Manhattan.
Friday....."Pagliacci," and "Cavalleria Rusticana," evening, Manhattan.
Saturday...."Rigoletto," afternoon, Manhattan.
"The Huguenots," evening, Manhattan.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
34th St., Near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. Prices...50c. to $1.50 Admission ..... 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERT
Box Office open all day to day from 10 A.M.
SOLOISTS: Mmes. Russ, Zeppilli, MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Altchevsky, Sevellhac, and the entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Campanini.
1. Symphony—"Mignon".....Thomas
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
2. Prologue from "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
M. MARIO SAMMARCO.
3. Cavatina from Semiramide "Bel raggio lusinghier".....Rossini
MME. RUSS.
4. Aria from "Africana" (O Paradiso").....Meyerbeer
M. BASSI.
5. Aria, Act 1, from "Traviata"..Verdi
MLLE. ZEPPILLI.
6. Scherzo from "Ein Sommernachtstraum".....Mendleesohn
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
INTERMISSION.
8. Suite Algerienne:
Prelude—Reverie du soir.)
Rapsodie Moresque.....)
.....Saint-Saens
9. Overture from "Der Fliegende Hollander".....Wagner
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
10. Aria of Lensky from "Oneghin"...Tchaikowsky
M. ALTCHEVSKY.
11. Aria from "Roi de Lahore"..Massenet
M. SEVEILHAC.
12. Duet and Trio from Third Act "Aida".....Verdi
MME. RUSS, MM. BASSI, SAMMARCO.
—LAST WEEK—BUT ONE—
TO-MORROW (MONDAY), at 8:15—Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
TUES. NIGHT, APR. 9, Benefit Pro Casa. GARIBALDI—AIDA—Original Cast.
WED., APR. 10, at 8:15—GRAND DOUBLE BILL—Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini; and (Fifth appearance of MME. CALVÉ) Massenet's LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calvé, MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Sevelhac, Gilibert, Arimondi. Conductor, Campanini.
THURS., APR. 11, at 8:15—Special performance (regular prices) Donizetti's LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Pinkert, Severina; MM. Bonci, Sevelhac, Mugnoz, Venturini, Tecchi. Conductor, Max Bendix.
FRI., APR. 12, at 8:15—GRAND DOUBLE BILL—Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini; and (4th appearance of MME. CALVÉ) Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA—Mmes. Calve, Giaconia, Severina; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. MAT., APR. 13, at 2:15—Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Cond., Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 13, at 8:15—Popular Prices, 25 to $3.00—Meyerbeer's THE HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros, Zeppilli, Arta, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, Ancona, Sevelhac, Tecchi, Venturini, Fossetta, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
Seats for All Above Now Selling.
NOTE—SUBSCRIPTION SALE of Seats for Next Season of Grand Opera Now Progressing.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Sat. Aft., Apr. 13, at 3, FAREWELL PIANO RECITAL, OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Direction Loudon Charlton. (Mason & Hamlin Piano.) Tickets 50c. to $1.50. Box Office and 10 E. 17th St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tues. Aft., Apr. 16, at 3, FAREWELL VIOLIN RECITAL OF FRANCIS MACMILLEN
Direction Loudon Charlton. (Steinway Piano.) Tickets 50c. to $1.50. Box Office and 10 E. 17th.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday Aft., April 14. VOLPE SYMPHONY Orchestra A. D. VOLPE, Conductor. Soloist, HENRIETTA MICHELSEN
Seats 25c to $1.50. Box Office & 10 E. 17th St.

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MAJESTIC Phone 234 Main.
BROOKLYN'S PERFECT THEATRE.
To-night—LIBERTY MOVING PICTURES
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RETURN TO BROOKLYN OF
WM. A. BRADY'S
N. Y. Academy of Music Production,
WAY DOWN EAST
SAME GREAT CAST.
PRICES NEVER CHANGE, 25, 50, 75, 1.00

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W. H. Reynolds, Pres. 'Phone 4040 Main.
WEEK OF MONDAY, APRIL 8.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
GRACE GEORGE
in Mr. Wm. A. Brady's Production of the Great American Play,
CLOTHES
The Hopwood-Pollock Satire of Modern Modes and Manners
ORIGINAL PRODUCTION AND CAST.
April 15, THE LION AND THE MOUSE

SHUBERT THEATRE. OPP. CITY HALL.
EVENINGS, 8:15. MATS. 2:15.
Mats. Wed., Sat. Best Seats, $1.00.
EVENINGS, Best Seats, $1.50.
THE BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR.
THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY
The Original Cast, including MINNIE DUPREE—Helen Ware, White Whittlesey—Robert Dempster.
Next (Geo Barnard Shaw's Herbert Kelcey Week (Widower's Houses Effie Shannon

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Next Week.....$10,000 REWARD

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KLAW & ERLANGER, ...Managers
Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15
WED. MAT. GOOD SEATS $1.
Seats Selling 4 Weeks Ahead.

MIGHTY CROWDS and VOCIFEROUS APPLAUSE Nightly Greet

THE GRAND MOGUL

Pixley & Luders' JOYOUS GEM of LAUGHING MELODY with

FRANK MOULAN and the Big Cast of 100 SINGERS AND COMEDIANS.

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SOLOIST TO-NIGHT Louise Le Baron, Contralto

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For Wednesday Matinees Only "MERELY MARY ANN"

28th WEEK

ELEANOR ROBSON

AS "SALOMY JANE"

By PAUL ARMSTRONG.
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

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B'way & 30th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
LAST WEEK

Mr. KYRLE BELLEW

In Klaw & Erlanger's Production, HARTLEY MANNERS' NEW PLAY,

"A MARRIAGE OF REASON"

Supported by a great cast, including
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Margaret Fuller, Master Storey,
Maud Ream Stover, J. K. Adams.

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Thurs., " 25 } The Lady from the Sea.

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LAST TIMES OF THE THRILLING NEW RACE SCENE. NOTHING LIKE IT EVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.
400 People—20 Horses—5 Chariots.

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EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
8th Week. Annual N. Y. Engagement.
"Scores a success."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents

ETHEL BARRYMORE

in the farcical romance

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

By Robert Marshall.
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DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW NIGHT 8:15 SHARP.
DANIEL FROHMAN presents

MR. ARNOLD DALY

in

THE BOYS OF COMPANY B

A Comedy of N. Y. National Guard life, by Rida Johnson Young.
NOTE—The "action" begins directly at rise of curtain.
Due notice will be given of Mr. Daly's special Tuesday Mats. of new one-act plays.

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Charles Frohman, Mgr.
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H. B. Smith and A. N. C. Fowler

THE COMIC COMIC OPERA PRETTIEST CHORUS EVER IN NEW YORK.

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CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S PRODUCTION

MONTGOMERY & STONE IN THE RED MILL

By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

250TH TIME TO-MORROW NIGHT
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

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Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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"One of the best."—Herald.
"One of the funniest."—Sun.
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A Sparkling Comedy with Thrills and Abounding in Joyous Laughs.
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MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:15.
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Wm. A. Brady & Jos. R. Grismer present

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BY GEORGE BROADHURST

"It treats current affairs with startling truth and should be seen by every man and woman; it proves that the stage can be made a great public educator."

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Cast of Distinguished Players.

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KATHERINE GREY AS CHRISTINE

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In which 100 Sioux Indians appear.

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Chorus of 850 Voices. Popular Prices. Box Office now open.

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FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE COMEDY
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From Italian of Roberto Bracco.

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Mon., OTHELLO; Tues., KING LEAR; Wed., PAPA MARTIN, by Cormon and Grange; Thurs., KEAN; Fri., SHYLOCK; Sat. Mat., PAPA LEBONNARD; Sat. Ev., TAMING OF THE SHREW.

MONDAY, APR. 15 Seat Sale Thursday.
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From Lew Fields' Herald Square Theatre.

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With Great Company, including Amelia Stone, Maude Fulton, Laura Guerite, Irene Franklin, Melville Ellis, Jos. W. Herbert, Geo. C. Boniface, Jr., Alfred Hickman, William Rock, Joan Newcombe, and TRIXIE FRIGANZA.

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Just a great big, brilliant, magnificent, harmonious, topsy-turvy jumble of kaleidoscopic splendor, of clever comedians, of delightful vocalists, of graceful dancers, of charming show girls, of vivacious choristers, of stunning costumes, of superb color effects, of picturesque scenery, of dainty melodies, of sparkling witticisms, of everything, in brief, which can possibly be brought together in one performance to amuse, delight and perfectly entertain. It is snap and action and "go" from start to finish. Everybody says "IT IS THE IDEAL, TYPICAL 'BROADWAY SHOW.'"

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First performance by the Favorite Uptown Company of the Empire Theatre Stock Company's greatest success,
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FAUST FAMILY.
IRENE LEE AND HER CANDY KIDS, Others.

Beginning To-morrow Matinee | Sam Scribner's Morning Glories Vaudeville-Extravaganza.

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86th St., bet. Lexington & 3d Aves.
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JESSIE BONSTELLE

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To-Day 2:15. To-Night 8:15.
Adele Palmer & Co., Eva Mudge, Luce & Luce, Harry Thomson, Sisters Clarence, Conser's Dogs, Frolics of the Picture Man.

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THE FUNNY LITTLE FELLOW, IN "BUSY IZZY'S VACATION"
50 CLEVER COMEDIANS, SINGERS and DANCERS, 50
Ap. 15, Billy S. Clifford, "A Jolly Baron."
To-Day 2:15. To-Night 8:15.
Toby Claude, Two Pucks, Clifford & Burke, Wheeler Earl & Vera Curtis, Joe Hardman, Waldron Bros., Travel Views, &c.

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B'way & 33d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
The Will J. Block Amusement Co.'s Production

THE MILLS OF THE GODS

by George Broadhurst.
LAST 6 NIGHTS
LAST MATINEES WED'Y & SAT'Y.

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HARRY C. BLANEY IN THE BOY Behind The GUN
To-Night BIG SUNDAY CONCERT. 15, 25, 35, 50c
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Genaro & Bailey, Sloane & Wallace, Keno, Walch & Melrose.

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TO-DAY, MAT. 2:15. 2 GRAND "POPS." To-night 8:15. 25c. & 50c. Tom'w Mon. Mt. & all w'k

HENRY LEE, ROONEY & BENT, HAWTHORNE & BURT, WORLD & KINGSTON, FROSINI, AMANN & HARTLEY, NELLIE SEYMOUR, THE BOLDENS, THE DEWEYSCOPE. {The CHAMPAGNE GIRLS "At Sea Shore." Vaudeville

125th St. & 3d Av. GOTHAM Mat. Every Day.

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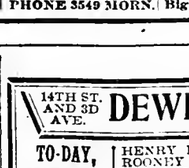

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DO NOT FAIL TO SEE
THE GREAT INDIAN GROUP
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Saving the Life of John Smith

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KARL KAPOSSY, Leader.

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B'way & 60th St. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat.
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Rosita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

IN THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

Art Collectors and Their Use to the World

Pursuing a Hobby That Sweetens Life and Educates the Mind the Collector of Art Builds a Monument to Himself and Helps Others.

FOR the first time since the gift of the Dutuit collections of paintings and drawings by modern and old masters, bronzes, and other objects of art to the City of Paris have we exact knowledge of the lives of the two brothers Dutuit. A writer in a French monthly, having the correspondence before him between the elder brother in Rouen and the younger in Rome, acquaints us with the singular and one might almost say romantic career of these two men as collectors.

They were sons of a rich merchant of Rouen who made a fortune in Southern France and returned with two sons and a daughter to his native Normandy.

The elder son continued to amass money and became a leader in mercantile circles, an energetic and useful member of the municipality. He did much to preserve the monuments and churches which make Rouen one of the most attractive cities of Europe to those who admire that romantic architecture of France which we very absurdly continue to call by the sneering term of Gothic. But all the while he was a collector.

The younger son began to acquire fine books and pictures while in his teens, and as he could afford the luxury of abstaining from direct money making he determined to be a painter. So he went to Paris and hired himself out to Thomas Couture, the painter, as a man-of-all-work about the studio, that seeming to be what he was fitted for, so uncouth were his manners and so peasantlike his dress. But while he served faithfully for hire, he drew and painted. To the surprise of Couture, however, he also frequented the sales at the Hôtel Drouot and bought. As he seemed a poor man the master was in great fear of the consequences; but nothing happened. What the younger Dutuit was doing was adding to the collections in his father's house in Rouen, constantly in collaboration with the elder brother. It was not till years afterward that Couture, happening to be in Rouen, determined to look up his former studio cleaner and pupil, who had left him just as queer and ill-dressed as he was in the beginning, and found him the son of a millionaire surrounded by marvels of art.

The younger Dutuit had no talent for painting, but, hard-headed Norman that he was, would not give up and acknowledge himself beaten. He went to Rome, lived like a hermit, continued to paint—and continued to aid his elder brother to augment the collections at Rouen.

Collecting had become his passion also. Rome was by no means the only place where the Dutuits had their eye on public and private sales. London, or Paris, or Berlin, or Florence might be visited by a confidential agent just prior to a sale in which things were to figure which the Dutuits desired. Their active correspondence shows that they discussed coming sales, who might be there, the chances that Mr. So-and-So the collector, or Thingumbob the art dealer, would be present, and force prices up. Sometimes the younger would not close a bargain because exchange was high, and a delay, properly managed, might give time to wait for better terms, and thus save a few thousand francs. They were not afraid to pay generous sums for good pieces; but no stone was left unturned to secure an economy by every means known to thrifty merchants.

A very different collector was the late Stanford White, whose treasures began to be dispersed last Thursday. For his friends as well as for himself he bought in a princely way, without caring much for great names. While the Dutuits were supremely concerned in authenticity of name and strove to have nothing that could be questioned, the American looked at old art from the viewpoint of a decorator and valued the object according to what it would do as an ornament for a church or city palace, a great country seat, or a costly cottage. The Dutuits had a museum in mind, while Stanford White was always thinking how a picture or chimney piece would look in a given interior.

The Normans thought of it as a beautiful, or if not beautiful then a rare thing to be placed eventually in that morgue of art, a museum, where things may be lovely but are dead. The American architect pondered how to make the old object live again by adjusting it to surroundings which gave it a reason for existence, which made it alive.

Both kinds of collectors are of use to the world. Each was working in his own way, each followed his own training and temperament. There are many collectors, however, who have no aim at all and seem to buy from the sheer pleasure of buying things. They are not likely to go very far, because there is no goal before them, no ideal toward which to work. There can be no doubt that the younger Dutuit, especially, found collecting the chief pleasure in life, and from an early stage in his career intended to give his treasures to Rouen, though eventually, through the generosity of his surviving sister, it was Paris, not Rouen, that secured them.

LENORA GONZAYA, DUCHESS OF URBINO, BY PALMA (EDWARD BRANDUS COLLECTION)

DAME NOBLE, BY RAVESTEYN (EDWARD BRANDUS COLLECTION)

His purchases had a definite point in view; that must have increased twenty-fold the pleasures of the chase. Not merely the discovery of some forgotten canvas in private hands, triumphantly recognized and secured, but the pitting of his sagacity and nerve against rivals in public sales. Not merely the avoidance of questionable or suspected objects offered to a skeptical public, but the pleasure of gloating over those less astute who fell victims to the ignorance or the imposture of sellers. The Dutuits were cautious as Normans are always supposed by the frivolous Parisians to be; but even they could not avoid mistakes; and it is really comical to read their letters when one of them seeks to convince the other that a horrible error has been made.

An American who has collected with an objective before him is Mr. Charles L. Freer, who is arranging to give his collection of American art works to Washington. Mr. William T. Evans has lately divulged a somewhat similar plan. Very likely the fifty paintings by Americans destined for the coming National Art Gallery in Washington is only part of what he will devote to this object. Another New Yorker who has been collecting in a special line for a definite end is Mr. Archer M. Huntington, President of the Hispanic Society, who has built a museum on Manhattan Island and installed therein the rare and valuable things relating to Spain and the Spanish colonies which he has been gathering for many years.

Collectors ought to try to avoid the mistake of too wide and scattering a pursuit of art objects and accustom themselves to labor toward a certain point where their collections will do good to the public, if not during their lives then after they are no more. The hobby that is worth while is a great sweetener of life, particularly in the case of men oppressed by large responsibilities. But along with this pleasure goes the recognition that others will enjoy and profit by the collections.

C. DE K.

Gossip of the Studios

ABOUT forty drawings and paintings by the late Walter Appleton Clarke were sold during the recent exhibition held at the galleries of M. Knoedler & Co. The sale of the pictures brought about $5,000.

Paul Cornoyer has been very busy all Winter painting snow scenes, most of which have been sold to New York and out-of-town collectors. His view in Madison Square, "The Rainy Day," which was exhibited at the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington and later at the Powell Gallery in New York, was recently purchased by Dr. Higgins of this city. "Street Scene, Upper Broadway," and the other, "Late Afternoon, Morey, France," have been purchased by Mr. Grant Fitch, a well-known Western banker.

Just now Mr. Cornoyer is at work on several new scenes of Madison and Washington Squares. One recently completed snow scene of Washington Square is a commission from a prominent New York society woman. A painting of a group of old houses at Chelsea, England, will be on view at the Carnegie Institute exhibition, which opens soon in Pittsburg. On April 15th an exhibition of fifteen of Mr. Cornoyer's landscapes and street scenes will begin at Bridgeport, Conn., under the auspices of the Bridgeport Art Club. It will be the first exhibition of paintings by a New York artist that has ever been held in that town.

"Afterglow, Washington Square, New York," is now with the Kansas and Nebraska Circuit Exhibition. Several of the Kansas City papers are very appreciative of the painting, and say that the Art Institute there is arranging to purchase the picture. Another of his paintings will be on view at the loan exhibition to be held from April 9 to 24 at the University Settlement House, 184 Eldridge Street, New York.

An interesting article concerning Mr. Cornoyer's work, and several reproductions of his paintings is to be found in the April number of The Broadway Magazine.

William Ordway Partridge has just finished a model for a statue of Alexander Hamilton, which is a commission from the Columbia University Alumni. It is to be placed in front of Hamilton Hall, which has been designed by McKim, Mead & White, architects. A cast of the statue was taken to the university grounds recently and placed in the position it is to occupy later—a plan that is frequently followed by sculptors in France. President Butler, Dean Van Amringe, and the architects were present. The bronze will be placed in May.

Mr. Partridge has made a death mask of the late Mr. Ernest Crosby, from which a portrait bust will doubtless be modeled. A new statue of Capt. Nathan Hale has also just been completed by Mr. Partridge. It is a commission from one of the large cities of the Middle West.

Hugo Ballin, whose painting, "The Three Ages," won the second Hallgarten prize at the Academy, has lately taken up water-color work as a diversion from oil painting. In his studio in the Holbein he has a brilliant water color, which is painted in his usual decorative style. A youth in a purple and gold costume of the fifteenth century is seated beneath a group of trees. A maiden, whose nude figure is partially draped in a wonderful cloth of gold-red color, is on the ground near him. A tiny brook wanders slowly in uncertain direction, in and out, amid the moss-covered stones close to the dreamers. Through the group of heavily foliaged trees, which partly shield the figures, is a distant view of the Alps. The strong blues, reds, yellows, purples, and greens in the painting are treated in such a broad way that it is quite impossible to realize the painting is a water color. The picture will be sent to the Water Color Society Exhibition, which opens at the Fine Arts Building May 1.

Mr. Ballin has just begun a new religious painting, "St. Francis Giving Alms to the Poor." The scene is the Adriatic coast; in the background is a big, wide, decorative arch, through which is a glimpse of the sea. Near the right of the arch stands St. Francis giving alms to a mother who is holding a sick child. To the left of the picture is a crippled youth, eagerly waiting his turn to approach St. Francis, and just behind him kneels an old man receiving wine and food from a young girl. Mr. Ballin believes that all pictures should express some beautiful sentiment. He often destroys a great many canvases before he is satisfied with his portrayal of the thought he wishes to express. He is at work on a sketch for a large mural decoration for a music hall in New York City.

E. Hassmann, whose illustrations of civil war stories have been appearing in the Sunday Magazine, is busy with a number of drawings which are to illustrate other war stories. A late drawing of his illustrated Bliss Carmen's poem, "The Young King's Madness." Mr. Hassmann is a young Austrian artist, who has been in America three years. In Vienna he is known as a mural painter as well as an illustrator. Some of his mural work decorates the City Hall of Vienna as well as several private houses and hotels. He received the third prize from the Municipal Art Society of New York for a sketch which he submitted at the contest for the Morris High School decoration. The sketch illustrated "The First Peace Treaty with the Indians in Westchester County." It was shown recently at the National Arts Club during the exhibition of the Municipal Art Society.

The annual Free Loan Exhibition of pictures at the University Settlement House, 184 Eldridge Street, will be held April 9 to 24. This exhibition is arranged by the Woman's Auxiliary of the University Settlement, and the Art Workers' Club for Women, for the purpose of giving the members of the Settlement and others of the neighborhood the educational advantages of seeing good pictures. Public schools and other settlements are always notified concerning the exhibitions, and as many as 20,000 people have attended the previous views. During the exhibition informal talks on art subjects will be given by different artists.

The committee in charge of the exhibition consists of Miss Helene C. Pupke, Mrs. Jules Turcas, Mrs. F. Louis Mora, Mrs. Nelson S. Spencer, Mrs. Edward L. Williamson, Mrs. J. H. Clements, Miss Heustis, and Miss Alethea Platt of the Art Workers' Club, and Miss E. Mabel Clarke, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, and Miss F. H. Matthews of the Woman's Auxiliary of the University Settlement. The Honorary Committee includes Frank V. Du Mond, Jules Turcas, Ben Foster, F. Lewis Mora, and G. H. Clements.

Miss Louise Lyons Heustis has been very busy this season with a number of portrait commissions. She is just now finishing a portrait of Miss Hewitt, the daughter of Mr. Robert Hewitt of Ardsley-on-Hudson, and one of Mr. Henry F Dimmick. This is the second portrait of Mr. Dimmick that she has painted; it is being executed for his daughter, Mrs. Cary Hutchinson.

When in Chicago last Summer, Miss Heustis painted several well-known Lake Forest people. Among the number were portraits of Miss Farwell, the daughter of Mr. Granger Farwell; Mr. James Vilas, Miss Phoebe Norcross, and Master Graham Aldis, the son of Mr. Arthur Aldis. The first week in May an exhibition of paintings by Miss Heustis will be held in Chicago at Thurber's Art Gallery.

Hans Temple, the Austrian portrait painter, who has been spending his first Winter in New York, has painted several portraits since his exhibition at Knoedler's, in November. The list includes Mr. Frank Damrosch, Mr. William Mohr, the President of the German Club, the two children of Mr. Phillip Berolsheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Von Bergen, and Miss Joseph E. Fleischmann, the daughter of Mrs. Louis Fleischmann. Mr. Temple sails for Europe April 23, as he has commissions awaiting him in Vienna. He expects to return to America in the Fall.

Local Art Notes

JOSEF BAIL is a French painter, who has not been carried off his feet by the advocates of impressionism in its various forms, but seeks his inspiration where many others have found it, viz., in the works of the old Dutch masters. "A Lesson in Lace Making, Brittany," which is published today in the Pictorial Supplement through the courtesy of M. Knoedler & Co., makes one think of Pieter de Hoogh because of the lighting and background; but there is a gracefulness in the composition and a beauty in the faces which are nearer Wattsau.

Carlton T. Chapman, who is always a contributor to the annual American Water Color Society, of which he is Secretary, is now engaged on a marine in lighter medium for the forthcoming exhibition. He is planning to make a trip to Europe later in the season.

The Salmagundi Club will give a dinner this month in honor of a number of men who have promoted interest in American art. Among the guests will be John W. Beatty of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, and John E. D. Trask of Philadelphia.

Pictures by Bolton Colt Brown and landscapes by Jonas Lie are now on view in the New Gallery. The annual exhibition of Hudson River paintings by Van Dearing Perrine was opened last Tuesday.

George M. Reeves, who has a studio in West Twenty-second Street, has recently completed a half-length portrait of Henry H. Hall, ex-President of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. He has just completed a portrait of William Warburton Schugham, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

An American who has made a distinct mark as an illustrator is Jules Guérin, whose collection of colored drawings, fastidious in workmanship and full of atmospheric charm, is still to be seen at the Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn. Some are in oils, others in water colors and pastel. Here are originals of some of the plates issued by the Century Company in a portfolio of Guérin's pictures of chateaux in Touraine. Jules Guérin was born in St. Louis and studied under Benjamin Constant and J. P. Laurens in Paris. Besides his water colors—he is a member of the Water Color Society—he executes mural paintings. New York, St. Louis, Newport, and other cities have been drawn and painted by him. He has taken many medals.

The highest record in price for a single figure of Sir Thomas Lawrence was made at Christie's the other day when the portrait of a Miss West was sold for $21,000. Miss West married a Mr. William Woodgate. She wears a white gown with blue sash and a pink scarf around her neck; also she holds a watch in her right hand—perhaps a gift from her Sweet William. The dealers who run these auctions and drive off any courageous outsider who dares to bid before making arrangements with them were astonished to find someone capping their bids. At £3,900 the Colnaghi firm, last in the field, gave up, and the Unknown secured the picture for 4,000 guineas. It is understood that the family was bidding. The person who is supposed to have won it is Mr. James Woodgate Arbuthnot. The highest price for a Lawrence hitherto, at open sale, was $12,000, paid by Mr. Charles Davis, in 1904, for his portrait of Miss Juliana Copley.

A large mural decoration representing the ruins of a Greek theatre at Taormina, by Edward Gay, was shown at the Public Library, Mount Vernon, N. Y., recently. The canvas will decorate the interior of the dome of the Carnegie Public Library at Mount Vernon. It was painted by Mr. Gay during his sojourn in Italy and Greece last Spring. This old Greek theatre, it is said, was excavated during the Roman period. The solid rock and ruins of the amphitheatre overlooking the sea still remain, and these the artist has used as a subject for his picture. The Grecian columns and the wall of Roman brick that overlooked the sea constitute the principal features in the foreground of the painting, while in the distance snow-capped Mount Aetna may be seen.

Roger Fry, Curator at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, who went abroad some time ago, has been detained in London by the illness of his wife. It is also reported that Mr. Fry is remaining in London to await the arrival of a prominent official of the Metropolitan, who has recently sailed for Europe.

"Lonely Sea," a marine, by D. J. Gue of this city, a picture which has already been mentioned in THE TIMES, has been purchased by a collector of Washington, D. C. The marine was recently exhibited in the Corcoran Gallery at the capital.

A large marine, "The North Atlantic," from the brush of Charles H. Woodbury of Boston, has been purchased by the Worcester Art Museum. Mr. Woodbury plans to sail for Europe soon, but will return in June to open a Summer school at Ogunquit, Me. His picture, "Midocean," painted from the deck of an ocean liner, now hangs in the gallery of the Berkshire Athenaeum.

Lispeth C. Hunter has opened in Worcester, Mass., an exhibition of fifty water colors. This is the fifth season that Miss Hunter has given individual exhibitions at Worcester. A small group of eight of her water colors was exhibited at the last Pennsylvania Academy. Three of her paintings are now being exhibited in Minnesota. One is a Cornish street scene; another a harbor view, and a third a painting of a convent court in France. Of late Miss Hunter has become much interested in out-of-door life, and intends to devote most of her time in the future to this line of painting.

William Keith, the California landscape painter, is exhibiting twenty-four canvases at the Macbeth Galleries. The entire collection has been purchased by William Macbeth. This is the first exhibition that he has held in New York City for fourteen years, although Mr. Macbeth has occasionally shown a single canvas or two. His paintings are in such demand in the West that Easterners seldom have the opportunity to purchase them, unless as tourists. Mr. Keith was one of the San Francisco artists whose studios were destroyed during the great disaster. All of the paintings then in his studio were lost. He is of Scottish birth. He came to New York in 1850 and worked for Harper & Brothers for eleven years as a wood engraver. In 1861 he went to California, where he continued his engraving. He then traveled from Mexico to Alaska, and it was his paintings of the Sierras that first brought him recognition.

Miss Rouland of Cleveland, Ohio, has for fifteen years made a specialty of unusual styles in aprons of all kinds. She lately exhibited a large assortment of them at the Rip Van Winkle Tea Rooms.

They were shown by Miss K. M. Robeson of Philadelphia, who also exhibited a number of doilies, centrepieces, and tray cloths in Fayal work made by the native women of the Azore Islands. It was one of the largest collections of Fayal work ever shown in New York. There is very little of it in this country, and it is each year becoming more difficult to secure, as the younger generation of islanders are not interested in this sort of needle work.

Private Libraries in New York That Have Cost Large Fortunes

Several Which Represent Expenditures of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000—Rare Manuscripts and Inserted Pictures the Largest Items on Which Money Is Spent.

AMERICAN millionaires have gradually been recognized as patrons of the fine arts. Much has been written of their collections of paintings, sculpture, and antiques; many of their possessions have found their way into public galleries. On the other hand, the man of great wealth as a collector of books is an unknown quantity. A bookseller remarked a few days ago that some of the private libraries in New York were worth at least $1,000,000. The remark understated rather than exaggerated the truth. Leaving the collection of J. Pierpont Morgan out of the list, there are at least six private libraries in New York worth from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. The money lies not in the books themselves, but in collections of rare manuscripts and the autographs and pictures inserted in fine editions. The prices for these quickly eat up a fortune.

Some of the owners of these fine libraries have a genuine love of books. This is, however, only one of the motives that lead them to gather hundreds of manuscripts, autographs, and volumes with fine bindings. The pleasure of possession counts for much. There is an element of profit in it, for a collector, if he knows how, can make his library as good an investment as money spent for diamonds, railroad bonds, or Turkish rugs. Most of the collectors, however, enjoy the pleasures of acquisition for its adventures. The stories of some of their manuscripts are worthy of a place among the tales of treasure trove. It is these adventures in book-land that cause the value of a great library to mount up so high.

Many wealthy men in New York own libraries with sets of standard works, volumes in foreign languages, and elaborately illustrated art books. The money that can be spent for such works is limited. The fine library of the late Peter Gilsey, for instance, sold for about $55,000. Another such library owned by H. Walter Webb was recently bought by a dealer for $30,000. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has a fad for collecting presentation copies containing the autographs of authors. She has thousands of them. They cost her not more than $30,000. Even collections of ancient books, like that of Bishop Hurst of Washington, sold for not more than $60,000. Another noted collection was that of Thomas J. McKee. It included many letters, autographs, and first editions, and brought $160,000. For a man to spend $1,000,000 for books argues that the collection must be exceptional.

When a book collector goes in for manuscripts and autographs, the money he can spend is unlimited. Whatever may be the changes of fashion in authors—changes as well defined as those in women's clothes—the supply of original manuscripts and autographs is limited. So many have been added to public and private libraries recently that the prices have soared steadily upward.

The collection of J. Pierpont Morgan is far in advance of any others in this country, and possibly in the private libraries of the world. His purchases of rare manuscripts have been chronicled from time to time, and most of them are familiar. What they are worth is largely a matter of guesswork. People who know Mr. Morgan said last week that even their owner could not tell how much he had spent for the volumes in his residence on Madison Avenue and the art gallery adjoining. One of these acquaintances, who is familiar with Mr. Morgan's purchases, said the library was worth at least $3,000,000.

One of the finest libraries in New York is that of Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company. Its value is estimated at more than $1,000,000. It is not only very large, but comprises a miscellaneous collection showing every phase of English literature—black letter manuscripts, some of them beautifully illuminated, of the works of Chaucer and the early English authors; Caxtons, mediaeval Bibles, missals, original editions of the English dramatists, and first editions of the Georgian, Victorian, and early American authors, many of them with extra illustrations, and rare Shakespeareana.

In this respect the library is comparable with that of William A. White of Brooklyn. His collection of books and manuscripts would bring $1,000,000 at any time in the open market. Mr. White's collection is especially noteworthy in manuscripts by the later Anglo-Saxon authors, especially those of America, headed by Hawthorne. He owns "The Snow Witch" of Hawthorne in the original manuscript. It cost him $125, and he was recently offered $1,500 for it.

The libraries of both Mr. Flagler and Mr. White are rich in Shakespeareana. In this particular, however, they are inferior to the collection of Marsden J. Perry of Providence, R. I., who owns what is conceded to be the finest collection relating to the English dramatist in America. He started it several years ago by buying as a whole the library of Halliwell Phillips, the commentator, for $150,000. To-day his collection is worth at least $1,200,000.

It does not take many volumes of Shakespeare to eat up a small fortune. The first folio is worth $25,000; the second, $8,000; the third, $10,000; the fourth, $4,000, and other editions cost from $500 up.

Robert Hoe of Robert Hoe & Co., builders of printing presses, and E. D. Church of the Church & Dwight Company are others whose libraries, containing many manuscripts and rare first editions, each represents an investment of at least $1,000,000. Mr. Hoe's is the larger, Mr. Church's is especially rich in Americana. The value of these manuscripts varies greatly. While the general tendency of the prices is upward, the demands for the several sorts change from year to year. The demands for E. A. Poe's manuscripts and first editions, for example, have been conspicuous in the last few years. A sheet of paper with eight lines, signed by Poe, charred by fire and mounted on white silk—a fragment of paper so frail that it hardly bears handling—is quoted at $300.

The library of Frederick R. Halsey is one of the finest in manuscripts and letters of Poe. Frank Mayer has an exceptional collection of American first editions and manuscripts. The collection of W. F. Havemeyer is also rich in Americana, especially in rare Washington prints.

A decade ago letters of Washington and Grant were to be had as low as $3 and $5. The same manuscripts are now worth from $750 to $800. From these figures for single papers, the prices range to $10,000 for a collection of fifty-five letters of Washington.

Other collections of books are specialized to a great degree. John G. Heckscher's library is noted for its volumes on sports, especially angling. John D. Crimmins has one of the finest collections of books dealing with Irish topics in the country. Henry M. Poor owns a very large library on general topics. Beverly Chew's library is comparatively small, but contains some treasures in first editions and old books. Gen. Brayton Ives has another large library containing a little of everything. Whether or not the largest of these libraries are worth a million is problematical.

The prices a book brings at auction are usually considered a standard of valuation. These figures, however, are often misleading. Some wealthy men buy fine books on subscription. If it is found desirable to sell them, the price at auction is not more than 10 per cent. of their cost. A gorgeous set of Dumas's works for which the owner paid $5,000 on the subscription basis, recently sold for $230. Another set that cost $400 sold for $60.

The library of the late Augustin Daly sold for about $185,000. It cost Mr. Daly not far from $600,000. Some of its treasures, however, passed almost unnoticed. There was a life of Gen. Grant, for instance, merely catalogued as containing letters of the author and of Grant. It sold for $1,250. The letters of Grant numbered fifty, and each was worth at least $50.

Some of the libraries mentioned are, without doubt, far more valuable than even their owners suppose. This is illustrated by an experience of Frank Bixby of St. Louis several years ago. Mr. Bixby owns one of the finest private libraries in the country. It is rich in Washingtoniana, and manuscripts and first editions of Dickens and Thackeray, and is worth $1,000,000 at least. Mr. Bixby's chief treasure is the original manuscript of Thackeray's "The Virginians." He found it in the hands of an English dealer, who sold it for £1,500. It is probably worth ten times $7,500 to-day.

What will become of these great libraries? Some of them, like the collection of the late William C. Whitney, will doubtless be divided among the members of the owner's family. Other collectors may bequeath them to public institutions, as rumor says J. Pierpont Morgan purposes to do. Whether disposed of in this manner, or placed on the market, collectors ventured the opinion last week that the treasures would sooner or later be put to public use.

Sure 'Taint.

THE REV. NEHAMIAH BOYNTON, Chaplain of Pratt Institute, lately gave the students a definition of "tainted money." According to his definition 90 per cent. of the country's wealth, which, according to some economists, is owned by 1 per cent. of the people, is "tainted money."

"The only thing I see tainted about it," said Dr. Boynton, "is that it 'tain't' yours nor 'tain't' mine."

Last Week
of the very remarkable
Portrait Show
of the
"Old Masters"
at the
Ehrich Galleries
FIFTH AVENUE
One door north of Fortieth Street
Rare, beautiful portraits by Reynolds, Nattier, Lawrence, Mignard, Lotto, Mytens, Largilliere, Lely, Kneller, Coello, and other great Masters of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

SOCIETY HOME AND ABROAD

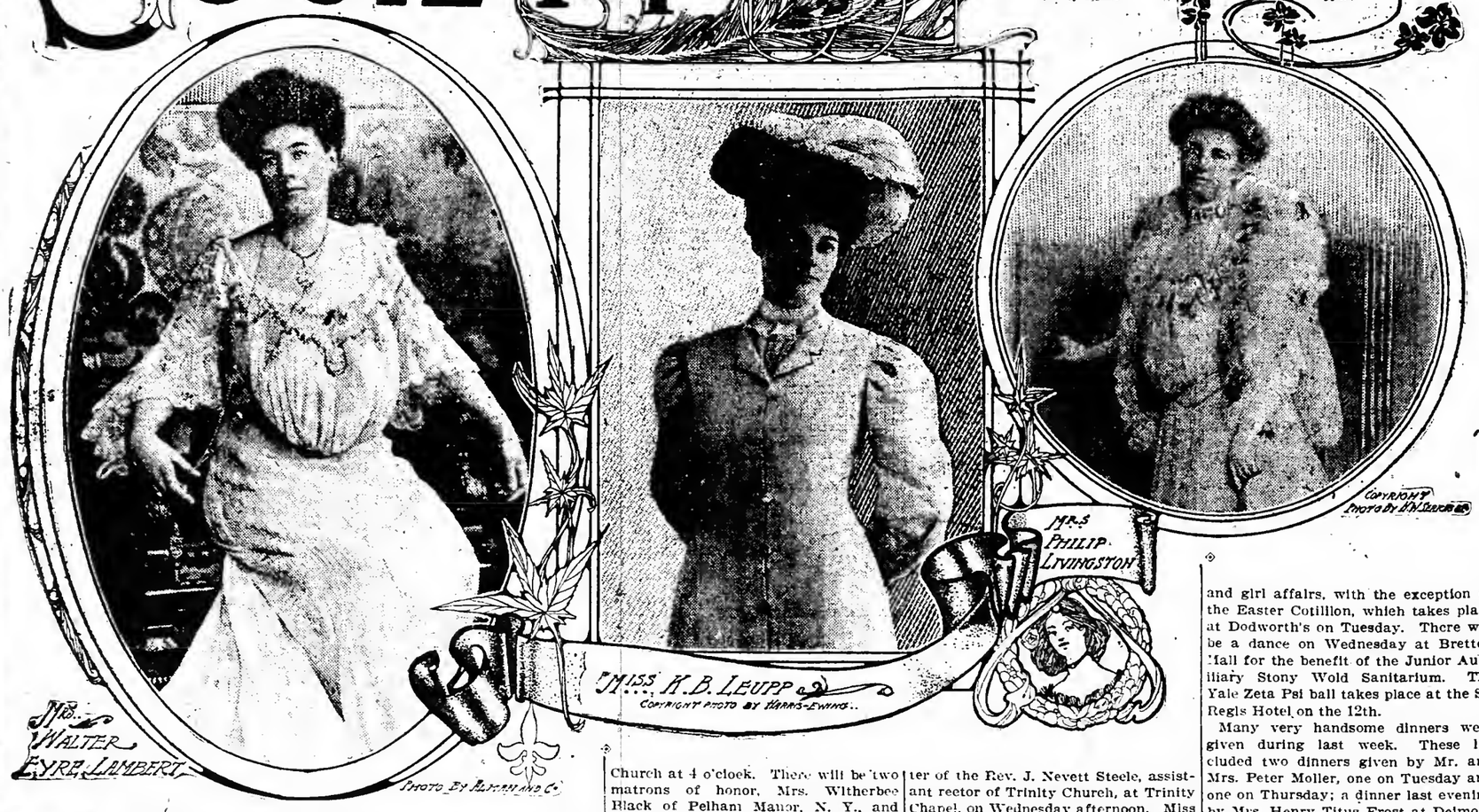

MARRYING and giving in marriage occupied the attention of the fashionable element in society last week, almost to the exclusion of any other subject. It was true that there were dinners and evenings for cards and a few dances for young people not yet out, and also a most enjoyable cotillion given by Mrs. August Heckscher on Monday evening, but each day brought its train of weddings. The weather was so delightful that Fifth Avenue and the Park in the afternoons were the scenes of a display of perfectly appointed equipages, luxurious motors, and a bewildering array of Spring gowns and hats. There are still more weddings for this week, but most of the dances are over, and there remains only the University Cotillion, which will wind up the season.

The country is glorious in its promise of Spring, and week-end parties are many. In fact, a number of the town houses are closed, and from now until late June there will be a succession of entertainments in the Meadow Brook region, along the Hudson, at Tuxedo, and in the different residential clubs, such as Ardsley and Baltusrol. Many have gone to Washington for the races. The hunt is on in Long Island. These sharp mornings have gathered together the Meadow Brook set, and there have been some interesting meets with the new M. F. H., Samuel Willets.

Mrs. Barger Wallach begins this week a tennis tournament at the St. Nicholas Rink, at which several of the champions are to play, and many in the Newport set will compete for cups and prizes. The sailing lists have not contained many well-known names, but the latter part of April and the first weeks of May will see perhaps a larger representation of New York society going abroad than for years past. The London season promises to be brilliant, and the International Horse Show, taking place the first week in June, between the Derby and the Ascot, when London is gayest, will prove an extra attraction. Many Americans are sending over their horses. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt is undecided as to whether she will go to England or remain in this country at the farm near Newport. The William K. Vanderbilt, Jrs., arrived last week, and Harold Vanderbilt was with them. They are to be at their Long Island estate, as the town house is not yet ready for them. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont remained abroad with her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough. She may come later. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt have planned to go to California for a short visit. On their return, it is said that they will go abroad again, and in this event there may be little chance of The Breakers at Newport being open this Summer. They went abroad a year ago about this time. Miss Vanderbilt is interested in her musical studies, and the Paris season which begins in May has many attractions.

The engagements announced during the week have been most interesting. Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, who is to marry William H. Emory, Jr., is one of the season's débutantes. There were several entertainments given for her in the early Winter. Miss Stevens and her mother have just returned from abroad. No date has been set for the wedding.

Both William M. Wright and Miss Sally Dixon, whose engagement was announced in THE TIMES on Saturday, are very young. Miss Dixon is a niece of Mrs. James Barclay and is a very pretty girl. Miss Ruggles, whose engagement to George Lane was another announcement made in THE TIMES, made her début Winter before last. Another engagement was that of Miss Corinne Robinson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, to George Draper, a formal publication of which, it is understood, will be made on the return of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson from abroad. They were in Italy last week.

Two Interesting Weddings Abroad.

The marriage of Arthur Kemp, whose first wife was Miss Belle Neilson, the daughter of Mrs. Frederick Neilson, the niece of Frederick Gebhard, and the sister of Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, to Miss Sibyl Kaye, was a surprise and a sensation. Both parties are well known in New York. The new Mrs. Arthur Kemp is not as young as her predecessor, who is now Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell. She comes from New Orleans, and was educated at a convent. She has quite a circle of acquaintances in New York. She is a very handsome woman and her gowns and appearance made quite a sensation at the Horse Show some years ago. The little daughter of Arthur Kemp and his first wife is in charge of Miss Kemp, who has become a Roman Catholic and who lives in Rome. The Kemps have a large fortune.

Wadsworth Ritchie to Marry Again.

The announcement comes from London of the approaching wedding of Wadsworth Ritchie, the son of Mrs. Adair, who was a Miss Wadsworth of the Genesee Valley, and a cousin of Mrs. Clarence Mackay. Wadsworth Ritchie's first wife was Miss Tooker of Newport, a sister of Mrs. Whitney Warren and also of "Jack" Tooker, who married the first wife of Hollis Hunnewell. Mrs. Hunnewell divorced her husband. He married Mrs. Arthur Kemp, and Mrs. Hunnewell then became Mrs. Tooker.

Mrs. Wadsworth Ritchie died some four years ago in London. Wadsworth Ritchie was over here last year. His bride-to-be is Miss Daisy Hoare. The wedding will take place at Chesterton, Bicester. The bride is the daughter of a member of a noted London banking firm and is very wealthy. Mrs. Adair, Mr. Ritchie's mother, has been more or less of an invalid, owing to serious trouble with her eyes. She is a rich woman of excellent social position in London. She was twice married, and her first husband, Mr. Ritchie, was killed in the late civil war. Five years later she married Mr. Adair, a millionaire Irishman, who bequeathed to her his entire fortune, and she now owns, in Texas, the second biggest ranch in the world. Her sister, who was the widow of Arthur Post of this city, en secondes noces became Mrs. Hugh Smith Barry and is now, owing to her husband receiving a peerage, Lady Barrymore.

The Lestelle—Neeser Nuptials.

With all the pomp and ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church Miss May H. Neeser will be married on Tuesday to Charles Lestelle of Paris. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. John G. Neeser. The ceremony will be performed by Archbishop Farley at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It will be followed by a reception at the Neeser residence on East Sixty-fifth Street. The bride will be given in marriage by her brother, John G. Neeser. Miss Elvine L. Neeser will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Alice Everard Strong, daughter of Mrs. William Everard Strong; Miss Mary Redmond Cross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cross, and Miss Rosina Sherman Hoyt, daughter of Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt. Mr. and Mrs. Lestelle will reside in Paris.

Ogden—Frost.

A wedding of Monday will be that of Miss Gladys Frost, the daughter of Mrs. Henry Titus Frost, and Herbert Gouverneur Ogden. The ceremony will take place at St. Thomas's Church at 4 o'clock. There will be two matrons of honor, Mrs. Witherbee Black of Pelham Manor, N. Y., and Mrs. N. Darrell Harvey of Providence, R. I. There will also be as bridesmaids the Misses Elizabeth Lauder of Pittsburg, Grace Tucker of Albany, and Kathleen L. R. Buckley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. Duncan Buckley of this city. Warren Green Ogden, a brother of the bridegroom, will be best man, and the ushers will be Paymaster Charles Palmer Dyer, U. S. N.; Dr. N. Darrell Harvey of Providence; William S. Peachy and William Mills Thompson of Washington; Witherbee Black, Henry Sheldon, Charles Hildreth Blair, Jr., and Charles Talcott Ellis of this city. A reception will follow at the residence of the bride's mother.

The Wedding at Castle Point.

To-morrow afternoon Miss Mary Pleton Stevens, the daughter of the late John Stevens, will be married to Ogden Haggerty Hammond, at Trinity Church, Hoboken. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at historic Castle Stevens. The bride will be attended by Miss Martha Marvin of Louisville, Ky., as maid of honor, and by the Misses Caroline and Emily Stevens, her cousins, and Miss Mary Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin as bridesmaids. All of these girls are under 12 years of age, and are related to the bride and bridegroom-elect. The invitations have been sent out by Col. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, the former an uncle and the owner to-day of the old mansion.

J. H. Hammond, who married Miss Sloane, will act as his brother's best man, and the ushers will be John B. Adams, William A. Delano, John F. Talmage, Nelson Burr, Theodosius F. Stevens, and Vance McCormick.

Wednesday's Weddings.

There will be five weddings on Wednesday, and the majority of them will be church affairs. The one exception will be that of Miss Katherine Barney, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney and niece of the late William C. Whitney. She will marry Courtlandt Dixon Barnes. This will be one of the most notable nuptial events of the Eastertide, and will take place at the residence of the bride's parents at midday. The invitations will be limited, and it will be followed by a wedding breakfast for the relatives and intimate friends. Miss Dorothy Whitney, the youngest daughter of the late William C. Whitney and a cousin of the bride, will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Sarah P. Barnes, a sister of the bridegroom-elect; Miss Jean Reid, the daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid; Miss Anita Peabody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, and Miss Cornelia Harriman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman. The ushers will be Ashbel and James Barney, brothers of the bride; Reginald Fincke, J. Markoe Robertson, Arthur J. Wear, Joseph R. Swan, Louis C. Clark, Jr., and Lawrence B. Rand. H. B. Barnes, the brother of the bridegroom, will be best man.

The wedding of Miss Helen Gillette Ballard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Ballard, and Walter Heyward Powers at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will be a small and quiet affair, owing to a recent bereavement in the family of the bride. It was to have been one of the largest weddings of the season. James R. Knapp will be best man, and Miss Marie L. Hoopes, maid of honor. There will be no reception.

The wedding of Benjamin Strong, Jr., and Miss Katherine P. Converse, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Converse of Greenwich, Conn., will be performed at St. Thomas's at 4 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Ernest Stires, the rector. A reception will follow at the residence of the bride's parents, 37 West Forty-eighth Street. Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, Jr., will be matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Lesley Ackerman, Katherine Doremus, Elsie L. Morrill, and Lee Alexander. Henry P. Davison of Englewood, N. J., is to be best man, and the ushers will be Arthur Strong, Edmund C. Converse, Jr., William Griswold, Scott McLanahan, and James Ashley.

The Borden—Steele Wedding.

Joseph Carlton Borden will be married to Miss Ruth J. Steele, the daughter of the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, assistant rector of Trinity Church, at Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Margery Lawrence will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Nathalie Holmes, Marjorie Rice, Helen Ray, Louise Twitchell, Marjorie Wessell, and Dorothy Green. Albert G. Borden, the bridegroom's brother, will be best man, and the ushers will be Richard H. Davis, Jr., Charles H. Thierot, Russell P. Freeman, H. Lindsley Johnson, Robert M. Miles, Jr., Thomas L. Manson, Jr., Charles F. Watson, Jr., and L. Spencer Steele.

Engagements and Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Sedley, eldest daughter of Mrs. Henry W. Sedley, and Theodore Greppo, of this city, will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Saturday, April 20. The Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan will officiate.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, now in Rome, have confirmed by cable the announcement made in THE TIMES of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Corinne Robinson, to George H. Draper, which was denied elsewhere.

The engagement of Miss Jane Goodson Carlisle, daughter of Mrs. William K. Carlisle of Gramercy Park, and granddaughter of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle, to Frederick L. Allen of this city has been announced. Mr. Allen is a member of the University and other clubs.

The wedding of Miss Marion Fish, daughter of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Albert Gray, may take place in New York. If so, it will be on June 12.

The wedding of Miss Grace L. Fargo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo, to Daniel Chauncey, Jr., will take place at St. Thomas's Church on April 25, at 4:30 P. M.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth M. Masten, only daughter of Arthur H. Masten, to George A. Crocker, has been announced. Mr. Crocker is a member of the Metropolitan and other clubs. He is related to the Reese, Suydam, Hydig, and other well known families. His sister married William Sloane, son of the late John Sloane.

An Anglo-American Alliance.

A quiet wedding at Grace Church Chantry will be that of Jocelyn Herle Evans, a son of Sir Francis Henry Evans, M. P., from Maidstone, and for years a member of the firm of Donald Currie & Co., and Miss Blanche Rumsey, daughter of Mrs. William Rumsey and of the late Judge Rumsey. Evelyn Evans, a brother of the bridegroom, will be best man. The bridegroom's mother was Miss Marie Stevens of Albany, a relative of the De Grasse, De Pau, and Livingston families of this State. A wedding breakfast will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother, 200 West Fifty-sixth Street.

An Evening Wedding.

Samuel Charles Steinhardt will be married on Wednesday evening to Miss Irma de Sola Mendes, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes, at the West End Synagogue. The father of the bride will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Max Grauman. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Vera and Nina de Sola Mendes, Louise Steinhardt, Gertrude N. Strauss, Myrtilla J. Davies, and Selina Belais. Miss Clara Guggenheimer will be flower girl, and Mrs. Frederick J. Lisman will be matron of honor. The bride's uncle, F. J. Lisman, will conduct her to the altar. Edward Steinhardt will be best man, and the ushers will be Bertram Ehrenberg, De Witt Stern, Kurt J. Rahlson, Selon May, Milton H. Stankenthal, and Lawrence J. Levy.

A Home Wedding for Miss Loew.

The wedding of Robert Cutting Lawrence and Miss Marguerite Loew, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Loew, will take place on Thursday at the residence of the bride's parents. Invitations will be limited to relatives and intimate friends. Mrs. Howard C. Brokaw will be matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Angelica and Mabel Gerry, Edith Lawrence, Marion Stoddard, Beatrix Hollins, and Vera Gilbert.

Some Important Social Happenings.

The dances for this week will be boy and girl affairs, with the exception of the Easter Cotillion, which takes place at Dodworth's on Tuesday. There will be a dance on Wednesday at Bretton Hall for the benefit of the Junior Auxiliary Stony Wold Sanitarium. The Yale Zeta Psi ball takes place at the St. Regis Hotel on the 12th.

Many very handsome dinners were given during last week. These included two dinners given by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, one on Tuesday and one on Thursday; a dinner last evening by Mrs. Henry Titus Frost at Delmonico's, the bridal party dinner for Miss McCook and Mr. Whitman on Monday given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and dinners by Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley on Thursday for Marcellus Hartley Dodge and his fiancée, Miss Ethel Rockefeller, who are to be married on April 18; Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, and others. There were numerous bridge parties each day in the week, and luncheons were given by Mrs. James Martin, Mrs. J. Kearney Warren, Mrs. George Floyd Jones, and receptions by Mrs. Frank Brinley Porter for her son's fiancée, Miss Rachel Lenox Kennedy; Mrs. George Heye, Mrs. Grenville Snelling, and Mrs. Frederick Bull.

Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins had a musicale on Thursday, and Miss Woodworth and Mrs. Woodworth Taylor gave an Easter tea on Sunday at their residence at the Rockingham.

Mrs. Wilson Shannon Dunn will give a reception to-morrow from 5 to 7 to meet the Duke of Newcastle and his niece, Miss Lister Kaye. Mrs. Henry Draper is among the hostesses whose cards are out for a dinner on the 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker, their daughter, Miss Blanche Shoemaker, and their daughter-in-law, Mrs. William Brock Shoemaker, who have been traveling abroad, will return to New York about April 15.

Mrs. William Storrs Wells sails this week for Europe. She will be absent three months, and will return to Newport for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and the Misses Sherman will close their New York residence about the middle of April and go to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne have gone abroad for the Summer. They will not return until late in the Autumn.

A bazaar for the benefit of the blind will be held at Delmonico's on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, April 11. The money raised will be expended in books for the blind. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. Frederick Suse, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. G. Stanton Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Duncan Emmett, Miss Marié, and others.

A children's sale will be held April 12 from 2 to 6 P. M. at the residence of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander for the children's bed at the Country Home for Convalescent Babies at Sea Cliff, L. I.

On Thursday, April 11, a café chantant will be held in the banquet hall of the Hotel Astor for the benefit of the Mary Fisher Home.

Mrs. Harold Baring and Mrs. Warburton have been among the American hostesses at Biarritz who have entertained King Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burns have returned to London and are occupying their new town residence. Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills, who are now at their country seat, will sail the last week in April for England.

Sir Percy Sanderson and his sister, Miss Sanderson, will shortly sail for England. As has been announced, this is the retirement of Sir Percy Sanderson from the position of British Consul General in this city, which he has held for so many years. Sir Percy Sanderson and Miss Sanderson are great favorites in New York society and a number of dinners have been given for them recently.

The Grand Opera Party.

On April 12, in the chamber music rooms of Carnegie Hall, will take place the Grand Opera Party in aid of the West Side Juvenile Club. There is a long list of patronesses headed by such well known women of fashion as Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. C. A. Duer, Miss Moegen, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. August Montant, Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and others. The entertainment has been arranged by Miss Anna Constable, assisted by Miss Frances Hoppin, Miss Beatrice Pratt, Miss Isabelle Tilford, William F. Beekman, Langdon Geer, Frederick S. Hoppin, Jr.; Harold Imbrie, Arthur C. Nash, and Gardiner B. Perry. It will consist of various amateur performances, costume dances,

Personal and Otherwise

THE large number of Easter weddings recalls to the mind of the older generation that twenty years ago an unusually large number of fashionable weddings occurred, and that many of the débutantes of the past season are the offspring of those unions. For instance, the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander occurred in April, 1887, in Grace Church, San Francisco, and a special car or two conveyed the various relatives of Mr. Alexander to his wedding with the California beauty, Miss Harriet Crocker. Their elder daughter, Miss Harriet Alexander, made her début last Winter, and a cotillion was given for her at the Alexander town house.

In June—Easter came very late that year—there was the marriage of Reginald W. Rives and Miss Mary C. Bulkley. Brockholst Cutting was the best man. Their daughter, Miss Helen M. Rives, made her bow to society this past Winter.

In Baltimore there was celebrated the wedding of J. Ridgely Carter and Miss Allee Morgan, daughter of Mrs. David Pierce Morgan. Mr. Carter is now an attaché of the American Embassy in London, but Mrs. Carter spent part of the Winter here, and her daughter, Miss Mildred Carter, made her début here at a ball given for her and her débutante cousin, Miss Gladys Kissel, by their grandmother, Mrs. David P. Morgan.

On May 11, 1887, John E. Alexandre and Miss Helen Lispenard Webb were married. They have two daughters, the Misses Helen and Civilise Alexandre, but neither has yet made her début.

In April of the same year Howland Pell and Amy Goelet Gallatin were married, and among the wedding attendants were Miss Sands and Miss Caroline Duer. Miss Gladys Pell, their daughter, came out a year ago.

In the latter part of April of that year Peter Cooper Hewitt married Miss Lucy Work, one of the daughters of Frank Work; the other had married James Burke Roche. Miss Jeanne Turnure, now Mrs. J. C. Mallery, and Miss Hildegarde Oelrichs, now Mrs. Richard Henderson, and a sister of Mrs. William Jay, and Mary Roberts, now Mrs. Charles E. Welles, were included in the attendants. The Cooper Hewitts have no children.

In the latter part of April Miss Helen A. Jones became the bride of Francis de R. Wissman. They also have no children.

Andrew Carnegie also ventured into matrimony that Spring, sailing immediately afterward for England with his bride.

In April, also, there was the wedding of Miss Julia L. Peabody and Charles J. Nourse. They have a daughter, Miss Julia L. Nourse, not yet out, and a son, Charles J. Nourse, third, who is a Harvard student.

On April 28, 1887, William M. V. Hoffman, a son of the late Dean Hoffman, and Miss Irene Stoddard, a daughter of the Rev. Charles Augustus Stoddard, were married in St. Thomas's Church. Duncan Elliot was the best man, and Newbold Lawrence's name appears in the published list of the ushers. Among the bridesmaids were Miss Georgina Betts, who married T. Tileston Betts, and Miss Ethel Stoddard, who married Frederic J. Parsons. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons now live in Paris.

Miss Eleanor C. Van Rensselaer and Hamilton R. Fairfax were wed that Spring, and their elder daughter, Miss Katharine Van Rensselaer Fairfax, made her début this Winter at a cotillion at Sherry's.

Another April wedding was that of Henry Eugene Gourd and Miss Emily Noel. They have a son, Marcel Gourd, now in Paris, and three young daughters not yet out, the Misses Yvonne, Renée, and Helen. Among the attendants were Miss Louise Noel, who a few months since married William Armstrong Greer, son of Coadjutor Bishop Greer, and Miss Kate La Montagne, whose marriage to President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia occurred in March. Miss Josephine Noel was also an attendant. This wedding took place in the Cathedral.

The Seligman Residence.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman, 30 West Fifty-sixth Street, illustrated in the Pictorial Supplement, is an excellent example of a fine residence built for comfort as well as beauty. The interior decorations differ widely from other New York residences, and the house has a distinctive character of its own suggesting individual taste rather than an adherence to conventional lines. The entrance hall, of which two views are given, is pure Greek in design and in fine marble in white and gray, the tables, benches, as well as the floors and side walls are of marble.

The marble stairway has its main flight terminating several steps above the entrance hall floor, which is on a level with the street, and one descends several steps on either side to reach the main floor, the square end of this dais floor having a railing. On either side are doors, one leading to the left. At the top the stairs open on each side into the circular hall or picture gallery on the second floor. From this picture gallery and hall there are two doors leading, one on each side, into the drawing room, and at the rear are two similar doors leading into the dining room.

The beautiful Doric library shown in the illustrations is on the third floor. It overlooks Fifty-sixth Street, and runs the width of the house. It is pure Doric in every detail. The colors are gobelin blue and gold with old oak, and the hangings are in gobelin blue with gold bullion threads.

The walls above the bookcases are covered with gobelin blue tapestry shot with gold threads; the window hangings are also of gobelin blue and gold, and the oak furniture is upholstered to match. The floor coverings are in plain gobelin blue. On the walls hang paintings by American artists only, including one of Von Boskerck's landscapes, several street urchins by Brown, a Mosler, a McCord, a Schenck, and others. At one end of the room over a mantel is a Dutch subject painting in oils. The ceiling is finished in stucco crossed by deep plain oak beams.

On the next floor beneath the library is the drawing room. This is of the Georgian style, with polished mahogany pillars at the sides and ends of the room arranged in pairs and thrown into strong relief by the gold-covered walls, figured cloth and cream stucco being the background. The window hangings are in old rose velour and the portieres are in soft apple and leaf greens brocaded with small pinkish roses. The gilt furniture is covered with different delicately tinted brocades.

Returning to the circular hall one may look over the railing of the little rotunda down the marble stairs to the entrance hall. Over this railing are silk rugs, and silk rugs cover the floor. The walls are hung with paintings, as the hall is also the picture gallery. The paintings include a Lawrence and a Gainsborough; also examples of l'Hermitte, James Stark, Diaz, Moreland, Cazin, Henner, Keith, Dubigny, Gérôme, Dupré, Didier, Schreyer, and others, and also Biggs's "Saturday Night," the companion picture of which, entitled "Sunday Morning," is in the Tate Gallery in London.

The dining room entered from this hall is English, the paneled walls are of Circassian walnut, and the walnut chairs are upholstered in gold-embossed, dull-red leather. The floor coverings are in plain red, with borders showing old-gold figures. In recesses at each end of the room are four wonderful antique bronze figures, the four Seasons. From the rear of the dining room at one side is the Japanese room. This room is really a semi-circle, but the straight side being an immense mirror, the illusion of a circular room is produced. The ceiling is in dull gilt, in fluted effect, and the side wall of the semi-circle is in stained glass in dull yellows and soft reds, and is purely Japanese. A seat upholstered in brownish and yellowish Japanese leather follows this wall, and the chairs and tables are wonderful Chinese and Japanese woods, with the finest of hand carvings. Everything in this room came from Japan or China, and much of it was purchased abroad by the family in their travels. The Japanese fireplace has two wonderful Japanese firedogs, as fine examples of the art as can be found in this country. Above this fireplace is a carved Japanese cabinet, the shelves of which are covered with Japanese and Chinese curios in carved ivory, and at one side of the mantel is suspended an old ivory ring, on which is mounted an ivory parrot. Japanese embroideries on silk are placed here and there, and opposite the centre of the semi-circle, against the mirror, is placed the carved square wood entrance of a Japanese temple. Several fine gongs and wonderful bronzes are included in the collection. One bronze, an eagle with his prey, and a figure of a monkey in bronze holding in his hand a cluster of water lily stems, from the tips of which spring amber-studded electrically lighted lilies, are very handsome. One panel framed in curious gray Japanese wood shows raised ivory flowers and leaves and a butterfly, against a glittering black background.

On the wall also hangs a Japanese clock, with the curious Japanese characters for figures. This is blue enamel and dull gilt. Beautiful jade and carved crystal pieces, trays in brass and china are placed here and there.

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IN THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MISS EDNA HOLLAND.

MRS. L. WESLEY SPEAR.

MRS. ARTHUR ELLIOTT FISH.

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ONE of the largest and prettiest of the week's receptions was that given yesterday afternoon from 4 untill 7 by Mr. and Mrs Bedell Parker in their home, 317 West Eightieth Street. It was for the Georgia Society and their friends. In the receiving line with Mr. and Mrs. Parker were Miss Edith S. Livingston, who is the fiancee of Dr. John S. Gaines, Mrs. Parker's brother; Mrs. James Henry Parker, and Mrs. John Alton Harriss. Assisting in entertaining were Mesdames Gideon E. Fountain, Lamar Rose, Frank Meador, Floyd Stewart Corbin, and Miss Merritt. Mrs. Parker received in a gown of white lace. The decorations throughout the drawing rooms and dining room were of white and green, Easter lillies, and airy gauze ribbons being the agents employed to give a graceful and dainty effect. Some of those invited were Messrs. and Mesdames Calhoun, J. E. Graybill, G. F. Peabody, A. A. Alexander, J. C. Alexander, C. S. Andrewe, Perry Belmont, J. Johnston, R. S. Millett, E. N. Pendleton, H. H. Raymond, Lamar Ross, P. W. Rouss, M. J. Verdery, W. Wheless, B. Wrenn, Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Thomas, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Thweatt, F. S. Sheldon, H. C. Grant, F. K. Taylor, L. L. Hill, R. Momand Lane, J. J. Crawford, Donald McLean, Wallerstein, Chapman, E. H. Porter, and Legaree Walker.

Mrs. Gardiner Wetherbee, 241 West Seventy-second Street, is in St. Augustine, Fla., where she is spending soma weeks at the Ponce de Leon.

The Knickerbocker Card Club met with Mrs. W. S. Bentley, 314 West Seventy-eighth Street, on Tuesday afternoon.

On Wednesday evening Miss Fulton of the Chatsworth, Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street, gave a pretty little dinner party to a number of young people. Some of her guests were the Misses Maas, Harriette Ruthmuffs and Merle Kent, and Messrs. Charles Fulton, Frederick Guire, Wick, Gale, and Wilbur Ruthrauff.

On Wednesday, the members of Eclectic will have a Daughters' Day, when all the members who have daughters will bring them to the meeting. There will be a one-act operetta for their amusement, followed by a dainty luncheon. The young girls will all be seated at one table, which will be made as attractive as possible with pink carnations, and special souvenirs. Those taking part in the play are Mrs. Charles Wallace Kitchell, Mrs. Andreas Schneider, Mrs. Carrie Martin Cowtan, Miss Florence Quinn, and Miss Marion Whittaker. The President, Mrs. Doré Lyon, will be assisted by an able committee in making this one of the most attractive of the season's affairs.

Mrs. William R. Stawart, 123 Riversida Drive, gave a reception on Friday at which Mrs. Gerard Bancker was the guest of honor. The hours were from 4 until 7.

Mrs. Charles Austin Bates, Mrs. Arthur Elliott Fish, and Miss Florence Guernsey spent Thursday at the Gramatin, in the Bronx, making arrangements for a big automobile ride that they are going to give a little later. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Crippled Children's School, in which these three are interested. Tickets will be sold for $5 each, and will entitle the holder to a ride to the Gramatin, a luncheon, two hours of leisure to play bridge or ride about in the Bronx, and the return drive. A number of women have offered their cars and chauffeurs for the day, and a gala time is expected.

The tenth annual luncheon of the Daughters of 1812 was given on Wednesday in Delmonico's. It was preceded by a reception. The guests of honor were the nine real daughters in the New York and New Jersey Chapters. They are Miss M. Louise Edge, Mrs. William J. Taylor, Mrs. Gallagher, and Miss Baker of Jersey; Mrs. J. Alexander Brown, Miss Sarah Calhoun, Mrs. Sarah Kronke Rowley, daughter of Hiram Kronke, and Mrs. E. B. Hinsdale of New York, and Mrs. James Ross of Buffalo. Other guests seated at the President's (Mrs. William Gerry Slade) table were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Markham, Col. and Mrs. Scott of West Point, Mrs. James Munroe Greene, Miss Janet E. Richards, Mrs. William Lindsey, wife of the ex-Senator from Kentucky; Miss Vanderpoel, Mrs. Kearfoot, Mrs. D. P. Ingraham, Mrs. J. M. Horton, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Vivian, Mrs. Malcolm MacLean, Miss Velasquez, Mrs. Wallerstein, Mrs. Hotchkin, Mrs. Jasper Cairns, Mrs. M. H. Parker, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Pinney, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Haughey, Miss Mason, Miss Pomerene, Mrs. MacNutt, Mrs. Cramer, Mrs. Greeley, and Dr. and Mrs. Wade of Pittsburg, who have given land for a home in Pennsylvania, where a home is to be erected for tha real daughters. The series of talks Miss Richards is giving the society on current events is for the philanthropic work of the club and about $500 has been raised. Mrs. Letitia Stricker bequeathed $1,000 to the fund, so the real daughters will have a pension fund on which they may draw as the need arises.

Mrs. W. H. Barnes of Tucson, Arizona, is stopping with her daughter, Mrs. John Henry Martin, 146 Riverside Drive, for a month's visit.

A number of society women interested in philanthropic work and civic reform attended the informal industrial peace evening held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, 2 East Ninety-first Street, on Friday.

Tha annual Spring luncheon of Clio will be given on Wednesday in the Hotel Savoy.

A pretty Easter luncheon was that given by Mrs. Thomas A. Muir, 129 West Ninety-second Street, for Miss Beatrice Brown of Philadelphia on Monday. Miss Brown spent the Easter holidays with Mrs. Muir and her daughter, Miss Harriette, returning to her home on Wednesday. The table decorations were pink roses and carnations. The favors were crystal candlesticks. The guests were the Misses Marjorie Minner, Mary Taylor, Ruth A. Ralston, Marjorie Stuart, Jessie Koenig, Marguerite Stitt, Katherine Smith, Edna Thomas, Mary Harmon, Rita McArthur, Laura Tennock, and Marion Muir.

Mrs. E. L. Reaney, 133 West Ninety-second Street, was the hostess a short time ago of a party of thirty friends that she invited to her home to see a number of pictures illustrating life in the Moqui Indian Land. The pictures were presented by Frederick White. After the exhibition and talk there was an informal tea. Some of those invited were the Misses Alan, Miss Freid, Mr. and Mrs. Freid, Messrs. Richard Correll, George Lang, and Harry Gallagher.

The last meeting of the Wednesday morning bridge club was held with Mrs. Thomas Carmichael, 165 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Stony Wold is one of the city's busy charities—it is always busy, philanthropically and socially. On Monday evening there was a dance given by Auxiliary 10 in Bretton Hall. The patronesses were Mesdames Henry C. Lawrence, E. C. Van Glahn, A. D. Middleton, A. Hodgs, Walter Mendelsohn, C. H. Paddock, James Wiggins, Theodore Wentz, R. H. Daubarn, and S. E. Kulner. Auxiliary 2 will give a dance on Wednesday at Duryea's. Some of the patronesses are Mesdames Linton, Kenyon, May, Rich, Reid, Bell, Braxmar, Van Hise, Twiss, Wells, Terry, Terhune, Unrich, Carvalho, Conant, Christie, Storer, Shotwell, and Reisenberg. Junior patronesses, the Misses Adams, Branig, Braxmar, Beckley, Eckerson, Crawford, Furber, Gaines, Guild, Holahan, Hildebrand, Howe, Kuhn, Miller, Moore, Montrose, Pfluger, Snider, Tully, Pohle, Vantine, and Henderson.

Mrs. James Griswold Wentz has just returned from a three months' stay in Cuba and Mexico to her home, 312 West Eighty-first Street.

Mrs. B. Falee Brown of Crescent Court is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Frank Lee of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Lee has quite a circle of acquaintances in the Southern colony here, and will remain a month. Mrs. Brown has been very successful so far with her plans for the bridge to be given on Tuesday in the Palm Room of the Sherman Square Hotel for the Little Mothers. Some of those who are interested are Mesdamce Bartow Weeks, M. J. Austin, F. M. Lane, W. W. Bage, J. J. Allen, C. C. Naret, J. Theodore Odell, B. G. Carleton, and H. C. Jones. Those who will receive with Mrs. Brown are Mesdames Clarence Burns, C. E. Sprague, Floyd Crane, Lyon De Camp, Lauron Ingols, H. L. C. Gargan, and Richard Esterbrook.

Plans are well under way for the annual garden party to be given by the New York Branch of the Army Relief Society on Governors Island. The day has not been set, but it will be late in May. There will be a military drill and parade. On Wednesday there will be a meeting with Mrs. Charles E. Roe, 37 West Thirty-fifth Street, the President of the New York Branch, to decide on a date and arrange other details. Mrs. Francia M. Gibson is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee and Mrs. F. M. Clarke Chairman of the Press. As Gen. Wade has retired, he and Mrs. Wade will not receive this year, to the regret of the society. Gen. and Mrs. Grant will receive, however, with the officers and their wives.

Mrs. C. C. Ruthrauff has left her apartments in the Hotel Irving and gone to Staten Island for the Spring months.

There was a dance in the clubhouse at Rye last evening which was attended by a number of New Yorkers. Ellsworth Ford and Miss Florence Wyman were in charge of the arrangements. Some of those who went from here ware Miss Behrens, Miss Dorothy Updyke, Miss Kemble, and Messrs. Munroe, Dumont, Carl and Louis Mertz, Kemble, Edwin Updyke, Gustave Kelly, Alan and Harold Story.

Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, 306 West Eighty-second Street, expects her daughter, Mrs. O'Brien, to come and make a stay of three months with her in about a week. Mrs. O'Brien was Miss Hazel Clarke, and is well known in the younger set. Since her marriage she has been living on Belvedere Island, off the California Coast.

Mrs. Edgar Philp was the hostess on Wednesday and Friday at two bridge parties. There were four tables each time. The decorations were pink and white, with baskets tied with pink ribbons, for souvenirs and prizes of cut glass and Dresden china. There will be two more of these parties, on Wednesday and Friday of the coming week. Mr. and Mrs. Philp will leave their apartments in the Endicott early in May, and go to their country home on the Niagara River.

Miss Miriam Howe, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, gave a theatre party a short time ago to a number of her friends. The play was "Salomy Jane." Some of those invited were Miss Florence Wyman, Ruth Sanford, Ruth Conklin, and Harriette Ruthrauff. The theatre was preceded by a luncheon.

Mrs. O. Bernard Bergstrom, 174 West Eighty-sixth Street, has invited a number of guests to her home to-day to hear a talk on "Psychic Research and its Importance," by James Hyslop. The hour is 4:30, and a tea will follow.

The vaudeville entertainment given in the Waldorf on Tuesday for tha East Side Clinic was very successful. There were about 800 present. The entertainment was followed by a dance and a reception, at which Dr. Wallerstein received, assisted by the patronesses. Some of them were Mesdames Amerman, Fisher, Baumgarten, Candlish, Braine, Cox, Cartwright, Clark, Healy, Benjamin, Ketcham, Hedden, Hallenbeck, Koepple, Hull, Porter, Richards, Tollner, Valadier, Wood, Horry, Bowne, Spear, Scripture, Gray, Harris, Drossel, Wells, Haynes, Stairs, Hand, Townsend, Crashof, Bergstrom, Taylor, Newton, Swan, Gerding, and Walsh.

The Woman's Democratic Club will give a Jefferson Birthday dinner on Saturday in the Hoffman House, at 7:30. The President is Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, 110 West Eighty-fourth Street. The speakers will be Lieut. Gov. Lewis S. Chenier, the Hon. Bird S. Coler, Mrs. Fred Nathan, Mrs. Alice Fisher Harcourt, Countess Spotiswood Machin, the Hon. Charles F. Moore, and the Hon. William Hepburn Russell.

The President and officers of every woman's club in the city were invited to attend the reception given by the Municipal Art Society of New York a short time ago. The officers of the society are Charles R. Lamb, Frederick Crowninshield, Mrs. William Cummings Story, William T. Evans, Alexander C. Humphreys, and Samuel Untermyer.

Mrs. Wallace of 135 East Twenty-fourth Street, was the hostess at a bridge party on Thursday, given to the West End Woman's Republican Club, of which Mrs. William Grant Brown is the President.

There will be a reception prior to the annual luncheon which the New York State Republican Association will give on the twenty-third in Delmonico's. The reception will take place on the coming Wednesday. Mrs. J. G. Wentz, the President, will be assisted in receiving by the officers of the club.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin D. Middleton. Miss Middleton, and Miss Molleman left their home in West Ninety-second Street and sailed for Bermuda a short time ago. They will remain in the South some time, returning the latter part of this month. Later Mr. and Mrs. Middleton will open their country home in Stamford, in the Catskills.

Miss Florence Guernsey was the hostess yesterday at a bridge party to about sixty of her friends, who gathered for a social game in her home, 150 Central Park South. There was a prize for each table, a parasol of the newest shape and shade with folding handle, which closed with a spring so that the whole could be tucked away in a suitcase.

A dance was given on Friday evening under the auspices of the eleven patronesses of the Friday Evening Assemblies, which have closed their regular season. They will probably not be continued next Winter, but one or two complimentary dances will be given in the Fall. The patronesses are Mesdames James Griswold Wentz, Robert B. Leake, Wendell C. Phillips, J. B. Curtiss, G. W. Van Vlack, J. H. Henshaw, C. Nestelle Bovee, Benjamin Blossom, William K. Mittendorf, Travers Carman, and Theodore Wood. The decorations on Friday evening were Japanese in effect, hundreds of lighted Japanese lanterns in artistic shapes adding to the brilliancy of the scene. There were about 200 present.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Redding will return this week from a month's stay in Washington to their home, 344 West End Avenue.

One of the many bridge and euchre parties of the week was that given on Tuesday in Duryea's for Mrs. George S. Studwell.

Mrs. Donald McLean, 186 Lenox Avenue, has been invited as the guest of honor to the reception and dance of the Georgia Society which will be given on Friday, the 12th, in the Waldorf.

The large Easter dance of the Junior Republican League which was originated a short time ago for the younger set of the west side was given Tuesday evening in Leslie Hall, and was well attended. The patronesses were Mesdames W. C. Story, W. G. Brown, Emile Glogau, C. C. Ruthrauff, Stephan A. Post, Ernest Bunzle, J. G. Wentz, James H. Hickey, S. D. Lewis, and Robert Dhu MacDonald.

Mrs. F. Norris Collins received informally on Monday afternoon in her home, 323 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Ralph Montgomery Easley and her daughter, Miss Donna Easley, have left their Winter quarters in the Somerset and gone to their Summer home in Yonkers.

The Misses Blanche Woolsten, Madge Martin, and Willie Martin of this city left town on Thursday for the wedding of Miss Janet Mitchell, daughter of the late Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin. Miss Mitchell will be married on Wednesday to Mitchell Mackay in Milwaukee, and these three New York girls will be bridesmaids.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mills will return early in the week from a trip to Atlantic City, to their home, 88 West Ninety-third Street.

Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips will give the second of two informal musicales on Saturday evening in her home, 40 West Forty-seventh Street.

The final meeting of the season of the Round Table was held on Tuesday in Delmonico's. It was the annual Spring luncheon of the club. Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe is President of the body, which was organized several seasons ago for literary discussion and social times.

Miss Edna Holland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Holland, has recently become engaged to the Rev. Christian C. Koppell of Philadelphia. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McCarthy of the Hotel Newton are spending the Spring months in Florida.

The Daughters of the Empire State will give a reception on Thursday, the eighteenth, in the Waldorf. It will be the first one given under the new President, Mrs. Gerard Bancker. Mrs. John Miller Horton and George Cary Eggleston will be invited as guests of honor. Mrs. Sylvester D. Gascoigne is Chairman of entertainment, and has arranged an interesting programme. There will be a series of luncheons this Spring given by various members for Mrs. Bancker. The first will be in the home of Mrs. Robert Vermilye, 34 Gramercy Park.

A Potpourri of Fashions---The First of the April Wedding Gowns

THE past week was brilliant sartorially with wedding robes, and the latest creations of modiste and milliner were to the fore, although the chill winds prevented in most instances the wearing of very summery frocks, such as would have been in evidence had warmer weather prevailed. However, the members of the families appeared in the thinnest of chiffon and lace regardless of weather conditions, and very beautiful, too, were some of these gowns.

At even the late afternoon weddings, however, many of the young girls and the younger matrons appeared in tailored costumes, with skirts of walking length, and this costume was worn by a number attending the following receptions, although as a rule more elaborate costumes were donned for the latter.

It is noticeable that there is more simplicity evidenced so far in gowning than last Spring or last Autumn. The piling of superabundant trimmings on otherwise inoffensive frocks is a thing to be eschewed, no matter how much the modiste may urge it.

Mrs. George Gould and Mrs. E. H. Harriman were noticeable among the matrons at the Whitman-McCook wedding for the simplicity of their gowning. The members of the families of the bride and bridegroom are, of course, expected to be elaborately frocked, and this Spring's weddings show no departure from that rule.

The past week has brought an unusual number of home weddings, as in several instances one of the marrying couples was a Roman Catholic and the other Protestant in their beliefs, but in these cases, where the guests to the ceremony were limited, large receptions followed, and opportunity was given to admire the bridal gowns.

At one wedding a guest, a visiting Russian General and Count, almost rivaled the bride in the attention attracted by his wonderful uniform, combining a scarlet coat and a hundred medals, more or less, attached to gay ribbons in all colors fastened to his somewhat slender person.

Miss McCook's Wedding Gown.

Miss Janetta Alexander McCook, now Mrs. Malcolm Douglass Whitman, was the first of the Easter brides to have a large wedding. Mrs. Whitman is a trustee of Barnard College, and received from it her degree of B. A., and from Columbia her degree of M. A. Mr. Whitman during his college career, was three times tennis champion of the United States, so the wedding interested a large number of college girls and athletic collegians.

The wedding gown was a modified Empire princess in heavy white satin, with a plain train and skirt, and was molded closely to her Junoesque figure at the front and sides. The Empire girdle arrangement of embroidered bands curving from under the arms held it at the back. The front of the bodice was cut out in a deep oval and embroidered bands of the satin outlined it and went over the shoulders.

The guimpe and elbow sleeves were of point lace, the latter being each formed of two lace flounces. Her veil was of Brussels point, the centre showing the round dots and the edge of solid lace. This was arranged so that a point came directly over the top of her moderately high pompadour and almost touched her forehead. It was fastened with orange blossoms, and in the back the veil trailed nearly to the end of the long train. The stock of the guimpe was noticeably high. She wore a short string of pearls and carried an immense bouquet of lilies of the valley, showing a cluster of white orchids at one side.

Bridesmaids in Pale Blue.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Susan and Martha McCook, sisters of the bride; Miss Jennie A. Crocker of California, Miss Marian Fenno of Boston, Miss Edith Root, daughter of Secretary Root, and Miss Harriet Alexander, the latter a cousin of the bride.

They were gowned in pale blue chiffon and taffeta silk, with garlands trimmed with ruchings and bows of taffeta and tiny sprays of pink roses arranged in garlands, with white lace in the bodices, and these gowns were topped by immense hats of pale blue mohair, half covered with blue ribbon, lace, and pink roses. Each girl carried an armful of pink roses.

In detail the hats had small high round crowns of the mohair braid, the top of the crowns only showing. Around the crowns were drawn loose but high folds of pale blue taffeta ribbon so arranged as to accentuate the width of the hats in straight lines, and at each side—a little to the front at the left side and a little to the back at the right—were clusters of dull pale pink half-opened roses with crushed loops of the ribbon. In the back the broad ribbon was pulled out quite wide so as to cover most of the hat. Between this ribbon and the ribbon about the top of the crown was a puff of what seemed to be transparent maline. Below the taffeta ribbon and on the edges of the hats were little puffs of pale blue lace, or, rather, the lace was set on in a box-plaited ruche, the lower edge of which formed four-inch ruffles falling over the rim of the brim in curtain effect.

These hats were adjusted to suit each individual face and were charming.

The frocks in detail had stocks and guimpes of fine white lace, and the sleeves, which came below the elbows in flounce effect, were also of fine lace closely plaited at the top to follow the outline of the arm and then flared gradually into two wide flounce effects at the elbows. Pale blue chiffon or lace was inserted in some way into the plaitings at the lower edges of the sleeves. The gowns were modified Empire princess robes modeled along the general lines of the bride's gown, but were fuller. The girdles were similarly arranged so that the slight fullness in the centre back just above the waist line did hardly more than suggest the Empire mode, while the fronts were close fitting. The girdles were folds of pale blue taffeta brought from the back and four cabochons appeared on each in the centre as a decoration.

The skirts were laid in full fine folds or loose plaits at the top and flowed two-thirds of the way to the floor to meet the lower third, and this latter was entirely of blue taffeta, a plain shaped section joined to the blue chiffon. The chiffon, by the way, was over white silk. Gathered ruchings of double bands of the taffeta silk were arranged near the top of the taffeta section, and these extended up over the chiffon, forming a lattice-work effect, and in these lattice-work openings were fastened tiny clusters of artificial pink roses and buds arranged in semi-wreath effects on the chiffon. There were several varieties of ruchings employed, and above the whole small Empire bowknots of blue taffeta were fastened. The effect was very pretty. Pink roses and ruchings also appeared on the front of each bodice.

Mrs. McCook's Blue Robe.

Mrs. John J. McCook, the mother of the bride, was also in blue chiffon over white topped by a pale blue toque oval in shape, trimmed all around the sides with pale blue clover blossoms—for clover like all the other flowers appears in the milliner's garden in all sorts of strange hues—and floating, drooping blue plumes.

The gown was exquisitely embroidered in different shades of delicate blues, and the bodice showed a Marie Antoinette fichu effect. The guimpe and stock were of white lace, and a semi-circle of blue chiffon embroidered in blue flowers was draped around the bodice so that it outlined the guimpe and formed a round top which came at the edge of the shoulders, and the drapery drooped over the sleeve tops and across the back and front. In the back this fichu was gathered up in the centre, and from this arch hung a scarflike end of plain blue chiffon with fringe on the end; this hung nearly to the waist line. The skirt was embroidered about the hem and nearly to the knees.

Mrs. Alexander's White Chiffon.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, an aunt of the bride, was in white chiffon, at first glance a simple frock, but one quite elaborate in its shirrings. This white frock was given distinction by a touch of black filet lace let in as a sort of sleeve cap or epaulet drooping from each shoulder over the white lace and chiffon sleeves. The gown had a lace guimpe and the chiffon bodice was edged with delicate nacre embroidery lapped over the guimpe. Her hat was a small three-pointed or rather three-rolled affair in black chip trimmed with three ostrich tips shading from the stems to the edges in different colors.

Mrs. Gould's Black Magpie Gown.

Mrs. George Gould, who was at the wedding, wore a black and white striped gown; the material was some soft liberty or similar satin, and the stripes were each a quarter of an inch wide. The skirt swept the floor; it was gathered slightly at the top and its only trimming was a band of the silk five inches wide set on a few inches from the hem and going quite around the skirt; the stripes in this ran around the skirt.

The sleeves came a little below the elbows, and were gathered quite full at both the top and the bottom, and were finished at the bottom by a single, plain, straight band of the satin perhaps two inches broad. The bodice itself was as simple as possible, being gathered in at the waist line and finished by a fold of the satin, and having a stock with white lace. The bodice seemed to have its sections gathered slightly at the shoulder seams, and down each side of the bodice to the waist line at each side, and starting where the sleeves joined the shoulder seams, was an inch wide ruffle of some fine white material, probably lace. Her not large black hat was very simple, and was trimmed with a knot of ribbon and black feathers. She wore as her wrap a wide pelerine of sable.

A Practical Coat.

A woman in an orchestra chair at the opera recently donned before leaving a sensible coat in light tan cloth showing a yellow tinge, relieved by bronze brown velvet. The coat came to within ten inches of the floor and had a series of little simulated capes about the neck, with sleeves showing a series of simulated cuffs, and a double box plait down the back. In detail the coat began with a little flat circular collar section of the bronze brown velvet. This was deeper in the centre back and at the side fronts than at the points between, and it tapered down the front to nothing at all, disappearing under the cloth fronts. Then came three circular sections of the cloth, the outer one coming to the armholes; these went across the back and down over the shoulders to the bottom of the coat, the top one forming the inner edges of the coat; these were each stitched about a quarter of an inch from their edges to the foundation.

In the centre back a double box plait was laid. This was some seven inches wide at the top by fourteen at the bottom, and was pressed in, the inner box plait being fastened twice at each side at both the top and the bottom by two bronze buttons an inch across, eight buttons in all.

The coat, which was flat at the bottom line of this yoke arrangement, hung in full folds at the bottom, it being gored to spread. The front hung straight and flat owing to the stitched bands, and was closed down the front by a row of the bronze buttons and loops of silk cord. Across the fronts, also above the bust, was arranged a double row of bronze buttons, two on each plait or band, the upper row an inch and a half above the row below.

The sleeves were immense, and were plaited at the top into armholes of extreme width, and were again plaited above the wrists into shaped flaring cuffs of the cloth, each made of three three-inch bias sections of the cloth, arranged to overlap and stitched at the bottom to the foundation, and at the top also, but detached at that point. The cuffs flared at the top and were open at the back seam, each three-inch section showing two bronze buttons somewhat smaller than those on the body of the coat. These buttons made a straight up and down line at the back, and the lower section had its half next the bands of bronze velvet, or, rather, the velvet was inlaid.

From under the lowest of the three neck pieces a doubled piece of the bronze velvet came out over the sleeve tops. This formed a crescent-shaped epaulet and relieved the otherwise too drooping shoulder line, so ugly and yet the fashion at the moment.

Pinafore Princess Robe.

A soft castor brown panne velvet robe to wear at receptions, weddings, and other events of the Easter season has its full trailing skirt laid in two box plaits at the top in the back. These plaits are pressed in and held by bronze-gold buttons. The skirt itself is circular, smooth across the hips and front. At the outer edge of each box plait are set three cabochons an inch and a quarter across and three inches apart. This arrangement gives a postillion effect.

The top of the robe is cut out in a deep V in both the back and the front, and wide semicircular bretelles form the sides of the pinafore, and flare into cape sleeves that extend half way from the shoulders to the elbows. These bretelles cross in surplice fashion, but are smooth, and on each bretelle at the inside next the lace guimpe and just above where they cross are three one-inch buttons matching the cabochons. Imitation buttonholes worked in dull gold thread are their frame, so that the effect is given of the velvet buttoning on to the guimpe. There is a folded girdle of liberty satin ribbon that closes in the back under a bow some seven inches long and quite wide. This bow has two loops, but no ends.

The guimpe is formed first of folds of liberty satin next the velvet, matching the girdle, followed by a band of gold embroidery on yellow, and then a V of yellow Irish lace, the lace being dyed, and a stock to match lined and edged with yellowish chiffon.

The sleeves are full and of yellowish chiffon, ending below the elbows in deep cuffs of Irish crochet lace. The chiffon is laid at the top under the velvet in fine plaits and is encircled around above the elbow with three narrow rows of brown panne velvet, the widest being an inch wide and the narrowest a half inch. These were an inch apart. A hat to wear with this is in yellow chip. The crown has a fold of brown velvet around it and a cluster of full, wide ostrich tips is placed at the left side near the front and tumble in all directions. These are in different shades of brown.

Simple Cloth Costume.

In the trousseau of an early April bride there is a coat costume in chiffon cloth so light and so thinly lined as to be cool enough for even warm Spring days. It is a "dressy" costume and by no means intended for walking purposes, although if the skirt were shortened it would serve that purpose. The skirt is long, trailing all around, and is finished by three inch and-a-half-wide tucks at the bottom, an inch and a half apart, and the top is quite smooth, but it is so cut as to spread and to be quite full at the knees as well as about the feet.

The half length coat is tight fitting and plain, and has two rever sections going from top to bottom, stitched smoothly down; then come two turned back, rolled revers, only two inches wide at the top, that taper down to nothing at the waist line; these are of blue velvet, contrasting with the pale-blue cloth of the costume. Then comes the vest of pearl-gray cloth, closing with groups of tiny silver buttons an inch apart. There is a stock of lace applique over chiffon, with a tapering cascade of the same lace extending to the waist line. This waistcoat is stitched several times at its edges, and this stitching with the small silver buttons is the only decoration.

The sleeves end at the elbows. They are coat sleeves puffed a bit at the top and are laid in plaits at the bottom, with turned-back cuffs of blue velvet finished at the top with folds of the pale gray cloth. The wide revers of the coat and the turned-back cuffs are decorated with braid and passementerie ornaments.

Three-quarter-inch shaded blue silk braid showing threads of brown and green is laid in three loops, the centre one the longer, and a fold of the braid is turned across the base of the loops and suspended from these tops are passementerie silk drops in silver. There are two of these on each wide cloth rever, two just above the bust line, the other two being set on just far enough below to clear the silver pendants. There is also a smaller ornament of narrower braid on each cuff.

An immense sapphire blue Tuscan hat, trimmed with black ostrich plumes and large silver buckle, set with rhinestones, is to top this costume.

White Satin Wedding Robes.

So far the April brides have nearly all chosen satin for their bridal robes, one reason perhaps being that Easter coming unusually early, the Spring is not advanced and satin is more appropriate for chill wedding days than airy chiffons and lace frocks.

Miss Constance Lalor Crimmins, a daughter of John D. Crimmins, Sr., now Mrs. Frederick Robbins Childs, wore a white satin princess gown with a plain train, but the skirt was flounced about the bottom with point lace, a point lace panel extended from the yoke in the front to the flounce, and the guimpe and sleeves were also of point lace, as was her long veil, so that the costume was an unusually rich one.

The bridesmaids, the Messes Mercedes and Evelyn Crimmins, sisters of the bride, Miss Katharine McCann of New York, and Miss Anita Harvey of San Francisco, were in white chiffon frocks, hand-painted about the bottom with pink roses. Pale blue ribbon was arranged in panel effect on the skirts, and the hats topping these costumes—also white—were each trimmed with three huge pink roses and pale blue ribbons, and the large bunches of pink Killarney roses each girl carried were tied with floating blue ribbons with floating ends.

Miss Matthews Wears Satin.

Miss Graces Eulalie Matthews, now Mrs. Henry Taber Ashmore, also wore white satin. It was a princess robe on simple lines, with the top and sleeves of old rose point, the satin of the robe going over the shoulders in suspender or bretelle fashion. Her full tulle veil, bordered with rose point, was arranged in an unusual but effective fashion and set off her brilliant brunette beauty. In the front the orange blossoms and lace formed a diadem above her dark pompadour, and the veil was gathered full at the back below the pompadour, instead of starting from the diadem.

The two matrons of honor, Mrs. W. Lewis Stevens of Castle Point and Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, (Miss Bessie Moulton,) and the bridesmaids, the Misses Guenn Matthews, a sister of the bride, Madelon Mattbews, cousin, and Miss Ruth Ashmore, sister of the bridegroom, wore delicate chiffon costumes in light coral pink, embroidered in silk flowers in the same shade. The necks were cut in the Dutch fashion, and little yoke pieces with V-shaped pieces in the front in deep cream lace were inserted. The bodices had the cross-over effect, and the short sleeves of chiffon had the long armhole, and all the edges of the gown, including the cross-overs, were bordered with chiffon bands, perhaps two inches wide, embroidered in the pink silk. Their small white hats of some thin material were round and more like inverted bowls in shape than anything else I can think of; but the arrangement of the sprays of small pink roses and ribbon and maline was such that the bowl shape was largely concealed, and they were very pretty, and much better suited to a house wedding than larger hats could be.

Miss Violett in Satin.

Miss Corinne Violett, now Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, Jr., was the third bride of Wednesday who had a home wedding, and she, too, wore a white satin princess robe, a close-fitting gown with plait in the back. This had a guimpe and sleeves of duchess point. Her veil was entirely of tule. Her young sister, Miss Thelma Violett, not yet out, was in a simple white organdy and lace frock, and carried pink roses.

New Type of Raid.

A RAID upon a groupe of sweatshops by a number of factory inspectors the other day disclosed the fact that the garments being made amid surroundings so repulsive and disease breeding as to defy polite description were not, as was at first thought, merely batches of clothing intended for firms of cheap purveyors of ready-to-wear clothing, but were garments that had been cut in a number of well known Broadway tailoring establishments. This recalled the fact that among the garments held up by the inspectors on a similar raid was the dress suit of Senator Thomas C. Platt. Quite as were more plebian garments, the best togs of Platt were labelled with the red official ticket of the state department of labor, which bears in large capitals: "UNCLEAN."

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Socialistic Agitation Disturbing London

Lord Rosebery Enlivens British Politics with His Picturesque Prophesy of Disaster for the Liberals.

LONDON, March 27.—The "retired raven on a withered branch," alias Lord Rosebery, has enlivened British politics very much with his picturesque and pungent remarks to the Council of the Liberal League. When he said Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Government was "pledged to the impossible," and ventured to prophesy the Liberal Party at no distant day would find itself "squeezed out between Conservatism and Socialism," he clothed with stinging words opinions that had become widely prevalent. Those epigrammatic phrases will not be forgotten, and there isn't much doubt they will give the Premier and his associates in the Government a good many uncomfortable moments. Lord Rosebery seemed to think the Government would do both too much and too little, and so disgust the conservative Liberals and disappoint the radical Socialists. To trespass on the terminology of the fiscal protagonists, one may say the Government, with respect to its Socialism, is bound to be a "little-pigger"; it cannot be a "whole-hogger." That means, of course, dissatisfaction on both sides. If Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman undertakes to fulfill all the promises and quasi-promises made by him and in his behalf to the Socialists, the conservative, property respecting people of his party will be apt to part company with him. On the other hand, if he should be able to redeem all his pledges, he still would be confronted with Socialistic demands which would come to him in the nature of ultimata.

The Socialists are not standing still. What they will demand before they are through with their reconstruction of civilization and society one may imagine but not predict. An inkling of what the future has in store is furnished in the propositions that are to be offered for the consideration of the Annual Conference of the Independent Labor Party, which is to be held early in April.

In addition to the resolutions declaring for pensions for all who are 60 years old and over, adult suffrage, equality of the sexes, nationalization of mines and railways, municipalization of the coal supply, and the complete abolition of the House of Lords, several proposals which are quite novel will be submitted by branch societies.

The West Bromwich branch has instructed its delegates to ask the conference to declare:

"This Conference recognizes that financial magnates are, equally with land and machinery monopolists, a burden to the community, and instructs the National Administrative Council to appoint a commission of Socialists to investigate and report, through the National Administrative Council to the branches, the inquiry to include the following points: (1) Nationalization of Bank of England, and the use of same for all public accounts, local and imperial; (2) the effect of opposition to municipal Socialism by those persons controlling the money market; (3) the question of a note currency, and the abolition of the Bank Charter act."

The Moss Side branch has drawn up a proposal which deals exclusively with the money question in a sort of Soion Chase fashion. It asks the Conference to commit itself as follows:

"That in view of the fact that modern industry, commerce, and, consequently, employment, are based upon a system of credit, which is interpreted in terms of gold (a commodity which is inadequate to satisfy the popular demand for the said credit,) this Conference affirms its conviction that the demonetization of gold (and all commodities,) and the socialization of credit by a paper credit and currency system based upon actual wealth pledged as security, is the most pressing requirement of society, as it would free production and commerce from the crippling restrictions imposed upon them by a commodity currency and gold-based credit."

Another branch wants the Conference to demand the establishment of a body of trained nurses to be trained, remunerated, and supervised by the State. Another branch thinks women should be allowed to serve on juries.

There isn't much likelihood Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would take up with all of these schemes if they should be submitted to him; but the close association of his Government with those who put them forward and his dependence upon them for support, is detracting to some extent from his hold upon the country.

The unqualified and indiscriminate support he and his fellows gave to the Municipal Socialists and trades in the recent London County Council election unquestionably has caused a serious diminution of the respect and confidence in which he formerly was held by the British electorate.

In this connection I would like to quote a few lines from Volume 25 of the "Stock Exchange Official Intelligence," in which some very impressive figures are given to show how the local debts of this country have been piled up by municipal trading. The matter referred to reads as follows:

"The latest local taxation returns which have been published show that the indebtedness of the local authorities in England and Wales has increased since 1875 by 324 per cent.—that is, from £92,820,100, the amount at which it stood at the end of the financial year mentioned, to £393,882,146, the sum which it had reached on March 31, 1904. Moreover, it is not undeserving of notice that the latter amount does not include the very substantial addition of some forty millions which has been made to the debt by the transfer to public ownership of the undertakings of the metropolitan water companies. About one-half of the total debt at March 31, 1904, represented the loan capital of local authorities and certain harbor bodies in respect of trading undertakings."

Writing about aged poor, I am reminded of an inmate of the St. Pancras Infirmary who alleges he was born in 1799. He says he formerly was in the navy and that he fought in the Crimea. He is a garrulous person, but nobody seems to know whether he is truthful. His mates are bothered most by what he tells them when he indulges in reminiscences of Nelson; they have their suspicions, but they so far have been unable to establish a case against the old man.

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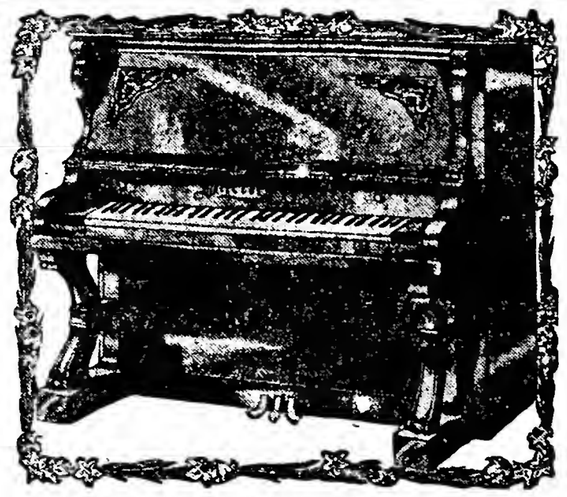

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The favored material for Summer dresses shown in navy, brown, and black grounds, printed in fetching suiting patterns that are in great demand; 27 inches wide, at..... 12½c. a yard

6,000 Yards of 32 Inch Printed Fancy Dress Voiles, 15c. a Yard.

A dressy material at an exceptionally low price; they come in light tan, brown, blue and black grounds, printed in stylish patterns; sheer and cool for Summer dresses at..... 15c. a yard

8,000 Yards of Printed Panama Suiting, 14c. a Yard.

It strongly resembles the all wool Suiting of the same name; it comes in tan, gray and blue broken plaid suiting patterns, and is correct for a Summer wash suit and children's dresses, at ..... 14c. a yard

5,200 Yards of Fine Spring Zephyr Dress Ginghams, 15c. a Yard.

A most extensive showing of plaids, checks and stripes of exquisite coloring. They can be used by the whole family for dresses, shirts, shirtwaists, pajamas and baby creepers. The colors are absolutely fast, at ..... 15c. a yard

7,200 Yards of Imported Chiffon Woven Voiles, 19c. a Yard.

These beautiful, dainty Chiffon Voiles, that are being used extensively, and it is not surprising, for you can hardly tell them from the wool voiles. They come in the identical styles of stripes, checks and broken plaids, 27 inches wide, at..... 19c. a yard

20,000 Yards of Standard Woven Dress Ginghams, 11c. a Yard.

Dainty colored checks, black and white checks and broken plaids, stripes and plain colors. The mill will not accept any more orders for these Ginghams; their production is entirely sold up. The greatest showing hereabouts, at 11c. a yard

Main floor, West Building.

Black and Colored Silks---Fascinating Sale.

Over 37,000 Yards of the Season's Most Wanted Silks==Underpriced.

At 25c., 8,575 Yards of All Silk Printed India Pongee.

The designs are all new and desirable, including polka spots, the colors are navy and white, brown and white, green and white, reseda and white, blue and white and black and white. None C. O. D.

Colored Silks.

At 39c., value 59c. 2,000 yards of 36 inch (chiffon finish) Pongee; will wash like linen; in the champagne color only.

At 39c., value 59c. 6,000 yards of 23 inch all silk India Pongee, in all colors, including white, ivory, cream and black.

At 55c., value 75c. 4,300 yards of colored Taffetas; more than a hundred different shades; also white, ivory, cream and black.

At 59c., value 85c. 6,500 yards of 27 inch all silk rough Pongee; all the new colors; also white, cream and black.

Black Silks.

At 69c., value 90c. 2,500 yards of 27 inch black Taffeta; wear guaranteed.

At 79c., value $1.10. 1,900 yards of Doherty's Old-Fashioned Black Taffeta; wear guaranteed.

At 79c., value $1.10. 2,000 yards of C. J. Bonnet's Paillette de Soie; very fine quality; wear guaranteed.

At 90c., value $1.40. 2,500 yards of 36 inch black Taffeta; an excellent quality; wear guaranteed.

At $1.10, value $1.75. 1,600 yards of 36 inch black Taffeta; superior quality; wear guaranteed.

Main floor, West Building.

Sensational Sale of Spring Upholsterings.

Selling Out the Stock of the Bromley Manufacturing Company.

Tapestry yard goods at less than half the cost to produce them to-day. This most famous Philadelphia manufacturing company decided to discontinue the making of tapestry by the yard and devote their entire time to their other productions. Naturally they turned to Abraham & Straus to dispose of the goods quickly. The beautiful tapestries are here and we would call particular attention to the freshness of the goods, the attractiveness and desirability of the designs and the WANTED COLORINGS. Sometimes the sale of a maker's stock means unattractive, generally rejected colors—but we have taken merely the BEST COLORINGS, newest designs, freshest goods. IT IS A RECORD SALE.

Lace Curtains, Wall Papers and Japanese Matting Shirtwaist Boxes.

1,500 Japanese Matting and Bamboo Shirtwaist Boxes; the best value ever offered; regularly $3.50 at..... $1.45

Not more than one to a customer, and none sent C. O. D.

5,000 rolls of high grade Wall Papers, from the best American maker; value 20c. and 30c., at ....10c. a roll

1,000 odd Tapestry Portieres, worth $3.00 to $5.00 a pair, at 98c. each; worth $6.00 to $10.00 a pair, at..... $1.79 each

1,500 yards of Mercerized Armure Tapestry, worth $1.10, at..... 59c. a yard

1,000 yards of Mercerized Gobelin Tapestry, worth $2.25, at..... $1.19 a yard

2,000 yards of Art Ticking Cretonne, worth 28c., at..... 19c. a yard

1,000 Tapestry Cushions, worth $1.00, at.... 49c. each

5,000 Linen Fringed Window Shades, worth 60c., at 29c. each; worth $1.00 at..... 49c. each

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Phenomenal Values in Women's Tailored Wear

100 Tailored Suits at $12.50; worth $15 to $18. 100 Tailored Suits at $17.50, worth $25 to $35

A surplus stock at great sacrifice, sent to us by a maker of stylish Clothing for women. Materials are splendid qualities of mixtures, checks, plain panamas - various colors. Trimmed in various styles and some perfectly plain. All lined with satin or taffeta. Skirts are the plaited models.

$16 to $25 Sample Pony Coats, at $9.75.

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN—75 broadcloth Pony Coats, used by a celebrated maker for his Spring sample line—the very newest models and high class in every detail. All of black broadcloths, taffeta, peau de soie, etc., with various trimmings of braids and embroidery; lined with satins and silks. While all are remarkable bargains, the early comers will have an advantage in selection that will pay for their promptness.

At $5.95 – Skinner Satin Lined Jackets.

WE WERE SO PLEASED with these Jackets when they were finished that we shopped the city just to satisfy ourselves if there was anywhere so excellent a Jacket at anything like this price. There were NONE to compare with them at this figure. Skinner's guaranteed satin is the best satin lining known. They are made of tan covert and black cloth, fitted back, box front, hip style, with full length strapping, back and front, from shoulder; full sleeve tops, mannish cuffs. An incomparable Coat at the price.

At $14.75---Satin Rubber Coats---Value $20.00.

ALL SILK, pure gum back, spotproof satin in black and colors—a full, ample male, high class garment worth in service its weight in gold.

Second floor, Central Building.

The Great Sale of Loom End Ribbons, 3c to 29c. Yd.

ONE OF THE MOST FASCINATING BARGAIN SALES of the whole year. From one of the best and biggest of the American ribbon factories we buy such an enormous quantity of goods every season that as a recognition and courtesy she concerns sets aside all its loom ends during the season and sends them to us in immense quantity at this time. MARK YOU these are PERFECT RIBBONS of unusually beautiful character the only fault being that they come in lengths of from 2 to 8 yards, instead of the regulation 10 yards. There are taffetas, satin Duchess, messalines, failles, Roman stripes, Dresdens, etc., and so unbelievably under price are they that to quote values would seem like ridiculous exaggeration. Widths run from ⅝ to 6 inches wide. Come early and enjoy the greatest ribbon bargain sale of the year. Main floor, Central Building.

Everything for the Garden---Ready

Lawn Rollers.

Smooth faced, aluminum finished, rounded outer edge Lawn Rollers. Interchangeable bearings, precise weights, perfect balance, points of merit worth thinking of when buying a Lawn Roller.

150 pounds, $7.98; 200 pounds, $10.98
300 pounds, $15.50; 450 pounds, $20.10

Lawn Grass Seed.

"Whitney's" choicest mixture of Lawn Grass Seed. 1 pound 18c.; 2 pounds 35c.; 5 pounds, 87c.; 10 pounds, $1.69

The celebrated Anglo-American Lawn Grass Seed. Put up from a famous English formula. 2 quarts, 25c.; 4 quarts..... 49c

Summer Flowering Bulbs.

Choicest double pearl Tuberoses. 15c. a dozen

Named varieties of Gladioli. 2c., 4c., and 7c. each

Named varieties of Cannas. 35c. a dozen

Madeira Vine, largest size ... 2c. each

Montbretias ..... 2c. each

Cinnamon Vine ..... 5c. each

Caladiums, fine bulbs, 5c., 8c. and 16c. each

Garden Tools.

Trowels..... 11c. to 48c. each
Weeding Hooks..... 8c. to 21c.
Weeding Forks..... 17c.
Weeding Knives..... 24c.
Pruning Shears..... 25c. to 95c.
Hedge Shears..... 89c. to $1.49
Turf Edgers..... 49c.
Spading Forks..... 83c.
Malacca Garden Rakes..... 18c. to 23c.
Steel Garden Rakes..... 50c.

Hardy Holland Roses.

Our own importion. Extra selected stock. Choice varieties. All the popular Roses, and some of the rarer sorts. Bundles of 5, all one sort, 60c. 2 for..... 25c.

Poultry Yard Fencing.

The best grade in bales of 150 feet, 12 inch, per bale, 94c.; 18 inch, per bale, $1.39 each; 24 inch, per bale, $1.89; 30 inch, per bale, $2.38; 36 inches, per bale..... $2.84

Important! Watch for Tuesday Morning's Announcement in this Paper.

PART FIVE.
SPECIAL CABLE NEWS SECTION

The New York Times.

PART FIVE.
SPECIAL CABLE NEWS SECTION

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1907.

Wreck of the Palace in Which the Russian Duma Meets

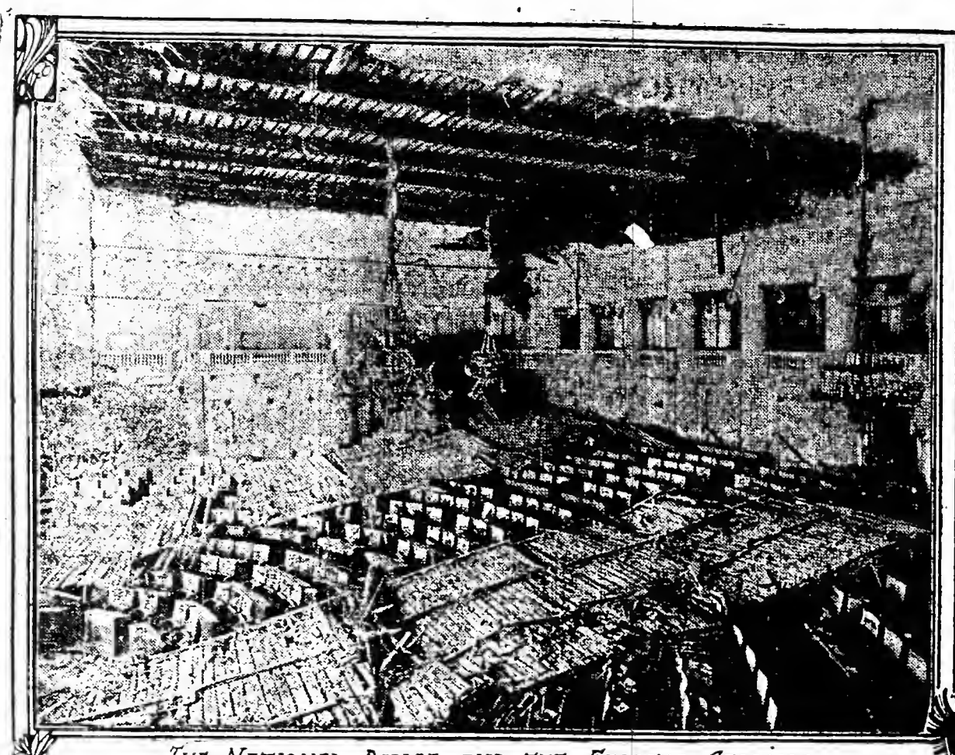

THE NATIONAL DUMA AND THE FALLEN CEILING.

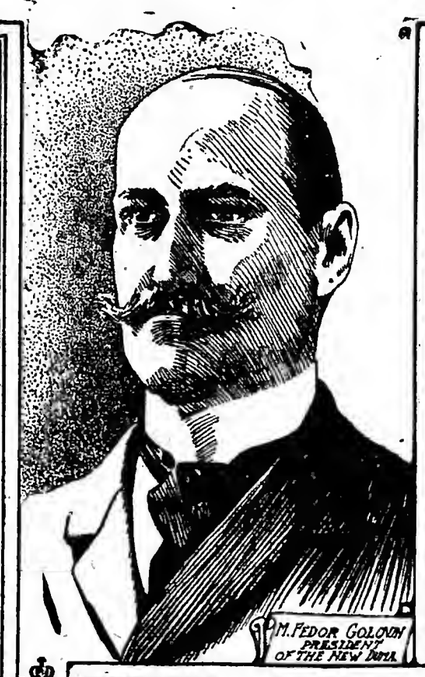

M. FEDOR GOLOVIN
PRESIDENT
OF THE NEW DUMA

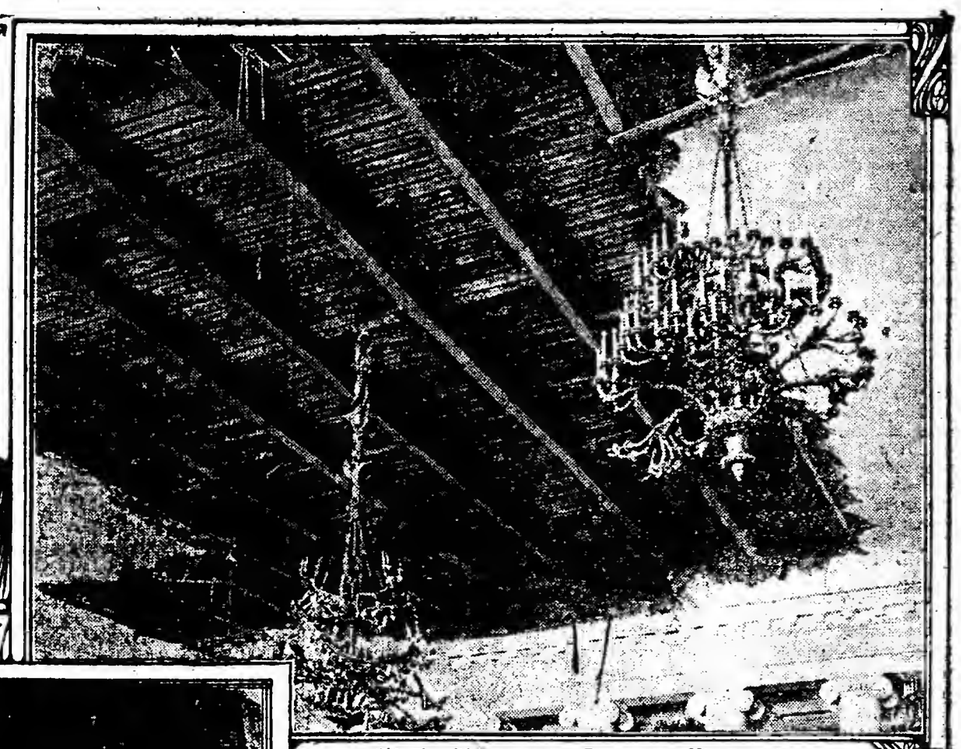

THE TAURIDE PALACE UNROOFED.

FEAR AND HOPE FELT IN RUSSIA

Prof. Miliukoff Says in Some Respects the Situation Was Never So Alarming.

PITILESS WAR GOES ON

Epidemic of Assassination Raging, and No One Knows What Its End Will Be.

NO METHOD IN MURDERS

Apparently No Central Organization Among Terrorists or Reactionaries.

JUST ONE RAY OF LIGHT

Debates of Duma Educating Public Opinion All Over Empire—Stolypin Inclined Toward Progress.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—In the course of the past week I have talked with prominent leaders of all parties in the Duma with the exception of Premier Stolypin, whose views and hopes, so clearly expressed from the Ministerial bench, have reached you from another source.

It is admitted by all whose opinions I have asked that the situation is difficult to describe. Outside, the pitiless war still goes on between the Terrorists and the Black Hundreds of the reactionary groups, a war in which all other classes of this unfortunate country are involved. Inside the Duma the contest continues between those irreconcilable factions of the extreme Right and Left who combine to compel the dissolution of the Duma, and the Constitutionalists of all shades who recognize in the maintenance of the Assembly and its gradual development the only safeguard against a reign of terror which would prove equally disastrous whether the Anarchists or the hirelings of the autocratic power got the upper hand.

In my dilemma I appealed to Prof. Milliukoff, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, so well known in America because of his lectures at Harvard, Chicago, and other educational centres, and this morning he favored me with the following statement:

To begin with, and to my surprise, he stated that the figures of the number of officials of the Czar recently assassinated, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on March 16, were conservative, and, he was inclined to believe, an underestimate. In one respect, he said, never was the situation so alarming. In other days, even the darkest, there was apparent method in the campaigns of murder that were waged. Now there was apparently no central organization in either camp. He added:

A War of Extermination.

"We are confronted with an epidemic of assassination which will lead us no man knows whither. Two groups of fanatics are waging a war of extermination, apparently not caring very much that our best hopes are involved and that the nation may be destroyed in the struggle.

"Prime Minister Stolypin has not shown himself absolutely refractory to public opinion as expressed by the majority of the Duma, and his agreement to suspend, temporarily at least, the severe sentences of the military courts in purely political cases is the first triumph of our somewhat embryonic Assembly. For the last four or five days not one of the hundreds of political prisoners under sentence of death has been executed, and if the Ministry will only continue this magnanimous course an end may be put to the mediaeval conditions which recently prevailed, and all Russians of good will may find it possible to unite to save our country, devastated by a foreign war, and more much more, by civil strife.

"I am more than half inclined to trust M. Stolypin—more than many of those who often act with me are inclined to do. We should judge a man by what he does, and that we are certainly trying to do, but at the same time it is hard to forget how many times we have been deceived by his predecessors, who, each in his day and generation, spoke us fair, made us all kinds of promises, and fulfilled none of them.

"When the Duma was convened, it was quite clear that the Government proposed to dismiss the Assembly at a very early day. Then they saw a new light. Of course, there was the money question, but above all there was the tremendous increase in the Socialistic representation. We, the Red Radicals of two years ago, are regarded in Russian politics to-day as old fogies, and the tremendous pace this once conservative people are going has made the Government pause.

Value of the Duma.

"To-day, though, of course, an order for dissolution may be issued as a ukase to-morrow, M. Stolypin has, I think, made up his mind to rule with the help of the Assembly, and of course every hour that the Duma is in session is a tremendous gain to the progressive parties. A session of the Assembly open before all the world is worth in the matter of political education fifty years of secretive propaganda. We may be on the very brink of the Tarpeian Rock, but to me, since some appreciation of the force of public opinion was shown in the matter of military executions, the ground seems firmer under foot.

"Day after day, one after another, we are confronted by thorny questions of the hour—the administration of justice, agrarian reforms, financial control and responsibility. Not any have been solved, and are not likely to be in the near future, but they have been discussed. The debates are read from one end of the Empire to the other and public opinion is receiving higher education than it ever enjoyed before, and, above all, the Duma is still open and still deliberates upon the destinies of one hundred and thirty millions of people.

"Tell my friends in America to work for the Duma. It will not take us into Paradise, but it does furnish a safety valve and a clue to the labyrinth in which, through no fault of our own, we are involved. Hope? Why, I am full of it. While the dangers which menace the Russian people were never so great, never was society here so fully aroused. In this awakening I see the dawn of salvation."

STEPHEN BONSAL.

SPIRIDOVITCH'S MISSION.

Is Made by Himself and Not Official, Says the Russian Foreign Office.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—Gen. Spiridovitch is now in the United the interest of a movement here to form a Russo-American alliance against Japan.

The General, who retired some years ago, is an official of many Pan-Slavic societies, which have employed him as an orator and propagandist in the Balkans. At the Foreign Office I was informed to-day that his mission to the United States was self-imposed and wholly without sanction.

By the public the efforts of Gen. Spiridovitch are followed with amused interest.

STEPHEN BONSAL.

General interest was aroused here in Gen. Spiridovitch—known in New York by his full title, Count A. de Jcherep-Spiridovitch, Major General in the Russian Army—when he gave a luncheon at the St. Regis at the end of March to a large number of guests prominent in society, including the Russian Consul General and Baroness Schilling. Mark Twain made a speech at this function in which he paid compliments to the Count, and the latter replied, lauding the Czar as the friend of America and telling of his great efforts to give Russia a Constitution.

It was supposed by this that the Count was a sort of friendly emissary sent here by the Russian Government at this time of trouble with Japan. He has been introduced as President of the Slavonic Society of Russia and of the Latin-Slavic League of Paris and Rome, organizations new to most Americans.

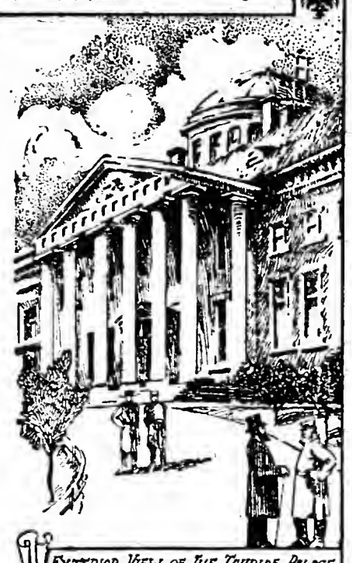

EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE TAURIDE PALACE

DANGER TO LIFE IN ROENTGEN RAYS

German Society Declares Their Use in Diagnoses Should Be Restricted.

VALUE IN EXPERT HANDS

Pictures Shown of the Inner Breathing Movements of Healthy and Sick Persons.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 6.—At a meeting of the German Röntgen Society this week a resolution was passed declaring that it was advisable to prevent unlicensed persons from making diagnoses by means of the rays, owing to the danger to life.

Prof. Krause of Breslau gave an address on the influence of the rays on the blood of human beings and animals, and Dr. Schmidt of Berlin on the influence of the rays on embryos.

Dr. Köhler of Wiesbaden produced kinematograph pictures illustrating the breathing of healthy and sick persons. This is the first time the inner action in the breathing movements has been demonstrated in this manner. The part played by the diaphragm and the ribs was indicated clearly, as was the participation of the heart.

The condition of the stomach in a case of cancer was shown also by the same method. If the salts of bismuth, either the subnitrate or subgallate, are administered to the patient before the pictures are taken they are reflected clearly in the Röntgen pictures. It has been proved that the action of the rays is of immense value to such patients.

SWISS PATRIOTS PROTEST.

Don't Want William Tell Chapel Made Annex of Tourist Hotel.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, April 6.—The Swiss patriots are up in arms against the projected construction of a funicular railway at Axen Strasse in the neighborhood of the chapel dedicated to William Tell. The old chapel was crumbling in ruins when in 1877 the Swiss Fine Arts Society prevailed upon the cantonal authorities of Uri to have it reconstructed and redecorated. The society now protests against the funicular railway on the ground that its construction would be a profanation similar to that of displaying on an inn table the venerable federal pacts to draw customers.

"We recognize," says the circular distributed for signatures, "that from a spectacular point of view the neighborhood of the William Tell Chapel would not be spoiled by the funicular railway, but the dignity of the spot would be greatly lessened by running such a line. The place which the Swiss people and foreigners now visit with deep poetic emotion would become the vestibule of an inn, and legend so dear to every Switzer would become the advertisement for a modern hostelry."

HAVOC WROUGHT AMONG THE SEATS AT THE RIGHT

SHARP ALCOHOL DISPUTE.

Manifesto of English Physicians Arouses Stormy Opposition.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 6.—That remarkable manifesto in defense of alcohol published in The Lancet last week over the signatures of sixteen of the most distinguished medical men in Great Britain has aroused a controversy that grows more strenuous day by day. The substance of the manifesto lies in these two declarations:

"Recognizing that in prescribing alcohol the requirements of the individual must be the governing rule, we are convinced of the correctness of the opinion so long generally held that in disease alcohol is a rapid and trustworthy restorative, which in many cases may be truly described as life-preserving, owing to its power to sustain cardiac and nervous energy, while preventing the wasting of nitrogenous tissues. . . .

"As an article of diet we hold that the universal belief of civilized mankind that the moderate use of alcoholic beverages for adults is usually beneficial is amply justified."

The signers of the manifesto expressed the belief that these opinions were shared by the leading clinical teachers and the great majority of medical practitioners. The teetotalers are now endeavoring to show that this is not true. They object tremendously to the declaration that it is the universal belief of civilized mankind that the moderate drinker usually gets good out of his tipple. They say the declaration is both untrue and cheeky.

Without doubt the controversy will receive considerable attention in America before it is quieted.

TOBACCO FREED OF NICOTINE.

France Puts Harmless Weed on Sale, but Doesn't Guarantee Flavor.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 6.—French scientists are discussing the question of whether nicotine can be extracted from tobacco, leaving the latter all its characteristic flavor. The Government, which has a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of tobacco, put on the market this week a variety of caporal, a common form of pipe and cigarette tobacco, which had been freed of nicotine.

This step was taken as a result of experiments on rabbits. An infusion of ordinary caporal tobacco was injected into the veins of a rabbit, which died five weeks later. A post mortem examination showed that the aorta was covered with large spots due to arteriosclerosis. Another rabbit was subjected to a similar test with nicotineless caporal. This rabbit lived two months and was then put to death. The aorta was found perfectly healthy.

MAY STOP SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS

French Scientist Announces Discovery of a Process of Vaccination.

MAKES ANIMALS IMMUNE

Dr. Calmette Withholds Positive Assertion of Its Efficacy Pending Further Experiments.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 6.—Dr. A. Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, and a scientist whose researches are of marked individuality, read to the medical congress now sitting at Cannes a paper of great interest on the question of tuberculosis. Dr. Calmette was not ready to announce a world-echoing discovery, as he said that much yet remained to be done in the way of experiment before it was certain that the investigations he and Dr. Guerin were making at Lille were conclusive. But he said there were hopes that man could be vaccinated by a simple process, which utilized what might be called the normal channel of tuberculous infection—that is, the digestive canal.

Drs. Calmette and Guerin at Lille and Dr. Vallee at Alfort, the site of the great French veterinary establishment, have injected animals, especially oxen and goats, possessing absolutely the tuberculous taint, preferably at an early age, (for at that period the intestine has practically unlimited absorbing power,) with a very small quantity of tuberculous bacilli rendered nonvirulent and incapable of causing lesions. These bacilli penetrate the intestinal wall and are retained by the glands, which first dissolve and then destroy them. This destruction produces in the organism the formation of protective substances, and it is beyond dispute that animals so treated later remain immune when subjected even to frequent injections or virulent bacilli, which inevitably induce tuberculosis in subjects not previously vaccinated.

It remains to be seen, said Dr. Calmette, whether the immunity so acquired is lasting enough to triumph over prolonged association with persons suffering from open lesions.

NOT SOLOMON'S MINES SITE.

Germans Dispute Theory That Ophir Is Identical with Mashonaland.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 6.—At a meeting of the Anthropological Society of Göttingen, held this week, Prof. Wagner and others discussed the theory that Ophir, the place where Solomon obtained his gold for the temple at Jerusalem, is identical with Mashonaland, as asserted by Dr. Peters, ex-Governor of German East Africa.

Prof. Wagner and others declared that the theory was untenable. Prof. Von Lushan of the Berlin Anthropological Museum said that the architectural embellishments of the ruins found by Dr. Peters were the clumsy work of negroes. He added that the evidence on which Dr. Peters mainly relied, a little clay figure pronounced by Dr. Petrie to be an image of Thothmes III., which was offered to the Berlin Anthropological Museum for $1,000, had been declined as a forgery. The well-known expert, Heinrich Schaefer of Berlin, also pronounces the figure a modern forgery.

The latest investigators repudiate the theory that South Rhodesia is the land of Ophir. They say its distance is far too great and that in ancient times it would have been impossible for laborers from a distant land to work the mines.

GERMAN SCHOOL AT SHANGHAI

Will Be Opened as Means of Spreading Empire's Influence in China.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 6.—The Prussian Ministry of Education has decided to appropriate $10,000 for the establishment of a medical school at Shanghai. This is the result of the earnest recommendation of ex-Consul Gen. Knappe, who convinced the Government of the immense importance of such an establishment in connection with the future influence of Germany in China. The school will form a part of the existing German hospital. Herr Knappe believes that the school will have a large number of students.

Prussia recently sent books to various Chinese schools, particularly an edition of 100,000 copies of a pamphlet describing what the Chinese Commissioners saw in Germany. The work was printed in Chinese, and its object was to give the people an idea of the greatness and influence of Germany.

The medical school is intended to compete with the French establishment recently opened at Schang-Tu and the Anglo-American Medical College at Peking.

IGNORES AMERICAN DEGREES.

Germany's Treatment of Our Dental Graduates Arouses Protest.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 6.—The convention here of graduates of American dental schools practicing in Germany elected Julius Mielke, a graduate of the New York College of Dentistry, its President.

The question of the rights of American diploma holders in Germany was discussed. At present the practitioners are not only unable to use their American titles, but every effort is made by the German dentists to prevent them from obtaining German degrees. The matter will be presented to the American Dental Association and later to the United States Government.

Dr. Von Beust of Dresden announced important bacteriological investigations in the interest of dental science.

BERLIN TO ABANDON MARKETS

City Can't Compete in Prices with the Department Stores.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 6.—The Mayor of Berlin, in an interview, declares that the municipal market halls are being operated at a loss, and that the question of leasing them to private concerns is being seriously considered. There are fifteen of these halls.

The question was recently discussed by the City Council. The present situation is attributed to the lower prices at which department stores are now selling foodstuffs.

MR. WATTERSON SEES A CRISIS

Says the President Has Taken the Bull of Plutocracy by the Horns.

THE FINANCIERS HELPLESS

In Politics a Flock of Sheep, Protected Only by Their Wool and Fat.

HARRIMAN IS POWERLESS

Has Only Money to Aid Him, While Roosevelt Has Wit and Popularity, and Is a Wonderful Politician.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 6.—Henry Watterson, who recently arrived here from Rome, where he had an audience of the Pope, to-day courteously gave to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent his views as to the latest developments in American politics, particularly as affected by the Presidential attitude on the railway situation and the Roosevelt-Harriman controversy. Mr. Watterson said:

"It is the merest yellow journalism, where it is not an angry outburst of crimination and recrimination. The fight over the succession in the Republican National Convention was bound to be lively under the best conditions. Mr. Roosevelt has made it implacable. In taking the bull of plutocracy by the horns he has made a new and surprising departure. The Republican Party has been nothing if not a rich man's party; time and again it has bought the Presidency.

"Now comes the President and calls a halt—for the country a most timely and salutary halt, but a halt involving nothing but combustion for the elements upon which the Republican leaders have hitherto relied for their equipment and resources in closely contested States. This would create a great opportunity for the Democrats if they were prepared to take advantage of it.

"And the end of it?" was asked.

"The era of dog-eat-dog politics which long ago swallowed the Democrats seems at last to have overtaken the Republicans. In the meantime the politicians of both parties are running to extremes. The railway magnates have only themselves to thank for the dilemma, or worse, in which they find themselves. For years the best of them have been carrying it with a high hand. Yet sensible people ought to see, and do see, that to hurt railway properties is to hurt not only the shareholders, but every man. Mr. Bryan's ownership remedy is worse than the disease. Can Mr. Roosevelt's supervision remedy be made effectual?

"The Roosevelt-Harriman quarrel is unfortunate because it introduces into the controversy extraneous matter, purely personal and partisan, which can only inflame public judgment and divert it from the main point—the regulation of the railways. It is unimportant which told the exact truth regarding Presidential promises and campaign contributions. We all know contributions were made, but as to promises they are the merest issue of veracity between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman. This will probably constitute a seven days' wonder, and then make way for a new sensation."

Asked about Mr. Harriman and Mr. Roosevelt from the personal point of view, Mr. Watterson replied:

"Mr. Harriman is at a signal disadvantage. The whole crowd of high financiers in politics are a flock of sheep, weaponless, and protected only by their wool and fat. I once laughingly told J. Pierpont Morgan he ought to have a guardian; that he talked politics much as I talked finance and art, knowing

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES.

quite as little out of his sphere as I out of mine.

"The President is a mighty man of war; the ablest practical politician of this or any other day. His resources are boundless, his wit keen, his popularity immense, while Mr. Harriman has nothing except his money to fight with, and Mr. Hearst will be able to tell him how impotent money is with no moral force behind it.

"Too frequent elections in the United States," continued Mr. Watterson, "especially the quadrennial Presidential elections, have reduced American politics to a circus performance between rival organizations. These allow no sideshows; third parties have never counted for much or anything. As a consequence little room is given for discrimination, and there is but a single alternative. At this moment the President heads one party and Mr. Bryan the other. Existing between the two is a great body of thinking people who would exclaim, 'A plague on both your houses!' but are powerless to make an effective or even a considerable diversion.

"I do not think Mr. Roosevelt will seek the nomination for himself. I take him at his word. His nomination, in my judgment, would mean his defeat. It would not only precipitate an overshadowing issue, but so reinforce the Democrats by Republican defections as to insure the election of Mr. Bryan."

Mr. and Mrs. Watterson will sail for America on April 12.

PRAISE FOR COLLEGES.

Prof. Brandl's One Criticism Is That Too Much Time Is Given to Sports.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 6.—Prof. Alois Brandl, head of the English Department of the University of Berlin, who visited the United States last year, writes for the Deutsche Rundschau an article in which he gives his impressions of American universities. At the Franklin celebration in Philadelphia he met professors from all parts of the country, and he remarks that there were no marked differences of dialect such as would be found in a similar gathering in England.

Prof. Brandl was astonished by the Americans' energy and lively temperament. He says he now understands the words of Björnstjerne Björnson, who after visiting the United States said he had learned more in one year than in his whole university course at home.

Dr. Brandl was much impressedwith the healthy lives and physical culture of the students, as compared with the frequent disastrous nervousness of German students before their examinations. Healso found that American students expressed their ideas clearly, while a German professor is often compelled to spend hours putting a dissertation into good style.

The professor says it is an excellent thing for young Americans to attend college, even though they are destined for business life. However, he believes that too much attention is given to sports in the American universities. He praises the libraries in America, particularly the Congressional Library, and remarks that it would have been better if Harvard University had built a library instead of the Stadium. He declares that Dr. Eliot is the foremost university President in the United States, and says he exerts great influence, not because he desires to accomplish something extraordinary, but because he desires to do something practical.

Dr. Brandl, discussing the exchange of professors between America and Germany, laments the lack of political influence exerted by the German-Americans, as compared with other nationalities. He says that the only true friends of Germany in the United States are the universities. He advises closer relations between the schools of the two countries, and in this connection says every possible courtesy should be extended to American professors by German universities.

BRITAIN KEEPING SECRETS.

No Information About Her Ships or Army to be Divulged.

LONDON, April 6.—Naval officers attached to the foreign embassies and legations are finding it almost impossible to obtain information with regard to Great Britain's naval plans. Great Britain in this repect is adopting the policy of her Far Eastern ally.

When the battlesbip Dreadnaught was launched the naval attachés did ascertain some of the details of her construction, but all possible secresy is being observed in connection with the three giant cruisers, Invincible, Inflexible and Indomitable.

The first two vessels are now under course of construction, and the Indomitable was launched recently at Glasgow.

All the naval attachés weer invited to the launching of the Indomitable. They attended, expecting that in the morning, before the general public arrived, they would have an opportunity of looking over the ship. But this was not to be, for Great Britain's policy has changed. The attachés were placed under the guidance of an officer, who kept them busily engaged inspecting the boiler shop, while they weer all eager, but too polite, to suggest visiting the Indomitable. They reached the ship's side in time to be present at the baptismal ceremony and see the vessel slids into the water, but with this exception everything, even the thickness of the armor, remained a Government secret.

The Admiralty has issued orders that henceforth the same secrecy be maintained regarding all new shipe, and that the construction staff be placed upon oath to divulge nothing.

The same secrecy surrounds the improvement in naval guns which Sir Percy Scott, the gunnery expert, has perfected and is now installing on the Mediterranean fleet. This device, it is said, greatly increases the capacity of the guns, but its nature is known only to those in the inner circle.

The Army Council also has issued more stringent regulations to prevent the doings of the army from reaching possible enemies. Officers and soldiers have been forbidden to communicate to the press any military information or their views on any military subject. They are also to be held responsible for all statements communicatsd to friends which subsequently may be published.

CLEMENCEAU IN VERACITY FIGHT

Circumstances Somewhat Similar to the Roosevelt-Harriman Quarrel.

DUE TO AMERICAN WOMAN

Miss Cassatt the Innocent Cause of the Premier's Dispute with M. Piou.

SHE HAD THEM TO LUNCH

And Piou's Report of the Conversation to Mgr. Montagnini Started the Trouble.

DUTCH ENVOY INVOLVED

Recall of Chevalier de Stuers May Be Demanded as a Result of the Montagnini Revelations.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 6.—France has its pendant to the Roosevelt-Harriman difference of opinion as to a question of fact in the inability of Premier Clemenceau and M. Piou to agree regarding certain matters as Mgr. Montagnini reported them in the documents the publication of which has been the sensation of the week in Paris.

"Cherchez la femme" is a proverbial crystallization of Gallo wit and wisdom, and in thie case even holds good to the extent that a woman, and an American woman at that, was the unwitting cause of the trouble, whioh culminated in the Frsnch Premier branding M. Piou in unmeasured terms as a liar and blackmailer, and in the Catholic Parliamentary leader denouncing M. Clemenceau as playing a comedy of indignation for the public benefit, and descending to the lowest depths of political villainy.

The lady concerned is an American artist, and it was she who invited MM. Clemenceau and Piou to a luncheon party at which, according to M. Piou, M. Clemenceau indicated that he was willing to modify his attitude toward the separation law.

It was at first thought that either Miss Lee Robbins or the Marquise de Wentworth was the American woman who brought MM. Piou and Clemenceau together at the luncheon, but it is now learned on the best authority that she is Miss Cassatt, an impressionist painter of great talent. She is a sister of the late A. J. Cassatt.

An incident similar to the Sackville West affair is likely to result from the publication of the Montagnini documents. The diplomat involved is the Chevalier de Stuers, the Dutch Minister, who ten years ago figured prominently in American news because of his litigation over the custody of his daughter with his former wife, an American. The latter, after obtaining a divorce from the Dutch diplomat, married Elliott Zborowski, the victim of a fatal automobile accident on the Riviera a few years back.

Though no authoritative announcement shows any intention on the part of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to demand M. de Stuers's recall, it is made apparent by a document which the Figaro publishes this morning that there are ample grounds for doing so. In fact, Mgr. Montagnini's revelations of the Dutch Envoy's disregard of etiquette in giving expression to his personal views about the Government to which he is accredited are, perhaps, the most surprising portion of the correspondence.

In a letter to Cardinal Merry del Val dated Jan. 10, 1905, Mgr. Montagnini tells of a visit made to him by M. de Stuers, "an excellent Catholic, who expressed deep regret at the course of politico-religious events in France, which is falling deeper and deeper into the hands of Freemasonry, which would lead it to ruin or barbarous revolution."

"M. de Stuers," adds Mgr. Montagnini, 'did not hesitate to tell me he denounced the conduct of the French Government toward the Holy See, and that its bad faith was evidenced by the pretexts under which it sought to trample upon diplomatic courtesies and usages. He added that, having read attentively the book published by the Holy See, he had noted the methods employed by the French Government against the Holy See. He concluded by making very sombre predictions as to the future of this country, and citing the examples of other states, where, notwithstanding present day tendencies, religion was free and respected."

Mgr. Montagnini's report further describes M. de Stuers as predicting the fall of the Combes Cabinet, then in office.

The Figaro to-morrow (Sunday) will publish extracts from the Montagnini papers dealing mainly with the secret reunions of the Bishops and Archbishops of France in Paris, beginning last year, to discuss Catholic action in regard to the Separation bill. It will be remembered that a large body of the most influential lay members of the Catholic body, including Ferdinand Brunetière and Comte Albert de Mun, were of the opinion that the Catholic Church in France should accept such provisions as the bill made for the continuance of Catholic worship. Mgr. Montagnini's correspondence indicates that the majority of the Archbishops and Bishops held a similar view, which, however, did not find acceptance at the Vatican.

Every one knows how the imbroglio began, Mgr. Montagnini, an official of the Papal Nunciature in Paris, being expelled from France and his papers seized as containing evidence bearing upon various phases of the conflict between Church and State. Whether the Government was justified in confiscating a diplomat's papers is still a matter of acrimonious debate, Catholic partisans declaring that the republic would not have committed such a breach of diplomatic usage if the Vatican had had an army at its back, and there being an equal division of opinion as to the utility of the step.

Before the exact nature of Mgr. Montagnini's communications to the Papal Secretary of State became known, it was suggested that they contained damning evidence of the interference of ths Vatican in the domestic affairs of the republic, but now even Radical writers in the Paris press admit that no harm could bo done to the republic by persons who, while taking a keen interest in politice, knew so little about them. "The Montagnini papers prove," says the Petit Parisien, "that the Catholic Church was interested in our elections and was in relations with the men who are in France the militant chiefs of the Catholic Party. The examination of the confiscated correspondence, then, results in the rediscovery of America."

However, the papers were seized and a Parliamentary Commission was appointed to examine them and report upon the advisability of pursuing certain Catholic leaders and prelates as conspiratore against the security of the State. Then, this week, before the commission had begun its labors, Le Figaro announced that it had the Montagnini papers in its possession and was prepared to publish them in installments. Every day since Parisians have been subjected to a perfect deluge of letters and reports written by and to Mgr. Montagnini, supplemented by extracts from the journal kept by that indefatigable diarist.

Mgr. Montagnini, while in Paris, was very much to the fore in political and diplomatic society of reactionary tendencies. When, in December last, the news that he had boen conducted to the frontier and perquisition had been made at the Nunciature in the Rue de l'Elysée reached the salons of the Faubourg Saint Germain, many aristocratic ladies lamented Montagnini's hard fate. "What, poor Mgr. Montagnini, who so adored bridge and macaroni, arrested as a conspirator!" cried tho good dames, who were accustomed to see him at dinner eating macaroni specially prepared for him or seated at the bridge table, always smiling and amiable.

Montagnini's Diary.

But Montagnini did more than eat macaroni and play bridge. He kept his ears wide open, and every night consigned what he had heard to the presumably safe keeping of his journal. And the publication of thcso papers shows the affable prciate much more of a gossip than a diplomat. One Catholic writer admits that it would be difficult "to be more foolish than this Monsignor," and that Cardinal Merry del Val, "as Director of that Papal diplomacy which has the reputation of being the most cunning in the world, could have procured better information if he had selected his correspondents from among the office boys of the newspapers."

Deputy Laffere, writing in L'Action, says that if this be the best of the occult agents of Cardinal Merry del Val, the Vatican has lost its ancient reputation for shrewdness.

"Mentagnini," it adds, "was a spy moving in high circles, but without discernment and discretion. From the amount of unimportant stuff he wrote he might have been receiving payment at so much a line."

In fact, nine-tenths of Mgr. Montagnini's gossip is of no more political importance than the paper it was written on. Some of it is decidedly trivial in every sense. Mixed up with political tittle-tattle are notes about the dispatch of two barrels of wine to a Cardinal on behalf of M. Piou, who is head of the Catholic body known as L'Action Liberale, and a reminder that another prelate would like some candy.

The Clemenceau-Piou Tempest.

Here and there Mgr. Montagnini recorded matters the publication of which, as in the case of his reference to M. Clemenceau, has aroused a tempest. Montagnini wrote to Cardinal Merry del Val in April, 1905, when the question of the separation of Church and State was on the carpet, that through the kind offices of a worthy American lady, M. Piou had been able to have two or three conversations with M. Clemenceau. On one occasion M. Piou had been next to M. Clemenceau at luncheon, and while naturally he had not been able to propose to the latter to drop the Separation bill, he had succeeded in convincing the French Minister to such an extent that it was to be hoped that M. Clemenceau would be less antagonistic to Catholics when the bill came before the Senate.

Furthermore, continued Mgr. Montagnini—and this was the part that aroused M. Clemenceau's ire—M. Piou suggested that by means of a sum of money. M. Clemenceau might be induced to favor leaving the churches in the hands of the Catholics instead of putting them in the care of the vestry-like associations proposed by the law. "M. Piou told me," added Mgr. Montagnini, "that a big sum would be required."

M. Piou denied having expressed to Mgr. Montagnini the idea that it was possible to buy M. Clemenceau's services, but this did not satisfy the French Premier, who declared in a letter published this week that he preferred to believe Mgr. Montagnini rather than M. Piou.

"What interest," asked M. Clemenceau, "could Mgr. Montagnini have in inventing such a story? On the other hand, the interest M. Piou would have in talking as Mgr. Montagnini records is patent. He is engaged in a formidable undertaking; he is leading to battle all the enemies of the republic gathered under the banner of Rome. For the first time since the 16th of May the coalition believed in success. To-day we know how the ovent would have belied that hope, but at that time it was the current conviction in the Clerical world that the Separation bill had disgusted the country and that the Republicans were courting disaster. No effort, consequently, was being spared. It was war to the death.

"Now, the sinews of war are money. A deal of money was required, and M. Piou was sparing no pains in getting it, counting particularly upon the help of the Church, the chief beneficiary in case of success."

M. Clemenceau continued, in the trenchant style peculiar to his pen, to explain how M. Piou was trying to extort money from the Vatican by holding out prospects of bribing the French Premier, Montagnini being merely an innocent and unsuspecting agent who was to play M. Piou's game with Cardinal Merry del Val.

The Famous Luncheon.

"Piou," explained M. Clemenceau, "went on to say that he met me at the house of a third person. He called upon an American woman, one of my friends, and one of the glories of our modern school of painting, who wrote to ask me if I would meet M. Piou at luncheon. I had no reason to refuse, but all that M. Piou had to say to me was to remark at coffee that he was opposed to the separation of Church and State. I did not hide from him the fact of my different opinion."

This much promised, M. Clemenceau argued that M. Piou gave Mgr. Montagnini a fantastic account of the meeting, which, reported at the Vatican, would unloosen the strings of the papal treasury in M. Piou's favor.

The President of the Council concluded his letter by saying:

"Ruffians who steal and kill deserve public esteem in comparison with the man who seeks to cast dishonor upon persons by secret, underhand methods, and hopes to clear himself by a stammering denial."

No reply from M. Piou to this was forthcoming till yesterday, when he was seen by reporters at Mende, for which place he sits in the Chamber of Deputies. He responded in part as follows:

"M. Clemenceau makes me out to be the worst of criminals, and says thieves and assassins are children in comparison with me. In the scale of criminal wickedness M Clemenceau is still my master, for only he could have invented an abomination the shame of which will rest upon him forever."

CUBAN EDITORS THREATENED.

Menaced with Death for Printing Black Hand Stories.

HAVANA, April 6.—The editors of important papers here, including the American editor of The Post, have recently been receiving letters threatening them with death if they do not cease publishing Black Hand Society stories. The letters are signed "The Sister Society."

Secret Service officers lately have arrested several members of the Black Hand Society who have been terrorizing merchants.

Characters in the Revived Fight to Get a Red Hat for Mgr. Ireland.

(See Article on Page 1, First Section.)

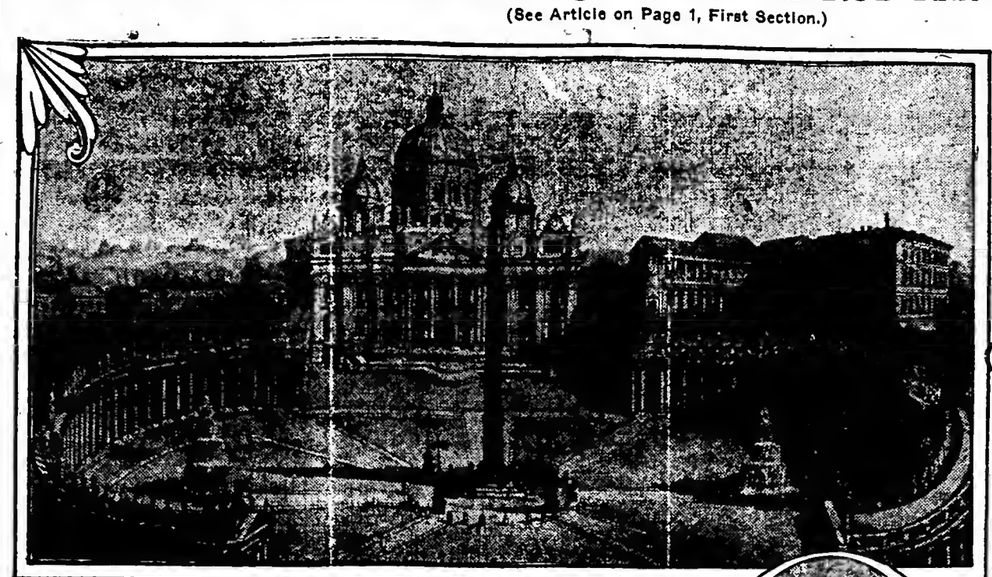

ST. PETER'S AND THE VATICAN, ROME.

RT. REV. THOMAS O'GORMAN

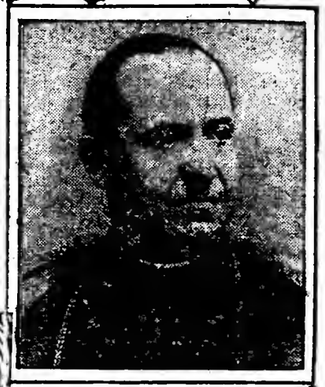

CARDINAL VANNUTELLI

MARTIN MALONEY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. DOUGLAS ROBINSON

THREAT TO MAKE PARIS GO HUNGRY

Bakers Talk of Shutting Off City's Food Supply, but Probably Won't.

TROOPS POURED INTO CITY

Mistake in Orders Brought Garrison from Vincennes Before Their Services Were Needed.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 6.—The nervous Parisians have been asking themselves each morning as they sip their coffee and munch their rolls if they would have bread to eat on the following day. For a week past reports of a general strike of bakers have been in the air.

Frequent meetings have been held at the Labor Exchange, and the organizers of the projected strike talk mysteriously of the appalling fate in prospect for Parisians. Other trades concerned in the provisioning and feeding of the city, it is said, will join the strike. Probably because of a lack of other more interesting subjects the papers have been making the most of the threatened blow to life in Paris, but in reality there is little cause for uneasiness. The Government is prepared to draft soldiers to protect the bakeries and also to make bread for the city if necessary.

However, disunion in the Socialist ranks will probably preclude any attempt to make a general strike successful. The so-called French Socialist Party, in Congress at Lyons, condemned the policy of a general strike, which is favored by another organization styled the French Unified Socialist Party, and the General Confederation of Labor, which is trying to engineer the strike, is at odds with both branches of the Socialists.

In connection with the strike rumors the Parisians received a mild shock at the beginning of the week when the greater part of the garrison at Vincennes marched into Paris and occupied the police and fire stations. The prefecture was in a ferment, as nothing was known of the reason for the invasion. Eventually it turned out to be a mistake. Secret orders had been sent from the War Office to the commander of the troops at Vincennes directing him to take certain steps under certain conditions, but this was merely a provision for eventualities. Through an error, which is variously explained, the officer commanding at Vincennes carried out the orders forthwith, the result being his removal from the command by a Military Board appointed by Minister of War Picquart.

NEW CARDINAL FOR SPAIN.

Bishop of Burgos to Get the Red Hat on April 15.

ROME, April 6.—It was announced today that the seventh Cardinal to be created at the Consistory to he held on April 15 will be Mgr. Aguirre y Garcia, Bishop of Burgos, Spain. The selection of the Bishop was decided upon in view of his meritorious career. He was to have been created a Cardinal at a later Consistory, but the Vatican authorities, considering the festivities which are to follow the birth of a child to the royal family of Spain, thought it best to include him in the Cardinals to be created at the Consistory of April 15.

It was also remarked at the Vatican that Spain has the right, through custom, to four Cardinals, while now only the Archbishops of Toledo, Barcelona, and Compostella belong to the Sacred College. The Archbishop of Burgos will make the fourth, showing, it is asserted, that the Vatican does not consider Cardinals Merry del Val and Vives y Tuto, who live in Rome, as being Spanish.

Spain, however, with 18,000,000 Catholics, has one-tenth of the members of the present Sacred College.

SAYS CONGO NATIVES ARE WELL TREATED

Laws Concerning Them Called the Best in Africa by an Englishman There.

THE BELGIANS NOT CRUEL

Missionaries Accused of Exaggerating Stories of Abuses—Are Said to Resent Restrictions.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 6.—I wrote last November to a friend stationed in the Congo country and asked him to tell me frankly what basis there was for the charge that the natives are inhumanely treated by the Belgian authorities. In his reply, received to-day, my friend says:

"I am inclined to believe that there have been cases of ill-treatment of the natives, but not to the extent stated by the European press. I consider the laws of the Congo relating to natives the best I have met anywhere in Africa, and I have been in most parts of the Continent. We have in this vicinity several hundred natives working alluvial gold. They seem to me to be well treated.

"Labor is more or less forced, in that the chiefs are obliged to furnish men when required, but the men are paid mostly in cloth, the only currency here. They get more and better food than at home, including as an extra luxury a pound of meat every week, which they would never get in their villages, no fresh meat being available. In the last two weeks each laborer received a pound of the best canned meat, which cost a shilling a pound delivered here. The chef de poste alone has authority to punish natives, and he can order no more than twenty-five strokes, given without removal of the clothes. Such flogging is a pleasure compared with the birchings administered in English schools.

"The missionaries have greatly exaggerated the abuses that have taken place in the Congo in spite of the law. This is due to two reasons; first, they resent the restrictions placed on their movements in the Congo; second, they seem to regard the native man as a brother, which he is not.

"Recently a man came into my camp with both hands cut off at the wrists. My servants said that the Belgians had mutilated the man for not bringing in rubber and ivory, but when I talked to the man he said his chief did it, but what for I could not find out. He was going to the Belgian post to ask the white man to punish his chief. I don't doubt that if the missionary had heard the first yarn he would have sent it to the papers, and it would have gone all over the world.

"I saw two other natives, each minus a hand, chopped off by chiefs, they said. I don't believe a white man of any nationality would chop a hand off, but maybe the native soldiers might do it in a scrap. The Belgian system distinctly militates against atrocities, for every Belgian seems to be spying against every other Belgian, so that any one guilty of breaking the law is almost certainly brought to book.

"Of course, I don't know everything that goes on in the Congo, but from careful observation and diligent inquiry I have reached the conclusion that some very tall stories have been told about this country. Moreover, I fancy that if the Belgians never had entered the Congo there would be cruelties practiced there. The Congo chiefs, undoubtedly, are fiendish beasts. Undoubtedly they were fiendish beasts before the Belgian invasion. I don't believe the lot of the natives is any worse for the Belgians' coming. Very likely they are better off than before."

LAHM OFF ON BALLOON TRIP.

Starts from Paris and Hopes to Reach the Rhone Valley.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 6.—Lieut. Frank P. Lahm of the United States Army last night started from here on another balloon trip. He expects to land in the Rhone Valley.

Lieut. Lahm hopes to compete in the balloon contest at St. Louis in October, and expects later on to be put in charge of the military aeronautic section at Fort Leavenworth.

CANADA'S FUTURE ENIGMA TO BRITAIN

Dominion Apparently Drifting from England and Toward the United States.

SECRETARY ROOT'S POLICY

Ambassador Bryce's Activity Tends to Favor Mr. Root's Tariff Plans.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 6.—If the British temperament were built on the American plan there would be a good deal of excitement in this country just now about the future of Canada. Excepting the dispatches which tell of the sentimental outbursts that Ambassador Bryce and Premier Laurier indulged in at the recent banquet at Ottawa, as they discussed the relations of Canada and Great Britain, the news that comes here from both the Dominion and the United States suggests that the future of Canada is considerably in doubt.

Construing this news in the light of the present attitude of Great Britain toward her colonies, it seems to many Britishers to indicate that Canada is drifting away from Old England, and, if not actually getting closer to the United States, is acquiring a distinctly complacent disposition toward her southern neighbor.

If all we hear is true, Secretary Root, with artful cajolery, is undermining British interests in Canada. At any rate, some of the great imperialist statesmen of England think so. They reason that the Canadians will go home from the coming Colonial Conference dissatisfied with the mother country's colonial policy, and convinced that they must look elsewhere for trade arrangements necessary to their country's development—that is, to the United States. And has not Mr. Root already told them that the United States, like Barkis, is willin'?

Holding this view, the alert imperialists say that the Canadian question is the biggest thing in international politics that confronts the country at the present moment, but their pronouncement does not arouse much interest. The Government ignores it, possibly because the Premier, like other Radicals, does not care a fig what becomes of Canada. The public ignores it because it has not been awakened to it.

And so the warning movement that is under way on the other side of the Atlantic, that apparently tends toward weakening the British Empire, passes unheeded. Curiously, too, every influence the Government is exerting through its ambassadorial representative in America favors the realization of Mr. Root's plans, for it operates toward the removal of all existing obstacles to close relations between the United States and Canada. The prophecy is thus being fulfilled that Mr. Bryce, as the British Ambassador, would prove a very valuable American asset. Over here, notwithstanding what Sir Wilfrid Laurier said at the Bryce banquet the other day, Mr. Root is credited with an intention to arrange a reciprocity treaty with Canada greatly advantageous to his country. At the same time, we hear that Mr. Bryce is hard at work as a result of a determination to establish an ideal friendship between Canada and the United States, and that means, of course, his doing work likely to produce a situation favorable for Mr. Root to submit his tariff proposals.

Somebody warned Mr. Bryce, just before he sailed for America, that when he ran up against President Roosevelt and Secretary Root he would encounter a pair of politicians who, in international matters, would need to be watched as one would watch a New England farmer in the mazes of a horse deal. Maybe Mr. Bryce has forgotten the warning. On the other hand, it is suggested that he may look at the Canadian question in a broad, philosophical, altruistic way, and reason that it would really be a grand thing for Canada and America to become one country, and that the more he can contribute toward the realization of this desideratum the better he will discharge himself of his duty, not to Great Britain, but to the world. This suggestion comes from an unfriendly critic, but some of Mr. Bryce's warmest friends wonder at the eagerness he shows to furnish to the world an instance of perfect love of the international variety, seeing that, if he succeeds, his achievement will most likely have as a corollary trade concessions by Canada to the United States at the expense of Great Britain.

There ie an amusing story current here, to which reference was made a few days ago in the House of Commons. It sets forth that Mr. Root means eventually to coax Canada into adopting the same tariff the United States has made against Great Britain and all other countries, and then to establish free trade between Canada and the United States.

If that most improbable thing should be the outcome of Mr. Bryce's amiable endeavors, he very likely would come into a popularity in America that would transcend that accorded to him in his home land.

INVITES EDISON TO GERMANY.

Representative of Exhibition of Inventions Comes to America.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 6.—A notable exhibition will be opened here in June under the patronage of the Emperor and the auspices of the Technical Society. It will consist of the newest inventions, and among the exhibits will be Lilienthal's airship, the latest inventions in wireless telephony, and Korn's photo-telegraph.

A representative of the management is now in the United States for the purpose of trying to induce Thomas A. Edison to come here for the opening of the exhibition.

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES.

ROUMANIAN JEWS BARBAROUSLY USED

Anti-Semitic Agitation a Political Weapon — Victims Outside the Law.

PEASANTS LIKE SLAVES

Half a Million Persons, Living in the Towns, Manage the Country— The Causes of the Revolt.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 6.—Dr. Moses Gaster, Chief Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish Congregations in England, who has exceptional knowledge of the conditions of the Jews in Roumania, said to me this morning:

"The recent outbreak of anti-Semitic and Agrarian riots in Roumania has added enormously to the misery of the Roumanian Jews. Upward of 50,000 of them, absolutely innocent, are now homeless, with starvation staring them in the face. No help can be expected from the Government. All that the Government will do for them undoubtedly will be to make them scapegoats for the outrages that others caused. In a hardly less miserable state are the peasants, who, though they constitute about five-sixths of the population, namely 6,000,000, are, like the Jews, without political rights. Half a million persons, all of whom live in the towns, manage, or rather mismanage, the country. Their activities are directed chiefly toward excluding others from sharing their political rights.

"The anti-Semitic agitation has been a political weapon ever since its introduction into Parliamentary life. No interest has been taken in the ill-fed, ill-clad, underpaid, sweated, and oppressed peasant. The absent landlords, through their agents, kept the peasants in a condition worse than slavery. Instead of coming to the relief of these oppressed people, the politicians twenty years ago resorted to the device of driving the Jews out of the villages as though they were responsible for the poor peasants' plight. The peasants, who considered the Jews their best friends, petitioned against the expulsion, but in vain. There is now not a single Jew in any village of Roumania. The legend of the oppressive Jewish publican and money lender is exploded by the simple fact that no Jew can keep a public house or live among peasants.

"Once resorted to, anti-Semitism became an institution of the country. It was always most virulent when the Conservatives were in power, the Liberals, fathers of anti-Semitism, regularly appealing to the worst passions of the mob and bringing about disturbances which invariably turned the Conservatives out of power. From the politicians' point of view it was a harmless game. The Jews were outside the law, and nobody would lift a finger to protect them. Had not the Roumanian Government hoodwinked Europe and turned the solemn treaty of Berlin into a mockery? And America was still further way. And was not Roumania helped by a jealous European diplomacy to defeat the noble efforts of Secretary Hay?

"So the Jew, handicapped, crushed, subjected to an ingenious system of economic boycott and legal discrimination, was gradually excluded from every right. He cannot be a chemist, a lawyer, or even a hawker. He cannot sell even matches. He must pay taxes and see his children excluded from the schools maintained with his money. He must serve in the army, but cannot be promoted, and so on through all forms of economic and social life.

"Last year anti-Semitism assumed a new form. Instigated by Liberal leaders, the university professors started a violent anti-Semitic crusade in the schools, which resulted in riots against the Jews by schoolboys in all the important towns of Roumania. The university students joined the movement, and, going through the villages of Moldavia, where the greatest number of Jews live, turned the natural unrest of the peasants against the Jews. There are not more, perhaps, than two Jews holding land of their own in Moldavia, and less than a dozen middlemen. The students turned the peasants against these, and the peasants, seeing that they could attack the Jew farmers with impunity, reasoned that they could treat the town Jews in the same fashion.

"Every Jewish home, shop, and institution in all the principal towns of Moldavia has been pillaged and destroyed and the Jews, whose poverty was proverbial, are now reduced to the verge of starvation. But what the agitators had not foreseen the Nemesis of history brought about. The fire, kindled for political purposes, became a great conflagration. The anti-Semitic riots turned into agrarian riots and brought ruin to thousands in Wallachia, all of whom without exception are Christians. No Jew was affected in any of the country places in Wallachia, for none lived in the country.

"It behooves all men of righteousness to raise their voices on behalf of the downtrodden Jews and sweated peasants of the civilized land of Roumania. Immediate help should be given to the starving and immediate protection furnished to the victims of Roumanian barbarism."

SCURVY SPREADS IN RUSSIA.

Famine Relief May Be Transferred from Government to Zemstvos.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—Scurvy is making great strides in the famine districts. The official reports for the second fortnight of March show 1,035 cases in Ufa Province and 717 in Saratoff, compared with 438 cases in Ufa the first fortnight of March and 356 in Saratoff Province during the same period. There has been a slight decrease in the spread of typhus.

The project to transfer the famine relief from the Government to the Zemstvos has been approved by the Cabinet and will be submitted to Parliament.

A Typical Peasant's Home in Roumania and a Scene in the Capital.

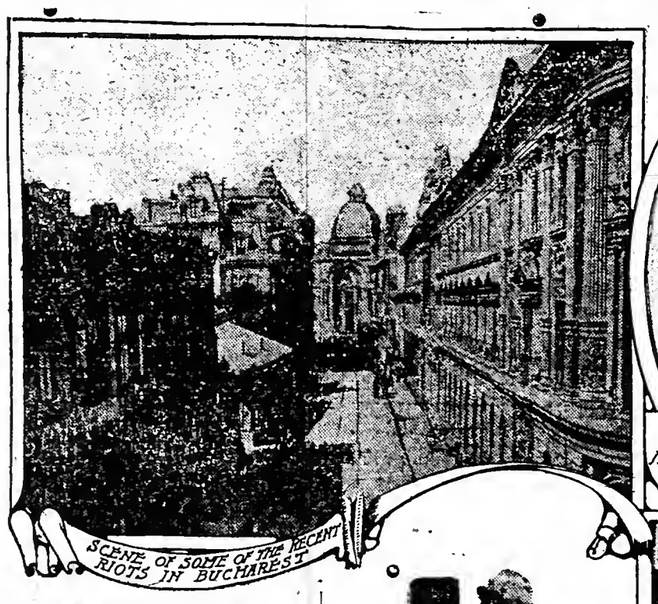

SCENE OF SOME OF THE RECENT RIOTS IN BUCHAREST

DR. HR. NOZESCO

G. GR. CANTACUZINO PRIME MINISTER

ROUMANIAN PEASANT HOME.

ROUMANIAN PRIEST BUYING VEGETABLES

FROHMAN'S PLANS FOR NEXT SEASON

New Plays for Ethel Barrymore and Maude Adams—Marie Doro a Star.

DOMESTIC PLAY BY SUTRO

To be Produced Simultaneously Here and in London—"Brewster's Millions" to be Given in England.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 6.—Charles Frohman outlined to me to-day his plans for the American season of 1907-08, which are of an unusually interesting character. Several new plays will be produced.

Capt. Marshall, author of "His Excellency the Governor," is writing a comedy for Ethel Barrymore, undertaking to give her a part well adapted to her talents. For Maude Adams will be used an adaptation of a French play, "Les Bouffons," in which Sarah Bernhardt is now appearing in Paris. Miss Adams will first appear, however, at the Empire Theatre in New York in "Peter Pan," which will be run through the Christmas holidays. In her new play she will again assume a male part. She follows in the footsteps of Mme. Bernhardt in "Les Bouffons," just as she did in "L'Aiglon." Her new play, though fantastic, has a practical side, and possesses interesting human qualities.

Mr. Frohman's new star will be Marie Doro. She will appear at the Lyceum, in New York, in the early Autumn, in "The Morals of Marcus." She will sail for London at the end of April to meet Mr. Locke, the author of the play, who will study the new star with a view to making some small changes in the character of Carlotto so as to make it fit closely Miss Doro's personality and temperament.

A new domestic play in four acts, which is being written by Alfred Sutro, will be the Frohman pièce de resistance both in London and New York. The play will be produced simultaneously in the two cities in September. Marie Tempest will head the London company. The American star has not yet been selected. The plot of the play Mr. Frohman will not divulge at present.

Among the American plays which Mr. Frohman is to produce here will be "Brewster's Millions," with an English company, Gerald Du Maurier taking the principal part. The approaching marriage of Edna May necessitates the early discontinuance of "Nellie Neil" at the Aldwych Theatre. Pauline Chase, of pink pajama fame, will be starred in London in September in a new play. A year later she will probably appear in a play that Mr. Barrie will write for her.

Miss Chase came to London five years ago, when 16 years old, as a dancer in "The Girl From Up There." She gave as her reason for remaining here when the company returned to America that the roads here were better for motoring.

Mr. Frohman says he found another successful American in Flossie Hope, who came to dance in "Nellie Neil." She will have an important part in New York next season.

The first presentation of "Peter Pan" in Ireland took place at Dublin this week. Both Mr. Frohman and Mr. Barrie were present, and the production was very successful.

FROHMAN OFFER TO CHICAGO.

If a Theatre Is Built He Will Produce the Highest Class Dramas.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 6.—Charles Frohman said to-day that a plan had just been matured for raising the standard of the drama in Chicago. Its success depended solely on the view Chicago capitalists took of the proposition that they construct a theatre for original productions, like the Frohman theatres in New York and London. Mr. Frohman said:

"If Chicagoans will furnish a theatre, I will agree to divide my time each year between London, New York, and Chicago, giving two or three months to Chicago. The western metropolis, I believe, now demands drama of the highest class, and if my proposals are accepted, I shall produce as many new plays in Chicago as in the other two cities.

"Miss Adams's present long Chicago run convinces me that Chicagoans should be justified in undertaking the project. I am willing to furnish the attractions and pay the rent of the theatre if Chicago capitalists will build it. I do not ask Chicago people to subscribe for seats or to subsidize the enterprise in any way whatever."

GERMAN DRAMA AND ART.

Kaiser Objects to Being Displayed Conspicuously in a Picture.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 6.—Gerhart Hauptmann is at work on a new social drama. The title has not yet been decided upon.

The Berlin Philharmonie Orchestra will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary with a festival concert at the end of April. The performances will be led by Profs. Nikish, Ochs, and Schumann.

Prince Augustus William, the Emperor's fourth son, is now in Holland studying the artistic treasures of that country. Later he is going to Belgium to continue his studies there.

The scene when the Emperor addressed the crowd after the recent Reichstag elections is to be painted by Prof. Scarbina. The Emperor, it is said, intends that 1,000,000 copies of the work shall be circulated. Recently Prof. Scarbina submitted the first sketches, and the Emperor objected to them on the ground that his figure was too much in the foreground. He declared that a gray spot indicating his helmet in the window of the Schloss would be sufficient. He said all he could see of individuals in the crowd was a black spot for each person, and he felt sure the people could not see more of him. Prof. Scarbina agreed to change his sketches in accordance with the Emperor's suggestion.

In spite of the attacks made by a newspaper of Munich on Dr. Mottl, when the Director appeared at the last performance this season of "Tristan und Isolde," there was a great demonstration in his honor, which was repeated several times in the course of the evening.

Miss Maud Roosevelt, who is said to be a cousin of President Roosevelt, has been engaged for the opera at Elberfeld.

James Stokes of New York has expressed his intention of sending, for the adornment of the fambus Shell Room in the Schloss here, a number of precious stones from the Lake Superior region. It is believed that the Emperor will accept the gift. The matter is in the hands of the German Embassy at Washington.

PRINCE OF MONACO'S GIFT.

Takes His Opera Company to Berlin to Give Performances for Charity.

BERLIN, April 6.—The Prince of Monaco's Monte Carlo Opera Company is occupying the Royal Opera House here, giving a series of performances. The entire proceeds will go to charities. The Prince came here with the company, which costs him personally $11,250 daily.

Society is eager to go to every performance, and the house is crowded nightly. Princes and Princesses and others of high rank have attended. The boxes cost $80 each, and it is estimated that $62,500 was taken in at the box office for five performances.

The Prince of Monaco has become an intimate friend of Emperor Willia m in recent years. He always visits him in June, during the yachting week at Kiel, and comes to Berlin once or twice a year. The Emperor in October, 1905, bestowed on the Prince of Monaco the Great Gold Medal for Science, on the occasion of the opening of the Oceanographical Institute. The Prince is believed to have been a conciliatory intermediary between France and Germany during the Moroccan controversy.

D'ANNUNZIO'S TERMS HIGH.

Declines a $16,000 Offer for Eight Lectures in America.

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ROME, April 6.—Gabriele D'Annunzio wants to go to America on a lecture tour, but his terms are apparently prohibitive. Signor Bonetti, the Italian Impresario, offered to pay all expenses and $2,000 for each of eight lectures.

D'Annunzio wrote in reply that he was disposed to cross the Atlantic, but "not for a few packets of cigarettes."

MANY AMERICANS TOURING CONTINENT

Travel Tide Turns Toward Paris as Season on the Riviera Ends.

HOTEL BOOKINGS ARE GOOD

New Yorkers Sharing in the Festivities at All of the European Resorts.

Special Cablegram
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PARIS, April 6.—After brilliant weather for four days the week-end in Paris was cold and rainy. The thousands of English visitors who came over for Easter have returned to London, and the native Parisians are again in evidence on the boulevards. Not many Americans are here yet, though every day brings arrivals from Rome and the Riviera. All the hotel keepers anticipate a good American season. The bookings ahead are above the average at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, who had arranged to sail for home on the Amerika on April 12, have postponed their departure until May 3. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Allen will sail on the Amerika.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have been here a few days en route from Monte Carlo to Kelso Castle. They left to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds have arrived in their automobile from Biarritz. James Stillman has come to Paris from Rome by motor car. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane are here to remain some weeks, as also are Lord and Lady Newborough. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Lehr, who come from Berlin, will remain in Paris some time.

The Duchess of Marlborough is paying a visit to her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at a Paris hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair, Miss Blair, and Craig Wadsworth are among the other Americans here.

Mrs. Robert Lehr and Miss Lehr of Baltimore have arrived. Mrs. Neeleon Brown has returned to her Paris apartments from New York, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gray of Detroit have arrived from Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell M. Chittenden, Mrs. Walter M. Brown, and Paul Loving of Columbus, Ohio, came in a party from Monte Carlo. Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott Rokenbaugh, who wintered in Algiers, are now in Paris, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Tatham of New York have arrived from Nice. Mr. and Mrs. S. S. White of Philadelphia, with Miss D. S. Haines, arrived from Italy and will remain some time. C. F. Wright and H. B. Cram of Boston, James H. Gill of New York, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Durbur, and Mrs. George Haigh of New York, Mrs. C. E. Noble, and the Misses Noble of Morristown, N. J., Mrs. Elizabeth Mackin of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bowman of New York are among the latest arrivals.

F. N. Doubleday, the New York publisher, gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Booth Tarkington. Among the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson.

All the well-known Americans now at Cannes were present at the cotillon given by the Marquiso de Morès at the Château Della Bocca. The favors were very handsome. Among the guests were Mrs. Chauncey, Mrs. Spreckels, Mrs. Hoadley, Mrs. C. O. Alexander, Ralph Curtis, Gerald Winthrop, Harold Winthrop, and Francis Otis.

Lady Cheylesmore, née French, gave a dinner for Grand Duke Vladimir and Grand Duchess Maria Pavolvna at Cannes, where the season shows few signs of approaching dissolution.

While the Riviera season is just finishing, and the season at other resorts has not yet begun, there are many Americans here and there about the Continent. J. Pierpont Morgan has arrived at Florence, where he will remain a few days before going to Rome.

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall and daughter were received in audience by Queen Margharita at the Quirinal on Wednesday. Other Americans in Rome are Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Sidney, A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sinclair Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Welsh, and O. A. Campbell of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Macmillan of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Kelly, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Girard Fox of New York form the nucleus of the American transient colony in Naples. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gould of New York are reported at Florence.

At Taormina, Sicily, are Mrs. Billings and the Misses Billings of New York, and the Misses Saltonstall and Miss Sherwood of Boston. Mrs. Codman and the Misses Codman of Boston have arrived at Pau.

Mrs. Henry Lane Wilson, wife of the American Minister to Belgium, has left Brussels for New York. United States Minister Collier and Mrs. Collier gave a big diplomatic dinner at Madrid this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marquand are at Wiesbaden. Mr. and Mrs. M. Cotelle of Philadelphia at Antwerp, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Haber of New York at Dresden. Mrs. J. W. Spalding and her son Albert, the talented young violinist, are at Lucerne.

MONTE CARLO'S SEASON.

Americans Among the Easter Guests—Motor Boat Races This Week.

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MONTE CARLO, April 6.—Many Americans were here for Easter. Thomas S. Walsh, his wife, and daughter have left Biarritz and will spend May in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland have just left for Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Blumenthal made a long visit here, as did Mr. and Mrs. Dillsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt met here Mrs. Henry Kent, Mr. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Salomon, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, with Lord and Lady Craven. Eugene Higgins is on his yacht Varuna in Monnco Harbor.

Sir Thomas Lipton has come here especially for the motor-boat meeting, and his yacht Erin is in port, where the motor boats are darting in and out preparing for the races which begin on Sunday. It is the finest motor show ever got together, representing all the nations except America. As builders of so many motor boats it is a pity that the Americans could not arrange to be represented here.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer is making several short trips on his yacht Honor and has taken the Villa Lisert at Cimiez for next season.

AT THE SWISS CAPITAL.

American Minister to Entertain Extensively This Season.

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GENEVA, April 6.—The American Minister and Mrs. Clay have rented the De Rougemont house and are likely to entertain on a large scale this season.

Mrs. Justin Kellogg announces the engagement of her daughter, Marguerite, to Capt. Gotting of the German Navy, who is now stationed at Kiel.

Mrs. Francis Gallatin is going to return to New York next month.

DENIES CZAR WILL ABDICATE.

Russian Ambassador at London Says Rumors Are Unfounded.

LONDON, April 6.—Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, issued a statement to-day, saying there was absolutely no truth in the report that the Czar's abdication was imminent.

Major James E. B. Martin, Controller and Treasurer of the Household of Prince Christian, father of Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, to-day authorized a denial of the report of the engagement of the Princess to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. He declared it to be "absolutely without foundation."

TO TAKE CONRIED'S PLACE?

Herr von Possart Mentioned, but Metropolitan Director Isn't Worried.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 6.—It is reported here that Herr von Possart, formerly Director of the Munich Opera, has received an offer of the post of Director of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

Herr von Possart telegraphs that no such offer has "as yet" been made to him.

Mr. Conried, who spent the greater part of yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House, smiled when he heard of the rumor abroad that Herr von Possart might succeed him.

"There is absolutely nothing in it," he said. "It is well known that when I retire the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company loses its lease of the Opera House, as that lease is in my name. I have no thought of retiring for four years, and shall sail for Europe next Tuesday to make preparations for next season."

ARREST NEAR ROYAL YACHT.

Suspected Anarchist Caught as Queen Alexandra Reaches Toulon.

TOULON, April 6.—Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria arrived here today and went on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. King Edward arrived last night from Biarritz.

The police arrested a German on a small steamer near the royal yacht. The man, who could not explain his presence on the vessel, was detained on suspicion of being an Anarchist.

King Edward delayed the departure of the Royal yacht in order to visit the battleship Iéna, upon which the explosion of March 12 caused the loss of about 120 men. The King expressed the sincere sympathy of himself and Great Britain with the French Navy in this disaster. King Edward then went on board the Victoria and Albert, and the royal yacht sailed for Cartagena.

CARTAGENA, April 6.—Preparations for the reception of the royal visitors have been made on a magnificent scale. King Alfonso will reach here on Monday morning immediately before the arrival of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The visit of the latter will be of very short duration, owing to King Alfonso's anxiety concerning the condition of Queen Victoria, whose accouchement is expected soon.

LESS FRICTION IN MOROCCO.

Good Sign in Wireless Agreement—Sultan's Little Ruse.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 6.—An agreement between France, Germany, Great Britain, and Spain regarding the establishment of wireless telegraph stations in Morocco has been concluded.

The Foreign Office here is much gratified at the agreement, as it is the first sign of a practical entente between France and Germany over Morocco since the Algeciras Conference.

TANGIER, April 6.—Native couriers report that the Sultan has made public at Fez a declaration to the effect that Gen. Lautey and the French troops under his command occupied Oudja by his (the Sultan's) orders, with a view to the suppression of the Pretender.

Consequently, the Moors regard the intervention of France with indifference

SHE HAD NO CREDENTIALS.

Mr. Graves Explains Why Mrs. Von Claussen Was Not Presented.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 6.—The American Minister, Mr. Graves, in a letter to the newspapers published to-day, explains that he declined to present Mrs. Ida M. Von Claussen of New York to King Oscar because there was no evidence that she had any royal invitation or proper credentials.

The Swedish newspapers treat the incident with ridicule.

Mrs. Von Claussen, who is the daughter of Adolph Von Claussen, a retired merchant of New York, recently complained to the State Department at Washington that Minister Graves had refused to present her at the Court of King Oscar. The Minister in reply sent to the State Department the letters Mrs. Von Claussen wrote to him on the subject. The letters were subsequently published in the United States. Mrs. Von Claussen later gave further letters to the press.

Mrs. Von Claussen, who is one of the heirs of the Byrnes estate, assumed her maiden name after obtaining a divorce from her husband, Dr. William Francis Homan.

PLAN TO CURB NICARAGUA.

Five Nations Confer in Washington on Central American Peace.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Root and Mexican Ambassador Creel today decided that the time was ripe for concerted diplomatic action to terminate hostilities in Central America. Beyond moral suasion and earnest representations neither is willing to go, but all possible pressure will be brought to bear.

The appearance in Washington of Frederico Mejía, as a Minister from Salvador, with large powers, believed also to be authorized to speak for Honduras, seemed to afford the opportunity for diplomatic action here. Therefore, a series of conferences began early to-day at the State Department, which it is stated by the participants probably will lead to a peaceful settlement of the troubles, and, moreover, one that will endure longer than the few months that frequently mark the life of these Central American compacts. The basis for the agreement is yet to be defined.

Present at the conference were Assistant Secretary Bacon, Ambassador Creel of Mexico, and Ministers Calvo of Costa Rica, Mejía of Salvador, and Toledo Herrarte of Guatemala. A notable fact was the absence of the Nicaraguan Minister, Señor Corea.

It was suggested that the purpose of the conference was to frame an agreement for the future settlement of all disputes between Central American countries and then submit this to Nicaragua and request her adhesion, failing which that country would find itself standing alone among the Central American States. It is believed that a few days will bring about important developments and that either peace will be declared or a general war will follow with Nicaragua on one side and the remaining four States on the other.

"It is highly to the interests of the republics of Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala," said Mr. Mejía, "that peace should be brought about as soon as possible in order to avert the chance that the war may be extended into their respective domains. To that end the representatives of those countries here will do all they can. Meanwhile, those countries have found it expedient to mobilize troops on their respective frontiers. When I left home Salvador had about 2,500 men on the border, though it would be possible to increase that number to 25,000

AMERICANS AMONG KING'S HOSTESSES

Mrs. Baring, Mrs. Moore, and Consuelo Duchess of Manchester Entertain Him.

MRS. HARCOURT POPULAR

J. P. Morgan's Niece to Give a Series of Dinners in London—Lady Paget Again Entertaining.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 6.—The King has been good to the Americans at Biarritz this year. Ambassador Whitelaw Reid has dined with him several times, both as host and as guest. Mrs. Harold Baring, who has given some of the smartest parties at Biarritz this season, has entertained King Edward and has been entertained by him. Mrs. Moore of New York and Paris, who has been a good deal in his circle, has given several parties at which he was present, her last being a dinner for eixteen. At this dinner Sir Horace Rumbold was a guest. Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, has also been among the hostesses of royalty. Her cleverness and humor have always made her a favorite with the King. Her sister, Lady Lister Kaye, and Miss Yznaga are also prominent in society, but the Duchess rather outshines them.

Mr. Reid is quite restored to health, but will remain at Biarritz until April 20.

Many talk of Mrs. Glasgow as the coming hostess among Americans in London. She has spent two or three seasons here, either at Claridge's or in a house, and has entertained considerably, but not conspicuously. This year she will entertain in her own house, her husband having bought Lord Northcliffe's Berkeley Square property. She is now furnishing the house and expects soon to give her opening entertainment.

Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, J. Pierpont Morgan's niece, who was Miss Burns of New York, will give a series of dinners after the Easter recess of Parliament. Her husband, who has just become a member of the Cabinet, is extremely popular, and owes his popularity to no small extent to his tactful and charming wife. She is an invaluable aid to her husband in politics, and the Liberal Party looks to her to become one of its most influential hostesses.

Lady Paget is more energetic than ever since she is again able to go about. She is very lame still, but her lameness does not keep her from accepting invitations to dinners and luncheons, and she entertains a great deal in her home. She seems handsomer than ever, notwithstanding the suffering she has gone through. She is very busy just now collecting relics of James the First's time for the Jamestown Exhibition, and she has formed a committee of leading Americans in London to help her. Sir Arthur Paget is in the Riviera, Miss Leila Paget has been wintering in Ceylon.

J. Wadsworth Ritchie's marriage to Miss Daisy Hoare takes place on April 10 at Chesterton Church, Bicester. It will be a quiet affair, only the relatives and close friends of both sides having been invited. Miss Hoare is the daughter of C. T. Hoare of Bicknell, Bicester. Both families are well satisfied with the engagement. Mrs. Adair, the mother of Mr. Ritchie, will be present at the wedding. She is in much better health since her operation than for a long time before.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Richardson left London for New York a few days ago. They are great friends of First Secretary of Embassy Carter and spent a large part of their time during their stay in London with him.

The American Embassy was well nigh deserted during the Easter holidays. Mr. Carter went to Deal for the golf and took Grant Smith with him. Craig Wadsworth went to Paris. He had a very gay time with English and American friends and came back with a dreadful cold. Capt. Cloman, the military attaché, and Mrs Cloman, and Capt. Gibbons, the naval attaché, and Mrs. Gibbons went on a motor tour. Mrs. and Miss Carter went to the Continent. They are now in Paris, getting dresses for the London season, and are enjoying much social gayety. Miss Carter is as popular in Paris society as in London. She is regarded here as an extremely beautiful young woman. She was quite the prettiest girl at both Lady Dunleath's dance and at that given by Mrs. Herbert Gladstone just before Easter.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

ROME, April 6.—Regret is expressed in official circles at the fact that the continued indisposition of Queen Helena makes it impossible for her to receive Ambassador Griscom at present. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson have gone to Castel Porziano, on the seashore near Ostia, near which a royal hunting lodge is situated, and where King Victor Emmanuel will land on his return from Greece

KIEL, April 6.—The German cruiser Roon, which is to be one of the warships to represent Germany at the naval review in honor of the inauguration of the Jamestown Exposition, today received orders to sail on April 8 for Hampton Roads.

ROME, April 6.—Mgr. Baldassarri, Bishop of Imola, was received to-day by the Pope and Secretary of State Merry del Val, to whom he reported the result of the inquiries he had made regarding the miracles attributed to Pope Pius IX. for use in his beatification. The Bishop pointed out the political and religious influence which the canonization of the Pope, who was deposed from temporal power, would have throughout the world.

PARIS, April 6.—The limitation of armaments will be the subject of an interpellation of the Government at the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies, when M. de Pressense, Unified Socialist, will ask Foreign Minister Pichon to explain the instructions given to the representatives of France who are to attend the Peace Conference at The Hague.

TOULON, April 6.—All the torpedo boat destroyers here show signs of activity, and the squadron has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to go to Marseilles to carry the Corsican and Algerian mails in the event of the outbreak of the threatened seamen's strike.

PARIS, April 6.—The various Ministries intend to take severe measures against the authors of the violent manifesto of March 30, vilifying the action of the Government in refusing permission to the State employes to form trades unions, which was placarded throughout the city. Their dismissal from the service of the Government is expected.

SNOWFALL AT RACES ON BENNING COURSE

Pink Coat Steeplechase Taken by Ardette, but Essex Was Best Horse.

BILLIE HIBBS IN FORM

Finishes Easily in the Lead In Washington Nursery Stakes—Banker Heads Field.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—What was expected to be the banner day of the Spring meeting at Benning was spoiled by the unpleasant weather to-day. The air was raw and damp, and a cold wind swept the course and blew into the faces of the spectators in the stand. Before the horses went to the post in the last event snow began to fall, and the crowd went home through a storm, wet, cold, and in many cases miserable.

The race which a large proportion of the crowd went to see was the Chevy Chase Pink Coat Steeplechase, but it turned out to be a farce. Dion Kerr's Essex and Ardette were considered to have the race at their mercy. The other starter was Clarence Moore's Ordessu. Mr. Kerr declared to win with Ardette, on whom he had the mount; Robert Taylor, the Baltimore rider, being up on Essex, which was easily pounds the best horse. Ordessu and Ardette alternated in the lead to the last fence, where Ardette, under a hard drive, got a slight lead, which he maintained to the close.

The other feature of the card was the Washington Nursery, for two-year-olds, in which Woodcraft and George Howard's Billie Hibbs met again. The start was a poor one. Billie Hibbs shot across the field right after the barrier rose and out of the rest of the horses. He soon took a long lead and in the stretch came away in the easiest possible manner, winning in a gallop by half a dozen lengths. Summary.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for four-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Azelina, 91 pounds, (McCarty.) 18 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Anna Smith, 91, (Medlicott,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second; Jack McKeon, 98, (Henry,) 13 to 10, third. Time—1:29 3-5. Gentian and Ivanhoe also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Third running of the Washington Nursery Stakes, for two-year-olds, $1,000 added; four and one-half furlongs, old course. Billie Hibbs, 110 pounds, (L. Smith,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Gun Cotton, 107, (Alex.) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Woodcraft, 107, (Englander,) 2 to 1, third. Time—0:57 3-5. Dead Gone, Teaney of Courtesy, Matches Mary, Oredon, Bilfil, Easter Bell, and Landale also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Cobleskill, 99 pounds, (McDaniel,) 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Pins and Needles, 97, (Medlicott,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Grumbling Soph, 97, (Goldstein,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:30 3-5. Salt and Pepper, Water Bearer, Harlarb, Sheridan, I Am Trying, Wayside, Knockirby, Jobstown, Canvas, Isidor Hirsch, Millstone, and Lucy Strome also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Sixth running of the Chevy Chase Hunters' Steeplechase, for five-year-olds and upward, owned by members of recognized hunting clubs; about two miles and a half over the full course. Liverpool Jim, 152, (Ardette,) 161 pounds, (Dion Kerr,) 1 to 10 and out, won; Essex, 154, (Mr. Taylor,) 1 to 10 and out, second; Ordessu, 154, (Mr. Leith,) 8 to 1, third. Time—5:39.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs, old course. Lady Isabel, 102 pounds, (J. Johnson,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, won; Queen's Guard, 104, (McDaniel,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; Blember, 99, (Hennessy,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:56 4-5. Senator Barrett and May Time also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and 100 yards, old course. Banker, 110 pounds, (Mountain,) 3 to 2 and 2 to 5, won; Water Dog, 103, (J. Johnson,) 3 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Betsy Binford, 84, (Mahon,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Blue Buck also ran.

"Horses in Training" for 1907.

"Horses in Training" for 1907, the annual record of training statistics, compiled by M. A. Buck, editor of the Jockey Club's official newspaper, The Racing Calendar, has been issued for the coming turf year. The names, ages, and pedigrees of more than 4,500 race horses in training are included, in alphabetical order, in the book, together with full data of 693 separate racing stables, under the names of the owners, with trainers and jockeys added. Other features of the book are all registered names for two-year-olds of 1907, the rules of racing, scale of weights records for important stakes, racing dates for 1907, and the fastest time records.

New Orleans Steeplechaser Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 6.—Gould, a steeplechase horse, which has won many races here, broke his leg while taking one of the jumps in the long course steeplechase at City Park to-day. He was destroyed.

The Lyric Handicap, $1,000 added, was won by Lancastrian, the favorite, by about six lengths. The fifth race furnished a great finish, three horses crossing the line heads apart. Posing, who had the rail, won.

Rapid Water's Handicap.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6.—Rapid Water gained an easy victory over a clever field in the Rose of Ormonde Handicap, the feature to-day at Oakland. Vox Populi was the favorite throughout the betting, but was beaten when he came in for strong support. Ruby led most of the way, but Rapid Water passed her in the stretch. Braggart took the Morenda Handicap for two-year-olds. Thirty-four regular and two field books drew in, which is a record for Oakland.

"MIDDIES" WIN BOAT RACE.

Score Hollow Victory Over the Georgetown Eight on the Severn.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 6.—The eight-oared crew of the Naval Cadets to-day scored an easy victory over the Georgetown University eight in the first boat race of the Middies' schedule for the season. They pulled away from the Washington University boys and won by six lengths over the two-mile course. The time was slow for the distance and far behind the record, but the conditions were so unpropitious that there was ample excuse for the poor showing in the matter of time.

There was a cold wind blowing in from the sea that made good rowing difficult at best, and bucking the current, it whipped up a choppy sea that was disconcerting. It was impossible to row smoothly under the circumstances, and the Middies, more accustomed to the vagaries of the course than their college rivals, had decided advantage. The University boys were severely blown by their efforts, but the Middies finished apparently as strong as they had started the race.

The official time for the distance was 11 minutes and 51 seconds, while the record for the course is 9 minutes and 30 seconds.

The Cadets are confident that their crew will get permission to race at Poughkeepsie in the big inter-collegiate regatta on the Hudson for the first time in the history of rowing at the Academy. Their confidence is based on a practical pledge that, provided they make an especially good showing against Yale and Columbia in the two races to be rowed, they will be allowed to remain out of the Summer cruise and race in the Hudson regatta.

Yachts and Yachtsmen.

E. J. Steiner's new cruising motor boat Wanderlust, which was launched early in the week at Morris Heights, will be ready for delivery in two weeks and will be a notable addition to the fleet of the Motor Boat Club of America. She is 68 feet over all in length, with 12 feet beam and 3½ feet draught. The owner's stateroom forward is commodious and fitted in white mahogany. The motor is a 60 horse power four-cylinder gasoline engine.

The committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay having in charge the development of the dory class during the coming season have had a design prepared by C. D. Mabrey for a boat to cost complete $225. The boat is a non-capsizable type, with 260 feet sail area, rigged to be readily handled from the tiller and is expected to be speedy. The price includes spars, sails, oars, anchors, cables, and all other fittings. Two boats from the design are already ordered, and it is expected that with the boats building from other designs there will be at least a dozen new dories on the Lower Bay.

George Higgin's 30-foot yawl, building from Small Brothers' design, will probably be entered in the 400-mile race of the Harlem Yacht Club over the course from City Island around Montauk Point and the Northeast Lightship off Cape May and back to Gravesend Bay for the Brooklyn Yacht Club Challenge Cup.

The dates for the races for the Quincy Challenge Cup have been fixed for Aug. 12, 13, and 14, and will be confined to sonderklasse boats that remain on this side after the trial races for the selection of the American team to go to Kiel.

Morgan Barney has an order for a 91-foot gasoline cruiser for W. H. Briggs to be named the Elarsy. It will be built at Baylee's Fort Jefferson yard.

MEADOW BROOK'S SWIFT RUN.

Mrs. Ladenburg and Misses Mills and Bryce Finish with Hounds.

A goodly number of hunters started yesterday afternoon in the Meadow Brook Hunt Club's run over the fields and hills of Eastern Naesau and Western Suffolk Counties. But only eleven of the starters finished, the horses of the others having become winded because of the swift pace. Notwithstanding the fast pace, however, all three of the women entrants finished well in the front. These were Miss Gladys Mills, Miss Cornelia Bryce, and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg.

The hounds were released on the Terrahan farm, in Woodbury. They took the scent of the drag at once and followed it at a pace that sent the blood swiftly through the veins of the eager hunters. The ground was firmer, the air was cooler, and conditions better than during the last hunt.

Every one entered with zest into the difficult task of following the hounds over a rough country full of fences. But the forty-odd jumps were taken without a single cropper, and, while the winding of their hunters compelled some of the riders to abandon the chase at the first check, which occurred at Dix Hills, the run was considered a successful one.

Those who finished were the women riders named and W. C. Hayes, J. P. Grace, W. Scott Cameron, Singleton Van Schaick, H. A. Drier, Samuel Willets, M. F. H., and the two whips, William Davy and William Hayden.

The programme for this week includes the following meets: Tuesday, 3:30 P. M., Horsefields Pons, Herricks, near Hyde Park; Thursday, 3:30 P. M., Plain Edge Church, Jerusalem; Saturday, 3:15 P. M., depot at Roslyn.

Efforts are being made to have two live fox hunts Wednesday and Friday of this week.

CRESCENT WINS AT LACROSSE

Columbia University Players Easily Defeated by Amateur Champions.

The Crescent Athletic Club lacrosse team had no trouble in winning from the representatives of Columbia University yesterday, at Bay Ridge, the score being 7 to 1. It was the first game that the amateur champions of the United States had appeared in this season, and the contest was also the maiden effort of the Morningside students in an actual conflict. Both teams showed a lack of practice, the Crescents, with their patched-up aggregation, performing far below their usual ability. The Varsity boys were energetic, but in checking and throwing were weak. The Crescents took advantage of all the errors of their opponents and wound up the game with a substantial victory. In the first half they scored three goals to nothing. The line-up:

Crescent A. C., 7.	Position.	Columbia, 1.
Rose	Goal	Bangs, Trott
Allan	Point	Trott, Sellen
Doyle	Cover point	Turpin
Dobby	First defense	Baum
Kelley	Second defense	Lisman
Liffiton	Third defense	Friedman
V. Kennedy	Centre	Meltzer
Dr. Madden	Third attack	Highman
Gladner	Second attack	Golden
D. Kennedy	First attack	Renner
O'Rourke	Outside home	McKinlay
Simpson	Inside home	McOil

Goals—Simpson, (2,) Gladner, (1,) O'Rourke (1,) V. Kennedy, (1,) D. Kennedy, (1,) Renner, (1.) Referee—Robert J. Wall. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Stevens Scores at Lacrosse.

In a fast game of lacrosse Stevens Institute defeated the New York Lacrosse Club yesterday at Hoboken by the score of 4 to 1, which would have been much larger but for the fine work of Briner.

All of Stevens's scoring was done in the first half, Starzenski making the first goal directly after the face off. After several futile attempts to shoot past Briner, Wiley finally made the second goal. At the end of the half two more goals were added by Spencer and Drinkwater.

In the second half the New York Lacrosse Club men took a brace and Stevens was unable to score, while Hughes made the only tally for the New York Lacrosse Club. The line-up:

N. Y. L. C.	Position.	Stevens.
Briner	Goal	Sturken
Steinert	Point	Van Bueren
Rugge	Cover point	Demereat
Gutsgell	First defense	Youmans
Hughes	Second defense	Helms
Jacobi	Third defense	Correa
Foran	Centre	McGarrey
Collins	Third attack	Spencer
Hickok	Second attack	Roberts
Sauqui	First defense	Starzenski
Moran	Outside home	Wiley
Berry	Inside home	Drinkwater

Goals—Starzenski, Wiley, Spencer, Drinkwater, Hughes. Referee—Mr. Davis, Stevens. Goal umpires—Mr. Norris, Stevens; Mr. Rosenkrantz, New York Lacrosse Club. Timekeepers—Mr. Shuck, Stevens; Mr. Innies, New York Lacrosse Club. Time of game—Twenty-five and twenty minute halves. Forty-five minutes.

C. C. N. Y. Lacrosse Team Shut Out.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—The Mount Washington lacrosse team defeated the College of the City of New York this afternoon, 9 to 0. The victory was a great one for the mountaineers, as it was the first game of the season, while the visitors have been playing for some time with the best clubs in the East. Mount Washington excelled in speed, stick, and team work, but especially in agility in dodging, passing, and shooting. The first half was played very well by the New Yorkers, but they could not keep up to the pace set by the local team. The most spectacular feature was a run by Hudgins.

WOOD TAKES GOLF MEDAL.

Defeats Herreshoff in Final by Three Strokes at Medal Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 6.—Warren K. Wood of Homewood won the gold medal to-day in the annual united North and South amateur golf championship tournament, defeating Fred Herreshoff of Garden City in the final 36-hole medal play by three strokes. The professional tournament resulted in a victory of Alexander Ross after he had tied with Donald J. Ross at 152 for the 36 holes. Wood's winning score was 157 and Herreshoff's 160. The cards of the two amateurs follow:

Warren K. Wood—Morning:									
Out	5	5	5	3	4	3	5	2	4—36
In	4	3	4	4	7	5	7	3	6—43—79
Warren K. Wood—Afternoon:									
Out	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	3	4—38
In	4	3	5	4	4	6	4	4	4—40—78—157
Fred Herreshoff—Morning:									
Out	5	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	5—36
In	3	3	4	7	6	4	6	3	4—40—76
Fred Herreshoff—Afternoon:									
Out	8	5	4	6	4	4	4	4	4—48
In	4	4	5	3	6	5	6	4	4—41—84—160

Herreshoff won the driving contest for the Marten trophy with drives of 252, 292, and 261 yards, a total of 805 yards and an average of 268. Wood was second, and C. West Taintor third.

J. F. Shanley, Jr., Leads Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 6.—John F. Shanley, Jr., of the Deal Country Club, won the weekly handicap event at the Lakewood Country Club to-day with a net score of 78. With E. L. De Forest he also showed the best gross total. The summary:

J. F. Shanley, Jr., 88, 10—78; H. B. McClellan, 96, 16—80; Mrs. A. E. Hedstrom, 102, 22—80; E. L. De Forest, 88, 7—81; H. A. James, 97, 16—81; P. S. P. Randolph, 97, 16—81; Jasper Lynch, 90, 8—82; H. D. Morrison, 99, 16—83; F. Rhinelander, 99, 16—83; R. W. Houghton, 98, 14—84; A. E. Hedstrom, 90, 10—86; A. W. Black, 101, 15—86; J. F. Shanley, Sr., 102, 15—84; A. J. McClure, 97, 10—87; L. Kerr, 102, 14—88; Mrs. F. A. Potte, 118, 24—89.

Bogey Golf at Dyker Meadow.

Nearly thirty members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club took part in the first regular club handicap in the present series of the season's events yesterday on the Brooklyn links, near Fort Hamilton. It was an 18-hole bogey match and resulted in a tie between J. F. Bartle and F. W. Shibley, each of whom played the course in 94 and finished 6 down. Amoe T. Dwight made the lowest gross score, 89 strokes. The leaders were:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Holes Down.
J. F. Bartle	94	8	6
F. W. Shibley	94	7	6
E. B. Melton	93	4	8
Frederick J. Phillips	91	4	9
A. T. Dwight	89	8	11
J. E. Way	93	1	11

The first monthly club handicap will be played next Saturday.

Chess Match Adjourned.

The fifteenth game of the championship chess match between Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Frank J. Marshall was begun at the Everett House, Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon and was adjourned after thirty-one moves, to be resumed to-morrow afternoon at the same place.

FENCERS QUALIFY FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

New York Club Scores Greatest Number of Preliminary Bouts.

THREE EVENTS DECIDED

Turn Verein and N. Y. A. C. Get Representatives on Teams for Foils and Dueling Swords.

Some sharply contested bouts were witnessed last night at the Fencers' Club in Windsor Arcade, when the contestants for the National fencing championships competed in the preliminary bouts to pick the eligibles for the National tournament, to be held in this city on April 26 and 27 at the New York Athletic Club. Ten men fenced for the honor of being selected on the team for foils, while the dueling sword event brought out eight swordsmen, the entries being exceptionally large, as only the best fencers in the respective districts try for championship positions.

The Fencers' Club came out of the contests with the chief honors. L. Lage, who is also the leading Columbia fencer, and G. H. Breed won positions on both the foils and dueling swords teams, Lage leading the contestants in foils, winning four bouts, while Breed got three. The New York Athletic Club got one representative on the foils team, V. Curti, and the New York Turn Verein also got one, Paul Bainbridge. These four men were all who qualified in foils, and but three qualified in dueling swords, Paul Benzenberg of the Turn Verein being the third man. The contestants for the different teams and the results of the bouts are:

Foils.—F. Lage, G. H. Breed, H. A. Hirsch, L. C. Curran, Fencers' Club; V. Curti, New York A. C.; Paul Bainbridge, G. Reinherr, Paul Benzenberg, New York Turn Verein; G. T. Conti, Internestimal Fencers' Club; Emil Glaser, unattached.

Dueling Swords.—G. H. Breed, Dr. G. A. Lawrence, F. Lage, J. De Costa, Fencers' Club; Paul Benzenberg, New York Turn Verein; Dr. S. N. McCullagh, V. Conti, New York A. C.; Emil Glaser, unattached.

Sabre.—Dr. G. A. Lawrence, Fencers' Club, Emil Glaser, unattached.

Foils.—Lage defeated Curti, Reinherr defeated Hirsch, Lage defeated Curran, Curti defeated Hirsch, Benzenberg defeated Glaser, Reinherr defeated Curran, Breed defeated Conti, Lage defeated Hirsch, Bainbridge defeated Glaser, Benzenberg defeated Breed, Curti defeated Curran, Bainbridge defeated Conti, Lage defeated Reinherr, Bread defeated Glaser, Curran defeated Hirsch, Curti defeated Reinherr, Benzenberg defeated Bainbridge, Curti defeated Glaser, Breed defeated Bainbridge, Conti defeated Banzenberg.

Total—Lage, 4; Curti, 3; Breed, 3; Bainbridge, 3; Reinherr, 2; Benzenberg, 2; Conti, 2; Curran, 1.

Dueling Swords.—Renzenberg beat Breed, Lawrence, McCullagh, Corti, Glaser, and de Costa; Lage defeated Benzenberg, McCullegh, Curti, Glaser, and de Costa; Breed defeated Lawrence, Glaser, Corti, de Costa; Lawrence defeated Lage, McCullagh, Glaser, and de Costa; McCullagh defeated Breed, Glaser, and de Costa; Glaser defeated de Costa.

Total—Benzenberg, 6; Lage, 5; Breed, 5; Lawrence, 4; McCullagh, 3; Curti, 3; Glaser, 1.

Sabres.—Dr. Lawrence defeated Glaser. Those who qualified in the different events were:

Foils.—Lage, Curti, Breed, Bainbridge, W. D. Lyon eligible without competition.

Dueling Swords.—Breed, Benzenberg, Lage, Sabres.—Dr. Lawrence, H. Johnson, A. J. Anderson, and T. J. Byrne, New York Athletic Club, eligible without competition.

WOMEN'S TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

Miss Sutton Will Play in Indoor Tennis Tournament Here.

Miss May Sutton, the California girl who in 1905 won the English lawn tennis championship, is to again play in this city. She is scheduled for the most important contests of the series of indoor tournaments at the St. Nicholas Rink. The meeting will begin next Thursday, April 11, and continue until Thursday, May 2.

But sharing the importance of the appearance of Miss Sutton comes the revealing of plans for international matches with Englishwomen. The American champion is again to make a conquest of the foremost titular meetings of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

It now appears likely that a team of American women may invade the English courts, captained by Miss Sutton. All of the women whose names are coupled with this project will be competitors in the indoor matches about to begin. The list includes Miss Helen Homans, the National champion; Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, four times winner of the National honors; Mrs. Barger-Wallach, the runner-up of last year, and Miss Marion Fenno. The St. Nicholas tournaments are being conducted by Mrs. Barger-Wallach, and according to those who are conversant with the proposed plans the final of this indoor series will virtually be a singles tournament to decide upon the make-up of an American woman's lawn tennis team.

It has been rumored for some time that there was a probability of two or three of this group of players accompanying Miss May Sutton abroad this year, since the plans for the international cup matches between the English and American women had apparently fallen through for the season of 1907. The intention of such an American invasion was to more firmly cement the cordial relations existing between the players of the two countries, and to make certain of English women coming over either the latter part of the season at hand, or at least to accompany the famous Doherty brothers, who are scheduled to play upon American courts during the season of 1908.

Champion Tennis Player Weds.

LONDON, April 6.—Miss D. K. Douglass, champion lawn tennis (singles) player, was married at Ealing this afternoon to R. L. Chambers. It is expected that the champion will not defend the title this year, which will deprive May Sutton of California of the chance of playing a rubber match with the English expert, who was beaten by Miss Sutton in 1905, but who wrested the championship from the American in 1906.

Brooklyn's New Tennis Tourney.

The first big tennis championship tournament of the season will be played on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club in Brooklyn on May 20 and the following days. The event, which is a new one, will be for the championship of Long Island. The Eagle cup, which will be held by the winner of the tournament, must be won three times before becoming the property of any player. Among the entrants are Frederick G. Alexander, Frederick B. Alexander, T. R. Pell, Raymond Little, A. B. Westfall, Wylie C. Grant, and Charles Bull, Jr. It is the initial tourney of the season, and will be followed by the metropolitan championship series, and every effort will be made to secure a record-breaking list of entries.

SCHOOLBOYS RACE IN TANK.

Elementary Lads Hold First Meet In the Interior Baths.

The boys of the elementary schools of Greater New York participated in their first swimming meet yesterday morning, and showed a proficiency that surprised quite a large number of spectators, especially the experts who watched the youngsters closely. The races were decided at the Interior Baths, 232 West Sixtieth Street, the pool being 60 feet long and 30 feet wide. The events were divided into classes according to weight, and the finishes generally were very exciting. Two victories were carried off by School No. 6 of Manhattan, while No. 128 of Bath Beach was the runner-up upon two occasions. The young swimmers fairly reveled in the sport, and when it was all over were anxious for more. Summaries:

80-Pound Class.—Twenty Yards—Won by Bourgognon, No. 77; Marcia, No. 87, Bronx, second; Shapiro, No. 109, Manattan, third; Pierce, No. 166, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:15 2-5.

95-Pound Class.—Forty Yards—Won by McAuliffe, No. 6, Manhattan; Webb, No. 129, Brooklyn, second; Barretto, No. 27, Manhattan, third. Diechna, No. 6, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:30.

115-Pound Class.—Sixty Yards—Won by McDonough, No. 6, Manhattan; Ruth, No. 128, Brooklyn second; Lurch, No. 70, Manhattan, third. Barberie, No. 128, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:48 2-5.

Unlimited Class.—Won by McLaughlin, No. 87, Manhattan, Vandusen, No. 128, Brooklyn, second; Behring, No. 24, Manhattan, third; Kelley, No. 128, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:57.

Relay Race, teams of four, each boy to swim forty yards.—Won by No. 77, Manhattan; No. 3, Brooklyn second; No. 44, Manhattan, third; No. 87, Bronx, fourth. Time—2:07 4-5. Referee—Mr. Wilson of physical department of Stuyvesant High School.

NEW YORK A. C. LADIES' DAY.

Brilliant Throng Entertained at Home of the "Mercury Foot."

Athletically inclined young women and those whose interest takes the form of mere applauding thronged the clubhouse of the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon. The occasion of their visit was the fifty-ninth ladies' day of the "Mercury Foot" organization, and the big house was turned into a veritable bower. The women vied with the decorations in the colors of their elaborate gowns, and they wandered from the aquatic sports in the swimming tank in the basement, through the musical entertainment provided on the café floor to the vaudeville show that held the stage in the gymnasium. By those who had witnessed many ladies' days it was declared that in every respect the assemblage was the most brilliant that had ever filled the house at Central Park South and Sixth Avenue.

The only real athletic features were those of the swimmers in the tank. Here C. M. Daniels, the athlete who has the record-creating habit well developed, failed to accomplish his usual trick to the disappointment of the attending spectators. Daniels endeavored to create a new record for the 100 yards. He now holds the record of 58 seconds, but his time yesterday was 59 4-5 seconds. The one thing which the women could not understand was how Daniels was enabled to swim at all with his head under water all the time, the peculiar feature of the crawl stroke. Actually this is not so, but it appeared to be to the wonderment of the fair spectators. Daniels also competed in the relay race, but fouled, so that the opposing team won.

Tilting contests, sack races, and exhibitions in fancy swimming by Gus Sundstrom filled out the programme with novel and amusing features. There was an abundance of dash and vivacity about it from start to finish that evoked a full measure of applause. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by John Lawrence, (9 seconds;) N. C. Manley, (13 seconds,) second. Time—1:06 4-5. Second Heat—Won by E. H. Trubenbach, (23 seconds;) John Ruddy, (17 seconds,) second. Time—1:00 3-5. Final Heat.—Won by E. H. Trubenbach, (23 seconds;) John Lawrence, (9 seconds,) second. Time—1:18 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Contest C. M. Daniels for new record.—Won by C. D. Trubenhach, (8 seconds;) C. M. Daniels, (scratch,) second. Time—0:59 4-5.

50-Yard Dash, for Members' Sons.—First Heat—Won by H. C. Jones, (10 seconds;) A. De Lacey, (scratch,) second. Time—0:43 4-5. Second Heat—Won by J. J. Couchois, (7 seconds;) F. McAuliffe, (4 seconds,) second. Time—0:42 4-5. Final Heat—Won by J. J. Couchois, (7 seconds;) H. C. Jones, (10 seconds,) second; F. McAuliffe, (4 seconds,) third. Time—0:39.

50-Yard Dash, Back Stroke Against Time.—Otto Wahle swam the distance. Time—0:42.

50-Yard Dash, Challenge Race for Members' Sons.—Won by C. Le Roy, (6 seconds;) H. A. Aldrich, (scratch,) second. Time—0:33 2-5.

25-Yard Sack Race.—Won by Joseph Ruddy, W. B. Gnodwin second. Time—0:45 2-5.

Tilting Contest.—Final Heat—Won by C. D. Trubenbach, (black horse,) defeating Joseph Spencer, (white horse.) Time—6:07 2-5.

250-Yard Relay Race.—Won by second team, E. H. Trubenbach, David Hesser, E. H. Wenck, Jr., W. B. Goodwin, and C. D. Trubenbach; first team, H. Winship, L. Manley, N. C. Manley, Joseph Spencer, and C. M. Daniels, second. Time not taken.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Walter Lee and Joseph Ruddy. No decision.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Camerons Take First Cup Tie Match by Beating Staten Island.

The Cameron football eleven, champions of this city, defeated the Staten Island Cricket Club eleven in the opening round of the "cup tie" series by the score of 1 goal to none, at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. Line-up:

Camerons, 1.	Position.	Staten Island, 0.
Ensor	Goal	Van der See
Guthrie	Right back	Sindall
Pierson	Left back	Wagner
Clark	Right half back	Jenkins
Slater	Centre half back	Smith
Ewen	Left half back	Van de Wild
Isaacs	Outside right	Whitelaw
Hastings	Inside right	Van Kirk
Cameron	Centre forward	Stenthal
Hogan	Inside left	Van Laar
Goodman	Outside left	Humble

Goal—Hogan. Referee—H. Flay. Robert Burns Field Club. Linesmen—J. McQuinn and J. Hunter. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

The Boys' Club of New York and the Freebooters of Flushing also met in the cup tie series at Flushing, and the Boys' Club won by the score of 6 goals to 0. Only one goal was tallied in the first half, by Santer, but in the second period five more were added, the visitors scoring almost at will. Kessler, Banning, Henzing, and Ledgard were successful in beating Flushing's home custodian. Line-up:

Boys' Club, 6.	Position.	Freebooters, 0.
Smolick	Goal	Sander
Kessler	Right back	H. Catty
Rouss	Left back	Hill
Mutter	Right half back	Rose
Oakley	Centre half back	Brown
Hunting	Left half back	Littlejohns
Lelliott	Outside right	J. Catty
Benning	Inside right	J. W. Catty
Ledgard	Centre forward	Pierson
Santer	Inside left	Power
Esposito	Outside left	Hamer

Goals—Santer, Kessler, Banning, Ledgard, (2.) Referee—Mr. Green. Linesmen—F. H. Tabor and Mr. Hamer. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

The team of the Brooklyn Football Club, which practically drew a bye in the series because of the withdrawal of the Crescent Athletic Club team, will play the Camerons in the second round at Van Cortlandt Park next Saturday.

The West Hudson eleven of Newark defeated the New York Thistles by the score of 8 goals to 2 at Ontario Field, in a championship game of the Metropolitan Association Football League. Line-up:

N. Y. Thistles, 2.	Position.	W. Hudsons, 3.
Burgess	Goal	Hanlon
Rennie	Right back	Brockey
McNeill	Left back	Kettles
Shanks	Right half back	Chrystis
Farquar	Centre half back	Hackett
Hutchinson	Left half back	Dean
Colville	Outside right	Knowles
Marshall	Inside right	Gorman
Dudgeon	Centre forward	Lenox
Hornsby	Inside left	Miller
Craig	Outside left	Smith

Goals—Colville, Marshall, Dean, Gorman, Lenox. Referee—A. Forsyth and A. Kenworthy. Time of game—Forty-five-minute halves.

Another game in the series of the Metropolitan League took place at 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, where the Caledonians of this city were pitted against the Hollywood Inn eleven of Yonkers, the latter winning by the score of 2 goals to 1. Line-up:

Caledonians, 1.	Position.	Hollywood Inn, 2.
Extance	Goal	McArdle
Neill	Right back	Ovens
Caldwell	Left back	Barclay
Taylor	Right half back	Grumming
Gordon	Centre half back	Bryden
Murrell	Left half back	Wiley
Tait	Outside right	D. Christie
Foull	Inside right	Cooper
Phillips	Centre forward	Salmond
Martin	Inside left	Woode
Wilson	Outside left	S. A. Christie

Goals—Faull, D. Christie, Salmond. Referee—W. Inglis. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Two school socker teams under the colors of the Prospect Athletic Club and the Atlas Athletic Club played in Flatbush yesterday afternoon, the result, after a well-contested match, being in favor of the Prospect players. Line-up:

Prospect A. C., 3.	Position.	Atlas A. C., 2.
Mille	Goal	Donaldson
McAuliffe	Right back	Gillispie
Clark	Left back	Wren
Paterson	Right half back	Vincent
Byrne	Centre half back	Marshall
McMahon	Left half back	Dash
Ferguson	Right wing	Ward
Timmons	Inside right	Atkinson
Pratt	Centre forward	McNomee
Arthur	Inside left	James
Grimes	Outside left	Monahan

Goals—Timmons, Pratt, Arthur, McNomee. Referee—Philip Hendricks. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Wales Takes "Soccer" Championship.

NEWCASTLE, England, April 6.—The final game in the International Association football series was played here to-day between England and Scotland, and resulted in a draw, the score standing 1 to 1. Wales thus takes the championship for the first time in the history of these matches. An enormous crowd of people witnessed the game, it being calculated that 30,000 persons came here from Scotland alone.

Taylor to Try for World's Record.

J. B. Taylor, the famous University of Pennsylvania runner, expects to run in the world's Olympic championships to be held in England. Two years ago, while a freshman in Pennsylvania, Taylor toured England, but the climatic conditions did not agree with him because he competed two days after landing from a stormy trip on the ocean. This upset the Red and Blue runner, and while he recovered just before he left and did some remarkable running, he failed to show his real form. Taylor now holds the intercollegiate record for a quarter of a mile, and in his next race with Harry Hillman of the New York Athletic Club he expects to create a new mark for 600 yards, but his desiree most of all to break the quarter-mile record, held by M. W. Long, of 0:47, made on Oct. 7, 1900. After the intercollegiate meeting the race with Hillman and the tour to the Olympic championships he expects to try for Long's record. He will have the pick of the Pennsylvania team to work with, and will attempt to beat the world's record for a quarter of a mile.

James Fay's Entire Collection of Antiques

Rare old pieces of Mahogany, Rosewood, English Oak. Adams's Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. Suits in Aubusson.

Oil Paintings, Bronzes, China, Brocades, Sheffield Plate, etc.

Will be Sold at Auction April 15th and following days

At 43-45 West 42nd Street,

Exhibition, April 8th to 13th,

BENJAMIN A. WISE, Auctioneer

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER FROM APRIL 7 TO 18.

New L'd'n.	Will. Point.	S. Hook.	Gov. Isl'd.
A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
4:35 5:22	6:19 7:13	2:53 3:32	8:11 4:10
5:42 6:29	7:39 8:22	4:05 4:23	4:27 5:17
12:37 1:06	8:45 9:18	5:09 5:45	5:31 6:09
1:31 1:52	9:41 10:04	6:03 6:33	6:26 6:56
2:20 2:35	10:30 10:48	6:58 7:10	7:14 7:37
3:06 3:17	11:14 11:28	7:37 7:57	7:57 8:16
3:50 3:58	11:58	8:20 8:27	8:37 8:52

The employes of the Hecla Iron Works have organized a fishing club, and will have their first trip on Sunday, April 28, on the motor yacht Viola from the New Hotel Canarsie landing.

Blackfish begin to bite about the middle of April. The early fish are usually small, especially in the bays. In May the big ones begin to put in an appearance. Among the best blackfish locations are Seabright, Iberia Wreck, Black Marrion, Wreck, and the Stona Pile.

The Gee Whiz Club of Canarsie has organized for the season, and a committee has been appointed to arrange sailing dates.

The Newark Belt Club has been permanently organized with George A. Endersby, President; Charlee K. Kenyon, Vice President, and S. T. Mapes, Secretary and Treasurer.

Eels are coming from the mud, and a good season is to prospect. Catching eels is an important industry.

Surf-casting for striped Rockaway Beach has been fairly good. Codfish have been caught in numbers. John Suthgardt and James McMahon caught five codfish, some conger eels, and flounders in three hours last week.

The Charles Bronni Fishing Club has chartered the motor yacht Sophia Harms for another season and has arranged the following schedule:—April 28, May 26, June 30, July 28, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, Oct. 27, and Nov. 24.

Thirty-six shad were caught in a net at Lawrence Harbor, N. J. There is no law governing shad fishing in that bay.

J. F. Forrester, Ed Johnson, E. D. Burch, and L. Whidman caught eighty-three flounders in Broad Channel last week. The cold weather drove them back to New York.

The bill to change the trout season in Litchfield County Conn., from April 1 and July 1 to April 15 and July 15 is likely to pass the Connecticut Legislature. The bill is designed to improve fishing by giving the fish two weeks extra to mature.

The Acme Fishing Club has elected the following officers: President—John Anderson; Treasurer—G. G. Goepfert; Secretary—John Neu; Captain—John Andres; Mate—H. Erath, and Sergeant at Arms—Henry Schell. The club has chartered the Rosabelle for fifte

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Edward H. Harriman's purchase of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street was the only event of the week in the real estate market which afforded much relief from the generally routine character of current trading. As to the outlook for the immediate future, one hears in brokers and operators' offices two widely divergent sets of opinions. On the one hand are those who say that for all property to be classed in any way as desirable owners are still stiff in their prices to a degree not calculated to promote any great activity. The general complaint of brokers just at present is that they are compelled to spend too much time in trying to get $300,000 for $200,000 properties. As against this, the President of one of the largest operating companies said last week in the course of conversation that he had submitted to him within a few days more properties with reasonable prices attached to them than at any time in several months. There is, of course, nothing to indicate any general recession in value or to support the belief expressed in some quarters that "real estate has got to come down," but the fact that some owners for one reason or another are showing a disposition to modify their expectations a little may lead to some increase in business during the next few weeks.

Recent developments on Fifth Avenue having made it practically certain that business will soon reach Fifty-first Street, Mr. Harriman's purchase of the northeast corner at Fifty-second Street came as a genuine surprise, while those who recalled that this property had been bought successively by the late James Henry Smith and Commodore Bourne as the site for a fine residence were somewhat skeptical as to the announcement that Mr. Harriman will build there. This plot, however, thanks to the Vanderbilt holdings, is reasonably sure to be free from any very close encroachment by business—at least beyond the time when this topic will be a matter of any very deep concern to Mr. Harriman—and another handsome mansion will probably be erected in the near future to complete the imposing group on the four corners at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

The sale of the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street for improvement with a twelve-story co-operative apartment house was only another indication of the rapidly increasing popularity of structures of that type. Having had its earliest trials in the studio apartment houses, the success of this idea seems now to have been fully demonstrated with regard to high-class apartments for general use and without special features. Its application to the middle and possibly the cheaper grades of multiple housings promises to be one of the interesting real estate problems of the next few years.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for the Madison Square Mortgage Company 42 East Twenty-second Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20.6 by 100, adjoining the Bank for Savings on the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue.

New Brunswick Building Leased.

Gilsey, Havemeyer & Jenney have leased for the Brunswick Site Company to Henry Corn and the Improved Property Holding Company, through Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., the Brunswick Building, a twelve-story store and office structure, occupying the block front on its east side of Fifth Avenue, from Madison Square to Twenty-seventh Street, on plot 197.6 by 157.6. The lease is for a term of twenty-one years beginning May 1, at a total rental for the term of $5,250,000.

L. Wells, H. Freud, and M. Reinhart have leased to the Renard Millinery Company, for a term of years, at an annual rental of $45,000, the building 14 West Twenty-third Street, together with the stores in the ten-story building 3, 5, and 7 West Twenty-second Street.

Bradhurst Avenue Corner Sold.

The Strange & Slawson Company has resold the plot, 120 by 100, at the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and 152d Street, to the Palisade Building Company.

George F. Picken has sold for James C. Crawford 138 West 118th Street, a three-story dwelling 17 by 53 by 100.

The Strange & Slawson Company has bought 533 and 535 West 159th Street, a three-story dwelling on plot 53 by 99.11.

Lease at 3 Nassau Street.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have leased to M. L. Morgenthau, proprietor of the Mirror Candy Stores, the ground floor at 3 Nassau Street, in the Stevens Building, which forms an "L" around the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau Streets.

Deal for Lexington Avenue Corner.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for Charles A. Stein the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixtieth Street, a five-story flat, with seven stores, on lot 100.5 by 25.

Tenants for Downtown Buildings.

George F. Picken has leased for the Mercantile National Bank the ground floor of the building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Park Place, to B. H. Kaufman.

Brill Brothers have taken a twenty-one years' lease of the five-story building 170 Fulton Street, 33.2 by 77, adjoining the site bought recently by the New York Law School.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased, in the new ten-story Chapel Court Building now being erected by Charles A. Schieren at 61 to 65 Cliff Street, the first loft to Louis Weiss for ten years and the second loft to the C. E. Sheppard Company for the same term. This building is now all rented. The Noyes Company also negotiated the recent lease of the six-story building to be erected at 142 Fulton Street by the Auchmuty estate.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased the building 23 Frankfort Street to John F. Egert; also, 250 Water Street to Rizzio & Son; also, the store and basements at 94 John Street to the Hall Manufacturing Company.

Tenth and Eleventh Avenue Deals.

John J. Boylan has sold for Louis Wagner 849 Tenth Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story tenement, with store, on lot 21 by 80.

Louise Cramer has sold to Henry Kesting 768 Eleventh Avenue, a four-story tenement, with store, on lot 20 by 72.

Peter P. Sherry has leased for the Carpenter estate the three five-story triple apartment houses, with stores, 104, 106, and 110 Eighth Avenue, for a term of years.

Court Consents to Sale.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, has granted leave to Our Lady of Grace Hospital and Home to sell its property at 221 and 223 East Seventy-ninth Street to St. Rita's Home for Friendless Women for $40,000. It consists of two four-story buildings on plot 40 by 102.2.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has moved its offices from 135 Broadway to 156 Fifth Avenue.

Ignatz Freidman has sold to S. Salzman 623 East Eleventh Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 103.3.

Planning of Apartment Houses.

Thomas P. Neville of Neville & Bagge will lecture before the real estate class of the West Side Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening on "Architecture and Building of Apartment and Tenement Property."

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Smith & Phelps have sold 3,394 Third Avenue, a three-story brick building; also, 1,003 Franklin Street, a three-story frame building.

Henry M. & Joel H. Ribeth have sold for C. Meyer two lots, 50 by 100, on the west side of Vyse Avenue, 50 feet south of 181st Street.

Kurz & Uren have sold for Anna Marek the three-story frame building 565 Courtlandt Avenue.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for James Johnston the two-family house on the east side of Hull Avenue, south of 205th Street; also, for C. Haner, for improvement, a lot on the west side of Rochambeau Avenue, south of Van Cortlandt Avenue; also, for the Hubbell estate, the northwest corner of Katonah Avenue and 241st Street; also, for the Webster estate, a plot of lots on Alexander Avenue, north of McLean Avenue; also, for Edwin R. Weber, a plot of three lots on Kimball Avenue, north of Scott Avenue, to a builder, who will erect one-family houses; also, for T. C. Thompson, fifteen acres on Scarsdale Road, Scarsdale.

New Owner for Brooklyn Dwelling.

E. T. Newman reports the sale of 826 First Street, near Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, a two-story brownstone dwelling, for Emilia Goeppner.

Plot Sold in Ravenswood.

Julius H. Haas has bought from James Murnane the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of the Boulevard, 400 feet south of Webster Avenue, Ravenswood, L. I.

Meynsn, Booth & Eno have sold the house on plot 40 by 100, at 407 Ray Street, Jamaica, to James Norton.

"Dudley's Grove" in New Hands.

S. Emberson has sold for the estate of P. G. Keary the property between Yonkers and Hastings, consisting of about twenty-eight acres fronting on Broadway and the Hudson River. This property was formerly owned by Gilman Dudley, and was well known several years ago as "Dudley's Grove," being then used as an excursion ground. The new owner, a Mr. Kemble, will subdivide the property into cottage sites.

Buyer for Arverne Cottage.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for Jacob Selig his furnished cottage at the northwest corner of Straiton and Ocean Avenues, Arverne, L. I., to Morris Frank.

W. Johnson Quinn, proprietor of the Hotel Empire, has taken a lease of the Long Beach Hotel.

Elihu Root's Cottage Leased.

Alfred E. Schermerhorn has rented for Elihu Root his cottage at Southampton, L. I., to W. H. Walker; also, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis's Hampton Court, to Alexander M. White.

Francis Wilson a Seller.

The Hayden Realty Company has sold the property of Francis Wilson at 41 Poplar Place, New Rochelle, to C. F. Groth for $10,500; also, the property of Samuel F. Swinburne at 39 Elm Street to N. H. Price, for $10,500; also, W. M. Ensinger's place at Rochelle Heights, to O. B. Mueller, for $14,000; also, the property of H. A. Herold at 41 Washington Avenue, to Paul Roestel, for $9,500; also, Adrian Iselin's holdings on Weyman Avenue, to John C. Geise.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The list of auction sales for this week, although somewhat longer than the average, contains no individual items of great importance with the possible exception of 411 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, which is one of several parcels to be sold on Wednesday by Joseph P. Day by order of the owners and executors.

Other properties included in this offering are the ten-story building, 40 by 100, at 201 and 203 Seventh Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street; 62 and 64 Centre Street, near Worth Street; 472 Ninth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street, and 310 to 314 West 118th Street, near Manhattan Avenue. Mr. Day will also sell at the same time several plots on Steinway Avenue and Albert Street, Long Island City.

Another executors' sale, also scheduled for Wednesday, at the stand of Bryan La Kennelly, covers the five-story dwelling 312 West Seventy-third Street, near Riverside Drive, and opposite the Schwab mansion. Other voluntary sales listed by Mr. Kennelly for the same day are the six-story loft building at 129 to 133 West 133d Street, a plot at the northeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and 175th Street, and the two flats 1,472 and 1,474 Washington Avenue.

On Tuesday the tenement 218 Monroe Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Scammel Street, will be put up by Richard V. Harnett & Co. at executors' sale.

Partition offerings scheduled for Wednesday involve properties of more or less speculative possibilities, among them being 267 West Twenty-third Street, near Eighth Avenue, and the vacant block front on the south side of 161st Street, between Gerard and Walton Avenues, together with an adjoining plot.

Upper east side properties are prominent among the week's foreclosures. Tomorrow Hugh D. Smyth will sell the block front on the east side of Second Avenue, between 100th and 101st Streets, as well as a parcel, 148 by 100.11, on the north side of Ninety-ninth Street, between First and Second Avenues. The northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 100.11 by 95, is also to be sold to-morrow by Auctioneer Day, while on Tuesday James L. Wells will conduct the foreclosure sale of the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and 119th Street, 80.11 by 75.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 557 mortgages for $12,423,060, of which 219, for $3,033,059, were at 6 per cent.; 19, for $324,100, at 5½ per cent.; 176, for $8,769,041, at 5 per cent.; 30, for $1,794,500, at 4½ per cent., and 3, for $92,000, at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 804 mortgages for $10,496,376, of which 465, for $5,036,563, were at 6 per cent.; 125, for $1,707,350, at 5½ per cent.; 98, for $2,143,350, at 5 per cent., and 16, for $824,000, at 4½ per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, APRIL 8.
By Hugh D. Smyth.

2d Av, e s, the block front between 100th and 101st Sts, 201.10x106, five six-story tenements with stores; foreclosure sale, James T. Brady, referee; due on judgment, $21,333.

90th St, n s, 396 ft w of 1st Av, 148x100.11, four six-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, J. T. Brady, referee; due on judgment, $8,742.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x95, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Gerard Roberts, referee; due on judgment, $35,732; subject to another mortgage for $215,000.

81st St, 204 and 206 East, s s, 67.4 ft e of 3d Av, 34.2x80.10, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee; due on judgment, $32,126.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.
By James L. Wells.

Madison Av, 1,824 to 1,830, s w corner of 119th St, 80.11x75, two six-story tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee; due on judgment, $12,635; subject to other mortgages for $115,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Audubon Av, s w corner of 185th St, 94.10x75, vacant; foreclosure sale, A. L. Gutman, referee; due on judgment, $9,082; subject to other mortgages for $12,200.

Audubon Av, n w corner of 187th St, 94.10x75, vacant; foreclosure sale, A. L. Gutman, referee; due on judgment, $9,082; subject to other mortgages for $17,200.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Monroe St, 218, s s, 25.3 ft w of Scammel St, 25.3x73.3x25x71.6, five-story brick tenement; executor's sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

79th St, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 225x102.2, one-story dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, Martin H. Vogel, referee; due on judgment, $9,102; subject to other mortgages for $73,000.

180th St, 579 East, n s, 80 ft e of Tiebout Av, 20.1x90, three-story frame tenement; foreclosure sale, Lyttleton Fox, referee; due on judgment, $8,053.

76th St, 510 East, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2, vacant; foreclosure sale, Maxwell Davidson, referee; due on judgment, $4,490.

123th St, 64 to 68 East, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 56.3x99.11, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Alanson J. Briggs, referee; due on judgment, $13,605.

Church Av, s e corner of Buckingham Road, Brooklyn, 62.4x79.6 and irregular, vacant; public auction sale.

Buckingham Road, e s, 62.4 ft s of Church Av, 60.2x125 and irregular, vacant; public auction sale.

Buckingham Road, e s, 122.7 ft s of Church Av, 62x131.7 and irregular, vacant; public auction sale.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.
By Joseph P. Day.

6th Av, 411, n w corner of 25th St, 20x60, four-story buildings with store; public auction sale.

7th Av, 201 and 203, e s, 68.1 ft s of 27th St, 40x100, ten-story building with stores; public auction sale.

Centre St, 62 and 64, e s, 44.8 ft s of Worth St, 34.11x90.11x34.11x32.6, three and four-story buildings; executor's sale.

65th St, 103 West, s s, 150 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 24x100.5, five-story flat; public auction sale.

65th St, 170 and 172 West, s s, 100 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5, two five-story flats with stores; public auction sale.

9th Av, 472, e s, 49.6 ft n of 36th St, 25x100, four-story building with store; public auction sale.

15th St, 338 and 340 West, s s, 343 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x81.3, three-story building; public auction sale.

119th St, 310 to 314 West, s s, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, three five-story double flats; public auction sale.

3d Av, s w corner of 158th St, 23.9x100, four-story building; executor's sale.

Steinway Av, e s, 495 ft n of Jamaica Av, Astoria, 37.6x90, two-story frame dwelling; executors' sale.

Steinway Av, e s, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 37.6x90, vacant; executors' sale.

Steinway Av, e s, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 37.6x90, two-story frame dwelling; executors' sale.

Albert St, w s, 395 ft n of Jamaica Av, Astoria, 100x100, two-story frame building and vacant; executors' sale.

23d St, 207 West, n s, 137.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x98.9, four-story stonefront dwelling; partition sale, G. H. Montague, Jr., referee.

161st St, s s, the block front between Gerard and Walton Avs, 180.11x50.11x182x89.4, vacant; partition sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee.

Gerard Av, e s, adjoining the foregoing on the south and running through to Walton Av, 52x182, vacant; partition sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee.

161st St, 617 and 619 East, n s, 103.7 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x74x50x73, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Connor, referee; due on judgment, $7,944; subject to other mortgages for $43,400.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

20th St, 129 to 133 West, n s, 431 ft w of 6th Av, 67.6x92, six-story loft building; public auction sale.

73d St, 312 West, s s, 111 ft s of Riverside Drive, 50x102.2 and irregular, five-story dwelling; executors' sale.

Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 175th St, 50x100, vacant; public auction sale.

Washington Av, 1,472 and 1,474, e s, 150.4 ft s of 171st St, 50.1x157.10, two four-story flats; public auction sale.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.
By Joseph P. Day.

Division St, 295, s s, 167.2 ft w of Gouverneur St, 20.6x42.7, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $6,493.

14th St, 4 East, s s, 34 ft e of 5th Av, 33x103.3, six-story brick loft building; foreclosure sale, John E. Hedges, referee; due on judgment, $27,720.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.
By Joseph P. Day.

80th St, 236 and 238 East, s s, 147.1 ft w of 2d Av, 40x102.2 and irregular, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Felix H. Levy, referee; due on judgment, $6,482; subject to other mortgages for $24,150.

137th St, s s, 55 ft w of 5th Av, 150x99.11, four six-story brick tenements; sale by order of the Sheriff of all right, title, and interest of the Pearl Realty and Construction Co. on Jan. 27, 1907.

Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 180th St, 119.6x100, three five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, D. F. Cohalan, referee; due on judgment, $32,793; subject to other mortgages for $56,950.

124th St, 126 to 134 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11, five three-story stonefront dwellings; foreclosure sale, Max Silverstein, referee; due on judgment, $39,456.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

135th St, 536 and 538 East, s s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, each 20x100, two-five-story stone-front tenements; foreclosure sale, Peter Zucker, referee; due on judgment on each, $4,504; subject to other mortgages on each for $15,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

3 Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 107th St, for two five-story brick tenements and stores, 36x88; D. Robertson of 240 West 108th St, owner; Moore and Landsteiel, architects; cost, $100,000.

106th St, 149 to 152 West, for a six-story brick warehouse, 54.1x100; S. Schmidt & Co., premises, owner; P. M. Coco, architect; cost, $100,000.

Broadway, w s, 39.11 ft s of 134th St, for two six-story brick tenements, 40x87; Capital Realty Co. of 155 West 125th St, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $50,000.

Bleecker St, 103 and 105, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 37.6x90.7; J. La Foglisse of 111 Macdougal St, owner; J. P. Volpe, architect; cost, $24,000.

217th St, n s, 50 ft w of Dahlia Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x35; John G. Hoffman of 809 5th Av, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

Avenue C, s w corner of 7th St, Unionport, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 22x54; Jacob Cohen, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $8,500.

Avenue C, w s, 53 ft s of 7th St, Unionport, for three-story frame stores and dwellings, 22x54; Jacob Cohen, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $24,000.

5th St, s w corner of Avenue D, Unionport, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 22x54; Gustava Killenberg of Taylor and Wood Avs, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,500.

Fieldstone Av, s w corner of 257th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x35; Margaret M. Brennan of 5752 Burnside Av, owner; J. Harold Dobbs, architect; cost, $3,000.

Van Nest Av, n s, 330 ft w of Bear Swamp Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x52; Joseph C. Lyke of Van Nest Av, owner; T. J. Kelly, architect; cost, $3,000.

Van Nest Av, n s, 100 ft e of Matthews Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x52; same owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

59th St, 208 and 210 East, to three five-story brick tenements and stores; Weil & Mayer of 5 Beekman St, owners; S. Gross, architect; cost, $7,500.

1st Av, 1,483, to a four-story brick tenement and store; A. Wollheim, premises, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $5,000.

Jane St, 24 and 25, for two four-story brick lofts; P. F. Guerin, owner; J. H. Knubel, architect; cost, $6,000.

Madison Av, 1,577 and 1,579, to two five-story brick tenements; J. and J. Morgenroth of 27 West 126th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, April 6.

LOT 569, map of Gleason property, 24th Ward; Stephen McBride to Minnie Trep, (mtg. $4,450,) $100.

79TH ST, 346 East, 17x80; Jane W. Rockwell to James O'Connell, $100.

141ST ST, 881 East, 27x100 John Burger and others to John A. Thomas, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

141ST ST, 881 East, 27x100; John A. Thomas to John Burger and another, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

30TH ST, n s, 143 ft w of 3d Av, 20.8x98.4; Alfred B. Dunn to Jefferson M. Levy, $1.

FULTON ST, w s, 200 ft n of Hecker Av, 50x100, Washingtonville; Moritz Tanneberger to Charles Selford and another, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

LOTS 21 and 22, partition map of Schaick vs. Schaick; Benjamin Sussman to Solon L. Frank and another, $1.

MELROSE AV, 762 and 764, 40.3x71; Isidor Hirsch to Agnes M. Seville, (mtg $37,000,) $100.

88TH ST, 331 East, 25x98.4; Ignatz Schwartz and others to Morris Schwartz, all title, $100.

7TH ST, n s, 177 ft w of Avenue C, 22.9x97.6; Ignatz Schwartz and others to Minnie Schwartz, all title, $100.

FRANKLIN AV, n e corner of 170th St, 100x irregular; Clinton Av, n w corner of 170th St, 101x irregular; Franklin Av, e s, 58.11 ft n of 170th St, 281x irregular; Max Cohen and others to Mary Cody, $1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 337 ft n of 116th St, 25 ft s of 117th St, T. Starr and others to James M. Horton, $1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 225 ft n of 116th St, 105.5x irregular; John T. Starr to George Noakes, $1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 800 ft n of 116th St, 120.6x irregular; John T. Starr to John Weber, $100.

83D ST, 521 West, 25x102.2; Abram H. Goldner to Linn Goldner, ¼ part, (mtg $23,500,) $100.

RIDGE ST, n e corner of Division St, 44.10x irregular; Hyman Adelstein and others to Uray Goodmnn, (mtg $42,000,) $100.

41ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Gertrude M. Brennan to Isabel W. Green, (mtg $16,500,) $1.

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft w of 142d St, 20x100; German Real Estate Co. to Alice Hinsche, $100.

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft w of 142d St, 20x100; Alice Hinsche to Emil Hermann, $100.

MARBLE HILL AV, e s, 25x2 ft s w of 228th St, 50x100; Sumner Deane to Jacob Rosberg, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

MAGENTA ST, s s Lot 150, Map No. 426, lots near Willinmsbridge Station; A. Shntzkin & Sons to Carmelo D'Sano, (mtg $825,) $100.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 99 and 99½, 37.6x110; Louis Daum to Barnet Lerner, (mtg $57,500,) $100.

ELTON AV, w s, 22 ft n of 153d St, strip 3x100; Hermine S. K. Pepp to Emilie Schumacher and others, $1.

ELTON AV, w s, 57 ft n of 153d St, 28x100; Emilie Schumacher and others to Anton Schumacher, $1.

ELTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 153d St, 22x100; Emilie Schumacher and others to Anton Schumacher, $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 225 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Claremont Av, w s, 225 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Claremont Av, w s, 250 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Riverside Drive, e s, 275 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Claremont Av, w s, 275 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Riverside Drive, e s, 275 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; John T. Starr and others to William A. Douglas, $1.

POPLAR ST, s s, 377.10 ft e of Forest Av, 116.9x irregular, Westchester; Jonas Fuld to Bella Wolper, $100.

ROSE ST, 35 and 37, 86.6x irregular; Union Construction and Realty Co. and another to George Welderman, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

122D ST, 297 West, 18x100.11; Solomon Geffiel to George S. Hopkin, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6% unless otherwise specified.

FOLEY, Martin, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Clinton St, 21, bond.....$10,000

PALACE AUTOMOBILE AND MACHINE CO. to Catherine E. Weber and others, executors; 124th St, 210 to 214 West, 5 years.....$30,000

TULP, Minnie, to Stephen McBride; Lot 569, map of Gleason property, due Oct. 5, 1908, 6%.....$950

FALK, Moses L. to Minnie Tulp; Lamport Av, e s, 400 ft w of Fort Schuyler Road, 20x100, 1 year, 6%.....$550

WALDENBERG, Joseph, and another to Moses Esberg; Brook Av, 296 to 302, due June 5, 1907, 6%.....$2,000

NORTH SIDE CORNICE AND ROOFING CO. to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 104, map of 120 lots, Daily estate, due Oct. 1, 1908, 5½%.....$195

KRAMER, Alois, to Gertrude E. Master; Pelham Road, s s, 52 ft e of Broadway, 51.1x100, due June 1, 1907, 6%.....$5,000

WEINBERG, Julius, and another to Aaron Lieberman; Lewis St, 50 to 54, prior mtg $97,000, due July 3, 1907, 6%.....$5,000

SCOVILLE, Agnes M., to Henrietta Hirsch; Melrose Av, 762 and 764, prior mtg $51,000, 3 years, 6%.....$5,000

O'CONNELL, James, to German Savings Bank; 76th St, 346 East, 3 years.....$8,000

FISCHL, Adolph M., and another to Century Mortgage Co.; 2d Av, 2,002, 3 years....$13,000

SHALER, Paul, to David E. Grosser; 1st Av, 14; Sheriff St, 49, due May 4, 1907.....$1,500

WEISS, Anna, and others to Joseph Aub; Charles St, 119, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 6%.....$6,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to Hyman Adelstein and another; Division St, n e corner of Ridge St, 44.10x irregular, prior mtg $47,000, 1 year, 6%.....$20,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to Hyman Adelstein and another; Division St, n e corner of Ridge St, 44.10x irregular, 1 year, 6%.....$4,500

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and others to Sol L. Kaye; 135th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 72.5x99.11, 1 year, 6%.....$5,600

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and others to Sol L. Kaye; 135th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 72.5x99.11, 1 year, 6%.....$3,400

D'SANO, Carmelo, to A. Shatzkin & Sons, (incorporated;) Lot 150, map of building lots in 24th Ward, near Williamsbridge, due Oct. 30, 1907.....$185

KEENAN, Michael J., to James Madden; 181st St, n s, 300 ft w of Grand Av, 25x131.7, due Feb. 21, 1908, 6%.....$2,700

HERCULES REALTY CO. to Flora A. Colt; Prospect Av, e s, 155.6 ft n of Fox St, 37.6x100, 5 years.....$24,000

HERCULES REALTY CO. to Ella W. Mills, executrix; Prospect Av, 586, 5 years...$24,000

GREENBERG, John, and another to Morris E. Gossett; Avenue A, e s, 25.6 ft n of 76th St, 50.6x98, prior mtg $45,000, 3 years, 6%..$15,000

PECK, Herman L., to Harris Friedman and another; 148th St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 100x99.11, due Aug. 21, 1907, 6%.....$1,000

ALT, Charles, to Joseph Bohn and others, executors; 10th St, s s, 128.8 ft e of 7th Av, 27x92, 3 years, 6%.....$7,000

CHESSMAN, Alice P. M., to Charles S. Hinchman; Desbrosses St, 85 ft s of West St, 23x87.6; Washington Av, n w corner of Vestry St, 21.8x88.8; West St, e s, 49.11 Ss Desbrosses St, 43.9x88, prior mtg $8,000, due April 3, 1907, 6%.....$3,500

LERNER, Burnett, to Louis Dunn; St. Mark's place, 99 and 99½, prior mtg $42,000, 5 years, 6%.....$12,800

GREENBERG, John, and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Avenue A, e s, 25.6 ft n of Avenue A, 50.6x98, 5 years...$45,000

WEIDERMANN, George, to Union Construction and Realty Company; Rose St, 35 and 37, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years.....$31,000

Mechanics' Liens.

EAST BROADWAY, 153; Joseph Blumberg against Herman Wildinsky, owner and contractor, $200.

123D ST, 504 to 510 West; Abraham I. Levin against John Opert and James Bernstein, owners; John Finkelstein and James Kugelman, contractors, $114.

153TH ST, n s, 92 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against William H. McWhister, owner; John Talt Co., contractor, $381.

2D AV, 1,542; Joseph Bolnaski against William S. Hofstatter, owner; Morris Lovinson, contractor, $1,100.

123D ST, 331 to 341 East; David Wachsler against H. M. Gleich and Alexander Rockmore, owner and contractor, $430.

60TH ST, 223, 229, and 231 West; Structural Supply Co. against Isaac and Joseph Mautner, owners; Mautner Contracting Co., contractors, $200.

135TH ST, s s, 47.4 ft e of Brook Av, 75x—; Samuel Solomon against William T. Hookey, owner and contractor, $110.

VANDEWATER ST, 17 to 27; Rose St, 45 to 51; Coal Tar Product Co. against George Muno, owner and contractor, $553.

5TH AV, 55, 16th St, 2 and 7 East; Joseph Buelleslach against Carrie M. Butler, owner; Jacob D. Butler, contractor, $612.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

FRONT ST, 365; Charles Johnson against Richard De Coursey and others, Feb. 6, 1907, $50.

MORRIS AV, 390; Benjamin Reaven against Annie De Jonge and others, Jan. 7, 1907, $61.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 836; Benjamin Reaven against Annis De Jonge and others, Jan. 7, 1907, $160.

65TH ST, 433 and 435 East; Thomas F. Mecaul Construction Co. against Pollek Millman and others, Jan. 24, 1907, (canceled.) $2,582.

Lis Pendens.

21ST ST, 218 and 220 West; Peter W. Rouss, executor, against Julia W. Forges, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wing, Putnam & Burlingham.

4THAV, 998; Joseph Miller against Herbert Massmann and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's liens;) attorney, T. Baumeister.

ROSE ST, 53; Lillian B. Friedlander against Thomas T. Greacen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. C. Myers.

EMERSON ST, e s, Lots 136 to 143, and 190 to 196, map of part third of Dyckman homestead property; Edward O. Power, trustee, against Frank C. Commandeur and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Hansen.

ACREAGE DEAL AT BAYSIDE.

Tract of Ninety-three Acres Bought by Syndicate for Development.

The McKnight Realty Company reports the sale of the Richard Bell property, at Bayside, Queens, to a syndicate. The property consists of ninety-three acres, extending from Bayside to Auburndale, parallel with Broadway, the main highway of the North Shore, which is soon to be widened from Flushing to the city line. The McKnight Company sold this property for Mr. Bell a year ago to Stuart Hirschman, who is the seller in the present deal. The syndicate has been incorporated under the name of the Bayside-Flushing Company, and has announced its intention of developing and improving the tract at an expense of $200,000. Congressman George J. Smith, formerly Treasurer of the American Cigar Company and now Vice President of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, is the President of the Bayside-Flushing Company.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold in Broadway-Flushing, to David T. Lawlor the plot, 60 by 100, on the west side of Eighteenth Street, 320 feet north of State Street; to Frederick Schoenebnum the plot, 40 by 100, on the west side of Eighteenth Street, 100 feet north of Cypress Avenue, and to James McGonigle the plot, 60 by 100, on the east side of Nineteenth Street, 75 feet south of Mitchell Avenue.

In Douglas Manor the company has sold to Dr. Victor Neesen the plot, 130 by 100, on the west side of the West Drive, 177 feet north of Bayview Avenue; to Caroline M. Dithridge the plot, 60 by 100, on the south side of Manor Road, 62 feet west of Douglas Road, and to L. H. Semper the plot, 80 by 100, on the south side of Kenmore Road, 100 feet east of the Shore Road.

The company has also sold, in Westmoreland, to Henry D. Pattison the plot, 60 by 100, on the west side of Bayview Avenue, 200 feet north of Cutter Avenue, and to Bertha Bennett the plot, 40 by 100, on the west side of Bayview Avenue, 45 feet south of Summit Avenue.

At Hollis, directly opposite the station of the Long Island Railroad's steam and electric lines, the McLaughlin Real Estate Company has begun work on the improvement of its property a sixty-eight-acre trace. The property lies between Hollis, Farmers, and Atlantic Avenues and South Street. The McLaughlin Company has also planned to develop Hollis Manor along modern lines. The first contracts for the developing, involving $50,000, was awarded last week to the H. T. McLaughlin Company, and work will be begun at once on the laying of sidewalks and curbs, macadam and gravel streets.

Frank S. Whalen has sold for H. A. D. Holiman to Edward J. Brady two plots containing fifteen lots at Belle Harbor, L. I.

Stokes & Knowles report that sales for the week at Jamaica Park South have amounted to over $50,000. They have disposed of the first section of the property and are now opening up the second section bounded by Rockaway Turnpike, Locust and New York Avenues. The entire holdings of the Jamaica Park South Realty Corporation comprises an area equivalent to 250 city blocks.

The development of Beechhurst, at Whitestone Landing, at an expense of $250,000, is practically finished. Preliminary plans for a yacht clubhouse have been prepared and seventy members have joined the organization. The Shore Acres Realty Company has agreed to give a large parcel of property to the club and will aid the organization in financing its building operations.

TORRENS SYSTEM IN OTHER STATES

Figures Indicating That It Is Not Always a Complete Success.

LONG TRIAL IN CHICAGO

Declared Unconstitutional in Ohio—Minneapolis Said to Have Found It Very Costly.

In the current agitation for the introduction of the Torrens system of title registration in this State, the general features of the plan have been outlined and have apparently made a very strong and very favorable impression in real estate circles in this city. Many observers, however, while heartily in favor of any change which would bring about a reduction in the charges for title insurance and simplify its incidental processes, have felt that there must be something to be said on the other side of the Torrens question, but have found its supporters either unable or unwilling to supply any detailed information as to the operation of the system in other localities.

The following information of this character, covering the workings of State title registration in Illinois, Ohio, Oregon, Minnesota, and in the Canadian Province of Ottawa, has been compiled by an officer of one of the title insurance companies.

"In Chicago the law went into operation in 1899. In eight years 2,000 pieces of property have been registered, representing a total valuation of $10,000,000. It takes fro thirty to thirty-five days to get a title through, provided the applicant promptly and cheerfully renders his assistance in curing any defects that may be discovered.

"The system was used so little in Chicago that finally a law was passed requiring estates to register their real estate. This has been opposed as inviting attacks on titles when they pass to widows and orphans and cannot be defended. The system has received little if any indorsement, and buyers generally have refused to accept Torrens titles. Those who register their properties are obliged to go to the additional expense of guaranteeing their titles.

"The Chicago law providing for compulsory registration by estates also authorizes the probate court to excuse estates in its discretion, with the result that so many were excused that this portion of the law became practically a dead letter. In April, 1903, the Supreme Court declared invalid the amendment making registration by estates compulsory.

"The report of the Recorder, in Chicago, for 1903, referred to a large increase in the business under the Torrens act, but also stated that the number of instruments filed under the old method was 147,908, while the number of applications under the Torrens law was 410. In 1905 there were 170 transfers involving stated considerations of $1,855,000, and in 1906 672 transfers, with considerations amounting to $1,761,000.

"Ohio passed its law in 1896. It was declared unconstitutional by

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer

Sales to be held at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York, on respective dates.

In the History of the World

there has never been offered at Public Auction

AT ABSOLUTE SALE

About Forty City Blocks of Real Estate.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

Wilbur Larremore, Esq., Referee.

Comprising

1500 City LOTS

Ogden Estate

Suitable for

Residence, Business, or Manufacturing purposes, including Water Front Lots with excellent railroad facilities.

SITUATE:

Depot Place. Sedgwick Avenue. Lind Avenue. Nelson Avenue. Washington Bridge Park.

Harlem River Water Front. West 168th Street. West 170th Street. Undercliff Avenue. Commerce Avenue.

Ogden Avenue. Boscobel Avenue. West 169th Street. West 171st Street. Aqueduct Avenue. Highbridge Park.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE

Wednesday, April 24—Thursday, April 25

At 9 o'Clock A. M. Sharp

Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

DANIEL SEYMOUR, Esq., 29 Wall Street, N. Y. City. } Attorneys
RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Esq., 62 William St., N. Y. C. } for Plaintiffs

DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT,
88 Nassau Street, New York City, Attorneys for Defendants.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—This sale, which is absolute, without reserve, being a Supreme Court partition sale, opens up a part of the Bronx which for years has been kept intact by the Ogden Estate Trustees.

Send for Booklet.

Policies of Title Insurance of the Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Co. will be issued to purchasers free of charge.

70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years at 5 per cent.

ANOTHER BIG SALES DAY MAY 2, 1907

FOR PARTICULARS

WATCH THE DAILY AND SUNDAY PAPERS.

TO KNOW HOW to place Real Estate (to be sold at auction) before the public so as to get the best results is solved through my system of

CONCENTRATION in

Newspaper Advertising.
Booklet Advertising,
Large Size Posters,
Medium Size Posters,
Special Cards,
Special Signs and
Large Fence Posters, Size 9x12 Feet.
Broadway Car System.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. Van Beuren and the New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate Advertising. Also closed a yearly contract for the Broadway Car system and the O. J. Gude Co. large display signs.

Maps and booklets or any further information of any of the above sales apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, OFFICES, 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

JOSEPH P. DAY, AUCT'R.,

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.

CHARLES S. BRAND, Esq., Referee.

Seven Parcels

(Including Two Corners)
EXCAVATED

Covering 2 Block Fronts,

SITUATE
SOUTH SIDE

149th Street, Beach and Union Aves.

5 Plots of 40x103, and 2 Plots 37.6x100.

Wednesday, April 17, '07

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
14 and 16 Vesey St., at 12 o'clock noon.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Esq.,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
69 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Maps and further details from above Attorney or Auctioneer, 31 Nassau Street.

Joseph P. Day, Auct'r.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

DAVID L. WEIL, ESQ., REFEREE.

26 North Moore St.

EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST.,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17TH,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

RICHARD B. PULLAM, Esq., Plaintiff's Atty., care of Wollman & Wollman, 20 Broad St.

Particulars from above Atty. or Auct'r, 31 Nassau St.

POSITIVE SALE

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.

EDWARD P. SMITH, Auctioneer,

Will Sell at Public Auction,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907,

At 12 o'Clock Noon, at

Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange,
189-91 Montague St., Brooklyn N. Y.

Valuable Fifth Avenue Property.

Block front, easterly side, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Sts., consisting of eight handsome brick and stone apartment buildings, with stores, including corner of Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Sts. 75% may remain on bond and mortgage.

Also 430, 434, 438, 442 49th St.,

between Fourth and Fifth Avs.; four elegant bay window four-story brick and stone double new apartments, well rented, all improvements, steam heat, hot water, &c.; size 80x100 each. 80% may remain on bond and mortgage.

For map and particulars apply to

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
187 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

Incorporated, Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.

HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on Tuesday, April 9, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., Executors' and Voluntary Sale.

218 MONROE ST.,

5-story brick tenement, with two stores; size of lot about 25.2 7-10 feet front x 73.3x25 rear x 71.6½.

For maps and full particulars apply to Henry Herrold, Esq., Atty., 150 Nassau St., or to the auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6165-6166 BROAD.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN,
4½ and 5%, for out-of-town savings banks.
W. Otis Beaton, 52 Broadway.

Mortgage Money.—Firsts, seconds, builders' loans; lowest rates; amounts to suit. Jenks, 256 Broadway.

T. F. ARCHER
AUCTIONEER
OFFICE
451 FULTON STREET
JAMAICA, N. Y.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF 37 HIGH-CLASS LOTS

SATURDAY APRIL 20, 1907

at 2 o'clock on the premises,

JAMAICA AVE. and FERRIS ST.
FOREST PARK

4th Ward, Borough of Queens
City of New York

The property to be sold consists of 17 Jamaica Avenue lots and 10 other lots as shown on diagram. They are part of the premises known as Forest Park East, and will be sold on the above date to close the interest of several parties.

The property has water, gas, and electric light mains, cement sidewalks and shade trees; only 6 minutes' walk to the elevated station. The title has been insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. and Messrs. Monfort & Faber.

Sixty or seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars address the auctioneer.

Sale positive, rain or shine.

T. F. ARCHER,
Auctioneer,
Office 451 Fulton St.,
Jamaica, N. Y.

100 lots at auction, location in Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Morris Park, Borough of Queens, N. Y. C., on Saturday, April 27th, 1907, at 2 P. M. at Dauer's Hall, Jamaica Ave., corner of Ward st., Richmond Hill N.Y.

These 100 lots having been placed in my hands for sale are some of the choicest business and residential properties in the section mentioned and should interest those looking for properties of this kind.

For maps, terms and further particulars address the Auctioneer.

Sale positive, rain or shine.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

2ND MORTGAGES

$100,000 for Manhattan loans in amounts $3,000 to $12,000.

WM. H. WINTERS, 116 Nassau Street

ARNSTEIN PAINTING AND GENERAL CONTRACTING CO.,

contractors for painting, decorating, carpentering, plumbing, &c.; altering and renovating buildings of any kind. 10 E. 42d St., Bet. Fifth and Madison Avs.

MORTGAGE MONEY.

In any amount for Manhatatn, 4½%, 5%, and 5½%. Owners, bring particulars.

ROBERT H. JONES. 180 Broadway.

2D—MORTGAGES—2D

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Liberal advances made on purchase money mortgages. M. H. EISNER, 14 Malden Lane.

Rare Investment Opportunity — Commercial building, built about two years, entirely leased, yielding about 14%; low operating expense; very desirable. Edward F. Fitzgerald, 1,128 Third Av.

HERBERT R. SNYDER

APPRAISER EXCLUSIVELY

51 LIBERTY ST. 'PHONE 756 JOHN

1ST — MORTGAGES — 2D

All good applications promptly considered.
C. V. MORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 AND 16 VESEY ST.

ESTATE SALE

To close Estate of Henry Kuhlke, Dec'd,

Northwest Corner 6th Avenue and 25th Street,

(Nos. 411 6th ave. and 101 West 25th st.)

Four-story and basement brick Buildings, with stores; size of lot, 20, more or less, by 60.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Henry W. Bookstaver, Esq., Referee.
(Block front and plot adjoining).

S.S. East 161st St., Gerard and Walton Aves.

Julius Helderman, Esq., Atty., 783 Elton Av., Bronx.

291 and 293 Seventh Ave.,

near 27th St.; ten-story fireproof loft building; size of plot 40x100. THOMPSON & FULLER, attorneys, 60 Wall St., New York City.

170 and 172 West 65th St.,

Two 5½-story brick double flats and stores; size of each lot, 25x100.5.

168 West 65th St.,

5½-story brick single flat; size of lot 24x100.5.

338 and 340 West 15th St.,

Two 8-story and basement brick private dwellings; size of plot 37.6x81.8.

472 9th Ave., bet. 36th & 37th Sts.,

4-story brick building, with store; size of lot, 25x100.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
To close Estate of Charles Heins,

62 and 64 Centre St., nr. Worth St.

three and four-story and basement brick front buildings, with stores, and three-story brick buildings in rear; size of plot 34.9x90.10x irreg., and

Astoria, Long Island, Steinway Ave. & 11th Ave.

No. 880 to 884 Steinway Av., two two-story and basement frame private dwellings on Steinway Av. plot; size of plot, 112.0x90; two-story barn on 11th Av.; size of plot 100x100. HENRY WENDT, Esq., attorney, 69 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of Jacob Meyer (deceased,)
by order of GEORGE McANERNY & ABRAHAM JACOBI, Executors.

S. W. Cor. 158th St. & 3d Ave.,

four-story brick building; size of plot, 23.0x99, more or less. THOMPSON & FULLER, attorneys, 60 Wall St., New York City.

310, 312 & 314 W. 119th St.,

Three 5-story and basement brick and brownstone flats; size of each lot, 25x100.11.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1907,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of Ellen Josephine Banker, dec'd. By order of Clara A. Bowron, Georga H. Peck, William H. Gottsberger and Sara H. Kent, Executors and Trustees.

118 and 120 West 123d St.

Twn 4-story, high stoop, brownstone dwellings; size of each plot, 20x100.11.

MESSRS HAND, BONNEY & JONES, Attorneys for Executors and Trustees, 49-51 Wall St., New York City.

42-44-46 and 48 East 133d Street,

Four 3-story and basement brownstone dwellings; size of plot, 80x100.

89-91 Willett Street,

Two 5-story and basement brick tenements; size of each plot, 30x100.

431 and 433 Broome St., Near Broadway.

Two 4-story brick store and business buildings; size of plot, 52x101.

83 Pine Street,

5-story and basement brick business building, with store. Size, 20x39.2x irregular.

S. W. Cor. 180th St. & Mohegan Av.

(BOROUGH OF BRONX.)
Vacant. Size of plot 70x118.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of Catherine Donovan, dec'd. By order of Grant Squires, Esq., Executor, 40 Wall Street.

213, 215 and 217 West 105th Street

213 and 215—5-story brick and brownstone double apartment house; 217, 5-story brick and brownstone single apartment house; size of plot, 75x100.11.

TAYLOR MORE, Esq., Att'y for Executor, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.

342, 344, 346 and 348 East 67th St.,

Two 6-story and basement double apartments, Size of each plot, 37.6x100.

418 West 56th Street,

4-story and basement store brick tenement. Size of plot, 25x81x irregular.

52 Leonard Street,

6-story and basement brownstone loft building, with store. Size of lot, 25x100.

203 West Street,

4-story and basement brick store and business building. Size of plot, 22.8x70.

49 Franklin St., Near Broadway

2-story and basement, with attic, brick building, with store. Size of plot, 19x75.

Southeast Corner Church Avenue and East 16th Street

(Prospect Park South, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

To be sold in three separate plots. Size 79.6 on Ave. x 194.6½ on Steeet x irreg.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9th, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the
Exchange Salesroom, 14 & 16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

Maps and booklets or any further information of any of the above sales apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, OFFICES, 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer

will sell at auction

THURSDAY, April 18, 1907

at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City

TRUSTEES' SALE

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE

By order of FANNY C. LYON, ALFRED SETON and FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON, TRUSTEES of the

Estate of SAMUEL E. LYON, deceased

50 LOTS ON

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, WALES AVENUE, CONCORD AVENUE, ROBBINS AVENUE, 142D ST., and ST. MARY'S ST.

The property is now ripe for immediate improvement. It can be reached by the Subway and by the Third and Second Avenue Elevated Roads, also by the Southern Boulevard surface line (passing the property) and the 138th Street Crosstown car line.

The new Lexington and Third Avenue Subway lines (the contract for the former about to be advertised) will have a station at 140th St. Proposed Rapid Transit route No. 19, 138th St. and Southern Boulevard (3 tracks), passes the property. The great six-track New Haven electric road and the New York Connecting Railway (connecting the Pennsylvania, New Haven, and Long Island Roads) will be in the immediate vicinity.

80 PER CENT. may remain on mortgage 1, 2, or 3 years at the option of the purchaser, at 5 per cent. interest, or **70 PER CENT.** at 4½ per cent. interest. Purchaser to pay recording tax of ½ of 1 per cent.

171 and 181 ALEXANDER AVENUE

3-story and basement high stoop brownstone houses. Lots 16.8x70 each between 135th and 136th Sts.

All titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., and policies of title-insurance will be issued free to purchasers.

Maps from THOMAS N. RHINELANDER, Attorney, William St., or HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. & 532 5th Ave., cor. 44th St.

JOHN L. PARISH, Auctioneer,

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE LOTS AND PLOTS ON

Washington Heights,

IN CHOICE LOCATIONS NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, at noon, at the

Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.

Broadway, block front, west side, bet. 171st & 172d Sts., nine lots, eight unrestricted, one rear lot restricted.

St. Nicholas Ave. and 186th St., N. W. cor., 114.10x100.

Wadsworth Ave., east side, block front bet. 174th and 175th Sts., 189.8x100.

West 170th St., S. S., 265 ft. e. Washington Ave., 50x90.

Haven Ave. & 169th St., N. E. cor., 31.43x106.89x—.

West 134th St., N. S., 400 ft. w. Broadway, 50x99.11.

Terms Easy. All Ripe for Immediate Improvement.

Titles insured free of charge to buyers by policies of the Title Insurance Co of New York.

FOR MAPS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AUCTIONEERS.

PARISH, FISHER & CO., 149 Broadway

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

AWNINGS $1.75 UP.

Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection. Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,298 B'way. Phone 4452—38th.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS

REAL ESTATE,

62 CEDAR STREET

LARGE FUNDS FOR MORTGAGES.

Brokers Protected.

LEVINE & PETERS.

147 East 125th. Tel. 4679—Harlem.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

W. J. & C. C. ALEXANDER

Iron Work for Buildings
Repairs and Alterations a Specialty

NO. 11 THOMPSON STREET, N. Y.

Telephone 3264 Spring.

Geo. R. Read & Co

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 3 East 35th St.

4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%

2d Mortgages Cashed.

LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU.

Cheap painting, paperhanging, kalsomining, decorating, graining, plastering, concreting; repairing of every description; work guaranteed. Cohn & White, 783 10th Av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer

Offices: 7 Pine Street, New York City.

AUCTION SALES TO BE HELD AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 VESEY ST., AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON EACH DAY.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
Will Sell at Auction
Wednesday, April 10, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Estate of William A. Hall, Dec'd,

129=131=133 West 20th St.,

Near Sixth Avenue.

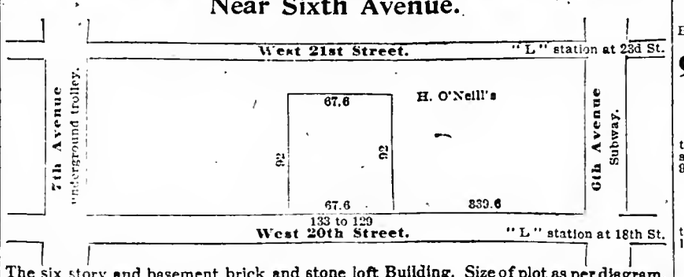

The six story and basement brick and stone loft Building. Size of plot as per diagram.

GEORGE A. MINASIAN, ESQ., ATTORNEY, 132 NASSAU ST.

Maps, &c., with Attorney, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 7 Pine St.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
Will Sell at Auction

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1907

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

150 Choice Bronx Lots

BENSON ESTATE

AND

TREMONT TERRACE

Situated on Extension of

Westchester Ave., Middletown Road and Old Pelham Road

Terms Very Easy

To be Announced Later.

Bookmaps, full particulars, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
1,472-4 Washington Av.,
Near 171st St.,
Bronx Borough,

the two four-story brick double flats, with basement apartments, six rooms and bath to each family; hot-water supply, open plumbing, steam heated halls, bath and parlors.

Size of lots 25.10x157.6 and 25.06x156.10.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St. 32 NASSAU ST.

Maps, etc., with attorney or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine Street.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r
will sell at auction
Wednesday, April 17, 1907
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
68 West 82d Street

the four-story, basement, and cellar brownstone dwelling, with two-story extension; size of lot 18x102.2.

Ezekiel Fixman, Esq., Att'y
150 Broadway.

Maps, &c., with Attorney, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
Wednesday, Apr. 10, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Two Choice Lots,
Northeast Corner
175th St. & Wadsworth Av.
Washington Heights.

Choice Lots, size 25x100 each.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Corner Investors.

An excellent 21 Av. 16-room corner, vicinity 104th St.; can be bought under $81,000; terms reasonable; might exchange for smaller income property. Full particulars, see MAURICE RINGLER, 73 Nassau St.

Corner Investors.

$20,000 cash over $16,000 5-year mortgage buys 1-set built 17-room corner, water corner lower east side. Full particulars call Ringler, 73 Nassau St.

BUILDERS' PLOTS.

37th Street East, 40x100; price, $82,000.
37th Street East, 40x100; price, $30,000.
37th Street East, 50x100; price, $45,000.
Principals address R. e. l, 126 W. 34th St.

Near Grand Central Station, on Murray Hill.—Two five-story buildings; fifteen apartments; modern open plumbing; rents, $7,224; price, $72,000; 12% investment. J. Arthur Fischer, 667 6th Av.

Pennsylvania District, 324, Near 2d—4-story tenement, $14,000; easy terms. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

$3,000 cash buys 5-story double tenement East 100th St., $24,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

72d St., Near 3d—5-story private house, $15,500; easy terms. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Have property, four-story, below 106th, adjacent 3d Av., $12,500. Meyering, 154 W. 31st.

61st St., 243 East.—Four-story brick flat; improvements; 20x102.2; principals only. Owner.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
Wednesday, April 17, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Executors' Sale,
Estate of
Gustav Salomon, Dec'd,

By order of Pauline Salomon, Sol. G. Salomon, and B. F. Einstein, Executors.

968 to 976 Sixth Ave., 76 & 78 West 55th St., Southeast Corner

the five four-story brick apartments, with 15 stores. Size of plot, 100.5 feet on 6th Av. x 95 feet on street.

160 Water St.,
N. W. Corner Fletcher St.,

the four-story brick business building. Size of lot, 17.9x80.5.

144 Water St.,
Near Maiden Lane,

the five-story brick business building. Size of lot, 19.8x82.6x irregular.

126 Cherry St.,
Near Catharine St.,

the 5-story brick tenement. Size of lot, 25.1x108.

G. B. Townsend, Esq., Attorney,

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct.,
will sell at auction
Wednesday, April 10, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Executor's Sale
Estate of Wm. L. Trenholm, Dec'd,

312 W. 73d St.

Opposite Schwab Mansion.

The magnificent five-story and basement pressed brick and stone dwelling; electric passenger elevator; six baths; three dressing rooms; trimmed in hard woods; beautifully decorated by Hayden & Co., 5th Av., and windows by Tiffany. House built to order by Harvey Murdock and designed by Charles P. H. Gilbert. Size of plot 30x102.2. Perpetual side light on the west.

Brush & Crawford, Att'ys,
30 BROAD ST.

Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
Will sell at auction
Tuesday, April 23, 1907,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

114 & 116 Christopher St.,

the two three-story and basement frame and brick tenements, with stores; size of plot 51x105x irregular

38 Perry St.,

the three-story and basement brick dwelling, size of lot 20.0x95.

245 to 251 West 12th St.,

with the four two and three story brick dwellings, stable and shop thereon, running through to

10=12=14 Jane St.,

with the three-story brick stable thereon, size of entire plot, 72.2x126.6x77.8x125.

120 West 3d St.,

the five-story and basement brick double tenement; size of plot 25x100.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'er
will sell at auction
Wednesday, April 17, 1907.
at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Executors' Sale
Estate of
Frederick A. Kursheedt, Dec'd,

133 & 135 W. 19th St.,

Near Sixth Ave.,

the 2 three-story and basement brick and frame dwellings, size of plot 50.10x92.

78 Grand St.

Near Greene St.,

the five-story and basement brick loft building, size of lot 25x100.

Theodore H. Silkman, Esq.,

Attorney, 41 Park Row.

Maps and further particulars with attorney or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine Street.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r
will sell at auction
Wednesday, April 17, 1907
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

162 West 133d St.

the three-story and basement, high stoop, brick and stone dwelling; 12 rooms and bath; hardwood trim, all improvements; size of lot, 15.0x99.11.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction

Tuesday, April 30, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

near 104th Street,

the very desirable five-story American basement limestone, bay window front dwelling, handsomely finished in hard woods, with perpetual right of way to 104th St. in rear. The most desirable location on Riverside Drive.

TERMS VERY EASY

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
Will sell at auction
Wednesday, April 17, 1907,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Valuable Water Front
North Side East 120th St.,
with frontage on
Harlem River,
KNOWN AS THE OLD
Harlem Hospital Site.

This choice water front, consisting of about 14 lots, is 347 feet on East 120th St. by 112.7 feet on Harlem River to the centre line of the block; and used by the city for ferry entrance to Randall's Island.

Terms Liberal.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

East Side.

FOR SALE.
PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
No. 160 East 70th St., 16.8x102.2, 3 story.
No. 130 East 74th St., 17x72, 3 story.
No. 141 East 74th St., 17x72, 3 story.

ALL LEND THEMSELVES ADMIRABLY TO AMERICAN BASEMENT CONVERSION.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS:

No. 152 East 75th St., 18.9x70, open for inspection.
No. 166 East 77th St., 18.9x102, open for inspection.
No. 55 East 90th St., 18x100, open for inspection.

Apply to your own broker or to
ELLIOTT, JAFFRAY & CO.,
194-6 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

Bet 5th and Lexington Aves.,

60TH TO 80TH STREETS.

Plots 25 feet to 50 feet suitable for improvement With High-Class Dwellings.

For further particulars apply to

GEO. R. READ & CO.

60 Liberty St. (11249) 3 East 35th St.

In the 60's near Park Avenue.

20-ft. dwelling for sale under $50,000.

Permit from

GEO. R. READ & CO.

60 Liberty St. (11249) 3 East 35th St.

Corner Investors.

An excellent 21 Av. 16-room corner, vicinity 104th St.; can be bought under $81,000; terms reasonable; might exchange for smaller income property. Full particulars, see MAURICE RINGLER, 73 Nassau St.

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$20,000 cash over $16,000 5-year mortgage buys 1-set built 17-room corner, water corner lower east side. Full particulars call Ringler, 73 Nassau St.

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37th Street East, 40x100; price, $30,000.
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Near Grand Central Station, on Murray Hill.—Two five-story buildings; fifteen apartments; modern open plumbing; rents, $7,224; price, $72,000; 12% investment. J. Arthur Fischer, 667 6th Av.

Pennsylvania District, 324, Near 2d—4-story tenement, $14,000; easy terms. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

$3,000 cash buys 5-story double tenement East 100th St., $24,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

72d St., Near 3d—5-story private house, $15,500; easy terms. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Have property, four-story, below 106th, adjacent 3d Av., $12,500. Meyering, 154 W. 31st.

61st St., 243 East.—Four-story brick flat; improvements; 20x102.2; principals only. Owner.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

East Side.

A Bargain.—5-story and basement, on lot 82x100, on East 96th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.; all modern improvements and newly renovated; price, $42,500; rents, $4,338 per annum; $7,500 cash takes it. J. Paul Lieber, 1,205 Broadway, N. Y.

5TH AV. NEAR 125TH

Vacant plot, 50x110; for sale very cheap; building loan; superior light; full commission.
F. B. HOUGHTON, 156 BROADWAY.

2d Av. Lovers.—Two dandy 4-story doubles, vicinity 110th St., can be bought with reasonable cash over $20,000; 5-year first mortgage. For full particulars see Maurice Ringler, 73 Nassau St.

MUST BE SOLD.

First Av., Near 120th St.—Modern 5-story triple, stores, 4 rooms, bath, open plumbing; fine condition; $4,000 cash. Price very low. L. Acker, 70 Nassau St.

Two adjoining four-story basement and cellar brownstone dwellings in the Sixties, between Madison and Park Avs.; thoroughly modern; first-class condition. S. V., Times, Times Sq.

Building Lot.—$5,000 cash will buy 50x102 lot in East 74th St. Store and loft building—$10,000 cash will buy new east side store and loft building. Address Room 647, 32 Liberty St.

5-story, 14-room quadruples, open shafts; Avenue A, $30,000; 71st St., $32,000; 72d St., $32,000; 75th St., $34,000; 98th St., $28,000; long mortgages, little cash. Auler, 1,506 1st Av.

East 50th St. Bargain—No. 159, a 19-ft. house, for $27,500 net, suitable for alteration; basement level with street. H. F., Room 3, 59 Wall St.

30th St., Near 5th Av.—5-story improved business building, $130,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Private house, East 124th St.; private block; suitable for two families; cheap. Jorn, 263 West 125th St.

73d, Near Park Av.—Handsome four-story and basement high-stoop dwelling, 18x100, asking price $55,000. Frank, 624 Madison Av.

Beautiful 5-story double flat; first-class condition; 101st, near Madison Av.; only $3,000 cash required. Write H., 2,110 3d Av.

Below 14th Street.

Shippers!!
Manufacturers!!
Jobbers!!

FOR SALE

SIX STORY AND BASEMENT BLDG.

Best Location on West St.

Suitable for Storage or Mfg.

Every Modern Improvement.

Two Electric Elevators. 40H.P. Boiler.

A. H. SPENCER, 97 Cedar St.

PLOT ON 10TH AV.,
65x100; EASY TERMS.
CANAVAN, AUCTIONEER,
49 WEST 28TH ST.

Residences, Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th, $24,000 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Below 14th Street.

146 EAST 7th ST.

On Coleman Drayton LEASEHOLD.

5-story store, 10-family house; lease 13 years to run; return 8% on yearly

PRICE $6,500

A. N. GITTERMAN, 156 Broadway.

West Side.

PRIVATE HOUSES

1624 St., Washington Heights.....13 rooms
138th, bet. 7th and 8th Avs.....10 rooms
155th, bet. 7th and 8th Avs.....10 rooms
Other localities. Easy terms.
C. F. HEITMANN, 107 West 135th St.

A.—$7,500 cash buys five-story double flat, 40-foot front, 438 St. Nicholas Av., near 125th St.; 4½% first mortgage, balance taken back on second mortgage for five years at 5½% payable in installments. Pays very large net income. Investigation invited. Title guaranteed. Brokers protected. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

A seven-story elevator apartment house, plot 100x100, for sale at bargain, terms over $200,000; $50,000 cash, balance long mortgage; shows 7% income on $750,000 investment; thorough investigation invited; brokers protected. Principals, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

Elegant American basement dwelling, adjoining Riverside Drive, over looking Hudson river and Subway, 19x81; 15 rooms, $50,000, investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

Al—4 story and basement private house, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms; reasonable price, 208 Lenox Av. Inquire at premises, or owner, 1,464 3d Av.

Bargain.—Close to West End Av. in the Nineties, a handsome 20-foot dwelling, extra deep; open heat, at $26,000 each; $3,000 cash. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau st.

Tarrytown.—House, 11 rooms, electric light; bath; stable; trolley; fine river view; rent moderate. John Wilson, owner, 7 Beekman St., New York City.

Bargain.—135th St., 25 West—New 6-story apartment house; all improvements; 15% on your investment. 767 9th Av. Mayer & Co., owners.

CORNERS AND TENEMENTS ON 8TH, 9TH, AND 10TH AVS.; GOOD INVESTMENTS. CANAVAN, AUCTIONEER, 49 WEST 28TH.

Upper West Av., No. 818.—Three-story and basement private dwelling. In excellent condition; price moderate. For permit apply J. J. Riker, 27 East 21st St.

Old estate sacrifice; 9th, 10th, and 11th Avs., choice parcels for sale cheap; free and clear; terms to suit; no cards; no brokers. Frank Zotti, 785 10th Av.

Seventh Avenue Corner, near 135th Street. Rents, $4,860. Price, $46,500. Walter G. Hatler, 56 Liberty Street.

Pennsylvania district, 28th St., near 8th Av.; full lot; principals only. Owner, Box 803 Times, Times Square.

Amsterdam Av. corner, Eighties, 40x100, $120,000; present rental $11,710. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

10th Av., Near 34th.—Front and rear tenement, bakery, $30,000; mortgage $20,000; good investment. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Cheap plot, 75x100; 11th Av., near 42d St.; improved; good terms. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

137th, Near 7th Av.—2-5-story modern doubles; 6 rooms, bath; rent low, $3,144; price, $31,000. William Nunn, 81 West 104th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

ONE GOOD INVESTMENT
is worth a lifetime of labor—
Did you ever try Real Estate?

I have some very attractive offerings that are in line for an increase in value and which can be bought now at prices that will interest both speculators and investors.

Particulars of the following parcels can be had on application.
125TH STREET, (SOUTH SIDE)—100 feet front by 200 feet deep between 3d and 8th Avenues—and the only plot of its size available on that street. Terms arranged.
MADISON AVENUE—Two good corners.
LENOX AVENUE HOUSE, close to 125th Street suitable for immediate alteration.
30TH STREET—5th Avenue section—100 feet front; also smaller pieces requiring $5,000 and upwards to purchase.

206 BROADWAY

Hundreds of Builders and Contractors will tell you that

WILLIAM T. HOOKEY,

3rd Ave. and 129th St.,

Is the best man from whom to buy your Brick, Cement, Lime, etc.

$1,000,000 in Second Mortgages for Sale.

West Side.

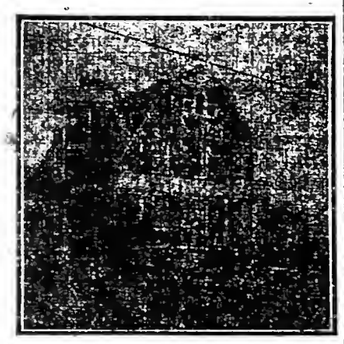

$12,500—$8,000 mortgage, 5%, 3 years; location, 2,279 Aqueduct Av., University Hgts. PERRY, 1,123 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS!

We have exclusive sale of a modern seven-story especially well constructed corner apartment house on west side, below 72d St., size 101x100, with permanent light on three sides, all leased on low basis for $50,000; can be raised to $55,000 on Oct. 1st. No long leases. Price, $500,000. Net income now $20,000 over all expenses. Easy terms.

JOHN H. BERRY,
31 NASSAU ST.

167 WEST 76TH ST.

Magnificent private house; 13 rooms; three newly tiled bathrooms; electric light, parquet floors, and every modern improvement; positively the most desirable house now obtainable in a choice and restricted neighborhood in the West Seventies; suitable terms; brokers protected; open for inspection. Particulars

NATKINS & CO.,
104TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT FOR ESTATES.

New two-story building on Broadway leased TO ONE TENANT FOR TERM OF YEARS, having taxes, insurance, and all repairs.

WILL NET OVER 5 PER CENT

Land rapidly increasing in value.

WILLIAM R. WARE
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

BARGAINS

for Homeseekers or Investors.

The new houses, 946, 948, 954 St. Nicholas Av. and 15th St., three-story, basement; two baths; brownstone, swell front; fine view; two blocks from Subway, three from "L" station; easy terms. Permits from E. B. TREAT, OWNER, 942 St. Nicholas Av., or 241 West 23d St.

PRIVATE HOUSES.

95th St., between Park and Columbus Ava., 19.7 front, 4-story.....Price $21,000
65th St., between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs., 19.7x100, 3-story.....Price $21,000
66th St., south side, bet. Park & Columbus Avs., 4-sty. & butler's pantry extension, 20x100..... Price $24,000

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
IRVING KEMPNER, OWNER, 35 Nassau St.

PRIVATE STABLE.

For sale, on 52d St. between 6th and 7th Avs., a new, thoroughly equipped private Stable, 25 feet wide; accommodations for seven horses, with two box stalls. Electricity, gas, telephone, &c.; the best lighted stable in the City. Address

EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
10 West 42d St., New York.

35 WEST 33D STREET.

4-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, 18-FOOT BRICK AND STONE PRIVATE RESIDENCE; 15 ROOMS; PRESENT RENTAL, $1,400; PRICE, $18,500, ALL CASH, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. HULL & HORTON, ATTORNEYS, 3 BROAD ST.

A SNAP.

Five-story double flat, in fine condition; well located; rentals nearly $4,400; price $39,750; might shade; very attractive terms. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'WAY.

A Very Attractive Proposition.

Little cash required.
Seventh Avenue
Three 5-story triples, with stores.
C. F. Heitmann, 167 West 145th St.

A RARE CHANCE

Finely finished three-story stone dwelling vicinity 125th St. (Lenox Av. Subway)
SACRIFICE; IMPERATIVE SALE.
SHAW & CO., 114 West 125th St.

STABLE WANTED

Will lease, or possibly buy, stable, west side, south of 17th St., quarters for 25 horses and 20 wagons.
M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., Agents, 135 B'way.

A FIVE-STORY TRIPLE

flat, all improvements; $34,000; rent $3,700; five-story double, West 146th, near 8th Av.; six rooms; $24,000; 7th Av. store property, 40x100; $43,000; rent $7,300. Bargebuhr, 125 West 116th St.

Here's a chance; safe investment; with property increasing in value; near 42d St. and 9th Av.; 3 five-story brownstone, 10 rooms and bath per floor, with stores; newly renovated; hot-water supply; rent $3,240; will sell for $30,500 cash. Owner, Box 342 Times, Times Sq.

CHOICE

7th and 8th Av. corners, above 125th.
C. F. Heitmann, 167 West 145th St.

LOT NEAR 69TH ST. AND 10TH AV.

75-foot lot, 25x100, suitable for stable, tenement, factory, for sale cheap; very easy terms; full commission. F. R. Houghton, 156 B'way.

8TH AV., NEAR 23D ST., TWO FIVE-STORY TENEMENTS, ON 21.0T 50x110, WITH L TO SIDE STREET; EASY TERMS. LELAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

15TH ST., 97TH AV.—5-STORY BRICK FLAT, FIRST-CLASS CONDITION, PAYING 14%. CANAVAN, AUCTIONEER, 49 WEST 29TH ST.

In the Fifties, near Seventh Av.
Plot for improvement—60 ft. one street and 43 ft. on other. Price $357,000.
Will sell separately.
Walter G. Butler, 50 Liberty St.

Substantial investment.—On Lenox Av., five-story double flat, with stores; in perfect order; well rented; $22,000, at 4½%, first mortgage; price $37,000. Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av., corner 125th St.

Investigate Immediately.—New elevator apartment, 225x100, near Broadway Subway, (110th), overlooking the Hudson, $300,000; fully rented, $40,000. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

5th Ave. near 26th St.
Low price. Easy terms.
N. A. Berwin & Co., 80 William.

43d St. near Broadway
4-story; bargain. Easy terms.
N. A. Berwin & Co., 80 William.

$4,500 cash; price, $19,500; 5-story double tenement; rented in floors; fully improved. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

West Side.

DWELLING HOUSE BARGAINS.

On west side, near Central Park, 4-story brownstone, 21 ft.; in excellent condition; hardwood trim, parquet flooring and electric light throughout; 2 tiled bathrooms; exquisitely decorated in silk and burlap; possession May 1st; price, $38,000; terms to suit.

On good block between Columbus and Amsterdam; 3-story, 16 ft. 8, limestone front, good condition; hardwood trim; butler's pantry extension, 1 bath; possession 30 days; price, $21,500; mtg., $14,000, 5 per cent.

On good block, between Columbus and Amsterdam, 3-story brownstone, 16.8; good condition; no extension; 10 rooms and bath; possession 30 days; price, $19,500; mtg., $14,000, 5%. H. W. Schutte & Co., Columb. & 88th.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE
8 Lots for Sale, $42,000
Beautifully situated, overlooking Hudson, only two blocks from Subway. Reasonable terms. Quick sale.
PERRY, 1123 Broadway.
Or BROKER

7th Ave. near 34th St.
Desirable plot; almost $2,000 a front foot.
N. A. Berwin & Co., 80 William.

BROADWAY CORNER APARTMENT.
7-story; below 109th St.
N. A. Berwin & Co., 80 William.

32d St. near 5th Ave.
Altered building; well rented; bargain.
N. A. Berwin & Co., 80 William.

5th Ave. near 34th St.
25x125, to lease term years.
N. A. Berwin & Co., 80 William.

$5,000 cash buys five-story double flat, facing St. Nicholas Park, 25x125; bargain; 6 rooms; modern plumbing. Alexander, 608 5th Av.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Staten Island Acerage

Speculators, Notice!

25 acres, Port Richmond, adjoining Prohibition Park; ripe for improvement; price $45,000; offer wanted; $10,000 cash will buy, balance five-year mortgage at 5 per cent. interest, with release clause providing for sale in plots; land lies high, dry, and level; near trolley and surrounded by improvements; brokers paid regular commission. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

60 ACRES, 1,200 FEET FROM DEPOT; LEVEL LAND; ALL CLEARED; $650 PER ACRE; 70 ACRES, $500 PER ACRE; ALSO 100 ACRES, $800 PER ACRE. PRINCE'S BAY REALTY CO., 36 WHITEHALL ST., MANHATTAN.

$500 CASH

Secures 8-room and bath cottage, 4 lots, at New Dorp; balance equal rent.
J. W. HUGHES, 45 Broadway.

$3,000 buys two-family house, two lots, Port Richmond; $9,000 buys 10-room house and six acres; most desirable location; land alone worth amount asked. Silas Alden Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan. Tel. 246 Cortlandt.

Attractive, cement block house at New Dorp; 10 rooms and bath; modern; house may be seen Sunday, 10 to 5. Owner, James P. Lough.

Large acreage tracts, commercial water fronts, houses, plots, lots. Metcalfe & Sons, 171 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

MORTGAGE WANTED.

$25,000 at 5% on choice Bronx vacant property; 60% of actual value; no brokers.
M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 B'way.

Attorney has building loan money to loan in large or small amounts; moderate charges; only full particulars noticed. Concord, Box 324 Times, Times Square.

Small plot below 70th St., suitable for loft building or flats. Send full particulars. Call afternoons. Brokers protected. Coilin, 49 Wall.

Wanted—Management of colored tenements; good security. L. C. Whitfield, 114 West 134th St.

Plot of 8 lots in Jersey City or lower Hoboken, near ferries. Address Cranstone, 629 West 25th St.

A.—A.—Want about five acres, house, barn, near Hillburn, N. J. Culver, 614 East 138th.

Cash paid for Williamsbridge and Wakefield lots. Call Shatzkin, 149th St. and 3d Av.

One-family house, Bronx, cash buyer; full particulars. "K.," P. O. Box 35. No agents.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION, FOR EXCHANGE.

New 12-story Broadway corner apartment house, equity $260,000. Want lots for improvement.

Central Park West corner apartment house, equity, $225,000, for free and clear Manhattan property.

Riverside Drive corner, equity $250,000, for lots free and clear.

New 11-story mercantile building near 5th Av., leased to one tenant, equity $150,000, for free and clear Manhattan property.

JOHN H. BERRY,
31 NASSAU ST.

BUILDERS ATTENTION.

Will exchange plot ripe for improvements, with good equity, for improved; no cash.
MILTON J. GORDON, 80 Wall St.

$10,000 equity in 14-room 6½-story Yorkville fireproof tenement for private house in same locality, west side, or Washington Heights. Address Yorkville, Box 167 Times Downtown.

Builder exchange for good lots; modern 2-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; convenient. E. C., 315 Times, Times Square.

Bronx corner plot, 268 front, equity $26,000; will add $20,000 cash for high-class apartment; submit offers. Ullman, 3,492 3d Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Second Mortgages Bought,

REMSEN BOND AND MTG. CO.,
215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BUILDING LOANS.

Can secure building loans for builders.
SUMNER REALTY CO.,
471 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Second mortgage loan of $10,000 wanted on high-grade Brooklyn apartment house; equity $30,000. Milton J. Gordon, 80 Wall St.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED
FURNISHED ROOM HOUSES FOR SALE
CANAVAN, Auctioneer,
49 W. 29TH ST.

BRONX—FOR SALE. | BRONX—FOR SALE. | BRONX—FOR SALE.

"Cabbage Patch" Investments Depreciate Your Savings and Depress Your Wife

THINK before you isolate your wife in some Lonesomehurst and invest the family savings in *foolish* "Cabbage Patch" country "lots." Read this letter, and we will tell you about the man:

From His Letter:

"I have decided to move into New York, and if you are wise you will do as I have done. Go and buy a lot on favorable terms in the new subway district. I have bought at *Morris Park*, which is to have six of the fastest routes—*just think* of six fast roads from our Jersey home to New York—and half the distance! I tell you these subways are going to change living conditions, and you will be sorry if you don't fix yourself in the Bronx *before* these roads open.

"Three subways for Express Trains—after the Theatre—*always in town*. I bought two lots, as I believe in a few years this wonderful Rapid Transit service will advance present prices, so that the profit on the extra lot will *pay for my home* and leave it free and clear."

This man bought at first in a "new suburb," where he got lots "cheap." But how *expensive* this "cheapness" proved itself! The RAILROAD COMPANY, the ONE railroad company that he had to depend on, took 20 TRAINS OFF and *he* felt *foolish* ALL winter getting from that "cheap lot" to work. NO LAST trains to Morris Park—NO being tied to ONE TRAIN, with SIX fast transportation lines to

MORRIS PARK

You are within 40 minutes of ANY part of the city at ANY hour of the DAY or NIGHT, and you will shortly be within 25 minutes of Any part of Manhattan at ANY hour of the DAY or NIGHT, and have a choice of HALF A DOZEN lines—REAL City Property—Just as our suburbanite says:—*Always in town.*

Conservative Banks and Trust Companies are loaning money on Single lots at Morris Park. If you ACT at ONCE you can buy a lot or two at the PRESENT LOW prices. Get in NOW on the GROUND Floor. Address: Department C.

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Owners,
Times Building, 42d Street and Broadway.
To Visit the Property, Come Direct to Our
Branch Office, 177th Street, Near Boston Road (Subway Station).
Office on the Property Open Every Day.

Elegant New 2 and 3 Family Houses

DIRECT FROM BUILDER
WHITLOCK AVE., SOUTH OF TIFFANY ST.,

FIVE SHORT BLOCKS EAST OF PROSPECT AV. SUBWAY STATION THROUGH LONGWOOD AV.

Full lot, 100 feet deep; houses 25x63.
Oak trim, double floors, private stairs, gas and electric light, special hardwars, steam heat, &c.
SIX ROOMS AND BATH ON 1ST FLOOR.
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH ON 2D AND 3D FLOORS.

A. ROTHERMEL, (on premises,) or
HARDWARE STORE, 656 EAST 149TH ST., BRONX.

Longwood Av. (Parkway) Section.
Before renting elsewhere examine the

JOHNSON HOUSES

1160-1204 HEWITT PLACE

between Westchester and Longwood Avs., ONE BLOCK FROM PROSPECT AV. SUBWAY, 10 MINUTES FROM 138TH ST., LENOX AV. SUBWAY; models of beauty, with imposing halls, richly decorated in imported and antique designs.

One of the most select sections in the city; the RENTS being far LOWER than in similar locations in Manhattan.

5 ROOMS & BATH, $26.50 to $28.50.
6 ROOMS & BATH, 30.00 to 34.00.
7 ROOMS & BATH, 48.00 to 50.00.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND AMPLE CLOSET ROOM.

LENOX AV. EXPRESSES OO TO PROSPECT AV. STATION WITHOUT CHANGE.
Superintendent on premises.

THE A-RE-CO

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
ON EASY TERMS.

Ideally located in restricted section, 3 story, light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. Station of Subway, Lenox Av. and West Farms Express.

SNAP
$1500 CASH BUYS

Two-family, semi-detached brick and limestone house, near Prospect Av., 14 rooms, oak trim throughout, open plumbing; will be sacrificed. Owner going to Europe. Mortgages $9,000; price $10,500. Similar houses asking $12,500 to $13,000. O'Donnell & Dalton, 192 Broadway. Tel. 724 Cort.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On High ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

YOU'LL BUY ONE OF THESE

elegant modern 2-family houses, if you appreciate a home built for comfort and convenience; 14 rooms, 2 baths; near trolley, "L," and school; only $1,000 cash; balance monthly. J. Leitner, 771 Wendover Av.

INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY

Sacrifice; four-story single, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; good, convenient neighborhood.

4½% mortgage; easy terms.
J. Leitner, 771 Wendover Av. Open Sundays.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

$800

cash will buy two-family house, all improvements, near Subway station. Peters West Farms Subway Station, 177th St. Open Sundays.

A beautiful 2-family dwelling, Woodycrest Av., near 164th St.; surrounded by $20,000 private dwellings; new, hot water heat and supply; $3,000 cash required. E. Osborne Smith, 165th St. and Ogden Av. Tel., 611 Melrose.

$2,500 Cash.—3-family frame, 17 rooms; steam heat; half block from Subway station; price $8,500; must be sold this week. Koenig, 875 Brook Av.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

Absolute Bargain at Highbridge, plot 60x202; 2 fronts; improvements. E. Osborne Smith, 165th St., Ogden Av.

Mosholu Parkway.—2 lots near Jerome Av. $2,000 each. Stewart Realty Company, 1,402 Broadway.

FOUND
AT THE OFFICE OF
McRICKARD & CO.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR REALTY SPECULATION & INVESTMENT in Fordham, Morris, Woodlawn, and University Heights.
189TH ST., NEAR JEROME AV.
OPEN SUNDAY.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,854 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

$700, installment, Bronx lots, near Subway and L. Shatzkin, 149th St. and 3d Av.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.
A Place of 20 Acres

commanding unexcelled view of Long Island Sound; dwelling containing all modern improvements; electric lighted, &c.; stable, ice house, and outbuildings; vegetable garden, fruit trees, &c.

SALE, $40,000;
RENT, FURNISHED, $3,000.
Further particulars,
FRED'K ZITTEL, 266 COLUMBUS AV., New York City.

For Sale or Rent

ADIRONDACK CAMP

Upper Saranac Lake

One of the most attractive camps in the mountains.

Complete in every detail; boathouse, lodge, cottages, &c. Fully furnished. Boats, launches, &c. Photographs, particulars, &c., on application. FRED'K ZITTEL, 266 Columbus Av.

1,000 ISLANDS.

FOR RENT—Cuba Island, situated in the St. Lawrence River, near Alexandria Bay, N. Y., completely furnished Cottage, with bath, &c.; boathouse, with two St. Lawrence skiffs; launch house and 30 ft. launch; ice house filled with ice. This island is in the finest location in the river and very accessible. Address for further particulars, W. S. SINCLAIR, 320 Broadway, Room 310.

AT IRVINGTON ON THE HUDSON.
RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
Between Irvington and the Ardsley Country Club.

One of the choicest locations on the Hudson. Fine old trees; beautiful view; freedom from mosquitoes; 14 bedrooms; house BUILT OF GREY MARBLE; cost $85,000; for sale, $80,000 and cost of ground; much or little acreage to suit purchaser. Can see owner from 11 A. M. to 12:45 daily at office 616, No. 500 Fifth Ave., Cor. 42d St.

TWILIGHT PARK in the Catskills.—House-keeping cottage, fully furnished; 8 rooms and bath; hot and cold water; broad verandas, superb view; elevation 2,200 ft.; 4½ hours from New York; $450 for Summer; rustic studio; day camp in trees additional. Mrs. J. Fred'c Franklin, 207 West 56th St., New York.

For Sale—The Livingston Estate—400 acres; ¾ mile frontage on the Hudson; 2 hours from New York; ½ in original oak and hickory forest timber, alone worth $50,000; this is a chance to secure finest country estate in America; adjoins Zabriskie and Kidd homesteads, near Lieut. Gov. Chanler's estate, in "millionaire's row"; will sell whole or part. Attorney, Room 1,103 Temple Bar, Brooklyn.

A Real Bargain. Catskill Mountains; cottage, furnished, 2 acres private park, fine residential place; 10 rooms, city improvements; healthiest place; panacea for sick, nervous, or persons troubled with lung and throat troubles; sure cure; successful in our family; 2,000 feet elevation; money well applied; all city conveniences; must be sold 50% below cost price. Owner, 1,461 3d Av.

Desirable farm, Nyack; 30 acres, under cultivation; Hudson and mountain views from property; cozy bungalow, nine rooms, steam heat, porcelain bath, telephone, spacious lawn, stream, porch, garden, fruit; new barn, box stalls, outbuildings, poultry, horse, vehicles, tools included; $8,500; half cash. X., Box 259 Times, Times Square.

Special opportunities, country seats, river views, combination homes, fruit farms, Hudson Valley; producing estates, just values, 20 cities accessible; communicate desires. Edgar Elmendorf, Real Estate Specialist, Highland, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

A HOME FREE

I have 17 new two-family houses in Flatbush to sell, and one to give away. May I give you one? For full particulars write, phone, or call on me. J. H. Paige, Avenue C and E. 11th St., Brooklyn.

COURT STREET STORE PROPERTY.

Price, $8,500; rent, $954; cash, $2,000; 4-story and brick parlor and basement stores, 16.8x100; fine business location. Robt. Ward, 181 Remsen St.

Flatbush.—Lovely 11-room villa, newly decorated, parquet floors, wide verandas; perfect condition; grounds 40x103; abundance shrubbery, shade, flowers; sewered streets; $6,000. Riley, 1,199 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—"Prospect Park South"; grand corner villa, 11 spacious rooms; every modern improvement; steam heat, parquet floors, wide verandas, shade, shrubbery, 50x100, $12,500. Hammond, 1,199 Flatbush Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—An unfurnished back parlor for physician, between 60th and 70th Sts., west of Lexington Av. Address M. G. N., 135 East 49th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

Not 45 Minutes from Broadway.

This house, one of seven, just built, two sold already; located in the swellest section of

Flatbush, Marlborough Road,

Bet. Church and Caton Avenues.

Steam Heated, 2 Baths, Parquet Floors, Handsomely Decorated.

$13,500 to $17,000

127-135 Fenimore St., also Detached, $9,600.

RUTLAND ROAD, NEAR BEDFORD AVENUE,

2 story and basement stone front houses, something entirely new for small families.

W. A. A. BROWN, Builder,
2044 Bedford Avenue. Phone 1115 Flatbush.

Location Makes Value.

KINGSBORO PARK has a future. Situated adjacent to Ocean av., a street 100 feet wide and lined with magnificent residences; with trees, walks and all improvements paid for; on four-track railway to New York; an ideal home spot; an investment that will yield big returns. Your weekly savings will buy lots.

Our automobiles will meet the Brighton Beach "L" trains Saturday and Sunday at Kings Highway station to show you beautiful Flatbush, KINGSBORO PARK, the Garden spot of Greater New York. Write for Booklet.

New York & Flatbush Realty Co
178 Remsen St., Brooklyn
41 Park Row, New York

"How They Got Rich,"

revised and improved. This booklet, the subtitle of which is, "Real Estate Facts," is something every one who wants to get ahead on sound principles should read and study. Do not write for it if you are one of those that think to plant to-day and reap to-morrow; if you want to get rich as rapidly as that you can generally find a kindly pool-room to take your money and place it on a sure thing, or you can go to the tracks yourself shortly. But if you want to take advantage of a sound principle, a principle as sound as the growth of crops, I mean the increase of real estate values in Greater New York, send your name and address and let us show you what you can do for as little as $60 or $70 down and $12 or $15 monthly.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS

(Incorporated.)

Borough Park Co., Bensonhurst Co.,
The Westminster Heights Co.
Combined capital $1,500,000.
Combined surplus $1,000,000.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, President.
R. TURNBULL, General Manager.
277 Broadway, New York City.

$7250 526 Hancock St. $7250

3 stories & b. brick, 9 large rooms and bath, open plumbing, furnace, immediate

POSSESSION $1000 CASH.

Balance easy terms. Large list of dwellings for sale, possession on or before May 1st.

REALTY ASSOCIATES
176 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

A SPLENDID HOUSE, $3,000 CASH; BEDFORD AVE., EASTERN DISTRICT.

Mortgage, $10,000; 2-story and basement brick, 14 rooms and bath, open plumbing, furnace; lot 22x100; part can be retained to bring good income. An unusual opportunity for quick buyer.

G. P. TRUSLOW CO.,
REAL ESTATE.
74 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$9,500. Flatbush $9,500.

On beautiful Lenox Road, plot 40x170; ample room for stable or garage; no finer location in all Flatbush, overlooking elegant gardens; fronts on asphalt street, bordered with grand old shade trees. This fine property is well worth $10,000; terms right.

HOLT & FOSTER
881 Flatbush Av., (at Church Av.)

FLATBUSH.—Owing to removal to Cleveland, O., May 1, owner will sell, and must sell, his beautiful home in Westminster Road; plot 40x100; house has ten large, beautiful rooms and bath, double parquet floors, quartered oak woodwork, front and rear stairways; elegant decorations; rustless screens; new awnings, shades; price $9,500; make offer. Holt & Foster, 881 Flatbush Av., (at Church Av.)

TWO FAMILY BRICK BATH BEACH.

Price $5,750. Cash $1,000.

Two-story and cellar, 11 rooms, two bathrooms; carpets on halls and stairs.
Robt. Ward, 181 Remsen St.

For $2,000 cash a desirable house, eight rooms and bath, at Dyker Heights, Bay Ridge district of South Brooklyn; take Fifth Av. and Bay Ridge "L" train at bridge as far as it goes, pass through waiting room and take 86th St., or Bay Ridge Av. surface car to Dyker Heights. Call or write. Frank A. Seaver, 85th St. and 12th Av., Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., (agt.)

Park Slope Business Corner

Three-story and basement brick, 4 stores; rent $1,440; no heat; no janitor service; 1st mtge. $8,000 at 5%, 2½ years; no expense over $900 per annum; clear for investment; price $13,100. Atty., Room 2, 189 Montague St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT HOUSES.

Three newly built 3-story double brick and stone; 5 to 8 m.; large dining room, bath, all improvements; decorated; convenient to school, also to Broadway and Chauncey St. "L" station, Fulton 1087, and Bushwick Av. cars. Direct from builder, 227 Sumpter St.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

STABLE OR GARAGE.

Downtown Brooklyn, 3 story and basement, brick, 50x100; concrete floors; two elevators; 100 stalls and wagon room; 8-room apartment and bath above; terms to suit. Matthesen, 14 Church St., New York City.

SEND FOR PRINTED LIST.

Flats, private houses, store property, lots, all sections Brooklyn. Robt. Ward, 181 Remsen St.

3 houses, frame, in Brooklyn; 2 lots, Flatbush. J., P. O. Box 86, N. Y. City.

For sale, or will lease partly furnished, if desired, the residence of Mr. Alex. Campbell, 282 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn; 4-story brownstone; 17 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 25x200. This house is finished throughout in hard wood of the most elaborate character. For further particulars apply to Alex. Campbell, 802 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.

Call and I will show you a first-class investment

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

FLATBUSH.—New detached 7-room cottage; best construction and finish; large bathroom; open plumbing; in all respects an ideal home for family of moderate means; one-half block to two trolleys; near Brighton Beach "L" station; two blocks to Prospect Park; New York in 20 minutes; price only $4,750; easy terms. Holt & Foster, 881 Flatbush Av., (at Church Av.)

QUEENS—FOR SALE. | QUEENS—FOR SALE.

When you step off the train you are right in the center of our 4,000 lots surrounding the station at

Broadway-Flushing

which have macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, city water, gas, electric light and fifty-two trains a day, in addition to a five-cent fare by trolley. Present prices range from

$600 to $800

per lot, with a liberal discount for cash.

Broadway-Flushing is exactly the same distance from Herald Square as Pelham Parkway at Bronx Park, where lots sell for from five to ten times the price.

Opening Prices at

Westmoreland

adjoining Douglas Manor, are from

$400 to $500

per lot with a liberal discount for cash. Westmoreland has the same improvements as Broadway-Flushing, and a

MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF LONG ISLAND SOUND

EXPRESS TRAINS from the East 34th Street Ferry will NOW take you to Broadway-Flushing in TWENTY MINUTES, to Douglas Manor in TWENTY-FOUR MINUTES and Westmoreland in TWENTY-SIX MINUTES.
Best week day trains 10, 11, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:30, 4:30 and 5 P. M.
Sundays, 9:20, 10:20, 11:50 A. M.; 1, 2, 3 and 4 P. M.

Send for our Ten Year Payment Plan for Home Building.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
1 West 34th Street.

QUEENS—FOR SALE. | QUEENS—FOR SALE.

SECURITY

THE MAIN THING IN AN INVESTMENT
IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

IS THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT KNOWN.
IT INCREASES IN VALUE WHILE YOU SLEEP

BECAUSE Only 4 miles from Herald Square; nearer than Harlem and easier of access than the Bronx; every city improvement made. No Assessments, Restricted Sufficiently to Insure an Ideal Home Site or Safe Investment.

THE BELMONT TUNNEL

from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River, completed about the end of July, will connect Elmhurst Heights with Manhattan. TIME 9 MINUTES, FARE 5c. TRAIN OR TROLLEY.
The price you pay for these high-class lots NOW will double then.

300% PROFIT GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this
BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PARK.
SEND A POSTAL TO-DAY FOR HANDSOME MAP AND VIEWS.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Flushing $600 a Lot. *Bayside* $425 a Lot. *Whitestone* $250 a Lot.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING
$500 PER LOT

McKnight Realty Co.
21 West 34th Street.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IN THE HEART OF CEDARHURST

CEDARHURST PARK

LONG ISLAND.

The most desirable natural residence site anywhere near New York. :: A country home with all city advantages

Commanding a magnificent view of Ocean and Bay, with fine fishing and boating within five minutes' walk. SCHOOLS equal to those anywhere. Pure air. Purest water in the world.

Big Plots, from 100x100 to 175x175, Highly Restricted, Completely Developed, with all City Improvements, at Phenomenally Low Prices.

Water, Gas and Electric Mains are now being run to the property. Streets are rolled hard—some exquisitely parked—cement sidewalks throughout—shade trees, etc., etc.

A costly and pretentious Clubhouse for residents is to be erected; a plaza with a magnificent fountain likewise, and flower beds have been placed at many points on the property.

Sale on premises every day and Sundays.
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HAVE STARTED THE LARGEST BUILDING BOOM EVER KNOWN.

80 Houses Within the Last 30 Days in Course of Construction.

Last year's prices good for 30 days only. Do not miss the only chance you will have to get in on the ground floor. We help you build. Houses ready by the Spring. All city conveniences at hand—water, electric lights, &c.; fare 110. 30 trains day and night. Guaranteed titles free. When you see our property you will appreciate its present value and the increase which is bound to come. Call for passes.

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Beechhurst on the Sound.

Opposite Fort Schuyler. | 11 miles From 34th St.

At Whitestone Landing.

More than a quarter of a million dollars has been spent by us in the physical development and improvement of this high-grade Residential Park. Does not that demonstrate and establish our absolute faith in its future?

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The Fairyland of Long Island

Lots $265 AND UPWARD $10 Down
$5 PER MONTH PER LOT
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Every known improvement already installed. Cement sidewalks, beautiful shade trees on every lot, water, gas, electric light, presenting altogether the most popular and up to date suburb of Greater New York. Completely surrounded by homes none of which cost less than $7,000.

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Write TO-DAY for maps, booklets and free tickets for OUR SPECIAL PARLOR CAR for Sunday, or meet our agents wearing green cards in their hats with red letter "B" at the following trains:—

	Tuesday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	
East 34th Street.....	1:50 P. M.	1:50 P. M.	1:20 P. M.	Any Other Time by Appointment.
Flatbush Avenue	2:06 P. M.	2:06 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	
East New York.....	2:14 P. M.	2:14 P. M.	1:38 P. M.	

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IN NEW YORK CITY, and a built-up community, city improvements, graded streets, granoiithic sidewalks, trees and shubbery, high, healthy and restricted.

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Each with 2 and 3 lots, in good condition, $500 to $1,000 down; balance your own monthly terms; by far the greatest bargains here; nothing in town can touch them; prices $3,500 and $4,200.
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There is no more beautiful site on the Hudson; surrounded by noted country places; will be 38 minutes from Wall Street; 30 minutes from Grand Central Depot as soon as New Electric Car Service opens.
Nothing more desirable anywhere near New York.
A small estate is being cut up into sites for homes. is so choice that it is not likely to be long on the market. See owner from 11 A. M. to 12:45 daily at office 610, No. 500 Fifth Avenue, Corner 42d St.

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Plot 45x100, corner house, 12 rooms, 4 on first floor, hardwood trim, tiled baths, open fireplaces; station five minutes; savings bank mortgage; must sell; price $9,000.
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COOLEY & WEST, Inc.,
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MAMARONECK LOTS, $200.
Monthly payments, gas, water, electric light, near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed.
Houses sold on easy terms.
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$4,000 cash buys 8 lots on 227-228th Sts., 180 feet east of White Plains Road; balance on mortgage. $5,000 cash buys 2 lots, 138th St., east of Lenox Av.; balance on mortgage. $2,500 cash buys 4 lots, 100x125, on W. S. of Cromwell Av. and 170th St.; balance on mortgage. George Schweppenhauser, owner, 2,530 8th Av. Brokers protected.

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Beautiful new stucco house, fine section, Scarsdale, below White Plains; 10 rooms, 2 baths, reception hall, hardwood trim, electricity; plot equal to four lots; price $12,000; part cash. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

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AN IDEAL TRACT
To develop or to hold as an investment.

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Convenient to the Springfield and Laurelton stations and the trolley line; directly opposite the Laurelton property and in the heart of Springfield.
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House and barn, all improvements, electricity, magnificent views; 8-room attractive house, reception hall, butler's pantry, &c.; plot 50x150.
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10 minutes to station; only high-class dwellings in neighborhood; for quick sale will sacrifice for $9,000; part cash. See Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

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Just below White Plains, new 8-room, up-to-date dwelling, high land, overlooks miles of beautiful country and village; plot 50x150; 10 minutes' station; all improvements; price $6,750. Small payment down; balance to suit. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

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Choice lot for sale, 50x150, overlooking Town of White Plains, N. Y.; three minutes from depot; near trolley; improvements; Lot 103, Fisher map, 50 ft. west of Crescent St.; cheap at $2,750; price subject to change. Owner, 245 West 135th St., N. Y.

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New 10-room residence, all improvements, large stable, big poultry yard, 4 acres high ground, near golf club, $12,000; big investment. J. & A. G. Wright, Depot Sq., White Plains.

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An elegant house in the best location on Chester Hill section, 198 Summit Av.; 11 rooms; kitchen and bathroom tiled; newly decorated and painted throughout. Could not be in better shape. Possession given immediately. Owner, W. T. Diefendorf, 164 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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An attractive modern brick dwelling, with ample stable and three and one-half acres, for rent, on Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, for term ending May, 1909. A desirable Summer and Winter home; partially furnished at $2,400, or unfurnished. Caretaker. Telephone 479—B New Rochelle. W. H. Jacob, 288 Broadway.

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New 8-room cottage, hot water heat, gas and electricity, high ground, $5,500. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

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FARM, WITH LARGE HOUSE,
nearly new; the right place for Summer home; altitude 2,200 feet; view from plazza of mountains in three States.
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100 ACRES $1,000.

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You have been thinking about that home in the country or suburbs. We have desirable places in best localities around New York. Our services are at your command. Holland Land and Construction Company, Tribune Building.

Three hours south of Washington a lively little town is springing up. Send your address to Forest Lodge, Glen Allen, Virginia, and learn all about it.

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Flushing.—To rent, furnished, for Summer, residence nine rooms and bath; all improvements; near stations and trolleys; best location. Room 1,010 Townsend Building.

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Half double house, furnished; commutation easy. Box 495 Suffern, N. Y.

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Acreage plots in area to suit purchaser, with free and permanent access to the shore, can now be purchased at reasonable prices.
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Cottage, 6 rooms, large attic; on corner plot, 100x100, (5 city lots;) near trolley; 10 min. walk from station; $2,500, ½ cash.
Cottage, 9 rooms, plot 13,000 sq. ft., (6 city lots;) barn, fruit; near trolley and school; 10 min. walk from station; $3,750; $750 cash, bal. 6%.
Brand new cottage of 7 rooms and bath; combination electric light and gas fixtures complete; hot-air furnace, concreted cellar; plot 50x164; $4,250; $2,000 cash.
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Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.
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Shore front homes,	50 acres,	27 miles out.
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Two new cottages, fully furnished, 8 rooms, good range, large verandas, located on the Hill, 200 feet from the Atlantic Ocean; also fine view of Great South Bay; public dock and ample room for launches, yachts, &c.; delightful spot for health and recreation. Adjoining cottages are occupied by the owners; price $2,000 each; suitable terms; might rent. Apply Carrollton Realty Company, Suite 63 and 64, World Building, New York City.

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FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.
Have Several Choice Building Plots.
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ROCKVILLE CENTRE. FREEPORT.
We give particular attention to property in these villages. Write us what you want to purchase. SEAWANHAKA REALTY CO., 1 Madison Av., New York; 177 Montague St., Brooklyn, developers of Hempstead Park, where lots are 50x150. Send for booklet.

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Near Port Jefferson; 3 minutes' walk to harbor; deep water; ¾ of an acre with first-class house and stable, $6,000; terms easy. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway, New York.

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Farm 30 acres near Oyster Bay, $600 per acre. Stock farm 250 acres near Northport, $275 per acre. D. F. Wells, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

Valuable water fronts in Long Island City and Flushing Bay. Address or apply Charles Heller, 130 Flushing Av., Long Island City.

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60-acre estate, with water front, adjoining beautiful estates; most exclusive section; price, $100,000. For details, including map, see our list of Long Island country seats.
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420 acres at Farmingdale, per acre.....$350
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Plot of 265 lots; high, rolling ground; 6 minutes' walk to depot; macadam street; on line of Babylon and Jamaica trolley; $95 per lot; 65 per cent. may remain on release-house mortgage. C. L. Wallace, Rockville Centre, L. I.

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High-Class Property at Port Jefferson, Long Island.—Plots, $100 and up; acres, $100 to $500; business plans and residences, farms and farm land. Chas. A. Squires, Echo P. O., Long Island.

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New 7-room house, 10 minutes from station; gas, water; price $3,000, $250 cash, $15 per month. H. Miller, Lynbrook, L. I.

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NEW YORK TROLLEY CARS PASS THE PROPERTY, ALSO TROLLEYS TO THE BEACHES	FREE MAIL DELIVERIES HIGH SCHOOLS CHURCHES BANKS DEPARTMENT STORES
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FULLY RESTRICTED TITLES GUARANTEED POPULATION ABOUT 6,000	GOLF AND TENNIS CLUBS POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF ALL KINDS

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSES, complete in every detail of construction, are for sale on EASY TERMS.

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Shows More Real Progress Than Any Other Recent Development.

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Houses (built and building), neighbors, improvements, water front, increasing value. In short, COMPARE EVERYTHING.

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Good weekday trains, 10, 11, 11:50, 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:30, 4:30. Sundays, 9:20, 10:20, 11:50, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Present station Manhasset—38 minutes now. 52 trains daily. 25 minutes to new station at Plandome when tunnels open.

'Phone, 6779 38th. **S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,** 537 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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South Norwalk Country Seat

To Rent for the Season or Year.

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One hour from New York by fast express trains on New Haven Road. Never before been leased. Directly on water front. Property comprises about 85 acres. Contains dwelling completely furnished, with 10 master's rooms, billiard room, etc., 4 baths, and 5 servants' rooms; heated by steam. Stable, greenhouse, boathouse, gardener's cottage. Possession at once.

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Rent includes services of gardener and four assistants.

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Overlooking the Ocean.

116 acres, stately maples on lawn, 650 feet shore; bathing and boats; 17-room house, large stable, outbuildings, all good repair; keep a dozen cows; 60 apple trees; near boat landing, east of Maine; to settle estate, only $5,500, part cash; for picture of house, see Farm 12,295, part cash; for picture of house, see Farm 12,295, page 13, of "Strout's List, 1907"; it describes 500 other big bargains throughout ten States; mailed FREE. E. A. STROUT CO., Dept. 7, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

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Five acres in best section, with very desirable house; four master's bedrooms; six open fires; stable and garden; beautifully furnished. For rent.

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Successors to Frothingham & Moore.

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IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For Sale—A nice little farm of 30 acres of good land; 2 acres of it is a grove of pine and chestnut timber; 8-room house; good barn; good orchard of apples; situated in small village, 4 miles from Great Barrington on fine level road; price $700; one-half cash, balance at 5 per cent. Address H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Stone house, furnished, 16 rooms, 2 bathrooms, large lawn, large piazzas, tennis court, garden, fruit, stables, telephone, spring water, high ground, fine view; ten minutes' walk from Post Office, same from Lake Waramaug; $400 3 months. J. B. Stillson, New Preston, Conn.

Providence residence estate, 23-room mansion; modern improvements; 2 acres land; fruit and barn, elevated location, adapted for sanitorium, Summer boarding house, or gentleman's residence. 319 Laurel Hill Av., Providence, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I. Furnished cottages. Ocean front; combines seashore and country; rent $600 to $1,000. Photos, &c., of E. B. Hall, Box 1,851 Boston, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

11th Av., Below 59th St.—Corrugated iron factory building, 50x100, one-and-one-half-story; suitable automobiles, metal or any business; convenient all west side freight stations. Ludin Realty, 239 West 34th St.

Store to let, 291 Bowery; 17x80; new front installed, and in fine order. 51 Cliff St., between Beekman and Fulton, store, basement and sub-cellar, 25x75. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Frankfort St., neighborhood William, four-story, $75; residence, business purposes. "Fourteen Rooms," Times Downtown.

Cellar Vaults.—17,000 square feet; also four-story building, 30x56; good light; improve to suit. C. A. Christman, 540 West 57th St.

First loft, 25x100, light three sides; 5 horse power; live steam, heat, elevator service; $1,000 per annum. Friedrich's, 140 Sullivan St.

Large store and rooms in 47 West 117th St., a thickly populated section; cheap rent. C. V. Schmidt, Jr., 131 Lenox Av.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent $65. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Half store, 49 Columbus Av., $75. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th.)

Broadway, 7th Av., 51st St.; three street fronts; large store; north light. Lyon, 1,700 B'way.

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Oradell

In the hills of New Jersey, 45 minutes from Manhattan; commutation $6.70; model town, 1,500 population; healthy, picturesque, overlooking country for miles and Palisades of Hudson; high-grade restricted building plots, 50x100; three full city lots, $500 to $1,250; near station; SEWERS, macadamized streets, cement walks, curbs, water, gas, electric lights; near station. John N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway, 26th St.

Glen Ridge, N. J., on D., L. & W., 40 minutes out; have fine 11-room house, large reception hall, with fireplace; tile bathroom, steam heat, electric light and gas, hardwood trim, good barn, chicken house and run; lot 112x228; price $12,500; 70% can remain on mortgage; house alone could not be duplicated for $10,000; will rent $900 per year. Inquire or address B. S. McKean, owner, Park Av. and 130th St., City. Telephone 2550 Harlem. Would entertain New Rochelle property trade.

A HOME IN HILLS

Of Northern New Jersey; 45 minutes from Chambers St. Especially well-built houses, nine to eleven rooms; mission trim; built-in bookcases; beamed ceilings; every improvement; ample grounds; very low price; only small cash payment necessary. Send for illustrated book. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

To Let—Furnished, June 15 to Sept. 15, at South Orange, Lackawanna Road; three minutes' walk from Mountain Station; handsomely furnished residence, ten rooms, kitchen, and laundry; large piazza, (partly screened,) well-kept grounds and vegetable garden, barn, cow giving eleven quarts daily. Apply to J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J., or 141 Broadway.

IN THE REAL COUNTRY.

To let for season, or form, mountain scenery, Ramapo Valley, three furnished cottages, 7, 8, 14 rooms, $200, $300, $500. Train service one hour quarter, Cortlandt St., N. Y. S. & W. R. R. Address Vygberg Farm, Oakland, Bergen Co., N. J.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—For rent, from May 1, an attractive list of residences, $400 to $1,200, furnished houses for Summer months, improved properties for sale; buying a house that is built cheaper than building; vacant land for building; all streets improved. Come by Lackawanna to office Nathan Russell.

Bloomfield, N. J.—Residences for rent from May 1, $360 to $1,000; on improved streets, near schools, the best churches, public library, stations; now's the time to buy; cheaper than building; good bargains; $4,500 to $10,000. Write or come by the Lackawanna to office. Nathan Russell.

New houses, 7 rooms, bath, and all improvements; hardwood trim and hardwood floors; large plot, $4,500; $500 cash, balance as rent. Others $3,200 and up. Send for photos; half hour out; 2 railroads; commutation, 7 cents. Carl Hallberg, owner, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Ridgefield Park, N. J.—10-room two-family house; water in kitchen; three lots; fruit and shade trees; five minutes from station; also 4 lots and camping cottage at Park Ridge, N. J. Address Box 115 Ridgefield Park, N. J.

6 to 10 room houses, all improvements, $3,000 upward; some purchased 10 per cent. down, others $500 down, balance as rent. John Smith, 592 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

Bargain.—Special; house 9 rooms, improvements; excellent condition; half acre, barn, chicken house, fruit, garden; convenient. Box 180 Ridgewood, N. J.

Sale, $6,000; rent, $40; house, 9 rooms, bath, large hall; gas; land 75x150; chicken house, vines, trees; no offers. Address Box 25, Leonia, N. J.

A fine, 12-room house, in perfect order; all improvements; large grounds, fine shade trees; 45 minutes from city; to let. Chance, 200 Times Downtown.

$4,000—300-acre farm, half mile from station, main road, New Jersey; splendid fishing, shooting; orchards, house, barn. 224 W. 104th.

Ridgefield Park.—Five new houses, 6 and 8 rooms; all improvements; $2,500, $4,500. Johnson, builder, Hackensack Road and Christie St.

East Orange.—Bargain to close an estate; 6-room house; plot 25x117; $3,500. E. N. Ehrhart, 7 East 42d, N. Y. C. 'Phone 5322-28.

Long Branch and Vicinity.—Furnished cottages for rent, all sizes and prices; some new, never rented. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

Suburban homes, poultry, truck, dairy farms, large and small tracts at station and trolley. H. J. Holmes, Westfield, N. J.

House, six rooms and bath, furnished, $300 per year, within 20 miles New York City. M. A. M., Box 130 Times Downtown.

Point Pleasant, N. J.—Fine Summer cottage, large grounds, near hotel and river, for rent or sale. Dunn, 40 West 38d St.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

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It Means Much If You are Looking for a Beautiful Home Site.

It Means Still More If You Seek a Wonderful Investment.

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It does not follow that a cozy home must be a small cramped affair. The fact that it may be plenty large, amid attractive surroundings and yet cozy, is proven by a visit to any one of the many houses ready for

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Full size lots at lowest prices for high-class property right in direct line of all great transportation improvements. Choicest homesites are now offered. Largest profits assured. Immediate purchasers. Write for new illustrated booklets and FREE railroad tickets.

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Office right opposite the depot.
CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY.

Montclair, N. J.—Houses, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, 23 to 33 Lindsn Av.; one block from Elm Road trolley; 10 minutes' walk to D., L. & W. station; easy terms if desired; to D., L. & W. station; easy terms if desired; price, $2,100; commutation from New York, $5.50; 40 minutes' ride from New York; also others; send for printed list. F. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

For Colored Families—East Orange, N. J.—Houses, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat; price, $2,950 and up; $200 cash and $20 monthly will buy same; 10 minutes' walk to either D., L. & W. R. R. Brick Church Station or Prospect St. Erie R. R. Station; also others; write for list. F. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale or Rent—Fine country residence, Tenafly, adjoining Englewood; take advantage of boom in Jersey property at completion of rapid transit tunnels; three acres, more if desired; view of Palisades; 11 rooms; modern improvements; stable; coachman's cottage; eight minutes from station; $16,000. William C. Clarke, 200 West 56th, New York.

To Let—For three months, tasteful house, handsomely furnished; all improvements; ten rooms; to small family adults; lot 50x200; near Lackawanna station; fine location; convenient to Hopatcong; $600. Lock Box 612 Dover, N. J.

Long Branch and West End.—Furnished cottages for sale or rent; investment property a specialty; farms, all sizes and prices; parties met by appointment. Thos. S. Hulit & Son. Office opposite Long Branch depot.

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Several fine tracts listed now; also farms; priced right; two-family houses, cottages; bargains. Harry Layton, 45 Hudson St., Hackensack.

To Rent—Neatly and tastily furnished seven-room suburban cottage, for Summer months; high, cool location, Clinton Hill section of Newark. Address Cottage, 794 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

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Four Story and Basement House,
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6th Ave. and 42nd St. Section
on three years' lease.
Apply
HORACE S. ELY & CO.
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Call or Send for list.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.;
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108 and 110 West 133d St.
8-story high stoop dwelling;
rent $65 per month;
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.,
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NO 11 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story and basement; responsible tenant; favorable lease. W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av.

Three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, 11 rooms and bath; 165 East 85th St., near Park Av.; fine location; now vacant; rent $1,050 per year. Geo. W. Mercer & Son, 266 West 23d St.

Semi-detached modern private house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; 5 minutes from west side elevated; rent, $960. Highbridge, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Frankfort St., neighborhood William, four-story, $75; residence, business purposes. "Fourteen Rooms," Times Downtown.

340 East 70th St.—3-story high-stoop dwelling, $90 monthly. Adler, 1,606 1st Av.

Brooklyn.

Modern brownstone residence to rent on Greene Av., near "L" station, 30 minutes from New York; house of this class, especially on this block, seldom in the market to rent; 20 feet wide, 2½-story front, full 3-story rear, 12 rooms and bath; 7 cabinet mantels, beveled plate mirrors, ornamental coat rack, portiere fixtures, gas log, screens, &c.; excellent condition throughout; fine rear, no flats; permanent tenant desired; property not for sale; rent, $70 in advance; immediate possession; references required. Robert A. Wright, 254 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Colonial house, 6 master rooms, 2 bathrooms, servants' quarters; electric lights; newly decorated; also stable and filled icehouse; lawn and fine Hudson River view. Apply A. C. Smith, 52 Broadway.

Summit, N. J., and Vicinity.—Handsome houses, choice farms, building plots, and acreage for sale and rent; many attractive bargains. Hotchkiss-Jobs Co., Union Place, Summit.

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

Hanover Model Apartments,

127-135 Sherman Avenue,

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3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS.

Location combines the health-giving qualities of the country with the advantages of a city home.

Apartments have all modern conveniences.

Rents, $17 to $25.

Representative on premises.
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508-510 WEST 112TH STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

Five and six room apartments, beautifully decorated, hardwood finish, tile baths, electric elevators and lights, telephones; $62 and $75 per month; owner lives in house.

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537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53.

ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR; beautiful view Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
DU BOIS & TAYLOR
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

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Riverside Drive and Broadway, Cor. of 137th St.

A few 6, 7, and 8-room apartments; elevators, mail chutes, and all improvements. Rents, $57.50 to $90 per month.

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NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT,

65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St. FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent $50.00.

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5-room apartment, bath; all improvements; hall service; rent $37.50.

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ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. CORNER 145TH ST.
BUILDINGS ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
7-8 light rooms, $570-$960.
Including electric light and cold storage.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED CONVENIENT.
open evenings. Apply to Superintendent or
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118th Street, 204 West, Near 7th Av. Drive.—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

Corner 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, opposite Columbia University, one block from Subway station; six large airy rooms and bath; modern improvements, all-night service. Apply to tenant, Apartment 61, on premises.

To Let—Apartment near Columbia University; 6 rooms, large and cool, north exposure; elevator, telephone; rent $90. Address Melville, corner Amsterdam Av. and 118th. Apartment 41.

Graham Court, 7th Av. and 116th St., the best managed house in New York; unexpected removal frees for releasing, at low rent, as early as May 1, 7-room apartment.

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OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION;
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65.
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N. E. Cor. B'way & 55th St.

Up-to-date fireproof building, two very desirable apartments of 9 rooms, 2 baths; refrigeration, steam heat, day and night; elevator service; rent $2,500 to $2,600. Superintendent on premises.

$35.00 TO $37.50

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 140th St.

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NOS. 215-221 WEST 34th ST.

Light and airy modern housekeeping apartments, consisting of two rooms and bath and six and seven rooms and bath; rents $50 to $95; elevator and hall boy service. Apply on premises, or

POST & REESE, AGENTS, 16 East 60th St.

319 West 94th Street, near Riverside.—The St. Louis, perfectly appointed elevator apartment; one suite, 7 rooms and bath, $100 monthly; several, 5 rooms and bath, all large, light, unusually attractive; references. Inquire premises.

Unfurnished Floor.

Two large rooms and bath, steam heat, electric light; plenty closets. 20 West 38th St.

104th, 114-116 West.
Seven large, light rooms; tiled bath, electric lighted halls; every modern imp.; low rent.

18-20 West 100th St., facing Central Park; 5-6 room apartments, all light; latest improvements; rents $24-$30. Inquire janitor.

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344 West 14th.—High-class apartments, 6 and 5 rooms; moderate rent.

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PARK MADISON,

Madison Ave., S. E. cor. 25th St.,
FACING MADISON SQUARE.

YEARLY LEASES.

Unusually bright, attractive apartments, extra large rooms and bath, attendance, etc.

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Apartments of seven rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,500; white enameled woodwork throughout; parquet flooring throughout; tiled bath rooms, electric lights, telephone; immediate possession; references required. Telephone 1690—79th.

A.—Steam-heated apartment, six and seven large, light rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; new open plumbing; rent $30-$40. Firm L. J. Carpentar, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

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126 to 130 East 24th Street.
Large flats, from May 1st, unfurnished.

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11th St., 15 East, Alabama—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

29TH ST., 103 EAST.—Furnished suite of two rooms and bath to rent for the Summer at Hatfield House. Address H. A. Cammeyer.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $65; N. E. cor. 78th and Lexington.

90th St., 62 East.—Apartment 7 rooms, bath, elevator, electric light, &c.; rent $55. "Frank."

Elevator corner apartments, 6 elegant rooms, bath, all improvements, $50, $60. 515 Lexington Av.

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992-1036 SIMPSON STREET.
HALF BLOCK FROM SIMPSON ST. SUBWAY STATION.
4, 5, 6 AND 7
LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH;
CONCESSIONS.
PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.
RENT $22 TO $50.

Every modern convenience, electric light, steam heat, hot water, double floors. Superintendent on premises.

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HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS

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EAST OF 161ST ST., 3D. AV. L STATION, 5 and 6 large, elegantly finished rooms, with latest up-to-date improvements, including Dutch plaque rails, china cabinet and buffet, extra large wardrobes, hardwood finish throughout, and improved gas broiler.

RENTS $26.00 TO $34.00.

Also rear of Trinity Av., just completed, 939 JACKSON AVE.

3 and 4 rooms, all modern improvements; rent moderate.

By week, $3.90 to $5.50.
By month, $15.50 to $23.00.
Apply on premises.

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CORNER APARTMENTS

Five Rooms LARGE FOYER **and Bath**

Every room facing the street, large light and airy, ideal place for Summer. Private house section of Fordham, best of hardwood trim, large china closets and mantels, large mirrors in each bedroom; open plumbing; electric lights and all modern improvements. West side of Davidson Av., between North St. and Evelyn Place; very convenient to two trolley lines for both Subway and "L." The owner will offer inducements to desirable yearly tenants.

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955 CAULDWELL AV., BRONX.

Just north of 163d St. and east of 161st St. L station; 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in elegant corner house; hot water, steam heat, exposed plumbing, oak trim; rents $24 to $30; select small families; all light rooms.

1,181 Tinton Av., East 168th.—Elegant moderate apartments; 6 light, airy rooms; bath; all outside; send for booklet; rent, $30.

Comfortable apartments, 6 rooms, all improvements, 119 Nelson Av., Highbridge, 166th St., Bronx.

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18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

$30, modern flat, new 2-family house, 1,158 49th St., opp. Borough Park express station, 5th Av. L, 30 minutes from New York; upper floor, handsomely decorated, 6 rooms, tiled bath, burlap walls, pier mirror, leaded glass china closets, large wardrobes, separate furnace, elegant exterior. Riegler, owner, 954 8th Av., New York; 'phone 3555—Columbus, or Fred M. Smith, 40 Court St., Brooklyn, or on premises.

EASTERN PARKWAY

and Brooklyn Av., fine large, light apartments, 6 rooms and bath, heat, $35 and $40. Horatio S. Stewart Realty Co., 255 Flatbush Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Building Close to New Custom House.—Strong five-story and dry cellar loft building, between Whitehall and Broad Sts., 25x70; freight elevator; brokers protected. Further particulars apply A. H. Frankel, 212 Pearl St.

Party would like to rent part of store in Newport; very fine location; can start from May 1 or November; would like dressmaker, tailor, or for children's garments. Answer L. G. Rante, 536 5th Av., City

AT 42 EAST 23D ST.—Top floor, rent $75; elevator; suitable for office or salesroom. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

30th St., 3d and 4th Avs.—Four-story French basement house, suitable for dressmaker, tailor, milliner, or other business; moderate rent. Asbforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Store to let, 25x100. Inquire N. Y. Electrical Trade Schools Building, 39 West 17th St., New York, or of your agent.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

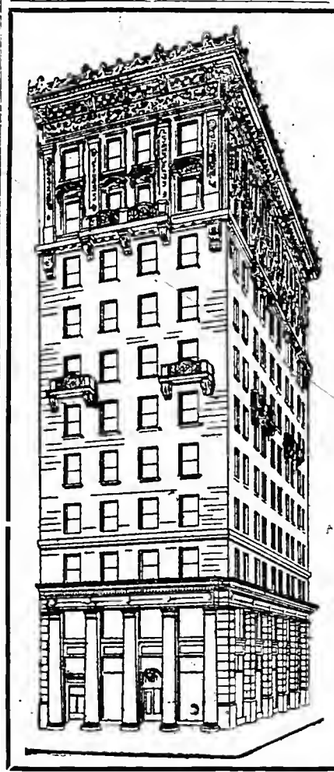

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Eleven-story modern, fire-proof building, size 50x100.

Two passenger elevators and one freight elevator.

Ready for Occupancy May 1, 1907

Store floor rented to Howard & Co., Jewelers.

For space apply to

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AVOID THE RUSH MAY 1.

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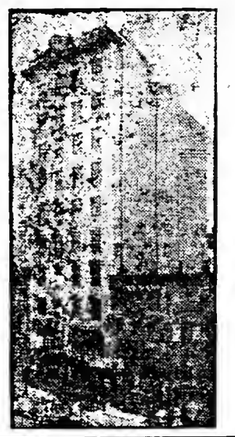

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291-293 SEVENTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Streets.

LIGHT ON ALL SIDES

Very heavy construction, floors carry 250 lbs. per square foot.

Two electric elevators, steam heat, gas or electric light, toilets on each floor, electric power.

ONLY THREE LOFTS LEFT
CHEAP RENT, LONG LEASES

H. H. FULLER REALTY CO.

Fuller Bldg., B'way & 23d St.

TELEPHONE 1656-1657 GRAMERCY.

FOR SALE

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

5TH AVENUE & 50TH STREET

(No. 624 Fifth Ave.)

formerly the Zeigler residence. 25x100 feet with privileges to alter for business purposes. 21 years Columbia College leasehold, with 2 renewals of 21 years each

Apply to your own broker.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

TO LEASE

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SHINNECOCK INN,
with 5 acres land, garage, and bathing houses, Southampton, N. Y.

On Shinnecock Hills, adjoining Shinnecock Hills Golf Club and new National Golf Course; near Southampton Village, with clubs, churches, museum, library, &c.; fine automobile road passes door; all land and water sports; every convenience for motoring; good harbors; two railroad stations near; within two hours of New York by Summer expresses via Montauk Division, Long Island R. R.; thirty-two rooms; grill room; fine piazzas; open fireplaces; steam heat; electric light; suites with private baths; extended views over water in three directions covering ocean and bays; telephone every room; water refrigerating and laundry plant; finest sewerage system; kitchen designed and equipped for efficient service; liberal terms to desirable tennnt; ready for occupancy May 1, 1907. Address

SHINNECOCK HILLS & PECONIC BAY REALTY CO.,
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ELEGANT STORE, BASEMENT AND FIRST LOFT

New Fireproof Building,
32 and 34 West 20th St.,
Near 5th Av.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS; READY FOR OCCUPANCY; REASONABLE RENTS; SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS UNTIL FEBRUARY 1908.

FREDERICK C. ZOBEL,
114 EAST 28TH ST.,
or your own broker.

Apartment, 4 rooms in

5th Ave. corner building,

Rent free to Oct. 1st.

Especially arranged for doctor or dentist, or any light business.

WHITE & PHIPPS,
2 West 39th St.

LINCOLN SQUARE ARCADE

1947 Broadway, 66th and 66th.

Offices, studios, club rooms, floors; elevators, steam heat, electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

141, 143 Fifth Ave.

Near 21st Street.

Large Store and Basement to Let.
Unusually Attractive Show Windows.
Also First Loft.

OGDEN & CLARKSON,
11 WEST 27TH STREET.

---

456 SEVENTH AVENUE

BETWEEN 34 AND 35th STS.

Store and basement, to lease from May 1st, suitable for any business; rent, $1,800. Apply

SCHWITZER & LEVIS

'Phone 5526—Morning. 66 Manhattan St.

6TH AVENUE HERALD SQUARE

TWO CHOICE PLOTS,
100x100 AND 59x60;
GOOD LEASES; LOW RENT; POSSESSION.
S. MAYI 636 6th Av.

TEMPLE COURT, 3, 5, 7, 9 BEEKMAN ST., AND 119-123 NASSAU ST.—CORNER SUITE OF OFFICES; VERY DESIRABLE; POSSESSION AT ONCE OR MAY 1; ALSO OTHER AND SMALLER OFFICES. RULAND & WHITING CO., AT PREMISES.

35-37 ROSE ST., COR. DUANE.

NEW BUILDING.

Store, 7 floors, all light, elevator, electric light, power; steam heat; RENT CHEAP.

Attractive stores, 6 & 8 E. 37th; latest improvements; $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL

due to more space being required,

WILL DISPOSE OF THREE YEAR LEASE

in whole or in part,

FOR SIXTEEN LIGHT OFFICES ON FOURTEEN FLOOR

of a modern office building on Broadway, centre of Financial and Manufacturing District.

LOW FIGURE.

Magnificent view from offices, and location unsurpassed for transit facilities.

F. C. PETERS

Room 1408 170 Broadway

Two Small Stores

on 5-year straight lease,

Directly Off Fifth Ave.

In Corner Building

The best location in New York for fine trade.

$3,500 each

It is an advertisement for any business to be in this neighborhood.

WHITE & PHIPPS

2 West 39th St. 'Phone 6066—38th.

Business Building,

5th Av., bet. 34th and 42d Sts.,

to lease for term of 21 years to

Desirable Tenant;

2,000 SQ. FEET FLOOR SPACE.

E. G. B. Riley & Co.,

500 5th Av., corner 42d St. Tel. 2034 Bryant.

---

12 WEST 40TH ST.,

Opposite Public Library.

2d FLOOR STORE and LIGHT OFFICES.

McVICKAR-GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. 'Phone 4000 38th.

---

37 WEST 42D ST.

Desirable store; good rear light. Possession May 1st. Rental $1,300.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 5th Av., near 58th St.

5th AVENUE, N. E. COR. 28th.

attractive floors open for inspection

Water Front.—To lease for a term of years, valuable water front property, containing about 12 city lots,

SPRING RESORTS. | SPRING RESORTS. | SPRING RESORTS.

HEALTH IN THE HILL TOPS

Of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the Main Line and Branches of the

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute

HEALTH AT MODERATE COST,

2,000 ft. above the sea, with

Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, No Malaria, No Mosquitoes, and within Three Hours' Ride from New York,

A Country Heartily Recommended by Physicians,

Then send 8 cents for postage to the undersigned or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 135 pages. It gives a list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. Vacation and Information Bureau at 425 Broadway.

IN NEW YORK { 141, 425, 1180, 1354, 1393 Broadway; 45 Nassau St.; 287 4th Av.; 245 Columbus Av.; 2705 3d Av.; 105 West 125th St.; 182 5th Av.; ticket offices Desbrosses and West 42d St. Ferries, 56 Beaver St.; Journal Information Bureau, Columbus Circle and 59th St.; Eagle Information Bureau, 26 East 23d St.

IN BROOKLYN { 4 Court St.; 470 Nostrand Av., cor. Macon St.; 390 Broadway; Eagle Information Bureau.

On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway; 1354 Broadway; 105 West 125th St.; 56 Beaver St.; 4 Court St., Brooklyn; Weehawken and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer Home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning May 30th or 31st.

J. C. ANDERSON, Traffic Manager, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Westchester County.

HOTEL
GRAMATAN
BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

"THE CHESTNUTS,"
Beautifully located on hill, 200 feet above the Hudson; 23-minute express trains from Grand Central Station; also accessible by Subway and surface lines; carriages meet all trains, or ten minutes' walk. "The Chestnuts," under new management, open for guests the year round; terms $12.50 to $20 per week; excellent cuisine; steam heat; modern plumbing and conveniences; private tennis court; references required. Telephone 135 Kingsbridge, or address M. G. Nias, Mgr., Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL
GARDEN CITY - - - - - Long Island
18 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
LONG BEACH, L. I. NEW YORK.
New being carefully
Remodeled, Redecorated, and Refurnished.
Will open about June 20th under the personal management of MR. W. JOHNSON QUINN.
Booking office now open at the
HOTEL EMPIRE, Broadway and 63d St.
THE SOUTH COAST HOTEL CO., Proprietors.

New York City.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

SUMMER CAMPS.

Camp Pukwana for GIRLS, New Hampshire. **LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE WHITE MOUNTAINS,** 4th season. Rowing, swimming, instruction optional. The Misses Blake, 127 W. 56th St., N.Y.

Virginia. | Virginia.

The New Pompeian Baths—

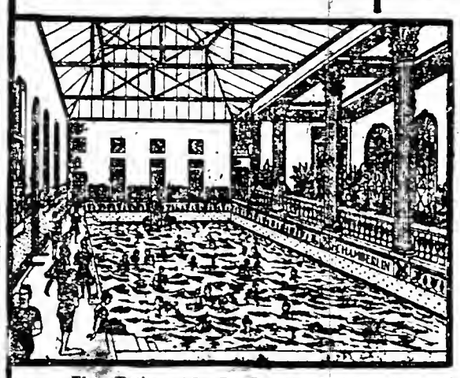

of the Hotel Chamberlin, at Old Point Comfort, revive all the delightful pleasures of the old Roman baths, with the addition of countless comforts the Romans never enjoyed.

The Magnificent Swimming Pool, 40x70 feet, lined with ceramic mosaic tile, is filled with pure, fresh sea water of agreeable temperature, the whole room being radiant with sunlight. The Atrium and entire pool are furnished and patterned after the Baths of Diocletiao at Rome.

The Medicinal Baths are complete, and include every form of bath for Hydro-therapeutic treatmeot. Write for special book on Baths and Bathing, sent free.

These Baths and Sea Pool Are the Most Complete and Luxurious in America

The Hotel Chamberlin is one of the famous Hotels of the world, noted for its excellent cuisine, its old-fashioned Southern hospitality and its interesting, historical covironment. Write for full information.

Address GEORGE F. ADAMS, Mgr., Box 210 Fortress Monroe, Va.
Booklets at the offices of all transportation companies.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

THE HOLMHURST
Pennsylvania Av. and the Beach. Ocean view. Private baths; stationary wash-stands, with hot and cold running water in bedrooms; elevator to street; capacity 300. Literature mailed.
HENRY DARNELL.

RALEIGH. Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in town at similar prices; capacity 500; all modern conveniences. Booklet.
H. J. DYNES.

HOTEL ABBEY.—Fireproof; Pacific Av., below Kentucky, close to Beach, Piers, and all attractions; capacity, 500. The leading hotel at $10 up weekly; private baths, elevator, southern exposure, open surroundings, &c.; booklet.
OLIVER H. GUTTRIDGE.

HOTEL LAMBORN Maryland Av., near Beach. Under new management. Convenient to piers and amusements. Elevator to street; suites with baths, sun parlor; Spring rates. Booklet. O. C. Miller.

WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach. Elevator; sun parlor; $8 to $15 weekly. F. C. Buhrs

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Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
Atlantic City, N. J.
April

The ending of Lent this year coincides with the beginning of April, the gayest and most distinguished month in Atlantic City's famous Spring season. During this month more eminent visitors and "nice people" are to be found in the great hotels than in any other month of the year, and the absence of the Easter Sunday "INTERRUPTION" enables guests to complete enjoyment of all the attractions of climate and artificial entertainment of this festive season with entire satisfaction.

The hotel claims distinction for its location, its ample public space devoted to its guests, its high-class music every night throughout the year, but particularly attractive with roof singers at the weekends during the Spring season and its ownership management.

All the four dining rooms (two American plan, with the excellent cooking heretofore so popular, and two a la carte, with separate kitchens and French chef) have white service throughout, and in one of the American rooms, called the "American Palm Room," and in the a la carte rooms smoking is permitted. These are particularly attractive. Ocean and suites with large rooms 34 by 20 feet and a private bath supplied with both sea water and fresh water and with running ice water) is with every alternate room in the Marlborough and with every room in the Blenheim, which in construction is reputed to be the most completely fireproof hotel in the world. Golf privileges.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most central location. Under entire new management. The Hotel has been thoroughly refurnished, and is the peer of cleanliness, luxury and comfort, conducted upon the highest standard of excellence; the cuisine is managed by the most competent of chefs. The terms range from $12.50 up by week; $2.50 up by the day, American Plan; $1.50 per day European Plan.
The Hotel contains 350 beautiful rooms, steam heated, many en suite, with fresh and seawater baths; also public hot sea-water baths. Orchestral concerts daily. Garage attached. Automobiles meet all trains. Booklet.
CHARLES E. COPE, Prop'r.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.
Boardwalk, corner of Virginia Av., opposite Steel Pier. One of the best of the beach front hotels. Capacity 500. Elevator, private seawater baths, orchestra, &c. Cuisine in charge of H. W. Greiner, associated with this hotel during the entire Morlelin ownership. Write for Spring terms and booklet. Auto meets trains. Wm. Hyman, W. F. Green, Managers.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet.
J. P. COPE.

THE SCARBOROUGH Beach front and Maryland Av.
Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor, private baths. Excellent ocean view rooms, connecting. Opposite Steel Pier and all attractions. Very finest French cuisine. Always open. Weekly rates, $12.50 and $15. Eleventh season. Personal management of
ALFRED WYMAN, Owner.

HOTEL RUDOLF
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; phones in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

BERKSHIRE INN, Ocean end Virginia Av.
Always open. Elevator, etc. $9 to $15 weekly. Cap. 300. 8th season. J. O. & J. E Dickinson.

FOR SALE.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

For Sale.—One pair black horses, $2,000; one pair bays, $700; one bay horse, $500; horses are sound and guaranteed. Address A. G. Schreiber, Great Neck, L. I.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

OFFICE PARTITION 1,000 FT. IN STOCK.
Anderson, 42 Beaver St. Tel. 295 Broad.

TYPEWRITERS Bargain prices all this month. General T. W. Exchange, 21 Murray St.

Removal Bargain Sale.—Remington Typewriter, desks, safe, National Cash Register, clock. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Manhattan, $15.00; official, $2.50; Hammond, Blickensdorfer, or Hartford, $7.50. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

EUROPEAN RESORTS. | EUROPEAN RESORTS. | EUROPEAN RESORTS.

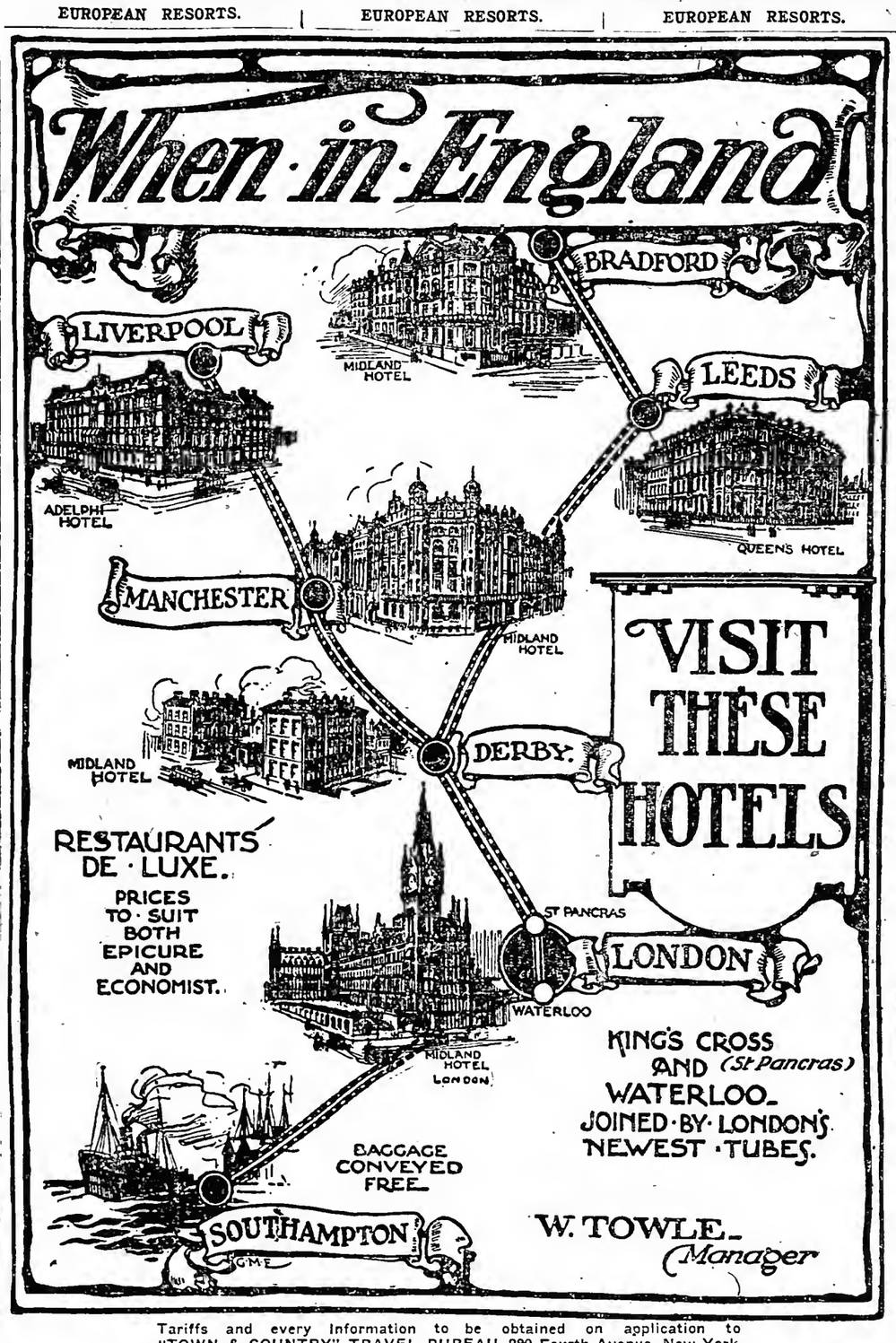

Tariffs and every Information to be obtained on application to "TOWN & COUNTRY" TRAVEL BUREAU, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York.

LONDON ST. JAMES' PARK, S.W. Bet. Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace. Near shopping centres and theatres.

St. ERMINS
Delightful and Fashionable Hotel; 600 Rooms, Bedrooms, large and small suites, with private baths. Reasonable. For descriptive Booklet, address TOWN AND COUNTRY, 289 Fourth Av., New York. (Telegrams "Ermhotel, London.")

SPRING RESORTS.

Lakewood.

THE LAUREL HOUSE
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Both hotels have been extensively improved since last season, including the addition of numerous private baths, and are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.

Asbury Park.

Furnished cottages, Belmar, Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Ocean City, and other seashore resorts. Seashore Realty Co., 1,002 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

In the Coney Island of the West, the finest Summer hotel on Lake Michigan; big moneymaker at big bargain. B. C. G., Box 318 Times, Times Square.

EXCURSIONS.

EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS!
All traveling and hotel expenses included.
WASHINGTON, 3 DAYS—ONLY $12
Three more trips, April 11 and 25, May 9.
IN EUROPE
During July and August. Select courses, big steamers, $275 to $585. Free descriptive Booklet of
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S HUDSON RIVER LINE
Connecting at Albany for Syracuse, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Montreal, Pittsfield, Rutland, and all points North, East, and West.
Unsurpassed Steamers
C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK
Leave New York from Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., week days only, 6 P. M. A charming night trip on luxurious steamers. Never more comfortable than at this season of year, and the river never more interesting.

Citizens Troy Line
ONTEORA and ULSTER
Leave New York from Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays, 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Fine service.
LOW RATES. EXCURSION $2.50.
TICKETS BY RAIL between New York and Albany or Troy good on steamers.

Staterooms and Tickets at Wharf Offices, also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED
BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Puritan and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20 E. R., week days only, 4:00 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P.M.; Str. City of Lawrence.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, week days, 4 P. M.
For Newburgh, week days, 5 P. M.
" Sundays, 9 A. M.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

Hamburg-American.
Special Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*†Blucher...Apr. 11, 4 PM | Deutschl'd..Apr. 30
*†Kaiserin(new)Ap 18, 8 AM | Blucher.....May 9
‡†Amerika(new)Ap 25, 2 PM | Kaiserin...May 16
‡Grill Room. †Gymnasium. *Palm Garden.
‡Ritz-Carlton Restaurant. †Electric Baths.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Batavia Apr 18, 8 AM | Pennsylvania...May 25
Pretoria..Apr. 27, 4 PM | Waldersee.....May 18
Patricia..May 4, 10:30 AM | *Batavia.....June 1
*Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
*†MOLTKE..Apr. 23, May 28, July 2, Sept. 3
†HAMBURG..May 7, June 11, Aug. 13, Sept. 24
*Has Grill Room. †Has Gymnasium.

Summer Cruises
DURING JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
to the Norwegian Fjords, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Iceland and European seaside resorts. Send for progamme.

TOURIST BUREAU.
R. R. Tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel. Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

CUNARD LINES
From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN.
Passengers booked through to LONDON and PARIS.
Caronia...Apr. 9, noon | Carmania..Apr. 23, noon
Umbria...Apr. 13, 7 AM | Etruria...Apr. 27, 6 AM
Campania..Apr. 20, 11 AM | Lucania...May 4, 10 AM

Hungarian-American Service.
TO FIUME VIA
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND TRIESTE.
SLAVONIA.....Apr. 11, noon; May 30; July 18
PANNONIA.....May 2, noon; June 20, Aug. 8
CARPATHIA, } May 16, 10 AM.; July 4, Aug. 22

VERNON H. BROWN, Gen'l Agent, 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry
Caledonia...Apr. 20, noon | Ethiopia...Apr. 27, 3 PM
Furnessia..Apr. 13, 3 PM | Columbia...May 4, noon
Saloon, $50; 2d Cabin, $35; 3d Class, $27.50 and upward, according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

Choice of Routes TO CALIFORNIA
and Pacific Coast Points AT REMARKABLY
LOW RATES
During March and April
Southern Pacific
INQUIRE 349 OR 1 BROADWAY.

JAMAICA COLON EUROPE
Atrato.....April 13 | La Plata.....May 11
Trent.....April 27 | Tagus.....May 25
Fast and Luxurious Steamers of 6000 tons
Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, La Guayra, Trinidad, Barbados, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Southampton { Special circular tour via West Indies, returning direct to N. Y. $250.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Sailing 3:00 p. m., Pier 50, West 12th Street.
For descriptive pamphlet, rates, etc., apply to
ANDERSON & SON, General Freight and Passenger Agents, 22 State St., N. Y. Telephone 2360 Bread.
FOSTER DEBEVOISE, Passenger Agent.
Flatiron Building, N. Y. Telephone 4456 Gram.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinnacle Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 20, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

$2.00 TO BOSTON
$3.00 to Fall River, $3.00 to Providence, Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2390 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

AMERICAN LINE
Sailing at 9:30 A. M.
From Pier 15 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
NEW YORK...Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS...Apr. 20, May 18, June 15, July 13
PHILADELPHIA...Apr. 27, May 25, June 22, July 20
(Tonnage 10,000 tons.)

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18
MESABA.....Apr. 27, 9 A. M.; May 25
MINNETONKA...May 4, 11 AM; June 1, June 29

RED STAR LINE
From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
VADERLAND..Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8
FINLAND...Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND...Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22
KROONLAND...May 4, 10:30 AM; June 1, July 13

WHITE STAR LINE
From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14
MAJESTIC...Apr. 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC.....Apr. 19, 10 A. M.; May 7, June 20
OCEANIC.....Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
TEUTONIC.....May 1, 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC.....May 4, 11 A. M.
†ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 18, July ..
TEUTONIC.....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC.....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC.....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA THE AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK
REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
CRETIC.....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
FROM BOSTON
CANOPIC...Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
ROMANIC...Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M., June 8

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II...Apr. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser.....July 2, 10 AM
Kronp'z..Apr. 23, Noon | K.Wm.II...July 2, 10 AM
Kaiser.....May 7, 10 AM | Kronprinz..July 16, 9 AM
K.W.II.May 14, 7:30AM | Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z.May 21, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. Aug. 6, 5 AM
Kaiser.....June 4, 10 AM | Kronp'z.Aug. 13, 7:30 AM
K.Wm.II.June 11, 6 AM | Seydlitz(new)Aug. 20, 11 PM
Kronp'z.June 18, 10 AM | Kaiser...Aug. 27, 10 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.
Rhein.....Apr. 11 | Chemnitz.....June 6
Breslau.....Apr. 18 | *Barbarossa.....June 8
Chemnitz.....May 2 | *Kurfuerst.....June 13
*Kurfuerst.....May 9 | *Friedrich.....June 20
Main.....May 16 | *P. Alice.....June 25
*Friedrich.....May 16 | *Bremen.....July 4
*P. Alice.....May 23 | *Barbarossa.....July 11
*Bremen.....May 28 | *Kurfuerst.....July 18
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.
Friedrich .....Apr. 15 | K. Luise.....June 15
P. Irene .....Apr. 20 | K. Albert.....June 29
*Neckar .....Apr. 27 | P. Irene.....July 13
Barbarossa .....May 4 | *Neckar.....July 20
K. Luise .....May 11 | K. Luise.....July 27
K. Albert.....May 18 | K. Albert.....Aug. 3
P. Irene .....June 1 | P. Irene.....Aug. 17
*Neckar .....June 8 | K. Luise.....Aug. 31
*Omits Genoa.
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
10,000 Ton Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers
Direct to
Norway, Sweden and Denmark
Sailing from New York at noon.
C. F. Tietgen...May 2 | United States...June 6
Oscar II.....May 9 | C. F. Tietgen...June 13
Hellig Olav.....May 23 | Oscar II.....June 20
Saloon, $60 and upward; second cabin, $30.
After May 10, Saloon $70 and up, 2d Cabin $35.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., 1 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list
Ryndam.....April 10, 4 AM; May 15, June 19
Potsdam.....April 17, 8 AM; May 22, June 26
New Amsterdam(new)Apr. 24, 2 PM; May 29, July 3
Statendam.....May 1, 10 A. M.; June 5, July 10
Noordam.....May 8, 2 P. M.; June 12, July 17
Freight & Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LAVELOCE," Fast Italian Line
For Naples Direct.
Citta di Milano.....Apr. 29, June 11
Nord America.....May 2, June 13
Brasile, (New Twin Screw).....May 6
Citta di Torino.....May 9, June 20
Europa, (New Twin Screw).....May 25, July 3
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

$270 FOR 37 DAYS TRIP TO EUROPE.
All necessary expenses included; personal escort, excellent service. Other tours priced $290 to $850. Frequent departures during May, June and July. North Cape-Russia Tour, June 20.
FRANK C. CLARK, 96 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:36 | Sun sets..6:30 | Moon sets..2:57

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook.....	2:58	3:47	9:27	9:52
Governors Island...	3:11	4:10	10:00	10:24
Hell Gate	5:04	6:03	11:32	11:56

Arrived—Saturday, April 6.

SS Minneapolis, London, March 28.
SS Breslau, Bremen, —
SS Mexico, Havana, April 2.
SS Algeria, Gibraltar, March 24.
SS Virginia, Colon, March 25.
SS Fagertun, Sama, March 30.
SS El Cid, New Orleans, March 30.
SS Enfield, Newport News, April 4.
SS Ida, Palermo, March 19.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti, March 28.
SS Sarnia, Kingston, March 28.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, April 8.
SS Valdivia, Inagua, April 1.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colon, Colon.....	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Virginia, Jamaica	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk.....	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

K. Wilhelm II., Bremen.	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Caronia, Liverpool.....	———	12:00 M.
Newton, Argentine.....	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville ...	———	3:00 P.M.
C. of Atlanta, Savannah.	———	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk.....	———	3:00 P.M.
Sarnia, Jamaica	———	10:00 A.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Toronto.....	Hull	Mar. 23
Tudor Prince.....	Shields	Mar. 21
Welin	Rotterdam	Mar. 17
New York.....	Cherbourg	Mar. 30
La Touraine.....	Havre	Mar. 30
Umbria.....	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Manoa.....	St. Croix	April 1
Gallia.....	Marseilles	Mar. 10
Satsuma.....	Gibraltar	Mar. 25
Bluecher.....	Nassau	April 4
Kaiserin A. Victoria....	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Iroquois.....	Jacksonville ...	April 4
El Siglo.....	Galveston	April 1
Lampasas.....	Galveston	Mar. 31
Comus.....	New Orleans...	April 2

DUE TO-MORROW.

Advance.....	Colon	April 1
Philadelphia.....	Curacao	Mar. 31
Rapollo.....	Hamburg	Mar. 24
City of Memphis.....	Savannah	April 3

DUE TUESDAY.

Hudson.....	Havre	Mar. 28
Havana.....	Havana	April 6
Prinz Joachim.....	Jamaica	April 4

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Montevideo.....	Cadiz	Mar. 30
Furnessia.....	Glasgow	Mar. 30
Majestic.....	Liverpool	April 4
Vaderland.....	Dover	April 1
Armenian.....	Liverpool	Mar. 29
Madonna.....	Naples	Mar. 27
Arapahoe.....	Jacksonville ...	April 7
Alamo.....	Galveston	April 4
Sabine.....	Galveston	April 3
El Dorado.....	Galveston	April 4
Grangense.....	Para	Mar. 29
Atrato.....	Barbados	Mar. 27
Potsdam.....	Boulogne	Mar. 31

FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Plymouth, April 6.
SS Kelvinhead, at Hamburg, April 5.
SS Nord America, at Genoa, April 4.
SS Mira, at Rotterdam, April 6.
SS Etruria, at Queenstown, April 6.
SS Korona, at St. Croix, April 6.
SS Spartan Prince, at Bahia, April 6.
SS Patricia, at Hamburg, April 5.
SS Statendam, at Rotterdam, April 6.

Sailed.

SS Cedric, from Queenstown, April 6.
SS Minnehaha, from London, April 6.
SS La Savoie, from Havre, April 6.
SS St. Louis, from Cherbourg, April 6.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, April 6.
SS Caledonia, from Glasgow, April 6.
SS Fert, from Genoa, April 2.
SS Gallia, from Madeira, April 4.
SS Phoebus, from Hamburg, April 4.
SS Finland, from Antwerp, April 6.
SS United States, from Christiansand, April 6.
SS Castilian Prince, from Rio Janeiro, April 4.
April 4.

Passed.

SS Bayonne, New York for Algiers, passed Ponta Ferraria.
SS Barcelona, Hamburg for New York, passed Dover.
SS Astra, at Kingston, April 6.
SS Brooklyn City, at Bristol, April 6.
SS Cretic, New York for Gibraltar, passed Ponta Ferraria.
SS Francesco, Trieste for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Oscar II., New York for Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis.

For Latest Shipping News see Page 1.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Time shown below is from Liberty St. Station. Leave West 23d St. 10 minutes earlier except as noted by designating marks.
PHILADELPHIA TWO-HOUR TRAIN EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR
‡*12.15, 6.30, nn7.00, m*8.00, 8.30, *9.00, ‡*10.00, *11.00, 11.30, m*12.00, ‡*1.00, 1.30, *2.00, ‡3.00, *4.00, ‡*5.00, 5.30, m*6.00, *7.00, *8.00, ‡9.00, p10.30 P. M., ‡*12.15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON — g*1.30, ‡*8.00, *10.00, ‡*12.00, *2.00, ‡‖*4.00, ‡*6.00, *7.00.
LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST—24.00, 9.40 A. M., x1.00, 1.30, k3.40, d4.15, 5.00 P. M., x6.15, Sundays, 8.30, 9.40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9.40 A. M., x1.00, k3.40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE (Sundays, No Asbury Park)—24.00, 8.30, 11.30 A. M., ax12.40, 1.20, g4.45, 5.30, 6.30, ‡12.01, Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 24.00, 9.00 A. M., 4.00, 8.50 P. M.
Time tables giving trains to EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, WILLIAMSPORT, and all other points can be obtained at following offices: Liberty St. (West 23d St., Tel. 3144 Chelsea), 6 Astor House, 245, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 281 6th Av., 2 Union Square West, 2,793 3d Av., 105 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 714 Fulton St., 479 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Dining car, except Sundays. xSaturdays only. zLiberty St. only. §Dining car Sundays. cDining car daily. From West Twenty-third Street—e12.20 P. M., g4.30 P. M., 11.50 P. M., k3.20 P. M., d3.50 P. M.
W. C. HOPE, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr. | E. PESSELL, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR"
To Baltimore and Washington.
Leave New York City, 23d St. Lib'y St.
WASHINGTON, Sleepers, Daily, 11.00 pm | 1.30 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily, 7.50 am | 8.00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily, 9.50 am | 10.00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily, 11.50 am | 12.00 n'n
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Daily, 1.50 pm | 2.00 pm
"ROYAL LIMITED" Diner, Daily, 3.50 pm | 4.00 pm
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily, 5.50 pm | 6.00 pm
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Daily, 6.50 pm | 7.00 pm
THROUGH DAILY TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Leave New York City.	23d St. Lib'y St.
CHICAGO, PITTSBURG.	7.50 am 8.00 am
CHICAGO, COLUMBUS.	11.50 am 12.00 n'n
PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND,	3.50 pm. 4.00 pm
"PITTSBURG LIMITED"	6.50 pm 7.00 pm
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.	11.50 pm 12.30 am
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.	9.50 pm 10.00 am
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.	5.50 pm 6.00 pm

Offices: 245, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 23 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 347 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.
After 6 p. m. Sleeping Car Reservations and full information regarding trains, etc., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, B. & O. R. R., 23d St. Terminal. Phone No. Chelsea 3144.

New York New Haven & Hartford R. R
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows for:
BOSTON, via New London & Prov.—‡†8:00, ‡‖10:00, *x‖11:02 A. M., ‡‖11:00, *z‖11:01, *z‖1:00, ‡‖5:00, e*‖5:02, *‖12:00 P. M., via Willimantic—†*8:01 A. M., †2 P. M., via Springf'd—‖9:14 A. M., ‡‖12:00, *‖4:00, *11 PM
Worcester & Fitchburg, via Putnam, †3:53 P.M.
Lakeville and Norfolk—*8:40 A. M., ‡3:31 P.M.
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield —†*8:40 A. M., and ‡3:31 P. M.
Ticket offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St., also at c245, 1,200, c1,354 Broadway, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., c849 Madison Av., c103 West 125th St., 2,793 Third Av., In Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 470 Nostrand Av., 390 Broadway.
*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Stops

The New and Greater

TRIBUNE BUILDING

Offers Many Advantages to Those Seeking an Ideal Business Home.

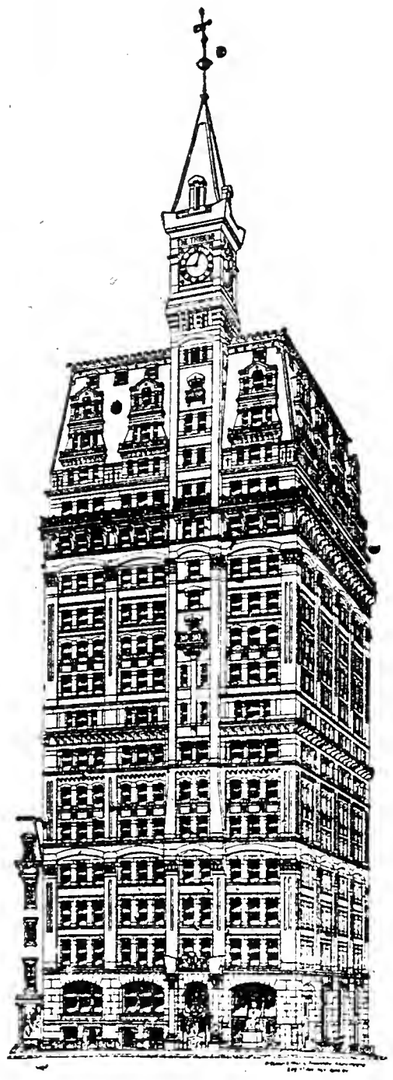

THE high character of its tenants, its excellent location—opposite City Hall Park—its nearness to the Subway, Brooklyn Bridge and "L" Road Stations, its splendid elevator service (Plunger type) and the fact that the building

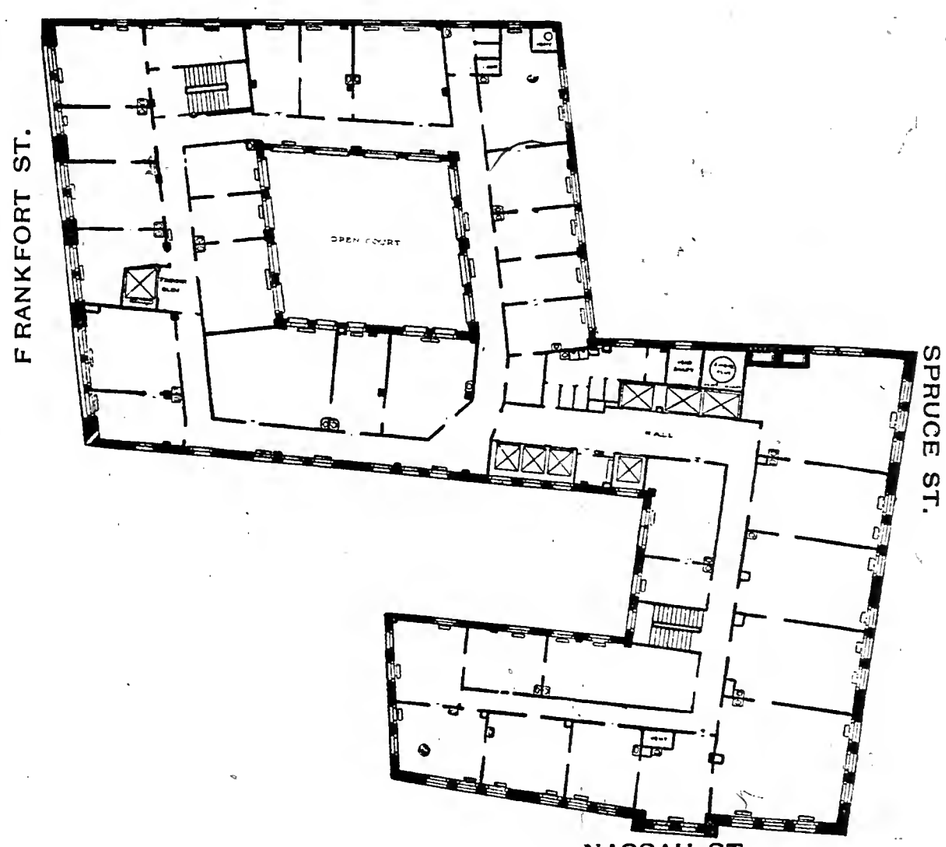

General Floor Plan.

IS NEVER CLOSED

Should commend it to any one whose business is downtown.

A number of desirable offices still left. Those wishing to look at offices should apply to the Agent of the Building, Room 610, 6th Floor.

COLER HAS JOINED A M'CARREN CLUB

But He Declares He Has Not Been Converted to McCarrenism.

POLITICIANS ASTONISHED

"He's Welcome," Says the Senator; "We Need Bright Young Men In the Party."

Brooklyn politicians were astonished yesterday to learn that Borough President Bird S. Coler, implacable political foe of Senator Patrick Henry McCarren, had become a full-fledged member of a McCarren district club.

All jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Coler, erstwhile the "white-haired boy" politically of the late "Boss" McLaughlin and later a worshipper at the political shrine of William Randolph Hearst, had become converted to McCarrenism and joined hands with the astute statesman from the sugar house region of Williamsburg. But the Borough President himself declared that this was placing a wrong construction upon his action. It was true that he had joined a McCarren club, but the fact was entirely without political significance.

Mr. Coler has become a member of the Madison Club, the organization of Deputy Controller John H. McCooey, the McCarren leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District. The Borough President lives in that district. One report which was afloat yesterday was that Mr. Coler had joined the McCooey organization as a result of a talk he had with a prominent McCarren man.

The Borough President had been "kicking" about the opposition from certain quarters to some of his pet schemes for borough improvements. It was intimated to him that he would be welcomed in the McCarren camp, and that if he was on more friendly terms with that organization his administration might find the sailing easier, with less opposition to his appropriation plans in the Board of Estimate. Mr. Coler himself asserts, however, that he was influenced only by personal friendship for Mr. McCooey in joining the latter's club.

"I was passing the house of the Madison Club, at 1,519 Pacific Street, on Thursday evening," he explained, "when I was greeted by Mr. McCooey and Bernard Gallagher, who were at the door. They invited me in, and Mr. McCooey said I ought to be a member of the Democratic Club in my district. They practically dared me to join, and I did so there and then. I did it purely out of friendship for Mr. McCooey, for whom I have always had the highest regard. I am no longer in politics."

"It is said you have joined hands with Senator McCarren," he was told.

"In the words of the President of the United States, the man who said that is a liar!" replied the Borough President. "The only political party I belong to at present is the Pure Judiciary Party, which I helped to organize, and the two candidates of which were walloped last Fall. We'll probably run 'em again."

When Senator McCarren was seen about Mr. Coler's move he smiled one of his famous smileless smiles.

"He's welcome," said he. "There's room for 'em all. I didn't know he had come in until I was told of it last night. We need bright young men in the party. Mr. Coler, however, is wrong about the Pure Judiciary Party. I organized the only Simon pure judiciary party hereabout, and Mr. Coler is stealing my thunder there. I am still a member of it."

Since Mr. oCler was elected Borough President on the Municipal Ownership League ticket in 1905, he has been something of a puzzle to the local politicians. He broke early with the league leaders and has shown no particular friendliness toward that organization in the making of his appointments. His most important appointments have been looked upon as showing strong hostility to the Democratic organization.

Mr. Coler has never been noticeably friendly with Senator McCarren since the latter deposed the late Hugh McLaughlin from the county leadership. The Borough President was a political protégé and close personal friend of the "old man," who was in the habit of referring to him fondly as "my boy."

LEGERDEMAIN BY TELEPHONE.

Bridge Party Mystified by Man Who Told Over a Wire a Card Selected.

A group of young folks, guests of a newly married couple in an apartment hotel in Central Park West, were sitting about after dinner. The hostess's maid was bustling around making preparations for a session at bridge. Seyer of the men were showing their prowess at card tricks.

After several of these had elicited praise, one youth announced that he had a friend in a nearby hotel who was able to perform a particularly marvelous and mystifying stunt.

"What is it?" everybody exclaimed.

"Oh, I can't do it myself and can't explain it," said the friend's spokesman, "but I think this friend of mine could show off over the telephone."

Taking a pack of cards he distributed the fifty-two equally among four persons. The cards were then taken away from each in rotation one at a time until a single card only remained in the hands of one guest. It was the ace of hearts.

"Now, you will not believe it, but my friend can tell you what card it is that we have hit upon by this process of eliminating the others in the deck," said the man who knew. "All you've got to do is to call him upon the telephone and answer a few personal questions.

"His name is Keller and his telephone is so and so Morningside. So that there can be no collusion on my part, one of you talk to him.

A young woman in the party got Mr. Keller on the line.

"Hello," she said, "is this Mr. Keller? A friend of your's says you can tell the card that has been selected from the deck by a lot of us here at the hotel.

"What? The color of my hair? Why, it's auburn. Red? Well, it's red, if you want to call it that. Married? No, I'm not. What's that got to do with it? You have to know, you say. O-o-h, I see." She hung up the receiver laughing.

"Well, what did he say?" was the general chorus.

"Oh, he called the turn all right. After I told him I had red hair and was single he said the card was the ace of hearts. Isn't it astonishing how he did it?"

The party was completely mystified—all except the young man who suggested the legerdemain by telephone. He had a little list of names in his pocket corresponding to a similar list held by his friend. Each name represented a card in the deck. The friend's name would not have been "Mr. Keller" had it been any other card than the ace of hearts.

But the young couple's guests don't know yet how the trick was done.

GEORGE M. SMART INDICTED.

Dayton Gas Co.'s ex-Secretary Accused of Embezzling $331,348.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 6.—The Grand Jury, which has been investigating the shortage in accounts of the Dayton Gas Company, in a final report last evening, returned eighteen indictments against George M. Smart, ex-Secretary of the company, charging him with embezzling $331,848. Smart and his wife are in the South.

It is alleged that part of this money was used to buy out rival concerns, and that large sums were given to politicians and others, who were influential in having passed certain ordinances beneficial to the company.

A ROMANTIC CITY PAINTER.

Remarkable Oils and Water Colors by Charles A. Needham.

There was a chance last week to enjoy the pictures of a man who possesses two rare traits, imagination mixed with sentiment, and an unusual color sense. He is an artist whose works are never conspicuous at the regular exhibitions because they do not call aloud to the passer-by; on the contrary, they bear the stamp of pictures made for the pleasure of the painter rather than with the object of hitting the popular fancy.

If you see one of his dark-toned pictures in which dim woods and clouds and a single figure in the shade suggest some tender or some exciting mystery, Charles Austin Needham is placed at once among the painters who sacrifice the real to the ideal, those who would not paint literally if they could. But when one sees nitogether in one gallery more than half a hundred oil paintings and nearly as many water colors by him, at the Salmagundi Club in West Twelfth Street, then it is borne in on one that a romantic painter can also be a realist.

A club exhibit is a personal exhibit, showing all the different exercises of the painter's brush, but one saw a great many canvases here that would have looked distinguished in any gathering.

Brilliant from afar is such a broadly brushed landscape as "The Hush of Autumn," with its grove of oaks turned to the red leaf on one side, its patches of deep green sky, and its solitary, suggestive figure to the right. "Flags of October" repents the red and green notes, with clouds turned rosy on their edges and a greater finish throughout. The tragic mood reigns in "Coronet of Evening." Among the water colors "Hymn of a Nightingale" is a charming color song, and "Nocturne" includes the figure of a woman with a lute. "The Nightingale," "Silence of Sleeping Trees," "Land of Dreams," and "Voice in the Twilight" are poetic ideas carried out in water colors, where the vague, the mysterious is expressed by a suitable handling quite the opposite of realism. They are pictures which those artists dislike very keenly who are too prosaic or too self-conscious to enter the perilous paths of sentiment.

Realists will enjoy, however, the New York park and street views of Mr. Needham. "Park Snows" took a bronze medal at the Universal Exposition of Paris, 1900. "A Street in New York" is remarkable for the excellent quality of the snow on the ground, the red fence and barn, the crystal-clear air. "Willows in Central Park" has careful drawing and good perspective. "A City's Eden" gives delightfully the sunlit spaces under shade trees, with groups of idlers and children at play. "Union Square at Early Candlelight" and "Winter," a view in Madison Square before the Flatiron was built; "Pier at East Twenty-third Street," and "Winter in Madison Square" prove that he can observe what is about him and paint it with great fidelity—too great fidelity, perhaps, in "Interior of Ruined Forge," "Mott Haven Canal," and "Old Harlem Bridge"; for in those pictures he tells too many things of equal ugliness and worthlessness at once. They lack an envelope of shadow, remoteness, mystery, to make them art.

Even in the country he sometimes fails to prose, though not so commonplace as the above. "Road to the Mill" is a view in the Sawmill Valley, back of Ardsley. The nearer pasture sloping to the hidden river is studded with cedars extremely well painted. The distance is well managed and there are excellent atmospheric effects. Nevertheless one feels the limitations of a picture which is only a transcript of a scene without further suggestiveness.

Better far is the nocturne called "Moonlit Hudson," with its greens like old Flemish tapestry, the smoke of a tug in the shadows, the wreath of a sail to the right. A landscape that suggests width and repose is "Valley of the St. Regis." A dull green pasture land leads by winding river and copses back to a tinge of lilac hills and a calm sky. "Summer Days" is far sketchier; it is marred by an acid green patch near the horizon. The composition is finely bold.

Such exhibitions as these, where we get a man's output without the intervention of a jury composed of a dozen artists, each nursing his own predilections and prejudices, is a great treat. The good and the indifferent are mingled together, but one can separate what is sympathetic from what is unattractive or even dull. No attempt was made to improve the pictures by coats of varnish or smart frames. It was just a thoughtful and uncommon artist's studio turned inside out and hung without much scenic craft on the walls.

KILLS WIFE, HANGS HIMSELF.

Paterson Blacksmith Goes Violently Insane—Pluck of His Little Son.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 6.—Anton Biswell, a blacksmith, became violently insane this morning and chopped his wife's head with a small hatchet, inflicting mortal wounds. He afterward went to the garret of his home on the Goffle Road, North Paterson, and hanged himself. Mrs. Biswell was brought to Paterson in a wagon and taken to the General Hospital. She will die.

August Biswell, a ten-year-old son, was the only witness of the tragedy. He was in the yard feeding chickens when he heard his mother scream. He ran to the house, but found the door barred. He looked through the window and saw his mother on the floor, his father holding her by the throat and hitting her on the head with the hatchet.

The lad tried to get into the house, but could not. He shouted to his father, but the man did not stop in his attack on his wife until she became unconscious.

Then he ran to a window, smashed the glass, and threw the hatchet into the yard. After that he took his own life in the garret.

Young Biswell showed grit by getting a large stone and breaking in the door. He then dragged his mother to a bed and bandaged her head roughly. After this he ran to get help. Several neighbors responded, but for a time all feared to go into the house.

Dr. Mack of North Paterson had been summoned and, accompanied by Recorder J. Keefe of Hawthorne Borough, he went inside and found Mrs. Biswell still alive.

Keefe found Biswell hanging in the garret. His feet were drawn up from the floor, the garret ceiling being low. There was still life in the body when it was cut down, but Dr. Mack was unable to restore consciousness.

Young Biswell says his father had been despondent for several weeks, having lost his place in New York City.

ROSS BOY'S BODY FOUND.

Child Supposed to Have Been Kidnapped Was Drowned.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 6.—The mystery of the disappearance of George Ross, the nine-year-old boy who has been missing from his home in this city since Feb. 20, was solved to-night, when his body was found at East Providence, near the mouth of a stream running from Pawtucket to the Providence River.

It is supposed that the boy fell through the ice and was drowned in the river at a point near his home. At one time the kidnapping theory was suggested, but was not entertained by the police.

William Ross, the boy's father, is a prominent resident of this city, and the principal owner in the Citizen Ice Company.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Sunday and Monday:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair and warmer Sunday; Monday, partly cloudy; fresh northeast to north winds.

Georgia, Alabama, and Western Florida—Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday, showers; light, variable winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Sunday and Monday; light, variable winds.

Mississippi—Showers Sunday; Monday, partly cloudy; light to fresh southeasterly winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Showers in northern, fair in southern, portions Sunday; Monday, partly cloudy; fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Sunday and Monday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Scattered showers Sunday; Monday, fair.

Tennessee—Fair in eastern, showers in western portions Sunday; Monday, showers.

FAILED FIRM CAN'T RESUME.

Efforts to Revive Arnold Leo & Co. End with Sale of Exchange Seat.

Arnold Leo & Co., the Stock Exchange house which failed last November, will not resume business, efforts in that direction having been abandoned following the transfer of the seat of Edgar F. Leo, who had been the floor member of the firm.

At the time of the assignment a number of Mr. Leo's friends on the Exchange came forward with assistance, which saved his seat from sale. The firm had offered its creditors 50 cents on the dollar with satisfactory assurances as to the balance, and it was announced that it hoped to be able to resume business in a short time.

Gordon Gordon, attorney for Assignee Clifford V. Hubbard, said yesterday, in explanation of the sale of Edgar F. Leo's seat, that the house had given up its intention of resuming, and that inasmuch as Mr. Leo had paid out much of his own money in settling up his firm's affairs, he had sold his seat in order to raise funds to get back into business. Mr. Gordon said he believed Mr. Leo would become a member of a new firm.

LEASED BY MAINE CENTRAL.

Portland and Rumford Road Has Important Building Rights.

PORTLAND, Me., April 6.—Announcement was made to-day that the Directors of the Maine Central Railroad had voted to lease the Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad. A meeting of the stockholders has been called for April 20 to ratify the lease.

The road extends from Rumford Junction to Rangeley Lakes and holds rights granted by the last Legislature for extensions to Portland and to the Canadian boundary line at a point near Megantic, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—United Railways were a feature. The general mortgage 4s were up ¼ and the income bonds ⅜. The stock was firm around 13¾. Houston Oil common at 8⅝ was up ⅝, while the preferred at 47 was up 2 points. Consolidated Cotton Duck issues were stronger and in better demand. Mount Vernon-Woodberry 5s gained another half. Fidelity & Deposit Trust advanced 2 points and Seaboard 4s gained ⅝.

The underwriting syndicate formed two years ago to take over the $10,000,000 of Washington Terminal Companies first mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds was dissolved to-day. It was formed by Alexander Brown & Sons of this city. The syndicate did not dispose of all the bonds, but there seemed to be a desire on the part of some members to dissolve it, and the profits to date, together with the unsold bonds, were distributed among the syndicate participants.

The market closed strong and active. Shares, 2,762; bonds, $37,100.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atlantic Coast L. 4s	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Ga., South. & Fla. 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼
9,000	Seaboard 4s	75	74⅝	75
1,000	Seaboard 10-yr. 5s	99	99	99
7,000	Tidal Rys. 4s	88	87¾	88
8,000	United Rys. inc.	56⅜	56	56⅜
2,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	83	83	83
5,000	Con. Gas 4-2s	94½	94½	94½
9,000	Cotton Duck 5s	81	80¾	81

STOCKS.

164	Northern Central	99	99	99
1,125	United Railways	13⅝	13⅜	13½
25	Citizens' Bank	30½	30½	30½
75	Fidelity & Deposit	120	120	120
30	Mercantile Trust	126	126	126
150	Con. Cotton Duck	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,100	Houston Oil	8⅝	7½	8⅝
100	Houston Oil pf.	47	47	47

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—In the local stock market a few shares of Chicago City Railway sold at 190. United Box Board preferred was the most active issue, though it did no more than hold steady.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
220	American Can	41	41	41
100	American Can pf.	84½	84½	84½
80	American Radiator	130	130	130
11	American Shipbuilding	70½	70½	70½
10	Chicago City Ry.	190	190	190
15	Chicago Subway	20	20	20
20	C. & O. P. Elev. pf.	10	10	10
100	Illinois Brick	53	52	53
200	K. C. Ry. & Light	54	53½	54
12	K. C. Ry. & Lt. pf.	84	84	84
275	Metropolitan Elev.	26	24½	26
100	Met. Elev. pf.	65	65	65
100	Nat. Biscuit	77¾	77¾	77¾
3	Quaker Oats	100	100	100
65	Swift & Co.	105¾	105¾	105¾
900	United Box Board	2	2	2
1,150	United Box Board pf.	12	11¾	12
25	Western Stone	27¼	27¼	27¼

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—National banknotes received to-day for redemption, $749,566. Government receipts: Internal revenue, $934,602; customs, $946,495; miscellaneous, $83,339. Expenditures, $1,500,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$663,205,888
Silver dollars	472,106,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,266,000
Total	$1,141,637,869
General fund	190,289,300
Deposits in National banks	172,214,952
In Philippine Treasury	3,887,713
Awaiting reimbursement	1,290,657
Current liabilities	115,364,429

TRUST COMPANY STATEMENT.

Statement of the Van Norden Trust Company for the week ended April 5, 1907:

Average amount of loans, bills purchased, and investments (not real estate)	$9,063,800
Average amount of specie	470,000
Average amount of legal tender notes and banknotes	443,500
Average amount on deposit with other New York City banks and trust companies	$28,000
Average amount of deposits	$8,086,900

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Allan S. Lehman has applied for membership in the Cotton Exchange.

Shirley E. Johnson has been elected Vice President of the Continental Engineering Constructing Company.

George J. Gillespie has been elected President of the United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company. He will take office on May 1.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Gearless Transmission Company, Rochester; capital, $300,000. Directors—G. D. Wilcox, B. T. Kinsman, and J. J. McInerney, Rochester.

Standard Black Slate Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—Nathaniel Norton, New York; E. P. Call, Larchmont; E. E. Wheeler, Yonkers.

Army and Navy Press, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—Gerald Griffin, M. D. Bullion, and W. G. Copeland, New York.

Inventory Cost and Audit System, Huntington; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. F. Hardy, Brooklyn; H. H. Manchester, New York; T. H. Sammis, Huntington.

Roeder Vehicle Fender Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frederick Roeder, Anthony Roeder, and Carrie Rosder, Buffalo.

Hermitage Olive Oil Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Josephine Blanc, Lucien Delery, and O. J. Talvoglou, New York.

Garthe & Co., Carthage, (meats;) capital, $25,000. Directors—O. M. Garthe, W. R. Garthe, and Margaret L. Garthe, Carthage.

Marvel Baking Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—Thomas Machinsky and Adolph Braun, Brooklyn; Martha Orzel, New York.

Queens Livery and Burial Society, East Williamsburg, Queens Borough; capital, $10,000. Directors—Jacob Beilman and Adolph Ploughy, Williamsburg; Herman Winkle, Evergreen.

Fulton Extract and Cordial Company, Brooklyn; capital, $2,000. Directors—Yeta Goodman, Jacob Borell, and David Lipka, Brooklyn.

Cosmopolitan Detective Agency, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. B. Raleigh, C. A. Norton, and Lillian W. Raleigh, New York.

Heinrich Electric Novelty Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—M. S. McKnight and G. P. Heinrich, New York; —Laselle, Brooklyn.

Herald Square Amusement Company, 1,402 Broadway, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Fred Block, Charles M. Miller, and W. R. Salisbury, New York.

Novelty Theatre Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. Williams, J. Mahoney, and W. H. D. Esterre, Brooklyn.

Levy Brothers, Incorporated, New York, (real estate;) capital, $1,000. Directors—H. J. Levy, L. E. Levy, and M. M. Goldsmith, New York.

Simplex Automobile Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—A. C. Ornsbee, C. F. Hicksy, and W. S. Woodhull, Brooklyn.

Flushing-Queene Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Nathan Cohn and E. M. Rogg, New York; C. B. Thompson, Bedford, N. J.

Dr. Bramley Company, New York, (drugs;) capital, $5,000. Directors—O. C. Meyer, Jacob Spilenger, and R. B. Brook, New York.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money quoted at 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 5¼ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $340,307,410; balances, $8,906,268; Sub-Treasury debtor, $876,881.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.80½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8570@$4.8575, sixty days at $4.8155@$4.8165, and cables at $4.8615@$4.8620. Commercial bills were $4.80⅝@$4.81⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.23⅜ less 1-16 for long and 5.20⅜ less 3-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 9-16 and 94½ plus 1-64; guilders, 39 15-16 plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—25c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—15@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 64⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 49¾c.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Amalgamated Copper	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
200	Cable Consolidated	35c.	35c.	35c.
120	Crucible Steel	9⅝	9¼	9⅜
50	Fireproofing	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
90	Fireproofing pf.	23¾	23¼	23¾
3,300	Interior Mining	51c.	50c.	50c.
10	Mfrs. L. & H.	12	12	12
100	Pittsburg Brewing	31	31	31
175	Pittsburg Coal	12	12	12
170	Pittsburg Coal pf.	55¼	55	55¼
100	Pitts. Consolidated	19c.	19c.	19c.
80	River Coal pf.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
100	Ross Mining	48c.	48c.	48c.
80	Sewer Pipe	20½	20½	20½
50	Shoshone	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
300	Tonopah Ext.	4	4	4
135	U. S. Steel	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Realty Operating Company, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—William C. Fielder, Charles Luther, Ernest J. E. Fielder, Howard Peck.

Modern Realty Company, East Orange; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Alfred H. Rowa, Harry R. Trivett, Charles R. Trivett.

Best Silk Manufacturing Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—John Best, John N. Landenburg, John Spirch.

Boston Flat Iron Brand Belt Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, L. H. Gunther, John R. Turner.

Barr Lock Rubber Company, Trenton; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—Thomas Hayes, C. Edward Hyde, Fred S. Wilson.

Newark Novelletto and Amusement Company; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—A. Philetus Konkle, Samuel S. Scheuer, Terrence E. Curtin.

Iron Rock Mineral Spring Company, Vineland; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Alfred M. Pierson, Frank C. Bray, Howard L. Roberts.

Penn Plaster Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—GGeorge H. B. Martin, William F. Eldell, John A. McPeak.

Elizabeth Baseball Club, Elizabeth; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Robert H. McAdams, William T. Rath, Hilary Newbold, Jr.

The Realty and Construction Company, East Orange; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—George B. Hanford, Francis G. Hasselman, Ralph J. Llebendrefer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

GEORGE F. SHAVER, inventor and promoter, residing at 124 Morningside Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $51,774 and actual assets $10,000, consisting of a lot of mining and other stocks, the par value of which is $100,800. He also has a certificate for 1,000 gallons of whisky. Among the creditors is Job E. Hedges, as assignee of H. H. Warner, on a $29,174 judgment obtained in 1893 on a note given for stocks.

BERTHA COHN.—Bertha Cohn, a florist of 17 East Fifty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,180 and assets of $20.

ARMSTRONG, WALLS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Thomas D. Walls, Charles Hoyt, Herman H. Schnepel, and Ivan Spangenberg, individually and as surviving partners of the firm of Armstrong, Walls & Co., jobbers in hardware at 82 Centre Street, by Henry W. Sykes for these creditors: P. & F. Corbin, $1,000; Union Drawn Steel Company, $1,000 and T. Hunnerford Brasse and Copper Company, $397. It was alleged that while insolvent they transferred $4,100 to the Redwood Manufacturing Company on March 15. Mr. Sykes said that the liabilities are $65,000, and assets $40,000.

THOMAS ELIJAH.—Judge Holt of the District Court has appointed Lawrence H. Cohen receiver for Thomas Elijah, doing business as T. Elijah & Co., wholesale dry goods, at 60 Washington Street.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, April 6.—Eugene K. Dunbar, a broker, to-day filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His liabilities aggregate $74,495, with nominal assets at $54,658. Of these liabilities $56,316 is secured, principally on bonds of Bennington Gas Company of Vermont, which went into the hands of a receiver last Fall. The assets consist chiefly of open accounts, $24,000, in stock of the Bennington Gas Company, and stock of other industrial corporations.

The failure of Webster F. Putnam & Co., bankers and brokers of 50 Congress Street, this city, was announced to-day on the Boston Stock Exchange. The firm has been a member of the Boston Stock Exchange since 1880, but has not ranked as one of the large brokerage houses of the city. The failure is regarded as a small one.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arzee, Adele—Pauline Bergonzi, $152.

Borodkin, Ike—Theodore R. Martin, $2,093.

Berger, Benjamin—C. H. Willson et al., $287.

Barrow, Joseph A., (not summoned)—James J. Paulsen, $28.

Chick, Isaac W.—L. L. Todd et al., costs, $120.

Cohen, Mary (not summoned) and Moses—Annie Mueller, $80.

Cozzens, Leonard—J. H. & C. K. Eagle, $93.

Cooke, Harry H.—H. Kirschbaum et al., $59.

Deiner, Franz F.—Charles Schaller, $138.

Faucett, Knight I.—John J. Paulsen, $38.

Green, Henry—Emily L. Felt, costs, $23.

Goerlitz, Philip—Max Frank, $636.

Howe, Wm. G.—Alice M. Moriarty, $198.

Huhns, John—John J. Paulsen, $38.

Homeyer, Wm. G.—Edw. L. Graef, $823.

Heller, Harry—Theo. R. Martin, $2,063.

Kelly, Sadie—Richard T. Irwin, $34.

Kelly, James P.—F. A. Watson et al., $103.

Kitchell, Geo. W., (not summoned) and Geo. C. —Susan Davis, $468.

Knorr, Frelk. A.—Chas. F. Schaller, $138.

Kreeh, Sadie B.—Marshall K. Doughty, $111.

Kellogg, Morris W.—Harry Hanson, $15,141.

Kinnealy, John J., Treasurer—Jacob Bernstein, costs, $115.

Klbn, Alfred P.—Same, costs, $115.

Levin, John (not summoned)—Morris S. Rubin, $222.

Lussier, Celeste—C. Y. Turner, costs, $111.

Margolish, M. L.—I. H. Caro, $534.

Meyerson, H.—M. S. Rubin, $222.

Mosher, H. B.—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., costs, $109.

Michaelian, Gabriel and Jacob—C. Schuer et al., $727.

Munro, G. W.—Equitable Finance Co., $2,802.

McGill, J. H.—H. Goldberg, $113.

Newman, M.—Swift & Co., $46.

Pray, J. A.—L. L. Todd et al., costs, $120.

Quell, H.—Mutual Milk and Cream Co., $433.

Reckow, A.—D. Davis, $16.

Roth, D. M.—G. I. Rochelle, $68.

Schneider, H.—Swift & Co., $13.

Starks, E. F.—F. M. Duryea et al., $14,574.

Silberman, J.—M. S. Rubin, $222.

Silverstein, F.—R. De Coursey, $24.

Schwerdtfeger, C., Jr.—Rogers & Pyatt, $37.

Simpson, M.—A. Bernhard et al., $69.

Streuber, H.—E. L. Graef, $323.

Sonnebyrg, L.—H. D. Cramer et al., $93.

Tagliert, A.—L. Gaudiosi, $18.

Wallenstein, S.—Rider Ericsson Engine Co., $383.

Zimmerman, M.—R. De Coursey, $92.

Broadway Hotel Co.—J. M. Shaw & Co., $74.

Wright & Roe—Pitts. Plate Glass Co., $258.

Park Farm Dairy Co.—D. A. Eyrich, $1,175.

J. E. Laheney Co.—G. P. Bofinger et al., $32.

O'Rourke Engineering Construction Co.—H. Hacker, costs, $164.

Morrison Dredging Co.—J. E. Ogden Co., $71.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Driver, William S.—H. W. Early, Oct. 12, 1905, (vacated,) $507.

Helm, David B.—D. Crutchfield et al., July 17, 1906, $91.

Dennett Surpassing Coffee Co. against T. Conroy—Feb. 25, 1907, $1,292.

Paving the Way.

Whilst we are still in the experimental stage as regards establishing trade relations with South America, it is worth noting how other countries pave the way for comercial intercourse. At present French influence is paramount in Peru, and the Peruvian army has just been reorganized on the French pattern. The Peruvian navy is now in process of formation, and five Peruvian midshipmen, just graduated from Peruvian Naval School, have been admitted to embark next October on the French training ship "Duguay Trouln," upon which French midshipman make their first deep-sea cruise. Per contra the doors of the United States Naval Academy have recently been closed to all foreigners.—Shipping Illustrated.

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—In Grand Central Station, Friday evening, lady's open-faced gold watch, monogram "A. H. L." on back; reward. Address K. C. B., 220 Rich Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LOST—On April 4, a silver card case, with chain, on Madison Av., betwsn 42d and 43d Sts. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to E. M., 403 West 115th St.

LOST—Thursday, gold fob, buckls-shapsd, with monogram "M. R." attached; valued for associations; liberal reward. Maxim Hat Works, 675 Hudson St.

LOST—A lady's gold watch, green snameled case, with gun metal fob, on Friday last; Reward if rsturned to Kahn & Co., 194 B'way.

LOST—Gold watch, with medal fob; liberal rsward for roturn of the same. Y. O. R., Times Downtown.

LOST—Saturday morning, a gold bar pin set with diamond in centre; liberal reward. Flat 45, 189 Claremont Av., city.

$150 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of the four pearls taksn from Benedict & Warner.

LOST—Gold scarf hinged ring, embossed head centre; reward. Malbrun Petz Co., 98 Greene St.

LOST—Tuesday, lady's gold watch, chain, and pin; reward. Return 20 West 124th St.

LOST—On Tuesday, a pink coral and diamond pendant earring, probably on Broadway, between 33d and 49th Sts. Suitable reward will be paid if returned to Miss E. Moore, Hotel Maryland, 104 West 49th St.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN—A team, one gray horse, one dark gray mare, and double truck from neighborhood of 3d Av. and 16th St.; suitable reward for their return. Wm. Adams Co., 187 Mott St.

LOST—At 34th St. Ferry or on crosstown car to Broadway, Thursday afternoon, March 21, package containing morocco case of jewels and trinkets. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Sterling, Room 52.

LOST—On Thursday evening, April 4, on Madison Av., car or on 53d or 59th St., a pink topaz brooch; liberal reward. Address L., Box 192 Times Downtown.

LOST—Sable squirrel muff, in 3d Av. uptown surface car, Tuesday, at about 5:30 P. M. Liberal reward if returned to Bansbach, 517 3d Av.

LOST—Gold band bracelet, Wednesday night, Broadway, between 72d and 76th Sts.; reward. Miss N. Jones, 12 West 92d St.

LOST—Fraternity pin set with pearls; owner's name (A. Duane) on back; $5 rsward. Return to 48 East 36th St.

LOST—Gold watch and fet chain on 2d Av., between 57th and 59th Sts.; reward. Schirra, 74 East 93d St.

LOST—Sunday, March 24, lady's gold pin, set with diamonds. Reward for return to A. Ryno, 159 West 82d St.

LOST—Saturday, Wanamaker's, black purse, containing bills, change, key; reward. Morgan, 40 West 23d

LOST—On Broadway, bag containing keys. Reward if returned to Hotel Maris Antoinette office.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,032,954 of Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Collie dog, Punce, near Lenox Av.; reward. Whitehorne, 22 West 123d St.

LOST—White shepherd dog, whits and yellow; 12th St., 3d Av.; reward. 174 East 126th St.

LOST—Dalmatian dog. Reward for return to Geo. S. Shultz, 162 West 126th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST. 17, 19, AND 21 WEST. The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, excellent table board; references.

47TH ST., 25 WEST.—Handsome room, with piano; attractive single rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; teleohone.

73D ST., 154 WEST.—Desirable single room, with board; table guests; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Double and single rooms.

93D ST., 103 WEST.—Large front sunny room, select home; gentlemen

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, warmer to-day; fair to-morrow; variable winds.

VOL. LVI....NO. 17,971. **** NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER JOHN B. MERRILL

Ex-District Attorney of Queens Cut Down in the Dark Near His Home.

HIS THROAT BADLY SLASHED

Condition Serious — Assailant, Who May Be a Convict He Had Prosecuted, Escapes.

An attsinpt to murder John B. Merrill, former District Attorney of Queens County, was made last night near his home, in Broadway, Ozone Park, Queens, and early this morning it was not certain that he would recover.

Mr. Merrill, was on his way home about 8:30 o'clock, after a call on friends, when in Broadway, near Union Place, a young man leaped from behind a tree and slashed the lawyer's throat with a razor or a knife.

Mr. Msrrill fell, unable to utter a sound, and his assailant escaped. A passing neighbor saw his prostrate form later and assisted him to his home near by. Dr. Samuel P. Nutt, one of the Queens County Coroners, whose home adjoins that of Mr. Merrill, was called in and was still with Mr. Merrill early this morning. Dr. Nutt sent out word to reporters that Mr. Merrill's condition was very serious.

While in the doctor's hands Mr. Msrrill, despite his wound and weakened condition from loss of blood, was able to give a fairly good description of his assailant. He says the man was an Italian, about 5 feet 4 inches tall, and clean shaven. He wore a light overcoat, with cap to match, and dark trousers. Mr. Merrill said he did not remember ever having seen the man before, and knew of no reason why the fellow should have wanted to attack him.

The police of the Richmond Hill Station were promptly notified and Capt. Darcy and his entire force went out to search for the ex-District Attorney's assailant. No trace of him had been discovered at 2 o'clock this morning.

When he was in office, Mr. Merrill could hardly say he was without enemies, for he did more to break up gambling in Queens than any of his predecessors. But he retired as District Attorney five years ago, and the feud he had with the gamblers then was supposed to have been forgotten long ago.

One theory of the police, formed when the news of the attack first reached them, was that some criminal whom Mr. Merrill had convicted and sent to jail when in office had seized the first chance he had after release from jail to revenge himself upon his prosecutor.

This, however, was merely a theory, without facts to sustain it. It will, however, be followed up to-day.

John B. Merrill is now one of the best-known Democratic politicians in Queens County. He is a lawyer with a large practice. He was District Attorney for six years, and is now about 60 years old. He was succeeded by the present incumbent of the office, District Attorney Gregg.

Mr. Merrill was born in Plainfield, Conn., and was graduated from the University of West Virginia. When 18 years old he enlisted as a private in the army, and served until the end of his term, receiving an honorable discharge at Governors Island.

In the course of his enlistment he was detailed as special instructor of military signaling, telegraphy, and tactics at his old university. In 1881, under orders of the Secretary of War, he was sent to the Western States to investigate the causes and effects of the cyclones which had been so disastrous there.

He was put in charge of the Weather Bureau in New York City in 1882 and a year later he took a post with the Monarch Steamship Company, where he stayed until 1887. He then took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and was elected a School Commissioner the next year.

His work in that office received high praise from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was at one time Vice President of the Queens County Bar Association, President of the Seneca Democratic Association of Woodhaven, and a member of several other Democratic clubs in Queens.

Before his election as District Attorney he had successfully defended many criminal cases before the courts in Queens. As District Attorney he was often said to be the best official Queens County ever had in that office.

BRYAN ON NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Says Eastern Conservative Democrats Will Not Manage It.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 7.—"If there is a conservative wing in the Democratic Party when the next National campaign is here, it will not manage the campaign."

Thus spoke William J. Bryan in the presence of 500 Iowa Democrats last evening, and the audience cheered. The occasion was a banquet in honor of Thomas Jefferson.

The opening note of Mr. Bryan's speech was a warning to the Eastern conservatives that they must kee hands off, as only those who are De ocrats all the time would be trusted in the management of what he says will he a victorious fight next year.

Mr. Bryan spent considerable time in discussing real and sham reformers. He pictured Senator La Follette as a real reformer. He took pains to include the name of President Roosevelt in his catalogue of sham reformers, although he said Roosevelt had some good acts to his credit. The only substantial work Roosevelt had done as a reformer was in working for railway rate regulation, and in that respect he had followed a doctrine which the Democrats had been hroaching for years.

Congressman Champ Clark said that President Roosevelt was the "maddest man he ever saw" the night of the Gridiron Club affair when he clashed with Forsker.

Referring to the New York situation, he declared that "if the metropolis had a trict Attorney worth the powder to blow him to hell, Sing Sing would be so full of Repuhlican thieves that their arms would he sticking out the windows."

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

BOSS COX ROBBED HERE.

Wife Says Jewelry Worth $35,000 Was Taken in the Knickerbocker.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Mrs. George B. Cox, wife of the deposed Republican boss in this city, says she was robbed of $35,000 worth of jewelry in the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York, two weeks ago. In telling of her loss she said to-day:

"Mr. Cox and I retired between 10 and 11 o'clock. I gave him three rings, one sst with a large diamond, another with an opal, a ruhy, and two diamonds, and a third with a valuable pearl. Hs placed them in a chamois skin bag and put them in his trousers pocket.

"While we were asleep some one entered the room and rifled Mr. Cox'e clothing, which was hanging on a rack a short distance from the bed.

"We heard nothing during the night, but when we awoke in the morning we discovsred our loss. Ths rings were very handsome ones and I valued them highly, even above their intrinsic worth. Mr. Cox had something like $800 in his pockets, and the money was also stolen.

"One thing I am particularly thankful for, and that is that the pearl necklace that I took to New York with me was not found. The necklace is a handsoms piece, costing over $4,000. When I went to bed I placsd it on the centre table in the room and threw a handkerchief over it. The thief or thieves missed it.

At the Hotel Knickerbocker last night the manager denied that Mrs. Cox's jewelry had been lost there. He said that Mr. and Mrs. Cox arrived at the hotel on March 20 and on the following day Mr. Cox declared that he had lost his wife's rings, valued at $7,000, saying they had been taken from a chamois bag which he carried.

Detective Armstrong, who investigated the cass, the manager said, became satisfied that the jewelry was not lost nt the hotel, but that it was lost or stolen outside ths hotel. The manager added:

"The jewelry could not have been taksn from the Cox apartments hy a sneak thief, for nobody who is not a guest is permitted to go above the ground floor."

AUTO KILLS CHURCHGOER.

Machine Going 35 Miles an Hour Hits Mrs. Entwistle and Smashes a Rig.

Mrs. Eliza Entwistle, 52 years old, was killed yesterday while on her way from church to her home, by an automohile, which ran her down at Mott and Central Avenues, Far Rockaway, Queens. The automobile was driven by William Young of Pier Avenue, Rockaway Beach, chauffeur for David Samuels of 34 Plaza Street, Brooklyn, who has a cottage at Bayswater. The automobile's license is 27,573 New York. Young was the only occupant of the machine.

Mrs. Entwistle was in company with F. W. Tolman, Bessie Patterson, and Edna Hicks. As the four started to cross Central Avenue from the east to the west side Young came flying down Mott Avenue and swung around the corner into Central Avenue.

Young saw the party just as he started to turn, and he shut off power and applied his brakes, but because of the car's high speed could not stop. The party became confused and dodged about, and Mrs. Entwistle ran directly into the path of the machine. She was knocked down and went under it.

The car skidded across the street, hit a carriage, smashed the rear wheels of that vehicle, and then smashed into the curh so hard that the front running gear was smashed. Mrs. Entwistle was dragged under the machine across the street. The automobile was lifted up, and she was found to be unconscious. An ambulance was called from St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway. She died half an hour after tho hospital was reached.

Paul Sussman, who was in the carriage, was thrown out to the pavement, but not seriously injured. His wife escaped injury. Patrolman William Newins arrested Young, and took him before Magistrate Healy later in the day. Alderman Jacob C. Winn of 327 East Thirtieth Street, Manhattan, provided $5,000 bail for Young, who was charged with homicide.

Coroner Ambler was told that the machine as it swung around the corner was speeding at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

James H. Entwistle, the husband of the victim, was prostrated by the death of his wife.

IF THE CAP FITS, SAYS ODELL,

Let the President Wear It—Comment on His Paranola Speech.

The speech of ex-Gov. Benjamin B. Odell about political grasshoppers, paranoi, and dishonest seekers after political power at the dinner of the Grillers' Club on Saturday night aroused a great deal of comment yesterday, and there were anxious inquiries by those who desired to get from the lips of the former Chairman of the Republican State Committee a verification or denial of the statement that his address was mean as a condemnation of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Odell left town early yesterday morning and could not he seen by those who most anxiously sought him here, but before leaving he had a brief conversation with a friend, in which he made a statement supporting the helief that his remarks were directed at the President.

"I did not use the President's name," said Mr. Odell to his friend, "hut if he believes that the cap fits him he is at liberty to wear it. If his friends are ready to draw any such conclusion from what I said they are at liberty to have that in mind, too."

A leading Democratic politician offered the comment on Mr. Odell's speech that no matter what Mr. Odell helieved, he did not think an ex-Governor of the State should deliberately attack the President of the United States, and especially a President wbo had hsen nominated hy his own party.

MADE GOOD HAUL IN SILVER.

Burglars Rob the Van Rensselaer Kennedy Place at Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 7.—Two men and a hoy who were seen driving about this town and vicinity late last night are believed to be responsible for three burglaries near here during the night.

At the country home of Pierre M. Brown, near the Van Rensselaer-Kennedy place, the burglars got four new fur automobile coats, valued at about $600, two shotguns, and two silver services. The stiver is worth about $900. Other silverware in the dining room was not touched, and it is believed that the robhers were frightened while at work.

The homes of William J. Collins, a New York iron manufaoturer, and A. V. Brown, an attorney, were broken into, but nothing was taken.

Forest Fire Threatens Amagansett.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., April 7.—A thousand acres of forest are afire here tonight threatening the villages of Springs and Amagansett. To-night men, women, and children are backfiring to save their houses.

HUNT FOR WRECKERS, $10,500 REWARD

Pennsylvania Officials and Employes Panic-stricken by Repeated Outrages.

FIVE FLIERS DERAILED

Engine Men Ask to be Transferred—Armed Patrols to Guard Lines West of Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 7.—Pennsylvania Railroad employes, from executive officers down are panic stricken in consequence of the derailing of the Cleveland flier by wreckers at Hudson, Ohio, last night. This is the fifth fast train thus attacked. In an effort to capture the men who are jeopardizing the lives of hundreds of passengers and thousands of dollars worth of rolling stock, scores of railroad and Pinkerton detectives were rushed into Hudson last night and to-night. With the local authorities they have formed posses and are scouring the surrounding country in an effort to get a clus to the wreckers.

The railroad officials to-day authorized a reward of $2,500 for the apprehension of the guilty persons, and an additional reward of $2,500 for their capture within forty-eight hours. Rewards totaling $5,500 are also offered for the capture of the men who wrecked the trains on the lines east, making a total of $10,500.

The employes of the lines both east and west of Pittsburg are completely demoralized. Veteran engineers, who bave piloted the fastest passenger trains for many years, are asking to bs transferred to slower runs. One old engineman kneels in the cab of his engine each evening and prays before starting on his night race against time to New York.

For the past week the railroad officials had felt fairly safe. Following the wreck of the eighteen-hour flier at Mineral Point, the Manhattan Limited at Wilmerding, the Keystone Express at East Pittsburg, and the Chicago Express at Turtle Creek, hundreds of special guards were employed. These guards, heavily armed, are to-night patrolling every foot of the track between here and Altoona. These precautions only served to cause the wreckers to shift their operations. That the wreck last night was caused by the same persons is the positive helief of the railroad officials. Every detail of the work is exactly similar to that by which the wrecking of trains on the lines east was causod.

A nsrrow cut one and one-half miles west of Hudson was selected by the wreckors. They removed the spikes from one rail and also the fishplates from one rail joint. The end of the loosened rail was bent in just enough to catch the flange of the wheels and derail the train. The fishplates were wedged in between the ends of the rails so that the electric rail current would not be disconnected. If this current is broken, danger signals are displayed.

When the train, dasbing along at a fifty-mile-an-hour gait, struck tbe obtruding end of the rail, tho engine, tender, and baggage coach left the tracks and plowed along the side of the cut for fully 100 yards. The three Pullman sleepers and one day coach remained on the rails, and the soft side of the cut furnished a buffer which no doubt prevented great loss of life.

Tho officials say that a track walker passed the scene of the wreck ten minutes before it occurred, and that anothsr track walker was stepping out of the way of the train at the moment it was derailed.

Thns afternoon a section hand was ordered to loosen and bend a rail in a manner similiar to the work of the wreckers. With ordinary tools the man succeeded in finishing the task in less than five minutes.

An armed patrol will be immediately detailed to guard the lines west of Pittsburg. A local employment agency representing the railroad company is advertising for guards, offering them $75 a month. Other measures will also be taken to protect the lives of passengers. President McCrea has called a conference of all Division Superintendents for to-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—All that human ingenuity can conceive is being done to catch the men who since March 22 have made five successful attempts to wreck the fastest and hest trains in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The road's secret service force feel confident that the same band of men is responsible for all the wrecks. They suspect many persons, but it was said at Broad Street Station to-day that so far no evidence against any of the suspected men had been gathered to an extent that would warrant an arrest.

It is believed that the wreckers live within a short distance of Penn Station, because the previous attempts were made very near this place.

Every one of the thousands of the employes of the company has been turned into a detective and the force of track walkers has been doubled and tripled.

James McCrea, President of the Pennsylvania, has given orders that no effort, no matter how slight, and no expense, must .be spared in running the wreckers to earth.

Many of the railroad detectives are of the opinion that foreigners employed as section hands by the railroad are the wreckers. These laborers are openly hostile to the railroad on the ground that they should have participated in the recent wage increase granted to the trainmen.

PREDICTED DEATH HOUR.

J. B. Chamberlain, Magazine Illustrator, Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 7.—"I have only three days more to live, Sister Josephine, so it is useless to nold out hope to me. But nevertheless I am very grateful for your words of encouragement."

Just three days to the hour from the time he made this statement to his nurse at St. James's Hospital here Jack B. Chamberlain, a magazine illustrator, died. The funeral took place here yesterday, and his body was taken to Brooklyn for burial. He was 26 years old.

Chamberlain died of valvular disease of the heart. When he consulted a physician about his ailment the doctor told him that he had but a year to live, or fourteen months at the most. The day that Chamberlain foretold his demise with such accuracy he recalled the doctor's prediction.

"My time is up. The doctor said I'd live fourteen months. He struck it right."

VINTAGE CHAMPAGNES.
Non-vintage champagnes are blends of various vintages of no special merit. Vintage Champagne is produced entirely from grape grown in an exceptionally good year, which year is invariably indicated on the label. The Vintage of 1898 was one of the best in recent years; hence Monopole 1898 and Dry Monopole 1898 are sold at a premium in all other markets of the world. In the United States this excellent vintage: Monopole Red Top 1898, "moderately dry." Dry Monopole Brut 1898, "very dry," is now sold at non-vintage prices for the purpose of making this brand of wine a favorite.—Adv.

SUNK OFF MANHATTAN BEACH.

Crew of the Schooner Crocker Rescued by Life Savers.

Dragging her anchor in the strong wind, the 70-foot schooner Henry Crocker yesterday went on the rocks off the bulkhead at Manhattan Beach, and within two hours pounded a hole in her hottom and sank. Capt. James and the crew of two men jumped overboard and were rescued. The vessel, which was carrying a cargo of crushed stone from Tompkins Cove, Staten Island, to Inwood, Far Rockaway, will probably be a total loss.

About 11 o'clock the Crocker was off the Orisntal Hotel, Manhattan Beach. She was laboring in the heavy sea which was running, and apparently making but little headway. Soon after she anchored about 1,000 feet off shore. Her anchor dragged, and in spite of the efforts of the men she mads straight for the rocks which are piled up outside the bulkhead. As she began to pound John Tappin and Henry Elimers got their boat ready to go to her aid. They stood hy, and about 1 o'clock the boat suddenly sank. Tbe skipper and his crew of two jumped into the water. At the same time Tappin and Elimers put off in their boat. They succeeded in reaching the men, who were all strong swimmers. They were hauled aboard the small boat and landed on the beach.

10 SAVED IN BREECHES BUOY.

Two Women and Eight Men Taken from the Schooner Louis Bossart.

NORFOLK, Va., April 7.—Ten persons, two of whom are women, were rescued from death hy means of a breeches huoy by Capt. Etberidge and his crew of lifesavers at Nags Head (N. C.) station early to-day when the four-masted schooner Louis Bossart was blown asbore by the heavy northeast gale that has prevailed along the Virginia-Carolina coast for the past 48 hours.

The schooner was bound from New York to Wiggins, S. C., for a cargo, and was swept out of her course by the storm. She is owned by Louis Bossart & Brother of New York. She is of 610 gross tonnage and was built at Bath, Maine, in 1904.

GUESTS POSED AS SERVANTS.

Private Car Party Given in Violation of Law May Cost Dear.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Out in the City of St. Paul, Minn., there is a company of estimable young persons who are sitting up nights wondering whether they are going to get into the clutches of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. They have violated the Rate law, and stand to ho fined from $100 to $2,000 apiece if they should have the bad luck to he convicted. It is a case of accepting free transportation, and under circumstances which were delightful when the breach of the law was committed, but have lost something of their glamour since it has been discovered that it was a misdemeanor.

As the Inter-State Commerce Commission has heard it, a prominent official of the St. Paul got up a private car party for some of his friends among the younger set of St. Paul society. The law exempts from the prohibition of free transportation railroad men and their families. This railroad man, not caring to go so far as to represent that his guests were members of his family, "living under his own roof," which is the official interpretation of that requirement, took them along as maids and valets for the members of his family who were of the party. That was a joke which the young folks enjoyed, and added zest to the fun.

It happens, however, that the Commerce Commission has been receiving information of such violations of the law rather frequently of late, but has never had it in detail sufficient to enable it to undertake a prosecution until this case occurred. Now the commission is considering whether it ought not to reduce this private car party to the example state, with a view to checking such occurrences in the future. The owner of the car is guilty of one violation of the law, and each of his guests of another.

FOUNDLING TO BE A DOCTOR.

His Name Is Richard J. Hood Wright—Hospital Surgeons to Educate Him.

Richard J. Hood Wright is the latest recruit to the army of foundlings that is cared for by the city. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he had been baptized properly and named before being sent out into the world. The Directors of the hospital are going to look after the youngster, and if he lives and is not claimed he will be educated by them and cared for until he is turned out into the world a qualified physician.

Edward Hahan, the janitor of the house at 2,272 Eighth Avenue, found an infant, then only two hours old, in the back hallway of the house, wrapped in a white blanket. An ambulance was called from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. The surgeons discovered that the child was all but dead from neglect and exposure.

After hard work Supt. Richard Townley gave a verdict that the baby would live. The boy weighs about eight pounds and has fine blue eyes.

The Rev. Father Penny of the Church of the Annunciation was summoned to baptize it. Miss M. L. Muldoon acted as godmother, and Dr. Sharpe, house surgeon, as godfather. Everyhody about the hospital wanted the baby to stay. A pledge was made to care for little Richard J. Hood Wright until he grew up.

ROUNDSMAN SAVES A LIFE.

Man Who Staggered Off a Pier Rescued with the Aid of a Rope.

A drunken man staggered out on the pier at the foot of Baltic Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning and tumhled headfirst into the East River. Roundsman Patrick Ahern of the Amity Street Station heard the splash and the man's shouts for help.

Calling to Policemen Lloyd and Gannon to aid him, Ahern got two pieces of rope from a near-by shanty. One piece he tied about his body as he hurried back to the end of the pier, with the other rope in his hands he was lowered over the end of the bulkhead hy Lloyd and Gannon.

Ahern found the man clinging to a pile a few feet away and struggling to keep his head above water. The Roundsman swam over to the man's side and succeeded in getting the other rope about the stranger's body, and the two were hauled up.

The man was unconscious, and there was an ugly scar on his head, caused, it is supposed, by his hitting a pile when he went overboard. The man, who was about five feet six inches tall and apparently about 30 years old, was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. He had not regained his senses last night.

Alfonso Goes to Meet King Edward.

MADRID, April 7.—King Alfonso, the Dowager Queen Maria Christina, Premier Maura, Capt. Nino, Minister of Marine; Minister of Foreign Affairs Salazar, Sir Maurice De Bunsen, the British Ambassador to Spain, and Señor De Villa de Urrutia, the Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, left here to-day for Cartagena, where King Alfonso is to meet King Edward.

POWER HOUSE BURNS; FIRE CAPTAIN KILLED

Ryan of Engine 80 Caught Under a Falling Wall in Harlem.

OTHER FIREMEN INJURED

One Is in Washington Heights Hospital — Others Cut and Bruised.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning the big Metropolitan power house, covering the whole block hetwesn 145th and 146th Streets and Sixth and Lenox Avenues, was afire from top to bottom and there was small prospect that it could be saved.

Four alarms had been sent in and all the available fire apparatus in Harlem was fighting the fire, but the west wall of the four-story building had collapsed, burying a fire company under it, and the flames menaced the rear of the flat houses in Lenox Avenue hetween 146th and 147th Streets.

Their tenants had been ordsred out and the firemen, abandoning the blazing power house for a while, were devoting their efforts to save the houses. The houses were new and few flats were occupied. Later the houses took fire.

When the wall fell a call was sent for ambulances, and five were dispatched to the scene.

The company caught under the wall was No. 80. Its oommander Capt. Ryan was killed outright. Fireman Leopold was badly injured and sent to Washington Heights Hospital and half a dozen other firamen were badly cut and hruised.

Father Malloy and another priest administered the rites of the church to the injured firemen.

The fire started near the cornice over the fourth story of the huilding about 2 o'clock, and, fanned by a strong northeast wind from the river, spread rapidly.

By the time the first firemen arrived the whole huilding was ablaze and four alarms were sent in.

Tbe power house supplies power for most of the surface lines in Harlem. The dynamos are in the cellar, above that is a car barn, and in the upper stories the repair shops of the company. A force of men works there all night, but all of these got out safely.

At 3 o'clock the north wall had followed the west wall and lay in ruins in the Street, but the firemen had succeeded in keeping the flames to the northwest end of the building and seemed likely to save the rest. The fire in tbe flathouses in the rear had heen extinguished.

The dynamoes in the cellar in the southeast corner of the building, it was said, were safe. They had been protected from the flames by a four-foot hrick partition, so that it was prohable that the street cars would run as usual to-day.

At 8:30 o'clock this morning the fire was under control. It had hurned up 150 cars, stopped the Lenox and Eighth Avenue cars, and wrecked the building, except the corner in which were the dynsmoes.

PREACHED PEACE, FOUGHT.

Fight in a Philadelphia Church Over a Warden.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Fisticuffs in the vestry room followed a sermon on "Peace" this morning in the Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Marlborough Street, above Girard Avenue. The rector, the Rev. Edward G. Knight, who preached the sermon, clashed with George Shegog, who had been Accounting Warden of the church for seven years.

Clad in his priestly vestments, the rector dragged Mr. Shsgog out of the vestry room. Through the Sunday school room they struggled, the rector apparently trying to force the Warden into the choir room, near by, while the Warden made ineffectual efforts to return to the vestry room.

Cries of "Let me go to my father! I'll stand hy him until I die!" came from Miss Alice Shcgog, the Warden's 18-year-old daughter, but she was restrained from active participation in the affair by a choir hoy, who kept her in a corner. Her brother Harry jumped into the thick of the fray and received a hlow fn the face that left a mark.

Other persons concerned were J. H. Watkins, recently appointed Accounting Warden by the rector's faction, and representatives of the two warring faotions of the congregation, the majority of them women. These raised their voices in protest against the disorder. On the fringe of the crowd stood tho choir boys in surplices. They had just finished singing the "Recessional" when they heard an exchange of blows and saw Mr. Shegog and one of the Vestrymen rolling on the floor, and the rector standing over the combatants.

It is difficult to say how the fight started, as each side blames the other. It was the result of an old trouhle which has threatened to disrupt the congregation, arising out of control of the Sunday collections. Disagreement on this point had already caused the arrest of the rector, and he is now under $1,000 hail. Two sets of vestrymen have been elected, one under the leadership of the rector, the other led hy Mr. Shegog, who instituted the criminal proceedings against the minister.

PITTSBURG'S PERIL.

United States Engineer Says Flood May Destroy City.

PITTSBURG, April 7.—J. W. Arras of the United States Engineer Corps, who has charge of building the dams in the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers in this vicinity, has submitted a report to the Government which was made public to-night, in connection with the recent flood here. He says that Pittshurg, like Johnstown, is in danger of devastation some day by a flood causing the loss of thousands of lives and millions of dollars worth of property.

Mr. Arras reports that when the catastrophe occurs it will come with just as little warning as did the one in the Conemaugh Valley.

GEN. BARILLAS MURDERED.

Ex-President of Guatemala Slain by a Youth in a Street Car.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 7.—Gen. Manual Lizandro Barrillas, ex-President of Guatemala, was assassinated this evening in Calle Seminaigo as he sat in a Guadelope Street car. He was on the way to supper. The car stopped and a young man about 17 years old climbed ahoard, and, rushing to the General, stahbed him twice, the first hlow severing the jugular vein, the second cutting his face. He died instantly.

The assassin was captured. He gave his name as Jose Estrada and his homa as Ocos, Guatemala.

The members of the Guatemala colony, many of whom formerly lived in Ocos, know of no such name and do not recognize the youth, who is doubtless a paid assassin. Tbe body of the ex-President, along with the assassin, was taken to Police Headquarters.

Barillas was generally regarded as strongly opposed to the present Government of Guatemala. He was 62 years old and was a strong possibility for the next Presidency.

SON TO SENATOR GUGGENHEIM

Born Last Night at the St. Regis Hotel.

A son was born to United States Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim in their apartments at the St. Regis Hotel yesterday. Mrs. Guggenheim was Miss Olga Hirsch. They have one other son, John Simon. When their elder son was born Mr. Guggenheim gave to the State of Colorado, which he now represents in the Senate, the Golden School of Mines, a benefaction which cost him $80,000.

WOODRUFF'S NARROW ESCAPE

Carriage of Connecticut's Governor Is Smashed by a Car.

NEW HAVEN, April 7.—Gov. Rollin S. Woodruff had a narrow escape from serious injury late to-day while out driving on Chapel Street. His horse, frightened it is thought by a trolley car, ran away and finally got in front of an approaching electric car.

Before the car could be stopped one side of the carriage had been smashed. The Governor escaped without injury.

CHURCH ALTAR SET AFIRE.

Priest Put Out the Flames—Congregation in a Panic.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—The upsetting of a candle set fire to the altar decorations in St. Francis's Church here today at a service attended by many women and children. Father Rathner, the pastor, rushed from the sacristy and carried the burning decorations to the door.

Then he seized some overcoats from a pew and beat out the flames on the altar. Several women fainted, but a panic was prevented by the singing of the children's choir.

BURNS CROSS ON FOREHEAD.

Dr. Bettix of Iowa Wants 144,000 Other Crusaders to Do Likewise.

Special to The New York Times.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, April 7.—After burning into his forehead with acid a cross one and one-half inches long, Dr. Paul Bettix, Professor of Greek in the Central Holiness University here, has declared himself at the head of "Christ's own volunteers" for the crusade of the twentieth century.

Because of his act and declaration he has been dismissed from the university, one of whose chief supporters in the State is Mrs. Scott M. Ladd, wife of a Justice of the State Supreme Court.

Bettix intends to go to Kansas to organize his work. He asks for 144,000 followers, each to have the cross burned into his forehead and to go and preach without scrip or purse.

FEARED TO BE A BURDEN.

Aged Mother with a Devoted Son Tries Suicide—Will Recover.

Fearing that she was a burden to her devoted son, Mrs. Christina Wriedt, 70 years old, attempted suicide yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas in her son's home, at 4,261 Third Avenue.

Her son Arthur found his mother on the kitchen floor with the tube from the gas range in her mouth. He ran around to the Tremont Station and got Policeman Gordon, who revived the woman. She will recover.

On the kitchen table was found the following note, dated at 4 o'clock yesterday morning:

My Dear Arthur: I am too great a burden. I feel I am going out of my mind. I think it best to end it alone at once. Good-by. Love to all. You have been a good son to me.

YOUR AFFECTIONATE MOTHER.

Her son, in great grief, said that there was no reason for his mother's act. He said she was very far from being a burden to him.

GEORGE GOULD QUITS POLO.

Too Busy with His Railroads, He Is Selling His Polo Ponies.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, April 7.—George J. Gould is disposing of his stahle of polo ponies at private sale, and is withdrawing from the game temporarily. For a year at least there will he no polo games at Georgian Court.

Mr. Gould is every bit as enthusiastic over polo now as he was when he organized the Lakewood Polo Club and promoted several championship tournaments here. The polo fields here represent an outlay of about $75,000, and are said to be the finest playing courses in this country.

Mr. Gould's vast railroad enterprises have, however, kept him so husy that he has spent but very little time at Georgian Court this Winter. His sons, Kingdon and Jay, have been too busy with their studies to give much time to polo. Kingdon is a junior at Columbia, and Jay will enter Columbia next September to take the course in science. Jay, who recently sustained his title as American amateur court tennis champion, is now in London preparing for the British championship contest. Mr. and Mrs. Gould and Kingdon are to join him on the other side early in June.

A WALDORF-ASTORIA OPTICAL STORE has been opened by Paul A. Meyrowitz, the optician, for convenience of 34th St. shoppers. —Adv.

SHERMAN SILENCED BY WIRELESS HINT

"Avoid All Political Interviews," Warned "J. O.," Who May Be Jesse Overstreet.

NO WORD ABOUT HARRIMAN

Speaker Cannon Won't Talk of Him, Either, but Hurries to Washington on Arrival from Panama.

Thanks to wireless telsgraphy, tbe witness cited hy hoth sides on the issue of veracity raised between President Roosevelt and E. H. Harriman as to the financing of the New York State campaign of 1904 was silenced yesterday. That witness was Representative James S. Sherman of this State, who as Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee is supposed to know whether or not the President personally appealed to the railroad man for the two-hundred-thousand-dollar subscription which is said to have been so potent a factor in determining the political destiny of New York in the year of the National campaign.

Mr. Sherman arrived in port yesterday on the Bluecher with Speaker Cannon's party, which for the last month has been cruising the Spanish Main. He had in his pocket a wireless message addressed to him, which the Bluecher had plucked out of the air on Saturday night. It read:

Avoid all political interviews. J. O.

Mr. Sherman didn't seem to know who "J. O." was, but the message was as effective as if it had been signed "T. R." He shut up, and stayed shut up. "J. O." was conjectured to be Congressman Jesse Overstreet of Indiana, who was Secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

Nevertheless, Mr. Sherman was puzzled. At Nassau, the last port at which the party had touched last Thursday, the American papers they could buy were a week old, and ten days ago there was nothing more exciting in sight than the slump in the stock market, the Thaw trial, and the fight between Taft and Foraker. The marconigram did not explain enough.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the pilot was picked up and brought with him newspapers of last Friday. They were eagerly scanned by the Congressional party, and it was gathered that something really big had broken loose. But the first chapters of the story were missing, and there was no time to piece the information together. The Congressman had too many good-hyes to say to worry about the matter, and was satisfied after a glance at the headlines to await the arrival at Quarantine for further enlightenment.

Delegation of Quietness.

Meanwhile, on the revenue cutter there had gone down to meet the Bluecher, a party of Congressmen sworn to seal Mr. Sherman's lips before ever a reporter could get near him. Congressman William S. Bennet, Congressman George E. Waldo, Congressman William M. Calder, Congressman Lucius N. Littauer, Shipping Commissioner Harry Hanhury, Francis Curtis of the Literary Bureau of the Republican National Committee, and Naval Officer F. J. H. Kracke, formed the self-appointed band of guardians who lost their sleep to start at 6:30 o'clock in the morning to prevent Mr. Sherman saying anything at all about the situation.

The revenue cutter ran alongside the Bluecher about 11 o'clock, and the Congressmen were the first to board her. The reportsrs were obliged to wait till all the customs officials had got aboard and meantime Mr. Sherman had been put on his guard. He had been found in Speaker's Cannon's cabin and into his hand was hastily thrust a file of newspapers containing the story of all the President says he ascribed to Mr. Harriman. From headquarters, it was said, urgent directions were given to him to refrain from even good words. Mr. Sherman, apprised at length of the outlines of the crisis, issued from his cabin and faced the reporters.

Nothing to Say Abont Anything.

"Gentlemen," he began st once. "I can give you nothing on any point whatever. I'll be delighted to present to you photographs of myself and my granddaughter, however. We only received news of the political crisis a couple of hours ago, and I do not know the details."

"Here is a complete account," said one of the reporters, producing a bundle of newspapers.

"I don't wish to read them," said the Congressman.

"They're excellent Sunday reading—statements by the President," was suggested.

"I don't care," said the Congressman, recklessly. "I can't answer your questions upon any point whatever."

"The President stated that you told him Mr. Harriman had declared that he could buy the judiciary," a reporter began.

"I have nothing to say," protested the Congressman. "Now, gentlemen, don't ho discourteous. I can tell you nothing. I have been having a good time for thirty days, and I intend to go on having it, at least for to-day."

Won't Affirm or Deny.

"Why did you go to Harriman and ask him for large contributions to the campaign fund after the President had declared that he would accept only dollar subscriptions?" persisted another questioner.

"I have nothing to say."

"Will you affirm or deny it?"

"I have nothing to say."

"Well, will you say anything when you reach New York and have had time to find out exactly what has happened?"

"I will not. I intend to leave New York by the first train I can catch for Utica. You see I'm giving you a very good imitation of a sphinx."

The reporters admitted that that was so and Mr. Sherman went off to consult again with his friends. He had an hour to talk things over before the vessel docked, but he declared at the end of that time that he was still in executive session and could not say a word. As soon as his baggage had been passed through the customs he hurried away and caught the first train to Utica without even visiting the Republican Club.

Cannon Talks of Stock Slump.

Speaker Cannon was equally uncommunicative. He based his refusal to talk on the steamer on the same grounds that Mr. Sherman did. He did not know

what all the pother was about, he said, and until he could find out exactly, he would confine his remarks to the pleasure he had got out of his trip. However, he promised that as soon as he reached the Waldorf he would get bold of the newspapers and "read up."

Cheered by the fact that one politician thought the epistles of the President good reading for Sunday the reporters gathered later at the Waldorf. The Spenker would not see them, but sent down the following statement by his Secretary, L. White Busbey:

"I have been absent from the United States since the adjournment of Congress on March 4. I have been literally without news of the events that have occurred since that time.

"I am informed that there have been great fluctuations in the price of securities, but I am gratified to know that the situation is changing for the better, and I hope and believe that nothing will intervene to interfere with production and commerce in the broadest sense.

"I feel assured that when the time arrives to decide on the continuance or change of our fiscal, commercial, and industrial policy the people of this country will in the future, as in the past, successfully and justly solve the problems that may be presented."

No Personal Knowledge of the Row.

There the statement ended. It was pointed out to the Speaker that so far it was like the play of "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark. He was told that people wanted to know what he thought of the Roosevelt-Harriman charges. Then he added this:

"I have only had time to glance at the newspapers, and as far as I have read I have no personal knowledge on any single point in the controversy."

A good deal of speculation arose as to exactly how far the Speaker had had time to read the newspapers between his arrival and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

It was said that the Speaker did not communicate at all with Washington on his arrival here. A sudden change of plans last night, however, was thought to betoken a possible summons to the seat of Government.

Mr. Cannon had intended to stay over here to-day and go to Washington some time this evening for a week. Late yesterday he suddenly made up his mind to get away at once by the midnight train. He explained his change of resolution by the fact that he had some plans to approve as Chairman of the Congressional Building Committee and was wanted in Washington immediately. It was surmised, however, that possibly it was the White House rather than the Capitol which demanded his attendance.

He will be in Washington a week and will then go to Danville, his home town, for the municipal election there.

WHO GAGGED SHERMAN?

"J. O." Might Be Jesse Overstreet, but No One Knows.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In Washington the initials "J. O." connected with politics, stand for Jesse Overstreet, the Indiana Congressman who was Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, but threw up the job after he had had a difference with the President over an Indiana appointment which Senator Beveridge got away from him.

What motive Overstreet may have had for warning Sherman against talking politics is a matter of speculation here. While Sherman is Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and as such in close touch with the President on political matters, he is regarded as not hostile to the railroad interests, especially of New York, where his intimate political association has been with Odell, the man of whom Harriman said on the stand:

"He derived his political influence from me."

FOR TUBERCULOSIS SERUM.

Physicians Here Watching Experiments by Dr. Calmette.

The announcement by Dr. A. Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, France, that he had discovered a process of vaccination that may prove efficient in stopping the spread of tuberculosis, as described in THE TIMES's special cablegram from Paris, was widely discussed yesterday.

A prominent physician told a TIMES reporter that practitioners watched closely the developments in the experiments made by Dr. Calmette in every field, because his researches had always been thorough and his findings important. His latest report, made to the medical congress sitting at Cannes, in which he told of a method of injecting tuberculous bacilli in animals, and in that way making them immune, appeared to New York physicians who have followed Dr. Calmette's work to be a certain development of experiments which the Frenchman is known to have been pursuing for many years.

When the full report, which will be published in a medical journal, reaches here it will be studied with much interest by Americans who are working at the great problem of wiping out the "white plague."

THE SPEAKER HOME; LIFE OF HIS PARTY

Taught the Young Folks How to Dance and Drove Away Dull Care.

ALL POLITICS WERE BARRED

Congressmen Much Impressed with the Work at Panama—Courteously Received by Swettenham.

Speaker Cannon summed up the trip he has just taken to the Isthmus of Panama, Venezuela, and the West Indies with a Congressional party as the guest of Congressman William B. McKinley of Illinois, in the Bluecher, in a speech he made to his fellow-passengers on Saturday night. He said:

"We have had all kinds of excitement, we have rescued a shipwrecked crew, we missed an earthquake at Kingston by an hour. We have been in quarantine. We had no declaration of war, but we have had one of love. I don't know what the end of the voyage will be like, but I have my hopes."

He did not add that he had been the life of the whole party from the day he showed the younger members how to dance. It came about in this way. A solemn reception was tendered to him on one of the first days out, and the junior passengers determined to turn it into a dance. Then the women began to beg the Speaker to lead them out.

Cannon Led the Dance.

"No," said he, "you young people do not know how to dance. I need a partner of maturer years to show you how a dance should really be performed."

So he invited an old friend of his, Mrs. Watkins of Chicago, to honor him for the next number, and led her through a measure which was officially declared to be a quadrille, if not a minuet. Other less authentic sources of information, however, defined it as a Virginia reel, and said that its execution destroyed all doubt as to the voyage being a complete success.

Only one disadvantage the passengers suffered from having the Speaker on board. The health authorities at Colon decided that the quarantine law must be strictly enforced when a semi-official party was in port. The Hamburg-American steamer, which had come from Venezuela the month before had been allowed to land her passengers, although they had been only two days out, and the law demanded six days' quarantine before any one could be put off the Isthmus. The Bluecher had altered her route so that she might be five days away from the fever-stricken ports of Venezuela before she touched at Colon, but the passengers were told they could not disembark for 24 hours.

Col. Gorgas, the sanitary officer of the Isthmus, offered to permit Speaker Cannon and his party to land, but the Speaker refused, unless all the other passengers were given the same right. The port authorities were obdurate, and it was only when it was learned, by accident, how slackly the law had been enforced with a non-official party and the Bluecher was making preparations to sail away, that the regulations were relaxed.

Across the Isthmus, the Congressional party traveled in a special train. The Speaker was much impressed with the admirable organization of the canal work and remarked; "This is not a canal problem, but a railway problem. It is just cutting away mountains to make way for railroads. Why we have been doing it for years in the West."

He was also much struck with the sanitary measures, and said: "I don't know whether it's sanitation or civilization. But I know we've introduced here the white man's civilization. We're just as comfortable here as in Illinois."

Talking of the outlook at Panama, the Speaker said yesterday:

"We were all agreeably surprised with the amount of work done. I believe it's a mere question of work. It is being carried on with splendid organization. I'm not a civil engineer, but if I had to pay for the job myself, I'd say 'Hustle along, boss, get the dirt out of the cuts and put it on the dams.'

Congressman James A. Tawney of Minnesota, another member of the party, was equally pleased, and declared that it was merely a question of handling dirt and protecting the health of the workers. He understood that the military engineers now in charge of the canal would not in any way alter the excellent organization which Chief Engineer Stevens had built up.

Courtesies in Foreign Ports.

Wherever the party touched they were entertained by the Government officials. In Venezuela, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the West Indian Islands, the British and French Governors called upon them and put carriages at their disposal. At Kingston, Jamaica, they were a little doubtful of their reception by Sir Alexander Swettenham, although they realized that in the unsettled condition of affairs he could not entertain them with the dinners which they had received at Port of Spain and Trinidad.

Speaker Cannon's secretary, L. White Busbey, however, went off to pay the respects of the party to Government House. He found that the Governor was away, making a ceremonial call upon some other American legislators. Secretary Metcalf, Senator Hale, and Senator Penrose had arrived at Jamaica at the same time as Speaker Cannon, and were staying at the Constance Hotel, two miles away from Kingston. Sir Alexander Swettenham had found time to leave his official duties to visit them.

The Bluecher party found the Governor a man quite different from what they expected, and had a very pleasant interchange of courtesies with him. They were quite ready to believe the Jamaican who explained to them that at the time of the unpleasant incident with Admiral Davis Sir Alexander, with the responsibility of the disaster on his shoulders, was almost beside himself with worry.

The Speaker would not express any opinion about the Cuban question, but others on the ship drew wide conclusions from their one day's stay in the island. Senator Charles Curtis said that as far as he could see it was the jealousy and conflicts among the leading men of Cuba which caused all the trouble.

"If they would get together, they could manage the Government all right," he said.

Andrew D. White, ex-Ambassador to Germany and Russia, was on the Bluecher, but not of the Speaker's party. He was very outspoken in his comments on the trip.

"For many years," he declared, "I have thought the Cuban question more serious than the Philippine problem. No one dreams of making the Philippines a Territory or State. But if we were to annex Cuba and give it Statehood it would be the equivalent of adding a great negro State to the Republic.

"The Cubans are incapable of self-government, but they would have two Senators and a proportional number of Representatives at Washington. Everything I saw in Cuba strengthened my conviction that Cuba as a State would be a curse to us. It would be simply a rotten borough, with a small number of wealthy capitalists in the midst of an extensive negro population. They are utterly incapable of governing themselves, to say nothing of aiding in the government of the United States."

At Nassau the Congressmen were much edified by the visit they paid to the Legislature in session. All the members wore evening clothes, and after watching the solemnity and dignity with which everything was done, Speaker Cannon remarked:

"It may be all right, but Gaines could raise more hell in fifteen minutes than they could in fifteen years."

Marooned at Nassau.

At Nassau the party had the unpleasant experience of being marooned for three days with nothing but the clothes they stood up in. The Blücher had to lie in an open roadstead, and when the tender with 200 of the passengers tried to regain the ship the waves were running so high that the manila ropes with which they made fast to the steamer were broken and the steel cables tore the bitts out of the smaller boat.

There was nothing for it but to make for the shore. The women on board were tossed from side to side of the deck. A sailor was thrown overboard. He was rescued, however, and every passenger stayed calm and collected. One woman was thrown across the upper deck. The Speaker ran out of the pilot house, where he was sitting with the Captain, and picked her up. All the party bought sweaters to protect themselves from the cold, and cared nothing for appearance where their comfort was concerned.

Politics as such were debarred upon the trip. As Speaker Cannon said yesterday:

"Nobody has thought, or even thought that he thought. I know I have not, and it's been the most enjoyable holiday of the sort, and I haven't had many, that I have ever had."

As soon as he arrived in the harbor, however, he was obliged to come to earth again. One of the first of his visitors asked the Speaker what he had to say with reference to the suggestion lately made by Senator McCall of Massachusetts that in the course of his travels he might suffer a change of heart and see a great light with regard to the tariff. He replied:

Still a "Standpatter."

"I am not a revisionist. There was nothing in my trip to change my attitude on the tariff question. I'm as much a standpatter as ever. I've not changed a particle."

In accordance with his reverence for customs duties he and his party prepared to submit themselves to whatever ducs the officials found it in their hearts to exact.

"I've not much fear for my party," said Uncle Joe, as the dreaded declaration sheets were spread before him. "They're not such fools as to pay double price for United States goods which they can buy in the United States for one price. But whatever the law requires we'll pay."

Then he thought a moment and spoke of his own case:

"I will tell them that in my own baggage is a shell necklace for my granddaughter, price 25 cents. Rare! There is also another necklace of coral, price 50 cents. Excellent! I don't know if I shall have trouble about these. But whatever the law requires we'll pay."

But as later the Speaker was seen departing from the Custom House with his secretary, bearing in his hand a curious coral growth a yard wide, which had once grown upon the cable at St. Thomas, and neither seemed depressed, it was concluded that he had been able to satisfy the law's demands.

To Congressman McKinley the members of his party presented a loving cup as a memento of the trip. Besides the Speaker there were Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Congressmen James S. Sherman, New York; James A. Tawney, Minnesota; Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; J. Van Vechten Olcott, New York; J. Hampton Moore, and L. White Busbey, secretary to the Speaker; Dr. C. F. Hough, Champaign, Ill., and John C. Eversman, secretary to Mr. McKinley.

CANNON SEES RESCUE AT SEA.

Bluecher Saves the Crew from a Sinking Bark.

The Hamburg-American liner Bluecher, when she arrived yesterday from a cruise of thirty-three days in the West Indies, brought in Capt. Larsen and the crew of the Norwegian bark Gulfport. They were rescued from their water-logged craft on April 5, about 250 miles east of St. Augustine, Fla. After taking off the men the derelict was set on fire, and as the Bluecher got under way the flames were sweeping the Gulfport from bow to stern.

The Bluecher left Nassau on April 5, and encountered strong northeast winds and a heavy sea. They were plowing through a strong sea on April 5, when the bark was sighted making signals of distress. The Bluecher at once changed her course and bore down to the sailing vessel. They made her out to be the Gulfport, bound from Mobile to Bergen, Norway, laden with staves. She was almost awash, rolling heavily, and from her foremast was flying the signal, "We are sinking." As soon as her condition was made out a boat was lowered, in charge of First Officer Carl H. Heyes. Though there was a fair sea running, the rescue was made without much difficulty, and within an hour Capt. Larsen and his twelve men were on board the liner. The Gulfport was then set on fire.

The skipper and his men stood at the rail and silently watched their burning craft for a time, and then Capt. Larsen told the story of the wreck. He said that his ship sailed from Mobile on March 5 and that nothing unusual occurred until she was off Capt Hatteras on March 27. Caught in a heavy northeast gale lasting forty-eight hours, the vessel began to labor heavily. She weathered this blow, and the men repaired the damage done in the moderate spell which followed. Hardly had things been put shipshape when on April 5 the northeast wind increased in force, and by night the vessel was rolling and pitching in a heavy sea, waves breaking over her continually, while the terrific gale whipped what little canvas she was under to ribbons. In the height of the storm the vessel sprang a leak, and as soon as Capt. Larsen found that she was taking in water he ordered the men to the pumps. The vessel drifted before the storm.

On the morning of April 5 the storm abated, but a heavy sea constantly broke inboard. Then the sand which she carried for ballast choked the pumps, and the water gained on the exhausted men until there were three feet in her hold. Signals of distress were hoisted, and soon the Bluecher came along.

The Gulfport was built in Italy in 1877. She registered 748 tons, and was owned in Bergen.

CARNEGIE FUND LIMITED.

President Pritchett Opposes Pensions to State University Professors.

Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in an official paper issued yesterday, gives reasons why in his opinion the pensions for professors, provided by the Foundation, should not be made available for the Faculties of State-supported universities.

He admits that their work is of the same order and of the same devotion as that done in private universities, but he points out that the State institution has a mission apart from its mere teaching function. It stands for the vital connection between education and practical democratic government.

Dr. Pritchett thought that if pensions were offered to the professors employed in State universities the sense of responsibility for education would be materially weakened among the Legislatures.

Finally he stated that if the State universities were admitted to the benefits of the foundation at once they would immediately absorb all the available funds, and the foundation would no longer be able to exercise a healthful influence upon the development of education in America.

ART MUSEUM MUST PAY.

$10,000 in Assessments Against Rogers Land.

PATERSON, April 7.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City will probably have to pay $10,000 for sewer assessments levied against property formerly owned by the late Jacob S. Rogers. These assessments are a first lien on all property affected. The owners of the property have warranty deeds from the Rogers Land Company; the latter has a warranty deed from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which was the chief beneficiary under the will of the late Jacob S. Rogers.

The museum managers apparently were not cognizant of the situation when they sold the property under warranty deed. When the Rogers Land Company obtained possession the first step was the opening of streets. By so doing the company made the sewer assessments due and payable at once, but did not realize that fact, and sold lots under warranty deeds.

Dying Because He Cut a Corn.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—Charles F. Smith, a hotel proprietor in this vicinity, is dying at his home in this city from blood poisoning which he contracted a month ago while paring a corn on his left foot with a razor. He made a deep incision and the wound became infected.

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POLICY HOLDERS OUT OF INSURANCE COUNT

Withdraw Watchers on the Ground That the Canvass Has Become a Farce.

ALL PROTESTS IGNORED

International Committee Makes Public Affidavits to Show That False Ballots Have Been Counted.

Asserting that the canvass of the ballots cast in the elections of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies has become a farce under the systems adopted by the boards of $35-a-day canvassers appointed by Insurance Supt. Kelsey, and that thousands of forged ballots are being counted in each company for the administration ticket in place of bona fide ballots voted for the policy holders' tickets, the International Policy Holders' Committee withdrew its watchers and challengers at the close of the day Saturday, and will have no further part in conducting the election machinery.

This became known yesterday when George R. Scrugham, Manager of the committee, gave out a detailed statement explaining the position of the committee and containing a summary of the hundreds of affidavits that have been collected by the committee in the matter of the forged ballots.

Mr. Scrugham said:

Mr. Scrugham's Statement.

"The manner in which the Insurance law has been violated by the companies in the recent election, and the inefficient way in which the Department of Insurance, which is charged with its enforcement, has conducted the supervision, (not alone of the election but of the canvass of the votes cast,) has made this election the most stupendous of the many frauds perpetrated upon policy holders.

"From the beginning the companies, with the assistance of the Department of Insurance, have evaded and nullified in every way possible the law as enacted. The companies filed lists of policy holders at Albany which contained thousands of incorrect names with false and misleading addresses, while they gave to agents and canvassers, not alone the correct names and addresses, but the policy numbers of the insured, which enabled them to forge, with impunity, ballots for the administration tickets, send them in, and with the assistance of the Election Inspectors have them counted as valid votes.

"That this was done on a wholesale scale is conclusively proved by affidavits in our possession obtained from every section of the country where duplicate votes were found during the canvass. How many of these forged ballots were cast will probably never be known, for the Inspectors of Election, acting under the Department of Insurance, are making no effort to ascertain the validity of the votes cast or the qualifications of voters, as specifically required by the statutes, beyond such information as is furnished them by the companies.

Policy Holders' Proofs Refused.

"We presented affidavits to the Mutual Life Board of Inspectors and offered to produce the witnesses to prove these forgeries, but they refused to accept the affidavits or hear any testimony we wished to present, and the result is that forged ballots are classed as 'good' votes for the administration ticket and the lawful ballots cast by the policy holders are thrown out.

"Some idea may be gained of the chicanery in these by these illustrations:

"David Kerbs, a policy holder of the Mutual Life, came to the office of the committee on Dec. 14, 1906, and made out a ballot, which ballot was formally cast on Dec. 18 (the day of election). During the canvass a forged 'Peabody ballot, bearing his name, policy number and home address was found and the Inspectors promptly threw out his ballot cast for the United Committees' ticket and counted the forged one.'

"Mr. Scrugham gave out this summary of a few of the affidavits in the possession of the committee bearing on the forgery question:

Elfan L. Reynolds, Delton, Wis., owner of Policy No. 1,133,440, voted for the United Committees' ticket on Oct. 30, 1906, ballot being witnessed by L. O. Bass. This ballot was counted as void by the Inspectors, and a "Peabody" ballot was counted as good which purports to bear the same name, address, and policy number, dated Dec. 15, 1906, and witnessed by H. G. Clizbe.

Alex. Rida, 152 Commerce St., New Haven, Conn., voted a ballot for the United Committees' ticket on Nov. 21, 1906, which was witnessed by his wife Mrs. Alex. Rida, Policy No. 1,307,580. This ballot was counted as void, and the Inspectors counted as good a "Peabody" ballot purporting to bear the same name, address, and policy number, which was dated Oct. 15 1906, and witnessed by George E. Nettleton.

John E. Schmidt, Rochester, Penn., voted a ballot for the United Committees' ticket on Dec. 10, 1906, on his Policy No. 720,917. This ballot was witnessed by John Mitchell and was counted as void. A "Peabody" ballot was counted as good purporting to bear the same name, address, and policy number, dated Oct. 27, 1906, and witnessed by F. L. Parker.

Will A. Rothwell, Moberly, Mo., voted a ballot for the United Committees' ticket on Oct. 30, 1906 on his Policy Number 520,445, which was witnessed by M. A. Huertgen, (a Notary Public.) This ballot was counted as void by the Inspectors and a "Peabody" ballot was counted as good purporting to bear the same name, address, and policy number of Mr. Rothwell, dated Oct. 18, 1906, witnessed by John Arnold.

James Edgar Wall, Carthage, Texas, owner of policy No. 1,185,618, voted for the United Committees' ticket on Oct. 24, 1906, ballot being witnessed by Mabel Wall and Tompis A. Wall. This ballot was counted as void by the Inspectors, and a "Peabody" ballot was counted as good, purporting to bear the same name, address, and policy number dated Dec. 15, 1906, and witnessed by "U. S. Grant," voting for the administration ticket.

John J. O'Leary, 24 Broad Street, New York City, voted a ballot for the United Committees' ticket on his policy, No. 1,483,037, dated Oct. 19, 1906, and witnessed by Sydney D. Rarig. A "Peabody" ballot was cast bearing his name and address, 74 East Ninety-third Street, (this was a former residence; policy holder moved from this address about two years ago,) dated Dec. 3, 1906, bearing policy No. 1,483,037, witnessed by T. Lacey, voting for the administration ticket.

W. O. Stephens's Protest.

The affidavits submitted by Mr. Scrugham yesterday included one from W. O. Stephens, cashier of the Bank of Melvern at Melvern, Kan. Mr. Stephens declared that his vote had been solicited by J. N. Engle, a Mutual agent at Emporia, Kan., and he inclosed the letter written by Engle, which declared that "Thomas Ryan, owner of the Equitable, and others, are spending a million dollars to elect the International Directors in order to get control of the Mutual and New York Life, too."

Mr. Stephens sent the following reply:

Melvern, Kan., Nov. 20, 1906.

Your letter received this morning. For your information, Mr. Engle, will say that I carry a $5,000 policy in the Mutual Life. I have never had the pleasure of meeting you, nor was it through your efforts that I am now a policy holder in your company. I have never lived in Arvonia, nor none of my relatives.

Possibly the policy holders may vote the administration ticket in this State, but hardly thought it possible, after reading the newspapers of the past year, that they would vote to continue in office the same men who have robbed and plundered in the past. If I thought the business men of Emporia had really furnished the money for the stamp which you inclosed me, would return it to you, but have heard recently of the Mutual trying to explain away a $12,000 purchase of stamps in trying to re-elect themselves, will not, as it is probably my own money, as a policy holder, which bought the stamps. I notice that President Peabody has "fired" several competent general agents of the company, who are not now supporting the "administration ticket," and which probably accounts for your activity in the matter. As my "job" does not depend on the re-election of the present Board of Trustees, will not have to vote as the company dictates in order to hold my job.

W. O. STEPHENS.

His ballot for the United Committee ticket was voted, according to his affidavit, on Oct. 22. However, a Peabody ballot voted by "Willie O. Stephens, Melvern, Kansas," dated Nov. 15 and witnessed by J. N. Engle, was counted by the Inspectors, the United Committee ballot being thrown out.

In regard to the New York Life ballots, Mr. Scrugham said yesterday:

"In the canvass of the votes of the New York Life the most astounding instances of forgery came to light, the ballots of whole families of insured being forged and cast, an illustrative case being five ballots bearing the names of Charles, William, Sophie, Maria, and Louise Haussler, the address (required by law) being given as West Forty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue, New York City. An investigation showed that not a member of the family voted in the recent election, and that they had not resided at that address in over two years, while one of them, Mrs. Louise Haussler-Blenzle, in making her affidavit, stated that she has been married for over two years and notified the New York Life of her change of name and address more than a year ago.

"Erhard Gelhardt, a merchant at 319 East Ninetieth Street, stated in his affidavit that he voted a ballot for the International Committee ticket which was witnessed by his son, yet a forged ballot was cast for the administration ticket bearing his name, policy number, and his former home address, 414 East Eighty-ninth Street. This forged ballot was witnessed by an agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, who Mr. Gelhardt says he has not seen in over two years.

False Addresses on Ballots.

"Such ballots were cast as William Grissler, 418 East Twelfth Street, the ground lying between 410 and 440 East Twelfth Street being a cemetery.

"Hundreds of ballots were voted and addresses given which upon investigation proved that no such persons ever lived in that vicinity. Numerous instances also developed where agents had sent in proxies and ballots bearing the names of policy holders who had been dead for years, while many ballots were cast bearing the names of former policy holders who had allowed their policies to lapse."

BRIEF BY MR. CLEVELAND.

Opposes Bills Aimed to Limit Pay of Insurance Presidents.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has prepared a brief, directed against the laws that have been introduced in the Legislatures of several States providing that the salaries of Presidents of life insurance companies shall not exceed in some instances $50,000 a year and in others $25,000 a year. The majority of these laws, adopted in accordance with the report of the Committee of Fifteen appointed by a conference of Insurance Commissioners and Attorney Generals of thirty or forty States, adopts the $50,000 limitation. Mr. Cleveland attacks it as Chairman and General Counsel of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

In the "Big Three" insurance companies, the salary of President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life, of which Mr. Cleveland is a Trustee, is the only one in excess of the $50,000 limit fixed by the law which Mr. Cleveland opposes. Other salaries in excess of $50,000 as disclosed by the Armstrong Committee's investigation are those of President Hegeman of the Metropolitan, who was paid $100,000 in 1905; Vice President Haley Fisk of that company, at $75,000; President John F. Dryden of the Prudential, who has received $85,000 a year, and Vice President Leslie D. Ward, whose remuneration has been $60,000 a year. It has not been announced since the investigation closed that any of these salaries have been reduced.

Legislation Not Conservative.

Mr. Cleveland in his brief declares that "legislation of this character is so new and startling as to indicate a disposition to depart from all conservative and steady sentiment touching State supervision and regulation of life insurance companies." He then takes up the salaries paid Presidents and First Vice Presidents in twenty-nine leading companies in the United States, including the five in which the President gets $50,000 or more, and says:

"From this examination it appears that the total premium receipts of the twenty-nine companies amounted to $440,905,908; that the percentage of these receipts paid to Presidents and Vice Presidents by all the companies was 29-100 of 1 per cent.; that the percentage of their premium receipts so expended by the twenty-four companies paying salaries of less than $50,000 was 31-100 of 1 per cent., but that the percentage of premium receipts so expended by the five companies paying to their Presidents and Vice Presidents $50,000 per annum or upward amounted to only 13-100 of 1 per cent. In view of the universally conceded solvency and soundness of all companies paying these larger salaries, no one can have the hardihood to claim that the small percentage of their premium receipts thus expended could by any possibility impair the absolute security of their policy holders' contracts which phase of the subject might properly be considered a legitimate subject of State solicitude, and these considerations of solvency and absolute security gain conclusive force from the fact that the admitted assets of these five companies amount to more than $1,500,000,000.

"It seems quite plain, therefore, from a statement of actual conditions not only that the payment of the salaries condemned by this threatened State legislation does not in the least impair or put in jeopardy the security of the insured, but that its effect on their right to premium dividends or participation in accumulated assets may well be regarded in individual cases a negligible factor.

"It is within the knowledge of everybody that the assumption of grave responsibilities and the possession of necessary equipment legitimately command large remuneration. This is recognized in the laws of our States in the compensation they allow for the administration of estates or trusts. It may be surprisingly suggestive if the compensation thus allowed be compared with the salaries of insurance officers, which it is now proposed to prohibit by State legislation. As has been already stated, the assets of the companies paying $50,000 or upward to their chief executive officers amount to more than $1,500,000,000. The aggregate percentage of such assets paid by these companies to their Presidents and Vice Presidents annually is 37-1000 of 1 per cent.

"It is hardly possible that any State in the Union limits the fees and allowance paid for the administration of a trust or estate to as low a rate as 1 per cent. of the amount to be administered or cared for, but even on this small percentage the compensation for the care or administration of funds or an estate as large as the assets of the companies mentioned would amount to $15,000,000.

"It must be admitted that in view of all the conditions surrounding these larger companies, they cannot be arbitrarily charged with hurtful extravagance in paying such large salaries to their responsible executive officers as their qualifications demand. With the light of publicity constantly turned on their actions, and admonished by recent investigations and the passage of drastic laws in their home States, is it fair to presume that their Directors will sanction salary expenditures greater than circumstances and the requirements of good management will justify?"

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is taken. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine

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Girl Held for Theft.

Gwendolin Wishard, 20 years old, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Sweetser in Yorkville Court yesterday morning for examination to-day, charged with stealing from the American Baptist Publishing Company, 132 East Twenty-third Street. The girl was arrested Saturday night charged with taking money from the money drawer of the publishing company. The police say she confessed after her arrest.

MORE EDITORS FOR ROOSEVELT

Twenty-five of Thirty-one Say He Is Stronger To-day Than Ever.

ONE SAYS HE IS WEAKER

Some Disposition Among Business Men and Politicians to Doubt Him.

REGRET VERACITY ISSUES

Democrats and Republicans, However, Reported to Desire a Third Term for the President.

Republican editors continue replying to THE NEW YORK TIMES inquiry as to whether President Roosevelt is as popular as he was when elected, and their testimony adds to the evidence that the President's strength in the country at this moment is greater than at any other point of his career.

The replies received up to yesterday were unanimous in their reflection of the sentiment of Republicans as being more enthusiastic than ever in their support of his policies and admiration of his personality. Some volunteered the report of a general demand that Mr. Roosevelt, whatever his personal desires and notwithstanding his declaration against another nomination, be required again to be the standard-bearer. This sentiment reappears to-day.

Among the replies published to-day one alone remarks a disposition to criticise the President, and believes that he is not so strong to-day as when elected. Five editors estimate that he is "fully as strong." Twenty-five agree that he is "stronger than ever," "far stronger than ever," or "tremendously stronger than ever." The basis of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity is still declared to be his "square deal" spirit, his enmity to "the interests," and his championship of the cause of "the people."

While the enthusiasm and confidence in the President's increased popularity are practically as strong as they were in the first lot of letters received by THE NEW YORK TIMES, the replies published this morning in several cases note the existence of a disposition among business men to temper the praises they have hitherto bestowed upon him, and the lessening of regard for him among the practical politicians.

The few references made to the Harriman episode regard it as likely to help the President. One editor, however, notices a slight regret on the part of some that the President deems it necessary to reply to his critics so frequently, and another remarks upon it as unfortunate that the issue of veracity should so frequently be raised in the President's controversies.

Many of the editors who have written THE NEW YORK TIMES comment on the extreme popularity of the President among Democrats. To-day one declares that the people of his section are for Roosevelt regardless of party, while another affirms it to be a notorious saying of Democrats in his State that it is immaterial whether next year the Republicans nominate and the Democrats help elect, or the Democrats nominate and the Republicans help elect, the popular idol of "the masses."

The letters, which now number one hundred, in which the Republican editors of the country report the immense enthusiasm with which Republican and many Democratic voters support President Roosevelt and the strength of the sentiment in favor of his nomination for a third term, constitute a reasonable commentary on the political situation as it exists at this hour.

The letters received yesterday follow:

Stamford, Conn., April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While I hold no commission to declare and interpret the political opinions of my fellow-citizens here or elsewhere, I see no impropriety in stating, as my best judgment of the situation, that President Roosevelt is quite as popular—and I believe more popular—with the voters of this section than he was at the time of his election to the Presidency.

Editor, The Daily Advocate.

Dixon, Ill., April 8.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Roosevelt is now more popular than he was when elected.

B. F. SHAW,
The Telegraph.

Pana, Ill., April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my opinion President Roosevelt's popularity has not ceased to grow. He is more popular than ever by reason of his firm and unflinching stand for the right as he sees it on all questions.

JOSIAH P. HODGE,
Editor The News.

Anderson, Ind., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is stronger to-day in Indiana than ever before. If nominated by the Republicans for another term he would sweep the State by the largest majority ever given him or any other candidate.

EDWARD C. TONER,
Editor Herald.

Marion, Ill., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should say unhesitatingly that President Roosevelt is stronger and more popular than ever. This is due to his righteous and fearless efforts to control powerful and dangerous interests. He should be renominated and re-elected in the interest of the people.

O. J. PAGE,
Publisher Leader.

Mason City, Iowa, April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a feeling often expressed that the Republican Party has no other man who can be nominated that will continue the Roosevelt policies. A recent canvass of the Iowa General Assembly, now in session, as to preference for the Presidential succession developed that fully three-fourths of the membership favored Roosevelt.

EMORY H. ENGLISH,
Editor Times-Herald.

Marshalltown, Iowa, April 8.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appears no decadence of the popularity of Roosevelt and the Roosevelt policies in Iowa. It is my opinion that in event of his renomination for the Presidency Roosevelt would poll about the same vote that Iowa gave him at the last general election.

F. A. MOSCRIP,
Associate Editor Times-Republican.

Logansport, Ind., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is every indication that Theodore Roosevelt to-day is stronger with the voters of Indiana than at any time in his political career.

A. R. KIESLING,
Editor Journal

Terre Haute, Ind., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is as strong to-day with the voters in this section as he was at the time of his election—indeed, he is more popular, and would to-day poll more votes from all parties than he did in 1904.

R. S. CARVER,
Editor Tribune.

Wabash, Ind., April 8.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the rural districts of this part of Indiana and among the working people President Roosevelt's popularity appears to be undiminished. His course in relation to corporations is generally approved, but I find among business men a marked disposition to temper the praise they have hitherto showered upon him, with the suggestion that the work of wholesale reformation should cease for a while, until the public adjusts itself to new conditions. Too much radicalism, they feel, is a menace to prosperity.

CHARLES S. HAAS,
Editor Plain Dealer.

Wellington, Kan., April 3.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my judgment President Roosevelt is even stronger and more popular with the voters generally, Republicans and others, in this section of the country than he was when elected.

A. A. RICHARDS,
Editor The Mail and The Star.

Lexington, Ky., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My observation is that President Roosevelt is very much stronger with the masses of ths people in this section than he was in the campaign of 1904.

SAMUEL J. ROBERTS,
Editor Lexington Leader.

Columbus, Ohio, April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as I am able to judge, President Roosevelt is stronger with the voters of Ohio now than he was in 1904, when he carried the State by a plurality of about 255,000.

ROBERT O. RYDER,
Editor Ohio State Journal.

Gallipolis, Ohio, April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as my observation goes President Roosevelt was never stronger in the minds of the people than he is to-day.

W. G. SIBLEY,
Editor Tribune.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, April 8.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The popularity of President Roosevelt and confidence of the people in his wisdom and integrity have grown stronger since the announcement of his policy of the "square deal" and his subsequent efforts to enforce it. The people here are in accord with that policy and will insist upon the next President being in sympathy with it.

C. A. ROBERTS,
The Messenger.

Lansing, Mich., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If anything, President Roosevelt is even more popular in this vicinity than he was at the time of his election. Democrats as well as Republicans feel that he has been tried and not found wanting, and are outspoken in their admiration for his candor, honesty, and aggressiveness.

R. G. JONES,
Editor The State Republican.

Burlington, N. J., April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is just as strong among the general people as ever, but there is a noticeable falling away from him among the active politicians, due to the numerous occasions on which the question of veracity has been raised between him and other prominent men.

At the polls, however, in face of the issue just raised between him and Harriman there is no question of strength—backbones are stiffening fast.

GEORGE C. GUNN,
Editor Daily Enterprise.

Carrollton, Mo., April 8.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt's policies are as popular and as strong with the people hers as they were two years ago; but many of his admirers are of the opinion that it is a mistake for the President to condescend to reply to every enemy that attacks him, and by so doing allow himself to be made a party to innumerable newspaper controversies.

S. A. CLARK,
Editor Republican Record.

Sedalia, Mo., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no doubt in my mind but that President Roosevelt is stronger and more popular in this section at present than he was at the time of his election in 1904.

J. S. BRENNEMAN,
Publisher, Capital.

St. Louis, April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is as popular and strong with the "masses," if not stronger, than when elected. He has lost ground, however, with conservative men in the West.

E. C. BROKMEYER,
Editor Missouri State Republican.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a popular and notorious saying in this section among the Democrats that they will either nominate Roosevelt and let the Republicans help elect him again, or that the Republicans may nominate him and let the Democrats help elect him.

VERNON L. SMITH,
Editor and Manager Review.

Minneapolis, April 8.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sentiment in this locality toward President Roosevelt is very much like that prevailing prior to his nomination in 1904. There were here at that time, as in other parts of the country, those who criticised and condemned his policies and would have been glad to have seen him defeated in the convention, but they were so far in the minority as not to affect general sentiment perceptibly. At the time of the election they were so thoroughly silenced that sentiment favorable to him here appeared to be well-nigh unanimous, and that, too, regardless of party lines. There is some revival of the old hostility in a limited section of the business community, but it is not more important than it was in 1904. On the other hand, such incidents as the recent Harriman letter strengthen sentiment favorable to his nomination in 1908.

J. S. McLAIN,
Editor Minneapolis Journal.

Red Wing, Minn., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to your inquiry of April 1st, would say that President Roosevelt is tremendously more popular in this locality than when first elected president. The people here are unanimous for him, regardless of party affiliations.

RED WING DAILY REPUBLICAN,
Per J. K. G.

Meadville, Penn., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt was never stronger or more popular than at present with the mass of the voters. While recent industrial and railroad agitation has estranged some of the moneyed interests, his personality, as well as his policies, has endeared him more than ever to the general public, and it is my opinion that with the voters of this section he is more popular than ever before.

WALTER IRVING BATES,
Editor Tribune-Republican.

Auburn, N. Y., April 6.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this locality President Roosevelt is more popular to-day than he was at the time of his election. This is true when considered from a general standpoint. He has lost some support among a class dependent upon corporations for their revenues and their living, but many of those who draw a share of their incomes from dividends quietly admire his attitude, and secretly express the belief that in the long run the situation is to be improved by his work, for they confess that some check to certain methods of procedure in the corporation world has been due for some time. Nearly the majority of Democrats profess confidence in and respect for the President, and Republicans with few exceptions are free in their expression of satisfaction at his policy. He is more popular and stronger with the voters in this section than ever before.

GEORGE R. PECK,
Editor Advertiser.

Yonkers, N. Y., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my opinion President Roosevelt is as popular and as strong generally with the voters in this section as he was at the time of his election.

J. W. OLIVER,
Editor The Statesman.

Charleston, West Va., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to your question as to "Whether President Roosevelt is as popular and as strong generally with the voters in your section as he was at the time of his election," will say that, in my opinion, he is not. While in the main he has seemed to satisfy the nervous desire of a great many people who are resentful of the large measure of prosperity that has come to the people in recent years, yet there is a growing disposition to be critical of him. This disposition, I think, exists largely, if not altogether, among a class of people who hold to the notion that the Chief Executive of the Nation should devote all of his attention to the function of his office. In my opinion, the people are beginning to take a sober second thought and are not proud of the spirit of restlessness and hysteria that has for some time so thoroughly occupied them.

G. C. McINTOSH,
Editor News.

Huntington, West Va., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is perhaps stronger to-day with our people than ever before. These sentiments are more or less those of Republicans and Democrats alike.

C. E. HAWORTH,
Manager Herald.

Morgantown, W. Va., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I glance at a big pile of State exchanges every day, edit a good deal of "country correspondence" for a country paper, and frequently talk with "the man on the street." In my opinion there has been no loss of general popularity on the part of President Roosevelt among the voters of West Virginia. I think he is even stronger now than when he was elected.

ROBERT R. GREEN,
Editor Daily Post.

Sheboygan, Wis., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the opinion of this paper that Mr. Roosevelt is stronger here and in the country than he has ever been before.

F. A. ZUFELT,
The Sheboygan Telegram.

Madison, Wis., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as can be judged without making a canvass, would say that Roosevelt is the most popular man in public life so far as this section of the State is concerned. He has gained in popularity.

STATE JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY
AUGUST RODEN, Secretary.

EVEN ROOSEVELT TIRED?

Lieut. Gov. Draper Suggests That He Take a Rest.

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—At the dinner of the Massachusetts Bar Association last evening President Roosevelt was discussed by Lieut. Gov. Draper and Bishop Lawrence.

In the course of his address the Lieutenant Governor said:

"We are suffering not from bad conditions, but from too much prosperity. We ought to let our tired brains and disordered imaginations, which magnify everything seen, take a rest. We are tired, even from the President to the bellboys. We ought to stop a month and take a rest."

Bishop Lawrence said:

"I expected a great deal from this dinner, but I never looked for that perfection of counsel given by the Lieutenant Governor here this evening. Neither from the pulpit nor from a chair of philosophy have I ever heard such advice so unthinkable, so improbable, that the President of the United States should take a rest."

NO THIRD TERM, SAYS RIIS.

Scouts the Idea That Roosevelt Will Accept a Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Jacob A. Riis, friend and biographer of the President, came to Washington to-day to see Mr. Roosevelt, with whom he dined this evening at the White House. Afterward he scouted the idea that the President would accept another nomination, no matter what public clamor for him there might be.

"I have just returned from a trip through the West, and I know pretty well the pulse of the people," said Mr. Riis. "There is only one feeling in that section of the United States regarding Roosevelt, and only one sentiment regarding Harriman. The President has the people behind him; they believe he is striving for a purpose that is right, while they have evidence all around them of Harriman's work. If the railroads are proceeding on the line that 'whom the gods would destroy they first make mad' they have picked out the wrong person in Theodore Roosevelt."

Mr. Riis was asked what he thought of the third-term talk.

"The President never made a statement in his life that he did not mean," was the reply. "He was in thorough earnest when he said that he would not accept another nomination."

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WEST POINT GUESTS DEPRIVED OF COATS

Col. Howze Compels Visitors to Surrender Cadets' Wraps at Parade.

SHIVER IN COLD BREEZE

Cadets Face an Angry Throng Afterward—Declare the Custom Has Existed for Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, April 7.—Discipline at the United States Military Academy had a severe strain put upon it at to-night's dress parade. Hundreds of cadets were forced to stand in line and see their sweethearts and relatives deprived of coats that had been given to them to protect them from the cold wind that swept over the parade ground. This action was taken on the order of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howse, Commandant of Cadets, and all West Point is thoroughly wrought up about the incident.

The cadets had their Easter ball last night, and scores of relatives and young women friends came up for the occasion. Many of them remained overnight as guests at the homes of officers, at country houses about, and at Garrisons. Others came for dress parade to-night, and there was a throng on the parade ground when the cadets were marched out for this function.

The weather turned very cold during the day, and most of the women visitors had not provided themselves with Winter wraps that were needed. The cadets resorted to a custom that has obtained here for many years without being questioned and loaned them extra overcoats, which provided sufficient protection against the icy wind which swept over the parade grounds. When the cadet corps marched out in their gray uniforms they came between stands that were all gray.

Col. Howze, when he saw this display, stopped the corps and ordered the men detailed as police to go down the line of the stands and demand the surrender of the coats. The policemen went about the work with reluctance, but obeyed the order, and the cadets were compelled to go through their evolutions while they saw one woman after another deprived of a coat. Discipline held, although the youths were bitterly angry, and a better drill has seldom been given.

The women, however, did not conceal their vexation, and officers who were in the throng had their ears set to tingling with the comments on the order of Col. Howze. Many of the visitors immediately left the ground, but most of the young women refused to give in to the cold and stayed until the parade was over. Their teeth chattered, but they kept arms and feet going and kept up circulation.

When the battalion broke ranks and the cadets were permitted to see their friends they faced a crowd of very angry girls. Discipline no longer held, and grounds for scores of courts-martial were given in the comments that were made on Col. Howze's action. Not even the measures taken to stop hazing stirred up such rebellious feelings among the boys as were stirred by the sight of their shivering sweethearts.

On behalf of the cadets it is said that nobody ever before has thought of forbidding them from protecting women from cold at parades. It has frequently happened that visitors have come here unprepared for bad weather, and always extra coats have been loaned to them, without objection from the officers. They argue that Col. Howze had a right to change this custom if he chose, but declare that it should have been done by an order that would have warned them in time to guard against the humiliation of their visitors.

On behalf of Col. Howze and the officers no explanation of the incident could be obtained to-night.

Even If There Were A Clothing Censor Still Would Our Suits Pass Muster

The Government designates all bad coin as counterfeit; but if it closely resemble the genuine, it is called—"Dangerous."

There is such a thing as counterfeit clothing—plenty of it. Through pretentious fabric, much pressing and whipping into shape, it is made to look almost good—therein lies the danger.

How are you to escape the shams? You can make assurance doubly sure by buying from the Saks Shop, which makes every part of every garment within its own walls, and says to you—"We warrant it."

Distinctive Suits and Top Coats for Men.
New Models and Exclusive Fabrics, $15 to $43.

Herald Square. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK

100 Emb. Batiste Robes, $7.50

They Ought To Be Priced at $15.

☞ Main Floor.

THAT is, if the fact that every other store in town is asking fifteen for robes of this character has any bearing on the case.

We have the call on a maker in Paris whom we believe to be the most artistic designer of robes in the world. We buy them from him in quantities, practically taking all his workers can turn out.

The Robes are of very soft French Batiste, and are practically semi-ready gowns.

Styles exclusive with us.

100 Robes at $7.50 for to-day's selling.

French Batiste Robes at $10, $18 & $25.

Our own exclusive designs—very few of each.

Dainty combinations of lace and embroidery on soft French Batiste in white, light blue, pink and lavender—would be reasonably priced at from $18 to $37.

Extra For to-day's selling we also include a limited number of exquisite Llerre Lace Robes, in beautiful real lace patterns—the very newest shape in full flounced effect. Would be attractively priced at $35. Very special to-day at **$18**

Linens and White Goods for Summer Service

☞ Main Floor.

EXTRAORDINARY offerings in Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bed Spreads, etc., for town, country or Summer homes—at lower prices than you've ever paid before for standard qualities.

The opportunity is for everybody—Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, etc.

Great Sale of 1500 Dozen Towels,

Comprising Huck, Damask and Turkish Bath Towels in all sizes—being a manufacturer's line of odd lots and samples; perfect goods, but only four and six of a kind.

12½c Towels at 9c; 18c Towels at 12½c; 23c Towels at 18c.

Finer qualities in this lot proportionately low priced.

60c. Table Damask—yard 48c

100 pieces Heavy Irish Linen Damask; full bleached and all linen.

$1.10 Table Damask—yard 88c

60 pieces Bleached Satin Damask, 2 yards wide; extra quality.

$1.95 Table Napkins—dozen $1.50.

250 dozen all linen Napkins, 20 inches square; damask patterns.

$2.50 Pattern Table Cloths, $1.85.

About two hundred Irish Linen Damask Cloths, full bleached; one size only; 2½ yards long.

$2.50 Dinner Napkins—dozen $1.95.

175 dozen very fine Damask Napkins, 24 inches square; new patterns.

$1 Hemstitched Tea Cloths, 69c.

200 Satin Damask Tea Cloths, hemstitched all round, 32 inches square.

55c. Turkish Bath Towels, dozen $3.95.

200 dozen Turkish Bath Towels, snow white; extra size; hemmed ends.

$6 Hemstitched Table Sets, $3.95.

Set comprises Table Cloth and 1 dozen Napkins to match; three sizes of cloths—8-4, 10-4 and 12-4.

Specials in Bed Spreads.

At 85c—Full size Crochet Bed Spreads, hemmed; new patterns; value.....$1.10

At $1.25—Full size Crochet Spreads; extra quality. Regularly sold at.....$1.38

At $1.75—Fringed Crochet Bed Spreads, also with cut corners; full size value.....$2.25

At $3.75—Extra quality Marseilles Spreads, full size, choice designs; value.....$5.00

White Dress Fabrics

At 25c yard—White Poplin, silk finish—32 inches wide—value 35c.

At 15c yard—White Dress Lawn—40 inches wide; sheer and fine—value 22c.

At 16c yard—White Persian Lawn—soft finish—40 inches wide—value 25c.

At 59c yard—Imported Novelty St. Gall Batistes—embroidered dots and figures—value up to 75c.

Basement Lace trimmed Bureau Scarfs, 20x54 inches; value $1.50, at..... 98c

Special—Boys' Suits at $5.50

☞ Second Floor.

MORE style to the square inch in these Suits for youngsters than you'd find generally in garments at twice the price. We specialize—study how to make the clothing for the Boys better and more thoroughly individual in style every year.

There are Combination Suits for Boys with two pairs of pants—one knicker and one straight pair—in plain and fancy mixtures—all the newest fabrics—for boys from 8 to 16 years; and also fancy suits for the little chaps—2½ to 10 years—in Sailor and Russian Blouse styles, in the very newest weaves and colors.

1,500 Boys' Sample Wash Suits at 85c.

Just half the regular price for these fine Wash Suits of imported Chambrays, Galatea Percales and all fast-color washable materials in Sailor and Russian styles for boys 2½ to 10 years—cut in full sizes.

Basement Boys' all-wool and corduroy pants for boys 6 to 16 years at..... 21c

A Decisive Clearance of Odd China Dinnerware.

☞ Fifth Floor.

A LARGE and varied collection of odd pieces and small lots from our regular lines of high grade China and Porcelain has been marked at remarkable reductions. The qualities and decorations are from the most inexpensive to the costliest lines.

The advantage will especially appeal to those wishing to fill in sets or to purchase small sets to furnish Summer Homes, etc.—All marked to close out at about

One-Third Real Value.

Fancy Table China, 25c. to $1.

Arrange for your convenience in the China Section are four special tables laden with the rarest kind of bargains in fancy china.

Every conceivable thing in fancy china—worth from 50c. to $2.

Prices at.....25c, 50c, 75c & $1

$14 Atlas Refrigerators, $9.75

☞ Fifth Floor.

IN the construction of these Refrigerators only first-class materials have been used. The lumber is thoroughly kiln dried; cases are strongly built and finished in golden oak, highly polished; lift cover style.

The food and ice chambers are lined with silver finish zinc—others have food chamber in enamel. Food and ice rack are of galvanized iron.

This box has been sold heretofore at $14. While the lot lasts the price will be..... **$9.75**

Other Lift Cover Refrigerators—regular $17 at $15, and regular $19.50 box at..... **$17.75**

Apartment House Refrigerators—

Reg. Price	$16.00	$18.00	$20.50
Now at	13.50	15.50	18.50

Wallach's Hits $1.00

Lest You Forget
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

CALLS ROOSEVELT SCHEME UTOPIAN

English Observer Discusses the President's Plan in Regard to the Railways.

NEED OF WATERED CAPITAL

Mr. Fleming Says If Stock Could Not Have Been Issued Except for Par In Cash Roads Would Not Exist.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 7.—Robert H. Fleming, who is just back from America, in an interview in The Statist, discusses the affairs of American railways, with many of which he has had important relations. He regards President Roosevelt's scheme for the valuation of railways in order to see whether they are not making excessive returns on their real values as unpractical and Utopian. It seems to him that in condemning watered capital the American public is led by theorists.

If, says Mr. Fleming, a law prohibiting the issue of stock except for par in cash had existed in America in the past many of the big railway systems would never have been built, and if in the future the capital of a railway is to represent no more than the money spent it follows that no new railways will be built unless by dividend-paying existing systems.

"The railway system of the United States," says Mr. Fleming, "has been above all other things the cause of the rapid growth of the country, and a way will certainly be found to prevent the stoppage of that development which is threatened at present."

The vague fear of the destruction of values by legislation, Mr. Fleming thinks, has largely spent itself. Concerning the future of the stock market he speaks with reserve. The public is frightened, he says, and the anti-railway crusade is likely to remain for some time a factor against higher values. Trade may contract, and, with a Presidential election ahead, the contraction may be prolonged, particularly with the tariff as an issue.

The future of America as an investment field does not disturb Mr. Fleming, but it sometimes happens, he says, that after a slump in the market comes a sag, which lasts for a long time with only temporary interruptions.

EDDIE KRIEGER WITH FATHER.

Says He Wants to Stay with Him—Boy's Mother to Return to Chicago.

BERLIN, April 7.—Dr. George F. Krieger, formerly of Chicago, and his son Eddie, who was reported to have been kidnapped in Hamburg some time ago, are in Berlin. Dr. Krieger intends to practice medicine here.

The boy says he desires to stay with his father. Dr. Krieger declares that the boy came with him willingly, and that he intends to defend possession of him by every legal means.

The boy's mother, who is now the wife of Dr. Henry E. MacDonald, a dentist of Chicago, said in response to an inquiry some days ago that she intended to return to Chicago immediately.

PARIS STRIKE DECIDED ON.

Provisions Trades Employes Will Probably Quit Work Thursday.

PARIS, April 7.—At a meeting to-day of a committee of the Allied Provisions Trades Unions, comprising butchers, bakers, grocers, &c., it was decided to call a general strike.

No date was specified for its commencement, but there is every reason to believe it will be April 11.

PRESIDENT CASTRO WORSE.

Private Advices Say That He Has Suffered a Relapse.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao, April 7.—Private advices received here from Venezuela say that President Castro has suffered a relapse.

Situation at Bitlis Better.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 7.—The Rev. Royal M. Cole, head of the American Mission at Bitlis, Armenia, in a telegram from that town, says the earthquake shocks are abating and the people are getting over their fright and regaining confidence. High prices and general poverty continue.

J. Pierpont Morgan In Rome.

ROME, April 7.—J. Pierpont Morgan of New York has arrived here for a short stay.

TRIBUTE TO J. F. STEVENS.

2,000 Persons Present at Cristobal at a Farewell Reception.

COLON, April 7.—John F. Stevens, retiring Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, received a splendid send-off last night previous to his departure to-day for the United States. The reception was held on Pier 11 at Cristobal, which was elaborately decorated. Among those present were W. G. Bierd, General Manager of the Panama Railroad, who acted as Chairman; the heads of departments of the Canal Commission and the Panama Railroad, Jackson Smith, who is in charge of the labor department of the canal, and 2,000 others.

Mr. Stevens in a speech modestly gave John F. Wallace, whom he superseded as chief engineer, the credit for the organization of the work, and this, Mr. Stevens declared, he had modified only when necessary. He said the preparations deemed necessary two years ago were found to have been underestimated, but now the machinery had been completed, homes had been provided for 250,000 persons, there were railroad facilities for handling over 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth monthly, and the organization was so advanced that it was possible to carry on the work in both the wet and dry seasons. He said he firmly believed the canal would be opened in January, 1910. He did not seek the position of Chief Engineer, and was leaving it of his own volition.

Mr. Stevens asked his loyal friends not to take their complaints to Washington, but to make them to Major Goethals, the new Chairman of the Canal Commission, for whom he solicited the same loyalty as had been given to himself.

A dance followed the speechmaking.

A two-volume testimonial signed by American and other employes of the canal, expressing their loyalty to Mr. Stevens, was presented to him just before he sailed to-day. The employes also subscribed for three gifts intended to be handed down by Mr. Stevens to his three sons.

COST OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

Citizens' Union to Issue a Statement Analyzing Local Expenditures.

The Bureau of City Betterment of the Citizens' Union has prepared a statement to be issued soon, showing what the City Government costs and what each department and officer of the departments is doing. This was announced last night, and it was declared that the object of the bureau in establishing the new branch is to promote the efficiency of the administration.

There is at present no means whereby either officials or the public may learn in detail how the city is being administered. The bureau now proposes to collect, analyze, and publish significant facts relating to the Government of the city in the same way, as far as its funds will permit it to do so, as the Carnegie Institute is doing for science, the Rockefeller Institute for medicine, and the Phipps Institute for the prevention of tuberculosis.

Those in charge of the work will be Dr. William R. Patterson, ex-Register of the Tenement House Commission, and State Statistician for Iowa; George C. Sykes, ex-Secretary of the Committee on Local Transportation of the Chicago Council, and Henry Bruere, who has been in charge of the work from the beginning. Headquarters will be established at 32 East Twenty-third Street on May 1.

WOULD RESTRICT USE OF ROENTGEN RAYS

Physicians Here Say Colleges Do Not Give Sufficient Instruction in Their Use.

CAPABLE OF MUCH HARM

If Handled by Ignorant Persons—State Examiners to Pass Hereafter on Those Who Use Them.

The action of the German Roentgen Society in declaring that it was advisable to prevent unlicensed persons from making diagnoses by means of the X-ray, owing to the danger to life, reported in THE TIMES's special cable from Berlin yesterday, may bear fruit in New York. Physicians in this city expressed much interest in the statement, and several eminent members of the medical profession, in addition to approving the action of the German society, said that it would be wrong, almost criminal, to continue, the present condition, which often puts into the hands of uninformed and inexperienced men that which is described as "one of the most valuable agents mankind has ever acquired," but which becomes, in unqualified hands, "more like dynamite than any other thing in the world."

While emphasizing the high merit and efficiency of the Roentgen rays in diagnosing and treating certain diseases, the physicians interviewed deplored the fact that at present there was no law or regulation to keep the device in the hands of those fitted to use it, saying that patients who subject themselves to treatment under physicians or others who have inadequate knowledge or skill run the risk of losing their health, or even their lives. That such a condition prevails was credited not only to the lack of examination of those who use the rays, but also to the failure of many medical colleges to provide instruction that would enable students to gain proficiency in the use of this wonderful and powerful agent.

To Restrict Use of the Rays.

Attention being directed now to these needs, it is likely that a special effort will be made to supply them. It is probable that the proposed reorganization of the State Board of Medical Examiners will give an opportunity for the first step toward restricting the use of the rays to those qualified. The suggested change in the board calls for one general examining committee, which shall pass upon the candidates' general qualifications except for treatment, and special examiners representing the work of each school of treatment. The additional suggestion was made yesterday that within the province of the special examiners should fall the examination in the use of physical agents, including the X-rays.

Dr. A. C. Geyser, Professor of Electrotherapeutics in the Cornell University Medical College in this city, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that he was much interested in the report of the action of the German Society. He was unwilling to discuss the medical aspect of the question, but spoke generally upon the potency of the ray and the need of restricting its use. He declared that the statement as to the power of the ray to destroy life was true. There was danger, he said, not only to the patient, but also to the physician using the rays; so great a danger, indeed, that not a few physicians had abandoned the use of the device in their practice, while all had surrounded themselves with the greatest precautions. Those who had quit using the rays, however, he said, were in the main the inefficient experimenters.

The character of the injuries which the rays might do, even to a physician, was exemplified by the condition of Dr. Geyser's right hand, the skin of which was deeply scarred and the nails rough and corrugated, while on one knuckle there was an open ulcer which had been there for two years and which would not heal. Dr. Geyser said that two years ago all the nails on that hand were completely gone. While declaring that every physician who works in the field of the X-ray must be prepared to make a sacrifice of life or limb, Dr. Geyser said that modern appliances made even those who worked with the instruments continually practically safe from harm. And the better knowledge of the rays which had been obtained by years of study and experiment, positively removed the danger of serious consequences in diagnosing or treating diseases by proficient practitioners. Yet an inefficient physician, he said, might do irreparable injury to a patient by the use of the rays.

Need of Instruction in the Colleges.

Dr. Geyser declared that no student should leave college unless he had taken a course that would make him thoroughly familiar with the practice as well as the theory of the rays. He said that there was only one undergraduate college in New York which trains its students in the handling of "that most dangerous agent." Many physicians who had been licensed before the rays were discovered attempted to use them with what knowledge they had picked up from books, Dr. Geyser said. That was to be deplored, but could not be helped, since no ex post facto laws could be passed. The only way to protect the people, he said, was to make the new physicians proficient.

Dr. Morris W. Brinkmann, President of the American Electrotherapeutic Association, also spoke of the wonderful merit of the rays, which, he said, scarcely could be overestimated, but he added that the attempt of incompetent men to use this agent had gained for it much adverse criticism that was not deserved. It was he who suggested that the reorganized Board of Examiners should make provision for the determination of the qualification of candidates for physicians' licenses to use the X-ray.

"The colleges are really at fault," he said, "for allowing this state of affairs to exist, because they have ignored the development of wonderful new agents of great power, and students are sent out ignorant of the practical side of their use."

ITALIAN BANKER ACCUSED.

Trust Company Says He Got $3,600 Too Much on a Peculiarly Drawn Check.

For more than two months the officials of the Mt. Vernon Trust Company have been searching through their accounts for a shortage of about $3,000, and only recently located it. As a result of their search suit has been begun against Pasquale Lucchese, a Tuckahoe banker, to recover this amount which is alleged to have been paid to him in excess of his account. Lucchese was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Keogh in connection with the suit, but was immediately released on giving a bond. William Rublee, President of the Village of Tuckahoe, and Peter A. Collins, a contractor, became sureties for Lucchese.

On November 20 last Lucchese went to the Trust Company and made a deposit taking a cashier's check for the same, as he had done many times previously.

In January Lucchese presented this check for the cash and received $4,000 together with $21.07 interest. When the shortage was discovered in the accounts, it was found that the check was filled in "four hundred dollars ($400)" the figures calling for four thousand dollars while the written amount was only four hundred. The Trust Company officials claim that only $400 was deposited, and that, therefore, Lucchese received $3600 too much. Lucchese on the other hand claims that he deposited $4,000. When arrested an Italian depositor of his stated that he had given Luchesse $2,000 on the day the money was deposited.

DYING CENTENARIAN'S REGRET

He Had Hoped to be Able to Vote for Roosevelt Again.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 7.—William Lynn, aged 102 years, is dying at his home near this city. He has smoked a pipe more than eighty years.

He started in voting for Presidents with Andrew Jackson and has not missed voting for a President since. He says he had hoped to live to vote for Roosevelt again.

CRESCA.

OLIVE OIL

There are just a few husbands who may be counted on to summon an heroic smile even when asked to shop around and match a ribbon.

A WELCOME QUEST

But telephone downtown to your own particular husband and ask him to bring home a bottle of Cresca Olive Oil for a new salad, and you can fairly hear him smile.

Then right after dinner would be a good time to mention the cost of that Easter hat from Mme. ————'s.

These men are easy, but you must be intelligent about it.

Cresca Olive Oil is sold by good grocers.

All men love a good, spicy salad.

Reiss & Brady,
New York and Bordeaux.

TALENT SPENT

in the wrong direction goes to seed. Many a man *gets* his hire as tailor who could *earn* it as upholsterer. In the *right* direction, the full talent and power of our organization is spent on

Head-and-Hand-Tailored

Suits & Top Coats at $15 to $50

It insures a vigorous grace of line and curve *instead* of deformity, absolute unity *instead* of gross exaggeration, good taste rather than its perversion. Does all that satisfy you? We hope so.

Smith, Gray & Company

Broadway & Warren St. - *New York* - Broadway & 31st Street
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FURRIERS EXCLUSIVELY.

Receive Furs for storage under guarantee against loss or damage by Moth, Fire, Theft or Burglary,

Goods stored with us receive precisely the same care and attention as our own stock.

Out-of-town customers may forward goods to us by express and depend on prompt delivery when needed.

Alterations and repairs made during the summer at a material reduction from usual prices.

184 Fifth Avenue.

THINGS UNIQUE IN SILVER FOR BRIDES

In addition to the usual articles found in every store, our collection is always rich in things unique.

Sandwich Dishes from $36
Dainty Dishes from $12
Hors d' Oeuvre Dishes from $12
Caviar Coolers from $12.75
Bar-le-Duc Holders from $14
Casseroles from $10
Watteau Baskets from $25
Grape Fruit Holders from $18
Lemon Dishes from $7.50
Sorbet Cups, Doz. from $88

REED & BARTON CO.

Diamonds Watches. Fifth Ave. & 32nd St. Cut Glass Leather Goods
Sterling Silver Silversmiths *and* Jewelers Art Stationery

Rugs! Rugs!! Rugs!!!

Simultaneous with the great sale of Oriental Art objects, to commence Monday, we offer a large and varied collection in the smaller sizes, of strictly high grade.

Oriental Rugs.

The fascination of uncertainty and the spirit of the game lure you to an auction sale. You may get a good rug, but you take big chances. Without a tremor of uncertainty you can buy rugs at this sale at far below the standard prices.

120 Good quality Daghistans & Kazakjas. Average size 3.4x5 ft., regular value 12.50. Special 8.00
85 Fine Shirvans. Average size 3.6x5 ft., regular value 18.00. Special 13.50
85 Antique Moruls. Average size 3.6x7.6 ft., regular value 20.00. Special 14.75
100 Antique Guendjus. Average size 4x7.6 ft., regular value 24.00. Special 17.75
90 Heavy Kazaks. Average size 4.4x7 ft., regular value 32.00. Special 23.00
65 Antique Persian Hall Runners. Average size 3.3x12 to 16 ft., regular value 35.00. Special 25.00
45 Large Beluchistans. Average size 5.6x9 ft., regular value 50.00. Special 35.00
75 EXCELLENT QUALITY.

TURKISH, PERSIAN AND INDIA RUGS

Suitable for Dining Rooms, Halls, Libraries, ranging in size from 6x9 ft. to 12x 13.9 ft.

SPECIAL 30.00 to 95.00

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Oriental Rugs Repaired, Cleaned, Stored and Insured.

A. A. Vantine & Co.

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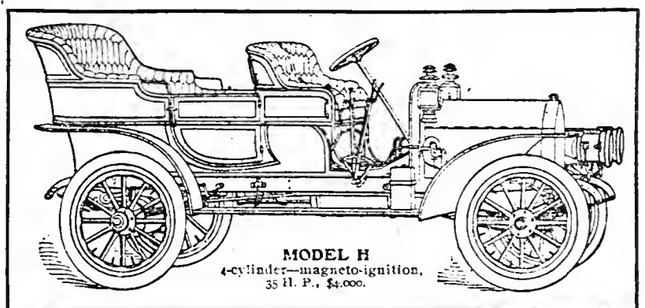

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4-cylinder—magneto-ignition, 35 H. P., $4,000.

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The Automobile that "Stood Pat"

Differing from the usual policy in automobile manufacture, the Studebaker model for 1907 is practically a duplication of that of 1906. The fact is that the 1906 model proved itself distinctly an advance over most other makes of automobiles. While others talk of radical changes and improvements in 1907 models, we stand by the high attainments and proved efficiency of the Studebaker car of last year.

The new features of the Studebaker 1907 Model H are in the nature of refinements—not in experimental changes.

Your attention is called to the luxurious Limousine and Landaulette cars—achievements in elegance, comfort and strength attained from an experience of 55 years in carriage building. Bodies finished in various standard and fashionable colors to suit purchaser. We promise quick delivery.

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OLD CROW RYE

is GUARANTEED to be only

PURE WHISKEY

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UNMIXED
UNADULTERATED

DELICIOUSLY PALATABLE
NATURAL RYE FLAVOR

SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

LOOK FOR WORD "RYE" IN RED ON LABEL

National Pure Food Law Guaranty Serial Number 2163.

BOTTLED EXCLUSIVELY BY
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

BIG FISH
AMONG THE
THOUSAND ISLANDS

Pickerel and pike fishing begins May 1st, and this region is conveniently reached by the

New York Central Lines

"America's Greatest Railway System."

There are through cars from New York to the Catskills, Saratoga, Adirondack Mountains and the Thousand Islands during the season. For information see any of our ticket agents or apply to L. F. Vosburgh, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1216 Broadway, corner 30th Street.

Telephone, 5680 Madison Square.

"The St. Lawrence River" mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, Manager General Advertising Department, New York.

ROBINSON INCIDENT STARTLES CAPITAL

President Believed to be Very Angry Over Latest Move on Behalf of Mgr. Ireland.

MAY DROP THE ARCHBISHOP

Mr. Roosevelt's Friendship for Him Was Not Affected by Storer Trouble, but Break May Come Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Official Washington was startled to read in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day that a second attempt had been made to embroil President Roosevelt in Vatican politics. The too zealous and indiscreet champions of Archbishop Ireland's candidacy for the red hat could not have hit upon a more successful means to exasperate the President than their effort to drag his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, into their intrigue.

For President Roosevelt has been particularly insistent that his family should be let alone, as far as possible, in both politics and publicity. No attack upon himself, not even the now famous "conspiracy of rich men," has drawn from him the display of personal feeling which he showed two or three years ago over the publication of a story that his children had hazed a Thanksgiving turkey about the White House yard and pulled out its tail feathers. He barred the representatives of the offending newspaper from all executive departments by the most formal kind of an official order, while he greets attacks upon himself with more or less tolerance.

He was most exasperated at the ill-advised efforts of Mrs. Bellamy Storer on behalf of Archbishop Ireland because she had involved him in Vatican politics. The effort of Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls to do a good turn for Archbishop Ireland not only repeated the offense of Mrs. Storer, in the light in which it placed the President, but dragged a member of his family into a situation distinctly unpleasant to her.

There is no comment forthcoming from the White House to-night, and it is unlikely that the undoubted displeasure of the President will take the form of another public protest. For one thing, he stated his position clearly in the Bellamy Storer controversy. Again, that case had an official side, involving an American Ambassador, while the latest Ireland intrigue was purely social in character.

There are few members of Congress still remaining here, and they take the ground that this is a social matter, and, anyway, public men are chary of discussing situations involving the President in these days. They are not willing candidates for admission either to the Ananias Club or the "rich man's conspiracy." Men connected with the Administration naturally have nothing to say. The strong Church colony here, which keeps in close touch with Baltimore, the headquarters of Cardinal Gibbons, is likewise silent, as far as comment for publication goes.

But gossip is fairly buzzing, none the less. The Church colony in Washington and Baltimore, in the shadow of the residence of Cardinal Gibbons, is not conspicuous for partisanship of Mgr. Ireland in his efforts to become colleague of the one Cardinal the American Church now has. And public men of this administration who are in touch with Catholic prelates at all have come more and more to go for advice and consultation to Cardinal Gibbons. Archbishop Ireland was the intimate of Senator Hanna and the McKinley Administration.

The St. Paul prelate, however, has remained a close personal friend of the President himself, who has never concealed his liking for the Archbishop. Indeed, the President has given Mgr. Ireland proof that the Storer incident made no change in his affection by naming him on the commission endowed with the money of the Nobel Peace Prize to help settle industrial problems. That was accepted as a notice to Ireland that the President did not hold him responsible for the Storer incident, but put the blame on Ireland's indiscreet friends.

The gossip aroused by to-day's cable from Rome in THE NEW YORK TIMES is speculative as to whether the President will pass over a second offense, more irritating than the first, in the same way. The question is, How long will he submit to efforts by Ireland's indiscreet friends to drag the White House into Vatican politics without cooling toward Ireland himself? Once or twice a politician is forgiven the indiscretions of his friends. But there comes a time when his associates begin to regard him as one carrying nitro-glycerine in his pockets.

There is no doubt that one of the strongest arguments advanced at the Vatican on behalf of Mgr. Ireland has been his ability to have intimate and influential relations with the men controlling American politics and two National Administrations. The blow to his chances that was given by the Storer incident was the natural impression it would give Vatican politicians that this would lose Ireland his hold. The selection of the Archbishop as a member of the President's pet commission was therefore of assistance to the St. Paul man, in that it would go far to relieve him of the consequences of the Storer incident. But another intrigue, of a sort calculated to exasperate the President still more, threatens the Archbishop with the loss of this ground regained. Meanwhile it is always possible for public men who wish to ascertain Catholic sentiment to consult with Cardinal Gibbons, who has neither indiscreet friends, a candidacy for office, nor other nitro-glycerine concealed about him.

Archbishop Ireland is not a necesslty to a public man desiring to keep in touch with the Catholic Church. At least this is the tone of the shrewd comment heard here to-day.

POPE SUMMONS PORCILE.

May Desire to Consult Brooklyn Priest About a New Cardinal.

The story cabled from Rome to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday to the effect that an effort had been made to take advantage of the visit to Italy of Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of President Roosevelt, to further the candidacy of Archbishop Ireland for the Cardinalate was discussed with much interest by Catholics in New York yesterday.

It was said by well-informed Catholics that the Pope had informed those close to him that it was his intention to appoint another American Cardinal. It was stated in this connection that the Rev. Eugene Porcile, Associate General of the Order of the Fathers of Mercy, and pastor of the Church of St. Francis de Sales in Brooklyn, was now on his way to Rome on a special mission, having been sent for by the Pope.

Father Porcile has visited Rome on three occasions recently, each time carrying official messages from the recognized heads of the Church here. For a quarter of a century he has been in close touch with the authorities at te Vatican. He is an Italian by birth, and would have been made a Bishop many years ago if he had desired the honor. His great work among the poor, while quietly done, is well known in Church circles, although he has seldom figured in the newspapers. The nature of his present mission to Rome has been kept a secret, although it is known to be of considerable importance. He is greatly devoted to American institutions, and frequently delivers addresses calling upon his flock to uphold the flag on all occasions. The three thousand children attached to his church in Brooklyn are taught patriotism every day.

Father Porcile sailed for Europe last Thursday. While it is known that he is to visit France in connection with business concerning the Church, it is also known that he will remain in Rome for several weeks at the request of the Pope. He will reach Rome in time to be there when the Cardinals assemble in consistory.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. WORRALL.

Stock Broker and Clubman Must Pay His Wife $2,500 a Year Alimony.

After hearings before Assemblyman J. Mayhew Wainwright, and on the recommendation of the latter, an interlocutory decree of divorce has been granted to Mrs. Amelia R. Worrall from her husband, Richard P. Worrall, a well-known stock broker of this city. Mr. Worrall was served with the papers on the floor of the Stock Exchange a few days after he had threatened to whip a private detective for following him. This altercation took place in front of the Union League Club as Mr. Worrall was about to enter the building.

The case was sent to Assemblymnn Wainwright as referee, and on his recommendation a decree was granted. Mrs. Worrall will receive $2,500 a year alimony. For six months this year she will receive $400.

Mr. Worrall is well known on the Stock Exchange and in Wall Street. His income, according to Mrs. Worrall, is never less than $20,000 a year.

STEAD RECOMMENDS A PEACE PILGRIMAGE

And Plymouth Church Congregation Votes to Support a Labor Delegate.

TO VISIT WORLD CENTRES

London Editor Would Then Have the Body Urge Peace Measure Before The Hague Conference.

Addressing for nearly two hours an audience that crowded to its capacity the large auditorium of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, famous as the pulpit of Henry Ward Beecher, William T. Stead, the English peace advocate and the editor of The Review of Reviews, outlined a plan last night for forcing the adoption of four definite peace measures at the approaching Hague Conference. He called upon the United States as the one Nation of the world of a truly international complexion as regards its people to push this plan to its consummation.

Really only steps toward more momentous future international agreements, the four measures proposed by Mr. Stead are all the advocates of peace can hope to have passed at the coming conference, and they can only hope for these if world-wide pressure is focused upon the convention, according to Mr. Stead. Briefly stated, the measures demand that before nations let loose their wardogs, they shall agree to thirty days' mediation by a third and disinterested nation; all nations violating this measure being declared outlaws by the family of nations; that an appropriation be made equal to one cent on every $10 spent for armament by nations, which shall be devoted to the promulgation in international hospitality and world peace; that arbitration be made obligatory in certain secondary matters, and that no nation increase its armament for the next five years.

The fate of these measures Mr. Stead intrusted to the American people. He suggested that at the Peace Conference, fathered by Andrew Carnegie, to be held in Carnegie Hall, beginning one week from to-day, twelve representative Americans—nine men and three women—of international reputation should be selected as the defenders of the measures. Clothed with the authority of the conference, these twelve should then visit President Roosevelt and Secretary Root and enlist their indorsement.

Then they should inform Ambassador Bryce of their intention to visit England to solicit aid and should obtain letters of introduction, as it were to the English people. In London they should be joined by twelve representative Britains and twelve representative Scandinavians. These in turn, should visit the capitals of Europe, until their ranks were swollen to the number of 100. In a body they should finally move on The Hague Conference and demand the passage of the measures. The plan is a pilgrimage from New York to The Hague in the interest of peace.

After Mr. Stead had expounded his plan, which was received by the congregation with much applause, Gen. Horatio C. King moved that it was the sense of the congregation that the plan received their indorsement and that it should be presented to the Peace Conference here next week, with the suggestion that it be adopted as the programme of that assembly. The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, the pastor, put the motion, and it was adopted with enthusiasm. Dr. Hillis then called upon his parishioners to be apostles of the movement and to disseminate its principles as widely as possible by word of mouth and by sending broadcast to prominent men newspaper clippings of Mr. Stead's address. Then at the suggestion of Dr. Hillis the congregation pledged itself to pay the expenses of the labor member of the American party.

In outlining his plan Mr. Stead said:

"Ask every nation to appropriate for the interest of peace one cent for every $10 it has decided to spend each year for powder and shot. One cent? It sounds small. Perhaps you think it is asking too little. In England $200,000 could be raised by this. Spend the money in the interests of peace, and in the extension of international hospitality. There is one reason why monarchies are better than republics. Monarchs and Kings believe in international hospitality, and they visit one another.

"The third measure to present to The Hague Conference is that arbitration should be made obligatory in certain matters. Arbitration could not settle all questions. No power would attempt this. For instance, suppose that Germany, and France, and England should make a demand on America for Louisiana or California, or even New York. Could you submit that to arbitration. No, you'd tell the nations you'd see them hanged first. But arbitration can be used with success in secondary matters—in money matters and in commerce matters. It should be used there.

"The fourth measure deals with armaments. I do not think at this coming conference any conclusion will be arrived at for the reduction of armamente. The only thing we can do is to ask the Powers to agree together for the next five years not to increase their armament. It sounds like a small thing. We asked for it in 1899 and didn't get it. The nations agreed that armaments are expensive and cumbersome. Since 1899 the taxpayer of the world is paying $600,000,000 a year for armament above the price he paid in 1899. At 4 per cent. interest this would be $1,500,000,000.

Several nations have already declared they will not listen to discussion of reduction of armament. If England and America, however, press the matter something will be accomplished. A foundation will be laid for the reduction of armament at the next conference.

PROPOSE NEW PEACE PLAN.

German-American Peace Union Would Restrict Nation in Making War.

The Central Federated Union received a circular letter yesterday signed by Ernest Richard, as President, and Theodore Meyer, as Secretary, of the German-American Peace Union, dated from Columbia University, which asked for the indorsement of a new plan of peace. According to the circular there was a tendency on the part of the powers not to make sufficient use of The Hague Tribunal. The circular proposed three questions, to which it wanted general answers from the people.

The first was whether the Constitution should be amended so as to forbid Congress to enter into war except in the case of failure of efforts to bring about arbitration or in case of an attack on the frontier by a hostile army or navy. The second was whether it should be obligatory that every treaty to which the United States is a contracting party should have a clause that all differences as to treaty interpretation and execution be submitted to The Hague tribunal for arbitration. A third was whether the Congress should forbid the solicitation of and subscription to war loans of foreign nations. The circular concluded with the resolution that hereafter the National Peace Conference should meet at least every second year.

The matter was referred to the Executive Committee of the central body, which will report next Sunday.

PEACE CONGRESS PLANS.

All Arrangements Complete for Sessions Opening Next Sunday.

Final arrangements for the sessions of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress in Carnegie Hall, which will assemble in this city next Sunday, were completed yesterday. Secretary Robert Erskine Ely announced that besides the ten regular sessions two great gatherings will be held, and that provision has been made for overflow meetings.

A conference of student delegates will be held on Tuesday morning, April 16, in Earl Hall, at Columbia University. The same afternoon President Butler and Mrs. Butler will give a general reception.

Tickets to the unreserved section of the auditorium will be given free of charge for all meetings except the Young People's meeting on Tuesday. First tier boxes for the regular session of the Congress in Carnegie Hall are on sale at $40. Second tier boxes at $35, and for single sessions at $12 and $10.

Tickets for the public dinner to be held at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday, April 17, can be obtained by mail from Chairman Lindsay Russell at the Hotel Astor for $4 each. Persons who are not delegates may obtain for $2 each tickets admitting them to all meetings except the Young People's Meeting.

Evening sessions of the Congress will begin at 8:30 o'clock, and afternoon sessions at 3 o'clock, except the Young People's Meeting, which will begin at 4 o'clock.

FAUNCE SPEAKS FOR PEACE.

Reason, Not War, He Says, Should Settle Disputes.—Praises Hughes.

President William H. P. Faunce of Brown University placed himself on record last night at the Sunday meeting of the People's Institute at Cooper Union as being another recruit to the army of universal peace.

His subject, "The Law of the Jungle," he said, was suggested by Bayet'a celebrated bronze of the same name, depicting the death struggle of a crocodile and tiger. The speaker said that for fifty years we had been taught to believe that the world was a battlefield. Darwin in his "Origin of Species" had encouraged that belief, and there were some doctors who believed that the philanthropy of the present day was keeping alive human wrecks who, in the theory of evolution, should have been allowed to die. But the world was changing, he thought.

Dr. Faunce made a strong plea for a fuller appreciation of the real meaning of the brotherhood of man. He called on the audience to support Gov. Hughes, saying that thirty years ago he had greeted Hughes when he entered college, and that the intimate relations they enjoyed there had been continued ever since. That he knew that the Governor was a man absolutely conscientious, and that as the eyes of the whole country were on this State, the opportunity for the practical lesson of righteous government, of a genuine republican government, backed by the people, was never so great or the results fraught with such possibilities as at present.

In conclusion he said that the world was getting better, and that men were coming to see that an appeal to reason was the only way to settle disputes between nations as well as individuals.

LA TOURAINE AT QUARANTINE

Brings Prominent French Delegates to the Peace Conference.

The French liner La Touraine, from Havre, got into Quarantine last night too late to come to her pier. Among those on board are Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Jules Rais, his secretary, and M. and Mme. Camille Eulary, who came over to attend the opening of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg. Baron d'Estournelles is a leading authority on arbitration and a founder of the Association of International Conciliation which has branches in twenty-one countries and aims for the establishment of a system of law as a substitute for war in the international domain. According to present plans, he will be entertained at luncheon to-day at the University Club, the American branch of the association of which Nicholas Murray Butler is Chairman.

Later in the day the Baron will go to Washington at the invitation of the President and will spend the night at the White House. The Brazilian Ambassador, Senor Nabuco, gives a dinner in his honor on Tuesday. On April 10 he will be the guest of the French Ambassador and he will then go to Pittsburg.

The Baron will return to the Hotel Belmont on April 15 to participate in the Arbitration Congress. He will make an address at the opening session of "International Organization."

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No clothing establishment enters into this subject so thoroughly. There are thousands of suits in hundreds of patterns in 15 distinctive models—radical and conservative—for men of normal proportions or unusually large or small, stout or slim. The prices are $12.50, $15, $17, $18, $20, $25, $30 and $35.

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Owing to new shipments of Oriental Rugs arriving daily, the floor space in our new warerooms, 36-44 West 24th St., is now so crowded that we wish to materially REDUCE our DOMESTIC STOCK. In order to do so quickly we will CLOSE OUT a number of Wiltons, Brussels and Summer Rugs at LESS THAN ACTUAL COST.

The following indicate some of the sizes and prices of the Rugs included in this week's sale:

113 Wilton Rugs, 9 ft. x 12 ft.	Formerly $42.50	Sale Price	$34.50
117 Wilton Rugs, 8¼ ft. x 10½ ft.	"	36.75	"	32.50
110 Body Brussels Rugs, 9 ft. x 12 ft.	"	29.75	"	24.50
14 Body Brussels Rugs, 8¼ ft. x 10½ ft.	"	27.50	"	22.50
13 Body Brussels Rugs, 6 ft. x 9 ft.	"	21.50	"	17.50
14 Jap Cotton Rugs, 9 ft. x 12 ft.	"	27.00	"	19.50
14 Jap Cotton Rugs, 7½ ft. x 10½ ft.	"	20.50	"	15.75
13 Jap Cotton Rugs, 6 ft. x 9 ft.	"	15.50	"	11.00
27 Fibre Rugs, 9 ft. x 12 ft.	"	12.25	"	9.00
26 Fibre Rugs, 7½ ft. x 10½ ft.	"	9.25	"	7.00
18 Moodjie Rugs, 9 ft. x 12 ft.	"	20.00	"	15.00
18 Moodjie Rugs, 6 ft. x 9 ft.	"	10.00	"	8.00
16 Crex Grass Rugs, 9 ft. x 12 ft.	"	9.00	"	7.00

A large selection of Small Rugs and Hall Runners included in this Sale.

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Entrance Through HORNER'S—63 West 23d St.

The Tel-Electric's Three Ways

There are three ways in which you can play the Tel-Electric Piano Player.

The First Way is to let the instrument do all the playing. When so played the Tel-Electric produces the music exactly as written, for unlike the paper rolls used in pneumatic players, the Tel-Electric rolls are so cut as to give the correct tempo, phrasing, shading and pedal effects called for in the printed text of the music.

The Second Way, which is perhaps the most satisfactory to the discriminating musician, is to govern the tempo by using the regulator and to allow the music roll to produce the other effects.

The Third Way is to use the release lever which disconnects all expression devices from the music roll and allows the operator to decide FORTE OR PIANO, LOUD OR SOFT PEDAL, fast or slow, according to his own desires.

The tiresome pumping which it is claimed by apologists for the old style player gives the performer the pleasure of personally producing the music---is entirely eliminated.

Come and play the Tel-Electric in all of the three ways. You can play this player. It produces "Better Music."

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FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER MONTHS,

DURING WHICH PERIOD THE PLACING OF ORDERS FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

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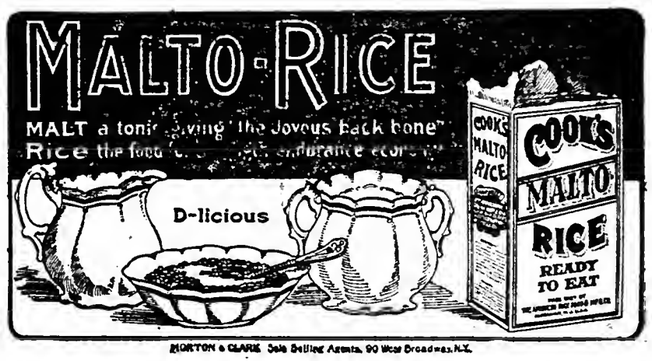

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NEW AUTO TROPHY FOR RUNABOUTS

Special Event Likely to be Arranged for Small Cars in A. A. A. Tour.

FIGURING ON THE ROUTE

Over a Dozen Machines Already Entered for Glidden Cup—Rules Meeting with Favor.

Over a dozen entries were received during the last week for the annual tour of the American Automobile Association, it was reported yesterday by Chairman Frank B. Hower of the Touring Board. These are all regular touring cars, and eligible under the rules of club competition for the Glidden Cup contest. Several requests have also been made for the formation of a special class for runabouts, as under the original conditions runabouts are barred from the competitive features of the tour.

The owners of runabouts, however, are anxious to get in the tour, and Mr. Hower has stated that if be receives assurances at an early date that sufficient runabouts will be entered for a special cup contest the Executive Committee of the A. A. A. at its meeting in the last week of this month may offer a special trophy and establish a runabout competition. The high-powered runabouts have become so popular this season that the owners of these cars are esger to try them out in a long-distance tour, and there is little doubt that an opportunity will be opened for tho entrance of these machines.

The Executive Committee of the Touring Board, which besides the Chairman consists of Judge James B. Dill of Orange, Philip S. Flinn of Pittsburg, L. E. Lewis of Chicago, and D. H. Lewis of Buffalo, is now at work upon the exact route for the tour. While the general plan has been agreed upon, the arrangements that can be made for accommodating a large number of tourists at the overnight stops will determine to a large extent the cities through which the run will pass.

The tourtng will start from Cleveland on July 10, and will go west to Chicago, stopping at Toledo and Detroit and possibly at Lansing. A stop of two days will be made in Chicago. The tour will then run southward, going through Indiana and Ohio, stopping at Kokomo, Dayton, and Columbus, entering West Virginia with a stop at Wheeling, then into Pensylvania, stopping at Pittsburg, Bedford, ad Gettysburg, wnere a stop of two days may be made to give the tourists an opportunity of visiting the battlefield memorials. It has been suggested that on the final run to New York a night's stop be made at Atlantic City. The entire route will be about 1,400 miles, and it will occupy two weeks.

This route will lead the motorists through considerable mountainous country, furnishing an all-sround test of the reliability of the American car to withstand continuous runs of 100 miles and over for nearly fourteen days. While the Glidden Cup will be awarded according to the aggregate showing of the respective club teams, individual merit will be rewarded by the granting of a certificate to all cars that complete the tour with the least loss of points. The new rules, while stricter than last year, especially in requiring the cup contestants to carry all extra parts that may be needed, have met with general favor. An entry list of considerably over 100 touring cars is looked for, and provided an additional runabout trophy is offered it will mean that from 500 to 600 persons will compose this hig touring caravan over American roads.

Entries at Benning To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs; Columbia course. Jack McKeon, 112 pounds; Tom Lawson and *Juniter, 102 each; Edwin H. 98; *Chippewa and *Venus, 95 each; *Wahash Queen, 87.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; half mile, old course. Gossoon 114 pounds; Merry Man, Awless, John Lee, Luzetta, Miles Marjorie, Beckon, and Long Ball, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; three-fourths of a mile; Columbia course. Bobbie Keon, 120 pounds; Lord Boanerges, 104; Anna May Berkeley, Sheridan, Greeno, Faust, and Golf Ball, 101 each; Workmaid, 99; Dog Rose, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; fillies and mares; five furlongs; Columbia course. Idle Dream 112 pounds; Cousin Kate, Anna Smith, and Bettie Bouncer, 111 each; *Diamond Flush, 107; *Princess Royal, *Venus, and *Ossineke, 106 each; Merry Lassie and Olegra, 99 each; *Old Colony, *Bessie Wynn, *Umbrella, and *Kankakee, 94 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; mile; Columbia course. Cohmosa, 106 pounds; *Monacodor, 105; *Delphie and *Dekaber, 100 each; *Turbulence, 86.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; seven and a half furlongs; Columbia course. Oxford, 126 pounds; Ormonde's Right, 121; Heaslip, 112; Faust, 95; Sailor Boy, 91; Old Colony, 84.

*Apprentice allowance.

TED'S BRUSHING HONORS.

Nathan Straus's Trotter Defeats Kingmond Two Heats on the Speedway.

Tbere was a big turnout of the light harness horses on the Speedway yesterday, and a number of brushes furnished good sport for nearly a thousand spectators who lined both sides of the drive near the finish. The racing was short and sharp, as few of the horses have done but little fast work. The track was fast, but the cold wind made driving anything but a pleasurable pastime. The racing contingent were careful with their favorites, as yesterday was the first day of fast work this Spring.

Nathan Straus was one of the first comers and spent more time in the wagon than any other driver. He drove both Ida Highwood and the old campaigner Ted. The former queen of the Speedway was sent for half a dozen warming-up spins, but Mr. Straus declined all invitations to brush. He then got up behind Ted and accepted the defi of Claus Bohling, who drove the former Speedway champion Kingmond, 2:09½, a consistent winner since his transfer from the Grand Circuit to amateur sport. The pair engaged in three brushes, Ted winning two.

Lewis Boynton, with Crimson Clover, engaged in two brushes with Joseph F. Gibbons, who drove his bay mare Bessie G., and won both by a close margin.

George H. Huber and the trim little trotter Gracie Pandit, 2:25½, figured among the contenders. The mare showed two fast half-mile workouts when on the lower stretch she overhauled Disturber, driven by his trainer, and after a short struggle showed two lengths in front, which she easily maintained to the finish.

Edward J. La Place drove his new brown pacer Frank Wilson, 2:06¾, a Western product that will prove an important factor in the matinées this Spring. William J. Clark came down from Yonkers and drove his bay trotter Banker. Thomas B. Leahy bandled the reins behind his new pacer Who Knows, 2:11¾. Dr. H. D. Gill, former President of the Road Drivers' Association, drove Sue Dix, 2:14¼. Hopeful, 2:21¼, driven by John Hallahan, made a good early showing, as did Norrie, which was driven by Andrew Phillips. W. E. Parsons, with La Belle Rosa, jogged slowly down the drive several times.

SCHOOLBOYS BEGIN ROWING.

Harlem River Club Will Aid Youngsters in Practice.

Rowing in the future will form an important part of the athletic education of the high school boys of the Public School Athletic League. The Board of Education has decided to advance the sport in all the eighteen high schools of Greater New York, and the question of further development in the other schools will depend upon the success of the first venture. Five crews have been selected to compete in the eight-oared race to be held at the Decoration Day regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association. This will be the first contest of its kind ever held in New York, and every effort will be made to insure success.

Capt. John E. Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club has been appointed by the Board of Education to take charge of the coaching work in connection with the high school crews. He is also Chairman of the Special Committee appointed by the Harlem Regatta Association to take charge of the race. The other members of the committee are John O. Regan, Metropolitan Rowing Club; E. S. Connell, Union Boat Club; Al Maroschek, First Bohemian Boat Club, and E. Della Verne, Nassau Boat Club.

The Board of Education notified all schools that they would be permitted to enter crews for the race. From the list of applicants the committee decided to limit the entry list to five crews, so as to minimize the possibility of a mishap. The crews will represent: De Witt Clinton High School, Townsend-Harris Hall High School, St. Mary's School Ship, Morris High School, and High School of Commerce.

Beginning to-day the boys will practice every day on the machines, and it is expected that the crews will take the first row on the Harlem River on Wednesday. The schoolboys will make their headquarters at the following clubs: Harlem Rowing Club, Coach John E. Nagle, De Witt Clinton, and High School of Commerce; New York Athletic Club, Coach E. J. Gianinni, Morris High School, New Rochelle Boat Club, St. Mary's schoolship; Lone Star Boat Club, Edward H. Anderson, coach, Townsend-Harris Hall.

Coach Nagle yesterday denied the report that the high school boys would protest the St. Mary's schoolship crew on the ground that the schoolship is not a high school in the proper meaning of the term. He said the crew had been accented and would positively row. The sailor boys have secured the use of a shell for training purposes and will do their rowing on Long Island Sound.

Towns Forfeits Sculling Championship

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 7.—George Towns, the Australian oarsman, has forfeited the world's sculling championship to his brother, Charles Towns, who has been challenged by Webb of New Zealand.

GIANTS FINISH STRONG AND WIN

Three Pitchers Help New York to Beat Newark by Score of 8 to 5.

GAINED LEAD IN SEVENTH

Eastern League Players Score Four Runs in First Inning—Cold Handicaps Fielders.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.—Fully 4,000 persons witnessed the opening game between the Giants and the Newark Eastern League team at Wiedenmayer's Park this afternoon. It was a very cold day, and the players bad to keep moving to keep warm. The crowd shivered in the cold, however, but as Newark started out with four runs in tbe first inning and held the lead up to the sixth, the spectators did not seem to mind tbe weather. New York secured the lead in the seventh and finished the game by tbe score of 8 to 5.

Newark's defeat may be laid to Pitcher McCafferty, who gave four bases on balls in the seventh. These were responsible for the two runs that put the Giants in the lead. The New Yorks tried out three pitchers, who allowed thirteen bases on balls and struck out four batters. They were Ames, Ferguson, and Taylor, who each pitcbed three innings.

New York began in the third, when Shannon was brought home on Browne's double to centre. Two runs were gained in the fourth, McGann hit safe, and was brought home on Hannifen's home run to centre field "bleachers." Two more runs were added to the Giant's score in the seventh, when Shannon and Devlin crossed the plate. In the ninth Shannon and Browne singled and Devlin was hit by a pitched ball, filling the bases. Burke hit to centre field, scoring two runs, while thethird was made on Hannifen's long fly to centre. The score:

NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hen'sy, rf	2	2	0	0	0
Mahling, 2b	0	0	3	0	0
McCaf'y, p	1	1	1	0	0
C'kman, 3b	1	1	2	0	0
Sharpe, 1b	1	0	10	0	0
Seacher, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Jones, lf	1	1	1	0	1
Engle, ss	0	0	3	4	0
Hanake, c	0	0	4	0	0
Pardee, p	0	0	1	1	0
McC'thy, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
*Perry	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	6	27	16	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shann'n, cf	3	4	0	1	0
Browne, rf	2	2	1	1	0
Devlin, 3b	1	1	2	1	0
Burke, cf	0	2	0	0	0
M'Gann, 1b	1	1	6	2	0
Han'fen, ss	1	1	4	2	1
Mullen, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Fitz'd, c	0	1	10	1	0
Ames, p	0	0	0	1	0
Fer'n, p	0	0	0	1	0
Taylor, p	0	0	2	1	0
Total	8	13	27	12	1

*Batted for McCafferty in ninth inning.

Newark	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
New York	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	3	—8

Two-base hits—Shannon, Browne. Home run—Hannifen. Stolen bases—Jones, Engle, Burke, McGann. Bases on balls—Off Pardee, 1; off McCafferty, 6; off Ames, 3; off Ferguson, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By McCafferty, 2; by Ferguson, 1; by Taylor, 1. Sacrifice hit—Hannifen. Struck out—By Pardee, 3; by McCafferty, 3; by Ames, 3; by Ferguson, 4; by Taylor, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 8; New York, 10. Umpire—Mr. McTague. Time of game—Two hours.

Brooklyn Overpowered Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 7.—Spectators and players shivered in the cold at Ryle Park today at the game of the Brooklyn National League team and the Paterson nine of the Hudson River League, which the Brooklyns won 11 to 1. The game was dull, no less than eighteen men being sent to base on balls. The score:

PATERSON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Merritt, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Lavelle, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Cogan, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Mast'n, 1b	0	0	2	0	0
McArdle, 2b	0	1	3	1	0
Westlake, c	0	0	3	0	0
Bk'dorf, c	0	0	2	0	0
Keys, 3b	0	0	2	4	1
Risset, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Whalen, ss	0	0	1	0	3
Duq'tte, p	0	0	0	2	0
Phalon, p	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	3	24	9	4

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Maloney, cf	3	2	5	0	1
Casey, 3b	3	0	1	3	1
Lumley, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Jordan, 1b	1	0	4	1	0
M'C'thy, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Lewis, ss	0	1	8	2	0
Dumm'l, 2b	0	2	5	2	0
Butler, c	1	0	3	4	0
Henley, p	1	0	0	4	0
Rucker, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	11	9	27	16	2

Brooklyn	2	0	0	1	4	2	0	2	0	—11
Paterson	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Cogan. Bases on balls—Off Duquette, 7; off Phalon, 1; off Henley, 0; off Rucker, 1. Struck out—By Duquette, 2; by Phalon, 1; by Rucker, 1. Passed ball—Westlake. Wild pitches—Duquette, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Merritt, Rucker. Umpire—Mr. Queney. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Scores of Other Games.

At Toledo, Ohio—Cleveland, 7; Toledo, 1.

At Rocky Point, R. I.—Providence, 2; Boston Nationals, 1.

At Columbus, Ohio—Boston Americans, 0; Columbus, 0. (six innings.)

Giants' Exhibition Games.

The New York Giants will play two exhibition games at the Polo Grounds prior to the opening of the league championship season on Thursday with Philadelphia. Newark will play to-day and Montreal on Wednesday. To-morrow they will go to Princeton to play the Princeton University nine.

AMERICANS LEAVE ATLANTA.

Chase May Join Team at Washington—No Pay for Delehanty.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, April 7.—After a month's stay, marked with every success that could be expected, the Greater New Yorks left this afternoon for Lynchburg, Va., where they will join the touring squad which left on Wednesday. After playing in Lynchburg the team goes to Baltimore, where it will have two contests with the Eastern League Club of that city. April 11 will see them in Washington for the opening championship game of the season.

Manager Griffith does not expect Hal Chase to reach Washington in time for the initial contest, but thinks he will report before the team leaves tbere. Delehanty wants to report, and Griffith has wired him that he can do so under the condition that he receives no salary until he is considered in shape for work.

"I want to make an example of Delehanty," said Griffith. "As soon as I consider him in condition to work I will begin his pay, and not before."

New Baseball Captain at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 7.—Owing to illness, Benjamin R. Lombard, Captain of the Naval Academy baseball nine, bas resigned, and Frederick T. Van Auken of Plainfield, N. J., has been elected in his place. Van Auken is the most experienced pitcher in the squad and acted as Captain while Lombard was away on sick leave. Lombard, who played at third base, is troubled with a nervous affliction. His home is at Mill House, Miss.

NEW TENNIS CUPS OFFERED.

New York Athletic Club and Brooklyn Give Trophies for Championships.

Four new and valuable cups are to be offered for lawn tennis championships for players in this vicinity this season. The most important will be that of the New York Athletic Club, which will hold the New York State tournament on its courts at Travers Island, scheduled for the week of July 8. Chairman Rufus Davis of the Lawn Tennis Committee has arranged for the club to offer an unusually handsome trophy in addition to the challenge cup provided last season. This cup and title is now held by Frederick B. Alexander, who has declared that he will surely defend again this season.

The revival of the Long Island Championship by the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club of Brooklyn has been followed by the donation of a new cup. This tournament will open the season in the metropolitan district, as it is scheduled for the week of May 20.

Practice Field for Young Athletes.

Young athletes of Public School No. 26 are at last to have a place for training. Through the officials of the Public Schools Athletic League and the Board of Education the Park Department is expected to issue a permit for the athletes of 26 to make use of the finely equipped recreation field bounded by Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets and First and Second Avenues. This will afford the boys the desired opportunity for the development of a team, for the school boasts a wealth of splendid material.

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The 1907 Pullman AUTOMOBILES

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The Most Reliable American Cars 20 to 40 Horse Power, $1,850, $3,000, $3,500

Do not make the mistake of buying before seeing the Pullmans. Immediate deliveries.

BOUTON MOTOR CO., General Eastern Distributors, 1,675 BROADWAY, Near 52d St.

NEW YORK BEATS QUAKERS.

Basket Ball Five of Y. M. H. A. Score 24 Goals to 22 for Philadelphia.

The basket ball team of the New York Youg Men's Hebrew Association won the association basket ball championship of the East yesterday afternoon by defeating the representatives of the Philadelphia branch by tbe score of 24 to 22. The game was played on the courts of the New York branch, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

In the preliminary game Clark House defeated Sigma Delta of the New York Young Men's Hebrew Association by 21 to 18. The line-ups:

New York, 24.	Position.	Philadelphia, 22.
Ehrlich	Forward	Rothchild
Levy	Forward	Golden
Newman	Centre	Petchon
Wellman	Guard	Schaeffer
Rosenthal, Blum	Guard	Hendler

Goals from field—Newman, (5,) Petchon, (3,) Rothchild, (3,) Wellman, (2,) Blum, Levy, Ehrlich. Goals from foul—Petchen, (10,) Wellman, (2,) Newman. Referee—H. B. Morrell of the A. A. U. Umpire—Mr. Goodfield of the A. A. U. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Clark House, 21	Position.	Sigma Deltas, 18.
Schiffman	Forward	Levine
Solomon	Forward	Scheuer
Gottlieb	Centre	Brodek, Sanders
Geiger	Guard	Glauber
Jurawner, Greenberg	Guard	Weiss

Goals from field—Schiffman, (2,) Solomon, (2,) Geiger, (2) Jurawner, (2,) Sanders, (2,) Gottlieb, Greenberg, Scheuer. Goals from foul—Levine, (6,) Scheuer, (6,) Gottlieb. Referee—Mr Harris. Umpire—Mr. Goodfield. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

CELTIC PARK'S BIG OPENING.

Over Five Thousand Persons See Irish Teams at Football and Hurling.

The opening of Celtic Park attracted one of the biggest Spring crowds that has gathered there in its history yesterday, in spite of the biting wind that made the bright day uncomfortable to the devotee of outdoor sports. More than 5,000 persons crowded through the big gatee to see the Gaelic football, hurling, and track athletic contests. The wind was too much for the track men, however, and the running part of the programme was dispensed with. The football players and hurlers, however, were in their element.

Two Gaelic football gamee were played, Monaghan and Cork winning. The latter defeated the Tipperary team after the hardest kind of battle, three points deciding the issue finally. Each team scored two goals, while Cork had five points to its credit as well to Tipperary's two. The game between Monaghan and Kildare was not so close nor marked by such free scoring. Monaghan secured the only goal made and two points, while Kildare secured three points. The game was scrappy, and at one time threatened to involve both teams in ficticuffs, but the difficulties were peacefully adjusted.

Tipperary got revenge for its football defeat in the hurling match, when an easy victory was scored over the men of Gelway by a score of 8 to 0. Darkness prevented the playing of the other hurling match and of the final contest between the two Gaelic football teams.

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Reliability by winning the Dunlop Cup in 1,000 mile Australian Reliability Trial.

Economy by defeating all water cooled cars in the two gallon efficiency test.

The same workmanship, the same motor, the same material, the same attention to detail are shown in our

1907 Six Cylinder Car De Luxe
Two New Models, 40 H.P. and 50 H.P.

We have a number of Touring types, 20-32, 40, 40-60 H.P. four and six cylinders with three and four speeds, choice of Stivers or Willoughby bodies, handsomely finished and upholstered *ready for immediate delivery* ranging from **$6,750 to $9,500.**

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WRITE TO NEW YORK OFFICE FOR BOOKLET,

Explaining the Darracq System and list of events all over the world scoring Darracq victories. Whether you drive a Darracq or not, this information will be interesting.

NOVICE RUNNER SPEEDY.

Nykerk Surprises Athletes in St. Bartholomew's Cross-Country Event.

E. A. Nykerk, a novice, won the handicap cross-country run of the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club yesterday, and the novice prize as well, and came within two seconds of beating out the scratch man, H. Jenson, for the best actual time. He finished the 4½-mile course, in spite of the unfavorable weather conditions, in 27:25, and was strong enough at the finish to have covered a much longer distance. The race was run over the regular cross-country course on Jerome Avenue, with over twenty-five starters.

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ONLY ONE ANSWER

What car is built on the right fundamental power-principles? The REO. In what car are these applied in the most practical and effective way? The REO. What car proves these facts in action? The REO. Then what car ought you to come here and try?

REO 5-passenger Touring Car, $1,250

2-passenger Runabout, $650

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Plaza Automobile Co., 922 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Newark Motor Car Co., 126 S. Fourteenth St., Newark, N. J.

Howe Motor Car Co., 11 Park Ave., Paterson, N. J.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY GUARANTEE

With the object of injuring the sale of "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY, certain persons are stating that it is not guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act.

SUCH A STATEMENT IS ESSENTIALLY MISLEADING, BECAUSE THE GUARANTEE REFERRED TO IS IN NO SENSE WHATEVER A GUARANTEE TO THE PUBLIC THAT THE GOODS ARE ACCORDING TO LAW.

THE ACT provides simply that DEALERS shall not be prosecuted for selling Unlawful Goods, if such goods are guaranteed by Residents of the United States from whom purchased, but that the Guarantors shall then be "amenable to the prosecutions, fines and other penalties" under the ACT.

IF THE GUARANTEE WERE A PROOF THAT THE GOODS ARE ACCORDING TO LAW, NO PERSON COULD POSSIBLY BE LIABLE TO PROSECUTION, FINES AND PENALTIES.

Not being residents of the United States, it is clearly out of our power to give this particular guarantee to Dealers; but we have already undertaken, and we hereby again undertake, to hold every dealer absolutely harmless in the sale of "CANADIAN CLUB."

The object of the FOOD AND DRUGS ACT is to suppress impurity and misrepresentation.

Inasmuch as "CANADIAN CLUB" is a pure whisky, labelled with absolute truthfulness, bearing the Canadian Government guarantee as to age, there is nothing about it to suppress.

SPECIAL CAUTION.

Some Dealers are calling what is only a MANUFACTURER'S GUARANTEE a GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE, which is itself a very serious misrepresentation and a violation of the Law.

PERSONS MAKING MALICIOUS MISSTATEMENTS REGARDING OUR WHISKY WILL BE RIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED. FRIENDS OF OUR BRAND WILL OBLIGE US GREATLY BY REPORTING ANYTHING OF THE KIND WHICH COMES TO THEIR NOTICE.

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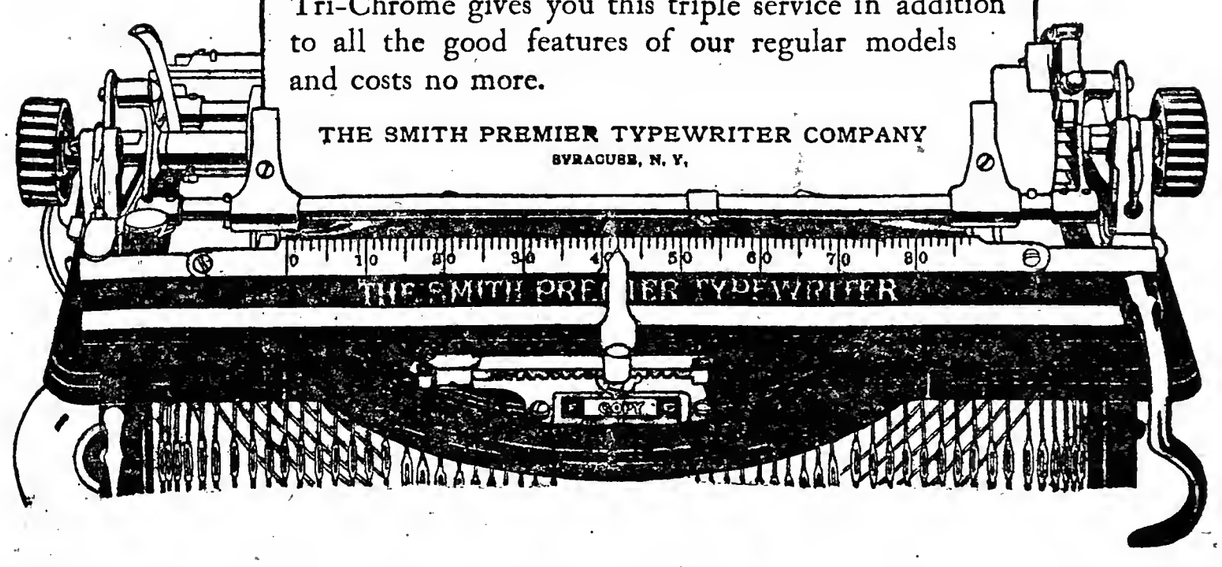

FORAKER'S PLANS FOR WAR ON TAFT

Will Use the Sentence of a Labor Leader to Jail as the Big Card.

BROWNSVILLE IN IT, TOO

That Incident Is Relied On to Keep the Negroes with the Machine—Ohio Governor Silent.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 7.—When Senator Foraker gets to Ohio and begins his campaign against Secretary Taft, the Secretary's labor record, his Akron speech in 1905, and his action in the Brownsville matter will be used. Foraker's men are now engaged in looking up the injunction case decided by Judge Taft in 1894, and the plan is to publish it all over the State.

That was the year of the Pullman strike. The Cincinnati Southern Railway was in the hands of a receiver. Judge Taft issued a restraining order forbidding any one to interfere with the employes of the road or to try to get them to quit their occupation. Phelan, Debs's lieutenant, went to Cincinnati to take charge of the strike there, and Taft sent him to jail for six months for violating the order. The Judge said, in rendering his decision, that if it had been a strike for shorter hours or better pay he would not have interfered, but the contention was over something entirely foreign to the operation of the road.

This decision is counted on by the Foraker men as a great card, and they intend to make it their ammunition for the first broadside. The Brownsville business is relied on to hold the negroes in line, and that is a matter of importance, for negroes are numerous in Ohio. The Akron speech is relied on by the Foraker men to keep the machine men faithful, a task of much difficulty in view of the tendency they are showing to get on the band wagon. The machine men have never forgiven Taft, particularly in Cincinnati, where the speech smashed the Cox machine. Those of them that are coming out for him admit that the Akron speech is a sore point with them.

However, it is quite likely that the Foraker men overestimate the power of resentment to keep politicians off a band wagon. Ex-Gov. Herrick, whose defeat was believed to have been largely due to Taft, is for him now, though naturally he is not enthusiastic over the Akron speech part of his candidate's record. One difficulty which Foraker will experience in holding on to the machine is that the County Chairmen are afraid to be for him, even when they want to be. This is because of the dread of Roosevelt. To oppose the President in this strongly pro-Roosevelt State is to invite political death.

There is a secret organization in the State, which had its birth in Dick's home city and is reaching out all over the State. Its purpose is to pledge delegates and legislative candidates for Roosevelt and against Foraker. There is to be no mention of Taft, but whatever the organization succeeds in doing will redound to Taft's benefit, naturally. Neither will the candidates be pledged to any particular Senatorial candidate.

Gov. Harris's district, the Third, will be solid for Taft. The Governor is not saying a word. Both sides are committed to his candidacy for re-election, and there is a chance of his developing into a compromise Senatorial candidate if the fight for that office gets hotter.

Before Commissioner Vorys accepted the leadership of the Taft forces, however, he conferred about it with Harris, and they spent a whole night in thrashing it out from every standpoint. What Harris thought about it cannot be known, but immediately afterward his Insurance Commissioner accepted the Taft leadership. The Governor has played no favorites in making his official appointments. Every man he has appointed to office has been his own personal selection and not picked out by either faction.

MR. TAFT IS SILENT

Arrives in Havana and Refuses to Say a Word About Politics.

Special Cablegram.

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HAVANA, April 7.—Secretary Taft and his party arrived on the Mayflower early this morning. Gov. Magoon, Gen. Barry, Gen. Rodriguez, commander of the Rurales, and other officials welcomed them. Later Alfredo Zayas and José Miguel Gomez greeted Mr. Taft, but naturally neither, in the presence of the rival candidate for the Presidency, said anything about Cuban politics.

Mr. Taft and his party are at the Palace. They will remain until Wednesday evening, and in the course of his stay Mr. Taft will receive a number of Cubans representing all interests. Mr. Taft still thinks the promise of the restoration of the republic must be fulfilled.

The Secretary to-day refused to say one word about American politics. He says he cannot yet state whether he will talk for publication about the situation in Cuba before he leaves the island for Porto Rico.

BEFRIENDS HOTEL BEAT.

English Actor Says Elphinstone Hurt His Head in a Race.

Charles Warner, an English actor, visited the West Forty-seventh Street Station late last night and inquired as to the case of Alexander Elphinstone, who said that he was a Captain in the British Army, who was arrested several days ago on the charge of defrauding a hotel. Mr. Warner said that his son had attended school with Elphinstone, and that in the last two or three days he had received several cablegrams requesting that he should obtain information pertaining to Elphinstone's case.

Sergt. Brady told the actor that Elphinstone was locked up and that practically nothing could be done until the case came to trial. In the West Side Court the prisoner was held in $1,500 bail on a charge of grand larceny made by Hugh Millar, manager of the Caledonia Hotel, at 28 West Twenty-sixth Street.

In speaking of Elphinstone, Mr. Warner said that he had at one time a large fortune, but had lost it, and that several years ago, in a cross-country chase, he had met with an accident which necessitated an operation to his head.

JACKSON TO FIGHT LAWS.

Will Take to Court Measures Aimed at Democratic Officers.

ALBANY, April 7.—Attorney General Jackson has served notice on the Republican legislators that attempts to take away power from the Democrats elected to State offices last year will be resisted in the courts. He made public to-night a letter written on Friday to C. Fred Boshart, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Agriculture, in which he made some sharp observations on the plans of the Republicans.

Mr. Jackson was roused to protest by the discovery of an attempt to curtail his authority in the Merritt Pure Food bill. He found that two sections of this measure would establish a separate legal bureau for the Agricultural Department, and declares "The main object sought to be accomplished by this measure is to deprive the Attorney General of his right to represent the State, personally or by counsel, in the prosecution of violations of the agricultural laws."

TO the well dressed business man our new three-button sack suit will strongly appeal. It is built with a slightly shaped back, rides well over the hips, and has long, gracefully curved front. Its soft roll lapel is designed to be worn either open to the second button or buttoned close, in the usual style. Stylish in every feature, it is essentially a practical suit for daily wear.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALFA CENTURY

Sack Suits from $15 to $42.

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DRESSERS and CHIFFONIERS } All woods and finishes, regular $37.50 to $40 values, at $27.50

BRASS BEDS

2-inch Post Beds, Regular $27.50, at..... $18.00

2-inch Continuous Post Beds, extra heavy fillings and mounts, Regular $35 to $40, at..... $27.50

HAIR MATTRESSES

South American, Full 40 lbs., Regularly sold for $22.50, at.. $17.50

Complete line of Bedding, Springs, etc., at proportionately reduced prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH & 14TH STS.

CAN TAKE HARRIMAN PROFITS ON ALTON

Attorney General Stead Says Stockholders Can Sue the Syndicate.

$24,648,600 IS INVOLVED

Illinois Official, In Report to Gov. Deneen, Says Nothing About Probable Criminal Action.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 7.—That a remedy at civil law exists against E. H. Harriman, George J. Gould, James Stillman, Mortimer L. Schiff, and other financiers, who got millions of profit out of manipulations of the Chicago Alton Railroad, is the opinion expressed by Attorney General Stead in a report made to Gov. Deneen. He does not believe any action should be brought by the State, but believes the company, or some of its stockholders, can force restitution. Whether any criminal action is contemplated by him he does not say.

Gov. Deneen, on his recent return from Washington, whither he and Mr. Stead had been summoned by President Roosevelt to a conference, requested Mr. Stead to make a report on the testimony taken before the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the Alton deals. The report was made by the Attorney General yesterday, and was given out to-night.

The Attorney General gives the history of the incorporation of the Chicago & Alton Road, its management under President T. B. Blackstone, the purchase of control by a syndicate composed of E. H. Harriman, George J. Gould, James Stillman, and Mortimer F. Schiff, in 1899, and the subsequent exploitation of the road by this syndicate, by the voting of issues of bonds, the purchase of these bonds at low figures by the syndicate, and sale at higher figures, and various issues of stock. These transactions were covered in the testimony before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Mr. Stead says that the syndicate made $14,055,000 out of the sale of the $32,000,000 of bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and $9,655,600 out of the sale of the $22,000,000 of bonds, issued by the Chicago and Alton Railway Company, a total profit of $24,648,600. The indebterness created by the syndicate after it obtained control of the property was $80,046,218, he states, of which only $22,500,000 all told, according to the testimony of E. H. Harriman, was incurred for or on account of improvements, betterments or extensions of the properties of the system.

As to whether or not there is a legal remedy for this condition; the Attorney General says:

"That the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company can carry such a bonded indebtedness as this, ($119,046,218, including capital stock,) keep up the road, and pay dividends upon its stock, a considerable portion of which I understand from the testimony has been unloaded by the syndicate, is preposterous. The persons who will ultimately suffer will be the bondholders, the innocent stockholders, or the other creditors of the road.

"That there is a civil remedy against a syndicate whose manipulations, (charitably called financiering,) produced the conditions which now exist, I have not the least doubt. But that the State of Illinois is the party to inforce such a remedy, I have some question. Even if the charter of the company could be revoked upon proceedings instituted by the State, the innocent stock holders would suffer most.

"The bonds of the company are in the hands of innocent purchasers for a valuable consideration, and under the decisions of our Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of the United States cannot be attacked.

"I am inclined to the opinion that the remedy lies with the company itself, or in the event of its refusal to act, with some one or more of its stockholders. Should I become satisfied, however, upon further investigation, that an effective remedy can be enforced by the State I shall not hesitate to institute proceedings.

"Whether or not the members of this syndicate are criminally liable under the statute of Illinois, I express no opinion at this time."

TWO PATIENTS NEGLECTED.

Carried In Ambulance Almost Nude and with Only a Blanket Over Them.

Two patients were transferred from the Presbyterian Hospital to Bellevue last night, both in one ambulance. Both were almost nude, the only protection afforded from the chill night air being a blanket. The Bellevue doctors will report the matter to Supt. Armstrong to-day.

One case was that of Joseph Carhonneau, a drug clerk, of 218 East Seventy-fifth Street, who was suffering from acute alcoholism and epilepsy. The other was that of Aaron Fervy, a negro porter, of 17 Madison Avennue, who was suffering from dementia.

Dr. Le Roy Smith, who received the patients, expostulated with Dr. Goodwin of Presbyterian Hospital, but got no satisfaction.

A GUIDE FOR BUYERS.

For Information Telephone 1000 Bryant.

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Epstein & Kowarsky, 314-316 Broadway.

APRONS.
Kursheedt Apron Co., 605 B'way. Rompers.

ART FASHION CUTS.
Wohlfahrt Fashion Co., 52 W. 18th St.

ART GLASS SHADES.
The Bent Glass Novelty Co., 112-114 White St.
Cont'l Art Glass & Brass Co., 22 Howard St.
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ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. E., Co., 583-587 Broadway.
Buettner & Co., T., 377-379 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry E., Co., 457 Broome St.
Magner, Morris A., & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
Minlonk Bros., 100 5th Av.
Partridge & Wilcox, 69 Leonard, Ent. 251 Ch'rch

BAGS, DRESS SUIT CASES, TRUNKS
Bamboo—Japanese.
Toska, A. L., Son & Co., 55 Murray St.

BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St.
Milbur Atlantic Supply Co., 543 Broadway.

BEER STEINS AND SOUVENIRS.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-2 Broadway.

BELTS, BAGS, AND NOVELTIES.
Acme Leather Goods Co., 560 B'way. Leather.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 B'way. Emb'd.
Lefkowitz, S., & Bro., 75-77 Spring St.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 520 B'way. B'kl's & Jewelry
Semstag & Hilder Bros., 557-559 Broadway.
John Stember & Co., 540 Broadway. Leather.

BLOUSES, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS—Boys'
Klinger & Bach, 737 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Selde, 325 Canal St. Rompers.

BRAIDS.
Castle Braid Co., 552 Broadway.
Helseoberg, Karl, 29 Great Jones St.
Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., The, 488 Broadway.
Samuels, Jos., & Co., 129-31-33 West 20th St.
The Sutro Bros. Braid Co., 127 Spring St.

BRASSES, (Oriental.)
Preston & Kbourl, 6 East 18th St.

BRIC-A-BRAC AND STATUARY.
Levy, L. W., & Co., 580-582 Broadway.

BRUSHES, (Hair and Cloth.)
Universal Brush Co., 371 Broadway.

BUTTONS.
Bailey, Green & Elger, 507-509 Broadway.
Pearl and Novelties.
Apnelbee & Neuman, 100 Grand St.

CARPETS, RUGS, AND OILCLOTHS.
American Oilcloth Co., 264 Canal St.
Union Carpet Co., 221-223 Canal St.

CHINESE & JAPANESE IMPORTERS
Soy Kee & Co., 7 Mott, silk, linen & kimonos.

CIGAR BAND PLATES.
E. Schwab & Co., 256 W. 116th. Tel. 280 M'n'de

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Buchsbahl & Lewis, 212 Wooster St.
Mendel, Goldstein & Ullman, 192½ Greene St.
Babies' Headwear.
Mayer, Max, 508 B'way, Lingerie Wash Hats.
Piches & Co., 507 B'way. Also Ruchings & Ruffs.

CLOTHING—Men's.
Walcoff, Udell & Co., 217 Mercer, n'r Bleecker
Boys' and Young Men's.
Eagan, Sindel & Walter, 297 Mercer St.
Walcoff, Phil. & Co., 632-634 Broadway.
Boys' Wash Suits.
Phoenix Wash Suit Co., 303 Mercer St.
Pants—Knee & Youths'.
I. S. Knee Pants Co., 35 & 37 West 3d St.
Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
Meltzner, C. N., & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Aronson, Mark, 87-9 Fifth Av.
Crown Embroidery Works, 14-18 W. 24th St.
Dresner & Auerbach, 8 East 14th St.
Freedman Bros. Co., B'way and 20th St.
Hollstein, Young & Co., 7 E. 17. Rain & Silk Coats
Levett, Grossman & Co., 18-20-22 W. 20th St.
Markowitz, H., 28-30 W. 20th St.
Moses & Dreyfus, 135 Fifth Av.
Pyle, Sol., A., 31 Union Square.
Rothschild, L., 45 E. 8th St. Silk Coats.
Silver, S. L., & Co., 87-89 5th Av.
Vogel, L. B., 13-15 West 20th St.
Misses', Children's and Infants'.
Rosenheim's, E., Son, 141-5 Wooster St.
Zelenko & Moskowitz, 15 E. 16th, Juniors.
Coats—Silk.
Slater, J. P., & Co., 38 W. 18th St.
Cravenett—Rubberized Silk—Dusters
American Raincoat Co., 48 W. 15th. Ladies
COMPS, SAFETY PINS & NEEDLES.
Pratt & Farmer Co., 473 Broadway.
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Metzger, A. & L., 476, 480, & 482 Broadway.
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Sametz, A. R., & Co., 54-56 W. 3d St.

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Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

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Sudbury, E. B., & Co., 343 Broadway.

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Duke, MacMahon & Co., New Ad'ss, 371 B'way.
Grosner Bros., 530 Broadway.

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Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.
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Schiff, Henry, & Co., 890-892 Broadway.
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Hirsch, H., & Co., 467 Broadway.
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McCurrach & Hill Imp. Co., 561 B'way.

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Levy & Marcus, 729-731 Broadway.

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Lo Mode Skirt Co., 37 East 12th St.
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Hirsch, A., & Sons, 691 B'way. Also Kimonos.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Hornick, M., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; M. Hornick, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hochschild, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gross, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square; Hotel Grand.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; G. O. Willey, millinery; M. A. McBride, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Waldman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. S. Waldman, cloaks and suits; L. I. Waldman, waists; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, silks and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Tregellas, Hertle & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Schott, knit goods, hosiery, underwear, and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. E. Hutchison, furnishing goods and ladies' and infants' wear; W. Roney, manufacturing department; 220 Broadway.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. W. Vincent, upholstery and housefurnishing goods; 111 Fifth Avenue.

Seigel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. Cazad, wrappers, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; F. R. Williams, ladies' gloves; C. Mitchell, dry goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Breslin.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. E. Schleisner, hosiery, furnishing goods, and umbrellas; 214 Church Street.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. R. Marvin, cloaks, suits, waists, and wrappers; Hotel Breslin.

Silvey, John, & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; A. L. Mitcham, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Houston, James A., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. Daly, dress goods; Hotel Breslin.

Fleischer, E., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; S. M. Fleischer, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; Hotel Victoria.

Steiger, A., Company, Holyoke, Mass.; J. Pitosky, coats, suits, and skirts; Hotel Victoria.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Witzlieben, upholstery goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.

Frasier, Robert, Utica, N. Y.; W. H. Milne, carpets; Hotel Navarre.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. F. Manlove, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street; Hotel York.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. D. Levy, laces, notions, and embroideries; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lowengart & Co., Portland, Oregon; O. Rittenberg, millinery and fancy goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Hermitage.

Gable, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; H. M. Flick, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; P. F. Slade, white goods, cloaks, notions, and jewelry; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss K. M. Clanchy, cloaks and suits; Miss C. Hirsch, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Miss Coleman, ladies' wear; Miss K. Burke, laces and handkerchiefs; F. Philip, upholstery goods and furniture; T. Murphy, notions, leather goods, and perfumery; Hotel Normandie.

De Young Company, Toronto, Canada; J. J. Greenberg, hats, shirts, and neckwear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Donaldson, L., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. Rose, laces, veilings, ribbons, gloves, and umbrellas; 2 Walker Street; Princes Georga Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Gutman, cloaks, suits, millinery, and ribbons; Princes George Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. W. Howland, notions, leather goods, and stationary; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Broztell.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; F. E. Mack, linens and white goods; 488 Broadway; Hotel Latham.

Fabian Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. S. Haub, neice goods; Hotel Latham.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Prince George Hotel.

Healy, R., Albany, N. Y.; T. J. Buckley, cloaks and suits; Prince George Hotel.

Stein & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Stein, piece goods; Prince George Hotel.

LONG GLOVES IN STOCK.
WIMELBACHER & RICE, 510 Broadway.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN AMERICA SELLING GOODS AT THE OLD PRICES.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SILK LINGERIE, LONG GLOVES.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
LEON PEARL, 566 BROADWAY

C. B. CLEVELAND A SUICIDE.

New York Architect and Builder Ends His Life In Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—Clarence B. Cleveland, an architect and builder, whose home is in New York City, but who has been in Boston since January, was found dead to-day in his room, having committed suicide, according to the Medical Examiner.

Mr. Cleveland was 45 years old. His wife and child went to New York last Friday, and he had planned to join them. The address of Mrs. Cleveland is given as 1,021 Fifth Avenue.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Happy Hour Club, of which Mrs. C. S. Robinson is President, will hold a bazaar for its recreation fund on April 9 at 230 Second Avenue.

A mass meeting is to be held this evening at Cooper Union under the auspices of the People's Institute to discuss the Public Utilities Bill. Seth Low, William M. Ivins, and Prof. Charles Sprague Smith are to speak.

Penny lunches and recreation centres for school children will be discussed at a conference of local charity workers in the United Charities Building on April 16. Mrs. Annie D. Farnum, who has been associated with the movement in Milwaukee, will talk of furnishing penny lunches to children in the schools.

Bishop Joscelyne of Jamaica, L. I., preached yesterday morning in Trinity Church and appealed for funds to rebuild the Episcopal churches in Kingston destroyed by the earthquake.

Forty of the alumni of Williston Seminary at Hampton, Mass., have organized an alumni club and will hold a smoker on April 26 at the Yale Club. Among the graduates are District Attorney Jerome, Major A. D. Andrew, John C. Coleman, Robert W. De Forest, James R. Sheffield, Gilbert Colgate, and the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR.—Strictly trustworthy young American, (22;) either gasoline or steam; temperate and of neat appearance; wages moderate. Stokes, 525 West 138th St.

CHAUFFEUR on American and foreign cars; Packard last car working on; first-class references from last employer. Johnson, 165 Thorne St., Jersey City.

CHAUFFEURS—Competent, reliable, and honest, can be secured at Employment Dep't, West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th St. and 8th Av.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3 P. M. Giants vs. Newark. Adm. 50c.

BURGLAR KNEW COURT ROPES.

Caught with Loot at Miss C. Tiffany Mitchell's Home, Insists on Rights.

John Dunn, alias George Bolan, according to police description, was held in $2,000 bail by Magistrate Sweetser in Yorkville Court yesterday morning for trial on a charge of burglary. Dunn was arrested early yesterday morning after a struggle by Patrolman Charles L. McGowan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station and Special Officer Richard Stafford just as he was leaving the home of Miss Tiffany Mitchell, 119 East Thirty-fifth Street, with a bag filled with valuable silverware.

At the station the prisoner was recognized as an old offender, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, and who has served several terms for burglary.

"I want an examination," exclaimed Dunn when he was brought up on the bridge in court.

"What for?" asked Magistrate Sweetser. "You were caught with the goods."

"I know my rights," replied Dunn. "I am entitled to an examination."

"That's right, you are," admitted the Magistrate. "But you will only be making a lot of trouble for nothing."

Evidently realizing that he would be held anyway, the prisoner finally said that he would waive examination.

"I see you know the usual court procedure," said the Magistrate.

"I ought to," retorted Dunn; "I've been through it often enough."

Arizona Amalgamated Copper Co.

Incorporated under the Laws of Maine.

CAPITAL STOCK $15,000,000
Total 3,000,000 Shares—Par Value $5.00 Each.

1,650,000 Shares in the Treasury for the purposes of the Company—Par Value $8,250,000.

1,350,000 Shares Issued in acquiring the various properties.

200,000 shares of the Treasury Stock are herewith offered for public subscription at $3.00 per share (Par $5.00).

The next offering of stock will be made simultaneously in New York, London, and the principal Continental cities at not less than $5 per share.

This Stock is Not Assessable.

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CHARLES M. SHANNON, Vice-President.
ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.
FRED. E. RITTMAN, Secretary.

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LEONARD F. REQUA, Ex-President Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company, New York.
FRED. E. RITTMAN, Late Auditor U. S. War Department; former Cashier National Bank of Commerce, Cleveland; ex-Treasurer New York, Penn. & Ohio R. R. Co., Cleveland.

ALEXANDER VIETOH, (Late Superintendent Arizona Copper Co.) Superintendent of Arizona Amalgamated Copper Co.'s Mines at Clifton.
WILLIAM B. DAVIS, M. E., Superintendent of Arizona Amalgamated Copper Co.'s Signal Mines.

The Arizona Amalgamated Copper Co. has been formed to carry out an amalgamation of various important copper properties aggregating approximately 4,000 acres, situated in the heart of the well-known Clifton-Morenci District of Arizona, viz.: The Leszynsky group, Bertrand Copper Co., Stevens Copper Co., The Copper Plate Co., Bonanza Group Copper Mines, Celtic Copper Mines, Keystone & Merritt group, and the Corona group, together with various other smaller holdings of known copper deposits.

The amalgamation further embraces the Signal Cooper Co., a well-developed mine in Yuma County, Arizona. Eminent mining engineers consider this property one of the most promising in all the Southwest.

The properties in the Clifton District comprised in the amalgamation of the present company are interspersed among and inter ocked with the properties of large producing companies, viz.: The Arizona Copper Co., The Detroit Copper Co., (Phelps, Dodge & Co.), The Shannon Copper Co., and others. The properties of the Arizona Amalgamated Copper Co. possess identical geological conditions and, wherever developed, the same underground showings as those of the other mines. In many cases they immediately adjoin, and the developed ore bodies extend into, the properties of our company.

The district is compact, limited in area and well defined by extensive developments. Over 100 distinct veins and dykes have been uncovered in the Clifton section of our property of a varying width from 25 to 300 feet. The four active producing companies of the district give a total of 55,000,000 to 70,000,000 pounds annually of refined copper from an area of less than 3,000 acres, and the estimated developed ore reserves exceed 200,000,000 tons. This district contains the largest developed bodies of copper ore known in the world.

As compared with the production from 3,000 acres, aggregating an annual average of over 60,000,000 pounds of copper, this company acquires an area of approximately 4,000 acres of similarly rich ore deposits.

The properties of this company are at present developed by approximately 20,000 feet of underground workings, the extension of which is being pressed forward. Many of the mines of this company are now producing ores *which may be converted into immediate profits.* The plans of the Company provide for the construction of extensive mills, smelters, ore handling facilities and local railroad connections, intended to be the most complete in the district. The branches of existing railroads now traverse the district, but it is the intention of the company to amplify these railroad facilities through its own construction work. It may be further noted that plans have been completed and the erection of a modern smelter on the Signal Copper Co. property will shortly begin.

With the mines brought to a productive capacity of 1,000 tons of ore per day, averaging only 3 per cent of copper, the following estimate is made of the profits of operation:

With copper at 20c. per pound (the market to-day is 26c.) $12,000
Total cost of mining and treatment (which in this district is definitely established at $4.00 per ton of ore produced, but which we conservatively figure at $6.00 per ton)..... $6,000

Profit per day..... $6,000
Equivalent to an annual profit of $1,980,000
With Copper at 26c Per lb. the Annual Profit
Would Be $2,574,000.

Equivalent to over 17 per cent. annual profit on the total capitalization of the company.

BANKERS:
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.
TRANSFER AGENTS:
THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK CITY.
REGISTRARS:
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

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AUDITORS:
PATTERSON, TEELE & DENNIS, Certified Public Accountants, 30 Broad St., New York.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS:
HENRY G. CATLIN, Lord's Court Building, New York.
POORE, PETTIT & STEUART, 8 Old Jewry, London, Eng.
ALEXANDER M'LANE, El Paso, Texas.

All funds derived from this sale will be devoted to the development of the property and the acquiring of additional producing companies.

A complete prospectus, maps and the reports of the examining engineers will be forwarded upon request.

The Arizona Amalgamated Copper Co.,
27 William Street and 40 Exchange Place, New York.
London Office, 14 Queen Victoria St., E. C.

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Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms
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Henry A. Hartman, Auctioneer.

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Japanese Curios, Porcelains, Oriental Rugs and Carpets, Weber Upright Case Piano, Faville Glass, &c.
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To be sold Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 10, 11.

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Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

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COUNSELS OF MODERATION.

The principle of "accountability to the people" dwelt upon by Gov. HUGHES in his Glens Falls speech may easily be carried too far. All elected officers are accountable to the people, but a Governor of the State of New York is accountable only at the end of his term, when the people may refuse him a re-election if they are displeased at his conduct. During his two years' term of office they cannot very well get at him save by impeachment, and a Governor bent on mischief can do a great deal of it without running much risk of incurring that extreme penalty.

Gov. HUGHES has a very deep sense of his responsibility and accountability to the people, and if his term of office were indefinitely to continue the enactment of the Public Commissions bill in its present form would be productive neither of alarm nor, probably, of injury. But the policy that bill embodies, its principles, and in the main its provisions are expected to be of continuing force. They will apply under the administrations of other Governors, some of whom will not use exclusively for the public interest, but very often more for private interest, the powers conferred by that measure. It seems to us unwise for the supporters of the bill to insist upon its enactment without change.

In two very important respects the Public Commissions bill commits us to ventures in a new field. The bill not only embodies existing law, but it takes over from Federal law and makes a part of our statutes new principle of Government control and vests in the Commissions powers of regulation more complete and far-reaching than have ever been exercised by any public agency over the corporations of the State. And these new and very large powers, it is to be observed, are not exercised by those public servants with whose ways of procedure the people are familiar. The service corporations are not to be regulated and controlled by the Governor, by the Attorney General, by the District Attorneys, or by any other already constituted agency of the people's will. We are to have two Commissions, entirely new bodies, created for this special purpose, and nobody is wise enough to foresee in what manner or to what extent they will make use of their authority to supplant by their own orders the business regulations, the methods, and the policies devised and put into force by the Directors and managers of the service corporations.

So radical a departure from the policies of the past ought, it seems to us, to be entered upon with some soberness of mind. Col. WATTERSON never made a wiser observation than that reported by our Paris correspondent yesterday: "Sensible people ought to see, and do see, that to hurt railway properties is to hurt not only the shareholders, but every man." What is true of railway properties is true of gas companies and electric-lighting companies. If we trusted altogether to the principle of "accountability to the people" we might fearlessly venture into all sorts of experiments in corporation control. We might also make fearful blunders, the consequences of which would inflict greater loss upon the people, all the people, than they would suffer from the uncorrected abuses of corporate privilege.

The Judges of our courts are just as much servants of the people as Governors or Railroad Commissioners. They are as a rule wise and prudent men. Why are the supporters of the Public Commissione bill so strangely afraid of permitting the courte to review the acts of the Commissions? Judicial accountability to the people is oftentimes a valuable, even an indispensable, check upon Executive or legislative unaccountability.

SENATORS AND PRESIDENT.

What do they care about a Senator in Ohio? Apparently little or nothing, though there is raging in that State a hot quarrel, directly involving the choice of a Senator and only indirectly influencing the nomination for the Presidency. Our dispatches show that in this dispute the people are dividing solely with reference to Mr. ROOSEVELT. To Mr. TAFT and to Mr. FORAKER they are indifferent save as the one is taken to represent and the other to oppose the President. This is not because either Mr. TAFT or even Mr. FORAKER is a negligible person in himself. On the contrary, each is an extremely capable man, each has a definite and substantial record, and they are fairly typical of the differing tendencies in the Republican Party.

We have heard a good deal about the peculiar power of the Senate lately. Magazine writers and professors of comparative politics have united to expose to the country the dangerous concentration of influence in that body and the peril of a conspiracy formed there to turn the Government over to the corporations. On the other hand, the Senate has been held up as the last retreat of the doctrine of State rights, from which the beneficent intentions of the Executive may be successfully resisted. The facts do not sustain these views. A strong man in the White House, who is also an astute politician apt at appeals to popular sentiment and cunning in the manipulation of large interests, can at once fill the popular imagination and handle partisan machinery in a manner to make himself the dominating figure in State contests, beside whom State leaders become insignificant. Mr. ROOSEVELT is doing pretty nearly that all over the United States, and particularly in Ohio. It is not altogether a wholesome or agreeable state of things, but it exists, and might as well be recognised.

WHERE THE GOLD GOES.

The scramble for gold is in singular contrast to the supply, which grows at an ever-increasing rate to totals beyond any demand which was imaginable only a few years ago. For example, so excellent an authority as Prof. LAUGHLIN said only about three years ago that the supply of gold was now so large that "no restrictions on legitimate bank discounts can be assigned to a scanty world's supply of gold for reserves." The supply is larger than when this opinion was given, and yet the paucity of gold is nowhere more marked than in the world's capital centre, which is not alone in its famine of primary money as a basis of credit. If the total is adequate, can there be any explanation found in the distribution of gold? Is there any explanation of the failure of gold to get into position to do its work effectively?

Of course it is only the gold in the banks that helps credit. A man's gold watch, a millionaire's gold table service, any bullion made into gold leaf or otherwise consumed in the arts, even a lucky eagle carried in a pocketbook, or less lucky eagles disbursed for necessities, might as well be unmined so far as banking is concerned. Of the total $10,000,000,000 of gold existing, it is usually reckoned that about one-half is used as money, or floating capital if uncoined. Going back ten years, we find these facts regarding bank and Government gold reserves:

	1896.	1906.
France	$378,559,000	$555,500,000
United Kingdom.	275,836,000	188,100,000
Russia	370,560,000	434,700,000
U. S. Nat. Banks and Treasury.	250,939,000	953,800,000
Germany	167,484,000	170,500,000
Total world	1,915,053,000	3,311,700,000

The deficiency from the estimated total gold in monetary use is attributed to unreporting institutions. The salient disclosures in the above table are the moderate gain by most nations, including as might not be expected by Russia, and the actual loss by England. We have already called attention to the fact that English commentators attribute to England's deficiency of banking reserve as well to adverse mercantile exchanges as to specific banking difficulties. The one fact which overshadows all others is the very large gain by the United States, and which has been enhanced since the dates assumed. Within the past ten years half of the world's increase of gold reserves have come to the United States. But even this only partially states the United States draughte upon the world's gold. For the period named the stock of money outside the Treasury and National banks rose from $1,005,125,260 to $2,207,977,986, so great was the demand for hand to hand money.

It was only a few days ago that Representative FOWLER called attention to the fact that the amount of reserve money—gold or its equivalents—in the hands of the people was $1,206,531,184, with about $500,000,000 of banknotes. The reason and the result are equally plain. Gold does not gravitate to the banks because greenbacks and other forms of money serve equally well for reserves, and the law forbids the use of gold as a basis for banknote circulation. Gold accordingly in large degree remains in circulation, or in the Treasury, and to that extent serves no banking purpose. A gold dollar pays a dollar of debt, and no more, but taking into account the relation between the banks of the reserve cities, a dollar of gold in the bank reserves enables the payment of six dollars of debt by check, and might equally well serve the payment of debts in currency where checks are not available. But the law forbids. It not only forces Americans to the extravagant use of gold for currency—it starves the world's bank reserves, compelling them, in combination with our tariff, to pay gold for our goods, and to stop taking goods when they cannot afford to pay gold. Too large a proportion of the world's production of gold in recent years is seen to have been absorbed by the United States, and to have been withheld from banking use here by a currency system which is a grievance to civilization as well as to ourselves. The credit situation is strained, and yet there are billions of credit of the solidest sort visibly and unnecessarily wasted.

THE SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA.

The various States of the United States are invited to remark how they are sized up by the National Executive Board of the Social Democratic Party, which is now laying its plans for 1908. All effort at promoting the cause in the South is abandoned for the present, and the South is to be congratulated. One or two other States are in the hopeless class, and the residence of the Peerless and Perpetual candidate is one of them. Mr. BRYAN should see to this. New York is one of twenty-six States where it is thought worth while to sow seed, and New York also is the home of a candidate who has done his best with as little success as Mr. BRYAN. California is one of the few States where Socialism has come nearest to doing its perfect work, and where it is thought no effort is necessary. For further details we must refer those interested to Mr. VICTOR BERGER, but we cannot refrain from reproducing here Mr. BERGER'S statement of one of the chief reasons for his great hopes:

> All this recent agitation and unrest and the showing up of how corporations run things is making votes for us and swelling our membership.
>
> The people are awakening. They are becoming more liberal and beginning to understand social conditions better. Why, look at President ROOSEVELT. His agitations and exposures are helping us immensely. He is paving the way for Socialism. While he is not of our faith, nevertheless he is helping us. He is convincing the people that we know what we are talking about. Why, he has even stolen some of our ideas.

THE HAGUE PROGRAMME.

It is quite conceivable that certain of the Powers should object to the limitation of armaments, even if the Powers which are their rivals and possible enemies should consent to such a limitation. The very mutual suspicions and jealousies which have raised up and which maintain the enormous and unprecedented armaments of Europe would suffice to suggest to each of the overarmed Powers that any pretense of disarmament made by any of the others was not made in good faith. Probably that consideration will prevent, for a long time to come, any diminution of armaments, whether by "horizontal reduction" or otherwise. And in the improbable event of the adoption of any scheme of proportionate reduction it seems safe to say that every one of the military Powers would add to the burden under which it labors, in order to increase the amount from which the reduction would have to be made.

But, granting that there is not much likelihood that the conference will do or recommend anything to the purpose about the limitation of armaments, there does not seem to be any good reason why any of them should refuse to talk about it. Nevertheless, the reservations which Baron ROSEN has notified to our Government on the part of other Governments, including his own, doubtless indicate a disinclination to talk about disarmament, and to preserve "liberty of action" by abstaining from freedom of speech. While the United States and Spain have intimated a desire to discuss disarmament, Germany, Austria, and Russia have marked their reservation of their right to abstain from the discussion of any subject not included in the original Russian programme.

It is true that this programme deals with some subjects of high international importance. The most important of them, perhaps, is the "framing of a convention relating to the laws and customs of maritime warfare" and including the respective rights of neutrals and belligerents. This is a subject which has never been brought to a real adjudication. Internationally, the decisions of the International Conference of Paris in 1856 are practically in force to-day. And the Russo-Japanese war has shown how greatly those decisions are in need of explanation as well as of amplification. The subject is really of the first magnitude, and would of itself be worth a conference of the nations. Any satisfactory conclusion upon it which should really safeguard the rights of neutrals as against belligerents would be a distinct victory for civilization. But it seems very unlikely that either of the two subjects which our own Government has signified a desire to discuss, the limitation of armaments and the limitation in the use of public force to collect ordinary public debts accruing from contracts, will be added to the programme for the conference.

INSPECTORS AND "JOBS."

Some time ago, when a Superintendent of Highways was indicted in Brooklyn for selling appointments as Corporation Inspectors, it was found that there were something like 1:2 of these appointments in force. This is more than five times as many as there were three years previously. Clearly they furnished a pretty good commodity for the market and their sale may easily have been a source of much profit.

On the other hand, they offered a really tempting purchase whether money was paid for them or they were taken as compensation for "political" services. Let us glance at the work involved and the opportunities for graft presented. These Inspectors are supposed to inspect all openings in the streets of the city made by corporations for laying wires or pipes or for building vaults, &c. They are paid nominally $4 a day by the corporation whose work is inspected, and their certificate is necessary to secure release from obligation by the corporation. The Inspectors are not carried on the roll of city employés, are not paid by the city, are not themselves inspected or their work in any official way controlled. Of course it is not impossible under these conditions that Inspectors may be honest and competent, but equally it is extremely difficult to detect and punish dishonesty or incompetency, while the chances for blackmail on the one hand or for shirking work on the other are numerous and constant. When we remember that a good part of the difficulty of cleaning the streets and therefore a good part of the disease-breeding conditions existing in our streets are due to openings in the pavement and to the bad way in which they are reclosed, we can see how much mischief corrupt or lazy or unfit Inspectors can and do bring about. For every tainted dollar paid to the politicians through these appointments, the people of the city directly or indirectly suffer hundreds and thousands of dollars' worth of damage.

The Grand Jury that indicted the Brooklyn Superintendent of Highways recommended that all Inspectors charged with this kind of duty should be appointed under the civil service rules, so that the city could secure capable men and they could be held to decent accountability. A bill to that effect is before the Senate committee, with fair prospects for passage. A final hearing on it will be held on next Tuesday. We really cannot see how any one can reasonably oppose it. The present system is a rank nuisance, costly and disgraceful to the people of the city and of no good to any one but corrupt officials and corporations ready to profit by their corruption. The bill is Senate Bill 665, commonly known as the Fuller bill, as Senator FULLER is sponsor for it in its present form, though it was originally proposed by Senator SAXE and Assemblyman STANLEY. It ought to pass.

A DIFFERENCE ABOUT DIFFERENTIALS.

"Thorough" is President ROOSEVELT'S maxim. He stands pat even upon his errors. For example, in his latest statement that his railway policy is unchangeable, he repeats what he said in 1905, thus: "In two recent cases affecting great corporations the complaints have been made to me that they [the rates] are too low as regards certain big shippers; the complaint in both of these cases is about the differential, the difference of treatment of two sets of users of the railroads, the difference in favor of one set of shippers as against another set of shippers." The labored effort to tell the inexpert exactly what differentials are is apparent.

Now discriminatory rates between rival shippers are as different from differentials between ports as rates are different from rebates. Yet in both cases Mr. ROOSEVELT not only uses the words inexactly—which is a slight matter—but proposes legislation on the theory that regulating rates will amend rebating evils, and that what will cure discriminatory rates—which all condemn—will also cure differentials, which are so far from being generally condemned that the differentials which our Chamber of Commerce has criticised as injurious to New York were established upon an award of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

It would facilitate understanding if Mr. ROOSEVELT would be at pains to set forth his opinions with greater precision. If he persists in using a language of his own, misunderstandings and cross-purposes are inevitable.

The prevailing craze for mauling the corporations, continually fed and added to by the ceaseless uproar at Washington, is well exemplified in the bills pending in certain State Legislatures to limit the salaries of the officers of life insurance companies permitted to do business in those States. Ex-President CLEVELAND, as counsel for the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, has prepared a brief pointing out that these bills are uncalled for and devoid of all reason, that they have no relation to questions of solvency or prudent management, and that in addition to being senseless they are probably unconstitutional, for the reason that they infringe the liberties of the citizen. Such measures are the natural expression of the Populistic spirit that has overrun the country, and in his brief Mr. CLEVELAND enters a very timely remonstrance.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Oculists and Opticians.

Some recent remarks in this column on the way in which, and the persons by whom, the eyes of the public school children should be examined and tested if those who need and cannot buy glasses at their own expense are to be supplied at the expense of the city, seem to have excited rather fierce disapproval among those extremely useful artisans and tradesmen, the opticians.

To be quite frank, we expected the disapproval and were prepared to endure it, for the opticians, admirable and useful as are the skill and knowledge exercised by many of them, to the incalculable benefit of humanity, are not content to remain in their own domain, but constantly show an inclination to edge their way into that of the medical specialist who is known as an oculist. That is a tendency which should be repressed—and will be, so far as we and others of like mind can do it, whether it appears at Albany, in the guise of a lobby fighting for an improper extension or against a proper restriction of their legal activities, or whether it shows up as a claim that they are as competent to examine the eyes of school children as they are to make the glasses prescribed by a qualified oculist.

We would not undertake, of course, to disprove the assertion made in a letter we printed the other day that some opticians are more successful than some oculists in fitting glasses to eyes. We are, indeed, well aware of that fact, for there are incompetent oculists, just as there are incompetent doctors and surgeons, but the fact remains that the optician, as such, has not even begun to prepare himself for the examination of eyes that should precede every prescription of glasses, exactly as there remains the fact that the oculist, if worthy of the name, and not the victim, as not a few of them are, of a blind prejudice which prevents him from seeing the value of new ideas, has, "by definition," so prepared himself for the exercise of a highly important social function.

If an optician chooses also to acquire the wholly different training and education of an oculist, that is his privilege, but, almost of necessity, if he does so he will abandon the hope of superiority in either line and will condemn himself to mediocrity in both—which is highly unwise.

Mr. Carnegie and His Guest.

Notable even in such an assemblage of notabilities as that at the house of Mr. CARNEGIE Friday evening was the stalwart figure of WILLIAM E. WEIHE, the man who led, and to success, the great Homestead strike of 1892. That was one of the most famous of "labor troubles," not only because of the bloodshed that marked its progress, but because of the particularly intense bitterness of determination manifested by both sides. Mention of it is still frequent whenever the relations of labor and capital are under discussion, and not yet are the references by any means all of the forgive-and-forget sort, and yet Mr. WEIHE was singled out for special honor and attention, not only by his host, but by the other guests, many of whom have not yet devoted quite all their time to getting rid of their fortunes.

Nothing could be further from our purpose than to demand astonishment that a representative of organized workers should meet as on a level the representatives of actively employed wealth and of the learned professions; that is an old story now, and no longer astonishes anybody. The remarkable—and highly promising—thing is that Mr. CARNEGIE and Mr. WEIHE were the two who could meet in this way, their old overt antagonisms all abandoned, and each, in a new comprehension of acts and purposes, praising his former foe. Of course labor and capital are not yet at peace, and the significance of this particular meeting could easily be exaggerated, but the new comprehension is on the way, in some instances has arrived. It is only when labor in its less intelligent forms tries conclusions with exponents of capital who are equally behind the times that nowadays they settle their differences of opinion by brute force, as at Homestead.

The better way was brilliantly illustrated only last week on the Western railways, where, by the utilization of a law long held to be too vague and idealistic for practical application, conditions that formerly would have been almost sure to flame into something much like civil war, with enormous losses of property certain and some loss of life probable, were argued to a conclusion apparently satisfactory to both employers and employed. Indeed, war of any kind is becoming so distinctly old-fashioned! Not many of us believe, or even hope, that the era of universal peace will begin next year or the year after, and the impression that most people will stand a good deal of careful watching is still too widely prevalent to permit of really serious talk about the general disarmament of either nations or individuals, but so-called "natural enemies" can and do now get together like reasoning, if not like loving, beings. So, though the optimist has not yet come into his own, the meliorist has no cause for complaint.

Literature and Heredity

So sure are we that many—most—of our readers must have shared our own enthusiastic approval of the little essays recently contributed to our SATURDAY REVIEW by Miss HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE that with equal confidence of not offending we set down here the opinion that these articles are, if not literary criticism of the very highest quality, something else so particularly charming that there can be no regret because of what they lack. "Reviews," as that word is commonly understood, they have not always been, or often, but Miss HAWTHORNE can so easily be pardoned for sometimes giving us her own thoughts and fancies about an author's subject or story instead of telling us what he has had to say about it!

There are, according to report, people who deny humor to women. They should read Miss HAWTHORNE. Others question the possibility that women can reason. They should read Miss HAWTHORNE, for she can be logical without being dull. Also, she seems to know a good deal about a good many things—a merely incidental merit, of course, but not therefore one to be entirely ignored. We suspect, from her last effort, that there are few subjects which Miss HAWTHORNE would not have the courage to discuss if necessity presented itself, or even if opportunity arose. This is a somewhat alarming trait, but there is joy in the thrill of terror—when one knows that nobody is going to be hurt. And nobody is.

It may safely be assumed that heredity has something to do with this young women's—talent. (Not being particularly courageous ourselves, we will not use a word of the same length but much larger size.) Just what heredity has to do with it, however, it would be hard to tell; for in the granddaughter's writing there is no recognizable trace of the grandfather's style, of his turn of mind, of his way of looking at life. Miss HAWTHORNE does not dream, beautifully or otherwise. She is particularly wide-awake and of her age; not tender, even a little cruel, perhaps, but most judicious in eclecting victims upon whom to inflict pain.

"Worrying About Transportation."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the above heading you comment upon the inadequacy of transportation in New York and the excellent work performed by the Dry Goods Association in making a protest against the evils connected therewith. The report of the association's committee deals fully with the subject, but its suggestions are somewhat academic. It seems to me that no good can be done by the putting together of heads, except in the way of wooden pavements. For the purpose of improving its transportation, New York will have to take a leaf from the books of European cities. We can be eclectic in our practical life as well as in literature and in art. Let us have in New York a cheap and effective cab service. London has just inaugurated a motor cab service, which does the business at 16 cents a mile. Much traffic could be diverted from Broadway by the introduction of numerous omnibus routes on avenues running parallel with the Great White Way, and in the Summer time there is no earthly reason why small and speedy little river steamers should not sail from the Battery to say 129th Street, and even higher up the Hudson. New York is the only big city in the world which does not utilize its river facilities for passenger traffic except in the way of pleasure. Get cabs, omnibuses, and river steamers and the eternal "kicker" on the "L" in the "hole" will lie down in peace with the owners of railroad franchises. GOTHAMITE.

New York, April 5, 1907.

METHODIST PARSONS CHOSEN

Ordained at the Newark Conference Held in Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 7.—A discussion of the difference between the Christian faith and fanaticism opened the morning session of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church here this morning. A dozen or more clergymen spoke upon the subject, including Bishop Daniel Ayers Goodsell, who is presiding over the conference. He quoted the late Rev. W. Robertson of England, who said the difference between faith and fanaticism is that in fanaticism the idea possesses the man, while with faith, the man possesses the idea. "A fanatic," said the Bishop, "is characterized by the spirit of criticism, of sourness, of acidity," and he told of several periods of fanaticism, including the Millerites, the "come-outs," and the "holy rollers." But these movements subsided, and the Church abided, and if there is anything in these beliefs God will adjust them to His general plan of salvation," he said.

The conference then went into executive session. After the doors were again opened to the public the second-year probationers were called before the conference. On the motion of the respective Presiding Elders from whose districts the men came they were admitted by the conference and will be ordained to-morrow.

WHAT "ANGLO-SAXON" MEANS.

Mr. Allen Says it Refers to Our Tongue and Defends its Use for Catholics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 3 entitled "Anglo-Saxon Catholics." The cavilling at the term "Anglo-Saxon" in this instance indicates a decided bias and narrowness which in these enlightened times is regrettable to see.

"Iveragh," whoever he may be, must know full well that the term "Anglo-Saxon" is rarely used specifically on this side of the Atlantic, it being ordinarily employed to define the difference between a people who speak the Anglo-Saxon tongue and those of other tongues.

We Americans speak the English language and are frequently alluded to, here and everywhere, in the broader sense as Anglo-Saxons. Under these circumstances I fail to see the "reductio ad absurdum" of this "hyphenated" appellation.

F. W. ALLEN.

New York, April 5, 1907.

Germs in Hudson River Ice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that so eminent a patriot as Mr. Surrogate Van Derzee of Albany has pronounced himself on the subject of pure ice before so impartial a body as the Hudson River Ice Association, pray permit me to quote from your report of his astonishing speech these words: "I never read of a single case of sickness caused by the existence of disease germs in ice gathered from any stream * * * in this State!"

This is meant to be reassuring; it proves that Mr. Van Derzee's devotion to the duties of his high office prevent him from reading about germs which we drink with our ice in New York.

At Catskill is a chronic condition of typhoid fever owing to water pollution, yet we are using ice from that neighborhood in our drinking water.

Not many years ago the Hudson River Captains of sailing craft filled their casks with fresh water for drinking purposes anywhere on the river above Poughkeepsie.

To-day the most reckless bargee would hesitate to drink this water at any point.

Would Surrogate Van Derzee recommend us to cool our drinking water with ice taken from a river which is but a glorified sewer?

We don't ask Mr. Van Derzee to read up on bacteriology; we love him too much for that.

But be practical, dear Surrogate. Come and drink of our Hudson sewer and then say that it's fit for ice! POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden-on-Hudson, April 5, 1907.

Better Transit Facilities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A communication signed "Subway" has recently appeared in your paper concerning additional stairways to the elevated stations at Houston, Ninth, and Eighteenth Streets on the Third Avenue line, and being interested in this matter I thought I would answer the writer to explain what the Citizens' Civic Club had done toward securing this much necessary relief and how difficult it is for the public to secure an improvement at times.

The hostile attitude of the property owners in these vicinities has retarded everything that might be done to relieve the congestion at these points, and it is through the constant "dogging" of he Citizens' Civic Club that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has finally been forced to condemn the properties at these points. This was the only way in which relief could be had in a lawful way, and it is our hope that with the vigilance of the Utilities Committee of the Citizens' Civic Club soon to be able to have adequate transit facilities at congested stations, especially these in question.

It is a remarkable fact that the owners of the properties at Houston Street and Third Avenue are a well-known wealthy American family, namely, the Astor Estate, and that they have steadfastly refused to give permission to the Interborough for these stairways. If the person signing "Subway" desiree to co-operate with the Citizens' Civic Club in this matter we would be pleased to hear from him. Our address is 8 West 125th Street. I. IRVING FATE.

New York, March 25, 1907.

Voting Women of Australia.

From The London Chronicle.

The female suffragists may be interested to learn that the precise number of their enfranchised sisters in the Australian Commonwealth is 995,375. The males are not very much to the good—1,114,189. The figures are taken from a return just presented to the Commonwealth Parliament in reference to the general election of last December. Victoria is the only one of the six States in which the ladies have a majority. They beat the males by 282 on an aggregate voting register of 672,054. Out of the two millions entitled to vote last December only 1,059,186 took the trouble to exercise the franchise.

NEW YORK'S NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

(With apologies to Mr. Kipling.)

When New York's greatest picture is painted
and the tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest judges have faded,
and the youngest kickers have died,
There'll be rest, and faith, 'twill be needed,
for now it can never be,
And the Master of all Good Workmen
will ask: "What's the N. A. D.?"

And those that were good shall be happy;
they shall sit in a golden chair;
They shall splash at a ten-league canvas
with brushes of comet's hair;
They shall find real judges to judge them;
they shall answer their conecience' call;
They shall paint as it pleases their fancy,
and their pictures shall hang on the wall.

For only the Master shall praise them,
and only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for the hanging,
but he'll get there just the same;
They shall work for the joy of working,
and each in his separate star
Shall turn out his own kind of picture
and not give the others a jar.

W. J. LAMPTON.

TIME OF DISTRESS COMING, SAYS SCHIFF

He Warns the Charitable of the Approaching End of Our Prosperity.

PERIL IN FOREIGN INFLUX

Louis Stern, Answering, Says He Has No Fears—Jewish Charity Dedication.

At the dedicatory exercises of the new home of the Sisterhood of the Temple Beth-El at 329 East Sixty-second Street yesterday, Jacob H. Schiff predicted an era of great suffering among the poor in the congested districts, which is to come when the wave of prosperity recedes. He lamented the fact that the projected Federation of Contributors to Jewish Communal Institutions in New York City has not yet been perfected to fight coming distress. Mr. Schiff's remarks were answered by Louis Stern, President of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, who said he saw no trouble ahead that could not be satisfactorily met.

"What is to become of the enormous population that is coming to our shores from everywhere?" asked Mr. Schiff. "What is to be its fate when this wave of prosperity begins to recede? Are we not inviting suffering, and how are we going to relieve it? The charitable institutions should stand together. Those who have opposed the federation of charities have for the moment gained the day. I do not doubt the charity of these persons. But I for one believe that the federation is the only institution that can combat the era of suffering that is upon us.

A Grave Problem Ahead, Says Schiff.

"I am not a pessimist. Nor am I an alarmist. But I want to say, we have a grave undertaking on our hands. The time is coming when we will have to support charities in a much larger way than we are doing now. What are we doing in the way of relieving the sufferings of mankind that entitles us to sit in our palatial mansions? Are we going out to relieve the suffering around us? These are the questions we should ask ourselves at this time."

The plan of the federation to which Mr. Schiff referred was that it should act as a "clearing house" for all donations and distribute the money where most needed. When the proposition was referred to the committee appointed to control the fund the Directors of most of the large Jewish charitable institutions sanctioned it and accepted an invitation to become members of the federation. Three institutions, however, did not take this attitude toward the proposition. They were the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mount Sinai Hospital, and the Hebrew Home for the Aged. Their Directors declared that they believed that more good could be accomplished through individual effort than through a "clearing house," which to a certain extent, they argued, would deprive the individual of interest in his gift. A conference committee, with Justice Greenbaum as its Chairman, was appointed to confer with the Directors who opposed the federation. These conferences are now being held.

Louis Stern Has no Fears.

"The older institutions of the city studied this proposition," said Mr. Stern, who followed Mr. Schiff. "The majority concluded that it would be unwise to collect the funds according to the plan proposed. I question whether this very building would be in existence were it not for the individual effort of the men and women of Beth-El. When you take away that incentive, what remains? If we were to adopt the scheme proposed, I am sure we would be put back ten or fifteen years in our work. It having been demonstrated here what can be accomplished by individual effort, with all due respect for my friend Mr. Schiff, I have no fears for the future."

Joseph L. Buttenwieser of the Hebrew Technical School for Boys also discussed the question. All this was merely incidental to the dedication. The exercises were opened by Mrs. Lazarus Kohns, President of the Sisterhood. Mrs. Kohns told how the work of the association was started in 1890 in a private house on Second Avenue.

$10,000 Subscribed on the Spot.

Mrs. Kohns then told of the efforts made by the sisterhood to get a house, where the work could be conducted more efficiently. This was a big undertaking, so the sisterhood appealed to the congregation of Temple Beth-El for aid. Contributions included $2,000 in memory of Lazarus Straus, $1,500 from Temple Beth-El, and $1,000 each from Jacob H. Schiff and Adolph Lewisohn. The building cost $65,000. It was found necessary to mortgage the home for $25,000. When the guests left the synagogue yesterday in which the exercises were held they were asked to register. Here are some of the entries: "The children of Lazarus and Laura Straus, $5,000"; "In memory of Leopold Erlanger and his wife, Regina Erlanger, $1,000." Soon $10,000 was subscribed. It was learned that $10,000 more has been pledged. These funds will be devoted principally to raising the mortgage.

In addition to the addresses mentioned, the exercises included a short speech by Solomon Sulzberger, President of the temple. Mr. Sulzberger complimented the sisterhood on the work it had done, and then presented to it the Sefa Torah (five books of Moses) for its synagogue. The members of the sisterhood presented a loving cup to Mrs. Kohns. Mrs. Ferdinand Sulzberger, the First Vice President, made the presentation speech. The Rev. Samuel Schulman, D. D., rabbi of Temple Beth-El, made the dedication address.

The building is a three-story structure. Its chief feature is a synagogue, where the poor of the neighborhood will have an opportunity to worship. There are numerous classrooms, where the kindergarten and other educational work of the sisterhood will be carried on. There are also several large rooms, where societies connected with the sisterhood will hold their meetings.

LEAVES 34-YEAR PASTORATE.

The Rev. Dr. Erdman Resigns Morristown Charge—Made Pastor Emeritus.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 7.—After thirty-four years of service as the pastor of the South Street Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Albert Erdman closed his work here to-day. Dr. Erdman resigned some months ago. He believed that he was too far along in years to give the church, which is a large one, the attention it should receive, and stepped out in favor of a younger man.

The church, while feeling deeply his resignation, respected his wishes in the matter, and has made him Pastor Emeritus. At the communion service this morning, Dr. Erdman alluded briefly to the parting and told the congregation it had the heart-felt gratitude if himself and his family, for its loyalty and affection.

Dr. Erdman took up the pastorate of the church in March, 1869, and since his incumbency the beautiful edifice now occupied by the congregation was erected.

MODJESKA TALKS OF STAGE CHANGES

Thinks Nazimova a Wonderful Artist to be Classed with Duse.

NEW YORK THE CHANGEFUL

Never Stands Still, She Says, and Changes Are for the Better—She Won't Act Again.

Mme. Modjeska, who for so long was famous on the American stage, left town for Chicago yesterday, after a visit of about two weeks here. In Chicago she will visit her son, Ralph Modjeski—the final letter of his name in Polish changes from "a" to "i" with the sex of the individual. Then she will go still further West.

In her visit here Mme. Modjeska made many trips to the theatre with her husband, Charles Bozenta, and with such old friends as William Archer, the English dramatic critic. She has been especially interested in the work of Alla Nazimova, the Russian actress now appearing at the Bijou, for in spite of a certain difference in race she naturally feels a certain kinship for another Slavonic actress rising to prominence on the stage here.

In her rooms at the Hotel Astor yesterday Mme. Modjeska offered some comments on current theatrical events. Though 63 years old, she is no less spirited than of yore. She has the charm of a brilliant woman and her opinions are those of one long expert in her profession.

"One of the most refreshing things about America is the way it is always changing so much," said Mme. Modjeska, speaking with that slight foreign accent which has become almost part of her personality. "In New York I see that the musical and theatrical taste is changing all the time, and it is refreshing, whether it is for better or worse. The taste for music has changed so much and improved so much. When my husband and I first came to this country twenty-five years ago all the music one heard anywhere was such pieces as 'The Maiden's Prayer' and 'The Battle of Prague.' That was what the young girls played and what you heard, even at the concerts. Now it is so different. Even when the young girls play the piano very badly, most of them play, or try to play, good music; and the operas and concerts are wonderful.

Cosmopolitan New York.

"It is the same way with plays. I notice it more every time I visit New York. New York is all the time growing more cosmopolitan. When I first came to this country I played Ibsen's 'A Doll's House,' as I had done in Poland. But I only played it once, and never in New York City, because the people didn't like it. They didn't like the idea of a woman leaving her husband. I had almost the same experience when I played 'Magda'—the first Sudermann performance ever given in America. Though the critics were very kind in what they had to say about my work, they didn't like that kind of a play.

"The New York public is now certainly more appreciative of foreign plays. When my husband translated 'Magda' he put Sudermann's name on the programme, but most of the foriegn plays used to be adaptations, such as Augustin Daly made. In the old days they used to have to give the characters English names or the audience didn't like it. Now, the works of the foreign dramatists are presented as they have really been written."

Menus the Good-bye, She Said.

When Mme. Modjeska was asked if she expected to continue playing and more particularly if she expected to be seen again in New York she answered in the negative. She spoke very positively—and sadly.

"I have been so long on the stage that I think it is time for me to stop," she said. "I said good-bye to New York two years ago at my testimonial, and I hope to appear no more."

When her husband remarked that several managers were desirous of having her appear next year, Mme. Modjeska shook her head and repeated that she hoped she would not again be obliged to appear on the stage. She added that, if she did appear again, it would be only for a few performances and far from New York.

"I have left the stage," she continued, "and now I am writing my memoirs. I don't see how any one can write of his or her career while still before the public. I first tried to write in English, but I found that difficult. Of course, I can say what I want to say, but somehow the ideas seem to slip away from me. It is easier for me to write in Polish, and even after so many years it would be much simpler for me to play in Polish. I have finally decided to write my memoirs in my native language and have them translated. A large part of the work is already done.

Won't Let Her Back to Poland.

"I should love to go back to Poland again, but the Government has always refused me permission since the time when I made a certain speech at the World's Fair in 1893. Only last year, when we asked to be allowed to enter the country the authorities replied: 'Wait. Not yet.'

"When we first left Poland it was because we were practically driven out by the Government; and so it has always been.

"I could go to Europe and appear in the Polish theatres; but the only two large ones outside of Poland are in Austria, and they would not bring me money enough to pay for the venture. The rival Governments have divided Poland into three parts, like a cake, but the only part really worth playing in is Russian Poland, where I can no longer go."

Admires Ethel Barrymore.

Mme. Modjeska had much to say of the actresses now appearing in New York. She spoke in the kindest terms of Annie Russell, who is an old friend, and Ethel Barrymore, who is the god-child of her husband, Count Bozenta.

"I hope Ethel will soon have a chance to play the parts she really wants to play, like Rosalind and Viola," she said. "I think she will probably be seen in a Shakespearean rôle next season. Yesterday, when I saw her in 'His Excellency the Governor,' with her beautiful face and her beautiful arms raised above her head, she looked the picture of Miranda—so like a fairy creature. To play Shakespeare is so different from playing anything else. You never get tired of the lines, as you get tired of almost any other play after doing it thirty or forty times."

Mme. Modjeska recalled the time when Forbes Robertson, a young man of 28, was her leading man in London and played such rôles as Armand and Romeo.

"He was most handsome," she said. "He was a very romantic actor in those days, and I always think of him as a romantic actor even now. I have always wanted to see him play 'Hamlet.'"

But Nazimova Has Genius.

She spoke with especial interest of her own countrywoman, Bertha Kalich, whom she has seen here in "Monna Vanna" and "The Kreutzer Sonata." Then she spoke of Alla Nazimova, the subject of all subjects in which she is apparently the most interested.

"Mme. Nazimova is a Russian and I am a Pole," she said, "and of course that is not quite the same thing. But there is great sympathy between the Russians and the Poles, for they both have the Slavonic nature, and it is only the Government which separates us.

"I consider Mme. Nazimova a most wonderful artist, and I am especially struck by the difference in two such characterizations as her 'Hedda Gabler' and 'Nora.' I do not consider her as an American actress, but as a great foreign actress playing in English. I do not compare her with the American actresses, but I do seriously think she belongs in the class with Bernhardt and Duse. She is one of those wonderful actresses able to keep down their own personality and play a character as the author has conceived it."

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ST. LOUIS GIRL MISSING.

Miss Irene Campbell Left Home a Fortnight Ago to Visit Her Aunt.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The mysterious disappearance of Irene Campbell, 16 years old, daughter of Mrs. Jane B. Campbell of 4,107 Laclede Avenue, and niece of Chief of Detectives James H. Smith, has puzzled the police of two cities for a week. She will soon come into an inheritance through her maternal grandmother.

The girl left the home of her mother on the afternoon of Friday, March 29. Mrs. Campbell believes she is with her father in New York City. Mrs. Campbell procured a divorce from Dr. Jesse A. Campbell in the St. Louis Circuit Court thirteen years ago. The custody of Irene, then 3 years old, their only child, was awarded to her. No mention of her father was ever made to Irene by her mother. Despite this reticence, she has learned since her daughter's disappearance that Irene had corresponded with her father.

"I cannot imagine what induced her to leave me. On the afternoon she went away she asked me if I would mind if she went to my sister's for dinner. I told her I would not. She said good-bye, and that was the last word I heard from her."

Mrs. Campbell believes her daughter has been taken away or induced to leave by her father, or that she has joined some musical organization. She is an accomplished musician and is understood to have been answering "want ads."

TORPEDOES UNDER THE CAR.

Broke Windows and Cut Passengers—Somebody to be Spanked.

The explosion under a Hamburg Avenue trolley car at Suydam Street, Williamsburg, on Saturday night, which broke all the windows, cutting several passengers, and to excited bystanders seemed to lift the car off the tracks, was caused, the police of the Hamburg Avenue Station discovered yesterday, by one or more railroad torpedoes put on the tracks. Capt. O'Brien and Detectives Meyers and Grossman came to the conclusion that boys were the culprits, and that they were evidently not aware of the damage that could be done by the explosives they used.

"I have men on the watch," said Capt. O'Brien last night. "We want to know what boys have the explosives. There have been a number of such explosions around here, though not with the disastrous result of that of Saturday night.

"If we catch any small boy acting suspiciously or having torpedoes in his possession we will—well, we'll spank him anyway."

ENGAGED ON SHIPBOARD.

Miss Hall and Mr. Robbins Fell in Love on the Bluecher.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jane Hall, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Hall of this city, to Reginald Robbins of Boston. Mr. Robbins is the son of the manager of the Waltham Watch Works. Miss Hall and he were on board the Hamburg-American steamship Bluecher, which has just returned from a thirty days' trip to Panama and the West Indies. Speaker Cannnn and the Congressional party were on bonrd and heartily congratulated the pair when the engagement was made known.

Miss Ida Reid to Wed Actor John Blair

John Blair, the English actor, who appeared earlier in the season with Lena Ashwell in "The Shulamite," and is now with Alla Nazimova at the Bijou Theatre, is soon to be married to Miss Ida Chester Reid. Miss Reid is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. Bertrand Reid of New York and Peekskill, and is well known in society. She has recently been living with Virginia Potter, daughter of Bishop Potter, at 114 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Wisconsin Society to Honor Spooner.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the annual dinner of the Wisconsin Society of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria next Wednesday evening, at which Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin will be the guest of honor. Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, sent word that he would attend and speak. The list of speakers includes Senator Knox, Speaker Joseph W. Cannon, and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw.

Euchre to Aid Crippled Children.

There will be a progressive euchre party for the benefit of the Crippled Children's Home at the Hotel Latham, 4, 6, and 8 East Twenty-eighth Street, on Thursday afternoon.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Arrivals from Europe on the Atlantic Liners.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the American liner New York were:

Thomas F. Harper, George K. Butler, the Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Murray, Frank S. Porter, the Hon. Capt. B. Tamblyn, Arbindo Casta, and Dr. Ira A. Tripp.

The Umbria of the Cunard Line from Liverpool, had among her passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Babbitt, J. W. Blackham, A. N. Caballaro, S. M. Davidson, Alfred Hasselman, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fast, Mrs. Cyril Raikes, Judge Duncan of Texas, G. Smith, James Whitaker, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Winearls.

Incoming voyagers on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, from London, were:

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the author, Francis M. Butler, Gen. Byrne, W. S. Conant, Harold Godwin and Dr. Harold Godwin, and Dr. Milton J. Parke.

POOLROOM SYNDICATE HUNT.

Four Arrests of Principals Likely This Week—After "Sen. G." Too.

The John Doe proceedings in the case of the downtown poolroom syndicate will be continued before Magistrate Barlow this morning. Several well-known men are likely to appear on subpoenas during the session this week. Four warrants for men mentioned in yesterday's TIMES are likely to be the result of these sessions.

The interesting feature of the case is likely to develop later in the week, when District Attorney Jerome will have finished with the Thaw trial. His efforts will be directed toward proving the connection of "Sen. G.," otherwise known as "T. Grady," "C. R.," and "M. J. R." with the syndicate. In the evidence against "Sen. G." the little telephone conversation which a man of the name of "Grady" in Albany had with County Detective Liebner will play an important part.

MISS ABOTT DENIES DODGING SUMMONS

Her Counsel, However, Tells Conried Lawyers They Have No Right to Sue.

HER ACTION BEGUN FIRST

Singer Asks $50,000 Damages for Breach of Contract—Ill in Her Apartments Here and Won't Sing.

In spite of the fact that Bessie Abott, through her counsel, Clifford W. Hartridge, served Heinrich Conried with a summons on March 25 and began a suit for damages on April 1, Mr. Conried, through his lawyers, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and Frederick W. Sperling, has attempted to begin another suit against the soprano. After making many attempts to serve Miss Abott with a summons, this letter was finally sent to her in care of her attorney.

April 6, 1907.

Miss Bessie Abott:

Dear Madam: Repeated attempts have been made to serve a summons on you in a case to be brought by the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company against you, without avail. As you are evidently trying to avoid this service, this is to notify you that a process server will call on Monday, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at your place of residence, for the purpose of serving the said summons. If you fail or refuse to permit the service to be made then, we shall apply to the court for an order permitting substituted service of the summons. Very truly yours,

A. J. DITTENHOEFER,
FREDERICK W. SPERLING.

In reply Mr. Hartridge sent the following:

April 6, 1907.

Dear Judge Dittenhoefer: I received your New York City:

Dear Judge Dittenhoefer: I received your letter of April 6, inclosing a copy of a letter which you write that you have mailed to Miss Bessie Abott, and which, in substance, states that Miss Abott is trying to avoid service of some papers in an action between her and the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company.

It is absurd to say that Miss Abott is avoiding any service. On the contrary, Miss Abott has begun an action against the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, and Mr. Frederick W. Sperling, who signed the letter you sent Miss Abott, is the attorney who has appeared for that corporation, and who, therefore, could well inform you of that fact.

Miss Abott has recently been annoyed by people sending word to her that they came from my office, when she knew, and the persons who sent them knew that this was absolutely false.

This whole treatment of Miss Abott, however, is on a par with the character of those who have been annoying her. So far, on my advice, she has refrained from making any comments on her treatment, but I give you notice that she will not tolerate further any such methods.

Yours very truly,
CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE.

"It is manifestly impossible," said Mr. Hartridge yesterday, "for Mr. Conried to start a suit now. He was summoned on March 25, and as nothing resulted from that, I started a suit for damages, asking for $50,000, on April 2. After this Mr. Sperling filed a notice of appearance. It is absurd for them to talk of starting a suit now, and they are only doing it to frighten my client. If they take any further step in this direction, I shall take some decided action myself."

In her bill of complaint, filed in the New York Supreme Court, Miss Abott contends that she signed a contract with Mr. Conried in December, 1905, whereby she consented to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House at a low figure for a period of five years, in consideration for which Mr. Conried was to advertise her as a prima donna and give her a chance to appear many times in the course of the season.

She was to sing, according to the bill of complaint in her suit, whenever the operas were presented, Martha in "Martha," Mimi in "La Bohème," Gilda in "Rigoletto," Lucia in "Lucia," Violetta in "Traviata," Ardina in "L'Elisir d'Amore," Susanna in "The Marriage of Figaro," the Queen in "The Huguenots," Marguerite in "Faust," and Juliette in "Romeo et Juliette."

She started to fulfill her contract in February, 1906, and instead of the twenty-five performances which it is alleged Mr. Conried had promised her for that season, she appeared only thirteen times, and many of these occasions were on Saturday nights. Mr. Conried, however, the bill says, explained that she had come so late in the season that he found it difficult to make better arrangements, and made promises for the following year.

In the season which has just closed Miss Abott has appeared only seven times, according to her complaint, at four operas and three concerts. Three of the operas were popular Saturday night performances, and at only two of them had she been billed to appear. In other cases she was substituted at the last moment for another singer, who was unable to appear.

Mr. Hartridge alleges that he attempted to arrange matters amicably with Mr. Conried, but finding this impossible he filed the bill of complaint. Miss Abott is ill in her apartments in the Hotel Belleclaire.

In the meantime "Martha" was given in Boston on Thursday evening. Miss Abott had been announced to sing, but as she had filed this suit she refused to appear, and Louise Homer's illness caused the substitution of Josephine Jacoby in the rôle of Nancy. Miss Mattfeld appeared in Miss Abott's part.

800 SING "THE MESSIAH."

People's Choral Union Draws a Crowd to the Hippodrome.

The People's Choral Union, Frank Damrosch conductor, sang "The Messiah" in the Hippodrome last night to an audience which almost completely filled that auditorium. The vast chorus of 800 voices does its best work in the Haendel oratorio.

Genevieve Clark Wilson, who sang the soprano parts in the score, was the most successful of the four soloists. She sang "Rejoice Grently" not only with brilliancy, but also with a sense of the finer feeling expressed in the text. Frank Ormsby was the tenor and William Harper the bass.

To Give "Aida" for Garibaldi Fund.

A special performance of "Aida" will be given to-morrow evening at the Manhattan Opera House in aid of the Garibaldi Memorial Fund. Between the second and third acts the overture to "William Tell" will be played. The proceeds of the performance will be devoted to the completion of the Garibaldi memorial, which will be dedicated July 4.

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Oh! Irishmen, nevsr forget
'Tis a foreigner's farm your own little isle;
Oh! Irishmen, when will you get
Soms life in your hearts for your own little Isle? —From Our Own Little Isle.

Songs that are dear to the hearts of Irishmen were sung last night in Carnegie Hall by members of the Gaelic Society. It was the twenty-eighth annual literary and musical festival of the society and in Gaelic was known as the "Feis-Ceoil Agus Seanachas."

Three thousand Irishmen and Irishwomen applauded as the well remembered folk songs echoed through the hall. Some of them appeared in new guise to music arranged for the occasion by Victor Herbert and other composers.

Mr. Herbert's great-uncle, Samuel Lover, also appeared on the programme as composer of several of the selections. A new arrangement of "God Save Ireland" was written by Mr. Herbert and sung by the Buidhean Cheoil, a choir of 60 voices.

The hit of the evening was made by Miss Maggie McCann, who after singing "Rory O'Morc," was encored, and gave "Barney O'Hea" with much expression. A burst of applause greeted the well-known lines,

Impudent Barney
None of your blarney,
Impudent Barney O'Hea!

Ireland's hymn of freedom, "Colmh-Scheinm," was rendered by the choir under the direction of Henry Magee. Bernard O'Donnell was the accompanist.

The "Gaelic Rally" was the first musical number on the programme, and aroused an enthusiasm in the audience which continued until the last number had been sung. "Our Own Little Isle," a war song, was sung by Edward O'Mahony, and "Mhailin" by Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, both of which were favorably received. John Cheshire, a harpist, called forth applause by playing several old Irish melodies, the music of which was arranged by himself. Other soloists who sung were Miss Kate A. Mulholland, Miss Genevieve C. Horan, and Lloyd Rand, a tenor. All were encored.

The address of the evening was made by the Chairman, John D. Crimmins, who after telling of the aims and ideals of the Gaelic Society, prophesied that Ireland would "some day take her seat among the nations of the world."

"The Irish language has a hold which all the machinations and influences of England can never shake free from Irishmen who love and venerate the language of their ancestors," said the chairman. "Its beauty of expression is far too sacred a thing for us to let drift into obscurity." He paid a tribute to Dr. Douglas Hyde for the work he had done in resuscitating the language in Ireland.

Mr. Crimmins told of a recent visit to several Irish schools, where he was surprised at the fluency and ease with which the pupils conversed in their beautiful but long-neglected mother tongue. He also commented upon their proficiency in the old Irish dances.

Major Edward T. McCrystal addressed the audience in Gaelic, and Patrick F. Hogarty, President of the Gaelic Society of Springfield, Mnss., spoke in Irish. Dr. Joseph Dunn, Professor of Irish in the Catholic University of Washington, made an address on "Gaelic in the United States."

BLOCK PLAYS ATTACHED.

Managers Sued by Mrs. King for Alleged Breach of Contract.

At the New York Theatre on Saturday night Henry J. Goldsmith, counsel for Will J. Block & Co., theatrical managers, was served with a writ of attachment by Deputy Sheriff Rinn, on the complaint of Alice Fischer Harcourt King of 1 West 103d Street. Paul M. Turner of 68 William Street is named as attorney for the plaintiff. The action is brought against the Will J. Block Company and M. S. Largey, who is reported to be the capitalist behind the concern. The production of "The Land of Nod" at the New York Theatre is under the direction of the Block Company.

A similar writ was served at the Manhattan Theatre, where "The Mills of the Gods," by George Broadhurst, is being presented by the Will J. Block Company as managers. The company playing a musical piece, "Coming Thro' the Rye," under the same management, and now in Concord, Mass., was also attached. Mr. Goldsmith, acting for Mr. Largey and Mr. Block, gave a bond for the "Coming Thro' the Rye" company, which will open at the Boston Theatre to-night.

At the Manhattan Theatre the Deputy Sheriff took $852 in cash, the company's share of the receipts in the box office. He also attached the scenery and costumes. At the New York Theatre there was a scene when the Sheriff found that the house Treasurer had handed over all the funds to Block about two minutes earlier. Here also the scenery and costumes were attached.

None of the shows will discontinue because of the attachments. Mr. Goldsmith will go before the court to-day and give a bond; and the performances will proceed as if nothing had happened. The writ of attachment was signed by Justice McLean of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt King alleges that she signed a contract with the Block Amusement Company on Jan. 26, 1906, whereby the firm agreed to star her in a play by Livingston Furniss, to be produced before Sept. 15, 1906. She brings suit for the sum of $8,400 damages for breach of contract. She was to have received a salary of $200 a week and a percentage if the receipts were over $3,000.

Mr. Block in reply states that he was unable to find bookings for Alice Fischer Harcourt King. In one of the letters submitted he asserts that managers have refused to accept her as a star. Mr. Block contends that the men whom the plaintiff represented as willing to give her time were unwilling to entertain any such proposal.

PLEA BY MISS BINGHAM.

For Bigness in Her Playgoers—Club Election Upholds Her.

The subject supposed to be under discussion when the American Playgoers met at the Hotel Astor last night was "Everyman." As a matter of fact one woman held the centre of the stage. She was Amelia Bingham, President of the club, fresh from the scene of her oratorical efforts at Weber's Theatre.

Miss Bingham opened the exercises by pouring an oratorical broadside into her own society. She told how she had been playing in Texas and other distant parts where things are "big," and she urged that the association acquire a little bigness of its own.

"Do get big! Do get broad!" exclaimed Miss Bingham. "When I founded this society, I had something fine and generous in mind and was very much in earnest. I do not believe in all this bickering. If I do resign I'll do it so quick you won't know what has happened."

Miss Bingham thrice repeated that she could not be at the head of a society which had the name of antagonizing the very factions it was meant to unite. At the end she recalled a poem about ambition and such things. Miss Bingham recited the poem.

When the election ballots were counted it was discovered that the official ballot had been sustained by a majority of about ten. This means that the present governing element will remain in power and their opponents must continue to grit their teeth.

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NEW BRADY THEATRE NEAR TIMES SQUARE

Plans Nearly Complete for a Playhouse in Forty-fourth Street.

GIVES UP THE MANHATTAN

J. R. Grismer Associated with New Enterprise Near Lambs Club.

Plans for new theatres in the Times Square district continue to multiply. William A. Brady and Joseph R. Grismer, the theatrical managers, are contemplating the erection of a theatre in Forty-fourth Street, about opposite the new Stuyvesant Theatre, which Myer E. Bimberg is now building for David Belasco, and next to the Lambs Club. Though Mr. Brady states that the property has not been definitely acquired he admits that negotiations are in progress, and that the scheme of a New York home for his productions has already been carefully outlined.

Until within the last few weeks Mr. Brady held the lease of the Manhattan Theatre. He gave the house up only because the building is soon to be restroyed by the Pennsylvania road for its new construction work. When "The Man of the Hour" was first produced he was unable to get a New York theatre for the piece, and formulated a scheme, later abandoned, of giving a series of matinee performances. The play proved to be an out-of-town success, and was moved into the Savoy Theatre, which Mr. Brady now holds for the remainder of the season. Grace George, Mr. Brady's wife, is to return to the city in another week and will play at Wallack's.

Besides managing Miss George, for whom it may be supposed that the home theatre is specially planned, Mr. Brady and Mr. Grismer have under their direction such offerings as Wilton Lackaye, "The Man of the Hour," and Robert Mantell in his repertoire. He also still controls "Way Down East." The new theatre will be used for the plays presented by these stars.

Though no deeds have yet been passed the bargain for the site of the new theatre will probably be closed in the next few days. The four buildings just east of the Lambs Club on the south side of Forty-fourth Street are owned by the Medcef Eden Realty Company of 40 Wall Street, and the three next adjoining buildings in the same direction are controlled by ex-Judge William N. Cohen.

It is understood that the building is to be erected by Myer E. Bimberg, who is now building the Stuyvesant Theatre and the new Belasco house in the Bronx, and who built the Astor Theatre, first opened to the public last Autumn.

WATCH FOR CAMPANINI.

Given to Manhattan Opera Leader After Last Night's Concert.

A watch and chain was presented to Cleofonte Campanini last night after the first half of the Sunday night concert at the Manhattan Opera House by the members of the orchestra. The presentation was made on the stage by Max Bendix, who in a few words described the affection the orchestra had for their leader, and thanked Oscar Hammerstein for bringing so great a man to America. Later Mr. Campanini thanked the orchestra in the wings in a few Italian phrases and some English ones.

"I am overcome," he said, "but I appreciate the gift. I can say nothing. I can only feel my thanks."

"THE LILAC ROOM" ENDS.

Taken Off at Weber's—Miss Bingham Is Going to St. Louis.

Amelia Bingham and her managerial advisers held a conference with Joe Weber yesterday, with the result that "The Lilac Room" will be seen no more at Weber's Theatre. The production is declared discontinued forever. The condemnation of the press and the legal threats of the authors combined were too much to be borne. Miss Bingham is going to St. Louis, where she is to play a stock engagement at the Olympic.

White Rats Give a Charity Show.

The White Rats of America, the largest of the vaudeville associations, gave a performance last night at the New York Theatre for the benefit of the association's Charity Fund. The total receipts were about $3,000. During the evening "Big Tim" Sullivan sent a messenger to the theatre with a $100 bill. Contributions of like amounts were received from John Considine, Corse Payton, and Tony Pastor.

Augusta Glose Weds a Westerner.

Augusta Glose, the actress, well known in vaudeville, and whose last engagement was in one of the leading rôles of "The White Chrysanthemum," was married last Tuesday in Philadelphia to Charles S. Leeds of Kansas City, who is in the cement business and wealthy. They first met three years ago. They are now living at the Holland House.

"The Three of Us" to Close on April 27

Walter N. Lawrence announces the last three weeks of "The Three of Us" at the Madison Square Theatre, the New York run to end on Saturday night, April 27, completing a season of 227 consecutive performances. The piece will be presented in other cities, beginning May 1, including a long engagement in Chicago.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Margaret Crawford, a contralto, with Savage's English Grand Opera Company is going to Germany to fill engagements in Frankfort-on-Main and Berlin.

A smoker and vaudeville show was held last night at Weber's Theatre as a testimonial to Mr. Hilliard, Trueasurer of the house. Several members of the Weber company came from Boston especially for the occasion. Vesta Victoria headed the list of volunteer performers.

Walter N. Lawrence will present Cyril Scott in a revival of "The Prince Chap" at the Majestic Theatre on Monday night, April 15. This will be Mr. Scott's last appearance in the play here.

TO STOP TENEMENT BUREAU.

Plumber Applies to Have Butler Restrained from Hindering His Work.

An application to make permanent the temporary injunction restraining Commissioner E. J. Better of the Tenement House Department from interfering with the work of William F. Conran & Son, plumbers, on a tenement house at 348 East Houston Street was made on Saturday to Justice Crain in the Supreme Court. In the application Eugene Conran, counsel for William F. Conran & Son, set forth that the power of the Commissioner only extends to the sanitary features of plumbing. Furthermore, as the law affecting plumbing has not been changed since the original plans were accepted in May, 1905, it was asserted that there was no necessity for filing new plans. Justice Crain reserved decision.

ALFRED DE CORDOVA BURIED.

Many Stock Exchange Members Attend Services in Temple Emanu-El.

The funeral services of Alfred De Cordova, who died on Wednesday last, were held yesterday morning in his apartments, at the Spencer Arms, Sixty-ninth Street and Broadway. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, officiated. Some of those who attended, including many members of the Stock and Cotton Exchanges, were:

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Herender, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ballard, Richard H. Halstead, Chauncey Floyd-Jones, Aaron Wolff, Jr., James Spaulding, Albert Hendricks, S. I. Cohen, Mrs. Dyer Pearl, Mrs. Hillary Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sweeney, of Albany, and William H. Cutler of Chicago.

The interment was in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

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254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

THEO. D. BUHL DROPS DEAD.

Detroit Hardware Man and Banker Stricken While Out Walking.

Theodore D. Buhl, a prominent manufacturer and capitalist of Detroit, dropped dead shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in front of the Astor National Bank in West Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, at which Mr. Buhl was a guest. Several physicians who examined the body gave the cause of death as apoplexy, a diagnosis afterward confirmed by the Coroner.

Mr. Buhl, with his wife and granddaughter and his brother-in-law, F. H. Walker, and the latter's wife, arrived on Saturday night from Boston, where he had chartered a steam yacht for a long cruise. The Buhls went to the Waldorf and the Walkers to the Holland House. Mr. Buhl was in apparent good health during the day, and after taking luncheon with his family at the hotel started out for a walk about 3 o'clock. He had hardly gone 100 paces when he fell dead. The body was taken into the hotel and Mr. Walker was summoned from the Grand Central Station, where he was about to take a train for the West.

He took charge of his brother-in-law's body, which was prepared for burial and sent to Detroit on a late train last night. Mrs. Buhl was prostrated. Mr. Buhl was President of the Buhl Malleable Iron Works of Detroit, President of the Detroit National Bank, and also of Parke, Davis & Co., drug manufacturers.

COL. I. R. MOISE DEAD.

Confederate Veteran Said He Fired the First Gun on Fort Sumter.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 7.—Col. Isaac R. Moise, a veteran of the Confederate Army, who averred that he fired the first gun on Fort Sumter, died suddenly last evening just outside this city while en route here from Cleveland. Col. Moise had been visiting relatives in Cleveland, and was coming here to visit his son, B. Caldwell Moise, auditor of the National Tube Company. His death was due to heart disease.

Col. Moise had been engaged in many battles and was several times wounded. For some time past he has made his home in Wheeling, West Va., to which place the body was taken to-day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Mary De Long.

Mrs. Mary De Long, a member of an old and prominent Williamsburg family, died on Saturday at her home, 62 Devoe Street, in eighty-eighth year. Had Mrs. De Long lived until October, she and her husband, who is in his ninety-fourth year, would have celebrated the seventieth anniversary of their wedding.

Mrs. De Long came of a long-lived family. She was born in 1819 in the family home in the Bowery. She lived there until she was 26 years old, when she married, and with her husband, Joseph De Long, she moved to Williamsburg, settling in a house in Marcy Avenue, where they lived for forty years. She had lived in the house in which she died since 1885.

A conspicuous member of her family was a nephew, George W. De Long, who commanded the ill-fated Arctic exploring ship Jeannette, which was lost with nearly all on board in 1879.

She leaves four sons, two daughters, and fifty-grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Joseph W. St. John.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 7.—Joseph Wesley St. John, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, died to-day, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. St. John was born at Brock, Ontario, July 17, 1854. He was educated at the Victoria University and admitted to the bar in 1884. He had been a member of the Legislature since 1894.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. GEORGE R. SHEPHERD, Medical Director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, died on Saturday evening at his home in Hartford, Conn.

CARL FARR, aged 77 years, a retired contractor and brother of ex-Mayor William C. Farr of Bayonne, N. J., died Saturday at his home, 72 West Twenty-second Street, that city. He was a widower.

Mrs. CHARLES BRUCE of Staunton Hill, daughter of Thomas Seddon of Fredericksburg, Va., sister of James A. Seddon, a member of the Confederate States Cabinet, and widow of Charles Bruce, a prominent legislator and soldier of South Side, Va., died at Richmond yesterday.

Mrs. W. ANCISEA REINSCH, 64 years old, dropped dead in the street in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday morning, near St. Patrick's Church, where she had attended mass. She was on her way to the Convent of St. Joseph, where she had been living for a time. Her sister, Sister Mary Benedicta, is Superior of the convent. Mrs. Reinsch leaves a son, who is a priest in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. AMELIA JANE LOCKWOOD, daughter of the late Robert Havell, the well-known artist and engraver of "Audubon's Birds of America," and widow of Brig. Gen. Munson Lockwood of the National Guard of this State, died of pneumonia on Saturday, in her 82d year, after an illness of a few days. She retained her remarkable vitality until her death, in spite of her great age. She will be buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, ex-President of the Harvard Insurance Company, died last Saturday at his home in Nyack, N. Y. He was 82 years old. Mr. Oakley was the organizer of the Continental Trust Company, now known as the New York Trust Company, and for some time acted as its President. Ten years ago he retired from active business.

Salvation Army Robbed of $160.

TRENTON, April 7.—Some one robbed the Salvation Army here of $160 yesterday. The police are looking for Herbert C. Banden, formerly of New York, who was in charge of the Enterprise Hotel, which is run by the Salvation Army. Capt. Schlenfelett left Banden in charge this morning, and when he returned the keys to the cash drawer, the cash, and Banden were gone. Banden had been at the hotel for three weeks.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

DR. PARKHURST ON TRAGEDY.

There's No Need to Pay $2.50 a Seat to See It in Theatres, He Says.

"Scarcely a week goes by," said the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst in his sermon yesterday in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, "without my getting on the inside of some real tragery. That is why I do not feel that it is necessary for me to go to the theatre and to pay $2.50 for a seat in order to witness imaginary tragedies.

"There is more tragedy than comedy in life. For myself, I do not need to see a fictitious woman shed fictitious tears over fictitious troubles. I am not berating the theatre, but I am much more intensely interested in the real tragedies that are all around us.

"To shed copious tears over the imaginary woes portrayed on the stage and then to come out of the theatre and to walk by on the other side, with glances carefully averted from those suffering the real tragedies of life, is to cultivate a sort of sentiment that is very poor and cheap."

Senator Heyburn Better.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The condition of Senator W. B. Heyburn of Idaho, who was taken suddenly ill last night, is much improved to-night. Senator Heyburn suffered from an attack of acute indigestion.

MARRIED.

MORRIS—COSTER.—On Saturday, April 6, 1907, at the residence of the bride's mother in this city, by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., Emily Pell, daughter of Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, to Lewis Spencer Morris.

PEARCE—WALTON.—On Saturday, April 6, 1907, at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. John R. Atkinson, Eliza Trembley Walton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Mayo Walton, to Chouteau Edward Pearce.

DIED.

BAILEY.—At Fordham, New York City, on Friday, April 5th, 1907, Elizabeth Cornelia, widow of Theodore Wright Bailey, in her 83d year.

Funeral services at her late residence, Bainbridge Av. and 196th St., Monday afternoon, April 8th, at 3 o'clock.

BARNARD.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Sunday, April 7, 1907, Margaret Allen, daughter of the late Frederic Barnard, Esq.

Funeral private.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Denver, Col., April 3, Mary Willis Brinckerhoff.

Funeral services will be held at Brinckerhoff Manor, N. Y., on Monday, April 8, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 10:10 A

The Stearns
Best of America

STEARNS SUPREMACY.

WHY THE STEARNS?

Our experience with Foreign cars, covering years of careful study, made us exceedingly reluctant to look to an American manufacturer for a product comparing favorably with the work of experienced firms abroad.

Our faith in American genius and skill, coupled with a strong desire to find an American automobile builder with a record for rapid progress toward perfection led us to make an exhaustive search.

The decision to apply to the Stearns automobile the name of "Best of America" was arrived at only after we became convinced that its record entitled it to such distinction.

The engineers connected with our firm spent months at the factory in Cleveland assisting in the perfection of the various refinements embodied in the 1907 Stearns. Here was a firm which had spent 11 years in progressive work, gradually developing a car which is not equalled to-day by that of any other American manufacturer.

We unqualifiedly recommend the Stearns in every point which goes to make a perfect motor car.

Call on us for an actual demonstration of what the Stearns will do. Let us show you how the Stearns double carburetor places at your command a wealth of reserve power for rough road and hill work.

The best of Europe and America has been embodied in the 1907Stearns.

An American car equal to the Stearns cannot be had at any price.

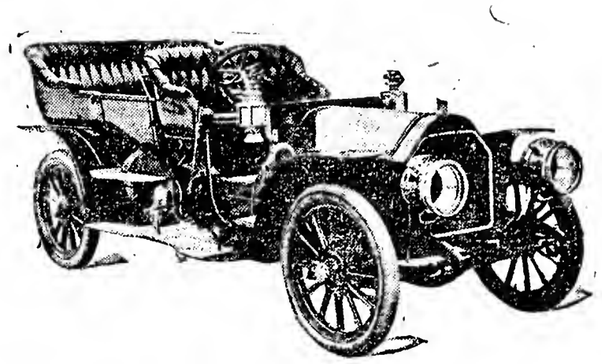

Regular Model, 5 Passenger Touring Stearns, Complete Equipment, $4,500 F. O. B. Factory

30 H. P., Developing when necessary 60 H. P.

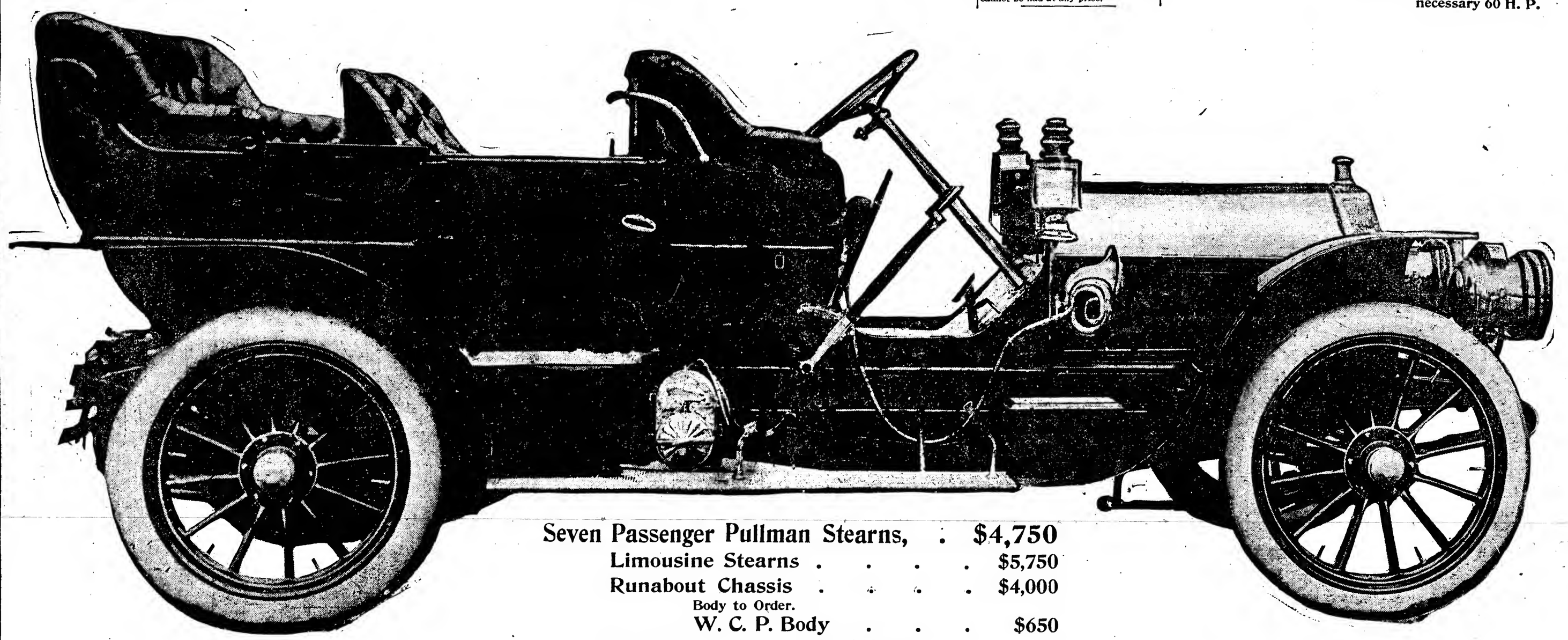

Seven Passenger Pullman Stearns, . $4,750
Limousine Stearns $5,750
Runabout Chassis $4,000
Body to Order.
W. C. P. Body . . . $650

ALL CARS F. O. B. FACTORY.

ALL CARS SOLD BY US ARE LICENSED UNDER SELDEN PATENT.

C.G.V. the best of FRANCE ENGLISH DAIMLER best of ENGLAND STEARNS Agents for the best of AMERICA FRANKLIN all best light car in the WORLD BABCOCK the best electric in the WORLD

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SPRING RESORTS.

Choice of Routes TO CALIFORNIA and Pacific Coast Points AT REMARKABLY LOW RATES During April. Southern Pacific INQUIRE 349 OR 1 BROADWAY.

Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim Atlantic City, N. J. April

The ending of Lent this year coincides with the beginning of April, the gayest and most distinguished month in Atlantic City's famous Spring season. During this month more eminent visitors and "nice people" are to be found in the great hotels than in any other month of the year, and the absence of the Easter Sunday "INTERRUPTION" enables guests to completely enjoy all the attractions of climate and artificial entertainment of this festive season with entire satisfaction.

The hotels claims distinction for its location, its ample public space devoted to its guests, its high-class music every night throughout the year, but particularly attractive with solo singers at the week-ends during the Spring season and its ownership management.

All the four dining rooms (two American plan, with the excellent cooking heretofore so popular, and two a la carte, with esparate kitchens and French cooks) have white service throughout, and in one of the American rooms, called the "American Palm Room," and in the a la carte rooms smoking is permitted. These are particularly attractive. Ocean and suites with large rooms 34 by 20 feet and a private bath (supplied with both sea water and fresh water and with running ice water) is with every attempt room in the Marlborough and with every room in the Blenheim, which in construction is reputed to be the most completely fireproof hotel in the world. Golf privileges.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

CHALFONTE Atlantic City, N. J. ALWAYS OPEN. On the Beach. Fireproof. SEND FOR LITERATURE. THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH. Boardwalk, corner of Virginia Av., opposite Steel Pier. One of the best of the beach front hotels. Capacity 500. Elevator, private seawater baths, orchestra. Cuisine in charge of H. W. Greiner, associated with this hotel during the entire McClellan ownership. Write for Spring terms and booklet. Auto meets trains. Wm. Hyman. W. F. Green, Manager.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

HOTEL DENNIS Atlantic City, N. J. Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front. Walter J. Buzby.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND, South Carolina Av and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms; private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms. BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

Lakewood.

THE LAUREL HOUSE A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Both hotels have been extensively improved since last season, including the addition of numerous private baths, and are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.

Sullivan County.

HEALTH IN THE HILL TOPS of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Ry.

If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with pure air, pure water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquitoes, and within Three Hours' Ride from New York —a country heartily recommended by physicians—then send 8 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 135 pages. It gives a list of over 1,000 Hotels, Farms, and Boarding Houses, with their locations, rates of board, facilities, &c. Vacation Bureau at 425 Broadway, N. Y.

IN NEW YORK—141, 425, 1,180, 1,354, 1,393 Broadway, 45 Nassau St., 287 4th Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 2,798 3d Ave., 105 West 125th St., 182 5th Ave., Ticket offices, Westbrosse and West 42d St. Ferries, 56 Beaver St., Journal Information Bureau, Columbus Circle and 30th St., Eagle Information Bureau, 26 East 23d St.

IN BROOKLYN—4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Ave., cor. Macon St.; 390 Broadway, Eagle Information Bureau.

On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway, 1,354 Broadway, 105 West 125th St., 56 Beaver St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, Weehawken and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer Home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning May 30th or May 31st.

J. C. ANDERSON, Traffic Manager, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Westchester County.

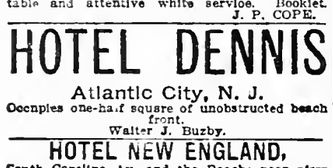

HOTEL GRAMATAN BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y. 15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

Long Island.

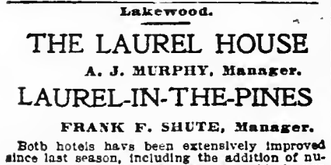

GARDEN CITY HOTEL GARDEN CITY - - - - - - - Long Island 16 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.

MAIDSTONE INN, EAST HAMPTON, L. I. Reopens June 15.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Doubls and single rooms.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large front sunny room, select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; reference.

LENOX AV., 53.—High-class apartment, beautiful, light, airy rooms; every convenience; electric lights, shower, 'phone, hall service; home cooking; also table guests; reasonable; Subway express 110th. Sinclair.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location New York; handsomely furnished rooms; overlooking West End; superior table.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

East Side.

East Side.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, with board; overlooking park; running water.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Sunny hall room, fourth floor, with board; reference essential.

72D, 156 EAST.—Handsome rooms; every convenience; excellent board; refined family; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, 61ST.—Suite, double rooms, $18 to $22; single, $9, $12; table guests accommodated; high-grade board.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

HIGH-GRADE clearing hsues for rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,972.—Front parlor and back, second floor, furnished for two; reasonable. Cook.

19TH, 39 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished large and small rooms; running bot water; telephone.

34TH ST., 847 WEST, The Utahn.—Large, light rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings; telephone.

87TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman appreciating quiet, refined home; references.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

46TH ST., 54 WEST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; splendid location, near elevated and Subway; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 118 WEST.—Furnished, a small room in private house; gentlemeo; references.

48TH ST., 238 WEST.—Hall rooms for gentlemen; running water; private family.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well equipped physician's office and reception room; moderate terms, good will included.

86TH ST., 310 WEST, Near Riverside.—Third-floor suite; will separate; also small room; gentlemen.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Telephone; large front parlor; bay window; private entrance; central; subway.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE, DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

104TH ST., 79 Manhattan Av.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; select private house, near station.

126TH, 251 WEST.—Large comfortable rooms in apartment; running water; all conveniences; reasonable. Hancock.

138TH ST., 824 WEST.—One and two large, sunny rooms; newly furnished; private bath; Subway express; private house; reasonable; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72.—Bachslor house; fine suites, furnished or unfurnished, with bath; breakfast; refined surroundings; magnificent river view; references.

Two light connecting rooms, $6; 1 light room, $4. Girdlestone, 250 West 51st.

East Side.

5TH ST., 5 EAST, The Palmetto.—Handsome rooms; board optional; home comforts.

45TH, 23 EAST.—Newly furnished room, private bath; also handsomely furnished parlor bedroom, bath; high-class house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; square room; running water; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

58TH ST., 34 EAST, (Near Madison Av.)—Large room, near bath; telephone; references.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all improvsments; private house.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domesties.

WANTED—Capable woman for general housework; permanent position; family two adults. Mrs. I., Box 301, Montclair, N. J.

Singers.

WANTED—Good contralto for Methodist suburban church; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos for Brooklyn church; $100. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WOMEN AS GENERAL HELPERS AND CLEANERS IN THE WARDS OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL; $15 A MONTH. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT OF TRAINING SCHOOLS, 26TH ST. AND 1ST AV., NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent woman to take entire charge of twins 18 months old; must have best references. Address Mrs. S., Box 143 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young lady to learn to attend cleaning and dyeing office; salary to start, $5; references. Address M., Box 113 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Assistant in store; salary to start $5. Apply Monday evening, 8 P. M., 704 8th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Episcopal organist, New Jersey Church; Summer resort; $400. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., nr. 18th.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey $350-$500. Webeter's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webeter's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus bassee for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webeter's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors for New Jersey churches, $300, $400. Webetar's Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WE WANT MORE SALESMEN IN NEW YORK CITY AND THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY FOR THE SALE OF OUR BILLING-ADDING MACHINES; WE KNOW WHAT GOOD MEN ARE WORTH AND ARE WILLING TO PAY WELL FOR THEM—YOU'LL SAY SO IF YOU ARE THE RIGHT MAN; PREFERENCE GIVEN TO THOSE EXPERIENCED IN THE SALE OR USE OF MODERN OFFICE METHODS AND APPLIANCES. APPLY BY LETTER. ELLIOTT-FISHER COMPANY, DEPT. T, BROADWAY, COR. WORTH ST.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2382 3d Av., 309 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Window dresser and ticket writer; must have thorough experience in retail dry goods store. B. W. Jacobson, 2,162 3d Av.

WANTED—Photographer; young man of good ability. Illustrator, Box 182 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; check books balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By good German laundress; open air drying. Sindlinger, 1,456 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Mme. Le Brun, 208 West 42d St., French dressmaker; hand-embroidered dresses, hand-painted evening gowns, fans, and parasols; will call.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—Country woman would go to home of refinement as housekeeper and companion; would take care family; or widow parents appreciate home interests; has been in own home only; will go to travel. Yankee, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and GENeral Office Assistant.—Experienced; capable of taking entire charge of office; best references; $12. Sander, Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; rapid, accurate; lives with parents; Gentils.; $15. Miss Moore, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in technical work; accurate; trial will prove ability; references; $18. High Class, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; six months' experience; neat, accurate; willing to work hard and conscientiously; references; $7. Loyal, Box 143 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in broker's office; Gentile; lives with parents; highest references; $15. Miss Milton, Box 163 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; good beginner; accurate; high school training; ambitious; good penman; ladylike; lives with parents; references; $8. Miss M., 141 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; anxious to secure position; willing, obliging; will try hard to please; moderate salary. Alert, 143 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; reasonable salary; possesses common sense; no social engagements. Wilson, P. O. Box 1,210, city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very rapid and accurate; trial will provo ability; references; $15. American, 164 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKERS.—Married couple wish to take care of private house; references. Molander, 202 East 114th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—By expert accountant; opening and closing books; trial balance; profit and loss statements and balance sheets; accounts audited, reports compiled; physicians', dentists', and lawyers' accounts a specialty; references. John L. Parson, 2,469 Broadway. Tel. 4848 Riverside.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, trial balances, balance sheets; stock brokers', corporation accounting; by public accountant; references; terms reasonable. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; no family; strictly temperate; 7 years' written or personal reference from last employer; an expert city driver; leaves on account of family selling horses. Chrystie, 206 West 76th St.

GARDENER, &c.—By single man as gardener and all-round man on gentleman's place; eight years' experience. Gardener, 57 Hawthorn St., Hartford, Conn.

COACHMAN.—First-class man; 10 years' best reference. Address John, 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Position on private place by single man; experienced and fully competent; references if required. Address Gardener, 86 Church St., Hartford, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR, &c.—Young man, 23, desires steady position as collector, solicitor; salary and commission basis, or general office assistant; five years' experience. J. T., 537 Robbins Av., Bronx.

LAWYER.—20 years' experience, New York and Chicago; former assistant United States attorney; recent assistant State's attorney, Chicago; highest judicial references; expert in trials, equity, and appeals, wants legal association. Lawyer, 523 Times, Times Square.

RODMAN, &c.—Student with practical experience would like to get a position with an engineering concern as rodman, leveler, or as topographical draftsman. Jae. J. Rosenthal, 20 West 61st St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN would like position after school end Saturday; studsnt C. C. N. Y. W., 818 Amsterdam Av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SELF-PLAYER PIANOS Newest models at special prices and terms. Ideal instruments and very easy to play. Wonderful effects to be obtained readily shown. RENTING PIANOS Demonstrations. Literature free. Our superb uprights, special low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY & 47th ST. {607 Broad St., Newark, & {77 Montgomery St., J. C.

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WINTERROTH PIANOS at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments. 105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Elegant Steinway upright, as good as new; must sell, $75; fine rosewood piano; stored. George Schlercher, 57-59 West 14th St.

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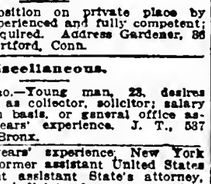

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, Third Judicial District, Ulster County. ASHOKAN RESERVOIR. Section No. 4. NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.

Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended. Such application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON MAY 18TH, 1907, AT 10 O'CLOCK in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and at least one of whom shall reside in the county where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act, and discharge all the duties conferred by the said law and the acts amendatory thereof, upon such Commissioners of Appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York.

The real estate to be acquired herein is situated in the Town of Olive, and is to be acquired in fee for the purpose of furnishing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water to the City of New York.

The following is a statement of the boundaries of the lands to be acquired herein, with a reference to the date and place of filing of the map.

All the parcels herein described are to be acquired in fee and are colored pink on the map hereinafter referred to.

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, shown on a map entitled "Reservoir Department, Section No. 4, Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, Map of real estate, situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, to be acquired by The City of New York under the provisions of Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances, in the vicinity of Olive City and Brodhead," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster at Kingston, New York, on the 4th day of March, 1907, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the junction of the centre lines of the Tongore and Samsonville Roads, said point being the southeast corner of parcel No. 145, and running thence along the centre line of the said Samsonville Road and the southerly line of said parcel No. 145, S. 67° 18' W. 195.4 feet to the southeast corner of parcel No. 143; thence along the southerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre line of Samsonville Road, the following courses and distances: S. 40° 27' W. 55.7 feet, S. 28° 27' W. 409.8 feet, S. 34° 29' W. 56.3 feet, S. 53° 18' W. 32 feet, S. 63° 66' W. 290.1 feet and S. 58° 28' W. 97.7 feet; thence still continuing along the southerly line of parcel No. 143, N. 8° 44' W. 44.0 feet, N. 89° 26' W. 111.2 feet, S. 59° 02' W. 293.3 feet and S. 28° 26' E. 158.4 feet to the centre of the before-mentioned Samsonville Road; thence along the same, and still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 143, S. 53° 05' W. 116.6 feet and S. 71° 30' W. 74.7 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 144; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, S. 21° 12' E. 72.3 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of same, S. 71° 13' W. 160.8 feet, S. 48° 50' W. 100.0 feet, S. 64° 51' W. 80 feet, S. 55° 02' W. 102.3 feet and N. 77° 47' W. 104.9 feet to a point in the southerly line of the before-mentioned parcel No. 143; thence along the said southerly line, S. 55° 03' W. 144.7 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 142; thence along the said easterly line S. 58° 14' W. 47.3 feet, S. 25° 19' W. 49.6 feet, S. 35° 59' W. 24.8 feet and S. 11° 28' W. 193.5 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 140; thence along the said easterly line, S. 89° 04' E. 52 feet, S. 22° 89' W. 453.8 feet and N. 67° 43' W. 52.2 feet, crossing Samsonville Road; thence still continuing along the said easterly line and the southerly line of parcel No. 140, the following courses and distances: S. 72° 17' W. 632.6 feet, S. 24° 45' W. 272.5 feet, S. 45° 21' W. 390.3 feet, S. 56° 36' W. 466.4 feet, S. 20° 80' W. 731.3 feet and N. 70° 28' W. 30.9 feet to the westerly line of said parcel; thence along the same, N. 44° 06' W. 231.1 feet; thence on a curve of 683 feet radius to the right 700 feet and N. 24° 44' E. 963.7 feet, partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 141; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 on a curve of 1,367 feet radius to the left 479.3 feet; thence N. 4° 40' E. 4,019.6 feet, partly along the westerly line of said parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 149, and partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 150; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 150, on a curve of 467 feet radius to the left 50.9 feet to the most southerly point of parcel No. 176; thence along the westerly and southerly lines of said parcel the following curves, courses, and distances: On a curve of 467 feet radius to the left 386.2 feet and N. 50° 05' W. 261.5 feet; thence on a curve of 667 feet radius to the left 455.2 feet and N. 89° 00' W. 29 feet; thence along the southerly lines of parcels Nos. 179 and 177, N. 89° 00' W. 681.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,067 feet radius to the left 647.1 feet and S. 56° 15' W. 719.8 feet to the most southerly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 177; thence still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 177, N. 86° 47' W. 73.8 feet, N. 109° 43' W. 84.4 feet, N. 30° 47' W. 410.8 feet, N. 60° 10' W. 53.1 feet, N. 81° 59' W. 143.8 feet and S. 66° 82' W. 477.5 feet to the most westerly point of said parcel; thence along the westerly line of same, N. 20° 26' E. 822.8 feet, N. 16° 17' E. 571.3 feet and N. 23° 86' W. 480.8 feet to the northwest corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly line of same the following courses and distances: N. 50° 14' E. 76 feet, N. 53° 42' E. 262.4 feet, N. 62° 19' E. 103.6 feet, S. 5° 59' E. 166.7 feet, S. 68° 51' E. 672.3 feet, S. 59° 54' E. 129.6 feet and S. 53° 23' E. 534.4 feet to the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company; thence along the same, and still continuing along the northerly line of parcel No. 177, on a curve of 1,179 feet radius to the left 631.7 feet and N. 89° 48' 30" E. 52 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 180; thence along the northerly line of said parcel N. 89° 48' 30" E. 112.5 feet to the northeast corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly lines of the before-mentioned parcel No. 177 and parcel No. 178, N. 89° 48' 30" E. 2,106.2 feet, crossing Esopus Creek, to the northwest corner of parcel No. 174; thence along the northerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, the following courses and distances: N. 89° 48' 30" E. 68 feet; thence on a curve of 1,469 feet radius to the left 395.9 feet, S. 45° 10' W. 246 feet, S. 44° 53' E. 38 feet and N. 45° 10' E. 608.6 feet; thence on a curve of 1,466 feet radius to the left 139.9 feet, S. 66° 18' E. 62 feet and on a curve of 1,069 feet radius to the right 22.5 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 173; thence along the northerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, on a curve of 1,005 feet radius to the right 840.6 feet, S. 64° 54' E. 617 feet and on a curve of 1,118 feet radius to the right 156.7 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 171; thence along the northerly line of said parcel No. 171, and still continuing along the before-mentioned railroad property line, on a curve of 113 feet radius to the right, 474.5 feet; thence on a curve of 1,469 feet radius to the right 214.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,943 feet radius to the left 372.9 feet and S. 34° 55' E. 110.7 feet to the most northerly point of parcel No. 166; thence along the easterly line of said parcel and the west property line of the before-mentioned railroad, S. 84° 85' E. 205.1 feet; thence on a curve of 1,670 feet radius to the left 1,188.1 feet and S. 73° 39' E. 380.8 feet to the most easterly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 166; thence along the easterly line of said parcel S. 79° 00' W. 344.1 feet and S. 0° 28' W. 650.4 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of said parcel the following courses and distances: N. 52° 39' W. 222.2 feet and N. 88° 31' W. 849.6 feet, crossing a road leading from Olive Bridge to Shokan; thence S. 84° 37' W. 281.3 feet, S. 86° 05' W. 521.1 feet, S. 82° 55' W. 152.6 feet, S. 42° 41' W. 164.6 feet, S. 52° 40' W. 884.9 feet, S. 81° 57' W. 158.4 feet and N. 84° 48' W. 108.8 feet to the centre of Esopus Creek and the northeast corner of parcel No. 154; thence along the centre of said Creek and the easterly line of said parcel, S. 5° 02' W. 202.0 feet and S. 15° 32' E. 223.5 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 143; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre of said Creek, S. 15° 32' E. 28.9 feet and S. 37° 56' E. 318.5 feet; thence S. 51° 48' W. 86.5 feet to the westerly shore line of the before-mentioned Esopus Creek; thence along the same, and still continuing along the easterly line of parcel No. 143, S. 37° 19' E. 130.2 feet and S. 27° 08' E. 139.6 feet; thence S. 66° 14' W. 896.6 feet to the centre of Tongore Road; thence along the same and the easterly lines of the before-mentioned parcel No. 143 and parcel No. 146, S. 47° 58' E. 132.8 feet to the most northerly point of parcel No. 145; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre of said road, S. 43° 31' E. 153.8 feet to the point or place of beginning.

The fee is to be acquired by The City of New York in all the real estate parcels Nos. 140 to 180, inclusive, contained in the above description.

Reference is hereby made to the said map, filed as aforesaid, in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, for a more detailed description of the real estate to be taken in fee, as above described.

In case any property above described is used for any public purpose, such as a highway, &c., such use shall continue until The City of New York shall have legal right to take possession of or change the same.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE, John J. Freedman and Frank J. Dupignac, Commissioners of Appraisal appointed by the Supreme Court in the matter of acquiring easements in Westchester Avenue, Southern Boulevard, and Boston Road, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of an elevated railroad in said avenues for rapid transit purposes, will apply at Special Term, Part III. of the Supreme Court, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of April, 1907, at the call of the calendar on that day, for the appointment of a Commissioner of Appraisal in the place and stead of Benedict J. Greenhut, resigned.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1907.

JOHN J. FREEDMAN. FRANK J. DUPIGNAC.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of April 4 to 17, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 9 AND 11. MORRIS AVENUE—REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING THE SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES, AND PLACING FENCES, from the east side of New York and Harlem Railroad to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller. City of New York, April 2, 1907.

Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room 16, until 3 o'clock P. M. on

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1907,

for rebuilding a portion of West Washington Market, bounded by Grace, Thompson, Lawton, and Thirteenth Avenues, and the adjoining buildings, Borough of Manhattan.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN F. AHEARN, Borough President.

The City of New York, April 4, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Sealed bids or estimates for sprinkling the new-made land between Cortlandt and Oanseoort S'reets, North River; between West 22d and West 30th Streets, North River, and between East 18th and East 24th Streets, East River, Manhattan Borough, Contract 1,038.) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock (noon) April 10, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Sealed bids or estimates for the placing of filling, at (1) the ferry terminal at Stapleton, Borough of Richmond, and (2) the ferry terminal at the foot of 39th Street, Brooklyn, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, April 11th, 1907.

(For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Sealed bids or estimates for furnishing and delivering about 2,000 tons of anthracite coal (Contract 1,062) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon April 15, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for dredging (Contract 1,060) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock (noon) April 10, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Sealed bids or estimates for furnishing and delivering about 3,000 cubic yards of sand, under Contract 1,030, Class I, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks, at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon April 15th, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOLLY, SARAH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH L. HOLLY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Judge, No. 29 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1906.

THEODORE CONNOLY, Executor. JOHN H. JUDGE, Attorney for Executor, 29 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

GRAY, HENRY W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GRAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Nassau St. in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1906. JOHN M. BOWERS, Executor. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GAUNT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS GAUNT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur L. Livermore, No. 30 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of July next. Dated New York, Dec. 27th, 1906. WILLIAM HALLIN, Executor. ARTHUR L. LIVERMORE, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ALLEN, ETHEL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHEL L. ALLEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of October, 1906. WILFORD HANKINSON, Executor. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executor, 115 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

BERGEN, JAMES C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. BERGEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorney, James W. Prendergast, Esq., at No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1907.

JEANNIE McCUE BERGEN, Executrix. JAMES W. PRENDERGAST, Attorney for Executrix, No. 25 Broad St., New York City.

WELLBROCK, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WELLBROCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis X. Butler, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1907.

WILLIAM H. WELLBROCK, Executor. FRANCIS X. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ROBINSON, LUCY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY B. ROBINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribor, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Blackwell Brothers, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of January, 1907

Redmond & Co.

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During periods of reaction in general business, however, large corporations are not heavy borrowers; consequently, capital turns to bonds for investment, the demand usually causing an advance in prices.

In view of the fact that capital is afforded its greatest protection when invested in sound bonds, the present low prices seem to offer exceptional opportunities to discriminating investors.

We shall be glad to furnish copies of our circular describing about 55 well-known listed Railroad Bonds.

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United States 4s, 1907
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION — THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Improvement in Money Markets Due to Treasury Measures.

So remarkable has been the change wrought in the money markets within the past fortnight that, recalling the stringency which existed so short a time ago, it is difficult for the casual observer of financial affairs to believe that the present ease is anything but artificial, and that sooner or later there must be a return to former conditions. Such a judgment of the situation, however, is ill-founded. Stripped of all technicalities, the reversal of conditions has been due simply to the restoration to banking vaults of funds which the Government had for months been locking up in its own coffers, thus depriving all markets, commercial as well as financial, of the sustenance absolutely essential to their progress. Our imports for a year and more have been on a practically unprecedented scale, and these have been subject to a tax in the way of customs, which has correspondingly swelled the Government's receipts. Until the Aldrich bill was passed there was no sure way by which these receipts could be again released into trade channels, but this measure devised such a way, and Secretary Cortelyou, with a promptness which has called forth the unstinted praise of all those engaged in finance, put it into effect. The result has been witnessed here in New York in the addition of over $17,000,000 to the resources of the banks, and when it is recalled that each dollar thus provided supplies the basis for loans amounting to $4, the real magnitude of the relief afforded is at once evident. In addition to this, however, the Secretary of the Treasury has devised a method of caring for the 4 per cent. Government bonds which mature in July, which meets with similar approval from all those interested in this operation, and the result here, too, will inure to the benefit of money markets. So great has been the change in this aspect of the situation that a banking house which at the opening of last week engaged $2,250,000 gold in London found it possible at the close of the week to dispose of this gold in the English capital at a profit, the necessity for its actual transportation to this side having entirely passed. This shows very clearly, what is the fact, that at the moment the money markets here are in decidedly better shape than they are in Europe.

This suggests two matters which may well be kept in mind. The first is that the scarcity of money in London and on the Continent is very real, as was shown both by the returns of the great Government banks of England, France, and Germany, and by the interest rates which are still kept in force by these institutions, so that a permanent relaxation of money here might conceivably lead to exports of gold. The violent rise in foreign exchange rates last week suggested the possibility of such a movement very clearly, and the foreign situation will therefore bear careful watching. Again, the rebound from the feeling of extreme pessimism, so general a fortnight ago to that of almost universal optimism now obtaining, this having been due almost wholly to the change in the money outlook, invites the production on the part of railroads and industrial corporations of the plans for raising new capital which they were forced to shelve upon the eve of the disturbances through which Wall Street has just passed. These plans were ambitious, as is sufficiently attested by Mr. Harriman's statement that the Union Pacific system a month ago had practically completed negotiations for a loan of $50,000,000 in Paris, and their simultaneous descent upon the money market would very quickly place us in the position which we occupied before the Treasury's measures brought relief. The same result would follow an outburst of speculation in the securities market. It is obvious, therefore, that while the financial situation is immeasurably improved, there is still required of those in control of affairs exceptionally careful handling of it if we are not to be thrown back into the old condition of distress. In the meantime there is encouraging news from the business world; a spirit of conservatism has been instilled into those conducting corporations of all kinds, and it is one of the financial axioms that a business depression foreseen is one to all intents averted. During the week the Steel Corporation announced its intention of constructing a new plant of large capacity at the head of Lake Superior, and expressions of confidence in the future of trade were likewise to be found in the increase in the dividend upon Atchison common shares and the initial dividend upon the preferred stock of the Kansas City Southern Railroad. The threatened strike upon Western railroads was successfully averted, and ceases, therefore, to be a source of anxiety. This week there will be published the first of the season's monthly reports on the condition of the growing crops, and if this is favorable and is followed by a series of cheerful statements of the same kind, and, finally, by a harvest at all comparable to that of last year, the situation will be sound indeed.

It is difficult to define the exact influence which last week's unfortunate controversy between President Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman will have upon the railroad situation, and upon the financial situation as a whole. If it were conceivable that this dispute should influence the Nation's Executive to unwarranted harshness in his dealings with the delicate railroad position generally from this time on to the close of his term of office, the results might well be extremely serious. Previous to the outcropping of this matter affairs were progressing in such shape that confidence in the integrity and soundness of the great majority of the country's railroads was returning, and the feeling was becoming general that there must be careful discrimination between the good and the bad. The results of the municipal elections in Chicago and in Baltimore, where the question of the conduct of public utility corporations by the municipality itself was directly at issue, indicate very clearly the thoughtfulness with which people of all classes are approaching the solution of such problems. It is not impossible, therefore, that the Roosevelt-Harriman controversy will be weighed with equal care, and end, so far as the investing public is concerned, in a refusal to find in so personal an encounter anything permanently disturbing to the progress of industry in this country.

THE OUTLOOK IN LONDON.

Gold Shipments to the United States No Longer Apprehended.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 7.—The Times's financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"It is satisfactory to observe that the New York exchange at last has shown an upward tendency and risen a point further. Gold shipments to the United States are no longer apprehended.

"The monetary conditions in America are evidently easier, and time money, lately almost unobtainable, has been offered at reasonable rates there. Thus there seems hope that New York will be in the position to liquidate gradually the credits raised in London and at least leave our bullion market alone so that the Bank may obtain all arrivals undisturbed.

"Much depends, of course, upon the movement of securities, and if there should be an outbreak here of purchases of American shares the recovery in exchange would be checked. So far the boot is on the other leg.

"On the Continent the outlook is less favorable, and while as a whole the situation is certainly clearer and there is good reason to hope that the Bank of England may get gold rapidly, the position of Berlin and Paris makes caution desirable until London's reserve actually has been raised to a more satisfactory level."

ACTIVITY IN BERLIN.

Public Buys Industrials, but Money Stringency Causes Reaction.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 7.—The low level of quotations on the Boerse last week attracted buyers, and the general public was especially active in picking up industrial stocks. This feature of the revival of business after the panic was due to increased optimism in regard to the industrial situation.

The reports from the industrial centres apparently warrant this optimism, especially in respect to mining, electric, and textile activities. The improvement of the New York Stock Exchange also exercised a favorable influence here. The monetary situation, however, was such as to cause a reaction in the latter days of the week.

The extremely strained condition of the Imperial Bank is of course the chief cause of the money stringency. The Bank's position at this period of the year was never before so unfavorable. The Bank is earnestly endeavoring to avoid an increase in its discount rate, which its Directors are satisfied would be a serious blow to business of all sorts.

PARIS BOURSE IRREGULAR.

Heavy Gambling in New Ventures on the Outside Market.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, April 7.—The Bourse was very irregular last week, being dominated by the fluctuations in the price of copper, which is now the pivot of this market. Apart from the direct influence of Rio Tintos and other copper mining shares, the price of metal is watched anxiously as reflecting in a great measure the industrial situation.

The improvement in monetary conditions in the United States favorably affected this market and caused a general rise under the lead of French rentes. The Government stocks advanced materially, as also did the Bank shares.

Spanish rails moved up a few points. South Africans were dull, but improved slightly in sympathy with the rest of the market.

No large issues are announced for the present, but on the Outside Market are almost daily introductions of new mining or industrial shares, patronized by third-rate banking houses and dealt in only for cash. Speculation in these ventures has assumed large proportions and is the cause of anxiety in financial circles, for any losses will fall on the people of small means who have sold good securities in order to pay for doubtful ones.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

Trade Authorities Find No Special Significance in Wednesday's Break

Though the drop in the price of bar silver in the London market last Wednesday to 30 pence per ounce brought the price 7/8 pence below the average for the year 1906, authorities on the silver market here in New York were not inclined to place any special significance on the break. It was pointed out by Edward Brush of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which is the world's largest producer of the white metal, that a reduction in the price of silver occurs every Spring and that the decline this year is therefore no more remarkable than has frequently occurred at the same season in previous years. At the close of 1906 silver was quoted in London at 32 5-16 pence and in the New York market at 69¾ cents. In the previous year the decline was from 30 1-16 pence at the opening to 29¾ in April.

The greater decline this Spring is attributed by Mr. Brush to the heavy indebtedness of China to Europe. Being a silver standard country, exchange operations are conducted in silver, and the white metal shipped from China to cover her bills in Europe comes on the London market as a commodity.

China's payments to European bankers are larger than normal this year because of the great amount of goods which have been carried in warehouse during the past two seasons of business depression in the empire. Loans at heavy rates of interest have been made on the warehouse receipts by British and Continental bankers who are now receiving principal and interest as the goods are distributed. The arrival of these silver payments at a time when India is temporarily out of the market and buying from other sources is at its lowest ebb was bound to have its effect in a recession in the current price.

Mr. Brush ridiculed the idea that the decline was the result of short selling by a bear element. He said that there were practically only three brokers in the London silver market, which makes the price for the world, and that this fact, in conjunction with the absence of stocks of silver anywhere, made profitable bear operations impossible. All of the silver that is produced or that comes into the market from the hands of bankers who conduct exchange operations with silver standard countries is sold as soon as it comes to hand, Mr. Brush explained. The loss of interest would make it impossible to carry it at a profit. Even the large users of silver in the arts do not, he said, carry stocks larger than demanded by their immediate needs, though prices are sometimes as much as 2 or 3 pence per pound lower in the Spring than the Fall, when the great holiday demand for manufactured silver articles begins. In the months of November and December, when silver reaches its highest quotation, the call for silver from the big manufacturers is double that of any other month in the twelve. Last year silver bars in London went as high as 33⅛ pence in London during the height of the Fall demand, which was the highest price touched since 1893. The lowest figure for the year had been 29 pence.

The price made by the American Smelting and Refining Company is based on the London quotations, with deductions made for the advantage of position, that silver sold in New York is at the London price, less cost of shipment to London, insurance, &c. On that sold in Denver an additional deduction is made for transcontinental freight.

Truce in Oil War.

Standard Oil officials in New York, while professing to be ignorant of the details, admit that a compromise has been arrived at between the company's European agents and its great rivals in the foreign field which three months ago formed the European Petroleum Union to fight the Standard. It was said at the time that this combination of European oil producers had been instigated by the Deutsche Bank of Germany, which is the dominating influence in the Continental oil interests, with the idea of forcing American oil out of the markets of Germany and other European countries. The fighting organization then formed took in German, Russian, Roumanian, Dutch, and British groups of capitalists and oil-field owners.

That the Standard regarded its unified rivals as most formidable was indicated in a public appeal made about that time by F. D. Asche of the Standard's export department, who sent an interview broadcast through the press of the United States, complaining that the company's foreign trade was being ruined by the attacks on the corporation at home. The Standard's foreign rivals, he said, were using the stories in the American press to bolster up an attack on the quality of the Standard's product.

Dispatches from the other side have said that by the compromise the Standard gets large oil storage plants at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and other ports. This fact, coupled with hints dropped at 26 Broadway, would indicate that the truce declared is in the nature of a division of territory. One official of the company said that the truce had been brought about chiefly because the European companies were loath to begin a war in which heavy rate cutting would be inevitable. The same official is authority for the statement that, though the compromise was to prevent rate cutting, no jump in prices would follow the peace. "The rate of production and consumption are nicely balanced now," he said, "and any upward movement in oil would have the double tendency of increasing the production of petroleum and of reducing the consumption of the final products."

The Rothschilds and the Nobels, who were parties in the formation of the European Petroleum Union, are credited with having been the peacemakers in the adjustment.

This is the third diplomatic success that has been achieved by the Standard in Europe. The first was in 1900, when it effected an amalgamation of a number of powerful oil companies and got control of some eighteen or twenty European-owned tank steamers engaged in the transatlantic oil trade.

Four years ago it entered the oil fields of Roumania, and started to produce oil for the first time in Europe, after a long struggle with the Liberal Government, supported by numerous influential oil men who were strongly opposed to the employment of foreign capital in the development of their leading industry. To-day the Standard has huge refinery undertakings and employs hundreds of American drillers in these fields.

THE RECOVERY IN STOCKS.

Twenty-eight Active Issues Show an Average Gain of 15 Points.

The extent of the recovery made in last week's upward-moving market from the low prices of the March collapse is best realized from a tabular comparison of the prices made on the days of lowest ebb with the highest points touched in the last six days of trading. In twenty-eight of the active stocks which were the chief sufferers in the break, an average recovery of 15 points is shown from the low prices of a last month. The appended table, which sets forth the movement of the stocks individually, uses the lowest prices made during the break, whether reached on March 15 or 25. How far the stocks have still to travel before again touching the high quotations of last Fall may be seen by comparing the column showing the high prices since the decline with the high prices of 1906 given in the first column of figures.

Stocks.	High, 1906.	Low, 1907.	Since De-cline.	High Estimated Recovery.
Amalgamated Copper	138¾	98⅛	23⅝	23⅝
American Smelters	174	104¾	13⅞	28⅜
American Sugar	157	114⅝	12⅞	13
Anaconda	75	51	6⅜	11⅝
Atchison	110½	82⅝	8⅜	15⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	125⅛	90¾	10⅜	12⅝
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	94⅛	45¼	6⅜	18¼
Canadian Pacific	201½	155	17⅝	23
Ches. & Ohio	65⅝	36⅜	4⅜	5¾
Chi., M. & St. Paul	199⅜	122½	13⅜	16⅝
Con. Gas	181⅜	110	13½	21⅞
Erie	50⅞	21¾	2⅝	4¾
General Electric	184	126⅜	15⅞	17½
Great Northern	348	126	14½	16
Gt. Northern Ore ctfs.	85	50	6⅛	11⅞
Missouri Pacific	100⅞	64	7⅞	13⅝
National Lead	95⅜	49	6⅞	14
New York Central	156¾	111½	12⅛	16½
Norfolk & Western	97⅝	71	8¾	9½
Northern Pacific	232½	114¼	13⅝	24⅝
Pennsylvania	147½	114	12⅜	14⅝
Reading	164	91	11¼	25
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	110¼	78	8⅞	9
Sloss-Sheffield	97½	42	5⅝	18⅝
Southern Pacific	105⅞	120¾	14⅜	23½
U. S. Steel	50⅞	31½	3⅝	6⅞
U. S. Steel pf	113¾	91½	10⅜	9⅝

INLAND BANK RESERVES.

Show Decreases from a Year Ago, Though Loans Have Increased.

The returns of the National banks in the interior, which are now coming to hand in response to the March 22 call, indicate that in a majority of cases loans have increased, while reserves, with equal unanimity, have fallen off, compared with the corresponding date a year ago. This showing is in keeping with the known fact that the business of the country has outstripped the facilities of the banks to finance it, and that the increased volume of business that was handled last year was being done only at the expense of increasing bank credits, without correspondingly increasing the cash resources of the banks.

The following figures show the present volume of loans at a number of cities in various parts of the country, and also the percentage of reserves now and at this time a year ago:

	Loans	Reserve Percentage. Mar. 22, 1907.	Apr. 6, 1906.
Philadelphia	$172,072,541	22.41	22.46
Baltimore	57,722,804	22.47	22.63
Savannah, Ga.	2,403,811	26.32	27.51
New Orleans	25,689,259	25.20	25.74
Kansas City, Kan.	7,048,006	27.73	23.48
Columbus, Ohio	17,373,702	25.19	27.50
Indianapolis	24,304,070	25.59	28.80
Detroit	22,515,406	22.49	24.37
St. Paul	23,377,574	22.56	23.33
Dubuque	2,515,650	25.25	23.83
Waco, Texas	4,027,752	26.58	27.23

It will be noted that only in one of these places does the reserve show any increase, although all reported increases in loans except Savannah, Ga.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

STEPHEN V. WHITE, whose resignation from the Produce Exchange was announced last week, was better known among old-timers in the Street as "Deacon" White. Though he occasionally made himself felt as a power in the speculative grain market in the old days when New York was the centre of the grain trade, it was for his bold operations on the Stock Exchange that he will be remembered in the history of Wall Street. "Deacon" White was one of the big men of the financial district in the late seventies and early eighties, when manipulation was a cruder art than it has since become. White was one of the first of the adepts at the game, and to his work has always been attributed the famous corner in Lackawwanna, which remained a sensation in the Street for a generation. Mr. White was active in church affairs, and got his name of "Deacon" from his connection with Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, of which he was one of the pillars during Henry Ward Beecher's prime.

THOMAS F. RYAN and James J. Hill, both called enemies of E. H. Harriman, are also alike in having each been the chief contributor to the building of a cathedral in his home city. Mr. Ryan, who is an ardent Catholic, practically built the cathedral of that faith in Richmond. Mr. Hill, though a Protestant, contributed $500,000 to the endowment of a Catholic cathedral in St. Paul.

The fabulous profits of the minority who took the bear side before the market took the path toward the collapse of last month are indicated by stories that come from the Fifth Avenue jewelers, who report that they have made larger sales during the past few weeks than ever before, except at the Christmas season. Most of the lavish purchasers have been men who are entirely unknown to the dealers. Tiffany & Co. are said to have made more sales of $100,000 and over during the last week in March than ever before in the Spring season in the history of the house. It is told of one Wall Street man that he appeared at a large Fifth Avenue jewelry house after the crash of March 15 and spent $80,000 in half an hour for various precious stone ornaments. When the second slump came ten days later he was back again. This time he put $125,000 into a pearl necklace.

THE ERIE NOTES.

Unusual Form of Road's Latest Financiering—Pays 8 Per Cent. for Its Money.

A novel feature of the $5,500,000 note issue put out by the Erie Railroad last week was the fact that the notes bore no fixed rate of interest, but were discounted by the road's bankers very much as commercial paper is discounted. It appears that this variation from the usual form of railroad note issues was decided upon at the suggestion of bankers who had handled a large amount of railroad note issues, including some recent issues of the Erie Railroad. It was considered that it had several advantages over one-year notes carrying interest.

To begin with, the notes issued in this way carry on their face no indication of the interest rate paid by the road, and again, many banks prefer to discount such a note rather than buy an ordinary note and collect interest at half-yearly periods. It was pointed out that a bank in buying a note discounted in this way would be in a position to credit itself immediately with a year's interest.

The $5,500,000 borrowed by the Erie was raised for the purpose of paying off the $3,000,000 of 6 per cent. six months' notes which mature to-day, and $2,000,000 additional of similar notes which fall due at subsequent dates up to July 1, next. They were discounted on an 8 per cent. basis, or on a 6 per cent. basis with a commission of 2 per cent. The price at which the notes were offered by brokers to investors showed a yield of about 7½ per cent. The difference between this figure and that at which the company placed the notes represented the bankers' commission.

RECORD FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

Pennsylvania's March Movement Heaviest in Company's History.

Figures just reported by the Pennsylvania Railroad indicate that in spite of the fact that in March heavy snows and floods at Pittsburg rendered railroading exceptionally difficult, the Pennsylvania Railroad's freight car movement was the largest in the company's history.

In March 118,134 loaded and 82,849 empty cars—a total of 200,983—passed Mifflin, whereas during March a year ago, an open mouth, the total was 194,376. In spite of this extraordinary movement there has been no congestion of cars at any point.

The steadily increasing volume of business in the last six years has made necessary an increase in the number of officers and employes from 115,725 to 198,030. Since 1900 two advances of 10 per cent. each have been made in the pay of all employes whose monthly wages are less than $200. The payroll of the system will be $12,000,000 greater in 1907 than in 1906.

The aggregate cost for the six and a half years ended June 30, 1906, of all material and supplies was $412,499,698.62. These unexampled expenditures have added very greatly to the company's earning power as well as its ability to properly serve the public. The Pennsylvania Railroad still has extensive work under way, especially the New York terminal. The Board of Directors, however, has announced the company's policy of improvements for the immediate future as follows:

"The demand for increased capital from other railways, and substantially from all branches of industry, has made the present rates for money exceptionally high. This, together with the increased cost of labor and material; the legislation, both State and municipal, to increase taxes, reduce rates and fares, and force upon the railways large expenditures that yield no direct return, would seem to make it a wise policy on the part of your company to reduce its capital expenditures to a minimum, avoid new undertakings, and restrict its expenditure, for the present, to such work as is now under way and must be completed."

MILL STOCKS RISE.

New Bedford Auction Shows Record Prices in Some Shares.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 7.—Record prices and an unprecedented demand for local mill stocks marked the weekly auction sale yesterday.

Acushnet and Wamsutta were the leaders. The former showed sales of three shares at 331 and three at 335. Wamsutta last quoted at 128, sold at 150½. Sixty shares of Potomska brought 123¼. Pierce Mill stock brought 307, a gain of seven over the last previous bid. Rumors of an extra dividend on Wamsutta stock were responsible in some degree for the demand.

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BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Metal Prices Affect Stocks—Heavy Production in Lake District.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 6.—Fluctuations in the price of copper abroad have disturbed the market for stocks somewhat, despite the belief among producers that the movement has been purely manipulative. One of the largest producers, presumably a Calumet and Hecla official, is quoted as saying: "The trade has yet to receive its first warning that consumption has been or is to be checked. It looks as though any possible decline is still months ahead of us."

Importers are evidently making hay while the sun shines upon a difference of 5 cents a pound in London and New York quotations, but it is apparent that this difference cannot be long maintained. If American mine owners are making abnormal profits (some say from 15 to 19 cents per pound produced) there seems to be no way to get the market down to a healthy basis without destroying confidence, and therefore things are allowed to take their own course.

An alliance between Balakiala and Trinity is gossiped to follow the listing this week of the former stock. A sharp advance in price has already occurred without any open aid from Mr. Lawson. Meanwhile Trinity has been soft.

Greene-Cananea made its how on the Exchange on Thursday, but was not very active to begin with.

Butte Central and Superior and Pittsburg announce this week new ore bodies. The former strike is on the third level in Shaft No. 1 and is said to run above 4 per cent. copper and very high in silver. The latter is in the tunnel on the Black Oxide claim at a vertical depth of 500 feet.

The Centennial was transferred to Calumet and Hecla at the annual meeting on Monday. The balance for the year was reported as $340,310, a slight increase over the previous year. The year's production was 2,253,015 pounds of copper, sold at 19.5078 cents per pound.

Superior and Pittsburg's annual report also came out this week. The refined copper product was 9,084,875 pounds, which was sold at an average of 17.97 cents. The cash surplus Dec. 31 was $551,703.

The Calumet and Arizona report says that the company mined 238,341 tons of ore during the year and developed 14,818 feet.

Stockholders of Raven are called to meet in Butte May 15 to vote upon the issue of 500,000 more shares, part of the money to be used in developing the Raven lode and deepening the Raven shaft, which is now down 700 feet. The general manager states that with the money in hand with which to resume work immediately he can be shipping ore in a very short time.

Calumet correspondence states that Mass Consolidated earned $10,000 net in February on shipments of 700 tons of rock daily, and has bright prospects ahead in the Riddle property.

Production figures for March from the lake indicate a considerable increase over March, 1906, but as some reports come in tons of copper and others in tons of rock it is not possible to figure the totals exactly. The Butte district is said to have mined in March 361,690 tons of ore, from which 26,550,690 pounds of copper were produced. For the three months ended April 1 Calumet and Hecla turned out 12,440 tons of copper, which is 1,600 more than in the corresponding period of last year. Greene-Cananea's output in March was 4,250,000 pounds of refined copper; Old Dominion's 3,428,000 pounds, Shannon's 1,470,000 pounds, Calumet and Arizona's 4,112,000 pounds, Boston Consolidated's 19,600,000 pounds. In several instances these figures constitute new records, notably in that of Shannon.

Arizona Commercial shipped during March 4,600 tons of ore, which netted in excess of $10 per ton.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS

As of March 22, 1907, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Weekly Financial Quotation Review, out to-day. Sample copy on application. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

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WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Federal Weather Bureau Issues Forecast for To-day and To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Forecast for the Cotton States for Monday and Tuesday:

North Carolina—Rain and warmer Monday, Tuesday, fair and colder; fresh southwesterly winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Rain Monday and on the coast Tuesday; fresh and variable winds, mostly easterly.

Eastern Florida—Fair in southern, showers in northern portion Monday. Tuesday, fair; fresh to brisk southwesterly winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Occasional showers Monday and Tuesday; fresh variable winds.

Eastern Texas and Louisiana—Showers Monday; Tuesday, fair, colder in northern portions, fresh variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Western Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday, colder in northern portion Monday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Showers Monday; Tuesday, fair and colder.

Tennessee—Fair Monday and Tuesday, colder in western portions Monday.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are Saturday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols	86¼	87¼
German consols	85½	86
Bavarian Government	100¾	101¼
Hessian Government	85	85½
Saxony Government	85½	86¼
Hamburg Government	84½	85½
City of Cologne	100¾	101
City of Munich	100¾	101
City of Augsburg	100¾	101
City of Frankfurt-am-Mein	95⅜	95⅞
City of Vienna	97⅞	98⅛
Mexican Government gold	100	101⅛
Russian Government	74¼	75¼
French rente	94⅜	95¼
British consols	85⅞	86⅛

OUT TO-DAY.

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PROPOSALS.

April 5th, 1907.

PROPOSALS will be received at the ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, State Arsenal, 7th Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, April 19th, 1907, for furnishing materials and labor necessary to construct two suspended primary stations and two secondary stations for the 12th Regiment Armory, corner Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., as shown on plans and specifications on file at the State Arsenal.

Separate bids will be received for iron work and painting, and for carpenter work.

The State reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids. All bids must be sealed and addressed to the Adjutant General, State of New York, State Arsenal, 7th Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, and plainly marked "PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION AT THE 13TH REGIMENT ARMORY."

NELSON H. HENRY,
Adjutant General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., April 4, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon April 24, 1907, for plumbing fixtures, pipe, and fittings, for new bath and toilet rooms in old cadet barracks at West Point, N. Y. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Forms for proposals furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., April 6, 1907.—Sealed proposals for construction of roads here will be received until 12 M. May 1, 1907. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals should be marked "Proposals for construction of roads," addressed WM. PATERSON, Lieut. and Q. M.

U. S. Engr. Office, Boston, Mass., Apr. 5, 1907. Sealed proposals for about 15,000 cu. yds. rock excavation in Boston Harbor, Mass., will be received here until 12 M. May 8, 1907, and then publicly opened. Information on application. EDW. BURR, Maj. Engineers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

SALES OF STOCKS FOR WEEK ENDED APRIL 6, 1907.

TOTAL SALES, 6,176,753 SHARES.

Range for Year 1906. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1907. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, April 6. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change	Weeks	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended April 6. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 6, '07.
27⅞	16	16⅞	Jan. 2.	10	Mar. 14.	12⅞	13	+ ⅝		**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000	.....	..		12	12⅞	11⅛	12⅞	21⅝	3,000
67	40	43¾	Jan. 3.	25	Mar. 14.	34½	35	+ 6½		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	28	34½	28	34⅜	57⅞	3,200
118¾	92⅜	121¼	Jan. 5.	78½	Mar. 26.	97½	97¾	+ 8⅝		Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,300	Feb. 25, '07.	$2	Q	89¾	99⅛	89⅝	97½	111⅜	708,885
34⅛	20	25⅜	Jan. 8.	19	Mar. 25.	20½	21½	+ 1		American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100	.....	..		20	21	20	21	28½	550
33	20¼	23½	Jan. 7.	14½	Mar. 14.	16¾	17	+ 2		American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..		15	17½	15	17	26¾	2,100
80½	82⅞	80	Jan. 21.	75	Mar. 5.	...	80	..		American Beet Sugar pf.	100	4,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	..	75	75	75	75	..	100
...	...	7¼	Feb. 28.	5¾	Mar. 14.	5⅞	6	+ ⅝		American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..		5⅞	6	5⅞	6	..	1,200
...	...	55	Feb. 28.	48¼	Mar. 26.	55	55¼	+ 4¾		American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '07.	¾	Q	51⅜	53	51⅜	54⅞	..	1,950
47½	32¾	45¾	Jan. 14.	31	Mar. 25.	37¼	37⅜	+ 2¼		American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	½	Q	35¼	38	35⅜	37½	44¼	14,400
105	98½	103	Jan. 12.	92½	Mar. 25.	98	100½	+ 1		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,022,600	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	97¾	99	97	99	102	600
44¼	28	33⅞	Feb. 19.	27	Mar. 25.	31	31½	+ 1⅝		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '06.	2		29½	31⅞	29¼	31½	34¼	6,300
272	215	247	Jan. 5.	200	Mar. 25.	210	220	+ 10		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	3		210	210	210	210	235	100
11⅜	7⅞	8¼	Jan. 4.	6½	Mar. 13.	6½	6¾	+ ¼		American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼		6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾	9½	310
10⅛	5½	6¼	Jan. 10.	4¼	Mar. 5.	4⅞	5	+ ⅛		American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..		4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	8	200
43	24	30½	Jan. 7.	20	Mar. 13.	21	23	+ ½		American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1		22	22	21	21	34	800
94⅞	35¼	88	Jan. 2.	73	Mar. 21.	80	83	+ 7¾		American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,029,400	Apr. 5, '07.	1¾	Q	77	83	77	83	65¼	1,108
23½	10¾	13¼	Jan. 10.	12¼	Mar. 25.	14	16	+ 2		American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..		12½	15½	12½	15	22	1,100
51⅞	35	36	Jan. 7.	27	Mar. 21.	31	34	+ 5		American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sep., 1900.	1¾	..	29	32	29	32	44	700
78½	53⅜	73⅜	Feb. 15.	55¾	Mar. 25.	65½	66	+ 4		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '07.	1¾	Q	62¼	66¾	62⅛	66	68½	11,400
120⅜	103½	111⅜	Jan. 16.	101	Mar. 25.	109	110	+ 7		American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '07.	1¾		105	110	105	110	115	900
...	...	7½	Apr. 2.	7½	Apr. 2.	6	10	..		American Malt Co.	100	3,905,900	.....	..		7½	7½	7½	7½	..	24
...	...	40	Feb. 21.	29⅞	Mar. 27.	31	33	+ 1⅝		American Malt Co. pf.	100	6,817,900	.....	..		30	31½	30	31½	..	486
174	138½	155	Jan. 7.	104¼	Mar. 25.	129½	129¾	+ 11½		American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	121	131	119¼	129⅝	159¾	277,340
130	112	117⅝	Jan. 7.	100	Mar. 25.	108	108¼	+ 4½		American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	104	109	104	108¼	122	11,300
107	100	99	Mar. 12.	99	Mar. 12.	97	100	..		American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	95	95	95	95	..	22
15¼	9¾	10⅜	Jan. 5.	7⅛	Mar. 26.	8½	9	+ 1⅛		American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,810,000	.....	..		8	8¾	8	8¾	12½	700
53¼	40	47½	Jan. 7.	34	Mar. 14.	39½	40½	+ 3⅞		American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,240,000	.....	..		38	39½	37	39½	46	1,200
157	127½	137½	Feb. 13.	114⅝	Mar. 14.	126	127	+ 3⅝		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	124	127⅞	124	126⅞	140	18,010
144⅝	130	133	Jan. 4.	118½	Mar. 25.	122	125	+ 2		Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	158,681,800	Jan. 15, '07.	2	Q	121	121	121	121	139¼	100
103	96	98¾	Jan. 28.	86½	Mar. 25.	92	93	+ 2¼		American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	78,958,100	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	90½	92¼	90½	92¼	105	3,902
48	28	30½	Jan. 7.	24	Mar. 26.	31⅛	31¼	+ 3⅛		American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..		28	31½	28	31⅛	42⅝	5,929
110⅜	101	102⅞	Jan. 5.	95	Mar. 14.	96¾	97¼	+ 1		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	34,968,900	Jan. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	96	97¼	95⅞	97¼	106¾	1,794
73	55⅞	75⅜	Feb. 16.	53	Mar. 14.	63	63½	+ 2¼		Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jan.17, '07.	$1.75		63½	64⅞	60⅞	63	68⅝	159,640
112½	106⅜	105	Feb. 4.	100	Mar. 28.	100	..	+ 3		Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	6,063,400	Jan. 15, '07.	1½	Q	103	103	103	103	128	150
110½	85⅜	108¼	Jan. 7.	82⅝	Mar. 14.	97¼	97⅝	+ 8⅝		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,998,000	Dec. 1, '06.	2½	SA	90¼	98	89⅝	97⅜	93¼	241,985
106	98	101⅝	Jan. 12.	92	Mar. 25.	96	97	+ ⅞		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '07.	2½	SA	94½	97	94½	96	104	1,800
167¾	131⅜	133⅜	Jan. 5.	94	Mar. 26.	103¼	105¾	+ 4¾		Atlantic Coast Line.	100	47,537,600	Jan. 10, '07.	3	SA	101⅜	106⅜	101	105⅝	154	8,895
125⅛	105¾	122	Jan. 5.	90⅝	Mar. 25.	101¼	101⅞	+ 3⅝		**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	152,174,800	Mar. 1, '07.	3	SA	97¼	102½	96¼	101¾	113	46,050
90½	91	94½	Jan. 10.	87	Mar. 25.	89	92	+ 2½		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	88¾	90	88⅝	90	96⅞	400
24⅝	17⅜	20½	Jan. 10.	10¼	Mar. 15.	12½	14⅜	— ⅝		Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,802,600	.....	..		13¼	13¼	12	12	..	400
85½	62	65	Jan. 9.	45	Mar. 25.	...	60	..		Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,905,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	..	49	49	49	49	..	210
94⅞	77	85¾	Jan. 7.	45¾	Mar. 25.	61⅜	61⅝	+ 1		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..		53	63½	53	61¼	86½	180,990
178	165½	182	Feb. 14.	108	Mar. 19.	112	120	+ 2		Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '06.	1	..	110	110	110	110	128	200
213⅞	134	144½	Jan. 4.	11	Mar. 15.	12	15	+ 1⅞		Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	6,000,000	.....	..		12	12⅝	12	12⅝	18¼	200
153	124	115	Jan. 26.	95	Mar. 14.	54	120	+ 5		Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '07.	3	SA	95	95	95	95	100	100
70	40	49¾	Jan. 3.	41	Mar. 8.	42½	49	..		Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	1	Q	49	49	49	49	..	77
70⅝	65⅛	65½	Jan. 14.	60	Mar. 14.	63⅛	63½	+ ⅝		**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1¼	SA	61⅞	63¼	60¼	63¼	..	800
201½	155⅜	155½	Jan. 4.	155	Mar. 23.	173⅝	174½	+ 8¾		Canadian Pacific.	100	120,930,500	Apr. 2, '07.	$3½	SA	178	178	171½	174	172¾	108,300
49⅞	33¾	40	Feb. 15.	25	Mar. 26.	31⅜	32	+ 2⅝		Central Leather Co.	100	38,378,900	.....	..		29⅜	32	29¾	32	44⅞	8,080
107½	98¾	102	Feb. 16.	89	Mar. 25.	91	93¾	+ 6¾		Central Leather Co. pf.	100	30,663,900	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	95	99	95	98¾	105	400
61⅝	46⅜	51⅝	Jan. 2.	38¾	Mar. 25.	42	42¼	+ 1		Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 30, '06.	1	A	40⅝	42¼	39½	42	50⅜	19,500
35⅞	25⅛	27½	Jan. 5.	14⅜	Mar. 7.	15¾	16¼	+ ¼		Chicago & Alton.	100	18,433,000	.....	..		15	16¼	15	16¼	..	700
23⅜	16	18	Jan. 2.	12¼	Mar. 26.	14⅜	14¾	+ 1		Chicago Great Western.	100	44,465,100	.....	..		14⅛	14¼	13¼	14	21⅛	3,100
80	70	71⅞	Feb. 14.	59½	Apr. 1.	62	63	+ 10		Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Apr. 1, '07.	2½	SA	59½	62½	59¾	60½	77	1,700
39⅝	24⅞	26⅛	Jan. 5.	17	Mar. 25.	19¼	19⅝	+ ½		Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	13,070,700	.....	..		18¼	20	18¼	19	36¾	500
109⅝	146⅛	157½	Jan. 14.	122½	Mar. 25.	136⅜	136⅝	+ 5¼		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	82,913,100	Oct. 16, '06.	3½	SA	132½	139¼	131⅝	136⅜	176⅞	142,900
218	160	165½	Jan. 5.	145	Mar. 23.	152	154	+ 3½		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,747,400	Oct. 16, '06.	3½	SA	150	152½	148	152¼	185	1,638
...	...	141	Jan. 14.	112	Mar. 26.	120	121	+ 4		Chi., Mil. & St. P. ctfs., 10 p. c. pd.	...	.....	.....	..		117¼	122	116	121⅜	..	6,380
...	...	149	Jan. 15.	129	Mar. 26.	137	138¼	+ 4		Chi, M. & St. P. pf. cfs., 10 p. c. pd.	...	.....	.....	..		132	138¼	132	138¼	..	5,446
240	192	205	Jan. 10.	137½	Mar. 25.	151	151¼	+ 4⅝		Chicago & Northwestern.	100	99,511,700	Jan. 2, '07.	3½	SA	147⅜	153⅝	147	151⅜	209	13,628
270	223	224	Jan. 4.	200	Apr. 4.	205	220	+ 12		Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,335,100	Apr. 1, '07.	2	Q	200	200	200	200	..	100
198	158	170	Jan. 8.	120	Mar. 25.	138	140	+ 7½		Chicago St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	18,358,200	Feb. 20, '07.	3½	SA	133	139⅞	133	139½	164	1,300
42⅜	25	25	Jan. 11.	9	Mar. 27.	10	15	+ ⅝		Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..		10	15	10	15	25	600
13¾	3⅞	6¼	Apr. 3.	4	Mar. 14.	4⅞	5	+ ⅛		Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..		4⅞	6¼	4⅞	5	6	10,600
47½	11⅜	18⅝	Jan. 9.	11½	Mar. 14.	17¾	17⅞	+ 2¾		Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	14½	19	14¼	17½	18¾	10,900
109⅞	89	92⅜	Jan. 7.	63	Mar. 26.	73¾	74½	+ 4⅜		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	44,806,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	71½	74½	70	74⅜	101⅜	3,800
100	85	95	Mar. 15.	85	Mar. 15.	90	..	— 10		Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000	.....	..		85	85	85	85	85	100
85⅜	40⅜	57⅞	Jan. 8.	39	Mar. 14.	36⅜	37⅛	+ 2¼		Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	35	37⅞	34	37	60¾	26,240
41	29½	38¾	Jan. 9.	22½	Mar. 25.	27⅜	27¾	+ 1¾		Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000	.....	..		25½	28½	25	27⅜	35¼	10,050
73⅞	60½	63½	Jan. 7.	58¾	Mar. 26.	61	61¾	+ 1¾		Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '07.	2	SA	60	61¾	60	61¾	70	1,160
50	43	58½	Jan. 4.	44	Mar. 26.	48	48	+ ½		Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '07.	2	..	46¾	49	46¾	48¾	51	4,300
30¼	17	25⅜	Apr. 5.	20	Mar. 15.	23⅝	23¾	+ 2¼		Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,028,000	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	23½	25⅞	23	23¾	24¼	10,690
151⅜	130⅝	140¼	Mar. 1.	110	Mar. 15.	129½	130¾	+ 5¼		Consolidated Gas Co.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	1	Q	123½	131½	123½	131	142¼	6,850
28	18½	24¾	Jan. 15.	17⅜	Mar. 26.	20	20⅜	+ ⅛		Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,160,200	.....	..		19½	21	19	20	26½	7,793
85¾	74½	88	Jan. 28.	77	Mar. 26.	81	82	..		Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,295,900	Jan. 10, '07.	1	Q	79	81¾	79	81⅝	83½	2,540
234¾	189	227½	Jan. 2.	167	Mar. 25.	185	186	+ 5		**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,383,000	Mar. 15, '07.	2¼	Q	181½	186¼	181	185	213	7,210
560	437⅜	510	Jan. 24.	445	Mar. 20.	473	475	+ 8		Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Jan. 21, '07.	2½	Q	466	473	466	473	455	400
51⅞	36⅜	42⅞	Jan. 7.	28½	Mar. 14.	31	31¼	+ ⅝		Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..		30¼	31¼	29⅝	31¼	46¾	5,120
91½	83	83	Jan. 2.	69⅞	Mar. 25.	75	77	..		Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,754,100	Jan. 15, '07.	2½	SA	77	77	75	75	89	610
102	79⅝	89¼	Jan. 17.	65¾	Mar. 15.	75	80	+ 6¼		Detroit United Railways.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	70	73¼	70	73¼	99¾	500
...	...	123½	Apr. 2.	123½	Apr. 2.	...	...	+ 3½		Diamond Match.	100	24,436,5.0	Mar. 15, '07.	2½	Q	123½	123½	123½	123½	..	110
74⅝	51	78	Feb. 13.	62	Mar. 20.	71½	72	+ 3⅝		Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,598,700	Jan. 28, '07.	1¼	Q	70	73½	70	72	69	21,224
227⅛	16	109¼	Jan. 5.	9⅜	Mar. 14.	13⅜	16	..		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..		14⅜	14	14	14	20⅝	400
45	32	39	Jan. 9.	20	Mar. 11.	..	26	+ 1½		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..		25	25½	23	25½	40¼	600
50⅞	38½	44¼	Jan. 5.	21⅜	Mar. 27.	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅝		**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..		25	25⅞	23¾	25⅝	45	65,850
83	74⅜	75⅞	Jan. 7.	57	Mar. 25.	58¾	59	+ ½		Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,100	Feb. 28, '07.	2	SA	60	60¾	58	59	78¼	5,926
70⅝	62¼	67	Jan. 7.	34⅜	Mar. 25.	41	41½	+ 1		Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Oct. 9, '06.	2	SA	40	41⅜	39½	41	69¼	3,000
94	80	92	Apr. 5.	90	Apr. 4.	88	93	+ 3		Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '06.	2½	SA	90	92	90	92	..	550
199	138	163	Jan. 16.	145	Mar. 4.	135	150	+ 2		**Federal Mining & Smelting.**	100	6,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	$5	Q	147	147	147	147	182	100
112⅞	91	97	Jan. 14.	80	Mar. 15.	83	90	+ 2		Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	104½	1,800
...	...	60	Feb. 15.	42	Feb. 5.	54	60	+ 6½		Federal Sugar Refining Co.	100	6,067,200	.....	..		52½	53½	52½	52½	..	200
...	...	85½	Feb. 16.	76	Feb. 5.	84	90	+ 5		Federal Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	3,522,800	Aug. 1, '06.	3	..	80½	85	80⅜	85	..	500
106⅜	103	102½	Feb. 8.	97¼	Mar. 25.	100	102	..		**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	11,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	100	100	100	100	104	30
184	156	163	Jan. 22.	136½	Mar. 14.	149	150	+ 4		General Electric Co.	100	63,692,200	Jan. 2, '07.	2	Q	146	150	145	149	173	6,400
...	...	152	Feb. 13.	120	Mar. 28.	132	140	+ 4		Granby Con. Min., Sm. & Power.	100	12,971,500	Mar.30, '07.	3		130	136	125	134	..	735
348	178	188¾	Jan. 2.	126	Mar. 25.	138	138¾	+ 10		Great Northern pf.	100	149,577,300	Feb. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	141	141½	130	138	321¼	118,680
85	70¾	85	Jan. 5.	50	Mar. 25.	61	61½	+ 2		Gt. North. temp. ctfs. for ore props.	...	.....	.....	..		59¾	61⅞	57½	61	..	23,140
...	...	11½	Apr. 4.	8¾	Apr. 1.	11¼	11⅜	..		Great Northern rights.	...	.....	.....	..		10¼	11½	8⅝	11½	..	92,200
53	33½	47	Jan. 3.	33¾	Mar. 20.	37	43	+ 1⅜		**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	.....	..		34	35¼	34	35	38¾	900
97¾	79	89½	Jan. 4.	72	Apr. 1.	...	83	+ 4½		Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 15, '07.	1	Q	72	73	72	72½	81⅞	700
135	113½	130	Jan. 7.	104	Mar. 25.	113	113	+ 15		Hocking Valley.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 14, '07.	1½	SA	95	95	95	95	..	100
...	...	85	Jan. 7.	75⅝	Mar. 26.	79	81	+ 1½		Hocking Valley tr. rcts.	100	.....	.....	..		85	85	84½	84½	..	400
25¼	16⅞	20⅝	Jan. 7.	13⅝	Mar. 25.	17	18	+ 2½		**Illinois Central.**	100	95,640,000	Mar. 1, '07.	3½	SA	146½	148½	145	148	173	2,000
56¾	41	60	Jan. 24.	49¼	Mar. 23.	52	..	+ 2¾		Ingersoll-Rand Co.	100	3,000,000	.....	..		52	52	52	52	..	100
96	93½	94½	Jan. 4.	92	Mar. 21.	90	..	+ 1		Ingersoll-Rand Co. pf.	100	4,500,000	Jan. 1, '07.	3	SA	92½	93	92½	93	..	200
55⅜	33⅜	39	Jan. 23.	22¼	Mar. 25.	25	27	+ 2½		Interborough-Metropolitan.	100	93,244,500	.....	..		25⅜	27⅞	24⅜	27	..	19,900
57⅜	36⅜	50⅝	Jan. 23.	32	Mar. 25.	42	43	+ 2½		Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,749,000	.....	..		39	43	38½	42	..	7,420
29¼	16⅛	18½	Jan. 7.	13	Mar. 25.	15	15¼	+ ⅛		International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..		14½	15¼	14	14⅜	22¾	10,400
90	80	81	Jan. 5.	73	Mar. 25.	74½	75	+ ¾		International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,589,100	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	73	75¼	73	74⅝	86	3,165
55	43	60	Jan. 15.	43	Mar. 25.	43	59	+ 3		International Power Co. pf.	100	7,000,000	Jan. 26, '06.	1	..	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅝	69¾	1200
30	27	41	Jan. 7.	25	Mar. 25.	29½	30	+ 3		International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	27

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

176 Broadway, New York.
198 Montague Street, Brooklyn
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica

Capital & Surplus, $11,000,000

Acts as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, or other trust capacities. Deposits received subject to check, or on certificate. Interest allowed at best permissible rates.

OFFICERS

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, 2nd Vice-Pres. Manager Banking Department.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, 3d Vice-Pres.
S. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary.
ARTHUR TERRY, Treasurer.
F. L. SNIFFEN, Mgr. Brooklyn Banking Dept.

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Charles S. Brown	William H. Nichols
Fullen T. Davies	James H. Oliphant
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John D. Hicks	Charles A. Peabody
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Martin Joost	Henry Roth
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Woodbury Langdon	Sanford H. Steele
James D. Lynch	Ellis D. Williams
James H. Menuing	Louis Windmuller

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.

WALL ST., COR. NASSAU, NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits $3,000,000

OFFICERS:

JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS TUCK FRENCH, W. N. DUANE, } Vice-Presidents

The Manhattan Trust Company receives deposits bearing interest and subject to cheque, payable through the New York Clearing House.

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Robert Bacon	John Kean
George F. Baker	John J. Mitchell
August Belmont	Oliver H. Payne
Walter P. Bliss	E. D. Randolph
H. W. Cannon	Grant B. Schley
R. J. Cross	S. L. Schoonmaker
Rudolph Ellis	John I. Waterbury
Amos Tuck French	R. T. Wilson

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

26 NASSAU STREET — NEW YORK CITY

CAPITAL & SURPLUS TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

It is to your advantage to appoint this Company as executor or trustee. By means of a thoroughly organized department the Company is able to attend to these matters in an efficient and economical manner.

INDEPENDENT OF THE CONTROL OF ANY SINGLE INTEREST

Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000 Surplus, $3,000,000.

OFFICERS:

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WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.....1st V. Pres't
CHAS. P. ARMSTRONG.....2d V. Pres't
JOHN A. HILTON.....3d V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary

DIRECTORS:

Charles P. Armstrong,	John A. Hilton,
Frank Brainard,	Myron T. Herrick,
Harry Bronner,	Edward T. Jeffery,
Franklin Q. Brown,	Winslow S. Pierce,
Robert C. Clowry,	Morton F. Plant,
Edmund C. Converse,	Dick S. Ramsay,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell,	Frederick L. Schenck,
Grenville M. Dodge,	Andrew Squire,
A. Goepel,	William H. Taylor
Edwin Gould.	Edward R. Thomas,
Frank J. Gould,	John P. Truesdell,
George J. Gould.	H. F. C. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City, March 6, 1907.

QUARTERLY COM. STOCK DIVID'D NO. 14.

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 15, 1907, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. April 5, 1907. The books of the Company for the transfer of Common Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. April 5, 1907, and will be reopened April 16, 1907.

W. E. MERRISS, Secretary.

NIPISSING MINES COMPANY,
31 Nassau Street,
New York, March 25th, 1907.

The Board of Directors has to-day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable April 20th, 1907, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on April 2d, 1907. Transfer books will be closed April 2d, 1907, at 3 P. M., and remain closed until the opening of business on April 22d, 1907.

FRANK W. HOLMES, Treasurer.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
10 and 12 Broadway, corner Beaver Street.
New York, April 2, 1907.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Three (3%) Per Cent. was declared and an extra dividend of One (1%) Per Cent., payable April 15th.

Transfer books closed from the 8th to the 15th, inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Office of
The North River Insurance Company,
95 William Street,
New York City, April 2, 1907.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th April inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 2d to the 10th inst. By order

F. H. CRUM, Secretary.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the Thompson-Starrett Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. upon the preferred stock of the said company, payable May 15th, 1907, to all stock holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1907.

J. EDW. McGAHEN, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of April 5 to 18, 1907, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street and avenue in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8. WEST 187TH STREET—OPENING, from Amsterdam Avenue to New Street, bounding Highbridge Park. Confirmed March 21, 1907; entered April 4, 1907. VERMILYEA AVENUE—OPENING, from Dyckman Street to West 211th Street; confirmed March 21, 1907; entered April 4, 1907.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, April 4, 1907.

MONEY MARKET CONTRADICTIONS

Interest Rates Recede, Though New Capital Is Still Scarce.

CALL MONEY 1 PER CENT.

Lowest Rate at This Date Since 1894—Cancellation of Gold Engaged Abroad.

One of the anomalies in money market movements which occasionally present themselves is the prevalence of low interest rates at a time when business activity is being halted because of a lack of funds. Such was the interesting conjuncture of events which was presented in this market last week. Only two weeks ago the Erie Railroad indefinitely postponed important improvement work because new capital could not be raised advantageously, and the same road last week paid about 8 per cent. to renew the loans made to cover such portion of this work as had already been completed. On the very day the Erie Railroad was completing arrangements for this loan at about 8 per cent. call money on the Stock Exchange loaned at 1 per cent., the lowest rate quoted at the corresponding date in any year back to 1894. Time loans, too, on stock collateral eased off sharply last week, the sixty-day rate dropping from 6 per cent. to 4½ per cent.

Only one explanation is possible of such contrary indications of the state of the money market. This is the fact that there is much money available for time loans on Stock Exchange collateral, and a still larger amount available for call loans, which cannot be obtained by corporations for improvement or other purposes, even though the borrowing be in the shape of short-time obligations. Thus it happens that the railroads are postponing improvement work because of lack of capital at a time when call and time money rates are showing sharp recessions and in the case of the former receding to the lowest figure in more than a decade for this season of the year.

Two important factors, one following closely upon the other, are generally recognized as the causes for the present decline in interest rates. The first of these was the release of a large amount of funds which for a long period had been tied up in the stock market. The liquidation that was forced by the decline in prices which occurred during the month of March restored to general money market use a large sum that had been previously devoted to the efforts of various pools to carry large lines of stock until such time as the public could be induced to buy. The collapse came before the public had been led into the market, and both call and time loans were sold out in large volume.

Immediately following the collapse in the stock market accompanied by this release of market funds the banks' supply of cash was greatly augmented by the redemption in advance of maturity of many millions of Government bonds and by the deposit in the National banks of New York City alone of more than $17,000,000 of customs money. Much of this money immediately sought employment in short-time loans and in the call money market, with the result that rates fell off sharply.

The suddenness with which this change in the money market occurred is well indicated by the resale in London on Friday of $2,250,000 which on Tuesday had been engaged in that city for import to New York by Lazard Frères. The ease in money here by midweek had caused a sharp advance in foreign exchange, and it became more profitable to resell the exchange than it would have been to import the gold. Instead of importing gold this market purchased sterling exchange in large volume to pay off money that had been borrowed abroad, and the suggestion of the possibility of gold exports in connection with the repayment of foreign loans was advanced while yet it was undecided whether or not the gold that had been engaged early in the week would or would not be brought to this country. Demand sterling, which on Monday last was quoted at $4.8305, by Thursday had risen to $4.8520, and on Saturday went to $4.8570, an advance of 205 points in five days.

These unusual movements in money and exchange rates add interest to a comparison of the past week's money market with those of the corresponding week in previous years. The low rate of 1 per cent. for call loans had not previously been recorded since the Spring of 1904, and in the same week had not been recorded since 1894. This table shows the high, low, and average rate for call loans, and the sixty days and six months rates in the first week of April in each year back to 1893:

MONEY RATES—FIRST WEEK OF APRIL.

	Call. High.	Low.	Av.	60 Days.	6 Mos.
1907	4½	1	2¾	4½@4⅝	5¼@6
1906	60	5¾	15	5 @6	5 @5½
1905	4½	2½	3½	3¾@3½	3¾@3¾
1904	1¾	1½	1⅝	2½@3	3¾@4
1903	15	5½	8	5½@5½	5½@5½
1902	4½	2½	3½	4	4
1901	6	2	3	3½	3½@4
1900	5	3	3½	4	4
1899	10	3	7	4	4 @4½
1898	4½	1½	2¾	4½	5 @5
1897	2	1½	1⅝	2½	3½
1896	4½	2	3½	4	4½@5
1895	5	2	2½	3½@4	4 @5
1894	1½	1	1⅛	2½	3
1893	7	3	5	6	6

It will be noted that while it is necessary to go back to 1894 to find as low a rate as the minimum of last week, the average rate for call loans this past week was higher than the average rate in several intervening years. The time rates also, while showing declines, were still above the average for the corresponding dates in previous years.

Temporarily, at least, the Secretary of the Treasury appears to have adopted the policy of currently returning to the banks at least a portion of the money absorbed by the Government in the shape of customs receipts. This is indicated by the fact that the deposit of custom moneys in the National banks of New York City the past two weeks was not limited to $15,000,000 named in the order issued by Secretary Cortelyou a week ago last Tuesday. The interesting question now arises how far this increase in cash due to additional public deposits will be augmented in the near future by the normal increase in the cash holdings of the banks at this season. The figures below show what the cash holdings of the New York City Associated Banks have been in the first week of April and in the last week of June in each of the past seven years and the increases during this period:

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CASH HOLDINGS

	First Week April.	Last Week June.	Increase.
1907	$276,019,500		
1906	248,266,700	$274,440,640	$26,160,300
1905	250,777,700	297,168,800	12,466,900
1904	295,097,400	224,281,200	20,187,800
1903	224,721,400	238,853,800	14,532,400
1902	247,804,100	261,935,700	18,131,600
1901	252,205,200	251,329,700	*933,600
1900	223,528,700	238,021,700	15,393,000

*Decrease.

There was a substantial gain during this ninety-day period in every year, with the exception of 1901, when there was a small decrease, due probably to the retention at the interior of funds which usually find their way to New York during the Spring months. This may have been due in 1901 to the unusual commercial and industrial activity of that year.

The ninety-day period reviewed in these figures will bring the banks up to the 1st of July next, when, in addition to the usual interest and dividend disbursements, which reach a large total at that date, provision will have to be made for the operations connected with the paying off of the balance of the 4 per cent. Government bonds of 1907. This will also be the period of preparation for the Fall outflow of money for crop purposes, the extent of which will, of course, depend on the success of the crops and on the general business conditions which prevail by the time the harvesting of the crops begins.

ATCHISON'S DIVIDEND.

Road Expects This Year to Earn 14 Per Cent. on Its Common Stock.

Officials of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, whose common stock dividend was raised the past week from 5 per cent. a year to 6 per cent., estimate that the net earnings of the road for the year ending June 30 next will amount to between 14 per cent. and 15 per cent. on the common stock after the payment of all charges and the dividend on the preferred stock. All that is needed to make such a showing is to have net earnings from this time on equal to those that were recorded last year.

For the year ended June 30, 1906, the Atchison showed net income after the payment of charges of $17,733,209. Adding $526,569 of undivided surplus income of subsidiary companies the earnings amounted to 5 per cent. on the road's preferred stock and 12.31 per cent. on the common stock. For the eight months ended with February the Atchison reported gross earnings of $60,624,013 compared with $53,345,200 for the corresponding period in 1905 and net earnings of $22,657,011 compared with $20,508,068. This was an increase of $2,148,843 in net for the eight months. This is the equivalent of 2.10 per cent. on the $102,000,000 of Atchison common stock. Adding this to the 12.31 per cent. earned on the stock last year the earnings on the common stock this year would amount to 14.41 per cent.

In February, however, there was a falling off of nearly $300,000 in net earnings compared with February a year ago. If this rate of decrease in net earnings tention at the interior of funds which were to continue for the remaining four months of the fiscal year the amount of earnings available for common stock dividends would be larger this year than last by only $900,000, or about six-tenths of 1 per cent. The Atchison management expects, however, that no such unfavorable showing will be made during the balance of this fiscal year.

Foreign Travel

The Guaranty Trust Company issues travellers' letters of credit and travellers' cheques available in all parts of the world. A special telegraphic code for the use of travellers is provided. The London Office, conveniently situated near the Bank of England, receives and forwards travellers' mail and is thoroughly equipped to transact any business of the Company.

The Guaranty Trust Company's enormous business in foreign exchange and commercial credits—nearly one thousand million dollars in 1906—has made its name thoroughly familiar in Great Britain and on the Continent and should recommend its letters of credit to intending travellers.

The Guaranty Trust Company desires to increase the volume of its travellers' credits and invites correspondence upon the subject.

Write for special booklet "T"

Guaranty Trust Company OF NEW YORK

CHARTERED 1864.
Capital.....$2,000,000
Surplus.....5,600,000
Deposits.....45,460,879

28 Nassau St., New York
33 Lombard Street, E. C., London

Bank accounts and other personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York, and of individuals residing outside of New York, are taxable when kept within New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey. It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

Adjoining Pennsylvania Ferry Terminal, Jersey City, N. J.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, $3,265,000.00

OFFICERS:

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, Prest. — WM. J. FIELD, Secy. & Treas.
GEO. W. YOUNG, Vice Prest. — JAY S. PEDKINS, Ass't Treas.
ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice Prest. — J. RICHARD TENNANT, Ass't Sec.

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST CO.

Fifth Ave. and 43d St., New York.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $2,742,000

OFFICERS

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WM. D. SLOANE, Vice-President — JAMES M. PRATT, Secretary
CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d V.-President — WALTER MEACHAM, Asst Sec.

Interest is allowed on daily balances.
Letters of Credit issued by any International Banking House are sold without extra charge.
Household, Ladies' and Business accounts are solicited.
Entire charge taken of personal and real property

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

R. R. MOORE, President — G. J. BAUMANN, Vice President — AMES HIGGINS, Secretary

THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET

CAPITAL, $500,000.00 SURPLUS, $250,000.00

DIRECTORS

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HERMAN AUERBACH	JOS. R. GRISMER	R. R. MOORE
G. J. BAUMANN	AL. HAYMAN	L. H. PERLMAN
HENRY DAZIAN	EDWARD A. KERBS	CHAS. G. PHILLIPS
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TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
INTEREST PAID ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT AND CHECK ACCOUNTS
YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERM

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue.
New York.

Administrator — Guardian

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations, firms, and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,100,000

John E. Borne, President.

Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary & Treasurer.
Rob't L. Smith, Asst. Secretary.
Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended April 6, 1907.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ended April 6, $15,642,500	Week Ended April 6, 1907. First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales
Adams Express 4s	90	90	90	90	15
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	97½	97½	96¾	96¾	13
American Cotton Oil 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	98	98	98	98	1
American Ice Securities 5s	84	84	84	84	6
American Hide & Leather 6s	87	87	87	87	1
American Tobacco 6s	104½	104⅝	104¼	104⅜	908
American Tobacco 6s reg	105	105	105	105	1
American Tobacco 4s	73⅝	74⅜	73¼	74¼	675
Ann Arbor 4s	86½	87	86½	87	304
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	4240
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	100	100	100	100	129
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	99	99	99	99	368
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, East Okla. 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	99	100⅜	99	100⅛	1,005
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95	95⅞	95	95⅞	221
Atlantic Coast Line, Louis. & Nash. col. 4s	87	88	87	88	20
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	92⅞	92⅞	92	92⅞	91½
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien gold 4s	99¾	100⅛	99¾	100⅛	127
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	15
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	89	89½	89	89½	69
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	110	110	110	110	9
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	87	87	87	87	83½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	46
Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg gen. 5s	112	114	112	114	17
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100¾	101	100¾	101	49
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	103½	103	103	103	53
Central of Georgia 1st pf. inc.	87	87	87	87	2
Central of Georgia 2d pf. inc.	77	77	77	77	25
Central of Georgia 2d pf. inc., stamped	73¾	74¼	73¾	74¾	10
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s, stamped	62½	62	62	62	20
Central Leather 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	134
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	14
Central Pacific 1st 4s	96	97	96	97	66
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	100	100	100	100	1
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	113⅞	114	113⅞	114	14
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3
Chicago & Alton 3½s	68½	69	68½	69	4
Chi., Bur. & Qu., N. P.-Gt. N. 1t. 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Chi., Bur. & Qu., N. P.-Gt. N. 1t. 4s reg.	91	91	91	91	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	100¼	101⅛	100¼	101⅛	43
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	86¼	86⅜	86¼	86⅜	8
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	107	107	107	107	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	102	102⅝	102	102⅝	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116	117½	116	117½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., Pac. & W. 5s	110	111	110	111	16
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	105	105	104	104	4
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	113½	113½	113½	113½	6
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909, reg.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	39
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	89	89⅛	89	89⅛	35
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	87½	88	87½	88	11
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	90	90⅜	90	90⅜	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	69½	73	69½	72¾	734
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	128½	128½	128½	128½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coupon off	97	98	97	98	33
Chicago & Western Indiana con. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	3
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98½	99	98½	99	27
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	97	97¾	97	97¾	6
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s	87	87	87	87	10
Colorado Industrial 5s	61	65	61	64	73½
Colorado Midland 4s	69	69	69	69	1
Colorado Southern 4s	89¾	91¼	89¾	91	51
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	129½	131	129	131	11
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	73½	73½	73½	73½	2
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	99	102¾	99	102¾	15
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	94	94½	94	94½	8
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	312
Distillers' Securities Corporation 5s	83	85	82½	85	12
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia con. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	19
Erie gen. lien 4s	81	83	81	83	67
Erie convertible Series A	76½	83	76¼	82	12
Erie prior lien 4s	95½	97¼	95½	97¼	47
Erie, Pennsylvania Div. 4s	85	85	85	85	1
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	28
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	108¼	110	108¼	110	3
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	84¾	84¾	84	84	4
General Electric 3½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	99	99	99	99	10
Hocking Valley 1st 4½s	105	105	105	105	37
Hudson County Gas 5s	103	103¼	103	103¼	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	101	101	101	101	366
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	75¾	80½	75¾	79¾	6
International Paper conv. 5s	89½	90	89½	90	16
International Paper 6s	104	104	103½	104	12
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	113½	114	113½	114	20
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	95	96	95	96	5
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	71	71	71	71	40
International Traction 4s	71	72¼	71	72¼	72
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	78⅛	82	78¼	81¾	25
Kansas City Southern 3s	68	69	67½	69	10
Kings Co. Elevated 4s, stamped gtd.	87	87½	87	87½	13
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	13
Kentucky Central 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	10
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Lackawanna Steel 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	108
Lake Shore deb. 4s	93½	96¾	93½	96¾	6
Lake Shore 3½s	92	92	92	92	14
Long Island ref. 4s	96	98	96	97½	41
Long Island gen. 4s	96	96	96	96	2
Long Island unified 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98¾	98¾	98½	98½	2
Louis. & Nash., Evans., Hend. & Nash 6s	112	112	112	112	2
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. 1t. 4s	86¾	86¾	86½	86½	16
Manhattan consol. 4s	97½	99	97½	98¾	6
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	103	104	103	104	1
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	39
Mexican Central consol. 4s	81	82	81	81½	145
Mexican Central 1st inc.	22¼	23	22¼	23	146
Mexican Central 2d inc.	17	18	17	18	305
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	105	107½	105	107½	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	95¼	97¼	95¼	97¼	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	81¼	83	81¼	83	73½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas s. f. 4½s	85	86	85	86	51
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	103¼	103½	103½	103¾	11
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	101¼	102	101	102	14
Missouri Pacific 4s	88¼	89¼	88¼	89¼	6
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼	14
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Murris & Essex con. 7s	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	1
Nassau Electric 4s	82	83½	82	83½	12
New York Central deb. 4s	94⅞	96¼	94⅝	96¼	26
New York Central gen. 3½s	90¾	93⅜	90¾	93¾	19
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	83	85	83	85	40
New York Cent., L. Shore coll. 3½s, reg.	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¾	6
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	2
New York Dock 4s	93	93	93	93	8
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	81	82½	81	82½	14
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	99¼	102	99¼	102	5
New York, Susque. & West. term. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	11
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	96	96¾	96	96¾	10
N. Y., & Queens Elec. Light & Power 5s	90	90	90	90	1
New York & Rockaway Beach 5s	105	105	105	105	6
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98¼	100
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	85⅞	87	85	87	33
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100½	101½	100½	101½	50
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg.	99	99	99	99	1
Northern Pacific 3s	70	70⅝	69¾	70½	48½
Northern Ohio 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	98⅞	99	98⅞	99	25
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 5s	99	99¼	99	99¼	102
Oregon Short Line 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	111	112	111	112	23
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	94	96	94	96	2801
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	90⅝	91⅞	90⅝	91⅝	9151
Peoria & Eastern inc. 4s	61	64	62	62⅜	27
Reading gen. 4s	95¾	97¼	95¾	97¼	129
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	94¼	94¼	93¾	93¾	19
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	14
Rio Grande Iron & Steel 5s	97	97	96	96	9
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	14
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So., R. & G. 4s	81	85	81	85	61
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	88	88	88	88	15
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	108	111½	108	111½	47
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	12
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	92½	93	92½	93	12
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. ext. 4s	77	77	75	76	12
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	130	130½	130	130½	30
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	30
Seaboard Air Line 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1
Southern Pacific 4s	71	71	71	71	1
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1
South. Pac. of Cal. 6s, Series E. & F., 1912	93¾	94	93¾	94	14
Southern Railway 5s	107	107	107	107	148
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	109½	111

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 8.

Aravaipa Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Bardenheuer Hygienic Underwear Co.—Annual meeting.
Dallas Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
G. T. Lawrence & Gregory Co.—Annual meeting.
Montreal Steel Works—Dividend payable.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Books close.
Person Consolidated Copper and Gold Mines—Annual meeting.
Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
United Dressed Beef Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, April 9.

Alliance Realty Co.—Books close.
Central and South American Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Erie Railroad—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
Home Bureau—Annual meeting.
Irving National Bank—Special meeting.
Kings Farm Realty Co.—Annual meeting.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.
Street's Western Stable Car Line—Books close.
Tonopah Extension Mining Co.—Books close.
Cripple Creek Central Railway—Books close.
Germania Construction Co.—Special meeting.
Guaranty Trust Co.—Annual meeting.
Halworthy Chambers—Annual meeting.
International Nickel Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Nebraska Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this date.
Northern Pacific Railroad—Books close.
South Manhattan Realty Co.—Annual meeting.
Standard Underground Cable Co.—Dividend payable.
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred and annual meeting.
Trinidad Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Union Switch and Signal Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Co.—Dividend payable.
United Railway of St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred.
Vulcan Detinning Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred and annual meeting.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Westinghouse Machine Co.—Dividend payable.

Thursday, April 11.

Charles A. Borne Co.—Annual meeting.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.—Annual meeting.

Friday, April 12.

Daly-Judge Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Montreal Street Railway—Dividend payable May 1 to holders of record this date.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf	6¼	Chi. Term. Tr. pf	5¼
Amal. Copper	8⅝	Chi. Union Trac. pf	3¼
Am. Ag. Chem	1	C., C., C. & St. L.	4⅜
Am. Beet Sugar	2	Col. Fuel & Iron	2¼
Am. Can pf	4⅜	Col. Southern	2¼
Am. Car & Fdy	2¼	Col. South. 1st pf	1¾
Am. Car & F. pf	1	Col. & Hock. Coal	3
Am. Cotton Oil	1¾	Consol. Gas	8¼
Am. Express	10	Del. & Hudson	5
Am. Ice Securities	7¼	Del., Lack. & Wn	8
Am. Linseed	2	Det. United	6¼
Am. Linseed pf	5	Dist. Securities	3⅝
Am. Locomotive	4	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1½
Amer. Loco. pf	7	Erie 2d pf	1
Am. Malt. pf	13	Fy. & T. H. pf	3
Am. Sm. & Ref	1⅛	Fed. Min. & Sm.	2
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	4⅛	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	2
Am. Steel F	1⅝	Fed. Sugar pf	5
Am. Steel F. pf	3⅛	Gen. Electric	4
Am. Sugar	3⅝	Granby Consol	4
Am. Tel. & Tel	2	Gt. Northern pf	3½
Am. Tobacco pf	2¼	Gt. Northern ctfs	2
Am. Woolen	3¼	Havana Electric	1⅜
Am. Woolen pf	1⅜	Hock. Valley	15
Anaconda Copper	2⅝	Hock. Valley t. r.	1½
Asso. Mer. 1st pf	3	Ill. Central	2½
At., T. & S. Fe	8⅝	Ingersoll-Rand	2¾
Atlan. Coast Line	4⅞	Ingersoll-Rand pf	1
Balt. & Ohio	2¼	Inter.-Metro	2¼
Balt. & Ohio pf	2½	Inter.-Metro pf	2½
Brook. Rap. Tr	9⅝	Int. Steam Pump	3
Brook. Union Gas	2	Int. Steam Pump. pf	3¾
Brunswick City	1½	Iowa Central pf	4
Central Leather	3⅜	Kan. City So	2¾
Cent. Leather pf	6⅞	Kan. City So. pf	7¾
Ches. & Ohio	1	Kan. City Sp. pf	5¾
Chi., M. & St. P	5¾	Lake Erie & Wn	4⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	3½	L. Erie & Wn. pf	4⅞
Chi., M. & St. Paul ctfs.	10⅞ pd.	Long Island	1
Chi., M. & St. Paul pf. ctfs.	10⅞ pd.	Louis. & Nash	2¾
Chi. & Northw	4¾	Mackay Cos	3
C., St. P., M. & O.	7½	Mackay Cos. pf	2
Met. Street	4	Manhattan	4½
Mex. Central	1	Reading 1st pf	2¼
M., St. P. & S. S. M	4	Reading 2d pf	2
M	5	Rep. Iron & Steel	2
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	7½	Rep. Ir. & S. pf	6¾
Mo., Kan. & Tex	1¼	Rock Island	2¾
Mo., Kan. & T. pf	1⅝	Rock Island pf	2¾
Mo. Pacific	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4¾
Nash., C. & St. L	6	St. L. Sthwn.	1¼
Natl. Biscuit	1⅜	St. L. Sthwn. pf	5¾
Nat. Biscuit pf	2	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	2
Nat. Enameling	1⅝	South. Pacific	4½
Nat. Lead	2⅜	So. Pacific pf	2⅝
Nat. R. R. of M. pf	3	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4⅞
N. Y. Air Brake	8⅝	Third Avenue	9
N. Y. Central	2⅜	Tol. Rys. & Lgt	1
N. Y., C. & St. L	3¾	Tol., St. L. & W	2⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	6¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	2½
N. Y., N. H. & H	3	Twin City Rap. Tr	2¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tele	2¾	Union Bag	1
N. Y., Ont. & Wa	1	Union Bag pf	2
Norf. & West	2	Union Pacific	6⅞
North American	2½	United Cigar pf	3
North. Pacific	10¾	U. Rys. Invest	9
Nor. Pac. ctfs	2⅝	U. Rys. Invest. pf	15¾
Ont. Mining	1	U. S. Pipe	2
Pacific Coast	4	U. S. Pipe pf	5¾
Pac. Coast 2d pf	3¾	U. S. Express	3
Pacific Mail	1¾	U. S. Red. & Ref	3
Pennsylvania	6⅝	U. S. Red. & R. pf	8½
People's Gas, Chi	5⅞	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	3⅝
Peo. & Eastern	6	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	3⅝
P., C., C. & St. L	2	U. S. Steel	2¾
Pitts., Cok. pf	3	U. S. Steel pf	3¾
Pressed St. Car	3⅝	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	2
Pressed S. Car pf	3	Va. Iron	8½
Pullman Co	10	Wabash pf	3¾
Ry. Steel Spring	2⅜	West. Union Tel	1½
Ry. Steel Spring pf	2	Wheel. & L. Erie	1⅜
Reading	7¼	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf	1½
		Wis. Central	1⅜
		Wis. Central pf	5

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Albany & Sus. 3½s	2⅜	Chi., B. & Q., Ill. Div., 4s	1½
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	1¼	C. B. & Q. joint 4s	4⅜
Am. Ice deb. 6s	3	C. B. & Q. jt. 4s reg.	2⅜
Am. Tobacco 6s	2½	Chicago & Erie 1st	2
At., T. & S. F. gen.	3½	C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	1
At., T. & S. F. adj. ster	2	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	2⅜
At., T. & S. F. con.	3½	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 1st pf. 4s	1½
At. Coast Line 4s	2⅜	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 2d pf. 4s	1⅜
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	1½	Kan. City So. 4s	1¼
Balt. & Ohio prior	1½	Kan. City So. 1st gen.	1¼
Balt. & O. gold 4s	2¼	Consol. Gas 5s	1
B'way & 7th Av. con.	2	Col. Southern 4s	1¼
Brooklyn R. T. 4s	4	Del. & Hud. con	2
Brooklyn Un. El. 1st	4½	Den. & R. G. 4s	2
Cent. of Ga. con.	4	Detroit Rap. Tr. 5s	2
Central Leather 5s	1¾	Det. Sec. 5s	2
Central Pacific 1st	2	Erie con	6
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	2⅜	Erie prior	1¼
Chi. & Alton 3½s	2	Erie gen.	4
		Erie-Jersey 6s	2
		Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
		Hocking Val. 4½s	1
		Int. Met. 4½s	1
		Int. & G. N. 2d	1
		Int.-Met. 4s	1
		K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	2⅜
		Kan. City So. 3s	1½
		Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	1
		Knox. & Ohio 1st	1
		Lake Shore gen.	2¾
		Long Isl. Ref. 4s	1½
		L. & N. unif. 4s	2⅜
		Manhattan 4s	1
		Met. St. R. S. F. gen. 5s	1¾
		St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	3
		St. L. So. W. con.	2
		St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext. 4s	2
		San A. & A. P. 4s	2½
		So. P. ref. 4s	2¾
		So. P. col. 4s	2
		Southern Ry. 5s	2
		So. Ry., M. & O. gen.	1
		Texas Pac. 1st	3
		Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	6
		Union Pacific 1st	1
		U. S. Steel 5s	2⅞
		U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	3
		Wabash 1st	1
		Wabash deb. B	3
		Wabash deb. B ctfs.	5⅝
		Wabash 4s ctfs	6½
		Wab., Pitts. 1st	1½
		Wab., Pitts. 2d	2¼
		Western Md. 4s	1⅞
		West Shore 4s, reg.	1⅜
		West. Un. R. E. & Ref. 4½s	2½
		West. El. & Mfg. 5s	1
		Wis. Cent. 4s	1

Stocks Declined.

Buff., R. & P	5	Diamond Match	3½
Can. Pacific	8¼	Fed. Sugar	6½
Chi. Gt. Wn. pf. A	1	Havana Elec. pf	4½
Chi. & N. W. pf	12	South. Ry. pf	1½
Clev., Lor. & W	10	Tex. Pac. L. Tr	4½

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	2	Met. Street gen. 4s	2
Buff., R. & P. gen.	2½	Milan & St. L. con.	2
Ches. & O. 6s, Ser. A	1	Mob. & O. gen	1
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	1½	N. Y. & R. B. 1st	4½
C. I. & L. ref. 5s	4⅜	N. Y. S. & W. gen.	6½
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1	Ohio River 1st	2
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933	1	Ore. Short Line 6s	2
Chi. Term. Tran. 4s	1½	Ore. Short Line 5s	2
Cleve., L. & W. 5s	1	Solato, V. & N. E.	1
Col. Fuel & I. con.	1	Texas & Ok. 5s	3
Int. Tract. 4s	7½	Third Av. 5s	1¼
		Tol. & O. C. 1st	2
		Wilkes. & E. 5s	4½
		Wab., Pitts. 2d	2¼
		Western Md. 4s	1⅞
		West Shore 4s, reg.	1⅜
		West. Un. R. E. & Ref. 4½s	2½
		West. El. & Mfg. 5s	1
		Wis. Cent. 4s	1

Teh Week's Curb Transactions.

The transactions in the leading securities on the curb for the week ended Saturday, April 6, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table, and where no sales were made the quotation is for the last recorded sale:

STOCKS.
INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge
400	Am. Tobacco	325	315	325	— 5
200	Am. W. P. pf	20	20	20	..
1,075	Havana Tobac.	15	14	14½	+ 2
870	Havana T. pf	22	19	22	+ 2⅜
1,800	Int. Mer. M.	8	7¾	7½	— ⅛
1,000	Int. Mer. M. pf	23	22¼	22¾	— ¼
600	Inter. Salt	15½	15	15½	+ ½
200	Meer. Co. of A.	5	5	5	..
50	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S.	20½	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
110	Pope Mfg. Co.	2	2	2	— 2½
110	P. M. Co. 1st pf	50	50	50	— 20
852	Standard Oil	525	499½	520	+ 19½
100	Stand. Screw	88	88	88	— ½
500	U. S. Indus. A	30	30	30	..
43,515	Waterbury Co.	15½	13⅝	13⅞	— 1⅝
425	Water. Co. pf.	101¾	100½	101⅝	— 1⅝
13,200	West. Ice Co.	27¼	26½	27	— ⅜

RAILROADS.

16,900	Chicago Sub	20¾	17½	20⅝	+ 1⅝
8,012	Gt. North'n rts	11	8⅜	9½	— 1½
5,800	Manhat. Tran.	4¼	3½	4¼	+ ¾
22	Nor. Sec. stubs	100	100	100	..

MINING.

5,690	Alaska Mining	1½	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
300	Arg. Cobalt	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
14,525	Bankalai Min.	13½	10	11⅜	+ 2
1,100	Bat. Mining	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅝
900	Barnes-King D.	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
1,430	Bing. Central	1⅝	1⅝	1½	..
3,160	Bonanza Belt	5	5¼	5⅛	..
100	Bonanza Ck	9	9	9	..
2,805	Boston Copper	26½	24	25⅝	+ 2⅜
4,915	B. Col. Cop	8⅛	7	8¼	+ 1⅝
4,471	Butte Coal'n	29¼	25⅝	28¼	+ 1⅝
140	Butte & N. Y.	5	5	5	..
250	Can Central	30	27½	30	— 5⅝
304,600	Cobalt Central	47	38	42½	+ 3
3,550	Col. Silver	2½	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
3,220	C.-Leon, Ext	25¾	23½	25¾	..
4,585	C.-Ely Mining	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2,000	D.-D. Estate	14½	13⅜	14½	— ⅜
500	Dolores Ltd	8¼	8	8	— ¼
8,580	Dom. Copper	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
5,080	Douglas Cop	11⅞	10¾	11⅝	+ 1⅝
2,400	Ely Central	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
2,600	Ely Con	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
1,500	Furnace Val	15	15	15	— 10
5,820	Foster Cob.	1 15-16	1 8-16	1 11-16	— ⅜
8,277	Fur. Cop.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
2,600	Gillies S. G.	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
5,000	Giroux Mining	8¾	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
4,900	Gold Hill Cop.	2¼	2	2⅜	..
21,750	G.-Can., new	17⅛	15¾	17	+ 1¼
4,156	Greene C. Cop.	25¼	24	25½	— 2
100	Greene C. Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3,230	Greene G.-S.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
4,720	G. G.-S. pf	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
370	Greene-Mech.	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	+ 5-16
300	Guan. Con	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
490	Gug. Exp. Co.	212	200	230	— 35
1,545	King Edward	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..
12,000	McKinley-Dar.	1¾	1 9-16	1 11-16	+ ⅛
8,650	Mic. Gold Min.	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅜
2,000	Mines Co. of A.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
3,725	Mlt. Mining	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
775	Mont. Sho., new	10¾	10	10	..
7,830	New. M. & S.	21¼	18¼	20¼	— 1
14,200	Nevada Con	14½	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
27,020	Nev.-U. M. & S.	4⅝	3⅝	4¼	+ ¼
2,650	Nev. Smelting	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅜
34,000	Nipissing Min.	13⅞	12¾	13⅝	— 1
6,690	Old Hun. Min.	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
5,775	Portland Cop.	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
7,600	Silver Queen	1 15-16	1 13-16	1¾	— ⅛
5,800	Stewart Mining	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
130	Tintic Mining	5½	5	5½	+ ½
3,185	Tonopah Ex	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
14,800	Tramps Con	$1.39	$1.18	$1.22	+ 2
5,830	Trinity Copper	31½	21⅝	21⅝	— 9⅜
7,240	Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
500	Union Copper	¾	11-16	¾	+ ⅛
3,000	†United M. cor.	21	20	21	— 1
11,500	United Copper	64	58	63⅞	— 5⅛
1,500	Union Explor.	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
800	White Knob pf	2½	2¼	2¾	+ ⅛

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. W. P. 5s	84	83	84	— 2
5,000	Cent. Foun. 6s	73	73	73	+ 1
23,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	70	69	70	..
1,000	L. & N. 5-year 3% notes	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ 2½
500	So. Elb. L. 5s	53	53	53	— 1
2,000	Wash. Ter. 3½s	90	90	90	— 6
8,000	Western Ice 5s	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— 1½

†Cents per share.

The Trust Company of America
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $12,700,000
135 BROADWAY 36 WALL STREET

OAKLEIGH THORNE, Prest. JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman Exec. Com.

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JAS. S. KUHN	MARSDEN J. PERRY	P. A. B. WIDENER

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended April 6.

Finance, Panama, silver ore	$6,500
Finance, Panama, gold ore	5,201
Finance, Panama, gold bullion	10,500
Finance, Puerto Colombia, gold bul	3,435
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	2,005
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	28,495
Oronico, Corinto, gold bullion	6,220
Orinoco, Tumaco, gold bullion	800
Orinoco, Colon, gold bullion	462
Dracena, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion	9,822
Fr. Sigismund, Kingston, Am. sil. coin	1,250
Fr. Sigismund, Kingston, for. gold coin	598
Panama, Amapala, for. silver coin	748
Advance, Puerto Columbia, gold bul.	1,731
K. Wilhelm II., Bremen, gold bullion	121,003
K. Wm. II., Southampton, gold bul.	1,336,953
Colon, Panama, gold bullion	2,500
Tagus, Puerto Columbia, gold bullion	2,870
Tagus, Puerto Columbia, silver bullion	1,040
K. Luise, Gibraltar, Am. silver coin	120
Merida, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	2,391
Merida, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	2,747
Total	$1,598,575

Exports, New York, April 1 to 7.

April 2—Teutonic, London, silver bars. $51,300
April 3—Yumuri, Manzanillo, silver coin, United States 600
April 5—Maraval, Trinidad, silver coin, United States 525
April 5—Lucania, London, silver bars 1,190,000
Total $171,425

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

March 19—Majestic, London, all. bars.	$6,500
March 19—Majestic, London, silver coin, Mexican	26,500
March 27—Venetia, Inagua, gold coin, United States	1,500
March 28—Philadelphia, London, silver bars	176,090
March 29—Orinoco, Savanilla, gold coin, United States	20,000
March 29—Orinoco, Savanilla, gold coin, British	12,000
March 29—Etruria, London, silver coin, Mexican	175,000
March 30—Campania, London, silver coin, Mexican	108,000
March 30—Seminole, Sanchez, gold coin, United States	910
Total	$897,025
Silver	$663,515
Gold	34,410
Total	$697,925

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO, - CALIFORNIA.
Capital and Surplus - - $3,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - $10,500,000
A General Banking and Trust Company Business Transacted.
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER, President. W. J. BARNETT, Vice-President
J. DALZELL BROWN, Vice-President and General Manager.

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Apr. 6, 1907. Bid.	Quotation Apr. 6, 1907. Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat	$200,000	..	..	.....	215	225
America	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 07	500	525
Am. Exch. Nat	5,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 06	235	240
Astor National	350,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 07	750	..
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	190	190
Battery Pk. Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	130	130
Bowery	250,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 07	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	320	330
Butch. & Drov. Nat. ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	155	165
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	130	..
Chase National	5,000,000	5	S	Dec 12, 06	230	235
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	305	315
Chelsea Exch	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Chemical Nat	3,000,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 07	390	410
Chase Nat	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 07	140	145
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 06	250	255
Coal & Iron Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	230	245
Colonial	100,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	400	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	430	525
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 07	167	172
Consol'd Nat	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 06	150	160
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 07	250	260
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	210
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 07	3500	..
Fifth National	250,000	8	S	Jan. 1, 07	340	..
First National	10,000,000	8	Q	Apr. 1, 07	625	650
Fourteenth St	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 07	225	300
Fourth Nat	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 07	185	195
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 07	350	370
Garfield Nat	1,000,000	3	S	Mar 30, 07	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 07	135	155
German Exch	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 07	155	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 06	500	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 06	280	295
Hamilton	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 07	250	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	500	515
Imp. & Tr. Nat	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 07	550	575
Interboro	100,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Internat. B'k'g	3,250,000	2	S	Apr 11, 06	125	150
Irv. Nat. Exch	2,000,000	5	..	.....	175	190
Jefferson	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 07	200	215
Liberty Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 07	..	515
Lincoln Nat	500,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 06	360	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	48	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	315
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	260	270
Mechanics' Nat	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 07	230	240
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 07	170	175
Mercantile Nat	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	..	250
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	Q	Jan. 2, 07	160	170
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	175	190
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Dec. 1, 06	300	450
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1	S	Apr. 1, 07	165	175
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 06	240	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	295	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 06	200	..
Nat. Bk. of N. A.	2,000,000	33	S	Apr. 1, 07	270	..
New Ams. Nat	1,000,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 07	..	210
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 07	290	305
N. Y. County Nat	200,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 07	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 07	208	215
N. Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct 15, 06	170	180
N't & Day B'k	200,000	..	..	.....	400	410
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Mar 30, 07	350	..
Northern Nat	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	175	185
Oriental	750,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	265	275
Pacific ($50)	500,000	14	S	Apr. 1, 07	220	230
Park National	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	440	465
People's ($25)	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	150	165
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 07	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 07	250	..
Seaboard Nat	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	350	370
Second National	500,000	6	S	July 2, 06	700	..
State	1,000,000	50	S	Jan., 1907	320	..
54th Street Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	220	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	350	..
23d Ward	100,000	14	S	Feb. 1, 07	190	..
Union Exchange	750,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 07	220	240
U. S. Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	120	135
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	225	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Dec 31, 06	400	425
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 07	180	190
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	500	540
B'd & Mtg. Guar	2,000,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 07	365	375
Bowling Green	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 07	440	550
Broadway Tr	700,000	3	S	Nov 5, 06	150	160
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 07	420	450
Carnegie	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 07	1850	2000
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	400	410
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Com'wealth Tr	500,000	..	..

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

Incorporated, Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
on Tuesday, April 9, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.,
Executors' and Voluntary Sale.

218 MONROE ST.,

5-story brick tenement, with two stores; size of lot about 25.2 7-10 feet front x 73.3x25 rear x 71.6½.

For maps and full particulars apply to Henry Herrold, Esq., Atty., 150 Nassau St., or to the auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Good Titles

to Real Estate may be attacked, entirely without warrant, but opposition to such attacks involves expense. Title Insurance in this company is absolute protection against attacks of every description, and all expenses of litigation.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

CAPITAL & SURPLUS **$9,500,000**

37 Liberty Street, 59 Liberty Street, (Title Dept.) (Trust & Banking Dept.)
MANHATTAN.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
(Title Dept. and Trust & Banking Dept.)

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

One Good Investment is worth a lifetime of labor.

Did you ever try Real Estate?

I have some very attractive offerings that are in line for an increase in value and which can be bought now at prices that will interest both speculators and investors.

Particulars on application.

206 BROADWAY

AWNINGS $1.75 UP.

Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection.
Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,298 B'way.
Phone 4452—38th.

Geo. R. Read & Co

REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 3 East 35th St.

4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%

2d Mortgages Cashed.
LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU.

$4,000 cash buys 8 lots on 227-228th Sts., 160 feet east of White Plains Road; balance on mortgage. $5,000 cash buys 2 lots, 138th St., east of Lenox Av.; balance on mortgage. $2,500 cash buys 4 lots, 100x125, on W. S. of Cromwell Av. and 170th St.; balance on mortgage. George Schweppenhauser, owner, 2,650 5th Av. Brokers protected.

LARGE FUNDS FOR MORTGAGES.

Brokers Protected.
LEVINE & PETERS.
147 East 125th. Tel. 4679—Harlem.

ARNSTEIN PAINTING AND GENERAL CONTRACTING CO., contractors for painting, decorating, carpentering, plumbing, &c.; altering and renovating buildings of any kind. 10 E. 42d St., Bet. Fifth and Madison Avs.

2D—MORTGAGES—2D

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Liberal advances made on purchase money mortgages. M. H. EISNER, 14 Maiden Lane.

A PLOT, 50x100, IN WHOLESALE GROCERY DISTRICT, RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT, WILL BE SOLD AT LOW PRICE. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

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31 LIBERTY ST. 'PHONE 756 JOHN

1ST — MORTGAGES — 2D

All good applications promptly considered.
C. V. MORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

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WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN,
4½ and 5%, for out-of-town savings banks.
W. Otis Beaton, 52 Broadway.

Mortgage Money. — Firsts, seconds, builders' loans; lowest rates; amounts to suit. Jenks, 156 Broadway.

East Side.

FOR SALE.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
No. 169 East 70th St.,
16.8x102.2, 3 story.
No. 189 East 74th St.,
17x72, 3 story.
No. 141 East 74th St.,
17x72, 3 story.
ALL LEND THEMSELVES ADMIRABLY TO AMERICAN BASEMENT CONVERSION.
ALSO THE FOLLOWING HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS:
No. 152 East 74th St.,
18.9x70, open for inspection.
No. 166 East 74th St.,
18.9x102, open for inspection.
No. 55 East 49th St.,
18x100, open for inspection.
Apply to your own broker or to
ELLIOTT, JAFFRAY & CO.,
194-6 Broadway.

An exceptional combination; highly speculative and also a fine investment; south side 34th St., near 2d Av., three tenements, with 6 stores and 18 apartments, 64x100; actual rent $6,200; would consider $62,000; near Pennsylvania improvements; land worth $1,000 per front foot. Brokers please call, as we have several good pieces, and are now in a receptive mood. Conway & Corduke, 80 William (Afternoons.)

Park Av. Corner.—Business property; great future; below 125th; 4-story double flat, 33x70; only $32,000, ground value; quick sale necessary; very rare bargain. "Jordon," 263 West 125th St.

5-story, 14-room quadruples, open shafts; Avenue A, $30,000; 71st St., $32,000; 72d St., $32,000; 75th St., $34,000; 98th St., $28,000; long mortgages, little cash. Adler, 1,506 1st Av.

East 70th St. Bargain—No. 159, a 10-ft. house, for $27,500 net, suitable for alteration; basement level with street. H. F., Room 3, 59 Wall St.

Bargain.—St. Mark's Place; 3-story private house, $12,000; rent, $780. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Stanton St. corner, 5-story tenement, $55,000; rents, $5,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

58th, Near Av. A.—Tenement suitable for alterations, $21,500; $3,500 cash. Folsom, 835 B'way

East 5th.—Plot 20x100, old building, suitable for tenement. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Have property, four-story, below 106th, adjacent 3d Av., $12,500. Meyering, 134 W. 31st.

82d St.—6½-story fireproof, 14-roomer, cold water, $40,500. Connor, 162 East 103d St.

81st St., 248 East.—Four-story brick flat; improvements; 20x102.2; principals only. Owner.

TO LET.

East 100th St.—5-story modern tenement, $1,850, on long lease. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Below 14th Street.

PLOT ON 10TH AV.,
65x100; EASY TERMS.
CANAVAN, AUCTIONEER,
49 WEST 29TH ST.

Attractive, large, modern, double house, 8 West 9th; price reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Hundreds of Builders and Contractors will tell you that

WILLIAM T. HOOKEY,

3rd Ave. and 129th St.,

Is the best man from whom to buy your **Brick, Cement, Lime, etc.**

$1,000,000 in Second Mortgages for Sale.

West Side.

BARGAINS

for Homeseekers or Investors.
The new houses, 946, 948, 954 St. Nicholas Av. and 153th St.; three-story, basement; two baths; bluestone, swell front; fine view; two blocks from Subway, three from "L" station; easy terms. Permits from E. B. TREAT, OWNER, 942 St. Nicholas Av., or 241 West 23d St.

PRIVATE STABLE.
For sale, on 52d St., betwsen 6th and 7th Avs., a new, thoroughly equipped private Stable, 25 feet wide; accommodations for seven horses; with two box stalls. Electricity, gas, telephone, &c.; the best lighted stable in the city. Address,
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
19 West 42d St., New York.

A SNAP.

Five-story double flat, in fine condition; well located; rentals nearly $4,400; price $39,750; might shade; very attractive terms. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'WAY.

STABLE WANTED

Will lease, or possibly buy, stable, west side, south of 14th St., quarters for 25 horses and 20 wagons. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., Agents, 135 B'way.

18TH ST., 9TH AV.—5-STORY BRICK FLAT, FIRST-CLASS CONDITION, PAYING 14%.
CANAVAN, AUCTIONEER,
49 WEST 29TH ST.

In the Fifties, near Seventh Av.
Plot for improvement—60 ft. one street and 43 ft. on other. Price $157,000.
Will sell separately.
Walter G. Butler, 56 Liberty St.

Substantial Investment.—On Lenox Av., five-story double flat, with stores; in perfect order; well rented; $22,000, at 4½%, first mortgage; price $17,000. Robert Levers, 370 Lenox Av., corner 129th St.

Investigate Immediately.—New elevator apartment, 125x100, near Broadway Subway, (110th), overlooking the Hudson, $300,000; fully rented, $40,000. Kauffman & Groiz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

Elegant American basement dwelling, adjoining Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; near Subway, (103d;) 13 rooms; $50,000; investigate. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

Bargain.—135th St., 35 West.—New 6-story apartment house; all improvements; 15% on your investment. 767 9th Av. Mayer & Co., owners.

CORNERS AND TENEMENTS ON 8TH, 9TH, AND 10TH AVS.; GOOD INVESTMENTS. CANAVAN, AUCTIONEER, 49 WEST 29TH.

Upper West Av., No. 818.—Three-story and basement private dwelling, in excellent condition; price moderate. For permit apply J. J. Riker, 27 East 31st St.

Don't your electrical bells need attention? We keep electric bells and batteries of houses in good order entire year for $6 upward. Falk, Electrical Contractor, 122 E. 59th St.

$4,500 cash; price, $19,500; 5-story double tenement; rented in floors; fully improved. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Seventh Avenue Corner, near 135th Street. Rents, $4,860. Price, $46,500.
Walter G. Butler, 56 Liberty Street.

Amsterdam Av. corner, Eighties, 40x100, $120,000; present rental $11,710. Kauffman Co., 813 Amsterdam Av.

10th Av., Near 34th.—Front and rear tenement, bakery, $30,000; mortgage $20,000; good investment. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Cheap plot, 75x100; 11th Av., near 42d St.; improved; good terms. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Two elevator apartments, good neighborhood; always rented; low rents; must be sold; might exchange. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

135th, Near 7th Av.—2-5-story modern doubles; 6 rooms, bath; rent low, $3,144; price, $31,000. William Nunn, 81 West 104th St.

14-room triple, large lot; bath, hot water; five story; Pennsylvania section; shafts; rents $5,000. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

25x100, 5-story double, 6 rooms; all improvements; elegant condition; little cash; $42,500. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

5th Av.—5-story double, 5 rooms, bath, 2 stores, tiled, open plumbing; $33,500. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

5-story tenement, 4 families, 15 rooms, west side; stores, full lot; good mortgage; $25,500; bargain. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

Triple, above 116th St., $33,000; open plumbing. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

New law avenue houses of builder; must be sold. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

Below 14th Street.

Shippers!! Manufacturers!! Jobbers!!

FOR SALE
SIX STORY AND BASEMENT BLDG.
Best Location on West St.
Suitable for Storage or Mfg.
Every Modern Improvement.
Two Electric Elevators. 40H.P. Boiler.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 Cedar St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

"HOW THEY GOT RICH,"

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(Incorporated.)
BOROUGH PARK CO. BENSONHURST CO.
THE WESTMINSTER HEIGHTS CO.
Combined capital, $1,500,000; combined surplus, $1,000,000.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, President.
R. TURNBULL, General Manager,
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A HOME FREE

I have 17 new two-family houses in Flatbush to sell, and one to give away. May I give you one? For full particulars write, phone, or call on me. J. H. Paige, Avenue C and E. 11th St., Brooklyn.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment

OTTO SINGER, Builder,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Second Mortgages Bought.

REMSEN BOND AND MTG. CO.,
215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BUILDING LOANS.

Can secure building loans for builders.
SUMNER REALTY CO.,
471 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

BRONX FOR SALE.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
CALL ON VON DEB LINDEN & SELIG,
2,353 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

$1,500 cash, near Morris Park Av., 25x100; two-family, 14 rooms; price $6,500; principals. Fried, 321 East 89th St.

$700, installment, Bronx lots, near Subway and L. Shatzkin, 149th St. and 3d Av.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

BRONX—FOR SALE.

YOU WILL NOT

have to live with a *watch* in your hand at Morris Park.

Trains will be running DAY and NIGHT on *SIX different transit* lines and you can "go where you want to *when* you want to."

MORRIS PARK

is in the
"Heart of the Bronx"

the fastest growing borough in New York City.

Write us TO-DAY for particulars, and get in at the GROUND FLOOR prices.

Address Dept. C.
FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.
Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

Owners!

Having numerous applications on hand for desirable parcels in
West Farms, Van Nest, Westchester and Bronx
you are requested, should you desire to sell, to send full particulars to me and thereby obtain quick results.
Ernest N. Rousseau,
Westchester Square, Bronx.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
138TH ST - - - VACANT PLOT.
We can arrange
LIBERAL BUILDING LOAN
to right party.
Excellent neighborhood; absolutely no difficulty renting flats in this street. Further particulars of
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
786 Prospect Av., Bronx.
Note: Office opp. Prospect Av. Subway Station. Open all day Sunday.

PRICE

EVERYWHERE IN THE BRONX
Substantial two-family houses; full lots; $5,400 upward; four-story double flat, $16,000; five-story, $20,000; elegant double, $23,500; fine business corner, $24,000.
PRICE, 3D AV., COR. 138TH STREET.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars
H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

THE A-RE-CO.
Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.
Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson Street Subway station, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

Bargains in Dwellings
Close to Our Office!
12 rooms, bath, brick, high stoop.....$8,600
10 rooms, brick, semi-detached, steam heat electric light, burglar alarms, full lot, long-time mortgage; sacrifice; $1,500 cash; price, $10,000.
L. J. Phillips & Co.
786 Prospect Av., Bronx.
Note.—Office opp. Prospect Av. Subway station. Open all day Sunday.

MOST ELEGANT 2 FAMILY
Houses, 14-15 rooms, latest improvements; MORRIS AV. AND 179TH ST.
Mount Hope, Tremont's Residential Section, situated 2 blocks east Jerome Av., convenient to proposed Jerome Av. R. T. line; also on line of trolley connecting east and west side "L" Subway; send for booklet.
Open Daily; Caretakers on Premises.

A CORNER IN BRONX BARGAINS.

For sale, plot 149.82 by 104, at corner 175th St. and Clinton Av., with two old buildings; subject to mortgage. Cash necessary to purchase, $25,000.
A. W. OPP. 15 William St., N. Y.

FOUND
AT THE OFFICE OF
McRICKARD & CO.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR REALTY SPECULATION & INVESTMENT in Fordham, Morris, Woodlawn, and University Heights.
189TH ST., NEAR JEROME AV.
OPEN SUNDAY.

Direct from Builder. Just completed.
Superior arranged 2 and 3 family houses; first floor, 6 rooms and bath; second and third, 7 rooms and bath each; houses 26x65; lots 100 feet deep; steam heat, gas, electric light, double floors. On premises, cor. Tiffany St. and Whitlock Av., 5 blocks from Prospect Av. R. T. station; or ROTHERMEL'S, (hardware store,) 886 East 149th St.

TREMONT AVE. BARGAIN.
3-story flats, with stores, 50x100; price only $26,000 for both; terms to suit; excellent future; stores leased to responsible tenant; an actual sacrifice for quick buyer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Sole Brokers, 786 Prospect Av.
Note: Office opp. Prospect Av. Subway Station. Open all day Sunday.

109 Woodycrest Av., near 164th St., is to be sold this week to the highest bidder; it is a beautiful 9-family dwelling, with new hot water heat and hot water supply; size 25.5x 60x91; first mtge. $6,000, 5%, 3 years; those who have been thinking it over better wake up and act before it is too late; always open for inspection. Conway, on premises.

YOU'LL BUY ONE OF THESE
elegant modern 2-family houses, if you appreciate a home built for comfort and convenience; 14 rooms, 2 baths; near trolley, "L" and school; only $1,000 cash; balance monthly. J. Leitner, 771 Wendover Av.

INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY
Sacrifice; four-story single, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; good, convenient neighborhood.
4½% mortgage; easy terms.
J. Leitner, 771 Wendover Av. Open Sundays.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

Widow must sell in one parcel 8 lots, 2 corners, 2 dwelling houses, barn, sheds; short block from White Plains Avenue trolley and Williamsbridge Station Harlem electrical road; little cash required. Widow, 2,960 3d Av.

Rare Opportunity for Investor.
5-story, 20-room apartment; 20 families; 42x125; all improvements; best section Bronx; Prospect Av.; rent $5,800; mortgages $40,000; easy terms. Maikiel, 116 Nassau St.

A beautiful 2-family dwelling, Woodycrest Av., near 164th St.; surrounded by $20,000 private dwellings; new, hot water heat and supply; $3,000 cash required. E. Osborne Smith, 165th St. and Ogden Av. Tel., 611 Melrose.

Private house, 841 Cauldwell Av, 25x180; price $7,500; brokers protected; call any evening. M. Franklin, 1,017 Trinity Av., near 165th St.

5-story corner, 25x100, double, all improvements, open plumbing, saloon, in the Bronx, $34,000. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

SECURITY THE MAIN THING IN AN INVESTMENT

IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

IS THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT KNOWN.
IT INCREASES IN VALUE WHILE YOU SLEEP
BECAUSE Only 4 miles from Herald Square; nearer than Harlem and easier of access than the Bronx; every city improvement made.
No Assessments, Restricted Sufficiently to Insure an Ideal Home Site or Safe Investment.

THE BELMONT TUNNEL
from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River, completed about the end of July, will connect Elmhurst Heights with Manhattan. TIME 9 MINUTES, FARE 5c. TRAIN OR TROLLEY.
The price you pay for these high-class lots NOW will double them.
300% PROFIT GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR
by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this
BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PARK.
SEND A POSTAL TO-DAY FOR HANDSOME MAP AND VIEWS.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 387 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Opening Prices at

Westmoreland

ADJOINING DOUGLAS MANOR, are from

$400 to $500

per lot, including all improvements.
Send for our Ten-Year Payment Plan for Home Building.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

1 West 34th Street.

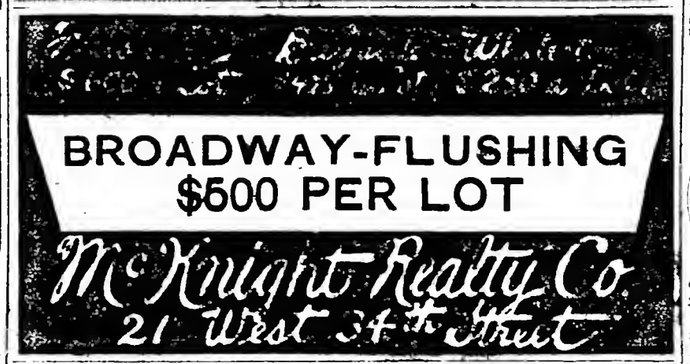

FINE HOUSE AT FLUSHING FOR RENT. Three-story brick dwelling, late residence of H. A. Rogers, cor. Lawrence Av. and Washington St.; about 4 acres lawn; 17 rooms, 2 bathrooms; butler's pantry, large kitchen and laundry in basement; $250 per month; $300 per month furnished; will sell $75,000. Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway, N. Y. City, or local agents at Flushing.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY LIFE IN A CITY.
with all city conveniences; $1,500 cash will buy new house in beautiful restricted section, high ground, within 12 minutes of present station; 6 minutes of new one; 10 rooms, oak floors, and trim, hot-water heat, tiled bath; price $8,500.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
Mount Vernon's Busy Corner.

HOMES

ALL PRICES AND STYLES.
Within the reach of all and on easy terms. If you are looking for a home in a first-class section, where you have all modern conveniences and only a short ride from 42d St., call to look over what we have.
Room 98, 140 West 42d St.

TO CLOSE ESTATE.
Plot 45x100, corner house, 12 rooms, 4 on first floor, hardwood trim, tiled baths, open fireplaces; station five minutes; savings bank mortgage; must sell; price $9,000.
Plot 57½x100; savings bank mortgage; price $6,500, 4 rooms first floor, open fireplaces, back stairs; 10 rooms; must be sold.
COOLEY & WEST, INC.,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $200.
Monthly payments, gas, water, electric light, near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed.
Houses sold on easy terms.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

A HILLTOP VIEW.
Beautiful new stucco house, fine section, Scarsdale, below White Plains; 10 rooms, 2 baths, reception hall, hardwood trim, electricity; plot equal to four lots; price $12,000; part cash. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Pleasantville.—Do you want finest home for sale in town; one acre, stable, bennery, fine trees, 11-room dwelling, tile bath, hardwood floors, electric lights, steam heat, fine repair; bargain, $12,500? E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

BEST 25 ACRES
we know of for modest country seat; 30 miles out; view of Hudson for miles; all good land; price, $5,500. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains. 'Phone 413.

At Larchmont—Owner anxious to sell modern house on Chestnut Av.; hot water heat; lot 100x185; view of Sound; price $7,000. Address Doctor, Box 149, Mount Vernon.

Tarrytown.—House, 14 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; fives acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., New York City.

Acreage wanted, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Scarsdale, Mamaroneck, and White Plains; send full details, price, and location. Capitalists, Box 200 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SUMMER.
Several on Prospect Hill, Broadway and Ridgeview Tract, White Plains. Call on Cooley & West, Inc., opp. depot. 'Phone 413.

Scarsdale, White Plains, Lawrence Park, Bronxville.—Houses for sale and rent. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Av.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.
E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 4545—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

White Plains, Scarsdale, and Vicinity.
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LEASE.
By the year or for the season. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 E. 42d. 'Phone 4545—38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 759.

Mount Vernon.

Wilbur L. Varian, 2,777 Webster Ave., Bronx
For Sale at Mount Vernon, N. Y.,
A Twelve-Room Dwelling, all improvements.
Lot 100x100. Fruit, shade, lawn, stable.
Excellent location, on high ground, ne. stations.
At Chesterhill, For Sale.
Choice Dwelling, 10 Rooms, all imps. $8,750.
For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

CHRISTIAN LYKKE
244 MAIN ST. - - TEL. 1825.

Beautiful Centre Av., plot.....$9,500
Main St, front—improved.....56,000
Store to rent—Main St.....$75 per month
Post Road acreage at.....1,500
Quaker Ridge—residence.....45,000
Orienta Point—residence.....20,000
Homestead Park—cottage.....6,500
30 acres on Sound.....50,000
½ acre improved building lots.....2,500
100 lots, ready to sell.....25,000
Main St, business and property complete.30,000
New shingled cottage, 10 rooms and tiled bath, oak trim, restricted neighborhood. $7,500. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.
New 8-room cottage, hot water heat, gas and electricity, high ground, $5,500. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Mr. Manufacturer.

Let us demonstrate to you how easily you can own one of our model factories right in the heart of

LONG ISLAND CITY

Instead of Paying Rent

15 minutes from up-town or down-town, New York, by subway.
If desired, will rent one or more floors or entire building.
Write for book of plans and schedule of payments.

LONG ISLAND CITY FACTORY CO.

New York Offices, 140 Nassau St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

In the Heart of Cedarhurst

CEDARHURST PARK

LONG ISLAND.
The most desirable natural residence site anywhere near New York. A country home with all city advantages.
Commanding a magnificent view of Ocean and Bay, with fine fishing and boating within five minutes' walk. SCHOOLS equal to those anywhere. Pure air. Purest water in the world.
Big plots, from 100x100 to 175x175; highly restricted; completely developed; with all city improvements; at phenomenally low prices.
Water, Gas and Electric Mains are now being run to the property. Streets are rolled hard—some exquisitely parked—cement sidewalks throughout—shade trees, etc., etc.
A costly and pretentious Clubhouse for residents is to be erected; a plaza with a magnificent fountain likewise, and flower beds have been placed at many points on the property.
Sale on premises every day and Sundays.
Write or Telephone for Maps and Further Particulars.

Cedarhurst Park Land & Improvement Co.,

OWNERS.
Office, 84-86 W. Houston St., N. Y.
Telephone 1134 Spring.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE.

35 acres at Hollis, per acre.....$4,500
420 acres at Farmingdale, per acre.....$350
105 acres at North Roslyn, per acre.....$1,000
Harry S. Shapter, 509 East 16th St., Brooklyn.

Near Port Jefferson; 8 minutes' walk to harbor; deep water; ¾ of an acre with first-class house and stable, $6,000; terms easy. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway, New York.

High-Class Property at Port Jefferson, Long Island.—Plots, $100 and up; acres, $100 to $400; business plans and residences, farms and farm land. Chas. A. Squires, Echo P. O., Long Island.

A few lots on 13th and 15th Avs., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 24th St., New York.

Amagansett, L. I.—Seaside cottage to rent, fully furnished; modern improvements; unobstructed view; rent reasonable. Address R. J., 120 East 16th St.

REAL ESTATE.
OUT OF CITY.
You have been thinking about that home in the country or suburbs. We have desirable places in best localities around New York. Our services are at your command. Holland Land and Construction Company, Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
Three-family houses, Bronx, to exchange, lots and cash. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE COZIEST OF HOMES.
It does not follow that a cozy home must be a small cramped affair. The fact that it may be plenty large, amid attractive surroundings and yet cozy, is proven by a visit to any one of the many homes ready for
IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION
at

MORSEMERE.

They have all been designed for maximum comfort and elegance, with reasonableness in prices.
One of the most perfectly appointed, charmingly located, artistically arranged and withal comparatively inexpensive homes is but partly described as follows:
Nine rooms and bath, steam heated, double hardwood floors on first floor. Hardwood trim throughout—Oak, first floor; Red Hazel on second and third floors. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantels, etc., complete and selected to please the most critical.
All improvements in the street—Water, gas, sewer, cement sidewalks, curb and gutters; shade trees. One block to trolley, whence seven minutes to 130th Street Ferry. Price, $9,500, on terms to suit purchaser.
DELIGHTFUL COMMUNITY, GOOD SCHOOLS AND MODERATE TAXES are but few of the attractive features of this most easily accessible suburb. Office on the property.
Phone 507 Bryant. COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO.,
TIMES BLDG., BROADWAY & 42D STREET.

No Suburb Equals CRANFORD

Fastest growing, most beautiful, convenient and healthy suburb of New York. On main line Central R. R. of N. J.; 40 minutes out now, half that time when Hudson River tunnels are used instead of ferries. Country pleasures, combined with all city conveniences.

LOTS ON EASY TERMS.
Full size lots at lowest prices for high-class property right in direct line of all great transportation improvements. Choicest homesites are now offered. Largest profits secured immediate purchasers. Write for new illustrated booklets and FREE railroad tickets.

MANOR REALTY CO.,
Office right opposite the depot.
CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY.

Oradell

In the hills of New Jersey, 45 minutes from Manhattan; commutation $6.70; model town, 1,500 population; healthy, picturesque, overlooking country for miles and Palisades of Hudson; high-grade restricted building plots, 50x150; three full city lots, $550 to $1,250; near station; SEWERS, macadamized streets, cement walks, curbs, water, gas, electric lights; near station. John N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway, 26th St.

For Colored Families—East Orange, N. J.—Houses, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat; price, $2,950 and up; $200 cash and $20 monthly will buy same; 10 minutes' walk to either D., L. & W. R. R. Brick Church Station or Prospect St. Erie R. R. Station; also others; write for list. F. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

To Let—For three months, tasteful house, handsomely furnished; all improvements; ten rooms; to small family adults; lot 50x200; near Lackawanna station; fine location; convenient to Hopatcong; $500. Lock Box 612 Dover, N. J.

Westfield, N. J.—32 Park St., 3 blocks from station; residence, 9 rooms and bath, electric light, furnace, lawn, and shade; comfort in home; 4 rooms first floor. Inquire on premises or 54 William St., N. Y., (or telephone.) W. Edgar Reeve.

Long Branch and West End.—Furnished cottages for sale or rent; investment property a specialty; farms, all sizes and prices; parties met by appointment. Thos. S. Hullt & Son. Office opposite Long Branch depot.

6 to 10 room houses, all improvements, $3,000 upward; some purchased 10 per cent. down, others $500 down, balance as rent. John Smith, 592 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

$4,000—300-acre farm, half mile from station, main road, New Jersey; splendid fishing, shooting; orchards, house, barn. 224 W. 104th.

East Orange.—Bargain to close an estate; 6-room house; plot 25x117; $3,500. E. N. Ehrhart, 7 East 42d, N. Y. C. 'Phone 5322-28.

Long Branch and Vicinity.—Furnished cottages for rent, all sizes and prices; some new, never rented. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Staten Island Acreage

C. G. KOLFF, 50 BROADWAY.

$3,000 buys two-family house, two lots, Port Richmond. $9,000 buys 10-room house and six acres; most desirable location; land alone worth amount asked. Silas Alden Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan. Tel. 246 Cortlandt.

Westerleigh.—Finest plot in the park, 98x77; trolley in front; $2,000; very easy terms. J. S. Drake, 42 Broadway, New York.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—A nine-room, two-story house, stable, and 1¼ acres of land, with fine orchard; bath, furnace; No. 1 cold spring, also city and cistern water in the house; broad veranda; fifty-mile view of scenery on Lake Champlain and Adirondacks; seven minutes from electrics connecting with steamer to all points on the lake; price $4,200. Views and particulars of owner, Mrs. Helen L. Chamberlin, 49 High St., St. Albans, Vt.

Providence residence estate, 23-room mansion; modern improvements; 2 acres land; fruit and barn; elevated location, adapted for sanitorium, Summer boarding house, or gentleman's residence. 319 Laurel Hill Av., Providence, R. I.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Cash paid for Williamsbridge and Wakefield lots. Call Shatzkin, 149th St. and 3d Av.

Montclair, N. J.—House, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, 23 to 33 Linden Av.; one block from Elm Road trolley; 10 minutes' walk to D., L. & W. station; easy terms if desired; price, $2,100; commutation from New York, $5.50; 40 minutes' ride from New York; also others; send for printed list. F. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, HARRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elizabeth L. Brown, widow; Margaret D. and Helen Brown, Henry R. Wood, guardian of Margaret D. and Helen Brown; Robert D. J. Mein Austin, Tennent Ronalds, Frank Hunter, Charles H. Babcock, Henry R. Wood, Charlotta Wood, Isabella Wood Laidlaw, Frank Wood, Charles W. Bingham, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harry L. Brown, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required, personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry R. Wood, as administrator of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

METER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB METER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thompson & Fuller, No. 60 Wall Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1907.
ABRAHAM JACOBI,
GEORGE McANENY,
Executors.
THOMPSON & FULLER, Attorneys for Executors, 60 Wall

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;

Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

THE PLYMOUTH

537-541 WEST 149TH ST.

6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53.

ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR; beautiful view Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR

DU BOIS & TAYLOR

AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

THE MAJESTIC,

ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. CORNER 145TH ST.

BUILDINGS ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

7-8 light rooms, $570-$960,

including electric light and cold storage.

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED CONVENIENT.

open evenings. Apply to Superintendent or

DU BOIS & TAYLOR,

AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

WEST SIDE.

104th, 114-116 West.

Seven large, light rooms; tiled bath, electric lighted halls; every modern imp.; low rent.

18-20 West 106th St., facing Central Park; 5-6 room apartments, all light; latest improvements; rents $24-$30. Inquire janitor.

84th, 114 West.—Elegant apartment, seven large, light rooms; one flight; hall attendant; telephone; no noise or dust; 2 to 4.

344 West 14th.—High-class apartments, 6 and 5 rooms; moderate rent.

EAST SIDE.

FLATS TO LET

A NEW HOUSE.

NOS. 157-9 EAST 89TH STREET.

Five rooms and bath; steam heated and hot water supply. Rents, $29 to $32.

RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
81 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125—Cortlandt,
or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

10 12 East 130th St.

AN UP-TO-DATE 9-ROOM

apartment; every room has outside light; elevator, steam heat, hot water supply, and hall service.

Superintendent on premises.

A.—Steam-heated apartment, six and seven large, light rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; new open plumbing; rent $30-$40. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

CLEVELAND

126 to 130 East 21th Street.

Large flats, from May 1st, unfurnished.

71st St., 217 East.—$45; single flat, 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, parquet floor; 2 flights; fine location; electric light. Tel., 1768—79th.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—5 and 6 rooms; modern apartments, $37.50 to $55. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $65; N. E. cor. 75th and Lexington.

Elevator corner apartments, 6 elegant rooms, bath, all improvements, $50, $60, 515 Lexington Av.

Apartments.—9 East 37th; two rooms, bath; latest improvements; $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

66th St., 158 East.—Exceptionally desirable six rooms, bath, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, $35.

BRONX.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,

948-950-952 TRINITY AV.

5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.

RENTS, $26 TO $34.

ALSO, rear of Trinity Av.,

939 JACKSON AV.,

3-4 rooms, all modern improvements.

BY WEEK, $3.90-$5.50. | BY MONTH, $15.50-$23.00.

Apply on premises.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1,006 SIMPSON ST.,

Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR. Every modern convenience, electric light, tiled water, double floors.

RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.

CONCESSIONS

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

955 CAULDWELL AV., BRONX.

Just north of 163d St. and east of 161st St. L station; 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in elegant corner house; hot water, steam heat, exposed plumbing, oak trim; rents $24 to $30; select small families; all light rooms.

1,151 Tinton Av., East 168th.—Elegant moderate apartments; 6 light, airy rooms; bath; all outside; send for booklet; rent, $36.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books; services of maid included. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

To sublet from April to October, with privilege of renewal lease, elegant, newly furnished apartment, choice location, cool in Summer; 4 very large rooms, with bath; maid service. Apply "Arsonia," 734 and Broadway, Apartment 1,61S.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama—Elegant furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Furnished apartment, seven rooms, delightfully located for Summer. Terms, particulars, apply F. S., Times, Times Square.

60th, 22 West.—Parlor bedroom; bath; extreme cleanliness; $30-$50 monthly; meals; Subway, elevated.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

House to Let

No. 1348 Lexington Avenue

NEAR 89TH ST.

3-story, high-stoop, 20 ft. 9 rooms, all conveniences; "L" station, 86th St. and 3d Av. Apply

RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
81 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125—Cortlandt,
or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

Four Story and Basement House,

newly renovated in

5th Ave. and 42nd St. Section

on three years' lease.

Apply

HORACE S. ELY & CO.

27 West 30th St.

Dwellings and Apartments To Let | Call or Send for list, PORTER & CO., 150 WEST 125TH ST.; 2,727 B'way at 104th.

108 and 110 West 123d St.

3-story high stoop dwelling; rent $65 per month; D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 198 Broadway.

NO 11 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story and basement; responsible tenant; favorable lease. W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents $1,800 to $12,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

To rent for season, in grove, on bluff, edge of Sound, Grove Beach, Conn., two furnished cottages; 13 rooms, $350; 11 rooms, $325. Write D. Spratt, 7 West 92d St., Apartment 72.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 136 East 16th, six rooms, bath, $50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED

FURNISHED ROOM HOUSES

FOR SALE

CANAVAN, Auctioneer,

49 W. 29TH ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE

the new

SHINNECOCK INN,

with 5 acres land, garage, and bathing houses, Southampton, N. Y.

On Shinnecock Hills, adjoining Shinnecock Hills Golf Club and new National Golf Course; near Southampton Village, with clubs, churches, museum, library, &c.; fine automobile road passes door; all land and water sports; every convenience for motoring; good harbors; two railroad stations near; within two hours of New York by Summer expresses via Montauk Division, Long Island R. R.; thirty-two rooms; grill room; fine piazzas; open fireplaces; steam heat; electric light; suites with private baths; extended views over water in three directions covering ocean and bays; telephone every room; water refrigerating and laundry plant; finest acreage system; kitchen designed and equipped for efficient service; liberal terms to desirable tenant; ready for occupancy May 1, 1907. Address

SHINNECOCK HILLS & PECONIC BAY REALTY CO.,
180 Montague St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

TWO LIGHT LOFTS

for rent in building

120-122 WEST 18th ST.

Contains separate passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and electric power can be had if desired. For particulars apply to

CHARLES BRENDON & CO.

500 FIFTH AVENUE,

or your own broker.

55 Nassau, near John.

Small light workshops at reasonable rates.

39 Beekman, cor. William.

2 upper lofts, 25x35 each; rent, $660.

40 Fulton, cor. Pearl.

24 loft, 25x50; rent, $420.

43 John St.

Front half of 2d loft, 20x40, suitable for light Jewelry manufacturing; rent, $420.

281 Pearl St.

Top loft, 25x40, rent, $300.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Business Building,

5th Av., bet. 34th and 42d Sts.,

to lease for term of 21 years to

Desirable Tenant;

2,000 SQ. FEET FLOOR SPACE.

E. G. B. Riley & Co.,

500 5th Av., corner 42d St. Tel. 2034 Bryant.

110 WEST 14TH ST.,

At front of 6th Av. elevated station and entrance to new station of McAdoo tunnel, which will be open up to 14th St. September 15.

STORE, LOFTS TO LET;

Possession May 1 or sooner.

New 10-story fireproof building; electric lights, power; Otis elevator, lofts; rentals, $1,500 per year each.

Store, with large mezzanine and basement; rental, $3,000 per year each.

Apply on premises, or your own broker.

H. L. Singh, owner, Kingsbridge Road and Aqueduct Av., Bronx.

12 WEST 40TH ST.,

Opposite Public Library.

2d FLOOR STORE and LIGHT OFFICES.

McVICKAR-GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. 'Phone 4090 38th.

STORE TO LET

1,680 SECOND AV., cor. 87th St. "L" station 86th St. Apply

RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
81 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125—Cortlandt,
or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

MORTON BUILDING

116 NASSAU ST.

Newly finished, desirable Offices to rent; large, light and small Suites;

rent $25 to $1,800;

also space of 4,100 square feet.

F. ZITTEL, Agent, on premises.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Brond.

TEMPLE COURT, 3, 5, 7, 9 BEEKMAN ST., AND 119-129 NASSAU ST.—CORNER SUITE OF OFFICES; VERY DESIRABLE; POSSESSION AT ONCE OR MAY 1; ALSO OTHER AND SMALLER OFFICES. RULAND & WHITING CO., AT PREMISES.

STORES

Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Brond.

AT 42 EAST 22D ST.—Top floor, rent $75; elevator; suitable for office or salesroom.

S. B. Goodale & Son,
6 West 24th St.

Store to let, 25x100. Inquire N. Y. Electrical Trade Schools Building, 39 West 17th St., New York, or of your agent.

First loft, 25x100, light three sides; 5 horse power; like steam, heat, elevator service; $1,000 per annum. Friedrich's, 140 Sullivan St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th St., 105 East.—Small offices; heat, light, attendance. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

157 East 26th St., Near 3d Av.—Attractive stores, $20 and $25.

Attractive stores, 6 & 8 E. 57th; latest improvements; $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—Loft, about 7,500 square feet, clothing district; Bleecker-14th. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—IN THE Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon.—THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, Complainant, vs. OREGON SECURITIES COMPANY, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to authority conferred upon the undersigned in and by the decree rendered by the above-entitled cause, and for the purpose of securing a better price for the property described in the said decree and in the notice which has been repeatedly published in this paper, wherein and whereby the said property was advertised to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the door of the County Court House of Lane County, Oregon, in the City of Eugene, on the 23rd of March, 1907, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., the said sale is hereby postponed and adjourned until April 22nd, 1907, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at the same place.

WALLACE McCAMANT,
Master in Chancery in the above-entitled Court and Special Master Commissioner for the making of the aforesaid sale.

Dated March 23, 1907.

JAMES R. BURNET,
BEACH & SIMON,
Solicitors for Complainant.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. & SHAINE & CO., Bankrupt.—No. 9,083.—Notice of filing and settlement of Trustee's final account.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee in Bankruptcy in this proceeding has filed his final account in the office of the undersigned Referee herein, where it can be inspected by creditors, and that a final meeting of creditors of said bankrupt will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on April 22d, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at which meeting the said Trustee's account will be examined, and if found correct, the same will be allowed, and the said Trustee discharged of his trust, and the amount, if any, remaining for dividends, will be determined by the Referee, a final dividend will be declared, if there are funds applicable thereto, and any other business proper to be performed at said meeting may be transacted.

And further notice is hereby given that all creditors of the bankrupt and all claimants against the estate and the Receiver and the Trustee thereof, and all other persons who may have claims against the assets of this estate, are notified and directed to produce proof at or before the time of such final meeting of any such claims in reclamation, assignment or otherwise, against the funds or property of this estate, and in the event of their failure so to do they will be forever barred from making or prosecuting any claim against said property or against said Receiver or said Trustee in connection therewith.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1907.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL SALES.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and JOHN A. STEWART, as Trustees, complainants, against CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—In Equity, No. 26,130.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of a certain decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division thereof, duly entered in the above-entitled cause on the 20th day of February, 1907, and in pursuance of a certain decree ancillary thereto duly entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana on the 23d day of February, 1907, I, Henry W. Wales, the Special Master in Chancery named in said decrees, will sell to the highest bidder or bidders by public auction at the east main entrance on Fifth Avenue of the Grand Central Passenger Station, situated at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, on the premises so to be sold, at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the third day of May, 1907, all and singular the railroads, franchises, and property of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, said railroads, franchises, and property being described in said decrees as follows, namely:

All those certain railroads extending from a point at or near Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, and between Fifth Avenue and the south branch of the Chicago River; thence southerly across said south branch of the Chicago River, between Fourteenth and Twelfth Street, in the City of Chicago; thence southerly and westerly across Stewart Avenue, near Meagher Street, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly to and across Western Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near Fourteenth Street; thence westerly and northerly across Washtenaw Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near West Taylor Street; thence westerly and northerly to Madison Street, in Section 13, Township 39 north, Range 12, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the Village of Harlem, County of Cook, Illinois, with a branch railroad therefrom, leaving said last described railroad at a point near the intersection of Western Avenue and Fourteenth Street; thence south and southerly to the City of Blue Island, in said Cook County, and from a point known as Harvey Junction, on the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, south and southerly to and through the City of Chicago Heights and to the east and west center line of Section 28, Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois, including the Thornton spur so called, which last described railroad, or branch railroad, is known as the Chicago Central Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad; also the Chicago and Southwestern Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a branch line of railroad leaving said first-mentioned railroad at a point near South Forty-sixth Avenue, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly and southerly to West Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly to Harlem Avenue, and thence northerly to a connection with said first-mentioned railroad, near Harlem Avenue, including the Beach Track, so called, together with all the interest of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Beach Street track, so called, being a railroad track owned jointly by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and extending along Beach Street, in the City of Chicago, from a point near Twelfth Street to a point near Polk Street; together with all the right, title and interest of the said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Chicago, Harlem and Batavia Railroad, so called, being a railroad which, at the time of the execution of said mortgage, extended from a point on said first described railroad near South Fortieth (or Crawford) Avenue; thence northerly to a point near the intersection of Randolph Street and South Fortieth Avenue, thence westerly to a point near Des Plaines Avenue, and thence southerly to the Concordia Cemetery, near Desplaines Avenue; also the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a railroad extending from Fine Junction, on the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, in Lake County, in the State of Indiana; thence west through the Cities of East Chicago and Hammond, in said Lake County, and thence westerly through the City of Blue Island; and thence westerly and northerly to a point near the tunnel or canal of the Sanitary District of Chicago, near McCook, in said Cook County, in the State of Illinois, with a leasehold interest in all trackage rights from the Chicago Junction Railway Company, from said point near McCook to Franklin Park, in said Cook County, with a branch therefrom from the City of East Chicago, in said Lake County, in the State of Indiana, north and northerly to Whiting, in said Lake County, together with trackage rights or leasehold interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from said Whiting to South Chicago, and certain other trackage rights from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, in said South Chicago, and a leasehold interest in the Lyons and Chicago Railroad, so called being a railroad running easterly from the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division at a point near McCook to and into the Chicago Crushed Stone Company's property; together with the Mayfair Extension, so called, being a railroad extending from said Franklin Park northerly and easterly to Mayfair, in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County, at a point near the intersection of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; together with all branches, spurs, sidings, tracks, switches, turntables, team tracks and other appurtenant tracks along and upon each and every of said described railroads; together with all depot grounds, yards, ways, rights of way, interlocking plants, switches, crossings, bridges, culverts, fences and other structures, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, wood houses, elevators, warehouses, power plants, machinery and repair shops and their equipment, water tanks, turntables, superstructures, erections, buildings and appurtenances belonging to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all franchises, ordinances, licenses, permits, easements, leases, contracts and agreements belonging to or relating to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all locomotives, tenders, cars and other rolling stock, equipment, supplies, machinery, tools and implements owned or acquired by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or by Joseph N. Tilford, late receiver hereinafter appointed herein, and belonging, pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all properties, real, personal, or mixed, held in leasehold or in fee, by said, in law or in equity, by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, including all choses in action, bills receivable and moneys owned, possessed or held by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, and including the following described real estate, to wit:

Lots 1 and 2 in Barr's Subdivision of Lot 10, Block 53, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also Lot 3 in Gunzenhausen's Subdivision of Lot 9, Block 53, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also that part of Lot 11, Block 53, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east, described as beginning at a point 25 feet east of the northwest corner of said Lot 11, thence south 73 feet, thence east 25 feet, thence north 73 feet, thence west 25 feet to the place of beginning; also Lots 36 and 38 and Lots 40 to 50, both inclusive, Block 15, and Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, in Block 16 of Simpson and Green's Addition to Chicago; also Lots 33 and 47, Baldwin's Subdivision of Block 36, in Subdivision of Section 19, Township 39 north, Range 14 east; also Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17, in Cook's Subdivision in Block 10, (excepting railroad), in Ogden's Subdivision of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 39 north, Range 13, east; also a strip of land 66 feet wide in the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the west half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company and the north and south center line of said Section 3, and extending north along the said center line of Section 3, 66 feet; thence east 66 feet; thence easterly and parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 355 feet more or less to a point in the southerly right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence southeasterly along said right of way line a distance of 273 feet more or less to an intersection of said right of way line with the aforesaid right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along the last-mentioned line 618 feet to the point of beginning.

Also a strip of land 66 feet wide and 660 feet long more or less, running in a nearly east and west direction across the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip being partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, and being north and southerly of the right of way of the Chicago Junction Railway Company; also a piece of land in the west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said piece of land lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3 with the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along said right of way line 405 feet more or less to the intersection of the said right of way line with the right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence northeasterly along said last mentioned line a distance of 325 feet more or less to a point 71.8 feet north of the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence easterly parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 86 feet to the said north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3, thence south along said north and south center line 71.8 feet to the point of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip of land 120 feet wide in the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, north of the Indian Boundary Line, described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the south right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company intersects the west line of the said northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, and extending thence east along said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to a corner of land of the Illinois Brick Company, thence south 120 feet to a point, thence west parallel with the said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to the said west line of the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, thence north along said line 120 feet to the place of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also an irregular piece of land in the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, north of the Indian Boundary Line, said strip being described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the south right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company intersects the division line between the land of Henry Homeier and the land of the grantors, and extending thence east along said right of way line 1,568.81 feet more or less to a point which is 411.19 feet west of the intersection of the said right of way line with the said Indian Boundary Line, thence southwestward 844.3 feet to a point which is 120 feet south of said right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence west, parallel with the right of way line, 1,033.11 feet more or less to the said division line between the lands of Henry Homeier and the lands of the grantors, thence north 120 feet to the place of beginning, situated in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip or tract of land 15 feet in uniform width, being all that part of the south three-fourths of the east half of the northeast quarter and of the north 40 acres of the southeast quarter, Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying east of a line 385 feet east of and parallel with the east line of the present right of way of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, as the same runs through the said three-fourths of the east half of the northeast quarter and the north 40 acres of the southeast quarter of said Section 12, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also the east 653 feet of the north 20 acres of the west 30 acres of the north 60 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, (said 20 acres being the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12 aforesaid); also that part of the south five-eighths of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying between the west line of right of way of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company as the same extends through said south five-eighths of the west half of the northeast quarter of said Section 12, and a line drawn parallel to and 600 feet west of said west line of said right of way, Cook County, Illinois.

Also the property, railroad, and right of way between Fourteenth Street and Thirty-ninth Street in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, acquired by the defendant Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company from the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company in exchange for the railroad between the above mentioned points constructed under the charter of the Chicago Central Railway Company, the title to which said last mentioned railroad has been transferred to and vested in the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company or the Chicago Junction Railway Company.

Also the north half of Lot 10 in School Trustees' Subdivision of Section 16, Township 40 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also 19.41 acres, more or less, described as follows, to wit: The north 20 acres of the west 30 acres of the north 60 acres, excepting the east 633 feet thereof, formerly sold to the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, and the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois.

Also all that part of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois, lying west of a line 600 feet distant west of and parallel with the west right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company and south of the south line of Harry H. Honore, Jr.'s, subdivision of part of said northeast quarter of said Section 12.

Also the following described real estate, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, thence running west to a stake 280 feet and 6 inches, thence running south 924 feet 8½ inches; thence running east 280 feet 6 inches, thence running north 924 feet 8½ inches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres of land, situated in Cook County, Illinois.

Also Lot 10 in Block 56, and Lot 23 in Block 136, all in Chicago Heights, a subdivision in Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois.

Also all the railway lines, premises, and real and personal property formerly belonging to the Bridgeport and South Chicago Railroad Company, and latterly to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which property includes lands, docks, water rights, railways and terminal facilities, and which was by said Bridgeport and South Chicago Railroad Company conveyed to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company by deed dated the 11th day of March, 1890, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, on the 14th day of March, 1890, in Book 6968 of Records, on Page 273, wherein the Chicago Title and Trust Company was and is the grantor and the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company was and is the grantee; and excepting also all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land described in and conveyed by those two certain deeds from the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, one dated June 1, 1898, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, April 25, 1901, in Book 7385 of Records, at Page 265, as document No. 3002077, and the other dated June 1, 1898, and recorded in said Recorder's office April 23, 1901, in Book 7354 of Records, at Page 298, as document No. 3000612, excepting also all property heretofore conveyed by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, or the Chicago Junction Railway Company.

Said railroads, franchises and property will be sold as an entirety and upon the following terms and conditions:

Four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000.00) shall be paid in cash to the said Special Master by an approved bidder at the time of the sale, and the remainder of the purchase price thereof upon the confirmation of such sale, either in cash or in a certified check upon or a certificate of deposit of a bank or trust company satisfactory to the Special Master or in the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company issued under the mortgage dated June 11, 1897, to the United States Trust Company of New York and John A. Stewart as trustees, and the coupons appertaining thereto, including interest upon the unpaid coupons from the respective dates of maturity thereof; the said bonds and coupons if such sale be for less than the amount due on said bonds to be taken as equivalent to so much in cash of the said purchase money as would be distributable and payable thereon. No bid for such railroads, franchises and property shall be accepted for a sum less than $15,140,000.00, nor will any bid be considered unless accompanied by the deposit of said sum of $400,000.00 in cash or in a certified check upon a bank or trust company satisfactory to the Special Master. Such sale shall be subject to the several contracts, agreements, leases, mortgages and charges described in said decree entered in the above-entitled cause February 20, 1907, and the purchaser or purchasers of the property sold shall take the property and accept a deed therefor subject to all such contracts, agreements, leases, mortgages and charges and to all agreements and contracts made under authority of said courts by the receiver now in possession of said premises.

For a more particular description of the property and premises to be sold as aforesaid and the terms and conditions of sale, reference is hereby made to the said decrees now on file in said causes respectively.

Dated March 18, 1907.

HENRY W. WALES, Special Master.

STEWART & SHEARER, 45 Wall Street, New York.

WILSON, MOORE & McILVAINE,
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago,
Complainants' Solicitors.

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All traveling and hotel expenses included.

WASHINGTON, 3 DAYS—ONLY $12

Three more trips, April 11 and 25, May 9.

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During July and August. Six tours, big steamers, $273 to $555. Free descriptive Booklet of

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Connecting at Albany for Syracuse, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Montreal, Pittsfield, Rutland, and all points North, East, and West.

Unsurpassed Steamers

C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK

Leave New York from Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., week days only, 6 P. M. A charming night trip on luxurious steamers. Never more comfortable than at this season of year, and the river never more interesting.

Citizens Troy Line

ONTEORA and ULSTER

Leave New York from Pier 40, N. R., ft. West 10th St., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays, 6 P. M. Sunday steamers reach at Albany. Fine service. **LOW RATES. EXCURSION $2.50.**

TICKETS BY RAIL between New York and Albany or Troy good on steamers.

Staterooms and Tickets at Wharf Offices, also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED

BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.

Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Puritan and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 6:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leaves Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Stns—Chester W. Chapin and Maine.

NEW HAVEN LINE, via New Haven. Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20 E. R., week days only, 4:00 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P.M.; Str. City of Lawrence.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 6:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Bkmn.

Enterprise Transportation Company

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, week days, 4 P. M.

For Newburgh, week days, 5 P. M.

" " Sundays, 9 A. M.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HANNAH HORWITZ, Plaintiff, against RUDOLPH MARKS, formerly Rudolph Marks Rodkinson, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Michael L. Rodkinson, deceased; Sarah Rodkinson, widow of Michael L. Rodkinson, deceased; Rosamond Rodkinson Turk, formerly Rosamond Rodkinson; Nicholas Rodkinson, and "Ann" Rodkinson, his wife, the name "Ann" being fictitious, the true name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff; Norbert M. Rodkinson, Susie Rodkinson, his wife; Michael L. Rodkinson, Gladys Rodkinson, Florence Rodkinson, and Ulrich Spall, defendants. Amended summons; action to foreclose mortgage. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, April 4th, 1907.

HERBERT A. KNOX,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 198 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the foregoing defendants, Rosamond Rodkinson Turk, Nicholas Rodkinson, "Ann" Rodkinson, his wife; Norbert M. Rodkinson, and Susie Rodkinson, his wife:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles F. MacLean, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of April, 1907, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The object of the action is to foreclose a second mortgage of $2,200.00 covering premises in which you have or claim some interest; premises are a house and lot in the Borough of the Bronx, City and County of New York, known as 1,179 Simpson Street.

Dated New York, April 6th, 1907.

HERBERT A. KNOX,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 198 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW York County.—ROSE KAUFMAN, plaintiff, against LOUIS KAUFMAN, defendant.—Summons.—Action to annul marriage.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1907.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Louis Kaufman, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1907.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 320 Broadway, Bor

THAW COUNSEL TO EXAMINE HAMILTON

Would Prove by Him That Thaw Was Insane at the Time of the Murder.

MAY QUESTION HIS WIFE

Summing Up Likely, However, After Hamilton's Testimony—Family Denies Thaw Has a Bad Temper.

It was decided yesterday by Mr. Delmas that he would not rest the defense of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White without the further examination to-day of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton. Mr. Delmas was still undecided whether he would also recall Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. From this it appears likely that the morning session at least will be taken up in the rounding off of the evidence on both sides, and that it will be lunch time before Mr. Delmas begins what is understood to be the effort of his life—his appeal to the jury to acquit the defendant.

Mr. Jerome may start the proceedings if he wishes to. He notified Justice Fitzgerald last Thursday that he intended to make one more attempt to induce him not to confirm the finding of the Lunacy Commission. He can have, however, little hope of succeeding, and his motion will be a mere matter of putting his objection upon the record.

The defense's object in calling Dr. Hamilton will be to prove from the mouth of Mr. Jerome's own witness that on the night of June 25 Harry K. Thaw was of unsound mind. Dr. Hamilton is on record already as believing this, and it was to gain the advantage of making him state it that Mr. Delmas ran the risk a fortnight ago of putting him on the stand. He paid the penalty in submitting his client to a Lunacy Commission, and now that that danger is past he will certainly make what capital he can from the expert's evidence.

Probably Mr. Jerome will try to break the force of this by cross-examining Dr. Hamilton upon the present condition of Thaw. He cannot hope to have these questions allowed, but if he persists he may win the sympathy of the jury and remind them of the other side of the witness's opinion. A sharp conflict between the counsels is almost sure to follow.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw can contradict some of the testimony of Mr. Hummel, but in the present stage of the case this is of small importance. The gain the defense might make by recalling her would be in working upon the feelings of the jury. However, as everybody wants to get the trial over, it may not be worth while for Mr. Delmas to worry about such a small point.

It is not expected that the District Attorney will try to make any rejoinder to the defense's sur-rebuttal. One man whose name has been frequently mentioned in the case is now in the city, and his return is taken as meaning that neither side wishes to make him testify. Jack Barrymore was subpoenaed by the People early in the trial, and it was alleged that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and he visited Dr. Carleton Flint together in 1902. Dr. Flint himself was called, but technical objections prevented him answering the questions asked him, although he would almost certainly have pleaded professional privilege. It was understood that he did not recognise Mrs. Thaw as a former patient. Jack Barrymore is now playing with Miss Ethel Barrymore at the Empire in "His Excellency the Governor."

Probably Mr. Delmas will begin his summing up to-day after lunch. He will take the whole afternoon and most of to-morrow. Mr. Jerome will have Wednesday at his disposal, and the Judge will charge the jury either Wednesday evening, or more probably, Thursday. A verdict or a disagreement should be reached before the end of the week.

Those who believe that it will never be possible to find twelve men to agree on this most complicated case are already wondering whether the defendant will be admitted to bail. Justice Fitzgerald would be entirely within his right if he allowed Thaw out pending a new trial, and strong arguments must be brought to bear upon him on the score of health. The defendant has already been in the Tombs for nearly ten months, and for a man of his habits the confinement through the hot Summer would be serious.

Certainly, if there is any possibility of obtaining his conditional release, Thaw himself will press for it, and however high the bail is fixed, his family is perfectly able to put it up. Considerable anxiety is felt by those who are responsible for him lest he should do anything in the flush of liberty to injure his chances when he faces a jury again. A member of his family took occasion yesterday to deny certain rumors that have been spread about the defendant ever since the homicide.

"It is untrue," he said, "that Harry has an ungovernable temper or that he has ever been guilty of cruelty to his inferiors or animals. It has been said that he could not even retain a valet in his employ. All I can say is that he has all his life had only two valets, one of whom was Bedford. He was an excellent servant, and was with him for ten years. He was much attached to Harry, and it was most unfortunate that he died just after the White tragedy.

"When Harry is released we have no intention of putting him under restraint. According to his present plans, he will go to France with his wife, attended by his valet and her maid, but with no companions."

Thaw yesterday passed a quiet day in the Tombs and had no visitors. He was confident as ever, and attended a special service conducted by the Rev. John Wade. The music was by Miss Abbie Clarkson Trotter, soprano, and W. Carl Engel, basso. Thaw recently gave one of his fellow-prisoners, who was also accused of homicide, $50. The man is a hopeless consumptive, and although his indictment has been quashed he cannot live long.

MAJOR FREMONT'S DEBTS.

Borrowed $4,000 from Banks—Court-Martial This Week.

Major Francis P. Frémont, U. S. A., son of Gen. John C. Frémont, who is to be courtmartialed at the Army Building, in Whitehall Street, this week, got into trouble, it is said, by borrowing money from banks in Plattsburg, N. Y., while he was stationed at the army barracks near that city. Major Frémont, according to the statements made about his debts, always borrowed the same amount on each note, the sums being $291.67, the amount of his monthly pay as a Major of the United States Army.

The banks that accommodated him, and the officers of which are said to be the cause of his present predicament, are the First National and the Plattsburg National Banks of Plattsburg. The amount of the Major's indebtedness to these institutions is said to be about $4,000, which he got by giving thirty and sixty day notes for the amount of his monthly salary.

The War Department, learning of his actions, looked into the matter, and finding that the notes were made payable as a rule on the day that Major Frémont's check was due, construed his actions as a violation of army regulations, which forbid an officer to assign pay that is yet to be earned.

In obtaining his loans from the Plattsburg National Bank, Major Frémont, according to the officials of that institution, said that he was the possessor of valuable lands and water-front properties in the City of San Francisco. The land, the cavalry officer is said to have informed the bank officials, adjoined property owned by the late Hermann Oelrichs, and was at the time being negotiated for by the United States Government, which he said was to build an extensive naval plant on it. Major Frémont said he needed the money to pay the taxes on the property, and the bank officials, taking him at his word, let him have the money.

It is also said that in his dealings with the First National Bank of Plattsburg Major Frémont said that he was the owner of considerable valuable property in Cuba, consisting of plantations and two ranches. Some time ago, when the Major decided to go into bankruptcy, he is said to have sworn that he did not own any property in California and in Cuba.

County Employes to Entertain.

The New York County Civil Employes' Benevolent Assoviation, made up of the employes in the Supreme Court, the Sheriff's, and County Clerk's officers, is to have a reception and vaudeville entertainment in Terrace Garden on next Thursday night. Invitations have been accepted by the Mayor, Controller Metz, and the heads of city departments. Gov. Hughes will attend if possible.

TRUST CONFERENCE IN MAY.

National Civic Federation Calls It to Meet in Chicago.

The Executive Council of the National Civic Federation has decided on Chicago as the place and May 28, 29, 30, and 31 as the time for holding the National Conference on Combinations and Trusts. Representative men throughout the country have signed the invitations, which will be mailed to-morrow, asking the appointment of delegates by Governors and Presidents of the important commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, labor, economic, financial, and law associations. The purpose of the conference is to consider the trust problem, especially from the standpoint of State and Federal regulation.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
3:15—830 Broadway; Rubenstein & Co...	$3,000
8:30—70 First Av.; L. Schiffman.....	$100
9:20—923 Park Av.; Kolber & Co.....	$15
9:55—748 East 169th St.; unknown.....	Slight
11:20—Foot Rivington St.; Peel, Peacock & Keen	Trifling
P. M.	
12:10—81 W. 104th St.; Peter Doelger.....	$10
3:20—550 W. 7th Av.; P. McGirr.....	$50
4:10—1,730 Broadway; Fred McKay...	Trifling
4:35—220 YWest 20th St.; T. Hogan..	Trifling
4:45—31st St. and 10th Av.; unknown..	Trifling
4:45—434 5th St.; M. Ehrinzweig.....	$5
4:50—226 W. 34th St.; unknown.....	Slight
5:35—65 Sheriff St.; unknown.....	Trifling
6:05—2,089 3d Av.; Daniel Scully.....	Slight
8:00—173 Essex St.; M. Fabel.....	$50
8:20—159 Maiden Lane; W. Scheole...	Trifling
8:20—Pier 41 North River; owner unknown.	$10
10:15—144 Forsyth St.; A. Berge.....	Trifling
10:35—75th St. and Avenue A; unknown.	Trifling

GHOST LADY TROUBLES BROOKLYN NEGROES

She's a Sort of Female Jim Jeffries and Is Seeking Her Chee-lld.

VIOLENT WHEN CROSSED

Seen, Except in Imagination, Only by Mr. Veil, Who Met Her First in Paterson.

Superstitious negroes in Brooklyn are dreadfully stirred up just now over the nightly walking of a "female ghost" in a house in Clermont Avenue, near Atlantic, tenanted by people of the race. The sensation has penetrated to Hudson Avenu and Crow Hill, and is exciting even more interest in the "binck belt" than the newest policy gig or the latest "killing" at craps. Every few nights a dozen or mors negroes assemble to watch for the "spook," singing hymns lustily while awaiting the "manifestation."

The house haunted by the spook is occupied by several families, but the visitor from the veiled side of the Styx appears to be a particular sort of wraith and patronizes but one family, Veil by name. This family has now become the most important in the neighborhood. There are any number of persons there who have grinning skeletons in their closets, but only the Veils can boast of a real spook of their own.

Mr. Veil saw the lady first. He had seen her many times since, and is getting so used to her he becomes lonely when she does not come around. He first beheld her when residing in Paterson, N. J. Thinking it over now, he is inclined to blame it all on that place of residence.

It was a conventional dark and stormy night, the wind howling without, and Veil's latest born howling quite as lustily within. Veil had put out the light, and the family dog and, and was on his way to bed upstairs, when the "female ghost" confronted him in the lower hall. She beckoned to him, but Veil held back. Mrs. Veil was upstairs, and he was taking no chances.

Anyhow, as Veil wouldn't go to the lady, she went to him. She was all in filmy white net, with lace appliqued, or something like that, and her golden hair was hanging down her back, the lady not being of Veil's complexion. As she neared him she threw out her right arms, as if leading for the jaw, and, pointing an accusing finger, demanded, as Veil came up after the duck:

"Me chee-lld, where is me chee-lld?"

Veil assured the lady that she could search him, or something to that effect, and she failed away. After that she waylaid the innocent and annoyed Veil every night, asking for her lost child. He referred her to the Children's Society and finally to the police, but it was no go. After a time Veil got tired of it and, to escape the persistent spook, moved to Brooklyn, hoping in the excitement of that borough to forget her, but she was not to be so easily forgotten.

He and his family had hardly got settled in their new home when the lady appeared there, seeming to be glad to see hi magain. He became resigned to her attentions. Mrs. Veil began telling the neighbors all about the spook, and they suspected she was trying to cultivate business as a trance medium and fought shy.

"Well," said she, indignantly, "if yo' don't believe they ain't no ghost, jes' yo' come aroun' to-morrer night and see foh yohself."

On the following night half a dozen skeptical neighbors did gather in the Veils' rooms to watch for the "female ghost."

At midnight Mr. Veil announced tremblingly that he was beginning to feel the lady approaching, and was led by his own request into an adjoining room, the door of which was then closed. A few minutes elapsed, and then the proper dull thud was heard.

"He's seen her, and she knocked him down, 'cause he can't tell her where her child is," explained Mrs. Veil. "She gits mighty furious."

The assembled neighbors turned pale, a shade paler, and looked fearfully about them. For a moment there was a deep and oppressive silence.

The two gentlemen in the party managed to reach the street first by climbing over the ladies' heads going down the stairs. The next day every one of the half dozen was able to describe in minute detail the appearance of hte spook and to relate all that she or he had heard the lady say. The news traveled like fire in a powder train through the neighborhood and caused great agitation.

Quite every negro who has visited the house has "seed" the ghost, although the spirit lady who handles Mr. Veil like a Jim Jeffries when he can't produce her long lost child, is supposed to be visible to him alone in the adjoining room.

Peach Crop a Near-Failure.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 7.—Delaware's peach crop history is repeating itself. Reports from many parts of the State say that this year's crop has been badly damaged by the cold weather of the last few days.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A vigorous storm has developed within the last twenty-four hours, and is central to-night in Upper Michigan. It

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be brisk to high southwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh and variable; East Gulf Coast, fresh to brisk southwest; West Gulf Coast, fresh and variable.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have brisk southwest winds and rainy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England and Eastern New York—Rain and warmer Monday. Tuesday, fair in south, snow in north portion; colder; brisk to high east, shifting to west, winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey—Rain Monday. Tuesday, fair and colder; brisk to high southeast, shifting to west, winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Rain and colder Monday. Tuesday, snow flurries along the lake; brisk northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	47	37	4 P. M.	51	40
6 A. M.	36	35	6 P. M.	49	38
9 A. M.	38	38	9 P. M.	46	37
12 M.	44	41	12 P. M.	46	36

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 87; at 8 P. M. it wae 37. Maximum temperature, 42 degrees at 1:10 A. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SPECIAL SALE.

We have purchased the entire stock of James Scarlett & Co., 391 Fifth Avenue, consisting of the highest grades of imported cloths; they are on sale on our second floor. Suits or Overcoats to measure $30; Trousers $8. Their lowest prices for Suit or Overcoat were $80; Trousers $20.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth Street.

Canaries

Wsrranted Singers.....$2.50, $3.00
Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00
Holden Contraltos.....$15, $20, $25, $30.00

African Gray Parrots
$20, $25, $40, $50, $75, $100, $500.

Piping Bullfinches
Whistling old English songs and opera airs.
$50, $75, $100, $150.

G. P. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

BRONX ANIMALS ARE DISAPPOINTED

Cold Weather Deprived Zoo Inmates of Their Promised Outing.

FEW DEATHS IN WINTER

Animals in the Main in Good Health—Cubs Born to the Russian Brown Bear.

There was disappointment yesterday in the Kingdom of Fur and Feathers in Bronx Park. It was to have been the annual Spring opening for many of the animals and some of the fowl, but the eventful day had to be postponed, to the apparent chagrin of many of the inhabitants of the Zoo who have been prisoners all Winter. There was nothing springlike in the air. Dark clouds hovered over the park and the gloom of the day was reflected in the looks of the prisoners.

The warm days of last week were responsible for the plan to let some of the animals have a breath of outdoor air yesterday, but the keepers had not reckoned with the vagaries of April weather. The sleepy, semi-torpid condition of many members of the cat family, which was noticeable all Winter, had undergone a change in the week, and the pumas, tigers, and leopards had begun to yawn and shake off the lethargy of the Winter months. But the cold and gloom of yesterday sent them back to their dreams. The bears, too, which had been waking up only at meal time since last Fall, had begun to look, rub the sleep out of their eyes, and to look chipper. They, too, retired yesterday to their caves.

But the crowd was there, the largest of the year. Thousands of men, women, and children were on hand to renew acquaintance with their old animal friends. They saw some of them. Others were too sound asleep to come out to look the crowd over. There have been few deaths in the Zoo in the Winter. One of the polar bears died, leaving his twin brother all alone in the pit. This bear cub, which, with his brother, was captured in Nova Zembla, was the most doleful-looking prisoner in all the park yesterday. The approach of Spring does not seem to make him cheerful at all. The ice has gone from his pool, and the warm days of the last week were not at all to his liking.

The keepers discovered yesterday that the stork has visited the pit of the Russian brown bear, Katchi. Katchi had not been seen in the open courtyard of the pit for several days, and one of the men went in to investigate. Katchi heard him coming and was out in a moment, growling and showing her teeth. As the keeper scrambled back to safety he heard tiny whines coming from the darkness of the cave in which Katchi has spent most of the Winter. There are supposed to be two cubs there, but the keepers do not dare to make sure.

One of the inmates of the monkey house who was out yesterday taking the air was a red-faced monkey from Japan. He is among the most hardy of all the monkeys in Bronx Park, and doesn't mind the cold.

The officials of the Zoo are preparing for the coming of the temperate weather by putting the inclosures in order. Ground is being prepared for what will be the largest building in the Zoo. It will be the new elephant house. The proposed building will be 170 feet long by 84 feet wide and will have an imposing dome. It will contain eight compartments, 22 by 24 feet, and it is proposed to house four elephants, two rhinoceroses, and two hippopotami there. The hippo tank will be 24 by 21 feet and 8 feet deep. The antelope house is being used as temporary quarters for the elephants, hippopotami, and rhinoceroses until the new elephant house is completed, which will be some time in the Summer. Two more elephants will soon be added to the Bronx Park Zoo. Gunda and Congo, the present inhabitants of the elephant department, have taken on flesh this Winter. Gunda weighed 3,700 pounds when he came to the Zoo. He tipped the scales at 6,200 last Summer, and his keeper says he now weighs at least 200 pounds more.

WON'T DINE WITH BRYAN.

Hearst to Have His Own Dinner—Starts Gossip Buzzing.

It became known last night that William Randolph Hearst, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York last Fall, had declined the invitation extended to him by the committee in charge to attend the Jefferson dinner of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, to be held in the Assembly Hall, Brooklyn, on April 16, when William Jennings Bryan is to be the guest of honor. Great interest has been manifested in this dinner, and for that reason Mr. Hearst's declination was widely discussed and commented on by the politicians.

Mr. Hearst is himself to have a dinner at the Hotel Savoy next Saturday night, and on that same night the National Democratic Club is to celebrate Jefferson's birthday with a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria. It will be manifestly impossible to be in both places at once, so Mr. Hearst is not expected at the National Democratic dinner either.

The suspicion has been growing in the Democratic organization men that Mr. Hearst intends to organize a third National party, and among those who talked of the three dinners last night it was declared that Mr. Hearst's attitude toward the dinner at which Mr. Bryan is to talk supported this suspicion.

PINK TEA FOR UNIONISTS.

Labor Men Suspicious at First, but Finally Accept.

Miss Annie Patterson of the Women's Trades Union League yesterday invited the Central Federated Union delegates to a pink tea to be given by the league on Wednesday evening at 220 East Fifth Street.

The mention of a pink tea seemed to have a disturbing effect on the delegates. Miss Patterson remarked that the tea would be a very informal one and that the delegates need not worry about it.

"On that occasion," she said, "Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch will speak on women in unions and auxiliaries." She said the women in the auxiliaries very often induced the men to hold out in strikes until they won. The central body accepted Miss Patterson's invitation.

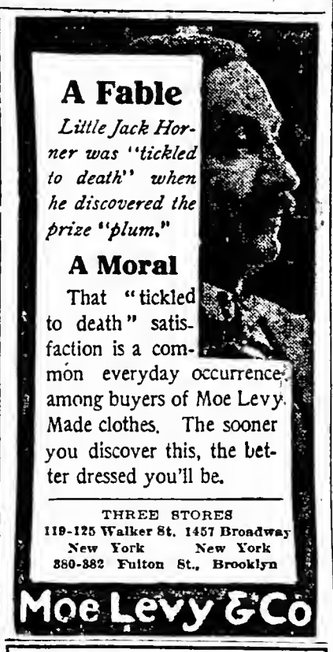

A Fable

Little Jack Horner was "tickled to death" when he discovered the prize "plum."

A Moral

That "tickled to death" satisfaction is a common everyday occurrence among buyers of Moe Levy. Made clothes. The sooner you discover this, the better dressed you'll be.

THREE STORES
119-125 Walker St. 1457 Broadway
New York New York
380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Moe Levy & Co

14¹⁰

HIS PATIENT DEAD, LUND IS ARRESTED

Accused in Greenwich of Manslaughter and Practising Medicine Without a License.

MAN OF MANY TRADES

Has Been Optician, Osteopath, Night Watchman, Special Policeman, and Elevated Road Employe.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 7.—Sheriff William E. Ritch early this morning arrested Carl O. Lund, according to his own story an optician, osteopath, night watchman, special policeman, and former employe of the New York elevated railway, on the charge of manslaughter in causing the death of Frederick Slocum of this town by pretending that he was a regular doctor of medicine, though he had no license, and of administering improper treatment.

Slocum died last night at 8 o'clock in great agony from what is supposed to have been pneumonia. At least this is what Lund said he had been treating him for. As soon as it was apparent to Lund that the man was dying he called Dr. L. O. Thompson, a regular practicing physician, and, failing to get him, summoned Dr. J. A. Clarke, another local physician. Before the latter arrived Slocum had expired. Dr. Clarke notified Medical Examiner Sherrill of Stamford and Chief of Police Ritch. Dr. Sherrill made a preliminary examination, and an autopsy will be held to-morrow.

Lund first came to Greenwich two years ago as a night watchman of the Holmes Agency, and was employed by the Belle Haven Association to guard the homes of various New Yorkers. Later he opened an optician's and jewelr's office in a small part of a small store, the other half of which was a news stand.

Upon the walls of his little office hung many elaborate diplomas from various optical, osteopathic, and medical institutes, among them the Golden Cross Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat College and Clinic of Chicago, the Columbia College of Osteopathy of Chicago, and the Virtus Physio-Medical Academy of Philadelphia. As the diplomas were couched in Latin and his customers could not read them, the impression they produced was generally deep.

As far as is known he never advertised himself publicly as a doctor of medicine, but he had cards bearing the legend "C. O. Lund, M. D.," and these were distributed among some of his acquaintances. When asked concerning this by the Chief of Police after his arrest he said that the "M. D." had been a mistake made by the printer. Before he had been in business long he began treating people, generally among the ignorant classes, for various diseases from rheumatism to pimples on the face. He used electricity, vibrators, and sometimes washes. His fame as a healer spread by word of mouth until he had quite a practice in town.

C. O. Lund practiced as an optician for a time in this city at 314 West 153th Street. Before the strike two years ago he was a ticket agent for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. He lost his place in the strike, and then became a patrolman for the Holmes Electric Protective Company. Last Summer he was sent to Greenwich, Conn., and for several months was night watchman in the suburb of Belle Haven. On account of ill-health he withdrew from the Holmes Company last October and resumed his practice as optician. He was in New York last week winding up his business affairs.

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—On April 4, a silver card case, with chain, on Madison Av., between 42d and 43d Sts. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to E. M., 403 West 115th St.

LOST—Thursday, gold fob, buckle-shaped, with monogram "M. R." attached; valued for associations; liberal reward. Maxim Hat Works, 675 Hudson St.

LOST—Large black pearl from pendant, Saturday, April 6. Upon its return suitable reward will be paid by Philip Travere, 80 West 40th St.

LOST—Gold watch, with medal fob; liberal reward for return of the same. Y. O. R., Times Downtown.

$150 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of the four pearls taken from Benedict & Warner.

LOST—At 34th St. Ferry or on crosstown car to Broadway, Thursday afternoon, March 21, package containing morocco case of jewels and trinkets. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Sterling, Room 52.

LOST—Certificate of Membership No. 1,305, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, December 30, 1882, to Nathan B. Waldron, having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate; all persons interested are hereby notified to show cause, within the next six weeks, why such new certificate should not be issued. New York, March 28, 1907. L. B. Howe, Superintendent.

LOST—Sable squirrel muff, in 3d Av. uptown surface car, Tuesday, at about 5:30 P. M. Liberal reward if returned to Bansbach, 517 3d Av.

LOST—Gold watch and jet chain on 2d Av., between 87th and 89th Sts.; reward. Schirra, 74 East 93d St.

LOST—Sunday, March 24, lady's gold pin, set with diamonds. Reward for return to A. Ryno, 139 West 82d St.

LOST—On Broadway, bag containing keys. Reward if returned to Hotel Marie Antoinette office.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bankbook No. 191,354 on Harlem Savings Bank, 124th St., 3d Av. Finder please return same to above bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—Fox terrier, white body, tan tail, tan head, bat ears, male. Liberal reward, no questions asked, for return of same to Oxman, Amsterdam Av. and 122d St.

LOST—Light brindle Boston terrier, male; short ears and tail; name Selzer; suitable reward. Mrs. Brooks, White House, 100th St. and Riverside Drive.

LOST—Collie dog, Punce, near Lenox Av.; reward. Whitehorne, 22 West 123d St.

LOST—White shepherd dog, white and yellow; 126th St., 3d Av.; reward. 174 East 126th St.

LOST—Cat, large, striped gray, male; old leather collar; reward. 122 West 93d St.

LOST—Dalmatian dog. Reward for return to Geo. S. Shultz, 162 West 126th St.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia.

A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation Caused by Mosquito Bites.
Unexcelled for Cleansing the Finger Nails.
Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.

Used by all the Royalties of Europe.

At Grocers and Druggists, 25c. per large bottle.
Scrubb & Co. Ltd., 20 Desbrosses Street, New York

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs., 8:15 Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Matinee Wednesday. Good Seats, $1.

MORE PRETTY MUSIC THAN HAS BEEN HEARD IN ANY MUSICAL COMEDY IN A DECADE

THE GRAND MOGUL

PIXLEY & LUDERS' BEST MUSICAL COMEDY.
FRANK MOULAN with 100 SINGERS and LAUGHMAKERS.
SEATS SELLING FOUR WEEKS AHEAD.

THE GREATEST OF ALL SUCCESSES

BROADWAY THEATRE — PARISIAN MODEL

ANNA HELD

MATINEE SAT.

A SHOW THAT APPEALS TO ALL
CHORUS OF 100 FAMOUS BEAUTIES

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TWO WEEKS OF
CARLE'S SPRING CHICKEN
Seats on Sale for the Engagement.
WED. MAT. BEST SEATS, $1.50.
NEXT SUNDAY, VICTOR HERBERT'S Seats Now on Sale. ORCHESTRA.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
Kyrle Bellew in "A Marriage of Reason."

Next Monday. Seats Ready Thursday.
GRACE GEORGE in Sardou's DIVORCONS

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., west of B'way.
For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN
ELEANOR ROBSON AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong (Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)
Academy of Music, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
——LAST TWO WEEKS——
Klaw & Erlanger's new & greater BEN-HUR once seen never forgotten.
Prices 25 to 1.50. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE LAND OF NOD
and incidental thereto The Song Birds.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. near 8th Ave.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
—LAST WEEK BUT ONE—
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15 Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Glanoli-Galetti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Tanara.
TUES. NIGHT, APR. 9, Benefit Pro Casa Garibaldi, AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros, MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini.
WED., APR. 10, at 8:15, GRAND DOUBLE BILL, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini, and (Fifth appearance of MME. CALVE,) Massenet's LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Sevelhac, Gilibert, Arimondi. Cond., Campanini.
THURS., APR. 11, at 8:15, Special Performance, (Extra.) Regular prices, Donizetti's LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Pinkert, Severina; MM. Bonci, Sevelhac, Mugnoz, Venturini, Tecchi. Conductor, Max Bendix.
FRI., APR. 12, at 8:15, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Basel, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini, and (6th appearance of MME. CALVE) Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Giaconia, Severina; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Cond., Campanini.
SAT. MAT., APR. 13, at 2:15, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Con., Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 13, at 8:15, Popular Prices, 75c. to $3.00. Meyerheer's THE HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros, Zeppilli, Arta, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Basel, Arimondi, Ancona, Sevelhac, Tecchi, Venturini, Fossetta, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschiglian. Cond., Campanini.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, 6th GRAND POPULAR CAMPANINI CONCERT. 50c to $1.50
Seats for all above now selling.
NOTE—SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

Mendelssohn Hall, Sat. Aft., Apr. 13, at 3, FAREWELL PIANO RECITAL OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Dir'n Loudon Charlton. (Mason & Hamlin Piano)
Tickets 50c. to $1.50. Box Office & 10 E. 17th St.

FOURTH BIG WEEK
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
BARNUM & BAILEY
8-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Sailing—Dip of Death—Acrobatic Novellos—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seal.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 and 8.
Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie & museums.
Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats, 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location. (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private Boxes, seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
No performances in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark or Paterson this year.

ASTOR B'way and 45th St. Wagenhals & Kemper, Lessees & Mgrs.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Eve. 8:15.
Wagenhals & Kemper present
THE AMBITIOUS Mrs. ALCOTT
By Leo Ditrichstein and Percival Pollard.
Eve. Post says: "Certainly one of the best plays of the season; tells a capital story; uncommonly natural and human throughout."
American says: "Scores a success."

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day.
CHAMPAGNE GIRLS
"At Sea Shore." Vaudeville.

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day.
INNOCENT MAIDS CO.
2 Funny Burlettas, Vaudeville

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c.
Julius Steger & Co., Eva Tanguay, Wilfred Clarke & Co., Vasco, Berzac's Circus, others

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St.
W. J. Kelley, Stunning Grenadiers, Jack Lorimer, Gallagher & Barrett, and others.

NEW IRON WINE B'way & 60th St. Matinee To-day.
WOMAN & SONG CO.
Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

GRAND THE ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND GUS AND MAY

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music
CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour
POCAHONTAS Saving Life of JOHN SMITH

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE 44th, Bet. 5th & 6th Av
Last Week—Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
KATHERINE GREY in THE RECKONING

MANHATTAN Thea. B'y, 33St. Last 6 nights 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
THE MILLS OF THE GODS

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Mat. Daily. Sam Scribner's
Morning Glories
YORKVILLE Mat. To-m'w 25c.
Jessie Bonstelle in Sunday
METROPOLIS Mat. To-day, 15, 25c.
Gen. Sidney in Busy Izzy's Vacation.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day. 25c. 15, 25, 35 | 50 & 75c.
HARRY CLAY BLANEY, The Boy Behind the Gun.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. 25c. 25, 50 & 75c.
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EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's farcical romance, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
5TH MONTH.
Showers of Fun
"One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun.
WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

LYCEUM 45th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15 SHARP,
MR. ARNOLD DALY IN "THE BOYS OF COMPANY B"
A Comedy of N. Y. National Guard Life by Rida Johnson Young.
NOTE:—THE "ACTION" BEGINS DIRECTLY AT RISE OF CURTAIN.
TO-DAY Burton Holmes LECTURE at 3.

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN. By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Sm

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh southwest to west winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,972. * * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILL APPORTION STATE THIS YEAR

Republicans Decide to Act—Jackson May Force Election of Senators.

GIVE WEAPONS TO HUGHES

Senators Would Fear to Face the People on a Record of Opposition to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—Senator Raines, the Republican leader in the upper house, and Speaker Wadsworth of the Assembly admitted to-night that the Legislature at the present session would be called upon to reapportion the State. Republican legislators have heard from their districts and have learned that it would be dangerous to attempt to dodge the issue raised by the decision of the Court of Appeals, which upset the old legislative apportionment.

Furthermore the report was persistently circulated to-day that Attorney General Jackson and Secretary of State Whalen would insist that the entire Senate must be elected next November, instead of holding over until 1908.

In consequence of these two developments friends of Gov. Hughes are asserting to-night that his entire programme will be put through with a rush. They declare that Senators will be fearful of his power over the apportionment, and will be equally fearful to go back to their constituents next November with a record of opposition to his policies.

Legislators arrived at the Capitol to-night fresh from conferences with their leaders in various parts of the State. They were a unit in declaring that the present Legislature must take up the question of the new reapportionment. They did not feel jubilant about it, for it was evident that the Legislature would have on its hands a problem more knotty than any that has come up for consideration this session.

No end of legal complications enter into the question, but from the point of view of the leaders and the men that represent them in both houses of the Legislature these were by far overshadowed by the grave political possibilities with which the situation is fraught. They knew it would place in the hands of Gov. Hughes a sharp political weapon at a time when everything is shaping for a crucial fight over his programme of reform.

Senator Raines and other leaders plan to leave the Senate as at present constituted for the full Senatorial term, which has until 1908 to run. Such a plan would make it unnecessary for any of the present Senators to go before their constituents again this year, and they might calculate on forgetfulness of their opposition to Gov. Hughes by another year.

The Republicans were worried, however, when the report went abroad to-day that Attorney General Jackson was prepared to render an opinion to Secretary of State Whalen which virtually would compel a Senatorial election all over the State next November. Mr. Jackson declined to discuss the matter, saying it would not be within his province to render such an opinion until it was called for and that no such demand had been made.

That the Attorney General took the initiative which led to the reopening of the reapportionment proceedings before the Court of Appeals a few hours after he had taken office is known. It is further known that Deputy Attorney General Decker has been studying closely the decision handed down by the Court of Appeals.

The contention of the Attorney General, as voiced to-day, was to the effect that an obiter dictume contained in Judge Cullen's opinion, which seemed to confirm the present Senators in their offices for the full term on the ground of public policy, did not apply as before. Next year an opportunity of placing the matter again before the voters would be presented.

The Republican leaders declare that they will make the reapportionment and that the Court of Appeals decision would safeguard the present Senators. They maintain that the only reason for making any Senatorial reapportionment at this session at all existed in the fact that the Assembly district reapportionment must be made with the Senatorial district as the basis.

It was learned that Gov. Hughes believes it would be the plain duty of the present Legislature to correct the anomalous situation which has arisen as a result of the Court of Appeals decision, but he is not likely to take active part in any plan to promote a Senatorial election this year. The net result of the situation has been to put legislators in the air. They do not know where they are at. All realize that should the Governor choose to take advantage of it, he would be a mighty factor. The wholesome fear that has resulted may be reflected in the final vote on the Kelsey case, the Public Utilities bill, and others of the Governor's reform measures.

MORE SHIPS FOR MORSE.

He Gets Two of the Joy Liners—Mellen Watching.

Charles W .Morse denied with positiveness yesterday two stories of further acquisitions of coastwise shipping lines. The latest of these was a tale from Boston that he was about to take over the Joy Line of steamers, which are competitors of his Metropolitan Line for traffic between New York and Boston. It had previously been reported that Mr. Morse had taken over the Enterprise Line, owned in Worcester, Mass., and operating between Rhode Island and Connecticut ports and New York.

Mr. Morse said yesterday that there was nothing in either story. An official of the Joy Line said last night that Mr. Morse had not obtained the Joy Line, but had purchased the Joy liners Old Dominion and the Santiago, both of which ply between New York and Boston.

President Mellen of the New Haven Road, on the supposition that his road's maritime rival had acquired the Joy Line, was asked yesterday how he proposed to meet the increased competition. He replied:

"The New Haven is not disposed to attack anybody. Its position is defensive. It has made no attack upon Mr. Morse and does not propose to. It is building steamers for a Boston line to be used only in case of necessity. That necessity will arise only when Mr. Morse's Boston line of passenger steamers starts."

BATH, Me., April 8.—The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company was reorganized here to-day under the laws of Maine. The line was purchased several weeks ago by Charles W. Morse. The name of the company remains unchanged. It is capitalized for $10,000,000, and the officers and Directors are: President—Charience B. Height, Brookline, Mass.; Treasurer—H. F. Sweetzer, Portland; Directors—L. L. Height and H. L. Cram, Portland; P. E. Coyle, Brookline, and E. C. Remsdell, Boston.

FAVORS ROOSEVELT.

Pennsylvania House Denounces Rich Men's Conspiracy.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, April 8.—Without a dissenting vote, the House to-day adopted a resolution denouncing the "plotters" against the Roosevelt Administration, and declaring that Pennsylvania "stands for Roosevelt and all that his Administration stands for."

Representative Hitchcock of Tioga brought the latest White House sensation to notice by introducing the resolution. In addition to its sweeping indorsement, it exculpates Penrose from complicity in the "plot" by referring only to his reported declaration that the "State has been and is for Theodore Roosevelt and his policies."

This is the resolution:

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania extends to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, its hearty approval and commendation of his efforts to prevent the great railroads and other corporations of the country from using their wealth and power to oppress and injure the citizens in their rights and property, and to enforce justice and a 'square deal' for all. We commend him for his endeavors to enforce existing laws against such corporations, and to bring them under just and legal regulation and control, and we condemn and denounce any combinations of corporate wealth with politicians of any party or parties intended to reverse and defeat the policies of justice which the President has so wisely and fearlessly inaugurated."

NOT PLEDGED TO ROOSEVELT.

Iowa House Turns Down Resolution Favoring His Renomination.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 8.—The Iowa House of Representatives refused to-day, by a vote of 56 to 8, to adopt the Holmes concurrent resolution pledging the State to the support of President Roosevelt for a renomination, and referred the matter to the Committee on Federal Relations. The resolution will not be heard from again, as the Legislature adjourns to-morrow.

ROCKEFELLER GOES TO WORK.

Takes Charge of Father's Estate—Drives Road Stakes, Wife Helping Him

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 8.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., started in this morning on his new duties as Superintendent of his father's estate. It was only preliminary work, as he has not assumed full charge.

The residents of Pocantico Hills were treated to the unusual sight of seeing the young multimillionaire walking through their streets carrying a bundle of stakes under his arm. He was accompanied by his wife. Young Rockefeller and his father are very friendly to Father Lennon of the Church of the Magdalen, and they have agreed to lay out the church grounds with a lawn, flower beds, and roads.

Mr. Rockefeller took the stakes to lay out the roads, and his wife carried a chair on which she sat to hold the stakes while the young millionaire drove them into the ground. Young Rockefeller and his wife faced a strong rainstorm to do the work, but they were attired in storm coats and heavy shoes, and seemed to enjoy it.

Father Lennon often plays golf with Mr. Rockefeller. Young Mr. Rockefeller is very popular with the men and the people at the Hills, and they expect many improvements in their behalf.

CONCESSIONS FOR FIREMEN.

Western Roads Agree to a 11 Per Cent. Wage Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 8.—By settling with their firemen to-day on the basis of an 11 per cent. advance in wages, the Western railroads added to their annual payrolls about $4,000,000, bringing the total increase guaranteed to all employes for the ensuing year up to more than $16,000,000.

The prosperity in which nearly 100,000 men will share never has been equaled, it is said, in the history of railroad service in this country. The figures given represent only organized employes, comprising about one-fifth of the total number. The advances and the number of men affected are as follows:

Class.	Number.	Am't of Increase
Trainmen	35,000	$3,500,000
Engineers	16,000	4,375,000
Firemen	15,000	4,000,000
Conductors	15,000	2,000,000
Switchmen	12,000	2,500,000
Total	93,000	$16,375,000

The firemen were the last to come to terms with the railroads. They accepted the offer of a committee of General Managers representing thirty-one railroad systems late in the afternoon. The formality of signing the agreement will be completed to-morrow. The nine-hour day demands, to which the men held until the last, finally were waived.

Chief John J. Hanahan of the Firemen's Brotherhood said that the settlement was satisfactory to the men.

LEFT HOME TO WED BARON.

Newark Girl Marries Titled Artist Despite Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Miss Louisa Frances Stradling has become the Baroness von Palm, despite parental objections. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Mark Stradling of Newark, N. J. They objected to the match because the Baron, who is an artist, is 24 years the senior of his wife. He came to this country from Vienna.

Miss Stradling left her home last Saturday and came to this city. Baron von Palm stopped here on his return from Jacksonville. The Rev. Jacob Sallade of the Temple Baptist Church married the couple in an attorney's office, and two hours later they boarded a train for Newark.

The Baron is a widower. His wife died in April, 1906. Two or three months later he met Miss Stradling. A month later he proposed marriage to her.

Rockefeller Buys Negro's Land.

NORTH TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 8.—After negotiating for several years John D. Rockefeller has at last succeeded in buying the property of William Everson and his wife Susan, colored, which consists of a two-story frame house and six acres of land, adjoining the Rookefeller property at Mount Pleasant. The house is not to be disturbed until the death of Everson's sister, who has occupied it many years.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS Luisiana, Naples, March 26.

MURDERS HIS WIFE FOR SLAPPING HIM

Dr. Samuel S. Guy of Queens Commits Crime While on a Drunken Spree.

DIES INSTANTLY IN HOME

Mrs. Guy Had Dragged Him Away from the Servant, Whom He Was Annoying.

Dr. Samuel S. Guy, a prominent dentist of Far Rockaway, Queens, of which borough he was Coroner for four years, shot and instantly killed his wife, Lillian M. Guy, in the dining room of their home at Mott Avenue and Sheridan Boulevard, Far Rockaway, about 6 o'clock last evening. He fired two bullets into her left breast, just over the heart, and she was dead when a policeman reached the house, a minute after the shooting.

Dr. Guy had been on a debauch. Only a short time before the shooting he left a saloon almost opposite the street from his home. He was in high spirits and excitable. He had his office and home in the old B. B. Mott mansion, which belonged to his wife, she being the heir of the Mott estate.

There was no eye witness of the shooting, but Annie Hansen, the Norwegian servant girl, was in the kitchen adjoining. The girl's story to the police was that Dr. Guy took off his coat in the hall or in his office, at the front of the house, and within a few minutes entered the dining room, where his wife was. He passed out into the kitchen and began to annoy the servant. Mrs. Guy followed him and took him back into the dining room. As soon as he was released Dr. Guy turned about and went back into the kitchen and resumed teasing the servant. Mrs. Guy again followed him into the kitchen, and, telling the servant not to mind him, again led him back into the dining room.

As the couple passed into the dining room, and just before Mrs. Guy shut the door, she slapped her husband a resounding blow with the flat of her hand across his face. The shooting followed within a minute. The girl says that Dr. Guy had about time to walk into the office, where his revolver was, obtain it, and return to the dining room. The two shots were fired in quick succession.

Miss Hansen says she hesitated a moment or two and then opened the door a little. She saw Mrs. Guy lying on the floor, and she closed the door and ran out of the side door and around the house, where she came upon Dr. Guy just in the act of passing two policemen at the gate.

Policemen Alfred Berry and Louis Nausbaum were standing a short distance from the house. They heard the shots, but they were so muffled they were not certain whence they proceeded. They walked to the front gate, and just then the doctor emerged. He was drawing on his topcoat, but did not appear excited. Berry asked him if there was anything the matter, and the doctor replied he was going for a cigar. While he was drunk, his manner was so cool that the policemen were about to let him pass, when they were alarmed by the cries of the girl. Dr. Guy was arrested and locked up.

He wanted to know what he was being arrested for, but the detectives told him nothing. He was taken direct to the kitchen where his wife's body lay on the floor.

He sank beside his wife's body. "What has happened?" he asked in a dazed sort of way

To the servant girl he said: "Who has stabbed my wife?"

Dr. Guy was taken before Coroner Samuel D. Nutt. He declared he had been out with friends and knew nothing of what had happened at his house.

Dr. Guy has one son, a boy of 14. The doctor also has two children by his first wife. Mrs. Guy was a descendant of the Mott family, which owned practically all of the Rockaways. Her father, B. B. Mott, died two years ago, leaving her very wealthy, but the money was so tied up, for the most part, that Guy could not get it. Dr. Guy had within a few years spent or lost a considerable fortune. While he was Coroner, it is said, he became addicted to betting on horses and to drink, and he spent money freely.

Dr. Guy is 59 years old. His wife was 52 years old.

FACTORY BUILDING BURNED.

$100,000 Loss in Structure at 39 East Street.

Three alarms were turned in soon after 1 o'clock this morning for a fire which burned out the interior of the seven-story factory building at 39 East Street, almost under the Williamsburg Bridge, occupied by Samuel Weisglass & Co., makers of spring beds. The fire left little more than the walls of the building before it was put out. No one was in the building when the fire occurred.

The blaze was a spectacular one, volumes of smoke and flame rising from the building. The third alarm brought the two fireboats, the David Boody and Abram S. Hewitt. Their heavy streams were of much assistance in checking the flames, and, largely through their work, the fire was controlled within less than an hour. The loss will probably be $100,000.

FOLK SAVES MRS. MYERS.

Commutes Her Sentence and That of Hottman—Killed Husband.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 8.—The sentences of death imposed upon Mrs. Aggie Myers of Kansas City and Frank Hottman of Higginsville, Mo., who were convicted of killing the woman's husband, Clarence Myers, in 1904, were commuted to-day to life imprisonment by Gov. Folk. The appeal in the case of Mrs. Myers to the Supreme Court of the United States will be dismissed.

Butte Mines Close; 5,000 Idle.

BUTTE, Mon., April 8.—Because fifty-two electrical workers, machinists, and blacksmiths, employed in the Great Falls Smelters of the Boston & Montana Company were denied an increase in pay and walked out to-day, 5,000 men were thrown out of work in Butte to-night when the mines belonging to the company were shut down.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

MILITARY ATTACHE ROBBED.

A Haitian Detained, Charged with Taking U. S. Government Papers.

Charles Stephens, a native of Haiti, is detained on Ellis Island at the request of H. W. Furniss, American Minister to Haiti. The young man was at one time a clerk in the office of Capt. Young, Military Attaché to the Legation, and it is charged that he rifled a trunk belonging to the Attaché and obtained some documents which contained Government secrets.

Stephens arrived in this country on the Dutch steamship Prins der Nederlenden from Port au Prince on Saturday. On the same vessel Mr. Furniss returned home on leave, and it was he who had the former clerk detained.

When the vessel was coming into port the American Minister saw Stephens among the passengers being examined by the immigration officials. He at once charged the Haitian with wrongdoing. After the man had been detained, it was discovered that he had confided to the care of a steward a bundle of papers, asking the latter to keep the affair quiet, as the papers were of great value, and he feared to lose them. The steward admitted that he had the papers, but declared that he knew nothing regarding them. The papers were turned over to the Immigration Department.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—United States Minister Furniss visited the State Department to-day and discussed with officials there the arrest of Stephens at Ellis Island. The officials are at a loss to know what to do with him.

The papers alleged to have been stolen were really the property of foreign governments, and although in the possession of an officer of the United States army when stolen, there is some doubt as to whether Stephens can be prosecuted under the laws of this country. The papers embraced in the packet taken from the office of Capt. Young were extensive.

GREEK CONSUL HELD.

Charged with Conspiracy In Importing Greek Boys.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—The Federal authorities were elated last night when Deputy Inspector Ruhl went to Lowell and returned with Michael Iathos, Greek Consul and United States interpreter, under arrest, charged with conspiracy against the United States Government. The charge is based on allegations that Iathos has for three years been a party to the importation of boys aged from 12 to 14 years, declaring that some Greek living in Lowell was their father.

The Government contends that the children's parents live in Greece, and that the children really were imported for child labor purposes, many having been employed in the big cotton mills at Lowell and other cities.

Iathos was arraigned before the United States Commissioner and held in $2,000 for a hearing to-morrow morning. The Federal authorities profess to believe that they are on the verge of disclosing a gigantic plot to bring children here.

Iathos has been connected with various Greek publications, and is one of the leaders of his race in this country.

CHICAGO TRACTION MATTERS.

It Is Planned to be Ready for Consolidation in Thirty Days.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 8.—It was announced authoritatively to-day that the consolidation of the Chicago City Railway and Union Traction interests was assured, and that plans were under way for this important feature of the rehabilitation of both systems.

The first step in the settlement of the Union Traction affairs has been taken in a declaration of trust signed by the New York holders of a majority of the outstanding stock, appointing five custodians of the franchises, which are deposited with the Central Trust Company of this city. This centralizing of interests will facilitate greatly future progress, and it is said that the formal acceptances of the ordinances will come through these men.

It is thought that within thirty days the affairs of the company will be in such shape that contracts for rehabilitation and reconstruction can be made.

JEWELERS CHARGE FRAUD.

Say Man Arrested in Chicago Was a Busy Swindler.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Stanley Tousimsky, who is alleged to have defrauded by the use of the mails several jewelry firms in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cleveland, was arrested to-day. He is held for the postal authorities at Cleveland, where he was indicted recently.

Tousimsky's plan, it is asserted, was to write to jewelry dealers, saying he had certain customers, but was not supplied with what they wanted. He would order jewelry, it is alleged, saying he would pay for the goods, if sold, in thirty days; if not sold he would return them. The defrauded dealers declare that was the last they ever heard from the man.

SUING HER THIRD HUSBAND.

Mrs. Camp Wants a Separation—They Quarreled About a Bedspread.

Suit for a separation was begun yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Leventritt by Alice M. Camp against J. Edward Camp, to whom she was married in 1905. Mrs. Camp has been married three times. She was divorced from her first husband and the second was accidentally killed in Chicago.

Mrs. Camp kept a boarding house, and Camp was one of the hoarders when they were married. They had many quarrels. The final one, the testimony showed, was about the bedspread. He wanted a light-blue spread and she a yellow one.

Testimony was offered to show that the defendant had threatened his wife with bodily harm. The trial will be continued to-day.

Johns Hopkins to Admit Women.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—A radical departure in the policy of Johns Hopkins University was made to-day when a resolution was adopted authorizing the admission of women who have taken the baccalaureate degree to graduate courses, provided that no objection is offered on the part of the instructors. It was said also that on no condition would women be admitted to the undergraduate classes.

Pure food laws make no difference to Burnett's Vanilla. It has always been pure.—Adv.

MORTON TEARS UP CENTRAL'S TRACK

Ex-Vice President Says the Siding at Rhinecliff Is on His Land.

500 FEET OF RAILS REMOVED

Laborers from the Morton Estate Rip Them Up in a Hurry on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 8.—A small army of laborers from Ellerslie, ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton's estate at Rhinecliff, went to the tracks of the New York Central lines last night, and removed 500 feet of siding on land which is in dispute between Mr. Morton and the railroad company.

The movement was timed so that no legal interference could be made, as Sunday is a legal holiday, and it was also fortunate for the purposes of Mr. Morton that there were no cars on the track. The tracks were ripped up with such speed that it was evident that the work had been planned carefully, and by men drilled in what they were to do.

The invasion created considerable excitement among railroad employes until it was understood that Mr. Morton was responsible. After that interference was not thought of. Besides being wealthy, Mr. Morton is personally popular, so that no one in Rhinecliff would think of questioning his acts or wishes.

The strip of land was included in the Kelly estate, which was purchased by Mr. Morton fifteen years ago. The section containing the siding was blasted out by the railroad company and tracks laid. Mr. Morton found that the strip belonged to him and took proceedings to oust the railroad. A compromise was reached under conditions acceptable to both the railroad and Mr. Morton, and the tracks were allowed to remain. As a part of the consideration, it is said, passes over the New York Central lines were issued to members of Mr. Morton's family. These were discontinued on Jan. 1 last.

Since then the railroad has been using the siding without, as Mr. Morton alleges, having any right or title to it. He demanded a yearly rental of $250, which was refused, and a counter offer was made to buy. Mr. Morton agreed to sell for $5,000. When a reasonable time had elapsed without an agreement being reached, Mr. Morton decided to take possession of his property, and ordered the tracks to be torn up.

The residents of Rhinebeck and Rhinecliff are much interested to see whether the New York Central will oppose force to force and endeavor to regain the Morton siding. The yard room is much needed on account of the congestion of freight traffic at that point, due to extensive improvements now under way.

MOTORMAN SAVES CHILD.

Shuts Off Power and Jumps to Fender, Rescuing Boy from Wheels.

Scores of persons in the neighborhood of Flushing and Throop Avenues, Williamsburg, witnessed the escape from death of five-year-old Samuel Newman of 163 Hopkins Street yesterday afternoon. The child, while crossing Flushing Avenue, ran directly in front of a street car.

Motorman Michael Ronan threw off the electric power, applied the brakes, and as he reversed the power he jumped over the front dashboard and landed on the fender just in time to seize the boy and prevent his rolling under the wheels.

Sergt. Mooney of Brooklyn Police Headquarters was on the car and hurried to the aid of the child and the motorman. An ambulance took the youngster to the Eastern District Hospital. The only hurts the boy sustained were slight contusions on his head. Ronan was bruised about both hands.

BOYS DISCOVER BURGLARS.

See That Door Has Been Forced and Notify Police—One Captured.

The alertness of two boys led to the arrest of James Boland, who was locked up at the East Eighty-eighth Street Station last night, charged with burglary. According to the police Boland admitted that he had been imprisoned three years ago for a like offense. He said he was 23 years old and lived at the Empire Hotel, 123d Street and Third Avenue.

The boys were going down the stairs of the apartment house at 302 East Eighty-seventh Street, when they saw the door leading to Mrs. Flora de Tour's apartment scarred. The boys looked closely and saw that the door had been forced open. They pushed it open a short distance and saw two men in the dining room.

The boys notified Policeman O'Brien, who found Boland and another man in the place. While O'Brien was handcuffing Boland the second man escaped. The men had packed all the silverware in the house and even taken down the lace curtains.

WANTED ROMANCE, ELOPED.

Young Couple's Marriage Not Opposed, but They Came Here to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 8.—Although there was no opposition to their marriage, Miss Luella Shearman, 19 years old, and Andrew B. Griggs, 21 years old, decided to run away to wed. They had been engaged for three months, and their friends understood that they were to be married in June.

Miss Shearman left here Monday, ostensibly to visit an aunt in Brooklyn. Mr. Griggs obtained a leave of absence to visit his parents in Jersey City. Both took the same train. Arriving on their romantic mission in New York, they went at once to the Little Church Around the Corner, where they were married by the Rev. Dr. Houghton.

They returned to Lakewood last Wednesday and confided the news to their intimate friends. The bride proudly displayed her ring and marriage certificate to her parents, who, when they recovered from their surprise, gave the parental blessing.

"We didn't like the idea of a church wedding, with all the fuss and display," was the bride's explanation. "And, besides, this was more of a romance."

BOMB IN BARCELONA.

Four Persons Injured by Explosion, Three of Them Seriously.

BARCELONA, April 8.—A bomb exploded here to-dsy at 26 Boqueria Street. Three persons were seriously and one slightly wounded.

COLONIAL HOME FOR RYAN.

Financier Will Build a Mansion in Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 8.—Thomas F. Ryan will build in Nelson County a mansion which, it is said, will eclipse any of the splendid old colonial homes now in the State. He has just added to his large domain in that county by the purchase of Bellevue, the old Snead plantation, noted for its picturesque beauty. He proposes to rebuild the old house thereon, and now has an architect drawing plans.

DIDN'T SEND "J. O." MESSAGE.

Congressman Overstreet Not the Author of the Wireless to Sherman.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8.—When asked to-day if he had sent a wireless message to Congressman Sherman, telling him not to talk about the Harriman controversy with President Roosevelt, Congressman Jesse Overstreet said that he did not even know that Mr. Sherman had returned.

"I certsinly sent him no such message, nor was such a thought ever suggested to me," said Mr. Overstreet.

ONE WORD COST HIM $10.

Prisoner Said in Foreign Tongue He Hoped the Court Would Drop Dead.

Magistrate Finelite, in the Harlem Court yesterday, fined John Berries of 216 East 119th Street $10 for being found in an opium den on 119th Street. The fine was paid.

As Berries was going through the gate of the prison rails he muttered a word in a foreign tongue, which, translated is said to mean "I hope you will drop dead." There was a stillness in the courtroom, and the word was plainly heard by Magistrate Finelite. He ordered Berries brought back and fined him an additional $10, which was paid.

INVESTIGATORS COMING HERE.

Harrisburg Capitol Commission Wants New Yorkers to Testify.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 8.—Failing in efforts to induce a number of New York subcontractors on the State Capitol to come to Pennsylvania to testify, the commission to-night decided to invade that city. To-morrow night the entire commission will leave Harrisburg for New York, and on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock will convene in the Directors' room of the Audit Company of New York in the Mutual Life Building.

One day at least, possibly two, will be spent in this effort to complete chains of evidence broken by refusal of New Yorkers who got slices of John Sanderson's big job to come within the jurisdiction of the commission.

'BROWN OF HARVARD' PELTED

Real Harvard Students Bombard the Actors with Lemons.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—Harry Woodruff, in "Brown of Harvard," opened at the Majestic to-night, and was greeted by a house packed with Harvard students, who did their utmost to break up the show. They yelled at every actor and hurled lemons from all sides of the house.

Five of the disturbers were taken to the Lagrane Street Station, charged with disturbing a public meeting. They gave their names as Robert G. Lee, Henry R. Watson, Edward P. Holmes, John Robinson, and Herbert Rogers.

Manager Edward Smith of the Majestic had expected trouble and called the opener Harvard night. The house was sold out early, the students standing eight deep in the orchestra, while the galleries were crowded to overflowing.

HEAVY SNOW UP THE STATE.

More Than a Foot at Ballston—Storm in New England Also.

BALLSTON, April 8.—This vicinity to-to-day to discuss the insurance election day had a snowstorm which almost assumed the proportions of a blizzard. More than eight inches of snow have fallen.

GLOVERSVILLE, April 8.—One of the heaviest storms of the season occurred here to-day. More than a foot of snow has fallen.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 8.—A heavy snowstorm prevailed throughout this section of the State to-day.

WINSTED, Conn., April 8.—This section of the State had a heavy snowfall to-day. In Sandisfield, Mass., just across the Connecticut line, a fall of three and a half inches was reported. It is extremely cold for this time of the year.

THE REV. MR. HUNT RESIGNS.

Pastor Who Was Co-respondent in Divorce Case Leaves Ministry.

The Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt, former pastor of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church and co-respondent in the case of Charles G. Bassett against his wife, was dropped from the Brooklyn Presbytery at his own request last night.

A committee, which was appointed to prepare a case against Mr. Hunt, submitted to the Presbytery at a meeting in the Parkside Presbyterian Church in Flatbush a letter from him received by it yesterday, embodying the request that he be allowed to quit the ministry. The committee recommended that his request be granted.

Mr. Hunt attended the meeting, but made no comment. He listened to the reading of the committee report and of his letter, and then left. He refused to make a statement concerning the case. His action was entirely satisfactory to the Presbytery, which by it is now relieved of the necessity of putting Mr. Hunt on trial because of his connection with the Bassett case.

Mrs. Sage Gives $150,000.

NORTHFIELD, Mass., April 8.—The gift to the Northfield Seminary for Young Ladies of a new chapel and a music hall by Mrs. Russell Sage of New York was announced here to-day. The cost of the chapel will not exceed $100,000, and the music hall $50,000. The seminary was founded by the late D. L. Moody.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 2d Av. & 10th St., vocal concerts c. la Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

DELMAS OPENS PLEA FOR THAW

Dramatically Denounces White and the Mother of Evelyn Nesbit.

CALLS WIFE'S STORY TRUE

Devotes First Day of Summing Up to Explanation of Thaw's "Brain Storm."

HE WILL CONTINUE TO-DAY

Jerome Will Make His Address Tomorrow—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw Centre of Interest in Court.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw sat beside the gray and pathetically worn mother of Harry K. Thaw, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, and heard her virtues extolled by a master court orator, Delphin M. Delmas. She was the centre of interest in this final stage of the trial of her husband for the murder of Stanford White. Mr. Delmas spent the afternoon in his summing up address to the jury and will continue until noon to-day. Yesterday he devoted practically all of his attention to the prisoner's wife and the story she says she told Thaw, which, the defense pleads, caused the "brain storm," during which he killed White.

The schoolgirlish appearing wife had suffered herself to be depicted under cross-examination as a typical member of the Tenderloin colony of New York. The story of her alleged experiences, told by her on the stand for the sake of her husband, was such that it sent a shock of revulsion through the country.

Yesterday it was all different. She saw herself depicted in a halo of virtue, as one who had been martyred but had yet arisen courageously and more beautiful than ever. As Mr. Delmas proceeded with his address the reports of Evelyn Nesbit's days in the Tenderloin were whisked away like evil spirits before the wand of a good fairy. She was depicted as a child, sweet and trusting, a slip of a lass with great beauty, and yet a brave child that could meet the demands of life early and scrub the floors of her home in Allegheny, Penn., pose as a model in Philadelphia and New York, and dance in the chorus of a Broadway show—to take the money home to a mother whom Delmas severely arraigned

Once a juror brushed a tear away from his eye. Evelyn Thaw's eyes never moistened. Mr. Delmas, with a swing of his right arm, occasionally directed the gaze of jurors and spectators to her. Evelyn's brows remained furrowed in a pretty fashion and her chin ever rested in the yellow glove of her right hand. She seemed to enjoy every word of the address. Her pose was that of a woman at the play.

Delmas, the Orator.

The Californian, brought clear across the continent and selected by Mr. Hartridge from many great criminal court practitioners to sum up the case for the defense, carries no light burden of years. He is Napoleonic in cast of countenance, affects the little brow wisp of hair that is familiar in the Napoleon portraits. He is short of stature, but his three score and more years have given his back a slight bend. Moreover, the Napoleonic wisp at the top of his well arched brow uses a great part of his supply of hair. Behind the wisp there is a bald expanse.

In Mr. Delmas there is much evidence of Latin extraction. His voice is soft, his every movement graceful and his facial lines, despite the wear of the years, are plastic and responsive to the quick demands of his intellect when in use to affect the jury. He reaches, almost, the ideal in tenderness and gentleness, and then, when he abandons this particular line and resorts to invective, he shows power.

Even the skeptically inclined who had wearied of the constant reference to Mr. Delmas as the great orator that had come out of the West to win the fight for Thaw's life and show the Easterners a thing or two about court oratory, still had an idea that in his summing up the Californian would reach heights and sound depths that would be worth while hearing and beholding. On his effort in this case depends his fame in the East. Yesterday was a momentous one to him, and to-day, when he reaches his greater series of climaxes, will be even more momentous.

Jerome's Final Protest.

A swarm of people poured into the Criminal Court Building half an hour before the time for convening court. They filled the corridors and gave the police much trouble.

In the air there was the feeling of anxiety. The beginning of the end was at hand. The last effort that could be made to save Thaw from a verdict of murder in the first degree was to be made. Even the idly curious of the crowd displayed some nervousness.

Everybody seemed to be on edge save Thaw. He walked into the courtroom fairly on the heels of the last juror—Bernard Gerstman.

When Justice Fitzgerald took his seat the District Attorney arose and said:

"As I am not permitted to know enough of the evidence upon which to act judicially as counsel for one of the parties litigant, whom I represent, I must throw the responsibility upon the court unaided by the argument of counsel. I can only say from what I am permitted to know of the evidence that I think the court should not approve the report of the insanity commission."

Justice Fitzgerald's reply was brief. "I confirm the report of the commission," he said. "Let the trial proceed."

"Dr. Hamilton, take the stand," said Mr. Delmas, and the tall figure of the alienist brushed by the lawyers and court attendants to the witness chair.

Mr. Delmas, with a copy of the record

in his hand, asked the alienist if he had not testified to having examined the prisoner in the Tombs.

"I object," snapped Mr. Jerome. "It is reopening the case."

Mr. Delmas pleaded hard for a chance to get in this evidence, but the ruling of the court was against him.

Both Sides Rest.

"On this ruling," said Mr. Delmas, "the defense closes its case."

"We rest," said Mr. Jerome.

"There is no evidence to come, then, from either side?" asked Justice Fitzgerald.

"None," said Mr. Jerome and Mr. Delmas together.

Mr. Delmas left the inside of the railing and went to Thaw. The Californian and the prisoner put their heads together in an earnest whispered conference. Thaw talked rapidly, Mr. Delmas nodding his head.

"We will proceed with the summing up then," said Justice Fitzgerald.

Mr. Delmas smiled in his fatherly way, fumbled with his watch chain and said that he had not expected to start his speech until 2 o'clock. Justice Fitzgerald was unwilling to grant a delay, calling the attention of the lawyer to the fact that the trial was a very expensive one and a burden to the taxpayers of the city.

For a moment it looked as if the Californian would be compelled to proceed. He was, evidently, not ready to begin his speech. Thaw's eyes were those of an anxious man. His wife, too, showed fear that the defense would be compelled to start handicapped. Mrs. William Thaw, the Countess of Yarmouth, Mrs. Carnegie, the brothers Josiah and Edward Thaw, and Mr. Carnegie leaned forward in their chairs.

Mr. Jerome came to the rescue of the Californian. He said that as the jury would be locked up from now on until a verdict was reached, many of them would require a few hours in which to make necessary business arrangements. He consented to the delay asked for by Mr. Delmas.

"I would like, however," he said, "to make the request that I be allowed to start my speech in the morning. If Mr. Delmas has not finished at the end of court to-day and his speech is carried over into the next day, I would then like to start mine on Wednesday morning."

Mr. Delmas said that he would have no objection to such an arrangement, but added that it would be impossible for him to tell how long it would take him to review the evidence.

Court adjourned at 11 o'clock until 2, the jurors hastening to their various places of business, to get ready for at least three days of confinement. Mr. Jerome and Mr. Delmas spent a part of the time in preparing their suggestions for Justice Fitzgerald in his work of drawing up the charge to the jury.

Crowd Clamors for Admittance.

The crowd that poured out of the Criminal Court Building, disappointed at the failure of Mr. Delmas to start his speech in the morning, came back at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and with it came many auxiliaries. Women begged the police and the court attendants to admit them. They were driven away in droves. Lawyers, Judges, and attendants from other courts came beseeching admittance. Ex-United States Senator Spooner was in the multitude along with a negro preacher and a United States cavalryman, whose uniform gave a splash of color to the scene.

At 1:30 o'clock the courtroom was packed. Mrs. William Thaw, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, Lady Yarmouth, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, her husband, and Josiah and Edward Thaw were clumped together in seats to the right of the table of the lawyers for the defense, at the head of which sat Harry K. Thaw.

Mr. Delmas was the first of the lawyers for this defense to enter the courtroom. He and his partner, Henry Clay McPike, took seats at the table of District Attorney Jerome, who had seen fit to absent himself from the court during the speech of Mr. Delmas. Mr. Garvan, his assistant, was present. He took a chair away from the District Attorney's corner and made himself comfortable with note pad and pencil. His chief was down in 3 Rutgers Street, preparing his speech in behalf of the People.

Mr. Delmas left his chair and went to the Thaw family, on the other side of the railing. He chatted with the women until there was a rap for order, and Justice Fitzgerald entered

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Raincoat weather—no other Spring overcoat serves for both showers and clear skies.

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Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily Over the
UNION PACIFIC R. R.

PARIS NOT LIKELY TO WANT FOR BREAD

Apparently Little Ground for Alarm Over Threatened Food Supply Trades Strike.

CATERERS PROMISE PLENTY

Precautions Taken by the Government to Suppress Any Rioting or Attacks on Bakeries.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 8.—There is apparently little ground for the alarm which the announcement of a general strike in the food supply trades of Paris which is likely to be declared on Thursday has created in Paris. Some papers have adopted a panicky tone, one of them going to the length of printing instructions from a scientist on how to make bread from flour, vichy pastilles, and water.

"Paris won't die of hunger," said to me M. Marguery, President of the Parisian Restaurant Keepers' Association and proprietor of the famous establishment near the Gymnase Theatre where thousands of Americans have enjoyed soles à la Marguery. "If the strike comes off and proves to be successful, as the organizers claim it will be, Parisians may not have as good bread as now, but they will have bread, and enough bread. The military bakeries alone can furnish a large supply, and even if every journeyman baker in the city stops work many smaller bakeries will be kept going by the proprietors and their families. I and all my fellow-restaurant keepers have taken measures of precaution, and I can assure you that our customers will find plenty of bread."

Inquiries at several other first-class restaurants and leading hotels showed that the immediate possibilities of the food supply strike are regarded with complacency, while at popular restaurants, like Duval's, equally little fear is felt.

It is feared that some of the developments might be dangerous attacks by strikers on non-striking establishments and possible rioting, but here the Government would step in, and I am informed on high authority that while the strike organizers have been talking about what they are going to do, the authorities have been quietly working with a view to all eventualities.

SULTAN SEES A LIGHT.

Tells Moors That They Are to Blame and France is in the Right.

PARIS, April 8.—Official dispatches from Tangier say that the Sultan, in a proclamation read in the mosques, has advised the population to maintain calm. He declared France was within her rights in occupying Oudja, adding that the Moors themselves were blamable for the step taken, owing to their excesses and outrages.

The Moorish Government was prepared to make sacrifices in order to restore good relations with France and terminate the occupation of Oudja.

COLOGNE, April 8.—The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired telegram from Berlin to-day, says the proclamation of the Sultan of Morocco to the effect that the French troops occupied Oudja by his orders, with a view to the suppression of the pretender, is a favorable sign that the Sultan is fully aware of the responsibility which has arisen from the murder of Dr. Mauchamp at Morocco City, and that his strong disapproval of this murder is proof that he does not favor the artful tricks of Oriental diplomacy, and is earnestly willing to give full satisfaction in the hope that the unfortunate occurrence soon will be forgotten.

It can be expected, the dispatch continues, that the Moroccan Government will do everything in its power to insure the safety of Europeans in Morocco, and furthermore, there is reason to believe that the Sultan is not opposed to the plans for reform, as has been asserted in some quarters in France.

DUMA IGNORES THREATS.

Speakers Urge Compulsory Expropriation of Lands.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—The whole session of the Lower House of Parliament to-day was given up to agrarian debates, and in spite of threats in the official Rossia that the advocacy of compulsory expropriation of lands might result in the dismissal of the Duma, every speaker except the Conservatives urged this as the sole salvation of the peasantry. One peasant deputy declared that he "did not come here to talk purchase of land, but to take it."

The Cabinet submitted a draft of law replacing three varieties of martial law by a single one, namely, a state of extraordinary security proclaimable by the Emperor, which places supreme power in the hands of special commanders-in-chief who are subordinated to the Minister of the Interior. The commanders would have the following rights over the inhabitants: The search and arrest of persons, expulsion for a fortnight from the province, the censure and suppression of newspapers, the closing down of schools, imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and the imposition of fines of $500. These rights may be enforced equally during war time when the functions of the commanders-in-chief will be given to the commanders of the separate armies.

The Constitutional Democrats have decided to hasten the passage of this law in order to put an end to the more arbitrary varieties of the law now in operation.

M. Pichno, a former professor of the University of Kieff, has been made a member of the Council of Empire. He is a noted reactionary and anti-Semite and is the reputed organizer of the anti-Jewish attacks at Kieff. It is understood that Premier Stolypin opposed his appointment.

RUSSIA TO CRUSH STRIKE.

Oil Steamers to be Manned by Sailors of the Navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—A strike by sailors on oil steamers on the Caspian Sea is causing considerable uneasiness to the Government, which fears an extension of the movement among the workmen in the Volga industrial region. The Government has decided upon extreme measures to break the strike.

Baron Taube, chief of the St. Petersburg gendarmerie corps, has been placed in supreme command at Baku, Astrakhan, Krasnovodsk, and Petrovsk, and has been empowered to deal with the strike independently of the Ministries or the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

The Government has undertaken the transportation of oil in vessels manned by sailors of the navy.

Admits He Kidnapped Young Krieger.

HANOVER, April 8.—Dr. George E. Krieger, formerly of Chicago, (whose son "Eddy" was kidnapped from the custody of his mother at Hamburg on March 23,) and Herr von Versen, manager of a detective bureau at Hamburg, arrived here this afternoon from Berlin upon a warrant issued by the Altona Court. Manager von Versen admits kidnapping the boy.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Jay Gould in Demand for Social Functions—Some New Arrivals.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 8.—Jay Gould is not only the central figure in the tennis court, but is largely in evidence in the drawing room, being in great demand for social functions. He entertained to-night at Claridge's a small dinner party, including Miss Juliana Wood, the Misses Hannah and Dorothy Randolph, Mrs. W. B. Shoemaker, all of New York, and afterward took his guests to see Clyde Fitch's play "The Truth."

Newman Erb and Mr. and Mrs. Irving Dittenhoffer, who reached London from Monte Carlo a week ago with their motor, started from the Carlton this morning on a motor tour of England and possibly Scotland.

There was quite an influx of Americans from the Continent to-day. Pliny Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Prior Francis, and J. McCann at the Carlton; H. T. Dempster, Dr. Landen Humphreys, Miss Oliphant, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stanley are at the Savoy; Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Morse are at the Ritz; Mr. and Mrs. James Ross and Mrs. J. K. Ross of Montreal are at Claridge's.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have just arrived at Floors Castle from Biarritz and expect to entertain there soon the Prince and Princess of Wales. They have been rebuilding Floors Castle, and the alterations and improvement of the grounds are about completed, so that the royal visitors will find that what formerly was an immense range of dilapidated buildings has been transformed into one of the finest residences in the world.

ORLEANS GOING TO ARCTIC.

Duke Will Explore the North Polar Regions and Seek an Island.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 8.—The Duke of Orleans told me to-day that he intended to start from Bergen on June 1 on his first voyage of exploration and scientific research in the north polar regions. He will sail on the ship La Belgica, in which Capt. Gerlache visited the south polar regions five years ago.

"My object," said the Duke, "is to study the topography of the ocean bed and the fauna in high latitudes, and discover, if possible, an island I have reason to believe lies northwest of the Kara Sea.

"I expect to be absent five months, but the ship will be provisioned for two years, so that if it is necessary or desirable to stay longer than five months I may do so comfortably."

MORGAN CAN'T SEE KING.

Arrives in Rome Too Late to Explain About the Van Dycks.

ROME, April 8.—J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, who arrived here yesterday on a brief visit, will, to his regret, be unable to see King Victor Emmanuel, who is in Greece.

Mr. Morgan wished to inform the King that he had nothing to do with the taking from Italy of the Van Dycks which have disappeared from Genoa, or the abstraction of marble fragments from the Trajan Forum, pieces of which are now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The latter were purchased by Mr. Morgan in a shop in Rome, where anybody is free to buy similar antiquities.

Mr. Morgan, in view of his inability to see the King, will call on Minister of Education Rava and discuss the matter with him.

King Victor Welcomed to Greece.

ATHENS, April 8.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, accompanied by Foreign Minister Tittoni, Minister of Marine Mirabello, and a number of Court dignitaries, arrived here to-day on a visit to King George of Greece. He received a most enthusiastic welcome from the people.

SPAIN GREETS KING EDWARD.

Visit of British Sovereigns Raises the Nation's Hopes.

CARTAGENA, Spain, April 8.—King Alfonso, the Dowager Queen Christina, and the other members of the royal party arrived here at 7:30 this morning from Madrid in order to meet King Edward and Queen Alexandra of England.

The British royal yacht Victoria and Albert, escorted by warships, was sighted later in the day, and King Alfonso went out to meet King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board the Spanish royal yacht Giralda. A magnificent reception was accorded the royal visitors on their arrival here.

MADRID, April 8.—The newspapers comment upon the meeting at Cartagena as a solemn ratification of the perfect understanding between Great Britain and Spain. They call it another proof that Spain is coming out of the retreat in which she has vegetated for so long, and that she is about to take her place in international politics.

The Official Gazette to-day published a royal decree appointing King Edward an Honorary Captain General in the Spanish Army.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP ASHORE.

Tugs Pull the Trafalgar Off Rocks in Plymouth Harbor.

DEVONPORT, England, April 8.—The British battleship Trafalgar went ashore to-day on the rocks off Devil's Point, behind the naval victualing yard at East Stonehouse, while proceeding to Plymouth Sound from Devonport.

Six tugs succeeded in pulling her off, and she was taken back to be docked. There was a considerable quantity of water in her forward compartment.

Notes of Foreign News.

BERLIN, April 8.—Jules Cambon, the new French Ambassador to Germany, who succeeds M. Bihouard, arrived here yesterday. Emperor William arranged to receive him immediately, and accorded an audience to him to-day.

BELGRADE, Servia, April 8.—Widespread floods, caused by the melting of the snow, have wrought devastation in many Servian towns. Railway traffic is interrupted, and a number of fatalities have been reported.

ROME, April 8.—The Pope to-day received Archbishop Quigley of Chicago in private farewell audience, warmly praised his work, congratulated him on the progress made by the Archdiocese of Chicago, and encouraged him to continue his task.

HARBIN, Manchuria, April 8.—The mercantile suburb of the city known as Fudcadam, in which many large warehouses were situated, has been destroyed by fire. The burned area covers almost a square mile. The loss is estimated at $2,000,000.

ROME, April 8.—It is reported that the new syllabus being prepared by the Holy Office will contain a solemn condemnation of the works of the Abbe Houtin and of Fogazzaro, in addition to condemnations of the writings of the Abbe Loisy, the Rev. Dr. William Barry, and the former Jesuit priest Terrill. According to information received here, the Abbe Loisy is suffering from an incurable internal disease, but before dying he hopes to finish his most important work, an "Exegesis," or explanation of his apologetics.

OUR MARINES LAND IN CAPTURED CITY

Ceiba and Puerto Cortez Abandoned to Nicaraguans by the Honduran Garrisons.

FULLAM POLICES CEIBA

United States Forbids Central American Nations to Bombard Coast Cities.

MOBILE, Ala., April 8.—Advices received here to-day from Commander William F. Fullam of the United States gunboat Marietta, via steamer Columbia, just arrived, say that Ceiba was taken on the evening of April 3 by the Nicaraguan armies, and is now in command of Gen. Juan Estrada, Commander in Chief, and Gen. Manuel Letta, the latter a brother of Policorpo Bonilla. Ceiba fell without a shot being fired.

Cable advices announce also the occupation of Puerto Cortez.

After the capture of Ceiba the Nicaraguan forces left for Puerto Cortez on board the gunboat Ometepe, a gasoline launch, and a small gunboat. They were preceded to Cortez by the Marietta, to protect American interests. It had been agreed between Gen. Estrada and Commander Fullam that Puerto Cortez should not be bombarded.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—That Puerto Cortez was surrendered without fighting, and that about 1,500 Honduran soldiers abandoned the port two days before the Nicaraguan troops appeared, was the information brought to-night by the steamer Anselm from Puerto Cortez. The Hondurans did not desert their post through cowardice, according to these dispatches, but decided that the war was over. They returned to the banana plantations, where most of them had been employed as laborers before the war began.

United States marines closed all saloons in Ceiba after the abandonment of the port by the Hondurans. The following proclamation was issued by Commander Fullam of the Marietta and Virgil C. Reynolds, United States Vice Consul:

"To the People of Ceiba:

"The Generals of the Honduran Army having left Ceiba, the civil authorities will assume charge of the city government. All liquor saloons will be immediately closed and will remain so. Sailors from the United States ship Marietta will patrol the streets and assist the civil authorities to preserve order and protect property, foreign or private. The sailors are landed as friends of Honduras.

"All persons are warned that there must be no disorder or violation of the laws of Honduras, and all are advised to remain in their homes for the present.

"In case Nicaraguan forces concentrate at Ceiba they will not interfere with law-abiding people, and there need be no alarm whatever."

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, April 4, (Via New Orleans, April 8)—An authoritative statement of great moment in the relations of the United States to Central American republics has been given out here. It is to the effect that bombardments of coast towns cannot be permitted "during the frequent wars and revolutions in Central American States." The statement is by Commander Fullam of the United States gunboat Marietta and is part of a letter to Gen. Juan J. Estrada, commanding the Nicaraguan expedition engaged in capturing Honduran ports. In part the letter reads:

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 25 in answer to my communication of March 24 requesting you to avoid the unnecessary destruction of coast towns by bombardment. It must be perfectly plain that foreign interests could not possibly be secure if bombardments were permitted. On the contrary, such interests would be subjected to the danger of complete destruction in every case. If bombardments of coast towns are to be resorted to during the frequent wars and revolutions in Central American States, the mercantile interests of all foreigners will be absolutely insecure in the future.

"From this it is plainly evident that assurances regarding the safety of American and foreign interests will be of no value whatever unless bombardments of these unfortified wooden towns are forbidden; and it is equally plain that a ship of war ordered here to protect American interests could not be excused for subjecting these same interests to inevitable ruin by permitting the destruction of these towns by fire and bombardment.

"Fully three-fourths of the valuable mercantile and business houses in these coast towns are owned by foreigners. Neither belligerents will be permitted to occupy or take cover in these houses during the course of hostilities.

"Trusting that I may not be compelled to inform the United States Government that I am mistaken regarding the attitude of Nicaraguan forces toward foreign business interests on this coast, and hoping that you will avoid all danger of complications by giving directions that property shall not be subjected to destruction by fire and bombardment, I remain," &c.

Commander Fullam notified Gen. Quiroz, commanding the Honduran forces near Ceiba, that it would be necessary to defend the town from a position outside the city.

Revolt in Venezuela Spreading.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curaçao, April 8.—According to information received here from Maracaibo, capital of the State of Zulia, Venezuela, the revolutionary movement in that republic is spreading and the Government is recruiting men, with the view of suppressing a possible extensive outbreak.

TAFT TALKS TO CUBANS.

They Learn That End of American Occupation is Not Near.

HAVANA, April 8.—The members of the committee of insurgents with whom Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon made arrangements for peace in Cuba in September last had a conference with the Secretary to-day lasting from 10 o'clock in the morning until 1:30 in the afternoon. Secretary Taft refused to give his visitors the date of the withdrawal of the American forces from Cuba.

The committee asked that the Moderate Governors in the different provinces and the Moderate Mayors and City Councils be replaced by Liberals, but Mr. Taft declared that he would leave that entirely to Gov. Magoon. He added that the Administration was highly satisfied with the Governor's conduct of Cuban affairs and more authority than ever would be given to him.

At a second conference with the committee held to-night, Mr. Taft said he probably would recommend to President Roosevelt the holding of Presidential elections in December, and that the Cubans take possession one hundred days later as prescribed in the constitution.

At 2 o'clock Secretary Taft met the Conservatives and discussed the insular situation. He said that owing to economical conditions he considered a national election at an early date to be unwise, and recommended that such election be postponed until the outcome of the municipal and provincial elections could be seen. The Conservative representatives expressed their willingness to leave all to the good judgment of the United States.

Secretary Taft promised to confer with Gov. Magoon and President Roosevelt with a view to further conferences with the Liberals and Conservatives.

After this interview representatives of all the leading banks of Cuba called upon Mr. Taft and asked him to give them one or two years' notice before the holding of national elections, claiming that unless this were done the effect upon commercial conditions in the island would be disastrous. The bankers urged the Secretary not to change the present currency to American money, as to do so would increase the cost of living by 12 per cent. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce spoke to the Secretary in a similar vein.

Secretary Taft told the bankers he understood that they preferred permanent American control in Cuba, but that this could not be, as "we have obligations to the American people as well as to the Cubans, and the matter must be considered in its political as well as its economical aspects."

There is a general impression, gathered by what Secretary Taft said to-day, that the American occupation of Cuba will last for another year.

PAPER PLANTS FOR JAPAN.

One Company Orders $1,000,000 of Electric Machinery Here.

The Oji Paper Company of Tokio has placed a million-dollar order for electrical equipment with the General Electric Company, to be completed and shipped to Japan within six months. The machinery ordered comprises, besides the motor equipment for the papermaking machinery, a water power electric plant which will be erected fifteen miles from the mills proper. The transmission line and substation plants will also be supplied by the General Electric Company.

A smaller order comes to the same American concern from Hakone, Japan, a small town about thirty-five miles from Yokohama, where a water power electric plant which will cost $150,000 is required.

FAREWELL TO DR. AKED.

British Pastor Coming Here to Help Fight Our Materialism.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—There was a great gathering at Pembroke Chapel to-night to bid farewell to the Rev. Charles F. Aked, who has been called to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York. The outgoing pastor received several presents as well as a number of illuminated addresses of appreciation.

In an address Dr. Aked said he was going to New York because of the wider field there, and that he was called to preach the gospel of spirituality in the fight against the materialism that was destroying American life.

MERRILL STILL IN DANGER.

Italians of Ozone Park Have Threatened to Take His Life.

The life of former District Attorney John B. Merrill of Queens County, who was attacked on Sunday night with a razor, is still in danger. It was learned yesterday that the Italian settlement of Ozone Park, where Mr. Merrill lives, had sworn vengeance upon him for the work he had done in stopping gambling and other crimes in the settlement.

Mr. Merrill himself said yesterday that he had heard that the attack on him was the result of a conference held in a barber's shop in the neighborhood at which the declaration of war was made.

"Merrill is in danger from them yet, for they mean business," said Coroner Nutt yesterday.

From the description which Mr. Merrill gave of his assailant, the police of the Richmond Hill Station tried yesterday to find the would-be assassin. Detectives Burke and Ring searched the Italian settlement in Ozone and another in Woodhaven, near by, without success. They took two Italians to the station house on suspicion, but after putting them through a severe examination turned them loose again.

Mr. Merrill appeared in the Third District Municipal Court of Queens with his face in bandages. The bandages covered a cut on the chin and another on the neck under the chin. Neither of them is serious. His life was saved by his linen collar.

Mr. Merrill appeared in court to aid Assistant Corporation Counsel Flanagan in trying a case against John Christibi, a barber of Ozone Park. Mr. Merrill said that he believed that his connection with this case was the cause of the attack. He informed the police that on Wednesday night last in Christibi's barber shop a threat was made by some Italian that Merrill would never try the case.

The suit against Christibi was brought to compel him to pay for the support of the child of Josephine Gillio of Ozone Park.

NABISCO
Time

When the guests can eat no more of things substantial; when the frozen desserts, the ices, creams, and fruits are served; then is the time for those exquisite dessert confections

NABISCO
SUGAR WAFERS

In ten cent tins,
also in twenty-five cent tins.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

ELEVATOR FELL SIX FLOORS.

Boy Running It Probably Mortally Hurt in the Clifton Apartments.

The dropping of an elevator from the sixth floor to the basement in the Clifton Apartment House, at 2,010 Seventh Avenue, late yesterday afternoon, probably mortally injured Alexander Jameson, the elevator boy, and gave a severe shaking up to Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Blume of 2 East 125th Street, who were inspecting an apartment in the Clifton.

Jameson had just started down with the visitors when something snapped and the controlling crank began spinning around. Jameson had run an elevator three years and had been in accidents before.

"Jump for the ceiling," he called as the elevator began to drop.

The three were hanging by their hands when the elevator dropped into the pneumatic cushion and bounded up again. Jameson shoved the visitors bodily through the door to safety, and on the second rebound tried to follow them. He sprang too late, however, and was caught between the floor of the elevator and the ceiling of the hallway, blocking the elevator. His cries brought Frank Timan, the engineer, who finally got the elevator down and released Jameson.

Dr. Schofield of the J. Hood Wright Hospital found that Jameson's right leg was fractured and his hip dislocated. He was taken to the hospital, where last night Dr. Schofield said that possibly internal injuries might cause his death.

Avoid unfavorable criticism by furnishing your office with a complete set of my furniture.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS,
Office Furniture,
275 Canal St., 1 Door East of B'way.
Telephone 1299 Spring.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

Card Engraving & Monogram Dies

At ⅓ to ½ Off Regular Prices

OURS is the only store in New York able to quote the prices we do on Engraving and Monogram work—in fact, our prices are lower than those quoted by large wholesale stationers on immense orders from business houses.

The proof of our claim lies in the prices quoted below—and don't forget that these prices are for

Absolutely high-grade work in every respect

We guarantee as perfect satisfaction as you can obtain anywhere.

Copper Plate and 50 Visiting Cards, 65c.

In English Script, regularly 85c at	65c	$1.25 Monogram Dies, 50 styles to choose from, at	79c
Old English or Roman, $1.50 quality, at	98c	$1.50 Address Dies, any style, per line, at	89c
French Script (very fashionable), usually $2.50, at	$1.45	100 cards printed from your own plate	70c
Shaded Old English, usually $2.50, at	$1.49	100 Announcements 8 lines of Script	
		Wedding or business plates, regular $7.50 value, at	$5

NOTE—Our prices denote great savings on fine writing papers—we carry all the best grades; paper by the pound, paper by the box, paper by the quire.

Great Sale of Toilet Articles

A SALE of standard Toilet Articles and standard preparations—an opportunity to secure a season's supply of little necessaries for the toilet table and general use at prices that will be taken advantage of by hundreds of people—so be early.

Note particularly the items starred (*) !

***50 gross Buchan's famous perfumed Toilet-Guest Room Soap. Regular price 50c—dozen cakes in box 21c**

* Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap—Cake, 6c.
* Lyon's Tooth Powder—2 for 25c.
* Sozodont Powder, Paste or Liquid—each 15c.
Coke Dandruff Cure—$1 size, and a cake of * Coke Shampoo Soap free with each bottle, 63c.
Peroxide of Hydrogen—4 oz. bottle, 15c.; 8 oz., 27c.; 16 oz., 45c.
Idealia West India Bay Rum—8 oz. bottle, 25c.; 16 oz., 48c.
Best Quality Witch Hazel—Pts., 18c.; qts., 36c.
Idealia Violette Ammonia—Pint bottle 12c.; quart 19c.
Mrs. Benton's Chafing Dish Spirits for burning—pt. bottle 23c.; qt. 45c.
Dentiseptine Liquid, the best antiseptic tooth and mouth wash—4 oz. bottle, 15c.; 16 oz., 45c.
Sea Salt Crystals for the bath—8 lb. bag, 12c.
Powdered Borax—violet scented for the bath. Package, 23c.
Dr. Pray's Ongoline, 29c
Idealia Nail Enamel—cake form, 15c.
Reg. 50c. Best Quality Steel Manicure Scissors, 39c.
50c. Nail Buffers—best quality, 39c.
25c. Steel Nail Files—flexible, all sizes, 15c.
Idealia Cold Cream, 10c, and 20c. lb.; jar, 59c.
Elderflower and Cucumber Cream—whitens the skin—Jar 15c. & 35c
Toilet Benzoin, 15c. & 29c.
Mrs. Ella Wilson's Violet Green Soap Shampoo—Bottle 25c. and 45c.
Camphorice — 10c. size box 7c.
Pinaud's Extracts — all odors, regularly 48c., per oz. 29c.
Meadowbrook Violet Water—reg. 48c. bottle, 39c.
Pivers' Perfumes—Azurea, Le Trefel or Saffanor—per oz. 59c.
Idealia Florida Water—8 oz. size, 35c.
3 lb. Bar Olive Oil Castile Soap, 29c.
White Castile Soap, best quality, 3 lb. bar, 39c.
Armour's Toilet Soap—Arbor Series—Rose, Violette, Lilac and Heliotrope. Regularly 25c. Per box 15c.
500 75c. Bath Sprays—5 ft. best quality rubber tubing, 49c.
Simpson Crawford Company's 1 year Guaranteed Fountain Syringe—2 hard rubber tubes, 89c.
69c. Sorosis Rubber Gloves for housework, per pair 49c.
59c. Hot Water Bottles—warranted; 2 quart size, 49c.
Dr. Stryker's Magic Powder for removing superfluous hair. Bottle 50c. and $1.
(Samples given).

Sale Star Refrigerators

☞ Fifth Floor.

THE "Star" Refrigerator is the last word on perfect refrigerator construction—they're the most economical users of ice. They are built on strictly sanitary lines, and are handsomely and thoroughly constructed throughout—lined with extra heavy zinc and sheathed with charcoal.

We have them in either lift-cover or apartment house style, and the immense number we sell enables us to quote special prices at this timely date.

Lift-Cover Refrigerators

Style 620
24½ in. wide, 15¾ in. deep, 38 in. high—capacity 35 lbs., fitted with one galvanized shelf and foot-drain. Regular price, $8.25. Special at. $7

Style 621
27 in. wide, 17½ in. deep, 41½ in. high—capacity 45 lbs.; foot chamber is fitted with two galvanized shelves. Regular price, $9.75. Special at $8.50

Style 622
29 in. wide, 18¼ in. deep, 45 in. high—capacity 55 lbs.; foot chamber fitted with two galvanized shelves. Regular price, $11.75. Special at $10.25

Style 623
32 in. wide, 19½ in. deep, 47 in. high—capacity, 75 lbs.; foot chamber is fitted with two galvanized shelves. Regular price, $14. Special at $12.25

Apartment House Refrigerators

Style 630
25 in. wide, 19 in. deep and 50 in. high—capacity 65 lbs.; two galvanized shelves in foot chamber. Regular price, $14.25. Special at $12.50

Style 632
28 in. wide, 20½ in. deep, 54 in. high—capacity 85 lbs.; two galvanized shelves in foot chamber. Regular price, $16.50. Special at $14.50

Style 634
31½ in. wide, 21 in. deep, 58 in. high—capacity 110 lbs.; three galvanized shelves in foot chamber. Regular price $18. Special at $16.50

Style 636
34½ in. wide, 22 in. deep, 61 in. high—capacity 150 lbs.; three galvanized shelves in foot chamber. Regular price $23.50. Special at $19.

TAFT TIP IS OUT TO RANK AND FILE

How the Machine Stands in Cincinnati, Foraker's Home Town.

LOCAL POLITICS A FACTOR

And Still Roosevelt Looms in the Ohio Situation as the Dominant Personality.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—In Senator Foraker's home city and county the question in the great Foraker-Roosevelt campaign is chiefly one of the Republican organization. Foraker, it is said, cannot credit the report that there is any chance of the organization being against him, and a Washington dispatch to The Cincinnati Times-Star to-night says that he "will not permit it."

Foraker will have a fine time trying to prohibit anything that the organization may want to do. Though this is Senator Foraker's home, he has nothing to do with controlling the organization. That has been attended to for many years by George B. Cox. Since Cox's alleged retirement from politics the controlling has been done by Rud K. Hynicka, although Cox could control it again to-morrow if he wanted to. Is the organization for Taft or against him? Foraker in Washington is serenely confident, but things have been going on here that Foraker knows not of.

Hynicka had a long conference with Charles P. Taft a while ago, and then immediately quitted the city, and has not been back since. Cox, when pressed to make an utterance, says it is "too early." Meanwhile the rank and file of the machine, the heelers, the roughnecks, the men who get their tips from headquarters, are talking Taft. Not that any of the rank and file are deeply in love with Taft. All over the State Taft's Akron speech in 1905 infuriated the organization, but the resentment in other sections was as nothing to the resentment here, for here it came home. Here Taft wrecked the organization, defeated its county ticket. His declaration was that, if he were in Cincinnati, he would vote the Democratic county ticket. No machine man anywhere enjoyed that, but in the other counties the machine man's resentment was a matter of principle; here it was a matter of bread and butter.

Had to Go to Work.

The county went Democratic, and the henchmen were out of jobs. Many of them had to go to work. Others are still hanging on, hoping for better things. These find the price of meat a more important matter than it was before Taft delivered his Akron speech. And it is that very fact that lends significance to the pro-Taft utterances you bear from such men. If a man who, but for Taft, might have been in the City Hall drawing a good salary is talking Taft instead of Foraker, it means much. It is not especially significant if such a man does not talk Taft very joyously. That would not be in nature. The fact that he talks Taft at all is the amazing thing. Hence the line of talk you get from such men is something like this:

"Taft oughtn't to have made that Akron speech. Still, in politics you have to do a great many things that you don't want to do. I don't want to support Taft, but after all I don't want to support Foraker either. They have both been against the organization. The only difference is that Taft has been on in the open and fought on the level, and Foraker has posed as a friend of the organization and stabbed it in private. As between two enemies of the organization I'm for the man who fought it openly."

The Real Answer.

Then you ask him why he is really for Taft, and he says:

"Well, we've got to elect our local ticket this Fall," and "that's the answer."

There is to be a mighty effort to run out the Democratic and reform administration this year, and it is perfectly hopeless to attempt to do it under the Foraker banner. Hence the real secret of that apparent mystery, the question why any member of the Cox machine should be for Taft.

Though nobody has been able to extract a word from Cox of Hynicka, every man who has had any experience of politics knows that when the underlings of a machine talk in a certain way it is a pretty fair indication of the way the bosses are thinking. The rank and file usually do not plunge without a tip. There is a mysterious telepathy, unexplainable, but well known in politics, by which the thoughts of the boss trickle down to the precinct Captain.

Charles P. Taft is the man chiefly responsible for this state of things. He is an organization man and has always been with Cox. His brother has been against Cox, and about the sincerity of their difference there has been no question. The organization has always loved Charles P. Taft and objurgated William H. Taft. Charles P. Taft is a power, he always was, but since William H. deprived the machine of its bread and butter the organization has been less cocky and less disposed to alienate its friends. The idea of embarking on a contest with Charles P. is abhorrent to the machine mind, and still more to the hungry machine stomach. If there are ever to be loaves and fishes in Hamilton County again, they are not to be got by driving leaders of the organization, especially such a man as Charles P. Taft, into the independent ranks. And no one doubts for a moment that if the organization were to come out against William H., Charles P. would join the Mugwumps for the first time in his life and take the Times Star with him.

Reformers for Taft.

Meanwhile the reformers are for Taft. The Roosevelt Club has declared for him. Cincinnati is a city of clubs, and its politics is club politics. The Blaine Club is not merely the organization club, it is the organization. Every officeholder must join the Blaine Club. It has been quite customary in the palmy days for an officeholder's dues in the Blaine Club to be deducted from his salary before it is handed over to him.

The Stamina League contained most of the reformers, but as it was not unanimous, a good many of the Staminas withdrew and started the Roosevelt League. This organization is composed of the men who bolted the Cox ticket in 1905, the men who are fighting for municipal reform now, and the men who will fight the Cox ticket in future. The Roosevelters adopted a resolution indorsing Taft a short time ago. Thus Taft seems to have a chance for both sides.

There is an element of danger here for Taft, however. It lies in the fact that in the organization indorses him, it will undoubtedly expect him to keep quiet in the local campaign next Fall, and if he does the machine will most likely assert that it now has both Tafts with it. In any such event the reformers are quite sure to address a letter to William H. Taft informing him that they followed his advice in the election of 1905, and asking him whether he still sticks to that advice or has changed his mind. There is not much doubt that if such a situation were squarely presented to William H. Taft he would reaffirm his Akron position without the slightest regard to the effect on his own political fortunes, and if he did of course the machine would fight him.

The reformers, however, say that on such an issue they could beat the machine, because of the immense Roosevelt strength in this county. The machine never has had much use for Roosevelt. When he came here on his Vice Presidential stumping tour in 1900 not a single party chief called upon him except Representative Bromwell. The affront was studied, premeditated, and caused by his reputation as a silk-stocking reformer. When he was inaugurated President the Blaine Club stayed at home and let the Julius Fielschman Colored Republican Club represent it at Washington.

Roosevelt the Vote-Getter.

But the machine must have votes, and it cannot get them if it opposes Roosevelt. Roosevelt's strength among the people here is great, fully as great as it is anywhere else. There is something in the excuse given by machine men for supporting Taft, that the organization has as little cause to love Foraker as Taft. Foraker was once a popular idol in Cincinnati, but he is so no longer. A reputation for being immensely selfish, for doing nothing for anybody and a great deal for Foraker, has grown up about him, and such a reputation is fatal to a man among politicians. As for the people who are not politicians, they don't like Foraker, either, for two reasons—first, that he is against Roosevelt, and, second, that his corporation alliances are too close, too open, and too flagrant.

"The impression current here about Foraker," said a Taft man to-day, "is that he can always be counted upon to be for anybody who is against the general public."

One difficulty with the Foraker plan to arouse sentiment against Taft on the score of his labor record is that the labor people are even more thoroughly against Foraker than they are against Taft. They do not like Taft's decision in the Phelan strike case, but when it is Foraker who presents that argument against the Secretary the average labor man listens coldly. Foraker has never been an organizer, and never had an organization of his own. He always trusted to making use of the local organization, using Cox's in Cincinnati and others in other parts of the State. The result is that he has nowhere to turn if the organizations are against him.

As for Dick, he amounts to nothing in Hamilton County, and never did. It was always Cox who ruled here. Dick is practically unknown here, has no following and no friends. Hence the situation in Hamilton County is desperate for the Senators unless they can hold the machine.

MRS. FORAKER A CANDIDATE.

Probably Will Oppose Mrs. McLean for the D. A. R. Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—There is prospect of a campaign in society that in feminine minds will overshadow in interest the Presidential contest. The name of Foraker will be conspicuous in it, too, for Mrs. Joseph Benson Foraker is about to enter the contest for the office of President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Donald McLean is now President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is said to desire a third term, and her friends are urging her claims. But when the annual election takes place in Washington on April 15, Mrs. Foraker will be put forward in opposition. Mrs. Foraker has been "spoken of" quietly as a possible candidate, although some of her friends are insistent that under no circumstances would she accept the place.

The chief duties, powers, privileges, and prerogatives of the President-Generalcy of the D. A. R. consist of standing at the head of the receiving lines and furnishing headlines for the society pages. But there is no place, not even the Presidency of the American Federation of Women's Clubs, which carries with it more prestige among women. It is even said in the high circles of society that while Mrs. Foraker's election to the President-Generalcy would be of incalculable assistance to her husband's ambitions, should she be elected, it would not be necessary that Mr. Foraker seek further political honors.

President General McLean may not have aspirations to succeed herself, but it is evident she hopes to name her successor. There is a strong sentiment throughout the country against a third term in the D. A. R. Mrs. McLean may bow to it, but there is abundant reason to believe that there is a McLean "slate," and it is against this "slate" there is such hostility.

REBUFFS MRS. VON CLAUSSEN.

President Refuses to Hear Her Complaint of Minister Graves.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The President has declined to grant an interview to Mrs. Ida Von Clausen, who has complained to the State Department that United States Minister to Sweden Charles H. Graves refused to present her to King Oscar.

Mrs. Von Claussen arrived in Washington Saturday night from New York. To-day she sent a note to the White House seeking an appointment with the President in order to make a verbal statement of the case. Secretary Loeb, in reply, referred her to the State Departmnt as the branch of the Government with which properly to take up the matter.

Mrs. Von Claussen did not put in an appearance at the Executive offices during the business hours of the day.

Mrs. von Claussen said to-night that she had not been officially informed of President Roosevelt's refusal to see her and that she would call at the White House at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in the hope of obtaining an interview. In case the President declined to receive her she would not take up the matter with officials of the State Department. She stated that she expected to remain in Washington until she did see the President.

COTTON EXCHANGE UPHELD.

United States Supreme Court Affirms Decision Against Hunt.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—In an opinion by Justice McKenna, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed to-day the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee in the case of Clarence P. Hunt, a cotton broker of Memphis, Tenn., vs. the New York Cotton Exchange. The suit was brought in the Circuit Court by the Exchange to obtain an injunction against Hunt, prohibiting him from receiving or using its quotations, contrary to the regulations of the Exchange, and the injunction was granted.

EX-APPRAISER BROWNE WINS.

Extradited on One Charge He Cannot Be Imprisoned on Another.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—That a fugitive from justice in the United States who has been extradited from Canada on one charge cannot be imprisoned on another charge was decided to-day by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Charles C. Browne, an appraiser of merchandise at New York, who three years ago was indicted and convicted in connection with frauds discovered in connection with the importations of Japanese silks.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Justice Peckham and affirmed the decision of Judge Hough, sitting in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, who ordered Browne's release on a writ of habeas corpus.

Pets Saved; Nine Men Missing.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Nine men are missing from the naval coal barge No. 1, which, after being lost at sea for some days in heavy weather, off the Florida coast, has been finally towed into Jacksonville. The barge was picked up Saturday afternoon by the Norwegian steamer Nordkyn off Cape Canavarel, on the Florida coast. Only two dogs and two cats were aboard.

Hunyadi János

Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water

A prompt remedy for biliousness and stomach troubles. Half a glass on arising

CONSTIPATION

COURT GIVES CUBA THE ISLE OF PINES

Supreme Bench Denies the Sovereignty of the United States.

BUT SUGGESTS A TREATY

Justices White and Holmes Dissent from an Interpretation of the Platt Amendment.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—That the Isle of Pines is not American territory was declared to-day by the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision was rendered in the famous case of Edward J. Pearcy versus Nevada N. Stranahan, Collector of the Port at New York. The case originated in connection with the importation of a few boxes of cigars by Pearcy in September, 1903. The cigars were made in the Isle of Pines of tobacco grown there, and when they arrived Pearcy refused to pay duty, on the ground that they were of domestic origin.

Chief Justice Fuller handed down the opinion of the court. Speaking of the status of the island at the date of the treaty of peace with Spain, he said:

"All the world knew that it was an integral part of Cuba, and in view of the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, it seems clear that the Isle of Pines was not supposed to be one of the 'other islands' ceded by Article 2. Those were islands not constituting an integral part of Cuba and adjacent to Porto Rico.

"The Isle of Pines continues at least de facto under the jurisdiction of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, and that settles the question before us, because, as the United States has never taken possession of the island as having been ceded by the treaty of peace, and as it has been and is being governed by that republic, it has remained 'foreign country' within the meaning of the Dingley act. There has been no change of nationality for revenue purposes, but, on the contrary, the Cuban Government has been recognized as rightfully exercising sovereignty as a de facto Government until otherwise provided."

Justice White concurred in the result, but took sharp exception to the court's position on the effect of the Platt amendment. He said that by taking this position the court contradicts itself, for while it professes to sustain the attitude of the legislative and executive departments of the United States toward the island, it immediately proceeds to discredit the former by a decision that the one proper way of adjusting the mattor is by treaty. Justice Holmes indorsed Justice White's opinion.

BRADY'S CHICAGO HOUSE.

Manager Leases the Auditorium for Big Productions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 8.—An important deal, designed to help Chicago to become a producing centre of the drama and a factor in grand opera, has just been completed by W. A. Brady. The New York manager has leased the Auditorium Theatre for ten years at an annual rental of $100,000, and when he takes charge on Sept. 1 he will enter upon an ambitious programme.

"I propose to give Chicagoans the best there is in Europe in grand opera, the spectacular productions, and vaudeville," said Mr. Brady to-day. "Instead of a week or two of grand opera, the Auditorium henceforth will have a season of six or eight weeks of it with the best artists in the world. The stars of Paris, Berlin, London, and Vienna will be engaged for these presentations. Following the grand opera season a spectacular drama will be given, or possibly a Shakespearean festival. It will all depend on what particular drama can draw the crowd for a running season of several weeks.

"Another quarter of the year will be devoted to a theatrical water shower Hippodrome, such as has been given in New York City and London. The remainder of the year I intend to produce high-class vaudeville at moderate prices.

Asked what arrangements he had made for grand opera, Mr. Brady said:

"Whether the yearly season of opera will be supplied by Mr. Hammerstein or Mr. Conried I am not at liberty to state. I am convinced, however, that Chicago will support a much longer season than Mr. Conried has given."

COLLEGE GIRLS IN "HAMLET."

Smith Graduates Give Performance in Aid of the Building Fund.

Every seat in the Carnegie Lyceum was occupied last night when the Smith College Club of New York, with the assistance of the class of 1906, gave the tragedy of "Hamlet." The play was previously given by the senior class at the commencement in June, 1906.

A larger and better equipment in the matter of buildings at Smith College is desired, and $125,000 is necessary to complete the fund. Andrew Carnegie has given half that sum, and the alumnae and friends of the college are now at work raising the other half. It was to raise its share of the fund that the Smith College Club of New York gave last night's performance. There will also be a matinee and evening performance to-day.

The senior class, which gave the production last June, has since scattered over the country, but most of them volunteered to come to New York and take their original parts. Miss Hazel Josephine Goes came all the way from Chicago to play Ophelia, another came from Vermont, and another from Massachusetts.

The audience expressed its approval of the performance by frequent applause. But perhaps more eloquent than this was the fact that they sat until 11:30 o'clock when the curtain dropped on the third scene of the fifth act.

The cast was as follows:

Claudius, King of Denmark.....Julia Cotter
Hamlet, son to the late and nephew to the present King.....Elsie Herndon Kearns
Horatio, friend to Hamlet.....Alice Faulkner
Polonius, Lord Chamberlain.....Emma Rebecca Loomis
Laertes, son of Polonius.....Edith Vanderbilt Diamond
Osric, courtier.....Caroline Van Hook Bean
Rosencrantz, courtier...Anna Gilmour de Forest
Guildenstern, courtier.....Mary Louise Foster
Marcellus, officer.....Edith vom Baur
Bernardo, officer.....Charlotte Sherrill
Francisco, a soldier....Katherine de la Vergne
A Captain.....Margaret Stone
First Player.....Alice Morgan Wright
Second Player.....Frances May Pol
Priest.....Jessie Wadsworth
Messenger.....Mary Vardrine McBee
First Gravedigger.....Bessie Leland Warren
Second Gravedigger.....Mary Bohannan
Ghost of Hamlet's father...Ella Mosher Dunham
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark, and Mother to Hamlet.....N. Gertrude Dyar
Ophelia, daughter to Polonius.....Hazel Josephine Goes
Player Queen.....Hazel Merritt Gates

The pages were Alice Gilbert Raymond and Dorothy Watters; lords, Eleanor Daniels, Mabel Watson Kent, Mary Vardrine McBee, Grace Potter Reynolds, Sara Franklin Richards; ladies, Bertha Myers Atkins, Edith Gilmore Johnston, Esther Porter, Hannah De Rothschild Scharps, and Helen Wright; soldiers, Jessie Chase, Antoinette Putnam-Cramer, Adele Keys, and Marion Alice Perkins; monks, Elizabeth Marguerite Dixon, Amy Ferris, Frances May Pol, and Pauline Sperry; pall bearers, Ethelwyn Adamson, Emma West Durkee, Helen Winslow Durkee, and Henrietta Sperry.

"Ornatus et Bonitas."

EXTRA QUALITY

REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Men's Hats

Latest Spring models in Derbies and Alpines, showing the new shades in the celebrated Dunlap styles and quality.

178 Fifth Av. 181 Broadway. 367 Fifth Av.

POMMERY

"Sec" and "Brut"

THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY

The Best Champagne that Care & Experience & Money can produce

FRANCIS DRAZ & CO., SOLE AGENTS U.S. 24 HUDSON ST. N.Y.C.

GEN. VARNUM'S WILL FILED.

In Codicil ex-Surrogate Considered Possibility of Violent Death.

The will of Gen. James M. Varnum, ex-Surrogate of the City of New York, who was killed in a collision between his automobile and a Broadway car in Times Square on March 26, was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday.

A codicil provides that in the event that he and his wife die simultaneously in a catastrophe or being drowned at sea, his estate be distributed between other relatives.

The will itself gives to Mrs. Mary Dickey Varnum, the widow, the entire estate. The value of the estate was not given.

Louisiana Society Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Society of Louisiana will be held at Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, April 9, for the election of officers and direotors, and making arrangements for its annual dinner.

ONE BLOCK from the new dry goods stores are the popular restaurants connected with the

HOTEL MARTINIQUE

Broadway and 33d St.

Table d'Hote Breakfast, 60.

The New Ladies' Dining Room has become a favorite Luncheon place for shoppers and matinee parties.

At Evenings, special prepared dishes a la carte; exquisite music.

The famous

DUTCH ROOM

is the quaintest place to dine in the city.

Table d'Hote Dinner, 6 to 9, $1.50

Every Evening and Sunday.

Neapolitan Quartet performs.

After theatre parties will find exceptional accommodations here.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

RUG DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

200 Rare Antique Beloochistan Rugs. Sizes 3 ft. x 5 ft. to 4 ft. x 7 ft. 17.50 and 20.00

200 Antique Mosul Rugs. 12.50 and 16.00

100 India and Persian Carpets. 9 ft. x 12 ft. to 12 ft. x 18 ft. 1.00 per sq. ft.

The above prices are about one-half usual figures.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Brass and White Enamel Beds.

125 Brass Bedsteads. With 2 inch pillars, large ornamental husks and heavy filling. Various models. All sizes. 22.50, 27.50 and 35.00 each value 30.00 to 42.50

White Enamel Bedsteads. Mounted with brass ornaments, heavy filling. All sizes. 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00 each

Mattresses made of pure white sanitary cotton, covered with A. C. A. or Colonial Art Ticking. Full sizes in one or two parts. 14.50 each value 20.00

Fine Feather Pillows covered with A. C. A. Ticking. 1.25 each value 1.85

150 Screens. Brown Oak frames. Various models. 4.50, 5.75 and 8.50 each value 6.25 to 11.00

Box Couches, Folding Metal Divans, Cedar Chests.

King's Scotch Holland Shades and Awnings to order.

Furniture Slip Covers made of printed Taffeta Art Linens, Cotton Damask and Swansdown.

Lace Curtains cleaned and stored.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD AN EXCEPTIONAL SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 9th, OF

WOMEN'S MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES

16 BUTTON LENGTH, SUEDE, IN BLACK, TAN AND WHITE,

$1.35 PER PAIR

ALSO

A SPECIAL SALE OF WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY,

AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES, AS FOLLOWS;

PLAIN BLACK SILK HOSE,

$1.35 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, $3.75

EMBROIDERED BLACK SILK HOSE,

$1.85 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, $5.00

BLACK OR WHITE SILK HOSE,

PLAIN OR OPENWORK STYLES, WITH EMBROIDERY.

$2.75 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, $7.50
4.50 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, 12.50
6.00 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, 16.50
7.50 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, 20.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

April's Most Impressive Show of Women's Dresses, Suits, Wraps.

EACH DAY TURNS A NEW PAGE of the Spring Fashion Book at Loeser's. Each day has added to the completeness and beauty of the collection of new apparel. Each day has demonstrated more clearly the fact that this is the most authoritative and splendid assemblage of women's outer-wear for Spring, and at the same time that the moderate prices are not easily to be equaled.

It is hard to appreciate how great is the variety of styles to be found here unless you make investigation. There are a dozen or more distinct styles of new Suits at $25. There is at least as great a variety of styles in the Suits at $50. Eight or nine new styles in Suits at $37.98 are just ready to be seen.

Whatever your special need, be sure that it will be met most completely here. You may pay as little as $9.98. You may pay as much as $150. Whatever you elect to pay, you will find that the Loeser showing represents the finest tailor work and the most distinctive styles to be had at that price, or anything near that price.

A special Display Day to-day will bring to the fore new Costumes, new strictly tailored Suits, new Linen and Lingerie Dresses, new Silk Suits in princess and two-piece styles, new Coats of coverts, cheviots and silks, new Skirts of Panamas, voiles, silks—some with suspender attachments.

It will be an OPENING DAY not wisely to be missed. Our cordial invitation to you not to miss it.

Second Floor, Front.

A Gold Jewelry Sale That Has Stirred Up Everybody.

PEOPLE TOLD US YESTERDAY that they were buying even for Christmas gifts—knowing that such a chance may never come again.

Scarf Pins, Cuff Pins, Brooches, Bracelets, Cuff Buttons, etc., are concerned. They are of staple quality in new styles, all made since the first of the year.

They are of solid 10k gold—we cannot get anything for regular stock that is any finer.

Yet to reduce his stock the maker let us have them *for half or near half price.*

$1.50 Hat Pins are.....89c. apiece
$2 and $2.50 Scarf Pins are.....98c
$2.50 to $3 Cuff Pins are..$1.49 a pair
$3.50 and $4 Brooches are.....$1.49
$4 to $6 Brooches are.....$2.49
$3.50 to $4.50 Cuff Buttons are $1.75 and $1.98
$5.50 to $11.50 Lockets are $3.75 to $6
$10 to $16.50 Bracelets are $4.98 to $8
$2.25 to $17.50 Gold Crosses are $1.15 to $8.75

The Brooches and the Crosses are set with stones in many instances. Many are enameled in natural colors. Nobody can realize, without seeing them, what a wonderfully attractive lot of Jewelry it is—and how extraordinary the low prices. Main Floor, Front.

An Unrivaled Stock of Finest Mousquetaire GLOVES.

IT IS A SATISFACTION to Brooklyn women—as it is also to us—to know that ever since the demand for long kid Gloves began the best stock of them has been here in Brooklyn, and in the Loeser Store.

It is a satisfaction to know also that now that so many inferior grades are on the market, the Loeser Store continues to have complete stocks of the very highest grades—and nothing else—made expressly for us. Black, white and the new tans.

Mousquetaire Suedes, $2 to $3.75.
Mousquetaire Glace Kid, $2.25 to $4.50.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Women Will Be Enthusiastic Over These French Undermuslin Bargains

MOST BROOKLYN WOMEN KNOW the special daintiness and charm of the Undermuslins that get a place in the Loeser French Room.

So there is likely to be a great deal of interest to-day in the fact that some groups are to be had far below the ordinary fair prices.

$2.59 to $3.75 Chemises at $1.98 to $2.98.

Made of soft finished percale and nainsook with scalloped edge, embroidered eyelets with ribbon and more elaborate styles embroidered in vine pattern; others with German Val. lace.

$4.98 Chemises at $3.75.

Made of soft nainsook with embroidered edges and Val. lace top, scalloped with spray across front, embroidered eyelets and trimmed with ribbon; also one hundred single pieces in assorted styles, all prettily embroidered by hand; others with Val. lace and hand embroidery.

Second Floor.

$3 to $4.50 Drawers at $2.49 and $2.98.

Made of soft percale and nainsook, with ruffle scalloped, embroidered spray in corner, others with eight inch ruffle with scallop and dots.

Petticoats at $2.98.

Made of percale with a fourteen-inch flounce scalloped by hand in short walking length.

$5 to $8 Night Gowns at $3.98 to $6.98.

Made of soft finished percale and nainsook with hand embroidered scallop and dainty designs across the front; also more elaborate styles with dainty sprays and touches of Val. lace; all chemise effect, with short and three-quarter sleeves.

The La Lorraine Has Brought Us New Brown Wool Taffetas, $1.25

THEY ARE IN THE SPECIAL SHADE OF BROWN that is most in demand—perhaps best described as the "Autumn leaf" shade. The fabric is a splendid all-wool French Taffeta, and in the shipment we have enough for about fifty gowns. $1.25 a yard.

$1 to $1.50 Costume Suitings==69c.

Imported Costume Suitings, every yard new and perfect and made for this season's selling. They are of the finest yarns, mostly in the chiffon weights that will be comfortable on the hottest Summer day.

There are checks, hair line stripes and fancy stripes, mostly in gray, tan and blue colorings. A few the regular dollar quality, but most are $1.50 value. All at.....69c. a yard

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Good News of Jardinieres

Louwelsa Jardinieres in soft rich effects of underglaze decorations are priced this way:
75c., reg. $1.50 | $1.50, reg. $3
98c., reg. $2 | $1.98, reg. $4
$3.50, regularly $7

Royal Bon Jardinieres in rich floral designs, with gold on colored ground:
$1.48, reg. $2.50 | $2.98, reg. $5
$3.98, regularly $6.50

"Ridgway's" Jardinieres in their celebrated decorations, Coaching Days and Coaching Ways, depicting scenes from rural England:
$2, reg. $3 | $3.75, reg. $5
$6, regularly $9

Indian Pottery Jardinieres. Faithful copies of the decorations on the Pottery of the North American Indians embraced in the Government exhibit, $1.49, $1.75, $2.75 $6, $7.98 and $8.98

Royal Doulton Jardinieres. The rich underglaze blue without gold at $2, $3, $4 and $6; richly treated with the best coin gold, at $3.25, $4.50, $7.50, $9.98, $13.75 and $17.75

Jardinieres and Pedestals, in almost any color, and yet softened and subdued by skillful blending and treatment on colored glazes:
$2.50, reg. $4 | $3.50, reg. $6
$5.50, regularly $9

Jardinieres and Tabourettes in assorted allover underglaze patterns with gold; regularly $15, at $5.98

Other Jardinieres and Pedestals at reduced prices:
$7.50, reg. $12 | $14.98, reg. $25
$9.98, reg. $15 | $25, reg. $40

Basement.

Who Wants Tan Hosiery?

EVERYBODY, APPARENTLY. And everybody is discovering without much trouble that in all New York there isn't a stock to equal the one ready here. Indeed, probably not in any three other stores together could you find as many good styles as we are showing.

We will match up the tans with Spring dresses—there are few shades we cannot match exactly.

Tan Hosiery for Women.

Silk embroidered.....$3.50 up
Plain silk.....$1.69 and $2.50
Spun silk.....$1
Lisle embroidered.....50c. to $1
Lace lisle.....35c. to $1
Gauze lisle.....35c. to $1
Medium lisle.....50c
Gauze cotton.....35c. and 50c
Medium cotton.....25c. and 35c

Main Floor.

LOCAL OPTION BILL MENACE TO HOTELS

Would Keep Them Constantly Defending Their Rights to Sell Liquor.

FIGHT FOR ITS PASSAGE

Advocates Hope to Force Action, but Strong Opposition to It Is Shown in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—Deeplte the reverse suffered last week by the Anti-Saloon League in its campaign for the Local Option bill, when the Assembly by a vote of 69 nays to 61 yeas refused to discharge the Excise Committee on the measure, the concern of its opponents is not much lessened. They expect the league will compel another test of strength this week.

There were nineteen Assemblymen who did not vote last week on the question, and to get the bill out on the floor, the local-option people must get fifteen of these, as it takes a majority vote to discharge a committee. If the opposition to the bill can hold its strength and the league cannot obtain the necessary fifteen, it is probable that local option is dead for this session.

Strong opposition to the bill has been organized by the hotel men of New York City. They have been its chief opponents, although, of course, the brewing interests and liquor dealers have been working hard to defeat the Anti-Saloon League. Simeon Ford, George C. Boldt, Garrett J. Benson of Albany, and F. N. Bain of Newburg, the scope committee of the New York State Hotel Men's Association, have been looking to the interests of the hotel proprietors. Mr. Ford came here and heard the discussion before the Excise Committee.

There is much room for anxiety on the part of the hotel men. The passage of the bill would seriously affect them. For example, the Holland House, the Waldorf-Astoria, the Hoffman House, the St. Regis, the Knickerbocker, the Astor, or any other hotel might be deprived in any election of the right to sell liquor.

The Winters bill provides that the question "Shall liquor be sold?" must be submitted to the voters of an election district in cities biennially. If the negatives outnumber the affirmatives, then for two years there could be no trafficking in liquor anywhere in the boundaries of such election district.

Its practical working can be illustrated thus: At the next general election the 480 voters in the election district in which the Waldorf-Astoria is situated would have the privilege of voting whether the district should be "wet" or "dry" for the ensuing two years. If the no-license people had a majority of the votes, trafficking in liquors in this hotel would at once cease, under orders of the State Excise Department, and it could not be resumed until a majority of the voters voted the district "wet." This situation applies equally to any other New York hotel.

It would thus be possible for prohibition workers, or anybody else, to make life miserable for hotel managers, to say nothing of saloon keepers. It has been charged on the floor of the House that such a law would put an excellent weapon for blackmail into the hands of unscrupulous persons. That the antis would have the best of the situation cannot be questioned. They could with propriety drum up votes, while it could hardly be expected that hotel managers could get out with the plea, "Please help us to keep our bar by voting for license." The hotel and liquor people would be on the defensive continually.

The Prentice Laundry bill is another measure that has kept hotel men in hot water this session. By its terms the hotel laundries would be put under the factory law. The hotel laundry would be allowed to operate only a certain number of hours each week. A patron arriving on a Sunday who was obliged to leave early at night would have to forego any idea of having his linen cleaned, however much he might need it. This bill has been kept in committee thus far.

ONE TRANSFER BILL PASSED.

Provides for Free Tickets from Elevated to Subway at 66th Street.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—By a unanimous vote the Assembly passed to-night the Francis bill compelling the Interborough Company to grant free transfers between the elevated railroad and the Subway at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. The bill was rushed through with such speed that it was passed before a majority of the members knew what had happened.

Senator Page is sponsor for a similar bill in the upper house.

S. P. C. A. WARNS DRIVERS.

Arrests Will Be Made If Horses on Ferryboats Are Not Blanketed.

Consent was obtained yesterday from the authorities of the ferry lines to Long Island to place on all their boats S. P. C. A. signs of reminder and warning to drivers who do not blanket their horses properly. This is the first step in the campaign of the society to better the conditions which result in suffering, sickness, and loss among the thousands of horses that cross to and from Manhattan daily.

The signs which will be placed on the Long Island boats, and boats of other lines later, read:

TO DRIVERS.

Blanket your horses. Protect them from draught and wind. Custodians of animals are subject to arrest and prosecution for failure to protect their charges from unnecessary suffering.

Cases of animal abuse or neglect should be reported to the society.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
ALFRED WAGSTAFF, President.

A bill providing that storm doors be required to shut in the gangways on all New York ferryboats has been introduced at the instigation of the society at Albany.

Another Peonage Arrest.

William R. Smith surrendered himself to United States Marshal Henkel yesterday. A warrant had been issued charging him with complicity in the alleged attempt to bribe Julius Kron, a Federal officer, in connection with the peonage prosecution. When arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, Smith pleaded not guilty, and was held in $1,500 bail for examination on April 16. He furnished the required security.

You've a right To feel well.

Stop Coffee 10 days and drink well-made

POSTUM

"There's a Reason."

UTILITIES BILL DEFENDED.

Board of Trade Report Says Court Review Amendment Is Unnecessary.

The Board of Trade and Transportation, at a special meeting held yesterday, adopted a report of a special committee appointed to consider the Public Utilitiee bill, which puts the association on record as favoring not only the principle of the bill as originally drafted, but supporting the position taken by Governor Hughes in answer to the demands for a court review clause.

The report was adopted after some discussion. It was presented by a committee, of which J. Frederick Ackerman was Chairman. After reviewing the provisions of the Utilities bill, the report declares the existing conditions in the city of New York intolerable, both as regards passenger transportation and lighting companies. The committee declares that it had found in the new powers conferred on the proposed commission nothing experimental, problematical or extraordinary—"nothing that the public may not rightly demand shall be conferred upon and exercised by those who are obliged to stand between the public and the corporations, and nothing that the conditions do not require."

"Wherever property rights are affected ample protection is guaranteed by the Constitution, which a statute cannot limit or diminish. In our opinion, no provision should be incorporated in this bill which would give pretext for delay to multiply the resources of the defendant corporation, which are adequate under existing laws, against the giving of that full, just and speedy remedy of evils which this bill is intended to provide."

ARREST AT COOPER UNION.

Man Gave Out Circulars Attacking Hughes at Public Utilities Meeting.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low and William M. Ivins addressed a meeting in Cooper Union last night under the auspices of the People's Institute to advocate the Public Utilities bill. What appeared to be an attempt to spoil the effect of the meeting was made outside the building, according to M. M. Davis, one of the committee. He caused the arrest of a man who said he was Luther L. Bedford, and who was charged with violating the city ordinance in giving out circulars. Bedford was taken to the Fifth Street Station, but at the request of Mr. Davis was discharged after being warned not to give out any more circulars.

According to Mr. Davis, Bedford had bundles of circulars, which derided Gov. Hughes and the Utilities bill. One circular was a four-sheet posterlike affair. It was to the effect that Gov. Hughes was secretly the ally of "The Belmont Ryan merger," the "secret oppressor of the people," and "a friend of the trusts." The circular said that the Public Utilities bill was framed in behalf of the enemies of the people, and pointed to it as a clever attempt to help the "wealthy oppressors" of the masses.

The second circular, which was a one-page affair, was in the shape of a petition to the Legislature asking that body "not to destroy the Rapid Transit Commission at this time, when it is prepared to let contracts for the new subway system."

Bedford said he was giving out the papers in behalf of the West Side Henry George Club of 324 Hudson Street.

There were 1,500 men at the meeting. Mr. Low outlined the provisions of the Public Utilities bill, pointing out just why it was a good measure for the people. The men named on the commission, Mr. Low said, should be men of high character and standing in the community, and should compare with those on the Supreme Court bench. They should receive large salaries and have life terms.

Mr. Ivins also urged the benefits of the measure, saying better control of railroads was needed.

STATE AUTO WORK.

Five New Associations In West and South to be Formed This Month.

Five new automobile State associations will be organized before the close of the month, and it is expected they will all be elected to membership in the American Automobile Association at the Executive Committee meeting of the latter body during the last week of this month in this city. Secretary Frederick H. Elliott of the A. A. A. will leave to-day on a week's visitation trip among a number of clubs in the South and West. He will attend the annual meeting of the Automobile Club of Maryland to-morrow night at Baltimore. This is one of the most energetic clubs in the South, and its members have already planned several endurance runs and tests for the season. The Maryland autoists have been discussing the need of a State association for several months, and it will be organized before Mr. Elliott leaves for Louisville, Ky. Mnryland has three clubs, the Maryland Club of Baltimore, Hagerstown, and Roland Park, and they will bring about 400 members into the national body.

Kentucky also has three clubs—Louisville, Paducah, and Lexington. Delegates have been appointed to meet in Louisville this week and besides forming the State association, a plan for more energetic good roads work will be outlined. Mr. Elliott will then go to Indianapolis, where the Indiana State Association will be organized on Friday, and on Saturday night he will attend the meeting of engineers in that city to discuss plans and rules for the coming long-distance race for American touring cars, to be held in the Long Island Motor Parkway after the Vanderbilt Cup contest. H. O. Smith and Edgar Apperson, who have entered two Premier and two Apperson cars respectively, will confer with a number of automobile engineers and their suggestions for the race will be referred to the Racing Board of the A. A. A. for final action. Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the board, will confer with his Technical Committee after receiving the report of the engineers, and within the next month the complete conditions for the contest will be announced.

Mr. Elliott has been invited to address the Missouri delegates early next week, when a State organization will be formed there, and on his homeward trip he will stop at Detroit to assist in the formation of a Michigan State Association.

In addition to these five State organizations, the recently formed Wisconsin association will apply for membership in the A. A. A. this month, and it is expected that the Pennsylvania Motor Federation will also come in at the same time. President W. H. Hotchkiss will be present to-night at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania motorists in Pittsburg, when favorable action will be taken.

The tendency to assist in the practical work of the National association is growing all over the country, and an important conference was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Secretary Elliott, at which Chairman Hower of the Touring Board was present to meet a committee from the Long Island Automobile Club in reference to the return of that club as a member of the American Automobile Association. The Long Island Club is the only large club in the State that is not a member of the National body. The Directors, by a narrow vote, resigned a year ago, but under the more aggressive policy of the American Automobile Association this year a strong sentiment has been expressed by the members for a renewal of membership. With the return of the Long Islanders it will mean an addition in individual members of over 800 and the Board of Governors will meet within the next few days to act upon the proposition

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Navy.

Capt. P. Garst, member, temporarily, of a board in connection with cost of changes in the building for the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. A. W. Pressey, detached Brooklyn, to Lancaster.

Lieut F. McCommon, detached Lancaster, to Brooklyn.

Civil Engineer A. C. Cunningham, detached duty Bureau of Yards and Docks to navy yard, Norfolk.

Civil Engineer T. L. Gregory, detached navy yard, Norfolk, to navy yard, New York.

Civil Engineer L. S. G. White, to Washington as senior member of examining boards under Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Chief Boatswain C. F. Pierce, retired, to navy yard, New York, duty office of the Paymaster of the yards.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Choctaw at Norfolk, Dolphin at Washington, Boston at Acapulco, Whipple, Hull, Truxtun, and MacDonough at Key West; West Virginia at Olongapo, Prairie at Guantanamo, and Mayflower at Havana.

Sailed—St. Louis, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Wilmington, from Pagoda anchorage for Shanghai; Hercules, from Pensacola for Key West; Paducah, from Port Limon for Truxillo; Caesar and Potomac, from Charleston to search for Coal Barge No. 1; Abarenda, from Hampton Roads to search for Coal Barge No. 1.

FRENCHMEN ARRIVE FOR PEACE CONGRESS

Four Delegates Come, Headed by Baron de Constant of the French Senate.

ARMY CADETS DELEGATES

John Sharp Williams, Who Is Unable to Attend, Suggests Strengthening Hague Court.

Four eminent Frenchmen who are delegates to the Peace Congress which meets here next week arrived yesterday on La Touraine. They are Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, a member of the French Senate and founder of the American Branch of the Association of International Conciliation; D. L. C. Enlart, Director of the French Trocadero Museum; J. Rals, Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, and Paul Doumer, Chairman of the French Senate and a candidate for the Presidency of the French Republic at the last election. All will attend the dedication of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, and Baron d'Estournelles will return to New York and take a prominent part in the Peace Congress. He will be the guest of President Roosevelt in Washington to-day.

Before the Baron came to America he had planned to make only one address on the subject of arbitration, at the Monday evening meeting at Carnegie Hall. A representative of the Executive Committee of the congress arranged with him yesterday to speak also at the meeting at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday, which will consider the commercial, industrial, and agricultural aspects of the peace movement.

Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi has written to the Executive Committee an explanation of his inability to attend the Peace Congress. The Senatorial campaign in his State keeps him away. In his letter Mr. Williams makes the suggestion, which he says he has talked over with President Roosevelt, that each country pay "a good, substantial salary" to the members of The Hague Court appointed by it, give them a long tenure of office, either for life or for ten or fifteen years, and forbid them to act as counsel for any nation while so serving. This, he says, would enable each country to select lawyers of international reputation, who can make a long work, if not a life work, of the objects set before the court.

"My idea," he concludes, "is to make the court of The Hague an amphyctionic council of the civilized world. I used this phrase in a letter to the President, and it seemed to please him very much. The details can be worked out easily by a committee, keeping the general object in view."

Forty cadets from West Point will be present, under command of officers of the United States Army, as delegates to the congress. Word was received from Col. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent of the Academy, yesterday by Robert E. Ely, Secretary of the congress, that such a delegation, under three army officers, could be sent to represent West Point at the university meeting on the second day of the gathering. Invitations were immediately dispatched to the two-score cadets and their instructors, and a prominent place will be reserved among the college delegates for them.

Almost a hundred colleges and universities yesterday obtained places on the floor of Carnegie Hall for this meeting of college men in the interests of peace on next Tuesday evening. The Yale and Columbia glee clubs are rehearsing a special musical programme for the occasion.

It is probable that in addition to President Eliot of Harvard, President Butler of Columbia, Dr. Felix Adler, and Edwin D. Mead, who are the regular speakers of the occasion, many others will address the college men.

PLEA FOR A REIGN OF LAW.

Prof. Kirchwey and the Rev. Dr. Lynch Say War Is Passing Away.

A reign of law throughout the world as a substitute for the present suggestions for international disarmament and universal peace compacts between nations was suggested last night by Prof. George W. Kirchwey, Dean of Columbia University Law School, during a discussion of "The Dawn of the Universal Republic," in Emanu-El Temple. Prof. Kirchwey is a delegate to the Peace Congress. The Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, pastor of Pilgrim Church, also a delegate, followed out the idea advanced by Prof. Kirchwey.

In arguing that a reign of law may be the solution of the question which is being deliberated by the nations of the world at this time Prof. Kirchwoy told of the evolution which has resulted in the present reign of law that governs the people of the world and said that the same evolution could readily apply to nations as well.

"A general reign of law in international affairs as a substitute for the reign of brute force is within the range of probability," said Prof. Kirchwey. "It is an aim for which we may reasonably work. How can the thing be done? I will tell you. The reign of law in personal disputes now hold sway throughout the civilized world, why, in our private disputes can be settled by the arbitrament of the law, should the disputes of nations be settled by the arbitrament of the sword? The condition is the same. It can be done without any transformation of human nature, such as Tolstoy believes is necessary in order to bring about the solution of the universal peace problem.

"There was never a time when there was less mushy talk about peace and more practical talk of obtaining peace than now. The statesmen of the world are bending their energies to that end. Whether it comes from St. Petersburg or Westminster or from Congress or from that place of bloody rank, the White House, the voice is the same. It calls for the abolition, or at least a limitation, of the baleful effects of war.

"Every one seems afraid that The Hague Conference will go too far for those who are not friendly to universal disarmament. I think the result will be a general arbitration treaty submitted to all the nations of the earth.

"All that is wanted now is a few noted examples of nations submitting their grievances against others to arbitration."

Dr. Lynch said that the most encouraging evidence of a change in human nature is the sentiment toward a reign of law, world wide in its effect. He said: "Joined as we are with the nations of the world by steamships and cable and the telegraph and by a spirit of brotherly love, where one who asks "Where is Germany?" can be told 'Milwaukee,' and another who asks 'Where is Hungary?' will receive the reply, 'Right here in New York,' it is unlikely that the disputes of nations will much longer be settled by force of arms.

"The business men alone will stop war before long. The best allies of peace are the Chambers of Commerce."

Dr. Joseph Silverman presided at the meeting.

NOT HARMED BY COLD RIDE.

Inquiry Begun to Learn Why Hospital Patients Weren't Properly Covered.

Supt. Samuel T. Armstrong of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals wrote to the Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday asking why two improperly clothed patients were transferred from the latter institution to Bellevue on Sunday night in such a condition. The patients, one of whom was suffering from acute alcoholism and the other from dementia, were taken from the Presbyterian Hospital to Bellevue in an almost nude condition, the only protection afforded them from the chilly night air being a blanket.

The patients, who were sent in one ambulance all the way from the Presbyterian Hospital, at Seventieth Street and Madison Avenue, to Bellevue, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, were Joseph Carbonneau, a drug clerk, and Aaron Ferry, a negro porter. Carbonneau was suffering from acute alcoholism and epilepsy, while Ferry was the victim of dementia. Dr. Le Roy Smith received the patients, and when he saw that both were almost nude he objected to taking the men in such a condition. His protests were of no avail, however, and he got no satisfaction from Dr. Goodwin, the physician who represented the Presbyterian Hospital in the transfer.

As soon as the patients were received at Bellevue they received suits of warm pajamas and were put to bed. Yesterday the patients were getting along as well as could be expected, and it was believed that no ill-effects had resulted from the chilly ride from Seventieth to Twenty-sixth Street.

When seen at his home, 144 East Thirty-seventh Street, last night, Dr. Armstrong was inclined to think that the occurrence had been exaggerated. He had, however, he said, asked for an explanation.

At the Presbyterian Hospital the Acting Superintendent, Dr. Young, would not even receive reporters. He was too busy he sent word out, to talk, but might possibly have a chance to say a few words to the newspapers to-day.

CREATORE DIVORCED.

Wife Gets an Absolute Decree from the Bandmaster.

Supreme Court Justice Davis granted an absolute divorce yesterday to Anna Creatore from Joseph Creatore, the bandmaster. The suit was not defended.

The couple were married in Barlotta, Italy, in 1886. They came to this country six years ago, but had not lived together for several years.

Jonnna Barrili, a singer who formerly appeared with the band, was named in the wife's complaint.

The whole strength of our Cravenettes doesn't lie in the fact that they'll shed rain, any fabric submitted to the Cravenette process will—ours go beyond that function—being fashioned of high quality fabrics, allied with clever designing and talented tailoring, they're as good for fair days as for wet ones.

Two models—loose back and form-fitting—various fabrics—$15 to $30.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three Broadway Stores

At 13th St. At Canal St. Near Chambers St.

For Habitual and Obstinate Constipation.

APENTA

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

The good effects of Apenta Water are maintained by smaller and steadily diminishing doses, repeated for successive days

ALSO

SPARKLING APENTA

(NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED),

IN SPLITS ONLY.

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

$300,000 GIFT TO COLUMBIA.

To Build a Dormitory in Memory of Royal B. Fernald.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University yesterday the death of Prof. Rees of the Department of Astronomy was announced formally. It was resolved to commemorate his long service to the university in some fitting manner.

A bequest of $300,000 by the late F. P. Fernald was announced, subject to the life interest of Mrs. Fernald. The purpose is to erect a dormitory in memory of Royal Bleckler Fernald, of the class of 1901, who died before the end of his course.

Dr. Simon Baruch was appointed Professor of Hydrotherapy at the Medical School. Other appointments were: Dr. Porter F. Chambers, to be Clinical Professor of Gynecology, and, upon the recommendation of the Faculty of Barnard College, William P. Montague to be Adjunct Professor of Philosophy; Grace A. Hubbard, A. M., and Mabel F. Weeks to be Adjunct Professors of English.

Holland Society's Annual Meeting.

The Holland Society of New York held its twenty-fourth annual meeting at Delmonico's last night. The event was marked by a record attendance, for 300 of the 930 members of the society were present, a high-water mark. John R. Van Wormer retired as President, and his place was taken by Frank Hasbrouck, a Poughkeepsie lawyer. Henry L. Bogert and Arthur H. Van Brunt were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

W. & J. SLOANE

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We Guarantee Their Genuineness

THE place of the Oriental Rug in well-furnished homes is so firmly fixed that the dealer in these artistic floor coverings should spare no effort to secure the best specimens of notable weaves and to ensure their genuineness.

The methods of this firm win the approval of the most exacting lovers of Oriental Rugs. The genuineness and choice character of the rugs we sell are made certain, through the unfailing care of our buyer, resident in the Orient. Each specimen undergoes his expert examination.

The collection now displayed is the largest and most select in America.

Broadway & Nineteenth Street

Stern Brothers

Are now showing their Latest Importations of

Tailor-made Gowns

Afternoon and Evening Costumes

which are being offered at

Less Than Cost of Importation

Exceptional facilities for the

Cold Storage of

Furs, Fur Lined Garments, Draperies and Oriental Rugs

WITH FULL INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY MOTHS AND FIRE AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

Alterations and Repairs

MADE DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER AT MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR RATES. ESTIMATES SUBMITTED AND ARTICLES CALLED FOR UPON REQUEST.

Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored.

West Twenty-third Street

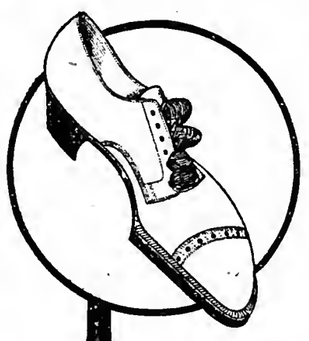

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That's why the economist finds it profitable to buy "F. S. & U." shoes with the quality "*Built-in.*"

They look, fit and wear better because they *are* better.

And they cost just a trifle more than common shoes.

The cut shows our smart "Yale" Blucher Oxford, sold in black or tan calf at $5.50, and in patent leather at $6.00.

French, Shriner & Urner

MEN'S SHOES

153 BROADWAY, near Liberty
365 BROADWAY, cor. Franklin
Brooklyn—367 and 506 Fulton St.
1263 BROADWAY, bet. 31st and 32d
149 W. 42d ST., near Broadway
Philadelphia—1229 Chestnut St.
Agencies throughout the United States

ALL GOES TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's LEXINGTON TO 3d AVE. 59th to 60th St.

These Good Values In Dress Fabrics For To-Day.

Pongee Silk.

A splendid quality. All the newest colorings, as well as black and white. 27 inches wide and selling regularly for $1.50 a yard. Special to-day at. $1.25

Black Dress Taffeta.

—A grade of high calibre. The natural finish and 36 inches wide. A quality well worth its regular price of $1.50 a yard. Therefore an exceptional value at..... $1.25

Black Panama. A very superior grade, absolutely pure wool and a rich black, fully 50 inches wide. Other days the price is 85 cents a yard — very special to-day at..... 69c

Mohair Sicilians—A very good grade in Navy and Royal blue, gun metal, brown and black. 50 inches wide. The usual price is 85c a yd, to-day.. 69c

Lace Curtains and Blankets Cleaned and perfectly cleaned. The blankets are returned to you as soft and fluffy as when new. In addition we render them moth proof. The curtains will be perfectly satisfactory.

Nottingham Lace Curtains Cleaned, per pair, 50c.
Other, Finer Curtains Cleaned, per pair, 65 and 75c.
Blankets Cleaned, per pair, 75c.

A 'phone call will bring our wagon for the goods.

We Will Store Your Furs

in the most scientifically constructed and conducted cold storage vaults in the City. We insure the garments against damage by moths or fire or loss by burglary. Charges are moderate.

Our facilities for remodeling and repairing furs are unsurpassed. The charges the lowest possible.

A 'phone or post request will bring our wagon for your goods.

FREE If you present this advertisement at the Toilet Goods, Sterling Silver Ware, Stationery or Waist Departments you will be handed a very dainty little Sachet Souvenir.

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Bordeaux. Established 1725

St. Julien Superior

A Most Delicious Claret

Price, Nine Dollars per Case

Chateau St. Bris

A Light, Delicate White Wine

Price, Seven Dollars per Case

Broadway and Twenty-first Street.
Broadway and Forty-first Street.
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Sixth Avenue, near 9th Street
Columbus Ave. & Seventy-second St.

In the Home or Business Circle

Underberg Bitters

Is Invaluable.

At All Dealers'

Dr. Lyon's

PERFECT

Tooth Powder

CARPET CLEANSING

Largest in the World. Every detail.
37 years' experience.

THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.

B'way & 40th St., N. Y. Phone 776 Bryant.
Erie & 8th Sts., Jersey City.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE & MOVING VANS.
Write or telephone for interesting booklet.

All meals on all Burlington trains are served on the

PAY-ONLY-FOR-WHAT-YOU-ORDER

plan—sensible and popular. If you like good meals—well prepared and faultlessly served—go Burlington next time you're West.

EDITORS STILL FOR ROOSEVELT

No Let-Up in the Tide of Opinion Reflected in Their Letters.

EVEN DEMOCRATS FOR HIM

Harriman Incident and Third Term Generally Ignored in the Discussion.

There was yesterday no sign of abatement in the Roosevelt tide, which has been reflected in the letters from Republican editors printed Sunday and yesterday in THE TIMES. Another large installment of letters was received, and with one solitary exception they reported Roosevelt stronger or just as strong as he was when elected.

A Maine editor says he is as strong today in Maine as James G. Blaine was at the height of his influence. Another man declares him to come as near to being a leader of the whole people as one man can be. From the West come more declarations that he is the kind of a man the West likes—active, energetic, impulsive, courageous, fearless, honest, able, wise.

No ground whatever seems to have been lost by the Harriman incident. On the contrary, the few references made to it speak of the President as being the stronger for it. Neither the Storer incident nor the Brownsville affair appears to have cost him any popularity, while his attitude toward overaggressive corporations is reported to have drawn many to his side. In some places Democrats have become Roosevelt men, and in others the "stand-pat" theory finds exemplification in the opinion that "the King can do no wrong."

There is one positive assertion that third-term sentiment is growing, but the subject is generally ignored or the opinion offered that if the people cannot have Roosevelt they want somebody with the Roosevelt "strawberry mark." Thus in Indiana, which is said to stand solid for Fairbanks, Taft is the second choice. In Kansas the President might, it is said, defeat Parker more easily than he could Bryan, but still the people are overwhelmingly with him.

While criticism of individual acts is commonly free, and many disagree with him on some things, few disagree on all—this refers to Republicans, of course—and in the long run the favor far overbalances the disfavor.

The letters received yesterday follow:

Colorado Springs, Col., April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From present indications, Roosevelt can carry Colorado solidly as often as he is a candidate. Enthusiasm for him is not likely to wane, but if it does he can restore it any time by another bear hunt.

CHARLES T. WILDER,
Editor Colorado Springs Gazette.

Denver, Col., April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is a great deal stronger in Colorado and the entire West now than at any previous time in his career. The controversy with Harriman et al. has been altogether in his favor, and I am quite certain that if he should consent to become a candidate for the Presidency again next year he would carry Colorado almost unanimously.

WILLIAM STAPLETON,
Editor The Denver Republican.

Canton, Ill., April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my opinion the President is stronger with the rank and file to-day than he was at the time of his election. I have no doubt he would receive more votes now than he did then in this part of Illinois.

C. E. SNIVELY,
Editor Canton Register.

Ottawa, Ill., April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no change in the sentiment toward President Roosevelt in this vicinity. His is as popular and as strong, and even stronger, with all classes of people than ever before. The Republicans recognize him as a fearless, honest, and uncorruptible leader. The Democrats commend him for his democratic views, and a large percentage of them would support him even for a third term for the Presidency.

A. RICHARDS,
Editor Daily Journal.

Aurora, Ill., April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is more popular and stronger generally with the voters in this section than ever before, if such a thing is possible. His "square deal" and "stand pat" policies have held his old supporters and gained him many new ones. No public man stands higher in the estimation of the people here than President Roosevelt.

GEORGE STEPHENS,
Editor Aurora Daily Beacon.

Macomb, Ill., April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is as strong with the rank and file as he was at the election in 1904. Of course, some of them believe he has made mistakes, mostly, however, in doing the right thing a little prematurely. But they have the abiding faith in his honesty, ability, and energy that they had when they voted for him over two years ago.

W. H. HAINLINE,
Editor Journal.

Alton, Ill., April 6.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am convinced both by what I hear and see that there is no diminution in the popularity of President Roosevelt with the great mass of voters. It is no uncommon thing to hear Democrats announce their intention of voting for Roosevelt if renominated. The people believe him to be honest, courageous, and able—a trinity of qualifications rarely, if ever, equaled by any American statesman.

J. A. COUSLEY, Editor Telegraph.

Rockford, Ill., April 6.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Theodore Roosevelt is fully as popular in Northern Illinois if not stronger, than he was when last elected President. In fact, many Democrats in this section would like to have an opportunity to vote for him who were not for him in the last Presidential election. The rank and file of the Republicans are with him as solidly as ever because of his honesty, integrity, ability, and absolute fearlessness.

FRED E. STERLING,
Editor Register-Gazette.

Huntington, Ind., April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think President Roosevelt is as popular now in Indiana as ever he was. As to Presidential possibilities, it is safe to predict Indiana will go into the next convention solid for Charles Warren Fairbanks. If Mr. Fairbanks should fail to land the nomination, I presume Secretary Taft would receive more support than any other person.

H. S. BUTLER,
Editor The Herald.

Chanute, Kan., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is stronger now with Kansas voters than ever before, and is constantly growing stronger. Nothing would better please nine out of every ten Kansans than to see him re-elected President. If Roosevelt cannot be induced to run again Taft is by far the most popular of the other candidates.

WILFRID CAVANESS,
Editor Tribune.

Salina, Kan., April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to state that, in my judgment, President Roosevelt is as strong with the people of Kansas to-day as he has ever been. Their confidence in him has not been shaken.

He would not get so many votes if he were a candidate for re-election with Bryan as his opponent as he did when he ran against Parker, but it would be because Bryan is much more popular in the West than Parker was, and not because the President has lost favor.

I have conferred during the last few days with a number of leading citizens, and the unanimous opinion is that Roosevelt has not lost prestige. Many think he is stronger in Kansas to-day than he has ever been.

J. L. BRISTOW,
Editor Journal.

Emporia, Kan., April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The popularity of President Roosevelt has in no way waned. People understand him as a man, are willing to concede that he has human failings, for which they are willing to allow a little, and they measure his work as a whole, rather than pick it to pieces. Hundreds of men may be found who disagree with him on certain propositions, but there is no one thing on which all men disagree with him, and no important thing with which many men differ with him. He is stronger than before he entered the Harriman controversy.

THE EMPORIA GAZETTE.

Topeka, Kan., April 6.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While there is more criticism of President Roosevelt than formerly, in my judgment it has as yet made no marked difference in his popularity with the people of Kansas. Kansas is undoubtedly a strong Roosevelt State, as it always has been.

DELL KEIZER,
Editor Topeka Herald.

Bangor, Me., April 6.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is no doubt a fact that the name of Theodore Roosevelt is not mentioned as frequently as it was when he spoke in Bangor and dined with Senator Hale in Ellsworth four years ago. Eastern Maine, like other sections of the country, has its periods of quiescence and eruption.

Meanwhile, it is my belief that the President retains the respect and will command the support of more Eastern Maine voters than any other President could have done since the days of Abraham Lincoln. In the minds of the young and healthy men of both parties the President is looked upon as an original and brave specimen of belated demigod, one who is filled with active and latent energy to be exerted for the uplift of mankind. If he made a mistake in ordering the discharge of the colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, he has atoned for scores of such errors by stepping in and ending the coal strike in Pennsylvania, when there were thousands of innocent sufferers. If he has dillydallied over the canal, he was swift and sure and noble in bringing the war between Japan and Russia to a happy ending.

A very large majority of the conservatives and more respectable residents of Eastern Maine have a deeply rooted and abiding trust in the ability and candor of Theodore Roosevelt. He is as popular to-day as James G. Blaine was in his prime. He is trusted more fully.

J. NORMAN TOWLE,
Editor Daily News.

Cadillac, Mich., April 6.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this section of Michigan and throughout the entire State President Roosevelt is fully relied upon to do as nearly right as he can. This confidence is as strong as when he was elected. It is recognized that he is not faultless, but his faults seem to be incidental to the peculiar characteristics which give him unusual strength. President Roosevelt has lost none of his strength or popularity in Michigan.

PERRY F. POWERS,
Editor Evening News.

Kansas City, Mo., April 8.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no indication that President Roosevelt has lost any popularity in this part of the country since his election. On the contrary, he seems to be stronger with the masses than ever before. Mr. Roosevelt is the kind of President that the West admires—vigorous, courageous, outspoken, progressive; a man who does things. His pugnacity is in his favor. Western people believe he is making a sincere fight against oppressive corporations for the good of the country, and that results will vindicate his course. However, if they should find themselves mistaken in this—if his policy toward the railroads and other great corporations should be productive of serious business disturbance, resulting in industrial depression and hard times, a reaction in popular feeling would ensue. The masses would quickly come to the belief of the large business men that the President is too impulsive, too radical, too headstrong for a man in his position. Prosperity was here when he went into office. If it should disappear under his Administration he could not escape the conclusion that his interference with business had wrought the ruin.

W. F. CRAIG, Editor The Journal.

Joplin, Mo., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Fifteenth Congressional District is close, Jasper County is close, Joplin is debatable ground. Last year the district went Democratic by 281. In 1904 it went Republican by 2,000. Of course, the Republicans want Roosevelt. Failing to get him again, they want some one with the Roosevelt strawberry mark where every one can see it.

P. E. BURTON, Editor News Herald.

Aurora, Mo., April 6.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Generally speaking, the popularity of President Roosevelt is not as strong as at the time of his election; however, there is a stronger tendency to Republican policies and principles than ever before.

E. A. MacMILLAN.

Lincoln, Neb., April 6.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The confidence of Nebraska in President Roosevelt has been rising steadily since 1904. He is as near the leader of the whole people as a President can be under the party system of government. But the Republicans of Nebraska will not be for Roosevelt in 1908. They will be for some man whose platform record and reputation mean Roosevelt-ism.

NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL,
William Owen Jones, Managing Editor.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In South Dakota President Roosevelt is unquestionably stronger to-day than he has ever been. Perhaps 80 per cent. of the voters of this State would like to see Roosevelt re-elected. They believe him to be honest, fearless, and wise, and they believe that he has done a public service as great as that performed by Abraham Lincoln.

CHARLES M. DAY,
Editor Argus Leader.

Montpelier, Vt., April 6.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should say that Mr. Roosevelt was stronger than ever with the people, especially in Vermont. The third-term sentiment is growing, and I should not be at all surprised, in view of the vicious onslaught of the trust and moneyed newspapers, to see Roosevelt delegates elected from this State. The Hearst-Rockefeller, &c., combination is not very seriously regarded, but wherever it is at all believed it has greatly strengthened the demand for Roosevelt to carry out the Roosevelt policies. The Journal and Watchman will support the nominees of the Republican National Convention, but is perfectly ready to declare in favor of a third term if the pressure keeps up. Trusting this may not be too late.

HOWARD L. HINDLEY.

Janesville, Wis., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt enjoys his old-time popularity among the voters of Southern Wisconsin. The Brownsville affair, the Storer episode, and Harriman quarrel fail to disturb the masses. "The King can do nothing wrong," expresses popular sentiment in this neck of the woods, and nothing but an earthquake will disturb the serenity. "So mote it be."

H. F. BLISS, Editor Gazette.

Menasha, Wis., April 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without taking the time to investigate the matter in detail, we are personally of the opinion that President Roosevelt is as popular with the majority of the voters in this section as he was previous to the time of his last election. This is merely the personal opinion of the writer.

A. D. CLINTON, Editor Menasha Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Milwaukee, Wis., April 5.

It is my opinion that President Roosevelt's popularity with the voters in this section has not waned since the time of his election. I do not believe the voters generally have lost any of the faith which they then reposed in him.

M. C. DOUGLAS,
Managing Editor Sentinel.

Racine, Wis., April 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been no apparent change in the popular estimation of President Roosevelt that can be noticed. Unless something occurs, for instance, a demonstrative effort to discredit him, or a movement to nominate some man identified with corporative movements, Republicans generally will not insist upon renominating the President. Generally speaking, the idea is that there shall be an orderly and fair-minded contest to win the highest honors of the Republican National Convention in 1908. In the sense the word popularity is used, the President is as popular as ever, but at the same time the feeling is growing that Republicanism means fair-minded criticism of men and measures, and all Republicans with good records should be given a chance. The Republican Party may indorse individuals for the valuable work they have accomplished, but its welfare and its future is owned by no one man or belongs to any one man, and as highly thought of as is the President and loved for what he has done, yet the Republican Party is strong not for the personality, but for the deeds accomplished. The party gives all due tribute to those great names that it has honored and the great names that have honored it by noble virtues, public services, and faithfulness, and the name of Theodore Roosevelt is none the least of these.

EDITOR RACINE (WIS.) JOURNAL.

FEARS ROME'S FATE FOR OUR REPUBLIC

President Schurman, at Higgins Memorial Services, Warns the Nation.

A LESSON FROM TIBERIUS

Picture of the Roman Foe of Capital Regarded as an Attack on Mr. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, April 8.— What was taken to be an attack on President Roosevelt by Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, gave a political twist to memorial services for the late Gov. Frank W. Higgins, which were held in the Assembly Chamber to-night. The Emperor Tiberius of Rome was held up as an example of the sort of man who might bring about "the doom of our Republic," and many of Mr. Schurman's hearers applied the picture he drew to President Roosevelt.

The big Assembly Chamber was packed. State officials and well-known men and women occupied prominent places. No members of Gov. Higgins's family, except his sister, Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, were present. Mrs. Higgins and the children are in California with her eldest son, who is ill. Senator Horace White of Syracuse presided over the services. After prayer and singing he introduced Gov. Hughes, who said:

"I have already expressed my appreciation of our indebtedness to the long-continued and efficient public service of him in whose honor we have met. He was a faithful servant of the State and in the important offices which he held he revealed a sincerity of purpose and integrity of character which will always be remembered."

Schurman Fears for Republic.

Mr. Schurman was then introduced by Gov. Hughes. He reviewed Mr. Higgins's political career and paid high tribute to his services to the State for many years as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and lafterly, as Governor. Near the conclusion of his address he talked of the present-day problems, saying:

"The regulation of consolidated and incorporated capital is likely to be the problem of American politics for the next few decades. No thoughtful man acquainted with the lessons of human history can survey the prospect which stretches before us without deep anxiety. It took a great civil war, extending over four years, with a sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives and an expenditure of millions of money, to dispose of the constitutional issue on which American political parties formerly divided.

"Now that the contest of our parties is waged over economic questions with corporations indeed in the foreground but with the demand for a more equal distribution of worldly goods in the distance and the spectre of Socialism hovering just beyond the horizon—what eye but the eye of Omniscience can divine whither and to what we are drifting.

Tiberius's Fight with Capital.

"In all the vast and varied panorama of the history of mankind I know nothing so full of interest and instruction for this generation of American people as the later days of the Roman Republic—the century of the Gracchi, of Marius and Sulla, of Crassus and Cato, of Pompey and Julius Caesar.

"When the older Gracchus appeared on the scene Rome was still a republic which had undergone transformation from the earlier city-state, with its centuries of courage, civic virtue, and great achievement. Rome had become a world power and was bearing the responsibilities and the burdens of empire.

"Unhappily for Rome, a self-constituted savior of society appeared who had eyes to see that the times were out of joint and conceit to believe that he was born to set them right. He was a man of impulsive temperament, who brooked no opposition to his will, and who could not even appreciate a sincere difference of opinion in an honest opponent.

"Vain, self-confident, reckless, autocratic, he was also thoroughly honest and deeply persuaded of his own good intentions. And, as fate would have it, he possessed the gift of eloquent speech. This man, who thought himself foreordained by the gods to be the regenerator of Rome, was Tiberius Gracchus. He was, says the historian,

"One of the most striking instances in history of the amount of evil that can be brought about by a thoroughly honest and well-meaning man, who is so entirely convinced of the righteousness of his own intentions and the wisdom of his own measures, that he is driven to regard any one who strives to hinder him as not only foolish but morally wicked.

"The type of exalted doctrinaire who exclaims that any constitutional check that hinders his plans must be swept away without further inquiry, that every political opponent is a bad man who must be crushed, has been known in many lands and ages, from ancient Greece down to the France of the Revolution."

Overthrow of Roman Republic.

Mr. Schurman sketched the course of Tiberius as the "champion of the small producers who had been driven out of business by the great capitalists." He pointed out that Tiberius insisted on taking away from the capitalists, without compensation, the lands they had held without question from 70 to 200 years, and distributing them among the petty farmers. He continued:

"His reforms resulted in riot and massacre, in which the reformer himself miserably perished. But his policy of confiscation without compensation launched the State upon a century of civil war and ruthless proscription, which ended in the overthrow of the republic and the soulless despotism of the Caesars.

"Thus ended the first historic attempt of political parties to solve great economic problems. Yet Tiberius Gracchus is not to be blamed for recognizing and facing those problems. The agrarian question, involving the proper relations of the small cultivators and the big capitalists, had to be fought out in the Rome of that day as the relations of public service corporations to consumers in our day.

"The historical results would have been entirely different had not Tiberius Gracchus lacked a just sense of reality, a knowledge of business, and a perception of the dominance of natural law in the sequence of economic phenomena and had he not injected into a grave and complex question of Roman politics a personality of boundless self-confidence and autocratry, equally impatient of opposition and incapable of judicial investigation and consideration."

President Schurman is the guest of Gov. Hughes at the Executive Mansion to-night. Prior to the exercises the Governor gave an informal dinner, at which prominent State officers were present.

LINED UP BY ROOSEVELT.

Suspects Are Expected to Renew Professions of Fealty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A new movement on the White House has resulted from the President's conspiracy charges of last week. It is not much of a movement as yet, but it is expected to develop more ample proportions as the days go by, and unless it does, there is likely to be another pronunciamento from the President's official residence which will help it along. It is a movement to renew allegiance and clear away suspicion. It began with the assertion of Senator Penrose that he was first, last, and all the time for Roosevelt, had never been for any one else, and never would be, and that, moreover, he was coming to the White House right away to assure the President in person of his fidelity and regard.

The White House has not heard anything from Senator Penrose as yet to indicate that there is anything in his announcement more than mere talk. He said in Philadelphia that he was to see the President by appointment. At the White House this afternoon it was said explicitly that no appointment had been made and nothing was known about it.

Next in line to Penrose is Senator Scott, who has been demonstrating his undying affection for the President and his policies by a fine line of assistance to Senator Foraker in his Brownsville campaign. Senator Scott called at the White House this morning and took the oath of allegiance anew. When he came out of the President's office he was as smiling as two baskets of chips, and it was perfectly apparent that the skies were sweetly serene for him. He greeted newspaper men with this cryptogrammatic utterance: "You want to know whether I talked politics with the President? Of course I did, and the President said there are any number of good men who would make good Presidents."

"We are the best of friends," he said. "Couldn't be better. I don't know how that story [that Scott was among the conspirators] originated. It has given me some trouble in West Virginia."

Hence the new oath of allegiance. That "trouble in West Virginia" finds an illuminating commentary in the letters from Republican editors all over the country which THE NEW YORK TIMES is printing.

But just when Penrose was holding up his hand and vowing renewed allegiance to the dictator of his party, one of his leading henchmen, Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia, was letting the cat out of the bag in an amazing speech to the Young Republicans of the Quaker City. Whatever may have been the inspiration of Mayor Reyburn's outburst of angry criticism of the President, it is at once accepted among the friends of Mr. Roosevelt here as expressing the real feeling of those organization Republicans of Pennsylvania who have been, by implication, included among the conspirators.

There is already speculation in Washington as to where the President's friends will turn for men to head their fight. It has been suggested to-day that Gov. Stuart is the man to handle the campaign. The situation in Pennsylvania when Stuart was nominated was somewhat parallel to that in New York which led to the nomination of Hughes. The organization realized that if it was to win it had to name a clean man, untainted with sympathy for the "interests." It was forced to take Stuart, and the Governor has already made it clear that he intends to fulfill the pledges on which he was elected.

HELD ON HARRIMAN CHARGE.

F. W. Hill, Accused of Publishing Private Letter, Will Be Heard Saturday.

Frank W. Hill, formerly stenographer to E. H. Harriman, who is charged with "willfully and without authority" publishing a private letter, was before Magistrate Wahle in the Tombs Court yesterday morning, but the hearing was adjourned to Saturday. Bail was reduced from $2,500 to one bond of $1,000, which was furnished.

Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel appeared to prosecute, and ex-Magistrate A. E. Ommen represented Hill. Mr. Ommen said that the defense was ready to go on and "give Mr. Herriman the fight of his life." The court ruled that the prosecution was entitled to ask for adjournment, and after a conference between the lawyers the further hearing was set for Saturday.

When the case is taken up on Saturday it is expected that Mr. Krotel will put Mr. Harriman on the stand to identify the letter.

HER GIFT TO ROOSEVELT.

Will of Mrs. Glover, Who Left Pet Cat to President, Is Filed.

The will of Lulu B. Glover, whose body was found in her apartments, 2,089 Lexington Avenue, and who left to President Roosevelt all of her belongings, including her cat, Snowdrop Low, was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. In the will the woman said:

"I owe to Theodore Roosevelt a debt greater than I can ever pay in this world, and in this way I wish to show that I am not ungrateful. He has been my good angel, who spread his wing of shelter o'er my peace through life, and was my only true friend in trouble. I gladly give my little all to him, and only wish it were millions instead of so small an amount. I hope he will accept it in the spirit I give it and with God's blessing."

POLICY FORGERIES TO GO TO JEROME

Grand Jury May Take Up Whole Subject of Insurance Vote Frauds.

FORTY AFFIDAVITS READY

Some Irregularities Admitted, but Inspectors Said Not to be Responsible.

Manager George Scrugham of the International Policy Holders' Committee followed up his charges of forgery in the elections of the New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance Companies yesterday by announcing that some forty affidavits relating to the alleged forging of ballots in New York City would be presented to District Attorney Jerome within a few days with a request that he take the matter before the Grand Jury. Mr. Scrugham said also that groups of affidavits relating to similar practices in other parts of the country would be given to the proper prosecuting officers with like requests. Policy holders who have contributed the affidavits are said to be ready to aid in pushing the cases.

There are about twenty-five affidavits relating to the Mutual and fifteen relating to the New York Life elections in the bunch that Mr. Scrugham has ready for Mr. Jerome. In many other instances, he said, it has appeared that fictitious names had been signed to forged ballots as witnesses, making detection of an individual impossible, but in the forty cases in question the name of the individual witnessing each ballot that a policy holder had repudiated had been traced.

For the New York Life Board of Inspectors of Elections, Alphonse Koebig said:

"It does not appear in Mr. Scrugham's statement that the inspectors in the New York Life have counted for the administration any of the forged ballots, and, therefore, we need not reply to it. We would like to have it stated, however, that in every one of the cases which he has enumerated, and in a good many other cases of ballots witnessed by Agent Frank of this city, we have already cast out the administration vote on account of the signature."

Vice President George T. Dexter did the talking for the Mutual Life.

"I do not believe that there is a forged ballot on either side," he said, "but it is possible that many mistakes have occurred. I have never seen any of the affidavits of which Mr. Scrugham speaks. The inspectors of election heard argument on both sides, and, after deliberation, they decided that they could not take evidence. They also decided that the first seemingly valid vote received should be counted. It is my understanding that the inspectors have followed this course."

Melvin H. Dahlberg of the Mutual's Board of Inspectors differed somewhat with Mr. Dexter.

"Of course there have been lots of forgeries on both sides," he said—"that is to say, I think it is possible that there have been. But the inspectors have not been called on to pass on any questions affecting the validity of the signatures, and have been obliged to count the first ballot received where there were duplicates."

Mr. Scrugham said yesterday about the comments of Mr. Dexter and Mr. Dahlberg:

"We presented to the Chairman of the inspectors affidavits showing the forgeries, but are not surprised to hear that Mr. Dahlberg did not see them, inasmuch as the inspectors in the Mutual attend the canvass only a few hours a week. We would like to hear, after investigation, Dexter's explanation of the following instance:

"U. S. Grant, a salaried agent of the Mutual Life, sent in hundreds of Peabody ballots from the State of Texas, which are counted as 'good' votes for the administration ticket. Among them is that of D. F. Johnson, General Manager of the Johnson-Hughes Company of Brownswood, Texas. Mr. Johnson voted an official ticket for the United Committee's ticket and Mr. Grant voted for him a Peabody ballot. The Peabody ballot was counted as a 'good' vote for the administration, while the official ballot legally cast by Mr. Johnson was thrown out. We can give Mr. Dexter hundreds of such instances, and believe that he will have ample opportunity to explain them in a short while."

ALBANY, April 8.—Gov. Hughes refused to-day to discuss the insurance election forgery charges. It is understood that Mr. Scrugham has written frequently to Gov. Hughes regarding the election proceedings, and that a communication was received from him last week setting forth in substance the charges made public to-day.

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OCEAN TRAVELERS.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm will sail to-day with her cabins full. Among those sailing will be Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, and the Baroness von Sternburg. They will spend several weeks on the Baron's estate in Saxony. The Ambassador will return to his post early in July.

Other passengers are:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, Mrs. Thomas Ambrose, W. Gould Brokaw, Joules S. Bache, Walter Coates, Mrs. Henry Clews, Heinrich Conried and Mrs. Conried, Mrs. Robert W. Chanler, Comte de Charnace, Mrs. Samuel S. Dennis, C. Frank Dewey, Mrs. Fabricotti, Mrs. Louis Frank, Reginald Foster, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Gouraud, Mr. and Mrs. A. Guggenheimer, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheimer, Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, Marquise de Torre Hermosa, Col. Millard Huneker, General and Mrs. G. W. Huddleston, Viscount Hollender, Mrs. Joseph Joseph, Lieut. C. F. von Klintberg, Adolf Klein, Wilhelm Lenz, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Lake, Mrs. Charles Robert Lee, Mrs. Henry Neustadter, Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Newberger, Marquis and Marquise P. de Nobili, Marquise Rino de Nobili, Edouard Noeltzlin, Mrs. Henriette Porter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Staples Potter, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Roberts, Mrs. Gustav Schirmer, Mr. and Mrs. Simon J. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Melville A. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Vanderbilt, Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Wayne, Thomas H. Watson, E. S. Willard, Mrs. William Storre Wells, Egerton L. Winthrop and Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Waldron.

On the Caronia of the Cunard line, sailing for Liverpool, was go:

The Hon. Robert Ward, Lady Mary Ward, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Juan F. de Cheiva, Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, John H. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Douglas, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Fahnestock, O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmith, the Hon. Nora Hogg, H. Jefferson, Mrs. George A. Kessler, Major C. Ramsden, Charles R. Waentig, and Mrs. E. Walpole Warren.

Arrivals yesterday on the French liner La Touraine included:

Col. and Mrs. Allen Sedley Day, Judge J. Dubuo, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Mr. and Mrs. Camille Eullart, Jules Raisz, C. H. Pohd, Wilhelm Wagner, A. Percival Pettis, and Eugene Mathon Motte.

Mrs. Allen S. Day is Helen H. Gardener, the author. She and her husband spent a year in Japan, where she was much impressed by the wonderful progress in modern arts that the Japanese are making.

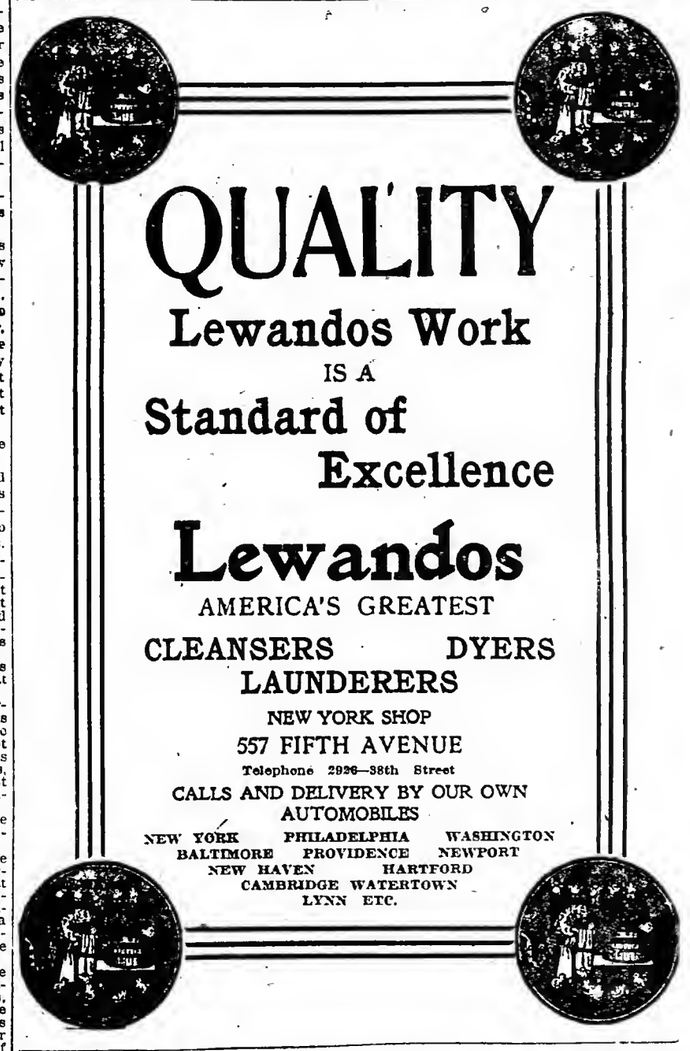

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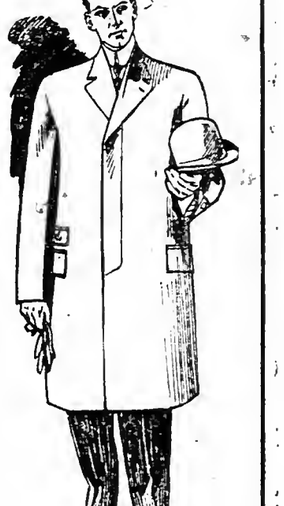

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Large Prices Are Paid for His Famous Collection of Autographs.

HIGHEST BID WAS $2,850

George H. Richmond Gets the Set of Autographs of the Signers of the Declaration.

Some extraordinary prices were paid at the sale yesterday of John D. Crimmins's autograph collection by the Anderson Auction Company in West Twenty-ninth Street. The total realized was $11,000.

The highest price of the sale was $2,850, paid by George H. Richmond, for a set of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, consisting of 36 full autograph letters signed, 11 autograph documents signed, 5 lettera simply signed, 8 documents signed, and 2 signatures, the latter being of Thomas Lynch, Jr., and Burton Gwinnett.

W. R. Hearst obtained for $825 the autograph document signed by Gen. George Washington, three pages, dated "Camp near Dobb's Ferry, July 13, 1781," and giving directions for an attack on New York City by Count Rochambeau's troops and his own forces, a plan which was not carried out, the British General, Clinton, receiving reinforcements, and Washington therefore marching his army to Virginia, where he forced Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown.

Another rarity was a quarto letter of Daniel Boone, Dec. 13, 1791, which brought $120. There was sold for $230 a three-page letter, not written, but signed by Thomas Jefferson, dated Monticello, Aug. 25, 1814, and giving Jefferson's ideas on slavery: "Yet the hour of emancipation is advancing in the march of time. It will come, and whether brought on by the generous energy of our own minds or by the bloody process of St. Domingo • • • is a leaf of our history not yet turned over."

A document signed by Lord Cardigan, commander of the British Light Brigade at Balaklava, giving an account of its famous charge, was bought by George H. Richmond for $55.

Three pages and a half of the original MS. of Faust in Goethe's autograph was purchased by George D. Smith for $630. An original MS. poem of Dr. Samuel Johnson to "Delia" was bought by the same bidder for $50.

Other items and the prices paid were as follows:

A letter of John Quincy Adams, Jan. 20, 1842, commenting on the war between Great Britain and China, $21.

A two-page letter of Patrick Henry, written as Governor of Virginia to Gov. Edward Telfair of Georgia, Richmond, Dec. 17, 1784, $25.

A three-page letter in English by Lafayette to Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, in regard to the closing campaign of the Revolution, $100.

A two-page letter of Dolly Madison, wife of President Madison, Washington, March 15, 1838, $12.

A three-page letter of President James Monroe, written while he was Minister to France, Paris, Jan. 27, 1786, $27.50.

A letter of William Penn, London, May 25, 1684, written immediately after his return from Pennsylvania to England, $160.

A document signed by Isaac De Riemer, twenty-fourth Mayor of New York, dated Nov. 9, 1709, $17.

A three-page ms letter of Robert Fulton, New York, Oct. 25, 1813, relative to the building of two of his famous boats, $75.

A folio letter of Samuel Adams, Boston, Nov. 8, 1781, declining a seat in Congress on account of ill health, $24, bought by George H. Richmond.

A two-page ms letter of Henry Clay, Jan. 24, 1837, $19.50.

A two-page quarto letter of Benjamin Franklin, London, July 23,1762, $72.50, bought by George H. Richmond.

A letter of Gen. U. S. Grant to Gen. W. T. Sherman, Sept. 10, 1865, $26, bought by James F. Drake.

A war letter of Abraham Lincoln, Executive Mansion, May 27, 1861, to Gen. Thomas, $155, bought by Frederick W. Morris.

A two-page letter of Gen. Richard Montgomery, dated Holland House, before Quebec, Dec., 1775, to Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, written just before the battle of Abraham's Heights, in which Montgomery was killed, and calling on Carleton to surrender and thus save the property and lives of "the innocent people" of the city, $750, bought by George H. Richmond.

A document signed by Jacob Leisler, Governor of New York, and dated Sept. 14, 1083, $68; bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

A document signed by Philip Slonghter, Governor of New York, and dated May 12, 1691, $40.

A document signed by Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of New York, and dated April 19, 1693, $75; bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

A document signed by Thomas Willett, the first Mayor of New York, and dated Dec. 29, 1676, $45; bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

HELD AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Well-Known Conductor Is an Invalid and Has Little Money.

Cavallere Emilio Rivela, bandmaster and composer, well known in this country, and his wife, a pretty American girl, are in the detention room at the immigration station on Ellis Island. They arrived there yesterday on the steamship Algeria from Naples. The man is suffering from paralysis of the right side, and his wife, who is an American citizen and cannot be held, will not leave him.

"My place is at my husband's side," she said to the Inspectors who ordered the Cavallere to be held.

The pathetic feature of the story is that this musician, after being knighted by the King of Italy and after having played before thousands in this country, is held because he and his wife have but $18 between them. The officials do not consider this amount sufficient to take them to California, where his wife's relatives live, and so he is held up at the door of the country in which he won his wife and in which he has swung his baton thousands of times.

The Cavallere, who is a handsome man, was knighted in 1898 by his King. His band was entered in the competition at the great musical festival at Turin with 150 other bands. The bandmaster conducted, and, besides three prizes for the work of his players, he received the honor of knighthood.

Commissioner Watchorn refused to discuss the case yesterday on the ground that it was "department business."

LEMAIRE
PARIS
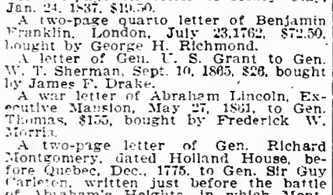

Opera and Field Glasses
BEST IN THE WORLD
Used in the United States Army and Navy

SADDLE HORSES SOLD WELL.

Winalo, for $2,050, Joined Miss Bedford's Show Stable.

A singularly ambitious auction sale of Kentucky saddle horses drew a large attendance of horse-show exhibitors and riding and driving persons to the Tichenor-Grand Company's building last night. The horses offered were those of the special consignment by S. T. Harbison & Co. of Lexington, Ky., which were shipped from Lexington by fast special horse train last Thursday, and have been on exhibition since their arrival at the Tichenor-Grand Stable. The consignment aroused great intereat, as the horses, carefully selected and trained, included many new candidates for show-ring honors in the exhibition season of the East, which already has opened. With that destiny planned for them, many of tha horses, both saddlera and combination animals, went into the saiss ring last night with engagements already made in horse shows for which entries have closed.

Tha first horse catalogued gave the sale a lively opening and brought ths nighest price of the night. This was $2,050, paid by E. T. Bedford for the registered saddle horse Winalot, dark bay or brown gelding, 5 years old, 15.3 hands. Winalot will at once join the select staole of show horses exhibitsd at the big Eastern exhibitions by Miss Emily Bedford.

Another star of the sals was the only horss of his type catalogusd, the thoroughbred Compradon, which attracted keen attention from the tidling crowd before he went to the bid of $675 by E. L. Elridge. The bidding was faster and higher for the saddle-bred and combination horses, and the best prices of the night included $940, paid by Mr. Porter for the heavyweight horse Sampson Rock; $700, paid by E. H. Weatherbee for another high weight carrying horse, Sir Nigel; $750 paid by Mr. Weatherbee for Brass Band, and $800, paid by Percy R. Grest of New Haven, for the fine big gray horsa David Grey.

The brown gelding Rideabit won an outburst of applause when sent out to show his gentleness and good manners. He cantered, bridleless, about the ring, and at his rider's command stopped just before the auctioneer's rostrum for the final bids. Rideabit went to E. F. Whitney for $625.

CORONA WILL NOT RACE.

Famous Schooner After Years of Service Will Lie Idle This Year.

For the first time in fourteen years the famous yacht Corona will not be in condition to race the coming season. Since she was first designed as a candidate to defend the America's Cup against the challenger, Valkyrie II., in 1893, she has been constantly a competitor in the leading races of the season. As the Colonia she competed against the Vigilant for the honor of defending the trophy, and many thought her as able as the cutter finally selected to uphold American honor.

In 1896 she was turned over to Cary Smith and altered to a schooner rig, and raced successfully in the schooner classes. Her old rival Vigilant was altered to a yawl rig in 1901, and one of the most interesting races of the season last year was furnished by these two old cup yachts, when they started from Greenwich and covered the seventy-mile course to New London, finishing under full spread of canvas one second apart—thirteen years after their creation.

Corona was the top of the heap in the schooner classes in 1904, and fought out the titular honors until the very end of the season in 1905 with F. F. Brewster's Elmina, but she was outbuilt and put out of racing when J. Roger Maxwell's Queen appeared. Arthur F. Luke, her owner, is going abroad this year, and if he can sell Corona, an ideal cruiser, he will build a 90-foot schooner to contend against Queen.

SEAWANHAKA'S RACING PLANS

Many Special Events Scheduled to Replace Yacht Club's Cruise.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club is preparing for an elaborate series of special races to take the place of the cruise held last year in conjunction with the Atlantic Yacht Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia. The first will be a club race for 27-footers, New York 30-footers, and the Seawanhaka 15-footers for the Robert Centre Memorial Cup. The Leland-Corinthian Challenge Cup will be sailed for in connection with the annual regatta on June 22 by the 27-footers. The Blair Cup for 22-footers will be raced for on July 30. A long-distance race for 27-footers and under will be sailed on Aug. 3 from Oyster Bay to Bartlett's Reef Lightship, off Morris Cove, and return. A special cup for sloops of over 33-foot rating will be contested for on Aug. 30, the day before the Fall regatta, all the boats sailing in one class. On the same day the 27-footers and the New York 30-footers will race for the Alfred Roosevelt Memorial.

Two special series of races for the 15-footers will be sailed on June 1, 8, 15 and 29, and July 6 and 13, for one cup, and on Aug. 3, 10, 17 and 24, and Sept. 7, 14, and 21 for another. A woman's race for cups given by Rear Commodore Hastings will be held for the 15-footers on July 27.

The three big regattas are fixed for June 21, Spring cups; June 22, annual cups, and Aug. 31, Autumn cups.

LASKER STILL CHAMPION.

Defeats Marshall in Final Chess Game for World's Honors.

The fifteenth and what proved to be the deciding game for the world's championship at chess was finished at the Everett House yesterday afternoon, and, as was generally expected, Dr. Lasker defeated Frank J. Marshall after thirty-seven moves. Lasker thus retains his title as champion by winning eight games, losing none, while seven were drawn.

Date.	Openings.	Winner.	M'v's.
Jan. 26	Ruy Lopez	Lasker	50
Jan. 29	French defense	Lasker	52
Jan. 31	Queen's gambit declined	Lasker	42
Feb. 2	French defense	Drawn	46
Feb. 5	Queen's gambit declined	Drawn	41
Feb. 9	French defense	Drawn	21
Feb. 16	Queen's gambit declined	Drawn	49
Feb. 19	French defense	Lasker	68
Mar. 2	Queen's gambit declined	Drawn	43
Mar. 8	French defense	Drawn	48
Mar. 16	Dutch defense	Drawn	51
Mar. 19	French defense	Lasker	46
Mar. 21	Queen's gambit declined	Lasker	58
Mar. 23	French defense	Lasker	27
April 6	Queen's gambit declined	Lasker	57

Tournament for Princeton Golfers.

In addition to the three big golf tournaments that will open the metropolitan season, beginning with Garden City on April 18, the Princeton Golf Club applied last week for dates for an early event, and Secretary Leighton Calkins has assigned May 9, 10, and 11 for the Princeton open tournament.

An eighteen-hole qualifying round will be the feature of the first day's play in the Garden City event, which will occupy three days. The first set of sixteen will qualify for the Garden City Cup and the second sixteen for the President's Cup, while a trophy known as the Hempstead Cup will be offered for play by the defeated eight in the first set. The annual Lakewood tournament will follow Garden City, and then will come the three-day contest at Atlantic City May 2, 3, and 4. The qualifying round in this tournament will be thirty-six holes, and cups have been offered for the large number of six sets of sixteen.

Capt. Lovelace Talks on Balloons.

Capt. T. T. Lovelace, who did not sail as commander of Ralph Brandreth's yawl Taormina on its trip around the world, gava an illustrated lecture last evening before the members of the Aero Club of America at 12 East Forty-second Street on his balloon experiences in Jamaica last month. Capt. Lovelace visited Kingston shortly after the earthquake and took a number of pictures from the balloon over the stricken city, and these he showed for the first time since returning to New York.

It was announced that Alan R. Hawley, who was unable on account of bad weather and a snowstorm from making his proposed ascension at Pittsfield, would go up in Philadelphia next Saturday with A. N. Chandler, President of the Aero Club of that city.

N. Y. Y. C. Gets Model of Thistle.

George L. Watson has just shipped to America the newly completed model of the America's Cup challenger Thistle, to be placed in the collection of the New York Yacht Club, including all tha challengers and defenders of the cup. It is said to be an even finar bit of model work than was done on the three Shamrocks, which were completed at the cost of $25,000 for Sir Thomas Lipton for presentation to the club. Tha Thistle was tha cuttar which was built by the Clyde syndicate and sent to this country in 1887 to race against the Volunteer. She contested two races off Sandy Hook, one over the New York Yacht Club course, the other over a leeward and windward course, and was defeated in both. The model is presented to the club by a former flag officer.

THE positive assurance of getting an absolutely STRAIGHT and PURE Whiskey goes with every bottle of
John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
IT has stood absolutely supreme in its field for 125 years and will never have to fear competition, because merit is the foundation of its success.
W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

MILLER RETURNS BUT HAS POOR DAY

Brings Only One of Four Mounts in Front After Week's Suspension.

COBMOSA'S CLOSE FINISH

Defeats Delphie by a Head at Benning Track—Race for Ormonde's Right.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Two favorites, three second choices, and an outsider were winners at Benning to-day. Those who bet on the horses had the first heavy track of the meeting to reckon with, the rains of Saturday night and Sunday making the going sloppy. The bright sunshine of the early afternoon had a good effect on the attendance, a larger crowd than on Saturday being on hand.

Jockey Miller, who had been suspended by the Stewards for a week, made his reappearance in the saddle, and, though he had mounts in four races, he got only one of them home in front. That Miller is just as popular as ever was shown when he rode to the post in the second, that being his first race of the afternoon. He received a hearty greeting by tha crowd in the stand, but his mount, Awless, was unplaced at the wire.

There was only one finish of the afternoon that was close enough to arouss enthusiasm. This was ths fifth, in which Cohmosa squeezed bome a head in front of Delphie. Tha latter was the best horss and with good handling could hardly have lost. McDaniel, on Cobmosa, crowded Delphie all through the last sixteenth, and the mare was in close quarters right at the wire.

The third race caused a great deal of comment, because of the startling improvement shown by the winnar, Lord Boanerges. Last Wednesday Boanerges was unplaced in a race in which he waa a strong favorite. He showed little speed on that occasion, but to-day he had his field beaten from the first jump, and was only romping in front at the finish. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for 3-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Chippewa, 95 pounds, (McCarty,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Wabash Queen, 87, (Goldstein,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Jack McKeon, 112, (Mountain,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1.31 4-5. Tom Lawson, Edwin H., and Jupiter also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; four furlongs, old course. Beckon, 107 pounds, (J. Johnson,) 18 to 5 and 7 to 5 won; Merry Man, 107, (Radtke,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Lonz Hall, 107, (L. Smith,) 12 to 1, third. Time 0.51 4-5. Gossoon, Luzetta, Awless, and John Lee also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs, Columbia course. Lord Boanerges, 104 pounds, (Mountain,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Workmaid, 99, (McDaniel,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Anna May, 101, (Miller,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1.16 2-5. Barkeley, Golf Ball, and Dog Rose also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for fillies and mares three years old and upward; five furlongs, Columbia course. Anna Smith, 111 pounds, (Miller,) even and 1 to 2, won; Cousin Kate, 107, (McDaniel,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Kankakee, 94, (Englander,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1.03 4-5. Idle Dream, Bettie Bouncer, Merry Laggie, Alegra, Diamond Flush, Princess Royal, Venus, Ossineke, and Umbrella also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Columbia course. Cobmosa, 106 pounds, (McDaniel,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Delphie, 100, (Englander,) 14 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Dekaber, 100, (Hyland,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1 44 2-5. Turbulence and Monacodor also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Ormonde's Right, 121 pounds, (McDaniel,) 11 to 5 and out won; Faust, 95, (Miller,) even and out, second; Sailor Boy, 91, (Yorke,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:37 1-5.

Benning Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; six and one-half furlongs; Columbia course. Parkville, 113 pounds; Belle of Jessamine, 106; Orphan Lad, 98; Tudor, Lally, 94; Fusilade, Cobleskill, 91; Old Colony, 89.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-old fillies and geldings; half mile; old course. Meno, Kate Carney, Cartwheel, Matches Mary, Desideratum, Virlando, Wedding, Faster Bell, Black Mask, Oredon, Helen B., Black Domino, Gallant Lizzie, Miss Marjorie, Ludsbis, 104 pounds.

THIRD RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds, for colts; four and one-half furlongs; old course. Patrician, Senator Barrett, Bob Callahan, Hartford Boy, Marston, 107 pounds.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase; maidens; about two miles. Setauket, 161 pounds; Guardian, 158; Adaline B., 156; Lysistrata, 149; Paprika, 137; Sir Tristan, 137; Mookse, 135.

FIFTH RACE.—Maidens, three-year-olds and upward; seven-eighths of a mile; Columbia course. Millstone, Trenton Blue, Ada Trying, 109 pounds; Grumbling Soph, Titmouse, Queen of Knight, Lucy Strome, Sally K., Will Do, Puritan Girl, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and 100 yards; old course. *Toscen, 109 pounds; Flexion, Blue Buck, Sentry, 107, Water Dog, 103; *Lord Badge, 102, Johstown, 94; *Winchester, 102; *Venus, 99. *Apprealice allowance claimed.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Herbert H. Lytle, who drove the Pope-Toledo car in the elimination trials for the last Vanderbilt Cup race, has been making some fast touring car runs around New York recently with the new 50 horse power Pope-Toledo car. He made a fast run to Huntington last week, and on the return trip covered the twenty miles to the Astoria Ferry in 20 minutes, going up Manhasset Hill by way of Lakeville and through Bayside and Flushing.

Traffic Manager Marvin of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers has issued a warning to the members of the association regarding the shipment of automobiles. Every industry has felt the growing need of freight facilities, but none greater than the automobile trade. With the increasing shipments of automobiles coming on and the decreasing number of available freight cars, a situation is immediate that may result disastrously to soma shippers. He strongly advises loading as many automobiles as possible in each freight car.

Harlem Handicap Billiard Tourney.

The Harlem amateur handicap 14.2 balk line billiard tournament began last night at Morningstar's Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, when three games were decided. C. A. Coleman (75) defeated T. A. Curtis (75) by the score of 75 to 73. Coleman ran out his string in twenty-five innings with an average of 3, his opponent averaging 2 23-25. In the second contest W. H. Hale (125) won from F. M. Bauer (125) by the narrow margin of one point, the final score being 125 to 124. J. Viertel captured the third game from R. W. Irving by the totals of 100 to 93. Both mea were handicapped at 100 points.

Clubs to Suffer for Illegal Boxing.

BOSTON, April 8.—In the Massachusetts House to-day a Committee on Legal Affairs reported a bill relating to boxing, based on the annual report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. It provides that whenever any one is convicted of illegally participating in, or promoting a public boxing or sparring match for any remuneration or consideration, the Secretary of State shall have authority to revoke the license of the organization at which the exhibition takes place.

Snowstorm Stops Balloon Flight.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 8.—A snowstorm to-day caused the abandonment of the balloon ascension planned to be made from here today by Alan R. Hawley and Leo Stevens. The men left for New York to-day, after stating that the next ascension from here probably would be made in about two weeks.

Auto Engineers to Discuss Tires.

Several topics of importance to all users of automobiles will be discussed at the meeting next Friday of the mechanical branch of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. Among these will be self starting devices, standardization of tires and rims, and the use of denatured alcohol as fuel.

Guided by Reason

rather than rule, we are not hampering the progress of better ideas by the limitations of past day methods. Perfection is our ulterior goal, and these $25 overcoats demonstrate how near we have come to it.

The series includes three-quarter models, following the form in indefinite lines, and also the new loose-back overcoats, fashioned of a high order of fabrics.

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A similar service from Boston, and scores of trains to other commercial centers, make an unsurpassed passenger service by the

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of an injurious character, which indulge in extravagant and unfounded pretensions to cure all manner of ills, and the

National Legislation Enacted to Restrict Their Sale

have established more clearly than could have been accomplished in any other way

The Value and Importance of Ethical Remedies.

Remedies which physicians sanction for family use, as they act most beneficially and are gentle yet prompt in effect, and called ethical, because they are of

Known Excellence and Quality and of Known Component Parts.

To gain the full confidence of the Well-Informed of the world and the approval of the most eminent physicians, it is essential that the component parts be known to and approved by them, and, therefore, the California Fig Syrup Company has published for many years past in its advertisements and upon every package a full statement thereof. The perfect purity and uniformity of product which they demand in a laxative remedy of an ethical character are assured by the California Fig Syrup Company's original method of manufacture, known to the Company only.

There are other ethical remedies approved by physicians, but the product of the California Fig Syrup Company possesses the advantage over all other family laxatives that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts, without disturbing the natural functions or any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of Syrup of Figs, and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtlessly it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs; and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for Syrup of Figs, or by the full name, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company, and the same heretofore known by the name, Syrup of Figs, which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

Extraordinary Sales
As Announced Sunday.

Marvellous values all, that will bring a crowd today. Better come early if you desire to share.

Tapestry Couch Covers, $2.55
60 Inches Wide, Value $4.50.

The Kis-Kilim design, in rich reds and greens—the best value ever given in this city in Tapestry Couch Covers. There are only ONE HUNDRED of them. Third Floor, Central Building.

$2 to $6 Venise Galloons
98c to $3.98

We have closed a large importer's line of Venise Galloons, comprising Festoons, Medallions, Bandings and separable effects, in the choicest of Point Gaze Venise, combined with filet, also batiste and linen.

What is handsomer than the new Batiste? We have selected to open the season of 1907 with a wonderful showing in the champagne shade, which is so popular. We have these goods in Edgings, Bandings and Demi-Flouncings, 49c. to $1.75 per yard; value 75c. to $3.00 per yard.

50c. to $2.00 per dozen yards of Valenciennes Lace and Insertion, at 25c. to $1.44 per dozen yards. Thousands of yards of Valenciennes Lace and Insertion. Main Floor, Center, Central Building.

"Enamelet," Perfect Wood Finish, Reg. 21c., 17c

For floors, furniture, refrigerators and all woodwork. It dries with a brilliant and durable luster. Half-pint cans, regularly 21c., at 17c., for Tuesday only.

23c. New Corn Brooms at 15c. Each.

Four-sewed House Brooms, full size, regular weight.

$1.69 Bissell's Standard Sweepers, $1.39.

The model that was formerly stenciled with the name Grand Rapids, and which all dealers sold at $2.50. The original broom-action Sweeper.

11c. Braided Rattan Rug Beaters at 8c. Each.

Large triple loop, two strand Beaters, with heavy rattan bound handle. Basement, Central and East Buildings.

Men's $3.00 Oxfords, $2.48.

Men's Vici Kid and Gun Metal Oxfords, medium broad toe last, easy fitting. They are made of good material with Goodyear welted soles. A most unusual value, considering the leather markets to-day. Sizes 5 to 8. Third Floor, New Men's Building.

$1.25 White Batiste Corsets, 69c
Two Models

Made of white batiste, supporters attached to front and side of corset. Long princess hip model, long waist effect. Short hip French model, medium waist. Made in coutil and batiste, trimmed top and bottom with lace.

$2.00 Batiste Corsets, 98c.—Four New Models.

Made of white batiste, supporters attached to front and side of corset.

$3.50 French Corsets, $1.98—Four Models.

Second Floor, Front, East Building.

Men's Custom Shirts, $3.25 to $9.50
Finest Qualities---Lowest Prices.

THE WORLD'S FINEST SPRING SHIRTINGS are purchased by our representatives abroad and sent to us direct in great quantities—silks, flannels and madras—the most famous looms of Scotland and America contributing to this superior showing—some of the most effective designs being sold to us exclusively. There is no assortment of custom shirtings to compare with it hereabouts. There are concerns that have factories cut the Shirts for them and thus show the samples of these factories—but we make all our own Shirts, and nowhere can they be found to fit so perfectly. The samples we show are of our own, directly imported or purchased fabrics. We can make the Shirts promptly as well as accurately, and they are under our constant supervision, every little detail having expert, personal attention.

A visit to the Shop of the Shirt to Fit, the handsomest room of its kind in the city, will pay any man who desires comfort, refinement, high quality and perfect workmanship in his shirts. We will send an expert to your office to measure you and show samples, if you give the word over phone or by mail.

$12 Roman Stripe Silk Petticoat, $8.75.

A superior quality of Taffeta Silk in the beautiful and popular Roman stripe effects—one of the most attractive and remarkable offers ever made. The colors are brown, blue, black, white and red stripes—deep accordion plaited flounce, trimmed with section flounce and two full ruches—foundation and dust ruffle of silk.

New Lots of the Ever Popular
Kashmir Rugs.

All new clean Rugs in a splendid line of new designs.

4½ feet x 7½ feet, $4.25.	9 feet x 10½ feet, $10.50.
6 feet x 9 feet, $6.00.	9 feet x 12 feet, $12.00.
7½ feet x 10½ feet, $8.75.	9 feet x 15 feet, $15.00.

Abraham and Straus $3.50 Shoes
Supreme Value for Women.

THESE SHOES ARE A TRIUMPH, indeed, for the Abraham and Straus Shoe Store. Great as our business has been it is enormously increasing this season, owing to the fact that our shoes are better than ever this year at $3.50, and even some of those who attempted to approach this value last year have advanced their $3.50 shoes to $4 and $4.50, because of the advance in raw material. It is a shoe that fits well, looks well, is smart in shape—almost any style you desire and any finish—even the scarce TANS—patent colt skin, gun metal and canvas.

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New, Clever, Neat—At $1.47.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

RADICALS AND CONSERVATIVES.

If there is a conservative wing in the Democratic Party when the next National campaign is here it will not manage the campaign.—WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

If the Western radical wing of the Democratic Party controls the campaign it will not elect the candidate. Assuming that radicalism is what the people want, they would give their suffrages to a far greater, much more distinguished, and in many ways more radical radical than Mr. BRYAN. The Nebraska aspirant has hopes for 1908, but there are obstacles in his path. The people have lost interest in him, in his utterances, in his invention and discovery of issues. He is in eclipse. A larger figure fills the stage.

Even if the conservative wing and the radical wing of the Democracy should loyally join forces the party would probably fall against radicalism triumphant and in the saddle. We speak, of course, of conditions as they are now—as they have been so strikingly pictured forth in our dispatches from Republican editors bringing almost universally the report that Mr. ROOSEVELT is stronger with the people than ever, was never so popular as now. Next year may see all this changed. Mr. WATTERSON, in the exceedingly interesting interview which our Paris correspondent cabled to THE TIMES of Sunday thinks that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S quarrel with the "money power" involving the combustion of "the elements upon which the Republican leaders have hitherto relied for their equipment and resources" would create a great opportunity for the Democrats "if they were prepared to take advantage of it." Certainly they are not prepared—anybody can see that. Whether the opportunity exists at all is disputable.

For a generation the Republican Party has prospered through the alliance of power with pelf. It has "fried the fat" or has accepted contributions of "fat" from powerful interests that expected to receive, and formerly did receive, a satisfactory equivalent for their money. THE TIMES said this in 1904, and was, of course, promptly called a liar for saying it. It has now been proved that the managers of the Republican campaign in that year, while inspiring the people with the belief that their success would guarantee a correction of the abuses of wealth and privilege, were not above accepting and even asking very large contributions from the "interests." Power has prospered amazingly, but pelf has got its fingers burned. In what Mr. WATTERSON calls this process of combustion it now appears that the strong but certainly not sacred tie that bound the friere to ths fried has been sundered.

But does that create a "great opportunity" for the Democratic Party? Anybody can see that it does not. In place of the tariff-protected interests and the corporation interests that have so long contributed to the support of the Republican Party, Mr. ROOSEVELT has won the loyal, enthusaistic, and perfectly undiscriminating support of more legal voters than ever before gave their support to anybody in this Republic. The votes his personality has won for him are an immeasurably surer reliance than the money the manufacturers and the corporations used to contribute. He can get on very well without their help. It is true, as Mr. WATTERSON remarks, that a crusade against property will hurt not only the owners of the property, "but every man." Already men of sober minds, of foresight, of reasoned judgment draw back apprehensive of the disasters Mr. ROOSEVELT'S radicalism invites. But the more radical he is the better the people appear to like him. They are captivated by his "blind and miscellaneous vehemence." When he bluntly tells those in controversy with him that they are falsifiers he gets new rounds of applause. The people who like him like that, too. Vigorous language always pleases the crowd. But it happens that the crowd immensely outnumbers the soberminded and forethoughtful remnant who look with grave misgiving to the future. The Democrats would be able to seize their "opportunity" only if they were united and under conservative leadership, and if they could attract to their cause a sufficient number of conservative Republicans to offset the gain Mr. ROOSEVELT has undoubtedly made from their ranks. In such matters measurement is impossible, but any man who observes the signs of the times can judge for himself. It is very doubtful if there is in the whole country enough intelligent conservatism to prevail over the forces which the exceedingly skillful politician in the White House—and in addition to being a politician he is a genius in his command of the art of appeal to the people—has brought about him and so far firmly held.

Mr. WATTERSON takes the President at his word and does not think that he will seek the nomination for himself next year. Moreover, he says, "his nomination in my judgment would mean his defeat. It would not only precipitate an overshadowing issue, but so reinforce the Democrats by Republican defections as to insure the election of Mr. BRYAN." We are not of that opinion. The "overshadowing issue" means, of course, the supposed opposition to a third term, with doubtless some admixture of the imperialism idea of which so much was made when a third term for Gen. GRANT was urged in 1880. So far from overshadowing anything, we imagine this issue would be itself a shadow. Tradition easily maintains itself until it is challenged by a master of men; then the men follow the master and throw tradition to the dogs. That Mr. BRYAN would be more than a match for Mr. ROOSEVELT in a contest for the suffrages of the American people we are so far from believing that we should consider the nomination of Mr. BRYAN by the Democrats next year as puerile and fatuous.

We have spoken of the instability of the third term tradition. There is another tradition long respected, of which the vitality has completely gone out. We mean the tradition that candidates for the Presidency must be chosen from the Northern States. The events from which that tradition took its rise are now viewed with the calmness that comes of the historical perspective. The tradition is without substance, there is no justification for its continued observance. If the Democratic Party is wise, if it is disposed to turn its face to the future, it will look to the South for its candidate in 1908.

PEACE PILGRIMS.

Mr. W. T. STEAD is not willing that the Peace Conference to be held here preliminary to The Hague Conference shall adjourn without accomplishing anything. Accordingly he has proposed in Plymouth Church a new departure. Mr. STEAD has made quite a number of new departures in his time, though we do not recall that his arrival has been often reported. And, frankly, the augury of his latest new departure is not favorable. His plan is to start a delegation of eminent Americans to proceed hence to London, there to be joined by a delegation of eminent Britons, then to attract like delegations of Scandinavians, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, and Spaniards, and finally arrive at The Hague not less than a hundred strong bearing Mr. STEAD'S ultimata.

That such a delegation would have a morally impressive appearance is not to be doubted. But we may doubt whether it would effect anything practical. The notion proceeds from the assumption that the world is governed by public opinion. That is true only of a small part of the world. It is true of the United States. It is true of the United Kingdom. It is true of France, but it were rash to assert that the public opinion of France is in favor of submitting the national interests to any outside arbitrament whatever. In fact, nowhere have Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S platonics in favor of disarmament been received with less sympathy than in France.

The nations outside the circle of the great military Powers are not within that circle esteemed to be entitled to a voice in the matter. It is the nations within that circle, the nations which consituted the late Dreibund and the late Zweibund, which it is at once most desirable and most difficult to persuade to beat their spears into pruning hooks. Three of these have already reserved their right to "stand pat" on the original programme for The Hague Conference, and to abstain from discussing any topics not embraced therein. It is permitted us to doubt that they would recede from that position even when confronted by one hundred of the most eminent peacelovers of the world, and even were these peacelovers equipped, as Mr. STEAD seeme to propose, with some kind of credentials from their respective Governments. Such credentials they would probably find great difficulty in obtaining.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINWRECKERS.

A Pennsylvania Railway trainwrecker was seen at work yesterday, and if he and his accomplices keep at work sooner or later they will meet their deserts. Poisoning has been reckoned generally the most detestable form of murder, because of its incompatibility with any theory of pity, and because of its cowardice. Trainwrecking is as bad as poisoning in these respects, and worse in some others. Occasionally families are poisoned, but never scores and hundreds. Poisoners have a grievance against those whom they kill, but trainwreckers have none. Not even a trainwrecker could wish to kill those he had never seen and can have no grievance against. It is his pitilessness toward the innocent which ought to give him short shrift when he gets into court.

The skill with which the wreckers work betrays both their trade and their motive. Sometimes they saw the track apart, sometimes they remove bolts and displace rails, but in either case they so manage as not to disturb the electrical connections which would prevent the accomplishment of their object. They are indicated to be railway men, and it would seem that their object must be to injure the railways by destroying their property and causing a reign of terror which should reduce their passenger traffic. Adjectives and threats are wasted in denouncing such crimes, even if they were equal to the subject. It would be a rightful pleasure to learn of a few hangings if the law permits, as it does in some States. The very least good news ought to be long terms of imprisonment.

ALTOGETHER AMUSING.

The dispatches which we printed yesterday from London and Berlin attest what a change has come over the financial situation, or rather over foreign appreciation of the situation. Only a few months or even weeks ago we were so deep in their books that we could scarcely hope to pay our debts. Now the shoe is on the other foot, and they can scarcely pay their debts to us. Then they declared that if we did not stop our excessive speculation, they would discipline us by calling in their credits, and by sacrificing our stocks and requiring us to pay for them in gold. But now it appears that they think we have both the stocks and the money. They have not the stocks to sell, and their pious wish is that we will leave them alone until they restore their bank reserves. Berlin's strained money market is due to the condition of the Reichsbank, which was "never before so unfavorable." London's comment, recently so portentous that we trembled, is now fairly plaintive. It dreads an outburst of purchases of American shares, against which the public was so clearly warned, and it hopes that New York will "at least leave our bullion market alone." What else have we been doing? Did we not long refrain from taking gold, and when the other day we took a little, did we not sell it back—at a profit—because London really needed it so badly?

When it was our cue we listened with all humility to foreign counsels over our weaknesses and faults, and even yet we take no position of condescension. But we can tell our foreign friends what we did in a similar unhappy experience of our own. We neither begged nor threatened nor preached. We gritted our teeth and earned and saved and sold what we had at prices which brought the gold we needed. It is not discipline of the United States which will save the foreign situation. If they want to save their gold let them offer us something we would rather have at prices that will move the goods. The discount on their merchandise must be proportioned to their own estimate of the premium upon the gold they want. From Paris there comes another note in our message. It was France, it will be remembered, which bought our securities when the other centres were threatening to throw what they had back on our hands. France is now reaping its profit, "causing a general rise under the lead of French rentes." We like to see all our foreign friends prosper, and there is something exceptionally pleasing in the good fortune of those who had the confidence in us which others lacked.

A NEIGHBOR'S PROGRESS.

Under our friendly urging The Tribune now explicitly admits that the Dingley tariff has not stimulated our exports to a total which might be expected from our wealth or population, and we do not understand it to contend that our exports of manufactures—even counting copper and petroleum and other similar goods as manufactures—reach a percentage of our total exports comparable with that of other nations whose manufacturee are really things made by hand. Not for a moment would we contend with The Tribune's explanations of these facts, no more indeed than The Tribune contends with the facts themselves. The facts, we take it, are more important than the argumente, and the facts are that as a stimulator of exports the Dingley tariff ranks below many other factors in our foreign trade.

If it is not pushing the subject beyond our neighbor's indulgence, we would like to learn from it why at this late day it takes any comfort in the growth of foreign trade for whatever reason, and if foreign trade is desirable, why it does not support such a change in the Dingley tariff as shall allow more goods to come in. We fear that our neighbor will reply that foreign goods are coming in satisfactorily, even though our imports, like our exports, are not proportioned to our numbers or wealth. Such a limited import movement accords better with the theory of compulsory exclusion than with our view of what is a satisfactory state of foreign trade. As it seeme to us, a tariff which stimulates imports when they are dear, and excludes them when they are cheap, is not in the interest of consumers as much as of trust producers. In times of prosperity, when money is plenty, we pay whatever price, and the foreigners are able to look over the tariff wall, but when money is scarce, and dear goods are a burden, then the trusts have the domestic market delivered over to their tender mercies. Is this also to The Tribune's liking? We are happy that we agree so well on the facts, and only regret our inability to approve of the arguments by which our neighbor so ably defends its welcome leniency toward foreign trade, which, we fear, may cause it trouble with those unaccustomed to changing points of view.

THE SIMPLE SPELLERS.

Birds in their little nests agree. But simple spellers in the little nest provided for them by Mr. CARNEGIE find themselves unable to do so. How painful to read that the Laodiceans of the effete East among the reformers excite by their timidity and time-serving the disgust of the bolder reformers of the untrammeled West! Mr. HENRY HOLT has introduced into the Simplified Spelling Board a list of 3,000 words which he desired the simple spellers to pledge themselves to spell simply, including, doubtless, the 300 which constitute the Thermopylae of "the reform." To the bigoted orthographical reactionary who spells as he has been taught and accustomed to spell an additional twenty-seven hundred words seeme a fairly large order. But not so to the radicals of the West. They enjoyed on this occasion the representation of Mr. VAILE of the Mississippi Valley, who demanded representation for Chicago, and who also, rejecting the mawkish mildness of Mr. HOLT, demanded a "key alphabet."

Mr. VAILE is a man of principle, such as one is always glad to meet and hail. Without doubt a "key alphabet" might be constructed which would unlock the secret of simple spelling, and which need by no means be as voluminous as the Chinese syllabary in order to indicate the pronunciation or mispronunciation preferred by the person who employed it. It would not, it is true, tend to uniformity. It was once remarked of a Western statesman that nobody could tell whether he spelled "chimera" or "chimaera," since he pronounced it "shimmyra." And that reformer was on impregnable ground who triumphantly inquired if k-a-w-p-h-y did not spell coffee, what it did spell.

For ourselves we are rather moved to sympathize with the Middle Western view. A principle is always a good thing to have as the basis of a reform. The Laodiceans seem to have no principle. If one abandons, in succession, phonetics, usage, and etymology there is no reason why he should not maintain the right of every American citizen to spell as he pleases, subject only to the great injunction to omit superfluous letters. It is true that thereby he subjects himself "in the present state of the art" to the imputation of not knowing how to spell. But the reformers might remedy that defect by proclaiming that, even as it is ordained that no presumption of guilt shall proceed from the failure of a culprit to take the stand, so no presumption of ignorance shall proceed from anybody's failure to spell like other people. As in certain cases the common law of England provided that for certain crimes the criminal who did know how to spell should receive no "benefit of his clergy," so the simplifiers might protest that the modern who will not or who can not spell should take no detriment by his heterography, and that it should be presumed that he misspelled not from ignorance, but from "pure cussedness." And, by the way, the argument of time-saving by simplification has become grotesque as applied to the leading simplifiers. There is not one of them who has not wasted more time in commending the reform than he would save by omitting superfluous letters from the cradle to the grave.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Flashlight on the World.

No reader of last Sunday's TIMES could have failed to notice that it presented a picture of the whole world at once larger and more detailed than we have been accustomed to give—a picture that covered practically every field of human activity and interest. A special effort had been made, or, rather, a special effort had been begun, to supplement what may be called the regular news of the day, obtained in the regular way from the established news-gathering associations, by means of our own correspondents and representatives, and the results were, we think, a highly satisfactory addition of the human and personal element.

This was particularly obvious in our cable dispatches from the European capitals, where the news is apt to be "covered," to use journalistic jargon, in a manner not quite American in its estimate of the relation between interest and importance. What we mean was well illustrated by the dispatch, which revealed a new effort to involve President ROOSEVELT, through his sister, in the—well, the intrigues, to secure another "red cap" for the United States. It was "inside information" that we were able to present on this very curious subject, and it was far from trivial, even if it did partake in some degree of the nature of gossip. Of like quality was the first extended revelation of the strange comedy played by M. PIOU, with M. CLEMENCEAU as a till now unconscious deuteragonist.

And there was nothing gossipy about the news that English statesmen see, or think they see—in either case, it is news and a fact—a tendency on the part of Canada to cut adrift from the mother country and in one way or another tie up with its nearest neighbor. It remains to be seen what Canada herself will say as to this, though we already know what Ottawa will say about it. Ottawa, however, is not Canada, nor is the Governor General the Government of Canada, as we have had occasion to remark several times before. The interview from Paris with HENRY WATTERSON was a characteristic breeze of good humor and good sense, blowing over the heated brows of those who are worrying at the Harriman-Roosevelt episode. At any rate, it distributed praise and blame with a fine impartiality. Another dispatch threw new light on Russian politics and politicians. Of a different kind were the dispatches about the perils of Roentgen rays and the experiments of Prof. CALMETTE with a vaccine to give immunity from tubsrculosis. The latter, alas! didn't tell why he and other scientific gentlemen will misuse the word "vaccine" as they do.

But to go through the whole list would be, if not impossible, at least a task too big to be performed here, where the intention is to call attention to a past achievement only as an indication of what is to come when our new service is in full working order.

Sufferings of a "Scientist."

A recent decision by the Texas Court of Civil Appeals—Fort Worth Railway vs. TRAVIS, 99 Southwestern Reporter, 1,141, to be very definite and formal, as becomes a solemn and important matter—reveals a follower of Mrs. EDDY held unwillingly to consistency, and that is a spectacle that always fills us with a deep delight.

"TRAVIS," it seems is a woman who, despite often announced disbelief in the possibility of pain, brought a suit for damages in compeneation for "the physical and mental suffering" that came to her after and because she had been expelled from a car in which she wanted to be a passenger. In the trial court the counsel of the railway company brought forward the fact that the plaintiff was a "Christian Scientist," and that therefore she could not be sincere in claiming that expulsion from the car had had unpleasant consequences at the time or afterward, but the Judge, who evidently lacked the sense of humor, would not listen to the ingenious theory thus presented, and the jury was equally inappreciative, for it brought in a verdict against the defendant corporation.

The higher court, however, is of another mind. It declares that the plaintiff's beliefs should have been put in evidence and that an error was made in excluding proof of them. "If," it says, "she had such control of her feelings, or thought she had, as to render her insensible to pain, when she willed to be, we see no reason why that circumstance should not have been considered by the jury in determining the extent of her suffering and the compensation to be made on account of it."

The good friend who called our attention to this highly interesting case, in commenting on it says: "The ruling seems to be good law as well as sound sense, and such of 'Mother's' followers as happen to come into intimate relations with railroad wrecks and other similar 'errors' may have to indulge in some little inconsistency in order to recover damages." They will, indeed, but when did a "Christian Scientist" ever hesitate to be inconsistent when it came to a matter of money? That is never an "error" for them, and few methods of obtaining it do they ever hold to be erroneous.

Much Ado About—a Little.

Stern, indeed, must be the sense of duty possessed by Lieut. Col. ROBERT L. HOWZE, Commandant of Cadets at West Point, else would he not have gone to the desperate length of depriving of their borrowed overcoats the young women who gathered on that bleak plain to watch dress parade Sunday afternoon.

Of course, their wearing of these garments was a technical violation of the law that the use of the United States uniform is restricted to the members of its army and navy, but the infraction was minute, and without any possible danger visible to eyes not peculiarly sharp. Naturally enough, the girls scolded and the cadets raged. If the one had cried and the others had sworn it would not have been surprising.

UNITED COPPER CO. DENIAL.

Declares That Net Earnings Have More Than Doubled Dividends Paid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the article in your yesterday's issue based upon the alleged statements of a discharged employe which in effect charged this company with paying dividends in excess of earnings, we wish to state for your information (although you have not seen fit to ask for such information before printing the libelous article referred to) that the net earnings of the United Copper Company have, since its incorporation in May, 1902, exceeded the sum of $11,718,793.02, and the dividends paid to date amount to only $5,737,500.

Considering these facts, which will be proven in court, in due season, we request you to publish this letter as prominently in your paper as the article objected to was published, together with a retraction of the libelous statements made.

UNITED COPPER COMPANY,
ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Vice President.
New York, April 8, 1907.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPLY.

A Committee Affirms the Merit of the Instruction and the Instructors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This letter, drafted by a committee appointed by the students of all the classes of the New York Evening High School for Men is the expression of the students' opinion of Mr. Handley's letter, and more especially of your editorial comment upon that letter.

The students of this evening high school wish first to indorse in full Mr. Mitchell's capable and convincing reply to Mr. Handley. Further, the students wish to state emphatically the fact that the instructors of this school, far from being men of the type characterized by Mr. Handley, are earnest in their efforts to impart instruction and interested in their students even beyond reasonable expectations.

Mr. Handley's mere assertion of incompetence, time-serving, and indifference on the part of these teachers does an honorable body of men a gross injustice. Moreover, when sanctioned by the editorial agreement of THE TIMES, his assertion, by reflecting upon the worth of the instruction given, and thereby questioning the value of the certificate granted by the above institution, deprives of the just reward of their efforts those students who, after obtaining certificates through earnest effort and long-continued application, wish to present these as evidence of intellectual qualification.

STUDENT COMMITTEE,
New York Evening High School for Men, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue.
New York, April 6, 1907.

The Times's News by Cable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to congratulate you on the very wonderful collection of foreign news submitted to the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the Sunday edition of yesterday. You seem to have gleaned the uppermost thoughts of men in all spheres of European action, and the result is one which is unequaled in the history of modern journalism.

A DEVOTED SUNDAY READER.
New York, April 8, 1907.

A Question for Statisticians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it fair, in a "discussion of the foreign trade of various countries in proportion to population and wealth," to include the trade between the various States of Europe in their respective statistics of foreign trade, and to exclude from the same classification the trade between the various States of the United States?

JOHN L. PARISH.
New York, April 6, 1907.

An Ill-Chosen Word.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"We must take in sail," said the conservative railway President, firmly.

"Please don't say it that way," commented a Director. "We have abundance of water, but we don't want people to think we are running this concern on wind."

SPIRIDOVITCH'S MISSION.

The Russian General Explains the Purpose of His Visit to America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Stephen Bonsal, the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES at St. Petersburg, in a cable dispatch printed in your paper on Sunday under the heading "Spiridovitch's Mission," informs the public that he bade inquiries at the Russian Foreign Office whether it was true that Gen. Spiridovitch was sent to America to try to form a Russian-American alliance against Japen. The answer was in the negative.

I am thankful to Mr. Bonsal and to the Russian Foreign Office for so prompt and authoritative a denial of a false report which might diminish my popularity among Slavic organizations which never approved Russia's policy in the Far East, trying always to keep Russia's attention on the Near East.

I am a Major General attached to the Admiralty, (a military organization of the Russian Navy,) temporarily retired since my election to the Presidency of the Slavic organizations. In that last capacity only I am here, for the following reasons:

1. To present on behalf of the Slavic societies a cup to the President as an expression of the gratitude of Slavic nations for his initiative in terminating the Russo-Japanese war, which enabled Russia to resume her traditional policy of protecting the Slavs in Europe. The distinguished Russian Ambassador, Baron Rosen, has obtained for me audiences with Presidence Roosevelt.

2. The object of the Slavic societies is the education of young Slavs and the establishment of calm in Slavic countries. The society is watching with great admiration the progress of educational and peace organizations, which, under Mr. Carnegie's guidance, goes ahead with gigantic strides, and I am here to see and study them for myself.

3. To hear speeches of all prominent, peace-loving men gathered here by Mr. Carnegie and to try to impress on them that without serious improvement of conditions in Macedonia by the Peace Congress here and by The Hague Conference, Macedonia and Armenia will always remain a firebrand that may involve neighboring kingdoms and even empires in war.

4. Several benevolent societies, under the patronage of her imperial Majesty, the Empress of Russia, authorized me to investigate the working of similar institutions in America and to report the result.

5. In two Russian provinces, Minsk and Witebsk, where my estates are situated, my partisans proposed to nominate me as a member of the Duma, but I've declined the honor, because before teaching the nation from a parliamentary tribune, I wish to learn first the Constitutions of other countries, especially of the United States of America.

All other reports about my mission here have no foundation whatever.

A. DE TCHEREP-SPIRIDOVITCH.
New York, April 8, 1907.

REWARD FOR WOMEN'S BRAINS.

A Case Where More Than Equal Work Is Done for Less Pay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the short editorial in the April 4 issue of THE TIMES: I am in an office now, in which the head stenographer, (while not occupying, strictly speaking, a private secretarysbip,) I believe, possesses more business sense than any man in the office (she is about 25) except the senior member of the firm, a man over 50 years of age, who has been engaged for years in the business, and possibly his son, who is following in his father's footsteps. Her work is perfect and she is not confined altogether to shorthand. She is discriminated against on account of her sex in favor of men with by no means her ability or intelligence.

The second stenographer is a woman of a clear, unprejudiced mind, capable of performing far more than she is doing. She left an occupation in the West, where she was making more than double her present salary, in order to secure the advantages New York offers. She was graduated from a high school two weeks before she was 16, but was unable to continue her education. If both of these women wore trousers instead of skirts they would be the "right-hand men" of the senior members of the firm. Every man in the office is pleasant and polite, and the women are always treated with courtesy, but according to my ideas on the subject the brains of the office are represented by the one man and the two women.

Of course, discrimination on account of sex, a relic of barbarism, is disappearing day by day, but there is still much injustice from which women suffer. This injustice has been evident since the world began, and is caused by what is, perhaps, the lowest form of jealousy—sex-jealousy.

The above is not simply one case—I have seen it before.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.
New York, April 5, 1907.

How to Get New Subways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The retail dry goods merchants of the city realize how closely their interests are intertwined with the adequacy of transit facilities, and with the conviction of this close relationship to their prosperity, are fighting for better traction service. It is a rational fight they are making, a fight for principls and not against any privats or other interest. They realizo that men who have capital invested in the traction companies are entitled to a reasonable return, and that the people must not be too greedy in their exactions. On the other hand, it is only too evident that the present facilities are not equal to the requirements at certain "rush hours." It is quite obvious that the remedy does not lie in increasing the number of trains at this time, for that would be dangerous. The real solution of the problem is to increase the number of subway lines.

The problem, therefore, resolves itself into the question, "How best to get the new subways built?" The answer is not "unreasoning agitation," nor "municipal ownership," with the city so near its bonded debt limit. The dry goods men have determined upon co-operation as the best course to pursue. This may seem an abstract statement, but it is a terse form of describing a definite policy. By co-operation alone will capital be induced to seek new ventures in metropolitan traffic.

New York, April 8, 1907. SARDINE.

HUSH!

"Have I seen them?" The microbes, you mean—
Of course, They're all over the town!
One thinks that one really has seen
Because they have done us up brown!

"Bacteria?" Millions, no doubt,
Are out on their deadly parade!
I picture them bugs with a snout
And feet that resemble a spade.

"The Germs?" Sh! Don't mention them, please!
"I'm trying to dodge that black beap!
"A Taxpayer?" Yes, but disease
Is something, at least, one can keep.

"The Gutters? The Garbage?" Refrain!
Why mention such subjects, I pray?
In April, no doubt, there'll be rain
To wash all this horror away!

"Be dead then?" How dare you appear
Rebellious at such a sad state?
"A Taxpayer, too?" Well, my dear,
Why can't you take quinine and wait?

LURANA W. SHELDON.

STEAD A CRITIC OF THE METHODISTS

London Editor Talks Plainly at Conference About Their Church.

SAYS ITS POWER IS GONE

Declares He Is Thus Frank Because Preachers Need Stirring Up to People's Needs.

William T. Stead, editor of The London Review of Reviews, talked in the plainest sort of fashion to the ministers in attendance upon the sessions of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Union Church, in West Forty-eighth Street, yesterday. Mr. Stead's talk concerned principally the peace movement, but he touched upon other subjects, and when the audience cried "Amen!" "Amen!" when he asked the ministers if the Church in America was willing to have enacted an international statute that special mediators should be called in to obtain peace, if possible, before war is declared, Mr. Stead replied:

"Amen! Oh, nobody cares a damn for an amen unless it leads you to do something to put into effect your prayers."

"You Methodists," he said, "think perhaps you are the only Church of Christ in existence in America—you who are at least second in number in the country—but I tell you that the old Roman Catholic Church had a clearer conception of its duties as the executive of God Almighty and the arbiter of the affairs of nations than what the Church of Christ has at the present time. You are too comfortable and smug as you sit and contemplate it. We are all of us too satisfied, and I want to make you uncomfortable.

"I don't want to make you laugh, [as someone snickered.] I want to make you feel like going down on your knees and confessing that you have not done the things you ought to have done and have done the things you ought not to have done. In my visits to various parts of the world I haven't found any one who thought the Church of Christ was a force in the world to-day. You speak of it to Kings or the great men of Europe and ask their opinion of its power, and they shrug their shoulders and tell you that the Christian Church has been allowed to go to the devil."

Mr. Stead thinks the Methodists in America are somewhat better than their brethren in England. In England, he said, there was a tendency among some of them to think that frequenting saloons, playing cards for money, and visiting disreputable places, was no bar to the Christian life. He found no such sentiment, he added, in this country.

During the morning session of the conference one of the time honored institutions of the Methodist Church, the Presiding Elder, was attacked in a memorial presented by the Rev. Dr. James M. King, Secretary of the Home Missionary and Church Extension Society. The memorial proposed that the appointment of the Presiding Elders should be taken from the Bishops and placed in the hands of the Ministers themselves. The memorial was addressed to the General Conference of the Church, which meets in Baltimore next year.

There were also several talks upon the temperance question. Dr. Baker, President of the National Anti-Saloon League, said that on the railway dining car menus in the West is the statement that "no liquor sold while passing through the State of Kansas."

"And I have seen men spitting cotton for 700 miles because there is no liquor sold in Kansas," he said, and the ministers, seemingly understanding fully what he meant, laughed heartily.

PRESBYTERY MAKES CHANGES

Organizes a Moderators' Council to Consider Church Matters.

The Presbytery of New York held its regular April meeting yesterday morning in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. The Rev. Dr. William Rogers Richards of the Brick Church was re-elected Moderator by a unanimous vote. The Rev. Dr. Walter Duncan Buchanan, John J. McCook, William E. Magie, and James Yereance were re-elected Trustees.

The following clergymen were chosen as Commissioners to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which convenes in Columbus, Ohio, in May: Thomas W. Smith, J. Ross Stevenson, A. Edwin Kelgwin, Francis E. Marsten, H. Roswell Bates, William Adams Brown, William T. Eising, and John Lyon Caughey.

An important feature yesterday was the organization of a body to be known as the Moderators' Council. The council consists of six ministers and six Elders, elected by the Presbytery, who will pass upon the credentials of ministers applying for admission to the Presbytery, and have authority in other matters of interest to the Presbyterians.

It was voted to hold four business meetings of the Presbytery each year in future and two devotional meetings. The business meetings will be held on the second Mondays in January, April, June, and the Monday preceding the first Tuesday in October.

MEARS VERDICT TO-DAY.

Bishop Greer's Commission Finishes Inquiry Into Clergyman's Conduct.

The investigation of Bishop Coadjutor Greer's commission into the case of the Rev. William Howard Mears, curate of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, who was arrested in a negro dive in Seventh Avenue while pursuing sociological studies at close range in the Tenderloin, is at an end.

The sealed report is in the hands of Bishop Greer and will not be made public until to-day.

Upon this report depends whether Mr. Mears will be tried before an ecclesiastical board on charges of conduct unbecoming a clergyman.

No evidence was taken by the commission yesterday when it resumed its investigation in the See House, in Lafayette avenue. The evidence taken last week, when Mr. Mears and his wife, Dr. Arthur D. Judge, his Rector, and the two detectives who arrested the curate testified, was discussed and compiled by the Commissioners, and the report was then prepared.

Bishop Greer said later in the day that he would not have an opportunity to dissect the report before to-day. Each of the Commissioners said that they were not at liberty to even intimate what the result of their investigation had been, because it would be a breach of etiquette.

THE REV. DR. ORR'S LECTURES

Glasgow Professor to Talk on the Birth of Christ.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Orr, Professor of Apologetics and Theology in the United Free Church College of Glasgow, Scotland, will deliver the first of a series of ten lectures on "The Virgin Birth of Christ" in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The lectures will continue from day to day, omitting next Sunday, until completed. The denial of the truth of this doctrine resulted in Algernon Crapsey leaving the Ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The subject of the lecture to be delivered to-day is "The Statement of the Case." In this lecture Dr. Orr will deal with the recent attacks on the doctrine. Two of the lectures will be criticisms of twenty-five papers on the doctrine, written by distinguished scholars, and submitted to Dr. Orr for review.

The lectures are delivered under the auspices of the Bible Teachers' Training School, and are open to the public. Admission is free.

MISS STEVENS WEDS OGDEN H. HAMMOND

Ceremony Performed in Trinity Church, Hoboken, by the Rev. J. C. Mitchell.

TO SAIL FOR EUROPE

Big Gathering of Prominent New Yorkers at Service—Couple to Live at Superior, Wis.

Amid Easter lilies and Spring flowers and palms which filled the chancel the wedding of Miss Mary Picton Stevens, daughter of the late John Stevens, to Ogden Haggerty Hammond, son of the late Gen. John H. Hammond, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church, the fashionable Episcopal church of Hoboken, N. J.

The Rev. J. Clayton Mitchell, rector, performed the ceremony. The bride was escorted by her uncle, Col. Edwin A. Stevens, who gave her in marriage. The bridal party was led by the ushers, and promptly at 3:30 o'clock to the music of the wedding march from "Lohengrin," accompanied by the singing of the Trinity boys' choir, the bride and her attendants followed the procession to the altar.

The bride's Empire gown was of white satin, with a yoke and sleeves of rose point, and was embroidered with chiffon rosettes and seed pearls. Her tulle veil was edged with rose point, and was shirred under orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bride was attended by Miss Martha Marvin of Louisville, Ky., who wore a white chiffon cloth gown, topped by a yellow lace coat. She carried pink roses. Four young girls, the bridesmaids, were attired in frocks of white and carried baskets of pink roses. Their white picture hats were trimmed with pink roses. These young attendants, relatives of the bride and bridegroom, were the Misses Caroline and Emily Stevens and Miss Mary Chanpin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin, and Miss Elsie Stevens.

John Henry Hammond, who married Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, and who is a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were John B. Adams, William A. Delano, John F. Talmadge, Nelson Burr, Vance McCormick, and Theodosius Stevens.

The reception following was held at Castle Point, the historic home for generations of the Stevens family, and the place where the wedding receptions for the various brides of the family have always been held. It is situated on rising ground overlooking the Hudson, and is a well-known landmark on the Jersey side of the river. Many large and notable entertainments have been given there.

Among those invited were:

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, E. Coster Wilmerding, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Lycurgus Winchester, Edgerton Leigh Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Winston, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peyne Whitney, Miss Dorothy P. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de Whitehouse, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, William S. Wetmore.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, J. Watson Webb, Craig Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vetable, Mr. and Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Peyton J. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, Miss Mildred Gibert Townsend.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Venderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, Miss Ruth Twombly, Mrs. Grenville Temple Emmet, Mrs. Frederic Tremaine, Lyman Tremaine, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, the Misses Rosamond K. and Susan W. Street, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Stockton Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, Miss Priscilla D. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, the Misses Irene and Mildred Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Miss Dorothy Q. Roosevelt, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, the Misses Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Natica Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund D. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Franklin A. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, and Goold Hoyt.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are booked to sail this week for Europe, and after a couple of months spent in foreign travel will make their home at Superior, Wis., where Mr. Hammond's business is situated.

OGDEN—FROST.

Miss Mary Gladys Frost, daughter of Mrs. Henry Titus Frost, and Herbert Gouverneur Ogden were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires officiating. The church was decorated with Easter lilies and azaleas. The bride, who was given in marriage by her mother, Mrs. Henry Titus Frost, wore white satin Empire gown, with point de gaimpe and Iberia and a tulle veil and valley lilies. Mrs. Witherbee Black of Pelham Manor, N. Y., and Mrs. Darrell Harvey of Providence were the matrons of honor. They wore white lace applique frocks topped by pale-blue hats trimmed with white lilacs and pink roses, and carried pink roses. The three bridesmaids were the Misses Grace Tucker of Albany, Elizabeth Lauder, and Miss Helen Ferguson of Pittsburg, and Kathleen L. R. Bulkley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Duncan Bulkley of this city. These were frocked like the matrons of honor.

Warren Green Ogden, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Paymaster Charles Palmer Dyer, U. S. N.; Dr. N. Darrell Harvey of Providence, Witherbee Black, Henry Sheldon, Charles Hildreth Blair, Charles Talcott Ellis and Clifford Black of this city.

Mr. Ogden is a descendant of John Ogden of Southampton and Hempstead, L. I., and a graduate of Cornell University. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, 65 East Fifty-sixth Street.

EDDY—WOODRUFF.

The marriage of Mme. Elisabeth Woodruff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Woodruff, and Jesse Mase Eddy will take place on April 15 at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J. The maid of honor will be Miss Reta Metcalfe of New York, and the bridesmaids the Misses Mildred Eddy and Margaret Hoyt of Morristown and Miss Antoinette Scudder of Newark. The ushers will be Thomas Dickson and Edward Hall of Morristown, Edward Scudder of Newark, and James K. Hyde, Ralph Carroll, and Morgan D. Griswold of New York. After the ceremony a small reception will be given by the bride's parents at the Morris County Golf Club.

KAHN—SONDHEIMER.

Miss Emily J. Sondheimer, daughter of Julius Sondheimer, was married to Bernard S. Kahn of this city at 6:30 o'clock last evening at Delmonico's by Dr. R. Grossman of the Sixty-third Street Temple. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Julius Sondheimer.

The matrons of honor were Mrs. Alvin S. Cahn of Cincinnati, a sister of the bridegroom, and Mrs. Charles S. Untermyer. The Misses Blanche Rothschild of Pittsburg, Elsie Bamberger and Beulah Hydeman of New York were the bridesmaids. Milton M. Machol of New Haven, Conn., was the best man. A reception followed the wedding.

VON WOLF—HUMPHREYS.

News was received in this city yesterday of the marriage in Dresden, Germany, of Miss Jayte Humphreys, daughter of Mrs. T. B. John Caffrey, wife of the American Consul General at Dresden, to Capt. Hans Heinrich von Wolf of the German Army. Capt. von Wolf is a son of Gen. Ernst Hugo von Wolf, late Commander in Chief of the Saxon Artillery. His mother was the Baroness von Oppel. Miss Humphreys is the granddaughter of the late Dr. Frederic Humphreys of New York.

VICHY CELESTINS

Avoid substitutes so-called "VICHY" offered by unscrupulous dealers

MISS WASHBURN'S WEDDING.

Marriage to Sidney B. Wood to Take Place in St. James's Church.

Miss E. Lucoy Washburn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Tucker Washburn, and Sidney Beardsley Wood, whose engagement was announced on March 24, have decided on June 8 as their wedding day. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and will be solemnized by Bishop Courtenay, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 52 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Miss Washburn will have her sister, Miss Marion S. Washburn, as her maid of honor, and Mrs. Joseph F. Simmons, who was Miss Mabel Storm and a bride of last Spring, will be the matron of honor. The bridesmaids selected are Miss Ruth Starbuck, Miss Josephine Munson, and Miss Lucy Burke of New York, Miss Mary Myrick of Dobbs Ferry, Miss Helen Schermerborn of Philadelphia, and Miss Florence Harris of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Wood, who was formerly of Bridgeport, Conn., but who makes his home in New York, will have the following men among his attendants: Mayhew Wasburn, a brother of the bride-elect; Stanley Washburn of Minneapolis, Augustus Wood, his brother; Walter Whipple, William Hall, and Richard Barry.

TEA TO DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dunn Entertain at a Small Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Shannon Dunn gave a small informal tea yesterday afternoon at their home, 127 West Fifty-eighth Street, for the Duke of Newcastle, who is booked to sail on April 25 for England. Mrs. Dunn was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Charles Stickney. Mrs. John Duncan Emmet, (Miss Josephine Drexel,) and Miss Nathalie Lorillard Bailey poured tea. Elnar Vallin, the Swedish pianist, played. Miss Amy Baker recited, and the hostess also gave two recitations.

Among those who attended the tea were Mrs. John H. Bradford, Miss Julia Phipps, Mrs. John Erving, the Misses Erving, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and Miss Schieffelin, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. H. H. Piffard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ferris Simmons, Mrs. Gustav Amsinck, Miss Alice Hunt, Mrs. Sidney de Kay, Miss Janet de Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Worden, Mrs. Eugene Parsons, Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Martin, Mrs. W. S. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Swan, Mrs. B. S. Church, Miss Church, Mrs. Henry W. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Benjamin, Mrs. Clermont L. Best, and Miss Annie Best, Mrs. Griswold, Robert Elmer Boorman, Howard Constable, Gen. Kneeland, Benjamin S. Church, Schuyler Schieffelin, Eckford de Kay, John Griswold, Henry Burnett, Jr., Walter Horatio Kreischamer, John Tobin, George Gibbins, Victor Cushman, and Vlga Schatel.

Duc de Chaulnes to Visit Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Duc de Chaulnes et de Pisquigny, the reputed fiancé of Miss Theodora Shonts, daughter of Theodore P. Shonts, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Shonts for some weeks, will leave here Thursday for New York, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leroux at their country place on the Hudson.

Social Notes.

There will be a reception at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Settlement House, at Rivington and Eldridge Streets, to open the art exhibition. Among the women who are to be present are Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Archibald Huntington, Miss E. Mabel Clark, and Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt. The loaned pictures will be on exhibition free of charge for two weeks.

The chief matrimonial event of the day is the wedding at 4 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral of Miss May Nesser of New York and Charles Lestelle of Paris.

This evening there is to be the benefit performance of "Aida" at the Manhattan Opera House, and also the Easter Collation at Dodworth's under fashionable patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ives Plumb have left the Waldorf-Astoria and have opened their country place at Islip, L. I.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

The President Entertains a Distinguished Company at Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The President entertained a distinguished dinner company this evening at the White House. The guests were Baron d'Estournelles Constant, the Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte; the Postmaster General, George Von L. Meyer; Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Assistant Secretary of State, Robert C. Bacon, and Gifford Pinchot.

Kermit Roosevelt, who has spent his Easter holidays at the White House with his parents, has returned to his school at Groton, Mass. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who has been here for several weeks, will remain for a short time longer.

Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth closed their Washington house and left at midnight for Cincinnati. They will remain in their home there for some weeks, and then make a trip through the northwestern section of the country, spending the month of July in Alaska.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, who have been on a visit to New York, Canada, and Chicago, returned to the Embassy this morning.

Miss Joanna Schroeder, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, entertained a company of young people at dinner this evening. Her guests were Miss Harvey of New York, her house guest; Miss Caryl Crawford, Miss Evelyn Chew, Miss Mary Brewster, Miss Millie Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Legare, James Hopkins, Donald Cassels, J. A. C. Palmer, Halsey Malone, and Seaton Schroeder, Jr. After the dinner the guests went to the ball at Rauscher's.

Actors' Society Benefit.

The third annual benefit of the Actors' Society of America will take place this afternoon at the Hudson Theatre, the proceeds to be devoted to the building fund of the society. The performance will begin at 1 o'clock, and will last until 7. Among the prominent players to appear will be Ethel Barrymore, Margaret Anglin, Adele Ritchie, Mary Shaw, Elsie Janis, Annie Yeamans, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Lotta Faust, and Edward Abeles and Mary Ryan in the third act of "Brewster's Millions."

Wreath for Rose Stahl.

Silver souvenirs were distributed last night at the Hackett Theatre, where Rose Stahl, as Patricia O'Brien, celebrated her two thousandth performance in "The Chorus Lady." At the close of the third act Miss Stahl was presented with a laurel wreath by the author, James Forbes. Henry B. Harris, the manager, cabled from London, "Patricia Mavourneen, God bless you. May your shadow never grow less."

Usher Found Bellow's Wallet.

John Leahey, an usher at the Hippodrome, yesterday returned to Kyrle Bellew a wallet containing $1,500 in notes and checks, which he lost at the Hippodrome on Sunday night and which he supposed had been stolen. The usher found the wallet as he was going through the building after the audience had left.

Kelly at the Alhambra.

William J. Kelly, Harlem's favorite actor, made his first appearance in vaudeville at the Alhambra yesterday, presenting a one-act romantic drama entitled "A French Spy." The theatre was packed to the doors. Mr. Kelly was warmly welcomed and made a speech.

"BOYS OF COMPANY B" ARE JOLLY FELLOWS

Rida Johnson Young's Entertaining Little Play at the Lyceum.

ARNOLD DALY IN COMEDY

A Capital Performance That Exudes Good Humor from Start to Finish.

Jim MacLane.....Alfred Kappeler
C. Holbrook Allen.....Verner Clarges
Tony Allen.....Arnold Daly
Sigsby Sissen Sewell.....Morgan Coman
"Babe" Carruthers.....Howard Estabrook
George Bright.....Charles Arthur
"Doc" Stuart.....Percival T. Moore
Mike MacNab.....W. Elmer Booth
Henry Stabler.....Robert McWade
Arthur Stabler.....Roy Fairchild
Serg. Walker.....Richard Garrick
Corporal Robinson.....F. P. Cahill
Servant.....Mack Sennett
Mrs. MacLane.....Jennie A. Eustace
Eileen MacLane.....Frances Ring
Madge Blake.....Florence Nash
Florence Henderson.....Gretchen Dale

The boys of Company B are a jolly, wholesome lot of fellows, who can take a joke and give a joke, who are not above a bit of a flirting now and then, but who can get right down to business when it comes to love in earnest. They can 'josh' a pal to the Queen's taste, as the saying goes, but they can also stand by him to the finish when he is in trouble. In other words, they are just boys, and as such they are going to be extremely popular with the girls as long as they continue to pitch their camp at the Lyceum.

That promises to be for a fairly long time. For Rida Johnson Young has undoubtedly struck a popular chord in her latest play.

It again takes three acts to prove the old adage that "the course of true love never did run smooth." But your feelings are never unpleasantly harrowed, for you cannot help feeling through it all that such a good-natured, resourceful, manly hero as Tony Allen, who proposes through a speaking tube, in order to outwit a vigilant mother, will ultimately win out in anything he has set his heart upon. In this case it is Eileen McLane, who you feel is too nice a girl to throw herself away on a bounder who does nothing but talk about his father's money. Even when she finds Tony kissing another girl and scorns him as a base deceiver, you feel that it will be all right. As for Tony—well, who could keep a straight face in the presence of a fellow who insists that he merely kissed out of curiosity. He had an uncontrollable desire to know how it feels to kiss a girl who lisps. And come to think of it the novelty of the sensation ought to provide its own excuse.

When Tony's sweetheart, however, gets bold of a letter to the lisping girl which that young soldier boy had written for a friend who, in addition to a sprained wrist, confessed to a lack of imagination, it is a case of trifles light as air, which, confirmation strong as holy writ, and love's young dream has a rude awakening.

When the clouds look darkest, as they would say in the book, if "The Boys of Company B" were a book instead of a play, Tony wins out, and of course everybody is delighted.

Mrs. Young has the faculty of writing pleasing little plays about the sort of people in whom one is never too old to be interested. One does not expect much ingenuity of plot in a play of this sort, and one does not get it. Mrs. Young is more successful in lines than in plot, and she translates the vernacular of up-to-date juvenile smartness to her plays with excellent effect. You find yourself laughing at these young people as much for what they say was for what they do. But both are interesting, and types and incidents are true enough.

In the first act one gets a "go" with the gloves and with the folks in a household gymnasium, and the second shows the routine turned into sport and an occasional song to enliven things. Mr. Daly plays with a plentiful show of good humor and just the dash of sentiment needed in the treacle passages. In occasional scenes one rather longed for Mr. Collier, but, on the whole, Mr. Daly's is an excellent comedy performance. The others meet all the requirements, which, as may be imagined, are not a great deal.

Good humor exhudes from the performance.

Morgan Coman and Florence Nash are particularly amusing as a pair of lisping lovers; Miss Ring shows signs of improvement since her last appearance in "Man and His Angel," while Gretchen Dale, Howard Estabrooke, Alfred Kappeler and Joseph Whiting add excellent touches. Mr. Clarges is amusing, but he might be equally so with less noise; possibly more so.

"THE ORCHID" PLEASES.

Newest Musical Comedy the Work of Six Authors.

"The Orchid," which opened at the Herald Square Theatre last night, offered many diverse forms of amusement. It could hardly fail to make a hit at some point of the compass. The boxing match between Eddie Foy and Joseph Herbert, in their respective characters, contained revelations in the "manly art." The audience appreciated this exhibition. It also appreciated Trixie Friganza's song, "No Wedding Bells for Me," and it showed decided weakness for several of the romantic ditties. The chorus also pleased.

"Why do they call me a Gibson girl?" asked Mr. Foy, repeating that oft-repeated question. He wore so many different and absurd disguises during the evening that it was indeed impossible to tell what to call him. But he made the audience laugh.

"The Orchid" is the joint work of six authors—which is being much jointed even for an up-to-date musical comedy with Summer show intentions. The book is by James T. Tanner and Joseph Herbert, the lyrics by Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank, and the music by Ivan Caryll and Lionel Monckton. Naturally it lived somewhat more than the allotted span of life for an evening's entertainment. The audience will not be less pleased when some surgical operations of the stage managerial desorption have been performed.

The plot is a mere incident in the scenery and action, and so may go with little description. It is all about an orchid of rare degree that everybody is trying to find, and that finally comes into the possession of Eddie Foy, the eccentric gardener. The juvenile love complications are due to the fact that the minister mixed names when he performed a double marriage. Leading roles were played by Trixie Friganza, Amelia Stone, Irene Franklin, Melville Ellis, Alfred Hickman, George C. Boniface, Jr., Joseph W. Herbert, and Laura Guerite. The piece landed in so many spots it almost landed all over.

ELSIE JANIS ENJOINED.

Injunction Prevents Her from Appearing Under Williams's Direction.

A temporary injunction was granted in the Supreme Court by Justice MacLean yesterday restraining Elsie Janis from appearing under any other management than that of Milton & Sargent Aborn and Liebler & Co. She was specially enjoined from appearing under the direction of Percy Williams, with whom she had recently signed a vaudeville contract.

Mr. Aborn said last night that the argument to make the injunction permanent would be heard on Wednesday. Herman Fromme represents the plaintiffs, who assert that their contract has still two years to run.

Miss Janis contends that she is no longer a minor, as she has passed the age of 18, and that consequently the contract made by her mother as her guardian may be annulled. By arrangement with the Aborns Miss Janis has been appearing in "The Vanderbilt Cup" under the direction of Liebler & Co.

Her present salary is $700, and she is said to have been offered $3,000 a week in vaudeville.

MME. NAZIMOVA ILL.

Opening of Her New Comedy Postponed—Arthur Forrest In Cast.

Mme. Alla Nazimova did not appear at the Bijou Theatre last night, though she was announced to give her first performance of a new comedy translated from the Italian and entitled "Comtesse Coquette." The reason assigned by the management was that of illness, and the date of the opening has been postponed until Thursday evening of this week.

When the play finally opens the leading male rôle, to have been performed by John Blair, will be taken by Arthur Forrest. A representative of the management said last night that Mr. Blair had found himself not suited to the rôle.

It appears that Mme. Nazimova has caught a severe cold, which has affected her vocal cords, and must wait a couple of days to regain her usual good health. The rehearsals have also been a severe strain and she is nervously exhausted. "Comtesse Coquette" is the first play for her to produce here without having first performed it in her native Russia and the consequent anxiety has told on her. She is being attended by Dr. Holbrook Curtis of 118 Madison Avenue.

JARDIN DE PARIS HERE.

Ziegfeld Will Transform New York Roof for Summer Season.

Klaw & Erlanger and F. Ziegfeld, Jr., formed an arrangement yesterday whereby Mr. Ziegfeld will transform the New York Roof Garden into a Summer place of amusement similar to the Jardin de Paris. The entire roof will be rearranged and new decorations devised as nearly as possible to duplicate the Parisian place of entertainment. Mr. Ziegfeld will organize a company to present a review based on important events of the past year, in addition to a vaudeville programme. The roof garden will open on June 4.

Mr. Ziegfeld also announces that he will be interested with Klaw & Erlanger in two new musical productions to be made under his direction in September. Anna Held and the entire Parisian Model company will go to London immediately after the run at the Broadway Theatre.

"ROUND UP" FOR CHICAGO.

Klaw & Erlanger to Present Edmund Day's Western Play Next Sunday.

Klaw & Erlanger's company, which is to present Edmund Day's new Western drama, "The Round Up," at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago next Sunday evening, will leave New York this morning by a special train of two sleepers, a day coach, a palace horse car and five baggage cars.

Among the principals of the company are Macklyn Arbuckle, Orme Caldara, Wright Kramer, Harold Hartsell, Elmer Grandin, Jacques Martin, H. S. Northrup, S. J. Richardson, Cheries Abbe, John J. Pierson, Joseph Lothian, Fulton Russell, Florence Rockwell, Julia Dean and Marie Taylor.

In addition to these players there will be thirty-five cowboys and eighteen cow ponies. In the battle scene of the third act, two men stand off a band of Apache Indians.

MISS NETHERSOLE'S PLAY.

She Produces "The Awakening," from the French of Paul Hervieu.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Olga Nethersole tonight produced for the first time in America "The Awakening," an English translation of Paul Hervieu's "Le Reveil."

The play is a drama full of exciting action laid in modern Paris. It was produced with elaborate scenic effect. Miss Nethersole assumed the rôle of Therese de Megeo, and got much applause. Frank Mills, Charles A. Stevenson, and Julien Royce also were received well.

"The Primrose Path" Produced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8.—Margaret Wycherly appeared as a star to-night at the Hyperion Theatre in "The Primrose Path," a four-act drama by Bayard Veiller. It treats of a woman's sacrifice to save the life of a starving man, who afterward casts her off for a wealthy society girl. Miss Wycherly and Sheldon Lewis, in the leading rôles, were warmly applauded.

Miss Hall Has Appendicitis.

Mary Hall, who has been playing the leading rôle in the touring company of "The Girl of the Golden West," and who was taken ill while in the West last Friday, was reported yesterday to be in a serious condition. It is expected that an operation for appendicitis will be performed to-day. Jane Wheatley has been sent to take her place in the company.

Shriners' Night at the Circus.

To-night will be Shriners' night at Barnum & Bailey's Circus at Madison Square Garden. The major portion of the boxes and prenn seats have been purchased by the Shriners. The camels have been carefully groomed for the occasion.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Amy Sumers, the original Miss Boynton in "Brewster's Millions," returned to the cast last night at the Hudson Theatre, replacing Edna Brana, who has been playing the role for several months.

"The Girl in White," the latest production under the direction of James K. Hackett, was first seen in Boston last night, at the Tremont Theatre.

Ada Chambers, who already has appeared in concerts by Sousa, Herbert, and Damrosch in New York City, will be the soloist of the Herbert concert next Sunday evening at Daly's.

The repertoire for Ermete Novelli's final week at the Lyric has been changed somewhat. The repertoire for the remainder of the week will be: Tuesday, "King Lear"; Wednesday, "Papa Martin"; Thursday, "Kean"; Friday, "Shylock"; Saturday afternoon, "Papa Lebonnard," and Saturday night, "The Taming of the Shrew."

"Ehrliche Menschen," by Adolf Schaffmeyer of The State-Zeitung will be presented for the first time to-night at the Irving Place Theatre, as a testimonial to Friedrich Holthaus, one of the leading actors in the company.

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HERR CONRIED SAYS HE IS NOT TO RESIGN

Operatic Manager Tells of His Plans Before Sailing for Europe.

TO OPEN WITH "SALOME"

Denies That Miss Abott Tried to Keep Him from Sailing—A Prosperous Season.

Heinrich Conried sails for Europe to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, to regain his health and to look over the field for operatic novelties and singers. He was in his office at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, and there he saw a few friends and newspaper men.

"'Salome' will begin my next season," he said. "It will be given with the same cast as formerly, but not in the Metropolitan Opera House. Soon after I was able to be about I saw several of the Directors and the President of the Metropolitan Opera House and Realty Company, and asked them if they had any objection to my producing the work outside the house. It seems they have not. One of the men even has engaged a box for the first night. I had promised Burrian, Van Rooy, and Fremstad a certain number of 'Salome' performances this season, and these I had to pay for, besides a large royalty to Strauss, which will be larger next year.

"Besides, numerous American managers are attempting to get the rights of this music drama. I could not afford to drop it if I wanted to. I tried the German version of the Oscar Wilde play at the Irving Place Theatre last week, to give people an opportunity to object if they desired, and they didn't. Richard Strauss glorifies this play with the music. One of the Directors of the opera company has just cabled me from Brussels that, after seeing the performance of 'Salome' there, he realizes what I have done in giving it so completely here.

"These rumors about my resignation are not true. I wouldn't remain where I am not wanted, but it looks as if the Directors wanted to keep me when they let me make plans for four years ahead which involve the expenditure of millions of dollars.

"Nearly all the leading singers of this year's season have been re-engaged for next year, including Mmes. Sembrich, Eames, Farrar, Cavalieri, Fremstad, Gadski, and Homer, and Caruso, Burrian, Burgstaller, and Rousselière. I shall have several new artists, including Mr. Chaliapine, the famous bass, and Knote, the German tenor.

"In place of Arturo Vigna, the Italian conductor, who has resigned, I have engaged Rudolpho Ferrari of Rome, and of course Alessandro Bonci is engaged to sing here. It is very difficult to get good conductors. I have made attempts to get Campanini, Motti, and Toscanini, but it is impossible. I shall produce several novelties next season, at least six, and the scenery and costumes for these have been ordered.

"During the last season we took in $1,005,770.20, which shows an increase of $23,308.90 over the previous season. The financial result has been more than gratifying, as our balance sheet will be able to show even a small profit in spite of having charged our account this year with the entire loss sustained at San Francisco, the replacing of nineteen operas, with scenery, costumes, properties, music, and the very new and costly productions we gave this season.

"I shall not manage the Irving Place Theatre any longer, but shall pass it on to some one else; not least, if I decide to continue to run it as a German house, and I think I shall not change the policy."

Mr. Conried was asked if there was anything in the rumor that Bessie Abott had attempted to enjoin him from sailing.

"Of course not," he replied. "It would be impossible. Miss Abott objects because I have not given her a chance to appear in all the subscription performances of a long list of operas, including 'Faust,' 'Traviata,' 'Martha,' 'Bohème,' 'Romeo et Juliette,' and many others. Why should I engage Sembrich, and Farrar, and Eames if Miss Abott was to appear in all these?

"Much complaint has been made in the papers this year about my bad chorus. As a matter of fact, after the chorus strike, as everybody knows, I had to get entirely new people, and it has been very difficult to train them for opera in three languages.

"I shall go directly to Berlin, and then to Vienna, where I shall take the baths at a near-by cure. I hope to have three months' rest, and I shall return on the Kaiser Wilhelm on Sept. 17."

"Martha" at the Manhattan.

Flotow's joyous "Martha" received its third presentation at the Manhattan Opera House last evening with Mmes. Donalda and de Cisneros and Messrs. Bonci, Arimondi, and Gianoli-Galletti in the cast. It is a cast which makes the most of the comedy values of the opera as well as of the music. Mr. Tanara again had some difficulty in controlling his forces, but in general the performance was an excellent one. The audience was not large.

REV. DR. JOHN JOHNSON DEAD.

Author of "The Defense of Fort Sumter" Was One of Its Defenders.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—The Rev. Dr. John Johnson, rector emeritus of St. Philip's Church, Major of Engineers in charge at Fort Sumter during the siege of the sixties, author of "The Defense of Fort Sumter" and other historical works, died last night at the age of 78 years. John Johnson was born in Charleston, S. C. He studied civil engineering, to which for ten years he devoted his energies in railroad constructing and other large engineering work throughout South Carolina. In 1853 he published the largest map of his native State ever undertaken. In 1860 he studied for the ministry at the Camden University, South Carolina, but on the outbreak of the war entered the engineering corps of the Southern army with the rank of Lieutenant of Engineers. He rapidly rose to the rank of Major of Engineers. He was mostly engaged on the fortifications of several towns. He was in Fort Sumter during fifteen months of its bombardment, and received two shell wounds which afterward left him a cripple. At the end of the war he was paroled as senior officer of engineers.

After the war he resumed his ministerial studies and was ordained in 1866. In 1872 he was appointed rector of St. Philip's.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rollin H. Lynde.

Rollin H. Lynde, a lawyer, of 82 Beaver Street, died of heart failure at Atlantic City on Sunday. He was a grandson of Joseph Wesley Harper, one of the founders of the publishing house of Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Lynde was graduated from Princeton in the class of '77, studied law at the Harvard and Columbia Law Schools, and became a member of the firm of Bushe, Clarke & Lynde. He became an expert in insolvent assignment law, and was engaged in many celebrated cases.

After the death of his father, Charles Rollin Lynde, who was a Yale graduate, and who founded the Lynde debate at Princeton for the junior class, Mr. Lynde retired from the active practice of law. For many years he lived at South Orange and took an active interest in the South Orange Field Club.

He was also a member of the University, City, Princeton, Baltusrol Golf, Nassau, and Downtown Clubs, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The funeral will take place at Princeton to-day, and the pall bearers will be his classmates, Moses Taylor Pine, Dr. Frank Hartley, Prof. H. F. Osborn, H. C. Pitney, Jr., Prof. William B. Scott, Frank Shier, and R. E. Annin.

He leaves a widow and three children.

Stanford Newell.

Stanford Newell, ex-United States Minister to the Netherlands, died Sunday at his home, in St. Paul, aged 78 years. For several years he was Chairman of the Minnesota State Republican Committee, and in 1888 and 1892 served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. He was appointed by President McKinley to the post of Minister to the Netherlands in 1897. He was also appointed as Minister to Luxemburg when that post was created in 1903. For eight years he represented the United States at The Hague. In 1905 he resigned from that office. He was a delegate to the International Peace Conference which met at The Hague in 1899.

Mr. Newell practiced law for many years in St. Paul, where he was highly esteemed as a man and as a lawyer. He devoted much of his time to the defense of persons who would otherwise have suffered for want of legal aid.

In 1880 Mr. Newell married Miss Helen F. Fiedler, daughter of Ernest Fiedler of this city. He had many friends in New York.

John A. Ackerman.

John A. Ackerman died at his son's home, 154 Rahway Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, aged 75 years. He had been associated with the Adams Express Company for forty years as a Superintendent, and formerly lived in Jersey City. Fourteen years ago Mr. Ackerman was made Assistant Tax Collector for Jersey City, which position he held four years. He retired from active business ten years ago.

Mr. Ackerman was a member of Hiram Lodge No. 17, F. and A. M., of Jersey City; Past Commander of Hugh De Payen's Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Enterprise Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Thirty-second Degree Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, and Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shriners, New York. He served in 1885 as Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of New Jersey. He leaves two sons.

Capt. Hezekiah Brown.

Hezekiah Brown, a retired sea captain, died on Sunday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. Carroll French, 59 Whittlesey Avenue, East Orange, aged 79 years. Capt. Brown had followed the sea for more than fifty years and had owned several ships which traded between New York, Philadelphia and tropical ports. He was born in Tuckerton, Ocean County, N. J., and became a cabin boy when he was but 14 years of age. He rose rapidly and was placed in charge of a ship when he was 21 years old.

During the civil war Capt. Brown's ship was used as a military transport, and the skipper passed through many stirring experiences. He retired twenty-one years ago. He was a member of several marine organizations and was a Mason. He leaves five sons, two daughters and several grand children.

George Greenville Benedict.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 8.—George Greenville Benedict, editor in chief of The Burlington Free Press, died to-day at Camden, N. C. Mr. Benedict was born in Burlington Dec. 10, 1826. He was the son of Prof. George W. Benedict, with whom he later became identified in The Free Press. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1847. He served throughout the civil war and received a gold medal from Congress for distinguished conduct at the battle of Gettysburg. He first entered politics in 1869, when he was elected to the State Legislature. He wrote a history of Vermont and the civil war.

The Rev. Dr. Paul Menzel.

RICHMOND, Va., April 8.—The Rev. Dr. Paul Menzel, President of the Lutheran Synod of the United States and for the past twenty-one years pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Church here, died to-day. He was born in Lucerne, Switzerland, March 5, 1839. Eight years ago he represented America at the dedication of the Evangelical Church in Jerusalem, being selected by the American Lutheran Synod for this service. He was an author and musical composer, much Lutheran Church music having been composed by him.

James H. Ricketson.

BOSTON, April 8.—James H. Ricketson, well known as a tenor singer, died at his home in Milton to-day, aged 48. He was formerly a member of the choirs of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, and St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Providence. Several years ago he was prominent as a soloist in New England musical festivals.

H. D. Leonard.

PARKERSBURG, W.

ELEVEN JURYMEN DECIDE CUP CASE

One Man Excused Through Illness in Family After Hearing Judge's Charge.

SEALED VERDICT RETURNED

Lawyers Waive Right to Sum Up—Jurors Come Into Court for Instructions.

The verdict in the Memphis Gold Cup trotting case was returned by the abbreviated jury late last night, and will be announced in the Supreme Court this morning. After counsel waived their rights to sum up Judge Greenbaum charged the jury yesterday morning and a speedy verdict was expected. After nearly five hours' discussion the jurors sent word to Justice Greenbaum that they desired instructions on certain of the evidence.

Just before 7 o'clock last night the jury was again called into court, when the Justice announced that as the wife and child of Juror Osea Stelman of 119 East 112th Street were dangerously ill, counsel had agreed to permit him to be withdrawn and accept the verdict of the remaining eleven men. Jurors have been withdrawn from the box before while cases were in progress, but the withdrawal of a juror, as in the present case, after the Judge's charge, is considered an unusual and remarkable proceeding.

Only one witness was examined yesterday. Thomas G. Scarborough testified that Lou Dillon possessed good staying qualities after her Summer illness. At this point much surprise was occasioned when lawyers for both sides waived their right to sum up the case.

Judge Greenbaum, in his charge to the jury, informed them that the case had been simplified to a charge of fraud by the plaintiff. They must take into consideration that around race tracks there was a great deal of "horse talk" and many stories floated around, and they must consider whether some of the statements alleged were hearsay talks or whether stated in calmness by those to whom they were attributed. Another matter of importance to be considered was the expert testimony, a great deal of which had been given on both sides by men claiming to be veterinary surgeons. From the testimony of these men it appeared they took opposite views on the same conditions.

"It is a case where doctors disagree, but it is for you to determine which is right. Again, if the testimony has convinced you that a conspiracy was formed you must be satisfied that it was consummated before you find that the charge of fraud is proved," concluded Judge Greenbaum.

When the jurors returned to court in the afternoon for instructions they requested information on the following points: "Whether the fact that Mr. Smathers and 'Ed' Sanders had held the conversation on the day before the race, as alleged, and if Mr. Smathers had offered 'Ed' Sanders $5,000 to secure the race to Major Delmar, constituted sufficient evidence to prove fraud and conspiracy."

Judge Greenbaum answered: "To the first question, the answer is, categorically, No; to the second you must be guided by the evidence presented in court." The foreman of the jury then requested a copy of the minutes of the expert testimony, which was furnished.

SPORT OF ROUGH RIDERS.

Obstacle Races Causes Merriment at Durland's Academy.

A splendid exhibition of rough riding, marked by several spirited contests, was witnessed last night by over 1,500 persons at Durland's Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Central Park West. The event was held under the auspices of the Rough Riding Club, which includes a number of Seventh Regiment members, and Col. Daniel Appleton, who was present, received the opening salute preceding the music ride.

The obstacle race was the most amusing event of the evening. Six members took part, each riding to the end of the ring, then dismounting, opening a suit case, putting on a shirt, lighting a cigarette, and, after opening an umbrella, remounting to ride to the opposite end and win the prize. Three riders were thrown before they reached their destination, and for a time there was a wild waving of umbrellas as the contestants scurried hither and thither for their obstinate mounts.

F. H. Cone got through the difficulties of the competition better than his rivals and won the prize, with J. L. Vanderbilt second. A mounted football match occasioned peals of laughter from the spectators, as the players found it almost impossible to place the ball where they wanted it to go.

Over twenty members took part in the rough riding exhibition, commanded by Lieut. O'Ryan. All of the customary events, such as mounting at full gallop and a trot, and Roman riding with teams of two and three horses were performed with scarcely an error. Ten of the rough-riders conducted teams of two and three horses, standing astride, over half a dozen low jumps, and the horses were kept going at a fast pace.

Among those taking part in the various events were J. H. Smith, C. D. Randall, C. W. White, W. B. Lawrence, W. J. B. Mills, W. McKeever, H. Major, C. W. Allen, N. S. Babbitt, E. V. Holland, W. S. Wood, L. C. Wagner; C. V. Jordan, J. R. Hilton, W. C. Dixon, M. P. Garretson, T. C. Crawford, J. I. Berry, W. Brennan, L. E. Reed, J. W. Slawson, W. F. maul, D. Hennessy, A. F. McCabe, L. Coventry and E. H. Janes.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER FROM APRIL 7 TO 13.

New L'd'n.	Will. Point.	S. Hook.	Gov. Isl'd.
A.M.P.M.	A.M.P.M.	A.M.P.M.	A.M.P.M.
5:42 6:20	7:39 8:23	4:05 4:23	4:27 5:47
12:37 1:06	8:45 9:18	5:09 5:45	5:31 6:00
1:31 1:52	9:41 10:04	6:05 6:33	6:26 6:56
2:20 2:35	10:30 10:48	6:53 7:10	7:14 7:37
3:06 3:17	11 14 11:28	7:37 7:57	7:57 8:16
3:50 3:58	11:52	8:20 8:27	8:37 8:52

The members of the Seaside Fishing Club will open their house at the Highlands about May 1. The portion of the house that has been set aside for rent will be ready about the last week in June. The sloop belonging to the club will be overhauled and put in good condition this Summer.

Henry Talbot, Vice President of the Game and Fish Protective Association, says that since the protection of fish set in a few years ago fishing has not been what it used to be. He believes that efforts will finally result in success. Pulp and paper mills dispensing acids, ore mines discharging sulphites, and twenty fishermen to where were two, in a measure account for the change.

Flounders are biting freely in the Shrewsbury River, Jamaica Bay, Prince's Bay, City Island, Long Beach, Gravesend Bay and South Beach. Motor boat parties will leave Morgan's Station about April 15.

The change in the weather conditions has had a decided effect on shad, striped bass, trout, and herring. Improved conditions are expected when climatic changes take place.

Hundreds of thousands of brook trout fry have died in the State hatchery at Roxbury, and the mortality continues to so great an extent that there will be comparatively few for distribution when the brooks are clear and the time arrives for planting.

Columbia's Stroke Oar Out of Boat.

P. Cerussi, who has been stroking Columbia's first 'Varsity crew ever since the candidates have been on the water this year, was forced to stay away from practice yesterday owing to an injury to his right leg. He has received assurance from his physician, however, that it is nothing serious, and that he will probably be able to resume rowing before the end of the week. With the putting in of Braun, bow of last year's first boat, at the same place yesterday, Coach Rice seems to have filled the position to his satisfaction. The men who have rowed there previously are Haight, Spalding, Kobbe, and Sneviley.

There are at present four 'Varsity boats and two freshman, all of the men rowing on an average of eight miles every day. No four-oared crews have been picked as yet, nor is there any indication of how they will be made

WIN WITH ORTH PITCHING.

Greater New Yorks Find Lynchburg a Difficult Team to Beat.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 8.—The regular team of the Greater New Yorks of the American League defeated the local champion team of the Virginia League here this afternoon in a five-inning game that was stopped by rain, by the score of 3 to 0. It was played in the mud. Despite this the playing was fast and snappy. Al Orth, whose home is in this city, pitched for the visitors, and it was only by sharp fielding that the opposing team did not score. The New Yorks were unable to bat Shemesky with any effect until the third inning, when Orth hit for a double. After that there were three more doubles and a scratch hit, which Moriarty beat out by a small margin.

The runs of the big leaguers in the first inning were the result of Hoffman being hit by the first pitched ball of the game, followed by a wild pitch and a wide throw of Betscher to first, on Keeler's hard drive to third. Hoffman scored from second on the throw-in, and Keeler went to third. The latter tallied on Conroy's long fly to left. In the first inning Kleinow scored on Betscher's wide throw to first base. In the second inning Kleinow doubled to left field. Orth advanced him on a sacrifice and Kleinow scored on Betscher's wide throw to first base. In the second inning, with no one out, the locals filled the bases by two doubles and a base on balls. Orth struck out the next batter, and Hoffman slipped in from centre and caught Henninger napping at second. Then Shemesky struck out.

The New Yorks leave to-night after being joined by the second team, which played at Roanoke to-day, for Baltimore for two games before the opening of the season. The score:

LYNCHBURG.	R	I	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Betscher,3b.	0	0	0	4	2		Hf'man, cf.	1	0	2	0	0	
Bowen, 2b.	0	2	0	1	0		Keeler, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	
Hooker, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		Conroy, ss.	0	1	0	1	0	
M'Kenna,lf.	0	1	0	0	0		Mor'ty, 1b.	0	1	5	0	0	
Merchy, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		Williams,2b.	0	1	1	1	0	
H'nger, c.	0	1	2	2	0		Porte,3b.	0	1	0	1	0	
Newfaw,1b.	0	0	3	0	0		Brkett, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Fishman,ss.	0	0	8	0	0		Kleinow, c.	1	1	6	1	0	
Shemesky,p.	0	0	1	2	0		Orth, p.	0	1	0	3	0	
Ludwig, p.	0	0	0	1	0								
Total.	0	4	15	10	2		Total.	3	5	15	6	0	

Lynchburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3

Two-base hits—Orth, Kleinow, La Porte, and Conroy. Hits—Off Shemesky, 3 in four innings; off Ludwig, 2 in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Orth. Struck out—By Orth, 6; by Shemesky, 1; by Orth, 1. Wild pitch—Shemesky. Hit by pitched ball—Hoffman. Time of game—Fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carter. Attendance—600

More Clubs for Inter-City Baseball.

The meeting of the Intercity Baseball Association at Lyric Hall, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, last night was largely attended. President Nat Strong was in the chair and Secretary Joseph J. Prince of the Spooner Field Club of Brooklyn took charge of the minutes. Eight new clubs were admitted to membership. They were the Bay Ridge A. C. of Brooklyn; Omaha A. C., Bronx; St. Philip's A. C., New York; Missouri Pacific Baseball Club, ("Mops,") New York; North Hudson A. C., Jersey City; Erie A. C., Brooklyn; Carlton A. C., New York, and the All-Mount Vernons, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Treasurer Holmes, who leases Ozone Park, Ozone, L. I., predicted a successful season and said the members of the association would receive the preference in obtaining dates at his grounds.

Some of the clubs represented at the meeting were the Okalonas Field Club, Brooklyn; Bay Ridge A. C., Kingston A. C., Brooklyn; Stapleton A. A., Staten Island, and Atlas A. C., Jersey City.

Just Before the Baseball Season.

Winter weather and bad grounds yesterday stopped the Giants from playing the Newark team of the Eastern League at the Polo Grounds and the Brooklyns from playing between themselves at Washington Park.

To-day the Giants will play the university nine at Princeton, and Brooklyn will go to Holyoke. To-morrow McGraw's men will play the Jersey City team at the Polo Grounds and Brooklyn will go to Norwich, Conn.

The Greater New Yorks will encounter a pretty severe proposition to-day and to-morrow, when they meet "Jack" Dunn's candidates for Eastern League honors at Baltimore. As the runners-up for the American League championship last year are scheduled to open the regular season at Washington on Thursday, the two games at Baltimore should place them in admirable shape to begin a strenuous campaign.

While Manager McGraw will not say so, it is generally believed that the Giants' leader has given up all hope of having Donlin on the team this season. That "Mike's" batting will be missed goes without saying, but this excellent qualification is conceded to be offset by eccentricities which mars his work considerably.

According to George Davis, there was no trouble between President Comiskey and himself which caused him to hold back so long before reporting for work. "The fact is," said Davis, "I did not want to take the trip to Mexico and Comiskey let me off."

President Murphy will delay the raising of the National League championship pennant on the Chicago grounds until President Pulliam of the League can attend.

Word came from Manager Clark Griffith's camp yesterday that Hobbs, a student of the University of North Carolina, might become a member of the Greater New York's pitching staff before long. Hobbs is six foot two, weighs in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, and is said to be a fast and steady pitcher.

Chicagoans are much pleased over the fact that Catcher King has agreed to play again this year, and will support Mordecai Brown in the opening game on Thursday against St Louis.

"Jim" McGuire's second team of the Greater New Yorks was unable to play the scheduled game at Roanoke, Va., yesterday on account of rain.

South Atlantic League.

At Jacksonville—Jacksonville, 5; Columbia, 1.
At Charleston, S. C.—Charleston, 4; Macon, 1.
At Savannah, Ga.—Augusta, 2; Savannah, 1.

Scores of Other Games.

At Cincinnati—Cleveland, 8; Cincinnati, 6.
At Greensborough, N. C.—George Washington University, 4; Davidson College, 2.
At Mebane, N. C.—Trinity Park, 4; Bingham, 3.
At Raleigh, N. C.—Agricultural and Mechanical College, 15; Virginia "Poly," 4.
At Manhattan Field—Manhattan "Preps," 9; Augustinian, 5.
At Springfield, Ohio—Chicago Americans, 10; Springfield, 2.
At Columbus, Ohio—Washington, 7; Columbus, 6.

YALE AND HARVARD TO PLAY.

Managers of Football Team Agree to Meet, Probably on Nov. 23.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8.—Yale and Harvard are to meet on the football field next Fall. Negotiations for the game have been practically concluded between the managers of the two elevens, in spite of the fact that the general athletic agreement between the two institutions expired last March. The date for the contest will not be announced until the Yale schedule is completed, but it is understood to be Saturday, Nov. 23. The game will, of course, be played at Cambridge, as Harvard came to Yale last Fall.

No opposition from the Yale Faculty is expected to the game, or, indeed, to the ratification of the Yale schedule, which will be submitted to the Faculty as soon as one or two minor details are perfected. Although Mr. Foster would not confirm the dates to-night, it is understood that Yale's important games, which take place in November, are to be as follows:

Nov. 2, Yale and Washington and Jefferson University at New Haven; Nov. 9, Yale and Brown at New Haven; Nov. 16, Yale and Princeton at New Haven, and Nov. 23, Yale and Harvard at Cambridge.

Professional Skating Races Revived.

Professional roller skating formed the feature last night of the weekly competitions at the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn. Five of the fastest professionals in the East started in the three-mile race, which was won by Chester D. Smith of Scranton, Penn. Harry McDonald, formerly of the New York Athletic Club, and his brother, J. J. McDonald, were contestants, but in the fourth lap, when the pair led by over ten yards, J. J. McDonald fell, and this tripped his brother, putting both out of the race. Summary:

Three-Mile Race.—Won by Chester D. Smith, Scranton; B. Anthony, Newark, second; T. Longfield, Jersey City, third. Time—11:04.

Williams First in Swimming Race.

The weekly handicap swimming race of the New York Swimming Association, held last night at the Interior Baths, 232 West Sixtieth Street, was won by Williams after a close contest with Culhane. Williams received two yards' handicap and finished second to Roeberg (8 seconds) in the first heat. Summaries:

60-Yard Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Roeberg, (8 seconds;) Williams, (2 yards,) second. Time—0:50 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Curran, (9 yards;) Acker, (6 yards,) second. Time—0:51. Third Heat—Won by Culhane, (16 seconds;) Miller, (scratch,) second. Time—0:50 4-5. Final Heat—Won by Williams;

MAY BE COLUMBIA FOOTBALL.

Rumor Credits Authorities with Favorable Action—Start Next Fall.

There was a well-defined rumor about the Columbia University campus last evening that the virtual consent of the authorities to the restoration of football had been obtained, and that the game would be resumed this year. Color was given to the story by the refusal of the various members of the student committee recently appointed to consult with President Butler, the Trustees, and the University Athletic Committee to discuss the situation, of which they talked freely heretofore. The frank avowal of Chairman Francis S. Bangs of the University Athletic Committee a few days ago in favor of the new game was supposed to indicate an early resumption, though no official declaration on the subject could be secured.

There was a meeting of the Columbia Trustees yesterday afternoon, at which the subject was expected to be broached, but no announcement was made regarding it. The hearing of the Alumni Committee, headed by D. Le Roy Dresser, was also expected to take place early this week. The combination of favorable indications are taken to mean that final disposition of the subject has been made, and the general demand for the game satisfied.

In the recent agitation for the game the sentiment has been almost unanimous in favor of resumption. The students, of course, have been united in their desire to play, and the alumni have backed them up solidly. The most substantial men among the graduates—men who have given liberally to the support of Columbia and have been influential in directing her policies—have taken up the cudgel for the sport. Only President Butler and a few of the university professors have opposed it. Secretary Pine of the Board of Trustees and Chairman Bangs of the University Athletic Committee have been classed as determined opponents of the game.

At the alumni meeting at the opening of Hamilton Hall the first sign of a change of position was given by Mr. Pine, when he proposed a compromise resolution declaring in favor of resuming the game, but not committing the authorities to intercollegiate contests. Then last week Mr. Bangs declared that he thought the new game had remedied the evils of the field and suggested that if the other objections to the sport—its too great interest and too restricted participation—could be overcome he thought the desired resumption could be effected. There have been many rumors of the altered attitude of President Butler, so that there remained no active opposition to the sport that was apparent.

It is now believed that a basis has been agreed upon and that formal announcement of it only awaits the definition of the conditions under which the game will be permitted.

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Gibson's

Is always good whiskey

It's Square

Always Has Been
Always Will Be

No Change in Label
Because of Pure Food Law

The Square Whiskey in
The Square Bottle

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling

COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.
NEW YORK

This is it.

Auto Boat Makes Fast Record.

MONACO, April 8.—The resumption of the annual autoboat regatta to-day was marked by the performance of the seventeen-foot cruiser Mais-je-vais-piquer, which covered fifty kilometers in 98 minutes 24 seconds, in spite of heavy seas. This is said to be the best time ever made by a boat of the size, and is equal to nearly twenty-eight miles an hour.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

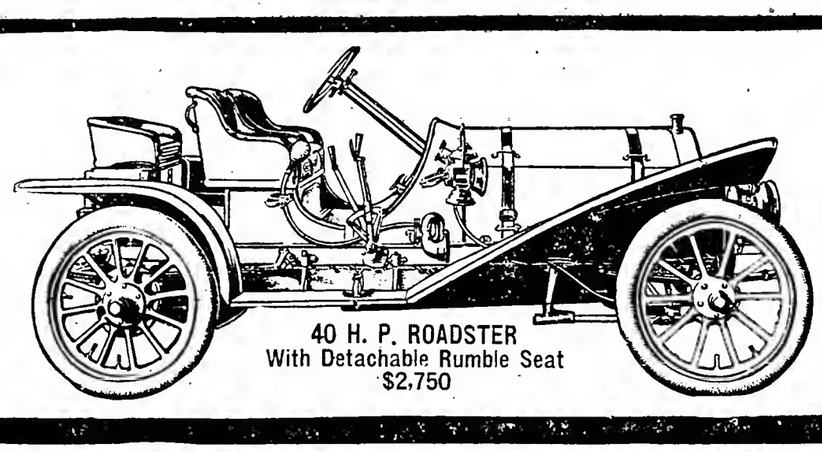

40 H. P. ROADSTER
With Detachable Rumble Seat
$2,750

The Oldsmobile Again a Winner!

An Oldsmobile Touring Car driven by Ralph R. Owen won a remarkable match race March 30th, over the 600 miles of miserable roads from Los Angeles to San Francisco. Incidentally it won a bet of $6,000, which shows that the Oldsmobile is a car to depend upon.

If this isn't evidence enough that the Oldsmobile is the car you ought to buy, think back over some of the past performances of this remarkable car. Think of that wonderful run from New York to Florida made last December, over the worst roads in the country, the car carrying four passengers and 600 lbs. of baggage. After making this record run—*a feat never equalled in automobile history*—the same car was entered in the Daytona Beach races *and won.*

Oldsmobile

If these things do not prove the perfect reliability of the Oldsmobile, let us refer you to the new record an Oldsmobile made over the mountain roads from Denver to Colorado Springs two weeks ago: 81 miles of hard going in two hours and eleven minutes.

Then remember the achievements of the Oldsmobile in 1906. If you read your newspaper, you will remember it won nearly *every stock touring car event* it entered—and it entered everything that was open.

These wonderful performances of the Oldsmobile during the past and the present season have made it easier than ever before to choose a car.

Of course you want a car that will do things; you want a car that will "stand up."

Then remember that the car that has done is the car that will do; the car that has stood up is the car that will stand up.

We claim nothing for the Oldsmobile that has not been actually proved by past performance. If you buy an Oldsmobile you are not dealing in "futures"—you are getting a car of such unique goodness that a new word had to be coined to describe it. That word is

"OLDSMOBILITY", WHICH MEANS ROADABILITY, DURABILITY, RELIABILITY

the sum and substance of satisfaction.

We are ready to give you a personal demonstration at any time. We guarantee delivery on date promised at time of sale.

OLDSMOBILE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
1653 BROADWAY, near 51st St.
Manufactured by OLDS MOTOR WORKS, Lansing, Mich. Member A. L. A. M

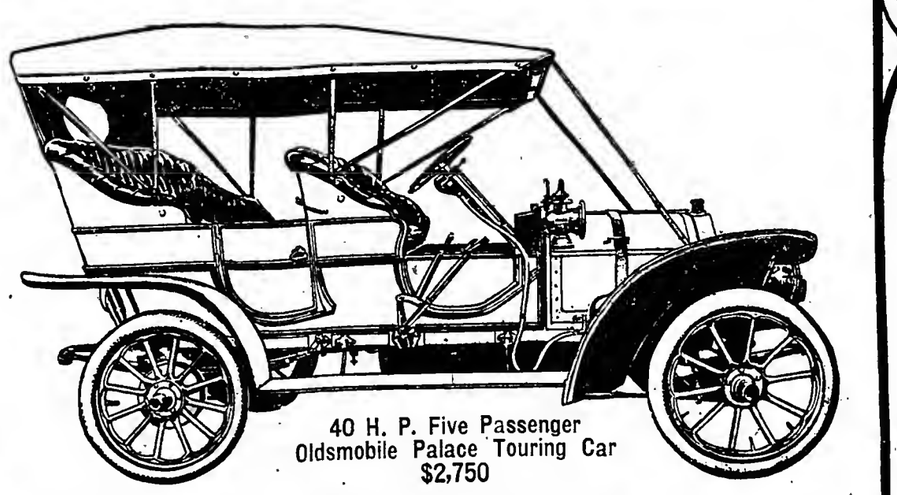

40 H. P. Five Passenger
Oldsmobile Palace Touring Car
$2,750

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AARON M. JANPOLE and LOUIS WEBNER, plaintiffs, against CHARLES MORRIS and TILLIE MORRIS, his wife; Simon Ruppin, Jennie Weill, John Weber, the name "John" being fictitious, &c., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of March, 1907 I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-seven feet six inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and twelve feet four and one-quarter inches; running thence easterly parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, thirty-seven feet six inches; running thence northerly and parallel with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and twelve feet four and one-quarter inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, thirty-seven feet six inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less."

Dated New York, April 1st, 1907.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Referee.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 446 West 164th Street.

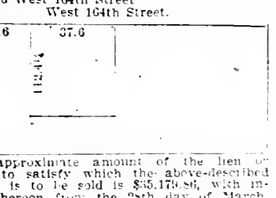

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $35,179.86, with interest thereon from the 28th day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowances amounting to $331.40, with interest from March 29th, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $183.21 for assessments and $45.00 for Croton water, and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage in the sum of sixty-five hundred dollars, with interest thereon from November 1, 1906, at the rate of five and one-half per cent. per annum.

The premises will also be sold subject to covenants and restrictions against nuisances, if any; which covenants, however, shall not prohibit or interfere with the erection or maintenance of apartment houses or tenement houses, with or without stores. Also subject to monthly tenancies.

Dated New York, April 1st, 1907.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHESTER MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH GAMACHE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and known and designated as Lot Number 148 on a certain map entitled "Map of Van Nest Park," made by George C. Hollerith, dated June 10th, 1895, and annexed to a certain deed made by Ephraim B. Levy to David Levy, dated June 12th, 1895, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on June 18th, 1895, a copy of which said map was also filed in said Register's Office on June 18th, 1895, which said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Hancock Street and the northerly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northerly, along the said westerly side of Hancock Street, 100 feet to Lot Number 150 on said map; thence westerly along the southerly line of said Lot No. 149 on said map, 25 feet to Lot No. 147 on said map; thence southerly along the easterly line of said Lot Number 147 on said map 100 feet to the said northerly side of Columbus Avenue, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Columbus Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 1st, 1907.
JACOB MARKS, Referee.

LEE & FLEISCHMANN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

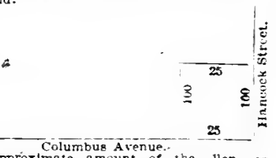

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,692.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $272.47 and interest thereon from March 22d, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $250.00 and interest.

Dated New York, 1st day of April, 1907.
JACOB MARKS, Referee.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

NEUTRAL LINKS FOR WOMEN'S GOLF

Eastern Association Will Hold Championship Tourney at Atlantic City.

TO ISSUE HANDICAP LIST

Will Represent Fifty Clubs with Over Four Hundred Players—Point Trophy Cup Offered.

Atlantic City was chosen as the locality for the annual championship of the Eastern Women's Golf Association at the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday, held at the home of the President, Mrs. E. F. Sanford, at the Hotel Hargrave, West Seventy-second Street. The choice of the Atlantic City course was somewhat in the nature of a surprise, as the Oakley and Brookline Clubs, near Boston, and the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia made applications for the event, but after the first ballot, when the sentiment in favor of the neutral Atlantic City course became prominent, the Boston and Philadelphia delegates agreed and factional differences were dropped. Mrs. Sanford made it clear, however, that the holding of the tournament on the dates selected, June 11 to 14, will depend upon the willingness of the Atlantic City Country Club to offer its course for that time, but no difficulty is expected.

The championship will be at thirty-six holes, medal play, eighteen holes being played on each day as was the case last season. On the third day the first match in the Tri-City Cup competition will be played, Boston meeting New York, while the winning team will play the Philadelphia women on the following day. Philadelphia won the trophy last year.

One new club was elected to membership, the Philadelphia Cricket Club, which gives a total of 78 clubs in the Eastern Association. Miss Frances C. Griscom reported that she had written to all of the clubs asking them to send lists of their women players with handicap allowances, as it is intended to issue a handicap list. Fifty clubs responded, with a total of 407 names. These women will all receive official handicap ratings in the Eastern Association list, which will be ready for use early in June.

It was also decided to offer a special trophy for the member of the association who makes the best golf showing during the year on a point scoring basis. A committee was appointed to arrange the points to be offered for taking part in open and club tournaments, winning first or second place and for competition in team matches. The woman golfer taking part in the largest number of events will naturally have the advantage of scoring the greatest number of points, provided she is a fair player. It is believed this trophy will act as a stimulus in bringing to the front many new players.

Besides Mrs. Sanford, the other members of the committee present were Miss Louise Wells, Boston; Miss Griscom and Mrs. Charles F. Fox, Philadelphia, and Miss Georgianna Bishop of the Brooklawn Club, Bridgeport, Conn. It has been proposed to increase the committee from nine to eleven members.

If you are ill and wish to please your Doctor and hasten your recovery, take your prescription to the Times Square Drug Store.

If your prescriptions are compounded at this store you have the satisfaction of knowing that they are right in every particular.

Make Us Your Druggists.

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(A Corporation)
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PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC
$50.00
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CALIFORNIA
and Pacific Coast Points
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LOUISIANA, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA
Best Route for Comfortable Travel and Picturesque Scenery.
Inquire
349 or 1 Broadway.

DEWAR'S
Dewar's Whisky refreshes in the right way—Recommended by doctors.
Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act.
SCOTCH

POWER BOAT CRUISE PLANS.

Itinerary of the Annual Event Announced by Chairman McIntosh.

The Cruise Committee of the American Power Boat Association has fixed the details of the annual cruise, which will be held in August. It will go to Jamestown to the Exposition, and will remain there for the week of motor boat racing, which is contemplated beginning Sept. 3. It is planned to occupy seven days in transit, stopping at various yacht clubs along the route.

The fleet will rendezvous at the Atlantic Yacht Club on the morning of Aug. 22. In the afternoon it will start for New Brunswick, where it will lie during the night, continuing through the Delaware and Raritan Canal in the morning. The night of Aug. 23 will be spent at the Riverton (N. J.) Yacht Club, and on the 24th the fleet will proceed to Delaware City, where it will be locked into the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. Sunday will be spent in a run to the Sassafras River, and Aug. 26 will be spent in reaching Annapolis. The run for Aug. 27 is to Soloman's Island, and Aug. 28 to Milford Haven, while it is planned to reach Hampton Roads on the night of Aug. 29.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SELF-PLAYER PIANOS
Newest models at special prices and terms. Ideal instruments and very easy to play. Wonderful effects to be obtained readily shown.
RENTING PIANOS
Demonstrations. Literature free. Our superb small uprights, special low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
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B'WAY & 47th ST. | 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

STURZ PIANOS
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AV., 134th St., Block East of 3d Av.

WINTERROTH PIANOS
at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments. 105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Elegant Steinway upright, as good as new; must sell, $75; fine rosewood piano; stored. George Schlercher, 37-39 West 14th St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $9; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES
Fitted with the incomparable Monarch Cushions
Indorsed by all the prominent Billiard Experts in the world, professional and amateur.
PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT ANY AND ALL REQUIREMENTS. BILLIARD MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS AT REASONABLE RATES.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Salesrooms, 227 and 229 4th Av., cor. 19th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE 152-154 W. 84TH ST.
FURNITURE EXCHANGE
REMOVAL SALE; entire stock at nominal prices to save cost of moving to our new building, 18 and 15 West 28th St., before May 1; chance to secure undeniable bargains.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An up-State manufacturing concern, with business well started, wants capital to increase output and for advertising purposes; an excellent opportunity to invest from $5,000 to $25,000 at 7%. Principals only. Address A Box 317 Times, Times Square.

Wanted—Party to invest ten thousand to open retail lumber yard, suburbs; subscriber will invest like amount, secured paper and attend shipping and. Address Southern, 289 Times Downtown.

British Columbia timber lands; a safe and sane investment; large profits; we can put you in touch with sound investments in timber and mill properties. Leslie & Crawford, Vancouver, B. C.

Established phonograph and notion business; best location Harlem; paying basis; large store, well stocked; low rent; long lease; $2,800; big chance; have other business. Rooney, 227 Canal St.

Fine furnished 15-room house; best condition, best location city; always filled; well paying for quick buyer; spot cash $550. Fischer & Bartel, 594 St. Ann's Av., 149th St.

Rare opportunity for good milliner; owner going to Europe; splendid millinery store for sale; good location; modern stock on hand. For particulars, B. C., 1,153 3d Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEYER, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Max Meyer, Felix Meyer, Hugo Meyer, Abraham Meyer, Georg Meyer, Sophie Boas, Trustees of Woodlawn Cemetery, Theodore Meyer, Julius Meyer, Charlotte Goebel, Adele Smuthy, Frana Boas, Hedwig Lehmann, Toni Woblauer, Johanna Cleffmann, Herman Meyer, Mrs. Ernst Richard, otherwise known as Julia Richard; Children's Aid Society of the City of New York, Anna Urbach, Heine Boas, Gertrude Boas, Franseska Boas, Frieda Urbach, Hedwig Urbach, Adele Cleffmann, Ida Cleffmann, Margarete Cleffmann, Fraulein Meyer, (daughter of Georg Meyer,) Marie Boas, Ernest Philipp Boas, Henry H. D. Boas, Theodore Smuthy, Edgar Smutny, Rudolph Smutny, Walter Urbach, Frans Urbach, Rudolph Urbach, Otto Cleffmann, Otto Meyer, Rudolph Lahmann, Anna Meyer, Margarete Meyer, Ludwig Wohlauer, S. Cleffmann, (husband of Johanna Cleffmann,) Abraham Jacobi, and George McAneny, as executors of the last will and testament of JACOB MEYER, deceased, and as trustees of the trusts created in and by the last will and testament of Jacob Meyer, deceased: Mount Sinai Hospital, German Hospital and Dispensary, Academy of Medicine of the City of New York, Civil Service Reform Association, National Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Jacob Meyer, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 7th day of April, 1907, at half-past o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George McAneny, as temporary administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited who are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or in the event of your failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[Seal.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

THOMPSON & FULLER, Attorneys for Temporary Administrator, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City.

LEE, ANNA DELIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Ellen Cushing, Juliet M. Coleman, Cornelia M. Palmer, Mary Frances De Forrest, Catherine L. Steward, De Witt M. Lockman, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob K. Lockman, deceased; Phoebe Simonson and Mark A. Bradley, administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of ANNA DELIA LEE, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York on the 7th day of May, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George G. De Witt and John T. Lockman, as surviving Trustees for Anna Delia Lee under the last will and testament of Henry Dolan, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SPRING RESORTS. | SPRING RESORTS.
Virginia. | Virginia.

Ideal ALL YEAR Recreation

No other place in the country is so adapted for real rest and recreation as OLD POINT COMFORT; and at the

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN, one of the famous hotels of the world, one finds genuine home comforts, with that rare Southern hospitality we often read about, but so seldom find.

If you have been here before, you need no urging to come again. If you've never been here, write to-day for full particulars.

THE POMPEIAN BATHS, new this season, are the finest and most complete in the country. Every form of bath for Hydro-therapeutic treatment. For swimming, the beautiful SEA POOL, 40x75 feet, lined with ceramic mosaic tile, is filled with pure, fresh sea water agreeably warmed; the whole room being radiant with sunlight.

The Atrium and entire pool are furnished and patterned after the Baths of Diocletian at Rome.

Special book on Baths and Bathing sent free. Write me to-day. Address

GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Box 210, Fortress Monroe, Va.

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GARDEN CITY HOTEL
GARDEN CITY - - - - Long Island
18 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.

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BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

I—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $2.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

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HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.
Walter J. Buehy.

HOTEL RUDOLF
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; phones in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

THE RUNNYMEDE,
Park Place, overlooking the Boardwalk and the City Park. Open all year. Enjoying an unexcelled location and equipped with every appointment. Illustrated booklet.
MRS. I. McILWAIN.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

EXCURSIONS.

EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS!
All traveling and hotel expenses included.
WASHINGTON, 3 DAYS—ONLY $12
Three more trips, April 11 and 25, May 9.
IN EUROPE
During July and August. Six tours, big steamers, $275 to $555. Fres descriptive Booklet of
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
843 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GLADE, HENRY H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. GLADE, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, James S. Clayton, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Henry H. Glade, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 128 Franklin Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June, 1907.

Dated New York, March 29, 1907.

JAMES S. CLAYTON, Assignee.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Attorney for Assignee, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

GRAF, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER GRAF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 502 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1907. JOSEPH L. GRAF, JACOB L. GRAF, JOSEPH BECK, Executors. HENRY MEYER, Attorney for Executors, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MELVILLE, ELIZABETH S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH S. MELVILLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Walter I. McCoy, Number 52 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the seventh day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1906. HENRY R. THOMAS, Executor. WALTER I. McCOY, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

SYLVESTER, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS SYLVESTER, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of L. & A. U. Zinke, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1906.

ALLIE L. SYLVESTER,
HESTER L. SYLVESTER,
BELLE S. STERN,
Executors.

L. & A. U. ZINKE, Attorneys for Executors, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

Atlantic City.

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Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

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VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most central location. Under entire new management. The Hotel has been thoroughly refurnished, and is the peer of cleanliness, luxury and comfort, conducted upon the highest standard of excellence; the cuisine is managed by the most competent of chefs. The terms range from $12.50 up, by week; $2.50 up by the day, American Plan; $1.50 per day European Plan.
The Hotel contains 350 beautiful rooms, steam heated, many en suite, with fresh and seawater baths; also public hot sea-water baths. Orchestral concerts daily. Garage attached. Automobiles meet all trains. Booklet.
CHARLES E. COPE, Prop'r.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.
Boardwalk, corner of Virginia Av., opposite Steel Pier. One of the best of the beach front hotels. Capacity 500. Elevator, private seawater baths, orchestra, &c. Cuisine in charge of H. V. Greiner, associated with this hotel during the entire McClellan ownership. Write for Spring terms and booklet. Auto meets trains. Wm. Hyman, W. F. Green, Manager.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet.
J. P. COPE.

RALEIGH. Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in town at similar prices; capacity 500; all modern conveniences; booklet.
H. J. DYNES.

HOTEL ABBEY.—Fireproof; Pacific Av., below Kentucky, close to Beach, Piers, and all attractions; capacity, 300. The leading hotel at $10 up weekly; private baths, elevator, southern exposure, open surroundings, &c.; booklet.
OLIVER H. GUTTRIDGE.

HOTEL LAMBORN Maryland Av., near Beach. Under new management. Convenient to piers and amusements. Elevator to street; suites with baths, sun parlor; Spring rates. Booklet. O. C. Miller.

WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach. Elevator; sun parlor; $3 to $15 weekly. F. C. Buhre

BERKSHIRE INN, Ocean and Virginia Avs. Always open. Elevator, sto. $9 to $15 weekly. Cap. 300. 8th season. J. O. & J. E. Dickinson.

PEOPLE'S HUDSON RIVER LINE
Connecting at Albany for Syracuse, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Montreal, Pittsfield, Rutland, and all points North, East, and West.
Unsurpassed Steamers
C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK
Leave New York from Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., week days only, 6 P. M. A charming night trip on luxurious steamers. Never more comfortable than at this season of year, and the river never more interesting.

Citizens Troy Line
ONTEORA and ULSTER
Leave New York from Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays, 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Fine service. LOW RATES. EXCURSION $2.50.
TICKETS BY RAIL between New York and Albany or Troy good on steamers.
Staterooms and Tickets at Wharf Offices, also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED
BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.80.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points.
Steamers Puritan and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 30 N. R., week days only, 5 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 8 P.M.; Str. City of Lawrence.

$2.00 TO BOSTON
$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 3300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, week days, 4 P. M.
For Newburgh, week days, 5 P. M.
" " Sundays, 9 A. M.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
NEW YORK...Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS...Apr. 20, May 18, June 15, July 13
PHILADELPHIA...Apr. 27, May 25, June 22, Jy. 20
CELTIC, 20,904 tons.....May 4, 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL...June 1, June 29, Aug. 3, Aug. 31

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 18, 2 P. M.; May 11
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18
MESABA.....Apr. 27, 9 A. M.; May 25
MINNETONKA...May 4, 11 A.M.; June 1, June 29

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
VADERLAND.Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND..Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22
KROONLAND, May 4, 10:30 AM.; June 1, July 13

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
BALTIC...Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14
MAJESTIC..Apr. 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC....Apr. 19, 10 A. M.; May 17, June 20
OCEANIC.....Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
TEUTONIC.....May 1, 10 A. M.
ARABIC.....July 4, 1 P. M.; Aug. 1, Aug. 29

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC, May 4, 11 AM. (from Pier 15, N.R.)
†ADRIATIC.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC .....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

To THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES. FROM NEW YORK!
REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
CRETIC.....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..Apr. 10, 8:30 A. M.; May 18, June 29
ROMANIC..Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II..Apr. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser....July 2, 10 AM
Kronp's.Apr. 23, Noon | K.Wm.II...July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM | Kronprz.July 16, 9 AM
K.W.II.May 14, 7:30AM | Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp's.May 21, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. Aug. 6, 5 AM
Kaiser...June 4, 10 AM | Kronp'z.Aug. 13, 7:30AM
K.Wm.II.June 11, 6 AM | Cecilie(new)Aug. 20, 1PM
Kronpr's.June 18, 10 AM | Kaiser...Aug. 27, 10 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.
Rhein.....Apr. 13 | Chemnitz.....June 6
Breslau.....Apr. 15 | Barbarossa.....June 6
Chemnitz.....May 2 | *Kurfuerst.....June 13
*Kurfuerst.....May 9 | *Friedrich.....June 20
Main.....May 16 | *P. Alice.....June 25
*Friedrich.....May 16 | *Bremen.....July 4
*P. Alice.....May 23 | *Barbarossa.....July 11
*Bremen.....May 23 | *Kurfuerst.....July 18
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.
Friedrich .....Apr. 13 | K. Luise.....June 15
P. Irene .....Apr. 20 | Main .....June 29
*Neckar .....Apr. 27 | P. Irene.....July 13
Barbarossa ....May 4 | *Neckar.....July 20
K. Luise .....May 11 | K. Luise.....July 27
K. Albert.....May 18 | K. Albert.....Aug. 3
P. Irene .....June 1 | Irene.....Aug. 17
*Neckar .....June 8 | K. Luise.....Aug. 31
*Omits Genoa.
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hamburg-American.
Special Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*‡Bluecher...Apr. 11, 4 PM | Deutch'l...Apr. 30
‡‡†Kaiserin(new)Ap18,9AM | Bluecher...May 9
‡‡†Amerika(new)Ap.25,3 PM | Kaiserin...May 16
*Grill Room. †Gymnasium. ‡Palm Garden. ‡Ritz-Carlton Restaurant. §Electric Baths.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Batavia...Ap. 18, 8 AM | Waldersee.....May 18
Pretoria..Apr. 27, 4 PM | Pennsylvania....May 25
Patricia..May 4, 10:30AM | *Batavia.....June 1
*Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
*†MOLTKE...Apr. 23, May 28, July 6, Sept. 3
†HAMBURG...May 7, June 11, Aug. 13, Sept. 24
*Has Grill Room. †Has Gymnasium.

TOURIST BUREAU.
R. R. Tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel. Travelers' Checks, Good All Over the World.
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Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

LAST SPECIAL SAILING
OF THE
WHITE STAR LINE'S
Mammoth Twin Screw
S. S. CELTIC 21,035 Tons,
In the American Line Service
FOR
PLYMOUTH - - - CHERBOURG
SOUTHAMPTON
MAY 4th
9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, or any local agent.

CUNARD LINES
From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Passengers booked through to London and Paris.
Caronia...Apr. 9, noon | Carmania. Apr. 28, noon
Umbria..Apr. 13, 7 AM | Etruria..May 2, 7 AM
Campania.Apr. 20, 11 AM | Lucania...May 4, 10 AM

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE.
TO FIUME VIA
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND TRIESTE.
SLAVONIA....Apr. 11, noon; May 30; July 18
PANNONIA.....May 2, noon; June 20, Aug. 8
CARPATHIA. } calling also at GENOA.
{ May 16, 10 AM.; July 4, Aug. 22
VERNON H. BROWN, Gen'l Agent, 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
10,000 Ton Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers
Direct to
Norway, Sweden and Denmark
Sailing from New York at noon.
C. F. Tietgen...May 2 | United States...June 6
Oscar II.....May 9 | C. F. Tietgen...June 18
Hellig Olav....May 23 | Oscar II.....June 20
Saloon, $60 and upward; second cabin, $30.
After May 15, Saloon $70 and up. 2d Cabin $35.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., 1 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry
Caledonia...Apr. 20, noon | Ethiopia...Apr. 27, 8 PM
Furnessia...Apr. 18, 7 AM | Columbia...May 4, noon
Saloon, $50; 2d Cabin, $35; 3d Class, $27.50 and upward, according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list
Ryndam.....April 10, 4 AM; May 15, June 19
Potsdam.....April 17, 8 AM; May 22, June 26
New Amsterdam(new) Apr. 24, 2 PM; May 29, Jy. 3
Statendam....May 1, 10 A. M.; June 5, July 10
Noordam....May 8, 2 P. M.; June 12, July 17
Freight & Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

$270 FOR 87 DAYS TRIP TO EUROPE.
All necessary expenses included; personal escort, excellent service. Other tours priced $200 to $550. Frequent departures during May, June and July. North Cape-Russia Tour, June 20.
FRANK C. CLARK, 96 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 24th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAMAICA COLON EUROPE
Atrato.....April 13 | Le Plete.....May 11
Trent.....April 27 | Tegus.....May 25
Fast and Luxurious Steamers of 6000 tons
Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, La Guayra, Trinidad, Barbados, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Southampton { Special circular tour via West Indies, returning direct to N. Y. $250.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Sailing 3:00 p. m., Pier 50, West 12th Street.
For descriptive pamphlet, rates, etc., apply to
SANDERSON & SON, General Freight and Passenger Agents, 22 State St., N. Y. Telephone 2360 Broad.
FOSTER DEBEVOISE, Passenger Agent, Flatiron Building, N. Y. Telephone 4456 Gram.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.
ADELPHI HOTEL
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...5:33 | Sun sets...6:32 | Moon sets...6:16

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:04	5:40	11:24	11:50
Governors Island	5:31	6:08	11:57	p.m.
Hell Gate	7:24	8:02	1:29	p.m.

Arrived—Monday, April 8.

SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, March 30.
SS Rapallo, Hamburg, March 23.
SS Bradford, Port Antonio, April 3.
SS Comus, New Orleans, April 3.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, April 4.
SS San Juan, Mayaguez, April 2.
SS Burnby, Baltimore, April 6.
SS City of Memphis, Savannah, April 5.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, April 7.
SS Orpheus, Brunswick, April 5.
SS Activ, Barcoon, March 29.
SS Advance, Colon, April 1.
SS Mancunia, Tampico, March 30.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, April 3.
SS Saturna, Algiers, March 20.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
K. Wilhelm II., Bremen	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Caronia, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Newton, Argentine	6:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	3:00 P.M.
C. of Atlanta, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Sarnia, Jamaica	———	10:00 A.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Baltic, Liverpool	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Valdivia, Hull	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Homeric, Argentine	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	———	4:00 A.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Galveston	———	3:30 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	———	3:30 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hellig Olav, Christiana'd	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bleucher, Hamburg	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Rhein, Bremen	———	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Tampico	———	3:00 P.M.
Slavonia, Naples	———	12:00 M.
C. of Memphis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Manoa	St. Croix	April 1
Gallia	Marseilles	Mar. 14
Lampasas	Galveston	Mar. 31
Hudson	Havre	May 23
Havana	Havana	April 6
Prinz Joachim	Jamaica	April 6

DUE TO-MORROW.

Montsvideo	Cadiz	Mar. 30
Furnessia	Glasgow	Mar. 30
Vaderland	Dover	April 1
Armenian	Liverpool	Mar. 29
Madonna	Naples	Mar. 27
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	April 7
Alamo	Galveston	April 4
Sabine	Galveston	April 3
El Dorado	Galveston	April 4
Grangrove	Para	Mar. 29
Atrato	Barbados	Mar. 27
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Mar. 31

DUE THURSDAY.

Majestic	Liverpool	April 4
Brandenburg	Bremen	Mar. 31
Calabria	Gibraltar	Mar. 31
Monterey	Naples	Mar. 26
Monterey	Vera Cruz	April 4
Trinidad	Bermuda	April 7

FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Plymouth, April 8.
SS America, at Antwerp, April 16.
SS Stolzenfels, at Aden, April 7.
SS Volga, at St. Michaels, April 7.
SS Oscar II., at Christiansand, April 8.
SS Shimosa, at Singapore, April 8.
SS Germania, at Naples, April 5.
SS Turkistan, at Rotterdam, April 5.
SS Koenigin Luise, at Genoa, April 6.
SS Cassel, at Bremen, April 7.

Sailed.

SS Moltke, from Naples, April 7.
SS Phoebus, from Shields, April 7.
SS Strathearn, from Punta Arenas, April 4.
SS Trinidad, from Bermuda, April 7.
SS Mongibello, from Palermo, March 29.
SS Hudson, from Algiers, April 2.
SS Republic, from Naples, April 5.
SS Neckar, from Naples, April 5.
SS St.

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on Commission

Accounts Invited

Interest paid on deposits subject to Cheque

Investment Issues

Paying 5%—6½%

Write or telephone for list.

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Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

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John Harsen Rhoades. I. Richmond Hoxie.

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L. B. WILSON D. M. FERGUSON.

L. B. WILSON & CO.

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Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, ... $ 3,000,000

Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

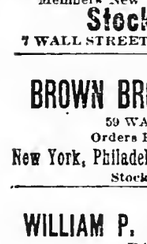

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30 NASSAU ST.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

HENRY C. SWORDS, Pres't. H. H. OAMMANN, Vice-Pres't. H. W. REIGHLEY, Sec'y.

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TRANSACTS ALL TRUST CO. BUSINESS

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Washington Trust Company

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline, Recovering Later —Call Money Rates, 2 1-2 @1 1-2 Per Cent.

BANKS AGAIN GAIN CASH

Money Market Ease Sustains Prices—Possibility of Reduction in Bank of England's Discount Rate.

Prices in yesterday's stock market fell steadily throughout the morning session and well into the first hour of the afternoon, and then rose slowly until at the close all of the day's losses had been reduced to unimportant fractions. Profit-taking sales and the tentative renewal of short selling by the more speculative elements of the Street divided the responsibility for the downward movement, while the afternoon advance on dull trading represented, apparently, the covering of older short accounts and bona fide purchases. In the morning dip Union Pacific was conspicuous, losing in all a trifle more than 2 points, and other active shares followed its example with declines only little less severe. News developments of the day were relatively unimportant so far as they affected financial markets, although much interest attached to private cables from London banking houses intimating the probability of a reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of England at the meeting of the Directors on Thursday. The reasons for such expectations seem to lie in the fact that so complete a change has come over the money markets here that a drain of gold from London is no longer to be feared, this making it possible, of course, for the Bank of England to secure without difficulty the heavy consignments of new gold constantly arriving at the English capital from South Africa. The Bank of England obtained over $1,300,000 gold in this manner yesterday and the continued firmness of foreign exchange markets at quotations precluding engagements for American account points toward the rapid upbuilding of the resources of the Bank. The home money market also showed further improvement as a result of the measures of the Treasury Department, and while the necessity of preparing for the redemption of such of the Government 4 per cent. bonds maturing in July as are not refunded into 2 per cents. will apparently compel Mr. Cortelyou to limit the customs receipts to be placed at the disposal of local banks from this time forward, deposits thus far have been so heavy that the position has become much easier.

It is only necessary to recall that a year ago this week the banks were confronted by a deficit in reserves, that call money rose to 25 per cent., and that Secretary Shaw put into effect his interest saving device in order to promote an inflow of gold, to appreciate the real ease in money now. The present surplus of the banks, $19,441,000, has only been exceeded a half dozen times in a decade or more at this season of the year. Call money rules around 2 per cent., after having touched 1 per cent., the lowest rate quoted at this time since 1893, and rates in the foreign exchange market have advanced to the point where discussion of gold exports is invited. The banks reported a substantial gain from the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and in spite of the preparations which were under way for the making of rather heavy payments falling due to-day, including the $24,000,000 representing four installments upon the $60,000,000 of new Great Northern stock, the money market was undisturbed.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Alliance Realty Co.
Street's Western Stable Car Line Co.
Tonopah Mining Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Central & South American Telegraph Co.
Erie Railroad on second preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
Home Bureau.
Kings Farm Realty Co.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.
Union Bag & Paper Co.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Irving National Bank.
United States Leather Co., (adjourned.)

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Interest in the stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day centred in the Traction issues, and Chicago City Railway was the strong feature. There was little of this stock to be had at any price, as fully 95 per cent. of the $18,000,000 outstanding is held by the Morgan-Mitchell syndicate. The remaining 5 per cent. is closely held. There is a demand for North and West Chicago and for Union Traction preferred, but the common is a clear gamble in the eye of the speculator which may or may not get a little out of the reorganization.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	6	6	6
100	Am. Can pf	54¾	54¾	54¾
50	Am. Shipbuilding	70½	70½	70½
25	Chi. City Railway	205	205	205
73	Chicago Edison	145	145	145
210	Chicago Subway	20	20	20
200	Chi. Union Traction	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
31	Diamond Match	125	125	125
116	Illinois Brick	53¼	53¼	53¼
140	National Biscuit	78	77⅞	77⅞
50	National Biscuit pf	113½	113½	113½
15	National Carbon	73	73	73
25	National Biscuit	108	107¾	107¾
10	Quaker Oats pf	100	100	100
250	Street's Stable Car	29	29	29
19	Street's Stable Car pf	98	98	98
161	Swift & Co	105¾	105¾	105¾
2,048	Union Boxboard	2½	2	2½
2,115	Union Boxboard pf	12¾	12	12¾
5	Western Stone	27¾	27¾	27¾

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—United Railways' issues were the leading and strongest feature today. The free stock sold up to 13¾, an advance of ⅞. The income bonds at 56½ were up ⅜. Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Strauss Brewing issues were also firmer, the 4s advancing ½. Seaboard 4s and 5s were firmer, as were also Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s. Fidelity & Deposit Company shares gained another point. Consolidated Cotton Duck shares were stronger. Houston Oil stocks were harder.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Atlantic Coast L. 4s	95	95	95
6,000	Seaboard 4s	75	74	74⅜
4,000	Seaboard 10-yr. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	Va. Midland 5s	107	107	107
1,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	101	101	101
1,000	Met. St. Ry. 5s	110	110	110
1,000	Toledo Traction 5s	95½	95½	95½
13,600	United Railways 4s	88	87¾	88
16,000	United Railways inc.	56½	56	56¼
4,200	United Rys. fdg. 5s	84	83¾	84
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾
4,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	54½	54½	54½
4,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	22¾	22	22¾

STOCKS.

10	A. C. L. of Conn.	260	260	260
10	Northern Central	90	90	90
985	United Railways	14	13½	13½
167	Con. Cotton Duck	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	31	31	31
5	Fidelity & Deposit	131	131	131
400	Houston Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Houston Oil pf	47½	47½	47½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange house of Bond & McCauley has been dissolved by mutual consent. Allan Bond and W. J. Butterfield have formed a copartnership under the name of Bond & Butterfield, which will succeed the old firm.

Redmond & Co. notify holders of the Economy Light and Power Company's 5 per cent. bonds, due 1915, that as those bonds have been called for redemption they offer the privilege of exchange for first mortgage 5 per cents of the same company, due 1956, which are not subject to call.

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 6, averaged 7.26 cents per pound.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, April 8, 1907.

Total sales April 8, 1907..... 826,700
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 78,752,343
Corresponding date last year..... 85,542,470

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12¾	12¾	200	Allis-Chalmers Co	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	− ⅛
35	36	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	+1
96¾	96⅞	108,400	*Amal. Copper Co	97½	98¼	95½	96¾	− ⅝
17¼	17½	800	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	17	17½	17	17½	+ ½
6	6⅛	100	American Can	6	6	6	6	...
54½	55	400	American Can pf	55¼	55⅛	54½	54½	− ⅝
37	37¼	1,600	Am. Car & F. Co	36½	37	36½	37	− ½
97⅞	101	110	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	99	99	99	99	...
31	31½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	31½	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅜
6	6¾	10	*Am. Grass Twine	6¾	6¾	(6¾)	6¾	...
22	23	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¾
81	82	100	Am. Ice Securities	83	83	83	83	...
65	65½	745	*Am. Locomo. Co	65	65	65	65	−1
132⅜	132½	59,800	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	130	132½	128¾	132½	+2⅞
108	108¼	900	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	108	108¼	108	108	− ¼
97	100	220	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	97¼	97¼	97	97	− ½
8¾	9	300	Am. Steel Founds	9	9	9	9	+ ¼
39	40	140	Am. Steel Founds. pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
125¾	126	100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	127	127	126	126	− ¾
92	93	700	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	93¼	93⅝	92	92	− ⅛
30½	31	3,880	*Am. Woolen Co	31	31	30¼	30½	− ⅞
96½	97½	120	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
63½	63⅝	20,975	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	63¾	64	62	63½	+ ½
97¼	97¾	22,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	96⅞	97¼	96¼	97⅛	− ⅛
95	96	400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	96⅞	95⅞	95½	95½	− ½
105	105¾	700	Atlantic Coast Line	106¼	106¼	105¼	105¾	...
100⅝	100½	6,200	Baltimore & Ohio	101	101⅝	100	100½	− ¾
61¼	61½	19,560	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	61	61½	59¾	61½	...
112	120	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	115	115	115	115	+5
12⅜	13¼	100	Brunswick City	13	13	13	13	+ ⅜
63¼	64	100	Canada Southern	63⅜	63⅜	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
174½	175	6,600	Canadian Pacific	173½	176¼	173¼	174½	+ ½
30¾	31	750	Central Leather Co	31	31⅛	30¼	30½	−1½
95	99	12	Central Leath. Co. pf	95	95	95	95	...
190	195	300	Central R. R. of N. J	190	195	190	195	+20
41¼	41⅜	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	41½	41⅜	41¼	41¼	− ⅜
16½	17½	100	Chicago & Alton	17½	17½	17½	17⅞	+1½
190	...	100	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	210	210	210	210	+11⅜
13¾	14	900	Chi. Gt. Western	14	14¼	13¾	13¾	− ¼
60¾	62	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	60	61	58½	60⅞	− ½
18	19½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	19	19	19	19	...
137½	137⅝	20,150	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	136¾	137⅞	136½	137½	+ ⅝
151	153	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	152	152	152	152	− ½
120¾	121½	300	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	121	121½	121	121½	− ¼
152½	153	2,030	Chi. & Northw	151¾	152½	150	152⅞	+ ¾
6	7	200	Chi. Term. Trans	6	6	6	6	+1
13	15	350	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	15	15	13⅞	13¼	− ⅞
4¾	5	300	Chi. Union Trac	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅜
13¾	17	600	Chi. Union Trac. pf	17	17¼	16¼	16¾	− ½
73	73½	600	C., C., C. & St. L	74	74¾	73½	73¾	− ⅝
36⅞	37	5,350	Colorado Fuel & Iron	37¼	37¾	35⅞	36⅝	− ⅝
27	27¾	1,330	Colorado & Southern	27⅝	28	27	27⅛	− ⅜
60	61	150	Col. & South. 1st pf	60½	60½	60½	60¾	− ¾
45⅝	49	500	Col. & South. 2d pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅛
129½	130¾	200	Consolidated Gas	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	− ¼
20	20¼	1,200	Corn Products	20¼	20¼	20	20	− ⅛
80¾	81½	100	Corn Products Ref. pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	− ⅛
185	186	900	Delaware & Hudson	185	185	184	185	...
31	31¼	100	Denver & Rio Grande	31½	31½	31½	31½	− ¼
...	12	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	12	12	12	12	−¼
71⅛	71⅜	3,505	*Distillers Securities	71½	72	71	71⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	25⅜	5,000	Erie	25½	25⅜	24⅜	25⅛	− ¼
58¾	59	1,311	Erie 1st pf	58¾	59½	58½	58½	− ½
40	40½	500	Erie 2d pf	41	41	40½	40½	− ½
85	90	100	*Fed. Sugar Ref. pf	88	88	88	88	+3
130	140	200	Granby Consol	131	131	131	131	+3
99¾	101	100	General Chemical pf	99	99	99	99	...
149½	150	270	General Electric	150	150	149	149	−1
136¾	137	8,100	Great Northern pf	137½	138¾	136	137	−1
60½	61	5,300	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	62	62	61	61	...
148½	149½	200	Illinois Central	149	149	149	149	+1
26¾	28½	400	Interborough-Met	26	26¾	26	26¾	− ¼
60¾	61¾	510	Interborough-Met. pf	62	62	62	62	...
74½	75	300	Int. Paper Co. pf	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜	74⅜	...
29½	30	200	Int. Steam Pump	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
19	19½	200	Iowa Central	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
37¾	38	200	Iowa Central pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¾
26⅝	26½	600	Kansas City South	26	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
60⅞	61	3,600	Kansas City South. pf	60¾	61	60¼	61	+1⅛
65	70	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	65	65	65	65	...
54	58	100	Long Island	54	54	54	54	...
119¼	119¾	700	Louisville & Nash	120¼	120¾	119½	119½	−1⅜
69½	70	300	Mackay Cos	70	70	69¾	69¾	− ⅛
136	138	620	Manhattan Elevated	138	138	137	137	−1
22⅝	23	2,250	Mexican Central	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
108	109	20	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	108	108	108	108	...
137	139	200	M., St. P. & S. S.M. pf	140	140	138	138	...
36¾	37	2,550	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36⅞	37	36¾	36¾	− ⅛
66	66¾	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	66¾	66¾	66	66	...
76¾	77	1,050	Missouri Pacific	76¾	77¼	76⅛	76⅝	− ⅛
77	78	900	*Nat. Biscuit Co	77	78	77	77	+1
61½	61⅝	3,400	*National Lead Co	61½	61½	60¾	61¼	+ ½
115	120	310	*New York Air Brake	117	117¾	117	117¾	+ ¼
120⅞	120½	6,000	New York Central	120⅞	120⅞	119¼	120	− ½
43	45	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	42½	43¼	42½	43¼	+1¼
79½	80	200	N. Y., C. & St.L. 2d pf	79	79½	79	79½	+ ½
30⅛	30¼	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	39¾	39⅝	38¾	39¼	+ ¼
79	80	1,485	Norfolk & Western	79¼	80	79¼	80	...
75	75½	300	North American	75	75¼	75	75	− ⅜
21,710	136¾	21,710	Northern Pacific	136	136¾	134⅝	136	−1
2,360	119⅝	2,360	*Nor. Pac. rcts., 12½ p. c. paid	120	120	119	119¼	− ⅞
...	...	200	Pacific Coast	99½	99¾	99	99	...
...	...	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¾	...
...	29¼	700	Pacific Mail	29½	29½	28¾	29	...
127	127⅛	60,440	Pennsylvania R. R	127	128⅝	126¾	127⅛	− ⅛
92¾	93	2,750	People's Gas, Chicago	93¼	93⅝	92½	92¾	−1⅝
12⅝	13	300	Pittsburg Coal	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
37⅝	37¾	3,625	Pressed Steel Car	37¼	37⅞	36⅝	37⅝	− ⅛
95	95⅞	30	Pressed Steel Car pf	95	95	95	95	−2
169	171	100	Pullman Company	168	168	168	168	− ½
111¼	111½	133,700	Reading	111⅞	112¾	106⅝	111¼	− ½
85	87	200	Reading 1st pf	86	86	86	86	− ¼
84	87	100	Reading 2d pf	85	85	85	85	...
20¾	30	2,030	*Rep. Iron & Steel	30¼	30¼	20	30	...
85⅞	89	1,050	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	89¾	89¾	85⅝	86	−1
22⅞	23	2,850	Rock Island Co	23½	23¼	22½	22¾	− ⅜
50	52	300	Rock Island Co. pf	50½	51	50½	51	+ ⅜
36	38	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	38	38	38	38	− ⅜
23	23⅜	1,200	St. Louis Southw	22	23⅜	22	23⅜	+1⅛
54½	55½	800	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	56	56	54¾	54¾	− ¾
84⅞	85	30,300	Southern Pacific	84⅞	85⅝	84	84¾	− ⅜
116	117	100	Southern Pacific pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ⅞
22¾	22⅞	1,750	Southern Ry. ext	22¾	22¾	22	22½	...
70¼	70½	700	Southern Ry. pf. ext	71	71	70¼	70¾	−1¼
144	145	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	− ⅜
39	40	650	*Tenn. Copper	40	40¾	39	39⅝	− ⅛
20	20½	1,000	Texas & Pacific	20¼	20½	20	20	− ⅛
74	79	200	Texas Pac. Land Tr	76	76	76	76	− ⅛
26	26½	100	Toledo Rys. & Light	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
29⅛	29⅜	200	Tol., St. L. & West	29¼	29¾	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
53½	54	310	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅞	+ ⅜
98	97	20	Twin City R. T	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	...
53	54	2,400	Union Bag & P. Co. pf	54	54	54	54	−1½
141¾	141½	127,650	Union Pacific	141¼	142	139¾	141½	− ¾
88½	88	800	Union Pacific pf	88	88⅝	88	88¾	+2½
88	92	100	United Cigar Mfg. pf	90	90	90	90	...
44	45	1,310	United Rys. Invest	44	45	44	44¼	+2¼
64	65	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	64	64	64	61	...
36¾	37¼	800	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	37	37¼	36⅝	37¼	− ½
80	87¼	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf	81	81	81	81	...
52¾	53	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	53	53	53	53	− ½
43	44	450	U. S. Rubber	43½	44	43½	44	+ ½
104	104¼	50	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	...
37¾	37¾	55,500	U. S. Steel	37⅝	37⅞	36⅞	37¾	...
100¾	101	7,350	U. S. Steel pf	100½	101	99¾	101	+ ¼
29	30	50	*Utah Copper	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	...
20	30	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	20½	20½	20½	20½	− ¼
104	107	40	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	105	105	105	105	...
71½	73½	300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	70½	74	70½	74	...
143	147½	100	Wabash	145	148	143	143¾	− ½
25⅜	26¼	400	Wabash pf	26⅜	26⅝	26	26⅜	− ⅛
82	83	870	Western Union Tel	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
146½	147½	100	Westinghouse E. & M	147	147	147	147	+ ½
13	13½	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ⅛
20	20½	900	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
17¼	18	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	+1½
18⅝	19½	100	Wisconsin Central	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ½
40¾	42	100	Wisconsin Central pf	41	41	41	41	−1

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—United Gas Improvement developed decided strength to-day, rising sharply on buying by important interests. Philadelphia Electric held firm, but Philadelphia Rapid Transit declined a point. Two strong features were Tonopah Belmont and Tonopah Mining, both of which were in active demand. Reading and United States Steel were heavily dealt in, and Cambria Steel and Lehigh Valley were also fairly active. Total sales, 47,430 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Amal. Copper	98	96½	97
5	Am. Railways	49½	49½	49½
100	Atchison	96¾	96¾	96¾
20	Bell Telephone	52	52	52
3,080	Belmont Tonopah	...	4¾	4⅞
350	Brooklyn R. T.	61	60	61
14	Cambria Iron	47¾	47¾	47¾
745	Cambria Steel	38⅝	38	38⅝
100	Col. Fuel & Iron	36¼	36¼	36¼
255	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	71½	71½	71½
168	Elec. Co. of Am	10⅜	10	10¼
10	Elec. Stor. Battery	56¼	56	56¼
100	Erie	24⅞	24¾	24⅞
170	Keystone Telephone	8	8	8
60	Lake Sup. Corp	13	12½	12½
600	Lehigh Val. R. R	68½	68¼	68¼
23	Leh. Val. Tran. pf	23	22	23
6,135	Lehigh Navigation	88½	88¼	88½
45	Leh. Nav. t. c	88	87½	87½
75	Lex. & Int. Rys. pf	48¾	48¾	45¾
175	Marsden	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,005	Penna. R. R	63¾	62¾	63¼
40	Phila. Co	44¾	44¾	44⅜
81	Phila. Co. pf	45½	45	45¼
6,135	Phila. Electric	9	8¾	8⅞
2,478	Phila. Rap. Transit	17¾	16⅞	16⅞
10	Phila. Traction	95	94¼	94¼
12,360	Reading	56 1-16	54⅞	55⅜
12	Reading 1st pf	43	43	43
15	Reading 2d pf	42¼	42¼	42¼
500	Southern Pacific	85	85	85
2,920	Tonopah Mining	19¾	19	19½
45	Union Traction	57¾	57¾	57¾
8,031	United Gas Imp	93¾	92¾	94½
7,002	U. S. Steel	37½	37	37½
125	Warwick Steel	8 1-16	8	8 1-16
94	W. J. & S. S. R. R	55	55	55

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Cable Con.	36c.	34c.	34c.
520	Crucible Steel	91½	91½	91½
20	Crucible Steel pf	73¼	73¼	73¼
50	Fireproofing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	Harbison-Walker ref	10½	10½	10½
550	Independent Brewing	18	18	18
30	Independent Brew. pf	42¼	42¼	42¼
800	Interior Mining	50c.	50c.	50c.
100	Mfrs. L. & H	12¼	12¼	12¼
415	Marsden	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Pittsburg Brewing	31	31	31
10	Pittsburg Brewing pf	50¾	50¾	50¾
240	Pittsburg Coal pf	54½	54	54
8,300	Pittsburg Con.	20c.	19c.	20c.
3,000	Pittsburg Lead & Zinc	48c.	48c.	48c.
40	Pittsburg Plate Glass	115	113	113
5	Sewer Pipe	20	20	20
85	Shoshone	10⅞	10¼	10¼
200	Tonopah Ext.	4	3⅞	3⅞
125	U. S. Steel	37½	37¼	37½
2	U. S. Steel pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
15	West. Air Brake	147	147	147
10	West. Elec. 2ds	74	74	74

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Monday, April 8, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
36,200	Amal. Copper	97¾	98¼	95¾	96⅝
100	Am. Car & Fy	37¾	38¾	36¾	36¾
50	Am. Cotton Oil	31½	31½	31½	31½
50	Am. Locom	65½	65½	65	65
11,190	Am. Smelting	130	132½	128¾	132½
220	Am. Sugar	127	126½	126½	126½
1	Al.-Chalmers pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾

TOPICS OF WALL STREET.

The present stock market is almost entirely professional, and it is plain that professional operators at the present time are exceedingly cautious. Traders have no disposition to conceal the fact that their experiences in the recent panic have imbued them with ths idea that a fixed position on one side of the market or the other is not particularly good until the situation becomes clearer and the tendency of prices more distinct. This cautious attitude is reflected in the daily irregularity of price movements, even while the general sentiment is bullish.

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While ths volume of trading yesterday was comparatively large, the market did not present an appearance of activity. Brokerage offices scemed to he doing very little, and it was a general complaint throughout the Street that there was practically no commission business. This is scarcely true, but it is safe to assume that a very large part of the day's transactions originated either on the floor or in professional headquarters. This particular kind of a market does not reflect anything more than the individual sentiment of a few traders.

***

London advices were very hopeful from the point of view of general conditions, and particularly with regard to ths money market, but a lower range of prices for Americans was not regarded as supplementing the general tenor of the dispatches. There is a well-grounded belief that the Bank of England will reduce its rate on Thursday to 4 per cent. This in itself would be the best manifestation of a betterment in money conditions abroad, but the cancellation of a gold engagement last week showed very plainly that our needs in that respect are not so serious as they appeared to be a week or so ago. With regard to the reduction of the Bank of England rate, bankers here point out that it must not be taken for granted until actually accomplished, inasmuch as the Governors of that institution have had an extreme lesson in conservatism and will move very slowly.

***

Few stocks presented price movements of interest in yesterday's market. While attention was directed to the Amalgamated Copper and Anaconda issues, there was nothing very conclusive in the fluctuations in these stocks. Amalgamated was one of the most active issues, and at times showed pressure, but it was not very weak, nor did it give the opportunity to the bear crowd to force the stock down sharply. One of the elements of strength in this stock, as in Union Pacific, St. Paul and other issues paying a substantial dividend, is that the present figures are attractive to those who figure out the investment yield.

***

Among the bond houses there is a disposition to believe that the betterment in bonds is not merely temporary. They express the opinion that it will be continued, and that a good bond market is entirely probable. This is not unanimous, and possibly the appearance of savings banks as purchasers of bonds has helped the impression that a substantial bettsrment is likely. It is true that the market for bonds of a certain character has improved distinctly, and this manifestation of investment demand has attracted less attention than it should ordinarily because of the activity in the note market.

***

Brokers have to answer all kinds of questions from their customers, and for the most part these questions are shrewd and to the point. The day when the trader was a novice in everything that pertained to stock trading has passed. The query most often heard these days is whether in the opinion of the broker a period of industrial depression is impending. Of course, no broker will admit that he cannot answer promptly and precisely such questions, but it is to be feared that many of the answers would make an economist shiver. Certainly there seems to be no set formula for a reply to this question, and the Delphic Oracle never devised more subtle combinations of words that might mean anything or nothing than are sent out from the fininclal district. Brokers are not to be blamed for their inability to satisfy curiosity on this point, for the division of opinion is national, and not local.

***

A former Governor of Massachusetts who is a very large employer of labor was in the financial district last week. Ordinarily he is extremely optimistic, but at the same time he is noted for his close attention to all factors and conditions that enter into his particular industry. He expressed himscif as satisfied with conditions generally, but he took the position that corporations and companies doing an extensive business should fortify themselves against the emergency of a temporary halt in business. To that end he has taken steps himself, but he does not manifest any pronounced pessimism as to the ultimate outcome.

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One of the disadvantages of the averagc system in the bank statement is that the exact condition of the banks at the end of the week is not presented. One of the advantages is that it conceals weak spots until there is time to adjust matters in a satisfactory manner. The supplementary report gives a good idea of the condition of individual banks. For instance, there were twenty-one banks last Saturday showing less than 25 per cent. reserve. Considering the increase in reserve and the total reserves of the banks, this number is comparatively large, but it is a substantial reduction from the corresponding week a year ago.

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Operators who trade on technical conditions and who are very careful to watch all possible developments both here and in London were purchasers of stocks. This position is based on the theory that a betterment in prices in London was practically certain to-day, inasmuch as it was the first day of the settlement, and trading would be for the new account. Reference to first settlement days transactions in London are not conclusive as to the accuracy of this theory, but of course conditions are different at each settlement day, and the present optimism in London may warrant this view of the situation at the present time.

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Were it possible to compile a list of the individuals who are rated in the public mind as millionaires who lost heavily in the late slump, a very interesting question might be raised as to where the inspiration for a sustained upward movement would come from at the present time. A dozen men might be mentioned who suffered losses of from a quarter of a million dollars to two million dollars, and in one instance at least a man who had been a consistent bear for months previous was hit to the extent of more than $1,000,000. For the first time in years he has closed all his stock accounts and hereafter will eschew the game.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—National banknotes received to-day for redemption, $999,980; Government receipts from internal revenue, $1,554,726; custome, $1,093,782; miscellaneous, $445,518; expenditures, $2,150,000.

This condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$665,668,869
Silver dollars	472,490,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,265,000
Total	$1,144,423,869
General fund	192,184,218
Deposits in National banks	172,526,738
In Philippine Treasury	4,187,713
Awaiting reimbursemsnt	1,418,846
Current liabilities	114,618,677

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Taking Cue from 'Change Moves Within Narrow Limits.

MANHATTAN TRANSIT UP

Sheehan Stock Goes to 5¼ on Heavy Trading—Copper Irregular, with Some Losses.

Curb trading, taking its cus from the Inside market, was extremely sluggish yesterday, and prices moved within narrow limits, though there were some features of activity. Notable among these was Manhattan Transit, which moved up from 4 to 5¼, on transactions of 8,000, closing at 5¼. International Mercantile Marine preferred was active on the downward scale, selling 1,000 from 24¾ to 24.

Little interest was manifested in the coppers, although the Cole-Ryan shares were traded in in considerable volume and a number of small recessions were made in the narrow market. Butte Coalition sold off from 28¼ to 27½, on transactions of 1,250. Greene-Cananea and Greene Consolidated both moved upward fractionally, the former going from 17 to 17⅝, and closing at 17¼, after transactions of 4,000, and the latter rising from 25⅜ to 26, on transactions of 800. Boston Copper sold 1,250 from 26½ down to 25⅝.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outsido market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. W. P. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½
100	Houston Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Int. Mer. M.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,000	Int. M. M. pf.	24¾	24¾	24	24
8,000	Manhattan Tr.	4	5¼	4	5¼
250	Meer. Co. of A.	5	5	5	5
80	Royal B P. pf.	103½	103½	103	103
171	Standard Oil	520½	527	520½	527
950	Waterbury Co.	48	48	46½	46½
1,800	West. Ice Co.	27	27	26½	26¾

RAILROAD.

400	Chic. Subway	20	20¼	20	20

MINING STOCKS.

900	Alaska Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Argentits Cob.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,550	Balakala	10¾	11⅛	10¾	*10⅞
600	Barnes-K. D.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Bonanza Belt	5¼	5¼	5	5
100	Bonanza Creek	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,250	Boston Copper	26¼	26¼	25⅜	25⅝
3,000	Brit. Col Cop.	*8¼	8¼	8	8
1,250	Butte Coalition	28¼	28¾	*27½	27½
400	Butts & N. Y.	5	5½	5	5½
33,000	†Cobalt Cent.	42	*43	41	42
1,700	Colonial Silver	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
500	Cohasa L. Ext.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,300	Cons. Ariz. S.	5¼	5⅝	5	5⅛
100	Cumb.-Ely M.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Davis-Daly Es.	14	14	14	14
1,000	Dom. Copper	6¼	6¼	6⅞	6⅞
270	Douglas Cop.	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅞
100	Ely Cons.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	El Rayo Min.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	Ely Central	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
230	Foster Cobalt	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,300	Furnace Cr. C.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
300	Gillies Silv. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Giroux Mining	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Gold Hill	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,000	Greene-Can.	17	17⅝	17	17⅝
800	Greene C. C.	25⅜	26	25¼	26
350	Greene Gold-S.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Greene Gr-S. pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Greene Gold	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	Green-Meehan	⅞	⅞	13-16	13-16
100	Guana. Con.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
150	King Edward	1⅜	*1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	McKin-Dar.	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝	1 11-16
2,100	Miami C. M.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
200	M. Co. of Am.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Mitchell Min.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
1,500	Nevada Smelt.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
2,000	Nsv.-U. M.&S.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
100	Newhouse Min.	20	20	20	20
8,500	Nip. Mines Co.	13⅝	13½	13¼	13⅜
700	Old Hun. Min.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
300	Portland Cop.	1	1	1	1
200	Silver Queen	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Stewart Min.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,100	Tonopah Ext.	4	4	3¾	4
800	Ton. M. of Nev	19½	19¾	19½	19⅝
1,000	Trampe Con.	121	121	120	120
800	Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
50	Trinity Copper	21¾	22	21	21
200	Union Expl.	8	8	8	8
1,600	United Copper	63	63¼	62	63

BOND.

$90,000	Int. M. M. 4s	71¾	71¾	71	71¾

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	April 8. Bid.	Asked.	April 5. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Malting 6s	..	..	100	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	93	95	93	95
American Tobacco	310	330	810	830
Am. Writing Paper 6s	82	83	82	83½
Am. Writing Paper	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Am. Writing Paper pf	19½	20½	19½	20½
Alaska Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
Balakala	10½	11	11⅛	11⅜
Barnes-King	4¼	4¾	4¼	4½
Bacopilas Mining	..	..	6	6¾
Bonanza Belt	5	5¼	5⅛	5¾
Bonanza Creek	8½	9½	..	..
Boston Copper	25¾	26½	26	27
British Col. Copper	7⅞	8	8¼	8⅝
Butte Coalition	27½	28	27	28
Butte & New York	5	5¼	4¾	5¼
Central Foundry	2	2¼	2	2¼
Central Foundry pf	10	13	10	13
Chicago Subway	19¾	20	19¼	20½
Cobalt Central	41	42	42	43
Colonial Silver	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Cum.-Ely Mining	9¼	9½	9¼	9¾
Conecil, Arizona	5	5¼	..	..
Colnsn-Leonard Ext	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Davis-Daly	13⅞	14½	13⅝	14½
Dolores, Ltd	..	..	7¾	8
Dom. Copper, new	5¾	6	5⅞	6⅛
Douglas Copper	11½	12¼	11¾	12
Electric Boat	..	..	82	88
Electric Boat pf	..	..	78	82
Empire Steel	7½	9	7½	9
Empire Steel pf	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5¾	5⅞	5¼	5⅜
Ely Con	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
El Rayo	5¼	5½	5	5½
Foster Cobalt	1⅝	1¾	1 11-16	1 13-16
Furnace Creek	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
Gillies Silver	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Giroux	8¾	9	8½	9
Gold Hill	1⅝	1¾	2	2¼
Greene Con. Copper	25½	26½	24¾	25¾
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Greene G.-Sil. pf	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
Grene Cananea, new	17⅛	17¾	16¾	16¾
Guggenheim Explorat'n	..	..	215	220
Havana Tobacco	14	15	14	15
Havana Tobacco pf	20	23	20	23
Houston Oil	8¼	9	..	..
Int. Mer. Marine	6¾	7	7½	8¼
Int. M. M. pf	23½	24	22⅜	23
International Salt	15	17	15	16
King Edward	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Lackawanna Steel	45	55	45	55
Manhattan Transit	5	5¼	3⅞	4
McKinley-Darragh	1¾	1¾	1¾	1 11-16
Miomac Gold Mining	4¾	4¾	4¼	4⅝
Mines Co. of Amsrica	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Meerschaum Co. of Am.	5	5¼	..	..
Mitchell Mining	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
Nevada Con. Copper	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	25	27	26	28
Nevada Smelting	8¼	8¼	8⅜	8½
Nsvada-Utah M. & S.	4¼	4¾	4⅜	4½
Nor. Sec. stubs	100	112½	100	125
Newhouse Mining	20	26½	20¼	20¾
Nipissing Mines Co	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½
Old Hundred	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Otis Elevator	88	42	87	43
Otis Elevator pf	90	94	85	92
Portland Copper	1	1⅛	¾	1
Royal B. Pow. pf	100	105	100	105
Silver Queen	1⅜ 1	13-16	1 11-16	1 13-16
Singer Mfg. Co	500	520	500	520
Stewart Mining	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
Standard Oil	525	530	515	520
Standard Milling pf	31	33	31	33
Standard Milling 6s	77	80	77	80
Tramps Con.	120	123	120	125
Tri-Bullion	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
Tonopah Extension	4	4⅛	3¾	4
Tonopah Mining of Nsv.	19½	19¾	..	..
Trinity Copper	20½	21½	21½	22½
Union Typewriter	85	90	84	88
Union Type. 1st pf	116	122	115	118
Union Type. 2d pf	116	122	115	118
Union Explor. Co	8	8¾	8	8½
United Copper	62½	63¼	61⅞	62½
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	..	..	25	30
United Cop. pf	26¾	27	26¾	27¼
Western Ice pf	..	..	97	100
Waterbury Co.	46½	47	46¾	49¼
Waterbury Co. pf	..	..	101	102

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

To be Opened in Brunswick Hotel Building Near Madison Square Soon.

A new National bank which is to be identified with business interests in the Madison Square neighborhood is being organized by Leslie R. Palmer of the law firm of Olney & Comstock of 68 William Street, and expects to open for business within a few months in the new Brunswick Hotel building, which is approaching completion, on the Fifth Avenue block front, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets.

Mr. Palmer said yesterday that the scheme had not progressed far enough as yet for him to say who would be the backers of the bank. He said that a charter had been applied for, and that the capital at the start would be $200,000, with a surplus of an equal amount. He said options had been taken on one of the ground floor offices in the New Brunswick Hotel.

Yesterday the law firm of Olney & Comstock, as counsel for the Organization Committee, advertised for applications for official and clerical positions in the new bank.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 8.—The supplies of money were plentiful in the market today and rates were easy. Discounts were lower in anticipation of a reduction in the Bank rate.

The Bank of England obtained all the gold available in the market, $1,750,000, at a reduced price. The Indian Secretary secured an option on $625,000 in gold due here shortly.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were chiefly occupied with the arrangement of the settlement, though a cheerful tone prevailed, and prices, led by consols, hardened, chiefly owing to the easier rates for money.

Foreigners improved, owing to Paris support, Russians recovering from an early decline. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103¾.

Americans started at above parity and further improved, especially Canadian Pacific, but the bears sold Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and United States Steel, and trading became dull, with prices easy. Later New York sent a few buying orders, but the volume of business was not large, and the market closed with prices quietly steady.

Bar silver steady at 30 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4 1-16@4⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.

Bar gold, 77s 9d. American eagles, 76s 4½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.00; Lisbon, 2.75.

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PARIS, April 8.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, trading was inactive, and the market closed dull on a roaction in Russians. Russian imperial 4s closed at 73.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 488.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 67½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f-28c for checks.

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BERLIN, April 8.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak. Americans were lower on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅛ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols, 3½s	93¼	97¼
German consols, 3s	85¼	86
Bavarian Government 4s	100⅜	101¼
Hessian Government 3½s	95	95¾
Saxony Government 3s	85¼	86¾
Saxony Government 3s	84½	85⅞
City of Cologne 4s	100⅜	101
City of Munich 4s	100⅜	101
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅜	101
City of Frankfort-a-M. 3½s	95⅛	95⅞
City of Vienna 4s	97⅞	98⅝
Mexican Government Gold 6s	100	101⅞
Russian Government 4s	72¾	74⅜
French Rente 3s	94¾	95
British consols, 2½s	85⅛	86⅜

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N.Y. Day.	N.Y. Clos.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	86⅛	..	..	— ⅛
Consols, account	86 5-16	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	18⅝	64¾	63	— 1⅝
Atchison	99½	96⅛	97⅜	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	179¾	174⅛	174	+ ⅛
St. Paul	158¾	156⅜	156⅜	— ⅜
Erie	29	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf	62	60	59	+ 1
Ill. Central	152½	148	..	— ..
Louis. & Nash.	124	120½	120½	— ..
N. Y. Central	125	121⅛	120⅞	— ⅛
Penna.	135¾	129⅜	127⅛	— ⅛
Reading	57¼	111	111⅜	— ⅛
So. Pacific	87¼	84¾	85¼	— ⅛
Union Pacific	144⅜	140⅜	141⅜	— 1⅝
U. S. Steel	38⅜	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	103⅜	100⅝	100⅜	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 0	Esperanza	2 1 5
Tomboy	1 19 6	Doloros	1 12 6
El Oro	1 7 0	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 6

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loanod at 1½@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money quoted at 4¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4¾ per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $183,367,498; balances, $6,538,844; Sub-Treasury debtor, $469,032.

The local banks have gained $230,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $5,030,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86⅛ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8555@$4.8560, sixty days at $4.82@$4.8205, and cables at $4.8615@$4.8620. Commercial bills were $4.81¼@$4.81⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.23⅜ plus 1-32 for long and 5.20 less 3-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅝ less 1-32 and 94⅝ plus 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16 less 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—25c discount. Chicago—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; seling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—5@15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 65½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50c.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Greens Railroad Safety Device Company, Buffalo; capital, $500,000. Directors—J. A. Campbell, C. C. Calkins, Buffalo; E. F. Greene, Silver Creek.

Buffalo Auto Transportation Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—Blinn Yates, R. W. Davy, F. B. Eberhardt, Buffalo.

Nonnie Mining and Development Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. H. Storck, P. W. Springweiler, Charles Bock, Buffalo.

Asbestos Products Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. R. Williams, Brooklyn; S. A. Morley, J. H. Westcott, New York.

E. K. Vigilant Development Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $60,000. Directors—Jacob Doblin, S. J. Fresman, Samusl Coben, New York.

Six and Eight West Twentieth Street Company, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, (real estate;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Edward Friedman, Isidor Miebkind, S. C. Worthen, New York.

Amoritan Mnelo Stores, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. A. Mills, F. B. Haviland, C. K. Harris, New York.

P. Lawless Sons, 833 Washington Strest, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—R. P. Lawless, W. P. Lawless, T. J. Lawless, New York.

Darden Land and Building Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—P. H. Trout, E. A. Crostic, L. O. Piper, Mount Vernon.

Nutmeg Realty Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Dirsctors—William Thurmbucklor, F. L. Haight, Louis Tolins, Brooklyn.

Aluminum White Metal Manufacturing Company, Whitestone, Queens Borough; capital, $25,000. Directors—Rudolf Becker, Flushing; J. F. Dscamp, New York; R. E. Maben, Brooklyn.

J. V. Cunningbam Realty Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. T. Cunningham, J. F. Lucey, H. J. Morton, Brooklyn.

Ormleton Rsal Estate Company, Mount Vernon; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. L. Sbattuck, Mount Vernon; W. O. Tait, Yonkers; O. W. Tait, Nsw York.

Wood Mantel and Pier Mirror Company, Nsw York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Abraham Uransky, H. J. Rubenstein, Jacob Gorodess, Nsw York.

Millot Brothers, Nsw York, (artificial flowers;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Theophile Millot, A. T. Millot, Jacques Millot, Nsw York.

Voice Company, New York, (publishers;) capital, $5,000. Directors—D. A. Strang, M. Howe, M. C. Goddard, New York.

Flushingside Realty and Construction Company, Flushing, Queens County; capital, $10,000. Directors—M. J. Phelan, New York; T. A. Mallevan, Joseph Donoghue, Flushing.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103½	105
2s, c., 1930	103½	105
3s, r., 1918	102¾	103¼
3s, c., 1918	103½	104
2s, 1918, am	102¾	..
4s, r., 1907	101	102
4s, c., 1907	101	102
4s, r., 1925	130½	131¼
4s, c., 1925	130½	131¼
Panama 2s	104½	105¼
Philip'ne 4s	109½	..
Adams Exp.	280	300
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alls. & W.	130	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	19	21¼
Am. C. pf.	80	93
Am. B. S. pf.	..	80
Am. Coal	125	175
A. C. O. pf.	80	88
Am. D. Tel.	25	40
Am. Exp.	205	220
Am. H. & L.	4⅞	5
Am. L. Co.	14	16
A. L. Co. pf.	31	35
Am. L. pf.	108	110
Am. M. Co.	6	10
Am. M. Co. pf.	80	88
Am. S. pf.	..	..
B.	89	92
Am. Snuff.	200	240
A. S. R. pf.	124	125
A. T. & C.	75	80
A. T. & T.	120	125
Ann Arbor	29	30
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	100	..
A. M. 2d pf.	80	..
B. O. pf.	89	92
Beth. Steel	12⅝	14
Beth. S. pf.	..	60
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B., R. & P.	90	123
B., R. & P. pf.	110	139¼
B. & S. pf.	..	84¾
But'k Co.	42½	49
C. C. & C.	..	70
C. & S. A.	..	..
Tel.	130	140
C. & A. pf.	..	50
C. & E. I. pf.	110	130
C. G. W. d.	76¼	76½
C., I. & L. pf.	60	90
C. & N. W. pf.	200	225
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	138	140
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	180
C. & A. C. pf.	125	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	109
C., L. & W. pf.	70	..
C., M. & W. pf.	103	125
Cleve. & P.	165	..
C. F. & I. pf.	..	95
Crip. C. Cr.	75	75
D., L. & W.	460	470
D. & R. G. pf.	75	80
Det. & M.	68	..
Det. South. pf.	20	40
Del. & Hud.	175½	180
D., S. S. & A.	13¾	14½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	23	25½
Elec. S. B.	..	80
Ev. & T. H.	65	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	95
F. M. & S.	180	190
F. M. & S. pf.	87	89
Fed. Sugar	50	60
Gen. C. Co.	70	75
G. B. & W.	1.10	60
H.B. Claflin	102¼	110
Hav. E. R.	87½	43
Il. E. pf.	72	73
Hock. Val. rects.	81	85
Hock. V. pf.	83	88
Ill. C. L.	61	102
Ing.-Rand	52	..
Ing.-R. pf.	90	..
Int. P. Co.	14⅜	14⅝
Int. Power	43	..
Jol. & Chi.	172	..
Kan. & M.	40	60
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79	80½
K. & D. M.	8	10
K. & D. M. pf.	35	40
K. Ice, Chi.	..	73
Kn. Ice, C., pf.	..	75
Laclede Gas.	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	90	110
L. E. & W.	23	26
Mackay Cos. pf.	69	70
Man. Beach.	3	7
Met. St. R.	94	98
Mich. Cent.	125	190
M. & St. L.	48	50
M. & St. L. pf.	80	85
Mor. & Es.	172	182
N. C. & St. L.	125	130
Nat. B. pf.	112½	114¾
Nat. En.	12¾	13
Nat. En. pf.	81	86
Nat. L. pf.	98¼	99
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	53	56½
N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	20¾	23¾
N. Cent. C.	30	40
N. Y. & N. H.	173	179
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	120
N. Y. D. Co.	80	84½
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	70	80
N. Y., L. & W.	120	130
N. Y. & N. Tel.	110½	113
N. & W. pf.	80	85
Ont. Min.	5¾	6
P. C. 1st pf.	90	105
Peo. & E.	23	28
Pitts. C. pf.	54	55
P., C., C. & St. L.	71	72½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	94	98
P., Ft. W. & C.	165	..
Quicksilver	⅝	1¾
Q'ksil'r pf.	1½	4
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	83½	86
Ry. St. Sp.	45	45½
R. S. S. pf.	92	93
Rens. & Sar.	190	..
R., W. & O.	118	125
R. G. M. Co. pf.	95	100
Rutland pf.	40	49
St. J. & G. I.	15	25
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	40	50
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	35
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	67
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	110	125
St. L. S. W. pf.	53½	56½
Sears-R. pf.	..	91¾
Tex. Central	60	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
T. P. & W.	17	20½
U. S. Bk. N.	5¾	6¾
Un. Fruit.	105	..

OUTSIDERS TO BID ON NEW SUBWAYS

Interborough to Meet Lively Competition in Getting Building Contracts.

METZ'S PLAN FOR 96TH ST.

He Has a Scheme to Obviate Congestion at That Point by Changing the System of Switching.

There is every prospect that the Interborough-Metropolitan Company will not have its own way in the bidding on the construction of new subways. It developed yesterday that there is every prospect of sharp competitive bidding for the construction of the new north and south lines, and in view of this it is possible, if not probable, that the leasing of the new roads to operating companies may be delayed until the lines are built.

Previous to yesterday it had been assumed that the Interborough would be the only bidder, because, it was widely believed, it was the only company that could operate the lines, give transfers and otherwise comply with the requirements laid down by the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

It was learned on the best authority yesterday that several local contracting firms will bid for the construction work, and in addition to this contracting firms in Boston and Chicago have asked for the plans and conditions, presumably with the idea of competing for the contracts.

In some quarters the advent of what may be termed foreign contractors into the field is thought to presage the introduction of out-of-town capital. The fact that outsiders are apparently willing to bid for the building of the tunnel roads is looked upon as indicating that the same concerns may, at some later date, put in a bid for the privilege of operating.

Should the Interborough not be successful in obtaining the contract, the letting of the roads to an operating company will necessarily go over until the lines are completed, or nearly so. As that time is about four years off, there is considerable likelihood of the traction situation changing in the meanwhile.

Bids for the subway loop between the three East River bridges will be opened by the members of the board on Thursday. There will probably be six or eight bids. No question of operation enters into the bidding. Some of the firms which are bidding on the building of the loop are also expected to bid on the Lexington and Seventh and Eighth Avenue subways.

At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission on Thursday Controller Metz will probably submit a plan, devised by one of his engineers, to obviate the congestion at Ninety-sixth Street in the Subway at an expenditure of about $2,000, instead of at a cost of $850,000, the sum approximated as the cost of installing the three additional tracks suggested by the Interborough.

The Finance Department plan contemplates the running of all local trains past the Ninety-sixth Street Station without a stop. Whatever switching is necessary for south-bound Lenox Avenue locals would be done south of the station, and northbound Broadway expresses would also be switched before they reached the station.

Apparently the drawbacks to the plan are that it would entirely deprive the residents of the section near the Ninety-sixth Street Station of local service; that it would prevent persons living to the north taking advantage of the express service between Seventy-second Street and Ninety-sixth Street, and that it would not eliminate the cross-over switches which cause all the trouble at present, but would simply move them further to the south, probably transferring the present congestion at Ninety-sixth Street to Seventy-second Street.

INSURANCE LOSSES HEAVY.

Jersey Companies Hard Hit by San Francisco Fire, Report Shows.

The fire and marine insurance companies doing business in the State of New Jersey, the annual report of Commissioner of Banking and Insurance Watkins, issued yesterday, shows, paid out fire losses last year amounting to $221,644,684, or within $2,289,680 of the year's total premiums, the losses being $123,276,618 larger than in 1905. This showing includes thirty-two foreign companies doing business in New Jersey, as well as the 104 companies operating in that State but organized in other States. The total number of companies included in the report was 171.

The San Francisco conflagration was responsible for the great increase in the fire losses. As a result of these losses, the surplus of the companies over all liabilities was smaller than in 1905 by $37,730,943, amounting to $100,053,349. The aggregate capital of all the companies increased by $8,018,515, but the assets at the end of 1906 were smaller by $1,903,024 than they were at the close of the previous year.

The foreign companies, the report shows, received from their home offices last year $47,221,477 more than they remitted abroad, whereas in 1905 they sent to their home offices $5,887,113 more than was received from them. This change was due to the heavy remittances to this country made by foreign companies to cover their Pacific Coast losses.

SERVES $36,000 ATTACHMENT.

Sheriff's Office Ties Up Funds of the Friede Globe Tower Company.

Deputy Sheriff Burnes has received an attachment for $36,716 against the Friede Globe Tower Company of 27 William Street in favor of Henry R. Wade on an assigned claim of the Empire Bond and Securities Company for balance of commissions on sales of stock of the Friede Globe Tower Company.

The attachment was granted on the ground that the concern is an Arizona corporation. It was stated that the Empire Bond and Securities Company sold 84,808 shares of preferred stock at $10 per share on 25 per cent. commission, amounting to $87,020, of which $57,000 has been paid, and 15,192 shares of preferred stock at $10 per share, on which the commission was 5 per cent., amounting to $7,596.

The Sheriff served the attachment on the Colonial Trust Company, where the company has an account, and also put a keeper in the office at 27 William Street. Officers of the company said that the attachment would be bonded immediately as soon as the necessary legal papers could be prepared.

The company is building the big 750-foot tower at Coney Island. Henry R. Wade was formerly Treasurer of the company.

No More Salary for Attorney General.

TRENTON, April 8.—The Senate Appropriation Committee to-day reported adversely the House bill preventing the Attorney General from practicing in the courts except when representing the State. Senator Colby moved the bill on second reading for an amendment raising the salary from $3,000 to $10,000. The motion was lost, 10 to 4.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

29TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large front sunny room, select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; reference.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location New York; handsomely furnished rooms; overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, with board; overlooking park; running water.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Sunny hall room, fourth floor, with board; reference essential.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, 61ST.—Suits, double rooms, $18 to $22; single, $9, $12; table guests accommodated; high-grade board.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Young gentleman, with good references, desires clean room, with or without meals, in home of Christian private family; no other roomers. Answer fully. Lane, Box 330 Times, Times Sq.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

HIGH-GRADE cleaning house for rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

West Side.

19TH, 39 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished large and small rooms; running hot water; telephone.

34TH ST., 347 WEST. The Utahn.—Large, light rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings; telephone

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman appreciating quiet, refined home; reference.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentleman only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

43D, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; private house; reference.

45TH ST., 54 WEST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; splendid location, near elevated and Subway; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished, a small room in private house; gentlemen; references.

48TH ST., 238 WEST.—Hall rooms for gentlemen; running water; private family.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well equipped physician's office and reception room; moderate terms, good will included.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Telephone; large front parlor, bay window; private entrance; central; Subway, Brock.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE. DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Room in private family of two; very neatest of care. Address or call evenings. Fred F. French.

135TH ST., 624 WEST.—One and two large, sunny rooms; newly furnished; private baths; Subway express; private house; reasonable; reference.

COLUMBUS AV., 855.—Sunny parlor, bedroom; heat; conveniences; L. Subway, 104th St.; gentlemen, couple. MacDonald.

PRIVATE family having home, 71st Street, offer large, comfortable room, with or without board, to gentlemen. Address West Side, Box 340 Times, Times Square.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72.—Bachelor house; fine suites, furnished or unfurnished, with bath; breakfast; refined surroundings; magnificent river views; references.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 92.—Nicely furnished room for refined party, to other roomers. Duke.

East Side.

5TH ST., 5 EAST. The Palmetto.—Handsome rooms; board optional, home comforts

45TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished room, private bath; also handsomely furnished parlor bedroom, bath; high-class house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Attractive room, above parlor; three windows; adjoining bath; gentlemen or couple.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; square room; running water; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

58TH ST., 34 EAST. (Near Madison Av.)—Large room near bath; telephone; references.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist, or light business.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Good contralto for Methodist suburban church; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos for Brooklyn church; $100. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Nurses.

WANTED—Refined girl as nurse to baby and older child; reference; call morning. 117 West 58th St.

Organists.

WANTED—Clever organist for Brooklyn Reformed Church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., New York.

Miscellaneous.

HEAD OF STOCK FOR TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
Apply to Superintendent or by letter.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lexington to 3d Av., 59th to 60th Street.

WANTED—WOMEN AS GENERAL HELPERS AND CLEANERS IN THE WARDS OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL; $15 A MONTH. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT OF TRAINING SCHOOLS, 26TH ST. AND 1ST AV., NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED—Photography; Siegel Cooper Co. requires young lady thoroughly experienced in finishing, to take charge of workroom; permanent position to right party. Apply Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent woman to take entire charge of twins 16 months old; must have best references. Address Mrs. S., Box 143 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Episcopal organist, New Jersey Church; Summer resort; $400. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., nr. 18th.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey, $350-$500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Immediately, tenor for Methodist suburban church; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., New York.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus basses for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors for New Jersey churches, $300, $400. Webster's Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; no loss of time; call, 'phone, $5; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and 10th Av., New York, and San Francisco. Visitors welcome.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Bright, intelligent boy in law office; about 16 years old; one with experience preferred. Address, giving reference and particulars, L. A. W., Box 168 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright young men, 17 to 20 years of age; steady work and opportunity for advancement; apply by letter. T. Y. Crowell & Co., Publishers, 428 Broadway.

WANTED—Groome; must be non-union, sober, understan English and care and caddling of horses; wages, $14 per week. Apply at The Riding Club, 7 East 58th St.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Asa-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Feeder; steady and clean. Address United States Printing Co., 45 W. 28th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; check books balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Companion, maid, housekeeper, any position of trust, by educated, refined young lady; several languages; piano, cooking; references. Competent, 1.31S 2d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Mme. Le Brun, 208 West 42d St., French dressmaker; hand-embroidered dresses, hand-painted evening gowns, fans, and parasols; will call.

DRESSMAKER—Engagement by day; also children's work; $1.75; references. M. S., Box 343 Times, Times Square.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secrstaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Colored; would like few days' work; city references. Lewis, 119 East 84th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—Country woman would go to home of refinement as housekeeper and companion; would take care family for absent parents; appreciate home interests; has been in own home only; willing to travel. Yankee, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and General Office Assistant.—Experienced; capable of taking entire charge of office; best references; $12. Snyder, Box 169 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; rapid, accurate; lives with parents; Gentile; $15. Miss Moore, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in technical work; accurate; trial will prove ability; references; $18. High Class, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; six months' experience; neat, accurate; willing to work hard and conscientiously; references; $7. Loyal, Box 143 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in broker's office; Gentile; lives with parents; highest references; $15. Miss Milton, Box 163 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; good beginner; accurate; high school training; ambitious; good penman; Gentile; lives with parents; reference; $8. Miss M., 141 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; anxious to secure position; willing, obliging; will try hard to please; moderate salary. Alert, 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; reasonable salary; possesses common sense; no social engagements. Wilson, P. O. Box 1,210, city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very rapid and accurate; trial will prove ability; references; $15. American, 164 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER.—E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require an experienced cashier; one having had knowledge of bookkeeping.

CARETAKER.—Respectable German widow with good references, to take care of private residence. Mrs. King, 1,451 Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—By expert accountant; opening and closing books; trial balance; profit and loss statements and balance sheets; accounts audited, reports compiled; physicians', dentists', and lawyers' accounts a specialty; references John M. Pardon, 2,409 Broadway. Tel. 4848 Riverside.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, trial balances, balance sheets; stock brokers', corporation accounting; by public accountant; references; terms reasonable. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class man; 10 years' best references. Address John, 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Position on private place by single man; experienced and fully competent; references if required. Address Gardener, 36 Church St., Hartford, Conn.

GARDENER, &c.—By single man as gardener and all-round man on gentleman's place; eight years' experience. Gardener, 67 Hawthorn St., Hartford, Conn.

Organists.

ORGANIST.—By experienced organist in church; salary small. Box 123 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGGIST.—Junior, 3 years' experience; city or country. Krause, 87d 8th Av., care Brierton.

LAWYER.—20 years' experience, New York and Chicago; former assistant United States attorney; recent assistant State's attorney, Chicago; highest judicial references; experts in trials equity, and appeals, wants legal association. Lawyer, 323 Times, Times Square.

RODMAN, &c.—Student with practical experience would like to get a position with an engineering concern as rodman, leveler, or as topographical draftsman. Jas. J. Roeenthal, 120 West 91st St., New York City.

SECRETARY to gentleman of large interests or corporation; twelve years' experience with men in all walks of life; highly educated; second to none in capacity for hard work; two years' experience in corporation accounting; age, 34 years; exceptional references. S. N. P., 20 Jefferson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT,
Third Judicial District,
Ulster County.
ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.
Section No. 4.
NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.

Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended. Such application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON MAY 15TH, 1907, AT 10 O'CLOCK in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and at least one of whom shall reside in the county where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act, and discharge all the duties conferred by the said law and the acts amendatory thereof, upon such Commissioners of Appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York.

The real estate to be acquired herein is situated in the Town of Olive, and is to be acquired in fee for the purpose of furnishing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water to the City of New York.

The following is a statement of the boundaries of the lands to be acquired herein, with a reference to this date and place of filing of the map.

All the parcels herein described are to be acquired in fee and are colored pink on the map hereinafter referred to.

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, shown on a map entitled "Reservoir Department, Section No. 4, Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, Map of real estate, situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, to be acquired by The City of New York under the provisions of Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances, in the vicinity of Olive City and Brodhead," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, New York, on the 4th day of March, 1907, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the junction of the centre lines of the Tongore and Samsonville Roads, said point being the southeast corner of parcel No. 145, and running thence along the centre line of the said Samsonville Road and the southerly line of said parcel No. 145, S. 67° 18' W. 105.4 feet to the southeast corner of parcel No. 143; thence along the southerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre line of Samsonville Road, the following courses and distances: S. 40° 47' W. 55.7 feet, S. 28° 27' W. 409.8 feet, S. 34° 29' W. 53.3 feet, S. 53° 16' W. 32 feet, S. 63° 30' W. 240.1 feet and S. 58° 28' W. 97.7 feet; thence still continuing along the southerly line of parcel No. 143, S. 84° 44' W. 44.6 feet, N. 89° 26' W. 111.2 feet, S. 59° 02' W. 203.3 feet and S. 25° 26' E. 158.4 feet to the centre of the before-mentioned Samsonville Road; thence along the same, and still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 143, S. 53° 05' W. 116.6 feet and S. 71° 39' W. 74.7 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 144; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, S. 21° 12' E. 72.3 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of same, S. 71° 13' W. 180.8 feet, S. 48° 56' W. 100.9 feet, S. 14° 31' W. 80 feet, S. 8° 55' 02" W. 92.3 feet and N. 77° 47' W. 104.9 feet to a point in the southerly line of the before-mentioned parcel No. 143; thence along the said southerly line, S. 55° 03' W. 144.7 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 142; thence along the said easterly line S. 68° 14' W. 47.8 feet, S. 25° 19' W. 49.6 feet, S. 18° 50' W. 52.6 feet, S. 11° 36' W. 193.5 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 140; thence along the said easterly line, S. 39° 04' E. 52 feet, S. 22° 39' W. 458.8 feet and N. 67° 43' W. 32 feet, crossing Samsonville Road; thence still continuing along said easterly line and the southerly line of parcel No. 140, the following courses and distances: S. 72° 17' W. 502.6 feet, S. 24° 45' W. 272.5 feet, S. 45° 21' W. 399.3 feet, S. 56° 36' W. 466.4 feet, S. 20° 50' W. 751.3 feet and N. 70° 28' W. 30.9 feet to the westerly line of said parcel; thence along the same, N. 44° 06' W. 251.1 feet; thence on a curve of 633 feet radius to the right 769 feet and N. 24° 44' E. 963.7 feet, partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 141; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 on a curve of 1,267 feet radius to the left 479.3 feet; thence N. 4° 40' E. 4,019.6 feet, partly along the westerly line of said parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 149, and partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 156; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 156 on a curve of 467 feet radius to the left 59.9 feet to the most southerly point of parcel No. 170; thence along the westerly and southerly lines of said parcel the following curves courses, and distances: On a curve of 467 feet radius to the left 350.2 feet and N. 50° 02' W. 261.5 feet; thence on a curve of 667 feet radius to the left 455.2 feet and N. 89° 00' W. 29 feet; thence along the southerly lines of parcels Nos. 179 and 177, N. 89° 00' W. 984.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,067 feet radius to the left 647.1 feet and S. 56° 15' W. 119.3 feet to the most southerly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 177; thence still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 177, N. 59° 01' W. 73.8 feet, N. 49° 43' W. 34.4 feet, N. 36° 47' W. 410.3 feet, N. 60° 10' W. 152.1 feet, N. 81° 59' W. 143.3 feet and S. 86° 32' W. 477.5 feet to the most westerly point of said parcel; thence along the westerly line of same, N. 20° 28' E. 822.8 feet, N. 16° 17' E. 871.5 feet and N. 28° 32' E. 480.8 feet to the northwest corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly line of sams the following courses and distances: N. 50° 14' E. 76 feet, N. 53° 42' E. 262.4 feet, N. 62° 19' E. 103.6 feet, S. 5° 58' E. 169.7 feet, S. 68° 54' E. 872.3 feet, S. 59° 54' E. 129.6 feet and N. 18° 02' E. 653.4 feet to the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company; thence along the same, and still continuing along the northerly line of parcel No. 177, on a curve of 1,179 feet radius to the left 636.7 feet and N. 89° 48' 30" E. 32 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 180; thence along the northerly line of said parcel N. 89° 48' 30" E. 112.5 feet to the northeast corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly lines of the befors-mentioned parcel No. 177 and parcel No. 175, N. 89° 48' 30" E. 2,106.2 feet, crossing Esopus Creek, to the northwest corner of parcel No. 174; thence along the northerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, the following courses and distances: N. 89° 48' 30" E. 68 feet; thence on a curve of 1,466 feet radius to the left 385.9 feet, S. 45° 10' W. 249 feet, S. 44° 53' E. 83 feet and N. 45° 10' E. 398.6 feet; thence on a curve of 1,466 feet radius to the left 139.9 feet, N. 66° 08' E. 92 feet and on a curve of 1,069 feet radius to the right 22.5 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 173; thence along the northerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, on a curve of 1,069 feet radius to the right 840.6 feet, S. 84° 54' E. 617 feet and on a curve of 1,113 feet radius to the right 154.7 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 171; thence along the northerly line of said parcel No. 171, and still continuing along the before-mentioned railroad property line, on a curve of 113 feet radius to the right, 474.5 feet; thence on a curve of 1,400 feet radius to the right 214.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,943 feet radius to the left 372.9 feet and S. 34° 35' E. 110.7 feet to the most northerly point of parcel No. 166; thence along the easterly line of said parcel and the west property line of the before-mentioned railroad, S. 54° 35' E. 206.1 feet; thence on a curve of 1,670 feet radius to the left 1,138.1 feet and S. 78° 39' E. 380.3 feet to the most easterly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 166; thence along the easterly line of said parcel S. 79° 30' W. 344.1 feet and S. 6° 23' W. 650.4 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of said parcel the following courses and distances: N. 52° 39' W. 223.2 feet and N. 88° 31' W. 349.6 feet, crossing a road leading from Olive Bridge to Shokan; thence N. 88° 31' W. 281.8 feet, N. 75° 45' W. 521.1 feet, S. 82° 53' W. 152.6 feet, S. 42° 41' W. 164.6 feet, S. 52° 49' W. 334.9 feet, S. 81° 37' W. 158.4 feet and N. 84° 46' W. 108.7 feet to the centre of Esopus Creek and the northeast corner of parcel No. 154; thence along the centre of said Creek and the easterly line of said parcel, S. 5° 02' W. 202.9 feet and S. 15° 32' E. 223.5 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 143; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre of said Creek, S. 15° 32' E. 28.9 feet and S. 37° 56' E. 318.5 feet; thence S. 31° 45' W. 86.5 feet to the westerly shore line of the before-mentioned Creek; thence along the same, and still continuing along the easterly line of parcel No. 143, S. 37° 19' E. 139.2 feet and S. 27° 08' E. 139.6 feet; thence S. 66° 14' W. 196.6 feet to the centre of Tongore Road, thence along the same and the easterly lines of the before-mentioned parcel No. 143 and parcel No. 146, S. 47° 58' E. 132.8 feet to the most northerly point of parcel No. 145; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre of said road, S. 43° 31' E. 153.8 feet to the point or place of beginning.

The fee is to be acquired by The City of New York in all the real estate parcels Nos. 140 to 180, inclusive, contained in the above description.

Reference is hereby made to the said map, filed as aforesaid, in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, for a more detailed description of the real estate to be taken in fee, as above described.

In case any property above described is used for any public purpose, such as a highway, &c., such use shall continue until The City of New York shall have legal right to take possession of or change the same.

Dated March 30th, 1907.
WILLIAM B. ELLISON,
Corporation Counsel.
Office and Post Office address, Hall of Records, corner of Chambers and Centre Sts., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for sprinkling the new-made land between Cortlandt and Ganesvoort Streets, North River; between West 22d and West 30th Streets, North River, and between East 18th and East 24th Streets, East River, Borough of Manhattan, (Contract I.089,) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock (noon) April 10, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids for the placing of filling, at (1) the ferry terminal at Stapleton, Borough of Richmond, and (2) the ferry terminal at the foot of 39th Street, Brooklyn, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, April 11th, 1907.
(For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1907.

For the construction of the temporary extension of the Manhattan Terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge.

JAMES W. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Bridges.
Dated April 5, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

To Whom It May Concern:

Whereas there are certain unredeemed sales of December 20, 1894, to the former Town of New Utrecht, County of Kings, for the assessment for the

"OPENING AND GRADING OF 65TH STREET,"

affecting property in the 30th Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, public notice is hereby given that upon proper verified application being filed with the Comptroller of the City of New York ON OR BEFORE MAY 10, 1907,

by the owners of the property affected by said sales, the principal amounts of the present liens without interest, will be accepted in full settlement and adjustment of the city's claims therefor.

On and after May 10, 1907, no adjustments of these sales will be made under any circumstances, for any sum less than the full amount of principal and interest due.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller of the City of New York.
Dated New York, N. Y., April 1, 1907.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act (Assembly 913, Sen. rep. 1013, int. 503) has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER, AS RE-ENACTED BY CHAPTER FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX OF THE LAWS OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ONE, RELATIVE TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 11, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 8, 1907.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Mayor.

This Bill will be the third heard at that time.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act (Senate 781, Int. No. 59) has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE COUNTY LAW, RELATIVE TO THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IN THE COUNTY OF QUEENS.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 11, 1907, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 8, 1907.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Mayor.

This bill will be the first heard at that time.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of April 8 to 20, 1907, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named avenue and street in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

3D WARD. BROOK AVENUE, OPENING, from Hatfield Place to Charles Avenue. Confirmed March 1, 1907; entered April 5, 1907.

4TH WARD. 2D STREET—OPENING, from St. John's Avenue to Maryland Avenue. Confirmed March 1, 1907; entered April 5, 1907.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 5, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of April 5 to 18, 1907, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street and avenue in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8. WEST 187TH STREET—OPENING, from Amsterdam Avenue to New Street, bounding Highbridge Park. Confirmed March 21, 1907; entered April 4, 1907. VERMILYEA AVENUE—OPENING, from Dyckman Street to West 211th Street; confirmed March 21, 1907; entered April 4, 1907.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 4, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.
LEXINGTON AVENUE ROUTE.

The City of New York (hereinafter called the City,) acting by its Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners (hereinafter called the Board,) contemplates building a Rapid Transit Railroad along the routes described below. By this advertisement the City invites proposals to construct such railroad upon the routes and in accordance with the detailed plans and specifications adopted therefor. Such proposals may be submitted for any one or more of the eleven separate parts of which such railroad consists, as hereinafter stated.

The points within the City between which the said several parts of the said road are to run and the route or routes to be followed, are briefly as follows:

Section 5-O-3: This part of Section 5-O as described in the routes and general plan, begins at Lexington Avenue and 129th Street and runs southerly under Lexington Avenue to a point at a point 50 feet north of 103rd Street.

Section 5-O-2: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O-3, and runs southerly under Lexington Avenue to a point about 50 feet north of 71st Street.

Section 5-O-1: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O-2, and runs southerly under Lexington Avenue and Morris Avenue and then curves under private property to a point in 149th Street between Morris Avenue and Courtlandt Avenue, at which a junction can conveniently be made with the present subway.

Section 5-C-1: This part of Section 5-C as described in the routes and general plan, begins at the northerly end of Section 5-O above described, and runs thence northerly under Lexington Avenue and the Harlem River to the Borough of the Bronx, and then continues under Park Avenue to 150th Street.

Section 5-C-2: This part of Section 5-C consists of a loop beginning at a point on the main line of the route of Section 5-C at Park Avenue and 140th Street, and runs under private property 153rd Street, Exterior Street and Sedgwick Avenue to the intersection of Sedgwick Avenue and 164th Street.

Section 5-C-3: This part of Section 5-C consists of a loop beginning in the Borough of the Bronx at a point in Park Avenue between 151st and 152nd Streets, and runs thence northwesterly and westerly under private property and connects with the spur Section 5-C-2 above described near the point where the centre line of said spur would intersect 151st Street if produced.

Section 5-D-3: This part of Section 5-D as described in the routes and general plan, begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O above described in Lexington Avenue between 42nd and 43rd Streets, and runs thence southerly under Lexington Avenue on a curve to a point between 36th and 37th Streets, at which point the tracks will diverge into two branches. One of these branches will curve southwesterly under private property to 36th Street, and then run westerly under 36th Street, curving southerly into Fifth Avenue, and then under Fifth Avenue to a point where it will be rejoined by the second branch diverging as above stated. The second branch will run from the said point of divergence southerly and westerly under Lexington Avenue and 35th Street to Fifth Avenue, where it will rejoin the other branch first described at a point between 34th and 35th Streets. From the last mentioned point, the route of this Section will run southerly under Fifth Avenue along Madison Square and into Broadway; thence southerly under Broadway to a point about half way between 17th and 18th Streets.

Section 5-D-2: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-D-3 and runs southerly under Broadway (passing under Union Square) to a point about 50 feet north of Reade Street.

Section 5-D-1: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-D-2, and runs thence southerly under Broadway, Vesey Street, Church Street, Trinity Place and Greenwich Street to a suitable terminus under Battery Park.

The general plan of construction calls for a railroad placed on viaducts or tunnels. The road is intended to be operated by electricity or some other power not requiring combustion within the tunnels and the motors are intended to be capable of moving trains at a speed of not less than forty miles per hour for long distances, exclusive of stops.

For all of Sections 5-O-1, 5-O-2, 5-O-3 and 5-A there will be four tracks. For Section 5-B there will be two tracks. For Section 5-C-1 and Section 5-C-2, there will be two tracks. In the loop above described in Section 5-C-2, there will be one track. For Section 5-D-3 there will be four tracks as far south as the point between 36th and 37th Streets, where the line diverges as above described; there will be two tracks from the point of divergence through 36th Street and Fifth Avenue to the point where the lines reunite and two tracks from the point of divergence through Lexington Avenue and 35th Street to the point in

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Supreme Court of the United States:

199—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York vs. City of New Orleans et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

227—Behn, Meyer & Co. vs. Campbell & Go Tauco.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest.

213—Iroquois Transportation Company vs. De Lancy Forge and Iron Company et al., and 219—Iroquois Transportation Company vs. G. W. Edwards et al.—Judgment affirmed.

225—Augusta A. Peterson et al. vs. the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

314—Clarence P. Hunt vs. the New York Cotton Exchange.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

245—Mercantile Trust Company vs. Melville D. Hensey.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

481—Addison Johnson, Warden State Prison State of New York at Sing Sing, vs. C. C. Browne.—Find order affirmed, with costs.

216—C. G. Ballentyne vs. William O. Smith, trustee.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

855—Thomae M. Fields vs. The United States.—Certiorari denied and writ of error dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

235—John E. McCarty vs. The United States.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

247—Mexican Central Railway Company vs. J. W. Eakman, guardian, &c.—Question answered in the negative.

401—W. D. Gould et al. vs. Leo V. Youngworth, United States Marshal; 415—Warren Gilleton vs. Leo V. Youngworth, United Statee Marshal, and 432—Leo R. Myers vs. H. E. Osborne, United States Marshal.—Final orders reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to discharge petitioners without prejudice.

1, Original—State of New Jersey vs. State of Delaware.—Ordered that ruls issue on tbs complainant to show cause by April 15 why case should not be dismissed.

394—John Newton Williamson vs. The United States.—Advanced and assigned for argument second Monday of next term.

second Monday of next term.

407—William H. Ellis vs. The United States.

664, 665, and 666—Eastern Dredging Company vs. The United States.

667, 668, and 669—Bay State Dredging Company vs. The United States.—Advanced and assigned to be heard as one case on April 26.

616—William F. D. Taylor vs. The United States.—Advanced and assigned to be heard second Monday of next term.

652—Timothy F. Paddell vs. The City of New York.—Motion to advance denied without prejudice.

270—Jose Paraiso vs. The United States.—Motions to dismiss or affirm or advance submitted.

348—John M. Fleinster vs. The United States. —Motions to dismiss or affirm or advance submitted.

458—A. R. Stuart vs. The United States.—Motions to dismiss or affirm or advance submitted.

548—Nicolas Areco vs. The United States.—Motions to dismiss or affirm or advance submitted.

597, 598, and 599—Frank De L. Carrington vs. The United States.—Motions to dismiss or affirm or advance submitted.

694—Euclid Park National Bank of Cleveland (Ohio) vs. Union Trust and Deposit Company, trustee.—Petition for certiorari submitted.

689—Catharine J. White vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and 690—Catharine J. White vs. The Starin Ferryboat Philadelphia.—Petition for certiorari submitted.

691—Standard Oil Company vs. Edward Anderson.—Petition for certiorari submitted.

287—American Tobacco Company vs. Emil Werckmeistic, and Emil Werckmeistic vs. American Tobacco Company.—Motion to advance submitted.

641—Troy Wagon Works Company, petitioner, vs. Howard L. Hancock, trustee.—Petition for certiorari submitted.

587—Damselle Howard, administratrix, vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and 594—N. C. Brooks, administratrix, vs. Southern Pacific Company.—Ordered to be heard as one case.

166—City of Chicago vs. Chicago City Railway Company.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

664—Hammond Packing Company vs. the State of Arkansas.—Motion to advance submitted.

676—The Texas & Pacific Railway Company vs. Ben Small.—Dismissed, with costs.

423—Robert M. Green vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company.—Submitted.

424—Samuel B. Raymond, County Treasurer, et al. vs. Chicago Union Traction Company; 426—Samuel B. Raymond, County Treasurer, et al. vs. Chicago City Railway; 427—Samuel B. Raymond, County Treasurer, et al. vs. the South Chicago City Railway Company; 428—Samuel B. Raymond, County Treasurer, et al. vs. the People's Gas Light and Coke Company; 429—Samuel B. Raymond, County Treasurer, et al. vs. Chicago Telephone Company, and Samuel B. Raymond, County Treasurer, et al. vs. Chicago Consolidated Traction Company.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Tuesday: Nos. 424 to 430, inclusive; 580, 587 (and 594), 256, 257, 258, 261, 262, 263 (and 264), 269.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 282—Lewis & Cattle Co-Victor Co. 284—Hall Signal Co-Gamity Signal Co. 286—McCaffrey-Anna M. Fahey. 250—Thomas-Sugarman. 256—Dubois Sons Co-Tug Eugene F. Moran. 257—N Y C & H R R R-tug Chas E Matthews. 259—Ennis-United Star S. 262—Hagan-Asbet Hudson. 264—Hanover Nat Bk-Suddrth. 265—Same-same. 275—Am Fine Art Co-Simon. 270—Nat Ass'n of By Postal Clerks-Scott. 254—Matter of Watchog Organ Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes 370—Myra-Acheson-Harden Co. 383—Blair-Penn R R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 171—Musier-Tug Henrietta.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, April 8.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 140, 142, 143, 144, 146, 148, 149, 151.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 9.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, Clarke, Houghton, and Lambert, JJ.—Held in the Court House of the Appellate Division, Madison Square. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions. 68—Egan-Jones. 58—Hunter-McCamman. 60—Elec Fire Proofing Co-Smith. 63—Lite-Firemen's Ins Co. 65—Wood-Lasmmle. 66—Molloy-Starin Co. 80—Mineca & Meroh Bank-Hall Co. 1—People, ex. rel. McClellan, as Mayor," 49—Henry-City of N Y. 3—People-Levin. 26—Nehis-N Y Brew Co. 75—Carpenter Co-M & S P B R R. 62—McNulty-McNulty. 70—Kelly-Nat City Ry. 81—Dietrick-Sheraman & S. 82—Sporn-German Sav Bank. 83—Mansfield-City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Haubner-Moss. 2—Durr-N Y, Westchester & Boston Co. 3—Bacot-Fessenden. 4—Muller-Muller. 5—Clute-Clute. 6—Franklin-Beattie & S. 7—Callahan-Rice. 8—Harris-Addicks. 9—In the matter of opening of Summit Av, &c. 10—In the matter of opening Summit Av, &c. 11—In the matter of Bryant St, &c. 12—In the matter of Tremont Av, &c. 13—Builders' Heating Co-Clerk. 14—In the matter of Prospect Av, &c. 15—In the matter of Weber. 16—In the matter of Cahill. 17—In the matter of Fielder. 18—In the matter of Masden. 19—In the matter of Lawlor. 20—In the matter of Schwan. 21—Crowder-Afro-Am Realty Co. 22—In the matter of Mickle St. 23—In the matter of West 176th St. 24—In the matter of Bathgate Av. 25—People, &c-N Y Building-Loan Banking Co. 26—Power Mining Co-Western Gas & Fuel Co. 27—Picker Bros-The Standard Hotel Co. 28—In the matter of Lawyers' Surety Co. 29—Connor-N Y City Ry. 30—Liebman-Liebmann. 31—Clark-Luyties. 32—City of N Y-Rice. 33—People, &c-The 42d St, Man, St. Nich R R Co. 34—Stone-Farley Const Co. 35—Dougherty-N Y City Ry. 36—Same-same. 37—Friedlande-Cohen. 38—Linde Paper Co-Union Lithographing Co. 39—Citizens' Cent Nat Bank-Mann Co. 40—The City of N Y-Hughes. 41—Ackerman-Ackerman. 42—The Greenwich Sav Bank-Fowler. 43—Bolog-Bolog. 44—Citizens' Cent Nat Bank-Munn Co. 45—Van Kleeck-Travor. 46—The Greenwich Printing Co-Rossman. 47—Epstein-Shepard & Morse Lumber Co. 48—In the matter of Albie. 49—Payne-Siebrecht. 50—Wemy-Bellack. 51—Clark-Luyties. 52—Grenant-Sohaub. 53—Cowhig-German Sav Bk of N Y. 54—In the matter of Church Const Co. 55—Nutter-Utley Co-Breed. 56—Utley-Utley. 57—Olson-Peysson. 58—Huntley-Button Sewing Attachment Co. 59—Payne-Siebrecht. 60—Rappaport-Rappaport. 61—Moser-Ellis. 62—Berman-Holtzman. 63—Ackerman-Ackerman. 64—The Met Suroty Co-Church Const Co. 65—O'Connor-Con Gas Co. and 262 other gas cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Casee to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—(April Term)—Blanchard, J.—Assistant District Attorneye Nott & Howe for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Joseph Figlia. 2—Michele Lio. Pleadings: 1—John Morrissey, Henry Vohrer. 2—John McKeon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 3421—Lobel-Engel. 2651—Jaretsky-Maasa. 3334—Poret-Alexander. 3351—Erstein-Jonasson. 3510—Clody-Southard. 3603—Cohen-Wielar. 3467—Rogers-Greenspan. 3535—Wisoff-Gerson. 3618—Corn Exchange Bank-Douthitt. 3522—Pitkin-Rowland.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 786—Jacques-N Y City Ry. 536—Maempel-same. 614—Newwith-Met St Ry. 407—Leary-N Y City Ry. 2480—Coffey-same. 742—Lupplni-Met St Ry. 761—Jehn-N Y City Ry. 779—Holohan-same. 785—Gelh-same. 790—Danhy-same. 791—Williama-Union Ry. 227—Barkley-same. 465—Drucker-N Y City Ry. 689—Hoesame. 506—Parks-same. 562—Lubel-same. 797—Kremer-same. 506—Hermstadt-Interborough R T. 811—Crockar-N Y City Ry. 820—Norton-same. 822—Feldman-same. 829—Turkesame. 831—Johanson-same. 833—Simmons-same. 849—Mayer-Union Ry. 867—Finkelstein-N Y City Ry. 868—Same-same. 871—Gellersame. 892—Murray-same. 894—Keenan-same. 726—Charens-same. 147—Winmer-Met St Ry. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 903.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar No. 2. To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M.

"Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial." 778—Williams-Cowsee. 86—Kiss-Ried. 457—Erb-City of N Y. 598—Minton-Int Mer Agency. 599—Gatens-same. 651—Scott-Nause Bros Co. 808—Brady-Hawke & W. 1024—Folmer-Well. 3838—Copper-Davega, Jr. 1040—Donnelly-Dunkerhoff. 1061—Palter-Egan. 1085—Enders-Enders. 1115—Ehrenz-Wick. 1120—McGrath-N Y C & H R R. Steamboat Co. 1138—Hutton-Hendrickson, 1224½—Spiller-Piepenbring. 915—Stutley-City of N Y. 1109—Druckmiller-Berman. 518—Thompson-Cushman. 1331—Hess-Palmer. 1284—Cruendorf-Robinson. 462—Cowen-Brooklyn Citizens. 601—Lang-Meyer. 845—Morgan-Johnson. 847—Fleischman-Lawyers Title Ins Co. 639—Banks-City of N Y. 1042—Pond-Con Gas Co. 815—Kehler-City of N Y. 800—Stern-same. 807—Same-same. 809—Same-same. 559—Sachs-Fe-Wagner Featherbone. 1428—Horn-Levsring & G Co. 1167—Beacom-City of N Y. 548—Potter-Campbell. 501—Smith-City of N Y. 711—McNulty-Slnshelmer. 811—Dupont-Realty Mortgage Co. 1137—Tobias-City of N Y. 1139—Same-same. 707—Leonard-American Ice Co. 516—Murphy-Van Co. 549—Robson-Van Norden Trust Co. 862—Jaffe-Levy. 908—Sutherland-F lachman Realty Co. 880—Muarl-Jetter. 927—Bensinger-Zimmerman. 999—Rosenzweig-Ludwin. 763—Maloney-Weiss.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV. at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 1506—Carlin Cons Co-Hammel. 1231—Dresser Pub Co-Woodward. 1687—Freed-Herne. 1778—Sabbatino-Palmieri. 551—Gallagher-O'Reilly, Jr. 1935—Ragen-Polleys. 1433—Campbell-Hughes. 2729—Franklin-Hoadley. 602—Herbrick-Hadley. 1575—Siegel-Cooper Co.-Maryland Casualty Company. 1475—Middleton-Wertheim Coal and Coke Company. 4374—Kiernan-City of N Y. 434—Spear-Hirschbein. 1121—Morris-Lindenborn. 402—Howard-Dale. 751—Contuner-Tivo. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1798.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenhaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas S. —Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.—Frederick Emanuel. 2—Henry Cockle. 3—William S. Blake. 4—William Barry. 5—Michael Gavin. 6—Lillian S. Young. 7—John B. Picollo. 8—Theodore Albright. 9—Charlotte Vodegel. 10—Phebs J. McAdam. 11—Benjamin Richardson. 12—Annie A. Lee Bress. 13—Little & Bowne. 14—Margaret Phelan. 15—Francis Bouland. 16—Pheho J. McAdam. 17—Timothy J. Mullins. 18—Ginseppe Garvaglie. 19—Ida Graham. 20—Mary A. King. 21—David M. Hughes. 22—Henry Cockle. 23—Charles Goudron. 24—Andrew C. Young. 25—Frieda E. Schaefer. 23—Eleanor M. Schaefer. 27—Bernard G Kraft. 28—William H. Montanye. 29—Eliza Ann Jones. 30—Charles Coudert. 31—Samuel Jackson. 32—Benjamin Rose Dwyer. 33—Siegfried Hamburger-schlag. 34—Eleanor A. St. John. 35—Michael G. Fleming. 36—Robert Dorn. 37—Agnes P. Brown. 38—Paul C. Schoen. 39—Eleanor A. St. John. 40—Myra A. C. Keller. 41—Henry Schmidt. 42—Mary Martin. 43—Edward Walsh. 44—Charles Smith. 45—Edward P. Maguire. 46—Isaac Levy. 47—Thomas Brown. 48—Aun Zeher. 49—Robert Franklin. 50—Mary A. King. 51—Augustin Daly. 52—Benjamin Richardson. 53—Benjamin Richardson. 54—Lyman F. Rhoades. 55—Adrian Tenu. 56—Rebecca A. Greene. 57—John J. Apernothy. 58—Josiah M. Fiske. 59—Margaret Maloney. 60—Emma B. Conklin. 61—Thomas H. Riley. 62—Susan C. Clark. Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate, at 10:30 A. M. Louis Schillack, Bertha V. Sarker, Emma B. Knapp, Max Greenpoot, A. Wood, Louise P. Evans, Catharine Hamfler, Mary J. Wisherfield. At 2:30 P. M. William F. De Witt, Jacob Becker, Dorothea Whitney, Nethie Bentley, Daniel F. Stevens.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested wills, no day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1212½—Lennon-Charig. 1326—Appel-Sampson. 681—Douglas-Interurb St Ry. 2336—Bergercut-N Y City Ry. 1677—Schelnberg-Ansorge. 0753—Squires-Davis. 1958—Galinando-Boland. 1683 — Sarfine - Schreiber. 2376 — Jacofsy-Adler. 2378 — Schlichkorn-Vassman. 2384—Louis-Lambert. 1521½—De Reys-Congleton. 780—Bloch-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 1093—Buckelman-The State Bank. 752—Rose-Interst Ry. 1930—Hollingsworth-Evans. 7509—Gonsenheim-Hecht. 2486 — Terpenning-North British Ins Co. 2386—Schnatz-Schwimmer. 2357—Wyner-Finck. 2389—O'Connor-Interurb St Ry. 2390—Same-same. 2391—Broeder-Union Ry. 2592—McGloin-same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2188—Liebman-N Y City Ry. 2247—Stich-Schubert Piano Co. 2234—Gorlitzer-Levenson. 2235—Eerley-N Y City Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2214—Schneider-U S Fidel & Guar Co. 614—Laverty-Inerurb St Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2238—Katzenberg-Gross. 2237—Samesame. 2238—Shenken-N Y City Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes: 6484—Riverside M. Co.-Peters Basin Syelem Co. 7198—Dalbod-Kaplan. 6945—Lightman-N Y City Storage Co. 7029—Planof-Bugh. 7272—Brown-Schoefler. 6043—Frank-Mandel. 6097—Neumann-Siff. 6723—Doppler-Vogel. 6717—Anhalt-Belknap. 5211—Grohman-Wiener. 7210½—Monroe - Proctor. 7097—Jarnow-Jarnow. 6768—Ernest-Loeb. 6623—Miller-Schechner. 6001—Paladin-Stayelza. 6903—Liabnitz-Pomerantz. 2354—Bilch-Fabian. 7139—Quirllo-Parelli. 6979—Drempen-Brenner. 6979—Same-same. 6738—Arnheim-F B T Clothing Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlon, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2297—Novak-Brodsky. 2310¼—Zeitter-N Y City Ry. 2354—Knistel-Lifechitz. 1491—Kaufman-Susemann. 1068—Epps-Reed. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2289—Stitch-Sturkee. 2314—Jaffar-Levy. 2324—Applehaum-Siegel. 1785—Davis-Globe Storage Co. 2340—Nealle-Interurban St Ry. 2341—Holsman-N Y City Ry. 1925—Berkowich-Kummel. 7314½—Schenfeld-Horhman. 1102—Aronian-Phila Cas Co. 2101—Rosenthal-Isenberg. 1927 — Belfert-Kupfer. 1748—Rubnitz-N Y Times. 2342—Moses-42d St. Man R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 2384.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Murphy for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Pleadings will be heard at the opening of court. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 A. M., and will be heard immediately after the pleadings. The trial calendar will be called at 11 A. M. Notice of issue for motions must be filed with the Clerk of the Court the day before the day on which the motion is noticed to be heard, except where an order to show cause is granted returnable in less time. 1—Harry Murray, James Leddy, Hilarry Ginsberg, Harry Glasco. 2—Robert Cohen. 3—Max Josephwindt. 6—Michael Eddy. 7—Louis Goldstein. 8—Nathan Tarshes. 9—William White. 10—Frank Hyland. 11—Louis Desposlto. 12—Bernard Brook. 13—John Ryan, Martin Carroll, William Stratton. 14—Joseph Byrodi. 15—Benjamin Siegfried. 16—Morris Robinson. 17—Joseph Monahan. Pleadings. 1—John Walsh. 2—Domenico Grosso. 3—Giostchino Bassolona. 4—Helen Rosa. 5—John Butler. 6—William Flynn, Lawrence McCarthy. 7—Joseph P. Phillips, John Mormanus.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McGuire, O'Connor, and Vandiver for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Mary Spruhm. 2—Lillar Jones. 3—Andrew Kraus, the younger. 4—William Smith. 5—Alfred Shawanaugh. 6—Mary Smith. 7—Thomas McDaniels, John Gerrity. 8—Harry Plattner. 9—Harry Cohen. 10—Max Green. 11—Percy Curtis. 12—Frank Adman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part III.—Crain, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Thomas Smith. 2—Luigi Bode, Minot Condiri. 3—Peter Schalk, Herbert Troiel. 4—John Crawford, Joseph Wagner. 5—Daniel Sullivan. 6—George Monroe. 7—Bernard Reichel. 8—Harry Davis. 9—William Steino. 10—Edward Schurin, Joseph Monahan. 11—Patrick O'Hara. 12—Charles E. Blakeney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Joseph Klein, Morrie Klein.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Reilly—Henry M. Steinert.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—In re Starr—C. L. Barber. In re Frees—J. H. Hildreth. Bird vs. Flitner—Samuel F. Hyman.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Gentalinger vs. Gentlinger—Adam Huner. Gottesfeld vs. Seidenwerz—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

Brooklyn calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Maddox, J.—Inq. 823—Mulbauer-Mulbauer. 262—Hallock-Norton Point Land Co. 3324—Fleisky-Alexander. 806—Steinhardt-Wagner. 809—Schmuiowitz-Schindele. 875—Jacobowitz-Mindlin. 880—Beales-Aronson. 883—Reimer-Bresn. 884, 885—Banner-Goldman. 891—Bosch-Bosch. 892—Perlman-Stone. 900—Villone-Feinstein. 904—Wolff-Remsen. 906—Meyer-Meyer. 912—Greve-Wiele. 913—Rasch-Alsgood. 929—Ackerly-Ackerly. 931—Emmone-Birmingham. 933—Collet-Mousset's, Inq. 934½—Pletcher-Pletcher. 961—Cohn-Kaplan. 950—Telermeister-Lehder. 951—Boso-Proc. 954—Feinstein-Barshatsky. 956—Fruchter-Fruchter. 960—Gross-Erisman. 1327—Pacific Coast Borax Co-Warnig. 821—Shefrin-Neuville. 896—Krasman-Dunaif. 903—Moore-Henry. 963—Hull-Wolfman. 907—Burnham-Burnham. 968—Feinstein-Barshatsky. 980—Houn-Progress Pub Co. 970—Morgolin-Levy. 972—Boyd-Blake. 980—D'Amelio-Slater.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Asphaal, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Burr, J.; Part VI., Jenkins, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. Day calendar. 5892—Woodman-B H R R. 5013—Davenport-same. 10710—Rudtner-Cooper. 12183—Canuon-McMahon. 13176—Baldwin-Eklyn Rap Transit. 4511—Feeny-City of New York. 1329—Sauer-Paul. 10475—Thomas-Archer Mfg Co. 4389—Murphy-B H R R. 4500—Silver-same. 4700—O'Connor-Bergen Beach Co. 12764—Clement-Matheslus et al. 12763—Same-Palmier et al. 5013—Eiglovange-B H R R. 3705, 3786, 3787—Macey & Duluca-N Y City R R. 4753—Hodge-City of N Y. 13328—Murray-Easton. 4435—Mitchell-N Y City R R. 4736—Valentine-Felio. 4371—Flckinger-Ives. 11810 — Williams-Parsons. 12890—Cantwell-Abraham. 8638—Koebler-City of N Y. 5402—Connor-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5414—Stoepel-B H R R. 5415—Tonery-same. 5418—Roney-Bergh. 5422—Boch-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5423—Avery-B H R R. 5424—Fitzgibbon-Knapp. 5426—Kane-B H R R. 5429—Lawson-Miller. 5100—Casey-N Y City R R. 1404—Rush-Ross. 5447—Heywood-B H R R. 5458—Hannigan-Naseau R R. 5463—Donnegan-City of N Y & B H R R. 5481—Schubert-Buell & Co. 5467—Carey-B H R R. 5468—Wyland-Petersen. 5474—Lancaster-B H R R. 5476—O'Hara-same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 5478—Barend-Dry Dock & Battery R R. 5481—Ruege-Ellingham. 5485—Roganshutz-N Y City R R. 3805—Herrara-Horsfield. 3288—Marks-City of N Y. 3027—Finkelstein-B H R R. 5494—Wood-Cent R R of N J. 5495—La Pave-N Y Tunnel Co. 5500—Mulrean-N Y City R R. 5509—Store-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5511—Heil-N Y City R R. 5512—Pincus-Monheimer. 5515—McLeod-B H R R. 5516—Fuhrman-same. 5517—Klaff-Carlin. 5520—Graham-B H R R. 5521—Wetzel-Schrader's Sons. 5522—Buchman-N Y City R R. 5523—Evansky-B H R R. 12368—N Y & Bklyn Brewery-Minchau. 18016—Same-McKeaney. 6525—Groves-Brooklyn Ferry. 5527—Tapeb H R R. 5530—Mnczenski-Tartar Chemical Co. 5531—Fellis-Batterman. 4054—Jones-Ryan. 6045—Copeland. City of N Y. 6078—Dickerson-Appleton. Co. 13171—Langhaar-Tobias. 13304—Black-Glassberg et al. 11419—Gillan-Larry. 13267—Himelstein-Clark Realty Co. 3834—Reiner-Ulmer. 4405—Chaee-Krein. 4035—Van de Carr-Press Pub Co. 10555—Ridgely-Degrotron. 5268—Swarts-B H R R. 12913—Black-Lemberg. 3958—Eastman-Hamerschlag. 11223 — Janney Whiting Co-Watson & Pettinger. 2125—Joost-B H R R. 4734—Kellogg-Church Charity Foundation. 4828—Magherow-B H R R. 4481—Reznler-Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. 4864—Cochrane-Cochrane et al. 4228—Sirigo-B H R R. 5533—Brower-N Y City R R. 5534—Morris-same. 5535—Thorius-Kelly. 5537—Ashcroft-Hammond. 5538—Shipton-B H R R. 5539—Kerlow-Harlor & Bernstein. 12402—Hyman-N Y Mtg & Sec Co. 12146—Goldsmith-Kaplan. 4757—McGuire-B H R R. 5539—Hedleysame. 5544—Schmidt-Haring. 5545—Maggio-Press Pub Co. 5546—Mahoney-B H R R. 5548—Welch-Sasano. 5548—Russell-same. 5599—Seal-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5572—Meyer-Lyon. 5576—Klein-same. 5576—McNally-Marchioney. 5577—Comnn-Deeves. 5578—Mayer-Nat Biscuit Co. 5581—Gallagher-B H R R. 5582, 5583—Penney-Intbro Rap Tran. 5584—Cunningham-Rash Iron Wks. 5585—Schmidt-German Hospital. 5586—Tool Holder Co-Holland. 5587—Katz-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5588—Capobianchi-Clark & Co. 5589—Ballarino-B H R R. 5591—Lingren-Hogan and Co. 5592—Deigan-Tracy. 5595—Christiansen-N Y City R R. 5596—Carney-Am Can Co. 5597—Brett-Jeannette Glass Co. 5599, 5600—Clark-Bklyn Daily Eagle. 5601—Dickson-Cranford Co et al. 5602—Bruch-McNamee. Highest number reached on general calendar, 6019.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Dike, J. 545—Borowick-Nas Elec R R. 547—Abeloff-Bella. 548, 549—Rogers-B H R R. 550, 551—Leyden-same. 454—Kordelsky-Nas Elec R R. 495—Kelly-B H R R. 488—Aharlan-Dahl. 555—Smith-B H R R. 556, 557, 558—Kastin-B'klyn Ferry Co. 523—Groebe-B H R R. 560—Higgins-Dugo. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 868—Cohen-Benjamin. 562—Wilson-Hotel Grand. 563—Petruzzi-B H R R. 567—Brennan - Von Bergen. 568 — Abrahamovitz-Nas Elec R R. 569—Kennelly-B H R R. 570—Lang-Minck. 571—McAllister-B H R R. 572—Tanzillo-Rappaport. 578—Rink-Nas Elec R R.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J.—Day calendar. People-Whyard. Same-Castrogianni. Samo-Del Gudice. Same-Certella. 814—Kenyon-Tarrytown, W P & M Ry Co. 889—Kihlman-Vanderhurgh. 893—Smith-N Y City Ry Co. 895—Schley-McLean. 885—Caffery-Tarrytown, W P & M Ry Co. 886—Loughman-Westchester Elec R R Co. 906—Temple-Ball. 934—Guilfoyle-Schrecke. 487—France-Yonkers R R Co. 931—Kaulkner-Eaton. 886—Callahan-Isbister.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 937—Mc-Grath-N Y City Ry Co. 938—Mirr-Westchester Elec R R Co. 939—Abrams-N Y City Ry Co. 940—Werthamer-same. 941—Smith-same. 942—Waller-Hurlich. 943—Kennsll-Reithebuck. 944—Farrington-same. H & H R R Co.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. 1881—Galbraith-Westchester Elec R R. 1882—Renaud-same. 2040—Raffo-N Y City Ry. 2087—De Stefano-N Y City Ry. 1458—Costello-N Y City Ry. 1417—Schwerdt-Int R T Co. 1402—Raymond-Naomi, &c. 1384—Lucartorte-Westchester Elec R R. 1940—McCabe-Altonwood Park Co. 147—De Argramont-City of Mt Vernon. 1933—Oom-N Y City Ry. 1423—Gilleaple-Yonkers R R. 1446—Duffy - Diokerman. 1460 — Sorey - Hawk & Wethcrhee. 1497—Trott-Eglee Bunting Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 1498—Shinell-Eglee Bunting Co. 1499—Oliver-same. 1500—Tappan-Tyson. 1501—Whyte-same. 1507—Daly-N Y City Ry. 1508—Same-same. 1509—Same - same. 1510—Ficker, Jr - Westchester Elec R R Co. 1511—Muto-N Y C & H R R R. 1512—Chase-Steel Orea Co. 1518—Shehar-Shethar. 1514—Elephante-N Y C & H R R R. 1515—Cooke-N Y City Ry. 1516—Lorum-Sexton and ano. 1517—Trotto-Bellew & Merritt Co. 1518—Herrnstorf-Friedman. 1519—Colee-Village of North Tarrytown. 1520—Lawrence Bros Ins-Schiff.

Queens County.

Day calendar for Tuesday, April 9.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part. I., Abbott, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 700—Smith et al-Holden et al. 831—Surlson-Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. 931—O'Brien-B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 928—Pesce-Reynolds. 940—Capp-Taylor.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Builders Sell $190,000 Dwelling on Fifth Avenue—Buyer for Murray Street Buildings—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have sold 1,046 Fifth Avenue, a naw five-and-a-half-story American basemant dwelling on lot 22.6 by 100, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets. The housa has just been finished and has been held by the Messrs. Hall at $190,000.

Davis & Robinson have sold for T. J. McLaughlin 128 East Seventieth Street, a new five-story American basement dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5. The buyer is Frank B. Nairne, who will occupy the house.

Murray Street Properties Sold.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold to Daniel E. Seybel 71 and 73 Murray Street, four and five-story buildings on plot 50.2 by 100, just west of West Broadway.

Sale of Riverside Drive residence.

Henry H. Vail has sold 24 Riverside Drive, a four-story dwelling on lot 22.7 by 105.10 and irregular, adjoining the southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street.

Sam J. Redlich has resold for Adolph Platky to a client, for occupancy, 267 West Seventieth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on plot 18.9 by 100.5 adjoining corner of West End Avenue.

Mary L. Pence has sold the three-story dwelling 340 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 102.2. Tha buyer will occupy the house.

John O. Baker has sold 274 West Eighty-sixth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on lot 20 by 102.2.

West 63d and 64th Street Buying.

Louis J. and Samuel J. Reckendorfer, owners of the block front on tha west side of Columbus Avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, have bought the three-story dwelling 103 West Sixty-third Street.

F. Morris & Co. and P. S. Treacy have sold for Nilnnie R. S. Cornell and Helen H. Cornell to Charles Garneau 161 to 167 West Sixty-fourth Street, four four-story dwellings on plot 72 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Sarah W. Cope to the tenant, Dr. Aspinwall Judd. 137 West Sixty-ninth Street, a four-story stonefront dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.5.

Resale on West 125th Street.

J. C. Hough has resold for a client to Thomas J. Costello 549 West 125th Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

The Morton Real Estate Company has sold to Matthew Monaghan the three-story dwelling 41 Bradhurst Avenue, 18.2 by 80.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased the five-story apartment house 554 West 151st Street to a client for a long tarm of years.

Sage Estate House to be Altered.

Plans have been filed for remodeling and enlarging the four-story dwelling owned by the Russell Saga estate at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. The improvements will cost $20,000 according to the estimata of Architect James B. Baker.

Abraham Siegel is the buyer of the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixtieth Street, the sala of which by Montgomary & Seltz was recently reported.

Folsom Brothers have leased for the Bennett estate the five-story hulding 6 East Twelfth Street for a term of five years to Samuel Medlin.

Deal for Tenth Avenue Corner.

Josaph P. Day has sold for Thomas L. Moore 279 to 283 Tenth Avenua and 505 West Twenty-sixth Street, being the northwest corner, three four-story brick flats, each 19.9 by 85. The buyer will alter the houses.

Julius Lichtenstein has sold 738 and 740 Ninth Avenue, southeast corner of Fiftieth Street, a new six-story flat, with stora, on plot 44 by 80.

Corner Sold on First Avenue.

John Schutz and Valentine A. Schutz have sold for Catherine Reilly, 218 First Avenue, northeast corner of First Avenue and Thirteenth Street, two four-story brick buildings on lot 26 hy 94, to a client, who will improva the property.

J. Levy & Co. have sold for Mrs. Alvino Kuast the northeast corner of Delancey and Chrystie Streets, four five-story tenements, with stores, on plot 75 by 100.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. and Lupovitz & Buchner have leased for Anna Baum to a client for a term of years the six-story tenement 85 Chrystia Street, 24.7 by 100, between Hester and Grand Streets.

Purchase on Avenne C.

Diamondston & Schwarz hava sold to I. Goldstein 210 and 212 Avenue C, southeast corner of Thirteenth Street, two four-story tenements, with stores, on plot 53 by 64. Weinstein & Co. were the brokers.

Louis Stockell & Co. hava sold for Janon Brothers 109 to 115 East Seventh Street, a seven-story tenement, 63 by 111; also, for a Mr. Miller to Janon Brothers 319 to 323 East 100th Streat, four five-story flats.

Louis D. Waxberg has bought from the Gouverneur Realty Company, through Mann & Manhaimer, 186 East Third Street, a six-story douhle tenement, 24 by 100.6.

Edward Schoenberg has bought 534 and 536 East Fourteenth Streat, two five-story brick tenements, and has resold 534 to Tillie Burkan and 536 to Benjamin Fox. Julius Weiss and Louis Blankstain were tha brokers in the transaction.

Christopher Street Parcel Sold.

The Henry Morganthau Company has sold to Abbate & Alvino 39 Christopher Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 21.4 by 70.1 and irregular.

Company Will Build in the Bronx.

The American Real Estate Company will erect fiva five-story flats on the block front on the north side of Dongan Street, between Simpson and Fox Streets.

Paul Bultmann has sold the five-story double flat 656 East 141st Street, on plot 88 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Veesy Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x95, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. E. Herrick, $235,000.

81st St, 204 and 206 East, s s, 87.4 ft a of 3d Av, 84.2x80.10, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to A. Growehowski & Co., $43,800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Nswbold Av, s s, 305 ft w of Zerega Av, for two two-story brick dwellings, 20x50; Frank Pisdula of 531 East 140th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $12,000.

Prospect Av, s s, 250 ft e of Throgg's Neck Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x30; Theodore M. Davis, Westchester, owner; Charles R. Baxter, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Pearl St, 354, to a five-story brick loft building; D. F. Mahoney of 101 West 42d St, owner; J. Wolf, architect; cost, $6,000.

Wall St, 14 to 18, and Nassau St, s, to a seven-story brick office building; A. L. Sampson of 45 Wall St, owner; E. Graene, architect; cost, $10,000.

75th St, 535 East, to a five-story brick stable and factory; J. Blumers, premises, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $5,000.

Madison Av, 791, to a four-story brick dwelling; Russell Sage estate of 81 Nassau Street, owner; J. B. Baker, architect; cost, $20,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 82d St, to two-story brick offices and stores; Wendel estata of 175 Broadway, owner; A. H. Duncan, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, April 8.

AVENUE C, 210 and 212, 54x62.3; Harris Schwartz and others to Morris Goldstein, (mtg $29,000,) $100.

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x44.5; Frank A. Wahlig Co. to Wahlig & Sonain Co., 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $48,000,) $100.

BAYARD ST, 22 and 24, 25x irregular; Samuel Harris to Nathan Ullman, (mtg $56,750,) $100.

DRIVE or BOULEVARD, w s, at a point 1,810 ft n from s s of 155th St, 300.1x irregular; Harry M. Austin to William S. Legat, $100.

GRAND AV, n w corner of 192d St, 25x106; Benjamin A. Polhemus to Thomas H. Thorn, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

HUDSON ST, e s, 67 ft s of Morton St, 22x80; Joseph Fistere to Siegmund Jacobson, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

IRVING PLACE, e s, 27 ft n of 18th St, 52x106.8; United States Trust Co. of New York, Trustee, to Mary L. Owens, ½ part, all title, $37,500.

IRVING PLACE, e s, 27 ft n of 18th St, 52x106.8; Howard B. Kerner and others to Mary L. Owens, ½ part, all title, $37,500.

LORILLARD PLACE, 41, 25x97.10; Harvey Heinacker to Myrtle G. Johns, $100.

LOTS 105 and 125, Map No. 277, St. Raymond's Park; John B. Dosso and others to Edwardo Baraglola, $100.

LOTS 6, 7, and 8, Map 426 of building lots in 24th Ward, near Williamsbridge station; Bernhard Lipset to Morris Sobin and another, (mtg —,) $100.

LOTS 81, 83, and 97 to 101, map of Fairmount; Gertrude D. Hovey to Maggie Miller, all title, $1.

LOTS 9 and 10, Map 1,095, estate of Mary J. Radway; Martha M. Lebai to Emilie Lebel, ½ part, $100.

MONTGOMERY ST, e s, 89.9 ft s of Madison St, 40x irregular; Henry Wlchinsky to Eva Lubelsky, (mtg $47,750,) $100.

PLEASANT (or Olinvills) AV, w s, n ¼ of s ½ of Lot 58, Map No. 1, of Olinville, 25x100; William D. Thompson to John Selfridge, (mtg $800,) $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 337 ft n of 116th St, 50.1x—; Edward J. Maxwell and another to James M. Horton, $1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 225 ft n of 116th St, 105.5x irregular; Edward J. Maxwell to George Noakes, $1.

ROBIN AV, e s, 200 ft s of Tremont Road, 25x100; Arsene Maertens to Julian Bally and another, 1-8 part, all title, $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 309 ft n of 116th St, 123.6x irregular; Edward J. Maxwell and another to John Webber, $1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 225 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Claremont Av, w s, 226 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Riverside Drive, s s, 250 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Claremont Av, w s, 250 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Riverside Drive, e s, 275 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Claremont Av, w s, 275 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Edward J. Maxwell and another to William H. Douglass, $1.

SCOFIELD AV, n s, 73 ft e from w shore, City Island, 106x—, City Island; James W. Hallock to Elizabeth J. Kugler, $1.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 144, 22.8x97; Ferdinand G. Kneer to Joseph F. Prendergast, $100.

WASHINGTON V, s s, 68.6 ft n of Taylor St, 50x175; Warren Leella (Ref.) to Charles H. Graham, $1.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,729, 25x00; Minshkind-Fsinberg Realty Co. to Moritz Greenberg, correction, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

WEST END AV, 800, 16x80; Edward Stein to Mary F. McKenna, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

2D AV, 71, 24.1x77; Ida Levy to Max Lancet, (mtg $32,750,) $100.

2D ST, w s, Lot 119, map of Waksfield, 112x105; Frank Gass to Knute Stokes, (mtg $2,000,) $100.

2D AV, 2,191, 21.3x irregular; Joseph Hlavac, Jr., to Franziska Hlavac, (mtg $14,000,) $1.

2D AV, 2,193; Joseph Hlavac, Jr., to Minna Duschatko, (mtg $18,000,) $1.

7TH AV, s s, w 33 1-3 ft of Lot 956, map of Waksfield, 33.4x114 Clara B. Owen to Anna Zeller, $100.

7TH AV, 2,448, 24.11x99; Catherine Wigand to Samuel L. Kahn, (mtg $27,500,) omitted.

7TH AV, s s, w 33 1-3 ft of Lot 956, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Anna Zeller to Agnes F. Thompson, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

10TH ST, 38 West, 25x94.10; James C. Duff to Augusta, Duff, $1.

10TH ST, 13 West, 25x94.10; Sara Low to Augusta Duff, $1.

11TH ST, 160 West, 21.2x94.9; Davis W. Kearney to Alfarata R. Kearney, all title, $1.

20TH ST, s s, 340 ft e of 2d Av, 40x92; Ardalon Chromowski and others to Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of St. George in New York City, (mtg $31,000,) $1.

24TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; William F. Bantje to John E. McCann, $1.

25TH ST, 312 to 318 West; 81.5x98.9; Sackett M. Barclay to Dalia R. & C. Co., $100.

31ST ST, n s, 225 ft n w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Sarah E. Cock to Maria J. Maclay, $1.

32D ST, n s, 150.6 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Ferdinand Abulay to John Klein, (mtg $13,000,) $1.

57TH ST, 317 and 319 East, 60x100.5; Richard Lathers, Jr., and another, executors, to Pierce Brennan, $100.

72D ST, s s, 50 ft e of 2d Av, 20x70; Freda Karach to Bernard Rosenstein, (mtg $6,000) $100

73D ST, 25 East, 20x73; V. Henry Rothschild to Amelia M. Kohlsaat, $100.

70TH ST, 221 and 223 East, 45x102.2; Our Lady of Grace Hospital Home to St. Zeta Home for Friendless Women of City of New York, (mtg $32,000,) $40,000.

102D ST, 118 West, 24.7x100.11; August Menken to John H. Menken and another, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

105TH ST, 250 West, 15x100.11; Andrew E. Lester to Mary E. Lestar, (mtg $12,500,) $1.

106TH ST, n s, 223.11 ft s of Columbus Av, 75.7x100.11; Samuel Mandell to Monterey Realty and Construction Co., (mtg $30,000,) rerecorded, $100.

116TH ST, 338 East, 16.8x100.10; Israel Jacobson to Eliza Alin, (mtg $11,500,) $1.

125TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; William S. May to Aaron Coleman, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

133TH ST, 829 and 831 East, 54x100; Morris Haber and others to Retsr Cohen, (mtg $46,000,) $100.

138TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 112.6x99.11; Levy & Weinstein R. and C. Co. to Isaac Levy and anothsr, $100.

150TH ST, n s, 300.1 ft w of Morris Av, 99.11x irregular Giuseppe Franco to Raffaele Marrazzi, $100.

150TH ST, n s, 300.1 ft w of Morris Av., 99.11x irregular; John La Spina to Raffaele Marrazzi, $100.

152D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Morris Av, 75x118.3; Raffaels Marrazzi to John La Spina, $100.

153D ST, n s, 295 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Michael A. Busch to John Lulk, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

177TH ST, s s, 102.10 ft e of Webster Av, 97.10x irregular; John J. Hallgan to Frank W. Klnsman, (mtg $10,000,) $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; 58th St, 124 and 126 East, 3 years.....$33,000

BARONI, Michele, to Sarah R. Pierce; Fox St, s s, 140.11 ft s of Home St, 25x100, due July 1, 1910.....$3,000

BAUM, Lemmel, to Isidor Wels; Mott St, 63, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 8%.....$5,000

BERGSTERN, John, and another to Birkbeck Investing, Savings & Loan Co.; Lot 115, map of Seton homestead, installments.....$500

BLUMBERG, Bernard, to Jacob L. Manbelmer and another; 112th St, 115 East, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years, 8%.....$8,000

BRENNAN, Pierre, to Richard Lathars, Jr., and another, executors; 57th St, 317 and 319 East, 5 years.....$50,000

BROWN, Rosa, to William Bogen; Crotona Park North, 1,009, due July 8, 1907, 6%.....$1,091

BROWN, John, and another to Helen M. Kelly; 145th St, s, 75 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 87.5x99.11, 5 years.....$26,000

BROWN, Grace V. Q., to Lawyers' Realty Co.; 70th St, 154 and 156 East, 3 years.....$60,000

CANONICO, Antonio, to Sussanah S. Folz; 153d St, n s, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100, 5 years.....$2,500

CANONICO, Antonio, to Thomas Barton; 153d St, n s, 70.8 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100, prior mtg $2,500, 3 years.....$1,000

CANNON, John, to Edw. Kennedy; 46th St, s s, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 20x½ block, bond..$800

CELIA, Eliza, to Israel Jobson; 116th St, 338 East, prior mtg $11,500, 1 year.....$1,000

COLEMAN, Aaron, to New York Trust Co.; 134th St, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99, 3 years.....$14,000

CONWAY, James, to Edward H. Cole; Woodycrest Av, w s, 100.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 25.2x90.8, 3 years.....$6,000

DAIED REALTY CONSTRUCTION CO. to Sackstt M. Barclay; 25th St, 312 to 318 West, 8 years.....$50,000

DONIHEE, Delia L, to John Wagnar, trustee; 118th St, 147 West, due July 1, 1910.....$1,000

ENTZ, Mary L., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co.; Madison Av, e s, 50.7 ft s of 81st St, 20x85, 3 years, 4½%.....$18,000

FOERST, Margaret, to Michael Eriwein; White Plains Road, w e, 179.10 ft n of Nereid Av, 50.1x144, bond.....$3,000

FRANKFELDT & LIPPMAN CORPORATION to Rachel Lyon; 165th St, n w corner of Tiffany St, 68.8x98.8, due July 4, 1907, 8%.$4,200

GEERY, John, to Meyer A. Bernheimer; 58th St, e s, 265 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5, 3 years, $20,000

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Harris Schwartz and another; Avenus C, 210 and 212, 3 years, 6%.....$1,550

GOLDSTEIN, Hyman, to Philip E. Arcularius, trustee; 115th St, 20 West, 5 years.....$12,000

GRAHAM, Charles H., to William S. Waterhouse; Washington Av, e s, 68.8 ft n of 183d St, 50x175, 3 years.....$6,000

HEIDENREICH, Gussle, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 1st Av, 19, 3 years.....$11,000

HOHN, Margaretha, to Elizabsth Kling; Lots 229 and 230, map of village of Melrose, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 6%.....$5,000

JACOBSON, Siegmund, to Joseph Fistere; Hudson St, a s, 67 ft s of Morton St, 22x80, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6%.....$3,000

JANOS, Morris, and another to Jacob C. Heinsheimer and another; 8th St, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, bond.....$3,000

JOHNES, Myrtle G., to Harvey Reinecker; Lorillard Place, e s, 107.8 ft s of 188th St, 25x97.10, installments.....$4,500

JORGENSEN, Niels D. W., to Adolph Bloch; 98th St, 48 West, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years, 6%.....$2,000

KOCH, Robert, Jr., to Francis H. Tabor; Lot 175, map of Van Nest Park, 20x100, bond.$750

KUES, Herman, and another to Archibald Hamilton; part of Lot 16, map of land of William Weeks, 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

LAHR, William J., to Franklin P. Trautmann and others, trustees; Mulford Av, w s, 50 ft s of Alice St, 25x100, 3 years.....$2,000

LANCET, Max, to Ida Levy; 2d Av, 71, 3 years, 6%.....$3,250

LEBEL, Martha M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Lots 9 and 10, map of 168 lots of estate of Mary J. Radway, bond.....$4,000

LEGGAT, William S., to Harry M. Austin; Boulevard, w s, 1,810 ft s of 155th St, 145.11x irregular, 3 years.....$70,000

LEVY, Isaac, and another to Emanuel M. Krulewitch; 138th St, 138 West, prior mtg $37,000, 2 years, 6%.....$9,000

MAGID, Isaacs, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Bristow St, 1,330, bond.....$4,500

MANDEL, Adolf, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; Suffolk St, 120, 5 years.....$18,000

MALONE, Rose M., to James P. Judge; part of Lots 235, 237, 238, and 239, land of Thomas M. Partridge and another, 1 year, 6%...$500

MOORE, Saille, to Eunice M. Baker; Carpenter St, n w s, 200 ft n e of Kossuth Av, 27x100, 2 years.....$1,550

MURRAY, James, and another to Wilson M. Powell; Edgecombe Av, e s, 225 ft n of 150th St, 4 lots, each 37.6x100, (4 mtgs, each $30,000,) 8 years.....$120,000

OLENICK, Moses L., to Harriet B. Pisster; Westchester Av, e s, 89.7 ft s of 156th St, 25x80, 5 years.....$15,000

OLENICK, Moses L., to Charles H. Friedrich; Westchester Av, 972, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

OWENS, Mary L., to United States Trust Co.; Irving Place, 68, 3 years, 4½%.....$35,000

PRENDERGAST, Joseph F., to De Witt C. Romaine; Waverley Place, 144, 1 year.$17,000

ROSENSTEIN, Bernard, to Freda Kach; 72d St, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $8,000, 5 years.....$3,500

RUSSELL, Robert T., to Mary A. Furey and another; 25th St, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9, due July 1, 1912.....$30,000

SCHELLENBERG, Elisa, to Elizabeth Betz; Lot 12, map of Unionport, 50x206.6, 5 years.. $8,000

SELFRIDGE, John, to William D. Thompson; Pleasant Av, w s, n ½ of s ½ of Lot Map No. 1, Olinville, 25x100, 1 year, 6%.....$800

SCHNEIDER, Henry, to Louis Baffloer; 10th Av, w s, 25.1 ft n of 47th St, 25x100, 10 years.....$18,000

STOKES, Knute, to Frank Gass; 2d Av, Lot 1,119, map of Wakefield, 2 years, 6%...$1,000

THE RUTGERS CLUB, Corporation, to Charles Mayne; Lenox Av, e s, 21 ft s of 121st St, 20x80, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years.....$11,000

THORN, Thomas H., to Benjamin A. Polhemus; Grand Av, n w corner of 192d St, 250x100, 1 year.....$16,000

TRAPP, Fannie, to Adolf Kobitzek; Lot 430, amended map No. 514, demand, 6%...$200

TRAPP, Fannie, to Adolf Kobetzek; Lot 450, Map O, Amended Map 514, demand, 6%..$200

WAHLIG & SONSIN CO. to Frank A. Wahlig; Bathgate Av, n w corner of 173d St, 100x44.5, prior mtg $48,000, 3 years, 6%....$6,000

WIDMAN, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Gouverneur Place, 10, bond..$10,000

ZELLER, Anna, to James French; 7th St, s s, 805 ft e of 2d St, 83.4x114, Wakefield, 2 years.....$1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FREEMAN ST, 1,136 to 1,142; Joseph Businbacb against Harris Ratner, owner and contractor, $3,200.

128D ST, 333 to 341 East; Antonio Ricoardi and others against H. M. Gleich and Alexander Rockmore, owners and contractors, $2,300.

MONTGOMERY ST, 39 and 41; Joseph Blumberg against Harman Dilchinsky, owner and contractor, $900.

107TH ST, 214 to 220 East; Hyman Brown against Simon Jacobs and Samuel Hutkoff, owners and contractors, $50.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; Voigtman & Co. against Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor, $354.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; Harris Uris against Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Company owner and contractor, $3,400.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; National Elevator Company against Josephine D. Robinson, owner; Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor, $3,600.

21ST ST, 18 and 29 West; Federal Tile Company against Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor, $1,077.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; John P. Kane against Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor, $4,094.

BROOME ST, 65 and 67; John F. Cronin against Jacob T. Hilderbrand, owner; Paul Levy, contractor, $22.

142D ST, n s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 75x100; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against Haass & Lippman Construction Company, owner and contractor, $376.

116TH ST, 410 East; John Callan against Jennie Marcus, individually and as guardian, owner and contractor, $325.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 26; Colwell Lead Company against J. Levy & Co., owners and contractors, $280.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; A. P. Bigelow & Co. against Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor, $3,365.

115TH ST, 609 West; Benjamin Weinerman against Oppenheim Realty Company, owner and contractor, $8.

172D ST, 94 West; John Liddle against Moses Prase and Julius London, owners; Albert London and Louis Meryash, contractors, $3,500.

77TH ST, 53; Hyme Katz against Solomon Solovinsky, owner; Nathan Super, Louis Silverstein, and Davis Michaelson, contractors, $350.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PARK AV, s w corner of 97th St; James Dempsey & Co. against Rosenberg & Feinberg, Feb. 28, 1907, $6,800.

EAST BROADWAY, 153; Joseph Blumberg against Horman Wilchinsky, April 6, 1907, $900.

LONGFELLOW AV, e s, whole front between Home St and Westchester Av; Sam Weinstein et al. against Nathan Passman et al., Feb. 1, 1907, $90.

56TH ST, 324 and 326 East; Charles M. Straub against Samuel Pomerans, May 25, 1907, $150.

5TH AV, 582; Willson Adams & Co. against Jeanstte P. Govin, April 5, 1907, $1,586.

Lis Pendens.

123D ST, 862 and 864 East; David Gordon against Samuel Lamport and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer.

LEWIS ST, 49 and 51; Nathan Lamport against Morris Fisher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. D. Levy.

4TH AV, 468; Joseph Miller against Herman Masemann and others, (action to foreclose two mechanics' liens;) attorney, T. Baumeister.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 89.4 ft s of 165th St, 55.5x45.10x44.6x31.4; Lizzie Eder against Eliza A. Humfrey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. J. Eder.

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 89 ft e of Prospect Av, 51x75; Michael O'Connsll against David W. Corbett, trustee, and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. G. Mulligan.

MACDOUGAL ST, 18; Charles L. Smith against Benjamin Taffarr and others, (partition;) attorney, M. H. Murphy.

AVENUE D, 45 and 47, and 119th St, 203 and 205 West; Max J. Levinson against Meyer London, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, I. Ellis.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

POSITIVE SALE
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.
EDWARD P. SMITH, Auctioneer,
Will Sell at Public Auction,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907,
At 12 o'Clock Noon, at
Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange,
189-91 Montague St., Brooklyn N. Y.
Valuable Fifth Avenue Property.
Block front, easterly side, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Sts., consisting of eight handsome brick and stone apartment buildings, with stores, including corner of Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Sts, 75% may remain on bond and mortgage.
Also 430, 434, 438, 442 49th St.,
between Fourth and Fifth Avs.; four elegant bay window four-story brick and stone double new apartments, well rented, all improvements, steam heat, hot water, &c.; size 30x100 each.
80% may remain on bond and mortgage.
For map and particulars apply to
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
187 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Joseph P. Day, Auct'r.
Offices: 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE
GILBERT H. MONTAGUE, Jr., Rsferee.
267 West 23d Street.
4-story and basement brick and brownstone
at Public Auction,
Wednesday, April 10th, 1907
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.
GERARD ROBERTS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Further details from above Attorney or Auctioneer.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Incorporated, Auctionsers, 73 Liberty St.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
on Tuesday, April 9, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.,
Executors' and Voluntary Sals.
218 MONROE ST.,
5-story brick tenement, with two stores; size of lot about 25.2 7-10 feet front x 78.3x25 rear x 71.8½.
For maps and full particulars apply to Henry Herrold, Esq., Atty., 150 Nassau St., or to the auctionsers, 73 Liberty St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
Wednesday, Apr. 10, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Two Choice Lots,
Northeast Corner
175th St. & Wadsworth Av.
Washington Heights.
Choice Lots, size 25x100 each.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Hundreds of Builders and Contractors will tell you that
WILLIAM T. HOOKEY,
3rd Ave. and 129th St.,
Is the best man from whom to buy your Brick, Cement, Lime, etc.
$1,000,000 in Second Mortgages for Sale.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES OR BONDS?
New York City 3½ Bonds of 1940 sold in 1900 at 112; in 1906 at 94½.
Buy GUARANTEED MORTGAGES and avoid loss of principal
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $4,250,000
59 Liberty Street.
186 Montague St., Brooklyn.

When You Buy Real Estate With a Policy of Title Insurance of
... THE ...
TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
135 BROADWAY
You Are Not Only Secured From Possible Loss, But Render Yourself Immune From the Worries and Expenses of Litigation.
We Assume the Risks and Defend Your Title at Our Own Expense.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY
One Good Investment is worth a lifetime of labor.
Did you ever try Real Estate?
I have some very attractive offerings that are in line for an increase in value and which can be bought now at prices that will interest both speculators and investors.
Particulars on application.
206 BROADWAY

AWNINGS $1.75 UP.
Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection.
Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,298 B'way. Phone 4455—38th.

4½% TO 5%
A. W. McLaughlin & Co.
BROKERS and Dealers in MORTGAGES
Strongest and Best Equipped.
128 Broadway

4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%
2d Mortgages Cashed.
LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU.

$4,000 cash buys 8 lots on 227-228th Sts., 180 feet east of White Plains Road; balance on mortgage. $5,000 cash buys 2 lots, 138th St., east of Lenox Av.; balance on mortgage. $2,500 cash buys 4 lots, 100x125, on W. S. of Cromwell Av. and 170th St.; balance on mortgage. George Schweppenhauser, owner, 2,530 5th Av. Brokers protected.

LARGE FUNDS FOR MORTGAGES.
Brokers Protected.
LEVINE & PETERS.
147 East 125th. Tel. 4879—Harlem.

ARNSTEIN PAINTING AND GENERAL CONTRACTING CO.,
contractors for painting, decorating, carpentering, plumbing, &c.; altering and renovating buildings of any kind. 10 E. 42d St., Bet. Fifth and Madison Avs.

2D—MORTGAGES—2D
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Liberal advances made on purchase money mortgages. M. H. EISNER, 14 Maiden Lane.

HERBERT R. SNYDER
APPRAISER EXCLUSIVELY
51 LIBERTY ST. 'PHONE 756 JOHN

1ST—MORTGAGES—2D
All good applications promptly considered.
G. V. MORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

General contractor of painting, kalsomining, paper hanging, decorating, plastering, and repairing of any description; work guaranteed. B. Dunker, 807 East 10th St. Tel. 348 Orchard.

Old Broadway tenement, 14 rooms, 4 families, can be bought cheap; rent $3,300; cold-water improvemsnts. B. E. Freed, 182 Nassau St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN,
4½ and 5%, for out-of-town savings banks. W. Otis Beaton, 52 Broadway.

Mortgage Money.—Firsts, seconds, builders' loans; lowest rates; amounts to suit. Janks, 150 Broadway.

West Side.

Seventh Avenue Corner, near 135th Street. Rents, $4,860. Price, $46,500. Walter G. Butler, 56 Liberty Street.

Ameterdam Av. corner, Eighties, 40x100, $120,000; present rental $11,710. Kauffman Co., 815 Amsterdam Av.

10th Av., Near 84th.—Front and rear tenement, bakery, $30,000; mortgage $20,000; good investment. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Cheap plot, 75x100; 11th Av., near 42d St.; improved; good terms. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Two elevator apartments, good neighborhood; always rented; low rents; must be sold; might exchange. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

137th, Near 7th Av.—2-5-story modern doubles; 6 rooms, bath; rent low, $3,144; price, $31,000, William Nunn, 81 West 104th St.

14-room triple, large lot; bath, hot water; five story; Pennsylvania section; shafts; rents $5,000. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

25x100, 6-story double, 6 rooms; all improvements; elegant condition; little cash; $32,500. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

8th Av.—5-story double, 5 rooms, bath, 2 stores, tiled, open plumbing; $33,500. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

5-story tenement, 4 families, 15 rooms, west side; stores, full lot; good mortgage; $25,500; bargain. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

Bargain, West 121st, wide dwelling, $18,500, mortgage $10,000—4½. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Ave.

Harlem, adjacent 7th Ave., five-story, single, 18x100, $18,750. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Ave.

Lenox Av.—Ten rooms, store, hot water; $5,000 cash. Lewis, Box 187 Times Downtown.

Triple, above 116th St., $35,000; open plumbing. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

New law avenue houses of builder; must be sold. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
REAL ESTATE,
62 CEDAR STREET

West Side.

PRIVATE STABLE.
For sale, on 52d St., between 6th and 7th Avs., a new, thoroughly equipped private Stable, 25 fast wids; accommodations for seven horses; with two box stalls. Electricity, gas, telephone, &c.; the best lighted stable in the city. Address,
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
19 West 42d St., New York.

A SNAP.
Five-story double flat, in fine condition; well located; rentals nearly $4,400; price $39,750; might abate; very attractive terms. HERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'WAY.

INVESTORS.
Best built five-story 6-room double in Manhattan, 28x100, all improvements; "L" station street; shows 15% net; rental $4,100; price $39,000; easy terms; no brokers. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

HARLEM FACTORY,
Near 125th St. and 7th Av., suitable for any business; five stories, elevator, 27.6x100; possession June 1st; asking $31,500. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

SPECULATORS.
Broadway corner, six stories, with stores, 40 foot, four families; rental $18,000; price to quick buyer $120,000; easy terms; no brokers. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

18TH ST., 9TH AV.—5-STORY BRICK FLAT, FIRST-CLASS CONDITION, PAYING 14%.
CANAVAN, AUCTIONEER,
49 WEST 28TH ST.

8TH AV., NEAR 23D ST., TWO FIVE-STORY TENEMENTS, ON PLOT 50x110, WITH L TO SIDE STREET; EASY TERMS. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

In the Fifties, near Seventh Av.
Plot for improvement—60 ft. one street and 43 ft. on other. Price $137,000. Will sell separately.
Walter G. Butler, 56 Liberty St.

Price $36,000; rent $3,900.
An elegant 5-story double on west side

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

Beechhurst on the Sound.

Opposite Fort Schuyler. 11 miles From 34th St.

At Whitestone Landing.

More than a quarter of a million dollars has been spent by us in the physical development and improvement of this high-grade Residential Park. Does not that demonstrate and establish our absolute faith in its future?

We will ask YOU to determine the effect which our work and the new transportation facilities must have on the value of land in Beechhurst. Quite a number of houses of handsome architecture are now in course of construction. They can be bought on a monthly payment plan. Lots are 10% lower than they will be after the first of May—and you have a wider choice. Are you interested? Then send for a descriptive booklet with photographs.

Shore Acres Realty Co.
202 East 23d Street, N. Y.

SECURITY THE MAIN THING IN AN INVESTMENT

IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

IS THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT KNOWN.

IT INCREASES IN VALUE WHILE YOU SLEEP

BECAUSE Only 4 miles from Herald Square; nearer than Harlem and easier of access than the Bronx; every city improvement made. No Assessments, Restricted Sufficiently to Insure an Ideal Home Site or Safe Investment.

THE BELMONT TUNNEL

from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River, completed about the end of July, will connect Elmhurst Heights with Manhattan. TIME 9 MINUTES, FARE 5c. TRAIN OR TROLLEY. The price you pay for these high-class lots NOW will double then.

300% PROFIT GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PARK.

SEND A POSTAL TO-DAY FOR HANDSOME MAP AND VIEWS.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Opening Prices at

Westmoreland

ADJOINING DOUGLAS MANOR, are from

$400 to $500

per lot, including all improvements.

Send for our Ten-Year Payment Plan for Home Building.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
1 West 34th Street.

The Best—Bar None!

—of all the Realty Propositions on the market to-day, is

SENATOR REYNOLDS'

LAURELTON

So say hundreds who were convinced after careful comparison. *We court comparison.* We believe it will convince YOU. Write, call or 'phone for full particulars and free car tickets—post yourself thoroughly, SEE LAURELTON and draw your own conclusions.

Laurelton Land Company
WM. H. REYNOLDS, President. P. B. PURDY, Gen'l Manager.

225 Fifth Avenue, New York
BRUNSWICK BUILDING, 26th to 27th St. Telephone 3301 Madison.

Flushing $600 a Lot. Bayside $425 a Lot. Whitestone $250 a Lot.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING
$500 PER LOT

McKnight Realty Co.
21 West 34th Street.

Stop—Look—Listen—Homebuilders.—Have best proposition convenient to Herald Square; property fully improved; sewers, gas, water, sidewalks, macadamized streets, &c.; near city park; easy terms. E. A. Pelouze, Room 88, 206 Broadway, Manhattan.

For Rent, Flushing.—Splendid residence; gardens; immediate possession. For Sale—Fine house, Richmond Hill, near station. Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Staten Island Acreage

C. G. KOLFF, 50 BROADWAY.

Mariner's Harbor.—Macadam road, ½ acre; good old-fashioned house; good neighborhood, fine land, $4,000; easy terms; and nearly 1½ acres same neighborhood; fine land, good old-fashioned house; $1,850. J. S. Drake, 42 Broadway, New York.

$3,000 buys two-family house, two lots, Post Richmond. $9,000 buys 10-room house and six acres; most desirable location; land alone worth amount asked. Silas Alden Conger, 41 Park Row, Manhattan. Tel. 246 Cortlandt.

REAL ESTATE.
OUT OF CITY.

You have been thinking about that home in the country or suburbs. We have desirable places in best localities around New York. Our services are at your command. Holland Land and Construction Company, Tribune Building.

For Sale.—Coal land; 10,000 acres; Williamson Co., Ill. D. G. Thompson, 413 S. W. Grand Av., Springfield, Ill.

Flushing.—Will sell the highest land at the cheapest prices in all New York City; fully improved; city water and gas; easist terms. R. H. Ford, Room 1,003, 110 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Second Mortgages Bought.

REMSEN BOND AND MTG. CO.,
213 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BUILDING LOANS.

Can secure building loans for builders.
SUMNER REALTY CO.,
471 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

WILL BUY SECOND MORTGAGES east side downtown property. Principal, M. Kline, 2,016 7th Av.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—A nine-room, two-story house, stable, and 1½ acres of land, with fine orchard; bath, furnace; No. 1 cold spring, also city and cistern water in the house. Broad verandas; fifty-mile view of scenery on Lake Champlain and Adirondacks; seven minutes from electric connecting with steamer to all points on the lake; price $4,200. Views and particulars of owner, Mrs. Helen L. Chamberlin, 49 High St., St. Albans, Vt.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN

Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 595 West 124th St.

Providence residence estate, 23-room mansion; modern improvements; 2 acres land; fruit and barn; elevated location, adapted for sanitorium, Summer boarding house, or gentleman's residence. 819 Laurel Hill Av., Providence, R. I.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

"HOW THEY GOT RICH,"

revised and improved. This booklet, the subtitle of which is "Real Estate Facts," is something every one who wants to get ahead on sound principles should read and study. Do not write for it if you are one of those that think to plant to-day and reap to-morrow; if you want to get rich as rapidly as that you can generally find a kindly poolroom to take your money and place it on a sure thing, or you can go to the tracks yourself shortly. But if you want to take advantage of a sound principle, a principle as sound as the growth of crops, I mean the increase of real estate values in Greater New York, send your name and address and let us show you what you can do for as little as $60 or $70 down and $12 or $15 monthly.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS,
(Incorporated,)
BOROUGH PARK CO. BENSONHURST CO.
THE WESTMINSTER HEIGHTS CO.
Combined capital, $1,500,000; combined surplus, $1,000,000.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, President.
R. TURNBULL, General Manager,
277 Broadway, New York City.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.

Call and I will show you a first-class investment

OTTO SINGER, Builder,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

Bargain.—Dwelling, Bushwick Av., near Hancock St.; $2,300 cash; balance on mortgage; handsome house of nine rooms and bath; all improvements; finely decorated; hot water heat; bargain at $7,500; will sacrifice to quick purchaser at $6,800. Owner, H. Schnackenberg, 558 Broome St., New York.

Sand St. business property, 25x100; rents $1,200; price $10,250; cash $2,500; lot value only. Less, 518 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

5 lots and 12-room house, Coney Island Av.; $9,650 offer wanted. Less, 518 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

In the Heart of Cedarhurst

CEDARHURST PARK

LONG ISLAND.

The most desirable natural residence site anywhere near New York. A country home with all city advantages.

Commanding a magnificent view of Ocean and Bay, with fine fishing and boating within five minutes' walk. SCHOOLS equal to those anywhere. Pure air. Purest water in the world.

Big plots, from 100x100 to 175x175; highly restricted; completely developed; with all city improvements; at phenomenally low prices.

Water, Gas and Electric Mains are now being run to the property. Streets are rolled hard—some exquisitely parked—cement sidewalks throughout—shade trees, etc., etc.

A costly and pretentious Clubhouse for residents is to be erected; a plaza with a magnificent fountain likewise, and flower beds have been placed at many points on the property.

Sale on premises every day and Sundays.

Write or Telephone for Maps and Further Particulars.

Cedarhurst Park Land & Improvement Co.,
OWNERS.
Office, 34-36 W. Houston St., N. Y.
Telephone 1124 Spring.

ASTORIA,

LONG ISLAND CITY,
Corner Broadway & Boulevard,
193 Lots.
APPLY
W. A. MORRISON,
45 PINE ST., N. Y.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.

J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE.

35 acres at Hollis, per acre.....$4,500
420 acres at Farmingdale, per acre.....$350
105 acres at North Roslyn, per acre.....$1,000
Harry S. Shapter, 506 East 16th St., Brooklyn.

High-class property at Port Jefferson, Long Island.—Plots, $100 and up; acres, $100 to $400; business plans and residences, farms and farm land. Chas. A. Squires, Echo P. O., Long Island.

Near Port Jefferson; 3 minutes' walk to harbor; deep water; ¾ of an acre with first-class house and stable, $6,000; terms easy. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway, New York.

Sixty-acre farm near Huntington; high ground, view of Sound; vicinity of new chateau Beaux Arts; excellent for subdivision; easy terms. Thompson, Crowley & Thompson, 229 Broadway.

A few lots on 12th and 13th Avs., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 24th St., New York.

Amagansett, L. I.—Seaside cottage to rent, fully furnished; modern improvements; unobstructed view; rent reasonable. Address R. J., 150 East 16th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Second mortgage or equity in property taken for a complete dressmaking factory and stock, including patent and machinery of established concern. Invoice $3,500 to $4,000. Quick, 201 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Dwellings and Apartments To Let | Call or Send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.; 2,727 B'way at 104th.

108 and 110 West 133d St.
3-story high stoop dwelling; rent $65 per month;
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.,
198 Broadway.

To lease, elegant 7-story house, best block on east side; hot water and baths; liberal reduction to reliable party. Apply 2-3, Room 816, 60 Nassau St.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway

Bronx.

For Rent—852 Fordham Road, adjoining Jerome Av. 3-story brick American-basement dwelling; 11 large rooms; superior condition; possession; $55.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED
FURNISHED ROOM HOUSES
FOR SALE
CANAVAN, Auctioneer,
49 W. 29TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books; services of maid included. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama—Elegant furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Furnished apartment, seven roome, delightfully located. Summer. Terms, particulars, apply F. S., Times, Times Square.

60th, 22 West.—Parlor bedroom; bath; extreme cleanliness; $30-$60 monthly; meals; Subway, elevated.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,168.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST E. KOPP, Bankrupt.—

To the creditors of AUGUST E. KOPP, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, as bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August A. D., 1906, the said August E. Kopp was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 8, 1907

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GUESS WHAT THIS MEANS:

L-E-O-N-I-A!

It Means Much If You are Looking for a Beautiful Home Site.

It Means Still More if You Seek a Wonderful Investment.

LEONIA is the name of the most picturesque suburb round about New York—a haven of rest; healthfulness and refinement, where rent money is paid from one pocket into the other; where rapidly increasing land values net one a handsome dividend on one's savings; where the shrieking of city whistles gives way to the song of birds; where one may live—as one should live—quietly, peacefully, joyously, economically and profitably; where houses and lots are sold on the easy monthly payment plan, and, in brief,

JUST WHERE YOU AND YOUR FAMILY SHOULD LIVE.
JUST WHERE YOUR INVESTMENT WILL GROW FASTEST.
JUST 15 MINUTES FROM 130TH STREET FERRY.

Come to LEONIA, where life is worth the living; where beautiful homes, churches, schools, clubs, and all sorts of healthful amusement places abound; where fishing, boating, and bathing are at their best—a place we invite you to visit at OUR expense.

A Postal Will Bring our "Money made in Real Estate" Booklet.

WRITE TO-DAY.

LEONIA HEIGHTS LAND CO.,
Times Building Tel. 572 Bryant. B'dway & 42d St.

THE COZIEST OF HOMES

It does not follow that a cozy home must be a small cramped affair. The fact that it may be plenty large, amid attractive surroundings and yet cozy, is proven by a visit to any one of the many houses ready for

Immediate Occupation at

MORSEMERE.

They have all been designed for maximum comfort and elegance, with reasonableness in price.

One of the most perfectly appointed, charmingly located, artistically arranged and withal comparatively inexpensive homes is but partly described as follows:

Nine rooms and bath, steam heated, double hardwood floors on first floor. Hardwood trim throughout—Oak, first floor; Red Hazel on second and third floors. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantels, etc., complete and selected to please the most critical.

All improvements in the street—Water, gas, sewer, cement sidewalks, curb and gutters; shade trees. One block to trolley, whence seven minutes to 130th Street Ferry. Price, $9,500, on terms to suit purchaser.

DELIGHTFUL COMMUNITY, GOOD SCHOOLS AND MODERATE TAXES are but few of the attractive features of this most easily accessible suburb. Office on the property.

Phone 507 Bryant. **COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO.,**
TIMES BLDG., BROADWAY & 42D STREET.

MOVING DAY

will see several artistic homes completed in Palisade section, $5,000 and up. Let us show them. Desirable improved plots, two in particular, $2,000 and $4,000, for immediate sale. Quickly accessible at any hour.

Bargains in acreage.

WALLACE WILBUR SLOCUM.
TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK.

No Suburb Equals
CRANFORD

Fastest growing, most beautiful, convenient and healthy suburb of New York. On main line Central R. R. of N. J., 40 minutes out now, half that time when Hudson River tunnels are used instead of ferries. Country pleasures, combined with all city conveniences.

LOTS ON EASY TERMS.

Full size lots at lowest prices for high-class property right in direct line of all great transportation improvements. Choicest homesites are now offered. Largest profits assured immediate purchasers. Write for new illustated booklets and FREE railroad tickets.

MANOR REALTY CO.,
Office right opposite the depot.
CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY.

Bargain—House, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; excellent condition; five acres; fruit, shade, garden; easy terms. Box 147, Ridgewood, N. J.

$4,000—300-acre farm, half mile from station, main road, New Jersey, splendid fishing, shooting; orchards, house, barn. 224 W. 104th.

East Orange.—Bargain to close an estate; 8-room house; plot 25x117; $3,500. E. N. Ehrhart, 7 East 42d, N. Y. C. 'Phone 5322-28.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT H. FINKE, bankrupt.—No. 9673.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property now located at 83 Chambers Street and at Nos. 10 and 12 Thomas Street, Manhattan, New York City, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, will be sold under the direction of Frederick P. Bellamy, the trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, as follows:

The property located at No. 83 Chambers Street will be sold on the said premises on the 19th day of April, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day; and the property located at Nos. 10 and 12 Thomas Street will be sold on the said premises on the said 19th day of April, 1907, immediately after the completion of the sale aforesaid.

A general description of said property is as follows:

Stock of guns and automobile sundries, office and store furniture, furnishings, and supplies.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.

New York, April 8, 1907.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy, acting for John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Messrs. McLAUGHLIN, RUSSELL, COE & SPRAGUE, Attorneys for Trustee, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of William M. Tieda Kugel, bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, sells April 18th, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at 113 Leonard Street, New York City, property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt. Said property can be inspected at the trustee's office, 309 Broadway, New York, April 15th and 16th, between 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 8th, 1907.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,232.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of The Co-operative Advertising Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1906, the said The Co-operative Advertising Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 8, 1907.

Oradell

In the hills of New Jersey, 45 minutes from Manhattan; commutation $6.70; model town, 1,500 population; healthy, picturesque, over looking country for miles and Palisades of Hudson; high-grade restricted building plots, 50x150; three full city lots, $850 to $1,250; near station; SEWERS, macadamized streets, cement walks, curbs, water, gas, electric lights; near station. John N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway, 26th St.

Montclair, N. J.—Houses, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, 23 to 33 Linden Av.; one block from Elm Road trolley; 10 minutes' walk to D., L. & W. station; easy terms if desired; price, $2,100; commutation from New York, $5.50; 40 minutes' ride from New York; also others; send for printed list. F. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

To Let—For three months, tasteful house, handsomely furnished; all improvements; ten rooms; to small family adults; lot 100x200; near Lackawanna station; fine location; convenient to Hopatcong; $500. Lock Box 612 Dover, N. J.

Long Branch and West End.—Furnished cottages for sale or rent; investment property a specialty; farms, all sizes and prices; parties met by appointment. Thos. S. Hulit & Son, Office opposite Long Branch depot.

6 to 10 room houses, all improvements, $3,000 upward; some purchased 10 per cent. down, others $500 down, balance as rent. John Smith, 502 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

Highland Park, New Brunswick, New Jersey.—For sale, twenty-two acres, splendid site for factory or homes. Address A. W. Opp, 15 William St., New York.

Long Branch and Vicinity.—Furnished cottages for rent, all sizes and prices; some new, never rented. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

For Sale, Passaic, easy terms, improved two-family house; garden. Hellwig, 11 Broadway, Room 1,052.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St., in 50-61 Pearl St., nr. Bread.

TEMPLE COURT, 3, 5, 7, 9 BEEKMAN ST., AND 119-121 NASSAU ST.—CORNER SUITE OF OFFICES; VERY DESIRABLE; POSSESSION AT ONCE OR MAY 1; ALSO OTHER AND SMALLER OFFICES. RULAND & WHITING CO., AT PREMISES.

STORES

Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St., in 50-61 Pearl St., near Bread.

AT 42 EAST 23D ST.—Top floor, rent $75; elevator; suitable for office or salesroom. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Desk room to let; light office; up-to-date building; Broadway, near Waverley Place. Plate & Clark Co., 31 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Attractive stores, 6 & 8 E. 57th; latest improvements; $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Store property, four-story, below 106th, adjacent 3d Av., $12,500. Meyering, 134 W. 31st.

Two lofts, 45 Warren St. Al. Davis, 148 William St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA LOUISA DAVIES, Elizabeth Hartley Davies, Charles Winthrop Carman, William E. Valentine, Edwin Leo Harry Thompson, Harry Davis Ives, Greenwood Cemetery, Children's Aid Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Trustees of Phillips Exeter Academy, the American Museum of Natural History, and to all persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN F. DAVIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Bergen R. Carman and Frederick Merwin Ives, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[Seal] DAVID McCLURE,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

CHARPILLOZ, MATHILDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATHILDE CHARPILLOZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1907.—Dated, New York, December 4, 1906. GEORGE SIDNEY WEBSTER, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
WEST SIDE.

Hotel Majestic

Central Park West at Seventy-second Street.

One of the Largest and Finest Hotels in the World.

Several elegant Suites, luxuriously furnished, consisting of Parlor, Chamber and Bath; also Parlor, two Chambers and Baths, and Parlor, three Chambers and two Baths, vacated by parties going to Europe or their Summer homes; may be booked at reasonable terms for the remainder the season. Also from May first one corner Suite of four rooms and two baths; unfurnished.

Cuisine and Service Unexcelled.

During the Summer a special attraction for transient guests and their friends is the Italian Gardens on the roof, at an elevation of 300 feet above sea level, covering an area of 30,000 square feet. In Summer the temperature here is as cool, or even cooler, than at the seashore.

A. E. CONKLIN.

$35.00 TO $37.50

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 140th St.

L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

105th, 114-116 West.
Seven large, light rooms; tiled bath, electric lighted halls; every modern imp.; low rent.

18-20 West 100th St., facing Central Park; 5-6 room apartments, all light; latest improvements; rents $24-$30. Inquire janitor.

84th, 113 West.—Elegant apartment, seven large, light rooms; one flight; hall attendant; telephone; no noise or dust; 2 to 4.

343 West 14th.—High-class apartments, 6 and 5 rooms; moderate rent.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH; Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

Hanover Model Apartments,

127-135 Sherman Avenue,
Dyckman St., Broadway Subway Station.

3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS.

Location combines the health-giving qualities of the country with the advantages of a city home.

Apartments have all modern conveniences.

Rents, $17 to $25.

Representative on premises
Booklets mailed on application.

THE MAJESTIC,

ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. CORNER 145TH ST.
BUILDINGS ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
7-8 large rooms, $470-$900.
Including electric light and cold storage.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED CONVENIENT.
open evenings. Apply to Superintendent or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT,

65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent $50.00.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVE.

5-room apartment, bath; all improvements; hall service; rent $37.50.
Agent, Everett M. Selxas, 65 Morningside.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

125th Street, 204 West, Near 7th Av. Drive.—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 320 Broadway.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE-PLYMOUTH

537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53.
ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR; beautiful view Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
DU BOIS & TAYLOR
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

EAST SIDE.

CLEVELAND

126 to 130 East 24th Street.
Large flats, from May 1st, unfurnished

71st St., 217 East.—$45; single flat, 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, parquet floor; 2 flights; fine location; electric light. Tel., 1709—79th.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 21 Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—5 and 6 rooms; modern apartments, $37.50 to $55. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 large, client rooms and bath; all improvements; $65; N. E. cor. 78th and Lexington.

Elevator corner apartments, 6 elegant rooms, bath, all improvements, $50, $90. 515 Lexington Av.

26th St., 158 East.—Exceptionally desirable six rooms, bath, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, $25.

BRONX.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
908-950-952 TRINITY AV.,
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $25 TO $34.
ALSO, rear of Trinity Av.,
939 JACKSON AV.
3-4 rooms, all modern improvements.
BY WEEK, $3.90-$5.50. BY MONTH, $15.50-$23.00.
Apply on premises.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
902-1,050 SIMPSON ST.,
Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

955 CAULDWELL AV., BRONX.

Just north of 163d St. and east of 161st St. L station; 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in elegant corner house; hot water, steam heat, exposed plumbing, oak trim; rents $24 to $30; select small families; all light rooms.

1,181 Tinton Av., East 168th.—Elegant modern apartments; 6 light, airy rooms; bath; all outside; send for booklet; rent $30.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Barclay Building

Corner
299 Broadway, Duane St.

Second Floor over 10,000 square feet.

Few Offices Single and En Suite.

Large, Desirable Basement.

(Wm. C. Walker's Sons,
Wright Barclay. **299 Broadway.**

WE OFFER

the cheapest rents in the best buildings in New York. Space divided to suit your requirements.

291-293 SEVENTH AV., near 26th St., in the Pennsylvania district; store, having basement with high ceilings, suitable for any wholesale business; also fine lofts, 40x90 feet, which will carry any weight; suitable for heavy manufacturing business.

214-220 East 23D ST., near Subway, crosstown, and all uptown lines and 3d Av. "L"; ground floor space, also the best lighted lofts, having 8,000 sq. ft. net each; will divide.

41-43 WEST 25TH ST., just off Broadway and 5th Av., (Madison Square,) lofts having light on four sides; size 50x90 feet each; desirable tenants can obtain concessions and advantages.

LOFTS 50x90 FEET, near shipping depots; immense freight elevators; floors carry any weight; rent $1,500 per floor.

213 WEST 40TH ST., near Broadway, 42d St. and Subway; ground-floor store and lofts, 25x90 feet; electric elevator, steam heat, and good light.

WE HAVE FLOORS, buildings, stores, in all locations in New York; any size you require. Let us know what your requirements are and you will hear from us quickly.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY,
WE CAN SAVE YOU TIME,
WE CAN SUIT YOU.

H. H. FULLER REALTY CO.,
Fuller Building. B'way & 23rd St.
Telephone {1656 / 1657} Gramercy.

110 WEST 14TH ST.,

At foot of 6th Av. elevated station and entrance to new station of McAdoo tunnel, which will be open up to 14th St. September 1.

STORE, LOFTS TO LET;

Possession May 1 or sooner.

New 10-story fireproof building; electric lights, power; lofts elevator, lofts; rentals, $1,500 per year each.

Store, with large mezzanine and basement; rental, $5,000 per year each.

Apply on premises, or your own broker.
H. U. Singhi, owner, Kingsbridge Road and Aqueduct Av., Bronx.

12 WEST 40TH ST.,

Opposite Public Library.

2d FLOOR STORE and LIGHT OFFICES.

McVICKAR-GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St. 'Phone 4000 38th.

TWO LIGHT LOFTS

for rent in building
120-122 WEST 18th ST.

Contains separate passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and electric power can be had if desired. For particulars apply to

CHARLES BRENDON & CO.
500 FIFTH AVENUE,
or your own broker.

Business Building,

5th Av., bet. 34th and 42d Sts.,
to lease for term of 21 years to
Desirable Tenant;
2,000 SQ. FEET FLOOR SPACE.

E. G. B. Riley & Co.,
500 5th Av., corner 42d St. Tel. 2054 Bryant.

FOR RENT.

Corner Store and Basement

Northeast corner Fourth Av. and 12th St.; absolutely fireproof building; two blocks from Subway express station; store, 2,500 square feet; basement, 10,000 square feet.

W. M. BENJAMIN, 17 William St.

Townsend Building

1,123 Broadway, northwest corner 25th St., a few choice suites and single offices to let; all outside rooms; elevators, steam and electric lights; rents low. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Garage, 52x100

43D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
POSSESSION MAY 1.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 5th Av., near 58th St.

Store to let, 291 Bowery; 17x80; new front installed, and in fine order. 51 Cliff St., between Beekman and Fulton, store, basement and sub-cellars, 25x75. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 53th; steam heat; rent $65. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Floor, prominent 3d Ave. corner, suitable dentist, $60. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Ave.

TALK ON AUTO-INTOXICATION.

Dr. Stern Believes It Causes Insanity In Some Cases.

Dr. Heinrich Stern, Professor of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, at last night's meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence in the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, developed a theory that many of the lawyers, who, as members of the society were present, said went further than the famous "brainstorm" hypothesis.

Dr. Stern had been speaking of what he called "auto-intoxication," which he defined as resulting from poisons generated within the organism itself, such, for instance, as the poisoning resulting from the retention of carbon dioxide which had been developed within the system.

Auto-intoxication, he said, was distinguished from poisonings and disorders engendered through the taking into the organism of some extraneous substances or bacilli. Then he asserted positively that he believed auto-intoxication in certain forms produced insanity. Poisonings resulting from outside causes did so, and so did auto-intoxication. The strange acts of men who drew wills leaving their nurses fortunes might be traced to this cause. It was something of which the courts should ultimately take cognizance.

After an insane man died it would be possible to determine whether his mental disorder had been due to this cause by examining his blood. Also, if his insanity had been due to auto-intoxication his brain would not exhibit any change in molecular structure.

MATES WANT MORE PAY.

Demand to be Made by Union on Coastwise Steamship Companies.

For some weeks Harbor No. 1 of New York of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots has been preparing demands for higher wages, to be presented to the coastwise steamship companies on behalf of the first, second, and third officers. Luther B. Dow, general manager of the union, said yesterday that the demands would be ready in a week, and would then be submitted to tha Maine, Mallory, Clyde, Ward, Red D, Metropolitan, Old Dominion, Southern Pacific, and Ocean Steamship lines.

Asked if he expected the companies to grant advances, Capt. Dow said:

"Tha wages are so low that the companies will surely not refuse to advance. When masters are only receiving $125 a month you may guess what the mates must be receiving. We will first ask for arbitration, and—our requests will be so moderate that I hardly think arbitration will be refused. We believe in arbitration and are opposed to strikes."

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—March 18, ring with small diamond and two red stones, in Coney Island car; Owner can get it by writing to J. E. D., 517 44th St., Brooklyn.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—A blank promissory note, having the name Wolf Sprung indorsed on the back thereof, has been lost or stolen and bankers and the public generally are hereby warned not to negotiate for the same. Wolf Sprung, Max Sprung.

LOST—Sunday, between 59th Street and Manhattan Street on Broadway, or on Subway between stations, pigskin fob, with gold monogram "M. L. A." Finder please notify M., Box 346 Times, Times Square.

LOST—April 3, between Metropolitan Museum of Art and 81st and Central Park West, small amber side comb, with four small diamonds and two amethysts. Reward if returned to 130 West 74th St.

LOST—Black wallet, containing checks, papers, and cash; payment on checks stopped. Finder can keep cash if he returns checks and papers by mail or in person to Max Sprung, 124 East 85th St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, a string of gold beads, between 23d and 57th Sts. Return to Lebolt & Co., jewelers, 54 West 23d St.; reward $10; no questions asked.

LOST—On Thursday last, between 35 Nassau and 320 Broadway, lion's head with diamond eyes, part of fob; liberal reward. Lasky, 320 Broadway.

LOST—Near Columbus and 104th St., Sunday afternoon, April 7, gold bracelet; suitable reward. Address Davis, 7 West 103d St.

LOST—Broadway, 95th, down Riverside, 85th; gold neck chain, ring and trinket attached; reward. Jacobs, 2,609 Broadway.

LOST—Black-beaded bag, containing eyeglasses, and jet necklace; liberel reward. F. & G., 28 East 22d St.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing dete February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—Certificate of Membership No. 1,305, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, December 30, 1882, to Nathan B. Waldron, having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate; all persons interested are hereby notified to show cause, within the next six weeks, why such new certificate should not be issued. New York, March 28, 1907. L. B. Howe, Superintendent.

LOST—On April 4, a silver card case, with chain, on Madison Av., between 42d and 43d Sts. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to E. M., 403 West 115th St.

LOST—Thursday, gold fob, buckle-shaped, with monogram "M. R." attached; valued for associations; liberal reward. Maxim Hat Works, 675 Hudson St.

LOST—Large black pearl from pendant, Saturday, April 6. Upon its return suitable reward will be paid by Philip Travers, 80 West 40th St.

LOST—Sunday, March 24, lady's gold pin, set with diamonds. Reward for return to A. Ryno, 139 West 82d St.

LOST—Gold watch, with medal fob; liberal reward for return of the same. Y. O. R., Times Downtown.

LOST—On Broadway, bag containing keys. Reward if returned to Hotel Marie Antoinette office.

$150 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of the four pearls taken from Benedict & Warner.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank book No. 1004542, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank book 951169, Bowery Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to Bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—On Friday, April 5, 122d Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, fox-terrier, white body, tan head and ears, tan tail; male. Very liberal reward will be given to party who returns same to Oxman, druggist, Amsterdam Av. and 122d St. No questions asked.

LOST—Saturday, near 58th St., very small black-haired King Charles dog; large reward for immediate return. Mrs. Griggs, 55 Central Park West.

LOST—Bull terrier, white and tan spots, male; broad collar; license number 30397; suitable reward. Englander, 351 W. 114th St.

LOST—Collie dog, Punca, near Lenox Av.; reward. Whitehorne, 22 West 123d St.

PERSONAL.

MY DEAREST JACK: Come home at once and save your distracted father's life.
FATHER.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and
Silversmith

Wedding Invitations engraved in the most approved styles.

Exclusive papers of Foreign importation for social correspondence.

Monograms, crests and dies of unusual artistic merit.

MADISON SQUARE
New York

WANTS TO REVOKE ALL PARK LEASES

Hotels and Amusement Places Not Paying Fair Rentals, Controller Says.

PUBLIC BIDDING IS URGED

Lax Business Methods in Previous Letting—Claremont Repairs Eat Up Year's Rental.

Controllar Metz sent a letter to Commissioner of Parks Moses Herrman yesterday asking him to cancel the leases, permits, and licenses of practically all the businesses now conducted in the city's parks, including such places as McGown's Pass Tavern, the Casino, and Claremont. Mr. Metz's action was taken after he had received a report from the head of the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics which revealed some apparently remarkable things in connection with these matters, all supposed to be due to granting the privileges without public letting.

There are in the Park Department for Manhattan and Richmond approximately seventy of these licenses and leases outstanding. The terms on which they are held differ materially, some being under lease and others at the pleasure of the Commissioner. Some pay a fixed rental and others a percentage of the gross receipts. The places dealt with at length in the report include refreshment stands, stands for the letting of skates, amusement enterprises, and hotels.

How the City Loses.

The examiners found that there had been a tendency of recent years to reduce the rentals charged and a lack of businesslike methods in granting and renewing the licenses. A stand under the stairs of the Brooklyn Bridge, in City Hall Park, for instance, was first let by the city for $83 a month, and then the rent was reduced to $50. The lessee, it transpires, "farms" the privilege out for $100 a month, making a profit of $116.

The carrousel in Central Park has paid during the last three years not more than $498 a year in percentage. The same privilege in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was leased for $6,600 a year by public letting. There are many similar instances of the city getting small return for valuable privileges.

Repair items, charged against the rentals, are dwelt upon in the report, and it is shown that in many cases the repairs, "so the examiners are informed," brought the rental down to a nominal sum, or else, as in several cases, wiped it out altogether. The allowances for repairs on Claremont, for instance, were so extensive that on the first of the year an amount equal to about one year's rent was due the proprietor from the city. The manager of the Arsenal Restaurant paid $1,000 a year as rent. Repairs and alterations cost $2,355, to be allowed on rent. This arrangement was made in October, 1905, and the lessee will not have to pay rent until October of this year. The West End Hotel Company, which has the hotel privilege at Boulevard Lafayette and 173d Street, has spent so much for repairs that it will be twenty years before it owes the city anything.

The Reforms Advocated.

The examiners make the following recommendations, all of which have been transmitted to Commissioner Herrman:

First.—That in future no reductions in rent should be granted and no allowances for repairs or alterations under existing leases should be made.

Second.—That in all cases where permits or leases are revocable they should be at once revoked, and, if the privilege is one which park use by the public makes desirable, the same be relet after public advertisement. If not a desirable or useful privilege for the public that it be discontinued.

Third.—That the rental of buildings in public parks for private occupancy be discontinued at once and the land given over to the use of the public and the buildings destroyed if not suitable for park purposes.

Fourth.—That where privileges are granted on a rental basis of percentage of gross receipts, some adequate system be established for checking these receipts to assure proper returns to the city.

Fifth.—That all future privileges granted should be only after public advertisement, and that no betterments or alterations should be permitted to be made by the lease holders in lieu of rent, all these improvements being properly the duty of the city and should be made before the privilege is put up at public letting, whereby the respective lessees will be in a position to make the best possible offer to the city for the use of the premises.

"I would further respectfully recommend," say the examiners, "that a copy of this report, with the accompanying schedule, be sent to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity for his examination, to determine whether or not these various privileges are compensating the city for the use of its water.

"It is but fair to the present Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, the Hon. Moses Herrman, to say that all the leases and privileges referred to in the foregoing report were authorized prior to his taking office as Commissioner, and he has informed your examiners that he is making every endeavor to see that the irregularities complained of are remedied. He has already succeeded, he says, in revoking many licenses and collecting rents that have been a long time overdue."

NOTHING TO EAT FOR SIX DAYS

Starving Youth Arrested While Beating His Way Home on Train.

John Beckler, 19 years old, who said he lived at 1538 Frankfort Avenue, Philadelphia, was caught by Special Policeman Berry of the New York Central in a car at 131st Street and Twelfth Avenua on Sunday night while trying to beat his way into the city. He was taken before Magistrate Finelite yesterday morning, where he fainted. When he was revived he said he was starving, and had had nothing to eat for six days. After he had been fed he told his story.

Six months ago, he said, he had some trouble with his father, and left home. He met a sailor, and together they beat their way to Chicago. He got work there, but learned from his mother that she and her five children were penniless and that her husband was helpless in the hospital. Then he determined to return home at once, and was beating his way when arrested.

The youth's story so impressed his hearers that a new suit of clothes was bought for him and a sum sufficient to pay his fare home was raised among those in court.

SELLERS OF POOR MILK FINED

Penalty of $100 Imposed on Riebe for Handling Product Below Grade.

In the Court of Sneclal Sessions, before Presiding Justice Olmsted and Justices Deuel and Wyatt, a number of persons were fined for sellin~ milk which did not come up to the required standard of the Sanitary Code.

The largest fine, $100, was imposed on Charles A. Riebe of 410 West 127th Street. Philip Senger of 640 Union Avenue, was fined $50; and later in the day a woman who said she was Mrs. Frederica Senger of the same address was fined $10 for a similar offense. The woman had pleaded guilty and had paid her fine before it was discovered that her address was identical with that of the man Senger.

Others fined were William Held, 194 Broome Street, $40; Mary Milich, 545 West Fifty-ninth Street, $20; Charles H. Cave, 1,040 Jennings Street, $15; Eliza Turck, 228 Courtlandt Avenue, $10, and Max Dubin, 362 Bleecker Street, $10.

HORSE DECIDES THE CASE.

Animal Which Had Been Stolen Walks to Its Owner's Stable.

A horse decided a case in the Bayonne Police Court yesterday that had puzzled two lawyers and Acting Recorder Hugh H. Mara. Simon Cohn of 521 Avenue C reported to the police some time ago that his horse had been stolen. Later the horse said to be Cohn's was found in the possession of Jacob Alpine of Passaic.

Alpine declared the horse belonged to him, and nt first refused to surrender it. Cohn had witnesses to prove that the horse was his, and Lawyers Salter and Meinlker, who appeared for the defendant and the plaintiff respectively, wrangled over the ownership of the horse for over an hour and a half.

Finally Cohn said that the horse knew the way home from any part of Bayonne. The animal was liberated from a stall in the Police Headquarters, and the animal went straight to tha stable of Cohn. The court then decided that the horse belonged to Cohn.

The court and lawyers followed the horse at a distance of fifty feet to Cohn's stable, three blocks from the Police Headquarters.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

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YOUR Overcoat this Spring can be of the most exclusive cut and fabric, can be made in faultless manner and yet cost you a figure of your own choosing, between
$16 and $42
All that a man of any station can possibly require in his Spring Overcoat we provide at a price within that range.
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We offer you the opportunity to buy GRAND RAPIDS Furniture not usually obtainable in credit houses on our liberal charge system. All prices marked in plain figures.
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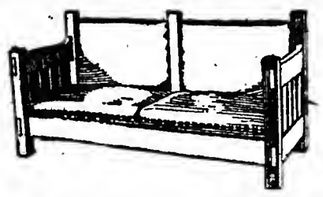
Mission Davenport, $37.50
(Loose cushions.)
Mission Furniture, Dining-Room Furniture, Library Furniture, Parlor Suites, Brass & Iron Beds, Carpets & Matting.
Send Postal for Furniture Catalogue No. 4.
263 Sixth Ave.

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MOVE BETTER MADE
April 9th.
Drop out of the ranks at the nearest Young's store and look over the new Spring headgear. Nothing finer anywhere at any price.
Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00
605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
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Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

SPECIAL SALE $80, Now $30.
The entire stock of fine imported Merchant Tailoring goods of James Scarlett & Co. (391 Fifth Avenue,) is now on sale on our second floor.
Suit or Overcoat to measure $30. Scarlett's lowest price was $80.
ARNHEIM
Broadway & Ninth Street.

LEONARD LISPENARD IN TRINITY VAULT

The Bones of a Man Who Died Over 100 Years Ago Find a New Resting Place.

FRIEND OF WASHINGTON

Descendants of Revolutionary Patriot Found His Bones on New Rochelle Estate.

For the first time in twenty-six years the Lispenard vault in old Trinity Church was opened yesterday and the remains of Leonard Lispenard, a member of one of the oldest families of New York, who died more than 100 years ago, were laid beside his relatives. When he died he was at his own request buried upon a favorite spot on his estate at New Rochelle, but the building up of that neighborhood disturbed his grave, and it was deemed fitting by the Lispenard descendants that his final resting place should be in the family vault.

Originally the vault was in Trinity graveyard, just behind the church, but when the chancel was enlarged it was built over the vault. A narrow passage gives access to it and other vaults, and down this yesterday afternoon the coffin of Leonard Lispenard was borne. Upon it was the inscription:

Leonard Lispenard, son of Leonerd Lispenard and Alice Rutgers, his wife. Born in 1743 and died about 1800.

His remains were first interred in Mount Aetna, near Davanport's Neck, New Rochelle, and disinterred by others, were removed to Trinity Church in 1907 by the children of the late Lispenard Stewart.

William R. Stewart, Lispenard Stewart, and Frank S. Willoughby were present yesterday. On either side were the entrances to vaults of the Colliaters, the Rogers, the Crugers, and other families well known in old New York. The bones were reverently inspected, and then the lid of the coffin was fastened down. It was placed among the coffins which for a century have held the other Lispenards, and the vault was securely sealed.

Workmen Found the Remains.

The remains of Leonard Lispenard were found on March 5 on the Fisher estate in New Rochelle at the corner of Siwanoy Avenue and Cedar Road. Some workmen as they cut away a rocky hill known to the children of the neighborhood as Mount Aetna came across a skull and bones and the rusted metal ornaments of a coffin. They lay in a cavity hewn in the rock, 20 inches deep, 7 feet long by 3 feet wide, and marked by a stone at its head and its foot.

It was evident that a regular burial had taken place there, and the discovery of the grave was mentioned in the newspapers. Careful inquiries were made by the children of Lispenard Stewart of this city, and it was established that the tomb contained all that was left of Leonard Lispenard, the brother of their great-great-grandfather. Arrangements were therefore made by them with the Trinity Church for the final deposit of the remains alongside those of the other members of the family.

The Lispenards are of Huguenot extraction. Antoine L'Espenard fled from Rochelle, France, in 1669 to escape the persecution of his faith. After an adventurous career in Northern New York he settled at New Rochelle in 1690 and built a manor house at Davenport's Neck, on what was afterward the old Iselin homestead.

Leonard Lispenard was his great-grandson. He was born in 1743, the eldest son of another Leonard Lispenard and Alice Rutgers. This older Leonard was a man of prominence in the colony. He owned the Rutgers farm, where now swarming thousands make Rutgers Street and East Broadway one of the most densely populated spots upon the globe, and a country house, then two miles from the city, where to-day Desbrosses and Hudson Streets join. Leonard and Lispenard Streets cross the old Lispenard meadows from Broadway to the North River. Leonard is an old family name, and the streets were called after the two Leonard Lispenards, father and son.

At a critical moment of the Revolution Leonard Lispenard, the elder, took up a position which did much to confirm the wavering minds of the good citizens of New York. Washington was on his way to take command of the forces besieging Boston. Gov. Tryon was on the high sea bringing with him unknown instructions from England. It was by no means certain that New York would throw in its lot with Massachusetts, and the city Council knew not what to do.

Washington His Guest.

Revolutionary General and Royal Governor arrived the same day, and the perplexed city fathers decided to receive them both with equal honors. But old Leonard Lispenard knew no wavering. To Washington he threw open his home on the North River, and for a few days it was the most important centre in the whole of America.

The exact date when he died is not known, but it was probably about 100 years ago. Already many of his kin had been buried in New Rochelle; on the Iselin estate a tombstone marks the resting place of Elizabeth, wife of David Lispenard, and Elizabeth, their daughter, who both died in 1797. So it was natural that Leonard Lispenard should ask that he might not be taken to the family vault in Trinity graveyard, but be laid in the open country, at the very spot where he had spent so many happy days.

When the Lispenard descendants heard that the changes of a century had disturbed the body of their ancestor, they decided to bring it to join its kith and kin underneath the chancel of Old Trinity. By a curious coincidence it was only last Fall that a memorial window was erected by the same family in St. Paul's Chapel at Columbia University in memory of Anthony, brother of the Leonard whose remains have just been found and son of the Col. Leonard Lispenard, who played so distinguished a part at the crisis of the Revolutionary War.

Ahearn Case Continued.

The public hearing in connection with the investigation into tha affairs of Borough President Ahearn's department, which was to have begun yesterday, was adjourned for a week at the request of Mr. Ahearn's counsel, Martin W. Littleton.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Snow or rain continues in New England, while there have been thunderstorms in Virginia and the Carolinas. Elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. It is colder in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh and variable winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday, except snow in north portion. Wednesday, fair; fresh southwest to west winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair and slightly colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; fresh west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	44	35	4 P. M.	55	43
6 A. M.	42	36	6 P. M.	53	43
9 A. M.	44	39	9 P. M.	46	41
12 M.	50	42	12 P. M.	44	40

This thermometer is 106 feet above the street level. The average temparature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 47; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 37; at 8 P. M. it was 41. Maximum temperature, 44 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 100 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:10—849 E. 65th St.;	John McAller	$200
1:20—75 E. 119th St.;	Carl Fried	$200
1:40—278 E. Houston St.;	L. Foss	$100
1:50—Lenox Av., 146th to 147th St.; 167 W. 146th St.; 164 W. 147th St., and 2,525 to 2,535 7th Av.; New York City Ry. Co.		$1,500,000
2:20—340 W. 26th St.;	unknown	$100
10:30—86 Av. A.;	David Leventhal	Trifling
P. M.		Loss
1:15—213 2d St.;	owner unknown	$15
2:20—208 E. 7th St.;	Julius Nisberg	$5
6:45—307 W. 39th St.;	Mary Hall	$200
7:20—79 Mercer St.;	Robbins & Moscowsky	$2,000
6:30—2,283 Seventh Av.;	Mrs. Bresler	$1,500
7:00—Mercer and Grand Sts.;	Wm. Openheim & Sons	$500
8:45—241 W. 107th St.;	Eilers & Kielsetch	Trifling
9:15—440 Pearl St.;	owner unknown	Trifling
11:07—218 Pearl St.;	Italian-American Trading Company	$1,000

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Anything You Want
Made to Your Measure.
(See To-morrow's Newspapers.)
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Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

TRADE E. & W. MARK
Troy's Best Product
(from a green box)
Is the size of your collar the size you require?
EARL & WILSON.
Totoket next week.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

1.50 Walking Gloves, 98c.
Light or Dark Tans, made from heavy imported cape skins.
Mercerized Spring Underwear at 1.25; worth 2.00 a garment.
Light-weight wool, 98c.
Natural grey Merino, 75c.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1
20 East 23d Street

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AMUSEMENTS.

New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MAT. TO-MORROW. GOOD SEATS $1.
3rd Crowded Week. Seats 4 Weeks in Advance.
Throngs—Laughter—Music.
Pixley & Luder's Joyous Gem of Melody,
The Grand Mogul
with FRANK MOULAN and 100 Funsters

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St.
Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
ANNA HELD
in The Parisian Model. and The Cleverest and Most Beautiful Chorus in the World.
LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN
ELEANOR ROBSON
AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong
(Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
Kyrle Bellew in "A Marriage of Reason."
Next Monday. Sarah Ready Thursday.
GRACE GEORGE in DIVORCONS
DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Last TO-MORROW. BEST SEATS $1.50.
LAST TWO WEEKS CARLE in THE SPRING CHICKEN.
NEXT SUNDAY, VICTOR HERBERT'S ORCHESTRA,
Seats Now on Sale.
Academy of Music, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—LAST TWO WEEKS—
Klaw & Erlanger's new & greater BEN-HUR once seen never forgotten.
Prices 25 to 1.50. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.
NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE LAND OF NOD
125 in the Matchless Company, combining Singers, Dancers, "Show Girls," Gorgeous Effects.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's farcical romance,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way Ev. 8:30. Mts. To-m'w & Sat. 2:20.
5TH MONTH.
Showers of Fun
"One of the Best."—Herald.
"One of the Funniest."—Sun.
WILLIAM COLLIER
in his great laughing success CAUGHT IN THE RAIN
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mat. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15.
EDWARD ABELES in
BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN.
By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Begins 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:10.
ARNOLD DALY 3-ACT COMEDY,
THE BOYS OF COMPANY B.
SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
TO-NIGHT—150TH TIME
MAN OF THE HOUR
HACKETT THEATRE, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20.
ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY
WEST END Mat. To-morrow 25c. ARIZONA

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
Next Friday, Second Anniversary. Souvenir Matinee and Night.
24 Bedouin Arabs, CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals
Stupendous Acts in the Arena.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians.
FIELDS' HERALDSQ B'way, 35th St. Evs. Tel. 2485—38. 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50
EDDIE FOY
As Artie Choke in THE ORCHID
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
ERMETE NOVELLI FAREWELL WEEK.
To-night, "King Lear"; Wed., "Papa Martin"; Thurs., "Kean"; Fri., "Shylock"; Sat. Mat., "Papa Lebonnard"; Sat. Eve., "Taming of the Shrew."
Next Week—THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY.
PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
MARGARET ANGLIN The Great Divide HENRY MILLER
MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 8500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
THE SOCIAL WHIRL Cast includes CHAS. J. ROSS.
Next Week—CYRIL SCOTT—Prince Chap.
BIJOU B'y & 30 St. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
CLOSED TO-NIGHT.
MME. NAZIMOVA
Positively will open in "COMTESSE COQUETTE."
THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 11
CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.
Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, Lotta Faust
Lincoln Sq. B'way, 66th St. 25-50-75c. Wed. Mat. 25-50c. Reg. Mt. Sat.
WM. MORRIS CO., "MEN & WOMEN."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
—LAST WEEK BUT ONE—
TO-NIGHT at 8:15, Benefit Garibaldi Memorial, AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini. Cisneros, MM. Bassi, Ancona, Arimondi.
WED., APR. 10, at 8:15, GRAND DOUBLE BILL, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini, and (Fifth appearance of MME. CALVE,) Massenet's LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Sevelhac, Gilibert, Arimondi, Cond., Campanini.
THURS., APR. 11, at 8:15, Special Performance, (Extra.) Regular prices, Donizetti's LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Pinkert, Severina; MM. Bonci, Sevelhac, Mugnoz, Venturini, Tecchi. Conductor, Mme Bendix.
FRI., APR. 12, at 8:15, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini, and (6th appearance of MME. CALVE) Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Gleona, Severina; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Cond., Campanini.
SAT. MAT., APR. 13, at 2:15, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Cond., Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 13, at 8:15, Popular Prices, 75c. to $3.00. Meyerbeer's THE HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros, Zeppilli, Arta, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, Ancona, Sevelhac, Tecchi, Venturini, Fossetta, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschiglian, Cond., Campanini.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, 6th GRAND POPULAR CAMPANINI CONCERT, 50c to $1.50
Seats for all above now selling.
NOTE SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

TELHARMONIC HALL B'way, 39th St.
Last of the Public Concerts.
Daily at 3 and 8:30 P.M. 50c. and $1.00

ASTOR THEATRE B'way and 45th Street.
Wagenhals & Kemper, Lessees & Mgrs.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evs. 8:15
EVE. POST says: "Certainly one of the best plays of the season; tells a capital story; uncommon natural and human throughout."
THE HERALD says: "New and clever comedy; a good play."
THE TIMES says: "The play bristles with bristling situations."
WAGENHALS & KEMPER present
The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott
by Leo Ditrichstein & Percival Pollard.
COMMERCIAL says: "Will spell success."
EVE. JOURNAL says: "Proves a success; an excellent play with a strong cast."
PRESS says: "Enthusiastic recognition. Setting really beautiful."

FOURTH BIG WEEK
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
BARNUM & BAILEY
3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Sailing—Dip of Death—Aerostatic Novelties—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seals.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 and 8
Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie & museums
Admission includes everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats, 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location. (Madison Ave. entrance only.) Private Boxes, seats $2.00 and $2.50. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
No performances in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark or Paterson this year.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. Julius Steger & Co., Eva Tanguay, Wilfred Clarke & Co., Vasco MAT. DAILY, 25c. Bersac's Circus, others
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. W. J. Kelley, Stunning Grenadiers, Jack Lorimer, Gallagher & Barrett, and others. 7th Av. & 125th St.
BELASCO THEATRE. Evs., 8:15. MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2.
David Belasco Presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO
MADISON SQ. Thea. 24 St. B'y. 204-211 time. CARLOTTA NILSSON in THE 3 OF US
THE DEWEY E. 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. CHAMPAGNE GIRLS "At Sea Shore." Vaudeville.
THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. INNOCENT MAIDS CO. 2 Funny Burlettas, Vaudeville
NEW IRWIN B'way & 60th St. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat. M. M. Theise presents 6th MONTH WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.
BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE 44th, Bet. 5th & 6th Av. Last Week—Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. KATHERINE GREY in THE RECKONING
HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings 25c. to $1. Daily Mats., 25c., 50c. R. A. Roberts, Fred Karno's Co., In "Amateur Night," Staley's Transformation Co., Chas. F. Semon, etc.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS Saving Life of JOHN SMITH
YORKVILLE Mat. To-day 25c. Jessie Bonstelle in Sunday
METROPOLIS Mat. T

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; fair, warmer to-morrow; high northwest winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,973. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

1,242 ASSASSINATED, 1,080 EXECUTED

Appalling Record of Political Murder and Its Punishment in Russia in 7 Months.

SUSPEND SENTENCES NOW

In the Last Ten Days, by Order of Stolypin, None of the Military Death Sentences Has Been Carried Out.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—While other questions are being hotly debated the immediate future and the whole situation depends upon what final action the Ministry will take in the matter of drumhead courts-martial.

So far as can be ascertained Premier Stolypin has kept faith, and for ten days none of the death sentences inflicted by the military courts has been carried out. Some have been commuted, but in the greater number of cases the sentences have simply been suspended. It is fair to say that the Premier is confronted with great difficulties. Several of the more important provincial Governors have challenged his authority to issue orders suspending sentence and the conflict of authority is before the Czar for decision.

The campaign of assassination by the revolutionaries, with the exception of several insignificant murders of police by irresponsible students, has also ceased, at least for the moment. What this cessation of crime, official and revolutionary, means will be more clearly understood when I say that a careful examination of the official figures discloses the fact that since August 1,080 men and women have been hanged or shot under sentence of the military courts, mostly within forty-eight hours of arrest. The other side of this gory picture is equally appalling. During the same period 1,242 wearers of the Czar'a coat, of high and low degree, died at the hands of assassins. How many innocent bystanders were involved in these tragedies is not easily ascertained, but the number is conservatively estimated at 2,000.

For many of the recent revolutionary murders, even by those who do not preach liberty with the dagger doctrine, mitigating circumstances have been advanced. Some of the victims undoubtedly were monstera of hardly human shape. Others, however, were killed simply because they wore the Czar's coat, and because, ever since the military courts have been set in motion, the revolutionaries demand a life for a life, and a few more for good measure.

The manner of executing men and women sentenced by summary proceedings, too, is horrible in the extreme, more from bungling and awkwardness than from calculating ferocity, a trait wholly lacking in the Russian character. The executions never take place in the prisons or fortresses owing to disorder and riots among the prisoners which they several times occasioned. At midnight the victims, escorted from their place of detention by two officers and a file of soldiers, proceed out by railway to an isolated station, and one after another the victims are hanged to a tree by soldiers inexperienced in the hangman'a duties. Waiting their turn, they must witness the agonies of their comrades.

The greatest secrecy has always been observed in carrying out these hanging parties. Information as to details comes almost exclusively from the unfortunate officers upon whom the executioner's task devolves. While certainly the officers in the St. Petersburg district are loyal to the Czar, they do not fear to talk of this matter with outspoken detestation. It is to be hoped, though few are sanguine of this result, that Russian officers and soldiers will never be called upon to perform such duties again."

STEPHEN BONSAL.

PREMIER ROUSES DUMA'S IRE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—The relations between the lower house of Parliament and the administration are daily becoming more acute on account of Premier Stolypin's repeated rebukes of the lower house for overstepping its competence. He has already refused the request of the Famine Committee to be allowed to examine the statistics of the Zemstvos and has denied the right of the Budget Commission to invite the assistance of non-bureaucratic experts. To-day the Premier addressed three new letters to President Golovin calling the lower house to account for further alleged illegal acts and demanding that steps be taken to prevent their repetition.

The Constitutional Democrats hitherto have been in a yielding mood, but their organ, the Rech, to-day says that the limit of surrender has been reached and points out that other Legislatures, in Europe and America, are entitled to summon experts to hold legislative hearings before committees, and that the Senate, the highest judicial body, recognized this right of Parliament last year and demands to know on what authority the Premier is interfering in the internal affairs of the House.

The Constitutional-Democratic resolution to refer the budget to a committee for consideration was adopted by the lower house of Parliament to-day by an overwhelming majority, scarcely eighty Socialists and Social Revolutionists voting for the Radical resolution providing for the rejection of the estimates.

The passage of the resolution, which was advocated by the Government, is considered to be a great victory for the Constitutional-Democrats, who succeeded in winning over the members of the Group of Toil and other radical groups from the Socialist camp. The members of the Right also voted with the Constitutional-Democrats.

LODZ, April 9.—Numerous fights occurred among the workmen in this district to-day. The men were actuated by political motives and the fighting resulted in the killing of twelve and the wounding of fourteen persons. Two Government alcohol stores were robbed this morning, the two soldiers guarding the buildings being killed by the robbers.

RUSSIAN JEWS IN PANIC.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—The attention of the Government has been called to the fact that thousands of Jewish families in the southern provinces of Russia are selling their homes and departing in fear of wholesale anti-Jewish attacks.

The efforts of Jewish organizations to allay this panic have been fruitless.

PRESIDENT AS A MEGAPHONE.

Stead Says He Should Preach American Ideals to the World.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—"President Roosevelt is the incarnation of American energy and ideals, and his duty is to act as a great megaphone and preach those ideals to all the peoples of the earth."

So said William T. Stead to-night. Mr. Stead had just been to the White House with Dr. Albert Shaw.

"I have not been in America for ten years," he continued, "and to-day I saw Theodore Roosevelt for the first time. I expected to see exaggerated eyeglasses and large, protruding teeth, as indicated in the cartoons that have become famous the world over, but instead I found average-sized glasses and the most beautiful teeth I have ever seen.

"I found the President an engaging personality, but what struck me most was that the President would be the best man of any I ever met to talk into a graphophone. You can just imagine him sitting there with the talking machine before him, articulating every word distinctly. And it is his mission to talk through that machine to all the world, expressing the feelings, sentiments, thoughts, and ideals of the American people, of whom he is perfectly typical in his energy and his ideals.

"Over on the other side of the water people know more about the energy of the American people than they do about their moral ideals. But because the President typifies those ideals as much as the energy they are, through him, learning more of them."

MAY MAKE HARRIMAN TELL.

Commerce Commission Will Ask Court to Compel Him to Testify.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Commerce Commission has decided to ask the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York to compel E. H. Harriman to reply to questions which he refused to answer in the recent hearings in New York City. F. B. Kellogg, special counsel of the commission, will be in charge of the matter before the court.

The principal questions which Mr. Harriman refused to answer concerned his personal dealings in securities. The commission wants to know the share he had with George J. Gould, James Stillman, and Mortimer L. Schiff in the Alton syndicate. The commission also wants to know about the Union Pacific dividend transaction, where the announcement was held up long enough for all sorts of things to have been done in the market.

HARRIMAN ASKED TO COURT.

Request to Him to Attend the Arraignment of His ex-Clerk.

In so far at least as concerns his letter to Sidney Webster, publication of which stirred up the controversy between himself and President Roosevelt, E. H. Harriman may learn where he stands next Saturday. Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel has asked him to be present in the Tombs Court then to testify in the case of his former stenographer, Frank W. Hill, who is charged with "willfully and without authority" publishing the letter by selling it to a newspaper. Hill was arraigned before Magistrate Wahle yesterday, and after a conference between Mr. Krotel and ex-Magistrate Ommen, representing the prisoner, the hearing was adjourned until Saturday. At the same time Hill's bail was reduced from $2,500 to $1,500, which was furnished.

In court on Saturday Mr. Harriman will be asked to identify his letter.

ROADS TO REDUCE SPEED.

Western Lines Because of Rate Laws, Reading for Safety.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—Western railroads have definitely decided upon a date for lengthening the schedules of their fast trains and on June 9 all trains will be slowed down. This announcement comes from Union Pacific headquarters in Omaha, as the result of the conference between general passenger agents of the Union Pacific, Rock Island, Northwestern, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. Other roads are expected to subscribe to the agreement, which was made necessary by the cutting of rates by Western Legislatures.

READING, Penn., April 9.—In order to insure safety to passenger trains the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company to-day issued orders to trainmen to reduce speed around certain curves and through certain switches on its various lines.

In some places where high speed was maintained the company has ordered that trains be run at a speed not higher than twenty-five miles an hour.

WAR ON TRAIN WRECKERS.

Pennsylvania Road Makes No Special Effort to Guard Carnegie.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—Guards along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are to be doubled to prevent train wreckers from derailing the fast trains of the company. This was decided on here this afternoon at a meeting in the office of Supt. Long of the Pittsburg division. Afterward one of the officials said:

"If it is necessary we will put armed guards on every hundred yards of track from New York to Chicago. It was decided to work for the passage of a bill increasing the penalty for train wrecking from ten to twenty-five years."

Several arrests were made in the Pittsburg district in the last eighteen hours, and half a dozen persons are locked up until they can give better accounts of their whereabouts lately.

The Pennsylvania Railroad officials, when asked if they had made any special preparations for taking care of the train on which Andrew Carnegie and his guests will travel to-morrow, said they had not, save that the party would leave New York in a special car attached to the Pittsburg Special, leaving New York at 9 A. M.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamer Havana, from Havana, April 6. Anchored outside the bar at 11:16 P. M.

VINTAGE CHAMPAGNES.

Non-vintage champagnes are blends of various vintages of no special merit. Vintage Champagne is produced entirely from grape grown in an exceptionally good year, which year is invariably indicated on the label. The Vintage of 1898 was one of the best in recent years; hence Monopole 1898 and Dry Monopole 1898 are sold at a premium in all other markets of the world. In the United States this excellent vintage: Monopole Red Top 1898, "moderately dry," Dry Monopole Brut 1898, "very dry," is now sold at non-vintage prices for the purpose of making this brand of wine a favorite.—Adv.

DIES ON STEAMER OF A PET DOG'S BITE

Connecticut Man Was Hurrying Here for Treatment at Pasteur Institute.

NO VIOLENT SYMPTOMS

Sitting on Deck When He Fell from Chair Dead—Fear, Not Rabies, May Have Killed Him.

Having been bitten in the hand by his pet dog, an Irish setter, John J. Clark, employed in a cotton mill at Jewett, Conn., died on the Norwich Line steamer Chester A. Chapin early yesterday morning. He was on his way to this city to be treated at the Pasteur Institute, on Twenty-third Street, for hydrophobia. The case was pretty far advanced, Clark having been bitten in the early part of January, and the physicians at the institute last night expressed doubt that they could have saved his life, even if they had received him twenty-four hours before.

Clark was taken on the ship at New London, Conn., on Monday evening. He was in charge of two brothers, a cousin, and Dr. S. J. Holmes, his physician. The group of men did not seek to advertise the malady of their charge, but before the ship landed at her dock the 350 passengers aboard had, in some way, learned the nature of his illness, and gave him a wide berth.

Clark was 33 years old, and had been in health an active and sturdy citizen. He was much exhausted when he boarded the ship, but refused to stay in his stateroom. He insisted upon going on deck and into the saloon of the ship. He showed none of the symptoms which superstition ascribes to the disease, but he was very nervous.

Clark was on deck yesterday morning just as the Chapin was feeling her way to her dock at the foot of Clarkson Street. Dr. Holmes and Clark's brothers and cousin were beside him. Suddenly he fell from his chair and died before his charges could carry him into his stateroom.

Dr. Holmes reported to Coroner Shrady, and also told the physicians at the Pasteur Institute, that Clark had had a weak heart, and that he might have died of exhaustion and fright; that in fact, when the specialists at the institute had examined him, they might have discovered that he didn't have rabies at all, but merely the fear that he had.

The physicians at the institute laugh at this idea, however. They have no sympathy there with those who contend that all there is of hydrophobia is a belief that one has it. They say that experience has cleared that point for them, and that Clark's manner of death is a common result of the disease; that paralysis ensues.

The physicians explained last night that they had recently had several cases of hydrophobia from the region in Connecticut where Clark lived, and that most of them were cured. This agrees with the statement of Dr. Holmes.

"Jewett is a small place," he said. "There was something of a hydrophobia scare in the town just before Clark was bitten. In consequence of the scare an ordinance was passed ordering the muzzling of all dogs. Several of them were shot, including the one which bit Clark. Then the people began to talk to Clark about the possibility of his having the rabies from the bite.

"In the mill where we worked the men were constantly referring to his case. All this so preyed on his mind that he finally came to believe that he actually had the malady. His heart was not overstrong, and the strain of the convulsions was too much for it."

According to a remark dropped by Dr. Holmes, Clark's mother was also bitten by the same dog, and was said to be coming to the Pasteur Institute, but no arrangements have been made for her there.

Coroner Shrady has ordered an autopsy made to-day on the body of Clark, which was taken to the Morgue here. The brain of a victim usually shows the germs of the disease.

LOST IN STOCKS—A SUICIDE.

S. B. Van Sicien Found Dead by His Wife in Their Home.

Samuel B. Van Sicien, described variously at the apartment house in which he lived with his wife, at 408 Manhattan Avenue, as a curb broker and a bank clerk, committed suicide yeaterday afternoon by shooting himself twice in the head with a revolver. To make sure of a second shot if the first did not kill him, he had tied the revolver to his waist with a piece of tape, so that it could not fall beyond his reach. He left two letters, one to his wife and the other to his father, A. J. Van Sicien of Jamaica, in which he said that his heart was broken over his troubles in Wall Street.

Van Sicien had returned to the house late in the afternoon while his wife was out. When she returned at 8 o'clock she found his body stretched out on the kitchen floor. The letter to his wife was as follows:

My dear wife: Forgive me for this great wrong, but my heart is broken over my luck in Wall Street. I wish you good luck and happiness, as we have been very happy together. Your husband, SAM.

The wife was completely prostrated, as her husband had carefully concealed his reverses from her, and only on the previous evening, when he had taken her to the theatre, had seemed to be very cheerful.

Van Sicien's father, Abraham, to whom he appealed in his letter to care for his wife, is a wealthy farmer, living on Lincoln Avenue, Jamaica. He has made considerable money by raising vegetables in forcing frames and getting them on the market in Spring before his competitors. The son was 35 years old and had spent some years in the West, where, it was said, he had lost much money.

Woman Jumps from Steamer.

BOSTON, April 9.—When the steamer Governor Dingley was leaving Boston for Portland to-day a woman whose name is believed to be Patterson jumped overboard.

Genuine pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never mist, at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane. After 25th, 1 door below Nassau St., No. 21.—Adv.

HUNT WEDS MRS. BASSETT.

Ex-Minister Was Corespondent in Her Husband's Divorce Suit.

Dr. E. Lawrence Hunt, the ex-pastor of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Fanny Rice Bassett, who was recently divorced from Charles Chester Bassett, a clerk at Washington, were married at 6 o'clock last night by the Rev. Henry Marsh Warren, the hotel chaplain. The ceremony took place in the presence of only two witnesses. One was the 8-year-old son of Mrs. Bassett. The second waa Charles Boston, a law partner of William B. Hornblower.

After Dr. Hunt had made arrangements by telephone for the wedding the party drove to the home of Dr. Warren in a carriage. Dr. Hunt wore a dark business suit, and appeared to be in the best of spirits. Mrs. Bassett was attired in gray, and also seemed cheerful, continually petting her boy, whom she kept by her side during the ceremony.

When the ceremony had been performed Dr. Hunt and his bride drove away, presumably for Dr. Hunt's Brooklyn home, where the former minister said that he should stay, at least for a time. To Dr. Warren, Hunt said that it was possible that he should re-enter the ministry. Dr. Hunt resigned his pastorate of the Noble Street Church some time ago, and retired from the Brooklyn Presbytery on last Monday night.

He first gained notoriety in March, 1906, when Mr. Bassett filed his suit for divorce in Washington, naming Hunt as corespondent. Bassett was connected with the United States Geological Survey, at Washington, where Dr. Hunt had at one time been in charge of the Heights Presbyterian Church.

EXONERATES ANDREWS.

Medical Society Almost Unanimously Dismissed Mooney Charges.

After a five-hour session, the New York County Medical Society, by a practically unanimous vote, dismissed the charges made by Dr. Charles J. Mooney against Champe S. Andrews, counsel of the society. Four hundred members attended the meeting. A policeman was called to keep out reporters.

The debate began at 8:30 o'clock. Several reports were read, including one from the Comitia Minora, which had supported Mr. Andrews. Then speeches were made.

Dr. Mooney spoke at length, and then Mr. Andrews talked for half an hour in his own defense. The vote followed.

OIL TRUST SCORES.

Judge Landis Likely to Compel the Government to Prove Intent.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Counsel for the Standard Oil Company scored on the Government in the rebate case before Judge Landis to-day. The Judge made several oral statements, showing that he believed intent was a necessary question in a rebating case, and intimating that he would permit the company to bring out evidence to show it believed it was paying the lawful rate in the instances in question.

While Assistant District Attorney Wilkerson and Moritz Rosenthal were arguing, Judge Landis interrupted with the question:

"Do you gentlemen of the Government have it in mind that it is incumbent upon the shipper to go to any place other than the railroad station to find out the lawful rate? The question of intent is in this case, and it has got to be considered."

This expression from the court is said to be what the attorneys for the defense have been fighting for in the last three days. At the adjournment of court Judge Landis announced that he would render a decision to-morrow.

MISS GIBBES BROKEN DOWN.

Member of a Once Prominent Family a Victim of Hallucinations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 9.—Miss Emily O. Gibbes, a member of a once-prominent New York family, is seriously ill, practically a mental and physical wreck, at her cottage on Gibbs Avenue, in this city, where she has lived apart from her relatives for several months.

Because of her hallucinations and irritability, Miss Gibbes had been unable to keep her servants and attendants for any long period. She had run through the list of trained nurses in Newport, a week being generally the longest period for which any one of them would remain with her. Among her hallucinations was the idea that she was being robbed by her employes.

On Good Friday she discharged all her employes and her physician, and for three days remained in the house alone, having little if anything to eat. Finally two former employes decided that something must be done for her. Entering the house they went to her room, and found it locked. After long persuasion Miss Gibbes managed with great difficulty to reach the door of her room and unlock it. She was removed to her bed, a physician and nurses secured, and other employes engaged to run the house.

Miss Gibbes became more tractable, and her condition is improved. Her mind, however, is little improved, and there is little hope of the recovery of her full mental faculties.

BIG BUCKET SHOP PLOT.

Farcical Trading at Superior Supposed to be Part of It.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 9.—Sensational testimony given by A. S. Hicks, a former broker at the Superior Board of Trade, together with the evidence of A. W. Harris, given Saturday, indicates that the local Chamber of Commerce, in its action against the board, is on the trail of a big bucket shop conspiracy affecting many big Western cities.

The Chamber sued to prevent the use of its quotations by the Superior Board, the Wisconsin Grain and Stock Company, and the Superior Clearing House. It alleged that these companies were all affiliated and were connected with the Edwards-Wood Company, against whom it obtained an injunction some months ago.

A. S. Hicks testified that he was hired by the Edwards-Wood Company at its office, in St. Paul, and sent to Superior with instructions "to trade and make a market." He bought and sold many hundred thousand bushels of wheat without orders from Wood or any one else for his sales or purchases. His transactions were all with two men whom he knew to be in Edward Wood's employ, he said, and the dealing on the Superior Board was farcical.

WOMAN THREATENS JOHN S. HUYLER

Blames Him and Family for Taking Son Away from Her 15 Years Ago.

SENT TO THE INSANE WARD

Boy Was Adopted by Mrs. Huyler's Sister and Is Living in Albany—Mother Wants to See Him.

An act of philanthropy performed years ago by his wife brought John S. Huyler, the candy manufacturer, into the Tombs Court yesterday as complainant against Mrs. Mary E. Hart of 173 East 122d Street, who has been writing threatening letters for some time past to Mr. Huyler, accusing him of depriving her of her son.

On the complaint, which was based upon forty letters, all more or less incoherent and full of Biblical allusions, Magistrate Wahle committed the woman to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital for examination as to her sanity.

The story as it came out in court, added to by Mr. Huyler last night at his home, 301 West Seventy-second Street, shows that fifteen years ago Mrs. Hart was employed in the Huyler house at her trade as an upholsterer. She sometimes brought her little son with her. He was then about a year and a half old.

Mr. and Mrs. Huyler became attached to the boy, and, according to Mr. Huyler, his mother was persuaded to give him up so that he might have the benefit of better surroundings. Mrs. Huyler persuaded her sister, Mrs. Robert Lee of 35 North Pearl Street, Albany, to adopt the child. He was taken into the Lee household and has been reared and educated under the name of Lee. Mr. Huyler said last night that he had borne out his early promise and had justified the pains that had been taken to give him an excellent education.

"He was a great favorite at school," Mr. Huyler said, "and he will be sent to college."

Mr. Huyler admitted that he had not told Mrs. Hart where her son was. The letters which resulted in Mrs. Hart's arrest have been coming to Mr. Huyler and members of his family for more than a year.

It was one in yesterday morning's mail which made him take steps to have the women committed to Bellevue. He would not say what the letter contained except that it was incoherent and led him to believe that the woman was a dangerous person.

Mrs. Hart was arrested at the East 122d Street address on a warrant issued in the morning by the Magistrate. When she was arraigned in court the letters were not made public. Enough of their contents came out, however, to show that Mrs. Hart was expecting her arrest, and she declared that she was not afraid to bring her case into court.

At Bellevue Mrs. Hart described herself as a widow, 48 years old, and said that she had been in this country 88 years. She was born in Ireland. She told the surgeon who examined her that she had gone to Mr. Huyler's house on Monday night, but had not been admitted.

"I went there to get some news of my boy. He was adopted when he was only 2 years old, and I want to see him. I think it is a shame for them to arrest me," she said.

Mrs. Hart's East 122d Street address is a furnished room house kept by Mrs. J. L. Filkins. Mrs. Filkins said last night that Mrs. Hart had been living with her for about six years and had during that time been earning good wages at her trade as an upholsterer. Mrs. Filkins said that Mrs. Hart had mentioned at times having a growing son, who was at school in Albany, and she had always understood that Mrs. Hart regularly sent him money.

All that Mrs. Filkins knew of her history was that she had told her that Mr. Hart died in Baltimore about ten years ago. Mrs. Hart had frequently talked of her wrongs in connection with her husband's estate, which she said amounted to $10,000, a large part of which she thought was being withheld from her. She was constantly seeing lawyers, Mrs. Filkins said. It was denied at the Huyler home that Mrs. Hart contributed to the support of her son.

ARRESTED FOR LAUGHING.

Play's Serious Side Excited Dorn's Mirth, and Audience Protested.

Because he laughed at the wrong time while witnessing a production of "Sunday" at the Yorkville Theatre, Charles Dorn, 18 years old, of 27 East Sixty-fourth Street, was arrested and arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Walsh, in the Harlem Court, charged with disorderly conduct. The complainant was Manager Frank Gerston of the theatre.

That particular part of the play which was being acted when Dorn began to laugh was a serious one, according to the manager. But Dorn could not see it that way. The longer he looked the more he laughed. Those sitting near him in the theatre could not see the joke and objected to the merriment. The actors, too, were not at all pleased. So Dorn was hustled out of the theatre and taken to the station house.

The prisoner was much excited yesterday when arraigned, and was held until to-day in order that he may regain his equanimity.

HARVARD STUDENTS FINED.

Others Apologize for Disturbance from the Stage at "Brown of Harvard."

BOSTON, April 9.—Robert T. Lee and Henry Watson, Harvard students, were each fined $40 in the Municipal Court to-day, after pleading guilty to a charge of creating a disturbance in the Majestic Theatre last night during the opening performance of "Brown of Harvard." Three other students who pleaded not guilty had their casea continued until Thursday.

A sixth student was accused of being intoxicated, but was released as it was his first offense.

The Presidents of the four undergraduate classes at Harvard appeared on the stage at the opening of to-night's performance, and expressed regret on behalf of the students of the university for the occurrence. The apology was accepted by J. D. White, President of the senior class.

Carpet Cleansing, T. M. Stewart, 328 7th Av. Estab. 1868. Tel., 638 & 634 Chelsea.—Adv.

NORWAY TO SEE ROOSEVELT?

Must Lecture There in 1909 Under the Nobel Prize Award?

CHRISTIANIA, April 9.—A local newspaper announces that President Roosevelt, to whom was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize last year, must deliver a lecture here in March, 1909, in order to comply with the rules affecting the holders of the Nobel Peace Prizes.

THURSTON'S PICTURE TURNED

Omaha Club Shows Disapproval of Anti-Roosevelt Sentiments.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, April 9.—Because of anti-Roosevelt sentiments expressed by John M. Thurston, ex-Senator from Nebraska, in his Philadelphia speech, his picture hangs in the rooms of the Fontenelle Club, the leading Republican club of Omaha, with the face to the wall.

Pasted on the back of the picture is a newspaper clipping with extracts from the Philadelphia speech.

FIRE AT PHILLIPS EXETER.

35 Students Jumped From Dormitory Windows Early This Morning.

EXETER, N. H., Wednesday, April 10.—Thunbar Hall, the only wooden dormitory at Phillips Exeter Academy, was destroyed by fire early this morning, and thirty-five students were compelled to jump from the second-story windows.

A hasty roll-call at 1:30 this morning apparently showed that all had escaped, and that no one had been injured. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

FOR A CHINESE BANK.

To be Incorporated in San Francisco with $1,000,000 Capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Arrangements are under way for the organization of a commercial bank to be financed and conducted by Chinese merchants. It will be known as the Canton Bank.

So far, $200,000 of the capital stock has been subscribed. It is the intention of the promoters to incorporate with a capital of $1,000,000.

MORGAN SEES RAVA.

Tells Him He Had Nothing to Do with Missing Van Dycks.

ROME, April 9.—J. P. Morgan had an interview to-day with Minister of Education Rava for the purpose of telling him he had nothing to do with the alleged removal from Italy of the paintings by Van Dyck which have disappeared from Genoa.

Signor Rava was very cordial and said the Italian Government was not quite sure that the paintings in question had been taken out of Italy. He again expressed the thanks of the Italian Government and people for the return to Rome by Mr. Morgan of the famous Ascoli cope, which is now on exhibition here, adding that he had given orders to have Mr. Morgan's name embroidered thereon, in memory of his generosity.

This evening Mr. Morgan called upon and had a friendly conversation with Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State.

A BILLION PAID FOR AUTOS.

French Statistician Says That America Now Leads the World.

Speciol to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—M. Faroux, a French statistician, according to a report received by the Bureau of Manufactures, estimates that about 550,000 motor cars have been manufactured in the nine years since the experiment of self-propelled road vehicles first succeeded. These machines sold for more than a billion dollars.

Until a year ago France, the pioneer, led the world in the production of the motor vehicle. Now the United States has taken the lead. According to M. Faroux, the United States built 60,000 automobiles in 1906, France 55,000, England 28,000, Germany 22,000, Italy 19,000, and Belgium 12,000. In 1901 the United States built only 314 cars, and that same year France built 23,711.

There are 20,212 automobiles owned within fifty miles of the New York City Hall.

HOPE TO TRACE $173,000.

Negro Woman May Clear Up Chicago Sub-Treasury Mystery.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A solution of the theft of $173,000 from the United States Sub-Treasury here recently is believed to be in sight. Secret Service officers say they believe that a negro scrubwoman, Mrs. William J. Hudson, whose house was searched to-day, can clear up the mystery. An arrest is expected to-morrow.

The clue to the woman was obtained from the display of a $1,000 bill by a negro in a saloon. A search warrant was issued, and the Secret Service officers searched the home of the woman. After a thorough hunt Capt. Porter, head of the Secret Service Bureau, said:

"We found absolutely no trace of the money, and we are no nearer a solution of the theft than ever before."

LONG RIDE TO TEST AN ARAB.

Lieut. McCabe to Come from Portland, Ore., to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., April 9.—Second Lieut. E. R. W. McCabe of the Sixth Cavalry at Fort Riley, on special duty, has received notice from Washington that he has been selected to make a ride from Portland, Ore., to New York on an Arabian stallion.

The purpose of this long ride is to test the endurance of the Arab breed, with the view of determining their value as cavalry horses.

Lieut. McCabe expects to be ordered to Portland within the next two weeks. He will be accompanied by an orderly, and they will travel overland with their full field equipment.

Free Rides for Jersey Congressmen.

TRENTON, April 9.—The Free Railroad Pass bill was amended in the House to-day to give to United States Senators and Representatives in Congress free travel on all New Jersey railroads.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

THAW'S PLEA IS UNWRITTEN LAW

Delmas Asks Discharge of Man Who "Struck for Purity of Homes."

"DEMENTIA AMERICANA"

That Was Thaw's Insanity, Says His Counsel in a Surprising Appeal to the Jury.

THE TRIAL TO END TO-DAY

After Three-Hour Address by Jerome the Case Will Be Given to the Jury.

Bringing his appeal to the jury to an end yesterday afternoon, Delphin M. Delmas asked for the acquittal of his client, Harry K. Thaw, charged with the murder of Stanford White, on the ground of the unwritten law. Those who heard the final word of the summing up of the California court orator and had heard other similar appeals in this State said that the appeal of Mr. Delmas was the most direct of the sort ever made in the New York courts.

"His mind reeled," said Mr. Delmas, after telling how Thaw killed White. "He struck as does the tigress strike at the man who endeavors to take her cubs. He struck for the purity of the wives and homes of America."

"Dementia Americana."

And when he reached his peroration the pleader for Thaw's life declared with all his force:

"It may be said that the learned alienists have left the matter in an uncertain condition, because they have not classified the insanity under which this defendant is laboring, or was laboring, at that time. Gentlemen, I care not whether you give that insanity a name or not. It is a species of insanity which, though it may be unknown to these learned alienists, is perfectly familiar to every man who is familiar with the history of jurisprudence in these United States.

"It is a species of insanity which has been recognized in every court in every State of this Union, from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico. It is that species of insanity which, if you desire, you learned gentlemen, to give it a name, I ask you to label 'dementia Americana.'

"It is that species of insanity which makes every American believe that his home is sacred. It is that species of insanity which makes him believe that the purity of his daughter is sacred. It is that species of insanity that makes him believe that the honor of his wife is sacred. It is that species of insanity which makes him believe that whoever invades the sanctity of that home, whoever brings pollution upon that daughter, whoever stains the virtue of that wife, has forfeited the protection of human laws and must appeal to the eternal justice and mercy of God, if he may so appeal, for his protection.

"It is that species of insanity which a New York jury recognized in the case of Cole, who killed Hiscock for having seduced his wife. It is that species of insanity which a New York jury in this city recognized in the case of McFarland, who killed Richardson—"

Mr. Garvan objected to the citing of cases to the jury, and Mr. Delmas went on:

Appeal to Men of Families.

"The law, gentlemen, is a human law, and it is a law that, thank God! must be administered by men.

"You are not the cold, the soulless human beings and abstractions that the learned District Attorney would have. You are men of flesh, men of blood, men of families, men who have led wives to the altar, men whose homes have been graced by children, and I violate no law when I ask you to judge a fellow-man by that law which is at the foundation of all laws, by that law which was spoken by Him who spake as no man spake when He said: 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.'

"Send this young man to his death for what he did when, goaded to frenzy by the persecution which he had suffered, he turned at last, as the weakest of created things will turn—as a worm, it is said, will turn against its tormentor—send him to his death for that!

"Ah! gentlemen, I recall the language of that great Book in which is contained the wisdom and the religion of the people of old, and I say to you: 'Shall Jonathan die for working this great salvation in Israel? God forbid! No hair of his head shall fall to the ground, for he wrought with you on that day?'

"And, gentlemen, redeeming the promise which I have made to you and to the court to be brief, I now, with all solemnity, leave unto your hands the fate of Harry K. Thaw."

Mr. Delmas had begun his summing up the day before with the declaration to the jury that he would not base his case upon any such foundation as the unwritten law, and that the written law of the State of New York was amply sufficient to protect the life of his client. When, therefore, he delivered the peroration of his speech yesterday afternoon a buzz of surprise went through the crowd which packed the courtroom.

Jerome Absent, but Follows Speech.

There were two other striking developments of the day. A TIMES reporter learned that the stenographic copy of the speech of Mr. Delmas was being hurried to 3 Rutgers Street, page by page, and that while the Californian was making his appeal District Attorney Jerome was following it in "copy" and paralleling it in the preparation of his address to the jury, which he will begin to deliver this morning.

The other development—rather an incident—was the forcible exclusion from the courtroom of Howard Nesbit, the brother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. The young man went to the Criminal Court Building yesterday angry and distressed because of the attack made on his mother the day before by Mr. Delmas. He was heard to say that he would not stand for any more of that sort of business, and the man who heard him half-way threaten to in-

terrupt the lawyer pleading for the life of his sister's husband reported the matter to Police Sergeant Kellerer, in charge of the squad on duty outside of the courtroom. Sergt. Kellerer found young Nesbit and ejected him from the courtroom. He feared that the young man would jump to his feet during the remainder of the summing up and create a disturbence. Young Nesbit was indignant and protested vigorously, but had to go.

When Mr. Delmas again faced the jury yesterday morning the big courtroom was crowded. The snow slapped against the northern windows in great sheets of big, soft flakes. The light on clear days is none too bright. Yesterday it was a dull, gray diffusion of light, making the anxious, pallid face of Thaw almost ghastly, and the tired, deeply lined face of his mother gray and toneless. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw also showed a wan countenance. Lady Yarmouth and Mrs. Carnegie watched the man pleading for the life of their brother with staring eyes.

But Mr. Delmas was almost rosy. His skin is always richly tinted. Even in such a drab atmosphere as the courtroom afforded yesterday he stood forth in the pink of condition, carefully groomed and well polsed.

The defender of Thaw had said the day before, after having addressed the jury for two hours and twenty-five minutes, that he would conclude by noon of the following day. Mr. Delmas had not addressed the jury an hour yesterday morning when it was evident that he would not be able to cover all of the points of the defense by noon. He did finally ask for a recess and for permission to resume in the afternoon. All told, he covered two hours and twenty-five minutes on Monday, two hours yesterday morning, and an hour and a half yesterday afternoon.

Deannciation of Hnmmel.

Mr. Delmas, beginning the second and last day of his summing up, opened with a brief and bitter review of what he had said the day before, giving most of his effort to a further attack upon Abraham Hummel.

After declaring that on the criminal skill of Hummel Stanford White had depended for the return of Evelyn Nesbit to his power, after saying that Hummel's art in perjury had served to separate Evelyn from the man who was trying to save her and uplift her, Mr. Delmas lifted his voice, and, bringing his right arm over his head, declared:

"I trust that I shall not see the last act of my client's tragic life threatened by your prosecutor. I hope I shall never see tha District Attorney standing here, where I stand, and where he stood and denounced Abraham Hummel, now his chief witness. Here he denounced Hummel as a menace to the community and as a perjurer. I say, I hope that I shall not see the District Attorney standing here and pleading with you to send this defendant to death, to make a widow of his young wife, and to bring the gray hairs of his mother in sorrow to the grave."

The "Snblime Renunciation."

This done, he launched into the story of the night in Paris when Evelyn Nesbit refused to marry Thaw and gave as her reason that Stanford White had wrecked her life.

The return to this story, told on the stand by the prisoner's wife, caused Thaw to bury his haggard face between his hands. When she had testified to it during the taking of evidence Thaw had broken down and sobbed. Seeming to fear its relteration by his counsel Thaw crouched down in his chair and hid his face yesterday.

Shaking his index finger at the faces of the jurors before him, Mr. Delmas cried:

"This sublime renunciation the learned District Attorney has sneered at! Think of it, the refusal of a poor stage girl to accept riches and honorable marriage! Nothing made her refuse save the fact that she loved this man, who would have taken her up from the plight she was in and have her as his wife, to love and protect."

Witb letters written to Thaw's attorney, Mr. Longfellow, soon after June, 1903, when tbe confession in Paris was made, Mr. Delmas sought to give final proof that this story had been told to the prisoner, as the wife testified, and that it had preyed upon his mind.

Saves Peroration for Afternoon.

Mr. Delmas lingered over the interim between the story of the renunciation until the day of the killing. It seemed that he desired to separate his peroration from the rest of his summing up, and that he was killing time until the recess hour. He brought Evelyn Neshit back to New York from Paris and to the time when she again met Stanford White. He pictured Tbaw as a knight of the olden days going forth to rescue maidens in distress. He laid the colors on thick when he told of Thaw meeting Evelyn Nesbit in a drug store on Broadway after their separation following the making of the Hummel affidavit accusing Thaw, and pictured the distress of the lover when he saw that the wan cheeks of his sweetheart were painted. The morning was spent along these lines, and adjournment was taken for recess.

The crowd that piled out of the courtroom showed weariness. There had been no climax to the morning address, and only in the part of it when Hummel waa under fire did Mr. Delmas manage to send the blood coursing through the veins of his auditors. In invective he seemed to excel.

Crowd to Hear Closing Speech.

The crowd of the morning was swollen to twice its size after the luncheon hour. The police had to swing their clubs to drive back importuning hundreds who wanted to get within sound of the voice of the Californian and within view of the man he was defending.

Mr. Delmas plunged right into the closing of his address as soon as quiet in the courtroom was obtained.

"Nothing now remains," he said to the jury, "but to call your attention to the facts that transpired on the night of June 25, 1906."

Rehearses Story of the Shooting.

"Thaw and his wife and two friends went to the Café Martin to dinner on that night," said Mr. Delmas. "It was Summer, and the night was sultry. Tables had been placed on the balcony in the open. While the party was at table, Stanford White entered through a door not in the line of vision of Mr. Thaw. It was either by accident or design. But the wife did see him. Foreseeing that it might not be safe to tell her husband of the presence of White, the wife did not tell him then. White passed through the place to the Fifth Avenue balcony.

"When he left the place she took a pencil and wrote, 'The B was here a minute ago, but went out again.' Thaw turned to his wife and asked if she was all right. His first thought was for her, and his mental condition was that of a man fearful of harm to the one he held dearest and most beloved."

Mr. Delmas then carried the party to Madison Square Garden and sent Thaw adrift in the audience, restless, nervous, seeking, and finally finding, a seat beside James Clinch Smith, the brother-in-law of the man he was to kill in a few moments. Then he took him back to his wife and McCaleb and Beale, their two friends, and started them up the aisle to the elevator. He recited, in close detail, every step the party made on the way out, the incident of Thaw dropping back of Beale, who had stopped to chat with a friend, and then pictured Thaw suddenly and unexpectedly beholding White at his table.

"He suddenly espied Stanford White," declaimed Mr. Delmas, dropping his voice to the lower register and lifting his right hand as if to give warning of the impending picture of the tragedy. "Mr. Thaw walked slowly and quietly toward Mr. White, faced him, and fired three shots which caused his death.

"The witness Meyer Owen swore that as soon as the body of Mr. White fell to the floor Mr. Thaw spread out his arms, making of his body the sign of the cross, a circumstance which denoted the character of his act. His arms were spread out like the arms of a priest after the sacrifice of the mass has been consummated and he has turned to the worsbippers to bid tbem depart.

Struck for Purity of the Home.

"What was his condition of mind when he first beheld White? He stood there beholding the figure, the hideous figure, of the man that had caused him so much sorrow. In a flash he saw the whole panorama of his past. He saw White in the guise of a protector, lured by the beautiful form and face of Evelyn, the child. He saw him laying his plans to send her mother away that he might lure the poor child to one of his dens. He beheld White inflaming her young imagination with tha works of art that decorated his dens of iniquity and vice. He remembered the story the poor girl had told him, the story that had made him cry out to God and to ask of his Creator why such a thing had been done. He saw her fall again into the hands of White and saw himself again rescuing her.

"His mind reeled. He struck as does the tigress strike at the man who endeavors to take her cubs. He struck for the purity of the wives and homes of America.

"He had appealed to Anthony Comstock and to the District Attorney to put an end to the vices of this man. He had been turned away. The ears of man listened not to him. He appealed to God, and God at last answered the cry of the fatherless child as He had promised He would answer when He spoke to the Children of Israel. He kept His promise that to those who afflicted the fatherless child would be meted out punishment that would make widows of the wives of those who afflicted the fatherless and make fatherless their children."

Garvan Checks Delmas.

Mr. Delmas then recalled that the witness Martin Green, a newspaper reporter, had testified to the look of insanity in the eyes of Thaw as he turned from the man he had slain. He followed this with reference to the testimony of a wardman of the Tenderloin Station that the prisoner had complained of hearing the cries of young girls when no one else had heard them and when no young girls were imprisoned there.

"As regards Dr. Hamilton," he said, "this picture confronts you. The District Attorney asked Dr. Evans to express his opinion of Dr. Hamilton, and when Dr. Evans objected to this the court asked Mr. Jerome if he would call Dr. Hamilton to the stand. Mr. Jerome replied that ha would if the defense did not. His official pledge was not redeemed, and when Dr. Hamilton was called to the stand by the defense the District Attorney objected to his being examined. Dr. Hamilton would have testified that Mr. Thaw was not sane at the time he shot Stanford White. He would have testified that Mr. Thaw did not know the nature and quality of his act when he committed it. If he had asked any others of his experts if Thaw was insane at the time he killed White—"

Mr. Garvan objected and the Californian turned sharply on his heels and faced the court, only to have the objection of the District Attorney's assistant upheld.

"Let me say to you," said Mr. Delmas, turning to the jury and declaiming with greater vigor. "Let me say to you that I believe that I am within my rights, for I have endeavored merely to call your attention to the fact that none of the experts for the prosecution has testified that Thaw was not laboring under a defect of reason on the night of June 25, 1906."

Question of Reasonable Doubt.

"The humenity of your written law," Mr. Delmas went on, "says that in the matter of the fate of a human being, the reasonable doubt should go to the accused. That is the thing on which a defendant may base his hope. It is his property. The law gives it to him. It is for the District Attorney to prove that he was sane when he killed White. He has not done this. It is not for us to prove that he was insane.

"A learned English Judge once said that ninety-nine guilty men should escape rather than one innocent man be punished. If there is one chance in a hundred that this defendant was of unsound mind as not to know the nature and quality of his act, you must give him the benefit of the doubt. If we contend that this defendant was insane it is for the learned District Attorney to prove that he was sane. He must establish that he was sane at the time of the enactment of the tragedy; that he was in full possession of his reason and mental faculties.

"Gentlemen," he said, slowly, "I ask you in the name of the law which I invoke, I ask you in the name of humanity, I ask you in the name of the religion which even antedated humanity, to resolve whatever doubt you may have in favor of this defendant."

He pointed to Thaw, who was sitting erect, with his eyes fastened on the speaker.

Then Mr. Delmas dellvered his peroration, quoted above, and court adjourned until this morning.

Jury May Get the Case To-day.

Mr. Jerome will take about three hours for his address to the jury to-day. By completing his argument this morning, or at latest by early afternoon, he will give Justice Fitzgerald ample time in which to charge the jury.

The chances are that the jury will be sent out late this afternoon with the case in its hands for a verdict.

GUY HELD FOR WIFE MURDER.

Has No Recollection of Night's Events, Says His Counsel.

Samuel S. Guy, the Far Rockaway dentist, who was arrested Monday night on a charge of having shot and killed bis wife in the Mott residence in Far Rockaway, which had belonged to her family, was arraigned before Magistrate Healy yesterday and held without bail to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. Former Deputy Police Commiseloner Mathot appeared as his counsel.

Guy seemed on the verge of a breakdown in court. Mr. Mathot said that his client had no clear recollection of the night's events. He recalled that he had left the house on some errand and had returned to see his wife lying dead on the floor.

Five revolvers were found by the police in tha Mott homestead. One that belonged to Mrs. Guy contained three exploded cartridges. This revolver was in the drawer of a bureau in Mrs. Guy's room on the bedroom floor.

As there is no direct witness to the shooting, it is believed that Mr. Mathot will set up that his client did not fire the shots, but left tha bouse immediately after his quarrel with his wife.

Some of Guy's friends say that he had been in the habit of late years of using drugs, and that he had been extravagant in the use of his wife's money after the death of his wealthy father-in-law, Benjamin B. Mott, who had owned large parts of Far Rockaway.

The Mott family, through Lawyer W. F. Petty, are about to taka legal steps to safeguard Mrs. Guy's securities and other personal property understood to be in safe deposit vaults. They wish her son Harold, who is 14 yeers old, to have her estate under a proper guardian. The keys of the Mott house are in the hands of District Attorney Garvin.

Mrs. Guy's body has been removed to the home of her brother, Guy Mott, on Mott Avenue, where it will remain pending the arrival of Mrs. Guy's mother and sister, who are now in California.

JUSTICE HERE TOO SLOW.

Gaynor Declares New York County is the Worst Offender.

Commenting on "The Responsibilities of the Bar" before the Brooklyn Bar Association at its annual dinner at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, last night, Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor severely criticised the slow administration of justice in New York County, particularly in criminal cases. He declared that conditions are tolerated here which would not be borne in any of the other counties in the greater city.

"At this time it is particularly the duty of the bar and the bench to bring about a more speedy administration of justice," he declered. "The courts in the borough across the river are three years behind the calendar even in common litigation cases, and here they are one year behind. One year is not very bad.

Discussing the part that the lawyers must take in the present war against railroads and trusts, Justice Gaynor declared:

"The remarkable man now in the Chief Executive ship is trying to impress upon the public that the railways are public highways, in which everybody is entitled to equal privileges of passenger and freight traffic. The courts have decided that the railroads are not private enterprises, but public highways. In the control of men who operate them for the public. This is readily understood by the lawyer, but how hard it is for the community to understand it! It is your duty to educate public opinion in this matter."

SUITS TO STOP TUNNELING.

Jersey City Officials Think Dispute with Companies Will Tie Up Work.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board, by advice of Mayor Fagan, yesterday broke off all negotiations with the Hudson River Tunnel Company looking to the establishment of local stations in return for the privilege of opening Railroad Avenue at Henderson Street for the purpose of building a transfer station, and authorized the city law officers to bring suit to test the company's right to tunnel under any of the city's streets.

A second suit was also authorized against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to test that company's right of way through Railroad Avenue. This right, the company's officials say, was acquired from the State, and long before the strip was a thoroughfare.

The Street and Water Commissioners say that tha suit will tie up the construction of the tunnel, but the local officials of the company said they did not think it would have any bearing upon the company's rights to bore under the streets in any direction.

OIL PROMOTER ARRESTED.

H. H. Tucker, Jr., Believes Standard Oil Caused His Indictment.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 9.—Having been indicted on a charge of using the mails to defraud, H. H. Tucker, Jr., of Cherryvale, Kan., Secretary and promoter of the Uncle Sam Oil Company, was arraigned in the United States District Court here this afternoon. He was arrested in Kansas City last night. Judge Pollock set Tucker's bond at $15,000.

It is charged that Tucker sold for about $1,200,000 stock in the Uncle Sam Oil Company with a par value of over $10,000,000; that about $20,000 paid in dividends was taken from the receipts of stock sales and not from the earnings of the company; and that the assets of the company are now $150,000 less than the money received from the eale of the stock.

The company has a capital of $17,000,000. It has 10,000 stockholders, of whom, according to its officers, there are 1,000 each in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Mr. Tucker gave out a statement, in which he said:

"I have solicited money from the people of the United States in absolute good faith, and with this money have built four refineries, 150 miles of pipe lines, and purchased thousands of acres of the best oil lands in Kansas and Indian Territory."

He intimated that the trouble with the Federal authorities, which resulted in his indictment, had been stirred up by the Standard Oil Company because the Uncle Sam Company was an anti-trust concern. Gertrude Curtis of New York is one of the complainants.

FORAKER STARTS FOR SCENE OF WAR

Will Open His Taft Fight with a Speech at Canton To-night.

ROOSEVELT'S EYE ON KNOX

President's Friends Say He Would Not Object to the Senator's Genuine Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Foraker left Washington to-day for Canton, Ohio, where he is to open his campaign against Taft to-morrow. He refused to comment on the report from Canton that Chairman Dougberty of the Board of Trade was opposed to his delivering a campaign speech at the non-political banquet of the Board of Trade. It that wera so, it would have no terrors for Foraker. He will make his speech, even if he has to hire a hall.

Ever since Secretary Taft turned down the proposition for an alliance with Foraker just before he sailed for Panama, the Senator has been breathing fire and snorting defiance. He is not alone in his anger at that turn-down. Senator Winthrop Murray Crane of Massachusetts, who was the bearer of the olive branch, has been filled with bitterness. The fact of the matter is that Crane had fixed up a nice little trap for Taft, and his failure to catch the big War Secretary has filled him with grief and rage.

Crane has had the reputation of being able to accomplish more with Mr. Roosevelt at critical junctures than any other of the Republican Senators. He maintained close relations with the White House, notwithstanding his open alliance with Aldrich. But in the later stages of the Rate bill fight last year the real activities of Crane became thoroughly well understood at the White House, and the President was reported to have referred to the Massachusetts Senator as "that little busybody trotting about doing Aldrich's dirty work."

That cheering remark was not long in finding its way to Crane, and since then he has not been so keen in his enthusiasm for the President. There have been several evidences in recent times of his activity in the effort to create division in the Cabinet supporters of the President. It has been whispered softly about that it might be contrived to have the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention support the delicate boomlet of that practiced Cabinet officer, Mr. Cortelyou.

There have been indications that the buzzing of the Presidential bee is no more resented in the Treasury Building now than it was in the days when Leslie Mortimer Shaw held forth there. It is understood that recognition of that fact was what led some of the Foraker-Dick combination to declare recently that Secretary Cortelyou was with them in their fight against Taft.

The advances made by Crane to Secretary Taft were in line with the delicate influence set to work to detach Cortelyou from the Presidential support. Taft saw through it on the instant, and rejected it with a bang. He told Crane that he didn't think that much of the Presidency, and his manner convinced the Senator that he was in earnest. If Taft had agread he would have been allied with tha very interests that are now branded from the White House as conspiretors.

The developments in the conspiracy story promised from the White House hangs fire. Letters and telegrams having been pouring in there from all parts of the country since the conspiracy cry went forth, but so far not a hint of their character has come from the President or any of his official family. Tba only indications of their tenor are the action of the Pennsylvania and Nebraska legislators, with their emphatic indorsements of the President's policies. The letters published daily in THE NEW YORK TIMES from Republican editors are accepted here as fully aetting forth the tremendous demand from the entire country for the continuance ot the Roosevelt policies.

But it is pointed out hy close observers here that there is a significant undercurrent in many of these letters against the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for a third term.

It is explained by close friends of the President that his real anxiety is to make it absolutely certain that there shall be no retrogression from the programme he has developed. The cry that he is attempting to dictate his successor has not passed unheeded. As a matter of fact, it is explained, ha is making no such attempt. There are several men whom he believes fully equipped to carry on the fight, any one of whom would be entirely satisfactory to him. The logic of circumstances has led more and more to Taft.

There have been numerous evidences also that the President would not be greatly disappointed if Senator Knox were to develop as a genuine candidate. It is certain that no move would be made among the real friends of the President in Pennsylvania to hinder the Knox campaign for delegates under the circumstances. The only question about the Knox boom is as to its genuineness. Mr. Knox has held his peace carefully and he is the only man who can throw light upon the situation.

CINCINNATI FOR TAFT.

Foraker Will Find His Supposed Stronghold Swept Away.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Hamilton County is for Taft. Tha weakest spot in Foraker's attempt to organize the State according to his own wishes, is to be found right here in his own city and county. Although the State is for Taft everywhere, there is no place where the same weakness is so pronounced in Foraker's canvass as in the city and county where he lives.

Ask the man in the street who is he for and he will say he is for Taft. Ask the machine politician who he is for and he will say he does not like Taft, but is for him A while ago it was stated in these dispatches that the only question in Hamilton County was how the organization would stand. Further investigation has relieved that doubt. The organization is for Taft.

In tha mind of tha east there has only been one leader of the Hamilton County organization, George B. Cox. There has really been a triumvirate, Cox, Hynicka, and Herriman Since Cox practically retired from the leadership Hynicka and Herriman have practically run the organization. Both of them are for Taft. Herriman is for Taft anyhow, and Hynicka is for him for two reasons, first, that he hates Foraker, and, second, that he wants to win.

Foraker does not understand this, and is totally unprapared for it. When ba gets here this week he will receive the awakening of his life.

The Dampsay administration, which was put in power by William H. Taft's speech at Akron, and soma other contributing causes, is to stand or fall at the polls this year. The Cox machine is very hungry and very thirsty. It is for Taft.

The foundation of things is Roosevelt. There ara many strong Roosevelt States in tbe Union, but there is not one State, not even South Dakota, where the cowboys shout, which is stronger for Roosevelt than Ohio; and there is not a county in Ohio which is stronger for Roosevelt than Hamilton.

This, of course, is the animating motive with the business men, the workingmen, and generally the men who do not take the trouble to go to the primaries. But it is also the animating motive with the men who do go to the primaries, because they know that their only chance of overthrowing Mayor Dempsey at the polls next November is to join with tha truly good.

How Joseph B. Foraker, sitting back in aerene confidence in Washington, can disregard the plain manifestatione of his coming overthrow in his own city is a thing which no one here can understand.

It la trua that if Foraker'e challenge is carried out and the question is allowed to be decided at the November polls, Forakar will not carry a single precinct in the City of Cincinnati. This statement is made in full appreciation of the ridicule which will be cast upon it by men who know nothing of Cincinnati or Foraker's influence in it, and is made only after most careful and thorough investigation of tbe city.

At the present moment Charles P. Taft is endeavoring to arrange for a meeting of the County Executive Committee as soon as Hynicka gets back from Atlantic City. If he succeeds, the committee will declare for Taft. There is some opposition to the scheme, coming mostly from Harriman, and it is based on the idea that this is a trifle too early for the Executive Committee to take action.

Thera is another consideration, which is that Vorys and his men have not made any such plans anywhere else in the State; that no Executive Committee, excepting Hamilton County, has had the idea raisod that it should hold a meeting, and that, therefore, it would seem a most unjustifiable slap at Foraker to have his own County Committee, the only one in the State, to take such action.

The real reason back of it is that it is desired to have tbis action taken for the sake of its effect on the rest of the Nation, where there is no idea of the real extent of Taft'e strength in Foraker's home county. It is an absolutely certain conclusion that if the committee did hold a meeting it would repudiate Foraker and declare for Taft.

ROOSEVELT FOR THIRD TERM.

Minnesota Legislature's Vote Described as "Nearly Unanimous."

ST. PAUL, April 9.—The Minnesota House of Representatives with a rising vote to-day which the Speaker announced as "nearly unanimous" passed a concurrent resolution indorsing President Roosevelt for a third term.

DIDN'T INDORSE ROOSEVELT.

Connecticut Legislature Fails to Pass Clergyman's Resolution.

HARTFORD, April 9.—The Rev. G. H. Gardner, a Representative in the General Assembly, offered a resolution to-day indorsing President Roosevelt in his position in the controversy with E. H. Harriman. The resolution wes at once defeated, Representative Banks, the Republican leader, saying that the General Assembly hed enough "live issues" at home, without going afield to take part in the controversies of others.

As the resolution was new business, Representative Gardner failed to get enough votes to pass it after Representative Banks' objection.

INDIAN HUNT CUT SHORT.

Cook Partly Spoiled Young Black's Fun, Then Police Got Him.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 9. — Foster Black, the fourteen-year-old son of a resident of Naw York, applied at Melhado's clothing store here yesterday for an exchange of his knickerbockers for long trousers. Mr. Melhado discovered that the boy had a belt around his waist in which dangled a hatchet. The boy was turned over to tha police, to whom he said that he was bound for a hunt after Indians in the Catskill Mountains, killing lions and bears on the side.

"I had a bully outfit all ready for this expedition," said young Black, "if it hadn't been for that darn cook of ours. I had a valise full of clothes and a gun hidden on our woodshed, but the cook got on to it and locked the woodshed, so I couldn't get them out. There were two pounds of nails, 100 feet of fish line, and a box of cartridges in the grip."

The boy's father at his office in New York was informed by telephone of the intention of tha boy. He asked that he be sent to New York in charge of a policeman. Chief McCabe took Foster down on an evening train and was met at the Grand Central Station by Mr. Black, who said:

"This is the second time he has left home. The first time he went to Bridgeport, and we got very much excited over it. This time I decided to let him go until he was picked up by the police. I hope you have cured him of his nonsense. I will add a few ellopathic doses when I get him home, as I have a key to the woodshed."

THRASHED A BIG POLICEMAN.

Ninety-Pound Waiter Played with Him as He Pleased.

A featherweight Greek waiter who had some knowledge of jiu-jitsu did as he liked with Policeman Gonnoud of the Mercer Street Station late on Monday night when the policeman grew abusive and a trifle violent in the restaurant of George Aariauakos at 301 West Fifty-second Street. The little waiter, who weighs only 90 pounds, took Gonnoud's badge and revolver from him and, after beating a tattoo on the policeman's head, sat on his chest until Gonnoud promised to be good. The policeman tips the scales at 210 pounds.

Gonnoud strolled into the restaurant about 11 o'clock on Monday night. The prospect of twenty-four hours off duty was before him and he was feeling fine. He ordered a glass of beer and a ham sandwich, ate them, and started out of the place. Arthur, the little waiter, approached, but Gonnoud only flashed his policeman's badge, smiled, and continued toward the door. This did not satisfy Arthur at all.

"Yes, I know you, but I want the money," he said pleasantly.

Tha policeman threw a sugar bowl at the waiter. It smashed a mirror and then they clinched.

When the policeman had had quite enough Arthur took the revolver and badge to the Mercer Street Station and gave them to tbe Sergeant, then returned to see what had becoine of Gonnaud. The latter had revived and accompanied two other policemen to the station, where he charged Arthur with assault and accused the proprietor with having sold liquor without a license. The Greeks were locked up and eo was Gonnoud, tha latter on a charge of assault.

In tha West Side Police Court yesterday the two Greeks and tha policeman were paroled for a further hearing on Thursday morning.

RIVER OF MILK ASTRAY.

Times Square Flooded After a Crash of Wagon and Car.

Folks asleep in the hotels about Times Square were awakened at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a rumbling as if the Subway was falling in. Those who ran into the street to see what had happened found several hundred people gathered about a wrecked milk wagon of the McDermott Dairy Company.

It had been hit hy a Seventh Avenue north-bound car and seventy cans, each containing forty quarts of milk, had been spilled in the roadway. The smashing of the cans had caused the dln.

The wagon was overturned and the axles and wheels broken into matchwood. The driver, Philip Smith of 707 Ninth Avenue, was pitched out and landed on hie head on the sidewalk.

A river of milk flowed down Seventh Avenue. The railroad employes scoopad up pails of it. The injured driver was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Says Central Removed Rails.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINECLIFF, April 9.—Theodore S. Barnes, Superintendent of Ellersile, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton's estate, denied today that the New York Central Railroad track on the siding on land owned by Mr. Morton had been removed by the latter's employes. Mr. Barnes says the rails were removed several days ago by the road's employes, as the company hed no further use for the siding.

John Fox Home from Seeing Croker.

John Fox, President of the Democratic Club, was among tbe passengers arriving from Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria yesterday morning. Mr. Fox while away visited Richard Croker at his homa near Dublin. Mr. Croker, he said, was not in the best of health, and he had no idea of returning to the United States in the near future.

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Five Inches Which Soon Became Slush Overspreads the Town.

THE EARLY ROBIN TROUBLED

What's Become of Spring Anyway?—Even the Weather Man Didn't See This Coming.

Long Island cabbages put to rout,
Hail the gentle Spring!
Delaware peach crop up the spout,
Hail the gentle Spring!
Snow all over budding trees,
Slush that's up to the public's knees,
All the world a colossal sneeze,
D—n the gentle Spring!
What the Poet said.

The Broadway robin early astir yesterday morning building his nest in the façade of one of the hotels centring about Times Squere shivered in the cold air as courageously he labored with cigarette stumps, theatre seat coupons, and pieces of early edltions of afternoon newspapers.

It was very cold at 6 o'clock in the morning.

"It certainly ought to be Spring," he reflected. "Oscar Hammerstein has put the men to work on his roof garden, the critics say the theatres are slumping off into silly plays, the hotels are furbishing up their roofs, and the advertising men are flying kites. But it certainly is cold."

At 6:20 what at first seemed at a distance to be a mist drifted and swirled in from the sea. When it reached Forty-accond Street the Broadway robin found it was snow. All signs had failed. There was nothing for the wise bird and his mate to do save to crawl into the partly finished nest and keep warm.

An April Rain Frozen.

According to the Official Forecaster yesterday's snowfall was not a joke, but an accident. An April shower came in from the sea on Monday night, appearing off the Middle Atlantic States and moving northeast. It happened to strike the land at a time when the temperature was near the freezing point. The result was that instead of the rain usual at this time, there came snow, as far south as Washington. Another storm in the lake region caused rain and snow there and in the Ohio Valley and New England.

Up to 2 o'clock the snowfall in the city was three inches, which exactly paralleled the record of April 7, 1893, when three inches fell. But by 5 o'clock five and a half inches had been spread over town, making the highest April record since the Weather Bureau began to note conditions in 1871.

In 1898, on April 5, 2.6 inches were registered, and again on April 7, 1.7 inches. On April 3, 1895, there was an inch of snowfall, so that yesterday was not only the record-breaker in snowfall for April, but was also two days later in point of time. There have been some flurries of snow at even a later date in April, but yesterday's fall passed the previous record by 2.5 inches.

Mr. Emery thought last night that the storm would be over by this morning, though he said it was working itself out very slowly indeed.

Shock to Weather Prophets.

It was not only the birds and the Delaware peach crop that were shocked by the unexpected frozen April shower. Manhattan has an increasing number of persons who, while they profess to be weatherwise in the open country, have come to rely when in town implicitly upon the Weather Man. Some of these, beguiled by his forecast for yesterday, had left umbrellas, stormcoats, and rubbers in their downtown offices. When they awoke in Harlem or Jersey or Westchester County, they said things, and then grinned and bore it.

If, before leaving the suburbs, they glanced at their wives' flower beds, they saw the cherished geraniums set out only a few days before half buried beneath the whiteness. They also marveled at their own exceeding wisdom in having refused to plant the sweet peas and nasturtiums as the women had tried to induce them to do last Saturday.

No Time for Parkmaking.

Around City Hall the Park Department, which had already made preparations for Spring, viewed the event of the day with disapproval. Early in the morning a large wagon with the Park Department legend on it drove up before the County Court House. Onlookers grinned while park employes took from it rakes, hoes, and the implements of a Spring park cleaning, which they dumped resentfully into the cellar. In the park itself the shoots from tulip bulbs had begun to appear, only to be covered up again, while the old elm, which had begun to bud, had little piles of snow in its crotches.

Tha snow bureau of tbe Street Cleaning Department decided early in the day that it would be a woeful waste of the city's money to call on anybody outside of the department for help in the removal of the snow, since the half of it melted almost as soon as it touched the pavement. However, they had a regular force of 2,000 men, with 1,000 carts, at work clearing tha crossings.

Traffic was badly hampered by tha slippery underwheeling. In Broadway, near Fulton Street, one truck got afoul of two surface cars. An uptown car struck tha rear of the truck, swinging it about, and then a southbound car wedged itself against the side.

As the driver didn't move, both motormen put on power for a moment, each hoping to frighten the driver. A policeman had to rescue him.

At 7 o'clock last night the temperature, which had hung persistently at 34, jumped to 36. Then the frozen April shower melted. At that time the trees in tbe parks and the open spaces in such sections as Morningside Heights were covered with snow, and the general aspect was that of midwinter. In the streets the rain added to the snow covering made slush that stopped up the gutters and left small lakes at the curbing, through which people had to wade.

Again at 9 o'clock the temperature altered, this time receding to 35. As 34 had been the temperature when the snow was falling, and 36 that of the rain time, tbe result wes a gentle sleet.

IMMIGRANTS HELD BY SNOW.

Intense Suffering Caused by Tie-Up of the Canadian Northern.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 9.—Traffic conditions on the Canadian Northern Railway in the Northwest are reported in worse shape than they have been on any Western road this year. All freight offices have had notices of the embargo on shipments west of Kamasach, and passenger travel is limited.

The present tie-up has been caused by terrific blizzards which have been sweeping over Western Canada. From 1,200 to 1,500 cars have been tied up between Emerson and St. Vincent. Most of the cars are loaded with immigrants. It is said, and the suffering at times has been intense.

Wires Down Through New England.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—Telegraph and telephone wires which withstood many severe snowstorms of the last Winter fell to-day under the weight of wet snow and sleet, and for several houre to-night telegraphic communication throughout Eastern New England was prostrated. The storm was general over the greater part of New England. Little damage was done to shipping.

De Pinna

Fifth Ave. at 36th St.
Broadway at 21st St.

New Designs in
Boys' Norfolk Suits

Imported materials in wide range of colorings and fabrics. Exceptional value at

$9.00

EVERY APPLIANCE for comfort and convenience in the Modern Bath-room may be found at the new show-rooms of the Meyer-Sniffen Co., Makers and Importers of Fine Plumbing Fixtures, 11 West 36th St.
(Opposite Gorham's)

SAFETY AND UTILITY

are to be found in the system of a representative Trust Company. We pay equitable rates of interest.

Guardian Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane

An ARISTOCRAT Among Pianos

The Steck Demi Grand

HERE is a piano that imparts an air of distinction to any surroundings in which it may be placed.

First you remark the richness of its exterior, its classic outlines, the rare beauty of its veneers.

Then, if you are a judge of piano-quality, you are amazed at the depth and brilliancy of tone.

The Steck Demi Grand responds with the *Real Grand Quality of Tone* in which many other small grands are notably deficient.

This piano measures only 5 feet 5 inches in length, thus requiring very little more floor-space than an upright.

Price, $650, in mahogany

Moderate monthly payments may be arranged if preferred.

The Aeolian Co.
Aeolian Hall
Near 34th St 362 Fifth Ave.

"Silver Plate that Wears"
Silver for Children
Food pushers, baby spoons, children's sets, etc., marked
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
designed to be attractive and stand hard usage. In all leading patterns.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
The Royal Baby plate makes an attractive gift, and in silver plate is made exclusively by
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Who keeps the plates from which an issue of securities is printed?

Ten times out of ten, the printer.

Even if not carelessly held while he remains in business, death, failure, dissolution of partnership or removal may throw them into improper hands.

Ordinary business prudence should dictate that the work be done by a responsible bank note company whose permanency and integrity are unquestioned.

We have been making plates and keeping them for more than a century.

American Bank Note Company,
86 Trinity Place, New York.

OUR OWN MAKE

URS ARE NOT THE ONLY GOOD CLOTHES, BUT THEY ARE AS GOOD AS WE CAN MAKE THEM.

THEY ARE MADE FROM START TO FINISH IN OUR OWN MANUFACTORY IN COOPER SQUARE.

WE WATCH EVERY DETAIL OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND TAILORING AND INSPECT EVERY THREAD THAT GOES INTO THEIR MAKING.

IT MAY NOT BE ALL IMPORTANT, BUT WE DON'T HAPPEN TO KNOW OF ANY OTHER RETAILERS WHO HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF OWNING AND OPERATING EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN COMPLETE WORKSHOPS, AS WE DO OURS.

Browning, King & Company

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Fulton Street, Brooklyn

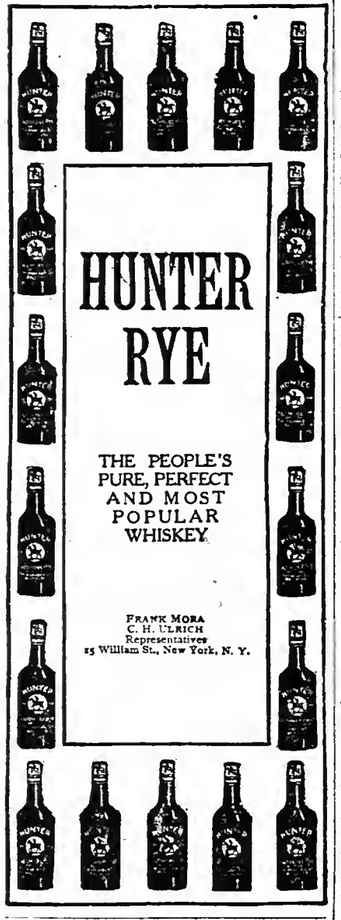

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THE PEOPLE'S PURE, PERFECT AND MOST POPULAR WHISKEY

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C. H. ULRICH
Representatives
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The Largest and Best-Equipped

Housefurnishing Warerooms

BEST QUALITY ONLY

Our Refrigerators

Are the Perfection of Cleanliness, Efficiency and Economy:

The "Premier" glass lined
The "Eddy" Our standard for a quarter of a century

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and
125 West Forty-first St., New York.

BRACKETT FACTION TO MAKE TROUBLE

Republican Leaders Learn Their Apportionment Plan Will Be Fought.

THEY MEAN TO DO LITTLE

Woodruff and Parsons Say That Up-State Districts Will Scarcely Be Touched.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Trouble is expected from various parts of the State in case the Republican leaders should adhere to their present programme in connection with the new legislative apportionment, made necessary by the recent action of the Court of Appeals.

This programme has been made clear by the leading Republicans in the Senate as well as by Stats Chairman Woodruff and Herbert Parsons, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee. It involves a more or less perfunctory adjustment of Senatorial district lines which would not materally alter the present situation, the only marked changes to be made being in the districts that constituted the basis for the recent court decision.

It was learned to-day that if the present Legislature should carry out its programme, its action would be taken into court by Republicans who figured big in the councils of the perty and who suffered politically from the 1906 reapportionment. One of these is ex-Senator Edward T. Brackett of Saratoga, whose renomination was prevented by the changes in the district he represented.

It is also practically certain that there would be trouble should only one Senatorial district be given to Westchester County. This plan probably would meet with the approval of William L. Ward, the Republican boss, because with the county divided it is more likely that one seat might go to a Democrat.

It is said, however, that the Democrats in the county insist upon a division. It is pointed out that while Senator Raines's district boasts of little more than 90,000 inhabitants, Westchester County, with 202,000, has only one Senator.

Ex-Senator Elon R. Brown, who acted as counsel for some of the complainants in the cases which went to the Court of Appeals, was in Albany to-day and had a talk with various Republican leaders. His friends declare that he lies been studying the Court of Appeals' decision closely and that hs would be likely to come to the front again to contest the constitutionality of the reapportioument plan as planned by the Republican leaders.

Chsirman Woodruff, who came to the Capitol last night, said to-day that there would be few chenges in the up-State districts and that the principal change to be made would involve a readiustment of the Senatorial district which takes in Richmond County. He expressed his belief that the up-State districts would be declared constitutional if left as thsy are at present.

Chairman Parsons declared that the principal change in New York City would involve the Thirteenth Senatorial District end two adjacent districts.

"I believe," said Mr. Parsons, "that only slight chsnges will be necessary to effect a reapportionment that will stand the test of constitutionality. The division of New York City as decreed by the Constitutional Convention of 1894, to which we have automatically reverted, could not be tolerated. It was very bad, and inequitable, and while it proposed to lay down a constitutional precedent, it did nothing of the kind."

Mr. Parsons was asked whether he thought a reapportionment would affect the leadership in New York County.

"If you mean what we would call control in New York County it would not. It might have been different a year ago. It will affect possibly the control of certain districts, but will leave the general situation unchanged."

LIMITS CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

Mr. Phillips's Bill Passed by the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Assembly passed Mr. Phillips's bill to-day to limit the expenses of political candidates at elections. The candidates for Governor are limited to $10,000; other State officers, except members of the judiciary, $6,000; Congress, $4,000; State Senators, $2,000; Assemblymen, $1,000.

Mr. Phillips withstood several attacks on the measure.

"There is enough reason for this," he said, "if one reflects on the spectacle we had last campaign, when one of the candidates tried to buy the office of Governor."

Glynn of Monroe offered two amendments—one to limit the expenses of candidates to actual traveling expenses, the other to restrict the expenditures of political committees. Both were voted down.

H. H. ROGERS, JR., A CAPTAIN.

Gets His Commission in the New Company of the Twelfth.

ALBANY, April 9.—Adjt. Gen. Henry issued to-day a commission to Henry H. Rogers, Jr., as Captain of the new company recently mustered into the Twelfth Regiment, New York. A commission was also issued to Edgar Bacland as Second Lieutenant of the new company. Cornelius Vanderbilt also is a Captain in the Twelfth.

Gen. Henry announced the acceptance of the resignation of Major Anthony J. Bleecker of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York. Major Bleecker had been connected with the National Guard for many years.

NO COMPLAINTS, SAYS KELSEY

The Insurance Department Hasn't Received Canvass Protests.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—Supt. Otto Kelsey of the State Insurance Department said to-day:

"No complaints concerning the admission of forged ballots in connection with the election of Directors of the New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance Companies have been received by this department. It has been said that complaints were forwarded to the Governor, but none has reached here."

SHERMAN TO RESIGN SOON.

State Commissioner of Labor Returns to Albany After Week's Illness.

ALBANY, April 9.—P. Tecumseh Sherman, State Commissioner of Labor, returned to Albany to-day, after a week's illness at his home in New York. Asked when he expected to resign from office, he said:

"I am anxious to resign as soon as possible, but do not care to press the matter with the Governor until after the legislative rush is over. I believe I shall retire just as soon as the Governor finishes his labor with the thirty-day bills."

Hughes Declines to Save Slayer.

ALBANY, April 9.—Gov. Hughes announced to-day that he would not interfere with the sentence of death passed upon Edward Sexton of Farmington, who is to be executed in Auburn Prison in the week of April 15. Sexton was convicted in Canandiagua about three years ago of the murder of Thomas Mahoney, Jr.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 925 B'way.

HUGHES VETOES CLAIM BILL.

Tells the Legislature to Give General Powers to City Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Gov. Hughes to-day vetoed a bill introduced by Senator Harte of Queens, giving the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City power to provide for the payment of a claim against the city by Robert E. Jones for services and materials furnished in the repair of the fire alarm system of the Fifth Ward in Queens.

The Hartje bill is typical of a large crop of measures introduced at each session. Gov. Hughes in a statement explaining his action practically declared that he will veto all such measures.

"It is a simple matter," he said, "to give the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, by a general bill, the necessery power to deal with the equities of any claim."

VOTE FOR MILITIA INQUIRY.

Then Senators Learn the Passage of the Bill Was Illegal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Wainwright bill providing for the appointment of a commission of nine to investigate the National Guard and revise the Military Code was passed by the Senate to-day by a vote of 48 to 0. Then it was discovered that the bill had not been printed in its amended form the three days before passage required by the legislative law. The vote was declared void and the bill put over for future action.

This is one of the Governor's reform bills which was first blocked in the Senate Finance Committee by the joint efforts of Senators Raines and Grady and then reported out with slight amendments after Raines had seen Gov. Hughes and experienced a change of heart whioh ceused a sensation at the Capitol.

The charge was made in the Assembly to-day by Assemblyman Cuvillier of New York that the Wells bill to lodge with the Governor the appointment of the Brigadier Generals of the National Guard, in place of allowing the Guard to elect them, was nothing less than a move to oust Gens. McLeer and George Moore Smith from their commands. This was denied by Wells, ths introducer, and also by Wainwright of Westchester. Wainwright said that the election of high officers of the Guard had not proved a success. The bill went through by a vote of 85 to 42.

A LITTLE JOKE ON TAMMANY.

McCarren Proposes to Make It an Annex of Brooklyn Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—A bill by Senator Travis, intended to exempt the Brooklyn Academy of Music from taxation, came up to-day in tho Senate. It provides that the proper authorities have power to exempt any hail or public meeting place, erected by public subscriptions, where it shall be shown that the previous year has not produced a net income large enough to justify the payment of a dividend.

Senator Travis explained that Mayor McClellan and the city authorities were in favor of the bill.

Senator "The" McManus arose.

"I would like to know," he said, "whether the Mayor would be in favor of exempting from taxation a Democratic clubhouss in New York which seems to fit these conditions. I mean Tammany Hall."

He suggested an amendment to effect this purpose. Senator Travis smilingly declined to accept it.

Senator McCerren arose with a quizzical smile.

"I would suggest," he said, "that we can easily bring Tammany Hall within the provisions of this bill by making it an annex to the Brooklyn Academy of Music."

After a hearty laugh nnd some more sallies the bill was laid aside.

HOTEL GOTHAM BILL UP.

Senator Raines Pleads for a Liquor License for the Place.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Senator Raines today urged the Saxe bill, which would permit the Hotel Gotham at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, to obtain a liquor license, despite the fact that it is within 200 feet of a church. Senator Thomas C. Platt lives at this hotel.

Saxe's amendment to the liquor law provides that a license shall be issued in such a case unless the Board of Trustees of the church effected, after being duly notified that a license will be applied for, shall within thirty days file objections.

Senator Agnew, who represents the district in which the Gotham is situated, opposed the bill.

Senator Raines explained, in reply to questions, that the bill as at present drafted would apply to the entire State. His was willing that it should be amended so as to apply only to the Gotham case. The bill was then temporarily laid aside.

CONKLIN BILL PASSED.

It Deprives Borough Presidents of Aldermanic Membership.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—After a desultory fight, the Assembly passed to-day the Conklin bill, which deprives the five Borough Presidents of New York City of membership in the Board of Aldermen, and reduces the powers of President McGowan to the right to vote only on financial measures. The bill is expected to give to the Republicans the control of the Board of Aldermen by one vote.

State Chairman Woodruff and County Chairman Parsons are not losing any time keeping the bill going. If the Republicans control the Board of Aldermen and there is another apportionment of Assembly districts this year, it will fall to them to do the dividing in New York City.

CHILD LABOR BILL PASSES.

Wadsworth Machine Makes a Fruitless Effort to Amend It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Wadsworth machine suffered a setback in the House today, when it put forward an amendment to the Page bill, limiting the hours of labor for children between 14 and 16 from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Assemblyman Prentice offered it. The amendment provided that the hours should be from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. The House voted against it 75 to 58, leaving the bill to go through as it came from the Senate.

The House machine fought hard for the amendment.

PLATTSBURG'S MAYOR OUT.

Dr. Rehyde Resigns After Row with Superintendent of Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Dr. Rehyde has resigned as Mayor of Plattsburg, to take effect immediately. Differences with the Superintendent of Streets is supposed to be the cause.

The vacancy will be filled by Alderman Baker, as Acting Mayor, until a successor is chosen by the Common Council.

Insists on Higher Legislative Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Assemblyman Cuvillier of New York served notice to-day that he would move to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of his bill which would amend the constitution and increase the salaries of legislators from $1,500 to $3,000. There is much interest as to whether the New York law makers will fall in line with the Congressmen who voted themselves $7,500 a year last session.

Psi Upsilon Convention To-morrow.

The seventy-fourth annual convention of Psi Upsilon will be held in New York City to-morrow and Friday. On Thursday evening the Delta Chapter will give a reception and smoker at the Waldorf to welcome and entertain the delegates. The executive sessions will be held on Friday at the Delta Chapter House, University Heights, and a luncheon will be served. There will be a dinner in the evening at the Waldorf.

The Gorham Co.
Fifth Avenue

Solid Silver Spoons and Forks for Wedding Gifts

AN inexpensive and decidedly serviceable Wedding Gift is a set of Gorham Spoons and Forks. There are a score or more of different designs to choose from, each one protected by patent. They are made in assorted weights and are procurable either singly, in sets, or in beautifully finished cases containing assortments of from twenty pieces upward. Notwithstanding the very evident superiority of Gorham Tableware, its cost does not exceed that of less notable productions.

The Moderate Prices are Indicated Herewith

	DOZEN
Sterling Tea Spoons,	$9.00
" Dessert Spoons,	16.00
" Table Spoons,	24.00
" Breakfast Forks,	16.00
" Table or Dinner Forks,	23.00
" Dessert Forks,	16.00
" Dinner Knives, steel blades,	21.00
" Dinner Knives, plated blades,	22.00
" Dessert Knives, plated blades,	20.00
" Dessert Knives, steel blades,	19.00
Carving Sets, 5 pieces,	23.00
Chests of Tableware, 1 doz. tea spoons, ½ doz. table spoons, and two serving pieces, oak case, chamois lined,	39.00
Chest of Tableware, 29 pieces, oak case, chamois lined,	71.00
Chest of Tableware, 60 pieces, oak case, chamois lined,	97.00
And others up to	$2,500.00

Downtown Branch, Twenty-Three Maiden Lane

PEARY READY FOR ANOTHER POLE DASH

Gets 3 Years' Absence and Will Start in the Roosevelt in June.

FUNDS SAID TO BE AMPLE

This Time He Will Start More to the Westward on Seventh Attempt to Gain Goal.

The Navy Department at Washington granted another three-years' leave of absence yesterday to Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, and this added to the fact that orders had been given to hurry along the repair work on the polar ship Roosevelt, convinced the friends of Peary that he would have another expedition ready to sail for the north pole by June 10. It is known that he is anxious to get away about that date.

Commander Peary stated in his lectures that if he ever started again to reach the Pole he would take a course more to the westward from the last starting point, a thing he learned on his last trip.

There were only two obstacles that he encountered in his plans to try again to reach the goal of his ambition.

One of these was the raising of funds to pay the expenses of the expedition, and the other was the necessity of obtaining a leave of absence from the Navy Department. A few days ago the announcement was made that Commander Peary had received a guarantee of $200,000 for a new expedition.

The other obstacle was overcome yesterday, when the Navy Department granted the three years' leave of absence.

One of Commander Peary's friends said last night that there was now nothing in the way to prevent going ahead with the plans for Peary's seventh polar expedition.

In preparation for his seventh polar attempt Commander Peary has notified Capt. Robert Bartlett of St. John's to get ready by May 20, when the Roosevelt will be in shape. At present he is on leave of absence from the navy on a lecturing tour. This leave of absence expires next Sunday.

Herbert L. Bridgman, the Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, when asked last night at his home in Brooklyn for some of the details of the coming expedition, said that he had not seen Commander Peary for several weeks, and consequently could not talk about the matter.

Mr. Bridgman said that the new boilers for the Roosevelt were not more than half ready, but the work of putting the ship in shape was well under way, and that it was possible to have the Roosevelt ready before June 1, if Commander Peary was ready to make a new start northward at that time.

It is understood this time Commander Peary will select his own crew, so as to avoid trouble, and that he has already got the censent of Roy Marvin, naturalist, and Dr. Louis Wolff, to accompany him on the trip. To one of his friends he said he believed that by going further to the westward than he did on his last trip, and drifting, he will be able to establish a base of supplies near enough to the Pole to enable him to make the trip there and return over the ice on sledges in less than three months' time from the date of sstablishing his base.

In one of his recent lectures he said that his next expedition ought to set a course, not direct for the pole on the over-ice sledge journey, but for a point to the westward of the pole, so as to take advantege of the eastward drift of the ice floes.

The Roosevelt, which was built by the Peary Arctic Club, sailed for the Polar regions on July 16, 1905, and got back a few months ago. She got as far as Cape Sheridan, the northernmost point reached by a vessel that had to fight against ice and Arctic gales. Explorer Nansen's ship, the Fram, on Sept. 5, 1905, got further, but by drifting.

This time it is Peary's intention to drift with the ice floes as far north as possible and then he believes he can reach the pole by sledge. He said after his return from his last trip that if the season had been normal he would have done better, but he encountered an arctic storm that disabled the Roosevelt for a time.

After establishing Winter quarters near Cape Sheridan, Peery went over the ice on a sledge, but finally his progress was stopped by leads or open lanes of water. He succeeded in crossing many of these after waiting for them to freese, but the young ice compelled the party to leeve much of their supplies behind, as they could only carry half loads on their sledges.

They then made a dash forward to get as near to the pole as possible, but, losing many of their dogs, had to return to their ship after having planted their silk flags at 87 degrees 6 minutes north.

Stokes-Randolph Suit Up To-day.

The suit of Lucy Randolph, known as "the Kentucky Belle," against W. E. D. Stokes of this city for $1,000 a month maintenance and the acknowledgment of her child, was on the calendar of the Supreme Court in Flushing yesterday, but went over until to-day.

Starch Indigestion

A Very Common Form of Dyspepsia Vanquished By Eating

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

The starchy foods so much used nowadays—white bread, pastry, potatoes, hot biscuit, etc., often cause "starch indigestion" and a long line of troubles because the digestive organs are unable to handle the excess of this kind of food-material.

It remains in the stomach, partially ferments, causing gas and sour eructations, besides preventing the body from absorbing the full amount of food necessary. Such persons often feel hungry a short time after eating.

In making Grape-Nuts, a food expert combined whole wheat and barley in the same way the human organs act on food—with heat, moisture and time—the diastase in the barley, during the process of manufacture, changing the starch into a form of soluble sugar, thus making it easy of digestion.

In this way he devised a means of assisting weak digestive organs to handle natural food with ease and not only build up brain and nerves, but strengthen the digestive organs at the same time.

If you have any kind of indigestion or nervous dyspepsia, you'll find a marked change in your condition by a ten days' use of

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF

THE MARVEX KID GLOVES,

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

IN STYLES FOR STREET OR EVENING TOILETTES, INCLUDING DELICATE SHADES FOR EASTER WEAR,

TREFOUSSE & CIE., CHAUMONT, FRANCE, MAKERS.

B. Altman & Co.

ANNOUNCE LATE MODELS OF THE FASSO CORSET, CORRESPONDING IN DETAIL TO THE ACCEPTED STYLES IN GOWNS,

THE ESNAH CORSET, WHICH THEY HAVE RECENTLY INTRODUCED, IS ALSO OFFERED IN SEVERAL NEW SPRING MODELS,

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

FURRIERS EXCLUSIVELY.

Receive Furs for storage under guarantee against loss or damage by Moth, Fire, Theft or Burglary,

Goods stored with us receive precisely the same care and attention as our own stock.

Out-of-town customers may forward goods to us by express and depend on prompt delivery when needed.

Alterations and repairs made during the summer at a material reduction from usual prices.

184 Fifth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

WHITE EMBROIDERIES

BEGINNING THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), APRIL 10th, WHITE EMBROIDERIES, COMPRISING BATISTE EDGES AND INSERTIONS, ALSO NOVELTY GALOONS, OF A QUALITY USUALLY SOLD FOR 35c TO $2.75, AT 18c., 25c., 38c. TO $1.25 PER YARD.

SALE OF BLACK GOODS

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10th, CONSISTING OF TWO THOUSAND YARDS OF PLAIN AND SHADOW CHECKED MOHAIRS, HERETOFORE SOLD FOR $1.25, AT 78c. PER YARD.

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MAY GIVE UP CUBA ON JULY 4, 1908

Taft Hears Pleas of Conservatives and Liberals and Compromise May Result.

THOROUGH CENSUS FIRST

Secretary Considers This Step Absolutely Necessary Before Successful Elections Can Be Held.

HAVANA, April 9.—It appears likely to-night that July 4, 1908, will be the day when the control of Cuban affairs will be given back to the Cuban people.

The Liberals are anxious that the final elections be held in December, 1907, and the Government turned over May 20, 1908, the aniversary of the inauguration of the first Cuban Republic; they also want the municipal and provincial elections held simultaneously. The Conservatives, on the other hand, desire that the final elections be held later than next December and that the municipal and provincial elections be held six months apart.

In view of this divergence of desire, a compromise which will result in the turning over of the control of Cuban affairs on the American holiday is probable.

It is known that Secretary Taft insists upon a thorough census, considering such a step absolutely necessary before successful elections can be held. This undoubtedly will require more than four months, the estimate of time therefore made by the Liberals.

Consequently the municipal elections would fall in October or November, but as December is the month for harvesting the sugar crop, it is recognized that elections in October or November are impracticable, as they would pretty thoroughly disorganize the community at just the time when the greatest number of men are needed in the fields.

The wishes of the planters, therefore, will be heeded, and the next Cuban sugar crop will be gathered under American control.

A committee of the Conservatives called upon Secretary Taft. The committee, which included some of the strongest men in Cuba, argued that Cuba to-day was torn by political passions and that at least one year must pass before these could subside and elections be carried out in a manner creditable to both the United States and Cuba.

The only other desire regarding the date expressed by the Conservative Committee was that Cuban independence be re-established before the expiration, Dec. 19, of the present reciprocity treaty in order that Cuba may be in a position to treat for a renewal of this treaty.

A delegation from the Planters' League also called on the Secretary and expressed the hope that no elections would be held at an early date, saying that such a prospect would prevent them from obtaining money from the bankers.

A committee of insurgent Generals called and asked for the removal of the municipal officers of the cities of Havana, Marianao, and Batabano, contending that ex-President Palma illegally substituted the present officers for regularly elected Liberals.

PARIS STRIKE TALK.

Indications That Threatened Big Turnout Will Not Occur.

PARIS, April 9.—The Confederation of Labor continues to utter threats of a general atrike to begin next Thursday or ahortly thereafter, when it declares that 50,000 men in the provision trades, not counting the bakers and the postmen, will turn out. The proprietors of the principal provision atores, however, declare their staffs will remain at work; the bakers declare unanimously they will not atrike, and it is probable that large numbers will refrain from joining the movement.

According to officials of the postal service, the discontented letter carriers number only 1,500 men. The leaders of the strike movement among the postmen probably will be dismissed. The Government has taken steps to carry on the postal service by means of troops in the event of a strike.

MOORS KILL FRENCH TROOPS.

Algerian Irregulars Said to Have Clashed with Tribesmen.

PARIS, April 9.—Private dispatches from Oudja, Morocco, now held by French troops, report that a number of Algerian irregular troops were killed in the vicinity of the town recently in the courae of an altercation with Moroccan tribesmen. No details of the affair are given and no confirmation of the report is obtainable at the Foreign Office.

In official circles here the pacific utterances of the Sultan of Morocco, in the course of his proclamation read in the mosques, are regarded as evidence of his good intentions. The French Government, however, considers that his promises are not sufficient to justify the evacuation of Oudja, and is determined to await a more tangible demonstration of the Moorish desire for a restoration of the former relations before withdrawing the French troops.

TANGIER, April 9.—The Consular Corps at Casablanca has forwarded a joint protest to the Diplomatic Corps here against the Governor of Casablanca, declaring he is doing nothing to insure the safety of Europeans.

PARIS BOURSE INACTIVE.

Belied Improvement in International Situation Is Temporary.

PARIS, April 9.—The financial situation arising from the advance in the private rate of discount and the rumored advance in the bank rate may be described as one of inactivity and expectation. It is held that the defensive policy of raising the bank rate would be fully justified by the reduction of 23,000,000 in the gold receipts and various other conditions that recently have come to the public notice.

The improvement in the monetary situation in New York is believed to be momentary only and due entirely to the steps taken by Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou. The expected reduction in the bank rate of discount in London is declared here to be unjustifiable and unmaintainable, and these conditions, coupled with the lack of anything definite from Berlin, tend to confirm the belief that the improvement in the international situation is temporary.

The wisdom of the French financial policy is not questioned, and consequently business is inactive.

Germans Pleased with Tower's Speech

COLOGNE, April 9.—An inspired telegram from Berlin published in the Cologne Gazette to-day says that the speech of Ambassador Tower at the Manhattan Club dinner given in his honor April 8 was so friendly in tone, rendering at the same time justice to German ways and aims, that it must be received in Germany with the greatest satisfaction, especially as it comes from a man who has known Germany personally for a long time, and who enjoys the reputation of being a clever and sagacious observer of German methods.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

First Large Personally Conducted Party Sees the Sights.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 9.—The first large personally conducted party of Americans to visit London this season arrived at the Hotel Cecil to-day and immediately became a rival attraction to the Colonial Premiers sojourning there. It was very showery all day, but that did not prevent the visitors from carrying out the programme laid out by their conductor.

The day's arrivals also included Paul Loving, Mrs. W. H. Brown, and R. F. Rogers of New York at the Carlton; Aurlel Batonyi of New York at the Ritz, Mrs. Marshall Field and Master Henry and Miss Gwendolyn Field at Claridge's.

F. Coleman of New York gave a dinner to ten English friends to-night at the Carlton.

SHAKESPEARE IN ESPERANTO.

Series of Plays to be Given When Esperanto Congress Meets.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 9.—A series of Shakespearean plays in Esperanto is promised for the edification of those who attend the annual Esperanto Congress at Cambridge in August.

Pretty nearly everybody in Cambridge will know some Esperanto by the time the congress assembles. Walters, barmaids, cabmen, and policemen are being instructed in it so as to be able to understand and make themselves understood in the universal language.

WILLIAM T. STEAD'S STATUS.

British Government Says He Is Not Representing It.

LONDON, April 9.—Foreign Secretary Grey, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, repudiated any Governmental connection with William T. Stead's recent tour of the European Courts in support of the discussion of the limitation of armaments at the coming Peace Conference at The Hague.

The comments of Continental newspapers attributing some semi-official status to Mr. Stead led Mr. Haddock, Unionist, to ask for a copy of the instructions given to Mr. Stead prior to his departure on his mission. The Foreign Secretary replied:

"There has been no such mission in connection with his Majesty's Government."

FISHERIES TREATY BASIS.

Reached as Result of British Negotiations in Washington.

LONDON, April 9.—The statement cabled from Washington that it is officially admitted there that an Anglo-American treaty has been drafted providing for the appointment of a joint commission to consider the boundaries and fisheries questions between the United States and Canada has caused much surprise in official circles here.

The Foreign Office officials say they have no advices from Ambassador Bryce that any such arrangement has been reached. In fact, so far as known here, the formal negotiations have not yet been opened, although there has been considerable discussion of the various questions outstanding between the United States and Canada.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—It is stated here that probably lack of advices upon the recent developments in the exchanges that have occurred between America and Great Britain relative to the settlement of the questions between the United States and Canada accounts for the statement from London to-day to the effect that formal negotiations have not yet been opened.

While the agreement reported is not quite as comprehensive as was at first supposed, it is now authoritatively stated that negotiations have been formally conducted, with the result of reaching a basis for a treaty that shall provide means for the settlement of all questions relating to the fresh-water fisheries and control of the waters of the international rivers and streams. The regulation of the navigation of St. Johns River being otherwise provided for in an act passed at the last aession of Congress, will be treated by a special commission to be appointed for that purpose.

ON STRIKE FOR THREE YEARS.

British Miners Refuse Terms Offered —Have Cost Union $250,000.

MEXBOROUGH, Yorkshire, England, April 9.—The miners of the Thrybergh Hall colliery, who went out on strike nearly three years ago, to-day refused the terms offered by the employers to return to work.

These strikers have received over $250,000 strike pay from their union.

Women's Rights Bill Up Again.

LONDON, April 9.—Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, introduced in the House of Commons to-day his Women's Enfranchisement bill, which was read for the first time without any discussion. The bill is similar to the one he introduced last year, which was defeated. It provides that nobody shall be disqualified by sex or marriage from being elected to either House of Parliament or to local bodies, or from exercising any public functions whatever.

PEACE CONFERENCE JUNE 15.

Members Will Foregather in the Knights' Hall at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, April 9.—June 15, at 2 o'clock, has been fixed for the opening of the Second Peace Conference here. The function will occur in the Knights' Hall, a brick building resembling a chapel and forming part of the Binnenhof, a mediaeval pile of buildings, in the centre of the city, aurrounding the palace built for Count William I. of Holland in 1250.

Doude Van Troostwijk, former Chief of the Bureau of Political Affairs of the Foreign Office, will be proposed for Secretary General of the Conference.

MARGARINE KING DEAD.

Simon Vandenbergh Started in Business as a Small Shopkeeper.

Special Cablegram.
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THE HAGUE, April 9.—The Avondpost announces the death at the age of 88 of Simon Vandenbergh, founder of the margarine factory known throughout the world. The "King of Margarine," as he was called, began business as a small shopkeeper.

He was a philanthropist, and poor, persecuted Jews never sought his aid in vain when leaving Rotterdam for America.

Castro Improving Daily.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 8, (via Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, April 9.)—President Castro is growing stronger daily and is giving much attention to public affairs. Second Vice President Velutini has gone to Europe. Perfect accord exists among all sections of the Government, and tranquillity has been restored in the Andean States.

To Facilitate Divorce in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—The Holy Synod is preparing a project for the revision of the divorce laws, enlarging the basis for divorce, which is now practiced on limited grounds and has resulted in a considerable decrease in marriages.

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HONDURAN CONSUL OBEYS NICARAGUAN

Gives Up His Consulate at New Orleans Without a Protest.

SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON

Official Not Obliged to Surrender—Nicaraguan Legation Had Received No Instructions About It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 9.—Nicaragua considers that she has subjugated Honduras. Such is the meaning, and practically the only meaning, that could be assigned to a cablegram received today by Ramon Echazareta, New Orleans Consul for Nicaragua, from the General Secretary for the Nicaraguan Government. Mr. Echazareta was instructed to take charge of the Honduran Consul's office in this city and notify all shippers, or any other persons having documents to be signed by the Honduran Consul, that the same must bear the signature of Mr. Echazareta before they will be admitted by the Nicaraguan Government into Honduras.

When the cablegram was shown to Juan F. Fernandez, the Honduran Consul at this port, he at once turned the office over to Mr. Echazareta. Mr. Fernandez said he had heard nothing from his fallen Government. The cablegram from the Nicaraguan Government was official, he said, "and of course there was nothing for me to do but to turn my office over to Mr. Echazareta."

Incidentally it is stated that Mr. Fernandez was deposed because he was hostile to the Zelaya faction while all of Mr. Fernandez's relatives were on friendly terms with the President of Nicaragua. It is still insisted here that President Zelaya aspires to become the chief executive of four united republics, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala. By encouraging revolutions, it is said, he expects to set up provisional Governments in Salvador and Guatemala. The next step will be to call a general congress and be hailed as President of the united republics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The surrender of the Honduran Consulate at New Orleans to the Nicaraguan Consul there without a protest is inexplicable on any information received here. The Nicaraguan Legation has received no instructions from its Government in the matter, and says that any instructions to the Consul at New Orleans would have been transmitted through the Legation. No such instructions have been transmitted, and the Legation is entirely in the dark as to the occurrence. The Minister from Salvador and Honduras to the United States has been absent from his post here for some time, and there is no one in Washington to represent him.

The Honduran Consul at New Orleans was manifestly under no physical obligation to surrender his Consulate, and at the first show of force would only have had to invoke the assistance of the police to receive full protection and involve his adversary in trouble.

As to whether the action in New Orleans had been general in the Honduran Consulates in this country, the Honduran Consul General in this city, Dr. Salvador Cordova, said last night that he had not received any instructions to that effect, even by intimation, and that it was in the highest degree improbable. However, as he had not been at the office since yesterday noon, instructions might have been received to that effect.

Alfonso D. Strauss, the Honduran Consul General, was out of town, and no verification could be obtained at his office.

THORODDSEN GETS MEDAL.

Says American Geographical Society Is the Greatest in the World.

COPENHAGEN, April 9.—Before a great assembly, gathered under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society and presided over by Crown Prince Christian, the American Minister, Thomas J. O'Brien, on behalf of the American Geographical Society, to-night, presented the Daly Gold Medal to the celebrated Icelander, Thorvald Thoroddsen, scientist and explorer, who has mapped the volcanoes and glacial plateaus of Iceland, and who is the author of many important works on that country. On making the presentation Mr. O'Brien delivered an eloquent speech and was enthusiastically applauded.

Responding, the Crown Prince eulogized the United States, its people, and its scentists. Mr. Thoroddsen then spoke, thanking Minister O'Brien for the gift, and declaring that the American Geographical Society was the first, most important, and most renowned in the whole world.

Notes of Foreign News.

GIBRALTAR, April 9.—The American steam yacht Corsair, N. Y. Y. C., owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, arived here to-day from New York, March 29, bound for Marseilles.

PEKING, April 9.—Shih Chao Shi, a graduate of Cornell, has been selected by the Government to be chief adviser on railroad affairs of the Board of Communications.

HAMBURG, April 9.—Another attack upon the substitute English longshoremen occurred last night. Imported laborers who were unloading the steamer Luise on returning from supper found the way blocked by a cordon of strikers, who drove the strikebreakers off with sticks and stones. One striker fired a pistol at the fleeing Englishmen, wounding one of them in the thigh. Foreign longshoremen continue arriving here. Nearly five hundred reached Hamburg yesterday, but many of the Englishmen are returning home, over 300 having gone back to England since Saturday last.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—Basil Miles, Third Secretary of the American Embassy here, left St. Petersburg to-day for the United States on a four months' vacation.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—Grand Duke Michael, brother of Emperor Nicholas, has accepted the invitation of Prince Ferdinand to attend the manoeuvres of the Bulgarian troops, which will be held in August.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The Cunard Line steamship Carmania, which sailed from here to-day for New York, via Queenstown, took among her passengers the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, formerly of Pembroke Chapel, who has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of New York.

BELGRADE, Servia, April 9.—The widespread floods caused by the melting of the snow are growing more serious. To-day many towns are practically under water. The military authorities are making every effort to save life and property.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, April 9.—The Government has issued an appeal to landholders and farmers to return to their properties and arrange with the peasants for the resumption of work. It promises laws that will improve the lot of the peasants without working injury to the legitimate interests of the land holders.

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Cravenette Overcoats
WITH A TWOFOLD MISSION.

HANDSOME and swagger, superbly tailored, as stylish in sunshine as they are useful in rain, these Cravenette Overcoats form a striking contrast to the ordinary kind, which have but a single function—to protect from the rain.

Vogel Brothers' label is the assurance of style, fabric and tailoring—Priestley's Cravenette label the guarantee of the best rainproofing process.

The range of prices is $15 to $35.

Cravenette Overcoats at $16.50

We offer on special sale Cravenette Overcoats, 52 inches long, loose back or fitted back models, fashioned of light and dark gray cravenetted worsted. Cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than $20.

Others at $15, $20, $25, $30, $35.

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KINGS VISIT SPAIN'S SHIPS.

Anglo-Spanish Understanding Said to be Perfect.

CARTAGENA, Spain, April 9.—Premier Maurn and the British Ambassador to Spain, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, held a lengthy conference to-day on board the British royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and King Alfonso, the Dowager Queen, King Edward, and Queen Alexandra visited all the ships of both squadrons.

The royal meeting terminates to-morrow morning.

MADRID, April 9.—The Anglo-Spanish understanding is perfect, according to the newspapors here, the majority of which comment favorably on the meeting of King Alfonso and King Edward at Cartagena. At the same time the consensus of opinion is that Spain must refrain from taking part in a discussion of the question of the limitation of armaments at The Hague, in which she cannot follow the British policy, as the country generally is in favor of a thorough reorganization of the Spanish Army and Navy.

TERROR IN BARCELONA.

Another Bomb Explosion Causes a Number of Casualties.

BARCELONA, Spain, April 9.—Another bomb explosion occurred here this morning and a number of casualties are reported to have resulted.

It appears that five persons were seriously injured by last night's bomb explosion at 26 Boqueria Street.

All despatches are strictly censured. The population is showing signs of great panic. The authorities will not permit the publication of details relative to the bomb explosions and other outrages are feared.

CAPITOL SCHEDULE GONE.

Important Paper in the Harrisburg Scandal Cannot Be Found.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—The official copy of the schedule of 1902, upon which the $2,000,000 contract for the metallic furniture of the new Capitol was awarded to the Pennsylvania Construction Company cannot be found. This schedule is necessary to show the terms of the contract between the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, composed of the Governor, Auditor General, and State Treasurer, and the construction company. Without this schedule the State would be unable to recover anything from this company if it should be found that there has been overcharges for the furniture. The commission will go to New York to-morrow to take testimony of New York sub-contractors.

Charles W. M. Juple, a former employe of Joseph M. Huston, the architect of the Capitol, testified that his work was to copy the original drawings of Henry Ives Cobb of New York. The doors of the room in which he worked, he said, were locked by orders of Huston, and drawings were kept in a secret drawer when not in use. The witness explained that Cobb was the architect who originally designed the Capitol and that Huston got all his ideas from the Cobb drawings.

Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, said last night that the testimony in Harrisburg did not surprise him. He said that the plans of the present Capitol, when compared with the drawings made by him, would be seen to be practically identical.

Mr. Cobb has been trying to collect a balance owed him by the State of Pennsylvania for several years, and it is probable that unless a settlement is effected in the near future he will appeal to the Federal courts to obtain a 5 per cent. commission on the cost of the Capitol building, exclusive of furnishings and decorations.

PRESIDENT THANKS EVANS.

Art Collector's Gift to National Gallery Is Appreciated.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—President Roosevelt has written the following letter to William T. Evans, who recently gave to the Smithsonian Institution a collection of paintings for the National Gallery of Art:

"The White House, Washington,
April 6, 1907.

"My Dear Mr. Evans: I have just been over to see the fifty specially selected paintings by American artists which you have so generously given to the Nation. I feel that action such as yours works in direct and practical fashion to encourage the development of American art and to foster its appreciation. I am particularly gratified at seeing such a gift come to Washington. You doubtless know that Mr. Freer's noteworthy collection of paintings has also been deeded to the Nation. Your gift, taken together with what has already been done, will form the cornerstone for a National gallery of art in the Nation's capital. In my judgment, a building to harbor this National gallery has become a necessity. In the case of the Freer collection, the generosity of the donor provided for its housing, but it is impossible that this should be ordinarily the case. An adequate building must be provided so that there may be incentive for gifts such as that of the Harriet Lane Johnston collection and yours. I very earnestly hope that Congress will at a very early date provide an adequate building for a National art gallery.

"With renewed thanks, believe me, sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

MRS. VON CLAUSSEN CALLS.

But Does Not See the President—Will Be Examined by Alienists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mrs. Ida M. von Claussen undertook this morning to submit to the President her grievance against the United States Minister and Mrs. Graves, whom she calls the President's "representatives in Sweden." She got as far as the anteroom of the White House offices, and no further.

Mr. Loeb turned the affair over to Assistant Secretary Foater, who informed Mrs. von Claussen that both the President and Mr. Loeb were so busy that it would be impossible for either of them to see her. Thereupon Mrs. von Claussen handed to Mr. Foster a letter to the President, which read in part:

Mrs. von Claussen begs President Roosevelt to at once appoint a committee of experts to make sure that she is of sound mind before she proceeds further in this case, for she knows well, from previous reports, that when President Roosevelt is cornered he has a habit of appointing such committee to help him out of his difficulty. Therefore, not caring to lay herself open to further criticism, Mrs. von Claussen demands that such a committee be appointed at once, otherswise she will call the experts in herself.

Mrs. Von Claussen said later that Assistant Secretary of State Bacon had telephoned to her that if she would present her side of the case in writing, it would receive his careful consideration. She said she would prepare the statement, but that she will not call in person at the State Department to present it.

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SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia.
A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
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Restores the Color to Carpets.
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THE MYSTICS — By Katherine Cecil Thurston
A new novel—a story of romance and mystery in London by the author of *The Masquerader*. Scene follows scene with the same persistent excitement and breathless fascination.

SAMPSON ROCK OF WALL STREET — By Edwin Lefevre
The first true revelation in fiction of that exciting, feverish life of Wall Street which all the world watches but never really sees. A great novel of love and adventure.

THE GIANT'S STRENGTH — By Basil King
This is a big, strong novel of to-day—the day of giant monopolies and vast fortunes—in which hearts and wills clash in situations new to fiction.

BY THE LIGHT OF THE SOUL — By Mary E. Wilkins Freeman
A delightful heroine of New England parentage; an unusual plot which hinges on a youthful marriage that is never revealed; scenes of village life—pathos and humor—all make up a story of unflagging interest,

THE PRINCESS — By Margaret Potter
A plot so startling that it at once chains the attention. A daring and original novel of love and intrigue in the court life of Russia.

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

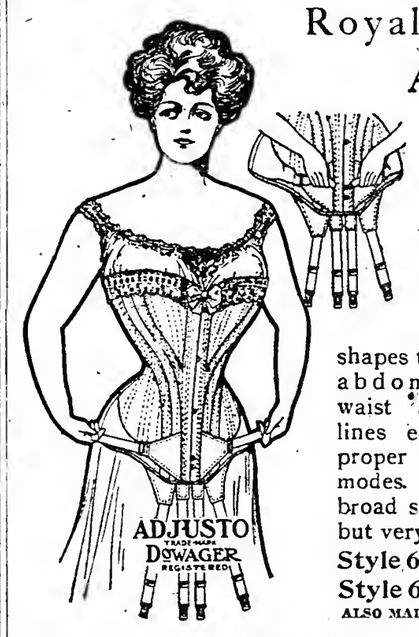

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ALSO MADE IN BATISTE FOR SUMMER
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Special at $15
Gray fitted back Spring coats of correct new fabrics and weaves and semi-fitted models of black and Oxford.
Tan covert topcoats and gray cover coats.
Cravenette raincoats of high-grade worsted, in smart gray stripe effects.
"The Autobiography of and Elderly Woman"—a heart sketch—nothing about clothing—printed in pamphlet form—sent free upon request.
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EPPS'S
"Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body."
COCOA
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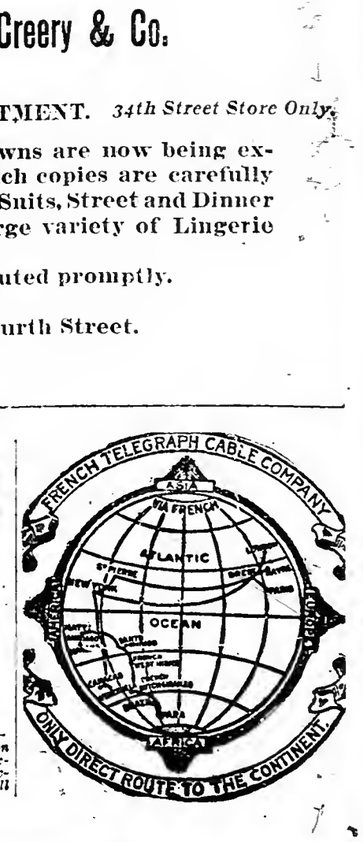

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that preventable suffering in our city be promptly relieved, not only to-day, but next week, next month, every day in the year. We cannot do this without money for food, coal, clothing, medicine, and other wants.

If you will do your part to-day by sending $1, $5, $10, $50, $100, we will, on request, gladly write just how your gift is used. R. S. Minturn, Treas., Room 210, No. 105 E. 22d St.

R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor 1843 1907

Isn't this carrying an April joke too far?

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We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

RESIGNED BECAUSE OF HEINZE LOANS

Ex-Cashier Holmes Says His Objections to Advancing Bank's Cash Led to Unpleasantness.

WAS IGNORED, HE DECLARES

Further Testimony in Preliminary Hearing in T. F. Hodgens's Action to Inspect United Copper's Books.

More light wns thrown upon the past relations of the various Heinze companies and the State Savings Bank of Butte when the preliminary testimony in the action started by Thomas F. Hodgens against the United Copper Company was taken up agsin yesterday before Nicholas W. Bindsell of Newark as Commissioner for the New Jersey Supreme Court. Mr. Hodgens, as the holder of 1,300 shares of United Copper preferred, seeks to examine the books of the company to see in what shspo the assets behind his investment have been left by the dividend policy of the Heinze management since the sale of most of the United's properties to the Ryan-Cole interests.

It became evident yesterday that the bitterness with which the Hodgens action is to be fought is growing as the case develops. The present hearings are only for the purpose of producing affidavits to substantiate the complnint. At the first one last Saturday, counsel for the United Copper Company made a determined effort to keep them frou being reported, and yesterday they postponed the cross-examination of Mr. Hodgens when his direct testimony was concluded until after all of the testimony for the Hodgens side should have gone in.

There is prospect of a warm session when Mr. Hodgens is cross-examined. The Heinze counsel yesterday questioned another witness at length, seeking to draw from him admissions in confirmation of the allegations made against Mr. Hodgens in the suit which the Heinzes have already brougbt against him in the name of the State Savings Bank. The Hodgens lawyers came to the conclusion that this was with a view to laying a foundation for Mr. Hodgens's cross-examination later on.

Testimony of Ex-Cashier Holmes.

William A. Lockwood of counsel for Mr. Hodgens, testified that he had learned through the Corporation Trust Company of Jersey City that the United Copper Company has filed no annual report with the Secretary of State of New Jersey since 1904. Mr. Lockwood declared that the filing of such reports was required by statute. The other development of interest in yesterday's hearing was the statement from Frank W. Holmes, ex-Assistant Cashier of the State Savings Bank, that the unpleasant relations which led to his eventual resignation from the bank a year ago developed coincidently with his own protests against increasing further the personal indebtedness of F. Augustus Heinze and that of some of the Heinze companies to the bank. This was after the Heinzes had come into complete control of the bank through the purchase of Mr. Hodgens's stock.

The circumstances of Mr. Holmes's withdrawal from the State Savings Bank were taken up as soon as he went on the stand by T. J. Walsh, counsel for Mr. Hodgens with Mr. Lockwood. A. P. Heinze, writing as Vice President of the United Copper Company, had referred to Holmes as a "discharged employe" in a letter printed by THE TIMES yesterday morning, complaining of the report of Saturday's testimony, the burden of which was that sometimes, when the United Copper Company did not have money enough in the bank to pay its dividends it happened that a draft was drawn on the New York account of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company and credited to the United's dividend account. When the draft came back unpaid from New York, the bank, said Mr. Holmes, would make a loan to the Montana Ore Purchasing Company and "carry it." The "M. O. P." was a subsidiary of the United Copper.

Mr. Walsh asked yesterday how Holmes came to leave the bank.

"I found," said the witness, "that I wasn't being taken into their confidence. It looked to me as though I was being ignored."

"Was F. H. Heinze then the controlling interest in the bank?" Mr. Walsh asked.

The answer wss in the affirmative.

"Did you ever bave any controversy with the bank's officers?" was the next question.

"I objected to their increasing the indebtedness of Heinze and his companies," was the reply.

"Were you ever an employe of the United Copper Company?"

"I was not."

"Or any of its constituent companies?"

"No," said Mr. Holmes.

"Did your objections to Heinze's loans give rise to any feeling between you and F. A. Heinze?" demanded Mr. Walsh.

"It did," replied the witness.

"And the objections occurred many times?"

"Yes," repeated Mr. Holmes. "I objected to the loans to Mr. Heinze and his companies many times."

"Why?" came the question.

"Because," the witness replied, "I always objected to Heinze and his companies borrowing so much money from the bank. I was always sfraid of the bank loaning them so much money."

Loans to the Heinzes.

Under cross-examination Mr. Holmes said that the loans to Heinze and his companies increased approximately from $1,100,000 in September, 1905, to $1,218,000 in the following Spring, after Mr. Hodgens had left the bank. F. J. Faulks of Newark, who was conducting the examination for the Heinzes, asked him what particular accounts increased, and Mr. Holmes specified F. A. Heinze's personal account and the accounts of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company and the Johnstown Mining Company. Mr. Faulks questioned the witness about overdrafts on the bank allowed to the Silver Bow Oil Company, in which Mr. Hodgens was a stockholder. Mr. Holmes remembered that there had been overdrafts, but he said that he personally did not authorize them.

A loan of $40,000 to the Montana Coal and Coke Company in 1905 was next taken up, but the witness did not remember whether Mr. Hodgens was a stockholder in that concern or not. Mr. Faulks pressed on to a loan of $70,000 made to the Capital Brewing Company.

"Was Mr. Hodgens interested?" he asked.

"He was a stockholder and Director," said the witness.

"Where did Mr. Hodgens get his interest?"

"The bank originally made a loan to the Capital Brewing Company and Mr. Hodgens had to take an interest in the company to protect the bank's interest."

The subject was not pursued farther, the entire cross-examination resting under an objection by Mr. Walsh that it was an effort to drag in issues in no way related to the complaint.

Present Heinze Copper Holdings.

The other witnesses yesterday were Mr. Hodgens himself and W. W. Johnson, a lawyer who had been in the employ of the Amalgamated Copper interests in Montana in different capacities for many years before the settlement of the Heinze-Amalgamated difficulties. Mr. Hodgens indicated on a map of Butto all the copper properties which, he said, were not producing properties, and declared that none of them, with a possible exception, was still in the possession of the United Copper. This was by way of substantiating his allegation in the complaint that the transfer of the United's producing properties to the Cole-Ryan combination had left that company in effect a mere shell, and lacking income to enable it to pay anything like the amount of dividends that were declared and paid in 1906.

Mr. Johnson, who had lived in Butte for seventeen years, said that his understanding, gained through participating in the negotiations preceding the Heinze settlement, was that all the producing properties of the United Copper, with the exception of the La France, were taken over by the Cole-Ryan interests.

WARNED OF FATAL CURVE.

Central Yardmaster Tells of Report Before Brewsters Express Wreck.

Continuing its investigation of the wreck of the Brewsters express on the New York Central on Feb. 16, the State Railroad Commissioners took testimony yesterday concerning a report made by Engineer Louis Beale to S. J. McEwen, yardmaster at Wakefield, about the roughness of the track on the fatal curve. McEwen testified that on the morning of the wreck Beale came into his office and reported that he had "struck a piece of rough track down the road."

On the strength of Beale's statement McEwen telegraphed to Division Superintendent Myles Bronson, his superior: "On track No. 3 north of Bronx Park curve track very rough. Needs attention." Several days after the wreck Supt. Bronson called on McEwen, and, learning that he had a copy of the message, advised him to keep it.

Job E. Hedges of the commission, recalling the sensations he experienced in going around the curve during the test run last week, asked Beale as to his feelings when he discovered the roughness in the curve. Beale said the engine made a lurch from one side to the other, and then straightened up. He made a jump for the brake valve, but had no occasion to use it.

At the close of the session Mr. Hedges asked the officials of the New York Central to furnish him records about the super-elevation of the track at the curve, taken for as many years back as possible. He was informed that the company had compiled since the wreck statistics of this nature as far back as 1895 and had verified them. Mr. Hedges expressed the opinion that, due to wear and weather conditions, the regular superelevation of 4½ inches might dwindle to 4 inches unless carefully watched.

OPERATORS UNIONIZED.

Seven Hundred Western Union Men Enrolled, Says President Small.

The organization of the telegraph operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company is almost complete, according to a statement made yesterday at the Astor House by President L. S. Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. Within the last two weeks, he said, more than 700 operators hsd been enrolled, and the rest will join the union within the week.

President Small said that the organization was made with no idea of pressing demands against the Western Union at this time.

"Only a month ago," he said, "we got an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, and the best feeling now exists between the company and the operators."

President Small came to New York two weeks ago from Chicago, bringing with him 1,000 union badges, 200 of which, made on a slightly different pattern, were intended for women operators. All the women operating the Barclay automatic telegraph instrument were enrolled on Monday night and wore their badges yesterday morning for the first time.

With the organization of the Western Union, said President Small, the unionization of all operators in New York City will be complete. Hitherto regulations of the Western Union have prevented operators from joining secret orders. These restrictions were removed a short time ago.

"We had a few Western Union men on the quiet before," said President Small, "but we'll have them all now."

NEW ENGINEERS' CLUB OPEN.

Thirteen-Story Building for Which Carnegie Gave $1,500,000.

The United Engineers' Society opened its new home on West Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, yesterday. This is the building for the erection of which Andrew Carnegie gave $1,500,000.

Rising thirteen stories high, with a frontsge of 125 feet, the clubhouse is an imposing structuro overlooking Bryant Park and the New York Public Library. The construction is of steel covered with two to four inches of porous terra cotta, and the columns are grounded with concrete. Particular attention has been given to the fireproofing because of the valuable scientific records and the material which the building contains.

The idea is to bring together the various engineering societies of the United States, where they will have a common meeting ground, and to provide quarters for the National societies of mechanical, electrical, and mining engineers, as well as for such associate societies as may require headquarters in New York. While each is to maintain its individual character, all are to unite to advance the engineering arts and sciences.

The feature of the building is the large auditorium capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. Another feature is the free public library on the top floor.

Child Ate Strychnine and Died.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., April 9.—While playing in their home in Salisbury to-day, Helen, 4, and Glen, 3, children of William Knox, found a quantity of strychnine and ate it. Helen is dead, and the doctors say the little boy cannot live.

POLICE SHAKE-UP IS COMING SOON

Bingham Now Considering Most Radical Changes in the Force's History.

MANY INSPECTORS TO GO

Detective Bureau to be Turned Inside Out and Dead Wood Eliminated.

Mayor McClellan will hold a public hearing on the Bingham Police bill tomorrow. No opposition is expected, as it is hardly likely that any of the Inspectors will venture to renew the tactics which at Albany led to the accusations of graft. The bill will probably be signed by Gov. Hughes next week, and developments are expected to follow immediately. Commissioner Bingham is now at Atlantic City, thinking the situation over, and will come back with a scheme for the most radical shake-up the department has ever known.

There are nineteen Inspectors, and all of them may be relegated to Captain's duty at the will of the Commissioner. To obtain a pension a man must be 55 years old and have served twenty-five years in the department. Nine of the Inspectors have fulfilled these conditions, and it is probable that if the Commissioner feels that they are not the men he wants as his principal subordinates they will at once apply for permission to go upon the pension list.

However, of these nine Inspectors O'Brien was the last to be promoted, and no one wants Chief Inspector Cortright—"that old Roman," Commissioner Bingham called hi mbefore the committee at Albany—to drop out of the service. Consequently there are only seven Inspectors, James F. Nally, William W. McLaughlin, Max F. Schmittberger, John Weigand, Thomas Murphy, Adam A. Cross, and Donald Grant, who are likely to take their pensions.

May Be Reduced, but Get Same Pay.

Inspectors who are deposed, but do not retire, are not to be eliminated from the force, but are to be made Captains again. Some of them have boasted that as their pay is not to be reduced they don't care whether they are asked to go back to the precincts or not.

But there is a serious question of the efficiency of the force involved. "It may be this way," said one. "Suppose I'm reduced. I've been a good Captain, or else I shouldn't be here now. But then I had something to work for. But if I go back to the station house I've got no more hopes of promotion. I may have to work under a man who was under my orders and I had a run-in with. Do you think I'm going to work hard to make his job a success? It isn't in human nature."

A point which is causing a good deal of criticism among the Captains is the new law with regard to the pay of Acting Inspectors. The grade of Inspector is abolished. Captains are to be detailed as Acting Inspectors, and while doing duty as such will obtain the pay of an Inspector. But they may bo reduced at any time, and will have no right to retain the pay of the higher rank until they have served for five years in that position.

The Roundsman Is to Go.

Another change is in nomenclature. The Roundsman is to be abolished, and all those who have that title now will be Sergeants, while the present Sergeants will be styled Lieutenants. This provision of the law is thoroughly popular. It gives the force a more military sound and does away with a title which no man would have chosen for himself and no civilian understood, "Roundsman."

In the Detective Bureau the greatest shake-up is expected. Every one around Police Headquarters believes that the official days of Detective Inspector McLaughlin are numbered. He is almost certain to be retired on a pension immediately. Then, the Commissioner has not much faith in almost all of the 247 Detective Sergeants, and believes them to be incompetent and corrupt. Out of the entire force he regards about twenty or thirty as worth keeping, and by the bill he can send back to duty as ordinary Lieutenants all the rest.

In their place he will tske 150 men from the uniformed force as detectives of the first grade, to rank and receive the same pay as ordinary Lieutenants, but to be liable to return to the uniformed force at his pleasure. In the first draft of the bill he asked for permission to enroll a certain number of civilians as detectives, but this provision was stricken out by the Cities Committee.

Detective Bureau Shake-Up.

The new head of the Detective Bureau, however, may be a civilian, and it is understood that out of the twenty applications that have been received for the post several have come from men not at present connected with the force. It is expected that Inspector Stephen O'Brien will be appointed, as he has already had charge of the bureau twice before, once under Commissioner McAdoo and once when President Roosevelt was the moving spirit at Mulberry Street.

It was rumored at Police Headquarters yesterday that the entire organization of the detective force is to be changed. At present one Inspector tries to manage over 500 men, and this is an altogether impossible task. The squad system is to be adopted, and men are to be specialized as much as possible. While nothing is at yet definitely known, it is said that Detective Sergeant Barney McConville will be put at the head of the men who are particularly trained in running down commercial swindlers, and will have the rank of Captain. Detective Sergeant Frank Peabody is mentioned as the possible pickpocket expert, and Detective Sergeant Mooney may be asked to look closely after the pawnshops.

An attempt will also be made to hide as far as possible the identity of the new detective force. At present every crook of experience knows the "secret police" by sight, and clears out as soon as they appear on the scene. Efficiency will be greatly promoted if no one but their own chiefs knows exactly who the detectives are.

With nearly 250 Detective Sergeants to revert to the uniformed force as Lieutenants, the Commissioner will find himself overmanned. Actually he will have more men of that grade than the law allows. He is supposed to have four Lieutenants to every 50 patrolman. There are at present 417 ordinary Sergeants and 247 Detective Sergeants. With these he should have 8,300 patrolmen for them to command. He has only 7,578. However, it is believed that many of the present detective force will retire rather than revert to the uniformed force and thus the excess will be absorbed.

Law to Stop Reed Bird Slaughter.

TRENTON, April 9.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill which extends the open season for reed birds from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31 and forbids the taking of the birds between sunset and sunrise. This is intended to stop the wholesale slaughter by pot-hunters, who paddle up creeks in the night and daze birds with lights, so that they cannot get away.

Night Schools for Immigrants.

TRENTON, April 9.—The House to-day passed the Wakelee bill, which permits Boards of Education to establish night schools for teaching English and other studies to foreign immigrants. This was a recommendation of Gov. Stokes in his annual message. No school district may expend more than $5,000 for such purpose in one school year.

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NEW YORK'S FORESTS MAY SOON BE GONE

At Present Rate There'll Be No Real Timber 28 Years Hence, Says Report.

DIRECT WARNING GIVEN

Adirondack Association Believes Attempt to Divert State Lands Is Beaten.

The Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks held its sixth annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Directors' room of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. These Directors were elected for the next three years: Dr. Samuel B. Ward, Albany; William P. Goodell, Syracuse, and J. H. Censidine, Elmira; William H. Boardman, William G. Verplank, Thomas S. Waller, Alfred L. White, Prof. Charles S. Smith, A. G. Vanderbilt, and H. P. Whitney of this city.

Henry E. Howland, President of the association, in his annual report, said that the association now had 1,000 members resident in all parts of the State, and its work had been maintained by the annual membership dues of $5 each and a few life memberships of $100.

"One of its most useful objects," the report continued, "has been the encouragement of legislation for the enlargement of the State's holdings within the Adirondack Park. The necessity for this course, to prevent the complete obliteration of our forests and its inevitable train of direful effects, appears from the bare statement of the amount of timber now standing and the rate at which it is being removed. The total stand of timber in the State of New York is 46,060,000,000 board feet. Of this, it is estimated 12,750,000,000 board feet is on State land, leaving 33,310,000,000 board feet on private land. In 1905 the cut of timber on private land in this State amounted to 1,212,070,168 board feet. At that rate, if there is no replanting, there will not be a stick of timber standing in the State of New York twenty-eight years hence except what is protected by the Constitution in the forest preserve.

"The present season, however, finds us contending with those who are desirous of securing a constitutional amendment which will permit the flooding of State lands in the forest preserve. Assemblyman Merritt and Senator Malby took the interests which they represented into the Legislature, and in the closing hours of the session of 1906, and without giving the public hearing for which we asked, rushed through a concurrent resolution proposing to amend Section 7 of Article VII. of the Constitution so as to read as follows, the amending words being in brackets.

The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, [excepting such lands as the Legislature shall provide by law, shall necessarily be used for the storage of water for public purposes and the construction of dams therefor], shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed.

"This resolution, fathered by Assemblyman Merritt and Senator O'Neil, was reintroduced in the present Legislature, and at the only public hearing accorded on the measure on March 29, 1907, our representatives successfully stripped the veil from the sponsors of the measure by eliciting from both Assemblyman Merritt and Senator O'Neil the admission that they were financially interested in its passage.

"We are now earnestly combating the amendment, and believe that our arguments must address themselves to the common sense of the Legislature. Our canvass of the members leads us to believe that the resolution will be defeated."

Reward for Tobacco Raiders.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 9.—Gov. Beckham to-day issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of every person guilty of destroying tobacco beds and barns in the Western Kentucky dark tobacco district.

PUBLICATIONS.

NEWS OF THE THEATRES

A THEATRICAL NOVEL WHICH REALLY RINGS TRUE.

"Felicity, the Making of a Comedienne," by Clara E. Laughlin, Bids Fair to Prove the Most Popular Novel of the Year—A Delightful Love Story to Begin With, It Depicts Life Behind the Scenes Without Any Gilding or Exaggeration and With a Fairness Which Is Most Rare.

If Clara E. Laughlin isn't an actress she certainly possesses a fuller and more intimate knowledge of stage life as it really is than many a woman who has trodden the boards for years. There is something about her first book, "Felicity, the Making of a Comedienne," which makes it, quite apart from its splendid merits as a novel, stand out as one of the fairest and most honest briefs that have been held out for the American stage.

The story is dedicated to "Lonely Folk, on the Heights or Otherwhere," and no story has set forth so successfully the utter loneliness of a woman who strives earnestly to reach the heights of her profession. • • • In this novel there is no attempt to exaggerate the glories of an actress's triumphs. In fact, this illustration of the utter emptiness of most of these laureis from a woman's point of view is one of the points which make this novel so human and remarkable.

Those persons who read this novel from motives of idle curiosity merely to try and discover in the story of *Felicity Fergus* the history of some well-known woman of the stage, will meet with a disappointment—but we predict that it is the only disappointment they will encounter in this book. Their curiosity, for one thing, will have brought them in contact with the most charming love story that any American author has written in many seasons.

This is one of the novels which creep into your heart and stay there. *Felicity* is not drawn from life but from lives; she is a blending of the experiences of many women of the stage who have won success only to find it a bitter sweet, and in the same way that Grand Old Man, *Phineas Morton*, the old comedian, is no photograph of an individual player, but a splendidly executed rechauffe of the characteristics of several wise old men of the stage. To be sure, he makes you think of William Warren, of Florence, in some respects of Jefferson and in still others of Stoddard.

But in his individuality he is really none of these, but merely a finely drawn character, who seems to live a great deal more vividly in these pages than many persons ever do in real life.—*Acton Davies in the New York Evening Sun.*

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Our stores in the Metropolitan district are now carrying a stock of 3,140,000 PORTO RICAN cigars freshly imported for this display. *Purity* and *Cleanliness*, as much as *Quality* distinguish these cigars.

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Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
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Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEW AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY.

We have made a new temporary trade agreement with Germany, which, if it is assented to by the Reichstag, as probably it will be, will give our Congress another chance to come to a more permanent understanding. This is good news. We have been running along now for more than a year on the agreement reached in the early part of last year, by which we continue to enjoy the lower rates of the treaty tariff accorded to nations which make to Germany the concessions we have refused to make. That the German Government should be willing to extend this arrangement and grant another opportunity to the President to see what he can do with his heretofore stubborn Congress, is unquestionably a distinct mark of practical and sincere desire to maintain solidly friendly relations with the United States.

The news is all the more agreeable for the manner in which it was announced and referred to at the dinner given to our Ambassador to Germany, Mr. TOWER, by Mr. HERMAN RIDDER on Monday evening. Not only did Mr. TOWER himself speak of the "conciliatory spirit with which the German Government approaches all international discussions with us" as being shown in a special manner in this case, but he was confirmed by Mr. NORTH, the Chairman of the Commission sent to inquire into the situation in Germany. And to these expressions was added the cordial and graceful speech of the Kaiser's representative at Jamestown, Gen. LOWENFELD, with the official statement that it had been the intention of the Kaiser to send one of his sons to seek a degree at Harvard University, thus becoming a college mate of the son of our President, a plan that was balked, as like plans have often been in less illustrious families, by the young gentleman's contracting an engagement to marry. Quite apart, however, from the significance of these passing courtesies, it is perfectly plain that Germany must have a very definite and strong desire to keep up friendly trade relations with the United States, and to secure, if possible, relations still more friendly, or her Government would not have shown the persistence and patience it has shown in the discussion of this matter.

We are not so foolish as to interpret this feeling on the part of the German Government as a manifestation of pure altruism. We accept it simply as a manifestation of enlightened self-interest. Whatever pressure Germany might bring to bear on our own Government, should a tariff war arise—and the pressure could be very severe and hard to bear—it would also be extremely costly to Germany. It would involve a substantial increase in the prices of food and of the materials of some of her most important industries on the one hand, and it would involve a loss of a market for the product of some of those industries on the other hand. The trade between the two countries amounts to nearly two millions of dollars for every business day. Such an enormous traffic could not be interfered with by hostile tariff rates on the one side and on the other without immense loss and intense annoyance being inflicted on both nations. But peace, commercial and political, with a powerful, enterprising, and progressive people like the Germans is surely not the less welcome or the less likely to be lasting because it rests on an intelligent understanding of the real and permanent interests of that people and our own. Nor, looking at it the other way around, is a peace founded on interest less likely to be lasting or less pleasant while it lasts because it is sought and sustained by courtesy and kindness on the part of those responsible for the policy of Government.

The immediate outlook is agreeable enough. We wish we could await the action of Congress with greater confidence that it will avail itself of the opportunity offered for wise treatment of this hitherto vexed question. Unless there is a radical change of heart in the dull and greedy majority, or unless the President is prepared to bring to bear on the majority such influence as he has exerted in other and less important matters, nothing that ought to be done will be done. The terms of the new proposition from Germany are not yet announced, but they are not likely to be more exacting than those of last Fall, and these were not at all extreme. The two points requiring action by Congress were that duties should be levied on actual cost abroad instead of on market estimated prices, and that penalties for undervaluation should not be enforced unless the undervaluation exceeded 5 per cent. To these requests Congress turned an ear wholly deaf. We wish there were less reason to fear that it may do the same thing now. The remarks of Ambassador TOWER are, however, extremely significant of the probable attitude of the President, whose influence with Congress gives some ground for hope.

PERNICIOUS INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

Mr. CLEVELAND is industrious, but the sundry Legislatures are more so. No one man could be expected to produce briefs against unwise laws as fast as twoscore Legislatures can enact them. The latest example is Mr. CLEVELAND'S argument against insurance salary legislation, which appears concurrently with the passage by the Texas Senate of a bill to compel the investment in Texas of 40 per cent. of the reserve from Texas business. The general character of Texas legislation being similar to this insurance law, the pretense that the best investments are to be found in Texas is not reasonable. But what of that? The insurance companies might do better for the policy holders elsewhere, but this law is not for their benefit. The idea is to do something for Texas borrowers by supplying them capital at the insurance companies' risk. It is characteristic of this law, as of much contemporaneous legislation, that it seeks to decree benefits to those not entitled to them at the expense of third parties, who are unjustly and unwisely burdened. The results of this sort of legislation are the only cure for it, when the teachings of experience are rejected.

In his brief upon the salary limit law, Mr. CLEVELAND confined himself chiefly to the financial aspect of the subject. He easily succeeded in showing that the amount of the largest salaries paid bear an infinitesimal relation to the volume of business. His calculations are in hundredths and even thousandths of 1 per cent., although the current allowance to trustees of estates for fees, for less onerous duties, is over 1 per cent. It can hardly be doubted that Presidents could be found who would accept the administration of millions of assets for much less money. In fact, there are those who would be willing to pay for the privilege of handling so much money, from which the indirect profits would easily exceed any salary whatever. It is also obvious that in this legislation, as in the railway rate legislation, a statutory maximum tends to become a practical minimum, and the tendency of the law meant to limit salaries would be on the average to enlarge them.

These are minor objections. No extravagance in salaries seems to us so serious as the fact that thirty-seven States have united in legislation described by so judicious and conservative a commentator as Mr. CLEVELAND in these words:

> Legislation of this character is so new and startling as to indicate a disposition to depart from all conservative and steady sentiment touching State supervision and regulation of life insurance companies.

The justification of this language lies in the fact that, although no State can even pretend to have a right to regulate the affairs of corporations of another State, yet if the pending statutes become laws insurance companies preferring not to comply with them will lose their right to do business in five-sixths of the Nation. How unimportant the question is appears from the fact that in one State there are pending seventy insurance bills. Forty-one companies have reported to the Insurance Department of this State increases of taxes absorbing more than one-quarter of their dividends, the taxes totaling $9,000,000 and the dividends $35,000,000. In the background are the laws regulating investments.

These extremes of insurance legislation are quack remedies, and not addressed to the real trouble, which is that the policy holders have never come to realize that the assets belong to them, and that their officers are responsible to them, and that they are primarily responsible for their officers' delinquencies so far as they do not check them. How little laws alone can do is illustrated by the elections now proceeding in this State. The indifference of the policy holders is shocking. A livelier sense of individual responsibility and less legislation whose effect is to lull into a false feeling of security those who should look out for their own interests is what the case calls for.

THE MONTAGNINI LETTERS.

The publication of the letters found in the late Papal Nunciature in Paris is described at Rome as "dishonorable" and "immoral." The French Government disclaims all responsibility for the publication, while it assumes full responsibility for the seizure. It is noteworthy that while the seizure of the papers is denounced, their authenticity has not been impugned. These letters are calculated to attract as much attention at Rome as at Paris. Particularly, one would imagine, they are calculated to attract the attention of the Pope to the Papal Secretary of State, in whose favor no presumption either of infallibility or of sanctity runs. The last batch of letters published shows that, as early as November, 1905, the agent of the Vatican on the spot assured it that the majority of the French Bishops, including the Coadjutor Archbishop of Paris, were in favor of the separation law. Already, in August, Mgr. MERRY DEL VAL had assured the nunciature that "it was not the Pope's idea to oblige the Bishops to make a collective protest against the law, but that on the contrary he meant to leave them to act according to their own will." And later the Papal Secretary of State wrote to Mgr. MONTAGNINI "to confide under the seal of secrecy to the Archbishop of Paris" that the Archbishop was not "to put faith in any protests of the Pope in respect to the separation law." He added that those protests were "platonic, and that after having violently protested, the Holy Father would accept." Cardinal MERRY DEL VAL added, on his own account, apparently, that "the forces of hell, which is to say, of international Freemasonry, were leagued against the Church, and France was at the head of the struggle"; and furthermore: "It is certain that if the majority of the Bishops are disposed to submit to the law, it will be difficult for the Pope to order them to act against their convictions, although, even in that case, he is assured of their obedience. However, it is entirely false that the Holy Father is not disposed to preach resistance so long as he is encouraged thereto by only a few Bishops."

The bearings of these confidences on what has happened since in France are too obvious to need pointing out. It is incredible, always granting the authenticity of the letters, that the French Government should really regret or really deprecate their publication. But one's thoughts necessarily turn to the Vatican, and to the effect of these disclosures upon the mind of the Pope. Humanly speaking, it would appear that the usefulness of Cardinal MERRY DEL VAL as Papal Secretary of State was permanently impaired.

THE SAME THING IN ENGLAND.

It is rather interesting, and, from another point of view, comforting, to find that just at a moment when the subject of corporation contributions to campaign funds is uppermost in people's minds in this country, England is having a somewhat intense discussion of the same question. It seems that the Board of Trade discovered that the Directors of the London & Northwestern Railway contributed $1,000 of the railroad's money to the funds of the London Municipal Society, which played a leading part in the recent London County Council elections. Learning this fact, a member of the House of Commons gave notice that when a certain bill, fathered by the London & Northwestern Road, came up for a second reading in the House, he would move "that no bill can be satisfactory to this House which confers increased powers to a railway company created by act of Parliament which has subscribed out of its corporate funds to a party organization."

Of course the point at issue did not affect the merits of this particular bill fostered by the railroad, but it brought the entire matter before the House, and an interesting debate followed. One member participating in the discussion maintained that since the railway companies contributed to local and national taxation they should be permitted to exercise an influence in politics, and this sentiment was much applauded, according to reports of the proceedings, although the final turn of the debate was such that it drew from Col. LOCKWOOD, a Director of the London & Northwestern and a member of the House, the statement that the Directors had decided to refund out of their own pockets the contribution of $1,000 and that the company would not subscribe to any political object in the future.

English comment upon the whole question of corporation contributions has been widespread, following this incident, and The London Economist in summing up as follows the case from the English point of view seems also to have had an eye upon conditions in this country:

> There are two issues raised in this controversy—one affecting shareholders, the other involving the far wider and important problem of purity of administration. The shareholders of a commercial or individual company are composed of men of varying shades of political opinion; and that being so, it would be manifestly unfair that Boards of Directors should be permitted to expend corporate funds in subsidizing political causes which many of the proprietors might regard with sentiments of bitter hostility. This phase of the question, however, is of minor importance when compared with the effect of such subsidies on public administration. The object of a company in laying out its funds in any direction is to secure pecuniary benefit for itself, and when candidates for election to public bodies are assisted by the money of wealthy companies, they are naturally expected to remember the interests of their backers in the hour of victory.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

President MCCREA declares that he will stop the willful derailment of trains on the Pennsylvania system if he has to station a man on every rod of track between New York and Chicago, or words to that effect.

It is a noble determination. More than that, at the rate at which outrages are accumulating on the Pennsylvania, it is a necessary determination. But it seems that the Pennsylvania can accomplish the object more cheaply. Why should the Pennsylvania not do as is done in Europe, which is to say, fence in its right of way and treat every unauthorized person found on any part of it as a trespasser, or at least make him give an account of himself, and, if his account be unsatisfactory, hale him before a Magistrate to explain what he was doing on that track. One understands that there are many American railroads of which that precaution should not be required. It would be rather absurd to require the Union Pacific, for example, to fence in its track from Omaha to Ogden, in order to keep out trespassers, when so much of the country through which the road passes does not yield one inhabitant per running mile. But a corporation which maintains a system through the populous country from New York to Chicago, and undertakes to run eighteen-hour "fliers," may well consider its responsibility. It may and should take whatever precautions are necessary to see that its track is clear, that there are no grade crossings, and that there is no admittance to the tracks "except on business." Such precautions would be equally effective against the discharged employé with a spite against the company, against the wretch who wrecks trains with a view to robbery, and against the mere destructive lunatic.

The Province of Quebec has just repealed the drummers' license or tax which it imposed a couple of years ago upon all persons, firms, and corporations not having places of business in Canada. British Columbia has also taken similar action. It would be agreeable to believe that they did so from neighborliness, but it is more likely that other reasons prevailed. It pays them better to buy our goods than it does to collect a license fee and not know what our bargains are. This petty interference with trade they did not borrow from us. Of course we cannot complain of their tariff, modeled after our own, but they bettered our example by much when we levied our stock transfer tax. It worked so well that they levied a license fee of $100 upon our brokers who went to Canada to sell stocks, and a fee of $2,000 on the home office or firm guilty of sending its agents into Quebec.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Remarks About Weather.

For fear of going further and faring—more wickedly, let us all unite in advising the Weather Bureau people to beg, borrow, or steal a calendar, since it is evident that they haven't one and presumable that the state of their appropriation will not permit of a purchase. The calendar once obtained—nobody will ask how—they might learn that this is Spring, and has been for three weeks past, both by astronomy and by custom, and that, even though the time of leaves and flowers is not yet, that of Franz-Josefian, and eke of Nova Zemblan, blizzards, like the one allotted to this part of the country yesterday, has gone as well as come. Then, possibly, may they, if not blush—perhaps that would be too much to expect from Government officials—at least take thought to themselves of their present and personal safety.

For the public mind is just now in a somewhat excitable condition, a condition, as it were, of we-have-stood-a-lot-and-WON'T-stand-any-more, and a real snowstorm on the 9th of April is an imitation of the unendurable as close as could be asked by the most exacting taste. And it was close. A snow flurry, lasting a few minutes and melting at once, would pass as a sorry joke, even several weeks later than this, but for "it" to begin snowing at 7 A. M. and to keep it up all day long, especially when accompanied by a wind that spoke the language of January—that is not a jest; it is an outrage.

The Weather Bureau, having procured THE TIMES and other newspapers to spread abroad among their trusting readers the crazy mendacity that yesterday was to be "fair" with "fresh southwest to west winds," no sooner had us all made ridiculous than it began to talk about a storm from Lake Huron colliding with one from down the coast! That may be an explanation, but it is the poorest of excuses, and the poorest of recompenses, too, for our generosity in daily giving for nothing to the bureau's prophecies space at the top of our first page for which many an honest advertiser would give hard—or at any rate current—cash in considerable quantities.

When the Great Blizzard, which is for New York what the Great Wind is for Ireland, came, nineteen years ago, on the 12th of March, there was, as we remember it, a distinct understanding that it was done simply to make a record and that there was nothing like it, certainly nothing worse, even as to date. It must be admitted that at the moment of writing this indignant protest not quite all the atrocities of the Great Blizzard had been duplicated, but there was then no visible promise that they wouldn't be before morning, and our hearts were bleeding for the little birdies and all the rhubarb plants.

A Few Words With Dr.—Huggins?

It grieved us sorely to read in yesterday's dispatches that the eminent and reverend Dr. CHARLES F. AKED, in a farewell address to his Liverpool congregation, had told the sorrowing flock assembled in Pembroke Chapel that he was going to New York because he was "called to preach the gospel of spirituality in the fight against the materialism now destroying American life."

This grieved us because it is a statement likely to linger long in many American minds, and will add much to the difficulties which will necessarily be caused for Dr. AKED here by our inability even to imagine whether his name is to be pronounced in two syllables or one. In either case it sounds like a rather impossible name, and the chances are that, after the dear British fashion, the pronunciation and the spelling are entirely unrelated, and he is to be called something which we, in our ruder way, would set down as "Cadwallader," or maybe "Huggins."

But that, we fear, is an excursion. What we really want to know is how the good gentleman acquired the impression that America is just now in especial need of a gospel of spirituality, and what makes him think that materialism is destroying our life. We are not denying, mind, a need of the sort mentioned; we are only questioning whether New York is less spiritual, say, than Liverpool. As for our danger from materialism—well, a memory that runs back some years doesn't recall for us a time when that particular peril was less menacing, a time when more people were more given to reaching after high ideals in Government, in business, and in life. Materialism destroying us, indeed! Why, it is the material interests that are in deadly terror, and if Dr. AKED really has heard any shrieks for help from this side of the salt water they have come from a few men whose lives have been devoted to the making of money, the ruling of railways, the exploiting of mines, and from the beneficiaries of tariffs on steel and cotton goods and like substantialities.

Somebody should tell him that already, and with no assistance from him, some millions of us have ceased to regard spiritualities and ideals and the political and other virtues purely as topics of conversation in an elevated tone of voice, and are acting—yes, acting, as there were really something in them. Poor man! He is, we fear, one of the many blind who assume that resonant public scandals are evidence of a declining morality, when as a matter of fact they prove better than anything else could do it a firm determination to reform and live decently.

Recalling the Paragon.

How the late and ever-to-be-lamented RICHARD LEARY, Captain, U. S. N., would have rejoiced in an opportunity to issue to the Central American republics the proclamation just addressed to them by Commander FULLAM of the gunboat Marietta! Of course, LEARY was specially trained in the adaptation of language to the needs of natives and foreigners living on small and sequestered islands—Samoa, Guam, and the like, but his exhortations to virtue, usually made with his trigger finger crooked over something impulsively responsive, were quite large enough to have served in Honduras or Guatemala.

We are not denying to Commander FULLAM a fine humor of his own; that would be impossible after reading how he gently hoped that necessity would not arise for him to confess to his Government a mistaken confidence in Nicaragua's stern determination not to loot the stores of foreign merchants in the coast towns. Capt. LEARY himself could not have done much better than that, but he would have done more, and it is the more we miss. The Commander, we fear, will never rise to the height of advising a saddle-colored population to keep more hens and to abstain from abstaining from the marriage ceremony. At least he will never put the two requests in a single sentence.

THE DEMAND FOR ROOSEVELT.

Two Interesting Comments on The Times's Canvass of Editors.

From The New Yorker Herold of April 8.

An eminent and by no means sensational paper of this city, THE TIMES, published yesterday about seventy answers to its request, addressed to the editors of 500 Republican papers, for their opinion as to whether President Roosevelt is as strong and popular with the voters as he was at the time of his election.

The answers received so far express, according to THE TIMES, in a confident, eager, and enthusiastic way "one unanimous shout of praise" for Roosevelt. From Maine to Minnesota these interpreters of public opinion voice their conviction "that the President has so grown in the public confidence and admiration that he is now the idol of his party and of thousands of habitual opponents of his party."

This plebiscite of Republican editors is certainly very appropriate just at the present moment. And both the enterprise of THE TIMES and its loyalty in the faithful and truthful reproduction of the answers received are all the more praiseworthy and decidedly symptomatic, as THE TIMES is held to champion principles and politics that are in strong variance with those advocated and fought for by President Roosevelt.

It seems superfluous to analyze the causes of this magnificent popular current. They find their expression in one sentence of one of the editorial answers: "The President is idolized by the masses and is hated and feared by the classes."

To the German-American voter Theodore Roosevelt seems to be doubly sympathetic, perhaps less for political reasons than for reasons of sentiment. Roosevelt understands and knows how to appreciate German nature, and he recognizes the value of German culture and character. It is for this that the German Emperor, who in temperament and character features has a remarkable likeness to the President, entertains such outspoken esteem and admiration for him.

From The Evening Post of April 8.

The burning question of the day seems to be: Is Roosevelt more popular than ever?

THE TIMES has been moved to demand of 500 Republican editors their opinion on the momentous topic. To date it has published replies from about 100. With almost one consent they declare that Roosevelt is, variously, "fully as strong," "stronger than ever," or "tremendously stronger than ever." A hardened skeptic might object that this is not an absolutely infallible proof.

If these Republican editors had spoken with entire frankness they would have said: "You ask us if we think Roosevelt is as popular as ever. So long as the organization is for him; so long as we get the official advertising; so long as we are consulted and flattered and named as delegates and mentioned as candidates, you may just bet your boots that we do think so."

In any case, we do not think the political dovecotes should be too much fluttered by all these speculations a twelvemonth in advance. Political sentiment changes with lightning-like rapidity in this country. The most popular man of to-day is often the most execrated of to-morrow.

Appomattox Day Recalled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Forty-two years ago to-morrow, as a kid of 18, I listened to the last fight made by my old and greatly beloved commander, Gen. Robert E. Lee; cut off from my command and inside of the Federal lines, that Sunday morning, all I could do was to lie low and hope that he could make his way through to Lynchburg, where we, who had been cut off, could follow and join him.

It looks like a dream now, and the day is fast passing without being noticed, except, of course, by "us boys," who were either there in the thick of it, or bid, as I was, in the "thicket" near by, because of the confusion and rapid change of positions. D. A. W.

New York, April 8, 1907.

Rapid Transit by Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write this to make a suggestion as to rapid transit in the city. Could not our waterways be used as they are in London and Paris?? Small steamers could ply up and down the East and Hudson Rivers, touching at frequent landings. The trolleys could make connection with the main landings. In the Spring, Summer, and Autumn this would be a very enjoyable way of going from one end to the other of the city, or from home to business.

New York, April 8, 1907. C.

Closing of the Paris Morgue.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, March 31.—There is a lady, a member of a foreign aristocracy, who, the moment she arrives in Paris, drives off to the Morgue. Apparently it gives her an agreeable sensation before dinner. No self-respecting British tourist ever missed the Morgue, if he could help it; that is the standing joke of the Parisian. Yet the Parisian himself can be a very morbid creature. On the morrow of a crime it is astonishing to see the hues disgorge in front of the lugubrious little building: the world hurries in to have a look at the victim before business hours. Well, these innocent pleasures are to be stopped; M. Lepine says so. He has not been able to find another site for the melancholy monument, but he has decided to close its doors to the merely curious. Only those who have information to give tending to identification will be admitted in the future. That famous sketch of Cham's, representing two "voyous" in conversation outside the Morgue with the legend: "Ah, how 'triste' it is to-day; there is nobody there," has become a most historical document.

A PANIC COMING IN 1913.

Prophecy Scientifically Reached by a Successful Prophet of High Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on "Mr. Belmont's Prophecy" you say, "but this panic has had ninety prophets, each of whom in the years to come will claim to have seen it first."

During the Presidential campaign of 1896 Gov. Altgeld in his Music Hall speech at Chicago said: "Prices will continue to go down, down, never to rise again as long as the gold standard exists."

I made the statement to a friend that "Mr. Altgeld is mistaken, and that the tide will begin to turn in 1898, and by 1900 everybody will see it, and by 1903 an era of high prices will be attained, and that the building business will be good after that time, and remain good until the next panic, which is due to occur in 1913; that this will occur whether McKinley or Bryan is elected President."

When this prediction was made the fact that Joseph Leiter was about to attempt to corner the wheat market was unknown to me. It also was the fact that the United States was soon to be involved in a war with Spain. Both of these facts tended to stimulate prices sooner than would have otherwise happened.

In 1901 or 1902 I wrote to Mr. Altgeld quoting that part of his speech and asked him how he could reconcile his predictions with the facts then occurring. His answer was that the rise in prices is only temporary. In my correspondence with him I told him about when the tide would begin to ebb, and that the next panic was due in 1913. As he has since died, my letters, I suppose, are destroyed.

The crest of the wave was passed more than a year ago, but the volume of business does not yet indicate it.

These conclusions are not guessed, but are scientifically arrived at. No flurry in Wall Street can bring on a commercial depression until the conditions are ripe for it. If all the stocks and bonds and all the speculators who deal in them were blotted out it could not affect the volume of business appreciably. The cause of the ebb and flow of the tide of business lies wholly in the labor question proper. The volume of money, or its kind in use, has practically nothing to do with it.

JOSEPH EASTMAN.

New York, April 8, 1907.

"THE SIMPLE SPELLERS."

Henry Holt, on Their Behalf, Welcomes Criticism and Strikes Back.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me thank you for the criticism of "The Simple Spellers" in this morning's issue. We need all the criticism we can get, especially when it comes from people who know what they are talking about.

Permit me to give you a fact or two:

I did not "introduce into the Simplified Spelling Board a list of 3,000 words." That list was introduced in 1883 by such worthy objects of the wit and learning of your staff as William D. Whitney, Francis A. March, and the other members of the American Philological Association, with the concurrence of the Philological Society of England. It is printed in the supplement of nearly every English dictionary of consequence—in the Century with an introduction by Whitney himself—and is so generally known as "the three thousand words" that its having, even under that title, escaped the knowledge of the philologists of your staff arouses some interesting suggestions.

Since that list was made, in the very infancy of spelling reform, a great deal of attention has been given to the subject. The immense complexities involved, inevitably filled a first attempt with inconsistencies and defects. My effort, which you do me the honor to notice, was simply to point out some of these and to move for a revision. This my colleagues agree is advisable.

There is no more disagreement between Mr. Vaile and me than between two men at table of whom one calls for bread and the other for butter. He favors what I want and wants more. I favor what he wants (and worked hard for it at the session following the one where we incurred your attention) and want more.

It is not consistent with the general character of your editorials, which has long made me their admiring reader, that you should print such a sentence as "And, by the way, the argument of time saving by simplification has become grotesque as applied to the leading simplifiers. There is not one of them who has not wasted more time in commending the reform than he would save by omitting superfluous letters from the cradle to the grave." People spending themselves (wisely or unwisely) on reforms are not supposed to be doing it to save themselves time; and to inform your readers that they do not succeed in doing so is not a characteristic use of your valuable space. It is in full keeping with the rest of the article, however; and, for that matter, with nearly all the criticism of the reform that I have seen.

I hope you will give us some more, up to your usual standard of both knowledge and intelligence; we should certainly be the gainers, even if you convince us that we would better divert our efforts to something else. HENRY HOLT.

New York, April 9, 1907.

Life Insurance Salaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper this morning contains an article stating that ex-President Grover Cleveland has prepared a brief against the proposed laws in the State Legislatures that Insurance Presidents' salaries shall not exceed $50,000 a year. With all due respect to Mr. Cleveland, it is in order to ask what quality of brains such men are endowed with, and what exceptionally important work they do or can do to be worth actually worth, half that amount. An itemized statement of what such men can do that hundreds of others cannot do would be interesting at least. Is it honest work in the interest of policy holders, or is it diplomatic financiering known as "high finance," of which many prominent examples are before the public?

Thousands of honest, competent men exist who are able to handle business affairs as effectually, and save confiding policy holders a larger percentage for dividends to be declared at certain fixed periods. It seems to many thinking and equally intelligent men that the individual brain worth of a few is being greatly overestimated at the expense of the trusting public, who are justly beginning to say unto themselves: "On what meat do these our Cæsars feed that they wax so fat in finance, and perchance grow so lean in honesty?" Why? M. D. H.

New York, April 8, 1907.

Odell vs. Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Odell made for the gayety of nations in his "merrie jests" leveled at the President.

He is too near to himself to see himself, or he would know that the greatest evidence of Roosevelt's popularity is the fact that he is attacked by such men as Odell.

While it is all funny we do return thanks for the enemies our President has made.

A. H. OVERMAN.

New York, April 8, 1907.

SPRING SONG, 1907.

April, the month of showers sweet—
Of storm and hail, of snow and sleet—
When bursting buds bedeck the trees
And smiling Nature wakes—to freeze.

The robin woos his willing mate,
The children hug the blazing grate,
While Southern zephyrs softly play
O'er snow-clad hill and icy bay.

The Winter's past, the Spring is here,
The North wind howls a warm good cheer,
The glorious Sun exerts his power
On ice and snow, on bud and flower.

NORMAN F. NELSON.

OGDEN SEEKS REST FROM SCHOOL WORK

Asks Southern Education Conference to Elect Another as President.

WARM TRIBUTES TO HIM

Gov. Glenn Declares Whites, Negroes, and Indians Cannot Associate in the Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 9.—A suggestion that he should be permitted to retire from the Presidency of the Conference for Education in the South was made in a letter from Robert C. Ogden of New York which was read at the opening session of the conference to-day. It is probable that, for once, a suggestion from Mr. Ogden will not be heeded, and that the conference will insist on honoring him with an election for another year. Mr. Ogden has held this post for seven years.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell of Richmond, Va., was elected President pro tem. of the conference. He read this letter from Mr. Ogden:

"It is a painful and unwelcome task to give you official notice that it will be impossible for me to attend the tenth Conference for Education in the South.

"In my judgment, the present conference should take rank far above any of its predecessors in the creation of ideals and in the formulation of policies that in turn should influence every State represented to gather enthusiasm and larger efficiency.

"My personal disappointment because of present limitations is proportionate to my faith and hope in what will be accomplished on the present occasion. Extraordinary progress in many directions is full of inspiration. The great undone margin is a challenge to patriotic self-sacrifice and lofty endeavor. In the presence of the ability, conscience, and devotion represented in the conference, a President's message would be superfluous.

"Allow me to suggest that the present is an opportune time for me to retire from the office the conference has honored me with for so many years."

The conference sent this message to Mr. Ogden:

"The Conference for Education in the South sends affectionate greetings to its President, with sincere wishes for his speedy restoration. Our meeting is a great success, both in numbers and spirit. All regret your enforced absence. Your spirit leads."

Dr. Mitchell was enthusiastically applauded when he spoke of Mr. Ogden's work.

"Among the builders of National education," he said, "four men will probably rank pre-eminent. They are Horace Mann of Massachusetts, George Peabody, founder of the Peabody Fund; J. L. M. Curry of Alabama, and Robert C. Ogden. I cannot praise too highly the value of Mr. Ogden's creative efforts and his genuine sincerity of purpose which has made his work the deepest influence in the cause of education in the South. He is great because he loved much."

Several officers said that they could not afford to lose Mr. Ogden.

About 250 women and men prominent in educational matters and representing practically every State east of the Mississippi were present at the conference.

In his address on "The Task of the Neighborhood," Dr. Mitchell said:

"The fact is we are governed, not by law, but by respect for law. Whatever impairs this sensitive respect for law strikes at the heart of all our institutions. It is from this standpoint that we see the enormity of the crime of lynching, which stabs fatally the majesty of the law. Lynching is the greatest menace to State integrity in the South to-day. Democracy implies more than liberty, more than equality. It involves a sense of brotherhood.

Robt. R. Glenn, Governor of North Carolina, in an address of welcome, said that the association of whites, negroes, and Indians in schools was not only impossible in the South, but that North Carolina would decline any gift or endowment which suggested such a combination.

ELLISON OVERRULES RIVES.

New Opinion Strips Building Superintendent of Power Over Plans.

According to an opinion just given by Corporation Counsel Ellison, the Superintendent of Buildings is no longer the highest authority in the matter of building plans and similar matters. Reversing his predecessor's opinion, Mr. Ellison declares that the Board of Examiners, and not the Superintendent, has the final word in all matters that come before the body for adjustment.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Rives, during the Low administration, held that the Superintendent of Buildings was supreme, after there had been several rows between that official and the then Board of Examiners.

The Board of Examiners at present consists of the Superintendent of Buildings, Edward H. Murphy; Fire Chief Croker, and William J. Frayer. There have been numerous disagreements, and one case, pertaining to alterations to the building at 20 Broadway, was carried by Mr. Frayer to the Corporation Counsel's office. From the Legal Department Mr. Sperling sent Mr. Frayer Mr. Rives's opinion.

Believing that if Mr. Rives's opinion was correct there was no use for such a body as the Board of Examiners, Mr. Frayer went to Mr. Ellison and asked that an original opinion be given on the question. Mr. Ellison sent Mr. Frayer a letter yesterday in which he absolutely reverses Mr. Rives. In the letter he says: "Your decision is final and must be carried into effect by the Superintendent of Buildings."

The result of the opinion will doubtless be to deprive Mr. Murphy of much of the power that has been his since he took office. His actions as to building plans, fireproofing, and alterations, may now be overruled by the two other members of the board.

FAVOR PASTEURIZATION.

Health Committee of the Aldermen Advocates Passage of the Ordinance.

The Board of Aldermen received a report of the Health Committee yesterday favoring the passage of an ordinance making it compulsory that all raw milk sold in the city and not certified be pasteurized. The report of the committee is looked upon as a victory for those who have spoken at the hearings in favor of pasteurization. No action was taken by the board on the matter yesterday, but it is expected that at the next meeting there will be a lively fight.

Alderman Jacobson, Chairman of the committee, offered a resolution favoring the pasteurization of all milk which has no certificate attached to the effect that it was free from tuberculosis, and which had more than 500,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

Alderman Dowling opposed the passage of this resolution. He said doctors disagreed on the subject, and that he wanted the matter to lie over. He thought that the proposed ordinance would increase the cost of milk, and therefore would be a hardship on the poor.

The proposed resolution stipulates that for a violation or failure to pasteurize the offender should have his permit revoked temporarily, and for a second offense the offender should be punished as for a misdemeanor. It is proposed that the ordinance shall go into effect on June 1 next.

On Alderman Dowling's motion the matter went over for a week.

MISS NEESER WEDS IN THE CATHEDRAL

St. Patrick's Crowded with Guests for Her Marriage to Charles Lestelle.

COUPLE TO LIVE IN PARIS

Ceremony Performed by Archbishop Farley—Date for Dodge-Rockefeller Marriage — To-day's Weddings.

The marriage of Miss May H. Neeser, daughter of Mrs. John G. Neeser of this city, to Charles Lestelle of Paris, France, son of Col. Lestelle of the French Army, took place yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Archbishop Farley officiating.

Miss Neeser entered the cathedral escorted by her eldest brother, John G. Neeser, who gave her in marriage. She wore a white satin Empire gown, with point lace yoke and fichu, and trimmed also with much-shirred tulle. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. She carried a white Prayer Book. In addition to her bridesmaids, two little altar boys in scarlet walked one on either side of the bride near the end of her train as she walked down the nave.

Miss Elvine L. Neeser, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the Misses Rosina Sherman Hoyt, daughter of Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt; Miss Mary Redmond Cross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cross, and Miss Alice Everard Strong, daughter of Mrs. William E. Strong, were the bridesmaids. They wore white lace frocks, with pale green girdles, and their white Neapolitan hats were trimmed with pale green. Each carried a sheaf of American Beauty roses.

Robert Wilden Neeser was best man.

The ushers were John Sherman Hoyt, Robert W. Neeser, Ernest Iselin, Rudolph Neeser, Schuyler Schieffelin, Robert Dunn Graham, Cecil Barrett, Charles W. Ogden, and George S. Blagden.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 5 East Sixty-fifth Street. The bridal couple stood in the drawing room against a background of banked palms and large sprays of white flowers. The red dining room had its mantel banked with American Beauty roses, and vases filled with similar roses were about the room.

Mr. and Mrs. Lestelle will soon sail for Paris, where they will live. They are distantly related and have known each other from childhood. Mr. Lestelle arrived in this country about three weeks ago.

Among those asked to the wedding were: Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Amsinck, P. Ashton de Peyster, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. Edward Leverich, the Misses Leverich, Mrs. A. T. Van Nest, Mrs. W. D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Ansel Phelps, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie B. Parsons, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Holbister, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. G. G. De Witt, Mrs. John T. Hall, the Misses Hall, Mrs. George Norton, Mr. and Mrs. William Perry, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rieman Duval, Mrs. H. B. Terrell, Mrs. F. B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Auerbach.

Mrs. John Henry Bradford, Miss Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Pellew, Miss Pellew, Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mrs. Francis Dana Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mrs. Henry Brockman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mr. and Mrs. H. Coleman Drayton, Charles Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Mason Jones, Miss Lydia Mason Jones, Mrs. Henry Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garda, Mr. and Mrs. Friedrich Suse and the Misses Suse, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs and Miss Oelrichs, Mrs. Noel and Miss Noel, Mr. and Mrs. C. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Loew, Miss Sands, Miss Elizabeth Stewart Hamilton, Miss Hollins, and Mrs. Herbert Johnston.

ROCKEFELLER WEDDING PLANS.

To Take Place April 18—The Bridal Party Selected.

The wedding of Marcellus Hartley Dodge, grandson of the late Marcellus Hartley, and Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, on the afternoon of April 18, will be strictly private, owing to Mr. Dodge being in mourning. It will take place at the home of the bride's parents, 680 Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's Church officiating.

Miss Anna Bush of Tarrytown is to be Miss Rockefeller's maid of honor, and Barnett Lefferts is to be Mr. Dodge's best man. There will be no bridesmaids, and as it is a family wedding there will be no ushers.

BOLLING—PHILLIPS WEDDING.

To Take Place in June at the Country Home of the Bride's Mother.

The wedding of Raynal Bolling of New York and Miss Anna Tucker Phillips of Boston will take place in June at Moraine Farm, the country place at Wenham, Mass., of Miss Phillips's mother. Miss Phillips and her mother, Mrs. John C. Phillips, have recently returned from a trip around the world.

Miss Phillips and her sister were presented at the English Court in their absence. Miss Anna Tucker Phillips is a sister of Miss Martha Phillips, George Wendell Phillips, Dr. John C. Phillips, now in Mexico, and of William Phillips, now at Peking. Mr. Bolling is a Harvard graduate, class of 1900. The engagement was announced several weeks ago.

TO-DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Five Marriages of Interest to Society to Take Place Here.

There are several important weddings scheduled for to-day. That of Miss Katharine Lansing Barney and Cortlandt Dixon Barnes will take place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney at noon. About five hundred guests have been asked to the wedding and reception.

The wedding of Miss Helen Gillette Ballard and Walter Heyward Powers will take place in the Church of the Heavenly Rest at 4 o'clock, and will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Ballard, 21 West Seventy-third Street.

The marriage of Miss Ruth W. Steele, daughter of the Rev. J. Nevett Steele and Mrs. Steele, and Joseph C. Borden, of South Orange, N. J., will be celebrated in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, at 4:30 o'clock, and will be followed by a reception at the Steele home, 22 West Seventy-third Street. The father of the bride, the Rev. Dr. Steele, assistant rector of Trinity Parish, is to officiate.

In St. Thomas's Church at 4 o'clock Miss Katharine Converse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, Sr., and Benjamin Strong, Jr., are to be married. The wedding reception will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse, Jr., 37 West Forty-eighth Street, as the bride's home is in Greenwich, Conn.

In Grace Church chantry Miss Blanche Rumsey, daughter of the late Judge William Rumsey, will marry Joselyn Herle Evans, second son of the late Sir Francis Evans, Baronet, of London. Relatives only have been asked, as the bridegroom's father died only a short time ago.

GLEDHILL—BEARDSLEY.

Miss Lillian Beardsley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Beardsley of this city, was married to John C. Gledhill at 8 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's parents, 315 West Seventy-fourth Street. The Rev. Townsend Glover Jackson of St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, L. I., performed the ceremony. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with Duchess point lace. Her maid of honor was Miss Mabel Gledhill, a sister of the bridegroom. Mrs. Sterling Beardsley, a sister-in-law of the bride, was matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Isabel Gledhill and Miss Helen Charlick. Sterling S. Beardsley was best man, and the ushers were Duffield Prince and Frank Walker. A reception was held at the home of the bride, in West Seventy-fourth Street, following the ceremony.

SALOMON—HECHT.

Miss Sophie Hecht, daughter of Mrs. Meyer Hecht of 40 West Eighty-seventh Street, was married to Leo Salomon at 6:30 o'clock last night at Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Silverman performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin embroidered with orchids and trimmed with duchess point lace. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. Miss Julienne Blum was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Edna Logine and Janet Hecht, a sister of the bride.

Miss Unger, a cousin of the bride, was the flower girl.

The best man was Arthur Salomon and the ushers were Herbert Salomon, P. Flower Salomon, Jacques Hecht, Arthur Levis, J. M. Kastner, and P. L. Duschnes.

A dance and reception followed the ceremony, which was attended by the friends and family of the bride and bridegroom. After a tour through the South, Mr. and Mrs. Salomon will live in this city.

BRIDESMAIDS' DINNER PARTY.

Mrs. Edward Loew Entertains Her Daughter's Attendants.

Mrs. Edward Loew, whose daughter, Miss Marguerite Loew, will marry Robert Cutting Lawrence on April 11, gave a bridesmaids' dinner party last night at her home, 25 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The guests included the Misses Angelica and Mabel Gerry, Marion Stoddard, Beatrix Hollins, Vera Gilbert, Edith Lawrence, and Mrs. Howard C. Brokaw, who is to be matron of honor at the Lawrence-Loew wedding. The men guests were Joseph D. Lawrence, Jr., who will be best man, and the ushers, E. Victor Loew, Jr., brother of the bride, and Joseph Howland Hunt, William Clark Langley, Leavitt Jarvis Hunt, Alfred Rutgers Whitney, Jr., and John N. Stearns, Jr.

MUSIC SETTLEMENT CONCERT.

Well-Known Society Women Among the Officers of the Organization.

The annual Spring concert of the Music School Settlement will take place on Thursday afternoon, April 18, at 3 o'clock. The pupils of the school are to be assisted by Charles Gilbert. The orchestra class will be under the direction of David Mannes. The Music School Settlement officers are well-known society women, and the list of patronesses is a long one.

Mrs. Howard Mansfield is the President, and Mrs. Frederick Trevor Hill and Miss Florence Matthews are Vice Presidents. Mrs. George L. Nichols is the Treasurer, and Miss Laura J. Post is Secretary. The managers include among others Mrs. Robert Abbé, Mrs. H. A. Alexandre, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mrs. Harry H. Flagler, Mrs. Arthur E. Scribner, Mrs. J. A. H. Worthington, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, and Mrs. Adrian D. Joline.

GERMANIC SOCIETY MUSICALE.

Orchestral Programme and Two Short Plays Given at Waldorf.

Under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of America a programme consisting of musical numbers and two short plays was given last evening in the ballroom of the Waldorf. The orchestra was under the direction of Christian Kriens. The plays were "Das Heilige Eisen" and "Unter vier Augen." The casts were made up of players from the Irving Place Theatre.

Among the boxholders were Ambassador Charlemagne Tower, German Consul Karl G. Bunz, Sir C. Purdon Clarke, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Gustav H. Schwab, George C. Boldt, Everett P. Wheeler, Dr. Leonard Weber, Prof. W. H. Carpenter, Mrs. E. Hamilton Bell, and Edward D. Adams.

COTILLION OF EIGHTY DANCE.

Circus Figures Introduced in Ball Held at Dodworth's.

A dance organized by members of the Cotillion of Eighty was given last night at Dodworth's, 12 East Forty-ninth Street. Several novel circus figures were introduced. The cotillion was led from one end by Marcel Steinbrügge, who danced with Miss Gladys M. Brown, and from the other by Charles Hunston Nilson, who danced with Miss Helen Van Kleeck.

The patronesses were Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Richmond Mayo-Smith, Mrs. Edward Flint Brown, Mrs. James Norbert Schley, Mrs. Charles Oakes, Mrs. Robert E. Bonner, Mrs. Henry W. Bookstaver, Mrs. Edward W. Scudder Johnston, Mrs. Robert Williams Gibson, Mrs. Louis Hays Dos Passos, and Mrs. William Nicholas Beach.

Among the patrons were George Hammond Sullivan, B. W. B. Brown, Ferrars Heaton Tows, William Martin Aiken, Gano Silleck Dunn, Charles La Roe Kingsley, Maitland Luther Bishop, Edward Ridley Finch, Harry M. Post, Acton Poulet, James Clark McGuire, Charles Houston Wilson, David Boynton Helm, Charles Hornblower Woodruff, Jr., George Samuel Mittendorf, James Alexander Edwards, and John Frank Phillips.

The Entertainment Committee included B. W. B. Brown, Chairman, and Marcel Steinbrügge, James A. Edwards, Malcolm Roberts, Charles H. Wilson, Acton Poulet, and Gilbert Kinney.

Social Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt will open their Tuxedo cottage at the end of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare have taken the Barbey cottage at Tuxedo for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will leave their town house April 25 for Harbor Hill, their Roslyn home. They have taken the John E. Alexandre place, Spring Lawn, at Lenox, for the Summer.

Col. Cutting, Mrs. Walter Cutting, and Miss Juliana Cutting will stay in Bermuda, where they spent the Winter, until some time in May.

Miss Ethel Folsom, who spent the Winter abroad studying art, chiefly in Paris, will open her sanitarium for poor patients at Lenox early in May.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman have left England for Paris. They have taken a place in England for the hunting season next year.

Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker, who sailed on April 2, will spend the Spring and Summer in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford, (Miss Caroline Edgar,) who sailed for Europe a few days ago, will probably be away a year. They will travel most of the time.

Ex-Senator William Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay of Kentucky have taken apartments at the Hotel Gotham.

Mrs. Hermann Schwab of 118 East Thirty-ninth Street will give a theatre party and supper on Wednesday, April 17, for her son, Henry B. Schwab, who is at Harvard, and his friends among the younger set.

The Yale chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi will give a dance on Friday evening, April 12, at the Hotel Latham. Most of the younger set are included among the guests.

Bridge parties were given on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Francis Wisner Murray of 32 West Thirty-ninth Street and Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, who entertained the Tuesday Bridge Club at her home, 11 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Hughes Gives a Luncheon.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Mrs. Hughes entertained at luncheon to-day at the Executive Mansion for Mrs. Jacob G. Schurman, wife of the President of Cornell University. Other guests were Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Grange Sard, Mrs. James P. Boyd, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. James Kidd, Mrs. Joel R. Reed, Mrs. John L. Newman, Mrs. George Douglas Miller, Mrs. Henry P. Warren, Mrs. Edward Bowditch, Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., and Mrs. George W. Schurman.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The French Ambassador entertained a dinner company this evening for M. Doumer, the French statesman. The guests included Justice and Mrs. White, Attorney General Bonaparte, the Postmaster General and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor Oscar S. Straus, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William Shetfield Cowles, Captain and Mrs. Rodgers, Surgeon General Wyman, Miss Kean and Miss Elizabeth Kean, Miss Boardman, Miss Helen Leo, M. Chiboud, French Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico; Capt. Fournier and the Third Secretary of the French Embassy and Viscountess de Martel.

Mrs. Straus, wife of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is making a short visit to Old Point Comfort, and will return to-morrow.

Mrs. Bonaparte, wife of the Attorney General, who came over to Washington to attend the performance of the Paint and Powder Club of Baltimore last Saturday night, has returned to her Baltimore home. She has cards out for dinners on April 17 and 18 in their Baltimore home.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce, who returned yesterday from their several weeks' trip in New York, Canada and Chicago, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee at dinner this evening. Covers were laid for twenty.

Capt. and Mrs. Warren Beach entertained a dinner company of twelve this evening for their house guest, Mrs. Louis Hoyt of New York, who arrived yesterday.

Mrs. Amy Talbot entertained at a tea this afternoon for her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Talbot, who were married last week in New York. Mrs. Earl Talbot was before her marriage Miss Helen Chase Scoville.

Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer of New York, son-in-law and daughter of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, who had spent the past few weeks as the house guests of the Secretary, returned this morning to their home in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Hochstadter, another son-in-law and daughter of the Secretary, who have been his guests this Spring, have gone to Hot Springs, Va., for a few weeks.

The Austrian Ambassador, Baron Hengelmuller, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at their estate at Biltmore, N. C., returned to the embassy this morning.

Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, who is lingering late in her Washington home, entertained at dinner this evening for Mr and Mrs. Chandler Hale. Mrs. Leiter has for her house guest Miss Maud Paunefote, daughter of the late British Ambassador, Lord Pauncefote.

Yesterday's Arrivals from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria yesterday were:

Frederick S. Archenhold, Director of the Treptow Observatory, and Moberly Bell of The London Times, who will attend the dedication of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg; Baroness R. de Baron, Dr. A. E. Barlow, Charles Clements, Louis C. de Forest Tiffany, Charles H. Law, and Wilson Marshall.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY DINES.

Then Enjoys Dancing in the Hotel Astor Ballroom.

Nearly 300 former residents of the South, men and women, gathered in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night for the annual dinner of the New York Southern Society. Three orchestras played "Dixie" times. After the dinner there was dancing. President John A. Weeth welcomed the guests and introduced Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, who said: "As a naval officer I know no sectional lines in this country, nor does any other naval officer. If there were any such lines they ended with the Spanish-American war."

ART LOAN EXHIBITION OPEN.

An Annual Event at the University Settlement.

The annual Free Art Loan Exhibition at the University Settlement was opened yesterday afternoon with a reception to the artists who have contributed pictures.

Mrs. James Speyer, on behalf of the Women's Auxiliary of the Settlement, of which she is President, acted as hostess.

The exhibition was given under the joint auspices of the Women's Auxiliary and the Art Workers' Club for Women, and Mrs. Speyer was assisted by Miss Ella Mabel Clark, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Miss F. H. Matthews, Mrs. Henri P. Wertheim, Mrs. Gustav A. Wertheim, Mrs. John R. MacArthur, Mrs. May H. Willard, and Mrs. H. Duncan Wood, from the auxiliary, and by Miss Helena C. Dupke, Mrs. Jules Turcas, Mrs. F. Louis Mora, Mrs. Edward L. Williamson, Mrs. J. H. Clements, Miss Heustis, Miss Alethea Platt, and Miss Longacre, for the Art Workers' Club.

Short addresses were given by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of the Settlement Council, Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, representing the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Frank Weitenkampf, representing the artists of the city, and James H. Hamilton of the Settlement.

The exhibition will be open to the public every afternoon and evening until April 24. An incident of the exhibition will be a course of seven lectures on "Italian Painting" by Dr. George Kriehn of Columbia University. These will occur each Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Richard Mansfield Able to Sit Up.

Manager Stevens announced last night at the New Amsterdam Theatre that Richard Mansfield, who has been seriously ill at his home, 316 Riverside Drive, was able to sit up for the first time yesterday.

Gov. Hanly Under Doctor's Care.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 9.—Gov. Hanly's physicians ordered him to-day to rest for three weeks. The Governor is suffering from stomach trouble.

Mrs. Lewis Baker Critically Ill.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mrs. Lewis Baker, widow of the former United States Minister to Nicaragua, is critically ill here with pneumonia.

Virginia Harned's Tolstoy Play.

Virginia Harned, who is soon to appear as Anna Karenina, will be seen in the dramatization of Count Tolstoy's novel at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, on Friday evening. Supporting her will be Albert Bruning, William Courtenay, Albert Gran, George Riddell, Denis Wilkes, Mabel Blanchard, Margaret Dunn, Foster Williams, Maude Granger, Ann Warrington, Lillian Page, Mabel Hart, and Henry Cowan.

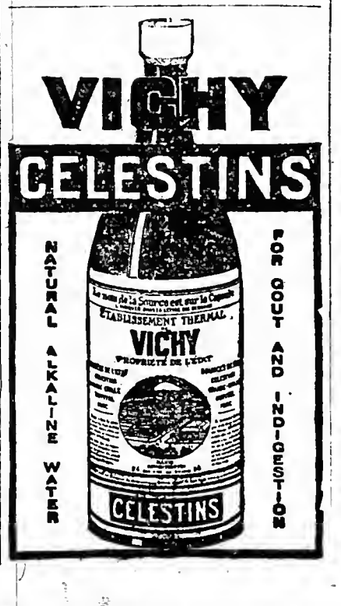

STEINWAY PIANOS

If you buy a Steinway, you may be certain that you obtain the best. No time is too long, no pains too great, no cost too large, no effort too vast, to make each individual Steinway Piano absolutely perfect.

We invite you to inspect the latest evidence of this fact, the Steinway **Vertegrand at $500.**

Pianos of all makes taken in exchange. Time payments if desired. Also pianos for rent.

STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 E. 14th St., New York,
Subway Express Station at the Door.

PHILADELPHIA MAY HAVE AN OPERA HOUSE

And Hammerstein May Build It and Run Opera in Two Cities.

$1,500,000 BUILDING PLAN

Mr. Hammerstein Admits He Is Considering It, but Has Not Decided Yet.

Oscar Hammerstein's success as an operatic impresario may soon be a tale of two cities. If present plans materialize, this man, who entered the operatic field only a few months ago, will shortly accomplish an entirely new feat in American managerial history.

Mr. Hammerstein confided to a TIMES reporter last night that he might build an opera house in Philadelphia similar to the Manhattan, and devoted to the same class of permanent grand opera attractions. From Philadelphia came news that he was negotiating for property at the northwest corner of Broad and Spruce Streets, in the heart of the hotel district, and might build there an opera house at a total cost for site and building of $1,500,000.

Mr. Hammerstein bore the brunt of the revelation from Philadelphia kindly, and was ready to admit that certain plans for an opera house there were under consideration.

"It is true that this site has been suggested," said the impresario, "and that the suggestion was meant for an opera house. Various propositions have been made to me, and various locations have been considered. The idea is that some of the leading citizens of Philadelphia, who have been corresponding with me about the matter, desire to establish a permanent home for grand opera in their city, and wish me to become interested in the project. Only this afternoon I received a letter in which the location you mention was named.

"I have not yet acquired any property and I have not accepted any proposal. You see, I am too busy winding up the season here to have any time to attend to anything else. However, I will say that I would be glad to do anything for the uplifting of musical art anywhere, and it is not a matter of money with me, as I have shown right here. I will soon have time to go into the Philadelphia matter in detail."

Asked if the proposal made to him was for the formation of a company similar to the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, with himself as the active director, Mr. Hammerstein smiled sagaciously.

"No, it is not at all that," he responded. "When I do anything I want to be the whole business myself, and then I know how I can make it go. I want to be President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and everything else, so I can be sure of having my own way and exercising my own judgment. The idea is simply for me to become interested in building a great opera house there, and to furnish Philadelphia with the same sort of grand opera that I have been giving to New York.

"The whole thing is yet so vague that I don't want to try to discuss it. I only know that it is something that may possibly happen, and that prominent men are interested in the project."

As he turned to go, Mr. Hammerstein volunteered a little information about directors of grand opera in general, and some in particular.

"Some men are born directors," he said. "Some men are made directors, and some men have directorships thrust upon them—just like somebody in the neighborhood of Thirty-third Street."

After this modified quotation from Shakespeare Mr. Hammerstein gazed absentmindedly up toward Broadway.

NEW PLAY IN IRVING PLACE.

Schaffmeyer's "Honest People" an Able and Interesting Comedy.

Gustav Kiesel, Fabrikant	Adolf Winds
Marianne	Hedwig v. Ostermann
Ludwig Grottkau	Friedrich Holthaus
Justine	Marie Immisch
Rudolf	Otto Treptow
Lont	Mill Reimann
Wettinger	Carl Machold
Dr. Martini	Max Haenseler
Conrad Schoeppel	Max Lobl
Gieselbrecht	Jacques Horeth
Frau Gieselbrecht	Marianne Bratt
Minna	Lina Haenseler
Anton	Louis Koch

Adolph Schaffmeyer's "Ehrliche Menschen" (Honest People), produced for the first time at the Irving Place Theatre last night, again reveals the familiar triangle, and, as in many other cases, domestic felicity is disturbed for a time by the presence of the tempter in the guise of a sympathetic artist. The artist is the respected guest in the home of Gustav Kiesel, a wealthy Berlin manufacturer, whose wife Marianne is one of those yearning souls who cannot learn where her true happiness lies until she has placed herself in a compromising position with another man.

In the new Broadway productions this season we have had, on an average of once a month the visit of the heroine to the room of the designing villain, with the husband's untimely appearance upon the scene. And it appears that even in Irving Place the situation cannot be avoided. When Herr Kiesel discovers his wife in the artist's studio there is a lively row, but a diplomatic friend of the family is ultimately able to set things right.

Mr. Schaffmeyer's play, as will be observed, does not depart very far from the beaten path, but it is an able piece of its kind, with a number of strong situations, several excellent comedy scenes, fluent, natural dialogue, and half a dozen excellently written characters. Friedrich Holthaus, a member of the company, was the beneficiary of last night's performance. The acting was generally competent.

BRADY TO THE RESCUE.

Manager Made a Brief Return to the Stage in "The Man of the Hour."

William A. Brady made an impromptu return to the stage last night at the Savoy Theatre. Some one had to be found in short order, and Mr. Brady elected himself to fill the vacancy.

Charles D. Mackay, who plays the rôle of the broker Gibbs in "The Man of the Hour," sent word to the theatre at about 7:30 o'clock that he was ill and would be unable to appear. Mr. Mackay's understudy, who is a man by the name of West, had recently moved, and no one knew his address. It was then that the manager himself came to the rescue.

Mr. Brady went before the curtain and announced that Mark J. Cody, the stage manager, would play the part of the broker. He did not announce that he would play the part of the butler in the first act, ordinarily intrusted to the stage manager. However, this is precisely what he did.

Mr. Brady enjoyed the fun immensely, and the house applauded every time he made an entrance or an exit. "Announcing is my specialty," he said, after the ordeal. "That is why I made the first announcement, and insisted on announcing every one that came on the stage."

The missing understudy appeared after the end of the second act, and Mr. Brady was saved from playing the rôle of a ward heeler in the final act, for which part he had already cast himself.

FABULOUS SALARY DREAM.

Truth of Stories Circulated in London Is Denied.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 9.—Abraham L. Jacobs of New York, the theatrical lawyer, who has been in London this week, says there is no foundation for the stories of fabulous salaries to be paid to English music hall artists by rival American syndicates.

"So long as theatrical people in the legitimate drama are willing to go into vaudeville for a substantial increase in salaries," he said, "there is no danger of a scarcity of music hall talent in America. However, the top vaudeville salaries in America are very large compared with English salaries, and that may account for the stories circulated here."

SUCCEEDS HERR CONRIED.

New Manager of Irving Place Theatre May Build Uptown.

Following Heinrich Conried's announcement that he would no longer be the lessee and manager of the Irving Place Theatre, it was learned yesterday that the house has been taken over by Dr. Maurice Baumfeld, who for eight years or more has been the New York correspondent of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse and is President of the Austrian Society.

Dr. Baumfeld is well known in the German community. It is understood that his present undertaking is a preliminary to the building of a new German theatre uptown, in which a number of prominent German citizens are interested.

For the next year, however, Dr. Baumfeld will devote himself to the theatre in Irving Place. He said yesterday that many changes would be made in the house and that the best talent available would be obtained for next season.

MISS HAHLO STAGE-STRUCK.

Conried's Secretary Is to Try a Part in "Cleo."

Miss Jet Hahlo, who has been Herr Conried's private secretary this year at the Metropolitan Opera House, is going on the stage. She is young and pretty and is well known to those who frequent the domain of the Herr Direktor.

Miss Hahlo said last night that she did not know just how serious the attack might be. She is going out in a small part with Nance O'Neil in "Cleo" under the direction of Charles Dillingham.

"I shall come back to the Opera House in the Fall," she said, "unless I make a very big hit in a very little rôle. Perhaps I shan't come back at all. I shall be satisfied if I really begin to do things in the dramatic line after four years of work."

PLAYS FOR THE ACTORS.

Burr McIntosh and the P. W. L. Take Leading Parts.

The third annual benefit of the Actors' Society of America took place yesterday afternoon at the Hudson Theatre before a large audience. Among the leading performers were Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, Victor Herbert, Elsie Janis, Eddie Foy, Ethel Barrymore in "Carrots," and Adelé Ritchie.

Twelve members of the Professional Women's League, with the assistance of a single man, presented a piece by Arloe Bates entitled "A Gentle Jury." The jury consisted of the twelve, and the Sheriff was none other than Burr McIntosh, whose appearance once more behind the footlights created no little excitement.

The novelty of the afternoon was a new one-act piece by Paul Armstrong, author of "Salomy Jane," entitled "A Blaze of Glory." The only previous performance of the piece had been at a recent Gambol of the Lambs. The little play, which is realistic in the extreme, takes place in a private room at Bellevue, and describes the death of a poor Irishman who has been crushed in rescuing a rich child from a runaway. He dies, glad of what he has done, drinking champagne.

MR. HOEKKOEK HAS ARISEN.

Appears at the New Amsterdam Theatre to Assert the Constitution.

Strange things happened at the New Amsterdam Theatre yesterday. When the Treasurer peeked out of his box office window in the afternoon he discovered pasted on the lobby wall a large sheet of brown paper, in the middle of which was a dollar bill. This the economical Treasurer promptly cut out. About the bill were scrawled in blue pencil these mystic words:

To the wrong interpretere of the Constitution of the United States. This means you and Klaw & Erlanger and the rest of their ilk. Now take your medicine.

FREDERICK KOEKKOEK.

In the evening a well-dressed man thrust a printed manifesto into the hand of the Treasurer, declaring:

"There shall be no syndicate or non-syndicate, nor shall there be robbers of any kind. I have arisen and will assert the Constitution of the U. S. A."

It was Frederick Koekkoek again. He got away before the Treasurer recovered his breath.

Play by an Actress.

LONDON, April 10.—A play on the woman suffragist question by Elizabeth Robins, the actress, was produced at the Court Theatre last night. It is called "Votes for Women," and has the subtitle "A Dramatic Tract." Edith Wynne Matthison played the leading rôle.

Court Gives Dixey to Lawrence.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff signed an injunction yesterday restraining Henry E. Dixey from appearing under any other management than that of Walter N. Lawrence. Lawrence declared that Dixey's interpretation of the title rôle in the play "The Man on the Box" had made him important to the production, and that he had a contract with Dixey for the run of the play.

New Nazimova Play on Friday.

The opening of Alla Nazimova in "Comtesse Coquette" at the Bijou, announced for Monday and postponed to Thursday owing to the illness of the actress and a change in the cast, has again been put off. At the Bijou Theatre it was said last night that the opening would positively take place on Friday evening.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Among recent recruits for Richard Carle's new Summer show, "The Hurdy Gurdy Girl," are Mrs. Annie Yeamans, Jacque Kruger, Mae Botti, J. E. Hazard, and the Constantine sisters. The piece will be first presented at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, on June 3.

Bonci has autographed 200 copies of the story of his life, to be sold at the Actors' Fund Fair. David Warfield has autographed 500 of his photographs in "The Music Master." The motto booth will have sentiments penned and signed by "Mark Twain," Pol Plancon, William Gillette, Francis Wilson, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Sousa, and a score of others.

The week of April 22 at Keith & Proctor's Harlem Opera House will be devoted to the first production on any stage of an original play in four acts, "The Undertow." The play deals with the franchise manipulations of private corporations, and includes a love story, of course.

Arrangements have been completed by which the Van den Berg Opera Company will begin a Summer engagement at the West End Theatre on Monday, May 6, in grand and comic opera at popular prices. The organization, under the direction of Jose Van den Berg, will contain seventy-five people.

WELCHING GAMBLER GOT TWO BEATINGS

"Doc" Owens's Partner on Kaiserin Thrashed by Californian, Who Won from Him.

NEARLY GOT INTO IRONS

There Were Three Meetings and Two Knockdowns, Which Capt. Ruser Approved.

One of several professional gamblers who crossed the Atlantic on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, in yesterday morning, must wish he had selected some other ship. This particular gambler, who is a partner of the notorious "Doc" Owens, had the bad judgment to make a side bet of $300 with Thomas W. O'Brien of San Francisco on the number of miles the Kaiserin would log last Sunday, and when Mr. O'Brien won failed to pay up.

On Monday night when the Kaiserin was nearing Sandy Hook Mr. O'Brien met the gambler in the smoking room and called him to task for failing to pay the bet. The gambler offered an excuse, and then Mr. O'Brien in the presence of the other passengers called him a "welcher." The gambler did not like the appellation, and showed it, so Mr. O'Brien sent him to the floor with a blow on the chest.

The other passengers and the stewards stepped in and prevented further trouble, and everybody was of the impression that the incident was closed. But everybody was wrong.

After breakfast yesterday morning one of the first of the saloon passengers to enter the smoking room was the gambler. A little later on Mr. O'Brien appeared. Mr. O'Brien approached the gambler and demanded that he make good on the bet. There were more angry words, but the timely appearance of the stewards prevented another battle.

The Kaiserin was leaving Quarantine when the final chapter in the episode was enacted. Mr. O'Brien found the gambler on the promenade deck, and without further ado proceeded to give him a good thrashing. This time the stewards took both men to the Captain's cabin. There they told Capt. Ruser their story, and Capt. Ruser decided that O'Brien was in the right. He told the gambler that further trouble on his part meant arrest and irons in a part of the ship where it would be impossible for him to bet with anybody but the rats.

As soon as the Kaiser docked Owens, who was a passenger, and his friend, were the first of the passengers to leave the ship. They had their baggage examined quickly, and were on their way across the ferry before the pier police learned what had happened.

O'Brien did not get his money.

WHOLE WEEK OF OPERA.

Manhattan Season Will Close with Eight Performances Next Week.

There will be a performance at the Manhattan Opera House every night next week, the last of the opera season. Emma Calvé will appear three times, in "Carmen" on Tuesday and at the Saturday matinée, and in "La Navarraise," which will be given in conjunction with "I Pagliacci," on Thursday.

Friday night will be called "Campanini's farewell," and will be a gala occasion. "I Puritani," which opened the Opera House, is the work chosen for this event. After the second act Mr. Arimondi will sing the prologue to Boito's "Mefistofele." The bill on Monday night is "Rigoletto"; "Martha" is the Wednesday opera, and the last performance, on Saturday evening, will be "Aida."

Next Sunday night the last concert of the season will be given at the Manhattan. In the first part Verdi's "Requiem Mass" will be sung, with Mmes. Russ and de Cisneros, and MM. Altchevsky and Arimondi as soloists. Mr. Campanini will conduct Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and Liszt's Fourth Hungarian Rhapsody. The other soloists will be Mme. Lejeune and MM. Gilbert and Ancona.

"AIDA" FOR GARIBALDI FUND.

Much Enthusiasm at Special Performance at the Manhattan.

A special performance of "Aida" was given at the Manhattan Opera House last night in aid of the Garibaldi Memorial Fund, under the auspices of Count Massiglia, the Italian Consul General, and of the Italian colony of New York.

BROOKLYN HORSES WIN BLUE RIBBONS

Miss Emily and Miss Grace Bedford Capture Two Classes.

BIG ENTRY IN PONY CLASS

Donner and Blitzen Get Another Blue, Beating Judge Moore's Perfection and Sunshine.

The Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn opened its fifteenth annual horse show last night in the club's arena under conditions that tried to the last extreme the fidelity of the organization's patrons. In spite of the wretched weather the building was fairly well filled, however, and it helped out the general satisfaction of the crowd that the attendance was made up of dyed-in-the-wool ridihg and driving people.

The ring exhibitions were of high quality throughout, and though the rings in a number of cases were small, the competitors included horses that have been blue ribon winners in many of the big shows.

Chief of the winners of the night were the noted pair, Donner and Blitzen, winners for six seasons in all the big shows of America, which, shown and driven by Miss Emily H. Bedford, earned a pronounced victory over William H. Moore's pair, Perfection and Sunshine, with a smart new team, Spider and Fly, shown by M. L. and A. C. Schwartz, as the one other competitor.

Another notable competition was that for ponies, which brought out the biggest entry of the night, and because of the big entry was judged in two divisions, with prizes in each division. In the division for the larger ponies, the Avondale Farm's Lady Dilham won, while in the division for the lesser horses, the Avondale Farm's second entry also was retnrned winner, beating the great show pony Berkeley Bantam.

Miss Grace Bedford's saddle mare, Merely Mary, made a good beginning of the show season by winning in the class for maiden saddle horses, while in a second saddle class, in which most of the exhibits were ridden by women, Mrs. W. S. Elliott's Jude Cantrell, ridden by the owner, was from the noted show mare Corinne, ridden by Mrs. Belle Beach Bain, second, and Mrs. A. C. Doremus's Lady McDonald, ridden by the owner, third. The awards:

Judging Maiden Saddle Horses, over 14.2 hands, owned by members of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn.—Won by Miss Grace M. Bedford's Merely Mary, blk. m., 15.1 hands, 5 years; Mrs. Charles F. Hubb's Perhaps, b. g., 14.3, second; Miss Nelle Dinges's Ambition, b. m., 15.1½, 7, third; Frank P. Whiting's My Lady, b. m., 14.3¾, 10, fourth.

Judging Harness Horses, over 15.2 hands, shown to appropriate vehicle.—Won by William A. Jamison's Jet, blk. m., 15.2¼, 7; William H. Moore's Senator, b. g., 16, aged, second; The Avondale Farm's Lord Burleigh, b. g., 15.2¾, 8, third; George Watson's Lady Watson, b. m., 16.7, fourth.

Judging Pairs of Harness Horses, 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, shown to a light four-wheeled vehicle—Won by Miss Emily H. Bedford's Donner, blk. g., 14.3½, 9, and Blitzen, blk. m., 14.3½, 9; William H. Moore's Perfection, ch. g., 15, aged, and Sunshine, ch. g. 14.3, aged, second; M. L. and A. C. Schwartz's Spider, b. g., 15, 5 years, and Fly, b. g., 15, 8, third.

Judging Saddle Horses over 14.2, required to be registered in the American Saddle Horse Register, up to carrying 160 pounds.—Won by Mrs. W. S. Elliott's Judge Cantrell, ch. g., 16, 7; the Avondalo Farm's Carlnne, ch. m., 15.1¾, 8, second; Miss C. A. Doremus's Lady McDonnell, b. m., 15.2½, 7, third; the Avondale Farm's Petroleum, blk. g., 15.1¾, 8, fourth.

Judging Ponies, not exceeding 14 hands, in harness, in two classes; Class A, ponies 13.1 and under; Class B, ponies over 13.1 hands. Class B.—Won by the Avondale Stable's Lady Dilham, br. m., 14.4; the Elsinore Farm's All Thers, rn. m., 13.2, 5, second; Miss M. C. Maxwell's Dauntless, b. g., 14.5, third; William H. Moore's Torchfire, br. s., 13.2, 5, fourth. Class A.—Won by the Avondale Stable's Lady Eccles, br. m., 13.5 William H. Moore's Berkeley Bentam, b. s., 11.3¾, 7, second; the Elsinore Farm's Welsh Princess, blk m., 12.2, 8, third; George Watson, Jr.'s, Little Wonder, blk. g., 12.2, 6, fourth.

Judging Jumpers, for best performance over six successive jumps at 4 feet 6 inches.—Won by the Westchester Farm's Taconite, b. g., 16.3, 6 years; Robert E. Tod's Nicholas, ch. g., 16.2, 6, second; J. E. Davis's Nimrod, b. g., 16.1, 7, third; M. L. & A. C. Schwartz's Wild Geranium, b. m., 15.3, 7, fourth.

Championship Basket Ball.

By defeating the Bethany Athletic Club last night by the score of 46 to 10 the University Settlement basket ball team won the 115-pound class metropolitan championship of the Amateur Athletic Union basket ball series. The game was contested on the court of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. Both teams played with four men. Line-up:

Univ. Settle., 46.	Position.	Bethany A. C., 10.
Strensand.....	Forward	Hardtman
Kanzel.....	Centre	Palmer
Brill.....	Guard	Blind
Friedman,		
Sedransky.....	Guard	Perpet

Goals from field—Sedransky, 7; Kanzel, 6; Strensand, 5; Brill, 4; Hardtman, 3; Palmer. Goals from foul—Strensand, 2; Hardtman, Palmer. Referee—Mr. H. B. Morrell of the American Athletic Union. Umpire—Mr. G. W. Schoening of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

"Boss" Cox to Get Out of Baseball.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 9.—George B. Cox has given an option on his third interest in the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club to Thomas G. Logan, a prominent attorney. The club is capitalized at $250,000, but the figure named in the option is unknown. The offer of the club resulted from a speech meds by Mr. Cox at Saturday night's banquet in honor of Charles Comiskey, owner of the Chicago American World's Championship Club. Mr. Cox in his speech demanded that the Cincinnati team give results or change its mansgement.

St. Louis "Nationals" Win Series.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The final game of the series of seven between the local American League team and the local National League team was won to-day by the Nationals, 9 to 1. This givee the local championship to the National League team. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals .....1 0 0 5 2 1 0 0 .—9	11	0	
Americans .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	6	3	

Batteries—Beebe and Marshall; Glade, Morgan, and Stevens.

Scores of Other Games.

At Jacksonville—Jacksonville, 1; Columbia, 0.

At Savannah—Savannah, 2; Augueta, 1.

At Charleston, S. C.—Macon, 8; Charleston, 6.

At Greensborough, N. C.—Davidson College, 4; George Washington University, 3.

At Durham—Trinity College, 18; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 0.

MILLER THREW RACE AWAY.

Bad Ride on Helen B. Lost Second Event at Benning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The most ordinary card of the meeting was on at Benning to-day. The card was made up of over-night events, and, with the possible exception of the first race, there were no horses entered with any claims to class. Cold and threatening weather kept the attendance down to few besides the regulars.

Three maiden races, a selling affair, and a maiden steeplechase made up the programme. The feature of the card was the reappearance of Orphan Lad in the first event. David Dunlop's gelding had not started since his defeat by the selling plater Beldomo, but inasmuch as that race was considered a fluke the bettors did not hesitate about making the horse a favorite. Orphan Lad is not particularly partial to heavy going, but he was so much better than those opposed to him that he won in a romp.

The defeat of Helen B. in the second race and that of Lysistrata in the steeplechase were the biggest disapointments of the afternoon. Helen B. had been on tap for a week. Miller rode one of his ill-judged races, and Helen B. finished second to the long shot Black Mask.

In a closo finish Mooksie, a strong choice, won the maiden steeplechase from the favorite, Lysistrata, Setauket getting the short end of the purse. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Orphan Lad, 98 pounds, (Miller,) 15 to 20 and 1 to 4, won; Old Colony, 89, (Goldstein,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Belle of Jsseamine, 106, (McDaniel,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:26. Parkville and Fusilade also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and geldings, maidens, two years old; half mile, old course. Black Mask, 104 pounds, (Hennessey,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Helen B., 104, (Miller,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Laudable, 104, (Alsop,) 7 to 1, third. Time—:51 1-5. Oreodon, Matches Mary, Cartwheel, Wedding, Easter Belle, Kste Carney, Miss Merjorie, Meno, Desideratum, and Gallant Lizzie also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For colts, maidens two years old; four and a half furlonge, old course. Bob Callahan, Jr., 107 pounds, (Mountain,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 2, won; Senator Barrett, 107, (Slander,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Marston, 107, (Miller,) 7 to 5, third. Time—0 59 2-5. Patrician also ran. Hartford Boy left standing at post.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for maidens four years old and upward; about two miles. Mooksie, 135 pounds, (McClain,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won; Lysistrata, 140, (Mclnerney,) 7 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; Will Do, 166, (McIntyre,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:34. I Am Trying, Millstone, Titmouse, and Queen of Knight also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and 100 yards, old course. Lord Badge, 102, (Englander,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Blue Buck, 107, (McDaniel,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Water Dog, 103, (J. Johnson,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:54 4-5. Flexion, Sentry, Jobstown, Toscan, and Winchester also ran.

Benning Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden 3-year-olds and up, five furlongs, Columbia course. Legerdemain, 106; Dismuke, How About You, 103; Bait and Pepper, 102; Bedella, 101; Tuckernuck, 94; Farceur, Dog Rose, Conjecture, Grafton, Canvas, Muck Rake, 91 each; Nettie Carita, Havana, Lucy Strome, Accumulate, Ida Reck, Springtail, Black Chalk, 89 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; 2-year-olds; four and a half furlongs, old course. Hilti, 105 pounds; Black Hawk, Trey of Spades, Patrician, 102 each; Vistula, 99; *Otwell, *Servilis, *Lady Powell, 97 each; *Glenada, 94.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds; six and a half furlongs, Columbia course. Golf Ball, Greeno, Lally, 106 pounds each; King of Spades, 103; Nancy, Umbrella, 101 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and up; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Cedarstreme, Monaeelon, Midas, Cohimosa, 100 pounds each; Don Diego, Bowling Bridge, Flexion, Ivanhoe, 97 each; Rose of Dawn, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and up; seven furlongs Columbia course. Warning, 113 pounds; No Trumper, 105; Cobleskill, Ivanhoe, 103 each; *Society Bud, 96; *Wabash Queen, 86.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; 3-year-olds and upward; one mile and 100 yards, old course. Ormonde's Right, 123 pounds; The Quail, 122; Hilscher, 114; Sonoma Belle, 106; Faust, 90; Congress, 85; Will Do, 84.

*Apprentice allowance.

CLASS GAMES AT COLUMBIA.

Dr. Hammond Offers a Trophy for an Inter-Class Meet.

Dr. Graeme Hammond of the Class of '80 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons has offered a trophy to Columbia University for an interclass championship in track and field sports, an innovation at Columbia. The announcement was made yesterday at a mass meeting of candidates for the track team and provoked great enthusiasm. As a result an unprecedented number of candidates—135 in all—reported, prepared to begin training for the team. The stimulation of interest will, it is believed, give the Columbia team strength approaching that which won honors for it in the intercollegiate meets of two decades ago.

If Bull, the sprinter, becomes eligible there will be a good nucleus for a successful team. Marsh in the quarter, Zink in the half mile and Heyns in the mile are thought to be able to score in the intercolleglates. In the other events men of good possibilities are available, except for the hurdles and the pole vault.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

President William H. Hotchkiss of the American Automobile Association will be in this city to confer with several of the local members of Executive Committee on several matters of importance that will come before the regular meeting for action later in the month. Mr. Hotchkiss adressed the membership of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation at their annual meeting in Pittsburg last night.

Georges Dupuy will sail for Europe on Saturday to make a preliminary run over the entire 4,000 mile route that has been mapped out for the gold cup tour of American cars this Summer.

Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Chairman of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, who has been confined to his house for six weeks by illness, had a relapse this week, and as a result the proposed meeting of the Racing Board may be postponed for another week.

A novel method of demonstrating to legislators just how feat an automobile goes at different distances and the ease with which it can be controlled was given a few days ago by James T. Drought of the Milwaukeo Automobile Club to the Wisconsin Legislature. Mr. Drought had the speeds regulated for different distancee, so as to show a number of comparisons from six to forty miles. Some of the lawmakers had never been in a motor car before.

Three of the four Dragon touring cars for the A. A. A. tour have been entered respectively by H. T. Branstetter of the Chicago Automobile Club, John Kane Mills of the Quekser City Motor Club and President of the Dragon Automobile Company, and A. L. Kull of the New York Motor Club. These cars will probably be the lowest powered cars in the contest.

Miners, as well as farmers, are beginning to realize the value of the automobile. One of the latest sales of a motor car, constructed for uee in rough country, was made recently to O. B. Perry, who ordered a Peerless 16-horsepower Roadster, to be shipped to the Klondike and used in the vicinity of Dawson City.

AMERICAN YACHTS TO RACE IN SPAIN

King Alfonso Gives Cup for International Races of Sonderklasse Boats.

CONTESTS IN SEPTEMBER

The Competitors for Kaiser's Cup at Kiel Will Go to San Sebastian for Second Series.

BOSTON, April 9.—Henry Howard, the representative of the Eastern Yacht Club, who has been conducting the foreign negotiations with the Kaiserlicher Yacht Club, at Kiel, for the international races between Germany and America for the cup offered by Emperor William, to be held in August at Kiel, received to-day a cabled invitation from President Ybarra of the San Sebastian Royal Yacht Club for a similar series of races between three yachts representing America and three representing Spain. He announced that King Alfonso had offered a cup for such an international series, and proposed any date in September for the races that might be acceptable to the American club, the races to be held at San Sebastian.

"King Alfonso of Spain," declared President Ybarra, "is keenly desirous of bringing about international Spanish-American races, and has offered cups for a series of races between Spanish and American boats to be held at San Sebastian next September under the control of the Royal Yacht Club, representing Spain and the Eastern Yacht Club representing America. The general conditions of these races he desired shall be the same as those fixed for the cup given by Emperor William for the races of the German and American boats at Kiel."

Mr. Howard declared that the invitation would undoubtedly be accepted by the Eastern Yacht Club, and that the negotiations would be completed as speedily as the club could take action on the matter. He said it was probable that the same boats that raced at Kiel representing America would go from there to San Sebastian to race against the Spanish boats, and would be the three that made the best showing in the trial races off Marblehead, to be held on June 10 and succeeding days.

EXPECT BOXING TO STOP.

Sheriff Hayes Calls Police Attention to Breaches of Law.

The resumption of boxing in the various so-called athletic clubs throughout the city and the weekly accessions to the list of clubs holding bouts has aroused the police authorities to action again, and it is expected that the Thomas-Lewis fight, scheduled for the Gilford Athletic Club, at Grand Central Palace, to-night, will mark the first of another series of efforts to close up all of them.

A letter was written to Police Commissioner Bingham by Sheriff Hayes yesterday asking police aid in suppressing the bouts. In the absence of Commissioner Bingham from the city the Sheriff refused to discuss the contents of his letter or to make any statement of his plans, but in talking of the general boxing situation he is quoted as declaring that conditions now are worse than when Gov. Higgins last year issued his manifesto demanding the cessation of the practice.

Neither would any of the officials in the Police Department discuss the probable action of the Commissioner in the premises. It is expected that a declaration will be issued from headquarters forbidding the fights when the Commissioner returns to-day.

TEAM GOLF FOR WOMEN.

Local Association Divided Into Two Sections—Point-Scoring Cup Popular.

Twenty-one clubs will be represented in the series of sectional team matches to be conducted this year by the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. The apportionment of the clubs was made yesterday at the meeting of the Executive Committee at the home of Mrs. E. F. Sanford at the Hotel Hargrave, West Seventy-second Street. Section A will be composed of eleven clubs and Section B of ten clubs. Each section will pick teams of fifteen members each, and they will compete in five matches during the season, the first match to be held on May 14 at the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains. The clubs will be divided as follows:

Section A—Montclair, Morris County, North Jersey, Essex County, Baltusrol, Hackensack, Plainfield, Ocean County, Richmond County, Century Country, and Dunwoodie.

Section B.—Apawamis, Nassau County, Siwanoy, Shinnecock Wee Burn, Powelton, Ardsley, Brooklawn, Dyker Meadow, and Fairfield County.

The local championship to be held on the Knollwood Club links, beginning May 22, will be conducted on the same plan as in former years, the medal play qualifying round being at eighteen holes, with sixteen to quality for the match play rounds.

New Automobile Show Committee.

The Board of Managers of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers appointed at its regular meeting yesterday a committee of three to arrange for the next show to be held under the association's auspices. Col. George Pope was chosen as Chairman, the position he has occupied for so long, and C. R. Mabley was re-elected to serve, but Marcus I. Brock, who has been identified with former shows, requested to be relieved of further duty in the capacity on account of his growing duties as assistant general manager of the association. Charles Clifton, President of the association, assumed the vacated place of Mr. Brock.

C. C. N. Y.'s New Team Managers.

Nathaniel Fleischer, 1908, has been elected manager of the City College basket ball team for next year. Abraham Barbaness, 1909 has been chosen assistant manager. Eugene Kruskal, 1908, has been elected football manager, and is arranging his schedule.

Future Major Leaguers.

The Powhatan Bassball Club, member of the Intercity Association, is desirous of arranging games with local or out-of-town clubs offering guarantees. Address John J. Egen, 228 West 132d Street.

A baseball league composed of teams representing the automobile establishments of Greater New York will be organized at the outing of the Riverside Social Club on May 2. Michael J. O'Connor, Secretary and Treasurer of the club, hes arranged a game for May 2 between teams rspresenting the Locomobile Company of America and the Empire State Motor Car Company.

The Bronx Club will open the season with Fort Broadhurst on April 21. The season's schedule includes games with Glenwood and Atlas Field Club. The club has open dates for Saturdays and Sundays in May, June, July, and August. The club is registered with the Intercity Baseball Association. Address W. A. Daw, 1,087 Hall Place, Bronx, N. Y.

In the opening game of the season the Village Baseball Club defeated the Athletic Field Club of East New York. Registered clubs in the Intercity Baseball Association can secure games for eighteen-year-old teams by addreseing Thomas King, 645 Greenwich Street, New York City.

The All-Mount Vernon Baseball Club, members of the Intercity Baseball Association, would like to arrange games with first-class teams offering suitable guarantees. Address George W. Love, Jr., 254 North Terrace Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A schedule of games with strong semi-professional clubs has been arranged by the Powhatan Club, including Waterbury, New London, New Brunswick, East Quogue, Southhampton, Easthampton, Nyack, Central Islip, Ceiral Valley, Butler, Glenwood, Cedarhurst, and Haverstraw.

aSturday and Sunday games can be secured by writing to R. A. Scanlon, secretary All Tremont B. B. C., 1872 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., and Edward Duffy, 21 East 115th Street.

The Stapleton A. A. will play its first game of the season at Stapleton Park, Stapleton, S. I., on Sunday, April 14, with the Crescent team of New Brighton. Manager Poggi will have the following team in the field: Bowen, pitcher; Brewer, catcher; Larkin, first base; Kehoe, second base; Pechtold, short stop; Reilly, second base; Robertson, left field; Brennan, centre field; Hofer, right field. Aideman "Dave" Rendt of Staten Island will start the game by throwing the ball over the plate.

The Central Islip, L. I., team will open its season Saturday, April 13, with the Avonia A. C. The Long Islanders, under Manager Cassidy, will put a strong team in the field.

This season the De La Salle Institute baseball nine will make many long jumps out of town. The itinerary includes games at Ellicott City, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Villanova, Penn., and at Baltimore.

SMATHERS NOT GUILTY.

Trotting Horseman Did Not Conspire to Drug Lou Dillon.

Elmer E. Smathers, the trotting horseman, will retain possession of the Memphis Gold Cup, which he won with Major Delmar when the horse trotted against Lou Dillon at Memphis on Oct. 18, 1904. The jury, which was out eleven hours, returned a sealed verdict in the case of the Memphis Trotting Association to replovin the cup on the charge that Mr. Smathers had caused the "doping" of Lou Dillon, previous to the race for the cup. Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court yesterday opened the verdict, which declared Mr. Smathers not guilty of the charge of conspiracy. The jury held that the charge made by the plaintiff that Lou Dillon was drugged as the result of a conspiracy was not proved, and the verdict was a vindication for Smathers.

The decision bears out the action of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, which found that the evidence failed to disclose any attempt at drugging on the part of Mr. Smathers, and will finally dispose of the case, which has occupied the attention of the light harness folk during the past year.

The suit of the association to recover the Gold Cup had been in progress before Justice Greenbaum for more than a week. In the race in question Major Delmar won the first heat in 2:07, and Lou Dillon, which had been covering miles in 2:05 without any great exertion, finished in 2:18½ trembling and in great distress. In the second heat the mare stopped and Major Delmar had a walk-over. Lou Dillon revived the day following the race, and apparently was as good as ever.

C. K. G. Billings, the owner of Lou Dillon, has said all along that he had nothing to do with pushing the matter into the courts. The only evidence against Smathers was in the form of statements by George Spear and Edward Sanders, two trainers, to the effect that Smathers offered $5,000 to have the mare lose the race.

One of the peculiar features of the case was the fact that one of the jurors was withdrawn, on account of the illness of his wife and daughter, after the jury had received the Judge's charge. It is understood that the fury stood eleven to one for the defendant from the first, and that the dissenting juror was won over about 10 o'clock on Monday night.

BANASTAR A KNOWING HORSE.

Refused to Start Because His Owner Was a Harness Horseman.

That horses have almost human intelligence has been stated time and again, but it remained with Col. Franklin Bartlett to place the thoroughbred racer on a plane above the ordinary animal, when in arguing a case before the Supreme Court of Westchester he stated in positive terms that the famous Brooklyn Handicap winner Banastar refused to start in a race because he knew his owner was a trotting man and not a lover of the runners.

Col. Bartlett was retained as leading counsel for the State Racing Commission in the case against the Empire City Trotting Club, in which the latter organization applied to Justice Isaac N. Mills of Westchester County to issue a preemptory writ of mandamus to compel the State Racing Association to issue a license and award dates for a running race meeting to the Empire City Trotting Club for 1907.

The oratorical powers of Col. Bartlett are generally recognized by the New York State judiciary and bar. In arguing his case he laid particular stress on the fact that the Empire City track was built for trotting purposes and not for running races. He became eloquent and in the course of his argument he said:

"The Empire City Trotting Club was conceived by the late William H. Clark, at one time Corporation Counsel of the City of New York. The track was built by Mr. Clark as a trotting venture, and it was for trotting races and for trotting brushes and trials and for nothing else. Mr. Clark dearly loved a trotting or pacing horse. It is officially recorded in turf annals that about 1900 Mr. Clark purchased a celebrated running horse named Banastar. When the horse was sent to the post to run in his first race in the colors of his new owner, he stood stock still when the other horses started and refused to start himself because he knew he was owned by a trotting man and not a follower of the runners. Is it possible to produce more direct evidence as to the purposes intended by Mr. Clark when he built the Empire City track?"

The statement was made in all seriousness, nor was the distinguished lawyer in any way discomfited by the laugh which greeted the remark, a laugh in which Justice Mills joined heartily.

New Memphis Jockey Club Indicted.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 9—Charged with permitting betting at its matinee races April 6, thereby violating the Foust anti-race track betting law recently passed by the Tennessee Legislature, the New Memphis Jockey Club was indicted late to-day by the Shelby County Grand Jury. The claim is made that a handbook was operated, and that odds were offered on horses in each race.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER FROM APRIL 10 TO 13.

New L'd'n.	Will. Point.	S. Hook.	Gov. Isl'd.
A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
12:37 1:08	8:45 9:18	5:09 5:45	5:31 6:00
1:31 1:52	9:41 10:04	6:03 6:33	6:26 6:50
2:20 2:35	10:30 10:48	6:53 7:10	7:14 7:37
3:06 3:17	11:14 11:28	7:37 7:57	7:57 8:10
3:50 3:58	11:53	8:20 8:27	8:37 8:52

The members of the Neptune Fishing Club have chartered a seagoing boat and will make the trips to the banks the same as in past seasons. The weekly meetings of the club are held on Tuesdays at 102 Clay Street, Newark, N. J. The annual May ride will be held Sunday, May 26.

The fishing boom is now on in Nantucket, and the industry shows more activity than has existed since the decline of the whale fishery two decades ago. The prohibitive law on scallops went on this week, but until May 15 the fishermen are allowed the privilege of taking shellfish for bait purposes only.

The pike hatchery established by the United States at Swanton, Vt., yields 100,000,000 fry yearly, of which 50,000,000 are sent to Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey.

The Ever Jolly Fishing Club, which was formed in 1872, has arranged the following schedule of trips to the banks: May 12, June 16, July 7, 28, Aug. 18, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, and Nov. 10. An important meeting of the club will be held to-morrow night.

A Manhattan branch of the recently organized Anglers' Association is being formed by the members of the Tornado Fishing Club, Mohican Fishing Club, and the Ernie Drescher Fishing Association. Headquarters have been engaged at 216 East Forty-first Street, with C. J. Mullen acting secretary.

La Lorraine Makes Fast Time.

MONACO, April 9.—La Lorraine, the French motor boat entered in the 40-foot class, won the principal event in the autoboat races here to-day, and made the best average speed that has yet been recorded in the carnival. She covered the 60 kilometere in 74 minutes and 21 seconds, an average of a trifle over 27 geographical miles an hour, which, for sustained speed, compares favorably with the records for hour trials all over the world. La Lorraine is expected to prove faster than the English crack boats in the coming international trials.

Archie Hahn to Coach Oregon A. C.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9.—Archie Hahn, the famous former University of Michigan sprinter, who has held the National championship three times and who was the winner of the 110-meter championship as member of the American team that went to Athens to compete in the Olympic games, has announced his intention to leave the amateur ranks and accept the position of coach of the Oregon Athletic Club.

Big Athletic Meet in Jersey City.

A number of prominent New York athletes will compete in the indoor meet of the Fourth Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey to be held this evening in the regimental armory in Jersey City. The feature will be a match race of 600 yards between Harry L. Hillman, Helvin Sheppard, Charles Bacon, Cohen, and Van Thum. Another important contest will be the mile race for the Military Athletic League, in which eleven teams have been entered. Over 500 entries have been scured for the various events.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

That is LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. Similarly named remedies sometimes deceive. The first and original Cold Tablet is a White PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.—Adv.

USUAL OBJECTIONS AGAINST AUTO TOUR

Chairman Hower of A. A. A. Committee Says No Radical Changes Will Be Made.

WILL BE PRACTICAL TEST

Manufacturers Speak Well of Restrictions Against Carrying Unlimited Extra Parts.

Evidences of dissatisfaction have already cropped out against the rules for the American Automobile Association tour and the Glidden Cup competition. This is nothing unusual, for every Touring Committee that ever attempted to conduct one of these events always encountered more or less objections. It is not worrying Chairman Frank B. Hower in the least, and he intimated very clearly yesterday morning before leaving for Buffalo that no changes would be made in the conditions as announced two weeks ago for the trophy. So far as could be ascertained yesterday from the manufacturers and agents who will enter the cars, the majority are heartily in favor of supporting the rules.

"About fifteen cars are already entered for the competition," said Mr. Hower, "and from assurances I have had, I fully expect to see 100 cars or over ready for the trip. By this I mean regular stock touring cars. This does not look as though the objections were very strong, or that the success of the tour is seriously threatened. It is, however, barely possible that some modifications will be made, chiefly in the addition of a class for the popular high-powered runabouts. Many owners of these cars are anxious to take part in the run, but it was impossible to arrange the rules so that runabouts and touring cars might compete on equal terms for the trophy. The committee will meet this month, and if the Executive Board of the American Automobile Association deems the runabout feature feasible, a special cup will probably be offered and the smaller cars can cume in."

The opinions expressed by Edward Lozier yesterday represented very accurately the sentiments of the manufacturers who are now preparing their cars in a contest and taking their chances of success against all comers.

"There may be some details that might be improved," he said, "but in the main the rules are a vast improvement over the conditions of last year. These improvements are specially noteworthy in requiring contestants to carry with them in their respective cars all extra parts that may be needed, and also in the stipulation that only one mechanic may ride in each car. It is no test of a touring car to start out in a long run and actually finish with what is practically another car, having been rebuilt with new axles, springs, eyeblders, radiators, and portions of the frame, during the journey. It is also an injustice to have some cars absolutely in charge of mechanics from the factory, as has frequently been the case in the past. The test this year, therefore, should be productive of more satisfactory results in showing what stock touring cars can do in a long 1,400-mile run."

Two Lozier cars will be entered, one from this city and the other from Cincinnati, and they will represent different clubs, as the cup is to be awarded on the basis of individual team showing.

Surprise has been expressed by many agents and manufacturers that any objection should be found with the condition requiring all extra parts to be carried in the competing car. Without some stipulation of this sort, there is nothing to prevent the shipment of extra parts at different points along the route. If the tour is to be a contest at all, it should place some restriction upon the amount of new material to be added under the guise of repairs to a car, and the Touring Committee has endeavored in this case to place all cars upon an equality, giving the same opportunity to private owners as to manufacturers to make a creditable showing throughout the entire run.

AUTO CLUB'S NEW HOME.

Will Be Opened with Annual Meeting April 18—Big Membership Increase.

Members of the Automobile Club of America received word yesterday that the new home in West Fifty-fourth Street, near Broadway, will be opened for general use on Thursday, April 18. Although the executive officers of the club have been installed in the building since Jan. 1, no rooms have been available for the members owing to the incomplete condition of the clubhouse. Work on the interior has been progressing rapidly during the last two months, and although much yet remains to be done, enough rooms will be available for use during the Summer. The garage has already been opened and over twenty cars are stored there.

The present annual meeting is held in accordance with the resolution adopted at the annual meeting last November, when it was decided that hereafter the annual meeting should be held in April instead of November. No election of officers or changes in committees will occur the present officials holding over until one year from the present time, but a number of important amendments to the constitution and by-laws will be adopted. The present active membership is 1,000, the limit fixed last year, and there have been no vacancies for several months. With the improved facilities of the new clubhouse, it is proposed to raise the limit to 2,000, but the increase will be made gradually, at the discretion of the Board of Governors. It is probable, however, that at the coming meeting the limit will be made 1,500, as there is a long waiting list. The Board of Governors will also be increased to twelve members, in addition to the officers who are ex-officio members.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

20 CARLOADS SCARCE AUTOS.

Buyers still shipping us the best pickings in Limousines, Landaulettes, and Runabouts, besides all the agencies for new automobiles sending their second-hand cars to this most reliable and oldest exchange in Manhattan.

Following makes offered: Pierce-Arrows, $650-$2,800; Peckards, four cylinders, $6500up; Cadillacs, Stearns-Duryeas, Thomas Flyers, $750 to $1,900; Nationals, from $1,100; Mercedes, Pannards, $500 to $3,000.

Peerless, Fords, Maxwells, St. Louis, Autocars, Renaults, Popes, (some Popes costing $6,500 at $1,200,) and 100 other unusual opportunities. Demonstrations given.

Tires:—$20,000 worth of Finest NEW Automobile Tires—well, cheaper than second-hand.

Inspect the largest reliable assortment of "Everything" used for auto and autos in America.

Broadway Mammoth Exchange Buildings, 247, 249 West 47th—1,780, 1,782 Broadway.

Old cars taken in trade; let us show you the Detroit at $1,500; nothing better under $2,000; 22-24 H. P., shaft drive, engine under hood, 32 inch wheels; see it. Detroit Motor Car and Supply Co., 2,230 Broadway, New York City.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

For Sale.—One pair black horses, $2,000; one pair bays, $700; one bay horse, $500; horses are sound and guaranteed. Address A. G. Schreiber, Great Neck, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR.—Strictly trustworthy young American, (22;) either gasoline or steam; temperate and of neat appearance; wages moderate. Stokes, 525 West 138th St.

CHAUFFEUR on American and foreign cars; Packard last car working on; first-class references from last employer. Johnson, 165 Thorne St., Jersey City.

CHAUFFEURS—Competent, reliable, and honest, can be secured at Employment Dep't, West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th St. and 8th Av.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3 P. M. Giants vs. Jersey City. Adm., 50c.

FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA.

Students Arrange Conference Confident of Game's Resumption.

The football situation at Columbia, about which so many rumors have been circulated in the past week, has crystallized until the students believe the restoration of the game is assured. Announcement was made yesterday that the student committee which was appointed pursuant to the suggestion of Francis S. Bangs, Chairman of the University Committee on Athletics, proposed to announce its plans to the undergraduate body at a mass meeting to be held at noon to-day. They further stated that a conference had been arranged along the lines laid down by Chairman Banga with the University Athletic Committee, and that this would be held to-morrow afternoon. It is believed that at this conference a basis will be agreed upon whereby the game may be resumed next Fall at the Morningside University.

The gradual change of sentiment among the university authorities has been marked toward the game in the last few months. As evidence after evidence was given that the sentiment favorable to the game was general throughout the undergraduate body and the alumni, one after another of those who had opposed the game were won over to consent to the trial of it at Columbia along the lines laid by the Intercollegiate Football Committee in its reformation of the rules. All have admitted that the game as changed was acceptable and had obviated the objections to the sport as far as the conduct on the field was concerned. The authorities have, however, insisted that further assurance be given that kindred abuses, such as exaggeration of interest, would be eradicated. The students in conference decided that auch assurance could be given, and are prepared to make such concessions as are asked of them to revive the sport.

One of the objections raised was that participation in the game was too restricted. "Show us that there is a wide-spread demand for the game by actual participants and not for the game as a spectacle and we will consider means of resuming the sport," the authorities are said to have declared. To meet this requirement the undergraduates have prepared a list of more than forty students who have declared their wish to play the game and they declare that the instant permission to play is assured twice as many more declarations can be secured. The list prepared includes all those members of former football teams who are still in the university, as well as many promising players who are desirous of taking part. Those who signed the petition asking that they be allowed to play were:

A. Algeltinger, 1907 S.; P. W. Van Saltza, 1908 S.; G. L. Helmrich, 1908 S.; J. J. Ryan, 1908 S.; H. Fowler, 1908; E. Bassett, 1908; W. L. Wood, 1908; T. A. Robinson, 1909 S.; H. M. Lee, 1908; W. L. Starbuck, 1907; W. B. Davidson, 1908; R. Mapleson, 1909; W. Gaspoyne, 1909 S.; G. H. Bull, 1908 S.; H. Mulconberger, 1909 S.; R. C. Ray, 1908 L.; L. W. A. Kimbel, 1909; J. Gillies, 1909; H. C. McLean, 1909; B. P. Cerussi, 1909 S.; J. C. Mackenzie, 1909; C. B. Spencer, 1909; L. H. Spalding, 1909; H. L. Hall, 1909 S.; H. W. Taylor, 1909; C. P. Jordan, 1909 S.; W. T. Sinking, 1908 S.; E. Ulmann, 1909 S.; A. S. Simmon, 1909; C. D. Dorsey, 1908 L.; R. W. Stephenson, 1910; H. Bagnell, 1908; F. H. Saunders, 1909 S.; G. Nargenes, 1910; E. Suarez, 1909 S.; D. Streeter, 1909 S.; C. S. Rolker, 1908; A. P. Montgomery, 1909; G

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—242—Stevanson Iron Mining Company vs. Elmer A. Kibbe.—Maodate granted.

424—Samuel B. Raymond, County Treasurer, &c., et al. vs. Chicago Union Traction Company; 425—Samuel B. Raymond, &c., vs. Chicago Edison Company; 426—Samuel B. Raymond, &c., vs. Chicago City Railway Company; 427—Samuel B. Raymond, &c., vs. South Chicago City Railway Company; 428—Samuel B. Raymond, &c., vs. The People's Gas Light and Coke Company; 429—Samuel B. Raymond, &c., vs. Chicago Telephone Company, and 430—Samuel B. Raymond, &c., vs. Chicago Consolidated Traction Company.—Argument concluded.

384—The United States vs. Conrad Heinzeo & Co.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Wednesday: 580, 557, 504, 258, 237, 208, 261, 262, 263, 264, 269, 271.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 10.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, Clarke, Houghton, and Lambert, JJ.—26—Nehs-New York Brewing Co. 79—Kelly-New York City Ry. 81—Dietrick - Sheraman & S. 82—Sporza-German Sav Bank. 85—Lawlsohn-Lansing Co. 86—People vs. Levin. 87—Interstate Chl. Mill & P R R. 74—Auerbach-Curle. 91—People-Lyon.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals (from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—Blackwell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Bauer-Parker. 2—Same-same. 3—Same-same. 4—Same-same. 5—In the matter of Clay, Frone, Webster Av, &c. 6—Lane-Morgeney. 7—People-Sheehan, &c. 8—City of N Y-Dieterstein. 9—In the matter of property on East 23d St. 10—Sasanges-Nile Tobacco Works. 11—In the matter of Piers 2-3, East River. 12—Title Ins Co of N Y-Solomon. 13—Wurtzfelder-Moses. 14—Bauer-Parker. 15—Morsh-Seritt. 16—Banker Money Order Assn-Aeinz. 17—Koelsch-Heinz. 18—Schaffer-Freyzang. 19 — Herbst-Wanamaker. 20—Same-same. 21—Van Buren & N Y Bill Posting Co-Salomon. 22—Mallin-Mallin. 23—De La Bergne Machine Co-Anthony & Co. 24—Gordon-Same. 25—Wm Cook-United Engineering & Cont Co. 26—Flomerfelt-Flomerfelt. 27—Maas-Maas. 28—Levy-Levy. 29—In the matter of Rathbone Oil Co. 30—In the matter of Briggs Av from Bronx River. 31—Sims-Perrington. 32 — Dyon-Dyon. 33—Boss-Feuke-Sulzeaster. 34—People, &c-Sup Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor. 35—Andrews-Fitzgerald. 37—Byrne-N Y, N H & H R R Co. In the matter of opening Morris Av, &c. 38—People, &c-Neiville. 39—City of N Y-Rice. 41—Mills-Mowchlin. 42—Mackay-Mackay. 43—Gunther-McCoon. 44—In the matter of Dobringer. 45—Epstein-Sicular. 46—Riley-Riley. 47 — Niall-Niall. 48 — Mendel Mendel. 49—City Nat Bk-Ward. 50—Builders Heating Co-Clark. 51—Hupfels Sons-Will, Jr. 52—Niall-Niall. 53—Wright-Singleton. 54—Humphreys Home Med Co-Teixeira. 55—Flegenheimer-Wilson. 56—Raff-Frer. 57—Appleton-Appleton. 58—Gould-Loftus. 59—Ahorn-Janis. 60—In the matter of Church Lane Co. 61—Goldberg-Goldberg. 62—Goldenberg Co. 63—Monroe-Frymer. 64—Ansorge-Daniels. 65—Tredwell-The Christie Automotor Co. 66—White-Fromme. 67—May-Crook. 68—Rosenzweig-Bernstein. 69—Aspenter-Terry & Tench Co. 70—Ryan-Empire Paper Tube. 71—Keagan-Holleve. 72—Anderson-Witte. 73—Picker-Standard Hotel Co. 74—Calhoun-Commonwealth Trust Co. 75—People, &c-N Y Bldg Loan Banking Co. 76—Baier-Parker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 11.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 111.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.—(Criminal Term)—(April Term)—Blanchard, J.—Adjourned to April 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 2651—Jaretsky-Massa. 3334—Poget-Alexander. 3351—Erstein-Jonasson. 3579—Krine-Revere. 3749—Rogers-Greenspan. 3429—Cox-Kerhey. 2707—Beyer-Henry Henber Co. 35 9—Koehler-Oakes Mfg Co. 3482—Prosser-Maxon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III, IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 736—Jacques-N Y City Ry. 614—New York Rubber Co. 781—John-N Y City Ry. 785—Gelb-same. 790—Danby-same. 791—Williams-Union Ry. 227—Barkley-same. 465—Trucker-N Y City Ry. 591—Doyle-same. 633—Hoes-same. 804—Parks-same. 562—Lubel-same. 707—Kremer-same. 809—Hermstedt-Interborough R T. 811—Cremin-N Y City Ry. 820—Norton-same. 829—Turk-same. 831—Johanson same. 833—Simmons-same. 849—Mayer-Union Ry. 867—Finkelstein-N Y City Ry. 868—Same-same. 871—Geller-same. 892—Murray-same. 894—Keenan-same. 726—Clarens-same. 750—Barney-Met St Ry. 789—Karger-N Y Trans Co, &c. 873—Taylor-Int R T. 762—Raphael-N Y City Ry. 819—Isaacson-N Y City Ry. 823—Flynn-same. 834—Mahler-Int St Ry. 840—Hendrickson-Met St Ry. 848—Cannella-N Y City Ry. 896—Stone-same. 841—O'Connell-Met St Ry. 875—Fiedler-Int R T. 877—Samuels-same. 883—Phillips-N Y City Ry. 885—Longer-Pratt. 898—Vogel-Parr & Union Ry. 902—Phillips—Phillips number reached on regular call of this calendar, 901.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part 111.—Newburger J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar No. 2 to be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M.

Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII. and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial." 508—Minton-Int Mer Agency. 509—Gaens-same. 1024—Palmer-Well. 1025—Ehrlich-Davey. 1045—Enders-Enders. 1115—Enterez-Wisk. 1120—McGuire-Int R T. 1—Schaffer-J Steamboat Co. 1221—Spiller-Piepenbring. 915—Scutley-City of N Y. 1109—Druckmiller-Berman. 618—Thompson-Cushman. 1284—Conndorri-Robinson. 901—De Long-Meyer. 845—Morgan-Johnson. 847—Fleischman-Lawyers Title Ins Co. 859—Banks-City of N Y. 1042—Pond-Con Gas Co. 815—Kehler-City of N Y. 806—Stern-same. 807—Same-same. 809—Same-same. 559—Savage-Warren Featherbone. 4231—Horn-Leverling & Co. 1167—Beacom-City of N Y. 543—Potter-Campbell. 591—Smith-City of N Y. 711—McNulty-Sinsheimer. 811—Dupont-Realty Mortgage Co. 1157—Tohlas-City of N Y. 1153—Same-same. 767—Leonard-American Ice Co. 816—Murphy-Winan Co. 849—Robinson-Van Norden Trust Co. 882—Jaffe-Levy. 908—Sutherland-Fleischman Realty Co. 630—Muarti-Jetter. 927—Bensinger-Zimmerman. 999—Rosenzweig-Ludwin. 763 — Maloney-Weiss.

BONDS OF SURETYSHIP
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92 William St. Tel 1503 John.
UNDERTAKINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Court of Appeals handed down the following decisions:

Clerman, respondent, vs. MacKranz, administrator, appellant, vs. Lewis.—Motions to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Johnson, executor respondent, vs. Hughes and others, respondents; St. Francis Hospital, &c., appellant.—Motion to amend remittitur granted; remittitur to be returned and amended.

Irwin and another, appellant, vs. Teller et al.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs. Remittitur as to amended as to make the affirmances without prejudice to any application by the appellants for such relief as they may be entitled to as to any mortgage they may have paid on the property.

People ex rel. March, respondent, vs. Beam and another, surviving Inspectors, &c.—Order modified in accordance with opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs in this court to either party.

In re Mayor, &c., of New York, (opening East 178th Street.)—Order affirmed, with costs.

In re judicial settlement of accounts of Willey and others, executors, &c.—Decree of appellate Division reversed, and decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs in both courts to appellants, payable out of the estate.

Adamson, appellant, vs. City of New York.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against appellant of the stipulatioo, with costs in all courts.

Calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 144, 146, 148, 149, 151, 25, 152, 155.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 10.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, Clarke, Houghton, and Lambert, JJ.—26—Nehs-New York Brewing Co. 79—Kelly-New York City Ry. 81—Dietrick - Sheraman & S. 82—Sporza-German Sav Bank. 85—Lawlsohn-Lansing Co. 86—People vs. Levin. 87—Interstate Chl. Mill & P R R. 74—Auerbach-Curle. 91—People-Lyon.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals (from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—Blackwell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Bauer-Parker. 2—Same-same. 3—Same-same. 4—Same-same. 5—In the matter of Clay, Frone, Webster Av, &c. 6—Lane-Morgeney. 7—People-Sheehan, &c. 8—City of N Y-Dieterstein. 9—In the matter of property on East 23d St. 10—Sasanges-Nile Tobacco Works. 11—In the matter of Piers 2-3, East River. 12—Title Ins Co of N Y-Solomon. 13—Wurtzfelder-Moses. 14—Bauer-Parker. 15—Morsh-Seritt. 16—Banker Money Order Assn-Aeinz. 17—Koelsch-Heinz. 18—Schaffer-Freyzang. 19 — Herbst-Wanamaker. 20—Same-same. 21—Van Buren & N Y Bill Posting Co-Salomon. 22—Mallin-Mallin. 23—De La Bergne Machine Co-Anthony & Co. 24—Gordon-Same. 25—Wm Cook-United Engineering & Cont Co. 26—Flomerfelt-Flomerfelt. 27—Maas-Maas. 28—Levy-Levy. 29—In the matter of Rathbone Oil Co. 30—In the matter of Briggs Av from Bronx River. 31—Sims-Perrington. 32 — Dyon-Dyon. 33—Boss-Feuke-Sulzeaster. 34—People, &c-Sup Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor. 35—Andrews-Fitzgerald. 37—Byrne-N Y, N H & H R R Co. In the matter of opening Morris Av, &c. 38—People, &c-Neiville. 39—City of N Y-Rice. 41—Mills-Mowchlin. 42—Mackay-Mackay. 43—Gunther-McCoon. 44—In the matter of Dobringer. 45—Epstein-Sicular. 46—Riley-Riley. 47 — Niall-Niall. 48 — Mendel Mendel. 49—City Nat Bk-Ward. 50—Builders Heating Co-Clark. 51—Hupfels Sons-Will, Jr. 52—Niall-Niall. 53—Wright-Singleton. 54—Humphreys Home Med Co-Teixeira. 55—Flegenheimer-Wilson. 56—Raff-Frer. 57—Appleton-Appleton. 58—Gould-Loftus. 59—Ahorn-Janis. 60—In the matter of Church Lane Co. 61—Goldberg-Goldberg. 62—Goldenberg Co. 63—Monroe-Frymer. 64—Ansorge-Daniels. 65—Tredwell-The Christie Automotor Co. 66—White-Fromme. 67—May-Crook. 68—Rosenzweig-Bernstein. 69—Aspenter-Terry & Tench Co. 70—Ryan-Empire Paper Tube. 71—Keagan-Holleve. 72—Anderson-Witte. 73—Picker-Standard Hotel Co. 74—Calhoun-Commonwealth Trust Co. 75—People, &c-N Y Bldg Loan Banking Co. 76—Baier-Parker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 11.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 111.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.—(Criminal Term)—(April Term)—Blanchard, J.—Adjourned to April 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 2651—Jaretsky-Massa. 3334—Poget-Alexander. 3351—Erstein-Jonasson. 3579—Krine-Revere. 3749—Rogers-Greenspan. 3429—Cox-Kerhey. 2707—Beyer-Henry Henber Co. 35 9—Koehler-Oakes Mfg Co. 3482—Prosser-Maxon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III, IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 736—Jacques-N Y City Ry. 614—New York Rubber Co. 781—John-N Y City Ry. 785—Gelb-same. 790—Danby-same. 791—Williams-Union Ry. 227—Barkley-same. 465—Trucker-N Y City Ry. 591—Doyle-same. 633—Hoes-same. 804—Parks-same. 562—Lubel-same. 707—Kremer-same. 809—Hermstedt-Interborough R T. 811—Cremin-N Y City Ry. 820—Norton-same. 829—Turk-same. 831—Johanson same. 833—Simmons-same. 849—Mayer-Union Ry. 867—Finkelstein-N Y City Ry. 868—Same-same. 871—Geller-same. 892—Murray-same. 894—Keenan-same. 726—Clarens-same. 750—Barney-Met St Ry. 789—Karger-N Y Trans Co, &c. 873—Taylor-Int R T. 762—Raphael-N Y City Ry. 819—Isaacson-N Y City Ry. 823—Flynn-same. 834—Mahler-Int St Ry. 840—Hendrickson-Met St Ry. 848—Cannella-N Y City Ry. 896—Stone-same. 841—O'Connell-Met St Ry. 875—Fiedler-Int R T. 877—Samuels-same. 883—Phillips-N Y City Ry. 885—Longer-Pratt. 898—Vogel-Parr & Union Ry. 902—Phillips—Phillips number reached on regular call of this calendar, 901.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part 111.—Newburger J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar No. 2 to be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M.

Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII. and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial." 508—Minton-Int Mer Agency. 509—Gaens-same. 1024—Palmer-Well. 1025—Ehrlich-Davey. 1045—Enders-Enders. 1115—Enterez-Wisk. 1120—McGuire-Int R T. 1—Schaffer-J Steamboat Co. 1221—Spiller-Piepenbring. 915—Scutley-City of N Y. 1109—Druckmiller-Berman. 618—Thompson-Cushman. 1284—Conndorri-Robinson. 901—De Long-Meyer. 845—Morgan-Johnson. 847—Fleischman-Lawyers Title Ins Co. 859—Banks-City of N Y. 1042—Pond-Con Gas Co. 815—Kehler-City of N Y. 806—Stern-same. 807—Same-same. 809—Same-same. 559—Savage-Warren Featherbone. 4231—Horn-Leverling & Co. 1167—Beacom-City of N Y. 543—Potter-Campbell. 591—Smith-City of N Y. 711—McNulty-Sinsheimer. 811—Dupont-Realty Mortgage Co. 1157—Tohlas-City of N Y. 1153—Same-same. 767—Leonard-American Ice Co. 816—Murphy-Winan Co. 849—Robinson-Van Norden Trust Co. 882—Jaffe-Levy. 908—Sutherland-Fleischman Realty Co. 630—Muarti-Jetter. 927—Bensinger-Zimmerman. 999—Rosenzweig-Ludwin. 763 — Maloney-Weiss.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—MacLean, J.—Potter-Gumbleton—Lyman H. Revans, Strook-Vigarito—Cornelius J. Early. Matter of Monterey Realty Cons Co—Clarence L. Berher.

SUPREME COURT.—Bischoff, J.—Wolff-Wolf—Louis B. Hasbrouck. Matter of Diehl—Edward G. Whitaker.

SUPREME COURT.—Truax, J.—Dooley-Dooley—Ed. A. Watson.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—MacLean, J.—Ovill H. Vernon-Richard & Schauber Mfg Co—George R. Ramsay.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Maddox, J.—Inc. 823—Multauer-Multauer. 853, 8624—Piafsky (2 actions)-Alexander. 856—Siglnardt-Wagner. 875—Jacobowitz-Mindlin. 883—Reimer-Brean. 891—Bosch-Bosch. 892—Periman-Stene. 900—Villone-Feinstein. 904—Werth-Remsen. 912—Greve-Wiele. 913—Raech-Alegood. 929—Ackerly vs. Ackerly. 931—Emmons-Birmingham. 933—Joliet-Mouesette. 951 — Esco-Pace. 954—Travis-Cassidy. 957—Friedlander-Friedlander. 896—Krasman-Dunaif. 908—Moere-Henry. 963—Hill-Wolfman. 965—Feinstein-Bershatsky. 969—Horn-Progressive Realty Co. 972—Boyd-Bleier. 986—D'Amelio-Slater. 983—Hopkins-Tigheine. 987—Plum-Spencer. 988—Feldman-Levin. 996—Langer-Glass. 991—Pincus-Goldman. 992—Brook-Brook.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part 1., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Burr, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. Day calendar. 5392—Woodman-B H R R. 4559—Murphy-same. 4506—Silverstone, 4700—O'Connor-Bergen Beach Co. 5018—Elgiovanna-B H R R. 3785, 6-7—Guarnis. & Di Lucca-N Y City R R. 4758—Hedge-City of N Y. 13328—Murray-Paton. 4435—Mitchell-N Y City R R. 11810—Williame-Parsons. 12890—Cantwell-Abraham. 3683—Koehler-City of N Y. 5492—Conner-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5414—Stoepel-Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 5413—Roney-Borgh. 5422—Boch-Brooklyn Q Co & Sub R R. 5423—Avery-B H R R. 5424—Fitzgibbon-Knapp. 5426—Kane-Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 5106—Casey-N Y City R R. 5464—Rush-Rois Iron Wks. 5447—Heywood-B H R R. 5458—Hannigan-Nassau R R. 5460—Donnegan-City of N Y & B H R R. 5461—Schubert-Buell Co. 5467—Carey-B H R R. 5466—Wylander-Peterson. 5474—Lancaster-B H R R. 5479—Harand-Dry Dock & Battery R R. 5481—Ruege-Dillingham. 5485—Bogenshutz-N Y City R R. 3808—Herrera-Horsfield. 5027—Finkelstein-B H R R. 5464—Wood-Cent R R of N J. 5495—La Favea-N Y Tunnel Co 5500—Mulreen-N Y City R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 5509—Moore-B, Q Co & S R R. 5511—Hass-N Y City R R. 5512—Pincus-Monheimer. 5515—McLeod-B H R R. 5516—Fuhrman-same. 5517—Klaff-Century Iln. 5520—Graham-B H R R. 5521—Wetzel-Shrader's Sons. 5522—Buchman-N Y City R R. 5523—Evansky-B H R R. 13016—N Y & Brooklyn Brewery-McKeaney. 5525—Groves-Brooklyn Ferry. 5527—Tape-B H R R. 5530—Mezzenelli-Tartar Chemical Co. 14054—Tobias-Ryan. 5045—Copsland-City of N Y. 6871—Dickorson-Appleton Co. 13171—Laoghaar-Tohias. 18304—Black-Glassberg. 18328—Guttentag-Koppelman. 11419—Gillan-Larry. 13267—Himelstein-Clerk Realty Co. 3894—Reimer-Ulmer. 14035—Chase-Kruln. 4035—Van de Carr-Press Pub Co. 10559—Ridgely-Bergstrom. 5398—Sweeney-B H R R. 11223—Jannsy Whiting Co-Watson & Pittioger. 2125—Joost-B H R R. 4828—Maghero-N Y City R R. 4225—Silpe-B H R R. 5533—Brower-N Y City R R. 5534—Morris-same. 5535—Thorius-Kelly. 5538—Shipton-B H R R. 13223—Kerby-Harbor & Suburban Co. 12469—Hyman-N Y Mort & Security Co. 4753—McGuire-B H R R. 5539—Hadley-same. 5545—Maggie Press Pub Co. 5548—Mahoney-N Y City R R. 5549—Schaffer-B H R R. 5576—McNalley-Marchioney. 5577—Coman-Desves. 5582, 5583—Penney-Interborough R T. 5584—Cunningham-Raab Iron Works. 5588—Capobianchi-Clark & Co. 5589—Ballarino-B H R R. 5591—Lingren-Hogan & Ivison Co. 5593—Dickson-Cranford Co et al. 5602—Bruch-Monamea. 13320—Kastner Co-Langton. 13151—Varene-Clarke. 4582—Ryan-Bechman. 4280—Forter-Am Bridge Co. 5185, 5186—Saebi-Eberfeld. 5620—Ackazy-B H R R. 5620—Riesenberg-Oelsner. 5621 — Sheehan-Durst. 5622—Comerford-Stegman. 5623—Meyer-Lyon. 5624—Klein-same. 5625—Kane-N Y & Q Co R R. 5628—Cardousky-Spektoosky. 5629—Schwarts-Nassau R R. 5634—Califano-City of N Y et al. 5635—Smith-B H R R. 5636—Vizzard-City of N Y. 5638—Lynch-B H R R. 5640—McNeece-same. 5641, 5568—Stratton-same. 5642—Conlon-same. 5644—Bauer-Voorhees et al. 5646—Rauchar-Goodman. 5647—McGoldrick, Jr-Colonial Works. 5648—Miller-B H R R. 5650—Gilligan-Wolte. 5652—Burns-B H R R. 5653—Kearney-McKinney. 5654—Falk-B H R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 5654.

Supreme Court—Civil Calendar.

Part 1., Dike, J.—550, 561—Leyden-B H R R. 540—Katens-same. 547—Abeloff-Bella. 454—Kordelsky-Nas Elec R R. 495—Kelly-B H R R. 488—Abkerian-Dahl. 535—Smith-B H R R. 556, 557, 558—Kastin-B'klyn Ferry Co. 559—Crowley-Lusk. 560—Hellig-Dugs. 803—Conso-Benjamin. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. 562—Wilson-C 1 & B R R. 563—Petruzzi-B H R R. 567—Brennan-von Bergen. 568—Abramowitz-Nas Elec R R. 570—Same-Minck. 571—McAllister-B H R R. 573—Rink-Nas Elec R R. 574—Freedman-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 575—Payne Co-Leonard: 576—Does-B H R R.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. 2100—Brennan-Molloy. 1382—Renaud-Westchester Elec R R Co. 2040—Raffo-N Y City Ry Co. 2087—De Stefano-same. 1417—Schwerin-Int Co. 2044—Delle Cabe-Allenwood Park Co. 1333—Oom-N Y City Ry Co. 1423—Gillespie-Yonkers R R Co. 1500—Tappan-Tyson. 1501—Whyte-Tyson. 1507—Daly-N Y City Ry Co. 1508—Same-same. 1509—Same-same. 1511—Ficker, Jr-Westchester Elec Ry Co. 1511—Mount-N Y C & H R R R Co. 1514—Elephante-same. 1453—Brown-same. 1516—Lorum-Sexton. 1517—Trotto-Bellew & Merritt Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1518—Herrnstorf-Friedman. 1519—Coles-Villags of North Tarrytown. 1520—Lawrence Bros-Schiff. 1521 — Wadleigh-Wedleigh. 1522—Hayes-Westchester Elec Ry Co. 1523—Morlander-same. 1524—Associated Hubbell. 1525—Bird-Erickson. 1526—Lenney-Suffolk Engraving & Electrotyping Co. 1527—Nathane-Fargo, as Pres. 1528—Dupont-Village of Port Chester. 1529—Agenito-Tarrytown, W P & M Ry Co. 1530—Mitchell-Int R T Co. 1531—Lawton-Rich. 1532—Nolan-Village of Port Chester. 1533—Mcnnche-Int R T Co. 1534—Lindsey-Hogan, as Pres, &c. 1535—Lyon-McManus. Highest number reached, 1535.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, C. J.—Day calendar. 4583—Town of City of Yonkers et al. vs. Terry-W P & M Ry Co. 630—Loughman-Westchester Elec Ry Co. 437—France-Yonkers Ry Co. 831—Faulkner-Eatoo. 886—Pearsall-Secor. 730—Starr-Yonkers Ry Co. 869—Ringler-Mechman. 894—Vitoconsky-Raymond. 694—Goalski-Welles. 922—Smith-Halsey. 905—Glennon-N Y City Ry Co. 851—Gannon-same. 854—Durenn-Union Ry of N Y City. 855—Kiel-N Y City Ry Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 870—Eyth-N Y City Ry Co. 895—Stewart-N Y C & H R R Co. 894—Hoffman-N Y City Ry Co. 937—McGrath-same. 938—Mirr-West Elec Ry Co. 940—Werthelmer-same. 941 — Smith-same. 942—Waller-Hurlich.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part 1., Ahott, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 928—Peaces et al-Bowns. 903—Fine-Kuepper Realty Co. 891—Surlsen-Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. 982—Rooney-B H R R. 950, 951—Shiriaw, same. 975—McGee-City of N Y. 949—Curran-N Y City Ry Co. 741—Randolph-Stokes. 884—Seaman-N Y & L I Trac Co. 704—Klein- N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 999—Rosolan-Ennis and another. 810—Billinghem, admr-B, Q Co & Suh Ry Co. 649—Bendenuto-S Pearson & Son. 6002—Fitzherbert-B Q Co Ry Co. 631—Homberg-Tiffany Studios. 716—Schwartz-L I Ice Co. 988—Hobush-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 558, 559—Owen-City of N Y. 972—Sexauer-N Y City Ry Co. 977—Hourtal-City of N Y. 969—Engsl, as admr-Doctor. 1002, 1003—Reerdon and another-Fox et al. 1013—Mulligan-Call and another. 1016—O'Connor-Appleton. 1018—Fildman-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 608—Falkiswicz-Lingar et al. 1019a—Nelson-L I R R Co. 1000—Travers-Steels et al. Highest number reached on calendar, 1019.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, 4th St., near Vernon Av., L. I. City.—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 75—Passalaqua-B H R R Co. 66—Fonda-Bklyn, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 5258, 5259—Reinfelder-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 107—Saxtorph-B H R R Co. 111—Cleveland et al-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 116—Krauss-Cassidy. 102—Antonio-S Pearson & Son. 117, 118—McDonald-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 121—Subhandran-S Pearson & Son. 122—Cassilono-Bklyn, Q Co Sub Ry Co. 123—Rulp-L I R R Co. 125—Giordano & ano-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 126—Lombardi-same. 130—Craft-Van Allen. 132—Angell-B H R R Co. 133—Blissame. 134—Bennett-same. 135—Smith-Bell & Fyfe Foundry. 136—Barnore-Conselyea et al. 137—Mazalouis-B H R R Co. 138—Koehn-same. 71 — Flynn-same. 72—Samesame. 73—Same-same. 82—Watte-same. 91—Gruttke-same. 92—Condren-same.

Richmond County.

NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial Term.—Scudder, J.—Cause No. 2 on trial. No other cause will be taken up until Monday, April 15.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

BECHER & LANGER.—Nathan Becher and Leopold Langer, who composed the firm of Becher & Langer, formerly dealers in women's furnishing goods at 189 Eighth Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,258, contracted in 1904, and no assets. Becher went through bankruptcy once before five years ago.

OSCAR C. BRAUN.—Oscar C. Braun, residing at 1,317 Clinton Avenue, Bronx, formerly an electrical contractor at 140 East Twenty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,623 and assets of $4 cash in bank.

TWENTY-FIRST STREET BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION CO.—Jemee G. Wallace has been appointed receiver of the Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Company of 18 and 20 West Twenty-first Street, by Judge Hough of the United States District Court at at the request of twelve creditors of the company, whose claims are $34,396, among whom are John C. Wallace, $10,170; Klee, Thomeon Company, $7,945; Samuel Thomasson, $5,822, and A. P. Bigelow Company, $3,452. He is President of the company and consented to serve as receiver without compensation. The assets consist of the eleven-story loft building, 18 and 20 West Twenty-first Street, practically completed, valued at $360,000 and mortgaged at $240,000, $5,000 to be received from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company when the building is completed, and a mortgage on property at Elberon, N. J. value not given. The company estimates the equity of the building at $100,000, against which the claims of creditors for work, materials, and money loaned are $40,000. An offering of $320,000 for the building was refused a few weeks ago.

LYNN & FREUND.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy S. Gove receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Lynn & Freund, cafe, 44 East Forty-ninth Street, and restrained the Sheriff from selling the contents of the place, under an execution of $492.

THE AMERICAN FANCIER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY of 106 Fulton Street, shows liabilities of $7,744 and nominal assets of $1,562, consisting of cash, $22; good will, $360; accounts for advertising, $965, and office furniture, $249.

GALASSO & GARGIULO.—Judge Hough denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Galasso & Gargiulo, grocers, of 387 Broome Street, against whom petition in bankruptcy was filed on Sept. 9, 1906, because they did not keep books of account and did not satisfactorily account for $15,000 worth of stock they purchased within four months of bankruptcy. Their liabilities were $15,281 and nominal assets $9,870.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor: Ashley, F. M.—Jannie B. W. Ashley, $31. Azmoohan, Amean—J. Jamgochian, $61. Assbelavitz, Israel—S. Silberstein, $188. Bell, Frank—Edward C. Foster, $703. Brudern, Ernst—John S. Sills et al., $27. Carney, Thomas—Thomas Lenane, $162. Coyle, John P.—Associated Merchants of New York, $84.

Cecere, Giuseppe, (not summoned)—Michael Brigantl, $85.

Carroll, D. A.—Morgan L. Starke, costs, $100.

Durr, George—Chas. Schelling, $91.

Decker, Catharine H.—Hattie A. Smith, $1,923.

Davidson, David J.—Alfred Muller, $456.

Davison, A. C.—Sarah A. Upright, $385.

De Guire, Mary—Charles E. Duross, $66.

Flanzer, I.—A. H. Hillman Co., $26.

Fuss, Sam—Malcolm Suodheimer, $484.

Fromgieo, John—J. Samgochian, $61.

Glick, Samuel—Wm. White, $116.

Greenberg, Semuel—Julius Bluhm et al., $50.

Gallagher, Patrick—James Reilly Repair and Supply Co., $1,196.

Goidman, A.—Jos. Stolzenberg, $60.

Hotchkiss, Philo P.—Deaconess Society of Long Island Diocese, $32.

Harkavy, I.—J. E. Nichols et al., costs, $120.

Horvig, W. H., Jr.—Manhattan Cooperage Co., $305.

Haetgens, John R.—Same, $305.

Irvine, A. A.—J. V. Spero, $515.

Jones, J. L.—Nassau Sub. Roms Co., costs, $60.

Jaffe, L.—I. M. Levy, $1,199.

Jusek, C. M.—J. A. Roocey, $211.

Jaffe, L.—J. L. Rubinsky, $6,697.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise, Falling Later—Call Money Rates 2½@1½ Per Cent.

ERIE ISSUES AGAIN WEAK

Southern Railway Shares Also Break Sharply—Selling Apparently Professional—Money Easing.

A vigorous rise in prices, which carried active stocks two points or more above the levels of the previous night, came to an abrupt halt in the final hour of yesterday's stock market session upon the development of extreme weakness in the Erie shares and in Southern Railway preferred and common issues. The selling of these stocks was persistent, carrying their prices down several points in as many minutes, but the movement bore the appearance of a speculative raid, having for its object the bringing about of declines elsewhere to permit short covering. The needs of both the Erie and the Southern Railway have been known to the financial community for several months, and such accommodation as they have secured has been upon onerous terms, but neither road is in such shape as to justify the exaggerated stories which accompany each attack made upon the shares in the stock market by professional operators. A further cause for speculative anxiety was found in the final hour of the trading in indefinite reports from Washington that the Inter-State Commerce Commission had taken steps to compel the witnesses in their recent hearings in this city to testify to matters which they then refused to disouss. Why this, if true, should prove unsettling to financial markets is a puzzle. The fact that so much attention was devoted to reports of this nature upon the Stock Exchange proves, of course, the prominent part played in the markets of the moment by professional traders. The real developments of the day were apparently overlooked. They included the strike on one of the Amalgamated's subsidiary companies in Butte and the marked improvement in the money situation in London. The Butte trouble seems to be confined to the Poston and Montana plant, an agreement having recently been reached with the employes of other companies, and its early settlement there is now expected. In London bankers again reduced discount rates, so that quotations are now 1 3-16 per cent. below the minimum of the Bank of England. This indicates confidence in a reduction of the Bank rate at Thursday's meeting of the Directors, a step which would put a much more cheerful face upon all European money markets. At the moment sentiment is by no means so cheerful on the Continent as it is in London, but affairs are progressing favorably, nevertheless, as is attested by the excellent return of the Bank of Germany yesterday.

In the local money market ease in call money rates continued and lenders were forced to lower quotations in time funds. For practically all periods new low rates were established and thirty-day money was put out at 3½ per cent. The banks reduced their loss to the Sub-Treasury to nominal figures, but the general belief now is that the Treasury Department has gone as far for the time being, at least, as it thinks desirable. As had been expected, the easier position of the money markets has revived projects for corporation borrowing shelved, temporarily, during the recent disturbances in the markets. The demand from commercial houses continues strong, however, and if railroads and industrials press their demands the probability is that they will have to pay stiff interest charges, no matter how excellent their standing may be.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Typefounders' Co.
Cripple Creek Central Railway.
International Nickel Co. preferred.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co. common.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.
Northern Pacific Railroad.
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.
Vulcan Detinning Co. for preferred on preferred and annual meeting.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

Corn Products Refining Co. on preferred.
Nebraska Telephone Co.
Standard Underground Cable Co.
Trinidad Electric Railway.
Union Switch and Signal Co.
Union Trust Co.
United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Co.
United Railways of St. Louis on preferred.
Weshtinghouse Air Brake Co.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.
Westinghouse Machine Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Guaranty Trust Co.
Holworthy Chambers.
South Manhattan Realty Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Germania Construction Co.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, April 9, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
34,980	Amal. Cop	96¾	98¼	96¼	96⅝
630	A. Car & Fdy.	36¾	38	36½	36½
60	Am. Loco	65½	66¾	65½	66¼
12,280	Am. Smelt	133⅜	135¾	132¾	127
100	Am. Sugar	127¼	129½	127¼	127
2,170	T. & S. F. pf	97½	98	96¾	96¾
600	Balt. & Ohio	101½	101½	100¾	100¾
5,640	Brook. R. T.	61	63½	61	61¼
320	Can. Pac	176¾	177	176	176
20	Cen. Leather	31	31	31	31
40	Ches. & Ohio	41½	41½	41¼	41¼
100	Chi. Gt. West	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
2,230	C., M. & St. P.	138¾	139½	136¾	136¾
2,220	Col. Fuel & I.	37	38	36¾	36¾
150	Dist. Sec	72	73¾	72	72
10,060	Erie	25¾	26⅝	24⅝	24⅝
20	Louis. & Nash.	119¾	119⅝	119	119
10	Mex. Cen.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23½
690	Mo., K. & T.	37¾	37¾	36⅝	36¾
50	Mo. Pac	77	77	76¾	77
240	Nat. Lead	61¾	63	61¾	62¾
430	N. Y. Cen.	120	120⅝	119¾	119¾
3,640	Penn.	127¾	127¾	126	126½
20	People's Gas	93½	93½	93½	93½
40	Press. St. Car	38	38	37¾	37¾
49,520	Reading	111¾	113¾	110¾	110¾
630	Rep. Steel	30½	30½	29¾	29¾
400	Rock Island	23	23¼	22¼	22¼
5,610	South. Pac	85	86¼	84¾	84¾
6,040	South. Ry	22¾	22¾	21	21¾
10	Tenn. Coal & I.	145	145	145	145
30	Texas Pac	29¾	29¾	29½	29¾
66,180	Union Pac	141½	143½	140¾	140¾
22,010	U. S. Steel	37¾	39	37¾	38¾
1,270	U. S. Steel pf.	100¼	101¼	100½	100⅝
10	Wabash	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼
227,440					

MINING STOCKS.

600	Alice	5.25	5.37½	5.25	5.37½
500	Atlanta	.79	.80	.79	.80
100	Belshazzar	.77	.77	.77	.87
1,000	Blue Bell	.29	.29	.28	.29
1,800	Comstock	.36	.36	.35	.35
200	Con., Cal. & V.	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05
500	Cracker Jack	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Elkton	.57	.57	.57	.57
100	Iron Silver	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
1,600	Ind. Tonopah	.04	.04	.04	.04
200	Jumbo	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
400	Leadville	.07	.07	.07	.07
400	Little Chief	.09	.09	.09	.09
500	Lone Star	.34	.34	.34	.34
200	Ophir	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
1,500	Red Hills	.41	.42	.41	.42
300	Sandstorm	.77	.77	.77	.77
300	Savage	.93	.93	.93	.93
200	Tramps Con	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
10,400					

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $13,973,573, compared with $10,888,378 in the preceding week, and $11,854,495 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $174,077,214, against $174,018,622 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, April 9, 1907.

Total sales April 9, 1907..... 1,109,705
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 79,802,048
Corresponding date last year..... 86,682,445

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12½	13	200	Allis-Chalmers Co.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	+ ¼
35	36	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	35	35	35	35	— ½
96¾	96¼	107,820	*Amal. Copper Co.	96⅝	98¼	96¼	96⅝	— ⅝
17½	17⅝	1,200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	17½	17⅞	17⅜	17½	...
37¼	37⅜	3,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	36¾	38	36⅜	37⅝	+ ⅜
98½	99	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ½
30½	31½	500	Am. Cotton Oil	31⅜	31¾	30½	30¾	— ⅝
6	6½	110	*Am. Grass Twine	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
22	23	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	22	22	22	22	+ ¼
82	85	100	Am. Ice Securities	83	83	83	83	...
65	65¼	1,611	*Am. Locomo. Co	65⅛	66¼	65	65	...
105	107	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	—3
130	130¾	105,650	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	133½	138¼	132½	136¼	+6¾
108½	109	1,100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	109¾	109½	106¾	109	— 1
89	91	100	*Am. Smelt. pf., B.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅞
8½	9	800	Am. Steel Foundrs.	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
126	127	2,800	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	126⅞	127½	126	126½	+ ½
123	128	110	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	125	125	125	125	+4
75	81	25	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	80	80	80	80	...
92	93	1,450	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	92⅝	93	92	92	...
30½	30¾	1,030	*Am. Woolen Co.	31	31	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
96½	97½	150	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	— ½
62¾	63	23,650	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	63	64⅜	62¾	63	— ⅛
96⅝	96¼	23,250	Atch., Top. & S. F.	96⅞	97½	96	96¼	—1
95	96	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅜
104	105	940	Atlantic Coast Line	104½	106	104¼	105	+ ¾
101⅜	101¾	4,300	Baltimore & Ohio	101½	102¼	101	101½	+1
61½	61⅝	19,275	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60⅝	63¼	60¾	61½	...
176¾	177	7,000	Canadian Pacific	176¾	177½	175¾	176⅞	+2⅝
30¾	31⅜	300	Central Leather Co.	31	31	31	31	+ ½
190	195	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	195	195	195	195	...
41½	42½	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	41⅜	41⅞	41¼	41½	+ ¼
13½	13⅝	450	Chi. Great Western	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
60¾	61	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	60¾	60⅞	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
18	18½	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
136½	136¾	24,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	138	138¾	136¾	136⅞	— ⅝
136½	137¼	800	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	138	138½	137	137	—1¼
150½	151	4,300	Chicago & Northw.	153	153⅞	150½	150½	—2
10	15	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	13	13	12	12	—1½
4½	4⅝	200	Chi. Union Trac	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	16½	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	16⅜	16⅝	16	16	— ¾
71⅝	73	800	C., C., C. & St. L.	72	73½	72	73½	...
36¼	36½	7,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	37	38	36¼	36⅜	— ¼
27¾	28	1,700	Colorado & Southern.	27¾	28½	27¾	28	+ ⅜
59½	60¼	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	+ ½
48	49	200	Col. & South. 2d pf.	48½	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	...
27⅛	27⅜	800	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	27⅜	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	—1¼
128½	130	200	Consolidated Gas	130	130	130	130	— ¾
19⅝	20	400	Corn Products Ref.	20	20¼	20	20	...
80	80⅜	200	Corn Products Ref. pf.	81	81	81	81	— ¼
186⅜	187¼	800	Delaware & Hudson	185	187	185	187	+2
31¼	31½	1,300	Denver & Rio Grande	31¼	31½	31	31½	+ ⅜
71⅞	72¼	17,010	*Distillers Securities	71	73⅞	71	72	+ ⅞
23	25	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	—2⅜
24⅜	24½	30,610	Erie	25⅛	26⅝	24½	24½	— ⅝
55½	56	7,300	Erie 1st pf	59½	59½	54⅝	56½	—2
38	38¼	2,500	Erie 2d pf	40¾	40⅞	38⅝	38⅝	—2⅝
87⅜	88¼	1,700	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	87	89	87	89	+ 1½
70	71½	100	General Chemical	70½	70½	70½	70½	...
98¾	100	10	General Chemical pf.	100	100	100	100	...
148½	149	423	General Electric	150	150	149	149	...
137	137½	18,535	Great Northern pf.	137¼	140	137	137	...
128½	130	1,321	*Gt. Nor. sub. ctfs., 40 per cent. paid.	129½	130¾	129½	130	...
61	61½	2,700	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	61½	62¾	61½	61½	+ ½
80	84	800	*Hocking Valley I. C.	81	81	81	81	—3½
143	150	200	Illinois Central	149½	149½	149½	149⅝	+ ½
26¼	26⅝	988	Interborough-Met	26⅝	27½	26½	26½	— ¼
60	60½	910	Interborough-Met. pf.	61	61½	60½	60½	—1½
14½	15	100	Internat. Paper Co.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
79½	80	10	Int. Steam Pump pf.	80	80	80	80	...
18¼	18⅜	800	Iowa Central	18	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
79	80	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅜	1,000	Kansas City Southern	26½	27	26½	26½	...
60⅝	61	2,720	Kansas City South. pf.	61	61⅜	60⅝	60⅝	...
65	70	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	65	65	65	65	...
50¼	50⅜	13	Long Island	50½	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
118	119	1,100	Louisville & Nash	120½	120½	118½	118½	— ¾
69⅝	70½	900	Mackay Cos	69½	70	69½	70	+ ⅛
69	69½	200	Mackay Cos. pf.	69¼	69¼	69	69	...
137	140	60	Manhattan Elevated	138	138¼	138	138¼	...
23⅝	23¾	1,900	Mexican Central	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	...
48	50	100	Minn. & St. Louis	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	—1⅝
107	108	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	108¾	108¾	107¾	107¾	—1⅝
130½	130¾	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	130	130	130	130	...
37⅜	37⅝	9,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	37⅝	38	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
66	67	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	66½	67⅞	66½	66⅞	+ ⅜
76½	76¾	1,100	Missouri Pacific	77	77	76½	76½	+ ¾
123	124	300	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	127	127	127	127	...
77	78	300	*National Biscuit Co.	77¾	78	77¾	77¾	+ ⅛
61⅜	61⅝	5,800	*National Lead Co.	61⅝	63	61⅜	61⅝	+ ⅛
21½	23⅜	200	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
115	116	1,010	N. Y. Air Brake	115	115¾	115	115¾	—1⅝
119½	119¾	2,200	New York Central	120	120⅝	119¾	119¾	— ⅛
43½	45	3,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43½	45	42¾	43½	...
111	113	35	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	112	112	112	112	...
38½	39	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	38¾	39¼	38¼	38½	...
78	79	20	Norfolk & Western	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
75	75¼	500	North American	75	75¼	75	75¼	+ ¼
135	136¾	15,980	Northern Pac.	136	138⅝	136	136¼	...
119	119½	1,000	*No. Pac. rects., 12½ p. c. paid	119½	120⅝	119½	119⅝	+ ¼
98½	99½	100	Pacific Coast	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
28¾	28⅝	900	Pacific Mail	29	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
126¼	126⅝	30,020	Pennsylvania R. R.	127	127¼	126¼	126⅝	+ ¼
93	93¼	2,700	People's Gas, Chi.	92⅝	94⅜	92⅝	93	+ ⅛
12¾	13	100	Pittsburg Coal	13	13	13	13	...
54	56	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	55	55	55	55	...
87¼	87½	1,570	Pressed Steel Car	87⅝	88	87¼	87½	— ⅛
94½	95	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	95	95	94¼	94¼	— ⅛
83½	85	220	R. R. Sec., 1.C.stk.ctfs.	86	86	86	86	—6¼
92	95	100	*Rv. Steel Spring pf.	93	93	93	93	—1
110¾	110¾	147,400	Reading	111¾	113¾	110¾	110¾	— ⅝
29¾	30	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	30	30¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
86	86¼	1,150	*Rep. Iron & S. pf.	86¾	87	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
22¾	22¾	3,550	Rock Island Co.	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
51¼	52	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
36	37½	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38	38	37½	37½	+ ¼
23	23¾	900	St. Louis Southwest'n	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+ ¼
55⅜	55¾	400	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	55	56⅜	55	55¾	+ ¼
54½	55	700	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	55½	55¾	54¾	54¾	...
84⅝	84⅞	43,600	Southern Pacific	85	86¼	84⅝	84⅝	— ¼
21⅜	21½	13,775	South. R'way ext.	22¼	22⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
68	68¾	2,930	South. R'way pf., ext.	70⅝	70⅝	67½	68	—2¼
...	...	100	So. Ry..M.&O.stk.ctfs.	80	80	80	80	...
144	145	150	Tenn. Coal & Iron	145	145	145	145	— ⅝
39	40¼	900	*Tennessee Copper	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
29	29⅜	1,700	Texas & Pacific	29½	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
30	30¼	400	Tol., St. L. & West	30¼	30¾	30	30	+ ⅛
53¾	53⅞	910	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	53⅝	53⅞	53½	53½	+ ⅛
6¾	7	200	*Union Bag & Paper	7	7	7	7	...
54	55	1,200	*Union B. & Paper pf.	54	54	54	54	— ⅛
140¾	140⅞	200,100	Union Pacific	141⅝	143⅝	140⅝	140⅝	— ⅛
...	...	15	Union Pacific pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	...
42	43	537	United Rys. Invest.	44¼	44¾	42¾	43	—1¼
36⅞	37	800	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	36⅞	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
101	105	100	*U. S. Express	105	105	105	105	+2
19	22	100	*U. S. Red & Ref.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	—1½
54½	56	800	*U. S. Red. & R. pf.	53⅜	57½	53⅜	54½	+1½
43¾	44¼	100	U. S. Rubber	44	44	44	44	...
104	105	320	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104	104¾	104	104¼	— ¼
74	75	400	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	73⅞	74⅜	73⅞	74⅜	+ ⅛
88	88¼	141,810	U. S. Steel	87⅝	89¼	87⅝	88¼	+ ⅜
100½	100⅝	7,450	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅜	101½	100⅜	100⅝	— ½
29½	30	600	*Utah Copper	29½	30	29½	30	...
29	29¼	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29⅜	29⅜	29	29	— ⅛
73½	79	500	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	74	76½	74	76½	+2½
14½	14⅝	200	Wabash	14¼	14½	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
25¾	26	100	Wabash pf.	26⅛	26½	25¾	26⅛	— ¼
19	20	100	Western Maryland	15	15	15	15	—4
82½	83	400	Western Union Tel.	82½	83½	82½	83½	+1
145	147½	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	147	147	147	147	...
13	13¾	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
28	29½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	30	30	30	30	+ ½
17	17½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
40	41½	150	Wis. Central pf.	40	40	40	40	—1
Total....		1,109,505		*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.				

MINING STOCKS.

2.40	2.60	200	Standard	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	...

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
AMERICAN RAILWAYS—			
Month March	$227,143	$195,999	$176,801
From July 1	2,121,050	1,933,650	1,252,342
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY SYSTEM—			
4th week March	184,034	134,409	115,617
Month	485,025	416,719	367,982
From Jan. 1	1,407,587	1,206,335	1,027,998

The Detroit, Jackson & Chicago Railway Company reports gross earnings for the fourth week of March at $9,945, for month at $27,204, and from Feb. 1 to March 31 at $54,347.

GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	307	280	280
4th week March	64,514	63,116	.....
Month	222,707	198,008	.....
July 1-March 31	1,833,575	1,563,975	.....

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross earnings	894,206	594,575	494,055
Expenses	366,397	244,552	170,037
Net earnings	517,809	350,023	285,018
Other income	31,791	14,462	9,147
Total income	549,600	364,785	294,705
Chgs., taxes, &c.	347,990	263,878	163,157
Surplus	201,604	100,907	131,628

COLORADO MIDLAND for February—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross earnings	188,338	164,827	125,837
Exp. and taxes	104,338	125,594	111,318
Net earnings	32,000	39,233	14,519
Net, 8 months	1,085,232	1,401,058	1,341,488
Exp. and taxes	1,262,535	1,004,456	1,102,491
Net, 8 months	422,697	396,600	238,998

FORT WAYNE & WABASH VALLEY for February—

Gross earnings	83,340	71,951	62,020
Expenses	52,270	44,529	38,890
Net earnings	31,070	27,422	23,130
Gross, 2 months	174,518	152,096	130,586
Expenses	107,060	92,260	81,907
Net, 2 months	67,452	59,836	48,589

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM for February—

Grand Trunk Railway:			
Gross	2,074,102	1,958,412	1,706,194
Expenses	1,686,729	1,607,405	1,458,400
Net	387,373	351,008	247,764
2 mos. gross	4,501,055	4,193,949	3,704,391
Expenses	3,028,949	3,017,493	3,015,340
2 mos. net	982,106	876,456	689,054
Grand Trunk Western:			
Gross	419,492	403,919	365,960
Exponses	386,348	366,447	342,601
Net	31,143	37,472	23,359
2 mos. gross	869,843	818,545	787,910
Expenses	800,538	740,651	717,991
2 mos. net	69,105	77,864	69,919
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee:			
Gross	123,669	126,529	91,003
Expenses	112,418	106,578	83,703
Net	11,103	19,953	7,300
2 mos. gross	271,550	248,678	217,588
Expenses	238,044	200,013	171,093
2 mos. net	32,006	48,665	46,555
Canada Atlantic:			
Gross	124,005	117,769	104,629
Expenses	135,774	108,036	99,793
Deficit	11,679	*9,733	*4,866
2 mos. gross	240,164	216,025	221,899
Expenses	270,336	250,137	208,403
2 mos. deficit	30,172	*14,112	*13,596

*Surplus.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD for February—

	February. Increase.	2 Mos. Increase.
Gross	19,978	65,912
Expenses	117,685	185,048
Net	*97,707	*120,036

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Railroads	2,305,053	2,302,427

Travelers' Letters of Credit

Payable Throughout the World

Foreign Cheques and Bills of Exchange

CABLE TRANSFERS

Collections made in all Countries

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16-22 William Street

475 Fifth Avenue

LONDON
18 Bishopsgate St. Within
PARIS
78 Rue de Richelieu

NEW NATIONAL BANK

The undersigned Committee is prepared to receive and consider in entire confidence written applications for official and clerical positions in a new bank, shortly to begin business in the Brunswick Building, Madison Square, New York City. The new bank is being organized under the National Banking Act, with a Capital of $200,000 and a paid-in Surplus Fund of $200,000.

Applications should state age, experience, present employment, and name references. The latter will not be consulted without applicant's consent. The applicant should also state what special qualifications, if any, he possesses that would be important for the Committee to know at this time. Requests for personal interviews must originate with the undersigned.

Address

THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Care OLNEY & COMSTOCK, Counsel,
68 William St., New York City.

Wanted:

American Teleg. & Cable.
Central New England Ry.
Child's Co. Preferred.
Child's Co. Common.
Royal Baking Powder Pref'd.
Texas & Pacific Coal
Union Ferry Stock

For Sale:

American Chicle Pref'd.
Bell Telephone, Buffalo.
Borden's Milk Preferred.
Pgh., Bessemer & L. Erie Pfd.
Richmond Pass. Power Con. 5s
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.

TOBEY & KIRK

Founded 1873

25 Broad Street, New York
Phones, 4295-6-7-8 Broad

EVERY INVESTOR SHOULD READ MY NEW ARTICLE, "A LOOK 5 YEARS AHEAD"

which explains the reason why an investment to-day in the New York Metal-Ceiling Co. in five years can pay over 20 per cent a year. All money invested now draws dividends every three months.

It will cost you nothing to secure a copy of my new article, and it might be the making of many thousands of dollars to you. For a copy of my article, "A Look Five Years Ahead," address

R. S. KENNEDY,
201 N. Y. Metal Ceiling Building,
537 West 24th St., New York.

La Fayette Gas Company, Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company, Ohio and Indiana Gas Company, Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas Company, Fort Wayne Gas Company.

BONDHOLDERS OF ABOVE COMPANIES COMMUNICATE WITH THE UNDERSIGNED BEFORE SIGNING THE ADVERTISED REORGANIZATION PLAN OF THE CENTRAL TRUST CO.

ALEX. LE VINO,
52 BROADWAY.

TELEPHONE, 2431 BROAD.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Washington City, located at Washington, D. C., has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with the National Bank of Washington. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment to the National Bank of Washington. A. B. RUFF, Cashier.

INVESTORS READ The Wall Street Journal

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that THE NASH-DONIHAN COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this sixth day of April, 1907, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Al- [Seal.] bany this sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

JAMES L. WHALEN,
Deputy Secretary of State.

WILLIAM H. FAIN, Attorney, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE LOSS of Stock Certificate Numbered 141 of the CHESEBROUGH BUILDING COMPANY, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date of February 11th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said CHESEBROUGH BUILDING COMPANY.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company, or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—A blank promissory note, payable at the Corn Exchange Bank, East Side Branch, Norfolk and Grand Sts., New York City, having the name of Wolf Sprung indorsed on the back thereof, has been lost or stolen, and bankers and the public generally are hereby warned not to negotiate for the same.

WOLF SPRUNG,
MAX SPRUNG.

TOPICS OF WALL STREET.

Experts in Government bonds point out a queer development from their point of view which has resulted from the two Treasury orders, one to purchase short 4s at 101 and the other to refund the short 4s into 2 per cents. Even since the promulgation of the refunding order, blocks of bonds have been prescnted for redemption at 101. But brokers are willing to pay at present for these bonds 101¼ or 101⅜, and possibly a little more. They are not philanthropists, however. Tho broker can afford to take short 4s at theso prices and refund them into 2 per cents at the present quotation for tho latter and make a profit. They figure closely on the parity of the two issues, and thus they can beat the Government figures of 101 for the short 4s. This condition exists now, although the refunding has brought about an easier tone in the market for the 2 per cent. bonds.

***

Bond houses are cheered by a better tone in New York City bonds. It is certain that big losscs have been made by individual holders of these bonds, and it is a fact that some houscs are carrying some of the old 3½ per cent. issues, which were delivered to them on the dissolution of the syndicates. These honds stand them at a price above par. The 3½ per cent. bonds sold recently at about two points off a 4 per cent. basis. They are now back to a 4 per cent. basis. The long 4s have rallied from 99½ to 101. This strength is due, apparently, to easier money, but no savings bank demand for bonds is manifest in the city issues.

***

Bankers of reputo in the financial district are slow, these days, to commit themselves on the future of the money market for tho next few months. They say that conditions have changed, developments come more rapidly, and the money market, both in its domestic and international aspect, is decidedly puzzling and very interesting. In the last few days sales of commercial paper have been very heavy. Reserves of country banks are very low, according to their city correspondence, and this fact is not relished. Local banks keep closely in touch with institutions in interior centres, and some of the very big ones assume a sort of National surveillance for their own and their friends' information and protection.

***

Apropos of business conditions, a man identified with the leather trade told a banker yesterday that retrenchment in that industry, so far as he could see, meant a healthier situation in that it eliminated speculation. Heretofore some manufacturers have shown a tendency to speculate heavily in raw material, but this has been stopped. Now they buy according to their needs, there is no surplus stock, no accumulation, and business is in good shape.

***

There is no unanimity among the leading financial lights on the question of an impending contraction in business, and the advice given by bankers to their brokerage clients ranges from optimism to conservatism. Here is a sample which gives one point of view: "There is no real decrease in business, no immediate effect of retrenchment. Statistics measuring business are right up to the high points. The ultimate result cannot be foreshadowed until more conclusive evidence of the nature of the leaven in the situation is known." The man who speaks is an international figure in finance, and incidentally a keen admirer of Mr. Hill.

***

Bankers are not agreed as to the precise cost of its loan to the Erie. Figures have been given purporting to show that the notes really cost the company 11 per cent. Insiders on the deal are not discussing the terms, but bankere who did not participate are inclined to take the ground that these figures are too high. If they are too high it might not be a bad idea, in the opinion of the speculative fraternity at least, to publish the exact data.

***

Recent developments in the market for copper metal have revealed the fact that at least two or three professional operators in the stock market were short of the metal. One in particular took a very positive position about three months ago, and he has combined his operations in stocks, that is, Amalgamated Copper and Anaconda, with trading on the short side in the metal market. He refuses to divulge the net result of his deal, but, apparently, he is satisfied. This particular professional is one of more than ordinary influence in the market, but he confessed a day or so ago that, while he might be right in a positive position on the market, he was unable to gauge the market from a scalping point of view.

***

Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company will meet next week to consider the dividend on the preferred stock. Men who are closely identified with the management expect that the dividend will be passed. This is not in line with current gossip, but tho Directors know now that this proposal will be presented on Tuesday next. Charles M. Schwab, President of the corporation, will bo out of the city until Saturday. His friends intimate that while he holds 80 per cent. of the preferred stock, he will not allow that to interfere with the final decision on the dividend.

***

Rumor played a very effective part in yesterday's stock market, although perhaps it was utilitized as an excuse rather than as a factor in its own right. The sharp reversal of sentiment surprised many, but an analysis of the market since the panic will disclose the fact that almost every day bas shown a period of quick change and apparently reversed views from the opening. Mr. Harriman was made the subject of the rumor factory yesterday, and the report that Federal action either against him personally or against tho Union Pacific might be expected was circulated industriously. It is worthy of note that Southern Railway and the Erie issues were really the leaders in the decline, and Erie was particularly tho object of attack. The professional character of the operations in this stock was very obvious.

***

Once again American Smelters is taking its place as a speculative object lesson in wide fluctuations. This stock was the feature of the early trading in yesterday's market, and the operations according to the ticker watchers bore all the earmarks of old-time tactics. Smelters had a serious break, but it has not, of course, lost its popularity, and for that reason activity in the stock attracts a great deal of attention. Critical comment on the situation seems to agree that the presence of an uncovered bear account was really the stimulating influence in this security. The stock showed the most substantial net change for the day and Canadian Pacific was the next in point of change for the better. The Erie preferred stocks showed the heaviest decrease, and the rumor of the elimination of the dividend on second preferred was again in evidence.

***

Brokcrage houses are not disposed to take on very much time money. They consider offerings very carefully, and they are not likely to accept a profit loan unless it is attractive from their point of view. Many houses seek what are known as "all industrial" loans, and such loans are being placed at comparatively favorable figures, at least when compared with the quotations of a month ago. Some institutions in the district held their figures a little too high recently, and when the demand slackened they were confronted with the necessity of placing a block of money in a market which had ceased to be one-sided. Needless to say, they failed to obtain the 6 per cent. which was the superficial rate a day or so before.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 9.—The supplies of money exceeded the demand in the market to-day. Discounts were easy.

The Stock Exchange settlement showed a small account open, which was easily adjusted owing to the abundance of money. Business for the new account was of moderate dimensions, but prices hardened generally, cheap money bringing in renewed support for Consols, home rails, and Kaffirs.

Americans in their initial dealings showed irregularity, but they rose to over parity at noon, the smallness of the account and the light carry-over rate, 5½ per cent., inducing fresh support. Later New York bought moderately, prices advanced and then became erratic, especially Union Pacific, but closed firm.

Foreigns were firm. Japanese received the most attention. Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 closed at 101 ex dividend.

Bar silver uncertain, 30 3-16d per ounce. Money, 2½@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅞@4 per cent.; for three months' bills 3⅞@4 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 19.65; Lisbon, 2.75.

Bullion amounting to £113,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

PARIS, April 9.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened dull, with trading inactive, and closed with an upward tendency. Russian imperial fours closed at 73.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 490.

The private rate of discount was 3 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent rentes, 94f 67½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 27c for checks.

BERLIN, April 9.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet and prices were irregular. Canadian Pacific was 2 points higher, upon the covering of shorts.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 8½ per cent.; three months' bills, 5 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	44,240,000
Treasury notes increased	1,180,000
Other securities decreased	117,400,000
Notes in circulation decreased	130,220,000

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols 3½s	94½	97¼
German consols 3s	85¼	86
Bavarian Government 4s	100½	101¼
Hessian Government 3½s	95	95½
Saxony Government 3s	84¼	84¾
Hamburg Government 4s	101¼	101¾
City of Cologne 4s	100⅝	101
City of Munich 4s	100⅜	101
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅜	101
City of Frankfurt-on-Main 3½s	95½	95¾
City of Vienna 4s	97⅜	98⅜
Mexican Government gold 5s	100½	101½
Russian Government 4s	74	75
French rente 3s	94⅝	95⅜
British consols 2½s	85⅞	86⅜

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N Y. Eqv.	N.Y. Clos.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	86⅞	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account	86 11-16	..	..	+ ⅜
Anaconda	13½	65¼	63¾ ex.	— 1½
Atchison	101	97	97⅛	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	182¾	177⅜	174½	+ 2⅞
St. Paul	141½	137¼	137½	+ ¼
Erie	26⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	65	64⅜	63½	+ 1⅝
Illinois Central	153	148¾	149	+ ½
Louis. & Nash.	123	119¼	119¾	+ ⅜
N. Y. Central	126	122¼	120 ex.	+ ⅝
Pennsylvania	65¾	127⅜	127⅛	+ ⅛
Reading	112½	111¾	111¾	+ ½
Southern Pacific	87⅛	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	146¾	142½	141½	+ 1
U. S. Steel	39⅛	38	37¾	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	103¾	100¾	101	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks In London.

This following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 9	Esperanza	2 0 0
Tomboy	1 10 3	Dolores	1 12 6
El Oro	1 7 0	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 6

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103½	105
2s, c., 1930	103½	105
3s, r., 1918	102¾	103¾
3s, c., 1918	103¾	104
3s, 1918, sm.	102¾	..
4s, r., 1907	101	102
4s, c., 1907	101	102
4s, r., 1925	130½	131½
4s, c., 1925	130¾	131¼
Panama 2s	104½	105¾
Philip'ne 4s	100½	..
Adams Exp.	280	300
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alls. & W.	130	..
Am. Ag. C.	19	21
A. A. C. pf.	80	95
A. B. S. pf.	80	83
Am. Can.	6	6½
Am. C. pf.	54⅜	55½
Am. Coal	125	175
A. C. O. pf.	80	88
Am. D. Tel.	25	40
Am. Exp.	205	220
A. H. & L.	4⅞	..
Am. L. Co.	14	15½
A. L. Co. pf.	30	85
Am. M. Co.	..	9
Am. M. Co. pf.	..	32
Am. Snuff.	200	240
Am. Sn. pf.	97	100
A. S. F. pf.	30¼	40
A. T. & T.	121	125
Ann Arbor	29	30
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	100	..
A. M. 2d pf.	98	..
B. & O. pf.	89	92
Beth. Steel	12¾	14¾
Beth. S. pf.	00	40
B. A. L. pf.	110	90
B. Un. Gas	112	120
Brunss. City	11	13
B., R. & P.	90	128
B., R. & P. pf.	110	189¼
B. & S. pf.	..	84⅝
But'k Co.	42½	49
Canada So.	63¾	64
C. C. & C.	..	70
Cent. L. pf.	93	98
C. & S. A. Tel.	130	140
Chi. & Alt.	10	17
C. & A. pf.	60	90
C., B. & Q.	190	..
C. & E. I. pf.	110	130
C. G. W.	6	10¼
C., I. & L. pf.	60	90
C. M. & St. P. pf.	150	153
Chi. St. P. M. & Om.	138	140
St. P. M. & Om. pf.	150	180
C. T. & T.	5	7
C. & C. pf.	125	..
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	106	109
C., L. & W. pf.	70	..
Cleve. & P.	165	125
C., F. & I. pf.	95	..
Crip. C. C.	75	95
D., L. & W.	400	475
D. & R. G. pf.	75	80
D. M. & Ft.	12	..
Det. & M.	45	..
Det. South.	3	8
Det. So. pf.	20	40
Det. U. R.	75½	80
D., S. S. & A.	13½	15
Elec. S. B.	..	80
Ev. & T. H.	65	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	93	..
F. M. & S.	185	150
Fed. Sugar	52	60
Fed. S. pf.	85	90
G. & S. T.	110	..
Granby Con.	130	140
G. R. & W.	25	30
H. B. Claflin	102¼	110
Hav. E. R.	..	87½
H. E. R. pf.	..	73
Hock. V. pf.	82	86
Homestake	71	80
Ill. C. L.	..	102
Ing.-Rand	52¾	..
Ing.-R. pf.	90	..
I. P. Co. pf.	14½	75
Int. Power	43	..
Int. S. P.	29	29½
Iowa C. pf.	37	88
K. & M. pf.	172	..
Kan. & M.	40	60
K. & D. M.	8	10
K. & D. M. pf.	35	40
Kn. L., Chi.	20	75
K. L. C., pf.	40	75
Laclede Gas	..	105
Lacl. O. pf.	90	110
L. E. & W.	24	27
Man. Beach.	3	5
Met. St. R.	04	100
Mich. Cent.	125	190
M. & St. L. pf.	82	85
Mor. & Es.	175	180
Nat. B. pf.	112½	115
Nat. Enam.	12	12¾
Nat. En. pf.	81	85
Nat. L. pf.	93½	99
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	53	56½
N. Cent. C.	30	40
N. Y. & N. H.	174	178
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	120
N. Y., L. & W. pf.	75	80
N. Y., L. 2d pf.	80	86⅞
N. Y. Dock	6	12
N. Y. L. pf.	100½	112
N. S. R. & Imp't.	77	78
Van. R. R.	..	85
Va. Car. Ch. Co. pf.	104	107
Vulcan. Det.	3	8
Vul. Det. pf.	..	57
W.-F. Exp.	230	300
Westinghouse 1st pf.	145	165
Wis. Cent.	15¾	15¾

BID AND ASKED PRICES.

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

	April 9. Bid.	Asked.	April 8. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	93	95	93	95
American Tobacco	320	370	310	320
Am. Writing Paper 6s	82	83	82	83
Am. Writing Paper	21¾	23¾	21¾	22¾
Am. Writing Paper pf.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Alaskn Mines	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Balakala	10⅝	11	10½	11
Barnes-King	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Bonanza Belt	5	5⅜	5	5½
Boston Copper	25½	26⅛	25½	26⅛
British Col. Copper	8	8¼	7⅞	8
Butte Coalition	26¾	27	27½	28
Butte & New York	4¾	5⅛	5	5¼
Central Foundry	2	2¼	2	2¼
Central Foundry pf.	13	14	10	13
Chicago Subway	19¾	20	19¾	20
Cobalt Central	41	42	41	42
Colonial Silver	3⅝	3¾	3½	3⅝
Cunn-Ely Mining	6	6½	6¼	6⅝
Colus-Leonard Ext.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
Davis-Daly	13½	14	13⅞	14⅛
Dom. Copper, new	5⅝	6	5¾	6
Douglas Copper	11½	12	11½	12¼
Empire Steel	7½	9	7½	9
Empire Steel pf.	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5¾	6	5⅝	6⅛
Ely Con	1	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
El Rayo	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
Foster Cobalt	5¾	5⅝	1⅝	1¾
Furnaco Creek	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1¾
Gillies Silver	1⅝	2	1⅝	1¾
Giroux	8¾	9	8¾	9
Gold Hill	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
Greene Con. Copper	25	25½	25½	26
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Greene Cananea, new	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼
Havana Tobacco	14	15	14	15
Havana Tobacco pf.	20	24	20	23
Houston Oil	7¾	8¾	8¼	9
Inter. Mer. Marine	7¾	8¾	8¼	9
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	23½	24	23½	24
International Salt	15	17	15	17
Lackawanna Steel	45	55	45	55
Manhattan Transit	4¾	5⅛	5	5¼
McKinley-Darragh	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Nemao Gold Mining	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Nipes Co. of America	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Nipissing Mining	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
Nevada Con. Copper	14½	14⅝	14¼	14½
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	26½	27½	25	27
Nevada Smelting	3⅝	3½	3¼	3¼
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	4	4½	4⅛	4¼
Northern Sec. stube	100	112½	100	112½
Newhouse Mining	19½	20	20¼	20½
Niplesing Mines Co.	13¼	13½	13⅜	13½
Old Hundred	3⅝	3½	3¼	3½
Otis Elevator	38	43	38	43
Otis Elevator pf.	90	94	90	94
Portland Copper	⅞	1⅛	1	1⅛
Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	100	103	100	103
Silver Queen	1¾	1 13-16	1⅝	1 13-16
Stewart Mining	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
Standard Oil	531	535	525	530
Standard Milling pf.	31	33	31	33
Standard Milling	77	80	77	80
Tramps Con.	110	121	120	123
Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅝
Tonopah Extension	3⅞	4	4	4⅛
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	..	..	10¼	10⅝
Trinity Copper	20½	21½	20½	21½
Union Explor. Co.	8	8¾	8	8¾
United Copper	..	94	62¼	63½
Western Ice	26¼	26¾	26¾	27
Waterbury Co.	47½	47¾	46½	47

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 9.—The following were the closing prices at the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10¼	10½	McKinney	63¼	60
C. C. Cons.	5⅜	5⅝	Gibson	4½	7½
C., K. & N.	7½	9	Pharmacist.	0¾	0¾
Dr. Jackpot.	7	7½	Portland	115	116
Elkton	50	59¾	Vindicator.	88	101
El Paso	43½	45	Work	18	10
Gold Dollar.	7	7½	United	7½	3
Sovereign	6¾	7	Findlay	65¼	68
Isabella	23	24			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The special meeting of the United States Leather Company has been adjourned once more, this time until April 23.

The stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Juniata Iron Company, both subsidiaries of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, re-elected the retiring officers and Directors at the annual meeting in Philadelphia yesterday.

Great Northern Railway Company subscription certificates for new capital stock, four installments, 40 per cent. paid, have been admitted to quotation in the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange. Secretary Ely of the Exchange announces that in payment for these certificates the buyer shall deduct 60 per cent. being at the rate of $6,000 on each 100 shares, to cover the unpaid installments.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Snow and Slush Keep Trading at Low Ebb in Outside Stock Market.

MANHATTAN TRANSIT OFF

After Marking Time While Big Exchange Is Buoyant, Curb Market Becomes Active on Reaction.

The snow and slush thoroughly dampened the ardor of the curb traders yesterday and during the early hours when the Stock Exchange was buoyant the roped inclosure was deserted by half of its usual crowd, and buying and selling were practically at a standstill except in the active issues. Later, when the reaction set in on the big Exchange, there was a noticeable accession of activity in the outside market, under which prices declined and left the list generally lower at the close. Manhattan Transit, which took an upward shoot on Monday under transactions of 10,000 shares, sold only half that number yesterday at diminishing prices. The opening was at 5¼, and at one time the shares went down to 4⅞. The close was at 5. Among the coppers there were some substantial losses in the light trading. Butte Coalition sold down from 27¼ to 26¾. Davis-Daly, from 14 to 13¾; Greene-Cananea, from 17⅛ to 16¾; Nevada Consolidated, from 14½ to 14¼, and Newhouse, from 20 to 19⅜. Balaklala, British Columbia, Dominion Copper, and United Copper were firmly held.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Nickel	....	1	1	1
800	Int. M. M. pf.	24	24	23½	23½
5,000	Manh. Tran.	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5
850	Meerchaum	5	5¼	5	5¼
750	N. Y. & C. M. S.	26½	27⅜	26½	27⅜
90	Standard Oil	525	535	525	535
1,550	Waterb. Co.	46¾	47⅝	46¾	47⅝
1,400	West. Ice Co.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
RAILROAD.					
600	Chicago Sub.	20	20¼	19⅞	20¼
MINING STOCKS.					
470	Alaska Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	Argentite Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Balakala	10⅜	11	10¾	10⅞
100	B.-K. Devel.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
800	Bing. Cent.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Bonanza Belt.	5	5⅜	5	5⅛
1,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
210	Butte Coali.	27¼	27¾	26¾	26¾
100	Butte & Lon.	2	2	2	2
300	Butte & N. Y.	5	5¼	5	5¼
127,000	Cobalt Cent.	42	43	41	42
900	Col. Silver	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
500	Colusa L. Ex.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	Cum.-Ely Min.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
900	Davis-D. Est.	14	14	13¾	13¾
700	Dom. Copper	5⅝	6	5¾	6
200	Doug. Copper	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
2,600	Ely Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
500	El Rayo Min.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
600	Ely Central	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
1,500	Foster Cobalt	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
400	Fur. Cr. Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	Gillies Sil. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Giroux Mining	8¾	9	8¾	9
1,000	Gold Hill	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,800	Greene-Con.	17¼	17¼	16⅝	16⅝
600	Greene C. Cop.	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅜
150	Greene G.-Sil.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Greene G.-S. pf	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
110	Greene Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Green Mechan.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	McKin.-Dar.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	Mc'mac G. M.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
400	M. Co. of Am.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
600	Mitchell Min.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Mont.-Sho.	11	12	11	11
4,100	Nev. Con. Cop.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
400	Nev. Smelting	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2,500	Nev.-U. M. & S.	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
405	Newhouse Min.	20	20¼	19⅝	19⅝
1,500	Nip. Mines Co.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
400	No. Butte Ext.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
600	Old Hun. Min.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
100	Portland Cop.	1	1	1	1
2,000	Silver Queen	1¾	1 13-16	1⅝	1 13-16
1,400	Stewart Min.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
1,000	Tramps Con.	123	123	123	123
1,000	Tri-Bullion	2½	2½	2½	2½
500	Trinity Cop.	21	21	21	21
200	Union Explo.	8	8	8	8
1,500	United Cop.	62¾	64	62¾	63
700	United Cop. pf.	90	90	90	90
BOND.					
$5,000	Allis-Ch. 5s	74	74	74	74
$5,000	Int. M. M. 4s	71½	71½	71½	71½

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

	April 9. Bid.	Asked.	April 8. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	93	95	93	95
American Tobacco	320	370	310	320
Am. Writing Paper 6s	82	83	82	83
Am. Writing Paper	21¾	23¾	21¾	22¾
Am. Writing Paper pf.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Alaskn Mines	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Balakala	10⅝	11	10½	11
Barnes-King	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Bonanza Belt	5	5⅜	5	5½
Boston Copper	25½	26⅛	25½	26⅛
British Col. Copper	8	8¼	7⅞	8
Butte Coalition	26¾	27	27½	28
Butte & New York	4¾	5⅛	5	5¼
Central Foundry	2	2¼	2	2¼
Central Foundry pf.	13	14	10	13

HARAHAN ALSO SEES RED LIGHTS AHEAD

Illinois Central's President Says the Business Let-Up Is Unmistakable.

ECONOMY NOW IN FORCE

Improvement Work on His Road Postponed Despite the Immense Traffic.

President J. T. Harahan of the Illinois Central Railroad said yesterday that in his opinion the prediction of a let-up in general business was well founded, although it was impossible to say to what extent the slowing up would go. While indications point unmistakably in this direction, Mr. Harahan said that, so far as his own lines were concerned, there was as yet no sign of any reduction in traffic. Indeed, the business handled by the road in March exceeded that of a year ago, and the road was finding need of every freight car that it could bring into service.

The Illinois Central, like other roads, President Harahan said, was not at present doing any improvement work that could be postponed, for the reason that work of this kind, the management thinks, can be done on better terms later on. Everything, however, he said, was being done to expedite traffic, and maintenance charges were being fully kept up.

One of the difficulties confronting the Illinois Central in common with other roads that originate a very large proportion of the freight which they handle is the retention of its cars by other lines. The last report at hand showed, Mr. Harahan said, that 26,400 cars of the Illinois Central were on other lines, while the Illinois Central had fewer cars of other companies. This situation in the case of the Illinois Central is largely the result of the fact that the road turns over to other lines about 12,000 cars a month more than it receives from other lines, owing to the vast amount of freight originating on its lines. Many of these cars are sent to distant points, and it takes them a very long time to get back to the line owning them.

Commenting on the high cost of operation with which the railroads are now contending, Mr. Harahan said it was to be hoped that the high level of operating cost had been reached. He said, however, that there were several classes of railroad employes whose claims for higher wages will probably still have to be considered. All the men in the transportation departments have now come to an agreement with the railroads on scales of wages, but no general settlement has yet been reached between the railroads and the track and shop men and some other smaller groups of employes. It is expected in railroad circles that these employes will seek to have their wages increased in keeping with the increases already accorded to other classes of employes.

Asked to explain the contradictory reports that had reached this city of the attitude of the trainmen toward the proposed strike that was averted, Mr. Harahan said that, while it was true that in some sections the men were much opposed to declaring a strike, there were other sections in which the men were almost unanimously in favor of striking.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

First Sale Made of Foundry Iron for 1908—Prices Hold Well.

The first sale of foundry iron for 1908 delivery was reported in trade circles yesterday, though the price was not quoted. The order was for 500 tons to be delivered to a New England consumer in the first quarter of next year.

Iron at Buffalo, where the furnaces are reported to have sold out practically the entire output for the first three-quarters of the current year, is held firm at $22.50. Although there were no sales of second half iron reported yesterday, it is said that two large consumers are in the market for 75,000 tons. A number of steel rail inquiries for lots ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 tons are reported.

The Pittsburg office of Rodgers, Brown & Co. predicts the renewal of iron imports. They say:

> Predictions that prices had reached the top and were about to slump off have not materialized, as the pig iron market has a stronger tone than for several weeks past. Prices are very firm all along the line, with iron for steel-making purposes scarcer than for some time past. As a matter of fact, there is now a limited amount of any kind of iron that can be had at any price for anything like early delivery, with the exception of foreign Middlesborough foundry irons, which will no doubt again come to the rescue.

PEACE IN TRUST CO. FIGHT.

Irving and Atlas Trust Companies Merged as the Fidelity Trust Co.

Stockholders of the Irving Trust Company met yesterday and ratified the recent arrangement to merge the company with the Atlas Trust Company. A resolution was also adopted authorizing an increase in the capital of the Irving Trust Company from $500,000 to $750,000.

The name of the consolidated companies will be the Fidelity Trust Company, which will begin business about the middle of May with a capital stock of $750,000, fully paid in, and a surplus of the same amount.

At yesterday's meeting it was agreed that the original capital of the Irving Trust Company shall be subscribed at the rate of $205 a share, and that the Atlas Trust Company interests shall subscribe to the new stock at the same price.

This consolidation is the result of a threo months' fight between opposing interests in the two companies.

The officers of the Irving Trust Company who will remain as officers of the Fidelity Trust Company are: President—Samuel S. Conover; Vice Presidents—William H. Barnard and John W. Nix; Secretary and Treasurer—A. H. Mars. The new concern will occupy the old National Bank Building at Hudson and Chambers Streets.

FAILURES IN THREE MONTHS.

Dun's Review makes the following analysis of the failures reported to their agency during the first quarter of the current year:

> Taken as a whole, the liabilities of commercial failures in the first three months of this year might have been much larger than in recent preceding years without increasing the mercantile death rate, because the steady expansion in number of firms in business and amount of capital invested would naturally be expected to increase the total amount of defaulted indebtedness. But it is found that the total loss by bad debts during the three months, as indicated by liabilities of bankrupt concerns, would have averaged only $23.03 if divided among all firms engaged in business. That this amount would have provided no severe strain upon the business community is obvious, and it appears that in no year of the past generation was the average as low for the first quarter, with the single exception of 1880, when it fell to $18.19.
>
> Even more surprisingly favorable is the comparison of mercantile mortality as shown by taking the ratio of defaulted liabilities to solvent payments through the Clearing Houses, which shows the trifling sum of 77 cents to each $1,000. This is lower than in the same three months of any year during the previous generation, or since statistics were first compiled in this form in 1875. The present year's ratio of 77 cents compares with $3.87 ten years ago and $11.72 in 1879, when the death rate was highest.

LONG ISLAND R. R. DEFICIT.

Year's Increase in Earnings Offset by Interest and Other Charges.

The annual report of the Long Island Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 shows an increase in gross earnings from $8,501,466 to $9,595,596, a gain of $1,094,129, or 12.9 per cent. The net income, however, shows a deficit of $28,358, against actual net income in the previous year of $22,520. Total gross income increased from $2,139,473 to $2,354,148, the deficit being accounted for by the growth of interest charges and the fact that the loss in the operation of the Montauk Steamboat Company amounted to $36,821.

One of the large increases in business was in the number of passengers carried, this item making a gain of 18.8 per cent. This growth is of special interest when it is remembered that in the previous year there was an actual decrease in passenger traffic. A large part of the gain is attributable to the real estate boom on Long Island, though a considerable factor has been the reduction in rates in commutation and excursion business, which brought the average return on passenger traffic down to 1.5 cents per mile. In connection with the electrification plans of the road, President Peters says in his report:

> Plans are being prepared for the electrification of your lines from Long Island City to Port Washington and to Whitestone Landing, and as soon as the tunnels under the East River are completed your lines will be electrified to Jamaica and to Woodhaven Junction, via the Glendale cut-off, a connection between the main line of your company, the Montauk Division, and the Rockaway Beach Division. Plans are also being made for an enlarged terminal at Jamaica, where the change from steam to electric locomotives will be made.

The Long Island Consolidated Electrical Companies, which was organized in 1905 to acquire suburban trolley lines, has completed the acquisition of a one-half interest in the New York and Long Island Traction Company and in the Long Island Electric Railway Company, and has also purchased, the report says, the Babylon Railroad, a small line in the village of Babylon. The company has also planned the construction of a cross-Island line from Huntington to Babylon through Farmingdale and Amityville, and the necessary franchises for this extension have been secured. It is proposed to obtain the funds for this purpose through the sale of the Electrical Companies' bonds, guaranteed by the parent company.

UNION BAG & PAPER CO.

Annual Report Shows Surplus Cut, but Company in Good Condition.

The annual report of the Union Bag and Paper Company shows additions to capital account of $2,235,983, the amount expended during the year for large acquisitions of timber lands and plants in the United States and Canada and for discount and expenses on issues of bonds and for expenses incidental to perfecting new machinery, &c. This addition, bringing the cost of property up to a total of $30,074,797, accounts for the cut in the dividend announced last year, since which two quarterly dividends have been paid at the rate of 7 per cent. and two at at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the cumulative preferred stock.

As a result of an advance of 25 per cent. last Fall in the price of wood pulp, which President Fisher in his report says will probably never go back to the prices of 1905 and 1906, the company congratulates itself on the acquisition of additional Canadian timber land, which brings its holdings on the other side of the border up to 2,300 square miles. Besides the purchases in Canada last year, the company acquired the property of Allen Brothers of Sandy Hill, N. Y., which in addition to water power and land comprises paper mills with a capacity of sixty tons per day.

The net earnings last year were $934,487, compared with $833,352 in the previous year. An increase in bond interest from $29,721 to $145,625 reduced the balance compared with the previous year by $14,760, an amount more than offset, however, by the reduction in the dividends on the preferred stock from $770,000 to $605,000. The surplus for the year was $26,920, against $33,681 in 1905, and the total surplus was $1,075,490.

John S. Riegel of Philadelphia, Chauncey Marshall of New York, and Alexander MacLaurin of Montreal were elected to fill vacancies in the Directorate, and the retiring officers were returned to office.

TRUST COMPANY MERGER.

Plans Perfected for the Colonial and Trust Co. of America Alliance.

The plans for the projected merger of the Trust Company of America and the Colonial Trust Company have been agreed upon by the Directors, and a special meeting of the stockholders of both concerns has been called for April 25 to ratify the articles signed by the Directors.

Under the terms of the merger as announced some weeks ago the stockholders of the Colonial Trust Company received the option of selling their stock at $400 per share or of exchanging each two shares of their holdings for one share of the Trust Company of America.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Bonwit, Harris & Co., New York, (clothing;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Max Bonwit, Arnold Wolff, Henry Harris, New York.

Kroypok Company, New York, (optical goods;) capital, $500,000. Directors—E. D. Merowitz, Carl Jassen, R. B. Cummilon, New York.

Chelsea Auto Storage Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—H. H. Meyer, W. F. Wilhour, Walter Henninger, New York.

John W. Cooney Company, Newburg; (plumbing;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. Cooney, E. L. Clark, Charles Kauffmann, New York.

Sanfeleson Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Michael Rubino, G. Russo, N. Girardi, New York.

New York Berger Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $75,000. Directors—Edward Langenbach, Canton, Ohio; E. H. Frickinger, F. D. Glass, Brooklyn.

George Lies & Co., New York, (provisions;) capital, $120,000. Directors—George Lies, Weehawken, N. J.; J. H. Jultz, H. F. Kartluke, New York.

Hickey Realty Company, Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. F. Hickey, W. P. Hickey, N. E. Hickey, Rochester.

Howard Boulder and Partners, New York, (exporters;) capital $50,000. Directors—William Boyd, Philip Theil, R. A. Sewell, New York.

Cooper, Stolo & Co., New York, (securities;) capital, $10,000. Directors—E. L. Barney, Edgewater, N. J.; Fred Knowlton, E. A. Monford, New York.

Rex Novelty and Umbrella Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. M. Keane, A. Pentreath, E. C. Vreeland, New York.

Mondo Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. A. Doggett, Gustav Goltani, A. J. Staracl, New York.

Manhattan School of Optics, New York; capital, $2,500. Directors—Mark Miller, Maxwell Miller, S. J. Mayer, New York.

Manufacturers' Clothing Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. A. Eagan, Brookltal, $2,500. Directors—Mark Miller, Maxwell Conn.

Hadert Realty Company, New Rochelle; capital, $15,000. Directors—J. Hadert, J. H. Seefield, D. G. Whiting, New Rochelle, N. Y.

International Cork Company, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—L. H. Dorley, J. O. Flanagan, New York; P. H. Emerick, Brooklyn.

Pulford & Dempsey Construction Company; Elmira; capital, $30,000. Directors—A. P. Pulford, John Dempsey, R. Pulford, Elmira.

Oceanus Company, Queens Borough, N. Y., (merchandise;) capital, $5,000. Directors—H. F. White, Edward H. Effinger, S. E. Carpenter, New York.

Sachse Realty and Construction Company, Queens Borough; capital, $12,000. Directors—Paul Sachse, Nicholas Nehrbauer, Jr., William Koch, Long Island City.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Exchange Realty Company, West Hoboken; capital, $24,000. Incorporators—Adolph E. Asmus, Frederick Stonkoff, and Theophila Ohmann.

Thelma and Atlantic City Realty Company, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Louis Lesser, Louis Snyder, and Reuben Warschawsky.

McKinnon Rockaway Axo Company, Rockaway; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Harry E. McKinnon and Emil M. Lowenthal.

Asbury Park Bathing Company, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Edward Fry, Edward T. Mitchell, and Edward J. Teeling.

Richmond Lumber and Development Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles Frederick Keeler, W. A. Levering, and John A. McPeak.

McCue & Beecroft, Lakewood; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Charles McCue, Charles Beecroft, and Wilbert A. Beecroft.

Creditors' Corporation, (to conduct a mercantile agency,) Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Hartshorn, Earl Tuslev, and Eugene W. Leak.

American Manufacturing Company, Trenton; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—J. S. Philips, James K. Neageley, and John P. Glab.

E. W. Jacobus Company, Montclair; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Elmer W. Jacobus, Leslie M. Jacobus, and John A. Hines.

Pap-a-loo Company, (to deal in confectionery,) Asbury Park; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Thomas P. Reilly, Frederick Beltz, Jr., and Ernest M. Strong.

Beach Realty Company, Camdan; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—William S. Darnell, W. W. Darnell, and George D. Connolly.

LOOK FOR A CLASH BETWEEN EXCHANGES

One Stock Exchange House Takes Its Wire Out of the Produce Exchange.

MEMBERS MAY WITHDRAW

No Open War Yet, and Possibly the Big Exchange May Decide Not to Act.

When it became known in Wall Street yesterday that a large Stock Exchange house, with Produce Exchange connections, had removed its wire running to the Bowling Green exchange, brokers were ready to believe that the Stock Exchange had taken action finally in accordance with the provision of its constitution prohibiting its members from having any connection with any other organized body dealing in stocks. It was believed that the Produce Exchange would have to pay the penalty for introducing a stock-trading department in the withdrawal of all such Stock Exchange from membership in the lesser Exchange.

When the idea of trading in stocks on the Produce Exchange was first broached, Wall Street expected that the Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange would lose no time in calling attention to the section of the constitution prohibiting membership in other stock boards. This belief met with such general acceptance that curb brokers and others who have been desirous of joining the Produce Exchange for stock trading purposes, have put off buying memberships, hoping to pick up bargains when the seats of the Stock Exchange men came on the market. A canvass of Stock Exchange men in the Produce Exchange yesterday showed that they have no intention as yet what course the Governors of the Stock Exchange will pursue, and the belief is gaining ground that the fact that the Produce Exchange stock list contains none of the securities traded in on the big board will be made an excuse by the Stock Exchange officials to ignore the Produce Exchange's departure, or, at least, to allow the same connection between its houses and the stock traders on the Produce Exchange's is now permitted with the Curb market. The Produce Exchange stock list is almost identical with the stocks traded in on the Curb. It was said at the Stock Exchange yesterday that no order has been issued to its members to cut out their Produce Exchange wires and that, in fact, the stock-trading venture of the Produce Exchange has not come up for discussion in any way. The Produce Exchange's stock department, which will begin business next Monday, has already published its list of stocks, most of which are traded in on the Curb. Before trading begins, however, it is probable that the committee having the matter in charge will eliminate a number of these companies, whose properties are in the early stages of development.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Only Actual Quantity of Olive Oil Dutiable—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company and many other importers of New York. It being held in assessing duty on olive oil in this the customs officers must liquidate the entries on the basis of the net weight of the oil as stated in the invoices, which should be converted into gallons on the basis of 7.50 pounds, or 3.43 kilos, to the gallon.

Under the method in vogue for some time the importers have claimed that the Custom House authorities assessed duty on an amount of the oil in excess of the actual importation.

In a decision by Judge Waite the board denies a contention raised by Charles Morningstar & Co., New York, regarding the classification of an article which has been long and generally known in trade as "white dextrine," the substance being used extensively for sizing fabrics. It is held that, while the article may not be dextrine in an exact scientific sense, it is nevertheless dutiable under the tariff provision for "dextrine." The importers claimed duty as starch. Other claims were also overruled.

CITY FUND DIVERTED.

Investigators of Ahearn's Office Find Practice He Says Is Old.

William M. Ivins and Special Assistant Corporation Counsel John Purroy Mitchell, who have been preparing for the public investigation of the affairs of Borough President Ahearn's office, have found records which they believe to be important as showing that money intended to be used for one purpose has been diverted to the payment of salaries and to meet other expenses, which otherwise would have had to come out of the budget.

The "special street restoring fund" was authorized by the Legislature in 1880, and consisted of fees paid by plumbers for the privilege of opening the streets. The amount received during a year aggregated about $175,000, and, as the cost of replacing the pavement was considerably less than the fee in nearly every case, the fund should have shown a large surplus. One estimate places the expenditures at not more than $75,000 a year, and on this basis there should have been an accumulated balance of nearly $1,000,000.

Mr. Ahearn said yesterday: "There was good profit for the city in this business, as the cost not much more than to replace each square yard of pavement. The plumbers paid $4 a yard for removal. The money from this fund was turned over to the Controller, as had been the case before I took office, and the payrolls were also turned over to him. If the fund money was used to meet the payrolls the Controller is surely as much to blame as I am."

THE D. & H. NOT TO BORROW.

Management Denies Reports of a $10,000,000 Note Issue.

Reports were revived yesterday that the Delaware & Hudson was considering the issuance of $10,000,000 of notes to provide funds with which to pay for equipment already ordered and to carry on work that the road has had under way. This report had appeared several times, and on each occasion has been denied by the road's management. Interests identified with the Delaware & Hudson said yesterday that the road was in no need of money just at this time, and that any financing that might be undertaken would be postponed until a later date, when probably better terms could be had than if an issue of notes were placed at this time.

The Delaware & Hudson some time ago placed $6,000,000 of Quebec Southern notes to complete the construction of this line, which is the Canadian extension of the Delaware & Hudson. The proceeds of the note issue, which was rumored yesterday, were said to be for the uses of the parent road.

$3,194,000 BANK ASSETS.

The Failed Corbin Company Has $200,000 Cash, Report Shows.

George C. Austin, assignee of the Corbin Banking Company of 192 Broadway, obtained yesterday from Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court leave to file a provisional bond of $225,000 until the schedules can be prepared, which will take at least a month longer, as the concern has accounts with many bankers in England, France, Italy, Germany, and Austria.

The assets are $3,194,000, consisting of all the capital stock of the Rockaway Park Improvement Company, $1,300,000; stock of the Manhattan Beach Securities Company, $1,200,000, to $1,500,000, if the company can sell the property at a fair value; cash in domestic banks, $134,000; cash in foreign banks, $60,000; equities in secured loans, $150,000, and bills receivable, $350,000. The cash assets likely to come into the assignee's hands before the schedules are filed will not exceed $200,000. The company has loans of $40,000 in five banks.

BIG TAX AT LITTLE COST.

City Collected $1,188,000 Under Mortgage Law at an Expense of $375.

A check for $594,184.49 has been forwarded from the City Chamberlain's office to the State Treasurer at Albany in payment of the State's half of the mortgage tax payments made to the City Chamberlain within the last three months in all the counties constituting New York City. The total receipts for each county for the three months were as follows:

New York County, $937,538.99; Kings, $203,060.08; Queens, $41,905.31; Richmond, $7,079.60. Total, $1,188,743.98. This total would indicate that the receipts from this tax for the full year will be close to $5,000,000.

The only items of disbursement to be charged against the receipts are the bank clerk's salary, $300 for three months, and the premium on the Chamberlain's bond amounting to $75, leaving a net amount of $1,188,368.98 to be divided between the city and the State.

RAILROADS CLASH ON RATE.

Chicago Great Western Cuts Under Union Pacific at Omaha.

OMAHA, April 9.—As an offset to the increase in grain rates by the Union Pacific between Omaha and Council Bluffs, the Chicago Great Western Railroad this morning began hauling grain free from Council Bluffs into Omaha, when destined to elevators on the tracks of the Chicago Great Western, and charging only $2 per car when destined to elevators on other tracks.

The Union Pacific charges $5 per car for the same service, the Inter-State Commerce Commission last week having declared that it had the right to do so.

The Great Western's action places the Omaha market on a parity with the Chicago market.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage.—Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large front sunny room, select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; reference.

95D ST., 165 WEST.—Two desirable double rooms, dressing room, adjoining; good board; telephone; references.

WEST END Av., 879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location New York; handsomely furnished rooms; overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, with board; overlooking park; running water.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Sunny hall room, fourth floor, with board; reference essential.

MADISON Av., 673, 694, 696, 61ST.—Suite, double rooms, $18 to $22; single, $9, $12; table guests accommodated; high-grade board.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

HIGH-GRADE clearing house for rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

West Side.

13TH, 39 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished large and small rooms; running hot water; telephone.

34TH ST., 347 WEST, The Utahn.—Large, light rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings; telephone.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman; unobjectionable quiet, refined home; reference.

38TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone, reference.

45TH ST., 54 WEST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; splendid location, near elevated and Subway; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished, a small room in private house; gentlemen; references.

48TH ST., 228 WEST.—Hall rooms for gentlemen; running water; private family.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well equipped physician's office and reception room; moderate terms, good will included.

61ST ST., 14 WEST.—Telephone; large front parlor; bay window; private entrance; central; Subway. Brock.

81ST ST., 178 WEST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms; telephone; reference. Sands.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE; DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

120D ST., 457 WEST.—Room in private family of two; very neatest of care. Address or call evenings. Fred F. French.

138TH ST., 624 WEST.—One and two large, sunny rooms; newly furnished; private baths; Subway express; private house; reasonable; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72.—Bachelor house; fine suites, furnished or unfurnished, with bath; breakfast; refined surroundings; magnificent river view; references.

ST. NICHOLAS Av., 92.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; no other roomers. Duke.

East Side.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished room, private bath; also handsomely furnished parlor bedroom, bath; high-class house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Attractive room, above parlor; three windows; adjoining bath; gentlemen or couple.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; square room; running water; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

58TH ST., 24 EAST. (Near Madison Av.)—Large room, all conveniences; telephone; references.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room, running water, bath; gentlemen; references essential.

Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS for young men; the finest club building in Brooklyn; only seven vacant; price, $4 per week; splendid reference. Bedford Branch of Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Gentleman desires large, bright, sunny room and breakfasts in private Jewish family, nice neighborhood below 14th St.; references exchanged. Send particulars to Permanent, Box 100 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Young woman, with child, to work in country, small family. Call at Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Singers.

WANTED—Good contralto for Methodist suburban church; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Sopranos for Brooklyn church; $100. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Organists.

WANTED—Clever organist for Brooklyn Reformed Church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av., New York.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A young lady stenographer in editorial department; literary taste and training desirable; salary $50 per month. Address in own handwriting, A. B., 434 Lafayette St., New York City.

Miscellaneous.

E. A. MORRISON & SON, 893 Broadway, require an experienced cashier; one having had knowledge of bookkeeping.

WANTED—WOMEN AS GENERAL HELPERS AND CLEANERS IN THE WARDS OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL; $15 A MONTH. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT OF TRAINING SCHOOLS, 26TH ST. AND 1ST AV., NEW YORK CITY.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE 152-154 W. 34TH ST.
FURNITURE EXCHANGE

REMOVAL SALE; entire stock at nominal prices to save cost of moving to our new building, 13 and 15 West 28th St., before May 1; chance to secure undeniable bargains.

MUSICAL.

School of Sight-Singing.—Thorough preparation for church positions; unrivaled success; Mondays, Thursdays, afternoons, evenings; visitors cordially invited. Dr. Edouard Blitz, 826 Carnegie Hall.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Episcopal organist, New Jersey Church; Summer resort; $400. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., nr. 18th.

WANTED—Organist and precentor, New Jersey, $350-$500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Immediately, tenor for Methodist suburban church; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Solo and chorus basses for Brooklyn; small salaries. Webster's Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenors for New Jersey churches, $300, $400. Webster's Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, COLD STORAGE DEPARTMENT, REQUIRE SEVERAL MEN AS COLLECTORS ON THEIR FUR STORAGE WAGONS; ALSO EXPERIENCED FUR CLEANERS; COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE OF FURS NECESSARY; APPLY TO SUPT.; ALSO PORTERS—REQUIRE SEVERAL PORTERS; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. APPLY GALLATIN PLACE ENTRANCE, ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2362 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—Farmers, married men and families, also single men, to work on New York State dairy farms; none but experienced hands need apply; immediate employment; no charge. Department of Agriculture, 23 Park Row, Rooms 22-24, New York.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical engineering; open all year; day and night; free catalogue; visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—Bright young man to act as stenographer and clerk in office of metal manufacturing company; salary to commence $18; references required. Address Metals, Box 118 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Strong boy, (16,) to deliver packages, assist in stockroom; promotion to office later; $5 weekly to start; good opening for bright boy. Brook, Box 131 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary $5 per week. Ans. San, Box 339 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A computer familiar with coordinate method, surveyor's office. Address W. G., Box 157 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; checks balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Companion, maid, housekeeper, or any position of trust, seeks educated, refined young lady; several languages, piano, cooking; references. Competent, 1,818 2d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Mme. Le Brun, 208 West 42d St., French dressmaker; hand-embroidered dresses, hand-painted evening gowns, fans, and parasols; will call.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—Country woman would go to home of refinement as housekeeper and companion; would take care family for absent parents; appreciate home interests; has been in own home only; willing to travel. Yankee, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and General Office Assistant.—Experienced; capable of taking entire charge of office; best references; $12. Sander, Box 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; rapid, accurate; lives with parents. Gentile; $15. Miss Moore, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in technical work; accurate; trial will prove ability; references; $18. High Class, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in broker's office; Gentile; lives with parents; highest references; $15. Miss Milton, Box 103 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—(18) short experience; transcribes notes neatly; well bred, bright, willing; $8. Miss Narita, Box 101 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; reasonable salary; possesses common sense; no social engagements. Wilson, P. O. Box 1,210, city.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—No chamber work; English and American references. R. Jackson, 253 4th Av., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—By expert accountant; opening and closing books; trial balance; profit and loss statements and balance sheets; accounts audited, reports compiled; physicians', dentists', and lawyers' accounts a specialty; references. John M. Pardon, 2,469 Broadway. Tel. 4848 Riverside.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, trial balances, balance sheets; stock brokers', corporation accounting; by public accountant; references; terms reasonable. Accountont, 16 Waverley Place.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, &c.—By single man as gardener and all-round man on gentleman's place; eight years' experience. Gardener, 57 Hawthorn St., Hartford, Conn.

Organists.

ORGANIST.—By experienced organist in church; salary small. Box 123 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGGIST.—Junior, 3 years' experience; city or country. Krause, 876 8th Av., care Brierton.

LAWYER.—20 years' experience, New York and Chicago; former assistant United States attorney; recent assistant State's attorney, Chicago; highest judicial references; expert in trials equity, and appeals, wants legal association. Lawyer, 337 Times, Times Square.

RODMAN, &c.—Student with practical experience would like to get a position with an engineering concern as rodman, leveler, or as topographical draftsman. Jas. J. Rosenthal, 120 West 61st St., New York City.

SECRETARY to gentleman of large interests or corporation; twelve years' experience with men in all walks of life; highly educated; second to none in capacity for hard work; two years' experience in corporation accounting; age, 34 years; exceptional references. A. N. F., 30 Jefferson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEWARD.—Small club; man and wife, city, country; best references. Winchell, 570 2d Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An up-State manufacturing concern, with business well started, wants capital to increase output and for advertising purposes; an excellent opportunity to invest from $5,000 to $25,000 at 7%. Principals only. Address A Box 317 Times, Times Square.

British Columbia timber lands; a safe and sane investment; large profits; we can put you in touch with sound investments in timber and mill properties. Leslie & Crawford, Vancouver, B. C.

Established phonograph and notion business; best location Harlem; paying basis; large store, well stocked; low rent; long lease; $2,300; big chance; have other business. Rooney, 227 Canal St.

Rare opportunity for good milliner; owner going to Europe; a splendid millinery store for sale; good location; modern stock on hand. For particulars, B. C., 1,152 3d Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.—Sealed bids or estimates for furnishing and delivering about 2,000 tons of anthracite coal (Contract 1,062) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon April 15, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

FOR SALE.

ROLL TOP DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.

OFFICE PARTITIONS
$3.50
OAK $4.00 PER FOOT
$4.50
$5.00
MOUNT & ROBERTSON,
TEL. 1957 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes.
SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

OFFICE PARTITION 1,000 FT. IN STOCK.
Anderson, 42 Beaver St. Tel. 295 Broad.

TYPEWRITERS Bargain prices all this month. General T. W. Exchange, 21 Murray St.

Removal Bargain Sale.—Remington Typewriter, 66ska, safe, National Cash Register, clock. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5430 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Party going West at once must sell refrigerator, (good for a saloon,) and three beds. Haas, 79 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

Typewriters.—Manhattan, $15.00; official, $2.50; Hammond, Blickensdorfer, or Hartford, $7.50. Gay, 1,855 Madison Av.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from TUESDAY, APRIL 2, UNTIL 4 P. M. THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1907, for the position of

ASSISTANT ENGINEER, (DESIGNER.)

The examination will be held on Tuesday, June 4, 1907, at 10 A. M.

Candidates must have had at least five years' experience, part of which should have been in water-work designing and construction.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Estates Sell Old Holdings on Spring and Centre Streets—Large Plot on 143d Street Bought by Builders—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the Gardner estate to Lowenfeld & Prager 27 Spring Street and 212 and 214 Mott Street, being the northeast corner of Spring and Mott Streets, old three-story buildings. The property has been owned by the present sellers for over fifty years.

The Cruikshank Company has bought for a client from the Cruger estate, through the McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company, 213 and 215 Centre Street, running through to 149 and 151 Lafayette Street, a six-story loft building, on plot 50 by 100, between Grand and Howard Streets. The property, which is leased to one tenant, has not been transferred since 1840.

Bank Sells 135th Street Flats.

The State Bank has sold to the Salvage Realty Company the six new six-story apartment houses on plot 275 by 99.11, at 502 to 524 West 135th Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The bank recently acquired the property under foreclosure, at which it was the plaintiff. The price at that sale was $196,750.

The Crystal Realty Construction Company has sold to an investor the six-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Broadway and 139th Street, 40 by 100. This completes the sale of a row of five houses recently completed by the company.

Builders Buy on 143d Street.

M. Cohn & Co. have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager ten lots on the south side of 143d Street, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 250 by 99.11. The buyers are Pekelner Brothers, who will erect on the site six six-story apartment houses, each on a plot 41.8 by 99.11. The property is part of a larger plot which was bought by the sellers from the Watt estate.

Operators Sell West Side House.

Hellner & Wolf have sold 44 West Ninety-second Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 17.5 by 100.8.

Mrs. Raymond S. White has sold, through John R. & Oscar L. Foley and A. W. McLaughlin & Co., the five-story American-basement dwelling 318 West Seventy-second Street, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Purchases in Fifth Avenue Section.

W. Burling Cocks, Samuel Willets, and W. S. Moore, in conjunction with Henry D. Winans & May, announce the sale of 17 East Fifty-fourth Street, a five-story American-basement dwelling, on lot 20.10 by 100.5. Title to the parcel stands in the name of Clarence Cary.

Joseph P. Day has sold for George H. Church to a client of Henry D. Winans & May 64 East Fifty-eighth Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100.5, 43.9 feet west of Park Avenue.

Dwelling Sold on the Heights.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Elizabeth Siobald the four-story American-basement dwelling 558 West 173d Street, on lot 16.6 by 50.

Louis Becker & Co. have leased for Elizabeth V. Irwin the three-story dwelling 191 Audubon Avenue to A. P. Grumfeld.

Estate Sells 11th Avenue Corner.

Colin M. Eadie has sold for the Smith estate to a client the plot of four lots, 100 by 100, with three-story brick building, at the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. This property has been held by the Smith family for over fifty years.

John J. Boylan has resold for Philip Ryan 674 Eleventh avenue, a four-story tenement, with store, on lot 20 by 80.

Wright Barclay has resold for Morris Weinstein to the Daley Realty and Construction Company 312 to 318 West Twenty-fifth Street. The purchaser will improve the property immediately.

John J. Hoeckh has sold for George Munstermann to Mark Klinker the property 416 West Fiftieth Street.

Lease of Nassau Street Building.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the entire building 53 Nassau Street, between Malden Lane and Liberty Street, for a period of ten years, to a client of A. & M. Jacobs, at an aggregate rental of about $90,000.

New Tenants on Madison Avenue.

Lawrence & Wolff have leased for Mary T. Thomas to M. Bowsky & Co., furriers, the building 680 Madison Avenue, for a long term of years.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the four-story dwelling at 675 Madison Avenue, owned by Mrs. Bruce Webster. The first two stories will be refitted as stores, and the upper floors as bachelor apartments. The improvements will cost $19,000.

Park Avenue Apartments Sold.

S. Lefkowitz has bought the southwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street and Park Avenue, a six-story apartment house, on lot 30 by 100.11.

Salkind & Savitt have sold for a Dr. Berkowich to I. Goldberg the five-story flat 24 East 114th Street, 27 by 100.

Operators Buy on Delancey Street.

Sadker & Jacobs have sold for a client to Well & Mayer the northeast corner of Delancey and Chrystie Streets, five-story tenements, on plot 100 by 75.

Salkind & Savitt have sold for Stoloff & Kronovet to Davis Wolff, 27 East Eighth Street, a six-story tenement, 26.6 by 102.2.

L. Freidel and A. Goldstein sold for Katharine Balheimer, 130 Cherry Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, to Harry Sandler, and have resold the property to Jacob Froelich.

Duy's Dealings in the Bronx.

Smith & Phelps, in conjunction with Kurz & Uren, have sold 621 East 152d Street, two frame houses, on lot 25 by 100.

Cahn & Cahn have sold to a client 569 Eagle Avenue, a four-story double flat, on lot 25 by 120.

Hotel Site Bought at Arverne.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for the Arverne-by-the-Sea Company a plot of fifteen lots, together with boardwalk stores and bathhouses, on the east side of Amerman Avenue, fronting on the ocean at Arverne, L. I. The purchaser, Max Gold, will erect on the property a seven-story brick hotel at a cost of $150,000.

To Improve Brooklyn Plot.

Donnell & Killan have sold to the Duplex Realty Company the plot, 40 by 131, on the south side of Park Place, 450 feet west of Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, for about $8,000. The purchasers will erect thereon an apartment house with accommodations, for sixteen families.

Pierce Keefe has sold the following Brooklyn properties: For Louis Rubin, the two-family brick house 628 Forty-seventh Street; for Ernest J. Holzman, the two-story frame house 229 Fifty-sixth Street; for George J. McFadden, the two two-story brick houses 217 and 219 Fifty-second Street; for Munroe Stiner, the two-story brick house 616 Fifty-second Street; for Emma L. Morse, a plot on the south side of Fifty-sixth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; for Charles G. Gregg, the two-story brownstone house 465 Fifty-fourth Street; for George A. Stein, the two-family house 258 Forty-fifth Street; and for Simon Stiner, the three-family brick flat 4,001 Sixth Avenue.

Good Demand for Queens Lots.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold, in Westmoreland, to J. Ernest Gignoux, the plot, 80 by 100 feet, at the northwest corner of Summit Avenue and Nassau Road; to Cora J. Lewis the plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Bayview Avenue, 220 feet north of Cutter Avenue; to James E. Walker the plot, 60 by 100, on the west side of Bayview Avenue, 200 feet north of Cutter Avenue; to Mary L. Welch the plot, 40 by 100, on the west side of Bayview Avenue, 80 feet north of Summit Avenue, and to Cassius K. Michael the plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Bayview Avenue, 92 feet north of Summit Avenue.

The following sales are reported at Elmhurst Heights: To Samuel Hall the plot, 60 by 100, on the north side of Belmont Avenue, 60 feet east of Albemarle Terrace; to Henry Alder the plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Woodside Avenue, 80 feet south of Penfold Road; to William Roes the plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, 120 feet east of Kensington Terrace, and to A. Moore the plot, 60 by 100, on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 100 feet west of Hillcrest Avenue.

Long Island Hotel in New Hands.

Harry Lilly and John B. Harrison have bought the Hotel Clifton and cottages on Shinnecock Bay at Good Ground, L. I.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

Madison Av, 1,824 to 1,832, s w corner of 119th St, 80.11x75, two six-story tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to David Cohen, $116,004.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Audubon Av, s w corner of 188th St, 94.10x76, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, P. S. Treacy and others, $24,799.

Audubon Av, s w corner of 188th St, 94.10x75, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, P. S. Treacy and others, $28,850.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Munroe St, 218, s s, 25.3 ft w of Scammel St, 25.3x73.3x25x71.6, five-story brick tenement; executor's sale, to Elizabeth Casey, $26,550.

By Joseph P. Day.

79th St, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 225x102.2, one-story dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, to Frank W. Dykeman, $81,236.

76th St, 510 East, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Rosenberg, $7,000.

Church Av, s e corner of Buckingham Road, Brooklyn, 62.4x79.6 and irregular, vacant; public auction sale, to Charles Reinheimer, $6,350.

Buckingham Road, e s, 62.4 ft s of Church Av, 60.2x125 and irregular, vacant; public auction sale, to William A. Alcock, $6,300.

Buckingham Road, e s, 122.7 ft s of Church Av, 62x131.7 and irregular, vacant; public auction sale, to George F. Byrnes, $12,850.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and Bronx.

Bradhurst Av, e s, 39.11 ft s of 153d St, for a six-story brick tenement, 89.11x87; L. Bleck of 3 West 117th St, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $40,000.

6TH ST, 206 and 210, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 50x84; M. Kreitzberg of 166 East 23d St owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $40,000.

Broadway, s w corner of 134th St, for a six-story brick apartment house, 39.11x90; Crystal Realty Co., 525 West 138th St, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $80,000.

206th St, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Concourse, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x55; Mrs. M. Del Guiso of 206th St and St. George's Crescent, owner; William Kenney, architect; cost, $10,000.

Heath Av, e s, 666.8 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, for two two and one-half story frame dwellings, 19x45; Fordham Realty Co. of 2,555 Selgwick Av, owner; A. Ericson, architect; cost, $11,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, 675, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. B. Webster of 1 West 50th St, owner; A. Taylor, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, April 9.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 161st St, 99.11x99.10, Markus Pollak to Isaac Helfer, $100.

BROOME ST, 529½, 20x78; Irving H. Bower to Kate L. Bower $1.

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 475.2 ft s of 127th St, 75x91; Hensle Construction Co. to Quincey F. Cushing, (mtg $95,000,) $100.

CRESTON AV, e s, 98 ft s of Travers St, 125x irregular; John L. Murgatroyd to George E. Buckbee, $100.

CRESTON AV, e s, 98 ft s of Travers St, 100x irregular; George E. Buckbee to Amalia Pirk, $100.

CROTONA AV, w s, 225.3 ft s of 170th St, 25.7x irregular; John W. Seeger to Margaret A. Wales, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

FAILE ST, n w corner of Seneca Av, 351.11x irregular; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. to Hunt's Point Realty Co., $1.

FOREST AV, e s, 121.5 ft n of 165th St, 25x170; Gustave Falk to Carl Khuen, $100.

HOWARD ST, 12, 20x83.3; Clarence E. Brecklridge to Henrietta C. S. Dodd, $1.

JONES AV, e s, 245.10 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100; Land Co. B. of Edenwald to Aaron Raskin, $1.

LENOX AV, e s, 21 ft s of 121st St, 20x80, Charles Mayne to the Rutgers Club, (mtg $12,000,) $1.

LOT 101, map 1,150A of New York Catholic Protectory; Mary M. Ashfield to Margaret Smyth, (mtg $482,) $1.

LOTS 185 and 186, map of 250 lots, Thompson Rose estate; Adam Bauer to Louise F. Schwartz, $100.

LOTS 30 to 33, Block 2, map 1,140, Section 1, Bathgate estate; John Goergen and others to Frederick Gambel, (mtg $1,980,) $100.

LOTS 41 and 42, Block 6, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; to Charles Hund, (mtg $1,120,) $100.

LOTS 41 and 42, Block 6, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Charles Hund to Ellen V. Lynch, (mtg $1,120,) $100.

MOTT ST, 122 to 126, 75x94; Ida Machiz to Lina Scheinberg, (mtg $124,000,) $100.

PARK AV, 1,084, 24.7x86; Charles M. Siegel to Knepper Realty Co., (mtg $19,166,) $100.

PERRY AV, s s, 95.5 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; Patrick J. Brady to Hibbert B. Roach, $100.

PLOT begins 100 ft e of Prospect Av, 25.11x irregular; Mary M. Ashfield to Rosa Flood, $1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 332.2 ft s of 127th St, 100x86; Ludlow Realty Co. to the Bergen Realty Co., $81,750.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 441.2 ft s of 127th St, 11x86; Marcy Realty Co. to the Bergen Realty Co., $8,250.

RYER AV, e s, 184.4 ft n of Burnside Av, 95x irregular; Bertha Pirk to George E. Buckbee, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, 117, 25x75; Lizzie Bogan to Aron Safro, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

TILLER AV, 1,915, 19.10x100; Thornton Brothers Co. to Anna C. Gobber, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

TREMONT AV, n e corner of Webster Av, 32x100; Michael J. Dowd to National Mortgage Co., (mtg $14,000,) $100.

UNION AV, s e corner of Railroad Av, 25x100; Westchester; George Hotchkiss to Jacob Sorin, $100.

VYSE AV, 1,141 to 1,147, 80x100; Lizzie Frank el to Emanuel J. Lasar, (mtg $38,000,) $100.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 110.6 ft n of Baychester Av, 92.7 x irregular; Martha W. Norton to Samuel Erdreich, $1.

1ST ST, n e corner of 14th Av, 266x irregular, Wakefield; John A. Carty to Joseph A. Flannery, (mtg $1,500,) $1.

2D AV, w s, 50.6 ft s of 74th St, 25x67; Alfred Labmeiter and others to Adolph Jacobs and another, (mtg $15,500,) $100.

7TH AV, s w corner of 25th St, 24.9x50; Carl Levis to Jesse W. Ehrlch, ¼ part, (mtg $22,500,) $100.

8TH AV, 680 to 686; 43d St, 259 to 265; Patrick Kiernan to Theresa Abelson, $100.

8TH AV, 680 to 686; 43d St, 259 to 265; Theresa Abelson to New Amsterdam Realty Co., right, title, and interest, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

8TH AV, 680 to 686; 43d St, 259 to 265; Theresa Abelson to Gem Realty Co., ½ right, title, and interest, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

9TH AV, n s, west ½ of Lot 678, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Walter Grant to Gustav A. Johnston, $1.

9TH ST, 804 to 816 East, 163x93.11; Henry Klein to William Brandt, (mtg $130,000,) $100.

9TH ST, 733 East, 25x92.3; Knepper Realty Co. to Charles M. Siegel, (mtg $36,500,) $1.

9TH ST, 804 to 816 East, 163x93.11; William Brandt to Samuel Cohen and another, (mtg $183,000,) $100.

24TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x98.9; William Engel to Emily L. Hoffbauer, (mtg $48,000,) $100.

31ST ST, 207 East, 17x—; Mary D. Shelley and others to Alice Davis, $1.

47TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Edwin N. Cresto to Carrie A. Boss, (mtg $20,-000,) $1.

52D ST, n s, 222.4 ft w of 4th Av, 12.9x100; Wallace P. Willett to Lydia F. Folsom, recorded, $15,000.

59TH ST, 110 and 112 East, 50x100.5; Charlotte Gotthelmer to Nathan Kauffmann, (mtg $81,000,) $100.

60TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 123x100.4; Abraham Halprin and others to Bernard McQuillan, (mtg $37,400,) $100.

74TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 102.2; Max J. Mayer to Rebecca Mayer, correction, $1.

78TH ST, 229 to 230 East, 80x102.2; Milton Stern to Philip Cohen and another, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

78TH ST, 229 to 230 East, 80x102.2; David L. Well, referee, to Milton Stern, (mtg $29,000,) $29,000.

82D ST, 35 West, 20x102.2; Nellie Meyer to Solomon Kluge, (mtg $24,000,) $35,000.

82D ST, 35 West, 20x102.2; Solomon Kluge to Martin B. Hofman, (mtg $24,000,) $36,000.

86TH ST, 443 East, 17x100.8; Jacob Rubin to Moritz Mark, $8,500,) $100.

89TH ST, 62 West, 20x100; Cyrus C. Miller, executor, to Clifford L. Miller, $100.

89TH ST, 62 West, 20x100; Cyrus C. Miller and others to Clifford L. Miller, $1.

118TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Katie McCormack to Bridget M. McMurray, (mtg $2,500,) $100.

134TH ST, n s, 81.8 ft w of Willis Av, 24.9x 100; Herman M. Schnap to Jomes Seibert, $100.

134TH ST, 509 to 513 West, 117.9x99.11; Burlington Realty and Construction Co. to Benjamin F. Haas, (mtg $135,000,) $100.

137TH ST, n s, 451.11 ft w of Cypress Av, 25x100; Robert Arnstein to William Cohen, correction, $1.

137TH ST, s s, 451.11 ft w of Cypress Av, 25x 100; William Cohen to Emil Fleischl, $1.

148TH ST, 631 West, 16.8x99.11; the Applca Realty Co. to the Cosmopolitan Realty Co., $100.

177TH ST, s s, 101.7 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25.5x101; Tremont Av, Land Co. to Rosa Altieri, (mtg $5,200,) $100.

179TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 75x100; Henry B. Cohen and others to Lena G. Rosenstein and another, (mtg $95,750,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ABELSON, Theresa, to Title Insurance Co.; 8th Av, 680 to 686, 3 years.....$130,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to Patrick Kiernan; 8th Av, 680 to 686, prior mtg $130,000, bond.. $40,000

ALTIERI, Rosa, to Tremont Avenue Land Company; 177th St, s s, 101.7 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25.5x101, due Sept. 29, 1908, 5½%.....$5,200

BANCROFT, Lincoln, to Annie V. R. Wells and another, executors; 6th Av, centre line n of Fordham Landing, 75.8x132.1, 1 year. $1,000

BARSKY, Joseph, to Greenwich Savings Bank; Henry St, 294, 5 years, 4½%.....$16,000

BERGEN REALTY CO. to North American Mortgage Co.; Riverside Drive, e s, 332.2 ft s of 127th St, 120x86, bond.....$225,000

BLEICH, Ignatz, and others to George J. Roll, trustee; Houston St, 467 to 471 East, 5 years. $24,000

BLESCH, John, to Jennie Stover; Prince St, 184, 5 years.....$5,000

BOSS, Carrie A., to Mary A. Lang; 47th St, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, demand.....$1,200

BRANDT, William, to Henry Klein; 9th St, 804 to 816 East, 4 lots, each 40.9x93.11, 3 mtgs, each $18,500, 4 prior mtgs $32,500, 5 years, 6%.....$54,000

BROWN, John, and another to Emily H. Moir; 143th St, s s, 212.3 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 37.3x99.11, 5 years.....$20,000

BROWN, John, and another to Rockland Realty Company; 143th St, s s, 112.3 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 37.3x99.11, prior mtg $26,000, demand, 6%.....$5,500

BROWN, John, and another to Rockland Realty Company; 143th St, s s, 75 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 37.3x99.9, prior mtg $26,000, demand, 6%.....$5,500

BUNKE, Katje, to Barbara Mant; 108th St, s s, 320 ft e of 1st Av, 125x100.11, 5 years. $10,000

BURRIS, Samuel, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 33d St, 343 East, bond. $8,000

COHEN, Philip, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 78th St, 220 to 230 East, due Aug. 5, 1907, 6%.....$63,000

COHEN, Philip, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 78th St, 220 to 230 East, due Aug. 5, 1907, 6%.....$12,000

CUSHING, Quincy F., to Hensle Construction Co.; Claremont Av, w s, 475.2 ft s of 127th St, 75x100, prior mtg $85,000, bond.....$25,000

ERDREICH, Samuel, to William Winkler; Lot 28, map of Washingtonville, 3 years, 6%. $1,500

FISCHL, Adolph M., and another to Century Mortgago Co.; 2d Av, 2,704, 3 years..$13,000

FREIENCHEIL, Louis, to Frances Harrison; 137th St, n s, 451.11 ft w of Cypress Av, 25x100, 3 years, 5½%.....$2,500

FLOOD, Rosa, to Elizabeth Oehlhoff; 162d St, s s, 146.7 ft e of Prospect Av, 85x97, and other properties, 3 years.....$8,500

FLYNN, Timothy, to John Ryan; Lexington Av, 1,391, prior mtg, $7,000, 3 years, 5½%.....$4,000

FOLSOM, Lydia F., to Frederick A. Schermerhorn, trustee; 52d St, n s, 222.4 ft w of Park Av, 18.8x100.5, 5 years, 4½%.....$18,000

FRANK, Roberta F., to James Milne; 49th St, 225 to 231 West, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6%.....$3,500

FRANKEL, Lizzie, to Meyer Jarmulowsky; Vyse Av, 1,181 to 1,193, demand.....$5,000

FRIEDENBERG, Charles A., to Emily H. Moir; 6th St, 425 East, 5 years.....$26,000

GLUCK, Jacob S., to Alica Bullowa; Avenue B, 165, 1 year, 6%.....$2,500

GOLDOWITZ, Isaac, to Charles H. Phelps, executor; Market St, 34, due July 6, 1910. $14,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Broadway, n e corner of 161st St, 99.11x99.10, 3 years, 5½%.....$170,000

HOFMAN, Martain B., to Sol Klinge; 52d St, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6%.....$5,000

JACK, William Y., and another to Isabella Jack; Lexington Av, 618, 3 years, 6%...$2,000

JACKSON, Max, and another to Charles H. Friedrich; Union Av, s w corner of 169th St, 75x100, demand, 6%.....$1,000

JACOBS, Abraham, to Celia Michael; 144th St, 203 and 205 West, demand, 6%.....$5,000

JOHNSTON, Gustav A., to Walter Grant; Lot 678, map of Wakefield, 3 years.....$1,200

JONES, Joseph H., to George Penfield, trustee; 169th St, s s w corner of Ogden Av, 99x55, 3 years.....$35,000

KHUEN, Carl, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Forest Av, 1,034, bond.....$5,000

KLEIN, Henry, to Hudson Mortgage Co.; 9th St, 810 to 816 East, 3 lots, each 40.9x93.11, 3 mtgs, each $32,500, 3 years.....$97,500

KLEIN, Henry, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 9th St, 804 and 806 East, 3 years.....$32,500

KNEPPER REALTY COMPANY to Joseph Rosenzweig; 11th St, 725 East, prior mtg $27,250, due Sept. 15, 1909, 7%.....$10,000

LOTZ, Henry, to Emil Lichtenfels; Gouverneur Place, s s, 135.6 ft e of Park Av, 26x90, prior mtg $12,500, due July 13, 1907, 6%.....$1,000

MAYER, Rebecca, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 74th St, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 25x102.2, 1 year.....$40,000

McELHINNEY, Mary A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lot 423, map of estate of Con Ray, 3 years.....$10,000

McMURRAY, Bridget M., to Katie McCormack; 115th St, 279 West, 3 years...$18,000

McQUADE, Besse M., to William W. Johnson and another, trustees; Carter Av, w s, 65.6 ft s of Tremont Av, 16.8x70.1, 3 years, 5½%. $5,500

McQUADE, Besse M., to William W. Johnson and another, trustees; Carter Av, e s, 82.2 ft s of Tremont Av, 16.8x75.2, 3 years, 5½%. $5,500

McQUADE, Besse M., to William W. Johnson and another, trustees; Carter Av, w s, 98.10 ft s of Tremont Av, 10.8x74.5, 3 years, 5½%. $5,500

MELITZER, Morris L., to Moses J. Sneudaria; 7th St, 234 East, 3 years.....$21,000

MILLER, Margaret W., and another to Augusta Thierbach; 70th St, 260 West, 2 years. $2,000

NATIONAL MORTGAGE CO. to Michael J. Dowd; Tremont Av, n e corner of Webster Av, 32x100, prior mtg $14,000, bond.....$13,000

OPPENHEIM, William, to Meyer Jewell; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 103d St, 75.11x 100, 3 years, 6%.....$15,000

PIRK, Amelia, to George E. Buckbee; Creston Av, e s, 98 ft s of Travers St, 22.2x100, due Oct. 9, 1907.....$3,450

PORTMAN, Isaac, to Nancy Krakower; 8th St, s s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, 1 year, 6%.....$1,500

RABINOWITZ, Tyman, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Delancey St, 314, 3 years, 4½%.....$15,000

RASKIN, Aaron, to Land Co. B of Edenwald; Jones Av, e s, 245.10 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100, 3 years.....$200

REICH, David, and another to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Attorney St, 95.6, 5 years.$15,000

ROACH, Hibbert B., to Patrick J. Brady; Perry Av, s s, 95.5 ft s of 205th St, 50x100, 1 year.....$2,500

ROSENTHAL, Moses, to Samuel A. Singerman and another; 118th St, 4 West, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6%.....$2,000

RUFF, Mariah C., Gadwalader and another, trustees; 53d St, s s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2, 5 years, 4½%.....$18,000

SCHEINBERG, Lina, to Albert E. Lowe and another; Mott St, 124 and 126, installments, 6%.....$28,000

SCHEINBERG, Lina, to Albert E. Lowe and another; Mott St, 122, 5 years, 6%.....$11,000

SCHIFF, Harry, to Realty Mortgage Co.; 111th St, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50x 100.11, 1 year, 6%.....$70,000

SCHLESSER, Jocques B., to Charles Dorn and another; 3d Av, s s, 74 ft s of 27th St, 24.9x 85, due July 1, 1911, 4½%.....$10,000

STEINBERG, Sophie, to Minna Klug; 167th St, s s, 97 ft e of Franklin Av, 25x92.7, 3 years.....$5,000

SULLIVAN, Timothy F., to Jeanne d'Arc Home for Friendless French Girls Corporation; Part of Lot 728, map of Melrose South, 3 years.....$10,000

SUNDMACHAR, Charlotte A., to Sarah E. Rolston; 134th St, 608 East, 5 years.....$12,000

ULLMAN, Nathan, to Samuel Harris; Bayard St, 22 and 24, 3 years, 6%.....$16,750

VACHAR, Alpherie, to Henry H. Barnard; Lots 373 and 374, map of portion of Hunt estate, demand, 6%.....$1,800

WALLACE, John C., to James G. Wallace; 42d St, 210 and 212 West, 1-3 part, no'es.... $.0,000

WIEDMAN, Rosc, to Edward Halght, trustee; Trinity Av, e s, 300 ft s of 156th St, 25x 94.9, 3 years.....$6,000

530 EAST 72D STREET COMPANY to Alois Fink; 72d St, s w corner of Avenue B, 76.8x irregular, prior mtg $67,000, 1 year, 6%.$6,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, n e corner of 79th st, 25.8x100; the Weisberg Mark Co. against Isaac Kleinfeld and others, March 16, 1907, (by bond,) $714.

LENOX AV, w s, whole front between 142d and 143d sts; W. H. Gaige Co. against Samuel Parnass and others, Feb. 18, 1907, $1,050.

116TH ST, 7 and 9 West; Eagle Iron Works against Samuel Blenenzucht and others, Jan. 23, 1907, $556.

SUMMIT AV, n e corner 164th st.; Henry Alt Iron Works against Mary Colleran and others, Aug. 29, 1906, $2,850.

SUMMIT AV, n o corner 164th st.; J. Hartley Co. against Mary A. Colleran and others, Nov. 19, 1906, $1,610.

COURTLANDT ST, 29; Acme Ornamental Iron Works against Loft & Co. and others, Aug. 2, 1906, $742.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner 123d st, 100.11x65; W. J. Schmidt & Co. against Israel Lippmann and others, Jan. 15, 1907, (by deposit,) $62.

CHRISTIE ST, 18; Wm. A. Thomas Co. against Lippe Scheinhoos and others, Feb. 27, 1907, (cancelled,) $80.

88TH ST, 157 West; Carl F. Scholz and others against Louisa Lenk and others, Feb. 20, 1907, $204.

62D ST, 304 and 306 East; Lewis Lewinthen and others against Meyer Ennis, March 22, 1907, (by bond,) $1,200.

WOODYCREST AV, s. w. corner 164th st.; Joseph E. Betterworth against Augusta M. Gay, July 1, 1904, $2,200.

SHERMAN AV, n e, 100 ft w of Academy st; Albert E. Blackman and others against Hanover Realty and Construction Co., Nov. 26, 1906, $500.

SUMMIT AV, n e corner 164th st; Barney Goldman against M. Colleran, Feb. 16, 1907, $750.

MADISON AV, n w. corner 97th st; Pictrowski & Konof Co. against Metropolis Construction Co. and others, Oct. 5, 1905, $265.

MADISON AV, n w corner 97th st; Victor Graeve against Metropolis Construction Co. and others, Oct. 6, 1905, $400.

MADISON AV, n w corner 97th st; Victor Graeve against Metropolis Construction Co. and others, Oct. 6, 1905, $400.

MADISON AV, n w. corner 97th st; Charles Murray against Metropolis Construction Co. and others, Oct. 6, 1905, $400.

BRYANT AV, 1,428; Michael Normoyle against John A. Bayer and others, Jan. 11, 1907, $3,000.

BRYANT AV, 1,428; Samuel Lyttle against John A. Bauer and others, Jan. 9, 1907, $250.

BRYANT AV, e s, 300 ft s of Jennings st; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against John H. Bauer and others, March 14, 1907, $540.

Mechanics' Liens.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; Keytscher & Co. against Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $684.

80TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 48.8x102.2; Gustavus L. Lawrence against Palace Garage Co., owner and contractor, $5,000.

CROSBY ST, 49; Carmine Pizzolo against Knepper Realty Co., owner and contractor, $143.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; J. P. Duffy Co. against Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $1,082.

2D AV, 2,380; Bernhard J. Reynolds against Catherine Doran, owner; Selig Elfin, contractor, $250.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; Thomas Galligan against Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $1,882.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Co. against Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Co., owner; Thomas O'Toole, contractor, $100.

CHRYSTIE ST, 33 and 75; Peter Callan against Harry A. Thor, owner and contractor, $776.

150TH ST, 600 East; Bronx Window Shade and Awning Co. against William H. McWhister, owner and contractor; John Tait, contractor, $80.

123D ST, 333 to 341 East; Barnet Movshowitz against Harry Gleich and Alexander Rockmay, owners and contractors, $600.

TRINITY AV, 782; Salvator Zanbardi against Mnyad Co., contractors, $380.

56TH ST, 524 and 526 East; Louis Goldstein against Samuel Pomeranz, owner and contractor, $70.

78TH ST, 318 East; Louis Goldstein against Samuel Sinderland, owner and contractor, $105.

27TH ST, 29 West; E. H. Ogden Lumber Co. against Maria L. Frith, owner; Rocco Pomponio & Son, contractors, $291.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; Leon Noel against Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $343.

159TH ST, 517 and 519 West; Martin Erlandsen against Permansky & Wolff, owners and contractors, $40.

125TH ST, 228 and 230 East; Martin Erlandsen against D. Dubinsky, owner; J. Veine, contractor, $26.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; Henri Fouchaux against Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $3,500.

CONVENT AV, 313; Patrick Gill against John McMorrough, owner; Anton Esser, contractor, $114.

Lis Pendens.

51ST ST, 327 West; Hopper S. Mott and others against Jennie M. Low and others, (action to recover possession;) attorney, H. F. Doris.

57TH ST, n e, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Ella M. Hageman against Marian K. Clark and others, (specific performance;) attorney, G. W. Harper, Jr.

182D ST, s s, 138.3 ft e of Washington Av, 18x57.8x18.3x61.7; Eureka Realty Co. against Hillside Realty and Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. E. Brown.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 AND 16 VESEY ST.

ESTATE SALE

To close Estate of Henry Kuhlke, Dec'd.

Northwest Corner 6th Avenue and 25th Street,

(Nos. 411 6th ave. and 101 West 25th st.)

Four-story and basement brick Buildings, with stores; size of lot, 20, more or less, by 60.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

Henry W. Bookstaver, Esq., Referee.

(Block front and plot adjoining).

S.S. East 161st St., Gerard and Walton Aves.

Julius Helderman, Esq., Atty., 783 Elton Av., Bronx.

291 and 293 Seventh Ave.,

near 27th St.; ten-story fireproof loft building; size of plot 40x100. THOMPSON & FULLER, attorneys, 60 Wall St., New York City.

170 and 172 West 65th St.,

Two 5½-story brick double flats and stores; size of each lot, 25x100.5.

168 West 65th St.,

5½-story brick single flat; size of lot 24x100.5.

338 and 340 West 15th St.,

Two 3-story and basement brick private dwellings; size of plot 37.6x81.3.

472 9th Ave., bet. 36th & 37th Sts.,

4-story brick building, with store; size of lot, 25x100.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

To close Estate of Charles Helms.

62 and 64 Centre St., nr. Worth St.

three and four-story and basement brick front buildings, with stores, and three-story brick buildings in rear; size of plot 34.9x90.10x irreg., and

Astoria, Long Island, Steinway Ave. & 11th Ave.

No. 380 to 384 Steinway Av., two two-story and basement frame private dwellings on Steinway Av. plot; size of plot, 112.6x00; two-story barn on 11th Av.; size of plot 100x100. HENRY WENDT, Esq., attorney, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of Jacob Meyer (deceased.)

by order of GEORGE McANERNY & ABRAHAM JACOBI, Executors.

S. W. Cor. 158th St. & 3d Ave.,

four-story brick building; size of plot, 23.9x99, more or less. THOMPSON & FULLER, attorneys, 60 Wall St., New York City.

310, 312 & 314 W. 119th St.,

Three 5-story and basement brick and brownstone flats; size of each lot, 25x100.11.

Will also sell at Auction

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1907,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET

Executor's Sale

Estate of Ellen Josephine Banker, dec'd.

By order of Clara A. Bowron, George G. Peck, William H. Gottsberger and Sara H. Kent, Executors and Trustees.

118 and 120 West 123d St.

Two 4-story, high stoop, brownstone dwellings; size of each plot, 20x100.11.

MESSRS HAND, BONNEY & JONES,

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Hundreds of Builders and Contractors will tell you that

WILLIAM T. HOOKEY,
3rd Ave. and 129th St.,

Is the best man from whom to buy your **Brick, Cement, Lime, etc.**

$1,000,000 in Second Mortgages for Sale.

Below 14th Street.

Shippers!!
Manufacturers!!
Jobbers!!

FOR SALE
SIX STORY AND BASEMENT BLDG.
Best Location on West St.
Suitable for Storage or Mfg.
Every Modern Improvement.
Two Electric Elevators. 40H.P. Boiler.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 Cedar St.

PLOT ON 10TH AV., 65x100; EASY TERMS. CANAVAN, AUCTIONEER, 49 WEST 29TH ST.

TO CLOSE ESTATE.

1st St., near Bowery, tenement in family 25 years. J. Weil, 34 Nassau St.

5-story brick building in St. Mark's Place, near 2d Av.; price, $12,000; cash, $2,000; balance on mortgage. Louis Minsky, 236 Eldridge.

Private; open plumbing; first-class condition; near 6th Av., 14th St.; with or without furniture; immediate possession. Matthews, 12 East 8th St.

Pike Street; 5½-story tenement; price $40,000; suitable terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

BROKERAGE CASES.
NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.
LAWYER JACOB FRIEDMAN, 302 B'WAY.

Attractive, large, modern, double house, 8 West 9th; price reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Near Monroe and Catharine; six-story, 14 rooms, $46,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Cherry Street; 5-story tenement, improvements, $3,500. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Broome Steet six-story tenement; rent $5,500; price $52,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Near 9th Av.—Three-story stable, 46 stalls, $25,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Barrow St.—Three-story dwelling, full lot, $12,500; terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

TO LET.

East 100th St.—5-story modern tenement, $1,850, on long lease. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

In the Heart of Cedarhurst
CEDARHURST PARK
LONG ISLAND.

The most desirable natural residence sits anywhere near New York. A country home with all city advantages.

Commanding a magnificent view of Ocean and Bay, with fine fishing and boating within five minutes' walk. SCHOOLS equal to those anywhere. Pure air. Purest water in the world.

Big plots, from 100x100 to 175x175; highly restricted; completely developed; with all city improvements; at phenomenally low prices.

Water, Gas and Electric Mains are now being run to the property. Streets are rolled hard—some exquisitely parked—cement sidewalks throughout—shade trees, etc., etc.

A costly and pretentious Clubhouse for residents is to be erected; a plaza with a magnificent fountain likewise, and flower beds have been placed at many points on the property.

Sale on premises every day and Sundays.

Write or Telephone for Maps and Further Particulars.

Cedarhurst Park Land & Improvement Co.,
OWNERS
Office, 34-36 W. Houston St., N. Y.
Telephone 1134 Spring.

ASTORIA,
LONG ISLAND CITY,
Corner Broadway & Boulevard,
193¾ Lots.
APPLY
W. A. MORRISON,
45 PINE ST., N. Y.

A Magnificent Tract of Land, 100 Acres.

High and level, at Springfield, close to Senator Reynolds' Laurelton; price very reasonable; suitable terms; positively principals only. Apply Carrollton Realty Company, Suite 63-64, World Building, N. Y.

High-Class Property at Port Jefferson, Long Island.—Plots, $100 and up; acres, $100 to $400; business plans and residences, farms and farm land. Chas. A. Squires, Echo P. O., Long Island.

Near Port Jefferson; 3 minutes' walk to harbor; deep water; ¾ of an acre with first-class house and stable. $6,000; terms easy. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway, New York.

A few lots on 13th and 15th Avs., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 34th St.; New York.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Staten Island Acreage
C. G. KOLFF, 50 BROADWAY.

Westerleigh, good neighborhood, 63x100, 12 rooms, every improvement; fine barn; everything best; worth $14,000; for $7,000; easy terms. J. S. Drake, 42 Broadway, New York.

Westerleigh.—Three plots, each 40x75, near Boulevard; sewers, all city improvements; price very low. Acker, 70 Nassau St.

Twenty lots at Prince's Bay for $1,000. Harold Wittemann, Owner, Crabtree Building, St. George.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Active salesmen, qualified to earn big money, ready for work; call to 11:30, Elsin, Bennett's office, Broadway, corner 81st St., (79th, Subway.)

Wanted.—First-class 14-room house on east side below Houston St.; can invest $15,000 or more. Send particulare to L Sandusky, 99 Nassau St.

To manage apartment houses or tenements; long, successful experience. 'Phone 3161 John. James King, 46 Wall St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

For Exchange—6-story, new-law, 16 rooms, 5 families to floor; 96th St.; will trade for small house or cheap lots plus little cash. L. Sandusky, 99 Nassau St.

6 lots, block front, in best part of Bronx; will exchange for touring car or high powered runabout. Address Car, 16ox 125, 617 6th Av.

Three-family houses, Bronx, to exchange, lots and cash. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IRVING TRUST COMPANY.
NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO CHANGE NAME.

Notice is hereby given that "Irving Trust Company," a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Fidelity Trust Company."

Dated New York, March 23d, 1907.

IRVING TRUST COMPANY,
By SAMUEL S. CONOVER, President.

BRONX—FOR SALE.

Owners!

Having numerous applications on hand for desirable parcels in **West Farms, Van Nest, Westchester and Bronx** you are requested, should you desire to sell, to send full particulars to me and thereby obtain quick results.

Ernest N. Rousseau,
Westchester Square, Bronx.

PRICE
HAS BARGAINS.
EVERYWHERE IN THE BRONX.
Substantial two-family houses; full lots; $5,400 upward; four-story double flat, $16,000; five-story, $20,000; elegant double, $23,500; fine business corner, $34,000.
PRICE, 3D AV., COR. 138TH STREET.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at last year's prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars. H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

BUILDERS.

Several attractive Plots, with building loans for one and two family houses, in the Bronx.

James L. Libby,
34 Pine Street,
or 184th St. and Jerome Ave.

THE A-RE-CO.
Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.

Ideally located in restricted section; 8-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson Street Subway station, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

BARGAIN.

Four lots, excavated, ready for builder; within one block of "L" station; facing park. No Reasonable Offer Refused.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3d Av.

FOUND
AT THE OFFICE OF
McRICKARD & CO.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR REALTY SPECULATION & INVESTMENT in Fordham, Morris, Woodlawn, and University Heights.
189TH ST., NEAR JEROME AV.
OPEN SUNDAY.

Direct from Builder. Just completed. Superior arranged 2 and 3 family houses; first floor, 6 rooms and bath; second and third, 7 rooms and bath each; houses 26x65; lots 100 feet deep; steam heat, gas, electric light, double floors. On premises, cor. Tiffany St. and Whitlock Av., 5 blocks from Prospect Av. R. T. station; or ROTHERMEL'S, (hardware store,) 686 East 149th St.

Own a Beautiful Home
ON EASY TERMS.
East side of Morris Av., bet. 165th and 166th Sts.; two-family; $13 rooms.
Cannot Be Equalled.
Premises or 160 5th Av., Room 728.

100 Woodycrest Av., near 164th St., is to be sold this week to the highest bidder; it is a beautiful 2-family dwelling, with new hot water heat and hot water supply; size 25.5x60x91; first mtge. $8,000, 5%, 3 years; those who have been thinking it over better wake up and act before it is too late; always open for inspection. Conway, on premises.

YOU'LL BUY ONE OF THESE

elegant modern 2-family houses, if you appreciate a home built for comfort and convenience; 14 rooms, 2 baths; near trolley, "L," and school; only $1,000 cash; balance monthly. J. Leitner, 771 Wendover Av.

INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY

Sacrifice; four-story single, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; good, convenient neighborhood.

4½% mortgage; easy terms.

J. Leitner, 771 Wendover Av. Open Sundays.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and Builder, 571 5th Av.

A beautiful 2-family dwelling, Woodycrest Av., near 164th St.; surrounded by $20,000 private dwellings; new; hot water heat and supply; $3,000 cash required. E. Osborne Smith, 165th St. and Ogden Av. Tel., 611 Melrose.

Widow must sell in one parcel 8 lots, 2 corners, 2 dwelling houses, barn, sheds; short block from White Plains Avenue trolley and Williamsbridge Station Harlem electrical road; little cash required. Widow, 2,960 3d Av.

$2,000 buys 4-story double flat. Bathgate Av., near "L"; price $17,750; no steam heat. Edward Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Bedford Park corner lot; price $3,000, all cash; offers not considered. E. J. Kehoe, 2,784 Webster Av., Bronx Park "L" Station.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jeroms Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

Builder's chance—180 feet off White Plains Road, 100x114; $5,000; easy terms. H. Wabst, 147 Olinville Av., Williamsbridge.

5-story corner, 25x100, double, all improvements, open plumbing, saloon, in the Bronx, $34,000. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

5-story cold water flat; good condition; good location; good reason for selling. 164 St. Ann's Av., 155th St., store.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO ANY ONE WISHING TO RENT A SUPERBLY APPOINTED APARTMENT, CONSISTING OF 9 LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS AND 3 BATHS; FURNISHED IN EXQUISITE OLD ITALIAN AND FRENCH FURNITURE, WALLS OF LIBRARY, DRAWING ROOM, AND ENTRANCE HALL DONE IN BROCADE; IN FACT, EVERY APPOINTMENT THAT ANY ONE ACCUSTOMED TO A LUXURIOUS HOME WOULD DESIRE; HIGHEST REFERENCES REQUIRED, AND WILL NOT BE RENTED TO FAMILY WITH SMALL CHILDREN; RENT $500 MONTHLY. ADDRESS B., BOX 325 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

Duplex Apartment

67th Street, Atelier Building, on 7th floor; large, airy apartment, 8 rooms, with large studio. For the season or longer.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH,
4 West 33d Street.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books; services of maid included. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama—Elegant furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Furnished apartment, seven rooms, delightfully located for Summer. Terms, particulars, apply F. S., Times, Times Square.

To sublet, furnished, Apartment 2, West 83d St.; 7 rooms, bath, elevator, parlor; overlooking park; May 15 to Oct. 1st.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 136 East 16th, six rooms, bath, $80. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

60th, 22 West.—Parlor bedroom; bath; extreme cleanliness; $30-$60 monthly; meals; Subway, elevated.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

Not 45 Minutes from Broadway.

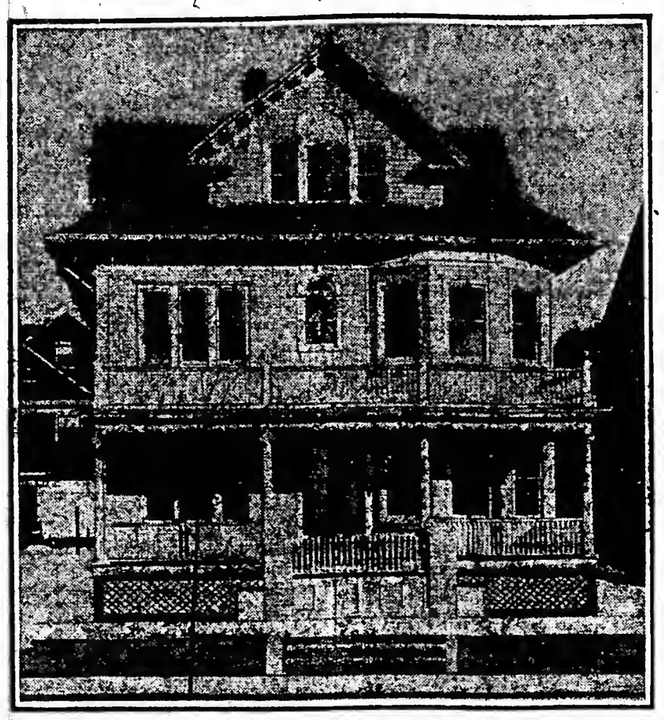

This house, one of seven, just built, two sold already; located in the swellest section of

Flatbush, Marlborough Road,
Bet. Church and Caton Avenues.
Steam Heated, 2 Baths, Parquet Floors, Handsomely Decorated.
$13,500 to $17,000
127-135 Fenimore St., also Detached, $9,600.
RUTLAND ROAD, NEAR BEDFORD AVENUE,
2 story and basement stone front houses, something entirely new for small families.
W. A. A. BROWN, Builder,
2044 Bedford Avenue. Phone 1115 Flatbush.

Location Makes Value.

KINGSBORO PARK has a future. Situated adjacent to Ocean av., a street 100 feet wide and lined with magnificent residences; with trees, walks and all improvements paid for; on four-track railway to New York; an ideal home spot; an investment that will yield big returns. Your weekly savings will buy lots.

Our automobiles will meet the Brighton Beach "L" trains Saturday and Sunday at Kings Highway station to show you beautiful Flatbush, KINGSBORO PARK, the Garden spot of Greater New York. Write for Booklet,

New York & Flatbush Realty Co
178 Remsen St., Brooklyn
41 Park Row, New York

"HOW THEY GOT RICH,"

revised and improved. This booklet, the subtitle of which is "Real Estate Facts," is something every one who wants to get ahead on sound principles should read and study. Do not write for it if you are one of those that think to plant to-day and reap to-morrow; if you want to get rich as rapidly as that you can generally find a kindly poolroom to take your money and place it on a sure thing, or you can go to the tracks yourself shortly. But if you want to take advantage of a sound principle, a principle as sound as the growth of crops, I mean the increase in real estate values in Greater New York, send your name and address and let us show you what you can do for as little as $60 or $70 down and $12 or $15 monthly.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS,
(Incorporated.)
BOROUGH PARK CO. BENSONHURST CO.
THE WESTMINSTER HEIGHTS CO.
Combined capital, $1,500,000; combined surplus, $1,000,000.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, President.
R. TURNBULL, General Manager,
277 Broadway, New York City.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.

Call and I will show you a first-class investment

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

REAL ESTATE.
OUT OF CITY.

For Sale.—Coal land; 10,000 acres; Williamson Co., Ill. D. G. Thompson, 418 S. W. Grand Av., Springfield, Ill.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Second Mortgages Bought.
REMSEN BOND AND MTG. CO.,
215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BUILDING LOANS.
Can secure building loans for builders.
SUMNER REALTY CO.,
471 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—A nine-room, two-story house, stable, and 1½ acres of land, with fine orchard, bath, furnace; No. 1 cold spring, also city and cistern water in the house; broad veranda; fifty-mile view of scenery on Lake Champlain and Adirondacks; seven minutes from electrics connecting with steamer to all points on the lake; price $4,200. Views and particulars of owner, Mrs. Helen L. Chamberlin, 40 High St., St. Albans, Vt.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN

Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 506 West 124th St.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED
FURNISHED ROOM HOUSES
FOR SALE
CANAVAN, Auctioneer,
49 W. 29TH ST.

Owners, Agents, Dealers, Investors, Home-seekers
WILL FIND THE
Annual Spring Real Estate Review
The New York Times
NEXT SUNDAY, APRIL 14TH
AN INVALUABLE SOURCE OF INFORMATION

PRESIDENT RALPH PETERS of the Long Island Railroad will tell of the plans of that company in connection with the great development of Queens Borough and the whole of Long Island.

GAGE E. TARBELL, now identified with one of the largest of suburban projects, will give his views and impressions concerning his new field of activity.

FELIX ISMAN of Philadelphia will discuss the present situation in characteristic vein.

An advertisement in this issue will reach the real-estate public at the right time. Advertising orders should be entered *to-day*.

TIMES SQUARE 8 SPRUCE STREET 39 BROAD STREET
Telephone—1000 Bryant.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

SECURITY THE MAIN THING IN AN INVESTMENT
IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY AT
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
IS THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT KNOWN.
IT INCREASES IN VALUE WHILE YOU SLEEP
BECAUSE Only 4 miles from Herald Square; nearer than Harlem and easier of access than the Bronx; every city improvement made. No Assessments, Restricted Sufficiently to Insure an Ideal Home Site or Safe Investment.
THE BELMONT TUNNEL
from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River, completed about the end of July, will connect Elmhurst Heights with Manhattan. TIME 9 MINUTES, FARE 5c. TRAIN OR TROLLEY.
The price you pay for these high-class lots NOW will double them.
300% PROFIT GUARANTEED WITHIN A YEAR
by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this
BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PARK.
SEND A POSTAL TO-DAY FOR HANDSOME MAP AND VIEWS.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Broadway-Flushing Douglas Manor Westmoreland
$400 TO $800 PER LOT
including all improvements.

EXPRESS TRAINS from the East 34th Street Ferry will NOW take you to Broadway-Flushing in TWENTY MINUTES, to Douglas Manor in TWENTY-FOUR MINUTES, and Westmoreland in TWENTY-SIX MINUTES.
Best week day trains, 10, 11, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:30, 4:30, and 5 P. M.
Sundays, 9:20, 10:20, 11:50 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, and 4 P. M.
Send for Our Ten Year Payment Plan for Home Building.
Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
1 WEST 34th STREET

Stop—Look—Listen—Homebuilders. — Have best proposition convenient to Herald Square; property fully improved; sewers, gas, water, sidewalks, macadamized streets, &c.; near city park; easy terms. E. A. Pelouze, Room 88, 200 Broadway, Manhattan.

Flushing.—Will sell the highest land at the cheapest prices in all New York City; fully improved; city water and gas; easiest terms. R. H. Ford, Room 1,002, 110 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

For Rent, Flushing.—Splendid residence; gardens; immediate possession. For Sale—Fine house, Richmond Hill, near station. Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Larchmont Park
IN THE CENTER OF LARCHMONT,

with its handsome homes, wide and beautiful streets, unsurpassed harbor and facilities for all forms of water sport, is the most desirable place for an all-year-round home near New York City, and to-day the demand for property along the northerly shore of Long Island Sound is greater than ever before.

No expense has been spared in making Larchmont Park a model residential park in every particular, not alone to the eye, but in those things which are even more important—pure water and as good a system of sewers as any city in America can boast of.

Building Sites for Sale,
75 ft. by 125 ft., $300 cash; 100 ft. by 125 ft., $400 cash.
BALANCE ON EASY TERMS.

In buying in Larchmont Park you are getting property which will increase steadily in value for many years, for it is becoming every day nearer to the heart of New York City.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co.
WRITE OR CALL FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOK AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

EDWARD McVICKAR
200 BROADWAY Telephone 6000 Cortlandt NEW YORK

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
Quick Service Charges Reasonable
WESTCHESTER & BRONX
TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus and Undivided Profits, $825,000.

HOMES
ALL PRICES AND STYLES.

Within the reach of oil and on easy terms. If you are looking for a home in a first-class section, where you have all modern conveniences and only a short ride from 42d St., call to look over what we have.
Room 95, 140 West 42d St.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $200.

Monthly payments, gas, water, electric light, near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed.

Houses sold on easy terms.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
Offenbach, 37 East 116th.

Eureka.—Dandy new modern, shingled cottage, nine rooms, bath, butler's pantry, reception hall; dining room finished in green; other trim natural, varnished; electric lights; A-1 plumbing, enamel fixtures; lot 90x200; treee; residential location; $5,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

BEST 25 ACRES

ws know of for modest country seat; 30 miles out; view of Hudson for miles; all good land; price, $8,500. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains. 'Phone 413.

Tarrytown.—House, 14 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; fives acres; fine river view; rent moderato. John Webber, owner, 7 Beckman St., New York City

Acreage wanted, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Scarsdale, Mamaroneck, and White Plains; send full details, price, and location. Capitalists, Box 200 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SUMMER.

Several on Prospect Hill, Broadway and Ridgeview Tract, White Plains. Call on Cooley & West, Inc., opp. depot. 'Phone 413.

Scarsdale, White Plains, Lawrence Park, Bronxville.—Houses for sale and rent. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Av.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON
A City of Homes

30 minutes by direct trains, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and N. Y. C.; houses from $4,500 upward, on very considerate terms.

High ground, healthful climate, pure air and water; nothing in or about Greater New York in comparison. Call to-day, write, or telephone 1430.

The Ormiston Real Estate Co.
201 First Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

An elegant house in the best location on Chester Hill section, 198 Summit Av.; 11 rooms; kitchen and bathroom tiled; newly decorated and painted throughout. Could not be in better shape. Possession given immediately. Owner, W. T. Diefendorf, 104 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Wilbur L. Varlan, 2,777 Webster Ave., Bronx
For Sale at Mount Vernon, N. Y..
A Twelve-Room Dwelling, all improvements. Lot 100x100. Fruit, shade, lawn, stable. Excellent location, on high ground, ne. stations. At Chesterhill, For Sale.
Choice Dwelling, 10 Rooms, all impe. $8,750.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

12-room house with stable, ½ acre; excellent location; all improvements; price $9,000; rent $50.
HOUSES TO RENT
on Chester Hill and other best locations, $50 and upwards.
WILBUR DE BEVERE,
18 East First St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. 1167

Bargain.—Modern nine-room house; tiled bath; steam heat; fine location; $5,500; mortgage $2,000; 5%. Neason Jones, Argue Building, Mt. Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

CHRISTIAN LYKKE
244 MAIN ST. - - TEL. 1825.

Beautiful Centre Av., plot	$9,500
Main St., front—improved	66,000
Store to rent—Main St.	$75 per month
Post Road acreage at	1,500
Quaker Ridge—residence	45,000
Orienta Point—residence	20,000
Homestead Park—cottage	6,500
30 acres on Sound	50,000
½ acre improved building lots	2,500
100 lots, ready to sell	25,000
Main St. business and property complete	30,000

Half hour out Harlem Division, near station, beautiful location, large terraced ground, house 9 rooms and bath, laundry; all city improvements; suitable terms; $9,000. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 4545—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

White Plains, Scarsdale, and Vicinity.
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LEASE.
By the year or for the season. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 E. 42d. 'Phone 4545—38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 759.

WHITE PLAINS.

Fine old Broadway corner, 88x170, grand shade, macadamized street, all improvements, high ground, unquestionably best section White Plains; $5,000.
Westchester Land Exchange, White Plains, N.Y.

Yonkers.

A BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM HOUSE,

bath, electric lights; $9,000; must be seen to be appreciated; a 6-family apartment house; rents for $1,968; will sell cheap.
RIVERSIDE CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Lowerre, Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers.—Nice cottage, Oreystone Park, nine rooms and bath; open nickel plumbing; hardwood floors and trim; good furnace; choice neighborhood; high location; will lease from May first and decorate to suit tenant, or will sell on easy terms. Address the owner, Albert J. Potter, 38 Park Row, New York.

For Rent—Apartments of eight large, light rooms; parquet floors, hardwood finish trim; beautiful residence section, commanding view of Hudson forty miles. Thompson Bros., Yonkers.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

108 and 110 West 133d St.
3-story high stoop dwelling; rent $85 per month;
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.,
198 Broadway.

To lease, elegant 7-story house, best block on east side; hot water and baths; liberal reduction to reliable party. Apply 2-3, Room 316, 09 Nassau St.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,500 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

100 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, a four-story brownstone English basement dwelling to let, thirteen rooms and bath; possession at once; rent only $800. Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Bronx.

For Rent—352 Fordham Road, adjoining Jerome Av. 3-story brick American-basement dwelling; 11 large rooms; superior condition; possession; $55.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JULIUS RUDINGER and SOLOMON KLAPPER, individually and as members of the firm of RUDINGER & KLAPPER, Bankrupts.—No. 9,035.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Rudinger and Solomon Klapper, individually and as members of the firm of Rudinger & Klapper, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 17th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United Sttes District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 22d, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 9th, 1907.

NO. 8,985.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BROWN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph Brown of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1906, the said Joseph Brown was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
April 9th, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT
N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.
SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.
Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

THE MAJESTIC,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. CORNER 145TH ST.
BUILDINGS ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
7-8 large rooms, $570-$960.
including electric light and cold storage.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED CONVENIENT.
open evenings. Apply to Superintendent or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

THE PLYMOUTH
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$52.
ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR; beautiful view Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
DU BOIS & TAYLOR
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT,
65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent $50.00.
72 MORNINGSIDE AVE.
5-room apartment, bath; all improvements; hall service; rent $37.50.
Agent, Everett M. Selxas, 65 Morningside.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

118th Street, 204 West, Near 7th Av. Drive.—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

128th St., Near Lenox Av.—Upper portion private house; 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; small family only; all light rooms. Wm. M. Christie, 127 East 23d St.

143d St., 257 West.—Five large, light rooms, $23; inducements. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

WEST SIDE.

$35.00 TO $37.50

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 153 and 163 West 140th St.
L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

WASHINGTON,
318-322 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartment, 6 large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Elegant apartments, must be seen to be appreciated, on block from "L" and Subway; 6 rooms, tiled bath, shower, electric light, steam heat, &c., $50 monthly. Apply 29 Columbus Av., or Samuel H. Martin, 150 Columbus Av.

84th, 113 West.—Elegant apartment, seven large, light rooms; one flight; hall attendant; telephone; no noise or dust; 2 to 4.

EAST SIDE.

71st St., 217 East.—$45; single flat, 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, parquet floor; 2 flights; fine location; electric light. Tel., 1769—79th.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—5 and 6 rooms; modern apartments; $37.50 to $55. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $65; N. E. cor. 78th and Lexington.

Apartments.—6 East 87th; two rooms, bath; latest improvements; $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elevator corner apartments, 6 elegant rooms, bath, all improvements, $50, $60. 515 Lexington Av.

26th St., 158 East.—Exceptionally desirable six rooms, bath, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, $35.

BRONX.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.
ALSO, rear of Trinity Av., 939 JACKSON AV.
3-4 rooms, all modern improvements,
BY WEEK, $3.90-$5.00. BY MONTH, $15.50-$23.00.
Apply on premises.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,
Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

955 CAULDWELL AV., BRONX.

Just north of 163d St. and east of 161st St. L station; 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in elegant corner house; hot water, steam heat, exposed plumbing, oak trim; rents $24 to $30; select exclusively small families; all light rooms.

Boston Road, 1,272, facing McKinley Square.—Select apartments, 5 sunny rooms, bath; modern improvements; electric lighting throughout; $22.

1,181 Tinton Av., East 168th.—Elegant modern apartments; 6 light, airy rooms; bath; all outside; send for booklet; rent $30.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,128.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL M. LEVOR, VICTOR LEVOR, and SAMUEL S. LEVOR, individually and as copartners of the firm of S. M. Levor & Co., bankrupts.

To the creditors of S. M. Levor & Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1907, the said Samuel M. Levor, Victor Levor, and Samuel S. Levor, individually and as copartners of the firm of S. M. Levor & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 9, 1907.

NO. 9,026.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM SCHWERING, individually and as a member of the firm of Kriete & Schwering, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William Schwering, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1907, the said William Schwering, individually and as a member of the firm of Kriete & Schwering, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of cre

NEW JERSEY, FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE COZIEST OF HOMES

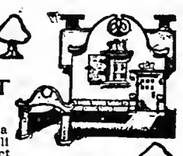

It does not follow that a cozy home must be a small cramped affair. The fact that it may be plenty large, amid attractive surroundings and yet cozy, is proven by a visit to any one of the many houses ready for

Immediate Occupation at

MORSEMERE.

They have all been designed for maximum comfort and elegance, with reasonableness in price.

One of the most perfectly appointed, charmingly located, artistically arranged and withal comparatively inexpensive homes is but partly described as follows:

Nine rooms and bath, steam heated, double hardwood floors on first floor. Hardwood trim throughout—Oak, first floor; Red Hazel on second and third floors. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantels, etc., complete and selected to please the most critical.

All improvements in the street—Water, gas, sewer, cement sidewalks, curb and gutters; shade trees. One block to trolley, whence seven minutes to 130th Street Ferry. Price, $9,500, on terms to suit purchaser.

DELIGHTFUL COMMUNITY, GOOD SCHOOLS AND MODERATE TAXES are but few of the attractive features of this most easily accessible suburb. Office on the property.

Phone 607 Bryant. COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO., TIMES BLDG., BROADWAY & 42D STREET.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Oradell

In the hills of New Jersey, 45 minutes from Manhattan; commutation $6.70; model town, 1,500 population; healthy, picturesque, over looking country for miles and Palisades of Hudson; high-grade restricted building plots, 50x150; three full city lots, $850 to $1,250; near station; SEWERS, macadamized streets, cement walks, curbs, water, gas, electric lights; near station. John N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway, 26th St.

Attention!—For sale, about 72 acres of good, level land, in the best section of Cranford, New Jersey. All staked out, lying on both sides of good macadem State road; ready for sale by lots; excellent opportunity; reasonable terms. New York Real Estate Improvement & Investment Company, 116 Nassau St., New York.

To Let—For three months, tasteful house, handsomely furnished; all improvements; ten rooms; to small family adults; lot 50x200; near Lackawanna station; fine location; convenient to Hopatcong; $500. Lock Box 612 Dover, N. J.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

On the Palisades.—10-room Dutch Colonial residence, all improvements, electric light, shower bath, magnificent view of the Hudson, Manhattan, the Sound, and Long Island, for rent; reached by Palisade car in 20 minutes from Weehawken. Apply on the premises to Dr. Toepfer, Columbia Av., Grantwood, N. J.

Nutley, N. J.—Modern houses to let or for sale; only a few minutes' walk from Erie station; to be seen daily; in large houses electricity; in all water, gas, and modern conveniences; rents, $800, $650, and $420. Apply to Van Winkle & Co., Real Estate, Nutley, N. J., or to 7 East 80th St.

Long Branch and West End.—Furnished cottages for sale or rent; investment property a specialty; farms, all sizes and prices; parties met by appointment. Thos. S. Hulit & Son. Office opposite Long Branch depot.

6 to 10 room houses, all improvements, $3,000 upward; some purchased 10 per cent. down, others $500 down, balance as rent. John Smith, 592 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

Bargain—House, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; excellent condition; five acres; fruit, shade, garden; easy terms. Box 147, Ridgewood, N. J.

Long Branch and Vicinity.—Furnished cottages for rent, all sizes and prices; some new, never rented. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Barclay Building

299 Broadway, Corner Duane St.

Second Floor over 10,000 square feet.

Few Offices Single and En Suite.

Large, Desirable Basement.

Wm. C. Walker's Son,s Wright Barclay. 299 Broadway.

WE OFFER

cheapest rents, best buildings in New York.

WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING BUILDINGS IN OUR CHARGE, WHICH WE WILL RENT BY MAY 1ST, AND GIVE SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS AND LIBERAL TERMS:

291-293 SEVENTH AV., near 26th St., in the Pennsylvania district; store, having basement with high ceilings, suitable for any wholesale business; also fine lofts, 40x90 feet, which will carry any weight; suitable for heavy manufacturing business.

41-43 WEST 25TH ST., just off Broadway and 5th Av., (Madison Square,) lofts having light on four sides; size 50x90 feet each; desirable tenants can obtain concessions and advantages.

LOFTS, 50x90 FEET, near shipping depots; immense freight elevators; floors carry any weight; rent $1,500 per floor.

213 WEST 40TH ST., near Broadway, 42d St., and Subway; ground floor store and lofts, 25x90 feet; electric elevator, steam heat, and good light.

WE HAVE FLOORS, buildings, stores, in all locations in New York; any size you require. Let us know what your requirements are and you will hear from us quickly.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY, WE CAN SAVE YOU TIME, WE CAN SUIT YOU.

H. H. FULLER REALTY CO., Fuller Building, B'way & 23rd St. Telephone {1656 / 1657} Gramercy.

Business Building,

5th Av., bet. 34th and 42d Sts., to lease for term of 21 years to **Desirable Tenant;** 2,000 SQ. FEET FLOOR SPACE.

E. G. B. Riley & Co.,

500 5th Av., corner 42d St. Tel. 2034 Bryant.

110 WEST 14TH ST.,

At foot of 6th Av. elevated station and entrance to new station of McAdoo tunnel, which will be open up to 14th St. September 1.

STORE, LOFTS TO LET;

Possession May 1 or sooner.

New 10-story fireproof building; electric lights, power; Otis elevator, lofts; rentals, $1,500 per year each.

Store, with large mezzanine and basement; rental, $3,000 per year each.

Apply on premises, or your own broker.

H. U. Singhi, owner, Kingsbridge Road and Aqueduct Av., Bronx.

LINCOLN SQUARE ARCADE

1947 Broadway, 66th and 68th.

Offices, studios, club rooms, floors; elevators, steam heat, electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 13-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

TEMPLE COURT, 3, 5, 7, 9 BEEKMAN ST., AND 119-129 NASSAU ST.—CORNER SUITE OF OFFICES; VERY DESIRABLE; POSSESSION AT ONCE OR MAY 1; ALSO OTHER AND SMALLER OFFICES. E. RIPLAND & WHITING CO., AT PREMISES.

37 WEST 42D ST.

Desirable store; good rear light. Possession May 1st. Rental $1,300. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 749 5th Av., near 58th St.

39th St., 5th and 6th Avs.—Four-story French basement house, suitable for dressmaker, tailor, milliner, or other business; moderate rent. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

AT 42 EAST 23D ST.—Top floor, rent $75; elevator; suitable for office or salesroom. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

Desk room to let; light office; up-to-date building; Broadway, near Waverley Place. Plate & Clark Co., 31 Broadway, Brooklyn.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th St., 102 East.—Small offices; heat, light, attendance. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive stores, 6 & 8 E. 37th; latest improvements; $5,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Store property, four-story, below 106th, adjacent 3d Av., $12,500. Meyering, 134 W. 81st.

Two lofts, 45 Warren St. Al. Davis, 148 William St.

TWO LIGHT LOFTS for rent in building 120-122 WEST 18th ST.

Contains separate passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and electric power can be had if desired. For particulars apply to

CHARLES BRENDON & CO. 500 FIFTH AVENUE, or your own broker.

85 Nassau, near John. Small light workshop at reasonable rates.

39 Beekman, cor. William. 2 upper lofts, 25x35 each; rent, $960.

40 Fulton, cor. Pearl. 2d loft, 25x50; rent, $420.

43 John St. Front half of 2d loft, 23x40, suitable for light jewelry manufacturing; rent, $420.

881 Pearl St. Top loft, 25x40; rent, $300.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Store to Lease 42d St., North Side

Near Grand Central Station, HORACE S. ELY & CO., 27 West 30th St. 21 Liberty St.

12 WEST 40TH ST., Opposite Public Library.

2d FLOOR STORE and LIGHT OFFICES.

McVICKAR-GAILLARD REALTY CO., 489 5th Av., below 42d St. 'Phone 4000 38th.

456 SEVENTH AVENUE BETWEEN 34th AND 35th STS.

Store and basement, to lease from May 1st, suitable for any business; rent $1,800. Apply

SHWITZER & LEVIS

'Phone 5526—Morning. 66 Manhattan St.

107 East 59th St.—Parlor and basement floor stores and two floors above, arranged for dwelling purposes; rent low; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

13 West 30th St.—Large front office on second floor; size about 23x20; steam heat; rent $800; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

13 East 59th St.—Entire fifth loft to let; size 22x85; rent $900; steam heat and elevator; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Maiden Lane.—Corner store, new front; immediate possession; near Broadway. Acker, 70 Nassau St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of I. BERNARD WESTHEIMER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the abovenamed bankrupt, and consisting of ladies' manufactured suits and jackets made of volle, taffeta silk, linen, and fancy cloths, trimmings, buttons, pieces of cloth, fixtures, desks, cutting tables, and safe, will be sold at Public Auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, No. 239 East 19th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1907, at 10:30 A. M. The aforesaid property will be open for inspection at the above-mentioned address between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. from the 10th to the 16th day of April, 1907.

Dated New York, April 10, 1907.

WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT, Receiver.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ROSA LEVY, Bankrupt.—No. 9,604.

Notice is hereby given that Rosa Levy, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 3d, 1907, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judgea in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 22d, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 9th, 1907.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CALVERT CLOTH CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, April 10, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolen and cotton piece goods, &c.

WM. BLAU, Receiver.

RIPIN & LOWENSTEIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., New York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SELF-PLAYER PIANOS

Newest models at special prices and terms. Ideal instruments and very easy to play. Wonderful effects to be obtained readily shown.

RENTING PIANOS

Demonetrations. Literature free.

Our superb small uprights, special low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.

MATHUSHEK & SON,

B'WAY & 47th ST., {607 Broad St., Newark, & 777 Montgomery St., J. C.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.

For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

STURZ PIANOS

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AV., 134th St., Block East of 3d Av.

WINTERROTH PIANOS

at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments. 105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Elegant Steinway upright, as good as new; must sell, $75; fine rosewood piano; stored. George Schlercher, 37-39 West 14th St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $9; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NASSAU.—ALBERT N. SEAMAN, as Trustee under the will of ELIZA EAGLE, deceased, Plaintiff, against EDWARD P. EAGLE, Henry P. Eagle, if living, and, if dead, the heirs at law, next of kin, and successors in interest of the said Henry P. Eagle; the heirs at law, next of kin, and successors in interest of Robert Nelson Eagle, if any there be; Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and Bridget Duffy, individually and as executrix of the will of Caroline E. Ball, deceased, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. ISAAC C. LUDLAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 16-18 Exchange Place, New York City.

Dated April 5, 1907.

To the defendants Henry P. Eaglo, if living, and, if dead, the heirs at law, next of kin, and successors in interest of the said Henry P. Eagle; the heirs at law, next of kin, and successors in interest of Robert Nelson Eagle, if any there be, and Bridget Duffy, individually and as executrix of the will of Caroline E. Ball, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward E. Thomas, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk in the County of Nassau, at Mineola, in said county.

ISAAC C. LUDLAM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 16-18 Exchange Place, Manhattan, N. Y. C.

Dated April 8, 1907.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—PATRICK DWYER, plaintiff, against the heirs at law, devisees, and those claiming under them, of HENRY JOHN, deceased, who formerly owned certain real estate designated on the "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the towns of East and Westchester," the said heirs, devisees, and claimants being unknown to the plaintiff, and John Fred John, Jr., and his wife, if any, her name being unknown to the plaintiff, and Lena R. John, Jr., and the heirs at law of said John Fred John, Jr., and Lena R. John, Jr., if they be deceased, who are also unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 26, 1907.

EUGENE ARCHER, Plaintiff's Attorney, O. and P. O. address, Baychester Av., Wakefield, New York City.

To each and every one of the above named and described defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 18th, 1907, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, in said county.

Dated March 19th, 1907.

EUGENE ARCHER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JACKSON, WILLIAM H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LOUISE JACKSON, also known as Sherwood W. Jackson, executrix under the last will and testament of WILLIAM H. JACKSON, deceased, the Attorney General of the State of New York, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, the heirs and next of kin of William H. Jackson, deceased, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Ella Bell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William H. Jackson, late of the County of New York, deceased, and thereupon and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

COOK, EDWARD M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD M. COOK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Henry Thompson, Esq., No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1907.

CARLETON S. COOK, Executor. HENRY THOMPSON, Attorney for Executor, 2 Wall St., New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Caseler, late of the County of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, but having left personal property within the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Edwards & Bryan, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1907, next.—Dated New York, February 25th, 1907. J. WALTER THOMPSON, Executor.

EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

PETER W. SHIELDS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER W. SHIELDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Farrar Brothers, No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1907. JOHN C. SHIELDS, Administrator. Messrs. Farrar Brothers, Attorneys for Administrator, 299 Broadway, N. Y. City.

STERN, SIMON H.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON H. STERN, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Stern & Rusbmore, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, November 26, 1906. SARA STERN, Executrix. STERN & RUSHMORE, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STJMSON, EMMA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMA B. STIMSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of April next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of October, 1906. FREDERICK J. STIMSON, Administrator. VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD, Attorney for Administrator, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

ANDERTON, RALPH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RALPH L. ANDERTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1906. EDWARD K. ANDERTON, WILLIAM B. ANDERTON, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

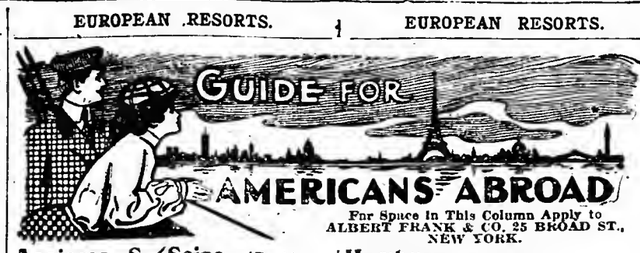

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Strictly first-clas. Favorite resort of Americans. Finest location. See "Baedeker's Guide."

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All modern comfort. Finest situation.

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First-class. Modern comforts. Fine location.

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Hotel-de-Luxe. Finest position. Magnificent panorama of the Arno and surrounding hills. Large Winter garden. G. Krutz, Proprietor.

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Interlaken, *Switzerland:*
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HOTEL BELVEDERE,
Favorite hotels for Americans. Location unsurpassed. Beautiful mountain views. All modern comforts. Extensive improvements. A. MUELLER, Director.

Marienbad, *Bohemia:*
Most frequented mud bath of the world. 75,000 mud baths taken each season. 80,000 visitors; 90,000 tourists. Season May 1 to Sept. 30. Prospectus sent free by the Town Council.

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GRAND HOTEL EDEN.
First-class modern hotel, beautifully situated on Switzerland's finest lake, and close to the Casino. Spacious Garden. Favorite resort of Americans.

Paris, *France:* 223 Rue St. Honore.
HOTEL DE LILLE ET D'ALBION.
First-class; all modern improvements.

SPRING RESORTS.

Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

Atlantic City, N. J.

April

The ending of Lent this year coincides with the beginning of April, the gayest and most distinguished month in Atlantic City's famous Spring season. During this month more eminent visitors and "nice people" are to be found in the great hotels than in any other month of the year, and the absence of the Easter Sunday "INTERRUPTION" enables guests to completely enjoy all the attractions of climate and artificial entertainment of this festive season with entire satisfaction.

The hotel claims distinction for its location, its ample public space devoted to its guests, its high-class music every night throughout the year, but particularly attractive with solo singers at the week-ends during the Spring season and its ownership management.

All the four dining rooms (two American plan, with the excellent cooking heretofore as popular, and two a la carte, with separate kitchens and French cooks) have white service throughout, and in one of the American rooms, called the "American Palm Room," and in the a la carte rooms smoking is permitted. These are particularly attractive. Ocean and suites with large rooms 24 by 20 feet; and a private bath (supplied with both sea water and fresh water and with running ice water) is with every alternate room in the Marlborough and with every room in the Blenheim, which in construction is reputed to be the most completely fireproof hotel in the world. Golf privileges.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.

ALWAYS OPEN.

On the Beach. Fireproof.

SEND FOR LITERATURE.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.

Boardwalk, corner of Virginia Av., opposite Steel Pier. One of the best of the beach front hotels. Capacity 500. Elevator, private seawater baths, orchestra, &c. Cuisine in charge of H. W. Greiner, associated with this hotel during the entire McClellan ownership. Write for Spring terms and booklet. Auto meets trains. Wm. Hyman. W. F. Green, Manager.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

THE SCARBOROUGH Beech front and Maryland Av. Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor, private baths. Excellent ocean view rooms, connecting. Opposite Steel Pier and all attractions. Very finest French cuisine. Always open. Weekly rates, $12.50 and $15. Eleventh season. Personal management of ALFRED WYMAN, Owner.

HOTEL DENNIS

Atlantic City, N. J.

Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front. Walter J. Busby.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,

South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring Terms. BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

Lakewood.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Both hotels have been extensively improved since last season, including the addition of numerous private baths, and are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.

Westchester County.

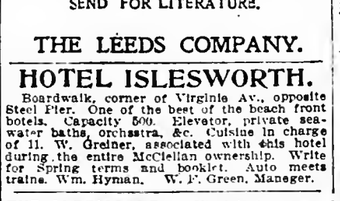

HOTEL

GRAMATAN

BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y. 15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Pocono Mountains.

Where You Can Catch Trout

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN

In the Poconos; modern; 2½ hrs. from N. Y. Open April 14. Booklet. W. J. & M. D. Price, P. O. Canadensis, Pa., Cresco Sta., Lackawanna R.R.

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All traveling and hotel expenses included.

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Three more trips, April 11 and 25, May 9,

IN EUROPE

During July and August. Six tours, big steamers, $275 to $555. Free descriptive Booklet of THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS 843 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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LINDO BROS., 1,167 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

NEW YORK....Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS..Apr. 20, May 18, June 15, July 13
PHILADELPHIA..Apr. 27, May 25, June 22, Jy. 20
CELTIC, 20,904 tons.....May 4, 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL....June 1, June 29, Aug. 3, Aug. 31

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18
MESABA.....Apr. 27, 9 A. M.; May 25
MINNETONKA..May 4, 11 AM; June 1, June 29

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

VADERLAND.Apr. 13, 7 A. M.; May 11, June 8
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND..Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22
KROONLAND..May 4, 10:30 AM; June 1, July 13

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

OCEANIC.....Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....Apr. 10, 4 P. M.; May 8, June 14
MAJESTIC..Apr 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC.....Apr. 19, 10 A. M.; May 17, June 20
TEUTONIC.....May 1, 10 A. M.
CELTIC..May 31, 8:30 A. M.; June 27, July 25
ARABIC.....July 4, 1 P. M.; Aug. 1, Aug. 29

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC, May 4, 11 AM, (from Pier 15, N.R.)
†Adriatic.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC.....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC.....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC.....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
CRETIC.....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
ROMANIC.....July 15, 3 P. M.

FROM BOSTON:

ROMANIC.....Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8
CANOPIC..May 18, 2:30 P.M.; June 29, Aug. 10

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY. Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.

Special Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*‡Bluecher...Apr. 11, 4 PM | Deutschl'd..Apr. 30
*‡Kaiserin(new) Ap18,9 AM | Bluecher...May 9
‡‡Amerika(new) Ap. 25, 3 PM | Kaiserin..May 16
*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. ‡Palm Garden.
‖Ritz-Carlton Restaurant. †Electric Baths.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Batavia..Apr. 18, 8 AM | Pennsylvania....May 25
Pretoria..Apr. 27, 4 PM | Waldersee.....May 18
Patricia..May 4, 10:30 AM | *Batavia.....June 1
*Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.

TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

**‡MOLTKE..Apr. 23, May 28, July 2, Sept. 3
†HAMBURG..May 7, June 11, Aug. 13, Sept. 24
*Has Grill Room. †Has Gymnasium.

Summer Cruises

DURING JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, to the Norwegian Fjords, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Iceland and European Seaside resorts. Send for progamme.

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R. R. Tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel. Travelers' Checks, Good All Over the World.

OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y. Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronpr'z..Apr. 23, Noon | K.Wm.II..July 4, 6 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM | Kronprinz..July 16, 9 AM
K.W.II..May 14, 7:30 AM | Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z..May 21, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..Aug. 6, 5 AM
Kaiser...June 4, 10 AM | Kronp'z..Aug. 13, 7:30 AM
K.Wm.II..June 11, 6 AM | Cecilie(new) Aug. 20, 1PM
Kronpr'z June 18, 10 AM | Kaiser..Aug. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser..July 2, 10 AM | K.Wm.II..Sept. 3, 1 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.

Rhein.....Apr. 11 | *P. Alice.....May 23
Breslau.....Apr. 18 | *Bremen.....May 28
Brandenburg...Apr. 18 | Main.....June 6
Chemnitz.....Apr. 25 | *Barbarossa...June 8
Main.....May 2 | *Kurfuerst.....June 13
*Kurfuerst.....May 9 | *Friedrich.....June 20
Main.....May 16 | *P. Alice.....June 25
*Friedrich.....May 18 | *Bremen.....July 4
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.

Friedrich.....Apr. 13 | K. Luise.....June 15
P. Irene.....Apr. 20 | K. Albert.....June 29
*Neckar.....Apr. 27 | P. Irene.....July 13
Barbarossa.....May 4 | *Neckar.....July 20
K. Luise.....May 11 | K. Luise.....July 27
K. Albert.....May 18 | K. Albert.....Aug. 3
P. Irene.....June 1 | P. Irene.....Aug. 17
*Neckar.....June 8 | K. Luise.....Aug. 31
*Omits Genoa.

From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken. North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

EUROPE SIXTY TOURS

Tours de Luxe and shorter vacation tours, inclusive fares.

$150 TO $1,195

30 to 80 Days. All Routes, including Mediterranean and North Atlantic. Membership Limited.

SOUTH AMERICA

A new and fascinating field for Pleasure Travel. A select party sails July 3 for a comprehensive 3 months' tour of the Continent.

AROUND THE WORLD

26th Annual Series of Select Parties for Grand Tour of the World leave from September to January.

THOS. COOK & SON,

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CUNARD LINES

From Piers 51-52 North River.

TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.

Passengers booked through to London and Paris.

Umbria...Apr. 13, 7 AM | Etruria...Apr. 27, 6 AM
Campania..Apr. 20, 11 AM | Lucania...May 4, 10 AM
Carmania..Apr. 23, noon | Caronia...May 7, noon

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE.

TO FIUME VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND TRIESTE.

SLAVONIA.....Apr. 11, noon; May 30; July 18
PANNONIA.....May 2, noon; June 20, Aug. 8
CARPATHIA, Sailing also at GENOA. May 16, 10 AM.; July 4, Aug. 22

VERNON H. BROWN, Gen'l Agent, 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry

Furnessia...Apr. 13, 3 PM | Ethiopia...Apr. 27, 3 PM
Caledonia...Apr. 20, noon | Columbia...May 4, noon
Saloon, $50; 2d Cabin, $35; 3d Class, $27.50 and upward, according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE

Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list

Ryndam.....April 10, 4 AM; May 15, June 19
Potsdam.....April 17, 8 AM; May 22, June 26
New Amsterdam(new) Apr. 24, 2 PM; May 29, Jy. 3
Statendam....May 1, 10 A. M.; June 5, July 10
Noordam.....May 8, 2 P. M.; June 12, July 17
Freight & Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LAVELOCE," Fast Italian Line

For Naples Direct,

Citta di Milano.....Apr. 29, June 11
Nord America.....May 2, June 13
Brasile, (New Twin Screw).....May 6
Citta di Torino.....May 9, June 20
Europa, (New Twin

Oppenheimer Institute,
159 West 34th Street.
ALCOHOLISM,
Drug Addiction, Neurasthenia.
Good Accommodations for the Care of Private Patients. All Conveniences and Special Nursing.
Inquiries Treated Confidentially.
Cut this out and send for free literature and full information.
(7)

From the Land of Lost Articles To the Land of Recovery
In Three Days via The New York Times.

The New York Times:
On Tuesday I lost my Watch and Chain. On Thursday I advertised in the TIMES. On Friday it was restored to me.
Moral:—Advertise in the TIMES.
So says a grateful reader.
156 Fifth Ave. S. F. L.
Telephone, 1000 Bryant.

The New York Times Finds Lost Articles.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—A blank promissory note, payable at the Corn Exchange Bank, East Side Branch, Norfolk and Grand Sts., New York City, having ths name of Wolf Sprung indorssd on the back thereof, has been lost or stolen, and hankers and the public generally are hereby warnsd not to negotiate for ths same.
WOLF SPRUNG,
MAX SPRUNG.

LOST—On Sunday, March 31, an open-face gold watch, with college pin and gold buckle attached, in a hansom cab from Hotel Bresiin to Hotel Clermont, betwsen hours 5 and 8:30 P. M.; finder will be liberally rewarded. Apply E. W. Kimmelberg, 26 Beavsr St.

LOST—Last week, somewhere between 55th and 83d Sts., on Lexington Av., a gold lorgnetts, with initials "B. E." Finder will receivs reward of $10 by returning same to 56 East 83d St.

LOST—Monday night, a bunch of keys, going from Bedford Av. to Nostrand, on Fulton St., Brooklyn. Liberal reward if returned to Summer's Music Store, 1,192 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LOST—A toy Boston bulldog; short, crooked tail, brindle white chest, front legs white, white neck; $10 reward for its return to H. S. Moul, 160 Marlborough Road. (East 15th St.)

LOST—Small hunting-case watch and fob, in the neighborhood of 8th Av. and 141st St. Liberal reward if returned to E. C. Fiker, 117 West 142d St. Tel. 6327 Morningside.

LOST—Saturday, Broadway, 95th, down Riverside, 85th; gold neck chain, ring and trinket attached; reward. Jacobs, 2,609 Broadway.

LOST—On April 7, a lady's gold watch, between 3:45 P. M. St. and 9th Av. and 42d St., 7th and 8th Avs.; liberal reward. C. Dohm, 497 9th Av.

LOST—$50 reward; 6 diamond rings. In chamois bag. Mrs. J. W. Reed, care of Minthorne Woolsey, 250 West 94th St.

LOST—Saturday, gold har stickpin, with solitaire diamond centre; liberal reward. Flat 45, Medina, 189 Claremont Av., city.

LOST—On Subway, Sunday, black squirrel muff; $5 reward. E. P. Brown, Hotel Lincoln.

LOST.—Notics is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing dats February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company.
Any person having any canse why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Centnry Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify ths Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.
CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—Certificate nf Membership No. 1,305, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, December 30, 1882, to Nathan B. Waldron, having been lost or misfaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate; all persons interested are hereby noulfied to show cause, within the next six weeks, why such a new certificate should not be issued. New York, March 28, 1907. L. B. Howe, Superintendent.

LOST—Sunday, between 59th Street and Manhattan Street on Broadway, or on Subway between stations, pigskin fob, with gold monogram "M. L. A." Finder please notify M., Box 346 Times, Times Square.

LOST—April 3, between Metropolitan Museum of Art and 81st and Central Park West, small amber side comb, with four small diamonds and two amethysts. Reward if returned to 130 West 74th St.

LOST—Black wallet, containing checks, papers, and cash; payment on checks stopped. Finder can keep cash if he returns checks and papers by mail or in person to Max Sprung, 124 East 85th St.

LOST—On Thursday last, between 35 Nassau and 320 Broadway, lion's head with diamond eyes, part of fob; liberal reward. Lasky, 320 Broadway.

LOST—Near Columbus and 104th St., Sunday afternoon, April 7, gold bracelet; suitable reward. Address Davis, 7 West 103d St.

LOST—Sunday, March 24, lady's gold pin, set with diamonds. Reward for return to A. Ryno, 139 West 82d St.

LOST—Gold watch, with medal fob; liberal reward for return of the same. Y. O. R., Times Downtown.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 8,310, Yorkville Bank, special deposit dept., issued to John T. McNulty; payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 37,576, Irving Savings Institution; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 991,874, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank book 951169, Bowery Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to Bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Sunday night, 99th St., between Broadway and West End Av., Boston terrier, dock brindle, short ears and tail, white marks on breast; answers to name of Tuff. Return to I. C. Klein, 312 West 99th St., and get reward.

LOST—On Friday, April 5, 122d Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, fox-terrier, white body, tan head and ears, tan tail; male. Very liberal reward will be given to party who returns same to Oxman, druggist, Amsterdam Av. and 122d St. No questions asked.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to ths A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance Hnuse, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing tn procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—Saturday, near 58th St., very small black-haired King Chnrles dog; large reward for immediate return. Mrs. Griggs, 55 Central Park West.

LOST—Scotch collie, name Beauty; long light brown hair body, white neck, chest, and tip of tail; reward. Diel, 1,179 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Bull terrier, white and tan spots, male; broad collar; license number 30397; suitable reward. Englander, 351 W. 114th St.

LOST—Collie dog, Punce, near Lenox Av.; reward. Whitehorne, 22 West 123d St.

PERSONAL.

DEAR JACK:
FATHER AND MOTHER HEART-BROKEN. TAKE PITY ON US; COME HOME OR LET US SEE YOU. WE WILL HELP YOU, NO MATTER HOW GREAT YOUR TROUBLE. LOOK FOR PERSONAL IN HERALD DAILY. H. K. J.

CHANCELLOR DAY ON COLLEGE MORALS

Tells Methodist Conference Here Heads of Universities Should Oversee Them.

APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE

Conference Closes After Hearing Names and Churches to Which Ministers Have Been Assigned.

That there is a tendency toward intemperance in the undergraduate life of the universitiea of this country, which ooulb be controlled, if not eradicated, by the united efforts of college Presidents and heads of universities, was the burden of the speech made before the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday by Chancellor James Roscoe Day of Syracuse University. Although the Chancellor mentioned no names of universities other than that of Syracuse, and attempted no comparisons, it was clear that he refrained from so doing through no fear that the Western New York university might suffer.

"Thank God!" exclaimed the Chancellor, "we place morals first at Syracuse. Before a student may matriculate ho must show that he is as well equipped morally as physically and mentally. And it is well that this should be so, for I believe that the college Presidents of this oountry have a moral responsibility as well as an intellectual responsibility toward their students."

Tbe Chancellor was evidently pleased with the manner in which he had handled the case of several students brought before him charged with having entered saloons and resorts in Syracuse, and he recounted the incident as an illustration of the methods employed at Syracuse.

"I said to them," declared the Chancellor, "'Gentlemen, I regret exceedingly to receive notice of your withdrawal from the univerelty.' 'But we have sent no such notice,' replied the surprised students. 'Oh, yes, you have,' said I, 'when you entered a saloon you gave me official notice of your intended withdrawal from the college.'"

Chancellor Day spoke of the habit prevalent among college men of smoking, and declared that on the evidence of the best medical authorities in the country he believed that the habit is one which is particularly damaging for a youth. Again choosing Syracuse for illustrative purposes, the Chancellor aaid:

"We have no law against smoking in the university, but I speak of it occasionally, and to those who receive help on their way through college I say, 'If you can spare money for cigars and pipes or for theatre tickets and such amusements, why we do not think that we should help you.'"

The Conference adopted resolutions approving the purpose of this Government to participathe in The Hague Conference, and urging that consideration be given to arresting the increase in armaments and to obtaining action providing that there shall be no declaration of war except after appeal to mediation or inquiry. The trouble which developed at the meeting on Monday over the appointment of the Rev. George C. Peck to succeed the Rev. A. Gillies in the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church resulted in the adoption yesterday of resolutions offered by the Rev. Arthur Thompson, which provided for the appointment of a committee of three t investigate and report at the next annual Conference as to what legislative or constitutional remedy can be recommended for the action of the Conference in regard to interconference transfers.

After the list of appointments had been read the conferrees adjourned.

A. S. Woodward and James Taylor were elected and ordained as Deacons by Bishop Berry.

The Board of Conference Stewards was elected as follows:

New York District—J. G. Oakley, President; George E. Strobridge, and F. J. Belcher.

Newburg District—A. E. Lord, Edwin Hunt, and P. N. Chase.

Kingston District—E. M. Knlskern, Robert Knapp, and Hough Houston.

Poughkeepsie District—J. H. Mitchell, J. W. Ackerly, and E. S. Osborn.

At the close of the meeting Bishop Berry read these appointments:

NEW YORK DISTRICT.

P. M. Waters, Presiding Elder, Yonkers, N. Y.; Ardsley, N. Searles; Banksville and Armonk, H. Cornford; Bedford Station and Bedford, B. Corneille; Böschel, to be supplied; Buchanan, E. L. Allen; Carmel, R. M. Stratton; Croton Lake, Aaron Coons; Croton-on-Hudson, C. S. Oakley; Dobbs Ferry, F. H. Deming; East View, S. M. Williams; Flemville, to be supplied; Golden's Bridge, H. Hazard; Hartsdale, B. H. Burch; Irvington, F. M. Turrentine; Katonah, R. H. Kelley; Kensico and Walhalla, S. F. White; Lake Mahopac, J. H. Mitchell; Mount Kisco, H. E. Wright.

New York—Bedford Street, J. E. Price; Calvary, C. L. Goodell, W. H. Vaughan; Centenary, C. A. Holla; Chelsea, A. M. Gay; Church of the Saviour, J. S. Stone, A. H. Wilson; Duane, R. H. Travis; Eighteenth Street, G. W. Downs; Five Points and Italian Mission, F. D. Bentham; Fordham, W. F. Tower; Forty-fourth Street, F. P. Harris; Grace, T. H. Baragwanath; Jane Street, F. Hermance; Madison Avenue, Wallace MacMullen, A. A. Brown; Metropolitan Temple Parish, A. Robert Bagnell, C. P. McClelland, and one to be supplied.

Morris Heights, L. W. Longacre; Mott Avenue, C. W. McPherson; Mount Hope, C. W. Iglehart; Park Avenue, D. W. B. Thompson; Perry Street, John Rowe; St. Andrew's, George C. Peck; St. James, Allan MacRossie; St. Mark's, W. H. Brooks, F. A. Cullen; St. Paul's, G. P. Eckman; St. Stephen's, E. S. Osborn; Thirty-fifth Street, Thomas S. Bond; Tremont, A. E. Barnett; Twenty-fourth Street, F. H. Carpenter; Union, J. L. Hartsock; Washington Heights, J. W. Campbell; Washington Square, G. E. Strowbridge, E. A. Lowther; Woodlawn Heights, M. P. Williams.

Ossining, W. H. Finch; Peekskill—First Church, George E. Barber; St. Paul's, R. E. Bell; Pleasantvills, A. K. Sanford; Purchase, C. L. Mackey; Purdy Station and North Salem, L. A. Robbins; Putnam Valley, J. S. Ladd; Shrub Oak, L. C. H. Adams.

Tarrytown—Asbury, W. W. Wilcox; St. Paul's, Clark Wright; Tuckahoe, J. W. A. Dodge; West Pleasantville, F. P. Grispell; White Plains, G. E. Hite.

Yonkers—Central, R. E. Wilson; First Church, C. L. Walworth; Italian Mission of the Saviour, Joseph Vital and W R. Blackie; Nepperhan, A. A. Walker; Yorktown Heights, S. G. McCutcheon.

POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT.

A. G. Palmer, Presiding Elder, Pougbkeepsie. Alford and North Egremont, Mass., E. J. Byles; Ancram, to be supplied; Bangall and Lithgow, to be supplied; Brewster, J. J. Reed; Canaan, T. R. Wallace; Chatham, J. G. Oakley; Chelsea and New Hamburg, S. P. Galloway; Claverack, W. H. Peters; Cold Spring, G. E. Montross; Copake, H. E. Hewitt; East Chatham, G. H. Chesbro; Elizaville, to he supplied; Falls Village, Conn., H. B. Chown; Fishkill, O. Haviland; Fishkill-on-Hudson, Harry Sheldon; Garrison, B. N. Lewis; Gaylordsville, Conn., O. Van Keuren; Great Barrington, Mass., G. H. Smith; Hillsdale and North Hillsdale, B. Soeholzer; Housatonic, Mass., E. H. Roys; Hudson, G. A. MacDonald; Hyde Park, Jonas Inman; Johnsville, J. P. Curley; Lagrangeville, N. O. Lent; Lakeville, Conn., Simon Stevens; Lee, Mass., O. P. Hoyt; Lenox, Mass., E. H. Carr; Matteawan, Arthur Thompson; Millbrook and Verbank, Eugene Warren; Millerton, H. Y. Merkland.

Norfolk, to he supplied; North Germantown, J. W. Naramore; North Highlands, A. S. Woodard; Pawling, R. L. Ross; Philmont, J. S. Graham; Pine Plaine, W. C. Oliver; Pleasant Valley, to he supplied; Poughkeepsie, Hedding, G. C. S. Davis; Trinity, A. D. Ball; Washington Street, W. P. George; Poughquag, Charles Sager; Red Hook and Milan, J. W. Ackerly; Rhinebeck, W. F. Brush; Rhinecliff and Hillside, J. W. Bohlman; Sharon, W. A. Mackie.

Sheffield and Ashley Falls, (Mass.,) H. B. Snyder; Spencertown, W. O. Bennett; Stockbridge, E. J. Kelley; Tyringham, supplied by L. P. Springer; Stockport and Stottsville, W. L. Cadman; Tivoli, J. J. Billingsley; Wappingers Falls, W. H. Mickel; West Stockbridge, to be supplied; West Taghkanic, J. T. Van Berkalow; Wingdale and Dover Plains, N. H. Phillips.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

F. L. Wilson, Presiding Elder, Kingston; Andes, E. A. Buckhout; Arena, to be supplied; Arkville and Dry Brook, G. E. Kerr; Ashland, G. W. Thompson; Athens, S. G. Kiser; Blenheim, to he supplied; Cairo, C. A. Dann; Catskill, R. Knapp; Charlotteville, W. L. Comstock; Coeymans, J. J. Dean; Coeymans Hollow, J. D. Fisher Cornwallville and Durham, N. MacLeod; Coxsackie, Alfred Coons.

Delhi, F. H. E. Richards; Dormansville, to be supplied; East Durham and Norton Hill, to be supplied; Eddyvills and East Kingston, F. C. Somer; Eminence, to be supplied; Franklin, E. S. Miles; Gilboa and Flat Creek, C. G. Gorse; Glasco, C. B. Conrow; Greenville, to he supplied; Griffin Corners, F. A. Coons; Halcottsville, to he supplied; Hamden, to be supplied; Hensonville, D. N. F. Blakeney.

Hobart, F. D. Abrams; Hnnter, J. D. Cross; Jefferson, Ambrose Quick; Kingston, Clinton Avenue, E. M. Knlshern; St. James, H. Houston; Trinity, C. H. Taylor; Leeds, P. S. Coleman; Lexington, to be supplied; Livinstonville, F. La Lare; Malden, G. W. Ferris; Manorkill and Conesville, A. M. Kling; Margaretville, L. R. Long; Meridale, to be supplied; New Baltimore, G. W. Rice.

Oak Hill, R. S. Crawford; Olive Bridge, to be supplied; Palenville, J. Douglas; Phoenicia, J. A. Hearn; Pine Hill and Shandaken, O. C. Morse; Port Ewen, I. H. Foster; Ravena, G. R. Ahrams; Round Top and Acra, John McConnell; Roxbury, H. D. Chase; Saugerties, J. H. Cornish; South Bethlehem, J. W. Ledbetter; Stamford, W. H. Ackroyd; Tannersville, J. H. Phifs; Treadwell, D. H. Piper; Walton, L. P. Tucker; West Fulton, to be supplied; West Hurley, T. G. Price; Windham, G. O. Wilson; Woodstock, A. M. Morgan.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

J. M. King, Corresponding Secretary Board of Home Missions and Church Extsnsion, Union Quarterly Conference. W. F. Anderson, Corresponding Secretary Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, Ossining Quarterly Conference. J. R. Day, Chancellor Syracuse University, Calvary Quarterly Conference. I. J. Peritz, Professor Syracuse University, St. Paul's Quarterly Conference. D. H. Hanaburgh, President Drew Seminary for Young Women, Carmel Quarterly Conference. C. S. Harrower, Professor Drew Seminary for Young Women, Carmel Quarterly Conference. C. W. Skinner, Superintendent Washington Industrial Home, Washington, D. C.; Dobbs Ferry Quarterly Conference. C. H. Johnson, Superintendent St. Christophsr's Homs, Dobbs Ferry Quarterly Conference. F. C. Iglehart, Field Secretary Anti-Saloon League, State of New York, Park Avenue, N. Y., Quarterly Conference. George Clarke, Agent Conference Temperance Society, Asbury; Tarrytown Quarterly Conference.

W. B. Millar, Secretary Int. Y. M. C. A., New York, Eighteenth Street Quarterly Conference; A. Gilbert, Instructor Drew Theological Seminary, Ossining Quarterly Conference; E. S. Tippis, Professor Drew Theological Seminary, Grace Quarterly Conference; S. E. Jones, Chaplain Sing Sing Prison, Ossining Quarterly Conference; A. H. Lambert, missionary in Francis, State of New York, Missionary Society; D. E. Birmingham, Instructor Deaconess Home and Training School, St. Luke's Quarterly Conference; John Callahan, Supsrintendent Hadley Rescue Hall; L. T. W. Williams, Conference Evangelist; Andrew Gillies, Fisld Secretary for Board of Education, Freedman's Aid and Sunday Schools.

NEWARK APPOINTMENTS.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 9.—All the members of the Newark Conference were present this morning for the closing day of the conference. The appointments were read. The announcement that Louis G. Hillier, ex-pastor of Grace Church, Paterson, had been appointed Presiding Elder of the Paterson District, vice Charles S. Ryman, whose term had expired, was received with much applause.

NEWARK DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder, J. M. Meeker; Arlington, S. T. Jackson; Basking Ridge, W. I. Dice; Bellsville, Charles E. Scudder; Bernardsvills, R. W. Elliott; Bloomfield, Park Church, J. L. Hurlbut; Watsessing, J. W. Ryder; Caldwell, L. Josephs; Chatham, H. B. Curtis; Denville, W. W. Vanderhoff; East Orange, Calvary, F. C. Baldwin; Ferry Church, M. W. Womer; Park Avenue, W. L. Hoagland; Sanford Street, T. C. Spencer; Green Village, J. F. Hoffman; Harrison, Davis Memorial, W. A. Knox; Hilton, W. H. Coeyman; Irvington, A. H. Egbert; Grace Church, Kearney, N. P. Champlain; Livingston, R. C. Foster, supply; Madison, W. A. Chadwick; Maplewood, W. B. Fleming; Mendham, P. H. Murdock; Montclair, A. H. Lucas; Morristown, R. E. Urmy.

Newark—Centenary, C. L. Mead; Central, W. H. Morgan and F. N. Crasto; Dashiel Memorial, H. C. Lytle; De Groot, W. R. Neff; Eighth Avenue, F. L. West; Franklin Street, H. J. Johnston; Halsey Street, T. L. Coultas; Italian First Church, N. J. Scarrito; Montgomery Street, C. J. Hoyt; Roseville, D. F. Diefenderfer; St. Andrew's, supply; St. Luke's, J. M. Tsher; St. James's, B. H. McCoy; St. Paul's, W. C. O'Donnell; Summerfield, W. S. Robinson; Trinity, W. S. McCowan; Union Street, H. B. Leech; Valisburg, A. E. Armstrong.

New Providence, T. E. Gordon; Nutley, J. O. Winner; Orange, J. A. Cole; Parsippany, E. A. Lewis, supply; Pine Brook and Clinton, M. L. Anderiese; Pleasant Plains, J. E. Hancock, supply; Rockaway Valley, C. A. Whitemarsh; South Orange, George Mooney; Springfield, H. C. Thompson; Summit, A. H. Tuttle and E. M. Garton; Verona, C. E. Little; West Orange, G. F. Apgar; Whippany, John Lyons, supply. H. A. Butts, President Drew Theological Seminary and member Madison Quarterly Conference; C. F. Dodd, Assistant Recording Secretary, Missionary Society, and member of Roseville Quarterly Conference; C. F. Sitterly, Professor, Drew Theological Seminary, and member Madison Quarterly Conference; J. A. Gurteridge, Secretary American University and member Wallseing Quarterly Conference; W. B. Judge, Professor Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and member Bernardsville Quarterly Conference; James B. Faulks, conference evangelist and member Chatham Quarterly Conference.

JERSEY CITY DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder, C. Manderson.

Allendale, J. F. Bowman; Alpine, E. H. Conklin; Arcola, Elbert Clement; Barryville, N. Y., T. J. Clark. Bayonne—First Church, F. S. Simmons; Forty-sixth Street, W. J. Hampton; Bergen Point, George Whitehead; Butler, G. W. Gardner; Camp Gaw, William Jackson, supply; Carlstadt and Liberty, F. C. Bamroth; Englewood, Frank Chadwick; Forestburg, N. Y., D. D. Smalley, supply; Fort Lee, J. R. Hewett, supply; Greenville and Centreville, N. Y., G. H. Weaver, supply. Hackensack, Asbury H. Von Glahn; First, S. K. Doolittle; Hillsdale, Gardner Howland; Hoboken, H. F. Randolph.

Jersey City—Brown, P. G. Blight; Centenary, W. E. Palmer and William Nebbitt; Emory, E. G. Vogel; Hedding, M. D. Church; Lafayette, Frederick Bloom; Linden Avenue, W. V. D. Walker; Palisade, William Eakings; St. Paul's, R. A. Brown; Simpson, G. W. Smith; Summit Avenue, S. V. King; Trinity, R. K. Boyd; West Side Avenue, J. H. Howard; Union Place, F. C. Moonsy.

Leonia, W. H. McDowell, supply; Matamoras, Penn., D. W. Ryder; Midland Park, I. C. Starr; Midvale Circuit, D. H. Gridley; New City, N. Y., Amzi L. Smith; New Foundland, W. A. Tinney; Nyack, N. Y., John McMurray; Otisville, N. Y., R. F. Young; Palisades, N. Y., J. E. Shine, supply; Montvale, N. Y., J.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The storm that developed Monday night in the Middle Atlantic States is now off the Massachusetts Coast with barometric pressures bslow 29.00 inches. High northeast winds have prevailed along the New England Coast, attended hy snow or rain. The fall of snow extended southward to the Carolinas, and westward through the lake region. In general ths weather is unseasonably cold east of the Mississippt.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh to brisk west winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair on the coast, snow or rain in the interior Wednesday. Thursday fair and warmer; light northwest winds on the coast.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, somewhat warmer Thursday; diminishing northwest winds.

New England—Snow in north, rain, followed by fair in south portion Wednesday. Thursday fair; light northwest winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Snow flurries Wednesday. Thursday, partly cloudy and warmer; fresh northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	43	37	4 P. M.	40	34
6 A. M.	48	34	6 P. M.	48	35
9 A. M.	45	34	9 P. M.	48	35
12 M.	41	34	12 P. M.	..	..

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 45. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 36; maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 33 degrees at 7:40 A. M.; humidity, 85 per cent. at 8 a. m.; 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:50—39 East St.; R. Weinglass	$75,000
9:40—22 West 17th St.; owner unknown	$25
P. M.	
12:06—255 East 10th St.; Meyer Miller	Trifling
3:55—207 West 118th St.; L. Greenblatt	$200
5:45—2,376 8th Av.; Sadie Levy	$20
6:30—235 West 96th St.; Mrs. Carl Kaldermeyer	Trifling
8:00—501 E. 116th St.; Mr. Boderick	$5
10:20—Spring and Washington St.; unknown	$50

Do your Eyes get Tired?
Try leaving off Coffee 10 days and drink
POSTUM
"There's a Reason."

HOT TEA BISCUIT
are Quickly, Easily Made with
ROYAL Baking Powder
Perfect, Delicious, Appetizing.

LOBBYISTS ACCUSED IN JERSEY SENATE

Gov. Stokes Also Charged with Helping to Pass a Harmless Railroad Bill.

COLBY QUITS REFORMERS

He Speaks In Favor of New Bill, but Doesn't Vote—It Passes, 11 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 9.—There was a lively debate in the Senate to-day when Senator Lee reported a substitute for the House Railroad Commission measure. During the discussion the Democrats made some ugly charges, even going so far as to declare the Governor was tied up with the railroads and had fathered the bill. The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint a Railroad Commission of three persons, to serve for six years each at an annual salary of $5,000 eacb. The substitute was passed.

The duties are purely ministerial, and the bill is a severe modification of the Wright and Colby bills, which the Democrats fought so hard for in the House, spurred on by the People's lobby. The bill is based on the Massachuaetts law, and was proposed by the railroad attorneys who appeared here yesterday.

Senator Silzer of Middlesex characterized the new measure as the most harmless thing that could be deviaed. "It is ludicrous in the extreme," he said, "and confers no power whatever on the board, which board would be purely ornamental."

Senator Frelinghuysen said there were only two subjects for the commission to consider, the suburbnn service and accidents. Mr. Silzer held that the bill did not even do that, and that unless some power was given to the commission the board would be absolutely useless. The railroads, he said, had no reason to fear attacks on the part of the commission vested with power and named by the present Governor.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Chairman Lee.

"I mean," retorted Mr. Silzer, "that a Governor who appoints as member of the State Board of Assessors the brother of a counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and who himself had been a Director in a subsidiary company of the same railroad, would not name a commission inimical to railroad interests."

Senator Colby defended the measure as a step in the right direction, and thereby surprised many, for the Senator has been hostile to railrond interests in the past. He said that better results would follow an appointive honrd than an elective one.

The substitute bill was adopted by the following votes:

Yeas—Ackerman, Avis, Bradley, Brown, Frelinghuysen, Hillery, Lee, Minch, Plummer, Robbins, Wakelee—11.

Nays—Hand, Cornish, Gebhardt, Hinchcliffe, Price, Silzer—6.

Senator Colby left the chamber before the vote, nnd he was not recorded on the roll, together with Senators Minturn and Hutchinson.

Hatmakers Strike for Beer.

Because the Orange Hat Manufacturers' Association has forhidden the drinking of beer in the hnt factories in business hours about 500 men employed in the backshops of E. V. Connett & Co. and F. Berg & Co. went out on strike this afternoon. So far none of the other departments in these shops have been involved, and there is no trouble in any of the other factories.

Steamer Sagamore on the Rocks.

The steamer Sagamore is on the rocks off Port Chester, and it is feared she will go to pieces. The Sagnmore is a 200-ton freight boat, and belongs to Capt. James Young of Hempstead, L. I. She left her pier, 30 East River, Monday night with a load of freight for Port Chester, Capt. Young mistook some shore lights for the range lights, and struck the rocks. The freight has been taken off.

Changes in City Counsel's Staff.

Corporation Counsel Ellison yesterday put George O'Reilly in place of Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank B. Pierce at the head of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, the place recently made vacant by the removal of James P. Keenan, who has been transferred to Queens to take charge of the Supreme Court cases there.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—One of the large buildings in the League Island Navy Yard, containing the sawmill, joiner shop and pattern shop, was almost destroyed by fire early to-day. Officers at the yard estimated the loss between $70,000 and $100,000. Many patterns for the equipment of vessels of the navy are burned.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 9.—The six-story Brickell-Mithoff building, on High Street, occupied by The Evening Dispatch, and the three-story building adjacent were practically destroyed by fire early to-day. The loss is estimated at $300,000. The Dispatch estimates its loss at $150,000. It is believed that some of the presses and machines can be repaired.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 9.—The plant of the Amsterdam Broom Company, the largest independent brush and broom concern in the country, was completely destroyed by fire early to-day, causing a loss of $100,000, partly insured. William Sullivan, a fireman, was killed by a falling wall.

RUMOR ABOUT MEN TEACHERS

Causes the Women Teachers to Tell Themselves to Stand Together.

The leaders in the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, which is responsible for the White bill in the Legislature, providing for women teachers the same salaries as men teachers receive in the same places, heard yesterday that the men were preparing to sow disaffection in the ranks of their association with the idea of defeating the bill, by spreading a report that teachers in grades of the first four years in the elementary schools would receive "only a scant million" from the proceeds of the extra mill tax.

Last night the women teachers were busy heading off in advance any such report. A statement they issued said:

"How can the men say that the teachers below the fourth year shall have a scant one million? The White bill provides a four-mill tax instead of the present three mills for teachers' salaries. It provides that 93 per cent. of the same shall be used for the teaching and supervising staff of the day schools. It also provides that two-thirds of said 93 per cent. of said four-mill tax shall be devoted to salaries of teachers of the first six years of the course. Why should any woman of the first four years think that the Board of Education will not give her justice when the funds are thue provided?"

FOUR RUNAWAYS HELD.

Youths Who Took Two Girls Away to Wed Arrested for Abduction.

The double runaway last Saturday of Henry Barlow of 422 East Sixty-sixth Street and William McDermott of 320 East Fifty-ninth Street with 16-year-old Edna Granet, who lives in the same tenement house, and 15-year-old Hanna Sheement house as Barlow, and 15-year-old Hanneh Sheehan of 226 East Fifty-ninth Street, ended yesterday in the Yorkville Court. The young men were held by Magistrate Sweetser for examination today on a charge of abduction.

According to Barlow, he and McDermott are in love with the girls and are determined to marry them, even if they have to wait until the girls are of age.

The two couples decided to get married last Saturday. They went by trolley to Stamford, Conn., and reached there with less than $3 all told. Their first night's lodging took all they had, and the second night they applied for shelter in a public lodging house. The keeper of the house thought there was something wrong, and telephoned to the Chief of Police. He took the whole party to the station house and locked them up for the night. The New York police were notified, and Detectives Mehrer and Green called on the mothers of the girls and persuaded them to swear out warrants against the young men.

Mrs. Granet appeared in court and declared that she would never permit her daughter to marry Barlow. Young Edna Granet declared in reply that she would rather go to an institution than return to her mother. Magistrate Sweetser turned both the girls over to Agent Jennings of the Children's Society until to-morrow.

Sheriff's Clerk Quits Bachelorhood.

John McCue, who has been a clerk in the Sheriff's office for the past ten years and was regarded as a confirmed bachelor, surprised the other men in the office yesterday by announcing that he was going to get married to-day to Miss Ella Kearns, the ceremony to be performed in Father Taylor's Church, Seventy-second Street. His fellow-employes presented to him a silver berry set, and the Sheriff gave him leave of absence for a week for a wedding trip to Washington.

Memorial to Mrs. Schermerhorn.

As a memorial to Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, the well-known worker among the poor, who died not long ago, a fund has been given to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to provide for the salary of a trained nurse who will work among families too poor to get proper treatment.

Deadlocked Over Painters' Strike.

The trial of the Brotherhood of Painters before the General Arbitration Board of the unions and the Building Trades Employers' Association on the charge of violating an arbitration agreement in the strike they began on April 4 against the Master Painters' and Interior Decorators and Cabinet Makers' Associatione resulted in a deadlock last night on the question of suspending the brotherhood. The painters asserted that, whether suspended or not, they would continue the strike. A committee of three employers and three union men was appointed to make recommendations to the board to-day.

Gavel Given to Judge Crain.

The Amsterdam Democratic Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District, of which Judge Crain of the Court of General Sessions is a member, presented to the Judge yesterday a rosewood and ivory gavel. The presentation was made in court by a committee headed by Deputy Controller Phillips.

2 WEEKS' SALE
The Russian Store
Prinr to the departure of
VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
who goes to Russia to purchase new stock, the entire collection of Real Russian Lacee, Embroideries, Horn, China, and Birch Bark goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, &c., now on hand, will be placed on sale at greatly reduced prices. SALE BEGINS WED. APR. 10. Store will he closed from April 26th to Oct. 1st.
6 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

OVER 44 YEARS
On Fifth Avenue. James Scarlett & Co., 391 Fifth Avenue, retiring from business, sold us their entire stock, consisting of the very finest foreign materials. These goods are on sale on our second floor. Suit or Overcoat to measure $30. Scarlett's lowest price was $80.
ARNHEIM
Broadway & Ninth Street.

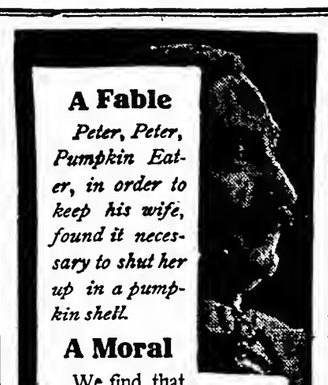
A Fable
Peter, Peter, Pumpkin Eater, in order to keep his wife, found it necessary to shut her up in a pumpkin shell.
A Moral
We find that the best way to keep our customers is to give them good values. Our special Top Coat at $17.50 is a regular $25 value.
THREE STORES.
119-125 Walker St., 1457 B'way, New York. New York.
380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Moe Levy & Co

Canaries
Warranted Singers.....$2.50, $3.00
Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00
Holden Contraltos.....$15, $20, $25, $30.00
African Gray Parrots
$20, $25, $40, $50, $75, $100, $500.
Piping Bullfinches
Whistling old English songs and opera airs, $50, $75, $100, $150.
G. P. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
—LAST WEEK BUT ONE—
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15, GRAND DOUBLE BILL, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI, Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini, and (Fifth appearance of MME. CALVE,) Massenet's LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Gilibert, Arimondi. Cond., Campanini.
THURS., APR. 11, at 8:15, Special Performance. (Extra.) Regular prices, Donizetti's LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Pinkert, Severina; MM. Bonci, Sevelhac, Mugnoz, Venturini, Tecchi. Conductor, Max Bendix.
FRI., APR. 12, at 8:15, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini, and (6th appearance of MME. CALVE) Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy to-day; fair, warmer to-morrow; brisk northwest winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,974. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HARRIMAN RULE TO BE DIVIDED

Reorganization of the Union Pacific Executive Committee Contemplated.

NO MORE ONE-MAN POWER

Mr. Harriman Himself Said to Recognize the Need of Meeting Public Opinion.

TWO PLANS CONSIDERED

One Would Enlarge the Committee, the Other Would Substitute New Members for Some of the Old.

As a result of the developments in the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad over the last six months, or from the time of the August dividend declarations through to the Inter-State Commerce hearing, it is the opinion of influential and powerful banking interests both here and in Europe that a change must be made and is, in fact, near at hand in the administration of the property.

This does not mean that Mr. Harriman will resign. Nor is there any evidence that he is wholly out of sympathy with the general conviction that the system is now so vast and ramified, and so prominently fixed in the public eye, that it is desirable from every point of view that the responsibility for such of its acts as affect the people generally be divided among as many strong men as possible. This will be accomplished through strengthening the road's Executive Committee.

Up to the present time Mr. Harriman has been the dictator of the Union Pacific. His prominent associates in the Board of Directors have felt, apparently, that there was little reason to seriously oppose the wishes of the man who in a few short years had lifted their road out of bankruptcy into the ranks of the foremost railways of the country. It was this marvelous success on the physical side of his administration of the road that little by little brought Mr. Harriman into a position of absolute power known in no other railroad administration. His associates were far wealthier and better known than himself, but the glamour of his swift successes brought from them ready acquiescence in his most ambitious plans, even when they felt dubious regarding the wisdom of those plans.

The far-reaching programme for controlling great roads, east and west, even after the Northern Securities decision had instilled caution elsewhere in the railroad world, was Mr. Harriman's own project. So in the case of the huge dividend declarations on Union Pacific and Southern Pacific stock in August last, the directors did little more than formally approve his decision, a fact which he practically admitted on the witness stand when he said it was the directors' fault if they didn't know what was coming, since he had intimated to them his plans.

From the time of the declaration of these dividends on to the opening of the Inter-State Commerce hearing it began to be plain to Wall Street and Europe, and undoubtedly to the Union Pacific directors, including Mr. Harriman himself, that however great had been his success in conducting the Union Pacific as a railroad pure and simple, his policy had had a bad effect upon the minds of the people.

There are two plans which commend themselves at the moment, and one or the other of these will unquestionably be put into effect very shortly.

The Union Pacific's Executive Committee consists of Mr. Harriman, Henry C. Frick, Marvin Hughitt, Robert S. Lovett, and James Stillman. This committee, which is presumed to rule, with Mr. Harriman, the whole system, is no longer considered adequate. Mr. Hughitt is the President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, with his office and work in Chicago, and Mr. Stillman has been compelled by poor health to spend almost all of the past two years in Europe. This reduces the working body to Mr. Harrison, Mr. Frick, and Judge Lovett. Judge Lovett is counsel to the road, and otherwise little known in the financial world, owing his position solely to Mr. Harriman. Mr. Frick is one of the best-known figures of finance to-day, but one man of this character, it is contended, is not enough to make with Mr. Harriman, the Chairman, an acceptable Executive Committee.

It is probable therefore that very shortly Mr. Harriman and his associates will announce the reorganization of the present committee, rearranging it to include men of the stamp of Henry H. Rogers, William G. Rockefeller, Mr. Frick, P. A. Valentine, or Mr. Stillman, if he recovers his health. Such a committee, the reorganizere believe, would recommend itself to investors the world over. If the present form of the committee is retained, that of five members, these strong men, representing great business interests, will undoubtedly take the place of certain of the present members.

Another suggestion which has been made is that the committee be enlarged to include the men desired. In any event, it is certain that steps will soon be taken to allay the feeling, which has become so widespread and so serious in its influence upon the public standing of the road, that the Union Pacific is a "one-man railroad," and that man Mr. Harriman.

COUNT TO WED POOR GIRL.

Wealthy Etienne de Fitz-James to Marry Miss Millet.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 10.—A Franco-American wedding of an unusually interesting and romantic character will shortly take place. Miss Millet, daughter of Jamee Millet of New York, is to marry Comte Etienne de Fitz-James. The engagement has not yet been formally announced, owing, it is said, to some opposition on the part of the family of the young man, but the friends of the couple are confident that the course of true love will ultimately run smooth.

This match is a reversal of the usual order of alliances, where American money regilds tarnished escutcheons, for Comte Etienne de Fitz-James is not only a scion of one of the best families of France, with the royal blood of the Stuarts in his veins, but is the son of wealthy parents, while Miss Millet is by no means an heiress.

She is a very handsome girl, who has been studying singing for some years past in Paris, for a period with Jean de Reszke, and she is said to have a remarkably fine dramatic soprano voice. She received offers of engagements to sing in Berlin and Munich, but at the instigation of Comte Etienne she decided to abandon her plans for going on the operatic stage.

Comte Etienne de Fitz-James is the second son of Comte and Comtesse Jacques de Fitz-James, who have a handsome private hotel in the Rue d'Aguesseau, near the Presidential Palace of the Elysée and the British Embassy, and a well-known country place, the Château de Cannes-Ecluse. The family have been spending the Winter at Arcachon, a resort on the southwest coast of France, where they have a villa.

The Fitz-James family is descended from James II. of England and Arabella Churchill, whose son was created Duke of Berwick in the peerage of England, and later received the French title of Duke of Fitz-James. The senior branch of the family is now headed by the Duke of Berwick and Alba, and the head of the junior branch of the family is the Duke of Fitz-James.

The ninth Duke of Berwick, father of the present Duke, died in New York in 1901, having gone there to witness the races for the America's Cup.

CARNEGIE AIDED MR. GROW.

Provided an Annuity After Ingrates Had Impoverished Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—That the comfortable fortune of Galusha A. Grow, for twenty years a Congressman from Pennsylvania, and Speaker of the House in the civil war, had been wheedled away from him by a band of sharpers was declared to-day by James T. Dubois of the State Department, his executor, and for years Mr. Grow's nearest friend.

Mr. Dubois declared that since the dissipation of Mr. Grow's estate he had been in receipt of an annuity of $2,000 from Andrew Carnegie, granted as a reward for Mr. Grow's services to the Nation.

"His resources were wheedled away from him by ingrates whom he had assisted in many ways, and to whom he had shown a kind-hearted and generous disposition for many years past," said Mr. Dubois.

It was in 1882 that Mr. Grow became acquainted with some of these persons. One of them was a young woman and the rest unscrupulous men. The schemers developed their plan of action and continued it until his death.

"In November, 1905, Mr. Grow wrote me to come to see him at Glenwood. He told me that through the ingratitude and deception of some acquaintances he had practically become impoverished. I then wrote to Andrew Carnegie, telling him that Mr. Grow had lost all his property and was in financial distress. Mr. Carnegie answered by saying he desired, owing to the distinguished services of Mr. Grow to this country, to see him live in comfort the rest of his life. When I told him the annuity was provided by Mr. Carnegie."

Virtually the only asset left of Mr. Grow's estate is his unfinished book, "Fifty Years in Congress," which he left to Mr. Dubois to edit and complete.

LA FOLLETTE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Senator Says Railroad Men Will Force Him to Run.

HELENA, Mon., April 10.—Senator R. M. La Follette of Wisconson to-day declared in an interview that if the railroads thought to defeat the policies of President Roosevelt by the nomination of some one antagonistic thereto they were going at it the wrong way.

"They will force President Roosevelt to be a candidate, if I am correctly informed as to the actions of Harriman and his associates," said the Senator. "Abusing the President will result in Theodore Roosevelt's renouncing his declaration not to run again and making the race by way of vindication. President Roosevelt is entitled to another term and the people are entitled to Roosevelt. We must have Roosevelt again."

SANDY HOOK BOATS TO RUN.

State Won't Press Suit Against Jersey Central Line Until Fall.

At a conference held yesterday between Attorney General McCarter of New Jersey and representatives of the Central Railroad of New Jersey an agreement was reached by which the running of the Central's Sandy Hook boat service will not be interfered with this Summer by the action recently instituted by the State of New Jersey to compel the railroad company to remove its trestle at Atlantic Highlands.

After the conference J. E. Reynolds, counsel for the railroad, said that Attorney General McCarter showed no disposition to inconvenience the railroad, and it had been agreed that the case should remain in statu quo over the Summer months.

The action will be resumed in the Fall.

$5,000 Library Gift from Mr. Schiff.

At the monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library held yesterday afternoon in the Astor Library a gift from Jacob H. Schiff of $5,000 for the purchase of Semitic literature was announced.

A WALDORF-ASTORIA OPTICAL STORE has been opened by Paul A. Meyrowitz, the optician, for convenience of 34th St. shoppers. —Adv.

SHOOTS HIMSELF IN A THEATRE BOX

Frick Banker's Nephew Likely to Die—"Pittsburg Paranoia," Says Uncle.

CLOSE FRIEND OF H. K. THAW

Miss Ethel Levey Frightened by Shooting, and Edeson Announces Their Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 10.—Standing in a box in the Grand Opera House in full view of a large audience, Robert M. Crow, 22 years old, shot himself this afternoon. His act caused a panic in the theatre, and many women fainted or became hysterical.

Young Crow, who is a nephew of President H. C. McEldowney of the Union Trust Company, H. C. Frick's bank, has been laboring under mental delusions for some time, and his uncle declared after the shooting that the act was the result of "Pittsburg paranoia."

For several months Crow has been morose, declaring that he should be able to make vast sums of money in the stock market. He had said that he wanted to make a "million a day." He did not show any signs of suicidal mania, however, until the beginning of the Thaw trial. He is a close personal friend of Harry Thaw, and as soon as the trial started he began to study works on insanity.

Two months ago he wrote a letter to his uncle, Lawyer W. C. McEldowney, in which he said that he intended to end his life. He was hurried away to a sanitarium, but was released a week ago, after showing signs of improvement. He went to the theatre this afternoon and obtained a seat in the lower right hand stage box. At the beginning of the performance he started write a long letter. When this was finished he called a messenger and sent it to his uncle.

Crow sat quietly through the first part of the act of Miss Ethel Levey. Then as she sang her "Unrequited Love" song, with only a spot light showing in the entire house, he stood up in the box and loaded his revolver. At the conclusion of a verse of the song the theatre was flooded with light, revealing Crow standing in the box with the weapon against his body.

Miss Levey saw him first, and, putting her hands before her face, ran from the stage just as the report of the pistol shot rang out. After firing the shot Crow fell half over the railing of the box. He was carried quickly back on the stage and an ambulance from the Homeopathic Hospital was summoned.

The young man's uncles reached the theatre at the same time as the ambulance. The letter which Crow had sent contained the statement that he was about to commit suicide, and they had started out at once in search of him. Crow was put in the ambulance and hurried to the hospital, where it was found that the bullet had passed through his intestines, causing several punctures, and had lodged at the base of the spine. The surgeons say that there is practically no chance for his recovery.

"It is just another case of Pittsburg paranoia," declared both of Crow's uncles later. "Robert has imagined for some time that he was a failure in life, because he had not already amassed a vast fortune in the two years he has been out of school. He seemed to think that he could become a Carnegie or a Frick in a day.

"The Thaw trial also has had a great deal to do with his mental derangement. At the beginning of the trial he began studying the different forms of insanity as they were mentioned at the trial, frequently sitting up all night reading books on the subject. It certainly was insane."

The young man lived with his widowed mother and his bride of a year at 826 Braddock Avenue. He did not have a care or worry, and was of excellent habits.

EDESON TO WED MISS LEVEY.

Actor Announces His Engagement to George M. Cohan's Former Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 10.—As soon as he heard of the attempted suicide in the theatre in Pittsburg in which Miss Ethel Levey was singing, Robert Edeson, who is playing at the Park Theatre here in "Strongheart," announced his engagement to Miss Levey.

It had been gossip since Miss Levey sued George M. Cohan for divorce that she was to wed Mr. Edeson.

ARTIST E. T. KERR A SUICIDE.

Ill Health Caused One of Admiral Dewey's Veterans to Shoot Himself.

Because he believed that he was suffering from an incurable illness, Edward T. Kerr, 45 years old, a portrait painter, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head in his room at 331 West Twenty-ninth Street. For some time the artist had threatened to kill himself, but relatives and friends did not pay any serious attention to his talk.

For several months Kerr had been suffering from throat troubles. Last week he went to the Roosevelt Hospital for treatment, and was discharged a few days ago greatly improved. On Tuesday night he went to the home of his cousin, Mrs. Mary Higgins, in Twenty-seventh Street, where he spent the night. She returned with him to his room in the home of George Manning in West Twenty-ninth Street early yesterday afternoon.

Shortly before 3 o'clock he asked Mrs. Higgins to get him some medicine and she left the room. Going to the first floor she told Mrs. Manning that Kerr had suffered from a relapse and she was going out for some tonic. When she returned about an hour later she found Kerr dead in bed. At his side was a navy revolver. A small mirror was near by, and Kerr must have held the mirror in his left hand when he fired a shot through his mouth.

MORE LATITUDE FOR RUEF.

Ellsor Biggy Ordered to Let Him Have Confidential Talks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The Supreme Court issued instructions to-day that hereafter Ellsor Biggy shall permit Abraham Ruef to have more latitude.

Ruef may see within reasonable hours any person whom he desires to see, and he may talk with his attorneys, witnesses, members of his family, and other persons with whom he has business, outside the hearing of his guards.

LINER ARAPAHOE DISABLED.

She Catches a Sister Ship by Wireless and is Taken in Tow.

A wireless report was received yesterday from the Clyde liner Arapahoe, incoming from Jacksonville, announcing that she had broken her propeller while coming up the coast. At the time of the accident the vessel was in the vicinity of Winter Quarter Shoals. The weather was thick, but the Captain figured that the steamer Apachs of the same line, hound south, must be in that neighborhood, so he began to call her by wireless. His calculation was right, for soon came back the answering signal. The Apache ran down to her disabled sister ship and succeeded in passing a hawser to her.

The Apache towed the Arapahoe to within thirty miles of Five Fathom Bank, off the Delaware coast, where the lines parted and both vessels anchored. It was from that point that a wireless message was sent to this city. As soon as the accident to the Arapahoe became known Capt. Cromwell, the Port Superintendent, started for her assistance on the tug Hollenbach. In the meantime the Apache is standing by her sister ship.

It was said last evening that the vessel would be towed in and that she would not be delayed more than twenty hours because of the breakdown.

Another vessel in trouble was reported coming up the coast yesterday. A steamer with a five-masted schooner in tow passed Monmouth Beach at noon. The schooner has her foremast carried away and it looked as though she had been in collision.

The life savers at the Island Beach station reported that early yesterday morning an unknown barge was sunk about two miles off shore. The barge was one of two in tow of a tug. In some way she sprang a leak and sank. The tug and remaining barge proceeded south. It is not known whether any one was drowned by the sinking of the barge.

YOUNG MUSICIAN STARVES.

Student from Ohio Spent All His Money for an Education.

Slowly starving himself so that he might have money to gratify his ambition for a musical training, John G. McFadden died early yesterday morning in the New York Hospital.

McFadden, who was 32 years old, came to New York last November from Oberlin, Ohio, where he had worked his way through college, devoting himself especially to music. He had a voice of great promise. Taking a room at 134 West Fifteenth Street, he entered a class in the Institute of Musical Art, 53 Fifth Avenue. He attracted the attention of Prof. W. Klamroth, but suddenly developed a catarrhal affection which threatened to wreck his prospects of becoming a singer. Through the friendship of Prof. Klamroth he went to Dr. Percy E. D. Malcolm of 35 West Fifty-fifth Street, as he refused to become a charity patient.

Every month McFadden went to Dr. Malcolm's for treatment. He had grown thinner and thinner, his hair had turned to a grizzly gray, and Dr. Malcolm warned him more than once that he was not nurturing his body properly. Last Monday Dr. Malcolm found him on the verge of collapse in a chair in his office and sent him to the New York Hospital, where Dr. Murray operated on him promptly for appendicitis. The poorly nurtured body could not stand the strain and early yesterday he succumbed. He had been eating, it is said, in the cheapest restaurants, with great infrequency, and depending on the scanty meals that he had in his cold hall bedroom.

MUST EXPLAIN BAD CHECK.

Combes Arrested at Fifth Avenue Hotel—Woman Companion Disappears.

Accused of being a fugitive from justice, David S. Combes of Washington, D. C., was arrested at the Fifth Avenue Hotel early last night and locked up in Police Headquarters. The prisoner is 22 years old.

Late yesterday afternoon a telegram was received from Marshal Farnum of Baltimore, asking that Combes be arrested. The telegram said, the police assert, that Combes was wanted for passing a bogus check.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel the police learned that Combes registered there on last Sunday. With him was a young woman, the police and hotel authorities say. The couple registered under the name of "Mr. and Mrs. David S. Combes, Washington, D. C." According to the hotel authorities, Mrs. Combes left her room on Tuesday while the young man was out of the hotel, and has not been seen since.

When Detective Sergeants Bonvoll and Mahoney questioned the prisoner he said: "I was once on a revenue cutter. I have nothing else to say about myself."

AUTOPSY FREES LUND.

Slocum, Who Died Under Osteopath's Treatment, Had Several Ailments.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 10.—An autopsy made here to-day by Coroner Doten and Medical Examiner John A. Clarke on the body of Frederick Slocum, who died on Saturday night while under the treatment of O. C. Lund, who says he is a registered osteopath in New York City, relieved Lund of criminal responsibility in the case.

The examination discovered that Slocum was suffering from chronic endocarditis, Bright's disease, pleurisy, and oedema of the lungs. Lund had treated the man, he said, for pneumonia and had used powerful drugs. The report relieves him of a charge of manslaughter.

Lund was tried in the Borough Court to-day for practicing medicine without a license. He said he was doing it as an act of charity. Judge Tierney reserved his decision.

MONARCHS LEAVE CARTAGENA

Alfonso and Edward Confer Alone for an Hour Before Separating.

CARTAGENA, April 10.—The royal meeting terminated to-day. The British squadron, escorting the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board, departed early this morning, and King Alfonso and the Dowager Queen Christina later left Cartagena for Madrid.

The Kings conferred absolutely alone for over an hour previous to separating and it is assumed that they went over the questions for the discussion of which the meeting was arranged.

CAFÉ BOULEVARD, 34 Av. & 101st St., vocal concerts & Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

COCKRELL REFUSES TO RETURN HOME

Commerce Commissioner's Son Ephraim in London, Seeking Employment.

MYSTERY ABOUT HIS WIFE

London Dispatch Says She is with Him in England, but His Brother Says She is in This Country.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 10.—American society in London is discussing with much interest the affairs of Ephraim Cockrell, son of Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri, formerly a United States Senator and now a Commerce Commissioner.

The young man came here with his wife several months ago, and they entered enthusiastically into the season's social gayeties. On their arrival in a motor car after a Continental tour they took the best apartment in a famous West End hotel, entertained at dinners and theatre parties on an expensive scale, and proved a most interesting acquisition to the American colony, both shining equally well in drawing rooms and outdoor sports. Mr. Cockrell is over six feet tall and Mrs. Cockrell is a very beautiful woman.

At several clubs to which Mr. Cockrell had visitors' cards he told cheerfully of recent luck on the Stock Exchange, which, he said, had netted him $50,000. His expenditures seemed consistent with this good fortune.

A few weeks ago Mr. Cockrell asked the American Embassy for aid, which was granted, and at the same time he moved into a boarding house in the West End. A fortnight ago he went to Paris to seek aid from the United States Consul General there. Then he returned to London, and about the time of his arrival one of ex-Senator Cockrell's friends received a cablegram from the ex-Senator asking the whereabouts of his son.

The friends of young Cockrell here have endeavored in vain to induce him to return to America. He refuses to do so, and says he will continue to reside in London, where he is now seeking employment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Ex-Senator Cockrell returned to Washington to-day from Florida, where he has been for some time for his health.

His son, Allen V. Cockrell, said the family had had no word from Ephraim Cockrell for some time, and had not been informed of his being in London.

He added that his brother was married, but that his wife was living in this country with her people.

STABLEMEN'S STRIKE OFF.

Some Get Their Old Places Back, Others Are Denied Work at Academies.

The Stablemen and Grooms' Protective Association, whose members have been on strike for nearly two weeks at three of the riding academies and several livery stables to enforce a demand for $14 a week, formally declared the strike off yesterday, and the strikers sought reinstatement in their old places.

A number of them were reinstated, but in some cases none of the strikers were taken back. Some of the strikers were taken back at Durland's Academy at $14 a week. Mr. Durland admitted last night. He said, however, that only a few were reinstated, as the places of most of the strikers had been filled.

James Daly, Treasurer of the union, said that the New York Cab Company had refused to take back any of the strikers. They would be provided with places by this union, he said, with other firms.

10-YEAR-OLD SAVES FATHER.

Cohen Wrote "Good-by, Babies; I Die," Then Took Gas, but He'll Live.

Maurice Cohen, 41, a restaurant waiter, living at 201 East 100th Street, lost his employment on Monday and failing to get work, yesterday attempted to kill himself with gas in his room. He left a note addressed to his six motherless children:

"Goodby, babies. I die of a broken heart."

He didn't die. He held a rubber tube connecting with a gas jet in his mouth and turned on the gas. His 10-year-old son Harry entered the house and found his father on the bed, senseless. The boy called a policeman and Dr. Schiff was summoned from the Harlem Hospital. Cohen was taken there, a prisoner, and will recover.

There are five children in the family being cared for by the oldest sister, Birdie, 18, who since her mother's death, seven years ago, has been the "little mother." The other children range from 16 to 7 years of age. Several times, the neighbors assert, when things have not gone smoothly, Cohen has threatened to kill himself.

NURSE CHOOSES POLICEMAN.

Gives Her Hand at Graduation Exercises—Another Suitor Was There.

After the graduation exercises of the Lebanon Hospital Training School for Nurses last night, Miss Annie Elizabeth Aiken of South Norwalk, Conn., one of the graduates, settled once and for all the struggle for her hand that has been waged for months past between Policeman George F. Fry and her childhood sweetheart, Haywood Davis of New Canaan, Conn.

Miss Aiken decided in favor of the policeman, and the first thing that the fiancé did was to place a diamond ring on her finger. The other thirteen graduates were present at the time, and the occasion was turned into a demonstration in honor of the newly engaged couple.

Mr. Davis was at the exercises, but when he found out that he had lost he put on his hat and disappeared.

The absolute purity of Burnett's Vanilla is guaranteed under the new pure food law. —Adv.

$2,000,000 GIFT TO BRIDE.

Charles M. Schwab Bestows Valuable Securities on His Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 10.—Immediately after the wedding this morning of Miss Gertrude Schwab to David Barry the bride received a wedding gift of $2,000,000 from her brother, Charles M. Schwab. This dot consisted of stocks and bonds.

The ceremony, which was performed in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, at Loretto, the edifice erected by Mr. Schwab, was simple. Solemn high nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father John Barry of Pittsburg, brother of the bridegroom. Miss Schwab was given away by her father, Jacob Schwab. The only attendants were Miss McGorray of Cleveland, bridesmaid, and Dr. Peter A. McAneny of Johnstown, best man. Miss McGorray is soon to marry Edward Schwab, brother of the bride.

After a wedding breakfast at the Schwab home the couple left for New York, where they will spend several days at the home of Charles M. Schwab. They will make their home in Johnstown, where Mr. Barry is cashier of the First National Bank.

MISS EVA BOOTH ILL.

Salvation Army Leader Stricken After Addressing a Big Meeting.

CANTON, Ohio, April 10.—Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, who spoke at the Auditorium here last night to 4,000 persons, was attacked by a sudden illness after the address. Her condition was so serious that she is still in the hands of a physician at the McKinley Hotel.

Mrs. McKinley had arranged to receive her at her home to-day. She sent a message of sympathy.

RAIDERS USE SKYLIGHT.

Detectives Drop Into Alleged Poolroom and Make Two Arrests.

Unable to gain admission by the door, Detectives Ryan and Wren of the Tenderloin Station last night went to the roof of an alleged poolroom in East Seventeenth Street, just off Fifth Avenue, and dropped through the skylight into the room. Five men were in the place, two of whom were arrested. The detectives also confiscated two telephones and a number of racing charts.

The prisoners gave their names as Isidor and Adolph Auerhach, brothers, both 37 years old. The police say they do not look like brothers, and are far from looking like twins. Isidor said he lived at the Hotel Breslin and Adolph said he lived at the Continental Hotel.

Isidor Auerhach was charged with keeping and maintaining a poolroom, and Adolph was charged with aiding and abetting it. Both men were bailed later.

NO ROCKEFELLER BOULEVARD

Cleveland Takes His Name from the Driveway He Gave.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 10.—John D. Rockefeller's name is no longer borne by the boulevard he gave to the city. The administration has changed the name of the upper driveway in Rockefeller Park from Rockefeller Boulevard to East Boulevard.

Residents in houses and apartments along the driveway are indignant. The change was authorized some time ago, but those most affected knew nothing of it until signs bearing the new name were put up within the last few days.

No explanation has been offered by the city authorities.

NOT "J. O." SAYS LITTAUER.

Denies That He Warned Sherman Not to Talk Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., April 10.—Representative Lucius N. Littauer was asked if he had warned Representative Sherman by wireless not to talk politics.

"I never sent a wireless message signed 'J. O.', and never sent a wireless or other message not signed with my own name," he said.

VAN DYCKS KEPT HIDDEN.

Minister Rava Tells Mr. Morgan About the Cattaneo Treasures.

ROME, April 10.—Minister of Education Rava, speaking to J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday, when the latter called to tell the Minister that he had nothing to do with the alleged removal from Italy of the paintings by Van Dyck, which have disappeared from Genoa, explained to his visitor that for a century the Cattaneo family had refused to allow any one to see the paintings, so they were not included in the Government catalogues of works of art, of which the sale or exportation is prohibited. A suit against the Cattaneos was instituted by the Government after the disappearance of the Van Dycks.

In regard to the secondary questions the Minister informed Mr. Morgan that the sale of the pictures had taken place without the authorization of the courts, which was necessary in view of the fact that several of the owners were under age, and pointed out that the export tax of 10 per cent. on the values of the pictures had not been paid.

TROOPS TO GUARD PARIS.

To be Posted at Forty Points Owing to the Threatened Strike.

PARIS, April 10.—A secret meeting of the Strike Committee of the grocers' employes was held to-day at the Labor Exchange. The members of the committee afterward declared that the public would learn the result to-morrow.

Government circles regard the strike agitation as being the result of the efforts of a few irresponsible revolutionists who are desirous of causing disturbances. Though it is thought that the movement is not likely to attain serious proportions, the authorities are determined vigorously to suppress it, and as a measure of precaution the troops of the garrison have been ordered to remain in their barracks, ready to deal with any eventualities.

Detachments of troops will be posted to-morrow morning at forty points in the city and the bicycle police and Republican Guards will patrol the streets.

MARSEILLES, April 10.—Military bakers have been placed at the disposition of the master bakers here. The strike of the bakers up to the present has caused only slight inconvenience. Policemen are guarding the town bakeries, and gendarmes are protecting the bakeries in the suburbs.

The authorities are determined to prevent the strikers from compelling the non-strikers to cease work.

After all, DEWAR'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

THAW'S FATE WITH THE JURY

No Verdict Until the Court Convenes at 10:30 o'Clock This Morning.

WENT TO THE JURY AT 5:1

Jerome, in a Calm Addres Attacked Principally the Wife's Story.

SNEER AT DELMAS PLEA

"Dementia Americana" Is No Defense for the Killing of White.

PRISONER BREAKS DOWN

Thaw Collapses After Final Scene in Court—Disagreement Is Expected.

The jury which is to decide the fate of Harry K. Thaw, who shot and killed Stanford White on Madison Square Roof Garden on the night of last June 25 took his case into their hands at 5:12 o'clock last evening. At 11:20 o'clock last night, after being out for six hours, they had not reached a verdict, and were said to see no prospect of reaching one.

On this showing they were locked up for the night, Justice Fitzgerald went home, and it was announced that no verdict need be expected until the court convened at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

From the jury room fewer rumors got out than in most criminal trials. It was said on apparently good authority that up to the hour when Justice Fitzgerald declared that he would not receive any decision before morning no ballots had been taken.

At midnight Daniel O'Reilly of counsel for the defense, who has been credited with a successful guess as to the way the jury stood in the Nan Patterson case, said to a TIMES reporter:

"You can say, and quote me, that the jury now stands ten for acquittal and two for a verdict of murder in the first degree. I believe that the jury will reach an agreement by 10:30 o'clock in the morning."

While the jury deliberated, Thaw himself, on the other side of the Bridge of Sighs, waited vainly for the word which would bring him into the courtroom before Justice Fitzgerald and the jury upon whom had been put the task of administering the vengeance of the law for the crime committed or the justification of the man who wiped out the life of him he considered his greatest enemy.

Thaw Breaks Down.

Thaw had hoped that he would not be found guilty. When the jury filed out at 5:12 o'clock it was evident that he was on the verge of collapse. He had never realized before as he did while he listened to the Justice summing up the position in which he stands. The honeyed words of Mr. Delmas with their allusions to nobility of his motives had seemed to him the literal truth. The shafts of Mr. Jerome he could explain away as the paid argument of a professional prosecutor.

But as Justice Fitzgerald laid down the law in slow measured accents, as he dwelt on the fact that he must be presumed to be sane until the defense proved him otherwise, and urged that sentiment had no part in the deliberations of the jurors, he felt for the first time the grip of the law upon his throat.

As he rose to leave the court room his face was pale and drawn. His distress was apparent in the words he whispered to his wife and mother as he passed them.

"Come and see me," he bade them, and passed out of the door at the back of the court. His stride was hurried, and he seemed anxious to escape from the curious glances of the crowd in the court room.

In the corridor he broke down completely, and word was sent to his family. Special permission was given to them, and they went at once to the prisoner's pen on the mezanine floor of the Criminal Court Building. There they talked with him for some time and cheered him. They pointed out that the best could be hoped from the speech of Mr. Delmas, and that he must remember that the District Attorney was only setting forth one side of the case and that no one knew that better than the jury.

With the wonderful buoyancy which has kept him up during nine long months of imprisonment, Thaw responded the comfort of his family. He recovered his balance and realized that probably there would be a long wait before any verdict was reached. He asked his family to go home to dinner and declared that it would only be a few hours more before he was able to join them at the Hotel Lorraine.

Mrs. William Thaw and Thaw's two sisters consented to go uptown, and Josiah and Edward Thaw escorted them. But Evelyn Nesbit Thaw refused to go so far away from her husband. She wished to be as near him as possible in the hour of

his need. She thought that the jury might come in at any moment, and she meant to be in court when the verdict was rendered at any cost to herself. So she stayed and the others went away.

Daniel O'Reilly escorted her up to Ponlin's restaurant, a block away, on Franklin Street, to get something to eat, and dinner was sent in to Thaw in the prison pen.

As Evelyn Nesbit Thaw did not go home with the other members of the family, the rumor went around that there had been another split in the family. It was indignantly denied by counsel for Thaw.

As Mr. Jerome referred sarcastically to the girlish costume which Evelyn Nesbit Thaw has always worn on the stand the Countess of Yarmouth bent over to Mrs. William Thaw and whispered a few words, but this was the only semblance of criticism which has been passed upon the defendant's wife for many days. It is declared that there is not the faintest reason to suppose thet there is any feeling against her on the part of her mother-in-law or sisters-in-law.

Jury's Silence.

No words came from the jury room. The men were locked up in their own room behind the court, and every approach to that was carefully guarded. Justice Fitzgerald, as soon as he had sent the jury out, retired to his chambers, and the courtroom was given over to the few spectators who had obtained seats at the last scene of the trial and were unwilling to give them up, in case they should not be able to get them back when the jury came in.

Soon after 6 o'clock it was evident that there was not to be a quick verdict, and the Justice decided to go home to dinner. He lives on the east side of Central Park, and he made arrangements that he should be telephoned to in case he was needed. The jurors were to go to the Broadway Central Hotel to get their dinner, and the court officers were sworn in as special officers to prevent any one approaching them.

It was 6:30 o'clock when they left and by that time the crowd had thinned out. Only a few persons were hanging around to see the little procession, and they did not attempt in any way to tamper with them. At the hotel the twelve men were taken up stairs to their private dining room. They returned to the Criminal Court at about 9 o'clock and were immediately taken back to their room.

Thaw Recovers His Nerve.

As the evening wore on Thaw recovered some of his nerve. He was beginning to consider that the long delay meant that the jury would not be unanimous in favor of conviction. However, he still thought of the possibilities before him and said to one of the Deputy Sheriffs:

"I am glad there are lots of exceptions."

But what was worrying him more than the chance of an actual conviction for murder in the first degree was the chance that he might be found guilty of some lesser amount of crime. For murder in the second degree he can be imprisoned for life and for manslaughter in the first degree for anything up to twenty years that the Justice thinks advisable. He wants to be declared guilty or innocent of murder without any qualification. Anything else would take away from the noble plane upon which he still sees himself.

"Thaw is standing the strain well," said Mr. Peabody after a visit to him. "After all, this suspense is not nearly as great to him as what he suffered last Thursday. He seems to care above all things that he shall be considered sane, and he really is not bothering as much now as he did then when he was waiting for the decision of the Lunacy Commission.

"He ate an excellent dinner. But he does not want a conviction in the second degree or for manslaughter. He thought that the charge of the Judge was distinctly in favor of conviction for some lesser degree than murder in the first degree, and that seems to be particularly upon his mind."

In the evening, besides Evelyn Neshit Thaw, who had come to him immediately after dinner, he was joined by his brothers, Edward and Josiah, and by Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie. They were visited by the Rev. John A. Wade, Episcopal Chaplain to the Tombs, and the Rev. Robert B. Kimber, Superintendent of the City Episcopal Mission.

Thaw was told that Cannon, the deputy sheriff who now has him in charge, had just heard that his hahy was very ill. He said to him: "You are in a worse fix than I."

Jury Locked Up.

As no news had come from the jury room hy 11 o'clock Justice Fitzgerald determined to make inquiries. He was informed that so far as could be learned the jurors had not even reported to a ballot upon the requit. He decided, therefore, that it was impossible to hring the trial to an end last night, and at 11:12 o'clock ordered Capt. Lynch of the Court Squad to lock the jury up for the night.

Mr. Hartridge conveyed the news to Thaw, and his family at once left for the Hotel Lorraine, while he himself was taken over the Bridge of Sighs to his cell in the Tombs.

The jurors will have to remain in the room adjoining the courtroom all night. They are not supplied with heds, and must make themselves as comfortahle as they can until morning. It is probable that they will be taken to the Broadway Central Hotel early this morning for breakfast, hut whatever decision they arrive at cannot be reported to the court before 10:30 o'clock.

THE DAY IN COURT.

Jerome Bitterly Attacks the Story of Prisoner's Wife.

Just as the District Attorney completed his scathing denunciation of Thaw and of his wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and had depicted the crime as a "vulgar, sordid, common murder of the Tenderloin," the heavy skies of a capricious April broke and sent shifting and whisking against the many panes of the many great windows of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court sheet after sheet of snow, sleet, and hail. Through one of the windows could be seen a flag at half mast over the engine company building, on White Street. The gloom of the late afternoon was intensified. The many lights from the electroliere and massive chandeliers glowed feebly, casting a pale, orange light upon the heads and faces of the crowd which packed the room.

Thaw turned his pasty, prison-seared face upward. There was feilef mixed with doubt stamped upon it. The last word had been said for him and the last word said against him. He had spent a day of torture, for Mr. Jerome had not spared him a single word of hitter denunciation, nor had he paused in his tongue lashing of the little woman who stepped gradually from the model stand of the artists of the great city, the boards of the stage, and then to the little dais set aside for witnesses in murder trials.

Scene In the Courtroom.

It was a day of violent picturing of a tragedy filled with sordidness and things unprintable.

The day before had cheered the hearts of Thaw, his wife, his mother, his sisters, his brothers, and his lawyers. The Californian, Delmas, had pictured Thaw as a rescuer of maidens pursued by evil monsters. He painted him in meatphors filled with color, as a "Sir Gallahad" and again as "St. George." Stanford White was the dragon, slimy, horrible. He declared that God was in the act that ended the life of the great architect, and that Thaw had wrought, like Jonathan, with God on that night when the farce of "M'amselle Champagne" closed with the letting of human blood and the escape of a human soul from its tenement.

Thaw Family Back.

The Thaw family and the prisoner expected no quarter from Mr. Jerome when he began to close the case yesterday morning. The mother had covered her face with a black veil before the first word of the address to the jury on behalf of the People was uttered. She sat as far back in her chair as she could. She seemed to shrink any too near contact with the man prosecuting her son.

It was not so with Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, her daughter-in-law. The wife wore a wider collar of white linen than ever, and her blue dress in the cut of a schoolgirl's costume was as prettily set as when she sat in the witness chair and shocked the world with the story of her fall. She leaned over on the back of the chair in front of her in which sat the patient, solemn-looking Josiah Thaw. Her chin was in her hand, her brows were raised, and her soft, deep eyes watched every movement of the prosecutor.

Lady Yarmouth seemed particularly distressed. She has a babyish face, and the lines in it were so deep that the expression was in strange contrast to the contour. Mrs. Carnegie, the other sister of the prisoner, was almost as haggard as her brother. Her eyes were worn with anxiety. Josiah Thaw sat like a great, faithful Newfoundland dog, stolid, patient, but watchful.

Edward Thaw, nervous, like his brother Harry, flushed from time to time and glanced about him.

In the open door leading to the chambers of Justice Fitzgerald could be seen a splash of color against the gloom of the corridor. It was the green plumage of May MacKenzie, the whilom chorus girl companion of Evelyn Nesbit. She had been, evidently, debarred by the womon of the Thaw family. She was as near to her chum of the old days as she dared get—on the threshold of the courtroom.

The set faces of the jurors turned to one point—the place where Jerome was sitting. The District Attorney had his hand over his brow, as if pondering over his first sentence for the opening. No written address was on his table, only a few notes, and, balanced against the table, the blue-print of the floor plan of the roof garden.

Justice Fitzgerald asked the court attendants to keep order and Mr. Jerome stood up. He bowed to the Justice and to the jury. The court attendant at the door was pushed back from it as a belated newspaper reporter fought his way in. Then came a swarm of people breaking into the police lines, all eager, clamoring, clawing, kicking, and roughly using their elbows to fight for a chance of hearing the speech of the prosecutor.

The hum of many voices, some in anger, some in almost tearful petition floated into the room. A mob of thoueands had besieged the court. Many had letters from politicians; there were ex-Governors, Aldermen, ex-Senators, and Assemblymen, lawyers, near-alienists, and a great swarm of the idly curious rabble.

Mr. Jerome Starts.

Mr. Jerome paused a moment. He flicked up and down a little metal scale he carries in his right hand to work off his surplus nervous energy. The court attendant finally got the door jammed tight and his shoulder against it, his hand holding the knob.

"If it pleases your Honor," said Mr. Jerome to the court, "and gentlemen of the jury," bowing in an old-fashioned, almost stately manner to the jurors, "from all I can judge from the reports you have been wandering through a mere field of romance for two days. The life of a human being is not to be judged on any such premise. The issues here cannot be determined upon Biblical quotations.

"The attorneys for the defense have been carrying the responsibility of a human life upon them. There has been an equally grave responsibility upon the prosecution.

"The law is not a cruel law. It does not punish for the mere sake of punishment. It punishes to protect those who live under it and abide hy it. Important as it is that no human life should be put out unjustly, it is equally important that the law should be upheld in the community in which you and I dwell."

Mr. Jerome's voice was very clear and firm. He seemed in splendid physical condition. His eyes gleamed through his old-fashioned spectacles olear and hright. He showed none of his usual restlessness of body. He started his opening with his hands jammed far down in his trousers pockets.

"It is a time for all of us to lay aside our animosities," he said, slowly and coolly. "The issue here is not to be determined on the personality of myself or upon that of counsel for the defense. If in any infirmities of temper I have transcended that courtesy which should be due to the court and the counsel for the defense from me during the trial of this case, I regret that I have so transgressed."

Questions Delmas.

After his implied apology for any hasty word or action he may have been guilty of, Mr. Jerome drew his hands from his pockets, bringing with his right hand the inevitable little metal measure which he flicked in his fingers, and then he started on Mr. Delmas and his speech of the day before. He declared that the manner of the speech of the Californian was not in accord with the ideas of the East; that when jurors had been sworn to, allow no appeal to their passions to thwart their good judgment, no such appeal should be made hy counsel.

"Keep clear in your mind that this is no action of the executors and friends of Stanford White against the man who slew him. It is not an inquisition as to whether Evelyn Nesbit was ruined by White. This is not a trial for criminal assault. It is a trial to ascertain whether what Harry Thaw did was justifiahle or excusahle, or whether he should be punished for the act."

Mr. Jerome, his voice hardening and a touch of sarcasm pervading it, said that he did not propose to enter into a contest of oratory with Mr. Delmas, as he did not have the ahility to warrant him in doing so.

"I will assure you now that it is not on the words of counsel but on the evidence that this case is to be settled by you."

Mr. Jerome pointed out the demands and the restrictions of the law in the trial of a human who has taken the life of a fellow-human. He was dispassionate in his utterances, his voice at times sounding so cold and toneless that abundant hint was given the anxious and troubled Thaw women that he was going to sum up minus attempts at word pictures and with facts terribly, perhaps bitterly told.

Evelyn Nesbit Cold.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was the only member of the group whose face was placid and without trace of fear.

"Look at her!" whispered a woman reporter to an acquaintance. "She is as cold as a fish."

Thaw showed many signs of worry. He whispered to Mr. Delmas by his side and then to Daniel O'Reilly or to Mr. Peabody. He watched Mr. Jerome at times with a stare that was intense and that might have held hate in the mind behind it. The elbow of his wife never slipped from the back of the chair in front of her. She seemed filled with interest at the scene. She might have been leaning on the plush-covered railing of a box in a theatre following the last act in a skillfully-shaped drama.

Mr. Jerome showed his hope of eventually having Thaw put away among the insane when he said:

Answer on "Dementia Americana."

"If you find that this defendant was insane when he killed Stanford White, it is your duty to say so in your verdict. If you do not say so it is because you helieve this killing was justifiable. Justifiahle does not mean dementia Americana; it means self defense. But when a man sits with his head in his hand and is deliberately shot with a pistol held so close to him that after the shooting the victim's own brother-in-law did not recognize him, it can hardly be called self defense east of the Mississippi River.

"If we are going into the proposition of sympathy in this trial, it can be played upon by both sides. Have you thought of the widow in Cambridge and the fatherless boy in Harvard? I mention this, men, that you may see that the question of sympathy has naught to do with the issues here. There are sympathies, perhaps, which you cannot prevent from arising within you, but they must not influence your verdict.

"Dementia Americana!" exclaimed the District Attorney, leaning back on the edge of the desk of Clerk Penny. "Dementia Americana! That is not the kind of insanity you have sworn to take into consideration. That is the higher or the unwritten law that has been preached to you. In this case it is applied to a man who stretched out his arms to a girl who loved him so that she would not abandon her wandering life to marry him and gain a haven where would be rest and riches, a girl who euffered a sublime renunciation, who would not marry him because she had been wronged; it is applied to a man who took that angel child to his breast and then flaunted her through the capitals of Europe as his mistress. Such a law has no status on the Atlantic Coast.

Jerome's Sarcasm.

"It may apply on the other side of the Mississippi, but not here. Such a law is not applied to a man who realizes the sacrifice such as has been depicted, who offers his protecting arm to the woman who has immoiated herself on the altar of such a great love as history or romance has not related before, and who takes her from city to city as his mistress, and who hides behind her petticoats after he has waited three years to kill the man that he grew to hate and despise.

"Dementia Americana! Is that the law which puts a woman on the witness stand to tell of her shame and her misfortune that it may save a worthless life that is a people's just demand?"

The District Attorney rehearsed the evidence of his case on direct testimony.

"It is all here in this little book," he said, swinging a tiny volume of typewritten pages in his hand. "This tells the story."

He dropped the book on the table hefore him and picked up the sawed-off, blue-steel revolver with which Thaw had ended the life of Stanford White.

"He waited for a good dinner to spur him on to the stage of dementia Americana. He went to the theatre with his friends. He walked hither and yon ever keeping his eye upon this spot."

He had picked up the big blue print upon which a red cross showed the table where Stanford White was sitting when his life was suddenly snuffed out. Mr. Jerome tapped the cardboard with his little ruler. He tapped it for half a minute, the sound emphasizing his words.

"He walked deliberately across the room so that his enemy would have no chance to see him, no opportunity to defend himself. Then he turned, and holding the weapon close to his victim's head that when his own brother-in-law, the witness, James Clinoh Smith, looked on his dead face the powder marks had blackened it so that he did not recognize it—he fired three times."

Mr. Jerome had extended his right arm downward a hit and in front of him. He pressed his trigger twice in rapid succession, and a third time after a second's pause.

Deliberately Shot This Man.

The two quick clicks and the third sounded through the room. There was the stillness of death. After the weeks of testimony and the frequent witnesses who had told of the murder and the tumbling of the heavy form of the architect dead to the floor, it was easy to imagine the heavy sound of the body as it fell beside the table he had been sitting at and the tinkle of the broken glass that crashed beside it.

"Deliberately he shot the man who had blackballed him at his clubs," resumed Mr. Jerome, his voice harder than ever, "who had taken from him the woman he loved and who had threatened to take her away from him again, who had, in fact, won her back even after the sublime renunciation in Paris. And then, my learned opponent tells you, he stretched out his arms like a priest dismissing his congregation, but of that there was nothing in the evidence. He did not say that he was the apostle sent of God. He did not cry out that he had killed the ravishor of maidens. No, gentlemen, that apostle of God came after the prisoner had had the advice of Dr. Evans.

"Nothing in this case shows anything but deliberate, cold-blooded, premeditated murder. It seems to me that the voice of Stanford White is crying out from the grave: 'Can't you say a word for me against this thick blackening that the defense has put upon my memory! Must I be consigned to the everlasting fires of hell unheard and undefended?

Admits White's Faults.

"I admit his faults, his gross faults, perhaps, but it does not follow that a man who is unchaste is a devouring monster, a brute. For some reason, God only knows why, he sought the company of such people, such unfortunate creatures who find pleasure in the life of chorus girls and their kind."

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw smiled, her eyes crinkling prettily. There was a flutter of the green plumage of May MacKenzie in the dark of the corridor leading to the chambers of Justice Fitsgerald.

Attacks Wife's Story.

"Did he commit this crime that Evelyn Nesbit swears he oommitted, or was she sitting here perjuring herself?" asked Mr. Jerome. "She, the girl from the 'Florodora' chorus, tells of the kindness of White to her, how he had kept her from drinking more than one glass of champagne, how he had given only the little things of comfort, and how he had treated her kindly and considerately—he, a man already gray of hairs. She told you of the visit to the studio in Twenty-fourth Street and how the wine had not been plied to her when they sat down and had dinner. She told of the strange chintz-covered room and of the opening of the small bottle of wine and the bitter taste of it. She had said before that wine always tasted hitter to her. Then the drugging and the rest of the story that it is not necessary for me to repeat.

"What drug would do that? Mr. Delmas flung the doore open to me to deny that story, but he closed them again when I tried to get in the evidence of an expert to show that there was no drug that could have produced this result, for you must remember that she was not long in recovering, in dressing herself, and in going home, there to sit and weep through the night.

"And yet the next day when she says White came to her and kissed her garment's hem and convinced her that all women were bad and that the only thing was not to be found out she sat and listened to him.

"She does not remember within three months of the time that this terrible thing happened. Is there any young girl of purity who could have passed through such an experience and have ever forgotten the day, the year, the hour? Think of that. You know how women recall the anniversary of every event, sad, tragic and otherwise. She could not place the time of this terrible tragedy and change in her life within three months, and yet she could remember the little kitten she carried on the train on her way to Philadelphia and place other dates."

Mr. Jerome pointed out that with the pictures taken of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, which she said were taken on the day before the alleged crime, he could have fixed that date and proved an alibi for the man who had been killed. But Mr. Delmas had again closed the doors. This evidence was not admitted.

"Angel Child's" Story.

"Ah! gentlemen, the angel child's story does not stand the test. She tells of going back to that studio again, again, again, again, again, again, eight or nine times to suffer the same terrible outrage, and she tells of some one coming in when she was in a room disrobing in preparation for another such terrible experience.

"The defense filed for identification a lot of the letters of Stanford White. They were not put in evidence. Shall I tell you why? Because in none of them was there a suggestion of evil.

"It seems to me that the most remarkable defense of the dead has been made by this angel child. When she was on the witness stand she told of her kind treatment by him, she told of thinking of him as her only friend when she called from Boulogne, and when she started back to this country. She went to see him within two days after leaving Thaw abroad. She went to see him and to make affidavit against the treatment she had received from his Sir Gallahad that had rescued her. She came back after having suffered from the lashings of a pervert. She said that except for this one terrible thing, the crime upon her in the Twenty-fourth Street studio. White was gentle and kind—her friend.

"With such words she destroyed her story. She proved that she did not tell the truth. She proved that her story was all a lie."

Thaw Sullen at Recess.

Evelyn Neshit Thaw was still intensely interested. She smiled. The hour of 1 had come, and the recess was ordered.

Thaw pulled his yellow, staring eyes from the form of Jerome. He was not only haggard, he was sullen and a look of hate was upon his countenance.

Prisoner's Wife Bright.

After the recess hour a still greater mob clamored for admission to the court room. Police Sergeant Kellerer, one of the biggest men on the force, had to push forth squads of men time and again into the crowds to break them up. So well did he handle his men that there was not a single case of violence, and not an arrest.

Mr.Jerome smoked in the corridors after his lunch until the last moment. When the jurors filed in to take their seats he went slowly to his seat within the railing in front of the bench and began looking over a little mass of notes.

Evelyn Nesbit and the rest of the family of the prisoner took their same seats. The wife of the man whose life was at stake was still cheerful and bright. She exchanged a word or two with a newspaper acquaintance. She seemed to know that the last scene of the last act of the tragedy was at hand, and she was ready to enjoy every word and every movement of it. She again put her elbows on the back of the chair in front of her as Mr. Jerome arose to continue his attack upon her and upon her husband.

It looked like easy sailing for the sallow man at the head of the table for the defense when Mr. Jerome began his afternoon discussion by treating of the forms of insanity and the evidence of experts, but this grain of comfort was soon swept away.

The Deliberate Killing.

"He walked up to his enemy," said Mr. Jerome, "and carefully taking aim so that he would not miss his man or hit any other person, he kills him. He was a man who had nursed an enmity for three years. He had glared at White until, after a good dinner and hearing the story of two men and a woman in which his friend Truxton Beale had figured, he went and killed White. The witnesses for the defense say that Thaw was pale and his eyes staring. Is the killing of a human being so common here that a man can kill without turning pale?"

"You say," cried Mr. Jerome, lifting his voice until it was almost shrill, "that it was 'dementia Americana.' It is absurd. The crime bristles with premeditation. A man has been shot down by his enemy, and no matter how bad he may have been, he was entitled to the protection of the law. Let him be blacker than the cloak of midnight which counsel threw over his memory yesterday, and I say that he still had the right to sit there that night watching the play and the law protecting him."

Jerome Impressive.

Mr. Jerome's voice was in splendid condition when he again reverted to Evelyn Nesbit's career. Juror Dennee smiled at several of his passages which ridiculed the former chorus girl as the angel child, and Juror Harney glanced occasionally toward her to see how she was standing it. She showed no emotion, either of fear, distrust, or dislike for the District Attorney. She appeared to be interested in the entire scene and not conscious of any sense of shame.

"We were not born yesterday," said Mr. Jerome. "We have an idea of what the life of the stage is. We have had passing glimpses of it on the Great White Way. We know what the life was this girl was leading as she knocked about at 16 years from studio to studio and then from chorus to chorus. Why was Thaw pursuing her then and sending her American Beauty roses with fifty-dollar bills around the stems? She said that her mother approved of the attentions of Garland to her when Garland was a married man and invited her to his yacht for trips. She has told of her regard for Jack Barrymore, who wanted to marry her, and who was objected to by her mother and by White. Her diary as a school girl at Pompton shows a powerful key to her character. Before she reached the school building she heheld the son of the proprietress of the place and sized him up, entering in her diary that he was a 'pie-faced mutt.' If I have used the term 'sublime denunciation' with a sneer, certainly the angel child used a sneer when she described her bed at the school as a virtuous couch and put quotation marks around the word virtuous. Then she told of her longing for Rector's and the bunch, and of all of this diary the most significant passage is the last, in which she describes how the young women in the school are good and virtuous, and have not met the temptations of life; that they will never he 'anything except, perhaps, good wives and mothers.' She writes that, whatever it may be, ambition or anything else, she prefers to be a great actress.

"This child, with no desire for virtue, with no wish to be a good wife and mother, played two men, one against the other, and brought one of them to his death. She went to Paris with Thaw at his expense, and carried the letter of credit given her by Stanford White."

The "Angel Child."

Mr. Jerome gave a moment or two to Mr. Hartridge and Mr. Delmas. He replied to the argument of the latter that he had obtained from an "unnatural mother" the diary in which was written the simple and idle babblings of a school girl.

"I would tell Mr. Hartridge," said Mr. Jerome, "that the next time he searches the belongings of a client for papers of interest to his case that he pause not at letters but that he take other things that may have been in book form as was this." He waved the soft leather covered diary in his hand. "It was found a few minutes before I put it in evidence, and it was found by the police and turned over to me."

"This is the 'angel' child hulit up by Mr. Delmas and upon whose testimony he has constructed his whole case. He tells you this child so loved Thaw that she renounced his offer of marriage—renounced him to go back to the $18 a week of the studio and the $18 of the stage.

"This is the child who traveled through all Europe with St. George—St. George who told her there was chastity among women—St. George who gave her her first moral horizon. What does she do when she leaves him? She comes back to America, landing on Saturday, comes back on Thaw's money. She does not see Stanford White on Sunday, but on Tuesday we find her at Abe Hummel's office with him. There she made an affidavit.

The Hummel Affidavit.

"If you don't believe anything else in that affidavit, the date is significant. It shows that within twenty-four hours after she had seen Stanford White, the ogre who had piled her with wine and ruined her had completely undermined her great love for Thaw—the love which led to her renunciation of the man.

"'Poor little Evelyn!' Poor, indeed, the woman whose great love was undermined in twenty-four hours."

Mr. Jerome aimed his fire at the prisoner, who sat, sullen, but not cowed, a few feet from him.

"We find him offering a weak mother a competence to help him win the daughter," he declared. "He was paying 'honorable court' to her, says Mr. Delmas. Are men who are paying honorable court to women in the habit of wrapping $50 bills around the roses they send them? He kisses her hand in the hospital, and then furnishes the money to take her abroad. Then in Paris he asked her to marry him. When she said no he asked her: Is it because of Stanford White? Did it take some time for the shock? Had he heard gossip in the Tenderloin which led him to suspect her relations with White?

Her Story Attacked.

"I said, and said in no sneering way, that if the story of her supreme renunciation was true there was nothing like it in history or literature. She had nothing before her but a life of hard work. Here was a man she loved, here was a haven of rest, and because she loved him so well she cast it all aside.

"Here this girl had done an act that was really one of sublime renunciation. There she was, a poor, innocent child, whom this Sir Galahad would take to his arms, cherish her, and protect her against the infamy of White. And what did this Sir Galahad do but take this 'angel child' and flaunt her through nearly every capital of Europe as his mistress. If Stanford White is to be painted black for what he did to Evelyn Nesbit, then there is no color black enough to paint this Sir Galahad that took this angel child and despoiled her.

"Fine specimen of the unwritten!" cried Mr. Jerome, uplifting his right arm. "And they call it Dementia Americana!"

Turning his attention to the Hummel affidavit, Mr. Jerome said: "I don't believe that Hummel is an upright man. I was after him for years, and I have him where I want him. I will put him in jail and keep him there as long as I can. But there were two reputable clerks, one of them saw her read the affidavit and sign it. The other could have been called by the defense to refute it, but he was not called. The affidavit tells of the wanderings of Sir Galahad and the angel child through Europe. As Mr. Delmas says, you may watch a stage magician wave a wand and bring from under a handkerchief a bowl of gold fish. You know that it is done by a trick, but you do not know how the trick was performed. Yet you may easily see that whatever trick brought the bowl of fish before your eyes the bowl of fish really exists and the fish are genuine.

Thaw as "Sir Galahad."

"You heard the story of that Christmas eve when this Sir Galahad again rescued the maiden from the brute," said Mr. Jerome. "You have heard how they remained in Rector's until 4 o'clock in the morning, and then went to Thaw's apartments. Again he had made up with her; again he had told her that he would put his stalwart arm about her and they would go through life side by side. So Sir Galahad lived with her as his mistress at the Grand Hotel on the second trip to Europe, went with her to the Dead Rat and the Café de Paris to witness cake walks at 2 o'clock in the morning. This is the Sir Galahad who almost within the sound of his wife's voice asked James Clinch Smith if he was 'very much married,' and if he did not want to meet a 'buxom brunette.' If he did he would be glad to 'put him next.' This gentleman was the St. George who was going out into the world and rescuing American maidenhood.

Everyday Tenderloin Homicide.

"Men of this jury, there is in this case every element of the simple, vulgar, every day Tenderloin homicide.

"If the defendant were any person but Harry Thaw of Pittsburg, the rich Harry Thaw of Pittsburg; if he were the son of a padrone in Elizaheth Strcet; if Stanford White were not a leading architect but a small manufacturer in Mott Street; if this girl were a chorus girl in 'The London Theatre' on the Bowery—how long would the brain storm or the paranoia theory be listened to?

"There wers two ordinary men in this case, and between them was a tigress urging them on. With Thaw she was ruined hy White; with Whito she was the victim of Thaw's perversion. Why, men, there are the same old elements here that heve made criminal history ever since the world began.

"This 'angel child' comes here and weaves a web of lies like this to fool you, to induce you to acquit a cold-blooded, cowardly murder on a defense of 'Dementia Americana.'

"She herself tells you she was constantly egging him on. She told him Stanford White was trying to get her back, that he had followed her, that May Mackenzie had told her things Stanford White had said. In Paris she received letters from Stanford White. After she returned from Europe Thaw himself accused her of having resumed relations with White.

"Why shouldn't he hate Stanford White? Why shouldn't he fear him? Why shouldn't he be angry when he talked about him? He would glare at his enemy in the theatre, but smile on others. He would even sit at the table with Dillingham, who told Evelyn the stories of his perversion.

"Is there anything in all this evidence to show that when Harry Thaw shot and killed Stanford White he did not know the nature and quality of his act or that the act was wrong?"

Mr. Jerome took up the letters and the will and codicil and pointed out the reasoning, cautious mind that had conceived and framed them. He gave Dr. Wiley of Pittsburg, the first of the Thaw alienists to testify, a comparatively light touch of his lash. He only asked why Mr. Delmas had not included him in his array of alienists brought up in the address for the defense. He referred to Thaw's delusion that his counsel were in league with the friends of White and the District Attorney to have him sent to the madhouse and pointed out that Thaw had dismissed his first set of lawyers.

Answer To "Dementia Americana."

"Perfectly rational," said Mr. Jerome, "if he wanted to take his chances for an acquittal. Dr. Evans told you Thaw suffered from a brainstorm when he killed White. A better name would be the paranoia of the millionaire.

"Mr. Delmas said he would not appeal to such a shadowy thing as the unwritten law. But he ended by an appeal to 'dementia Americana,' which, he said, afflicted the whole Nation. He might hetter have adhered to his original purpose, because if this man were insane you might acquit him.

"But when this defendant is presented to you as the supposed avenger of American womanhood—of American virtue—a champion who has lain dormant for three years until he becomes in some way exalled—he does not come within the classification of 'Dementia Americana.' He killed for a motive, and when you are asked to acquit such a man you are asked to give something which you have not the power to bestow.

The Real Issue.

"The real question here is whether New York City is to become a mining camp.

"If this sort of thing can go on—if the only thing between a citizen and his enemy is a brainstorm, then every man had better pack a gun and have the first brainstorm.

"Mr. Delmas appealed to the Scriptures. Let me, too, direct your attention to them—to what the Lord said, 'Vengeance is mine, and I shall repay.'

"Let me also remind you of the great fundamental law sounded down the ages—the commandment of God—'Thou shalt not kill.'"

Mr. Jerome sat down so suddenly that those who were watching him closely thought that perhaps he had dropped his little metal measure or was reaching for a paper that had slipped from the table to the floor. His last words were said very quietly and without gesture, but there was tremendous earnestness expressed in them.

The Final Scene.

Thaw turned to one of his counsel as if to ask whether the agony was really over. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw pulled her elbow from the chair in front of her and smiled as if in half sorrow that the play was done, and only the epilogue remained. The crowd swarmed from the room, Thaw filing ahead of the jury with his keeper on his heels. Save for the verdict, the greatest murder trial that has been held in New York in many years was finished. Every one drew a breath of relief and hastened from the evil atmosphere of the room.

After starting their discussion of the case in the jury room the time came for dinner, and Justice Fitzgerald ordered a recess between 8 and 9 o'clock. The jury was again locked up in the jury room at the latter hour.

THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

A Plain Deliverance of the Law, Not Overfavorable to Thaw.

When Mr. Jerome closed his address to the jury Justice Fitzgerald ordered a recess of fifteen minutes. Thaw went hack to the prison pen just outside of the courtroom, and the members of his family rotired to the little waiting rooms beside the Justice's chambers.

When court reconvened Justice Fitzgerald read his instructions. Thaw held a hand to his ear to catch every word. He and his counsel did not seem any too well pleased. The Justice read slowly and in a loud tone. Every word was clearly heard. Here is the charge:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: It now becomes my duty to give you such instructions upon the law as are necessary to enable you to perform your duties as jurors and to defino for your information the legal propositions by which you are to be governed in considering the evidence and in reaching your conclusion upon the facts. The care with which you were severally selected to ascertain the condition of mind of each one of you as an impartial juror, before you were permitted to be sworn, must have impressed you with the spirit of justice upon which are founded the statutes regulating the institution of the jury.

"It is particularly gratifying to me to realize that you were selected hy the people and by the defendant as fair-minded men, after the examination of 337 talesmen, and before the peremptory challenges upon either side had been exhausted. The admonitions so frequently given you at the close of the many sessions of this protracted trial were given in obedience to the law, the object of which is that your minds may be kept in the same condition of impartiality to the close.

"Let me impress upon you the importance of the issue you are to decide. The life of a citizen in the protection of the law has, it is charged, been taken by the defendant, and the defendant is here to answer to the law. You must take the law absolutely from the court. Of the facts you are the sole judges.

The Law on Homicide.

"A defendant in a criminal action is presumed to he innocent until the contrary be proved, and in case of a reasonable doubt as to whether his guilt is satisfactorily shown, he is entitled to an acquittal. Let me begin by instructing you generally upon the law of homicide.

"The statutes on homicide are divided into two general divisions, which in turn are subdivided, as I will later explain. The two chief divisions are homicide that is criminal and homicide that is not. Criminal homicides are classed as murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, and manslaughter in the first and second degrees. Such homicide, unless it is excusable or justifiable, is murder in the first degree when committed with a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed. If committed with the design to effect the death of the person killed, but without deliberation and premeditation, the act would not constitute murder in the first degree, but would constitute murder in the second degree; if committed without a design to effect death, in the heat of passion and by using a dangerous weapon, it would not constitute murder in either degree, but would constitute manslaughter in the first degree.

"The lesser criminal homicides are embraced in the division of manslaughter in the second degree. Homicides which are not criminal are classed as justifiable homicide and excusable homicide. Homicide is justifiable when committed in the legal defense of the slayer or his or her husband, wife, parent, child, brother, sister, master, or servant, or any person in his presence when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design on the part of the person slain to commit a felony or to do some great personal injury to the slayer or to any such person, and there is imminent danger of such design being accomplished. Homicide is excusahle when committed by accident or misfortune in lawfully correcting a child or a servant, or in doing any other lawful act by lawful means with ordinary caution and without unlawful intent.

As to Insanity.

"The defense here is that the defendant was insane at the time of the commission of the act, and the law applicable to the defense of insanity is found in Sections 20 and 21 of the Penal Code. Section 20 provides that if an act be done by a person who is an idiot, imbecile, lunatic, or insane it is not a crime. This language, you will perceive, is very broad, and would appear to apply to all persons of insane mind without regard to the degree of insanity. But the words of Section 21, to which I now direct your particular attention, limits the general wording in Section 20 as follows:

"'A person is not excused from criminal liability as an idiot, an imbecile, lunatic, or insane person except upon proof that at the time of doing the alleged criminal act he was laboring under such a defect of reason as either not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing or not to know that the act was wrong.

"I will define later how a defense of this character is to be construed by the jury in the light of the law, but before doing so, for the purpose of presenting the legal propositions in an orderly manner, I will instruct you more fully on the general questions of criminal homicide.

Premeditation Essential.

"Before murder in the first degree can be established, a distinguished jurist has said, it is essential that it should appear

Continued on Page 3.

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THAW'S FATE WITH THE JURY

Continued from Page 2.

that there was some actual deliberation and premeditation operating in and upon the mind of the accused in respect to the subject matter of the offense before the actual occurrence of the act which is alleged to be committed. The alleged deliberate and premeditated design is of necessity in each case left open as a question of fact, always for the consideration of the jury; for what would be deliberation and premeditation in one man, might fall far short of being such in another. The human mind is not built according to the strict plan of any prescribed pattern. Men differ physically and mentally; nor can any strict rule be laid down by the court as to the character or amount of evidence necessary to show the existence of a deliberate and premeditated design to effect death. Each case must depend upon its own facts and circumstances. One case may be proved by a long train of circumstances and facts; another by a few sharp and startling facts, and in still another a jury may find in the very act, in the manner in which it was done, the weapon used, the number of blows and wounds, the time and place where it happened, the disposition of the victim, and the objects accomplished—everything requisite to satisfy them of the presence of deliberation and premeditation as component parts of the crime.

"As I have above instructed you, if from the evidence you are satisfied that the act was committed with the design to effect the death of the person killed, but without deliberation and premeditation, the crime established would be murder in the second degree.

"The defendant under this indictment may be convicted of murder in either of these degrees, or he may be convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, provided you are satisfied that he committed the act without the design to take life, but in the heat of passion and by means of a dangerous weapon. When it appears that the defendant has committed a crime and there is reasonable ground to doubt of which of two or more degrees he is guilty, he can be convicted of the lowest of those degrees only. As I have tried to impress upon you throughout all of these proceedings, the character of the victim furnishes neither excuse nor justification, for the general character of the victim is not in issue. He was entitled to the protection of the law, no matter whether the character was good or bad.

No Personal Vengeance in Law.

"A personal avenger of private wrongs or public wrongs is not recognized by our jurisprudence. In a Government of law, as is ours, no other rule is safe; no other rule is just. Every individual in the community is under the protection of the law. The good and the bad, the exalted and the humble, are alike covered by the shield of its guardianship. As was stated by an eminent judge, the general bad character of a person slain can neither tend to show that the defendant is not guilty of homicide or in any other sense. Equality before the law is a maxim of universal justice.

"The life of the humble and the most exalted is equal in the general protection of the law; and it is not for man to say which life may be taken and which spared.

"The evidence of a communication claimed to have been made to the defendant was not admitted upon any such reason; it is before you for entirely different reasons. The plea of not guilty is a denial of every material allegation in the indictment, and under such general denial evidence of insanity may be presented. The law presumes sanity, as that is the normal condition of mankind generally. Where the defense of insanity is presented the condition of the defendant's mind at the time of the perpetration of the act becomes the crucial point at issue, and I will give you some general instructions as to how such a defense is established.

"An irresistible impulse to commit a crime, where the offender has the ability to discover his legal and moral duty, has no place in the law, nor is it a weak and disordered mind that can be excused from the consequence of his crime.

Mere Delusion No Defense.

"If there existed in the mind of the defendant an insane delusion with reference to the conduct of the deceased, it will not excuse the homicide unless the delusion was of such a character that if it had been true it would have rendered the act excusable and justifiable. Proof of partial or incipient insanity is not sufficient, if there was still present the ability to form a correct conception of the quality of the act, and to know that it was wrong.

"The settled law of the State is that if A deliberately drawe a pistol and cocks it and points it at you and discharges its contents into your body and alleges his insanity as a defense, he inquiry is if A knows, when he cocked and fired that pistol and discharged its contents into your body, that the act is such as would probably destroy your life, and did he know that the act was forbidden by law.

"The settled law of the State in the test of responsibility for criminal acts, where unsoundness of mind is a defense, is the capacity of the defendant to distinguish between right and wrong at the time of and in respect to the act which is the subject of the inquiry.

Bearing of the Wife's Story.

"The rule of evidence upon which the story claimed by defendant's wife to have been told to the defendant was admitted, was not that you might pass upon the truth or falsity of any accusation affecting the character of the deceased, but that you might consider it solely upon the question as to what effect such story, if told, might have produced upon the defendant's mind. This doctrine is expounded fully in the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People vs. Wood, (126 N. Y., 249.)

"'It should be admitted for the purpose of showing an adequate cause for the state of mind existing subsequent to the communication. The subsequent conduct, appearance, and conversation of the person to whom the communication is made are the proper subjects of proof for the one purpose of showing what effect upon him such communications had, and that it rendered him insane within the legal definition of the term at the very time of the commission of the deed.

"'It is competent for the reason that all the facts are material for the purpose of enabling the jury to say what was the condition of the mind of the defendant when the deed was perpetrated. The defense is entitled to prove more than the facts that after a certain time when something was told defendant, he exhibited certain changes of deportment or appearance. He is entitled to have the jury see that there was a cause sufficient to account for and to create such alteration in conduct and appearance. It greatly tends to strengthen the proof of such alteration. It is admissible for the same reason that evidence is competent to show that the party had a fall on his head, or had been a sufferer for years from some kind of physical ailment which had naturally a depressing influence on the mind. It is admissible, continues the court, on the ground that it is corroborative more or less strongly of the mental condition which the other and separate evidence in the case tends to prove. It must be admitted for the purpose of showing that the defendant was at the time of the commission of the offense insane within the legal definition of the word.'

Consider All the Facts.

"While a great deal of time has been consumed by this trial, the evidence outside of the testimony of the experts may be grouped within a very narrow compass. The evidence of the defendant's wife: Did she tell the defendant the several stories which were testified as having been told him at the several times and under the several circumstances, the admissions regarding the illicit relations said to exist between herself and the defendant, and prior and subsequent to the alleged disclosure and performance, their marriage, and the other circumstances arising from the evidence. You should weigh her story in its entirety.

"Regarding the character of the witness Hummel, which has been gone into by counsel on opposite sides—all these matters should be sifted by the jury as to what credibility you will give to it. If is claimed that the credibility of the witness Hummel is impeached by the fact of his conviction of a crime—that of conspiracy—and that he may have some motive in testifying for the prosecution, and from the further fact that there are indictments against him for felonies.

Presumption of Insanity.

"The circumstances attending the commission of the act charged in the indictment have been testified to by a number of witnesses, and there is no denial of the fact that the death of the victim resulted from the pistol shots fired by the defendant at the Madison Square Roof Garden on the night in June, 1906, testified to. The legal presumption is that the defendant was sane when he committed the act, and it was not necessary for the prosecution in the first instance to offer any evidence that he was sane. The rule applicable to the defense of insanity, as stated by the late Chief Justice Church, is as follows:

"'Crimes can only be committed by human beings, and upon the general proposition the prosecutor holds the affirmative and the burden of proof is upon him. Sanity being the normal and usual condition of mankind the law presumes that every individual is in that state, hence the prosecutor may rely upon that presumption without evidence. Whoever denies this or interposes a defense based upon its untruth must prove it. The burden of showing insanity is upon the person who alleges it, and if evidence is given tending to show insanity then the general question is presented to the court and the jury, whether the crime, if committed, was committed by a person responsible for his act, and upon this question of presumption of sanity, which is presumed, where there is a doubt as to whether he was insane or not, the defendant is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.'

The Expert Evidence.

"Medical experts were called by both sides, some of whom testified, and it is in evidence, that the defendant's actions appeared to some as irrational and to others as rational. The two experts called by the defense testified to a physical examination made of the defendant. The dates of these examinations were Aug. 4 and 21 and Sept. 10, one of these experts having been present on all three occasions and the other being present only upon the last two examinations.

"Declarations made by the defendant to an insanity expert upon an examination made subsequent to the homicide, to test the defendant's mental condition at the time of such examination, was competent as showing his condition at that time, and may be stated by the expert when such matter enters into the opinion of the expert. In the case of the people against Nino, 149 New York 826, the Court of Appeals said:

"'All that this defendant said and did during these several examinations by the experts was competent as bearing upon his mental condition at the time he was examined. The examination of the experts was directed to his mental condition at the time they saw him, and from the conclusion they then reached, and the medical and other facts proved which would be competent to give on the trial an opinion as to his sanity or insanity at the time of the homicide. The jury are entitled to the facts upon which a sanity expert bases his opinion, and when those facts are the result of his own interview with the defendant, it is not only competent, but it is necessary, that they should be laid before the jury.'

If Defendant Knew, He Was Guilty.

"The opinions of experts are presented as an aid to the jury, and are to be considered by the jury with all the evidence in the case. The standing, learning, ability, and experience of the experts should be considered by you. The quality and not the quantity, of such evidence is to be considered. The jury are the judges of the facts. They are not to be received as evidence unless predicated upon the facts testified to either by them or by others. The opinions of medical experts are to be considered by you in connection with all the evidence in the case. You will so take them into consideration and give them just weight, and you will determine upon the whole fact whether the accused was or was not of insane mind.

"You are not to take for granted that the statements contained in the hypothetical questions which have been propounded to the witnesses are true. On the contrary, you will carefully scrutinize the evidence, and from that determine what, if any, averments are true, and what, if any, are not. If the defendant knew the nature and quality of the act he was doing, and knew that it was wrong, he committed a crime. In determining its degree, let me call your attention to the language of the learned jurist whom I cited earlier in my charge:

"'The human mind is not built according to the strict plan of any pattern. Men differ physically and mentally. Nor can any strict rule be laid down as to the character or amount of evidence necessary to show the existence of a deliberate and premeditated design.'

What Is "Reasonable Doubt."

"Upon the examination of each one of you, you were questioned by the respective counsel very fully upon the subject of reasonable doubt, and the distinction between reasonable doubt and possible doubt. Upon learning the condition of your minds on this and other subjects you were finally accepted. The prosecution is not required to prove this case beyond all possible doubt—only beyond reasonable doubt. I give you an excellent definition of a reasonable doubt by the late Justice Smyth, former Recorder of this city:

"'The defendant is entitled, as are all defendants in criminal cases, to have his guilt established to the satisfaction of the jury by competent evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt, and it is hardly necessary to say your intelligence tells you that the law does not require that the case must be proved beyond all doubt because that would be impossible. There is nothing proved beyond all doubt. A reasonable doubt, as the term indicates, is such a doubt as a man of reasonable intelligence can give some good reason for entertaining, if he is called upon to express it. It is not a doubt for which a man, when he is called upon to give his reasons for entertaining, can give no reason. It is a doubt arising out of the evidence in the case submitted to the jury, and it is a doubt which honest, painstaking men may entertain after a full, fair, and impartial examination of the evidence. If you have such a doubt as that as to the guilt of the accused, the defendant is entitled to the benefit of that doubt.

Recorder Smyth's Definition.

"Another definition of reasonable doubt given in the same charge by the same Judge was as follows: 'That state of being which, after an entire comparison and consideration of all the evidence, leaves the mind of the jurors in that condition that they cannot say that they feel an abiding conviction amounting to a moral certainty of the truth of the charge.'

"I shall have to add in reference to reasonable doubt, and do add now, that if the jury entertain a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt of murder in the first degree, and no reasonable doubt of murder in the second degree, he is entitled to the benefit of a reasonable doubt and may be convicted of a lesser degree of murder only. So, if the jury entertain a reasonable doubt of his guilt of murder in either degree, and not any reasonable doubt that he is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, as I have defined it, the law says you must give the defendant the benefit of that doubt and convict him of manslaughter in the first degree.

Sympathy Must Not Weigh.

"You must decide the case entirely upon the evidence. By that I mean the sworn testimony of the witnesses examined and such documentary evidence as is before you, and you must conscientiously search for the truth. Glamour, prejudice, or sympathy must not weight with you. You are to be guided by the evidence. The facts on both sides have been presented by respective counsel representing the State and defendant. The case has been fully argued, and I have not attempted to make any résumé of the evidence, nor have I spoken of it only in the most general manner and solely for the purpose of directing your attention to the evidence. If in any allusions I have made to the facts my statements do not agree with your recollection, substitute your recollection of what is the evidence.

"You should carefully consider all the evidence, scrutinizing the motives of the different witnesses, and the testimony should be weighed in the light of all the facts presented, and if any witness has testified wilfully and knowingly falsely upon a material matter, or, in other words, has committed perjury, you are authorized to disregard such testimony. It is the duty of each juror to consider the evidence, all pertinent remarks of counsel, and all suggestions of fellow-jurors; but in this regard all statements and declarations of counsel, except such as are founded upon the evidence, should be disregarded.

You Must Judge the Facts.

"I have endeavored, as far as possible, to do my duty, to faithfully guard the interests of the defendant, and to scrupulously protect the rights of the People in the very many rulings I have been called upon to make throughout the progress of this case, and I hope I have succeeded with impartiality to instruct you on the law. The facts in controversy are to be determined by you. They should be carefully and patiently weighed in the light of reason and judgment. This must be your only guide. Remember the oaths that each one of you has taken to well and truly try the case according to the evidence; that is the duty which now devolves upon you. Consider that evidence carefully. Reach your conclusions by reason and argument, and decide it according to your judgment upon the facts and in the light of the law.

"The defendant may be convicted of murder in the first degree. He may be convicted of murder in the second degree. He may be convicted of manslaughter in the first degree. He may be acquitted. If acquitted upon the ground of insanity you will state that fact in your verdict."

As to Conscientious Doubt.

Later, at the request of District Attorney Jerome, the Justice charged as follows:

"You have a right to discuss the evidence among yourselves, consider it, reason it among yourselves, and, if after all that a reasonable doubt still remains in the mind of a juror as to the guilt of the defendant, he should not vote for a conviction or an acquittal except that he is convinced by argument and reason that his original impression is wrong. The same is true as to an acquittal as long as a doubt remains, a conscientious doubt remains in the mind of the jury."

A glance at a copy of the Sunday Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will show how different it is from other Sunday newspapers—how much higher in purpose and in accomplishment, to what a superior clientele it appeals, and what an excellent medium it affords for reaching the people who have the discriminating ability to know the best and the means with which to buy the best. THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print." —Adv.

FIRE FRIGHTENS PRISONERS.

Thaw Anxious Over a Blaze Across Street from the Tombs.

Fire opposite the Tombs Prison, at 85 Centre Street, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, alarmed the prisoners. The clamor of fire apparatus in the street directly caused some of them to believe that the prison was afire.

Warden Flynn, Deputy Warden John Hanley, and the keepers went through the tiers calming the men and assuring them that the blaze was across the street and that there was no danger.

Deputy Hanley went to the cell of Harry K. Thaw and found him anxious to learn where the fire was. Thaw seemed relieved when told that the fire was not in the prison.

The blaze was in the suspender factory of M. Harvey, and was soon extinguished.

NURSE SUES HENRY BERGH.

Says ex-President of the S. P. C. A. Was Cruel to Her—Asks $3,000.

An action to recover $3,000 from Henry Bergh, Treasurer, and at one time President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was begun yesterday by Susan Rooney, a trained nurse, before Supreme Court Justice Garretson in Brooklyn. In her complaint Miss Rooney charged Mr. Bergh with having choked her and dragged her violently down three flights of stairs.

Miss Rooney says the attack on her took place in the Fall of 1904, while she was employed to look after the infant son of the defendant, at the Bergh home, 109 West Seventy-fifth Street, Manhattan. She said on the stand that Mr. Bergh became enraged at her, grabbed her by the neck and left arm, and pulled her from the third story down stairs to the dining room.

When Mr. Bergh took the stand he admitted ejecting the nurse from his house, but denied that he used any unnecessary force or that he had used profane language. He said that when Miss Rooney was in his employ only a few days she became impertinent and refused to do as she was told. According to him, one day when Mrs. Bergh was in a highly nervous state, the nurse, who was in an adjoining room, began to scream at Mr. Bergh's child.

Mr. Bergh said he tried to stop her. She continued to annoy his wife, he said, and then he told her she would have to leave the house. When she refused to go the defendant told the court that he led her downstairs to the door. He said he used just sufficient force to get her to the door. The case will be continued to-day.

NO BRAIN STORM, WIFE SAYS.

Mrs. Bowe Has Her Husband Summoned to Court on Assault Charge.

Mrs. Stella Bowe of 16 Beekman Avenue, the Bronx, had her husband, Michael Bowe, who has a store at 1,294 Broadway, summoned before Magistrate Whitman, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on the charge of assaulting her and putting her out of his store. Mr. and Mrs. Bowe are now separated and an action for divorce is pending.

Bowe has possession of their daughter and keeps her in his home at East Orange, N. J. Last Saturday, according to Mrs. Bowe, she visited her husband's store to see her daughter. As soon as she entered the door, she said, her husband struck her and forcibly ejected her.

"You were suffering from what might be termed a brain storm, were you not?" asked Mr. Bowe's lawyer.

"Indeed I was not," answered Mrs. Bowe.

Mr. Bowe denied that he had struck his wife, and said that he had simply led her from the store. After the lawyers had agreed that Mrs. Bowe could see her daughter as often as she desired, the Magistrate dismissed the case.

SIMPLE SPELLERS' OFFICERS.

Executive Committee Elects Prof. Calvin Thomas as New Chairman.

The Executive Committee of the Simplified Spelling Board met at 1 Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon for the first time since its election at the annual meeting of the whole board last week and organized. Prof. Calvin Thomas of Columbia University was elected Chairman, succeeding Prof. Brander Matthews; Dr. C. P. G. Scott was re-elected Secretary, and Col. Charles E. Sprague Treasurer.

It was announced that the Executive Committee is considering the advisability of electing to membership on the board representatives from Australasia. The board already has two Canadian members and half a dozen of the leading linguistic scholars of Great Britain.

Fined for Laughing in the Theatre.

Charles Dorn of 17 East Sixty-fourth Street, who was arrested on Tuesday, charged with breaking up a matinee at the Yorkville Theatre by laughing at the wrong time, was fined in the Harlem Court yesterday after it had been explained to the Magistrate that the laughter had produced hysterics among the matinee goers and almost caused a riot.

Fail to Block Condemnation of Land.

Supreme Court Justice Crane, in Brooklyn, denied yesterday the application of the South Brooklyn Railroad Company to reopen the condemnation proceedings for the acquisition by the city of land at the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry in South Brooklyn. The application was brought on the ground that the acquisition of the land is not a public necessity, and that the appointment of the Commissioners was irregular.

No State Favoritism to Jersey Banks.

TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—The Senate disposed finally to-day of the charges of Senator Silzer that favoritism had been shown in the State deposits of funds toward certain banks. The committee said that the State deposits are in twelve banks, and no favoritism has been shown.

Every man has his idea of what comfort is in an office—few have correct ideas. Let me show you the correct ideas in good office furniture.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS,
Office Furniture,
275 Canal St., 1 Door East of B'way.
Telephone 1299 Spring.

CARNEGIE VIEWS HIS PITTSBURG GIFT

Steps Into the City Twenty-four Hours Before He Is Expected.

PLEASED WITH INSTITUTE

Also Pays His First Visit to the Technical Schools — Foreign Guests Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 10.—Completely surprising everybody except his cousin, George Lauder, Andrew Carnegie came into Pittsburg unheralded last night, just twenty-four hours ahead of time, to be present at the dedication to-morrow of the Carnegie Institute.

Mr. Carnegie was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and his secretary and Mrs. Bertram. They went to the home of Mr. Lauder. This morning the Carnegie party was taken to the institute by the members of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Carnegie had his first view of his present to Pittsburg.

"It is magnificent—splendid!" he declared. "I congratulate you on your work, and I congratulate the people of Pittsburg upon posseseing such a great educational institution."

Mr. Carnegie spent all of the day going through the new institute, examining it thoroughly. He expressed his pleasure at everything he saw, and there was nothing of which he did not approve.

This evening after dinner Mr. Carnegie paid his first visit to the Carnegie Technical Schools, which were opened a year and a half ago. The night classes were at work. The students accorded him a great ovation, and he was serenaded by the Glee Club.

The special car containing the distinguished foreigners and Americans who are to be honor guests at the dedication arrived in Pittsburg this evening. The members of the Board of Trustees and other officials of the institute were on hand to escort them to the Fort Pitt and Schenley Hotels.

There was a general mix-up, however. Some of the visitors were expected to alight at the East Liberty Station, while others were expected to go to Union Station.

Only six carriages were sent to the East Liberty station, and most of the guests got off the train there. In consequence there were not enough conveyances to accommodate them. A hurry call was sent out for automobiles and carriages, but many of the distinguished foreigners were compelled to stand about in the cold and rain for half an hour before they could be taken to the hotel.

Mr. Carnegie went to the Schenley during the evening and welcomed his guests. He remained only a short time, however.

Theodore von Moeller, Minister of State of Germany, immediately after his arrival at the hotel, sent the following cablegram to the Kaiser:

Have arrived in Pittsburg after a most eventful journey over the Alleghany Mountains, where our engine plowed through three feet of snow. Have met President Theodore Roosevelt, and I consider him one of the greatest men of the age. Will wire further particulars as developments of this great institute occur.

Gen. Count Spiridovitch of St. Petersburg spoke enthusiastically of Mr. Roosevelt.

"I have just met your President," said the General. "Little wonder is it that yours is the greatest country in the world with such a man at the head of it. I consider Theodore Roosevelt one of the brainiest men that ever lived."

STANTON ESTATE, $1,135,046.

Mrs. Stanton Receives $364,899, and the Children $243,266 Each.

The report of the appraiser of the estate of John Stanton, who died on Feb. 23, 1906, was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. It shows that the estate consists of $1,135,046 in personal property. Except for some small bequests, the estate is left to the widow and three children. Mrs. Stanton's share in the estate is $364,899. Each of the children receives $243,266.

Mr. Stanton owned 5,000 shares of Ohio & Kentucky Railway Company bonds, worth $45,000; 750 shares of the Wolverine Copper Mining Company, worth $90,000; 500 shares of Copper Range, worth $40,125; 3,517 shares of the Mohawk Mining Company, worth $198,710, and $225,000 deposited with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.

DE CORDOVA ESTATE $100,000

Will Filed Leaves Banker's Property to His Widow and a Brother.

The will of Alfred de Cordova, the banker, who died on April 3, was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The petition shows that the estate is worth about $100,000.

A specific bequest of $50,000 is made to Eustace de Cordova, brother of the testator, and the rest of the estate is left to the widow, Helene de Cordova, who, with his brother, is named an executor of the will.

Safe in W. K. Taylor's Home Robbed.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 10.—William K. Taylor, a wealthy resident of Lawrence, L. I., this morning discovered that he had been robbed of diamonds and jewelry worth more than $3,000. The property was taken from a small safe in Mr. Taylor's library. County Detective Hulst, who questioned the servants and found them all right, is looking for a man who had been painting in the house.

Still Probing Central Wreck.

The State Railroad Commission continued yesterday its investigation of the wreck of the New York Central's White Plains express on Feb. 16, examining Joseph Steelman, an operating inspector; W. C. Meyers, an employe of the General Electric Company; Peter Mazzara, a section man, and John W. Smith, a clerk.

Your securities in a safe deposit box under your own control will save bonding some of your employees You will have your securities too

Mercantile Safe Deposit Vaults
120 Broadway
Safes $5 to $800 a year

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

A sale of some 3,000 yards of Fancy Rough Shantungs 69c.

Identical in design and weave to those sold under a copyright name at $1.50 a yard.

☞ Main Floor.

THANK the weather of Monday and Tuesday that you have another opportunity to buy such magnificent silks at such a price.

The history of their acquirement is of minor importance. That they are here in an almost endless variety should prove of utmost interest to you, for it means a remarkable saving on every yard you buy.

A hint to dressmakers and costumers in general.

The assortments comprise Novelty Shantungs, with stripe and check designs of different colors on natural grounds.

Broad stripes of different colors on white grounds.

Large block designs on gray, blue and lavender grounds.

And large blue and white checks; black with white checks, white with black checks, etc.

3,800 Yds. Imp. Dollar Satin Messalines at 69c. Yd.

Pure silk, heavy dress quality, street and evening shades, including ciel, rose, lavender, ecru, apricot, Nile, tan, reseda, brown, navy, Alice gray, white, ivory cream and black.

75c Colored Taffetas (over 75 shades) at 59c. Yd.

Heavy, splendid wearing quality, in both street and evening shades, including white and black.

A Bewitching Assemblage of Fancy Silks—Specially Priced

☞ Main Floor.

BOTH foreign and domestic makes at special prices. One of the largest and most complete stocks of these goods that we've ever shown, including exclusive designs in every wanted weave and color.

5,000 yds. fancy White and Black Jaspers in taffetas and louisines; value $1 per yard 79c

Imported Check or Striped Surah; handsome dress quality; imported to sell at $1.25; special, yard.....$1

New Novelty effects in gray, Faconne designs with embroidered colored polka dots—$1.75 quality. Special...$1.39

Magnificent assortment of Imported Foulards—exclusive designs—made in Lyons—$1.25 value. At yard.....$1

An Important Sale of Women's Untrimmed Hats

☞ Second Floor.

Paris Made, by the Most Noted Untrimmed Hat Manufacturers.

THE makers are J. B. Daniel and Emile Liez. In the Paris Untrimmed Hat Centre their names have the same standing that the names of Mme. Reboux, Esther Mayer and Mme. Carlier do in the Trimmed Hat world.

Every American woman who visits Paris will surely stop at one of the above shops when she wants a Hat, and if she does not purchase, will at least feel satisfied she has seen the correct styles.

This season French shapes are more in demand than ever before; first and foremost, because there are no fine braids in this market to make them from, and the French colors are more beautiful; then the extremely large shapes have not been produced by the home manufacturers—those very large "mushrooms" are what the smart dressers want to-day, and they can only be obtained from France.

We have them at half import price—

$1.95, $2.95 and $3.95

$3 French Lingerie at $1.85

Also dainty undermuslins of domestic manufacture.

THE secret of this extraordinary saving is our desire to give you these dainty pieces before they become any more mussed from being shown.

They begin to show traces of it now—enough for a scrupulously particular store to take heed of as a matter of business, tho not enough to bother you the least bit.

This specially rearranged lot contains very fine domestic made Underwear and dainty French hand-made garments—nightgowns, drawers, corset covers, chemises and petticoats of soft sheer nainsook, in several daintily trimmed styles with tucks, beading and ribbon. Choose to-day at..... **$1.85**

Waistcoats for Particular Men

$2.50 to $15.00

We prefer not to call them "fancy" waistcoats. They are not so fancy that men of taste need avoid them—but novelty abounds.

The stock includes nearly 200 different styles in a wide range of fabrics and designs, affording ample choice.

Spring weight flannels, in plaids or stripes, natural or bleached linens, silks, English, French and German wool vestings, washable materials and mercerized fabrics are having the call at present.

Waistcoats will be much worn this season. Let us show you how accurately we have guessed your taste.

Saks & Company

Herald Square

J. GORDON BENNETT IS FINED $25,000

His Advertising Man $1,000 and The Herald $5,000 for Improper Advertising.

COMES HERE FOR SENTENCE

Court Lenient on That Account, but Calls the Herald Personals a "Public Stench."

James Gordon Bennett, owner of The New York Herald, appeared before Judge Hough in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday and was fined $25,000 on the charge of using the mails for the circulation of improper reading matter. At the same time The Herald corporation was fined an additional $5,000 and Manley M. Gillam, the advertising manager, was fined $1,000. These fines, aggregating $31,000, grew out of the publication of The Herald's column of "personal" advertisements.

The affidavit on which the warrants of arrest for The Herald men was issued was sworn to by Walter S. Mayer, a Post Office Inspector. He cited a number of "personals" in The Herald of July 15, a copy of which had been sent by The Herald Company through the mails to the "Marvin Towing Company," a mythical concern, which held Post Office Box No. 484.

The fines were imposed after pleas of guilty had been interposed to indictments charging employment of the United States mails for improper purposes.

Mr. Bennett's appearance in New York yesterday was unheralded. He came from Havana, where it is understood he left his yacht, traveling to town by rail from Tampa.

When he and Mr. Gillam entered Judge Hough's court yesterday afternoon they were accompanied by ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Joel M. Marx and ex-Assistant District Attorney William Rand, Jr., their counsel. The proceedings were brief, lasting not more than ten minutes.

Before imposing the fines Judge Hough said that Mr. Bennett had of his own volition come from Paris to plead guilty to an offense which was not extraditable under the existing treaties between the United States and France, and because of this he was entitled to some consideration at the hands of the court.

So far as Mr. Gillam was concerned, the Judge continued, he was but the advertising manager of The Herald, and had to carry out its policy of publication. Any offense that he might have committeed was not one that he primarily could be held accountable for.

But as for The Herald Corporation the Judge was not so forgiving. He said that it had continued to print objectionable advertisements long after certain other papers had ceased to do so. The objectionable "personals" he characterized as "a stench in the public's nostrils." Then he imposed the fines.

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Gillam, in the custody of United States Marshal Henkel and accompanied by their lawyers, then went before United States Commissioner Shields. There they were met by a Herald employe, who produced a large roll of bills, and stripped from it six of the $5,000 denomination and one of $1,000.

These were turned over to the Commissioner, and except for certain formalities the case of the United States Government against Bennett and others was at an end.

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Gillam immediately hurried out of the building, and entering an automobile went uptown.

HOTEL COMPANY ASSIGNS.

Concern That Ran the Gilsey House Owes $25,000.

The Broadway Hotel Company, which until recently conducted the Gilsey House at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, made an assignment yesterday to B. Gerson Oppenheim, a lawyer, of 265 Broadway, the deed bearing the signature of Frederick C. Simons, Secretary of the company.

The assignment was precipitated by several judgments which were obtained on Tuesday and yesterday as follows: Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, $1,998; A. H. Meyer Company, $422; Charles A. Bruhns, $330; C. Perceval, Incorporated, $769, and M. O'Brien & Son, $1,270. Executions were issued on all the judgments except the last-named one, to Deputy Sheriff Burns, who went to the hotel yesterday morning to make a levy, but found nothing to levy upon, as he was informed that the company had sold out about April 1 to Louis Frenkel. It is said that Mr. Frenkel paid $3,000 for the supplies and liquors on hand and obtained a new lease of the hotel, fully equipped, from the Gilsey estate, as he is now conducting the business.

Mr. Oppenheim said yesterday that the assignment was made to protect the creditors who had not taken out judgments, so that no one should get a preference. The liabilities are about $25,000, and he expected that the assets would be nearly equal if all the outstanding accounts were collected.

WHY TOM ENVIED HIS HORSE.

The Steed Went Into a Candy Store and Helped Himself.

When Tom Riley, son of John Riley of Belleville, N. J., went into the confectionery store of Martin Flannagan, in William Street, Belleville, yesterday, and continued through to a back room where the proprietor was unboxing some licorice sticks, he heard a noise behind him. Turning, he was surprised to see "Ted," the big bay horse which he had left standing outside, eating sweets from the top of a candy-case. Young Riley was afraid to shout at the animal for fear that it might stampede and do some damage.

Ted seemed to be having a fine time. Imitation rabbits and chickens, left over from Easter, and other things disappeared rapidly. When he had had enough, the horse left the store, walked down to the village watering trough, and took a long drink. As young Tom mounted him again he said to Flannagan, who had followed the thief:

"Gee, I wish I was a horse!"

Dr. Pontius Puhn, a veterinary who recently hung out his shingle in the town, hearing of the incident last night, said:

"Something wrong with that horse, sure. No perfectly well horse would do such a thing. Guess I'll go 'round to Riley's in the morning and examine him."

"Better pull his sweet tooth," said Flannagan.

THE INTERBORUOGH ENJOINED

Its Nineteenth Street Power House Alleged to Be a Nuisance.

Supreme Court Justice MacLean issued an order yesterday requiring the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to show cause why it should not be restrained from operating its power house in East Nineteenth Street, between Fourth Avenue and Irving Place, in such a way as to be a nuisance to people living in the neighborhood. A temporary injunction accompanies the order.

James Procter is the applicant for the order. He says that the power house is a nuisance and should be stopped. He says that when warm weather comes and doors and windows in the neighborhood are opened the noise is unbearable. He asks $500 damages.

Publishers to Meet in Richmond.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 10.—President F. P. Glass announced yesterday that the fifth annual meeting of the Newspapers and Publishers' Association will be held in Richmond, Va., on May 21 and 22.

TEACHERS TELL OF PROGRESS

Great Advances Along Educational Lines in a Brief Period.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 10.—A story of amazing progress in the educational awakening of the Southern States was told here to-day. It was not so much a matter of figures or details as of the sentiments of 250 educators gathered for the tenth annual meeting of the conference for education in the South. The atory was summed up to-night in the enthusiasm with which the delegates listened to accounts of the work. This has all been done by the people of the South, urged on by a few enthusiasts hardly known outside of educational circles.

The speeches to-night dealt with the movement for improved secondary or high schools. The General Education Board gave money about eighteen months ago to establish six full professorships in the colleges of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

Three of the professors reported to-night. They were Dr. Bruce R. Payne of the University of Virginia, Prof. P. P. Claxton of the University of Tennessee, and Prof. W. H. Hand of the University of South Carolina. Dr. J. H. Kirkland, Chancellor of Vanderhilt University, Nashville, Tenn., also discussed the general problem of high school and university.

Speaking of the progress made in Virginia, Prof. Payne said that $483,000 had been provided for 168 school building improvements and teachers' salaries in the last year. In North and South Carolina the Legislatures have appropriated, since the first of the year, $50,000. In each case for school buildings, provided the people obtain an equal amount by local taxation. In the last few months the people of Georgia have donated grounds and buildings valued at $500,000 for high schools in twelve Congressional Districts. The Legislatures of Alabama and Tennessee are considering permissive legislation on the school system. In the latter State mass meetings have been held in every county, and petitions for school laws with 100,000 signatures have been sent to the Legislature. The money provided for new schools amounts to $700,000, and the school tax has been raised from 32 to 50 cents per capita.

In Georgia the campaign is being waged with the camera, the photographs showing the wretched schools in the country districts. The heighted conditions in one of these schools was illustrated by the fact that a picture of President Roosevelt was labeled "Hoke Smith." In George 222 country school buildings to cost $180,000 and twenty-two town schools costing $255,000 were provided for, and the enrollment in the public schools was increased by 20,000 in 1906. School legislation is pending in Florida.

In the last twelve months 1,000 school libraries costing $40,000 and 200 schoolhouses at a cost of $1,500,000 have been provided in South Carolina, and the attendance has increased 18,000.

After a meeting of the Committee of Nomination to-day, it became evident that Robert C. Ogden of New York would surely be re-elected President of the conference. The opinion to that effect seems to be unanimous among the delegates. They say Mr. Ogden's enthusiasm and spirit are indispensable, and that he will be honored with the presidency, even though it is coupled with the condition that he be relieved of active executive work.

Capt. R. P. Hobson of Santiago fame, and newly elected Congressman from Alabama, arrived to-day. He is to address the conference at its closing session to-morrow evening.

The services of Robert C. Ogden were recognized in the following resolution:

That the conference record its grateful recognition of the distinguished services of Mr. Robert C. Ogden, to whose wisdom and broad-minded patriotism the success of these conferences is largely due.

The following telegram from Mr. Ogden was received:

Please convey my earnest thanks to the conference for greetings and good wishes. I rejoice in prospect of great progressive work at the present meeting.

MERRILL'S ASSAILANT KNOWN.

Ex-District Attorney Says He Can't Be Caught, and Won't Tell His Name.

Former District Attorney John B. Merrill of Queens told a reporter yesterday that he knows who tried to assassinate him Sunday evening, but that it is hopeless to attempt to find the man. For that reason, he said, he will not divulge his name. Capt. Darcy and Detective Ring are still looking for Merrill's assailant.

"Extraordinary efforts have been made to prevent the pushing of the case against John Crispi, the barber," said the former District Attorney. "The threats made against me because I was connected with the case were but one part of the attempts made to frighten the girl, Rosie Giglio, from pressing her claim against Crispi.

"An attempt was even made to kidnap Rosie's baby, but that was frustrated. I know who made the attempt upon my life, but as it would be futile to try to find him I will not give his name."

Mr. Merrill's voice has its accustomed strength, but he walks a trifle feebly. He thinks a heavy overcoat which was slashed at the collar by his assailant undoubtedly saved his life.

TAKE CONSTANTINO WEST.

Five Guards for Man Accused of Killing Mrs. Gentry in Chicago.

Handcuffed to a Chicago detective and guarded by four other policemen, including two from Brooklyn, Frank Constantino, who is charged with having murdered Mrs. Arthur W. Gentry, in Chicago on Jan. 6, started West yesterday afternoon. The party is occupying the drawing room of a Pullman.

Constantino was arrested a week ago as he was about to board the steamship Roma, in Brooklyn. He then gave the name of Pasquale Gelorma, but later confessed that he was the man who was wanted for the murder of Mrs. Gentry, but denied that he murdered her. He told the Brooklyn police that Mrs. Gentry cut her own throat with a razor.

GORDON T. HUGHES DEAD.

Noted Football Player and Crack Oarsman Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Gordon Taylor Hughes, a noted football player in his career at Harvard twelve years ago, and a well-known athlete, died yesterday morning at his home, at 65 Central Park West, of heart disease, believed to have been induced by the violent exercise in which the young man has always indulged. Hughes felt the first warning pangs of the disease which carried him off last December, and at that time his physicians united in warning him against all violent forms of exertion.

At college, however, Hughes had been a crack oarsman, as well as football player, and besides had taken a prominent part in other athletics. Therefore he laughed at the advice, it is said, and continued to indulge his athletic proclivities until he was brought to his bed. Dr. Beeman Douglas of 40 East Fifty-first Street attended Hughes in his illyness, and the physician said last night that Mr. Hughes had died of enlargement of the heart. He admitted that the trouble may very probably have been brought about by too violent and continued physical exercise.

Young Hughes was a member of the law firm of Lawrence & Hughes, at 120 Broadway, and was married. The widow is a daughter of ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland. She has been prostrated by the shock of her husband's death.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith

Wedding Invitations engraved in the most approved styles.

Exclusive papers of Foreign importation for social correspondence.

Monograms, crests and dies of unusual artistic merit.

MADISON SQUARE
New York

ASKS THAT BRYAN NAME ROOSEVELT

Proposal of John Temple Graves That Democrats Nominate the President.

MAY DO IT, SAYS BRYAN

At Present He Is Not Disposed to Accept Suggestion, But Might After Reflection.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 10.—John Temple Graves, editor of The Atlanta Georgian, was invited to speak to-night at a banquet to William J. Bryan. The toastmaster, John Tomlinson of Birmingham, met him at the railroad station and requested him not to deliver a speech he had prepared proposing that Bryan should nominate Roosevelt for re-election.

Mr. Graves declined to alter his views or to submit the speech to censorship. He put in an appearance at the banquet, but soon left. At 11 o'clock to-night, however, he was induced to return to the banquet hall, where he delivered his speech, in which he said:

"Speaking here deliberately for myself, and in my fair judgment of the great majority of the plain and honest Democrats of the Empire Southern State, from which I came, I believe that we should put the party below the people, the principle above the man. We should rebuke the spirit of spoils and the hunger of faction. We should affirm our principles, confess our faith, recite the necessity of the reform of corporate capital as the supreme and transcendent issue of the times, pay tribute to the great and typical American who has proved himself the dauntless and conquering captain of the people's cause, and then in that great convention of our own, William J. Bryan, speaking for a pure Democracy, and speaking for the whole plain people of the Republic, should put in nomination Theodore Roosevelt for one more undisputed term of power to finish the work that he has so gloriously begun."

After his speech Mr. Graves left the hall. Mr. Bryan spoke next. In beginning his address Mr. Bryan paid his respects to Mr. Graves and what he said. He complimented Mr. Graves in the highest manner for his honesty and his boldness, and said if there was any place in the world where absolute freedom of speech should prevail it ought to be in a Democratic gathering. He added that when he had heard that Mr. Graves had retired from the hall because there might be doubts about the wisdom of what he had to say, he sent for the Georgian editor to return and insisted that the speech should be delivered. Turning directly to the subject of Mr. Graves's recommendation, Mr. Bryan said:

"As at present advised, I shall not present the name of Theodore Roosevelt to the National Democratic Convention. Bear in mind, I say 'As at present advised.'"

Mr. Bryan contended that if, after mature conideration and reflection and the presentation of the arguments in the case, he should feel that his duty lay in that direction, he would present Mr. Roosevelt's name, even though it should prove to be the last act of his life.

He then went on to say that if any Republican was to be selected by the Democrats to head their National ticket, the man should Senator La Follette of Wisconsin. Mr. Bryan then proceeded with his speech, presenting reasons why, in his opinion, Mr. Roosevelt was not the proper man for the Presidency.

HAGERMANN IS FOR PEACE.

New Mexico's Governor Writes, Indorsing Peace Congress.

Hayne Davis, Secretary of the Legislative Committee of the National Peace Congress to be held here next week, has received a letter from Gov. Herbert J. Hagermann of New Mexico, acknowledging the receipt of a communication suggesting that the Territorial Legislature pass resolutions relating to international arbitration.

Gov. Hagermann called attention to the fact that he was Secretary of the St. Petersburg Embassy at the time the first Hague conference was called by the Czar and he was one of the first men to know of the Czar's intentions. He declared that since that time he had taken a deep interest in the progress of the movement.

Jersey to Investigate High Prices.

TRENTON, April 10.—The House to-day passed Senator Minturn's resolution for the appointment of three Senators and three Assemblymen to sit during the recess of the Legislature as a commission to investigate the trusts and their relation to high prices of necessities. The House also passed Senator Robbins's resolution for a commission of three Senators and three Assemblymen to investigate the increased cost of the building of stone roads, to ascertain if a stone trust is extorting money from the State and county authorities.

Lord & Taylor

Stirling Black Taffeta Silks.

Reliable, Lustrous and Fully Guaranteed.

21-inches wide.....85c. & $1.00 yd
22 " " .....$1.25 & $1.50 "
26 " " ..$1.10, $1.35, $1.50 & $1.75 "
35 " " ..$1.50, $1.75, $2.00 & $2.50 "

Samples Mailed Upon Request

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Profit Versus Quality.

Who try to keep alive the mistaken notion that a Swiss watch is better than an American watch? Those dealers who recommend Swiss watches, not because of higher quality, but because of higher profit.

WALTHAM WATCHES are the best watches in the world.

A Book about Watches sent on request

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

Lord & Taylor

Thursday and Friday

Special Sale of Remnants Colored and Black Crêpe de Chine,
regular prices $1.00 to $1.50
at 75 cts.

Sale of All Silk Voile
in 15 desirable shades; regular price $1.25,
at 98 cts.

—Also—

1,500 yds. White Dress Linen,
2¾ yards wide; regular price 75c. yd.,
at 58 cts.

Sale of Wash Goods.
20,000 yards of desirable Wash Fabrics,
offered Thursday and Friday
at 18c. yd.

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Specials in Jewelry

German Silver Gilt Mesh Bags
4-inch frames.....$7.25, value $10.50
5 " " ..... 8.50, " 11.50
6 " " ..... 9.75, " 12.50

Bronze and Enamel Belt Buckles,
all colors, 50 cts., value $1.00

Jeweled Hat Pins,
50c. & 95c.,
value $1.00 & $2.00

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Sale of All Silk Umbrellas

26-inch for Women.
Handles of pearl, ivory and natural wood, sterling silver trimmed, also fine imported gun-metals;

28-inch for Men
Fine English box and furze natural wood, sterling silver trimmed;

$2.95, value $4.00

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Most valuable financial publication in the world. Complete, accurate and convenient summary of last week's financial and commercial transactions.

The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Sale of Mousquetaire Gloves
$1.50 to $2.75 Values---$1 to $1.75

BY COMPLETE STOCKS and fine stocks and fair prices this Store has proved itself headquarters for long Gloves ever since the demand commenced. And now comes an under price offering of long Gloves which will make a stir in Brooklyn.

8-Button Suede Mousquetaires Are $1 a Pair.
12-Button Suede Mousquetaires Are $1.50 a Pair.
16-Button Suede Mousquetaires Are $1.75 a Pair.

They are of splendid quality, perfect in every respect and in the wanted tans, modes, grays and black. The most noteworthy offering of the kind that has been made in months.

It should be noted that these Gloves are not the mis-cut Gloves with which the market is over-stocked—which can be bought at almost any price. Loeser Gloves may be depended on to be perfect no matter how small the prices.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Hornback ALLIGATOR Novelties That Are Almost Startling.

ANYBODY WHO HAS EVER SEEN the dusty and sleepy alligators on "Alligator Joe's" farm at Palm Beach would think it impossible that out of the heads and skins of 'gators such distinctly unusual, yet exceedingly stylish novelties could be produced.

Some of the new things are in a window, and more of them are in the Leather Goods Store. Heads, feet and claws have all been polished and mounted with the rest of the skins in ways that are totally different from anything ever before shown.

There are Hand Bags, Pocketbooks, Ink Wells, Whisk Broom Holders, Thermometers and other things. The fine workmanship is a feature of every piece. Prices all the way from.....50c. to $25

Main Floor.

Mercerized Panama—Leather Shades For Coat-and-Skirt Suits, 25c.

FLYING OUT—partly because of the good weight and texture for tailored suits for warm weather and outing wear; partly because it is very unusual, this brown season, to find the smart russet and leather shades in a fabric so low-priced.

It will launder satisfactorily and is very desirable for women's suits, or for children's coats or plaited and belted frocks. One of the "going" fabrics; but now 25c. a yard.

Second Floor.

Plenty of TAN HOSIERY.

GO through all the stores in the Greater City and you will be told that tan Hosiery is very, very scarce. Go to the great importers and they will tell you they haven't a pair of tan Hose to sell.

Go to the Loeser Store and you will find that *tan Hosiery is plentiful*—because we made early preparations and have a complete stock of every style and every shade at the old fair prices.

Tan Hosiery for Women.
Silk embroidered.....$3.50 up
Plain silk.....$1.69 and $2.50
Spun silk.....$1
Lisle embroidered.....50c. to $1
Lace lisle.....35c. to $1
Gauze lisle.....35c. to $1
Medium lisle.....50c
Gauze cotton.....35c. and 50c
Medium cotton.....25c. and 35c

Tan Hosiery for Children.
Ribbed and plain lisle and cotton in light, dark and medium shades, 25c., 35c. and 50c

Tan Hosiery for Men.
Cotton.....25c. to 50c
Lisle.....25c. to 75c
Silk.....$2.50

Main Floor.

Remarkable PICTURE VALUES.

THE BURROWES HAND COLORED PRINTS that the Picture Store is showing now at 25c. and 50c. are hard to tell from watercolor paintings that, of course, would cost many times the price.

Great variety of subjects—historical places, landscapes and copies of celebrated paintings.

We can sell them framed for 60c. to $1.50—but the small prices are no indication of their attractiveness and real excellence. Summer home furnishers especially ought to see them.

Third Floor, Bond Street.

Save $150 to $300 On PIANOS of Highest Grade

THE LOESER, HELLER AND REIMAN PLAYER-PIANOS have secured a double benefit to the clientele of the Loeser Store.

They have made it possible for EVERYBODY to play the Piano—if not by hand then by aid of the perforated music roll.

They have warranted many people in exchanging first rate Pianos in splendid condition for a Player-Piano—and these exchanged Pianos are offered here from time to time at prices far below their worth.

The Sale in progress now offers, therefore, a chance which is extraordinary. Many of the Pianos concerned in it are PRACTICALLY AS GOOD AS NEW. It is hard to realize how good they are until you see them and test them and note their splendid condition.

The list that follows is given merely as an indication of the scope of the Sale. Come in and see for yourself how different this is from the ordinary sale of Pianos under price.

	Originally.	Now.
Aeolian Pianola Player Piano, oak	$750	$500
Aeolian Pianola Player Piano, mahogany	$750	$500
Anderson, Upright, mahogany, like new	$325	$250
Behr Bros., upright, oak	$500	$300
Behr Bros. & Co., upright, walnut	$500	$300
Behning, upright, mahogany	$400	$225
Bradbnry, upright, rosewood	$300	$150
Chase, upright, mahogany	$350	$225
Chase, upright, walnut	$300	$225
Chickering, upright, walnut	$500	$250
Chickering, Parlor grand, rosewood	$900	$175
Dyer & Hughes, upright, walnut	$450	$200
Emerson, upright, mahogany	$325	$225
Emerson, upright, mahogany	$325	$225
Emerson, upright, walnut	$325	$200
Emerson, upright, mehogany	$375	$250
Gabler Bros., upright, mebogany	$450	$250
Hardman, upright, rosewood	$350	$175
Hardman, upright, ebonny	$400	$250
Hallett & Davis, upright, rosewood	$400	$200
Heller & Co., upright, mahogeny	$275	$225
Haines & Co., upright, walnut	$350	$150
Heller & Co., upright, mahogany	$300	$250
Heller & Co., upright, walnut	$300	$225
Heller & Co., upright, mahogeny	$300	$250
Heller & Co., upright, oak	$275	$225
Heller & Co., upright, oak	$300	$250
Knabe & Co., upright, white mahogany	$900	$600
Knabe & Co., upright, rosewood	$500	$250
Knabe & Co., upright, rosewood	$550	$200
Knabe, Mignon Grand, rosewood	$750	$550
Knabe & Co., upright, rosewood	$350	$150
Knabe, upright, oak	$550	$350
Knabe & Co., upright, mahogany	$575	$425
Knabe, baby grand, rosewood	$850	$700
Kranich & Bach, upright, walnut	$450	$300
Kranich & Bach, upright, rosewood	$450	$250
Loeser, baby grend, mahogany	$650	$500
Loeser, upright, oak	$400	$325
Loeser, baby grand, mahogany	$750	$550
Mathusek, upright, ebony	$300	$225
Newby & Evans, upright, walnut	$350	$200
Richmond, upright, mahogany	$300	$225
Richmond, upright, mahogany	$300	$225
Reiman, upright, mahogany	$250	$195
Schleicher, upright, oak	$350	$200
Shoninger, upright, walnut	$350	$200
Smith & Bernes, upright, mahogany	$300	$200
Smith & Barnes, upright, mahogany	$325	$225
Smith & Barnes, upright, mahogany	$325	$225
Smith & Barnes, upright, mahogany	$350	$225
Starr, upright, mahogany	$350	$250
Starr, upright, oak	$350	$285
Starr, upright, oak	$350	$250
2 Starr, upright, walnut	$350	$250
Steck Pianola Player Piano, mahogany	$500	$500
Steinway & Sons, upright, ebony	$600	$375
Sterling, upright, mahogany like new	$350	$250
Sterling, baby grand, oak	$500	$350
Sterling, upright, oak	$275	$175
Sterling, upright, oak, like new	$300	$250
Steinway & Sons, upright, rosewood	$500	$200
Winter & Co., upright, Flemish oak	$400	$300
Wisener, upright, rosewood	$300	$150
Weters & Co., upright, walnut	$350	$225

Players and Combinations of Players and Pianos.

Angelus, oak	$250	$150
Angelus, mahogeny	$250	$150
Angelus, rosewood	$250	$100
Aeolian Grand, mahogany	$750	$300
Hardman, oak	$250	$100
Pianola, metrostyle, mahogany	$250	$200
Pianola, metrostyle, mahogany	$250	$175
Pianola, ebony	$250	$150
Pianola, walnut	$250	$100
Pianola, ebony	$250	$100
Regal, mehogany	$200	$85
Anderson, upright, mahogany, with Angelus to match	$550	$375
Steinway, upright, ebony, with Metrostyle Pianola	$850	$550
Heller & Co., upright, mahogany, with Metrostyle Pianola to match	$525	$400
Steinway, upright, rosewood, with Angelus to match	$750	$375
Behr Bros., upright, oak, with Angelus to match, (like new)	$750	$500
Schleicher, upright, oak, with Hardman Player to match	$600	$300
Chase, upright, walnut, with Pianola to match	$575	$325
Haines & Co., upright, ebony, with Pianola to match	$600	$250

Special Terms for This Sale:

Upright Pianos priced at $200 or under, $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Over $200 to $300, $10 cash and $6 monthly. Over $300 to $400, $10 cash and $10 monthly. Grand Pianos, $25 cash and $20 monthly.

On Cabinet Players, $10 cash and $6 monthly. On combinations of Piano and Piano Players, priced at $400 or under, $20 cash and $12 monthly. All others, $35 cash and $20 monthly.

As all Pianos on our floor are priced on a cash basis (fictitious values being eliminated), interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be charged on deferred payments.

Fourth Floor.

FORAKER RESENTS TALK BY ROOSEVELT

Declares He Will Not Submit to Dictation of Any Boss, Big or Little.

NO CONSPIRACY, HE SAYS

Enumerates Only Issues on Which He Has Differed with the President, and Tells Why.

CANTON, Ohio, April 10.—In the presence of 1,200 persons, Senator Joseph B. Foraker at the Auditorium to-night discussed published statements regarding the President's attitude toward the Senator's speeches at this time. He declared that the representatives of the people in Congress were accountable only to the people and not "properly subject to any other influence," and denied the right of any one except his constituents to call him to account. Finally he defended the business men of the country, saying what they most needed was not increased surveillance, but to be let alone.

He quoted a published report that "President Roosevelt has drawn a dead line for Senator Foraker," and that "if he attacks President Roosevelt President Roosevelt will be heard from in no uncertain tones."

Senator Foraker said:

"The wicked flee when no man pursueth. I have not forecast the character of any speeches I am intending to make, and if I had it would seem incredible to the average mind that such a story could be anything more than a mischief-making pipe dream of an overambitious correspondent.

"That the President of the United States should become personally engaged in a political contest to determine his successor is without precedent, unless it be the bad precedent set by Andrew Jackson as to Martin Van Buren.

"That he would enter upon such a struggle with a declaration that he is to set limitations upon the freedom of speech of those who may differ from him, and that they are to disregard those limitations at their peril, is without precedent even in the case of Jackson, and is so inconsistent with the dignity of his high office and the proprieties always to be observed, that I feel it a duty toward the President himself to enter for him, on my own motion, a disclaimer of all responsibility for such a publication.

"The time has not yet come, and nobody knows that better than the President himself, when 'dead lines' can be drawn in debate for anybody to observe; nor has the time come when any real man would respect them if they were drawn.

"So far as I am personally concerned, I shall always speak with malice toward none, but according to my convictions whenever and wherever I may have occasion to speak at all."

Mr. Foraker characterized as a "sort of companion piece" a published statement that the President to his friends has named as members of the combination to do him up for his attitude toward Wall Street, E. H. Harriman, J. B. Forakar, and John D. Rockefeller.

Knows of No Combination.

"In view of this publication," said Mr. Foraker, "I trust I may without impropriety say that until it was given out at Washington a few days ago I never heard tell of any combination, or trust, or conspiracy to oppose the President in anything; much less did I ever hear of the so-called 'five-million-dollar conspiracy' of which I have heard so much of during the last week.

"I trust I may be pardoned for going further and saying I never saw John D. Rockefeller but once in my life, and that was twenty years ago or more, while I was Governor of Ohio. I then had the pleasure of meeting him in connection with the ceremonies connected with the laying of the cornerstone of the Young Men's Christian Association Building at Cleveland, Ohio. With that single exception I never saw him, never spoke to him, and never communicated with him in any way, directly or indirectly.

"Mr. Harriman I have seen oftener. I have seen him three times—twice at the White House; the last time as an honored guest at the wedding ceremonies of the President's daughter. On neither of these occasions did I have any conversation with him. The only other time I ever saw him was to meet him at a dinner party given by Senator and Mrs. Depew, where Speaker Cannon and his daughter, Senator Spooner and his wife, Senator Elkins and his wife, and many others were present. Except only the brief conversation of the evening in the presence of all this company, I never communicated with him directly or indirectly on any subject whatever.

"I call attention to all this with particularity so that at the outset such wild, reckless, crazy stories may be put into the class of campaign literature where they properly belong.

"But these stories are but samples of many others, all of which taken together seem to have for their object the dissemination of the idea that I am at war with the policies of President Roosevelt. No man ever occupied the White House who has been identified with so many legislative measures as President Roosevelt. He is a tireless worker. He is constantly doing, or causing to be done, something of great importance. This is true, not only as to domestic, but also as to foreign affairs. He has been President since September, 1901, almost six years. During all that time I have supported all measures that have come before the Senate of the United States for consideration with which he was in any way identified, except only three.

"I differed from him as to joint Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, insisting that they should not be forced into the Union as one State, unless a majority of the citizens of each Territory might so vote. The proposition I favored was adopted by Congress, and the people of the Territories voted against joint Statehood. That was a proposition about which men might well differ. There was no occasion for any bitterness of feeling in connection with its consideration; and there was none on my part, and I never heard that there was any on the part of the President.

"I was unable also to agree with the President as to conferring the rate-making power upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission, as provided in the Hepburn law, passed at the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. I was not opposed to that proposition, however, because I did not want Governmental control and supervision of railroads engaged in inter-State Commerce, for I was among the first to advocate such a measure, but because I thought the Hepburn law in that particular was both unconstitutional and unnecessary, and that it was a long and serious step in the wrong direction as a matter of public policy.

"I did not believe, either, if Congress had the power to make rates, it had the right to delegate that power to an administrative board. Whether I was right in entertaining this opinion will be determined when the Supreme Court of the United States passes on the question, as, sooner or later, it must."

Mr. Foraker said that all the prosecutions against the railroads, the Sugar and Beef Trusts and the Standard Oil and other corporations had been brought under the Elkins law, and the Government obtained convictions speedily in all cases except where its own testimony failed, but that no suit of the kind had been brought under the Hepburn law. Continuing, the Senator said:

The Brownsville Affair.

"Another session of Congress has just closed. There were numerous measures pending and acted upon with which the President was prominently identified. So far as I can recall, I supported every one of them. There was one matter, however, about which I have taken a different stand from him. I refer to the discharge, without honor, of the members of Companies B, C, and D of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, on account of the shooting affray at Brownsville, Texas. This was an incident, not a policy. But it was an incident of such character that I felt it my duty as a representative of the people of Ohio to do with reapect to it what I have done.

"It was charged—and the President was made to believe—that certain men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry had made a murderous midnight assault upon the sleeping men, women, and children of Brownsville; that they had 'shot up' the town, as the expression goes, and that they had killed one man and wounded another, and put in jeopardy the lives of many. He believed that this was done by a few, but that others of the battalion knew and refused to disclose the identity of the men who did it. As a result, he ordered that the whole battalion should be dismissed without honor, the innocent and the guilty alike; the guilty because they were guilty, the innocent because they could not be distinguished from the guilty.

"Among these men were old soldiers who had seen many years of service. Their services had been honest, faithful, gallant, and distinguished. One of them had served continuously for twenty-six years. In fifteen months more he could have retired on a pension for life. His service had been rendered not only on the frontiers of this country, but in Cuba, and in the Philippines. It had covered both war and peace. In all that long period not one single black mark had been registered against him. He had never been court-martialed; he had never been punished; he had never been even reprimanded. On every one of his numerous discharges it was recorded that his character was excellent, and that his services had been efficient.

Their Rights Swept Away.

"His case is but an illustration, in a little stronger degree, of many others. A number had served more than twenty years; many of them almost twenty years; all had acquired distinct and valuable rights, and all these rights were swept away from them in an instant by an Executive order, which put them all alike in common disgrace, and sent them adrift among their countrymen, whom they had done so much to defend, branded as criminals who had either participated in the shooting, or who had become accessories after the fact, by protecting criminals who had.

"No opportunity had been given to these men to be heard. It seemed to me that no man in this country was so humble that he should not have a day in court somewhere, or some time, or some place, to make his defense, confront his accusers, and refute their testimony against him, and especially should soldiers have the benefit of such a hearing. I believed that this was their right under the Constitution. I did not believe that even the President, as Commander in Chief of the army, had power to deprive them of this right. But without regard to that question I felt that they should have this opportunity.

"I secured it for them. It was a long, hard contest in the Senate, which resulted in the adoption of a resolution ordering an investigation. I spoke repeatedly in favor of the proposition, but the record will be searched in vain to find one word of disrespect toward anybody from the President down to the humblest man figuring in any way in connection with the matter. It was with me a simple, great, broad question of constitutional power on one hand and constitutional right on the other.

"It has been said that it was an effort to secure the negro vote. It tries the patience to answer such charges, but that claim might be disposed of, one would think, by the simple statement that for more than thirty years I have been honored with that vote almost to a man, and simply because, as in this case, I have always upheld their rights under the Constitution and the laws.

Thinks Investigation Justified.

"The investigation has been in progress. It is not yet completed. I would prefer not to speak of the results until they have been fully determined; but challenged as I am I do not hesitate to say that the testimony so far taken justifies the investigation. I cannot here and now analyze the testimony, but it is enough to say that the evidence already taken warrants the belief that not a man in that battalion fired a gun. I do not believe any testimony can be secured that will refute anything that has been established. I am not alone in this belief. All the officers of that command who, at the beginning were by circumstantial evidence made to believe some of their men had been participatore in the shooting, are now of the opinion—and have so testified—that all were innocent.

"But running through all this contention there is found another broad and important question. What is the office of a Senator? Is he a mere agent to register the will of somebody else, or is he supposed to have opinions of his own with liberty to stand for them in debate and when he votes?

"If he be a mere agent, why have we always tried to select for this great office men of ability and high character? Anybody could follow somebody else. And why, if a Senator have no liberty of action, should he be held accountable for the record he makes; and, if there is to be no difference of opinion, why have any discussion—or, in fact, why have any Senate or House?

"I have always understood and believed that the representatives of the people are accountable only to the people; that they are not properly subject to any other influence. For that reason I stand ever ready to render to my constituents an account of my stewardship. It is their right to have it—it is my duty to give it; and if they are diseatisfied they have a remedy for that dissatisfaction in their own hands: They can select another man.

"But while conceding the right of everybody else to differ from me, I deny the right of anybody except my constituents to call me to account. I have never held any office except by election. I have always been proud of the confidence in me so frequently manifested by the intelligent people of this great Commonwealth. I am always ready to abide by their judgment—I would not avoid or evade it if I could. Therefore it is that I propose to carry my cause directly to them whenever issues may arise in which I am interested. If they agree with me I shall be rejoiced; if not, I shall be satisfied.

Will Obey No Boss.

"But while I will thus submit my cause to the people and abide by their judgment I will not submit to the dictation or threats or menaces of any kind of a boss, big or little, inside the State or outside of it. Neither will I acquiesce without protest in what I do not approve, no matter by whom it may be proposed.

"I believe in our dual system of Government, one State and the other National; one to deal with local affairs, the other with those that are National and international. I believe that, as the business of the Government, and the duties of the Government multiply it will become more and more strikingly manifest that our fathers were wise in providing such a system, and that, instead of talking about the obliterations of State lines, we should now more than ever be careful to preserve to the States their proper rights and functions, just as we have always been zealous to protect the Federal Government in the exercise of all the powers delegated to it, either expressly or by implication.

"I believe, also, that our fathers were wise when they created three departments of Government and made them separate, independent, and co-ordinate, and that the rights of each should be jealously protected against infringement by either of the others.

"This provision is of such vital character, and has such direct relation to the public welfare and the rights and liberties of individual citizens, that no public clamor, no alleged exigency, no party considerations, no personal advantage of any kind, can justify or excuse any man who, in the discharge of a public duty, consciously disregards or violates it."

Liberty for Business Men.

Concluding, the Senator said:

"We can be proud, also, of the honor and integrity of the business men of this country. What they most need to-day is not so much an increased surveillance and guardianship of law as that liberty of action and trust and confidence in protection under the law which they have always heretofore enjoyed.

"Bad men and bad corporations and trusts there are, and always have been, and always will be, but there is also a law for their prevention and punishment, and with respect to all such let the law take its course.

"We are now enjoying the greatest prosperity we have ever known. That it is a sound and genuine prosperity is evidenced by the fact that the recent panics and heavy losses in stocks and securities have not caused the failure of a single banking or mercantile house in the whole country."

UNPOPULARITY OF FORAKER.

Cincinnati Holds Him Responsible for Street Car Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 10.—It looks as if there would have to be a show-down by the organization by the end of next week. The only reason why Charles P. Taft has not pushed hisian for a meeting of the Executive Committee and the adoption oy it of a resolution indorsing William H. Taft, is that he has been awaiting the return of Hynicka. The party chief will be here by the beginning of next week, according to information received to-day, and Charles P. Taft will at once bring up his proposition.

It is understood that the demand will be for a meeting on Saturday of next week. Herrmann does not want it, but it is unlikely that if Taft insists Herrmann will hold out.

One of the reasons why it is hopeless to expect a Republican victory in Cincinnati under Foraker's banner is because of the street car situation. Traction here is a good deal like it is in the realm of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and the local street car trust is regarded with exactly those feelings of love and veneration which fill the breast of the Brooklynite when he thinks of the B. R. T. The "bridge jam" finds its parallel here. Foraker is held responsible for this situation, because it was he who created the street car trust in Cincinnati, which is an Elkins-Widener affair. He brought about the merger.

But, after all, it comes down, as it always does, to Roosevelt. The President carried the county in 1904 by a majority never seen here before and never likely to be seen again unless Roosevelt is a candidate.

"You are from Washington," said a member of the machine to a visitor today. "Then I take it you do not believe the White House story of a $5,000,000 conspiracy of rich men."

The visitor replied that there was nothing essentially improbable about the President's enemies having talked over a plan to beat his policies, but that the $5,000,000 part of it was a little steep.

"I thought so," said the machine man. "Well, here in Cincinnati everybody believes it, $5,000,000 and all, and Roosevelt said so they would believe it was $25,000,000.

SCOTT'S CHANGE OF VIEWS.

Assures West Virginians Taft Is Not After the Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Fresh from his visit to the President on Monday, when he renewed his vows of allegiance to Roosevelt and Rooseveltism, Senator Scott traveled straight back to his home in Wheeling, West Va., and unbosomed himself of his real sentiments on the situation in the Republican Party. In Washington Senator Scott declared he was the best kind of a friend of Roosevelt. In Wheeling he made the solemn announcement that Secretary Taft was not a candidate for the Presidency, and posed as making that declaration on the authority of Mr. Taft himself.

"Secretary Taft and I understand each other perfectly," he said. "There are no two men in the United Statcs who are socially more friendly than Secretary Taft and myself. Taft has told me for the last two years that he was not a candidate, and would not be a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency.

"I believe the best interests of the country at the present demand the nomination of a man whom everybody thinks to be conservative in the extreme. I think all will admit that we have been radical in a great deal of our legislation, and in order to establish confidence in the business world I have felt that we ought to have a candidate whom everybody would recognize as being safe."

With that Senator Scott proceeded to mention the names of a few of his friends whom he thinks "safe." He heads the list with Taft, and then follows with Fairbanks, Foraker, Shaw, and Cannon, winding up with Knox and Root.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS A NEGRO.

Tyler, Opposed by Ohio Machine, Gets a $4,000 Federal Job.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—President Roosevelt appointed Ralph Tyler, colored, of Columbus, Ohio, to a $4,000 job in time to have the announcement appear in the same columns with Senator Foraker's remarks in Canton on the Brownsville case. Tyler's appointment as Auditor for the Navy Department was announced at the White House late this afternoon. Incidentally President Roosevelt shifted W. W. Brown of McKean County, Penn., friend and lieutenant of Senator Penrose, to make a place for Tyler. Mr. Brown is transferred to an uncertain position as a special attorney for the Department of Justice at $3,000 a year. Mr. Brown was placed in the Government service by the late Senator Quay of Pennsylvania.

Tyler was selected by President Roosevelt for a fat Federal office in Cincinnati just at the time when Senator Foraker was pressing the Brownsville controversy most hotly. Vigorous protests came from Ohio and the President finally apparently abandoned his intention of giving Tyler an appointment, letting it be widely understood that the Ohio Republican organization had made it impossible for him to give any qualified colored Republican any good office in that State.

LONGWORTH FOR TAFT.

Favors His Nomination to Succeed President Roosevelt.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 10.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth returned from Washington to-day. In an interview he declared himself in favor of the nomination of Secretary Taft as the Republican candidate for President.

He said that his opinion was personal and that he spoke only for himself, but that he believed that Taft, in the eyes of the people, typified the Roosevelt administration.

"The great question before the people in the next Presidential election," he said, "will be, in my opinion, the approval or disapproval of Republican policies as registered by the legislative and executive branches of this Government for the past eight years under the Administration of President Roosevelt.

"It seems to me that after the President himself there is no living man who so thoroughly typifies in the eyes of the people the spirit of the Roosevelt Administration as William H. Taft. There is no one who can be better trusted to carry out many of the great reforms which will be necessarily incomplete upon the retirement of President Roosevelt, March 4, 1909, than William H. Taft."

LEGISLATORS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Minnesota House Condemns Attack of Harriman and His "Crowd."

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 10.—The Minnesota House of Representatives adopted another concurrent resolution to-day condemning the violent attacks made by E. H. Harriman and his "crowd" upon the President and commending the President in his heroic efforts to regulate railroad traffic and "suppress the lawlessness with which it abounds."

HARTFORD, Conn., April 10.—President Roosevelt's Administration was indorsed by a rising vote in the House of Representatives to-day, on a resolution introduced by Representative Gardiner of Southington.

BONAPARTE DEFINES WHISKY'S STATUS

Imitations Must Be Labeled as Such, and Mixtures as Compounds.

PURE FOOD LAW OPINION

Attorney General Facetiously Frames Ideal Labels for Pure and Adulterated Goods.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The long-expected opinion of Attorney General Bonaparte concerning the proper labeling of whisky under the pure food law, approved June 30, 1906, was made public at the White House to-day. Its purport is briefly told in the following letter addressed by the President to-day to the Secretary of Agriculture:

My Dear Mr. Secretary: In accordance with your suggestion, I have submitted the matter concerning the proper labeling of whisky under the pure food law to the Department of Justice. I inclose the Attorney General's opinion. I agree with this opinion, and direct that action be taken in accordance with it.

Straight whisky will be labeled as such.

A mixture of two or more straight whiskys will be labeled blended whisky or whiskys.

A mixture of straight whisky and ethyle alcohol, provided that there is a sufficient amount of straight whisky to make it genuinely a "mixture," will be labeled as compound, or compounded with pure grain distillate.

Imitation whisky will be labeled as such.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Referring to sherry, port, and Madeira, whose flavors, the Attorney General says, are distinct from each other, he points out there is an evident distinction to be drawn between them and champagne, and adds:

In the view of a chemist or physicist, champagne would doubtless be described as a "compound," for it consists essentially of a wine, of sugar, and of an aerating gas, three substances obviously "unlike." The law, however, in my opinion, does not contemplate that an article should be marked as a "blend," "compound," or "imitation" unless its designation would be otherwise "false or misleading" to the consumer; and the name "champagne" would indicate to any would-be purchaser who was ordinarily intelligent and well informed a wine artificially sweetened and aerated, or, in other words, a composite substance.

"Compound" and "blend" are substantially synonomous, the Attorney General says, when applied to mixtures of liquids, in ordinary speech, but the pure food law establishes a distinction between them, based upon the character of the ingredients.

It is my opinion, he adds, that effect will be most surely given to the evident intent of this provision of the law if it be held that "blend" as a substantive, or "blended" as an adjective, can be properly and legally used in brands or labels under the Act of 1906, only when a single substantive, either in the singular or in the plural, need follow to appropriately and adequately designats the combination. Thus we can speak of a "blend of teas" or a "blended tea," but not of a "blend of tea and coffee."

The Attorney General declares that according to the true intent of the pure food law, a mixture of whisky with a neutral spirit must be deemed a "compound" and not a "blend," although the spirit may be a distillate from the same substance used to furnish the whisky, and that such a mixture stands on the same footing as a mixture of whisky and brandy or of whisky and rum.

"The following," says the Attorney General, "seem to me appropriate specimen brands or labels for (1) 'straight' whiskey, (2) a mixture of two or more 'straight' whiskies, (3) a mixture of 'straight' whiskey and ethyl alcohol, and (4) ethyl alcohol flavored and colored so as to taste, emell, and look like whiskey:

"(1) Semper idem whiskey: A pure, straight whiskey mellowed by age.

"(2) E Pluribus Unum whiskey: A blend of pure, straight whiskys, with all the merits of each.

"(3) Modern improved whisky: A compound of pure grain distillates, mellow, and free from harmful impuritisa.

"(4) Something better than whisky: An imitation under the pure food law, free from fusil oil and other impuritiea.

"In the third specimen, it is assumed that both the whiskey and the alcohol are distilled from grain."

Edmund W. Taylor of Frankfort, the well-known Kentucky distiller, who has conducted the campaign which the straight whisky men have been making for the last five years, said:

"The decision of Attorney General Bonaparte means that 60,000,000 gallons of neutral spirits, technically known as ethyl alcohol, which each year have been used to sophisticate straight whisky by the use of chemical essences and artificial coloring matter, can no longer be sold in inter-State commerce under labels calling it 'whisky' unless that word be accompanied by the warning words 'compound' or 'imitation.'"

DEMANDS SUBWAY EXTENSION

J. R. Butler, of Merchants' Committee, Opposes Saxe's Bill.

John R. Butler of the Simpson-Crawford Company, who is a member of the Retail Dry Goods Association Committee which has been active in urging the extension of the Subway, said yesterday:

"The Retail Dry Goods Association desires the improvement of transportation in New York. Better transit means more business for merchants of all grades and and of all classes. Our progress in trade and the convenience of the public are collateral. The proposal of Senator Saxe that bids for the completion of the two legs of the Subway shall remain open for two months means, in plain words, the sheiving of the whole question until the next session of the Legislature, and this defeats the plan of the Rapid Transit Commission.

"It was originally proposed that bids be open for only two weeks, and at the end of that time the contract for construction awarded. As I have said, the postponement of acceptance of the bids defers all consideration of the subject. And who knows what the Legislature may think and do later on? It is impossible for a great city like New York to carry on its business with any decency with present transportation facilities. The public grumbles and the merchante are indignant. We had thought that all was fair sailing and the Subway problem in good shape for solution. Then comes Senator Saxe's proposition, and our hopee vanish. It is too bad."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Ernest Hinds, artillery, is detailed to the Adjutant General's department.

Capt. J. S. Winn, Second Cavalry, detailed to Quartermaster's department.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander I. K. Seymour to Navy Yard, Norfolk, as ordnance officer.

Lieut. J. K. Tausaig to the Kansas.

Lieut. W. V. Tomb to Naval Station, Guantanamo.

Lieut. F. L. Oliver to the Franklin.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Arrived: St. Louis at Hampton Roads; De Long, Stockton, Blakely and Wilkes, at Port Royal.

Sailed: Yankton from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Ajax, Hannibal and Marcellus from Guantanamo for Newport News; Nero from Guantanamo for Truxillo.

PULITZER'S 60TH BIRTHDAY.

Staffs of His New York and St. Louis Newspapers Dine in Honor of It.

The long-distance telephone was used last night between New York and St. Louis to exchange greetings between two parties of friends of Joseph Pulitzer, whose birthday was celebrated both here and in St. Louis with dinners held at the same hour. Mr. Pulitzer, who was sixty years old yesterday, was unable to be present at either banquet, as he is now in the south of France. He had arranged the treat to his newspaper staffs. His son, Ralph Pulitzer, occupied the seat of honor at the banquet table here, at Delmonico's, while Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., sat at the head of the table at the St. Louis dinner.

Mr. Pulitzer's personal representative, Florence D. White, former city editor of The Post-Dispatch, assisted in receiving the guests at the dinner tendered to the staff of Mr. Pulitzer's St. Louis newspaper, while Don Seitz, business manager of The New York World, assisted in receiving the guests at the new York dinner.

As the list of guests had been limited to sixty at each of the dinners, only the heads of departments of Mr. Pulitzer's newspapers were present. Among those who attended the banquet at Delmonico's were Caleb A. Van Hamm, managing editor of The World; John H. Tennant, managing editor of The Evening World; William A. Thayer, night editor of The World; Charles Chapin, city editor of The Evening World; Robert Hunt Lyman, newa editor of The World, and John J. Spurgeon, city editor of The World.

The dinners were practically family affairs, the only outsider being Dumont Clarke, president of the American Exchange National Bank, who is an officer of The World Publishing Company.

Mr. Pulitzer was warmly praised in the addresses made at the dinners. The members of his newspaper staffs recalled the fact that he had taken hold of two St. Louis newspapers, The Post and Dispatch, when each was on its last legs, and, consolidating them, had produced one of the greatest newspapers of the West, and also that he had taken hold of the New York World when it was practically in the hands of a receiver and had made it a prosperous newspaper.

Each assembly of diners sent congratulatory telegrams to "J. P." as they call their chief, and each drank toasts to Mr. Pulitzer's health.

ROOSEVELT NOT NOTIFIED.

Knows Nothing of the Report That He is Expected to Visit Norway.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—"We know absolutely nothing of the matter here," said Secretary Loeb to-day, when his attention was called to the telegram from Christiania saying a newspaper there had announced that President Roosevelt, to whom the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded last year, would have to deliver a lecture in Christiania in March, 1909, in order to comply with the rulee affecting the holders of the Nobel Prizes.

United States Minister Peirce accepted the prize from the Norwegian Parliament on behalf of President Roosevelt, and forwarded it to the United States at the time it was bestowed on the President.

Melancholy Girl Kills Herself.

Melancholy over illness and over differences with her stepmother which caused her to live with her uncle, Dorothy Watson, 24 years old, committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas late yesterday afternoon at 684 East 157th Street. Her uncle, Gustave Miller, and his wife returned at evening and found her dead. The police of the Morrisania Station did not learn of the suicide until late last night, when Dr. Foley of 600 East 156th Street, who was called in, reported it.

WHICH DO YOU PREFER?

If you wish to speculate, go to Wall Street and buy mining and industrial stocks. A few win and many lose.

If you seek an investment of non-fluctuating character, yielding a fixed return on a certain date, put your money into 4½% tax exempt Guaranteed Mortgages of this Company.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, - $5,000,000
176 Broadway, New York.
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VICTORY FOR OIL TRUST.

Court Holds Shippers Need Not Go to Washington for Rates.

CHICAGO, April 10.—In the rebate case before Judge Landis to-day, the court, as he intimated yesterday he would do, announced that the Standard Oil Company would be allowed to produce evidence showing that the company did not intend to violate the law in the acceptance of unlawful rates.

"The question as presented to my mind," said Judge Landis, "shows that the defense may make any showing of facts to excuse the shipper, it being shown that the defendant applied to the carrier for rates, and was induced to believe that the 6-cent rate was lawful.

"The question is where the shipper must go to procure rates. Bearing in mind that the Inter-State Commerce law was not passed to obstruct the commerce of the country, but to emancipate it, I hold that the shipper need not go to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for rates, but may do business with the carrier. There is no escape from that conclusion unless commerce is to be tied up and shippers driven to Washington for the lawful rates."

When the taking of testimony was resumed Attorney Rosenthal, for the defense, said to the court:

"We propose to show by Mr. Bogardus, traffic manager of the Standard Oil Company, that many thousands of cars of oil were shipped from Whiting to East St. Louis by the Standard Oil Company over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway under the 6¼-cent rate and that it could have shipped all its oil over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Road."

These latter facts, the defendant's counsel said, were conclusive proof that the Standard Oil Company could have no motive for asking special rates from the Chicago & Alton Railway Company when it might avail itself of a lawful rate over another line at no greater cost.

In reply to a question put to him by Attorney Miller of the defense Judge Landis said:

"I am going to charge the jury, if we ever come to the point of charging the jury, that Bogardus is chargeable with the knowledge that he could have got at the Alton offices. This is the view at which I have arrived after a great deal of time, if not after a great deal of diligence. If I am wrong, I am hopelessly wrong. It remains to be shown what Bogardus could have got if he had gone to the Chicago & Alton offices."

We rise with Summer and retire with Winter, perhaps at mid-day Spring suggests itself. With such varying weather conditions a Spring overcoat is good property.

Ours inherit the benefits of an organization that devotes itself continually to elevating the plane of ready-for-wear clothes.

Spring overcoats $15 to $40.

The famous Ralston Health Shoes at $4 are on sale at our two down-town stores, 265 Broadway and 420 Broadway.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three Broadway Stores
At 13th St. At Canal St. Near Chambers St.

To-night at 8:15 o'Clock
CONCLUDING TO-MORROW NIGHT
AT MENDELSSOHN HALL
(Fortieth Street, East of Broadway)
Doors open at 7:45. Admission by card, to be had free of the managers).
Valuable
Old and Modern Paintings
Exclusively the Property of the Estate of the Late
Stanford White
ON VIEW TO-DAY 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.
AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.
The Sale Will be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby of
The American Art Association, Managers

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's LEXINGTON TO 5TH AVE. 59TH TO 60TH STS.
For the Summer Home
Fine Art Tickings, Dimities and Taffetas—the very choicest and newest effects. Rich designs. Ideal fabrics for slip covers, hangings and draperies at these special prices per yard,
20c, 25c and 30c
Snow Flake and Grenadine Curtains; they look cool, they invite soft summer breezes. The smartest of summer cottage curtains and draperies, a splendid array of dainty colors and tints, per pair,
$1.50, 2 and 3.50
Bamboo Porch Blinds are very necessary to summer comfort at the seashore or country home. A goodly assortment here in the natural outside bark or stained green at these prices:
4x8 feet, at..... 48c
6x8 feet, at..... 72c
8x8 feet at..... 96c
10x8 feet, at.....$1.20
12x8 feet. at.....$1.44
Slip Covers, Complete Sets made to order in the best manner known to the craft. This special offering provides an exceptional opportunity for our patrons to secure a suit for five, six or seven pieces of furniture. It will be made of the best Belgium Linen, perfectly cut and finished 13 yards of 50 inch material in each suit—a suit that sells regularly for $15.00 but our special price is $10
Awnings, Slip Covers and Shades made to order in the very best manner of strictly high grade goods. Our prices invariably are the lowest possible—grades the very highest.
Furniture Re-Covered—Our experts will make that worn suit of furniture look like new. We afford a beautiful assortment of new Tapestry and Damask coverings for selection. For re-covering an ordinary five piece suit we charge the moderate sum of..... $14.98
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th Street.

THE 20TH CENTURY

NOTHING IN CLOTHING THIS SPRING IS MORE NEARLY UP TO DATE THAN OUR "20TH CENTURY" SACK SUIT. THE COAT CLOSES WITH THREE BUTTONS AND THE FRONT VARIES BUT SLIGHTLY FROM A STRAIGHT LINE. THE BACK CONFORMS GRACEFULLY TO THE FIGURE. THE LAPELS ARE BROAD AND LONG.

THIS SEASON'S PATTERNS ARE IN LIGHT COLORS AND IN EFFECTS OF STRIPES AND CHECKS. GRAYS ARE MOST POPULAR AND THERE ARE BROWNS AND OLIVES.

$15 TO $40.

Browning, King & Company
B&K
Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

American Bank Note Company
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CARPET CLEANSING
Largest in the World. Every detail. 37 years' experience.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
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STORAGE WAREHOUSE & MOVING VANS.
Write or telephone for interesting booklet.

TAFT DISAPPOINTS CUBAN LIBERALS

Issues a Statement, in Which He Refuses to Suggest Date for Elections.

SECRETARY LEAVES CUBA

Says He Has Spent the Four Busiest Days of His Life and Is Worn Out —Serious Drought in the Island.

HAVANA, April 10.—Secretary Taft gave out the following statement, addressed to Gov. Magoon, to-night:

"After having conferred with committees of the Liberal, Conservative, and Republican Parties and leading men of the community, including lawyers, bankers, and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and others, and after full discussion of the situation with you, Gen. Barry, and Consul General Steinhart, I make the following recommendations, having in view the circumstances making intervention necessary:

"The question now arises: When shall the elections be held? The Advisory Commission appointed to draft electoral, municipal, judiciary, and civil service laws, composed of three Americans, four Liberals, and four Conservatives, declared to me that it was impossible to hold fair elections until a census had been taken, and this view has been strengthened by assurances from all political parties. All the parties, through the committees, have expressed the view that the wisest course will be to hold a preliminary election to test the electoral law and the tranquillity of the country.

"The Liberals urge that this be for municipal and provincial officers, while the Conservatives insist that it ought to be limited to municipal officers, but they agree in holding a preliminary election. The Liberal Party expresses the view that a census can be completed in four months, and that provincial and municipal elections may, therefore, be held in September.

"The Conservative Party expresses no opinion as to the time required for the taking of a census, but it insists upon great care, and that the registration lists founded upon the census should be subjected to a severe and impartial judicial scrutiny, as proposed by the advisory commission, and that the preliminary election shall be held a reasonable time after the completion of the census. The Liberal Party, holding that the preliminary election should take place in September, recommends that the Presidential and Congressional elections be held the 31st of next December, and that the regular constitutional period shall elapse thereafter before the reassembling of the Electoral College to name Senators and the President. The members of this college will be elected at the general elections. According to the Constitution this electoral college will not convene until 100 days after the general election.

"The Liberal Party suggests that the new Congress shall meet to receive the vote of the election for President in time to permit of his inauguration on May 20, 1908, the anniversary of the inauguration of the first Cuban President.

"The Conservatives insist that this preliminary election is in the nature of an experiment and that three months is not a sufficient interval to determine whether this experiment has been a success, and they recommend that not less than six months elapse between the preliminary and the Presidential and Congressional elections.

"1. It is hardly necessary to reiterate that the position of President Roosevelt is exactly what it was when the first proclamation was issued establishing a provisional government under the Platt law in this island, to wit: That Cuba must be turned over to a Cuban Government, fairly elected, so soon as the conditions of tranquility in the country permit and the stability of the Government established shall be assured.

"2.—I do not think four months a sufficient time for the taking of a census necessary for an election. It would be most unwise, therefore, to fix a definite date for the holding of a preliminary election. All that can be done and all that ought to be done is to declare that the census be taken in as short a time as possible, making the census thorough, fair, and complete for electoral purposes, and an announcement that the preliminary election shall be held within such period thereafter as may afford a reasonable time for complying with all the requirements of the new electoral law.

"3. The municipal and provincial elections, which, in a sense, are local, should be held at the same time. I have already expressed the opinion that the elections by which the present provincial authorities were brought into power were attended with such irregularity that the resignations of these officials should be at the service of the Government, although the present conditions justify the maintenance of the de facto status of these officials so long as they conduct themselves properly, rather than an indiscriminate removal of them, with the possible excitement and controversy likely to attend the election of their successors. Still, the question of the proper policy to pursue in regard to the present provincial officers is a matter which is in your hands for decision, but it is certain that so soon as the present conditions as to provincial officials can be cured by election, that election should be held, and, therefore, both municipal and provincial elections should be held as preliminary elections.

"It is true that at the provincial elections provincials will be elected constituting one-third of the Electoral College to vote for Senators, but at the national elections there will be elected two-thirds of the members of this same college, and, therefore, the selection of a provincial council will have comparatively little bearing on the national elections.

"4. Three months may not be sufficient time in which to test the questions of tranquility and the success of the experimental preliminary election, therefore, our declaration should not be more limited than that the national election shall be held within six months after the preliminary election.

"5. It is of course proper to comply with the constitutional requirement regarding an interval of 100 days between the Congressional and Presidential elections and the voting by the Electoral College, the assembling of Congress, and the inauguration of the new President. The Government will then devolve upon the newly elected President and Congress.

"6. The carrying out of this plan, of course, is strictly dependent on the tranquility of the country, which must continue through two elections, and which must given assurance of the stability of the new Government, because without this the United States would not be discharging the obligation devolving upon it by reason of the intervention.

"7. It is in the interest of the business prosperity of the island that this plan be made public. I have submitted the substance of this letter to President Roosevelt. He approves it and he has instructed me to direct this communication to you. WILLIAM H. TAFT."

Immediately after the giving out of this communication Mr. Taft went on board the Mayflower, accompanied by Gov. Magoon, Minister Morgan, and Consul General Steinhart. As soon as the Governor and his party left the Mayflower that vessel steamed out of the harbor, bound for Porto Rico.

Secretary Taft this afternoon said that he had been through four of the busiest days of his life, and that he was completely worn out. He spent a busy morning receiving committees which he summoned and others which asked for appointments.

Gen. Rodriguez, Chief of the Cuban armed forces, was closeted with Mr. Taft for an hour, discussing the advisability of an increase of the strength of the Rural Guard to 10,000.

S. P. McGivney, a contractor of New Jersey, who for several years has had a $13,000,000 contract for sewering and paving Havana, was received by Mr. Taft and asked that the matter be settled. Mr. McGivney refused to make any statement to the press, but those who accompanied him said Mr. Taft took the ground that the matter was one for the future Cuban Government to settle.

Secretary Taft sent for the chiefs of the American departments and congratulated them on the manner in which they were conducting their offices.

Mr. Taft spent this afternoon in consultation with private individuals. He was closeted for half an hour with the Presidential candidate of the Liberal Party, José Miguel Gomez. Señor Gomez declined to speak of the matters discussed at this conference.

Secretary Taft this evening conferred with President Roosevelt by means of a special wire.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

More of Them Patronizing the London Shops Than Formerly.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 10.—Another batch of Americans from the Continent reached London to-day, and, mingling with those who arrived earlier in the week, made a good American showing in West End shops. There is an impression here that Americans are reserving more of their shopping for London than was formerly the case.

To-day's arrivals include E. de P. Livingston of New York and W. H. Holbrook of Boston, at the Savoy, and E. Martin Philippi, Mrs. Gibbs and the Misses Louise and Sara C. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Quigley of New York, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Phelps, Mrs. Howard Edwards, Mrs. Alexander McGregor of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ferrine of Cincinnati, at the Cecil.

There sailed on the Oceanic to-day the Misses Hannah and Dorothy Randolph, Miss Juliana Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner of New York, Mrs. W. H. Slater and R. A. Beal of Boston.

Mrs. Marshall Field and her family have gone to the Isle of Wight, where young Marshall Field, who is not very well, will rest for several weeks.

Child of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Ill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer and their family of New York, who were to sail from Cherbourg to-day, postponed their departure from Paris at the last moment owing to the illness of their nine-year-old child.

ARMY CAPTURES TWO MAIDS.

Rais Uli's Servants Paraded in Triumph—Rebels Surround Casablanca.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.

Special Cablegram.

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TANGIER, April 10.—After three months' strenuous labor at a cost of $2,500 a day, the Shereefian troops have succeeded in capturing Rais Uli's two negro scullery maids.

The prisoners were brought to Tangier to-day with a strong escort of cavalry and infantry, the procession resembling a Roman triumph.

The Minister of War is elated by this conspicuous and unexpected success.

SUPPRESS PEACE PLACARD.

Action of Prussian Police—Turkey Removes One Hague Hitch.

ALTONA, Prussia, April 10.—The local police to-day suppressed a placard of the German Peace Society, the contents of which were favorable to the purposes of The Hague Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—An imperial iradé was issued to-day authorizing the ratification of the convention drawn up by the First Peace Conference at The Hague.

Although Turkey attended, through delegates, the first Peace Conference, the Ottoman Government had never ratified the treaty that followed.

The question arose as to whether Turkey's assent was necessary to the admission of the South American States to the Second Conference, as the first convention can only be adhered to by newcomers with the assent of every one of the powers that signed the original treaty. As Turkey had never ratified the treaty it was not certain whether she could be regarded as a signatory power. All doubts are now set at rest by the action just taken at Constantinople.

NEW JERUSALEM RABBI.

Sultan Deposes Jacob Meir—Great Excitement in Palestine.

LONDON, April 10.—The Jewish World says that Jacob Meir, the Chief Rabbi at Jerusalem, has been deposed, and that Elyahu Panisel has been appointed by the Sultan to succeed him.

The reason for the deposition of Meir is that he was supported by the Reformers at Jerusalem, and consequently his election offended the extreme Orthodox sections. The new Chief Rabbi was escorted into Jerusalem by soldiers and police.

The occurrence has caused great excitement in Jerusalem and throughout Palestine.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

PEKING, April 10.—M. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, has officially informed the Chinese Foreign Office that all the Japanese troops, with the exception of the railroad guards, have been withdrawn from Manchuria.

BRUSSELS, April 10.—It is now believed that the threatened Ministerial crisis has been definitely averted, the Right Party, at a meeting held to-day, having come to an agreement upon the question of the limitation of hours of labor in the mines.

PARIS, April 10.—Ambassador Whitelaw Reid is passing through Paris on his way to London. His health greatly improved during his sojourn at Biarritz.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 10.—The American Minister, John Hicks, will leave Santiago for his home in Oshkosh, Wis., next month.

SHANGHAI, April 10.—It is said that the reorganized navy of China is to have four bases, one on Chang-Chew Island, another in the Mia-Tao Group, a third in the Chu-San Archipelago, and a fourth on Hainan Island. The scheme involves an appropriation of 12,000,000 taels (about $8,000,000) annually for the construction of new, moderate-sized armored cruisers, a number of torpedo boats, and a dozen submarines.

COUSIN OF CZAR ESCAPES AGAIN

Attempt to Kill Grand Duke Nicholas on a Railway Journey Fails.

DUMA DEFIES STOLYPIN

Golovin Sends a Letter to the Premier Asking by What Law He Makes Demands on Parliament.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.—It was announced to-day that another attempt on the life of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, President of the Council of National Defense and a second cousin of Emperor Nicholas, had been foiled.

The Grand Duke, accompanied by his brother, the Grand Duke Peter Nicholaievitch, was returning from Tsarskoe-Selo by train at 2 o'clock this morning. When the train reached Kuzmino, thirteen miles from St. Petersburg, it was brought to a sudden stop by a fusillade of shots from the track side. A sentry was interrogated, and said he had seen four men hiding behind an embankment and evidently awaiting the coming of the train. He at once began shooting, firing in all twelve shots. The four men succeeded in getting away uninjured.

Every foot of the remainder of the track into St. Petersburg was carefully searched before the two Grand Dukes ventured to complete their journey.

The attempt on the life of the Grand Duke Nicholas, who is under sentence of death by the Terrorists, bears a striking resemblance to the attempt made to kill him on Feb. 27. On this occasion also the scene was the railroad between Tsarskoe-Selo and St. Petersburg. A guard patrolling the track near the station at this end of the line caught a man dressed as a workman in the act of placing a wooden box in the middle of the track. When he saw the guard the man fled, and, jumping into a cab, made his escape. The box on the track was found to contain an infernal machine of great power.

A train bearing 340 political exiles left here to-day for Siberia. This is the largest consignment of political prisoners sent to the East for several months, and is a result of the efforts to clear the prisons in view of the expected raising of martial law.

Premier Stolypin's attempt to limit the competence of the lower house of Parliament by forbidding its committees to obtain statistics from the Zemstvos and avail themselves of outside expert advice has been defied by the House. President Golovin has written a curt letter to the Premier asking him on what ground and under what law he is entitled to address such demands to the Imperial Parliament. The law, says M. Golovin, contains a paragraph authorizing the lower house of Parliament to interpellate the Ministers, but nowhere is there a statement of a reciprocal right on the part of the Ministers toward the House.

The Budget Committee decided with only two adverse votes to defy the Premier's order and to invite experts to assist in the consideration of the budget.

The actions of the President Golovin and the Budget Committee were taken after a long conference between the President and the leaders of all the parties in Parliament except the Extreme Right. They bring the issue squarely before the Cabinet.

MORE RUMORS OF POGROMS.

Stories of the Sacrifice of Christian Children Revived.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.—The reactionary papers have revived the old stories of the disappearance of Christian children for use in sacrifices at the time of the Jewish Passover.

This has started rumors of anti-Jewish outbreaks at the Russian Easter, April 28.

MOSCOW, April 10.—The Governor General has expelled from Moscow the editor of the Veche, a reactionary organ, and has suspended the paper for attempts to incite the lower classes against the Jews, students, and Liberals.

M. Tchetverkoff, the son of a local millionaire, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for concealing mutinous proclamations.

LODZ, April 10.—A panic was started among the Jewish population here this morning by a man who commenced indiscriminate shooting at young Jews who were passing in the street.

Two of them were killed and three were wounded before the shooter disappeared. He has not been identified.

EKATERINOSLAFF, April 10.—The well known Briansk Iron and Steel Works have been closed, owing to turbulence among the workmen, which culminated recently in the murder of the Assistant Manager of the works.

The buildings are now surrounded by troops. Most of the capital invested in this establishment is foreign.

20,000,000 FAMINE-STRICKEN.

Dr. Kennard Finds a Frightful Situation in Russia.

LONDON, April 10.—Dr. Kennard, Commissioner of the Society of Friends, who was sent to investigate the Russian famine, writing from Samara, in the heart of the famine district, under date of April 3, appeals to the United States and Great Britain promptly to send help. He said: "There are 20,000,000 people distributed in the southeastern provinces of Russia who cannot live to see another harvest without aid."

In Samara alone, the Commissioner adds, thousands are dying and 750,000 are starving. Of the latter only 372,700 are getting relief, a dole of one meal in twenty-four hours. As a meal is only two pounds of bread and a bowl of soup, this, according to the Commissioner, means dying by degrees. Even this meagre dole in countless instances is divided among many mouths. There are only sufficient funds on hand to last until May 1, whereas money will be needed until the end of July, when the harvest will bring relief.

The Commissioner especially appeals for canned milk. He says there are 300,000 children in Samara Province who have no milk and are forced to eat coarse bread made of acorns, powdered wood and cucumbers, resulting in thousands of deaths and much disease.

In conclusion, the Commissioner appeals to the Anglo-Saxons for $2,500,000 to save "twenty millions of human beings who are dying lingering deaths from starvation."

JAPAN WILL AID TURKEY.

Embassy at Constantinople Will Prevent Russian Aggression.

LONDON, April 10.—The establishment of a Japanese Embassy at Constantinople is assured, according to The Pall Mall Gazette, although Russia is understood to be doing her utmost to prevent it.

It is pointed out that the advent of a Japanese Embassy on the Bosphorus will give Turkey a new lease of life and practically dispose of all notions of the partition of the Ottoman territory, as it will be to the common interest of Turkey and Japan to support each other in the event of any attempt on the part of Russia to overstep her present frontiers, either southward or eastward.

SILENT ABOUT SWETTENHAM.

British Government Refuses to Give Details of His Resignation.

LONDON, April 10.—The Unionists in the House of Commons made a further attempt to-day to obtain information from the Colonial Office relative to Sir Alexander Swettenham's resignation of the Governorship of Jamaica and the connection of the incident involving Rear Admiral Davis with the Governor's resignation.

The Under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Churchill, said he thought that no advantage would be gained by entering into details at present.

GEN. CHRISTMAS SLAIN IN BATTLE

Daredevil American Cut to Pieces by Nicaraguan Soldiers.

WAS A RAILWAY ENGINEER

Caused Several Wrecks by His Recklessness and Then Went to Honduras—Trusted by Bonilla.

MOBILE, Ala., April 10.—Octavius Gallardo, Collector of Customs and Postmaster at the captured town of Trujillo, Honduras, arrived here last night on the steamer Belize from Belize, British Honduras.

Just as the steamer left Belize four days ago a letter was handed to Señor Gallardo stating that Gen. Lee Christmas, the American army officer in the service of Honduras, had been cut to pieces by Nicaraguan soldiers. The letter gave no details of the fight in which Christmas was killed.

The letter stated that there was no hope for the Bonilla Government, and Bonilla was doomed to death if he did not get out of the country.

News was brought here by passengers on the steamer that Bonilla was not at Amapala, but was hiding in Salvador. This report is said to be authentic.

Gallardo was accompanied by his secretary, Roman Gonzales. They effected their escape from Trujillo two days before the place was captured by the Nicaraguans. They succeeded in carrying away $14,000 of the Government's money, which was placed in safe keeping at Belize.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 10.—Gen. Christmas was a resident of this place for a number of years before going to Central America. His divorced wife and two children reside here.

He was an engineer on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, and in the words of one who formerly worked by his side, he "was the daredevilest, fearest, and bravest man that ever pulled a throttle." This spirit cost him his job with the railroad. Christmas had orders to meet another train on a siding and took a chance to make the next station beyond. When he saw the other train coming he whistled a distress signal and "pulled her wide open," racing at full speed right into the head of the other train. Both engines and every car were reduced to splinters, but all the hands jumped and none was hurt.

Coming to Memphis, he got another job with the Illinois Central and was sent to have his eyest tested. The oculist found a vital defect in his vision and told him he would eventually go blind. Christmas returned to his room and tried to kill himself. Recovering from his wounds, he found that his wife had entered suit for divorce. Crushed by his grief, he left for Mexico, and was next heard of as an engineer on the Mexican Central. He was in several wrecks caused by his own recklessness and, being discharged, went to Honduras, where he was again an engineer. When a revolution arose he served in the army.

FIFTEEN BURNED IN LISBON.

Destruction of Apartment House Said to be Due to Incendiaries.

LISBON, April 10.—Fire started to-day in an apartment house near the Central Market, occupied by eighteen families. Fifteen persons lost their lives. Several firemen were badly burned while looking for bodies. Among the corpses brought out from the ruins were those of a mother with her two children clasped tightly in her arms.

The police believe it to be a case of arson and they have arrested three persons on suspicion. It is said that several tenants of the house recently took out insurance policies for sums largely in excess of the value of their goods.

The King and Queen visited the scene of the disaster.

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HUGHES TO INSPECT STATE INSTITUTIONS

Moreland Bill Expected to Furnish a Powerful Aid to Housecleaning.

MACHINE MEN IN A PANIC

Measure, If Passed, Will Empower a Commissioners to Investigate State Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—With the announcement to-day that Assemblyman Sherman Moreland, majority leader in the lower house, will introduce a bill within a couple of days empowering the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to undertake a thorough investigation of all the State departments, and that the Governor has planned to make a personal tour of inspection of all the State institutions after the Legisleture has adjourned, the full scope of Mr. Hughes's housecleaning programme, which began with the recommendation that State Superintendent of Insurance Kelsey be removed, has become known.

The proposed wholesale investigation has thrown the machine leaders here into a state of panic. They realize that with men of the Governor's own choice to man the commission light will be let into places which the underworld of State politics has had undisturbed possession of for twenty years or more. There are half a dozen State departments, according to information from trustworthy sources, where an investigation would reveal a condition of affairs that would involve in a scandal of the first magnitude some of the most powerful machine leaders in this State.

The Moreland bill will vest the proposed commission with powers so ample that there must be a complete "opening of the books." The commission which, under the proposed measure, the Chief Executive will have power to appoint at periods of three-year intervals, will have full authority to look into the handling of State funds in the various departments, working methods, bookkeeping, the fitness of employes, and whether the departments in a general way are administered with economy and regard for the interests of the people.

With the commission's report, the Governor expects to have in his hands material not only for the correction of abuses that now exist, but also for the inauguration of a policy of constructive reform. It is known that particularly in regard to the financial policy of the State, which in the past has involved methods in many respects so slipshod that it would have brought any financial institution to utter ruin in short order, the Governor has had many conferences with Senator Armstrong, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and that as a result the work of reform in that department can be said already to be under way.

That the reorganization which would follow an investigation would play havoc with the patronage now enjoyed by many of the Republican bosses in the State is generally admitted. Half a dozen heads of the State Departments are providing soft snaps for their retainers, and it is largely through this patronage that they have been able to retain the hold on their districts.

Another thing that it would not take the committee long to bring to light is the fruitful source of graft furnished to some of the leaders in connection with contracts for supplies. In the State Charts Department and the Department of State Prisons conditions are likely to come to light which will call for radical reforms. The same is true, though perhaps in a lesser degree, in regard to other State departments, with possibly a few exceptions.

Gov. Hughes declined this evening to discuss for publication his plans either for the investigation of the State departments or his tour of inspection of the State institutions. He has discussed both freely with his friends, however.

The Kelsey case will be taken up again to-morrow, with the Senate Judiciary Committee. The witnesses to-morrow will be ex-Attorney General Mayer and Henry D. Appleton. Mr. Kelsey's First Deputy, and John S. Paterson, the Insurance Department Actuary. On Friday, some insurance officials from New York will be heard. At Friday's session, ex-Judge Edward W. Hatch, Mr. Kelsey's chief attorney, will make his final summing up. The testimony will be printed and distributed among the Senators at the session on Monday night.

Chairman Davis of the Senate Judiciary Committee said to-night that the committee would take up discussion of the testimony at its executive session on Tuesday, and that the final report would be made to the Senate in the coming week.

POLLUTION OF THE HUDSON.

Health Board Reports on the Section Between Glens Falls and Waterford.

ALBANY, April 10.—Pollution of the waters of the upper Hudson River is the subject of a partial report by the State Health Department, included in its monthly bulletin, just published. It considers the section of the river between the upper limits of the village of Glens Falls and Waterford, at the mouth of the Mohawk River.

Summarizing the results of its investigation thus far, the department says:

"At a point just above Waterford the drainage area of the Hudson is 4,021 square miles and the population on the drainage area is 216,885, giving a population per square mile of 47. The population connected with sewers discharging into streams is 45,270, which, if 2 per cent. of the residential population (a conservative estimate) are considered to directly pollute the streams, gives a total population polluting the river and tributaries of 48,700, or 22.5 per cent. of the total population on the watershed.

"In respect to manufacturing wastes, it was found that at least 185,430 pounds of chemicals and dyestuffs are used daily in manufacturing establishments along the river and tributaries above Waterford, wastes from which are discharged into streams."

TRANSFER BILL HELD UP.

Railway Company Gets a Hearing from the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Francis bill, compelling the issue of transfers from the elevated road to the Subway at Sixty-sixth Street, New York, was sent back to the Railroads Committee to-day for a hearing, following a reconsideration of the vote by which it was passed Monday night.

This unusual procedure was taken at the request of George W. Morgan, attorney for the Interborough interests at Albany, who wished for a hearing. Following the hearing of his objections the bill was reported out again, and will probably be passed again.

INSURANCE BILLS DRAWN.

Armstrong Committee Members to Press Two—One Affects Elections.

ALBANY, April 10.—As the result of several conferences held by the remaining members of the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee of 1905, two bills were decided upon to-night to be introduced to-morrow by Senator Fancher and Assemblyman Rogers, designed to strengthen and perfect the Armstrong insurance law.

The principal bill would empower the Superintendent of Insurance to prepare an official ballot, prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of elections in mutual companies, abolish voting by proxy, and prohibit the use of the company's money except for purposes prescribed.

The second bill repeals the rebating provision and substitutes an immunity section to compel witnesses to testify, but granting them immunity from subsequent use of their testimony against themselves.

Suggestions as to needed amendments were submitted by Gov. Hughes.

DUELL BILL REPORTED.

Measure Provides That Owners' Names Must Appear in Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Assembly General Laws Committee reported out the Duell bill to-day, which provides that after July 1, "every newspaper, magazine, or other periodical printed in this State shall publish in every copy of every issue upon the outer cover at the head of the editorial page, the full name and address of the owner or owners of the publication, and if the owner be a corporation, then the names of the corporation and the address of its principal place of business, together with the full name and address of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer thereof."

Bill for 5-Cent Fares Reported.

ALBANY, April 10.—Assemblyman Wagner's bill calling for 5-cent fares generally, which it is believed would compel a 5-cent fare to Coney Island, was reported out by the Railroad Committee of the Assembly to-day.

ALBANY INSURGENTS SCORE.

Rebellious Senators Have Their Way with Two Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The insurgent element in the Senate asserted itself again to-day, and, as on previous occasions when the insurgents have gone to the front, carried off the victory. At to-day's session their fire was divided between Senator Armstrong, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who has managed to incur their particular dislike, and Senator Raines, majority leader in the Upper House.

Chairman Armstrong reported out the Hooker bill providing for a commission to inquire into good roads during the Summer, but it was sent back to committee to be considered with a bill of Senator Cobb, one of the leaders of the rebels.

The other fight came over Senator Agnew's bill providing for a commission of three to lay out the proposed Bronx River Boulevard.

Senator Owens, who represents the district of Percy Negle in the Upper House, asked Senator Agnew, as sponsor of the bill, to consent to an amendment by which Harold E. Nagle, the son of his leader, would be named as the Manhattan Commissioner on the proposed enterprise. Three Commissioners are named in the bill—James G. Cannon, David Hennen Morris, and Madison Grant. Agnew would not consent and Senator Raines went to the front for him. After a debate the amendment proposed by Owens was carried by a vote of 23 to 11.

Already the insurgent element, made up of Republicans and Democrats alike, is assuming the proportions of a third party in the Upper House, which may become a powerful factor against the Old Guard should they be brought to take a stand on the Hughes reform programme.

HUGHES DENIES A STORY.

Did Not Refuse to See Clergymen Having Affidavits to Present.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The newspapers of William R. Hearst this morning printed a story about the gambling evil in Albany, which is considered here to have been published for the purpose of showing that some clergymen, who had affidavits to present to Gov. Hughes, charging neglect on the part of the local officials to enforce the anti-gambling law, had been turned away from the Executive Chamber.

The clergyman who figured as the central figure in the story was the Rev. Edward S. Gregg, Field Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, who at the last session of the Legislature was identified with the agitation in favor of the Cassidy-Lansing Anti-Race Track bill, which was defeated after it had been denounced by the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer and others in New York.

Gov. Hughes, when questioned about the story, said:

"No affidavit has been presented to me, nor as far as I know has any attempt been made to present any. My attitude in this and similar matters should be perfectly well known by this time. I stand ready at any hour, night or day, to receive evidence of official wrongdoing.

"If affidavits are presented charging violation of the law, I will transmit them to the proper official whose duty it is to enforce the law. If any citizen afterward should present evidence to me of a nature enabling me to proceed on it under the Constitution to show that he has not enforced the law, I will deal with him according to my sworn duty."

RECOGNIZES OSTEOPATHS.

Medical Unification Bill Is Passed by the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Assembly passed the Medical Unification bill to-day. Not a word was spoken against it. By this bill the Board of Medical Examiners will consist of nine members. Three homeopaths, three allopaths, and three of the eclectic school will be chosen if the agreement between the three schools holds good.

Osteopathy is officially recognized by the State in the bill, something osteopaths have been fighting for for years. By the terms of the measure, about 350 osteopaths become eligible to apply for licenses, but those who enter osteopathy following the enactment of the bill will have to undergo rigid tests and produce evidence of a certain amount of study.

After 1910 the applicant for an osteopath's license must show that he has studied not less than four years, including four satisfactory courses of not less than seven months each "in a college maintaining at the time a standard satisfactory to the Regents."

ROAD THROUGH CEMETERY.

Assembly Passes a Bill Permitting Invasion of Cypress Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—After a hot fight in the Assembly to-day the Degroot bill permitting the cutting of a street through a section of Cypress Hills Cemetery was passed.

It was charged that it was a real estate scheme. Degroot of Queens declared this false, and said that the road was needed for the development of Queens commercial interests.

Assemblyman Goldberg of New York objected on the ground that the graves of Jewish people would be disturbed.

Power Over Deputies for Leary.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—Superintendent of Election Leary will have power to grade the salaries of his 100 deputies if the Robinson bill, passed in the Assembly to-day, gets through the Senate and is approved by the Governor. The measure provides that the Superintendent may pay his deputies from the minimum $900 to the maximum $1,200 as the annual salary.

PEACE CONFERENCE WITH TEACHERS OFF

Board Kills Plan to Stop Flood of Suits Brought by Teachers.

MILLION LOST LAST YEAR

Charity Societies Protest That Giving Eyeglasses to Pupils Pauperizes Them.

Commissioner Wilmer tried to induce the Board of Education yesterday to hold a peace conference with the school teachers, but the board balked. Mr. Wilmer argued that the only way to put a stop to the litigation that is overwhelming the board is to take teachers with grievances into its confidence. Then he asked for the appointment of a committee of five to confer with the teachers' organizations on the advisability of establishing an arbitration commission. The matter was referred to the By-laws Committee, where it will probably sleep.

Mr. Wilmer several weeks ago presented a plan to the board for the establishment of an arbitration commission. But the board didn't take it seriously and it was defeated by a heavy vote. Nothing daunted, Mr. Wilmer told the Commissioners that he would have peace, and so yesterday he asked for the Conference Committee as an initial step.

"My mind has changed recently," said Mr. Wilmer. "I used to feel harshly toward teachers who were pursuing the board. I still feel that way toward those who are pursuing us unjustly, but for the others I have more regard. It is terrible to think that we must be fighting the teachers. The teachers lose heart and the children lose heart.

"Last year we lost over $1,000,000 in law suits, and we are suits amounting to $1,500,000 that are now pending. Many of the women who are bringing these suits are urged to do so by former members of the board. Let us confer with these teachers. Many of them are better than we; certainly better than I. I merely want a Conference Committee. I think 99 per cent. of the teachers will favor this."

"Mr. Wilmer's ideas are good enough but they can't be worked out," declared majority leader Stern. "They would be all right for a private institution, but we are a legislative body bound hand and foot by the charter. The teachers are amply protected. They have no just grievance against us. There are other claims than money claims that teachers fight for."

Commissioner Man indorsed Mr. Wilmer's proposal. "Such a commission could also handle such a question as making a new salary schedule," said Commissioner Dresser. "This would save the necessity of the teachers going to Albany to get legislation over our heads."

Commissioner Guggenheimer moved that the matter be referred to the By-laws Committee. This was done by a vote of 17 to 13.

The Board was to have voted yesterday on a plan of its Elementary Schools Committee of furnishing eyeglasses to school children with defective vision, but the matter was laid over. Many charitable institutions have requested the Board to hold a general hearing on the subject. The hearing was set for April 19.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor sent a communication declaring that the proposition would have a "demoralizing and pauperizing effect." The Children's Aid Society wrote that from experience it had had in distributing eyeglasses among its pupils it knew that the educational authorities would have great difficulty in compelling the pupils to wear the glasses.

The Board decided to request the Secretary of the Navy to lend the gunboat Newport to the city for the use of the New York Nautical School, the present school ship St. Mary's being obsolete.

JEFFERSON DINNER SPEAKERS

Democratic Club's Chief Orator Will Be Senator Rayner.

At the dinner of the Democratic Club in celebration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson at the Waldorf-Astoria on next Saturday evening Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland will be the principal speaker. His subject will be, "What should be the proper policy of the Democratic Party, and What is True Democracy?" Col. George Harvey will speak on "A Lesson from the Scripture," in which he will make some reference to President Roosevelt and recent sensational incidents. Martin W. Littleton's topic will be "Looking Backward and Forward at Democracy."

The keynote of the dinner will be conservative. John Fox will preside. There has already been a large demand for seats, and it is expected that 400 will be present. Andrew Freedman is in charge of the arrangements for the dinner.

No Jefferson Dinners for Chanler.

ALBANY, April 10.—Lieut. Gov. Chanler stated to-day that on account of a previous engagement he had declined the invitation to attend the Jefferson dinner of the National Democratic Club at New York on April 13 and that for the same reason he had also declined the invitation to attend the Independence League dinner on the same date.

PRISONER'S UNIQUE APPEAL.

German's Wonderful English Will Probably Get Him Out.

Moved by a picturesque appeal made to him through the mails, Magistrate Tighe of the Butler treet Court, Brooklyn, yesterday set about to obtain the release from Blackwell's Island of a man he recently sent there on a charge of vagrancy. The prisoner is Joseph Rean, a German gardener, who was arrested for begging five cents for car fare. Rean's appeal, written in lead pencil, is as follows:

Blackwells Island, April, 1007.

Dear Shir: Mr. Chuch Tie—Will you be so kind and helpt me out of my Druble I lost all my customers wat I eauet to tent to der garden doe spring dot is in Mount Vernon Jonkers New Rushel and all the other plakes will you be so kindful and help outer dot drubel I would be very thankful for your kindness. If you not tek my only 2 monts off so I kot tent to my work and wooden lost my customers.

I was only sena in dot court and I only dot want 5c for car fare to got to Mount Vernon. Of you do me dot fever I wish you good luck good comfortibel life I wos couple days outer de hospital ven dot happen me about a broken Arm and lost my wife couple monts before so I cost all my mony I had left on 600 Dollars I had very hart luck for ober jaher ½ so it cost me all my money. best respeckt.

JOSEPH REAN.

Rean's appeal will probably obtain his release.

THE CAMPS SEPARATED.

J. Edward Must Pay His Wife and Former Landlady $40 a Month.

Supreme Court Justice Leventritt granted a separation yesterday to Mrs. Alice Camp from J. Edward Camp, a salesman, with alimony at $40 a month. Mr. and Mrs. Camp were married after Mr. Camp had boarded with her for a short while. She had two husbands before she met him. They were not happy,—even quarreling over the color of a bedquilt. Mr. Camp wanting a light blue coverlet and his wife demanding a yellow one.

Camp testified that his wife had repeatedly threatened to put him out of the way.

"Why, she used to say that she would yet dance on my coffin," said the witness, "and that she would sing her favorite hymn while she was at it."

The wife in her testimony indignantly denied this.

MURDERER KILLS HIMSELF.

Dinkelia, Whom President Roosevelt Pardoned, a Suicide.

William Dinkelia, once sentenced to be hanged for a murder, and who afterward had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment and was finally pardoned by President Roosevelt, shot and instantly killed himself yesterday in the Salvation Army Hotel, 18 Chatham Square, where he was employed as a porter.

SISTER SAYS HE IS INSANE.

Commissioners Appointed to Examine Joseph B. Lockwood.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice Bookstaver and Dr. Frank L. Ives and Dr. Satterlee Swartwort were appointed Commissioners yesterday by Justice MacLean to inquire into the sanity of Joseph B. Lockwood, an inmate of a sanitarium at Spring Hill, Litchfield, Conn.

The Commissioners were appointed on the application of Cornelia L. Manierre, Lockwood's sister, who lives at 330 West Seventy-sixth Street. She says that her brother is now 48 years old, and that for twenty-five years he has been unable to care for himself or manage his property. He now is entitled, to one-half of the principal of a trust fund created by the late Tarrant Putnam, which is in the hands of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. This fund amounts to $161,242.64.

It is stated in an affidavit of a physician that Mr. Lockwood is suffering from dementia precox; that his memory and judgment are much impaired; that he becomes excited in the presence of strangers, and that it would be impossible to bring him before the commission without danger to him.

Another commission was created to inquire into the mental condition of Diedrick Woltman, who lives with his niece, Anna M. Alstadt, at 315 East Eightieth Street. Under the order she is restrained from disposing of the property in East Eightieth Street, which it is alleged she induced her uncle to transfer to her two years ago without any compensation. This property is said to be worth $20,000, and Mr. Woltman has in addition about $12,000 in personal property.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich signed an order to show cause why a commission should not be appointed to inquire into the sanity of Edward Lawson. He is 74 years old, and was in good health until he was run over by an express wagon last June.

W. & J. SLOANE

LINOLEUMS
Inlaid and Printed

NO comprehensive assortment of floor coverings could be considered complete without a full representation of this very useful material.

We are showing printed and inlaid Linoleums, which are the best products of the American, Scotch, English, and German mills.

Every popular style of design is carried, including various Tile Effects and Wood Parquetry. There are also the plain colors.

Prices: Printed, 50c. to 80c. per sq. yd.; Inlaid, $1.25 to $1.60 per sq. yd.

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All the way
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$33
CHICAGO
Colonist Excursions

One-way tickets at this low rate will be sold daily until April 30.

Free chair cars; tourist sleepers small extra charge.

Personally-conducted parties, tri-weekly.

From Chicago, $33
From St. Louis, $30
From Kansas City, $25

Dustless tracks and block signals.

Fred Harvey meals.

A tourist booklet, with full information about the trip and trains, will be sent free on request or may be called for at any Santa Fe office.

Valuable information about lands in our folders, "San Joaquin Valley," "Free U. S. Govt. Lands," and "The Earth," our immigration journal. Yours for the asking.

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 377 Broadway, New York City.

Revillon Frères

FURRIERS 19 West 34th St. NEW YORK

MODEL DRY COLD STORAGE

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE CARE AND PRESERVATION OF FURS AND WEARING APPAREL.

OUR IMPROVED MODERN METHODS GIVE ABSOLUTE FREEDOM FROM MOTH AND DUST, WITHOUT THE USE OF INJURIOUS CHEMICALS.

THE SOFTNESS AND COLOR OF THE FUR ARE RETAINED, ITS LUSTRE REVIVED.

OUR FACILITIES FOR EXPERT REPAIRING AND REMODELING ARE UNEQUALED. — CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PARIS ESTABLISHED 1723 LONDON

Brill Clothes

BRILL MODEL, D. B. L. B.

A dignified double-breasted coat that introduces many new-style features and retains all the good-style points that make double-breasted coats always popular.

Extreme low gorge and extreme long lapel, but designed not to show any lower opening than if garment had shorter lapel. Blunt round corners and lapels are among the later touches of style.

Model D. B. L. B., $18 to $30.

Special at $15

Journeyman tailored single and double creasted suits of pure worsted, silk mixed worsted and silk mixed velour cassimeres. Selection is wide—over 30 styles—in the new colorings. Suits as smart and as high grade are usually much higher priced.

"The Autobiography of an Elderly Woman"—a heart sketch—nothing about clothing—printed in pamphlet form—sent free upon request.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way.
279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers.
47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich
125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue

W. L. DOUGLAS

BEST IN THE WORLD. $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

Do you wear W.L.Douglas shoes? If not, I believe I can give you good and sufficient reasons why it will pay you to wear them.

I give the wearer the benefit of my thorough and practical knowledge of shoemaking, which has extended over fifty years.

I give the wearer the benefit of my exclusive method of tanning the bottom soles, which makes them more flexible and gives longer wear than any other sole leather produced in this country.

As I am the largest manufacturer of men's fine Hand-Sewed Process shoes in the world, it is necessary for me to purchase leather and other materials in enormous quantities; the benefit of the very low prices I obtain I give to the wearer in superior quality over other makes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.:—I have worn Custom made shoes for about 25 years, paying very high prices. Recently I purchased a pair of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes, and have worn them ever since with more satisfaction in every way.
MAX GREBNER, 349 Broome St., New York City.

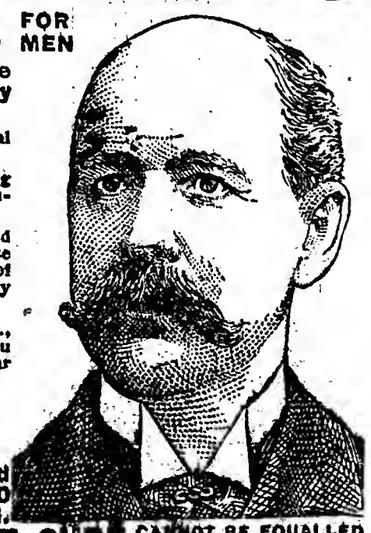

These are a few of the reasons why I make and sell more Men's Fine Hand-Sewed Process $3.50 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE SHOE CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. DOUGLAS BOYS' SHOES $1.75 AND $2.00, JUST THE SAME AS MY MEN'S $3.50 SHOES, THE SAME LEATHERS, FOR $1.75 AND $2.00.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. INSIST UPON HAVING THEM. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Catalog mailed free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS GREATER NEW YORK SHOE STORES:

433 Broadway, corner Howard St.
785 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
853 Broadway, corner 14th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1447-1449 Broadway, corner 41st St.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, corner 120th Street.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
250 West 125th Street.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
95 Nassau Street.

BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
478 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

The Cause for Effect.

If you call a physician you are undoubtedly ill. Illness supplies a reason for the physician's services. It is the doctor's prescription that produces the effect. If you don't get your prescription filled with the right quality of drugs, however, you don't get the effect you desire.

The prescription department in the Times Square drug store is equipped to fill prescriptions with pure drugs. Pure drugs are the kind that produce the effect the doctor seeks.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT IT.

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Times Building,
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PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

SLOW REFORM BEST, SAYS SPOONER

Gives Warning in Speech Against Danger of Radical Corporation Laws.

DEFENSE OF THE SENATE

Tells Wisconsin Society People Will Abolish Abuses, but Are Not Revengeful.

A note of warning against overzealous reform was sounded last night by Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin in a speech on "The United States Senate," delivered at a dinner given in his honor at the Waldorf by the Wisconsin Society of New York. The Senate, he said, was the body intended by the framers of the Constitution to revise and restrain ill-considered legislation.

In the opinion of the Senator, the upper house comes nearer performing its Constitutional functions than any other part of the Federal Governmental machinery. He declared, however, that there were many reforms needed, and that the people were determined to have them. Especially were they set, he said, on abolishing all forms of railroad rebates and other unjust privileges.

Over 200 members and guests of the Wisconsin Society were gathered in the Astor Gallery. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw spoke on "Modern Finance," Senator Thomas Carter of Montana toasted the guest of honor, Senator Spooner, and Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessey, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, responded to the "Badger Boys." Other speakers were John R. Van Wormer, Prof. Frederick J. Turner, and Dr. Horace Manchester Brown.

Senator Spooner's Speech.

Senator Spooner spoke at some length of the honors the State of Wisconsin had heaped upon him and paid a tribute to the greatness of his State and her vast resources. He then took up the present unrest in the public mind against corporate abuses and defended the Senate as a body that had many times checked the enactment of ill-considered and unwise legislation. He said:

"We are in the midst of a period of unrest. It may be truthfully said to have had its origin in the local disclosures of intolerable evils which everywhere shocked the public conscience, which, to be aroused, needs only to be informed.

"Frequent allusion is made in the public press and in the speech of people to the prevalence of very general public suspicion as to the integrity of corporate methods and management. That it exists is undoubtedly true. That it is attributable mainly to agitation I think is not true. The discovery of evils and wrong methods which had not been suspected begets suspicion that evil methods exist where they may not exist, and that there may be still many undisclosed violations of law and many concealed practices unjust and detrimental to the public interests. The people, without doubt, demand a greater measure of publicity in the details of corporate management and a larger exercise of supervisory power to prevent illegal and dishonest administration and corporate injustices to the public. There is a determined and widespread demand for reform wherever reform is needed. All good citizens are united without regard to party affiliations in the demand for the extirpation of graft.

Rebates Must Cease.

"No one is opposed to this but the grafters.

"The people demand that the obligations of trusteeship, public and corporate, shall be religiously observed, and if violated shall be adequately punished. They demand that railway rebates and other unjust discriminations shall absolutely and permanently cease.

"It is intolerable that corporations created by the State, primarily for the public benefit and service, clothed with the power of eminent domain, shall carry the same kind of freight between the same terminals for one person or corporation at a secret and lesser rate than it exacts at the same time from a competitor for the same service. There is no possible defense for such discrimination, and its inevitable effect is to build up one to the ruin of another, and especially to establish and nourish industrial or other business monopolies.

"But the noisy activity of the demagogue must be distinguished from the work of the real reformer, even where he is too radical and goes too far afield. During the last five years more has been accomplished on lines of important reform in the general public interest than one looking forward could have conceived to be possible. We have moved with great efficiency and rapidity.

"But the sanity and reasonableness of the American people must not be underestimated. They want justice, not vengeance. They realize the large dependence of our prosperity upon the great transportation corporations, and the latter must realize that they are dependent upon the people for their existence, as well as their prosperity. The people will remember that no real public interest ever requires injustice to law observing private or quasi-public interests. They will distinguish between men who give the best thought and effort which is in them to the work of reform for reform's sake and the demagogues who give the utmost of their thought and energy in working reform for their own sakes.

Warning Against Undue Haste.

"It is a time in which patriotic and thoughtful men may well beware lest they forget that, while all reform involves change, all change does not involve reform. One thing which experience in public life has taught me is that in the public service there is no place for passion, prejudice, or overspeed. It is not always easy to diagnose correctly an evil, or to find and apply at once the real remedy. The safe eradication of evils which have long continued and which permeate the great and complicated business of the people requires much of time and of patience and of perspective and of sense of proportion. It often happens that a much-needed reform fails because between those who will not go forward at all and those who insist upon going forward too swiftly and too far, there is left no power of accomplishment in those wise reformers who wish to move forward to a plain line of safety and wait for further development.

"To criticise such as reactionaries is, in these days, fashionable and obviously unjust. There are reactionaries. Who are they? They are the men who are blinded to everything but the past and look upon methods and practices as sanctified by age, even though evil in themselves, and continually throw themselves across the pathway of progress, and who, if they had the power, would undo what has been wisely and well done, simply because it is a new order of things. They are 'hack luggers.'

"Far different from these are the men who clearly perceive the evil, patiently toil to discover the remedy, and work steadily and deliberately forward to what they can see is the line of safety, stubbornly refusing, however, to follow the honest radical who in seven-league boots presses forward quickly out of their sight. It often happens that the radical is absolutely the reactionary. It takes time and patience to reorganize the business methods of eighty millions of people. It does not follow because it is done with patience and deliberateness that it is not being wisely or well done. These words of truth and soberness, when they were uttered, are words of wisdom to-day. I am speaking not of men, but of principles. Men come and go. Principles abide.

The Constitution a Safeguard.

"I yield to no man in my loyalty to the spirit of real reform. There is no evil injurious to the people, within the Federal or State jurisdiction, which it is not my earnest wish to see corrected. But I refuse to be stampeded into a departure from vital fundamental principles of government embodied in the Constitution of our country.

"I am an optimist—a general believer in men and women. I think the world is growing better, not worse. It is my conviction that never in our history has the standard of honor among public men generally, and among the business men of the country generally been higher than it is to-day. We will grapple problems and solve them. I have a supreme and abiding faith in the sober second thought of the people, their wisdom and justice, their honesty of purpose, and their loyalty to the fundamental principles of their Government."

Senator Spooner followed his manuscript closely and said:

"This is the first time in twenty years that I have read my speech, except at a funeral. But since I handed in my resignation I have been so busy reading my own obituary that I have not had time for further preparation."

Edward Soloman, ex-Governor of Wisconsin and the only living war Governor, sent a cablegram from Frankfort regretting his absence. A letter of regret was read from Secretary Oscar S. Straus. Wilbur F. Steele, one of the members of the society, is a juror in the Thaw case. He sent a message to President Davis, which read:

"Can't come. The Judge won't let me."

SMOKE NUISANCE COMPLAINT.

Health Board and Property Owners After Edison Electric Company.

Property owners in the neighborhood of the Edison Company's works at Thirty-eighth to Thirty-ninth Streets and First Avenue, and Thirty-ninth to Fortieth Streets and East River, have organized themselves to fight the company on the smoke nuisance question. Many of them appeared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Sweetser, ready to swear out complaints against the company. Those present included:

Samuel Levine, 317 East Forty-first Street; Michael McCauley, 334 East Thirty-ninth Street; Margaret Knight, 311 East Forty-first Street; Alexander Rugby, 307 East Thirty-seventh Street; Michael Allen, 309 East Thirty-seventh Street; John J. Killian, 316 East Thirty-seventh Street; Frank Lynch, 350 East Forty-second Street; Annie Bounle, 329 East Thirty-seventh Street; Michael Byrnes, 340 First Avenue; John J. Reilly, 301 East Forty-first Street; M. Honer, 325 East Forty-first Street; Edward Boak, 329 East Forty-first Street; Mary Dalton, 328 East Forty-second Street; George Voltz, 340 East Forty-second Street; James Fulton, 354 East Forty-first Street; D. Orsigna, 321 East Forty-first Street; John J. Egan, 323 East Forty-first Street, and Edward O. Schneidenbach, 331 East Forty-second Street.

Lawyer Robert Donohue represented the property owners, and Charles I. Taylor appeared for the Edison Company. Only one complaint, that of Samuel Levine, who summoned the Edison Company for permitting the smoke nuisance, was gone into for the property holders.

John J. Chisholm, engineer-in-chief of the Edison Company, appeared as defendant.

There was a second summons issued by the Health Department for the same cause against the Edison Company, in answer to which Mr. Chisholm and Foster L. Moore, assistant chief engineer, appeared. This case was taken up first. Samuel Levine testified that every morning bushels of cinders, emitted from the Edison Company's works, were swept from the sidewalks; that the leaders on the roofs and water gutters were choked in every house within 400 feet of the works, and also that it was impossible to hang out washing.

Magistrate Sweetser paroled Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Moore until to-day, and adjourned the property holders' case until April 24, pending the result of the first case.

GUY CAN'T SEE WIFE'S BODY.

Her Relatives Won't Let Him in the House—Inquest To-morrow.

Dr. Samuel D. Nutt, the Coroner in Queens who has charge of the inquiry into the death of Mrs. Lillian Mott Guy, will hold an inquest to-morrow afternoon in Jamaica. District Attorney Ira G. Darrin will appear at the inquest for the people, and ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Willis L. Mathot will represent Dr. Samuel S. Guy, the Far Rockaway dentist who is being held upon the charge of murdering his wife Monday evening. Singularly enough, Dr. Guy will sit as an accused party in the court room in which he presided over many hundreds of inquests when he was Coroner.

Dr. Guy has asked the authorities for permission to attend the funeral of his wife. He is in the county jail at Long Island City and wants to be allowed to attend under guard. Even if the authorities would allow this, he would not be permitted to enter the house of Guy Mott, where the body lies. This determination was reached yesterday by the relatives of Mrs. Guy, and the body will be buried without the husband again seeing it.

Guy Mott, brother of Mrs. Guy, received a telegram yesterday from his mother dated Orland, Cal., saying that she and his sister were starting for home and would be here on Monday. The funeral of Mrs. Guy will not be held until they arrive.

TO END BATHERS' PARADE.

Rockaway Taxpayers Will Ask Bingham to Stop Beach Exhibition.

The Rockaway Beach Taxpayers' Association is determined to put a stop to bathers parading the streets in scant attire. At a meeting held yesterday in Arion Hall, Rockaway Beach, it was decided to have a committee to ask Commissioner Bingham's assistance to break up what is declared to be a general practice of many who spend the Summer by the sea.

What pains the association as much as anything is the fact that many of those who are guilty of the practice do not enter the water in the suits they wear on parade.

YALE INVITES WOODRUFF.

Will Give the Actor a More Cordial Reception Than Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10.—Yale undergraduates to-day sent a telegram to Henry Woodruff, star in "Brown of Harvard," who was bombarded with eggs in Boston, Monday night, by Harvard students. It read:

"All Yale is sorry. You belong to us. The best man in the world would not get a chance in Boston. Come back to us. You belong at Yale."

Woodruff played a week here in January, and was entertained at several Yale clubs. Several 'Varsity athletes signed the telegram to him.

Ferry Company Pays $46,000 Rent.

About $46,000 back rent has been paid to the city by the Brooklyn Ferry Company, which still owes at least $35,000 for rent. Corporation Counsel Ellison and Controller Metz has been making arrangements with the receiver to pay some money, and yesterday's payment was the result of the negotiations. Suits for the remainder are pending.

Hunyadi János

Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water

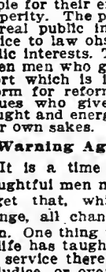

Take half a glassful in the morning for headache, biliousness, torpid liver and especially

FOR CONSTIPATION

SNOW SQUALL COMES WITH BIG SUNSPOT

But the Two Have No Relation to Each Other, Prof. Mitchell Says.

LITTLE SPOTS ALSO SEEN

Snow Caused by a Cold Air Current from the West Striking Warm Air Here.

The fact that another sun spot has been discovered may not surprise the public, which has suffered the discomforts of the last two days. A vague notion that sun spots affect the heat of the sun, and hence make it colder here below, probably will gain added adherents from this fact. Nevertheless, Dr. S. A. Mitchell, an instructor in astronomy in Columbia University, who is responsible for the discovery of this latest blot on the orb of heat and light, says positively that it has nothing to do with conditions that have seriously threatened the cabbage crop of Long Island, though some electrical disturbances may follow.

Prior to the advent of the sudden swirl of yesterday's snow, Dr. Mitchell made out near the sun's meridian a large spot that seemed to be the centre of a solar disturbance, which was manifest also in other spots of varying size. This latest addition to the solar colony is visible to the naked eye, and the others may be discerned through a small telescope.

This is the third large spot observed within two months. On Feb. 13 Prof. John A. Brashear of Pittsburg observed another sun spot of quite as large size. He stated at the time that electrical disturbances would follow, and shortly afterwards an electrical storm was felt in the vicinity of Pittsburg.

"As the period of sun spot frequency is long past," Dr. Mitchell said yesterday, "it is difficult to assign any reason for their appearance at this time."

The temperature of the spot regions of the sun, it was stated, was lower than that of the rest of the sun.

Although the majority of people in town yesterday would not have believed it, the sudden reappearance of snow in Manhattan yesterday afternoon had nothing to do with the storm of the previous day, which had left a record snowfall for April of five and a half inches. In the neighborhood of 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon those who were looking out toward the Jersey shore from a height saw a cloud that at first resembled a mist. While they regarded it curiously it darted into Manhattan, borne along by a stiff wind.

Soon snow flakes were falling on the all ready disordered pavements. At the same time the sky became overcast and in some offices it became necessary to light the incandescent globes. People looked apprehensively up at the sky from the street.

"Gee!" said one man, turning up the collar of his overcoat, "the same storm is hiking back to town."

In an elevated car two women were discussing the flurry.

"What do you suppose it is? You can explain it to me. Your husband says that you know all about the weather," said one.

"Well, my dear," answered the other, "it is undoubtedly the storm of yesterday, which, traveling northward toward California, has struck an area of low barometric pressure, which has hurled it backward to us, where the pressure is higher."

"Oh," said the seeker after information, "is that it?" Then she added: "Those men over there are laughing."

But the flurry which ten minutes after its arrival in Manhattan had blown itself out over Long Island was not a storm at all in the Weather Man's sense. It was purely local in character and was due to the fact that over Duluth there was an area of high pressure.

Low pressure conditions here resulted in the forcing of the colder air of the lake regions down over New York with the added consequence that moisture was precipitated in the form of snow when the cold currents met the warmer air here. Prior to the flurry the temperature had been 40. Upon the arrival of the Duluth cold it became 35. Had similar conditions prevailed over Duluth and Manhattan in the Summertime the melded result would have been a thunder storm.

However, the amateur and professional gardeners who are longing to sow early peas, beets, radishes, spinach, lettuce to follow what they have already sown for their succession of early vegetables, will find small comfort in any consideration of the causes of snow in April that does not hold out some hope for the future. But to such the Weather Bureau folk point to the fact that in previous years we have had flurries of April snow as late as the twenty-seventh of the month.

The effect of Tuesday's storm upon the telegraph wires within the area of disturbance was marked. The Western Union Telegraph Company was obliged to send some 200 messages to Boston by train. On the Postal lines the service was also slow.

SQUADRON C'S NEW HOME.

The Mayor Reviews Brooklyn's Crack Cavalry at Armory Opening.

With Mayor George B. McClellan as the guest of honor of the organization, the fine new armory of Squadron C of the National Guard, at Bedford Avenue and President Street, Brooklyn, was formally opened last night. The event was one of great interest in local military circles, and the Guard was strongly represented.

Controller Herman A. Metz, who is a Captain in the Fourteenth Regiment, and Gen. James McLeer, commander of the Second Brigade, were with the Mayor. Officers of the field and staff and a number of the line officers of the Guard were present in full uniform.

Mayor McClellan was greatly impressed by the new home of Brooklyn's crack cavalry command. The arena, which is 818 feet long and 178 feet in width, is said to be the largest cavalry drill hall in the country. Nearly the entire squadron took part in the exercises last night, and because of the great size of the arena were able to give one of the finest exhibitions of indoor cavalry manoeuvring ever seen in Brooklyn. The wind-up of the squadron drill, a charge in troop front the length of the arena, brought the large assemblage to its feet with a cheer.

Mayor McClellan took the review on foot, accompanied by Gen. McLeer. The squadron, forming into platoons, passed him, first at a walk, then at a trot, and finally as a gallop. Following the review there was squadron drill, with Major Charles I. De Bevoise commanding, the two troops being respectively in command of Capts. Paul Grout and James Crooke McLeer.

This was followed by a lively polo game under the supervision of Capt. Grout. Capt. McAleer commanded in the music ride, and Major De Bevoise in the rough riding, which ended the exercises.

This programme will be repeated to-night, when Major Gen. Charles F. Roe will be the guest of honor and the reviewing officer.

Fruit Brokers Dine.

The New York Fruit Exchange gave its tenth annual dinner at the Hotel Astor last night. A vaudeville and musical entertainment preceded the dinner. William A. Camp was toastmaster, and addresses were made by Patrick F. McGowan, President of the Board of Aldermen; Victor D. Zorn, President of the Exchange; Senator Eugene M. Travis, and Arturro Stefani, Vice President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

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A NEAR-FIGHT ON 'CHANGE.

J. H. Auerbach and G. H. Putz Started, but Stopped Quickly.

There was a near-fight on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon. That is to say, it would have been a fight if George H. Puts, the floor representative of Thomas, Mackay & Co., had not scorned to take note of it when John H. Auerbach of Post & Flagh hit him in the back of the head. On his part Mr. Auerbach was making the retort courteous to a remark addressed to him by Mr. Puts. As paraphrased by the brokers who gathered in the Waldorf to talk it over last night, the words that started the trouble followed somewhat this familiar formula:

"You are a malicious and meretricious, though inconsequential, falsifier, and your language should be characterized by a shorter and uglier word."

It happened over by the "Locomotive Post," which is the place where American Locomotive stock is traded in. Just why it happened could not be ascertained from the floor members who witnessed it. They knew that some remarks were exchanged between Mr. Auerbach and Mr. Puts, at the conclusion of which the latter gentleman addressed the former somewhat as indicated above. Then he turned away with great dignity.

How seriously Mr. Puts's face would have suffered had he remained is entirely a matter of conjecture. At any rate, Mr. Auerbach, as if to speed the going of his fellow trader, reached out somewhat rapidly with his left, and caught Mr. Puts somewhere between his collar and his hat brim. Apparently Mr. Auerbach accomplished his purpose. Mr. Puts kept right on going. There was no need even for mutual friends to go through the form of separating the pair. The distance between them got wider every second.

The incident made food for conversation on the Exchange floor all the rest of the day, for there hasn't been a lively initiation of a new member for some time, and the brokers welcomed the bit of diversion. Both the men who might have been the combatants are socially prominent, Mr. Auerbach being the son of Joseph S. Auerbach the lawyer and Mr. Puts a son-in-law of William B. Fanchet, one of the best-knowns bons' experts in Wall Street. It was generally believed in well-informed quarters last night that hostilities would not be renewed.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY TEST.

Two Cases to be Argued in the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Argument will be begun to-day in the United States Supreme Court in two cases involving the constitutionality of the Employers' Liability act, holding railroads engaged in inter-State commerce responsible for damages to employes when caused by the neglect of fellow-employes or deficient appliances. In both cases the trial courts held against the validity of the statute.

Mrs. N. C. Brooks of Kansas sued the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in Kentucky to recover $25,000 on account of the death of her son, a fireman, on a Southern Pacific train in Nevada. Judge Evans held the law to be unconstitutional because it does not fall within the scope of authority given to Congress to regulate inter-State commerce and at the same time regulate commerce within the States.

Mrs. Damsell Howard sued the Illinois Central to recover $20,000 for the death of her husband, who was killed while acting as a fireman on an Illinois Central train near Memphis, Tenn. Judge McCall declared the law to be unconstitutional on the same ground as cited in the Brooks case.

The Government was not a party to either suit in the lower court, but has intervened on appeal. The Attorney General has filed an exhaustive brief, which says in part:

"It is the carrier and not its employes that the act seeks to regulate, and the carrier is subject to such regulations because it is engaged in inter-State commerce. It is submitted that Congress can make a common carrier engaged in inter-State commerce liable to any one for its negligence who is affected by it, and if it can do that, necessarily it can make such carried liable to all of its employes."

LABORERS SIP TEA IN FIFTH AVENUE

Men and Women from Factories Guests of Women's Trade Union League.

MRS. BLATCH ENCOURAGING

She Tells the Toilers the Women Will Help Them in Time of Trouble.

The Women's Trade Union League gave a pink tea last night at 220 Fifth Avenue to the leading members of labor unions, including the delegatee of the Central Federated Union, who received a special invitation. The tea, which was served shortly before 10 o'clock, was incidental to a discussion on women's auxiliaries to labor unions.

The labor delegates gallantly assisted the members of the league as voluntary stewards and carried trays around with tea and cake for distribution. The experience, they declared, was a delightful one, and as the labor men sat on the edges of the chairs and handled the teacups in a gingerly way they said that they never enjoyed themselves better. A delegate of the Bartenders' Union remarked, as he sipped the beverage, to the representative of the Bakers' Union, that he thought the custom was a good one and ought to be encouraged.

The meeting was opened by Miss Annie Patterson, who introduced Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, daughter of the late Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as the principal speaker. Mrs. Blatch said that the women's auxiliaries solved a big economic problem. Trades unionism, she said, was a sort of proletarian organization which would remain militant under all forms of government, whether republican, monarchical, capitalistic, or socialistic.

"The great fault with women," said Mrs. Blatch, "is that many of them are liable to contribute a great deal of watered stock to trades unionism, like French peasants whose taxes were paid in wine, and who cheated the landholders by pouring bottles of water into the wine barrel. Most women who expected to work for a living expect to marry, and may not feel very enthusiastic about forming unions. The women of America should follow the example of the women in the textile industries of Great Britain who remain members of the union after marriage."

Mrs. Blatch went on to say that after marriage the influence of women could be made more potent in the cause of the unions. The women in the auxiliaries, which were formed for the purpose of aiding the men in the trade union movement, had done much in keeping up the enthusiasm of the men during strikes. There were hundreds of ways in which the women's auxiliaries had aided in strikes. The women, when they married, should insist that their husbands should allow them to share their responsibilities.

Mrs. Herman Lilstad, President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Lithographers' Union, told how the women had assisted the lithographers in their strike. She had six children, and they all took an active interest in it, she said.

The delegates of the Bakers', Bartenders', Mail Deliverers', and other unions than took the floor. They praised the work of the League and urged the forming of Women's Auxiliaries in all trades where practicable.

The last speaker was Miss Margaret Daly, delegate of the Overall Makers' Union to the Central Federated Union. She said that the men should fight the question of making textile goods in prison and that many free men were wearing prison made shirts. When women were given the power to vote and could go into politics this would be the first question they would tackle.

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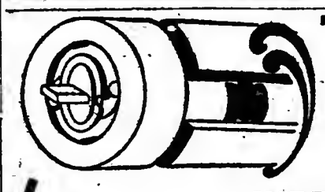

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WOOD ROLLERS TIN ROLLERS

B. R. T. LOSES TRANSFER SUIT.

Man Who Won $200 in Test Case Will Give It to Charity.

The refusal of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to issue transfer tickets from the Flatbush Avenue line to the Fulton Street line to Patrick J. Reynolds, a real estate dealer of Flathusb, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Christina Griffin, and the latter's two daughters, Lillie and Bella, resulted in four judgments of $50 each against the railroad company in the Third Municipal District Court, in Williamsburg, by Judge Alexander Rosenthal yesterday.

When the decision was given Reynolds, who is a brother of ex-Senator Reynolds, was so elated that he told the court he would turn the money over to charity.

Reynolds and his party were on their way to the Orpheum Theatre from Flatbush on the night of April 1 last year when Reynolds asked for and failed to get transfers to the Fulton Street line, an intersecting branch. He brought suit, and in his decision Judge Rosenthal said that while the Brooklyn Rapid Transit could enact laws for itself, it couldn't enact laws as far as transfers were concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL STRIKERS.

Court Lets Men Go Who Said They'd Kept Within Constitutional Bounds.

Magistrate Whitman had three striking cloakmakers before him yesterday, and became angry because the complainant did not appear. He said that he had received a number of letters urging him to deal severely with disorderly strikers, but that nobody appeared against the offenders. He added:

"I am not going to punish a single striker unless the person making the complaint has the manhood to come here."

The prisoners—Jacob Sherman, Louis Kush, and Samuel Schectman—each told the Magistrate that he had made a study of the Constitution of the United States, and had been careful not to violate the law by intimidating anybody.

The Magistrate discharged them, saying, "Keep on studying the Constitution and obeying the law."

Harry Rosen, a striking cloakmaker, of 25 Suffolk Street, was charged with assault by Abraham Weinstein, his wife Rose, and their daughter Rachel.

The complainants said that Rosen had entered their home, at 210 Division Street, and asked Weinstein to quit work. The man refused, and Rosen struck him over the head with a stick of wood, threw a flatiron at him, and hit him with a stove lifter. Rosen was held in $300 bail.

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FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—March 29, about noon, 5th Av., near 49th St., gold bracelet with stones. Owner will receive same by giving description to Miss Flower, 611 5th Av.

FOUND—April 3, 34th St., lorgnette. Address T., 272 75th St., Brooklyn.

LOST.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Wednesday, about 1 o'clock, Brooklyn Bridge Subway station, gold-mounted fountain pen, with gold safety pin attachment. $5 reward if returned to 10 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Broadtail scarf, on 34th St., between Knickerbocker Trust Company and Macy's; reward on return. Mrs. J. M. Cory, 60 West 76th St.

LOST—On 86th St. and 8th Av. or on 86th St. east-bound crosstown car, gold watch and fob, about 3 o'clock Wednesday. Suitable reward if returned to Bloom, 1,038 5th Av.

LOST—On 57th St., between Madison and 6th Avs., purse, containing money and check; reward. Wheeler, 571 Park Av.

LOST—$50 reward; six diamond rings, in chamois bag. Mistress J. W. Reed, care of Minthorne Woolsey, 250 West 94th St.

LOST—Evening of April 8, plain gold seal ring, Empire Theatre; reward. 57 East 64th St.

LOST—In Subway local, Broadway, handbag containing $84, keys; reward. Mrs. Cullen, 2,173 5th Av.

LOST—Lenox Av., neighborhood 135th, gold watch, black fob; reward. Armetrong, 110 West 138th.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, Colonial Theatre, black lynx boa; reward. Loeb, 311 West 95th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 991,874, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company.
Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 115 Broadway, in said city.
CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—On Sunday, March 31, an open-face gold watch, with college pin and gold buckle attached, in a hansom cab from Hotel Breslin to Hotel Clermont, between hours 5 and 8:30 P. M.; finder will be liberally rewarded. Apply E. W. Kimmelberg, 26 Beaver St.

LOST—April 5 between Metropolitan Museum of Art and 81st and Central Park West, small amber side comb, with four small diamonds and two amethysts. Reward if returned to 130 West 74th St.

LOST—Black wallet, containing checks, papers, and cash; payment on checks stopped. Finder can keep cash if he returns checks and papers by mail or in person to Max Sprung, 124 East 85th St.

LOST—Monday night, a bunch of keys, going from Bedford Av. to Nostrand, on Fulton St., Brooklyn. Liberal reward if returned to Summer's Music Store, 1,192 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Small hunting-case watch and fob, in the neighborhood of 8th Av. and 141st St. Liberal reward if returned to E. C. Riker, 117 West 142d St. Tel. 6327 Morningside.

LOST—On Thursday last, between 35 Nassau and 820 Broadway, lion's head with diamond eyes, part of fob; liberal reward. Lasky, 320 Broadway.

LOST—On April 7, a lady's gold watch, between 37th St. and 9th Av. and 42d St., 7th and 8th Avs.; liberal reward. C. Dobm, 497 8th Av.

LOST—Near Columbus and 104th St., Sunday afternoon, April 7, gold bracelet; suitable reward. Address Davis, 7 West 103d St.

LOST—$50 reward; 6 diamond rings, in chamois bag. Mrs. J. W. Reed, care of Minthorne Woolsey, 250 West 94th St.

LOST—Sunday, March 24, lady's gold pin, set with diamonds. Reward for return to A. Byno, 139 West 82d St.

LOST—Gold watch, with medal fob; liberal reward for return of the same. Y. O. R., Times Downtown.

LOST—On Subway, Sunday, black squirrel muff; $5 reward. E. P. Brown, Hotel Lincoln.

LIBERAL REWARD for fur scarf, lost on 5th Av. car or 36th St. station, Brooklyn; no questions asked. Kaplan, 1,354 Lexington Av., New York.

LOST BANK BOOKS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 492,890, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 386,215, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank Book No. 535,643 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 6,751, Yorkville Bank, Special Deposit Department, issued to Emma J. Herman; payment stopped; return to bank.

LOST—Passbook No. 71,084, issued by the Union Square Savings Bank, formerly the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. Finder will please return it to the bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 21,909, on Brevoort Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return to bank.

LOST—Bank book 951169, Bowery Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to Bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—April 10, Boston bull terrier dog; brown patch over eye; owner's name and "Bueter" on collar; liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked for the return to 955 West End Avenue.

LOST—Red Chinese Chow dog, white tail, black tongue; answers to name of Chin Chin. $25 reward if returned to Mrs. Farquhar, 54 West 57th St.

LOST—From 213 East 18th St., gold color Alaskan dog, answering the name of Dada. A liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to the above address.

STRAYED from 9 West 68th St., brindle Boston bull; liberal reward paid if returned.

LOST—On Friday, April 5, 122d Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, fox-terrier, white body, tan head and ears, tan tail; male. Very liberal reward will be given to party who returns same to Oxman, druggist, Amsterdam Av. and 122d St. No questions asked.

LOST—Sunday night, 99th St., between Broadway and West End Av., Boston terrier, dock brindle, short ears and tail, white marks on breast; answers to name of Tuff. Return to I. C. Klein, 312 West 99th St., and get reward.

LOST—A toy Boston bulldog; short, crooked tail, brindle, white chest, front legs white, white neck; $10 reward for its return to H. S. Moul, 160 Marlborough Road, (East 15th St.)

LOST—Saturday, near 58th St., very small black-haired King Charles dog; large reward for immediate return. Mrs. Griggs, 55 Central Park West.

LOST—Bull terrier, white and tan spots, male; broad collar; license number 30397; suitable reward. Englander, 351 W. 114th St.

LOST—Please return Skye terrier who is pining for home; liberal reward. Hoey, 300 West 117th St.

LOST—Collie dog, Punce, near Lenox Av.; reward. Whitehorne, 22 West 123d St.

Seek Morrell's Release from Asylum.

Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett appeared before Supreme Court Justice MacLean yesterday to urge the release of James Wallace Morrell, an alleged incompetent, who is in a sanitarium, and whose home is at 70 West Forty-sixth Street. He was placed there on the application of his wife, Ellen C. Morrell, who says he is suffering from a functional brain disorder. The case was adjourned until April 12.

SAYS FREMONT GAVE FAKE $1,500 ORDER

Witness Took It to Cuba, He Says; Recipient Called Major "Crazy or a Rascal."

COURT-MARTIAL HEARS CASE

Bank Official Tells That He Lent the Defendant Money Because of His Rank in the Army.

Major Francis P. Frémont, U. S. A., son of the General who is famous in history as "Frémont, the Pathfinder," was placed on trial before a court-martial in the Army Building, in Whitehall Street, yesterday morning. The charges against Major Frémont are the outcome of a number of his financial dealings, his accusers asserting that he said he owned property in San Francisco and Cuba, of which, it turned out, he was never possessed.

Major Frémont is charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, to the prejudice of good order and discipline, all of the charges being based upon his alleged misrepresentations in obtaining loans. His counsel are Patrick F. Loftus and Fred Stewart.

Col. Charles Morris of the Artillery Corps is the President of the board that is hearing the Frémont charges, and Capt. William J. Glasgow of the Thirteenth Cavalry is the Judge Advocate. The other members of the court are Col. John M. K. Davis, Col. Walter Howe, Col. Henry B. Osgood, Col. John D. C. Hoskins, Col. Medorem Crawford, Col. Henry M. Andrews, Lieut. Col. William B. Homer, and Lieut. Col. William H. Coffin. With the exception of Col. Osgood all the members of the board are in the Artillery Corps.

If Major Frémont is found guilty he will probably be compelled to leave the aervice, it was said at the Army Building yesterday. The Major, who is 52 years old, has been in the army twenty-eight years. He is at present assigned to the Fifth Infantry.

This is not Major Frémont's first court-martial. He was tried several years ago in the Philippines for striking a soldier, found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended from rank and pay for six months, and confined to the limits of his post for the same period.

According to Capt. Glasgow, the Government prosecutor, Major Frémont borrowed money from the Thirty-fourth Street National Bank of this city and the First National Bank and Plattsburg National Bank of Plattsburg. The loans varied in amount from $100 to $500. In one of the Plattsburg loans the Major, it is said, pledged his army pay check, a proceeding that is in direct violation of the regulations governing the service. There were twelve specifications in the charges made by Capt. Glasgow, and to each of them Major Frémont pleaded "not guilty."

Clinton E. Braine, who was Vice President of the Thirty-fourth Street National Bank in March, 1906, was the first witness called by the Government. Mr. Braine testified that Major Frémont had borrowed $300 from that bank and that he had filed with his application a memorandum concerning property he said he owned in San Francisco.

"I made the loan to Major Frémont," said Mr. Braine, "because he was an officer of the United States Army."

Mr. Braine said that he considered Major Frémont's position in the army as better security than the supposed property in San Francisco. Mr. Braine, when cross-examined, said that Patrick Toner, a friend of Major Frémont, had deposited with the bank $306 to secure the loan, but that for some reason it had not been used for that purpose.

"Did Major Frémont make any representations to you about the property he said he owned in San Francisco?" Capt. Glasgow asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Braine, "he said that his lots in that city adjoined property owned by Mrs. H. O. (Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.) He added that as the Government was trying to acquire property in that locality, the lots were increasing in value and would become quite valuable to him."

Major Frémont had said that Mrs. Oelrichs had sold similar property to the Government for $250,000. Curtis J. Beard, Cashier of the Thirty-fourth Street National Bank, corroborated what Mr. Braine said. He said that the Toner deposit to cover the Frémont loan was still in the bank, but that the certificate of deposit had not been indorsed.

Edward J. Donnelly, a Plttsburg (Penn.) court reporter, was the next witness called by Capt. Glasgow. He said that he and Major Frémont had agreed to go into the tobacco business in Cuba in 1905, and that each was to put in $1,500 as his share of the venture. In June of 1905 he met Major Frémont in New York, he said, and was given by the Major an order for $1,500 on a Mr. Finley of Cuba, the money "to be paid out of $5,000 on deposit in the International Bank."

Previously, Mr. Donnelly testified, he had put up the entire $3,000 because he was told, he said, that it was not convenient for Major Frémont to put up his share of the money at that time. Mr. Donnelly said he took the order to Cuba and presented it to Mr. Finley for payment.

"Was it paid?" asked Capt. Glasgow.

"No, Sir, it was not."

"What did Mr. Finley say?"

"He said that Major Frémont was either crazy or a rascal."

Mr. Donnelly testified further that he learned on his arrival in Cuba that there was no such institution there as the International Bank, and that there was no fund in any bank out of which he could get his $1,500. Letters between Donnelly and Major Frémont were put in evidence.

"You made no mention in the letters of the remarks made to you by Finley and your failure to locate the money, did you?" asked Mr. Loftus, Major Frémont's lawyer.

"I did not," replied the witness, with asperity. "Nor did I when I met the Major two weeks later. I was ashamed to. He didn't refer to the subject, either."

A letter from Mr. Donnelly to the Major made no reference to the order for the $1,500. It concluded with the remark that Mr. Finley joined the writer in sending kind regards.

In October, 1905, the letters began to request a settlement in the tobacco venture, because he was being importuned by a woman who had put in her money. It was not long after that, Mr. Donnelly said, that he began to communicate with the War Department relative to the business relations with Major Frémont.

Col. Howe then sent up a written question to the Judge Advocate, desiring to know whether Donnelly had ever received any part of the $1,500 from the accused, to which Mr. Donnelly answered "No," but admitted under further questioning hy Col. Howe that he believed he could have obtained it by personally presenting the order to Finley when he was first notified that the Major had sent money to Cuba.

An adjournment was then taken until this morning at 10 o'clock.

TRINITY VICAR RESIGNS.

The Rev. Dr. J. N. Steele to Spend a Year in Europe.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Rev. Dr. J. N. Steele, vicar of Trinity Church, had resigned and that his resignation had been accepted. Dr. Steele, who is a brother of Charles Steele of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., had been vicar of the old parish for seventeen years. His resignation came as a complete surprise to his friends.

It was said yesterday at the home of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector of Trinity Church, that ill-health was the cause of Dr. Steele's withdrawal. He is expected to sail for Europe soon and spend a year or two in travel and recreation.

Dr. Steele was at one time considered for election as assistant rector of Trinity, but last year the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, was chosen. Dr. Steele's father was a Baltimore merchant, though he was Chargé d'Affaires at the American Legation in Caracas when his son was born in 1850. Dr. Steele spent his boyhood in Venezuela. Until 1880, when he decided to enter the ministry, he practiced law in Baltimore.

ARREST FOR OLNEY MURDERS.

Man Indicted for Crimes in Orange County Captured in Los Angeles.

After a search of a year and a half Pinkerton detectives have found and arrested, in Los Angeles, Charles Henry Rogers, who is under indictment in Orange County for the murder of Willis Olney, Frederick Olney, and Alice Ingerick, and for a murderous assault on Mrs. Georgia Ingerick near Middletown, N. Y., on Oct. 6, 1905. Rogers was arrested in Los Angeles, Cal. He had been working as a porter in the Yosemite Hotel at Madera, Cal., under the name of Charles H. Carpenter. He was traced through letters he wrote to persons in Middletown, and his capture was effected by means of a decoy letter.

After the murders Rogers disappeared. The Pinkertons searched in vain for some trace of him until on Jan. 27 last he wrote a letter which gave a clue as to his whereabouts. Detectives were at once sent to Madera to arrest him, but when they got there Rogers had quit his job and departed. The proprietor of the hotel, however, identified a picture, and from the description given declared that Carpenter was Rogers, the man they sought. He had worked at the hotel since Dec. 16, 1906.

The detectives became sure the fugitive was hidden in Los Angeles. Believing that the man would call in time at the General Delivery of the Post Office and wishing to make the identification complete a letter was sent from Middletown, N. Y., addressed to Charles H. Carpenter. Rogers was arrested while receiving the decoy letter.

Rogers was not suspected of the brutal murder at first. He is said to have been friendly with the housekeeper for the Olneys, who lived on a farm four miles outside of Middletown. It is thought that the indicted man heard that the Olney brothers had in their possession $5,000 cash and some valuables. These were taken by the murderer. Suspicion finally centred upon Rogers, it is said, through the jealousy of his wife.

Fred Olney and his brother, Willis, were old and respected farmers. On the morning of Friday, Oct. 6, Fred Olney took Lulu, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Ingerick, to Pilgrim's Corners. He left the girl with a friend to come home on foot in the afternoon. She returned with the friend, Mrs. David Aiken, and found the house locked. Becoming frightened she went to the home of a neighbor, Dan Davis.

Davis broke into the house, and at the foot of the stairs found Lulu's sister, Alice, 9 years old, with her skull crushed. Davis summoned the Middletown police by telephone. Chief Brinckerhoff arrived and examined the premises. In Willis Olney's room he found a leather trunk opened and the money and valuables gone. In the cellar he found a length of gas pipe wrapped in a bloody newspaper.

In a stall in the barn Mrs. Ingerick was found moaning under a pile of hay. She had evidently been hit over the head with the piece of gas pipe.

It was not until the next morning that the bodies of the Olney brothers were found. The barking of a pet dog in a clump of bushes near the house led the officials to the spot. Fred Olney had four bullet holes in his body and Willis two.

Mrs. Ingerick, when she recovered, professed that she could not members what had happened.

Rogers will be extradited as soon as possible, and the case promises to be one of the most notable in the history of Orange County.

LOS ANGELES, April 10.—A man who admits that he is Charles Henry Rogers, and that his home is in Middletown, N. Y., where a man of the same name is wanted on a murder charge, was arrested here yesterday. He declares, however, that he knows nothing about the murder. The man's appearance tallies with descriptions and photographs of the Rogers for whom the New York State authorities have been searching since Oct. 6, 1905.

METZ DEFENDS AHEARN.

Little Diversion of Special Paving Fund to be Shown.

Controler Metz repudiated the suggestion yesterday that his department could in any way be held responsible for the alleged irregularities in Borough President Ahearn's office in connection with the special street repaving fund. It was said on Tuesday that William M. Ivins and the others who had been investigating Mr. Ahearn's office would assert that the money in this fund had been used to pay salaries.

According to the Controller there is little likelihood of any great diversion of funds being shown. Under the law the money collected from plumbers who open the streets is turned over to the City Chamberlain, and the cost of replacing the street surface is charged against the money so held by the Chamberlain. The fee charged for opening the street is $4 a square yard, and the cost of replacing is about $2.75, according to Mr. Metz's assistants. In addition there is an examination charge of $1 for each opening.

Although only one examination charge is made against each opening, no matter what its size, the margin of profit accruing to the city is comparatively small. There is a balance in the Treasury of $166,000. The pay rolls for the work to be charged against the fund are certified to the Controller from Mr. Ahearn's office. The Controller has nothing to do with the matter except to see that they are met out of the fund. The balance on hand, it is stated, is a fair indication that there has been but little, if any, diversion of the fund.

METZ AFTER CITY'S PLUMBERS

He Says They Charge Citizens Exhorbitantly for Water Meters.

The city's plumbers, according to Controller Metz, have been charging taxpayers exorbitantly for installing water meters, and Mr. Metz proposes to stop it. The city plumbers at present are J. J. McCarthy, T. J. Toumey and N. J. Donnelly. Mr. Metz said yesterday:

"I have been getting so many complaints of late from citizens who object to the bills rendered by plumbers who install water meters on the Water Department's orders, that I am satisfied there is something radically wrong in the system. Under the law, if the owner does not pay the bill, the city pays it and the amount becomes a lien on the property. There is no question that some of these bills are exhorbitant. Plumbers in some cases spend a week on a job, charging full time for plumber and helper, when it ought to be done in a day or two.

"I am going to request the Water Commissioner to notify thie department in every instance where he gets an order to instal a meter, and I will then have a practical plumber give an estimate as to what the job is worth, and will not pay the bills rendered by the city's plumber until the owner has his chance to protest, in case they are too high."

TO OPEN SUBWAY BIDS TO-DAY

Half a Dozen Contractors Expected to Compete on Bridge Loop Work.

Bids for the construction of the first section of the Subway loop between the East River bridges will be opened to-day by the Rapid Transit Board. All bids must be in by noon, and it is anticipated that there will be possibly half a dozen contracting firms in the field, as the contract calls for construction alone and has nothing to do with the operating of the line after it is built.

A deposit of $25,000 in the form of a certified check is required with each bid, and this has had the effect of causing the contractors to withhold their bids until the last day. The first section of the line to be built is that running from Pearl to Canal Street, under Centre Street. The main portion of the work is to be done by the cut-and-cover method. Construction of pipe galleries is to be bid for separately. All the work must be finished within twenty-one months.

VICHY CELESTINS
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

AUTO CLUB TESTS FOR MOTOR CARS

Endurance Run and Commercial Vehicle Contest Planned for May and June.

JAMESTOWN TOUR ROUTE

Members May Travel Through Shenandoah Valley on Exposition Run —Trade Association Plans.

It has remained for the Automobile Club of America to take the initiative in organizing competitive motor events for the Spring season. The Contest Committee expects to announce within a few days two events which will offer opportunities of a good practical test for both business vehicles and touring cars. The committee yesterday, under the Chairmanship of Robert Lee Morrell, sent to all the leading manufacturers and agents of commercial wagons a brief résumé of the conditions that were tentatively adopted this week for a test run of commercial cars on Manhattan Island. At the same time the committee has made it plain that the club is willing to take all the responsibility of conducting the event in a satisfactory manner and keeping accurate records of all performances, but that it remains with the manufacturers to show by their entries whether they are willing to support such an event.

"The Automobile Club," said Secretary Butler yesterday, "is anxious to hold competitions of all sorts, but in order to make them succeseful there must be a combination of interests. We are not going to organize events, and then demand that owners or manufacturers enter. If lack of interest is shown by those who will be directly benefited by the contests, the club will surely make no attempt to force them. Some changes have been made in the conditions for the commercial vehicle test from last Fall, when, on account of the lateness of the season, it was deemed best to postpone the event until Spring. Instead of requiring the cars to make runs for three days in different parts of the city, the plan now is to make it only a single day test, as just as favorable results are likely to be attained in that way as in a run of three or four days. Judging from the entries received last year, I believe there will be little difficulty in getting a large number of business wagons of different types for the event."

The event for ordinary touring cars will be an endurance run of from four to six days. There will be no attempt to make it a pleasure run, as the daily runs will be from 125 to 150 miles. It will be a strenuous test of the reliability of the American touring car, and the rules will probably be more severe than hitherto required in an event of this character. The commercial vehicle test will be held in May and the endurance run in June.

Waldron Williams, Chairman of the Runs and Tours Committee, said yesterday that the contemplated tour, limited to members of the club from this city, to the Jamestown Exposition at Norfolk, Va., will not be held until early in the Fall, probably about Oct. 1. Owing to the poor condition of the roads between Philadelphia and Cape Charles, that route has practically been abandoned, and the tour will be held over the longer route by way of Washington. If this plan is adopted the tourists may go by boat from Washington down to Potomac to Norfolk and come back by way of the Shenandoah Valley.

The New York Automobile Trade Association, it was learned yesterday, has decided to do something toward stimulating the local activity during the Spring season. A committee is now at work on a plan which will probably take the form of a big automobile sales week, as has been adopted in several cities throughout the country, or a repetition of last year's open-air show at the Empire City track may be held.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The Automobile Club of Long Island will hold its last ladies' night of the season to-morrow night in the clubrooms, 250 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. A small exhibition of half a dozen models of the latest American cars will be held at the same time. The Entertainment Committee, under the Chairmanship of Edwin Melvin, has prepared several novel features, as this will be the closing entertainment of the season.

W. L. Sorel, who was in this country last year as a representative of the De Dietrich Company of France at the Vanderbilt Cup race, has just established a new non-stop record in a run from Paris to Nice. The distance is about 712 miles, and M. Sorel, who drove a 60 horse power De Dietrich car, covered the distance in 16 hours and 15 minutes, an average of over 43¾ miles an hour.

One of the largest shipments of automobiles received in New York this season was a consignment of thirty 18-20 horse power Reo cars recently received by R. M. Owen & Co. Owing to the demand which has arisen with the return of pleasant weather and the favorable condition of roads, it has been found necessary to double the customary order for shipment.

An interesting suggestion for the Glidden Cup conditions in the A. A. A. tour was made yesterday by James Joyce, manager of the American Locomotive Automobile Company. He favors the adoptinn of a condition requiring all competing cars to start with the bonnets over the engine securely fastened and sealed. The plan of conducting the tour under conditions not too strenuous has been generally commended, bnt many autoists would like to see the rules stern enough to really distinguish the good cars from the poor ones and from those that are only fair. Mr. Joyce expects to enter a Berliet car.

George Heath, Albert Clement, and several other racing drivers who have competed here for the Vanderbilt Cup race have commenced practice over the Grand Prix conrse in France. Szisz, the winner last year, will drive the Renault car again, and racing quarters for the Renault cars have just been established near Dieppe.

Future Major Leaguers.

Walter Quelsser will not manage the St. Joseph's team this season, owing to the fact that he no longer resides in New York. Edward Finley will manage and captain the players. Games can be booked through Edward Finley, 846 West Eighteenth Street, New York.

The baseball schedule for the De La Salle Institute for 1907 follows: April 12, Groff at New York; April 18, Princeton at Princeton, N. J.; April 20, Bett's at Stamford, Conn.; April 27, Rock Hill College at Ellcott City, Md.; April 30 St. Augustine's at Washington, D. C.; May 4, Villanova at Villanova, Penn.; May 7, New Rochelle High School at New Rochelle, N. Y.; May 10, Morris High School at New York; May 11, Holbrook at Ossining, N. Y.; May 14, Poly Prep. at Brooklyn; May 15, Jersey City at Jersey City; May 18, Manor at Stamford, Conn.; May 23, Cutler at New York; May 25, Pingree at Elizabeth, N. J.; May 28, Stamford Athletic Club at Stamford, Conn.; May 30, Baltimore Athletic Club at Baltimore; June 1, Paterson High School at Paterson, N. J.; June 5, Yonkers High School at Yonkers, N. Y.

The players to represent the Belwood Club of Gravesend, L. I., are: Strong, pitcher; Lake, catcher; Vonate, first base; Gross, second base; Dooley, short stop; Mullen, third base; Burke, left field; Farrell, right field; Spellman, centre field. For games address Fred Dempsey, captain, Avenne T, Gravesend.

Capt. R. A. McGovern of the De La Salles is authority for the statement that a new interscholastic league is under way, which will abandon the rule which prohibits youngsters to play on the teams unless they have attended the different private schools at least for one year.

The Xavier A. A. team will be composed of Bowen and Noonan, pitchers; Kearin, catcher; Hanrahan, first base; Elling, second base; Dotey, shortstop; O'Grady, third base; Fitzpatrick, left field; Ryan, centre field; Thiele, right field. The season will open April 13, when the team will play the Roeblings at Trenton, N. J.

"Eddie" Doyle will manage the Northvale (N. J.) team. The season will open on April 14 with a game at New Rochelle with the Rough Riders.

The Northvale Baseball Club will play the Rough Riders at New Rochelle, N. Y., April 14. They will line up as follows: W. Bennet, pitcher; R. Mahoney, catcher; P. Gilligan, first base; J. Stuart, second base; M. Doyle, third base; J. Lennon, short stop; J. Lages, left field; E. Doyle, centre field; W. Elling, right field. Clubs desiring games should address E. Doyle, 174 East 112th Street, New York.

Elect Hockey Manager at Columbia.

At a mass meeting held yesterday at Columbia H. P. Banks, 1908, was elected manager of next year's hockey team. P. E. Locke, 1909, S., was elected assistant manager at the same meeting.

SHEPPARD WINS MATCH RACE.

Takes Half-Mile Invitation in Jersey City and Makes Record.

Melvin Sheppard, the crack middle-distance runner of the Irish-American Athletic Club, won new laurels in the athletic carnival of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., at the armory, Jersey City, last night. Sheppard not only won the 880-yard invitation race, but broke the armory record by 4 seconds, covering the distance in 2:03. Competing against him in the race were Paul Pilgrim of the New York Athletic Club, a double winner at the Olympic games at Athens; Charley Bacon, the Irish-American Athletic Club crack, and Harvey Cohn of the same club. William Van Thum of the Xavier Athletic Club retired from the contest at the last moment. Bacon finished second, with Pilgrim third and Cohn last.

The match was stirring throughout. Bacon got the jump and shot to the front at a merry clip. Sheppard passed Bacon on the second lap and the latter made a gallant effort. Sheppard forged steadily ahead. Bacon made another fine spurt at the finish, but Sheppard won by about four yards. Pilgrim just beat out Cohn for third place in the final few yards. Summaries:

000-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by F. A. Honey, Gordon House A. A.; J. A. Morgan, Columbia University, second; L. M. Wood, Comet A. C., third. Time—1:24 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Invitation, Scratch.—Won by Melvin Sheppard, Irish-American A. C.; Charles Bacon, Irish-American A. C., second; Paul Pilgrim, New York A. C., third. Time—2:03.

440-Yard Handicap, Open.—First Heat—Won by J. G. Harris, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., (22 yards;) P. J. Murray, Xavier A. C., (17 yards,) second; A. T. Bailey, New York A. C., (12 yards,) third. Time—0:54 3-5.

Half-Mile Relay, Schoolboys, Handicap.—Won by School No. 8, (T. Crockett, W. Smith, E. Carey, and W. Bartsch,) scratch; School No. 11, (C. Lacy, C. Kerr, G. Loehwing, and T. Hosfeld,) 10 yards, second; School No. 51, (G. F. Fried, I. F. Brundage, T. Kelly, and W. Pelham,) 50 yards, third. Time—1:48 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed.—Won by O. F. Langan, Company D, (scratch;) W. G. Edgar, Company G, (4 yards,) second; G. D. Wolss, Company C, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:55 2-5.

50-Yard Dash, Handicap, Closed.—Final Heat—Won by C. Williams, Company D, (9 feet;) O. F. Langan, Company D, (scratch,) second; A. C. Osmond, Company D, (8 feet,) third. Time—0:06.
Final Heat—Won by William Landgraf, St. Hartholomew A. C., (14 feet;) G. J. Merz, Xavier A. C., (12 feet,) second; Robert E. Goggin, Pastime A. C., (13 feet,) third. Time—0:05 4-5.

880-Yard Handicap.—Won by J. F. Rebermann, Mohawk A. C., (44 yards;) Matthew Geis, Holy Cross Lyceum, (32 yards,) second; J. P. Leo, St. Bartholomew A. C., (44 yards,) third. Time—2:00 2-5.

140-Yard Race for Schoolboys, Handicap.—Won by M. Stevens, School No. 1, (5 yards;) G. Lochwing, School No. 11, (3 yards,) second; A. Goldberg, School No. 1, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:18 1-5.

220-Yard Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by S. O. Warsawer, unattached, (14 yards,) second; Francis J. Kear, unattached, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:24 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle, (Closed,) Handicap.—Won by O. F. Langan, Company D, (scratch;) W. G. Edgar, Company G, (4 yards,) second; C. Williams, Company D, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:31 3-5.

One-Mile Military Athletic League Relay, Handicap, Four Men to a Team, Each Man to Run 440 Yards.—Won by 22d Regiment N. G. N. Y., (A. J. Crockett, 5 yards; C. J. Clarke, 6 yards; M. Sheppard, scratch, and H. F. Edwards, 14 yards.) 12th Regiment N. G. N. Y., (O. J. Merz, 1 yards; F. J. Merz, 18 yards; W. Friend, 19 yards, and W. Kreitseck, 18 yards,) second. 13th Regiment N. G. N. Y. second team, (J. J. Farrell, 14 yards; W. Van Thum, 10 yards; J. McCormack, 16 yards, and J. Holler, 16 yards,) third. Time—3:33.

More Fast Motor Boat Trials.

MONACO, April 10.—Another excellent record was made in the motor boat races to-day when the 33-foot racing boat Ulysse covered 50 kilometers in the trials for her class in 78 minutes. The speed of the boat was equivalent to about 26 geographical miles an hour.

VAN SICKLE IS NO SUICIDE.

Despite Reports of His Suicide, He Appeared in the Flesh Yesterday.

Before the Curb market opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning its members gathered to discuss the sad end of "broker" Van Sicken whom the newspapers said had shot himself at home on Tuesday night because he could not stand up under his "market losses." The papers named the suicide "Van Sicken," but all the Curb men were sure J. K. Van Sickle, a Curb broker for the Stock Exchange house of Hornblower & Weekes, must have been meant. He is the only Curb man with a name approaching that of the suicide.

Promptly at opening time Van Sickle appeared. He wore no bandages, and well-regulated ghosts don't walk in the day time. The Curb hair was collectively uneasy at its roots. Van Sickle's friends were inclined to doubt his statements that he was alive and in the flesh. There were no tell-tale bullet holes in either temple, and when he began to shout his bids and offers in a natural Curb voice he was welcomed back to the ranks.

Samuel B. Van Sicken, the suicide, is unknown on the Curb.

A Musical Treat
TO-DAY
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
At the Exhibition Rooms of the
Tel-Electric
Piano Player
285 Fifth Ave., Cor. 30th St.
Practical and highly interesting demonstrations given showing the marvellous, human-like ability of the Tel-Electric Player to render the compositions of the masters, as well as the popular melodies of the day—
With and Without Human Aid.
If you have not seen and heard this remarkable Player, you can have no idea of its possibilities.
The price of the Tel-Electric compares favorably with that of old style players.
You Are Invited—Bring Your Friends.

The Coward Shoe

Men's Low Shoes
Fashionable models that combine comfort with coolness. Stylish Oxfords in new Spring shapes, on the snug foot form Coward lasts, which give that trim, dressy appearance, denoting a perfect fitting shoe.
In tans, russet, calf, vici kid, enamel and patent leather.
SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.
JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET.)
Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

SHOT BY BOY WITH TOY GUN.

Mrs. August Hecksher of Fifth Avenue Slightly Wounded Behind the Ear.

A report that Mrs. August Hecksher of 628 Fifth Avenue had been shot behind the ear by a small boy, in Huntington, L. I., Monday morning, was in circulation yesterday. At the Hecksher home last night Mrs. Hecksher said that it was not a bullet, but a little stone, that a small boy had fired at her from his toy gun.

Mrs. Hecksher was on her way to Wincoma, her country home at East Neck, when the boy fired at her. According to Mr. Hecksher the lad took deliberate aim and then ran. His identity is not known.

The wound caused Mrs. Hecksher considerable pain at first, but the effects soon wore off. Last night Mr. Hecksher said she had completely recovered.

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With and Without Human Aid.

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You Are Invited—Bring Your Friends.

CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA.

The Rev. Father Brann of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church will contribute to this week's number of the

NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS

an authoritative article on the first volume of this important new work of reference.

REBECCA AGAIN.

Kate Douglas Wiggin's new Rebecca book will be the subject of an illustrated article.

OUT-OF-DOORS IN SPRING.

Mabel Osgood Wright, author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" and many other popular books, will contribute an entertaining article on recent nature books, including Mabel Cabot Sedgwick's "The Garden Month by Month."

HAMILTON BUSBY'S BOOK.

There will be an expert review of the new volume of reminiscences by this celebrated writer on turf subjects.

New novels, including "The Cave Man," by John Corbin; books for boys, and a number of other timely books will be treated, of in a spirited and newsy manner, while Edward A. Bradford will have an an article on Irving Fisher's "The Nature of Capital and Income," entitled

PROBLEMS OF RAILWAY RATE MAKING.

18 Nurses Graduate—Two Get Prizes.

Commencement exercises of the Lebanon Hospital Training School were held last night in the hospital in Caldwell Avenue, the Bronx. Eighteen nurses were graduated, and addresses were made by Jonas Weill, President of the hospital, and others. The first prize of efficiency for the year, $20, was awarded to Miss Linsky, and the second, $15, went to Miss Stranner. A dance followed the exercises.

THE VALUE OF PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE
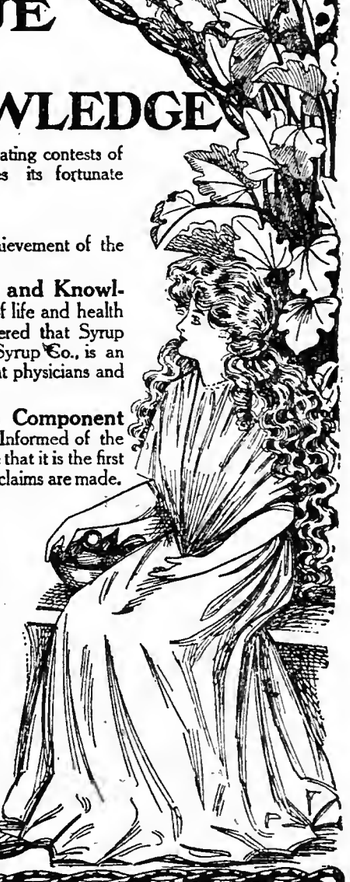
Personal knowledge is the winning factor in the culminating contests of this competitive age and when of ample character it places its fortunate possessor in the front ranks of
The Well Informed of the World.
A vast fund of personal knowledge is really essential to the achievement of the highest excellence in any field of human effort.
A Knowledge of Forms, Knowledge of Functions and Knowledge of Products are all of the utmost value and in questions of life and health when a true and wholesome remedy is desired it should be remembered that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., is an ethical product which has met with the approval of the most eminent physicians and gives universal satisfaction, because it is a remedy of
Known Quality, Known Excellence and Known Component Par

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City. Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....3 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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TWENTY PAGES.

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC.

In a communication to The Wall Street Journal Mr. BRYAN brings his views regarding the railway problem up to date in greater detail than in any other expression since his unfortunate Madison Square Garden deliverance. His motive in making that declaration, he tells us, was to retain the radicals within the Democratic Party. Mr. ROOSEVELT himself has no greater dislike of the reactionary element in the Republican Party than Mr. BRYAN admits regarding the Democratic reactionaries, and it must be admitted that the distrust is justified in both cases. The reactionaries in each camp afford a contrast which seems to us more to the credit of the old-fashioned Democrats than of the Republican old guard. But there can be no doubt of the justification of Mr. BRYAN'S foresight. He has lost his radicals to a higher bid, and the helpless Republican reactionaries are scarcely tall enough to steady the amalgamated kite-flying radicals.

Mr. BRYAN still sticks to his idea of a State and Federal railway organization analogous to the Constitution of our Nation. He argues as though economic centralization were as objectionable as political centralization. It might be if there were any doubt of the subordinate position of our financial men on horseback, and if there were not still some lingering need of protection against political men on horseback. So long as government is supreme economic centralization is desirable, rather than objectionable. Mr. BRYAN still favors Federal trunk lines and State feeders, and entertains no doubt of their harmonious operation. He assumes that there would be no difficulty about making connections and arranging joint rates. Undoubtedly the rates would be just what were enacted, but it may be imagined that under those conditions there would be small inducement for the construction of feeders by either State or individual capital. There would be few candidates for partnership with the Government upon its own terms, the junior partner having sole right to whatever the Government did not want. If the prospect should not prove alluring the Government lines would lack feeders—although, to be sure, it could carry its mails, and, perhaps, do as other railways do, create traffic by promoting local industries. Thus Government ownership of railways would be likely to prove merely the first step toward a wider socialism.

It is curious how closely Mr. BRYAN follows the plans of the railway magnates, whom he detests. Government, he says, might either build or buy the system, to consist in the first instance of a single line east and west, intersected by another north and south. And this could be done by the Government being merely the majority interest. Are the people really so enamored of holding companies that they would like to see the Government itself one? And where would the minority be found content with the Government's 2 per cent. rate of interest? Or would the Government, in approved fashion, charge all the traffic would bear in order to come out ahead? If the rates were on a 2 per cent. basis how would the taxpayers fare in bad years when deficits accrued? And if the rates were high, how would the people profit by relief from the railway octopus?

There is nothing alarming about Mr. BRYAN'S adjectives. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S messages might be searched in vain for more reassuring expressions and pleasing promises. For example:

> It is needless to say that no confiscation is proposed. There is no disposition under either strict regulation or Government ownership to do injustice to investors in railroad securities, and the courts would prevent injustice even if it were attempted. As a matter of fact, the people have been more ready to do justice to the railroads than the railroad managers have been to do justice to the people.

Is it so? On an adjoining page of the journal in which Mr. BRYAN'S letter appears we find the strictly Wall Street view of a certain notorious transaction which is generally considered the epitome of all that is heinous in railway exploitation. This curious Wall Street person remarks that under the orders of the Illinois Railway Commission the Alton reduced its rates so that its earnings in 1906 were smaller by $1,626,278, as compared with its earnings before reorganization under Mr. HARRIMAN'S auspices. This would have shown a divisible income on the common stock of over 7 per cent., whereas none has ever been earned. It is apparent that the recapitalization has not enabled the Alton to charge extortionate rates, and it is also evident that without extortion the present moderate charge would have enabled an income upon the capitalization which has been so denounced. This curious Wall Street person who propounds such heresies side by side with what Mr. BRYAN esteems a conservative appeal for radical support concludes with a question which is worth answering before accepting Mr. BRYAN'S statement that there can be no injustice so long as the moderation characteristic of the past is practiced in the future:

> Query: Was the Alton looted by the Reorganization Syndicate, which could not have foreseen the reduction in freight rates subsequently required, or, was the Railway Commission responsible for the looting because of ordering a reduction in rates without fully realizing the consequences?

FRUITS OF AGITATION.

The proceedings of the American Investment Trust's annual meeting in London disclose how far from true is the assumption that agitations like that now proceeding here and there will have no adverse effect because of the beneficent intentions and patriotic motives of their promoters. Lord EUSTACE CECIL, as President, reported that the trust had among its investments over $5,000,000 of American railway securities, and that the valuation of their holdings compared unfavorably with the previous year because of the extraordinary depreciation in America. Their investments had become so unsatisfactory that it had become necessary to look around. The London report of the meeting says:

> "The board thought it was time to ask the stockholders for larger powers of investment. The stockholders assented to that course, and the company obtained powers to extend its investments in Mexico, in South America, in Cuba, and in the Philippine Islands. He [the President] congratulated the stockholders upon the advantage they had obtained in that direction, and he hoped they would for a considerable time to come be able to invest their money at 4½ per cent., 5½ per cent., and even 6 per cent. interest."

It is—or, perhaps, we should say, ought to be—sobering to find capital which has been attracted here to its benefit and ours, now seeking other countries, which in turn will thrive upon methods of financing which we are rejecting.

MOBILIZING REAL ESTATE.

Representatives of the real estate organizations of the city will appear before the proper legislative committee at Albany on the 17th of this month to plead for the passage of the bill intended to introduce the registration system of land transfers commonly known as the Torrens system, in this State. Despite the delay that has been encountered, we believe that it is yet practicable to bring the measure to passage, and we know of none of more immediate and substantial advantage to a great interest in the community.

The principle of the bill can hardly be said to be open to discussion. It has been tested by experience on two continents and in a half dozen States of our own Union, with increasing satisfaction in its working for something like a score of years in Australia and a half score in the United States. Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio have adopted it in the West and Massachusetts in the East. We have experience of its operation in nearly all sorts of communities, from the least settled to the most crowded, and under pretty nearly every imaginable condition of previous legal regulation and custom. Probably the difficulties to be overcome could nowhere be more numerous, formidable, and deeply rooted than in the City of New York, and this fact will doubtless be urged in criticism of the proposed measure. But the force of the objection is met by the consideration that the system which the bill proposes to make official, under legal regulation, and through public agencies, is already to all intents and purposes in partial operation by the various title guarantee companies.

The only obvious and important difference between the system of these admirable and efficient organizations and that which the bill would establish, so far as we can see, is that the latter would be much simpler, more available to all parties in interest, less expensive, and, on the whole, more effectual and secure. In the one case the parties to real estate transactions have the guarantee of the private corporation—a very sound and carefully issued one in this city, we believe—and in the other case they have the guarantee of the State. For the latter the charge will be no more than the estimated cost of the guarantee, and the longer the system is in operation the more complete must be the system and the less the risk of insurance. In the case of the corporations, the charge is necessarily and properly larger, the work is more expensive, much of it is repeated, and there is no prospect of substantial amelioration. The fact that a satisfactory transfer now requires in time from a couple of weeks to two months, while in Chicago, where the system has been established some ten years, the entire transaction can be closed in as many days, or even sometimes in a few hours, is a striking evidence of the change it is possible to bring about.

The direct object of the system may be defined to be the mobilizing of real estate, so that it can readily be bought or sold or pledged as security for credit in proportion to its actual market value, the same as other property, subject only to the restrictions inherent in its peculiar uses, and free from those now imposed by the obscurity, confusion, and uncertainty that may hang about the title. Of course, no one expects that a deed to a house and lot can be made as negotiable as a bill of lading for a trainload of wheat, but there is no reason why its negotiability should be impaired by doubt as to title in one case any more than in the other. Any substantial improvement in this direction would be a great benefit to all classes of the people, and especially it would tend strongly to increase the number of citizens owning their own homes, and having that stake in the order and prosperity of the State that such ownership involves. The realty guarantee companies have already accomplished very much in this direction, and they are entitled to great credit. They have measurably reduced the friction previously attending real estate transactions. It remains now for the State to take up the work and to carry it to its beneficent completion.

SLAUGHTER IN RUSSIA.

Mr. STEPHEN BONSAL'S St. Petersburg dispatches to THE TIMES, including that of yesterday, in which he enumerates the "casualties" of the struggle between progressives and reactionaries, and that of last Sunday, in which he reported an interview with Prof. MILIUKOFF, are informative and illuminating documents upon the actual situation of Russia.

Nobody can have read the dispatch we published yesterday without observing that the actual status between the Duma and the Czardom is a state of war. We learn of 1,080 "executed" on the one side, 3,242 "assassinated" on the other—such are Mr. BONSAL'S figures. Figures much larger were given out from the Russian Embassy in Washington some weeks ago. But those figures were "suspect." In a population of nearly a hundred millions for European Russia alone, there must be a certain number of executions every year which have nothing to do with "politics." There were 136 legal executions in the United States in 1905, and something like the same number of lynchings. European Russia is more populous than the United States. It is politically and socially much disturbed, and the population is to that extent more lawless. One must not confuse political "executions" or even political "assassinations" with the ordinary course of justice. Nevertheless, this enumeration indicates unmistakably, and after all abatements, a state of war. It also indicates that for every execution ordered by court-martial or otherwise beyond the ordinary legal processes and by "administrative means" there has been at least one assassination. Mr. BONSAL sets forth that, whereas many of the assassinated have been killed upon good though irregular grounds, many more have been killed simply for wearing the Czar's uniform. This is war.

Evidently this should not be so. The body of the Russian officials may not be very scrupulous. But, as Mr. BONSAL points out, it is not bloodthirsty. By no manner of means is the body of Russian office holders composed of callous persons like the body of the old French noblesse, indifferent to the suffering of the "lower orders." The members of the Grand Ducal Tammany may almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. Many of Dr. ALADIN'S hearers in this country, we may assume, have been shocked by his frequent quotation of "à la guerre comme à la guerre." Why any "war" at all in Russia? It is admitted that M. STOLYPIN has made good his pledge to suspend "administrative punishments," which is to say drumhead courts-martial for civilians. Why should not Russian Liberals—one does not say Socialists on the one hand any more than he says the "League of the Russian People" on the other—meet him half way? Why should there be any question of "war" at all between the two parties? Why should there not be, instead of war, an attempt on both sides to modernize Russia peacefully and gradually? M. STOLYPIN on his side has done his utmost. He has not even stipulated that "the assassins should begin." The practical question seems to be as to the amount of political wisdom in the Russian Duma.

SUPPOSITIONS FOR TEACHERS.

Suppose a great business concern were asked by 12,000 of its employés to increase their pay by 32.6 per cent. to 51.9 per cent. Would it not—should it not—scrutinize the proposal with some care?

Suppose their plea were made mandatory by the employés, who should force a bill embodying the mandate through the State Legislature. Would it not arouse a degree of reasonable hostility in the breasts of the employers?

Suppose the 12,000 women employés admitted that they entered the service contentedly, with full knowledge of what their wages were to be from year to year; suppose they admitted that their employers had offered to consider the question of advancing the wage schedules to a point corresponding with the increased cost of living, and they had refused this offer. Would their demand for a peremptory law seem reasonable?

Suppose these women admitted that a sprinkling of men employés was indispensable to the right conduct of the business; that, owing to the competition of other employers in other fields for male service, capable men were harder to get than capable women for positions of the same grade, and the men could be tempted into the employment only at correspondingly higher wages. Suppose, too, that the women, with their schedules adjusted to present cost of living, would admittedly receive higher wages than obtain anywhere else in the country for their labor. Would not the mandate of the mass of women to have their salaries advanced even above this top notch and "equalized" with the exceptional salaries paid to the relatively few and indispensable men totter on its economic foundations?

Suppose the employers were taxpayers. Suppose the business concern were the public school system of New York City. Would the case be altered?

TRADE WITH MOROCCO.

A suggestive echo of the Moroccan Conference, in which the good offices of the United States were brought to bear to bring about an adjustment of the issues between the French and German Governments, is to be found in the statistics of the foreign trade of Morocco for 1906, which have just been issued by the French Government. One root of the Moroccan controversy was, of course, to be sought in commercial jealousy.

What has really happened, according to these figures of the French Government, compiled from Morocco Custom House and French Consular Agent sources, is that of the total trade of 85,069,899f. in 1906, an increase of 6,427,000f. over 1905, France secured 42,807,663f., a gain of nearly 1¼ per cent., while Germany secured only 7,182,780f., an actual decrease of 149,871f. It is worth noting that this is the second year of shrinkage in German commerce with Morocco and that she now holds a bad third place, the United Kingdom's portion of the total trade being 24,549,948f., an increase of 5 per cent. above the previous year. Spain, another party to the Conference, gained 22 per cent. Italy, also a conferree, lost 8 per cent., and the United States, whose kindly intervention did so much to calm the troubled waters, fell 63 per cent. under its Moroccan trade of 1905. It is a somewhat curious fact that in spite of our prominence at this Conference our total interest in Morocco, as represented by our trade, was last year exactly $195,592.

JAPAN IN FORMOSA.

One of the natural appeals of Japan for the sympathy and approval of the Western world is contained in a recent volume by a member of the Diet relating to the work of Japan in Formosa.

That work has now been going on for a dozen years, having been assumed in 1895, at the close of the war with China. Unquestionably it has been extremely difficult, nearly as difficult, we should say, as the kindred task taken over by the United States three years later in the Philippines. Two principal problems presented themselves. The first was that of brigandage. In the western and partly settled and civilized half of the island, brigandage was the rule rather than the exception. The life of the island was adjusted to it. It had a certain regularity and standing, and especially the sentiment and opinion of the people were more or less in sympathy with it. When Marshal KODAMA took the office of Governor General, his first plan—natural in a soldier of his eminence and success—was to put down brigandage by force. Several vigorous campaigns were waged against the brigand groups, but with almost no real or lasting effect. Bushwhacking, mountain fighting, sudden attack, retreat, ambush, treachery, all these were things in which even the supple and resourceful regulars of the Japanese Army could but ill contend with the wily and hardened islanders. Then the Marshal came to the conclusion that a golden bridge to peace and order might be constructed. Full pardon was offered to those who would surrender, work was promised, and in certain cases a substantial pension from the Treasury. This policy with renewed energy in pursuing the recalcitrant remnant was attended with practical success. Brigandage is now in effect suppressed.

The second problem is that of the savage tribes occupying the eastern half of the island, where the natural resources in the way of minerals and timber are the most plentiful. With this matter the Japanese have been unable to find any permanent or very promising way of dealing. A line of connected forts with moderate garrisons has been stretched from north to south on the border of the savage territory, and while these protect the civilized region, they also afford a base from which a slow advance is being undertaken. As yet, however, it has been very slow and slight. The most encouraging fact is the reported tendency of the savages to friendly intercourse with the Japanese.

In one respect Japanese rule has been markedly successful. It is able to meet its own expenses, and is not a drain on the Imperial Treasury. Beyond that, however, it is questionable whether the task assumed in 1895 has been rewarded adequately or ever will be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Waging War on the Big Signs.

One of our neighbors, in a commendable effort to prove its possession of a highly developed appreciation of the aesthetic, has undertaken a vigorous campaign against the urban sign in its uglier and more overgrown forms. That the city would be more beautiful, or at least less offensive, to the artist eye if its signs were kept within the legitimate purpose of signs, which is to give desired information and not to compel the unwilling as well as the willing attention, is a self-evident truth, and any hopeful attempt to remedy an evil both irritating and barbaric is deserving of sympathy. Therefore the neighbor has ours, but it does seem to us that it is ignoring several rather important elements of the problem it has set out to solve.

In the first place, it trusts altogether too much to legislative assistance. Prohibitive and restrictive laws are usually easy to get by those who know how to set about it, but their enforcement is quite another matter, and a law against gigantic signs flaming with crude and warring colors would be an almost useless thing if there were not a considerable demand for it from the public. Of course it is not a fatal defect in a law that it is somewhat ahead of the general sentiment of the communities it affects, but it must not be too far ahead, under pain of being that deplorable thing, a "dead letter." As we doubt if any sign is so big and so gaudy as seriously to offend even a large minority of our population, our own advice would be first to educate the public taste in this matter, and especially to present what is probably the fact that many who are not offended by ugly and immodest signs could be pleased by beautiful and modest ones, and that to give such pleasure is "good business" as well as good taste.

The possibility of pleasing in this way once generally realized, failure to do it would become generally offensive, and immediately the public itself would reform the signs in the most effective of ways—by quietly boycotting every claimant for patronage who ignored or violated the new standards. While the belief persists that it is desirable to attract attention, no matter how, to wares for sale or amusements offered, a sign-restricting law will do little good and it may do harm as a seeming interference with natural rights.

It will be noticed, too, that a property owner who is quite willing to accept a big annual rental for the use of his roof as an advertising medium, while that roof covers a building in which he takes no pride, acquires very different ideas the moment he replaces that building with one of real or supposed architectural merit. We do not recall that any more than half way meritorious structure in the city is defaced by its signs, even now, and as the number of such structures is rapidly increasing the end of the evil is in sight.

Evidently Needs Reforming.

Nothing could better illustrate the need of such a reformation of the police service as the Bingham bill will at least make possible, than the remarks of one of the present, but probably not long to be, Inspectors, quoted yesterday by a TIMES reporter.

"Suppose I am reduced," he said, with fine prophetic fervor. "I've been a good Captain, or else I shouldn't be here now. But then I had something to work for. But if I go back to the station house I've got no more hopes of promotion. I may have to work under a man who was under my orders and I had a run-in with. Do you think I am going to work hard to make his job a success? It isn't in human nature."

That is an utterly wrong-headed way of looking at the situation, for it quite ignores the possibility that the Police Department is to be run on right principles in the future. Why shouldn't this Inspector, even if reduced, still have something to work for? He could seek, for instance, to establish—or to re-establish—a reputation for honesty and efficiency, and the glories of an Inspectorship would still be within reach if he succeeded in doing it. And how naïve is the confession that if his superior happened to be a sometime subordinate with whom he had quarreled, he would not "word hard to make his job a success"! That was, in effect a threat to make that "job" a failure by neglect of duty or underhanded plotting.

A contrary course may not be "in human nature" as it is understood by unregenerate policemen, but it can easily enough be conceived, and more or less closely followed by policemen of the sort New York hopes to get in the days to come. And if those days do come, the attainment of revenges, and even the prevention of successes, in the manner hinted, will become an extremely dangerous business, for Inspectors and Captains alike.

Rivers and Transportation.

Our correspondents have broken out anew with scoldings of New York for making so little use of its rivers in supplementing the service of its overcrowded street railways. Well, it does seem a little absurd that we have so long seen and still see in those two big streams, so far as urban transportation is concerned, only inconvenient interruptions of our streets, to be crossed in any convenient—or inconvenient—way, but never to be used by boats going up stream or down.

The fact is, however, that river steamboats are unendurably slow, as compared with the other means we have of getting about the city, and in addition the rivers themselves always have been and apparently always will be hard to reach and hard to get away from for those who are on the main ridge of the long island and wish only to move from one end of it to the other. So, for the New Yorker, as such, the river steamboat is a thing to make excursions on, rather than a means of transportation somewhere, or even anywhere. It is and must remain too far from Broadway for daily business uses, except by the commuters on the ferryboats. There is little sense in scolding about it. Habits are not going to change, for they are the result of natural conditions.

ROOSEVELT AND HARRIMAN.

The Story of the Episode of 1904 Printed Fourteen Months Ago.

From The Boston Herald, Jan. 21, 1906.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1906.—Mr. E. H. Harriman told an interesting story to a former Governor of New York and to a Senator at Albany, and one of these gentlemen told it to me.

In 1904, when the Republican money chest was badly in need of funds for carrying on the National campaign, President Roosevelt invited Mr. Harriman to Washington.

Mr. Harriman did not go.

Again the President invited him.

Again Mr. Harriman did not go.

A third time came an invitation from the President, and this time Mr. Harriman found reason to accept. He went to Washington. He saw the President, and conferred with him about campaign contributions. Soon after that the Republican campaign funds were sufficient.

Of course, in matters of this sort, there is always a quid pro quo. A result of the conference between the President and Mr. Harriman was an understanding that Senator Depew should be given an Embassy to Europe, thus clearing the way for the election of Mr. Frank S. Black, ex-Governor of New York, as his successor.

When, in due time, Mr. Harriman asked that this understanding be carried out, the President declined to do so.

Whether or not the association of Senator Depew's name with the insurance scandals had developed when the refusal was made is not the point of the narrative.

ARTHUR WARREN.

PRESIDENT AND PEOPLE.

A Correspondent Thinks The Times Overheated on the Subject.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Altogether Amusing" is the title of an editorial in to-day's issue of THE TIMES. Altogether amusing, it seems to me, is the attitude of THE TIMES in the matter of President Roosevelt's popularity. Apparently you deem it a deplorable circumstance that the great mass of the American public believe that the present incumbent of the White House is absolutely honest and worthy of unstinted support and encouragement. As I view it, if 75 per cent., say, of the population of the United States are pretty thoroughly satisfied with Mr. Roosevelt and approve, on the whole, of his principles and the way they are being applied, and if another 15 per cent. are passively content to have him where he is, it is not a matter of sleep-destroying concern whether the remaining 10 per cent. dislike the President or not.

What is a republic for, anyhow? As I understand it, it is created for the purpose of securing for the greatest number that which they want. If the greatest number (in this case an overwhelming majority) have got what they want in Roosevelt, it seems to me it is altogether amusing for THE NEW YORK TIMES or any other paper, to get excited and overheated. None of "the crowd," as you refer to the bulk of the voters, cares a rap for the predictions of disaster which you are passing out at the rate of a column or two a day. Most of the President's supporters, I think, hold to the opinion that when hard times come, they will come, and that Roosevelt won't have much to do with it one way or the other. For the present they are satisfied that there is a man at the head of things at Washington who is strictly "on the level," and that, whatever mistakes he may make, he will never "sell them out." He can take as much corporation money as he needs for campaign purposes for all the crowd cares, as long as such contributions do not influence his official acts—and they won't.

"CONSERVATIVE."

New York, April 9, 1907.

THE PEOPLE'S IDOL.

Comment Based on the Results of The Times's Canvass of Editors.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Two New York newspapers made special efforts last week to test the sentiment of the country with reference to President Roosevelt. THE NEW YORK TIMES (Dem.) sent letters to 500 Republican editors throughout the country, and by Saturday night had received fifty-eight answers, coming all the way from Maine to Minnesota. THE TIMES was astounded by the "unanimity of the replies and the length to which the editors, as men most closely in touch with the sentiment of the country, go in asserting the overpowering strength, the deep seriousness, and the blazing enthusiasm with which the mass of the Republican Party and a large proportion of Democrats have now come to the support of the President." The Herald (Ind.) secured estimates of the sentiment from its correspondents based in the main on interviews with political leaders, and showed similar results.

From The Providence Journal.

By every test the popularity of the President is not only undiminished, it has even increased, and perhaps is still increasing. The expressions of opinion recently printed in The Journal from its Rhode Island readers, and collected similarly by other newspapers in other States, show conclusively a strong sentiment in favor of his re-election, in spite of his positive declaration that he will not again be a candidate. No third-term movement, surely, ever stood that test before. Furthermore, Republican editors all over the country have been called upon for testimony to the condition of the public mind, and the first installment of their letters, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, adds to the conviction that thousands of both parties are anxious to see Mr. Roosevelt succeed himself.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Every attempt to defeat or discredit the President's course has reacted upon those responsible for it. At this moment, in considering the question of available candidates, and of both parties, for 1908, an "if" is encountered. Certain people are for So-and-So, provided Roosevelt is not a candidate. This fact is made plain not only by individual utterances, but also by the voices of State Legislatures in which the test of popularity has been made. Roosevelt's name leads all the rest. It is Roosevelt first and the rest nowhere. The latest test of the kind was made by THE NEW YORK TIMES, an independent paper which is by no means a thick and thin Roosevelt supporter, but, on the contrary, freely criticises and occasionally pokes fun at the President. A week ago Monday it mailed letters to 500 Republican editors all over the country, and last Saturday printed the gist of the sixty-eight replies up to that time received. With one exception these declared that the President is stronger with the people than ever, though many remained silent on the third-term question. It is made plain that the rank and file of his party are devoted to him, and that the same is true of thousands of Democrats. It is impossible to miss the significance of this testimony from men who are in the best possible position to see which way the wind is blowing in their bailiwicks.

From The Hartford Times.

In view of the remarkable exposure of the attitude of the great majority of the newspapers of the country that seek to conform to the popular feeling toward the Administration at Washington, which is made in the letters from editors of Republican newspapers, of which THE NEW YORK TIMES is publishing several columns every day, it is exceedingly useful to give the widest publicity to the existence of such a state of the popular mind in certain States of the Union as is frankly disclosed in the following letter:

Janesville, Wis., April 4.

President Roosevelt enjoys his old-time popularity among the voters of Southern Wisconsin. The Brownsville affair, the Storer episode, and Harriman quarrel fail to disturb the masses. "The King can do nothing wrong" expresses popular sentiment in this neck of the woods, and nothing but an earthquake will disturb the serenity. "So mote it be."

H. F. BLISS, Editor Gazette.

"The King can do no wrong"—what a statement to be made by any American citizen concerning the President of the Republic! Yet here we have it, and scores of other Republican editors say practically the same thing—that this is the feeling of their readers about Theodore Roosevelt, the man who is appealing to the prejudice and animosity of all who do not possess wealth against those who do possess it, while himself more fully allied with combinations of wealth and more grossly obligated to them than any man who ever occupied the Presidential office; the man who personally directed the canvass for his own re-election in 1904; the man who, two years later, was imploring Edward H. Harriman to come to the White House and to raise money for the New York campaign; the man who punished the innocent black soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry without a trial; the man who boasts his privilege of denouncing any American citizen as a liar who says anything he does not approve.

The Times's Cable Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to tender my meed of thanks, also congratulations, for the very full and complete pages of European news given to your readers in last Sunday's TIMES. You certainly covered the whole field in a masterful manner, not approached, I think, by any other metropolitan journal, and fully in keeping with the high standard usually maintained by THE NEW YORK TIMES in the treatment of all matter of interest to its readers.

PEMBROKE.

Brooklyn, April 9, 1907.

Possibly an Explanation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "Lorna Doone" the one defect of a notable housewife is condoned in the statement, "crossness is the vice of clean women." Perhaps temper is the vice of clean men—public men, politicians, and Presidents. And compared with all the others, though to be regretted, what a venial vice!

EXMOOR.

New York, April 9, 1907.

PROTEST FROM TEACHERS.

Declare the Charges Made Against Them Are Malicious and Baseless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 28 you published a letter of one "M. J. Handley," who claims to be a student of the New York Evening High School for Men. On March 29 you took occasion to comment editorially on Mr. Handley's letter, agreeing with him in his main contention that the teachers of this school are, many of them, lazy time servers, neglectful of the work for which they have been appointed.

We teachers in the New York Evening High School for Men feel that we can easily afford to ignore such vague, sweeping, and incoherent charges as those made by this pretended student. The fact that most of us are evening school teachers of long standing, teachers whose work has been repeatedly supervised and rated as satisfactory by the properly constituted authorities, leads us to feel that a detailed answer would but lend dignity to the attack of a person who, under cover of an assumed name, attempts to injure the good name of an institution in which the character of the instruction afforded is excelled by no other school covering the same field.

We do wish, however, to protest strongly against the action of THE NEW YORK TIMES in lending editorial support to what is on the face of it a malicious and cowardly attack prompted by motives of self-interest. It is our opinion that, in view of the large and important interests affected by such an attack, it would have been but ordinary fairness for THE TIMES first to investigate fully the charges made in the "Handley" letter before it lent itself to the purposes of one who questions the integrity of the Board of Education, the ability of the supervisory officers appointed by that board, the reputation of a large number of earnest and meritorious teachers, and the intelligence of thousands of New York's representative young men, when he declares that the education afforded by the evening high schools of the City of New York is largely a matter of "bluff."

THE TEACHERS OF THE NEW YORK EVENING HIGH SCHOOL FOR MEN.

New York, April 9, 1907.

The evening high school teachers misstate the case. THE TIMES has not lent editorial support to any contention that they were "lazy time servers" and "neglectful." Mr. Handley made this recommendation: "Do not permit day school teachers (who are tired out after their day's work) to teach in the night time." That was his main contention—certainly not malicious or cowardly. The evidence we adduced in support of this statement was embodied in a proposal made last Fall to the Board of Education by a committee representing the High School Teachers' Association, which reads:

"Because of the difficulty of living on the present salaries an increasingly large number of teachers are seeking positions in the evening schools. This can but impair their value to the high schools, as no teacher can work so many hours and be efficient."—Editor TIMES.

The Times and Mr. Carnegie.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg the pleasure of thanking THE TIMES not only for the report, in its last Saturday's issue, but also for the prominent place given to the peace meeting in Mr. Andrew Carnegie's residence. THE TIMES is leading the way in giving the first and best place to the good news of the hour, and in assigning evil tidings, minus needless details, (with which the public at large has nothing to do,) to a secondary or inferior place. For years some of us have been yearning for the newspaper that keeps its first column, first page, sacred to the report of some kind of good news, so that we can always look for it there with the confidence with which we look for the rising of the sun in the east; and we believe the day is coming when such a custom will be the rule with first-class journals.

As to Mr. Carnegie, we believe that of all the splendid services he is rendering in behalf of the common weal, none of them surpasses such a meeting as he held the other night, and the international conference about to assemble in Carnegie Hall. Such munificent enterprises visibly, fraternally, and royally promote "peace on earth and good will among men," and thus hasten the dominance of the kingdom of God on earth, whose cardinal principles are righteousness, peace, joy, and love.

The many thousands who cannot be present at the great and significant congress in the interest of arbitration and peace look confidently to you for full reports.

Mrs. B. REMICK.

Geneva, N. Y., April 9, 1907.

Meek New Yorkers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New Yorkers are certainly deserving of credit for their meekness and sweet submissiveness. "Meek above all men upon the face of the earth" they undoubtedly are. To-day I journeyed from Park Slope, Brooklyn, to Broadway and Duane Street, Manhattan, without encountering a single employe of the Street Cleaning Department. For want of a little work on the gutters Broadway and the adjacent side streets were about as suitable for pedestrians as a water-cress bed would be. Chambers Streets was a lake, and City Hall Park a marsh. I suppose the weather was too inclement for the street cleaners to be allowed out.

By the way, for the last thirty or sixty years Londoners have known the use of the "squeegee" for cleaning just such sidewalks as we "sloshed" over in New York to-day. When will the smart people on this side wake up to the fact that there is such an implement to be had?

ENGLISHWOMAN.

New York, April 9, 1907.

Papers and Papers.

From Success.

The ordinary investor, I find, is unable to distinguish between newspapers. Let me classify them.

1. Newspapers that do not sell a line of their editorial space to promoters, and that refuse all financial advertising of the wild-cat variety: THE NEW YORK TIMES, The New York Evening Post, The Philadelphia Public Ledger, and The Springfield Republican are among the American newspapers of this class.

2. Newspapers that keep their editorial columns clean, but let down the flood gates for all wildcat advertising that can be squeezed into the United States mails.

3. Newspapers that not only leave their financial advertising columns wide open, but also load up their editorial columns with "pleasant" news about promoters and their companies.

4. Newspapers that defraud their readers by selling their editorial space to any financial fabulist who has the price to pay for it.

5. Blackmailing sheets that praise those who pay and roast those who don't—the less said about them the better.

6. House organs, or publications brought out by promoters to sing the praises of their own wares.

Clean financial newspapers are as scarce as hen's teeth.

SPRING FASHIONS.

Of course, you have a dentist
And a physician, too,
An oculist and aurist
And other-ists, a few;
Of course, you have a surgeon
To amputate and twist,
But, tell me—have you chosen
Your fav'rite alienist?

You haven't yet? That statement
Your claim to Fashion kills.
What? You still harbor measles—
You're still consuming pills?
You're not of the Four Hundred,
I solemnly insist.
Go, get hallucinations
And call an alienist!

—THOMAS R. YBARRA.

MISS BARNEY WEDS COURTLANDT BARNES

Five Hundred Guests Invited to the Ceremony and the Breakfast.

SERVICE AT HER HOME

Walter H. Powers and Miss Helen Ballard Married — Other Weddings of the Day.

The marriage of Courtlandt Dixon Bernes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes, and grandson of the late A. S. Barnes, and Miss Katharine Lansing Barney, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trecy Barney, and a niece of the late William C. Whitney, took place at noon yesterday at the town house of the Barneys, at the corner of Park Avenue and East Thirty-eighth Street, ths Rev. Dr. Batrershall of St. Peter's Church, Albany, officieting.

The house, which is of the Renaissance period, was beautifully decorated, the wedding taking place in the stone room, where a temporary altar, decorated with palms and white flowers, wes erected.

Ths ushers were Ashbel and James Barney, brothers of the bride; Reginald Fincke, J. Markoe Robertson, Joseph R. Swan, Louis C. Clarke, Jr., Arthur J. Wear, and Lawrence J. Rand, and Henry B. Barnes, Jr., was best man. Ths bridesmaids were Miss Jean Reid, daughtsr of Ambassador Reid; Miss Sarah P. Barnes, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Anita Peabody, daughter of Charles A. Peabody, and Miss Cornelia Harriman, daughter of E. H. Harriman. Miss Dorothy Whitney, a daughter of the late William C. Whitney, and a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. She and the bridesmaids were gowned in pals green chiffon and white lace, topped by large pale green hats trimmed with white and yellow sweet peas and carried bouquets of white forsythia. The bridal party, followed by the bride and her father, came down the sairway and entered the stone room through the drawing room, an aisls having been formed of flower-trimmed posts and white satin ribbons.

The bride wore a princess gown of heavy white satin, the bodice profusely trimmed with point lace and having point lace sweeping down the sides. Her long point lace vsil was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. Mrs. Barney, the mother of the bride, was gowned in lavender mauve satin and chiffon with lace.

The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at about forty tables. The guests of honor were seated at two large tables placed in the halls and breakfast and reception rooms, which were decorated with American Beauty roses and azaleas.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnee are booked to sail for Europe, and on their return nsxt Autumn will make their homs in New York.

Five hundred guests were asked to the ceremony and the wedding breakfast. Among them were ex-President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dimock, Col. J. J. Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Arthur Murrey Dodge, Dr. George Dixon, Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Whitney, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Whitman, the Misses McCook, Dr. James W. Markoe and Mrs. Markoe, Dr. Woodbury and Mrs. Woodbury, Mrs. W. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Philbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, and the Messrs. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Mills, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph N. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Duryea, Col. Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Miss Eleanor Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman and the Misses Harriman, the Misses McCook, Miss Harriet Alexander, J. Hampden Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Jossph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Breese, Miss Betty Morton, the Messrs. Breese, Miss Cornelia Bryce, Miss Kate Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Weldon Barnes.

OTHER WEDDINGS.

Walter H. Powers and Miss Helen Ballard Married.

The wedding of Walter Heyward Powers, son of Mrs. Walter H. Powars, and Miss Helen Gillette Ballard, deughtcr of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Ballard, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the rector.

The church was simply decorated with tall palm trees about the chancel and at ths sides, and white flowers were used on the altar.

The bridesmaids, who wers Miss Margret S. Scott, daughter of Judge F. M. Scott; Miss Georgia Gray, Miss Madeleine Gelshenen, Miss Gertrude Knapp, Miss Lucy Relss, and Miss Ruth Eaton, wore white lace gowns over pale pink silk, and sashes shading from pink to mauve. Their large white hats were trimmed with pink roses shading to mauve, end they carried shaded pink roses. Miss Marie Louise Hoopes, of Elkins Park, was the maid of honor. She was in rose pink satin chiffon trimmed with whlte lace, and her large cream Tuscan straw hat was trimmed with pink ribbons and pink roses. All of the attendants carried pink roses.

The bride, who was escorted to the chancel by her father, wore a white chiffon cloth gown embroidered in white poppies, and heving a long train of rose-point lace bordered with satin and fastened to her golden hair with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley.

James R. Knapp was Mr. Power's best man, and the ushers were Lansing Wesver Powers, a brother of the bridegroom; Frederick E. Ballard, Jr., brother of the brids; Herbert Reed Lawrence, Arthur J. McClure, Sterling Thompson Foote, Albert W. Putnam, Stanley Brown, and Theodore Crane.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ballerd, 21 West Seventy-third Strcet. A large number of invitations had been issued for this event, but owing to a recent bereavement in the family of the bride thsy were recalled, and the reception was held for only ths relatives and fatimate frisnds of the family.

The house was elaborately decorated with palms, ferns, and pink roses.

BORDEN—STEELE.

The marriage of Miss Ruth W. Steele, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, Assistant Rector of Trinity Parish, and Joseph Carlston Borden of South Orange was solsmnized yesterday afternoon in Trinity Chapel at 4:30 o'clock, ths Rev. Dr. Steele himssif officiating. The church was decorated with tall green standards, capped by white flowers placed about the chancel.

Her uncle, John Steele, gavs the bride in marriage. She wore a trained white satin gown, with the bodice largely of rose point, showing satin folds. The skirt was trimmed with crisp plaitings of white tulle. Hsr tulle veil was caught with a coronet of orangs hiossoms, she carried lilies of the valley, end wore a pearl necklece, en heirloom worn hy all the brides of the family for several generations.

Miss Margery C. Lawrence, the maid of honor, wore a white satin striped gauze Empire gown, topped by a large white hat, with pink ostrich plumes, and carried pink roses.

The Misses Dorothy Greene, Helen Rae, Marjory R. Rics, and Marjorie Wessel of this city, and Miss Helen Aldrich, a cousin of the bride, were ths bridesmaids. They wore pink satin striped Empire gowns, and whits hats, trimmed with pink wistaria, and carried pink sweet-peas.

Arthur G. Borden, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers included L. Spencer Steele, a brother of the bride, and Thomas L. Manson, Jr.

Following ths ceremony a reception was held at the residenos of ths bride, 22 West Seventy-third Strest, to which a limited number of guests were invited. The house was decorated in pink and white.

The brids is a nlece of Spencer Aidrich, of John Steele, and of Charles Steele, who married a daughter of Seth Barton French. The Rev. Dr. Steele, father of ths bride, has long been connscted with Trinity Church, and is the head of the Steele family.

STRONG—CONVERSE.

St. Thomas's Church was filled with a largs and fashionable assemblage yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the marriage of Miss Katharins P. Converse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, Sr., of Greenwich, Conn., to Benjamin Strong, Jr., was celebrated. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomae's, officiated.

The bride, who walked to ths chancel with her father, wore a whits liberty satin gown trimmed with point iacs and carried lilies of the valley and roses. Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, Jr., the matron of honor, was also in satin trimmed with yellow lace, and the bridesmaids were in yellow satin and white lace. The latter wers ths Misses Lesley L. Ackerman, Elsie L. Morrill, Lee F. Alsxander, and Katharine Doremus.

Henry P. Davison of Englewood, N. J., was the best man. The ushers were Archibald M. Strong, James L. Ashley, Warren L. Green, Scott McLanahan, William E. S. Griswold, and Edmund C. Converse, Jr.

Following the ceremony at the church a receotion was held at the residence of the bride's sister-in-lew, Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, Jr., 37 West Forty-eighth Street. The bride's parents livs at Conyer's Manor, Greenwich, Conn.

BENSON-HUTCHINS.

Miss Laura Jones Hutchins end James William Benson of Chapel Hill, N. C., were married at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration, on West Twenty-ninth Street. The Rev. George C. Houghton performed the ceremony. Relatives and a few intimate friends only were present. Ths bride was given in marriage by her cousin, Dr. H. Walter Carter, and a small reception followed at Dr. Carter's residence, 163 East Thirty-sixth Street.

The maid of honor and bridesmaids were the Misses Merle and Margaret Harris, and Evelyn Shoppach, end little Robina Certer and Dorothy Fox were flower girls. J. C. Walker, William Bates and R. L. Burney wers ths best man and ushers.

After a trip through the South, Mr. and Mrs. Benson will meke their home at Benson, S. C., which is named after the bridegroom's father.

EVANS—RUMSEY.

Ths marriags of Joselyn Evans, second son of the late Sir Francis Evans of England, and Miss Blanche Rumsey, daughter of the late Judge William Rumsey, were married at noon yesterday in Grace Church chantry by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. The bride, who was unattended, was given in marriage by her mother. Shs wore a white satin and lace gown. Mr. Evans was attended hy his younger brother, Evelyn Evans, as best man. There were no ushers, as only the relatives and a few intimate friends were invited. A breakfast followed at the home of ths bride's mother, 200 West Fifty-sixth Strest.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans are booked to sail shortly and will make their home in England.

STEINHART—MENDES.

Miss Irma de Sola Mendes, daughter of the Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes, was married to Samuel Charles Steinhardt last night at 8:30 o'clock in the West End Synagogue, the father of the bride officiating, assisted by the Rev. Max Grauman.

Mrs. Frederick J. Lisman was matron of honor and Miss Cleire Guggenheimer was the flower girl. The bridesmaids were the Misses Vera and Nina de Sola Mendes, Louise Steinhardt, Gertrude N. Strauss, Myrtilla J. Davies, and Selina Beleis.

The best man was Edward Steinhardt, and the ushers were Bertram Ehrenberg, De Witt Stern, Knrt J. Rahlson, Selon May, Milton H. Stankenthal, and Lawrence J. Levy.

MME. EAMES TO AID A CHURCH.

She Will Appear at a Concert to Help Spaniards' Project.

There is a project on foot to build a Spanish Roman Catholic Church near Audubon Park, at 156th Street, in the vicinity of the building of the Hispanic Society. Ths site has been acquired and Miss Maria de Barril has arranged to have a concert benefit given to raise funds for the building. Mme. Emma Eames, assisted by Emilio de Gorgoza, and Victor Herbert and his full orchestra ere to be the artists.

The concert will take plsce at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 7, and will be followed by the serving of tea by Mme. Eames, Mme. Madrazo, and a number of well-known women.

The affair ie under the auspices of the Archbishop of New York and the Ministers of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Costa Rica, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Santo Domingo, and Venezuela.

ECLECTIC CLUB'S PLAY.

Members Produce an Operetta at Delmonico's.

Members of the Ecisctio Club celebrated their first Daughters' Day of the season yesterday by presenting a one-act operetta at Delmonico's. "Love and Whist" was the title of ths play. The words were by Randolph Hartley and the music by Henry Housely.

The cast follows:

Mr. Fairfax.....Charles Wallace Kitchell
Capt. Aldershot.....Andreas Schneider
Mrs. Sherwood.....Mrs. Carrie Martin Cowtan
Dorothy Sherwood.....Miss Florence Quinn
Mignon.....Miss Marion Whitaker

Miss Helen Read was the piano accompaniet.

After ths entertainment the club gave a luncheon for its guests. Among the members and guests present were Mrs. C. A. Gerlach, Miss Ethel Gerlach, Mrs. John Mitchell, Miss Marie Louise Mitchell, Miss Claire IMtchell, Mrs. Susan A. Rumpf, Mrs. C. N. Roe, Mrs. Potter, Miss Laura Dayton, Mrs. George W. Sproni, Miss Eva Smith, Miss Lucy H. Atkinson, Mrs. Alvin Lene, Miss Wallace, Miss Bates, Mrs. F. G. Burke, Mrs. H. C. Grant, Mrs. Rodriguez, Mrs. W. D. Martin, Mrs. Andrew J. White, Mrs. J. Alfonso Sterns, Mrs. Leonard Hill, Mrs. Eidridge Gerry Snow, Mrs. H. J. Cammann, Mrs. H. I. Stodhoff, Mrs. de Aguero, Mrs. A. B. Cwathmey, Mrs. M. J. White, Mrs. A. J. Talley, Mme. Gaston de Thiers, Mrs. J. H. Myer, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. H. C. Birch, Mre. Dore Lyon, Miss Love Johnson, Mrs. Edward Griffith, Mrs. A. Flynn, and Miss Eva Thompkins.

Social Notes.

A bazaar in aid of the blind is to be held at Delmonico's this afternoon. It will be in charge of Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. George Stanton, Mrs. Floyd Jones, Mrs. Bruce Webstar, Mrs. T. C. T. Crain, and others. Fancy and useful articles will be sold, and tea will be served. Many young women well known in society will preside at the tables.

The wedding of Miss Marguerite Loew, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Loew, and Robert Cutting Lawrence will occur to-day at the home of the bride's parents, 25 West Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Stires is to officiate, and a small reception will follow. It was intended that there should be a large church wedding at St. Thomas's, but as both of the bride's parents have been ill, the change was made.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugens M. O'Neill have returned from Palm Beach and are booked to sail on April 23 for Paris.

Among those who heve taken boxes for the farewell performance of Ermete Novelli and his company on Monday evening next at the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the Society for Italian Immigrants are Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Joseph Gerli, A. A. Healy, Mrs. Edward Robinson, and Miss Amy Aidrich. Tickets and boxes may be procured from Miss F. V. Doane.

The dinner for Sir William Preece, to be given by Mrs. Henry Siegel, will taks place on the evening of April 19 instead of the 18th, as Sir William has a public engagement in connection with the Peace Conference which conflicts. Mrs. Siegel has notified her guests of the change in date.

A café chantent will be held this afternoon and evening at the Hotel Astor for the benefit of the Mark Fisher Home for Aged Gentlewomen. Nearly every theatrical manager in town is contributing an artist or two, and after the evening performance there will be dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Rawson Underhill and their family, who spent ths Wintsr at Nessau, have returned to town.

TO-DAY'S OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Daniel Frohman, Walter Wellman, and Dr. Austin Flint to Sail.

On the Cunarder Slavonia, sailing today for Naples, will go:

Mrs. Minnie Arbuckle, Mrs. D. C. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Connery, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Duffy, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hintzs, W. H. Koop, Mrs. Peter Le Suer, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Olmstead, Mr. and Mrs. John Parmenides, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson, the Rev. John Wade, and Henry Wigglesworth.

Among those sailing on the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher for Hamburg ars:

Mr. and Mrs. Legrand L. Benedict, Charles Burwick, Bryan Durant, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Daniel Frohman, Mme. Johanna Tauscher-Gadski, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kohler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Loewenstein, Mrs. John K. Lasher, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer D. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Wing, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Weygandt, and Mrs. L. H. Tower.

Outgoing voyagers on the Rhein for Bremen are:

Mrs. Charles E. Bartlett, Dr. Jerome E. Cook, Mrs. Leo Faulk, Mrs. Henriette Levy, Robert H. Maynicks, Mrs. Rosina Nast, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Schafer, Mr. and Mrs. James O. Watson, and Miss Gertrude Zeiss.

Booked to sail on the Ryndam for Rotterdam are:

Miss J. F. Andrews, Charles B. Hartsinck, M. A. Suyden, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Van Raalte.

The following will sail on the French liner La Touraine for Havre:

Mrs. J. A. Armstrong, Paul de Broln, Mr. and Mrs. George Cartwright, Maurice Graves, F. J. Harper, Dr. H. Schachtman, and Mrs. Maurice Ullmann, and Miss Edyth Whitney.

On La Touraine will also sail Walter Wellman, the explorer, who expects to reach the north pole by airship.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Mrs. Fairbanks, who has spent the Spring season in Weshington recuperating from her prolonged illness, will leave to-morow afternoon for Indianapolis. She will make a visit in a few weaks to relatives in Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Pery Belmont were host and hostess this evening at a dinner of forty covers for the Duc de Chaulnes.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce were the guests at dinner to-night of Justice and Mrs. Holmes.

TO GIVE SCANDINAVIAN PLAYS.

Ole Bang Heads a Stock Company of Norwegian and Danish Actors.

A number of Norwegian and Danish actors who have arrived in this country in the last few months have banded together and obtained the services of Ole Bank as their leader. Under his direction they have formed a stock company to play in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and other of the lesser cities, producing works by the leading Scandinavian writers. Mr. Bang is the artist who gave readings of "Peer Gynt" at the Manhattan Theatre.

This company will givs its first performance to-night at the Kings County Democratic Club house in Brooklyn. The piece is a modern drama by Gustav Wild, a Danish playwright, and is entitled "Mrs. Mimi." The play tells how a child wifs resorts to all manner of little tricks to bring her book-worm husband to a sense of his neglect of her.

ANTHEMS IN A THEATRE.

"Ben-Hur" Chorus Sings Selections on Gen. Wallace's Birthday.

The matinée performances of "Ben Hur" at the Academy of Music yesterday wes made a special occasion in commemoration of the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Gen. Lew Wallace. A number of distinguished literary men were in the audience as guests of the management.

After ths performance the chorus, still in costume and retaining the positions of ths final scene, sang three musical selections with good effect. These seleotions were "Unfold Ye Portals Everlasting," by Gounod; "The Glory of God in Nature," Beethoven, and "Thine Is the Kingdom," by Gaul.

To Revive "Little Johnny Jones."

After the conclusion of the long run of "Ben-Hur" at the Academy of Music George Cohen's musical comedy, "Little Johnny Jones," will be revived for an engagement of two weeks. Mr. Cohan, who has been appearing this year in "George Washington, Jr.," will return once more to his former rôls of Johnny Jones for this single engagement.

Cyril Scott Asked to Play in French.

Cyril Scott has received an offer to appear in the title role of "The Prince Chap" when Edward Peple's comedy is presentsd in Paris. A copy of the adaptation has been forwarded to him thet he may study the role. Mr. Scott is seid to speak French, but whether he can muster courage to accept is not so sure.

Hippodrome to Give Away Mermaids.

Ths second anniversary of the opening of the Hippodrome will be celebrated tomorrow evening at the big playhouse in Sixth Avenue. Every one who attends the performance may take away a mermaid with him. The mermaids are made of silver, each holding aloft a tiny inkwell.

To Sing for Macdowell Fund.

Mme. De Cisneros, contralto, and Mario Sammarco, beritone, members of the Manhattan Opera Company, are announced to sing at a concert for the benefit of the MacDowell Fund, to be given on April 22, at 4 P. M., in the Waldorf-Astoria.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"Tha Alaskan," which John Cort will produce in September, is a new musical comedy with book by Harry Girard and music by Joseph Blethen.

Maud Fealy's tour in "The Illusion of Beatrice" will terminate on April 20 so that she may have a chance to go to London and witness a performance of "The Stronger Sex," in which she is to appear next season.

Brady & Grismer renewed yesterday for another year their contract with Frank McKee, providing for the continued presentation of "The Man of the Hour," at his playhouse. The play will continue through the Summer and next season.

Edgar L. Davenport has been engaged for Rice's vaudeville concerts at the Lincoln Square on Sunday afternoon and evening. Mr. Rice signed a contract yesterday.

Marietta di Dio, who was the star years ago at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, is now in the chorus of "The Orchid" at the Casino.

The second students' matinee of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School will take place this afternoon at the Casino.

Part of the proceeds of "The White Hen" last night went to the benefit fund for the Philanthropian Hospital.

Augusta Greenleaf, who plays the role of Gretchen in "The Red Mill," was ill last night, and her role was taken by Kitty Howland, who ordinarily appears as Dora.

The annual masquerade ball of the Chorus Girls' Association will be given on Saturday night at the Amsterdam Opera House.

CALVE REAPPEARS IN "NAVARRAISE"

Massenet's Opera Revived With Success at the Manhattan Opera House.

WELL ACTED AND SUNG

First Performance Since 1896 of Interesting One-Act Melodrama — "Pagliacci" Also Sung.

Aulta.....Mme. Calvé
Araquil.....M. Dalmorès
Garrido.....M. Arimondi
Remigio.....M. Sevelihac
Ramon.....M. Altchevsky
Bustamente.....M. Gilibert
Conductor, M. Cleofouts Campanini.

A semi-novslty was presented at the Manhettan Opera Houss last night, when Massenet's "La Navarraise" was sung for the first tims in this thsatre. This opera was first produced in America at the Metropolitan Opera House on December 12, 1895, and several performances of the work wers given in ths course of the season, with Mme. Calvé as Anita. Since theh, however, the opera has dropped out of the répertoire, and the performance last night was the first in eleven years.

It is strangely nnilks Massenet's other operas in character and bears a strong family resemblance to what is known as the "young Italian school," that of Mascagni, Leoncavallo, Giordano, and the others who seek brutal librettos on which to festoon their music. Ths story is as modern and realistic as ths plot of "Pagliacci," which preceded it last night.

It concerns ths love of Anita, the girl from Navarre, for Araquil, Sergeant in a Biscayan regiment. At the beginning of the opera ths royalist troops are returning after vainly trying to take a Basque village from the Carlist enemy, Zuccaraga. Among ths women waiting is Anita, who recognizes Araquil. A passionats love duet follows.

Ths lovers are interrupted by Araquil's father, Remigio, who refuses to let his son marry an unknown girl without a dowry. He will consent to the marriage only on condition thet she bring him 2,000 douros.

Through the death of his superior officers Araquil is raised to ths rank of Lieutenant. He goes away with his father. Anita is desperate. As she lingers about, broken hearted, hse hears Garrido, General of the royelist troops, offer a fortune for the capture of Zuccaraga. Anita swears to Garrido that she will kill the Cerlist leeder for 2,000 douros, and flies away into the night.

Soon after Araquil enters to look for her, but finds her gone. Ramon, a young soldier, tells the Lieutenant that he has seen her on her way to the Carlist camp. Araquil rushes out to prove the truth of the rumor. There is an interlude representing the night, and Anita comes back as the dawn breeks. She has killed Zuccaraga, and demands her money. Soon after Araquil enters. He hes traced Anita to the Carlist camp, and her guilt is plain to him. Wounded, he dies as ths bells toll for Zuocaraga's death. Anita becomes mad.

Such, in brief, is an outline of the plot which Massenet hes used. It, of course, offers little opportunity for susteined lyric phrases in the French style, but the composer has taken advantage of theee chances when they appear. Anita's prayer to the Virgin, the love duet, the intermezzo, which pictures the night while the soldiers lie sleeping, and Bustamente's song. All these are beautiful music.

Much of the scors, as is necessary in melodrama, is taken up with short, quick phrases, but thsre is little of the descriptive orchestration in this opera which makes Puccini's "Tosca" possible. The booming of cannons, the shots of guns, and the ringing of bells all are used effectively at different times.

Altogether it is an interesting opera, worth an occasional revival, especially with such a cast as appeared in it last evening. Mme. Calvé has changed much in the eleven years which have passed since its first presentation here, but shs gave an impersonation of dramatic value. It is a part which is much closer to her now, much more easily within her scope, than the coquettish Carmen, and shs grasps her opportunities.

She is in the picture from the first, when she looks for her lover among the wounded soldiers who return while the cannon booms, and she carries the Navarraise logically to her tragic end. When Araquil dies she tslsctor his head in her lap and pulls back his eyelids to see if he is reelly deed, as she did in the original production here. The music of the part is rather high for her best voice, but she followed the baton more cerefully than usual.

Charles Dalmorès was seen to splendid advantage as Araquil, a part which fits his temperament dramatically, and which he sang extremely well. His voice is returning to its condition of last Fall after a month of colds and resultant hoarseness. Charles Gilibert sang the one song allotted to Bustamente with much effect. It ie one of the best things in the score. Mr. Arimondi was a plausible General, and Jean Altchevsky and Paul Séveilhac appeared in two small parts.

The scenery and costumes were all new, and the stage management generally effective, but the sunrise should first be seen on the mountain tops instead of in the valleys.

Mr. Campanini conducted, and read as much as possible into a rather thin score. The opera was preceded by "Pagliacci," which was given with the same cast as formerly, which includes Mme. Donalda and Messrs. Bassl, Séveilhac, Sammarco, and Venturini, end was given exceedingly well.

NOVELLI AS "PAPA MARTIN."

Some Excellent Acting in a Variant of the Prodigal's Return.

Papa Martin.....Ermete Novelli
Armando.....A. Betrone
Feliciano.....N. Pescatori
Chiarenzo.....E. Pianmonte
Lorenzo.....V. Servolini
Capt. Dubourg.....G. Dal-Cortivo
The Visconte.....A. Arista
The Marchese.....O. Galeotti
Genovieffa.....L. Leghezza
Amelia.....L. Rossi
Olimpia.....O. Giannini
Giorgena.....E. Sanipoli
Pampetta.....M. Fantoni
Celina.....E. Balzani
Bastiano.....V. Bartolotti

At the Lyric last night the acting of Signor Novelli and the principal members of his company rose superior to their vehicle, a three-act study in maudlin sentimentality by Cormon and Grange, "La Geria di Papa Martin," or in English just plain "Papa Martin." It is another variant of the Prodigal's Return. Betrone, Pescatori, Piamonti, and Signorina Rossi especially distinguished themselves in the support, the regal Gianani, for once contenting herself with a minor rôle, a bit of the spic self-eacrifice in itself worthy of note.

For Novelli himself the play again provides an opportunity to present a type bonrgeois of which he appears to be fond. Papa Martin, rejoicing in the progress of his son Armando, who is away at school in a little village near Parie, end hoping ultimately for a union between Armondo and his ward Amelia, visits the lad and is led to believe that he is making great strides. As a matter of fact the father happens in upon Armondo and a number of boon companione while they are having a gay time of it with a number of the light women of the neighborhood. The ringleader of the crowd is presented as a prominent berrister, and one of the cocottee happening along, Armondo introduces her to his father as a woman of fashion and title.

Ultimately the old man's eyes are opened to the deception, through the insistent demands of a money lender who holds Armondo's notes for 50,000 francs, a sum large enough to ruin the old man financially. This disclosure is made in the second act, an interminably long act, by the way, which is made interesting chiefly through Novelli's acting. He tells here in a vein of simple pathos the tale of his own struggles, and of the poverty of himself and his wife while they were struggling to bring up Armondo in the way he should go. Then the truth is brought home to the old man, and in a supper scene which follows he losee control of himself, rises in wrath from the tabls, and rushes from the room. A sea Captain who has been ons of the guests agrees to take the boy awey with him in his bark, and Papa Martin is left to break the news to his wife.

Happily for all concerned, the son makes a fortune in a new land, and returns in time to wed Amelia and restore joy to ths hearts of his aged and long-suffering parents.

MUSIC FOR PEACE CONGRESS.

Oratorio Society to Give Programme in Carnegie Hall on Sunday.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the choral service which will be the introductory session of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress in Carnegis Hall on next Sunday. Ths Oratorio Society with a full orchestra under Dr. Frank Damrosch will furnish the music for the occasion, with Mrs. Hissen de Moss, soprano, and Devid Mannes, violin, as soloists. This programme was announced:

Finale from "Reformation Symphony"..... Mendelssohn
(a) Chorale, "Sleepers Waks"; (b) "How Lovely Are the Messengers," from "St. Paul".....Mendelssohn
Reading of Scripture by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D.
Hymn, "God of Our Fathers, Whose Almighty Hand".....Roberts-Warren
(a) Pastoral Symphony; (b) Recitative, "There Were Shepherds"; (c) Chorus, "Glory to God"; (d) Soprano Solo, "Rejoice Greatly"; (e) Hallelujah Chorus, from "The Messiah".....Handel
Address by the Right Rev. John Murphy Farley.
(a) "How Lovely Is Thy Dwelling Place"; (b) "Ye Now Are Sorrowful".....Brahms
Address by Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, D. D.
Largo, for solo violin, harp, and string orchestra.....Handel
Address by the Right Rev. Henry Codman Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York.
(a) Chorus of Messengers of Peace, from "Rienzi," Wagner; (b) "Hymn of Thanks," Old Netherland Folk Song.....
Arranged by Kremser

BERNHARDT CHARGES LIBEL.

Actress Brings Suit for $100,000 Against the Press Publishing Co.

A complaint was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Coudert Brothers, counsel for Sarah Bernhardt-Damala, known to the stage as Sarah Bernhardt, the famous French tragedienne, wherein she seeks to recover the sum of $100,000 from the Press Publishing Company, publishers of The New York World.

The complaint allegee that on Feb. 17, 1907, The World published an article accusing Mme. Bernhardt of breach of contract with a publisher named Heineman, the publisher declaring that ths actress failed to give him proper materials for a life of herself, as, the story said, she had agreed to do.

The complaint insists that ths allegations in the article are wholly false, and that the plaintiff has been held up to the public, her business and literary acquaintances, and her friends as a dishonest and untrustworthy person, and as incapable and unfit to continue in her profession; that by reason of said publication the plaintiff has been injured in her good name and reputation and caused great mental suffering; that the sale of her memoirs has been seriously interfered with, and that she has sustained damages in the snm of $100,000.

FISKE BUYS MacKAYE PLAY.

"Sappho and Phaon" to be Produced at the Lyric in October.

Harrison Grey Fiske has purchased from Percy MacKaye the stage rights of his play, "Sappho and Phaon," for Bertha Kalich, who will appear in it as Sappho next season. The play is a poetic tragedy and preserves in its technique the ancient unities. The subject matter deals with legendary and historical persons of the time 900 B. C., and the plot is based on a passionate love story. The piece is set in a single scene—the exterior of a Greek temple overlooking the Aegean Sea.

Mr. Fiske has completed arrangements to produce "Sappho and Phaon" next October at the Lyric Theatre.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Henry Clews.

John Henry Clews, a member of the banking firm of Henry Clews & Co., and a nephew of Henry Clews, died early yesterday morning at his home, 47 West Fifty-eighth Street, of a liver majady. He had bsen in ill health since the first of the year, whon it was believed he was suffering from an attack of grip.

He went to Atlantic City in seerch of health, but finding relief there returned to New York, where he could be near his physicians.

Mr. Clews was one of the best known members of the New York Stock Exchange, of which he became e member in 1890. He was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., on Oct. 28, 1856. He received his early education at Chamberlain College, Randolph, N. Y. After graduation he became an office clerk for the Erie Railroad, but continued his studies. Later he was employed by the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad in Buffalo. In 1886 he came to New York to take charge of the Brooklyn office of Henry Clews & Co., and was afterward made a member of the firm.

Mr. Clews was a brother of James B. Clews. He was a conservative business man and popular in Wall Street. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the New York Athletic Club, and was on the Board of Directors of the Northwestern Dispensary. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Jessie Bradley of Dunkirk, and a daughter, Natalie, 17 years old.

John Chrysostom.

Brother John Chrysostom, the first Director of the Manhattan College, the institute carried on by the Brothers of the Christian Schoola at 131st Street and Broadway, died yesterday in his eighty-seventh year of heart disease, superinduced by old age.

Brother Chrysostom, who was one of the pioneer Christian Brothers in this country, was born in Manayunk, Penn., of French parentage in 1820. He joined the order at the age of 20, when the first branch was established in this country. His work began in the Academy of the Holy Infancy, in Canal Street, the first school of the order started in New York. This institution was later moved to Mulberry Street and was eventually extended in scope, and hence became the present Manhattan College.

Brother Chrysostom resigned the Directorship some years ago, as his faculties became impaired by old age. He taught elocution.

Ignaz Auer, the Socialist, Dead.

BERLIN, April 10.—Ignaz Auer, the well-known Socialist member of the Reichstag, is dead.

Ignaz Auer was born in 1846 at Dommelstadt. He began life as a saddler, but before long became well known as an earnest Socialist, and in 1877 was elected to the Reichstag. He did not hold his seat long, but was again elected in 1880, remaining a member of the Reichstag for seven years. In 1890 he was again returned, and held his seat until his death. He was a memher of the Governing Board of the Socialist Labor Party and in that capacity always discouraged any attempt of individual Socialists to assert themselves, believing that they should absolutely subordinate themselves to the governing body.

Jacob Bonnet.

Jacob Bonnet, aged 90, the oldest member of the well-known Huguenot family who fled from France and helped to settle New Rochelle in 1669, died yesterday at his home, on East Chester Road, in that city.

The Bonnet family were formerly part owners of a tract of 5,000 acres, comprising the entire City of New Rochelle, which was purchased by Huguenot refugeee from Lord Pell. The family were for years prominent in public affeirs in Westchester County. Joseph Drake, the maternal grandfather of Jacob Bonnet, was Master of the Masonic lodge in New Rochelle in 1811.

Mr. Bonnet was for many years engaged in business in Harlem. He leaves a widow.

MISS ANGLIN MAY TOUR AUSTRALIA

But Not Immediately, She Says, Maybe In a Year from Summer.

WILLIAMSON WANTS HER

It Was Suggested That She Should Take a World Tour in "Zira," but She Can't Now.

Margaret Anglin, who is now appearing with Henry Miller in "The Great Divide" at the Princess Theatre, contemplates making an Australian tour. The same report which brought news of this said that ths expedition would probably be only one feature of a trip around the world. Miss Anglin, whose recent successes in "Zira" and "Ths Great Divide" have established her as one of the foremost American emotional stars, has heretofore confined her efforts to American territory.

When the question of an Australian tour was brought to her attention Miss Anglin sent word that the trip was not immediately in prospect, and would not be taken before a year from next Summer.

Several noted American stars have mads long and successful tours of Australia within the last few years, and it has been generally known that such an undertaking had been suggested to Miss Anglin.

Walter Jordan of Sanger & Jordan, agents and representatives here of J. C. Williamson, the leading Australian theatrical manager, said that Miss Anglin had not yet signed a contract for ths tour and he supposed the matter had been abandoned for the present, but negotiations had been opened.

"At onc tims ws hoped Miss Anglin would make an Australian tour in 'Zira,'" said Mr. Jordan. "It was thought that the story of that South African drama would particularly appeel to the Australian public, and it seemed obviously the best vehicle for her use. Somo time ago, however, we were told to dispose of the piece, and it was sold to Australia for the use of Titelle Brune. We took this, then, as a significant of Miss Anglin'a determination to remain in this country.

"We have made offers to Miss Anglin for Mr. Williamson. We made a proposition to her some months ago, and it may be that she will finally accept it."

It has been officially announced that Miss Anglin and Henry Miller, despite all reports to the contrary, will continue to appear together next season and will resume their engagement in "The Great Divide" at Daly's Theatre in the Autumn.

REAL BASEBALL WILL START TO-DAY

Major League Teams Prepare for Opening the Championship Season.

GIANTS AT POLO GROUNDS

Will Open With the Philadelphia Team —Americans Play First Contest at Washington.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Weather permitting, the baseball season will open to-day. The snow and rain of the past few days makes the outlook in the East somewhat dubious. A number of games were postponed yesterday on account of soft grounds, but reports from the West would seem to make it reasonably certain that the schedules of both the National and American Leagues will begin there as planned. In every section of the country there is increased interest in the National game, and predictions are freely made that it will be a banner season for baseball. More professional leagues will be seen in competition than ever before, the number of players greater, and the attendance is expected to exceed that of former years.

Through deals and strengthening processes by the clubs comprising the National League the race for the pannant is expected to be closer than heretofore. Upon paper the eight clubs appear to be more evenly matched, which insures an interesting struggle until the final series in October. Pittsburg and New York bave always been the dangerous elements in the National League, irrespective of alterations and improvements elsewhere, and this year promises no exception to the rule. With the New York pitchers in form, the Giants will be as strong a contender as the Chicago team, with Pittsburg close up. Philadelphia has developed unexpected early strength, especially in the series with the Athletics, and under the management of "Billy" Murray should continue to improve. Boston has been strengthened in several respects, and should figure high in the second division. Brooklyn's pitching department has been strengthened and the team generally improved. St. Louis is an unknown quantity and the dark horse. Cincinnati looks like the logical tailender, as many of last year's best men have been disposed of.

The American League promises another close finish. With a fair element of luck, New York will be a prominent contender for premier honors. Nothing startling has developed in the pitching department over last year, but the team on the whole shows increased strength. The Athletics can he depended upon to keep well to the front, and Manager Mack will start the season with his men in good shape. Chicago, the present champions, by their combination playing are equally strong as last year. The suicide of "Chick" Stahl was a hard blow to Boston, which is worse off than last year. Washington, under new management, may prove a surprise, but not up to the pennant-winning form. Cleveland is, on paper, one of the strongest clubs in the league, and should finish near the top of the first division. Detroit, with Hughey Jennings as manager, may be expected to make a better showing this season than last year.

The local season will open at the Polo Grounds if there is any possibility of doing so. Philadelphia is scheduled to play New York. A force of laborers with teams worked all day yesterday and cleaned away the snow from the field. If no more rain falls and the sun shines warm and bright to-day, Secretary Knowles says it will be possible to play the game. The usual opening day ceremonies will be observed. These will include the parade of the rival teams and the musical programme by the Seventh Regiment band. A number of invitations have been sent out and Mayor McClellan will be represented by one of his Cabinet to throw the first ball in the game. Should the game be postponed, invitations and reserved seats will be good for the first game played. Brooklyn will begin the season in Boston. In the West St. Louis is scheduled at Chicago, and Pittsburg will play at Cincinnati.

The schedule for the American League's opening in the East will bring New York and Washington together at the latter city, and Philadelphia will play the initial game at Boston. The Western half of the schedule places Chicago at St. Louis and Cleveland at Detroit.

The batting order for the New York and Philadelphia clubs follows:

NEW YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.
Shannon, lf.	Thomas, cf.
Browne, rf.	Gleason, 2b.
Devlin, 3b.	Titue, rf.
Seymour, cf.	Magee, lf.
Bresnahan, c.	Bransfield, 1b.
McGann, 1b.	Courtney, 3b.
Dahlen, ss.	Doolin, ss.
Corcoran, 2b.	Dooin, c.
McGinnity, p.	Jacklitsch, c.
Ames, p.	Corridon, p.
Taylor, p.	Duggleby, p.
	Sparke, p.
	Pittenger, p.

Umpire—Mr. Klein.

OUTLOOK IN OTHER CITIES.

Frost Predicted for the Opening Game at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—There is every indication that if the opening game of the American League in this city tomorrow between Washington and New York is played the thermometer will he hovering around freezing point. The Washington players returned this morning, and although Manager Cantillon had intended to get his men out for practice this afternoon, the weather was so cold that all work was called off. Although it was announced this evening that Hickman would play first base for Washington, he is hardly able to walk as a result of an injury he received on the Southern trip. If he is unable to play, Anderson will be shipted to first and Jones will be sent into left field.

In the weather conditions are at all favorable there is every indication that a record-breaking crowd will see the opening game.

Manager Griffith and the New York team reached Washington from Baltimore to-night. All the players are reported to be in good condition. Hogg or Orth will pitch the opening game. The probable batting order follows:

Washington—Anderson, left field; Altizer, centre field; Ganley, right field; Hickman, first base; Schlafly, second base; Perrine, short stop; Cross, third base; Blankenship, catcher; Falkenberg, pitcher.

New York—Conroy, left field; Hoffman, centre field; Keeler, right field; Chase, first base; Williams, second base; Elberfeld, short stop; Laporte, third base; McGuire, catcher; Hogg or Orth, pitcher.

Detroit Has Gloomy Outlook.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., April 10.—Gloomy ars the baseball fans whoee eppetites have been whetted since Hugh Jennigs became Manager of th team. It has snowed off and on for three days, and this morning broke with two inches of the white mantle on earth. Some moderation gave hopes, but the weather man gives little hope. Secretary Navin saye the game will be played if the snow isn't too deep, but the outlook is a cold, uncomforable day. The advance sale equalled the park's capacity. The team is on edge and has shown well.

St. Louis Grounds in Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—Excitement is at fever heat to-night over the opening of the American League season to-morrow. The Chicago team, with the inscription "World's Champions" conspicuously displayed across their chests, arrived in town late to-night, fit and ready for the opening battle with St. Louis. To-day, for the first time in a week, "Old Sol" reigned supreme, and if the weather man holds out the opening battle will be fought under perfect conditions.

Quakers Uncertain About Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Everything is in readiness for the opening of the American League baseball season in this city to-morrow, and all indications except the weather are favorable. The Boston team reached town to-night. Manager Mack is a little worried over the failure of bis men to get any work since last Saturday.

Postponement Likely at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—Although the National League grounds have been put in ehape for the opening of the season to-morrow, a postponement is probable, as snow and water cover both infields and outfield. Capt. Tenney refused to say to-night that the opening game will not be played, but until morning will he make the announcement. A big crowd is assured if the game is played for the change of management has revolutionized popular sentiment. The advent of the Boston Nationals for their thirty-sixth season is awaited with more than usual interest.

Cincinnati Expects a Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Although a light snow fell at intervals last night and the weatber is still cold and bleak to-night, the coating of snow bas disappeared and the opening game of the season will not, apparently, have to be postponed to-morrow at National League Park. The grounds are in good ebape again and fit even for the very fastest ball playing.

President Garry Hermann said to-night: "Unless all signs fail this will be the most prosperous year that baseball has ever known."

Good Prospect at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 10.—Rain, snow, or sunshine, the opening game with St. Louis will be played to-morrow afternoon, according to the announcement of President Murphy and Manager Chance of the Chicago National League Club to-day. The grounds are now in fair condition. The only possibility under which the opening will be postponed, they say, is that so much rain falls that the diamond is flooded and the players cannot get on the field. Snow or cold weather will make no difference.

NEW YORKS DEFEATED.

Game Called at End of Fifth Inning with Score 9 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 10.—The New York American League team received a severe jolt this afternoon by Baltimore, which won the exhibition game 9 to 3. Only four and a half innings were played, as the game was called on account of a snowstorm. It was a disagreeable game, and the Yankees followed the instructions of Manager Griffiths not to exert themselves.

The New Yorks used a couple of youngsters in the box in Hughes and Castleton, and both proved easy for Baltimore. The locals got a good start on the visitors by scoring four runs in the opening inning, while they annexed five more when Castleton went in the box in the fourth. Griffith's men could do little with Bartley, whom Manager Dunn secured from the Philadelphia Athletics. But for an error of Hall Bartley would have held New York down to two hits and a single run.

The Yankees are ready to open the season in Washington to-morrow. They left town to-night. Hal Chase is expected to join the team when they arrive at the capital. Elberfeld joined the team here to-day and played a good game, making a circus catch off the left-field bleachers. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	3
Baltimore	4	0	0

	0	0	3	0	0—	3	4	3
	4	0	0	6	0—10	7	2	

Scores of Other Games.

At Savannah, Ga.—Savannah, 7; Augusta, 1.

At Jacksonville, Fla.—Jacksonville, 2; Columbia, 0.

At Charleston, S. C.—Macon, 15; Charleston, 7.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 1; Montgomery, 0.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 1; Shreveport, 4, (ten innings.)

At Memphis—Memphle, 3; Little Rock, 7.

At Nashville—Nasbville, 4; Birmingham, 0.

At Charlottesville, Va.—Dartmouth, 4; University of Virginia, 3.

At Richmond, Va.—Richmond, (State,) 5; Wilmington, (Del.,) 2.

At Annapolis—Annapolis, 8; Virginia Military Institute, 3.

At Athens, Ga.—University of Georgia, 5; Mercer, 4.

At Charlotte, N. C.—University of North Carolina, 6; George Washington University, 2.

At Guilford, N. C.—Guilford College, 12; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1.

Baseball Contracts and Releases.

Harry C. Pulliam, President of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, yesterday announced the following contracts and releases:

Contracts—With Cincinnati, Roy W. Hitt; with St. Louis, H. J. Arndt, J. C. Barry, Fred. L. Beebe, J. P. Beckley, J. T. Bennett, C. E. Brown, A. W. Burch, R. Byrns, F. A. Crawford, Carl A. Drubot, A. Hoetetter, A. Fromme, Ed. Karger, John B. Kelley, W. R. Marshall, J. J. Murray, P. J. Noonan.

Releases—By Brooklyn to York, Penn., C. Weigand. By Chicago to Columbus, Harry H. Gessler. By St. Louis (unconditional,) M. W. Grady.

DON DIEGO SHOWS IMPROVED FORM

Easy Victory at Benning Makes Him Sure Starter in Carter Handicap.

FOUR FAVORITES LOSE

Poor Card and Disagreeable Weather Spoils the Sport for Small Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Don Diego, one of August Belmont's candidates for the Carter Handicap, to be run at Aqueduct next Monday, had a public trial for the race at Benning to-day and acquitted himself so creditably that it was decided to start him with Mr. Belmont's other candidate, Okenite, in the $10,000 event. Don Diego had not started for more than a year, and although he had been reported as having done fast work, there was a liberal price against him in the ring.

The field that started against Don Diego was not of much quality, but the Belmont horse won in an impressive manner. He had plenty of speed and did not back up when caught as he did in his two-year-old form. It looks as if Don Diego had returned to the races an improved colt, with some courage, and if he improves over his showing to-day Mr. Belmont will have a good representative in the Carter Handicap.

Another unpleasant day kept the attendance down, although the usual crowd was on hand. There was a cold wind blowing during the afternoon, and toward the close of the day snow fell. To add to the spectators' discomfort, favorites were howled over in disagreeable regularity for the first half of the card. Don Diego was the first one to come to the relief of the public, and Holscher, which started at odds on, completed the list.

The prettiest finish of the day was in the second race. After Lady Powell and Servile had made the running to the last furlong, Billful closed strong and barely nosed out the leaders, scarcely half a length separating the three horses. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; five furlongs. Columbia course. Dog Rose, 91 pounds, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; How About You, 103, (Miller,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Grafton, 91, (Keating,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:05 3-5. Legerdemain, Salt and Pepper, Bedella, Farcear, Muck Rake, Nettie Carlin, Daisy Stronie, Accumulete, Ida Reck, Springtail, and Black Chalk also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs, old course. Billful, 105 pounds, (Hennesey,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Servile, 97, (Goldstein,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Lady Powell, 97, (Henry,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:50 2-5. Black Hawk, Trey of Spades, Vistula, Orwell, and Clenada also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; six and a half furlongs. Columbia course. Greeno, 106 pounds, (McDaniel,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; Golf Ball, 100, (Miller,) 11 to 20 and out, second; Lally, 106, (Mountain,) 5 to 1, third Time —1:25. King of Spades, Nancy, and Umbrella also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Columbia course. Don Diego, 97 pounds, (Miller,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Rose of Dawn, 95, (Mahon,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Cederstrume, 100, (McDaniel,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:30 3-5. Monacodor, Midas, Oobmosa, and Bowling Bridge also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Columbia course. Society Bud, 99 pounds, (Simmone,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Wabash Queen, 86, (Goldstein, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; Ivanhoe, 103, (J. Johnson,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:31 3-5. Warning, No Trumper, and Cobleskill also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and 100 yards, old course. Holscher, 114 pounds, (Noone,) 7 to 10 and out, won; Faust, 100, (Goldstein,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Sonome Belle, 100, (J. Johnson,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Congress and Willdo also ran.

Entries at Benning To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Columbia course. Bobbie Kean, 120 pounds; Oracuium, 116; Lotus Eater, 113, Faust, 100; Diamond Flush, 96; Old Colony, 95; Gentian, 92.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs, old course. Goseoon, 105 pounds; Gold Foil, Lady Isabel, and Black Mask, 102 each; Long Ball, Bulkhead, Miss Marjorie, and Cartwheel, 99 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; three-fourths of a mile. Columbia course. Panique and Graziallo, 115 pounds each; Campaigner, 103; Old Colony and June Time, 94 each; Higginbotham, 93; Chaplain, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; about two miles. Flying Virginian, 160 pounds; Listeway, 140; Harry Baylor, 137; Guardian and Paprika, 130 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Amateur Cup; selling race; three-fourths of a mile. Columbia course. Race McKeon, 135 pounds; Thomond, Bulwark, The Cricket, and Quadrille, 132 each; Turbulence, 123.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Columbia course. Reidmoor, 116 pounds; Jupiter, 108; Winchester and Delple, 107 each; Water Dog, 103; Azellna, 98.

*Apprentice allowance.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Declarations from the Futurity of 1907, to be run at the Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, have brought down the original entry list of 927 to run eligible list of 211 now two-year-olds. The horses eliminated included 340 entries void, 279 declared at $10, 94 declared at $20, 2 declared at $60, and 1 declared at $70. Based on the forfeits accrued, the liability of horses still engaged and the added money, it is estimated that the stakes this year will be worth something more than $50,000.

The one-time leading jockey, Edward (Snapper) Garrison, has engaged to train the racing stable of R. H. McCarter Potter this season. The Potter stable shelters a promising lot of two-year-olds, the best of nre representing the sires Hamburg and Knight of the Thistle.

The Jamnica race cource of the Metropolitan Jockey Club is enjoying a boom es a place for early Spring training, and the favorable conditions presented there have caused horsemen to move from other tracks to get the advantage of the light going. Among the recent transfers on that account are fifteen horses of August Belmont's etable, moved from Belmont Park.

The Coney Island Jockey Club hae announced a list of seven stakes to be run at the June meeting at Sheepshead Bay, to close May 1. The stakes are the Bay Ridge Handicap and Gres Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, the Rosedale, Daley, and Paney, for two-year-olds, and the Beacon and Independence Steeplechases.

The racing etables of Robert Tucker, comprising twelve head from New Orleane, after a badly delayed trip arrived at the Jamaica track in the worst of the storm of Tuesday, and as the weather was so bad the unloading was deferred until yeederday morning. The horses were landed in good condition, however.

Tokalon, the Texas mare which won the Brooklyn Handicap last year, is again in training in the etable of J. W. Fuller, which has taken up training quartere at ths Jamaica track. Tokalon is so far advanced and in such good condition that ebe is the star of the Jamaica-trained horses.

Westchester Horse Show Directors.

The liet of the Directors elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westchester County Horse Show Asecciation includes Olliver Harriman of Purchase, William H. Catlin of Rye, Henry Rowland of Rye, C. Oliver Ieelin of Nsw Rochsile, Col. Robert W. Leonard of Mount Kisco, J. Borden Harriman of Maunt Kisco, Howard Willets of White Plains, Daniel J. Reid of Rye, Delancey A. Kane of New York, Marion Story of New York, Worthington Whitehouee of New York, George R. Read of New York, and E. H. Wetherbee of Mamaroneck.

Forbes Out of Cornell Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 10.—"Bill" Forbes, one of Coach Courtney's promising oarsmen, hae been declared ineligible for the 'varsity crew, and will be unable to row for Cornell this year. The rulss adopted by the Faculty last Spring provide that no man shall compete in intercollegiate athletics after the class in which he entered has graduated. Forbes entered with the class of 1906, which left the university last June. He, however, has not yet graduated.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

ROAD DRIVERS' PARADE.

Horse Show Will Be Feature of Annual Event on May 4.

According to the plans adopted by the Road Drivers' Association last night at the weekly meeting of the organization held at the Hotel Cadillac, the annual Speedway parade and horse show on Saturday, May 4, will surpass all previous efforts in this line. To increase the interest in the affair, a general meeting of the members of the association has been called for next Wednesday, when all the committees will report and finally adopt the plans. Chairman George A. Coleman of the Horse Show Committee stated that the entries all ready showed a gratifying increase over last year.

In five of the competitions silver cups will be awarded as prizes. The classes are for trotters shown to speed wagons, pacers shown to speed wagons, trotting teams to speed or road wagons, pacing road horses to runabout, appointments to count forty per cent., trotting road horses to runabouts, appointments to count forty per cent., pacing teams to speed or road wagons, heavy harness horses to runabouts, pairs of heavy harness horses to suitable carriages, and "novelty hitches." Entrees will close on April 15 with A. H. Cosden, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER FROM APRIL 11 TO 13.

New L'd'n A.M.	P.M.	Will. Point. A.M.	P.M.	S. Hook. A.M.	P.M.	Gov. Isl'd. A.M.	P.M.
1:31	1:52	9:41	10:04	6:03	6:28	6:26	6:58
2:20	2:35	10:30	10:48	6:53	7:10	7:14	7:37
3:06	3:17	11:14	11:28	7:37	7:57	7:57	8:16
3:50	3:58	11:53	....	8:20	8:27	8:37	8:52

The iron steamer Angler will make trips to the fishing banks every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday. Last Sunday several good catches of codfish were reported. The cod are expected to remain off the coast for some time and blackfish and sea bass will take their place.

Should a warm spell come this week trout fishermen will find good fishing in Hobokue River, in New Jersey. The fish there are not very large, but belong to a snappy family and are great fighters.

The State Game and Fish Commission placed many trout in the streams throughout Sussex and Morris Counties last year and these fish have attained a fair eize. Theee streams run through private property and in some cases the farmers are charging for the privilegs of fishing.

There has been no change in the law protecting trout. The legal size is six inches and they must not be taken before 9 o'clock in the evening and daylight. Conelderable money has been expended in stocking various streams throughout New York State.

Although the New Jersey trout eeason has been open since April 1, there have been comparatively few fish taken in the northern part of the State and the anglers are anxiously awaiting the coming of warmer weather. Some have been taking in the brooks of South and Middle Jersey, but they are not running in the cold waters in the northern part.

Standing of Basket Ball Teams.

The two leaders in the 130-pound class basketball tournament for the championship of the metropolitan district under the auspices of the Amatuer Athletic Union, have a clean record, and they play next Tuesday night at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. The 115-pound class ended with University Settlement winning with a clean record, while a triple tie must be played off in the unlimited weight class. Four games are scheduled in the 130-pound class at the Young Men's Hebrew Association to-night.

In the Protective League heavy weight tournament the Knickerbockers, the present holder of the title, took second place, with one game against them. The standing of the teams follows:

115-POUND CLASS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Union Settlement	9	0	Sigma Deltas	3	6
Gordon House	8	1	Cardinal A. C.	Whd'w	
Clark House	7	2	Diam. Midgets	Whd'w	
Bethany A. C.	6	3	Calvary A. C.	Whd'w	
John Jay Club	5	4	C. Y. M. C. A.	Whd'w	

UNLIMITED WEIGHT CLASS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Cent. Y. M. C. A.	3	1	Montclair	2	2
Clark House	3	1	Gordon House	1	3
Xavier A. C.	3	1	71st Regiment	0	4

130-POUND CLASS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Univ. Settlement	7	0	Anchor A. C.	3	4
Clork House	6	0	National T. V.	2	6
Christ Church	6	2	Union Settlement	1	7
Gordon House	5	2	Cent. Y. M. C. A.	0	5
Oxfords	5	4	Cathedral A. C.	0	7
Boys' Club	5	4			

PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Lauter Fire	4	0	24 Signal Corps	1	2
Knickerbockers	3	1	Xenia A. A.	1	2
Loughlin Lyceum	3	1	Ariel F. C.	1	3

Unless Clubs Pay, Mertes Is Free.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The decision of the National Commission in the case of "Sandow" Mertes, the baseball player, was published today. It is to the effect that unless the St. Louis or the Boston Nationals pay Mertes's salary of $4,000 he becomes a free agent to-morrow.

Mertes was transferred from St. Louis to Boston on the understanding that he was to receive $4,000 per annum. In February he received a contract from the Boston Club calling for a salary of $2,400 a year. He refused to sign the contract and appealed to the National Commission, contending that he should receive $4,000 for the coming season or be declared a free agent. The commission decided in his favor, and he will be free to sign with whom he pleases if the Boston Club does not tender him a contract calling for $4,000 by to-morrow morning, or if the St. Louis Club fails to guarantee such salary.

Columbia Awards Athletic Insignia.

The Athletic Council of Columbia University, composed of the Captains of the major sports, yesterday awarded the 'Varsity insignia to various athletes on the minor teams. A. Lindo, 1907, S., winner of an intercollegiate wrestling championship, was greated a "C." H. S. Schoonmaker, winner of the intercollegiate all-around gymnastic championship, also received the "C." Ferdinando Lage, 1907, S., C. G. Amend, 1908, S., F. T. Byrne, 1908, S., C. E. Duryea, 1909, and W. D. Murphy, 1908, (manager,) were awarded the "C. F. T." as members of the fencing team, while the gymnastic team emblem was awarded to E. D. Bryde, 1907, L., H. S. Schoonmaker, 1909, S., T. A. Hoskamp, 1910, S., M. N. Thompson, 1908, S., T. Monsky, 1908, and A. T. Hopping, 1907, (manager.)

Many Matches for Glen Ridge Golfers.

The Tournament Committee of the Glen Ridge Golf Club, New Jersey, has announced that the competitive season will begin on Saturday with an eighteen-hole handicap and will close an Nov. 30. The qualifying round for the May Cup will be played on May 4 and the match play rounde will follow on succeeelve Saturdays. Similar cups will be offered for every month during the season. The special event for July 4 will be a handicap for the Mayor's Cup. The club championship will start on Sept. 14 and the match for the President's Cup will be decided an Sept. 28. In addition to the large number of club handicaps, several prizes have been offered for the women golfers of the club.

Torrey Penn's Football Coach.

Robert Grant Torrey of Montclair will again be field coach of the University of Pennsylvania football team. Torrey had been considering the offer for some time before he accepted. The action of the Football Committee has been ratified by the Directors of the Aethletic Association.

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STUDENT MEETING TO AID FOOTBALL

Urge Undergraduates to Enroll and Show Desire to Play.

MAKE FIRST PLEA TO-NIGHT

Men to Appear Before Athletic Committee to Ask Recommendation That Game Be Resumed.

Five hundred Columbia students met in Earl Hall at the Morningside University yesterday at noon to help along in the movement to secure the restoration of football at Columbia. The meeting was addressed by Seth Low Pierrepont, Chairman of the undergraduate Football Committee, which will meet the University Athletic Committee. Pierrepont made a brief and direct address to the student gathering, declaring that the agitation had passed the hurrah period, and its success depended now upon the serious argument that the students were able to make for the resumption of the sport.

The one objection that seemed paramount at this time, he declared, was the argument advanced by opponents of the game that there was no widespread demand for the game, except in its spectacular aspect, and that what the University Athletic Committee demanded was evidence that the students wanted to play the game. He declared that the reformation of the playing rules had been justified, and that the considerations now were apart from the playing field. He urged all those who desired to play football to signify such intention that their names might be presented to the University Committee. The list of those who wished to play has already swelled to 75 without any formal canvass of the student body, and the committee hopes to have evidence that from 125 to 150 will play to offer to the authorities.

The meeting with the University Committee which will be held to-night, will mean, he declared, a careful discussion of the possibilities of the game at Columbia and the limitations under which it should be played. He thought it probable that the committee would suggest some restrictions to which the students might accede, and that an agreement might be reached whereby the sport could begin again.

The University Athletic Committee, however, will not do more than recommend the restoration of the game along given lines to the Faculty Committee on Student Organizations, and this committee in turn must then recommend it to the University Council before permission to play could be finally secured. The University Athletic Committee includes six members, one alumnus, two Faculty members, and three undergraduates. Francis S. Bangs, the alumnus, is the Chairman. Profs. Lord and Meylan the Faculty members, and George Norris, W. G. Palmer, and Robert Le Roy the student members. Until recently Mr. Bangs has been set against the game, but recently has given evidence of a change of position, and the students hope that Prof. Lord will lend his countenance to the movement.

Should Prof. Lord advocate resumption of the game, his action will go a long way toward influencing favorable action by the university Committee on Student Organizations, as he is Chairman of that committee. What action will then be taken by the university council will probably be largely influenced by the attitude that President Butler may take toward the movement.

Y. M. C. A. SWIMMING RECORD.

Reilly Makes New Figures for West Side Branch at 220 Yards.

A well contested swimming meet was held last night by the members of the Swimming Club of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association in the West Fifty-seventh Street building. Five events were decided, all of which brought out a large number of entries, in addition to an exhibition 220-yard race against the West Side record of three minutes. J. Reilly, one of the fastest swimmers in the Association, hroke his record hy ton seconds, showing that he had plenty of reserve power by a fine burst of speed and the finish, and his ne wrecord of 2:50 was greeted with generous applause.

The 220 yards handicap brought ou the best swimmers in the club, J. J. Hill starting from scratch. He overhauled most of the handicap men, but could only get third place. Summar:y

40-Yard Novice.—Won by H. Hurd; F. Holweg, second; K. Marrow, third. Time—0:32.

Fancy Diving.—Won by J. Nill, 25 points; H. Knoeppel, second, 24½ points; J. P. Mantell, third, 24 points.

220-Yard Handicap.—Won by W. Friedlander, (8 seconds;) E. Grace, (35 seconds,) second; J. Nill, (scratch,) third. Time—3:00.

Tandem Race, 20 Yards.—Won by J. Nill and J. Heidelmeier; E. Grace and W. Friedlander, second; J. P. Mantell and J. Reilly, third. Time—0:16.

Match Relay Race, Each Man Swimming 20 Yards.—Won by A. Marra, J. Somerville, F. Heidelmeier, and F. Friedlander; team composed of J. Nill, E. Grace, F. Holiweg, and G. Hilppard, second. Time—0:56 3-5.

220-yard trial against West Side Y. M. C. A. record of 3:00, by J. Reilly, making nsw record of 2:50.

Referee—C. Studebaker; startsr, H. Eyisrs.

Indoor Tennis Tournament To-day.

Women lawn tennis players representing Newport, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York will to-day begin the series of matches on the courts of the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. As was the case two years ago, when thie indoor tournament was held, the Boetonians, Miss Marion Fenno and Miss Eleonora Seare, are to be the favorites for the honors. The dashing brilliancy and vivacity of these young women gives promise of aome eplendid conteets during the matchee in singlee and doublee for the women's intercity championship, beginning thie afternoon.

The closest competitors which it is believed ths Bostonians will have le the Newport team, Miea Nora Iselin and Mrs. Barger-Wallach, and the pair representing Philadelphia, the Misses Green. Both Miss Iselin and Mrs. Barger-Wallach have been diligently practicing upon the courts of the New York Indoor Tennis Club, Forty-first Street, west of Seventh Avenue.

SHOW PONY THREW RIDER.

All Bey's Mount Injured in Brooklyn Horse Show Ring.

The clubhouse of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn was comfortably crodwed last night for the second evening of the club's annual horss show. The moderation in the weather brought out a full representation of the big membership.

The best of the ring competitions were classes in which well-known Brooklyn people showed, and chief of thees was the ring for victoria horses, in which Miss Emily H. Bedford won, driving her noted pair, Donner and Blitzen.

A spice of excitement was added to another class, the contest for polo ponies, when John H. Raymond, showing J. H. Thompson, Jr.'s, Arab, All Bey, received two falls, in botb of which he seemed to be severely injured. The rider went into the contest incapacitated by a crippled knee, and his falls weer dus to this. He finally withdrew, and one of the judges rode All Bey in the final part of the competition.

Ths showiest competition of the evening, for the best collection of three horses in harness, one to be suitable for and shown to a gig, brought out a field of only three exhibits out of the seven entries, but it was an all-star lot, and popular opinion enjoyed a real triumph over horsey opinion when Judge William H. Moore won from J. W. Harriman's Avondale Farm entry and George Watson's trio after long deliberation hy the judges.

The Moore entry included the veteran show ring champion Forest King, driven by his owner, and Whitegate Majesty and The Swell, but as the Moore horses but rscently had been taken up after a Winter's rest, the expert opinion was that they would be heaten because of condition. Judge Moore had two lots in this class, but showed only one set and drove off with the blue ribbon amid a chorus of applause from the general crowd.

Mrs. W. S. Elliott's crack saddle horse, Judge Cantrell, ridden by C. L. Railey, and a winner on the opening night of the show, repeated his victory by taking the blue ribbon in the class for horses over 14 hands 2 inches, from a big field.

Two four-in-hand road teams showed in the class for fours, William H. Moore showing a team of grays, the wheelers being two of the $26,000 Orloff four that he bought half a dozen years ago, and winning from J. Cambell Thompson's four, bays, with one chestnut leader.

The pairs of harness horses, shown to victorias, ladies driving, entered the ring with the result a foregone conclusion, and the crowd cheered its own decision when Miss Emily Bedford won with her champion pair, Donner and Blitzen, over the Moore pair, Sunshine and Perfection, driven by Miss Beatrice Frothingham, and M. L. and A. C. Schwartz's pair, Spider and Fly, driven hy Mrs. Belle Beach Bain.

In the first class of the evening, a ring for saddle horses just about the pony limit, Mrs. John Gerken scored a victory, earned with the showy bay gelding Redwood, ridden by H. G. McElwaine, which was winner over a smart lot of horses, including J. W. Harriman's Avondale stable entry Kentucky, Miss M. C. Maxwell's Jacobite, and half a dozen others.

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MAY STOP BOXING BOUTS.

Police Won't Discuss Plans—Sheriff Arraigns Pseudo-Athletic Clubs.

There is reason to believe that there will he determined efforts made by the police to prevent the many boxing matches that are being held in defiance of the law in the various psuedo athletic clubs throughout the city within the next fortnight and that the bouts which are being conducted openly will he prevented. Officials at Police Headquarters yesterday would not discuss their proposed action, but reports were freely circulated that immediate and stringent action would be taken. The boxing promoters appeared to believe that measures would he taken to stop the bouts, for a number of postponements were talked of of projected matches, among them the Lewis-Thomas bout scheduled at the Grand Central Palace. The latter was put off for two weeks, apparently awaiting some declaration of the intentions of the authorities.

Sheriff Hayes yesterday announced the text of his letter to Commissioner Bingham dealing with the subject. In it he called attention to present conditions, saying that they were much worse than those obtaining when Gov. Higgins called public attention to them last May.

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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Supreme Court of the United States.

895—Thomas M. Fields-The United States. Mandate granted.

871—The United States-A. Graf Distilling Company. Continued per stipulation.

Day call for Thursday. 557, 594, 256, 257, 258, 261, 262, 263, 264, 269, 272, 275.

Calendars for Thursday, April 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 250—Thos Sugarman. 259—Ennis-United States. 262—Hagan-Asher J Hudson. 264—Hanover Nat Bk-Suddath. 265—Same-same. 215—Am Fine Art Co-Simon. 270—Nat Assn of Ry Postal Clerks-Scott. 254—Matter of Waterloo Organ Co. 120—Aeolian Co-Juelg Co. 229—Paris Medicine Co-Hegeman. 272—Baker Trans Co-Richmond. 273—Seaborn Trans Co-Sch Elwell. 244—Same-Boswell.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Preferred causes. 383—Blair-Penn R R. 379—Mera-Acheson-Harden Co.

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term — Gildersleeve, Giegerich, and Erlanger, JJ.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS OF THE CITY COURT.

Tirpak vs. Hoe.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Tirpak vs. Hoe.—Order reversed and order for examination of plaintiff reinstated, with costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Schnupp vs. Int. Street Railway Company.—Order reversed, without costs to either party, with leave to plaintiff to make another application in the court below. Opinion per curiam.

Hamill vs. Int. Street Railway Company.—Order modified as indicated in opinion. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Lexington City National Bank vs. Krauss.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Blok vs. Ottenberg.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Erlanger, J.

APPEALS FROM JUDGMENTS OF THE CITY COURT.

Cane vs. Lieberman.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Lang vs. Howard.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Borsett vs. Doubleday, Page & Co.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Morris vs. North American Mercantile Agency Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Erlanger, J.

Bacon vs. American Mechanical Cashier Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Finck vs. Pierce.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Ulman vs. Strauss.—Judgment reversed and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to plead over upon payment of costs in the court below and this appeal within six days. Memorandum per curiam.

Heinemann vs. Brasch.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Bjorkegren vs. Kirk.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Erlanger, J.

Glassman vs. Surpless.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Erlanger, J. Concurring opinion by Gildersleeva, J. Giegerich, J., concurring in result.

Harrison vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Harris vs. Interborough Rapid Transit Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Robinson vs. Empire City Subway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Wagner vs. Lazarus Greise Company; Bettman vs. Davidson.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

APPEALS FROM MUNICIPAL COURT.

Weston vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event, on the authority of Ketchum vs. N. Y. City Ry. Co.

Thomas vs. Cooney; Singer vs. Kramrisch.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Meyers vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event, on the authority of Lewis vs. N. Y. City Ry. Co., 50 Misc., 535.

Meyers vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Kahl vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

O'Brien vs. New York City Railway Company; Baines vs. same; Clode vs. Syndicate Trading Company; George C. Flint Company vs. Mulligan.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Schechwitz vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Tuttman vs. Triggsr.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Erlanger, J.

Talnen vs. New York Contracting Company.—Order reversed and motion granted as indicated in opinion. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Phskes vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment modified by reducing the recovery to $150, and as modified affirmed without costs to either party. Memorandum per curiam.

Hallerstein vs. Metropolitan Steamship Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Ansorge vs. Moriarty.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Erlanger, J.

Rowan vs. Kemp.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Frankel vs. Glammancherl.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Moritz vs. Viehman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Meyer vs. Seely.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Kaplowitz vs. Int. Rapid Transit Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Nugent vs. O'Connor.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Simons vs. Cohen.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Goodman vs. Greenberg.—Final order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Erlanger, J.

Jarmulowsky vs. Susskind.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Erlanger, J.

Becker vs. Adler; Gutherz vs. Licht.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Kaufman vs. Brennan.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J. Gildersleeve and Erlanger, JJ., concurring in result.

Thomas vs. New York City Railway Company; Andreas vs. Stoneham.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Rowe vs. New York City Railway Company; Kopetsky vs. same; Gottlieb vs. Union Railway Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Dorfman vs. Hirschfield.—Order modified as indicated in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Strauss vs. Greenbaum.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Creshoff vs. Schwarte.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Erlanger, J., Giegerich, J., concurring in result.

Kaplan vs. Shapiro. — Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Gass vs. Coghlan; Hewitt vs. Railroad Gazette.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Abelson vs. Goldstone.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion, without costs to either party. Opinion by Erlanger, J.

Rosenthal vs. Friedman.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

West Side Laundry Company vs. Calumet Hotel Company. — Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Cohen vs. Kalmus; Youngelson vs. Mousa.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Fechter vs. Schonger.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Kasower vs. Chrein. — Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Wolfert vs. New York City Railway Company; Wilkinson vs. same; Kerin vs. same.—Orders reversed and new trials ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event and motions to open defaults granted, with $10 costs in each case. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Kerin vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Linehan vs. same.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. On the authority of McGowan vs. same; 99 N. Y. Supp. 935. Memorandum per curiam.

Hohl vs. Hewttt Motor Company.—Order reversed and verdict reinstated, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Ostend Realty Company vs. Rosenbaum.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hyman vs. Doyle.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Theophine vs. Vlachas.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Erlanger, J.

Perlman vs. Bernson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. See Ginzburg vs. De Silvestri, 42 Misc., 530. No opinion.

Kanevsky vs. New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Schiffman vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Marcuson.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Weisberg vs. Finkenstadt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

BONDS OF SURETYSHIP
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Schwartzwalder vs. Eckart.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

L. J. Wing Manufacturing Company vs. Seaboard Electric Equipment Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Reshotsky vs. Weiss; Happel vs. Rosenthal.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Giegerich, J.

Dormos vs. Vassilas.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Erlanger, J.

Reisherter vs. The Eagan & Halliley Construction Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Dunne vs. Robinson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Emanuel vs. Campbell.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hallahan vs. McCurdy.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Aetna Indemnity Company vs. Ryan.—Judgment in Action No. 1 modified by reducing the recovery to $110.60 and the appropriate costs in the court below, and, as so modified, affirmed, with costs.

Action No. 2—Judgment modified by reducing same to $258.66 and appropriate costs in court below, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party. Opinion by Erlanger, J.

Coogan vs. Int. R. T. Co.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Gurvitz vs. N. Y. City Ry. Co.—Return sent back to the files.

Klein vs. N. Y. City Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Keystone Pub. Co. vs. Plassman Co. of America.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Ludinsky vs. N. Y. City Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Michaels vs. Studnits.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Erlanger, J.

Waldo vs. Surety Silk Co.; Zalkin vs. Schwartz.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Power vs. Merrill.—Judgment modified by dismissing the complaint without prejudice to a new action, and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Horst vs. Walter.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Hitchcock vs. Accardo.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Schnitzer vs. Union Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Clark vs. Harris.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Pulzel vs. Parg.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordafed, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Erlanger, J.; Giegerich, J., concurring in result.

Parker vs. Hyde & Behman Amusement Co.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Erlanger, J. Giegerich, J., concurring.

Conklin vs. Lowa.—Order reversed and verdict reinstated, with costs in both courts. Opinion per curiam.

Orders signed and filed in all cases.

Calendars for Thursday, April 11.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, Clarke, Houghton, and Lambert, JJ. Enumerated motions. 74—Auerbach-Curtis. 9—People-Amasa Loyns. 75—Carpenter-C. M. & St. P. R. R. 71—Trunsdell-Erie R R. 12—People, &c, and Stone-Bingham. 57—Jetter-Zeller. 14—Mulry-Murphy Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ltigated motions: 1—Wahlheimer-N Y Times. 2—Ward-Ditson & Co. 3—O'Rourke Eng Const Co-Goodwin Car Co. 4—Welsh-Int R T Co and Mar. Dev. Co-O'Rourke Eng Const Co-Goodwin CarCo. 6—Same-same. 7—People, &c, Republican County Committee. 8—Strauss-Streuss. 9—Robinson-Comerford. 10—In the matter of the estate of Thomas Ritchie. 11—City Real Estate Co-Jones. 12—Greenberger-Motz Iron Works. 13—Moncure-Moncure. 14—Sams-same. 15—Pizer-Hgerzig. 16—Flurry Co-Nooman. 17—Steckler-Brown. 18—Potter-Rossiter. 19—In the metter of Freedman. 20—Herkiotz-Loeb. 21—McGinley-Seligman. 23—In the matter of opening of East 179th St, &c. 22—Clark-Alck. 24—Kennedy-Int R T Co. 25—Boudas-Long Acre Sq Bldg Co. 26—Olson-Peysson. 27—Cox-Steinway. 28—Jones-Van Nostrand, &c. 29—Rice-Fasrber. 30—In the matter of opening East 179th St, &c. 31—Mickleborough-Hull Bros Co. 32—Fitter-Moroney. 33—Derbyshire Coffee Co-Aetna Indemnity. 34—Fidelity Const Co-Mandel. 35—Bankers' Money Orders Assn-Nachod. 36—Cusack-Enterprise Vending Machine Co. 37—Berger-Independent Bros. 38—Dillon-Smith. 39—Keitel & Co-Duluth Brewing & Malting Co. 40—Citizens' Cent Nat Bank of N Y-Munn Co. 41—Schaefer & Co-Conklin. 42—Buckley-Buckley. 43—Gorden-Gorden. 44—De Costa-N Y Elec Workers' Union. 45—Stern-Trohn. 46—Wheelock-United Eng & Cont Co. 47—People's Bank of Pitt-Sheehan. 48—Butterick Co-N Y Typographical Union. 49—Schitz-Noll. 50—Schitz-Schitz. 51—Sackett & Wilhelm Co-Net Assn of Lithographers. 52—Werther Rausch Co-same. 53—Epstein-Siculer. 54—Katsen-Katsen. 55—Glick-Florence Realty & Const Co. 56—Glick-Furmann. 57—Chasm-Commonwealth Trust Co. 58—Zierlopp-Appleton & Co. 59—Hiltz-Levy Bldg Co. 60—People, &c-Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honer. 61—Picker-Standard Hotel Co. 62—Kutscher-Lahmaler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Motions, demurrers, prsferred causes, and general calendar. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. 1—Harry K. Thaw.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—April Term—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. 1—Timothy D Sullivan. 2—Thomas Walsh. Harry McLaughlin. 3—William Mabel. 4—George Abertson, George Fuller. 5—Peter Conti. 6—William Sherman. 7—William Rodgers. 8—Geo Hauser. 9—Chas Nikoly. 10—Harry Cohen. 11—Andrew Rmenca. 12—Kostas Sakelos. 13—John P Aylward. 14—John Adams. 15—Samuel Solminsky. 16—Ross Gessner. 17—Carmelo Gilibertl. 18—John Tredenaro. 19—Robert Doran. 20—Joseph Sykes. 21—Frank Rothschild. 22—Joseph Paesuth. 23—Charles Cohen. 24—Lawrence Casmosta. 25—Charles Williams. 26—James McLaughlin. 27—Richard O'Leary, John O'Brien. 28—Henry Brown. 29—John Bates. 30—Moses Gilbert. 31—Robert Brunswick. 32—August Regensburg. 33—Charles Poleter. 34—John J Coakley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3334 —Poget-Alexander. 2707 — Bayer-Henry Heuber Co. 3133—Tarbes-Tarbes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 1—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M.—Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in anv case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 736—Jacques-N Y City Ry. 814—Newwirth-Mst St Ry. 758—Gelb-N Y City Ry. 790—Dunby-same. 791—Williams-Union Ry. 827—Barkley-same. 839—Hoss-N Y City Ry. 806—Parks-same. 562—Lubel-same. 797—Kremer-same. 811—Crocker-same. 820—Norton-same. 829—Turkesame. 681—Johanson-same. 833—Simmonssame. 849—Mayer-Union Ry. 867—Finkelstein-N Y City Ry. 868—Same-same. 871—Gellersame. 894—Keenan-same. 726—Clarens-same. 759—Barney-Mst St Ry. 789—Karger-N Y Ty Co. &c. 873—Taylor-Int R T Co. 762—Raphael-N Y City Ry. 819—Isaacson-same. 823—Flynn-same. 840—Hendrickson-Mst St Ry. 843—Canella-N Y City Ry. 841—O'Connell-Mst St Ry. 875—Fiedler-Int R T. 877—Samuele-same. 882—Phillips-N Y City Ry. 898—Vogelbahn-same. 887—Bindseto-Union Ry. 857—Sanitate-N Y City Ry. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opene at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar No. 2. To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M.

"Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial." 868—King-Ried. 1115—Enterer-Vick. 1224½ — Spiller-Pispenbring. 915—Stutley-City of N Y. 1100—Druckmiller-Berman. 518—Thompson-Cnshman. 1284—Coundorri-Robinson. 601—De Long-Meyer. 845—Morgan-Johnson. 847—Fleischman-Lawyers Title Ins Co. 839—Banks-City of N Y. 1042—Pond-Con Gas Co. 816—Kohler-City of N Y. 806—Stern-City of N Y. 807—Stern-City of N Y. 806—Stern-City of New York. 4231—Horn-Levering & G Co. 1167—Beacom-City of N Y. 543—Potter-Campbell. 591—Smith-City of N Y. 711—McNulty-Sinsheimer. 811—Dupont-Realty Mortgage Co. 1197—Tobias-City of N Y. 1153—Same-same. 707—Leonard-American Ice Co. 816—Murphy-Winan Co. 849—Robinson-Van Norden Trust Co. 902—Jaffe-Levy. 906—Sutherland-Fleischman Realty Co. 630—Muarl-Jetter. 927—Bensinger-Zimmerman. 899—Rosenzweig-Ludwin. 1008—Smith-Morris. 1249—Nelson-N Y Herald Co. 2840—Brunton-Preston. 421—Folmon-Cook.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:30 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. Inquests. 2282—Clarke-Mst Surety Co. 3294—Sams-same. 3812—Same-same. 3355—Samesame. 2817—Same-Smith. 2577—Same-Muller. 2579—Same-Sneens. 2595.— Same-Boughan. 2605—Same-Davito. 2769—Same-Hassig. 2770—Same-Quinn. 1233—Dresser Pub Co-Woodward. 1235—Ragen-Polleys. 1483—Campbell-Hughes. 2729—Franklin-Hoadley. 992—Herrick-Hoadley. 1475—Middleton-Werthelm Coal and Coke Co. 437½—Kiernan-City of N Y. 853—Edward-Dale. 751—Contunen-Tipp. 2094—People, &c-Conron Bros. 1780—Steering-Boss. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 883—Washington Life Ins Co-Scott. 357—Wilmerding-Falkenberg. 1457—State of N J-Limburger. 868½—Bernbaum-Wohstetter. 1740—James-Met Life Ins Co. 1579—Kessler-Green. 1622 — Seiffert-Bunger. 8471—Kilpatrick-Whitmer. 842—Perrineo-Mich Cent Ry. 815—Carey-Manning. 1712—Kramer-Hasger Storage Warehouse Co. 1786—Conn-Chambers. 1—Irving-Zimmerman. 1852—Hapgood-Sulzberger. 1752—Robertson-Bedger State Tanning Co. 1746—Republic Gen Cont Co-Appleton. 747 — Joseph-Anderson. 836—Binney-Bigelow & Hinds Co. 1770—Joseph-U S Fidelity Co. 1737—Sheehan-Vosburg Mfg Co. 5246—People, &c-Conron Bros. 3012—City of N Y-Furniss. 825—Mueller-Highland. 817—Stanolliff-Woods. 3424—People, &c-Woolley. 3007 — Gleason-Jones. 2981 — Fraifeld-Groh's Sons. 2770—Clement-O'Rourke. 2702—Same-Diecks. 681—Romeo-Sholl.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Estate of Charles Bogue, George Mallandcliff. Wilhelm Rosch. Held in Room 6, Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M. Mary Ward, Josephine W. Cornes, Elsnar C. Gunther, Bertha Fronstone, Kate O'Neill, Anna C. Hudson. At 2:30 P. M. Carrie B. Gale, Martha Wenz, Anna Quinn, Louis Shillack.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 631—Goggins-Interurban St Ry. 2388—Berrent-N Y City Ry. 1230½—Lennon-Charig. 1677—Schelnberg-Ansorge. 6753—Squires-Davis. 1058—Galinando-Boland. 1688 — Martine-Schreiber. 2376—Jacoby-Add. 2378 — Schlichtmann-Vuerman. 2384—Louis-Kambert. 7521½—De Reys-Congelton. 780—Bloch-Dry Dock, &c. R R. 1093—Buckelman-The State Bank. 732—Ross-Inter St Ry. 7502 — Gonschalm-Hecht. 2365 — Schmidl-Schwimmer. 2396—Mitchell-Hall. 2024—Finley-Int St Ry. 2368—Flitrox-Ancalgne.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case unfinished. 2266—Muller-N Y City Ry. 7295¼—McGuirk-Manh Life Ins Co. 2401—Zuccolo-May. 1731—Morgan-Coryell. 2182—Crane-McManus. 2220—Steinbach-Griffith.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case unfinished. Short causes: 7007—Jarsow-Jarsow. 6738—Bernest-Loeb. 6622—Miller-Schachner. 6738—Arnheim-F R T Clothing Co. 6782—Goodman-London. 7077—Koenleberg-Cuperman. 6803—Lubowite-Pomeranz. 7255—Schauske-Bocker. 6269—Lustgarten-Scheyich. 7243—Ferris-Rode. 6952—Stern-Lavey. 6622—Frey-Brown. 6962—Rapallo-Corbett. 7140—Conay-Moss Realty Co. 7119—Plebse-Plebes. 7053 — Green-Higgins. 7091—Heller-Levy. 6255—Goldberg-Ritter. 7214—Hannah-Malort. 6618—Ehrich-Winter. 6844—Stern-Rosenthal. 6285—Clarken-Davis. 7028—Luban-Del L & W R R. 7291—Sprickenborf-Nicoll. 7011—Benyt-Landers. 7115—Rich-Cohen. 7197—Fwh-Cohen. 6784—Reedy Elev Co-Berman. 7681—Mairs-Gramercy Pub Co. 7204—Freedman-Lubin. 7150—Goldstein-Fuchs. 7265—Jefferson Bank-Rabinowitz. 7124—Davis-O'Connell. 7094—Schlemel-North Side Brew Co. 6661—Nestantower-Miller. 7106—Corn Exch Bank-Denhhitt. 6121—Brody-Roschel. 5773—Niles-Barton. 7225 — Hookey-Fidnica. 7155—Evans-Schiff.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case unfinished. 1668—Epps-Reed. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1745—Davis-Gleich Storage Co. 2340—Neallstlnt St. Rs. 2241—Heilemann-Cohen. 1925—Berkewich-Kummel. 7374½—Schenfeld-Hochman. 2342—Moses-Forty-second St Ry. 2355—Edelman-Pussin. 2812—Nalkin-N Y City Ry. 2150—Fireman-Pariser. 2151—Beber-same.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Crain, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Murphy for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. The People, &c-William J Browning. Same-Jacob Fader. Same-Isidore Gorden. 1—Francesco Amaratto. 2—John H Lawrence. Edward Edwards and Edward Giacco. 8—Nathan Tarshee. 4—Clement Teller. 5—Philip Harvey, Jacob Fry. 6—John Foy, Jessie Ashton. 7—Jennie McPherson. 8—Vito Martinelli. 9—William J Fruschinowski. 10—William Lang, Thomas Duane. 11—Herman Brown, Mary Peckins. 12—Anielio Spade. 13—Nicola Meriale. 14—James Reily. 15—Bernard Olsen. 16—Joseph Wheeler. Pleadings: 1—Giuseppe Cirillo, Giovanni B Cerone. 2—Charles Willis. 3—Leonard P Hanna. 4—George McCann. 5—Frank McKensie, Mary Lewis. 6—Mat. Scharpestein. 7—May Stanton. 8—Samuel Sakomsky. 9—Joseph Colombo. 10—Louis A Devite. 11—Sam Wesserman. 12—George Tinti, John Kelly, Joseph Dorine. 13—Elsabura Nako. 14—James Conner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Assistant District Attorneye McGuire, O'Connor, and Vandiver for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Mary Spruham. 2—Andrew Kraus, the younger. 3—John Carey, Edw Flynn, Wm J Mead, Matthew J Burns, Sam Kohn. 6—Harry Cohen. 7—Frank Beaches. 8—Thos Pettizzo, Samuel Lisnoff. 9—Max Green. 10—Irving Strauss, Henry Pins. 11—Robert Egan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part III. —Crain, J.—Assistant District Attorneye Hart and Appleton for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Benj Willson. 2—Fredk Schwegler. 3—Luigi Boda, Minot Conditi. 4—John Crawford, Jos Wagner. 5—Peter Schalk, Herbert Trolad. 6—Tabido Tamborino, Lorenzo Filadde. 7—John Hartman. 8—Fredk R. Vail. 9—Frank Madley. 10—Barton T. Wilson. 11—Patrick O'Hara. 12—Hymen Bookson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Joseph Klein, Morrie Klein.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Lincoln Trust Co-Ock-H. P. Malloy. Matter of Loomis—J. P. Morrissey.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Genither-McCoon—Adam Wisner. Matter of Nile Tobacco Werks—J. H. Judge.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part 1, Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Burr, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.; Part VII., Clark, J.—2506—Silver-B H R R. 5013—Elgenan-same. 5430—Mitchell-N Y City R R. 12260—Cantwell-Abrahams. 5418—Roney-Bergh. 5422—Boch-B, Q Co & S R R. 5423—Avery-B H R R. 5424—Fitzgibbon-Knapp. 5426—Kane-B H R R. 5100—Casey-N Y City R R. 5447—Heywood-B H R R. 5462—Hannigan-Nolau R R. 5460—Donegan-City. 5461—N Y & B H R R. 5461—Schubert-Buell Co. 5467—Carey-B H R R. 5474—Lancaster-same. 5479—Barend-Dry Dock & B R R. 5481—Ruege-Dillingham. 5485—Bogenahnts-N Y City R R. 5808—Herrara-Horsfield. 8027—Finkelstein-B H R R. 8485—La Fee-N Y Tunnel Co. 5500—Mnirean-N Y City R R. 5509—Moore-B, Q Co & S R R. 5511—Hess-N Y City R R. 5512—Pincus-Monheimer. 5515—McLeod-B H R R. 5516—Fuhrman-same. 5517—Klaff-Carlin. 5520—Graham-B H R R. 5521—Wetzel-Shrader's Sons. 5522—Buchman-N Y City R R. 5523—Evaneky-B H R R. 18016—N Y & Brooklyn Brewery-McKeaney. 5526—Groves-Brooklyn Ferry. 5527—Tape-B H R R. 5530—Maranski-Tartar Chemical Co. 4054—Jones-Ryan. 5046—Copeland-City of N Y. 6871—Dickerson-Appleton Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 13171—Lanham-Tonina. 18304—Black-Glinseberg. 18323—Guttentag - Koppelman. 11419 — Gillan-Larry. 18267 — Himelstein-Clark Realty Co. 8894 — Reiner-Ulmer. 4405 — Chase - Krein. 4035—Van de Carr-Press Publishing Co. 10559—Ridgely-Taylor. 5308—Sweeney-B H R R. 11223—Janney Whiting Co-Watson & Flitinger. 12913—Black-Lemberg. 2125—Joost-B H R R. 4828—Maghero-N Y City R R. 4228—Sirigo-B H R R. 5533—Brower-N Y City R R. 5534—Morris-same. 5538—Shipton-B H R R. 13223 — Kerby-Harbor & Suburban Co. 12462—Hyman-N Y Mtge & Security Co. 4753—McGuire-B H R R. 5539—Hadley-same. 5545—Maggio-Press Pub Co. 5546—Mahoney-B H R R. 5548—Welch-same. 5576 — McNalley-Marchioney. 5577-Corman-Deeves. 5582, 5583—Penney-Interboro Rapid Transit. 5584—Cunningham-Raab Iron Works. 5588 — Cappiancbi-Clark & Co. 5589—Ballariano-B H R R. 5591—Lingren-Hogan & N Y Dock Co. 5593—Delgan-Tracy. 5601 — Dickson-Cranford Co et al. 5602—Bruch-McNamee. 13320—Kastner Co-Langton. 13161—Varons-Clark. 4280—Porter-American Bridge Co. 5185. 5186—Gaebler-Engelbrocks. 8167—Askansky-B H R R. 5620—Reisenberg-Oelsner. 5621—Sheehan-Durst. 5622—Comerford-Stegman. 5625—Kane-N Y & Q Co R R. 5626—Cardonsky-Spektovsky. 5629—Schwartz-Nassau R R. 5634—Califano-City of N Y et al. 5635—Smith-J H

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STOCKHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.
In view of the published notice of the proposed early foreclosure sale of the properties of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company the undersigned, at the request of the holders of large amounts of both the preferred and common stock of the company, have agreed to act as a committee to represent and protect the interests of the stockholders of the company.
Stockholders desiring the committee to represent them should communicate with the Secretary of the committee immediately.
AS THE FORECLOSURE SALE IS ADVERTISED TO TAKE PLACE ON MAY 3, 1907, STOCKHOLDERS SHOULD GIVE THIS IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.
GEORGE I. MALCOM, Chairman;
GEORGE D. MACKAY,
EDWARD A. MORGAN,
EDWARD L. OPPENHEIM,
JAMES L. LAIDLAW,
Committee.
H. S. MOTT, Secretary.
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HORNBLOWER, MILLER & POTTER, Counsel.

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J. S. BACHE & CO.
42 Broadway.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Washington City, located at Washington, D. C., has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with the National Bank of Washington. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment to the National Bank of Washington. A. B. RUFF, Cashier.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Display Irregularity—Call Money Rates, 2@1½ Per Cent.

EXCELLENT CROP REPORT

Indicated Yield Above That a Year Ago — Interest in English Bank's Action To-day.

There was a sharp contraction yesterday in the volume of business transacted on the Stock Exchange, and the trading was even more professional in character than it was on Tuesday. Prices rose in the forenoon part of the session and fell back near the end of the day, closing in most instances below the level of the previous night. There was traceable no direct connection between the market movement and the news developments of the day. The reaction in prices reached its maximum after the publication of the Government crop report, the first of the season, showing the condition of Winter wheat on April 1 to have been above that of last year or the year before. The actual figure of 89.9 indicates a yield of 403,974,000 bushels, comparing with the estimate of 503,474,000 last December. The reduction from the December figure, therefore, is only some 10,500,000 bushels, and the present estimated yield exceeds the indicated yield at this time a year ago by 19,000,000 bushels and that of two years ago by 14,000,000. This is of course a highly satisfactory showing, and if weather conditions from this time on favor the developments of the crop the final yield should compare favorably with that of 1906, which was 492,858,000. This return had to all appearances no influences upon the course of prices, and equally indifferent was the attention devoted to the announcement of declines of from a half cent to 1 cent a pound in various grades of copper quoted upon the local Metal Exchange. These quotations are not accepted as fully indicative of the exact copper metal market, but following some of the declines in the London market, they seem to indicate at least a drift toward lower prices on the part of the metal. The strike of employes at the Boston and Montana Companies' Great Falls plant was speedily terminated, as had been expected, and the disturbance failed to spread to other properties controlled by the Amalgamated Companies. The failure of a small trust company in Philadelphia exercised no influence whatever upon the market.

During the day the banks gained well over $1,500,000 from the Sub-Treasury, having already received from that source up to the close of business on Tuesday $719,000. In spite of these gains and the consequent further ease in money rates, the foreign exchange market was firm, and confidence is still expressed in the prospect of a reduction in the English Bank rate to-day, owing to the favorable tendency of exchange. Discount rates in London were again easy at quotations well below the Bank rate. Through the Sub-Treasury there was forwarded $150,000 to New Orleans, and the movement of exchange at interior cities against New York seems to foreshadow the approach of the usual Spring demand for money on the part of out-of-town points.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Charles A. Borne Co.
Riverdale Park Co.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1½@2 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. for sixty days, 4¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $336,401,250; balances, $16,256,389; Sub-Treasury debit, $1,545,182.

The local banks have gained $247,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $5,244,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8560@$4.8565, sixty days at $4.8220@$4.8225, and cables at $4.8615@$4.8620. Commercial bills were $4.81⅝@$4.81¾.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.23⅛ less 1-16 for long and 5.20 plus 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅞ and 94¾ plus 1-64; guilders, 40 1-16 plus 3-64.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—5@15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 64¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 49¾c.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Wednesday, April 10, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
31,200	Amal Copper	90⅞	97⅝	95½	96
600	Am. Car & Fy.	37¼	38½	37¼	37¾
20	Am. Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30½	30½
30	Am. Locom.	65½	65½	65½	65½
14,570	Am. Smelting	137¾	137¾	134¾	136
30	Am. Sugar	126¾	127	126¾	127
10	Am. Chalmers	13	13	13	13
2,000	Am. T. & S. F.	96⅝	97	95¾	96⅞
240	Balt. & Ohio	101½	101½	100¾	100¾
3,530	Brook. R. T.	61¾	62¾	60¾	61⅜
140	Can. Pacific	173¾	177½	174¾	174¾
70	Cent. Leather	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
170	Ches. & Ohio	41¾	43	41¾	42⅜
60	Chi. Gt. West.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,530	Chi. R. & St. P.	137¾	137¾	135⅝	136¼
1,170	Col. Fuel & I.	36½	37¼	36	36⅝
40	Dist. Secur.	72¼	72½	72	72
11,120		24½	25⅞	23¾	24⅜
50	Gt. North. pf.	138	138	138	138
30	Inter.-Met.	27	27	26	20
10	Mo., K. & T.	37	37¼	36½	37
90	Mo. Pacific	76½	76½	75¾	75⅞
430	Nat. Lead	64	64	61¾	63
60	N. Y. Centrl.	119¾	119¾	118⅞	119
10	N. Y., O. & W.	39	39	39	39
5,140	Pennsylvania	125¾	126¾	125¼	126
30	People's Gas	93	93	92¾	93
120	Pr. Steel Car	37⅝	37⅝	37	37
62,120	Reading	111½	112⅛	109	109⅞
1,470	Rep. Steel	30	31	29¾	30
230	Rock Island	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼
5,450	Southern Pac.	84⅞	85⅜	84	84½
840	Southern Ry.	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅜
230	Tenn. Pacific	29½	29½	29	29
60,000	Union Pacific	141½	142¼	139⅝	140⅝
15,530	U. S. Steel	38½	39¼	38	38½
500	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅜	101	100¼	100⅝
30	Wabash	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
20	Wabash pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½
210,790					

MINING STOCKS.

50	Alice	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
500	Atlanta	.77	.78	.77	.78
1,000	Acacia	.10	.10	.10	.10
2,000	Blue Bell	.28	.28	.27	.27
3,200	Comstock	.38	.38	.35	.38
100	Con. Cal. & V.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
1,000	Crip. Ck. Con.	.06	.06	.06	.06
500	Elkton	.57	.58	.57	.58
200	Hals & Noro.	.90	.90	.90	.90
150	Ontario	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
1,000	Red Hills	.37	.37	.37	.37
400	Sandstorm	.76	.76	.76	.76
300	Sierra Nevada	.65	.65	.65	.65
100	Standard	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
10,500					

MINING BONDS.

$3,000	Comstock 4s	21¼	21¾	21½	21¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, April 10, 1907.

Total sales April 10, 1907 ..... $51,455
From Jan. 1, 1907 30,743,506
Corresponding date last year 37,518,203

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12¼	12⅝	400	Allis-Chalmers Co.	12¾	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
34½	35¼	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	35¾	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
96⅞	96	114,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	96¾	97⅝	95	96	— ⅝
17	17⅛	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
6¾	7	4,720	American Can.	8⅝	7½	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
59½	59⅝	8,940	American Can pf.	56¾	60¼	55¾	59	+ 4½
37⅞	38¼	2,010	Am. Car & Foundry.	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅞
98½	100¼	200	Am. Car & F. pf.	90	99	99	99	+ ⅞
30¾	31	400	Am. Cotton Oil.	30¼	31	30¼	30½	— ¾
6	6¾	110	*Am. Grass Twine.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
82	85	100	Am. Ice Securities.	83	88	83	83	...
65	65⅛	200	*Am. Locomotive Co.	65⅛	65½	65⅛	65½	+ ½
105	107	100	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	— 2
135⅞	136⅛	64,500	*Am. Sm. & Ref. Co.	137⅝	137⅝	134¾	135⅞	— ⅝
108½	109	450	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	109½	109½	109	109	...
8¼	9	17	Am. Steel Foundries.	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
39¾	40	150	Am. Steel F. pf.	40	40	40	40	+ ½
126½	127	700	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127	127¾	126¾	127	+ ½
92	93	200	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	+1
30¼	31	2,005	*Am. Woolen Co.	30½	31¾	30½	30¾	— ¼
96½	98	300	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	98	98	97½	98	+1
63	63¼	86,200	*Anaconda Cop. M.	63¼	64⅜	62	63¼	+ ⅛
96⅝	96¾	14,700	At., Top. & S. F.	96⅜	96⅞	95¾	96¾	+ ⅛
95	96	90	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	96	96	96	96	...
100⅞	101	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio.	101⅝	101¼	100¼	100⅝	— ⅞
12	14	300	Bethlehem Steel	12½	12¾	12½	12½	+ ½
61	61¼	7,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	61⅝	62¼	60¾	61	— ½
175½	175¾	4,220	Canadian Pacific.	177	177¼	175	176⅝	— 1¼
30½	30¾	632	Central Leather Co.	30¼	31	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
95	98	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	97⅞	97¾	97¼	97⅞	— ⅞
100	105	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	105	105	105	105	...
41⅞	42	4,900	Chesapeake & Ohio.	42¾	43¼	41¼	41¾	+ ¼
190	...	100	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	218	218	218	218	+8
13¾	14	400	Chi. Great Western.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
60	60½	100	Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¾	— ⅞
18¾	19	277	Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
136	136⅜	13,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	137½	137⅝	135¼	136¾	— ⅝
119	120¼	80	*C., M. & St. P. cfs., 10 per cent. paid.	120	121½	120	121½	...
130	133	500	*C., M. & St. P. pf. cts., 10 per cent. paid.	137¼	137¾	137	137	...
151¾	152	8,700	Chi. & Northwestern.	151	152	150½	151½	+1
202	220	100	Chi. & N. W. pf.	205	205	205	205	+5
16	16⅛	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15⅝	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
72	73	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	72⅞	73	72	72	— 1½
36	36¼	5,225	Col. Fuel & Iron.	36⅝	37¼	36	36	— ⅝
27¼	27⅝	1,000	Colorado & Southern.	28	28	27	27¼	— ⅝
60	61	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	—1
48	49	200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
26¾	27	630	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	27¼	27½	27	27	— ⅛
129½	131	2,420	Consolidated Gas.	129¼	132	129¼	131	+1
19⅝	20	133	Corn Prod. Ref. Co.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
79	80	275	Corn Prod. R. Co. pf.	78½	78¾	78¾	78¾	—2¼
190	192	2,700	Delaware & Hudson.	187¼	193¼	187¼	190	+3
31	31½	810	Denver & Rio Grande.	31½	31⅝	31	31	— ½
71⅝	72	4,250	*Distillers Securities.	71⅞	72¾	71¼	71⅝	— ¼
22	23	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
24¾	24½	18,000	Erie.	24½	25¾	23¾	24⅝	— ⅛
55½	56	2,450	Erie 1st pf.	56½	56½	55	55⅝	—1⅜
38½	39	500	Erie 2d pf.	38½	40	38½	38¾	+ ⅝
86¾	87	700	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	87	88	87	87	—2
98	100	100	General Chemical pf.	90½	90½	99¾	99⅜	+ ¾
148	149	800	General Electric.	149	149¾	148¼	148½	+ ½
137½	138	9,385	Great Northern pf.	138	138¾	136¼	137⅝	+ ⅜
128	130	420	*Gt. N. pf., sub. rcts., 40 per cent. paid.	129¼	129½	129	129¼	— ½
61	61¼	1,520	*G. N. tmp. cfs., ore p.	62	62	61¼	61¼	— ¼
25¾	26	1,600	Inter.-Met. pf.	26¾	26¾	25¾	25¾	—1
60	60¾	950	Inter.-Met. pf.	61¼	61½	60¾	60¾	...
14½	15	100	Internat. Paper Co.	14½	14½	14¼	14½	...
18½	19¼	400	Iowa Central	18¾	19	18¾	19	+ ½
25½	26	200	Kansas City Southern.	26¾	26¾	26	26	— ½
60⅝	60¾	1,300	Kan. City So. pf.	61¾	62	60¾	60¾	— ¾
22	26	100	Lake Erie & Western.	24	24	24	24	...
118¼	118½	1,100	Louisville & Nash.	119	119¼	118	118	— ½
69	70	200	Mackay Cos.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
137	140	35	Manhattan Elevated.	138¾	140	136¾	140	...
22¾	23¼	1,700	Mexican Central.	23	23¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
48	49¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	49¼	49¾	49	49¾	+ ⅜
107¾	109	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¼	+ ⅜
136¾	138	400	M., St. P. & S.S. M. pf.	139¾	139¾	138	138	—1
37	37¾	4,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	37¼	37¾	36¾	37¼	+ ⅛
65¼	66¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	66	66	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
76	76¼	800	Missouri Pacific.	76½	76¾	76	76¼	— ⅛
77¼	78	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ⅝
112¾	114½	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½	—1
12	12¾	1,300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	12	12	12	12	— ½
81	85	100	Nat. E. & S. pf.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	+3½
62⅜	64⅛	7,100	*Nat. Lead Co.	64¼	64¾	61¾	62¾	+ ⅛
98¾	99	1,200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	98¾	99¾	98¾	99	+ ⅛
116	120	2,100	*N. Y. Air Brake.	116½	117	115¾	116½	+ ⅝
118⅝	119	4,200	New York Central.	119¾	119½	118¾	119⅛	...
44	45	300	N. Y., Chi., & St. L.	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	+1
38½	39	800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	39	39	38¾	38¾	...
78½	79½	350	Norfolk & Western.	79	79	78½	78½	—1½
134½	134¾	10,000	Northern Pacific.	134¾	135½	133¾	134⅜	...
119¾	120	1,850	*N. P. rcts. 12½% pd.	119¾	120⅝	119¼	119⅝	— ⅛
5¾	6	100	Ontario Mining.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
126	126⅛	85,200	Penn. Railroad.	126¾	127⅛	126¼	126⅝	+ ⅛
92⅝	93⅜	400	People's Gas, Chicago.	92⅞	93	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
37	37½	1,700	Pressed Steel Car.	37⅜	37⅝	37	37	— ½
93	95	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
45¼	46	300	*Railway Steel Spring.	45⅞	45⅞	45½	45½	—1
110	110¼	149,200	Reading.	111¾	112	109	110	— ⅜
30¼	30¾	5,500	*Republic I & S.	29⅝	30⅞	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
86¾	87	2,200	*Republic I. & S. pf.	86⅝	88¼	86⅝	87	+ ⅛
22¼	22½	1,800	Rock Island Co.	22¼	22⅞	22	22½	— ⅛
51	52	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51¼	...
37½	38¼	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	+ ⅞
21¾	23¼	100	St. Louis Southw.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅜
54	55	400	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co.	54¾	55	54¾	55	+ ¼
84⅜	84¾	40,740	Southern Pacific.	84¾	85⅝	83¾	84¾	+ ⅛
115¾	117	200	Southern Pacific pf.	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
21¼	21¾	5,000	Southern Railway ext.	21¾	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
65¾	66½	2,850	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	68¾	69	66	66	—2
144	144⅝	110	Tenn. Coal & I. ex d.	145¼	145¼	144¼	145¼	+ ¼
39	40	200	*Tennessee Copper.	40	40¾	40	40¾	...
29¼	29¼	1,800	Texas & Pacific.	29⅝	29¾	29¼	29¼	—1¼
26¼	26½	200	Toledo Rys. & Light.	26½	26½	26½	26½	+1¼
30	30¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	30	30	30	30	...
53¾	53½	510	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¾	— ¼
97	98	500	Twin City Rap. Tran.	98	98	98	98	+1
6	7	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	6	6	6	6	—1
140¼	140⅜	134,700	Union Pacific.	141½	142¼	139⅝	140¼	— ½
62	63	300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¼
37	38	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36¾	— ⅛
82	84	100	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	80	80	80	80	—1
54⅜	56¾	510	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	56	56	54¾	55½	+1
43	45¼	440	U. S. Rubber.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅜
103½	104½	310	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104	104½	103¾	104¾	+ ¼
74½	75	150	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	74	74½	74	74⅜	...
38¼	38¾	98,000	U. S. Steel.	38¾	39¼	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
100¾	100⅞	6,150	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅜	101	100½	100⅝	+ ¼
28¾	29	650	*Utah Copper.	29	29	29	29	—1
104	106	30	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	105	105	105	105	...
72	78	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	74¼	74½	74½	74½	—2
...	57	100	*Vulcan Det. pf. ex d.	53	53	53	53	+4½
14½	14¾	100	Wabash.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
26	26¼	500	Wabash pf.	26	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
82	85	35	West. Union Tel.	83	83	83	83	...
13	13½	310	Wheeling & L. E.	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	— ⅛
17	18	100	Wisconsin Central.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ½
Total....		880,058	*Unlisted.	†From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.				

MINING STOCKS.

5.12½	5.50	100	Alice	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½	...
0.35	0.39	1,300	Comstock	0.36	0.39	0.36	0.39	...
Total....		1,400						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 10.—Lower prices were recorded all through the local copper shares list as a result of to-day's trading. After a steady opening, in some cases showing slight advances over Tuesday's closing figures, realizing orders began to make their appearance, and declines were soon shown all along the line. Calumet and Arizona lost 2 points, to 162; Copper Range 1, to 81; Tamarack 2, to 100; Old Dominion 1, to 53½, and North Butts 2, to 90. Commission houses seemed to be pretty well supplied with selling orders, especially during the early part of the day, although there was some buying by these interests in the afternoon. The market continued quiet throughout the day, closing steady at the decline.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	85	84¾	85
1,000	Central Vt. first 4s	85	85	85
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95	95	95
1,000	Fitchburg 5s, 1908	98	98	98
1,000	K. C., M. Ry. & B. 5s	100	100	100
10,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s	106¾	106¾	106¾
2,000	United Fruit 5s	112	112	112
1,000	Western Tel. & Tel. 5s	92	92	92

RAILROADS.

16	Atchison pf.	96½	95¾	96½
258	Boston Elevated	144½	144⅝	144½
370	Boston & Maine	160	160	160
100	Boston & Worcester	24	24	24
15	C. J. R. & S. Y.	146	146	146
2	C., M. & St. P.	138	138	138
131	Fitchburg pf.	130	130	130
150	Mass. Electric pf.	61½	61	61
227	N. Y., N. H. & H.	175	175	175
45	Old Colony	195	194½	195
250	Union Pacific	141¾	140⅞	141¾
34	West End	90	90	90
102	West End pf.	106½	106½	106

TELEPHONES.

374	American	123	122¾	122⅞
100	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
120	Western	6	6	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	87	86	87
2,592	Am. Pneu. Service	9	7½	8¼
2,507	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	20	17½	19
410	Am. Sugar Refining	129¼	129¼	129¼
30	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	127	126	127
130	American Wool	31¼	31	31
251	*American Wool pf.	9	9	9
20	Edison	207	207	207
8	*General Electric	150	150	150
35	Mass. Gas	92¼	92¼	92¼
180	Mass. Gas pf.	86	84¼	86
25	Intercontinental	205	205	205
1	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	88	88	88
91	Pullman	170	169½	170
30	*Reece	9¾	9¾	9¾
3	Seattle pf.	95	95	95
2	Swift & Co.	100½	105¼	100½
1,155	*United Fruit	112¾	109	111¾
1,461	*United Shoe Machins	63	60	62¼
194	*Un. Shoe Machins pf.	28	27½	27¾
1,832	U. S. Steel	39¼	38¼	38½
148	U. S. Steel pf.	101¼	100	100¾

MINING.

10	†Adventure	8¾	8¾	8¾
8,380	Amalgamated	97½	93¼	97⅝
100	Amsrican Zinc	39	38¾	38½
100	*Anaconda	64¼	64¼	64¾
205	Arcadian	6	6	6¼
800	Atlantic	14	13½	14
1,775	Balakiala	11	10¼	10¾
240	Bingham	20	18½	18¾
640	Boston Con	25¾	25	25¾
2,425	Butte Coalition	29¾	28	29¾
491	Calumet & Arizona	164	162	162
23	Calumet & Hecla	860	850	850
100	Con. Mercur	37c	37c	37c
1,433	Copper Range	83	81	81¾
196	Daly-West	16¾	16	16
55	Franklin	17½	17	17¼
1

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Foreign Cheques and Bills of Exchange

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30 NASSAU ST.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
HENRY C. SWORDS, Prest.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-Prest.
H. W. REIGHLEY, Secy.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.

28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST., London, E. C.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN...V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

Washington Trust Company

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES REALTY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
111 Broadway, New York City.
March 12th, 1907.

At a meeting of the Board of Directore of UNITED STATES REALTY AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, held this day, a quarterly dividend of 1½ Per Cent. was declared payable on May 1st. 1907, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 24th, 1907. The hooks will be closed at three o'clock in the afternoon on April 24th, and remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on May 2d.

B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

NIPISSING MINES COMPANY,
31 Nassan Street,
New York, March 25th, 1907.

The Board of Directore has to-day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable April 20th, 1907, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on April 2d, 1907. Transfer books will be closed April 2d, 1907, at 3 P. M., and remain closed until the opening of business on April 22d, 1907.

FRANK W. HOLMES, Treasurer.

TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT COMPANY.
Toledo, O., March 28, 1907.

The regular semi-annual dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable May 1, 1907. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, payable at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

Transfer books will be closed from Saturday, April 20, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, until Thursday, May 2, 1907, at 10 A. M.

S. D. CARR, Treasurer.

Lawyers Title, Insurance and Trust Company,
37 and 59 Liberty Street, New York,
April 10, 1907.

A dividend of 3% on the capital stock of this Company has been declared this day, payable at the Company's office on May 1st, 1907. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of April, at 12 M., and reopened on Thursday, the 2d day of May, 1907, at 10 A. M.

THORWALD STALLKNECHT, Treasurer.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
10 and 12 Broadway, corner Beaver Street,
New York, April 2, 1907.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Three (3%) Per Cent. was declared and an extra dividend of One (1%) Per Cent., payable April 15th.

Transfer books closed from the 8th to the 15th, inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Office of W. M. OSTRANDER, INC.
Philadelphia, April 10, 1907.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings the regular quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., to be paid on April 10, 1907, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on March 30, 1907. Checks will be mailed.

HARRY G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

Railway Equipment Corporation.
Office Lehigh Av. and 18th St., Philadelphia.

The ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., also an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT., have been declared, both payable April 15th, 1907.

JOHN B. KILBURN, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK TANNING EXTRACT COMPANY,
17 BATTERY PLACE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, April 25th, 1907, at eleven o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Polls will remain open until eleven-twenty.

WILLIAM C. LOW, Secretary.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1907.

OFFICE OF
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (being the 15th day) of MAY, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

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TRINITY
NEVADA-UTAH

ORDERS EXECUTED

J. Thomas Reinhardt

Specialist in Curb Stocks
15 Wall Street, New York
Boston Office, 19 Exchange Place

Wall Street Men
leave subscriptions and advertisements for The New York Times
at
39 Broad Street
Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
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TOPICS OF WALL STREET.

According to Treasury officers, New York City bonds are figuring quite heavily in the collateral deposited to secure public funds by national banks. This is true particularly of the deposits recently made. Revenue warrants of the city are also being received. The city has just sold a large block of October warrants on a 4¾ per cent. basis. Considering general monetary conditions, this rate is satisfactory. Six months' money has been held at 6 per cent. until recently, and the present rate for five and six months' money is about 5 per cent. The present Controller does not favor the idea of long term revenue warrants.

***

Men identified with important financial interests who were in the West at the time of the recent panic in the stock market noticed an astonishing mental attitude toward the decline in prices, which illustrates, perhaps, the fact that the public has been out of the market. One man who was in Iowa and Illinois said he found the people with whom he came in contact positively delighted with the violent break. And it was not the usual malcontents alone. Bankers were amused and pleased, apparently believing that retribution was coming to some one who deserved it. This showed, at least, the lack of direct interest in the market. It was a curious manifestation of the joy the man on the fence feels in stock speculation when prices break sharply.

***

Commenting on the statement that holders of short 4s could make more money by selling their bonds in the open market than by turning them over to the Treasury, a banker said yesterday that he had never seen the time when a Government bond was not worth more than par and interest to maturity. There is always some reason, whether it be refunding or tax purposes or something else, which makes it logical that the holder of a Government bond maturing should find out the outside market before handing it in at Washington. It is curious to note that many holders of short 4s present them for redemption minus the July coupon. They intend, apparently, to hold the coupon until July, although the notice of the Treasury Department tells them that they can get the money for it at once, and they are told to bring it in at once.

***

"Two things in the present situation," said the head of a trust company yesterday, "make me feel a little bit anxious. One is the tendency to talk pessimism and emphasize our present and prospective necessities, and the other is the possible failure of crops. If you repeat a story often enough, particularly a hard luck story, you may develop a mental condition that will bring about results similar to the condition which you have pictured. I do not think it is good policy, though, of course, it is equally unwise to flaunt an optimism that is hegotten under conditions of tremendous credit etrain. I have heard it said that a partial crop failure might be a blessing in that it would lessen freight congestion and lighten the tension in credit. My analysis does not reveal to me anything heneficent in such a condition."

***

There are some disadvantages in having a corporation, particularly a railroad corporation, so hig that effective supervision is impossihle. A curious story illustrative of this point is told. A railroad man who hae just arrived from the West says that the freight blockade on many of the Western and Southwestern lines is still a very serious proposition, and many shippers cannot find cars. Goods are delayed for months. On the side tracks at many points along several of the lines there are empty cars belonging to other linee which are held for one reason or another, in some instances hecause other lines are unnecessarily delaying the return of cars helonging to that company. It has developed that some enterprising train crews have approached shippers and arranged with them to make up a train and transport their goods for n price that would give the Inter-State Commerce Commission a shock. They specify that they will transport the goods within their own division. Many shippers have taken advantage of this. Needless to say the heads of the railroads knew nothing about it, but the shippers did not consider a little thing like that. This is not uncommon. It is a new development resulting from congested conditions.

***

Apropros of this freight congestion it may be said that railroad men feel that this condition is doing a great deal to develop antagonism to the railroads. They receive protests which vary little in their substance, to the effect that in railroad matters there is too much stock ticker and too little directing. These protestante believe that the situation could he helped with less financing and more operating. Railroad men say that they are doing the hest they can.

***

A day or so ago there appeared on the tape one hundred shares of Burlington stock at 210. Many persons were under the impression that this stock had been dropped from the list, but that is not so, although the amount of Burlington stock outstanding is very small. The sale prior to this one was 100 shares at 200 on February 15. During 1906 the total transactions in the stock were only 52 shares. The history of these casual sales of this stock would he very interesting. There are many persons who hold such stocks for investment who will never turn them in on a reorganization. Burlington made a lot of money for many persons at the time the joint Fours were issued in exchange for it, through arbitrage operations. Brokers who saw the trade on the tape recalled many interesting stories conneoted with the stock.

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No discretion has been vested yet in the Collector of Customs at this port to deposit customs receipts with the banks direct. The customs authorities turn their funds into the Sub-Treasury, and this, after all, makes for a more simplified system. Collectors of internal revenue deposit direct with the hanks, hut there is no good reason for imposing on the Collector of Customs ths many duties that would result from a change in the method of depositing these funds. The question has been raised, but no change need be expected.

***

Little variation is noted from day to day in the general character of the trading. A firm tone for a short period, succeeded by irregularity, and at times weakness, has been manifest. The market yesterday was no exception. The net changes, however, did not amount to very much except in a few cases. Delaware & Hudson showed strength, reflecting precisely whnt it is difficult to say. The election of Mr. Loree means, of course, the installation of a practical railroad man, hut the fluctuation in the stock probably meant nothing more than professional operations.

***

Some of the indnetrial issues were advanced easily, particularly National Lead, Consolidated Gas, and Republic Iron preferred. These movements had no special significance. Canadian Pacific exhibited a little pressure, but the volume of trading was such that the price fluctuation did not mean much. Bear operations in Erie were renewed, but the net change in the common was little, although the first preferred suffered.

***

No special attention was paid to the crop report in the brokerage offices. Apparently a comparatively good showing was expected. A little later we will get the real crop news in the shape of rumors and dispatches from the special agents who will he sent out to investigate conditions. These epecial agents are quite a feature of the speculation in grain, and incidentally in stocks, nowadays. Some of the agents are a little amateurish in their reports, but they all add to the mass of so-called information, which complicates the science of stock speculation.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 10.—The supplies of money in the market to-day were large and the demand was poor. Discounts were steady.

Prices on the Stock Exchange opened firm, with British securities again dearer, but there was a reaction in the afternoon on less confidence regnrding a reduction of the bank rate and fears of an early London County Council issue.

The Indian Secretary obtained an option on £250,000 in gold, due here shortly.

Foreigners had strong Continental support, especially Russians and Japanese. Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101.

Americans reflected the irregularity in New York during the early trading, hut advanced to over parity at ahout noon, although rumors of fresh note issues tended to check business. Later the New York advices caused renewed etrength and the market closed firm.

Grand Trunk early in the day was favorably affected by the traffic returns, but eased later.

Bullion amounting to £148,000 was taken into the Bank of England on halance today.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.80; Lisbon, 3.00.

Bar silver quiet; 30d. per ounce.

Money, 2@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@¾ per cent., and for three months' hills 3 13-16@4 per cent.

PARIS, April 10.—Prices on the Bourse generally were firm to-day, hut the market closed dull.

Russian Imperial 4s closed at 73.80 and Russian honds of 1904 at 491.00.

Three per cent rentes, 94 francs 62½ centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 26 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, April 10.—Prices on the Boerse to-day improved. Russians were strong, but Americans were under New York purity.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short hills, 4 per cent., three months' hills, 4¾ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consol 3½s	96¾	97¼
German Consol 3s	85¼	86
Bavarian Government 4s	101¼	101¾
Hessian Government 3½s	95	95¼
Saxony Government 3s	85¼	86½
Hamburg Government 3s	84½	85¼
City of Cologne 4s	100¾	101
City of Munich 4s	100¾	101
City of Augsburg 4s	100¾	101
City of Frankfort am-Main 3½s	95¾	95¾
City of Vienna 4s	97¾	98¾
Mexican Government gold 5s	100	101¾
Russian Government 4s	75	76
French Rente 3s	94¾	95¾
British Consol 2½s	85¾	86¼

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N.Y. Eqv.	N.Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	86 3-16	..	..	—5-16
Consols, account	86⅜	..	..	—5-16
Anaconda	6⅝	64¾	63 ex.	— ¼
Atchison	99¾	96⅝	96¾	— ¼
Can. Pacific	182⅜	177¼	176⅞	— ⅜
St. Paul	141	136¾	136¾	— ⅜
Erie	25¼	24½	24½	....
Erie 1st pf	60	58⅛	58¼	+ 1⅛
Illinois Central	152	147¼	149½	— ½
Louis. & Nash.	122	118¼	118½	— ¼
N. Y. Central	125	121¼	119⅝ ex.	— ¼
Penneylvania	65¼	126¾	126¼	— ½
Reading	57¼	111¾	110⅝	— ⅝
Sauth. Pacific	85¼	83¼	83⅛	— ⅛
Union Pacific	145⅜	141⅝	140⅜	— ¾
U. S. Steel	39⅝	38½	38¼	— ¼
U. S. Steel pf	104¼	101¼	100½	— ¾

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 9	Esperanza	1 19 6
Tomboy	1 19 0	Dolores	1 12 6
El Oro	1 7 0	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 6

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

These securities were admitted to listing on the Stock Exchange yesterday:

Fourteenth Street Bank in the City of New York, $000,000 additional capital stock, making the total amount listed $1,000,000.

Northern Pacific Railway Company, $1,230,000 additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. coupon honds, dus 1997, making the total listed $102,415,500.

Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey, $175,000 additional 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $11,500 additional common stock, making the total amounts listed $6,165,700 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $19,536,200 common stock.

The Manila Electric Railroad & Lighting Corporation, $22,000 additional capital stock, making the total amount listed $5,000,000.

In addition to these securities admitted to listing, the $6,000,000 capital stock (par $10) of the Newhouse Mines & Smelters was admitted to trading in the unlisted department, to be quoted at "dollars per share."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	568	568	538
1st week April	$134,899	$93,180	$153,223
From July 1	6,303,642	6,723,400	6,152,147
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON — ANN ARBOR SYSTEM:			
Mileage	684	684	684
4th week March	100,736	110,942	89,140
Month of	331,067	361,501	277,781
From July 1	3,178,460	3,172,826	2,630,109
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	209	227	227
4th week March	41,745	29,059	24,678
Month	151,524	73,427	63,500
From July 1	936,288	744,356	656,860
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,517	2,517	.....
1st week April	488,436	433,660	408,883
From July 1	20,929,750	19,209,425	19,515,138
CUMBERLAND VALLEY for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	2,904,090	2,472,221	2,165,538
Expenses	1,819,435	1,521,450	1,508,409
Net	1,085,555	950,771	657,149
Rent. pd. rds. op.	66,636	45,920	43,779
Balance	1,018,919	904,851	613,370
Other income	3,811	1,219	8,503
Total income	1,022,730	906,070	616,873
Chgs., tax., &c.	671,810	333,527	392,833
Surplus	868,920	570,243	224,040
Dividends	142,228	142,228	.....
Balance	726,692	428,015	.....
Ex. ex. fd.	$728,692	428,015	.....
Prev. eur.	$43,434	$20,718	.....
Mis. debits dur. yr. and ad.	5,486	*22,716	.....
P. & L. eur. Dec. 31	$37,948	$43,434	.....

*Credit and includes extraordinary expenditures $36,703 in 1906, against $281,015 in 1905.

LONG ISLAND for the year ended Dec. 31—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	9,505,596	8,501,466	7,083,307
Expenses	7,481,162	6,632,200	5,642,261
Net	2,114,434	1,869,266	1,441,046
Rental rds. op.	166,703	153,419	153,709
Net op. earn.	1,947,641	1,715,856	1,287,747
Other income	406,507	423,618	444,545
Total income	2,354,148	2,139,474	1,732,292
Chgs., taxes, &c	2,382,507	2,116,944	1,786,682
Deficit	28,359	*22,530	54,390

*Surplus.

PACIFIC COAST for Feburary—	1907.	1906.	1905.
Grose	539,493	443,855	402,282
Expenece	437,006	372,401	346,769
Net	101,887	71,454	55,513
Gross, 8 months	4,746,032	4,423,978	4,125,081
Expenses	3,752,342	3,438,107	3,311,671
Net 8 months	993,690	990,871	813,405

UNITED RYS. & ELECERIC CO. of Baltimore for the year ended Dec. 31—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Grose	6,853,102	6,023,698	5,440,942
Expenses	4,220,042	3,795,292	2,876,538
Net	3,632,190	2,228,406	2,564,404
Other income	5,725	2,725	10,288
Total income	3,636,885	2,231,131	2,574,642
Charges	2,365,587	2,230,067	2,244,578
Surplus	1,271,298	31,064	330,064
Extra exp	980,000	.....	.....
Balance	291,298	.....	.....

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	4,503,878	4,164,113	3,873,911
Op. exp., taxes, and charges	3,683,161	3,353,007	3,167,128
Surplue	820,717	811,016	706,783
Dividends	490,935	490,935	406,261
Surplus	329,782	311,081	300,522
Prev. surplus	1,411,737	1,100,656	800,134
Total surplus	1,732,519	1,411,737	1,100,656

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sluggish Trading, with Prices Firmly Held Among the Curb Brokers.

STANDARD OIL MOVES UP

Coppers Generally Make Fractional Gains — Newhouse Active and Strong in Last Day on Curb.

The curb market had another day of minor activity yesterday, in which, as a general rule, prices were firmly maintained. One of the features of the trading was an unusual access of activity in Standard Oil on a rising scale of prices. The shares have not been as buoyant in many months. After an opening at 536 the price moved up 19 points, to $555 per share, from which there was a slight recession, which left the close, after transactions of 292 shares, at $552.25.

Newhouse Mining, which is the latest of the copper stocks to he lost to the curh through admission to the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange, was buoyant in its last day in the outside market, going from 19⅞ to 20⅛. After sales of 2,000 the close was at 20. Greene-Cananea was one of the few coppers to recede from the opening prices. The close was ½ point down, at 16½, after transactions of 1,500.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Amer. Tobacco	325	327	325	327
1,600	Manhattan Tr.	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
650	Meerchaum	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
740	N. & Cuba Mail S. S.	27	*27½	27	27⅜
75	B. B. Powd. pf.	104	104½	104	104½
292	Standard Oil	536	555	536	552½
1,700	Waterbury Co.	47½	48	47¼	47⅜
2,100	Western Ice Co.	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26⅝
	RAILROAD.				
1,795	Chlo. Suhway	*20	20½	19¼	20½
	MINING STOCKS.				
3,000	Atlanta	70	70	68	69½
1,250	Balakala	*10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
1,000	Botopflas Min.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
1,400	Bingham Cent.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Bonanza Belt	5	5	5	5
600	Boston Copper	25½	26	25½	26
750	British C. Cop.	8	8	7¾	7⅞
110	Butte Coalition	*27	27	26½	26½
200	Butte & N. Y.	5	5¼	5	5¼
43,000	†Cobalt Central	41	43	41	42
500	†Cobalt Contact	..	½	½	½
410	Colonial Silver	4	4	3⅜	3⅜
300	Colusa L. Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	Cumb.-Ely Min.	9	0	9	9
500	Davis-Daly Est.	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝
700	Dom. Copper	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
200	Douglas Copper	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
100	El Rayo Min.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Ely Central	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
650	Foster Cobalt	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,000	Furnace C. Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Gillies Silver M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	Giroux Mining	9	9	9	9¼
7,000	Gold Hill	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅞
1,500	Greene-Cananea	17	17	10½	10½
200	Greene Con. C.	24½	24¾	24¾	24¾
75	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
225	Greene G.-S. pf.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2,500	King Edward	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	McKinley-Dar.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,500	Mic. Gold Min.	4½	4¾	4	4⅜
200	Mines Co. of A.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Mitchell Mining	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
2,500	Nevada Con. C.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
1,000	Nevada Smelt.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,800	Nev.-U. M. & S.	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛
2,000	Newhonse Min.	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20
8,200	Nip. Mines Co.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13¾
900	Old Hun. Min.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
800	Portland Copper	1	1	1	1
1,500	Silver Queen	1¼	*1¼	1¼	1⅝
500	Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Tonopah Ex.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
200	Tonopah M.of N.	19	19½	19	19½
1,500	Trampa Con.	$1.15	$1.15	$1.12	$1.12
100	Tri-Bullion	2½	2½	2½	2½
200	Union Explor.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
1,000	United Copper	63½	63¾	63	63½
	BONDS.				
$4,000	Cent. Foun. Gs	74	74	74	74

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

***

The hid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

	April 10. Bid.	Asked.	April 9. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	93	95	93	95
American Tobacco	830	840	810	820
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82½	84	82	83
Am. Writing Paper	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Am. Writing Paper pf	19½	21	19½	20½
Balakala	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	11
Barnes-King	..	..	4½	4¾
Bonanza 5s	4⅞	5	5	5¼
Boston Copper	25½	26⅛	25½	26½
British Col. Copper	7⅝	8	8	8¼
Butte Coalition	26	26½	26⅜	27
Butte & New York	4⅜	5½	4⅝	5¼
Central Foundry	2	2⅜	2	2⅜
Central Foundry pf	13	14	13	15
Chicago Subway	20	20½	19⅜	20
Cobalt Central	41	42	41	42
Colonial Silver	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Cumberland-Ely Mining	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
Cumb. Leonerd Ext.	2⅝	2⅞	2¼	2⅝
Davis-Daly	13⅝	14	13½	14
Dominion Copper, new	5⅝	6	5⅞	6
Douglas Copper	11	11⅜	11½	12
Empire Steel	7½	9	7½	9
Empire Steel pf	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5⅜	6¾	5⅜	5¾
Ely Con.	1¼	1⅝	1	1⅜
El Rayo	5¾	6	5¾	6
Foster Cobalt	1⅜	1⅜	5⅝	5¾
Furnace Creek	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
Gillies Silver	½	⅝	½	⅝
Giroux	9	9¼	8¾	9
Gold Hill	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞	2
Greene Con. Copper	25½	26	25	25½
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Greene Gold-Silver pf	8	8½	8¾	8¾
Greene Cananea, new	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Havana Tobacco	14½	15	14½	15
Havana Tobacco pf	20	23	20	23
Houston Oil	..	..	7¾	8¾
Inter. Mer. Marine	8	9	7¾	8¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	21¾	24	23½	24
International Salt	15½	17	15	17
Lackswanna Steel	..	..	45	55
Manhattan Transit	4⅞	5	4⅞	5¼
McKinley-Darragh	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Micmac Gold Mining	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝
Mines Co. of America	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Mitchell Mining	3¾	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝
Nevada Con. Copper	14	14½	14¼	14⅜
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	27	27½	26½	27½
Nevada Smelting	3¼	3½	3⅜	3½
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	4	4½	4	4½
Northern Sec. stubs	100	112½	100	112½
Nowhouse Mining	19⅜	20	19⅜	19⅝
Nipissing Mines Co.	13½	13⅝	13½	13¾
Old Hundred	3¼	3½	3⅜	3½
Otis Elevator	38	43	38	43
Otis Elevator pf	90	95	90	94
Portland Copper	⅝	1	⅞	1⅛
Royal Bak. Pow. pf	102	105	100	105
Silver Queen	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1 13-16
Stewart Mining	2⅜	2¾	2¼	2⅜
Standard Oil	554	560	531	535
Standard Milling pf	31	33	31	33
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
Trampa Con.	112	113	119	121
Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅛
Tonopah Extension	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Trinity Copper	19	19¼	20½	21½
Union Explor. Co.	⅞	8	8½	8¾
United Copper	62¾	63¾	..	..
Western Ice	26¾	27	26¾	27
Waterhury Co.	47¾	47¾	46¼	47

COAL STRIKE CUT PROFITS.

But Lehigh Coal Company Paid Two Dividends Last Year.

The annual report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1906, shows revenue from all sources of $3,331,742, out of which the payment of $1,327,131 for general expenses, rentals, taxes, &c., left surplus earnings of $2,004,610. Deductions of $119,162 for the coal lande sinking fund and $200,000 for depreciation of coal improvements left a balance of net earnings amounting to $1,685,447, out of which two dividends of 4 per cent. each were paid on the $17,378,500 of capital stock, leaving a balance of net earnings of $297,843, which was transferred to profit and loss.

The revenue from coal operations was materially reduced by the anthracite strike last year, and operating expenses correspondingly increased. This in connection with the higher cost of labor reduced the earnings from $852,771 in 1905 to $851,307 in 1906. The cost of mining and preparing coal was, however, $1.72 per ton, a decrease of 3 cents from the cost in 1905.

Although the operation of the company's canals showed the usual loss, the amount was $11,305 less than in the previous year, amounting to $37,885.

The gross receipts from the operation of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad and its branches, which are the property of the company, showed a decrease of $237,970 as compared with 1905, which is attributed to the loss of traffic incident to the strike.

WINTER WHEAT CONDITION.

Average on April 1 Was 89.9 Against 89.1 on Same Date Last Year.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture in a hulletin issued to-day gives the average condition of Winter wheat on April 1 to have been 89.9, against 89.1 on April 1, 1906, 91.6 at the corresponding date in 1905, and 85.3 the mean of the April averagee of the last ten years. The following table shows for the principal Winter wheat States the averages of condition on April 1, and the mean of the corresponding averages of the last ten years:

State.	April 1, 1907.	10-Yr. Avg.
Knnsas	99	88
Indiana	81	79
Missouri	96	85
Ohio	83	90
Nebraska	99	89
Illinois	95	82
Penneylvania	95	88
California	80	92
Oklahoma	76	87
Texas	51	84
Michigan	81	81
United States	89.9	85.3

The average condition of Winter rye on April 1 was 92.0 against 90.9 on April 1, 1906, 92.1 at the corresponding date in 1905, and 89.2, the mean of the April averages of the last ten years.

WABASH LOAN RENEWAL.

$6,160,000 Notes Sold to Take Up a Similar Maturing Issue.

The Wahash Railroad, it was announced yesterday, has sold to Teller & Co. $6,160,000 of two-year 5 per cent. notes, dated May 10, 1907, to provide funds with which to meet a similar amount of notes which mature on that date. The old notes were secured hy the deposit of all the stock of the Wabash-Pittshurgh Terminal Company and hy $6,600,000 of 4 per cent. first mortgage honds of that company. The new notes are secured by this same collateral and hy $4,800,000 of Wahash Railroad Company first refunding 4 per cent. honds. The value of this security is estimated to he 40 per cent. more than the face value of the notes.

A large part of the issue, the bankers stated, has already been placed with investors. The holders of the outstanding notes will receive the first opportunity to subscrihe to the balance of the new issue. A report that the Wahash had paid as much as 8% per cent. interest on the loan was said to be untrue.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Narrow Range of Prices, with the Closing Irregular.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Federal Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Thurs

N.Y. CENTRAL EARNED $92,000,000 IN 1906

Net Profits for the Year $1,008,501 Greater Than in 1905.

TROLLEY LINES BOUGHT

Annual Report Also Shows Company Purchased Big Block of Boston & Maine Stock.

Gross earnings of $92,080,760, an increase of $5,994,187 over the previous year, and net earnings of $27,136,074, an increase of $1,008,501, are shown in the report of the New York Central Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31 last, issued yesterday. The increased dividends on Lake Shore, on Michigan Central, and on other stocks held by the New York Central increased "other income" by $1,184,239, bringing the road's receipts from such sources up to $7,707,738. From the total net income of the year, amounting to $34,843,812, there was deducted for fixed chargee, including taxes, $22,367,904, leaving a balance of $12,275,908 available for dividends. This was equivalent to 6.88 per cent. on the road's $178,182,700 of capital stock, compared with 5.73 per cent. shown on the stock last year. The surplue for the year amounted to $4,443,034, out of which $1,308,261 was appropriated for new construction and equipment, and $3,115,329 for special improvements, &c.

In the last year the New York Central acquired additional stock of the Mohawk Valley Coke Company, the holding company for the Central's trolley interests, as well as stock in several other roads, including a block of Boston & Maine stock. Of these purchases and of the progress made in the improvement of the property, President Newman says:

There were purchased during the year 60,000 shares of the capital stock of the Mohawk Valley Company, 2,416 shares of the capital stock of the Little Falls & Dolgeville Railroad Company, 5,748 shares of the common capital stock of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, and 128 shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company. The construction work in New York City and vicinity in connection with the change of motive power from steam to electricity has progressed steadily. On Sept. 30, 1906, the first train operated by electricity ran successfully from High Bridge to the Grand Central Station. On Dec. 11, 1906, regular service by electric traction was inaugurated. Continued progress has been made at different points on the line in the abolition of grade crossings, revision of grades, new alignments, &c., and extensive improvements in yerds at important terminal points on the system.

The extraordinary expenditures during the year, amounting to $22,563,173, included the following items: Additions to property, charged to cost of road and equipment, $9,100,294; construction and equipment on leased lines and Grand Central terminal improvements, to be charged in part against funds provided by lessor companies, $7,561,803; additions and improvements to roadway and structures, strengthening of bridges, &c., charged to current income, $1,308,260; replacements of equipment, charged to operating expenses, $2,923,340; new equipment and betterments, charged against special improvement fund, $1,669,476.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 10.—Following were today's transactions on the local Stock Exchange:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200..Cable Consolidated	.34	.34	.34
100..Consolidated Ice	5¼	5¼	5¼
750..Crucible Steel pf.	72	71¾	72
20..Fireproofing pf.	23¼	23¼	23¼
100..Harbison Walker Ref.	11	11	11
20..Independent Brewing	18	18	18
25..Independent Brew. pf.	42½	42½	42½
600..Interior Mining	.50	.50	.50
895..Mfrs. Lgt. & Heat.	12	12	12
400..Maraden	1½	1½	1½
25..Ohio Fuel	35¾	35¾	35¾
62..Pitts. Brewing pf.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
95..Pitts. Coal pf.	54	54	54
600..Pittsburg Coals	.21	.20	.21
10..River Coal pf.	23½	23½	23½
50..Shoshone	11	11	11
615..Tonopah Extension	4¼	4	4
60..Union Switch	81¾	81¾	81¾
60..U. S. Steel	39	39	39
101..Westingh. Elec. 2ds	74	73¾	74

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 10.—The following were the closing prices at the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10¼	10¾	Isabella	24½	24¾
Consolidatsd	5¾	5¾	McKinney	63	65
C. K. & N.	7½	9	Gibson	5	7½
Dr. Jackpot	7	8	Pharmacist	6	6¼
Elkton	58	58½	Portland	110	117
El Paso	42¾	44	Vindicator	89	90½
Findlay	65	67	Work	17¾	18
Gold Dollar	7	7½	United	7	8
Sovereign	6¾	7¾			

New Albany Bank's Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—Preliminary to the formal vote to-morrow, of the stockholders of the National Exchange Bank to merge with the First National Bank, the Directors of both institutions met to-day, and agreed upon these officers for the new $7,500,000 institution: Frederick A. Mead, head of the First National Bank, President; John J. Gallogly of the Exchange Bank, First Vice President and Cashier, and John A. Dix and Horace G. Young of the First National, Vice Presidents.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—Incorporated to-day:

Monarch Oil Company, New York; capital, $350,000. Directors—E. Drexel, Castleton, N. Y.; E. L. Oles, W. A. Caven, Pittsburg, Penn.

Standard Manufacturing and Import Company, New York, (medicines;) capital, $100,000. Directors—G. L. Stainreich, Benjamin Levy, Joseph Steinreich, New York.

Allied Crafts Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $100,000. Directors—C. S. Kellogg, Montclair, N. J.; Frank Kannofskey, Brooklyn, J. T. Walker, New York.

Wampake Realty Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—O. D. Hammond, Louis Haight, G. H. Cook, New York.

Pioneer Produce Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. G. Oxnard, W. S. Pardonner, W. T. Lawson, New York.

Penobscot Realty Corporation, Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—B. C. Floyd, James Keenan, Amelia Hold, Brooklyn.

International Auto Horn Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Salvatore Salvini, Conetta Salvini, Salvatore Anzalone, New York.

Faber Chemical Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Theodore Budde, W. J. Foster, Brooklyn, Ancher Nyeboo, New York.

Auramino Company, New York, (chemicals;) capital, $50,000. Directors—E. Alexander, M. H. Wolfe, J. J. Maffia, New York.

Murphy Suit House, New York, (ladies' wear;) capital, $5,000. Directors—W. S. Sullivan, C. A. Sullivan, Brooklyn; V. T. Coughlin, New York.

Egyptian Monolithic Stona Company of America, Brooklyn, (building material;) capital, $10,000. Directors—W. C. Owen, W. C. Owen, Jr., Brooklyn; W. A. Smith, Jamaica.

Ross-Dodge Curtain Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—E. A. Ross, D. F. Dodge, Charles Miller, New York.

Little Land Company, New York, (realty;) capital, $500. Directors—Percy Learned, P. P. McLoughlin, F. J. McLaughlin, New York.

Kersands' Famous Minstrels, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Billy Kersanda, Louise Kersanda, Milwaukee; S. B. Mclain, New York.

Independence Electric Inspection Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. C. Fling, W. F. D. Fling, New York; G. F. Buente, Brooklyn.

407 and 418 Fourth Avenue Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $100,000. Directors—A. Manning, New Rochelle; P. H. Keenan, J. L. O'Connell, New York.

New York Cableway and Engineering Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. G. Delaney, W. A. Wood, G. D. North, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Ten Brock, Morse, Eddy Company, Bayonne; capital, $100,000. incorporators—Theodore M. Ten Brock, Lemuel W. Morse, Frank B. Eddy.

Wissahickon Manufacturing Company, (material in roofing materials.) Mount Holly; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Ellis M. H. Hannum, Jr., R. P. Sword.

Morris Park Land Company, Phillipsburg; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—H. T. Koch, William C. Koch, H. H. Walters.

Carlstadt Consumers' Ice Company, East Rutherford; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Christian Fink, Adolph E. Hang, Otto Niedener.

National Brewing and Ice Company, Plainfield; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—William F. Crowell, Alexander Schenck, Jacob Smith.

BILLION WORTH OF BAGGAGE.

The Pennsylvania Handled an Immense Amount Last Year.

More than 11,000,000 pieces of baggage were handled by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1906, according to the annual report of the baggage agent. Putting the official valuation of $100 on each piece, the amount to which the road limits its liability on first-class tickets, something over $1,100,000,000 worth of passengers' belongings have passed through the hands of the road's "baggage smashers."

The total receipts from the operation of the baggage department for the year were $1,084,470.

The baggage agent notes that of all the claims paid on lost baggage during the year, almost half of the entire sum was paid for nine trunks alone.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERED.

New Institution Will Be at Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

A charter was granted by the Washington authorities yesterday to the new National bank in process of organization to do business in the new Brunswick Hotel building at Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.)

The name of the new institution will be the Brunswick National Bank of New York. The incorporators, besides Leslie R. Palmer, are: J. A. Hill, B. P. Willet, Paul Pfotzhnuer, and Peter Gilsey, all business men in the Madison Square district. Mr. Gilsey is one of the heirs of the Gilsey estate. The bank will have a capital of $200,000, and a surplus of a like amount.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.04	.04	Ky. Con.	.10	.10
Alpha Con.	.16	.16	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.26	.27	Mexican	.94	.97
Belcher	.45	.47	Occid. Con.	.43	.45
Best & B.	1.40	1.40	Ophir	2.45	2.45
Bullion	.35	.36	Overman	.18	.18
Caledonia	.40	.45	Potosi	.13	.14
Chal. Con.	.28	.28	Savage	.97	.98
Challenge	.11	.11	Sag Belch	.10	.13
Confidence	.95	.90	Sierra Nev.	.65	.65
C. C. & V.	.15	.10	Standard	3.00	3.00
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	St. Louis	.08	.08
Crown Point	.31	.34	Union Con.	.67	.64
Gould & C.	.38	.38	Utah Con.	.05	.05
Hale & Nor.	.88	.89	Yel. Jack	1.00	1.00
Julia	.11	.11	Silver bars	6.47	6.51
Justice	.03	.03			

TONOPAH.	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Belmont	4.87	4.87	Jumbo	4.10	4.15
Cashboy	.12	.12	Kendall	.40	.43
Golden Anch.	.40	.35	Laguna	1.75	1.80
Home	.00	.09	Lone Star	.29	.33
Jim Butler	1.10	1.15	May Queen	.23	.26
McNamara	.49	.49	Mohawk	16.50	16.50
Midway	1.07	1.75	Red Top	4.00	4.20
Montana	3.62	3.62	Sandstorm	.66	.70
North Star	.37	.40	Silver Pick	1.17	1.27
Ohio	.05	.05	MANHATTAN.		
Tonopah Ext.	4.15	4.00	Jumping Jack	.13	.17
West End	1.40	1.45	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELD.			Bullfrog Min.	.26	.27
Adams	.20	.20	Bullfrog N. B.	.41	.43
Atlanta	.76	.77	Gold Bar	1.10	1.22
Diamondfield	.37	.40	Orig. Bullfrog	.15	.17
Dixie	.11	.11	Steinway	.19	.19
Goldfield Min.	1.50	1.60	Tramp Cons.	1.17	1.20

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .50½@51⅝.

Drafts, sight, unchanged at .01¼@.02¼.

Telegraph, unchanged at .04@.05.

SUMMONSES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—UNITED STATES against LUIS KASTAN.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within sixty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness: The Honorable George B. Adams and Honorable George C. Holt and Honorable Charles M. Hough, Judges of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, this 21st day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

THOS. ALEXANDER, Clerk.

HENRY L. STIMSON, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles M. Hough, a Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of New York, signed the twenty-ninth day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the United States Court and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1907.

HENRY L. STIMSON,

United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—UNITED STATES against ISRAEL B. WOLOSKI.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within sixty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness: The Honorable George B. Adams, Honorable George C. Holt and Honorable Charles M. Hough, Judges of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, this 1st day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

THOS. ALEXANDER, Clerk.

HENRY L. STIMSON, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles M. Hough, a Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of New York, signed the twenty-ninth day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the United States Court and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1907.

HENRY L. STIMSON,

United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. MINNIE DREIER, Plaintiff, against MINNIE DREIER, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Action for Divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 21st day of March, 1907.

HARRY D. NIMS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of W. F. DOLL MANUFACTURING CO., bankrupt.—Chas. Sbongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Friday, April 12, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large stock of gold, silver, and gun metal watches, diamond rings, mountings, lockets, bracelets, pins, chains, brooches, large stock of plated goods, also desks, showcases, fixtures, large safe, &c. Dealers invited.

WM. HENKEL, Jr., Receiver.
HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD O'TOOLE, bankrupt.

Chas. Sbongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, April 12, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at the southwest corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tables, chairs, bar fixtures, cash registers, mirrors, linens, silverware, wines, liquors, cooking utensils, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, a lease of the premises now occupied by the Alhambra Cafe, restaurant, and saloon, southwest corner 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, lease expiring under renewals 1920.

JOHN GRUENBERG, Trustee.
EPSTEIN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large front sunny room, select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; reference.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Two desirable double rooms, dressing rooms, adjoining; good board; telephone; references.

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—To rent, with board, a desirable single room, with closet.

WEST END AV., 870, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location New York; handsomely furnished rooms; overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

21ST ST., 189 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, with board; overlooking park; running water.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Sunny hall room, fourth floor, with board; reference essential.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

19TH, 39 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished large and small rooms; running hot water; telephone.

34TH ST., 347 WEST, The Utahn.—Large, light rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings; telephone.

87TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman appreciating quiet, refined home; reference.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

45TH ST., 54 WEST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; splendid location, near elevated and Subway; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished, a small room in private house; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 364 WEST.—Large sunny room, $4.50; hall room, $2.25; gentlemen.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well equipped physician's office and reception room; moderate terms, good will included.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE. DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Room in private family of two; very neatest of care. Address or call evenings. Fred F. French.

138TH ST., 624 WEST.—One and two large, sunny rooms; newly furnished; private baths; Subway express; private house; reasonable; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72.—Bachelor house; fine suites, furnished or unfurnished, with bath; breakfast; refined surroundings; magnificent river view; references.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 92.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; no other roomers. Duke.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan. —Very desirable large room, with private bath; telephone.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished room, private bath; also handsomely furnished parlor bedroom, bath; high-class house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Attractive room, above parlor; three windows; adjoining bath; gentlemen or couple.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; square room; running water; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

55TH ST., 34 EAST (near Madison Av.)—Large and small rooms; telephone; references.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large room, comfortably furnished; running water; bath; gentlemen; references essential.

MADISON AV., 21.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small room.

Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS for young men; the finest club building in Brooklyn; only seven vacant; price, $4 per week; splendid reference. Bedford Branch of Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

THOS. ALEXANDER, Clerk.

HENRY L. STIMSON, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles M. Hough, a Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of New York, signed the twenty-ninth day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, State of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York.—Dated 21st of March, 1907.

HARRY D. NIMS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square. 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—Country woman would go to home of refinement as housekeeper and companion; would take care family for absent parents; appreciate home interests; has been in own home only; willing to travel. Yankee, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By neat young girl as housworker in small private family; good reference. 425 West 424 St.; Gillespie's bell.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and GENERAL Office Assistant.—Experienced; capable of taking entire charge of office; best references; $12. Sander, Box 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; rapid, accurate; lives with parents; Gentile; $15. Miss Moore, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in technical work; accurate; trial will prove ability; references; $18. High Class, Box 165 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in broker's office; Gentile; lives with parents; highest references; $15. Miss Milton, Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — (18;) short experience; transcribes notes neatly; well bred, bright, willing; $8. Miss Norita, Box 101 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; reasonable salary; possesses common sense; no social engagements. Wilson, P. O. Box 1,210, city.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate, rapid. K. C., Box 168 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—No chamber work; English and American references. R. Jackson, 253 9th Av., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—By expert accountant; opening and closing books; trial balance; profit and loss statements and balance sheets; accounts audited, reports compiled; physicians', dentists', and lawyers' accounts a specialty; references. John M. Pardon, 2,469 Broadway. Tel. 4848 Riverside.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, trial balances, balance sheets; stock brokers' corporation accounting; by public accountant; references; terms reasonable. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Organists.

ORGANIST.—By experienced organist in church; salary small. Box 123 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKERS.—By trustworthy couple as caretakers of gentleman's house. W. B., McGraw Av., Westchester.

DRUGGIST.—Junior, 3 years' experience; city or country. Krause, 876 6th Av., care Brierton.

LAWYER.—20 years' experience, New York and Chicago; former assistant United States attorney; recent assistant State's attorney, Chicago; highest judicial references; expert in trials, equity, and appeals, wants legal association. Lawyer, 323 Times, Times Square.

RODMAN, &c.—Student with practical experience would like to get a position with an engineering concern as rodman, leveler, or as topographical draftsman. Jas. J. Rosenthal, 120 West 61st St., New York City.

SECRETARY to gentlemen of large interests or corporation; twelve years' experience with men in all walks of life; highly educated; second to none in capacity for hard work; two years' experience in corporation accounting; age, 34 years; exceptional references. A. N. F., 30 Jefferson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE 152-154 W. 34TH ST.
FURNITURE EXCHANGE

REMOVAL SALE; entire stock at nominal prices to save cost of moving to our new building, 13 and 15 West 28th St., before May 1; chance to secure undeniable bargains.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An up-State manufacturing concern, with business well started, wants capital to increase output and for advertising purposes; an excellent opportunity to invest from $5,000 to $25,000 at 7%. Principals only. Address A Box 317 Times, Times Square.

British Columbia timber lands; a safe and sane investment; large profits; we can put you in touch with sound investments in timber and mill properties. Leslie & Crawford, Vancouver, B. C.

Established phonograph and notion business; best location Harlem; paying basis; large store, well stocked; low rent; long lease; $2,300; big chance; have other business. Rooney, 227 Canal St.

Wanted—Party to finance a high-grade automobile proposition; cars in course of construction and ready for delivery; we want to expand. Address 519 Woodstock Hotel.

Rare opportunity for good milliner; owner going to Europe; splendid millinery store for sale; good location; modern stock on hand. For particulars, B. C., 1,152 3d Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

To Whom It May Concern:

Whereas, there are certain unredeemed sales of December 20, 1894, to the former Town of New Utrecht, County of Kings, for the assessment for the

"OPENING AND GRADING OF 65TH STREET,"

affecting property in the 30th Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, public notice is hereby given that upon proper verified application being filed with the Comptroller of the City of New York ON OR BEFORE MAY 10, 1907,

by the owners of the property affected by said sales, the principal amounts of the present liens without interest, will be accepted in full settlement and adjustment of the city's claims therefor.

On and after May 10, 1907, no adjustments of these sales will be made under any circumstances, for any sum less than the full amount of principal and interest due.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller of the City of New York.
Dated New York, N. Y., April 1, 1907.

Department of Public Charities, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 2:30 o'clock P. M. on

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1907

for furnishing and delivering—

No. 1. Dry goods, rubber goods, plated ware, paints, oils, and glass, and other miscellaneous supplies.

No. 2. Lumber, harness, leather, and findings, cordage, manure, farming implements, &c.

No. 3. Uniforms and uniform goods.

For full particulars see City Record.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD,
Commissioner.

The City of New York, April 10, 1907.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.

New York, March 13, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, UNTIL 4 P. M. MONDAY, MAY 13, 1907, for the position of

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAUGHTSMAN.

The examination will be held on Wednesday, May 29, 1907, at 10 A. M.

The examination is open to all citizens of the United States.

Vacancies exist in the Board of Water Supply.

Certification will be made for appointment at $1,200 per annum ONLY.

The scope of examinations and further information apply to the Secretary.

FRANK A. SPENCER,
Secretary.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of April 8 to 20, 1907, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named avenue and street in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

3D WARD. BROOK AVENUE, OPENING, from Hatfield Place to Charlea Avenue. Confirmed March 1, 1907; entered April 5, 1907.

4TH WARD. 2D STREET—OPENING, from St. John's Avenue to Maryland Avenue. Confirmed March 1, 1907; entered April 5, 1907.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 5, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of April 9 to 22, 1907, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named Avenue in the BOROUGH OF QUEENS:

1ST WARD. DE BEVOISE AVENUE—OPENING, from Jackson Avenue to Ditmars Avenue. Confirmed January 25, 1907; entered April 8, 1907.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 8, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1907,

For the construction of the temporary extension of the Manhattan Terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge.

JAMES W. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Bridges.
Dated April 5, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.

LEXINGTON AVENUE ROUTE.

The City of New York (hereinafter called the City,) acting by its Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners (hereinafter called the Board,) contemplates building a Rapid Transit Railroad along the routes described below. By this advertisement the City invites proposals to construct such railroad upon the routes and in accordance with the detailed plans and specifications adopted therefor. Such proposals may be submitted for any one or more of the eleven separate parts of which such railroad consists, as hereinafter stated.

The points within the City between which the said several parts of the said road are to run and the route or routes to be followed, are briefly as follows:

Section 5-O-S: This part of Section 5-O as described in the routes and general plan, begins at Lexington Avenue and 129th Street and runs southerly under Lexington Avenue to a point about 50 feet north of 103rd Street.

Section 5-O-2: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O-S, and runs southerly under Lexington Avenue to a point about 50 feet north of 71st Street.

Section 5-O-1: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O-2, and runs southerly under Lexington Avenue to a point between 42nd and 43rd Streets, the Southerly end of Section 5-O as described in the routes and general plan.

Section 5-A: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O as described in the routes and general plan and runs thence under private property to a point in Park Avenue between 42nd and 43rd Streets, at which a junction can conveniently be made with the existing subway.*

*This Section will not be contracted for at present if a contract for Section 5-CS is let.

Section 5-B: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O above described and runs thence northerly under the Harlem River to the Borough of the Bronx, where it continues under Third Avenue and Morris Avenue and then curves under private property to a point in 149th Street between Morris Avenue and Cortlandt Avenue, at which a junction can conveniently be made with the present subway.

Section 5-C-1: This part of Section 5-C as described in the routes and general plan, begins at the northerly end of Section 5-O above described, and runs thence northerly under Lexington Avenue and the Harlem River to the Borough of the Bronx, and then continues under Park Avenue to 156th Street.

Section 5-C-2: This part of Section 5-C consists of a spur beginning at a point on the main line of the route of Section 5-C at Park Avenue and 149th Street, and runs under private property, 153rd Street, Exterior Street and Sedgwick Avenue to the intersection of Sedgwick Avenue and 164th Street.

Section 5-C-3: This part of Section 5-C consists of a loop beginning in the Borough of the Bronx at a point in Park Avenue between 151st and 152nd Streets, and runs thence northwesterly and westerly under private property and connects with the spur Section 5-C-2 above described near the point where the centre line of said spur would intersect 151st Street if produced.

Section 5-D-3: This part of Section 5-D as described in the routes and general plan, begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O above described in Lexington Avenue between 42nd and 43rd Streets and runs thence southerly under Lexington Avenue to a point about half way between 36th and 37th Streets, at which point the tracks will diverge into two branches. One of these branches will curve southwesterly under private property to 36th Street, and then run westerly under 36th Street, curving southerly into Fifth Avenue, and then under Fifth Avenue to a point where it will be rejoined by the second branch diverging as above stated. The second branch will run from the said point of divergence southerly and westerly under Lexington Avenue and 35th Street to Fifth Avenue, where it will rejoin the branch first above described at a point between 34th and 35th Streets. From the last mentioned point, the route of this Section will run southerly under Fifth Avenue along Madison Square and into Broadway; thence southerly under Broadway to a point about half way between 17th and 18th Streets.

Section 5-D-2: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-D-3 and runs southerly under Broadway (passing under Union Square) to a point 150 feet north of Reade Street.

Section 5-D-1: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-D-2, and runs thence southerly under Broadway, Vesey Street, Church Street, Trinity Place and Greenwich Street to a suitable terminus under Battery Park.

The general plan of construction calls for a railroad placed in subways or tunnels. The road is intended to be operated by electricity or some other power not requiring combustion within the tunnels and the motors are intended to be capable of moving trains at a speed of not less than forty miles per hour for long distances, exclusive of stops.

For all of Sections 5-O-1, 5-O-2, 5-O-3 and 5-A there will be four tracks. For Section 5-B there will be two tracks. For Section 5-C-1 and Section 5-C-2, there will be two tracks. In the loop above described as Section 5-C-3, there will be one track. For Section 5-D-3 there will be four tracks as far south as the points between 36th and 37th Streets, where the line diverges as above described; there will be two tracks from the point of divergence through 36th Street and Fifth Avenue to the point where the line reunites and two tracks from the point of divergence through Lexington Avenue and 35th Street to the point in Fifth Avenue where the lines reunite, and for the remainder of the distance southerly under Fifth Avenue and Broadway there will be four tracks. For Section 5-D-2, there will be four tracks. For Section 5-D-1, there will be four tracks to the Chambers Street station southerly under Broadway, Vesey Street, Trinity Place and Greenwich Street there will be two tracks. Additional tracks for terminal purposes are to be constructed under Battery Place and Battery Park. Suitable stations, as shown on the plans, together with crossovers, turnouts, and sidings as may be necessary, are to be provided.

The tracks are to be of standard gauge. The tunnels are to have a height of not less than 13 feet in the clear; and a maximum width of 15 feet for each track, except at stations, curves, &c., where the width may be increased. The roof of the tunnels is generally to be as near the surface of streets as street conditions and grades will permit, but will be depressed whenever necessary to avoid grade crossings as well as where approaching the Harlem River. The roof and sides of the tunnels will be of iron or steel and masonry.

Entrances to stations will in general be placed within private property, rights in which will be acquired for the purpose.

Construction is to be generally carried on by means of tunnelling or excavation under cover, except as may be otherwise specially provided in the contract or in places where the Board shall give express permission to construct by open excavation. In the City Hall Park, Battery Park, or other places under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks, all trees injured or destroyed in the course of construction are to be replaced by the contractor under the direction and to the satisfaction of said Department.

The Board has included in the detailed plans for construction, provisions for pipe galleries through and along the principal longitudinal streets of all portions of the road except Sections 5-A and 5-C-3. Bids for the construction

LEGAL SALES.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and JOHN A. STEWART, as Trustees, complainants, against CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—In Equity, No. 28,130.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of a certain decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division thereof, duly entered in the above-entitled cause on the 20th day of February, 1907, and in pursuance of a certain decree ancillary thereto duly entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana on the 22d day of February, 1907, I, Henry W. Wales, the Special Master in Chancery named in said decrees, will sell to the highest bidder or bidders by public auction at the east main entrance on Fifth Avenue of the Grand Central Passenger Station, situated at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, on the premises so to be sold, at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the third day of May, 1907, all and singular the railroads, franchises, and property of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, said railroads, franchises, and property being described in said decrees as follows, namely:

All those certain railroads extending from a point at or near Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, and between Fifth Avenue and the south branch of the Chicago River; thence southerly across said south branch of the Chicago River, between Taylor Street and Twelfth Street, in the City of Chicago; thence easterly and westerly across Stewart Avenue, near Meagher Street, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly to and across Western Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near Fourteenth Street; thence westerly and northerly across Washtenaw Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near West Taylor Street; thence westerly and northerly to Madison Street, in Section 13, Township 39 north, Range 12, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the Village of Harlem, County of Cook, Illinois, with a branch railroad therefrom, leaving said last described railroad at a point near the intersection of Western Avenue and Fourteenth Street; thence south and southerly to the City of Blue Island, in said Cook County, and from a point known as Harvey Junction, on the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, south and southerly to and through the City of Chicago Heights and to the east and west center line of Section 28, Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois, with a Thornton spur so called, which last described railroad, or branch railroad, is known as the Chicago Central Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad; also the Chicago and Southwestern Branch of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a branch line of railroad leaving said first-mentioned railroad at a point near South Forty-sixth Avenue, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly and southerly to and with Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly to Harlem Avenue, and thence northerly to a connection with said first-mentioned railroad, near Harlem Avenue, including the Race Track spur so called; together with the interest of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Beach Street track, so called, being a railroad track owned jointly by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Chicago and Alton Railway Company, and extending along Beach Street, in the City of Chicago, from a point near Twelfth Street to a point near Polk Street; together with all the right, title and interest of the said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Chicago, Harlem and Batavia Railroad, so called, being a railroad which, at the time of the execution of said mortgage, extended from a point on said first described railroad near South Fortieth (or Crawford) Avenue; thence northerly to a point near the intersection of Randolph Street and South Fortieth Avenue, thence westerly to a point near Des Plaines Avenue, and thence southerly to the Concordia Cemetery, and thence easterly to Des Plaines Avenue; also the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a railroad extending from Pine Junction, on the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, in Lake County, in the State of Indiana; thence west through the Cities of East Chicago and Hammond, in said Lake County, and thence westerly through the City of Blue Island, and thence westerly and northerly to a point near the channel or canal of the Sanitary District of Chicago, near McCook, in said Cook County, in the State of Illinois, with a leasehold interest in all trackage rights from the Chicago Junction Railway Company, from said point near McCook to Franklin Park, in said Cook County, with a branch therefrom from the City of East Chicago, in said Lake County, in the State of Indiana, north and northerly to Whiting, in said Lake County; together with trackage rights or leasehold in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from said Whiting to South Chicago, and certain other trackage rights from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, in said South Chicago, and a leasehold interest in the Lyons and Chicago Railroad, so called being a railroad extending easterly from said Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division at a point near McCook to and into the Chicago Crushed Stone Company's property; together with the Mayfair Extension, so called, being a railroad extending from said Franklin Park northerly and easterly to Mayfair, in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County, at a point near the intersection of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; together with all branches, spurs, industrial tracks, side tracks, team tracks and other appurtenant tracks along and upon each and every of said described railroads; together with all depot grounds, yards, ways, rights of way, interlocking plants, switches, tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, wood houses, elevators, warehouses, power plants, machinery and repair shops and their equipment, water tanks, turn tables, superstructures and erections, buildings belonging to or connected with said lines or the business thereof; together with all franchises, ordinances, licenses, permits, easements, leases, contracts and agreements belonging to or pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all locomotives, tenders, cars and other rolling stock, equipment, supplies, machinery, tools and implements owned or acquired by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or by John N. Faithorn, the receiver heretofore appointed herein, and belonging, pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all properties, real, personal, or mixed, held in common, in freehold, in law or in equity, by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, including all those in action, bills receivable and moneys owned, possessed or held by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, and including the following described real estate, to wit:

Lots 1 and 2 in Baer's Subdivision of Lot 10, Block 53, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also Lot 3 in Gunzenhauser's Subdivision of Lot 9, Block 53, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also that part of Lot 11, Block 53, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, described as beginning at a point 25 feet east of the northwest corner of said Lot 11, thence south 73 feet, thence east 25 feet, thence north 73 feet, thence west 25 feet to the place of beginning; also Lots 36 and 38 and Lots 40 to 50, both inclusive, Block 15, and Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, in Block 16 of Sampson and Green's Addition to Chicago; also Lots 33 and 47, Baldwin's Subdivision of Block 69, Subdivision of Section 19, Township 39 north, Range 14 east; also Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17, in Cook's Subdivision in Block 10, (excepting railroad), in Ogden's Subdivision of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 39 north, Range 13 east; also a strip of land 66 feet wide in the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the west half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company and the north and south center line of said Section 3, thence north along the said center line of Section 3, 66 feet to a point, thence easterly and parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 385 feet more or less to a point in the southerly right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence southeasterly along said right of way line a distance of 273 feet more or less to an intersection of said right of way line with the aforesaid right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along the last-mentioned line 618 feet to the point of beginning.

Also a strip of land 66 feet wide and 660 feet long more or less, running in a nearly east and west direction across the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip being partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, and being north of and adjoining the right of way of the Chicago Junction Railway Company; also a piece of land in the west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said piece of land lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3 with the southerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along said right of way line 405 feet more or less to the intersection of the said right of way line with the right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence northeasterly along the last mentioned line a distance of 825 feet more or less to a point 71.8 feet north of the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence easterly parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 86 feet to the said north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3, thence south along said north and south center line 71.8 feet to the point of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip of land 120 feet wide in the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, Township 38 north, Range 14 east of the Third Principal Meridian, north of the Indian Boundary Line, described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the south right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company intersects the west line of the said northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, and extending thence east along said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to a corner of land of the Illinois Brick Company, thence south 120 feet to a point, thence west parallel with the said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to the said west line of fractional Section 5, thence north along said west line 120 feet to the place of beginning, situated in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip or tract of land 15 feet in uniform width, being all that part of the south three-fourths of the east half of the northeast quarter and of the north 40 acres of the southeast quarter, Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying between the west line of right of way of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company as the same runs through the said south three-fourths of the east half of the northeast quarter and the north 40 acres of the southeast quarter of said Section 12, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also the east 633 feet of the north 20 acres of the west 80 acres of the north 60 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, (said 20 acres being the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12 aforesaid); also that part of the south five-eighths of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13 east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying between the west line of right of way of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company as the same extends through said south five-eighths of the west half of the northeast quarter of said Section 12, and a line drawn parallel to and 600 feet west of said west line of said right of way, Cook County, Illinois.

Also the property, railroad, and right of way between Fourteenth Street and Thirty-ninth Street in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, acquired by the said defendant Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company from the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company in exchange for the railroad between the above mentioned points constructed under the charter of the Chicago Central Railway Company, the title to which said last mentioned railroad has been transferred to and vested in the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company or the Chicago Junction Railway Company.

Also the north half of Lot 10 in School Trustees' Subdivision of Section 16, Township 40 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also 10.41 acres, more or less, described as follows, to wit: The north 20 acres of the west 80 acres of the north 60 acres, excepting the east 633 feet thereof, formerly sold to the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, said 20 acres being the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois.

Also all that part of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois, lying west of a line 600 feet distant west of and parallel with the west right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company and south of the south line of Henry H. Honore, Jr.'s, subdivision of part of said northeast quarter of said Section 12.

Also the following described real estate, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, thence running west to a stake 280 feet and 6 inches, thence running south 924 feet 8¼ inches; thence running east 280 feet 6 inches, thence running north 924 feet 8¼ inches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres of land, situated in Cook County, Illinois.

Also Lot 10 in Block 76, and Lot 25 in Block 136, all in Chicago Heights, a subdivision in Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois.

Also all the railway lines, premises, and real and personal property formerly belonging to the Bridgeport and South Chicago Railroad Company, and latterly to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which railways and terminal facilities, and which was by said Bridgeport and South Chicago Railroad Company conveyed to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company by deed, dated the 11th day of March, 1890, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, in Book 3,185, beginning at Page 80, except such parts thereof as have been heretofore conveyed by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company.

Also all of Blocks 86, 87, 66, 85, 77 and 76, in Old School Section Addition to the City of Chicago.

Also Lots 1, 2, 15, and 16, in Block 2, in the Canal Addition to the City of Chicago, being a subdivision of the west fraction of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also all those lands and premises lying in the northeast quarter of said Section 21, south of Twelfth Street, west of the Chicago River, east of the centre line of Dodge Street and north of the south line of Fourteenth Street projected, except Lots 9 and 10, and except that part of Lot 8, lying southeasterly of a line parallel to and 17 feet southerly from the northwesterly line of said Lot 8, and except that part of Lot 11, lying northwesterly of a line parallel with and 34 feet northerly from the southeasterly line of said Lot 11 in Block 4, in said Canal Addition to the City of Chicago, and also except that part of Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Block 13, in said Canal Addition to the City of Chicago, lying easterly of a line drawn from a point on the south line of said Lot 8, 214 feet west of the southeast corner of said Lot 8 to a point on the north line of Lot 5, 184 feet west of the northeast corner of said Lot 5.

Also that part of Block 14 in said Canal Addition extending from the last above described premises southwesterly to Stewart Avenue, bounded on the north and west by the property of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and on the southeast by the property of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company.

Also the south 800 acres of Section 19, and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 39 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, known as "the Sturges tract," and any rights, by contract or otherwise, which the railroad company now has in or to the same.

Also a tract of land purchased by the said Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company from Nelson Morris, containing 203.96 acres, being that part of the southwest quarter of Section 12, lying east of the right of way of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company, and the southeast quarter of said Section 12, except the north 40 acres thereof, all in Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also all the right, title and interest of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in and to $5,000,000.00, or substantially $5,000,000.00, of the capital stock of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company, and $6,000,000.00 of the first mortgage bonds of said Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company, deposited with the complainant, the United States Trust Company of New York, for the benefit of the holders of the bonds issued under said mortgage of June 11, 1897.

Also 5,000 shares of $100.00 each, of the Hammond and Lake Michigan Railway Company, and 5,000 shares of $100.00 each, of the Calumet River Railway Company.

Also all other lots, pieces, or parcels of land acquired by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, situated in said Cook County, in the State of Illinois, or said County of Lake, in the State of Indiana, not specifically described herein; excepting therefrom, and from all of the foregoing, all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, or any of them, described in and conveyed by a certain deed of conveyance dated as of the 26th day of October, 1898, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, on the 14th day of March, 1903, in Book 6968 of Records, on Page 173, wherein the Chicago Title and Trust Company was and is the grantor and the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company was and is the grantee; and excepting also all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land described in and conveyed by those two certain deeds from the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, one dated June 1, 1898, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, April 25, 1901, in Book 7686 of Records, Page 263, as document No. 3092077, and the other dated June 1, 1898, and recorded in said Recorder's office April 25, 1901, in Book 7324 of Records, at Page 298, as document No. 3092617; excepting also all property heretofore conveyed by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, or the Chicago Junction Railway Company.

Said railroads, franchises and property will be sold as an entirety and upon the following terms and conditions:

Four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000.00) shall be paid in cash to the said Special Master by an approved bidder at the time of the sale, and the remainder of the purchase price thereof upon the confirmation by the court of such sale, either in cash or in a certified check upon or a certificate of deposit of a bank or trust company satisfactory to the Special Master or in the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company issued under the mortgage dated June 11, 1897, to the United States Trust Company of New York and John A. Stewart as trustees, and the coupons appertaining thereto, including interest upon the unpaid coupons from the respective dates of maturity thereof; the said bonds and coupons if such sale be for less than the amount due on said bonds to be taken as equivalent to so much in cash of the said purchase money as would be distributable and payable thereon. No bid for such railroads, franchises and property shall be accepted for a sum less than $15,140,000.00, nor will any bid be considered unless accompanied by the deposit of said sum of $400,000.00 in cash or in a certified check upon a bank or trust company satisfactory to the Special Master. Such sale shall be subject to the several contracts, agreements, leases, mortgages and charges described in said decree entered in the above-entitled cause February 20, 1907, and the purchaser or purchasers of the property sold shall take the property and accept a deed therefor subject to all such contracts, agreements, leases, mortgages and charges and to all agreements and contracts made under authority of said courts by the receiver now in possession of said premises.

For a more particular description of the property, and premises to be sold as aforesaid and the terms and conditions of sale, reference is hereby made to the said decree now on file in said causes respectively.

Dated March 18, 1907.

HENRY W. WALES, Special Master.
STEWART & SHEARER, 45 Wall Street, New York.
WILSON, MOORE & McILVAINE, 204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Complainants' Solicitors.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MILTON L. BOUDEN, plaintiff, against LONG ACRE SQUARE BUILDING COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of December, 1906, as amended by an order duly made and entered therein, and bearing date the 28th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain leasehold estate created by and existing under and by virtue of that certain indenture of lease, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1902, made and executed by Henry Lewis Morris, Alfred L. White, and Charles A. Peabody, as Trustees of Henry Astor, to Milton L. Bouden, the plaintiff herein, of the following-described premises to wit:

All those certain lots and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Broadway and 45th Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly side of 45th Street 148 feet and 11 inches; thence northwardly and perpendicular with 45th Street 100 feet and 5 inches to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly and along said middle line 93 feet and 6¼ inches; thence in a southerly direction 7 feet 9½ inches to a point distant north from the northerly line of 45th Street 98 feet 1¼ inches and eastwardly in a straight line from the easterly line of Eighth Avenue 676 feet; thence southwardly and perpendicular with 45th Street to a point 76 feet and 10 inches northerly therefrom; thence eastwardly and parallel with 45th Street 88 feet 3½ inches to the westerly side of Broadway; and thence southwardly along the said westerly line of Broadway 80 feet and 7 inches to the point or place of beginning; which said indenture of lease is recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 4, Liber 92, Page 300, and indexed under Block No. 1017 on the Land Map of The City of New York, and was assigned by the said plaintiff to the defendant Long Acre Square Building Company by assignment bearing date the 5th day of May, 1903, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 4, Liber 92, Page 308, and indexed in Block No. 1017 on the Land Map of The City of New York, together with the said indenture of lease and all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said defendant Long Acre Square Building Company in and to and under the said indenture of lease and in and to the said premises and the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated New York, N. Y., March 29, 1907.

WILLIAM F. QUIGLEY, Referee.

EMERY H. SYKES, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property the above-described interest in which is to be sold:

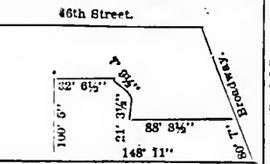

45th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,256.07, with interest thereon from the 15th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowances amounting to $219.22, together with the expenses of the sale. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a final order in summary proceedings entered on the 2d day of June, 1904, in the Municipal Court of The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Tenth District, and the warrant issued thereon directing delivery to the landlords by the tenant, the mortgagor herein, of the mortgaged premises, and subject also to all costs and charges which may be required to be paid to redeem leasehold estate in case any right of redemption exists, amounting approximately to $25,000, besides any claim that may exist for taxes and further unpaid rent amounting approximately to $44,000.

Dated New York, N. Y., March 29, 1907.

WILLIAM A. QUIGLEY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JESSIE A. HALL, plaintiff, against ANNIE A. CAMPBELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighteenth day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street distant three hundred feet west of the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; running thence westerly along One Hundred and Third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street twenty-five feet; and thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue to the place of beginning. The westerly wall of the building thereon being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 25th, 1907.

WILLIAM L. GELLERT, Referee.

WESSELMAN & KRAUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Liberty Street, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 122 West 103d Street.

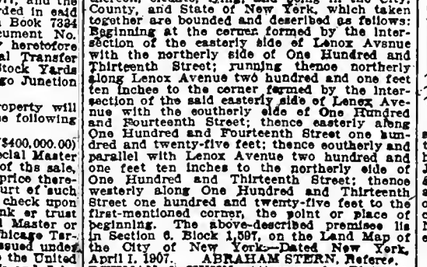

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,114.11, with interest thereon from the 8th day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $209.99, with interest from March 8th, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,900 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $18,000, with interest thereon from December 1st, 1906, at the rate of four per cent. per annum; also a second mortgage of $10,000, with interest thereon from March 1st, 1907, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, March 26th, 1907.

WILLIAM L. GELLERT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York. County of New York.—THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. NIXON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street with the northerly side of Lenox Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of Lenox Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; thence easterly along One Hundred and Fourteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; thence westerly along One Hundred and Thirteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the first-mentioned corner, the point or place of beginning. The above-described premises lie in Section 6, Block 1,997, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, April 1, 1907.

ABRAHAM STERN, Referee.

DYKMAN & KUHN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 189 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

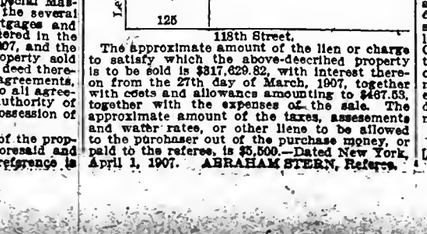

118th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $317,629.82, with interest thereon from the 27th day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $467.53, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid to the referee, is $6,500.—Dated New York, April 1, 1907. ABRAHAM STERN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMMA W. WINGATE, plaintiff, against CORNELIA R. KROEHL et als., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, being the northerly one-half of Lot No. 240 and all of Lot No. 239 on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of East Tremont in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," dated West Farms, September 1st, 1866, made by William C. Livingston, C. E. and Surveyor, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mohegan (formerly Grant) Avenue, with the northerly side of 179th Street; running thence northerly along said easterly side of Mohegan (formerly Grant) Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet to Lot No. 238 on said map; thence easterly along the division line between lots 238 and 239 on said map, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the rear of Lot 239; thence southerly along the rear of Lots 239 and 240 on said map ninety-nine (99) feet to the northerly side of 179th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 179th Street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning. Excepting therefrom so much of said premises as has been taken by the City of New York for the opening or widening of Mohegan (formerly Grant) Avenue.

HARRY ALLEN MENDELSON, Referee.

LEWIS S. MARX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

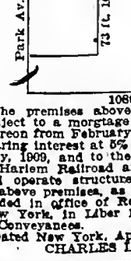

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $2,644.17, with interest thereon from the 1st day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $254.93, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4,838.18 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $2,500 and interest thereon at 5% per annum from February 1, 1907, and to a second mortgage of $7,500 and interest thereon at 5% per annum from January 25, 1907, now liens on said premises.

Dated New York, March 20th, 1907.

HARRY ALLEN MENDELSON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —DOROTHEA BAUER, Plaintiff, against SUSANNAH BAUER, Defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the 8d day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereto, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street; running thence easterly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street nineteen feet; running thence southerly and parallel with Park Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-three feet ten inches; running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street nineteen (19) feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue; and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Park Avenue seventy-three (73) feet ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1907.

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.

JULIUS MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SAMUEL MARKS, Attorney for Defendant, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 1,489 Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

The premises above described will be sold subject to a mortgage for $9,000, with interest thereon from February 6th, 1907, said mortgage bearing interest at 5% per annum, and expiring July, 1909, and to the grant to the New York & Harlem Railroad and another, to maintain and operate structures and railroad in front of above premises, as shown by instrument recorded in office of Register of the County of New York, Liber 117, Page 445, Section 6 of Conveyances.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1907.

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF INTENTION OF IRVING TRUST COMPANY to apply to the Superintendent of the Banking Department for leave to change its name to FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY.

The Irving Trust Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, hereby gives notice of its intention to apply to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, at his office in the City of Albany, on the 6th day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, for leave to change its name from IRVING TRUST COMPANY to FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, two-thirds majority of all the Directors of such corporation having by a resolution adopted at a meeting held on the 1st day of April, 1907, and entered upon the minutes thereof, expressed a desire and purpose to effect such change of name.

Dated April 1st, 1907.

IRVING TRUST COMPANY.
[Seal.] by SAMUEL S. CONOVER, President.
Attest: A. H. MARS, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS!
All traveling and hotel expenses included.
WASHINGTON, 3 DAYS—ONLY $12
Three more trips, April 11 and 25, May 9.
IN EUROPE
During July and August. Six tours, big steamers, $275 to $555. Free illustrated Booklet of tours.
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
348 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE
PEOPLES LINE — Steamers C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK
Lv. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., week days only, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with trains for ALL POINTS North, East, and West.
CITIZENS LINE — Steamers ONTEORA and ULSTER
Lv. Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays, 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.
LOW RATES—EXCURSION, $2.50
Staterooms and Tickets at Wharf Office; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED
BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2. Providence, $2.30.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Puritan and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Stre. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., week days only, P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P.M.; Str. City of Lawrence.

$2.00 TO BOSTON
$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout, week days, 4 P.M.; Newburgh, week days, 5 P.M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; from foot of Franklin St.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

JAMAICA COLON EUROPE
Atrato.....April 13 | La Plata.....May 11
Trent.....April 27 | Tagus.....May 25
Fast and Luxurious Steamers of 6000 tons
Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, La Gnayra, Trinidad, Barbados, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Southampton { Special circular tour via West Indies, returning direct to N. Y. $250.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Sailing 3:00 p. m., Pier 50, West 12th Street. For descriptive pamphlet, rates, etc., apply to
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CALIFORNIA
and Pacific Coast Points
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Southern Pacific
Steamers to New Orleans
$42.50 $50.00 $60.00
During March and April
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SELIGMAN, JACOB.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Ottensoosser, Herman Ottehsooser

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

West 83d Street Houses Bought and Resold—Public Library Settling With Lenox Heirs—Sale of Bronx Block for Factory Site.

Bernard Smyth & Sons and Gibbs & Kirby have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager 160 to 162 West Eighty-third Street, seven two-story brick and stone dwellings, on plot 125 by 121 and irregular; also, 161 to 165 West Eighty-third Street, three three-story brick dwellings, on plot 50.9 by 102.2. The same brokers have resold 161 to 165 West Eighty-third Street for Lowenfeld & Prager.

Loan on New Concrete Building.

The McGraw Realty Company has secured from the Prudential Insurance Company a loan of $400,000 for five years at 4½ per cent. on its new twelve-story reinforced concrete building, on the north side of Thirty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The structure covers a plot 126.4 by 98.9.

Buying Claims of Lenox Heirs.

For the purpose of carrying out their agreement with Henry C. Frick, the Trustees of the New York Public Library are securing from the heirs of Robert Lenox quit claims deeds to the land east of the Lenox Library, bounded by Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets and Madison Avenue. The heirs have a right in reversion to the land if it is used for any purpose except a library. Mr. Frick intends to build his mansion in the middle of the block. Nineteen heirs have already executed releases. It is said that substantial payments were made to secure some of the deeds.

New Factory in the Bronx.

The Fleetwood Realty Company has sold to M. L. Flank the block bounded by College and Morris Avenues, 167th and 168th Streets, a plot of about seventeen lots. Mr. Flank, who is a manufacturer of embroideries, will erect a large factory on the property.

Another Deal on Centre Street.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Edward B. Hodge, Jr., and Alexander Van Rensselaer and others, to a client of the Cruikshank Company, 211 Centre Street, a six-story loft building, on lot 25 by 100, running through to 147 Lafayette Street. It adjoins the plot sold by the same brokers for the Cruger estate to the same buyer yesterday.

Buyers for West Side Houses.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Varick D. Martin 35 West Ninety-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 100.11.

Max Marx has sold, through the Frank L. Fisher Company, to Charles F. Schorer the three-story dwelling 123 West Ninety-fifth Street, on lot 17 by 100.8.

Harriet A. Barrett has sold 267 West Eighty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16 by 102.2.

Dr. Henry Koles is the buyer of 44 West Ninety-second Street, the sale of which by Heilner & Wolf was reported yesterday. Charles Gahren was the broker.

Hark! From the Dyckman Tract.

W. J. Hunter & Son have sold for Rebecca Galbraith the lot on the east side of Prescott Avenue, 880 feet north of Dyckman Street, 25 by 101.

Downtown Buildings Leased.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the entire building, 96 Pine Street, running through to Depeyster Street, for a term of years to E. E. Androvette. Also the six-story building, Nos. 2 and 2½ Jacob Street, for five years, to De Zege Brothers.

The H. H. Fuller Realty Company reports the following leases: For the estate of Emeline Roach, the entire building, 419 and 421 East Eighth Street, to Isaac Borowsky, for a term of ten years; also for B. Crystal & Son, 5,000 square feet in the new ten-story building at 291 and 293 Seventh Avenue, to Charles Byron & Co., and for I. S. Hufft, stores and lofts in the building at 1 West Thirteenth Street, to Chambers, Welseman Co. and D. Ridgewat Hendricks.

John L. Parish and P. J. Murray have been elected members of the Real Estate Board of Brokers.

Company Sells on 11th Street.

Peter P. Sherry has sold for the New Amsterdam Realty Company, 338 and 340 West Fifteenth Street, two three-story brick dwellings on plot 37.6 by 81.3.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

Lederer, Greenberg & Friedberg have bought from the Northwestern Realty Company the new six-story flat, with stores, on the east side of Eighth Avenue, 50 feet south of 145th Street, on plot 40 by 100.

Harry L. Rosen has resold 246 West 112th Street, a five-story flat, 33.4 by 100.

Deal for Madison Avenue Flat.

Lenkowsky E. Chonanus have sold for George Margraf to A. Gans, 1,476 Madison Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 26.8 by 100.

E. E. Tisch & Co. have sold for the Welch estate 966 Third Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on plot 23 by 95.

Arbesfeld & Gelh have sold to a Mr. Newman 351 East Eighty-second Street, a seven-story tenement 25 by 102.2.

There will be a meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association in the Twelfth Ward Bank Building, 147 East 125th Street, to-morrow evening at 8:15 o'clock.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Louis Reiss, in conjunction with Tuotl & Co., has sold for the Weiss estate to Simon Epsteln 87 Christopher Street, a six-story tenement.

Edward Kelly has sold 129 and 131 Elizabeth Street, old buildings, on lot 34.10 by 28.9.

Leon Pizer has bought from the Thelsz estate 329 to 335 East Ninth Street, four five-story tenements, with stores on plot 91 by 92.3, between First and Second Avenues. Leopold Levy was the broker.

New Home for Jewish Old Folks.

Plans have been filed for the four-story and basement building to be erected for the Old Folks' Home of the Daughtere of Jacob, of which Mrs. A. J. Dworsky is President, at the southeast corner of East Broadway and Scammel Street. The structure is to be of brick with trimmings of limestone and terra cotta. It will have a roof garden with separate sitting rooms for the old men and women. On the top floor will be a hospital. The building will cost $40,000, according to the estimate of Architects Michael & Mitchell Bernstein.

Corners Sold In the Bronx.

Smith & Phelps have sold the two-story brick business building, 21.4 by 134, at the southwest corner of St. Paul's Place and Third Avenue.

Jacob and Philip Kronenberger have sold for Wahlig & Schwarz the six-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Forest Avenue and Home Street; also, a block front at Ninth Street and Avenue E, Unionport, for a Mr. Adler, and three lots at Union Avenue and 149th Street, 75 by 100, for a Mr. Abrahamson.

Zinser & Clausen have sold for a client the five-story double flat 758 East 139th Street on lot 25 by 100.

Abraham Piser has bought 3,396 Third Avenue, running through to Franklin Avenue, and adjoining the property recently sold to him through Smith & Phelps.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to Frank Mierra a plot, 100 by 64 by 74, on the south side of Cedar Avenue, east of Elm Street; also, to Glennaro Cinque a plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of 213th Street, west of Carlisle Place; also, to Rosario Spitaleri a lot, 25 by 109, on the north side of 216th Street, east of Sixth Avenue.

New Owner for Brooklyn House.

E. T. Newman has sold for the estate of Maria Fiess the two-story brownstone dwelling 326 First Street, near Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Alexander Senior has sold to Alfred J. Heine the dwelling 6,614 Twenty-third Avenue, Beneonhurst, on a plot 40 by 100.

Long Island City Buying.

Richard Collins, in conjunction with S. Osgood Pell & Company, has sold two lots at the southwest corner of Freeman and Third Avenues, Long Island City.

W. Clarence Martin has bought three lots on Dehevolse Avenue, near Freeman Street, Long Island City.

Large Tract Sold at Westbury.

The Sullivan-Thorne Realty Company has sold for Peter E. Small of Westbury, L. I., to Edward J. Sullivan, a tract of eighty-two acres on Union Avenue, Westbury, L. I. Mr. Sullivan will develop the tract.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold, in Broadway-Flushing, to John J. Reardon the plot, 80 by 100, at the southwest corner of State and Twenty-first Streets, and to John Foy the plot, 80 by 100, on the east side of Twenty-fourth Street, 196 feet north of Crocheron Avenue. In Douglas Manor the company has sold to Elbert S. Hoffman the plot, 60 by 100, on the south side of Hollywood Avenue, 182 feet west of Douglas Road, and to L. Finzl the plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Oak Lane, 210 feet west of Douglas Road; also, in Westmoreland, to William F. Hogan the plot, 40 by 100, on the west side of Westmoreland Avenue, 82 feet south of Bayview Avenue, and to Clara Psaurdakis the plot, 60 by 100, on the northeast corner of Cutter and Bayview Avenues.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

6th Av, 411, n w corner of 25th St, 20x60, four-story buildings, with store; public auction sale, to Frank C. O'Donnell, representing a party in interest, $137,000.

7th Av, 291 and 293, e s, 68.1 ft s of 27th St, 40x100, ten-story building, with stores; public auction sale, to Francis B. Robert, $160,000.

Centre St, 62 and 64, e s, 44.8 ft s of Worth St, 34.11x90.11x34.11x92.6, three and four story buildings; executor's sale, to G. A. E. Interman, $60,000.

9th Av, 472, e s, 49.6 ft n of 36th St, 25x100, four-story building, with store; public auction sale, to H. V. Mead & Co., $29,000.

3d Av, s w corner of 158th St, 23.9x100, four-story building; executor's sale, to Alva H. Verity, $23,750.

Steinway Av, e s, 495 ft n of Jamaica Av, Astoria, 37.6x90, two-story frame dwelling; executors' sale, to John Blschoff, $4,450.

Steinway Av, e s, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 37.6x90, vacant; executors' sale, to Thomas A. Brown, $3,050.

Steinway Av, e s, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 37.6x90, two-story frame dwelling; executors' sale, to Sol Simon, $4,600.

Albert St, w s, 395 ft n of Jamaica Av, Astoria, 100x100, two-story frame building and vacant; executors' sale, to Thomas A. Brown, $5,500.

23d St, 267 West, n s, 137.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, to G. W Simpson, $30,500.

161st St, s s, the block front between Gerard and Walton Avs, 150.11x59.11x182x69.4, vacant; partition sale, to E. A. Tredwell, $30,000.

Gerard Av, e s, adjoining the foregoing on the south and running through to Walton Av, 82x182, vacant; partition sale, to W. J. Brennan, $10,100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

20th St, 129 to 133 West, n s, 431 ft w of 6th Av, 67.6x92, six-story loft building; public auction sale, to W. M. Allison, $149,000.

73d St, 312 West, s s, 111 ft e of Riverside Drive, 30x102.2 and irregular, five-story dwelling; executors' sale, to M. Rosenbaum, $86,000.

Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 175th St, 50x100, vacant; public auction sale, to Henry Davis, $20,750.

By James L. Wells.

South Oak Drive, s s, being Lot 56 on the map of Bronxwood Park, 50x95, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. W. Taylor, $1,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

East Broadway, s e corner of Scammel St, for a five-story brick home, 24x79.5; Daughters of Jacob, premises, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $40,000.

Matilda Av, w s, 275 ft n of 239th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Christina Schumacher of 970 East 161st St, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, architect; cost, $6,500.

Bryce Av, n w corner of 198th St, for two three-story brick stores and dwellings, 25x40 and 37x25; Julia F. Walsh of 2,303 7th Av, owner; Jacob H. Amsler, architect; cost, $15,000.

Rhinelander Av, n e corner of Eastchester Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 31x38; George Wackler of 32 West 46th St, owner; Louis Bergh, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

2d St, 214 and 216 East; to a four-story brick building; Henrig of 88 Clinton St, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $20,000.

Stanton St, 105, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Josephson, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, April 10.

AVENUE A, e s, 25.6 ft n of 76th St, 50.6x98; John Greenberg to Meyer Kirschenfluth, (mtg $63,000.) $100.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 12th St, 33x105, Unionport; Andreas Kleeman to Edw. A. Schill, $100.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 176th St, 135.7x88.11; Hilmar O. Carriere to George Moore, (mtg $9,000,) $1.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 135.2 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 62.6x230.3; Henry U. Singhi to Thomas B. Watson, $100.

BARROW ST, 45, 21x40; Manley A. Raymood, executor, to Sampson H. Schwarz and another, $6,650.

BEDFORD ST, 95; Marie Lund to rector, &c., of Trinity Church, $1.

BRYANT ST, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Alex. Hutcheon to Robert M. Robinson, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 161st St, 99.11x99.10; Isaac Helfer to Markus Pollak, (mtg $170,000,) $100.

CATHARINE ST, w s, 49.2 ft n of East Broadway; Paul Tuckerman and another, executors, to Elias A. Cohen, $100.

COLUMBUS AV, e e, 75 ft e of Lincoln St, 50x100; Ahrsham Bachrach to Agnes K. Malone, $100.

CYPRESS AV, n e corner of 140th St, 100x120; Simon Uhlfelder and others to Richard Vallender, (mtg $12,500,) $100.

DELANCEY ST, 276, 25x75; Moritz Mark to Robert Kommsl and another, (mtg $24,000,) $100.

GRAND AV, e e s, at s w s of Fordham Road, x—; Thomas B. Watson to Henry U. Singhi, (mtg $24,500,) $100.

HESTER ST, 205, 25x49.9; Augustus Sparboro to City of New York, $18,000.

HESTER ST, 82, 25x40; Robert Tucker, executor, to Harrie Silberman, $55,000.

HOUSTON ST, n s, 41 ft e of 2d Av, 84x50; Lena Weinstein to Abraham C. Weingarten, 1-6 part, all title, $100.

JONES ST, 9, 25x100; Bergen Realty Co. to Frederick E. Platt, (mtg $30,000,) $1.

KELLY ST, 35, 25x100; Bergen Av, 631, 25x98.11; George W. Ott to Edward Crapser, 1-5 part, $100.

LENOX AV, 423, 25x75; Baumann-Marx Realty Co. to David Weiss, (mtg $22,250,) $100.

LIND AV, e s, 264 ft e of 105th St, 25x83; Joseph H. Jones to Albert H. Lewis and another, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

LOT 56, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; John B. Dosso and others to Virginia Perrini, $100.

LOTS 675 and 676, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Giuseppe Casaburi and others to Antonio Mega, $100.

LOT 246, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Martha E. Sproat to Frank Rainsteck, 2-3 part, $100.

LOT 246, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Louie D. Sproat, by guardian to Frank Rainsteck, 1-3 part, all title, $2,333.

LOTS 40 and 41, map of Tremont Heights; Lamport Realty Co. to Charles Blend, $100.

LOTS 675 and 676, map of Laconia Park; Antonio Mega to Giuseppe Casahuri and others, $100.

LOTS 29 to 33, map of Emma Thompson; Sylvester Pope and others to Thomas B. Watson, $100.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 119th St, 80.11x75; David Thomson, referee, to David Cohen, (mtg $112,954.44,) $500.

PART OF LOT 728, map of Melrose South; Timothy F. Sullivan to Bungay Co., (mtg $10,000,) $100.

PERRY AV, w s, 380.11 ft s of Old Road; Jenny Oberwarth to Edw. H. Kelly, $100.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 100 ft n of Valentine Av, 25x125; Dennis E. Sheehan to William C. Bergen, (mtg $1,250,) $100.

STANTON ST, s w corner of Willatt St, 25x75; Gerson Wecker to Bernhard Turkel, (mtg $34,404,) $100.

WEST ST, n s, corner of Dey St, 40x72; John H. Regan, refsree, to James A. Macdonald, $105,000.

WESTCHESTER AV, 1,107, 20x63.5; Arthur H. Sanders to Value Realty Co., (mtg $7,500,) $100.

5TH ST, 338 and 340, 50x96.2; Martin Seidner to Aaron Segal and another, (mtg $77,000,) $100.

5TH ST, n s, 183 ft e of Avanne C, 25x97; Peppi Birn to Samuel Birn, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

6TH ST, n s, 396.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x94.8; David Reich to Max Washsman and another, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

7TH ST, n s, 248.2 ft w of Avenue A, 21x irregular; Maurice Rapp, referee, to Wolf Brand, (mtg $3,500,) $18,800.

10TH AV, 285 to 291, 88.10x irregular; Henry Nachols and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $77,100,) $1.

10TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x92.4; Robert P. Muellenbach to Harris Schonzeit and another, (mtg $21,000,) $100.

10TH ST, 209 East, 25x94.8; Joseph Berkowitz and others to Reuben Simon, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

15TH ST, 29 West, 25x103.3; Douglas Realty Co. to George Tomes, (mtg $31,000,) omitted.

22D ST, 440 West, 26x98.9; Harry D. Michaels, executor, to James M. Simpson, $20,000.

22D ST, 440 West, 25x98.9; Harry D. Michaels to James M. Simpson, $1.

25TH ST, 202 East, 20x74.1; Pauline A. Horn to Edward D. McGreal, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

33TH ST, 244 West, 17.10x98.9; Elias J. Hewitt to Alfred N. Beadleston, $100.

44TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.4; Lizzie Dolle to Herman Gutterman and another, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

52D ST, 161 East, 12.3x100.5; Howard L. Stone and others to Mary Mella, $1.

54TH ST, 24 East, 20x100.5; Walter L. Rathborne to Walter E. Lambert, (mtg $52,250,) $1.

64TH ST, 119 East, 20x100.5; Charles A. Platt to Jenny R. Meeker, (mtg $2,500,) $100.

65TH ST, s s, 490.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; B. Dunn to J. L. L. Hurlhut, $100.

65TH ST, n s, 250.2 ft w of Avenue A, 37.7x100.5; Joseph Isaacs to Benjamin Jackerson, (mtg $38,000,) $100.

65TH ST, n s, 287.9 ft w of Avenue A, 37.7x100.5; Joseph Isaacs to Benjamin Jackerson, (mtg $38,000,) $100.

67TH ST, 231 to 237 West, 100x100.5; Charles E. Murtha, Jr., and others to Samuel Gordon, nominal.

72D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x102.2; Louis Von Schwanenfluegel to Margaret Y. Orr, $100.

75TH ST, n s, 322 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; William F. Walsh to Ellen Walsh, (mtg $4,000,) $1.

81ST ST, 312 West, 20x102.2; Emilio y De La T. Belari to Annette McD. Morgan, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

86TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 50x102.2; Thomas M. Hall to William H. Hall, Jr., (mtg $35,000,) $100.

103D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.11; Anthony Reiff to Maud A. Reiff, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

110TH ST, n s corner of Park Av, 85x100.11; Charles Stich to Leopold Loewenthal, (mtg $65,500,) $100.

114TH ST, n s, 125 ft s of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Henrietta Klein to Simon Klein, ½ part, (mtg $20,500,) $100.

119TH ST, s s, 271 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Emily Lotze and others, executors, to Dora Silberblatt, $22,500.

120TH ST, 367 West, 17x100.11; Theresa Wolff, individually and as trustee, to Miriam Glass, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

131ST ST, s s, 164.7 ft s of 5th Av, 18.2x99.11; Eleanor M. Sickels and another to Daniel Currie, (mtg $8,100,) $100.

136TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 175x99.11; Edw. J. McGean, referee, to Benjamin Nieberg and another, (mtg $148,500,) $5,000.

139TH ST, 682 East, 25x100; John Cannon to John Cannon and another, (mtg $12,000,) $1.

140TH ST, 737 East, 20x50; Rose Greenfield to Harry Berkowitz, (mtg $3,100,) $1.

146TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Catharine Eaton to Clara L. Blackman, $1.

152D ST, n s, 250 ft w of Boulevard, 50.10x199.10; Ida Margoles to Albert Hughes, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

FOERSTER, Maria, to John Menke; 82d St, 171 East, 3 years.....$10,167

FOERSTER, Maria, to Everett B. Heymann; 82d St, 167 East, 3 years.....$10,167

FOERSTER, Maria, to Caroline M. Whitbeck; 82d St, n s, 102.2 ft w of 3d Av, 19.2x102.2, 3 years.....$10,500

FOERSTER, Maria, to John Menke; 82d St, 169 East, 3 years.....$10,167

COHEN, Elias A., to Peter Dickerman and another, executors; Catharine St, 8, due Oct. 9, 1907.....$21,000

AUERBACH, Bessie, to German Savings Bank; 115th St, 276 and 278 West, 2 lots, each 25x100.11, 2 mtgs, each $21,000, 3 years...$42,000

SILBERMAN, Harris, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Hester St, se corner of Allen St, 25x40, 5 years.....$22,000

FLOOD, Rosa, to Mary A. Costello; plot 340 ft e of White Plains Road and 750 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, bond.....$3,500

STEINMETZ, William, to First Presbyterian Church in village of West Farms; Daly's 1st part of Lots 277 and 278, map of East Tremont, 3 years.....$5,000

TUCHFELD, Samuel, and another to David Reich; 10th St, 325 East, prior mtg $25,000, due Oct. 1, 1911, 6%.....$8,000

SCHILL, Edward C., to Andreas Kleemann; Avenue C, n e corner of 12th St, 33x105, Unionport, 3 years.....$1,850

COOKE, Elizabeth, to New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; 52d St, s s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5, due June 30, 1909.....$1,500

BURNETT, Harry, to David Tigner; Delancey St, 192½, prior mtg $20,625, 1 year, 6%.$5,000

SCHONZEIT, Harris, and another to Robert P. Muellenhach; 10th St, 232 East, 3 years, 6%.....$2,000

HILBORN, Gustav, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Barrow St, 45, 5 years.....$3,500

HYMAN, William, and another to George Schworer and others, executors; Avenue B, 253, prior mtg $9,000, 4 years, 5½%.....$8,500

KLINKER, William H., to Frederick Schneider; 128th St, 14 West, due July 1, 1908, 6%.$1,500

LEE, William J., to Rachel Purdy; Crotona Av, w e, 176.9 ft s of 182d St, 22.1x100, 3 years.....$5,000

SIMON, Reuben, to Joseph Berkowitz and another; 10th St, 259 East, prior mtg $29,000, 5 years, 6%.....$11,000

RECTOR, &c., of the Church of the Resurrection to Albert H. Matthews; 74th St, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 70x102.2, 5 years, 4%..$31,500

COHEN, Phillip, and another to Hyman Adelstein and another; 78th St, 220 to 230 East, prior mtg $104,000, 1 year, 6%.....$2,300

SHEA, James S., to August Finck and another; 8th Av, 518, bond.....$8,500

MARTIN, John H., to August Finck, Jr.; 42d St, 250 West, demand.....$5,000

SIMPSON, James M., to Harry D. Michaels; 22d St, s s, 850 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.8, 3 years.....$15,000

LAWRENCE, Walter S., to John R. Planten; 6th Av, e s, 51.9 ft n of 22d St, 22.4x62, 3 years.....$5,000

TOMES, George, to Douglas Realty Co.; 15th St, 29 West, prior mtg $51,000, 5 years, 6%.$19,000

HOROWITZ, Abram, and another to Greenwich Savings Bank; 5th Av, n w corner of 129th St, 99.11x110, 5 years, 4½%.....$180,000

HOROWITZ, Abram, and another to Samuel Wacht; 5th Av, n w corner of 129th St, 99.11x110, prior mtg $150,000, demand, 6%.$70,000

SOLOMON, Frank, to Fanny H. Loule; Orchard St, 50, 2 years, 6%.....$4,000

FITZPATRICK, Alice, to William E. McMann; Centre St, 210, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

LEWIS, Albert, and another to Joseph H. Jones; 52d Av, 52, installments, 6%.....$1,000

VACCARO, Mary, and others to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings Corporation; 8th St, n e, 230 ft e of 3d St, 25x114, Wakefield, installments, 6%.....$1,000

GUTTERMAN, Herman, to Lizzie Dolle; 44th St, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4, prior mtg $8,000, 5 years.....$8,000

WATSON, Thomas B., to Henry W. Singhi; Aqueduct Av, e s, 219 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 62.6x230.3, 3 years.....$23,000

WATSON, Thomas B., to Henry W. Singhi; Aqueduct Av, e e, 219 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 62.6x230.2, prior mtg $23,000, 2 years, 6%.....$3,000

SILBERSTEIN, David, to Harris Farber; Division St, 205, prior mtg 7,250, 1 year, 6%.$250

BLEND, Charles, to Lamport Realty Co.; Lots 40 and 41, map of Tremont Heights, 3 years.....$350

MORGAN, Annelts McD., to Title Insurance Co.; 31st St, 312 West, 3 years, 4½%.$1,000

BLEYER, Leopold, and another, to Seamen's Book for Savings; 10th St, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x94.7, 5 years.....$25,000

JACKERSON, Benjamin, to Joseph Isaacs; 65th St, n s, 250.2 ft w of Avenue A, 2 lots each 37.7x100.5, 2 mtgs each $13,000, 2 prior mtge each $33,000, 3 years, 6%.....$26,000

CUSICK, James F., to Moses Seelig; 49th St, s e, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4; 49th St, 536 to 540 West, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 6%.....$5,000

HELLINGER, Millie, to Charles Cahn and another, executors; 90th St, 67 East, dus July 1, 1912, 4½%.....$15,000

GLASS, Miriam, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 120th St, n s, 216 ft w of Manhattan Av, 17x100.11, 5 years, 4½%.....$8,000

GLOECKNER, Valentine, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 37th St, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9, 5 years, 4½%.....$9,500

WYATT, Christopher, to Alexander Haddock; 90th St, 233 West, 5 years.....$14,000

McGRAW REALTY CO. to the Prudential Insurance Co.; 89th St, n e, 366.8 ft e of 8th Av, 126.4x98.9, 5 years, 4½%.....$400,000

COLEMAN, Frances E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 70th St, 227 West, bond.....$15,000

BEELS, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 68th St, 157 West, bond.....$15,000

MELIA, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 52d St, 161 East, bond.....$10,000

COSTAR, George, to Anton Kurdelski; Lots 423, 424, and 425, map of 473 lots of Haight Estate, 75x100, due June 4, 1908, 6%.....$600

SALVATION ARMY CORPORATION to Charles Katzanberg; 15th St, 316 East, 3 years.....$20,000

GLICK, Hyman, and another to American Mortgage Co.; 153d St, n s, 195 ft w of Elton Av, 98.11x100, 3 years.....$25,000

BUZZINI, Theresa A., to August Miller; Lots 216 and 217, map of property in 12th Ward known as Marble Hill, prior mtg $7,000, bond.....$1,000

RAMSTECK, Frank, to Martha E. Spront and another; Lot 246, map of East Tremont, 3 years.....$2,334

RAMSTECK, Frank, to Frederick I. Lockman; Lot 246, map of East Tremont, 3 years..$1,167

ROBINSON, Robert M., to Alex. Hutcheon; Bryant St, e e, 200 ft s of 172d St, 50x100, 3 years, 6%.....$4,000

BRAND, Wolf, to American Mortgage Co.; 7th St, n s, 243.2 ft w of Avenue A, 21x irregular, 1 year.....$12,000

MAROTZKI, Caroline A., to German Savings Bank; 120th St, e s, 110.10 ft e of 4th Av, 20.10x100.10, 3 years, 4½%.....$7,000

KAMPING, Mary J., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Eagle Av, w s, 122.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x101.8, 8 years..$12,000

NEWELL, Mary O., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Washington Av, 634 to 642, due Jan. 1, 1911, 4½%.....$29,500

KUNSTLER, Falix, and others to William H. Nellson, trustee; Broome St, n s, 55 ft e of Pitt St, 20x87.6, 3 years.....$20,000

KELLY, E. H., to Jenny Oberwarth; Perry Av, w s, 380.11 ft s of Old Road, 88.9x irregular, 3 years.....$3,750

FRANKENSTEIN, Alex, to Samuel Magen; Forsyth St, 39½, prior mtg $53,000, 5 years, 6%.....$12,000

GABERMAN, Dora, to Emily Lotze and others, trustees; 119th St, n s, 271 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, 3 years, 6%.....$4,500

LYONS, Robert T., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 99th St, 107.6x irregular, 5 years, 6%.$175,000

CARLSBERG, Michelina, and another to Alfonso Puccisrelli; 114th St, 207 East, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years, 6%.....$3,500

KRAMER, Baral, to Abraham Nevins and another; Avenue A, w s, 120.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100, 5 years, 6%.....$5,800

REIN, Frances, to Union Trust Co.; Stanton St, s s, 104.10 ft w of Orchard St, 26.4x75, 5 years, 4½%.....$16,000

STRAUSS, Martin L., to Frederick H. Wiggin, executor; Madison Av, e s, 50.11 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70, 5 years.....$10,000

CLYNE, Jeanie E. S., and others to Pennington Whitehead; 153d St, e s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21.2x99.11, 5 years.....$12,000

GREENBERG, Moritz, to Harlem Savings Bank; Washington Av, w s, 50 ft n of 174th St, 25x100, bond.....$2,500

PLATT, Frederick E., to Bergen Realty Co.; Jones St, 9, bond.....$10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

120TH ST, 235 and 237 East; Union Stove Works against Raphael Kursrok, owner and contractor, $303.

105TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Frederick Geller against H. B. Cahen, owner and contractor, $175.

155TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 275x99.11; Guarantee Title Co. against Lonis Meryash, owner and contractor, $900.

2D AV, 2,380; Rosner & Sommer Co. against Catherine and Michal Doran, owners; Selig Effin, contractor, $210.

215TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Maple St, 25x125; Thomas B. Bowne & Son Co. against James De Carlo, owner and contractor, $1,133.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; J. Frederick Jackson, Inc., against Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $1,435.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; American Luxfer Prism Co. of Illinois against Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $150.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BRYANT AV, 1,423; F. T. Willigan Co. against John H. Bauer et al., Dec. 14, 1906, $70.

49TH ST, 223 to 231 West; James Milne against Robert F. Frank et al., Feb. 11, 1907, $5,500.

49TH ST, 225 to 231 West; James Milne against Robert F. Frank et al., Feb. 1, 1907, $680.

CARTER AV, w s, 65 ft s of 177th St; Harry McGlads against Bessie McQuade et al., March 11, 1907, $140.

CARTER AV, w s, 65 ft s of 177th St; William L. Phelan against Bessie McQuads et al., March 11, 1907, $550.

CARTER AV, w s, 65 ft s of 177th St; Harry Caro against Bessie McQuade et al., Feb. 11, 1907, $266.

CARTER AV, w s, 65 ft s of 177th St; Thomas Zills against Bessie McQuade et al., Jan. 12, 1907, $119.

CARTER AV, w s, 100 ft s of 177th St; Henry Mencher et al. against Bessis McQuads et al., March 8, 1907, $550.

CHRYSTIE ST, s e corner of Delancey St; Murtha & Schmohl Co. against Isaac Kleinfeld et al., March 18, 1907, $707.

156TH ST, n s, 239.6 ft e of Broadway; John L. Liddle against Louis Maryash, Jan. 24, 1907, by bond, $3,000.

156TH ST, n s, 239.6 ft s of Broadway; John L. Liddle against Louis Maryash, April 4, 1907, by bond, $3,000.

65TH ST, s w corner of Central Park West; Eagle Iron Works against Samuel B. Haines, March 9, 1907, $4,385.

PARK AV, s w corner of 97th St; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Rosenberg & Feinberg et al., Jan. 16, 1907, $970.

UNION AV, w e corner of 160th St; Bronx Woodworking Co. against Max Jackson et al., March 21, 1907, $1,475.

Lis Pendens.

7TH AV, 291 and 293; William C. Dewey against The Hessel Building Co. et al., (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorney, F. M. Crandell.

5TH AV, w s, 150 ft e of 182d St, 19.11x75; Pauline Boettger against Adolf H. Landeker et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bandler & Haas.

3D AV, 2,031; Magnus Levy et al. against Rachel Lichtenstein, (action to impress lien;) attorney, A. B. Taworower.

5TH ST, 338 and 340 East; Barnet Goldfein against Aaron Siegel et al., (specific performance;) attorney, A. B. Weltfisch.

136TH ST, 468 and 470 East, two actions; Meyer Goldberg et al. against Morris Dworkowits et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. Bergman.

LOT 265, map of Pugsley estate, Van Nest Station, Bronx; Henry Puhl et al. against William J. Russell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

JENNINGS ST, n s, 106.8 ft w of Wilkins Av, 75x100.1x70.1x100; Realty Operating Co. against Benjamin Berger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Hyatt.

CHRYSTIE ST, 213; Samuel Levick et al. against Bessie Levin et al., (action to declare lien;) attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch.

RIDER AV, n e corner of 141st St, 4.4x75x43.10x84.9; Leopold Gnttag against Kate Montague et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Pennington.

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 140 ft e of 156th St, 160x100.9; Benjamin J. Well against Jacob Selder et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,
Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Tuesday, April 16, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.

Executor's Sale
Estate of Catharine Donovan, dec'd.
By order of Grant Squires, Esq., Executor,
40 Wall Street,

218, 215 and 217 W. 105th St.

218 and 216—5-story brick and brownstone double apartment house; 217, 5-story brick and brownstone single apartment house; size of plot, 75x100.11.

TAYLOR MORE, Esq., Att'y for Executor, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.

Further details from above Attorney or Auctioneer.

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When You Wish to Obtain a Mortgage on Your Real Estate You Will Find Both
Satisfaction and Economy
In Dealing with
THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
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Prompt Appraisals
Liberal Terms
Reasonable Charges
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AWNINGS $1.75 UP.
Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorbees System Awning Ventilation and Protection.
Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,298 B'way. Phone 4452—38th.

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Opposite Fort Schuyler. 11 miles From 34th St.

At Whitestone Landing.

More than a quarter of a million dollars has been spent by us in the physical development and improvement of this high-grade Residential Park. Does not that demonstrate and establish our absolute faith in its future?

We will ask YOU to determine the effect which our work and the new transportation facilities must have on the value of land in Beechhurst.

Quite a number of houses of handsome architecture are now in course of construction. They can be bought on a monthly payment plan. Lots are 10% lower than they will be after the first of May—and you have a wider choice. Are you interested? Then send for a descriptive booklet with photographs.

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ELMHURST HEIGHTS NEW YORK CITY

THE HIGHEST GRADE RESIDENTIAL PARK IN TOWN

Only 4 Miles from Herald Square

WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT.
NO ASSESSMENTS TO WORRY ABOUT.
Nearer Than Harlem and Easier of Access Than the Bronx.
5 CENTS, TRAIN OR TROLLEY.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY On Completion of Tunnel About the End of July.

Within a Year, 300% Profit Is Guaranteed

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. Elegant Colonial mansions ready for occupancy for sale on easy terms.

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Broadway-Flushing Douglas Manor Westmoreland

$400 TO $800 PER LOT

Including all improvements.

EXPRESS TRAINS from the East 34th Street Ferry will NOW take you to Broadway-Flushing in TWENTY MINUTES, to Douglas Manor in TWENTY-FOUR MINUTES, and Westmoreland in TWENTY-SIX MINUTES. Best week day trains, 10, 11, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:30, 4:30, and 5 P. M. Sundays, 9:20, 10:20, 11:50 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, and 4 P. M.

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Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
1 WEST 34th STREET

Stop—Look—Listen—Homebuilders.—Have best proposition convenient to Herald Square; property fully improved; sewers, gas, water, sidewalks, macadamized streets, &c.; near city parks; easy terms. E. A. Pelouze, Room 88, 280 Broadway, Manhattan.

Flushing.—Will sell the highest land at the cheapest prices in all New York City; fully improved; city water and gas; easiest terms. R. H. Ford, Room 1,003, 110 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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No expense has been spared in making Larchmont Park a model residential park in every particular, not alone to the eye, but in those things which are even more important—pure water and as good a system of sewers as any city in America can boast of.

Building Sites for Sale,

75 ft. by 125 ft., $300 cash; 100 ft. by 125 ft., $400 cash.

BALANCE ON EASY TERMS.

In buying in Larchmont Park you are getting property which will increase steadily in value for many years, for it is becoming every day nearer to the heart of New York City.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co.

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Monthly payments, gas, water, electric light, near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed.

Houses sold on easy terms.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

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on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

BEST 25 ACRES

we know of for modest country seat; 30 miles out; view of Hudson for miles; all good land; price, $8,500. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains. 'Phone 413.

Pleasantville.—The finest plot for subdivision in village; fronts two main streets; small expense, subdivide; good house, outbuildings; about thirty acres; $25,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Tarrytown.—House, 14 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; fives acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., New York City.

Acreage wanted, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Scarsdale, Mamaroneck, and White Plains; send full details, price, and location. Capitalists, Box 200 Times Downtown.

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Several on Prospect Hill, Broadway and Ridgeview Tract, White Plains. Call on Cooley & West, Inc., opp. depot. 'Phone 413.

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SEE THE MAN WHO KNOWS.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mt. Vernon,
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Bargain.—Modern nine-room house; tiled bath; steam heat; fine location; $5,500; mortgage $2,000; 6%. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mt. Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

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Mount Vernon.

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20 minutes by direct trains, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and N. Y. C.; houses from $4,500 upward, on very considerate terms.

High ground, healthful climate, pure air and water; nothing in or about Greater New York in comparison. Call to-day, write, or telephone 1439.

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201 First Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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For Sale at Mount Vernon, N. Y.,
A Twelve-Room Dwelling, all improvements. Lot 100x100. Fruit, shade, lawn, stable. Excellent location, on high ground, ne. stations. At Chesterhill, For Sale.
Choice Dwelling, 10 Rooms, all imps. $8,750.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
12-room house, with stable, ½ acre; excellent location; all improvements; price $9,000; rent $50.
HOUSES TO RENT
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Beautiful Centre Av., plot	$9,500
Main St, front—improved	56,000
Store to rent—Main St	$75 per month
Post Road acreage at	1,500
Quaker Ridge—residence	45,000
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30 acres on Sound	50,000
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100 lots, ready to sell	25,000
Main St. business and property complete	80,000

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On the hills west of Main Street, and near Webster Avenue, are four beautiful new houses, stucco finished, electric lights, two tiled bathrooms in each house; oak and chestnut trim; butler's pantries; 4 rooms on first floor, and most artistic arrangement; macadamized street; sewer, water, gas. A view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country for miles.
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It Means Much If You are Looking for a Beautiful Home Site.

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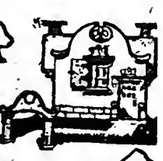

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In the hills of New Jersey, 45 minutes from Manhattan; commutation $6.70; model town, 1,500 population; healthy, picturesque, overlooking country for miles and Palisades of Hudson; high-grade restricted building plots, 50x150; three full city lots, $850 to $1,250; near station; SEWERS, macadamized streets, cement walks, curbs, water, gas, electric lights; near station. John N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway, 26th St.

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Acreage (88) for subdivision; beautiful, level tract, adjoining Weston Park, which is now marketed for $100,000; mile road frontage; two depots ¼ mile; easy terms. Van Doren, Finderne, N. J.

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Fine old Broadway corner, 88x170, grand shade, macadamized street, all improvements, high ground, unquestionably best section White Plains; $5,000.
Westchester Land Exchange, White Plains, N.Y.

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A BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM HOUSE,

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Yonkers.—Nice cottage, Greystone Park, nine rooms and bath; open nickel plumbing; hardwood floors and trim; good furnace; choice neighborhood; high location; will lease from May first and decorate to suit tenant, or will sell on easy terms. Address the owner, Albert J. Potter, 38 Park Row, New York.

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Dairy farm of 150 acres; equipped building for 60 cows; a bargain. Apply C. S. Simonson, Verona, N. J.

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The most desirable natural residence site anywhere near New York. A country home with all city advantages.

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RIGHT AT NEW YORK CITY LINE. THIRD RAIL SYSTEM NOW IN OPERATION; SIX ROOMS, ATTIC, AND CELLAR; PLOT 40x100. PRICE $2,500 TO $3,000. SMALL AMOUNT DOWN. THESE COTTAGES ARE THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY ON LONG ISLAND. CALL OR WRITE.

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Corner Broadway & Boulevard,
19¼ Lots.
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65 acres at Hollis	$4,500 per acre
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Amagansett, L. I.—Seaside cottage to rent for season; fully furnished; modern improvements; view unobstructed. Rossiter Johnson, 130 East 16th St., Manhattan.

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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President. Architect: Cass Gilbert. Builders: The John Pierce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the metropolis. Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent view of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

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Second Floor over 10,000 square feet.

Few Offices Single and En Suite.

Large, Desirable Basement.

Wm. C. Walker's Son, Wright Barclay. **299 Broadway.**

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At foot of 6th Av. elevated station and entrance to new station of McAdoo tunnel, which will be open up to 14th St. September 1.

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Possession May 1 or sooner.
New 10-story fireproof building; electric lights, power; Otis elevator, lofts; rentals, $1,500 per year each.
Store, with large mezzanine and basement; rental, $5,000 per year each.
Apply on premises, or your own broker.
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46 and 48 West 43rd St.

52x100, one-story building.
$4,000; possession May 1st.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
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Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

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178 5th Av., near 23d St., suitable real estate or broker, tailor, milliner, &c.; rent asked $1,500, offer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 149 Broadway.

TEMPLE COURT, 3, 5, 7, 9 BEEKMAN ST., AND 119-123 NASSAU ST.—CORNER SUITE OF OFFICES; VERY DESIRABLE; POSSESSION AT ONCE OR MAY 1; ALSO OTHER AND SMALLER OFFICES.
RULAND & WHITING CO., AT PREMISES.

Store to let, 291 Bowery; 17x80; new front installed, and in fine order. 6 Cliff St., between Beekman and Fulton, store, basement and sub-cellar, 25x75. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

39th St., 5th and 6th Avs.—Four-story French basement house, suitable for dressmaker, tailor, milliner, or other business; moderate rent. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

AT 42 EAST 23D ST.—Top floor, rent $75; elevator; suitable for office or salesroom.
S. B. Goodale & Son,
6 West 24th St.

STORES

Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

Desk room to let; light office; up-to-date building; Broadway, near Waverley Place. Plate & Clark Co., 31 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Maiden Lane.—Corner store, new front; immediate possession; near Broadway. Acker, 70 Nassau St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Freeport's Greatest Bargain.—62 acres, $60,000; cash $22,000; balance mortgage; fully developed into 700 villa plots; will retail for $222,550; near depot and trolley. Owner, 165 Times Downtown.

Near Port Jefferson; 3 minutes' walk to harbor; deep water; 9½ of an acre with first-class house and stable, $6,000; terms easy. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway, New York.

A few lots on 13th and 15th Avs., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 24th St., New York.

For Rent, Finishing.—Splendid residence; gardens; immediate possession. For Sale—Fine house, Richmond Hill, near station. Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Two fine lots at Jamaica, near trolley and railroad; big future value; must sell now; small monthly payment. F. S., 241 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

108 and 110 West 133d St.
3-story high stoop dwelling; rent $65 per month;
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.,
198 Broadway.

Bronx.

For Rent—352 Fordham Road, adjoining Jerome Av. 3-story brick American-basement dwelling; 11 large rooms; superior condition; possession; $55.

Store to Lease 42d St., North Side

Near Grand Central Station,
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
27 West 30th St. 21 Liberty St.

LARGE STORE

to let from May 1st.
28th St., near 5th Ave.
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 FIFTH AV. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

LINCOLN SQUARE ARCADE

1947 Broadway, 66th and 66th.

Offices, studios, club rooms, floors; elevators, steam heat, electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

LARGE STORE TO LET

METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING.
(Fireproof.) Fronting Brooklyn Bridge. 205 feet.
216-18 WILLIAM ST.,
18 AND 20 ROSE ST.,
POWER, HEAT, &C., DAY AND NIGHT.
RULAN & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Store to let, 25x100. Inquire N. Y. Electrical Trade Schools Building, 29 West 17th St., New York, or of your agent.

46th St., Near 10th Av.—Light loft, 25x100; moderate rent; favorable lease. Martin & Schmonsee, 627 9th Av.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent $65. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desk room, telephone, fine modern office building; reasonable. Apply Room 813, 5 East 42d.

Attractive stores, 6 & 8 E. 37th; latest improvements; $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Beautiful store, suitable for any business; rent moderate. 57 West 103d St. Janitor.

Two lofts, 45 Warren St. Al. Davis, 148 William St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books; services of maid included. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 33d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3842 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama—Elegant furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Furnished apartment, seven rooms, delightfully located for Summer. Terms, particulars, apply F. S., Times, Times Square.

60th, 22 West.—Parlor bedroom; bath; extreme cleanliness; $30-$60 monthly; meals; Subway, elevated.

Owing to the pressure on the advertising space of The New York Times, advertising reservations must be made before 6 P. M. to insure appearance in the next issue. Copy should be in The New York Times office before 7 P. M.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Next Sunday To-day

THE NEW YORK TIMES will include a Real Estate Review, surpassing in value and interest all previous issues. The real estate situation in New York City and suburbs will be ably discussed by authoritative writers.

Contributors include President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad, Gage E. Tarbell, President Garden City Estates Co., and Felix Isman of Philadelphia

Every man or woman interested in real estate should order next Sunday's TIMES. A great advertising opportunity for real estate dealers. All advertising copy must be in THE TIMES office to-day to insure insertion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH; Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

Hanover Model Apartments,
127-135 Sherman Avenue,
Dyckman St., Broadway Subway Station.
3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS.

Location combines the health-giving qualities of the country with the advantages of a city home.
Apartments have all modern conveniences.
Rents, $17 to $25.
Representative on premises.
Booklets mailed on application.

THE MAJESTIC,

ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. CORNER 145TH ST.
BUILDINGS ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
7-8 large rooms, $870-$960, including electric light and cold storage.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED CONVENIENT.
open evenings. Apply to Superintendent or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

THE PLYMOUTH

537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$52.
ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR; beautiful view Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
DU BOIS & TAYLOR
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

At 470 West 150th St., Near Amsterdam Av.—Lower part of house; improvements; rent $28. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

116th St., 368 West.—Delightful location; six rooms, heat, hot water, $23; agent seen on premises after 5 P. M.

WEST SIDE.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
316 WEST 20TH ST.
"THE ADRIAN."

All improvements, including elevator service, electric lights, 'phone, &c.; Suites of 4 and 5 rooms; rent $540 and $660 per annum. Booklet on application
Apply premises, or CUSH MAN, 240 W. 23d.

Elegant Apartment

Must be seen to be appreciated; one block from "L" and Subway; 6 large, light rooms, tiled bath, shower, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; $50 monthly. Apply 29 Columbus Av. or
SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
150 Columbus Av., at 68th St.

WASHINGTON,

348-322 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartment, 6 large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

84th, 113 West.—Elegant apartment, seven large, light rooms; one flight; hall attendant; telephone; no noise or dust; 2 to 4.

EAST SIDE.

KINGS COURT

1,190 Madison Av., northwest corner of 87th St. Handsome, large, light corner apartment, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; hallboys, &c.; rents moderate. Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $65; N. E. cor. 78th and Lexington.

Elevator corner apartments, 6 elegant rooms, bath, all improvements, $50, $60. 515 Lexington Av.

26th St., 158 East.—Exceptionally desirable six rooms, bath, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, $35.

BRONX.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
918-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.
ALSO, rear of Trinity Av.,
939 JACKSON AV.
3-4 rooms, all modern improvements.
BY WEEK, $3.00-$5.50. BY MONTH, $15.50-$23.00.
Apply on premises.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
932-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,
Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

955 CAULDWELL AV., BRONX.

Just north of 163d St. and east of 161st St. L station; 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in elegant corner house; hot water, steam heat, exposed plumbing, oak trim; rents $24 to $30; select small families; all light rooms.

1,181 Tinton Av., East 168th.—Elegant modern apartments; 6 light, airy rooms; bath; all outside; send for booklet; rent $30.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 9,657.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALTONWOOD PARK COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the Altonwood Park Company, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of March, A. D., 1907, the said Altonwood Park Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 22d day of April, A. D., 1907, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON,
April 11, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MAX HERZOG and HARRY HERZOG, composing the firm of HERZOG BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Max Herzog and Harry Herzog, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated Sept. 25, 1906, praying for the confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 29th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MAGRANE COKE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 11th, 1907.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PACKARD, ELIZABETH CLARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH CLARY PACKARD, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Charles N. Morgan & Son, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1907. EDWARD W. PACKARD, Executor. CHARLES N. MORGAN & SON, 27 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

GRAFT INQUIRY IS SHIFTED HERE

Pennsylvania Board Comes to Hear of Work on Its State Capitol.

GETS ONLY TWO WITNESSES

Contractor Wilson Tells of Dickering with Sanderson About the Flooring Contract.

The Legislative Investigating Commission, which has been laying bare the remarkable system of graft in the construction of Pennsylvania's new $13,000,000 State Capitol, invaded New York yesterday. The State Senators and Representatives who compose the commission came here to obtain the testimony of several contractors who had a hand in the Capitol job, but who refused to go to Harrisburg in response to the commission's invitation.

Instead of hurrying to appear before the Commissioners, all but two of the contractors ignored the subpoenae which the commission's portly Sergeant at Arms served upon them. The Commissioners had no power to enforce the subpoenas and could do nothing yesterday afternoon, but sit in the board room of the Audit Company of New York, in the Mutual Life Building, and wait for witnesses to come in.

One of those who appeared was J. Godfrey Wilson, President of Wilson & Co., manufacturers of parquetry flooring, who furnished a large part of the parquetry in the new Capitol. This firm held a sub-contract from John H. Sanderson, one of the clique which is charged with running things to their liking on the Capitol job. Mr. Wilson told of a supposed conspiracy by which he was obliged to give up his contract long before it was completed. He also told the Commissioners that Sanderson made enormous profits on certain parts of the job, and told of an effort on Sanderson's part to get a subcontractor to furnish imitation Venetian blinds for the building.

Mr. Wilson was quite willing to talk. He assumed the position of a badly used man, and apparently told all he knew of the alleged transactions by which Sanderson was enabled to increase his profits on the job. The headquarters of the Wilson Company are in New York, although the manufacturing plant is in Norfolk.

Mr. Wilson said he obtained the contract to equip the Capitol with parquet flooring through Edward Snyder, a newspaper man of Norfolk, who received a commission of 10 per cent. for introducing Wilson to Sanderson. Wilson's first bid for the contract was 65 cents a square foot, including cement. He said there was a conference between Joseph M. Huston, the Capitol architect; Sanderson, and Wilson's nephew, in which Sanderson and Huston insisted that the Wilson Company agree to do the job for 45 cents a foot without cement. This proposition was finally accepted. Sanderson received $1.27½ a foot from the State for this same work. Mr. Wilson said the cement which held the parquet flooring in place cost about 7 cents a foot, and that Sanderson received 14 1-3 cents from the State.

Then came the story of the alleged conspiracy which resulted in the Wilson Company giving up the job. Mr. Wilson said that Payne & Co. of Philadelphia, which had the contract for constructing the building proper, wanted the parquet work too, and handicapped Wilson in many ways.

"When part of the work was completed Mr. Sanderson complained that it was lumpy," said Mr. Wilson. "I explained that the cement foundation was lumpy, this having been occasioned by Payne & Co. having turned on so much heat. It was discovered that Payne was doing this right along. We complained and he denied it. We then placed thermometers about the building and proved that the temperature was sometimes as high as 106 degrees. I explained all this to Mr. Sanderson and Architect Huston. They told me that I would have no more trouble with Payne as they had fixed him."

Mr. Wilson intimated that it was entirely spite work on the part of Payne. He said there were other complaints about the work, owing to the apparent desire to cut down the profits of the Wilson Company. Finally in despair he threw up the contract and demanded his pay, $25,000. Again there was a protest from Sanderson, and a compromise was made by which, Wilson said, he got about $19,000. Mr. Wilson said Sanderson received $45,871.77 from Pennsylvania for parquet flooring, and Payne, who finished out Wilson's contract, received $114,834.60.

In telling of the Sanderson proposal that the Wilson Company put in a bid for imitation Venetian blinds for the Capitol, the witness said that it was made through a letter which he would produce later, and that the letter followed a bid by his company of 65 cents a foot for genuine Venetian blinds as called for in the specifications, and for which the State expected to pay.

The other witness was M. J. Kilmartin, a representative of Charles R. Yandel & Co., decorators. He said his company furnished the Lieutenant Governor's room in leather receiving $2,500 from Payne. This was the extent of the morning session.

It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the Commissioners filed into the boardroom to resume the sitting. And then the wait for more witnesses began. The Sergeant at Arms told them he had subpoenaed members of the following New York firms: Palmer & Emburg, 9 Gouverneur Slip; Buhler & Lauer, 505 West Forty-fifth Street; F. Mohr & Co., 112 West Forty-second Street; Piccirilli Brothers, 717 East 142d Street; W. & J. Sloane, 84 Broadway; Edwards & Co., and the Robert C. Fisher Company, 139th Street and Locust Avenue. Attempts were made to subpoena Charles F. Kinsman of the Pennsylvania Bronz Company and some member of Joseph Edwards & Co., 414 Water Street.

Henry Ives Cobb, the architect who drafted the original plans for the Capitol, has been asked to appear before the commission to-day. It is unlikely that John H. Sanderson, who since October has been living at Sherry's, in this city, will be asked to appear before the commission while it is in this city. He will go to Harrisburg later.

The members of the commission are Senator John C. Fisher, Chairman; Senator A. E. Sisson, Representatives Robert R. Dearden, R. Willis Fair, Scott Ammerman, and Moses R. Shields.

2 WEEKS' SALE

The Russian Store

Prior to the departure of

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,

who goes to Russia to purchase new stock, the entire collection of Real Russian Laces, Embroideries, Horn, China, and Birch Bark goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, &c., now on hand, will be placed on sale at greatly reduced prices. SALE BEGINS WED. APR. 10. Store will be closed from April 26th to Oct. 1st.

6 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO.

FIRE CAPT. RYAN BURIED.

Firemen and War Veterans Attend the Funeral Services.

Many men prominent in the city's affairs attended the funeral yesterday of Fire Captain John Ryan of Engine Company No. 80, who was killed on Monday morning by the falling of a wall at the fire of the New York City Railway Company's power house in Harlem. The body of the dead fireman, in a solid oak coffin, covered with an American flag, was taken from his home, at 153 East 124th Street, to All Saints' Church, at Madison Avenue and 129th Street, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Crowley.

As Capt. Ryan was a veteran of the civil war and a member of H. B. Claflin Post, Grand Army services were also held. All of the members of the post turned out in the funeral procession, together with an escort of sixty city firemen made up of details from various engine companies in which Ryan had served. Four of the pall bearers were Grand Army men and the remaining four Fire Department Captains.

The fire truck of Engine Company No. 14, on 125th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, was drawn into the street, and the firemen of that company lined up as the funeral cortège passed on its way to the church.

The burial was in Calvary Cemetery, the members of the Claflin Post accompanying the body to the grave.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The vigorous coast storm of Tuesday still lingers near the western end of Nova Scotia, and snow is still falling in Northern New England, Northern New York, and along the lower lakes. The storm has evidently spent its force on the New England Coast, although it will cause fresh northwest winds for the next thirty-six hours.

The weather Thursday and Friday in Eastern districts will be fair, with a slight increase in temperature Thursday and a more substantial gain on Friday. The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light northwest to west; East Gulf Coast, light northwest to west; East Gulf Coast, fresh west.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Thursday with snow flurries in north portion, not quite so cold; Friday, fair and warmer, brisk northwest winds.

New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday with slowly rising temperature, fresh northwest winds.

New England—Fair in south, snow in north portion Thursday; Friday, fair and not so cold, fresh to brisk northwest winds.

Western New York—Snow flurries in the morning, followed by fair and not so cold in the afternoon; Friday, fair, warmer, diminishing northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Clearing and not so cold Thursday; Friday, fair and warmer, brisk northwest winds on the lake.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	49	38	4 P. M.	58	35
6 A. M.	44	37	6 P. M.	56	37
9 A. M.	46	37	9 P. M.	51	36
12 M.	57	39	12 P. M.	47	..

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 51; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 36; maximum temperature, 41 degrees at 11:10 A. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 3:50 P. M.; humidity, 96 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M. Loss.

1:30—394 Canal St.; unknown.....No damage
3:15—335 Brook Av.; Steptzberger Realty Company.....$300
7:25—85 Centre St.; Vincenzo Ciocia.....$50
10:55—132 Varick St.; Helen Younger.....$25
P. M.
12:20—Pier 8 East River; Erie Railroad.....$200
12:30—360 East 121st; owner unknown...Slight
1:40—241st St. and Spuyten Duyvil Rd.; Joseph Oakman.....$10
3:35—1 Prospect Place; Bertha Kreiger...$200
4:15—62 East 99th St.; B. Gillen.....Trifling
6:10—625 East 83d St.; Charles Poiving.....Trifling
6:35—406 Avenue D; owner unknown...Slight

TOMBS CROWDED; TRIALS ARE DELAYED

634 Prisoners There, 200 More Than Usual at This Time of Year.

MAY BE EXTRA COURT TERM

Jerome May Ask Judges to Sit All Summer—Scarlet Fever in the Prison.

The discovery by Dr. McGuire, the Tombs physician, yesterday that Clarence Barry, a prisoner awaiting trial on a charge of having defrauded the Degnon Contracting Company, had scarlet fever led to the making of some statements as to overcrowding in the Tombs. When the matter was called to his attention Warden Flynn went before Judge Rosalsky and asked if the case against Barry might not be disposed of so that the outside authorities could care for him. When this was denied and the man had been ordered transferred to the Willard Parker Reception Hospital Judge Rosalsky asked as to the number of prisoners in the Tombs. He was told that there were now 634, or some 200 more than was usual at this time of the year.

Later the Warden told a reporter that the prison was in a generally overcrowded condition. Of the 634 prisoners 29 were there on homicide charges. In the corridor, where there were 40 cells for juvenile offenders, and single cells at that, each cell had two occupants. There were some 150 youths in all in the prison. The Warden added that he would not attempt to explain the overcrowding. The prisoners were delivered at the Tombs and there was nothing for him to do but receive them.

In the District Attorney's office the causes of the condition existing in the Tombs were discussed frankly. It was pointed out that the contention of some critics that the District Attorney had dropped all other work save the Thaw trial was not an explanation, since the only possible delaying effect that the Thaw trial would have would be felt only in the homicide cases. The same number of assistants were still at work on the same grades of cases other than those of homicide.

"The trouble is," said Assistant District Attorney Charles C. Nott, "that the number of pleas of guilty upon which we relied to clear the calendars of unnecessary cases has decreased this year. Last year there were some 1,900 pleas, as against 1,100 cases actually tried. In the first three months of this year there have been between 200 and 300 less pleas than in the corresponding period of 1906.

In Part I. of the Supreme Court, where all of the prisoners are first brought to plead, there were but 107 cases disposed of last month, where there were about 300 in the corresponding month of last year. There were fifty pleas of guilty, or an average of 2½ a day, where there was a daily average of seven to twelve in the same month last year.

Another man in the District Attorney's office, who did not wish to be quoted, said frankly that in his opinion the whole delay was due to the new Judges, who did not wish to accept the pleas of the prisoners to lesser degrees of crime than they were charged within the indictments.

"We have to concede something to these men who are willing to plead guilty," said he, "so often where they are charged with a larceny we permit them to plead to an attempted larceny. Formerly it was customary for a man from the office to go among the prisoners in the court and in the pens and ascertain those among them who were willing to plead guilty. The new Judges have ordered this practice stopped. I have heard the District Attorney declare that unless the calendars are in better shape by Summer he will apply for a special term of court to sit all Summer."

T. KELLY

Grand Rapids Furniture

We offer you the opportunity to buy GRAND RAPIDS Furniture not usually obtainable in credit houses on our liberal charge system. All prices marked in plain figures.

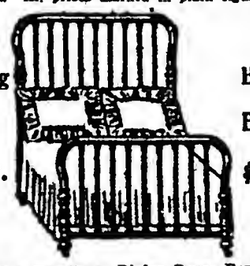

Furnishing Homes a Specialty. Brass Beds, $24.75.

Division Furniture, Dining Room Furniture, Library Furniture, Parlor Suites, Brass & Iron Beds, Carpets & Matting.

Send Postal for Furniture Catalogue No. 4.

RUGS 263 Sixth Ave. RUGS

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

April 11th

If one swallow doesn't make a Summer, neither does one April snowstorm lessen the need of a Spring hat. Try the "None Better Made" variety this season.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00. Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

605-7-9 Broadway,	cor. Houston St.	1359 Broadway,	near 36th St.
199 Broadway,	near Dey St.	500 Fifth Ave.,	near 42d St.
849 Broadway,	near 14th St.	99 Nassau,	near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway,	near 28th St.	6 Broadway,	near Beaver St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

DON'T MISS THIS.

James Scarlett & Co., (391 Fifth Avenue), the leading tailors on the Avenue, have retired from business. They sold us all their magnificent stock of woollens—the finest and highest grade cloths ever imported.

We have these materials on sale on our second floor—Suit or Overcoat to measure $30. Scarlett's lowest price was $80.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth Street.

"Hope" Introduces Wholesale Tailoring

In Conjunction With the Military Quintette Modelles.

An Event without precedent in the history of clothes-making. Entire corner of Stewart Building at Broadway and Chambers Street, comprising 12 distinct window displays of fabrics, fashions and demonstrations, gives the outward evidence.

CLOTHES MADE TO MEASURE

FOR 7 DAYS ONLY

SPRING SUITS, SUMMER SUITS, FULL DRESS AND PRINCE ALBERT COATS AND VESTS, TOP COATS, RAINCOATS, UNIFORMS FOR OWNERS AND OFFICERS OF YACHTS, UNIFORMS FOR HOTELS AND INSTITUTIONS, AUTOMOBILE, LIVERY AND STABLE SUITS. (ALL ONE PRICE.)

$14.10

Anything You Want.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

All One Price—Whether You Are Tall, Short, Slim or Stout—No Extra Charges.

The Greatest Tailoring Event in the World.

Nothing like it has ever been attempted in America or Abroad. The great frontage of the Stewart Building, facing City Hall Park and Broadway, within forty-eight hours has been transformed into

A Veritable Exposition of Tailoring.

The Wonderful Price.

"HOPE" SAYS $14.10.

Anything You Want.

There are plenty of good tailors, but consider their prices. They will make you a nice suit for $25 to $40. A Full Dress, Tuxedo or Prince Albert Coat and Vest would cost you probably $30 to $50 or more. "HOPE" says $14.10. Uniforms for Owners and Officers of Yachts, Chauffeur and Livery Suits, usually range from $25 to $40. "HOPE" says $14.10. Top Coats, Rain Coats, Clothes for Day, Evening or Travel, made to your measure at $14.10.

And If You Are Not More Than Satisfied, You Don't Take the Clothes.

Separate Trousers to Order.

The man who has to pay $8.00 to $15.00 to get fitted to a pair of Trousers has an opportunity HERE to pick from CHOICEST SPRING AND SUMMER TROUSERINGS, including Worsteds, French Flannels, Foreign Cheviots and Yachting stuffs. Made to your measure. Any style you want, $4.40.

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NO extra charge for Big Men.

Subscription Opens Thursday, April 11th, 9 A. M.
The majority of the Woolens consist of "Ends," measuring 3⅜, 7⅛ and 10 yds. There are no duplicates—no reserves.
Subscription Closes Thursday, April 18th, 6 P. M.

HOPE NEW YORK

Broadway and Chambers St., STEWART BUILDING

The Telegraph—The Telephone are still mysteries to most of us. But we don't bother about "how it's done," as long as we "get it." OUR WHOLESALE TAILORING may be a mystery to you. But—the cloths in endless variety are before you. Select what suits you best. Order what you want and YOU get it for..... $14.10

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Linen Collars 11c.

The only all Linen collar on the market at 11c.

1.00 Neckwear at 49c.

1.00 Negligee Shirts 79c.

Neat designs; cuffs separate.

1.50 Negligee Shirts 98c.

Imported Madras and Percale; cuffs separate or attached.

French Percale Shirts 1.75.

Rich new patterns, worth 2.25.

5.00 Flannel Vests 2.98.

Custom cut—custom finished.

TRADE E.A.W. MARK

Troy's best Product,

(from a green box)

Next week the Totoket collar. A thread of linen has 100% greater strength than a like size thread of cotton.

EARL & WILSON.

Linen Collars.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3rd Crowded Week. Seats 4 Weeks in Advance. Throngs—Laughter—Music. Pixley & Luder's Joyous Gem of Melody. The Grand Mogul with FRANK MOULAN and 100 Funsters

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2:10. ANNA HELD in The Parisian Model. and The Cleverest and Most Beautiful Chorus in the World.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. [For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN]

ELEANOR ROBSON AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong (Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Last 3 nights. Last Mat. Sat. Kyrle Bellew in "A Marriage of Reason."

2 WEEKS ONLY. NEXT MONDAY Seat Sale TO-DAY GRACE GEORGE IN DIVORCONS By SARDOU

Tues. Apr. 23 Special Matinees of Ibsen's Thurs. " 25 THE LADY FROM THE SEA Next Monday. Seats Ready To-morrow.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

LAST 2 WEEKS CARLE in THE SPRING CHICKEN. NEXT SUNDAY, VICTOR HERBERT'S Seats Now on Sale. ORCHESTRA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Klaw & Erlanger's Greater

Last 2 Weeks BEN-HUR

Prices 25, 1.50. Mts. Tday & Sat. 2. Ev. 8 sharp.

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

THE LAND OF NOD

125 in the Matchless Company, combining Singers, Dancers, "Show Girls," Gorgeous Effects.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave.

SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN..... Director

TO-NIGHT at 8:15, Special Performance. (Extra.) Regular prices. Donizetti's LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Pinkert, Severina; MM. Bonci, Sevelihac, Mugnoz, Venturini, Tecchi. Conductor, Max Bendix.

FRI., APR. 12, at 8:15, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelihac, Venturini, and (6th appearance of MME. CALVE) Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Giaconia, Severina; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac. Cond., Campanini.

SAT. MAT., APR. 13, at 2:15, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccarla; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Con., Campanini.

SAT. NIGHT, APR. 13, at 8:15, Popular Prices, 75c. to $3.00. Meyerbeer's THE HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros, Zeppilli, Arta, Severina, Zaccarla; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, Ancona, Sevelihac, Tecchi, Venturini, Fossetta, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschiglian. Cond., Campanini.

SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:30, Farewell Grand Pop. Campanini Concert. 50c. $1.50. Soloists: Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros, Lejeune; MM. Altchevsky, Anconia, Arimondi, and entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Cond., Campanini.

—Next Week, Last Week of Season.—

MON., APR. 15, at 8:15, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccarla; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Reschiglian, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.

TUES., APR. 16, at 8:15, 7th appearance of MME. CALVE, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Cond., Campanini.

WED., APR. 17, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTHA. Mmes. Duca, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Glanoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Max Bendix.

THURS., APR. 18, at 8:15, 8th appearance of MME. CALVE. GRAND DOUBLE BILL, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Zeppilli; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Reschiglian, Venturini, and Massenet's opera, LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Gilibert, Glanoli-Galletti, Arimondi. Con., Campanini.

FRI., APR. 19, at 8:15, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini. Cond., Campanini.

After the 2d act, prologue from Mephistopheles, Boito. M. Arimondi, and Chorus and Band.

SAT. MAT., APR. 20, at 2:15, 9th appearance of MME. CALVE, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.

SAT. NIGHT, APR. 20, at 8:15. Last Night of the season, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini. Prices 75c., $3.00. Seats for all above now selling.

NOTE SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

HACKETT THEATER, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees To-day & Sat. at 2:30. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mat. Sat. HENRY CLAY BLANEY. Nxt. Wk.—" Sweet Molly O."

MANHATTAN Thea. B'y. 33St. Last 3 evs. 8:15. Last Mt. Sat. THE MILLS OF THE GODS

WEST END Theatre, W. 125th St. Mat. Sat. 25 & 50c. ARIZONA Next Week—" Parted on Her Bridal Tour."

GRAND—ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND Nxt. Wk.—JOE WEBER & His ALL STAR CO.

AMY GRANT IN MUSICAL READINGS. Astor Gallery, Waldorf Astoria. Thur. Ap. 18, 3:30

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME

6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinee at 2 sharp, 25c, to $1.00. To-morrow, Second Anniversary. Souvenirs Matinee and Night.

24 Bedouin Arabs. CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals

Stupendous Acts in the Arena.

NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER. With Mermaid Ballet. PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians.

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs. Tel. 3433-38. 8:15 Mat. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50

EDDIE FOY As Artie Choke in THE ORCHID

JUST ONE BIG HIT

HERALD: "It is highly enough spiced to suit the most jaded palate to be found on The Great White Way."

TIMES: "It could hardly fail to make a hit."

GLOBE: "'The Orchid' scored a signal success."

MAIL: "'The Orchid' is full of color, bustle, and melody.

LYRIC 42 St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. ERMETE NOVELLI FAREWELL WEEK.

To-night, "Kean"; Fri., "Shylock"; Sat. Mat., "Papa Lebonnard"; Sat. Evg., "Taming of the Shrew."

Next Week—Seat Sale To-day. THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY

PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:10. MARGARET ANGLIN The Great Divide HENRY MILLER

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL Cast includes CHAS. J. ROSS. NEXT MONDAY SEAT SALE TO-DAY.

CYRIL SCOTT In Edward Pepie's Play, PRINCE CHAP

BIJOU B'y & 30 St. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. CLOSED TO-NIGHT.

MME. NAZIMOVA Positively Will Open in 'COMTESSE COQUETTE' Friday Night, April 12th.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN. Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, Lotta Faust

Lincoln Sq. B'way, 66th St. 25-50-75c. Wed. Mat. 25-50c. Reg. Mat. Sat. Wm. Morris Stock Co., "Men & Women." Nxt. Wk.—De Mille's "The Lost Paradise."

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's farcical romance, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

LYCEUM THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. At 8:15. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:10. Matinee To-day; (Thurs.) Daniel Frohman presents ARNOLD DALY

"'The Boys of Co. B' are jolly fellows; capital."—Times.

"Appeal to all the boys and girls in town, and all who have been boys and girls."—Herald.

"Comedy and romance, romance and comedy; who can resist it?"—Sun.

The Boys of Co. B. by Rida J. Young, Author of "Brown of Harvard."

SUNDAY, 8:30. Burton Holmes MONDAY at 3. SWITZERLAND.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. 5TH MONTH.

Showers of Fun "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest"—Sun. WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. FRANK DANIELS in the Comic Opera, THE TATTOOED MAN. By Vic. Herbert. H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15 BEST SEATS $1.50 MAN OF THE HOUR

FOURTH BIG WEEK MADISON SQUARE GARDEN BARNUM & BAILEY

3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Sailing—Dip of Death—Acrobatic Novellos—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seal.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 and 8. Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie & museums. Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats, 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location. (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private Boxes, seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

No performances in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark or Paterson this year.

National Arbitration and Peace Congress

CARNEGIE HALL.

SUNDAY evening, MONDAY afternoon and evening, TUESDAY morning and evening, WEDNESDAY afternoon.

Free admission tickets for each meeting, good for unreserved section of hall and overflow meetings. Apply after Friday at Carnegie Hall.

For the Wednesday evening dinner Hotel Astor and Waldorf-Astoria open to both men and women at 6:30 P. M. Tickets at $4 each. Address Lindsay Russell, Astor Hotel.

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs., 8:15. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT. at 2. David Belasco Presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO

MADISON SQ. Thea. 24 St. B'y. 204-211 times. Evs. 8:15. Mt. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US

ASTOR B'way and 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "A good play."—Herald. "Scores success."—American. The AMBITIOUS MRS. ALCOTT

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. Julius Steger & Co., Eva Tanguay, Wilfred Clarke & Co., Vasco, Bersac's Circus, others.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St. W. J. Kelley, Stunning Grenadiers, Jack Lorimer, Gallagher & Barrett, and others.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. CHAMPAGNE GIRLS Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.

THE GOTHAM INNOCENT MAIDS CO. Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts

NOVELLI In 3 Comedies. "Il Burbero Benefico." "A Tempest in a Teapot." "60 Minutes Too Soon." FAREWELL APPEARANCE, WALDORF-ASTORIA, MON. EVE., APR. 15, 8:30. Tickets at Waldorf & Tyson's.

NEW CIRCLE B'y & 60th. Mts. Mon., Wed., Sat. M. M. Theise presents 5th MONTH WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. Soella, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE 44th, Bet. 5th & 6th Av. Last 3 Nights. Last Mats. To-day, Sat. KATHERINE GREY in THE RECKONING

HAMMERSTEIN'S Daily Mats., 25c., 50c. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings 25c. to $1. R. A. Roberts, Fred Karno's Co. in "Amateur Night." Staley's Transformation Co., Chas. F. Semon, etc.

TELHARMONIC HALL, 39TH ST. BROADWAY. LAST 3 DAYS OF PUBLIC CONCERTS Daily at 3 and 8:30 P. M. 50c. and $1.00.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS Saving Life of JOHN SMITH

American Mt. Sat., IN NEW YORK TOWN, SALOMME DANCE & LALLA SELBINI. Dollar. Ted Marks' Varieties. Sun. Mat. & Night, 25, 35, 50. N'xt Wk—David Higgins, His Last

IRVING Pl. Theatre. Every Eve. at 8:20 & Sat. Mat. Schaffmeyer's Comedy, "EHRLICHE MENSCHEN," (Honest People.)

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer to-day, showers to-night or to-morrow; wind south.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,975. * * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MAGIC OF MONEY MOVES CARNEGIE

Dedicating the Institute at Pittsburg, He Likens His Power to Aladdin's.

NOT EVEN A LAMP TO RUB

Merely Hands Out Bits of Paper That Mean Nothing to Him, and Lo! Palaces Arise.

HIS TRIBUTE TO THE KAISER

The Man Destined to Perform a Miracle for Peace—Notable Guests at the Ceremonies.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 11.—In the presence of a distinguished company of guests, coming from all parts of the United States and foreign countries, and dignified by the presence of two personal representatives of the German Emperor, the dedication of the new building of the Carnegie Institute was begun to-day.

The opening exercises were notable for two important characteristics. The first was the German flavor to everything. There were present eminent Frenchmen, distinguished Englishmen, noted Norwegians, and well-known men from other countries, but the Germans overshadowed them all. The guests in the music hall were seated on the platform in a semicircle. At one end of the semicircle was Gen. von Lowenfeld, the Kaiser's Adjutant, and at the other Mr. von Ihne, the Berlin Court architect. The other guests came in between these two. The bulk of the applause was for the Germans.

The opening of the exercises consisted in an organ chorale by the new organist of the Catholic Library, Charles Heinroth, and what he played was the German national sacred hymn, "Ein Festeburg ist unser Gott." In his speech Mr. Carnegie, the central figure of the day, singled out the Kaiser from all other European monarchs and praised him for never having soiled his long reign with blood. The most elaborate part of Mr. Carnegie's speech consisted of an earnest and dramatic appeal to the Kaiser to take the lead in enforcing international peace. During this part of the speech Gen. von Loewenfeld industriously and rather ostentatiously took it down as Mr. Carnegie uttered it.

As the General not only had the most prominent seat in the assemblage, but also was the most conspicuous figure in it by reason of his uniform and appearance, it was impossible for him to make a move without everybody looking at him, and entirely impossible that he should not have expected the attention which was riveted upon this act of his. Besides, it is reported that he knew beforehand what the speech was to be which he thus reported. To-night everybody is talking about this German aspect of the day, and particularly about this scene between Mr. Carnegie and Gen. von Lowenfeld, and wondering what it means.

Carnegie Talks of Money.

The other feature was a speech by Mr. Carnegie, which was not down on the programme and which was uttered just before he took up the prepared speech sent out by the press associations to the newspapers of the country. It was extemporaneous and, so far as appearances went, unpremeditated. It was apparently drawn from him by the emotions under which he labored at the moment of his great success. In this speech Mr. Carnegie threw aside all mock modesty and talked with almost brutal frankness about his feelings as an owner of money and a giver of money. He seemed to be laboring under great emotion. He waved his arm and fairly shouted, and was more of an orator than he had ever been before in his life.

He took his audience into his confidence and listening to him one could get a line on how a multi-millionaire, or at least such a multi-millionaire as Mr. Carnegie, regards his money and how he feels when he parts with it. There were a good many rich men in the audience, yet it must have come as something of a shock even to them to hear from Mr. Carnegie's own lips that he can spend $6,000,000 and not have any sense brought home to him that he had spent a cent; that he is utterly unable to realize it or get a picture of the fact into his own mind. Certainly it made the less wealthy gasp as this vivid picture of the real meaning of a multi-millionaire's fortune was brought home to them. It was difficult for them to make themselves understand how the giving of such a sum repreeented nothing to its owner's mind but the handing over of a few meaningless bits of peper.

Mr. Carnegie had been introduced by Cheirman W. M. Frew of the Board of Trustees as a men who had long been absent from Pittsburg, but who still needed no introduction. This expression seemed to furnish Mr. Carnegie his inspiration. He put his manuscript down, his eyes flashed, he stepped far to the front beyond the speaker's table, and raising his arms, cried out:

"I have been in a dream ever since I arrived here, and I am still in a dream. As I look upon this building, I can hardly realize what has been done in my absence by the men who have made it. I have tried to make myself realize that I have anything to do with it, and have failed to do so. I said to Mrs. Carnegie last night, 'It is like the mansion raised in the night by the genii, who obeyed Aladdin.' She replied, 'Yes, and you did not even have to rub the lamp.'

Bonds That Were Meaningless.

"It is true that I gave some pieces of paper, but they do not represent anything in my mind, because I did not part with anything that I could understand. It is true that these bits of paper rep-

Continued on Page 4.

WITH KNIFE SEEKS CARNEGIE.

Man Arrested at Pittsburg While Trying to Enter Hotel Schenley.

PITTSBURG, April 11.—Carrying a penknife, which was open and concealed partly in his cuff, Frederick Siagel, aged 33 years, was arrested in front of the Hotel Schenley this morning. Siagel was trying to gain access to the main lobby of the hotel when seized by Policeman John Kennedy. He begged the officar to let him entsr the hotel, saying that he wished to speak with Andrew Carnegie in reference to the sale of a patent for milking cows.

He was hurried to the Oakland Police Station. When searched he had $261 on his person. He gave his address as Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Carnegie was not in the hotsl at the time of the arrest. Siagel was locked up charged with being a suspicious person.

The arrest has caused a very close watch to be kept on every person to guard against possible assassination or injury to any of the notable guests who are participating in the Founders' Day exercises at the Carnegie Institute. Uniformed policemen and detectives by the score are hovering about all the prominent men, and the possibility of any unauthorized person reaching them is remote. Mr. Carnegie was not informed of the arrest of the man, and is unaware of the unusual precaution to guard him against harm.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 11.—Frederick Siagel is not known here.

F. MARION CRAWFORD HERE.

The Author's First Visit to America in Two Years—Wellman Sails.

F. Merion Crawford, the author, returned to America yesterday on the steamship Prinzessin Irene. This is his first visit in two years, and he will remain on this side about two months. Mr. Crawford has just completed, and will soon publish, a book dealing with the life of Beatrice Cenci, heroine of the celebrated Italian tragedy of the sixteenth century.

Others on the Prinsessin Irene were Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. M. Folger, Emir A. Sabbeghe of Syria, Dr. R. W. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Symons, Hamilton V. Meeks, and Mrs. Orlando S. Johnson.

Welter Wellman, the explorer who expects to find the north pole, sailed for Paris yesterday morning on the French liner La Touraine. He goes over to complete preparations for the start from the French capital to Spitzbergen.

Among those who were down to see Mr. Wellmen dspert was C. F. Bishop, President of the Asro Club of America. Mr. Bisbop will sail on April 18 on the steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, taking with him a special banner of the Aero Club which will be presented to Mr. Wellman and will be taksn with him on his air voyage north. Mr. Bisbop said that probably he would accompany the expedition to Spitsbergen.

RETURNS TO GO TO PRISON.

Hartman's Wife Dies Without Knowing of His Conviction.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—After wandering for months in the Far West with his stricken wife, Thomas H. Hartman returned to Philadelphia to-dey, she having died, end entered the Eastern Penitentiary to serve a two years' term of imprisonment for fraudulent registration. Because of this sentence, he fled this jurisdiction when refused a new trial on Dec. 15, 1905. His wife was dying of consumption, end he took her with him and steyed beside her until her death, which occurred recently.

Hartman was thin and pale when he appeared to-day at the bar of Quarter Sessions Court No. 1 to give himself up. He was alone. Judge Wiltbank, who tried and sentenced him, was on the bench, but did not recognize him.

"Not until the dey she died did my wife know of the charge against me," said Hartmen. "It was because of her illness thet I left Philadelphia. After her death I came straight home. I am glad to be back, even though it is to enter prison for two years."

ASKED TO BE HANGED.

Convicted Murderer Said He Was Tired of Being Pursued.

LOS ANGELES, April 11.—A men, about 45 years old, travel stained and weary, who said he was George W. Bundrick, appeared in Downey, near here, to-day, and surrendered to the authorities. He said that he killed John Shroeder in Reins, Dooley County, Ga., in 1902. He declared that he had been arrested in Georgia, tried, convioted, and sentenced to be hanged, hut had escaped from jail at Americus by overpowering his guards.

He said he was weary of being pursued and wanted to be taken back and hanged for his crime.

HAD TWENTY-ONE CHILDREN.

Dunham Was a Man After the President's Own Heart.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 11.—Victor Monroe Dunham, who died suddenly last night aged 83 years, was a man after President Roosevelt's own heart. He had twenty-one children, thirty-two grandchildren, all of whom are living but three, and fourteen great-grandchildren.

Mr. Dunham, who was born in Englishtown, came to this city when a baby and lived here ever since. He had been a member of the First Presbyterian Church in this city for fifty-six years, and in all that time had only missed two Sundays. He was a witness of the great tornado of 1836. He never had a day's illness in his life, and did the family marketing every morning.

"INCUBATOR BOY" TANGLE.

Illinois Appellate Court Opposes Action of Kansas Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 11.—Custody of the famous World's Fair "incubator boy" was awarded to-day by the Appellate Court of Illinois to Mrs. Stella Barclay of Rochester, N. Y., according to a dispatch from Ottawa, Ill. This decision is directly oppbsed to the action of the Supreme Court of Kansas last Saturday, yieiding the infant to its mother, Mrs. Charlotte Bleakeley of Lawrence, Kan.

The legal tangle which ensues from these antagonistic decisions of the courts will involve the question which trihunal has jurisdiction. The issue may have to be decided by the United States Courts.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamer Eva, Nassau, April 6, in tow of the wrecking tug I. J. Merritt; steamer Seneca, Norfolk, April 10.

Carpet Cleaning, T. M. Stewart, 880 7th Av. Estab. 1841. Tel. 539 & 614 Chelsea.—Adv.

FRICK PLANS TO SUCCEED PENROSE

The Pennsylvania Railroad Considers the Senior Senator Too Leaky.

DURHAM, TOO, DESERTS HIM

Argument Will Be That Two Senators Should Not Come from the Same Part of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 11.—The passing from favor of Senator Penrose has no pathetic features. He has been struck down by the powers that protected him so long, namely, the Penneylvania Railroad. There is no longer any secret about the future of politics in this State and who is to run the Republican machine. Henry Clay Frick is the dominant power.

As January, 1909, approaches, Mr. Penrose will be told that the east has a Senator, and that the west will not agree to both men coming from that section. Senator Knox resides at Valley Forge with his family. So the plan is to make Mr. Frick a United States Senator and keep Mr. Penrose at home.

The railroad intsrests are watching developments in the States, and are seeking to prevent any praise for the President by political bodies. In the meantime the political leaders are swearing allegiance to Roosevelt, for he has nearly two years of power at least. Penrose is accused of making many slips and it has been determined that he is no longer to be trueted. Frick would never leak.

The recent outburst of the State Legislature for Roosevelt made the railroad men smile. It also pleased Roosevelt. The speech of Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia, in which he directly attacked the President, is another part of the plan to break down the Roosevelt influence in this State. The Mayor is the close associate of many railroad men of great influence, and especially about Broad Street Station. His friendships are strong and he speaks his mind.

Israel W. Durbam has tied his fortunes with Reyburn, and only this week declared that he was for the Mayor, sink or swim. Durham has never cut his lines with Broad Street Station; he has no love for Penrose.

President McCrea comes from Pittsburg and has long been the associate and friend of both Frick and Knox.

His sentiments are those of Mayor Reyburn, strange as it may seem. So far Gov. Stuart, who is noted as a very discreet man, has not nodded his head. He has always been for fair play. In the fight last Fall Penrose was more of a weight about Stuart's neck than a comfort.

Pittsburg and its captains of industry, who contributed freely to the Stuart campaign, asked as a reward only the appointment of a member of his Cabinet, which was granted.

With a Reyburn machine in Philadelphia and a Stuart machine in the State, with Allegheny County lending a strong hand, there would be no room for Penrose. There are many minor elements to be consulted, Senator McNichol in Philadelphia for one and Flinn and his friends in Allegheny.

Supreme Court Justice Elkin and his followers would no doubt join in the procession, and Elkin might leave the bench in 1911 and succeed Knox, who is not expected to serve more than one term.

The fight for delegates to the Republican National Convention of 1908 is already on. As Pennsylvania's candidate for President, on which side will Senator Knox stend?

HELD UP NEAR THE TOMBS.

Victims Assaulted and Robbed in Broadway—No Police Near.

Within a few blocks of where thousands of people, held in check by scores of policemen, thronged about the Criminal Court Building to await the Thaw verdict, two men were held up early last night, assaulted, and robbed of cash and valuables. The victims themselves, walking into the Hudson Street Hospital to have their cuts and bruises dressed, told of the highway robbery.

Louis Stein, a cloakmaker of 244 West 117th Street, was the first victim. He walked into the Hudson Street Hospital about 8 o'clock, bloody, dirty, and bedraggled, suffering from cuts about the head, and bruises on his body. To Dr. Baxter, who dressed his wounds, he said he was walking up Broadway, near Grand Street, when four men rushed out of a doorway and set upon him. They knocked him down, beat him half senseless, and robbed him of $92 in cash, and his gold watch, he says, and then ran swiftly away. He said there did not appear to be a policeman within miles.

Stein said he lay on the sidewalk until two good Samaritans picked him up and helped him to the hospital. He went home in a cab after his injuries were treated.

John Jackson, who said he was a traveling salesman, living in Troy, N. Y., was the other victim. He staggered into the hospital, bleeding from cuts on his head and neck. He was so weak he could hardly stand. He said he had been attacked by four men about 8 o'clock in West Broadway, near Franklin Street, and relieved of $28 in cash, a gold watch, and some small jewelry.

Dr. Baxter treated him, and after a time he was able to go. The surgeon lent him a nickel to get uptown to his friends.

FREDERICK PABST INJURED.

Rendered Unconscious with Woman Companion in Auto Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 11.—Frederick Pabst, son of the late Capt. Frederick Pabst, head of the great brewery of that name, and Mrs. Leonard Barnickel, wife of a well-known athletic instructor, were seriously injured early to-night by a collision between Mr. Pabst's automobile and a street car. The accident took place at about 7 o'clock, and the two were taken to Trinity Hospital suffering from concuesion of the brain. At 11 o'clock neither had regained consciousness.

Mr. Pabst had left his home to meet the manager of one of his great stock farms at a downtown hotel, and Mrs. Barnickel had left her home, as nearly as can be learned, to meet her husband and go to the dog show.

It is supposed that Mr. Pabst saw Mrs. Barnickel in the street and offered to take her to her destination. As the automobile turned from one street around a corner a trolley car, coming up behind, smashed into it, and Mr. Pabst and Mrs. Barnickel were dragged 150 feet before the car was stopped. The police ambulance hurried them to Trinity Hospital, where their identity was learned.

Carpet Cleaning, T. M. Stewart, 880 7th Av. Estab. 1841. Tel. 539 & 614 Chelsea.—Adv.

GOOD IDEA, SAYS HARRIMAN.

His Only Comment on the Likelihood of Ending One-Man Power in U. P.

E. H. Harriman characterized as a "good idea" yesterday the suggestion that the Union Pacific Executive Committee is likely to be enlarged, or at least altered to include a larger number of active men of independent position. Beyond this Mr. Harriman would not comment on the statement in THE TIMES yesterday that such a reorganization of the Union Pacific Executive Committee might be undertaken with the object of increasing public confidence in the management of the property by having the duties of management which have devolved almost solely upon Mr. Harriman divided among several individuals.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the first since the annual meeting of the stockholders, the old officers, including President Harriman, were re-elected for the coming year.

RAILROAD BILL PASSES.

The New Jersey House, However, Will Not Accept Senate's Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 11.—The Senate substitute for the House Railroad Commission bill was passed in the Senate to-day after a long debate. This measure makes the functions of the Commissioners purely administrative.

The House Democrats had a caucus and agreed to reject the emasculated bill. There was not a dissenting voice to that proposal, all agreeing that it would be good politics to refuss to accept the Senate substitute and then charge the Republicans with failure to agree to a fair Railroad Commission bill.

The Senate to-night passed the Senate substitute for the Assembly Railroad Demurrage bill; providing that when owners and consignees of freight refuse to accept the same and pay charges the railroads, after three days, may impose a charge of not more than $1 a day, Sunday excepted, for detention of each car or for the use of the track occupied.

FOR 2-CENT RATE BILL.

Measure Passed by Michigan Senate Has House's Approval.

LANSING, Mich., April 11.—The Two-Cent Railroad Rate bill passed recently by the Senate, was passed by the House to-day, with only one dissenting vote. The bill allows the Upper Peninsula roads and those roads of the Lower Peninsula, which earn less than $1,200 per mile a year from passenger traffic, to charge 3 cents a mile, but all other roads are required to charge only 2 cents.

Gov. Warner's influence has been behind the bill.

JOE ULLMAN INSANE.

Well-Known Bookmaker Coming Here Under a Doctor's Care.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Joe Ullman, the well-known horseman and bookmaker, will be taken East to-morrow in a private car by Dr. Lustig and put in an institution for the care of the insane. His case is considered almost hopeless, as he has not improved in the two weeks that he has been here.

Ullman came to the coast as the "angel" of the San Carlos Opera Company, of which Marcus Mayer was the press agent. Everything went well until the company reached Kansas, when several chorus girls were turned out of a Burlington train into the snow, owing to misunderstanding over their tickets. This excited Ullman, who had been acting strangely for several days.

At El Paso a crowd hissed Alice Neilson because the opera given was cut short to permit the players to catch a train. Ullman was wrought up, and feared that the mob would do him and the singers bodily harm.

On the train from El Paso to Los Angeles Ullman was egitated and never slept. He feared that the train would be held up, and he would start up in his berth, shouting "They are going to rob me!" When the opera company reached Los Angeles Ullmen was in a very nervous condition, but he insisted on coming north with the company.

When he reached here he was put in a room at the hotel and a trained nurse took charge of him. He grew more violent and was transferred to a sanitarium in Oakland, where he has remained since. Ullman has many friends hers.

SOLD THE CHURCH FOR $25.

Mrs. C. H. Mackay, Donor of a New One, Now Sued by a Vestryman.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., April 11.—Trouble has arisen over the disposition of the old edifice on the property of Trinity Church here. Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, the donor of the new edifice, built in memory of her mother; McKim, Mead & White, the architects and agents, and William Sherard, a liveryman of this village, who a few days ago purchased the old church building, have been served with papers in an injunction suit restraining them from removing the church building.

The complaint says the architect, under Mrs. Mackay's orders, sold the edifice for $25.

When Henry W. Eastman, a Vestryman, heard of the sale he brought injunction proceedings. The case will be argued before Justice Carr next Thursday at Mineola. The church was erected in 1869, and contains a large organ, pews, carpets, and other furniture, all of which, it is alleged, were included in the sale.

The action is brought on the ground that none of the property of the parish can be disposed of without the consent of the Trustees and the rector.

Vestryman Eastman, who brings the action as a Trustee, is one of the oldest communicants of the church. He was opposed to the resignation of the late rector, the Rev. Isaac Peck, and not in sympathy with all the movements of the Mackay regime in the parish.

$393,039 Verdict Against Brokers.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 10.—A verdict of $393,039.38 was given to the executors of the will of the late Major John Byrnes against Isaac B. Newcomb & Co., brokers, of Manhattan, before Supreme Court Jupstice Carr to-day, in a suit brought for nearly a million dollars' worth of securities.

D. A. R. CONVENTION, WASHINGTON. To afford an opportunity to visit the Jamestown Exposition, persons attending the D. A. R. Convention via Pennsylvania Railroad can leave Washington until May 4 by depositing validated certificates with Station or City Ticket Agent on or before April 30th. Apply to Ticket Agents.—Adv.

COUNTRY ALL RIGHT, SAYS H. H. ROGERS

Providence Is on Its Side and Our Prosperity Will Go Right On.

AGITATION MUST END

People Will See That It Hinders Business and Then They'll Shut Down on It.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—H. H. Rogers has expressed a most optimistic opinion of the financial and commercial outlook in an interview printed to-day in The Manufacturers' Record. After reviewing in general terms the economic conditions on which he bases his views, he says that with the help of Providence everything will work out all right.

The Manufacturers' Record quotes Mr. Rogers as follows:

"I believe in providential happenings in all the affairs of men, and I believe that Providence is on the side of this country and that everything will work out all right. I don't believe the people are going to overlook the things that make for their well-being. The whole country has had a taste of the blessings of prosperity, and in a providential sort of way I believe the people are going to eliminate the factors that would stand in the way of continued prosperity.

"Continued agitation, the people will see, unsettles conditions. You cannot move loads with a team that won't haul—with horses or mules that will not pull together. The people must see that settled conditions are necessary for progress and development, and I believe that the sentiment of the country will have so crystallized within a few months that there will be a practically united demand for the strongest conservatism in the conduct of the Government. We must have settled conditions, and I believe we will have them.

Importance of Wall Street.

"While the recent panic is described as a flurry among the Wall Street gamblers, its effects and significance are not to be so contemptuously dismissed. When investors from the outside can come up to Wall Street and buy stocks or bonds that pay good dividends or yield a profit by an advance in price, Wall Street is considered by them than as a very good place, but the money that is paid out in dividends or the profits secured from advances in the price of securities must come from somewhere.

"When the tide turns and securities are sacrificed in a falling market it does not dispose of the matter to call Wall Street a den of thieves. Wall Street is really the clearing house of the country. Here the great railroad and industrial enterprises of America are financed, and depression in Wall Street necessarily to a greater or less extent affects the business interests of the whole country.

"But the important point is this: Confidence that leads to investment in securities is essential to the continuation of development. And settled conditions are necessary to maintain confidence. Every new enterprise requires money to carry it through. Wall Street, it is but an elemental fact to state, affords the greatest market in the country for the securities of these enterprises. When there is no sale for securities at normal values enterprises are halted. We have already seen how various improvements contemplated by the railroads have been temporarily suspended.

More Wealth Here than Ever.

"I would like to make this point: There is more wealth in the country to-day than ever before known. Conditions, requirements, and methods of carrying on all kinds of business, including farming, have so changed in recent years that general stagnation is almost impossible to-day. The people throughout the country will seek to invest their surplus funds in bonds and other securities, and they will demand that conditions exist whereby these investments will not be subject to disturbing influences, and that important development enterprises are not hampered by unnecessary and continued agitation."

Mr. Rogers uses the history of his own great industry to illustrate the Providential workings on which he pins his faith in the ultimate solution of our present problems.

"Take, for instance, the history of the petroleum development of the world," he says, "It is full of providential happenings. New fields have been discovered as fast as needed, and from 2,000 barrels in 1859 the production has become so great I can't carry the figures in my head. Petroleum, providing illumination that now changes darkness to daylight in homes all over the world, has been the greatest civilizer outside of the Christian religion that humanity has known, and its discovery and development in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, in Texas, in California, in Russia, and everywhere it has been found, seem to have been made at just the time when needed and when the people were prepared for its use."

WOMAN SPEEDER HELD.

Said to Have Declared She Wished She'd Run Over Policeman.

A woman who said she was Mrs. Norma Ellieson, and who gave her address as the Dunlap Hotel, in West Forty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue, was arrested while speeding up Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street, last night in an automobile. She was at the wheel driving the machine, and in the car were two men.

Bicycle Policeman O'Sullivan made four charges against Mrs. Ellisson when he took her to the East Fifty-first Street Station. First—running her machine at a speed of twenty miles an hour. Second—carrying a false license number. Third—not having a State seal. Fourth—not having the machine licensed.

Mrs. Ellisson said that she came here only six weeks ago, and was unfamiliar with the laws governing automobiles in the city. She called up 3,656 Riverside on the telephone—the Fife Arms in West Eighty-seventh Street—in order to have her uncle come and bail her out. Robert S. Kamuski of 120 East Thirty-first Street, one of her companions in the automobile, furnished the bail, putting up the $2,000 bonds required and giving household goods as security.

Mrs. Ellisson said she was the divorced wife of Charles R. Ellisson, a Western horse owner. She said that she had been dining at Martin's, and expressed a wish that she had run over the policeman.

After all, DEWAR'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

ALDRICH LEFT $185,000.

Author's Estate Goes to His Widow, Mrs. Mary E. Aldrich.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 11.—The will of the late Thomas Bailey Aldrich wee allowed to-day by Judge Flint of Norfolk Probate Court, sitting in the place of Judge McKim. The estate goes to the widow, Mrs. Mary E. Aldrich, who is named as executrix. The date of the will is April 5, 1904. The next of kin given in the petition for the allowance of the will are Mrs. Aldrich, a son, Talbot Aldrich, and a grandchild, Lillian Aldrich.

The testetor left real estate valued at $35,000 and personal property valued at $150,000.

MAIL PACKAGE BLOWS UP.

Clerk in St. Louis Post Office Loses a Thumb and Finger.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—A mail package, apparently containing dynamite, exploded while it was being stamped in the St. Louis Post Office to-day. The explosive blew away a finger and thumb of John G. Bayer, the clerk, who wes stemping the package.

All trace of the contents and all of the address except "Independence, Mo.," were destroyed.

CONGRESSMAN FAVROT FREE.

After Having Been in Jail for Five Months Jury Fails to Indict Him.

BATON ROUGE, April 11.—Democratic Congressmen George K. Favrot was set free to-night after having been in jail for about five months under arrest on a charge of murder and awaiting action of a Grand Jury. To-day the second Grand Jury refused to indict the Congressman. Mr. Favrot lest November shot and killed Dr. R. H. Aldrich of Baton Rouge.

ANTWERP BOAT ASHORE.

Passengers Taken Off—Vessel Belongs to Same Line as the Berlin.

LONDON, April 11.—The Great Eastern Railway Company's steamer Brussels went ashore in a dense fog off Harwich at 11 o'clock last night while outward bound for Antwerp.

The sixty passengers of the Brussels were taken off this afternoon and her cargo is being removed in order to lighten the vessel preparatory to an attempt to refloat her. One attempt to-day failed.

The vessel is not considered to be in danger, as she is resting on a soft bottom.

This is the third of this company's steamers to be in trouble recently, including the Berlin, which was wrecked off the Hook of Holland on Feb. 21, with the loss of over a hundred lives.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER ROBBED.

Burglar Gets $5,000 of Jewels from Her Private Car at Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 11.—Mrs. Leslie Carter's private car Halsmers was robbed of $5,000 worth of diamonds and other gems yesterday afternoon while the actress was portraying Mme. Du Barry to a great matinée crowd at the Grand. When Mrs. Leslie Carter returned from the performence she discovered her loss. She has offered a reward of $500 for recovery of the jewels.

The Halsmere was parked just outside the terminal station shed. None of the regular occupants was on the car when the robbery occurred except the negro cook, and the latter says he knows nothing about it. The robber smashed Mrs. Carter's boudoir to pieces in search for valuables.

TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Supposed Lunatic Had Piled Ties on Long Island Tracks.

An unidentified men about 40 years old attempted to wreck a train on the Long Island Railroad on the Oyster Bay branch last evening by putting ties on the track. He was seen acting strangely at the Roslyn station, but no one paid much attention to him. Walking up the track about a mile he picked up a dozen ties, one by one, put them on the track, and began to dance around them.

Thomas Reilly, the engineer on Train No. 132, which is due at Roslyn at 12:50 o'clock, saw something on the track and put on the brakes. The train stopped just as the pilot touched the obstructions. While the engineer and Conductor John Briggs were pulling the ties from the track a passenger saw a man hiding behind some bushes. They pursued him, but he had not run far when he got down on his knees and began praying.

When taken to Long Island City he said he was Philip Ketchum of 221 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Magistrate Connorton committed him for examination as to his sanity.

FIFTEEN KILLED IN WRECK.

Injured Passengers Burned to Death on the Canadian Pacific.

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., April 11.—Fifteen persons were killed and twenty injured in the wreck of a Canadian Pacific passenger train last night near Chapleau, 300 miles east of here. The train was thrown from the track by a broken rail and plunged down an embankment into a small lake. Some of the injured passengers were pinned in the wreckage and slowly burned to death, while others met death in a more merciful form in the waters of the lake.

When the train struck the broken rail five tourist cars near the middle of the train broke loose and rolled down the embankment. One of the cars was entirely submerged. The other four stopped closer to the shore and were only partly covered by water. The latter caught fire and the passengers imprisoned in a mass of wreckage were burned to death.

WHISTLE CURE FOR SNORING.

Figures in a White Plains Divorce as Cruel and Inhuman Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 11.—In the divorce suit of Mrs. Henry D. Archer against her husband, which is noticed for trial in the Supreme Court in Westchester County, the defendant alleges cruel and inhuman treatment on the part of his wife on the following grounds:

"The plaintiff has continually annoyed the defendant by taking a tin whistle to bed with her and blowing it when the defendant wanted to go to sleep, giving as an excuse that the defendant had been snoring, and that this was her remedy to wake him up and break him of the habit."

The Archers are well known in White Plains. The husband is employed at Howard Willet's breeding stables at Gedney Farms. In the paper originally filed Mrs. Archer charges her husband with turning her mother's picture to the wall in their home.

BITTER FIGHT IN THAW JURY

Locked Up for Second Night Without Reaching an Agreement.

SAID TO STAND 10 TO 2

Majority Believed to be Making Determined Effort for a Verdict of Guilty.

THAW WEARY OF DELAY

Had Packed Up His Belongings in His Cell and Fully Expected Acquittal.

GREAT CROWDS ON WATCH

Criminal Court Building Besieged All Day by Thousands Curious About Thaw's Fate.

At 11:40 o'clock last night the jury in whose hands rests the fate of Harry K. Thaw, the slayer of Stanford White, was ordered locked up in the jury room for a second night, and Justice Fitzgerald went home to bed.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning it was plain to the watchers about the Criminal Court Building that the jurymen were still debating the case. The three windows of their room were brilliantly illuminated. At the same hour on Wednesday night the lights had been extinguished and the tired jurors were trying to snatch a few hours' sleep.

It was nearly 3 o'clock before the lights were turned low this morning.

When they were locked up at 11:40 o'clock, the jury had been deliberating on a verdict for more than thirty hours—a much longer period than has been necessary in most of the famous criminal trials of recent years.

In the first Molineux trial eight hours, in the second trial 25 minutes, was sufficient for a verdict. When Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy was tried for the Dolly Reynolds murder, the first jury took 3 hours 13 minutes, the second 6 hours 35 minutes, and the third 22 hours and 5 minutes before they either found a verdict or disagreed. In the Nan Patterson cases the juries were hopelessly divided after 24 hours and 11 hours and 35 minutes. Here are the records of a few other cases:

Bosschiter, Jennie, 1901, 4 hours, second degree.
Buchanan, Dr., 1893, 28 hours, first degree.
Hannigan, David, 1898, 6 hours 20 minutes, acquittal.
Harris, Carlisle W., 1892, 1 hour 15 minutes, first degree.
Patrick, Albert T., 1902, 2 hours, first degree.
Guldensuppe, William, 1907, 3 hours, first degree.
Webster, Burton C., 1902, 19 hours, disagreement.
Webster, Burton C., 1902, 4 hours, manslaughter.

Ten to Two for Guilty, Rumor Says.

As the hours flew by without any sign from the jury all sorts of rumors spread through the Criminal Court Building about conditions in the jury room. Upon one point they all agreed, that was that a bitter fight was on between the jurymen over Thaw's guilt and that the outcome would be largely dependent upon the endurance of the contending factions.

The rumor most generally heard and most commonly credited, whether it had any foundation or not, was that either one or two jurors were holding out against a verdict of guilty.

Everywhere in various forms this rumor of the ten men or more standing for a verdict of guilty and one or two for not guilty was heard. Whatever the basis of contention, however, everybody agreed that the two sides were fighting to a finish.

Justice Fitzgerald spent the evening in his chambers awaiting word from the jury room. That word did not come. The jurors, after dinner at the Broadway Central Hotel, filed into their little room and began again the night of physical torture and the night of mental unrest.

There was no apparent desire on the part of the majority to ask for a disagreement and a discharge of the jury. It seemed to be the purpose to reach a verdict in the case that had held them for over three months.

Two men for acquittal and ten for conviction was the word that passed through the corridors of the Court House, though what it was founded on no one could say.

Bravely Stick to Their Task.

Several times during the long, anxious wait it looked as if the jury would send some communication to Justice Fitzgerald, for Capt. Lynch, in charge of the twelve men, moved in and out of the door leading to the corridor on which the jury room opens. It was thought that the night before, with its irksome hours in rickety chairs, would bring them together in an appeal to the court for their dismissal and the decree of a mistrial, but no such appeal was made. The jurors stuck to their task. The fight behind that closely watched jury room door waxed toward midnight, and Justice Fitzgerald finally ordered the door closed fast and tight for the rest of the night and not opened until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

No verdict! That was the succinct statement of Thaw's guard. The prisoner had waited patiently in the pen for a decision. He turned and picked up a parcel that he had brought with him. It was

the carefully wrapped and tied bundle of letters he had received and filed, one by one, in brown board covers since the time he stepped from Madison Square Roof Garden to the Tenderloin Station. On his face, as he followed his prison keeper to the Tombs, there was the look of a man in deepest despair.

Long, Wearying Vigil.

A vigil that was as tremendously tragic as was the trial of Thaw began at 9 o'clock, when the wife of the prisoner, still clad like a schoolgirl and buoyant of spirits, walked lightly into the courtroom. Behind her slowly walked the mother of the prisoner. Her face was covered with a black veil. Next came the daughter that had married the Earl of Yarmouth, and behind her Mrs. Carnegie, her other daughter. Her sons, Josiah and Edward, came behind them. They took their accustomed seats.

The Thaw family had a stiff struggle to get through the crowds that still clung to the stairways and the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building. The police had to use their billies to drive the morbid curions back and make a pathway for them.

A verdict was expected at 9 o'clock. None came. The jury faced its second night of wrangling over Thaw's fate with a grim determination to settle it. The unfortunate Pittsburger, who had directed his own defense and who had expected an immediate acquittal, sat in the pen with his hopes high. He chatted with his keeper until his mother, his wife, and his sisters and brothers came to him, after finding that the jury was not ready to report. They tried to keep up his spirits. They tried to comfort him. He met them half way.

He smiled at times and fumbled with the bundle of letters he had brought with him. The letters were carefully wrapped; they were bound tightly with strong strings. He was prepared to leave the building a free man, carrying the toys of his prison days, the things that he had cherished most in his steel-barred cell, the carefully selected words of encouragement that had come to him from the four corners of the earth.

Thaw Prepared to Leave.

The "Sir Galahad" depicted by Delmas, the rescuer of forlorn and distressed maidens, awaited just that single two-word sentence: "Not guilty." He was sure of its coming last night. The night before he had waited for it, and all of yesterday he had waited for it. In the morning of yesterday he took his bath in the prison tub and had rejoiced in the fresh air that poured in upon him from an open window. He had said to his keeper: "To-day I shall be free." When he had taken his exercise he went to his cell and packed his clothes.

"Might as well be getting ready," said the slayer of Stanford White to Deputy Warden Jones. Then he gathered his precious papers, fumbling among them with caressing fingers. He had little else to pack.

Thaw called for pen and paper and wrote this for the newspapers:

I am told that it is impossible to tell what any jury will do, so I am attending to my ordinary affairs, but preparing for the best as it is simpler to unpack my things if necessary than it would be to return here for them if the verdict is favorable.

I had a very good cold bath. The bathroom always is filled with fresh air in the early mornings, the same temp. as outdoors. Next I had weak coffee and rolls as usual. These details must have interest plus as they are often mistold. HARRY K. THAW.

It is said that the "Sir Galahad" feature of the speech of Mr. Delmas was personally insisted upon by Thaw. In evidence there was one letter in which he had described himself as St. George slaying the dragon. The letter was put in by Mr. Jerome to show the incoherency of the man's mind.

At 11 o'clock last night the "angel child" of Mr. Jerome's speech said good-night to the "Sir Galahad" of Mr. Delmas's speech. She went downstairs. She sought a comfortable chair in the little room adjoining the chambers of Justice Fitzgerald. She waited there, while the other women-folk of Thaw got ready to go home in another part of the building.

At 11:40 o'clock Justice Fitzgerald sent the jury to its room for its second night. A chauffeur outside of the gloomy building pressed a bulb at his right hand. The honking of the horn was in the air, guiding Evelyn Nesbit Thaw to her equipage as Harry Thaw trudged back over the Bridge of Sighs with his neatly wrapped and tied bundle of letters.

Statement by Thaw.

Attorney Peabody was asked if Thaw would make any statement, and he referred the matter to the prisoner, who said he would write just a line. It follows:

"It is a great satisfaction that all my family continue well. I regret that so many officials and others have so much extra work."

As Deputy Sheriffs Bell, Delehanty, and McFadden took Thaw away he said:

"Another night. Well, I suppose I've got to make the best of it."

John D. Gleason said last night after the jury had been locked up: "It seems to me that it is now almost impossible that there will be a conviction. Judging by events of to-day, the jury is split on the question of insanity. It seems that some wish to acquit him on the ground of insanity while the others are standing out against him. Evidently they have hope of reaching an agreement or else they would have concluded before this that there was no chance of reaching a verdict. It is most unusual for a jury to be out so long (30 hours) without reporting to the Court that they cannot come to a decision. If it were a mere question between murder in the second degree and manslaughter in the first degree, there is so little difference that I do not believe there would be a prolonged debate over it."

THE WAIT FOR A VERDICT.

Jury Spent Most of the Morning Hearing Evidence Read Over.

When the jurors, after brief naps in uncomfortable chairs and on the small table in the jury room, straightened out their forms yesterday morning, they were a very tired lot.

Deming B. Smith, the foreman, always tidy to an immaculate degree in his linen and outer garments, appeared frowsled. Bernard Gerstman, spick-and-span and young, with his hair always well combed and brushed, looked like a Scotch terrier that had been through a battle in a dusty bigbway. Juror Henry C. Harney, well on in years, but seemingly a lover of the good things of life, awoke to find no bath ready for him, nor even a mirror before which he could fix himself.

Juror Wilbur F. Steele, who wears his thin mustache well pointed at an angle in the direction of the course of Emperor William's whiskers, and who, during the trial, appeared as the well-balanced, healthy man of the world, had great, heavy rings under his eyes. Juror Pink was sore of body and the fatigue of the long night of argument, with occasional snoozes in the little, ill-ventilated jury room.

Towels and basins of water were brought to the twelve, and they bravely attacked the job of freshening up and getting ready for public appearance.

At 10 o'clock great swarms of people began to gather about the Criminal Court Building, especially under the covered windows of the jury room on the second story of the north side of the building. In the fire engine company's house, across White Street, a dozen men in uniform hung out of the windows. They awaited the coming of Thaw's wife in her electric bansom.

The crowd of hundreds grew rapidly to a crowd of thousands. From Mulberry Bend there surged a big squad of gaudily dressed Italian women, who had been reading of the case in Il Progresso, a journal which has not neglected the trial as news matter, and which has carried downtown a glimpse of the life of the Great White Way.

The Italian quarter and the Tenderloin mingled for once. Even from Mott Street, almost a stone's throw away, journeyed a pair of inquisitive Chinamen. All wanted to see the young woman who had been depicted on the day before by Mr. Jerome as the "angel child."

Then came the tooting of an unusually large automobile horn, and a huge machine pushed its way through the crowd to the little cleared space in front of the White Street entrance of the Criminal Court Building, where the Thaw women were to enter. Roundsman Murray drove his squads of men against the curious mob to keep a space clear.

Mrs. William Thaw, Lady Yarmouth, and Mrs. Carnegie hurried out of the machine and sought refuge between the two lines of police leading to the stairs within the building. Thaw's wife came later. She was in a new blue broadcloth frock. There was a flush of pink in her cheeks, but her eyes showed weariness. She had lingered downtown late the night before.

Curious Crowd Barred.

The main doors of the courtroom were not thrown open for the morning gathering of newspaper men, lawyers, and jury. At 11 o'clock the newspaper reporters were admitted through the side door which leads to the corridor skirting the chambers of Justice Fitzgerald. Outsiders were not admitted, and the mob in the outer corridors clamored in vain.

The court room, rid of the crowd that had obtained admittance in one way or another during the trial and during the addresses to the jury, seemed desolate. There was a sense of emptiness in the air. The great box-like room, with its half light of reflected sunshine, seemed a more forbiding place than ever. Mrs. William Thaw, with her daughters and her sons, Josiah and Edward, sat in their accustomed place. Evelyn sat beside the mother of the prisoner in an aisle seat. The contrast was striking. The mother's almost massive features changed in expression rapidly and nervously. Her lips twitched and at times she would pass her handkerchief over them. Beside her was the slender girl in blue, whose aquiline countenance showed no trace of emotion except when she let it bespeak a smile to a newspaper friend near her.

Once the "angel child" leaned across the lap of her mother-in-law and said something to Lady Yarmouth, who replied with brevity and with a cold look in her eyes.

There was great hope of a verdict by 11 o'clock and certainly by noon. Mr. Jerome was in his chair as soon as it was announced that the Justice had arrived and was bedecking himself with his black silk robe. Mr. Garvan sat near him, showing the greater nervousness of a younger and less tried man. Mr. Delmas, whom the flippant young ones of the newspaper delegation at the trial call "Foxy Grandpa," tucked his overcoat collar over the bald spot on the back of his head and made himself comfortable. Mr. Hartridge, alert and with the nervousness of an overtrained athlete or race horse, fidgetted in his chair. Daniel O'Reilly beamed about him with the smile that never leaves his face.

Thaw Very Nervous.

Then Justice Fitzgerald took his seat and the jury was brought in. Thaw followed, bowing to his womenfolk and slipping into his chair at the head of the table of his lawyers. He was terribly marked with the anxiety of the long night he had spent in his cell at the other end of the Bridge of Sighs. When his wife was telling the story of the Twenty-fourth Street studio he had shown a frightened, sallow, drawn face for a moment and had then hidden it between his hands. The face he showed yesterday morning was the face of a man who had skirted the valley of the shadow of death. The pallor of it was terrible. His eyes were fairly popping out of his head. The flesh of his cheeks sagged and the deep expanse of his upper lip seemed more than ever beyond his control. It twitched continually. The same restless waving back of the hair at his temples was resorted to.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw smiled to a reporter friend and furrowed her brows prettily. She was ready for the verdict. When Foreman Smith made it known that there was no verdict and that the jury only desired enlightenment she frowned and sighed at the delay of the climax—the last of the climaxes in the tragedy of what Mr. Jerome had called "a common, sordid, vulgar murder of the Tenderloin."

Jury Has Evidence Read.

Foreman Smith put into the hands of the court a document that for brevity and conciseness might have won first prize in a law school competition. It read, simply, that the jury desired to have copies of the hypothetical questions asked the alienists by Mr. Delmas and Mr. Jerome. It asked for the copies of the Thaw will, the codicil, the Longfellow letters and the letter to Anthony Comstock. It also asked that the evidence in the direct examination of witnesses for the prosecution should be read to the jury in the courtroom. The jury also desired to have read that part of the charge of Justice Fitzgerald to the jury in which reference was made to the use of expert testimony in reaching a verdict.

It seemed as if one or more members of the jury were standing out against conviction on the ground of the evidence of the defense as to Thaw's mental condition at the time of the killing. Juror Steele whispered something to the foreman, leaning far over the heads of Jurors Pfaff and Fecke. Juror Brearley also seemed interested. He began to take notes on the back of envelopes and scraps of paper taken from his inside pocket.

As the whole case of the People was read by Court Stenographer Bartholomew Moynahan those in the court room became convinced that the majority of the jury was standing against Thaw's acquittal. Thaw himself felt that there was evil to his chances in the air. He followed the testimony closely, using a typewritten copy and reading line by line and word by word after Mr. Moynahan.

The mother of the prisoner was disturbed by this fresh and unexpected recital of the events which occurred on the night of June 25 on Madison Square Roof Garden. Twice she leaned over to the confidential secretary of Clifford W. Hartridge, who was sitting in front of her, and whispered instructions to him, which he carried to counsel of record. Once when Mr. Moore hesitated about carrying her message she whispered sharply, "Go to him."

Josiah Thaw was also uneasy. He is a stolid type, the only one of the family without exterior signs of nervousnese and uneasiness. When Hary Thaw allowed his overcoat to slip from his shoulders and there was a draught felt in that part of the room Josiah went to the prisoner and told him to draw his coat again over his shoulders.

The testimony of the witness Cohen, who saw the tragedy on the roof garden, was read clearly by Mr. Moynahan. The testimony of Blease, Paxeon, and the fireman, Brudl, all giving details of how Thaw killed White that night and of his actions immediately following the killing, was heard a second time by the prisoner.

Then came a half hour of added distress to Thaw. The testimony of James Clinch Smith was read. This witness, a brother-in-law of the slain man, was the last person talked to at length by Thaw before he shot Stanford White.

In this reading there was rehearsed the idle flippant talk of the man of the Tenderloin meeting an acquaintance at a first night production. Thaw's desire to know whether Mr. Smith was "very much married" and whether he did not want to meet a buxom blonde to whom he could be introduced by Thaw sounded harshly on the ears of the Thaw family, for Mr. Jerome had himself rehearsed it the day before in his scathing address to the jury.

Then the testimony of the illiterate wardman of the Tenderloin police station who had sworn that Thaw had complained of hearing the voices of young girls crying for help when he was in a cell in that station was read. But the jury had also asked for the cross-examination of this wardman, and in it was the tangle and jumble of words that the Tenderloin wardman had floundered amid, and the fact that he had told a different story immediately after the killing to Mr. Jerome's stenographer.

Odds Offered Against Acquittal.

All the morning was used in this fashion, and every word that came from the lips of Moynahan sounded against the hopes that Thaw and his family held for his acquittal. Bets were offered among those who filed out of the courtroom at recess time that Thaw would be convicted of murder in the second degree, or of at least manslaughter in the first degree. The odds against acquittal were 10 to 7.

After dinner the jury again filed into the courtroom. Mr. Penny, the clerk, changed his form of calling for the prisoner. Instead of saying, "Harry K. Thaw to the bar!" in his stereotyped tones, he called out, "Bring the defendant into court, please!"

Foreman Smith wanted some new form of aid from the court. He asked that the Justice go at length in his charge on the matter of the value and use of expert testimony. Justice Fitzgerald made the Foreman write out his request and then he had Mr. Moynahan read again that part of his charge which told the jury that expert testimony based on hypothetical questions should not be taken as evidence, but only as opinions, which might guide in the effort to reach a verdict.

Justice Fitzgerald declined to go further into the matter, and when Mr. Smith endeavored to ask him another question on the same subject the court admonished the Foreman not to persist in his effort.

"Then," said Foreman Smith, "I would like to know from the court if we will be allowed to have a part of the summing up of Mr. Delmas for our consideration."

"The summing up?" asked Justice Fitzgerald, a bit incredulously. "Why, the jury is only entitled to the evidence and the facts in the case, and can consider nothing else."

"All right," said Mr. Smith, plumping down into his seat.

This request was a surprise to every one. It seemed to have a cheering effect on Thaw, for it undoubtedly recalled the oratorical pictures of Thaw as Sir Galahad and as St. George, and evoked memories of Evelyn as the poor, little girl, the toy of fate cursed with great beauty.

The jury retired and lunched in the jury room, discussing the case and its issues between mouthfuls. District Attorney Jerome and his staff and Mr. Hartridge and his assistants hurried to the little French café on Franklin Street. Thaw lingered in the courtroom to speak to his wife. He placed his right hand tenderly upon her shoulder and chatted with her, but his eyes were rolling. Once he put his hand under her chin and tilted the pretty face upward so that he might glance into her eyes. Then the prison guard said something, and Thaw wheeled and tramped his way over the path he has well beaten these three months—toward his cell at the other end of the Bridge of Sighs.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, with Daniel O'Reilly, went to luncheon at Pontin's.

Rush to See Thaw's Wife.

Again was shown the morbid curiosity of the populace. Thousands of men and women surged through Franklin Street between the Criminal Court Building and the little French Café. When the wife of the prisoner stepped from the great, red brick and stone building to the sidewalk the mob rushed toward her. Hundreds from the other streets around the building fled toward the café.

Thaw's wife swept down the street surrounded by the curious hundreds. Her husband was in the prisoner's pen on the first mezzanine floor of the Criminal Court Building talking to his mother and sisters. Under this room the twelve jurors wrangled over the fate of the man who had slain Stanford White.

The Strain of Waiting.

The afternoon was a terrible one for Thaw. He talked in his rapid style about his case and about many things. His wife joined him after luncheon. He had eaten his fragment of food in the prisoner's pen. She had lunched comfortably at Pontin's.

The afternoon wait on the jury was painful in the extreme to all who had at heart the settlement of the case. Thaw's lawyers paced the corridors of the building restlessly. Only Daniel O'Reilly smiled. He said he was sure that a verdict would be reached, and that it would be in favor of his client. Clifford W. Hartridge was not of the buoyant spirit of his colleague. He had expected a verdict long before noon. The short, well-groomed Californian, Delmas, prowled about. Mr. Delmas had on a new pair of brown spats over a glistening, new pair of patent leather shoes. Occasionally he glanced at his nether extremities. Then he would adjust his glasses and spread his chest.

Even the police became nervous under the strain. There were occasional false starts toward the little side door to the courtroom. Twice the reporters entered the courtrom and sat patiently waiting for the jury—and no jury came.

Even Mr. Jerome, who seems to have relaxed since his address to the jury, was fooled. He and Mr. Garvan and one or two of his alienists dashed into the room and took seats within the railing before the bench. They waited with the others, and then retired to the corridors without to smoke and chat.

From 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon until near 7 this thing went on. Some one began to count the hours and minutes the jury had taken. The jury retired to deliberate on the verdict at 5:20 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The marble-faced clock of the courtroom ticked off added hours with awful deliberation after some time marker had announced that twenty-four hours had been used up.

This marble-faced clock is a big affair, and its long hand does not move with the insidiousness of the long hand of a watch. It seems to take hurdles between the Roman numbers on the face. Every second makes that long hand jump with big effort and apaprent strain. Mr. Jerome watched it leap slowly around the numbered marble face. The court attendants watched it hop along. The reporters glared at it as if they would like to try to end the strain of three months of such a sordid case by hurling an inkwell at its centre.

"Recess until 9," suddenly sounded the voice of Capt. Lynch as he came from the chambers of Justice Fitzgerald.

Jury Goes to Dinner.

The jury's dinner had been prepared at the Broadway Central Hotel, and, with a man for every pair of jurors, Capt. Lynch filed the twelve men out of the building and toward the hotel.

The crowd around the building had grown so large by this time that the regular escort of court officers with Capt. Lynch in command was increased by volunteers. The services of the extra force were needed.

As the party of jurors, walking arm in arm, issued from the building the crowd surged in upon it. Soon a thousand persons were struggling to get a view of the jury, which had become of greater interest to the curious than even the Thaw family itself. But the police and the escort pushed them back out of hearing, so that nobody had an opportunity to suggest to the jurors how they should vote.

The trip to the hotel was uneventful. The crowd gradually diminished as the party got further away from the courthouse, which was regarded as the news centre, away from which it was not advisable to drift. Soon only a party of boys was following the jurors. These seemed to find as much enjoyment in their actions as many of them had experienced weeks before when the circus came to town.

Engaged in serious thought, the jurors paid little attention to the crowd. The verdict was uppermost in their minds. Those who chanced to be walking together talked earnestly. Several preferred to walk alone. Among these were Steele and Dennee, the two jurors who in the afternoon had asked the court for information through Foreman Smith.

After eating supper in a private dining room, the jury made the return journey. There were very few persons along the route and these gave the officers no trouble. Stopping to observe the party, they remarked casually, "The Thaw jury," and then walked on.

In front of the Court House the jurors encountered the crowd again, but it gave no trouble. The party of jurors went through it like a flying wedge and entered the building.

The court officers, who had cleared the courtroom during the dinner recess, once more opened the doors, and a tremendous rush took place. A number of men besides the reporters wanted to get in, but the officials refused to admit any of the outsiders.

FAMILY STAYS BY THAW.

Remain in Court During the Dinner Hour—Defense's Plans.

As a waiter was bringing dinner to the Thaw family last night in the Criminal Court Building he slipped and fell down the stairs. All the dishes were broken to atoms.

So anxious were the Thaws that they could not be prevailed upon to leave the court to go uptown. They had been informed that the jury had gone to the Broadway Central Hotel and that the Justice had excused them until 9 o'clock, but the women in their solicitude would not take the least chance of the critical moment arriving while they were away.

Moreover, they hoped that they would be able to have their meal with Thaw. As usual, his dinner was sent up to him from Delmonico's, and he suggested that he might be permitted to eat it in company with his family. But the Deputy Sheriffs had been forgotten. There was no provision for them, and they declined to go hungry in order to accommodate any prisoner in the world. So they took him back to the Tombs and had his dinner sent after him.

Thaw's optimism surprised all who came near him yesterday. Before he left the Tombs he packed up his belongings, explaining to the keepers:

"I hope to be out of here by night. Anyhow it's much easier to unpack than to pack."

During the weary waits in the prisoner's pen, and the still more nerve-racking summonses to court, when the first word which fell from the foreman's lips might seal his fate, he kept up his spirits, and, though very nervous, never ceased to hope for release. As the jurors passed him in a long file as they left the courtroom he lifted his eyes and gazed earnestly at them.

Except for the brief luncheon recess the Thaw women never left the building all day. Mrs. William Thaw, Lady Yarmouth, and Mrs. Carnegie, and Josiah and Edward Thaw went up to the Hotel Lorraine for luncheon. But Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, for even that brief hour, when it was almost certain that nothing of any importance would happen, stayed close by. Escorted by Mr. Peabody and Mr. O'Reilly, she went up to Pontin's restaurant, and had to face a most unruly mob on the way back.

The whole day, except for the time when the jury was in court, the Thaw women spent with the defendant. As there were other prisoners occupying the regular pen, Thaw was allowed to go to the Sheriff's guard room. He was visited from time to time by his counsel, who gave him what comfort they could from what was learned of the jury's deliberations.

What struck the lawyers most was the evident determination of the jurors to arrive at a definite decision somehow at whatever cost to themselves. From the questions which were evidently occupying their minds when they sought the instruction of the court the lawyers for the defense took the utmost comfort.

"I see nothing but an acquittal in sight," declared Mr. Hartridge.

He was basing his view upon the evident importance which the jurors were giving to the testimony of Dr. Britton D. Evans and Dr. Charles G. Wagner. They are the only alienists who have actually examined Thaw, and their view was clear that he was insane upon the day of the tragedy.

"They must find that Thaw was insane on June 25, and yet competent to consult with counsel now," contended Mr. Hartridge, "if they take the evidence of these experts."

He was particularly cheered by their request to have that part of the Justice's charge read to them in which he declared that the jury had the right to consider the grounds upon which an expert rested his opinion, and that for the opinion itself they were not to have too great a respect. Facts must be considered before opinions from however high a source, and so it seemed that the alienist testimony of the People, based as it was upon hardly any observed facts, must have a second place in the minds of the jurors in considering their verdict.

Some of the other lawyers for the defense were not quite as sure as Mr. Hartridge that a complete victory awaited them. George Pfaff, Juror No. 2, made a particular request for that part of the evidence which brought out the fact that one of the policemen thought Thaw looked under the influence of "dope." From this it was argued by the less optimistic of Thaw's counsel that in the end a compromise would be reached and an acquittal would be declared upon the specific ground of insanity. To Thaw this would be almost as distasteful as a verdict of murder in the first degree. It would hardly be possible for Justice Fitzgerald not to take cognizance of the reason for the finding.

In any case, the counsel for Thaw are prepared to challenge any verdict but that of an acquittal. In that event they will make a motion immediately for a new trial. Justice Fitzgerald will almost as a matter of course refuse the application. They will then prepare papers to submit to some Justice of the Supreme Court asking for a writ for a stay of proceedings. If that is refused they will have to go direct to the Court of Appeals, and an indefinite delay will be the result.

RECORD CROWDS ON WATCH.

Interest in Thaw's Fate Draws Thousands to Court House.

The scenes in and about the Criminal Court Building yesterday were such as had never been witnessed there before. On the Lafayette Street side of the building at least 5,000 men and women had gathered as early as 11 o'clock in the morning, while on Centre Street at least 3,000 were lined up. Police Inspector George McClusky, with forty policemen in uniform from the neighboring precincts, managed to keep the crowd at a distance, permitting only newspaper men and those who had business at other trials to get into the building. Inside there were twenty men in uniform who guarded the stairways and the doors leading to the courtroom where the trial had been held. The police arrangements were perfect, and although the outsiders became boisterous at times, the situation was well handled.

The policemen did not have easy work, for every time a rumor started that the jury had agreed, the crowd rushed pell mell to the White Street entrance or the Franklin Street entrance to get a glimpse of Thaw, who was said to have an automobile in waiting on White Street to hurry him out of town, as he firmly believed that it was only a matter of a few hours when he would be released.

Now and then some one in the crowd would shout that Thaw was coming out of the building, and, running in the wake of the man who started the rumor, the crowd would rush into White Street. The next minute some one else would shout that Thaw was coming out on the Franklin Street side of the building, and the crowd would run in that direction. This sort of thing kept up all day, the crowd anxiously picking up every bit of information that came from within and putting its own construction upon it, but all the time rushing, pushing, and fighting toward the Court House.

Inside of the building, where Police Inspector McClusky made his headquarters, there was a crowd of about 300 men and women, mostly newspaper correspondents from out of town. Down on the ground floor more than fifty newspaper and magazine photographers had anchored with camera, prepared to take snapshots of Thaw in case the jury acquitted him. Some of the photographers had been on the job all night, and slept while sitting on the marble floors of the main corridor of the Court House.

The first real news of the outsiders came along at 7 o'clock in the morning, when the announcement was made that the members of the jury would go to breakfast. About 300 men and women followed the jury through Lafayette Street to Bond and over to Broadway, keeping some distance off, and only staring at the men who had Thaw's fate in their hands. When the jurymen reached the Broadway Central Hotel the crowd lingered for half an hour before dispersing.

Crowds Hear Many Rumors.

A new crowd had gathered at the Criminal Court Building when the jury got back from breakfast at 9 o'clock. The new crowd remained all day and grew in numbers. There were many reports as to how the jury stood.

The crowd outside got very much excited when it heard that the jurymen were in the courtroom listening to the reading of testimony. This was thought to mean that a verdict would be reached soon, so men who had business to attend to neglected it while waiting to learn of Thaw's fate. All they heard were the same old reports of the jury standing ten to two for conviction in some degree.

In some manner the crowd on the street got a story to the effect that the juror who first stood out for acquittal was Harry C. Brearley, a piano dealer, of Brook Avenue and 132d Street. At noon the street crowd was telling folk that Wilbur F. Steele, known as Juror No. 9, was also cut flat-footed for acquittal. An hour later, while the jurymen were eating lunch in the Courthouse, the street crowd got a third rumor to the effect that the two jurors who were in favor of acquitting Thaw had won over a third. Then came a story to the effect that the remaining nine jurors were trying to win over the three who favored Thaw by declaring that the three would be proved wrong in their views if the testimony concerning Thaw's alleged insanity could all be read, instead of the portion first asked for.

After the street crowds got the tip that all of the insanity testimony had been read over to the jury it convinced them that Thaw would be free in a little while, so there was another football rush for choice places opposite the White Street door to the courthouse.

About this time a covered automobile hove in sight and stopped on the White Street side of the building. A man in the crowd volunteered to find out what this meant and after talking with the chauffeur returned to tell the crowd on Lafayette Street that the automobile was there to take Thaw away. The inquisitive man said he was sure that Thaw was to take a trip out of town as soon as he was released and that the automobile had been provided by a friend of the Thaw family.

As the crowd pressed closer to the automobile and choked up traffic in White Street Inspector McClusky gave orders to have the machine taken away. This was done and once more the crowds surged to Franklin Street, hoping to learn something there.

Thaw's Wife Meets Dixey.

They were rewarded by getting a glimpse of Thaw's wife, who came out to go to lunch with Daniel O'Reilly.

Going back into the court house, Mr. O'Reilly was stopped by Henry E. Dixey, the actor, who was waiting at the court house door. Mr. Dixey was introduced to Evelyn Thaw. Mr. Dixey went back into the building and took a seat in the court room at the reporters' table, where he remained during the remainder of the afternoon.

While on his way back to court Mr. Jerome was stopped by a friend, who inquired what course would be pursued in case the jury disagreed. He said that Thaw would be tried over again, but not for some months. Mr. Jerome added that the Tombs was filled with prisoners charged with grave crimes, and that these prisoners would be tried in the order of their arrests. No favoritism would be shown, he said, and consequently Thaw would not get the preference of being put on trial right away.

When it came time for the jurymen to go to dinner at 7 o'clock the crowd outside the Court House building had fallen away in numbers, but there were still more than 2,000 persons lined up on Centre Street. As the jurymen filed out of the building the uniformed policemen who were holding the dead line forced the crowd back to give the jurymen a chance to get away without annoysnce. But the crowd hurried around the block to head the jury off, and at the corner of Walker Street completely choked all traffic.

Just then Inspector McClusky and his personal aides, Detective Sergeants Riedy and Stripp, put in an appearance and drove the crowd down the block.

About this time a policeman in uniform jokingly remarked that Thaw was to be released on bail at 9 o'clock, and when the news spread the crowd pressed back toward the Court House, where it remained most of the night.

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FLAPDOODLE ORATORY.

Mean Remarks by a London Paper on Delmas's and Jerome's Speeches.

LONDON, April 11.—Commenting on the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, The Evening Standard to-day ridicules the oratory of Messrs. Delmas and Jerome as being "flapdoddle." It says it considers Mr. Delmas to be the worse sinner in this respect, and adds that it "seemed as if a minor poet had been let loose upon the court."

The paper inquires if it is possible that a jury of practical experienced men could be influenced by "such empty rhetoric," and says:

"Oratory of such a kind is inconceivable in an English court. It would disgust the Judge and jury alike and provoke a bitter remonstrance even from the prisoner at the bar."

George L. Carnegie Hurt by a Fall.

George L. Carnegie, brother-in-law of Harry K. Thaw, was slightly injured yesterday morning in his room in the Hotel Gotham. Mr. Carnegie fell, striking and cutting his head. He was attended by Dr. Yardell, the house physician, and word of the accident was telephoned to the Lorraine, where the Thaw family are staying.

STANDARD OIL'S ANSWER.

Asserts, with Its Subsidiaries, That Complaints Are Impertinent.

In accordance with its policy of taking the public into its confidence, the Standard Oil Company, through its press representative, J. I. C. Clarke, gave out for publication yesterday its answers and exceptions to the complaint filed against it by the Government in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, charging discrimination, monopolies, rebating, restraint of trade, and other offenses against the Interstate Commerce law. The answers and exceptions comprise four pamphlets, three devoted to the answers and one to the exceptions.

The answer of the Standard Oil Company, some of its Directors, and some forty subsidiary concerns, is a general denial of the charges in the complaint. The individual defendants are John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne, and Charles M. Pratt. There are two sets of subsidiary corporations filing answers of their own, in addition to the forty and more who answer with the principal company.

These two groups comprise the public lighting corporations included in the Government's complaint. Their answer is that they are not in the oil business but are natural gas companies. One of the groups admits that the majority of its stock is owned either by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey or by the National Transit Company. The other group denies that either the Standard Oil Company or any of the defendant corporations or limited partnerships named in the Government's bill have owned at any time, or now own any interest in their stocks or property. Nevertheless, these independent concerns availed themselves of Mr. Clarke's services yesterday in getting out their answer to the newspapers, just like the Standard Oil and its acknowledged subsidiaries.

The exceptions taken to the Government's complaint are all on the ground that the allegations are impertinent. Here is a sample as given out:

These defendants severally except to the portion of the subdivision of said petition numbered IX. from and including the words "That in order to further hamper and prevent" on Page 100 of the petition to and including the words "Standard Oil Trust and Standard Oil Company," on page 101, thereof, for that the same is impertinent.

Mr. Clarke, when asked if he could further elucidate these answers, said that the documents spoke for themselves.

OVERRIDES GOVERNOR'S VETO.

Texas Legislature Passes Santa Fe Consolidation Bill Over His Head.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 11.—The Legislature to-day refused to sustain Gov. Campbell's veto of the Santa Fé Consolidation bill. The bill was passed over the Governor's head by a vote of 88 yeas to 37 nays.

It authorizes the merging of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé, the Texas & Gulf, the Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City, and the Gulf, Beaumont & Great Northern. It also requires that an extension of the consolidated lines shall be built north from Longview, Texas, to a point on the Red River, a distance of 125 miles, within two years.

TO STOP MUNICIPAL WASTE.

New Jersey Commission Suggests New Rules of Government.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 11.—In a report to the Legislature urging economy in municipal expenditures, the commission appointed to investigate the whole subject of municipal government says that between 1870 and 1900 the population increased 160 per cent., the valuation of taxed wealth increased 110 per cent., while expenditures for municipal government increased 225 per cent. and the net debt 1,000 per cent.

The recommendations are: Uniform fiscal years, 7 per cent. debt limit for cities of the first, second, and third classes and 10 per cent. in all other municipalities instead of the present 15 per cent. limit; a State Auditor of Municipal Accounts, to have power to call for all records.

The report is signed by Howard K. Stokes and Frederick Gnichtel of Trenton and Joseph L. Munn of Newark.

D. O. MILLS QUITS TWO ROADS.

W. Bayard Cutting Succeeds Him on Southern Pacific Board.

D. O. Mills, one of the venerable figures in the financial community, retired yesterday from the Directorates of two roads with which he had long been connected, the Southern Pacific and the Erie. His withdrawal, it was explained, was due solely to Mr. Mills's desire to lessen his activities. He is now more than 81 years old, and of late he has been suffering from the grip, which has kept him from his office for several weeks.

At yesterday's meeting of the Southern Pacific board W. Bayard Cutting was elected a Director, of that road in the place of Mr. Mills, but the latter's successor on the Erie Directorate has not yet been named.

Mr. Mills is still a Director in many corporations, including railroads and financial institutions.

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THE ST. PAUL PLANS TO STOP NEW WORK

Pacific Coast Extension Not Likely to be Pushed to Completion Now.

RUMOR OF POSSIBLE SALE

Management Said to be Willing to Turn Project Over to Some Other Company.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, according to despatches from Chicago which quoted President Earling of that road, has under consideration the stoppage of work on the Pacific Coast extension, which was begun last year, and to provide funds for which $100,000,000 of new stock was offered to stockholders last December, it has been known in railroad circles for some time that the management of the St. Paul has come to the conclusion that a postponement would make it possible to do the work on much more favorable terms later.

President Earling was quoted in yesterday's despatches as referring to hostile legislation by the Western States as one of the reasons for the desire of the St. Paul management to stop the work, but the prospect of having it done more cheaply later on has been thought to be the chief reason.

It has been suggested in some quarters, however, that the St. Paul would like to abandon the work altogether. One of the directors, when questioned two days ago on this point, refused either to deny or affirm the statement that the St. Paul was willing to sell out the undertaking to some other system. It was pointed out that both the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific would find advantage in taking over the line which the St. Paul has undertaken to build through the State of Washington and that either of those systems might be able to use to advantage other parts of the line. The extension as a whole would hardly be built by either of those systems should one of them take it over. Its acquisition, however, would eliminate some competition on one hand and on the other would supply rights of way in some districts through which either the Union Pacific or the Northern Pacific might build advantageously.

The St. Paul, like most of the other large systems, decided some time ago to put off all work that could be postponed and under this policy no improvements are now being undertaken.

The new line of the St. Paul to the Pacific Coast closely parallels the Northern Pacific Line for a long distance. James J. Hill, speaking for both the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, has said frequently that he welcomed the construction of a new line to the Pacific.

NO RATE DISCRIMINATION.

Railroads Cannot Favor One Concern at Expense of Others.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In an opinion by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day the principle is laid down that a railroad company cannot arbitrarily determine that a particular establishment shall compete in a certain market with other localities and that other similar establishments on its lines shall not so compete, particularly where the discrimination is not justified by operating conditions.

The decision was applied to the case of the Texas Cement Pinster Company against the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company and the St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Company, involving a complaint of unlawful discrimination in rates on cement plaster in carload lots.

The defendants were ordered to adjust their tariffs accordingly and to pay the complainant reparation in the amount of excess charges, with interest.

COAL TAX BILL PASSED.

Pennsylvania House for It by 138 Votes to 25.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 11.—After a two hours' debate the House to-day by a vote of 138 to 25 passed the Howard bill imposing a tax of 3 cents a ton on anthracite on a basis of 70,000,000 tons annual production. This measure, if passed by the Senate will yield an income to the State of $2,100,000.

Garner of Schuylkill led a vigorous fight against the measure until fellowmine region delegates in a hasty conference at the rear of the chamber persuaded him that the operators would raise the price to consumers, thereby increasing the wage basing price, with the result that the miners would profit to the extent of a 1 per cent. increase in pay.

LEADERS TO SHIFT TWO DISTRICTS

Albany Republicans Figure That Way to Satisfy Court of Appeals.

THAT LEAVES BRACKETT OUT

He and Others Sent to Private Life by Senate Reapportionment Threaten Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—Republican leaders in the Senate have now settled upon a definite policy in connection with the reapportionment of Senate districts rendered necessary by the action of the Court of Appeals in declaring the 1906 reapportionment unconstitutional. It was announced to-day that only the districts complained of in the court decision would be changed, and that the others would be permitted to remain as left by the recent reapportionment.

The proposed changes, therefore, will involve only the Thirteenth Senatorial District, in Manhattan, and the Second Senatorial District which takes in Richmond. The principal question is whether Richmond shall be consolidated with Suffolk and Nassau or whether it shall be attached to Rockland County. If the latter plan is decided upon, it will be necessary to make changes in the counties of Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, and Columbia as well. The up-State district lines will remain undisturbed. The Senate leaders base their contention that this policy would stand the test in the courts on the following extract from the opinion of Judge Chase:

"The disregard of constitutional provisions in forming the Second and Thirteenth Districts is clear, and they so affect the entire apportionment as to make it necessary to declare the act wholly unconstitutional and void.

"It is not necessary or wise to discuss the provisions of the act relating to other Senate districts, except to say that differences arising from necessity and slight differences in the citizen population of Senate districts and the relative weight of slight differences in population in comparison with considerations of compactness or the reverse, upon which men of judgment and discretion may fairly differ, are matters belonging to the Legislature and not to the judicial branch of the Government, and with which this court has no disposition or jurisdiction to interfere."

Brackett and the other ex-Senators retired to private life by the recent reapportionment threaten to make trouble if they continue out in the cold.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee held yesterday at the Republican State Committee headquarters, 12 East Thirtieth Street, a committee of five was appointed by Chairman Herbert Parsons to take up the reapportionment matter. The committee consists of Willim C. Wilson, Colin H. Woodward, John Shea, Frank Bowers and Thomas C. Whittle.

The committee does not anticipate having much difficulty in the city. It is expected that in changing the present Thirteenth Senatorial District it will be necessary to change parts of the Eleventh and Twelfth, but no other changes of importance are to be made. Uptown John McCaull's district will probably be changed to eliminate the block which was included to allow ex-Senator Marks to stay a resident of the district, and the same thing will be done in what was once Barney Martin's district.

In addition to taking up the reapportionment question, the committee drafted a new primary law which contemplates putting all primary elections in charge of the Bureau of Elections instead of under the control of political organizations. The new form of primary ballot, which had previously been discussed at length, was approved, and in the bill was a provision for the payment of fees for filing, out of which the city will be reimbursed for the expense of holding the elections.

AGAINST TELEPHONE MERGER.

Attorney General Serves Complaint and Gets Temporary Injunction.

ALBANY, April 11.--Attorney General Jackson caused to be served upon the defendants to-day the summons and complaint in an action brought in the name of the People of the State of New York against the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the Security Trust Company of Rochester, George Eastman, Hiram W. Sibley, James S. Watson, Walter S. Duffy, Thomas W. Finucane, and Edward Bausch. This action is to prevent the consummation of an alleged agreement for the acquisition by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of the United States Independent Telephone Company and its subsidiary companies in Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Herkimer, Jamestown, and intermediate towns and cities.

The Attorney General also got a temporary injunction restraining the proposed merger.

HUGHES TO REVIEW THE 7TH.

With This Exception, He Will Decline Invitations for Some Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—Gov. Hughes will review the Seventh Regiment in New York on Saturday evening.

He announces that for the next two or three months he will decline any additional engagements. He will devote his entire attention, as far as possible, to the executive duties of his office.

National Guard Bill Passed Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—Without a dissenting voice, the Wainwright bill, providing for a Commissioner to investigate the National Guard and revise the military code, again passed the Senate to-day. This is one of the Governor's reform measures. A couple of days ago it passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, but it was found that the bill, which had been amended in the Senate Finance Committee, had not been printed in its amended form for three days before passage as required by the rules of the Legislature, and the vote for that reason was declared void.

Time Limit on Bay Window Suits.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—Robinson of New York introduced a bill in the Assembly to-day to limit the time within which actions may be brought for the removal of or for damages for the maintenance of bay windows or ornamental projections on buildings in New York City. It provides that no action for damages for the erection and maintenance of such projections shall be commenced after the period of one year from the enactment of the measure.

Railroad Employes' Bill Passed.

ALBANY, April 11.—The Senate to-day unanimously passed the Page bill, limiting employment of railroad employes to sixteen consecutive hours.

Marriage License Bill Reported.

ALBANY, April 11.—The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day reported favorably Senator Cobb's bill to establish the marriage license system in this State.

W. R. Stewart Heads Charity Board.

ALBANY, April 11.—The State Board of Charities has elected as President William Rhinelander Stewart of New York in place of Enoch V. Stoddard of Rochester. Mr. Stewart was formerly President of the Board.

JUDGE GIVES NOTICE OF RAIDS.

Albany Gamblers Have 24 Hours in Which to Profit by It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—Raids with a brass band have been heard of in New York, but it was left to an Albany Judge to give the gamblers twenty-four hours' notice from the bench of the issuance of warrants and search of their premises for gambling paraphernalia to be used as evidence. This was done when Judge Brady began John Doe proceedings to-day on affidavits furnished by a number of clergymen to show that gambling was going on here unchecked by the city authorities.

The Rev. A. S. Gregg, Field Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, had testified at the John Doe proceedings that he had lavished 50 cents on the proprietors of three well-known gambling houses in town where he had taken a flier at roulette.

"How reckless!" said the Judge. "Seems to me, though, that there is sufficient ground here for the issuance of warrants, and I will grant them to-morrow, when I will decide whether to issue John Doe warrants or have real names inserted. I suppose there was a lot of paraphernalia in these places that could be seized and used for evidence?"

"Yes," answered the preacher.

"Then I suggest that you go with the officers to-morrow and point out the paraphernalia," said the Judge.

To-night moving vans are in great demand here.

BRAIN STORM CENTRE HERE.

Up-State Legislator Says So, and That New York Needs Lunatic Asylums.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—There was a lively discussion in the Senate to-day over a bill appropriating $1,000 to the Senate Lunacy Commission for the preliminary work in connection with the selection of a site for a State Asylum for the Insane "somewhere in the southeastern part of the State."

Chairman Armstrong of the Finance Committee explained that it was necessary that the institution should be established somewhere near the City of New York, as all the asylums there were overcrowded. Conditions were framing up for a vigorous resistance on the part of the Democrats, when Senator Ackroyd of Utica, himself a Democrat, said:

"The Thaw trial in New York has revealed to us the existence there of a new mental malady. I refer to the brainstorm. They will need all the asylums they can get, and we should pass this bill."

Senator Frawley (Tammany) resented the charge that New York was the centre of the brainstorm.

WOODRUFF REQUEST DENIED.

Forest Commissioner Refuses to Open Highway to His Property.

ALBANY, April 11.—State Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioner James S. Whipple to-day announced that he had denied the application of ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff for the opening of a highway across State land to permit access to Mr. Woodruff's property in Township 4, Totten and Crossfield purchase, Hamilton County, near Racquette Lake, where Kamp Killkare is located.

A first application made by Mr. Woodruff upon the ground of public necessity was denied on the ground that Mr. Woodruff had access to his property through another highway. The second application was based upon an old statute under which five acres in every 100 sold were to be reserved for highway purposes.

CORRECTS BRITISH CRITIC.

Secretary Wilson Shows He Erred Concerning Our Meat Inspection.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In a statement issued at the Department of Agriculture to-day, Secretary Wilson takes issue with certain strictures recently made by A. M. Trotter, Municipal Veterinary Inspector of Glasgow, Scotland, upon the system of meat inspection in the United States.

In an official report Mr. Trotter is alleged to have said that in 1905 the number of animals slaughtered in the United States was 11,732,165, an average of 37,482 for each working day, and that the number of Inspectors was but forty, which made it necessary for each inspector to examine the carcasses of no fewer than 937 animals each day—"an utter impossibility." Secretary Wilson said that the inference was that these figures represented the entire Federal inspection Service of the United States.

"As a matter of fact," he says, "the report of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the fiscal year 1905 shows that 40,221,013 animals were inspected at slaughter in that year. The force engaged in meat inspection on July 1, 1905, according to the records of the bureau, numbered 768, exclusive of 243 microscopists."

Under the new meat inspection law, he says, the force at Chicago has been considerably increased, until it now numbers 276, of whom 71 are trained veterinarians. In the country at large, he adds, the meat inspection force numbers over 2,000.

WHISKY BOTTLED IN BOND.

Pure Food Movement Causes an Enormous Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—One of the most interesting results of the pure food movement against adulterated whisky, which culminated in the ruling made yesterday by President Roosevelt, is the marvelous increase in the quantity of genuine whisky bottled in bond, as shown by the Internal Revenue Bureau records.

Whisky so bottled must be of the purest straight variety, which the rulings declare to be the only kind entitled to the unqualified name of whisky. It must be bottled under the supervision of Federal officers before it can go out to the public bearing the green guarantee stamp of the United States Government over the cork.

The amount so bottled to date this year exceeds the total figures of 1906, which were 2,500,000 gallons in round numbers. From 1898 to 1903 inclusive 500,000 gallons was always the maximum annual amount. In 1903 it went to 700,000, in 1904 to 1,000,000, and in 1905 to 1,500,000.

FEEDING 400,000 CHINESE.

Foreign Relief Sustaining Natives' Lives—Aid Needed Until June.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The State Department has received from Dr. Klopsch a copy of the following cablegram received by him from the editor of The North China News of Shanghai to-day:

"Relief work proceeding at highest pressure. Four hundred thousand lives now sustained by foreign relief. Further aid indispensable until June. Officials and nobility co-operating satisfactorily."

Dr. Klopsch adds that this message clearly indicates that relief operations must continue for at least another two months if the benefits are to prove effective.

MAY ACT FOR SOLDIERS.

Government Investigating the Case of Those Kept Out of a Rink.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Acting Secretary Oliver of the War Department wrote to the Attorney General to-day for an opinion as to whether or not the managers of a skating rink in Plattsburg, N. Y., who refused admission to soldiers are liable to monetary damages after a local Magistrate had declared that they were not liable under the Penal Code.

In the event of an affirmative answer a United States Attorney will appear for the soldiers.

Advertisements for the Real Estate Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday to receive proper classification must be in The Times Office by noon to-day.

SKENE FINDS JOKER IN THE SUPPLY BILL

It Provides $12,000 for a Consulting Engineer Who Might Overrule Him.

OFFICE NOT CREATED YET

Democratic Assemblymen Are Highly Indignant—Canal Bill Held Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—State Engineer Skene has discovered a "joker" in a clause of the Supply bill providing funds for canal work which he believes would take from him and place with the State Superintendent of Public Works the final say in regard to canal and good roads work. The leaders of the Republican machine in both houses have been busy framing up legislation which was intended to curtail the power and patronage of the State Engineer, who is a Democrat.

Not long ago a bill was introduced at the instance of Chairman Armstrong of the Senate Finance Committee, providing for a Board of Engineers to have jurisdiction over the canal work. To-day it was discovered that there had been made a provision in the supply bill for an appropriation of $12,000 and traveling expenses for a consulting engineer to be employed by the Republican State Superintendent of Public Works to revise plans prepared by the State Engineer and Surveyor, and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Superintendent of Public Works.

Great indignation was expressed by the Democratic members when they learned of this provision in the bill. Another cause for their wrath lies in the fact that the salary provided for is almost twice that of the State Engineer. Mr. Skene in discussing the "joker" said:

"I am surprised that the Supply bill should contain a provision that the proposed Consulting Engineer who is to be employed by the Superintendent of Public Works would be given the power to revise the plans and specifications prepared by the State Engineer, as those plans have to be approved by the Canal Board, which consists of five elective officers and of which the Superintendent of Public Works is himself a member. In fact, I am surprised that the Supply bill should contain an appropriation until the office itself has been created.

"At the hearing before the Finance Committee on April 2 I stated that in my judgment it was entirely fitting and proper that the Superintendent of Public Works should have a consulting engineer, but it did not seem proper that he should have the power to revise plans prepared by the State Engineer and the Canal Board."

A bill introduced by Assemblyman Patton of Tonawanda, as Chairman of the Committee on Canals, appropriating $10,000,000 for canal work, was held up in the Senate to-day, although it had been made an emergency measure.

JOKERS IN CAR TRACKS BILL.

Otis Condemns Sheridan Measure to Remove Unused Street Rails.

The bill introduced to the Assembly by Assemblyman Sheridan providing for the removal of the tracks of surface cars, and which was favored by Charles De Hart Brower for the West End Association on Wednesday, was unqualifiedly condemned yesterday in a public statement issued by A. Walker Otis, Chairman of the same organization's special committee on the Amsterdam Avenue tracks.

Mr. Brower had said that the old Bedell bill had been opposed because Justice Amend had just rendered a decision which would have compelled the removal of the unused tracks in Amsterdam Avenue. Then, too, the Bedell bill had a clause, Mr. Brower asserted, that would make valid certain lapsed concessions held by traction corporations.

Since that time the Appellate Division had failed to sustain the Amend decision, and had said that the running of a horse car over an unused line was enough to hold the franchise for a corporation. The present Sheridan bill was a compromise, which permitted the taking up of some twenty-six miles of tracks in the city without affecting the franchise rights of the corporation.

If they had rights at the time of the track's removal they had them still after its removal; if they had none then, after the removal they still had none.

Mr. Otis, however, in his statement yesterday condemned the Sheridan bill, root and branch.

"It is," said he, "nothing more than an attempt to nullify what has been done by the West End and other civic organizations in the last three years looking toward the removal of the unused tracks from Amsterdam Avenue.

"It is identical in effect with the Bedell bill of 1905, which was at that time condemned by practically all of the civic organizations of New York City.

"The bill then and now amends section 103 of the Railroad law by permitting a street surface road under certain circumstances to discontinue the operation of its cars over any portion of its road without affecting or impairing its franchise, and to resume the operation of its cars at its pleasure.

"An action brought by the Attorney General asserting that the company has forfeited its right to the unused tracks in Amsterdam Avenue is still pending and could be tried during the May term.

"It is only necessary that the provisions of this bill should become generally known in order to insure its defeat."

OPTION BILL AMENDED.

Double Election Feature Eliminated by the Assembly.

ALBANY, April 11.—The Local Option bill, which the Assembly voted against taking from the Excise Committee last week, was amended in the Assembly today by its introducer, Mr. Winters of Tioga. He said that the amendments were made to meet certain objections expressed against the measure on the floor of the house. The bill will be reprinted and sent back to the Excise Committee.

The most important amendment strikes out the double election feature and provides that local option shall be voted upon in election districts in cities only. Under the original bill, if a city voted to go "dry" and a district voted to go "wet" the greater unit controlled. If the city voted to go "dry" the lesser unit controlled, and the district so voting remained "dry," while the balance of the city would be open to liquor traffic.

The Gorham Co.
Fifth Avenue

Unusual Wedding Gifts

THE introduction of new ideas in Sterling Silver, always a definite part of the Gorham Company's policy, is notably demonstrated this season.

Unique effects, never before presented, will be found especially plentiful among the objects designed for practical purposes.

For the selection of Wedding Gifts unusual in character, the exhibit is particularly advantageous, not only in number of designs, but also in range of price.

The following are a few articles receiving special favor this present season:

Sandwich Plates
Relish Dishes
Ice Tubs
Mayonnaise Bowls
Lemon Dishes
Turkish Coffee Sets
Bouillon Sets
Terrapin Dishes
Finger Bowls and Plates
Chocolate Sets
Sorbet Cups

Downtown Branch, Twenty-Three Maiden Lane

"Intense with throbbing interest." —N. Y. World.

By THOS. W. LAWSON.

FRIDAY, THE 13TH

"A thrilling bit of fiction." N. Y. Eve. Mail.

All book stores. $1.50

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. NEW YORK

An Unconscious Confession

is implied in every alteration to which a garment is subjected. The chalk marks indicate the distance from perfection. We are within a step of it with our

Head-and-Hand Tailored

Suits & Top Coats at $20, $25 & $30

It is beyond the power of head-and-hand to tailor garments that demand less alteration than ours. Seldom if ever need we do more than shorten or lengthen the sleeves.

It is the accumulative benefit of our tailoring system—a System of Inheritance. Our models and patterns are designed initially for the garments at $40 to $50.

Do you realize how much that promises for the suits and coats at $20, $25 and $30? At least this:—the garments justify the prices, if not more.

Smith, Gray & Company

Broadway and Warren Street - *New York* - Broadway and 31st St
Broadway and Bedford Avenue - *Brooklyn* - Fulton Street and Flatbush Ave

Saks & Company

Herald Square

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Spring Top Coats for Men
$15.00 to $43.00.

We are not dictators. It is our province to provide originality—abundance of all that good taste decrees—then allow you to choose according to your fancy.

Whichever you select you will not wish that you had chosen some other. Clothing identified by the Saks label leaves no room for after regrets.

Our Top Coats are presented in 18 distinctly different models, ranging from the ultra conservative to the most extreme; fabrics include vicunas, thibets, unfinished worsteds, worsted overcoatings, plaids and herringbone cheviots in well nigh endless variety. Our three most popular models are as follows:

The Conservative Top Coat

44 inches long, hanging loosely from the shoulder with centre vent and lapels not large but generous. The pockets have flaps. Self or velvet collars. Either cloth facing or silk lined to edge.

The Radical Top Coat

Fly front model, 44 inches long, slightly form defining with a small flare in the skirt. Either peaked or regular lapels add to the effect of broadness. Welted or flap pockets. Very light velvet or self collars.

The Extreme Top Coat

44 inches long, Button through model with 2, 3, or 4 buttons, hanging very loosely from the shoulders; welted, flap or patch pockets, deep lapels.

Spring Suits in a great number of distinctive models and a wide diversity of fabrics, $15 to $43.

For Friday and Saturday

Sale of Men's Negligee Shirts

Coat models with cuffs attached and plain negligee or plaited bosoms fashioned of madras and imported French percale in light and medium colored effects; sizes 14 to 17. Every shirt perfectly tailored and flawless. Regularly $1.50, $1.75, $2.00

Special at $1.15

In Addition

High Grade Pajamas for Men

Fashioned of madras cloth in colored effects, including grays, tans, blues and pink; well tailored and finished throughout with military collars, frogs and pearl buttons; sizes 15 to 18.

Regularly $2.00 Special at $1.15

Special Sale--Oxfords for Men

Value $5.00 & $6.00. Special at $3.85

Shoemakers are many—but of shoe-masters we know only one. He attains the greatest good by eliminating all that falls short of it.

His shoes for men are subjected to a most rigorous inspection. If any show as much as a pin scratch, they are set aside. When the lot reaches fair proportions, we secure them at a great reduction.

Included in the Sale are:

Oxford Ties of patent calfskin, kidskin or coltskin; tan Russia calf or golden brown kidskin, gunmetal calfskin, wax calf or vici kid, in button, Blucher or straight lace models—all toes from the stylish lasts for the young man and to broader shapes for the conservative dresser.

Also, Men's $5.00 and $6.00 Shoes of patent leather, in button or lace, kidskin in lace, gunmetal in button or lace, and calfskin in lace models.

For Friday and Saturday

Gloves for Men

Perrin's Gloves of capeskin in shades of tan, one clasp.	Regularly $1.75 and $2.00 At $1.30
Saks Gloves of Moche in shades of mode, prix seam, one clasp.	
Saks Gloves of capeskin in shades of tan, prix seam and one horn button.	

Special for Friday and Saturday

$3.50 & $5.00 Spring Derbies, $1.95

New Spring models from a famous maker, in black and latest shades of brown. They are light in weight, flexible and self-conforming, and possess every whit of style and quality that goes to the making of high-grade hats.

That we can sell them for this price is merely because they are not without tiny flaws—but you would never guess it; nor will you ever discover them—search as you may.

The price saving is out of all proportion to the little imperfections.

HARDMAN PIANO

5TH AV. AND 19TH ST., NEW YORK.
524 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Lest You Forget We Say it Yet—

Uneeda Biscuit

MANTELS FIREPLACES ANDIRONS TILES.

WM. H. JACKSON COMPANY

UNION SQ. NORTH - 29 E. 17 ST.

COLD TO FORAKER AT OHIO CAPITAL

Few Meet Him at the Station—Few Officials Greet Him.

SCORN FOR LONGWORTH

Says Opinion of the President's Son-In-Law Does Not Make Much Difference.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, April 11.—Senator Joseph B. Foraker, whose advent here has been heralded for the last two weeks, arrived this afternoon from Canton. It was not one of those old time arrivale, after an absence of several years, when large delegations met him at the station, for it can be said truthfully that there was less than a "handful."

The Senator went as fast as possible to the office of Gov. Harris, at whose request the conference was held. Since his coming into office be has done much toward smoothing out the wrinkles of dissatisfaction in bis party, and it bad been taken for granted that this was his purpose this afternoon. But it was not, according to the Governor himself, who remarked at the end of twenty minutes, when be emerged from the conference, that it was just a talk on party matters in general, and neither gave any any advice as to wbat should be done.

At the Executive Chamber the reception of Senator Foraker was not more noticeable than at the station. No one called upon bim, outside of a score of employes in the various departments of the State House. Indeed, some of these were told that it would be a good idea to call upon the Senator and welcome him on account of his office, even though they were not with him at this stage. Prominent among those who paid their respects, aside from the employes, was Col. Edwin F. Glenn of the Columbus Barracks. Col. Glenn has just returned from San Antonio, Texas, where be successfully defended Major Penrose in his court-martial, growing out of the Brownsville affair.

Foraker has declared that be will fight it out with the Taft faction to the last ditch, and to do this he will accept all possible engagements to speak, especially before commercial bodies. Already he has accepted a chance to talk at Steubenville on Decoration Day, but before that time he will address audiences at Wilberforce College, (colored,) near Xenia, and at Oberlin University. He will take every opportunity possible to show the public that he is not, nor has he been, wrong in any contention with President Roosevelt. But at every instance, aside from showing his side, he will detract from the Taft boom now so well implanted in the State.

Gov. Harris is still in the middle of the road and is not losing much sleep over the Secretary of War or the senior Senator. It is certain that the Governor did not pay a return visit this evening to Foraker, but left him in the hands of his friends who paraded the hotel lobby.

Senator Foraker is to open State headquarters either here or in Cincinnati. The former is more probable, and it has been said that Daniel J. Ryan, ex-Secretary of State, will look after his interests. In a recent interview Ryan said the trouble would all be fixed up at the proper time, and Taft would be indorsed for the Presidency and Foraker for the Senate. Ryan in his early days was a follower of Foraker, but broke to the Hanna side when things went that way. He stands well in the State, however.

Many are the smiles to-night over the statement given out by Foraker when asked what he bad to say regarding the announcement of Congressman Longworth that he was out for Taft. The only comment of Foraker was:

"I don't think it of the slightest importance what Nick Longworth says about anything. I haven't any time to waste on him."

A feature of the Senator's visit to-day was a call from the Rev. James F. Patterson, State President of the Anti-Saloon League, a power in Ohio. A remark overheard in their conversation lead those in hearing distance to believe that they have been corresponding of late. To offset this, it is known tbat the Rev. P. A. Baker, National President of the same organization, has been calling regularly upon Arthur L. Vorys, the manager for Secretary Taft.

Foraker will leave here in the morning for Cincinnati, where he will begin upon a campaign of organization to round up the Old Guard or such part of it as has not already been corraled by the Taft management.

FORAKER'S SPEECH "TAME."

White House View of the Effort—Graves Finds Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—"A very tame affair" was the official White House comment on Foraker's campaign opening at Canton. It was intimated that the Ohio Senator had said nothing yet which required attention or reply. Anxious inquirers were referred to some of the White House commente made when the "rich man'e conspiracy" story was circulated as fully covering the Obio case so far.

It must be confessed tbat Foraker's speech failed to stir excitement here. It is hardly unjust to say that it fell flat. The statesmen and politicians read it, and then returned promptly to the paramonnt issue, the Thaw trial. But at tbe White House and elsewhere Foraker's Canton speech is accepted merely as a prelude. He is expected to go further and use stronger language as be forges into the fight.

Those who discussed the Ohio situation found the Tyler appointment more interesting than the Foraker speech, as evidence of the President'e purpose to take a hand in behalf of Taft at once, and swing the club of patronage. The Longworth declaration for Taft, carefully timed as was the Tyler appointment, is accepted as more evidence along the same lines.

The real excitement here to-day in political circles was occasioned by the speech of John Temple Graves at Chattanooga, declaring for Roosevelt as the Democratic candidate. The President offered only smiles in comment on this, but he was evidently gratified at the compliment. A number of callers congratulated him upon the incident.

MISSOURI LOSES FAITH.

Harriman Exposure Costs the President an Indorsement.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 11.—Tbe Missouri House of Representatives, strongly Democratic, to-day refused to adopt a resolution offered by Republicans indoreing President Roosevelt's fight on the trusts and corporations.

The house adopted instead a resolution indorsing W. J. Bryan for the President, and expressing the sense of the House as having lost faitb in Roosevelt since the Harriman exposure, and calling on Roosevelt to compel the Republican National Committee to return the campaign funds extorted from Harriman and the big corporation representatives.

The Republicans were greatly chagrined over the failure of their scheme to secure an indorsement of Roosevelt from a Democratic Legislature.

The paragraph expressing loss of faith in Roosevelt, and holding Judge Parker's accusations against Roosevelt to have been sustained, is an especially sad blow to the Missouri Republicans, a large majority of whom are in favor of Roosevelt for a third term.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 11.—The Senate to-day passed in concurrence the resolution indorsing the Administration of President Roosevelt, although three Democratic Senators objected. The ground of objection was that such a resolution was unnecessary.

Senator Spellacy, Democrat, said, in a speech of protest that, "The hero of San Juan Hill needs no bolstering up by the General Assembly of this State." Other Democratic Senators, in voting for the resolutions, said that they did so out of courtesy to colleagues who had invited Mr. Bryan to address the body.

NOT READY FOR ROOSEVELT.

Bryan Says the Democrats Would Take Him on Probation.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 11.—W. J. Bryan passed through this city to-day and a reporter asked him if he bad decided to follow the suggestion of John Temple Graves by putting Mr. Roosevelt's name before the next Democratic convention. His answer was:

"Not as at present advised. If Mr. Roosevelt or any other Republican is to come into the Democratic Party I think a period of probation should precede the event, just as the Methodists require of new members. If it were found that he worked satisfactorily in Democratic harness he might be formally admitted with all rights and privileges."

In a speech Mr. Bryan said:

"Mr. Roosevelt is never so popular as when he is advocating Democratic ideas, and about bsif of his time is spent in advocating these ideas. That being the case, why sbould we not have an all Democratic President rather than one wbo is Democratic but half the time? In appropriating the ideas of the Democratic Party, the President refers to them as his ideas."

DISAPPOINTED BY TAFT.

English in Cuba Expected Longer Period of American Control.

HAVANA, April 11.—Except among the members of the English colony, by whom some disappointment is guardedly expressed regarding Secretary Taft's statement issued last nigbt, there is every sign of general satisfaction with his remarks.

The Englishmen say the Secretary's statement only guarantees good business for a little over a year, and that by the end of twelve months it will be necessary to retrench, owing to the uncertainty about the new Government. It is plainly evident that Englisb intereste anticipated a statement assuring them a longer period of American control.

Spanish commercial interests are pleased because they consider Secretary Taft's statement concerning the tranquility tantamount to an assurance of American control for several years.

American commercial and banking interests are more hopeful than the English. The Americans declare tbat Mr. Taft's words mean at least one year of continuous business, during which time political passions will probably die out. They believe the Cubans, recognizing the certainty of American intervention if they do not keep the peace, will make a strong endeavor to do so.

One thing responsible for the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Englieb residents is the question whether or not Cuba will be obliged to pay for the damage done to property in the last revolution. As Englisb interests suffered more in this direction than those of any other foreigners, this matter is considered by them to be grave.

The Cuban press generally expresses satisfaction with Mr. Taft's declaration of policy.

Mrs. Taft in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 11.—Mrs. William H. Taft, Miss Ide and Mr. Post arrived here to-day on the steamer Coamo. A number of entertainments have been arranged in honor of the visitors. No one has yet been selected to fill the post of Secretary of Porto Rico, made vacant by tbe promotion of Mr. Post.

RING SLANDER SUIT BEGINS.

Miss Raymond Demands $20,000 Damages—Defendant Played Detective.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 11.—It developed in the trial to-day in the Supreme Court of the action of Miss Grace Raymond, a former Sunday school teacher of Mount Vernon, against Mrs. Naomie Duncombe Ring, reputed to be the richest woman in Mount Vernon, for $20,000 damages for slander, that Mrs. Ring, who is more than 60 years old, hsd done detective work in watching her present husband, Patrick J. Ring, and tbe plaintiff.

Miss Raymond alleged that the slanderous names were uttered against her on a public street at Mount Vernon, and that sbe and Mr. Ring were punched by Mrs. Ring. Miss Raymond testified that on the morning of June 28, 1904, she was on her way to church. She met Mrs. Ring, who, the witness said, seized her by the arm and called her bad names. They met Mr. Ring in the street by chance, and, according to the plaintiff, Mrs. Ring exclaimed, "There, I have caught you!" and struck her and pushed her into the street, calling her more names.

"About a month later," said Miss Raymond, "I met Mrs. Ring on Elm Avenue. She said she would settle with me. I told her I would settle for $5,000, but tbat she would bave to make the settlement through my lawyer. She said then she could only pay $3,000, as she bad been under a great expense biring agents to watch me. She told me she had lost $75,000 on the races, and sbe couldn't pay sucb a big sum."

Patrick Donovan, sexton of the Sacred Heart Church, testified that be saw Mrs. Ring attack Miss Raymond. Mrs. Ring was also called as a witness in her own behalf. She glared angrily at her husband, wbo sat next to Miss Raymond.

"Gentlemen, I give you my honor," ehe said, "tbat I never touched her. I heard she had been spending every Sunday in the opera bouse and I went there to investigate. I went there that morning to catch her. One time I bid in a box in the old opera house."

The case was continued.

Corn Starch as a Food

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the Government's famous food expert, says, "For the sustenance of physical exertion there is nothing better than starch." Corn starch is a food for everyone, strong and weak, old and young. It contains an ideal proportion of the requisite nourishing elements. The purest and by far the best is

DURYEAS' Corn Starch

It is much more than dessert; it occupies a prominent place as a *food* product and should form a large part of everyday cooking. Learn how to prepare delicious and substantial dishes to suit the tastes of all your family by consulting our

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NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY, New York.

MAGIC OF MONEY MOVES CARNEGIE

Continued from Page 1.

resented bonds, but I had never seen tbese bonds.

"I cannot feel that I own a mountain. I don't think any man can really feel he owns a stretch of land. Let him walk over mountaine or heather and say to himself, 'These mountains are mine,' and he will not be able to make himeelf understand the meaning of the words. So it is impossible to make one's self understand that he owns a great fortune.

"I don't miss the money I gave. So far as I know there are as many bonds in the safe deposit vault as there were before."

Mr. Carnegie delivered this remarkable speecb in the most impaseioned way with his eye glasses thrust back over bis head, and his arms gesticulating. At times in it he was vigorously applauded, but for the most part the audience sat silent, not unsympathetically, but rather as if unable to quite take it in. Having said tbis, be walked back to the speaker's table, picked up bis manuscript, pulled down his glasses over his eyes and began his prepared speecb.

The proceedings began at 9:45 A. M., when Chairman Frew received the guests in the Founder's room. At 10:30 A. M. came the municipal reception to visiting guests by Mayor and Mrs. Guthrie, assieted by Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie. At 11:30 came the academic procession from the Hotel Schenley to tbe institute, under escort from the Faculty and students of the Carnegie Technical Scbools. At 2 o'clock the dedication exercisee began in the musio hall, and at 3 o'clock the rest of tbe buildings were thrown open to the general public. To-nlght tbere was a concert of the Pittsburg Orcbestra, led by Emil Paur, and here one of the features was the appearance of Sir Edward Elgar to conduct one of his own compositions.

At the morning reception Mr. Carnegie was the real figure, despite the Mayor's presence. Mr. Carnegie stood with Mrs. Carnegie on his right and Mrs. Guthrie on his left. The Mayor stood a little away to the left.

Sun Shone on Procession.

It had been a chill morning, looking like rain. Toward the time set for the procesion of notables, however, the sun came out in a timid sort of way, and the crowd cheered up. It was not so big a crowd as was expected, by the way. Tbe streets were roped off, but the ropes hung limp, with not many people pressing against them in a good many places, and the large force of policemen had no trouble in keeping order.

Gen. von Loewenfeld, escorted by Gen. Bell, who had been detailed by President Roosevelt to act as his escort, came in full uniform, and was the centre of obeervation. A majority of the other notables came in caps and gowns, the management having requested that everybody who was entitled to wear the university costume ehould do so. In a good many casee tbe appearance of some well-known politician, office bolder, or business man in cap and gown seemed to astonisb the street crowd greatly. Tbe notables began to come into the hall at 2:15.

The seating went on rather elowly, and it was 2.40 before the climax was reached with the arrival of Andrew Carnegie. As he came in the whole assemblage, including the foreign guests, stood up to receive him and cheered. Then Mr. Heinroth played his organ 'chorale; after which a lesson from the Bible, Proverbs iii., 9-27, was read by Dr. John Rhys, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford. After this there was an invocation by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Roberts, Master of Gonville and Caius College, and Vice Chancellor of Cambridge.

Letter from Mr. Roosevelt.

The following letter from President Roosevelt was then read:

White House,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1907.

My Dear Sir: I am not able to be present myself witb you, therefore let me, through you, express my appreciation of the great work done by the founding of the Carnegie Institute. Wealtb is put to a noble use when applied to purposes such as thoee the Carnegie Institute is so well designed to serve. Every such institute, every foundation designed to serve the educational uplifting of our people, represents just so much gain for American life, just so much credit for us collectively as a Nation. The success of our Republic is predicated upon the higb individual efficiency of the average citizen, and the Carnegie Institute is one of these institutions which tends to bring about this high individual efficiency.

Many things go to make up such efficiency. There must be a sound body; there must be physical bardihood and address in the use of trained nerve and muecle. There must also be a high degree of trained intellectual development, a bigh degree of that intelligence which can only be obtained when there is both power to act on individual initiative and power to act in disciplined co-ordination with others. And, finally, there must be that training on the moral side which means that production in the averago citizen of a high type of character—the character which sturdily insists upon rights, and no lese whole-beartedly and in the fullest fashion recognizes the fact that the performance of duty to others stands even ahead of the insistence upon one's own rights.

Through you I extend my heartist congratulations to Mr. Carnegie, and my wishes that he may have many happy returns of this day, together with the acknowledgment which all of us must make of the public service he so signally renders when he founds institutions of this type. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. S. H. Church, Secretary Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Penn.

The audience did not applaud the introduction of this letter, but applauded it liberally at the close. Still there had been no great enthusiasm for anybody before Mr. Carnegie rose to make his speecb, which he did after the reading of the President's letter. Neither nad there been any of the usual whispering and laughing while the audience had waited for the exercisee to begin. In fact, the audience bad seemed peculiarly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion to the exclusion of any other characteristic.

Mr. Carnegie made the opening speech given at the beginning of this dispatch, and then proceeded with his set speech, which was in part as follows:

"Eleven years ago etanding here I handed over the institute to Pittsburg, then a bold experiment, a combination of library, art gallery, museum and hall of music, never, as far as I know, having been attempted before. The city was to maintain the library, and let me say in passing, most generously has she done so, including seven branches erected to meet the wants of her swelling population. I congratulate her upon being among the foremost cities of the world in public library development—certainly there is none superior."

Tbe speaker then took up the history of tbe establishment of the library eystem and the development of the Institute idea, adding:

"Here it was that fortune came to me, and it is as a Pittsburger I have labored for Pittsburg. This institute is built by a Pittsburger with Pittsburg money for Pittsburg. You all know the beneficent results which have followed."

Mr. Carnegie then directed his remarks to each of the departments and compliMented the Directors for their work and success. Continuing, he eaid:

"Our ceremony of to-day embraces the Technical Schools, which are also in a sense now to be formally opened. These are part of the institute, and no mean part. I am told there are to-day 1,590 students—young men and young women—and several thousand waiting admission. In every department there exist obvious proofs of intense earnestness, great esprit de corps, and a determination to profit by the advantages offered. Already there have been developed strong feelings of pride and love of the echools.

"Thus, ladies and gentlemen, wherever we look around ne, in every branch of the institute, we find success written in large and unmistakable letters. Tbe tree has borne good fruit abundantly year after year in the past and promises to continue doing so increasingly year after year, generation after generation to come, the end of which no man can foretell.

"Judged by the past, the future promises well. There is no question of Pittsburg's continued growth, no indications that she will not retain her commanding position as a manufacturing city, foremost in certain important lines, and in my view there is no question of the continued growth and usefulness of tbe institute.

Duty for Future Wealthy Men.

"In after days, when the founder becomes merely a name, as Harvard and Yale and Cornell and many founders are to-day, the future Pittsburg millionaire, loyal to the city where he has prospered, will see that his bequeste can be best bestowed upon needed extensions or new departments or collateral institutions now unthought of. It will become more and more the fashion—may I not say the duty?—of Pittsburgers to consider what return they can make to tbe city which has done so much for them. Wealth will he less prized for itself in future generations, and the chief aim will be to bestow it wisely and, I might add, justly, for surely the city where wealth is made has, after the family, first claim. When this is realized Pittsburg will be abundantly supplied and this institute will become the precursor of other institutions as needed—the gifts of Pittsburg wealth by Pittsburg men for Pittsburg's good.

"There is room for many things of the spirit in our city. Things material are abundant. Our mills and factories, numerous, large, and prosperous, but things material, including money itself, should only be the foundation upon which is reared things spiritual. Our mines of coal and iron have not completed their mission when transmuted into articles for use, and these into dollars. All le still upon the material plane.

"Not until the dollars are transmuted into service for others in one of the many forms best calculated to appeal to and develop those higher things of the moral, intellectual, and aesthetic domain has wealth completely justified its existence. Dollars are only droes until spiritualized, a means to an end, and miserable is the man, mean and squalid his life, who knows no better than to deaden his soul by mere possession, counting over the hoard which holds bim down, or using his faculties in old age in augmenting tbe useless stuff which ministers not to any taste worthy of man.

"There is surely to arise from the wealth created here a body of men who will find in the distribution of their gains where they were made the genuine reward which surplus wealth can give, the knowledge that it is certain in after years to elevate, refine, and purify the livee of those who succeed us, and that we have left one spot of earth at least a little better than we found it."

Mr. Carnegie then expreseed bis thanks to tbe Board of Trustees, to the heads of departments, the press, and lastly the guests, especially the visitors from foreign lands, and in conclusion said:

Tribute to the Kaiser.

"It will not be considered invidious if special mention be made of the interest displayed in our institute by that remarkable man, the German Emperor. We owe him much for sending Gen. von Loewenfeld as his representative, Secretary of State Moeller, and other eminent men. We ask them to convey to tbe Emperor the profound acknowledgments of all interested in the institute. We earnestly wish for him a long continuance of the reign of peace and prosperity which has so far blessed his eway, for be it remembered to his credit that long as he has reigned his hands are guiltless of human bloodshed in international war. Let us also remember tbat our technical schools have Charlottenburg to follow as models. We cannot forget what we owe to Germany as teacber of the nations in industrial education.

"We cannot omit recognition of the valued congratulatione brought to us by the friends from our sister republic of France, to whom our country owes an unpayable debt. One cannot imagine the two republics at variance upon any subject whatever, and as we have had Germany as teacher in industrial development, we have had for our art department the guidance of France, the leader in all things artietic.

"One of my oldest and dearest friends, Mr. Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia, was present when the original institute was handed over to the city, and is with us to-day. He recently reminded me that I then closed with certain words whicb he recited with such oratorical effect as I can only attempt to imitate. I shall repeat them to-day: Take, then, people of Pittsburg, this Institute from one who loves Pittsburg deeply and who would serve her well."

Toward the close of his speech, Mr. Carnegie again departed from his manuscript to deliver a striking eulogy of the German Emperor. As he did so he turned his back on the audience and addressed himself directly to the German visitors on the platform, particularly to Gen. von Loewenfeld, wbo immediately began taking it down on the back of his programme.

"That remarkable man," said Mr. Carnegie, "is very like another remarkable man in our own country, very much alike these two men are."

Then he asked the German visitors to take back witb them the affections of himself and his hearers for the Kaiser.

"For let it be remembered to his credit," cried Mr. Carnegie, "that long as he has reigned his hands are guiltless of blood sbed in any international war. That is the reason I think tbe Emperor the coming man of destiny and that he will perhaps perform a miracle. He has it in his power to abolish war.

International Police Force.

"American, Britain, and France will join him in creating an international police force to tell the other lands of the world that since the world has become inter-dependent no nation has a right to disturb the general peace of the world. That is true. The German Emperor could do that to-day at The Hague Conference, and he would find power to rally behind bim."

When he had concluded Mr. Carnegie was again cheered, and again did the whole audience rise to applaud bim.

Theodore von Moeller, Minister of State, from Germany, followed with an address on "The Popular Significance of the Carnegie Institute." After bim came ex-Finance Minister Doumer of France, the only one who spoke in any other language than English. Baron Estournelles de Constant, the French Senator, who has so endeared himself to Mr. Carnegie by his constant war for peace, followed with a speech on "The Organization of Peace."

The formal exercises were brought to a close for the day with the announcement of the prize winners in the International Art Exhibition. Following are the successful painters, amount of awards, and title of pictures:

First Prize, Gold Medal and $1,500.—Gaston La Touche, Paris, France, "The Bath."

Second Prize, Silver Medal and $1,000.—Thomas Eakins, Philadelphia, Penn., "Prof. Leslie W. Miller."

Third Prize, Bronze Medal and $500.—Olga de Boznauska, Parie, France, portrait of a woman.

The following received honorable mention: Lawton S. Parker, Chicago, portrait of an English girl; W. Granville-Smith, New York, "The Old Mill"; Maurice Greiffenhagen, London, England, portrait of his wife.

The foreign guests have not been away from their hotels to any extent since they arrived, and the people of Pittsburg have not had much chance to see them. This is because they have been kept so busy with the dedication ceremonies. The most conspicuous of them all is William T. Stead, who goes dashing about the Hotel Schenley as happy as a cricket, talking incessantly to everybody. Last night be wore red slippers. To-day, so many people, attracted by his prominence and ubiquity, came up to ask his name, that Mr. Stead adopted the unusual device of pinning his visiting card on the lapel of his coat so as to save answering.

Foreign languages of all sorts are epoken at tbe Schenley, where most of the foreigners are housed, and the lobby sounds a good deal like Babel. One of the most noticed of the frequently flitting figures is Gen. Count Spiridovitch of Russia, a lean man with uplifted mustache. He is as busy as Mr. Stead, only he is busy explaining about himself, whereas Mr. Stead can explain about anything.

Maartens Maartens, the Dutch novellst, was probably the most eagerly sought after figure there. Everybody wanted to have him pointed out. At the dedication ceremonies he had a prominent position near to Mr. von Ihne.

As a rule Sir Robert Ball and the French and German scientists hob-nobbed, while the statesmen and diplomats flocked together.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GUESTS.

Many Nations Represented at Pittsburg Institute Dedication.

PITTSBURG, April 11.—The following guests attended tbe dedication of tbe Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg:

BELGIUM.—Baron Descamps, Minister of State, Professor of International Law, member of Hague Court of Arbitration.

FRANCE.—Leonce Benedite, Director Luxembourg Gallery of Paris, author of books on modern art; Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, member of French Senate, head of French section International Peace Conference, orator, and diplomat; Paul Doumer, ex-Governor of French Indo-China, ex-Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; Camille Enlart, Director of the Trocadero Museum, Paris.

GERMANY.—Friedrich S. Archenbold, Director of Treptow Observatory; Dr. Reinhold Koeer, Chief Director of the Prussian State Archives, Upper Privy Councillor, member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, author of many important historical works; Ernst E. von Ihne, Court Architect to the Emperor, Imperial Private Upper Court Architect; Gen. Alfred F. J. L. von Loewenfeld, General Adjutant of the Emperor and his personal representative, Commander of the First Division of the Infantry Guards; Col. Gustaf Dickhuth, Lieutenant Colonel of the German Army, military instructor of the Crown Prince and the Emperor's other sons; Theodor von Moeller, Minister of State, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Bellefeld, member of Prussian House of Representatives, member of the Reichstag, Privy Counollor; Prof. Fritz Schaper, sculptor, created by the Emperor Vice Chancellor of Order of Merit.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Sir Robert Ball, Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at Camhridge University, Director of Camhridge Observatory, author of books on mathematical, astronomical, and physical subjects; C. F. Moberly Bell, manager of London Times; Sir Robert Cranston, ex-Lord Provost of Edinburgh; Sir Edward Elgar, composer; Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary of Zoological Society of London; Sir William Henry Preece, electrical engineer; Dr. John Rhys, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford University; Dr. E. S. Roberts, Vice Chancellor Camhridge, Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University; Dr. John Rose, Chairman Carnegie Dunfermline Truet; William Robertson, Vice Chairman Carnegie Dunfermline Trust; W. T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews.

HOLLAND.—Joost Marius Willem Van Der Poorten-Schwartz, (Maarten Maartens,) author.

UNITED STATES.—James Wilson, ex-Secretary of Agriculture; Robert S. McCormick, ex-Ambassador to France; Andrew D. White, ex-Ambassador to Germany; Charles M. Schwab, John Burroughs, Richard Watson Gilder, George W. Cable, Hamilton Wright Mable, S. S. McClure, Congressman Richard Bartholdt, Rear Admiral Colby H. Chester, James Speyer, Baron Edmonto Mayor Des Planches, Italian Ambassador to United States; Emilio C. Joubert, Minister Dominican Republic; Louis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister; Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Costa Rican Minister; Ephanio Portela, Minister Argentine Republic; Gonzalo De Quesda, Cuban Minister; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Dr. F. W. Atkinson, President Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Dr. Samuel Sheldon, President Institute American Engineers; Dr. Palmer C. Ricketts, President Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Dr. William S. Aldrich, Director School of Technology; Franklin W. Hooper, Director Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director Metropolitan Museum of Art; Hermon C. Bumpus, Director American Museum of Natural History; Charles D. Walcott, Secretary Smithsonian Institution; Halsey C. Ives, Director St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts; J. H. Gest, Director Cincinnati Museum; William R. Smith, Superintendent National Botanic Garden; Daniel Merriam, President Worcester Art Museum; W. T. Hornaday, Director Zoological Park of New York; Charles M. Kurtz, Director Buffalo Fine Arts Academy; Joseph G. Rosengarten, President Philadelphia Free Library; Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian of Harrisburg; Arthur T. Hadley, President Yale University; Dr. R. S. Woodward, President Carnegie Institute of Washington; Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Commissioner Bureau of Education, Washington; Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, President Cornell University; Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor New York University; Dr. Ira Remsen, President Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Henry Le Feveur, President Simmons College, Boston; Dr. Charles W. Needham, President George Washington University; Dr. William Peterson, McGill University, Montreal, Canada; Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President Clark University; James A. Beaver, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, Acting President State College; Dr. Henry S. Drinker, President Lehigh University; Dr. James D. Maffat, President Washington and Jefferson College; Dr. I. C. Ketler, President Grove City College; Dr. George E. Reed, President Dickinson College; Dr. William H. Crawford, President Allegheny College; Dr. N. C. Schaffer, Superintendent Public Instruction, Harrisburg; Dr. Hill McClelland Bell, Vice Chancellor Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa; Booker T. Washington, President Tuskagee Institute; Dr. Thomas McClelland, President Knox College; Dr. George H. Denny, President Washington and Lee University; Dr. Samuel Plantz, President Lawrence University; Dr. William H. Welsh, Professor of Pathology, Johns Hopkins University; David C. Preyer, John W. Alexander, Dr. W. W. Campbell, Director Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal.; Dr. Edmund A. Engler, President Worcester Polytchnic School; Justice W. P. Potter.

BIG ORGAN NOT UP TO DATE.

Heinroth Finds Carnegie Hall Instrument Needeb Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 11.—The magnificent pipe organ in the Music Hall of the Carnegie Institute was tried this morning and found wanting. The organ is not up to date, says Charles Heinroth of New York, the new organist, who will begin his duties here next October. He is a Founder's Day guest, and presided at tbe great organ in Carnegie Music Hall this afternoon.

Mr. Heinroth intends to make a number of suggestions that will add greatly to the tone of the instrument.

"Great improvements have been made in organ building during the last ten years," said Mr. Heinroth, "and while the organ in Carnegie Music Hall is a great instrument, it can be made greater. It needs some new base pedals and some of the latest mechanical appliances which no doubt will greatly improve its tone."

Mr. Heinroth, Sir Edward Elgar, and Emil Paur, director of the Pittsburg Orchestra, are especially interesting to tbe musical people of Pittsburg. Mr. Heinroth is much younger than either of the other two, and, in fact, is the youngest man ever engaged as organist at Carnegie Music Hall.

BROKE 61-YEAR-OLD THIRST.

Sir Robert Cranston, Toasting Carnegie, Slipped Off the Wagon.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 11.—Sir Robert Cranston of Edinburgh, Scotland, has the camel beaten. For sixty-one years he went without a drink—that is, a drink of anytbing considered here as worth while—but now he is off the water wagon.

The dedication of tbe new Carnegie Institute, the gift to the people of Pittsburg from his distinguished brother-Higblander, was much, and Sir Robert slipped. It was merely a slip, for one glass of claret was the extent of the Scot's dissipation, but it created no end of feet among the foreigners and Americans who are here for the dedication.

With others of the distinguished guests, Sir Robert Cranston was in the bar of the Hotel Schenley last night, when some one proposed a toast to the "Laird of Skibo." Sir Robert hesitated for a minute, and then, thinking over the oceans of mineral watere he has consumed, be winked at the bartender and remarked, "A little claret, please."

"I never had a drink of alcoholic liquor in my life until now," he said. "Not even Scotch whisky. While Lord Provost of Edinburgh, I had a fine reputation as a consumer of what you would call soft drinks, but when the toast to Mr. Carnegie was proposed to-night, I broke my sixty-one years' thirst."

Lady Cranston heard tbe news before Sir Robert left the bar. When she saw him ehe smiled and remarked:

"I have heard all about you; you're becoming a terrible inebriate."

THE INSTITUTE BUILDING.

Beautiful Marbie Structure Covers an Area of Four Acres.

PITTSBURG, April 11.—The Carnegie Institute, which is dedicated to literature, art, music, and science, rises a glietening edifice of marble from the greensward of Schenley Park, one of tbe moet beautiful in the park system of tbe city. Situated on Forbes Street, near tbe Grant Boulevard, the building faces the south, and with its wings and extensions covers an area of four acres, while with the three floors there is a space for the various departments of sixteen acres, exclusive of two basements and the power house.

The total cost of the institute, which occupied thirty months in construction, was $6,000,000. There is no woodwork in the whole building. Twenty-five thousand electric lights and 200 miles of wiring are controlled by one of the largest switchboards in the world, and the heating and ventilating plant is one of the moet elaborate and scientific in the world. In the library the new bookstacks are eleven stories high, and have a capacity of 800,000 volumes, while the entire capacity is 1,500,000 volumes. The art galleries cover 44,700 square feet, and the museum 104,000 square feet.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR DEVOE.

He Killed "Lefty" Boyle—Promised Revelations Didn't Materialize.

Alexander Devoe, who shot and killed "Lefty" Boyle in tbe Tenderloin in June of last year, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday by Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions. Devoe was indicted on Jan. 16 last for murder in the first degree, but he was permitted to plead to murder in the second degree in return for making certain revelations concerning the police protection of crime in tbe Tenderloin.

Devoe sought to be permitted to plead to manslaughter. Sentence bas been postponed from time to time to enable Assistant District Attorney Ely to examine Devoe in connection with the promised revelations. These bave resulted in noth-

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James McCreery & Co.

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Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation Caused by Mosquito Bites.
Unexcelled for Cleansing the Finger Nails.
Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.

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Steamer Baskets Filled with FANCY FRUITS a Specialty.

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Notes of Foreign Affairs.

GLASGOW, April 11.—The Corporation of Glasgow has accepted an invitation of the American Consul here to send a deputation to Chicago for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary conditions of the packing houses and stock yards.

LONDON, April 11.—The Presiding Magistrate at the Bow Street Police Court to-day granted the demand for the extradition of Frederick L. Laraway alias E. L. Lee, formerly clerk in the office of the City Treasurer at Albany, N. Y., who was arrested here on March 28 at the request of the American authorities on a charge of grand larceny.

MADRID, April 11.—King Alfonso returned to Madrid from Cartagena to-day and was met at the railroad station by Queen Victoria, who was in remarkably good spirits.

ATHENS, April 11.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who, accompanied by Foreign Minister Tittoni, Minister of Marine Mirabello, and a number of Court dignitaries, has been here on a visit to King George of Greece, left here to-night for Catania.

LONDON, April 11.—Mrs. Grace Redpath, widow of Peter Redpath of Montreal, who died here recently, left $150,000 to McGill University, Montreal.

GIBRALTAR, April 11.—The American cruiser Baltimore left here to-day for New York. She has on board the bodies of Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, retired, who died in Florence on Feb. 6, and Lieut. Stanley Woods, who died on board the Baltimore on Feb. 22.

CROMER, THE MAKER OF EGYPT, RESIGNS

Announcement Entirely Unexpected—Ill-Health Cause of Retirement.

TRIBUTES IN PARLIAMENT

Sir Edward Grey and ex-Premier Balfour Speak with Deep Emotion—Sir Eldon Gorst to Succeed Cromer.

LONDON, Friday, April 12.—Foreign Secretary Grey made the most unexpected announcement in Parliament yesterday that Earl Cromer, Great Britain's great plenipotentiary on the Nile, had resigned owing to ill-health, and that Sir Eldon Gorst had been appointed to succeed him.

It had been known for some time that the health of Lord Cromer, who has been British Agent and Consul General in Egypt since 1883, was affected, but there was no idea, when he issued his voluminous report on the progress of the administrative departments of the Egyptian Government early this month, that his retirement was impending.

Sir Edward Grey, in making the announcement, and ex-Premier Balfour, who followed him, spoke with deep emotion of Lord Cromer's unexampled services to the empire, and voiced the nation's regret at his leaving his post in such a difficult period, the Foreign Secretary declaring that it was the greatest personal loss the public service of the country could suffer.

The retirement of Lord Cromer will involve no change in British policy with regard to Egypt. This was explicitly stated by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons to-day in making the announcement of Lord Cromer's resignation. Continuing, the Secretary stated that he made the announcement to the House with such deep regret that he thought it would be best to read it in Lord Cromer's own words, as follows:

"I have arrived at the conclusion that I must ask you to accept my resignation. I have done so after very full consideration, and after consultation with my medical advisers.

"I am most anxious that it should be particularly understood that the reasons which induced me to take this step were wholly due to the state of my health, and that no political considerations of any kind whatever are in any way connected with them. More especially, I desire to say that nothing could be more effective or more generous than the manner in which the present Government has supported me.

"It has been a very great pleasure for me to serve under you and it is with extreme regret that I shall break my official connection with you. After spending, however, forty-nine years in the Government's service I am thoroughly worn out and really unable to support any longer the excessive strain which my work here entails. I feel also that I do not possess the health or strength necessary to do justice to all the very important interests involved. Both my doctors quite agree that it is necessary that I should give up my work."

Sir Elden Gorst has been appointed to succeed to the post in Egypt on the advice of Lord Cromer, whose complete confidence he possesses. His takes up a difficult task, but will assume the work with the full approval of offical circles, both in London and Cairo. Sir Elden had twenty years' experience in Egypt, first in the diplomatic service and afterward, from 1890 until 1904, in the service of the Egyptian Government. He had charge successively of nearly all the great administrative departments and had close personal relations with Lord Cromer.

Lord Cromer's Career.

If you want information about Egypt in the Almanach de Gotha you must look under the head of Turkey, of which power it is still nominally a dependency, and if you desire to know Lord Cromer's official status you will find his name in the Corps Diplomatique as "Agent Diplomatique et Consul Général." Most of the other powers have officials at Cairo with similar titles.

So much for poetry. As a matter of fact Lord Cromer has been the ruler of Egypt for about a quarter of a century—a ruler almost as absolute as an Emperor.

England's position in Egypt has long been the greatest paradox in the world of diplomacy, and Lord Cromer himself has been, personally, quite as puzzling a paradox. He looks something like Cruikshank's pictures of Mr. Pickwick—good natured, and fat, and lazy. His manners are so mild that it is almost impossible to believe that he can be firm. His demeanor is genial and courteous, and he talks with what seems the most extreme candor, with a tendency to break into a roar of laughter at every other sentence.

This is the man whom the British call the "maker of Egypt" and whom the French used to call the "perfidious Baring," the incarnation of Machiavellian statesmanship, the consummate master of intrigue, the personification of England's ability to grasp and retain. But even the French—who have the most cause for complaint—no longer try to minimize the marvelous things that Cromer's administration has done for Egypt.

It is a clear record of genius, of capacity for administration, of mastery of minutest details. It is a record, too, of ability making its own opportunity, for Cromer started with no influence worth speaking of. He was very much a younger son. He is the tenth son of ths lats Henry Baring, M. P., himself the third son of ths first Sir Francis Baring. He and his brothers wers put into the diplomatic service or the army to carve out their own careers. Evelyn Baring, now Lord Cromer, entered the Royal Artillery, and had attained only the rank of Major, when, in 1880, he was appointed Financial Member of the Council of India. He was then 39 yesrs old. The position was a most difficult one, and Baring surprised every one by the hold cleverness with which he took up his work. He struck out a line of his own, which has been followed by all his successors, and made three Indian budgets which are regarded as the most successful sver presented.

In 1883 he was removed to Cairo. He had previously hsd some experience in Egypt as one of the Controllers General of Egyptian Finance, his colleague being a Frenchman, but in those days Egypt meant little to England, and Baring's work was quite unrecognized. It was his record in India which obtained for him the post of Agent and Consul General in Egypt.

Cromer's Work in Egypt.

What he has done there is so well known as hardly to need recapitulation. When he went to Egypt the country was bankrupt, the fellaheen were in a condition of abject misery, ths puhlic services werc more corrupt than in China or San Francisco, and justice was bought and sold. Cromer—who was elevated to the peerage in 1892 and created an Earl in 1901—has changed everything. The taxation of the fellaheen bas been reduced to a minimum, forced labor has besn abolished, justics is administered according to a regular and legalized code, the rights of property are for the first time in the history of modsrn Egypt recognized by law, and, abovs all, the country has been put on a paying hasis. Only to mention one of the works that Cromer has established, a system of irrigation has been introduced which is a model for the world.

And with all this work on his hands Cromer has also had to cope with foreign intrigues, to deal with refractory native officials, to curb an impulsive and rather foolish young Khédive, and to keep a sharp eye on conspiracies of the most ingenious character originating in the Yildiz Kiosk and the Sublime Porte.

Sir Eldon Gorst, who succeeds Lord Cromer in Egypt, has been Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since 1904. He was born in New Zealand in 1861 and entered the Diplomatic Service of Great Britain as an Attaché in 1885. He was Controller of Direct Taxes for the Egyptian Government in 1890, Under Secretary of State for Egyptian Finance in 1892, Adviser to the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior in 1904, and Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, 1898-1904.

BUELOW'S ACT ILLEGAL.

Interference in Election Costs a Conservative His Reichstag Seat.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, New York Times Co.

BERLIN, April 11.—The Electoral Commission of the Reichstag has declared illegal the election of Herr von Richthofen, a Conservative, on the ground that Prince Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, used undue influence to bring about his election by sending a telegram to a newspaper published in Herr von Richthofen's district. The Electoral Commission reached its decision by a vote of 7 to 6.

In the telegram referred to the Chancellor appealed to the members of all bourgeois parties to support von Richthofen against the Socialists. Von Richthofen was elected by a large majority.

The semi-official newspapers are remarkably silent this evening in regard to the commission's decision.

TO DISCUSS PEACE PLANS.

Austrian Premier Will Confer with the Kaiser and Buelow.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, New York Times Co.

BERLIN, April 11.—Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austrian Premier, is coming here to discuss with the Emperor, Prince Bülow, and the Foreign Office the final attitude of Austria-Hungary and Germany at The Hague Conference, especially concerning the question of disarmament.

Gen. von Hötzensoeff, the Chief of the Austrian General Staff, is coming to Berlin next month to discuss military subjects connected with the Peace Conference.

MAY BAR OUR TYPEWRITERS.

Proposal to Exclude Them from German Military Offices.

BERLIN, April 11.—In the course of the discussion by the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day of the appropriation to purchase typewriting machines for the military authorities, Dr. Sudekum, Socialist, introduced a motion providing for the exclusion of American machines, "because of the prohibitive effect of the American customs duties on German goods."

Herr Paasche, National Liberal, First Vice President of the Reichstag, supported the motion.

NOT TO LEAVE OUDJA YET.

France Will Stay Until Her Demands Are Fully Satisfied.

PARIS, April 11.—According to the official advices the occupation of Oudja by the French troops appears likely to last longer than was at first considered probable.

M. Regnault, the French Minister to Morocco, has replied to the attempts of the Sultan's representatives at Tangier to enter into negotiations that France is determined to maintain in their entirety her demands for reparation and would not even consider proposals for partial satisfaction.

A messenger has left Tangier for Fez to convey this message to the Sultan, whose reply cannot be received in less than a fortnight.

PARIS BANKER MURDERED.

Emile Benoist Assassinated by a Discontented Customer.

PARIS, April 11.—Emile Benoist, a well-known banker of this city, was shot and killed to-day in the office of a financial newspaper of which he was the editor.

The assassin, a discontented customer named Carroit, fired ten shots from a revolver point blank at M. Benoist.

ABBE JOUIN ON TRIAL.

Prosecutor Reads Letters from Montagnini—Case Adjourned.

PARIS, April 11.—The Abbé Jouin, rector of the Church at St. Augustin, was brought up in a police court to-day to answer the charge of incitement to rebellion from the pulpit in connection with the taking of the church inventories. Ths court was crowded in consequence of the expectation that revslations regarding the case were contained in the documents seized at the Papal Nunciature, and that the Prosecuting Attorney would probably read them.

The Abbé, replying to the Magistrate, declared that he had never transgressed the laws.

Ths Prosecutor read letters of Mgr. Montagnini which, he said, demonstrated that the formsr Secretary of the Nunciature was continually intriguing in order to hinder ths French clergy from obeying the Church and State separation law, and that he acted as ths real head of the Church in France.

The court will rendsr judgment April 13.

PARIS STRIKE A FIASCO.

Only 600 Bakers Out—Belief That the Trouble is Ended.

PARIS, April 11.—Everything indicatss to-night that the strike of ths hakers is to all intents and purposes over. The city to-night wears its usual aspect. No soldiers are to he seen, only the ordinary patrolmen being out.

The bakers held a meeting in ths Labor Exchangs at 10 P. M., but there wers fswer men present than at a meeting in the morning. This would seem to indicate a general resumption of work, which is confirmed hy a statement issued from ths Prefecture of Police at 11 o'clock to-night that only 600 defections had been recorded in Paris and ths district. This number is inconsiderable, as there are 2,500 hakers in Paris alone. Nevertheless, as a measure of precaution, the bakeries will be guardsd to-night in view of possibis attempts to molest the workers.

The bakers of Toulon have voted to go on a general strike to-morrow unless their demands are granted.

Telegrams from the provinces indicate that the strike movement up to the present has resulted in a fiasco.

HONDURAN TROOPS MUTINIED.

Why No Fight Was Put Up at Puerto Cortez—War Likely to Go On.

MOBILE, Ala., April 11.—Confirmation of ths report of the surrender of Puerto Cortez, Honduras, last Saturday was brought here to-day by the steamer Mercator, from Puerto Cortes. Among her passengers were W. P. Kennedy of New Orleans, and J. A. Muenich of New York, two young Americans who had charge of the Honduran gunboat Tatumhla, which they left when the Hondurans made ready to flee before the coming of the Nicaraguans.

Col. Odenaz, according to the passengers, prepared to give battle with ths Nicaraguans, hut his soldiers hegan to rebel. Finally Col. Odenaz decided to dishand his army, and, confiacating their arms, discharged all the soldiers.

Advertisements for the Real Estate Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday to receive proper classification must be in The Times Office by noon to-day.

REQUIEM FOR PETER THE GREAT'S SON

Czar Honors Memory of Reactionary Czarevitch Who Was Executed.

STOLYPIN THREATENS DUMA

Guards to Carry Out His Orders—Golovin Suspends a Monarchist Member of the House.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—For the first time in history a requiem mass was celebrated to-day for the Czarevitch Alexis Petrovitch, whose tomb under the tower of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul has been restored by the order of the Emperor.

Ths requiem was on the initiative of Emperor Nicholas and it was attended hy a number of Conservative members of the lower house. Alexis Petrovitch was a son of Peter the Great. His father ordered his execution because of his participation in reactionary plots to destroy his reforms.

President Golovin of the Lower House of Parliament has followed up yesterday's letter to Premier Stolypin with a communication protesting against the presence in the halls of Parliament of representatives of the Palace Guard, who are controlled by the Central Police Administration. According to the parliamentary statutes, the police have no right to enter the precincts of Parliament unless requested to do so by the President.

M. Stolypin's answer to the first letter of M. Golovin has been received. The Premier brusquely reiterates his demand for the exclusion of outside experts from the committee, and intimates that he will order ths Palace Guards to exclude them from the sessions of the committee in case of necessity. Ths Premier adds that ths regulations of the preceding Parliament, on which the claim to employ experts was based, wers never published, and had no legal status. Finally, the Premier explains that his action in writing to M. Golovin was inspired by a desire to come to an agreemsnt without resorting to extreme measures.

M. Purishkevich, Monarchist member of the lower house of Parliament from Bessarabia and Vice President of the Union of True Russian People, was suspended at this morning's sitting of the lower house for insulting President Golovin. M. Purishkevich suddenly called on the members to rise as a mark of respect for the persons murdered by Revolutionists, and M. Golovin declared the proposal to he out of order. M. Purishkevich then shouted:

"You're not President of the Duma, but of ths Left."

M. Golovin promptly moved M. Purishkevich's suspension during the sitting, and the motion was carried by a large majority. M. Purishkevich left the House threatening the President.

M. Golovin's firmness in defending the dignity of the Chsir is approved by all factions except a few reactionary fanatics.

The Constitutional Democrats to-morrow will propose a resolution referring the agrarian question to a committee in the hope of ending ths profitless debats. Last year the debate on this question continued the whole session.

The Constitutional Democrats will also move the appointment of a committee to report as quickly as possible a bill providing for the inviolahility of the person. They wish to pass this measure as the first constructive legislation of Parliament. Count Bobrinsky says the Monarchists are willing to accept such a bill.

The Opposition groups have decided to withdraw the hills for amnesty, the repeal of the temporary law, and compulsory universal education, which were slated to come up before the lower house to-morrow, because they are not prepared to defend them on the floor of the Duma.

22,800-TON BATTLESHIPS.

Russia to Have Improved Dreadnoughts—Czar to Help Pay for Them.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—Minister of Marins Dikoff is preparing a report urging the hastening of the construction of improved Dreadnoughts, which will form the backbone of Russia's new fleet, and for which only preliminary credits are provided in the hudget. The Marine Ministry now contemplates increasing the tonnags of ths Russian Dreadnoughts to 22,800, and has finally decided to equip them with turbine engines.

It is reported that Emperor Nicholas and the Grand Dukes will donate $7,500,000 from their private purses toward the construction of a new fleet.

TO AID STARVING RUSSIANS.

Many Additional Contributions Sent to the Relief Committee.

The Russian Famine Relief Committee announces the following additional subscriptions:

R. B	$500	Mille & Gibb	100
Francis L. Leland	25	Joy, Langdon & Co.	100
Oelrichs & Co.	200	Tefft, Weller & Co.	100
Waijen, Toel & Co.	100	Fleitmann & Co.	100
Winslow, Lanier & Co	100	Faulkner, Page & Co	100
John Markle	100	Lawrence & Co.	100
Lehman Bros	100	Hy. W. T. Mali & Co	100
Isaac N. Seligman	100	Minot, Hooper & Co.	100
Lewis S. Wolf	100	Passavant & Co.	100
"A friend"	100	Smith, Hogg & Co.	100
Thos. H. Hubbard	100	Parker, Wilder & Co.	100
John Parsons	100	Wellesley Col. Christian Asso	75
"A friend"	100	C. D. Fraser	50
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne	100	Alonso B. See	50
John T. Terry	100	Nelson Taylor	50
Chubb & Son	100	D. & H. Heidgerd	50
Ogden Mills	100	Wolf Brothers	50
Maitland, Coppell & Co	100	Miss Anna Woerishoffer	50
Charles Hathaway	100	Mrs. O. G. Jennings	50
Percy R. Pyne	100	Dodd, Mead & Co.	50
James H. Dunham & Co	100	Mrs. N. E. Church	50
F. Augustus Schermerhorn	100	John B. Garrett	50
		W. C. Friley	50

Further subscriptions sent to Samuel J. Barrows, Secretary, 135 East Fifteenth Street, will he acknowledged and deposited with the Morton Trust Company.

FINLAND TO BE BLOCKADED.

Finns Say There Is a Plot to Deprive Them of Their New Rights.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—The Russian authorities are arranging for a strict blockade of Finland now that the season of navigation is approaching, in order to prevent the importation of arms hy Finnish or Russian Revolutionists.

Russia has instituted negotiations with Sweden and other powers for permission to use Aland Island, at ths entrance of ths Gulf of Bothnia, as a military and naval hase. Under the terms of a joint treaty Russia is forbiddsn to garrison the islands of this group. A fleet of torpedo boats and small cruisers will bs used to patrol the Baltic and some vessels will be sent to the White Sea. The increase of Russian troops in the strategic centres of Finland is also contemplated.

It is expected that the Finnish Diet will he dissolvsd if the Socialists attempt to pass radical legislation, and should ths members refuse to disperse, ths military occupation of ths Grand Duchy will hs come necessary.

The Finns assert that they are confronted hy a conspiracy to revoke the rights granted to them in 1906.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

If you want dependable silver, look for this mark—

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

on knives, forks, spoons, etc. The most beautiful, longest-wearing silver plate made.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

Exquisitely designed silver dishes, trays, tea sets, urns, etc., are made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

BRITISH WARSHIPS DAMAGED.

Destroyers Coine and Falcon Put In at Dover After Collision.

DOVER, April 11.—The British torpedo-boat destroyers Coine and Falcon put in here this morning, having been hadly damaged in a collision off this port.

HAMBURG LOCKOUT GOES ON.

Harbor Traffic Union Rejects the Stevedores' Terms.

HAMBURG, April 11.—The hoped-for settlement of the stevedores' strike and lockout has been frustratsd by the Harbor Traffic Union, which, at a meeting held to-day, rejected ths conditions formulated by the stevedores yesterday.

The decision of the Harbor Union leaves the lockout in full force and makes the prospect of a settlement further off than ever.

BELGIAN MINISTRY TO QUIT.

Resignation Due to Chamber's Action Regarding Miners' Hours.

BRUSSELS, April 11.—The Ministry will announce its resignation in the Chamber to-morrow through the Premier.

It was believed that a proposed arrangement regarding the mining question would relieve the situation, but the crisis was reopened this afternoon, when the Chamber of Deputies, in spite of Government opposition, adopted by 76 votes to 70 a motion in favor of fixing the labor hours of miners.

Later the Cabinet held a conference and discussed the question of resigning, after which the Premier, M. de Smet de Nayer, went to the palace.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Major G. E. Bushrell, surgeon, is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the army at the meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, to be held in Washington May 6 to 8.

The following promotions of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced: Captains to be Majors—J. L. Hayden, P. C. March, E. T. Wilson, E. M. Blake, and W. E. Ellis.

Special order March 11, directing Col. R. D Potts, General Staff, to proceed to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General, Pacific Division, for duty as Chief of Staff of that division is revoked. Col. Potts will proceed without delay to Atlanta, Ga., and report to the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for duty as Chief of Staff of that department.

Major E. R. Morris, Surgeon, will proceed to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, and report for observation and treatment.

The Navy.

Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt, to duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Chicago; Ensign W. S. Anderson, to duty as aide on the staff of Rear Admiral J. H. Hemphill, sailing from Seattle, Washington, May 13, for the Asiatic Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Saturn, at Magdalena Bay; Dubuque, at San Juan; Scorpion, at San Juan; Uncas, at Key West; Baltimore, at Gibraltar; Eagle, at Santiago De Cuba.

Sailed—Hercules, from Key West for Norfolk; Choctaw, from Norfolk for Washington; Maine, Louisiana, Missouri, Virginia, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Arethusa, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Washington, from League Island for Hampton Roads.

The Fortune was placed out of commission yesterday at the navy yard, Mare Island.

HARPERS BOOKS

THE MYSTICS
By Katherine Cecil Thurston

A new novel—a story of romance and mystery in London by the author of *The Masquerader*. Scene follows scene with the same persistent excitement and breathless fascination.

SAMPSON ROCK OF WALL STREET

The first true revelation in fiction of that exciting, feverish life of Wall Street which all the world watches but never really sees. A great novel of love and adventure.

THE GIANT'S STRENGTH
By Basil King

This is a big strong novel of to-day—the day of giant monopolies and vast fortunes—in which hearts and wills clash in situations new to fiction.

BY THE LIGHT OF THE SOUL
By Mary E. Wilkins Freeman

A delightful heroine of New England parentage; an unusual plot which hinges on a youthful marriage that is never revealed; scenes of village life—pathos and humor—all make up a story of unflagging interest.

THE PRINCESS
By Margaret Potter

A plot so startling that it at once chains the attention. A daring and original novel of love and intrigue in the court life of Russia.

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

Brill Furnishings

You will find in Brill stores a large and diverse assortment of haberdashery from the foremost manufacturers in America.

You will find many articles of exclusive design embodying the style ideas of smartest dressers.

Best of all, you will find extra values resulting from trade advantages enjoyed by Brill stores alone.

Pleated Bosom Fancy Negligees $1

Pleats are narrow, medium and the extremely wide new box pleat. Coat and regular style, cuffs attached. Smart new patterns in medium and light effects. Because of the pleating, the thorough making and the fine gauge fabric, these shirts are good $1.50 values.

Also at $1, plain color Cheviot Shirts and Woven Madras Plain Negligee Shirts in the newest colorings and patterns. Made coat and regular style; fine pearl buttons; cuffs attached and separate.

Linen Bosom Dress Shirts $1

Legally stamped "Linen Bosom," made in coat and regular styles, with attached cuffs or wristbands. Usually shirts sold as low as $1 have cotton bosoms. These Brill linen bosom shirts are in every detail the best shirt value at $1 ever known.

New Crocheted Four-in-Hands 50c

In plain colors. These scarfs are worn by well dressed men whose taste demands "a something different." Crocheted scarfs have heretofore been luxuries at $1.50 and $2 each. Erlil stores, however, have secured an article to sell at 50c. that gives complete satisfaction.

Gauze Lisle Half Hose 25c

Black gauze lisle imported half hose; very thin, but very strong because of double toe, sole and heel.

Also at 25c. black mercerized silk half hose, with a silky sheen that laundering does not affect, and fancy colored imported half hose—stripes, figures and a variety of patterns—imported hosiery at 25c. is great value.

$1 Value French Balbriggan 50c

$1 value because of the fine gauge, Egyptian yarn fabric, because of the finish of neck, cuffs and anklets and because of many other good points. Long and short sleeve shirts, regular and short and stout drawers imported expressly for Brill stores, 50c. per garment.

Get the Habit. Go to

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Its delightful fragrance pleases all. Smokes long, and cool, with no waste, and is easy to handle. Cured by a secret process known to us only. Pocket size, tin box, 10c. Note: The name "Patterson" on tobacco stands for quality.

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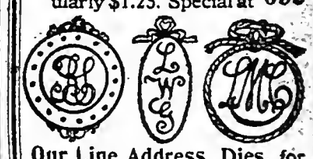

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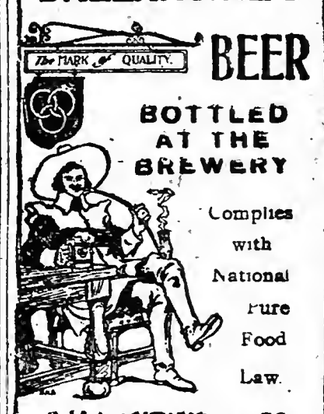

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Are the Perfection of Cleanliness, Efficiency and Economy:

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A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge most agreeable to take

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Haemorrholds, Bile, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Gastric and Intestinal Troubles.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON,
PARIS, 33, RUE DES ARCHIVES,
Sold by all chemists.

FREMONT'S MOTHER TO AID IN DEFENSE

Major Tells Court-Martial His Financial Troubles Came of Wife's Divorce Suit.

SURPRISE IN ARMY CIRCLES

Bankers Testify to Loans He Did Not Pay and of Their Confidence in Men of the Service.

In his defense, Major Francis P. Frémont, U. S. A., who is being court-martialed for his failure to pay back loans made from several banks in this State and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, gave to Major Parker West of the General Staff a statement, which was introduced into evidence in the proceedings yesterday, in which he asserted that his financial embarrassments were the result of the cost of his wife's divorce suit and the alimony he was obliged to pay.

The statement caused surprise and comment in army circles. The evidence of yesterday, however, appeared to make the chances of the defendant brighter.

Mrs. John C. Frémont, widow of "the Pathfinder" and mother of the defendant, is coming to New York to testify in behalf of the Major. Mrs. Frémont, it is expected, will explain to the court, in the Army Building, the nature of her son's interest in certain California properties belonging to the Frémont family. Major Frémont, according to his accusers, made false representations as to certain realty holdings in San Francisco in order to obtain the loans that have got him into trouble through his failure to meet them at maturity.

The hearing yesterday was devoted to the examination of the officers of the Plattsburg (N. Y.) banks, from which institutions Major Frémont is alleged to have borrowed money on the strength of his declaration that he owned property in California and Cuba.

Prior to calling the Plattsburg bankers, Capt. Glasgow, the Judge Advocate in charge of the Government's case, called to the stand Major Parker West of the General Staff in Washington. Major West testified that as Assistant Inspector General of the army, he had been ordered by the War Department to visit Plattsburg and investigate the charges that had been filed against Major Frémont.

His investigations, he said, brought him in contact with Mr. Donnelly of Pittsburg, Major Frémont's partner in the Cuban tobacco venture, and the officials of the Plattsburg banks, the Royal Bank of Canada, and the National Bank of Cuba.

As a result of his investigation Major West said that he gave Major Fremont an opportunity to make a voluntary statement, which statement he submitted to the Judge Advocate. Capt. Glasgow thereupon read a statement to the court in which Major Fremont said that he had obtained the various sums referred to in the specifications from the banks, but that he had done so in good faith. He stated that he had not procured the loans by reason of his position in the United States Army.

Then he referred to his domestic troubles. Major Fremont declared that he had become financially entangled as a result of the divorce suit instituted against him by his wife, the payment of alimony to her, and that when the Plattsburg bank got after him he was forced into a corner. Had he been left free for the time Major Fremont believed that he would have been able to pay up the loans. As for the San Francisco property that plays such an important part in the present hearing, Major Fremont said that he had asserted that he had only a contingent interest in the property.

The first letter introduced was addressed to the Secretary of War and gave in detail the financial dealings of Major Frémont with the bank. After the letter was read, Mr. Loftus stated that it was the belief of the accused that another letter, not introduced in evidence, had been sent to Washington, in which it was stated that Major Frémont had made no stipulations as to the future payment of the money that was loaned him by the bank. Mr. Johnson denied having written any such letter.

Some more letters written by officers of Mr. Moffitt's bank were introduced here. They were similar in character to the ones written to the War Department by the First National Bank. Here Mr. Loftus asked the witness if Major Frémont had not stated that he was "interested in" and not "the owner of" the property in San Francisco that he referred to. Mr. Moffitt replied that, in his opinion, there was very little difference between "interested in" and "owning."

"Did you understand that this was the Frémont family property?" asked Mr. Loftus.

"I understood that it had been left to him by Gen. Frémont, his father," answered Mr. Moffitt.

Mr. Moffitt was then excused and an adjournment taken until 10:45 o'clock this morning.

BOXING MATCH RAIDED.

Police Came, as the Manager Knew They Would—Three Arrests.

Just as the members and visitors of the Long Acre Athletic Club, at 158 and 160 West Twenty-ninth Street, had settled down to enjoy a series of boxing bouts last night Detectives James, Murphy, and Graham of the Tenderloin Station, acting on Police Commissioner Bingham's orders, raided the club.

Michael J. Newman of 51 St. Mark's Place was charged with being the manager of the bout and William Cullen of 165 West Ninety-eighth Street and Frankie Howe of 158 West Twenty-ninth Street were charged with being the principals.

The place was crowded, and just before the first bout Mr. Newman stepped into the ring and said:

"I think the police are going to raid the club to-night."

"Naw, they ain't," shouted one disappointed man, and when the others chimed in Newman said he'd let the fights go on until the police came. Cullen and Howe stepped into the ring, and as they commenced to spar the detectives declared the boxers and Mr. Newman under arrest.

J. J. Buckley of 324 West Thirty-fifth Street bailed the prisoners out, furnishing $500 for each.

MAGONIGLE'S DESIGN FAULTY.

S. P. C. A. Members Think His Drinking Fountain Too Ornate.

There was some criticism yesterday of the design for public drinking fountains devised by H. Van Buren Magonigle, for which he received a prize and which was recently approved by the Municipal Art Commission. It was expressed at the monthly meeting of the Trustees of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Francis E. Ward of the Trustees' Committee on Fountains thought that the high column back of the trough and the trough's vertical sides might easily be battered by the poles of heavy trucks when they drove up to the drinking place. He thought that the column should be dispensed with entirely and that the trough should have sloping sides.

Twenty-nine persons were elected to membership in the society. These included Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Henry B. Crosby, Mrs. Arthur Duane, Miss C. Helen King, and Miss Cora Barnes, who was made a life member.

Advertisements for the Real Estate Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday to receive proper classification must be in The Times Office by noon to-day.

ROBBED OF RINGS IN A HOTEL.

Woman Lost Jewelry Worth $2,300 from Hotel Albert.

Mrs. M. Adelia Craidwiles, a wealthy woman of Chicago, reported to the police at Headquarters last night that she had been robbed of three rings valued at $2,300 while stopping at the Hotel Albert, Eleventh Street and University Place. Mrs. Craidwiles said that on March 2 she packed the rings away in her trunk. She looked for them on March 21, and found that they had been stolen.

The police arrested Harry Bodgett, a negro, 29 years old, of 248 West Forty-first Street. He was taken to Police Headquarters as a suspicious person. Bodgett was employed as a bellboy at the hotel until two weeks ago. The police refused to say whether they had arrested the negro in connection with the robbery or not.

THREATENED GOV. STOKES.

W. J. Lee Again Under Arrest Here as Insane.

William J. Lee, 44 years old, a foreman ironworker, who is said to have designed the ironwork in the Williamsburg Bridge, was arrested at the Mount Morris Hotel, 130th Street and Third Avenue, where he lived, last night as an insane person. Lee has been sending threatening letters to Gov. Stokes of New Jersey and Judge Garret Dorset Wall Vroom of Trenton, N. J.

Lee recently sent a letter to a New York newspaper, in which he asked it to give him a fair account of things which he was about to do. The letter closed: "When I kill Gov. Stokes, all kinds of lies will be told about it."

He had been confined as an insane person.

DEATH A MERE HABIT.

Society of Eternal Youth Members Will Be Fined If They Are Sick.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 11.—Articles of incorporation of the Society of Eternal Youth will be filed with the Polk County Recorder here to-morrow. Its officers, incorporators, and membership will subscribe to the doctrine that sickness and death are mere habits, which intelligent living might overcome.

Any member becoming sick and remaining so for three days will be subjected to a fine. The second offense of this character will mean suspension for six months, while a third lapse will mean permanent expulsion. E. L. Husted, a real estate broker, and two attorneys, George W. and C. Baker, originated the plan and are said to have interested a large number of Des Moines people in its exploitation.

NEW HOME FOR INCURABLES.

Mrs. Parker Will Build It in New Jersey as a Memorial.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 11.—Mrs. Henrietta M. Parker of 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, has filed a contract with the County Clerk here today for the erection of the Parker Home for Incurables, at Easton Avenue and Landing Road, this city, which she is to build in memory of her late husband, Francis Parker of New York, who had a magnificent Summer home here, and who was the son of Thomas Parker of this city. It will be one of the very few institutions of its kind in New Jersey. In addition to the regular staff that the home will have, Mrs. Parker has enlisted the services of the physicians of this city, who have agreed to give part of their time to the work of this hospital.

Plans for the building have been prepared by Cady & See of New York. The building will have a basement, two hospital wards, and thirty-one rooms, which will include sun parlors, offices, nurses' rooms, baths, living rooms, &c. The building will be of brick and marble, and will command a magnificent view of the Raritan and surrounding country. It is expected that it will be ready for use Nov. 1.

PAINTERS REFUSE TO WORK.

Remain Obdurate Despite the Ultimatum of the Arbitration Board.

The strike of the Brotherhood of Painters continued yesterday, in spite of the ultimatum of the General Arbitration Board that if by to-morrow the painters are not back on all arbitration contracts the painters will be suspended by the board, which will be equivalent to a lockout.

Some of the striking painters returned to work at the Plaza Hotel, where the George A. Fuller Company has the general contract, but they were ordered on strike again by the walking delegates and obeyed the strike order. The New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters reported that the strike had extended to a large number of the contracts in other cities of the members of the Master Painters' Association and the Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers' Association, 1,000 painters being now on strike on these outside contracts.

The council also reported that a number of the independent firms in Manhattan and the Bronx had granted the new wage scale, and that their painters were at work. Abou 3,000 painters were on strike yesterday in the two boroughs.

NAPIER COMPANY BANKRUPT.

Automobile Concern Admits Liabilities of $140,000.

BOSTON, April 11.—On the petition of three Boston creditors, whose claims aggregate $1,300, Judge Dodge appointed today Arthur J. Farnsworth as receiver of the Napier Motor Company of America, manufacturers of automobiles. Mr. Farnsworth is Vice President of the concern. The creditors also filed a bankruptcy petition against the company. The Directors admitted the inability of the concern to pay its outstanding obligations, and expressed a willingness to have it adjudged bankrupt. The liabilities amount to $140,000. The assets have not been estimated.

Mr. Farnsworth said that in all probability the corporation would be reorganized.

THE ARAPAHOE UNDER TOW.

Disabled Clyde Liner Off Barnegat Early Last Night.

The Clyde liner Arapahoe, which lost her propeller while on her way from Jacksonville to this city with 200 passengers, is being towed slowly toward port. Theodore G. Eger, General Manager of the line, last night received a message from the disabled liner. She was off Barnegat at 8 o'clock under tow of two tugs, which were sent out to bring her in.

The crippled liner was disabled Tuesday night. She was first seen by the steamer Apache of the same line, and the latter towed her to a point off Winter Quarter Shoals, on the Virginia coast. The lines parted and the vessels were forced to anchor. In the meantime news of the accident was sent to this city by wireless and tugs were sent to bring the Arapahoe in. The tow boats had much difficulty in finding her.

The agents of the line expect that the Arapahoe will reach her pier early this morning. The wireless messages say that all are well on board of her and that there has not been the slightest danger. The sea was smooth last night.

CITY BREVITIES.

William J. Bryan, when he comes here to attend the Peace Conference next week, will lecture in Brooklyn on "The Old World and Its Ways," at the Baptist Temple, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, on Tuesday evening.

At a meeting of the Building Code Revision Commission yesterday Alderman Grifenhagen was made Vice Chairman, and it was decided to hold meetings regularly every Thursday at the Building Bureau, 220 Fourth Avenue. All public hearings will be given in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Alpha Delta Phi Society will be held in connection with the annual convention of that fraternity here from April 17 to 20, inclusive. Advantage will be taken by the occasion to honor the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, one of the oldest members of the fraternity, who has just celebrated the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth. The headquarters of the fraternity will be at the Hotel Astor.

A man supposed to be Alexander Le Bister, a dentist, of 129 West Forty-seventh Street was found acting peculiarly at the Erie ferry late last night and taken to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity.

PLAN TO PROBE ALL CITY DEPARTMENTS

Mayor May Ask Legislature to Name Investigating Committee.

HIS ANSWER TO THREATS

Ahearn's Friends Have Talked of Forcing Inquiry into Offices of the Mayor's Advisers.

An investigation of every department of the City Government by a legislative committee may be brought about within a few weeks if the plans of Mayor McClellan and Corporation Counsel Ellison don't miscarry. The latter has written to Albany to ascertain if it will be possible to have such an investigation committee appointed at this session.

The remarkable action of Mayor McClellan, who, of course, instigated Mr. Ellison's action, is due to the great possibility of the investigation into Borough President Ahearn's department—from which Mr. McClellan is exceedingly anxious to get results—falling to the ground through lack of power of the Commissioners of Accounts. It is also partly due to the fact that threats have been made, presumably by friends of Mr. Ahearn, that an investigation into Water Commissioner O'Brien's department and that of Francis J. Lantry, Fire Commissioner, in which O'Brien preceded Lantry, would be brought about, were the proceedings against the Borough President continued.

About the City Hall yesterday the idea of an investigation into every city department caused a gasp of dismay. That the Legislatnre would enjoy such a proceeding was taken for granted, but the effect on local politics was what was talked of most. In one quarter the report gained currency that the Mayor was going, may be, to escnew politics henceforth and give his attention to the changes in the various departments that might be rendered necessary in the interest of good government.

Mayor McClellan and Mr. Ellison had a long talk yesterday morning. In the afternoon the following letter, addreesed to Arthur C. Butts, the Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of matters in Albany, was made public:

My Dear Mr. Butts: As you have probably observed, there has been considerable comment in connection with the pending investigation of the department of the President of the Borough of Manhattan as to whether the powers of the Commissioners of Accounts are sufficiently broad as to enable a searching and complete investigation to be made. Just what the Commissioners of Accounts are authorized and empowered to do is not without some doubt, and it may be that when the test comes their powers to enforce obedience to their subpoenas and compel the fullest introduction of testimony may be found to be insufficient. Certain it is that their authority in the premises is being vigorously questioned, and it is claimed that we will be barred by legal proceedings from making the full and fair investigation that I understand his Honor the Mayor desires to have made of the office of the Borough President and other departments of the City Government.

Before this difficulty could be solved by judicial decision—if the powers of the Commissioners of Accounts are, as I rather expect they will be, questioned—the Legislature will have adjourned. I therefore request that you ascertain, if possible, from the Governor and from the leaders of the Legislature whether, in their opinions, an investigating committee with full powers can be secured at this session, through whom a thorough investigation of all city departments may be had. I would much appreciate your obtaining this information before your return on Friday, if you can do so.

If I understand the Mayor correctly, it is his desire that all departments be carefully examined, but he has some doubts as to whether the powers of the Commissioners of Accounts are sufficient for the purpose. This has been a matter under consideration for some time, and it now becomes acute because of the alleged limitations to the powers of the Commissioners of Accounts by those who claim to speak for the department now under investigation.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON.

Neither Mr. Ellison nor the Mayor would discuss the matter at length. The Mayor said that the lettter spoke for itself, and added:

"There have been threats made that may be an investigation of other departments of the City Government might become necessary if the proceedings were continued against President Ahearn."

WILL SIGN BINGHAM BILL.

Mayor McClellan Says So, There Being No Opposition.

The Bingham Police bill, giving the Police Commissioner the power to reduce Inspectors to the rank of Captain and to form a new Detective Bureau, probably will become a law within a week. Mayor McClellan held yesterday the public hearing on the bill prescribed by law, and announced that he would sign it.

It was not expected that any one would appear at the hearing to oppose the bill, as the Police Inspectors, who are most interested, scarcely would hope to convince the Mayor that a bill drawn by his own Police Comissioner was not good legislation. Three men did appear, however, to favor the signing of the bill. To the first of these—Harry Robitzek of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx—the Mayor said:

"I would suggest that I know the provisions of the bill and the details of it, and therefore there is hardly any use in any one speaking for it. It is my intention to sign it unless there are good reasons for contrary action."

Mr. Robitzek did not think it worth while to continue his argument, and the other two men did not speak at all.

The Mayor probably will sign the bill to-day. It will be sent at once to the Legislature, and will then go to Gov. Hughes for his signature. As soon as he signs it it goes into effect.

W. H. Baker Quits Active Work.

After continuous and arduous work for nearly twenty years in the Postal Telegraph Company, William H. Baker has asked to be relieved from the detailed duties of Vice President and General Manager, and his resignation has been accepted. Mr. Baker, according to a statement sent out yesterday by President Clarence H. Mackay, will continue to act in an advisory capacity. Edward J. Nally will assume his duties with the title of Vice President and General Manager.

Spring Overcoats and Suits at $18

THE knowledge of the finer phases of tailoring—and the use of it—is the one great fundamental principle upon which the making of good clothes for men is based. That our tailormen possess this knowledge is clearly evident in this showing of Spring Overcoats and Suits for men at $18.

The overcoats at $18 involve a series of models in all the new grays, tans and blacks, in a diversity of weaves.

The Suits at $18 take form in a series of single-breasted sack models, fashioned of fancy worsteds, cassimeres, cheviots, flannels and blue and black thibets.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

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Stern Brothers

WINDOW SHADES, AWNINGS, ETC.

Window Shades made of John King's Scotch Holland and Florentine Striped Shadings. Embroidered Shades to order, in exclusive designs suitable for Private Residences.

Awnings of high grade imported fabrics and domestic materials, made in the best possible manner to withstand usage.

Porch Screens, Flags, Curtain Poles and Bath Room Fittings, in select assortment, at moderate cost.

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SILK SHIRTS

Pure English and French silks and silk mixtures.

Price $6.00 to $25.00

E Pluribus Unum

Gibson's "Record" Rye

is a blend of pure whiskies of different ages and contains

No Spirits

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Will publish on Sunday, in addition to its regular news sections and special departments,

A Complete Presentation by Special Cable of the News of the Week Throughout Europe.

These dispatches, from the leading capitals and centres, will form a review of all that is of importance or interest in European affairs—a review which, for attractiveness and distinct value, will be without an equal in this country. And The Times takes pleasure in announcing that the pages which will be devoted to these cables will hereafter compose one of the regular features of its Sunday edition.

The Times will on Sunday begin the publication of

Thorough and Authoritative Reports of All the Events in the World of Sports.

The pages set aside for this purpose will contain a complete and absolutely reliable record of the results of all contests of every variety. And fully appreciative of the keen and growing interest in the many branches of sport in which the amateur participates, The Times, not only in its Sunday edition but in its daily issues as well, will, throughout the season, present reports that will always be found in point of completeness, interest and satisfaction second to none.

The Magazine and Pictorial Sections

will, as usual, offer a most interesting variety of information, diversion, and amusement. Announcement of a few of the especial features of these two sections will be made in some detail to-morrow.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

FANCY Waistcoats are more in evidence this Spring than usual. Our assortment ranges from

$3 to $9,

and offers you this advantage. None of our Waistcoats has the surface beauty that soon vanishes. Each is a well-made, well-styled garment, of first class materials.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

A COMPLETE STORE

OUR PERFECTLY APPOINTED FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENTS, WE FIND, LEAD THE WAY, AND ARE A MOST EXCELLENT INTRODUCTION, TO THE CLOTHING WE MAKE.

ON THE OTHER HAND, IT APPEARS THAT THE WELL PLEASED WEARERS OF OUR CLOTHING FIND EQUAL CONVENIENCE AND SATISFACTION IN THE HATS AND FURNISHINGS WE SELL.

IN SHORT, OURS IS A COMPLETE STORE FOR THE USE OF MEN WHO WOULD DRESS WELL.

DOESN'T THIS MEAN YOU?

COOPER SQUARE AND BROOKLYN STORES OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

Browning, King & Company

B&K TRADE MARK

Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Loaded! Loaded to the "muzzle" with snap, style, dressiness, character—a brief pen picture of Lambert custom-made, ready-to-wear clothes. The same careful making—attention to details of sewing, linings and trimmings that only the best tailors give their work, will be found in these garments.

"Ask the Man Who Wears Them"

SPRING SUITS AND OVERCOATS

$15.00 to $45.00

39-41 CORTLANDT ST.
183 BROADWAY.

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Also at New Haven, Conn.

THE
Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
546 Fifth Ave., (45th St.,)
Request the honor of your presence
at the
EXHIBITION
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Collection of
ANCIENT AND MODERN
PAINTINGS
Belonging to
Mr. EDWARD BRANDUS
on
Monday, April 15th.

Advertisements for the Real Estate Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday to receive proper classification must be in The Times Office by noon to-day.

NATIONAL ACADEMY ELECTS 3 OUT OF 36

"Progressive" Painters Criticise the "Conservatives," Who Are in Control.

SAY THEY STAY IN A RUT

"Honest Stupidity," John Sloan Calls It—Mr. Henri Suggests Separate Exhibitions.

The art colony in this city is eagerly discussing the action of the National Academy of Design in rejecting at its election of members on Wednesday night thirty-three out of thirty-six nominees. The three elected were Joseph Pennell, the etcher, on first ballot, and Robert B. Brandegee and Frederick Ballard Williams, painters, on second ballot. The list of those who failed of election is as follows:

Painters—Hugh Breckinredge, George Elmer Browne, Charlotte B. Coman, Colin Campbell Cooper, Paul Cornoyer, Arthur B. Davies, Warren B. Davis, E. W. Deming, Ruger Donoho, George Wharton Edwards, E. Loyal Field, Robert David Gauley, Charles W. Hawthorne, William J. Hays, Paul King, Augustus Koopman, John Lambert, Ernest W. Lawson, De Witt M. Lockman, J. N. Marble, Willard Metcalf, Jerome Myers, J. Campbell Phillips, Edward F. Rook, Henry Reuterdahl, William Schevill, W. Granville Smith, Albert Sterner, Gustave Wiegand, and Cullen Yates.

Sculptors—John J. Boyle, Edith Woodman Burroughs, and Victor D. Brenner.

For some time there has been friction between what are generally referred to as the "progressive" and the "conservative" elements in the Academy. The trouble recently came to a head in the jury controversy over the current academy exhibition. Robert Henri, the leader of the "progressive" minority in that controversy, withdrew his pictures from the exhibition. For the last four years he has been on the exhibition jury, but at the election on Wednesday night his name was not included in the list of sixty jurymen elected for next year's two exhibitions.

Mr. Henri's Criticisms.

To a TIMES reporter Mr. Henri said last night:

"In its action of Wednesday night the National Academy of Design shows that it is going to stick to its old rut. There are some few men on the list of rejected nominees whom I would have voted against had I been present, but there are also men there who are among our best and strongest artists—men who should by all means be included in any association pretending to be representative of American art. These men are all progressives; they have broken away from the moribund conventions that are religiously followed by the conservatives and with brush and paint depict life as they see it.

"It is not a question of a lot of striving youngsters against a lot of arrived old men; it's a question of good art against bad. The painter who follows in the old rut is much more certain of popular acceptance than the man who strikes out on his own account and reproduces life as he sees it. If he keeps on long enough the world is likely to finally realize the merit of his work. And so many of the painters who are referred to as belonging to the young school are in reality old painters who have been working for years in obscurity. On the other hand, many of the men who have the 'old school' label on them are young painters who have adopted the old cut-and-dried, lifeless formulas.

"It is only the man who tries to paint things as he sees them that has any possibility in him of producing art. These are the men who are the vital painters.

"Of course I could sit quietly in the academy, but I feel that I ought to give the academy my strength, not my weakness. And so when I see a picture that has the huskiness of health in it, I feel it my duty to proclaim that fact irrespective of the name or age or school of its painter.

Other Exhibitions Suggested.

"It's hard to foretell just what will be the result of the Academy's wholesale rejection of painters. What the outsiders ought to do is to hold small or large group exhibitions so that the people may know what the artists who have something important to say are doing."

"Honest stupidity," is the way John Sloan labeled the attitude of the National Academy of Design toward the progressive painters. "I don't believe that jealousy or any kindred motive inspired the action of last Wednesday night. The Academicians simply don't see life the way we other painters see it and for that reason they cannot see any art in our pictures. The Academicians produce what you might call high-class American pot-boilers; they have a keen resentment for anything that is inspired by a new idea, and have an equally keen appreciation for everything that follows the old hide-bound conventions."

Reuterdahl's Comment.

Henry Reuterdahl, the illustrator, said: "The trouble with the Academicians is that they are afraid that if the younger men were admitted they would soon be the dominating spirit in the juries, with the result that many of the Academicians' pictures would go unhung.

"An Academy exhibition now looks like an exhibition of life-insurance calendars. The pictures are all painted on the academic formula. Unless a man paints accordingly there is no place for him to exhibit in New York.

"The Academy is doing everything for itself and its members and nothing for American art. If it is the guardian of American art, as it pretends to be, it ought to give the young man a chance."

WHAT THEY READ AT YALE.

English and American Fiction in the Lead—Junior Takes 238 Books.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 11.—A Yale senior, who is fond of collecting statistics, has been figuring for a year on the amount of reading done in the university. He has discovered that the greatest readers are the students in the Art School. Each averaged 14.8 books a year.

The members of the senior class of the academic department come next with 12.1 books each; the juniors next, with 11.8; the sophomores followed with 10.7, and the freshmen, with 7.7.

In the number of books withdrawn, English and American fiction lead, with 8,706; English and American literature second, with 5,473; other literature third, with 3,079; history and biography fourth, with 2,262.

RILEY GRANNAN'S WIFE HELD.

Sent to Bellevue at His Request for Examination as to Her Sanity.

Daisy Lee Grannan, wife of "Plunger" Riley Grannan, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and after an examination by Magistrate Whitman was sent to the observation ward at Bellevue Hospital for examination as to her sanity.

"I am sane," declared Mrs. Grannan, when permitted to tell her story to the Magistrate. "I'm not proud of being the wife of Mr. Grannan. Why won't he let me go free?"

Mr. Grannan and Mrs. Mary B. Kent of 41 West Thirty-fifth Street, sister of Mrs. Grannan, asked that the woman be committed. Mrs. Kent told the Magistrate that her sister had escaped from a sanitarium in Hartford, Conn., where she had been under treatment three months.

SLUMMING CURATE QUITS.

Deposed from Ministry, with His Consent, by Bishop Greer.

The Rev. William Howard Mears, curate of St. Matthew's Church, who was arrested in a Seventh Avenue dive in company with a colored woman a few weeks ago, while pursuing, as he said, studies of sociological conditions in the Tenderloin, has been deposed from the ministry by Bishop-Coadjutor Greer.

Bishop Greer gave out this official statement of the result:

"The committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the Rev. W. Howard Mears on the night of March 12, 1907, have reported that his conduct on that occasion involved a violation of his sixth ordination vow, which requires that a clergyman, 'as far as in him lies, shall make himself a wholesome example and pattern to the flock of Christ.' Mr. Mears, while declaring that he was not actuated by any wrong motive, has accepted the finding and acknowledged the judgment of the committee, and declared in writing his renunciation of the ministry, and I have accordingly deposed him from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church."

"Nothing else could have been done under the circumstances," added Bishop Greer.

The Rev. Arthur H. Judge, rector of St. Matthew's Church, declined to discuss the decision. Mrs. Mears said for her husband that they would not leave New York.

"Do you suppose we will run away just because the Church chooses to look upon my husband's actions in a false light?" said Mrs. Mears to a TIMES reporter. "We will certainly stay here. My husband will not be handicapped at all by leaving the ministry. He will now enter the lecture field. He is an able lecturer. In fact, that is the work for which he is best suited. He has already had quite a lot of experience on the lecture platform. His trips to the Tenderloin were to collect data for some of his lectures.

"I think my husband has a bright future before him. New York is the place for a man with brains, and my husband is such a man. Of course we will stay in New York. Mr. Mears will also write. He is able with the pen. We are not worrying."

While she was talking her husband was upstairs. Now and then he called "Alice," but she did not heed. Always, in the last few weeks, when reporters have called at the Mears house it was Mrs. Mears who has appeared for her husband. He was usually close by, but seldom showed himself. He may issue a formal statement to-day in the form of a letter which he has sent to Bishop Greer.

SAY W. T. STEAD ERRED.

Ministers Declare Christ's Church Is Militant Here.

Leading men in the great Protestant denominations, including the Methodists before whom he spoke on Monday last, are saying that William T. Stead of The London Review of Reviews was misinformed when he stated that he had been unable to find the Church of Christ in America, or anything which stood for it, and that its address did not appear in the telephone directory. Many leading New York pastors and laymen are members of the Executive Committee, which has been charged with the organization of a Federate Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and which now represents millions of Protestant communicants. The Rev. Dr. E. B. Sanford is Secretary of this committee. He was asked yesterday whether Mr. Stead was justified in his remarks before the New York Conference of the Methodist Church. Dr. Sanford said:

"Mr. Stead seems to be utterly ignorant of the great movement that in the last few years has been bringing the churches of Christ in this country into closo federated relations. The office of this National federation is in the heart of the city, and its telephone number is in the directory. If Mr. Stead will call us up or call at our office in the Bible House, it will give us pleasure to set him straight in the matter.

"In 1905 five hundred delegates, representing churches having a membership of over 17,000,000, met in conference in this city and unanimously adopted a plan under which there is now organizing a great Federal Council of the churches, made up of representatives officially appointed by the National assemblies of all the leading denominations. Through this Council the Church of Christ purposes to stand together and lead in the discussion of, and give an impulse to, all great movements that make for righteousness. International arbitration is one of the specific objects which has been named."

OLNEY MURDER ARREST.

Dan Davis, Who Discovered the Triple Murder, Also Held.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 11.—"Little" Dan Davis, the first person to discover the murders of Willis C. and Fred. R. Olney and little Alice Ingerick on October 6, 1905, was taken into custody by the police of this city this afternoon and lodged in the county jail at Goshen. It cannot be learned that any charge has been made against him, the authorities intimating that he is being held as a witness in the famous murder case.

Charles H. Rogers, who is indicted for the three murders, and who was arrested in Los Angeles on Tuesday night, has admitted his identity, and the District Attorney of Orange County is making out requisition papers with which two officers will be sent to Los Angeles in about a week.

At the time Rogers was indicted a person named "John Doe" was also indicted for murder on three counts as an accessory. The authorities have often stated that as soon as the suspected principal, Rogers, was arrested, "John Doe" would be named and taken into custody.

FRUITSTAND ON THE GRASS.

Corporations Petition to Dispossess an Italian from Bowling Green.

In the tiny circle of Bowling Green Park where the grass is due to sprout in a few weeks, Antonio Nardielo has built himself a large, bright green fruit stand close to the west entrance where the morning crowd of workers debouch from the Subway. Besides the dozen or so square yards of grassplot taken up by the stand, the keeper has pre-empted as much as he needs for the storage of empty fruit boxes.

The sight of this desecration of the little park right under the Government's new $5,000,000 Custom House has been getting on the nerves of the owners of some of the big buildings round about, and yesterday a petition was sent to Park Commissioner Herrman asking him to have the stand removed.

Besides the representatives of the surrounding property owners, the petition was signed by John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company, the Produce Exchange Bank, the Seaboard National Bank, Oelrichs & Co., the Produce Exchange, and about twenty other well-known firms and corporations.

ICEBERGS EARLY THIS YEAR.

Two Vessels in Yesterday Report the First of the Season.

The first icebergs to be seen along the North Atlantic steamship lane this Spring were reported by the Danish freight steamship Kentucky and the Anchor liner Furnessia, from Glasgow, which arrived yesterday. The appearance of bergs is reported somewhat earlier than usual and some steamship men are inclined to believe that they will soon be a menace to vessels on the northerly route.

On April 6 and 7 the Furnessia passed eighteen small icebergs, which were seen to the northward. The Kentucky, when off the Banks on April 4, sighted four bergs. Each was about 50 feet high and about 400 feet long.

GRAFT HUNT HERE NOT GREAT SUCCESS

Contractors Ignore Subpoenas to Tell of Pennsylvania Capitol Job.

COMMISSION GETS PROMISE

Manager of Woodbury Granite Company to Turn Over Records of Dealings with Sanderson.

The Pennsylvania's Legislative Investigating Commission again waited in vain yesterday for contractors to appear in the board room of the Audit Company of New York to tell what they know of the manipulations of contracts on the new Pennsylvania State Capitol, which cost the State $13,000,000, and which experts say should have been built for less than half the sum.

The contractors paid no attention to the subpoenas which had been served upon them by the Commission's Sergeant at Arms. They did not have to obey and they didn't. The commission got tired of waiting and departed for Harrisburg late in the afternoon, disappointed at its failure to get the testimony of so many of the men who furnished John H. Sanderson, the favored Capitol contractor, with material for which he is said to have charged the State several hundred per cent. more than he paid the men who really did the work.

The real work of the commission during the two days it was here was not in the executive sessions in the board room, but on the outside, where the Commissioners paved the way for a great deal of evidence which will be brought forward later, when the hearings are resumed in Harrisburg. What is considered one of the most important points developed yesterday after the commission had adjourned. H. E. Eastman, the New York manager for the Woodbury Granite Company of Hardwick, Vt., arrived just as the Commissioners were preparing to depart. He agreed to send the commission all data bearing on the company's relations with Sanderson, including estimates on granite, the date of the company's contract with Sanderson, and statements of all the sums of money that were paid to the company by the contractor.

The importance of this is evident in the light of what has already been brought out in the Capitol graft investigation. It has been shown that the political clique, which ran things to its liking during most of the years the State Capitol was under way, had apparently planned the expenditure of about $35,000,000 on the building, the original appropriation for which was only $4,000,000. One of the items of the supposed plan to roll up a gigantic bill for the State was granite approaches to the building, to cost in the neighborhood of $4,000,000. Estimates had been made, and all seemed in a fair way to be carried through when a change of politics placed a Democrat in the office of State Treasurer, and the clique's plans were balked.

A delegation from the commission visited the office of F. Mohr & Co., at 112 West Forty-second Street, yesterday, after realising that the company was going to pay no attention to the subpoena which had been served upon one of the firm. The delegation was well received, and the company promised to furnish the commission with a statement of all chairs and other furniture it sold Sanderson for the Capitol Building. These chairs, which were sold by the piece by Mohr & Co., were charged for by Sanderson by the foot, the air spaces being included in the estimate.

The Commissioners learned yesterday that John H. Sanderson, who had been living at Sherry's since October, when he severed all connection with Pennsylvania, left New York before the Commissioners arrived. They were also told that, although Sanderson received liberal prices for the State Capitol furnishings, owing to his unique "per pound" and "per foot" system of fixing values, he still owes large sums to the New York contractors to whom he sub-let the various jobs awarded him by the Capitol Building Commission. One of the firms which is said to have a large account against Sanderson is the Robert C. Fisher Company of 138th Street and Locust Avenue. They furnished the interior marble for the Capitol. E. B. Tompkins, President of the company, was subpoenaed, but did not appear. The Commissioners made efforts to see him yesterday, but he was always "out" when they called at the office. William K. Fertig, General Manager for the company, admitted yesterday to a TIMES reporter that his company's dealings with Sanderson had not been entirely satisfactory. He denied, however, that legal proceedings had been instituted by his company to compel Sanderson to pay up.

One of the contracting firms which refused to acknowledge a subpoena yesterday was the Blank & Boyd Manufacturing Company, bidders on the chandeliers for the Capitol. These chandeliers and bronze standards cost the State $2,000,000.

'CONSUL' IN THE MUSEUM NOW

Body of the Almost Human Chimpanzee Rescued from a Saloon.

Consul, the almost human chimpanzee, whose recent death in Berlin was mourned by the hundreds of children and grown-ups who had been amused by his antics, and whose stuffed and mounted body is now in the American Museum of Natural History, had a narrow escape from spending the remainder of his "stuffed" days adorning the bar of a Sixth Avenue saloon. Indeed, the monkey, once the proudest of his kind, did suffer this ignominy for a few days. He was rescued yesterday by Mr. Bostock's representative in this city.

In life Consul earned $1,500 a week, and his life was insured for $124,000. The museums of Berlin, London, and Paris all made bids for his body after his death, but Mr. Bostock decided to present him to the museum here. Upon reaching his Winter quarters in Richmond, Va., a few days ago, however, Mr. Bostock learned that Consul had not yet reached the museum, and he wired to this city to learn why.

His representative learned that after Consul's body had been sold by the Customs officials because no duty had been paid it was placed behind the bar of a saloon, whose proprietor had bid him in for $35. This man at last agreed to deliver Consul to Mr. Bostock for a bonus of $25. The money was quickly paid, and yesterday Consul was turned over to the museum.

CHANGES AT YALE.

President's Veto Now May Be Reversed by the Corporation.

NEW HAVEN, April 11.—A committee of five of the Yale Corporation, including President Hadley, which has been at work for a long time on the rules for university government, recently brought in a report which the corporation has accepted.

The old veto power of the President in the Faculty can be reversed by the corporation. There is a much larger definition as well as expansion of the powers of the Prudential Committee, and a new and businesslike order of procedure is adopted. There is also very careful definition of the relative powers and functions of the Faculties and corporation in such matters as appointments and important affairs of instruction and government.

The Yale field is put under control of a Treasurer appointed by the corporation, who is also to act as graduate adviser in athletics. The Deans are made executive officers of their departments.

"DR." LUND FINED $100.

Autopsy Showed His Drugs Did Not Cause Slocum's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 11.—O. C. Lund of New York was to-day found guilty in the Greenwich Borough Court by Judge Tierney of illegally administering drugs and nostrums to Frederick Slocum previous to his death Saturday night. He received the minimum penalty, $100 fine and costs, and his attorney, W. S. Wright, took an appeal for him.

Lund says he applied electrical treatment and then later took some drugs to Slocum, believing the man had pneumonia. The Coroner's autopsy showed that Slocum had four other complaints, but no pneumonia, and that the drugs did not cause death. This relieved Lund of the charge about to have been brought for manslaughter.

HANAN UP IN POOLROOM CASE.

Shoe Man Says He Never Placed a Poolroom Bet In His Life.

Thomas R. Keator, who was arrested in the poolroom headquarters in lower Broadway when the place was raided by the police and the District Attorney's men two weeks ago, was held yesterday by Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs Court in $2,500 bail for the Grand Jury. He is charged with maintaining a poolroom.

The poolroom investigation which Assistant District Attorney Vandiver has been conducting was continued yesterday. More than half a dozen witnesses were examined before Magistrate Barlow on John Doe proceedings.

Mr. Vandiver's office was also crowded yesterday afternoon with men who had been summoned to tell what they knew of poolroom operations in this city. Among those questioned was John H. Hanan, the shoe man. Mr. Hanan said that he had never in his life placed a bet in a poolroom.

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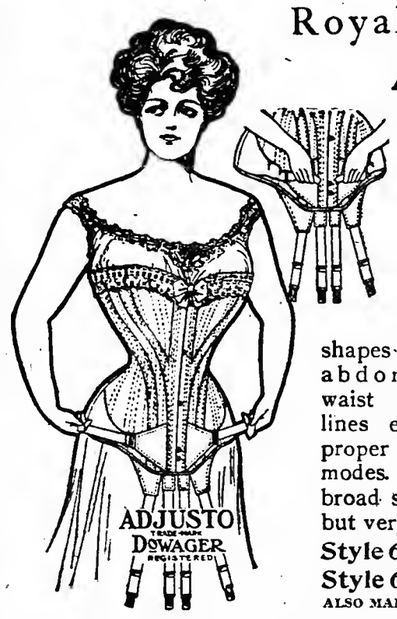

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City. Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....89 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year.2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year.1.00
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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FINANCE.

The reduction of the Bank of England rate must be regarded as a tribute—for what it is worth—to the sanity and safety of the American situation. Obviously it was no time for the reduction of the rate while our affairs were so desperate that at any time we might be demanding more gold than London could spare. We have remarked before that there was an apparent inconsistency between our being both deeply in debt abroad and also in position to draw gold from abroad. Inconvenience is no excuse in commercial affairs, and if we were embarrassed in our domestic affairs that could be no reason for refusing to remit gold upon our creditors' demand. And yet our alleged creditors were in fear of our demands for gold. However, this inconsistency is none of our affair, for we have never adopted it. With the reduction of the Bank of England rate the notion may be dismissed even by those who still take their views of American affairs from other sources than those available here.

To us it seems more remarkable that the Bank of England rate is maintained at 4½ per cent. than that it should be reduced to that figure. It not only now is unusually high—it follows an unexampled period of dear money. Ninety days at 6 per cent. was followed by eighty-four days at 5 per cent., and still a normal level of the money is not reached. Here is a phenomenon that is not referable to the excesses of American market riggers. The reduction to 5 per cent. blocked any suggestion that the farsighted Englishmen saw the end from the beginning. If so, either they never would have had a 6 per cent. rate or they would have maintained it longer. As it seems to us the facts suggest that London has been equally mistaken about its affairs and New York's, and that its troubles are not yet over. Our judgment is that both England and the United States—and for that matter the world—is suffering from that absorption of liquid capital which is characteristic of great prosperity.

Those who take this view think that there can be no fundamental relief except from the increase of capital available, and that more or less stress at one time or another in the banking situation is not so good a barometer as the condition of trade. Every prosperous country in the world is put to its choice whether it prefers active trade or cheaper money, for under present conditions both are not attainable. Our condition is better than other countries', because our money market has been artificially straitened, and is now in position to be artificially assisted. That is to say our money market stringency is in part due to our currency and Treasury system. Out of the banks we possess a billion dollars which ought to be in them, and in the Treasury is visible a practical addition to the bank surplus adequate to any demand in sight. Moreover our merchandise balance gives us a call upon all the foreign gold we need. These are the reasons we have not shared England's anxiety about us.

It is in England's prosperity that we find facts not indicative of such ease in England's monetary affairs as some may infer from its falling bank rate. Only a few days ago that its Board of Trade reported increases of £4,477,000 imports and £3,071,900 exports. Of the imports the United States contributed £2,500,000 in cotton, which was payable to us in gold at our option. It is to the excess of the growth in imports over exports that we would draw attention. England's excess of imports for March of the last three years was as follows: 1907, £23,024,625; 1906, £21,619,425; 1905, £20,912,489. England's debits abroad are therefore increasing, while its credits are declining. EDGAR SPEYER has reckoned the national loss of income due to extravagance in national finances at £24,000,000 annually. To this must be added the interest absorbed in the growth of the municipal debt from £92,820,100 in 1875 to £393,882,146. And this does not include large floating debts incurred by capital expenditures under both heads, nor private extravagance upon a comparable scale. Before this later era of English extravagance this capital would have been exported, and would have laid foreign countries under tribute. But, as we have seen, England has been running up debts abroad, and has not been shipping either the goods or the capital to balance the account.

This is the reverse of our own condition, and explains why our money market relieves itself so much more easily than London's, whose banking half year is certainly a phenomenon, and perhaps a portent. If the facts were similar regarding ourselves we should expect to hear British reproaches against American fondness for living upon what may be called the installment plan, like young couples who get credit for the furniture which they cannot afford. It has hitherto been characteristic rather of Americans to ride in mortgaged automobiles on borrowed gasoline and to defy the day of reckoning, as a Chicago humorist remarked on Appomattox day. Either England has been indulging itself in similar conduct, or else its banking conditions are worse than appear, and they appear worse than they have for a generation. It is our candor regarding the beam in our own eye which warrants our remarking the beam in the eye of our genial critics. Things English as well as things American look differently on opposite sides of the ocean.

"POOR MAN'S COURTS."

The statement recently put forth that Mr. HERBERT PARSONS, President of the New York Republican County Committee, opposes the passage of the "Poor Man's Court" bill recommended by Gov. HUGHES seems not well founded. By increasing the number of Judges and strengthening the Municipal Court system it seeks to prevent scandalous delays, which, as Gov. HUGHES says, "amount to a denial of justice and breed disrespect for the law and its administration." The Assembly Committee yesterday reported the bill favorably, and Mr. PARSONS is thus far vindicated.

The Municipal Court Justices are shamefully overworked. Although many of them hold sessions until midnight, at least 15,000 cases which concern the affairs of poor litigants remain buried in the calendars, and the courts are still running behind. Hundreds of cases are being withdrawn in despair after continual adjournments.

The Wells bill increases the Justices for Manhattan from fourteen to twenty-two, affords Brooklyn four new Judges, raises their salaries from $6,000 to $8,000, assures them a full term, assigns several Justices to a heavily incumbered district, and provides for the election of a substitute when a Justice becomes permanently disabled. The new Justices are to be elected next Fall. The bill was drafted by Mr. JULIUS H. COHEN on behalf of the Citizens' Union, and has received the approval of the press, of representative men, and associations concerned in the public welfare. It is directly to the interest of all citizens that it be passed with convenient dispatch.

OUR TOP-HEAVY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Mr. FRANK H. PARTRIDGE, a member for some years of the Board of Education, has been talking a good deal of common sense to a reporter of The Evening Post. The immediate occasion of the talk is the proposition of Mayor MCCLELLAN for the consolidation of the Normal College and the Training School for Teachers. Duplication of expenditure and effort is obviously enough a mistake, and there is little doubt that it exists in this instance. In connection with the consolidation Mr. PARTRIDGE suggests that applicants for admission should be subjected to a strict examination as to general fitness in order to avoid waste and loss to them and to the city in case they are found incapable after two or three years.

A like evil, but on a larger scale and with more serious results, Mr. PARTRIDGE believes exists in the duplication of the work of the City College and the Boys' High Schools. He thinks that the first four years of the boys who now go to the City College could be profitably passed in the High Schools and "the last three year boys could be taken care of by Columbia and New York Universities and St. Francis Xavier." He says:

> The City of New York is under no obligation to give higher education free to every boy who applies, any more than she is under obligation to teach them the professions free. When the city provides elementary and high schools requiring twelve years of school apprenticeship, and permits those who elect to continue two years more free at the Training School for Teachers; and when you consider the small percentage who go beyond this, the city has done handsomely, and all that can reasonably be expected, especially when one considers that a high school education is to-day equivalent to a university education of twenty-five years ago.

Mr. PARTRIDGE also argues that most of the parents of the boys who attend the City College could afford to pay for their tuition in the universities of the city, while for boys who cannot afford this there are numerous scholarships offered by these institutions and by Cornell.

Mr. PARTRIDGE uses a slightly loose, but very telling, expression when he says that "the city is doing much to pauperize education." The city certainly is doing much to prevent both the parents and the youths of New York from regarding education as a precious and necessary thing for which sacrifices are at once justified and rewarded. And this is especially true of what is known as "higher" education, which as a matter of fact is higher only because it costs the city far more in proportion to its value or the need of it. We do not regard the total of $40,000,000 a year as extravagant, were it expended in a way to secure the best results. But we do regard it as grossly misappropriated in the light of the actual condition of instruction in this city. When that enormous sum, equivalent to $50 a voter each year, is so distributed that a very large number of young children are left with imperfect use of the schools we have, and a much greater number are receiving inferior instruction, while heavy expenses are incurred for the "higher" education of a relatively insignificant number, then it cannot be denied that there is serious waste in our system. And when we reflect that the class which is thus deprived of advantage to which it is clearly entitled is the class that needs the schooling most, is least able to pay for it, and pays more of the school tax in proportion to its means than any other, then it ought to be plain that there is not only gross waste, but still grosser injustice in our system. Indubitably we ought to have a revision of the system with a view to abolish duplication. But that is only a beginning of remedy for evils of long standing. The money spent at the top should be taken to strengthen the foundation. That is the truest and the most effective economy, and it is also the fairest and most sensible policy.

THE BASEBALL SEASON.

The professional baseball season really opened yesterday. Professional baseball cannot be considered as a sport, except as to the spectators. As to the players and the managers it is to be regarded strictly as a business. To be sure, the object of the persons interested in the business is to draw the largest possible number of the spectators to whom the business is a sport. The practical problem is how these are to be secured.

With the free interchange of players among the different organizations, locality no longer counts as to the "nines." The local manager may be quite sure that if he can assemble a winning organization of players, none or few of the spectators will pause to consider their origin. Local patriotism, as manifested in baseball, is a strange, irrational passion. The crowd of local patriots have no hesitation in violently applauding this season as a native the same player whom they last year violently hissed as an alien enemy. In England, where "county cricket" takes nearly the same place in public interest that in this country is taken by the National League and the American League in baseball, they take local patriotism more seriously than do our "rooters." There are regulations intended to prevent the appearance of a cricketer for a county on no better principle than that the county "hath hired him."

To that extent the problem of our baseball managers is simplified. And the essential problem is obvious. The teams must be as nearly as possible equalized in strength. To this requirement there is a supplemental condition, and that is that the cities which supply the largest and most lucrative "gate" shall be assured, so far as can be assured beforehand, of local teams strong enough to elicit the largest amount of profitable local enthusiasm. This condition would apparently require that the teams should be strong in the order of the cities in population. And we find this condition to have been very fairly fulfilled. Last year Chicago finished first and New York second in both leagues. The year before New York finished first in one league and Philadelphia in the other, and the appeals to the local patriotism of the first and third cities of the country, cities only two hours apart, were of course more effective than the appeal that could be made to Chicago in favor of its own two victorious teams of 1906. But the later outcome was at least proof, which cannot be called superfluous proof, considering the temptations of business baseball, that the result had not been prearranged, that the games had not been "thrown."

No doubt the action of business motives, which are, we hasten to say, entirely legitimate business motives, will be observable in the season of 1907. Not only should each league, subject to the deductions noted, endeavor to equalize the strength of its teams. But there is nothing immoral in the suggestion that the managers of the two great leagues should "get together," subject to the conditions imposed by honesty and fair dealing, and that the final contest, at the end of the season, should be between the two teams which have proved themselves to be the most skillful and effective baseball teams in the United States.

NATURAL CONSEQUENCES.

Smashing the railways as a means of prolonging prosperity is producing results outside of Wall Street as well as within it. Everybody of course rejoiced at the reduction of the swollen fortunes, and it has been a favorite diversion to jeer at the railways' warnings at the consequence. Was their motive not too clear to merit attention? Would they not continue their work of development for the most selfish of reasons, and if they balked could not a law be passed to meet the case? But how will a law be passed to meet what is reported from Chicago?

A year ago railway labor was in such demand that agencies could not meet the demand, and wages went up to $1.50 and $2.25 a day. Now:

> Italian, Greek, Austrian, and Belgian laborers are far in excess of the demand for them. They are thronging the labor agencies in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and other cities and gladly paying $3 each to the labor agents for finding work for them. The wages now offered for ordinary earth and ballast handlers range from $1.25 to $1.50, or from 25 to 50 cents less than was paid last year. Track layers, or "steel gangs," get from $1.40 to $1.60 a day, or about 50 cents less than last year.
>
> All the comfort we can offer is that if the railways do not employ this coarse labor there will be so much less competition for the farmers, and the harvest may be less troublesome than last year. This naturally will make the farmers even more stony-hearted than ever toward their natural foes—the carriers of their crops. As yet the good work is only begun. Neither Mr. BRYAN nor Mr. ROOSEVELT can complete it alone, and the latest suggestion is that they shall run, and perhaps work, in double harness as a single team. We wonder how either of them likes the idea, and which is the more surprised at it?

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

Suppose Mr. CARNEGIE had done nothing else than to found the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg. His name would be entitled to be put high up on the roll of public benefactors. It is very nearly if not quite the first of those benefactions by which he attempted to differentiate himself from the common millionaire, from the man, as he himself put it in his speech yesterday, "who knows no better than to deaden his soul by mere possession, counting over the hoard which holds him down, or using his faculties in old age in augmenting the useless stuff which ministers not to any need worthy of man."

Many local benefactors there have been in many lands, who have in one way or another returned their thanks to the place of their birth or the place in which their fortunes were accumulated. But hardly one is entitled to recognition for so various a local benefaction as the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg. It includes, as its founder again said in his speech, "a combination of library and art gallery, museum and hall of music, never, so far as I know, attempted before." And it includes, in great part also, if we are rightly informed, the orchestra which makes the "hall of music" a continual benefaction. It includes besides the technical schools which are doing so enormously useful a work, and whose fifteen hundred students were present yesterday impressively to attest their usefulness. Quite apart in its special purpose from the munificent endowment of research which the same founder has created in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, but forming a civic and educational centre such as not another American city but Pittsburg can boast, it is no wonder that it should be, as it seems to be, the favorite child of its fortunate father, who can already see and rejoice in the beneficence of his work and its fitness to the ends for which it was designed. The President, in his letter, expressed in one of his occasional felicities the essence of the benefaction: "Every such foundation designed to serve the educational uplifting of our people represents just so much gain for American life, just so much credit for us collectively as a Nation."

And that is not all, nor the best. Mr. CARNEGIE has before now publicly declared that his mission was not to give so much as to make other men give. How completely he has fulfilled that mission in this case! He has summoned from the civilized nations of the earth a cloud of witnesses to this rededication. Among them are the representatives of countries in which such benefactions as this institution on such a scale would never be dreamed except as the result of Governmental action. And they see and will testify that such benefactions may accrue from the very utmost freedom of individualism, from the acknowledgment, on the part of a very fortunate man, of his obligation to the community to which he owes his fortune. Already Mr. CARNEGIE has put an effective constraint upon American millionaires to divide their millions with the public. It is not fantastic to expect that his example, attested as its results will be by all these European witnesses, will put a like pressure upon the conspicuously rich men of countries in which such private munificence toward public objects is so unfamiliar that it is safe to call it unknown.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New Kind of Amateur Theatricals.

In the April number of Charities—an interesting and valuable magazine, by the way, which might get as many readers as it deserves if it had a name the very sound of which was not offensive to a large and rapidly increasing number of people—there is an article on the Children's Theatre, a sociological experiment on the east side which has developed into a great success in every way except as a money-maker. As the Educational Alliance stands behind it, however, ready to make up the annual deficit, all except the most rigid of economists will regard that as a matter of small importance.

This theatre, which has been running for several years to constantly crowded houses without attracting the attention of the theatrical critics, depends for the production of its plays, some of which are selected and some original, entirely upon the histrionic talents of young men and women living in the neighborhood, who do the acting for no other remuneration than the applause of the children in the same district. It is a little disquieting, in some ways, to note that "dramatic and artistic development is always subordinated to the training of character and the inculcation of moral ideas" in the Children's Theatre, for that implies the charge that there is a necessary or at least possible antagonism between the one and the other, besides being dreadfully platitudinous and wearisome, but people often say such things as that merely from an obsession of high-sounding words, and this Children's Theatre seems to have made no mistakes in the way of confounding the tiresome or the barbaric with the virtuous.

The plays are evidently well chosen, with no indication of a tendency toward preachiness, and the popularity of the performances speaks volumes for standards of appreciation on the east side. "After the parts have been assigned," we read, "some months of careful training. This training means much for the young men and women, who learn through it English speech and physical control, and who have been transformed from awkwardness to grace, from gaucherie to fine bearing. Every play has several odsis, so that as many as possible may take advantage of the opportunities afforded, and responsibilities of frequent performance weigh unduly on no one."

This little theatre has attracted not a few visitors eminent in sociological circles, and they all seem to have been impressed by its value as an educational medium, both for the actors and for the spectators. The admission price, which used to be 5 cents, has now been raised to 10, with no diminution in attendance, but the expenses are still three times the receipts, and the cry is for an endowment. Well, Mr. CARNEGIE is particularly "easy" just now, and he might put his money to worse uses.

Mr. Berkman Has Retired.

ALEXANDER BERKMAN, who was recently characterized by a not too loving brother in anarchy as a man "who thinks that vast progress toward the acme of human achievement is made when a knife is stuck into a millionaire," makes a truly curious announcement in Mother Earth, the fierce little monthly which EMMA GOLDMAN, with his help, or he with hers, has been conducting. The proclamation is addressed "To My Friends" and begins with the simple statement: "I have quit my business." Then, declaring that perhaps he owes his friends an explanation, and surely he owes one to himself, the sometime assailant of Mr. FRICK says:

> "My original plan did not include exploitation. I intended to do all the necessary work myself, wishing to be neither exploiter nor exploited. The intense competition in the printing trade, however, plus union conditions, which do not permit the compositor to perform pressman's work, soon convinced me that my plan was not feasible. The employment of a pressman at union wages necessitated the enlargement of the business, involving the usual business methods, &c. In short, I stood before the alternative of sacrificing either my principles or my business. I quit the business. I feel as if I were released from prison again."

We do not quite catch from this whether Mother Earth is to cease publication or whether Mr. BERKMAN has merely abandoned his job as foreman of the press-room, but evidently he has been having an encounter with "union rules," and as evidently he thinks that there is something wrong about them. This does not prove that Mr. BERKMAN is inconsistent, for, of course, an out-and-out Anarchist hates rules of any kind, as being little better than laws and Governments, but the episode does prove that anarchy has more than capital to fight. It must also beat, or be beaten by, "labor" in its modern, organized form, and Mr. BERKMAN seems to have been beaten. But what is he going to do? Presumably he thinks that he must live.

Osteopathy Takes a Step.

To have forced or persuaded the Assembly to pass a compromise medical examination bill is a large triumph for the osteopathists and doubtless they will exult over it. The bill is not a law yet, however, and it still has before it a danger sometimes spoken of as "the gentleman down stairs."

And after all the bill is not so bad. Whether the present brood of osteopaths are "recognized" or not, apparently they will go on practicing their curious art, and the doctors cannot complain too much if they are recognized, because only a few years ago, when they had passed an examination law that suited them, they, too, took good care of the brothers who couldn't, or, at least, didn't want to, go before the examiners. And the new bill does provide a single examining board, which is to subject all aspirants for the degree of M. D. to practically the same tests. That rule, if enforced with reasonable severity, will be a vast advance on the present situation, which is as absurd as absurd could be, and any osteopath who gets in under it will be welcome as well as competent to specialize in bone manipulation as much as he pleases.

LIKES SPECIAL FEATURES.

Mr. Gotshall Praises Recent Financial and Political News Articles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On behalf of myself and some of my associates, who are intersted in financial matters, I congratulate you on the excellence of the financial feature of the Monday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This feature of your paper is not only an excellent idea, but the manner in which the idea is executed is admirable.

I also beg to assure you that not only myself but others have noticed and appreciated the enterprising manner in which THE NEW YORK TIMES has obtained many exclusive and original articles relating to the present agitation. In these articles are very frequently and exclusively set forth the ideas of the National and State Administrations on the important questions now before the public, relating to railroads and other corporations.

W. C. GOTSHALL.

New York, April 5, 1907.

To Harlem by Boat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"C.'s" suggestion in to-day's TIMES as to small boats plying up and down the East and North Rivers is capital. Thirty years ago there was a line between Harlem and Wall Street, which ran all the year, and was crowded morning and evening. The boats were, however, too big, and only ran every hour.

If a line could be established sending boats completely round the island, going each way, many excursionists as well as daily toilers would be carried. Small propellers, running every fifteen or thirty minutes, would carry immense numbers of both sorts.

L.

New York, April 10, 1907.

Missing White Wings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Wednesday morning after the hard snowstorm of Tuesday, when the gutters and sewer openings were clogged with snow and the crosswalks overflowed with water, I walked down Amsterdam Avenue, from 106th Street to Ninety-third Street, and was able to discover but one "White Wing" on either the avenue or the side streets the entire distance, though it was 9 o'clock in the morning. The one I did see was loafing along the sidewalk on the avenue.

Oh! for the mantle of Waring,
Quoth the (C) Raven "Nevermore."

New York, April 11, 1907. H. W. P.

Misinformation as to Teachers' Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement quoted on Page 16 of to-day's TIMES that two-thirds of 93 per cent. of the four mills tax shall be devoted to salaries of teachers of the first six years of the course is false. Will you kindly contradict the same in to-morrow's issue?

As to the truth of my statement I refer you to the amended Senate Bill No. 883.

GEORGE R. DUTTON.

Woodhaven, April 10, 1907.

April Snow in 1894.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are away off in the statement that the snowfall yesterday, 3½ inches, made the record since 1871. You entirely overlook the great snowfall of April 11, 1894, at which time the snowfall here in Yonkers was 15 inches, and from 12 to 20 inches all over the State, 24 inches in Philadelphia, and from 15 to 30 inches all over Pennsylvania.

CYRUS A. PEAKE.

Yonkers, N. Y., April 10, 1907.

FOR PEACE IN RUSSIA.

Mr. Aladin Shows That the Reformers Are Doing Their Share.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of April 11 you kindly mention my name and put the question, "Why any 'war' at all in Russia?" "Why should there not be instead of war an attempt to modernize Russia peacefully and gradually? Mr. Stolypin on his side has done his utmost."

It seems to me that from the wire of Mr. Stephen Bonsal I can infer that the other side has also done its utmost indeed to stop the war. I quote Mr. Stephen Bonsal.

"The campaign of assassination by the revolutionists, with the exception of several insignificant murders of police by irresponsible students, has also ceased, at least temporarily."

So much for the revolutionary parties. As to the amount of political wisdom in the second Duma, it seems to me that we have to admit that the second Duma has shown already its conciliatory spirit to a very marked degree. Neither the burning question of amnesty, nor the intensely moving question of the famine relief fund, has changed this. Not even the all-important question of the annual budget has been treated by the Duma in a spirit of irreconcilable opposition. The Duma met the Government at least half way, so that, to my understanding, the other side, I mean the Duma, has done all that was humanly possible to eliminate any possibility of continuation of internal warfare.

In all fairness to the Duma, I think you should find it possible to print this letter.

ALEXIS ALADIN.

New York, April 11, 1907.

ROOSEVELT IN 1908.

More Comment on the Result of The Times's Canvas.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

Two New York papers, THE TIMES and The Herald, have been making a canvass of the country as to the general question of President Roosevelt's popularity. To the general question addressed to a large number of authorities presumably most in touch with public sentiment in their respective communities whether Mr. Roosevelt is as popular as ever an unbroken chorus of "ayes," unhesitating, unqualified, and enthusiastic, has been returned.

That is the hard fact confronting those who, the wish perhaps fathering the thought, have from time to time broached the theory of Mr. Roosevelt's waning popularity. On the overwhelmingly affirmative and presumably unwelcome reply to its canvass the frank comment of the Democratic and conservative TIMES is interesting:

> "No American statesman ever had such an unquestioning support, a support so completely uncritical, or one so manifestly due to the inspiration awakened by personality. It is an astonishing spectacle."

From The Detroit News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES recently addressed to 500 Republican editors throughout the country a request for their opinion as to whether President Roosevelt is now as popular with the voters as he was at the time of his election. In replying, the editor of The Marquette Mining Journal, located in the heart of the Steel Trust's western preserve, writes as follows:

> "This is a mining region, heretofore dominated in politics by the corporations. Local elections are beginning to show the latter that they must begin to keep hands off. I think Roosevelt has helped bring about this result. I should say the President is fully as strong among the masses of the voters as he ever was—perhaps a little stronger."

It is a genuine inspiration to find such a breeze blowing from the Lake Superior country. It is comforting and grateful to discover that conditions there have so changed as to make it possible for an editor above the Straits to speak his mind so freely, even in a communication to a far away publication. Time was, and until recently, when the public journals of the mining country were about as thoroughly dominated by special interests as were the caucuses and conventions which sent dependable corporation agents to Lansing with ease and regularity. Prior to the awakening of the public conscience for which Theodore Roosevelt is supremely responsible, it would hardly have been possible to find so courageous a publicist between the Soo and Ironwood as speaks in the quoted letter.

From The Topeka Capital.

Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, not much of a supporter of Roosevelt, publishes replies to a letter to 500 Republican editors over the country inquiring whether the President has lost or gained in popularity. It will surprise nobody, THE TIMES comments, to learn that Mr. Roosevelt is more popular than ever, but what astonishes THE TIMES is that there is no minority sentiment. "The unanimity of the replies to this effect," says THE TIMES, "and the length to which the editors, as men most closely in touch with the sentiment of the country, go in asserting the overpowering strength, the deep seriousness and the blazing enthusiasm with which the mass of the Republican Party and a large proportion of Democrats have now come to the support of the President, is an astonishing revelation."

Politics is the most occult modern science. It is now said that the enemies of Roosevelt—and THE NEW YORK TIMES is certainly not friendly to him—have entered into a flagitious plot to stir up and organize the Roosevelt third term sentiment so as to defeat the President's present purposes. Friends of the President have been warned by special dispatches from Washington to look out for this new roorback. The hand of the conspirators has been disclosed, their design being to get delegates chosen ostensibly for Roosevelt's renomination, to be turned to some anti-Roosevelt candidate at the proper time.

Friends of the President are cautioned from Washington against this plot and advised that it is nothing else than a strategem to beat Taft. It would be a strange twist in politics if the Roosevelt following were for Taft and the anti-Roosevelt scheming to get instructions for the President's renomination. But politics is a mysterious science and queer complications often arise in it that puzzle the understanding of the plain "sovereign squat."

From The Boston Globe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is publishing replies to 500 letters addressed last week to Republican editors throughout the country asking whether President Roosevelt is now as popular as he was at the time of his election. The answers thus far are overwhelmingly to the effect that President Roosevelt's popularity, not only has not diminished, but on the whole has increased.

From The Boston Herald.

The inquiry made throughout the country by two New York newspapers as to the present popularity of the President only disclosed what every careful observer already knew—that the mass of his own party and a very considerable number of Democrats are still "with Roosevelt."

The Crowding at Ninth St. Station.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is amazing that the disgraceful and indecent condition which exists at the Ninth Street Station of the Third Avenue elevated road by reason of the utterly inadequate stairway facilities has not been the subject of press comment during these many years past. The traffic at this station at the morning and night hours is composed very largely of working girls, and the indignities to which they have been subjected for years have been known. In view of this fact it is the more remarkable that the management of the Bible House should refuse to allow a stairway upon the sidewalk at their corner, which would afford the requisite relief.

If the American Bible Society will not comply with such a reasonable demand on the part of the public then the Interborough could at least provide a footbridge across the tracks with escalator service thereto, the same as is done at Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, locating the escalator upon the south side of the street, where, presumably, it would have to deal with a more reasonable owner on the abutting property.

OBSERVER.

New York, April 8, 1907.

RARE AUTOGRAPHS SOLD.

Full Set of Letters from the Presidents Brings $245 at Auction.

A complete set of autographs of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Roosevelt, was a feature of the $10,800 sale of rare books and autographs at the Merwin-Clayton rooms, in East Twentieth Street, yesterday. It sold for $245. The John Adams was an autograph document, signed 1767. The Andrew Johnson was a Consul's commission, 1866. The William McKinley was a letter not written, but signed, addressed to Private Dalzell, and dated 1895. All the others were full autograph letters, signed. The Roosevelt's was a 16mo, 1884, about "a joint session" he and Senator Gibbs were to hold.

There was another letter of George Washington in the sale, dated 1754, and describing the difficulties of the navigation of the Potomac River, which he himself had made. There is a postscript, written some time later by Washington, which says "Gen. Braddock's late coming in the Spring of 1755, and hurry of business immediately upon his arrival, allowed no time for attempts, and afterwards our affairs, as everybody knows, took quite another turn." This letter brought $93. It was not in good condition.

Other high prices were as follows:

An autograph document signed by Raphael, dated Roma, May, 1516, $160.

Life of Sportsman, by C. J. Apperly, and illustrated by Henry Alken, $111.

"England's Helicon," by John Bodenham, first edition, London, 1600, $175.

Book of Hours, printed on fine velium in Gothic letter, $90.

A fine copy of the first American edition of Robert Burns's Poems, Philadelphia, 1788, $56.

"The Civile Wares betweene the Houses of Lancaster and Yorke," by Samuel Daniel, London, 1609, $301.

John Milton's "Paradise Lost," first edition, with the fourth title, binding by Riviere, London, 1668, $155. First edition of the same work, with the fifth title, London, 1669, $115.

A fine copy of the first edution of "The Rivals," by R. B. Sheridan, with the rare half title, $80.

"Colin Clouts Come Home Again," by Edmund Spenser, first edition, London, 1505, $100.

"Complaints, Containing Sundrie Small Poems of the World's Vanite," by Edmund Spenser, first edition, London, 1591, $225.

EXPOSE THE GRAFTERS.

Pennsylvania's Scandal Taken as a Text for Reforms in Other States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a crying shame that the people in general are so indifferent to the corruption existing in the different States. For instance, the facts brought out at the investigation by the legislative committee at Harrisburg, Penn., show that a contracting firm of Philadelphia, Sanderson & Co., charged the State $1,619 for a bootblack stand which cost $125, and that for desks which cost $65 they charged $264.60, and for desks which cost $75 they charged $285.73.

No doubt there was a "rake-off" with some of the State officials, and no doubt the same thing is going on in this city and all over the country. Citizens who are aware of such swindles ought to at once notify the proper authorities, so that the culprits can be punished before it is too late.

We ought to have more moral teachers like Dr. Felix Adler to awaken the moral conscience now lying dormant in the breasts of a good many of our traders. Men ought to be respected for their moral worth and not for money alone.

EDWARD BRIESENTHAL.

New York, April 5, 1907.

Women First in Shorthand Tests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 4, it is interesting to note that in two shorthand contests recently given, one in this country and the other in France, in each case a woman won. A Boston woman wrote 225 words a minute for 15 minutes and another won the championship in typewriting. In the contest in Paris, a woman won over 150 competitors by writing 16,500 words in four houre. An American woman has surpassed the Frenchwoman's record, for she once wrote 10,500 words in 2½ hours.

MISS AMERICA.

New York, April 5, 1907.

Barricade to New Bridge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are the Blackwell's Island Commissioners aware that trucks with high loads cannot pass under the Second Avenue Elevated Road between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets at the entrance to the bridge?

H. OTTEN.

New York, April 10, 1907.

In Re Mr. Van Derburg's Ballot Test.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to state through your columns that no communication whatever regarding Mr. Van Derburg's "independent ballot test" was received at this school.

M. Q. LEDWITH, Principal.

Brooklyn, April 10, 1907.

A Changed Commonwealth.

From Collier's Weekly.

To secure good articles is difficult. One of those we most desire we probably should be most unable to secure, thanks partly to proprieties of diplomacy. Our wish is keen that the new Ambassador from England might illuminate these pages with his thought concerning a question in American statesmanship. A scant two decades ago, in his "American Commonwealth," he wrote: "An American may, through a long life, never be reminded of the Federal Government, except when he votes at Presidential and Congressional elections, lodges a complaint against the Post Office, and opens his trunk for a Custom House officer on the pier at New York when he returns from a tour of Europe." After reviewing the immense compass of State functions Mr. Bryce decided that "Jefferson would seem to have been not far wrong when he said that the Federal Government was nothing more than the American department of foreign affairs." The author who wrote this returns to find his American in touch with the Federal power in some of the most ordinary minutiae of daily life—when he buys a pound of meat, goes to the druggist for medicine, buys coffee at the corner grocery, or secures a railroad ticket. Soon the age at which his child may go to work promises to be regulated at Washington, and one subject, bankruptcy, has been transferred bodily from Mr. Bryce's list of State functions to the expanding scope of Federal activities. An essay on the whither and the why from the pen of Mr. Bryce would be a valuable contribution to the flood of thought which was recently increased by Mr. Root.

To Walk Across the Channel.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, March 20.—The French press is giving prominence here to the proposition of Capt. Oldrieve, the American, to walk across the Channel in a pair of boots which may literally be called boats. The Captain is said to have walked in these boots, which resemble skis adapted to water, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, down the Ohio and Mississippi. If the Captain has been able to make such a march that across the Channel must appear a very small thing indeed, and one wonders why he did not walk across the ocean to show what he "really" could do if he were permitted.

THE QUESTION.

O Sun, in the heavens stand still!
Moon, pause on your wonderful way!
A question the earth shall soon fill—
Await ye the answer, I pray!

They've found it! The soul of a man!
What marvel of science more great?
Imagine it, please, if you can—
A Spirit—located by weight!

Now this is the question, I say—
Come out, O ye Wise, from your dens,
And answer me truly to-day,
Are Women's souls bigger than Men's?

LURANA W. SHELDON.

MISS LOEW MARRIES ROBERT C. LAWRENCE

Illness of the Bride's Father Made a Home Wedding Necessary.

MISS BULKLEY ENGAGED

Plans for Rawle-Lefferts Wedding—Miss Hall and Mr. MacCracken to be Married April 29.

Robert Cutting Lawrence, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Lawrence, and Miss Marguerite Loew, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Loew, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the home of the bride's parents, 25 West Forty-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's, officiating. It was originally intended to have the wedding take place at St. Thomas's, but owing to the continued illness of Mr. Loew a change in the plans was necessary.

The wedding ceremony took place in the large drawing room, which was elaborately decorated in white and green. The bridal party came down the wide stairway into the foyer and passed through an aisle outlined by white satin covered posts, wound with green garlands and joined by white ribbons to a white rose bower in the drawing room, where the Rev. Dr. Stires etood.

The bride wore a trained white satin robe trimmed profusely about the bodice with rose point. Her veil was also of rose point fastened to her coiffure by a diamond tiara. She wore a diamond comb and necklace and a solitaire pearl ring, all wedding gifts. The bride and her father were preceded by the ushers, who were E. Victor Loew, Jr., Joseph Howland Hunt, Leavitt J. Hunt, William C. Langley, Albert R. Whitney, Jr., and John N. Stearns, Jr. Joseph D. Lawrence, Jr., was his brother's best man. Next came the matron of honor, Mrs. Howard Brokaw, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids, who were the Miss Angelica Gerry, Miss Edith Lawrence, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Marion Stoddard, Miss Vera Gilbert, and Miss Beatrix Hollins.

Miss Mabel Gerry, who was also to have been in the bridal procession, was confined to her home by illness.

The matron of honor wore white lace over cream chiffon and satin, topped by a large yellow leghorn hat, trimmed with apricot colored ostrich plumes. The bridesmaids wore pale blue gowns of chiffon, having insertions of white lace and shaded blue embroidery. The gowns had high blue girdles. They wore large white hats, trimmed with pale blue plumes, forget-me-nots, and marguerites, and they carried marguerites and white roses. The dining-room was decorated with American Beauty roses and pink roses were used throughout the rest of the house. The wedding ceremony was witnessed by the families and a few intimate friends, and was followed by a small reception.

The bride's "going away" gown was of tan colored crêpe de chine, trimmed with tan cloth and topped by a yellow tan straw hat, trimmed with shaded brown ostrich plumes.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have gone south on a motor tour and will spend the Summer at Seabright.

Among the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. J. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Riker, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Gilbert, Mrs. William Everard Strong, Mrs. George E. Dodge, the Misses Rosamond and Susan Street, Alice E. Strong, Louise Scott, Ethel G. Rockefeller, Lucy Inman, Catharine Grant, Marian Fish, and Madeleine Knowlton, and W. H. Goadby, Harry Alexandre, Jr., Edward Moller, Samuel Willets, Lynford Dickinson, and William B. Wainwright.

MacCRACKEN—HALL.

The marriage of George G. MacCracken, son of Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken and Mrs. MacCracken, and Miss Martha J. Hall, daughter of Mrs. John Hall, (Miss Cornelia G. Ward,) will take place on April 29 at 4 o'clock, at the home of the bride's mother, 559 Fifth Avenue. The wedding will be followed by a reception. Miss Hall is a sister of Mrs. William Wright Grant, and her brother, John Hudson Hall, married Miss Mabel Varker.

WERTENBAKER—ROWLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Miss Ernestine Herbert Rowland was married this afternoon to Lieut. George Leftwich Wertenbaker, in the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Ernestine Herbert Stevens, formerly of Washington, now living at Fort Washington, Maryland, on the Potomas River, above Mount Vernon. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Perry.

BAZAAR FOR THE BLIND.

Held by the Xavier Publication Society at Delmonico's.

An Easter Bazaar was held yesterday at Delmonico's in aid of the Xavier Free Publication Society for the Blind. The bazaar was opened in the afternoon and continued last evening. Many well-known people contributed to the charity, and some of the blind donated examples of their handiwork for the sale, which was well patronized in the afternoon and evening.

All kinds of fancy articles were displayed at the various tables. At one of the booths Mrs. T. C. C. Crain presided, assisted by Miss Ada Clarke.

Miss Alice Finlay had charge of another table, assisted by Miss Lillian Tierney. A table with articles for the blind was in charge of Miss Margaret Coffey, assisted by the Misses Booth and Miss Martha Rouly. A table laden with many unique and interesting East Indian articles was presided over by Mrs. G. B. Bruce-Webster. The refreshment booth, where tea was served, was in charge of Miss Leontine Marie, who was assisted by Mrs. August Heckscher, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Miss Ethel White, and Miss De Sousa. Mrs. Edward McGuire had charge of another table, containing fancy articles. She was assisted by Mrs. Shotwell.

The society was founded in 1900, and its aim is to place gratuitously within the reach of the blind throughout the United States Catholic literature in raised point print, of which they have hitherto been wholly deprived.

The officers of the society are: Honorary President—Archbishop John M. Farley; Founder and Director—The Rev. Joseph Stadelman, S. J., of New York; President—Mme. Andrel; Vice Presidents —Miss Lillian Tierney and Miss Margaret Coffey; Treasurer—Mrs. T. C. C. Crain; Secretary—Miss Alice Finlay; Legal Adviser—Richard H. Clarke, LL. D.

Among those who are interested in the society and who have contributed to the cause are the Misses Frances, Alexina, Mary H. and Zenaide Bouvier, Frances Booth, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Joseph H. Daly, Miss Margaret Daly, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton Floyd-Jones, Miss Georgine Iselin, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. Edward J. McGuire, Mrs. Joseph Marié, Miss Leontine Marié, Miss Alice Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Philbin, Mrs. Helen Ramsay, Edward C. Smith, Miss Thébaud, William Wade, William H. Moffitt, the Rev. Edwin M. Sweeney, John Colby Moore, Miss Mary C. Moore, and Mrs. Duncan Emmet.

Books for free circulation among the blind have been put in many of the prominent libraries of the country by the society, including the Congressional Library, Washington; the Public Library of New York, and the Public Libraries of Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

LEFFERTS WEDDING PLANS.

Ceremony to Take Place in St. Bartholomew's on May 14.

The wedding plans of Miss Mary Cozine Lefferts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts, and Henry Rawle, son of Francis Rawle, Sr., of Philadelphia, have just been completed. The ceremony will take place on Tuesday, May 14, in St. Bartholomew's Church, at 4 o'clock. The church wedding is to be small and relatives and intimate friends only will be asked to the reception after it, as the family is in mourning.

Miss Lefferts made her début about three years ago. Her parents gave her a dance at Sherry's soon after she made her début. She is related through both her father and mother to many old New York families and is a cousin of F. Raymond Lefferts, a well-known cotillion leader, and of Barent Lefferts. Her engagement to Mr. Rawle was announced last Summer.

Mr. Rawle, who was formerly in the navy, has resigned and gone into business. He is the son of Francis Rawle, Sr., of Philadelphia, President of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Rawle is related to the Draytons, Brocks, Willings, Whartons, Cadwaladers, and other old Philadelphia families.

Miss Lefferts will have as her bridesmaids Miss Dorothy Pierrepont Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards; Miss Emily Grugan, daughter of Major Frank C. Grugan and Mrs. Grugan; Miss Alice Schenck, daughter of Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck, and Miss Amory of Philadelphia.

Mr. Rawle will have among his ushers Drexel Paul, Marshall C. Lefferts, Jr., Ralph Strasburger, Ramond Nellson, Louis Neilson, and Mr. Cook.

MISS BULKLEY ENGAGED.

Will Marry Nathan A. Smyth—Both Well Known in Society.

The engagement of Miss Kathleen La Rue Bulkley, daughter of Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley and Mrs. Bulkley, to Nathan A. Smyth of New York, a son of the Rev. Newman Smyth and Mrs. Smyth, of New Haven, Conn., has been announced.

Miss Bulkley, who has been among the attendants at several recent weddings, made her début about two years ago at a large reception. She is well known in society. One of her sisters, Miss Elizabeth Bulkley, married Dr. H. H. Janeway, a nephew of Dr. Janeway of this city, and another, Miss Julia, married Edward V. Cox. One of her brothers, Lucius C. Bulkley, is doing missionary work in Siam, and two others, H. Duncan Bulkley and Kenneth Bulkley, are unmarried.

Miss Pugh Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Eleanor Pugh of this city to Mr. T. Ridgeway Macy. Miss Pugh is a graduate of Miss Spencer's School, who came out about three years ago, and her fiancé, who is still at Harvard, will graduate in 1908. Mr. Macy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Macy of 22 Riverside Drive. He is the nephew of Mrs. Frank Halsted Baillard and Mr. V. Everit Macy, and a brother of Miss Helen Macy.

Miss Gookin to Wed Mr. Lawrence.

The engagement haa been announced in Boston of Miss Dorothy Gookin to Effingham Lawrence, son of Mrs. Effingham Lawrence of 40 East Twenty-fifth Street. Miss Gookin is a daughter of Charles B. Gookin. Her mother was Miss Blodget before her marriage. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the New York Yacht, Automobile, Ardsley, and Rockaway Hunt Clubs.

Social Notes.

Mrs. Henry Curtis Emmet of 89 East Seventy-second Street will give a cotillion for her daughters on Saturday night, April 13, in the ballroom of the Hotel St. Regis. Invitations have been issued to about 200 young people who are not yet out.

The Zeta Psi Society of Yale will give a cotillion here to-night.

A "Grand Opera Party" in aid of the West Side Juvenile Club will be given to-night in Carnegie Hall.

Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan will give a dinner party to-night for her son, Leonard Sullivan, who is a student at Yale.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, who have been in Europe since early in January, will sail to-day for New York. They will occupy the King cottage at Newport, for which they have a five years' lease.

The final meeting of the Friday Evening Roller Skating Class will be held to-night at the Lenox Lyceum, under the chaperonage of well-known society matrons.

Mrs. Joseph Manning will give a bridge to-day at her home, 15 West Fifty-third Street.

Mrs. James Flower and Miss Flower of 41 East Sixtieth Street will give a large bridge party on Wednesday afternoon, April 24, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, who have recently returned from the South, will go to Princeton, N. J., for the months of May and June, where they will spend the Spring at their country place, Drumthwacket.

Mrs. Francis Upham of 247 Fifth Avenue is said to be recovering from her recent illness.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Russian Ambassador and Baronese Rosen entertained at dinner this evening. Their guests were the British Ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root, the Postmaster General and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, the Minister from the Netherlands and Mme. van Swinderen, the Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge, the Spanish Minister, Señor Don Ramon Fina; Mrs. Richard Townsend, Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, and Prince Kreupensky of the Russian Embassy staff.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf entertained a dinner company of eighteen guests this evening.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry were hosts at dinner this evening in honor of Mr. Newberry's mother, Mrs. John S. Newberry of Detroit, who is spending the Spring season here, after a Winter at Palm Beach.

ARTHUR KEMPER STRICKEN.

D. & H.'s Traffic Manager Becomes Ill at a Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—Arthur Kemper, Traffic Manager of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, suffered a stroke of paralysis about 5 o'clock this afternoon, during a meeting of firemen, with whom he was discussing a request for increased wages. His entire right side is affected, and he may not recover. He attended a meeting of Eastern traffic managers earlier, and had been busy all day.

Mr. Kemper is about 50 years old, and has been with the company several years.

Benefit for Penny Coffee Stands.

The annual dramatic and musical benefit for the St. Andrew's one-cent coffee stands will take place at the Madison Square Garden Music Hall on the evening of April 15. The benefits are given to meet the anual deficit in the philanthropic organization's treasury.

You Feel Strong after a breakfast of

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

It is easy of digeston and contains the material from wheat and barley which makes men strong.

"There's a Reason"

MISS JEFFREYS MAY RETURN TO LONDON

English Actress, Now on Tour, Plans to Become Her Own Manager.

IF LIEBLERS CONSENT

Her Contract Still Has Two Years to Run, but It Will Probably Be Amicably Adjusted.

A report reached town yesterday from Binghamton that Ellis Jeffreys, the English actress who for the last few years has been playing in America under the management of Liebler & Co., was about to cancel her contract and return to England. Miss Jeffreys, who is now on tour with William H. Crane, under the Liebler management, in their revival of "She Stoops to Conquer," appeared last night at the Stone Opera House in Binghamton.

Miss Jeffreys plans to return to London not merely in the capacity of an actress, but as her own manager. She has already chosen certain plays, for the English rights of which it is understood she is now negotiating. If Liebler & Co. consent to the dissolution of the contract, which still has a year or two to run, she will leave for England at the end of the present theatrical season.

When a representative of Liebler & Co. was questioned he would neither deny nor confirm the report that Miss Jeffreys and her managers were on the point of amicably severing their present connection. However, it is generally understood that the matter is now under consideration and will be definitely settled within the next forty-eight hours.

Ellis Jeffreys came to this country under the management of Liebler in 1905, and made her first New York appearance in March of that year at the New Amsterdam Theatre in "The Prince Consort," by Cosmo Gordon Lennox. She had previously been leading woman of the Haymarket Theatre in London.

Among the other pieces in which she has appeared in New York are the revival of "London Assurance" at the Knickerbocker, "The Fascinating Mr. Vandervelt," last season at Daly's, and "The Dear Unfair Sex," with which she opened this present season at the Liberty Theatre.

Miss Jeffreys, if she carries out her present plans, will be the only actress-manager in London, with the single exception of Ellen Terry. Though London abounds in such actor-managers as Cyril Maude, George Alexander, and Beerbohm Tree, women have seldom entered the managerial field.

STUDENTS IN SIX PLAYS.

Stanhope-Wheatcroft School Gives Its Second Matinee.

The second students' matinée of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School was given yesterday afternoon at the Casino. The programme contained six one-act plays, most of them now presented for the first time. These plays were "The Flying Wedge," by Grace Livingston Furniss; "Cupid's Messenger," by Alfred C. Calmour; "Nobility," and "A Bachelor's Wife," by Alice Yates Grant; "The Letter of the Law," by Elizabeth Wander, and "Mere Man," by Herbert Swears. The audience was large.

"Cupid's Messenger," a little costume play with Sir Philip Sydney as a leading character, portrayed by young Mr. Stanhope Wheatcroft, was much applauded. Fannie Hartz, who appeared as Mary Herbert and had a rôle of essentially soubrette character, met with special approbation.

In "The Letter of the Law," a problem play, the leading rôle was played by Elizabeth Wander, the author. Miss Wander's appearance was perhaps the most notable event of the afternoon.

FAY TEMPLETON TO RETIRE.

Says She Will Make Her Last Appearance in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 11.—Miss Fay Templeton, who is playing here in "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway," has but five weeks more of stage life to live, unless she changes her mind. The engagement which she is soon to play in New York will be the last under her present contract, and the comedienne avows that she will make no more contracts.

Since her marriage to William Patterson of Pittsburg last Summer she has looked forward to the time when she should be free to retire to private life and this time is now near.

PLAY FOR HATTIE WILLIAMS.

It May Be One of Clyde Fitch's, with Music.

Hattie Williams, so it was said yesterday, is to appear next year in a play by Clyde Fitch, with music.

Representatives of Mr. Frohman, who is abroad, and without whose presence no definite arrangement would scarcely be entered into, said that Miss Williams would begin next season in "The Little Cherub," the piece in which she recently appeared at the Criterion.

She is to return to the city later in the season with a new piece, but its nature has not been announced and is not known positively to have been determined.

Max Bendix Conducts "Lucia."

"Lucia" was sung at the Manhattan Opera House last evening before a moderate audience. The cast included Mme. Pinkert in the mad scene, accompanied by the flute; Bonci as Ashton, and Mr. Sévelhac, who, as Raimundo, sang effectively. The novelty of the performance was furnished by Max Bendix, the concertmeister, who appeard as conductor, and held his forces well in hand.

Dixey Appeals from Bischoff Order.

An appeal was taken yesterday on behalf of Henry E. Dixey by his attorneye from the order of Justice Bischoff enjoining him from acting under the management of any one except Walter N. Lawrence. By order of Justice Bischoff Mr. Lawrence is to-day to furnish a $5,000 bond to hold Mr. Dixey harmless on account of this injunction.

Frohman to Produce New Comedy.

Daniel Frohman has commissioned Rida Johnson Young, author of "The Boys of Company B," the new play in which Arnold Daly is now appearing at the Lyceum Theatre, to write another comedy on modern American life. This new play will be produced at the Lyceum Theatre next year.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Marshall Darrach will give the first of three recitals of Shakespearean plays under the auspices of the League for Political Education on Saturday morning in the Hudson Theatre. The first play will be "The Merchant of Venice."

The celebration at the Hippodrome after the performance to-night in honor of the second anniversary of the house has been abandoned because Mr. Temple, the stage director, is out of town.

William T. Kelly is to begin his second week in vaudeville at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre with the production of a one-act piece by T. C. Davies, entitled "The Marshall."

B. W. B. Brown, Aldermán of the Twenty-ninth District, has arranged for a theatre party at the American Theatre on Saturday evening. Gov. Hughes is among those announced to be present.

Etta Hawkins, a former member of Charles Frohman's stock company, will reappear on the stage of the Lincoln Square Theatre for next week only to resume her original character of Cinders in "The Lost Paradise." Miss Hawkins is now the wife of William Morris, manager of the stock company which bears his name.

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R. C. OGDEN RE-ELECTED.

Educators Refuse to Let Him Retire from Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 11.—Robert C. Ogden of New York was re-elected President of the Conference for Education in the South to-day. The high regard in which he is held is shown by general praise in the Southern newspapers, and by the applause at the meeting this morning when news was received of his improved health. The other officers were re-elected, with the exception of Charles B. Laycock of North Carolina, who was succeeded as Vice President by G. Jordan of Georgia.

This was farmers' day at the convention. Fully eighty-five per cent. of the Southern people live outside of towns, and agricultural improvements, therefore, are much discussed. Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of Cape Charles set the ball rolling this morning. He is a special agent of the Department of Agriculture, but has a connection equally important with the General Education Board, which is furnishing much of the money for his work. He said in part:

"The large body of freed men settled throughout the rural districts of the South has tended to lower farm values and depress agriculture. The effect is not the result of color, but is caused by the lower plane of living. We have lived under a slavery where the chains are ingeniously forged and the bands riveted with gold. It is all the same in effect, the impoverishment of the masses."

Agricultural banks, he said, should be established to assist in carrying out the plan of colonizing the country with thrifty home owners.

A meeting of the College Presidents was held this afternoon, to discuss the lack of teachers. It was decided to emphasize the value of teaching as a vocation on every possible occasion, and to carry the campaign to the State Boards in their Commonwealths. Prof. Edwin Mims of Trinity College, North Carolina, delivered an address to-night on the benefits obtained by the South in learning educational lessons from the North.

The following telegram from Mr. Ogden was received at the closing session:

"Thanks for telegram. Congratulations upon successful and progressive outcome of the tenth year of conference. This should be the best year in every part of the field."

ARTS IN MANY FORMS.

New York Keramic Arts Open Their Exhibition.

The galleries of the National Arts Club and the rooms of the Society of Craftsmen, in the club's annex, have been crowded every afternoon and evening with visitors to a double opening, viz., the annual exhibition of the New York Society of Keramic Arts and a special exhibit by the Society of Craftsmen of objects suitable for country and Summer homes.

These two societies have no connection one with the other, although both belong to the list of art organizations in friendly alliance with the Arts Club. They chose, however, to hold receptions on the same day. A Roumanian band enlivened the occasion, which was extremely successful in every way.

The Keramic Society has invited this year a number of exhibits of an artistic sort from various terra cotta companies which deal in large decorative work for architects. They have sent medallions and figures in high relief glazed in white and blue, big vases for terrace and porch, tiles, and other decorations for exteriors. Another innovation is a small collection of choice plaques and vases of old Persian, Rhodian, Damascus, and other wares belonging to bygons schools of the Levant.

Beautiful china painting is shown by Fry, Mrs. Leonard, and other members of the society, but there are also American porcelains from the Connault and other kilns, and pottery from the ateliers of a score of able workers of both sexes, tiles of all kinds, and a thousand objects which have been modeled and fired, from statuettes to candlesticks. Flower vases and wall pockets, jardinieres and broad bowls for water lilies and other aquatic plante, window boxes for growing flowers, and quaint sets of new chocolate drinkers are to be seen in orderly arrangement, the lighter and more precious pieces in glass cases, where they cannot be handled and harmed.

Pueblo Indian pottery from Laguna, New Mexico, forms a separate exhibit. The Grueby Faience Company shows tiles for hearths and school rooms forming the figures of animals, such as polar bears, elephants, fishes, dolphins, &c.; also some of its splendid yellow vases with cucumber skin. Opening night the catalogue was not ready, but the eager groups of amateurs and artisans were appeased by small placards setting forth at least the names of the makers. Particular interest was paid to pieces of red pottery by Charles Volkmar and the Robertsons of Metuchen, N. J., who have produced tones very similar to the famous peach-blow in the old Chinese porcelain.

The exhibit of the National Society of Craftsmen on the second floor of the annex, though not so large, is more varied, for it includes textiles and carved furniture, whatever in fact, goes to the equipment of the living room of a country house, not to speak of the dining table and the linen closet. Included also is a good deal of jewelry, chiefly of semi-precious stones in settings of silver and copper. There are lanterns and hanging lights, much stoneware, and heavy potteryware modeled in fine big shapes with due regard to the balance of ornament.

What is noticeable in almost all these objects is the touch of the artist, each piece having its separate stamp and individuality. A person fond of kiln-made bric-a-brac might spend hundreds of dollars before he could stop, so many are the unique pieces that any collector might crave for their beauty and rareness. In the carved wood a desk from the Rydingvärd workshop is noticeable, having Norse designs in low relief and on the lifting cover of the desk a scene of Norsemen in battle. Chairs and stools put together of oak in the old fashion and carved in very low relief should not fail to be examined.

Compared to the exhibition the Keramio Society made a couple of years ago, the present show is far the superior in every way, larger and more varied, closer to the taste of a refined and travelled public. One sees none of the estimable but impossible work by amateurs who have not learned their trade, none of the grotesques that come from fantastical but inarticulate minds.

An hour would not be mispent reviewing all these clever individual works. The two exhibitions can be visited afternoon and evening, entrance at 119 East Nineteenth Street.

PANIC IN NEWARK THEATRE.

Fire in Adjoining Building Frightens Audience—$15,000 Damage.

Fire in the four-story brick building at 208 Market Street, Newark, last night created a small panic in the Nswark Theatre, which adjoins it on Beaver Street. Jessie Busley was playing in "The Bishop's Carriage" there and the house was filled.

In the rush to the exits one woman fell and was trampled upon, but not seriously injured. When the crowd got into the street and saw the flames several women fainted and fell on the sidewalk, where firemen were laying hose. None was badly hurt.

The fire started in the basement of the Anheuser-Busch Café, and it was two hours before the blaze was under control. The building was occupied entirely as a café and restaurant, and the dining room was well filled at the time.

The fire spread so rapidly that many had to flee hastily. The firemen confined the flames to the building and only the rear of the theatre was damaged.

The loss to the restaurant company was about $15,000.

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LOW PRICES PAID FOR WHITE PICTURES

Many Paintings and Sketches Bring About Half What They Cost.

SENATOR CLARK A BUYER

The Sale Not a Social Function Like the Auction at Murdered Architect's Home.

The first lot of pictures belonging to the estate of the late Stanford White were sold last evening under the direction of the American Art Galleries in Mendelssohn Hall. There were some seventy paintings, with a few sketches. They were largely by American artists, and there was none of the clamor of the sale which surrounded the sale of the furniture and decorations at the White residence, and gave the afternoons there the air of a social function. The returns for the evening were $20,272.50.

Many artists were present at the sale. William M. Chase made several purchases, Senator Clark paid two of the best prices; Edmund Holbrook, the highest of the evening for a Gérôme, $1,600, and William T. Evans, the art collector, the second highest price, $1,550, for a large painting by Thomas W. Dewing, N. A.

The Gérôme was a beautiful picture, "Corneille et Molière—une Collaboration," the two French writers sitting at either end of a long table, the costumes and decorations of the room in the character of the seventeenth century. It was a painting 19 by 28½ inches in size, and sold in the collection of A. T. Stewart in New York in 1887 for $8,100. The artist was awarded the gold medal of honor for it in Paris in 1874.

"Summer Pastime," by Dewing, for which Mr. Evans gave the second highest price, was a picture in pale green tones showing the figures of two young women in evening dress. The most enthusiastic bidding of the sale was for a landscape by Homer D. Martin, N. A., which was bid up to $1,300, when it went to Mr. Evans. This was a picture with a foreground of waste land, a narrow brook, a cloudy sky, and a clump of trees rising over a low farm building at one side.

Senator Clark paid $1,300 for a charming French picture by Monticelli. "Fête in the Garden," many gayly dressed women gathered around small tables in a beautiful park. An excellent Boldini, Italian, "After the Bath," also went to him for $1,050, and J. R. Andrews paid $1,225 for Pegasus, by A. P. Ryder, N. A. A landscape study by Rousseau, which sold in the George I Seney sale for $1,800, went last night to N. Sanborn for $210. A few other pictures brought only half the prices they had in previous sales.

Interesting pictures which brought low prices were original color sketches made by Boulanger for his work in the theatre at Monte Carlo, "Peace," "The Dance," and "Music," which went for $100, $70, and $75. Three pencil sketches by Charles Bargue went for from $10 to $15.

The following is the list of pictures bringing $100 and more, the names of the artists, buyers, and prices:

The Musician, Roman Ribera	$155
Oxen Resting, T. Galofry; William M. Chase	15
Nude Figure, Arthur B. Davies; William Macbeth	75
On the Tiber, William Graham	20
Canal in Venice, Charles Caryl Coleman, A. N. A.; F. H. Wiggins	55
Head of a Girl, Robert L. Newman; N. Sanborn	45
The Model, Frederick W. Freer, N. A.; J. Ward	45
Copy from Velasquez, William N. Chase, N. A.; F. Randle	80
Study of a Nude, Thomas W. Dewing, N. A.; J. Nimmo	120
Gossip, Mrs. Sampa and Betsy Prig, Alice Huger Baker-Korff; Evans	375
The Bois de Boulogne, Childe Hassam, N. A.; F. H. Wiggins	140
The New Pet, Charles C. Curran, N. A.	160
Springtime in the Courtyard—Venice, William Graham	35
Alkmaar, George Hitchcock; George Busse	65
A Stitch in Time, Giuseppe Boldini; J. Nimmo	500
The Boat Harbor, William N. Chase, N. A.; Pendleton	75
The Water Front—Brooklyn, William M. Chase, N. A.; F. H. Wiggin	55
Dancing Dryads, Albert P. Ryder, N. A.; N. E. Montross	350
Indian Girl, George De Forest Brush, N. A.; Harry Schultes	170
In the Stable, Albert P. Ryder, N. A.; J. G. Shepherd	325
Diana, Jules Lefebvre; Mrs. William P. Tyler	200
Moonlight, D. W. Tryon, A. N. A.; Keppel & Co.	310
Sunset—Biarritz, W. Gedney Bunce, A. N. A.; John T. Kerrisy	80
Lucia and Sylvia, Arthur B. Davies; J. G. Shepherd	250
Bacchus Finding Ariadne on the Island of Naxos, Jean Auguete Dominiqus Ingres; Harry H. Hamlin	160
The Reconnoissance, Jose Domingo; William M. Chase	320
The Harvest, Theodore Robinson; F. De Stephano	80
Leda and the Swan, George De Forest Brush, N. A.; William T. Evans	450
Landscape Study, Theodore Rousseau; N. Sanborn	210
After the Bath, Giuseppe Boldini; Senator W. A. Clark	1,050
Pegasus, Albert P. Ryder, N. A.; J. R. Andrews	1,225
Hunters, Ivan Pokitonow; Samuel Heller.	110
A Water Mill, Ivan Pokitonow; — Evarts.	100
Conway Valley, George Inness, N. A.; Scott & Fowles Company	425
Spanish Landscape, Giuseppe De Nittis; Charles A. Platt	225
The Herring Fleet—St. Ives, Cornwall, Edward E. Simmons; R. H. Lorenz, agent	215
Landscape, Homer D. Martin, N. A.; William T. Evans	1,300
Moonrise on the Lake, Eduard J. Steichen; John R. Townsend	240
Spring Landscape, Eduard J. Steichen; William Macbeth	180
Nymph and Satyr, Albert Kolier; William M. Chase	170
Durham, Abbot Thayer	310
Moonlight, Childe Hassam, N. A.; J. R., agent	180
Aerial Nymphs, Robert V. V. Sewell, A. N. A.; Mr. Randall	100
Sunset, Italy, George Inness, N. A.; J. L. Pete in the Garden, Adolphe Monticelli;	400
Senator W. A. Clark	1,300
The Sirens, Charles C. Curran, N. A.	200
Peace, Gustave R. C. Boulanger; L. L. Wasnam	100
Sunrise, Gustave Courbet; J. G. Shepherd.	260
Corneille and Molière, Jean Leon Gerome; Edmund Holbrook	1,600
The Villa Borghese, Rome, George Inness, N. A.; H. Schultes	285
The Bathers, Childe Hassam, N. A.; A. D. Morton	410
The Enchanted Shore, Charles C. Curran, N. A.; Scott & Fowles Company	520
The Fury of the Bacchantes, Willard L. Metcalf; Pendleton	260
In the Garden, Thomas W. Dewing, N. A.; J. Nimmo	525
Classic Malden, Charles C. Curran, N. A.; Russell Palmer	210
Flying Shadows, Kenyon Cox, N. A.; C. A. Platt	175
Italian Landscape, George Inness, N. A.; H. Schultes	525
A Bacchante, Robert V. V. Sewell, A. N. A.; George A. Watson	525
Summer Pastime, Thomas W. Dewing, N. A.; William T. Evans	1,550

The pictures which will be sold to-night at the closing evening of the sale are of an entirely different character. They are largely portraits of the Dutch, English, Spanish, Flemish, French, and Italian schools, with only one or two American pictures.

POLICEMAN HAD BRAIN STORM

Offers That Excuse for Being Off Post, but It Isn't Accepted.

Edward L. Quirk, a policeman attached to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, was on trial before Third Deputy Commissioner Hanson charged with being off post. After hearing the charges Deputy Commissioner Hanson asked:

"Well, Quirk, what's your excuse?"

"I tell you, Commissioner, I had a brain storm," was the policeman's reply.

"What was the cause of the brain storm?" asked Mr. Hanson.

"I don't know."

"Well, why were you off post?"

"I don't know."

"I shall recommend your dismissal from the force," said the Deputy Commissioner.

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PORTIAS AGAINST FIGHTS.

Members to Ask Gov. Hughes to Abolish Pugilism.

There will be no more prizefights when universal suffrage arrives, and the Portia Club made its first move against it yesterday at the regular meeting at the Hotel Astor.

Miss Jessie Fowler, who reports the prominent legislative happenings, told of Gov. Hughes's proposed action against prizefighting, and the club decided to indorse it and urge prohibitive measures.

"It is a relic of barbarity," said one of the members, "and ought to be put down." The rest of the club, with one exception, agreed with her.

"But what are the men going to do?" asked Miss Maloney from a back seat. "I don't mean to say that I like prizefighting. I don't. I think it's coarse, but when you think of all the men that go to the prizefights, and all the splendid, elegant gentlemen you see in the cars reading about them, I don't see what you are going to do. They might do something worse."

But the club put it to vote, and it was decided to send a letter to Gov. Hughes expressing disapprobation of prizefighting and individual members were requested to write.

The club also decided not to send a Portia doll to the Actors' Fund Fair. The members had been requested to send one to be raffled for, but the members put a decided veto upon the proposal. Last year the club indulged so largely in charity that it has had an empty treasury ever since.

MEDILL McCORMICK RESIGNS.

Gives Up the Active Management of The Cleveland Leader.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—The Cleveland Leader prints the following announcement to-day:

"Owing to the increased demands upon his time and energy as publisher of The Chicago Tribune, Mr. Medill McCormick has relinquished the management of The Cleveland Leader to N. C. Wright as President and editor and H. S. Thalheimer is Vice President and business manager."

GEN. EUGENE GRIFFIN DEAD.

Stricken with Apoplexy at a Dinner to Amateur Minstrels.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 11.—Gen. Eugene Griffin, first vice-president and manager of the sales department of the General Electric Company, died at his apartments in the Mohawk Club at 1 o'clock this morning without recovering consciousness from a stroke of apoplexy with which he was stricken shortly before midnight.

Gen. Griffin, his wife and daughter, came up from New York yesterday to attend an amateur minstrel show given here last evening by prominent men at the local works of the General Electric Company. Gen. Griffin's son took a prominent part, and following the performance Gen. Griffin gave an informal dinner at the Mohawk Club to the performers. While at the table he suddenly collapsed.

Gen. Griffin was born at Ellsworth, Me., Oct. 13, 1835. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1871, and was graduated in 1875. He resigned as Chaplain of the regular army in 1889.

Gen. Griffin organized and commanded the First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers during the Spanish-American war and was with Gen. Miles in the Porto Rican campaign. He has been first vice-president and sales manager of the General Electric

BASEBALL CROWD CAUSES FORFEIT

Swarm Over Playing Field at Polo Grounds, Stopping the Game.

TWO ARRESTS ARE MADE

Only Good Nature of Crowd Prevents Trouble—Umpire Awards Game to Philadelphia, 9 to 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Phila., 9; New York, 0, (forfeited.)
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
Brooklyn-Boston, (wet grounds.)

SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

If the 17,000 people who gathered at the Polo Grounds to witness the opening game of the National League season had not been an especially good-natured crowd it is probable that there would have been other things recorded to mark the start of the annual baseball campaign than the result of a game. When the two teams contending had completed the eighth inning and were about to begin the last inning of the contest the great crowd with one rush overran the field and put a stop to further play. The movement was undoubtedly precipitated by the difficulty which Umpire Klem had in the preceding inning to clear the field of the first of the departing throng who attempted to avoid the crush by cutting across the field. The crowd sided with the stragglers when the umpire sought to hurry, and they jeered the official for refusing to resume the contest until there was no one within the ropes. In the last inning the ringleaders evidently thought it would be good sport to defy his authority.

The instant the Giants tok the field for the last time at least 1,000 men and boys leaped over the fences surrounding the playing enclosure and rushed into right field. There they surrounded George Brown and refused to heed the demands of Klem that they move back within the ropes. The game was halted, but instead of the situation improving hundreds joined the recalcitrants and laughed at the plea of players and officials alike. It was the work of another minute before hundreds of others surrounded the home plate where Klem stood awaiting the possibility of renewing the game, and these laughingly threatened the umpire if he forfeited the game, as he was bound to under the rules. Another minute sufficed to start the kindred spirits in the grand stand throwing cushions into the mass and in an instant there was a whirlwind of cushions flying back and forth. There was danger any minute of some one losing his temper in the mob and precipitating a general outbreak, but good nature eventually prevailed and there was no real difficulty encountered.

The whole trouble was traceable directly to the refusal of Commissioner Bingham to permit the police to serve to keep the crowd in check. Early in the morning orders were issued from headquarters that the Commissioner proposed to enforce the law which forbids the policing of private grounds with the city force. He issued instructions to the precinct Captain that no officers were to be assigned to go within the grounds. He notified the club officials at the same time that they must furnish their own police. Whether the officials determined to make a test case of the matter or not is not known, but they either neglected to provide officers or determined not to do so. There was within the great enclosure when the big crowd finally settled down for the contest exactly two policemen, and these were attached to the police ambulance, which stood in the outfield in case illness or accident required their services. When an appeal was made to them to urge the crowd in front of them to retire, they refused to do other than follow their instructions to perform only their specified service.

When for fifteen minutes the crowd on the field surged back and forth about the players or engaged in the pitched battle with the others in the grandstands and the thousands who kept their seats began to demand that the game proceed, an appeal was sent to the police outside the fence to come to the aid of the club officials. The Sergeant in charge sent an imposing (?) force of four men within and marched them to the front of the grandstand, but refused to take other action. Finally two cushion throwers were arrested and were led away without any protest from their fellows nor any cessation of the cushion throwing and general disorder.

The prisoners gave their names to the police as Joseph Biggs, 21 years old of 203 West 143d Street and William Miller, 23 years old of 208A North Fifth Street, Newark, N. J. They were subsequently locked up charged with disorderly conduct.

By this time it was evident that there was absolutely no chance for the game to proceed and the spectators who kept their seats began to file out of the grounds. The players of both teams threaded their way through the jam on the field to the dressing rooms and the mob, tired of their pranks, gradually withdrew. Umpire Klem meantime had awarded the game to Philadelphia as forfeited, but this provoked no demonstration, for the game was lost in any event. It saved the Giants a shut-out in the official records, however, for the contest then took rank as a forfeiture.

All attempt to get a statement from the officials of the club failed. President Brush was not on the field at all, and Manager McGraw was confined to his bed by an ill-timed illness. Secretary Knowles shut himself up in the private office of the club and refused all requests to be seen. Those who gained access to the office saw him busily writing at his desk, and maintaining Sphinx-like silence when queries were addressed to him.

What will be the outcome of the matter with respect to future games no one can say. To fail to provide protection to the horde of patrons that go to the grounds is considered by many to be risking serious consequences. In event of an accident club and police officials may both have trouble evading responsibility. The National League provides for contingencies of the kind only by the forfeiture of games, but its rules provide that the home club must afford protection to players and officials, and quite likely the National body would accept no excuse for neglect to comply. In a close contest with ill-feeling between the teams there might easily be disastrous consequences. The developments served to enliven an otherwise peculiarly quiet opening.

NO CHANCE TO CHEER.

Crowd Gathers Early, but Its Enthusiasm Lacks Opportunity.

The big crowd went to the grounds with plenty of enthusiasm, expecting a home victory, but had little chance to display it. When the gates were opened at 1 o'clock there was a goodly number congregated without, awaiting the opportunity to enter. Each subsequent elevated train brought its quota until at 2 o'clock there were indications of another record-breaking assemblage. But as the hour for play approached there was an appreciable diminution in the steady stream that had been pouring into the grounds, and toward the last they simply straggled in. Whether the cold weather, or the recent heavy rainfall, or a lack of interest was responsible remains for future days to prove. When play finally began there were not over 17,000 there. These occupied all the seats, and there was a small overflow about the ropes.

It was noticeable that there was a lack of the usual presence of many women in the grand stand. The unpropitious weather conditions were doubtless responsible for this. The smaller number made up for the absentees by keener interest. They were conspicuous in cheering for the favorites among the team when the players finally appeared.

The grounds were dressed in their holiday array, but there was none of the ceremonious flag raising. With a National League pennant and a world's championship emblem to raise last year the club had more than its full share of honors, and probably felt it could dispense with them this season. Two pennenants flew from the flagstaffs in the outfield, one commemorative of the victory of 1904, the other of the greater triumph of 1905. From every pinnacle within the grounds some emblematic flag flew, while draped between were festoons of the National colors and the Star-Spangled Banner.

There was the usual parade of the teams across the field. After the band had given an hour's concert before the stands it marched to the outfield, where the players of the two teams were aligned for their march across the diamond. While the National air was played the entire crowd stood on its feet and cheered wildly, and then settled back for the sober business of the championship race. There was keen interest in what team would be put into the field, and as McGinnity and Ames were sent out to warm up both were cheered to the echo. Philadelphia had both Duggleby and Corridon preparing for the game, but finally Corridon and McGinnity were selected, and that selection, it proved, decided the issue.

The absence of McGraw was speedily remarked, and many a time during the contest the ill-luck of his illness was commented upon with regret, it being said the lack of his inspiriting coaching was responsible for the failure to rise to the demands of the occasion. McGann handled the team well and played a fine game in the field, but at the bat he missed two opportunities to secure the hit that might have turned the tide. The crowd tried several times to rally the men, but Corridon was provokingly cool in every crisis.

Bresnahan created somewhat of a sensation when he appeared behind the bat for the start of play, by donning cricket leg guards. As he displayed himself, togged in mask, protector, and guards, he presented no vulnerable surface for a wild ball to strike. The white shields were rather picturesque, in spite of their clumsiness, and the spectators rather fancied the innovation. They howled with delight when a foul tip in the fifth inning rapped the protectors sharply. But Bresnahan, recollecting the many cracks on the shins he suffered last year, had slightly the better of the situation.

There was a warm welcome for every one, especially for Corcoran when he took his place at bat. He got a small ovation.

HOW THE GAME WAS PLAYED.

Corridon's Effective Pitching Gave the Giants Few Chances.

"Little" Tim Sullivan hurled the ball into the field when the hour was reached for play to begin and the Giants took the field, sending Philadelphia in to bat. There was a glad cry as a strike was called on Roy Thomas, who led off, but it was quickly hushed as he drove an outcurve into right field and made second base by a slide on Brown's slow return of the ball. Spirits revived as McGann cleverly handled Gleason's sacrifice and then held Thomas on third while he retired Titus on a hard hit down the line. But Magee was primed for McGinnity, and used the first of a fusillade of hits he prepared for the occasion, and Thomas romped home on the bad drive to right field, which only Brown's fast sprinting prevented from being stretched into a home run. When Bransfield was retired with only one run scored the crowd settled back to enjoy the Giants' performance.

The effective pitching of one Corridon, whom the "Phillies" sent into the box, however, nipped enthusiasm in the bud. Only one weak little single did he allow the hard-hitting Giants, and this came when it meant little. In the early innings of the game Corridon had poor control, and sent a half dozen men to base on balls. These offered the only chances to score that were presented in the game. But when the critical moment arrived he was always there with his deceptive curves and swift straight balls, and the Giants fell before them.

On the other hand, Philadelphia found McGinnity's delivery whenever it was necessary to score runs. That they only tallied three was due to the particularly sharp and at time brilliant fielding that the men behind him did. McGann saved a run in the opening inning by an especially clever play, and Seymour completed a double play that saved a run after he had made a splendid catch that stopped a couple. There was really nothing to the game but Philadelphia, and had the conditions been reversed there would have been no limit to the enthusiasm.

Corridon was wild at the start, and Shannon drew a pass. Browne lined a hard hit toward right field, which Gleason managed to reach, but it advanced the runner a base, though the batter was retired. Devlin drew a base on balls, and Seymour dropped a perfect bunt down the first-base line, which unfortunately rolled foul when it was evident all three men were safe. Then Corridon pulled himself together and struck out Seymour and retired McGann on a weak little hit in front of the plate, after Bresnahan had been allowed to walk, filling the bases.

It looked like hard luck, but when Corridon repeated the performance in the second inning, after walking two men, it was evident that, though wild, he would be singularly effective. The third inning yielded another base on balls and Seymour's solitary single, and still no run could be scored. Then in the fourth the crowd was cheered a bit by sharp fielding that pulled New York out of a hole.

One was out when Magee came up with another clean safe drive. Bransfield followed with a second single, and Courtney started one that looked safe, but which Corcoran stopped and managed to catch the runner to second base. Then Courtney began a steal, and a quick throw to McGinnity caught him between the bases, and he was thrown out by Corcoran. Still the Giants could do nothing, and Philadelphia added a second run in their essay.

Doolin and Jacklitsch singled, and Corridon's out allowed Doolin to score. Thomas struck out, and Corcoran made another good stop on Gleason, retiring the side. One New Yorker got to base in the Giants' half, when Courtney fumbled Seymour's bounder, but neither Bresnahan nor McGann were equal to the emergency, though Seymour stole second base. Then came the Philadelphia fusillade, which sharp fielding alone prevented scoring more than once. Titus, Magee, and Bransfield singled, the former scoring, while both the others advanced on Courtney's long fly to Browne. Then Doolin drove out a long hit to centre labeled for the ropes. Seymour started with the ball, and just managed to reach it as it was passing over his shoulder, and turned and threw it to second base before Bransfield could recover the bag.

There was no further scoring by either side. The crowd tried hard to work off their superfluous enthusiasm in the "lucky seventh" without a semblance of a chance to cheer. They repeated the performance in the eighth when Shannon and Seymour were walked, but Browne's sacrifice and Devlin's hard hit, which resulted in Shannon's being run down between bases, made two out, and Bresnahan's hit to Gleason retired the side. Then came the overflow of the crowd into the field, the consequent confusion, and the forfeiture of the game. The actual playing score was:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shannon, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Browne, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Devlin, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Titus, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Seymour, cf.	0	1	3	1	0	Magee, lf.	0	4	1	0	0
Bresnahan, c.	0	0	9	1	0	Bransf'd, 1b.	0	2	8	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	C'rney, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	5	3	0	Doolin, ss.	1	1	3	1	0
C'coran, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0	J'klitsch, c.	0	1	6	2	0
McG'ty, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Corridon, p.	0	0	0	3	0
*Strang	0	0	0	0	0						
Ames, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	0	1	24	16	0	Total.	3	11	24	14	1

*Batted for McGinnity in the seventh inning.

New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia ..... 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Thomas. Three-base hit—Magee. Sacrifice hits—Browne, Gleason. First base on balls—By Corridon, 8; by Ames, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Struck out—By Corridon, 3; by McGinnity, 1. Stolen bases—Titus, Corridon, Shannon, Devlin, Seymour. Double play—Seymour and Corcoran. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance—17,000.

"YANKEES" START WITH A VICTORY

Hard Hitting Brings In Three Runs and Lands the Opening Game.

BIG CROWD SEES CONTEST

Cold Weather Affects Both Pitchers, but Orth Finally Wins Out Over "Long Tom" Hughes.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

New York, 3; Washington, 2.
Boston, 8; Phila., 4, (14 innings.)
St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 0.
Detroit, 2; Cleveland, 0.

SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The largest crowd that ever witnessed an athletic event in this city saw New York win the opening game of the American League season here to-day by the score of 3 to 2. There were 12,902 paid admissions. Although both pitchers were hit rather freely, the game resolved itself into a battle between Al Orth and Tom Hughes. Both had excellent control, but the Highlanders bunched four hits, including a triple and a double, in the fourth inning, and scored two runs and the game. New York'a other run came in the opening round as a result of singles by Hoffman and Eberfeld, and an error by Ganley, who threw wildly to second base to stop Hoffman.

Washington scored in the seventh inning. With two gone Keeler and Hoffman allowed Perrine's high fly to drop between them, and the new second baseman scored with Blankenship after an infield hit, when Hughes sent a two-bagger into the crowd.

Although the weather was hardly as cold as was expected last night, the conditions were still unfavorable and the players were unable to do their best work because of a stiff wind which blew across the field. The particular features of the game were catches by Keeler and Conroy, a one-handed stop by Perrine, and the rare fest performed by Hughes of striking out Willie Keeler.

Hoffman smacked the first ball pitched in the opening inning to right field for a single, but in throwing to second Ganley heaved it to the stand and Hoffman pulled up at second. He moved up on Keeler's sacrifice and tallied on Eberfeld's clean safety to centre. Neither team got a man as far as the second during the next two innings, but in the fourth the Highlanders made two runs.

Elberfeld walked and Williams filed out to right. Leporte ripped off a low liner that rolled to the ropes, scoring Elberfeld, while the runner pulled up at third. Washington raised a howl, claiming that the ball had gone into the crowd and that the batter was entitled to only two bases, but Umpire Connelly ruled otherwise. A moment later Leporte counted when Conroy hit to left. Kleinow doubled, but both men were left when Orth went out on a fly.

In the seventh inning, when it appeared as though the locals were doomed to a shut-out, Washington made two. With two gone Perrine lifted a fly to right centre, and Hoffman and Keeler gathered around the ball, but each expected the other to take it, and it fell safe. Then came Tom Hughes with a double into the crowd that sent Cross across the pan with the final run of the game. Each team got a man on in the ninth, but the next three batters went out in order. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ganley, rf.	0	0	2	0	1	H'fman, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Schlaf'y, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	4	0	0
Cross, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0	Elb'feld, ss.	1	1	1	2	0
H'kman, lb.	1	1	14	0	0	Williams, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Altizer, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	La Porte, 3b.	1	3	1	1	0
And'son, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Conroy, lf.	0	1	5	0	0
Perrine, ss.	1	2	2	3	0	Mor'rty, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Bl'k'ship, c.	0	2	5	3	0	Kleinow, c.	0	1	6	0	0
Hughes, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Orth, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	2	10	27	15	1	Total.	3	9	27	7	0

Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2
New York ..... 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Kleinow, La Porte, Hughes. Cross. Three-base hit—La Porte. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Schlafley, Altizer, Hoffman. Left on bases—Washington, 8; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Orth, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 5; by Orth, 3. Wild pitches—Orth, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Takes Fourteen Innings to Win.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Boston defeated Philadelphia in the opening game of the season after a fourteen-inning session. With the score 3 to 2 in the ninth inning, and two hands out, Murphy fumbled a grounder and let two runs in. The local team tied the score in its half. Neither side scored until the fourteenth inning, when Boston tallied 4 runs on solid hitting. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Sullivan, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
Cross, ss.	0	0	2	5	2	Collins, 3b.	1	1	1	4	1
Seybold, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Unglaub, ss.	1	2	1	7	2
Davis, 1b.	0	0	16	0	0	Hoey, lf.	1	1	3	0	1
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	7	4	1	Freeman, rf.	1	1	3	0	1
Schreck, c.	2	2	10	1	0	Ferris, 2b.	1	3	6	8	0
Lord, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Wagner, ss.	0	0	1	5	3
Knight, 3b.	2	2	0	2	0	Criger, c.	0	0	8	1	0
Coombs, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Young, p.	0	1	1	4	0
						*Shaw	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	4	5	42	17	3	Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Total.	8	11	42	22	6

*Batted for Young in the ninth inning.

Philadelphia ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—4
Boston ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 4—8

Two-base hits—Unglaub, (8.) Ferris, Sullivan, Seybold, Schreck. Three-base hit—Knight. Home runs—Ferris, Freeman. Hits—Off Young, 4 in 8 innings; off Tannehill, 1 in 6 innings. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Freeman. Ferris. Cross, Lord, Coombs. Stolen bases—Hoey, Knight, Schreck. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 10. First base on balls—Off Young, 2; off Coombs, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—By Coombs 7; by Young, 5; by Tannehill, 1. Time—Two hours and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Evans.

Mullin Shuts Cleveland Out.

DETROIT, Mich., April 11.—With the thermometer at 40 degrees and Umpire Sheridan working in a heavy overcoat, Mullin shut out Cleveland and pitched a remarkable opening game, allowing three infield hits. Poor base running cost Cleveland its one chance to score. Cobb did some great work in run-making for the locals. Score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
M'Int'e, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Flick, cf.	0	1	1	0	t
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0	Stovall, 1b.	0	2	11	1	0
Crawf'd, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Turner, ss.	0	0	2	3	1
Cobb, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	Lajoie, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Rossm'n, lb.	0	1	10	0	0	C'gal'n, rf.	0	0	1	1	0
Sch'fer, 2b.	0	2	1	4	1	Bradley, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Schmidt, c.	0	2	6	1	0	f'irham, lf.	0	0	3	1	0
O'Leary, ss.	0	0	4	5	0	Clarke, c.	0	0	3	1	1
Mullin, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Leibh't, p.	0	0	1	5	0
Total.	2	9	27	12	1	Total.	0	3	24	16	3

Detroit ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 :.—2
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Schaefer, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Rossman, Leibhardt. Stolen bases—Cobb, Flick, Stovall. Double plays—Schmidt, (unassisted;) Leibhardt, Turner, and Stovall. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 4. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 2; off Leibhardt, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Cleveland, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Leibhardt, 1. Struck out—By Mullin, 5. Passed ball—Clarke. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Stafford.

One Run Decides the Game.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—St. Louis defeated Chicago this afternoon in the opening game of the American League season, 1 to 0, in a game played in midsummer form, despite cold and threatening weather. St. Louis made eight hits off Altrock, and only fine fielding behind him kept the score low. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Pick'g, cf.	0	1	1	0	1	Hahn, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
T. Jones, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	F. Jones, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Stone, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Isbell, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0
Hemp'll, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Don'hue, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	2	2	2	0	Robe, ss.	0	0	2	2	1
Delh'ty, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	D'gh'ty, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Yeager, 2b.	0	0	4	1	0	Tan'hill, ss.	0	1	1	6	0
Stevens, c.	0	2	5	8	0	Sullivan, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Howell, p.	0	0	1	6	0	Altrock, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total.	1	8	27	16	1	Total.	0	5	24	20	1

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—F. Jones. Sacrifice hits—F. Jones, Isbell, Howell, Sullivan. Stolen bases—F. Jones. First base on balls—Off Howell, 1. Struck out—By Altrock, 1; by Howell, 3. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Score Easy Victory Over St. Louis Nationals.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Nearly 10,000 people braved the cold weather to witness the National League opening here to-day. Mayor Dunne was present, and "Cap" Anson tossed the first ball. The champions won easily. Overall was a puzzle to the visitors until the last inning, when an error and two singles gave St. Louis 1 run. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf.	1	1	4	4	0	Kelley, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Sh'kard, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	O'Hara, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Schulte, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Bennett, 2b.	0	1	2	2	1
Chance, 1b.	0	2	15	1	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
St'nf'dt, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0	Byrne, 3b.	0	0	2	4	1
Hofman, ss.	4	1	2	3	1	Holly, ss.	0	1	2	1	0
Evers, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Burch, ef.	0	0	2	1	0
Moran, c.	0	1	3	0	0	Marshall, c.	0	1	6	1	1
Overall, p.	0	1	0	4	1	Fromme, p.	0	0	0	5	0
						McGlynn, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	6	7	27	14	2	Total.	1	4	24	14	3

Chicago ..... 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 :.—6
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Three-base hit—Hofman. Hits—Off Fromme, 6 in five innings; off McGlynn, 1 in three innings. Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, Evers, Fromme. Stolen bases—Chance, Hofman, (2.) Double plays—Chance and Hofman; Hofman, Evers, and Chance. First base on balls—Off Overall, 1; off Fromme, 2; off McGlynn, 1. Struck out—By Overall, 2. Wild pitch—Fromme. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Carpenter.

Ganzel Wins for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 11.—Cincinnati won the opening game of the season to-day in the presence of about 10,000 ebivering lovers of the sport. With Pittsburg one run ahead in the ninth, the locals scored two tallies on McLean's double, a sacrifice, two bases on balls, and Ganzel's single to right. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0	And'son, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Davis, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Hallman, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
*Tiemer	0	1	0	0	0	Clarke, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Kane, 3b.	1	2	2	0	0	Wagner, ss.	0	1	3	3	2
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0	Abbat'o, 2b.	0	1	1	0	1
Kruger, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Nealon, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Mitchell, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Leach, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Mcwrey, ss.	0	2	1	2	0	Gibson, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Schiel, c.	0	1	7	3	1	xClimer	0	0	0	0	0
Orth, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Phillippi, p.	1	0	0	2	0
†McLean	0	1	0	0	0	‖Storke	0	0	0	0	0
						Phelps, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Total.	4	11	27	9	1	Leifield, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Total.	3	6	25	12	4

*Batted for Davis in ninth.
†Batted for Ewing in ninth.
‡One out when winning run was scored.
xBatted for Gibson in eighth.
‖Batted for Phillippi in eighth.

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—4
Pittsburg ..... 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Kane, Mowrey, McLean. Three-base hit—Mitchell. Hits—Off Phillippi, 7 in seven innings; off Leifield, 4 in one and one-third innings. Sacrifice hits—Anderson, Hallman, Abbatichio, (2.) Huggins, Kruger, Ewing. Stolen bases—Huggins, Mitchell, Wagner, Abbatichio, Nealon, (2.) Double play—Gibson and Wagner. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 8; off Phillippi, 1; off Leifield, 3. Struck out—By Ewing, 6; by Phillippi, 1; by Leifield, 2. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Dartmouth Makes Triple Play.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 11.—A crack-a-jack triple play made by Dartmouth here this afternoon was the feature of the game which the visitors won from the midshipmen by a score of 8 to 2. In other respects the game was interesting, but full of errors. The visitors landed on the ball for keeps, but did not earn any of their runs. The scoring was done in every instance upon a combination of hits and errors. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Dartmouth	2	1	0
Naval Academy	0	0	0

Batteries—J. Glaze and McLane; Hassiton and Sharpley; Van Auken and Jones.

Scores of Other Games.

At Atlonta—Atlanta, 6; Mortgomery, 2.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 8; Shreveport, 2.

At Augusta, Ga.—Augusta, 4; Macon, 1.

At Jacksonville, Fla.—Charleston, 10; Jacksonville, 3.

At Savannah, Ga.—Savannah, 1; Columbia, 2.

At Wilmington, Del.—Baltimore, (Eastern League,) 8; Wilmington, (Tri-State,) 5.

At Raleigh, N. C.—Agricultural and Mechanical College, 4; George Washington University, 3.

At Chapel Hill, N. C.—University of North Carolina, 6; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 4.

At Roanoke—Roanoke, 2; Williamsport, 0.

Basket Ball Championship Tie.

As a result of last night's round in the 130-pound class basket ball tournament for the championship of the metropolitan district under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union University Settlement and Clark House are tied for the championship with a clean record. University Settlement defeated Oxford by 44 to 14; Clark House won from Anchor Athletic Club by 24 to 11; Christ Church defeated Gordon House by 33 to 24, and the Boys' Club walked away from the National Turn Verein to the tune of 40 to 10. The line-ups of the two leading teams were as follows:

U. Settlement, 44.	Position.	Oxford, 14.
Sugarman	Forward	Ehrlich
Friedman, Kanzel.	Forward	Levy
Reamer	Centre	Ablowitch
Brill	Guard	Blum
Scheinbaum	Guard	Kanzman

Goals from field—Sugarman, 7; Reamer, 7; Friedman, 5; Kansel, 3; Ablowitch, 2; Levy, 2; Brill, Ehrlich, Blum. Goals from foul—Kanzal, Reamer, Levy, Blum. Referee—Mr. Kjillander of A. A. U. Umpire—Mr. Schoening of Y. M. H. A. and A. A. U. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Clark House, 24.	Position.	Anchor A. C., 11.
N. Cohan	Forward	Steuber
Bernstein	Forward	Haven
Gottlieb	Centre	Pohle
Deitchman	Guard	McCann
Melitzer	Guard	Mayer

Goals from field—Gottlieb, 5; Deitchman, 2; Hnvens, 2; Bernstein, Melitzer, Pohle, Mayer. Goals from foul—Bernstein, 6; Pohle, 2; Steuber. Referee—Mr. Kjillander. Umpire—G. W. Schoening. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Panhard Makes New Record.

MONACO, April 11.—The French motor boat Panhard established a new record in the 200-kilometer race for the championship held here to-day over the deep-sea course, finishing the distance, which is equivalent to about 110 geographical miles, in 3 hours and 33 minutes. This is unprecedented speed for a long-distance race, and breaks the old record for the course by 1 hour and 7 minutes.

Bernie Cramer, 60 to 1, Won.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—John L. Inglis won his third consecutive start to-day, the fourth event at City Park. Bernie Cramer, at 60 to 1, won the fifth, with a length to spare. Weather clear; track fast.

DON'T WANT SALOONS.

Boynton Beach Residents Object to Licensing Sewaren Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 11.—Judge Theodore B. Booraem is to be called upon to-morrow to decide whether Boynton Beach, a Sunday school resort, shall stick to soda water and ginger pop, or whether cocktails and highballe may be served so close that the beach will lose its distinction as a temperance resort. The application of Miss Bock, who conducts the Sewaren Hotel, for a license is to come up in court to-morrow.

C. W. Boynton, owner and proprietor of Boynton Beach, has protested to the authorities of Woodbridge Township and to Judge Booraem against granting the license. There are no saloons in Sewaren, and nearly all the land was sold subject to a restriction aiming to keep out the liquor traffic.

AMATEUR CUP RACE IS BENNING FEATURE

Won Handily by the Favorite Quadrille, with Mr. O'Brien in the Saddle.

SOCIETY AT THE TRACK

Miller Rides Two Winners and Radtke Captures Opening Event on Oraculum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Amateur Cup race, at six furlongs, was the magnet that attracted a large crowd to the Benning course this afternoon. The Amateur Cup was instituted in 1902, and is a race for gentlemen riders. It is a high-weight selling affair, and has always proved popular at the track, Washington and Baltimore amateurs always taking a lively interest in it. The clubhouse was well filled by society folk, and the race was probably the best betting affair of the meeting among the women. Everything, from a pair of gloves to a sovereign, was wagered

WILL TOUR EUROPE IN AMERICAN CAR

Dupuy Sails To-morrow to Perfect Plans for Motor Invasion of Continent.

NINETEEN AUTOS ENTERED

Gold Cup Manager to Make Preliminary Run Over 4,000-Mile Route —English Club Offers Aid.

With an actual entry of nineteen cars and twenty-seven persons for the American gold cup tour of Europe, Georges Dupuy, the manager of this novel pleasure competition, will sail for Europe tomorrow on the Vaderland for the purpose of making a preliminary run over the 4,000-mile route to be traveled in July and August by the American tourists. True to all of the features that will be carried out throughout the trip, Mr. Dupuy will take with him on the same steamer an American car, a thirty-horse power Stearns machine. It will be crated and placed on the boat to-day, and, as the Vaderland docks at Antwerp, Mr. Dupuy will begin his run at that city, following the road from Brussels to Paris that will be used by the tourists late in August when nearing the end of their long run.

While Mr. Dupuy will do practically all of the driving himself, he will take along as chauffeur Clarence Shappelke, who has been driving the Stearns demonstrating cars for some time in this city from the Broadway agency of Wyckoff, Church & Partridge.

"I will go at once to Paris," said Mr. Dupuy yesterday, "and the first thing I will do will be to secure a block of grand stand seats for the Grand Prix race at Dieppe on July 2. The $1,000 entrance fee for the tour includes seats for this big French contest. About May 1 I expect to start on my run around the Continent, and I will follow the original itinerary unless poor conditions render it best to make minor changes in the route. I will run up to Havre from Paris, then go to Brest and through the Loire country, crossing the Pyrenees into Spain, where I will make arrangements for a night's stop in Barcelona. Recrossing the Pyrenees, the route will follow the Mediterranean coast along the south of France into Italy, stopping at Genoa, Florence, Rome, and perhaps Naples. The northern run will lead through the Salzburg and Tyrol Mountains, one of the most picturesque sections of Europe, stopping at Vienna, Berlin, Cologne, Brussels, back to Paris, and then over to England, ending with a run through the English country from London to Liverpool.

Mr. Dupuy will be required to travel from 150 to 200 miles a day in many instances, as he is anxious to return to New York early in June and finish preparations for the sailing of the American touring party by a French Line steamer on June 20.

Secretary J. W. Orde of the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain sent word to Mr. Dupuy this week, saying that the English autoists are taking great interest in the coming tour, and on behalf of the club he offered to do everything that might add to the conveniences of the American motorists by securing the proper English licenses, so there will be no delay when the party lands at Dover from Calais. Mr. Orde stated that if desired he would request the club's representative at Havre to have the necessary French license and registration papers in readiness, provided the required information concerning the various cars and their horse power was sent to him a few days in advance.

An entry of a Columbia car from California was received yesterday. It has been entered by Fernando Nelson of San Francisco, who has made several fast runs between that city and Los Angeles.

Fuel Test Run a Success.

From the partial report of the official observers who took part in the comparative fuel test run of three Maxwell cars last week from Trenton to Atlantic City the results were particularly favorable to the car using the combination fuel of kerosene and gasoline. The three cars completed the run successfully, and when weighed after the run in Atlantic City, with the passengers and baggage, the car using alcohol weighed 2,560 poumds, the one using kerosene and gasoline 2,470 pounds, and the gasoline car 2,450 pounds. The alcohol car used 14½ gallons of fuel, the gasoline car 7½ gallons, and the one with the combination fuel used 3 gallons of kerosene and 5 of gasoline.

TO INVESTIGATE CANADIANS.

A. A. U. Will Demand Explanations of Longboat Rulings.

The Canadian Amateur Athletic Union has announced the suspension of all Canadian lacrosse players who participated in the games of the Canadian Lacrosse Association and all the athletes who competed against them. The decision will involve upward of fifteen hundred athletes, including those teams which plan to visit the United States and play games with the Crescent Athletic Club. It will notify the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States of its action, and request the support of the latter body in its rulings.

But the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union may reckon without its host. The Amateur Athletic Union has tired of pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, and it does not intend to play the catspaw blindly any longer. It has been involved in one nasty skating mess by the necessity of supporting the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union in its queer rulings, and it does not propose to be involved in more without investigation. The investigation will come in another curious ruling by the Canadian Association, and may in the end mean a severance of the articles of alliance between the two bodies. The case in point is that of Longboat.

Longboat is the Indian runner, who it will be remembered was disqualified by the Canadian Association on the eve of his appearance at the New York Athletic Club games at Madison Square Garden. Just seven days before Longboat had competed with the full sanction of the Canadian A. A. U. His suspension on the eve of the game cut out the proposed race with Frank Nebrick. Now seven days before the Marathon race, to be held by the Boston A. A. at Boston, he is reinstated by the Canadian body and given a permit to compete in Boston.

Inquiry by the A. A. U. of the United States has failed to elicit any explanation as to the cause of the disqualification or the reinstatement, and the A. A. U. officials do not propose to disqualify and reinstate at the pleasure of a foreign body without proper explanations when questions are asked. Accordingly the A. A. U. will decline to reinstate Longboat until it has investigated his status for itself, not from any animus against Longboat, but simply to assure itself of the properieties of the case.

New Curtis Steam Yacht Launched.

Cyrus Curtis's new twin-screw steel steamer Lyndonia was successfully launched at Morris Heights yesterday morning. Gayly decorated with flags, she was christened by Mr. Curtis's daughter, Mrs. Edward Bok of Philadelphia. A large party of Philadelphians witnessed the ceremony and afterward were entertained at luncheon aboard the new yacht. Among these were John Gribbel, Miss Isabel Gribbel, Miss Margaret Latta, and Miss Ida Gibb, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Spalding and E. Dudley James, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, and Mr. and Mrs. Bok.

The yacht is 175 feet over all, 147 feet on the water line, 20 feet beam, and 12 feet depth and 8 feet draught. She is schooner rigged, with flush deck, and equipped with two triple-expansion engines capable of driving her at an average speed of 20 miles an hour.

The boat will have her trial trip next week, and then cruise to Jamestown for the opening of the Exposition.

WOMEN PLAY AT NETS.

Miss Iselin and Mrs. Barger-Wallach Win in Inter-City Meet.

Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Fenno, Boston's brilliant lawn tennis team, met with reverses in the opening matches of the Women's Inter-City Championship series yesterday. They were decisively beaten in the doubles, due to the splendid racquet work of Miss Nora Iselin on the canvas-covered court of the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. Miss Iselin, and Mrs. Barger-Wallach of New York comprise what is known as the Newport team. In the match the Newporters came through with unexpected ease when once Miss Iselin had her brilliant placing and driving game in order. They won at 8-6 and 6-1, and will meet the Philadelphians, the Misses Green, to-day for the title and trophies.

The opening of the tournament attracted a thoroughly representative society gathering to the rink, and the playing of the women called forth merited applause. Among the society folk were famous players of the game, including "Bob" Wrenn, George L. Wrenn, Jr., William A. Larned, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, and others. The rink was decorated with flags and lanterns, presenting the aspect of a garden, with the grass-green of the canvas playing surface. This idea was further carried out by the serving of tea and toast and cakes to those assembled in the balcony boxes. It was from this perch of vantage that Miss Juliet Adee of the Westchester Country Club tennis contingent acted as referee and scorer.

The singles matches were the first put on the courts. With surprising rapidity Miss Scott of New York played swift passes through Miss Fenno's court. The Bostonian never fairly settled to her usual game so that Miss Scott came off the victor in straight sets. Mrs. Barger-Wallach won a closer match with Miss Phyllis Green. The Philadelphian, who has contested in many of the national championships, endeavored to outplay Mrs. Barger-Wallach at her favorite driving game in the last set. The sureness of the Newport players returns held her safe, however, despite the last set touching deuce at 7-5.

Miss Phyllis Green and Miss Marjory Green played a splendid game in the doubles. They outplayed Miss Scott and Miss Coster at every point and the New Yorkers were left setlees. Miss Iselin's racquet work was the feature of the doubles match, in which the Boston pair met with defeat. She is tall and of the Gibson-girl type, so that her smashes came off with such force as to keep the spectators applauding. The summary:

Women's Intercity Championship Singles.—First Round—Miss Emily Scott, New York, defeated Miss Marion Fenno, Boston, 6—2, 6—4; Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Newport, defeated Miss Phyllis Green, Philadelphia, 6—3, 7—5.

Women's Intercity Championship Doubles.—Miss Phyllis Green and Miss Marjory Green, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Emily Scott and Miss Martha Coster, New York, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Nora Iselin, Newport, defeated Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Fenno, Boston, 8—6, 6—1.

BLUE FOR FOREST KING.

Champion's Victory Was Feature of Brooklyn Horse Show.

The horse show of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn drew the best and largest attendance of the exhibition last night. The boxes were filled throughout, the club house and the galleries and aisles were crowded when the chief class of the evening went into the ring, for what in its conditions was merely an ordinary single harness horse competition, but which drew out the best material of the show, and, in the opinion of the crowd of experts, practically decided the Eagle Cup contest, one of the big events of the show, set for to-night.

The entries for last night's ring practically were the same as those for the cup to-night, and included the old-time show ring champion, W. H. Moore's Forest King, the blue ribbon winning mare Hildred, owned by Miss Emily H. Bedford, and the contender in many high quality rings; J. W. Harriman's Avondale Farm horse Nola, are regarded as the three chief competitors in to-night's contest. Six horses showed, all driven to gigs, and the owners in most cases driving, with Miss Bedford, behind Hildred, as the only woman exhibitor. The contest was a singularly keen one, and when Forest King, showing in superb style, won from Nola second, and Hildred third, the result was regarded as practically settling the contest for the cup, which having been won last season by Forest King, will become the permanent property of Forest King's owner should the veteran ring champion win again to-night.

Though beaten in that contest, Miss Bedford's Hildred, showing in about her best form, earned consolation for her owner in the ladies' victoria horse class, when ladies driving, Miss Bedford took the blue ribbon from a remarkably pretty ring, with Miss McMaxwell's Adonis, driven by the owner, second; Harry D. Hollaway's Grand Duchess, driven by Mrs. John Gerken, third, and Tonzo Savage's Blue Bell, driven by Mrs. Beach, fourth.

Fifteen entries, making up the largest ring of the show, competed in the class for maiden saddle horses, half a dozen of the number being ridden by women and the competitors including a number of horses absolutely new to Eastern show rings. In a close contest, the blue ribbon went to Otto H. Kohn's Supreme, with Rufus L. Patterson's thoroughbred gelding Cardoman second.

Judge William H. Moore, with two entries in the ring, himself drove the winner in the first competition of the evening, when behind the showy King Forest, he drove off with the blue ribbon for single harness horses 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15 hands. The second Moore entry, Perfection, took third place, behind J. W. Harriman's Avondale Farm horse, Leader of Fashion.

Only three horses showed in the competition for ladies' saddle horses, ridden by ladies, and the award went to Mrs. John Gerken's Surprise, ridden by the owner, with the Harriman entry, May Morning, ridden by Mrs. Belle Beach Bath, second. In the ring for four in hand park teams, the three crack turnouts of the show competed, the blue ribbon going to J. W. Harriman's Avondale Farm team, driven by Jack Donnelly, with Judge W. H. Moore's four, driven by the owner, second.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER APRIL 12 AND 13.

New L'd'n.	Will. Point.	S. Hook.	Gov. Isl'd.
A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
3:06 3:17	11:14 11:28	7:37 7:57	7:57 8:16
3:50 3:58	11:58	8:20 8:27	8:37 8:53

Trout fishing in the New Jersey streams has been poor owing to the cold weather, but with the higher temperature anglers should find plenty of sport, as the streams are all well stocked.

The Mohican Fishing Club will make its first trip on Snnday, April 28. The start will be made from the clubhouse at Hammels at 5 A. M.

The fourth annnal clambake of the Lafayette Fishing Club will be held on the last Sunday in August.

Sunday, April 28, has been selected by the Tornado Fishing Club for the first trip of the season. The Sinbad will leave Canarsis at 6:30 A. M.

The opening of the trout fishing season in Pennsylvania, which takes place on April 15, is generally marked in the Poconos with an influx of the disciples of Izaak Walton from New York. At Spruce Cabin, in the heart of the Pocono Mountains, enthusiastic gatherings of sportsmen are preparing for the fray with the most wily and gamy of all fresh-water fish, the speckled trout.

Two hundred codfish, ranging from 6 to 27 pounds; 200 blackfish, averaging four pounds, and a number of bengals and cunners were caught yesterday by fishermen on the steamer Angler on the Farms. The honors of the day went to John Roglan, who landed six cod and nine blackfish.

Bergen Beach Gun Club Shoot.

The regular monthly shoot of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, which was to have taken place last Tuesday, will be held next Tuesday.

Football Practice at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 11.—The Spring football practice at the Naval Academy, which will continue on two afternoons each week until June, began this afternoon under the direction of Lieut. W. O. Fowler, U. S. N., assistant coach. About twenty-five men, principally substitutes of last season's team, were out for two hours.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Original. Ex parte.—In the matter of The St. Louis Mining and Milling Company.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted.

587—Damselle, Howard, administratrix va. The Illinois Central Railroad Company et al., 594—N. C. Brooks, administratrix, &c., vs. Southern Pacific Company.—Argument continued.

The day call for Friday, April 12, will be Nos. 587, and (594,) 256, 257, 258, 261, 262, 263, (and 264,) 269, 272, 275.

Calendars for Friday, April 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

292—Toy Sauo-United States. 293—Loy Foo-United States. 294—Hanover National Bank-Suddath. 295—Same-same. 215—Am Fine Art Co-Simon. 270—Nat Assn of Ry Postal Clerks-Scott. 254—Matter of Waterloo Organ Co. 120—Aeolian Co-Juelg Co. 229—Peru's Medicine Co-Hegeman. 272—Baker Trans Co-Richmond. 273—Seaborn Trans Co-Sch Elwell. 244—Same-Boswell. 275—Bong-Campbell.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases. 1—The Oms Mfg Co.-The Kora Co. 2—Oehring-Gardam & Sons. 3—In re Fagona-Watchorn. 4—U S-Mealy. 5—Underwood Typewriter Co-Fox Typewriter Co. 6—Clark Bros Cutlery Co-Nat Table Cutlery Co. 7—Richmond Safety Gete Co-Richmond Safety Gate Co. 8—Bowker-Haight & Freese Co. 9—Underwood Typewriter Co-Smith Typewriter Co. Noticed causes. 10—U S-Tiffany Co. 11—Same-same. 12—Westinghouse Co-Strauss. 13—Pollits-The Wabash R. R. Co. 14—Brown-Equit Life Ins Socy of the U S. 15—Marshall-Smith. 16—Quick, administratrix-Consol R R Co. 17—Antomatic Switch Co-Cutler Hammer Mfg Co. 18—Gregory-Int R T Co. 19—Hilbert, administrator-McCoy-hs. 20—Crane-Bartelstone. 21—Mygatt-Gilbert.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opene in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Preferred causes. 879—Mera-Acheson-Harden Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 96—Barber-The Home Ins Co. 163—Morse D D Co.-Munson SS Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, April 11.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 158, 160, 139.

Calendars for Friday, April 12.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, Clarke, Houghton, and Lambert, JJ. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Scus-Thomas. 2—Butchers' Advocate Co-Jacobbins. Chemical Co-Cedar & Co-Hanson. 4—In the matter of Tuscan. 6—Adams-Dickie. 6—Conway-Phila & Reading Coal & Iron Co. 7—Pfikelstein-New Amsterdam Gas Co. 8—People, &c-Ahearn. 9—Wahldorf-Hanson. 10—De Peyster-Loomis. 11—Mayo-Ross. 12 — Fassett-Duryea. 13—Petrikowsky - Petrikowsky. 14 — Kopetsky-Brown-Forman Co. 15—Velleman-Rohrog. 16—In the matter of Hughes. 17—Graham-Reiss. 18—Boskowitz-Sulsbacher. 19—Culligan-Thompson. 20—McCarren-McGoughran. 21—Thatch-Progress Mag Co. 22—People, &c-Lantino. 23—In the matter of Forsyth. 24—Roosevelt-Secvel. 25—Roosevelt-Roosevelt. 26—Rice-Pell. 27—Clinch-Cluts. 28—Cohen-Cohen-kiss-Russell. 29—Derrig-Hasium. 30—Fulton-Johnson. 31—Huntley-Button Sewing Attachment Co. 32—Mickleborough-Hull Bros. 33—Fitter-Moroney. 34 — Tyrrell-The Franklin Savings Bank. 35—Walsh-N Y & Kentucky Co. 36—Calhoun-Commonwealth Trust Co. 37 — Schladt-Valley Dew Distilling Co. 38 — Fitler-Moroney. 39—Artomannah-Holland. 40—Humphreye Homeopathic Med Co-Teneria. 41—Golde & Co-Welsberg. 42—Woodruff-Sqnier. 43—Marsh-Smith. 44 — Mackey-Mackey. 45—People ex rel—Lopez-Sheriff. 46—Dixon-Dixon. 47—Watts-Aitin. 48—Goupy-Read. 49 — Belden-Belden. 50 — Riley-Riley. 51—Sackett & Wilhelms Lit & Print Co-Nat Ass'n of Employes of Litho. 52—Warther-Rausch Co-same. 53—Rappaport-Rappaport. 54—Belusci-Cocchi. 55—Abrams-Goldfein. 56—De La Vergne Machine Co-Anthony & S Co. 57—Richdale-Wiedmann. 58—Kennedy-Int R T Co. 59—Hecht-Bank of the Metropolis. 60—Festo-Zimmerman. 61—Abornhals. 62—In the matter of Church Const Co. 63—Barbanes-Barbanes. 64—Bates Pub Co-Sarles. 65—Colt, as trustee-Kleinfeld. 66—In the matter of Richard Co. 67—In the matter of Thwaite Place. 68—In the matter of Richard St. 69—In the matter of Thwaits Place. 70—In the matter of Richard Co. 71—In the matter of Thwaite Place. 72—City of N Y-Huylers. 73—Koller-Woodbury Dermetological Inst. 74—People, &c-O'Brien. 75—Locke-The Lactobacilline Co. 76—In the matter of Lawson. 77—Peirson-Gorham. 78—Garland-Loeb & Schoenfeld Co. 79—The Wheelock-United Engineering Const Co. 80—Fox-Am Brass & Copper Co. 81—Federal Filing & Mantel Co-Mantel. 82—Colt-Kleinfeld. 83 — Bellewski-Cowen. 84—City Real Estate Co-Jones. 85—Hotchkiss-Russell. 86 — Henry Huber Co-Kurzrok.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgersid, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—April Term.—Adjourned until April 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 8189—Tarbea-Tarbes. 8572—Rockmore-Seiler. 8574—Tippet-Casey. 8617—Cohn Co-Goodwin. 8646—Egan-Doll Mfg Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Dey Calendar—No. 1—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 686—Polinger-N Y City Ry. 797—Kremer-same. 838—Simmons-same. 849—Mayer-Union Ry. 867—Finkelstein-N Y City Ry. 868—Same-same. 763—Raphael-same. 819—Isaacson-same. 823—Flynn-same. 840—Hendrickson-Met St Ry. 848—Canelia-N Y City Ry. 841—O'Connell-Met St Ry. 875—Fiedler-Int R T. 877—Samuels-same. 882—Phillips-N Y City Ry. 898—Vogel-Bahr & Union Ry. 887—Bindetto-Union Ry. 857—Sanitate-N Y City Ry. 889—Sherwood-same. 2355—Duffy-N Y C & H R R Co. 822—Feldman-N Y City Ry. highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 908.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erianger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gerard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M.

"Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial." 1224½—Spiller-Piepenbring. 601—De Long-Meyer. 847—Fleischman-Lawyers Title Ins Co. 815—Kehler-City of N Y. 4231—Horn-Levering & G Co. 1107—Beacon-City of N Y. 543—Potter-Campbell. 1157—Tobias-City of N Y. 1158—Same-same. 816—Murphy-Winan Co. 849—Robinson-Van Norden Trust Co. 862—Jaffe-Levy. 630—Muarl-Jetter. 927—Bensinger-Zimmerman. 999—Rosenweig - Lndwin. 1008—Smith-Morrish. 1245—Hearst-N Y Herald Co. 2849—Brunton-Preston. 421—Folmon-Cock. 868—Brusco-Cook. 559—Savage-Featherbone Co. 763—Meloney-Weiss. 1204—D Planty-Lathers.

The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 842—Jacobs-Sire. 677—Fortune-American Ice Co. 786—Cohen-Starn. 3989—Titus-Tangeman. 935—Strauss-City of N Y. 573—Kohn-Yetter. 585—Wallert-Young. 829—Hines-Terwilliger. 1051—Paltey-Egan. 1331—Haas-Palmer. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 604—Kelly-Wolf. 736—Petrilak-Alpha Portland Cement Co. 1372—Berman-Stern. 1376—Barr-Denny. 1230¼—Friedenberg - Stein. 1383—Lands-Salem. 1392—Giovanni-Bendetto. 1395—Warner - Millriken. 1399—Pendery - Zelmer. 1408—McIntyre-Burns. 1404—Gilroy - Roberts. 1408—Keehan-Schweisheimer Co. 1409—Keehan-same. 1412—Bodwin-Boron-hek. 1414—Simon - Perkins. 1415—Same - same. 1420—Joliffe-Miller. 1427—Galusberg-McGrath. 1431—Edelstein-Shortland. 1433—Goldfield-Bloom. 1440—Brien-Loomis, Jr. 1447—Murphy-Laubs. 1463—Simon-Kinsella. 1464—O'Neil-Newbert. 1465—Foster-same. 1466—Cunningham-Castle. 1486—Home Ins Co-N Y Gas & Elec Light, &c. 812—Brussel-Lewis. 1374—Robinowitz-Filnn. 1402—Maniscalo - Nangle. 1407—Caussullo-Lenox Coal Co. 1413—King-Crimmins. 1429—Reisler-Springer. 1436—Munch - Rauft. 1437—Same-same. 1479—Sherwood-Doelger.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 3. To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. Inquests. 3319—Same-same. 2729—Franklin-Hoadley. 992—Herrick-Hoadley. 2994—People, &c-Conron Bros. 857—Wilmerding-Falkenberg. 1740—James-Met Ins Co. 3012—City of N Y-Furniss. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 6654—Bernbaum-Wohstetter. 1622—Belfert-Belfert-Bunger. 1750—Conn-Chambers. 1682—Hapgood-Snlzberger. 1752—Robertson-Badger State Tanning Co. 1746—Republic Gen Cont Co-Appleton. 836—Binney-Bigelow & Hinds Co. 1770—Joseph-U S Fidelity Co. 822—Fuller-Highland. 857—Stanciff-Woods. 3807—Glason-Jones. 1796—Hitchcock-O'Sullivan. 1685—Phenix Nat Bk-Waterbury, 265—Hodge-Int Ry Co. 1409—Isear-Litman. 2022—People, &c-Koster. 3272—Clement-McCann. 2362—City of N Y-Tuck. 1735—Andrews School Furnishing Co-Reynolds. 1766—Greer-Clefiin Co. 5448—People, &c-Gillie. 580—Megrue-Taylor. 1513—Peale, Peacock & K-Clark. 3349—Shayne-Shayne. 434—Spear-Hirschhin. 2838—Clement-Burke. 2988—Same-Benthler. 849—Kimball-Penn R R. 1211—First Nat Bk-North Am Trust Co. 403—Egan-Chabot. 435—Duffy-City of N Y. 1361—Pulle-Fountain. 1388 — Walsh - McDonald. 1389—McClure, Phillipe Co-Home Puh Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Case—Lydia Dease. 2—Johanna Fearn. 3—Thomas G. Rigney. 4—Mary Walsh. 5—Frederick W. Dierckx. 6—John E. Fitzgerald. 7—Henry Cockle. 8—James W. Miller. 9—Aid Petersen. 10—Lina Mintz. 11—Elida Moles. 12—Philip Herzig. 13—Jacob Mayer. 15—Jacob Meyer. 16—Charles H. Ranney. 17—George F. Gilman. 18—Julia L. Skillin. 19—Henry Rabe. 20—James W. Miller. 21—Benjamin Richardson. 22—Elma May Ostrum. 23—Mary E. McCullough. 24—Charlotte Vodegel. 25—Augustus Van Sicien. 26—Mary A. King. 27—Henry Cockle. 28—Albert Bersevitzy. 29—Mary F. Brown. 30—George Marinus. 31—Mary A. Griswold. 32—Mary A. King. 33—Charles H. Kerner. 34—Anna J. Sheridan. 35—George Fleming. 36—Jattie Neill. 37—Emma B. Conklin. 38—Alexander McGarren. 39—Victoria Wlmiewski. 40—Mary J. W. Gibson. 41—Mary H. McTammany. 42—James Carroll. 43—Charles Pitchie.

Room 8, Hall of Record Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Simon Portens, Mary Anderson, Rosalia T. Hestings, Samuel Froman, William D. Ginelandery, Susan M. Canton, Ziepha A. Schroeder, Matilda C. Deegan, William N. McLaury. At 2:30 P. M.: George Gessner, Sarah Graham, August F. Park, Lorens Bayer, Filomena Gonzales.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, fifth floor. In the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opene at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2356—Service-N Y City Ry. 1296½—Lennon-Charig. 1677—Scheinberg-Ansorge. 6753—Squires-Davis. 1958—Galinando-Boland. 1688—Sarfine-Schreiber. 2376—Jacofsy-Adler. 2378 — Schilchkorn-Yussman. 2394—Louis-Lambert. 1795½—De Reys-Congelton. 789—Bloch-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 1063—Buckelman-The State Bank. 752—Ross-Inter St Ry. 7502 — Gonsenheim-Hecht. 2365 — Schnall-Schwimmer. 2366—Mitchell-Hall. 2024—Muller-Int St Ry. 2368—Flitrox-Ancalgne. 2379—McKean-Pullman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case unfinished. 2250-2Zincoo-Mayo. 2184—Haley & Held Co-Huber. 2114—Nessbaum-Int St Ry. 1731—Morgan-Cornell. 1455—Ross-Ramsey-Lamb. 1151—Same-same. 1842—Brandenberg-Gross. 1234—Engelhart-Int St Ry. 1153—Jaffin-Liverpool London Globe Ins Co. 1733—Sanders-N Y City Ry. 1850—O'Brien-same. 445—Wahlwart-Padwell. 2192—Gutman-Harris Co. 770—Amer Trad Co-Pratt. 1103—Volkner-Schleissel. 1524—Aaron-N Y City Ry. 1051—Weinstein-Nerwalk. 856—Mischner-Altman. 2177—Geis-Geis. 2178—Same-same. 2179—Same-same. 2183—Shipp-N Y City Ry. 2364—Awad-Awad. 1529—O'Ronrke-Brady. 1530—Same-same. 2252—Crawford-King. 5391—Griffing-Flank.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case unfinished. Short causes: 6782—Goodman-London. 7077—Koenisberg-Cuperman. 6269 — Lnstgarten-Schevich. 7243—Ferris-Rode. 6962—Stern-Levey. 6585—Prey-Brown. 7140—Conay-Moss Realty Co. 6904—Stern-Rosenthal. 7291—Sprickerhoff-Nicoll. 7115—Rich-Cohen. 7126—Davis-O'Connell. 7004—Schlessel-North Side Brew Co. 7189—Corn Exch Bank-Donthatt. 7155—Evans-Schiff. 6769—Barrett-Moe. 7290—Strauss, Mc-Masters. 7290 — Sprickerhoff-Kleinfeld. 7297—Matera-Pilgrim Realty Co. 7229—Yeshino-Carpenter. 7306—Abramowits-Abramowits. 7319 — Willson-Small. 7231—Same-same. 7270—Perth Amboy Co-Friedman. 6774—Litwal-Perry R R. 7227—Harvey-Aaron. 6702—Lowe-Lowe. 6721—Schildkrant-Berger. 7295—Michael-McCreery. 7266—Nadramaler-Riverside Bank. 7250—Berkhahn-Jacobs. 7217—Co-op Outziting-Gestner. 3325—Zelsloft-D Appleton Co. 7294—Ratsken-Fisher. 7293—Horwits-Prince. 7181—Ches Ridge W 31 Co-Martin. 7079—Lantheimer-Matz. 7313—Rubinger-Haimos. 7268—Empire City Wood Co-Kerzrok. 7331—Simmons-Sugarman. 7315—Schlacht-Hurwitz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case nnfinished. 1668—Epps-Reed. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2340—Nealis-int St Ry. 2341—Holsman-N Y City Ry. 1925—Berkovich-Kimmel. 7874½—Schnfald-Hochman. 2342 — Moses-Forty-second St Ry. 2355—Edelman-Pussin. 2312—Nalkin-N Y City Ry.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Murphy for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Motion calendar. 1—Lawrence P Mingsy. 2—Frederick Henning. Trial calendar. 1—Carlo De Sanctis. 2—Moses Lanneau. 3—Louis A Leaveile. 4—Samuel Solock. 5—Joseph Cagriano, Salvatore Valenois. 6—Domenico Grosso. 7—John Butler (2.) 8—John P. Phillips, John McManus. 9—John Murray.. 10—Herman Brown, Martin Peckelss. 11—Herman Welnberg, Max Kessler, Jacob Halper. 12—Nicola Moriale (3.) 13—Jennie McPherson. 14—George B Edwards (2.) 15—Mathias Dichof. Pleadings. 1—Oscar Wolff. 2—Helen Ross. 3—James Conran. 4—Melvin Shemo. 5—Joseph Murphy. 6—Tony Bonimassi. 7—Martin J Reilly. 8—Giovanni Bingnoli. 9—Joseph Harris.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McGuire, O'Connor and Vandiver for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Allen Jones. 2—Julius Smith. 3—William Muhlker. 4—Raphael Pessolano. 5—August Pitschman. 6—Frank Marino. 7—Lillian Flynn. 8—Matthew Berrian. 9—Thomas Miller. 10—James Lee. 11—Percy Curtis. 12—Robert Egan. 13—Frank Ayers. 14—

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La Fayette Gas and Fort Wayne Gas Bonds.
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an equally favorable proposition, provided the La Fayette Gas and Fort Wayne Gas Bondholders assent in sufficient number to the proposed readjustment.
ALEX. LE VINO,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone, 2431 Broad.

GANSEVOORT BANK.
New York, April 10th, 1907.
A payment of Fifteen (15%) Per Cent. of the Capital Stock issued and outstanding of the Gansevoort Bank will be made to the stockholders of record on April 15th, 1907, at the Banking House, No. 353 West Fourteenth Street. The books will be closed April 13th and reopened April 16th.
Certificates of stock, must be presented at time of payment for endorsement of payment thereon.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
P. MAXWELL SAYFORD, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Washington City, located at Washington, D. C., has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with the National Bank of Washington. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment to the National Bank of Washington. A. B. RUFF, Cashier.

INVESTORS READ The Wall Street Journal

PROPOSALS.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., MARCH 14, 1907.—Sealed proposals for construction, plumbing, and wiring of 1 Ordnance Store House, Brick; 2 double set Civilian Employees' quarters, Frame, and 1 Picket Guard House, Brick, at this post, will be received until 12 o'clock M., April 18, 1907. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals should be marked "Proposals for Construction," addressed WM. PATERSON, Lieut. & Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., March 16th, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, April 15, 1907, for Tile and Marble Work in the Cadet Barracks (old) at West Point, N. Y. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Forms for proposals furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Lower—Call Money Rates, 2½@1¾ Per Cent.

ENGLISH BANK LOWERS RATE

Reduction to 4½ Per Cent. Reflects Better Money Position — Question of St. Paul's Coast Extension.

After a preliminary advance, which ran with more or less irregularity up to the noon hour of yesterday's stock market session, prices turned about and in the closing hour fell with such rapidity as to leave many acquisitions with losses of from 1 to 3 points at the day's end. The impulse toward higher prices in the early trading came largely from the announcement that the Bank of England had reduced its discount rate from 5 per cent. to 4½ per cent. This confirmed the hopes which had been built upon the growing ease in money in London and the movement of the foreign exchange market against American importers of gold. The influence of the announcement, however, failed to last, disappearing entirely in the afternoon upon the spread of a small "crop scare" and the reported statement of the President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad that that company, as a result of hostile legislation, had under consideration the question of abandoning for the time being its extension to the Pacific Coast, work on which has been long under way. The talk of a crop shortage found no basis in fact, of course, and prices upon Produce Exchanges failed wholly to reflect any fear of such an outcome upon these markets. The sentiment attributed to the head of the St. Paul constitutes a much more serious matter, but inasmuch as the money for pushing its line to the coast has been, for practical purposes, already provided, and the project is necessary to the full development of the system, it seems unlikely it will be definitely abandoned. There was also much discussion in financial circles of the probable readjustment of the Union Pacific's Executive Committee. The belief generally expressed was that a step of this kind would be an excellent move on the part of those in any way interested in the property. There occurred during the day another decline in the price of copper metal upon the local Metal Exchange, but the market is so largely controlled by the great producing interests that these public quotations are accepted with many reservations. The iron trade authority in its compilation of production figures for the month of March disclosed a slight decrease in outturn compared with the earlier months of the year.

Reason is found in the Bank of England's weekly return, as well as in the position of foreign money markets, for its failure to reduce its official discount rate more than one-half of 1 per cent. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 2.13 per cent. above that of a week ago, but is still the lowest since 1900, when the market was affected by the Boer war demands. The reduction, small as it is, indicates growing confidence in the money markets. The foreign exchange markets were firm, in spite of the reduction, and the local money markets were again marked by the lowering of quotations for time funds. The banks have gained practically $1,700,000 from the Sub-Treasury since Friday of last week.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

American District Telegraph Co. of New Jersey.
Montreal Street Railway.
DIVIDEND PAYABLE.
Daly-Judge Mining Co.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—The activity in United Railways issues continues but the common stock dropped ⅝ to-day. Northern Central Railway declined ½. Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company made another 5-point rise. Houston Oil common lost ⅞, but the preferred went up 1 point. Atlantic Coast Line 4s were ½ higher, and Mount Vernon Woodbury Cotton Duck 5s continued their steady advance. The market closed dull and steady. Shares, 1,186; bonds, $53,600.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s	95½	95½	95½
5,000	Chas., W. Carolina 5s	108	108	108
4,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	99½	99	99⅜
1,000	City & Sub. 5s, (D.C.)	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Lake Roland 5s	111	111	111
1,000	Nor. Pac. & Light 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼
31,000	United Rys. incomes	55½	54⅞	54⅞
3,000	United Rys. 4s	88	88	88
2,100	United Rys. fdg. 5s	84½	84½	84½
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	94½	94½	94½
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	53½	53½	53½
500	G. B. S. Brew. Inc.	23	23	23

STOCKS.

136	Northern Central	90	89½	89½
600	United Railways	13¼	12⅞	13
10	Merch. & Min. Tran.	265	265	265
15	Con. Cotton Duck	12	12	12
50	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	31	31	31
75	Fidelity & Deposit	133	132¾	133
50	George's Coal & Iron	80	80	80
100	G. B. S. Brewing	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Honston Oil	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Houston Oil pf.	49½	49½	49½
100	Tonopah Ext.	4	4	4
100	U. S. Steel	38½	38½	38¾
100	Westing. Airbrake	149	148	148
100	Westing. Elec. 2ds	73¼	73	73

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—National banknotes received to-day for redemption, $714,156; Government receipts from internal revenue, $405,901; customs, $901,106; miscellaneous, $67,705; expenditures, $2,050,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.	
Gold coin	$664,024,869
Silver dollars	473,311,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,252,000
Total	$1,144,487,869
General fund	190,986,306
Deposits in National banks	174,432,962
In Philippine Treasury	4,027,124
Awaiting reimbursement	328,603
Current liabilities	116,820,236

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 11.—American Can advanced to 60 for the preferred and 7¼ for the common to-day. Subway showed a little improvement, while Box Board was steady.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
870	American Can	7¼	7	7
345	American Can preferred	60	58¾	59
110	Chicago City Railway	185	185	185
40	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	42	42	42
500	Chicago Subway	20¾	20	20¼
10	Chicago Title & Trust	104¾	104¾	104¾
90	Diamond Match	125	125	125
100	Kan. City Ry. & L. pf.	84	84	84
24	Metropolitan Elevated	26	25	26
100	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	66	66	66
50	National Biscuit	77¾	77¾	77¾
1	National Biscuit pf.	113	113	113
20	Quaker Oats pf.	99½	99½	99½
20	Sears-Roebuck pf.	90	90	90
226	Swift & Co.	106	105¾	105¾
950	United Box Board	2¼	2	2¼
920	United Box Board pf.	12¾	12	12

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 11.—The following were the transactions on this local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Cable Consolidated	.34	.34	.34
15	Crucible Steel	9¼	9¼	9¼
45	Crucible Steel pf.	72½	72½	72½
115	Fire Proofing pf.	23	22¾	22¾
50	Independent Brewing	17¾	17¾	17¾
60	Ind. Brewing pf.	42½	42½	42½
900	Marsden	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Ohio Fuel	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
10	Pittsburg Brewing	31½	31½	31½
55	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾
1,170	Pittsburg Con.	.22	.21	.22
2,000	Pitts. Lead & Zinc	.50	.50	.50
40	River Coal pf.	23½	23½	23½
5	Shoshone	11	11	11
95	Tonopah Ext.	4	4	4
100	U. S. Steel	38½	38½	38¾
100	Westing. Airbrake	149	148	148
100	Westing. Elec. 2ds	73¼	73	73

PROPOSALS.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., MARCH 14, 1907.—Sealed proposals for construction, plumbing, and wiring of 1 Ordnance Store House, Brick; 2 double set Civilian Employees' quarters, Frame, and 1 Picket Guard House, Brick, at this post, will be received until 12 o'clock M., April 18, 1907. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals should be marked "Proposals for Construction," addressed WM. PATERSON, Lieut. & Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., March 16th, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, April 15, 1907, for Tile and Marble Work in the Cadet Barracks (old) at West Point, N. Y. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Forms for proposals furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, April 11, 1907.

Total sales April 11, 1907 866,354
From Jan. 1, 1907 51,638,700
Corresponding date last year 56,176,433

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12⅝	12⅞	400	Allis-Chalmers Co	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
94½	94⅝	92,200	*Amal. Copper Co	96¼	96½	93¾	94⅛	−1⅝
16¾	17⅛	250	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	17	17	17	17	− ⅛
6¾	7	2,512	American Can	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
59¾	59	1,000	American Can pf	60¾	60½	59¾	59⅝	− ⅛
37⅜	37⅝	2,500	Am. Car & Foundry	38⅜	38⅜	37	37⅛	− ⅞
30¼	31	400	Am. Cotton Oil	31	31	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
82	85	100	Am. Ice Securities	82¾	82⅞	82⅛	82¼	− ⅛
64½	65	1,000	*Am. Locomo Co	65¼	65¾	64⅞	64½	−1
132⅜	132⅞	70,300	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	136¾	136⅞	131¾	132⅛	−3
106	108½	1,420	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	108½	108½	108	108	−1
39½	40	300	Am. Steel Founds. pf	40	40	39¼	39⅝	− ¼
125½	126¼	2,600	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	126⅞	127¼	123¾	128	−1
92	93	215	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	93	93	93	93	...
30¾	30⅞	400	*Am. Woolen Co	30¾	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
96½	98	125	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	98	98	97½	97½	...
63	63⅝	17,700	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	63⅝	63⅝	61⅝	62¼	− ⅞
95⅞	96	19,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	96⅞	96⅞	95¾	96	− ⅝
96	97	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	95⅝	96	95⅞	96	+ ⅛
104	104⅝	100	Atlantic Coast Line	104¾	104¾	104¾	104⅝	− ⅛
100¼	100¾	7,000	Baltimore & Ohio	101¾	101½	99⅞	100	− ⅞
90	92	5	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92	92	92	92	...
59¾	60	11,153	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	60⅝	61⅝	59⅝	59⅝	−1¼
110	120	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	115	115	115	115	...
175⅞	176¾	4,850	Canadian Pacific	176⅝	176⅝	174½	175½	− ¼
29¾	30	400	Central Leather Co	30¼	30¼	29¾	29¾	− ½
96	97½	20	Central Leath. Co. pf	96	96	96	96	...
190	195	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	190	190	190	190	−5
42¼	42½	8,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	42⅞	43⅜	42	42¼	+ ⅛
15½	16	100	Chicago & Alton	15½	15½	15½	15½	−2
13⅞	14	400	Chicago Great West	13⅞	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	19	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
133¼	133¼	11,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	136¼	136⅝	134½	135⅝	− ⅛
151	152½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	151⅞	151¼	151½	151½	− ⅛
136	137½	1,427	*C., M. & St.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	...	...	...	...	...
150¾	151	1,075	Chicago & Northw	152	152	150⅝	150⅞	− ⅝
5	6	100	Chi. Term. Trans	5	5	5	5	−1
10	15	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	11	11	10	10	−2
72	72¾	100	C., C., C. & St. L	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅜
35¾	36	2,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	36¾	38⅜	35¾	35¾	− ⅝
26½	27	1,310	Colorado & Southern	27¼	27⅞	26	26½	− ⅝
59½	60½	110	Col. & South. 1st pf	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ⅝
48	49	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	48⅝	48¾	48¼	48¾	− ⅛
26¼	26⅝	400	Col. & H. C. & Iron	27	27	26¾	26⅝	− ⅛
131	131⅜	1,535	Consolidated Gas	130⅞	131⅞	130⅞	131¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	20	400	Corn Products Ref.	20	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
79¼	81	200	Corn Products Ref. pf	80	80	80	80	+1
190	192½	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	191½	191½	190	190	...
30¼	31	820	Denver & Rio Grande	31¾	31¾	30	30½	− ⅛
75¾	80	25	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	78	78	78	78	...
3	9	150	Detroit Southern, t. r.	3	3	3	3	−1
71⅜	72	4,125	*Distillers Securities	72	72¼	71	71¼	− ⅛
22	23	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	22	22	22	22	−1
24½	24⅝	9,000	Erie	25¼	25¾	23⅞	24½	+ ⅛
55½	55⅝	2,600	Erie 1st pf	56¼	56¾	55	55¾	+ ⅛
38½	39	500	Erie 2d pf	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	+ ⅛
90	95	200	*Fed. Sug. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	+2
86½	87½	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	87	87	87	87	...
130	140	100	Granby Consol	130	130	130	130	−1
98	100	50	General Chemical pf	100	100	100	100	...
148	150	200	General Electric	148½	149	148½	149	+ ½
136¾	137	7,410	Great Northern pf	138	138¼	136	136⅝	−1⅞
127	129	360	*Gt. Nor. pf. s. ctfs.,40 per cent. paid	129	129	128	128	−1½
61	61¾	1,400	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	61¼	62	61	61	− ¼
25⅛	26	200	Interborough-Met	25⅞	26	25¼	25¾	− ⅛
59⅝	61	300	Interborough-Met. pf	60¼	60¾	59¾	59¾	− ⅜
43	49	100	*Internat. Power Co	44½	44½	44½	44½	− ⅛
26½	30	100	Int. Steam Pump	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	−8½
79½	80	20	Int. Steam Pump pf	80	80	80	80	...
26	26¼	800	Kansas City Southern	26¼	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
59½	60¼	1,300	Kansas City South. pf	60½	60¾	59½	60¾	+ ⅛
65	70	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	65	65	65	65	...
117¾	119	1,000	Louisville & Nash	118¼	118½	117¾	117¾	− ¼
67	69	200	Mackay Cos	70	70	69	69	− ⅛
22¾	23	600	Mexican Central	23¼	23	23	23	+ ⅛
48	49¼	400	Minn. & St. Louis	48	48	48	48	− ⅛
137	139	400	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M. pf	137¾	137¾	137	137	−1
36⅞	36⅞	2,350	Mo., Kan. & Texas	37¼	37¼	36½	36⅝	− ⅛
66¼	67	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	66	66¼	66	66⅜	+ ⅛
74⅜	75¼	1,800	Missouri Pacific	76¼	76¼	74⅜	75	−1⅞
77	78	150	*National Biscuit Co	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
112½	115	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	+2⅝
62	62¾	3,500	*National Lead Co	63¾	64	61⅝	62	− ⅝
98½	99	50	*National Lead Co. pf	99¼	99¼	90¼	90¼	...
53½	56¾	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	54	54	54	54	+2
20	20½	1,100	*Newhouse M. & S	20	20	20	20	...
111½	111	600	*N. Y. Air Brake	113¾	113¾	113	113	−1½
119¼	119⅝	3,850	New York Central	120	120¾	118¾	119¼	+ ⅛
65	75	100	New York Dock pf	70	70	70	70	−11
38¾	39	800	N. Y., Ont. & West	39	39	38¼	38¼	...
77½	78	1,350	Norfolk & Western	78¾	78¾	77½	78	− ⅛
73	74½	10	North American	74½	74½	74½	74½	...
133¾	133⅞	11,970	Northern Pacific	135½	135⅝	132¼	133⅝	− ⅝
118½	119	300	*N. P. rcts., 12½% pd	120¼	120¾	118¼	118¾	−1
98	99¼	100	Pacific Coast	99½	99¾	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
125¼	125⅜	83,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	126½	126⅞	125¼	125¼	− ⅝
92⅜	93	825	People's Gas, Chi.	93½	93½	92¼	92⅝	...
70	71¼	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	70½	70¾	70	70⅜	− ⅞
93	98	100	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	95	95	95	95	−3
11¾	12¾	800	Pittsburg Coal	12	12	12	12	−1
36¾	37¼	980	Pressed Steel Car	37½	37½	37	37	...
94	95	95	Pressed Steel Car pf	95	95	95	95	...
108¼	108¼	134,350	Reading	110¾	110⅞	107½	108¼	−1⅝
30¼	30½	2,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	30⅞	31¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
87¼	87¾	1,750	*Rep. Iron & S. pf	88	88	86¾	87	...
22	22¼	4,200	Rock Island Co	22¼	22¼	21¾	22	− ⅛
50¾	51¼	100	Rock Island Co. pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	...
21¾	22¾	600	St. Louis Southwest'n	22½	22¾	21½	21½	− ⅛
52⅝	53	200	St. L. Southwest'n pf	53¾	53¾	53	53	−3⅜
53½	54¼	600	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	53¼	55¼	53⅜	53⅜	−1½
84⅝	84¾	41,100	Southern Pacific	85¼	85⅝	83¾	84½	− ¼
21⅛	21⅜	3,400	South. R'way ext	21½	21⅝	21	21	− ⅛
65½	65¾	2,837	South. R'way pf., ext	65¾	66	65¼	65½	− ⅛
39	40	200	*Tenn. Copper	...	40	40	40	− ¼
28½	29	300	Texas & Pacific	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	− ¼
25¾	26	100	Tol. R'ways & Light	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	− ¼
29½	30¼	300	Tol., St. L. & West	30	30	29	29	−1
53¾	54	710	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	53½	54	53¼	54	+ ⅛
96¾	97	220	Twin City R. Transit	97	97	97	97	...
138⅝	138⅞	189,700	Union Pacific	141	141¾	137⅞	139⅝	−1⅝
88	90	350	Union Pacific pf	88½	88⅝	88¼	88¼	...
38	41	900	United R'ways Inv	42½	42½	42	42	...
86¼	87¼	750	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¾	+ ⅛
82¾	87	10	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	...
73½	74	200	U. S. Realty & Imp	74	74	74	74	−3⅝
53½	56¼	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	54½	54½	54	54	−1½
43½	43⅝	217	U. S. Rubber	43	43½	43	43½	+ ¼
103	104½	216	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
74	74½	120	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	74	74	74	74	− ⅝
38⅝	38⅞	138,900	U. S. Steel	39½	39⅝	38	38⅝	...
100¼	100⅝	5,450	U. S. Steel pf	101	101¼	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	600	*Utah Copper	29	29¼	28⅝	29	...
28½	29¼	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical	28½	28¾	28½	28¼	− ⅛
103	107	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	104	104	104	104	...
25¾	26	700	Wabash pf	26	26¼	26	26	...
82	82½	200	Western Union Tel	82	82⅞	82	82¼	−1
147	147⅜	200	Westinghouse E. & M	147⅜	147⅞	147⅜	147⅝	+ ⅜
38½	40¾	100	Wisconsin Central pf	40	40	40	40	...
Total		895,054						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

..	..	200	Iron-Silver	3.70	3.70	3.70	−0.80

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	2,554	2,100	1,585
1st week April.	101,700	121,700	67,800
July 1-April 7.	5,191,200	8,917,800	2,917,000
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	9,055	8,776	8,568
1st week April.	1,460,000	1,306,000	995,000
From July 1	53,505,206	46,385,118	38,548,618
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,332	2,470	2,460
1st week April.	880,800	852,200	304,600
From July 1	15,742,900	14,670,400	12,793,000
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,523	4,528	4,528
1st week April.	823,499	733,924	604,742
From July 1	33,026,577	30,250,283	27,739,805
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,159
1st week April.	125,000	97,000	85,800
From July 1	6,700,555	5,832,177	4,964,549
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
1st week April.	55,164	57,197	49,494
From July 1	2,446,151	2,314,174	1,998,081
MINNESOTA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	799	799	799
1st week April.	69,562	71,131	.....
From July 1	2,925,780	2,885,017	2,332,081
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	3,072	3,043	3,042
1st week April.	401,227	304,533	293,231
From July 1	20,175,985	16,615,815	15,696,964
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,951	5,848	5,794
1st week April.	710,000	624,000	594,000
From July 1	35,580,883	32,748,681	32,476,411
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week April.	29,000	30,000	31,000
From July 1	1,269,089	1,498,931	1,235,120
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,451	1,441	1,451
1st week April.	191,710	166,189	163,687
From July 1	8,166,189	6,946,243	6,290,927
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,826	1,826	1,826
1st week April.	275,931	215,256	196,144
From Jan. 1	4,702,901	3,772,720	3,251,811
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
Month March.	476,676	414,928	.....
From Jan. 1	1,845,915	1,196,419	.....
WESTERN MARYLAND—			
Mileage	544	544	477
1st week April.	108,572	102,724	78,189
From July 1	4,099,971	3,545,866	2,914,801
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1906.	1905.	1904.
Miles operated	3,784	3,774	3,514
Gross earnings	92,080,768	80,065,602	78,573,208
Expenses	66,201,853	61,500,751	56,122,855
Net earnings	25,827,815	24,564,851	22,450,353
Other income	7,707,

Travelers' Letters of Credit

Payable Throughout the World

Foreign Cheques and Bills of Exchange

CABLE TRANSFERS

Collections made in all Countries

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16-22 William Street

475 Fifth Avenue

LONDON
18 Bishopsgate St. Within
PARIS
78 Rue de Richelieu

CITY OF NEWARK NEW JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of Newark, New Jersey, until three o'clock P. M. on Friday, the nineteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and seven, at bis office in the City Hall, City of Newark, New Jersey, for the purchase of any or all of an issue of

$1,165,500 OF SCHOOL BONDS

They will be dated May first, 1907, will be fifty-year bonds, and bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and will contain a clause giving the City of Newark the option to pay the same at any time after forty years from their date. They will be issued as tax-exsempt registered or coupon bonds. Bids to be accompanied with a certified check for 2½% of face amount of bonds bid for.

Circulars giving conditions governing bids and particulars respecting the financial condition of the City will be mailed upon request.

J. H. BACHELLER, Comptroller,
City Hall, Newark, N. J.

DIVIDENDS.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.

25 Broad St., New York, April 3, 1907.

The Board of Directors this day declared a dividend of 4% on the Preferred Stock of the company from the net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1907, payable on July 1, 1907, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. June 10, 1907.

The Stock Transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. June 10, 1907, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2, 1907.

Checks for the dividend will be mailed to stockholders. R. B. SPERRY, Secretary.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY,
111 Broadway,
New York, April 11th, 1907.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent upon its capital stock issued and outstanding, payable at its office on May 15th, 1907.

Transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, April 30th, 1907, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on Friday, May 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M. MORRIS H. MILLER, Treasurer.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company.

New York, April 8, 1907.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after May 15th, 1907, to the stockholders of record at the close of business April 30th, 1907, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16 to 22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. E. S. PATTEE, Secretary.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.

49 Wall Street, New York, April 4, 1907.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable May 10, 1907, to Stockholders of record on April 20, 1907. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on April 20, 1907, and will reopen on the morning of May 10, 1907.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice President.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
10 and 12 Broadway, corner Beaver Street.
New York, April 2, 1907.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Three (3%) Per Cent. was declared and an extra dividend of One (1%) Per Cent., payable April 15th.

Transfer books closed from the 8th to the 15th, inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, April 11, 1907.

The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings a dividend of 2 Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on May 10, 1907, to the stockholders of record at the close of business April 23, 1907. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE COMPANY.
New York, April 11, 1907.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Electric Bond & Share Co. has been declared, payable May 1st, 1907, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th, 1907, on which date the Transfer Books will close and reopen May 2d, 1907. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK OF NEW YORK.
DIVIDEND NO. 32.
April 1st, 1907.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) will be paid on May 1st, 1907, to stockholders of record April 20th.

Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on April 20th.

LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the Thompson-Starrett Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. upon the preferred stock of the said company, payable May 15th, 1907, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on May 6th, 1907.

J. EDW. McGAHEN, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.
35 Wall Street, New York, February 28, 1907.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of April, 1907, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of authorizing a Mortgage or Deed of Trust of all the property of the Railway Company, securing an issue of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the amount at par of $35,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed four and one-half per cent. per annum, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Attest: A. G. YATES, President.
J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 1st day) of MAY, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M., the poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Louis Rattan Co. will be held at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1907, at the office of the Company, 823 Broadway, New York City, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

ST. LOUIS RATTAN COMPANY,
(E. S. COE, Secretary.)

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE LOSS of Stock Certificate Nnmbered 441 of the CHESEBROUGH BUILDING COMPANY, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,645 shares of the capital stock of said CHESEBROUGH BUILDING COMPANY.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate shonld not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company, or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Western houses were active on the selling side of the market yesterday. It did not seem to be a concerted movement, and had its origin apparently in a new interpretation of the crop report of yesterday. Houses which are identified with the grain market seem to be prominent in the bearish movement, although one or two of them bought stocks in the early trading. It is difficult to ascribe any particular significance to this kind of trading. It requires a very subtle analysis to reveal anything serious in the crop situation as it stands to-day. But from this time on crops will be used as explanations of market movements, irrespective of their real connection with the price fluctuations.

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Houses which have an extensive wire system receive daily bundreds of queries from all parts of the country on all possible subjects. There is no possible influence on stock prices that does not find a current query in the wireroom of these houses. Some of these questions are absurd. The New York members of houses with Western offices have to be very careful in giving advice. Almost invariably any advice on stocks is acted upon, and, of course, unless there is some foundation for the information, there is a possibility of trouble if the guess does not go right. One man in the financial district who is very friendly with a big wirehouse made it a point at one time to buy a few bundred shares of an inactive stock and then have a tip sent over the wires advising its purchase. The orders received in consequence were usually enough to put the stock up sufficiently for the astute individual to take in a good profit.

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Men identified with the copper trade are not paying much attention to the controversy as to what the prices quoted for the metal by the selling agents and the Metal Exchange mean. They are more concerned with the ultimate developments in the trade. Technically, there is a slight recession in the demand for the metal, but this is caused, not by any reduction in the real needs, but by the withholding of orders to take advantage of the possibility of a decline. When the metal eased off in London, many would-be purchasers withheld their orders, but the most important interests in the copper trade say there is little chance of any real decline in price, and if those who have been withholding their orders all come in at once, a sharp advance even beyond recent high prices is entirely possible.

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Quotations for copper metal always show a slightly higher price for Lake copper than for electrolytic. Of course, there was a very good reason for that difference in price a few years ago, and the sentimental reason still exists. When electrolytic copper was first brought into prominence, the tests showed that it did not possess the same tensile strength as Lake copper. Since that time, however, the electrolytic process has been reduced to an exact science, and this difference between the two coppers is not really a factor. That, however, was the origin of the difference in price. It is a curious fact, however, that some of the companies in the Lake region are now confronted with the necessity of introducing the electrolytic process.

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Several professional operators in stocks admit readily that they have no desire to make large commitments at present. These men are big players ordinarily, but the events of the last six weeks seem to have affected their nerve. One man who was usually conspicuous on the floor confines himself to small orders in one of the offices where he makes his headquarters. Yesterday he scalped a little profit on the long side of one or two stocks, but his general attitude toward the market was absolutely wrong in the light of subsequent trading. He is regarded as a good tape reader. He admits himself that he is absolutely at sea at present. Amateurs often rail at their inability to call the turn in stocks, but they would find comfort if they knew how often the man who makes a profession of the game fails to diagnose the true condition of the speculative market.

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Some attention was attracted by the sharp rise in Standard Oil yesterday. It is practically certain that when the litigation now in progress against the company is out of the way the capitalization will be increased, probably to $500,000,000. No one has any idea of the real value of Standard Oil stock. Its earnings are on an enormous scale, and those who are familiar with its condition generally believe that it would be expedient to increase the capital stock.

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Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company will meet next Thursday to consider the dividend. There is no question, apparently, as to the rate that will be declared. It will be the same as the last quarter. Many stockholders wonder why the stock is not placed on a permanent 8 per cent. basis instead of the present 6 per cent. basis, with 2 per cent. extra. Conditions in the trade would warrant making the dividend a straight 8 per cent. rate, and if conditions generally were all right it might have been expected that this would be done next week.

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One of the after effects of the San Francisco earthquake has been the gradual closing out of real estate holdings in the neighborhood of that city and the investment of the funds so realized in Eastern bonds. Usually the investments are in first mortgage bonds, well secured, of course, and netting about 4 per cent. It would be interesting to find out how many investments of this nature have been made recently. Within a few days the proceeds of one large parcel in San Francisco found its way into first mortgage issues of Eastern roads.

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Little by little the Street is getting an idea of the identity of the big men who were hurt in the March smash. But there are many credited with having made profits who suffered severely. One man, who is identified with several industrial concerns, the securities of which have no market, or at least only a limited market, was long of one of the high-priced issues which broke violently. He was able to meet his margin calls only through the courtesy of a banking house, which accepted the securities of his company as collateral for a loan. He was tided over temporarily, but on the first good rally he sold out with an enormous loss. Still the popular notion is that he made a lot of money.

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Time money continues easy and call rates are merely nominal. Bankers find a profitable field for their surplus funds, however, in commercial paper, and the lack of demand for time money from brokerage houses is, for the present at least, a matter of less moment than would be the case ordinarily. Paper bearing the best names at 6 per cent. is a good investment, and the business now being done is very heavy. The ease in call money has induced many brokers not to renew time loans falling due. There are a number of big houses in the Street always in the market for time money at a price. They will consider bargains only, and such bargains are not readily found. There are some money brokers who represent institutions directly who can offer such money, and they enjoy good business. It is curious that bank stocks are not generally regarded with favor as collateral in loans. Many banks do not want them. The market is limited and fluctuation is wide.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 11.—The discount rate of the Bank of England was reduced to-day from 5 to 4½ per cent., in accordance with expectations. The plethora of money in the market and the large influx of gold into the Bank of England during the past week had made the reduction a practical certainty.

Money was in plentiful demand and fair supply in the market to-day. Discounts were steady.

On the Stock Exchange the settlement was concluded satisfactorily, but operators and public alike were apathetic, and the business transacted was of small dimensions. The reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount had already been discounted, while the favorable bank return failed to stimulate activity, as the London County Council's loan of $25,000,000 hung over the market. Gilt-edged securities, home rails, and foreigns developed an easy tendency. Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 closed at 101½.

Americans displayed strength during the forenoon, going up to well over parity on moderate bear covering and the anticipation of higher New York opening prices. These, however, came lower, and quotations here drooped to the lowest of the day, then hardened fractionally, and closed quietly steady at above the worst of the session.

Bullion amounting to £80,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11; Lisbon, 3.

Bar silver steady, 30½d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@3¾ per cent.; for three months' bills 3¾ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,274,000
Circulation decreased	159,000
Bullion increased	1,115,931
Other securities decreased	1,720,000
Other deposits increased	4,518,000
Notes reserve increased	1,437,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 43.55 per cent., as compared with 41.42 per cent. last week.

PARIS, April 11.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm on the lowering of the Bank of England's rate of discount. A general rencion followed, and at the close trading was inactive. Russian imperial 4s were unquoted. Russian bonds of 1904 closed at 491.

The private rate of discount was 3 3-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 60c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 24½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	115,225,000
Treasury deposits decreased	13,675,000
General deposits decreased	59,475,000
Gold in hand increased	2,700,000
Silver in hand increased	8,075,000
Bills discounted decreased	254,300,000
Advances increased	5,575,000

BERLIN, April 11.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was very quiet, while awaiting the action of the Bank of England in regard to its discount rate. Americans were dull, but Baltimore & Ohio and Canadian Pacific gained 1 point each upon local buying.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4¾ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consol 3½s	96¾	97⅛
German Consol 3s	86	86⅛
Bavarian Government 4s	100¾	101⅛
Hessian Government 3½s	95	95¼
Saxony Government 3s	85⅛	85⅝
Hamburg Government 3s	84⅛	85⅛
City of Cologne 4s	100⅜	101
City of Munich 4s	100⅜	101
City of Augshurg 4s	100⅜	101
City of Frankfurt-am-Main, 3½s	95⅝	95¾
City of Vienna 4s	97⅛	98⅝
Mexican Government gold 6s	100	101⅞
Russian Government 4s	75	76
French Rentes 3s	95⅜	95⅝
British Consol 3½s	88⅛	89⅜

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N.Y. Eqv.	N.Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	86 3-16	...	...	...
Consols, account	86⅝	...	...	...
Anaconda	13⅜	64	63¼ ex	— ⅛
Atchison	98½	95⅜	96⅞	+ ⅜
Can. Pacific	181⅞	176⅜	175⅜	+ ⅝
St. Paul	140½	136½	136¼	...
Erie	25	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf	55½	53⅝	55⅛	+ 1½
Illinois Central	151	143¼	...	...
Louis. & Nash	118½	113	113	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	123	119⅛	119¼	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	65	126¾	126¾	+ ¼
Reading	56¾	110⅛	110⅝	+ ¼
South. Pacific	87⅞	84⅞	84⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	141⅝	140⅝	140⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	40½	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	104⅛	101¾	102⅛	+ ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 6	Esperanza	2 1 3
Tomboy	2 0 0	Dolores	1 11 3
El Oro	1 7 6	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 6

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money was quoted at 4@4¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days's indorsed bills receivable and 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $312,800,492; balances, $10,784,619; Sub-Treaseury debit, $1,647,232.

The local banks have gained $1,690,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $10,385,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8570@$4.8575, sixty days at $4.8225@$4.8235, and cables at $4.8615@$4.8620. Commercial bills were $4.81½@$4.82.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.11⅛ plus 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93¾ plus 1-32 and 94¾ plus 1-32; guilders, 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½ discount. Chicago par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—5@15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce and in New York at 65⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50c.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

How the Floods Cut Down the Pittsburg Production of Pig Iron.

The falling off in the production of pig iron in the Pittsburg district as a result of the March floods is summarized as follows in The Iron Age:

The March product of the coke and anthracite blast furnaces was 2,228,175 tons, as compared with 2,045,068 tons in February, a short month, and 2,235,803 tons in the record month, December. While on the face of it this looks as though March had been larger than February, as a matter of fact, the daily rate of production in March was only 71,780 tons, as compared with that of 71,028 for February. This decline, due to floods and to the blowing out of furnaces, chiefly affected the steel works furnaces, the merchant furnaces having run along during the past three months at a practically uniform gait. The weekly capacity of the furnaces in blast on April 1 was 497,056 tons, as compared with 511,685 tons on March 1. This indicates a moderate falling off in the output during the current month.

The iron situation has improved greatly, according to local trade authorities, and buying for the year 1908 is thought to have begun well. There are inquiries in the market for more than 100,000 tons of foundry iron.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sluggish Market, with Price Movement Confined to Narrow Limits.

COPPERS SELL DOWN

Cole-Ryan Stocks Lack Support in Sagging Market—Losses Confined to Fractions.

Curb stocks moved within narrow limits in a sluggish market yesterday, which left prices for the most part fractionally lower. In the industrial list Manhattan Transit was again moderately active, selling fractionally down from 5 to 4⅞. The close, after transactions of 8,000 shares, was at 4¾. Standard Oil started out buoyantly, going from 557 to 564 on the first few sales. Later the price dropped to 552, after transactions of 37 shares. Copper shares were weak, though declines were limited to fractions. The Cole-Ryan stocks fell off from ⅝ to 1⅛ on light trading. Greene-Cananea dropped from 16½ to 15⅞, but rallied to 16 at the close, after transactions of 2,500 shares. Greene Consolidated sold down from 24½ to 24 on some trading in odd lots, and Butte Coalition suffered a loss for the day of ⅝, closing after light selling at 26⅜. United Copper moved irregularly between 62½ and 63½. The close, after sales of 2,000 shares, was even with the opening, at 63.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Amer. Tob. pf	88⅜	88⅜	81⅝	83⅜
50	Amer. W. P.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,200	Cent. Fdy. pf.	14⅛	15	14⅛	15
100	Houston Oil	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3,000	Manh. Trans.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
350	Mesrobeam	5	5⅛	5	5
350	N. Y. & C. M. S.	27⅜	28	27¼	27¾
37	Standard Oil	557	564	552	552
100	Un. Bk. Note pf.	51	51	51	51
1,200	Waterbury Co.	47⅛	47⅛	46⅛	46⅝
2,300	Western Ice Co.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛
RAILROADS.					
1,000	Chi. Subway	20½	21	20	20⅝
300	K. C. Ry. & L.	51	51	51	51
MINING STOCKS.					
$1,200	Bakkalak	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
400	Botoplas Min.	7	7¼	7	7¼
100	Bonanza Belt	5	5	5	5
200	Boston Copper	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
400	Bost. Con. Cop.	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
565	Butte Coalition	27	27	26⅜	26⅜
400	Butte & N. Y.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
15,000	†Cobalt Central	41	41	40	40
300	Colonial Silver	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
1,000	Cum.-Ely Mining	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Cumb.-Ely Min.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Davis-Daly Est.	14	14	14	14
100	Dolores Lim.	8	8	8	8
1,000	Dominion Cop.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Douglas Copper	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	El Paso	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	El Rayo Min.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
400	Ely Central	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Foster Cobalt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Furnace Cr. Co.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Gibraltar	59	59	58	58
400	Gillies Sil. Min.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Giroux Mining	9	9	9	9
1,050	Gold Hill	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
2,500	Greene-Cananea	16½	16⅝	15⅞	16
85	Greene C. Cop.	24⅞	24⅞	24	24
100	Greene Gold.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
225	Greene G.-S. pf.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
900	King Edward	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	McKin.-Darragh	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,900	Mizpah Gold M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	M. Co. of Am.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Mitchell Mining	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
400	Montg.-Shoshone	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
400	Nev. Con. Cop.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
800	Nev. Smelt'g.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Nev. U. M. & S.	4⅛	4	4	4
4,500	Nip. Mines Co.	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13½
800	Old Hundred M.	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½
300	Portland Cop.	1	1	1	1
2,300	Silver Queen	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
100	Stewart Mining	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4,000	Tenn. Cons.	$1.16	$1.18	$1.12	$1.17
200	Trethewey	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	Trinity Copper	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
520	Tri-Bullion	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Un. Exploration	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2,000	United Copper	63½	63½	62½	63
BONDS.					
$7,000	Am. St. Fd. cv. 6s	96	96	95	95
5,000	Am. W. P. 5s	83¼	83¼	83⅛	83⅛

Not reported yesterday—92 shares American Tobacco at 82@83¼.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

	April 11. Bid.	Asked.	April 10. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	94½	95½	93	95
American Tobacco	310	324	315	330
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83	84	82½	84
Am. Writing Paper	2½	3	2⅜	2¾
Am. Writing Paper pf.	19½	21	19½	21
Bakkalak	10	10¼	10⅜	10⅝
Bonanza Belt	4⅞	5½	4⅞	5½
Boston Copper	25⅝	26¼	25½	26½
British Col. Copper	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Butte Coalition	26½	26⅝	26	26¼
Butte & New York	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼
Central Foundry	2½	3	2	3
Central Foundry pf.	14⅞	15½	13	14
Chicago Subway	...	...	20	22
Cobalt Central	40	41	41	42
Colonial Silver	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Cumberland-Ely Mining	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Cuba-Leonard Ext.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Davis-Daly	13½	14½	13¾	14
Dominion Copper, new	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
Douglas Copper	11⅜	11⅝	11	11⅜
Empire Steel	7½	9	7½	9
Empire Steel pf.	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Ely Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
El Rayo	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Foster Cobalt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Furnace Creek	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Gillies Silver	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Giroux	8½	9½	9	9½
Gold Hill	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Greene Con. Copper	23⅝	24½	25¼	29
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8¼	8⅜	8	8¼
Greene Cananea, new	16	16⅜	16¼	16½
Havana Tobacco	12	14	13¾	14⅜
Havana Tobacco pf.	20	23	20	23
Houston Oil	8½	9	...	...
Inter. Mer. Marine	7⅛	8½	8	9
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	23	24	23½	24
International Salt	15¾	17	15¾	17
Manhattan Transit	4⅝	5	4⅞	5
McKinley-Darragh	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1½
Mizpah Gold Mining	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Mitchell Mining	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Nevada Con. Copper	14	14¼	14	14¼
N. Y. & Cul. M. & S.	27	28	27	27½
Nevada Smelting	4	4⅜	3¾	4
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	...	...	4	4⅞
Northern Sec. stubs	...	...	100	112½
Newhouse Mining	...	...	19½	20
Nipissing Mines Co.	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅝
Old Hundred	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½
Otis Elevator	48	48	48	48
Otis Elevator pf.	90	95	90	95
Portland Copper	⅝	1	⅝	1
Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	102	105	102	105
Silver Queen	1¼	1¾	1⅛	1⅜
Stewart Mining	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅞
Standard Oil	548	552	554	560
Standard Milling pf.	81	83	81	83
Standard Milling 5s	...	...	77	80
Tramps Con.	115	117	112	113
Tri-Bullion	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2½
Tonopah Extension	...	...	3⅞	4
Trinity Copper	20¾	21	19	19¼
Union Explor. Co.	8	8½	8	8½
United Copper	62½	63¼	62¾	63⅜
Western Ice	26⅝	27	26¾	27
Waterbury Co.	46	46¾	47⅛	47⅞

PENNSYLVANIA CO.'S REPORT.

Balance Sheet Shows Securities of $277,000,000 on Company's Books.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Company, the holding company for the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, and of the Pennsylvania Railroad itself, was issued yesterday, showing the earnings. Large additions were made in the last year in the amount of securities held by the company. The balance sheet shows securities of a par value of over $277,000,000 held on the company's books at $222,821,820 on Dec. 31, 1906, an increase of $105,844,645 over the amount reported the previous year.

Of the volume of business handled during the year the report says:

The tonnage of the lines directly operated by your company was 81,782,042 tons, an increase of 10,862,701 tons, or 15.98 per cent.; of the lines operated directly by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 39,858,970 tons, an increase of 4,448,364 tons, or 12.41 per cent., and of the lines operated under their own organizations 21,962,060 tons, an increase of 1,946,864 tons, or 10.08 per cent. The aggregate tonnage moved upon your entire system during the year was 143,870,000 tons, an increase over 1906 of 17,184,429 tons, or 13.73 per cent. The aggregate tonnage mileage was 11,559,963,402, as compared with 10,115,689,102 in 1905, an increase of 1,444,264,300 ton miles, or 14.28 per cent.

The aggregate passenger mileage was 999,147,561, an increase of 85,795,678 passenger miles, or 10.62 per cent.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Quiet, but Steadier, Closing at Net Advance of 5 to 9 Points.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Friday and Saturday:

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Fair on the coast, showers in the interior; Friday warmer; Saturday fair, variable winds, mostly southeasterly.

Eastern Florida—Fair and warmer Friday and Saturday; light, variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Partly cloudy Friday, possibly showers; Saturday fair and colder, fresh southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

Louisiana—Cloudy Friday, possibly showers and cooler in northern portion; Saturday fair and colder, fresh northwesterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Friday, cooler in northern portion; Saturday fair and colder, fresh northerly winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair and colder Friday; Saturday fair.

Tennessee—Showers Friday; Saturday fair, colder.

The cotton market was quiet but steadier during yesterday's session, with the close steady at a net advance of 5@9 points. Sales were estimated at 75,000 bales.

The opening was steady at an advance of 2@3 points in response to higher cables, and during the early trading the market worked up to a net gain of 8@10 points on continued firmness of the English market.

Experts for the day were heavy, exceeding the port receipts by about 30,000 bales.

The ranges of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
April			9.34@ 9.36	9.27
May	9.51	9.44	9.48@ 9.49	9.42
June	....	....	9.53@ 9.55	9.47
July	9.63	9.57	9.60@ 9.61	9.55
August	9.64	9.61	9.62@ 9.63	9.56
September	9.69	9.64	9.68@ 9.69	9.61
October	9.91	9.85	9.90@ 9.

SAYS EXAMINERS FEARED COPPER DEBT

Hodgens, ex-Cashier of Butte Bank, Tells More of His Relations with the Heinzes.

COPPERS OWED $1,800,000

Bank Examiner Worried About Conditions, He Declares, and Spoke to Bank Directors About Them.

The cross-examination of Thomas F. Hodgens, ex-cashier of the State Savings Bank of Butte, who is now engaged in suits with the Heinze interests, in an attempt to get access to the United Copper Company's books, was productive of a good many sharp clashes yesterday. The hearing was preliminary to the filing of affidavits in a suit in the Jersey courts. It is before Nicholas W. Bindsell of Newark as Commissioner.

F. Augustus Heinze and his brother, Arthur P. Heinze, came to the hearing yesterday. Counsel for the Heinzes are Sanford Robinson of Cary & Robinson and F. J. Faulks of Newark. William A. Lockwood and T. J. Walsh appear for Mr. Hodgens.

The activity of F. August Heinze in advising his counsel led to the first clash of the afternoon. Mr. Walsh of counsel to Mr. Hodgens finally asked whether Mr. Heinze's appearance among counsel for the respondent company should be noted.

"If you wish to make it appear that Mr. Heinze is conferring with his counsel," said Mr. Faulks, "I have no objection of having an entry made on the record."

"Oh," Mr. Walsh said, "so it appears that Mr. Heinze is a party to this proceeding, and that his personal counsel are here. I should like to know who they may be?"

Mr. Faulks answered that Mr. Heinze was there as President of the United Copper Company, and Mr. Walsh was satisfied to have his attendance noted in this capacity.

Mr. Hodgins's Examination.

Mr. Robinson and Mr. Faulks examined Mr. Hodgens not merely on matters related to the United Copper Company or touched upon in his direct examination, but upon all the varied charges and counterchargs involved in two pending suits quite distinct from the one in the New Jersey courts. Mr. Walsh protested frequently against encumbering the record with matter which, he said, was entirely foreign to the purposes of the action, finally declaring that the whole cross-examination was a "fishing expedition."

"And the purpose of this fishing expedition," continued Mr. Walsh, "to get testimony for use in other actions pending in the United States courts here, in which these partiea are litigants."

Mr. Faulks protested that he was bringing out the attitude of the petitioner toward the corporation he was suing. The Commissioner did not rule on the relevancy of the testimony.

One of the most interesting disclosures that has come out since the proceeding began followed a question by Mr. Robinson as to what basis Mr. Hodgens had for saying in his earlier testimony that the loans of the State Savings Bank to the Heinze companies last December amounted to $583,000. Mr. Hodgens replied that as the bank had continued down to that date to advertise him as among its Directors he had received in that month a confidential statement from one of the Bank Examiners of Montana which showed that F. Augustus Heinze and his associates and the companies in which he or they were interested were debtors to the bank to the extent of $1,800,000. It was this statement, said Mr. Modgens, which brought out the fact that the subsidiary companies of United Copper were indebted to the extent of $583,000, and the witness said that the Bank Examiner waa worried about the condition of things and had apoken to several of the Directors about it.

Earlier in the bearing Mr. Hodgens told how he came to get into the United Copper Company in May of 1902. He took 500 shares of the preferred stock, he said, on the original subscription, and got 470 shares of the preferred and 6,000 shares of the common in connection with the sale of his interest in the State Savings Bank to Mr. Heinze. There was much discussion between the witness and Mr. Robinson over the terms of the contract under which the sale was made, and as incidental to this the lawyer asked whether Mr. Heinze did not assert that Hodgena wasn't entitled to any of the United Copper stock in connection with the sale of the bank.

"I think he did," the witness answered. "That's a habit of Mr. Heinze's to keep from complying with the terms of that or any other contract."

Present Holding of Coppers.

F. A. Heinze said nothing. Mr. Robinson went further, asking about Mr. Hodgen's present holdinga of United Copper stock. The witness admitted that he had aome of it pledged as collateral at his bank.

"What's your bank?" demanded Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Hodgens refused to answer. So the lawyer asked him whether he had not got some bank stock back which Heinze had purchased under the diaputed contract. Hodgens said he had, and Mr. Lockwood wanted to know.

"I had to skirmish around to ge him to put up aome security," said Mr. Hodgens referring to F. A. Heinze." He owed the bank so much money that I had to get him to put up anything he had to protect the depositors."

Next Mr. Robinson wanted to know if the witness had not negotiated with John J. Ryan of the Amalgamated to aell him Heinze's notes at the bank.

"I might have talked to him avout it," was the reply. I had auch a strnenuous time becauae I had to carry Heine's notes at the bank.

I might have talked to him about it," was the reply. I had such a strenuous time becauae I had to carry Heinze's obligations that I may have talked about selling them to Mr. Ryan.

"Didn't you go to Mr. Heinze and threaten to sell his notes to Ryan and your own stock in the United Copper Company as well?"

"I don't think I said that," replied the witness. "But I may have said aomething about selling the notes, for before I would let the bank fail I would have sold his notes or anybody else's."

Mr. Hodgens explained that the difficulties in which the bank was then involved grew out of a run that waa in progress for two yeara, engineered against it because of its friendly relations to the Heinzes. The rest of the afternoon session was taken up with the testimony on collateral subjects, to which Mr. Walsh referred when he spoke of a "fishing expedition."

SUE SCOVEL TRUSTEES.

W. E. Roosevelt and John E. Roosevelt Want an Accounting.

A suit has been begun in the Supreme Court hy W. Emlen Roosevelt and John E. Roosevelt as custodians of a trust created by Frederick Roosevelt against Frederick Roosevelt Scovel and other administrators of the estate of Marcia Roosevelt Scovel for an accounting of their trust.

The trust fund was established by Frederick Roosevelt in 1901, and amounts to $470,000, the income of which was to be paid to Marcia Roosevelt Scovel, his sister. She died March 21, 1906, leaving a will disposing of $100,000 of the fund provided and gave the balance to Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, her son, for life, and her daughter, Cornelia Roosevelt Fabricotti, for life.

SUES CLIENT FOR SLANDER.

Lawyer Wants $10,000 Damages from Elinor M. Squier.

A suit for $10,000 damages for slander has been brought in the Supreme Court by Amos Edward Woodruff, a lawyer, at 111 Broadway, against Elinor M. Squier, a wealthy Philadelphian, now living in New York. The action came before Justice Blachoff yesterday on a motion to strike out parts of Woodruff's complaint as irrelevant and scandalous. This motion was denied.

The plaintiff alleges that the husband of the defendant died, leaving an estate worth more than $500,000. As he left no will only the defendant and her son, who is 17, were the only heirs. The plaintiff, who was a pall bearer at the funeral of the husband of Mrs. Squier, undertook to act as her attorney, although he knew, as he says, that it was a "most difficult and thankless position, as the defendant proposed and expected to act in a way not in accordance with the wishes of her dead husband's family."

The complaint alleges that for a long time Mrs. Squier was on the verge of open rupture with the members of her husband's family, and that Woodruff had to give most of his time and effort to "prevent such rupture and preserve an appearance of peaceful relations at least, which, in view of the strained relations existing, made his services very disagreeable." These statements and others the defendant sought to have eliminated from the complaint, but Justice Bischoff allowed them to stand.

Speaking to several persons she said of Woodruff's acting as pall bearer at her husband's funeral, according to Woodruff's allegation: "He carried the body to the grave one month and the next began to rob the widow." It was on this statement that the plaintiff brought his suit.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

No Countervailing Duties on British India Petroleum—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Eugenc d. Hay the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by F. A. Marsily & Co. and others of New York, it being held that Collector of Customs erred in exacting a countervailing duty on petroleum sent to this country from British India.

It is held that as England does not discriminate against American petroleum products no cause exists for exacting the extra duty upon the article produced in India.

I. F. Fischer wrote a decision for the Board overruling a protest filed by the International Forwarding Company of Chicago, it being held that calendars and blocks containing Scriptural texta are properly dutiable as lithographic prints at the rate of six cents per pound, although the Collector had assessed the merchandise at twenty-five per cent. as printed matter. As the importer failed to make the correct claim no relief can be granted.

FLAGMAN KILLED BY TRAIN.

Called by Children to the Track in Front of Electric Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

LAURELTON, L. I., April 11.—Frank Galting, a flagman of the Long Island Railroad, was instantly killed to-day by an electric train that passed his crossing at Catherine Street South. Galting was sitting in his flaghouee eating when the train, in charge of Motorman Hewlits, came along at the rate of forty miles an hour. Galting did not hear it, and kept on eating.

Two little girls on their way to school saw the train and called to the flagman. Galting rushed out on the track just as the train reached the crossing. He was thrown twenty feet and his head was cut off. The policemen could not find the children who had called to the flagman.

Customs Brokers' Agents Dine.

The customs brokers' representatives stationed at the Appraiser's Warehouse gave their third annual dinner and entertainment last night at Mouquin's downtown restaurant. Dan Bryan, President of the organization, and several members made speeches, which were followed by a vaudeville performance. The dinner was arranged by L. D. Ebling, G. H. Henig, and F. J. Leary.

FOR SALE.

ROLL TOP DESKS
Office Furniture in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

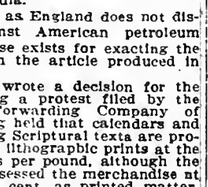

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.

OFFICE PARTITIONS
OAK $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 PER FOOT
MOUNT & ROBERTSON,
TEL. 1957 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Meiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Chicks—Fine hig rohust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N J.

OFFICE PARTITION 1,000 FT. IN STOCK. Anderson, 42 Beever St. Tel. 295 Broad.

TYPEWRITERS Bargain prices all this month. General T. W. Exchange, 21 Murray St.

Removal Bargain Sale.—Remington Typewriter, desks, safe, National Cash Register, clock. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broedway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

20 oak card filing cabinets, capacity 200,000 cards. Room 910, 116 Nassau St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SELF-PLAYER PIANOS
Newest models at special prices and terms. Ideal instruments and very easy to play. Wonderful effects to be obtained readily shown.
RENTING PIANOS
Demonstrations. Literature free.
Our superb small uprights, special low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
MATHUSHEK & SON,
B'WAY & 47th ST. 607 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

STURZ PIANOS
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AV., 184th St., Block East of 3d Av.

WINTERROTH PIANOS
at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments. 105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Elegant Steinway upright, as good as new; must sell, $75; fine rosewood piano; stored. George Schierchen, 37-39 West 14th St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $9; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

All advertising copy for the Real Estate Section of The New York Times, next Sunday, must be in the Times office to-day to insure insertion. An exceptional opportunity for effective advertising.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savaria. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large front sunny room, select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; reference.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Two desirable douhls rooms, dressing rooms, adjoining; good board; telephone; references.

93D, 122 WEST, Near "L."—Pleasant, desirable room; all conveniences; good board; references; telephone.

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—To rent, with board, a desirable single room, with closet.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 106d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location New York; handsomely furnished rooms; overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

21ST ST., 189 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, with board; overlooking park; running water.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Sunny hall room, fourth floor, with board; reference essential.

MADISON AV., 484.—Very pleasant, large third-floor front room; large closets; good home cooking; reference.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides hy Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman appreciating quiet, refined home; reference.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gehtlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

45TH ST., 54 WEST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; splendid location, near elevated and Subway; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished, a small room in private house; gentlemen; references.

47TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room, with alcove hall room.

51ST ST., 341 WEST.—Two well furnished single rooms, each with hot and cold running water; $4 each; references exchanged. Carter.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well equipped physician's office and reception room; moderate terms, good will included.

81ST ST., 207 WEST.—Square room; running water, hath; southern expoeure; $3; gentlemen. Mullen.

81ST ST., 178 WEST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms; telephone; reference. Sands.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE. DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

96TH ST., 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms; private family; Subway express; gentlemen; references. Vanderhoft.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Room in private family of two; very neatest of care. Address or call evenings. Fred F. French.

135TH ST., 624 WEST.—One and two large, sunny rooms; newly furnished; private baths; Suhway express; private house; reasonahle; reference.

HIGH-GRADE apartments, suited, and rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

LENOX AV., 436, near 131st St.—Well-furnished large, front room; private house; telephone; moderate.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 92.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; no other roomers. Duke.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan. —Very desirahle large room, with private bath; telephone.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Attractive room, above parlor; three windows; adjoining bath; gentlemen or couple.

58TH ST., 34 EAST (near Madison Av.)—Large and small rooms; telephone; references.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large room, comfortably furnished; running water; bath; gentlemen; references essential.

MADISON AV., 71.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small room.

Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS for young men; the finest club huilding in Brooklyn; only seven vacant; price, $4 per week; splendid reference. Bedford Branch of Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Good waitress for boarding house. 213 West 14th St.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A lady of education and refinement as practical housekeeper in a private family; must not be more than 35, in good health, and with experience. Address, giving full particulars, S. E. V., Box 323 Times, Times Square.

Singers.

WANTED—Superior dramatic soprano; city church; large salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Good contralto for Methodist suburban church; $250. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Organists.

WANTED—Clever organist for Brooklyn Reformed Church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WOMEN AS GENERAL HELPERS AND CLEANERS IN THE WARDS OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL; $15 A MONTH. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT OF TRAINING SCHOOLS, 26TH ST. AND 1ST AV., NEW YORK CITY.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and office man, small New York firm; salary $20. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sq.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webeter's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., nr. 18th.

Singers.

WANTED—Immediately, tenor for Methodist suhurban church; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Clever, robust tenor; city church; high salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

BEST & CO.,
60-62 WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK,
want bright, active young men, 18 years of age, as stock keepers.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 23d St. and 3d Av., 306 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 863 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—A man who has had experience in reinsurance work of a fire insurance office; must be intelligent, a rapid worker, and a good writer; replies must quotes age, experience, and present salary. A. K. T., Box 197 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; free catalogue; visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—Young man to assist in rental department and learn business. Apply between 9 and 9:30. L. J. Phillips & Co., 786 Prospect Av., opposite Prospect Av. Rapid Transit Station, Bronx.

WANTED—Superintendent and manager for large envelope manufactory located in Middle West; only experienced man in the line considered; salary $4,000. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sq.

WANTED—Sales manager familiar with food products; New York representative; competent executive; handle about 25 salesmen; salary $3,000. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sq.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 203, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans. this, Box 126 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Woodworker; man experienced on cabinet making preferred. Box 106, 1,552 Broadway.

WANTED—Locksmith, with experience on fine carriage locks. Box 106, 1,552 Broadway.

WANTED—Elderly man to run freight elevator, $7. Box 106, 1,552 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; check books balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—Country woman would go to home of refinement as housekeeper and companion; would take care family for absent parents; appreciate home interests; has been in own home only; willing to travel. Yankee, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—By public stenographer, work by the day, hour, or week; addressing, dictation, copying, or circular letters at reasonable rates; new machines furnished. Miss B., 47 West 27th St. Tel. 134 Mad. Sq.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Rapid operator on Remington keyboard, long experience, good education, desires permanent, responsihle position; and good salary. R. S., Bdx 108 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and GENeral Office Assistant.—Experienced; capahle of taking entire charge of office; best references; $12. Sander, Box 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; rapid, accurate; lives with parents; Gentile; $15. Miss Moore, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in technical work; accurate; trial will prove ability; references; $18. High Class, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in broker's office; Gentile; lives with parents; highest references; $15. Miss Milton, Box 163 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — (18;) short experience; transcribes notes neatly; well hred, bright, willing; $8. Miss Narita, Box 101 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—By intelligent young lady; beginner. D. Rosenstein, 1,171 38th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; reasonahle salary; possesses common sense; no social engagements. Wilson, P. O. Box 1,210, city.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By experienced young Englishwoman as waitress in private family; city or country; good references. R. Jackson, 253 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

LADY, experienced in traveling, seeks engagement with ladies for Summer travel; expenses only. H. H., 263 West 125th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—By expert accounntant; opening and closing books; trial balance; profit and loss statements and balance sheets; accounts audited, reports compiled; physicians', dentists', and lawyers' accounts a specialty; references. John M. Pardon, 2,409 Broadway. Tel. 4848 Riverside.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, trial balances, balance sheets; stock brokers', corporation accounting; by pnhlic accountant; references; terms reasonahle. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By experienced man with wife, no children, on gentleman's place, where he can have separate cottage. Hollander, 143 8th Av.

Valets.

VALET wishes to work for one or more gentlemen; good reference. W. Keegan, 506 West 176th St.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKERS.—By married couple, no children, to take care of private residence; highest city references. Kramer, 310 East 27th St.

COLLECTOR.—By young man as collector; can furnish best references. Woodward, 1,881 Amsterdam Av.

LAWYER.—20 years' experience, New York and Chicago; former assistant United States attorney; recent assistant State's attorney, Chicago; highest judicial references; expert in trials, equity, and appeals, wants legal association. Lawyer, 823 Times, Times Square.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—By a reliable and well-recommended middle-aged man; would prefer business house. 342 East 67th St.

YOUNG MAN, thorough technical education here and abroad, engaged in legal work, can devote half his time to commercial, technical, or literary work; experienced; references. B. L., Box 220 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Active Partner Wanted

Owing to the death of one of the firm, half interest can be secured in a large, successful and long established Automobile Concern. Eastern agents for two popular cars, one of which is practically sold out for 1907, showrooms on Broadway, five years lease, also garage and control agencies throughout the east. Address Automobile, box 55, 41 W 34th.

Established phonograph and notion business; best location Harlem; paying basis; large store, well stocked; low rent; long lease; $2,900; big ohance; have other business. Rooney, 227 Canal St.

Rare opportunity for good milliner; owner going to Europe; a splendid millinery store for sale; good location; modern stock on hand. For particulars, B. C., 1,152 3d Av.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE 152-154 W. 34TH ST.
FURNITURE EXCHANGE
REMOVAL SALE; entire stock at nominal prices to save cost of moving to our new building, 13 and 15 West 36th St., before May 1; chance to secure undeniable bargains.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ALEXIS MENCHIKOV and BOLYS VYTAUTAS, individually and doing business under the name of UNIVERSAL MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION, Bankrupts.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of MILLARD H. ELLISON, verified the 5th day of April, 1906, that a petition was filed on the 1st day of February, 1907, by Alexis Menchikov and Bolys Vytautas, individually and doing husineee under the name of Universal Mercantile Association, be adjudicated and that a subpoena he issued directed to the said Alexis Menchikov and Bolys Vytautas, which said subpoena was duly issued out of this court to a Marshal in and for the Southern District of New York, and said Marshal, having made his return that the said Alexis Menchikov bas appeared herein by Mr. Gilpin as attorney, and that he was unable to serve the said subpoene on Bolys Vytautas, one of the bankrupts, and that the said Bolys Vytautas is not within this district, so that personal service cannot be made upon him, and

It'appearing to my satisfaction that diligent efforts have been made since to ascertain the whereabouts of the said Bolys Vytautas, and that the said Bolys Vytautas is not within the jurisdiction of this court;

Now, on motion of Millard H. Ellison, attorney for the petitioning creditors, it is

ORDERED, that the said Bolys Vytautas appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 30th day of April, 1907, and in case of his failuro to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of the said petition; and it is further

ORDERED, that this order he published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, the said publication to commence not later than the 13th day of April, 1907; that a copy of this order and said petition he mailed to the said Bolys Vytautas at his last known place of abode on or before the first day of publication. C. M. HOUGH,
Dated New York, April 10th, 1907. D. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHERMAN, GARDINER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SHERMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Shepard, Smith & Harkness, No. 128 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 1st day of March, 1907.
MARY MOORE SHERMAN, Executrix.
SHEPARD, SMITH & HARKNESS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIBBY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 8,455.

Notice is hereby given that a sale at auction of property belonging to the above-named bankrupt will be held under the direction of Marshall S. Hagar, trustee, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at 115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1907, at 10:30 A. M. on said day. A general description of said property to be sold is as follows:

Forty 2½" hose gate brass valves.

All the trustee's right, title, and interest in and to certain trademarks and letters patent on valves, discs, packing, &c., and including "Libby's Big 4 Valve," "Libby's Amalgamated discs," Libby's XL sheet packing, "Libby's Velvet Sheet Packing," &c., and all valve petterne.

Said property will be on exhihition for inspection by purchasers on the 10th and 11th days of April, 1907, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. at the auction rooms, No. 115 Leonard Street, New York.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, March 20, 1907.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
S. VILAS BECKWITH and HENRY W. SYKES, Attorneys for Trustees, 52 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS B. LUND, Bankrupt.—No. 6,245.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt; Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Frank L. Crocker, the trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., a general description of said property is as follows, viz.:

All the trustee's right, title, and interest in and to all uncollected book accounts, and a certain promissory note belonging to the bankrupt's estate.

(1.) All the trustee's right, title, and interest in and to a certain contingent interest of the bankrupt in the property known as Stone House Court estate, located at Gloucester, England. (2.) The bankrupt's interest in and to that certain trust in England known as the "Blake Trust."

Said property will be on exhihition at the office of the attorney for trustee, Grosvenor Nicholas, No. 141 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 10th and 11th days of April, 1907, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised valuo.

Dated New York, March 26th, 1907.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
GROSVENOR NICHOLAS, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD O'TOOLE, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, April 12, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at the southwest corner of 126th Street and Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above hankrupt, consisting of tahles, chairs, har fixtures, cash registers, mirrors, linens, silverware, wines, liquors, cooking utensils, crockery, glassware, &c. Also a lease of the premises now occupied by the Alhambra Cafe, restaurant, and saloon, southwest corner 126th Street and Seventh Avenue, lease expiring under renewals 1930.

JOHN GRUENBERG, Trustee.
EPSTEIN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—IRVING REALTY COMPANY, Plaintiff, against A. SHATZKIN & SONS, (INCORPORATED;) VINCENZO GIGANTE, and MARIA RACHELE GIGANTE, his wife, and ROSINA DE RARIO, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1907.
HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Vincenzo Gigante and Maria Rachele Gigante, his wife, defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an ordor of the Honorahle Samnel Greenbaum, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 13th, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House of the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. HOWARD GREGORY, J. CALBRAITH GULICK, and J. HENRY REUTER, doing business under the firm name and style of Gregory, Gulick & Company, plaintiffs, against J. RUSSELL BARNES, defendant; Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in cese of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demended in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1907. LOUIS H. MOOS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 93 Nessau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To J. RUSSELL BARNES, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph I. Green, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 11th day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, March 11th, 1907. LOUIS H. MOOS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 93 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhatten, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PLAHTO, MATILDA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Matilda Plahto, widow; heirs at law, and next of kin of said Georga Michael, if deceased, whose names and pieces of residence are unknown to petitioner; Matilda Jacobs, Michael Jacobs, Edward Jacobs, Manuel S. Michael, James Michael, Edward J. Michael, Frank Michael, Edward Michael, Arthur Michael, Augusta Michael, Jeanette M. Carlin, Isidor Michael, David Michael; Matilda, otherwise Minnie Michael, Rebecca, otherwise Rosie Michael, and Isabella Michael, the heirs and next of kin of Matilda Plahto, late of New York County, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward Jacobs of the City of New York hae lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument, in writing, dated April 9th, 1899, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Matilda Plahto, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

AKERS, FREDERICK.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to John Smith and the heirs at law of George H. Jefferles, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK AKERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, ee creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required peresonelly to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the tenth day of May, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of James P. Niemann, as sole executor of the last will and testament of FREDERICK AKERS, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to repreent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, and the Seal of the County of New York, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

STEWART, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN STEWART, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, March 21, 1907. Maria Stewart, Terese Elderd, Hnlb

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Buyer for Claremont Avenue Apartment House—Bulk of Trading in Small Properties—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Hensle Construction Company has sold the six-story apartment house, known as Fairview Court, on plot 75 by 91, at 175 Claremont Avenue. This is the third apartment house which the company has built and sold on Claremont Avenue.

East 37th Street Dwelling Sold.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has resold for Henry H. Vought to Varick D. Martin (successor to John L. Martin) 147 East Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 14 by 98.9.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for the Beeman estate 11 East Forty-fourth Street to the Graduates' Club of New York City for a term of years.

J. Gallatin has sold 31 East Twenty-second Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 27 by 98.9.

Sale of West 83d Street House.

Jacob Schawel has sold 20 West Eighty-third Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 18 by 102.2.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have leased for the Johnson-Kahn Company to ex-Secretary Leslie M. Shaw an apartment in the Chatsworth, on Seventy-second Street, near Riverside Drive.

Deal for First Avenue Corner.

O'Reilly & Dahn and P. Fried have sold for Isidor Welsenberger the southeast corner of Fifty-second Street and First Avenue, a four-story tenement, on lot 25 by 74.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for a client to Edward D. McGreal 202 East Thirty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 74, 60 feet east of Third Avenue.

The House and Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards will meet at 8 o'clock this evening at New York Turn Hall.

Operators Sell on 106th Street.

Louis Schlechter has sold for Schmeidler & Bachrach to Leon Wilner, as attorney, 160 and 162 East 106th Street, two five-story tenements, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

William Wolff's Son has sold for Charles Hammel & Co. 521 East Eighty-third Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 102.2; also for Margaret Sullivan to Charles Hammel 113 East 118th Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Samuel Wenk has sold 402 East Eighty-ninth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 75.6.

New Factory in Harlem Leased.

H. Jacobs & Sons, manufacturers of leggings, have taken a lease of the new five-story factory building erected by the Harlem Market Company on 102d Street, between First Avenue and the East River.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store and basement at 71 Broad Street, adjoining the new Consolidated Stock Exchange, for the Henry Carey estate to Fred Halms; also the store at 102 Fulton Street for Fulton Chambers Company to "Jacksona" (Kathryn Condit, proprietor,) and the store at 537 Pearl Street for the C. & M. Envelope Company to the Thomas Stationery Manufacturing Company.

West Fifty-sixth Street Purchase.

Gustav Kalisky has sold 418 West Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story tenement with store on lot 25 by 81.9. The property was to have been sold at auction next week by Joseph P. Day.

C. A. Christman is the buyer of 210 to 216 Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-fifth Street, sold recently by the Smith estate through Colin M. Eadie.

Estate Sells on Sixth Street.

The Stephen Whitney estate has sold the lots 322 to 326, 340 and 412 East Sixth Street, each 25 by 98.

J. Levey has sold to Golding & Hillman 54 to 58 Willett Street, three and four-story front and rear buildings on plot 58.4 by 100.

Edward Schoenberg has sold 133 Pitt Street, five-story and four-story rear tenements; also, 124 First Avenue, to Adolf Finkelstein.

Barnet Levy has bought 9 East Third Street, a five-story building on lot 25 by 37.

Buyers for New Houses in Bronx.

William E. Diller has sold another of his three-story two-family brick and stone dwellings recently completed on Grant Avenue, between 163d and 164th Streets.

James L. Libby has sold, through B. H. Weisker, Jr., for the Lochinvar Realty Company, to H. B. Cutner, a two-story two-family dwelling, 25 by 90, on Grand Avenue, between Tremont and Burnside Avenues. This is the eighth house sold out of a row of ten built by the sellers last Fall.

James L. Libby has sold, through B. H. Weisker, Jr., the three-story brick dwelling 382 East 184th Street, 16 by 80.

Morris Estate Sells Block Front.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for the estate of A. Newbold Morris the entire block front on the south side of 169th Street, 200 by 100, between Findlay and Teller Avenues. The buyer will improve the property.

Louis Reiss has sold for Jacob Grunder to Michael Busch, 1192 Franklin Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought a lot, 25 by 114, on the south side of 250th Street, east of the White Plains Road, and a lot, 25 by 93 by 85, running through from 210th to 211th Street, east of Fifth Avenue. They have also bought from a Mr. Hill a plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of 216th Street, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue.

Torrens Discussion in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers has called a public meeting to discuss the Torrens system of title registration at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, next Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The bill now before the joint Judiciary Committees of the Legislature will also be considered.

Brooklyn Properties Change Hands.

Henry Freiberger has sold for Joseph Bruder to Samuel Warshaw, 45 and 47 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, a five-story flat, 40 by 100; also for R. Rubin & Brother, 114 and 116 Belmont Avenue, two four-story buildings, to Joseph Bruder; also, for Samuel Warshaw, 45 and 47 Nostrand Avenue, a five-story house, 40 by 100, to Weisberger & Junger; also, for Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber, 540 West Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story building, to David Freiberger.

Auction Offerings Withdrawn.

The only offerings scheduled at auction yesterday, those of 265 Division Street, and the leasehold, 4 East Fourteenth Street, were withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

15th St, 124 West, for a seven-story brick loft building, 24x80; Realty Holding Company of 907 Broadway, owner; Rouse & Sloan, architects; cost, $45,000.

Broadway, s w corner of 137th St, for a six-story brick flat, 99.11x115; Charter Realty Company of 198 Broadway, owner; E. Roth, architect.

Kinnear Place, w a, 100 ft s of Halsey Place, for three two-story frame dwellings, 18x35; Frank Padula of 531 East 149th St, owner; Moore & Landefeldt, architects; cost, $18,000.

Jones Av, w s, 400 ft s of Jefferson Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x48; Joseph Develin of Wright and 187th Sts, owner; Timoth y J. Kelly, architect; cost, $4,200.

Percy Av, s e corner of Woodlawn Road, for a three-story frame tenement, 29x63; Morton M. Green of 1,041 Tinton Av, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

47th St, 331 East, to a five-story brick tenement and store; F. Spinella of 224 East 75th St, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

3d Av, 1,862, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. Schreimer of 104 West 123d St, owner; F. Straub, architect; cost, $5,000.

Clinton St, w s, 100 ft s of Delancey St, to a five-story brick tenement; L. Haims of 900 Trinity Av, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, April 11.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 47 ft s of 172d St, 48x84.4; Abram L. Lihman et al. to Charles Wynne and another, (mtg $40,200,) $100.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 695.5 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 30.2x irregular; John Claflin and others to Emelie Ochsner, $277.18.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 695.5 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 30.2x irregular; Amalia Pirk to Emelie Ochsner, $100.

AVENUE A, w s, 120.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100; Abraham Nevins and others to Berel Kramer, (mtg $22,500,) $100.

BROADWAY, 2,191 and 2,193, 40.5x irregular; William M. Strouse to Louise Livingston, (mtg $65,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, 2,189, 98.10x irregular; Catherine L. Lowther to William W. Strouse, $100.

BROADWAY, 2,189, 93.10x irregular; William W. Strouse to Walter S. Sheafer and others, executors and trustees, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

BEAVER ST, 8, 22x irregular; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to George F. Lockwood, $120,000.

BROADWAY, 2,191 and 2,193, 40.5x irregular; Catherine L. Lowther to William W. Strouse, $100.

CHRYSTIE ST, 206, 25x86.8; Sophia Mayer to Sara Brown, (mtg $26,500,) $100.

COLUMBUS AV, 695 to 701, 72.8x55; Morris Heyman and others to Louis Vogel and another, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

CYPRESS AV, s e corner of 141st St, 91.6x 120; James Bilger, referee, to Fanny Hellbrunn, (mtg $20,500,) $450.

CORTLANDT ST, 82, (72,) 54.4x irregular; Ernest T. Neilson et al. to Frank Sakser, $100.

GROVE ST, 27, 22x100; Edward H. Herzog and others to Eliza Hunt, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

GRAND ST, s s, 99.8 ft w of Ridge St, 16.10x 100; Grand St, n s, 50 ft w of Norfolk St, 17.11x75.1; Gideon Lee Stout to Sidney S. Conger, $100.

HALSEY PLACE, s w corner of Kinsom Place, 75x100, Cedar Park; Thomas E. Vermilye to William R. Devine, $1.

HILTON AV, n s, 100 ft w of Deane Place, 50x100, Westchester; Seward Baker to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

JACKSON AV, 815 and 817, 75.11x irregular; James G. Patten to Joseph Stolz and another, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

LAWRENCE ST, 92, 25x irregular; Frank Garnlein, executor, to Albert D. Kuble, (mtg $10,000,) $12,000.

LAWRENCE ST, 92, 25x irregular; Albert D. Kuble to Theresa Heindel, (mtg $10,000,) $1.

LAWRENCE ST, 92, 25x irregular; Albert D. Kuble to Frank Garnlein, (mtg $10,000,) $1.

LOTS 523 to 528, map of Laconia Park, 25x100 each; Simon Nachowitz and others to Max Rosenberg, (mtg $1,500,) $100.

LOTS 1 and 21, Block 2, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Idel Schwartzman to Clara Schwartzman, (mtg $1,785,) $1.

LOTS 423, 424, and 425, map of 478 lots of Haight estate, 75x100; Anton Kurdelski to George Costar, (mtg $400,) $1.

LOTS 6, 7, 21, and 22, map of 63 lots belonging to Herman Menaker, Clason's Point; Herman Menaker to George J. Stricker, $100.

LOTS 41, 42, and 43, Map 1,108, Willis estate; Hudson F. Rose Co. to David W. Roulston, $1.

LOT 48, map 903; Metropolitan Real Estate Association of America to Marion W. Buckbee, $100.

LOT 219, map of Section 4, St. Raymond's Park; Pietro Margiotta to Vito Pantuosco, (mtg $380,) $1.

LOTS 50 and 51, map of Pugsley estate, Unionport; Henry Ruhl and others to Elizabeth T. Devine, $100.

LOT 533, map of Van Nest Park; Anna Flegert to Rebecca Greenberg, ½ part, all title, (mtg $4,350,) $500.

LOTS 299 and 300, map of 308 lots of Seton Homestead, Westchester; Henry Gruenebaum to James S. Greey, (mtg $950,) $1.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x 95; Gerard Roberts, referee, to Maria E. Herrick, (mtg $215,000,) $235,000.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x 95; Maria E. Herrick to Hattie Hess, (mtg $215,000,) $100.

MADISON AV, w s, 83.4 ft n of 130th St, 16.7x75; Margaret J. Higgins to Alice S. Hayes, (mtg $7,000,) $1.

MURRAY ST, 73, 100x irregular; Julia Edgar and others, executors, to Alfred C. Bachman, $100.

MURRAY ST, 73, 100x irregular; Alfred C. Bachman to Daniel E. Seybel, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

MURRAY ST, 71, 25x100; Alfred C. Bachman to Daniel E. Seybel, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

PILOTS 47 and 64, map 1,106, Arden property, 200x100; Walter W. Taylor to Beatrice Salvatore, $1.

PRESCOTT AV, s s, 239.2 ft n e of Bolton Road, 101.5x irregular; Rebecca Galbraith to William Nelson, $100.

PRINCE ST, 184, 19x irregular; Charles D. Blesch and others to John Blesch, $100.

PARK AV, n w corner of 102d St, 100.11x25; Samuel Tischler to Israel Jacobs, (mtg $46,800,) $100.

PARK AV, s e corner of 58th St, 120.5x irregular; Densmore Compton Building Co. to No. 471 Park Avenue, (mtg $627,000,) $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, 842, e s, 25x90; Abrahaim Rogalsky to Solomon Schnbach, (mtg $15,500,) $100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.10 ft n of 119th St, 95.9x irregular; Mosea S. Nordlinger to Harry Held, (mtg $26,000,) $100.

STANTON ST, 74 and 76, 45x95; Wm. Messer Co. to Isaac Groesman and another, (mtg $58,000,) $100.

UNION AV, w s, 201.2 ft s of 152d St, 22.1x 100; Katharine Dulfer to Katharine Conrad, (mtg $4,000,) $1.

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s e s, 140.8 ft n w, on curve from c l of Jacobus Place, 30x90; Mary McElkenney to Elizabeth T. Cagney, $100.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,830 to 1,836, 108x120; Daniel G. Griffen to Bertha Hoffman, (mtg $22,200,) $100.

WALTON AV, w s, 128.5 ft s of s approach to Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 165th St, 25x100; Hannah C. Doran to Sarah E. Doran, $1.

WALTON AV, w s, 103.11 ft s of e approach to Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 24.6x100; Hannah C. Doran to Lily J. Doran, $1.

WALTON AV, w s, 79.5 ft s of s approach to Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 24.6x100; Hannah C. Doran to Roslanna E. Doran, $1.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,830 to 1,836, 108x120; Frank Mueller to Daniel G. Griffen, (mtg $22,200,) $100.

WEST 44 AV, lot 88 and e 25 ft of Lot 39, map of East Melrose; Mary Murphy et al. to William T. Keogh Amusement Co., correction, $1.

2D AV, w s, 25 ft n of 66th St, 79.4x100; Ferdinand Cibulay to George H. Robinson, (mtg $73,200,) $1.

3D AV, 2,031, 25x100; Rachel Lichtenstein to Anna Weiss and another, (mtg $42,000,) $100.

5TH AV, 1,429 and 1,431, 75.2x110; Lazarus P. Kadison to Isidor Ollendorf, ½ part, all title, (mtg $130,000,) $100.

5TH AV, n w corner of 111th St, 131.2x irregular; Louis Keller, Jr., to Bethoven Englander and another, re-recorded, $100.

11TH ST, 739 and 741 East, 54.5x75; Thomas F. Mulry and others, executors, to James N. Webb, $25,000.

15TH ST, 29 West, 25x103.8; George Tomes to The Hermitage Co., (mtg $99,000,) $100.

15TH AV, n s, e ½ of Lot 984, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Mary Crimmins to Oscar M. Weed, $100.

22D ST, s w s, 362.6 ft n w of 8th Av, 20.9x 98.8; Wilhelmine Weise to Johanna M. Waldeck, $1,000.

22D ST, s w s, 362.6 ft n w of 8th Av, 20.9x 98.8; August Krull to Johanna M. Waldeck, $1,000.

22D ST, e w s, 362.6 ft n w of 8th Av, 20.9x 98.8; Johanna M. Waldeck to Ernst C. Waldeck, $1.

82D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 125x98.9; J. Lawrence Pool and others to Unicorn Realty Co., $80,000.

22D ST, 216 East, 18.8x98.9; Ida F. Bryant to H. G. Cassidy, $11,750.

41ST ST, 353 West, 25x98.9; Mary E. A. Brodhead to Louis F. Rockwell, $100.

51ST ST, 23 East, 20x100.5; Edith E. Hanan to City Real Estate Co., (mtg $80,000,) $100.

73D ST, 302 East, 25x77.2; Matilda Rettig to Michael Kaher, ½ part, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

76TH ST, 113 to 119 East, 60x102.2; Gustavus A. Rogers to Harris Rogers, ½ part, $100.

83D ST, s s, 254.2 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.2; Frank G. Weiss to Frank K. Frank, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

92D ST, a s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.4x 100.8; Theodore Killian to Bertha Sprung, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

95TH ST, n e, 137.6 ft e of 2d Av, 187.6x100.8; Luders Romm Realty Co. to Simon J. Cahan, $100.

98TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 75x irregular; Henry Bodenheimer to Joseph F. Keller, ½ part, $1.

101ST ST, 324 West, 20x100.11; Marin B. Hampton to Bella Harris, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

106TH ST, 314 East, 20x100.11; Luigi Di Cesere to John Bozzuffi, (mtg $8,750,) $100.

114TH ST, 10 West, 18.2x100.11; Simon Lifkowitz to Bessie Rosenthal, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

123D ST, 862 West, 16x100.11; Mary McElkenney to Mary A. Dempsey, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Simon M. Roeder, referee, to Realty Transfer Co., (mtg $29,000,) $40,000.

131ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 24.10x irregular; Charles Wynne and others to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $5,850,) $100.

131ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 24.10x irregular; Alfred C. Bachman to Abram L. Lihman and another, (mtg $7,700,) $100.

132D ST, 46 East, 33.4x99.11; Colornta Rindanino to Antonio Maggiolo, ½ part, (mtg $18,000,) $1.

137TH ST, 105 to 109 West, 75x99.11; Richard Vallender to Simon Uhlfelder and another, (mtg $96,000,) $100.

149TH ST, 534 West, 16.8x99.11; Rosy Kohn to Julia F. Maguire, $100.

169TH ST, 307 East, 16.8x80; Thornton Brothers Co. to Theodore R. Boetzel, (mtg $3,800,) $100.

229TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of 5th Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Clara Schwartzman to Lena J. Schwartzman and another, 2-3 part, (mtg $600,) $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6% unless otherwise specified.

ADELSON, Harry M., to Herman Kertscher and others; 178th St, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x99.10, prior mtg $5,000, due Dec. 1, 1908.....$35,000

ADELSON, Harry M., to Herman Kertscher and others; 178th St, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x99.10, due Dec. 1, 1908.....$5,000

BENEQUIT, Isaac A., and others to Arthur Mendelsohn and another; Home St, s s, 223.2 ft e of Stebbins Av, 24.10x irregular, 3 years, 6%.....$1,850

BENEQUIT, Isaac A., and others to Arthur Mendelsohn and another; Intervale Av, n w s, 65x.7 ft n s of 167th St, 75x72.10, 3 years, 6%.....$5,600

BENEQUIT, Isaac A., and others to Arthur Mendelsohn; Home St, s s, 211.1 ft e of Stebbins Av, 17.1x99.2, 3 years, 6%.....$1,250

BENEQUIT, Isaac A., and others to Arthur Mendelsohn; Home St, s s, 252.11 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x irregular, 3 years, 6%..$2,500

BROWN, Sara, to Sophia Mayer; Chrystie St, 208, prior mtg $26,500, 7 years, 6%...$9,000

BAILEY, Thomas, to Alice F. Brown; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 74.11 ft n of 164th St, 79.11x irregular, prior mtg $24,000, 3 years, 6%.....$8,000

BROWN & LAPIN REALTY CO. to American Mortgage Co.; Washington Av, w s, 37.6 ft n of 169th St, 37.6x90.8, 3 years.....$37,500

BROWN & LAPIN REALTY CO. to Rockland Realty Co.; Washington Av, s w corner of 169th St, 75x90.8, prior mtg $67,500, demand, 6%.....$4,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Le Roy Edgar; Murray St, 48, 2 years.....$5,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Charles Wynne and another; 131st St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 74.10x irregular, prior mtg $5,850, 2 years, 6%.....$1,850

BUCHALTER, Julius, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 2,075 Daly Av, bond.....$2,500

BYRNES, Louise M., to Horace D. Byrnes; Main St, adjoining land of Henry Hunikie, 28x168.8, due Dec. 1, 1907, 6%.....$1,250

BENJAMIN, Walter R., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, 380, 5 years, 4½%.....$25,000

BUCKBEE, Marion W., to Jeremiah N. Martin; Lot 48, map of land of Metropolitan Real Estate Association at Fordham Ridge, bond.....$1,000

BOZZUFFI, John, to Luigi Di Cesere; 106th St, s s, 224.5 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, prior mtg $8,750, 2 years.....$2,400

BOETZEL, Theodore, to Thornton Brothers Co.; 807 East 169th St, installments, 6%.....$800

BAUER, Susannah, to Henrietta Bielefeld; 134th St, 717 East, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6%.....$4,500

CASSIDY, Henry G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 216 East 89d St, bond.....$7,500

CANDIDO, Gaspare, to North Side Savings Bank; 1st Av, Lot 122, map of new villege of Jerome, 1 year, 6%.....$1,800

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFORTER to Harry F. Thorn; 162d St, n s, 85 ft e of Morris Av, 75x 116, bond.....$15,000

COURT, Angeline, executrix, to Edwin W. Andrews; 6th Av, 184, 1 year.....$2,000

CAPOTORO, Michael A., to Dennis W. Moran; 7th St, n s, 405 ft e of 4th Av, 25x114, prior mtg $1,500, 3 years, 6%.....$1,000

CONNOLLY, James, to Kate B. Belloni; Sedgwick Av, part of Lot 12, map of property of Lewis D. Morris, bond.....$3,000

COHEN, Barnet, to Hyman Cohen; 84 St, n s, 75 ft e of Avenue D, 25x95, due Sept. 14, 1908, 6%.....$10,000

CONGER, Sidney S., to Bowery Savings Bank; Grand St, 862, 2 years, 4½%.....$10,000

CONGER, Sidney S., to Bowery Savings Bank; Grand St, 264, 3 years, 4½%.....$8,000

DEVINE, Elizabeth T., to Annie C. Ruhl and another; Lot 51, map of Pugsley estate, Unionport, 3 years, 5½%.....$650

DEERY, Mary E., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 123d St, n s, 164.10 ft w of Lenox Av, 20.1x100.11, due June 1, 1910, 4½%..$2,000

DEVINE, William R., to John J. Reichert; Halsey Place, s w corner of Kinnear Place, 75x100, 8 years, 6%.....$1,000

DE ROSA, Frank, to Domenico G. Pecora; 2,127 1st Av, installments, 6%.....$1,500

FALCONER, Josephine, to Charles G. Comstock; 8th Av, 30 and 32, 2 years, 6%...$1,000

GUNDLACH, Ella, to Susan M. Klug; Topping Av, e s, 223 ft n of 174th St, 25x95, 5 years.....$12,000

GROSSMAN, Isaac, and another to William Messer Co.; Stanton St, 74 and 76, prior mtg $58,000, 1 year, 6%.....$4,000

HARRIS, Bella, to Maria B. Hampton; 101st St, 324 West, prior mtg $26,000, due July 15, 1909, 5½%.....$3,500

HILL, Robert, to Alice Bullowa; 52d St, 344 West, 1 year, 6%.....$2,500

HILL, Robert, to Alfred L. M. Bullowa and another; 52d St, 344 West, prior mtg $2,500, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

HESS, Hattie, to Maria E. Herrick; Madison Av, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x95, 2 years, 6%.....$30,000

HEINEMAN, Henry N., to William L. Condit; 3d Av, 2,796, 3 years.....$17,500

HAINES, Samuel B., to Franklin Haines; Central Park West, s w corner of 65th St, 100.8x25, 2 years, 6%.....$30,000

JAHRANS, Joseph, to Louisa Lingenbach; 40th St, 248 East, prior mtg $7,000, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

KELLER, Joseph F., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 98th St, n s, 187.6 ft w of 2d Av, 87.8x irregular, 5 years.....$35,000

LOCKWOOD, George F., to Washington Trust Co.; Beaver St, n s, 56.3 ft e of Broadway, 22x irregular, 3 years.....$65,000

LAKSER, Frank, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Cortlandt St, 80, bond.....$28,000

LYONS, Robert T., to Robert L. Mahony; 96th St, n s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 100x 100.11, prior mtg $40,000, due Dec. 10, 1908, $5,500

MEHLHOP, John G., to William Greenlees; Lots 24 and 26, map of Washingtonville, 150x84.8, 8 months, 5%.....$5,150

McDONNELL, Peter, to Title Insurance Co.; 27th St, 367 West, 5 years, 4½%.....$5,000

MARSCHING, John, and another to John Marsching, executor; Columbus Av, n e corner of 82d St, 80x100.8, 1 year.....$22,000

MAHL, Pauline, and another to Isidore Kaifus; 12d Broome St, installments, 6%.....$2,000

MAGGIOLA, Antonio, to Salvatore Rondanina; 132d St, 46 East, prior mtg $18,000, 5 years, 6%.....$12,000

MARTIN, Edith T., to George Freifeld, trustee; 35th St, 5 East, 3 years.....$75,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Seward Baker; Hilton Av, n s, 100 ft w of Deane Place, 50x100, prior mtg $600, 3 years.....$400

ORLANDS, Ferdinand, and another to Morris Goodman; 2d Av, n w corner of 97th St, 24.11x100, 4 years, 6%.....$7,000

PRICE, Moses, to Joseph S. Marcus; Allen St, n e corner of Delancey St, 50x irregular, 2 years, 6%.....$10,000

PORTMAN, Isaac, to Joseph G. Engel; 76th St, n s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, demand, 6%.....$812

PATERNO BROTHERS to City Mortgage Co.; 116th St, s s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 2 lots, each 72.10x100.11, 2 mtgs, each $175,000, demand, 6%.....$350,000

RAPP, Frank, to Frederick Sanders; Lots 824 to 826, map of 339 lots at Riverdale, property of F. P. and H. A. Forster, 2 years.$700

RUCKERT, Elise, to Engelina Kruger; 90th St, 65 East, 2 years, 6%.....$4,500

RAPPOLT, Herman A., to Charles A. Baas; 13th Av, n s, 180 ft e of 4th St, 25x114, Wakefield, 2 years, 6%.....$4,000

ROCKWELL, Louis F., to Caroline V. Whitlock; 41st St, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 98.8, 2 years, 6%.....$16,000

ROULSTON, David W., and Hudson F. Rose; Lots 41 to 43, map of 123 lots of Willis estate, 5 years, 5½%.....$1,200

RAFTER, Edward, to Empire Mortgage Co.; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 181st St, 100x 25; Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 181st St, 100x25; Wadsworth Av, s w corner of 181st St, 100x25. 1 year, 6%.....$20,000

SALVATORE, Beatrice, to Walter W. Taylor; Lots 47 and 64, map of Arden property, East and Westchester, 1 year.....$5,000

STERN, Louis, to Morris Dreiblatt; Simpson St, w s, 158.9 ft n of Westchester Av, prior mtg $32,000, 1 year, 6%.....$8,000

STRICKER, George J., to Herman Menaker; Lots 6, 7, 21, and 22, amended map, 63 lots, Herman Menaker, 3 years.....$1,275

STOLZ, Carl, Jr., to Boletta Melby; Lot 34, map of Washingtonville, 1 year.....$1,300

STROUSE, William W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 2,191 and 2,193 Broadway, bond.....$65,000

STROUSE, William W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 2,139 Broadway, bond.....$30,000

SPRUNG, Bertha, to Theodore Killian; 92d St, 72 West, 4 years.....$4,000

SALVIN, Tillie, to William L. Condit; 3d St, s w s, at n w s of Macdgal St, 25x100, 3 years, 4½%.....$43,000

SLAWSON, Sayer J., to Johanna M. Schroeder; 127th St, 76 West, 5 years.....$10,000

SAUERSTROM, Adolf, to Amelia Sely; 1st St, 41 East, 5 years.....$22,000

STOLZ, Joseph, and another to James G. Patton; Jackson Av, 815 and 817, prior mtg $3,000, bond.....$3,000

SCHWARTZ, Isaac, to Samuel Horowitz; Bryant St, e s, 75 ft s of 172d St, 100x100, prior mtg $30,500, bond.....$5,500

TOWNSEND, John, and others to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 180th St, 238 West, 5 years.....$5,000

VOGEL, Louis, and another to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; Columbus Av, 695 to 701, 5 years.....$82,500

VOGEL, Louis, and another to Morris Heyman and others; Columbus Av, 695 to 701, prior mtg $82,500, 8 years.....$17,500

WEED, Oscar D., to Mary Crimmins; Lot 984, map of Wakefield, 5 years, 5½%.....$2,000

WEISS, Anna, and others to Rachel Hansenstein, 2,061 3d Av, prior mtg $36,200, 5 years, 6%.....$7,600

WEBB, James N., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 11th St, 789 and 741 East, 1 year..$15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

65TH ST, 417 to 433 East; Bernard McQuillan against Joseph Isaacs, owner and contractor, $1,025.

WATER ST, s e corner of Corlears St and East River, 222x185x irregular; Frederick J. Fleck against Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., owner; Barnet & Record Co., contractors; Nelson S. Cubberly and J. C. Robinson & Son, sub-contractors, $509.

WATER ST, s e corner of Corlears St and East River, 222x185x irregular; Frederick J. Fleck against Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., owner; Barnet & Record Co., contractors; Nelson S. Cubberley and J. C. Robinson & Son, sub-contractors, $1,402.

21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; John L. Keating against Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $813.

UNION AV, e s, 98.1 ft n of 161st St, 22x100; Joseph Buelleshach against Syndicate Construction Co., owner and contractor, $202.

95TH ST, 328 to 336 East; Jacob M. Singer against David Ludins, owner and contractor, $1,425.

96TH ST, 805 to 821 East, Jacob M. Singer against Ludins & Romm Realty Co., owner and contractor, $900.

BROADWAY, 1,588 and 1,590; Baerloch & Ohman against Louis Labes, lessee; Sally Olfin, contractor, $85.

2D AV, 984; Baerloch & Ohman against John J. Kelly, lessee; Selig Elfin, contractor, $85.

2D AV, 2,893; Baerloch & Ohman against Patrick Coughlan, lessee; Selig Elfin, contractor, $175.

2D AV, 2,880; Baerloch & Ohman against Catharine Doran and Michael Doran, owners; Selig Elfin, contractor, $209.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, n e corner of 98th St; Abraham I. Levin against John Selder and others, April 1, 1907, $175.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 135th St; Abraham I. Levin against John Doctor and others, April 5, 1907, $137.

CHERRY ST, 385 and 387; Scammel St, 54 and 56; Water St, 632 to 636; Charles Fuchs and others against Newland Realty and Construction Co., Feb. 3, 1907, (cancels,) $7,500.

122D ST, 504 to 510 West; Abraham I. Levin against John Opert and others, April 6, 1907, $104.

144TH ST, 247 to 273 West; Abraham I. Levin against Polar Realty Co. and others, April 8, 1907, $133.

81ST ST, 176 East; Louis Rubenstein against Hyman Freund and others, Jan. 28, 1907, (by bond,) $88.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 65th St; S. Toffler Co., Inc., against Samuel B. Haines and others, Mar. 26, 1907, $290.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 65th St; S. Toffler Co., Inc., against Samuel B. Haines and others, Feb. 26, 1907, $75.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 65th St; H. D. Granger against Samuel B. Haines and others, Dec. 18, 1906, $558.

EDGECOMBE AV, 453; Raisler Heating Co. against Julius M. Cohen and others, Dec. 13, 1906, $209.

CARTER AV, w s, 65.6 ft s of 177th St; G. Cerbone against Bessie McQuade and others, March 9, 1907, (by deposit,) $175.

ELM ST, 47, running from Duane to Pearl St, —x—; Hans Becker against New York Edison Co. and others, April 11, 1907, $10,014.

160TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway; Pasquale Streppene against Henry T. Bulman and others, Feb. 8, 1907, $2,693.

SUMMIT AV, n e corner of 164th St; Church E. Gates & Co. against Mary Colleren and others, Dec. 14, 1906, (by deposit,) $243.

SUMMIT AV, n e corner of 164th St; John P. Thornton against Mary Colleren and others, Dec. 18, 1906, (by deposit,) $254.

Lis Pendens.

68TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x100.5; Florence Nathan and others against Aaron Forman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mork & Freyer.

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 100x 100.11; Harrison B. Wells against Samuel Mandel, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Cahn.

LEWIS ST, 227 and 229; Adolph Pawel against Louis Lewintahl and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Bitterman.

LAFAYETTE AV, s e s, 310 ft e of Whittier St, 50x98x irregular, Bronx; Donato Viggiano against Julius Berkowits and others, (specific performance;) attorney, R. McMahon.

2D ST, 264 East; Jacob Berman against Wolf Holtzman and others, (action to declare lien;) attorneys, Scherer & Dashew.

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Mary Coeppicus against Magnus Misch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Bloch.

Advertisements for the Real Estate Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday to receive proper classification must be in The Times Office by noon to-day

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer

will sell at auction

THURSDAY, April 18, 1907

at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City

TRUSTEES' SALE

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE

By order of FANNY C. LYON, ALFRED SETON and FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON, TRUSTEES of the

Estate of SAMUEL E. LYON, deceased

50 LOTS ON

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, WALES AVENUE, CONCORD AVENUE, ROBBINS AVENUE, 142D ST., and ST. MARY'S ST.

The property is now ripe for immediate improvement. It can be reached by the Subway and by the Third and Second Avenue Elevated Roads, also by the Southern Boulevard surface line (passing the property) and the 138th Street Crosstown car line.

The new Lexington and Third Avenue Subway lines (the contract for the former now being advertised) will have a station at 140th St. Proposed Rapid Transit route No. 19, 138th St. and Southern Boulevard (3 tracks), crosses the property. The great six-track New Haven electric road and the New York Connecting Railway (connecting the Pennsylvania, New Haven, and Long Island Roads) will be in the immediate vicinity.

80 PER CENT. may remain on mortgage 1, 2, or 3 years at the option of the purchaser, at 5 per cent. interest, or **70 PER CENT.** at 4½ per cent. interest. Purchaser to pay recording tax of ½ of 1 per cent.

171 and 181 ALEXANDER AVENUE

3-story and basement high stoop brownstone houses. Lots 16.8x70 each between 135th and 136th Sts.

All titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., and policies of title insurance will be issued free to purchasers.

BRONX—FOR SALE.

If You Foolishly

build your home in an *"almost near"* "cabbage patch" suburb you will always be a "suburbanite" and your chief diet will be "three minute breakfasts," "cold dinners" and "time tables."

You can live in the CITY at

MORRIS PARK

in the

"Heart of the Bronx"

and yet enjoy every *country comfort.*

The *thoughtful men* are NOW buying their home-sites HERE at GROUND FLOOR prices.

Write TO-DAY for them.
Address Dept. C.,

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.
Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

Owners!

Having numerous applications on hand for desirable parcels in

West Farms, Van Nest, Westchester and Bronx

you are requested, should you desire to sell, to send full particulars to me and thereby obtain quick results.

Ernest N. Rousseau,
Westchester Square, Bronx.

PRICE
HAS BARGAINS.

EVERYWHERE IN THE BRONX.
Substantial two-family houses; full lots; $5,400 upward; four-story double flat, $16,000; five-story, $20,000; elegant double, $23,500; fine business corner, $34,000.
PRICE, 3D AV., COR. 138TH STREET.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at very low prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

THE A-RE-CO.
Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.

Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson Street Subway station, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

FOUND
AT THE OFFICE OF
McRICKARD & CO.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR
REALTY SPECULATION & INVESTMENT
in Fordham, Morris, Woodlawn, and University Heights
189TH ST., NEAR JEROME AV.
OPEN SUNDAY.

Direct from Builder. Just completed.
Superior arranged 2 and 3 family houses; first floor, 6 rooms and bath; second and third, 7 rooms and bath each; houses 20x65; lots 100 feet deep; steam heat, gas, electric light, double floors. On premises, cor. Tiffany St. and Whitlock Av., 5 blocks from Prospect Av. R. T. station; or ROTHERMEL'S, (hardware store,) 688 East 149th St.

Wilbur L. Varian, 2,777 Webster Ave—Here's a chance. I have for sale, very reasonable, a BEDFORD PARK dwelling, 7 rooms, all imp., steam heat. It's near "L" station, too. Also an up-to-date cottage on 50-foot lot, at Williamsbridge.

109 Woodycrest Av., near 164th St., is to be sold this week to the highest bidder; it is a beautiful 2-family dwelling, with new hot water heat and hot water supply; size 25.5x60x91; first mtge. $6,000, 5%, 3 years; those who have been thinking it over better wake up and act before it is too late; always open for inspection. Conway, on premises.

A CORNER IN BRONX BARGAINS.

For sale, plot 149.82 by 194, at corner 175th St. and Clinton Av., with two old buildings; subject to mortgage. Cash necessary to purchase, $25,000.
A. W. OPP, 15 William St., N. Y.

YOU'LL BUY ONE OF THESE

elegant modern 2-family houses, if you appreciate a home built for comfort and convenience; 14 rooms, 2 baths; near trolley, "L," and school; only $1,000 cash; balance monthly. J. Leitner, 771 Wendover Av.

INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY

Sacrifice; four-story single, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; good, convenient neighborhood.
4½% mortgage; easy terms.
J. Leitner, 771 Wendover Av. Open Sundays.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

A beautiful 2-family dwelling, Woodycrest Av., near 164th St.; surrounded by $20,000 private dwellings; new; hot water heat and supply; $3,000 cash required. E. Osborne Smith, 165th St. and Ogden Av. Tel., 611 Melrose.

Widow must sell in one parcel 8 lots, 2 corners, 2 dwelling houses, barn, sheds; short block from White Plains Avenue trolley and Williamsbridge Station Harlem electrical road; little cash required. Widow, 2,980 3d Av.

Bargain.—Elegant dwelling, 7 rooms and bath, near 183d St. "L" station, can be bought on easy terms; long standing mortgage. Inquire Friedman, 1,516 Brook Av., Bronx.

Four 2-family houses.—Morris Av., between 179th St. and Burnside Av.; hot water supply, heating. Inquire on premises. A. Balschun.

Bedford Park corner lot; price $3,000, all cash; offers not considered. E. J. Kehoe, 2,784 Webster Av., Bronx Park "L" Station.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A PRETTY
BIT OF SCENERY
can be enjoyed from this modern suburban country seat. 30 acres, homelike residence, 30 miles out.
OVERLOOKING
Briarcliffe Manor and Ossining; elegant river view. Estates of V. Everit Macy, James Speyer, and Walter W. Law near by—many other discerning people have chosen this location for convenience and attractiveness for permanent homes. Price, $30,000. COOLEY & WEST, Inc., White Plains. 'Phone 413.

HOMES
ALL PRICES AND STYLES.
Within the reach of all and on easy terms. If you are looking for a home in a first-class section, where you have all modern conveniences and only a short ride from 42d St., call to look over what we have.
Room 95, 140 West 42d St.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $200.
Monthly payments, gas, water, electric light, near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed.
Houses sold on easy terms.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

On account of death, 95 acres country seat offered at $22,500; high ridge land, stream, fine views; lake and surrounding country; 400 fruit trees; 14-room house, good repair; located on crest of hill seven miles north of White Plains, 2½ miles station. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

BEST 25 ACRES
we know of for modest country seat; 30 miles out; view of Hudson for miles; all good land; price, $6,500. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains. 'Phone 413.

Acreage wanted, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Scarsdale, Mamaroneck, and White Plains; send full details, price, and location. Capitalists, Box 200 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SUMMER.
Several on Prospect Hill, Broadway and Ridgeview Tract, White Plains. Call on Cooley & West, Inc., opp. depot. 'Phone 413.

Scarsdale, White Plains, Lawrence Park, Bronxville.—Houses for sale and rent. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Av.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

Free Tickets or Special Trains Not Necessary to Reach

ELMHURST HEIGHTS NEW YORK CITY

THE HIGHEST GRADE RESIDENTIAL PARK IN TOWN

Only 4 Miles from Herald Square

WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT.
NO ASSESSMENTS TO WORRY ABOUT.
Nearer Than Harlem and Easier of Access Than the Bronx.
5 CENTS, TRAIN OR TROLLEY.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY On Completion of Tunnel About the End of July.

Within a Year, 300% Profit Is Guaranteed

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. Elegant Colonial mansions ready for occupancy for sale on easy terms.
10% DEPOSIT WILL SECURE A PLOT. DON'T DELAY.
Send postal to-day for handsome colored maps and views.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

Compare the Distance

to **Broadway-Flushing, Douglas Manor** and **Westmoreland** with other properties as shown by the official time table of the Long Island Railroad.

Broadway-Flushing,	9.2 miles	Mineola,	18.5 miles
Douglas Manor,	12.2 "	East Williston,	19.7 "
Westmoreland,	12.7 "	Freeport,	22.7 "
Port Washington,	18.2 "	Massapequa,	28.9 "
Garden City,	18.3 "	Bayshore,	40.9 "

EXPRESS TRAINS from the East 34th Street Ferry will NOW take you to Broadway-Flushing in TWENTY MINUTES, to Douglas Manor in TWENTY-FOUR MINUTES, and Westmoreland in TWENTY-SIX MINUTES.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
1 West 34th Street.

WOODHAVEN,
Plot of about 18 lots, Woodhaven Avenue corner, five minutes from Battery tunnel station, between Atlantic and Jamaica Avenues; price $8,500. Address Owner, 683 Bushwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Stop—Look—Listen—Homebuilders. — Have best proposition convenient to Herald Square; property fully improved; sewers, gas, water, sidewalks, macadamized streets, &c.; near city park; easy terms. E. A. Pelouze, Room 88, 200 Broadway, Manhattan.

Elmhurst—Choice location; three minutes from depot and trolley; cottage, seven rooms and bath; all improvements; shade and fruit trees; $35 on lease. Crane & Lockwood, 46 Wall St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A MAGNIFICENT TRACT FOR ESTATE.
100 acres, splendid soil, in fine condition; picturesque woods, pond, good farmhouse and barns; 33 miles out; 2¼ miles from station; views at this office; $50,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

BUNGALO SITE.
1¼ miles from Mt. Kisco; a 500-foot elevation, commanding extensive views; fine timber of all kinds; for the purpose, the best we have; six acres, $2,000; easy terms. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

ATOP THE WORLD.
This is the sensation as you stand on this 125-acre farm and sweep the country for miles; further, a real farm, kept up in the best shape, well watered; 25 acres splendid woods; 35 miles out; elevation 600 feet; $17,500. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

FOR A SUMMER HOME.
About 25 acres; $2,000; 37 miles out; elevated, fertile land; fruit; small house and barn; two miles station; vigorous stream through property. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON
A City of Homes

30 minutes by direct trains, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and N. Y. C.; houses from $4,500 upward, on very considerate terms.
High ground, healthful climate, pure air and water; nothing in or about Greater New York in comparison. Call to-day, write, or telephone 1439.

The Ormiston Real Estate Co.
201 First Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
12-room house, with stable, ¼ acre; excellent location; all improvements; price $9,000; rent $50.
HOUSES TO RENT
on Chester Hill and other best locations, $50 and upwards.
WILBUR DE REVERE,
18 East First St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. 1167

ON CHESTNUT HILL AV.
Choice lot for sale, 50x150, overlooking Town of White Plains, N. Y.; three minutes from depot; near trolley; improvements; Lot 103, Fisher map, 50 ft. west of Crescent St.; cheap at $3,750; price subject to change. Owner, 345 West 135th St., N. Y.

You are not speculating when you invest your money in Mount Vernon real estate.
SEE THE MAN WHO KNOWS.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mt. Vernon,
busy corner, near New Haven Station.

Bargain.—Modern nine-room house; tiled bath; steam heat; fine location, $5,500; mortgage $2,000; 5%. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mt. Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

CHRISTIAN LYKKE
244 MAIN ST. - - TEL. 1525.

Beautiful Centre Av., plot	$9,500
Main St., front—improved	56,000
Store to rent—Main St.	$75 per month
Post Road acreage at	1,500
Quaker Ridge—residence	45,000
Orienta Point—residence	20,000
Homestead Park—cottage	6,500
30 acres on Sound	50,000
¼ acre improved building lots	2,500
100 lots, ready to sell	25,000
Main St. business and property complete	80,000

NEW ROCHELLE.

On the hills west of Main Street, and near Webster Avenue, are four beautiful new houses, stucco finished, electric lights, two tiled bath rooms in each house; oak and chestnut trim; butler's pantries; 4 rooms on first floor, and most artistic arrangement; macadamized street; sewer, water, gas. A view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country for miles.
Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots, FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 4545—38. (Depot Sq., W. P.)

White Plains, Scarsdale, and Vicinity.
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LEASE.
By the year or for the season. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 E. 42d. 'Phone 4545—38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 759.

CASTLE HEIGHTS
NORTH WHITE PLAINS

Lots at station, small monthly payments; 30 minutes; streets macadamized; high elevation; view of three lakes. Bronx Realty Co., 1,029 Fox St., N. Y. City.

AT WHITE PLAINS.
Two lots within ten minutes' walk of station, nicely located; all improvements; $1,300; semi-detached house, 7 rooms and bath each side; all improvements; hardwood floors, gas and electric lighting; rents, $720 per year; lot 75x135; $7,500, only $2,500 cash required. CHARLES E. COLEY CO., 19 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS.
Fine old Broadway corner, 88x170, grand shade, macadamized street, all improvements, high ground, unquestionably best section White Plains; $5,000.
Westchester Land Exchange, White Plains, N.Y.

White Plains and North White Plains.—17 residential corners, 50x125, $800 up. S. W. Hendrickson, Kensico Av., cor. Lenox Av., White Plains.

Yonkers.

A BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM HOUSE,
bath, electric lights; $9,000; must be seen to be appreciated; a 6-family apartment house; rents for $1,968; will sell cheap.
RIVERSIDE CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Lowerre, Yonkers, N. Y.

For Rent—Apartments of eight large, light rooms; parquet floors, hardwood finish trim; beautiful residence section, commanding view of Hudson forty miles. Thompson Bros., Yonkers.

QUEENS—FOR SALE.

Flushing.—Will sell the highest land at the cheapest prices in all New York City; fully improved; city water and gas; easiest terms. R. H. Ford, Room 1,003, 110 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT
N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $33 to $70.
SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.
Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

THE MAJESTIC,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. CORNER 145TH ST.
BUILDINGS ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
7-8 large rooms, $870-$960, including electric light and cold storage.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED CONVENIENT.
open evenings. Apply to Superintendent or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

THE PLYMOUTH
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
6 LARGE ROOMS, $48-$53.
ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR; beautiful view Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
DU BOIS & TAYLOR
AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 148TH ST.

THE GREENWICH.
Elegant corner apartments, all modern improvements, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $32.00 up.
S. E. Cor. Webster Av. & 180th St.

Corner 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, opposite Columbia University, one block from Subway station; six large airy rooms and bath; modern improvements, all-night service. Apply to tenant, Apartment 61, on premises.

128th St., Near Lenox Av.—Upper portion private house; 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; small family only; all light rooms. Wm. M. Chrietie, 127 East 23d St.

At 470 West 150th St., Near Amsterdam Av.—Lower part of house; improvements; rent $28. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

WEST SIDE.

Elegant Apartment

Must be seen to be appreciated; one block from "L" and Subway; 6 large, light rooms, tiled bath, shower, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; $50 monthly. Apply 29 Columbus Av. or
SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
150 Columbus Av., at 66th St.

$35.00 TO $37.50

Five exceptionally light and large rooms and bath; elevator, mail chute, &c.; 159 and 163 West 140th St.
L. M. SMITH,
674 Columbus Av.

WASHINGTON,
318-322 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartment, 6 large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

EAST SIDE.

170th St., 882 East.—5 and 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; fine location, near 169th St. "L" station; $22 to $27; one month free.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Elevator corner apartment, 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $45; N. E. cor. 78th and Lexington.

Apartments.—6 East 37th; two rooms, bath; latest improvements; $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elevator corner apartments, 6 elegant rooms, bath, all improvements, $50, $60. 518 Lexington Av.

26th St., 158 East.—Exceptionally desirable six rooms, bath, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, $35.

BRONX.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-962 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $30 TO $34.
ALSO, rear of Trinity Av.,
939 JACKSON AV.
3-4 rooms, all modern improvements
BY WEEK, $3.90-$5.50. BY MONTH, $15.50-$25.00.
Apply on premises.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,
Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

955 CAULDWELL AV., BRONX.

Just north of 163d St. and east of 161st St. L. station; 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in elegant corner house; hot water, steam heat, exposed plumbing, oak trim; rents $24 to $30; select small families; all light rooms.

1,181 Tinton Av., East 168th.—Elegant modern apartments; 6 light, airy rooms; bath; all outside; send for booklet; rent $30.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.
Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6 and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUY ACRES! BUY CHEAP! DO IT NOW!

$25 A LOT

$50 A LOT

Ask the Farmers and the Market Gardeners of Long Island

Is there any money in buying acres? They are all rich.

On Tuesday, April 9th, we saw the parting snowstorm of a long and severe winter. We are actually at the dawn of spring, and from this hour we will find sunshine and the splendor of the green fields, the earth upturned everywhere to receive the seeds which decorate the fertile fields of Long Island. 150,000 people this spring will enjoy the comforts and pleasures of Suburban Life, suburban to New York, who were occupants of Flats and Apartment Houses a year ago. The great activity in Real Estate during the year 1906 induced them to either buy or rent in the suburbs, and before another year a greater number will emigrate. Electric car lines are building in every direction on Long Island; Rapid Transit Trains are increased, and the great reading, wage-earning public are bound to get out and breathe the air and enjoy the sunlight where life looks sweeter and homes more happy. Every paper published in Greater New York has repeatedly stated in its columns, "Long Island is the one and only place to live. The best channel to place your money."

The Real Estate Transfer of Greater New York Last Year Was One Billion of Dollars.

THE INVESTMENT ON LONG ISLAND WAS $600,000,000.

$250,000,000

WAS MADE BY THE MARKET GARDENER ON LONG ISLAND.
WAS MADE BY THE REAL ESTATE OPERATOR ON LONG ISLAND.
WAS MADE BY THE SMALL INVESTOR ON LONG ISLAND.

You Knew of It. Did You Invest? You Just Simply Looked On.

BELIEVE US, DEAR READERS, TO-DAY WE ARE ACTUALLY AT THE BEGINNING.

350,000 people dropped into New York last year. An equal amount will be ushered in this year. Some of them building, buying or renting. It means New York Surburban Real Estate will improve from 20 to 50 per cent before April 1st, 1908. **Have you a desire to make money?** Make it quick?

LET US LEAD YOU INTO DAYLIGHT, INTO THE PROMISED LAND OF PROSPERITY.

We do not ask you $500 to $1,000 a lot, or $1,000 to $2,500 per acre, but will during this sale, show you **one-half acre plots (10 city lots) at a sum less than you can buy a lot in the suburbs for.**

$5 Down Monthly

$250
One-Half Acre (10 Lots)

$5 Down Monthly

Enough land to raise your own vegetables, raise your own chickens, keep a cow and a horse; if necessary; a spot large enough to receive all the pleasures nature can give. Buy the land on your terms and in a few years build to suit yourself.

Any Wage Earner Can Buy—Any Investor Can Purchase.

You are not giving up your life's earnings to pay for it. It is within your means and just what you want. Located in the most natural and fertile field of Long Island,

BAYSHORE

About one hour out by express trains now; electricity will make it 40 minutes in the near future; 6,000 people there enjoying the comforts and pleasure on the Great South Bay, where there is Rural Home life, splendid schools, churches, hotels and over 100 business houses; just far enough away to be strictly suburban to New York with many trains to and from the city.

We Have 2,000 Acres Subdivided Into 4 Bargains.

Bargain No. 1.	Bargain No. 2.	Bargain No. 3.	Bargain No. 4.
5 LOTS for $125	Boulevard Lots, $200,	Near Depot, $5 Down, $5 Monthly,	One-Half Acre, $250 Only,
$5 Down Monthly.	$180 Cash.		$5 Down, $5 Monthly, $225 Cash.

Lots at the Bay,
$625 Terms $10 Down, $10 Monthly, $575 Cash.

Ask for Half Acres on the Boulevard, $450; $10 Down Monthly

Grand Special Excursion to Every Wage Earner

FOUR SALE DAYS

Sunday, April 14 and 21	Wednesday, April 17	Saturday, April 20
9 and 10:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M. Only	10:30 A. M. Only
Long Island City and Brooklyn	Long Island City and Brooklyn	Long Island City and Brooklyn

FOUR SALE DAYS

We Furnish Free Tickets to every prospective purchaser and show you the property whether you buy or not. We are not giving property away. We make a profit. We want you to make a larger profit than us, and you will inside of ten years. We have 50,000 buyers of New York Suburban Real Estate on our books. We want you to join our great colony. **We give you every chance. Will you try?**
Our record last year in this office for parcels of Real Estate and amount of sales exceeded any transaction by any Real Estate office in this city. **Our titles are always guaranteed.**

$500
One Acre—20 City Lots.
$10 Down, $10 Monthly.

We want you to see Bay Shore. We want you to see the bargains.
Lithograph Maps, Free Railroad Tickets and particulars, apply to

Wm. H. Moffitt Realty Company,
192 Broadway, cor. John,
New York City.

Owners and developers of 175 properties in 23 towns suburban to New York.

Artistic Cottages at Ormonde Park

RIGHT AT NEW YORK CITY LINE. THIRD RAIL SYSTEM NOW IN OPERATION; SIX ROOMS, ATTIC AND CELLAR; PLOT 40x100. PRICE $2,500 TO $3,000. SMALL AMOUNT DOWN. THESE COTTAGES ARE THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY ON LONG ISLAND. CALL OR WRITE.

CARROLLTON REALTY CO.
Suite 64, World Building, N. Y.
'Phone 3154 Beekman.
B'klyn Office, 584 Atlantic Av., near 4th Av. (Open evenings.)
Branch Office—22 Van Sicklen Av., 193 Himrod St.

Beautiful new country home at Blue Point, L. I., ten rooms; view of bay; modern improvements; electric light; convenient to depot; $8,000; will rent for season to prospective purchaser. Monroe & Marston, 156 Fifth Av., New York.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Goaman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

In the Heart of Cedarhurst

CEDARHURST PARK
LONG ISLAND.

The most desirable natural residence site anywhere near New York. A country home with all city advantages.

Commanding a magnificent view of Ocean and Bay, with fine fishing and boating within five minutes' walk. SCHOOLS equal to those anywhere. Pure air. Purest water in the world.

Big plots, from 100x100 to 175x175; highly restricted; completely developed; with all city improvements; at phenomenally low prices.

Water, Gas and Electric Mains are now being run to the property. Streets are rolled hard—some exquisitely parked—cement sidewalks throughout—shade trees, etc., etc.

A costly and pretentious Clubhouse for residents is to be erected; a plaza with a magnificent fountain likewise, and flower beds have been placed at many points on the property.

Sale on premises every day and Sundays.

Write or Telephone for Maps and Further Particulars.

Cedarhurst Park Land & Improvement Co.,
OWNERS.
Office, 34-36 W. Houston St., N. Y.
Telephone 1184 Spring.

Westfield, N. J.—82 Park St.; three blocks from station; residence, nine rooms and bath, electric light, furnace, lawn and shade; comfortable home; four rooms first floor. Inquire on premises of 64 William St., Manhattan, or telephone W. Edgar Reeve.

THINK OF LOTS
AT
Port Washington Park
Only $300. $10 Down, $5 Monthly
VIEW OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.
BOATING, BATHING AND FISHING.
3 BLOCKS FROM STATION ON NEW TROLLEY LINE

100% Profit in One Year
FREE TRANSPORTATION TO PROPERTY
Write or call to-day, for map, circular and free tickets. Our train leaves East 34th st., New York, daily at 1:30 P. M.

STOCKWELL-PURSER REALTY CO. (Inc.)
LONG ISLAND OFFICE,
3 STANDARD PLACE, JAMAICA.
Telephone, 554—Jamaica.
613 FLATIRON BUILDING,
NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone, 4231—Gramercy.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE COZIEST OF HOMES

It does not follow that a cozy home must be a small cramped affair. The fact that it may be plenty large, amid attractive surroundings and yet cozy, is proven by a visit to any one of the many houses ready for

Immediate Occupation at

MORSEMERE.

They have all been designed for maximum comfort and elegance, with reasonableness in price.

One of the most perfectly appointed, charmingly located, artistically arranged and withal comparatively inexpensive homes is but partly described as follows:

Nine rooms and bath, steam heated, double hardwood floors on first floor; Hardwood trim throughout—Oak, first floor; Red Hazel on second and third floors. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantels, etc., complete and selected to please the most critical.

All improvements in the street—Water, gas, sewer, cement sidewalks, curb and gutters; shade trees. One block to trolley, whence seven minutes to 130th Street Ferry. Price, $9,500, on terms to suit purchaser.

DELIGHTFUL COMMUNITY, GOOD SCHOOLS AND MODERATE TAXES are but few of the attractive features of this most easily accessible suburb. Office on the property.

Phone 507 Bryant. **COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO.,**
TIMES BLDG., BROADWAY & 42D STREET.

MOVING DAY

will see several artistic homes completed in Palisade section, $5,000 and up. Let us show them. Desirable improved plots, two in particular, $2,000 and $4,000, for immediate sale. Quickly accessible at any hour.
Bargains in acreage.
WALLACE WILBUR SLOCUM,
TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Oradell

In the hills of New Jersey, 45 minutes from Manhattan; commutation $6.70; model town, 1,500 population; healthy, picturesque, over looking country for miles and Palisades of Hudson; high-grade restricted building plots, 50x150; three full city lots, $850 to $1,250; near station; SEWERS, macadamized streets, cement walks, curbs, water, gas, electric lights; near station. John N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway, 26th St.

CRESSKILL, NEW JERSEY,

8 miles from Englewood, 46 minutes from Chambers Street; high grounds, new cottages; 7 minutes from station; 7 and 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; $30 to $75; others, with barns, $40 to $75.

For Sale.—$4,500 up; lots $250 up. Cresskill Slope section. Mr. Alliare, agent, at Station Sunday.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To West End or Elberon," she said.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END, ELBERON.
Choice furnished cottages for sale or rent. Come to responsible agents. Bargains for sale.
WARDELL & BURKE.
Park & Tilford Building. West End.

Attention!—For sale, about 72 acres of good, level land, in the best section of Cranford, New Jersey. All staked out, lying on both sides of good macadam State road; ready for sale by lots; excellent opportunity; reasonable terms. New York Real Estate Improvement & Investment Company, 114 Nassau St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. / TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President. Architect: Cass Gilbert. Builders: The John Pierce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the metropolis.

Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent view of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

TENANTS NOW MOVING IN.

For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agent

141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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110 WEST 14TH ST.,
At foot of 6th Av. elevated station and entrance to new station of McAdoo tunnel, which will be open up to 14th St. September 1.

STORE, LOFTS TO LET;
Possession May 1 or sooner.
New 10-story fireproof building; electric lights, power; Otis elevator, lofts; rentals, $1,500 per year each.
Store, with large mezzanine and basemsnt; rental, $5,000 per ysar each.
Apply on premises, or your own broker.
H. U. Singbi, owner, Kingsbridge Road and Aqueduct Av., Bronx.

Store to Lease
42d St., North Side

Near Grand Central Station,
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
27 West 30th St. 21 Liberty St.

LARGE STORE

to let from May 1st.
28th St., near 5th Ave.
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 FIFTH AV. Tel. 1283 Bryant.

FOR RENT,
Corner Store and Basement

Northeast corner Fourth Av. and 12th St.; absolutely fireproof building, two blocks from Subway express station; store, 3,500 square feet; basement, 10,000 square feet.
W. M. BENJAMIN, 17 William St.

LINCOLN SQUARE ARCADE
1947 Broadway, 66th and 66th.

Offices, studios, club rooms, floors; elevators, steam heat, electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

LARGE STORE TO LET
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING, (Fireproof.) Fronting Brooklyn Bridge. 205 feet.
218-18 WILLIAM ST.,
18 AND 20 ROSE ST.,
POWER, HEAT, &C., DAY AND NIGHT.
RULAN & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

MORTON BUILDING
116 NASSAU ST.
Newly finished, desirable Offices to rent; large, light, and small Suites; rent $250 to $1,800; also space of 4,100 square feet. F. ZITTEL, Agent, on premises.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

---

37 WEST 42D ST.
Desirable store; good rear light. Possession May 1st. Rental $1,300.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 749 5th Av., near 58th St.

STORE OR OFFICE.
178 5th Av., near 23d St.,
suitable real estate or broker, tailor, milliner, &c.; rent asked $1,500, offer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 149 Broadway.

AT 42 EAST 23D ST.—Top floor, rent $75; elevator; suitnble for office or salesroom.
S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Near Port Jefferson; 3 minutes' walk to harbor; deep water; ¾ of an acre with first-class house and stable, $6,000; terms easy. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway, New York.

A few lots on 13th and 15th Avs., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 24th St., New York.

For Rent, Flushing.—Splendid residence; gardens; immediate possession. For Sale—Fine house, Richmond Hill, near station. Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Two fine lots at Jamaica, near trolley and railroad; big future value; must sell now; small monthly payment. F. S., 241 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-30 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

Desk room to let; light office; up-to-date building; Broadway, near Waverley Place. Plate & Clark Co., 31 Broadway, Brooklyn.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant stores; established neighborhood; suitable for any business; moderate rent. 57 West 100th St.

Malden Lane.—Corner store, new front; immediate possession; near Broadway. Acker, 70 Nassau St.

17th St., 105 East.—Small offices; heat, light, attendance. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large front parlor for business; near 6th Av.; 107 West 47th St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE.
65 acres at Hollis.....$4,500 per acre
74 acres at Bayside.....$2,500 per acre
103 acres at Glen Head.....$625 per acre
91 acres at Farmingdals.....$325 per acre
Harry S. Shapter, 509 E. 16th St., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Six of the choicest lots on Jamaica Av., Brooklyn; 105 feet on the avenue, including corner; proposed Subway station on the property; no restrictions. Write A. Seigenberg, 126A West 127th St., New York.

High-Class Property at Port Jefferson, Long Island.—Plots, $100 and up; acres, $100 to $400; business plans and residences, farms and farm land. Chas. A. Squires, Echo P. O., Long Island.

Springfield, L. I.—Dwelling, 9 rooms and bath; city water; cement cellar and walks; nice gardsn, shade trees; newly painted and papered throughout; best section; $4,250. P. B. Stanley, 100 Shelton Av., Jamaica, L. I.

Amagansett, L. I.—Seaside cottage to rent for season; fully furnished; modern improvements; view unobstructed. Rossiter Johnson, 130 East 16th St., Manhattan.

Acreage, 20 minutes Herald Square completion Belmont Tunnel, in beautiful part Flushing; price and terms inviting. Owner, D., 509 5th Av.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Owing to the pressure on the advertising space of The New York Times, advertising reservations must be made before 6 P. M. to insure appearance in the next issue. Copy should be in The New York Times office before 7 P. M.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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85 Nassau, near John.
Small light workshops at reasonable rates.

---

89 Beekman, cor. William.
2 upper lofts, 25x35 each; rent, $660.

---

40 Fulton, cor. Pearl.
2d loft, 25x50; rent, $420.

---

43 John St.
Front half of 2d loft, 25x40, suitable for light jewelry manufacturing; rent, $420.

---

881 Pearl St.
Top loft, 25x40; rent, $300.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Attractive stores, 6 & 8 E. 37th; latest improvements; $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Two lofts, 45 Warren St. Al. Davis, 148 William St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartmsnt; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books; services of maid included. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED APARTMENT of seven rooms and bath; southwest exposure; all rooms light, airy, cool; rent May to November, $600; exceptional references required. St. Ives, 155 East 72d St.

Broad St., Newark, N. J.—Suite 3 rooms; fine apartment house; urban and suburban advantages combined; $30 month. Address Apartment, 794 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Handsomely furnished light apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; improvements; one block from 137th St. Subway. Frances, 597 West 138th St.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama—Elegant furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Furnished apartment, seven rooms, delightfully located for Summer. Terms, particulars, apply F. S., Times, Times Square.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 136 East 16th, six rooms, bath, $90. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Branch and West End.—Furnished cottages for sale or rent; investment property a specialty; farms, all sizes and prices; parties met by appointment. Thos. S. Hulit & Son, Office opposite Long Branch depot.

---

6 to 10-room houses, all improvements, $3,000 upward; some purchased 10 per cent. down, others $500 down, balance as rent. John Smith, 902 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

At Nutley, N. J.—Furnished house, 7 rooms, all improvements; 3 months or longer, from June 1; 15 minutes from railroad; references. J. W., Box 168 Nutley.

Highland Park, New Brunswick, New Jersey.—For sale, twenty-two acres, splendid site for factory or homes. Address A. W. Opp, 15 William St., New York.

Long Branch and Vicinity.—Furnished cottages for rent, all sizes and prices; some new, never rented. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—PAULINE KOCH (otherwise known as Pauline Cooke) and Mary Schmidt (otherwise known as May Clinton) individually and as copartners under the firm name of Cooke & Clinton, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated April 2d, 1907, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on April 22d, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 12, 1907.

NEXT SUNDAY.

SPRING REAL ESTATE REVIEW

The New York Times

Of absorbing interest to investors, home-seekers, owners, dealers and agents.

Contributors include President Ralph Peters of the Long Island R. R., Gage E. Tarbell, President Garden City Estates Company; Felix Isman of Philadelphia.

Conditions in various parts of Manhattan and Bronx, as well as the situation and outlook in New Jersey, Long Island, Staten Island, and Westchester, will be dealt with comprehensively and authoritatively in signed articles by experts in the various territories.

Present Status of Transportation Improvements.—Estimates from the heads of various tunnel enterprises as to date of completion, together with diagrams and photographs showing graphically the progress made on the bridges and under-river tubes.

Current Real Estate Trading in Manhattan with its phenomenal demand for high-priced speculative property.—The outlook for the year in tenement house building.—The future of concrete construction for mercantile buildings.

The Torrens System of title registration, which it is proposed to introduce in this State, will be discussed by recognized authorities.

Advertisements to insure proper classification in the Real Estate Section must be received at the Times office by noon to-day.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

PART I.—AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1907. Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Justice. In the matter of the application of the MANHATTAN BEACH SECURITIES COMPANY for authority to change its name to the MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATES.—Order:
Upon reading and filing the petition of the Manhattan Beach Securities Company, a domestic stock corporation, duly verified March 9th, 1907, by its Secretary, Herbert B. Dodge, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, namely, "Manhattan Beach Estates," and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto certifying that the name which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporate corporation, or any which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that the notice of the presentation of such petition has been published once a week for three successive weeks in The New York Press and The New York Times, two newspapers published daily in the County of New York, State of New York, in which said corporation has its business office, and the court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of the name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made, now, on motion of Austin & McLanahan, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is
Ordered that the said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, the "Manhattan Beach Securities Company," be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name "Manhattan Beach Estates," on and after the 10th day of May, 1907; and it is further
Ordered and directed that this order be entered, and that the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order within ten days from the entry thereof be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and, further, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry of this order. Enter: H. B., Justice Supreme Court.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of THE 1,431 BROADWAY COMPANY.
In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled matter by Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of said court, on the 25th day of February, 1907, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said corporation, and of Michael F. Dee as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with Michael F. Dee, receiver of said corporation, at his office of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, James Donovan, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within six months from the 1st day of March, 1907; and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts that the whole amount of debt shown in said voucher is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said receiver to the creditor named in the vouchsr over and above all setoffs and counterclaims, with liberty to said received to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to this court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested.
Dated New York, March 1st, 1907.
JAMES DONOVAN,
Attorney for Receiver,
302 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
MICHAEL F. DEE, Receiver, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the application of THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY for leave to change its name.
Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that at a special term of the Supreme Court, Part I., in and for the County of New York, to be held for the hearing of motions, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1907, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, a corporation created under that name by Chapter 319 of the Laws of 1548 of the State of New York, and the acts amendatory thereof, will present a petition for the change of the name of said society, so that it shall thereafter be designated The American Numismatic Society.
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, President.
BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.
S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, JR., Attorney for Petitioner, 84 Pine Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—THOMAS F. HAYES, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Thomas F. Hayes, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 8th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 22d, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 11, 1907.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HERMAN PRICE, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Herman Price, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 27th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on April 22d, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 12, 1907.

SPRING RESORTS.

CALIFORNIA

and Pacific Coast Points
AT
Remarkably Low Rates
During March and April
Southern Pacific
Offers Choice of Routes
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway

Sullivan County.

HEALTH IN THE HILL TOPS

of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Ry.
If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute
HEALTH AT MODERATE COST,
2,000 feet above the sea, with pure air, pure water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquitoes, and within Three Hours' Ride from New York a country heartily recommended by physicians—then send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 185 pages. It gives a list of over 1,000 Hotels, Farms, and Boarding Houses, with their locations, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. Vacation Bureau at 423 Broadway, N. Y.
IN NEW YORK—141, 425, 1,180, 1,354, 1,393 Broadway, 45 Nassau St., 287 4th Ave., 246 Columbus Ave., 2,793 3d Ave., 105 West 125th St., 182 5th Ave., Ticket offices, Desbrosses and West 42d St. Ferries, 56 Beaver St., Journal Information Bureau, Columbus Circle and 59th St., Eagle Information Bureau, 26 East 23d St.
IN BROOKLYN—4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Ave., cor. Macon St.; 890 Broadway, Eagle Information Bureau.
On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway, 1,354 Broadway, 105 West 125th St., 56 Beaver St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, Weehawken and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also anjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning May 30th or May 31st.
J. C. ANDERSON,
Traffic Manager, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL

GARDEN CITY - - - - - - Long Island
13 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.

MAIDSTONE INN,

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.
Reopens June 15.
Surf bathing, good roads—driving, automobiling. Fine club and golf links.

Westchester County.

HOTEL
GRAMATAN

BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Atlantic City

CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.

Boardwalk, corner of Virginia Av., opposite Steel Pier. One of the best of the beach front hotels. Capacity 500. Elevator, private seawater baths, orchestra, &c. Cuisine in charge of H. W. Greiner, associated with this hotel during the entire McClellan ownership. Write for Spring terms and booklet. Auto meets trains. Wm. Hyman. W. F. Green, Manager.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rates during April and May of $3, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

THE SCARBOROUGH Beach front and Maryland Av.
Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor, private baths. Excellent ocean view rooms, connecting. Opposite Steel Pier and all attractions. Very finest French cuisine. Always open. Weekly rates, $12.50 and $15. Eleventh season. Personal management of
ALFRED WYMAN, Owner.

HOTEL DENNIS

Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.
Walter J. Bushy.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,

South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

Lakewood.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Both hotels have been extensively improved since last season, including the addition of numerous private baths, and are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.

Pocono Mountains.

Where You Can Catch Trout
NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN

In the Poconos; modern; 3 hrs. from N. Y. Open April 14. Booklet. W. J. & M. D. Price, P. O. Canadensis, Pa., Cresco Sta., Lackawanna R.R.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

LONDON ST. JAMES' PARK, S.W., Bet. Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace. Near shopping centres and theatres.
St. ERMINS

Delightful and Fashionable Hotel; 600 Rooms; Bedrooms, large and small suites, with private baths. Reasonable. For descriptive Booklet, address TOWN AND COUNTRY, 289, Fourth Av., New York. (Telegrams "Erminites, London.")

GOING ABROAD?
WRITE OR CALL 289 4TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of W. F. DOLL MANUFACTURING CO., Bankrupt. —Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, April 12, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large stock of gold, silver, and gun metal watches, diamond rings, mountings, lockets, bracelets, pins, chains, brooches, large stock of plated goods, also desks, showcases, fixtures, large safe, &c. Dealers invited.
WM. HENKEL, Jr., Receiver.
HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

The twin-screw express S. S. "Deutschland," holding the record for the Trans-Atlantic passage—from New York to Plymouth in 5 days, 7 hrs., 38 minutes.

Hamburg-American Announcement

¶ THE increase in European travel this season has been sufficient to warrant additional sailings to meet the demand for first-class accommodations.

¶ Such splendid vessels as the Deutschland, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Amerika, Bluecher, etc., have been booked full for some sailings; however, owing to changes in the plans of travelers, it is still possible to obtain some very desirable rooms on board these vessels.

¶ For those desirous of crossing the ocean in the QUICKEST POSSIBLE TIME, yet at the maximum of COMFORT AND SAFETY, no better opportunity is offered than by the superb S. S. DEUTSCHLAND, leaving New York April 30th (last sailing at intermediate rate.) and May 30th and June 27, on which some excellent accommodations are still available.

¶ In addition to the splendid steamers Pennsylvania, Patricia, Graf Waldersee and Pretoria, the new S. S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN and PRESIDENT GRANT offer excellent accommodations.

¶ For complete particulars as to rates, plans, etc., apply to

Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 B'way, N.Y

Hamburg-American.

Special Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
‡¶Kaiserin(new) Ap18,9AM | Bluecher...May 9
‡¶Amerika(new) Ap.25.8 PM | Kaiserin...May 16
*Deutschl...Apr.30, 6:30 AM | Amerika...May 23
‡Grill Room. †Gymnasium. ¶Palm Garden.
§Ritz-Carlton Restaurant. †Electric Baths.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Batavia...Ap. 18, 8 AM | Waldersee.....May 18
Pretoria...Apr. 27, 4 PM | Pennsylvania...May 25
Patricia...May4,10:30AM | *Batavia.....June 1
*Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.

TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
**¶MOLTKE...Apr. 23, May 28, July 2, Sept. 3
†HAMBURG...May 7, June 11, Aug. 13, Sept. 24
*Hass Grill Room. †Has Gymnasium.

TOURIST BUREAU.
R. R. Tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel. Travelers' Checks, Good All Over the World.
OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

JAMAICA COLON EUROPE

Atrato.....April 13 | La Pleta.....May 11
Trent.....April 27 | Tagus.....May 25
Fast and Luxurious Steamers of 6000 tons
Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, La Gueyra, Trinidad, Barbados, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Southampton { Special circular tour via West Indies, returning direct to N. Y. $250.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Sailing 3:00 p. m., Pier 50, West 12th Street. For descriptive pamphlet, rates, etc., apply to
SANDERSON & SON, General Freight and Passenger Agents, 22 State St., N. Y. Telephone 2360 Broad.
FOSTER DEBEVOISE, Passenger Agent, Flatiron Building, N. Y. Telephone 4456 Gram.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE

PEOPLES LINE Unsurpassed Steamers C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK
Lv. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., week days only, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with trains for ALL POINTS North, East, and West.

CITIZENS LINE Steamers ONTEORA and ULSTER
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. West 10th St., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays, 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.
LOW RATES—EXCURSION, $2.50.
Staterooms and Tickets at Wharf Offices; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED

BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2. Providence, $2.50.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Puritan and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leaves Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., week days only, 4 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P.M.; Str. City of Lawrence.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout Week days at 4 P. M.; Newburgh at 5 P. M.; Sundays at 9 A. M. From foot of Franklin St.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS!

All traveling and hotel expenses included.
WASHINGTON, 3 DAYS—ONLY $12
Three more trips, April 11 and 25, May 9,

IN EUROPE

During July and August. Six tours, big steamers, $275 to $555. Free descriptive Booklet of
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MATTHEW F. DONOHUE, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Matthew F. Donohue, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 29th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on April 22d, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 12, 1907.

NO. 9,679.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER H. ROTHSCHILD, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Meyer H. Rothschild of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1907, the said Meyer H. Rothschild was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, New York, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
April 12th, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 9,014.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANSON A. WOODRUFF, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Anson A. Woodruff of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1906, the said Anson A. Woodruff was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, New York, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
April 12th, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M.
From Pier 15 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
NEW YORK...Apr. 18, May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS...Apr. 20, May 18, Jnns 15, July 13
PHILADELPHIA...Apr. 27, May 25, June 22, July 20
ST. PAUL.....Jun. 1, Jun. 29, Aug. 3
CEDRIC, 20,904 tons.....May 4, 11 A. M.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18
MESABA.....Apr. 27, 9 A. M.; May 25
MINNETONKA.....May 4, 11 A.M.; June 1

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
VADERLAND...Apr. 14, 8 A. M.; May 11, June 8
FINLAND...Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND...Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22
KROONLAND...May 4, 10:30 AM; June 1, July 13

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
MAJESTIC...Apr. 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC.....Apr. 19, 10 A.M.; May 17, June 20
OCEANIC.....Apr. 24 3 P.M.
CELTIC.....May 31, June 27
TEUTONIC...May 1, 10 A.M. July 4
ARABIC.....July 4
BALTIC.....May 8, 3 P.M.; June 14, July 11

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC, May 4, 11 AM, (from Pier 15, N.R.)
ADRIATIC...May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC.....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC.....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC.....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
¶New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
REPUBLIC.....April 20; 10 A. M.
CRETIC.....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
ROMANIC.....July 15, 3 P. M.
FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC.....Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8
CANOPIC...May 18, 2:30 P.M.; June 29, Aug. 10
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronpr'z..Apr. 23, Noon | K.Wm.II. July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM | Kronprinz. July 16, 9 AM
K.W.II. May 14, 7:30AM | Kaiser..July 20, 10 AM
Kronp'z. May 21, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. Aug. 6, 5 AM
Kaiser...June 4, 10 AM | Kronp'z. Aug. 13, 7:30 AM
K.Wm.II. June 11, 6 AM | Caciile(new) Aug. 20, 1PM
Kronpr'z. June 18, 10 AM | Kaiser. Aug. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser..July 2, 10 AM | K.Wm.II..Sept. 3, 1 PM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.
Breslau.....Apr. 16 | *Bremen.....May 28
Brandenburg...Apr. 18 | Main.....June 6
Chemnitz.....Apr. 23 | *Barbarossa.....June 8
Main.....May 2 | *Kurfuerst.....June 13
*Kurfuerst.....May 9 | *Friedrich.....June 20
Rhein.....May 16 | *P. Alice.....June 25
*Friedrich.....May 18 | *Bremen.....July 4
*P. Alice.....May 23 | *Barbarossa.....July 11
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.
Friedrich.....Apr. 13 | K. Luise.....June 15
P. Irene.....Apr. 26 | K. Albert.....June 29
*Neckar.....Apr. 27 | P. Irene.....July 13
Barbarossa.....May 4 | *Neckar.....July 20
K. Luise.....May 11 | K. Luise.....July 27
K. Albert.....May 18 | K. Albert.....Aug. 3
P. Irene.....June 1 | P. Irene.....Aug. 17
*Neckar.....June 8 | K. Luise.....Aug. 31
*Omits Genoa.
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

"LAVELOCE," Fast Italian Line

For Naples Direct.
Citta di Milano.....Apr. 29, June 11
Nord America.....May 2, June 13
Brasile, (New Twin Screw).....May 6
Citta di Torino.....May 9, June 20
Europa, (New Twin Screw).....May 25, July 3
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade deck. Bolognese. Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

$270 FOR 37 DAYS' EUROPE TRIP TO

All necessary expenses included: personal escort, excellent service. Other tours priced $290 to $850. Frequent departures during May, June, and July. North Cape-Russia Tour, June 20.
FRANK C. CLARK, 96 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION L

DECIDES FOR THE MOTHER.

Vice Chancellor Says Children Have No Right to Share in Business.

Vice Chancellor Garrison handed down a decision in Jersey City yesterday to the effect that a woman who carries on her husband's business after his death is entitled to the profits, and the children can only claim two-thirds of the estate as it stood at their father's death. Michael J. Tuite died in 1885, leaving a widow and four young children. His shop and business was worth about $1,000.

Mrs. Tuite, it was shown, had carried on the business, supporting herself and children, and had increased the value of the estate to about $10,000. In December last the children, who are all of legal age now, brought suit for a division of the estate, asserting that when their father died their mother had entered into a verbal agreement with them that they should be equal partners in the business. The Vice Chancellor said the statement that Mrs. Tuite had entered into a partnership agreement with four children so young as they were at their father's death was beyond belief. He decided that they were entitled to take two-thirds of the $1,000 their father's estate was worth when he died. If they wished to divide this amount between them he would give them ten days in which to make the necessary amendment to their bill.

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

FOUND.

10c. a line; 8t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—March 29, about noon, 5th Av., near 49th St., gold bracelet with stones. Owner will receive same by giving description to Miss Flower, 511 5th Av.

LOST.

10c. a line; 8t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—On Broadway, between 20th and 23d Sts., black leather memorandum hook, silver corner, child's picture inserted in the cover; reward. Finder return to Room 715 Browning-King Bldg., Broadway, and 32d St.

$75 REWARD for the return to the manager of the Hotel Chelsea, 222 West 23d St., of a diamond circle brooch, supposed to have been lost Wednesday between Madison and Park Avs., on 67th St.

LOST—At Barnum & Bailey Circus, Monday afternoon, lady's open-face gold watch, monogram "L. P. H." on back. Liberal reward if returned to R. B. Hibbard, 85 Grand St.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of lady's gold watch, open face, monogram on back, and silver fob; lost on Broadway, Tuesday night, between Prince St. and Liberty Theatre. Return to 10 Maiden Lane, store.

LOST—$100 REWARD
If returned to 117 East 37th St., small silver watch set with diamonds, hanging on black watered ribbon; lost Wednesday morning, 10th inst., between 44th and 30th Sts.

LOST—Thursday morning, south-bound Subway train, changing at Grand Central, small open-face gold watch and silver fob; reward. Frantz, 3 West 29th St., New York.

LOST—Between 40th St. and 5th Av. and Manhattan Hotel, a small gold mesh bag. Finder will be liberally rewarded if returned to T. B. Wager, 17 West 102d St.

LOST—Between West 173d St. and Grand Central Station, lady's gold watch, monogram "M. V. H."; second hand missing; $5 reward. Lawrence, 506 West 173d St.

LOST—86th St., 8th Av., or 86th St. eastbound car, gold watch and fob; suitable reward. Return Bloom, 1,038 5th Av.

LOST—$45, on April 11, on or about 6th Av. elevated between 72d St. and 23d St.; reward. Dr. Knepp, 60 West 76th St.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—On Sunday, March 31, an open-face gold watch, with college pin and gold buckle attached, in a hansom cab from Hotel Breslin to Hotel Clermont, between hours 5 and 8:30 P. M.; finder will be liberally rewarded. Apply E. W. Kimmelberg, 28 Beaver St.

LOST—Small hunting-case watch and fob, in the neighborhood of 8th Av. and 141st St. Liberal reward if returned to E. C. Riker, 117 West 142d St. Tel. 6327 Morningside.

LOST—On April 7, a lady's gold watch, between 37th St. and 9th Av. and 42d St., 7th and 8th Avs.; liberal reward. C. Dohm, 497 9th Av.

LOST—Broadtail scarf, on 34th St., between Knickerbocker Trust Company and Macy's; reward on return. Mrs. J. M. Cory, 50 West 76th St.

LOST—$50 reward; 6 diamond rings, in chamois bag. Mrs. J. W. Reed, care of Mintborne Woolsey, 250 West 94th St.

LOST—Sunday, March 24, lady's gold pin, set with diamonds. Reward for return to A. Ryno, 139 West 82d St.

LOST—Gold watch, with medal fob; liberal reward for return of the same. Y. O. R., Times Downtown.

LOST—On Subway, Sunday, black squirrel muff; $5 reward. E. P. Brown, Hotel Lincoln.

LIBERAL REWARD for fur scarf, lost on 5th Av. car or 35th St. station, Brooklyn; no questions asked. Kepian, 1,254 Lexington Av., New York.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 20, Yorkville Bank, special deposit dept., issued to H. Schlesinger; payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 175,675, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,026,288, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 931,874, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—April 10, Boston bull terrier dog, brown patch over eye; owner's name and "Buster" on collar. A liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked for the return to 955 West End Av.

FOUND—Pug dog, two licensed tags on collar. Apply 410 West End Av., janitor.

LOST—On Friday, April 5, 122d Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, fox-terrier, white body, tan head and ears, tan tail; male. Very liberal reward will be given to party who returns same to Oxman, druggist, Amsterdam Av. and 122d St. No questions asked.

LOST—Sunday night, 99th St., between Broadway and West End Av., Boston terrier, dock brindle, short ears and tail, white marks on breast; answers to name of Tuff. Return to I. C. Klein, 312 West 99th St., and get reward.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—A toy Boston bulldog; short, crooked tail, brindle white chest, front legs white, white neck; $10 reward for its return to H. S. Moul, 160 Marlborough Road, (East 15th St.)

LOST—From 213 East 18th St., gold color Alaskan dog, answering the name of Dada. A liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to the above address.

LOST—Red Chinese Chow dog, white tail, black tongue; answers to name of Chin Chin. $25 reward if returned to Mrs. Farnham, 54 West 57th St.

LOST—Collie dog, Punce, near Lenox Av.; reward. Whitehorne, 22 West 123d St.

Advertisements for the Real Estate Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday to receive proper classification must be in The Times Office by noon to-day.

SAY B.R.T. HOLDS UP SUBWAY TO CONEY

Brady, McCarren, and Woodruff Are Blamed for Blocking Right-of-Way Consents.

TRANSIT BOARD HEARS IT

"What's the Use?" Says Metz; "Brooklyn Has a Subway Lemon. That's Your Friend, Coler."

Anthony N. Brady of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, together with Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Republican State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff, and E. C. Dohson, have successfully held up the building of the Coney Island subway by refusing to grant right-of-way consents to the Rapid Transit Commission, which planned the road and expected to advertise for bids for it within the year. As the matter stands at present there is no chance of any agreement being reached, and the road will not be bid for while the present commission holds office should the Public Utilities bill pass the Legislature.

The manner in which Mr. Brady held up the plan was made public yesterday at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission. Frank A. Hudson of the Bensonhurst and Coney Island Subway Association, an organization formed for the purpose of getting the authorities to build the road, addressed the meeting. He said that he and his associates had succeeded in getting consents all along the line with but little difficulty except on Stillwell Avenue. At this point they had encountered the Harway Improvement Company, and there had been a delay.

"The Harway Improvement Company," said Mr. Hudson, "is composed of Senator McCarren, Anthony N. Brady, Mr. Woodruff, and Mr. Dobson of The Brooklyn Eagle. I attended a meeting of these gentlemen the other day. All were present except Mr. Brady. We talked the matter over, and the three men said they saw no reason why the necessary consents should not be granted. Just as we had concluded the discussion amicably a side door opened and Mr. Brady walked in. He asked what we were talking about, and on being told said he would have to think the matter over.

"The next day I saw Mr. Dohson. He said that Mr. Brady had said the consent would be granted, but only on one condition. That was that it should be agreed that the Belmont people should never be allowed to extend their Subway lines in Brooklyn. The property is that on which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is at present dumping its ashes."

As soon as Mr. Hudson concluded, Mr. Boardman, of counsel, told the board that if Mr. Brady held out the board would have to go to the Appellate Division and have a commission appointed. The cost, he said, would be as much as if the board had not obtained any consents at all.

"What's the uso?" asked Mr. Metz. "We'll never get any bids for that line under the Elsberg bill. Why should we spend a lot of money on it?" Then to Mr. Hudson: "That's your good friend, Mr. Coler. He's the man who held up the Fourth Avenue Subway a little while ago. He's a great friend of the people of Brooklyn, he is. Belmont told me, before the Elsberg bill was passed, that he would build the Fourth Avenue line with his own money. You can't get bids on the line now from any one. It's a matter of dollars and cents."

Mr. Hudson, seeing the trend of the talk, asked if the board was going to stand still and let a man like Mr. Brady thwart its plans.

"I tell you we can't get bidders," said Mr. Metz.

"I've heard of plenty of men willing to build."

"Heard it from Coler," said Mr. Metz. "He had Mr. Carnegie going to build the Fourth Avenue line one day, and the next day he woke up and found out that Mr. Carnegie had never heard of it. Then he had Kuhn, Loeb & Co., but they never even thought of such a thing. I tell you, Brooklyn has a lemon, as far as Subways go, and the sooner we realize it the better."

The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Plans, which may try to conciliate Mr. Brady. There was every indication, however, that the board considers it impossible to surmount the obstacle raised by the B. R. T. interests.

SUBWAY LOOP BIDS RECEIVED.

Nearly $1,000,000 Difference in Estimates on One Section.

The two bids submitted for the construction of the first and most important section of the Subway loop between the East River bridges, that in Centre Street, between Pearl and Canal, were opened by the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday. The bidders were the Degnon Company and the Cranford Contracting Company of Brooklyn, whose bids were as follows:

Degnon Company, tunnel	$2,952,000
Degnon Company, pipe galleries	83,000
Cranford Company, tunnel	3,775,000
Cranford Company, pipe galleries	50,000

The difference between the two bids was a surprise. The Degnon Company built that portion of the present Subway which runs through very nearly the same territory and is now building the Belmont tunnel under the East River. The board will award the contract next Thursday.

The bids were higher than the preliminary estimate of Chief Engineer Rice, who had figured that the entire loop would cost about $15,000,000, of which $6,000,000 would be used in Manhattan. For the section bid on yesterday Mr. Rice's estimate was $2,600,000.

The work must be finished in twenty months, and a bond of $300,000 is required. The other sections will be let as soon as possible.

Mr. Rice submitted to the board a plan for accelerating the movement of Subway trains by separating the crowds leaving from the crowds entering the stations. He suggested that, as an experiment, railings should be put up on the platforms at the Grand Central Station four and a half feet from the edge. Gates will hold the passengers back at the point of entrance to the cars until those leaving have passed along the walk inside the railings to a point opposite the middle of the car, where there will be an exit gate. The plan was sent to Mr. Shonts of the Interborough.

After considerable discussion the board decided to authorise counsel to oppose the Saxe Senate bill, making it compulsory for the board to advertise three months for bidders on new subways instead of three weeks. The bill is intended to stop the present board from letting any more contracts. Mr. Boardman said that this would be injurious to public interest, as it would delay the work. Mayor McClellan said he supposed the bill would come to him for signature, and announced his intention of opposing it.

The board was informed that owing to delays in the Corporation Counsel's office, over details, the property owners along Park Avenue, who were recently awarded damages in $284,000 by the court, were threatening to have the old suit dismissed and a new one started in the hope of obtaining more money. The board will send a letter to Mr. Ellison, asking him to hurry the proceedings.

NURSE LOSES DAMAGE SUIT.

Jury Finds for Henry Bergh, Defendant, in Action to Recover $3,000.

The jury in the Supreme Conrt in Brooklyn before whom the action of Miss Susan Rooney, a trained nurse, who sued to recover $3,000 damages from Henry Bergh, Treasurer and Director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for alleged assault, was tried, brought in a verdict yesterday afternoon for the defendant.

The nurse charged Mr. Bergh with dragging her downstairs and swearing at her. The defendant said he simply put her out of the house when she annoyed his wife, who was ill.

See our big ad. in to-day's Evening World, Journal, Globe and Brooklyn papers.

It tells you of a ⅓ saving on that new suit or topcoat. Again—see

Our Ad.

THREE STORES:
119-125 Walker St. New York — 1457 Broadway New York
880-882 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Moe Levy & Co

BELMONT DECRIES SHORT FRANCHISES

All Well in Theory, Says He, but the Business Man Wants Something Stable.

THINKS CRITICISM SCARES

Metz Repeats That Belmont Ought to Have a Monument for Building the Subway.

August Belmont, Controller Herman A. Metz, ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, A. L. Langdon, traffic manager of the Long Island Railroad Company, and several other men interested in traffic and the development of Long Island, delivered addresses last night at the first dinner of the Queens Borough Real Estate Exchange, held in the Hotel Manhattan. Controller Metz repeated his assertion that Mr. Belmont should have a monument built for him, and added:

"The time is coming when we will cease to hound the corporations. Instead we are going to knock at their gates and beg them for God's sake to lay some tracks for us. While we are talking about how much the railroads are getting we are unable to get to our homes. While we are discussing the need of fresh air and parks for the masses we cannot get across the bridges to Brooklyn and the rest of Long Island."

Mr. Metz said that Mr. Belmont deserved the monument "for taking a chance and building the Subway for us when no one else could see anything in the proposition."

Belmont Regrets Criticism.

Mr. Belmont in his speech said in part:

"Unfortunately there is a spirit of criticism against corporations prevalent. It would not be proper or becoming for me to criticise this spirit, but I know that this hostile spirit frightens the investor, and the moment hostility is started the corporations find it difficult to get capital with which to make improvements or additions.

"Conditions confronting us are not now what they used to be, and corporations find it difficult to get along in any community. They are threatened with regulation of all sorts. The regulation may be proper or it may be improper, but the threat militates against enterprise."

"If this condition prevailed when the Subway was first contemplated, I very much doubt if any corporation would have undertaken the great task of building it. I repeat that conditions are not attractive to capital. Short franchises are very well in theory, but when a man is going into business he wants something with safety or stability and definiteness. He does not want either to build up a business or buy it, if at the end of twenty-five years or less he finds that it has no value. I do not believe that the city is any better off for giving short-term franchises than it was when long-term franchises were given.

Suburban Extension Menaced.

Frank Bailey of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Brooklyn also decried the regulation of railroads. He declared that it would menace the expansion of the interests of places like Long Island, and added that the legitimate extension of railroads on which the suburban towns depended would cease unless this doctrine was no longer preached. This he said would happen "unless the administration of the country shall continue along the line so that we shall have but one party and but one men in that party."

A. L. Langdon said: "The air is full of complaints about railroads. There is talk of unjust discrimination and rebates on freight business; not from shippers or any one that does much business with railroads. Those who do talk are surprisingly vehement in their denunciations of rebates, and yet I dare say that giving a rebate was not essentially wrong until the law made it so.

"During the experimental stages of a great many kinds of business, so long as it was offered equally to all persons affected by it, it was a fair and reasonable way to make reduced rates for large and certain shipments, which could not be made for small and uncertain shipments.

"Nobody disputes that transportation rates should be the same for all persons under the same circumstances and conditions and I believe it is a long time since there has been any general disposition on the part of railroad officers to discriminate in favor of or against any persons. There may have been isolated cases, but there are occasional violations of the law by individuals of all the laws. Any one can now get attention cheaply by shouting that he is for the enforcement of more restrictive legislation for the railroads."

Safety on the Long Island Railroad.

Mr. Langdon called attention to an editorial recently printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the subject of railroad accidents, in which attention was directed to a Western railroad which for ten years has not caused the death of one passenger, although it carried 145,000,000 passengers to the mile last year. He declared that the record of the Long Island Railroad in this respect had been neglected.

"The Long Island Railroad," he said, "operates out of Long Island City alone 140 steam trains in Winter and over 200 in Summer, and the same number inbound every day. It has only 392 miles of road and many public grade crossings much used by vehicles and pedestrians. The Long Island Railroad, with less than half the mileage and nearly three times as many passengers as the Delaware & Hudson Company, and with less than one-fourth the mileage, carries seven times as many passengers as the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, and the Long Island Railroad has not killed one passenger in fourteen years."

To Build Warehouses in Newark.

Plans for three big warehouses, to be erected by the Carnegie Steel Company, were filed yesterday with the Newark Building Department. It is estimated that the buildings will cover 16,000 square feet. There will be a power house, general warehouse, and bar warehouse. The cost has been estimated at $250,000.

Wallach's News

3d Ave., Cor 122d St.

THIS sort of weather, (not as it is to-day, but as it is likely to be to-morrow,) a too heavy overcoat is as dangerous to health as none.

Light-weight, easy to carry (on or off,) Spring Overcoats, in a splendid variety of cut and fabric.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well Known Well Made) Top Coats, in smart Tan Coverts, $25 to $15.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well Known Well Made) Rain Coats, in smart fabrics that *are* rainproof and don't *look* it, $30 to $15.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well Known Well Made) Long Spring Overcoats, (the new Varsity Cut,) in Herringbone Grays, $30 $28, $25, $20 and $18

THE RETIREMENT

From business of James Scarlett & Co. (391 Fifth Avenue) gave us the opportunity to purchase their entire stock of high grade woollens. Their prices were from $80 upwards. We make Suits or Overcoats to measure from these goods for $30. Sale on our second floor.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth Street.

CHARGES POLICE OPPRESSION

Real Estate Man's Complaint Against Capt. O'Reilly Withdrawn.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Mercer Street Station was summoned to Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with oppression by John W. Cullen, a real estate agent, of 271 Broadway, lessee of the building at 34 West Third Street, which was raided by the police in 1906. A suit for $10,000 is still pending against Acting Captain Bonrke, formerly in command of the Mercer Street Station for the raid.

Louis H. Reynolds, counsel for Mr. Cullen, told Magistrate Whitmen that Capt. O'Reilly, five policemen, and a plain clothes man entered the building yesterday and searched it on the plea that they were looking for gamblers and gambling material. Cullen had a place in Dey Street, which he sold to the McAdoo Tunnel Company, and some merchandise in storage there he sent to the West Third Street building for storage. While the driver was unloading, Capt. O'Reilly appeared, and demanded to know who was moving in.

"Now, Capt. O'Reilly is honest—there is no doubt about that," said the lawyer, "but I think he had been misinformed by some of his men. I asked the Captain to go away, but instead I found him making his search of the place by opening a case of goods. Now, as there was nothing in violation of the law, I think the Captain violated Section 556 of the Penal Code relating to oppression."

Magistrate Whitmen told Capt. O'Reilly that he had a right to go into the place when he found it open, but when he was convinced that the place was being used as a reputable business building he should have gone away and taken his men with him. He ordered the Captain not to annoy the tenants. The Captain smiled, apologized to the lawyer, and the latter said he would withdraw his complaint.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A barometric depression moving eastward over the great lakes is closely followed by a high pressure area central over Montana.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have light to fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair and warmer Friday; showers Friday night or Saturday; increasing south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	45	34	4 P. M.	54	52
6 A. M.	44	36	6 P. M.	50	51
9 A. M.	48	41	9 P. M.	48	47
12 M.	55	46	12 P. M.	47	46

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 49; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 53 degrees at 3:50 P. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICKASHA, I. T., April 11.—The cotton compress here, together with a vast amount of cotton, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $650,000. The compress was the property of the Traders' Compress and Warehouse Company, owned by Neal P. Anderson of Fort Worth and R. K. Woolen and L. M. Potts of Chickasha.

CHICAGO, April 11.—A four-story building extending from State Street to Wabash Avenue, occupied by the Goldenberg Furniture Company, was damaged to-day by fire to the extent of $65,000. Crossed electric wires are supposed to have caused the fire.

LUTCHER, La., April 11.—A fire, which started in a new building in the centre of the town early this morning, burned over eight blocks, destroying several stores and residences. The loss will amount to about $60,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
1:35	334 E. 134th St.; Wm. Ramsey; trifling.	
9:00	350 Bowery; S. Bertman	$200
10:35	23 Monroe St.; Abraham Spiegel	$200
10:35	311 East 81st St.; Mrs. Susinsky	$25
11:35	44 Elizabeth St.; John Francesco; trifling.	
P. M.		
2:15	231 East 26th St.; Margarette Ekert	Trifling
4:00	205 East 99th St.; S. Trofkin	Slight
8:15	218 Varick St.; unknown	$25
8:45	118th St. and B'way; unknown	Trifling
9:00	344 E. 49th St.; Emanuel Mass	$150
9:00	Bronx River and Westchester Av.; William Smith	$200
9:35	216 E. 98th St.; B. Marcus	$25
10:30	319 E. 74th St.; J. Macurio	$5
10:40	91 Lewis St.; unknown	$10
10:45	1,800 3d Av.; unknown	Trifling
10:50	413 3d Av.; Harrison estate	Trifling

2 WEEKS' SALE

The Russian Store

Prior to the departure of

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,

who goes to Russia to purchase new stock, the entire collection of Real Russian Laces, Embroideries, Horn, China, and Birch Bark goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, &c., now on hand, will be placed on sale at greatly reduced prices. SALE BEGINS WED. APR. 10. Store will be closed from April 20th to Oct. 1st.

6 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

14.10

HOPE HAS HIT

the Bullseye with

Wholesale Tailoring

Promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning the first Subscription Wholesale Tailoring opened at the Hope Corner. Among the first to be measured were prominent downtown lawyers and brokers. At 9:45 the Chambers St. Annex, which has been converted into an elaborate Tailoring establishment, was crowded to fullest capacity.

There are many novel features: Before any measurements are taken, the customer is weighed, his height taken and other details unusual in tailoring.

The variety of cloths is astonishing. Spring Suitings, Summer Suitings, in Serges and Worsteds, Homespuns and Tweeds. The new brownish stuffs

All Are $14.10

No matter what the height or weight of the customer, there are no extra charges.

A most remarkable showing is the Prince Albert, Tuxedo and Full Dress Coat and vestings, also $14.10. Livery and Chauffeur suitings as well as Uniforms for owners and officers of yachts, Uniforms for Hotels and Institutions the same universal price, $14.10, and if a customer is not more than satisfied, the clothes will not be delivered to him.

The Trouserings made to measure at $4.40 are no less astonishing than the other fabrics. During the afternoon hours the newly launched Tailor Shop was running along with a "full house."

The Subscription opened yesterday at 9 A. M. and closes next Thursday at 6 P. M.

This Is the Second Day

Many of the choicest fabrics are Ends of 3¾ to 10 yards; it would be well to "get there" as early as convenient, as there are no reserves nor duplicates.

The entire frontage of the Stewart Building, from the main entrance on Broadway, around on Chambers St. to Ridley's Candy Store, is one great tailoring exposition of fabrics, models and other demonstrations. Even if you are not interested in new clothes you should see this display.

HOPE NEW YORK

Broadway, Cor. Chambers,

(Stewart Building.)

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Men's Wear Dept.

New Spring Shirts

An exceptional offering of negligee and plaited bosom shirts at reasonable prices.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, cuffs attached and detached, dark, medium and light effects, including white, value 75c. each; for 50c

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, plain and plaited bosom, cuffs detached and attached, an unusual showing of new designs and neat effects, including white; each 1.00

MEN'S MEDIUM WEIGHT NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; each 1.00

MEN'S BLACK HALF HOSE, fast dye, 3 pairs in box; for 50c

MEN'S NECKWEAR. An excellent collection of French four-in-hand styles in rich designs and choice colorings; each 50c

Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. To-day, Second Anniversary, Souvenirs Matinee and Night.
24 Bedouin Arabs. CIRCUS Capt. Webb's Seals
Stupendous Acts in the Arena.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians.

FIELDS' HERALDSQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs. Tel. 2485—38. 8:15 Mat. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat. Best Seats, $1.50
EDDIE FOY
As Artie Choke in THE ORCHID

LYRIC 42 St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant Ev. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
ERMETE NOVELLI FAREWELL WEEK.
To-night, "Sbyiock"; Sat. Mat., "Papa Lebonnard"; Sat. Eve., "Taming of the Shrew."
NEXT WEEK—SEATS ON SALE.
THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY

PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide | HENRY MILLER

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL Cast includes CHAS. J. ROSS.
CYRIL SCOTT NEXT MONDAY. PRINCE CHAP

BIJOU B'y & 30 St. Ev. 8:20. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
To-night! First Time!
MME. NAZIMOVA in the New Comedy
"COMTESSE COQUETTE."

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.
Louise Gunning, Mande Raymond, Lotta Faust

Lincoln Sq. B'way, 66th St. 25-50-75c. Wed. Mat. 25-50c. Reg. Mat. Sat.
Wm. Morris Stock Co., "Men & Women."
Nxt. Wk.—De Mille's "The Lost Paradise."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN..... Director
TO-NIGHT at 8:15, Leoncavello's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Donaida; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelihac, Venturini, and (6th appearance of MME. CALVE) Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve, Giaconia, Severina; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, Condi, Campanini.
SAT. MAT., APR. 13, at 2:15, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Gilibert, Mugnor, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini, Cond., Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 18, at 8:15, Popular Prices, 75c. to $3.00. Meyerbeer's THE HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros, Zeppilli, Arta, Severina, Zeccaria; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, Ancona, Sevelihac, Tecchi, Venturini, Fossetta, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschiglian, Cond., Campanini.
SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:30, Farewell Grand Pop. Campanini Concert. 50c, $1.50.
Soloists: Mmmes. Russ, de Cisneros, Lejeune; MM. Altchevsky, Anconia, Arimondi, and entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Cond., Campanini.
—Next Week, Last Week of Season.—
MON., APR. 15, at 8:15, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Reschiglian, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Romolo, Venturini, Conductor, Campanini.
TUES., APR. 16, at 8:15, 7th appearance of MME. CALVE, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian, Cond., Campanini.
WED., APR. 17, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTHA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz, Conductor, Max Bendix.
THURS., APR. 18, at 8:15, 8th appearance of MME. CALVE, GRAND DOUBLE BILL. Leoncavello's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Zeppelli; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Reschiglian, Venturini, and Massenet's opera, LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Arimondi, Con., Campanini.
FRI., APR. 19, at 8:15, Farewell M. Cleofonte Campanini's Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Zeppilli, Giaconia, Severine, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Romolo, Venturini, Cond., Campanini. After the 2d act, prologue from Mephistopheles, Boito. M. Arimondi, and Chorus and Band.
SAT. MAT., APR. 20, at 2:15, 9th appearance of MME. CALVE, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian, Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 20, at 8:15. Last Night of the season, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi, Conductor, Campanini. Prices 75c. $3.00.
Seats for all above now selling.
NOTE { SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT SEASON OF GRAND OPERA NOW PROGRESSING.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. To-m'w Aft. at 3, FAREWELL PIANO RECITAL. OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Dir. Loudon Charlton. (Mason & Hamlin Piano) Tickets 50c to 1.50. Box Office & 10 E. 17th St
MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tue. Af., Ap. 16, at 3
FAREWELL VIOLIN RECITAL OF FRANCIS MACMILLEN
Direction Loudon Charlton (Steinway Piano.) Tickets 50c to 1.50. Box Office & 10 E. 17th St

National Arbitration and Peace Congress
CARNEGIE HALL.
SUNDAY Evg., MONDAY Aft. & Evg., TUESDAY Morn. & Evg. WEDNESDAY Aft.
Free admission tickets for each meeting, good for unreserved seotion of hall and overflow meetings. Apply after Friday at Carnegie Hall.
For the Wednesday evening dinner Hotel Astor and Waldorf-Astoria open to both men and women at 6:30 P. M. Tickets at $4 each. Address Lindsay Russell, Astor Hotel.

HUDSON SHAKESPEARE RECITALS.
Tbeatre, W. 44th St.
MR. MARSHALL DARRACH
To-m'w, 11 A. M., MERCHANT OF VENICE. Apr. 20, Julius Caesar. Apr. 27, The Tempest. Tickets, 23 W. 44th. 'Phone 3230 Bryant.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S | Mat. Daily. | Sam Scribner's Morning Glories
Yorkville. Mat. Sat. 25c. Jessie Bonstelle in Sunday. Next Week, SERGEANT KITTY
Metropolis. Mat. Sat., 25c., Geo. Sidney, Busy Izzy's Vacation. Next Week, Billy S. Clifford.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Daily Mats., 25c., 50c. | Evenings 25c. to $1. R. A. Roberts, Fred Karno's Co. in "Amateur Night," Staley's Transformation Co., Chas. F. Semon, etc.

Berkeley Lyceum Thea. 44th, bet. 5th & 6th Avs.
LAST THREE TIMES Last Matinee Saturday.
KATHERINE GREY in THE RECKONING

HACKETT THEATER, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20.
ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS Saving Life of JOHN SMITH

American Mt. Sat., IN NEW YORK TOWN, SALOME DANCE & LALLA SELBINI. Nxt Wk-David Higgins, His Last Dollar Ted Marks' Varieties, Sun. Mat., Night., 25, 50, 75c.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. To-night at 8:30. Sat. Mat. & Evg., Schaffmeyer's Comedy, "EHRLICHE MENSCHEN," (Honest People.)

WEST END Theatre, W. 125th St. Mat. Sat. 25 & 50c. ARIZONA Next Week—"Parted on Her Bridal Tour."

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mat. Sat. HARRY CLAY BLANEY. Nxt. Wk—"Sweet Molly O."

AMUSEMENTS.

New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
3rd Week. Crowded Houses | Seats 4 Weeks in Advance.
Throngs—Laughter—Music.
Pixley & Luder's Joyous Gem of Melody.
The Grand Mogul
with FRANK MOULAN and 100 Funsters

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St.
Matinee To-morrow.
ANNA HELD
in The Parisian Model, and The Cleverest and Most Beautiful Chorus in the World.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN.

ELEANOR ROBSON
AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong
(Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. Sat
Kyrle Bellew in "A Marriage of Reason."
2 WEEKS ONLY. NEXT MONDAY Seats Now on Sale.
GRACE GEORGE
IN DIVORCONS By SARDOU
Tues. Apr. 23 | Special Matinees of Ibsen's Thurs. " 25 |

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, perhaps snow, colder to-day; fair Sunday; wind northerly.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,976. * * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907.—TWENTY PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

IN THE JURY ROOM BY JUROR NO. 6

Story of the Long and Fruitless Session Told by One Who Took Part in It.

THEY BEGAN WITH PRAYER

And Strove Earnestly and Conscientiously to Reach a Verdict.

ONE WON FOR ACQUITTAL

But that Was the Only Change After the First Real Line-up.

EVIDENCE THAT COUNTED

Wife's Story and "Dementia Americana" Plea Figured Very Little in the Result.

BY HARRY C. BREARLEY, Juror No. 6.

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The members of the jury were greatly surprised when at the close of Mr. Jerome's summing up on Wednesday afternoon the Judge announced his intention of immediately charging the jury upon the law points. It had been generally supposed that if the case closed by the middle of the afternoon a recess would be taken until the following morning, for the jurors were all wearied by the close attention given to the long and detailed summing up; most of them had lost sleep through consideration given to the facts of the case, and a sense of the solemn responsibility soon to devolve upon them, and they had hoped to be able to begin their real labors in the refreshed condition of a morning session. However, they straightened up in their chairs and fixed their gaze upon the dignified Justice as he read with great impressiveness his luminous charge.

At 5:20 o'clock the jurors were excused to go into the jury room, and marched through the immense crowd to the rear door. The prisoner and his wife, both of whom showed evidence of the strain under which they had been long laboring, fixed anxious glances upon them as they passed.

The events of the next forty-seven hours must be considered as in some sense sacred, and the writer has no wish to violate any of the proprieties. It is manifest that every juror has a proprietorship in his own personality, hence the writer considers it necessary to omit all names, as well as any indications of the identity of the different members. The fact, however, that there was some little discussion in regard to the confidence which must be observed and that its limitations were somewhat clearly defined by mutual agreement, gives a certain latitude for discussing the general features of the succeeding forty-seven hours.

If any further warrant were needed, the fact that this case is in every way a public matter, and that the public has a distinct right to a knowledge of how certain general classes of evidence are regarded by jury, makes it to some degree a public duty to throw a degree of light upon the proceedings.

Deliberations Began With Prayer.

It can be distinctly stated that the jury walked to their room with a deeply solemn sense of responsibility to render a careful, deliberate, fair-minded, and thoroughly conscientious verdict. By unanimous impulse the first action was to gather about the long table in the centre of the room and stand with bowed heads while an opening prayer was made. Then, with the Foreman in his chair at the head of the table and the other jurors in the places to which they were accustomed at meal times, parliamentary rules were adopted, and the formal discussion was under way.

Upon motion an initial ballot was taken preceding all argument. This ballot occurred at 5:30 o'clock, ten minutes after the jury entered the room, and revealed six votes for conviction of murder in the first degree, two votes for manslaughter in the first degree, and four for acquittal upon the ground of insanity. The two manslaughter ballots were immediately changed to murder in the first degree, the respective jurors explaining that they had so voted, not from any doubt of the completeness of the People's case as charged in the indictment, but to suggest a possible basis for an ultimate compromise ballot should such ultimately prove to be necessary.

The line-up then stood eight for murder in the first degree to four for acquittal upon the ground of insanity. Argument then began with the seriousness and almost the formality of a Congressional debate. The jurors very generally respected the rights of the speaker to an uninterrupted privilege of address after recognition by Mr. Smith. Thus was secured early freedom from any long wrangling.

"Unwritten Law" Ignored.

One of the first things developed was the completeness with which the covert but perfectly obvious defense of the "unwritten law"—so conspicuous in Mr. Del-

Continued on Page 2.

WOMEN'S POKER GAME RAIDED

Police Drop In on a Party Playing Just Like Men.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station raided last night a poker game for women in a boarding house in Seventh Avenue near Thirty-ninth Street, arresting four expensively dressed women, who wore diamonds and smoked cigarettes and drank whisky while they played. The police acted on information given by a woman whose friend had lost $90 in the house, so the friend said.

About 11 o'clock Detectives Carretti, Devany, and Moran went to the house and rang the bell. Jean Galon, the doorman, let the three detectives in. They said they wanted to rent rooms and board at the house. Jean showed Devany about the rooms, and Moran and Carretti went upstairs quietly to a room in the rear on the first floor, which had previously been described for them and managed to secrete themselves behind some portieres.

As they stepped out a man who was sitting with the women around a card table made a dive headforemost out of a back window and disappeared. The police didn't bother going after him, as there was no fire escape to walk down, and the man got over a fence before the policeman got a look out of the window. The women were hysterical. They insisted they were doing nothing wrong, that it was just a friendly little game, no violation of any law, or anything like that.

The women provided the list of names and addresses. Mme. Jane Favré, housekeeper, who keeps the boarding house; Miss Mamie Martine of 528 Seventh Avenue; Miss Marie Clark of 4 West Thirtieth Street; Mrs. Jane Wilson, a widow, of 175 West Eighty-fifth Street.

Mrs. Wilson did all the talking for the party. The others wept. Mrs. Wilson asked to use a telephone in the house, and begged the detectives to go far enough away so that they couldn't hear the number she wished to call. The detectives were obliging enough to do this.

When the party walked to the station they found a hansom cab there ahead of them, and a tall, well-groomed man of middle age waiting for the party.

Besides 500 chips, used for poker, the police got three dozen packs of playing cards, and a book containing names with the entries, "won" and "lost" after the names entered and in front of figures.

At 1:30 o'clock an attorney called at the station with a bail bond signed by Magistrate Sweetser, calling for the release of one of the party. Abraham Harinish went on the bond in $1,000, giving a house at 888 Tenth Avenue as equity. It was explained that the rest would be released later.

ICEBERG 300 FEET HIGH.

Sighted Off Banks by the Vaderland—Passenger with $3,700 Disappears.

Four large icebergs, one of them resembling a church in general appearance, with a lofty, steeplelike pinnacle towering 300 feet above the sea, were sighted off the Banks by the Red Star liner Vaderland, which got in yesterday from Antwerp.

While the vessel was anchored off Sandy Hook on Thursday night George Boehme, a second-cabin passenger, disappeared. The man was seen shortly before midnight. He roomed with two other passengers, and it was their inquiries that started the search for him. He was not found. Boehme was 22 years old, and a native of Berlin. He was coming here, it was said, to visit an uncle in Brooklyn. With him he had $3,700 in German money.

The search for him was maintained until the vessel reached her dock. According to a story told on board, a musician on the Vaderland declared that he had seen a longshoremen go ashore who looked very much like the missing man.

Capt. Blaikie of the Anchor liner Furnessia, which arrived from Glasgow, reported that on last Wednesday James Paton of Glasgow, a second-cabin passenger, became so violently insane that it was necessary to put him in a strait jacket. The unfortunate man labored under the delusion that policemen were following him.

He struggled and raved all day on Wednesday, and that night he died of exhaustion. The body was buried at sea.

SEIZES CHILDREN IN COURT.

Mrs. Irwin's Brothers Hold Husband While She Gets Them Away in a Cab.

The orderly proceedings of the Special Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn were upset yesterday when Justice Thomas awarded to Mrs. Jeannette Thompson Irwin of 284 Clinton Street, whose husband, Edward Wilbur Irwin, an electrical engineer, is suing her for divorce, the custody of her two children, a boy 2 years old, and a girl 4 years old, for whom she had detectives searching for six months.

As soon as Justice Thomas granted the request of Martin W. Littleton, Mrs. Irwin's counsel, that the children be turned over to her, Mrs. Irwin jumped from her seat in the rear of the courtroom and rushed over to her children, who were seated with a nurse near the counsel's table. Seizing the children in her arms and covering their faces with kisses, she started on a run for the corridor.

As Justice Thomas had not announced how long the mother was to retain possession of her children, Mr. Irwin ran after his wife and prevented her from leaving the Court House.

Fearing the children were to be taken from her again, Mrs. Irwin burst into tears. Two of her brothers who were in court with her grappled with the husband, allowing Mrs. Irwin and the children to reach a carriage which was waiting for her.

Court officers separated Irwin and his wife's two brothers. It developed that the court's ruling was that the mother should have the custody of the children only until to-day. She will then be obliged to turn them over to Irwin.

DOWNTOWN BUILDING BURNED

Office Structure at 31 Vesey Street Destroyed Early This Morning.

Fire started in the five-story double building at 31 Vesey Street, at the southwest corner of Church and Vesey Streets at an early hour this morning. The building was destroyed. Flames had burnt through the roof before the blaze was discovered, and the fire had evidently been burning a long time. The ground floor of the building is occupied by the Great American Tea Company.

The fire apparently started on the two upper floors, which are occupied by the New York Silicate Book Company. The workmen in the Hudson River tunnel terminal nearby discovered the blaze, and turned in the alarm. The sixth Avenue elevated trains were blocked and the St. Pauls' vestry house across Church Street, from the fire was in danger for a time. There was no one in the building when the fire started.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

H. H. ROGERS'S TALK STIRS WASHINGTON

Roosevelt's Friends Find Evidence of the "Rich Men's Conspiracy."

TO RALLY ROUND TAFT NOW

Defenders of the President's Policies Declare Financial Interests May Turn to the Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The first of the promised developments in the "rich men's conspiracy" came to-day in the shape of comment on the interview of H. H. Rogers published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. This interview attracted prompt attention at the White House, where it received a thoughtful perusal, as a result of which it may be said that the President is now more than ever likely to use every effort to promote the candidacy of Secretary Taft for the Presidency. It need surprise no one if he should decide to send Taft into Ohio to make a personal campaign.

The President had few callers to-day and none of them would admit that he had talked with him about Mr. Rogers's demand for "the strongest conservatism in the conduct of the Government." It was pointed out by a close friend of the President, however, that that part of Rogers's talk was an indisputable evidence of the existence of the conspiracy to defeat the continuance of the Roosevelt policies, and to secure the election of a "reactionary" to the Presidency next year.

Friends of Secretary Taft's candidacy here have called attention to-day to the coincidence of the Foraker speech and the Rogers interview. This coincidence is accepted by them as evidence of an understanding among the representatives of the financial interests to co-operate for control of the Presidential nominations next year. It is pointed out that it is the intention of the rich conspirators to prevent the nomination of a man of the Roosevelt type by the Republicans, if they can.

If they cannot they will turn their attention to the Democrats and do what they can there to get a man named whom they can help to defeat the Republican nominee. It is charged here that in 1904 the Standard Oil interests hostile to Roosevelt were prepared to go to the assistance of Judge Parker, but did not get into the fight to the limit of their ability because they discovered soon after the opening of the campaign that the election of Parker was an impossibility.

The part of the Rogers talk yesterday which has attracted attention and excited suspicion among the President's friends here is this:

> The people must see that settled conditions are necessary for progress and development, and I believe that the sentiment of the country will have so crystallized within a few months that there will be a practically united demand for the strongest conservatism in the conduct of the Government. We must have settled conditions, and I believe we will have them.

It is pointed out by the friends of the President, who accept at part the conspiracy story, that the "settled conditions" to which Mr. Rogers refers are not what the followers of the President understand by that term, but freedom from prosecution for violations of the anti-trust laws, tariff stand-patism, and non-interference with railroad rebating and discrimination.

The prompt manner in which this talk by Mr. Rogers is taken up by the friends of the President and cited as an evidence of the alleged conspiracy, was pointed out to-day as an indication of the lack of political skill of the Standard Oil man. It recalled the same interview he gave out in Minneapolis last fall against Hearst a short time before the Gubernatorial election in New York. Hearst promptly placarded the interview throughout the State to show how he stood with Rogers. Now the friends of the President are following the Hearst tactics and pointing to this new utterance of Rogers as proof that he is in the rich men's conspiracy.

NO CROWD GREETS FORAKER.

Senator Slips Into Cincinnati, His Home Town, Almost Unobserved.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—Senator Foraker arrived at home to-day to look after his political fences—fences which, according to current reports, are all awry and generally in need of repairs.

The Senator seemed astonished that even the couple of newspaper men who met him at the station knew of the exact hour of his coming. He had apparently tried to avoid the attention of the public on the occasion of his entrance into his formerly enthusiastic home city, but which is said now to have been turned into an enemies' camp. He declined to be drawn out on politics.

"Just say that I am home for the first time in many months and that I will attend to my own private business. I shall in the meantime give such attention to political matters as the situation seems to warrant," he declared.

Senator Foraker will return to Washington to take up the Brownsville investigation on May 14, which will give him just one month in which to do business in Cincinnati.

When George B. Cox, the erstwhile boss of this county, who was deposed through the Taft speech at Akron, was asked to-night if he had been in conference with Senator Foraker or called to such a conference, his reply was: "I decline to answer."

A recognized authority among the Taft followers said to-day:

"Senator Foraker is now here to see and know for himself. He will soon see and know. Apparently he has so far entirely misunderstood the situation here. He cannot much longer be blinded to the fact that this region is almost unanimous for Taft."

WISCONSIN FOR ROOSEVELT.

Sandborn Says Wall Street Men Cannot be Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, April 12.—The sentiment of Wisconsin as a State is overwhelmingly for Roosevelt in 1908, according to Senator A. W. Sandborn, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and Republican leader in the Senate.

"The Republicans of this State," said the Senator, "feel almost to a man that it must be Roosevelt or a man like him, so far removed from Wall Street and all its influences as to be absolutely above suspicion of such connections, now or in the past. I believe, for this reason, that men like Secretary Root, brilliant though he is, are out of the question. The Harriman incident has intensified this feeling."

This is a sample of the interviews given by leading legislators to-day.

Guaranteed Pure Under the Law. Burnett's Vanilla is the best by test. Use it.—Adv.

CATS ANNOY YALE MEN.

Students Shoot at Them, Are Arrested—Mayor Sympathetic.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 12.—Earle A. Coyne of New Britain, Conn., a Yale freshman, and John Baird, a sophomore, told the Police Court officials to-day that cats were ruining their university career. The two students room at 47 Lake Place. They had been arrested for opening rifle fire on an evening reunion of old college cats on Saturday last and were arraigned for discharging firearms within the city limits without a permit.

It happened that the shot missed the cats but whizzed past the ear of a neighbor, Warren B. Ayres, who called Policeman Reilly and caused the arrests.

The rifle and a supply of "pepper" shot lay on the table as damaging evidence, but the accused students told such a pitiful tale of disturbed studies and interrupted sleep because of the vocal efforts of the cats that Judge Methewson was touched.

"We haven't been able to study, to think, or to sleep in peace on account of the cats in the neighborhood," testified Coyne. "They gather on the back fence by the dozen during the day and join in concerts that last until night, and then they adjourn to the front of the house and do a sextet song and dance there.

"It simply got so that a fellow couldn't study, and we thought that the best thing to do would be to pepper them with a few shots and drive them away for good."

The students, both of whom are working their way through college, were fined $1. The Judge remitted the costs of $4, and gave them until the last of the month to pay the fine. Acting on the Judge's suggestion, they applied to Chief of Police Wrenn for a permit to renew the war on the cats, but the Chief told them that so far as he was concerned they could go ahead and "Shoot away," but referred them to the Mayor for a permit.

They hustled to Mayor Studley's office, gun in hand, and again told their troubles, and, while the Mayor also offered his sympathy, he refrained from furnishing a permit in the fear that such steps would result in a general rush for cat-killing licenses.

CATS CAUSE OF HER SUICIDE.

Old Woman Kills Herself Rather Than Lose a Score of Pets.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 12.—Because the steady increase of rents in this city had finally come to mean that she must be separated from her pet cats, Catherine Dowd, 65 years old, widow of Matthew Dowd, who died some years ago, threw herself under a trolley car to-night. She was cut to pieces. The car was raised on jacks to extricate her body.

For years Mrs. Dowd had lived in a dilapidated house at 21 East Scott Place. William Schwarz, the owner, told her recently he would on the 1st of May have to have more rent than she was paying. She replied she could not pay the increase. She then set about obtaining a new home and a couple of days ago hired an apartment. There was one condition on which the renting was based and that was that she should not have in the apartment at any time more than one cat.

She finally consented to this, but later repented. She had for years given shelter to all the stray cats that came along, and sacrificed herself and her comfort even in the matter of food for the sake of the cats. Of late she had had but sixteen, but usually a score was a small population of felines for her home to contain.

Talking with neighbors this afternoon she said she could not give up her pets, and declared life was not worth living without them.

ORDER PASTOR HUNT OUT.

Co-respondent in Bassett Case Agrees to Move in Three Days.

After its regular weekly prayer meeting last night, the Noble Street Presbyterian Church in Williamsburg discussed the question of what they should do about the occupation of the parsonage by the Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt, the Church's deposed pastor. Mr. Hunt was mentioned as co-respondent in the divorce proceedings recently brought by Charles C. Bassett in Washington, and after the divorce was obtained married Mrs. Bassett.

A committee was appointed last night to wait immediately upon Mr. Hunt and tell him that it was the church's desire that he vacate forthwith. The people waited in the church for the committee to report.

The new Mrs. Hunt opened the parsonage door when the committee rang the bell.

"Walk in, gentlemen," she said, cordially, showing them into the library, where Mr. Hunt sat.

The committee was nonpluesed for a while, but finally conveyed its message and asked Mr. Hunt what he was going to do about it.

For answer he wrote the following:

"To the officers and members of the church:

"I want to say, after considering with your committee, that I very much regret the adverse criticism that my action has aroused. And my desire to allay it is such that I will vacate the parsonage in three days.

"I intended, in any event, to vacate the premises in a short time, but since the church has expressed its desires I will heed them immediately. I want to express my grateful feeling for all the kindnesses that the church has extended to me. In justice to all, I ought to add that I was overwhelmed with the conviction that my action was the crowning proof of Christian manhood and that I am unable to see the matter from the point of view that you see it from."

The committee reported to the meeting, and, though there were many who advocated more drastic steps, it was finally agreed to let Mr. Hunt have the three days to move in that he had requested.

DOG BLOCKED SUBWAY.

Short Circuit Also Started a Fire in Harlem River Tube.

The short-circuiting of a feed wire in the Subway at the Bronx end of the tunnel under the Harlem River set fire to the wood covering the third rail and tied up traffic for twenty minutes last night. The smoke gathered in the tube at the Mott Avenue Station in such volume that when traffic again got under way the trains had to run past the station for a time. The Subway employes put out the fire by the use of sand.

There was another tie-up in the Subway last night. About 11 o'clock a fox terrier got on the uptown tracks at the 116th Street Station. He was chased to 125th Street before he was caught. In the meantime about five trains were blocked for about a quarter of an hour.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 26 Av. & 16th St., most centrally located Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

HEIRESS MARRIES EX-WINE CHECKER

Miss Meyer's Marriage to "Count" Ferouli Surprises Her Friends.

WORKED AT THE WALDORF

And Ferouli Was Recognized by Waiters When He Took His Bride to Dine at the Hotel.

After a brief courtship, Miss Ioma Meyer, heiress to an estate of several hundred thousand dollars, has announced her marriage to "Count" Ferouli, a former wine check clerk at the Waldorf-Astoria, but more recently a teacher of Italian and French. The wedding was such a quiet one that none of the bride's friends knew of her intention until she announced the fact to the manager of the Marie Antoinette Hotel, where for several years she has lived.

"We were quietly married a few days ago," Mrs. Ferouli said last night, but when asked for further particulars she said that was all she cared to say about it.

She is not living with the "Count," however. He calls upon her every day and sometimes he dines with her. What their plans are she will not tell because she says she does not care to discuss the wedding.

Ferouli is known only as the "Count" to the manager and to the attendants at the Marie Antoinette.

At the Waldorf-Astoria, where for two years he was employed as check clerk, it was the same. "Count" he was called by all who knew him there. It was his appearance which gave him the "title." His big black mustache and foreign accent gave him a distinguished air. His dress is immaculate.

Just how he met his wife is not known by those at the Marie Antoinette. Early in the Winter he began to call at the hotel to see her. His calls became more frequent, and they were seen much together at the theatre and in restaurants. One night about two weeks ago they entered the dining room of the Waldorf-Astoria. Several of the waiters recognized him as they former fellow-employe. He nodded genially in response to the nod of recognition by the head waiter, and calling him over, said:

"We want the something grand tonight. The best in the house." And he got it. When the meal was over there was a generous tip to the waiter who had served them. There was gossip among the old waiters when the Count and his companion left. "Seems to have struck it rich," was the comment of one with whom the Count had served in the old days. If there was jealousy, none was expressed in words.

Ferouli came to New York from Italy about eight years ago. His family is said to be a good one, and he came to America to seek his fortune. After his work at the Waldorf he began to teach Italian and French and studied English at the same time. He also speaks German. His mastery of the English language is thorough now, although he retains the foreign accent.

Miss Meyer is a daughter of the late Isaac Meyer, a manufacturer who made a fortune in this city and died several years ago. Her mother died two years ago. The country home of the Meyers was at White Hall, N. Y. Miss Meyer also has a cottage at Saratoga, and goes there in the Summer.

When she went to live at the Marie Antoinette she was accompanied by a woman companion, a matron, who acted as her chaperone. Miss Meyer has no confidantes in the hotel. She is naturally uncommunicative. But the manager was surprised when she told him that she had been married to the handsome Italian. The manager is an old friend of the Meyer family.

MAMMOTH FOUND IN GLACIER.

May Figure at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, April 12.—A mammoth, one of the giant elephants that roamed North America thousands of years ago, probably will be one of the exhibits at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. It will be brought down from its present resting place in the pristine blue ice of an Alaskan glacier, left here during the Alaskan fair and then taken to a large Eastern museum.

The body of the pre-historic monster was discovered some time ago, and the fair officials were advised of the find. Investigation showed that to finance the undertaking of bringing it to the Sound about $25,000 would be required. It will first have to be cut out of the ice, transported to navigable water, brought down the river to the ocean, and then transferred to an ocean steamship. It was suggested that some of the larger Eastern scientific institutions would be glad to undertake the project, and the indications are that it may be carried through by the American Museum of Natural History of New York.

The mammoth's carcas is intact in the ice, where it has rested for thousands of years.

WARRANTS FOR R. M. CROW.

Man Who Shot Himself in Theatre Accused of Passing Bad Checks.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—It was fear of arrest that caused Robert M. Crow, nephew of H. C. McEldowney, President of the Union Trust Company, the H. C. Frick bank here, to attempt suicide by shooting at the Grand Opera House matinée on Wednesday.

At the Homeopathic Hospital it was said to-night that the young man would probably recover. Detectives who hold two warrants for Crow's arrest are keeping informed of his condition. The charges against Crow were made by W. S. Smith, a druggist of Homewood and Frankstown Avenues, who alleges that Crow induced him to cash worthless checks aggregating $350.

After the attempt of Crow to end his life his relatives declared that the young man had been driven insane by reading too much about the trial of his friend, Harry K. Thaw. It is now learned that Crow had been playing the stock market pretty hard. In a letter which Crow sent his wife before attempting his life, he told her to settle with Smith out of the money which she would realize on his life insurance.

McCARREN GAINS RECRUITS.

Former Opponents in Democratic Party Join McCarren Clubs.

Ex-Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy of Brooklyn was elected to membership in the Kings County Democratic Club, the head McCarren club of Brooklyn, last night. His name was proposed by Controller Metz, and it was placed on the rolls without discussion.

This action was of peculiar political interest in Brooklyn because Kennedy was one of the leaders of the Democratic faction, of which the late ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey was the head. This faction was violently opposed to McCarren's leadership in the county.

Senator Coffey died several weeks ago, and it is believed that Mr. Kennedy's joining a McCarren organization means that the old Democrats who long have been opposed to McCarren, are drifting apart and gradually may get into the McCarren ranks.

A week ago Borough President Coler became a member of the Madison Club, the McCarren Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District. He was not a Coffey man, but was anti-McCarren.

CHICAGO RAILWAY PLANS.

First Steps Taken to Rehabilitate the Street Car System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Formal acceptance by Chicago City Railway Directors of the street car ordinances approved by voters at the recent city election to-day marked the first step toward the rehabilitation of Chicago's traction systems at a stipulated cost of $40,000,000, and is the first fruits of victory by the new Republican administration in defeating Democratic plans for municipal ownership.

Bion J. Arnold, Chairman of the Board of Supervising Engineers, said to-day that the first steps toward reconstruction would be retrackage. The action taken by the City Railway Company is expected to be followed by the Union Traction Company.

FORGOT HIS WEDDING DAY.

Lawyer Agrees to Try Case on That Day, but Remembers Afterward.

Thomas Griffin, a Jersey City lawyer, who was counsel for a man charged with assault yesterday, asked Police Justice Higgins to adjourn the case until some day next week. In reply to a query by the Justice, Mr. Griffin said Wednesday would suit, and the case was set for that day.

An hour later Mr. Griffin was back in court.

"I should like to have the date of that hearing changed," he said.

"Sorry," said the Justice, "but I don't see how it can be done."

"But it must be changed," urged counsel. "I forgot that I am to be married on Wednesday, and——"

"Oh!" said the Justice. "I won't spoil your wedding day."

The case was set down for Monday.

RUSHING ALASKA RAILWAY.

Guggenheim's Road to be Completed as Rapidly as Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., April 12.—S. W. Eccles, President of the Nevada Northern Railroad, a Guggenheim property, and personal representative of the Guggenheim interests in the Northwest, said yesterday that the Copper River & Northwestern Railway would be completed as rapidly as men and money could do the work.

"The Copper River & Northwestern Railway is really opening up Alaska," said Mr. Eccles. "It is the largest railway project devoted to that territory, and proposes to operate an all-the-year-round service. Preliminary surveys were commenced a year and a half ago. Every boat going north recently has carried men and material."

Mr. Eccles left last night for Salt Lake City. At Bonanza, the present terminus of the Copper River Line, are extensive copper properties, owned by the Havemeyers of New York.

BETZ IN AUTO SMASH.

Brewer's Son Badly Injured in an Accident in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—John F. Betz, Jr., son of the brewer, and William Oliver were so badly injured to-night, when an automobile in which they were riding ran into a street car, that it was feared they might die. John McFillin was less dangerously injured. Bernard Pierson, the driver, escaped injury.

Mr. Betz's nose was broken, his front teeth were knocked out, and his hand was broken. He also has concussion of the brain and possibly internal injuries. Mr. Oliver was badly cut, and he, too, possibly has internal injuries. Mr. McFillin's face, head and hands were lacerated.

Inability on the part of the chauffeur to control the machine caused the accident. Suddenly there was a crash. Mr. Betz was thrown with great force against the front of the auto, and his companions were thrown through the windows. They were taken to the Medico Chirurgical Hospital, where Mr. Betz and Mr. Oliver remained. Mr. McFillin went to his apartments in the Majestic Hotel.

Mr. Betz is a son of John F. Betz, the brewer; Mr. Oliver is an oil merchant, and Mr. McFillin is a retired stockman.

M. DOUMER FIGHTS INTRUDER.

Ex-Finance Minister of France Mistakes Telephone Man for Burglar.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—There was much merriment to-day when it became known that clad in a suit of underwear Paul Doumer, former Finance Minister of France, had a desperate battle with a telephone lineman whom he mistook for a burglar in the Hotel Schenley last evening.

M. Doumer was dressing for dinner when he heard some one moving about in the adjoining room of his suite. Creeping into the room he pounced on the rough-looking intruder, and for the next few minutes there was all kinds of rough-and-tumble work in the room. Attachés of the hotel responded to the cries of M. Doumer, and finally succeeded in prying the astonished and angry lineman away from him.

Explanations were made by Manager Riley of the hotel, and it was then discovered that the lineman had been sent to the rooms of M. Doumer to repair the telephone.

A TOUR TO SEE WASHINGTON.
Three-day trip via Pennsylvania Railroad, April 18, visiting points of interest at the National Capital. Rate, $12 or $14.50 from New York, covers necessary expenses according to hotel selected.—Adv.

THAW MISTRIAL; JURY WAS 7 TO 5

Majority for Conviction After Forty-seven Hours of Deliberation.

THE PRISONER IS BRAV

Bitterly Disappointed, but Shows No Breakdown in Court.

NEW TRIAL IN OCTOBER

Jerome Says It Can't Be Before That—Will Oppose Release on Bail.

CROWDS AWAITED VERDIC

Cheered Thaw's Wife and Fami When They Left After Hearing of Disagreement.

Failing to agree on a verdict after more than forty-seven hours of deliberation the Thaw jury was dismissed at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The first ballot, taken after the case was put into the hands of the jury, at 5:15 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, showed this result:

For murder, first degree.....
For manslaughter .....
For acquittal .....

Almost immediately on the announcement of this result the two who had voted for a verdict of manslaughter changed their votes to conviction of murder.

For several ballots the vote stood 8 to 4. Then there was one more change, which increased the number of those who would see Thaw free on the ground of insanity at the time of killing to five.

Thus the final vote stood yesterday 7 to 5, and the jury is said to have divided as follows:

FOR CONVICTION.	FOR ACQUITTAL.
Brearley,	Dennee,
Bolton,	Fraser,
Fecke,	Harney,
Gerstman,	Pink,
Newton,	Steele.
Pfaff,	
Smith.	

With no hope of a change from this attitude the jury was relieved of its task and all the work done since the first talesman was examined on Jan. 23 had gone for naught.

But Harry K. Thaw will be tried again for the murder of Stanford White. District Attorney Jerome says it will be October before the new trial can be moved. When court reconvenes on April 29 an application may be made for admitting the prisoner to bail. Mr. Jerome will oppose it.

Thaw, while bitterly disappointed at the result, bore up bravely. His family seemed more downcast.

Thaw's Disappointment Bitter.

The discharge of the jury and the declaration of a mistrial were brought about without dramatic effect. Harry Thaw had been told before entering the courtroom that the jury hopelessly disagreed, and that his counsel thought it best to concur with the District Attorney in proposing the dismissal of the jury.

The young Pittsburger had earlier in the afternoon again bundled up the mass of letters and documents which he meant to take with him from his cell. He was even at the eleventh hour hopeful of acquittal. He thought that the appeal of Mr. Delmas, who pictured him as a Sir Galahad rescuing forlorn damsels, would impress the jury so greatly that he would be liberated before the setting of yesterday's sun.

When he was told by Mr. Peabody and Mr. O'Reilly of his counsel that there would be a mistrial he dropped his bundle of documents to the floor. The bitterness of his disappointment was beyond words. He faced months more of confinement, and then the strain of another trial.

After some words of encouragement from his lawyers Thaw braced himself and followed his prison guard into the courtroom. He slipped into his chair at the head of the table reserved for the lawyers for the defense so quietly that few of those in court noticed him.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw slipped into the room from the door which leads to the Justice's chambers. Instead of taking her accustomed seat she swung a chair beside that in which her husband sat. She knew the result; she had been told by the lawyers who have made the fight for her husband's life and liberty.

As she sat close to him Thaw dropped his right hand toward her, caught her gloved hand, and held it fast.

Jury Is Dismissed.

Some court attendant pressed a button and the drab of a cloudy April afternoon was relieved by the glare of many electric lights. Clerk Penny arose from his seat and called to Thaw to stand and face the jury. He then turned to Foreman Deming. B. Smith and called to him and his eleven associates to face the defendant.

Thaw stood up. In the glare of the electric light his face showed plainly the pallor that comes from long imprisonment. The lines from the curve of his nostrils down to the chin seemed to have deepened, as if the keenly sharpened plow of adversity had suddenly furrowed them. A few moments before he had sat with his pitiful little treasures in his lap, all neatly [illegible]

d and ready to carry them to the great r life of which he had been deprived nearly a year. He had even arranged a tour abroad with his wife.

Thaw rose he threw back his heavy ulders and put his chin in the air. He ted squarely at Forsman Smith and Smith looked at Justice Fitzgerald. e end of the case was brought quickly. k Penny asked if the jury had reached erdict. Mr. Smith said, simply, that it not. He then plumped himself sud- ly into his chair, and Thaw sank into

Then Justice Fitzgerald said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, I have kept you eliberating so long because I regarded it my duty to do so, so long as there was possibility of reaching a verdict. I ve reached the conclusion that this is impossible. I have advised the Peo- representative and the defendant's ounsel that I do not intend to longer ept that you continue your deliberaons. I therefore discharge you from rther consideration of the case. Do I ve the consent of the public prosecutor d the counsel for the defense?"

Mr. Jerome and Mr. Hartridge both d: "We consent." Mr. Jerome added: For reasons known to your Honor this rt of court should be kept open, and I fore request that you do not, when adjourn, adjourn sine die, but to a e which your Honor may choose to ."

Court was then formally adjourned until ril 29, when application for bail may made.

The jurors jumped from their seats in box, entered the jury room, grabbed eir hats and overcoats, and hurried m the building.

Sad Parting for Thaw Family.

Harry Thaw, realizing that for the time ing his hopes of freedom were dead, ed about him in a dazed fashion. His mother and his sisters, Lady Yarouth and Mrs. Carnegie, and his broth- had slipped into the room and were ing behind his chair. The mother pped her veil, and if she wept none w it.

Evelyn spoke to her husband, pushed k her chair, and hurried through the ong of newspaper reporters and court endants.

Thaw pulled his overcoat over his arm d once more stood up and turned to fol- w his prison guard. At the door lead- to the path toward the Tombs Thaw ned and looked over his shoulder in direction of the place where his moth- sat. He seemed to desire a moment th her or with some one of his own d and kin. Evelyn Thaw had already t the room. Her face was placid; her sband's was terribly drawn.

Lady Yarmouth stared toward the nch, which Justice Gitzgerald had al- dy abandoned. Mrs. Carnegie, whose e has shown almost as haggard as the e of her brother on trial, stretched out r hands, and to Mrs. William Thaw gnified that it was time for them to part. The police cleared a way to their iting automobiles. Josiah and Edward aw walked together from the building.

The Final Day of Strain.

The day was one of anxiety not only to Thaw and his family, but to his counsel d to Mr. Jerome. In the early morn- , after rumor had it that a verdict uld be reached within an hour or two, velyn Nesbit Thaw, still attired as a hoolgirl, sat in the room adjoining the amber of Justice Fitzgerald with others iting for the final word of the jury. All of them felt that the end was near, the hour for dinner recess approached. here was still the slight hope that the ry would agree and bring in a verdict 1 o'clock. When that hour came the pe was not met.

Out of the building straggled the wait- groups, and they had to fight their y through the crowds that swarmed out the Criminal Court Building. Tho e among them who was most calm d pleasant of countenance, who was not rried by the crowds, nor dismayed by multitudes of crampling and curious ople was Evelyn Nesbit Thaw.

She went with one of the counsel for r husband, not to the French Café, on anklin Street, where a great crowd of ople had congregated to look at her, t to a restaurant on Park Row, where e enjoyed a meal undisturbed.

On her return there was such a swarm curious humanity about the Criminal ourt Building that Sergt. Kellerer, in harge of the court squad of police, was mpelled to ask for assistance. Again, rom Mulberry Street and from the Ten- erloin, came the crowds, anxious to see e woman who was depicted by Mr. Je- ms as the "angel child." In this mob were many women; some of them carried children in their arms. The police were compelled to use force to clear a way for the prisoner's wife.

Meanwhile, over in the Tombs, Thaw had written a communication to all of the newspapers explaining his action in going armed while in New York.

During this noon hour Thaw was told that the child of one of his keepers was dying. Thaw said to him, "Old man, you are in a sadder plight than I."

After his luncheon, Thaw was again brought back to the guards' room outside the court room for another long wait. This ended with the summons at 4:20 o'clock that he was to appear to hear the jury report, and then came the final scene of the trial, the jury's dismissal.

Thaw's Comment on the Jury.

Following his return to the Tombs, Thaw issued a second statement. It read:

"First statement since the disagreement and second and last statement today.

"I believe that every man on the jury, possessing over average intelligence, excepting possibly Mr. Bolton, comprehended the weight of the evidence and balloted for acquittal.

"All my family bid me good-by with courage.

"I trust, D. V., we may all keep well."

This statement was signed with Thaw's name. The reference in it to the balloting of the jury aroused considerable comment and discussion as to just what Thaw meant by it. It became generally accepted, however, that it had been thought advisable by the Thaw counsel to keep the real ballot of the jury from him, and that the prisoner may, in consequence, have issued his statement in the belief that the jury had stood at ten or eleven for acquittal.

Jerome Tells His Plans.

District Attorney Jerome was unwilling to comment at length upon the outcome of the case.

"There is little that I can say with propriety," he declared. "I may say, however, that, in view of the evidence which has been presented, and the attitude of the jury, I feel it my duty to again present to a jury the evidence for the acquittal or conviction of this defendant.

"There are, however, many homicide cases now under indictment; fifteen of them are murder cases of the first degree. These demand attention, and it would be improper to try them in any other than their regular order. In the meantime the retrial of Thaw must wait."

Mr. Jerome estimated that the cases deserving prior attention to the Thaw case will occupy the time from now until late into the coming Fall. With good luck, the Thaw case may be again reached by next October. In the meantime Thaw will be confined in the Tombs Prison. In regard to the admission of Thaw to bail, Mr. Jerome said:

"Application for admission to bail is a motion which any defendant has a right to make, and which the court must entertain. In view of the evidence adduced at this trial, however, and in view of the discussion which has gone on in the jury-room, and the attitude of the jury on the question of whether Thaw is guilty or not guilty, I should consider it my duty to oppose such an application, and when the facts in this case become known to the court, I am of the opinion that no Judge under any circumstances would grant admission to bail."

Change of Venue Not Necessary.

Mr. Jerome was asked concerning the generally accepted belief that a retrial of the Thaw case will be held elsewhere than in this city. He replied that in his opinion now such a course is extremely unlikely to be adopted.

"It must be remembered," he stated, "that a change of venue is not a mere arbitrary matter to be settled as pleases the District Attorney or as pleases the court. The application for a change of venue has to be based upon satisfactory reasons set forth in sworn affidavits.

"The only ground upon which a change of the place of trial can be made in a case like this one, is that it would be impossible to obtain a jury in this county which would try the case fairly. Now, in view of the precedents of the past, notably in connection with the trial of the members of the Board of Aldermen in 1884, in relation to which there had been the most widespread publicity, some of the newspapers even going so far as to print exact copies of the testimony, yet for which a second jury was readily empaneled, I do not at present see any reason to believe that it will be necessary to have a change of the place of trial in this case.

"I see nothing at present which leads me to believe that twelve men cannot be selected from the lists of those liable to jury duty in this great county, twelve men who will be able to serve acceptably to this great County of New York, and who can give a fair trial to this defendant."

Think Jerome Is Elated.

Despite Mr. Jerome's refusal to divulge his own opinion of the outcome of the case, persons who have had an intimate knowledge of the trial from its beginning, declare that the District Attorney cannot feel other than elated at the result—more pleased perhaps at the disagreement than he would have been at a conviction.

It is pointed out by these persons that almost from the beginning of the trial Mr. Jerome has felt that Thaw, if not insane in the legal sense, was certainly mentally deranged from a medical viewpoint. A conviction would, therefore, these persons point out, have placed the District Attorney in the unenviable position of having successfully prosecuted for murder in the first degree, a man whom he himself believed beyond the pale of the law.

As the case now stands, Thaw will be kept in the Tombs Prison for several months. The mental suspense as well as the physical strain of these months of imprisonment and enforced idleness cannot, it is believed, fail to bring to a crux any mental ailment Thaw may now be suffering from. Jerome's course in such an event would be easy. He would no longer be compelled to bring Thaw again to Trial for his life. Instead, he might, this time with some hope of success, apply for a second Lunacy Commission which would send the young Pittsburger to Matteawan Insane Asylum.

Should Thaw, on the other hand, successfully withstand the ordeal to which he will be submitted for the next few months, those who think they know Jerome's own feelings, say that his last doubt of Thaw's sanity will have been removed, and he will be enabled to bring him to the bar the second time with the full accord of his own conscience.

Thaw's Lawyers Undecided.

Clifford W. Hartridge, counsel of record for the defense, said late last night that he could not discuss the matter of an application for bail for his client at that time.

"It will be necessary for counsel to get together and consider this matter," he said.

Thaw's Family Surprised.

When the members of Thaw's family reached their hotel, the Lorraine, reporters were waiting for them, but they would say nothing. In the hall was an acquaintance of the Countess of Yarmouth, and to her she spoke as she waited for the elevator.

"Isn't it terrible? I can't understand it," she said.

It was said that the Countess sent a cable messags to her hueband, saying:

"Great disappointment."

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw arrived a few minutes after the others. She was alone. The same dull incomprehension of what had happened and why it had happened was the note of her cry. As she was asked what she thought of the end of it all she said:

"I can't understand it. I don't see why they couldn't have come to an agreement."

"They say the jury stood seven to five for conviction," some one said.

"I don't believe it," she cried. "On the evidence they ought to have acquitted him."

Neither callers nor messages were received by the Thaws last night. For a long time no word could be had from their apartments, but at length a telegram was delivered to Mre. William Thaw. It asked her if there was anything she wished to give out and whether there was anything in the rumor that Thaw intended to drop all his counsel except Daniel O'Reilly. To this she sent the reply:

"Mrs. Thaw has nothing to say. She has made no statement since she has been in New York; neither will she make any."

HOW THE DAY PASSED.

Thousands in the Streets Awaited News from the Thaw Jury.

The disagreeing jurors in the Thaw case were awake all of Thureday night. Occasionally one would doze off as he sat in his chair, but the others would arouse him, and once more pour into his ears the interminable arguments about the sanity or insanity of Thaw at the time of the shooting.

They had nothing but the table and chairs to rest upon, and although they brought in with them the padded seats from the jury box, these were slight comforts for men who had already passed a night without lying down. They darkened the room, but kept up their debats all night.

It was a welcome relief to all when the time came for breakfast. The court attendants were in almost as hard a fix as the jurors. They had to act as attendants in court all day and as special officers at night. One of them said yesterday that in fifty-six hours he had been asleep for exactly three.

The jurors left the Criminal Court Building soon after 7 o'clock. As they straggled up Broadway to the Broadway Central Hotel they were guarded closely by Capt. Lynch and his men, but there was no attempt to interfere with them. They looked a thoroughly washed-out lot, hardly able to drag their feet along.

Breakfast made a vast difference in them. It revived their spirits, and almost as soon as the meal was over they began to argue together again. They seemed careless of appearances in their anxiety to reach a verdict, and men who passed the hotel to their work could see part of the deliberations which would decide the fate of Thaw carried on in full view in the window. Malcolm S. Fraser was to be seen gesticulating with energy as he tried to convince Oscar A. Pink that the insanity plea was utterly out of the question, and Jossph B. Bolton, the juror the death of whose wife delayed the trial for so long, could be made out reclining wearily in the chair while Charles D. Newton talked to him.

Bernard Gerstman and Harry C. Bresrley were together in a corner apparently running over the arguments which already for many hours they had been enforcing upon the attention of their colleagues.

In the procession back to the Criminal Courts, which began soon after 8 o'clock, the same preoccupation seemed to possess all of them, and only Bernard Gerstman and Oscar A. Pink seemed to have found any subject on which they could chat without serious disagreement.

Thaw's Troubled Night.

Thaw himself had passed nearly as troubled a night as his jurors. He tossed from side to side on his prison bed and caught only naps the whole night through. He had been warned by his counsel that the jury had already almost endured more than the human frame could stand, and he was haunted by the idea that their disagreement would condemn him to at least another six months' weary confinement, or that those who favored his acquittal might submit to a compromise which would send him to Sing Sing for the best daye of his life.

Still he kept up the marvelous pluck which has astonished all who have come near him. When he was called he declared he felt "fine," and ran to the shower bath for a toning up for all the day might bring forth.

He was over in the Criminal Court Building by 10:30 o'clock, the hour set for the convening of the court, and settled himself in the Sheriff's guardroom to await a summons to appear before the jury. He appeared somewhat worn and pale as he passed across the Bridge of Sighs, but to inquiries called to him as he went by he replied with his stereotyped:

"I'm fine; thank you."

For a time he was left alone with Mr. Hartridge. His wife and family had come down to the Criminal Court Building and were ready to stand by his side when the last ordeal came, but for some reason or other they did not hasten up to the Sheriff's room. They remained in the little room which has been placed at the service of witnesses for the defense since the trial began, and allowed the defendant to pass the first part of the morning without their comfort.

This seems to have been because Thaw had made up his mind that he should issue another statement. Mr. Hartridge did all he could to dissuade him. He assured him that it would be absolutely useless so far as his own case was concerned, and that it might be misconstrued. He pointed out that the jury were absolutely beyond the reach of outside influencee, and the utmost that it could accomplish would be to satisfy morbid curiosity. The defendant, however, insisted, and about 11 o'clock Thaw's latest thoughts were revealed to the world.

Thaw Tells of Being Armed.

At the very moment when his fate hung in the balance, when hundrede of men and women were gathered in the building to hear at the first possible moment the verdict of the men who had tried him, he seemed to worry most about the opinion that the outside public might have of his personal courage. He wrote:

"I wish the jury and every one else to understand that no one despises a person who carries concealed weapons more than I.

"That only after my life was in jeopardy, as I was informed by persons and as was communicated to me by professional detectives, did I protect myself. Then I employed the Pinkertons, and they could neither prove these attempts so I could invoke the protection of the law or disprove them so I could safely continue defenseless.

"Then doubting my judgment, I consulted an ex-Chief of Police and respected in his community, and he advised that my duty was to protect myself.

"In this trial I wished my case solely and simply based on the law of the State and upon the evidence which had convinced not only me, as I reviewed all this evidence in quiet, but also the District Attorney, that I am innocent under the written law of the State."

Efforts to Get Into Court.

To get past the police lines which barred the way to the courtroom all sorts of subterfuges were used. But by Justice Fitzgerald's order none but reporters were to be admitted, and women particularly were barred. One tackled the big Sergeant who has been so conspicuous a feature of the scenes of the trial.

"I represent a London paper," she said.

"Don't you know the Lee Avenue Station at Brooklyn?" replied the Sergeant.

"Why, yes."

"I used to be stationed there."

"And?" she asked innocently.

"There's no 'and' about it. I was stationed there and that's all there's is about it."

"What a wonderful memory for faces you do have," said the woman. "I used to think I could get around any man, especially the handsome ones."

Even that did not touch the Sergeant's heart, but somehow or other later in the day persistency won. The woman actually got seated in the courtroom, and was turned out immediately by the hard-hearted court officers. She spent the rest of the day in the corridor watching for the lawyers as they passed to and fro.

The Crowd Outside.

Just after noon it was made known that the jurors saw no chance of early agreement, and that they thought it would be well to get something to eat. This was taken as a sign that nothing would happen until the middle of the afternoon. Justice Fitzgerald announced that the court was adjourned until 2 o'clock, and went off himself to lunch.

Twelve o'clock is the dinner hour in all the workshops in the neighborhood of the Criminal Court Building. Thousands pour out on the streets at that hour and a goodly proportion of them thought that they would like to get a glimpse of the women of whom they had heard so much in connection with the trial. They came down to the Courthouse, and would have gone in if the police had not been ready for them.

Then they stood outside on the White Street side and looked at the automobiles standing at the side entrance, waiting for Mrs. William Thaw. Others preferred Franklin Street and hoped against hope that before they had to go back to work they might catch a glimpse of two shadows passing over the Bridge of Sighs which they might interpret as the signs that Thaw and his guards were passing that way.

Inspector McCluskey was on hand to keep them in check. He had fifty men under his orders, and the crowd was pushed back up the side streets nearly as far as Broadway. On Thursday, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw had gone to Pontin's to lunch, and particular attention was paid to keeping the way clear as far as that.

Rush to See Thaw Family.

The first amusement the spectators got was the departure of Mrs. William Thaw, Mrs. Carnegie, and Lady Yarmouth from the building. As usual they got into their automobiles and started rapidly uptown for the Hotel Lorraine. At once the crowd broke through the police lines. The women scrambled upon trucks, the men surged across the street, and children came running up from all directions. Two or three thoueand people were rushing wildly along to see three heavily veiled ladies drive away in automobiles. They were wildly excited and cheered the relatives of the defendant heartily. However, the automobiles soon escaped them, and they turned to see who else was worth notice.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was the next to come out. She was too anxious to go as far from the Court House as the hotel and she wished to be back again as soon as her husband had returned from his lunch in the Tombs. At the same time, she had no wish to go through the unpleasant experience of Thursday, when she was mobbed on her way back from Pontin's. So, with Daniel O'Reilly, she decided to go to a restaurant on Park Row, where her identity would not be so likely to be discovered. She started in an automobile and was greeted with the same cheers and the same rush as Mrs. William Thaw and the others.

Small Fire in the Building.

After the family of the defendant had departed, the crowd had an unexpected excitement. From the windows of the Criminal Court Building, directly below the Bridge of Sighs, smoke was seen issuing. A rush was made along Franklin Street. However, the police managed to restore order, and, hearing that the fire was slight and was already under control of the court attendants, prevented an alarm being turned in.

As a matter of fact, it was Harry K. Thaw himself who discovered the fire. As he was going across the bridge to his lunch he smelled smoke. He called the attention of his guard to it and Superintendent Coppers of the building was also warned. He instituted a search immediately and found that the smoke was coming from a small examination room attached to the Tombs Police Court.

An old umbrella thrust behind a radiator was the cause. Some one had thrown a cigarette end upon it and the fabric was smoldering. It was quickly extinguished, but in order to do so a part of the partition had to be chopped away.

Although no one expected that the jury would have anything to report before 3 or 4 o'clock, every one was on hand again soon after 2 o'clock. Once more Thaw was led across the Bridge of Sighs to the Sheriff's guard room, and once more his family took up their weary watch in the little room set apart for them. Every now and then one or other of them would go up stairs for a few minutes and keep him company, but most of the time he was alone with his guards or his lawyers.

Delmas on the Bench.

In the courtroom the reporters and a few privileged persons sat around and amused themselves as best they might. They formed little knots and talked or they sat at the long table writing their copy. Even rumors were scarce and speculation as to the progress of the jury was almost dead. Infinite weariness beset every one and the most that any one said about the case was to wonder whether there was to be a third night of tedious vigil.

But one incident broke the monotony of the day. Mr. Delmas suddenly appeared sitting in the Judge's chair on the bench as he signed his name for a woman reporter in her copy of the great hypothetical question compiled by Mr. Jerome.

"Order in the court!" some one called out, and in a moment Daniel O'Reilly appeared smiling as ever at the bar.

"May it please your Honor," he began, but his motion did not please the court, for in a moment the learned counsel from the Pacific Coast had slipped down to his former seat.

With all the apparent flippancy of the assemblage and the absence of set decorum the sense that a great crisis was impending was never absent. Men laughed and joked because they had nothing else to do.

Counsel, court officials, and reporters had been under a great strain for hours and were expecting a still greater one. They sought relief in the best way they could, but kept an anxious eye the whole time upon Capt. Lynch of the court squad.

From him only could authentic news of the jury's proceedings come. The guard sitting outside the door of the conference chamber had to report to him, and he took such action as the occasion demanded. He was willing enough to give out any information that was legitimate, but sternly refused to give a hint of the way they were getting along with their deliberation.

About 3 o'clock a rumor spread that there was almost a fight behind their closed doors. Angry voices, it was said, could be heard even at the distance that the jury room is separate from the court. But Capt. Lynch professed himself ignorant of anything.

"Nothing to say," he replied to all inquiries.

Soon after 4 o'clock, however, he had news of the utmost moment to communicate, and at his intimation that at last the jury were coming in, counsel and the reporters flocked in from the hall, and everybody was on the alert for the end of the great trial.

While the jury was in court the doors were closed and locked. By the courtesy of Capt. Lynch arrangements were made by which bulletins could be passed out by the side door leading past the Judge's chambers to the main hall, but no one was allowed to disturb the proceedings by leaving his seat.

Within the police lines outside the court a number of reporters stood waiting the first intimation of what had taken place. Others were at the telephone booths, holding the wires to their offices. As the bulletins were passed out they tried to intercept them, but they were handed quickly to boys and rushed out of the building. For five minutes no one could tell what was in progress.

Crowd Hear the Result.

Suddenly the door leading to the passageway from the side door of the court was burst open. Three or four men rushed out. "Disagreement!" they shouted. They plunged wildly for the stairs leading to the telephone booths, and it was lucky no one was in the way of their rush.

"Disagreement" took up the crowd in the corridor, and a great shout went up. Down the stairs pelted the reporters, and in a minute the news was being flashed over the wires to the newspaper offices and called along the street.

Inspector McCluskey had been just outside of the side door of the court while the jury was in. He rushed out at the clamor and gave hurried orders to the police. He bade them clear every one off the main floor of the building, whether they had legitimate business there or not. Happily, the men who have been guarding the courtroom for the last three months have got on good terms with the reporters. They knew that there was no one there but had work to do, and they interpreted the Inspector's orders with judgment. They made the crowd move, but they cared not where they went. The reporters stepped quietly behind them and were able to attend to their business without molestation.

The jury were sent back to their room as soon as they were discharged. There is an unobtrusive little door leading to it which has been provided for just such occasions as this. From it the twelve men issued and vanished as quickly as they could down the elevator.

GREAT INTEREST IN LONDON.

Extras Giving the Result of the Trial Eagerly Bought.

LONDON, April 12.—Interest in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, which at first was intense here, lagged toward the end of the proceedings, but the unexpectedly prolonged deliberations of the jury and the novelty for the British public of the circumstances surrounding the final scenes, raised curiosity here to a fever point to learn what the outcome of the strange case would be. Within a few minutes of the receipt of the cable dispatch announcing that the jury had disagreed, the streets of London, in spite of the lateness of the hour, echoed with the shouts of the newsboys, the newspapers were bought up eagerly and the people everywhere discussed with unusual avidity the likelihood of another trial.

All the papers publish long editorial articles on the Thaw case, and most of them review the various stages of the trial. It is declared that American prestige has suffered severely, and the case is called "a signal proof of the utter inefficacy of American statesmanship to evolve a practical legal system."

One paper says: "Law, dignity, common sense and order, all have been wanting." Another says: "A strong English judge would have made short work of the trial, reducing to a minimum its degrading sensationalism."

Surprise is expressed that Justice Fitzgerald did not dominate the proceedings, as would an English judge, and prevent the defense from "getting up gush and greasy sentiment about a girl wife," and the prosecution from "such a flagrant abuse of justice" the questions Mr. Jerome was allowed to put to Thaw's wife. The methods of counsel generally are condemned.

IN THE JURY ROOM: BY JUROR NO. 6

Continued from Page 1.

mas's address and in his case in chief—was ignored. The defense of legal insanity was the only thing considered to be properly competent for discussion. The addresses made were earnest, forceful, and in many cases rising to a degree of impassioned oratory. They were also long and continually referred to supporting points of evidence as recollected by the speakers.

Attention was almost immediately fixed upon the events of the fateful June evening from which all the subsequent events have grown, and throughout the succeeding two days probably no words were quite so frequently spoken as these:

"Did he know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, and did he know that it was wrong?"

Opinions differed. Nay, more: opinions earnestly differed, and each man was so conscientiously sure of the correctness of his deductions that to each it seemed only a question of fully stating his viewpoint to secure unanimous agreement. Unhappily this hope was destined to recede as the long hours wore themselves away, and to be finally extinguished to an accompanying disappointment almost too deep for words. It is hard to see how any jury under any circumstances could have striven more earnestly to avoid such an unfortunate termination.

In the midst of an animated debate which was being conducted with such keen interest that no note had been had of the flight of time, a knock on the outer door hushed all voices. The opening disclosed Capt. Lytch, who asked the jurors to assemble for a trip up town to dinner at the Broadway Central.

Jury's Idea of Thaw.

Despite the lateness of the hour—after 7 o'clock—and the continuous effort of the day, the men were not a little disappointed at the enforced interruption. Soon after 9 o'clock they were back again in their places, and a third ballot taken before 10 o'clock evidenced no change in the alignment. In due course the formal debats broke up naturally into individual arguments between pairs or among small groups, scattered about the room as they strove earnestly with each other. The hope in the minds of all was for some early agreement, and efforts of the most zealous nature were put forth.

Those contending for conviction acted upon absolutely impersonal grounds. There was not the slightest suggestion of a spirit of bloodthirstiness in anything that was said. Rather the feeling was one of all proper sympathy for the defendant and the members of his family.

It was freely admitted by some of this number that Thaw was hardly to be considered an absolutely normal man by their own standards. He impressed some as of a marked degenerate type, and some thought that he had justified himself in the shooting. But, as was repeatedly stated, the verdict must not be reached upon any question of Harry K. Thaw's own moral standards, but upon his knowledge of the law as it related to the taking of human life. In other words, again and again was it queried in the familiar formula, "Was he laboring under such form of mental unsoundness as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing and not to know that he did wrong?"

First All-Night Debate.

Almost every speaker for conviction stated with solemn earnestness that he had mentally struggled against his formed convictions as the evidence had piled up, and even now would thank any one who could point out to him conscientious reasons for a change of opinion.

By a process of elimination it was endeavored, in some instances, to discover all possible elements of agreement in order to localize the points of dispute. It was found that not a few of these rested upon difference in recollection of certain points of evidence. As the night wore away it became increasingly apparent that little progress was being made and that little could be made until the opening of court made it possible to secure enlightenment. The vigor of discussion finally lapsed into a lull, broken now and again by sporadic outbreaks, and various exhausted jurors curled up from time to time in the cramped confines of their chairs, or upon the hard table, in the attempt to get a little sleep. Some succeeded measurably, but some had had no sleep whatever when the early morning light began to show in the Walker Street windows.

The coming of morning awakened anew the spirit of argument, but by 7 o'clock, the time of starting out for breakfast, it was pretty generally agreed that the next step must be the securing of additional information from the court.

Anxious Faces of the Defense.

The streets were astir with the early morning workers when the party went again to the hotel. Upon return there were so many different exhibits and points of testimony desired that a rather formidable list was sent in to Justice Fitzgerald, and shortly thereafter the whole party were ushered into their accustomed jury box seats, where they faced an expectant roomful. The defendant and his wife were obviously cheerful, although they gazed very earnestly at the faces of the jurymen. These in turn attempted to betray no expression which should indicate their position as to a verdict. As the various parts of testimony were read, the writer thought that he detected a somewhat more anxious air at the table of the defense, which might have been due to the fact that the points in question very largely concerned the events of the night of the shooting, and of that alone.

Thus were consumed several hours. Luncheon followed in the jury room, and then the key of Capt. Lynch turned again in the lock and attention became at once occupied with the many exhibits which had previously been in dispute.

For one thing, the testimony of James Clinch Smith came in for a great deal of discussion. Whether or not from his seat it would have been physically possible for him to follow with his eye the figure of Thaw as he walked down the Madison Avenue aisle of the roof garden, and from thence to the entrance, was considered to have an important bearing. Recourse was had to the diagram of the roof garden for light upon this point.

Where Thaw Kept His Pistol.

The testimony in regard to Thaw's pulling a revolver from his pocket was regarded as very important. Mr. Jerome in his summing up had referred to the fact that when Thaw stepped out into the hall beside the elevators he had time in which to slip his revolver from the holster in his pocket and place it in the more convenient pocket of the light overcoat he wore. It had been warmly debated during the evening before whether the testimony actually bore out this contention.

If Thaw had had the revolver in his overcoat pocket it was argued that it would have shown distinct premeditation for the following reasons: The overcoat must have been of a very light nature,

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consequently it is not to be thought that Thaw had previously had his revolver in that pocket. It was recalled that he had just been dining at the Café Martin, where his overcoat must have been handed to a check boy or waiter. Anything so conspicuous as a heavy revolver in the pocket would have been exposed to the possibility of investigation by any of the employes of the restaurant. Clearly, therefore, the revolver must have reposed in the holster later taken from it, and must have been in its accustomed place in his hip pocket when he left the restaurant and reached the Garden.

There was no evidence to show that he expected to find White there that evening although a "first night" performance at the Garden roof pavilion might have suggested such a possibility. It seemed distinctly more likely that Thaw caught sight of his enemy, quite by accident, later in the evening. If it could be shown that the revolver was in his overcoat pocket instead of his holster at the time he approached his victim, it would be a strong indication of the fact that the impulse to kill antedated the moment when he stood near him.

This was the controlling motive in asking for the testimony of Blaize, Cohen, Paxson, and Brudic; but unfortunately none of them seemed to make an explicit statement upon this point. Whether or not the confirmation of Mr. Jerome's assumption could be found in other portions of the extremely voluminous records, both direct and cross, might have been determined in course of time. So much time was consumed in going through the installment of the morning's request and so much material for consideration was thereby produced that no further search for the overcoat pocket evidence was then attempted.

Value of Clinch Smith's Testimony.

James Clinch Smith's story was rehearsed in full. The fact that the defense had accepted it in full as was apparent from Mr. Delmas's summing up, made it unnecessary to question its veracity. A very large part of the argument of those who advocated conviction was based upon what he testified to. Mr. Smith testified, it will be remembered, with great explicitness to the details of a conversation in which Thaw did most of the talking and discussed a wide range of current topics, including a criticism of the performance then taking place upon the stage, the condition of the stock market, various aspects of ocean travel, companionship with young women, mutual acquaintances, and various other casual matters, in a way which it was contended indicated a state of mind far removed from uncontrollable insanity. He also testified as to Thaw's getting up and looking over the heads of the audience in the general direction of White's table, and then walking about the Madison Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street aisles, but always turning his head in such a way as to direct his gaze toward that immediate section.

The significance of his passing out of sight through the door by the elevator has already been indicated. The return, with eyes still directed as before, the ascent into the gallery where presumably he might get a better view of the exact situation on the floor below and his return to his seat, seemed all points of much significance.

It was argued that Mr. Delmas's ingenious supposition that this showed him only to be looking for a vacant seat was nullified by the fact that he had had a very good seat with Smith and was evidence in its turn of the importance attached by the defense to this point.

Thaw's Great Self-Possession.

Another point of significance was the fact that McCaleb later had a little conversation with Smith, although McCaleb, when testifying earlier in the trial, did not, as far as could be recalled, make any mention of Smith, who did not come into the case until some weeks later. The events succeeding the shooting were of equal interest, and about this there was much more difference of opinion.

Some feeling that the various actions, such as raising the pistol butt upward, making no effort to escape, telling Mrs. Thaw that he had probably saved her life, and so on, could not have occurred had he been in an approximately sane condition; and others drawing a directly opposite deduction from the same incidents. The defense advocate had been impressed by the testimony of the three doormen, which was among the matters called for and referred particularly to the one who spoke of Thaw's "hearing voices of little girls" in the station house."

Argument was made to as whether, if Thaw had been approximately rational, immediately before the shooting, and rational enough to be cognizant of many points including the disposition of his wife, telephoning to George Lauder Carnegie, referring to the danger of remarks in the street being overheard by reporters, desire to consult counsel, invention of a false name and address, refusal to speak before he had consulted with counsel, and even his ability to comment upon the character of the cigars furnished him, his insanity must be localized in the very short period of the shooting itself, and evidenced by that incident alone. If that were the case and the killing of a man was, in itself, incontrovertible evidence of a man's legal insanity upon the point of killing, it was argued that such a thing as a murder trial for anybody at any time under any conditions became necessarily a farce, and that the same logical process would include every other form of criminal action, and criminal law become simply a matter for expert alienists. This whole subject gave rise to more thousands of earnest arguments than is restful to recall.

Wife's Story in the Background.

The story of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was rather surprisingly forced into the back-

Continued on Page 3.

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IN THE JURY ROOM: BY JUROR NO. 6

Continued from Page 2.

ground by the line of discussion developed. Thero was some difference of opinion as to its credibility, and yet, so far as it developed, the balance of opinion seemed to be rather in her favor.

It must be remembered that the harrowing details which occupied so much time in the conduct of the case bore largely upon the unavowed defense of "unwritten law." Therefore the jury's virtual ignoring of the unwritten law made comparatively little place for discussion of her story. It was virtually admitted that she had told her story to Thaw in Paris, some members of the jury convincing themselves of this fact by a re-examination of the letters written by Thaw to the then Miss Nesbit. (Exhibits A to I.)

It was generally agreed that she had been a remarkable witness. There was some division of opinion as to her character, but no great amount of discussion. Whether or not she was correctly defined by Mr. Delmas as an "angel child," it was felt that there was an element of distinct heroism in her going through the ordeal of the witness stand. Whatever doubt was cast upon her story came more from the circumstances of its telling and from collateral reference in other testimony than from the famous Hummel affidavit. Several of the jury gave some little weight to this affidavit; but to most of those who discussed it, the reputation of Hummel so affected consideration on any production of his that it was even a trifle amusing to think that Mr. Delmas had wasted so much breath and oratory in neutralizing it.

Juror Switches to Insanity.

The advocates of acquittal based their judgment upon a variety of points. Dr. Bingaman's testimony that from childhood he had been subject to strabismus, St. Vitus's Dance, and other nervous ailments, indicating that he was of a strongly neurotic character, the probable effect upon such a constitution of the life of dissipation that he had led since growing up, the probable effect of the receipt of the story in Paris, the strongly melancholy strain running through the letters A to I—although the letters themselves seemed distinctly lucid—his actions when in Pittsburg as related by his mother, his manner with Drs Evans and Wagner when they examined him in the Tombs, and his manner and appearance in court.

The most interesting argument upon this side was made well in the afternoon of Thursday, when one juror, originally an advocate for conviction, after an hour or two of careful inspection of the documents secured from the court, got up at last to speak in his turn and surprised every other member of the jury by announcing that his mind had been changed, not by any arguments he had listened to but by his own deductions.

Talks as Well as Delmas.

The speech in which he stated his conclusions was in the matter of genuinely fervid oratory of a character quite worthy to rank with the handling of the subject by Mr. Delmas himself, and the fact that it was a strictly extemporaneous effort made it, in the opinion of all the body, distinctly a remarkable performance. Ha was warmly complimented by both sides at its conclusion, and his unquestioned genuineness of conviction introduced a new feeling into the atmosphere of the jury room, where something of a deadlock had previously prevailed.

The Sole Change—Request for Cots.

However, his was the only accession to the ranks of the minority—indeed the only definite change in the original grouping of the body effected during the entire forty-seven hours. Answering arguments were immediately made by several who held that an analysis of the events based upon a strictly intellectual judgment made it impossible for them to reach this conclusion, and the remaining seven continued unshaken throughout the balance of the forty-seven hours.

The advocates of acquittal made a strong point of the fact that when Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton was called to the stand by the defense, Mr. Jerome very strenuously objected to his giving his opinion and succeeded in keeping out the testimony while the jurors were in the room. As Dr. Hamilton was the only expert alienist said to have examined Thaw in the Tombs with the exception of Drs. Evans and Wagner, they held that this action, by inference, justified their position. The testimony of Drs. Evans and Wagner was made much of, and the jury returned twice to the courtroom in order to have read to them that section of the Judge's charge which dealt with the weight properly to be given to such testimony.

On Thursday afternoon a communication was drawn up addressed to the Judge, and making request for cots in case a verdict could not be reached before a reasonable time. It was pointed out that the health of the jurors was directly involved, and that in a public service of such importance this health should be safeguarded.

This letter was signed by all of the jurors, and delivered by kindly Capt. Lynch, who returned word that Justice Fitzgerald made a special search for authority which would permit him to comply, but could find none. Hence chairs and tables became again the order for the night for the very slight rest secured. The writer, for example had an aggregate of two hours' sleep out of the entire forty-seven.

Eight Ballots Taken in All.

Eight ballots in all were taken, and in some of them a strong effort was made to get together upon the compromise verdict originally suggested. Almost numberless private arguments were had between different individual jurors, and strong appeals were made before the parliamentary body of the whole, developing the fact that, while every one of the advocates of conviction agreed to the modified form, provisionally upon its being unanimous, none of the other side save one, and he the speaker before referred to, cast such a ballot in any of the votes, his reason being given as the belief that Thaw was now insane and should be restrained in the public interest in the only way open to the jury—that is, by a term in prison.

Upon the final ballot, taken just before sending word to tha Justice, all of those who modified their votes went back to their original position, leaving the ballot seven for conviction of murder in the first degree and five for acquittal upon the ground of insanity. The extreme disappointment with which it was finally admitted by all that there was no possibility of agreement can hardly be appreciated by any one who cannot put himself into the place of tired jurors, exhausted by forty-seven hours of tha most extraordinary effort, including an aggregate of only several hours of sleep in chairs or on tables, and who had been hoping against hope, long after probability died away, until the last vestige of possibility also disappeared that the public misfortune of a mistrial might be avoided.

It is small wonder that tears came to tha eyes of some and that others said with manifest earnestness that they would have stayed out another forty-seven hours were there the remotest chance of a unanimous decision being reached.

It is to be hoped that the public will not give undue weight to the sensational stories published in some of last evening's papers in regard to personal disputes among the jurors. It is perhaps small wonder if, after the extreme efforts and the nervous exhaustion consequent upon such an experience, the susceptibilities of some of the jurors became occasionally a trifle affected. The tremendous earnestness of the convictions displayed were the sufficient basis for occasionally loudly pitched voices. Many of the arguments, however, though made excitedly in the loudest tones and undoubtedly sounding, if overheard, like violent quarrels, were so entirely characterized by consideration and good nature that it is distinctly unfair for them to be given such unworthy interpretation.

The writer wishes to protest to the public that men of conscientious principles have been giving public service at severe personal inconvenience and heavy business loss to an extent quite exceeding anything which the casual reader of these words may appreciate, and in the name of decency and tha American spirit of fair play they are entitled to protection from sensational calumny.

In closing, the writer wishes to say that his attention has been called to an alleged quotation of his words in last evening's World, putting into his mouth statements of a decidedly bloodthirsty character. He trusts that his emphatic denial that he never said anything which could be even distorted into the statements referred to will quite suffice.

Ths final leave taking was marked by hand shaking, general good will and an appointment for a jury dinner in tha early future.

Mr. Brearley will contribute to Sunday's Times an article of exceptional interest, narrating the jury's impressions of the entire Thaw trial. The article will be accompanied by sketches of the jurors drawn by Mr. Brearley.

STORIES OF OTHER JURORS.

One Unpleasant Incident Due to the Long Strain.

Murder in the first degree was the verdict desired by seven of the twelve Thaw jurymen. Tha unwritten law was not considered for a moment by any of those who wished for an acquittal. Ths alienist testimony was entirely disregarded by all the twelve, and it was the real doubt that existed as to the mental responsibility of the defendant which saved him from a conviction.

This appears to be ths sum of the deliberations of the jury. They did not arrive at any result through lack of real endeavor.

The long strain of the trial and the deliberation told on the nerves of some of the jurors. There were many rumors yeterday of an unpleasant incident in the jury room. Of this Juror Steele said last night:

"Most of the friction in ths jury was between Pfaff and myself. It began by Pfaff wanting to open each day's deliberation with a prayer. Tbere was a good deal of objection to this, particularly on the part of Mr. Gerstman, who is a Jew. We finally gave in to Mr. Pfaff, however, and the first session on Wednesday was accordingly opened with a prayer. But after that it was discontinued.

"On Thursday Pfaff made a slurring remark about there being something irregular, and I told bim that if he made that remark with any reference to me he was a contemptible cur.

"There was a good deal of friction between us after that, but before we returned to the courtroom this afternoon we shook hands and agreed to forget it."

Deming B. Smith, the foreman, visited Mr. Jerome in his office after he was discharged, but refused in any way to discuss the verdict or the deliberations of the jury with any reporter.

George Pfaff shut off persistent inquiries effectually by returning immediately to his home and going to bed. He had two nights' rest to make up, and he did not wish to lose any time about it.

The First Ballot.

George H. Fecke, No. 3, had a good deal to say on the deliberations.

"The first ballot," he said, "showed 6 in favor of murder in the first degree, 2 in favor of manslaughter in the first degree, and 4 for acquittal. At the second ballot the two who thought manslaughter was a proper conception of the crime changed their opinion and fell in line with the majority. This gave 8 for murder in the first degree and 4 for acquittal.

"Those who urged acquittal stood entirely upon the ground that Thaw was legally insane—that is, that he did not understand the nature and quality of his act or that that act was wrong. It was decided that we should consider the letters he wrote, Defendant's Exhibits A to I, and should ask for the reading of the testimony relating to the shooting.

"When we received the letters Mr. Dennee made a very close study of them. He sat down at the table and pored over them. He was convinced that though they were not in themselves crazy, they showed that a substratum of craziness ran through them. He decided that he ought to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt and went over to those who voted for acquittal. In explaining his reasons he made an impassioned speech for over half an hour.

"Those who still stood out for a conviction made every effort to reach a verdict. They sounded the others as to whether they would agree upon a verdict of murder in the second degree, then of manslaughter in the first degree, and finally of manslaughter in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy. It was absolutely impossible to reach an agreement, and so we had to be discharged."

"Did you pay much attention to the alienist testimony?" Mr. Fecke was asked.

"Practically none. We thought that it was about even on both sides. For myself I think that the law on insanity as a defense is in great need of revision."

"Why did you ask for Mr. Delmas's charge to be read to you?"

"Some one had said that he had claimed that Thaw was sane at the time he wrote letters A to I, and we wished to see if that was so. It was not a matter of any importance. As a matter of fact, we attended only to the evidence, and I do not think that there was a single reference made to either the speeches of Mr. Jerome or Mr. Delmas during our deliberations."

"What opinion did you form of the Judge?"

"We thought that he was very fair. It certainly seemed that when he decided against Mr. Jerome after he cited fourteen cases to him on a point of law he was wrong, but he rescinded that decision. We thought his charge, however, was excellent."

A Little Unpleasantness.

Mr. Fecke stated that, practically speaking, the jurors had not slept at all. They became very acrimonious at times and there was the one unfortunate incident. He was very reticent about this and would not say who were concerned in it. However, he admitted that one of the jurors had made an ill-advised remark to another and he thought that an actual blow was aimed. The others intervened and it was passed over.

"I bought my first newspaper since the trial began on my way home," he said. "I certainly have not read any newspaper and I do not believe any of the others have."

"What do you think of the jury system?"

"It's rotten."

"Do you believe in brain-storms?"

But the elevator door was closed, and Mr. Fecke was whisked away from his interviewers.

Juryman Pink, No. 4, was not doing any talking last night, but his next door neighbor had no hesitation in revealing the secrets of tha juryroom.

"Unwritten Law Ignored."

"Dementia Americana and the unwritten law were entirely ignored by the jury in their deliberations," said Juryman Henry C. Harnay, as he walked up Broadway with a Times reporter to the Broadway Central Hotel. "The only question that the jurymen considered and the question upon which they split was: Was Thaw sufficiently sane at the time insofar as Mr. Delmas upon the subject of wronged womanhood that he shot Stanford White and whether he was responsible for his actions."

John S. Dennse, No. 10, and Joseph B. Bolton, No. 11, had nothing to say for publication.

Juryman Gerstman said: "I would like to tell you something that would tickle you, but I can't. I must refuse to be interviewed as to any quarreling or recrimination among the jurymen. I won't even say that I think there was any quarreling."

It was reported on good authority that the five jurymen who voted for acquittal have agreed that in the event of Thaw's lawyers making an application to have their client released on bail, pending a second trial, they, the jurymen, will sign a petition asking the Judge to grant the application.

MRS. HOLMAN SILENT.

Won't Discuss the Result of Thaw Trial at Present.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 12.—A reporter called at the Holman house tonight to get the opinion of Mrs. Holman on the disagreement of the Thaw jury. She would not be seen, but Mr. J. C. Holman, her husband, said:

"Mrs. Holman will have nothing to say for some time yet on this matter. It would be unfair at this time to do or say anything so she asks to be excused for the time being at least."

PITTSBURG LOST INTEREST.

Result Discounted by the Jury's Protracted Debate.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—Pittsburgers received the result of the Thaw trial with hardly any more interest when it was put upon the bulletin boards of the newspapers than they did the baseball bulletins.

The news came at a time when crowds were on their way homeward. Little groups would form about the bulletins and after a few minutes move on to give place to others. There was little comment, the disagreement having apparently been discounted when the jury repeatedly returned to the courtroom for information.

For about 12 hours after the case was given to the jury there was intense interest, and up to a late hour in the night crowds besieged the bulletin boards of the newspapers while from suburban points and clubs and hotels there were continual calls by telephone as to any action of the jury. Yesterday and to-day, however, tha intsrest flagged.

Among the places where tha greatest interest was displayed was the Duquesne Club, one of the exclusive clubs of the city, of which Harry Thaw was a member.

CRITICISES DELMAS.

Gleason Says His "Dementia Americana" Plea Was an Error.

John B. Gleason of Thaw's counsel replying to questions as to the disagreement of the jury, said last night:

"The disagreement of the jury was brought about solely by the unfortunate written law, which he characterized as 'Dementia Americana.' If, instead of this in his summing up, Mr. Delmas had called the attention of the jury to the insanity of Mr. Thaw, which was plainly proved, Mr. Thaw would have been acquitted without a doubt. The argument used by Mr. Delmas was an invitation to the jury to electrocute Mr. Thaw if they had any regard for their oaths."

Mr. Dalmas was the guest of honor at a dinner of the alumni of the California University held in the Hotel Lafayette last night. He did not seem to be at all perturbed about the disagreement of the jury in the Thaw case. About the rumor that he had retired from the defense he said to reporters:

"I have not retired from the case, and I have no reason to believe that either Messrs. Gleason, Hartridge, or Peabody have."

He was asked to give an opinion relating to the disagreement of the jury and replied: "I do not know any more of the disagrement than the general public. Besides, it is too early to discuss my plans for the future."

He was told that Mr. Gleason had said that if he had not offered tha "Dementia Americana" theory tha jury would have acquitted Thaw. Mr. Delmas said he had no comment to make.

Daniel O'Reilly of Thaw's counsel said: "I confess that I am disappointed. I really expected an acquittal. Perhaps now, in view of the verdict, Mr. Delmas made a mistake in using the term 'Dementia Americana.' But he made an honest effort and it might have been a mistake of judgment."

Mr. O'Reilly said that he would visit Thaw early to-morrow morning and have a talk with him, and that then some plan would be decided upon. He said that the lawyers in the case would have a conference to-day, and decide upon the question of asking for bail. Mr. O'Reilly intimated that after this he and Mr. Peabody would figure more prominently in the case.

Mr. McPike, partner of Mr. Delmas, was asked last night what he thought of the verdict.

"Personally, I am very much surprised and disappointed by the verdict. I confidently expected that there would be an acquittal on the merits of tha case.

"As to our future plans, wa came here to stay, and have had for some time past offices in the Equitable Building. I don't know whether Mr. Delmas would appear in a retrial of Thaw, but I'm pretty certain that I would not."

AGAINST INSANITY EXPERTS.

Bill to Eliminate Them from Defense in Murder Trials.

ALBANY, April 12.—A bill aimed against the abuse of expert testimony in murder trials where insanity is pleaded was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Majority Leader Moreland. The bill would prevent hypothetical questions being asked in any criminal case where insanity is a defense.

Mr. Moreland says the idea is to do away with the experts, who, he said, usually receive large fees for professional opinions favoring the side which retains them.

OPEN AIR LIFE FOR THAW.

Dr. Lorand of Carlsbad Would Subject Him to Work and Discipline.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—"A life in the open country, with rustic surroundings" was suggested as the proper place for Harry K. Thaw instead of a prison cell, by Dr. Arnold Lorand of Carlsbad, Germany, in a lecture delivered here tonight before the Medical Jurisprudence Society.

Dr. Lorand, who is a specialist in nervous diseases, criticised the system of allowing parties in criminal trials to employ their own experts. He said that Thaw was the probable victim of a condition bordering on insanity proper, where the will and reason have been so weakened that the patient though knowing that he is doing wrong, is driven to crime by an impulse he cannot resist.

"I cannot admit tha condition of 'dementia Americana,'" said Dr. Lorand, "but there is something which we might term 'dementia plutocratia.' It is not exclusively American, although it may be more frequent here than in some other countries because of the great number of rich men in the country.

"Idleness in the children of the rich, the lack of proper occupation, the gratification of every desire for whatever can be purchased, are powerful factors in producing criminality. In the Thaw case we see the results of such factors working together with hereditary predisposition to nervous disease.

"Society is in no way benefited by putting such a man in jail. Solitude and lack of occupation would only make his mental condition worse. Let him, under work and discipline with nourishing food, have a chance to regain his normal condition."

THAW NEWS IN TIMES SQUARE.

A Bulletin of the Disagreement Was in Place in Four Minutes.

Immediately the disagreement of the Thaw jury was announced, a huge sign reading "Thaw Jury Disagrees" was posted on the Times's bulletin board on Broadway. An eager crowd quickly gathered, and the man who was placing the bulletin anticipating how great was their curiosity to learn the latest news from the Criminal Courts Building, inserted the single word "disagreement" first.

It was the first bulletin posted in upper Broadway, and the news that the Thaw trial, that had lasted so many weeks, was at an end, for the time at any rate, spread with great rapidity. Soon a crowd that blocked the street had assembled to read the bulletin and make sure the reports were true. Street cars stopped in front of the building to let the passengers read the news, automobiles paused, and even the traffic policemen craned their necks to ascertain the latest news without leaving their posts.

Comments on the result were few, and at no time was there anything approaching a demonstration. Everybody had expected exactly what happened, the result being that there was a chorus of "I told you so's." The disagreement was announced at the Criminal Courts Building at 4:25 P. M. Four minutes later The Times bulletin was in position.

NO DEAL WITH MORSE.

New Haven Road and New England Navigation Company to be Merged.

there is ground for the statement that, after the Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company rejected the Morse offer of $20,000,000 for the New England Navigation Company's properties, Mr. Morse renewed the negotiations and asked that a price be named, it can be stated now upon the highest authority that there is not the slightest ground for the report of the sale and coming transfer of the New England Navigation properties to him. In fact, it is stated, the situation is quite the reverse.

The fresh reports concerning the sale have undoubtedly arisen from steps which have just been taken to merge the New England Navigation interests with those of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. This merger with the New Haven corporation of the New England Navigation Company interests is part of the plan of President Mellen for consolidating not only the marine interests of the steam corporation, but also the electric interests in the street railways under one management. In this way he expects to obtain greater economy and efficiency of administration in the whole New York, New Haven & Hartford system.

SHOT HIMSELF IN A DREAM.

Machinist, While Asleep, Fires at "Burglars" and is Badly Wounded.

Dreaming that a burglar had broken into his room and was attacking him, Gustave Johnson of 122 Fort Greens Place, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, fired, as he fancied, a shot from a revolver at tha imaginary intruder and awoke to find himself dangerously wounded in the abdomen.

Johnson is a machinist. For several nights he had dreamed of burglars, fancying that a man who seemed to be an "Irishman" was in the room attacking him. So profound an impression did the dream make upon Johnson that he got very nervous. Early yesterday morning the vision returned. He imagined that the burglar had grappled with him, but that he had freed his right arm and snatched a pistol from under his pillow. Johnson really did take the revolver from under the pillow and fired a shot from it. A boarder in the house, going into the room, found Johnson lying on the bed with the revolver beside him and an ugly wound in the abdomen. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where it was said he was in dangerous condition.

YOUNG COCKRELL'S WIFE NOT ABROAD

His Father-in-Law, Robert G. Hogan, Denounces His Conduct in Europe.

DOESN'T KNOW COMPANION

But Warned Consuls General Abroad That the Woman Was Not Mrs. Cockrell.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Robert G. Hogan of this city, formerly of St. Louis, and father-in-law of Ephraim Cockrell, to-day repudiated his son-in-law and the woman who, according to a special cable dispatch from London to The New York Times, is introduced as his wife in London. Mrs. Ephraim Cockrell, daughter of Mr. Hogan, is now at tha home of her father, in Ilchester, Howard County. She said that she had not seen her husband for several months, but did not seem surprised at his actions in London and Paris.

"In order to correct a false impression which was sent out yesterday relating to my daughter, Mrs. Ephraim B. Cockrell," said Mr. Hogan, "I wish to state the trus facts concerning the actions of har husband and the imposter who is posing as Mrs. Cockrell in London and Paris. About a year ago Mr. Cockrell was employed by a banking firm in New York, leaving his wife at my home in Baltimore until he could prepare a home for her in New York. He made frequent visits to his wife and his father in Baltimore and Washington. About June 1 last he went away. His wife made every possible endeavor to find him in order to notify him that thera was no need for him to fear returning home, but she did not learn his whereabouts until about two months ago.

"She at once wrote, telling him his father had arranged his affairs, and had been ill for months. A few weeks ago we learned that he was introducing a New York woman as his wife in London and Paris. I at once notified the Consuls General in London and in Paris that the woman was an imposter, and that my daughter, Mr. Cockrell's wife, had been with me in Baltimore and part of the time with his sick father in Washington.

"My daughter has never used or received benefit from a dollar of her husband's money since he left, but has done all in her power to shield him. We are sorry this matter has become public, but as it has, my daughter's name must be protected."

In furtber discussing the case, Mr. Hogan said there were no legal proceedings contemplated on the part of his daughter against her husband, as she still cared for him and was very much cast down over the unfortunate chain of circumstances which had occurred to mar her married life.

"Eph" Cockrell finally won his bride while she was on a visit to St. Louis as the guest of Miss Bessie Yule, since married, divorced, and remarried. The young women went to the theatre with Cockrell, and afterward dined downtown. Young Cockrell pleaded with Miss Hogan for an immediate marriage and planned the wedding. Next morning Cockrell and Miss Hogan went to the City Hall, obtained a license, and were married. Almost immediately they boarded a train for Kansas City, where Cockrell was better known than he was in St. Louis.

After the World's Fair in St Louis Mr. and Mrs. Cockrell went to Mexico and remained for a long time. The excitement and allurement of Wall Street attracted young Cockrell to New York. There he speculated freely and spent money with a lavishness that bespoke success as a trader. His bonsts of having realized $50,000 on his ventures in stocks found ready credence among those who were the witnesses of his expenditures.

A year ago Mrs. Cockrell returned to her parents—at their request, report has it—and Cockrell went into eclipse for a time afterward. Several months ago young Cockrell appeared in London. With him was a woman—young, strikingly handsome, and commanding. She was Mrs. Cockrell, the young woman announced. Theatres, dinners, cards, excursions to the provinces and across the channel followed each other. The tour in the automobile took Cockrell and the woman to half a dozen European cities. In all they found friends and welcome.

Then came the appeal to the American Embassy in London for funds. It was for money and not a large sum. Just enough to put the young man on his feet until he found employment. He must work, he said, and was willing to begin. An attaché supplied some funds, no one knows how much. Cockrell went to Paris after his request had been met by the American Ambassador.

From the American Consul General ha obtained additional help in the same form. On his return to London young Cockrell was informed of a telgram which his father had sent begging some word from him or of him. A few friends attempted to persuade him to return to the United States. They failed.

"Eph" Cockrell is 25 years old. Like his brothers and sisters, he is of unusual strength and stature, standing 6 fee 2 inches.

THREE CHILDREN DISAPPEAR.

Rich Man's Daughter and Two Sons Taken from Ocean City by a Woman.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., April 12.—Three children of T. Wistar Brown disappeared from this city at noon to-day, and no trace of them has been obtained except that it is known they were taken across to the mainland in the steamboat Aurelia by a woman. The four then boarded a trolley car and went to either Pleasantville or Atlantic City, where trains could be had for Camden and Philadelphia. Owing to the ages of the children it was evident that they must have accompanied the woman voluntarily.

The woman wore a sealskin coat, small hat, and a green veil. The children she took away are Margeric, aged 15; Moses, 14, and William, 10 years. They had been to school, and were on their way home when they met the woman.

No one saw the meeting, and they were not seen on the streets together, but men who knew the children saw the four board the steamer which had come across the bay a little earlier.

Mr. Brown is wealthy and a member of a prominent Germantown (Penn.) family. He was indicted at the December term of court for cruelty to his children. Six counts were made, and on each Mr. Brown was subsequently convicted and sentenced. It was charged that he had whipped them excessively, and also that he had forced them to take ocean baths daily in the Winter. Mr. Brown was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 on each of six convictions. He took an appeal from the convictions.

Because Mr. Brown's relatives were active in protecting the children, it is thought it was some member of the Brown family who induced the children to accompany her. Their mother was in Philadelphia to-day and returned late in the afternoon in ignorance of the fact that the children had been taken away.

She became hysterical, and declared that persons were endeavoring to separate her from the children. Mr. Brown has appealed to the authorities to aid him in getting back his children, and declares that even if it is a relative who enticed them away he wants that person punished.

MAY APPEAL TO THE KAISER.

Mrs. Von Claussen Doesn't Want to Do It, but May Renounce This Land.

"I have by no means finished with this case yet, nor have I exhausted all my resources. I fully expect that President Roosevelt will send for me to see him within the next few days."

This statement was made last night by Mrs. Ida M. Von Claussen, who is stopping at the Prince George Hotel, after her unsuccessful attempt to see President Roosevelt to urge him to take some action in regard to the conduct of Minister Graves in refusing to present her at the Swedish cort.

"I am worn to a frazzle," she said over the telephone, "but I feel my strength returning to me when I remember that I have upheld American womanhood. Throughout my trials I have been forbearing. I love America, but if necessary I will renounce this land and ask the Kaisar to fight my battles for me. I am half German, you know, and could go to the German Emperor in my trouble. I do not want to do this, but if I am driven to it in order to obtain justice I hope that I am strong enough to do it."

Mrs. Von Claussen added significantly that there would be further developments either case or Monday.

CALLER GOT LAZARUS JEWELS

Told Maid He'd Wait Until the Family Came Home.

A well-dressed young man rang the bell at the apartment of Joseph Lazarus, a wealthy umbrella manufacturer, at 200 West 111th Street yesterday afternoon. To the maid who answered his ring the young man said:

"I suppose Joe is at home."

"Who do you mean by Joe?" asked the maid.

"Why, Mr. Lazarus, of course. I am a distant relative of his. He is in, of course?"

Then the maid explained that Mr. Lazarus was at his office at 74 Franklin Street, Mrs. Lazarus was out calling, and tha children were away at school. When she had finished the young man exclaimed:

"Why, I am astonished. I telegraphed to Joe that I was coming to visit him, and I should have thought that he would ba home to receive me. Well, I may as well wait."

So plausible seemed the young man that the maid made no objection to his entering the parlor, and she was sure that she had made no mistake when the young man took a picture from the mantlepiece, and, glancing at it, remarked:

"How well the children look!"

The young man removed his overcoat, and, asking for a morning newspaper, apparently settled down to wait for Mr. Lazarus. The maid returned to her kitchen, where she was preparing dinner, but in a few minutes the visitor called her.

"Can I have a glass of water?" he asked, and when the girl brought it to him he dismissed her, saying:

"I will call you if I want anything else."

An hour or so later the girl again stepped to the parlor door to ask if there was anything that Mr. Lazarus's nephew might like. To her surprise the young man was not in the room, and a search of the apartment showed that he had left the house. It also revealed that with him had gone a quantity of Mrs. Lazarus's clothing and jewels, which had been in her room opening off the parlor.

Thoroughly frightened, the maid called up Mr. Lazarus on the telephone, and ha, upon his arrival at the house, telephoned Police Headquarters. To Detective Walsh, who was sent to the house, Mr. Lazarus said that the jewelry which was missing was worth between $3,000 and $5,500.

The list of articles which the young man had taken included, besides a valuable Persian lamb coat belonging to Mrs. Lazarus, a pearl and diamond ring, with five stones, a gold watch and chain, a second watch and chain marked with the initials "H. L.," a diamond and pearl locket and chain, a pair of diamond cuff buttons, and a string of matched pearls.

Although he at first declared himself at a loss to account for the intimate knowledge of his family which the burglar had shown, Mr. Lazarus finally told the detective that he suspected the son of a prominent Harlem family, who disappeared from his home some weeks ago. This young man, Mr. Lazarus said, he had met at Asbury Park in Easter week and had become very well acquainted with him.

The police have refused to divulge the name of the young man who is suspected, but they expect to arrest him soon.

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Wedding Invitations engraved in the most approved styles.

Exclusive papers of Foreign importation for social correspondence.

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One enjoys both the method and the results when

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is taken. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine

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All meals on all Burlington trains are served on the

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plan—sensible and popular. If you like good meals—well prepared and faultlessly served—go Burlington next time you're West. 3027

ARREST IN THE SARANAC.

Police Gather In Frank Irving, Alleged Handbook Man.

The Tenderloin police yesterday threw out a net for poolroom men. They arrested Frank Irving, whom they charged with making a handbook at the Saranac Hotel in Broadway, near Forty-second Street. Irving said he was 42 years old and lived at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street.

At first he said he was a guest at the hotel and was simply holding money for friends who were about to make a wager. He was arrested by Detectives Ferguson, Wrenn, and Marion. They said that Irving had $150 in his possession.

Irving finally admitted that his "bank roll" was genuine, but denied being a handbookmaker. The hotel manager knew nothing about the affair until he saw the police take Irving away.

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

Offer to-day

Fifty Women's Coats

Suitable for Traveling or Motoring

at $14.75 (Third Floor)

A collection of these coats—odds and ends from our regular stock, that we are desirous of clearing out this season.

Not a garment in this lot worth under $25; many of them were made to sell at $40.

Included are mohairs, mannish worsteds, new London mixtures, also a few satin Rubber Coats. All strictly man tailored; three-quarter and full length models.

Absolute $25 to $40 Value for $14.75

A Maker's Samples—Women's $10 and $15 Dress Skirts, $7.50

☞ Third Floor.

JUST enough for one day's selling and hardly any two alike, so of course early choosing will be best. Women's Dress Skirts of newest materials are here—Chiffon Panama in black, blue, brown and novelty plaids, stripes and other fancy effects.

Styles—gored and trimmed with folds of taffeta; full box pleated, with clusters of braid and tucks, variegated pleats, pleated panels and yoke effects; many strapped with self materials.

You must view the collection yourself before you can thoroughly appreciate the extent of the selection offered you at $7.50

Taffeta and Lace Jackets—Most extensive Variety in dressy Eton and Pony effects, in the most exclusive and attractive models in black, trimmed with lace, brsid and medallions. Some with a touch of gilt and dainty coloring; others appliqued in artistic designs; still others plainly trimmed; lined with best quality taffeta.

Prices from $12.75 to $50

Children's "Footshape" Shoes

☞ Second Floor.

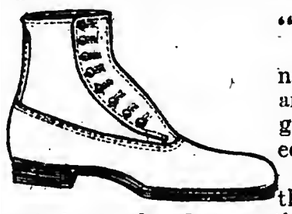

"FOOTSHAPE" SHOES are exactly what their name implies, yet the lines are so deftly handled that grace and beauty are markedly apparent.

Good style is a feature in them, yet the shapes conform strictly to the features that the orthopedic surgeon stamps as hygienically right.

First—They are straight on the inner border of sole.

Second—They are gracefully yet comfortably rounded on outer border.

Third—They fit snugly at heel.

Fourth—They are made with broad shank, full tread and yet are not so loose as to cause an irritating corn-producing friction.

"Footshape" Shoes for Children *wear*. They are made of the very best leathers procurable, and our pricing affords you an economical advantage that is worth while.

According to size—

Sizes 1 to 6.	8½ to 10½.	11 to 2.	2½ to 5.
$1 and up.	$2 and up.	$2.50 and up.	$3 and up.

CROMER TRULY GREAT SAYS MOBERLY BELL

Called the Foremost Living Englishman by the Manager of The London Times.

A MAN UNIQUE IN HISTORY

Retiring Administrator's Work Has Made Egypt a New Country—His Kindliness and Unselfishness.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—C. F. Moberly Bell, the Manager of The London Times, who is here as one of the guests at the Carnegie Institute dedication, declares Lord Cromer, who has just resigned his post in Egypt, to he the greatest Englishman now living, and says there is no man in history with whom Cromer, in the work he has done, can he compared. Mr. Bell knows Cromer well and, when asked to-day for his opinion of the statesman, said:

"In Evelyn Baring, Lord Cromer, we have, considering the magnitude of the work he has accomplished, certainly the biggest living Englishman. I have known him very intimately since about the year 1877. He then came out to Egypt as English member of the Public Debt Commission. The finances of Egypt at that time necessitated an inquiry which was made by a commission of the Powers. Evelyn, then Major, Baring was the English member and though his name never came prominently forward it was generally recognized that he was the ruling member of the commission.

"Some time afterward he was named English Controller General, the Government of Egypt being then practically in the hands of an English and a French Controller. The French Controller was M. de Blignières. One heard a great deal of M. de Blignières, one heard nothing of Major Baring, and yet everyone knew while M. de Blignières was the prominent actor, the real man who pulled the strings was Major Baring.

"He then received the offer of the position of Finance Minister in India, which he accepted. A great deal of the future trouble in Egypt was due to his absence at that stormy period. The rebellion of the Egyptian army in 1881, and the occupation of Egypt by British troops in 1882, followed while he was absent and owing to a variety of causes into which it is unnecessary to enter. The state of the country at the end of the year 1883 was little removed from chaos. The authority of the Khédive was gone, and the English were afraid of taking the responsibility of reorganizing the Government.

"'At this period Major Baring, who had then become Sir Evelyn Baring, was appointed to succeed Sir Edward Malet, and his reign in Egypt commenced from about Jan. 1, 1884. The change was almost immediate. In place of disorganization there was the rapid gathering together into one hand of all the strings of administration. At the same time there was no hurried change, there was no revolution, but little by little he took in hand every single department.

"A very free hand was given him, because it was known that if any attempt were made to thwart him he would resign. He reformed every individual department. He obtained men from England. He left the nominal authority to the Khédive and to the Khédive's Ministers and Assistant these Ministers he appointed an Assista Minister who practically ruled the country under him.

"The progress that Egypt has made in these twenty-three years is hardly credible to any one who did not know the country then and now. I was in Egypt myself only a year ago for the first time in sixteen years, and though I had seen the effect of the first six years of the administration of Lord Cromer, as his title now was, I was completely staggered hy the extraordinary changes which had taken place in the sixteen years in which I had heen absent.

"When he came to Egypt the value of Egyptian 4 per cent. unifieds was about 45, I think. He leaves Egypt with 3 per cent. stock 100 or over. Land which when he came was difficult of sale at from $80 to $100 is worth anything from $800 to $1,000 now. The taxation of the fellah, which was exorhitant, has heen reduced to moderate dimensions. The fellah, who used to live in rags, now drives about in his carriage and travels first class."

"What other great ruler and reformer do you think could best he compared with Lord Cromer?" was asked.

"There is not a man you could compare him with," said Mr. Bell, emphatically.

"A great deal of his success," he added, "is due to his absolute singleness of purpose and his utter forgetfulness of self. He trained up lots of young men. He invariahly gave each of them some opportunity to distinguish himself. In his valuable reports from Egypt he generally cited some young man as having procured him the whole of the information on the subject treated in the report. On some occasions he would make a report in the name of one of his young men. Every one understood that at the back of that report was Cromer himself, hiding himself and trying to imhue the young man with his astonishing perspicacity.

"On one occasion I asked him whether he thought that one of our public officials, who was going out to govern a portion of the empire, was likely to make a success. He said: 'Yes, if he will do as I have done.' I said: 'What do you mean?' He said: 'When I came to Egypt I made up my mind that the work was big enough for the life of one man, and that I would devote my life to it and not ask promotion or take promotion until I had made it a complete success. Now "X." can do quite as well as I did, only possihly in five years he will be thinking of coming home to get some other appointment.'

"Lord Cromer received offers of several appointments of far greater outward appearance. Among them he received an offer of a position in the Cahinet. In every case he refused. His one work was Egypt, to that he devoted his life, and he is the creator of the Egypt that we see to-day."

In the early part of Lord Cromer's Egyptian career, Mr. Bell said, his character and aims were not so well appreciated.

"He was generally supposed," said Mr. Bell, "to be of a very masterful disposition, and when he came out to Egypt somebody publiahed the following verse:

The virtue of patience is known;
But I think, were one put to the touch,
The people in Egypt will own with a groan
There's evil in Baring too much.

"As a matter of fact," added Mr. Bell, "he is the most gentle and kindly hearted man possible."

In speaking of Lord Cromer's successor, Mr. Bell said: "Naturally, after what I have said, it is to be understood that Lord Cromer is an extremely difficult person to follow, but it is hoped that Sir Eldon Gorst will rise to the situation."

DEFENDS UNION PACIFIC.

Editor of The Statist Says Its Properties Are Going Up in Value.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 12.—George Paish, editor of The Statist, has sent out the advance proofs of an article on the Union Pacific Railroad, which he has prepared for publication to-morrow. He thinks that amid the storm of controversy in regard to the investments of the Union Pacific it is desirable to distinguish the facts from the mist and haze of discussion.

"The essential facts," says Mr. Paish, "are that the company possesses a railway of very great value, earning large profits, and possesses an immense amount of securities of high class which yield a large income, and the value of which is going up. Its property and investments are worth far more than the capitalized value.

"In fact, were the courts to order the Union Pacific to dispose of its investments, their sale, even at the ourrent prices, would mean a handsome bonus in one shape or another to the stockholders. Although there would be no difficulty in realizing on the investments, doubtless they would neither be distributed in kind to the stcokholders nor sold in the market. An investment company would probably be formed to take them over, but, in what ever way the securities were disposed of, a very large profit would accrue to the stockholders."

Mr. Paish goes into a length statistical argument in support of this thesis and in conclusion remarks:

"Whatever happens, it is evident that the Union Pacific stockholders will hold a valuable property. It is clear in the turmoil of agitation that has surrounded Union Pacific in the last few months, that its strong position as a railroad and the great value of its free assets have become overshadowed."

CAN'T HURRY IN ENGLAND.

Young Woman from Here Tries to Get Married at Once.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—A stylishly dressed and very pretty young woman who said she came from New York, burst into Consul General Wynne's office to-day and startled Mr. Wynne by announcing that she must get married without an hour's delay.

The woman went on to say that she had come to London to meet a Russian from St. Petersburg whom she was to marry. She expected to start at once on a honeymoon trip around the world.

She was disgusted when Mr. Wynne told her it would he more than two weeks before she could be married in England unless she was willing to pay the Archbishop of Canterbury for a special license, to obtain which would require forty-eight hours. She stamped her foot, and, declaring that she would find a quicker way, left the office hurriedly. She declined to give her name.

READY TO INVADE PERSIA.

Russian Troops Assembling on the Frontier—A Press Censorship.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—Advices from the Caucasus say that Russia is assembling a body of troops on the Persian frontier for a demonstration, which, it is thought, will soon he necessary.

Newspaper correspondents are not allowed to telegraph news of the movements of troops, but it is known that twenty railroad cars loaded with artillery and three regiments of Cossacks passed through Kars on their way south last week.

The Russian diplomats describe the condition of Persia as complete chaos, but they hope that the moral effect produced hy the massing of troops on the frontier will be sufficient to enable the Shah to take the necessary steps to restore order without an actual invasion.

The dissolution of the Persian National Assembly may he necessary, it is said.

KAISER SEES BEERBOHM TREE

English Actor and His Company Open a Season in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 12.—Beerbohm Tree, with his stock company from His Majesty's Theatre, London, opened to-night in a series of Shakespeare's plays at the New Opera House. There was a distinguished audience, including Emperor William and the Empress. The English players received many demonstrations of appreciation. The series of plays will include "Richard II.," "Twelfth Night," "Antony and Cleopatra," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Hamlet." The last named is to be given without scenery.

At the conclusion of the play to-night Mr. Tree was received hy the Emperor, who wore the uniform of an English General. His Majesty congratulated Mr. Tree upon his masterly performance, and discussed Shakespeare with him at length. He spoke of the poet's wonderful knowledge of life, and manifested much interest in the character of Richard, on whom, he thought, Shakespeare had based his Hamlet.

TO MOVE HAVANA FACTORIES.

Tobacco Combine Decides, Owing to the Strike, to Build in Matanzas.

HAVANA, April 12.—Owing to the continued strike of the cigarmakers of Havana the tobacco combine has concluded a contract for the erection of large buildings at Matanzas, to which city it is intended to move the big Havana factories.

The strike was declared in order to compel the payment of wages in American instead of Spanish money, and has now lasted for two months. The strike is understood to have greatly embarrassed the tobacco combine.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, April 12.—President Fallieres was present at the Grand Palais to-day to witness the informal inauguration of the Salon of the National Society of Fine Arts, which will be opened to the public to-morrow.

TOKIO, April 12.—Rear Admiral Brownson, U. S. N., was received in audience this morning by the Emperor.

ROME, April 12.—It is reported here that King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel, who have respectively left the Balearic Islands and Greece, will meet at Valetta, Malta. In official circles no confirmation or denial of the rumor can be obtained.

RIO JANEIRO, April 12.—King Charles of Portugal, when he visits Brazil next year, will leave Liebon on the first ship of the new Portuguese line to Brazil, which on that occasion will make her maiden voyage.

BERLIN, April 12.—Among Emperor William's guests at luncheon to-day were Edvard Grieg, the Scandinavian composer; MM. Saint-Saens and Massenet, the French composers, and the Prince of Monaco. His Majesty conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on the last named.

BERNE, April 12.—Both Chambers of Parliament to-day adopted the hill providing for the new military organization, which will greatly strengthen the Swiss Army. Infantry recruits in future will serve sixty-five instead of forty-five days yearly with the colors.

OLIVE BRANCH FROM Ppremier TO DUMA

Stolypin Writes to Golovin that He Hopes for Parliament's Co-operation.

A STORM IN THE HOUSE

Minister of Justice's Demand for Exclusion of Three Socialist Deputies Causes Intense Resentment.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—Simultaneously with his official letter threatening to use the police to keep strangers out of the Duma, Premier Stolypin sent a private letter to M. Golovin, President of the lower house, couched in the most courteous terms and recommending that, if it were absolutely necessary to examine experts, the meetings should he arranged in private apartments. The Premier said he had no objection to this method, but he considered the presence of private persons in the Duma to he illegal.

The Premier's private letter covers four pages and is considered to be a step toward bringing about a more intimate understanding hetween the Cabinet and Parliament. The official communication shows the maintenance of a firm attitude of supervision, while the private letter extends the olive branch of peace. In this letter the Premier clearly expresses the opinion that there is no reason for a further straining of the relations between the Government and the Duma and distinctly voices the hope that they will be able to co-operate. This is the first time Premier Stolypin has expressed any solicitude regarding the fate of the Duma.

It being considered that the nature of this letter required the maintenance of secrecy, M. Golovin did not divulge its contents, even to the Vice-Presidents of the House. This secrecy is dictated to some extent by the necessity of preventing intrigues on the part of the enemies of the Duma. Premier Stolypin's official letter will be answered to-morrow.

A demand for the exclusion from Parliament of three Socialist Deputies, pending their trial for political offenses, submitted to the lower house of Parliament by the Minister of Justice, M. Chtohegiovitoff, at to-day's session caused an outburst of excitement and indignation. The prosecutions of the Deputies have been instituted in the provincial courts for acts committed hefore the convocation of Parliament.

Two of the men, L. F. Gerue, a teacher and Social Revolutionist of Kuban, and A. A. Kuznetsoff, a Social Democrat of Simbirsk, are accused of being Socialists and therefore members of a party contemplating the overthrow of the State. The third, A. S. Kupstas, a peasant landowner of Kevna, who was returned as a member of the Left Party, is charged with making revolutionary speeches.

The Constitutional Democrats, who were anxious to avoid a heated discussion on the floor, proposed to refer the Minister's demand to a committee, but the Socialists and Social Revolutionists insisted on an immediate, flat refusal in order to place the House on record against the classification as crimes of such acts as the three Deputies are charged with committing.

M. Alexinsky, a Social Democrat of St. Petersburg, in an excited speech, pointed out that a recognition of the Minister's right to demand the Deputies' exclusion might lead to the exclusion of a third of the membership of the House.

The Minister of Justice defended his demand. He said the law clearly provided for the temporary suspension of Deputies indicted for criminal acts. The House, he insisted, had no discretion in the matter, and he further asserted that the Russian courts were above suspicion, a statement which was greeted with ironical laughter.

M. Chteglovitoff's remarks were blunt and uncompromising and provoked a series of fiery answers, which roused the house into the first great excitement of the present session. Even the Constitutional Democrats were swept off their feet, the rule closing the sitting at 6 o'clock was suspended, and the house shook with applause as speaker after speaker denounced the Russian judicial system as being a travesty of justice.

M. Teslinko, a Constitutional Democrat of Moscow, declared that for forty years the Ministers of Justice had heen tearing out pages from the code of Russian laws until nothing hut the covers remained. The prosecuting attorneys, he added, were graduates of gendarme offices, and the Judges creatures of the present régime.

M. Azemoff, Constitutional Democrat, referred to the fact that in the indictment of M. Kuznetsoff he was classed as a revolutionist. Turning dramstically to the Minister of Justice, M. Azemoff asked whether Russia was still an autocracy, "for if so the manifesto of Oct. 30 was a lie, and if not, then the defenders of the autocracy are the real revolutionists."

M. Alexinsky proposed that troops be brought in to arrest the Deputies and thereby complete the humiliation of Parliament.

The Constitutional Democratic resolution to refer the demand of the Minister of Justice to a committee, which was opposed hy both the Socialists and the Government, was carried hy 197 to 175 votes.

On account of the increasing mass of committee work, a resolution abolishing morning sessions was adopted. The House in future will commence husiness at 2 P. M.

The Marshals of Nohility from thirty-two provinces are holding a congress in St. Petershurg hehind closed doors. To-day they decided to request the Cahinet and the Emperor to close the universities, and it is expected that they will petition the Emperor to dissolve the lower house of Parliament.

The United Nohility is an ultra-reactionary organization, whose representatives at Court compose the famous "Star Chamber." Documents recently published hy Prince Paul Dolgorukoff prove that this organization defeated the efforts of Premier Stolypin last August to make Count Heyden, Prince Lvoff, and Dmitri Shipoff, members of the Cabinet.

TERRORIST OR BORROWER?

Man in Faulty Uniform Arrested at Grand Duke's House in Paris.

PARIS, April 12.—A supposed Terrorist who was arrested on Wednesday at the residence of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia in the Avenue Gabriel, where he called several times in the uniform of a naval officer, proves to be a man named Zelisch Milan, a native of Austria. He had a false Russian passport and a student's card of a Parisian Faculty in his possession. The Grand Duke was absent each time the man called. Inaccuracies in the latter's uniform led to the arrest.

When questioned at the Prefecture of Police the prisoner said he was a Russian police official whom the Nihilists had sentenced to death. The police authorities here are convinced that the man simply desired to ohtain pecuniary assistance by means of a fabricated story, and he has heen liherated provisionally.

American Church in Paris Robbed.

PARIS, April 12.—The American Church, in the Rue de Berri, was entered by burglars last night. All the collection boxes were ransacked and a number of articles were stolen.

BERMUDAN GOVERNOR OUT.

Sir Robert Stewart Gives Up His Post for Private Reasons.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Macgregor Stewart has tendered to the British Colonial Office his resignation as Governor of Bermuda, according to information received here yesterday. It is understood that private reasons are the only cause of his withdrawal from the Governorship. The resignation is to take effect next month.

Sir Robert was appointed to his present position in 1904. During his administration he has won the admiration of all Bermudans, and his resignation is greatly regretted.

All feet were by Nature meant to be perfect, but even Nature rebels when pinched and bound.

THE CROSSETT SHOE

"Makes Life's Walk Easy"
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

$4.00 You can put on Crossetts and wear them all day without feeling them. $5.00

THE CROSSETT STORE

1270 Broadway (Above 32nd Street)

Store Open Evenings Until Nine O'clock.

CHOATE AND PORTER HEAD PEACE ENVOYS

U. M. Rose, David J. Hill, Gen. Davis, Admiral Sperry, and W. I. Buchanan Also Named.

M. NELIDOFF MAY PRESIDE

Heads Russian Delegation to Conference—Powers Still Negotiating About Armament Limitation.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—At the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting to-day, the personnel of the American delegates to The Hague Peace Conference was announced. Owing to the growing importance of the approaching congress and the extension of the programme, the number of delegates has been slightly increased. The American delegates will be:

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, ex-Ambassador to Great Britain.

Gen. HORACE PORTER, ex-Ambassador to France.

U. M. ROSE of Arkansas, ex-President of the American Bar Association and now President of the Arkansas Bar Association.

DAVID JAYNE HILL, American Minister to the Netherlands and ex-Professor of International Law at Rochester University.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. DAVIS, Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., and formerly Professor of International Law at the United States Military Academy.

Rear Admiral CHARLES S. SPERRY, U. S. N., President of the Naval War College.

WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, formerly Minister to the Argentine Republic and to Panama, and Chairman of the American delegation to the Rio Conference.

Secretary—CHANDLER HALE of Maine, son of Senator Hale, and formerly Secretary of the American Embassy at Vienna.

Expert in International Law—JAMES BROWN SCOTT, Solicitor of the Department of State.

Expert Attaché—CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, Reporter of the United States Supreme Court.

The delegates will sail from New York for The Hague about the middle of May.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—Russia to-day officially named as her delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague M. Nelidoff, Ambassador to France; Prof. de Martens, Imperial Councilor of State, and M. Tcharykoff, the Russian Minister at The Hague. M. Nelidoff, as the first of the Russian delegates, will, it is expected, be chosen as President of the conference, and in his opening address he will explain the Russian programme.

The attitude of the powers on the subject of the discussion of the limitation of armaments and questions as to naval war not touched upon in the Russian note on the subject is not fully defined. A most active interchange of dispatches between Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg is still in progress.

Notwithstanding her French ties, Russia is evidently acting fully in sympathy with her Germanic neighbors.

PARIS, April 12.—Ministerial circles here have not taken up a definite attitude relative to the question of discussing the limitation of armaments at The Hague Conference, or at least they maintain reserve on the subject.

Semi-official advices received here from Berlin and Vienna are to the effect that Germany and Austria are utterly opposed to the Italian proposition, the object of which was to conciliate the German and British viewpoints.

FAULTS OF FRENCH FLEET.

Senatorial Commission Finds a Great Lack of Cohesion.

TOULON, April 12.—The Senatorial Commission appointed to investigate the cause of the explosion on the battleship Iéna March 3, when over 100 of the crew were killed, and to report on the naval situation generally, has terminated its work and drawn up a long report for presentation to Parliament. The commission examined a large number of witnesses and has reached the conclusion that there is a great lack of cohesion in the various branches of the fleet and want of organization in its supervision.

From the evidence heard the members of the commission consider that the explosion on the Iéna was due to the decomposition of "B" powder.

CAN'T PROTECT JASSY JEWS.

Prefect Advises Them to Emigrate—Roumania Outwardly Tranquil.

BUCHAREST, April 12.—In spite of the fact that the country is tranquil and under military rule, the peasant agitation still smolders. Anti-Semitic feeling is so strong in the Jassy district that the Jews there sent a deputation to the Prefect of Jassy begging for protection.

The Prefect's answer is worthy of note; he declared his powerlessness to protect the Jews, advised them to emigrate before they were expelled hy force hy the peasants, and assured them that the Government would facilitate their emigration.

The Gazette to-day publishes the official thanks of King Charles to the army for the unhesitating manner in which it fulfilled its duties during the recent riots. His Majesty says the fact that 145,000 men were mohilized within five days constitutes a powerful guarantee that the army will always he ahle to face any danger threatening the State.

BELGIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

New Ministry Not to be Formed Till the King Returns.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The Chamher of Deputies to-day adopted the measure fixing the hours of labor in mines hy 94 votes to 32, after which M. de Smet de Nayer, the Premier, announced that the Cahinet, being unable to command a majority in the House, had decided to resign.

The formation of a new Ministry will not he undertaken until the return of King Leopold from the Riviera, and the Chamber accordingly adjourned until further notice.

In political circles it is thought that Baron Deschamps will be the new Premier.

A. G. Vanderbilt Back in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt arrived to-day after a week in Paris. He will spend all to-morrow at Red Hill Farm with his horses.

LITHIA-SELTERS

A TABLE WATER FOR GENERAL USE UNSURPASSED AS A MIXER FOR WINES, WHISKIES & HIGHBALLS

CARL H. SCHULTZ

Quarts, pints & splits, 480-444 First Av., N. Y.

5,000 DIE DAILY BY CHINESE FAMINE

Graves Rifled of Bodies—Parents Exchange Children to be Eaten.

CORPSES LIE BY ROADSIDE

Relief Funds Nearing Exhaustion—$1 Will Save a Life Until the Harvest—$10,000,000 Needed.

SHANGHAI, April 12.—Telegrams received here from twenty points in the famine district report that the conditions are growing worse. Probably 5,000 persons are dying daily from starvation.

Cannihalism is beginning to be reported. Newly made graves have been rifled of the hodies, and parents are exchanging their children to be esten.

The members of the Relief Committee at the front report that they find the bodies of the sufferers with faces turned green or black as the result of starvation. The people are pulling up the growing crops for food. Whole families have been found dead in their houses, and corpses are seen lying by the roadside.

The Chinese Government and people up to date have contributed over $4,000,000 for famine relief, and the sums received from all foreign sources total $500,000, including the supplies on their way here from America. The Chinese Viceroy and Governor telegraphed to-day to the American Consul, Mr. Rodgers, their thanks for the relief sent. They say that it is dissipating the anti-foreign sentiment which has animated the masses.

Fifty missionaries with the higher class of Chinese are engaged in overseeing the relief distribution. Confucianists, Catholics, and Protestants are working together. The telegraph officials are carrying free all messages to and from the relief works, and the steamship companies are furnishing free transportation for supplies of food, &c., intended for the sufferers.

Twenty thousand famine sufferers are employed in building dams and canals to prevent a recurrence of the floods.

The Relief Committee here is promptly sending supplies to the front, hut the funds are nearing exhaustion. All the relief measures adopted up to date are inadequate. Ten million persons are suffering from inadequate supplies of food, and 3,000,000 are nearing starvation.

A dollar, the Relief Committee reports, will save one life until the harvest, June 25, and $10,000,000 is needed. The whole smonnt cannot he raised in China. The situation is desperate, and Americans are urged to give $3,000,000 in the next three weeks.

It is suggested that it would he hest to cable money to the American Consul here, James Linn Rodgers, as supplies can be purchased in Shanghai.

TRIES TO SWALLOW AN EGG.

Minister Saves Little Girl in Sunday School Class from Choking.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., April 12.—A small girl, an Easter egg, and an appetite which waited upon neither place nor time disrupted a Sunday school class of the Seventh Day Adventists' Church here. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Martin was conscientiously leading his small flock through the mazes of intelligent Bible study when he noticed a tiny girl in the front row industriously trying to dispose of an Easter egg in her mouth.

The egg was too large for the small girl's mouth, hut even as Dr. Martin vaulted the pulpit and altar rail and dashed toward the youngster, the egg disappeared in a happy gurgle. An instant later, however, the poy fled from the child's face and in its place came a look of pained surprise. The small mouth which had closed so lingeringly over the tempting morsel opened abruptly and the youngster omitted a piercing shriek.

Dr. Martin, however, had already grabbed the child and rushed with her into the open air. There her screams gave place to a choking spasm. Quickly then she became blue in the face, while Dr. Martin worked energetically to save her. The minister thumped the child upon the back and stood her upon her head, shaking her. Around him in terrified silence gathered the rest of the flock. At last, after a final thump, the child ceased to choke, and she sighed with relief as the egg slipped from the place where it had lodged in her throat.

Dr. Martin led the flock back to church and continued the lesson, after turning the small patient over to Dr. Ross.

Numbness

of the limbs and nervonsness disappear when coffee is "cut out" and well-made

POSTUM

is the daily drink.

"There's a Reason"

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

$15 for Men's Clothing
Will Buy Unusual Merit Here.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS is the price that a great many hundreds of men expect to pay each season for a Spring Suit or a Spring Overcoat.

Fifteen dollars is as good a point as any at which to stop and test the Loeser Clothes for men.

At this point—as at every other through this stock—you will find qualities that are different from the usual Clothes to be had at equal prices.

You will find DISTINCTIVE STYLE.

You will find such scientific and careful proportioning as to secure PERFECT FIT.

You will find CAREFUL TAILOR WORK—such tailor work as assures present high character to this Clothing and also PERMANENCE to its good shape.

These characteristics of Loeser Clothes for men are possible because every step of the making is done under our direct supervision and according to special standards.

You may pay as little as $12.50 or as much as $35 for a business suit or a Spring Overcoat. And each price represents the best value that has yet been produced in Clothing for equal cost.

At $15 the stock is particularly broad and the values perhaps particularly evident. The Suits and Coats here at that price cannot easily be equaled outside this Store for several dollars more.

Business Sack Suits at $15.

Stylish and perfect fitting models; made of mixed cheviots, cassimeres and worsted effects; also black suitings.

Men's Overcoats at $15.

Cut in the newest and most correct Chesterfield and form fitting models; made of black, Oxford and fancy gray coatings; the black and Oxford Coats are lined with silk.

Long Overcoats, "Cravenetted," at $15.

Overcoats that are as desirable in fair weather as well as rainy days; cut full and long with broad shoulders and snug fitting collars; made of a sturdy gray mixed worsted, Priestley cravenetted.

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

An Extraordinary Offering of
8 to 16 Button Mousquetaire Gloves.

SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES, of 12 button length that other stores are glad to be able to sell for as little as $2.25 a pair will be here to-day for $1.50 a pair.

Suede Mousquetaire Globes of 16 button length, usually $2.75 a pair will be here for $1.75 a pair.

Suede Mousquetaire Globes of 8 button length, usually $1.50 a pair will be here for $1 a pair.

They are of fine quality and, in the wanted tans, grays, modes and black. It is an offering worthy of this Store, which ever since the demand for long Gloves has had the most complete and finest stocks and has maintained the fairest prices.

Full Stock of Long Kid Gloves

Are still maintained here—and they are of the very highest grades, too, instead of the inferior grades with which the market is more or less plentifully supplied. These Gloves are made expressly for us by the chief makers in France, and are their finest product.

Mousquetaire Suede Gloves are $2 to $3.75 a pair.
Mousquetaire Glace Gloves are $2.25 to $4.50.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

$9 Silk Petticoats $6.98

NOTE THEIR FULLNESS, the beauty of the silks, the care in every detail of making. These would be luxurious Petticoats even at $9 apiece.

They are of taffetas in black and colors, made with deep, graduated accordion plaiting, finished with ruffle and two ruchings. Silk under ruffle.

$15 Fancy Striped Petticoats $8.98

Two models of handsome Roman striped Petticoats—one with shirred flounce and ruching, the other accordion plaited.

Second Floor, Rear.

Walrus Club Bags, $5.75

SMARTER TRAVELING BAGS than we have ever seen offered at such a low price—in Brooklyn or anywhere. It is news that should stir wide interest and enthusiasm.

The Bags are in the deep Oxford Club shape, wide at the bottom, with leather lining, inside pockets and well made handle. They are made of genuine black walrus with trimmings of nickel, and every detail of workmanship is in good taste and good style. Sizes 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 inch, at $5.75

Main Floor.

$10.50 Imported Unmade Robes $6.75

A RARE CHANCE which will be appreciated when these pretty Robes are seen. The material is sheer white lingerie batiste with a silky mercerized finish, and the skirts are in the new paneled effects with a deep flounce to give plenty of fullness at the foot.

Trimmings are of fine St. Gall embroidery, tucking, Val. lace medallions and heavier lace insertion combined in the elaborate effect that is shown in high class French Blouses and Robes this year. With each Robe comes a generous allowance of embroidery, medallions and lace insertion for making a blouse to match the skirt in elaboration. The prettiest lingerie Robes apt to be seen in Brooklyn this year, at $6.75 each.

Main Floor.

Bargains in Rugs.

SATURDAY BRINGS SPECIAL CHANCES to get first-rate domestic Rugs and pay a great deal under value for them. Smyrnas and Karabans and Royal Wiltons—all of best quality, in good patterns. Here are price hints:

Smyrna Rugs.
Size 30x60 in. at $2.35; reg. $2.95
Size 36x72 in. at $3.75; reg. $4.45
Size 4x7 ft. at $5.75; reg. $7.25

Karaban Rugs.
Size 27x54 in. at $2.95; reg. $5.75
Size 36x63 in. at $5.95; reg. $9.50
Size 3x6 ft. at $6.50; reg. $10.50

Royal Wiltons.
Size 36x63 in. at $5.75; reg. $6.75

Fiber Rugs.
Size 8.3x10.6 ft. at $10; reg. $11.50
Size 9x12 ft. at $12; reg. $15

Third Floor.

Book Sets at HALF Price!
Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Etc.

STANDARD SETS published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and evidencing all the publishers' care in preparation. It is perhaps as remarkable an offering of Books as was ever made in Brooklyn—this offering of these Sets at half price.

Naturally there are but a few of a kind, and it will be wise to make early selection. The volumes are well printed and finely illustrated with engravings, etchings and photogravures.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's Works, 15 volumes, cloth; subscription price $30, at $15. Same bound in ½ morocco; subscription price $52.50, at.....$26.25

John G. Whittier's Works, 9 volumes, cloth; subscription price $18, at $9. Same bound in ½ morocco; subscription price $31.50, at.....$15.75

Oliver Wendell Holmes' Works, 15 volumes, cloth; subscription price $30, at $15. Same bound in ½ morocco; subscription price $52.50, at.....$26.25

Henry W. Longfellow's Works, 14 volumes, bound in ½ morocco; subscription price $49, at $24.50

James Russell Lowell's Works, 13 volumes, cloth; subscription price $26, at $13. Same bound in ½ morocco; subscription price $45.50, at.....$22.75

Also a few sets of Biographies at half price:

Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes, by John T. Morse, Jr., 2 volumes, cloth; subscription price $4, at.....$2

James Russell Lowell, a biography by Horace E. Scudder, 2 volumes, cloth; subscription price $4, at.....$2

Life and Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier, by Samuel T. Pickard, 2 volumes, cloth; subscription price $4, at.....$2

Main Floor Thoroughfare.

Men's New Hats.

THE LOESER GUARANTEE—*a new Hat for one that fails to give satisfaction*—is rather broad, perhaps, but we find it is appreciated. And the Hats warrant it.

The New Flexible Derby at $3 is worth special attention. One of the lighest Derbies ever made, and so flexible that it conforms itself to any head. An unusual value at $3.

Other Derbies and Soft Hats $2 and $3.

Every good style is represented—it will take you hardly five minutes to find just the Hat you want.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Men's Plaid Hosiery At Fifty Cents a Pair.

A NEW LOT of specially attractive plaid lisle Socks that are unusual value for half a dollar a pair. Almost endless variety of designs and colorings.

Main Floor, Elm Place

MR. CARNEGIE, ILL, STAYS IN ALL DAY

But Recovers from Fatigue and Excitement Sufficiently to Attend Banquet at Night.

W. T. STEAD MAKES A HIT

His Plan for $100,000 Peace Pilgrimage Fund Greeted with Cheers and Showers of Money.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—Andrew Carnegie was ill in his room to-day, and his indisposition disarranged the plans for the second day's exercises in the opening of the new Carnegie Institute Building. He was able, however, to attend the banquet to-night. There is nothing serious the matter. Mr. Carnegie is simply worn out by the fatigue and excitement of the last few days. The morning's programme, or a good deal of it, had to be omitted, and part of it was jammed into the afternoon programme. The guests went from the lecture hall, where the morning addresses were to have been delivered, into the hall of music to witness the presentation of addresses by universities.

In the afternoon William T. Stead made the hit of the day, and the biggest hit so far made by any one here except Mr. Carnegie. After explaining the plan of the pilgrimage from all countries to the next Hague Conference, advocated in a recent address in New York, he estimated that it would take at least $100,000 to defray the expenses. To raise this sum he proposed that every boy and girl in colleges and universities throughout the United States donate 50 cents toward the fund needed. He said the lesson furnished to Europe by such a movement would be an influential factor in the quest of international peace.

Mr. Stead sat down amid loud applause. For fully five minutes the applause and cheering were prolonged, and finally the speaker again arose, and said that probably the audience would like to contribute to the fund. Immediately a shower of silver money landed on the stage, coming from all parts of the music hall.

Denounces Yellow Journalism.

During his speech Mr. Stead denounced yellow journalism, and was continually interrupted by frantic applause, but it was noticed that when he said a qualifying word or two in favor of the liberty of the press and of reputable newspapers there was no applause at all. The impression gained was that the audience was not much better pleased with reputable newspapers than with yellow ones.

Stead's proposal to put yellow editors in prison for fomenting ill-feeling between nations was enthusiastically applauded. At one point he quoted a German statesman as saying to him that the first step toward abolishing war was to hang about ten editors, and that the speaker would begin with the editor of the Cologne Gazette, and then hang the editor of The London Times. Some persons even applauded this sentiment.

The falling off in the crowd was very remarkable to-day. There was no difficulty in getting into the hall, with or without tickets, and there were many vacant seats. The platform where the distinguished guests were seated was only about half filled, and many of them left while the exercises were going on. In the afternoon the lobby of the Schenley was practically deserted.

Booker Washington is a popular man here. He is applauded whenever he appears on the stage of the music hall and whenever his name is mentioned. The interest in the Germans has subsided to a considerable extent, and one does not hear so much of them as heretofore.

The first thing the guests did this morning was to visit the Carnegie Technical Schools, where they spent an hour, then the morning addresses having been omitted, they went to the music hall, and the addresses were presented. Here the honors in the way of applause were carried off by Booker Washington, and President Hadley of Yale. After this the guests were taken out in automobiles and treated to a view of Pittsburg's residence district. They took luncheon at the Country Club, and then returned to the Institute for the afternoon exercises.

These began with an organ selection by Charles Heinroth, the new organist. The speeches here were by Sir Robert S. Ball, Director of the Cambridge Observatory, on "The Solution of a Great Scientific Difficulty;" Gen. Von Lowenfeld on "German Military Constitutions;" Léonce Bénédite, Director of the Luxembourg Museum in Paris, on "The Mission of an Art Museum;" Sir William Henry Preece, the electrical engineer, on "The Connection Between Science and Engineering;" Ernest Von Ihne, Court Architect to the German Emperor, on "Development of Architectural Style in Germany," and William T. Stead on "The Next Step Toward International Peace."

Sir Robert Ball's address discussed scientific subjects without the slightest technicality and in a way that the laymen in the audience could understand without difficulty. His address was warmly received. M. Bénédite spoke in French and Gen. von Loewenfeld in English. The General, however, does not speak English well.

Praise of Mrs. Carnegie.

A reception was given to Mrs. Carnegie at the Margaret Morrison Carnegie Technical Schools by the wife of Director A. A. Hammerschlag of the technical schools and by the teachers there and the women of Pittsburg. This lasted all the afternoon. The foreign guests who have met Mrs. Carnegie are lavish in their praise of her.

"She is a typical American woman and a typical mother. What more could I say?" was the tribute paid to her by William T. Stead.

Gen. von Loewenfeld said: "I have no wife, and I have no sister, but any man who should possess a Mrs. Carnegie as either should be the happiest of men."

John MacBeth of Dumfermline, Scotland, paid this tribute: "By her sweet disposition and great kindness Mrs. Carnegie wins the hearts of every one with whom she is thrown in contact."

Sir Robert S. Ball expressed himself thus: "Mrs. Carnegie is a fitting wife for such a wonderful man as her husband."

This evening Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie were the guests at a banquet in the Schenley. Mr. Carnegie had so far recovered from his indisposition as to be able to attend. He will not be here for the exercises to-morrow. He will go to New York on the 10 o'clock train, accompanied by Mrs. Carnegie and a private detective, who will go with them as far as Altoona.

No explanation of this action has been given. It recalls the fact that Mr. Carnegie came to Pittsburg twenty-four hours ahead of schedule, arriving in the most unexpected manner and without any one being prepared for his arrival. The suggestion has been made that Mr. Carnegie has received information that the train-wreckers who have been operating in Pittsburg are planning trouble for him, but this is only guesswork. It is a fact that there have been an unusual number of cranks at this affair.

The principal function to-morrow will be the conferring of honorary degrees by the Western University of Pennsylvania upon a number of the distinguished guests.

Those who love to guess this afternoon made the surmise that the bringing of out-of-town visitors to Pittsburg to take part in the Institute dedication cost Andrew Carnegie not less than $100,000. Those who love to figure think $62,400 will pay all bills. "Don't mind the cost," he said to the trustees, when they consulted him regarding the celebration. They heeded him and spared no expense in the effort to gratify his wishes. He is more than pleased, and unquestioningly footed the bill.

A conservative estimate of what the celebration cost Mr. Carnegie is $62,400. When it is taken into consideration that Mr. Carnegie is personally defraying the expenses of all the guests, it will be seen that the figure is, if anything, very low. This is how the cost is figured: Cost of the visit of the trustees to Europe to invite distinguished Europeans, $10,000; round trip steamship fare of forty-five European guests, at $500 each, $22,500; hotels, theatres, carriages, etc., in New York for the fifty-five guests at $20 a day each for an average of five days, $4,500; hotels, carriages, etc., in Pittsburg for 170 guests for three days, at $15 a day each, $7,650; banquet for 200 persons at $10 a plate, $2,000; incidentals, such as the badges, programmes, invitations, banquet menus, etc., $10,000. Total, $62,400.

14,935 PITTSBURGERS SAD.

Only 65 Invited Out of 15,000 Who Wanted to Attend Banquet.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—Although 15,000 people are said to have applied for invitations to the big banquet given to Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and their guests, both foreign and American, only 80 married men with their wives, four single men, and one New Yorker, Charles Heinroth, the new organist, were selected, and the 14,935 are disappointed. George Westinghouse was the only one of the Chamber of Commerce's distinguished twenty-eight sons recognized by the Carnegie committee. Those invited were:

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, Charles Heinroth, John B. Larkin, City Controller, and wife; Director Frank Ridgway of the Department of Public Safety of Pittsburg, A. B. Sheppard, Director of Public Works, and wife; Director J. F. Shaw of the Department of Charities, and wife; A. M. Jenkinson, wholesale tobacconist, and wife; President A. C. Dinkey of the Carnegie Steel Company, and wife; City Attorney William Rogers of Pittsburg, and wife; Thomas Morrison, former partner of Andrew Carnegie, and wife; Alexander Peacock, former partner of Andrew Carnegie, and wife; Herbert W. Dupuy, steel manufacturer, and wife; Congressman James Francis Burke and wife, Congressman John Dalzell and wife, Congressman A. J. Barchfield and wife, Rt. Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Cortland Whitehead, the Rev. Bishop Canivan, Director Emil Paur of the Pittsburg Orchestra, George Lauder, former partner of Andrew Carnegie, and wife; Chancellor S. B. McCormick of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and wife; Alexander Dempster, wholesale druggist, and wife; Charles A. Rook, publisher of The Pittsburg Dispatch, and wife; F. E. Alden, architect, and wife; Alfred B. Hario, architect, and wife; Charles Cunningham, glass manufacturer, and wife; Taylor Alderdice and wife, Oliver S. Horshman, publisher of The Pittsburg Press, and wife; Alexander P. Moore, publisher of The Pittsburg Leader, and wife; W. W. Blackburn, Secretary Carnegie Steel Company, and wife; Thomas Lynch, President H. C. Frick Coke Company, and wife; F. Perkins, relative of Andrew Carnegie, and wife; W. H. Stevenson, City Councilman, and wholesale grocer, and wife; F. M. Wilmot, manager Carnegie Hero Fund, and wife; P. W. Miner, financier, and wife, and Thomas Rodd, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and wife.

ROCKEFELLER TO CARNEGIE.

Congratulates Him on His "Great and Good" Speech.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—John D. Rockefeller, in a letter to Andrew Carnegie today, congratulated the donor of the Carnegie Institute upon the rededication. The letter follows:

Lakewood, N. J., April 12, 1907.
Andrew Carnegie, Pittsburg, Penn.

Please accept my hearty congratulations on your great and good speech on the dedication of Carnegie Institute in your old home, the City of Pittsburg. It has the right ring. I am with you. You have my best wishes for the success of all your grand efforts to help your fellowmen. I hope and trust that our prosperous men the country over will be stimulated to emulate your noble example. I believe that untold good would result therefrom.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Mr. Carnegie replied as follows:

John D. Rockefeller, Lakewood, N. J.

Many thanks, fellow-worker, in the task of distributing surplus wealth for the good of others. I clasp your hand. Your congratulations highly valued. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

CRANKS AFTER CARNEGIE.

One Disturbs Banquet — Woman Headed Off—Jail for Man with Knife.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—The Carnegie banquet at the Hotel Schenley to-night was disturbed by an attempt of a powerfully built Italian, said to be Godfrey Frizisonno of Philadelphia, to force his way into the banquet room. The same man was ejected from the Institute yesterday, when he attempted to make a speech. The police hustled him out of the hotel, but did not place him under arrest.

During the last two days a mysterious "woman in black" has made repeated attempts to get a personal interview with Andrew Carnegie, but her every effort has been frustrated by the police. Superintendent of Police McQuaid says that the "woman in black" has been annoying Mr. Carnegie for three years. She imagines that she has painted a great picture which he should buy and hang in the art galleries of the Carnegie Institute. She has called at the Carnegie house in New York many times, and tried to see Mr. Carnegie when he was here a year ago. The police know her name and all about her, but will not divulge her identity. She is regarded as a harmless crank.

Yesterday she made several attempts to get to Mr. Carnegie in the Hotel Schenley, but the police turned her back. Later she tried to get into the Institute. To-day she started for Mr. Lauder's home, where Mr. Carnegie is stopping, but the detective who is following her continually in Pittsburg kept her away.

Frederick Slagel, the German arrested at the entrance to the Hotel Schenley yesterday while trying to force his way in to see Andrew Carnegie in reference to a patent which he said he wanted to dispose of, was sent to jail for five days by Magistrate J. D. Walker at the Oakland Police Station hearing to-day. Slagel spent last night in his cell singing German religious songs, and the police believe he is demented.

Officer Kennedy, who made the arrest, testified that Slagel had an open knife concealed in his sleeve. The prisoner said he came to Pittsburg last Wednesday from Los Angeles, Cal. He had been employed on the farm of Harry Pratt at Sacramento, but had left there three weeks ago.

While he is serving his jail sentence the police will make a further effort to learn additional facts concerning him.

SAYS THERE'S A "DIP TRUST."

Magistrate Higginbotham Declares Pickpockets Are Protected.

Magistrate Higginbotham of the Lee Avenue Court, Brooklyn, who some time ago endeared himself to all sweethearts in that borough by denouncing as an outrage the arrest of a young man for kissing his girl good-night at the gate, strolled out before the spot light again yesterday with the discovery of a "dip trust."

"Dip" is the police term for pickpocket. Three men were before the Magistrate charged with robbing a jeweler on the platform of a street car. He held the prisoners for the Grand Jury, saying:

"Criminals of this class have a trust behind them. They are powerfully protected, and it is about time some action was taken to break up this trust."

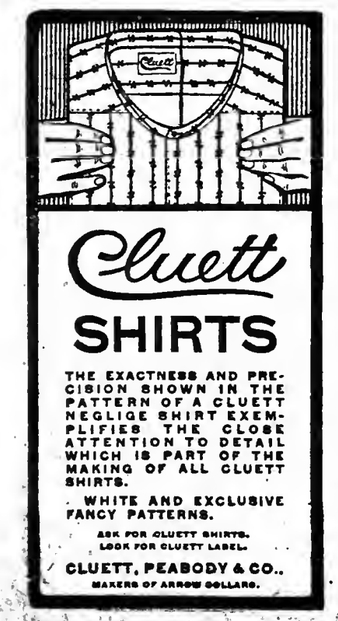

Cluett
SHIRTS

THE EXACTNESS AND PRECISION SHOWN IN THE PATTERN OF A CLUETT NEGLIGE SHIRT EXEMPLIFIES THE CLOSE ATTENTION TO DETAIL WHICH IS PART OF THE MAKING OF ALL CLUETT SHIRTS.

WHITE AND EXCLUSIVE FANCY PATTERNS.

ASK FOR CLUETT SHIRTS.
LOOK FOR CLUETT LABEL.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.,
MAKERS OF ARROW COLLARS.

UNITED COPPER CO. LOANED TO HEINZES

Firm Could Get $500,000 at a Time from Big Loan Fund.

SETTLEMENT CASH USED

F. A. Heinze Also Testifies He Continually Bought and Sold Stock for United, but Never Speculated.

That $3,000,000 of the $10,500,000 purchase money which the United Copper Company received for the constituent properties sold to Thomas F. Cole and John J. Ryan in the settlement of the United Amalgamated troubles, was used as a fund loanable in Wall Street, out of which the firm of Otto T. Heinze & Co. has at times borrowed as much as $500,000, was admitted by F. Augustus Heinze on the stand in the preliminary hearing in the Hodgens action yesterday. This is the suit which Thomas M. Hodgens, ex-cashier of the State Savings Bank of Butte, and a former Heinze ally, has brought as a stockholder of the United Copper Company in the New Jersey courts to be allowed to make an inspection of the books.

F. A. Heinze was on the witness stand for some eight hours yesterday, under direct examination by the company's counsel, F. J. Faulks of Newark and Sanford Robinson of this city, for most of the morning and afternoon sessions, and under cross-examination by T. J. Walsh, who appears, with William A. Lockwood, for Mr. Hodgens, in the latter part of the afternoon and most of the evening. The cross-examination will continue this morning, and then the proofs taken will be submitted to the New Jersey Supreme Court, for decision as to whether Mr. Hodgens is entitled to an inspection of the United Copper books.

Mr. Heinze's Testimony.

In his direct testimony, Mr. Heinze said that his former associate, after the purchase of the control of the State Savings Bank of Butte by the Heinze interests, managed to get the stock so bought hypothecated, and keeping the management of the institution in his own hands, to use the situation as a club to make the Heinzes submit to all sorts of unjust conditions in their business dealings. A good deal of stress was laid by the respondents upon this theory of the Heinze-Hodgens disputes; the witness explaining that the ability of Mr. Hodgens to do this resulted from the fact that the transfer of the control of the State Savings Bank in 1901 was kept secret because of the warfare waging with the Amalgamated interests.

On cross-examination F. A. Heinze said that "the threats" of his banker were made frequently in the course of pool games and social evenings spent at Hodgens's house or at his own, in which there was no outward sign of trouble to mar the conviviality. To this was added the admission that Hodgens, in the period in which he was making the threats to sell the Heinze notes at the bank to Mr. Ryan as the managing head of the Amalgamated in Montana, had personally raised money from time to time for the Heinze companies, and told the mining man in some instances that it was upon his own personal indorsement.

Thereby hangs part of the $10,500,000 cash that came out of the sale of most of the United Copper's producing properties to the Cole-Ryan combination was traced by F. A. Heinze with the aid of Mr. Walsh, after the witness had refused to state in detail what the money went for after the United received it. Mr. Heinze refused to give the detailed information on the sale of the properties on the ground that it would involve a "breach of faith with third parties." Mr. Walsh inquired if the third parties were the purchasers of the properties or the stockholders of the United Copper Company. Mr. Heinze said it was the purchasers whom he had in mind.

After drawing from the witness a statement that none of the money received from the sale was used either by the United Copper or its constituent companies to pay dividends, Mr. Walsh tried to find out what it was used for, so far as was compatible with Mr. Heinze's ideas of keeping faith with the purchasers. Incidental to this line of inquiry, the President of the United Copper Company said that he kept himself thoroughly informed of the affairs of the company and its constituent properties to determine whether the United had actually a controlling interest in any of them or not. Mr. Heinze said that the Montana Ore Purchasing Company was the principal subsidiary of the United that was still conducting operations since the sale to the Cole-Ryan interests.

Properties Inactive at Present.

"Are any of the other properties conducting operations?" demanded Mr. Walsh.

"No," said the witness, "not at the present time."

"Have any been since the sale?"

"Not of an active character."

The Montana Ore Purchasing, it appeared, had been engaged in the purchase and sale of securities before the settlement with the Amalgamated, including securities in all of the constituent properties of the Amalgamated, "as a matter of strategy." Mr. Heinze would not say what other securities it had bought and sold, either before or after the deal with Cole and Ryan, on the ground that it would be detrimental to disclose such enterprises conducted on behalf of the United. But he admitted that a part of the proceeds of the sale of the other constituent properties had been used in the purchase and sale of securities since the settlement. Then some interesting testimony came out, although Mr. Heinze still would not say what any of the stocks bought or sold might be.

"When were these investments made?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"Continually," said the witness, "almost daily from the time of the sale."

"So you are buying and selling securities daily with your $10,000,000?" remarked Mr. Walsh.

"Not daily," replied Mr. Heinze, but when there is a chance to buy at less than we think a security is worth or to sell at more than it looks to be worth to us."

"Do you mean that you have been speculating in stocks with this money?" demanded the Hodgens lawyer.

"Oh, no," rejoined the President of the United Copper Company, "as I explained, I bought when I thought a favorable opportunity was offered and sold under similar conditions."

"And have the subsidiary companies of the United Copper been doing the same thing."

"Yes," was the reply.

"And the Montana Ore Purchasing?"

"Yes."

Mr. Heinze said that the purchases were made by him or by his brother, A. P. Heinze, but in the latter case usually at his suggestion.

"So you are practically the whole United Copper Company," Mr. Walsh observed.

"I shouldn't say so," replied Heinze. "I am a large stockholder, the holder of perhaps 10,000 shares of the preferred and 7,500 shares of the common stock."

Then the examination was turned to the Wall Street loans made out of the proceeds of the sale of the United's properties. It continued:

Loans in Wall Street.

Q.—In addition some of the money was loaned out on call? A.—It was.

Q.—Here in New York? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the subsidiary companies did it? A.—Yes.

Q.—To whom were the loans made? A.—Through brokers in the Street.

Q.—Yes, but to whom? Were they made to any one connected with the United Copper Company? A.—Some of them, and some were made to Tom, Dick, and Harry.

Q.—To whom connected with the United Copper Company were any loans made? A.—Some loans were made—perhaps it was not quite correct to say parties connected with the United Copper Company; I had in mind Otto T. Heinze & Co.

Q.—Is Otto Heinze your brother? A.—Yes.

Q.—And A. P. Heinze, Vice President of the United, is a partner in his firm? A.—He is.

Q.—And the United Copper Company and Otto T. Heinze & Co. occupy adjoining offices at 42 Broadway and use the same entrance? A.—Yes. They split up the rent.

Q.—How extensive were the loans to Otto T. Heinze & Co.? A.—Well, call loans are a matter of such a temporary character and the security is such that one who doesn't wish to continue the loan can practically get out of it so rapidly that it is a very temporary affair, and varies from day to day.

Q.—Who passes on the security of such loans to Otto T. Heinze & Co.? A.—Either I or Arthur P. Heinze.

Q.—Is there any one else connected with the United Copper Company who has got money on call loans from it? A.—I don't recall. Of course the books would show the various loans made, as well as the investments in the stocks of these companies.

Q.—They would show the United Company's investments, and, in the case of the loans, a memorandum of the securities held? A.—Yes.

"Now," demanded Mr. Walsh, "how much of the funds of the United Copper Company has been out on call loans at any time?"

"In excess of $3,000,000," said Mr. Heinze.

"And what is the largest amount that Otto H. Heinze & Co. have ever borrowed from the United Company?"

"I don't know," said the witness, "but I don't recall anything in excess of $500,000."

"Have you now told us of everybody connected with the United Copper Company to whom any loans have been made in the last year?" persisted the lawyer.

"Yes," was the reply.

Loans to Officers of the Company.

"Will the books of the company show any loans in the last year to any officers of the company other than A. P. Heinze?"

"Well, said F. A. Heinze reflectively, "I may say that perhaps there have been some small temporary loans of say $15,000 or $20,000 or $30,000 or $40,000 to Mr. Gifford, and the balances of the subsidiary companies or of the United Copper Company itself may have been carried in the bank under my personal name, but I will say that no loans of any material amount have been made."

"What do you call a small loan?"

"Oh, anything up to $50,000," said the witness.

Referring to earlier testimony of Mr. Heinze that he devoted practically all his time to the United Copper Company, Mr. Walsh asked him if he was not President of the Mercantile National Bank and a Director in several other banks. The reply was in the affirmative, and Mr. Heinze remarked that he was drawing no salary as President of the Mercantile National and was devoting very little time to the bank.

"And you are also familiarizing yourself with the affairs of the State Savings Bank of Butte?"

"I am," replied the witness.

"And with the Silver Bow National Bank of Butte?"

"Yes."

"Then how does it happen that you devote all your time to the United Copper Company, when you find time for all these other interests?"

"I devote practically all my time to the United Copper Company," said Mr. Heinze, "and when I say that, I mean that it might be to the interest of the United Copper Company to keep in touch with the other corporations."

"And it might be in the interest of the Mercantile National Bank for you to keep in touch with the United Copper Company?"

"Well," said Mr. Heinze, "the United Copper Company might be a large stockholder in the Mercantile National Bank."

But Mr. Walsh was not quite done with the matter of the loans. He asked if there was any difference between those which had been referred to as call loans and those which were entitled loans on collateral.

"Most of the United Copper Company's loans have been call loans," said Mr. Heinze, "although others have been made for insignificant amounts with the understanding that they were to be paid at some definite time."

"And by insignificant amounts you mean a little matter of two or three millions like Mr. Harriman?" inquired Mr. Walsh.

"No," said the witness, "I wouldn't say that. I mean more than $100,000 or perhaps not more than $50,000."

Purchase of Butte Bank.

In his direct examination Mr. Heinze devoted a good deal of time to telling his side of the transactions that included his purchase of the control of the State Savings Bank of Butte from Mr. Hodgens and the latter's eventual retirement from that institution. Much of this testimony had to do with the charges against Mr. Hodgens growing out of his management of that institution, which are already matters of record in the suit instituted in the Federal Courts here and have figured from time to time in the Heinze defense against the attempt that Hodgens is making to examine the books of the United Copper Company. But there was some interesting matter in the account that the copper man gave of the sale of the bank stock.

Mr. Heinze said that the sale was consummated on Nov. 2, 1901, and that Mr. Hodgens persuaded him to give back the certificates of bank stock to serve as collateral for notes that represented a part of the purchase money. The transfer of the bank's control was not, however, disclosed at that time on account of the row with the Amalgamated, and it was this, according to Mr. Heinze, that gave Hodgens a chance to use the peculiar position in which the control of the bank lay, as a club in their various dealings.

But the intimidation of the man who was meantime fighting the Amalgamated so vigorously did not stop with the release of the bank stock as collateral for the purchase money notes. It appeared from Mr. Heinze's testimony that subsequently when the opposing faction in Butte was negotiating the run on the State Savings Bank, Hodgens demanded that the stock should be put up again as collateral for some of the loans of the Heinze companies and for some of Heinze's personal loans, and then, according to the witness, came around at different times covering a period of two or three years and told about negotiating with Mr. Ryan for the sale of the notes and his own holdings of United Copper stock. Meantime, said Mr. Heinze, Mr. Hodgens never rendered any real reports of his conduct of the bank's affairs, and in the last year before his retirement repeatedly refused to allow a representative of the Heinze interest to examine the books of the institution.

This led up to the account of how things stood when the Heinze people finally got control, on which the complaint in the action against Mr. Hodgens is based. It did not appear to have impressed Mr. Heinze that the Board of Directors had examined the bank and indorsed Mr. Hodgens's management upon his retirement; on the other hand, the copper man said that Mr. Hodgens controlled the Board of Directors, and engineered the examination of the bank and the indorsement of his management.

Mr. Walsh wanted to know some more about this coertion when he came to the cross-examination. He started by asking when the threats were made of which the witness testified.

"I remember that some of them were made evenings when Mr. Hodgens used to come down to play pool at my rooms and tell me about his negotiations with Mr. Ryan," said Heinze.

"Those were pleasant evenings?" queried Mr. Walsh.

"Oh, yes, I had nothing else to do but look pleasant with the fight on as it was," replied Heinze.

Mr. Heinze said that he finally got his bank stock back on paying $150,000 in settlement of some obligations, but he did not remember just which ones.

"Of course," remarked Mr. Walsh, "you were in all this time unable to liquidate this obligation and get out from under this club that he held over you."

"Not necessarily so," said Mr. Heinze. "If I kept in touch with Mr. Hodgens and his negotiations with Mr. Ryan, I could tell how matters stood."

"But what I am trying to get at," said Mr. Walsh, "is why you didn't go elsewhere."

"It would have been embarrassing," said Mr. Heinze, "and I thought that I was safe enough so long as I kept in touch with the negotiations that Mr. Hodgens was having with Mr. Ryan."

Subsequently it appeared that when certain of the Heinze notes were sold, it was with Heinze's consent. The witness also testified that Mr. Hodgens sometimes raised money for the Montana Ore Purchasing Company in these years.

Meetings With Mr. Hodgens.

"Now, isn't it a fact," said Mr. Walsh in closing the subject, "that you repeatedly went to Hodgens's house even at night to get him to aid you in those times of stress?"

"I think," said the witness, "that our relations were such that we frequently visited each other's house, and naturally would discuss the matters that were of interest to both of us."

Mr. Heinze submitted in connection with his direct examination yesterday a compilation of figures such as have appeared in the annual statement of the United Copper Company, showing that the income of the company for 1906, in which $3,450,000 was paid in dividends, was made up as follows:

Interest on bonds	$49,500
Dividends on securities held	2,395,970
Profits on securities held and from contracts	2,504,000
Interest on loans	224,816
Total	$5,174,886

Against this was charged expenses of $333,515, leaving a net income of $4,840,771, but it appeared that of the income for the year $1,700,000 was on account of "variation in the market value of securities held." The income account for the five years of the company's existence showed income of $10,566,928, and total expenses of $398,997, making the expenses of the United Copper Company proper about $16,000 a year prior to 1906. This was explained by the fact that the subsidiary companies here most of the cost of the litigation in which the Heinzes have been involved with the Amalgamated. It was also put in evidence yesterday that the United Copper Company received $2,203,730 in dividends from the Montana Ore Purchasing Company in 1906.

BIG BRONX REALTY DEAL.

The Empire Development Company, of which S. E. Gainshorg is President, has purchased, through J. Clarence Devles, the Garrison estate property at Hunt's Point from members of the Andrews family, who are the heirs of the estate.

The plot contains about 300 lots, and was formerly the suburban residence of Commodore Garrison, who was a partner of Commodore Vanderbilt in the development of the New York Central Railroad.

The property is situated on East 156th Street, Longwood Avenue, Tiffany Street, Old Hunt's Point Road, Manida Cassanovo, Barretto, Randall, Worthen, Garrison and Barry Avenues.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Quartermaster, will proceed to Kansas City for the purpose of inspecting mules, for the army.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Walter T. Duggan from active service on April 11 is announced.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail—Col. George Ler Brown, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, Adjutant General; Major Henry D. Snyder, Surgeon; Major Charles J. T. Clarke, Twenty-sixth Infantry, and First Lieut. Cyrus Dilph, Twenty-sixth Infantry, recorder.

Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, Twenty-sixth Infantry, will report to the army retiring board at Fort Sam Houston for examination.

Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, Thirteenth Infantry, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty.

Lieut. Col. John V. White, Artillery Corps, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's department, vice Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Davis, Adjutant General, relieved. The following promotions of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced: Lieut. Col. Montgomary M. Macomb to Colonel, Major Edward E. Gayle to Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. William L. Kenly to Major.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. T. Holmes to the Naval Academy May 1.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby, detached, Cleveland, to home.

Lieut. J. H. Comfort to Cleveland as senior engineer officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Potomac at Charleston.

Sailed—Mayflower from Havana for San Juan, Baltimore from Gibraltar for New York, Prairie from Guantanamo for Havana, Stringham, Wilkes, Blakely, De Long, and Stockton from Port Royal for Norfolk, and Vesuvius from Key West for Mayport, Fla.

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Paintings in the Collection of
Mr. Edward Brandus

MODERN WORKS.

Sir ALMA-TADEMA—Bacchanalia.
N. DIAZ— La Meute sous Bois, exhibited in the Salon of 1848, Exposition of 1889. *From the Crabbe Collection.*
COROT—Rainstorm. *From the Sarlin Collection.*
The Ruins. *From the Doria Collection.*
CHARLES JACQUE—Shepherdess and Her Flock. *From the Montaignac Collection.*
THEO. ROUSSEAU—Landscape. *From the Collectio of Comic Greffulhe.*
SCHREYER—Scene in Bulgaria. *From the Georges Petit Collection.*

IMPORTANT EXAMPLES
by Rosa Bonheur—Bouguereau—Cazin—Daubigny—Henner—Isabey—Jacquet—Jongkind—Latouche—Meissonier—Moukacsy—Aime Perret—Roybet—Rousseau—Troyon—Thaulow—Van Marcke—Ziem.

ANCIENT PAINTINGS.

CARLE VAN LOO—La Marquise de Pompadour as a Sultana *Collection Baron du Teil de Havell.*
LARGILLIERE—Mme. Lambert de Thorigny. *From the Collection Comte A. de Ganay*
RAVESTEYN—A Noble Lady. *From the Collection Comte Mniszech.*
THEREVELT—Dame Van Hooift. *Collection Theric du Chalelard.*

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A New Princess Dress—one that will attain an enviable measure of popularity. It is made of Silk Foulard in black, blue, and brown grounds with dots of various sizes. The Waist is a Bretelle effect trimmed with Baby Irish Lace, front is further decorated with Lace Madallions. The Skirt is sun pleated and cut extraordinarily full. Generally sold for $35; our special price.. $27.50

Pretty Filet Lace Waists and waists in Cluny and Irish Lace; charming models, collar and cuffs edged with Val lace, short sleeves, button back. Entire waist lined with excellent silk. Exceptional value at..... $4.98

Silk Mousquetaire Gloves—full 24 inchs long—reaching well above the elbow, double finger tipped, all colors and black and white. An unsurpassed value at.... $1.25

Misses' Junior Suits—a pleasing collection for girls from 12 to 14 years old. Made of all wool fancy checks, mixtures and Panama cloths All natty, new models, at $7.98 to $15.75

Misses' Coats—fashioned of heather mixtures, stripe and plaid effects, embodying all the style desired. Three new models, all tastefully trimmed at this one price—which is about four dollars below the regular..... $7.95

Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats. Garments built by expert craftsmen, Suits and Overcoats that bear the stamp of Fashion's earnest approval. All worthy, desirable fabrics in every demanded shade are represented in the collection of garments that would readily command $30 in the exclusive store—but which we are selling at $19.95

Golden Brown Shoes for Women, the reigning foot-wear fad. Here in complete assortments of Boots, Sailor Ties, Oxfords and the new pumps. Exclusive styles, the newest toe shapes. Very scarce elsewhere, plenty here, $2.98 to..... $5.98

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LIKENS HUGHES TO PONTIUS PILATE

Ex-Justice Hatch Intimates that He Would Remove Kelsey in Response to Clamor.

BIDS SENATORS BEWARE

Says Retribution Will Come from the Public if Insurance Commissioned Is Deposed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—In an impassioned appeal, in which he compared Gov. Hughes to a modern Pontius Pilate and Otto Kelsey to his victim, ex-Justice Edward W. Hatch, chief counsel for the Superintendent of Insurance, to-day closed the defense for Mr. Kelsey in the case of the Governor's recommendation that h be removed from office.

"Once there was a man," said Mr. Hatch, "a man of power. His name was Pontius Pilate. Pilate led out Jesus Cbrist befors the multituds. 'I find no fault with this man,' he said. 'There is no wrong in him.' And that multitude answered and cried: 'Crucify him! Crucify him!' You have before you on trial today a man of whom it has been said: 'Here is a man who has dons no wrong. Here is a man, there is no wrong in him.' He is led before you for judgment. Are yon going to cry 'Crucify him! Crucify him!' If you do, I warn you to beware of the consequences. Retribution will come to you from ths public. I say, beware!"

The final day of the Kelsey hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee began with a number of officials of the insurance companies on the stand. These witnesses, led on by Kelsey's counsel, gave testimony to show tnat the State Superintendent of Insurance, after the San Francisco disaster, had through tactful management, steered them successfully past the dangers growing out of the heavy drafts on their resonrces from the stricken city, and thus averted a catastrophe in the fire insurance world. At the close of their testimony they filed a statement with the Judiciary Committee which was a glowing tribute to Mr. Kelsey.

Ex-Justice Hatch used the entire afternoon in summing up. In the course of his address he said:

"I know that the Governor of this State is an able lawyer and an honest man. I do not impugn his integrity, any more than he impugns the integrity of Superintendent Kelsey. But Governors are not infallible. They are men, and when they assume the Gubernatorial duties and powers it does not mean the immediate descent upon them of all insight into administrative and business affairs. The Governor was mistaken—honestly, no doubt, but, nevertheless, mistaken—with regard to the administration of Mr. Kelsey in the Department of Insurance.

"Supt. Kelsey not only comprehended his duty, not only showed capacity, initiative and force, in spite of Gov. Hughes's belief to the contrary; but he also had judgment and courage. He went to Gov. Higgins with his great problems, and laid them before him. He told him he would have to keep Hunter and Vanderpoel, and Gov. Higgins agreed with him. Gov. Hughes now disagrees with the judgment of Gov. Higgins and Supt. Kelsey."

The Judiciary Committee will consider ths case in secret session on Wednesday. It is stated on good authority to-night that if Kelsey's friends on the committee have their way, the printed testimony of the case with the message from Gov. Hughes recommending his removal will be submitted to the full Senate without any recommendation from the committee whatsoever.

This would necessarily mean a prolonged debate on the floor of the Senate, and incidentally delay much greater than if the committee itself had sifted the testimony and submitted its findings to the Senate.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY IGNORED.

Hughes Directs Jackson to Prosecute Clinton County Saloon Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Attorney General Jackson was requested to-day by Gov. Hughes to appear in person or by deputy before the Supreme Court in Clinton County to attend the prosecution of several alleged liquor tax law violations. Mr. Jackson will taks the place of the District Attorney of the County.

Clinton is the home County of John F. O'Brien, Secretary of State under the late Gov. Higgins.

APPEAL TO GOV. HUGHES.

He Is Asked to Urge Passage of Anti-Ractrack Betting Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Rev. A. S. Gregg, Field Secretary of ths International Reform Bureau, to-day sent an appeal to Gov. Hugbes asking him to urge upon the Legislature the passage of the Jerome bills directed against race track gambling. There are two of these bills which were introduced at ths request of District Attorney Jerome early in the session.

Several hearings havs been held before ths Codes Committees of the Senate and Assembly at whicb a number of clergymen have appeared and urged that the bills be passed. The measures nevertbeless have been permitted to slumber in committee, and there seems to be little chance that the legislation asked for will be enacted at this session.

A similar measure was defeated at the last session, because the agricultural societies of the State which have received a certain percentage of the race track revenues feared that they would loose this and apposed the bill for that reason. That is very much tbe situation now.

NATIONAL GUARD CHANGES.

Nine Regiments Are Broken Up Into Twelve Companies.

ALBANY, April 12.—In general orders No. 16, issued to-night from the Adjutant General's Department, it is announced that by command of the Governor, nine regiments of the National Guard are constituted twelve company regiments, in order to conform to the tactical organization of the United States Army. The regiments affected are:

The Twenty-second Regiment Engineers; the Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first of New York City; the Tenth, which is composed of up-State separate companies; the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, and the Seventy-fourth of Buffalo, all of which are infantry organizations. The additional companies necessary to complete a twelve-company organization in these regiments are not to be organized at present; but the organization will be ready in case the regiments should be ordered into the United States service.

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SUPPLY BILL REPORTED.

Committee Eliminates Item Providing for a Consulting Engineer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—The annual Supply bill was reported to the Assembly this morning hy the Ways and Means Committee. Two changes interested the House exceedingly. One showed that the Wadsworth House machine had gripped the hill and throttled the pet plan of Superintendent of Public Works Stevens for an appropriation of $12,000 wherewith to employ a consulting engineer, with supervisory powers, in connection with the barge canal plans sent from the Canal Advisory Board.

Tbis "joker" in the Supply bill was mentioned first by Engineer Skene. He believed it inimical to his interests and declared it would tend only to retard progress on the canal. The House machine, though not loving Skene, loves Stevens less, and ripped out the item.

The bill will go to ths Senate in its amended sbape, and it is believed that in the Senate Mr. Stevens and some of the friends of the Administration will cause Chairman Armstrong of the Finance Committee to restore it. In that event, it would have to come back to the House, where the House machine would once again have to decide whetbsr it wished to continue the fight. It will not surprise anybody if a confsrence committee would have to be appointed with special reference to this item.

The bill also carriss $73,000 extra for the use of the Jamestown Exposition Commission.

HUGHES REMOVES POOL.

Says Charges Against Superintendent of Poor Have Been Proved.

ALBANY, April 12.—Gov. Hughes removed from office to-day Wilbur T. Pool as Superintendent of the Poor of Niagara County, against whom the Board of Supervisors of the county recently made charges of extravagance and irregularities in accounts. The Governor, in his memorandum, says:

"The findings of the Commissioner appointed to take testimony in relation to the charges preferred by the Board of Supervisors of Niagara County against Wilbur T. Pool as Superintendent of the Poor, are sustained by the evidence. The most serious matter is tbe charge of extravagance in administration. This chargo has been abundantly establisbed. The excuses presented are without merit, and the proved wastefulness and inefficiency are such as to justify the Board of Supervisors in petitioning for the Superintendent's removal. Tbe prayer of the petitioners is granted."

FIRST-AID BILL PASSED.

The Measure Obliges Factories to Provide for Possible Accidents.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Assembly passed the Stern bill to-day, which compels fatcories to keep surgical appliances and supplies ready for instant use in cases of accident. The Goldberg bill, providing for a public park in New York east of Second Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Seventy-fourth Streets, was also passed.

The Francis Sixty-sixth Street Transfer bill was held up until Monday on the objection of Majority Leader Moreland. The Duell Newspaper Directors' bill was advanced.

MORE MADISON AVENUE CARS.

Railroad Board's Recommendations for Improving the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners made public to-day its recommendations for the betterment of the Madison Avenue surface line in New York City. The gist of the recommendations follows:

(1) That the average number of southbonnd cars operated on the Madison Avenue line, passing a point on Forty-second Street, be increased between the hours of 7 and 8 A. M. from fifty-six to sixty.

(2) That the average number of Madison Avenue cars passing a point on Forty-second Street, southbound, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. be increased from forty-one to fifty-two. That the average number of northbound cars operated on the Madison Avenue line between 11 A. M. and 12 M. be increased from fifty-eight to sixty-one.

(3) That the average number of northbound cars operated on the Madison Avenue line, passing a point on Forty-second Street between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., be increased from forty-two to fifty. That the average number of Madison Avenue cars southbound, passing a point on Forty-second Street between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., be increased from forty-five to fifty-four.

(4) That the average number of northbound Madison Avenue cars passing a point on Forty-second Street between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. be increased from forty-four to fifty-four. That the average number of Madison Avenue southbound cars passing a point on Forty-second Street between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. be increased from forty-four to fifty-four.

(5) That the average number of Madison Avenue northbound cars passing a point on Forty-second Street between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. be increased from forty-two to fifty-three. That the average number of Madison Avenue southbound care passing a point on Forty-second Street between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. be increased from forty-six to fifty-five.

(6) That the average number of Madison Avenue northbound cars passing a point on Forty-second Street between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M. be increased from forty-six to fifty-five. That the average number of Madison Avenue southbound care passing a point on Forty-second Street between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M. be increased from forty-eight to fifty-six.

These recommendations follow an extended investigation of the service on the line.

CAPT. WENDEL DISMISSED.

Gov. Hughes Approves the Finding of the Court-Martial.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Gov. Hughes approved to-day the finding of the court-martial in the case of Capt. Louis Wendel, formerly commander of the First Battery, N. G. N. Y., who was accused of conduct unbecoming an officer, a term in this instance used to characterize proceedings which brought the Captain into contact with the criminal courts.

The Governor also approved of the sentence of dishonorable discharge imposed on Capt. Wendel, but remits the $100 fine. The Governor declares that this trifling penalty detracted from the just weight of the sentence.

UNIONS BAR AMATEUR BAND.

So Morristown Will Not Be In Line in Firemen's Parade at Milburn.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 12.—Because the First Ward Company of the Morristown Fire Department was notified by the committee in charge of tbe celebration at Milburn to-morrow that only union bands will be allowed in the parade, the company has canceled its acceptance of an invitation to take part in the parade.

The company had engaged the Morristown Flute and Drum Corps, one of the best amateur musical organizations in this State. The corps is made up of business men and has a membership of fifty. It dates its organization back to civil war days, and has taken part in many of the great parades and pageants in New York and other cities.

The hose company did not care to go to Milburn without the local musical organization. The members of the corps are engaged in business pursuits for a livelihood and have never affiliated with the Musicians' Union. The Independent Hose Company of this town also expected to parade at Milburn, but has decided not to go, so the town will not be represented.

Candidates for Ministry Scarce.

SARATOGA, April 12.—Declaring that the Methodist Episcopal Church is confronted by a scarcity of candidates for the ministry, the examining board of the Troy Conference asked to-day a suspension of its rule requiring tbe equivalent of a high school education and putting an age limit on candidates. This was done in order that several of the twelve probationers admitted to-day might be received.

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GOVERNOR TO HELP PROBE CITY BUREAUS

He Will Have Conference with Mr. Ellison on Monday—Legislature May Act.

SURPRISES ARE IN THE WIND

Merchants' Association to Give Evidence of Neglect of Streets at Hearings of the Ahearn Investigation.

Gov. Hughes and Corporation Counsel Ellison will bold a conference in this city on next Monday regarding the investigation of all the city departments proposed by Mayor McClellan. The meeting between Mr. Ellison and Mr. Hughes was arranged yesterday by long distance telephone, and it is expected that as a result of the conference the Governor will take the initiative in having the Legislature appoint an investigating committee.

On Thursday Mr. Ellison wrote his assistant in Albany to ascertain the feelings of the Governor and the members of ths Legislature on the question. Yesterday Mr. Butts telephoned that Gov. Hughes had consented to meet Mr. Ellison on Monday and discuss the matter. It is reported that an announcement will be made after the conference which will occasion surprise. What the nature of the statement is no one who is willing to tell seems to know.

Ths Merchants' Association announced yesterday that it would enter the fight which appears to be springing up out of the investigation of Borough President Abearn's department. On Monday, wben ths hearings in the Ahearn case commence, represntatives of the association will be on hand to present evidence gathered by association members in regard to street neglect, and will produce photographs. It is highly probable tbat if a general investigation is brought about this association and other civic organizations will take part and complications are likely to dsvelop.

The talk of investigating all tbe departments in the city has caused a great deal of surprise among politicians. It was said frequently yesterday that Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall had been contemplating just such a move, as a part of ths fight he is making against the Mayor. Another report was that ths Mayor and Mr. Ellison have an idea that the scope of the investigation will lie in their hands and that they will be able to direct it where they see fit.

The Republicans about the City Hall smile at this and declare that once a Republican Legislature starts in to investigate a Democratic administration in this city there is likely to be "something doing."

Mr. Ellison said yesterday that he intended to ask tbe Governor to make the scope of the investigation wide enough to permit the investigation of every department. The Mayor refused to discuss the matter further than to say that he boped the investigation would be thorough. Borough President Ahearn declined to say anything whatever about the plan.

THE TIMES erroneously ascribed this statement to Mayor McClellan:

"There have been threats made that maybe an investigation of other city departments might be necessary if the proceedings were continued against President Ahearn."

The statemsnt was made hy Corporation Counsel Ellison, after he had had a conference with tbe Mayor.

FIANCEE WATCHES TRIAL.

Alleged Robber of the Misses Lockwood School Tries to Prove an Alibi.

WHITE PLAINS, April 12.—Bert Curtis, charged with robbing the Misses Lockwood's boarding school in Scarsdale, was tried here to-day before County Judge Platt and a jury. Ths prisoner was charged with having ransacked the school and stolen money and jewelry belonging to the young women students on the night of March 7 last. Curtis is engaged to be married to an attractive-looking young woman who sat in the courtroom all day and listened eagerly to ths testimony. The jury returned a verdict of guilty at 10 o'clock to-night.

Miss Lockwood and several of ber pupils identified him as a man who had visited the school on the day of the robbery and asked the name of the French tutor. One of the victims of tbe robbery was Miss Fay O'Brien, daugbter of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. Miss O'Brisn lost a diamond ring and other jewelry valued at $525. Another witness against Curtis was Mrs. Dan Daly. Mrs. Daly was in a jewelry store the day after the robbery, and saw Curtis trying to dispose of some of the plunder.

The prisoner tried hard to prove an alibi. One defense set up in his behalf was that he does not smoke cigarettes. This defense was entered because one of the young women students testified that the stranger she saw on the day of the robbery held a cigarette between his fingers.

The case will be continued on Monday.

Paterson Silk Company Raises Wages

PATERSON, N. J., April 12.—The Hamilton Silk Company announced to its 300 employes this afternoon that starting on Monday a general advance from 17 to 28 per cent. In wages would be made in all departments. The company is said to have advance orders that will keep the plant in operation during tbe entire Summer.

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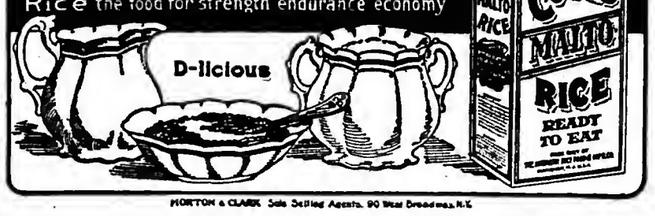

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TRIES TO FIX MURDER ON A POLICEMAN

Shooting of Dr. Samuel S. Guy's Wife Develops a New Defense.

GUY HELD FOR GRAND JURY

Servant Swears Wife Stepped on Guy's Face When He Fell Just Before Shooting.

Dr. Samuel S. Guy of Far Rockaway was held yesterday for the action of the Queens County Grand Jury by Coroner Nutt, upon ths recommendation of the Coroner's jury following an inquest into the death of Mrs. Lillian Mott Guy, who was shot and killed on Monday, April 8. The jury was out but ten minutes, returning with a verdict that "Mrs. Guy died from a gunshot wound caused by shots from a pistol in the hands of a party or parties unknown, and we recommend that Dr. Samuel S. Guy be held for the action of the Grand Jury."

Former Deputy Police Commissioner William L. Mathot acted as counsel for Dr. Guy. There wore but two witnesses, Dr. William M. Nammack, Coroner's Physician, who performed the autopsy, and Annie Hansen, the Norwegian servant, who was the cause of the quarrel between Dr. Guy and his wife. The girl had been employed in the Guy house for more than a year. She demonstrated to tbe Coroner's jury how Mrs. Guy ran from the dining room, where the shooting took place, to the kitchen, with her arms thrown above her head, and then fell to the floor. During ber recital and physical demonstration, Dr. Guy, whose aspect had been fairly cheerful, assumed an agonized expression. Deep lines appeared between his eyes and about the corners of his mouth.

"I tried to get Mrs. Guy to speak to me," said Annie, "but she could not. She had fallen to the floor, saying just 'Oh!' and then could not speak.

"Only Mrs. Guy and I were in the house when Dr. Guy returned. He asked me what business Policeman Berry had in the house, and I explained that he came in to borrow a hammer. He said he did not believe it, but believed that he had been there with me. I cried and Mrs. Guy came in from the dining room, and said: 'Don't cry, Annie; you see what condition the doctor is in. Then they both went to the dining room, and a few minutes later they entered the pantry between the kitchen and the dining room and had words. Mrs. Guy said: 'I'll have you arrested.' She said this twice, and each time Dr. Guy said she couldn't do it. Then they came into the kitcben, and she grabbed him by the shoulders, and he fell upon the floor by the range. She stepped upon him, upon his face and chest, and said: 'I will choke you. Will you be good?' Dr. Guy said he would not, and she stepped on his face some more. Then he promised and she let him up and told him to go into the dining room. He said he was terribly hurt, and she replied that she did not care.

"They went into the dining room, and in five or six or seven minutes there were two shots. Mrs. Guy came running into the kitchen, sboving the door open, and fell to the floor. I thought I heard steps in the pantry and ran outdoors screaming. I have seen pistols in the house but twice, once a couple of months ago, in a grip in Dr. Guy's room, and once Monday night, when I led Policeman Farley upstairs to hunt for the revolver. The one we found looked like the first I had seen. We both smelled of it and it smelled like fresh powder."

Mr. Mathot's cross-examination was not very searching. Annie said Mrs. Guy was a large, strong woman, and that the shooting had taken place at 5:30 o'clock. She knew the hour, she said, because this had looked at the clock at the time Mrs. Guy ran into the kitchen.

"Why did you look at the clock?" asked Mathot, and appeared to feel that he had scored a point when she could not tell.

After tbe Coroner had held Dr. Guy for the Grand Jury he descended from the bench and shook hands with him and said he had done only what was necessary. "I will be over to see you."

"I know," said Dr. Guy, who was once a Coroner, sitting in the same courtroom. "You could do nothing different."

The examination, whicb was set for to-day, will be adjourned until April 27, but District Attorney Darrin will present the case to the Grand Jury April 16. He expected to try the case in May, he said.

Crowds of persons surged around Dr. Guy as he was being led from the room to be taken back to his cell in the jail in Long Island City. He shook hands with a hundred or more, and said: "Everything will come out all right. It must."

Dr. Guy will claim, it is said, that the fatal shots must have been fired by a police officer, as he (Dr. Guy) was not in the house at the time of the shooting, but entered the room only to find his wife prostrate upon the floor.

It is said that Dr. Guy made a statement to a person, who will be an important witness for the prosecution, that a policeman, whom he named, had been to see his wife, and that the shooting must have been done by the policeman.

Lawyer Mathot declined to permit Dr. Guy to make any statement whatever yesterday, and would not himself comment upon the reports as above stated.

TESTIFIES AGAINST WIFE.

Miss Raymond Aided in Her Slander Suit by the Defendant's Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, April 12.—The trial of the suit of Miss Grace Raymond, the Mount Vernon Sunday School teacher, against Mrs. Naomie Duncombe Ring, known as Mount Vernon's richest woman, for $20,000 damages for alleged slander and assault, was continued to-day before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins at White Plains. The star witness for the defense was Mrs. Ring, who denied that she had ever struck Miss Raymond, as alleged by the plaintiff in her testimony. In the slander action P. J. Ring, manager of the Mount Vernon Opera House, which Mrs. Ring built at a cost of $50,000 and then gave to Mr. Ring, created a stir by appearing as a witness against his own wife and championing the cause of Miss Raymond. Miss Raymond was formerly Ring's bookkeeper before his marriage to the defendant, who was then a widow. It was because of Mrs. Ring's jealousy of Miss Raymond before her marriage to Ring, it developed, that she is alleged to have punched both Miss Raymond and Mr. Ring when sbe met them on ths street.

Mrs. Ring, in her testimony, declared that Ring bad induced her to marry him and deed over property to him on the threat of death.

"What did he say to you?" Lawyer Brennan asked of Mrs. Ring.

"He said that if I did not give my property to him my dead body would be found in a lot. He wanted me to withdraw my suit against him for the recovery of my property, and when I began an action to protect myself he threatened me with the action now brought by Miss Raymond."

Mrs. Ring, who was somewhat nervous, testified that shs bad never lived with Ring after marriage, "and I am glad of it, too," she added in a stage whisper.

Miss Raymond alleged that Mrs. Ring called her "dreadful ugly names" on June 28, 1904, while she was on her way to mass, and that Mrs. Ring attacked ber while coming out of the Opera House.

Manager Ring declared under oath that his wife had offered to settle with Miss Raymond in his presence for $3,000, because, the defendant asserted, tbat "to drag the matter into court would mean too much notoriety to her. Mrs. Ring has paid out vast sums of money," said Mr. Ring, "to try and find out something about me and Miss Raymond, not only recently, but in years gone by."

William N. Hoyt, former City Clerk of Mount Vernon, in his testimony, asserted that Ring met him in the Opera House ons day and asked him what he meant by "monkeying" around Miss Raymond, and be said that he did not know what he meant. Thereupon Ring, the witness said, told him that he didn't want any one paying attention to Miss Raymond. The argument became so warm, the witness declared, that Ring finally punched the witness in the jaw.

Ring denied that he had evsr had any such conversation with Hoyt, and declared Miss Raymond had been an employe, nothing more. The case will go to the jury on Monday.

SAYS ABNER CONFESSED.

Warrants Out for Suspects in Latest Breathitt County Murder.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 12.—Warrants have been issued in Beattyville, Lee County, for the arrest of Jeptha Merrell, "Bud" Begley and Hayden Reynolds, charging them with tbe murder of Jesse Abner, who was found dead in Owsley County last night, with three bullets in his back. His horse was grazing near his body. He is a relative of John Abner, charged jointly with the Hargises, Callahan and others with the killing of Dr. B. D. Cox in Breathitt County.

It was announced also to-day that John Abner had confessed, giving details of the Breathitt County murders. Lawyer Floyd Byrd, one of the counsel for the prosecution, said this afternoon that the confession had been made in the form of a written statement, giving details of Abner's part in the murders.

Byrd says he refused to accept the confession, because he has evidence enough to convict all the defendants without promising Abner immunity.

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Suitable for school or dress wear.
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Black Taffetas Silk Paletots. Length 50 inches. Suitable for travelling. 15.00 and 19.50

Black Broadcloth and Taffetas Silk Coats. Medium length. Trimmed with braid. Lined with black or white silk. 18.00

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Sale of Men's Underwear and Hosiery.

200 dozen, Sea Island Cotton Shirts and Drawers. Summer weight.
Shirts with long or short sleeves and sleeveless. Drawers with regular, stout and knee length legs. 65c each

150 dozen, French Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers. Light blue and silver grey. 75c each value 1.00

100 dozen, plain black Lisle Thread Half Hose. Light weight. Spliced heels, soles and toes. 25c per pair value 40c

MISSES' SUITS. *In Both Stores.*

Voile Suits. Pleated skirt with silk drop. "Pony" coat finished with taffeta bands, lined with silk. Blue, brown and black. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 27.50

Stripe and mixed cloth Suits. Semi-fitting cutaway or strapped coat. Full pleated skirt. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 22.50

"Pony" or Eton coat Suits. Made of grey mixed cloth trimmed with braid. Pleated skirt. Sizes 12 and 16 years. 10.50

Grey mixed cloth or tan covert cloth Coats. 26 inches long. Finished with velvet collar. Unlined semi-fitting back, "box" front. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 7.50

Check gingham Dresses. Pleated skirt. Bretelle waist. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 4.50

CHILDREN'S

Cheviot Russian Blouse Dresses. Pleated back and front. 2.75

White lawn guimpe Dresses. With deep bertha finished with tucks and insertion. Skirt tucked around bottom. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 2.25

Gingham Russian Blouse Dresses. Made of blue and white, pink and white striped material. Trimmed with embroidery. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 1.50

Full length "Box" Coats. Made of grey mixed cloth. Notched collar finished with velvet. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 4.75

Full length "Box" Coats. Made of light materials. Inlaid collar finished with braid. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 6.00

"Box" coat Suits with velvet collar. Pleated skirt. Sizes 12 and 14 years. 10.50

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EVIDENCE FROM CUBA FOR FREMONT CASE

Bank President to Come Here and Tell Real Facts About Alleged $2,500 "Deposit."

SISTER TO HELP DEFENDANT

She Will Testify Respecting the Major's Contingent Interest in Family Property—Action Nearly Ended.

With the exception of the testimony of W. H. Vaughn, President of the National Bank of Cuba, who is coming to New York, the Government's case against Major Francis P. Frémont, U. S. A., who is being court-martialed for alleged questionable financial dealings with several banks in this State, was closed yesterday. When Mr. Vaughn gets to New York he is expected to furnish some interesting evidence concerning a deposit of several thousand dollars which Major Frémont is said to have informed Mr. Donnelly, his partner in the Cuban cattle and tobacco ventures, was on deposit in that institution to his credit.

When Col. Morris, the President of the court-martial, called the court to order yesterday morning, Capt. Glasgow, the Judge Advocate, called as the Government's next witness J. L. Signor, cashier of the Plattsburg National Bank, the man who wrote to Secretary of War Taft respecting the financial affairs of Major Frémont. Mr. Signor corroborated the testimony of Mr. Moffitt, the President of the bank, who testified on Thursday relative to several loans that the bank had made to the Major, and which it was said he hed never repaid.

Loans Amounted to $7,500.

Mr. Signor, testifying about the first of the loans, said he remembered that Major Frémont had told Mr. Moffitt that the property he said he owned in San Francisco was "too valuable to be lost for so small a sum." After Mr. Signor had testified along the same lines as the other bankers preceding him, the testimony in the recent Frémont bankruptcy proceedings was introduced in evidence.

In those proceedings Major Frémont testified that of the money he borrowed between 1905 and May, 1906, about $2,700 had been put into the tobacco business, and that about $5,000 had gone to the support of his family. His wife, who was a Miss Caroline T. Townsend, who inherited considerable property, and who has since divorced him, he said, was living at a hotel at thet time, and that her expenses, which were about $200 a month, were paid by him. He had written to bis creditors, he added, that the entire amount of his indebtedness would eventually be paid in full. He denied that he was indebted to a Plattsburg restaurant proprietor to the extent of $200.

After the testimony in the bankruptcy proceedings had been read, Capt. Glasgow, the Judge Advocate, asked Mr. Loftus, the lawyer for the defense, to produce a deed of trust that Miss Elizabeth Frémont, a sister of the accused, had executed in Los Angeles, Cal. This deed, which was executed in June, 1904, it is alleged, conveyed certain San Francisco property to Major Frémont, which he used in procuring his loans. The deed was surrendered and placed in evidence.

Government's Case Outlined.

At this juncture Capt. Glasgow made a motion, the nature of which indicated that the Government would attempt to prove that the $2,500 Major Frémont said he had in the National Bank of Cuba was money that the officer had borrowed from the same bank. Capt. Glasgow said it would be nearly two weeks before Mr. Vaughn, the President of the bank, could reach New York, and he asked the defense to consent to the admission of a statement from Mr. Vaughn, which would set forth that the $2,500 referred to was borrowed from, and not deposited with, the bank.

The lawyers for the defense refused to agree to this arrangement, and then Capt. Glasgow announced that he would call Mr. Vaughn as soon as he arrived in New York. Otherwise, he added, the case of the Government against Major Frémont was closed.

Mr. Loftus for the defense then addressed Col. Morris and asked for an adjournment until he could get depositions from Miss Frémont, which would give the reasons why Major Frémont was under the impression that he was interested in the Frémont California properties.

The Major to Testify.

Mr. Loftus said the property originally belonged to Gen. Frémont, the father of the accused, and that on Gen. Frémont's death the two surviving sons had transferred their rights in the property to their sister, Elizabeth. Since his financial troubles, Major Frémont, he added, had every reason to believe that the property would be placed at his disposal by his sister, so he considered that he had a "contingent interest" in it.

Mr. Loftus also said he expected to get depositions from Washington that would show that the Government had intended purchasing the property, and that such purchase would enhance its value. He would likewise get a deposition from the manager of the Cuban plantation which figures in the case, he said.

The court then adjourned until 11 A. M. next Tuesday, when Mr. Loftus will submit his depositions to the court for approval, together with the counter-questions of Capt. Glasgow, that will be included in the depositions. After the depositions are returned to New York, Major Frémont, he said, would take the stand and tell all about the trouble that has brought him before a court-martial.

EXILE SAVES A PRISONER.

Accused Youth's Sister Promises to Take Him to Scotland and Judge Relents.

PATERSON, April 12.—Because Duncan Johnstone is incorrigible and his parents are unable to control him he will be sent to Scotland, where he will remain, practically an exile, with a married brother.

Johnstone lives at 40 Robert Street. With another youth he was arrested some time ago when "Frenchy" Misner, the noted burglar, was arrested, but because the two young men promised to reform sentence was suspended. But about a week ago Detective Lord agai narrested Johnstone for stealing bicycles. Sentence was to have been passed on the young man to-day, but his mother and sister pleaded with the Judge not to send the boy to jail, promising that they would take him to Scotland shortly if the Judge would have mercy. The Judge ordered the young man to appear before him on next Thursday, when he will suspend sentence provided the agreement to go to Scotland still holds good.

Memorial Service for Mrs. Craigie.

The Catholic Library Association will hold a memorial eervice for the late Mrs. Craigie at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Washington Heights, thie morning at 10 o'clock as an acknowledgment of Mrs. Craigie's kindness in lecturing before the association a year ago. The service will consist of a solemn maes of requiem, at which "D'Anerio's Mase" will be eung for the first time in this country.

George Burnham, Jr., Disbarred.

On motion of the Bar Association, George Burnham, Jr., was disbarred by the Appellate Division yesterday. The disbarment was made because of the conviction of Burnham for the crime of grand larceny in the first degree in connection with the management of the funds of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company. He was sentenced to state prison for two years.

WAGON SINKS IN BROADWAY.

Pavement, Undermined by Water, Gives Way Beneath Team.

The pavement at Broadway, 157th Street, and Audubon Place, where the great thoroughfare for automobiles switches off toward Riverside Drive in Washington Heights, is composed of large oblong blocks of stone on a concrete foundation. When John Keenan, a driver for a building contracting firm, drove over a spot at 157th Street early yesterday morning with a five-ton load of crushed stone, he was panic-stricken when wagon and horses suddenly sank from view of Broadway into the earth.

The horses, detecting danger, snorted and screamed, and struggled frantically to get out of the sink hole, but, as the earth and pavement fell in about them, they were powerless to move. The heavy wagon with its load of stone sank up to its top into the deep hole. Hundreds of persons gathered about, shouting encouragement to the driver, who managed to climb out to safety.

Two patrolmen of the West 152d Street Station appeared and suggested that the crowd of men "give a hand" and lift the wagon out. Ae many as could wedge about used all their strength in a futile attempt. They failed even to budge the wagon.

The truck pole had been broken off short in the fall, but by the aid of two other teams and a score of spectators the horses were hauled out. A telephone message was sent to the Department of Streets and a squad of workmen was sent to the rescue. They worked five hours with picks and shovels before the wagon was pulled to the surface.

Investigation proved that streams of water had worked through the earth over the west wall of the Subway and washed out a section of earth 20 feet long, 8 feet wide, and about 10 feet deep beneath the pavement. The roof of the Subway was not damaged so far as could be learned.

BRADY CONSENTS TO SUBWAY.

Will Advise Harway Company to Permit Spur's Construction.

Anthony N. Brady, according to Controller Metz, has promised to advise the Harway Improvement Company of Brooklyn, of which Mr. Brady is said to be the moving spirit, to give its consent to the building of a subway past its property in Stillwell Avenue, Brooklyn, part of the route mapped out for the Coney Island spur of the Fourth Avenue subway. Mr. Metz issued a statement yesterday in which he said that Mr. Brady's attitude had been misunderstood.

"I went to eee Mr. Brady to-day with a committee of citizens," said Mr. Metz, "and I explained to him that the Coney Island spur would be advertised as part of the tri-borough route, as well as by itself, and that any one could bid, and the line could be extended over the Manhattan Bridge through the extension the city is going to build and thus come into Manhattan regardless of the present tunnel. On this condition Mr. Brady agreed to advise giving consent, and I was promised by the other Directors that I would have such consents to-morrow to forward to the Rapid Transit Commission."

Mr. Metz eaye that the field is now open for prompt advertising for bids for the construction of the routes, and that if the statements made, that capitalists are really interested are true, there is no reason why the road should not eoon be constructed.

In many quarters the reversal of Mr. Brady's attitude is regraded as foreshadowing the bidding by the B. R. T. for that part of the route mentioned.

WANTS A SECOND DIVORCE.

Wife Says New Jersey Decree Her Husband Obtained Was Illegal.

A suit for absolute divorce was begun before Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday by Annie D'Zon against Abram D'Zon. The plaintiff alleges that, after obtaining a divorce from her in New Jersey, the defendant married another woman. The New Jersey divorce, she declares, is invalid.

D'Zon, who is a Brooklyn photographer, declared that his divorce was legal. A letter was submitted to the court, which had been written by the plaintiff. In this letter the plaintiff declared that she had obtained a degree as a physician and was determined to abandon the defendant in an effort to find her ideal. She also declared:

"I have very little hope of getting married. The man to whom I would get married will have to be in a position to keep me well materially, not relying upon the income from my practice. He must come in contact with people who will be congenial to me and in sympathy with my mental and moral desires. Besides, he, personally, will have to be pleasant to me."

The couple were married in Russia in 1885. Decision was reserved.

BIG SILK MILL MERGER.

Thirty Concerns to Combine with a Capital of $22,500,000.

YORK, Penn., April 12.—A silk mill merger, with a capital of $22,500,000, was announced here to-day. The merger thus far includes the York and Monarch mills, in this city, and mills at Carlisle, Fleetwood, Kutztown and Reynoldsville, this State. The purchaser is the American Silk Manufacturing Company of New York.

Plans are under way for the merging of a total of thirty mills, principally in Pennsylvania. L. G. Collins, manager of the York silk mill, will be general manager. H. W. Bennett & Co., bankers, of New York, are the organizers of the corporation, which will have $10,500,000 7 per cent. preferred stock and $12,000,000 common stock.

City Club Dinner To-night.

The City Club of New York is to hold a dinner and reception at the clubhouse in West Forty-fourth Street this evening in commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the society. Among the speakers will be R. Fulton Cutting, John J. Chapman, Richard Watson Gilder, and District Attorney Jerome. The club will entertain the foreign delegates of the Peace Congress at a reception and luncheon on Monday.

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BARTON & GUESTIER BORDEAUX (FRANCE) HUILE D'OLIVE Superfine Clarifiée

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"This is a pure Olive Oil free from adulteration." STILLWELL & GLADDING, 55 Fulton St., Chemists to the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Every Bottle Guaranteed Absolutely Pure

E. LA MONTAGNE'S SONS, Sole Agents for the U. S., 45 Beaver St., N. Y.

SUES TO SUPPRESS CORNELL HISTORY

Prof. W. T. Hewett, the Author, Also Wants Damages from Century History Co.

POORLY PRINTED, HE SAYS

Alleges Violation of Contract and Unwarranted Use of His Name in Selling Books to Alumni.

When Dr. Waterman T. Hewett, Professor of German Language and Literature at Cornell University, received from the printer a bulky set of four volumes, labeled "Cornell University—A History," most of which he had written himself, he was not at all pleased. He says the books were cheaply bound in linen, whereas he had expected a heavy leather binding, and the illustrations were not the kind he had supposed would be used. He also says there were many imperfections in typography.

Altogether, he was not satisfied with the result of three years of work. He had used up on the books much valuable vacation time in which he could have been resting. He had written and published other books, and did not think the appearance of these volumes would add to his reputation.

So Dr. Hewett entered suit against the publishers, the Century History Company, of 428 Lafayette Place, asking $4,000 damages and appealing for an injunction to restrain the company from keeping the history on the market. There was a long delay in getting the case to trial, and meanwhile the history had been selling freely. Alumni had been receiving the volumes, and Dr. Hewett says they, too, were disappointed. The price of the history was $25, and many of the purchasers had contracted to take it long before it went to the press. Dr. Hewett also complained that the company wrongfully used his name in making some of these contracts.

The case came before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday. J. E. Freeman of the law firm of Stover, Hall & Freeman represented Prof. Hewett. The Century History Company's attorneys, Moody & Gotty, did not appear. They filed an answer, and Justice Leventritt ordered an inquest in the case to take place on Monday before him. Later in the day Moody & Getty conferred with Mr. Freeman, and announced that they would appear.

At that time it will be explained for Prof. Hewett, who has been at Cornell for nearly forty years, that he entered into a contract with the County History Company, of which Louis A. Williams is President, several years ago. He was to write the history of Cornell and was to receive $1,000 down and a royalty of $1.50 each on the first 500 sets, $2 on the second 500, and $2.50 each on the third 500. The volumes left the press about January 1, 1906, but Prof. Hewett says he did not get his $1,000 until after he had threatened to bring action against President Williams and his company. He adds that about 2,000 students of Cornell bought the history.

There are about 20,000 pages in the entire set and several hundred illustrations, including a picture of the author. Special articles written by the deans of the various colleges in Cornell are included in the work. The names of every man who graduated from Cornell, or who had anything to do with the history of the institution, were to have been used in the history, Prof. Hewett thought, but he says many of the names were omitted. The work is dedicated as follows:

"To the alumni, who have studied in these halls and who have gone forth to a larger life beyond, whose success is our success, whose honor is our honor, these volumes are dedicated by the author."

Prof. Hewett yesterday made this statement through his lawyer, Mr. Freeman:

"The history was published and distributed before I was fully aware of the many imperfections and errors in typography. Immediately after its publication I began this suit for damages against the concern. Prior to its publication and distribution the publishers agreed not to use my name in soliciting subscriptions, but, in violation of that, they went so far as to use letters of introduction, stamped with my name, to prominent alumni. This, however, was discontinued after I had protested."

Mr. Freeman said that Mr. Williams had published several histories, among them a history of New Jersey, and another of Wisconsin, and also a Western Magazine of History.

BROTHERS' STRANGE REUNION

Meet After 36 Years—One Has the Other Arrested.

SEATTLE, April 12.—After having been separated for thirty-six years, two brothers were united in a strange manner here yesterday. One of them, Johann Weber, of Pennsylvania, after complying with requests made by Yost Weber, a longshoreman of Seattle, for money, came West to see if the Seattle man was really his brother.

On arriving here, the man who had asked for assistance was pointed out, but the Pennsylvanian declared that the longshoreman was not his brother, and immediately had him arrested as an imposter. After returning to Pennsylvania, he was again called West to be a witness in the case. Notwithstanding the denial of Johann that the man was his relative, Yost maintained that he was a brother whom he had not seen since leaving Germany for a seafaring life thirty-six years ago.

United States Commissioner Kiefer, before whom the case was tried, hit upon a plan of having the brothers, separately, write their cousins' names. Both did this and they tallied. Other tests were made, including a recital of the longshoreman's class at his confirmation. When it became plain to both that they were brothers, an affecting scene followed and both men left the court arm in arm after the judge had dismissed the case.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 12.—Johann Weber, who has just been re-united with a long lost brother at Seattle, has been a resident of New Bedford, Penn., a village ten miles from here, from some time. He is reputed to be well-to-do.

OIL TRUST CASE NEAR END.

Jury Will Have to Consider 1,463 Counts in Indictment.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Final motions to quash the whole indictment against the Standard Oil Company, charged with obtaining illegal freight rates, were overruled to-day by Judge Landis, in the United tSates District Court. Judge Landis stated that 439 of the counts in the indictment were bad and these he ruled out, leaving 1,463 for consideration by the jury.

Attorney Rosenthal moved that the prosecution be instructed to signify on which one of the 1,463 counts the Government would hinge its case. He maintained that if there was an offense at could be but one offense, and the Government must show what that one offense was.

Judge Landis refused to consider the matter at this time, saying that if the verdict of the jury were "guilty" the question might then be taken up.

It is expected the case will reach the jury to-morrow or Monday.

Mendel Must Pay Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff signed an order yesterday directing Julius L. Mendel, a broker, to pay his wife, Ray Mendel, $15 a week alimony, pending the determination of a suit for a separation brought by her on the ground of cruel treatment. Mrs. Mendel says that because of her husband's friendship for other women he neglected her.

Sandy Hook Boats on May 12.

General Passenger Agent E. C. Hope of the Central Railroad of New Jersey announced yesterday that the Sandy Hook boat eervice would begin on May 12.

PORTLAND

$33 from Chicago
$30 from St. Louis

Tickets on sale every day to April 30, 1907

Go now, secure the benefit of a reduced rate and see some of the world's famous scenic sights en route. Stopover privileges at certain points.

Union Pacific

Tourist sleeping cars a specialty. Dining car service. Free reclining chair cars.

Personally Conducted Excursions

Inquire of

R. TENBROECK, Gen. E. Agt.
287 Broadway, New York

B. Altman & Co.

FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER MONTHS.

DURING WHICH PERIOD THE PLACING OF ORDERS FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

NO INSURANCE FOR SLAYER.

Heirs of a Man Who Had Been Executed Lose an Appeal.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Appellate Court declared to-day that public policy forbids the recovery of insurance on a person executed for murder. Robert Kilpatrick, who was executed in Pennsylvania for murdering his housekeeper, Elizabeth Bearmore, at Chester, Penn., on Feb. 14, 1902, insured his life before committing the murder. Following his execution, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was asked to make payment on the policy. Suit was subsequently brought in Chicago to recover.

The lower court here decided adversely, and this decision was affirmed to-day by the Appellate Court.

CALUMET AND HECLA SUED.

Temporarily Restrained from Voting Its Osceola Mine Stock.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 12.—Judge Knappen in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon granted a preliminary injunction restraining the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company from voting the stock which it holds in the Osceola Copper Mine.

The injunction was issued at the request of A. S. Bigelow, President of the Osceola Company, and is the outcome of the recent hearing before Judge Knappen following the action of the Michigan Legislature in recalling the bill to forbid one mining corporation to acquire stock in another.

To-day To-day

NEW BUILDING NUMBER
OF
The Evening Post

¶ In commemoration of the occupancy of its new building The Evening Post of to-day, Saturday, April 13th, will contain a handsomely illustrated magazine section of 28 pages, the covers of which will be printed in three colors.

This section will contain a complete description of the building and its construction; the equipment of the mechanical departments of the paper and the moving of a newspaper plant. In addition there will be other articles of general and unusual interest replete with illustrations.

This issue will sell for the regular price of **Three Cents**, but owing to the unusually heavy cost of production it will be necessary to limit the sale; therefore those desirous of obtaining a copy would do well to order in advance.

The Evening Post

Saturday, April 13, 1907

ON ALL NEWS-STANDS

Price 3 Cents Price 3 Cents

NABISCO

SUGAR WAFERS

Even though the appetite has been indulged to repletion, you may still enjoy Nabisco Sugar Wafers; their fragile goodness never loses its charm to allure the feast to a delightful close.

Dessert confections to be served with all desserts and beverages.

In ten cent tins,
also in twenty-five cent tins.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
is a Straight Whiskey in the strictest sense, such as the Government cites as being *true* Whiskey.
W.A.Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

The Great White Way
Shows better than words can describe the most modern, up-to-date and effective way of advertising.
The Edison Service
makes possible these electric signs, insistent, persistent salesmen, telling the story of your wares to the passing crowd when they are in their most receptive moods, better perhaps than most salesmen could tell it.
Telephone our nearest branch for a man to come and consult with you
The New York Edison Company, 55 Duane Street
New Phone 3000 Worth
30 W. 32d St. 27 E. 125th St.
115 Delancey St. 3d Ave. & 149th St.

Here's hoping to-morrow's a fine day to take our fine Spring clothes out walking.
Spring suits, Spring overcoats, Spring neckwear, Spring shoes—low shoes.
For men and boys of all ages.
The Spring styles of Knapp-Felt Derbies prove that even a house with an old reputation for solid worth can keep styles up to date.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren St. 842 at 13th St. 1260 at 32nd St.

De Pinna
Fifth Ave. at 36th St.
Broadway at 21st St.
Misses' and Children's
Imported Trimmed Hats
Fine Panamas and Mackinaws
Rough Sailors in black and white
Fine Lingerie Hats
Handsomely trimmed Hats at $2.75
At Our Broadway Store.

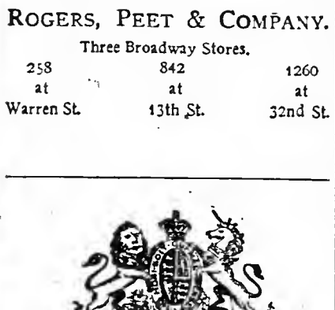

CHRISTMAN PIANOS
Attract the intelligent buyer because they have such superior tone quality and splendid finish.
Their "Studio Grand" is the best small grand on the market to-day. Inspection invited.
Call or write for Illustrated Catalogue.
CHRISTMAN SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms, 35 West 14th St., N. Y.
Factory, 869-873 East 137th St., N. Y.

French, Shriner & Urner
EXTRA QUALITY SHOES FOR MEN
New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

GOVERNOR TO BE CHIEF INQUISITOR

Bill Empowers Him to Investigate in Person All State Departments and Institutions.

PARTY LEADERS GLOOMY

Chief Executive Will Be Able to Act at Any Time and Anywhere Without Warning.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—With the introduction to-day by Sherman Moreland, majority leader of the Assembly, of his bill providing the necessary powers and appropriation for the proposed investigation of State departments and State institutions, it bas become evident to everybody here that Gov. Hughes himself intends to be the chief investigator. And the Republican machine leaders, bearing in mind the ability for turning light on dark places which Mr. Hughes displayed as chief inquisitor of the Stevens Gas Investigating Committee and the Armstrong Committee, which laid bare iniquities in the insurance world, are looking blue.

Now that the provisions of the bill have become known, it is generally conceded that it is the most thorough of all the Governor's reform measures. As originally drafted by Mr. Moreland, the bill vested in the Cbairmen of the Senate Finance Committee and the Committee on Ways and Means in the Assembly, who in a measure are responsible for the financial policy of the State, the power to make the investigation of its various departments and institutions. After Mr. Moreland had conferred with the Governor the bill was changed so as to provide for a commissioner or a commission, to be appointed by the Governor, to do the work. That was as far as the bill went until yesterday. Then, at the request of the Governor, according to a report which is not denied by Mr. Moreland, a clause was inserted whereby the Governor in person may conduct the investigation, should he see fit to do so.

Here is the section containing the vital provision of the bill, as amended:

Text of the Clause.

"The Governor may, at any time, and at intervals of not more than three years must, appoint one or more competent persons to examine and investigate each department, board, bureau, division, and commission of the State, its methods and system of bookkeeping and vouchering, its system of purchasing supplies for the State, its system of keeping records and documents, the number and grade of the employes thereof, the kind and nature of the work done by each employe, the salary paid therefor, and generally into the methods and system of doing the business of the State in vogue in said departments, board, bureau, division and commission.

"A different person or set of persons may be appointed to examine and investigate each department, board, bureau, division and commission, or any number thereof in the discretion of the Governor. The person or persons so appointed are hereby authorized to take testimony under oath and require the production of books, papers and documents, and shall report to the Governor with his or their recommendations.

"The Governor is hereby authorized and empowered in his discretion to investigate in person each department, board, bureau, division and commission of the State in the same manner and to the same extent as may the person or persons whose appointment is authorized hereunder. He is also authorized and empowered in making such examination or investigation to take testimony under oath, to subpoena and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to require the production of all books, papers and documents.

"The Governor shall transmit his own report and the report or reports of such examiner or examiners to the Legislature, with such recommendations as he may deem proper, and shall fix the compensation of each of the persons so appointed and report the same to the Legislature. Such compensation and all necessary expenses incurred in any examination or investigation shall be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Controller on the order of the Governor, and shall in no case exceed the amount appropriated for such purpose."

The bill if enacted will give Gov. Hughes greater power than any of his predecessors in the Governor's chair. A careful reading of the bill demonstrates that his powers of investigation will not be limited to State departments and institutions even, but that it will extend to the affairs of counties and cities.

May Act Without Warning.

In the past the investigations of State departments and institutions have generally been conducted by committees of the Legislature, and all those concerned have been able to know long in advance of what they should expect. This gave abundant opportunity for "window dressing." Under the new system, which will be inaugurated if the Moreland bill is enacted, the Governor will be able at any time he deems proper, sitting in the privacy of his office, to order an investigation or begin it himself without a moment's warning. The new system will virtually amount to a State Secret Service.

It was explained to-day that there was a twofold purpose in view with the bill—first, to keep the employes of the State in wholesome fear of being caught unawares by an investigation, and, second, to obtain for the Chief Executive and the Legislature the minute knowledge of the organization and working methods of the various departments and institutions which is necessary for the establishing and maintenance of a fixed policy of the State that will insure continuity and progress ,to succeed the more or less chaotic and unscientific policy in force at present.

It was learned to-day that the investigation of the various State departments and institutions is scheduled to begin the moment the Moreland bill is passed, which will mean that probably it will be under way a month from now. One of the first objects will be to obtain a complete list of all the State employes, their grades, their salaries, and what duties they perform for the money paid them by the State. There are hundreds of men now on the State payrolls as "laborers," all with fancy salaries. These are mostly favorites and retainers of some boss or other and the only labor they perform is to draw their salaries with great regularity. It is needless to say that they make up for their lack of industry in the service of the State by their activity in the political vineyard of the boss to whom they owe their allegiance.

In explaining his bill, Assemblyman Moreland declared that from the very nature of department business some employes were bound to fall into ruts and lose some part of their value to the State.

"This bill," he said, "giving the Governor himself power to investigate all departments and additional power to appoint examiners or inspectors at any time will, I believe, if made law, go far toward preserving effectiveness within the departments and preventing unbusinesslike methods and conditions.

DR. LYMAN MAY LOSE AN EYE.

Offensive Peddler Whom He Pushed Away Assaulted Him.

Dr. William Lyman of 30 Seventh Avenue told Magistrate Whitman yesterday, in Jefferson Market Court, that he would probably lose the sight of his right eye as the result of an assault made upon him by a flower peddler at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The physician said that while walking along Fourteenth Street with his wife one of the peddlers was very offensive in his efforts to sell flowers to Mrs. Lyman, and her husband pushed him away.

"The fellow then hit me with some blunt instrument on the nose and right eye," Dr. Lyman testified. The assault occurred on the evening of March 29. Detective James E. Murphy of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrested John Pappadokia, a Greek, for the assault. Magistrate Whitman held him in $500 bail for trial.

SENATE IS MISUNDERSTOOD.

So President Wilson Says in a Lecture to Columbia Students.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University lectured yesterday afternoon at Columbia on "The Senate." The lecture, the sixth in a series on "Party Government in the United States," was to have been given last week, but was postponed owing to the illness of Dr. Wilson.

Dr. Wilson said that here in the East we did not understand the Senate; we did not realize that its membership is made up "more from the sections of individuals ('the region east of the Mississippi and north of Mason and Dixon's line') than from the sections of masses and organized interests. Those who read only the Eastern papers seldom have presented to them in the news of the day a complete picture of the Senate in action as it really is. Attention in the East is too much concentrated upon a few Senators; the Senators, that is, he said, who represent New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

In speaking of this side of the Senate President Wilson said:

"The method by which Senators are chosen and the principles upon which the choice is made may easily be misconceived by those who confine their examination of the matter too exclusively to those States where dangerous influences are chiefly at work. In most of the States great corporations, giant combinations of interest, have little to do with the choices made. Men go to the Senate who are in a very real sense the choice of the people—or rather men to whom natural and genuine political leadership has come by reason of their personal force or of their services to their party—men for the most part without independent means; men of the rank and file who have made their way to the top by political, not by commercial means, and who enjoy veritable popular support, and only here and there is there a Senator upon whose election rumor bas put an unpleasant taint. They are for the most part truly representative spokesmen of the people from whom they come. In mind as well as in legal authority they represent the common thought of their States."

SPENT 30 CENTS; GOT $45.

Dr. Knapp Recovered His Lost Cash by Advertising in The Times.

Two $20 bills, one green and the other yellow, and one $5 bill lay on the steps of the Seventy-second Street station of the Ninth Avenue Elevated line for five minutes or more on Thursday morning, walked on and unseen. The owner, Dr. Clinton Beecham Knapp, had dropped them from his pocket as he ran up the stairs to catch a train. Twenty-four hours later Dr. Knapp was again in possession of his money.

Dr. Knapp, who lives at 60 West Seventy-sixth Street, had an appointment downtown early on Thursday and he reached the elevated station about 9 o'clock. As he ran up the steps he put his hand in his pocket to find a nickel, pulled out the three bills unknowingly, and went on his way. When he got downtown he discovered his loss.

Dr. Alexander L. Robinson of 110 Central Park West mounted the steps of the same station five minutes after Dr. Knapp. He saw two men who were ahead of him step on what appeared to be some green paper, and when ho reached that step he picked up the three hills and put them in his pocket. Yesterday morning he bought a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES and found thia advertisement in the lost and found column:

LOST—$45, on April 11, on or about 6th Av. elevated between 72d St. and 23d St.; reward. Dr. Knapp, 60 West 76th St.

Shortly after seeing the advertisement Dr. Robinson turned the money over to Dr. Knapp, who admitted that he had taken a long chance in advertising for money lost, considering the fact that the $45 was not contained in a pocketbook or accompanied by papers or other things whereby the owner could be identified.

Dr. Knapp's cash account of the transaction should read: "Lost, $45. Recovered, $45. Cost of advertisement, 30 cents. Net gain, $44.70."

As for Dr. Robinson: Diogenes please write.

FEES ILLEGAL, SAYS ELLISON.

Tax Marshal's Right to $40,000 to $50,000 Yearly Questioned.

Corporation Counsel Ellison, in a letter to Mayor McClellan yesterday, asserted that, in his opinion, ex-State Senator Louis Munzinger, Marshal for the collection of arrears of personal taxes, is not entitled to one cent of the commission he has drawn for collections that have been made by the city through his office. These fees amount to between $40,000 and $50,000 a year, out of which the Marshal has to pay the expenses of his office, which approximate $10,000.

Mr. Ellison's letter to the Mayor is as follows:

My Dear Mr. Mayor: Answering your inquiry as to the right of the City Marshal having the collection of arrears of taxes to commissions or fees, I beg leave to say that in my opinion he is entitled thereto solely in case of a levy.

My understanding of the situation is that no levies have been actually made, but that the fees of the Marshal have been collected as a result of notices sent out from his office demanding the payment of the arrears of taxes placed in his hands for collection, under which circumstances my opinion is that he is not entitled to fees or commissions. I remain, faithfully yours,

WILLIAM B. ELLISON.

The presumption has been that the Marshal was entitled to 5 per cent. of the first $300 of each claim collected and to 2½ per cent. of the rest of the claim. Mr. Ellison yesterday said that in his opinion the charter provided that no fee should be collected save where a levy was made. It is said that Mr. Munzinger had not made a single levy during his term. The moneys he received were paid in as a result of his sending notices to delinquents. Mr. Ellison admits that the whole question rests on whether levies have been made, and favors the holding of an investigation immediately.

Mr. Munzinger contends that the statement of Mr. Ellison is ridiculous, and that he is entitled to every fee he has charged. He sustains his contention by holding up as an example the method of doing business in the Sheriff's office. In his opinion the sending out of notices constitutes a levy, and he denies that he never made an actual levy by recalling that he once levied on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for $166,000.

"Then the company sued and got it all back again with costs," added Mr. Munzinger.

NEW SNOW REMOVAL SYSTEM.

Schedule to be Rearranged by City Officials and Civic Bodies.

When, recently, there was much adverse comment on the schedule by which Street Cleaning Commissioner Macdonough Craven had the streets of the city cleared of snow, that official wrote the Mayor to the effect that it would be more within the province of the Police and Fire Commissioners to arrange a schedule than within that of the Street Cleaning Department.

On receipt of this communication, or shortly thereafter, the Mayor requested six civic organizations to appoint representatives to confer with the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, the Police Commissioner, and the Fire Commissioner, for the purpose of revising the schedule of snow removal.

The organizations, it was announced yesterday, had appointed representatives as follows: Chamber of Commerce, John D. Crimmins; Board of Trade and Transportation, William H. Gibson; Merchants' Association, Henry R. Towne; North Side Board of Trade, John De Hart; City Club, Joseph M. Price; Brooklyn League, Samuel Rowland.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

ROOSEVELT TELLS THE JOY OF BATTLE

Extolls the Rough Riders Who Fell in the Cuban Campaign.

THE MEASURE OF A MAN

The One Who Does His Ordinary Plain Duty, He Says, at Monument Dedication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Roosevelt made a speech in which he touched mainly on patriotism and good citizenship at the dedication to-day of the monument erected to the memory of the First Cavalry, United States Volunteers—the "Rough Riders" of the Spanish-American War in the National Cemetery at Arlington. Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, the widow of Capt. Capron of the regiment, who fell at Las Guasimas, pulled the cord holding the American flag that covered the monument. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford of St. Patrick's Church here made the dedication address, and Chaplain H. A. Brown, U. S. A., pronounced the benediction.

The President was accompanied from the White House by Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young and Major Frank B. McCoy, his naval aide. A distinguished company assembled on the stand from which the President delivered his adress. They included Ambassador Jusserand of France, Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador; the Naval and Military Attachés of the Japanese and German Embassies, Assistant Secretary Oliver of the War Department, Assistant Secretary Newberry of the Navy Department, Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the Army, and Admiral and Mrs. Cowles.

The monument beara this inscription:

"First United States Volunteer Cavalry. In memory of the deceased members of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Spanish-American War. Erected by members of the regiment, 1906."

Above the tablet in raised letters are the words, "Rough Riders."

President Roosevelt, who was the Colonel of the Rough Riders during most of its existence, spoke with a personal feeling. He referred to the Guasimas fight as "the first fight that we saw, the fight in which we served under the after-time Lieutenant General of the United States Army, who is with us here to-day, Gen. Young."

Gen. Young had promised that if the regiment got into his brigade he would see that it got into the first fight, and, said the President, turning to Gen. Young, "you kept your word."

The President spoke of the bitter grief any war entails.

"The deepest woe, however," he declared, "the grief hardest to bear, must come to those who do not go to war, but the women and children who stay behind. The greatest sacrifices in war are made not by those who go to the front, who know the eager excitement of battle, and who if they are worthy to be called men at all, feel the most buoyant exaltation in the good fortune which has given them the chance to show their manhood on stricken fields. Our sympathy is not for them, but for those whose harder task it is to wait at home, uncheered by the stern joy of battle, and who have to meet with as brave a front as may be the news, good or ill, that comes from the front."

He said the sons of those who had worn the Blue and the sons of those who had worn the Gray fought together, side by side, with Young and Chaffee, and Lawton, and had served under Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee. They "stood shoulder to shoulder, knit together by the closest of ties and acknowledged with respect to one another only that generous jealousy, each to try to be first to do all that in him lay for the honor and the interest of the flag that covered the reunited country."

The President declared there was another lesson taught by every war well waged, taught pre-eminently by the Civil War, but taught also by any lesser war as that in which the regiment had been engaged. That was the lesson of real democracy, which consisted in treating each man in good faith on his worth as a man.

"The man you cared for," the President said, "was the man who did his ordinary plain duty right along, just as it came, from digging sinks and policing camp to leading a forlorn hope.

"Distrust the men who seek to get you to favor them or discriminate against them, either because they are well off or not well off, because they occupy one social position or another, because they live in one part of the country or another, or because they profess one creed or another. Remember this: Arrogance and envy are not different qualities; they are merely different manifestations of the same qualities. The rich man who looks down upon or oppresses the poor man is the very man who, if poor, would envy and hate the man who was richer. Conversely, the poor man who regards with bitter and malignant envy the man who is better off, who preaches the doctrine of hate toward that man, is himself the man who, if it happened that he were rich, would grind down the faces of those who were less well off than he."

Especial reference was made to Capt. Capron and Capt. O'Neill, who were killed in Cuba.

BONAPARTE SUMS UP.

Final Argument as to Employers' Liability Heard by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Attorney General Bonaparte argued before the Supreme Court to-day in the employers' liability cases, and his address closed the hearing. He asked for a liberal construction of the statute, and declared that the railroads should not be permitted to be a law unto themselves.

He contended that the Government has a right to regulate the agents of commerce under the general constitutional power to regulate commerce itself, and that this power could be extended so as to provide for the protection of men employed on inter-State railroads, notwithstanding the fact that their employment should not take them outside of any given State.

DAIRYMEN UP IN ARMS.

Resent Local Interference on the Question of Milk Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 12.—"Dr. Thomas Darlington's Inspectors wearing his badge are trespassers, pure and simple. Farmers may safely pitch them into the highway, where they belong, badge and all, at the toe of a cowhide boot if necessary."

This declaration was made to-day by O. W. Mapes, head of the Dairymen's League, which has been organized to control the milk market of New York City. Mr. Mapes further says that the only way New York City could retaliate for the kicking out of its Inspectors would be to revoke the license of the Borden Milk Company to sell milk in the city, and that this is out of the question, since New York cannot get along without the Borden Company's supply.

In six months the Dairymen's League expects to control all the milk sent into the city from New York State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut.

Commissioner Darlington of the Department of Health heard of Mr. Mapes's statement yesterday, and said:

"What can I say to that? It's rot! I don't care to answer this man. Names mean nothing to me. I'm not fighting windmills. That statement isn't a marker to some of the letters I receive. It's a mild affair. We expect criticism, and we get it.

"I had to have my telephone number taken out of the telephone book because people called me up in the middle of the night to make a complaint. Some of them called me up as late as 5 o'clock one morning lately to inform me that 'foul language was coming up his airshaft.'

"We care nothing for the vituperation of a man. We go right on, doing our duty the best we know how. We have already inspected 1,800 dairies in the State, and we are going right on to inspect the rest of them. We're seeing to it that the dairies are kept clean."

TO DEVELOP AFRICAN MINES.

Guggenheim Exploration Party Ready to Start for the Congo.

A. Chester Beatty, of the Guggenheim engineering staff, who went abroad over a month ago to organize the first exploration party for the location of copper and other minerals on the Guggenheim-Ryan concessions in the Congo Free State, has returned. He left the neucleus of a thoroughly equipped expedition of engineers and scientists in Belgium, which will set out for Central Africa within a montr or six weeks ready to work in the field for the next two or three years.

This mineral exploration party, which will be entirely separate from the staff which will develop the rubber concessions of the syndicate, will be headed by Dorsey Mohun, ex-United States consul at Boma, at the mouth of the Congo. Mr. Mohun has an intimate acquaintance with the natives and the country, gained in many years spent in Equatorial Africa. In addition to his commercial familiarity with the region as United States Consul, he has had active adventures as a member of the Belgian force, which put down the Arab slave traders. With him will go from Europe a force of ten white engineers and scientists. The party will go by steamer up the Congo River to the head of navigation, proceeding further in small boats to the mountain districts, where most of the field work of the geologists will be done. The geological branch of the expedition will be in charge of L. H. Boll, a well-known mineralogist.

COURT DISCHARGES BOXERS.

Detectives Unable to Show That Longacre Club Sold Fight Tickets.

William Cullen, Frankie Howe, and Michael J. Newman were discharged by Magistrate Whitman in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of violating Section 458 of the Penal Code by taking part in a prize fight. The detectives were unable to produce any evidence of the sale of tickets. Cullen and Howe were scheduled to give a bout on Thursday night before members of the Long Acre Athletic Club, at 158 West Twenty-ninth Street, and were in the ring when Detectives James and William Murphy of the West Thirtieth Street Station entered and arrested them. Newman is the manager of the club.

Manager Newman produced a certificate showing that the club was incorporated as an athletic club on March 18, 1905. He also handed to the Magistrate a transcript of a hearing before Magistrate Barlow when the club was raided by the police on a previous occasion, when they were also discharged. Newman told the court that the club had 395 members.

"Do the members pay to get in?" asked the Magistrate.

"No; you couldn't get in yourself, your honor," replied Newman.

"No, I'm pretty sure I could not," remarked the Magistrate. He then told the detectives that they had done all they could to enforce the law, and ordered the men discharged.

SLOCUM FIRE HERO DEAD.

Only Major, an Ambulance Horse, but He Saved Many Lives.

Major, the big dapple gray horse which for three years had been the pride of the Flower Hospital staff and was hailed as the "hero of the Slocum disaster," is dead. He was the fastest horse the hospital ever had, and a most intelligent animal.

The doctors say Major was a victim of "mud fever," due to the atrocious condition of the streets. Major had been forced to travel night and day of late. A veterinary was nnable to give any relief, and on Thursday night Major had to be shot.

The best work the horse ever did was on the day of the Slocum disaster. Major was the first on the spot, and with Driver Dan Rice did yeoman service in hauling victims to the hospitals. It is said of the horse that he seemed to feel that in his fleetness of hoof there perhaps lay life for the sufferers he was hauling.

On Feb. 15 last Major took the ambulance, carrying a man who was thought to be bleeding to death, from the Grand Central Station to Flower Hospital, in Sixty-third Street, in two and one-half minutes. The doctors say this speed undoubtedly saved the man's life. All declared they believed the horse had knowledge that human life was at stake when he was called upon to extend himself.

Brill Clothes
BRILL SACK MODEL 3.
Filling most acceptably the demand for low roll garments buttoning with only two buttons. The garment is relieved of stiffness by the expertly tailored soft roll—a graceful lapel effect unusual in ready-to-wear tailoring. Indications point to great popularity for garments with long lapels.
Correct fabrics and colorings, $18 to $30.
Special at $20
Suits in many models and a wide range of worthy fabrics.
Spring coats in greatest assortment of models, fabrics and colorings ever presented. Values unequalled in all America.
Tan topcoats of velour-finished covert and silk fancy weave gray covert cover coats.
Silk-lined Cravenette Raincoats of silk-mixed worsteds.
Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
UNION SQUARE, 14th, near B'way.
279 BROADWAY, Near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT, near Greenwich St.
125th STREET, corner 3d Avenue.

GRAVES'S SCHEME CALLED ABSURD

Congressman Hay Declares the People Have Not Benefited by Roosevelt's Policies.

PRESIDENT NO DEMOCRAT

Ship Subsidy, Anti-Trust and Railroad Rate Legislation as His Critics View it.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A Democratic Congressman came to town to-day who talked very warmly about the suggestion of the Georgia editor, John Temple Graves, that William J. Bryan in the next National Democratic Convention should nominate Theodore Roosevelt for President. It was Representative James H. Hay of the Seventh, or Shenandoah Valley, District of Virginia. Mr. Hay is serving his seventh term in the House, and is one of the leading Democrats in Coogress.

"It is the sheerest nonsense," he said of the Graves suggestion. "It is the absurdest thing in politics I have heard, except possibly the story of the $5,000,000 conspiracy to defeat President Roosevelt and his policies. It is impossible that any Democrat in a National Democratic Convention should nominate President Roosevelt. His record is anything but Democratic. His policies, however well meant, are not Democratic, and I cannot see how any one calling and feeling himself a Democrat can admire, or respect, or commend what we understand is the Roosevelt way of conducting the Government.

"Take the ship subsidy, which Roosevelt supports. There is not a single Democratic idea in that business. If there is a Democratic idea left in the country, it is opposed to the ship subsidy and all other subsidies.

"How does Mr. Roosevelt appeal to Democrats as a tariff reformer? If he ever was inclined in that direction it was when he wrote books, as a youth, at the same time that he anathematized Thomas Jefferson and others of our greatest Democratic statesmen. Throughout the six years of the Roosevelt Administration he has been as unyielding a standpatter as Speaker Cannon, Payne, Dalzell, or any of the rest of them.

"President Roosevelt has very ostensibly made war on the trusts. I would like to know wherein from his method of attacking trusts and monopolies the people of the country have been substantially benefited. What is the article of trust production the price of which has been reduced to the consumer by trust-busting of the Roosevelt kind?

"The Republican Party has fried the fat for campaign purposes out of these trusts and monopolies, and at the last election, notwithstanding Mr. Roosevelt's denial that the money was used for improper purposes, his National Campaign Committee solicited and received and used money obtained from the trusts and other corporations.

"And all this talk of railroad regulation through Roosevelt policies makes me tired. If there be glory in it for Roosevelt, where is the benefit to the people? What freight or passenger rate has been reduced by it? And what is the ultimate purpose of the Roosevelt railroad policy but to strike down all State participation in rate regulation and to concentrate all railroad regulation here in Washington?

"If I were talking to an audience of Southern Democrats, I think I would remind them of some things in Roosevelt's record which some Democrats down our way seem to have forgotten. I would recall to them that the negro school teacher, Booker Washington, as recognized by President Roosevelt, has claims of consideration as an adviser superior to those of United States Senators who happen not to agree with the President in patronage affairs, as notably in the case of Alabama and Ohio.

"I would recall the Crum appointment, the Indianola Post Office suspension, and I would remind Southern people that he had spoken in public of Southern soldiers as no better than Anarchists, as he did in a speech at Arlington Cemetery, with the graves of Confederate soldiers in sight of him."

REVERSES GRAVES'S PLAN.

Hendricks Club Says Roosevelt Should Nominate Bryan.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 12.—The Hendricks Club, the largest Democratic organization in the State, while celebrating the birthday of Thomas Jefferson tonight, adopted the following resolution and telegraphed it to John Temple Graves of Atlanta:

"The Hendricks Club of Evansville believes that in the interest of a 'square deal' Roosevelt should nominate Bryan for President in 1908, as there is now no doubt that Bryan was beaten in 1896 by the contribution of money by insurance companies, railroad companies, and tariff-protected moopolies, and that President Roosevelt knows this to be a fact, and that Bryan, in 1896, stood on the platform on which Roosevelt now stands on railroad regulation."

SHIPYARD SUES HARRIMAN.

His Steam Yacht Sultana Libeled for $20,182 for Repairs.

Edward H. Harriman's big steam yacht Sultana was libeled yesterday in the Admiralty Branch of the United States District Court by the Shooter's Island Ship Yard Company, which insists that the sum of $20,182 is due it for repairs on the vessel.

According to White & Case of 31 Nassau Street, proctors for the libelants, Mr. Harriman in November sent the Sultana to the Shooter's Island Ship Yards, in the Kill von Kull, where repairs were ordered amounting to $40,182. The repairs, it is asserted, were necessary and proper, and the charges just and reasonable. The libelants received, it is claimed, $20,000 on account, but that, notwithstanding demands, Mr. Harriman has refused to pay the remaining $20,182 alleged to be due.

The libelants ask that the Sultana be condemned and sold to pay the claim. The complaint was verified by W. D. Dickey, Vice President and General Manager of the Shooter's Island Ship Yard Company. The libel was served yesterday upon Mr. Harriman's personal representative by United States Marshal Henkel personally.

Mr. Harriman will either have to furnish the Marshal a good bond in twice the sum demanded pending the trial, or do without the big Sultana this season. The yacht will probably be bonded and released by Marshal Henkel within a few days.

PAINTERS WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

Strikers Will Try to Get Other Trades to Join in "Sympathetic" Walkout.

By a decision reached yesterday to keep up the strike of the painters on all arbitration contracts in spite of the ultimatum of the General Arbitration Board, the Brotherhood of Painters stands today suspended by the board, the suspension being the same as a lock out of the union. The union has decided to ignore the ultimatum and fight for the new wage scale to a finish.

The success of the strike now depends on the ability of the employers to fill the places of the painters with strike-breakers, and of the painters to induce the other trade unions on arbitration contracts to order their members to refuse to work with non-union men.

The storm centre will be at the Plaza Hotel, in Fifty-ninth Street, an arbitration contract, for which the George A. Fuller Company is the general contractor. Two hundred painters quit work at this building. It was said last night that fourteen strike breakers are employed there, and that a strong attempt will be made this forenoon to induce about three hundred men in other trades who are working on the building, to quit work in "sympathy."

No Elevated Road for Pittsburg.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 12.—The State Board of Elevated and Underground Railways, composed of the Governor, Attorney General, and Secretary of State, refused to-day the application of the Central Elevated Railway Company for a charter to construct and operate an elevated line in the City of Pittsburg.

Only Son of Don Seitz Dead.

Don C. Seitz, business manager of The New York World, and his wife, Mrs. Mildred E. Seitz, met with a severe bereavement yesterday in the death of their only son, Donald Blake Seitz. Donald, who was 8½ years old, was a bright lad and a favorite with all his playfellows. He died of meningitis at the family residence, 310 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn.

Southwestern Limited
A fast and luxurious train, leaving Grand Central Station at 2.04 P. M., arriving Columbus 7.15 A. M., Cincinnati 11.00 A. M., Indianapolis 10.50 A. M. and St. Louis 5.00 P. M.
ALL THE COMFORTS OF A CLUB OR HOTEL
SPECIAL FEATURES: Buffet Smoking and Library Car, Observation Car, Stenographer, Telephone, Barber, Fresh or Salt Water Baths, Valet, Ladies' Maid and Manicure, Electric Lights Throughout, Individual Reading Lamps in all Drawing-rooms, Staterooms and Sections.
THE MOST APPROVED BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM PROTECTS THE
New York Central Lines
"America's Greatest Railway System."
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILWAY SYSTEM"
For information see any of our ticket agents or apply to L. E. Vosburgh, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1216 Broadway, corner 30th Street.
Telephone, 5630 Madison Square.
"America's Summer Resorts" mailed on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, Manager General Advertising Department, New York.

OPEN ALL NIGHT
How many drug stores in New York City can afford to keep open all night?
Count them up and you will find that there are very few.
The drug store in the Times Building keeps open all night EVERY NIGHT in the year. It is never closed.
A specialty is made of filling prescriptions at night. Competent men are always in charge irrespective of the hour. You get the same kind of service that you get in the day time.
Prescriptions compounded in this store contain the purest ingredients that it is possible to purchase. If you don't believe it ask your doctor.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
(A Corporation)
Times Building,
Broadway at 42nd Street.
Phone 4323 Bryant
PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

WHITE SALE OVER; BRINGS $51,532

"Portrait of the Earl of Dorset," Sold for $3,200, Highest Price of the Night.

REYNOLDS WENT FOR $3,100

$177,337 Obtained as a Result of the Sale of House Furnishings and Pictures.

The second and last evening of the sale of Stanford White'e pictures at Mendelssohn Hall brought returns of $31,200. This, with the $20,272.50 of the first evening's sale, makes a total for the 125 pictures of $51,532.50, which is considered a very fair average of prices. It is generally understood that the architect purchased his paintings not for the names of artists that they represented, but becauee of their decorative effects and becauee they pleased him.

Many of the pictures were most effectively framed, and there were bidders in the audience last evening who said of some of the picturee that the biggest part of the value was in the frames. There were good pictures, however, and the second highest price of the evening, $3,100, was given by H. Randle for a Sir Joshua Reynolds, a portrait of Miss Ridge, erroneously said at first to be a picture of Kitty Fisher.

This portrait came from the collection of Charles Wertheimer in London, and cost, so Mr. Kirby explained at the sale, $15,000 plus the duty. The executors of the estate guaranteed it to be a Reynolds nnd to have come from the Wertheimer collection.

It brought, however, $100 less than a picture by an unknown artist, a large and attractive "Portrait of the Earl of Dorset," of the early Spanish school, which went to the same buyer, Mr. Randle, for $3,200. The "Portrait of a Young Lady," by Juan Carreno de Miranda, went to T. J. Blakeslee for $2,350; the "Portrait of a Young Girl," by Philip Reinagle, R. A., sold for $1,525; the "Portrait of a Young Lady," early French school, to C. A. Platt for $1,000; "Portrait of Mary Tudor," by Zucchero, brought $1,400. H. Randle paid $1,800 for the "Portrait of a Man," by Moro, and W. Stewert, $1,100 for the "Portrait of a Burgomaster," by Cristoph Amberger. Those were the high prices of the evening.

A large proportion of the portraits in the second sale last evening represented the early French, Spanish, Italian schools, etc. One of the latter, which was catalogued as belonging to the school of Tintoretto, was said by William M. Chase and other authorities to be a genuine Tintoretto. Mr. White, caring less about names than effects, left little data concerning his paintings. This picture, which was a peculiar double "Portrait of Father and Son," was sold twice. It went first for $500, but was claimed by two bidders. It was put up again and went to T. J. Blakeslee for $550.

This sale of picturee brings the total returns for the furniture and decorations of the Stanford White house on Twenty-first Street, with the amount brought by the three daye' sale at the house, $125,804.50, up to $177,377.

Following is a list of the pictures sold last evening bringing $100 and over and the names of the artists, prices, and buyers:

The Signal, William Etty; Paul McCormick	210
A Young Doctor, School of Holbein; C. B. Sanburn	350
Portrait of a Burgomaster, Christoph Amberger; W. Stawart	1,100
Portrait of a Young Girl, Sir William Beechey, R. A.; C. B. Alexander	500
Portrait of a Lady, School of Cornelis Janssen; W. S. Henham	135
Portrait of a Young Lady, School of Clouet; O. B., agent	400
Portrait of a Nobleman, School of Holbein; Mrs. J. A. Cowden	110
Lot and His Dauxhters, School of Van Dyck; Paul McCormick	150
Virgin and Child, School of Cimahue; O. B., agent	170
The Virgin and Child, School of Filippino Lippi; O. B., agent	540
The Nativity, Primitive Italian School; Cass Gilbert	185
Portrait of a Young Woman, Early Italian School; A. H. Larkin	150
Portrait of a Dutch Lady, Early Dutch School; C. B. Alexander	110
Portrait of a Young Women, Early Spanish School; T. J. Blakeslee	100
Portrait of a Lady, Pierre Mignard; C. A. Platt	825
Portrait of a Young Lady, Early French School; C. A. Platt	1,000
Portrait of a Young Girl, Early Dutch School	230
Rustic Courtship, W. Westall, A. R. A.; Mrs. W. Payne	230
Marine, ascribed to J. M. W. Turner; H. J. Chisholm	800
Portrait of a Yeung Man, School of Moro; C. A. Platt	410
Lady Playing Lute, School of Van Loo; H. Randle	140
Portrait of Miss Ridge, Sir Joshua Reynolds, P. R. A.; H Randle	3,100
Portrait of Margaret d'Orleans, attributed to Pierre Mignard; Georga R. Lockwood	700
Lady Hamilton as Ariadne, George Romney; T. J. Blakeslee	140
Lady Mary Dilke and Her Son, Sir Godfrey Kneller; Russell Palmer	180
A Dutch Lady, Henri Goltz, (or Goltzius); C. A. Platt	180
Portrait of a Lady, Early French School; T. J. Blakeslee	230
Portrait, T. B. Mulnier; C. A. Platt	1,525
Visit to a Convent, Pietro Longhi; Ludwic Schwabacher	100
Portrait of a Young Girl, Philip Reinagle, R. A.; O. B. Agt	110
A Decorative Panel, Early Italian School; A. H. Larkin	800
A Decorative Panel, Early Italian School; A. H. Larkin	570
Portrait of a Spanish Gentleman, School of Pacheco, (father-in-law of Velasquez;) G. B. Torrey	550
The Lovers, Early Venetian School; Mrs. William Paine	60
Portrait of a Father and His Son, School of Tintoretto; T. J. Blakeslee	155
Copy of a Velasquez, After Velasquez; G. L. Italy	155
Portrait of a Dutch Nobleman, School of Mierevelt; Cass Gilbert	410
Madonna, Child and St. John, School of Ghirlandajo; Cass Gilbert	260
Portrait of Jeronima Petrochina, School of Pourhus; Mrs. William Paine	120
Male Portrait, Alessandro Allori, (called Bronzino;) C. W. Kraushaar	975
Dutch Lady, (Spanish?) Early Dutch School; Wilson Eyre	130
——— School of Ribera; Russell Palmer	300
The Holy Family, Federigo Barocci; C. W. Kraushaar	1,800
Portrait of a Man, Antonio Moro; H. Randle	1,400
Portrait of a Young Lady, Claudio Coello; H. Randle	225
Portrait of Mary Tudor, Federigo Zuccheri; O. B., agent	150
Portrait of General Tilhomme, School of Moroni; C. A. Platt	160
Portrait of a Young Lady, Early Spanish School; C. A. Platt	350
Portrait of a Court Gentleman, School of Van Loo; G. B. Torrey	230
Court Lady and Moorish Attendant, School of Van Loo; A. Pinchot	100
Portrait of a Nobleman, Giovanni Battista Moroni; G. B. Torrey	500
Portrait of Christophe De Ligniuille, Early French School; G. B. Torrey	180
Portrait of a Lady, attributed to Coello; H. Randle	2,350
Portrait of Aloysius III., Early Spanish School; G. B. Torrey	200
Portrait of a Young Lady, Juan Carreno de Miranda; T. J. Blakeslee	190
Lady with Fan, School of De Vos; C. A. Platt	3,200
Full-Length Portrait of a Gentleman, School of Ravesteyn; G. B. Torrey	370
Portrait of the Earl of Dorset, Early Spanish School; H. Randle	
Visit of the Magi Jan Van Sorel; Mrs. Schmid	

BONILLA A CAPTIVE; WAR MAY BE ENDED

Honduran President, Bottled Up at Amapala, Surrenders to Nicaraguans.

WANT PERMANENT PEACE

Central American Republics to Hold a Conference, with This Country and Mexico as Umpires.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The following cablegram from American Consul Olivares, dated at Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, to-day, has been received at the State Department:

"Amapala, Honduras, has been surrendered by Bonilla, and the war is ended."

That all the Central American republics are looking for an agreement for permanent peace was developed to-day by a general discussion at the State Depaatment. With that end in view, the negotiations for a cessation of hostilities will not go so fer as to take up the eubject of permanent peace, but will leave this broad question to a conference, to be held in Washington or the City of Mexico, in which all of the countries immediately interested may take part. The United States and Mexico, according to the embryonic plans, will occupy the positions of umpires.

The conflict which is now closing has made it apparent to all thet the present unsettled conditions in Central America are nampering the development of that part of the world. The republics not involved in the war kept free with the greatest difficulty, and commercial affairs in all of them were affected. With the United States and Mexico urging the placing of the republics on a firm baeis and with the lessons taught by the present war, there is every indication that a permanent agreement will be reeched.

The plan has not gone far enough for the suggestion of a date for the conference, but it is aseumed that it will not interfere with the conference at The Hague, although the two would not conflict in any woy. Ambassador Creel is said to be father of the idea, but it has the hearty approval of State Department officials. In order that there may be a full attendence of delegatione from all the Central American republics, Mexico City, it is believed here, etands the better chance of getting the conference.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—According to a cablegram received by the officials of the Fruit Dispatch Company here, President Manuel Bonilla of Honduras hae surrendered to the Nicaraguan forces. The cablegram came from Managua, Nicaragua, and was signed by President Zelaya.

No details were given other than that Bonilla surrendered yesterdey. Other advices received here yesterday, however, were to the fict that Bonilla had been "bottled up" in the Port of Amapala ever since he made his sensational flight from Choluteca.

SAN SALVADOR, April 12.—The town of Corquin, Honduras, was captured by President Bonilla's forces yesterday. Gen. Carcamo, commanding the attacking force, is advancing into the interior of Honduras. Bonilla's forces occupy many other towns in Honduras.

The revolutionary forces of Honduras are disbanding. Meny families have reached this city, fleeing from the outrages of the invading army.

Salvador has over 18,000 men under arms, and can place a larger army in the field to repel any aggression. Peace in the interior of Salvador is assured, and there is no doubt that the national autonomy will be maintained.

AMERICANS PEACEMAKERS.

Honduran Army Surrenders at Our Suggestion—Bonilla on the Chicago.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 12.—2 P. m.—The Honduran forces who have been besieged in Amapala by the Nicaraguans, capitulated unconditionally this morning to the enemy. President Bonilla has taken refuge on board the American cruiser Chicago, and he will not be permitted to disembark on Central American soil.

The capitulation was arranged by Commander Robert M. Doyle, captain of the Chicago.

The Salvadorean forces who were at Amapala are returning to La Union. Peace is now believed to be assured.

Clergyman a Suicide.

ATLANTA, April 12.—Tre Rev. Frank Riley, formerly a member of the South Georgia Methodist Conference, committed suicide at his home here to-day. He locked himself in his room and turned on the gas. Despondency induced by ill-health is believed to have been the cauee.

Wisconsin Reform at Low Ebb.

MADISON, Wis., April 12.—The State Assembly killed to-day the Senate bill known as the "clean towels law," requiring individual towels and longer sheets at hotels. An attempt to defeat outright the "anti-tights bill" was beaten, and the measure was amended.

PLAN FOR MILLIONS ENDED ONLY IN SUITS

Great Project by J. J. Deery to Redeem Virginia Lands Now in the Courts.

JUDGE PARKER THE REFEREE

Estate of the Late Major John Byrne Sued by Projector and the Lawyers.

Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, as referee, took testimony yesterday in a suit which ex-Judge John J. Jackson of Parkersburg, West Va., has brought against the estate of Major John Byrne, who died at his home in this city on Oct. 31, 1905, to recover $5,000 which he says is due him for legal services in transactions which Major Byrne had with John Jerome Deery of Philadelphia. Mr. Deery has sued the Byrne estate for $1,650,000, and other suits for $7,000 are pending. Judge Parker is referee in all of them.

The suits grow out of the failure of a project which Mr. Deery had devised to redeem and develop 200,000 acres of land in West Virginia, on which 2,000,000,000 feet of timber are said to be standing, and in which there are, according to estimates supplied by mining engineers to Mr. Deery, at least 3,000,000,000 tons of coal, besides other minerals and natural gae. The plaintiffe allege that Major Byrne had agreed to furnish money for this work, and had retained counsel, but that the estate has refused to make any payments.

Altogether the suits against the estate aggregate $1,657,000. When Major Byrne died it as estimated that his real and personal property were worth between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000, but Frederic W. Frost of counsel for the estate said last night that if the suits succeeded "the estate will be practically wiped out."

Major Byrne, he said, had never made a contract to furnish the eums now claimed, or any sums; that Major Byrne had listened to Mr. Deery's explanation of his project, had been interested, and had said that he would "look into it," but no more than that.

Mr. Deery said last night, explaining his suit, that he bought up the rights of the heirs of the former owners of the 200,000 acree of West Virginia lands about three and a half years ago. The titles to the property ran back to 1795, when two Revolutionary soldiers, Charles Sims and Charles Lee, received the grant of the land from the State of Virginia.

With these rights Mr. Deery came to New York and interested Mayor Byrne, whom he knew as a man of experience in developing timber, oil, and mining properties and building railroads. Mr. Deery says that Mayor Byrne was to put in $150,000 for the expenses incidental to redeeming and getting title to the 200,000 acres. Then he was to advance $1,500,000 for improvements agreed upon. These improvements included the construction of a twenty-four mile railroad, the opening of coal mines, five lumber camps, &c. Deery's contribution was to be the acquired rights and the financial and development scheme.

Judge Jackson, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and who brought suit for legal services, was appointed to the United States Circuit Court by President Lincoln and presided in that court for forty-four years. He is a first cousin of Stonewall Jackson, and is about 82 years old.

The hearing yesterday was held at Judge Parker's office, at 32 Nassau Street. The entire day was occupied by the testimony of John P. McGraw, a lawyer of Webster Springs and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Col. James H. Butt, a lawyer of Parkersburg.

WON GOLD ORATORY PRIZE.

F. A. Higgins Carries Off Medal at Annual Contest at Columbia.

F. A. Higgins of the class of 1908 won the annual contest for the Curtis Oratorical prizes last night at Columbia University. The prizes are two medals, one of gold and one of silver, given yearly by "a friend and admirer of the late George Washington Curtis." The second award was made to B. A. Rosenblatt, 1907. Prof. Franklin H. Giddings presided, and the judges were Prof. Brander Matthews, Prof. George W. Kirchwey, Dean of the Law School, and John B. Pine, clerk of the University Trustees.

Last night's contest was the final one for which the four best speakers had been picked by a preliminary trial. The winning speech was entitled "Aliens and Our Altars," and was a study of the process by which foreigners are made to absorb the spirit of our National life and customs.

BLEW UP SAFE; GOT NOTHING.

Mount Kisco Watchman Exchanged Shots with Post Office Thieves.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., April 12.—Burglars visited the Post Office here early to-day and blew open the eafe, but got nothing.

James Platt, a night watchman, was in Joseph Merriman's law office when he heard an explosion. He raised a window, and, looking out, saw a man standing on the corner. The Post Office is in the Griffith Building, about 200 feet distant. Platt asked the man what had caused the noise, and the stranger replied he thought there had been an explosion at the railroad station. The man then started on a run up Main Street and fired a shot in the air, evidently as a warning signal.

Platt hurried to the street and saw two men run out of the rear door of the Post Office and make up Maple Avenue. Platt gave chase and fired two shots at the fugitives, who fired two shots in reply. They got away. The door of the Post Office safe had been blown from its hinges, but otherwise the safe was not much damaged. There were only a few unimportant papers in the eafe.

CLEVELAND IS GRATEFUL.

His Reply to Legislature's Congratulations on His 70th Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 12.—Acknowledging the courtesy of the Legislature in congratulating him on the occasion of his seventieth birthday anniversary, Grover Cleveland to-day forwarded the following reply to the Senate and House:

Princeton, N. J., April 11, 1907.

I have received the beautifully engraved copy of the congratulatory resolutions passed by the New Jersey Legislature on the occasion of my seventieth birthday. I am deeply touched by this generous and kind remembrance on the part of those representing the State of my birth, within whose limits I hope to spend the remainder of my days. It has refreshed every sentiment that makes New Jersey dear to me and stimulated my love for her people and stimulated my pride in her patriotic institutions. My children and my children's children shall read this record of the whole-hearted goodness of my State.

Yours most sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

Will To-morrow Be More Than Ever a Complete Epitome of the World's History for the Day and the Week.

Two New Features of Particular Interest Will Be the Illustrated Pages Devoted to Special Cable News and to Sports.

Every part of Europe will contribute its quota of news to the cable section, which will be even more complete than it was last Sunday.

The section devoted to sports will be handsomely illustrated and no pains will be spared to make the reports of sporting events absolutely complete.

Real Estate Interests Remembered.

Sixteen pages in the special Real Estate supplement will give authoritatively and comprehensively the news of the week and a review of the year's developments in real estate circles in New York, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens, Richmond and outlying districts.

The Regular Magazine Section

In these pages, which have been steadily growing in interest, there will be features which no one should miss. Some of them are:

THE THAW TRIAL as it impressed the jurymen. An inside story of the jury room vividly told.

EMINENT FOREIGNERS here to attend Peace Conference talk freely of America; its achievements and its needs.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, at seventy, still at the helm. To stop work, he thinks, is to die. A review of his life.

SUCCESSFUL PLAYWRITING and what it means in financial returns to author, manager, and actor.

MR. HENNESSEY, in the continued absence of Mr. Dooley, gives his views on the Peace Conference.

PALATIAL OFFICES of banking firm, where the comfort and even luxury of the appointments indicate no lack of sentiment.

DIVORCES INCREASING in the United States, especially in the country districts. Startling results shown by Federal census now partly completed.

TRAIN WRECKERS drive the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad to extreme measures. What they are doing to protect their patrons.

SECRETARY LOEB'S diary as it might have been written, and the true secret of the RICH MEN'S PLOT.

X-RAYS in their latest and most wonderful development and manifestations.

THE PICTORIAL SECTION

Is alsa rich in features of interest. Those who have been following it need no urging to buy it. Others should buy it and be converted.

Order From Your Newsdealer

TO-DAY

W. L. DOUGLAS

THE BEST **$3.50 SHOES** FOR MEN

DO YOU WEAR W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES? IF NOT, I BELIEVE I CAN GIVE YOU GOOD AND SUFFICIENT REASONS WHY IT WILL PAY YOU TO WEAR THEM.

I give the wearer the benefit of my thorough and practical knowledge of shoemaking, which has extended over fifty years.

I give the wearer the benefit of my exclusive method of tanning the bottom soles, which makes them more flexible and gives longer wear than any other sole leather produced in this country.

As I am the largest manufacturer of men's fine Hand-Sewed Process Shoes in the world, it is necessary for me to purchase leather and other materials in enormous quantities; the benefit of the very low prices I obtain I give to the wearer in superior quality over other makes.

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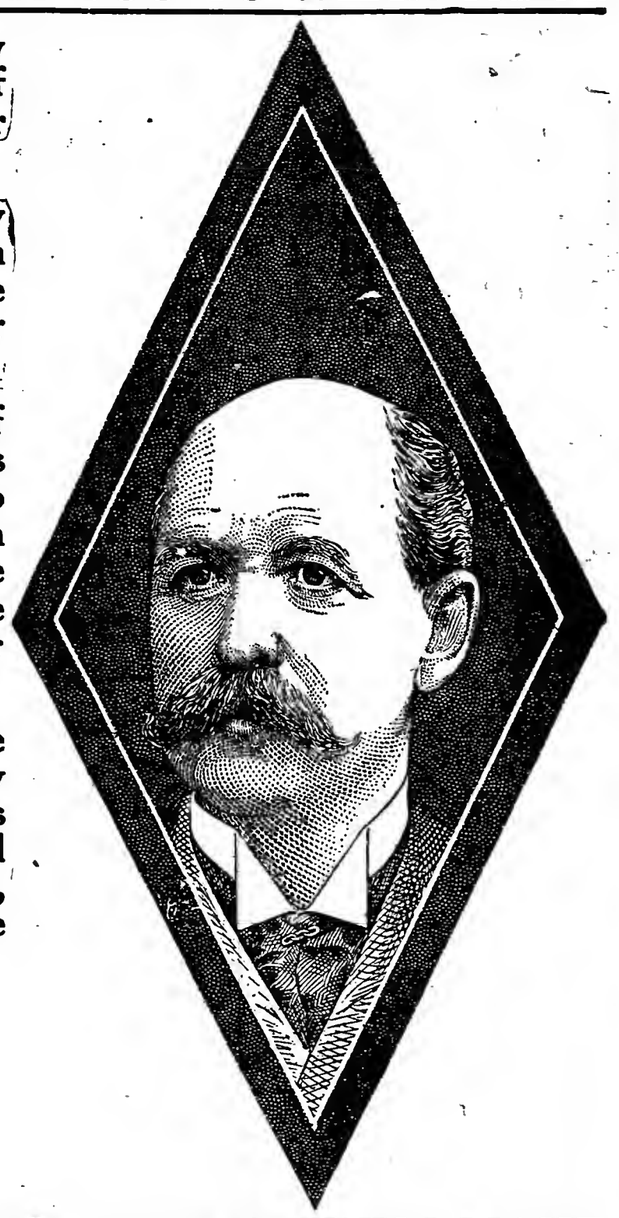

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I have been wearing your $3.50 shoes for the last ten years, and have found them to be the best on the market for durability and satisfaction.

Sincerely, CHAS. LAHUE,
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Cannot be Equalled at Any Price.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.
Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year	2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.05 per month.

TWENTY PAGES.
AND SECTION DEVOTED TO REVIEW OF BOOKS.

THE THAW DISAGREEMENT.

The failure of the Thaw jury to agree is an occasion for deep public regret, perhaps for indignation. Twelve reasonable men guided by intelligence and conscience, faithfully obeying the injunctions of Judge FITZGERALD'S charge, it seems to us could not have failed to agree upon some verdict that should have put this depraved prisoner where he would never more be a menace to private morals or human life. A conscientious juror has a right to his opinions, but it is a right to be exercised with reason, with candor, and with regard to the public interest. These jurors had heard the evidence and the arguments. The court in language of unmistakable clearness, in a remarkably able and lucid charge, had pointed out the method they were to pursue in their deliberations. Excluding altogether the supposition of improper motive, we do not see how this jury could have failed to satisfy the demands of justice save through the obstinacy and unreasonableness of a few of its members. Yet the story of the juryroom which we print this morning shows that the twelve were not far from evenly divided between murder in the first degree and acquittal on the ground of insanity. The trial of THAW has occupied nearly twelve weeks. It has cost the county a great sum of money, it has resulted in nauseous and appalling disclosures, we fear it has been the occasion of much defiant perjury, and it comes to nothing. The work must be done again, new cost incurred, the revolting mess stirred anew, and perhaps with no greater probability of definite result. It is shameful and scandalous.

When the jury retired for deliberation they had in their minds the evidence, the arguments, and the clear instructions of the court as to the law and their procedure. They were to put out of their minds sympathy and sentiment; those emotions lie outside the domain of the law. With the character and with the deeds or misdeeds of the murdered man they had nothing whatever to do. Against the delusive and dangerous doctrine of the "unwritten law" the Judge sharply warned them. Statute law rules in this community, and statute law recognizes no right of private vengeance for any wrong. The killing of WHITE by THAW was proved and not denied. Presumptively the killing was murder, and that presumption would be destroyed only by convincing evidence that at the time of the act the mind of THAW was so deranged as to make him legally irresponsible. The law presumed him to be sane, but upon that point much evidence for and against the theory of sanity in the legal sense had been introduced. Judge FITZGERALD, with commendable forethought, admonished the jury that the standing, learning, ability, and the experience of the experts should be weighed by them. "The quality and not the quantity of such evidence is to be considered." The jurors were to bear in mind the fact that the testimony of the experts for the defense could show only the state of THAW'S mind at the time of their examination, but this evidence was competent to assist the jury in reaching a conclusion beyond reasonable doubt as to his sanity or insanity at the time of the homicide.

If, after weighing all the facts and the evidence, the jury reached the conclusion that the prisoner at the time he discharged three shots into the body of WHITE was in such a mental state that he did not know the nature and the quality of the act he was doing and that it was wrong and forbidden by law, then they might find to that effect; but a mere delusion as to the conduct of the deceased would not excuse the homicide unless the delusion was of such a character that "if it had been true it would have rendered the act excusable and justifiable." Proof of partial or incipient insanity was not enough. If the jury acquitted THAW upon the ground of insanity they would state that fact in their verdict. They might convict of murder in the second degree if they believed the act was without deliberation and premeditation; of manslaughter if they were satisfied that the act was committed in the heat of passion and with a dangerous weapon, but without the design to take life.

With these instructions the jury retired to deliberate upon their verdict in one of the most extraordinary cases of which the annals of criminal jurisprudence have any record. It embraced elements of interest that have enchained the attention of the world wherever reports of the proceeding have been accessible. The trial has furnished in abundance reasons that we hope will be availed of for amendment of our procedure. It should have been over in a week. Its tragic and romantic as well as its eordid features have at every moment suggested the danger that considerations foreign to ths case and to the law might lead to a wretched perversion of justice in the result. It has been the general comment that a worse tried case for the defense is not within the public recollection, and the circumstances that provoked thie comment reached their fitting culmination in the eublimated claptrap of Mr. DELMAS'S summing up. Abandoning almost altogether the whole theory and substance of the defense of insanity as evidenced by the character of the witnesses and of the testimony, Mr. DELMAS seemed to have reached the conclusion that he must riek all upon an appeal to the "higher law," a courss that anybody could see was absurd, taking into account the chsracter of hie client and the multitude of proofs that showed the crime to be what Mr. JEROME described it, a vulgar and cowardly Tenderloin murder. By extemporizing for his purposes a new form of insanity, "dementia Americana," and by his picture of the defendant stretching out his arms in the form of a cross just after the deed, a daring invention that nothing but its grotesqueness saved from being blasphemous, Mr. DELMAS stamped his address with a quality that will make it long memorable in the history of crime, of fustian, and of foolishness.

In the Thaw case Mr. JEROME has shown himself to be something more than an able trial lawyer. He has conscientiously tried to do hie full duty, which involves more than the conviction of the prisoner at the bar. He has tried conscientiously to keep the spirit of his oath of office. Convinced during the trial that while in the legal sense the prisoner might have been sane at the time of the homicide—sane, that is, to the extent of knowing the nature of his act and that it was wrong—he was, sitting there in the courtroom, medically insane, and therefore not lawfully triable. It was at this point that he left it "to the conscience of the court" to appoint a commission to inquire into the prisoner's eanity. Previous to that episode he had with diligence and great ability pursued two lines of attack upon the defense's position. He tried to wrest from the experts of the defense the admission that THAW was insane, in which case he could not be tried for his life, but would be put away where he would not be a menace to society. Their caution and skilled evasiveness baffled him. Then he sought with equal diligence and ability to prove by their admissions that THAW was sane during the trial, which would have been likely to impress upon the minds of the jury that he was sane also at the time when he killed WHITE. Much evidence was ruled out, and the commission seemed to the District Attorney to be the only resort open to him. When the commission found the prisoner sane there was nothing left to do but to prosecute the trial to a conclusion. It then became the duty of Mr. JEROME to secure a conviction if possible. Of the testimony it is unnecessary to speak. We trust, however, that no such extraordinary theory of justice as that which permitted the wife of the defendant to tell her preposteroue etory at great length while at the same time forbidding the prosecution to prove it untrue will ever be accepted and acted upon in another murder trial. If such a theory of the causation of ineanity and the justification of killing is permissible, then any woman by telling any sort of wild, fantastic, gruesome tale to one man may cause him to kill another man, and a jury, finding him insane because of her story, may acquit; or a woman skilled in lying, by saying that she told such a tale may cheat justice of its dues. That, we think, is not a safe nnd workable law of evidence, not even though sanctioned by the Court of Appeals.

With deference to the court, there are grave reasons for supposing that the story of EVELYN NESBIT THAW should have been excluded altogether. To permit proof, or attempts at proof, of the insanity of the accused by putting before the jury a etory of wrong said to have been narrated to him, on the theory that if he believed it to be true it would have been likely to cause insanity and would therefore explain his defect of reason and the homicide, is not a safe procedure—it is a highly unsafe and illogical procedure. No English court would have let such a story be told. It would have said to the defense—if, indeed, it had been willing to listen to the plea of insanity—you assert that the prieoner at the bar was insane when he shot down his victim. You will be permitted to prove it by qualified medical testimony and by the evidence of witnesses present and able to describe the acts and behavior of the prisoner at the time of shooting. Insanity is a fact to be established by observation of the person suspected of being insane—not by inference as to the probable effect upon his mind of recitals made to him by others. The fact that THAW permitted his wife to take the stand and subject herself to the shame and humiliation of publicly giving such testimony as this woman gave might in itself be considered as evidence of insanity, but it is manifestly not legal evidence, though it did prove much as to the mind and soul of the man.

We are confident that when this prisoner comes again to the bar a trial Judge who should reduce the case to its lowest terms, to its really very simple structural proportions, would win the applause of the community. A Judge who should insist that the evidence put before ths jury be limited to the determination of the two facts whether THAW did kill WHITE, and, second, whether he was in the meaning of the law sane and responsible for his act, and should exclude from the inquiry as to this second fact the enormous mass of irrelevancies that gave such inordinate bulk to the testimony of the first trial, would make his name noted as the initiator of a very much needed reform in our criminal procedure.

We need not dwell at length upon the character of ths defendant, degenerate, coarse, dissolute, criminal, worthless, without any visible redeeming trait, nor of his victim, a man of unquestioned and brilliant genius, marred by deplorable weaknessss. It has all the time been evident that the safety of the community demanded that THAW should not be at large. We trust that through finding of a second jury or of a second commission hs may be put where he will trouble the community no more.

THE ANTI-SMOKE CAMPAIGN.

As a consequence of the vigorous campaign begun last year by the Anti-Smoke League, the belching of quantities of sooty smoke and cinders from the chimneye of all but the big public service plants in this city has ceased. In its co-operation with the Board of Health the Anti-Smoke Leagus points with pride to 132 convictions resulting from 193 arrests in 1906, and twenty-five cases still pending. The results for 1906 as compared with other years are as follows:

Number of Convictions.				
1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
17	46	0	0	132

The chief nuisances are the public eervice corporations, and, with the exception of the Long Island Railroad, they have not been suppressed. Officials of the New York Edison Company have been convicted of violating the Sanitary Code, but the league found that "smoke continued to issus from their premiees in as great volume after the conviction as before," the company holding that it was impossible to operate the plant without the emission of smoke and cinders in prodigious quantities.

With this contention the Anti-Smoke League takes issue. The Edison Company finally undertook a serics of experiments with its furnaces under the advice and suggestion of the league's experts which have thus far been successful. At the close of this test case legal conclusions will be tried with the other big offenders, who now plead helplessness. The work the league is doing in the interest of health and clear skies for the Greater City is to be commended and supported.

LORD CROMER.

Evidently there is no afterthought in the explanation given by Lord CROMER for his retirement from the public service. He retires simply because he has "done." As evidently, there is no afterthought in the praises heaped upon him by both sides in the House of Commons. He is one of the "makers of England," one of the makers of the British Empire. And he does not suffer by comparison with any Clive or Hastings among his predecessors. It is an enormous work that, as Sir EVELYN BARING, as Baron CROMER, and as Earl CROMER he has been doing in Egypt for this last quarter of a century. Sir EDWARD GREY simply expressed the feeling of all England when he declared that the retirement of Lord CROMER was "the greatest personal loss the public service of the country could suffer."

And it is a service to Egypt not less than to England. Almost more. He has been doing far better, for this quarter of a century, as the British "receiver for the benefit of creditors" than any Egyptian had ever done, better for the felaheen, better for all classes of Egyptians except the Egyptian "ring" of public plunderers and public oppressors. Nevertheless, it seems that he has not been popular in Egypt. It is one of the factors of his great success that he has not cared whether or not he was popular so long as he was quite sure that he was right. And it is not without significance that his last official act should have been the entry of his protest against granting the measure of self-government which they demanded to the people whom he has governed so much more to their benefit and advantage than they had ever been governed before since the days of RAMESES or PHARAOH.

There is a lesson in this for us. England is by so much the greatest and most succeseful of nations in dealing with inferior races since Rome that we cannot do better, as entire novices in that business, than to take her for our model. And when one of her greatest and most successful colonial administrators so strongly deprecates the indiscriminate application of the "consent of the governed," we may be fairly sure that there is something in what he says.

BASEBALL AND THE POLICE.

It appears that certain baseball "cranks" are disposed to blame Commissioner BINGHAM for not preventing certain other or possibly the same baseball enthusiasts from overrunning the grounds and breaking up the first game of the baseball season. This is not only unjust but absurd. In the first place, the Commissioner is bound by a clear legal prohibition from furnishing the public force for the policing of private grounds. He has no choice in the matter. He had given notice to the lessees of the grounds that they must provide their own force to maintain order, which he was not bound to do. And he had at the same time given orders to his own force that they were not to enter the grounds except in case of an actual breach of the peace, which he was bound to do.

But even if he had had a choice he would have deserved commendation instead of censure for the course he took. Like every other Police Commissioner, he has complained of the weakening of the police force by "details" for work which ought to be done by private persons and at private expense. But, unlike most Commissioners, he has taken active measures to prevent the continuance of that abuse. Nothing is clearer than that a person who assembles a crowd for his own profit ought to pay out of his profits for the keeping of order among that crowd. The expense of that process is one of his necessary expenses, and ought to be reckoned as euch. It ie absurd that he should be allowed to charge this item of his expense account over to the public. The public ought not to stand the imposition of this addition to its necessary burdens. In refusing to stand it, Commissioner BINGHAM shows himself once more a faithful public servant.

On the plea of flood prevention and public health the Adirondack power companies ask the State to submerge its Forest Preserve with storage reservoirs. Their object is to develop power. Chief Engineer ALFRED BROOKS FRY has just declared that a storage reservoir cannot serve its purpose and be used for power development, for the very simple reason that a flood should find it empty. The private interests of the power companies are diametrically opposed to the public interest which they ostensibly eeck to protect.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Rhodesians Unduly Alarmed.

A letter received by The Columbia (S. C.) State from the mother of a "Rhodes scholar" now in Oxford, reveals the appearance there of a curious problem. It eeems that among the scholars sent from Pennsylvania is a young negro, and his appearance at Oxford has set those of the Americans who are from the South to wondering how they should trest him. Some of them have evsn gone so fsr as seriously to meditate withdrawal from the university, for fear that if they remain there their presence will be interpreted as an acknowledgment by them of the black man's social equality.

The mother who writes the letter apparently thinks, or at least fears, that some such action may be necessary, and she wants advice, both for herself and for her son. The State gives it—extremely good advice, too. The question raised, it says, is interesting, but not at all difficult. While believing in the maintenance of a sharply drawn color and race line in the South, The State declares that this is not due to any speciel antipathy of the Southerner to the negro, but simply to the fact that the local conditions are such as to make failure thus to draw the line fatal to the superior race. The need for stern separation is less in Virginia or Maryland, still lese in the North, and almost non-existent in a country like England, where there ars not enough men with colored skins to be in any way dangerous. "The environment and conditions of the South are absent, and the attitude of the Southerner becomes automatically that of the Englishman, just as the Englishman or the New Englander, coming to abide in the South, is immediately influenced by the spirit that raises the barrier between the races."

Therefore The State concludes that "the Southerner at Oxford should regard the entrance of a negro into the university as he would the coming of a South Sea Islander, a Malayan, or a Chinaman. His caste is unsseailed, he has no battle to wage for race eupremacy, no vexing problems to ponder, and the comings and goings of brown, red, black, or yellow men are to him matters of absolute indifference. He may even journey into the countries of the Africans and be the guest of black potentates, voluntarily breaking bread with them on terms of equality, without surrendering one jot of Southern opposition to social equality in America. In Rome we do as the Romans, not through a spirit of imitativeness but because we have the environments of the Romans, and what they do is the more natural." That, so far as we can see, is all right; at any rate, it is all right as advice to the Rhodeelans in regard to the policy they should adopt toward their black companion.

"Straight" Whisky and Other.

Those who think, and they are probably numeroue, that "etraight" whisky is somehow superior to whisky that has been more or leee doctored up and ephisticated will hear with delight the news that since the pure-food law went into effect there hae been an enormoue increaee in the amount of the vivacious liquid which is bottied and eold in what may be called its original form, and a correeponding decrease in the amount that has been used merely to flavor less-expensive forms of grain alcohol.

Realization of the fact that whisky labeled as imitation whisky or as a mixture of whieky and something else will be extremely hard to sell, the dealers eeem for the moet part to have reacbed a determination to do what hitherto so many of them have only pretended to do—that is, to keep a close relation between the contents and the labele of their bottlee. Thie, as coinciding with the noble principle announced by Senator BEVERIDGE—"the man who pays hie money has a right to get what he paye for"—is highly to be commended, but we have more than a euepicion that the social and economic effects of the honestly labeled "etuff" will be about those with which observers of the conequencee of drinking etrong epirite have long been familiar.

Alcohol is aicohol, a thing of many kinds to the chemist; but of only two to common people. One of the two kinde ie a quickly fatal poieon, eo it hardly counts from thie point of view. The other, distilled from grains, if called whisky, when reasonably pure differs except to the taste, and not always or for by any means everybody in even that respect, chiefly in degree of dilution. But "straight" whisky can be of pretty dreadful quality, even from the whisky drinker's standpoint, as most experimenters with "moonshine" have found out, while "blends," and even shameless imitations, can have certain elements of alcoholic grandeur, and at least do no more harm than their nominal betters.

Surviving as a Name.

Mr. CARNEGIE has naturally given much thought as to what happens to those who try to immortalize their names by founding educational and other praiseworthy institutions, and, being a shrewd and intelligent person, he has noticed several curious things that have hitherto escaped general attention. He mentioned one of the queerest of them in his Pittsburg speech—and did it a little mournfully, one may guess.

It was when he referred to the after days "when the founder becomes merely a name, as Harvard and Yale and Cornell." He might have eaid "becomee merely a geographical or place name." Of course we all know that the universities at Cambridge and New Haven and Ithaca bear the names of men, but we know it only when we etop to think, and at other timee we use the words without the slightest appreciation of their personal content. So it ie true that the names of these three men have been "immortalized," but it is only in a way and a degree, neither really satisfactory to a hungerer after deathlese fame, that the men themeelves bave been put beyond the reach of oblivion, the common fate.

In what Mr. CARNEGIE called "the daye to come his name will be well known, but it will be used exactly as is that of Yale and Harvard. It will, however, probably escape the loss of its capital letter, as did not that of HANEOM and Dr. GUILLOTIN and DAGUERRE and many another helper or harmer of the human race.

FOXES AND THE HEN ROOST.

Money Spent for Fox Hunting Might Save Some Birds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue to-day appears a letter from Mr. G. O. Shields, President of the League of American Sportsmen, which I read with much interest.

I thoroughly agree with Mr. Shields that our song birds should be protected, and even the gray squirrels, which are often troublesoms on a farm, add somewhat to the sttractions of country life, and I rsrely disturb them.

But in thie section of Long Island there is a much graver problem, and the solution of this may turn the energies of some of our rich neighbors in a direction which should be more pleasing to Mr. Shields.

My family and many of our neighbors hsve been very heavy losers of poultry through the depredations of foxes, and, although we have done much in attempting to rid ourselves of these animals, it seems to be the old story of the struggle of the poor against the rich, for our woods are restocked for each hunting season, and the foxes seem to become constantly more numeroue.

We have in our possession a wooden box with two runwaye, which we recently dug out of the earth in the woods. This box bore unmistakable evidence of having been used as an artificial burrow for breeding foxes, and there are probably many others like it which we have not yet discovered.

Thie worse than useless fad of fox-hunting, carried on in this way, gives amusement to a few rich men and women, members of clubs organized for this purpose, and cauees loss to many who keep entirely within their rights as property holders and good, useful citizens. If the money spent in this way and the money lost by the innocent victims could be diverted to legitimate purposes, as set forth by Mr. Shields, it should do much to further his cause.

CHARLES J. KINSOLVING, JR.
Syosset, Long Island, April 7, 1907.

Reproaches Father Prout.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the editorial page of THE TIMES last Friday, April 5, appears a letter from the Rev. John T. Prout of St. John's Rectory, New York, which is certainly a eurprising and interesting contribution of private opinion from a theologian and a priest, relative to the propriety of monetary contributions at tha time of an election campaign.

As a policy holder I do not consider the President or any official of the insurance companies sinless or free from the crime of dishonesty after contributing the company's money for political purposes. If they are so kind and good as to donate a percentage of the large annual salary they receive of course they would be considered generous, but when they give part of that which is only intrusted to them, I think their consciences should worry them.

Had the recent Insurance Investigating Committee learned of the existence of a Catholic Church campaign fund perhaps some of its officers would have been called upon to declare what amount was contributed toward the election of 1904.

It is rather extraordinary to behold a clergyman volunteering so boldly and publicly to maintain and defend the impropriety and injustice of large salaried officials some of whom have resigned their honored position with insurance companies, probably through a sense of some respect, after they were forced to publicly confess their sinful deeds.

JAMES F. ROGAN.
Brooklyn, April 6, 1907.

On Hot Cross Buns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have intentionally waited until after Good Friday to write this article eo that it would not interfere in any way with the eales at bakeries and elsewhere. And now I can ask with impunity, "Do devout persons really find they can gain any spiritual help on that day, so conspicuous for its hallowed memories, by regaling themselves with sugar-covered dainties with the sacred sign of the cross thereon?" And for those who are not devout, wouldn't they enjoy tha same dainties just as much any other day, minus the aforesaid sign? Let us not be moral cowards in this matter for the sake of long-standing custom, and for those who care at all for appearances, would it not look better, to say the least, to show one's religious devotion by attending a short service, or any other form of true worship either at home or in one of the many edifices thrown open to the public?

A WOULD-BE REFORMER.
Newark, N. J., April 5, 1907.

Thanks and Some More.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your editorial this morning on the question of teachers' salaries. It is the sanest and most powerful statement of the case which has so far appeared in print.

The facts, however, warrant one in going a step further: Suppose the men had submitted to tha women a proposition that they join forces in an endeavor to obtain a salary increase for all, proportioned to the increase in the cost of living, and that the women bad spurned the offer, declaring that it was the principle for which they were working, not the money, and that they would be willing to accept the salaries they are now receiving—provided the men got no more than they! Would not their case totter not alone "on its economic foundations," but also on those of consistency and common sense?

ALFRED H. LEWIS.
High School of Commerce.
New York, April 11, 1907.

Make Thaw Jurors Immune.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be a graceful recognition of civic service faithfully performed for the people of New York to relieve the jurors of the Thaw trial from further obligation of such nature?

The period and circumstances of the arduous duty imposed upon these twelve unfortunate men probably outweigh what most of us are subject to in a lifetime, and who can tell what the conseqnences are for some of them!

Will THE NEW YORK TIMES give currency and indorsement to this suggestion?

New York, April 11, 1907. J. W. E.

TO PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS.

An Appeal to the Labor Unions from the Charity Organization Society.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For three years and more ths trades unions have been coming in on the fight against consumption, and now thie year in New York City we find them joining forcee with us stronger than ever, and in a way which is bound to have considerable effect on this great problem of the prevention of this terrible but preventable disease. In place of ignoranoe and indifference, at the present rate we shall soon have a public which knows that consumption can be prevented, that it can be cured, and that it ie foolish and worse to put off an honeet snd real attempt to get well; that "sure cures" for consumption are merely methode of obtaining money under falee pretenses, that consumption is caused by a germ, and that it is courting death to allow a conesumptive who will not take care of his germ-laden sputum to epit on the floor of one's shop or home. Theee things ws are getting before the unions of this city by meane of ehort talks, many of them illustrated with stereoptican views. Take, for instance, our record in this respect for the first week in April; we were given the privilege of the floor at tbe following unions: German Bricklayers' Union No. 11, Carpenters and Joiners' No. 715, United Hebrew Trades, Marble Cutters and Setters, United Upholsterers' Union No. 44, Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, Tool and Die Workers' No. 460, Carpenters and Joiners' No. 1,548, Paintere, Decorators and Paperbangers' No. 442, Painters, Decorators and Paperhsngers' No. 490, Brotherhood of Bookbindere' No. 9, International Association of Machinists' No. 402, New York City Lodge No. 404, I. A. M.; United Derrickmen, Riggers and Pointers' Association No. 4, Rockmen and Excavators Unions Nos. 10,630 and 10,631, Typographical Union No. 6, and United Teamsters of America No. 462.

This means that the sacrifice of over 10,000 livee to this preventable disease which we eee going on in New York City every year is to be stopped, that the trades unions of this city are going to hold up the hands of the public authorities in their attempt to stamp out consumption, and that there will be in the future a more vigoroue and determined demand for thorough-going factory, tenement house, and Board of Health regulations.

But we cannot be satisfied with what is being done. After all, snd in spite of the numbers who have given us a hearing, far more unions are on the other side and have still not responded to our request for permission to address them. We want to have extended to us the privilege of the floor by every union in this city. We will furnish a speaker in any language desired, and when our lantern is not in use at other lectures we will illustrate our talke with stereopticon viewe, all entirely at our own expense. It is to the unions' own interest to learn of this preventable disease that at present is causing them far more loss in members' lives and union funds than sny other one csuse. A letter to the undersigned giving date and hour at which our committee may appear will receive prompt attention.

PAUL KENNADAY,
Secretary Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

PRESIDENT AND EDITORS.

Southern Papers Remark on The Times's Symposium.

From The Nashville Banner.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is greatly impressed by the popularity of Theodore Roosevelt, which, it says, "is the most remarkable social and political phenomenon in this Republic to-day." This popularity of the President, THE TIMES says, "is growing and he is stronger with the people than ever before." Our New York contemporary seems to have reached this conclusion mainly because of a number of responses it has received from the editors of Republican newspapers in reply to letters requesting their opinions as to whether President Roosevelt is as popular and as strong generally as he was at the time of his election. Letters were addressed to 500 Republican editors, Monday of last week, and up to Sunday sixty-eight answers had been received and nearly all of these answers were to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt is stronger with the people than ever before.

From The Montgomery Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has been taking a census of the Republican editors and finds practically all of them wedded to Theodore Roosevelt, despite his faults and breaks and the enemies he has made, and it predicts, if the editors represent public sentiment, that Roosevelt will be renominated despite himself in 1908. It is interesting to note how THE TIMES puts it. It describes the conditions graphically if its conclusions are not correct.

Knoxville Journal and Tribuna.

THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New York Herald, neither of them Roosevelt papers, have been sounding public sentiment to see how popular the President is, and if he is as popular as he was when he was elected President. In both cases the investigations made by these papers show that Roosevelt has lost none of his popularity, but that, on the contrary, he has gained instead of lost.

After making the investigation they did, these papers, neither of them being Roosevelt papers, as already stated, express the opinion that the people of the country have lost no confidence in the President, and that the masses are as true to him as they ever have been. They believe him to be their friend, and have seen nothing in his official life to shaka or changa that belief. It is without douht the truth that, had they the opportunity of doing so, thousands of men who did not vote for him in 1904 would do so now.

From The Utica Observer.

That was a commendable piece of enterprise which THE NEW YORK TIMES undertook and carried through one day lately—that of seeking opinions from 500 Republican editors concerning the present strength of the President as compared with the past. If the answers THE TIMES publishes are a fair expression of the views of all these editors—though the silence of so many does not favor that interpretation—then Theodore Roosevelt is really stronger to-day than when he was chosen President in 1904. He wss certainly stronger then than when he was elected Vice President in 1900, and stronger then than when he was elected Governor in 1898. There appears to be a steady gain in popularity through his whole Presidential career—a popularity for which he laid the foundations by the general excellence of his Administration while serving as Chief Magistrate of the State of New York.

A Loyal Briton Protests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Denies Our Obligation to England" your correspondent, Mr. W. J. Hanna, in issua of March 31 makes what I call an unprovoked attack upon Britain, my native country, and as it is not only equivocal and evasive, may I ask through your most influential paper if he will pleass to name specifically what in England has got on his nervee? Since the times when George III. reignsd—and be was a lunatic during considerable periods—I have no remembrance of anything of consequence worth noting as a cause of quarrel, witb the exception of President Cleveland's manifesto with regard to Venszuela, when many Americans were ruined on your Stock Exchanges, which uncalled-for attack was met so nobly and with dignity by the late Lord Salisbury. If Mr. Hanna will define complsints regarding the United Kingdom one can then reply to them.

D. C. BARKER.
Montreal, April 10, 1907.

THE COURT OF THE POOR.

More Judges Would Improve Conditions Now Intolerable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call attention to a bill now pending in the Legislature wbich offers a thoroughgoing relief for tho preeent intolerable condition of our municipal courts? The subject is such an important one that it should receive much more public attention thsn it has.

The bill to which I refer le one drafted by the Citizens' Union, and which has the indorsement of organizations like the City Club, the Bar Association, of the Municipal Court bench itself, and of several Judges of ths Supreme Court, like Judges Ingraham and Scott, who are familiar from experience with tho present condition of the Municipal Court Justice. The bill makes a much-needed increase of Justices in the court, redistricts the city on sensible lines, and does away with the intolerable waste of time to which litigants and lawyers are now put before tbey can get their cases tried.

The Municipal Court is one of the most important courts in the city. It does more tusiness by far than the Supreme Court itself, and if the public were thoroughly familiar with the actual conditions of tbe "poor man's" court to-day, the purely partisan political influences which are now at work attempting to defeat this measure would be overwbelmed by general public disapproval.

Let me give an illustration from my own experience of this week, which I think is a characteristic one, showing tbe present disadvantage whicb the poor man has in seeking justice in a very large number of these Municipal Courts. Monday of this week, for the second time, a case in which I am interested as counsel for defendant was on the calendar of the Fourth District Municipal Court, at Second Avenue and First Street. The action was one by a former employe of a corporation to recover from it a deposit made by the employe as security for his honest and faithful conduct while at work. Irrespective of the merits of the controversy it will be admitted by any one that the question of this man's rigbt to the return of his deposit should be speedily determined in court, and what was actually due him ascertained. The defendant was equally willing to have the matter tried, and is not seeking delay.

This is what has happened. This man has spent two working days, worth to him $2 each, sitting around in that court, while the Judge has struggled with a congested calendar, and tbe case bas not yet been reached. On Monday (the second of these days) he sat, I am told, from 9 o'clock until 3:40, an entire working day lost, simply becsuee there was so much court business ahead of his case that it could not be reached. At 3:40 the Judge announced that he would not be able on tbat day to dispose of eleven cases which then remained untried on his calendar.

When this announcement was made, some thirty or forty people who had been sitting all day as litigants or witnesses left to come another day and go through the same process of delay, linger and wait, in the hope that ultimately a tired, overworked Judge would reach their cases. The wage loss of the people I saw go out of that court could not have been less than $30, and the loss was to people on whom it fell as a bitter load. The Judge himself who presided that day was in my opinion then working so fast, trying to dispose of the accumulation of businee before him, that it was impossible that he could give anything like adequate consideration to the cases which he tried.

This is not an extraordinary illustration of the present condition of our municipal courts, but is, in my opinion, a typical one. No one needs better justice or quicker justice than the very poor man, and it is a scandal and outrage that general public indifference has permitted conditions to exist in his court which practically prevent anything like adequate justice being done in his case. It is always easy to arouse interest in our higher courts, both in the selection of Judges and their organization as courts. Is it too much to ask that the same public attention should be aroused which shall result in the correction of the abuses now far too prevalent in the court of the poor?

The bill which the Citizens' Union hss drafted is an excellent piece of constructive legislation and of the utmost public importance. It is to be hoped that sufficient interest can be aroused in it so that the present intolerable conditions can be wiped out.

GEORGE W. ALGER.
New York, April 8, 1907.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

To Introduce the Torrens System Would Be Laborious and Expensive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some statement about "Mobilization of Real Estate," which you make with reference to the Torrens system of title transfer to-day, will be misunderstood.

The Doomsday Book contains digests of surveys of all the lands in England, with records of their ownership; it was completed in the first place during the reign of William the Conqueror.

The ancient Catester Books of Germany are very similar to the English, but their use by realty owners is made compulsory by the authorities.

As the names indicate, the books originated in a desire to apportion the proper tax on every piece of ground.

These books have been carefully kept since; every important change in value and every transfer is ecrupulouely recorded in them, so that entries in these books are generally considered primafacie evidence of the titles.

To introduce a similar system here would involve more labor and greater expense than friends of the measure anticipate. More transfers of realty are made here in one year than are made in Europe in ten.

When transfers of land are made in Illinois, Oregon, and Massachusette, where the Torrens plan has been adopted, the States cannot assume a liability for correction of the search, because no funds are provided for this purpose. Their searchers fail to take notice of any improvements on the land.

LOUIS WINDMULLER.
20 Reade Street, New York, April 11, 1907.

MY TENANT.

It was a humble parasite,
Far emaller than a flea,
Who came upon a Winter's night
And rented rooms in me.
I knew not wbere he went to dine
Nor how he spent tbe day,
But soon within this frame of mine
The devil was to pay.

Along my Ego's thoroughfare
A whirlwind seemed to pass;
A sense of terror raised my hair,
My eoul grew sick, alae!
I shivered with unholy pain,
I burned with inward fire,
And not a doctor could explain
The while their bills ran higher.

They murmured Latin names galore,
Then guessed again in Greek,
And wrote prescriptions by the score
Of words they could not speak.
And finally 'twas put to rout—
My tenant had to skip—
And then it was that I found out
The beast was called La Grippe.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

SOCIETY WOMEN IN THEIR OWN OPERA

"Bonds and Balloons" to be Produced at Carnegie Lyceum Next Tuesday.

WROTE IT THEMSELVES

Committee of Eight Young Women Prepared the Libretto—Music Composed by Miss Hollingsworth.

An original comic opera, entitled "Bonds and Balloons," will be produced on Tuesday afternoon and evening next at the Carnegie Lyceum by well-known young women in society. The music was composed specially for the production by Miss Grace Hollingsworth, and a committee of eight girls—the Misses Mary Cozine Lefferts, Gillian Barr, Helen Ludington, Emily Grugan, Ruth Ashmore, Grace Henry, and Katharine Tweed—wrote the libretto.

The scene is laid on the planet Mars, and girls will impersonate both men and women. Miss Constance Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, will be Venus. Miss Kate Bushnell is to be the Czar, who is eventually blown up by a bomb. Miss Alice Anderton will impersonate Cupid, in a Buster Brown costume. Miss Gladys Waterbury will take the part of Mars, and Miss Eleanor Townsend will travesty Santos-Dumont in the part of Santos-Didmont. Miss Gladys Endicott is to be Philippe, the jealous lover, in a mad scene, and Miss Mary Hazard will be "Cloudy."

The Misses Helsn and Mildred Harbeck will take part in a domino dance in scarlet robes. Miss Marion Stevenson is to sing several songs, and the Misses Jaqueline Kelley and Alice Anderton will perform a Dutch dance. Others taking part in the chorus are the Misses Mary Vanderhoef, Edith Landon, and Beatrice Pratt.

The composers and singers are all members of the alumnae of the Spence School, and the proceeds of the opera are to go to a class of crippled children in the Henrietta Industrial School, in West Sixty-third Street. The tickets are in charge of Miss Christine Roosevelt, 804 Fifth Avenue.

SOCIETY IN VAUDEVILLE.

"A Grand Opera Party" Produced at Carnegie Hall.

One of the novel events of the society season was the "Grand Opera Part," presented last night in the Chamber Music Room of Carnegie Hall for the benefit of the West Side Juvenile Club. The entertainment was arranged by Miss Frances Hoppin, Mrs. Edward McVickar, Miss Beatrice Pratt, Miss Isabelle Tilford, Miss Anna Constable, William F. Beekman, Langdon Geer, Frederick S. Hoppin, Jr., Harold Imbrie, Arthur C. Nash, and Gardner B. Perry. Many of the characters portrayed were taken from the various operas given this season ut ths eMtropolitan and Manhattan Opera Houses. Messrs. Conried and Hammerstein were represented by Kenneth Murchison and Mr. Schrieber.

The opening piece on the programme was a song by Mr. Vannoh, a monologue by Miss Draper, and a dance by Miss Dorothy Roosevelt and Mr. Perry. They appeared as opera singers in their number, and applied for positions in grand opera.

Then Howard Borden played on twenty instruments. He was followed by a Japanese dance by Miss Lucy Blair, Miss Alice Fellowes, Miss Dorothea Wardwell, and several others. The "Merry Villagers," an opera comique, was presented by Messrs. Bartow and Brown. "A Débutante at the Opera" was the title of a clever monologue given by Miss Ruth Hubbell.

A feature of the programme was the Pagliacci dance, which was executed by Miss Olivia Hitchcock, Miss Jacquelin Kelley, L. M. Dickinson, A. A. Fowler, and H. D. Buckley.

Mrs. Henry Sples Kip won much applause by a popular song. This number was followed by a Spanish band, in which some of the performers were the Messrs. Winter, Wood, and Reed. Following the Spanish dance, the Italian band appeared. Following the "Grand Opera Party" there was dancing, and afterword supper was served.

The West Side Juvenile Club was started in 1902, and it has accomplished much for the children who live in the narrow streets of old Greenwich Village. Andrew C. Imbrie is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the club; Percy S. Weeks, Vice Chairman; Edward Rush Duer, Secretary, and Robert Swan, Treasurer. The Directors include W. F. Beekman, Langdon Geer, W. V. Higgins, F. S. Hoppin, Jr., Tracy Hoppin, Harold Imbrie, Paul T. Jones, Arthur C. Nash, Alexander C. Proudfit, and Guy Van Amringe.

Among those who appeared in the audience in fancy costumes were:

The Misses Elsie Nicoll, Constance and Beatrice Pratt, Margaret Hubbell, Priscilla Stanton, Gladys and Marjory Rice, Nathalie Howland, Betty Morton, Mary Hazard, Katharine Atterbury, Katarina Suee, Lorraine Roosevelt, Anna Pellew, Clara Barclay, Francis Alexander, Antoinette Heckscher, Marie Huntington, Elizabeth Masten, Kate Prentice, Isabelle Tilford, Gwendolyn Wickersham, Anne Terry, Margaret Gardiner, Electra Havemeyer; and Moses Taylor Pyne, Percy R. Pyne, 3d, Edmund Rogers, Lathrop Brown, and Alexander D. B. Pratt.

The list of petronesses included:

Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. H. A. Barclay, Mrs. W. M. Benjamin, Mrs. W. B. Boulton, Mrs. C. T. Bound, Mrs. C. W. Bowring, Mrs. E. L. Burlingame, Mrs. W. B. Chambers, Mrs. H. G. H. Clarke, Mrs. A. M. Dodge, Mrs. C. Dodge, Mrs. G. R. Duer, Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Mrs. D. L. Elliman, Mrs. Birney Fellowes, Mrs. J. T. Gardiner, Mrs. G. J. Geer, Mrs. E. M. Grinnell, Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, Mrs. August Heckscher, Miss Edith Holt, Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, Mrs. C. Bulkley Hubbell, Mrs. Percy K. Hudson, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. C. F. Imbrie, Mrs. A. H. Joline, Mrs. G. Y. T. Kirby.

Mrs. H. P. Loomis, Mrs. A. H. Masten, Mrs. R. W. Meade, Mrs. A. P. Montant, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Edward McVickar, Mrs. C. E. Pellew, Mrs. Ansel Phelps, Mrs. J. Otis Post, Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. W. P. Prentice, Mrs. Francis L. Pruyn, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Miss Rhett, Mrs. Clarence C. Rice, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. H. L. Satterlee, Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, Mrs. H. W. Van Sinderen, Mrs. Henry Slack, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., Mrs. L. L. Stanton, Mrs. Arthur Terry, Mrs. H. M. Tilford, Mrs. Allen Tucker, Mrs. R. Oakley Vanderpoel, Jr., Mrs. H. Lansing Wardwell, Mrs. G. W. Wickersham, and Mrs. Kenelm Winslow.

MISS TONE TO MARRY.

Her Engagement to Le Grand Griswold Announced.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Esther Tone to Le Grand Griswold. Miss Tone is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Tone of Fairlawn, Scarsdale, N. Y., and a sister of Miss Alleen Tone and Miss Anita Tone, whose engagement to Rockhill Potts was announced this Winter. Both Miss Tone and her fiancée are popular. Their engagement wes announced at a dance last evening.

Mr. Griswold, who ie a son of Mrs. Chester Griswold of 23 West Forty-eighth Street, is a grandson of Col. Le Grand B. Cannon of Burlington, Vt., and a brother of Cheeter Griswold, who married Miss Elizabeth A. H. Griswold. He is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1903, and a son of the late Chestsr Griswold of this city.

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MR. BRYCE ENTERTAINED.

Secretary Garfield Gives a Dinner—Washington Social Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Garfield entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Ambassedor from Great Britain and Mrs. Bryce.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins were hosts this evening at a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, guests of their daughter. Mrs. Kernochan and Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard of New York, who have been guests of Miss Elkins for a fortnight, have returned to their homes.

The Minister from Cuba and Mme. De Quesada, who have spent the last year at the Raleigh Hotel, have purchased the former home of the ex-Consul General to London and Mrs. Henry Clay Evans, at 1,750 Massachusetts Avenue. They will use this house as a residence, and the Cuban Legation will remain at the Raleigh for a time, but the Government will ultimately purchase a homs for the legation.

The Ambassador from Mexico and Mme. De Creel left to-day for New York, where they will bo at the Waldorf-Astoria for ten days. The Ambassador will attend the Peace Conference.

Mrs. Thedore P. Shonts and her daughters entertained an informal luncheon party to-day, as a farewell to the Duo De Chaulnes, who has been their guest for some time, and who left this afternoon for Nsw York to visit Dr. and Mrs. Ledoux.

Gen. and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin are the guests of Mrs. Corbin's sisters, the Misses Patton, after a long absence from Washington.

Plans for their new home at Chevy Chase are being made. Work will be begun soon, and the house may be ready for their occupancy next Fall.

BAZAAR FOR SICK BABIES.

Held Yesterday at the Home of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander.

For the benefit of ths Home for Convalescent Babies at Sea Cliff, a bazear was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander. Young society women presided at the various tables and booths. Miss Cornella Harriman, who was assisted by Miss Harriet Alexander and Miss Anna Ripley, had the flower tables.

The Japanese bower, wreathed with wistaria and pink cherry blossoms, was in charge of Miss Sylvia Parsons and Miss Frances Alexander.

Mrs. George Miller hed the candy table. A ten-cent toy table was in charge of Mrs. L. L. Stanton, who was assieted by her daughter, Miss Priscilla Stanton, and Miss Hileh French.

Ths millinery table was in chargs of Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, who was assisted by her daughter, Miss Eleanor Alexander.

The table of fancy articles was presided over by Mrs. John E. Roosevelt, assisted by Miss Gladys Roosevelt, Miss Jean Roosevelt, Miss Charlotte Delafield, and Miss Rosina Otis.

Refreshments were served in the dining room, where Mrs. Henry Parish presided.

Zeta Psi Cotillion.

Ths Zeta Psi Society of Yale University gave a dance last night in the ballroom of the Hotel St. Regis. The cotillion was led by C. B. Blair, who danced with Miss Natalie Wells of Chicago. The favors included silver cologne bottles with the monogram of the society for the women and silver match boxes for the men.

Georgia Society Dance.

Ths Georgia Society of New York City gave the third and last of its eeason's dances at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. There were about 200 present, some of whom came from Atlanta and Columbus to attend. Mrs. Bedell Parker, wife of the President of the society, received and was assisted by Mrs. James H. Parker.

Social Notes.

Mrs. George Ide Malcom of 50 East Fifty-second Street will give a theatre party and supper on Tuesday next for her son, J. Beekman Malcom, a Harvard student, who epent his Easter holidaye in town.

Mrs. Harriette Cady will give a piano recital this afternoon at the home of Mrs. John J. Mason, 160 Madison Avenue. The programme will begin with a group of gavottes.

Mrs. Henry Curtis Emmett will give a dance this evening at the St. Regis for her daughters who are not yst out.

A musicale is to be given this afternoon at the studio of Mrs. Kendall Banning, 115 East Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Banning, who was Miss Hedwig von Briesen, daughter of Arthur von Briesen, will sing, and Mr. Jorden will sing some eongs of his own composition.

Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan of 584 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner last night at her home, to celebrate the coming of age of her son, Leonard Sullivan, who is a student at Yale University. A dance followed for about fifty young people, including a number of Yale etudents.

The last of the Friday Roller Skating Parties took place last night at Lenox Lyceum. The affair wound up with a Virginia reel, danced by the Misses Margery Kendall, Léontine Susé, Georgia Owen, and the Misses Wheeler and Houghton, and Gibert Thébaud, Howland Pell, Harold Tappin, and others.

Secretary to the President Loeb and Mrs. Loeb have rented the Edward Townsend cottage at Oyster Bay, L. I., for the Summer, and will take up their home there when the President leaves Washington.

Mrs. J. West Roosevelt and Miss Lorraine Roosevelt have rented their house at Oyster Bay and will sail for Europe next month for the Summer.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Passengers for Europe on the Atlantic Liners.

These passengers will eail to-day on the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse:

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Henry T. Bahnson, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. J. F. Brady of Perth Amboy, George W. Child, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Caine, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Daly, the Rev. J. J. Fex, R. B. Fleming, Capt. J. E. Gilmer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Garfield Learned, Count Van Moceniigo, Dr. D. F. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Rogers, and Mrs. Dexter Thurhsr.

Outgoing passengers on the American liner New York for Southampton are:

J. W. Appleton, Eugene Bourhonville, Alfred de Costa, Daniel Lang, J. B. McLaughlin, Miss Huger Pratt, Mrs. James Russell, Thomas Maling Smith, and Robert Walcott.

Among those who will sail for London on the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Minneapolis are:

Richard Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Cargill, Robert N. Downing, John Findlay, Mrs. W. H. Wyatt Hannath, Mrs. E. T. Hayden, Ernest D. Kahn, Miss Bertha Livingston, George Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pond, Forest Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Scheurer, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Strong, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Ullman.

On the Umbria of the Cunard Line will eail:

Harry Chalmers, Mrs. H. Y. Complin, George Frank, the Rev. and Mrs. P. T. Forsyth, Mrs. C. H. Holt, Miss Marianne Mawdesley, and Bryan Rotherham.

These passengers will sail on the Red Star liner Vaderland Sunday for Antwerp:

William Ackerland, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Allo, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. de Coppet, J. C. Flynn, Mrs. Andrew Goodell, A. S. Homewood, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Lastelle, J. W. Laurence, Mr. and Mrs R. D. McCarter, Dr. Emerson A. North, Pol le Tellier, Attache of the Belgian Legation; Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Upson, and D. R. Warren.

Arrivals yesterday by the White Star liner Majestic were:

R. S. G. Boutell, Secretary of the American Legation, Buenos Ayres; Dr. and Mrs. C. George Currie, Richard Fletcher, W. L. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Kennedy, Charles F. McGilvray, Miss E. M. Preston, Armand J. Tourangean, and Mr. and Mrs. James E. York.

The Red Star liner Vaderland from Antwerp had among her paseengers.

Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Bacon, Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Bacon, Mrs. George J. Bull, H. F. Doane, Edward Higgine, United States Consul at Berne; Mrs. Higgine, Mss. William H. McKnew, Frank L. Nelson, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Owsley, and Mr. and Mrs. Mott Smith.

A BIT OF FROTHY ITALIAN COMEDY

With Nazimova Charming as the Capricious "Comtesse Coquette."

PLAY BY ROBERTO BRACCO

Some Very Thin Ice in Playwright's First Work to be Seen in English.

Gino Riccardi.....Mr. Guy Standing
Comte Silvio Di Lorenzo....Mr. Arthur Forrest
Bianca.....Miss Marie Allen
Giuseppe.....Mr. Ernest A. Elton
Footman.....Mr. Rex Stovell
and
Comtesse Nina Di Lorenzo.....Mme. Nazimova

If on a certain historlo occasion Eve had remarked to the serpent in the Garden of Eden, "Now here I am, ready and willing to be tempted—go ahead and do your worst," futurs generations would probably have been spared no end of trouble. That, in effect, is what happens in Roberto Bracco's play "Infidele," which Mms. Nazimova presented at the Bijou last night under the titls of "Comtesse Coquette."

Ths Comtesse is a certain very lovely Italian lady, whose husband adores her, and whom in turn she adores. But they have agreed that there must be perfect freedom of action, with no suspicione and no recriminations. The Comtesse flirts—or thinks she does—most outrageously, proceeding, as she explains, on the assumption that coquetry is a woman's surest safeguard against temptation. And she is intensely amused when one of her very particular friends, Gino Riccardi, assures her that she has really never pleced herself in any danger, but that if she will visit him in his apartments and still remain true to herself and the man who trusts her, there will be some reason for her claim of exceptional virtue.

She assures him she will give him svery opportunity, she tells her husband that she has an important engagement, the nature of which she refuses to reveal, and at the appointed time presents herself before her admirer.

This situation is led up to in several amusing scenes, one of which shows Riccardi engaged in preparing for the Comtesse's reception. He composes verses intended to impress her with the ardor of his passion; he arranges photographs of other women about the room for the purpose of arousing her jealousy. And upon the first intimation of her coming he seats himself at the piano and begins to play a soulful nocturne by Chopin.

Whereupon, instead of the Comtesse, her husband enters, and Riccardi is only able to get rid of him finally by inducing at a delicate affair he has on hand, and sending the husband to apologize for his, Riccardi's, failure to keep an appointment which he seys he has with the Comtesse at the skating rink.

When the lady arrives shs laughs at the labored poetic effort, inquires interestedly as to the history of the one man whose photograph is contained in Riccardi's collection, ignorcs those of the women, and makes her host appear utterly ridiculous. When word is brought that her husband is at the door she insists upon having him up, and that poor man imagines himself face to face with a terrible domeetic tragedy.

The final act shows how the Comteese wins back her husband's love and convinces him of her innocence, the curtain falling as Riccardi, the absurdity of his position finally borne in upon him, makes a stealthy exit from ths Comtseee's boudoir, while sounds of laughter come from the happy pair who ars in an adjoining room.

The play is bright and clsver in writing and construction, with several scenes of ingeniously contrived merriment. And Signor Bracco has been particularly happy in his revelation of the feminine moods of his alluring little Comteese. As he drawe her so Mme. Nazimova acts her, with a most engaging sxhibition of tantalizing capriciouenese, audecious sauciness, and just enough of a redeeming and underlying tenderness. It is a charming comedy performance.

Effective as the little piece is, it might be far more so if the roles of the two men were better cast. Mr. Standing seemed to have entirely missed the meaning of his role, and played Riccardi in something like a burlesque vein. Mr. Forrest undertook the role of the husband on short notice, which may account in part for his sluginess.

As Englished by Dirce St. Cyr and Grace Isabel Colbron, the play is somewhat toned down from the original Italian, but it still remains one of thoss very frothy concoctions of which one is inclined to say "harmless if not taken too often and in too large doses," and which one does not recommend to school girls.

MANHATTAN'S DOUBLE BILL.

Despite Bad Weather Big Audience Sees "I Pagliacci" and "Rusticana."

In spite of the bad weather last evening that most popular double bill, "I Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," filled the Manhattan Opera House. The performance commenced with Leoncavallo work, which was given with splendid dramatic force. Mr. Sammarco's voice was heard to great advantage in the prologue; Mme. Donalda seng her first act air with much purity of tone, and Mr. Bassi was called before the curtain many times and presented with a wreath after "Ride Pagliacco."

The refractory donkey, which upset a previous performance by sitting down on the stage, this time showed a decided inclination to climb into the mimic theatre used in the stage setting, and it took several chorus men to lead him away.

Emma Calv sang Santuzza in "Cavalleria," and Charles Dalmorès was the Turidu. Both of these artiste were at their best. Paul Sévelhac sang in both operas, and Mr. Campanini conducted.

CONRIED OFFER TO MOTTL.

Latter Finds It Very Tempting, but Has Not Decided Yet.

MUNICH, April 12.—It is announced that Felix Mottl has received a very tempting offsr from Heinrich Conried to conduct the orchestra of ths Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

Dr. Mottl has not yet decided whether to accept or decline the proposition.

Before sailing for Europe Mr. Conried announced that he had made an attempt to obtain Dr. Mottl's services for next season.

Dr. Mottl le famous as a conductor of German music drama. He conducted in New York three seasons ago at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Edeson to Open In London in May.

Henry B. Harris hae arranged with Charles Frohman to present Robert Edeson in "Strongheart" at the Duke of York's Theetre, London, early in May. Mr. Edeson will end his American season on Saturday, April 20, at the Park Theatre, Boston. The entire company will sail for England on April 24.

GIRL CAPTURES BURGLARS BY USING A TELEPHONE

Seeing Two Men Break Into a House, She Summons Aid

N. Y. Times.

A Telephone is the best aid in emergencies. Have you one?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Dey Street

EX-PRIEST IN NEW CULT.

It's the Circle of Divine Ministry and Seeks the Higher Plane.

A small black-and-white sign in the front window of the first floor of the high-stoop brownstone house at 35 West Twentieth Street announces to those who care to read that inside ars the meeting rooms of the Circle of Divine Ministry. The object of the circle is to elevate humanity to that high plane where there will be no more worry and no more sickness. One of the pastors is the Rev. J. M. White, a former priest of the Roman Catholic Church and spiritual adviser of Thomas F. Ryan. The other spiritual leader is the Rev. W. Ellis Williams.

Mr. White is young, good-looking, and an enthusiast on the subject of the work of the Circle of Divine Ministry. He explained to a TIMES reporter yesterday some of the objects of the circle. In this he was essisted by Miss Anita Lawrence, who is the President and Chairman of the Executive Board. Miss Lawrence said that the circle had about 150 members and was not antagonistic to the churches.

"We teach the Divine Science, which is a higher branch than Christian Science," shs said. "We believe that all the laws operated by Christ are still operative now. As we come nearer the altitude of Christ we are able to use the same lawe. We believe that God's creation is perfect and that anything imperfect is the work of man. Ours is an effort to get back to first Christianity. Mr. Campbell in London has created a sensation by preaching re-stated Christianity. We have been at this work for ten years."

"Do you preach Divine Healing?" the reporter asked.

"Yes," replied Miss Lawrence. "We believe in healing by the calling forth of spiritual power. We can reach a plane where a man can overcome ths ills of life."

"Are Mr. White and Mr. Williams healers?"

"We are—I am a healer," said Mr. White. He explelnsd thnt no fee was rsceived, and that the healing was not obtalned by anointing or by the laying on of hande. It was brought about by the exercise of spiritual power.

"You must understand," put in Miss Lawrsnce, "that we do not denounce doctore and druggists. We believe that they do good to those who are on the low plane, whsre such things are needed. I myself, if I had pnsumonia, would get a doctor. We could not pray a limb on, and if a bone was broken we would heve a surgeon set it. But what we could do would be fo seek to life one to that high plane where spiritual power would prevent inflammation or blood poison."

"Who supports ths movement?" was asked.

"We are supported," said Mr. White, "by the offerings of our members. No, they are not all women. Some of them are business men—brokers—and the yarc well off. We have a branch in Orange, another in Brooklyn, and two in this city."

Mr. White also hastened to explain that when called in for healing he did not object to the patient being under the care of a physician. Indeed, the healer wes a sort of second aid to the sick, but the lifting to the high plane would soon make the services of a physician unnecesary.

On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at noon services are held by the Rev. Mr. White. There were fifteen women and one man present at yesterday's service. Ths women listened with rapt attention to Mr. White. The man was the first to go. The congregation sat with their backs to the front window while Mr. White occupied a seat at a small table placed between the folding doors. Between the two front windows was a long table on which were some pamphlets and books. Ths most conspicuous objects on ths table were two Social Registers.

The pastor sat at ths table while speaking. He talked in a rather low tone with his handkerchief in his hand. The last part of his nddress was devoted to setting forth the advantages of the atmosphere of the higher plans. He spoke of the banishment of sickness and care in this rarified height, and advised the women not even to allow other women to tell them their troubles.

"Don't listen," he said, "to the woman who would tell you of the sickness that carried off her husband."

He advised the cultivation of good thoughts as a means of "banishing the atems of distraction."

Following his talk Mr. White and his congregation spent three minutes in silent striving to reach the high plane. The women sat straight with closed eycs; the solitary man took the opportunity to leave ths room.

"BOMB" AN OLD CANNON BALL.

Brooklyn Italians in Consternation Until Navy Yard Marines Apear.

The Italian colony in Little Street, beside the Brooklyn Navy Yard wall, was thrown into consternation yesterday by the discovery in a tenement hallway of a big black bomb. One Giuseppe Tetrelli saw the infernal contrivance first.

He gave the alarm, and the frightened tenants stampeded from the buildings. A Corporal and several marines, hearing the cries of the Italians, ran to the spot. The Corporal recognized the "bomb" at first glance.

It was an old friend, an nncient cannon ball, which had been stolen the day before es old junk from in front of Building 7 in the navy yard.

TO BEGIN 700 FOOT TOWER.

Structure at Coney Will Rest on 800 Concrete Piers—Start Monday.

The Alfred E. Morton Company, steel contractors, will begin the construction of the lofty Friede Globe Tower at Coney Island on next Monday. With the aid of large derricks and a sixty horse-power hoisting engine, the work of putting into position the 80 concrete piers, each five feet in circumference, forming the foundation, will be started.

When these have been run above 150 feet, four derricks, each eighty feet high with booms of seventy-five feet, will be placed in position to carry up the other outside legs of the structure. When completed the tower will bc 700 feet high.

Congressman Sherman Better.

UTICA, April 12.—On his arrival home from his Southern trip, Congressman James S. Sherman caught a severe cold on account of the unseasonable weather. On Tuesday he was obliged to go to bed, being threatened with pneumonia. He yielded to treatment, however, and since yesterday hae improved. It was sold at his home this evening that he wes better and that probably he would be out in a few days.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Sallie Fisher hee been engaged for the prima donna role of Rosebud in "Noah's Ark" and will open with the company in Baltimore on April 22.

The students of Ned Wayhurn's training school for the stage—including the kindergarten, the Institute, and the college of vaudeville—will give a long entertainment at the Wayburn building to-day.

Laura Nelson Hall, who has been appearing as Rhy in the Wednesday matinee performances of "The Three of Us" at the Madison Square Theatre, will succeed Carlotta Nillson in that role when the organization leaves New York. The engagement will end on April 27 and the company will rest for a week before going on tour.

The usual matinee performance for the orphans will be provided at the Barnum & Bailey Circus in Madison Square Garden next Tuesday afternoon. More than 5,000 seats have already been allotted to the various charitable institutions in the city. This custom of an orphans' matinee was established by the late James A. Bailey.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove 25c.

PSI UPSILON GIVES SPOONER AN OVATION

Senator Gets a Roaring Welcome at Dinner in Waldorf, Depew Sharing Honors.

SECRETARY TAFT CHEERED

Mr. Davies Renominates Roosevelt for the Presidency—An Evening of Lively Demonstrations.

The seventy-fourth annual banquet of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, last night, turned out to be an ovation in honor of ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Bond Elliott, the latter being the oldest living member of the fraternity.

Senetor Depsw came in particularly for a series of demonstrations, all of ths speakers, with the single exception of Senator Spooner, having something laudatory to say relative to the New York Junior Senator's career as a statesmen, after-dinner speaker, and business man.

There were 480 members of the fraternity, old and young, at the dinner, and, according to the Waldorf-Astoria management, seldom has so demonstrative an assemblage gathered there as that of last night. The guests wanted to be cheering all the time, and when somebody was not speaking some section of the room was testing its lung powers with the rendition of the yell of this or thta university or college.

Ths Rev. Dr. Elliott was ths first of the speakers, and his talk wae in the main a bit of serious advice to his brothers relative to their life careers. After Dr. Elliott came Senator Spooner, who in the beginning of his speech declared that the occasion was one of the happiest of his life.

"This crowd," said he, "reminds me a great deal of the House of Representatives in Washington. I never felt as I do right now except when I was a member of that department of Congress. You know there is never any noise in the Senate, unless, as it sometimes happens, the mature Fairbanks gets into an argument with my friend Senator Tillman of South Carolina.

"You may not all know it, but for a year I was President of the Psi Upsilon Association of Washington, and as such the only successful thing that I did was to nominate our brother, Secretary Taft, for Prssident, and no sooner did I do it than Taft got up and with true brotherly consideration nominated me for the same position, but I had to decline the honor."

The mention of the name of the Secretary of War wa sthe occasion for one of the biggest demonstrations of the evening. The cheering lasted several minutes, and before it wae through every Psi U. present, judged by his actions, believed that the big Secretary was in truth destined to be the next President of the United States, although, as everybody must have known, Senator Spooner referred to the Presidency of the Psi Upsilon Association of Washington and not that of the United States.

Senator Depew received an unroarious welcoms. Old men waved napkins end clapped their hands, while the young men yelled thsmselves hoarse. Like Senator Spooner, he declared it was one of the happiest moments in hie long life, and never before, he added, had he been so proud that as a college boy he had been lucky enough to be chosen a member of Psi Upsilon.

In his speech Ssnator Depew declared that the resignation of Senator Spooner from the Senate "made a vacuum in that distinguished body that was larger than any made by death occurred in a quarter of a century." Hs defended the Greek letter fraternities in general, and the Psi Upsilon in particular, and dclared that the part they played a valuable part in the college ills of the United States.

"Nine-tenths of Americans are good fellows," said Senator Depew, "good fellowe clear through, and very few of them are fraude, and ssill fewer are liars."

Julien T. Davies, who followed Senator Depew, renominated President Roosevelt, and declared that the great mass of the American people wanted the President to run again.

He also paid his compliments to Senator Depew, declaring that the junior Senator from this State, with Senator Spooner, was one of the most brilliant men in American public life.

Isaac F. Russell, the next speaker, eulogized Depew in verse, one stanza of his offering being:

The friend of all men, without seeming to try,
Now he prays with the pious,
Now he drinks with the dryest,
Always bright as the daisy and as pure as the dew,
No fly ever lights on our Chauncey Depew.

Some of those present were Republican State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff, John B. Stanchfield, John Kendrick Bangs, Herbert L. Bridgman, Judge W. H. Wadhams, C. S. Benedict, and the Rev. S. S. Travers.

THREE JEFFERSON DINNERS.

Senator Rayner, W. R. Hearst, Bird S. Coler, and Others to Speak To-night.

Three Jefferson dinners will be held to-night by as many different Democratic organizations in as many different hotels.

The National Democratic Club will hold its annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among the speakers will be Senator Isador Rayner of Maryland, Martin W. Littleton, and Col. George Harvey. The Women's Democratic Club will similarly honor the framer of the Declaration of Independence at the Hoffman House. Bird S. Coler and William Hepburn Russell will speak at the Hoffman House meeting.

At the Hotel Savoy the Independence League Democrats will heve a dinner. Among ths speakers will be William Randolph Hearst.

PATRIA CLUB'S DINNER.

Col. Heistand and Congressman Parsons Among the Speakers.

The Patria Club of New York held its annual dinner last night at the Hotel Savoy. Among the prominent guests were Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired; Mrs. Philip Carpenter, President of Sorosis; Congressman Herbert Parsons, Gen. Henry E. Tremain and Mrs. Tremain. Dr. George T. Stevens, President of the club, presided.

The speakers and their topics were: Col. H. A. Heistand, U. S. A., Secretary of the Department of the East, who spoke on the subject of "The Development of Transportation, with Special Reference to the Life of Robert Fulton"; Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbur, "Some Advantages of Newness to America"; Congressman Parsons, "Some Congressional Experiences," and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Williams, "The Republic and the Empire."

DELMAS SPEAKS AT DINNER.

Guest of the Alumni of the University of California.

Delphin M. Delmas, who conducted the case for Harry Thaw, was the guest of honor at a dinner of the alumni of ths University of California, held in the Hotel Lafayette, last night. A. Wolfe Ransome, President of the New York Alumni, was the toastmaster, and speeches were made by a number of guests.

Mr. Delmas was called on, though it had been understood that he was not to speak at all. He told of his experience at the college in Santa Clara, where he was graduated in '58, and of his love of Yale, where he was graduatsd in '65. He gave reminiscences of ths professors of the University of California, of which he was a Regent.

THE POOR MAN'S COLLEGE

Is Harvard, Says President Eliot—Story Told on Rcosevelt.

The Harvard men of Long Island gave a dinner last night to President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard at the Hamilton Club, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn. Prof. E. S. Hawes of the Polytechnic Institute was toastmaster.

President Eliott told of the work being done at the university. He declared that Harvard was a poor man's college, and pointed out that contrary to general belief nearly a third of the studente were practically working their way through the university.

E. A. Whitman of Boston said that President Roosevelt learned his go-aheadness and aggressiveness while at Harvard. Hs said that one day at Harvard ths President was escorting an old professor through the crowd, when his way was blocked by a big student. Roosevelt promptly knocked him down. A short time afterward Roosevelt attempted to move a small student out of his path. The latter resented his attentions and promptly knocked him down. "It was then," said Mr. Whitman, "that Roosevelt learned the lesson of hitting first."

President Eliot will speak to-night at a dinner of the Harvard Club of New Jersey in Newark.

COLLEGE DEBATE ON TRUSTS.

Wesleyan University Team Defeats Syracuse Speakers.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 12.—Wesleyan University's debating team defeated Syracuse University to-night in the fourth annual debate between the two colleges. The subject was "Resolved, that the Sixtieth Congress should proceed to a general review of the tariff schedules for the purpose of reducing duties."

The Wesleyan speakers held that the demand is not urgent and that the remedy proposed would affect prosperity. They also contended thet the reduction would not remedy the evils of trusts.

LIVES TO CENTURY MARK.

Mrs. Miller and 150 Relatives Celebrate—Real Daughter of Revolution.

At her home, at 32 South Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Mrs. Rhena Miller celebrated last night her one hundredth birthday surrounded by her four children, twenty-one grandchildren, twenty-eight great grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild, together with about 100 other relatives and friends.

Mrs. Miller le the only real Daughter of the Revolution in this country and is the proud possessor of a gold spoon given her by the Millicent Porter Chapter, D. A. R., of Waterbury, Conn. She was born in Stamford, Conn., and her father was Col. Seth Webb, who was a Lieutenant of the Coast Guards during the Revolution. He was discharged from the army in 1781.

Mrs. Miller's husband was the Rev. William Miller, a pioneer Methodist clergyman of Connecticut. She received tonight a large number of gifts and telegrams of congratulations from relatives and friends in New York and Connecticut.

THIEVES ACTIVE IN BAYONNE.

Many Houses Robbed, Supposedly by Tramps—Jewelry Taken.

Thieves robbed many houses in Bayonne Thursday night. In each case they carried off silverware and jewelry. None of the householders realized he had been robbed until yesterday morning. The police say there is no clue to the robbers, but they believe a gang of tramps who came here on a freight train entered the houses.

Those robbed are Dr. E. W. Mitchell, 8 West Thirty-fifth Street; Dr. W. Vannatta, 80 West Fifth Street; Capt. W. T. Bernard, 70 West Fifth Street; William Hummell, 180 Broadway; Mrs. J. Perles, 128 West Eighth Street, and John Schellick of 102 West Sixteenth Street.

In each instance the houses were entered through a window in the kitchen.

GET A PERUVIAN CONTRACT.

Alfred McCune and James Haggin to Build a Railway.

LIMA, Peru, April 12.—A contract was signed to-day between the Government and Alfred McCune, who is associated with James Haggin, both of New York, for the construction of a railroad to the Ucayali River. The subvention is of $10,000,000. The bonds are issued at par, and are repayable by the contractor in twenty-five years.

Mr. McCune left here to-day for the United States via Panama.

JOHN A. KEBLER DEAD.

Canned Salmon Kills Manager of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

DENVER, April 12.—John A. Kebler, General Manager of the coal operating department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, died suddenly early to-day at Trinidad of ptomaine poisoning.

While visiting the company's mines at Cuatro, a week ago yesterday, Mr. Kebler was taken violently ill from eating canned salmon. He rallied, however, and a day or two later was reported out of danger.

Mr. Kebler was about 45 years old, and was appointed a year ago. His death is the sixth that has occurred in the last two years among officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

DE

RAIN PREVENTS BASEBALL GAMES

Boston Defeats Brooklyn, 1 to 0, in Only Contest Played in Both Leagues.

POLICE AT POLO GROUNDS

Pinkerton Detectives Will Be Employed to Preserve Order and Protect Players.

Only one game of baseball was played by clubs in either of the two major leagues yesterday, rain or the soggy condition of the grounds being the cause of the general postponements. The single game played was in Boston, where the Boston and Brooklyn teams met in a close and exciting 1 to 0 contest, the home club winning. It was not until the last moment that the local game between the Giants and the Quakers, scheduled to take place at the Polo Grounds, was declared off. Secretary Fred M. Knowles, who represented the New York club in the absence of Manager McGraw, who is ill at his home with an attack of grippe, and Manager "Billy" Murray of the Philadelphia Club watched the sky in vain hope that it would clear and rain would cease falling. Finally, however, they had to give up in despair and called the game off, fearing the effect on the players if an attempt was made to play. Despite the weather, however, there were between 200 and 300 dyed-in-the-wool fans inside the grounds in hope that a game would take place.

Secretary Knowles during the wait announced that the club officials had decided to put up a four-foot wire screen on top of the partitions in front of all the stands on the Polo Grounds for the protection of patrons. Mr. Knowles also said that a number of uniformed men from the Pinkerton Detective Agency had been employed to preserve order on the grounds during the remainder of the season. "We don't want any more scenes such as that of yesterday," said Mr. Knowles, "and we have taken the necessary precautions to prevent a recurrence of them.

SCORE OF YESTERDAY'S GAME.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 0.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston Wins Opening Game with Brooklyn by Score of 1 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—Before a crowd approaching 10,000 in numbers, with many notables present as the guests and with a band playing, Boston and Brooklyn opened the National League season here to-day. A cold wind searched every corner of the grounds and the spectators shivered throughout the nine innings, yet the game was hotly enough contested to keep up a warmth of excitement throughout. Stricklett and "Cy" Young did the twirling for their respective teams, and the latter was in especially good form.

The only run was made at the outset, when, after the visiting team had been easily retired, Bates drew a base on balls and took second on Tenney's slow hit to Casey. He went to third on Beaumont's out. With two out, Howard stepped to the plate and drove a single over second base, scoring Bates.

Before the game the players of both teams marched out to the flagpole, headed by the band, and, to the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," the Stars and Stripes were run up the pole, and the season of 1907 was on. The teams marched back together straight through the diamond and to their different benches, and a moment later the Boston players took the field. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bates, rf.	1	1	0	0	0			Maloney, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	3	0	0			Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	5	0		
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	2	0	0			Lumley, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Howard, lf.	0	1	1	0	0			Jordan, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0		
Bridwell, ss.	0	0	3	7	0			Bitch, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0			Lewis, ss.	0	0	2	2	0		
Brain, 3b.	0	1	1	4	1			Alp'man, 2b.	0	1	2	4	2		
Needham, c.	0	0	4	1	0			Butler, c.	0	0	1	0	0		
Young, p.	0	1	0	3	0			St'klett, p.	0	0	1	4	0		
Total.	1	6	27	17	1			Total.	0	3	24	16	2		

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Alperman. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Casey. Stolen bases—Brain, Beaumont. Double play—Young, Bridwell, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off Stricklett, 1. Struck out—By Young, 2; by Stricklett, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rigler.

Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 9; Montgomery, 5.
At Nashville—Nashville, 5; Birmingham, 4.
At Memphis—Memphis, 5; Little Rock, 3.

South Atlantic League.

At Jacksonville—Jacksonville, 4; Charleston, 0.
At Savannah—Savannah, 1; Columbia, 1, (called on account of darkness.)
At Augusta—Augusta, 6; Macon, 7.

Scores of Other Games.

At Raleigh, N. C.—Trinity College, 6; Georgs Washington, 0.
At Columbia S. C.—Newberry College, 5; University of South Carolina, 2.
At Altoona, Penn.—Altoona, (Tri-State,) 2; Toronto, (Eastern,) 4. (11 innings.)
At Lexington, Va.—Washington and Lee University, 11; Maryland Agricultural College, 1.
At York, Penn.—Buffalo, (Eastern,) 3; York, (Tri-State,) 2.

Dartmouth Defeats Georgetown.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Dartmouth College to-day defeated Georgetown University on Georgetown Field 4 to 3. Dartmouth scored all of their runs in the first inning on two hits, a sacrifice, and four errors. The pitching of Cantwell was a feature. Score:

									R	H	E.
Dartmouth	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0
Georgetown	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	4

Batteries—Beckett and McLane; Cantwell and Mudd.

George B. Cox Out of Baseball.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—The deal for the transfer to Thomas J. Logan by Georgs B. Cox of the latter's third interest in the Cincinnati National League baseball team was completed to-day. Mr. Logan is a personal friend of President Hermann of the club, and it is announced that there will be no change in policy or management. The club is capitalized at $250,000. No statement has been made as to the consideration in the sale.

New Ball Club for Brooklyn.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—The Atlantic League Baseball Club of Brooklyn was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $10,000. The Directors are Philip Brady of Flushing, Theodore Schafer of Brooklyn, A. W. Hussey, A. W. Hussey, Jr., and Harry Miller, of Jamaica.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

Old cars taken in trade; let us show you the Detroit at $1,500; nothing better under $2,000; 22-24 H. P., shaft drive, engine under hood, 32 inch wheels; see it. Detroit Motor Car and Supply Co., 2,220 Broadway, New York City.

SCHOOL GIRLS PLAN GAMES.

To Give Public Demonstration at De Witt Clinton School on Monday.

The Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League plans to give a public demonstration on Monday afternoon at the De Witt Clinton School, at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, of the work that it is doing in the public schools. There will be demonstrations of folk dancing, which has proven the most popular and successful form of athletic exercise undertaken in the interests of the girls, and the various forms of athletics that are used. These include basket ball as played under the women's rules—which are quite different and distinct from the men's game—the new games that have been introduced since the offer of a prize for the best game suitable for play in the classroom, and similar forms of sport.

The folk-dancing, which has been under the charge of Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, has been singularly successful and attractive, and it is expected that its exhibition will prove especially graceful and pretty. Basket ball is to a degree well known in its salient characteristics. Of the new games, balloon ball has proved most attractive and interesting. The rules of the game as invented by Max Liebgold, winner of the Mrs. Henry Siegel Prize, have been distributed, and the game is being widely played.

The game is played with two toy balloons, one red and one blue, which are struck with the open hand only. The class is divided into two teams designated by the same colors, worn on the arms. The teams are assigned and take their places in alternate rows across the room from side to side. Four goals are formed by stretching a tape diagonally across the corners of the room, and the opposite goals are designated by colors, red and blue. The teams strive to strike the balloons and cause them to float behind the goals. Points are scored when the red balloon crosses the red goal and when the blue balloon crosses the blue, the red team seeking to protect the red goals and the blue team the blue. The game proceeds for a given length of time, with no cessation when the balloon scores, it being immediately put in play again.

The game is started by the teacher putting the balloons into play by tossing them up in the centre of the room. This is done at the beginning of each period and whenever the balloon crosses the goal line. The balloons are filled with a light gas of just sufficient amount to cause them to rise in response to a light blow, and gradually fall to a lower level within reach of the players. A score keeper keeps tally. The game is of fifteen minutes total duration, with three periods of five minutes each and two-minute intervening intervals of rest.

The fact that the game is designed to be played in a classroom where desks afford impediments to the players, there has been no need of specific rules to prevent roughness. It is planned that should the game be played with an open floor space there may be rules adopted later to obviate such difficulties and restrain the players within given areas.

The Girls' League also plans to hold an interscholastic city basket ball championship, and has adopted rules of eligibility to govern these and other future interscholastic contests that may be held from time to time. These regulations provide that:

The official women's rules will govern contests. All games shall be under the direction of an instructor, who shall represent the school in the High School Basket Ball Committee of the Girls' Branch. Each class entering will give its list of players, with two substitutes, signed by the principal, to the instructor in charge of the games, who will arrange the schedule. Officials for the games shall be members of the Basket Ball Committee.

No entry shall be accepted unless approved by the principal, and without a physician's certificate of physical fitness. No girl who plays basket ball outside of school, unless under the auspices of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League, or who has represented any outside organization or taken part in any interschool competitions, shall be eligible to compete in any event of this league until twenty school weeks have elapsed from the time of such competition. Girls taking part in any unsanctioned events render themselves liable to suspension.

FRESHMEN DID FINELY.

Youngsters Surprised Older Opponents.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 12.—The interclass track games at the Harvard Stadium to-day were slow in nearly all the events on account of the cold weather and the heavy condition of the track. No records were broken. The Frank D. Wells Cup for the best class showing was won by the juniors with 44 points. The freshmen had 28 points, the seniors 23, and the sophomores 22.

The freshmen furnished the greatest surprise of the meet when three of their men led the filed in the quarter-mile run, although all the fastest quarter-milers in the college were in the running. F. M. De Selding was first in this event, A. T. Norton second, and E. K. Merrihew third. The time was 52 4-5 seconds. The winners of the other events were as follows:

220-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—C. M. Rand, '10, won. Time—0:26 1-5.
120-Yard Hurdle.—W. M. Rand won. Time—0:16 1-5.
100-Yard Dash.—P. C. Lockwood, '07, won. Time—0:10 2-5.
One-Mile Run.—H. N. Haddan, '09, won. Time—4:42 2-5.
Half-Mile Run.—N. D. Van Brunt, '08, won. Time—2:04 3-5.
Two-Mile Run.—M. C. Conley, '08, won. Time—10:19.
220-Yard Dash.—L. P. Dodd, '08, won. Time—0:22 2-5.
Putting 16-Pound Shot.—P. G. Stephenson, '08, won. Distance—44 feet.
16-Pound Hammer Throw.—Walter Pierce, '07, won. Distance—120 feet 7 inches.
High Jump.—R. G. Harwood, '09, won. Height—5 feet 10¼ inches.
Pole Vault.—A. G. Grant, '07, won. Height—10 feet 6 inches.
Broad Jump.—P. G. Stephenson, '08, won. Distance—21 feet 4 inches.

C. C. N. Y. Defeats Trinity.

Despite the drizzling rain yesterday afternoon, the College of the City of New York baseball team opened its home season by defeating the nine from Trinity College in an eleven-inning game by the score of 5 to 4. The City College team took the lead at an early stage, but Trinity, by bunching its hits in the eighth and ninth innings, tied the score.

In the eleventh Cordes of the College of the City of New York got his base on balls. Sippels bunted to Cook, who slipped and threw wild to first, Cordes reaching third. On the attempt to catch Sippels at second Cordes scored the winning run. The feature of the game was Wolfe's catch of Cook's bunt and his doubling up of a runner at first. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Trinity	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0—4	5	4
C. C. N. Y.	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—5	6	8

Batteries—Cook and Rich, and Wolfe and Wagner.

Busy Season for Princeton Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 12.—Capt. William West to-day announced the Spring schedule of the Princeton golf team. An innovation will be a university and invitation tournament, which will be held over the Princeton course on May 9, 10, and 11. The inter-class matches will be held during the week beginning May 6. Nearly all the men who composed last Fall's team, which was runner-up in the intercollegiate tournament at Garden City, are still eligible to play.

The schedule of team matches is: April 17, Lawrenceville at Lawrenceville; April 24, Lakewood Country Club at Lakewood; May 8, Philadelphia Country Club at Princeton; May 17, Williams College at Englewood, N. J.; May 18, Richmond County Country Club at Staten Island; June 7, Undergraduates vs. Alumni; June 8, Yale at Princeton.

Cornell Wins at Lacrosse.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 12.—Cornell defeated the Onondaga Indians in the opening game of the lacrosse season here to-day by the score of 9 to 0. The Indians were outclassed and the play was in their territory throughout the contest. The Cornell attack, consisting of Lucker, Darling, Ricketson, and Odendhal proved irresistible and five goals were scored in the first half. The Itbacans made four more in the second.

Boxing Bouts at New Polo A. C.

The advertised boxing bouts at the new Polo Athletic Club were held last night. The club officials feared police interference after the action against the Long Acre Athletic Club, but as no money was accepted at the doors and only "members" admitted, there was no interference.

OXFORD IS VICTOR WITH TOP WEIGHT

Gray Horse Cleverly Captures the Second Benning Handicap.

RACE WAS HIS CARTER TRIAL

L'Amour and Mammymoo, at 30 to 1 Each, Were Winners at the Washington Track.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—James McLaughlin's gray horse Oxford captured the last race at Benning to-day and won the right to be considered a formidable candidate for the Carter Handicap at Aqueduct on Monday. Oxford had up top weight, and he handled his impost well, forcing the pace from the start.

The fact that the track was not entirely to his liking makes Oxford's victory all the more creditable. He was favorite for the Second Benning Handicap, and a good price was obtainable about his chances, opening at 2 to 1 and receding to even money at post time. The start was good, and McLaughlin's entry, aided by a good ride from Miller, won easily.

Aside from Oxford's victory the day was featureless. There was the usual Friday card, with no events of importance. Favorites were not in good form, only two of them winning at short prices, the biggest upset of the day coming in the first race, which L'Amour won at odds of 30 to 1, while Mammymoo took the fifth with as good as 30 to 1 quoted. Serville, winner of the two-year-old race, was quoted at as good as 10 to 1.

The sport was interesting from a spectacular standpoint, three of the events providing stirring finishes. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Columbia course. L'Amour, 98 pounds, (McDaniel,) 30 to 1 and 7 to 1, won; Akbar, 107, (Mountain,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Blue Dale, 84, (Henry,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Right and True, How About You, Percentage, Laura A., Noblesse Oblige, and Encore also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old; half mile, old course. Serville, 102 pounds, (Goldstein,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Ben Cole, 102, (Miller,) 1 to 2 and out, second; Helen B., 99, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:50 1-5. Kats Carney, Beget, Retrospect, and Glorious Betsy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For colts, two years old; four and a half furlongs, old course. Senator Barrett, 102 pounds, (Miller,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 4, won; Marston, 102, (McDaniel,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Bob Callahan, Jr., 105, (Mountain,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—0:57 2-5. Hartford Boy left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Cobleskill, 97 pounds, (J. Johnson,) 8 to 1 and even, won; Lally, 100, (Miller,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Jerry C., 114, (Mountain,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:30 2-5. Monocador and Sally K. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Mammymoo, 101 pounds, (Alex,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; Canvas, 103, (Mountain,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Pins and Needles, 101, (McDonald,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:32. Royston, Knucklby, Muck Rake, Ida Beck, Spriggall, and Queen of Knight also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Columbia course. Oxford, 126 pounds, (Miller,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 2, won; Buttons, 110, (J. O'Brien,) 11 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Faust, 90, (Goldstein,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:43 3-5. Ormonde's Right, Grumbling Soph, and Peter Knight also ran.

Entries at Bennings To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Jack McKeon, 117 pounds; Bells of Jessamine, 112; Monacodor, 109; Water Dog, Greeno, 106 each; Higginbotham, 89; Wabash Queen, Old Colony, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—Jesse Brown Cup, for two-year-olds; four furlongs, old course. Jubilee, 115 pounds; Bob Calhahan, 113; Billie Hibbs, 112; Trey of Spades, 110; Laudable, 107.

THIRD RACE—Bennington Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs, Columbia course. Bobbie Kean, 122 pounds; Graziallo, 110; Slickaway, Jack McKeon, 109 each; Cedarstone, The Clown, 107 each; Lord Boanerges, 105; Tickle, 100; Greeno, 97; Campaigner, 93; Workmaid, 93; Rose of Dawn, 90; Gold Sifter, 113.

FOURTH RACE.—Spring Hunters Steeplechase, for five-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Ardelle, 164 pounds; Angio, 164; Wahb, 166; Lysistrata, 134; Essex, 149; Guardian, 146.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Pioneer, 155 pounds; Rock Storm, 151; Cardigan, 150; Commodore Fontaine, 147; Dr. Keith, 143; Wild Range, 132; Flying Virginian, 154.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards, Columbia course. Tocsan, 110 pounds; Blue Buck, Ivanhoe, Bulwark, 107 each; Dekaber, 103; King of Spades, 90; Sally K., 98.

SIX SPEEDWAY MATINEES.

Events to be Held in Spring Under Road Drivers' Association Auspices.

Six matinées will be held this year by the Road Drivers' Association of New York on the Speedway, all of which will be decided in the Spring instead of dividing them between the Spring and Fall, as in former years. The racing season will begin the second week in June and continue until the middle of July. The remainder of the Summer and Fall seasons will be devoted to the New York Driving Club's matinées over the Empire City track.

Chairman A. L. Kerker of the Brush Committee has issued entry blanks for the competitions. Seven cups are donated and will be awarded, as follows:

The Miss Morosini Cup—To the trotter or pacer winning the greatest number of heats.

The Executive Cup—To the trotter winning the greatest number of heats that has not won a previous cup.

The Board of Directors' Cup—To the pacer winning the greatest number of heats that has not won a previous cup.

C. Floyd-Jones's Team Cup—To the trotting team winning the greatest number of heats.

The rest of the cups, which are donated by President Andrew Crawford, Ed J. La Place, and Charles S. Rice, are to go to point winners in rotation on the Empire plan.

No horse can win more than one cup, two horses constitute a brush, and none but active members are eligible to start.

Entries for the first matinee will close on Saturday, May 4.

Public School 77 Athletic Meet.

The third annual indoor meet of Public School 77 will be held at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, on Saturday, April 20. Twenty-seven events have been arranged for the meeting, including several open competitions, which will be contested by Martin Sheridan, Harry L. Hillman, Lawson Robertson, Harvey Cohn, Paul Pilgrim, George Cameron, and other prominent A. A. U. athletes. The handicap in the mile race has been limited to fifty yards, which will insure the entry of the best long-distance men in the metropolitan district. The twenty-one closed events will bring together grown-up boys down to forty-pound midgets. The open events are: One-mile handicap, open to members of the A. A. U., limit 50 yards; putting 12-pound shot, handicap, A. A. U.; three-legged race and two-mile bicycle race, for members of the Military Athletic League, and 90-yard dash, novice, 80-pound class, and 150-yard dash, novice, 115-pound class, for members of the Public Schools Athletic League.

Valuable Colts Shipped.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 12.—Two royally bred yearling trotting colts, the property of J. M. Johnson of Readville, Mass., were to-day shipped to their owner from here by W. W. Evans. They are a bay colt, by Todd, dam Amiss, dam of Phalia, 2:04, and a bay colt by Moko, dam Fanelia, the dam of the Futurnity winner Sadie Mac, 2:08¼, and the young stallion Todd.

In the same car were thirteen fancy harness horses consigned to Dr. A. C. Beckers, J. L. McLain, New York City; J. E. Bathgate, Newark, N. J.; Frederick Rockwell, Albany; J. H. Butterworth, Harrodsburg, Penn., and Irving K. Baxter, Utica, N. Y. E. C. Cowden shipped his great thoroughbred broodmare Set Nymph, by Requital, dam Longshore, by Longfellow, to the Brookdale Stud of H. P. Whitney, where she will bred to Hamburg.

FOREST KING TAKES CUP.

W. H. Moore's Champion Captures Leading Prize at Brooklyn Show.

In spite of the dismal weather, an attendance that filled the boxes and overflowed the galleries and aisles gathered at the arena of the Riding and Driving Club for the close of the Brooklyn Horse Show last night. For the crowd generally the big event was the contest for the Brooklyn Eagle Cup for gig horses, owners to drive. There was an entry list of eleven, representing the cream of the Brooklyn show, and, in fact, the pick of the great Eastern circuit of shows, but with the result foreshadowed by the victory of Forest King on the night before, the class failed to make even the pretense of a contest, owners of other horses giving up all hopes of victory and permitting Forest King to enjoy a walk-over for the cup.

Under the conditions of the class, the trophy, offered to be won twice by the same owner before becoming his property, went absolutely to Judge W. H. Moore, who simply paraded the great show ring horse for the cup last night, Forest King having won the competition last year. The victory added one more to the long list of trophies credited to Forest King, which has been shown continuously in the United States since 1900, when he was imported from England, where he also had a great career of successes in the show ring.

In the first class of the night, for harness pairs over fifteen hands and not exceeding fifteen hands two inches, a strahgely partisan element among the spectators met disappointment when Miss Emily H. Bedford, behind her smart pair, Hildred and Plymouth Champion, could only finish second to J. W. Harriman's Laughing Water and Chieftain, driven by the professional Jack Donnelly. The third pair were Mrs. Titus Blattes's Sporting Life and Sporting Times.

In the class for saddle horses, ridden by ladies, Mrs. John Gerken's Redwood took her second blue ribbon of the show, the prizes in this contest being divided between Mrs. Gerken, who was first and fourth with Redwood and Mazo, and J. W. Harriman's Avondale Stable second and third with Corinno and Petroleum.

Four of the ten pairs of harness horses, over 15 hands 2 inches; showed for the third class of the night, with two teams of the four representing the big show stable of Judge William H. Moore. The double entry fell short in the judges' decision, however, and the Moore entries, Delight and Delightful, and Senator and Burlington finished only third and fourth, J. W. Harriman's Avondale Farm pair, Lord Burleigh and Lord Brook, driven by Jack Donnelly, winning, with George Watson's Empress and Emperor second.

A champion from the Western shows, Castro, a black gelding, and winner in the Kentucky, Ohio, and Illinois shows, ridden by the Lexington saddle-horse expert, M. S. Cohen, carried off the blue ribbon in the class for the best-trained saddle horse. The Avondale Farm's Petroleum was second, and Perhaps third, while the spectators got a bit of fun out of an equine clown, a gray horse which was as unfitted for the class as imagination could go, but the judges, entering into the spirit of the thing, pretended to consider it seriously.

Two sales of show horses were made in the course of the evening. The Carr Brothers sold on private terms to the Elsinore Farm a roan pony, which is expected to be a big factor at the Summer and Fall shows, and H. C. McElwain sold the show horse Delmas to R. L. Patterson. Big prices were mentioned in both cases.

FOR LONDON HORSE SHOW.

Many American Exhibitors Will Send Entries for Olympic Event.

Entries for the first annual exhibition of the International Horse Show Association, which will take place at the Olympia, London, June 7 to 13, would indicate that the event will be a big success. The American invasion of the English horse show world, which began with the departure of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's horses, will be continued during the next six weeks. The entry list will close on May 1, and the competition in all classes to open to the world. The prize list will aggregate nearly $40,000. In nearly all the classes for carriage horses the first prizes are to be $200 each, second prizes $100, and third prizes $50, while a few of the first will be $500 each.

To promote the interest of American breeders and exhibitors, a number of prominent horsemen will send entries from this country. In addition to Mr. Vanderbilt, E. T. Stotesbury will enter several trotters. Mrs. Francis Francis has already shipped two saddle horses. Alfred B. Maclay will send over several of the best horses in his stable. Armour & Co. of Chicago have booked quarters on the Atlantic Transport setamship Minneapolis for six gray eProcherons. The other prospective exbibitors are the Tichenor-Grand Company, George B. Huime, R. P. McGann, Clarence Moore, Edward C. Knierlem, George Pepper, John Gerken, and Mrs. William Stanton Elliott.

Besides the premiums, diplomas, and gold and silver medals will, at the discretion of the directors and appointed judges, be awarded to exhibitors for displays of or improvement in carriages, harness, saddlery, horse clothing, stable requirements, stabling and stable construction, veterinary instruments, food and medicines, shoeing and forge requirements, disinfectants and general exhibits.

The judges will be selected from the United States, England, and the Continent. Reginald W. Rives has been asked to be one of the three judges of harness horses, and former Park Commissioner George C. Clausen has accepted an invitation to be one of the two to judge saddle horses.

The Directors include the following well-known lovers of horses: Earl of Lonsdale, Sir Gilbert Greenhall, Bart., Arthur E. Evans, R. G. Heaten, John Kerr, H. H. Konig, Walter Lloyd and Walter Winans of England; Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Clarence H. Mackay, E. T. Stotesberry, R. P. McGann, and Lawrence Jones of the United States. Sir H. Montague Allen, Adam Beck, M. P., and George W. Beardmore of Canada, and a number of prominent Europeans.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Word was received yesterday at the American Automobile Association quarters in this city from Secretary Frederick Elliott that at a meeting of the Maryland motorists early this week in Baltimore it was resolved to form a State association. Three clubs have joined the body, and an application for membership in the National organization will be made at the Executive Committee meeting this month.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has had several conferences this week with the Directors of the Long Island Motor Parkway, and plans are rapidly maturing for a public announcement of the route and the section to be used for the Vanderbilt Cup race. A general meeting of the Directors will be held next Tuesday, probably at the Lawyers' Club.

The Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America will meet next week, when it is expected that definite arrangements will be made for the four to six days' endurance run. Rules are now being drawn up and they will provide for a strenuous test of touring cars.

Charles E. Duryea, who is considered one of the most expert gas engine men in America, and whose car won the first two automobile races in this country, has been made consulting engineer for the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, which now consists of forty-one automobile makers. Mr. Duryea began to make gas engines in 1886, and he started to make automobiles in 1891.

Although there is general regret that some automobile manufacturers are disinclined to encourage the A. A. A. tour for the Glidden trophy, it is worth noting that the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association is in favor of the tour almost as a unit. Its members consider that the public is entitled to a demonstration of cars and their ability for long tours, and they believe that such affairs as the A. A. A. conducts are for the general good of the pastime and industry.

NEWPORT TENNIS WOMEN WIN TITLES

Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Nora Iselin Score in Indoor Singles and Doubles.

PLAY BRILLIANT AT NETS

Inter-City Championship Produces Exciting Sport for Fashionable Gallery at St. Nicholas Rink.

Miss Nora Iselin and Mrs. Barger-Wallach ably upheld the supremacy of Newport tennis yesterday. As the team represented the Casino courts, they captured the titles in both the singles and doubles of the women's inter-city indoor lawn tennis championship on the courts of the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. This triumph was popular with the throng of society folk that assembled about the court and heartily applauded each splendid shot.

The singles title was won by Mrs. Barger-Wallach in the opening session of the day. She played a remarkable match, similar to those which carried her through the National championship last season on the court at Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia, where she finished as runner-up to Miss Helen Homans. In this contest Miss Emily Scott, representing this city, opposed Mrs. Barger-Wallach, but, despite splendid racquet work in the final set, lost at 8—6 and 7—5.

Paired with Miss Nora Iselin, Mrs. Barger-Wallach won the doubles, defeating the Philadelphia pair, Miss Phyllis Green and Miss Marjory Green, by the score of 8—6, 6—4.

During the singles contest Mrs. Barger-Wallach displayed all of the pluck and courage which has helped her through many of her former matches. In the first set Miss Scott vainly attempted to outplay her opponent by rapid volleying at the net. Only the wonderfully placed drives of Mrs. Barger-Wallach caused her to successfully bring off this set after the games had twice touched at deuce, by a score of 8—6.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach won the first game of the second set on her service. But Miss Scott made a spurt and fairly romped away from her opponent in the next five games. Despite the score of five games to one against her, Mrs. Barger-Wallach never wavered in her steady returns of the ball, and finally the game resulted in a victory for Mrs. Barger-Wallach. The score was 7 to 6.

In the championship final of the doubles Miss Iselin again distinguished herself. Playing against the smashes of the Misses Green, she cut her cross-court shots off so sharply that the Philadelphia girls never had a fair chance at a return. Both sets were played at a lively pace, but the Newporters were much too swift for the Philadelphians, and won, although by close scores.

Six teams were drawn for the mixed doubles tournament, which will begin this afternoon. The list contains many famous players, and is as follows: Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, pairs with Theodore Roosevelt Pell; Miss Phyllis Green with Edgar W. Leonard; Miss Nora Iselin with Beals C. Wright, who is expected to arrive in this country to-day from England; Miss Marion Fenno with George L. Wrenn, Jr.; Miss Eleonora Sears with William A. Larned, and Mrs. Barger-Wallach with Raymond D. Little. The summary:

Women's Inter-City Championship Singles.—Final and Championship Round—Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Newport, defeated Miss Emily Scott, New York, 8—6, 7—5.
Women's Inter-City Championship Doubles.—Final and Championship Round—Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Nora Iselin, Newport, defeated Miss Phyllis Green and Miss Marjory Green, Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—4.

SPRING GOLF SCHEDULE.

Marine and Field Club Begins Tournament Play To-day.

The Marine and Field Club has arranged an attractive programme of golf games on its newly constructed course for the coming season, and a statement which will be of interest to the members has just been issued by C. J. Sawyer. It is as follows:

Club Championship—Qualification to play off for club championship in the Fall is limited to members playing in at least three monthly handicaps. The lowest sixteen gross scores made in the monthly handicaps shall qualify to play off at match play.

Competitions for Spring season, 1907.

April 13 and 14—Match play against par, three-fourths handicap. First and second prizes.

April 20 and 21—Nine selected holes medal play, one-half regular handicap.

May 4 and 5—Selected nine holes medal play, one-half regular handicape. Lowest two net scores to qualify and play at match play, three-fourths regular handicap.

May 11 and 12—Golf Ball Sweepstakes. Match play against par, three-fourths regular handicaps.

May 18 and 19—Two-ball foursomes, match play. Lowest four net scores to qualify and play off at match play, three-fourths difference in handicaps. Members may choose partners. Handicaps one-half combined handicap.

May 25, 26—Second monthly handicaps, eighteen-hole medal play.

May 30—Thirty-six hole medal play handicap, eight to qualify and play off at match play, three-fourths regular handicap.

June 1 and 2—Eighteen-hole match play against par, three-fourths regular handicap.

June 8 and 9—Selected nine-hole play, one-half handicap. Lowest four net scores to qualify, draw for partners to play off in a four-ball foursome, one-half difference of added handicap, winning pair to match cards at three-fourths regular handicap to ascertain the winners.

June 15 and 16—Eighteen-hole medal play.

June 22, 23—Eighteen-hole medal play handicap. Lowest gross and lowest net scores to qualify and play off at match play, three-fourths regular handicap.

June 29, 30—Golf Ball Sweepstakes, selected nine-hole medal play, one-half regular handicap.

July 4—Eighteen-hole medal play handicap, Classes A and B. Lowest four net scores to qualify in each class, and play off at match play, three-fourths regular handicap.

Ladies' Competitions, May 22—Eighteen-hole medal play handicap. First and second prizes.

June 5—Eighteen-hole medal play handicap. Lowest net and lowest gross scores to play off at match play, three-fourths regular handicap.

All rules and regulations in regard to play shall hold in these competitions the same as in the men's tournaments, with the exception that play on Saturdays must be completed before 1 P. M.

Aeronauts Make 812-Mile Trip.

LONDON, April 12.—Two German aeronauts, Dr. Wegener and Adolf Koch, descended in a balloon to-day at Enderby, near Leicester. The balloon had covered 812 miles from Berlin in nineteen hours.

SPORTING GOODS.

OUT TO-DAY

SPALDING'S

LAWN TENNIS Annual for 1907

Edited by H. P. Burchell.

The contents comprise a timely article on "The Lawn Tennis Cabinet" (illustrated;) Official ranking for 1906; Ranking of first ten plays since 1885; American championships since 1881; Official rules for 1907; Portraits of leading players.

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RECREATION CENTRE GAMES.

School 20 Wins Relay Race After Exciting Contest with 62.

The attraction of an invitation inter-recreation centre relay race drew a large crowd of enthusiastic boys last night to the championship athletic meet of the Evening Recreation Centre, No. 20, held in Public School 20, at Rivington and Eldridge Streets.

Three centres competed in the race. At the start, H. Sherman of E. R. C., No. 20, jumped to the lead. The next two men maintained the lead, starting James Lang, the last man, about five yards in front of the representative of E. R. C., No. 62. He easily increased the lead, and finished over ten yards to the good. E. R. C., No. 62, finished second, five yards ahead of E. R. C., No. 21. Summaries:

40-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by Rosenberg, Hamilton; Nassberg, Athenian, second; Klein, Athenian, third. Time—0:05 3-5.
40-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by H. Rash, Athenian; H. Jacobson, Athenian, second; B. Fagin, Pawnee, third. Time—0:05 2-5.
440-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by H. Greenberg, Jackson; N. Grossman, Star, second; H. Lichtenstein, Young Endeavor, third. Time—0:59 4-5.
880-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by Greenberg, Cosmopolitan; Turpin, Winfield, second; no third taken. Time—2:11 4-5.
Potato Race, Junior.—Won by H. Dub

EARTHQUAKE VICTIM LOST IN NEW YORK

Police Hunting for Walter C. Stevens, a Pacific Coast Lawyer.

POLICE HINT AT MURDER

Government Employe, Who Journeyed Here with Him, Says He Talked of Suicide.

H. P. Stevens, manager of a brokerage office at 1 East Forty-fourth Street, reported to Inspector McLaughlin at Police Headquarters last night that his brother, Walter Campbell Stevens, a native of this city, but up to the time of the San Francisco earthquake a lawyer, practicing in San Francisco, was missing. The case is a peculiar one, the police having letters, conflicting in their nature, which have to do with the return of the lawyer from San Francisco to this city, where, on his arrival ha disappeared.

The missing man is described by his brother as being 33 years of age, a bachelor, with a retiring disposition and a man of precise habits. He was described se being 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighing about 150 pounds, with brown hair, blue-gray eyes, firm-set mouth and chin.

For some months after the San Francisco disaster the lawyer lived at 1,395 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco. His health had become impaired following the earthquake. The lawyer had gone into the building where he had his offices to recover some papers on the morning of the earthquake, and while in the building a slight quake was felt, which dislodged a portion of the building in which Stevens was, and the man just missed being killed.

Then, according to H. P. Stevens, tha committee having charge of the relief funds gave Stevens a ticket for New York. Stevens saying he would go to liva with relatives in this city.

Stevens left San Francisco in company with a man described by tha police as P. Fechter of Middletown, Penn., a diver in the employ of the United States Government, who was also being sent East by the committee.

Tha police say Stevens and Fechter reached New York on March 3 last, at noon, and that directly thereafter 10 cents was paid on several valises and hand satchels Stevens brought East with him and which were checked over night at tha West Shore depot in Weehawken.

Under date of March 9, the police say, tha committee in San Francisco got a lengthy post card from Fechter from Middletown, Penn.. The card, the police say, read:

Red Cross Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.:

Sir—I take the pleasure of writing you a few lines to let you koow that I got to New York all right with Stevens, but I had a hard time getting him away from the hospital and on the train, and then he talked about doing away with himself all the way, which was not very pleasant for me. His friend did not exchange that ticket. He left that for me to do, and he did not let his people know that he was coming. I will close with best regards.

P. FECHTER,

Middletown, Penn.

Fechter sent another communication to tha committee in San Francisco from Washington, D. C., under date of April 9. The letter, which conflicts with the post card, tha police say, reads:

I am in receipt of your letter regarding Stevens, and I am sorry to say he did not go home. I last saw him as we were at the West Shore depot at Forty-second Street. He was in good humor, and had been feeling fine all the trip, but on several occasions he said he was not going to his sisters, but was going to work for himself. He would not tell me his relatives' address, and his friend in San Francisco did not give me any information, except that he would be all right when he got to the city.

He had about $12 in money, two telescopes, one straw and one cloth, and also a small square dress suit case, which seemed full of books. I gave him his penknife and trunk check. We arrived in New York on Friday the 8th, about noon, as the train was late. He had on a dark single-breasted suit, lace shoes, black derby hat, white shirt, with white stand-up collar and black necktie, salt and pepper overcoat with brown velvet collar. He had not had a shave for two weeks and his hair was long. Hoping that you will hear from him. I remain,

P. FECHTER.
707 Seventh Street, S. E.,
Washington, D.C.

The relatives of the missing man in this city did not know he was coming on. Three weeks after tha day of Stevens's arrival a letter, which had been posted in New York, was received by the sister in this city, in which were inclosed several checks she had sent to her brother in San Francisco, and also the checks for his luggage in Weehawken.

The police would not say whether they leaned to tha suicide or murder theory in the case. The police said that the sister of the missing man is prostrated by her brother's disappearance, and they will not disclose her name. It is not known who paid the checking money at Weehawken, but tha luggage remains there.

ARREST THREE WIRE THIEVES.

Jersey Detectives Capture Much-Wanted Men In Tramps' Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 12.—Detectives from this city and the Lehigh Valley Railroad's staff descended upon a tramps' camp near South Plainfield last night and captured three crooks, together with $1,000 worth of copper wira which had been stripped from poles along the Lehigh Road.

The prisoners have been identified as Arthur Gleason of Newark, wanted in that city for burglary and wire cutting; Henry Dorsoh, alias "Nigger," who has been songht by the police of Jersey City and Newark, and Giovanni Accellius, known beet in Philadelphia as an all around crook.

The men gave fictitious namea when locked up at headquarters, but readily admitted who they were when confronted to-day by detectives from Newark and Jersey City. The three have been connected with a gang that has been working for the last three months along the Lehigh from Jersey City to Bethlehem, Penn.

On various occasions the gang seriously crippled railroad service. They have also bothered the local telephone company. Twice last month they cut Plainfield off from communication with Newark and New Brunswick.

THIEVES IN THE TOURAINE.

Rob Two Apartments In a Well-Known Brooklyn House.

Thieves made a good haul in the Touraine apartment house, at 21 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mrs. Daniel A. Rexford and Miss Emeline Buffington, who occupy apartmenta on the fifth floor, reported to the Adama Street police, that their suites had been opened some time in the late afternoon. In both cases thieves had forced the front hall doors.

Mrs. Rexford lost a jewel casa, in which was a small gold watch, an opal locket and chain, three diamond rings, a brooch set with a moonstone surrounded by twelve diamonds, a gold bracelet, a man's gold watch, a gold fleur de lia set with diamonds, and a diamond stick pin. This jewelry she valued at $1,800. Miss Buffington lost jewelry worth $100.

Detectives were put on the case. The elevator boy declared that he had seen no one go up the stairs while Mrs. Rexford and Miss Buffington were out.

Three Hurt In Street Car Crash.

A west-bound Twenty-third Street car last night crashed into another car which had stopped on the track ahead of it near Ninth Avenue, to avoid a passing fira truck. The rear platform of the first-west-bound car was totally demolished. Miss Mary McMister of 493 West Twenty-second Street recaved painful bruises. Benjamin B. Schaffer, a conductor on the Erie Railroad, was brulsed, and Miss Adaline M. Hoffman of Secaucus, N. J., was bruised about the arms.

LAWMAKERS AT IT ALL NIGHT.

Both Houses of the Jersey Legislature to Adjourn at 4 A. M. To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 12.—This being the last day of tha legislativa session, with the House refusing to accept the Senata Railroad Commission bill, it adjourned without any legislation on the subject being enacted. The Democrats will make this matter a campaign issue next Fall. The two branches were in session late tonight, and it was expected that they would not adjourn until 4 A. M. Saturday.

In the closing hours of the House to-day Mr. Wright of Essex forced through his resolution to investigate the charges made in tha press about extravagance in State departments.

Mr. Barber, tha Republican leader, retorted that the Democrats were only endeavoring to make campaign capital. He defied them to find anything wrong with the Republican records for the past ten years. An amendment went through to investigate the expenses of the Legislature for the last three years. Five Assemblymen will conduct the investigation during the recess and will report when the Legislature reassembles, on June 18.

The Civil Service bill, fathered by Senator Colby, was killed in tha Housa to-day by the Democratic Assemblymen of his own county refusing to support it. The measure was lost by a vots of 40 to 15.

Among the bills passed in the House were the balance of the Senate insurance reform bills creating tha offica of State Directors of Insurance and for other reforms for the benefit of policy holders, and the Senate's joint reaolution providing for an amendment to the Federal Constitution for the election of United States Senatora by popular vote.

The House also passed tha Senate Car Demurrage bill, but defeated tha Initiative and Referendum bills introduced in the House at the instance of the People's Lobby, Democrats and Republicans alike declaring the proposition was too expensive and altogether impracticable. Another important measure considered was the Senate bill for a closed season for quail for three years. This was passed.

JEWEL THIEVES IN COURT.

Formal Complaint Against Rohrer and Green Sent Here from England.

With the arrival from London yesterday of the seal-bedecked bill of complaint from the London firm of Tiffany & Co. and others, the examination of Arthur Preston Green and Charles Rohrer, arrested as jewel thieves upon their arrival from London on the steamship Amerika about a fortnight ago, was commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. The Hon. C. Clive Bayley, the British Consul at this port, and Charles Fox, his counsel, were both present and watched with interest as the prisoners were brought in from the Tombs.

Rohrer, since his arrest, has shaved off his mustache. This change in his appearance added to the difficulty which arose when an effort was made to identify a picture which had been attached to the London complaint, and which, it was alleged, was Rohrer's. With the picture had come from Scotland Yard reproductions of thumb and finger prints, however, and these will he sufficient to prevent Rohrer's escape on a writ of habeas corpus.

Detective Sergeant Leeson, who was present at the arrest of the men, was placed on the witness stand. Lawyar Maurice Meyers, who is associated with Dan O'Reilly in the defense of the prisoners, compelled him to explain in detail just how the jewelry had been found on the persons of Green and Rohrer.

Meyers declared that while his clients might he held for smuggling, the charge of larceny would fall through as soon as his side of the case was presented. The examination was then adjourned until next Friday.

MAY NOT SANCTION RACES.

A. A. A. Believes All Such Motor Contests Should Be Absolutely Prohibited.

It will be difficult this year to discover an automobile track race meet, and if the American Automobile Association can do what many of its officers believe to be for the best interests of atoumobiling, not a single sanction will be granted this year by the National body. Up to the present no sanctions have been granted, but it is understood that the Racing Board, which acts upon these matters, has received a few applications, but their utility will be investigated very carefully before the official sanction is given.

Two and three years ago track meets were the great automobile feature. It seemed almost impossible to get enough of them. The decline in this branch of the sport has come about in a perfectly natural way, but it is also a fact that the numerous accidents that have marred motor car racing on mile tracks have exerted their effect in curtailing interest in such races. Beyond a limited amount of excitement, track races practically show nothing of real value in demonstrating the efficiency of particular types of cars. To be of any public interest, the events must be of from one to ten miles, and sprinta like this for a motor car teach nothing of importance toward the future development of the industry. The Long Island Motor Parkway will furnish a far more satisfactory method of testing cars in speed contests, and tha demand for a long-distance touring car race this year indicates most clearly the changed conditions in racing methods.

Track meets have never acquired any popularity abroad. The French drivers know nothing of them, and it was with the greatest reluctance that Thery and Callois, when the visited this country two years ago after Thery's victory of the Gordon Bennett race, consented to drive in a meet at the Empire City track. In tha immediata vicinity of New York, the Point Breeze track at Philadelphia is the only place where a meet may be held this season, but thus far the Quaker City Motor Club, which promoted two meets there last year, has made no effort to arrange a meet this year. The Point Breeze track last year cost the life of Ernest Keeler, who piloted the Oldsmobile car in the elimination trials for the Vanderbilt Cup race, and in view of that fatality it is doubtful if any races are held there this season.

The increasing popularity of touring and highway improvements are contributing their share in this reaction against track races, while at the same time they are directly influencing the holding of more endurance and economy runs, reliability contests and tests of other kinds for the imprnvement nf particular features of the car. More events of thia sort are being planned by clubs throughout the country this ycar than ever before. Hill climbing competitions ara also retaining their popularity and several New York cars will be entered in the hill-climbing contest in Philadelphia late in May, under the auspices of the Quaker City Motor Club and the one to be held by the Worcester Automobile Club in June near that city. The Automobile Club of America is planning a commercial vehicle test and an endurance run for the Spring season, the New Jersey Automobile Club will hold a three-day economy run on May 30, 31, and June 1, while the recently organized Harrisburg Automobile Club will hold a two-day endurance run through Pennsylvania on May 6 and 7. Similar events are also being arranged by a number of Western clubs.

NO QUARTER FOR BURGLARS.

Judge Rosalsky Announces He Will Give All Offenders the Limit.

Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions, who recently declared that he intended to make it hot for burglars who came before him after conviction, passed sentence yesterday on eight men who had been convicted of burglary. Three got off with light sentences on account of their youth. The other five got sentences ranging from four years and four months to nine years and fiva months.

"This is just the beginning of what men convicted of burglary in my court may expect," said Judge Rosalsky. "I have been told on good authority that thera are 10,000 crooks now oparating in New York, and they are becoming bolder every day. They entered my sleeping apartments only recently and got away with considerable loot, and about that time I learned of scores of other robberies.

"I declared that I would give the limit santence to every burglar brought before me, and I atarted in with the good work to-day. Hundreds of citizens about town have aent me word that they approve of my work, and I'm going right on with it.

"Many of the burglars nowadays are young Italians, the Tombs Prison being ovsrcrowded with them. Any who are convicted in this court of the crime of burglary as a second offense may expect to go to prison for life while I am on the bench."

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Supreme Court of the United States:

270—Jose Paraiso vs. the United States.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits; motion to advance denisd, and the case restored to place on the docket for argument when reached.

349—John M. Flemister vs. the United States; 456—A. R. Stuart vs. the United States; 548—Nicolas Arceo vs. the United States, and 597, 598, and 599—Frank D. Carrington vs. the United States.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on the merits, and the cases advanced to be heard on the second Monday of the next term.

587—Damsells Howard, administratrix, vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company et al., and 594—N. C. Brooks, administratrix, vs. Southern Pacific Company.—Argument concluded.

256—Watson Stewart vs. the United States et al.—Argued.

257—Henry E. Frankeoberg Co. vs. the United States.—Argued.

Day call for Monday will be as follows: Nos. 262, 502, (and 503, 504, and 505,) 332, 331, (and 332 and 583,) 567 and 664, 665, 666, 667, 668 and 669, 261, 263, (and 264,) 269, 270, 272.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, April 12.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, April 15: Nos. 154, 163, 164, 165, 166, 168, 170, 172.

Decisions.

The Appellats Division, First Department, yesterday announced tha following decisions:

George G. Zamory, appellant, vs. Joseph Levy and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (McLaughlin and Houghton, JJ., dissenting. Order filed.

Edmund Wright, as Trustee, respondent, vs. Jennie Simon et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer aod to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Lambert, J. Order filed.

Thomas A. McIntyre, appellant, vs. Elmer E. Smathers, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Lambert, J. Order filed.

People ex rel. Van Norden Trust Company and another, appellants, vs. Jamss L. Wells et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

In the mattsr of opening Perry Avanue.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and report returned to Commissioners as directed in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., vs. Simon M. Roth.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Georga D. Dewsnap vs. Moses Matthews et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Lillie Beardsworth vs. Ida Harndsn, impleaded.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Lillie Beardsworth vs. Ida Harnden, impleaded.—Motion granted without costs. Order filed.

John A. Freyhan vs. Ferdinand Westbeimer et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Elmer B. Dixon vs. Elizabeth Dixon et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to renew on proper papers. Order filed.

Margaret J. Franklin vs. Max Brattler aod another.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Philip Gutsrman vs. Israel Schreiber.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

In the matter of Charles MacRas.—Mtion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William Crompton vs. Charles G. Dobbs and another.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

In the matter of Matthew Byrnes.—Motion denied. Order filed.

James D. Smith, individually, &c., vs. Louis Brenner et al.; James D. Smith, individually, &c., vs. George Evans and another.—Motions granted; questions certified. Orders filed.

Winant W. Welr vs. Union Railway Company.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Mary A. Gleason vs. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

Adolph Pavenstadt vs. New York Life Insurance Company.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

In the matter of Michael T. Donnelly, Mary E. Bogert.—Motion granted. Orders filed.

In the matter of George Burnham, Jr.—Motion granted. Present order.

Calendars for Saturday, April 13.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 11:30 A. M. Ross Schurmacher and Clara Dehn.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Wadhams, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed, New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Burdick vs. Flnn—Joseph P. Morrissey. Matter of Hughes—Louis F. Doyle. Cedar Street Company vs. Hanson—Louis H. Moss. Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt—Adam Wiener. Roosevslt vs. Scovsl—Adam Wiener. Barbanes vs. Barbanes—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Matter of Fsedman—John A. Straley. Steckler vs. Brown—Arthur D. Truax.

Receivers Appointed, New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Robert McGill vs. Louis Merysah—Gerrard Glenn.
SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Church Construction Co.—Frank A. Palsn.

Collard, Irene H.—Sarah Hart and others, costs, $104.
Close, L., Sarah J., and Wm. J.—Sams, costs, $104.
Clussman, H. H.—Same, costs, $104.
Calsca, F. and N.—C. Albanese and others, $12.
Calsca, F.—Same, $37.
Campiglia, P.—Alice L. Dolan, $66.
Cohen, Simon—H. Friedman, $62.
Dewey, L. H. B.—L. B. Birdsall, $41.
De Moss, T. A.—Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., $85.
Devine, F. J.—Rudolph Fixel, $158.
Edrich, L.—T. W. Morris et al., $132.
Epps, W. W.—F. A. Reed et al., costs, $71.
Freed, W.—S. B. Heine et al., costs, $120.
Freeman, J. H., J. F. and Sarah J.—Sarah Hart et al., costs, $104.
Franksl, F. and S.—I. Solstsky et al., $488.
Fitzpatrick, Annie J.—C. Thiel et al., $224.
Foster Florence S., (not summoned)—J. and J. G. Wallach, $241.
Friedmao, J.—J. Ritter et al., $267.
Griffith, G. M.—H. E. Murch, $112.
Ginsberg, H.—T. W. Morris et al., $62.
Goldstein, A.—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., $541.
Gayer, H.—Same, $541.
Greitzer, I.—A. E. Klotz Fireproofing Co., $38.
Garafolo, G.—C. Albanese et al., $34.
Goldman, M.—S. Uhlfelder et al., $3,284.
Hart, C. and C. H.—Sarah Hart et al., $104.
Han, L., (not summoned)—C. Rothfeld, $62.
Haughey, Mary, adm.—T. M. Mulry, costs, $91.
Jame, H., (not summoned)—J. Litwak, $87.
Jaffe, L.—E. H. Ogden Lumber Co., $1,058.
Kern, I.— C. Rothfeld, $62.
Kern, I. and Faonie—O. Albrscht, $74.
Kramer, Estelle C.—Marion Violette Co., $203.
Kern, J.—L. A. Brour, $74.
Lackman, Rudolph—United Wine and Trading Co., $201.
Lidsky, Joseph—Scientific American Compiling Department, $104.
Levy, David—Carl Barnelsler, $181.
Lindsay, Harriet B. D.—L. B. Birdsall, $41.
Lowenstein, Frank M. and Max L.—Leopold Zelinka, costs, $68.
Loskowits, M. C.—Sweedler Realty Co., $239.
Lieberman, Jere—Title Guarantss aod Trust Co., $91.
Lifshutz, Louis—E. A. Knittle, $599.
McLea, R. K.—C. W. Jenkins et al., $155.
Moore, Ellen—W. H. Davidow, $1,660.
Mundsl, Max W.—Albert J. W. Kern, $285.
Mueller, Julius—Walter F. Sheldon, $87.
Mslnsky, L., (not summoned)—S. Thau, $471.
McMillan, John—Harvey A. Patterson, $218.
McLaughlin, Thomas H., Marshal—Wilhelmina Knlep, $341.
Matz, H. and I.—M. Laubheim et al., $666.
Martinelli, Giuseppe, (not summoned)—James G. Batterson, $384.
Muller, Louise—Joseph S. Feorich, $63.
Maskin, Harris—Donato Boscia, $274.
Minster, William H.—Bert K. Bloch, $120.
Nathan, Harry—Isaac Himmelstein, $31.
Nicolo, Valenti, (not summoned)—Carmelo Al baosse et al., $34.
Nisrenberg, Morris—E. H. Ogden Lumber Co., $1,058.
Neufeld, M. and C.—S. Levy, $95.
Orlando, Francesco—C. Albanese et al., $37.
Plumacher, Charles F.—Borgia Marble Works, costs, $12.
Papae, A.—L. Zelinka, costs, $68.
Paul, W. C.—J. & J. G. Wallach, $241.
Pomeroa, S.—A. Woolley, $385.
Perlmuter, S.—S. Levy, $95.
Reilly, J. J.—W. Gillies, $112.
Rosenberg, J.—J. Whittman et al., $42.
Ransom, R. S., executor—S. F. Mead, $138.
Rosenhaus, I.—J. Rosenthal, $351.
Rockow, A.—A. Haedrich, $34.
Reichard, H.—Marcella Markus, costs, $73.
Squire, B.—E. Ordemann, costs, $137.
Stein, L.—J. Von Tobel et al., $235.
Sullivan, Katherioe—W. H. Davidow, $1,660.
Sheridan, Emma J.—Sarah Hart et al., costs, $104.
Smyth, Mionie E.—Same, costs, $104.
Snyder, D. L.—S. Thau, $171.
Sternberg, J. (not summooed) and L.—Same, $471.
Schlesioger, L.—N. Y. Gas Appliance Co., $113.
Sionov, I.—J. Litwak, $87.
Schmol, I.—Fidelity Trust Co., $35.
Silver, Annie—Sweedler Realty Co., $239.
Small, A.—N. Fraokel, $22.
Smith, O. C.—T. W. Morris et al., $275.
Thomas, F. C.—J. G. Battersoo, $84.
Van Allen, —S. Newman, $1,660.
Waggoner, R.—H. E. Murch, $41.
Guarantee Construction Co.—G. Elias et al., $231.
Atlas Fireproofing Co.—Candee, Smith & Howland Co., $1,084.
Globe Storage & Carpet Cleaoing Co.—S. Davis, $333.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Deborah Harris, costs, $80.
Federal Union Surety Co.—M. N. Clement, $1,878.
The Henry Huber Co.—Riker Basin System, costs, $170.
W. F. Doll Mfg. Co.—C. J. Egsn et al., $5,480.
Friedman Building & Operating Co.—J. Ritter et al., $209.
Broadway Hotel Co.—F. M. Schoefer, $468.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—E. E. Devlin, $10,440.
Advertising Novelty Mfg. Co.—C. O. Borger, $1,654.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that nf the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Dempsey, G. S. and J. A.—J. H. V. Arnold, July 5, 1899, (canceled,) $3,127.
Fauer, P.—S. Steinfeld et al., Sept. 20, 1901, (vacated,) $511.
Lyons, R. T.—Met. Life Ins. Co., April 22, 1903, $100.
Preston, C. M.—J. Brunton, March 25, 1907, $150.
Same—Same, March 26, 1907, $170.
Rapp, J. W.—G. B. Christman, April 6, 1907, (vacated,) $590.
Seller, Carrie and Michael, also J. Siegel—The Mutual Alliance Trust Co. of N. Y., March 12, 1907, (vacated,) $151.
Murrays' Line—S. Muntnick et al., March 16, 1907, $854.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 10, AND 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemeo and families; reasonnble; parlor dining room; separats tables; tabls guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent tablaboard; references.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable, quiet single rooms; good table; close Subway; off Broadway.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large front sunny room, private home; gentlemen, couple; tabls guests; reference.

93D, 122 WEST, Near "L."—Pleasant, desirable room; all conveniences; good board; references; telephone.

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—To rent, with board, a desirable single room, with closet.

WEST END AV., 879, Cornsr 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location New York; handsomely furnished rooms; overlooking West End; superior table.

1—WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large room; southern exposure; table excellent; homelike surroundings.

East Side.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, The Palmetto.—Clean, pleasant rooms; good home meals; always hot water supply; reception parlor, piano; $5 up.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Exceptionally good table; table guests.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, with board; overlooking park; running water.

77TH ST., 84 EAST.—Elegant saloon floor, fine table, moderate; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large, sunny room, first-class house, near Subway, L, and Gramercy; parlor dining room; reference. Tel. 5358 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 434.—Very pleasant, large third-floor front room; large closets; good home cooking; reference.

MADISON AV., 873, 694, 696, 61ST.—Suites, double rooms, $18 to $22; single, $9, $12; tabls guests accommodated; high-grade board.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman appreciating quiet, refined home; reference.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private high-class house for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished; scrupulously clean; Summer rates; reference.

45TH ST., 54 WEST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; splendid location, near elevated and Subway; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished, a small room in private house; gentlemen; reference.

49TH ST., 139 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, medium-sized outside room, bath; telephone; gentleman; moderate. Godet.

51ST ST., 341 WEST.—Two well furnished single rooms, each with hot and cold running water; $4 each; references exchanged. Carter.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well equipped physician's office and reception room; moderate terms, good will included.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE, DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

96TH ST., 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms; private family; Subway express; gentlemen; references. Vanderhoff.

104TH, 66 W.—Large parlor suite, bath, hot water, $6.50; single rooms, $2.50 up.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Room in private family of two; very neatest of care. Address or call evenings. Fred F. French.

138TH ST., 624 WEST.—One and two large, sunny rooms; newly furnished; private bathe; Subway express; private house; reasonable; reference.

HIGH-GRADE apartmente, suites, and rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 92.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; no other roomers. Duke.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable large room, with private bath; telephone.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Attractive room, above parlor; three windows; adjoining bath; gentlemen or couple.

58TH ST., 34 EAST (near Madison Av.)—Large and small rooms; telephone; references.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large room, comfortably furnished; runnlog water; bath; gentlemeo; references essential.

MADISON AV., 21.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small room.

Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS for young meo; the finest club building in Brooklyn; only seven vacant; price, $4 per week; splendid reference. Bedford Branch of Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

TWO LADIES wish unfurnished sittiog room, two bedrooms, and bath, with board, in cultured Jewish home, 60th-90th St. State terms by letter to D. J., 1,360 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A lady of education and refinement as practical housekeeper in a private family; must not be mors than 35, in good health, aod with experience. Address, giving full particulars, S. E. V., Box 323 Times, Times Squara.

Singers.

WANTED—Superior dramatic soprano; city church; largs salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Good contralto for Methodist suburban church; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Organists.

WANTED—Clever organist for Brooklyn Reformed Church; $500. Webster's Choir Exchaoge, 136 Fifth Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WOMEN AS GENERAL HELPERS AND CLEANERS IN THE WARDS OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL; $15 A MONTH. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT OF TRAINING SCHOOLS, 26TH ST. AND 1ST AV., NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED—Cashier; E. A. Morrison & Son, 593 Broadway, require an experienced cashier; oos having had knowledge of bookkeeping.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchaoge, 136 5th Av., nr. 18th.

Singers.

WANTED—Immediately, tenor for Methodist suburban church; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 Fifth Av.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Clever, robust tenor; city church; high salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchaoge, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

BIG MONEY SELLING LOTS.

Live meo who start now on Spring campaign can earn more to next three months than in any other line; quicksn selling property on market to-day; experience not necessary to get good income at once; let us tell you why. Apply 11 to 1 to John Gill, Agency Manager, Laurelton Land Co., second floor Brunswick Building, 225 5th Av., New York.

WANTED—Draftsman-in-charge, $6.40 per diem, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department; a competitive examination will be held simultsneously for the above position at the Navy Yards, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Washington, D. C., and New Orleans, La., May 20 and 21, 1907. Applications should be addressed to the Commandant of the yard at which the applicant desires to be examined.

WANTED—A steward and wife to care for a small country house, used as a club; the man to act as butler, the woman to cook, and both to assume the care of the house, charge of servants, &c.; the cooking must be strictly first-class; state wages. Answer, stating qualifications, experience, &c., S. S., Jr., P. O. Box 1,510, New York.

WANTED—A man who has had experience in reinsurance work of a fire insurance office; must be intelligent, a rapid worker, and a good writer; replies must quotes age, experience, and present salary. A. K. T., Box 197 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; free catalogue; visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—Bright man, having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boys over 16 wanted in our magazine bindery. Apply to Harper & Brothers, 325-337 Pearl St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; books balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—Country woman would go to home of refinement as housekeeper and companion; would take care family for absent parents; appreciate home interests; has been in own home only; willing to travel. Yankee, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—By public stenographer, work by the day, hour, or week; addressing, dictation, copying, or circular letters at reasonable rates; new machines furnished. Miss B., 47 West 27th St. Tel. 134 Mad. Sq.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and General Office Assistant.—Experienced; capable of taking entire charge of office; best references; $12. Sander, Box 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; rapid, accurate; lives with parents; Gentile; $15. Miss Moore, Box 109 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in technical work; accurate; trial will prove ability; references; $18. High Class, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in broker's office; Gentile; lives with parents; highest references; $15. Miss Milton, Box 163 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; reasonable salary; possesses common sense; no social engagements. Wilson, P. O. Box 1,210, city.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By experienced young English-woman as waitress in private family; city or country; good references. R. Jackson, 253 9th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—By expert accountant; opening and closing books; trial balance; profit and loss statements and balance sheets; accounts audited, reports compiled; physicians', dentists', and lawyers' accounts a specialty; references. John M. Pardon, 2,469 Broadway. Tel. 4848 Riverside.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, trial balances, balance sheets; stock brokers', corporation accounting; by public accountant; references; terms reasonable. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By experienced man with wife, no children, on gentleman's place, where he can have separate cottage. Hollander, 143 5th Av.

Organists.

ORGANIST. — Open for a position; reference given. Henry Straub, 452 West 164th St.

Miscellaneous.

CORRESPONDENT.—A thoroughly experienced correspondent, (German and English,) wishes immediate position; best references; is also good salesman aod representative; moderate salary. Permanent, Box 116 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—By young man as collector; can furnish best references. Woodward, 1,881 Amsterdam Av.

LAWYER.—20 years' experience, New York and Chicago; former assistant United States attorney; recent assistant State's attorney, Chicago; highest judicial references; expert in trials, equity, and appeals, wants legal association. Lawyer, 323 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, thorough technical education here and abroad, engaged in legal work, can devote half his time to commercial, technical, or literary work; experienced; references. B. L., Box 220 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

THE IRISH STORE.—Myles J. Murphy and Kate E. Murphy, who did business as the Irish Store, importer of Irish novelties, at 155 West Twenty-third Street and 509 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Georga Bell. They began business in October, 1905. Benjamin Patterson, the attorney, said that they dealt in connemara marble, belleek, tea, post cards, and other novelties from Ireland. The liabilities were between $2,000 and $3,000 and nominal assets about the same.

ADVERTISING NOVELTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Neil has received an execution for $1,654 against the Advertising Novelty Manufacturing Company of 182 William Street in favor of Carsten D. Borger, who was treasurer of the company, and a keeper was put in the place. The company was incorporated on April 24, 1906, with a capital stock of $10,000, which was increased to $50,000 on Sept. 6, 1906. Edward H. Feltua was President.

ALICE A. BELLOWS.—Alice A. Bellows, residing at 33 West 105th Street, formerly a milk dealer, has fil

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.
1 Nassau St., cor. Wall, New York.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC BANKERS.
Bills of Exchange,
Cable Transfers.
Collections made on all European Points.

Investment Securities.
United States 4s, 1907
EXCHANGED OR REDEEMED
N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS
49 Wall St., New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK.

W. L. LYONS & CO.
MEMBERS OF New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. Louisville Stock Exchange.
49 EXCHANGE PLACE - NEW YORK
527 BROADWAY, COR. SPRING.
FLATIRON BLDG., 5TH AV. & 22D ST.
LOUISVILLE, KY., KELLER BUILDING.

Redmond & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
LETTERS OF CREDIT
33 Pine St., New York

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
STOCK SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD
SCHMIDT & GALLATIN
111 BROADWAY

Edward Morrison J. Henry Townsend
Morrison & Townsend
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Mills Building, 53 Exchange Place, N. Y.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange. 27 William St., New York.
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Jas. H. Oliphant & Co.
BANKERS.
20 BROAD STREET.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Potter, Choate & Prentice
BANKERS
NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET.
Orders Executed on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston & Baltimore Stock Exchanges.

NORFOLK & WESTERN
Conv. 4s, June, 1932.
RHOADES & COMPANY
7 WALL STREET. NEW YORK.

LOST
100 Shares of
Delaware & Hudson R.R. Co. Stock
CERTIFICATE NO. 46255
In the Name of Tower & Sherwood
Suitable Reward will be paid if returned to
C. I. HUDSON & CO.
36 Wall Street, New York City

THE TOLEDO RAILWAY AND TERMINAL COMPANY.

First Mortgage Four and a Half Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

A decree of foreclosure and sale under the mortgage securing the above bonds was entered on March 30, 1907, in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio, (Western Division,) and the sale will take place about June 1, 1907. $3,370,000, face value, out of the total issue of $5,500,000 of bonds, have already been deposited under the bondholders' protective agreement of May 1, 1906. Bonds not deposited will be received on or before May 11, 1907, after which no further bonds will be received, except subject to such penalty and upon such terms as the Committee may impose. Bonds must be deposited with the Columbia Trust Company, No. 26 Nassau Street, New York, or with the Portland Trust Company, of Portland, Maine.

Dated New York, April 4, 1907.

ANDREW T. SULLIVAN, Chairman;
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
R. E. JAMES,
JOHN G. READING,
HARRY M. VERRILL,
CHARLES H. GILMAN,
FRANCIS B. SEARS,
D. S. MILLS, Secretary. } Committee.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Washington City, located at Washington, D. C., has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with the National Bank of Washington. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment to the National Bank of Washington. A. B. RUFF, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE LOSS of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the CHESEBROUGH BUILDING COMPANY, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,644 shares of the capital stock of said CHESEBROUGH BUILDING COMPANY.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company, or claims to be the owner hereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Sag Further—Call Money Rates, 2@2½ Per Cent.

MONEY EASIER ABROAD

Indicated Gain of $3,500,000 in Cash This Week Conflicts with Well-Informed Banking Estimates.

With few exceptions yesterday's closing prices showed further declines. During much of the day the market was lifeless, the total transactions being the smallest in three weeks. During most of the session prices sagged, under light selling, and, while there was some recovery in the final hour, this was not sufficient in most instances to offset the previous losses. The day was devoid of any important developments to account for the further decline, but it was made clear that, notwithstanding the present ease in money, the demand for stocks is so limited that even such desultory selling as was in progress yesterday is sufficient to depress quotations. In its dullness the market here closely resembled those abroad, where there was shown little disposition to enter upon new commitments, despite the previous day's reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate. Impending loans of some magnitude and the selling of securities which had been temporarily tied up by the recent failures in London were assigned as the chief reasons for the sagging tendency in that market. There, as here, the absence of the public from the market remained one of the features of the trading, and one which lessened the interest in the narrow movements in prices, reflecting, for the most part, purely professional operations.

Freer borrowing on time at the lower level of rates established within the last few days was reflected yesterday in a slight hardening of the time money market, while the average rate for call loans, as was natural on Friday, when loans carried over until Monday, was slightly higher, being 2¼ per cent. yesterday, compared with 2 per cent. on Thursday. Rates remained low, however, in reference to any comparison that might be made with those that prevailed at the beginnig of the month, or even a week ago—at least so far as time loans are concerned. Abroad there was further relaxation in interest rates both in London and Berlin, although discounts hardened a trifle in Paris. The prospects for the immediate future of our own money market, so far as this may be determined by the preliminary estimates of the week's cash movements, were favorable, inasmuch as there was shown a probable gain of over $3,500,00 to be added to the very heavy gain recorded a week ago. There was some disposition in banking circles, however, to look to-day for a statement in marked contrast with the estimates of the week's currency movement. If a loss in cash instead of a gain should be coupled with a large increase in loans, as was anticipated in some quarters, yesterday's declining prices, in the light of such developments, would probably be regarded as having more reference to some impairment of the favorable monetary position than to any factors extraneous to the money market. The failure of the loans of the New York City banks to reflect in any adequate measure the liquidation which occurred in the stock market during recent weeks has been the subject of much interested comment in financial circles. If loans are again to advance, even in the absence of any general buying movement in the market, to about the level at which they stood before the recent severe decline occurred, some revision of the present money market outlook would appear to be called for.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Gansevoort Bank.
International Coal and Coke Co.
Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,712,580 as against $3,833,714 for the previous week and $3,518,250 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the dry goods markcted was $3,572,532 as against $4,382,823 for the previous week and $3,213,125 for the corresponding week last year.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 12.—Calumet & Arizona suffered the severest loss, declining to 150½, a loss of over 6 points. Osceola and Quincy recorded a decline of 2 points each, while Old Dominion lost a point. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾
1,500	A., T. & S. F. 4s	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝
7,000	Cent. Ariz. 1st 4s	88¼	88	88¼
1,000	C., B. & Q. 4s, (Den. ex.)	98½	98¼	98½
1,000	C., J. R. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	101	101	101

RAILROADS.

66	Atchison	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
20	Atchison pf.	96	96	95
53	Boston Elevated	145	144	144
25	*Boston Sub. pf.	50	50	50
10	Boston & Lowell	222	222	222
10	Boston & Maine	160	160	160
20	Boston & Worcester	23	23	23
13	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	110	110	110
25	Fitchburg pf.	130	130	130
38	Mass. Electric	13	13	13
25	Mass. Elec. pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼
168	N. Y., N. H. & H.	175	174¾	175
5	Old Colony	195	195	195
775	Union Pacific	138¼	137	137
3	Union Pacific pf.	87½	87½	87½
1	West End	90¼	90¼	90¼
20	West End pf.	105¾	105½	105¾

TELEPHONES.

272	American	123	122½	123
20	Mexican pf.	6	6	6
109	New England	120	119¾	119¾
1	Western	5	5	5
6	Western pf.	70	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	90	90
445	Am. Pneu. Service	8¼	8	8
200	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	18	17½	17½
150	Am. Sugar	126	125½	126
50	Am. Sugar pf.	127	120	120
110	Am. Woolen	30½	30¼	30½
48	*Am. Wool, pf.	97½	97	97
100	Dominion Iron	20	20	20
438	Edison	200	200	200
10	*General Electric	148	148	148
10	Mackay pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾
150	Mass. Gas	62	62	62
71	Mass. Gas pf.	85½	85½	85½
65	Pullman	170	169½	170
21	Swift & Co.	106¼	106	106¼
151	*United Fruit	112	111½	112
3,300	*United Shoe Mach.	68	68	68
3,315	U. S. Steel	38⅝	37⅞	38½
94	U. S. Steel pf.	100¾	100½	100¾

MINING.

465	†Adventure	8½	8½	8½
10,835	Amalgamated	94	92¾	93⅝
50	Am. Zinc	37	37	37
2	*Anaconda	61	61	61
430	Arcadian	6½	6	6
2,435	Balakala t. o.	10	9⅝	10
738	Bingham	18¾	17	17
100	Boston Con.	25	25	25
1,735	Butte Coalition	26¼	25½	26
582	Calumet & Arizona	157	150½	153
23	Calumet & Hecla	830	825	825
175	Centennial	30	29½	30
2,225	Cliff Copper Range	80½	79	80
5	Daly-West	16¾	16½	10¾
455	Franklin	17	16½	17
939	Greene Cananet t. o.	16¾	15¾	16
640	Isle Royale	18½	18	18½
151	La Salle	10	10	10
230	Mass	5¼	5	5
505	Mexican Con.	12¾	12¼	12¼
210	Michigan	14½	14½	14½
607	Mohawk	79	77½	77½
2,982	North Butte	88¼	87	88¼
1,181	Old Dominion	51	51	52
85	Osceola	138	135	136
50	Parrot	21	21	21
62	Quincy	119	117	117
750	†Rhode Island	6	5¾	6
100	Santa Fe	3	3	3
2,145	Shannon	18	17½	17¾
85	Tamarack	105	104	105
962	Trinity	21	20	20¼
1,565	*U. S. Smelting	54¾	53½	53½
1,496	*U. S. Smelting pf.	45	43½	44
1,000	United Copper	62¾	62¾	62¾
1,011	*Utah Fe	60¾	60	60¼
140	Victoria	8	7½	7¾
170	Winona	8	8	8

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, April 12, 1907.

Total sales April 12, 1907 763,861
From Jan. 1, 1907 82,402,621
Corresponding date last year 85,501,860

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12⅛	12¾	200	Allis-Chalmers Co	12⅞	12½	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅝
32¼	35	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	—3½
93⅝	93¾	87,100	*Amal. Copper Co	93⅝	94⅞	92⅝	93⅞	—1
16⅝	17	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	...
6½	7	530	American Can	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
57¾	58½	810	American Can. pf.	59	59	58	58¼	— ⅜
37	37⅛	1,500	Am. Car & Foundry	37½	37½	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅞
30½	31½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
6	6¼	100	*Am. Grass Twine	6¼	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	5	100	Am. Hids & Leather	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
82	85	100	Am. Ice Securities	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
63½	64	900	*Am. Locomo. Co	64	64	63	63	—1½
132	132¼	48,950	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	131¾	132½	130¾	132⅛	— ¾
107	108	600	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	108	108¾	108	108⅛	+ ⅛
37½	39	100	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	39	39	39	39	— ¾
125¾	126	900	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125⅞	126¼	125½	125½	— ½
92½	93	10	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92¾	...
30½	30¾	200	*Am. Woolen Co.	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
96	97½	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	—1½
61¼	61½	16,000	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	61⅛	61¾	60	61½	— ¾
94⅞	95	86,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95½	96¾	94¼	95	—1
95	97	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	96	96	96	96	...
103	104	300	Atlantic Coast Line	104	104	103	103	—1½
99½	99¾	5,000	Baltimore & Ohio	100	100	99	99½	— ⅛
60	60¼	6,550	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	59¾	60⅜	59½	60	+ ⅛
63¼	63⅝	400	Canada Southern	63	63¼	63	63¼	— ⅛
175	175½	4,500	Canadian Pacific	175	175¼	173½	175¼	— ¼
29¾	30	400	Central Leather Co.	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+ ¼
42	42¼	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	42⅜	42⅝	42	42	— ⅛
135	135½	15,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	135	135½	134	135	— ⅜
150	152	128	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼	+ ½
119½	120	700	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	119½	120	119⅛	120	—1½
135¾	136½	300	C., M. & St.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	136¼	136½	136	136	...
150⅜	150⅞	1,600	Chicago & Northw	151	151	150½	151	+ ⅛
135	140	150	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	135	135	135	135	—4½
5	7	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	6	6	6	6	+1
12	15	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	11	11	11	11	...
15½	16½	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
35	35½	3,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
26¾	27	1,300	Colorado & Southern	26½	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ¼
48	49	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	48¼	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
26¾	27¼	1,010	Col. & H. C. & Iron	26½	27	26½	27	+ ¼
131	131¼	1,225	Consolidated Gas	131	131¼	131	131	— ¼
19⅝	20	148	Corn Products Ref.	20	20	20	20	...
79	79⅝	265	Corn Products Ref. pf.	79½	79¾	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
191¼	191½	1,100	Delaware & Hudson	190	192	190	190½	+ ⅛
30¼	30¾	800	Denver & Rio Grande	30¼	30⅝	30	30½	...
74½	75	220	Detroit United Ry.	74⅝	76	74⅝	76	+1¾
71	71¼	1,490	*Distillers Securities	71¼	71⅝	71	71¼	— ⅛
13	14½	800	*Dul., S. S. & At.	13	13	13	13	—1
24½	24⅝	9,000	Erie	24¼	24⅞	24	24½	— ⅛
54	54½	4,200	Erie 1st pf	54¼	55¼	54	54⅝	— ½
38½	38¼	300	Erie 2d pf	39	39	38	38	— ½
54	60	120	*Federal Sugar Ref.	54	54	54	54	+1½
88	87	400	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	86	86½	86	86½	— ½
146¼	147½	600	General Electric	146¼	147½	147½	147½	—1½
125¾	126	6,080	Great Northern pf.	136	136¾	133¼	136¼	— ½
127	128½	340	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	128	128	126½	126⅝	—1⅝
61	61½	1,160	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	61¼	61¼	60⅝	61	...
25	25½	300	Interborough-Met	25½	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
59⅝	60¼	800	Interborough-Met. pf.	59¾	59¾	59⅜	59¾	...
14½	14⅝	100	Internat. Paper Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
25⅜	25⅝	1,150	Kansas City Southern	25¾	25¾	24¾	25⅝	— ⅛
60	61	1,900	Kansas City South. pf.	59¾	60	59½	60	— ⅝
117½	118	850	Louisville & Nash.	117⅝	117⅞	117¼	117⅝	...
68½	70	100	Mackay Cos	69	69	69	69	— ½
138	140	200	Manhattan Elevated	138½	138½	138	138	+1
22⅜	23	100	Mexican Central	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
48	49½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	36½	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
66	66½	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	66½	66¼	66	66⅛	— ⅛
74¼	75¼	2,000	Missouri Pacific	75¼	75½	74½	74½	— ¾
77	77⅜	100	*National Biscuit Co.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅝
12	12½	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	12	12	12	12	...
61⅜	62	1,700	*National Lead Co.	60½	61⅜	60¼	61½	— ⅛
98⅝	99	410	*National Lead Co. pf.	99	99	99	99	...
19⅜	19½	1,300	*Newhouse M. & S.	20	20	19¼	19½	— ⅛
116	118	100	*N. Y. Air Brake	115¼	116	115½	116	+1
119	119¼	1,500	New York Central	119½	119¾	118¾	118¾	— ⅛
42⅞	44	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	42	42⅞	42	42⅞	—1⅝
38½	39	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ¼
76⅞	77¼	550	Norfolk & Western	77½	77½	77	77	—1
73	74½	100	North American	74	74	74	74	—1½
133	133⅜	11,210	Northern Pacific	133	133¼	131¼	133	— ⅝
118	119	1,775	*N. P. rcts., 12½% pd.	118½	119	118	118	— ½
125⅜	125½	27,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	125½	125⅞	125	125¼	...
92¼	92½	600	People's Gas, Chi.	93	93	92¼	92¼	— ⅛
70	72	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
12	12¼	280	Pittsburg Coal	12¼	12¼	12	12	...
36	36¼	565	Pressed Steel Car	36¼	36¾	36	36	—1
107¼	107⅜	163,400	Reading	107¼	108¼	106¾	107¼	— ⅛
85	85	100	Reading 2d pf.	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	— ⅝
30	30¼	1,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	30¼	30¼	29⅝	30	— ½
86	86⅜	510	*Rep. Iron & S. pf.	87	87	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	21⅞	1,200	Rock Island Co.	21⅝	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
50½	51¼	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	51	51	51	51	— ¼
21⅞	22	400	St. Louis Southwest'n.	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+1
84	84¼	30,350	Southern Pacific	84⅛	84¼	83¾	84⅛	— ⅝
116	116¼	200	Southern Pacific pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ⅛
21¼	21½	8,300	South. R'way pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
64	65	1,400	South. R'way pf., ext.	66	66	64½	64½	—1
144	145	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	— ⅝
38	39	100	*Tenn. Copper	38½	38½	38½	38½	—1½
29	29½	100	Tol., St. L. & West	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
54½	55	1,000	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	53¾	54⅞	53¾	54⅞	+ ⅞
96	97	100	Twin City R. Transit	97	97	97	97	—1
53	55	245	*Union B. & Paper pf.	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
137⅝	137¾	170,600	Union Pacific	138½	138¼	136⅝	137¾	— ⅞
87½	90	100	Union Pacific pf.	88¾	88¼	88¼	88¾	— ¼
36	36¼	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36½	— ¼
79½	82	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	82½	82½	82	82	— ¼
73	74	1,000	U. S. Realty & Imp.	72½	72½	72	72	—2
53¼	54½	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
43½	43⅝	200	U. S. Rubber	43¼	43¾	43¼	43⅝	+ ¼
103	104½	50	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	105	105	105	105	...
73½	74½	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	74	74	74	74	...
38⅛	38¾	60,200	U. S. Steel	38½	38¾	37⅝	38⅛	— ⅛
100¾	100⅝	5,800	U. S. Steel pf.	100½	100¾	100¼	100¼	— ⅝
28	28½	1,000	*Utah Copper	28¾	28⅝	27½	28	—1
28½	29½	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	28½	28½	28½	28½	...
14¼	14⅝	800	Wabash	14¼	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
25½	26	650	Wabash pf.	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
250	275	100	Wells-Fargo Express	255	255	255	255	—15
12¼	13½	800	Wheel. & Lake Erie	12¾	12¼	12¼	12½	— ½
28	29½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ½

Total 762,461

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

5.00	5.25	800	Alice	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	—0.12½
0.32	..	200	Crown Point	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	...
..	..	200	Iron-Silver	3.60	3.60	3.50	3.50	—0.20
..	..	200	Horn Silver	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	—0.15
0.99	..	300	Savage	0.97	0.99	0.97	0.99	...
2.45	2.75	200	Standard	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	+0.05

Total 1,400

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—American Can issues continued to be strong on the Chicago Stock Exchange. The preferred advanced to 59 and then sold off with the weakness of the remainder of the market. Chicago Edison stock showed a gain of 2 points on the earlier trading, while National Carbon preferred was up 3¼ points on small lots of stocks. The last previous quotation was 107, and a sale to-day was at 110½. Western Stone sold at 27⅝, but business was dull.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
425	American Can	7	6⅞	7
325	American Can pf.	59	58	58
100	American Radiator	130	130	130
10	American Radiator pf.	127	127	127
50	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
128	Chicago Edison	147	146	145
50	Chicago Pneu. Tool	41¼	41	41
15	Chicago Subway	20	20	20
5	Chicago Telephone	130	130	130
40	Chi. Title & Trust	104¾	104¾	104¾
100	Chicago Union Traction	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Diamond Match	125	125	125
25	Kan. C. Ry. & Light	54	54	54
10	National Biscuit	77¾	77¾	77¾
17	National Biscuit pf.	113½	113½	113½
13	National Carbon pf.	110½	109	110½
3	Quaker Oats	134	134	134
5	Quaker Oats pf.	99½	99½	99½
41	Sears Roebuck pf.	90	90	90
100	Street's Stable Car	29	29	29
116	Swift & Co.	106	105¾	105¾
300	United Boxboard	2¼	2¼	2¼
485	United Boxboard pf.	12¾	12	12¾
35	Western Stone	27¾	27¼	27¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Baltimore City's 75-year 3½ per cent. sewerage loan stock, $1,000,000 worth of which was sold at a popular sale early in March, has suddenly begun to loom up prominently. To-day $2,000 worth of this stock was sold on the Exchange at $96 a share. In addition $150,000 worth of the stock was sold to-day by the city to local brokers on the same basis as the first $1,000,000 worth was sold. Cotton Duck 5 was ⅝ off; Houston Oil was ⅝ lower. The market closed firm but dull. Shares, 295; bonds, $38,600.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$11,400	Balt. C. 3½s, (1923)	102	102¾	102
18,100	Balt. C. 3½s, (1940)	102½	102½	102½
15,000	Balt. C. 3½s, (1980)	96	96	96
8,000	Florida Southern 4s	91½	91½	91½
5,000	Raleigh & Aug. 6s	120	120	120
12,000	Seaboard 4s	74¾	74	74
5,000	West Va. Central 6s	105	105	105
1,000	Ana. Potomac 5s	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Charles. C. Elec. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	City & S. 5s, (D. C.)	101	101	101
3,000	Detroit United 4½s	85	85	85
5,000	United Railways 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾
18,000	United Rys. Inc.	54¾	54½	54¾
22,000	Con. Gas 6s	104	104	104
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	80½	80	80

STOCKS.

50	Northern Central	89¾	89¾	89¾
110	United Rys. ctfs.	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
10	C. & F. Bk., (W. C.)	120	120	120
5	Mechanics' Bank	26	26	26
20	C. G. E. L. & P. pf.	81	81	81
100	Houston Oil	8½	8½	8½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	Cable Consolidated	35c	35c	35c
10	Consolidated Ice pf.	40	40	40
71	Crucible Steel	9½	9½	9½
81	Independent Brewing pf	43	42½	48
1,000	Interior Mining	49c	48c	48c
65	Mfrs. L. & H.	12	12	12
125	Marsden	1½	1½	1½
22	Ohio Fuel	35½	35¾	35¾
10	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	50¾	50½	50½
1,100	Pitts. Consolidated	22c	21c	22c
2,700	Pittsburg Lead & Zinc	53c	50c	53c
100	Pittsburg & A. R. R. pf.	140	140	140
200	Sewer Pipe	20¼	20	20
10	Union Switch	81½	81½	81½
25	U. S. Steel	37¾	37¾	37¾
1	U. S. Steel pf.	100	100	100

ST. PAUL RUMOR DENIED.

Work on the Pacific Coast Extension Going Ahead, Says Sewall.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The report that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad had stopped work on its Pacific Coast extension, circulated in Wall Street to-day, was denied emphatically by E. D. Sewall, President Earling's assistant, in the absence of Mr. Earling.

"The report is absolutely unfounded," said Mr. Sewall. "We are pushing our construction work as vigorously as possible all along the line, from the Missouri River to the coast. The work was suspended on Jan. 1 because of cold weather

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Pays Interest on Deposits.
HENRY C. SWORDS, Pres't.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-Pres.
H. W. REIGHLEY, Sec'y.

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.

28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST., London, E. C.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17th,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$3,500 Metropolitan Water Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bds., 1919.
2,000 shs. Bay State Gas Co.
40 shs. Havana Tobacco Co. common.
25 shs. United States Express Co.
40 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
200 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Carnegie Trust Co.
100 shs. Adams Express Co.
$5,000 State of New York 3% Canal Impt. Loan, 1912.
80 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
35 shs. Kick Baking Co., (Hypd.)
50 shs. Van Kennel Revolving Door Co. Pfd.
25 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

HOMESTAKE MINING CO.
Mills Building, 15 Broad Street,
New York, April 11th, 1907.
DIVIDEND NO. 400.

Dividend No. 400 of Fifty (50) Cents per share has been declared, payable at the Transfer Agency in New York on the 25th inst.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE COMPANY.
New York, April 11, 1907.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Electric Bond & Share Co. has been declared, payable May 1st, 1907, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th, 1907, on which date the Transfer Books will close and reopen May 2d, 1907. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO., N. W. cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1907.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (one dollar per share), payable April 15, 1907, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1907. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 1st day) of MAY, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

New York, March 30th, 1907.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of the Utopia Land Company will be held on the 15th day of April, 1907, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of such company at No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition of increasing its capital stock from $40,000, consisting of 400 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $70,000, to consist of 700 shares of the par value of $100 each.
MAURICE ISAACS, President.
RUDOLF RAB, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

April 5th, 1907.

PROPOSALS will be received at the ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, State Arsenal, 7th Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, April 19th, 1907, for furnishing materials and labor necessary to construct two suspended primary stations and two secondary stations for the 13th Regiment Armory, corner Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., as shown on plans and specifications on file at the State Arsenal.
Separate bids will be received for iron work and painting, and for carpenter work.
The State reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids. All bids must be sealed and addressed to the Adjutant General, State of New York, State Arsenal, 7th Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, and plainly marked "PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION AT THE 13TH REGIMENT ARMORY."
NELSON H. HENRY,
Adjutant General.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., MARCH 14, 1907.—Sealed proposals for construction, plumbing, and wiring of 1 Ordnance Store House, Brick; 1 double set Civilian Employers' quarters, Frame, and 1 Picket Guard House, Brick, at this post, will be received until 12 o'clock M., April 18, 1907. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals should be marked "Proposals for Construction," addressed WM. PATERSON, Lieut. & Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., Marcb 16th, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, April 15, 1907, for Tile and Marble Work in the Cadet Barracks (old) at West Point, N. Y. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Forms for proposals furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

HASSAYAMPA.

If you wish to know the latest reliable facts regarding the Hassayampa Copper Company reported direct from Arizona, see a copy of the "Boston Commercial" of this week Saturday, April 13th. Copy will be mailed you free upon application at this office.

Buy Hassayampa on the Curb without delay. The stock is bound to sell very much higher, and is one of the cheapest copper investments ever offered.

HOPSON, DUNNE & CO.,

CURB SECURITIES,

No. 43-44 Broad St. - - - New York, N. Y.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Although there have been some purchases of bonds by savings banks, the so-called institutional investment in high-grade securities appears to be dead. National banks are buying savings bank bonds for the purpose of obtaining public deposits, but real investment buying from that source is at a standstill. On the other hand, individuals are appearing as purchasers, and they show keen appreciation and good judgment of securities. This class of buying is welcomed by bond houses, and bonds thus sold are considered well placed. This buying is effective and stimulating. Trading in notes is distinct in that there is an element of speculation in the money so placed. It is merely a temporary investment.

***

Apparently the present market is going to continue its professional aspect indefinitely. There doesn't seem to be any sign of real public buying and the so-called big interests are not at all conspicuous. Yesterday's market was so clearly professional that a knowledge of the nature of the trading was scarcely necessary, as the tape revealed to the most casual observer the precise character of the buying and selling. The published list of buyers and sellers gives very little idea of the market, inasmuch as houses are used by professional traders, who are not supposed to be allied in any way with them. One of the drives at the market yesterday was ascribed to a certain operator of special prominence. But one of his intimate friends is authority for the statement that he is taking absolutely no position on the market and is not aggressively bearish.

***

Interest still centres in a few stocks, such as the Erie issues, Southern Railway issues, Reading, Amalgamated Copper, and Union Pacific. The Steel issues are always more or less active and the bars possibility of an increased dividend gives significance to any strength that may appear in these stocks. More than half the trading yesterday was in five stocks. This shows conclusively that interest in the market is not extensive. The preferred stocks of the Erie were under pressure from the opening, but the trading was very light. The weakness in these issues would seem to be more or less sentimental, and the bear gossip is apparently emphasized a trifle more than the occasion warrants. This, however, is all part of the game.

***

There has been a complete reversal in the commercial paper market from the point of view of geographic demand. A short time ago there was a heavy demand from the West for high grade paper, while New England was almost out of the market. Now the demand is principally from New England, or local, and the West is not a factor at all. Those who are hopeful that easy money has come to stay do not like particularly the change in banking conditions in the West. The balances of many Western banks here have been steadily decreasing. This may reflect Spring requirements possibly, but too many banks were extended, and they have had to replenish reserves. Local bankers, who feel that the ease in money may be superficial, say that they do not expect any developments of importance in the near future.

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It would not be surprising if there were several reorganizations among brokerage houses in the financial district before the beginning of next month. Some of these houses are generally regarded as important from the point of view of their clientele. Gossip to this effect has been rather vague, but there is at least foundation for it in that such reorganization has been considered. Naturally on any such announcement the deduction would be made that it is a reflection of conditions begotten of market movements during the last month or so. This is not necessarily the fact, but it may be an influence.

***

Out of the speculative crash of last month came new figures in the trading world, and with its usual adaptability to new conditions the Street is ready to ascribe every important movement in prices to the activity of these new influences. One of the men widely heralded as the inspiration of the big break in March disclaimed all claim to these gratuitous laurels yesterday. "I am trading in one or two stocks on a small scale," he remarked, "and this talk about big commitments is foolish. When the opportunity offers I shall try again, but not for the present."

***

Only a few institutions in the financial district make it a rule not to charge more than 6 per cent. for call money, even when rates are very much higher than that in the general market. The brokerage houses which are able to obtain funds at these rates are lucky, as it helps their average rate for the month very much. These institutions are slow to reduce their 6 per cent. rate after the flurry is over, and very often the market for call funds has declined to 4½ per cent. before the rate to the broker in reduced to that figure. The wise broker carefully ignores the maintenance of the rate at 6 per cent. It is only the uninitiated or the foolish broker who pays off the loan when he finds that the market rate is below the rate charged by the bank that saw him through a 25 per cent. or 30 per cent. call money market with loans at 6 per cent. The bank does this to get some benefit from its own good nature in times of stress, but it carefully remembers the man who sees fit to pay off a loan because the rate is not promptly reduced the day after the stringency ends.

***

Sentiment is decidedly mixed with regard to the ultimate future of the market. Almost every brokerage office voices some kind of opinion or other for its customers, and these views, if collated, would show a radical variance with regard both to specific stocks and to the general trend of the market for the next two or three months. When it is recalled that the banking fraternity is equally at sea as to the exact situation, the lack of unanimity among brokers is not curious. Houses with Western connections seem to be very conservative, while in the least expected places, such as the old-time houses with no wire connections, there is a feeling of greater optimism. The element most in evidence, however, is one of uncertainty, and the expectation that is most general is for a very dull and dragging market.

***

Figuring to some extent in the cash changes of the week are the disbursements by the Sub-Treasury on account of transportation. These kind of bills are paid quarterly and they amount to a considerable sum in the aggregate. Pension payments help also to distribute Treasury funds to the public. Since the Aldrich bill became a law, however, these minor disbursements are lost sight of, because of the heavy deposits that are made with the banks.

***

One of the curiosities to be found in the trading in brokerage offices is the man with a grudge against a certain stock. This may result from bad luck in playing the stock at some time or other or it may reflect merely a feeling of antagonism based on nothing in particular. Brokers often advise clients on specific stocks, but in the case of a man who dislikes a stock, there is no chance of getting him to trade even though he knows that the information is excellent.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 12.—Money was obtainable at easy rates in the market to-day. Discounts were quiet.

There was a healthy undertone on the Stock Exchange, but the prospective new issues and the fact that some of the securities which were tied up by the recent failures were being marketed reduced the buying power to a minimum. Quotations in most departments had a sagging tendency. Mexican rails recovered sharply after yesterday's set-back on the dividend disappointment. Japaness Imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101¼.

Copper shares declined in sympathy with the drop in the price of the metal.

Americans shared the general dullness. They opened below parity and gradually hardened during the session, but the New York opening caused weakness. Prices picked up later, and the market closed quietly steady.

The Indian Secretary purchased £125,000 in gold in the market to-day. It is due here May 4.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.25; Lisbon, 8.

Bullion amounting to £12,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Bar silver firm at 30 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

PARIS, April 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were very weak, and trading was inactive throughout. Rio Tintos declined strongly.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 74, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 491.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 52½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks.

BERLIN, April 12.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was very quiet and prices had a weak tendency.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols	84⅛	97¼
German Consols	86	86
Bavarian Govt	100⅜	101⅛
Hessian Govt	94	95
Saxony Govt	85	85⅜
Hamburg Govt	83	84
City of Cologne	100⅜	101
City of Munich	100⅜	101
City of Augsburg	100⅜	101
City of Frankfort-on-Main	96⅛	96⅝
City of Vienna	97⅞	98⅜
Mex. Govt. Gold	100	101⅛
Russian Govt	74⅛	75⅛
French Rents	94⅛	95⅛
British Consols	85⅛	86⅜

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N.Y. Eqv.	N.Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge
Consols, money	..	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	86 5-16	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	12⅞	62⅜	62⅛ ex	— 1⅜
Atchison	98¼	96⅝	96	— ⅝
Can. Pacific	190½	174⅜	175½	— ⅝
St. Paul	139½	135¼	135⅜	— ⅛
Erie	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf	58	56⅜	55¾	+ 1⅛
Illinois Central	150	145½	..	..
Louis. & Nash	122	118¼	117⅜	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	123	119¼	119⅜	..
Pennsylvania	64½	125¾	125¾	— ⅛
Reading	55	106⅜	108⅛	— 1⅛
So. Pacific	86¼	83⅜	84¼	— ⅝
Union Pacific	142	137⅜	138⅝	— ⅞
U. S. Steel	39⅝	38¼	38⅝	— ⅝
U. S. Steel pf	103	100	100⅝	— ⅝

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 6	Esperanza	2 1 3
Tomboy	2 0 0	Dolores	1 11 8
El Oro	1 7 6	Stratton's Indep.	0 8 6

RUBBER CO. MERGER PENDING.

Guggenheim-Ryan and U. S. Rubber Company Interests May Unite.

Rumors which have been current for a year of a possible consolidation of the Guggenheim-Ryan rubber interests, represented in the Continental Rubber Company, with the existing Para rubber monopoly, the United States Rubber Company, crystallized yesterday in a statement issued by President Colt telling of the appointment of committees of five by each interest to investigate the possibilities of coalition.

Both sets of investigators have been at work for some time, and that representing the United States Rubber Interests is said to have nearly completed its work. The second committee represents the Intercontinental Rubber Company, the holding company for the Continental Rubber Company, and the American Congo Company, which holds the American rights in the Congo concessions obtained last Summer from King Leopold of Belgium by Thomas F. Ryan and a foreign syndicate.

The Continental Rubber Company was organized to exploit the guayule shrub, a rubber-producing plant which grows on the waste lands of Mexico. The United States Rubber Company, on the other hand, obtains its raw material from the South American rubber plant.

An officer of the United States Rubber Company said yesterday that he could not say whether the investigations now under way would result in a merger or not.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—Providence men closely identified with the rubber industry of the United States said to-day that they had been expecting that the two large rubber companies would be consolidated ever since it became known last Summer that Col. Samuel P. Colt of Bristol, President of the United States Rubber Company, had acquired extensive tracts of rubber lands in the Congo region.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

The leading commercial weeklies make the following comment on the general business situation, Dun's Review says:

Erratic weather makes trade reports irregular, retail sales of Spring wearing apparel being retarded by storms, and cold at many points. Temporary interruption to retail distribution has no ill-effects upon jobbing and wholesale business, however, heavy transactions and shipments testifying to confidence in the future, while mercantile collections show further improvement. Manufacturing returns are most satisfactory on the whole. Textile mills, machine shops, steel plants, and footwear factories have little idle machinery. Heavy selling of pig iron indicates the confidence of steel producers, material being ordered for delivery up to the end of the year. Railway congestion is being relieved, and gross earnings of railroads reporting for March were 7.1 per cent. larger than last year. Bank exchanges at New York were 4.8 per cent. smaller than in the same week last year, while at other leading cities there was a gain of 5.9 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade and manufacturing conditions are in high degree favorable, despite the lull in demand usual at this stage of the Spring season. The volume of business, as a whole, exceeds the corresponding period in other years. One proof of this is found in the liberal gains in gross railway earnings over 1906, 8 per cent. increase being shown for March, 4 per cent. for the first quarter, and 7 per cent. for the fiscal year, as compared with the best records of preceding years. Cold weather has likewise offered a check to crop germination, notably in the Central West and in the South, where the growth of vegetables and cotton has been retarded. Inasmuch, however, as the season as a whole is greatly in advance of a year ago, this check is not regarded seriously. More immediately hurtful, perhaps, are the reports of insect damage in the Southwest and of dry weather from Texas north to Nebraska, but impairment from the high degree of condition shown at the beginning of the month in Winter wheat is probably not very serious as yet. Specially notable features are the facts that many lines of business in the Southwest show increases in outputs and sales over a year ago of 5 to 15 per cent. The situation of money is toward further ease; shipments of currency to the interior are heavy, but collections are still backward, though they are said to have notably improved in the Northwest and in the Eastern dry goods trade. The labor situation, despite local disturbances, is very good, and wages in many lines have been advanced.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Nominal Volume, with Prices Fractionally Off at the Close.

MARKET LACKS INTEREST

Heaviness of Movement on Stock Exchange Is Reflected in Sluggish and Weak Curb Market.

Trading on the curb yesterday was as dull as during the period of midsummer lethargy, and notwithstanding the small volume of offerings, prices made general recessions in sympathy with the dejected sentiment on the big Exchange. Even Standard Oil, which during the week has made a rapid recovery from the weakness of a fortnight ago, sagged heavily yesterday, though the close was strong. The shares opened 4 points down, at 548, and dropped to 546. After transactions of 130 shares, the last price was 550, 2 points below Thursday's close.

Among the coppers losses were fractional, with no special feature in the trading. Butte Coalition was one of the most conspicuous among the declining coppers. Although the loss in this issue was only one-half point below the opening, it was 1½ below Thursday's close.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Tobacco	325	325	325	325
50	Am. Writ. P. pf	20½	20½	20½	20½
1,000	Cent. Found. pf.	15	15	14½	15
100	Int. Mer. Marine	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
8,200	Manhat. Transit	4⅝	4⅝	4	4¼
520	Meerschaum	5⅛	*5¼	5⅛	5⅛
800	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S.	27⅝	27¾	26	26
130	Standard Oil	548	550	546	550
1,000	Waterbury Co.	46½	46½	45	45½
400	Weit.L.& M.Co.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2,000	Western Ice Co.	26⅞	26¾	26½	26⅞

RAILROAD.

1,000	Chicago Sub.	19⅝	20	19½	19⅞

MINING STOCKS.

1,250	Belaklala	*10¼	10¾	9⅝	10
200	Batopilas Min.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
850	Boston Copper	25¼	25¼	*25	25
200	Brit. Col. Cop.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,650	Butte Coalition	26	26¼	25½	25½
300	Butts & N. Y.	5¼	5¼	5	5
37,000	†Cobalt Central	40	42	39½	40
230	Colonial Silver	3¼	*3⅜	3½	3½
300	Colusa Leon. Ex.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,300	Cum.-Ely Min.	9	9	9	9
100	Davis-Daly Min.	13½	13½	13½	13½
1,400	Dominion Cop.	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½
275	Douglas Copper	*12	12	11½	11½
1,500	Ely Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	El Rayo Mining	6	6	6	6
500	Ely Central	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,500	Foster Cobalt	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
750	Fur. Cr. Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
410	Giroux Mining	9	9½	*8¾	9
1,000	Gold Hill	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,100	Gr.-Cananea	16	16	15¾	16
200	Gr. Gold-Silver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
375	Gr. G.-Sil. pf	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
05	King Edward	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
3,400	McK.-Darragh	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	Micmac G. M.	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
500	Mines Co of A.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Mitchell Mining	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	13	14¼	13	14⅛
500	Nev. Smelting	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼
1,500	N.-U. M. & S.	4¼	4¼	4	4
3,500	Nip. Mines Co.	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜
1,200	N. Butte Ext.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Old Hund. Min.	3⅜	3½	3¼	3¼
300	Portland Cop.	1	1	1	1
4,300	Silver Queen	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
600	Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
500	Tonopah Ext.	3⅜	4	3⅜	4
1,800	Ton. M. of Nev.	17⅝	18	17⅝	18
2,500	Tramps Cone.	$1.16½	$1.17	$1.15	$1.17
530	Tri-Bullion	2½	*2⅝	2½	2½
100	Union Expl.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	United Copper	63	63	62½	62⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. W. P. 5s	83½	83½	83½	83½
7,000	Am. B. Shoe 5s	87	87	87	87

*Odd lots, †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

	April 12. Bid.	Asked.	April 11. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	94	95	94½	95½
American Tobacco	315	330	310	324
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83	84	83	84
Am. Writing Paper	2¼	3	2¼	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	19	21	19½	21
Balaklala	9⅝	10	10	10½
Bonanza Belt	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
Boston Copper	25¼	26¼	25⅝	26¼
British Col. Copper	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	8
Butte Coalition	25½	26⅛	26⅛	26⅝
Butte & New York	4⅞	5¼	..	5¼
Central Foundry	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Central Foundry pf	14⅝	15½	14⅝	15½
Chicago Subway	19⅝	20	..	..
Cobalt Central	40½	41	40	41
Colonial Silver	3⅝	3¾	3¼	3⅜
Cum.-Ely Mining	8¾	9	9	9¼
Colusa-Leonard Ext	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	12½	13⅜	13½	14¼
Dominion Copper, new	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Douglas Copper	11	12	11½	11⅝
Empire Steel	7¼	8	7½	8
Empire Steel pf	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5⅜	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Ely Con	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
El Rayo	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Foster Cobalt	1⅝	1¾	1½	1⅝
Furnace Creek	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Gillies Silver	..	..	½	⅝
Giroux	8¾	9¼	8⅝	9¼
Gold Hill	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Greene Con. Copper	23¼	24½	23⅝	24½
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Greene Gold-Silver pf	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
Greene Cananea, new	16	16½	16	16⅛
Havana Tobacco	13½	14½	12	14
Havana Tobacco pf	20	23	20	23
Houston Oil	8½	9	8½	9
Inter. Mer. Marine	7½	8	7½	8⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	23	24	23	24
International Salt	15½	17	15½	17
Manhattan Transit	4½	4¼	4½	5
McKinley-Darragh	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Micmac Gold Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
Mitchell Mining	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅞
Nevada Con. Copper	14	14⅛	14	14⅛
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	26	27	27	28
Nevada Smelting	3¼	3⅜	4	4½
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	4	4⅛	..	..
Niplssing Mines Co.	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13½
Old Hundred	3¼	3½	3⅜	3½
Otis Elevator	38	43	38	43
Otis Elevator pf	90	95	90	95
Portland Copper	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1
Royal Bak. Pow. pf	102	105	102	105
Silver Queen	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Standard Oil	549	550	548	552
Standard Milling pf	31	33	31	33
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	..	..
Trampe Con.	114	116	115	117
Tri-Bullion	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Tonopah Extension	3⅝	4	..	..
Trinity Copper	20	21	20¼	21
Union Explor. Co.	8	8¼	8	8½
United Copper	62½	62¾	62½	63¼
Western Ice	26⅜	27	26⅝	27
Waterbury Co.	45	46	46	46⅝

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal made another heavy break in the London market yesterday, though at the close it was still above the low prices reached earlier in the month. The last quotations were: Spot, £95 15s, a drop of £3 10s from the last prices of Thursday; futures, £95 5s, a decline of £3. Pig tin closed weak at a loss of £1 in spot and futures, at £185 and £183 respectively. Lead was easy, at £19 16s 8d; spelter was down 7s, at £25 15s; iron warrants were weak, at 58s 6d for standard foundry and 54s 6d for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	24.00	25.00	24.00	25.00
Electrolytic	23.50	24.50	23.50	24.50
Castings	22.50	23.00	22.50	23.00
Lead	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Spelter	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.80
Tin	40.82½	40.85	40.82½	40.85

Boston Elevated's Capital Increase.

BOSTON, April 12.—The Boston Elevated Railway Company to-day petitioned the Railroad Commission for approval of an issue of $5,800,000 negotiable bonds for the purpose of construction, equipment and purchase of real estate, and an issue of $8,000,000 capital stock for construction and equipment of the new Cambridge subway. The Commissioners are to fix the price at which the stock shall be issued.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Edward J. Nally has been elected Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Company to succeed William H. Baker.

The Directors of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company have elected these officers for the year: Charles H. Dale, President; Lester Leland and Charles A. Hunter, Vice Presidents; John J. Watson, Jr., Treasurer; Samuel Norris, Secretary; John D. Carberry, Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary; James Mc-Crystal, Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary.

We solicit your BUYING and SELLING orders

in any of the undermentioned stocks, trading in which will commence on the

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE

AT 10 A. M. MONDAY, THE 15TH OF APRIL, 1907.

ALASKA.
ALASKA MEXICAN
ALASKA TREADWELL
UNITED ALASKA

ARIZONA.
TROY MANHATTAN
ARIZONA COPPER
HELVETIA
IMPERIAL COPPER
SUPERIOR & PITTSBURG

CALIFORNIA.
BALAKLALA
OROVILLE DREDGING

CANADA.
BRITISH COL. COPPER
DOMINION COPPER
COBALT-ONTARIO
BUFFALO MINES
COBALT CENTRAL
FOSTER COBALT
COBALT COALITION
NIPISSING
COLONIAL SILVER
SILVER QUEEN
McKINLEY-DARRAGH
TRETHEWEY
GREEN-MEEHAN

COLORADO.
CAMP BIRD
EL PASO
PORTLAND
TOMBOY
YAK, M. M. & TUNNEL
IRON SILVER
OLD HUNDRED

COSTA RICA.
MONTEZUMA

IDAHO.
HECLA
STEWART
SNOWSTORM
BUNKER HILL & SULLIVAN

MEXICO.
DOLORES MINES CO.
EL ORO
EL RAYO MINES CO.
ESPERANZA, LTD.
GREENE GOLD-SILVER CO. MINES.
GREENE GOLD-SILVER PREF.
GUANAJUATO CONSOLIDATED
SAN TOY

MICHIGAN.
HANCOCK
KEWEENAW

MONTANA.
BUTTE COALITION
DAVIS-DALY ESTATE
UNITED COPPER
EAST BUTTE
BARNES KING

NEVADA.
BULLFROG DISTRICT MINES
GIBRALTAR
GOLD BAR
HOMESTAKE CONS.
MONTGOMERY SHOSHONE
TRAMP CONS.
MAYFLOWER
NATIONAL BANK
ELY DISTRICT
CUMBERLAND-ELY
GIROUX CONS. MINES

Prospect.
ELY CENTRAL

GOLDFIELD DISTRICT.

Mines.
COMBINATION FRACTION
DIAMONDFIELD BLACK BUTTE
GOLDFIELD DAISY
GOLD BAR
GOLDFIELD MINING
GOLDFIELD CONS.
GREAT BEND
JUMBO EXTENSION
JUMBO MINING
KENDALL
MOHAWK
ST. IVES
RED TOP

Preferred Prospects.
ATLANTA
BLUE BULL
BOOTH
C. O. D.
COLUMBIA MT.
KEWANA
LAGUNA
SANDSTORM
SILVER PICK

Prospects.
CONQUEROR
CRACKER JACK
DIAMONDFIELD TRIANGLE
DIXIE
GOLDFIELD BELMONT
LONE STAR
ORO
PORTLAND
RED TOP EXT.
VELVET
GRANDMA

MANHATTAN DISTRICT.

Preferred Prospect.
MANHATTAN CONS.
MANHATTAN COMBINATION
MANHATTAN DEXTER

TONOPAH DISTRICT.

Mines.
BELMONT
MIDWAY
MONTANA
TONOPAH EXT.
WEST END

Preferred Prospects.
JIM BUTLER
MACNAMARA
GOLDEN ANCHOR
NORTH STAR

WONDER DISTRICT.

Preferred Prospects.
VULTURE
GOLDEN DAWN
JACK POT
NEVADA WONDER
SPIDER & WASP

NEW MEXICO.
TRI-BULLION

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Preferred Prospects.
BRANCH MINT

UTAH.
MAJESTIC
UTAH APEX
HORN SILVER
NEWHOUSE MINES

OTHER DISTRICTS.
PITTS. SILVER PEAK
FURNACE CREEK COPPER
GREENWATER & D. V.
NEVADA HIL

CITY'S PLANS CALL FOR $200,000,000

Big Corporate Stock Issues Needed for Improvements to be Made Before 1910.

LEWIS OFFERS NEW PLAN

City's Engineer Says Property Owners Who Benefit Should Help Pay for Street Extensions.

Chief Engineer Nelson P. Lewis, in compliance with a request mads by Mayor McClellan some time ago, submitted to the Board of Estimate at its meeting yesterday a list of the improvsments which the board has sanctioned or had knowledge of, and the cost of which is to be met practically before ths expiration of the Mayor's term. Thers are thirty-four improvements in the list, and the total cost aggregates $200,000,000. This must be provided for by issues of corporats stock before Jan. 1, 1910.

In his report accompanying the list, Mr. Lewis says that some of the figures have had to be approximated, and that in figuring on street openinga allowance has been made for authorized extensions of Delancey and Grand Streets and Flatbush Avsnue. He also makes ths following suggestion:

The city has recently followed an exceedingly liberal policy in assuming the greater part of the expense, and in some cases the entire cost, of improvements, such as the opening of new streets. The city has paid the bills and the abutting owners have reaped the immediate benefit. It is quite evident that if the improvements in the list herewith submitted are to be carried out a portion of the cost should be assessed wherever possible. Such a policy would seem to be especially applicable in the case of the acquisition of land for the proposed extension of Riverside Drive, for the widening of Second Avenue, or for the Plaza in front of the Manhattan terminal of the Blackwell's Island Bridge.

The list of improvements submitted is as follows:

1—Subway loop, Manhattan sec....	$5,000,000
2—Subway loop, Brooklyn section.	10,000,000
3—Rapid transit line, Manhattan and the Bronx.....	55,000,000
4—Pipe galleries in same.....	8,000,000
5—Rapid transit line to Coney Isl.	15,000,000
6—Reconstruction Brooklyn Bridge terminal.....	3,250,000
7—Office building at Manhattan end of Brooklyn Bridge.....	3,500,000
8—Land for structural approaches to Manhattan Bridge.....	6,000,000
9—Land for Manhattan approach to Blackwell's Island Bridge....	3,000,000
10—Construction of approaches to Manhattan and Blackwell's Island Bridges.....	4,700,000
11—Hudson Memorial Bridge.....	3,000,000
12—City's share of viaducts across Grand Central yard.....	600,000
13—Repaving streets, all boroughs..	8,000,000
14—Relief sewers.....	5,000,000
15—Water front improvements.....	12,000,000
16—School buildings and sites.....	20,000,000
17—Police and fire engine houses...	4,000,000
18—Brooklyn Municipal Building...	1,500,000
19—Bellevue Hospital.....	1,600,000
20—Park construction, all boroughs.	1,500,000
21—Metropolitan Museum..... by	1,500,000
22—Zoological Society.....	250,000
23—Department of Health.....	2,000,000
24—Department of Charities.....	500,000
25—Department of Correction.....	250,000
26—Extension of Riverside Drive to Harlem River.....	5,000,000
27—Land required for Riverside Dr. extension.....	1,500,000
28—Park between Riverside Drive and the Hudson River....	3,500,000
29—Owl's Head Park.....	2,000,000
30—Seaside Park at Rockaway.....	1,500,000
31—Street and park opening fund...	15,000,000
32—Assessment bonds to meet cost of local improvements above receipts from assessments....	5,000,000
33—Completion of Public Library Building	3,000,000
34—Margin to be allowed within debt limit.....	10,000,000
Total.....	$199,650,000

President McGowan seemed to be in an economic mood at the meeting. At his suggestion, application from the Aldermen for $2,000 for a celebration of the opening of the new University Heights bridge was rejected. Application for $1,000 to pay the expense of trying out the Poulsen bridge crush relief plan at Coney Island was also rejected. The Board approved the form of contract for part of the subway loop between the East River bridges.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.04	.04	Ky. Con.	.10	.10
Alpha Con.	.03	.03	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.20	.20	Mexican	.93	.93
Belcher	.44	.44	Occid. Con.	.45	.45
Beet & B.	1.45	1.40	Ophir	2.40	2.35
Bullion	.35	.37	Overman	.16	.16
Caledonia.	.44	.42	Potosi	.11	.12
Chal. Con.	.31	.31	Savage	.98	.99
Challar	.11	.11	Sag Belcher	.30	.30
Confidence.	.90	.85	Sierra Nev.	.64	.65
C. C. & V.	1.10	1.10	Standard	3.00	3.00
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	St. Louis	.06	.08
Crown Point	.32	.32	Union Con.	.62	.65
Gould & C.	.78	.80	Utah Con.	.05	.06
Hale & N.	.94	.92	Yel. Jacket.	1.00	1.00
Julia	.12	.11	Silver bars..	.65½	.65⅝
Justice	.03	.03			

Mexican dollars—Friday, .51@.52; Thursday, .50½@.51½.

Drafts sight, unchanged at .01½@.02¼.

Telegraph, unchanged at .04@.05.

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
TONOPAH.			Jumbo	3.80	3.80
Belmont	4.75	4.75	Kendall	.35	.35
Cashboy	.10	.10	Laguna	1.75	1.75
Golden Anch.	.39	.40	Lone Star	.28	.29
Home	.09	.09	May Queen	.26	.28
Jim Butler	1.17	1.10	Mohawk	16.50	16.50
McNamara	.47	.49	Red Top	3.90	4.10
Midway	.105	.105	Sandstorm	.09	.095
Montana	3.50	3.55	St. Ives	1.47	1.50
North Star	.35	.36	Silver Pick	1.20	1.20
Ohio	.04	.04	MANHATTAN.		
Tonopah Ext.	3.90	4.00	Jump'g Jack	.16	.13
West End	3.50	1.38	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELD.			Bull'g Min	.27	.21
Adams	.18	.18	Bull'g N. B.	.41	.41
Atlanta	.69	.65	Gold Bar	1.07	1.07
Diamondfield	.37	.37	Orig. Bull'g	.15	.15
Dixie	.11	.11	Steinway	.15	.19
Gold'd Min.	1.47	1.47	Tramp Cons.	1.15	1.17

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 12.—The following were the closing prices on the local exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9	9½	Sovereign	8¾	7
C. K. & N.	7½	9	Isabella	23½	23¾
C. C. Cons.	5¾	5¾	Mollie Gib.	4½	7½
Dr. Jackpot.	7	8	Pharmacist.	6½	6½
Elkton	58	59	Portland	116	120
El Paso	42½	43¾	Un. Gold	7¾	8
Findlay	65	66	Vindicator	89	95
Gold Dol.	7½	8	Work	17	18

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—National bank-notes received to-day for redemption, $1,082,955; Government receipts from internal revenne, $740,017; customs, $911,824; miecellaneoue, $140,186; expenditures, $2,570,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion.....	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$664,703,869
Silver dollars	473,491,000
Silver dollars of 1890.....	6,248,000
Total	$1,144,532,869
General fund	190,658,757
Deposits in National banks.....	174,297,422
In Philippine Treasury.....	4,027,123
Awaiting reimbursement	340,466
Current liabilities	118,032,035

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Programme of Ten Weeks' Lectures at Lake Champlain.

A schodule of lectures to be delivered this Summer during the sixteenth session of the Catholic Summer School at Champlain Assembly, Cliff Haven, N. Y., has been prepared by ths Board of Studies. The course will last ten weeks, each week being devoted to a particular subject.

The Rsv. John Talbot Smith, President of the Summer School, will lecture on "The French Republics"; the Rev. James J. Fox, S. T. D., of the Catholic University at Washington will lecture on "The Relation of Church and State from the Earliest Times, Contrasted with Present Conditions in the United States," and Dean James J. Walsh of the Fordham University Medical School on "Evolution, Old and Nsw"; Elizabeth Patterson-Wallach will give four song recitals, and Loretta Hawthorne Hayes will give lessons in Gaelic dancing.

DISABLED ARAPAHOE HERE.

Clyde Liner, Which Lost Propeller Off Virginia Coast, Towed in.

The Clyds liner Arapahoe, which lost her propeller on Tuesday when off the Virginia coast while on her way from Jacksonville to this port, was towed in yesterday morning. Her 230 pasengers were landed none the worse for the accident. The shaft broke with a heavy crash about 10:30 P. M., when the vessel was off Winter Quarter Lightship.

The vessel soon got her wireless going and succeeded in communicating with her sister ship, the Apache, bound to Charleston, and the latter the next morning took the disabled vessel in tow. The hawser parted in the heavy sea, and that night both were forced to anchor off Fenwick Lightship, twelve miles from Winter Quarter Light. The next morning the steamer Iroquois of the same line came along and towed the disabled vessel, relieving the Apache, which continued on her way South.

The vessels proceeded until off Barnegat, where they met the tugs sent out from this city. The Iroquois at once let go her lines, and the tugs towed the Arapahoe into port.

The passengers of the Arapahoe said that there had never hsen any fear on board, and they were high in praise of the treatment they had received from Capt. Kemble.

TOOK A SAFE BY MISTAKE.

Driver Carts Off Express Strong Box Unhindered—Is Returned Later.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 12.—The United Statea Expresa Company reported to the Morristown police to-day the loss of a small iron safe, containing money and valuables, from the platform of the Morristown station of the Lackawanna Railroad. The safe was taken off a train yesterday and not miaaed until evening.

The safe was returned to the company this afternoon, its contents intact. W. W. Dean, a local electrician, sent his man with a wagon to the station yesterday for an "iron box," and the man, seeing the safe on the station platform, loaded it into his wagon and carted it to the shop.

When Mr. Dean discovered what manner of "iron hox" he had received hs promptly returned it, with apologies.

Just how anybody could help himself to a safe at the station without being stopped has not been explained.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Government Loses In Steel Strip Duty Case—Other Decisions.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals sustained yesterday the contention of the Crucible Steel Company, and many other importers, regarding the imposition of an additional duty on cold-rolled steel strips used in making car springs. It is held that the strips have not been polished sufficiently to bring them within this provision in the tariff for the extra duty.

The action of the appellate tribunal will probably have the effect of terminating a customs controversy of several years' standing. In an earlier litigation the Government, although uniformly unsuccessful before the Board of General Appraisers and courts, brought a new case. As a result of the latest decision, the Government will be under the necessity of paying out to importers large sums in the shape of additional duties now declared illegally collected.

In a decision by J. F. Fischer, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by G. W. Sheldon & Co. of New York and Chicago, regarding the classification of articles made to imitate baskets of flowers, composed chiefly of lithographically printed paper, and in part of woven chip.

The merchandise was assessed for duty at 35 per cent. under the provision in the Dingley tar f for "paper." The importers contended that duty should he at the rate of 6 cents per pound as "lithographic prints."

CARRIERS' FRIEND KILLED.

He Was Only a Dog, but Many Will Be Sorry for His Death.

It was had enough for Hamburger, the special friend of "Bum," to hear yesterday that his dog friend was dead. Hamburger almost fainted, and as a fellow letter carrier grnbbed him by the arm to uphold him, every other man in Station Y of the Post Office Department at Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue turned aside, for poor Hamburger was sprinkling his gray uniform with tears.

"Where's his body?" asked Hamburger with a sob.

"God only knows—or perhaps the Health Department," replied another carrier who was beloved hy "Bum" next to Hamburger.

Three years ago "Bum" came limping through the Third Avenue crowds to the door of Station Y. He hadn't had anything to eat in many days, and the scars on his amiable face showed that he had been gnawed by stronger and beter-fed dogs. Having a strain of bull mingled with fox terrier, "Bum" had wagged along throuoeh his various battles without too great discouragement, but he was a young dog, and, scarred as ha was, he wanted a bone and a place to sleep.

"Hello, boy," said Hamburger that day three years ago, as he lugged his bag of mail into the office and heheld the half-starved pup.

"Bum" nearly wagged himself in half. It was the first kind word he'd received since the cruel first faced the world. There was a bad fresh gap in his right flank, and the blood was dripping from it. He had got the worst of the last battle because he had fought it on an empty stomach.

"Poor little fellow," said Hamburger, "You've had the life chewed out of you."

Hamhurger reached down and picked up the homeless animal. He carried him into the station and all the other men gathered about and declared that as battered as he was he had in him the makings of a dog.

He was christened "Bum." He got his second hold on life when he had his first square meal, and he began to try to repay the carriers of Station Y for the kindness they had shown him. He limped after Hamburger the next day, followed him over his entire route, and he wagged his battered tail every time his first and only master deigned to look down upon him.

When Hamburger reached an apartment house where there was no elevator he would give the letters to "Bum" and up the stairs he would trot, the flat dwellers meeting him at their doors, selecting their mail and sending him on to the next floor with many a kind word and many an affectionate pat on his rusty coat.

Carrier Hamburger had Madison and Lexington Avenues in his route. Here was where "Bum" mads friends. The choicest of the kitchen tidhits were saved for him by the cooks of the wealthy folks. He feasted daily on the bones of canvas back ducks, turkey, and fins steaks. One Madison Avenue maid always saved a fragment of a particular kind of pudding that "Bum" liked and "Bum" knew the pudding days.

Hamburger missed his faithful friend and companion on Saturday. He spent the better part of the late afternoon in paradlng over his route calling for his dog and whistling. But "Bum" did not answer.

Yesterday morning he came to the station, anxious and worried, hoping to find the dog asleep on his bed of mail hags. He was not there. Inatead, another carrier told him that "Bum" had been run over hy a car at Second Avenue and Enghty-first Street the night before and had been killed.

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

Amity Baptist Church, 313 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M.: "The Prince of Peace"; 4 P. M., Holy Communion; 8 P. M., "The Conquest and Monarchy." Illustrated with stereopticon views.

Epiphany Baptist Church,
WORSHIPPING IN LESLIE HALL,
CORNER W. 88D ST. AND BROADWAY.
SABBATH SERVICES:
Bible School, 9:30 A. M.; Divine Service, 11 A. M. only. Fifteen minutes of helpfnt praise at first of evening service, aided by excellent quartette.
PREACHER, REV. H. F. ADAMS, M. A.
A WELCOME TO ALL. SEATS FREE.

BAPTIST.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., west of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "World-Wide Peace"; 7:45 P. M., "Things That Count." Everybody welcoms.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church,
4-8 WEST 46TH ST.,
Rev. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. JOSEPH P. ELDER, D. D., Will Preach.
Bible School, Young Men's and Young Women's Classes at 9:45 A. M.

First Baptist Church,
Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN.
11 A. M.—"WAS THE LAW GIVEN TO BE BROKEN OR KEPT?"
8 P. M.—"THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL."

Madison Avenue Baptist Church,
MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 31ST ST.
KERR BOYCE TUPPER, D.D.,LL.D., Minister.
9:45 A. M.—Bible School, with special classes for young men and young women.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon by Dr. Tupper.
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Mount Morris Baptist Church,
FIFTH AV., ABOVE 126TH ST.,
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "Life's Trials." Seventh in the series on "The Lord's Prayer."
Evening: "The Son Restored by the Father." Seventh in series on "The Prodigal Son."

Washington Heights, Cor. 145th St. and Convent Av.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. All ars welcome.

West 33d St. Baptist Church, (8th and 9th Avs.) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—10:45, "HE DOETH ALL THINGS WELL"; 7:45, "WHY JESUS CAME." All are cordially invited.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle,
Broadway and 56th Strest.
11 A. M., Public Worship.
The Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, will preach.
3:30 P. M., International Peace Congress. Addresses by Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., Rabbi Joseph Silverman, D. D., and W. T. Stead of London; 5 P. M., Dr. Thomson's Bible class; 8 P. M., International Peace Congress; addresses by Mr. Benjamin F. Trueblood and Rabbi Samual Schulman, D. D. No tickets required for any of the peace meetings.

Pilgrim Congregational Church,
Madison Avenue and 12ist St.,
Rev. FREDERICK LYNCH, Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall 57th St., 7th Av.—BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT and MR. WILLIAM T. STEAD of London. Lecture: "THE PEACE MOVEMENT."

JEWISH.

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silvermnn on "Perpetual War or Perpetual Peace." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, B'way & 93d, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, 65th St., Central Park West, C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, Madison Av and 73d St., Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, Northeast corner 145th St. and Convent Av.—English preaching 11 A. M; German preaching 8 P. M. Reverend Martin Walker, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., near Columbus Av., Rev. T. H. Barsgwanath, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 60th Street,
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "THE SOUL'S ANCHORAGE."
Bible School at 9:45 A. M. Midweek Prayer Service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Saviour, Lexington, 111th St.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; good music; J. Sumner Stone, pastor.

7th Av. Metropolitan Temple, 14th St. REV. ROBERT STRANGE, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—REV. L. B. LONGACRE.
8 P. M.—PASTOR. "The Progress of Peace."
Saturday Temple Concert To-night.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Avenue.
REV. GEORGE E. PECK, D. D., PASTOR.
REV. ANDREW GILLIES will preach at 11 and 8.

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street.
Allan MacRossie Pastor.
Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th Street,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"It is the Lord."
8 P. M.—"The Signs of the Times."

The Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th St., bet. the Square and 6th Av., Rev. E. E. SIBLEY, Pastor.—Morning, 10:45, sermon by Rev. E. A. Lowther, "Lessons from Primitive Worship"; evening, 8, sermon by Rev. H. G. Furhay, "The Survival of the Unfitted."

Union Methodist Episcopal Church, 48th St., west of Broadway.—Preaching by the newly appointed pastor, Rev. J. L. Hartsock, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.
All are welcome.

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jernsalem, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Service 11 A. M. subject of sermon: "THE SACRAMENT OF PEACE."

PRESBYTERIAN.

Adams Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon services at 4:30 o'clock. The thirteenth of the series of sermons on "THE PERSON AND WORK OF CHRIST." Preacher, the Rev. Prof. Charles Augustus Briggs; subject—"The Son of God."
All are welcome.

Brick Church,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { Rev. William R Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
At 11 and VESPER SERVICE at 4.
Dr. Richards will preach. Mr. Knapp at EVENING SERVICE at 8. SEATS FREE.
Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M.
MEN'S CLASS taught by Dr. FAGNANI.
Veeper Service Friday, 5 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D. D., Pastor, Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M.
At 8 P. M., Rev. Hugh Black. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
Rev. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister; Rev. GEO. H. TRULL, Assistant.
Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the afternoon service
Bible School at 9:30 A. M.
Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.

Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Communion at the morning service.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St.
Rev. James Orr, D. D., of Glasgow
Preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
The pastor will preach in the morning.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., in the afternoon.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and 24th Street,
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. George R. Montgomery, Asst. Minister.
Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach morning and evening.
The Bible School, with classes for adults, meets in the Chapel 9:45 A. M.
A fifteen-minute service will be held daily, except Saturday, in the auditorium of the Church
At 12:20 o'clock,
Ten minutes of organ music before each service.

North Presbyterian Church, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Rev. WILSON D. SEXTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M., 8 P. M. All welcome.

Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street.
Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James A. McCague, Assistant.
Services, 11 A. M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M.

Park Presbyterian Church, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.—Preaching by pastor, Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Strast,
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ALLEN McCURDY, Assistant Minister.
Preaching at 11 by Dr. MACKENZIE.
Communion at 4 P. M.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West, Rev. DAVID G. WYLIE, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Pastor—Sunday, preaching 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Harlem Presbyterian Church, Mount Morris Park West, 122d St.,
JOHN LYON CAUGHEY, D. D., Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the services to-morrow the pastor will preach, Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West Presbyterian Church, on 42d St., between 5th and 8th Avs. Rev. Lewis W. Barney, Ph. D., of Brooklyn, will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. A. H. Evans, D. D., the pastor, at 8 P. M.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. & 105th St.—The Pastor, Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., will preach. Morning subject: "Predestination" evening, "A Christian Amidst Unholy Surroundings."

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St. near 7th Av.—Rev. HARLAN G. MENDENHALL preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Souls' Church, St. Nicholas Av. and 115th St., Rsv. Georgs S Pratt, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, 4, and 8.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. G. A. STRONG, Rector.—Services, 8, 11, 4, 8. Preacher, Mr. Miller.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin.
Low musses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

Church of the Ascension,
FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.
REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon, (rector.)
4 P. M., Annual Sermon of the Pennsylvania Society, preached by the Chaplain, the Rev. James Clayton Mitchell.
8 P. M., Evening service and sermon, (rector.) Subject: "What Constitutee a Working Day for Women?"

Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, abovs 45th St.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Ante Communion; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer. Rev. Herbert Shipman will preach both morning and evening.

Church of the Holy Communion, 20th St. and 6th Avenue.
CONFIRMATION SERVICE,
BISHOP POTTER,
11 A. M.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector;) 4 P. M., Service of the "Loyal Legion"; preacher, Rev. Dr. Dix.

Church of the Transfiguration, 5 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 A. M.; CHORAL EUCHARIST and SERMON, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock; SERMON, 8 P. M.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th Street,
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8 A. M.
Morning Prayer; Preacher the Rector. 11 o'c.
Choral Service.....8 P. M.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address. Anthem, "How Lovely ts Thy Dwellng Place," Brahms.

At St. James's Church, Madison Av., 71st St.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon by Bishop Courtney; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Sermon by Rev. tf. M. Kirkby.

St. Mark's, 2d Av. and 10th St., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M.; Evening Service, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Collegiate Reformed Church, Harlem, Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Senior Pastor.
First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av.; Pastor, Rev. Benj. E. Dickhaut.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor.
Lenox Avenue Church, cor. 123d St.; Pastor, Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the pastor.

The Middle Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN P. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Situation in France."
Evening: "One Law and Two Loves."

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD JAMES MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Sin of Spiritual Fickleness."
Evening: "God's Place in the Empire of Thought."

The West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
5 P. M., Studies for Men in the Teachings of Jesus, conducted by Dr. Cobb.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Cor. 57th., Rev. Wm. Carter, Ph. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject, "The Day Breaketh."
Evening, "The Night Cometh."
Special music at both services.

South Church,
Madison Av. and 38th St.
Rev. THOMAS REESE BRIDGES, D. D., Minister.
9:45 A. M., Children's Service.
11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon.
4 P. M., Evening Service and Sermon.

34th St. Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Religious Society of Friends.
Religious Meetings, 11 A. M. at
East 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, Manhattan, and Schermerhorn St. and Boerum Pince, Brooklyn.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av.—Public meetings: Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Secret Sciences." T. R. Pratt; next Tuesday evening, "Magic and Astrology."

UNITARIAN.

All Sonls', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor, will conduct services. Mr. Edwin D. Mead of the International Peace Conference will speak on "THE EVOLUTION OF PEACE." Services, 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

At Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Corner 121st St. Service at Eleven.
"PHYSICS AND ETHICS."
By Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright.

Church of the Messiah,
(Unitarian,) 34th St., cor. Park Av.
Ministers { Rev. Robert Collyer.
{ Rev. John Haynes Holmes.
Service 11 A. M.
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach.
Subject—"WHAT IS WAR?"
Sunday School, 10 o'clock, in Chapel.
Entrance on Park Avenue.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Eternal Hope, 142 West 81st St., Rev. R. TILLINGHAST.—Sermon, 11 A. M., by Rev. W. H. McGlauflin, D. D., General Superintendent.

OTHER SERVICES.

A Large Chorus of Children will sing
HYMNS NEW AND OLD
8:30 SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
155 WORTH STREET.
SUPERINTENDENT, WM. R. GARBUTT.
ORGANIST, S. N. PENFIELD, MUS. DOC.

Florence Crittenton Mission, 21-23 Bleecker St., New York City, will celebrate its 24th anniversary Friday, April 19th. Special services every night during the week.

Henry Frank, Sunday, 11, Lotue Hall, 115 West 79th, "20th Century Call to Higher Ideals."

John Bancroft Devins,
Editor New York Observer,
23d St. Y. M. C. A., Sunday, 3:40 P. M.
MEN ONLY. TENOR SOLOIST.

Madison C. Peters,
Majestic Theatre, 11 o'clock. Seats Free.
"The Kind of Woman to Marry."

Meeting for Men.
Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St.
Address by Todd B. Hall,
"The Baltimore Detective."
Sunday, April 14, 4:30 P. M.

Peace Congress Delegates at **Majestic Theatre.** Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, Mr. Edwin G. Mead of Boston, Mr. Alexander Irvine, Chairman at Men's Mass Meeting, auspices West Side Y. M. C. A., Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Fine musical programme at 3:15 P. M. by Misses Kieckhoefer, violin, 'cello, piano, and Chester Smith, cornet soloist 7th Regt. Band.

Ten Lectures on the VIRGIN BIRTH OF CHRIST.
THE REV. JAMES ORR, D. D., OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND,
APRIL 19,
under the auepices of ths BIBLE TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.
These lectures will be given in tho Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at 4 o'clock in the afternoons, and are open to the public.

The People's Institute, Cooper Union, Large Hall, 8 P. M.; doors open 7:15.
Address by Dr. Charles P. Fagnani; subject—"Tha Right to bs Happy."

Todd B. Hall, the Detective from Baltimore, Md., is to be the speaker at the Harlem Branch Y. M. C. A. at the Men's Meeting next Sunday, at 4:30 P. M. Mr. Hall has many friends in the city, as he has spoken here a number of times. Mr. Harper G. Smyth will have charge of the music.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, New York.
TO CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.
SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 2:30 o'clock P. M. on
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1907.
Titls 1. For providing all labor and materials required for the tearing down and removal, excavation, masonry, steel and iron, roofing and metal work, carpentry, glazing, painting, hardware, fitting up of closets and linsn rooms and all other work [except electric, heating, and ventilating and plumbing work, cooking service equipment (including refrigerators), gas and electric fixtures and fitting up (other than that of closets and linen rooms)] for the erection and entire completion of a residence for the Superintendent, a residence for the medical staff, and a dining hall and kitchen building in connection with the City Hospital at Blackwell's Island, The City of New York.
Title 2. For providing all labor and materials required for the electrical conduit, electric wiring and switchboard, elevator and dumbwaiter work, heating and ventilating work, refrigerating work, plumbing work, gas piping and all otber work [except tearing down and removal, execavstion, masonry, steel and iron roofing and metal work, carpentry, cooking service equipment

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THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President. Architect: Case Gilbert. Builders: The John Pierce Company.

Location unenrpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the metropolis.

Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Snmmer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent view of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commende itself particularly to rnilroade, ths machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

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110 WEST 14TH ST.,

At foot of 6th Av. elevated station and entrance to new station of McAdoo tunnel, which will be open up to 14th St. September 1.

STORE, LOFTS TO LET;

Possession May 1 or sooner.

New 10-story fireproof building; electric lights, power; Otis elevator, lofts; rentals, $1.500 per year each.

Store with large mezzanine and basement; rental, $5,000 per year each.

Apply on premises, or your own broker.

H. U. Singhi, owner, Kingsbridge Road and Aqueduct Av., Bronx.

LARGE STORE

to let from May 1st.

28th St., near 5th Ave.

MOORE & WYCKOFF

546 FIFTH AV. Tel. 1293 Bryant.

LARGE STORE TO LET

METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING,
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18 AND 20 ROSE ST.,

POWER, HEAT, &C., DAY AND NIGHT.

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Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

STORE OR OFFICE.

178 5th Av., near 22d St.,
suitable real estate or broker, tailor, milliner, &c.; rent asked $1,500, offer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 149 Broadway.

Office, Large, Light, suitable for business or light manufacturing; at moderate rent, in the modern and fireproof

GERMAN HEROLD BUILDING,
24 North William St., near Brooklyn Bridge.

Parlor for Doctor;

use reception room; parquet floors; electric current; fine location; reference. 240 West 44th St.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

Desk room to let; light office; up-to-date building, Broadway, near Waverley Place. Plate & Clark Co., 31 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Malden Lane.—Corner store, new front; immediate possession; near Broadway. Acker, 70 Nassau St.

Automobile district, Times Square, best city location; lofts to let. Apply 104 West 40th.

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Office Furniture
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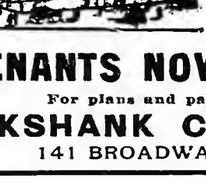

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print 1663, with all Bible pictures; in leather binding and brass sheathing; length 18, broad 11, and thick 4 inches, and in good condition. 867½ New York Av., Jersey City Heights.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

OFFICE PARTITION 1,000 FT. IN STOCK.
Anderson, 42 Beaver St. Tel. 295 Broad.

Twelve articles office furniture, little used; perfect condition, $300; bargain for quick buyer. T. B. Nichole, 10 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS Bargain prices all this month. General T. W. Exchange, 21 Murray St.

Removal Bargain Sale.—Remington Typewriter, desks, safe, National Cash Register, clock. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Typewriters.—$7.50 buys Remington, Densmore, Hartford, Munson, Keystone, or Blickenderfer. Gay, 1,585 Madison Av.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3489 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose, Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

Worn-out gold and silver bought. R. Longman's Sons, gold, silver refiners, 8 John St.

Attractive stores, 6 & 8 E. 37th; latest improvements; $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Two lofts, 46 Warren St. Al. Davis, 148 William St.

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SELF-PLAYER PIANOS

Newest models at special prices and terms. Ideal instruments and very easy to play. Wonderful effects to be obtained readily shown.

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Demonstrations. Literature free.

Our superb small uprights, special low rates. FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.

MATHUSHEK & SON,
B'WAY & 47th ST. {607 Broad St., Newark, & 77 Montgomery St., J. C.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.

For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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FACTORY WAREROOMS,
AT 142 LINCOLN AV.,
134th St., Block East of 8d Av.

WINTERROTH PIANOS

at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments.
105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Elegant Steinway upright, as good as new; must sell, $75; fine rosewood piano; stored. George Schleicher, 37-39 West 14th St.

Chickering Piano—Concert grand, good order; cost $1,100; price $150. 454 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $9; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MANUFACTURING—PEARL BUTTON PLANT OF RECOGNIZED BUSINESS STANDING, IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; MACHINERY UP TO DATE; EMPLOYS AT PRESENT 60 SKILLED HANDS AND HAS THE BEST MANUFACTURING TRADE. PLANT TURNS OUT $60,000 WORTH OF GOODS PER YEAR, BUT PRODUCING CAPACITY IS MUCH LARGER. ENOUGH ORDERS AHEAD FOR SIX MONTHS. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY TO MAKE LARGE PROFITS ON SMALL INVESTMENT. MUST SELL AT SACRIFICE BECAUSE OF COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION. EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL. INVESTIGATE. ADDRESS PEARL BUTTONS, BOX 301 TIMES, TIMES SQ.

Real estate, established; $400 will buy a well-equipped office, (complete,) including real estate records, sofa, furniture, desks, &c., between 160th and 155th Sts., on Broadway. R. R., 263 West 125th St.

Established phonograph and notion business; best location Harlem; paying basis; large store, well stocked; low rent; long lease; $2,500; big chance; have other business. Rooney, 227 Canal St.

Rare opportunity for good milliner; owner going to Europe; a splendid millinery store for sale; good location; modern stock on hand. For particulars, B. C., 1,152 3d Av.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE 152-154 W. 28TH ST.

REMOVAL SALE; entire stock at nominal prices to save cost of moving to our new building, 13 and 15 West 28th St., before May 1; chance to secure undeniable bargains.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOUIS GRANOVETTER BOUGHT OF HYMAN Silberman the delicatessen store located at 333 Madison Street, New York City. Creditors please call for claims of the present proprietor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KELSO, G. RADFORD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against G. RADFORD KELSO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Room 1,001, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1006. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, Executor. ELEK JOHN LUDVIGH, Attorney for Executor, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TUCKERMAN, ESTHER H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ESTHER H. TUCKERMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of their attorney, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1907. HENRY C. QUINEY, ROBERT W. PATTERSON, Executors. JOHN F. VALIEANT, Attorney for Executors, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

INSTRUCTION.

GOING TO EUROPE?

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FRENCH---GERMAN---SPANISH---ITALIAN

To speak it, to understand it, to read it, to write it, there is but one best way. You must hear it spoken correctly, over and over, till your ear knows it. You must see it printed correctly till your eye knows it. You must talk it and write it. All this can be done best by the

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With this method you buy a professor outright. You own him. He speaks as you choose, slowly or quickly; when you choose; night or day; for a few minutes or hours at a time. Any one can learn a foreign language who hears it spoken often enough; and hy this method you can hear it as often as you like.

Send for booklet, explanatory literature and facsimile letters from men who know. Our students complain of imitators. Beware.

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807 Metropolis Building, 16th St. and Broadway, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLINCH, CHARLES J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Horace Russell, as executor of the last will and testament of Batavia Ella or Ella Batavia Clinch, deceased; Horace Russell, as executor of the last will and testament of Robert T. Clinch, deceased; James Clinch Smith, as executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia S. Merillon, deceased; Charlee Merillon, Yolande Merillon, Mario Pierre Clinch Merillon, Maris Joseph Clinch Merillon; Joseph Merillon, individually and as substituted trustee of the trusts created under the will of Robert T. Clinch, deceased, and as ancillary general guardian of the infants, Charles Merillon, Yolande Merillon, Maris Pierre Clinch Merillon, Marie Joseph Clinch Merillon, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES J. CLINCH, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Horace Russell, as Sole Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of said deceeeed; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to his hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JAMES S. DARCY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City.

GUNTER, ARCHIBALD C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. MARY GUNTER CAMPBELL, Thomas Gunter, Mrs. Alice Gunter Rowe, Charles Gunter, Godfrey Gunter, John Gunter, Alice Gunter, Eva Gunter, H. Edwin Gunter, Mrs. Lydia Gunter, Henry Gunter, Amy Gunter, Mrs. Florence Gunter Giles, Elsie Gunter, William Gunter, John J. Sharples, Archibald Sharples, Harry Sharples, and John Sharples, Jr., the heirs and next of kin of ARCHIBALD C. GUNTER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Esther L. Gunter of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 20th, 1905, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Archibald C. Gunter, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate of our County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DICHMAN, LUCKEY & SCHWARTZ, Attorneys for Executors, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.

MOTLEY, HENRY K.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry L. Spaulding, residing at South Killingly, Connecticut, and John F. Spaulding, residence unknown, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY K. MOTLEY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Helen J. Motley of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry K. Motley, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE P. BRECKENRIDGE, Attorney for Executrix, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

O'DAY, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL O'DAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1906. COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Executor. PARKER, HATCH & SHEEHAN, Attorneys for Executor.

Owing to the pressure on the advertising space of The New York Times, advertising reservations must be made before 6 P. M. to insure appearance in the next issue. Copy should be in The New York Times office before 7 P. M.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SPRING RESORTS.

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GARDEN CITY HOTEL

GARDEN CITY - - - - - - Long Island
18 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.

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HOTEL

GRAMATAN

BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily. Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

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VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH
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Most central location. Under entire new management. The Hotel has been thoroughly refurnished, and is the peer of cleanliness, luxury and comfort, conducted upon the highest standard of excellence; the cuisine is managed by the most competent of chefs. The terms ranges from $12.50 up by week; $2.50 up by the day, American Plan; $1.50 per day European Plan.

The Hotel contains 250 beautiful rooms, steam heated, many en suite, with fresh and seawater baths; also public hot sea-water baths. Orchestral concerts daily. Garage attached. Automobiles meet all trains. Booklet.

CHARLES E. COPE, Prop'r.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.

Boardwalk, corner of Virginia Av., opposite Steel Pier. One of the best of the beach front hotels. Capacity 500. Elevator, private seawater baths, orchestra, &c. Cuisine in charge of H. W. Greiner, associated with this hotel during the entire McClellan ownership. Write for Spring terms and booklet. Auto meets trains. Wm. Hyman, W. F. Green, Manager.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $5, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

THE SCARBOROUGH Beach front and Maryland Av. Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor, private baths. Excellent ocean view rooms, connecting. Opposite Steel Pier and all attractions. Very finest French cuisine. Always open. Weekly rates, $12.50 and $15. Eleventh season. Personal management of

ALFRED WYMAN, Owner.

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Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.

Walter J. Buzby.

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ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; phones in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,

South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private bathe, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.

BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

RALEIGH. Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in town at similar prices; capacity 500; all modern conveniences; special, $12.50 up weekly; booklet. H. J. DYNES.

HOTEL ABBEY.—Fireproof; Pacific Av., below Kentucky, close to Beach, Piers, and all attractions; capacity, 300. The leading hotel at $20 up weekly; private bathe, elevator, southern exposure, open surroundinge, &c.; booklet.

OLIVER H. GUTTRIDGE.

HOTEL LAMBORN Maryland Av., near Beach. Under new management. Convenient to piers and amusements. Elevator to street; suites with baths, sun parlor; Spring rates. Booklet. O. C. Imboden.

BERKSHIRE INN, Ocean end Virginia Av. Always open. Elevator, etc. $9 to $15 weekly. Cap. 300. 8th season. J. O. & J. E. Dickinson.

WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach. Elevator; sun parlor; $8 to $15 weekly. F. C. Buhre

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FOR BOYS UNDER FIFTEEN

On Buzzard's Bay, also near forest and freshwater lakes. Boating, swimming, fishing, athletics. Careful and experienced counsellors in charge. For booklet and full information address R. G. Hemenway, Tufts College, Mass. After June 1st, 175 Tremont St., Boston.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

QUEENS HOTEL,

LEEDS, ENGLAND.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THOMAS ELIJAH, doing business as T. ELIJAH & CO., Bankrupt.

By order of this court the assets of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at his warehouse, No. 113 Leonard Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 18th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M.

The property consists of the following: Novelties, mirrors, combs, shawls, stockings, razors, scissors, and a general stock of peddler's supplies.

Same can be inspected at the warehouse up to the date of the sale.

ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER,
Attorneys for Receiver,
No. 132 Nassau Street,
New York City.

LAWRENCE B. COHEN, Esq., Receiver.

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EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS!

All traveling and hotel expenses included.

WASHINGTON, 3 DAYS—ONLY $12

Three more trips, April 11 and 25, May 9.

IN EUROPE

During July and Auguet. Six tours, big steamers, $275 to $555. Free descriptive Booklet of

THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
843 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE

PEOPLES LINE Unsurpassed Steamere C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK

Lv. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., week days only, 0 P. M., connecting at Albany with trains for ALL POINTS North, East, and West.

CITIZENS LINE Steamers ONTEORA and ULSTER

-Lv. Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays, 6 P. M. Sunday steamors touch at Albany.

LOW RATES—EXCURSION, $2.50

Staterooms and Tickets at Wharf Office; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED

BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2. Providence, $2.30.

Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Puritan and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., week days only, 4 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P.M.; Str. City of Lawrence.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot of Wall St. week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.

Enterprise Transportation Company

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout Week days at 4 P. M.; Newburgh at 5 P. M.; Sundays at 9 A. M. From foot of Franklin St.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York held at the Court House in the County of New York on the 9th day of April, 1907. Present: Honorable Henry Bischoff, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of the F. W. GESSWEIN COMPANY for leave to assume another corporate name, to wit: WILLIAM DIXON, INCORPORATED.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the F. W. Gesswein Company, a domestic stock corporation, duly verified March 6, 1907, by William Dixon, its President, wherein said petitioner for an order authorizing the corporation to assume another corporate name, to wit: William Dixon, Incorporated; and the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or foreign corporation which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive; and due proof by affidavits that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published once in each week, for three successive weeks, in two daily newspapers published in the County of New York, in which said corporation has its principal business office, and the Court being satisfied by said petition, affidavits, and certificate that the said petition is true, that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition has been given as required by law,

Now, on motion of Scott, Upson & Newcomb, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered, that said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, the F. W. Gesswein Company, be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit: William Dixon, Incorporated, on and after the first day of January, 1908; and it is further

Ordered and directed that this order be entered and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed; that a certified copy of this order be filed within ten days after the entry hereof in the office of the Secretary of State, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in The New York Times, a newspaper in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry thereof.

Enter: H. B., Justice Supreme Court.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS HAZARD ROE, deceased:

Take notice that I have applied to the Surrogate of the County of Orange for the issue of Letters of Administration, &c., with the will annexed of the estate of Thomas Hazard Roe, deceased, who resided at time of his decease at No. 261 tirand Street, in the City of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., and that the amount of my bond be fixed on May 14th, 1907, at ten o'clock A. M., at Surrogate's office, in Newburgh, N. Y., under the provision of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure at double the amount of the claime of creditors against said estate.

All creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to Hon. Obadiah P. Howell, Surrogate of Orange County, on or before May 13th, 1907.

They may he presented on Tuesday mornings at his office, in the Court House, in City of Newburgh, N. Y., or any day at this office in the Village of Goshen, N. Y.—Dated April 9th, 1907. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

BROWN & CASSEDY, Attorneys, 43 Third Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, Westchester County.—In the matter of the application of NATIONAL BRASS & COPPER COMPANY for authority to change its name to the NATIONAL BRASS AND COPPER TUBE COMPANY.—Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the National Brass & Copper Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Village of Hastings-on-Hudson, Town of Greenberg, Westchester County, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at Chambers of the Supreme Court, in New Rochelle, County of Westchester, on the 29th day of April, 1907, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can hs heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the National Brass and Copper Tube Company.

Dated Hastings-on-Hudson, March 19th, 1907.

NATIONAL BRASS & COPPER COMPANY,
By EDWARD S. PEROT, President.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of THE WAIST SHOP COMPANY for authority to change its name to S. C. KRAUS & CO.

Notice is hereby given that The Waist Shop Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal and only place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part II., thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of April, 1907, at 10:30 in the morning, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to "S. C. KRAUS & CO."

New York, March 29th, 1907.

THE WAIST SHOP COMPANY,
By SIDNEY C. KRAUS, President.
LEONARD J. OBERMEIER, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,560.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SEXSMITH & HAUSER COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Sexsmith & Hauser Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of February A. D. 1907, the said Sexsmith & Hauseer Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
April 12th, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 9,702.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPHINE JOSLIN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Josephine Joslin of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8d day of April, A. D. 1907, the said Josephine Joslin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claime, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
April 12th, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

NEW YORK.....Apr. 18, May 11, June 8
ST. LOUIS.....Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA.....Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC, (20,904 tons).....May 4
ST. PAUL.....June 1, June 29

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 13, 6 A. M.; May 11
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18
MESABA.....Apr. 27, 9 A. M.; May 25
MINNETONKA.....May 4, 11 A.M.; June 1

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

VADERLAND...Apr.14, 8 A. M; May 11, June 8
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND..Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22
KROONLAND..May 4, 10:30 AM; June 1, July 13

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

MAJESTIC...Apr. 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC.....Apr. 19, 10 A.M.; May 17, June 20
OCEANIC.....Apr. 24 3 P.M.
CELTIC.....May 31, June 27
TEUTONIC...May 1, 10 A.M.
ARABIC.....July 4
BALTIC.....May 8, 3 P.M.; June 14, July 11

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC, May 4, 11 AM. (from Pier 15, N.R.)
†ADRIATIC....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC .....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC .....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC .....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

To the MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES. FROM NEW YORK:

REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
CRETIC.....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
ROMANIC.....July 15, 3 P. M.

FROM BOSTON:

ROMANIC.....Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8
CANOPIC...May 18, 6:30 P.M.; June 29, Aug. 10

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronpr'z.Apr. 23, Noon|K.Wm.II.July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser ..May 7, 10 AM|Kronprinz.July 16, 8 AM
K.W.II.May 14, 7:30AM|Kaiser..July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z.May 21, 10 AM|K. Wm. II.Aug. 6,5 AM
Kaiser..June 4, 10 AM|Kronp'z.Aug.13,7:30AM
K.Wm.II..June11,6 AM|Cecilie(new)Aug.20,1PM
Kronpr'z.June 18,10 AM|Kaiser.Aug. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser...July 2, 10 AM|K.Wm.II...Sept.3, 1 PM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.

Breslau.....Apr. 16|*Bremen .....May 28
Brandenburg...Apr. 18|Main.....June 6
Chemnitz.....Apr. 25|*Barbarossa....June 8
Main.....May 2|*Kurfnerst .....June 13
*Kurfuerst .....May 9|*Friedrich .....June 20
Rhein .....May 16|*P. Alice .....June 25
*Friedrich .....May 18|*Bremen .....July 4
*P. Alice .....May 23|*Barbarossa.....July 11
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.

Friedrich .....Apr. 13|K. Luisa .....June 15
P. Irene .....Apr. 20|K. Albert .....June 29
*Neckar .....Apr. 27|P. Irene .....July 13
Barbarossa .....May 4|*Neckar .....July 20
K. Luisa .....May 11|K. Luisa .....July 27
K. Albert .....May 18|K. Alhert.....Aug. 3
P. Irene .....June 1|*Friedrich .....Aug. 17
*Neckar .....June 8|K. Luisa .....Aug. 31
*Omite Genoe.

From Bremen Piers, 8d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.

North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hamburg-American.

Special Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

‡†*Kaiserin(new)Apl8,9AM | Blnecher....May 9
‡†Amerika(new)Ap.25,3 PM | Kaiserin..May 16
*Deutschl...Apr.30, 6:30 AM | Amerika..May 23
*Grill Room. ‡Gymnasium. †Palm Garden.
§Ritz-Carlton Restaurant. †Electric Baths.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Batavia..Ap.18, 8 AM|Waldersee.....May 18
Pretoria..Apr. 27, 4 PM|Pennsylvania.....May 25
Patricia..May4,10:30AM|*Batavia.....June 1
*Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.

TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

*†MOLTKE....Apr. 23, May 28, July 2, Sept. 8
†HAMBURG...May 7, June 11, Aug. 13, Sept. 24
*Has Grill Room. †Has Gymnasium.

TOURIST BUREAU.

R. R. Tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel. Travelers' Checks

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Site Bought for Apartment House on Riverside Drive—New Building on Broadway, Near Times Square—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

O. G. Manse, in conjunction with S. A. Isreal, has sold for Charles T. Barney the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-fourth Street, a plot 76.3 by 189.9 and irregular. The buyer will erect a six-story elevator apartment house on the site.

East 35th Street Purchase.

Messrs. Charles Hibson & Co. have sold for Adrian T. and Paul L. Kiernan the four four-story old buildings Nos. 230 to 236 East Thirty-fifth Street, on plot 91 by 98.9.

Benjamin Richards has sold to Frederick K. Trowbridge 120 East Thirty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 14 by 98.9.

New Building Near Times Square.

Plans have been filed for the six-story office building, with stores, to be built at the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, adjoining the Hotel Saranac, on plot 40.7 by 141.2, extending through to Seventh Avenue. The structure is to be built by Jacob Wertheim, lessee of the ground, which is owned by the estate of Elizabeth F. Floyd. The cost will be $100,000, according to the estimate of Architects Maynicke & Franke.

Flats on 137th Street in Trade.

Reckling & Vallender have sold 105 to 109 West 137th Street, two six-story flats, each 37.6 by 99.11. In part payment they have taken the northeast corner of Cypress Avenue and 140th Street, a plot 100 by 120. Margowitz & Henry were the brokers.

Salkind & Savitt have sold for Goldstein, Rubinstein & Weinberg the southeast corner of 151st Street and Bradhurst Avenue, a six-story apartment house, 50 by 85; also, for Henry Ellin, 32 Lewis Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Lorenz F. J. Welher is preparing plans for two six-story apartment houses, 100 by 100, to be erected by the McKinley Realty Company at the northeast corner of 135th Street and Lenox Avenue, at a cost of $140,000.

S. Lefkowitz, now at 73 West 118th Street, has sold the dwelling 10 West 114th Street.

Estate Sells on Amsterdam Avenue.

The Diersen estate has sold 834 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 26.1 by 97, adjoining the southwest corner of 101st Street.

Kells & Delaney have sold for the Hyman Realty Company the five-story double flat on lot 23 by 100, at 208 West Eighty-second Street.

John P. Kirwan was the broker in the sale of 20 West Eighty-third Street for Jacob Schawel, reported yesterday.

New Building on Spring Street.

It was rumored yesterday that John E. Olson will erect a twelve-story mercantile building at the southeast corner of Spring and Crosby Streets, on plot 100 by 100. The building has already been leased from the plans to a large importing concern, which will use the entire building for its own business. It is said the total rental involved will amount to about $500,000. At the office of Sol Stern, the broker whose name is mentioned in connection with the deal, all information was refused.

To Build on Audubon Avenue.

Jacob Herb has sold the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 173d Street, a plot 100 by 100. The buyer will improve the property.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Mrs. M. A. W. Heaton her country residence on 253d Street, Riverdale, for a term of years to Hackett & Matthews, who will open a school for boys on the place. The property consists of a large house, with outbuildings and six acres of land.

Cortlandt Street Store Leased.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store and basements at 10 Cortlandt Street for the United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Company to Wallace & Co.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased for the heirs of Louisa D. Van Buren 21 Beaver Street, a four-story building, between Broad and New Streets, for a long term of years.

Gross & Gross Company have made the following leases: To the Corbin Motor Vehicle Company of New Britain, Conn., for a term of years, the northerly store and basement in American Locomotive Building; also, in the Nichols Building, 244 to 250 West Forty-ninth Street, the entire first floor to International Automobile Exchange; the entire second and third lofts to D. P. Nichols Carriage Company; half of the sixth loft to the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and the entire seventh loft to the National Printing and Engraving Company; also, 160 West Fifty-sixth Street for the United States Trust Company to Robert Bosch.

Plot Sold on East 69th Street.

The Simpson-Merritt Company and Austin Finegan have sold for Halprin, Diamondston & Levin the plot of five lots on the north side of Sixty-ninth Street, 175 feet east of Avenue A.

Edward Hinderson is the buyer of 906 Third Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street and next door to Proctor's Theatre.

Deal for Avenue C Corner.

B. Reis has sold for Hamburger & Skridlow the southeast corner of Avenue C and Sixth Street, two five-story and one four-story buildings, on plot 50 by 60, to Storioff & Kronovet.

Louis Freidel & Arthur Goldstein have sold for the estate of Stephen M. Wright 17 Suffolk Street, a five-story tenement.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company its old mill property at the southeast corner of Broome and Lewis Streets, consisting of four and six story buildings, on plot fronting 150 feet on Broome Street and 125 feet on Lewis Street. Hugo Marks was the broker.

Charles E. Durossa has sold for the Lemekhuil estate 10 Morton Street through C. Razetti to Morris Lippman. The buyer bought an adjoining lot through the same broker a few weeks ago.

Sale of Prospect Avenue Flats.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Lydia Taylor 906 and 908 Prospect Avenue, two three-story frame dwellings, 30 by 100.

Smith & Phelps have sold the three-story brick dwelling 591 East 141st Street.

The Cnozzo & Gagliano Company has sold for William F. Potter, to Dr. G. Frank Samarelli the southeast corner of St. Paul's Place and Webster Avenue, a four-story flat, with stores, on plot 26.6 by 99 by 100. In part payment the buyer gives the three-story limestone dwelling 218 East 116th Street, on lot 17 by 100.

Buyer for Perry Avenue Plot.

Casey & Irwin have sold for Jenny Oberwarth a plot, 120 by 104, on the west side of Perry Avenue, about 400 feet south of Gun Hill Road.

William B. Hogan has sold for a client, to Martin Geiszler, the northeast corner of 233d Street and Oneida Avenue, Woodlawn Heights, 50 by 92.11.

Schano & Co. have sold for the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad 127 Brown Avenue, Van Nest; also, for George C. Hart a dwelling on 217th Street, 131 feet east of White Plains Road, on lot 50 by 114.

Deal for Tract at Woodhaven.

The Koch-Weber Realty Company has bought for the Wyckoff Park Realty Company the plot in Woodhaven, formerly known as the Lalance-Grosjean estate, lying between Jamaica and Atlantic Avenues, with a frontage of about half a mile on Atlantic Avenue. This tract will be developed along the same lines as the Wyckoff Park property. The consideration is reported to have been considerably over $500,000. Joseph Haas was interested in the deal as broker.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for Frederick W. Avery five lots at Belle Harbor, L. I., to George D. Waas, who will erect a cottage for his own occupancy.

Stokes & Knowles have sold for the Jamaica Park South Realty Corporation twenty-one lots at Jamaica Park South.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold six lots on Nott Avenue, Long Island City, to Rosenblatt & Co., builders, for $4,000 each.

The buyers are now building four four-story apartments on adjoining property.

Brooklyn Lots in New Hands.

E. T. Newman has sold for a client a plot 35 by 181 on the south side of Park Place, near Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold 181 Keap Street, Brooklyn, a four-story double flat, 30 by 90 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

80th St, 236 and 238 East, e e, 147.1 ft w of 2d Av, 40x102.2 and irregular, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Lowenfeld & Prager, $27,598.

Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 180th St, 119.6x100, three five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. T. Hookey, $83,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

135th St, 556 and 558 East, s s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, each 25x100, two five-story stone-front tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Samuel Weill, $34,646.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

132d St, e e, 100 ft w of Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 50x88.11; F. S. Geiler of 2,884 Broadway, owner; J. C. Welson, architect; cost, $45,000.

Broadway, 1,451 and 1,453, and 7th Av, 583 and 585, for a six-story brick office building and store, 40.7x141.2; J. Wertheim of 1,018 2d Av, owner; Maynicke & Franke, architects; cost, $100,000.

Commonwealth Av, w s, 200 ft n of Merritt St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; George Voiting, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

18th St, e s, 800 ft w of Avenue A, Unionport, for a one-story frame stable, 12x12; George Alston of 800 West 125th St, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $200.

179th St, n e corner of Mapes Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x50; L. W. Divine & Co. of Bronx St and Tremont Av, owner; H. G. Steinmetz, architect; cost, $5,000.

Honeywell Av, w s, 184 ft e of 180th St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20x62; Jacob Kolhm of 1,287 Tremont Av, owner; William M. Halley, architect; cost, $18,000.

Belmont St, n e corner of Morris Av, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21x53; Isabelle Knudson, owner; George W. Flagg, architect; cost, $8,000.

157th St, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x98; Malcolm Construction Company of 187th St and River Av, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $100,000.

Van Nest Av, e s, 75 ft e of Lincoln St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Bernard P. Malone of 268 Wallace Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $10,000.

Barnes Av, n w corner of Baker Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x24x40; Antonio De Andre of Garfield St and Van Nest Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $5,000.

Virginia Av, w s, 450 ft n of 9th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Elizabeth F. Divine of 174th St and Westchester Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $5,000.

Benedict Av, n s, 150 ft e of Sparrow St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x48; William Kelleher of 34 Van Nest Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $10,000.

Home St, ns, from Prospect to Stebbins Av, for six six-story brick tenements, 40x87; Marcus & Vessel of 121 Canal St, owners; Goldner & Goldberg, architects; cost, $270,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

15th St, 540 East, te e four-story brick tenement and store; C. Bohm of 540 East 15th St, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $6,000.

Lenox Av, 88 and 90, to two five-story brick tenements; M. Fuchs of 241 East 54th St, owner; B. W. Berger & Son, architects; cost, $5,000.

Pleasant Av, 314, to a four-story brick tenement and store; A. M. Keenen of 116 Nassau St, owner; G. M. McCabe, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, April 12.

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 151st St, 49.11x85; Samuel Goldstein and others to Henry Ehlin, all title, (mtg $61,700,) $100.

BROOME ST, 49, 25x90; Max Siegel to Samuel Friedman, all title, (mtg $19,000,) $100.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 150 ft e of 179th St, 100x100; Valentin Bonifer to Katharina Bonifer, (mtg $7,000,) $1.

BRYANT ST, e s, 200 ft e of 172d St, 50x100; Robert M. Robinson to James P. Carey, (mtg $4,600,) $100.

CRIMMINS AV, n e corner of Oak Terrace, 100x86; Crimmins Av, s e corner of Oak Terrace, 100x91; Home St, s w corner of Vyse St, 176.1x irregular; Vyse St, n w corner of 167th St, 10x100; Louis Rubman to John O'Leary, (mtg $58,500,) $100.

CAMBRELLING AV, n e corner of 188th St, 95x100; Moses Siegler to Pinous Gliokman, 1-3 part, (mtg $4,700,) $100.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 59, 70.1x irregular; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Domenico Abbate and another, (mtg $8,500,) $100.

DUANE ST, 141, 25x75; Ada H. Rogers to Ellen S. Bates, all title, $1.

HEWITT PLACE, w s, 135 ft n of Macey Place, 50.5x irregular; Jennie Arkin to Israel Freidus, (mtg $13,500,) $1.

HEWITT PLACE, w s, 135 ft n of Macey Place, 50.5x irregular; Israel Freidus to Knepper Realty Co., (mtg $13,500,) $1.

JOHNSON AV, n s, at n w s of Spuyten Duyvil Road, 304.8x irregular; Thomas F. Burke to Mary F. Burke, all title, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 93d St, 75.8x40; Kitty A. Wheeler et al. to David Cohen, $63,500.

LEWIS ST, 82, 25x100; Henry Ehlin to Philip Weinberg, $100.

MARION ST, n w s, Lot 114, map of South Washingtonville, 34.5x150; Henry D. Appleton to Joseph L. O'Brien, $25.

MORRIS AV, w s, 144.8 ft e of Burnside Av, 150x100; John W. Cornish to Adolph Balschun, (mtg $12,375,) $100.

MADISON AV, 1,046, 6.2x25; the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men to Charles A. Stein, $80,100.

MADISON ST, 185 and 187, 37.6x69; Max Kobre and others to Union Title and Mortgage Co., (mtg $40,000,) $100.

NAGLE AV, centre line, 350 ft s w from centre line of Ellwood St, 50x250; Evelyn H. Roberts to Elizabeth H. Gildersleeve, $100.

NAGLE AV, centre line, 300 ft s w from centre line of Ellwood St, 50x250; Elizabeth H. Gildersleeve to Evelyn H. Roberts, $100.

PARK AV, 1,984, 24.11x86; the Knepper Realty Co. to Israel Freidu, (mtg $21,288,) $1.

PROSPECT AV, (Taylor Av,) w e, Lot 148, map of Belmont Village, 100x100; Peter Tait to Magdalen Seiffert, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

PARK AV, 1,968, 24.7x86; The Knepper Realty Co. to Israel Freidus, (mtg $22,788,) $1.

PARK AV, e s, 225 ft n of 178th St, 50x141; Harry C. Johanson to Mary E. Powers, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 94th St, 76.6½x irregular; John O. Baker to Joseph Friedman, $100.

RANDALL AV, s w corner of Carlisle Place, 20x100; Randall Av, s s, 50 ft w of Carlisle Place, 100x100; Ralph Hickox to A. Shatzkin & Sons, (mtg $1,500,) $100.

RANDALL AV, s e corner of Maple Av, 50x100; Randall Av, s e, 25 ft w of Carlisle Place, 25x100; Carlisle Place, w e, 100 ft e of Randall Av, 50x100, Williamsbridge; Ralph Hickox to A. Shatzkin & Sons, (mtg $1,500,) $100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 115th St, 53.9x irregular; Charles M. Preeten, receiver, to Edward Swain, (mtg $130,000,) $222,000.

TRINITY AV, 992 to 998, 75x100; Louis Klinger to Oslas Karp, ½ right, title, and interest, (mtg ½ of $76,000,) $1.

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, 100.2x irregular; William B. Potter to Francesco Samarelli, (mtg $31,500,) $100.

1ST ST, s s, part of Lot B, map of Unionport; Christian Ahlers to Christian Ahlers and another, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

2D AV, 2,071, 25x75; Isaac Weiss to Harry Weiss and another, all title, (mtg $20,000,) $1.

3D AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 94th St, 79.9x irregular; Joseph Gluckeman to Sigmund Sommerfeld, (mtg $10,000,) $1.

4TH AV, 98, 79.5x irregular; George S. Bowdoin to Rector, &c., of Grace Church, $1.

4TH AV, w s, 247.8 ft n of 10th St, 79.5x irregular; George S. Bowdoin to Rector, &c., of Grace Church, $1.

8TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of Avenus C, 25x100, Unionport; Jacob Vogel to John Cook, $400.

8TH AV, 169, 22.2x100; Edward H. Kelly to Charles Wolinsky, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

8TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Avenue C, 25x100, Unionport; John Cook to Bridget A. Decker and another, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

10TH ST, 334 East, 25x92.3; William Glaubinger to David Gleubinger, all right, title, and interest, ½ part, $1.

11TH ST, 322 and 324 West, 60.4x irregular; Samuel Friedman to Annie Rubenstein, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

22D ST, 423 East, 31.7x98.9; Rosa M. Valenzi to Salvatore Pati, ¼ part, $100.

33D ST, s s, 181.8 ft w of 2d Av, 75x98.9; John J. Schmitt and another to Solomon Reiner, $100.

40TH ST, 455 West, 20x98.9; Marcus L. Osk and others to Mary Klnele, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

51ST ST, 37 West, 21.5x100.5; Myron H. Oppenheim to James A. Campbell & Son, (mtg $75,000,) $1.

51ST ST, 438 to 442 West, 60x100.5; Jane Stewart and others, executors, to Albert A. Morse, $140,000.

55TH ST, 134 East, 17x20; Robert S. Stedman to Margaret Nunan, $100.

62TH ST, 257 West, 20x100.5; Catoline S. Zeiner to Emil L. Kieger, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

82D ST, 208 West, 25x102.2; the Hyman Realty Co. to Margaret B. Hoersch, (mtg $29,750,) $100.

85TH ST, e s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100; Michael Regan to Thomas Kelly, executor, $1.

94TH ST, 175 West, 18.8x100.8; Bergen Realty Co. to John F. Dunn, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

102D ST, 167 West, 97x irregular; Lena Halpern to George Raymond, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

103D ST, 75 and 77 East, 38x75; Jacob Chinik to Simon Clug and another, 1-8 part, all title, (mtg $39,575,) $100.

116TH ST, 218 East, 100.10x irregular; Francesco Samarelli to William B. Potter, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

124TH ST, 517 West, 89.5x99.11; Robert Rele to Addie R. Haas, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

145TH ST, 324 East, 37.8x99.9; John Brown and others to Brown & Lapin Realty Co., $100.

149TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of Brook Av, 120x75; John Brown and others to Brown & Lapin Realty Co., $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Henriette, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 57th St, 143 East, 18x100.5, due &c., ee per bond.....$9,000

ABBATE, Domenico, and another to Hy. Morgenthau Co.; Christopher St, 39, prior mtg $8,500, 1 year, 6%.....$2,000

BOSTWICK, Charles B., and another to Richard Billings; 46th St, n s, 245 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5, due April 8, 1910, 6%....$3,000

BALSCHUN, Adolph, to John W. Cornish; Morris Av, w s, 144.8 ft e of Burnside Av, 150x100, prior mtg $12,873, 1 year, 6%..$8,125

BRONX BOROUGH REALTY AND CONstruction Co. to Wesley Thorn; Fox St, e e, 220 ft n of 156th St, 2 lots each 40x100, 2 mtgs, each $6,000, 2 prior mtgs, $27,000 each, due, &c., as per bond.....$12,000

BROWN & LAPIN REALTY CO. to John Brown and another; 145th St, 324 East, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years, 5%.....$12,500

CRONIN, Cornelia, and another to New York Colored Mission Corporation; 73d St, e s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 15x102.2, 3 years, $4,500

COHEN, David, to Gertrude R. de Chezelles; Lexington Av, n w corner of 93d St, 40x75.8, 5 years.....$47,500

COHEN, David, to Kitty A. Wheeler; Lexington Av, n w corner of 93d St, 40x75.8, prior mtg $47,500, 5 years, 5%.....$1

COSTIGNOLI, Minzeata, to Frank Licata; Lot 595, map of Laconia Park, 2 years.....$325

CLUG, Simon, and another to American Mortgage Co.; 103d St, 77 East, 3 years, 5½%.....$20,000

CLUG, Simon, and another to American Mortgage Co.; 103d St, 75 East, 5 years, 5½%.....$20,000

DEERE, Mary E., to Abbie H. Wightman; highway leading from causeway over Westchester Creek to West Farms, adjoining land of Martin Delany, due, &c, as per bond.....$1,000

DONOVAN, Denis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Clinton Place, 52, 22x100, due, &c, as per bond.....$4,000

EHRICH, Evelyn L., to Stephen C. Clark; 5th Av, n w corner of 22d St, 23.9x53, due, &c, as per bond.....$80,000

FREEDMAN, Joseph, to John O. Emery; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 94th St, due as per bond.....$160,000

GILDERSLEEVE, Elizabeth H., to Title Insurance Co. of New York; Nagle Av, centre line 350 ft e w of Ellwood St, —x—, 1 year.....$3,000

GEIB, Jacob, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; West End Av, w s, 76.8 ft s of 86th St, 1 year, 4½%.....$7,000

HOERSCH, Margaret B., to Hymen Realty Co.; 82d St, s e, 144 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2, prior mtg $29,750, due, &c, as per bond.....$4,250

HOELTZE, Frederick W., to H. A. Ahrens; Walton Av, n e corner of 169th St, 84.5x86.4, prior mtg $4,000, due, &c, as per bond..$1,000

HEFENSTAL, Mary, to Henry De F. Weekes; 125th St, 550 and 552 West, (2 mtgs, each $12,000,) due and May 1, 1910, each $6,000

HAHN, Marie W., to Bowery Savings Bank; Park Av, 953, 5 years, 4½%.....$25,000

JAMES A. CAMPBELL & SON to George G. De Witt; 51st St, 37 West, prior mtg $25,000, year, 5½%.....$17,500

JACOBS, Meyer C., to Hannah Lippman; 2d Av, 1,413, 5 years.....$12,500

KNEPPER REALTY CO. to Jennie Reichman; Park Av, 1,984, prior mtg —, due as per bond.....$3,600

KNEPPER REALTY CO. to Jennie Reichman; Park Av, 1,986, 24.7x80, prior mtg due, &c, as per bond.....$3,600

KNIGHT, James P., to Maggie F. Lee and another, executors; 49th St, n s, 162.1 ft w of Broadway, 25x100.5, 1 year.....$9,875

KELLY, Thomas, executor to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 86th St, s e, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 80x100, 3 years, 4½%.....$7,000

KINZIE, Mary, to Marcus L. Osk and another; 40th St, 455 West, 20x98.9, due Oct. 12, 1908, 8%.....$2,000

KRAUS, Ida, and another to Drayton Hurlbut, trustee; 7th St, n s, 101.11 ft e of Avenue D, 20x96.8, due May 11, 1913,.....$500

KNAUF, Bertha, to Charles V. Culyer; College Av, e s, 459.10 ft s of 170th St, 250x100, 1 year, 6%.....$20,000

KLAUBER, Albert, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.; 2d Av, 69, 24x77, due, &c, as per bond.....$27,000

LUKE, Joseph E., to Clara Knauer; Louisa St, w s, 175 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x95, due July 1, 1910, 5½%.....$3,250

LOUIS WEBER BUILDING CO. to Bank for Savings; 81st St, e s, 273 ft w of East End Av, 50x102.2, 3 years.....$30,000

LEVIN, Louis, to Saul Bernstein; 125th St, 520 West, prior mtg $23,000, 2 years, 6%.....$3,500

LEVIN, Louis, to Kate M. Ladd; 126th St, s e, 254 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11, 5 years.....$23,000

LINDNER, William, to Elizabeth Betz; 107th St, n s, 269 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11, 5 years.....$8,000

MARKS, Hannia, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States; 1024 St, 202 and 204 East; 101st St, 205 and 207 East, due Jan. 1, 1912.....$32,000

NUNAN, Margaret, to Robert S. Stedman; 55th St, 134 East, 17x20, 5 years.....$8,000

PROSPECT REALTY CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Prospect Av, 630 and 632, 3 years, 5½%.....$30,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to James Mac G. Smith, trustee; Whitlock Av, w e, 175 ft e of Tiffany St, 25x100, due May 1, 1910.$8,000

REINER, Solomon, to Anna M. Bauer; 83d St, 234 to 238 East, 3 lots, each 25x98.9, 3 mtgs, each $30,000, 7 years.....$90,000

REINER, Solomon, to John J. Schmitt; 83d St, 234 to 238 East, 3 lots, each 25x98.9, 3 mtgs, each $3,000, 3 prior mtgs, $30,000 each, 3 years, 6%.....$9,000

ROBBINS, Elizabeth P., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 86th St, 23 West, due, &c., as per bond.....$21,500

SCHUBACH, Solomon, to Leopold Berniger; St. Ann's Av, 342, 25x90, installments..$1,200

SCHAWEL, Sigmund, to Joseph Glucksmann; 2d Av, s e, 75.8 ft n of 94th St, 25x80, prior mtg $10,000, 8 years, 6%.....$5,500

SHATZKIN, A., & SONS to Kassel Edelson and another; Carlisle Place, w e, 100 ft e of 213th St, 2 lots, each 25x100, 2 mtgs, each $500, due June 11, 1908, 8%.....$400

SHATZKIN, A., & SONS to Kassel Edelson and another; 213th St, e e, 150 ft e of Maple Av, 25x100, due June 11, 1908, 8%.....$300

SHATZKIN, A., & SONS to Kassel Edelson and another; 213th St, s s, 25 ft e of Maple Av, 125x100, 5 mtgs, each $200, due June 11, 1908, 8%.....$1,000

SWANN, Edward, to Lambert Snydam; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 115th St, 118.5x115.8, prior mtg $18,000, due, &c., as per bond.....$24,000

SWANN, Edward, to Lambert S. Quackenbush; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 115th St, 115.5x115.8, prior mtg $37,000, due as per bond.....$26,000

SCHWARTZ, Joseph, to Albert Kopp; Prospect Av, e s, 72.6 ft n of Macy Place, 37.6x128.3, 5 years.....$26,000

SCHWARTZ, Joseph, to Herman Seckamp; Prospect Av, e s, 72.8 ft n of Macy Place, 37.6x128.8, prior mtg $25,000, 8 years, 6%.....$5,000

STEIN, Charles A., to Margaret W. Keck and others; Madison Av, 1,048, 3 years.....$60,000

THOMAS D. MALCOLM CONSTRUCTION CO. to City Mortgage Co.; 157th St, s e, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 100x168.3, demand, 8%...$65,000

VILLOGLIO, Frank, and another to Felice Ferrero; Lots 221 and 222, map of Section 4 of St. Raymond Park, 50x100, 2 years, 8½%..$500

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Isidore Jackson and another; 46th St, n e, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 74.8x—, prior mtg $76,000, demand, 6%..$16,500

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Carrie Hirsch; 40th St, 425 and 427 West, 37.8x100.5; 5 years.....$36,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Thomas S. Ollive, committee; 46th St, 429 and 431 West, 5 years.....$35,000

WRONKER, Solomon, to American Mortgage Co.; 135th St, n s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years.....$14,000

WEISS, David, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Lenox Av, 423, 25x75, due, &c., as per bond.....$19,250

WOLINSKY, Charles, to Martha T. Kelly; 8th Av, 169, due Dec. 1, 1911, 6%.....$8,500

Mechanics' Liens.

126TH ST, 249 and 251 East; William Rieck against Small & Meryash, owners and contractors, $36.

2D AV, 2,463 and 2,465 East; William Rieck against Small & Meryash, owners and contractors, $36.

JENNINGS ST, n s, 106.3 ft w of Wilkins Place, 75x100; Jacob Zeller against Benjamin Berger, owner and contractor; Maurice Abelman, contractor, $50.

2D AV, 2,895; Baerlocker & Ohman against Patrick Coughlin, owner; Selig Elfin, contractor, $170.

WEST END AV, 105; Baerlocker & Ohman against Martin D. Langdon, owner; Selig Elfin, contractor, $110.

65TH ST, 417 to 433 East; Bell Bros. against Joseph Isaacs, owner and contractor; Benjamin Jackerson, owner, $4,500.

CYPRESS AV, n w corner of 188th St, 100x200; George J. Essig against Harry Goodstein, owner and contractor, $2,910.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 925, and 150th St, 411 West of Morris; Goldstein against Louis C. Nicoll and Solomon Merksamer, owners; F. S. Hurwitz, Pincus Lowenfeld, and William Prager, contractors, $90.

EAST BROADWAY, 109; Abraham Dan against Henry H. Korn, owner; Abraham Wexler, contractor, $510.

97TH ST, 233 East; Herman Horenburger against Jacob Kesmann, owner and contractor, $50.

65TH ST, 417 to 433 East; John Simmons Co. against Joseph Isaacs, owner; Charles Greenbaum, contractor, $6,000.

88TH ST, 404 East; Morris Hochberg against Peter McGovern, owner; Morris Zimmerman, contractor, $30.

105TH ST, 25 and 27 East; Barnett Ruditsky against H. B. Cohen, owner and contractor, $803.

9TH ST, 51 East; Hashel Kaplan against John Rosenberg, owner; John Waller, contractor, $25.

65TH ST, 417 to 433 East; N. & W. J. Peck against Joseph Isaacs, owner and contractor, $10,415.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

62D ST, s e, 89.6 ft e of 2d Av; A. E. Klotz Fireproofing Co. against Meyer Ennis and others, Feb. 5, 1907, $100.

124TH ST, 233 to 239 East; Boggs & Stevens against Simon Jacobs and others, Nov. 8, 1906, $280.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, e w corner of 65th St; A. L. Ide & Sons against Samuel B. Haines and others, Dec. 10, 1906, $1,600.

145TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x99.11; Jacob Mark Sons against Henry Morgenthau Co. and others, Feb. 28, 1907, $764.

97TH ST, 53 and 55 East; Joseph Newmark against Alexander Lurie and others, March 28, 1907, $400.

Lis Pendens.

PITT ST, 84; Harry L. Rosen and others against Lena Kramer end others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind.

78TH ST, e e, 212.6 ft e of 2d Av, 87.6x102.2; Golde & Cohen against Samuel Sindeband, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

LOT 221, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Mary McGlintock against Treffle Lamar and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clooke & Clooke.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, or Av, e e corner of 129th St, runs e w to n s of 127th St x e 852.5 x n w 43.1 to point 175 ft w of Broadway x n 158 x w 12.8 x n e 70.7 to e w e of Manhattan St x n w 894.9 to 129th St x w 286.9 to beginning; Robert McGill against Louis Meryash and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Warner, Johnson, Galston & Wilson.

PARK AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 58th St, runs n 50 x w 200 x n 100.5 to 59th St x w 25 x s 100.5 x w 25 x e 100.5 x e 150 x n 100 to beginning; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Maria A. Herter end others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

2D ST, 249 East; Benjamin Birner against Henry Pincus and others, (action to restrain, &c.;) attorneys, Rosenthal, Steckler & Levi.

LAFONTAINE AV, e w corner of 179th St, 172.8x101.1x irregular, two actions; American Mortgage Co. against Nathan Silverson and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

145TH ST, n e, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 150x99.11, two actions; American Mortgage Co. against Louis A. Solomon and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

WOOSTER ST, w e, 75 ft n of Spring St, 25x75; Mary E. Flomerfelt against Jacob D. Flomerfelt and others, (action to admeasure dower;) attorneys, Redding, Kiddle & Greeley.

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Port Washington,	18.2	"	Massapequa,	28.9	"
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NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT!
65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent $50.00.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
6-room apartment, bath; all improvements; hall service; rent $37.50.
Agent, Everett M. Seixas, 65 Morningside.

3,163 Broadway; unusually bright, airy housekeeping apartments of 4 and 5 rooms and bath in fireproof building; all improvements; convenient to Subway station and trolley lines; rents $22 to $30. Inquire of Pease & Elliman, Broadway, near 125th St.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
118th St., 204 West, Neer 7th Av. Drive—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

Corner 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, opposite Columbia University, one block from Subway station; six large airy rooms and bath; modern improvements, all-night service. Apply to tenant, Apartment 61, on premises.

At 470 West 150th St., Near Amsterdam Av.—Lower part of house; improvements; rent $28. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

WEST SIDE.

Colonial Apartments
Must be seen to be appreciated; one block from "L" and Subway; 6 large, light rooms, tiled bath, shower, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; $50 monthly. Apply 29 Columbus Av. or
SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
150 Columbus Av., at 66th St.

WASHINGTON,
318-322 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartment, 6 large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

EAST SIDE.

KINGS COURT
1,190 Madison Av., northwest corner 87th St. Handsome large, light corner apartments, 7 and 10 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; hall boys, &c.; rents moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

CORNER FLAT
117th Street, 26 East, 6 large rooms on the 5th floor; all improvements.

170th St., 882 East.—5 and 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; fine location, near 169th St. "L" station; $22 to $27; one month free.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama—Elegantly furnished parlor, apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Elevator corner apartments, 6 elegant rooms, bath, all improvements, $50, $60. 515 Lexington Av.

26th St., 158 East.—Exceptionally desirable six rooms, bath, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, $35.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.
Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; commanding the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books; services of maid included. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 8843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED APARTMENT of seven rooms and bath; southwest exposure; all rooms light, airy, cool; rent May to November, $600; exceptional references required. St. Ives, 15 East 72d St.

Unusual Opportunity.—Centrally located, nine rooms and bath; large rooms, finely furnished; all outside, light and air; piano; telephone, elevator, &c. Dewey, 325 West 56th St.

Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, to couple or two young ladies; leaving city; piano, cozy home; $15 weekly. Tel. 3487 Columbus.

11th St., 15 East, Alabama—Elegant furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, one, $2 daily; two, $3.50 daily.

Furnished apartment, seven rooms, delightfully located for Summer. Terms, particulars, apply 227 S., Times Square.

To sublet, furnished, Apartment 2, West 85d St., 7 rooms, bath, elevator, parlor; overlooking park; May 15 to Oct. 1st.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 136 East 16th, six rooms, bath, $50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

138 West 49th.—Two and three rooms; reasonable rates; nicely furnished; references.

Owing to the pressure on the advertising space of The New York Times, advertising reservations must be made before 6 P. M. to insure appearance in the next issue. Copy should be in The New York Times office before 7 P. M.
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$25 A LOT — BUY ACRES! BUY CHEAP! DO IT NOW! — $50 A LOT

Ask the Farmers and the Market Gardeners of Long Island

Is there any money in buying acres? They are all rich.

On Tuesday, April 9th, we saw the parting snowstorm of a long and severe winter. We are actually at the dawn of spring, and from this hour we will find sunshine and the splendor of the green fields, the earth upturned everywhere to receive the seeds which decorate the fertile fields of Long Island. 150,000 people this spring will enjoy the comforts and pleasures of Suburban Life, suburban to New York, who were occupants of Flats and Apartment Houses a year ago. The great activity in Real Estate during the year 1906 induced them to either buy or rent in the suburbs, and before another year a greater number will emigrate. Electric car lines are building in every direction on Long Island; Rapid Transit Trains are increased, and the great reading, wage-earning public are bound to get out and breathe the air and enjoy the sunlight where life looks sweeter and homes more happy. Every paper published in Greater New York has repeatedly stated in its columns, "Long Island is the one and only place to live. The best channel to place your money."

The Real Estate Transfer of Greater New York Last Year Was One Billion of Dollars.

THE INVESTMENT ON LONG ISLAND WAS $600,000,000.

$250,000,000 WAS MADE BY THE MARKET GARDENER ON LONG ISLAND.
WAS MADE BY THE REAL ESTATE OPERATOR ON LONG ISLAND.
WAS MADE BY THE SMALL INVESTOR ON LONG ISLAND.

You Knew of It. Did You Invest? You Just Simply Looked On.

BELIEVE US, DEAR READERS, TO-DAY WE ARE ACTUALLY AT THE BEGINNING.

350,000 people dropped into New York last year. An equal amount will be ushered in this year. Some of them building, buying or renting. It means New York Surburban Real Estate will improve from 20 to 50 per cent before April 1st, 1908. **Have you a desire to make money? Make it quick?**

LET US LEAD YOU INTO DAYLIGHT, INTO THE PROMISED LAND OF PROSPERITY.

We do not ask you $500 to $1,000 a lot, or $1,000 to $2,500 per acre, but will during this sale, show you **one-half acre plots (10 city lots) at a sum less than you can buy a lot in the suburbs for.**

$5 Down Monthly — **$250 One-Half Acre (10 Lots)** — **$5 Down Monthly**

Enough land to raise your own vegetables, raise your own chickens, keep a cow and a horse; if necessary; a spot large enough to receive all the pleasures nature can give. Buy the land on your terms and in a few years build to suit yourself.

Any Wage Earner Can Buy—Any Investor Can Purchase.

You are not giving up your life's earnings to pay for it. It is within your means and just what you want. Located in the most natural and fertile field of Long Island.

BAYSHORE

About one hour out by express trains now; electricity will make it 40 minutes in the near future; 6,000 people there enjoying the comforts and pleasure on the Great South Bay, where there is Rural Home life, splendid schools, churches, hotels and over 100 business houses; just far enough away to be strictly suburban to New York with many trains to and from the city.

We Have 2,000 Acres Subdivided Into 4 Bargains.

Bargain No. 1.	Bargain No. 2.	Bargain No. 3.	Bargain No. 4.
5 LOTS for $125 $5 Down Monthly.	Boulevard Lots, $200, $180 Cash.	Near Depot, $5 Down, Monthly.	One-Half Acre, $250 Only. $5 Down, Monthly, $225 Cash.	Lots at the Bay, $625 Terms $10 Down, Monthly, $575 Cash.

Ask for Half Acres on the Boulevard, $450; $10 Down Monthly

Grand Special Excursion to Every Wage Earner

FOUR SALE DAYS

Sunday, April 14 and 21 — 9 and 10:30 A. M. — Long Island City and Brooklyn

Wednesday, April 17 — 10:30 A. M. Only — Long Island City and Brooklyn

Saturday, April 20 — 10:30 A. M. Only — Long Island City and Brooklyn

FOUR SALE DAYS

We Furnish Free Tickets to every prospective purchaser and show you the property whether you buy or not. We are not giving property away. We make a profit. We want you to make a larger profit than us, and you will inside of ten years. We have 50,000 buyers of New York Suburban Real Estate on our books. We want you to join our great colony. We give you every chance. Will you try?

Our record last year in this office for parcels of Real Estate and amount of sales exceeded any transaction by any Real Estate office in this city. **Our titles are always guaranteed.**

$500 One Acre—20 City Lots. $10 Down, $10 Monthly.

We want you to see Bay Shore. We want you to see the bargains.
Lithograph Maps, Free Railroad Tickets and particulars, apply to

Wm. H. Moffitt Realty Company,
192 Broadway, cor. John, New York City.

Owners and developers of 175 properties in 23 towns suburban to New York.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THINK OF LOTS AT Port Washington Park
Only $300. $10 Down, $5 Monthly
VIEW OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.
BOATING, BATHING AND FISHING.
2 BLOCKS FROM STATION ON NEW TROLLEY LINE
100% Profit in One Year
FREE TRANSPORTATION TO PROPERTY
Write or call to-day, for map, circular and free tickets. Our train leaves East 84th st., New York, daily at 1:30 P. M.
STOCKWELL-PURSER REALTY CO. (Inc.)
LONG ISLAND OFFICE, 3 STANDARD PLACE, JAMAICA. Telephone, 354—Jamaica.
613 FLATIRON BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY. Telephone, 4251—Gramercy.

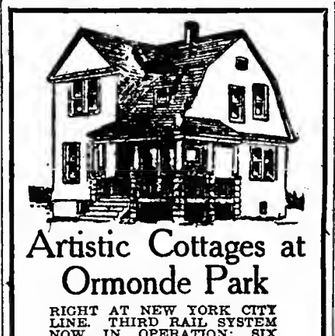

Artistic Cottages at Ormonde Park

RIGHT AT NEW YORK CITY LINE. THIRD RAIL SYSTEM NOW IN OPERATION; SIX ROOMS, ATTIC AND CELLAR; PLOT 40x100. PRICE $2,500 TO $3,000. SMALL AMOUNT DOWN. THESE COTTAGES ARE THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY ON LONG ISLAND. CALL OR WRITE.

CARROLLTON REALTY CO.
Suite 64, World Building, N. Y.
'Phone 3154 Beekman.
Bklyn Office, 584 Atlantic Av., near 4th Av. (Open evenings.)
Branch Offices—22 Van Sinderen Av.; 193 Himrod St.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE.

65 acres at Hollis.....$4,500 per acre
74 acres at Bayside.....$2,500 per acre
108 acres at Glen Head.....$625 per acre
91 acres at Farmingdale.....$325 per acre
Harry S. Shapter, 509 E. 16th St., Brooklyn.

Port Washington Park, elegant corner plot, 111x145, facing on Middle Neck Road, on which trolley is to run, and three minutes from L. I. R. R. station. For particulars address H. L. Boesiger, 238 Briggs Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Springfield, L. I.—Dwelling, 9 rooms and bath; city water; cement cellar and walks; nice garden, shade trees; newly painted and papered throughout; best section; $4,250. P. B. Stanley, 100 Shelton Av., Jamaica, L. I.

One of the finest Summer homes on the bay, with all conveniences and in the finest condition; others to rent or sell; send for catalogue of cottages. John S. Edwards, Sayville, N. Y.

A few lots on 13th and 15th Avs., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 34th St., New York.

Amagansett, L. I.—Seaside cottage to rent for season; fully furnished; modern improvements; view unobstructed. Rossiter Johnson, 130 East 16th St., Manhattan.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

147 EAST 37TH ST.,
4-story brownstone, 2 bathe; excellent condition. 968 LEXINGTON AV.,
3-story brownstone, het. 70th and 71st Sts.
VARICK D. MARTIN,
314 Madison Av.

108 and 110 West 133d St.
3-story high stoop dwelling; rent $65 per month;
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 1096 Broadway.

New 1-family houses, 7-8 rooms, porcelain baths; decorated to suit; $42 and $44; choice location; Shakespeare Av., Jerome, (167th.)

Bronx.

For Rent—852 Fordham Road, adjoining Jerome Av. 3-story brick American-basement dwelling; 11 large rooms; superior condition; possession; $55.

Near Port Jefferson; 3 minutes' walk to harbor; deep water; ¾ of an acre with first-class house and stable. $6,000; terms easy. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway, New York.

Two fine lots at Jamaica, near trolley and railroad; big future value; must sell now; small monthly payment. F. S., 241 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Belle Terre Estates

Port Jefferson, Long Island

Five to 100 Acres Each

The Belle Terre Clubhouse in its every detail, from the quaint entrance with "coaching scene" wrought in the door to the great fireplaces in the hall, suggests the charm of an old English inn. An atmosphere of simplicity and quiet elegance pervades the entire place. The "hotel orchestra" is conspicuous by its absence. In its place entertainments of a highly artistic character will be provided at occasional intervals.

For those who are seeking rest amid surroundings of great natural beauty and a location of unequalled healthfulness, with such diversions as yachting, automobiling, golf, horseback riding, tennis—all free from the "crowd," with the added assurance of unquestionable social surroundings—the Belle Terre Club and the Belle Terre Estates have been designed.

The Clubhouse will be opened on June 15th. While intended especially for residents of the colony, reservations may be made by others who would like to make an experimental residence in this delightful place with a view to permanent affiliation with the colony. Rates $5 a day and up.

Booklet will be sent on application to
DEAN ALVORD
277 Broadway, New York

In the Heart of Cedarhurst

CEDARHURST PARK

LONG ISLAND.

The most desirable natural residence site anywhere near New York. A country home with all city advantages.

Commanding a magnificent view of Ocean and Bay, with fine fishing and boating within five minutes' walk. SCHOOLS equal to those anywhere. Pure air. Purest water in the world.

Big plots, from 100x100 to 175x175; highly restricted; completely developed; with all city improvements; at phenomenally low prices.

Water, Gas and Electric Mains are now being run to the property. Streets are rolled hard—some exquisitely parked—cement sidewalks throughout—shade trees, etc., etc.

A costly and pretentious Clubhouse for residents is to be erected; a plaza with a magnificent fountain likewise, and flower beds have been placed at many points on the property.

Sale on premises every day and Sundays.

Write or Telephone for Maps and Further Particulars.

Cedarhurst Park Land & Improvement Co.,
OWNERS.
Office, 84-86 W. Houston St., N. Y. Telephone 1134 Spring.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—A nine-room, two-story house, stable, and 1½ acres of land, with fine orchard; bath, furnace; No. 1 cold spring, also city and cistern water in the house; broad veranda; fifty-mile view of scenery on Lake Champlain and Adirondacks; seven minutes from electrice connecting with steamer to all points on the lake; price $4,200. Viewe and particulars of owner, Mrs. Helen L. Chamberlin, 49 High St., St. Albans, Vt.

BEAUTIFUL BERKSHIRES.
Near Stockbridge, Mass.; 25 acres, 8-room house, barn, fruit; near lake; beautiful location; $2,600. Holmes, 1,367 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN
Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Large, fully and attractively furnished gentleman's country home; stable accommodating six horses, carriages, and automobiles; fine lawn, garden, and woodlands of over 100 acres, in beautiful Ramapo Mountain region of Northern New Jersey, on Ramapo River; excellent spring of purest water on place; twelve large bedrooms; open fireplaces, 3 bathrooms; suitable for large family or several families of friends; 1¼ hours from New York, 30 miles out; 3 minutes from station and P. O., Pennsylvania, ferries. Address Owner, Box 141 Times Downtown.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
CHARLES H. KELLY, Plaintiff, against HERBERT F. McCLENNEN, Defendant.—Summons.—With Notice.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated February 11th, 1907.
WM. H. JANES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office No. 10 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-eight and Ten-One Hundredths Dollars, with interest from January 18th, 1907, and with costs of this action.
WM. H. JANES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
To Herbert F. McClennen, the defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph I. Green, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 4th day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at No. 82 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on that day.
WM. H. JANES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
10 Wall Street, New York City.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—B. HENRY PELZER and FREDERICK W. PELZER, doing business under the firm name and style of "B. H. & F. W. Pelzer," plaintiffs, against J. RUSSELL BARNES, defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 20th, 1907. LOUIS H. MOOS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 93 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To J. Russell Barnes, defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph I. Green, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York at New York City, N. Y.—Dated New York, March 6th, 1907. LOUIS H. MOOS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 93 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. HOWARD GREGORY, J. CALBRAITH GULICK, and J. HENRY REUTER, doing business under the firm name and style of Gregory, Gulick & Company, plaintiffs, against J. RUSSELL BARNES, defendant: Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1907. LOUIS H. MOOS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 93 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To J. RUSSELL BARNES, defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph I. Green, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 11th day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at New York City, N. Y.—Dated New York, March 11th, 1907. LOUIS H. MOOS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 93 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE COZIEST OF HOMES

It does not follow that a cozy home must be a small, cramped affair. The fact that it may be plenty large, amid attractive surroundings and yet cosy, is proven by a visit to any one of the many houses ready for

Immediate Occupation at

MORSEMERE.

They have all been designed for maximum comfort and elegance, with reasonableness in price.

One of the most perfectly appointed, charmingly located, artistically arranged and withal comparatively inexpensive homes is but partly described as follows:

Nine rooms and bath, steam heated, double hardwood floors on first floor. Hardwood trim throughout—Oak, first floor; Red Hazel on second and third floors. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantels, etc., complete and selected to please the most critical.

All improvements in the street—Water, gas, sewer, cement sidewalks, curb and gutters; shade trees. One block to trolley, whence seven minutes to 130th Street Ferry. Price, $9,500, on terms to suit purchaser.

DELIGHTFUL COMMUNITY, GOOD SCHOOLS AND MODERATE TAXES are but few of the attractive features of this most easily accessible suburb. Office on the property.

Phone 507 Bryant. **COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO.,**
TIMES BLDG., BROADWAY & 42D STREET.

Oradell

In the hills of New Jersey, 45 minutes from Manhattan; commutation $6.70; model town, 1,500 population; healthy, picturesque, overlooking country for miles and miles; Palisades of Hudson; high-grade restricted building plots, 50x150; three full city lots, $850 to $1,250; near station; SEWERS, macadamized streets, cement walks, curbs, water, gas, electric lights; near station. John N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway, 26th St.

Attention!—For sale, about 72 acres of good, level land, in the best section of Cranford, New Jersey. All staked out, lying on both sides of good macadam State road; ready for sale by lots; excellent opportunity; reasonable terms. New York Real Estate Improvement & Investment Company, 116 Nassau St., New York.

Westfield, N. J.—82 Park St.; three blocks from station; residence, nine rooms and bath, electric light, furnace, lawn, and shade; comfortable home; four rooms first floor. Inquire on premises or 54 William St., Manhattan, or telephone. W. Edgar Reeve.

Farms and residences. Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Goaman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nutley, N. J.—Modern houses to let or for sale; only a few minutes' walk from Erie station; to be seen daily; in large houses electricity; in all water, gas, and modern conveniences; rents, $500, $650, and $420. Apply to Van Winkle & Co., Real Estate, Nutley, N. J., or to 7 East 80th St.

Beautiful new country home at Blue Point, L. I., ten rooms; view of bay; modern improvements; electric light; convenient to depot; $6,000; will rent for season to prospective purchaser. Monroe & Marston, 156 Fifth Av., New York.

Long Branch and West End.—Furnished cottages for sale or rent; investment property a specialty; farms, all sizes and prices; parties met by appointment. Thos. S. Hulit & Son. Office opposite Long Branch depot.

6 to 10-room houses, all improvements, $3,000 upward; some purchased 10 per cent. down, others $500 down, balance as rent. John Smith, 592 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

At Nutley, N. J.—Furnished house, 7 rooms, all improvements; 3 months or longer, from June 1; 45 minutes from railroad; references. J. W., Box 163 Nutley.

Farm, 145 acres, near New Brunswick; all high, tillable land, fruit, good buildings; would sell half. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

Long Branch and Vicinity.—Furnished cottages for rent, all sizes and prices; some new, never rented. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

WANTS A NEW ELISOR.

Reuf's Prosecutor Also Moves for a Special Panel of Talesmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—When the trial of Abraham Ruef for extortion was resumed to-day Special Prosecutor Johnson made the following motion:

"The People move that the court issue a special venire for such number of jurors as the court may deem essential for the purpose of completing the panel in this case. In this connection the people challenge the Sheriff and the Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco, on the ground that each of them is disqualified by bias, prejudice, and personal interest, and could not act fairly or impartially in this proceeding. We ask further for the appointment of an elisor to execute such orders as the court may make."

Mr. Johnson then filed half a dozen affidavits in support of his motion.

Lost—But Regained Through The New York Times.

To The New York Times:

I lost my amethyst breastpin and advertised its loss in two New York newspapers. The advertisements in the papers referred to were several days apart, probably a week. Receiving no reply to the advertisements, I gave up all hope of finding my pin, when I was told that THE NEW YORK TIMES was the best medium for advertising lost articles. I then inserted the advertisement in THE TIMES, and after two days the pin—an heirloom and very valuable—was returned to me by the young woman who had found it. I called her up immediately on receiving it and asked her where she had seen the advertisement, and she replied: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES."

JULIE DE RUYTHER.

Hotel Carlton,
New York, April 12, 1907.

FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—March 29, about noon, 5th Av., near 49th St., gold bracelet with stones. Owner will receive same by giving description to Miss Flower, 611 5th Av.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—On Wednesday, either between Hotel Sagamore and Astor Library or between latter and 40 East 8th St., a ring containing diamond and one red stone; suitable reward to finder on returning to Mrs. I. Miller, 995 Union Av., Bronx.

LOST—Late Friday afternoon, between West 85th St. and Grand Central Station, on Subway, lady's open-face gold watch and pin; picture and inscription inside case. Reward if returned to McPherson, 211 West 85th St.

LOST—Diamond crescent, 15 stones, about 3 P. M., April 12, on 132d St. or on Lenox Av., between 132d and 135th Sts.; suitable reward if returned to the office of the Hotel Marie Antoinette.

LOST—In Hotel Knickerbocker, a leather pocketbook containing cash and commutation ticket to West Englewood; substantial reward for return to Doubleday, Page & Co., 133 East 16th St.

LOST—$100 REWARD if returned to 117 East 37th St., small silver watch set in diamonds, hanging on black watered ribbon; lost Wednesday morning, 10th inst., between 44th and 50th Sts.

LOST—Probably on 104th St., near Amsterdam Av., between 4 and 6 P. M., on Thursday, April 11, a lady's gold watch. Please notify Adele Cazin, 1,108 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

LOST—Thursday, April 11, after 4 P. M., 104th St., near Amsterdam Av., lady's gold watch. Notify Adele Cazin, 1,108 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

LOST—In Manhattan, Saturday, a gold bar pin, with solitaire diamond centre; liberal reward. Medina, Apartment 45, 189 Claremont Av., city.

LOST—Between New Amsterdam Theatre and Mount Morris Park, gold horseshoe pin, horse and diamonds in centre; reward. 132 East 71st St.

LOST—Between 26th and 29th Sts., purse containing money and papers; reward if returned to Mabel Lorena, 54 West 26th St.

LOST—Envelope containing money and benefit order receipts; reward. W. Miller, 213 North 8th, Newark, N. J.

LOST—Life saving medal, awarded by V. L. S. C.; reward if returned. Sydney Schwab, 34 White St.

LOST—Subway train, Sunday, April 7, package containing jacket; reward. Finn, 632 6th Av.

REWARD—$5 will be paid for return of umbrella taken by mistake from Slater's Tuesday, April 9.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—Horse and buggy; horse, dark bay; weighs about 1,000 lbs.; height about 14 hands; short tail; top black buggy; rubber tires; reasonable reward. Address all information Pensacola Boarding Stables, 341 East 11th St. 'Phone 3613 Orchard.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

$75 REWARD for the return to the manager of the Hotel Chelsea, 222 West 23d St., of a diamond circle brooch, supposed to have been lost Wednesday between Madison and Park Avs., on 57th St.

LOST—At Barnum & Bailey Circus, Monday afternoon, lady's open-face gold watch, monogram "L. P. H." on back. Liberal reward if returned to R. B. Hibbard, 35 Grand St.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of lady's gold watch, open face, monogram on back, and silver fob; lost on Broadway, Tuesday night, between Prince St. and Liberty Theatre. Return to 10 Maiden Lane, store.

LOST—Between 40th St. and 5th Av. and Manhattan Hotel, a small gold mesh bag. Finder will be liberally rewarded if returned to T. B. Wager, 17 West 102d St.

LOST—Between West 173d St. and Grand Central Station, lady's gold watch, monogram "M. V. H."; second hand missing; $5 reward. Lawrence, 506 West 173d St.

LOST—Broadtail scarf, on 34th St., between Knickerbocker Trust Company and Macy's; reward on return. Mrs. J. M. Cory, 60 West 16th St.

LOST—36th St., 8th Av., or 36th St. eastbound car, gold watch and fob; suitable reward. Return Bloom, 1,038 5th Av.

LOST—$50 reward; 6 diamond rings, in chamois bag. Mrs. J. W. Reed, care of Hinthorns Woolsey, 250 West 94th St.

LOST—Gold watch, with medal fob; liberal reward for return of the same. Y. O. R., Times Downtown.

LIBERAL REWARD for fur scarf, lost on 8th Av. car or 36th St. station, Brooklyn; no questions asked. Kaplan, 1,354 Lexington Av., New York.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Book No. 174,111 New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 904,336, Bowery Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—On Friday, April 5, 122d Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, fox-terrier, white body, tan head and ears, tan tail. Very liberal reward will be given to party who returns same to Oxman, druggist, Amsterdam Av. and 122d St. No questions asked.

LOST—April 10, Boston bull terrier dog, brown patch over eye; owner's name and "Buster" on collar. A liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked for the return to 955 West End Av.

LOST—From 213 East 18th St., gold color Alaskan dog, answering the name of Dada. A liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to the above address.

LOST—Red Chinese Chow dog, white tail, black tongue; answers to name of Chin Chin. $25 reward if returned to Mrs. Farquhar, 34 West 57th St.

LOST—Thursday morning, brindle bull bitch; answers to "Wizzard"; too old for breeding. Please return Burchfield, 201 West 78th St., receive reward.

LOST—Young dachshund; return to 130 West 44th St. Reward.

BLACK HAND TRIES BOLD STREET RESCUE

A Dozen Italians Attack Federal Agents Taking Prisoners to Court.

INFORMER BADLY BEATEN

Assailants Driven Off After Fight and Prisoners, Including a Woman, Held for Trial.

While two Italian prisoners, one a woman and both charged with evading the revenue law, were being taken from the Tract Society Building, at Nassau and Spruce Street, to the Postoffice Building yesterday for arrignment before United States Commissioner Shields, a bold attempt was made to resoue the prisoners by a mob of a dozen Italians, said to be members of a "Black Hand" gang. The complaining witness in the case was set upon and badly beaten, deeplte the fact that there were three revenue officers in the party. The attempted rescue failed and the prisoners were finally landed in the Tombs.

Revenue Agents Loeb, McGuire, and Hibbard yesterday watched Girardo Spagnuello purchase two hundred or more cigars in the shop of Renaldo Della Vacchia, at 79 Mulberry Street. As the Italian came from the store he was arrested and the cigars were found to be unstamped. The agents took him back to the store and had him identify Renaldo Della Vacchia and the latter's wife, Rosa, both of whom were arrested. Spagnuello had previously stated that he had purchased 1,000 unstamped cigars at the same place last September, and the government agents were armed with a warrant for the arrest of the couple.

The prisoners were first taken to Chief United States Revenue Agent Sinsel's office, in the Tract Society Building. When the part started for the Post Office, McGuire escorted the woman, Loeb had Vacchia in charge, and Col. Hibbard walked with Spagnuello. At the door of the building the Government agents found half a dozen Italians, apparently waiting to accompany the party to the Commissioner's office.

At the corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets the party of Italians was joined by another crowd of the same size, and the whole moved up close to the officers, and then suddenly divided into three separate parties. One group went for McGuire and tried to release the woman, whom the officer had taken hold of as soon as he saw what was coming. The second group attempted the rescue of Vacchia, and the third went for Spagnuello. For a few minutes there was a lively time, the officers taking firm hold of their charges and endeavoring to hurry them across Park Row to the Federal Building, it being useless to make a stand against superior numbers.

Although there were hundreds of persons passing, only one or two offered assistance. With their aid the officers succeeded in holding the rescuers off and getting across Park Row to the rear door of the Federal Building on Mail Street. In the meanwhile, however, Spangnuello had been pretty badly pummeled by two Italians who were more than a match for the complaining witness and his escort. When the building was finally reached, the rescuers desisted and made off.

After the prisoners had been arraigned and held in $1,500 bail, which was not forthcoming, they were taken to the Tombs by Marshal Henkel and a force of his deputies. Spagnuello was escorted out of the building on the Broadway side. Fifteen minutes later he telephoned that he had been followed an dwas marooned in a bank at 72 Baxter Street. Mr. Sinsel and the deputies went there in a hurry, but a lookout had been kept by the Italian revenging party, and they all made off as soon as the officers appeared. Spagnuello was taken to a place of safety, where he will be cared for. His face and head were badly cut.

The assertion is made by the officers that the rescuing party was composed of members of the so-called "Black Hand" Society, many of the members of which are supposed to live in the neighborhood of Renaldo's shop. It is said, too, that Spagnuello knows the names of his assailants, but will not tell for fear of another beating, or perhaps worse.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Abnormally cool conditions prevailing in Eastsro districts will become even colder Saturday and Sunday, and it will probably be no warmer before Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

The depression centrol Thursday night over Lake Michigan has reached Eastern Pennsylvania; another, with abnormally high temperatures, covers practically the whole western plateau, while between them a high pressure area is moving southeastward over the plains, its crest now over the Dakotas.

Light showers have fallen generally east of the Mississippi, with snow on the Great Lakes.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh and variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh west to northwest.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh, variable winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain, possibly turning to snow, and colder Saturday; Sunday, fair except snow flurries in north portion; fresh northeast to north winds.

New England—Snow or rain Saturday, with lower temperature; Sunday, fair in south, snow in flurries in north portion; fresh, variable winds, mostly north.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Snow flurries and colder Saturday; Sunday, fair, except snow along the lakes; fresh northwest winds.

Delaware—Rain or snow and colder Saturday; Sunday, fair and continued cold; fresh west to northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
8 A. M.	45	40	4 P. M.	58	48
6 A. M.	45	41	6 P. M.	56	45
9 A. M.	49	44	9 P. M.	52	43
12 M.	55	48	12 P. M.	50	42

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The averags temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 51; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42; at 8 P. M. it was 44. Maximum temperature 50 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum 39 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TRADE E.&W. MARK

Troy's best Product

(from a green box)

Totoket, a new model lock front, next week; get the size that fits you.

EARL & WILSON.

Glasgow Shirts.

BERT C. TESKEY A SUICIDE.

Brkoer Fled to Escape Family Troubles and Killed Himself in Toronto.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., April 12.—Acting in response to an anonymous letter, Clerk McLaughlin of the Iroquois Hotel here, to-day identified as Bert C. Teskey, the man who committed suicide in a lodging house on March 23 by inhaling gas. Teskey had stopped at the Iroquois until the day before his suicide, and had registered as a broker from New York.

In part the letter which led to the identification read:

Judging from description of the corpse, I think it might be that of a man who was at the Iroquois Hotel on or about March 23, and whose real name was Bert C. Teskey, New York, and whose lawyers were Greenthal & Greenthal of that city. He stated at the hotel that he was wanted as a witness in the Thaw case, and had left the city rather than testify.

Persons who knew Teskey here believe that he may have been temporarily deranged ovr his troubl with his wife, who was suing him for absolute divorce. In a notebook which was found beside his body, Teskey had written:

Haunted by furies, I am chasing myself from place to place, and can find no rest anywhere.

It is known, too, that he wrote to his lawyers, saying:

I don't know what you want me to come back for. Don't tell anybody I am in Toronto. Why can't you fix this divorce thing up? Mum's the word. You know I love my wife. If I could leave booze alone she would come back to me. I am dreadfully worried. I cannot sleep or eat. I know in my heart she loves.

Teskey also left behind him a note in which he had written that he was suffering from an incurable illness, that his business was a failure, and that he feared to become dependent upon his friends. He asked forgiveness for his deed.

Benjamin F. Greenthal of the firm of Greenthal & Greenthal said last night that he had been retained by Teskey early in January to defend a suit for divorce brought by his wife. Teskey, Mr. Greenthal said, had been much worried over this suit, and, despite the lawyer's advice, had left the city in fear that his wife's attorneys meant to arrest him for alimony and counsel fees.

"He was a strange man," said Mr. Greenthal, "and I do not pretend to have understood him. I could do nothing with him."

Teskey had told him, said Mr. Greenthal, that he was wanted as a witness in the Thaw case, but this, the lawyer had thought, was largely imagination.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan laughed yesterday when a reported told him of Teskey's statement, and shook his head when he was asked if he had ever heard of him.

TO WORK POSTAL ECONOMIES.

Joint Inquiry Board Hopes to Establish New Methods in the Service.

The Joint Congressional Postal Commission appointed by act of Congress, after being in session at the Waldorf-Astoria for the last few days, finished yesterday afternoon its preliminary investigation and adjourned, subject to recall.

The members of the commission are Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, Chairman; Congressman Jesse Overstreet of Indiana, Vice Chairman; Senator Carter of Montana, Senator Clay of Georgia, Congressman J. J. Gardiner of New Jersey, and Congressman John O. Moon of Tennessee.

The joint commission has engaged the services of two firms of expert chartered accountants of New York to make an examination into the methods of accounting and expenditure. The accountants have also been requested to recommend such improvements in the accounting methods of the department as they may find to be practicable.

The general view of the commission is favorable to the establishment of modern business methods in operating the business and keeping the accounts of the service. The present system was established in 1833, and in view of the great changes and the remarkable growth of the postal business since then it is believed that the commission will be able to recommend to Congress a revision of the postal laws to the great advantage of the public service.

The commission believes that the investigation will disclose that great economies can be affected by the application of modern methods.

A statement issued yesterday by Secretary Andrews said:

"It has been said that a contract could be entered into with responsible persons to conduct the Post Office Department and the Postal Service with the same efficiency as now in vogue for one-half the cost. The investigation now provided for will prove or disprove the correctness of the assertion."

Charles Emory Smith Speaks at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, April 12.—Ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia spoke in Hendrie Hall tonight before the Yale Law School Political Club on "American Expansion and World Influence." Dean Henry Wade Rogers of the Law School presided.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
1:15	165-167 Mercer; Altman & Weinberg	$300
7:20	490 Cherry St.; V. Horowitz	Stifling
11:40	691 Columbus Av.; W. Gahltrust	Trifling
P. M.		
12:45	Criminal Court Building	Trifling
1:20	132 Macdougal St.; M. Versi	$100
2:25	250 Cherry St.; Isaac Gabion	Trifling
3:15	321 Crimmins Av.; Morris Kline	Trifling
3:25	114 East 109th St.; Leo Engle	Trifling
3:25	57 E. 98th St.; Max Schusider	Trifling
4:00	2,326 Bathgate Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
5:50	299 9th Av.; N. Y. City	None
6:20	87th St., bet. 11th and 12th Avs.; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.	$500
7:00	248 10th Av.; N. Y. City	None
7:10	442 W. 24th St.; Thos. Lynch	$200
7:20	437 W. 39th St.; Mary Shields	$3
7:40	129 Monroe St.; L. Lowitz	Trifling
7:50	27 Bleecker St.; Sullivan & Scott	$100

14.10

Wholesale Tailoring The 3d Day

SUITS for Spring or Summer. For Day or Evening. For Home or Travel. TOPCOATS and RAINCOATS, UNIFORMS and LIVERY. AUTO CLOTHES — Made to Measure $14.10 Any Style

No Extra Charge for Big Men.

$4.40 Fine Trousers to Measure.

Subscription Closes Thurs., April 18.

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Broadway, Cor. Chambers,

(Stewart Building.)

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Superior to all others in leavening strength.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

JAILERS STRIKE FOR WITNESS FEES

Keepers in Paterson Prison Refuse to Sign Papers Unless Paid for It.

INSANE CASES HELD UP

Delegate from Strikers Tells Judge Keepers Want 50 Cents for Signing Commitment Papers.

PATERSON, N. J., April 12.—Not since "Speedy Bill" Miller escaped from the County Jail to get married has the jail community been so wrought up with excitement as it was to-day, when the keepers went on strike for witness fees.

Judge Scott was holding court, and business was at a standstill while he and County Counsel John W. Deyo waited in vain for two keepers to appear as witnesses and affix their signatures to papers committing several insane persons to Morris Plains.

The Judge and County Counsel waited for an hour, and another messenger was sent for the jail keepers. At last one of the men came into court.

"Your Honor," said the keeper, "we're sorry to keep you waiting, but the keepers held a meeting and decided to refuse to sign any more insane papers unless we get a witness fee of 50 cents."

Under the law, application for admittance to Morris Plains must be made by the County Counsel, before the Court of Common Pleas, and at least two witnesses must swear to the unsound mind of the patient. This is, of course, a matter of form, as the County Physician must first declare the patients to be of unsound mind before they are passed on by the court.

The law allows no fee for these witnesses' signatures, and heretofore it has been the practice to have the jail keepers sign as witnesses where the patient is from outlying parts of the county, to save the families of the insane any trouble or expense.

"What do you want fees for, when you are paid by the county?" Judge Scott asked.

"You won't blame us, I hope, your Honor, for trying to turn an honest penny. You know that experts are getting more than we ask for."

All the cases were laid over for a week.

Jersey City's Garbage Man in Trouble.

The horses and carts owned by James Padavane, who has the contract for removing Jersey City's ashes and garbage, were seized yesterday to satisfy a claim of Giardano & Co., at whose stables Padavano's outfit was kept. Henry Byrne, who had the contract last year, lent the city his horses and carts until Padavano's trouble can be settled. The city paid Byrne $58,500 last year. His bid for the current year was $57,200, but Padavano's was $39,900.

Dickinson Indorsed in Hudson.

At the annual meeting of the Hudson County Republican Committee last night resolutions were adopted approving the leadership of Col. Samuel D. Dickinson and, commending Gov. Stokes for reappointing him Secretary of State. The Secretary announced that many Fagan Republicans who resigned from the committee a short time ago had applied for reinstatement.

DICKINSON MAKES DENIAL.

Mayor Fagan's Letter Filed in Court in Libel Suit Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 12.—The declaration in the $100,000 suit for libel filed by Secretary of State Samuel D. Dickinson against Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City, to-day denies the allegations contained in the letter sent by Fagan to Gov. Stokes, and for the first time the declaration makes this famous letter public.

It was these charges that were investigated by the Governor, resulting in the renomination of Col. Dickinson. Mayor Fagan's letter begins with a formal protest against the reappointment of Col. Dickinson for the sake of "Public policy and party welfare." Then follow charges to the effect that Dickinson had used his official position to further the intereste of the Public Service Corporation and similar concerns, that he was on the pay roll of the former concern, that he broke with Mayor Fagan when the latter refused to stand for concessions to corporations, that he fought equal taxation of the railroads of the State, and that he endeavored to throttle all of the Fagan reform measures that were introduced in the Legislature. Then the Mayor makes the charge that the Colonel, by bad leadership, wrecked the party in Hudson County, endangering the success of the Republican State ticket next Fall.

Concerning the private life of Col. Dickinson, the letter concludes:

My information is that Col. Dickinsin hos for several years lived in a flat in New York City with a woman, and that he is now living with her at the corner of 122d Street and Seventh Avenue. If this woman is his wife his home is and has been for some time in New York, and it is a question whether he is a citizen of New Jersey at all. If she is not his wife, then, of course, you cannot appoint him to this office without insulting every right-living and right-minded man and woman in New Jersey.

Col. Dickinson declares that he will push his libel suit to the bitter end, being determined to obtain vindication from all of the charges made against him.

MOCK DUCK LOSES HA OI.

Child Goes to Children's Society and Will Be Called Helen Francis.

Ha Oi has changed her name to Helen Francis, and her home from 10 Doyers Street to the rooms of the Children's Society. Justice Zeller, in Children's Court yesterday, decided that Mock Duck and his wife, Tie Yan Duck, were not proper guardians for her, and that she was an American.

The child is 6 years old. She was taken from Mock Duck's home several weeks ago by an agent of the Gerry Society. Mock Duck declared that she was a niece of his wife and had Chinese blood. Her parents had died in San Francisco, he said.

Mock seemed very fond of the child and he and his wife wept when the decision was rendered yesterday.

His counsel, Louis Posner, had made a strong effort to show that Mock had taken excellent care of his charge. But when Justice Zeller asked Mock if it was not true that he had been twice indicted and tried for murder, both juries disagreeing, and that he was now under indictment and awaiting trial on a charge of bribery, he was forced to admit that this was so.

John Find, an importer, was a witness for the defense. The counsel asked him: "Is it not true that Mock's floor is so clean that you could eat off it?" Find indignantly declared that he "wouldn't eat from anybody's floor."

The crowd in the courtroom laughed when Posner asked Mock if he was not wealthy, and he uttered a mournful "No."

"His many arrests have impoverished him," explained his counsel.

KEISER CRAVATS

in Spring Fashions are now on sale in New York and all the larger towns throughout the country.

Fabrics specially woven.

Every Cravat is guaranteed and bears this label.

Grand Prize World's Fair, St. Louis.

5th Ave. at 42nd St. **Nicoll** **Young Men's Tailor**

We are now showing for the first time an importation of New Suitings, consigned to us exclusively, unusually choice in color and pattern effect.

Offered especially for

Spring and Summer Suits with Extra Trousers

$35.00

To Order Only

AN EVENT

Like the Sale of James Scarlett & Co.'s stock marks an epoch in the history of our business. Never have we offered more wonderful value than in these high grade woollens. Goods that Scarlett charged $80 and up for Suit or Overcoat, we offer at $30. Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM

Broadway @ Ninth Street.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

April 13th.

You can wear a Young Hat right through all the wet-and-dry-cold-and-warm-dark-and-sunny days of early Spring and never be sorry you bought that kind of a hat. Moderate price but the right stuff.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 99 Nassau near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 6 Broadway, near Beaver St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall

Kennedy Broadway at 31st St.

Derbys at 1.90

As rich looking as tho their price was 3.00.

Exquisite New Styles.

Newest Touches in Soft Hats—Dashing Varsity's and Alpines, 1.90 & 2.90.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.

24 Bedouin Arabs. **CIRCUS** Capt. Webb's Seals

Stupendous Acts in the Arena.

NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaid Ballet | PIONEER DAYS With 100 Indians.

FIELDS' HERALDSQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Tel. 2485—38. Matinees To-day and Wednesday 2:15.

EDDIE FOY As Artie Choke in **THE ORCHID**

LYRIC 42 St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1846 Bryant. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.

NOVELLI Last Matinee "Papa Lebonnard." Last Night—"Taming of the Shrew." NEXT WEEK—SEATS ON SALE. **THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY**

PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:20.

MARGARET ANGLIN The Great Divide | **HENRY MILLER**

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15, Mts. Today & Wed. 2:15

THE SOCIAL WHIRL Cast includes CHAS. J. ROSS.

CYRIL SCOTT NEXT MONDAY **PRINCE CHAP**

BIJOU Broadway & 30th St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

MME. NAZIMOVA in the New Comedy "COMTESSE COQUETTE."

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Ev. 8.15. Matinee To-day 2:15.

LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN. Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, Lotta Faust

Lincoln Sq. B'way, 66th St. 25-50-75c. Wed. Mt. 25-50c. Reg. Mt. Today. Wm. Morris Stock Co., "Men & Women." Nxt. Wk.—De Mille's "The Lost Paradise." To-m'w, Rice's Sun. Pops., Mat. & Eve.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day 2:20.

ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's farcical romance, **HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.**

LYCEUM THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. At 8:20. Mats. Today & Thur. 2:10

ARNOLD DALY "THE BOYS OF COMPANY B." SUNDAY, 8:30. **Burton Holmes** SWITZER LAND. MONDAY at 8.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day 2:20. 5TH MONTH.

Showers of Fun | "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun.

WILLIAM COLLIER In his great laughing success **CAUGHT IN THE RAIN**

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mat. To-day & Wed. 2:15. EDWARD ABELES in **BREWSTER'S MILLIONS** Matinee at 2:15 To-day.

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. **FRANK DANIELS** in the Comic Opera, **THE TATTOOED MAN.** By Vic. Herbert, H. B. Smith, A. N. C. Fowler

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. **MONTGOMERY & STONE** in **THE RED MILL.**

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15 **MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15 MAN OF THE HOUR**

FOURTH BIG WEEK MADISON SQUARE GARDEN **BARNUM & BAILEY**

3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Sailing—Dip of Death—Aerobatic Novelios—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seal.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 and 8. Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie & museums. Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats, 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, according to location. (Madison Ave. nue entrance only.) Private Boxes, seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

No performances in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark or Paterson this year.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. **CHAMPAGNE GIRLS** Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.

THE GOTHAM B. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. **INNOCENT MAIDS CO.** Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. Julius Steger & Co., Eva Tanguay, Wilfred Clarke & Co., Vasco, Berzac's Circus, others.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Av. & 125th St. W. J. Kelley, Stunning Grenadiers, Jack Lorimer, Gallagher & Barrett, and others.

ASTOR B'way and 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. "A good play."—Herald. "Scores success."—American. **The AMBITIOUS MRS. ALCOTT**

NEW YORK B'way & 60th. MATINEE TO-DAY. M. M. Theise presents 8th MONTH **WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO.** Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings 25c. to $1. Daily Mats., 25c., 50c. R. A. Roberts, Fred Karno's Co. in "Amateur Night," Staley's Transformation Co., Chas. F. Semon, etc.

Berkeley Lyceum Thea. 44th, bet. 5th & 6th Avs. **LAST DAY** Last Matinee 2:30. Last Night 8:45. KATHERINE GREY in **THE RECKONING**

HACKETT THEATER, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees To-day & Thurs. at 2:20. **ROSE STAHL** in THE CHORUS LADY

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour **POCAHONTAS** Saving Life of **JOHN SMITH**

GRAND Mat. Today **ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND** Nxt. Wk.—JOE WEBER & His ALL STAR CO.

AMY GRANT IN MUSICAL READINGS. Astor Gallery, Waldorf Astoria. Thur. Ap. 18, 8:30

MANHATTAN Thea. B'y, 38St. Last Mt. Today. Last Time Tonight **THE MILLS OF THE GODS**

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-day Matinee & Evening, Schaffmeyer's Comedy, "EHRLICHE MENSCHEN," (Honest People.)

WEST END Theatre, W. 125th St. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. **ARIZONA** Next Week—"Parted on Her Bridal Tour."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave. SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director

TO-DAY, MATINEE at 2:15, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Venturini, Cond., Campanini.

TO-NIGHT, at 8:15, Popular Prices, 50c. to $3.00. Meyerbeer's THE HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros, Zeppilli, Arta, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bassi, Arimondi, Ancona, Seveilhac, Tecchi, Venturini, Fossetta, Mugnoz, Daddi, Reschiglian, Cond., Campanini.

SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:30, Farewell Grand Pop. Campanini Concert. 50c, $1.50. Soloists: Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros, Leleune; MM. Altchevsky, Ancona, Arimondi, and entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Cond., Campanini.

—Next Week, Last Week of Season.—

MON., APR. 15, at 8:15, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bocci, Sammarco, Reschiglian, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Romolo, Venturini, Conductor, Campanini.

TUES., APR. 16, at 8:15, 7th appearance of MME. CALVE, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmoree, Seveilhac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugooz, Reschigilan, Cond., Campanini.

WED., APR. 17, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTHA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Giaoli-Galletti, Mugnoz, Conductor, Max Bendix.

THURS., APR. 18, at 8:15, 8th appearance of MME. CALVE. GRAND DOUBLE BILL. Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Zeppelli; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Reschiglian, Venturini, and Masenet's opera, LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve; MM. Dalmores, Altcheveky, Gilibert, Giaonli-Galletti, Arimondi, Con., Campanini.

FRI., APR. 19, at 8:15, Farewell M. Cleofonte Campanini, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Zeppilli, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Romolo, Venturini. Cond., Campanini. After the 2d act, prologue from Mephistopheles, Bolto, M. Arimondi, and Chorus and Band.

SAT. MAT., APR. 20, at 2:15, 9th appearance of MME. CALVE, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Aucona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian, Conductor, Campanini.

SAT. NIGHT, APR. 20, at 8:15. Last Night of the season, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi, Conductor, Campanini. Prices 75c., $3.00.

Seats for all above now selling. Next Season—Subscription Sale Now Open.

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15 Mats. To-day & Wed.

3rd Crowded Week. | Seats 4 Weeks in Advance.

Throngs—Laughter—Music. Pixley & Luders' Joyous Gem of Melody.

The Grand Mogul

with FRANK MOULAN and 100 Funsters

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. LADIES' FASHION MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:10.

ANNA HELD In The Parisian Model. Bring the Children. See the Teddy Bears. Seats 50c. to $2.00.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907. 16 PAGES.

SIR THOMAS MALLORY

By ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

WELL met, Sir Thomas! guide and comrade true
In many brave adventures. Slow, God wot,
Have dragged the years since last in Camelot
By Arthur's hall the bridle rein we drew.
Of Bedivere—of Bors what tidings new?
What gallant tale is told of Launcelot,
The courteous knight? Old friend, hast thou forgot
How rang the walls when round the table flew
That biting lay on Cornwall's coward King
Of hiithe Sir Dinadan? With snowy crest
And stainless shield, what young knight fares upon
The charmed road of high adventuring?
Alone, I ride a long and weary quest.
Oh, bid them wait for me in Avalon!

"REBECCA."

STRANGELY enough, these "New Chronicles of Rebecca," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) have been classified with civil war fiction, to which they belong about as much as the story of Cinderella or the voyages of Sindbad the Sailor. As a matter of fact, the very chapters wherein we might expect some reference to the civil war are singularly void of allusion thereto. The enthusiastic patriotism evoked by the flag-raising is not described as growing out of the strife between the States, but might as well belong to any period of our National history.

We all know Rebecca, though Mrs. Riggs modestly assumes that we do not, and very adroitly makes the new chronicles in a measure independent of the former sketch of this most delightful of girls. The episodes here narrated belong mostly to the earlier years of Rebecca's life in Riverborough, one to her student days in Wareham Seminary, while one takes up the tale where we reluctantly laid it down a few years ago, and is charmingly prophetic.

This volume is not quite up to the level of its predecessor, though it may be that a little of the piquant flavor of unique Rebeccaness is lost, simply because we have learned to expect her unexpectedness. Mr. Simpson, of engaging qualities and vague views of property rights, reappears, to the reader's joy, as do all the good Riverborough people, as real as they are quaint. Aunt Miranda lives up to herself in "A Tragedy in Millinery," and the "rich blacksmith's daughter" is as dear and as dull as ever.

As for Mr. Aladdin—well, we are sure Mrs. Riggs will not have the heart to withhold the Yet More Chronicles which will give that story. Of course we have long known it, but we want the details which only the creator of Rebecca can tell, and the charm which she alone can put into the telling.

Mrs. Riggs belongs to that small group of writers—all too small—who really add to the happiness of life. (By dint of sublime self-restraint we did not write "the gayety of nations.") When authors see with what touching gratitude we receive a little sunshine, even taking the impossible Mrs. Wiggs to our hearts, we wonder that the almost universal aim of fiction seems to be that of the Fat Boy in Pickwick, to make our "flesh creep." The conclusion seems inevitable, that tragedy is less difficult of achievement than cheerfulness.

However that may be, Mrs. Riggs has the blessed gift of dispensing smiles—though sometimes a tear lurks perilously ready to fall.

No better companion could a girl have than brave, generous, quick-witted Rebecca. Hers, too, is one of the beckoning hands that say, "Let us go back"—back to that highest wisdom which finds happiness in simple things, back to the conviction that to be pure in heart, loyal to duty, rich in love, are the true ideals of life.

What a noteworthy gallery of portraiture of American child life and girl life Mrs. Wiggin (as we all must still call her) already has to her credit! Polly Oliver, the delightful twins, Atlantic and Pacific Simonson, Iams Patsy, Carol, Timothy, Lady Gay, Abigail Flagg, Emma Jane Perkins, and Rebecca are only a few of them. In a little pamphlet about Mrs. Wiggin and her books we find this anecdote:

"You have many children," said a crystal gazer once to Mrs. Wiggin.

It was in County Meath, Ireland, at a fair held on the grounds of Lord Darnley, and the crystal gazer had been imported from Dublin for the occasion.

"I have no children," replied the author. "But I see them; they are coming, still coming. Oh, so many little ones; they are clinging to you; you are surrounded by them," went on the Dublin woman, her eyes on the ball; nor would she accept denial. "They are the children of a relative?" she asked hopefully. "No?—I cannot understand. I see them," she insisted.

Still questioning, still puzzled and frowning, she watched Mrs. Wiggin and her party as they withdrew, and it may almost be counted one of the minor tragedies of life that she never knew how truly her lips repeated what her eyes had seen in the crystal ball.

Kate Douglas Wiggin is a New England woman, and was educated at Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass. In California, where much of her youth was passed, she was conspicuously successful in kindergarten work. For a time she was director of the famous Silver Street Kindergartens in San Francisco.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN.

"A Bird's Christmas Carol," which immediately gave her fame as a writer, was published in 1888, and "The Story of Patsy" in 1889. "Timothy's Quest" followed in 1890. Then came "Cathedral Courtship," a travel book with a pretty love story, and the first of the "Penelope" books in 1893. "Polly Oliver's Problem" was published the same year. "Penelope's Progress" appeared in 1898 and "Penelope's Experiences in Ireland" in 1901. "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" was one of the most talked-of books of 1903. "Rose of the River" was published in 1905. This is far from a complete list of Mrs. Wiggin's books, and she has written much in collaboration with her sister, Miss Nora Archibald Smith.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

HE learned the sea's will and its mystic way,
And to the rhythm of its incoming waves
He set his measures. From its sea-girt caves
He took their glooms. Like its prismatic spray
His lines leaped sunward, radiant as the day,
With white-winged sea-birds, just above their crest.
And as strown sea-shells on the shingle rest,
The lavish wreckage of his rhymes shone gay.

In poesy's mystic scene some poets are
As far and changeful hill-lines; and some, near
As small, sweet flowers; and some, a distant star;
In some the rush of city streets you hear.
There is a name of tidal mystery
Wherein our spirits cry, "The sea! The sea!"

ISABELLA HOWE FISKE.

CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA.

First of the Fifteen Volumes of an Important New Book of Reference—Its Value Estimated by a Catholic Authority.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

The Rev. HENRY A. BRANN, D.D., LL.D.,

Rector of St. Agnes's (R. C.) Church.

THE new Catholic Encyclopedia may be considered as the latest and the most striking manifestation of the renaissance of Catholic literature in the English speaking world, and a proof that American Catholics are becoming, by their numbers, by their wealth, and by their education, the friendly rivals, if not the leaders, of their European brethren in the defense and in the propagation of their faith. After the English Reformation, begun by Henry VIII. in England, and continued by Elizabeth and by most of her successors up to the present century, the attempt to destroy the old church and to drive the Catholic religion out of Great Britain and Ireland had been persistent and partially successful. In the seventeenth century the English language and English literature became saturated with Protestantism. The Catholics, it is true, had their old books of defense and of explanation, written chiefly in Latin, which the plain people could not understand, and a few new books defending the old faith written in English that were flavored with the foreign idioms of exile, of Douai, of Paris, and of Salamanca. England, except for a small minority, became thoroughly converted to the new religion. The old traditions were gradually forgotten, and the English and the Scotch, who did not voluntarily forget them, were stimulated to do so by rewards or by fines, by imprisonment, and frequently by death. In Ireland the attempt of the English Government to destroy Catholicism partly failed from national antipathy and from the fact that the Irish did not understand English, for the use of the English language did not become general in Ireland until late in the seventeenth century. Into the American colonies the English reformed religion, with all its dislikes of the old Church, and with all the prejudices, many of them of purely political origin, against "popery," was imported with the early emigrants who settled on our shores. The later infusion into the colonies of poor emigrants from Ireland, just escaped from hardships and bondage, was not calculated to make their wealthier and better educated neighbors, who had even a racial antipathy to them, esteem a church and a creed represented chiefly by poverty and by ignorance, even though both were inculpable and even honorable, for they were the result of fidelity to faith and to fatherland.

A consequence of these conditions was widespread ignorance of the nature, the constitution, and the inner life of the doctrines, the practices, and of the ritual of the Catholic Church in the English-speaking world; so that many historians and scholars who should be above prejudice were infected for a time by the anti-Catholic sentiment. But at length they began to realize that a great church, which claimed Adam as her first member, and the whole of the Old and of the New Testament as her charter; a church that had played such a wonderful part in the development of civilization, of the arts, and of the sciences, and that assumed to be the sole authorized organ of the Eternal Word incarnate at Nazareth, and born at Bethlehem, deserved some courtesy and the careful study of serious minds and of sincere seekers after truth in history, in philosophy, and in theology.

The tide began to turn. In the beginning of the nineteenth century the courageous defense of English interests by Pope Pius VII. against Napoleon I. weakened prejudice against Rome. The Penal laws passed away in the British Empire. A reaction took place in the English Church and in English views of Rome. Oxford led the movement, the Catholics pushed it forward, and great minds like Wiseman, who preceded Newman and Manning; the Oratorians, many of whom were Catholic converts, and the Jesuits of Stonyhurst College, became the heralds of a second Spring, so that now, in England, Scotland, Ireland, and in the United States, some of the most learned scholars and of the most polished writers are the glory of the Catholic Church.

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The new Catholic Encyclopedia is, therefore, a flower of the modern Catholic English renaissance.

*THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA. An International Work of Reference on the Constitution, Doctrine, Discipline, and History of the Catholic Church. In 16 vols. Vol. I. New York: Robert Appleton Company.

APRIL 1907

The volume before us has articles on Catholic and kindred subjects, from "Aachen" to the "Assize of Clarendon." It is well printed, as one should expect from the experienced publishers. It contains twenty-three full-page illustrations, three colored plates, and five maps. In looking over the names of the writers of articles we find that the great majority are natives or citizens of the United States. Great Britain and Ireland come next in number; but nearly all the nationalities are represented, as was to be looked for in the work of a church whose boundaries are not national, or racial, but universal. Thus Germany is represented by such men as Willmann of Salzburg, by Spahn, the leader of the Centre Party; by Erbard, and by Lins of Freiburg, and by the learned Jesuit Fischer; Spain by Hinojosa of Madrid, Belgium by Van der Essen of Louvain, the Orient by Oussani, a native of Bagdad; Italy by Buonaiuti of Rome, and Ireland by the Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. Healy. Future volumes will show a similar representation of writers of different races and of different nationalities; but the English-speaking element will always be in the majority.

There is nothing offensive in the book. The articles, as the preface tells us, are not controversial, but positive statements of facts and of teachings from the Catholic point of view.

The editors were chosen with consideration for their singular fitness for the work. The editor-in-chief is the most erudite Catholic layman in the United States, Charles G. Herbermann, LL. D., a man of wonderful memory and of sound judgment. New York claims him, for he has been the professor of Latin in our City College for over thirty years, although he is a German by birth. His associates are Drs. Shahan and Pace of the Catholic University, the former professor of history, the latter professor of philosophy, in that institution. Both are Roman Doctors of Divinity, and graduates of the American College of Rome, Italy, and both have already won fame as scholars. Dr. Cundé B. Pallen, the managing editor, from St. Louis, Mo., is a man of much ability and experience as a writer for reviews and for other periodicals. Then Fr. Wynne, S. J., the editor of The Messenger, represents in the editorial board the great teaching order of the Church, an order which has been for three hundred years in the van of every struggle for the preservation of classical culture, for the investigation of historical questions by appealing to original sources, and for the propagation of metaphysical and theological truth. His clear mind, well-trained intellect, and tireless zeal have been of invaluable benefit in preparing the work.

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All of the important articles in the Encyclopedia are written by specialists who have established reputations as eminent scholars. Thus, the article on "Abraham" is from the learned pen of Prof. Howlett of Westminster Seminary, England. Although he is a Conservative, and a Benedictine monk, like the Abbot Gasquet, another contributor, one of the leading English historians and historical critics of the day, he lays impartially before the reader the speculations of modern scholars, Catholic and non-Catholic, on the father of the Jewish people. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, is the motive of the writers. Traditions are not trusted, unless the original historical sources sustain them; theories are not accepted, unless they have passed through the ordeal of searching criticism and inexorable logic.

Other notable articles in this volume are the one on "Agnosticism" by Dr. Shanahan of the Catholic University at Washington, who has also lectured on scholastic philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. His analysis of Spencer's philosophical theories is masterly, and, considering the limited space allowed him in an encyclopedia, is compact and almost complete. The article on "Absolution" by Dr. Hanna of Rochester Seminary will for the future save many a country curate the trouble of research in the Latin textbooks of his seminary days. All the information needed on the subject Dr. Hanna has clearly condensed into a few pages. The article on the "Apocrypha" by Dr. Reid, professor of Sacred Scripture and of Hebrew in St. Paul's Seminary, Minnesota, shows great erudition and a perfect mastery of this subject so much discussed by Scripture scholars.

Mgr. Loughlin of Philadelphia writes a critical article on "Alexander VI", "Borgia"; and gives a complete list of the best sources to consult in studying the life of this Pope, who was a great administrator, and who, in spite of his faults, would have taken rank among the ablest rulers of Europe if he had not been an ecclesiastic. The Abbot Gasquet of England also contributes articles that are models of impartiality and of careful research in the archives of history. "Anglicanism," by Canon Moyes of London, and "Anglican Orders," by Fr. Sydney Smith, S. J., are among the longest and best written in the volume. "The Arts," by Dr. Willmann, is a very interesting article. A perusal of the article on the "Archbishop," written by the scholarly Archbishop of Milwaukee, Dr. Messmer, will save many a newspaper from making the amusing mistakes of the past, when subdeacon and archbishop, amice, catafalque, cope, and mitre were often confounded in the busy and puzzled brain of the reporter who wrote the account of a Catholic ceremony. He can learn the whole of it when all the volumes of the new work are published.

"Aristotle," by Prof. Wm. Turner, the author of a well-known history of philosophy, is a good résumé of the teaching of the great Stagirite, the greatest of pagan Grecian geniuses, the guide of the scholastics, and, in some respects, the master of Thomas Aquinas in philosophy. The learned Jesuit, Joseph Fischer, professor of geography and history at Feldkirch, Austria, who rediscovered a few years ago the famous Waldseemuller map of 1507, which gave to the New World the name of America, has an article on Pre-Columbian America, in which he takes a rapid survey of all the supposed pre-Columbian discoveries of America. He makes a critical study of the Icelandic sagas, detailing the discovery of the Western Continent by Leif Ericson. The article is a model of scientific narrative and of unbiased discussion. The articles on South American history and Indian lore are by Mr. Adolf F. Bandelier of New York, a well-known authority on American archæology. In them he gives us his experience and his studies on the Indian aborigines of America, on the Spanish and English conquests of the Continent, and their immediate consequences.

Articles on the Ambrosian and Alexandrian liturgies, the former by Dr. Adrian Fortescue of England, and the latter by Henry Jenner, assistant librarian of the British Museum, London, and a very interesting article on "Alleluia," by Dr. O'Mahony of All Hallows College, Dublin, Ireland, will attract the reader who loves to study the early forms of Christian public worship. The article on "Acadia," by Fr. Campbell, S. J., is written by a master of good English style, as are the articles on canon law by Dr. Creagh, and on church history by Dr. Healy, both of the Catholic University of Washington.

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If we pass from these articles to the smaller ones we find similar care and industry in their preparation. It required careful discrimination to pick out of the history of a world-wide church with twenty centuries of existence the names of those who deserved honorable mention in the new encyclopedia. The Bollandists had filled volumes with the lives of Catholic saints alone; Vacant, writing his "Dictionary of theology," from a French standpoint, had shown a predilection for eminent French, Italian, and Spanish books and authors; Welte and Wetzer's "Kirchenlexicon," a truly learned work, the composition of German scholars, had shown a natural bias for the great Catholic Teutons whose names illuminate the pages of modern history, and it was therefore to be expected that an encyclopedia written in English and by English-speaking writers would show a preference for saints and scholars and other great men of the Catholic English-speaking world. To name and write of all the great sons of the Church would require many encyclopedias, and would be an endless task. Hence arises one of the limitations of this new work. Probably in this volume the shortest article is written by John J. A'Becket, and it best illustrates our meaning. Mr. A'Becket writes: "Allison, William. He was one of the English priests who were victims of the plots of 1679-80, and died a prisoner in York Castle about this time." Another article by the same writer gives a sketch of Frances Allen, "the first woman of New England birth to become a nun."

Her father was the celebrated general, Ethan Allen. A good likeness of the lady at the age of 12 adds zest to her history. Also interesting is the sketch of the life of Dr. Henry James Anderson, formerly a professor of mathematics at Columbia College, and who, after his conversion to Catholicity, devoted himself to the service of charity and of science. Of him a distinguished Oxford scholar said that "he had never met a man of greater learning tempered with humility." It is proper that as the work is specially an American production, American men and women conspicuous in the Church should get special notice and a special niche in the hall of fame. For this, all honor to the writers; for the love of our own is the first law in the order of benevolence, of philanthropy, and of charity.

That the new encyclopedia has already been appreciated—that the mere effort to produce it has been approved by the highest non-Catholic authorities—is shown by the fact that our great and liberal American universities subscribed for it in advance. Thus did Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Boston, New York, and San Francisco universities, and the New York State Library, the San Francisco Public Library, many of the Carnegie libraries, and scores of prominent non-Catholics and lovers of learning. Minor defects and shortcomings may be discovered in it by close inspection, but it will be generally admitted that the work is the best for themselves that English-speaking Catholics have yet published, and the most popular and the most interesting one they have ever presented to the non-Catholic world. H. A. B.

New York, April, 1907.

REBECCA.

From "New Chronicles of Rebecca" by Kate Douglas Wiggin. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

MR. CORBIN'S NOVEL.

A Story of Love Triumphant and Morality Brought Up to Date.

MR. JOHN CORBIN'S first novel, "The Cave Man," (Appleton,) is piquant, interesting and readable from first to last. Incidentally, it may be a trifle paradoxical in the fashion of the hour. Much it owes, too, to the atmosphere of Wall Street as it ascends, its solid essence sublimated to fine theories, in the uptown clubs where college men and literary persons do congregate and pass the time in sage conversation. In short, the book is a rarely perfect example of what may be achieved when an able critic turns novelist at second hand.

You may read "The Cave Man"—after getting a good running start—almost as eagerly and breathlessly as one reads the engaging detective fiction of Mr. Gordon Holmes, and forget (as Mr. Corbin himself forgets) in the mere narrative the underlying ironic scheme. For there is such a scheme. Similarly the amateurishness of the financial scaffolding of the plot may be forgotten, as one forgets the perfectly artificial crime plots which furnish Mr. Holmes with an excuse for his amusing ingenuities. One reads the story, that is, frankly as a story. One lets go the flying rings of fact and floats off into the land of fiction.

There is, perhaps, a bit too much Harvard in the dish, but that also hints of the essentially academic nature of the process by which Mr. Corbin has become a novelist. Harvardians, and even other college folk, will like it. And, after all, it is only the unfortunates with the bad habit of reading much good contemporary fiction (and remembering it) who will be troubled by the quality of crowded reminiscence in the story of Mr. Corbin's cave man. For such people the book will have its special interest on that very account. The others—the others who read what they like because they like it—will do as they always do. No mere man may guess whether they will take a story or leave it.

Whatever their verdict, this much is certain: Mr. Corbin has managed very cleverly—not quite so cleverly that what he has written may pass for a real story based on first-hand knowledge of life, but so cleverly that even people who know the difference, but who like his vein, may read him with pleasure. His cave-man is not the real cave-man, dug out of the heart of the man in the street where he lies buried and bound; he is a cave-man extracted from the writings of ethnologists, philosophers, and literary persons with (by a curious turn) the New England conscience superseded. Such as he is, he is quite good enough to serve his turn in another shaking up of the bits of glass in the kaleidoscope furnished by the life of New York City in the higher social and financial circles. From Mrs. Wharton you pass to Robert Chambers, from Chambers (with a touch of Tom Lawson) to John Corbin. The bits of glass are the same.

Specifically, Mr. Corbin's story concerns a great motor trust and a rivalry in love, with a pretty opening scene on Class Day in the yard at Harvard. The desired and desirable lady names one of the men (who is old fashioned enough to be honest) the "cave-man." The story, which has many really dramatic moments, shows how love modernized this "cave-man"—how he ceased, in the old-fashioned sense, to be honest and acquired the new higher or financial morality. Mr. Corbin suggests sardonically that it's all right—and perhaps it is.

"Fast-Furled" Not "Unfurled."

Miss Estelle Duclo's sonnet to Edwin Markham, in the Spring Book Number, has pleased many readers, and would doubtless have pleased them more if Miss Duclo had not been made to say, in the sixth line, that the "fell oppressors of mankind" leave the flag of freed humanity "unfurled." "Fast-Furled" is the way Miss Duclo meant to say they left that flag.

B. W. Huebsch's Books.

B. W. Huebsch announces "Seventy Years Young; or, The Unhabitual Way," by Emily R. Bishop, long associated with the school of expression at Chautauqua, and "Gaining Health in the West, (Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona,)" by George R. Price. The last-named book is said to be as useful, alike to physicians and laymen, as it is interesting.

APRIL

PROBLEMS OF RAILWAY RATE MAKING

Interesting Suggestions Drawn from Dr. Fisher's New Book Upon the Nature of Capital and Income—Political Economy Deduced from Double-Entry Bookkeeping.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

THE "dreary science" has seldom received a breezier contribution, or one of more original treatment, than Dr. Fisher's discussion of the vexed concept of capital, which moreover has special timeliness in connection with President Roosevelt's campaign against railway overcapitalization, and scheme for valuation of capital values as basis for rate revision or the security of investors. The custom of previous political economists has been to evolve from their reason ideals of what should be, and to seek to impose their maxims upon the business world. There can be no objection, and a larger effect might have resulted if they could have agreed among themselves, or if their positions could have been demonstrated like a geometrical or even a logical proposition. Dr. Fisher abandons this plan in favor of examination of the methods of business men, and deducing economic principles from the practices which have withstood the severe test of profit and loss sheets. It is sublimated bookkeeping, to be sure, and Dr. Fisher teaches the bookkeepers quite as much as he borrows from their methods. Finally, Dr. Fisher adopts the methods of mathematics, and illustrates his views with diagrams and formulas. It requires a somewhat special taste to be enthusiastic regarding this portion of his book, but his method of bending double entry bookkeeping to the purposes of political economy is as effective as novel, and as instructive as entertaining.

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Dr. Fisher defines capital as "a stock of wealth at an instant of time." He admits no distinctions between classes of wealth, or uses of wealth, men, land, raw materials, the clothes on your back, and food on your table, whether productive of income or unproductive, everything which a flashlight picture would disclose is capital. There is hardly a single definition of capital in any textbook which Dr. Fisher's concept does not quarrel with. Income is the service wealth renders. Thus a house is capital, and the shelter it affords, its service, is income, regardless of whether it is rented or is inhabited by its owner. Each item of wealth is productive of services and disservices. Thus, a house needs repairs, and causes outgo for them, just as certainly as it produces shelter, regardless of whether or not rent is collected. Dr. Fisher's text abounds with almost endless illustrations and frequent statements in account form of the practical working out of his view of capital and income. "When values are considered, the causal relation is not from capital to income, but from income to capital; not from present to future, but from future to present; in other words, the value of capital is the discounted value of the anticipated income. The fluctuations of this capital value will, chance aside, be equal and opposite to the deviations of "income" from "earnings," whereas, when the influence of chance is included, there will be in addition to these fluctuations still others which mirror the successive changes in the outlook for future income.

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There are, then, both practical and theoretical objections to valuation of capital as a basis for declaring just rates on railways. The capital account of a railway is not a finality except as to the moment of time for which it is prepared. As to any other instant of time, it understates or overstates the truth, and is merely a bookkeeping term. The certificates of capital stock cannot be constantly altered to keep pace with the facts. Consequently it is customary for bookkeepers to maintain the book value of the "capital" equal to the face value of the certificates, but the company is meanwhile making or losing money. So the accounts include an entry first of surplus, and later of undivided profits, and the sum of all is the "capital." The market takes note of the additions, and the capital as originally issued has still another value depending upon earning power. The stock is worth its "capitalized earning power," and fluctuates with every change in it, from whatever cause. Besides the face value, there is then the market value, and the book value, and the physical value of the materials in the plant. The bookkeeper's value is least frequently altered, and he alters other entries more readily than the capital entry. The market's estimate is apt to be the more correct and alters often, but both are merely appraisals. The balance of an account in millions painfully worked out to the last cent may be very wide of the mark, and yet without the least intention to deceive and according to good practice. Of course stock may be issued below par, either with or without fraud. Thus there may be overcapitalization as well as undercapitalization, the latter being disclosed by high market prices. And any of these "capitals" relate only to an instant of time. In some degree they are antiquated and inaccurate the next instant after.

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Now in all good faith it may be asked what basis is there here for making railway rates? In the first place, a railway's capital counts for but a small part of the cost of transportation. The expenses of operation consume two-thirds of income, to begin with. It would be unjust to allow the smaller element of cost to fix the rate. In the next place, if any railway's rates were to be fixed in relation to its capital it would be at a disadvantage with any rival carrier, whose rates fixed with relation to its own capital might be either above or below the first company's. Now it is well known that there cannot be two prices in any market, and it is just as true of the railway rate market as of any other. The lower rate would get all the business, and the higher rate would have to be altered or the company would be ruined. For example, when the West Shore Road was opened its rates were fixed with reference to the New York Central's rates, and not with reference to the capital of either road. Railway capital, like any other, is at the risk of the business, and the market must be met without references to the exigencies of capitalization.

Once more, according to Dr. Fisher's definition, "the value of capital is the discounted value of anticipated income." But it is proposed to make income depend upon capital; to derive rates from capital, although rates are the basis of the value of capital. This is like giving the answer to the conundrum and asking what the conundrum is. It is an argument from the conclusion to the premise. Finally, the essence of ratemaking is stability, just as the essence of capitalization is change. A thousand picked men could not value a leading railway's capital at an instant of time, and if they took weeks or months to the task it would be inaccurate as to the first part before the latter part was concluded. If the work were in some way accurately done it would be an unacceptable substitute for the present method of fixing rates upon an economic adjustment, with relation not merely to capital, but to every element of cost and competition entering into the production of transportation. A prodigious amount of effort and disturbance went to making the present rate law, which has produced no rates worth reckoning in comparison with the disturbing and depressing process of getting them. And now suddenly it is suggested that progress cannot be made without official valuation of capital, as though the income of a railway from rates were proportioned like interest upon a mortgage. No railway man who knows what ratemaking involves and no economist who agrees with Dr. Fisher in his concept of what capital is will assent to the proposition.

*THE NATURE OF CAPITAL AND INCOME. By Irving Fisher, Ph. D., Professor of Political Economy, Yale University. Pp. 411, and Index. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY TALE.

FANSHAWE OF THE FIFTH. Being Memoirs of a Person of Quality. By Ashton Hilliers. Pp. 435. 12mo. Cloth. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE luxuriance of English gardens, freshness of English lawns, sleek cattle browsing under old trees, friendly little rivers gliding beneath arching willows, drowsy cathedral towns, noisy military quarters, moors infested by highwaymen and smugglers, quaint inns like the Maypole, where we first met Barnaby Rudge, such is the background of a comfortable, leisurely tale of life and character in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Those who relish Besant's novels, with their quiet movement, gentle sentiment, and abundance of detail, will be apt to like "Fanshawe of the Fifth." The hero, who tells the story of his own life, is the younger son of a noble family. Not succeeding in the army, for which he was intended, he works his way to success through many hardships and perils. There is plenty of adventure. The plot is interesting and well sustained, and there are several characters drawn with dramatic insight. Having been earnestly and sympathetically warned against this book by an eager lover of fiction to whom it proved tedious, it was a particularly pleasant surprise to find that it had much quiet charm, and that it was written in a style of marked distinction.

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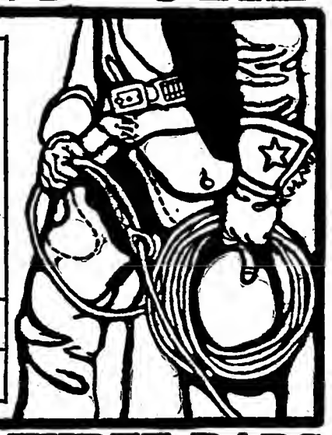

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AT ALL BOOKSTORES

OF THE THREE BARS

AN APRIL GARDEN BOOK.

Mabel Cabot Sedgwick and Robert Cameron's Novel Work—A Retrospective Glance at Some of the Recent "Nature Books."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT,

Author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife."

FOR many years, or centuries, it is quite safe to say, the garden has had a literature all of its own. This literature has been as varied as the many viewpoints of its writers, the precise herbalists among whom Gerarde and Dodoens stand conspicuous. The essayist Bacon, the fantastic books of flower language and symbolism; "Flora Historica," the quaint volumes of Henry Phillips, and in our own day and generation the delightful books of Dean Hole, Robinson, Miss Jekyl, and others that combine accuracy of fact with rare charm of expression, all reflect the lights and shadows of a subject that seems to gain a firmer hold upon the human sympathies as time goes on.

Mabel Cabot Sedgwick has chosen the strictly practical rather than the poetic and literary side of her subject, and has produced with the aid of several notable assistants a painstaking, thoroughly classified, and descriptive list of "all desirable, hardy plants for the formal or wild garden," the plants being first grouped under the months from March to September, in which they come in bloom. In addition the species are subdivided according to their colors, and, as a lack of accurate color sense or definition is a quality that is universally noticeable, a carefully graded chart, showing sixty-three distinct shades, prefaces the volume. This chart is the distinctive feature of this book and may have been suggested by a similar chart, to be used as a guide to bird plumage, that first appeared a dozen years ago in Chapman's Handbook of Birds. Useful as the chart is and generally accurate in its shadings, it necessarily has its limitations, for it is impossible to give transparent flowers color-tone in opaque flat pigments, and proves that color sense cannot be grossly tabulated.

Take, for example, the last block on the chart marked Gentian Blue; it is a composite of a certain shade of the upper throat of the Fringed Gentian seen in a dull light, crossed by a sombre streak from the closed Gentian Andrewsii, but it does not represent the exquisite color of the Fringed Gentian, the great family exponent, and one not knowing the color would get no idea of its beauty from the chart. All of which goes to show that we must still educate our flower color sense by knowledge of the flower itself. A color chart may give a hint and suggest planting schemes to those who already know the flowers, but it can give no more real aid in composing the perfectly blended garden picture than an illustrated list of pigments would aid an artist to choose the color scheme for a landscape.

Another point forces itself when examining the book for its makeup and completeness. With the exception of a few climbers listed under vines, roses are left out, and it is difficult to imagine the hardy June garden as containing "all desirable plants" with never a rose at all! Of the many illustrations, some are carefully thought out in composition and technique, but many groups have been taken under too bright sunlight or with a lens insufficiently stopped down. The result being in turn blinding contrast or a flatness and distorted focus. The exquisite photographic work given by Country Life in America, and the various other outdoor periodicals, is educating the public taste to a high pitch and makes us very critical.

By and large, however, "The Garden Day by Day" is by far the best book of its particular kind that we have here. It is an intelligent and amplified catalogue of the plants described, and its painstaking sincerity and infinite care of detail should give it a place on the reference shelf of garden books. It is a good book to read when planning the technical detail of either a garden or a single flower bed for mechanical detail after having absorbed the necessary enthusiasm for producing beautiful combinations from such volumes as "Garden Color," the book of the four outdoor seasons produced a couple of years ago by Mrs. Earle, E. V. B., Rose Kingsley and Vicary Gibbs and sent to us from England.

***

CHARLES JOHN CORNISH, whose death a little over a year ago left a gap in the ranks of those who not only love and live with wild nature, but have the power to interpret its moods accurately and sympathetically, had contributed much of the result of his observations to The Spectator, Country Life, and other magazines. These papers, now for the first time gathered in book form, ("Animal Artisans and Other Studies,") present many interesting phases of animal life, particularly from what might be called the industrial side, the underlying current being the existence among other animals than man of distinct arts and crafts by which they either gain a mere living or provide themselves with shelter.

Particularly interesting are the chapters on "The Fauna of the Railroad," "How Animals Learn to Climb," "The Sense of Direction," and "Puppies and Fox Cubs," the author richly taking issue at the common custom of employing the words cub and puppy as terms of contempt when applied to the human species.

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THE bird, as an individual, call it by whatever specific name its general make-up demands, is swiftly growing nearer and dearer to humanity, whether from the ethical sense that dwells chiefly upon its beauty and song, or the economic, that regards it as a killer of insect, and the special mediator between man and the growing crops of the world.

The bird of yesterday, as far as science and the closet naturalist was concerned, consisted of a lifeless, eyeless skin, kept from total collapse by a scanty stuffing of cotton, its claws fastened together by the string of the label bearing the dates of the time and place of its killing, sex, scientific name, and other details of so-called classification, and laid away in a shallow box amid its fellows. The bird of yesterday was the bird taken out of and away from nature, while the bird of to-day, even under the most approved and learned patronage, not only keeps to its natural haunts, but draws man there also. As a proof of this, see the series of wonderful groups representing the bird life of North America now at the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Mr. C. W. Beebe, in "The Bird: Its Form and Functions," seeks to go beyond both the mazes of necessary classification, the interesting occupation of naming a bird by an opera glass study or the most satisfactory of all methods of memorising the bird's song, and observing its life habits, courtship, and nest building at close range, to a study of the bird itself, its function and its meaning in nature. To take up this side of bird study before one has become familiar with a score or more of living, flying, and singing birds would tend to concentrate and materialize one's point of view too much; but to those who have even a few feathered friends the volume will come as a revelation and a welcome interpretation of much that they may have observed, but to which they have attached no significance. Thus the author says:

> I have lectured to an audience of teachers, every one of whom was able to identify fifty birds or more, but not one among them knew the significance of the scales on a bird's foot. It is to bridge this gap that this book is intended—an untechnical study of the bird in the abstract. This, it seems to me, is the logical phase of bird life; * * * the study of the physical life of the bird itself preceding the consequent phase of the mental life, with its ever-varying outward expression.

The "Bird of Old," the first of his race, was but a plumsey, curious sort of specimen, as if nature was experimenting with fragments of animals close at hand to see what in them was worth perpetuating and what let lapse to extinction; which, by the way, is a simple statement in a nutshell of the evolution of types suited to the comprehension of any one able to read Mother Goose. One of the most interesting chapters in the present volume is upon this very matter, the seeming difficulty that nature had a couple of millions of years ago in modeling the first ancestor for the fourteen thousand or so species of birds that now inhabit the globe.

This first form was planned closely on the prevalent reptile model, with one exception—it had feathers, which were for all time to be the bird's first attribute, though it was to retain for all time the stamp of the reptilian link in the modified scales that sheathe its legs and feet, sometimes faintly, sometimes aggressively, but always there. Once opened, it is difficult to lay aside this book, so logically yet imperceptibly like the unfolding of a flower of the vegetable world does the narrative develop, the sequence being from effect to cause—the bird down to the egg, rather than from the egg to the fullness of life. The sequence of chapters runs thus: Ancestors, Feathers, The Framework of the Bird, The Skull, Organs of Nutrition, The Food of Birds, The Breath of a Bird, Muscles and Nerves, The Senses, Beaks and Bills, Heads and Necks, The Body of a Bird, Wings, Feet and Legs, Tails, The Eggs of Birds, The Bird in the Egg.

Side by side with a perfection of scientific detail, Mr. Beebe fans to a vital flame an exquisite appreciation of the ethical value of bird life.

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THE contradictory title of a very readable book upon some unfamiliar member of the bird world of the Oriental quarter of the globe is "Bombay Ducks." For the singularity of his title the author makes explanation by saying that in the palmy days of the East India Company the European residents of the Western Presidency were known as Bombay Ducks, to distinguish them from Bengal Qui-his and Madras Mulls, but even in its fullness this qualification does not explain to our Western intelligence, which goes to prove the futility of apologies in general—where an ear-catching book title is concerned.

Without in any way questioning the ornithological value of Mr. Dewar's work, it is in the literary side of the volume, the facility of expression, easy narrative style, and genial satire, that the worth of the book lies. We do not particularly care whether it is the respectable simplicity of the life of a dove upon which he dwells, the Smith who told tales familiar to the readers of Kipling; the Spotted Owlet, the Paddy Bird, or the Bulbul of truly Indian flavor about which we read, and yet four chapters stand out from the others by virtue of their subtle handling, these being "Green Parrots," "Concerning Cats," "Cock-a-doodle-do," and "Cock Robin's Murderer."

Of green parrots Mr. Dewar writes: "Green parrots bear loving testimony to the truth of the Psalmist's complaints that the wicked flourish like the green bay tree. A more aggressively flourishing tribe of wicked birds it would be difficult to imagine. * * * Green parrots are strict vegetarians. I would earnestly commend this fact to those good people who attribute all sin in this world to the eating of meat. Further, green parrots are teetotalers. This should be borne in mind by those who declare that the origin of all crime is to be found in strong drink," and so on, the dissertation ending in the astonishing statement that "in America they have parrot schools, where for a few dollars Polly is given a complete education." This of the native Indian house sparrow. No bird, except possibly the Indian crow, has been the object of so much vilification as the sparrow."

The English home sparrow has a world-wide reputation for pugilistic impudence, but the writer avers, according to Lockwood Kipling, when compared to their Indian brethren their manners are marked by dignity and cold reserve.

In his chapter upon the brawling kingfisher of generally gray and blue plumage Dewar drops ornithology for journalese in his dissertation of the errors made by poets in their descriptions of even the most familiar birds. Howitt, it seems, referred to the scarlet plume of the halcyon, (the poetic name for the kingfisher.) "But Shelley beats all records, no Yankee bloodcurdling yarn-spinner could equal him."

> Upon a drooping bough with nightshade twined,
> I saw two azure halcyons clinging downward,
> And thinning a bright branch of amber berries
> With quick, long beaks, and in the deep there lay
> Those lovely forms, imaged, as in a sky.

"Had he described a couple of kingfishers sitting on a merry-go-round, drinking ginger pop and eating apple tarts, the poet would have been equally near the truth. The worst evil one can wish to a bird is for it to fall into the clutches of the poet.

"Of course this lapse in identification by the poet served to point a moral and provoke a laugh, but has he belittled the skylark or raised it if possible one circle further skyward? It is in little points like these that a certain superficiality of the author is manifest no less than his summary dismissal of the firmly founded claims of protective coloration.

His sketch of the domestic fowl is very amusing. This poor bird has evidently been more degenerated by its Indian sojourn than even the sparrow, for the native violates the natural law against inbreeding, and a miserable, undersized race of cattle, horses, pigeons, and other fowl is the result.

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IN Douglas English's "Wee, Tim'rous Beasties" we have a volume wherein knowledge and love of the nearby in nature are so well blended that the book that contains the tale of it all will, after the first eager reading, lie a long time upon the table close to the elbow before it is placed on the remoter shelf. Without any effort at effect the writer describes the doings of the "wee beasties" in whose lives he has seemingly had a part so vividly that we not only see them, but catch their viewpoint and breathe their very atmosphere. That all these lives, simple, even commonplace, to those who do not know them, are fraught with a significance that we cannot afford to overlook, especially in their relation to ourselves, is amply illustrated by the life story of Mus Ridiculus, as the vole called the field mouse, the vole in its turn contributing a chapter.

"The Apology of the House Sparrow" is so plausible that we give a sigh of regret that in this country we must be hostile to it in order to protect our song birds from its persecutions and our ears from its ceaseless clamor as well. While "The Passing of the Black Rat" is quite worthy a place among animal stories of the virile Kipling type.

*"THE GARDEN MONTH BY MONTH." By Mabel Cabot Sedgwick and Robert Cameron, gardener of the Harvard Botanical Garden. With over 200 half-tone engravings from photographs of growing plants and a chart in colors. Pp. ix-540. 8vo. Cloth. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. $4.

ANIMAL ARTISANS AND OTHER STUDIES OF BIRDS AND BEASTS. By C. J. Cornish, M. A., F. Z. S. With a prefatory memoir by his widow. Two portraits from photographs and 12 drawings by Patten Wilson. Pp. xxxii.-274. 8vo. cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

THE BIRD.—Its Form and Functions. By C. William Beebe, with over 170 illustrations, chiefly photographed from life by the author. Pp. 496. 8vo. cloth. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50.

BOMBAY DUCKS.—Or Birds and Beasts Found in a Naturalists' Eldorado. By Douglas Dewar, F. Z. S., I. C. S. With illustrations from photographs of living birds by Capt. F. D. S. Fayrer, I. M. S. Pp. xii.-204. 8vo, cloth. New York: John Lane Company.

WEE, TIMROUS BEASTIES. Studies of Animal Life and Character. By Douglas English. With 150 illustrations from photographs of living creatures. Pp. [illegible]. Crown 8vo, cloth. London: S. H. Bousfield & Co., Ltd.

FROM FOX'S EARTH TO MOUNTAIN TARN.—Days Among the Wild Animals of Scotland. By J. H. Crawford. With illustrations. Pp. 271. 8vo, cloth. New York: John Lane Company.

A BUSY LIFE.

MEMORIES. By Major Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne. Illustrated. Pp., ix.-343. 8vo, cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.20.

THERE are few more attractive books than those autobiographical volumes in which so many Englishmen toward the close of life become pleasantly reminiscent. These recollections of an old soldier, who was in the Crimea and was present at the capture of Lucknow, when he was a Lieutenant in the twenties, are a welcome addition to the numerous works of the same nature which form so important a part of our modern literature. Sir Owen Burne's story of his long career of active service in military and civil life is distinguished by frankness, cheery good nature, shrewd perception of character, and a large-minded charity which enables him to recognize the merits of his political opponents. A man can scarcely have had so long and varied an experience of public life without meeting rebuffs, enduring disappointments, incurring enmities; yet there are no bitter comments or complaints, and if the kindly veteran is harboring any grudges, that fact does not appear in his genial pages.

The recollections of the late Queen Victoria are of a quite intimate character, and only confirm the impression of her sterling qualities received from many other sources. There are several agreeable instances of her superiority to trivial conventionalities. The descriptions of imposing national functions, such as the Queen's Jubilees of 1887 and 1897, and the coronation of the present King have an interest rather unusual in such accounts. There is a charming description of Tennyson, as seen under the most favorable circumstances, which is too long for quotation, and which we will not mar by curtailment. The pithy anecdotes, scattered here and there, would in themselves make a pleasant article for after-dinner reading. Extracts from the diary kept by the Shah of Persia during his visit to Russia, Germany, and England in 1873 make entertaining reading. This diary was sent to Sir Owen after the Shah's death, and he hopes that in quoting from it he is not transgressing the laws of the Medes and Persians. Concerning the climate of certain districts of India a saying of the inhabitants is quoted: "O Creator of the Universe, when You made Sibo why need You have made hell!" Interesting illustrations and a good index materially enhance the value of the book. The ways of some of the high Indian dignitaries are thus described:

> Speaking of the Khan of Kheiat and his followers, they were very much alarmed when put into the first railway train they had ever seen. They had all the carriage doors securely locked, and held on to the seats like grim death, expecting that every moment would be their end. They were no sooner lodged in their sumptuous camp than they ate up for supper the whole of the cakes of Pears's soap which we ventured to supply them for long-neglected ablutions, in addition to which they kicked out of their tents our fine bedsteads and used our jugs and basins for eating and drinking purposes!

SUMMARY OF LITERATURE.

A VALUABLE literary reference work will come from the press of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. next week. It is "A Summary of the Literature of Modern Europe, (England, France, Italy, Spain,) from the Origins to 1400," compiled and arranged by Marion Edwards. The book is an 8vo, Pp. 532; price $2.50. The long title describes this bibliographical résumé of the works of the writers of the centuries mentioned. It promises to be a more than satisfactory reference book because of its thorough review of every work and writer that should be mentioned. The individual subjects, however, are tersely set forth. The chapters on the countries are divided by centuries, with sub-classifications for the periods of literature and kinds of writers. A clear running table of contents to classifications of works, as well as to individual names, serves as a guide. There are short historical interpolations in the text not noted in the index.

"The Changed Cross."

A remarkable success in what is to some doubtless an unexpected quarter is that of "The Changed Cross," a volume of religious and devotional verse originally compiled and published by the late A. D. F. Randolph, with some of his verses and many that are anonymous. Two hundred and fifty thousand copies of it have been sold. The book is now published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is said, in semi-explanation of this book's reception, that, despite the Wesleys, Watts, Keble, and others, "good English religious lyrics are scarce as hen's teeth."

APRIL

1907

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

Mr. Henderson's Quaint Sea Yarns—"The Parson's Boys"—"A Boy's Vacation Abroad."

W. J. HENDERSON has written a book for boys that must have given him almost as much pleasure in the composing as it will undoubtedly give numerous youngsters in the reading. The little volume of 200 pages is entitled "Sea Yarns for Boys, Spun by an Old Salt." (New York: Harper & Brothers, 60 cents). The remarkable quality of this ostensibly "boy's book" is that the boys, if they are the right sort, will never grow too old to read it; for wise men never permit themselves to reach the petrified stage of development when they have forgotten how to enjoy a good yarn well told.

The nineteen stories are narrated in quaint dialect and in a kind of Uncle Remus guise. Two boys are the listeners, and an old sea dog who has long parted company with his last vestige of veracity, is the raconteur. They are "whoppers" of the thirty-third degree thrice magnified. They are all told with the utmost ingenuousness and seriousness, and some of them would do credit to a second Munchausen. They deal with impossible adventures aboard impossible vessels, in impossible seas or on impossible islands. One can almost see the humorous glint in the old sailor's eye as he adds absurdity to absurdity, clothing all in a semblance of reality, and trying to figure out just how much of it the youngsters are really swallowing. The tales are genuine flights of an imagination that stops at nothing. Moreover, they are adorned with many bits of laughable reflection and wisecare philosophy of the weatherbeaten brand.

Among other delightful and incredible things we learn of a good ship that got caught in the vortex of a cyclone and whirled round and round for several days without pausing for breath; of two racing yachts that started out to round a certain lightship which broke loose, with the result that they had to chase it across the Atlantic and back to get the trophies; of a mysterious blockade runner that was really pulled by a tame shark; of a man who had a house on top of an iceberg, and many other little oddities of a similar nature. In one instance the intrepid sailorman dines with a merman, who is a most unconventional and singular person; in another he is carried on the back of a tame seal to the home of a man who has found the North Pole and is guarding it; in another a monkey becomes Captain of the vessel, and in yet another he meets a race of "dude pirates" who wear frock coats and would never, never think of such a thing as really killing a man.

This book is seriously recommended to all youngsters—and to all of the older boys who have a spare moment in which they would rather regale themselves with a few of these extraordinary yarns than tire themselves further by reading more pretentious works.

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"The Parson's Boys," by Robert Casey, with numerous illustrations (The Parson's Boys Publishing Company, Denver, Col.,) is a more typical boy's book, but a very readable one of its kind. It is a volume of nearly 400 pages printed in large type and otherwise adapted to the needs of young readers.

Besides containing an ample supply of the pranks and adventures on which the popularity of such a book is bound to depend, the continued story has some considerable character interest. The parson is a Methodist clergyman, continually moved from district to district, and the time is about the period of the civil war. The parson has firm faith in the old doctrine of spare the rod and spoil the child; and carries it to an almost savage extreme. In fact, in spite of his religious calling, he is the tyrant and terror of his family. A morose and semi-fanatical person by nature, the events of the great civil strife further accentuate his acridity.

The boys are little fellows of 9 and 11. The three girls are older, and the crisis in the family comes when the father undertakes to chastise one of these daughters. Ruth, a girl of 17, for a chance slighting speech. In the end the parson, through his bitter preaching against slavery, becomes a special object of hatred for the Confederate faction of the border land. A band of particularly ruthless guerrillas attempt to murder him, and in an exciting chase he is warned and saved by the two little sons whom he has so badly treated. During the long subsequent illness of one of the boys he undergoes a great change of heart, and then, succumbing to labor and contagion, he comes himself to the verge of death, being rescued only by the heroic endeavors of a rude country doctor. Last of all the boys, in time-honored fashion, discover the gold of the guerrillas to the amount of $13,000.

In spite of the somewhat hackneyed quality of the book, it has the knack of now and again tugging at the heart-strings. The character of the patient and long-suffering mother of the family is drawn with a faithfulness and sympathy that must almost of necessity be founded on actual experience and personal acquaintance with just such a woman. The book has an emotional and pathetic undercurrent, melodramatic perhaps, but as interesting as it is unexpected.

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"A Boy's Vacation Abroad; an American Boy's Diary of His First Trip to Europe," (Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Company,) is the title of a short volume written by C. F. King, Jr., who is a student at St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y., and whose home is in Winthrop, Mass. The boy goes for a trip to Europe during his Summer vacation, accompanied by his brother and father. They make a traveling companion of Pete McNally, the swimmer, whom they meet aboard ship, and Pete becomes young King's main authority on about everything. The boy has a passing glance at most of the big European cities. He comes back wiser, and, at the same time, more happy than ever to be an American.

The main interest of the book is the simple and boyish manner in which the record has been kept. The boy made the pictures with his own camera, and they are creditable. The only apology he makes in his introduction is: "A good deal of it was also written when I had to fight mosquitos with one hand while I was writing with the other. In Rome, Brindisi, Athens, and Constantinople I had to do this. The insects were also bothering me when I was trying to write in Naples, but I stuck to my post, and now it is finished."

TELEPATHY.

PHANTOM WIRES. A Novel. By Arthur Stringer, Author of "The Wire Tappers," "The Loom of Destiny," &c. Illustrated by Arthur William Brown. Pp. 295. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THIS new novel by Arthur Stringer is a sequel to his "Wire Tappers," which attracted some attention because of its unusual combination of good mechanism and literary quality, merits for which "Phantom Wires" is equally notable. The former story told of the tangling of two young people of upright instincts in the evil mysteries of the poolroom, of their mutual determination to help each other out of the ugly slough, their marriage, and flight. The present story takes up their fortunes in Europe, where with ill-luck and dwindling purses they have vainly endeavored to put the past behind them. But the necessities of daily life claim them and draw them back, separately and then together, into the very same bogs out of which they had tried to escape.

The novel belongs primarily with the stories of incident and adventure, but it has some admirable qualities in addition which these do not usually possess. It is one breathless adventure after another, with the suspense constantly sustained. Even an old stager at novel reading marvels at the fertility and deftness of Mr. Stringer's invention of incident. He manages to bring into almost all the happenings some unexpected factor which surprises the reader and keeps his interest at a high pitch. The tightening coil of circumstances around Jim and Frank Durkin brings them back to New York and into association with the same old gang whose ways they had abjured.

Under thin disguises appear such powers of the under world as Richard Canfield, Al Adams, and their lieutenants, and there is a brief scene with a District Attorney, whose portrait needs no identification. For a time both husband and wife almost despair, and say to themselves and to each other that it is no use fighting against the tide of circumstances which seems bound to sweep them back into the old whirlpool of crime. But they make a gallant fight, using the weapons of the criminal in making it, and finally they win—as those must who fight so bravely. But the way lies through such daring deeds and breathless adventures and hairbreadth escapes as convince the reader that the pirate of a commercial age can have just as exciting a life as did his predecessor of the Spanish Main.

But in addition to all this it must be counted in the book's favor that it is very deftly and convincingly woven together, that it is excellent and interesting in its presentation of character and motives, and that its exciting narrative is full of intellectual as well as emotional interest. Therein it differs from the usual American novel of adventure, which is prone to be very bald in its telling, like a vine that has grown out of a soil so poor and thin that it can put forth neither foliage nor flowers, and is able to show nothing but stems. The book takes its title from a sort of telepathic power with which husband and wife are invested, so that at times of great crisis they send intuitions of danger to each other. It is a risky theme, but the author handles it skillfully and with restraint.

Kropotkin Translated.

Prince Kropotkin's book "The Conquest of Bread," will appear, in translation, April 25 from the press of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. In this book the Prince, called by some the impractical idealist, hopefully develops his future

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HAMILTON BUSBY'S REMINISCENCES

Famous American Trotting Horses and Their Owners—Personal Experiences of an Authoritative Writer on the Turf and the Trotting Track.*

HAMILTON BUSBY'S identification with the American trotting turf has been so close and intimate that anything that he writes on the subject is bound to be received with respect. An association of nearly a half century with racing men and racers and breeders of racing stock equips him peculiarly for the critical position that he has occupied for decades, and his most conspicuous former volumes on "The Trotting and Pacing Horse in America" and "The History of the Horse in America" have stamped him as an authority whose judgment is rarely met by dissent. In his latest publication, "Recollections of Men and Horses," he has not written a critical book, but a series of reminiscences recalling personal experiences with the foremost figures of the trotting world that could not fail to be entertaining to any who have inbred the love of horses, especially as most of his recollections deal with men and horses of the past, whose names have been handed down to the younger generation of horsemen and who have now passed beyond the vale. The vein in which he writes is kindly and appreciative, and his personal participation in the events related so modestly recited that one finds nothing to mar the enjoyment of his stories.

***

Owners of Famous Trotting Horses.

The figures met in his book are those that occupied the very forefront of trotting in its early days, and a few who to-day remain. Robert Bonner, C. J. Hamlin, J. Malcolm Forbes, Leland Stanford, William H. Vanderbilt, Marcus Daly, and a few others of the most influential of the trotting turfmen occupy the most prominent positions in his narrative, while among those whose names occur in incidental connection with incidents that marked their impress upon trotting history are Gen. Grant, George B. Raymond, A. J. Cassatt, Gen. Benjamin Tracy, E. H. Harriman, and other men of affairs. The latter-day owners of champions—C. K. G. Billings, Elmer E. Smathers, George Ketchum, and others—appear incidentally, since Mr. Busby deals rather with the early than with the recent history of trotting events.

Opening with the foundation of the trotting breeding industry, he follows its course from Flora down to the present champions, Lou Dillon and Major Delmar, telling many entertaining facts regarding Dexter, Rarus, Sunol, Jay-Eye-See, and the queen of them all, in sentimental recollection at least, Maud S., and later with the introduction of the pneumatic and ball-bearing sulky and the windshield, through Nancy Hanks, Alix, The Abbot, Cresceus, and Lou Dillon, until the book without intending to do so traces the lowering of the world's record to its present standard, giving true value to the various performances in the perspective of years, shedding some light on extraneous conditions that affected the record breaking, and altogether adding much to the store of public information on a subject that must ever hold a fascination for the lover of the sport.

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Robert Bonner's Experience with Trotters.

In its professed intention of merely reciting reminiscences of the experience of one trotting devotee, albeit a prominent and influential one, the book is most worthy of consideration. Among the many interesting stories recited, perhaps the most interesting are illustrated by letters written by Robert Bonner that deal, first, with the development of the trotter, and, second, with the sentimental queen of the turf, Maud S. On the first score Mr. Bonner says, in a letter written in the Spring of 1895, in commenting on the advance of trotting:

> In July, 1856, when I bought my first trotting horse, there were only nineteen horses, including the living and the dead, that had trotted a mile in 2:30. Now there are 10,539 in the list. In the Summer of that year—1856—I came near breaking down from overwork. My personal friend and family physician, Dr. Samuel Hall, advised me to get a horse and take an hour's exercise in the open air every morning. He not only gave me this advice, but he actually purchased the horse for me. So that if I have done anything to stimulate the interest that nearly all Americans take in the trotting horse the credit is due in no small degree to Dr. Hall. The increase, when you come to think of it, in one man's lifetime from 19 to 10,539 seems to be almost beyond belief. * * *
>
> Besides such record breakers as Dexter, (2:17¼,) Rarus, (2:13¼,) Maud S., 2:08¾,) and Sunol, (2:08¼,) I have owned Alfred S., record 2:16¼; Edwin Forrest, record 2:18—trial 2:11¾; Pickard, record 2:18¼; Angel, record 2:20; Music, record 2:21¼; Molsey, record 2:21¾; Joe Elliott, the first horse to trot a public trial in 2:15½; May Bird, 2:21; Peerless, trial 2:23¼ to wagon, driven by Hiram Woodruff—the fastest mile the great driver ever drove any horse; Elfrida, record 2:13½; Grafton, record 2:22; Pocahontas, record 2:20¾, trial 2:17¾; Startle, the first Eastern-bred three-year-old to get a record of 2:36 and the first horse to trot a public trial on Fleetwood in 2:19. To this list I could add Maud Macey, Lady Stout, and several others with records better than 2:30, to say nothing of Lady Palmer and Flatbush Maid, the first pair to trot a public trial in 2:26, over thirty years ago.
>
> In a memorandum in 1897, Mr. Bonner stated he had expended about $600,000 in the purchase of trotting horses. "To those friends who have criticised me for having paid so much money for horses, I may be pardoned for saying that I have given away a much larger sum for religious and benevolent purposes. But the thing of all others in connection with horses, if I except the great benefit to my health from driving them which necessarily kept me outdoors, that has afforded me the most gratification is the improvement that I have been able to make in the speed of those I have purchased and the consequent relief from suffering and lameness the poor animals experienced after coming into my possession and having their feet treated under my direction."

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Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.

With respect to the acquirement of Maud S. and her subsequent breaking of her world's records, Mr. Busby quotes a memoranda from Mr. Bonner announcing the sale of the mare by W. H. Vanderbilt. It says:

> Probably no prominent man ever paid another so marked a compliment as W. H. Vanderbilt has just paid Robert Bonner. Maud S., as all intelligent horsemen know, has the fastest record of any trotting horse in the world. She is the only animal that has ever trotted a mile in less than 2:10—her record being 2:08¾—a figure that was deemed impossible a few years ago. Mr. Vanderbilt was lately offered $100,000 for her, but he declined it, preferring to sell the mare for less than half that sum to Mr. Bonner, who he knew would not trot her in public races. Last Friday he sent a friend expressly from Saratoga to inform Mr. Bonner of these facts, and on Saturday Mr. Bonner sent his brother David up to Saratoga to confer with Mr. Vanderbilt. The result was that Mr. Bonner purchased the mare on Monday evening. The price paid was $40,000. Of the seven great trotters that have broken the record, to wit: Flora Temple, Dexter, Goldsmith Maid, Rarus, St. Julien, Jay-Eye-See, and Maud S., Mr. Bonner now owns three—Dexter, Rarus, and Maud S. Mr. Bonner was asked: "Suppose Jay-Eye-See should break Maud S.'s record, what would you do then?" His reply was characteristic: "Buy him, too, if I could, or put Maud S. in training at some good track like Charter Oak Park, at Hartford, and give the public a free exhibition of speed."
>
> It was just before this that Maud S. had made her record of 2:09¾. Her old mark had been 2:10¼, and Jay-Eye-See had lowered that to 2:10. The day following the Jay-Eye-See performance Maud S. started at Cleveland and made a record of 2:09¾. Mr. Vanderbilt was then considerably annoyed by efforts to secure a match between the two trotters despite his well-known antipathy to racing. It was this more than anything else that determined him to sell the mare to Mr. Bonner, who shared his views regarding racing. All sorts of efforts were made to induce Mr. Bonner to depart from his long-established principle, but the most that could be done was to secure his assent to a trial against time at Hartford for a cup to commemorate her performance. This trial took place on Nov. 11, 1884, and a warming-up mile was covered in 2:26¾. Then the great mare was sent against the watch.
>
> All eyes were fixed on the handsome chestnut as she came down the home stretch for the supreme trial and Bair nodded for the word. The first quarter was a slow one, owing to the turn, but Maud S. trotted it in 32¾ seconds. The wind then struck her in the face, and it took her 1:04 to reach the half-mile pole, which was a second slower than the schedule prepared by Bair previous to the start. At the three-quarter pole the watches split on 1:37, and then the queen was encouraged by a running horse driven by Bowerman starting in behind her. As she came strongly down the stretch Bair touched her with the whip, and she gamely responded. The judges stopped their watches in 2:09¾, thus making her beat the record by half a second, or about 22 feet. The majority of outside watches, including Mr. Bonner's, made the time 2:09. This stood until she broke it in the following July and registered 2:08¾.

Similar incidents find place in the book of recollections, and to the participants in the scenes, to refresh them in memory, will give keen pleasure. To those who read of them for the first time they are to be entertainingly told in the direct, interesting style that marks Mr. Busby's writings.

*"RECOLLECTIONS OF MEN AND HORSES." By Hamilton Busby. With portraits of famous racers and racing men and historic places identified with the breeding and racing of trotters and pacers. In one volume, 12 mo, pp. 264. Cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

WORKERS FOR PEACE.

AMONG THE WORLD'S PEACEMAKERS. An Epitome of the Interparliamentary Union. Edited by Hayne Davis, Secretary of the American Delegation to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Conferences of the Interparliamentary Union. Pp. 400. New York: The Progressive Publishing Company. Cloth, $1.50; paper, $1.

THE sessions of the Arbitration and Peace Congress, which are to be held in this city during the coming week, make especially timely the appearance of this account by Mr. Hayne Davis of the origin, history, and achievements of the Interparliamentary Union, its efforts to make universal between nations the reign of peace and law, and the immediate tasks which it has set itself to accomplish. A hopeful introduction is written by Andrew Carnegie, who, after a brief glance at what has been won for the principles of arbitration and co-operation between nations in recent years, declares that "lasting peace is certainly drawing nearer." He outlines very briefly the plan for international tribunals with an international police power, which would take the place of separate national armies and navies, and would administer international law, restore peace when broken, and punish peace-breakers. Upon the establishment of such an international police power he thinks all those who desire to abolish war should now concentrate their efforts.

Mr. Davis has not aimed to write a succinct history of this movement toward international peace and friendliness. He has brought together and edited a great mass of material—magazine articles, newspaper accounts and interviews, conversations, biographical sketches—which will be to the future historian a trustworthy and most fruitful source of information. He begins with the memorial drawn up by William Randall Cremer, member of Parliament, signed by a number of his fellow-members and presented by them to President Cleveland and Congress in 1887, urging the passage of a treaty of arbitration. That was the beginning of the movement. Its next step was a visit by Mr. Cremer the next year to Paris, where he induced a number of French statesmen to issue a call to members of the British and French Parliaments to a joint conference for the discussion of international arbitration. The conference met in October of 1888. The second meeting was held in the Summer of 1889, at which were present members from the Parliaments of France, England, the United States, Belgium, Hungary, Italy, and Norway. Since then the Interparliamentary Union has been steadily growing. At its fourteenth session, held last Summer in London, there were 2,000 members, of whom 500 represented twenty-three different nations, present.

Mr. Davis glances quickly over the earlier sessions of the union in various European capitals, and then takes up the meeting that was held in St. Louis in the Autumn of 1904. With this he goes into detail, reprinting magazine articles, newspaper accounts, interviews, and editorials, showing the welcome that was given to the union in America, the interest aroused by its ideas and plans, and the support which it received. All this, he says, was very surprising to the members from Europe, accustomed as they were to scant interest and almost hostility on the part of the press and the upper-class public in their home countries. The proceedings of the congress at Brussels the next year are also recounted very fully, with some of the speeches that were made upon the plan proposed by Mr. Richard Bartholdt for a permanent international congress. Following this are reprints of magazine articles by Mr. Bartholdt, Prof. John Bassett Moore, Señor Diego Mendoza, and others upon the proposals of Mr. Bartholdt and his American associates in the union to convert The Hague Conference into a permanent body.

The meeting held last Summer in London is treated in the same complete way. Then follow biographical sketches of the men who have been prominent in the Interparliamentary Union in its efforts to reach a solid, practical basis upon which to found the peace of the world—the Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Lord Weardale, Henri la Fontaine, Count Albert Apponyi, and others. In the appendix there is a list of twelve suggestions, with a discussion of each, put forward as a basis on which an international congress could be organized. The volume contains a large number of illustrations, mainly portraits.

The California Missions.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have published a serviceable book on "The Missions of California and the Old Southwest." The volume, a long quarto, gives brief accounts of the missions and settlements and many full-page half-tone plates that make an excellent album of mission pictures for the modest price of $1.

THE COVERS OF BOOKS.

MODERN BOOKBINDINGS. Their Design and Decoration. By S. T. Prideaux. Pp. 152. With 53 half-tone illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

NOWHERE has the revival of the applied arts that has been going on for the last quarter of a century been more conspicuously successful than in the binding of books. Modern facilities, cheaper material, and a more accurate and wholesome, if not more original, artistic spirit have made beautifully bound books accessible to moderate purses without impairing the monopoly of the rich, whose efforts to maintain uniqueness have continued to strain to the utmost mechanical devices and artistic endeavor. The recent development of bookbinding and its relation to the preservation of literary gems has not been unlike the development of the jeweled casket and its relation to its treasured contents which characterized the artistic spirit of the Italian Renaissance.

Special attention is given in Miss S. T. Prideaux's book on "Modern Bookbinding" to the work that is being done in England and France in this field of art. The author touches briefly upon the craft of twenty-five years ago, her object being to show the achievements in bookbinding during the last quarter of a century. From 1850, when gilt tooling was brought from France to England, binding showed French influence until the time of the Restoration, when Samuel Mearne, the King's bookbinder, inaugurated the "cottage" form of decoration, which, although reminding one of the work of Le Gascon, still remained distinctly English. Improvements in the matter of tools, &c., have been made since then, especially in the designs which, when used a few times, are never now repeated. While bookbinders and their craft may best be studied in London, there are several other centres in England where they flourish and where they have been touched by that movement for developing the artistic as well as the business side of the art. Among the better known English "provincial" binders are Fazakerly in Liverpool, Birdsall in Northampton, and Chivers in Bath.

In treating of modern French binding, special attention is called to the exhibits in the Galliera Museum in Paris, where can be seen the work of Ruban, Mercier, Gruel, Michel, Lortic, Pierre Roche, and many others, examples of whose bindings are presented in the illustrations.

In the third and last part of the volume Miss Prideaux considers "Edition Binding." She treats of that kind of work which is done in certain quantities by machinery, and for decorating which metal dies are cut and stamped by means of an embossing press, either with or without the addition of colors or gold leaf. Beginning with a brief account of the stages through which this work has passed in modern times, the author shows how it was treated in the early days of printing, and finally offers suggestions for its more varied and more artistic treatment in the future.

MELINE'S NATURAL ECONOMY.

MESSRS. E. P. DUTTON publish "The Return to the Land," by Senator Jules Méline, leader of the Moderate Republicans in France, and at former times Minister of Commerce, Minister of Agriculture, and Premier. Justin McCarthy writes an introduction for this edition, and says:

> The great object of the book is to convince the world that the return to the land, and to the work which the land still offers in all or most countries, is now the nearest and the surest means for the mitigation or the removal of the troubles which have come to the working populations everywhere, and that the present is the appropriate time for the beginning of such a movement.

A discussion in the first part of the book of the more usual economic questions of the growth of manufacture, overproduction, &c., brings M. Méline to his statement and interpretation of the problems of the agriculturist and his plea for the return to the land. The work is primarily a treatment of French situations, but its thorough, though general, and suggestive treatment, promises interesting reading for Americans.

Mediæval Towns.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. are adding to their Historical Miscellany Series a volume involving the work of seven historical scholars. It is a translation of the chapter by Giry and Reville on "The Emancipation of the Mediæval Towns" in Lavisse and Rambaud's Histoire Générale. The translation has been done by Prof. F. G. Bates and Mr. P. E. Titsworth of Alfred University, under the editorship of Prof. E. W. Dow of the University of Michigan, the editor of the series. Rocher's Spanish Colonial System and Seignobos's Feudal Régime have previously appeared.

APRIL

1907

INVALUABLE GROVE.

The Third Volume of Dr. Futter Maitland's New Edition of the Great Dictionary of Music.*

THE third volume of Grove's "Dictionary of Music" in the new edition appears, as is almost inevitable in a work of this magnitude, somewhat later than the time set for it. The revision has been thorough, perhaps not at all points so thorough as might have been wished, but it has the invaluable qualities which the previous volumes have represented and for which every musician and musical amateur will prize it—completeness in covering the vast field of musical history and literature, fullness of information, and interest of presentation.

The volume will no doubt be assailed, as its predecessors have been, for what it does and does not contain, but it deserves the highest commendation for approaching as nearly as it does to meeting the demands that can properly be made on such a work. Mr. Fuller Maitland, the editor, is of course subject to severe animadversion for lacking omniscience and the power to satisfy everybody in regard to the proportion of space which he has allotted to different subjects, especially to musicians of the present day. Some will complain that the contemporaneous French school is not sufficiently enlarged upon, though others will consider that its members have not yet sufficiently established their art and their principles to entitle them to the greatest amplitude of space. Others will complain that too much attention is given to Englishmen, forgetting that this is an English dictionary, primarily intended for the use of Englishmen, and therefore giving more space to English music than, for instance, a German or a French dictionary would do. There are doubtless names and titles omitted that it would have been well to have, and doubtless, also, space is not distributed among the published articles in accordance with the abstract and ultimate decree of fate as to relative importance.

There are many new articles that represent the results of recent historical investigations; such are the articles on the "Monochord," in which the most recent view of the Greek system is embodied. The "Ecclesiastical Modes" and a number of other matters pertaining to mediæval church music, as "Plain Song," &c., are now treated by the Rev. W. H. Frere in the light of present knowledge, whose articles are substituted for those of W. S. Rockstro. And it may further be noted that the writings of that fine, cruety old English gentleman that have been retained have been ruthlessly edited down to the level of modern typographical rules. Who would not prefer to read, for instance, the "Christian Aera" and the "History of Antient Greece," in capitals as erratic as FitsGerald's, rather than the commoner form of those names? "Notation" is another new article, by C. F. Abdy Williams, substituted for Mr. Rockstro's and disclosing new light on the history of that subject. Mr. Rockstro is also cut off in his history of opera, at the point where "modern opera" sets in, whence onward the work is Mr. R. A. Streatfeild's. And, alas, Mr. Rockstro has been again edited here, and we are no longer allowed to divide our operatic history into twenty periods, nor our history of oratorio into fifteen. The latter article is cut off likewise at the beginning of the modern period, and the work is carried on in a more modern spirit by Ernest Walker.

There is a new article about "Military Sounds and Signals," and one about the Psalter. The Mozart biography is enlarged, and there is an addition to it on the spurious masses attributed to Mozart. Grove's elaborate Mendelssohn biography is kept intact. New and interesting facts are added to the account of the development of "Music Printing." Of course there is provision made for the men who have arisen or have come into prominence since the first edition was published: Mascagni, Moussorgsky, Puccini, for instance.

In this volume, as in the previous two, there is a much fuller treatment of American subjects than in the first edition. Thus MacDowell, Mills, Paine, Parker, Maud Powell, have ample biographies. New York musical societies, American musical periodicals, negro music of the United States, have much space given to them. One of the most important of these articles is that on "Opera in the United States," in which Mr. Krehbiel's work of original research is substituted for the quite vague and inadequate treatment of the subject in the first edition.

The new volume, like its predecessors, is furnished with a number of portraits, twenty-three in number; they are of unequal excellence, but their average is higher than that of the previous volumes. Among these portraits are those of the Americans MacDowell, Paine, and Parker, and there are furthermore pictures of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, and the Cristofori pianoforte, which is one of the choicest treasures of the Crosby Brown collection of musical instruments in the Metropolitan Museum.

*GROVE'S DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland. In five volumes. Volume III. Pp. vii-880. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5.

ADVENTURES IN SUPERLATIVE.

TIBERIUS SMITH. As Chronicled by His Right-Hand Man, Billy Campbell. By Hugh Pendexter. Pp. 331. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

IF Hugh Pendexter had tried to apply to fiction the methods of the cartoonist in illustration he would probably have written just such a book as "Tiberius Smith." For every one of its sixteen chapters relates an adventure with all its characteristic features exaggerated and made grotesque to the point of absurdity. And the book depends for its interest very largely upon the humor of its caricature. If such was the author's intention his experiment has been successful, and the story takes on an interest other than that of a mere succession of humorous tales. Tiberius Smith is represented as a showman and a collector of show attractions, whose work takes him into far-away corners of the earth. Now he is running a revolution in a remote town in a South American State and vanquishing his enemies by using his moving picture machine to throw lifelike pictures of moving armies and cavalry charges and death-dealing lines of men upon a high white cliff in the face of the foe. Next he is playing poker with a lot of bloodthirsty giants inside the arctic circle for the lives of himself and his faithful Billy Campbell. Again, he lets loose the gambling fever in a tribe of natives far up a Brazilian river, and wins life and freedom by making a stock ticker out of a bark bird cage. Then when he and his companion are about to be eaten by some other natives somewhere else he pitches ball for the native ball players with wonderful curves, the cannibals standing around with arrows ready to let fly the moment the batter succeeds in making a strike. Presently their wanderings carry them to Northern Vermont, where the natives have had no news since "before the war," and with a bandpress and yellow journal methods they awaken the place and line their pockets. Tiberius is a master of resource, and no matter how hopeless the situation nor how imminent the threatened death his quick invention and his showman's audacity are always equal to the emergency. The rough and ready conversational style of the narrative and the grotesque humor of its similes and comparisons—such as "freshly lanndered soul," "ingrowing forehead," "burglar-proof prejudice"—make a fitting garb for the breezy, absurd, amusing tale.

DETECTIVE STORIES.

MARTIN HEWITT, INVESTIGATOR. By Arthur Morrison. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 216. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE DANGERVILLE INHERITANCE. A Detective Story. By A. G. Fox-Davies. Pp. 312. 12mo. Cloth. London and New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

ONE of the wisest men of our acquaintance had an unconquerable dislike for riddles, and would say, when anything of the kind was propounded to him. "If you love me, don't puzzle me!" Most men, however, cannot be of his way of thinking, as is proved by the world-wide fondness for all sorts of mystifications. To this popularity must be attributed the uniform success of stories having to do with the ferreting out of crime. Lawyers are wont to speak with a good deal of disparagement of the men who engage in this work; but for the general public, upon whom depends the success of a play or a novel, they have an inexhaustible fascination. Martin Hewitt, having been remarkably successful, as a lawyer's clerk, in obtaining evidence in a difficult case, decided to go to work upon his own account, and he gives to one of his friends, an enterprising journalist, the particulars of a few of his successes. The stories present many varied phases of crime, and they are very well told.

"The Dangerville Inheritance" is a novel of incident rather than of character. The scene is laid in England, and the decidedly involved plot is somewhat of the Wilkie Collins pattern. A perplexing murder case is the chief event upon which the interest centres, and there are plenty of those surprises common to stories of this type. The final outcome is slightly irritating from its shock to one's sense of probability. It is scarcely a novel which anybody would be likely to read a second time, but may serve to while away some vacant hours.

Sinclair in Spanish.

It is to be hoped that the delicate feelings of the Chicago packers will not be hurt by a new title given to Mr. Upton Sinclair's book. The well-known publisher of Madrid, Fernando Fe, has issued "The Jungle" in Spanish, calling it "Los Monstruos de Chicago" ("The Poisoners of Chicago").

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SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, APRIL 13, 1907.

APRIL

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

TALKING about septuagenarians—and it has become the fashion now to make a sort of festival of every writer's seventieth birthday — how about John Burroughs? Ten days ago our foremost living writer on the life out of doors and the birds and trees celebrated his seventieth birthday, cheerfully and gratefully, no doubt, but without a single hurrah or a murmur. John Burroughs was born April 3, 1837, in Roxbury, N. Y. He was, by turns, school teacher, Treasury clerk, and bank examiner in his younger days, but for a full generation he has dwelt in peace on a farm, cultivating the fruits of the earth and the fruits of the mind. He does not often find his way to the busy haunts of men, but when he does he is sure of a cordial welcome, for he has friends everywhere, and a host of readers for his good books. Once in a while he is heard of as the friend and companion of a nature-loving Chief Magistrate. Sometimes he emerges into the field of public discussion to express vigorously his opinions of the sentimentalists who write about animals. All who have met John Burroughs have felt the charm of his personality; all who have read his books feel that they owe him a lasting debt of gratitude. The author of "Wake Robin," "Pepacton," "Birds and Poets," and "Winter Sunshine" needs no public celebrations of his birthdays to keep him in the minds of his readers.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY DRUMMOND, the Canadian poet, whose death was announced last week, wrote for the love of writing and of the subjects he wrote about. His work was never consigned, in the language of the old shipping reports, to "Cowes and a market." His name had been before the public as a writer only ten years, and in that time his first volume of collected poems called "The Habitant" had been printed and reprinted twenty-six times. He was an Irishman by birth, a practicing physician, and a copper mine owner. He was about 53 years old. A resident of Montreal, the romance and humor and picturesqueness of French Canadian life charmed him, and he wrote his little poems in the patois of Quebec Province, for his own satisfaction and the edification of his friends. He had accumulated enough of the verses to make a book before he consented to look for a publisher. Besides "The Habitant" he published "Johnny Courteau" and "The Voyageur." It is proof of the verity of Dr. Drummond's studies of the habitant that his little books were most popular in Canada, and among Canadians the world over, who knew the French habitant well.

IT must please those English folks who are always audibly complaining of the purchase of English literary and art treasures by wealthy Americans to know that American bidders were outbid by Bernard Quaritch at the sale of the Van Antwerp books in Sotheby's, when the celebrated Rowfant-Locker-Lampson copy of the Shakespeare First Folio was put up. Still Mr. Quaritch is not in the business of bidding high at book auctions for his health, and it is just possible that some covetous and moneyed American may yet secure the best obtainable copy of the most prized rare book in the English language, at a price somewhat higher than that Mr. Quaritch paid for it. That price, however, is rather forbidding. A book that was worth a beggarly $2,275 a dozen years ago is now valued at $18,000. When the wayfaring man can buy a very good copy of Shakespeare's complete works for $1 or less, it does seem a bit surprising that a book full of strange printer's errors, queerly paged, and containing not all the plays now credited to Shakespeare should be so highly prized. But to the true bibliophile such expressions of amazement seem only the confession of ignorance. He does not collect First Folios for the sake of reading Shakespeare.

MR. JOHN T. McCUTCHEON'S new humorous volume called "Congressman Pumphrey, the People's Friend," (Bobbs, Merrill Company,) is made up largely of cartoons which have appeared in The Chicago Tribune. An introduction by the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon sets forth the idea of the Speaker of the House of Representatives that Mr. Pumphrey is a statesman of a purely imaginary type. In all the years Mr. Cannon has been busily employed in the Capitol at Washington Mr. Pumphrey has never got around to roll call. "He ought," says the Speaker, "to drop in on us once in a while in passing." Nevertheless, Pumphrey is a statesman of a type very familiar to readers of the comic press, a classification which may well fit many of the daily newspapers. At Minerva Junction Pumphrey is reformer and orator. At Washington he is as wax in the hands of lobbyists. He wins mysteriously large sums of money at poker, and is as dumb as a clam in the House. Pumphrey represents a popular idea. It is gratifying to learn from so good an authority as the Speaker that the idea is fallacious.

OUR cable dispatches have announced the enormous success in London of a new book by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, the non-conformist minister who preaches in the big City Temple, called "The New Theology." An American edition has now appeared with the imprint of the Macmillan Company, and a glance through its pages inclines one to the belief that it will have many readers here, though it is not a book that calls for critical review in a daily newspaper, or one that we care to invite discussion upon. Mr. Campbell writes with directness and force, and he disclaims any representative quality. He writes merely for himself, as the minister of the City Temple, and professes not to speak authoritatively for others. The phrase "New Theology," he says, is not of his invention or his choice. It has long been in use among those "who believe that the fundamentals of the Christian faith need to be restriculated in terms of the immanence of God." What is wanted, we are told, is not a new religion, but freshness and simplicity of statement. "The New Theology is an untrammeled return to the Christian sources in the light of modern thought." We gather from the book that Mr. Campbell is eloquent, sincere, and devout. Some of his chapter headings are: "God and the Universe," "The Nature of Evil," "The Atonement," "The Authority of Scripture," and "The Church and the Kingdom of God."

THERE are several new detective stories among the novels of the Spring, and good ones, too, that take the reader's mind off the cares of the working day and keep it off until the book is finished. But the newest and strangest of all the detective tales is "The Case of Dr. Horace," by John H. Prentis, which the Baker-Taylor Company publishes. This story is not to be commended for literary grace, and it undoubtedly lacks the sustained interest of the old-fashioned detective story. But its central idea is astonishingly new, and the purpose of the thing, to illustrate the importance of conscience in the detection of crime, is reasonably justified. Of course, the idea that the conscience of a criminal may be a factor in the detection of the crime is far from new in fiction; it is one of the oldest upon which plays and novels dealing with crime have been builded. But Dr. Horace does not believe much in conscience, while his friend does. They make a weger, and simulate a crime. The friend, the supposed murderer, wins the bet. He is not guilty, wherefore his conscience is easy, and he escapes arrest. But he barely escapes it, and the real hero of the yarn, a psychological young detective, is only balked by the imitation criminal's easy conscience. "The Case of Dr. Horace" is a short story, and it would be a better story if it were shorter. But its originality of design deserves a note of admiration.

THE London Academy has again changed owners and editors. Sir George Newnes has sold it to Sir Edward Tennant, and Lord Alfred Douglas, who has long been more or less in the public eye, but never hitherto as a critic of literature, is now the editor. Lord Alfred is a son of the late Marquis of Queensberry and brother of the present Marquis. He has published a volume of verse called "The Placid Pug, and Other Rhymes." We learn from Mr. Clement Shorter that Lady Alfred Douglas (who was Miss Olive Custance) is also a poet. Dr. Appleton, Mr. C. Lewis Hind, Mr. Teignmouth Shore, and Mr. Graham Anderson have been previous editors of The Academy. It was long owned by an American, Mr. John Morgan Richards, father of the late Mrs. Craigie.

RENE FRANCOIS ARMAND SULLY-PRUDHOMME, aged 68 years, and for nearly twenty-six years a member of the French Academy, has long been living in retirement at his suburban home, in Chatenay. Some time ago a little band of French poets, headed by François Coppée, paid him a formal visit, with speeches to deliver and poems to read, and a bit of sculpture to give him. Doubtless the old poet, who is ill in mind and body, was somewhat disturbed, but pleased also. Sully-Prudhomme is France's greatest living poet—as the really great poets of France are all dead. His muse is a small, somewhat finicky, philosophizing goddess, noting the "problems" rather than the passions of life. He is a poet somewhat akin to Matthew Arnold, and "Stances et Poemes," "Les Solitudes," "Le Bonheur," "La Revolté des Fleurs" are full of delicate art.

RADICAL THINKERS.

EXACTLY what is a "Radical" in England? The question is suggested by the curious variety in the group of names on the title page of a volume just published by Dr. John MacCunn, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Liverpool, "Six Radical Thinkers," (Longmans, Green & Co.). These are Bentham, John Stuart Mill, Richard Cobden, Thomas Carlyle, Giuseppe Mazzini, and Thomas Hill Green, all familiar enough, save possibly the last, to American readers of English political philosophy, but certainly not usually associated with each other. Even if we accept the grouping as to Bentham, Mill, and Cobden, it is not easy to understand what they have in common with Carlyle or, essentially, with Mazzini, while between Mill, for instance, and Bentham or Bentham and Cobden there is more difference, it would seem, than similarity. Nor is it plain why in what these half dozen thinkers have of likeness, they should be dubbed "Radical." The word appears rather one of general description than of definite classification. It is used to-day in the English press by different persons with a pretty consistent connotation, but applied to very unlike characters. Mr. Balfour, for instance, might very well call the Prime Minister a "Radical," and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman might as readily call Mr. Burns by the same name, which Mr. Burns might deprecate and cite Mr. Keir Hardie as an example of what the real thing is in this line.

Though the basis of the grouping may be a little puzzling, we have to credit Dr. MacCunn with an extremely interesting series of essays in analytical criticism of a number of able and markedly individual men, whose separate influence on the thought of England has been unquestionably great. It is a distinct service to the students of this generation to trace with such care and lucidity, not only the teachings of the father of utilitarianism, Bentham, and of his disciple and successor, Mill, but the conditions amid which these teachings were produced and the way in which they have been justified or have failed of justification. Especially in the case of Mill, it is a service to point out so emphatically how much more than a disciple of Bentham he was, how much richer and more beneficent was the operation of his singularly penetrating mind, and how admirably his personal life fitted in with the influence of the best of his thinking. Only the other day one of our American magazines reproduced a speech of the English statesman, Goschen, in which he described a little brutally what he regarded as the "failure" of Mill in the House of Commons, but it would be difficult to name many members of the House whose success as such has left on the course of English thought or even of English legislation so deep and lasting a mark as was left by the work of Mill. In his case, as in that of Cobden, some rash predictions have not been fulfilled, and the opponents of their principles would fain interpret this fact as discrediting those principles. But the principles are not necessarily wrapped up in the predictions, and preaching may easily be sound where the prophet is a sad failure. The teaching of Cobden, and still more that of Mill, served to steady Great Britain in a policy that not only brought prosperity but secured its beneficent distribution to an extent unknown in other lands. It is the fashion in some quarters to speak of their ideas as outgrown. To some extent, naturally, they are. But their influence had more to do with the very important development of British sentiment within the past three years on economic questions than any other single element. It is likely to be for a long time yet a vital influence.

What is perhaps the most interesting and informing feature of Dr. MacCunn's little volume is the light it throws on the present tendencies of political thought among the class which formerly felt this influence to be practically controlling. They are very wholesome tendencies. Their direction is toward a considerable modification of the extreme individualism, which appealed so strongly to Mill, a modification which he, however, partially foresaw and welcomed. The general tone of the book is one of marked sanity.

A Danish Novel.

Peter Nansen's novel, "Love's Trilogy," has been translated from the Danish by Julia Le Gallienne, and is now published by Messrs. John W. Luce & Co.

JOHN DAVIDSON, REVOLUTIONIST.

The Dramatic Poet Yearns for a "New Cosmogony"—His Forthcoming Trilogy—Announcements of New Books.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1907.

LONDON, April 12.—According to John Davidson, the poet and writer of plays in verse, a "new cosmogony" is the literary and dramatic need of the day. Mr. Davidson's unusual plays, notably "The Theatrocrat," a piece dealing with the Church and the stage, always cause discussion, and just now he is bringing out, with Grant Richards, a new dramatic volume called "The Triumph of Mammon," the first of a triology of plays entitled "God and Mammon." In connection with this book Mr. Davidson announces a startling dramatic creed, briefly that it is all but impossible to write acting plays for the English etage at present, because the theatre is still content to accept the Christian economy, faith, and morality as fundamentals. This, by the way, is a curious point of view for the son of an English clergyman. Shakespeare, Davidson contends, has shown man the conditions of Christendom once and for all. There "if it were only that there might be a new drama, it would be necessary to have a new cosmogony." This theory, of course, arouses both interest and ridicule. "The Triumph of Mammon" is being issued, so the publishers announce, to celebrate the author's fiftieth birthday. It has been suggested, humoronsly, that as a further celebration some one ought to present Davidson with a brand new cosmogony.

***

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO. announce a new novel called "William Jordan, Jr.," by John Collins Snaith, author of that popular story, "Broke of Covenden." The same firm promises several important works of a serious nature, including "European Animals," by R. S. Scraff, a volume of ten studies of the factors of modern history and their application to the problems of the present day by Prof. A. F. Pollard; a translation of Prof. Erman's "Handbook of Egyptian Religion," and an interesting little book on Shinto, the ancient religion of Japan, by W. G. Aston, who has written so much on Japanese subjects.

***

A BOOK called "Travel and Adventure in the Pygmy Country" has been written by J. Penman Browne, and will be published by Werner Laurie, who also has in hand two new novels. One is "Roger Dinwiddie, Soul Doctor," in which a novel psychological theory is advanced by the author, Miss Irvine. The other, by Fred Whishaw, deals with the persecution of the Jews in Russia. The Blackwoods announce the official history of the famous royal and ancient golf club of St. Andrews, by the great amateur golfer, H. S. C. Everard, one of the longest drivers in the world. The same house will publish a volume of travels called "In the Footsteps of Marco Polo" by Major Bruce.

GALBRAITH.

DRIFT OF LONDON LITERARY TALK.

LONDON, April 6.—The exuberant writer who styles herself "Rita" has just given the world her opinion of America and Americans in an essay called "The Amazing American!" which one reads with mingled feelings of amusement and indignation. "Rita" tells us she has "never been fortunate enough to meet an American gentleman or an American lady," a fact she attributes not to her lack of experience, but to America's lack of ladies and gentlemen. In business or in society the American, according to this comforting critic, is alike despicable. "He would sooner make a dollar by a trick," says she, "than earn a hundred by fair dealing." America, however, need not be utterly discouraged at all this, for "Rita" has an unenviable reputation as the author of the most violent attacks on all sorts of persons and institutions. Her sentences abound in harsh adjectives and exclamation points, and she delights in throwing literary vitriol on practically everything and everbody. Moreover, in the course of her essay "Rita" finds occasion several times to mention with pride that she has never been in America. "Heaven forefend," she exclaims, "that I should ever set foot in America!" And, very possibly, the "amazing Americans" who read her essay will be unhospitable enough to echo her wish.

***

ANOTHER book on which it will be interesting to have America's opinion is "The Wingless Victory," a week-old novel which English critics seem to be unanimous in regarding as a really important achievement, and one which lifts its author, Miss M. P. Willcocks, up into that small, select circle of the contemporary writers whose works really count. "The Wingless Victory" is a story of Devonshire, and, though it is certainly interesting, it is distinctly not the sort of book one reads to pass an idle hour. Indeed, it is so densely packed with wit and wisdom that it makes rather heavy reading. Critics, with hardly an exception, pronounce Miss Willcocks—who is, by the way, a school mistress—a second Thomas Hardy, meaning by that not an imitator but a worthy rival. It is still too early to determine, however, what readers will think of the book, and whether it will have a popular success. Very possibly it will be more widely read in America than here, for it is frequently remarked by those who know the literary tastes of both countries that American readers are far more willing to work over their novel reading than English. An example of this difference is noticed in the case of May Sinclair's "The Divine Fire," which, at the time when it had gone into fifteen editions in America, had sold only three or four editions here. The only explanation of this which has been suggested is that, although both nations recognized the merit of the book, the ordinary English reader found it too serious, an objection which, apparently, never occurred to the American. Why America, certainly a far gayer nation than England, should have this partiality for serious fiction it is difficult to say. The theory, however, that such is the case has been advanced so frequently that it is impossible to disbelieve it entirely.

***

WHAT is the shortest time in which any one ever completed a book? Of course, some one must hold the record, and it would be interesting, could the record holder be discovered, to arrange a competition in speedy writing between him and Mr. Eustace Miles, a well-known English vegetarian and the author of many volumes. Mr. Miles said the other day to an interviewer that in less than eighty hours he could write two books. It is to be presumed he did not mean eighty consecutive hours; possibly ten working days of eight hours each would be a fair interpretation of his remark. But even to write two books in ten days would certainly be a feat worth boasting of.

***

THAT the "dog is one of the pitfalls of literature" is the opinion of F. G. Afialo, the well-known writer on animals, and his advice to all novelists, except those who really understand the subject, is to leave dogs alone. "Few of us," continues Mr. Afialo, "can help a feeling of irritation when we see the false situations in which, either to develop the story or merely by way of extrinsic embroidery, man's first friend too often finds himself in print." One fictional dog in particular arouses Mr. Afialo's ire. That is the famous "Hound of the Baskervilles," in the Sherlock Holmes tale of that name. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has, it seems, "thrown the most sacred creeds of the Kennel Club to the winds, and has given us," Mr. Afialo continues, "a terrific hybrid of mastiff and bloodhound, as large as a small lioness,' (whatever size that may indicate,) with 'small, deep-set eyes,' totally out of keeping with its pedigree." So Conan Doyle's monster is a freak and an impossibility, and if we are to take the word of Mr. Afialo—who is probably as reliable an authority as could be found—we shall be forced to add the terrible "Hound of the Baskervilles" to our list of shattered illusions.

***

AN unusual novel which is attracting some attention just now is Helene Vacaresco's "The King's Wife," (published by Werner Laurie.) Helene Vacaresco has become well known as the author of a series of reminiscences called "Kings and Queens I Have Known," and now that she has put her experience with royalty into a novel the result is distinctly interesting. She has, of course, introduced us to another mythical kingdom, of which, since the invention of Ruritania, enough have been invented to cover the whole globe many times over. Less romantic than Anthony Hope, Mlle. Vacaresco interests us by giving what seems a real picture of life at Court; the toadying of the Court ladies and gentlemen is described with an almost cruel humor. Another interesting feature of the book is the Grand Duke and Duchess to whom we are introduced. They have three unmarried daughters whom they are striving to "get off," and unexpectedly a royal Prince proposes for one of them. Their wild joy at the fine marriage they attempt to cloak with dignity and the description of the old Duke pretending to hold back from the suggested alliance is extremely laughable. Finally the young people are betrothed, the Prince obviously much against his will, the girl stupidly indifferent, and we hear the Court folk chattering about "the beautiful love match" and the dear Prince who was so much in love he tipped over the tea table in his eagerness to kiss the bride. Altogether, though perhaps not a startling achievement as a novel, it is an extremely interesting book, because of its descriptions of the way royal people really live, written by a person who has had many chances to observe Kings and Queens. Mlle. Vacaresco has been maid of honor to the Queen of Roumania, and it is known she was once engaged to marry a royal Prince, so we may take it for granted she knows her royalty well.

GALBRAITH.

A NOVEL OF INCIDENT.

THE IRON WAY. A Tale of the Builders of the West. By Sarah Pratt Carr. Illustrated. Pp. 367. 12mo. Cloth. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE reader who craves exciting incidents, hairbreadth escapes, glimpses of wild life in a particularly wild and rugged time, will certainly find plenty of such material in this romance of the West. Here we have station agents scalped by Indians; Chinamen talking voluble pidgin English, and exulting in displays of their clever confectionery; workmen rescued from trains wrecked by breaking trestles; wild stage-coach races; murderous attacks in barrooms, and many other kindred episodes natural to the time and place in which the scene is laid. It is fairly presumable that much of the story is a transcript from real life, for the preface informs us that the authoress is the daughter of one of the pioneers of the Central Pacific Railway, and that a large part of her youth was passed among those who, like her father, were interested in everything affecting the railway, and the region through which it was to pass. Her parents were among the many who went from New England to California in the early days of the discovery of gold, and she was carried, as an infant, across the Isthmus. The pictures illustrate the text in a fitting manner, and portray several more or less thrilling scenes.

Dr. Gulick's Book.

The publishers of Dr. Gulick's book, "The Efficient Life," Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., have received letters from President Henry MacCracken of New York University, and Edward B. Shallow, Superintendent of New York Public Schools. Dr. MacCracken writes in part: "Dr. Gulick's volume, 'The Efficient Life,' I found to be a most readable and helpful book upon the everyday needs of our physical life. I not only found its suggestions stimulating, but the form in which they are presented most attractive." Mr. Shallow writes in the course of his letter: "To the man who broods over his physical ills—real or imaginary; to the man who neglects his opportunity of becoming physically strong, and to the man who wants to know how to economise his time and energy, I commend Dr. Gulick's book, 'The Efficient Life.'"

Antipodal Novelists.

The new novelist, Marjorie Bowen, has obtained from Mr. Clemens permission to give "The Master of Stair" the following dedication: "To Mark Twain, with deep gratitude for the flattering interest shown by a great man of letters in the work of a beginner."

English Like "American Scene."

Henry James has pleased The Spectator of London by his book on America, "The American Scene," which was so unquestionably satisfactory to Americans. The Spectator says that "it is the most original book of travels we have ever read, and to the careful reader one of the most illuminating."

THERE IS a quality of freshness and springtime gladness about Anison North's first novel, **"Carmichael."** It is a winning story of real people, that appeals to every sound human heart and mind. "The love tale is told charmingly," says the *Sun*. "Good stuff," says the *Brooklyn Citizen*. It is surely a story that will make its way into thousands of homes for many years to come. ($1.50.)

Equally prepossessing is the story of a white man's love for an Indian woman: **"My Life as an Indian,"** by J. W. Schultz. The author describes with powerful simplicity a life so full of color and incident that the book is assured of a place in our literature. "One of the most authoritative and interesting revelations of Indian life that we have seen," says the *Literary Digest*. (Illustated. $1.65 ostpaid.)

"Birds Every Child Should Know," by Neltje Blanchan, is rapidly becoming our most successful issue in the Every Child Should Know series, in which "Poems," "Songs," and "Fairy Tales" figure prominently. It is by the author of "Bird Neighbors." 63 pages of charming photographs. ($1.32 postpaid.)

We hope all readers of the *Times* have read **"The Sovereign Remedy,"** by Flora Annie Steel. It is a book of real literary distinction—a book we believe in ($1.50.)

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THE CAPTAIN OF THE KANSAS

Edward J. Clode, Publisher, New York.

IN THE LAND OF THE ROMBURG

By REV. B. C. WARREN.

SENSATION OF THE YEAR

CALENDAR

SUNDAY, JAN. 6—Sensational column articles in all New York papers and reams of space throughout country, with editorials.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7—Sensational column articles in all New York papers, with editorials.

MONDAY, APRIL 8—Leading editorial in N. Y. World (see 10).

JAN. 6 TO DATE—Poughkeepsie turned upside down!

Book is to be withdrawn after selling thousands of copies. Special display at Wanamaker's. Only a small lot left. $1.50

PUBLISHED BY THE PUTNAM-NEELY CO., 286 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

THE VIEWS OF MANY READERS.

A Frank Expression of Opinion in Regard to the Contents of Last Saturday's Number of The New York Times Book Review.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

ALLOW me a few words in criticism of last Saturday's number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, and if they are not kindly, why let us believe for the nonce that a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW is not bound to be kindly. I don't know whether you will print my letter, and I don't greatly care, but I guess I can spare a stamp in a vain attempt to benefit some of your professional critics.

A greater proportion than usual of last Saturday's critiques were void of any sense. The review of J. Donaldson's "Woman and Her Position in Ancient Greece and Rome" by Hildegarde Hawthorne was the merest buncombe. Why did she write if she had nothing to say? No one can know in what way the author has done his work, what is the nature of this work, or how it is to be rated from anything that Miss Hawthorne says. "We women of this age," she begins in her third paragraph, and then emits a common school girl's giggle, as if she had lost her head in the presence of a mass audience. Then for two columns' length she treats us to a boarding school rehash of two or three facts in Greek history. I only hope she may live to read "The Deipnosophists" and old Petronius's "Banquet."

She, of course, is impossible as a critic for the first page.

Then Madison Cawein attempts a review of "The Far Horizon" with some little success. He has imagination and insight, but he doesn't seem to know how to present his case. I feel that he is convinced of the power and quality of Lucas Malet's novel, but he doesn't convince me of it. And if any one else is convinced it won't be by means of this little essay in impressionistic criticism. Its results are fragmentary.

The anonymous "skit" on Swinburne savors of the Encyclopaedia Britannica overnight, and is a fairly good example of the literary sham. This writer may learn later not to substitute words for thoughts.

How different from all this is Mr. Edward Cary's review of President Hadley's volume of addresses! It makes no pretension to intransience, and yet here is a critic who takes his eyes off himself and gets down to work. It is illuminating, fresh, and, above all, honest. For when his thought lags he quotes instead of pretending to think, and the clear light of culture and fine critical taste stream over every sentence.

H. W. Boynton again does workmanlike work and infuses life into a review of a dry and unsatisfactory book by his own limpid style of criticism and the ease and grace of his literary form. Miss E. L. Cary is not so successful in her work on Henry James's latest. But, then, the author of "The Golden Bowl" is as dry as dust himself. So that we wish her well for the sake of good work done before.

In W. A. Bradley's critique on Cowley we are introduced to a genuine master workman. The man, the material, and the occasion meet, and the result comes pretty close to perfection. I trust that we may have the pleasure of hearing from him again soon.

I don't know who Miss Estelle Duclo may be, but her sonnet to Markham is "a gem of purest ray." There has not been any as good as this since the last one from William Stanley Braithwaite.

There, now, I have given you both censure and praise; the one is as needful and as salutary as the other.

HUBERT H. HARRISON.
7 West 134th Street, New York City, April 10, 1907.

A. C. Benson.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. A. C. Benson is enjoying a splendid vogue to-day, and justly so, it seems, for while his essays are not of Matthew Arnold depths yet they are apt and timely, possessing a crispness and freshness quite in keeping with the spirit of things modern. If their essence is not always right their expression is invariably so, and in many instances he echoes if not the popular voice, at least the proper viewpoint. For example: In "The Upton Letters" one reads with profit his thoughts on education and religion. He urges with reiterated emphasis the doctrine of individual culture; the concentration of one's energies on that which one is distinctly fitted for. In other words, he brings before one's gaze the wisdom of the immortal bard who said, "No profit goes where is no pleasure ta'en affect—that, Sir, which you most admire!" Again, in his religious notes we catch a glimpse of the individual gospel and an urgent cry for less of the old and dry and much worn out conventionalities, and more of the vital touch of twentieth century freshness; less dogma and more soul; less bloodless dynamics and a more heartfelt and life-like evangel. The pulpit must be quickened with the leaven of a live inspiration and not a traditional didacticism!

Mr. Benson's literary criticisms on the semi-modern and distinctly modern novelists are quite delightfully original, beginning with the Brontës and concluding with George Meredith and Moore—they are well and comprehensively summed up. That, too, "From a College Window" one sees the world in its prismatic colors, varying in depth and insight according to the real enthusiasm of the author. One can see where he truly feels the breath of life and where he merely imagines it. The chapter on art is good, as is that on priests.

One crosses the threshold of these essays to find much pleasure in its "Lares et Penates," with an occasional gem quite Emersonian in quality. To quote directly and appealingly, Mr. Benson says that "the real interest of literature is the apprehending of other points of view; one spends an immense time in what is called society in the pursuit of other people's views, but what a very little gain results from an intolerable deal of chaff! And all because people are conventional and not simple minded." "One who devotes himself to writing," for instance, "should find there his chief joy in the practice of his art, not in the rewards of it!" "Of all the shifting pageant of life, by far the most interesting and exquisite part is our relations with the other souls who are bound on the same pilgrimage. One desires ardently to know what other people feel about it all—the criticism, then, or discussion of other people is not so much a cause of interest in life as a sign of it. Simplicity, to be successfully attained, must be the result of a passionate instinct, not of a picturesque curiosity."

ANNE H. HOBART.
Atlantic City, N. J., April 11, 1907.

Byron.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

J. F. A. Pyre has done some of us a personal service with his "Byron in Our Day" in the April Atlantic. His study of the bard of Newstead is the most competent I know of since Matthew Arnold's. And it surpasses Arnold's in that it goes further in analyzing skillfully the man as well as the poet, and has more good red blood. Had Byron been a Tory instead of a Whig, he would have come down to posterity painted in more favorable colors. But he saw the hollowness of the elect. He told too much truth to be forgiven. He was guilty of bravery. His democracy was something irregular and scandalous. Not in volumes could his poetry be classified more accurately than in six words from the anonymous British singer's tribute of six years ago:

"His verses brace while others' tire."

Ponder that line, you Swinburnes, you idolaters of manner above matter! (Yet we must not forget that even Swinburne is fair enough to credit Byron with a noble sincerity.) Give me the verdict of Goethe, Macaulay, Arnold, Henley, and Pyre rather than the cloistered ipse dixit of the captious or fish blooded. To my mind the prevalent indifference to "Childe Harold's" creator, like the antipathy which has never slept from his day to ours, was born of prejudice and pharisaism, plus incapacity to understand, much less shore, Byron's—and man's—own generous impulses.

To every hater of cant and sham; to every foe of tyranny, temporal or spiritual; to every chafer at Formality, daughter of Hypocrisy; to every suffering soul that finds at once its exaltation and its calm in the play of lightning, the crash of thunder, the roar of avalanche, the drench of torrents—to these is Byron brother no less than interpreter.

JOHN TALMAN.
St. Paul, Minn., April 10, 1907.

Hugo's "Intellectual Autobiography."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Since several conflicting items have appeared in print relative to my forthcoming English translation of Victor Hugo's "Postscriptum de ma vie," I should esteem it a favor if you would give space to the following brief correct statement about the book:

The work will appear in the Spring with the imprint of the Funk & Wagnalls Company. The original manuscript, written in Guernsey during the author's exile, was left with Hugo's heirs and was reserved by them for publication as a fitting memorial of the recent Victor Hugo Centenary. Being an entirely new and unpublished work of Hugo, and constituting a species of mind-biography, it evoked much interest in France, and as regards literary quality was pronounced by critics to be on a level with his best work. The subjects discussed are literature, religious science, art, great men, the French Revolution, &c. Much light is thrown upon the great writer's literary methods and processes, and his religious views, hitherto in doubt, are set forth with great frankness. A study on the last phase of Hugo's genius and embodying the results of recent Hugo criticism in France will accompany the volume. The title of the English edition will be "Victor Hugo's Intellectual Autobiography." LORENZO O'ROURKE.
Brooklyn, April 11, 1907.

"Visit."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your review of Miss Laughlin's "Felicity," you say: "Worst of all is the abominable usage, never observed until a year or two ago, which makes 'visit' mean to have converse or companionship. Felicity, for example, sitting with a just reunited family, leaves them because she is sure they 'want to visit,' not to make calls, but, forsooth, to talk intimately with each other!"

This is a very common expression in the Middle West. I heard "visit" used in this sense for the first time in Illinois fifteen years ago, and have also heard it used by rural people from Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska. I was a little surprised when a Nebraska woman told me she would be ready to "visit with me" as soon as she had finished her chores, but I soon learned that the term meant a cheerful conversation on her shady porch. If Felicity was "raised" in the Middle West she would naturally use the term. As I have heard it in Western New York also it may be a wanderer long exiled from New England.

E. T. ROYLE.
New York, April 11, 1907.

The Whistler Butterflies.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

We notice in your issue of March 23 a cablegram from "Galbraith," your London correspondent, concerning the book entitled "Whistler: Notes and Footnotes," of which we are the American publishers. In this dispatch it is related that the English edition of the book is "fast nailed up in Elkin Mathews's office," owing to a question of copyright regarding the reproduction of two Whistler "butterflies."

We are writing to inform you that after Mr. Mathews acquainted Whistler's executrix with the source from which these butterflies were taken all opposition to the publication of the book was at once withdrawn.

THE COLLECTOR AND ART CRITIC COMPANY.
New York, April 10, 1907.

Hildegarde Hawthorne's Articles.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As a constant reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW I would like to say that I thoroughly enjoy Miss Hawthorne's charming criticisms, essays, or reviews, whichever you choose to call them. I always look forward to reading THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. AN AMERICAN WOMAN.
New York, April 11, 1907.

TALE OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE PRICE OF SILENCE. By M. E. M. Davis. With illustrations by Griswold Tyng. Pp. 329. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IT is very curious that an author who can write as well and with as much taste as Mrs. Davis should be so entirely lacking in artistic instinct. There is much in her book that is very charming. And along with it is much that is deplorably clumsy and grotesque. The scene of the story is laid in New Orleans. A prelude describes the search and looting by the provost guard of an aristocratic mansion during Gen. Butler's occupation of that city. Then the tale passes over the intervening years to the present time and concerns itself with the love and complications of a grandniece of the mansion's chatelaine, a son of the Union officer who commanded the looting provost guard, and young relatives and friends of the heroine. A number of their elders, survivors of the civil war, also have prominent parts in the tale and are made to describe themselves, by their talk and their actions, quite charmingly. Very pleasing also are the accounts of the fêtes and merrymakings with which the young people amuse themselves. All this is done with a distinctive touch, very graceful and engaging, which succeeds in making the life that is depicted as charming to the reader as it has appeared to the author. But when she attempts to make her story move, when she tries to use character and incident and to entwine good and evil for the purpose of evolving a story, she fails utterly. Her bad man in the guise of a gentleman would discredit even a Third Avenue melodrama. His machinations and expedients are so grotesque and flamboyant that they merely provoke a smile. And the ease with which people are imposed upon and the innocence with which they accept anybody's statement about the most vital things make one wonder whether the author really meant to imply that the modern representatives of the ancien régime in New Orleans are entirely lacking common sense.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VIOLIN.

THE VIOLIN. Its History and Construction. Illustrated and Described from Many Sources. Together with a List of Italian and Tyrolese Violin Makers. Translated in full from the German of Abele and Niederheitman by John Broadhouse. 12mo. Pp. viii.-206. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

THIS useful and very comprehensive little book is a valuable addition to the great library of books that exist on the subject of the violin. It has a brief account of the origin and derivation of the instrument, which is followed by a detailed description of the great Italian and German makers, their methods and the peculiarities of their work; also with mention of some of the more famous instruments that have come down from their hands. The acoustical experiments of Savart are discussed and the authors take occasion to emphasize the futility of departing from the models of the great makers. There is a chapter on the construction of the instrument and the making of strings, of bows, in considerable technical detail. The appendix contains a table of the names of nearly all the notable makers of Italy and the Tyrol, whose works have been preserved, giving the places of their birth, their dates and their labels. There is much information here in a very compact form. There is not much to be said for the elegance of the translation nor for the typographical appearance of the book.

IBSEN ON THE RAMPAGE.

IBSEN, THE MAN: HIS ART AND HIS SIGNIFICANCE. By Haldane MacFall. New York and San Francisco: Morgan-Shepard Company. $1.50.

THIS is the kind of book that invariably follows in the wake of a distinguished man's death. Mr. MacFall is evidently a sincere worshipper of Ibsen. He has industriously collected much that has appeared in newspapers and reviews of his idol, and with reckless speed has made an olla podrida in which there is little critical discrimination, many curious comments, and much enthusiasm. For such hot admiration, however, a multitude of critical defects may be pardoned. But we search in vain for any new light, any new reading, any fresh interpretation. Instead, we find a pasticcio of opinions culled from Brandes, Archer, Shaw, Gosse, even Max Nordau. There is, nevertheless, one absolutely unique judgment expressed by the author—who says that Ibsen "grows querulous over the finding of symbols in his plays," whatever that may mean—in his chapter devoted to "The Master Builder." He calls it a "rare poem," but not a great play. It is both. Perhaps Mr. MacFall has only read this masterpiece, and, therefore, does not realize how effective it is in performance.

With a strong cast it not only plays well, but thrills its audience. And this, too, despite its "distracting curse of symbolism"—the phrase is the author's. Furthermore, he remarks that "robbed of its symbolism" the Master Builder "becomes a futility." So would "Hamlet" and "Faust." Strip Ibsen of his symbolism and you have no longer Ibsen. We refer Mr. MacFall to Faguet and Maeterlinck, or to C. H. Herford and Dr. P. H. Wicksteed, whose lectures on Ibsen are the best commentaries ever written. We fear MacFall has read too much Shaw. The only trouble about "The Quintessence of Ibsenism" is that there is too much Shaw and too little Ibsen in the book. Shaw is a Fabian Socialist. Ibsen is an individualist. Shaw attempts to transform the Ibsen plays into Socialistic tracts; just as he attempted to turn Wagner's Siegfried into a lyric-dramatic glorification of Bakounine, the Russian Nihilist. We wonder also at the name of Nordau being included in this volume, under the head of "Some of the Best Books Upon Ibsen."

Mr. MacFall had better realize as soon as possible that Nordau is an uncritical humbug, a man who poses as a psychiatrist, who transposes criticisms from abler men's articles to attack his pet foes—vide his study of Wagner, in which he utilized the ideas of the unhappy Nietzsche. Nordau's estimate of Ibsen is, to put it mildly, pure balderdash; neither criticism nor facts. But as this MacFall book is no doubt the offering of a neophyte, and as we do not believe in quenching enthusiasm, no matter how shallow, with cold water, it may be said in conclusion that for a certain class of readers who will never study Ibsen first hand, this is the book they may read. It is written in a hop, skip, and jump style, and the pictured caricatures of Ibsen and Shaw à la William Nicholson are comical. We never knew that George Bernard smoked. The illustrator has put something that looks suspiciously like a cigarette between his lips. Or is it a high light? The best book of general biographic information concerning Ibsen and his plays is still the Jaeger biography, finished by William Morton Payne, our first American Ibsen scholar, though Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen may have been his contemporary in the hard task of persuading an unsympathetic public and hostile criticism that Ibsen was a dramatist and not a moral monster.

REPELLANT FOLKS.

THE FIRST CLAIM. By M. Hamilton. Pp. 317. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

A SPOILED child, married too young to an elderly man quite out of her own class and harassed by an officious mother-in-law and a tyrannical course, who both combine to keep the young mother separated from her baby—so the story opens. The scene is laid in England in the present time, and the characterization shows considerable ability. There is no denying that "The First Claim" is interesting; but it is an unpleasant tale. Incidents of the most grievous sort follow one another in a sorrowful progression. From beginning to end the story is almost hopelessly distressing, and most of the people are such as would naturally be avoided. There really is not a single character for whom one can have a hearty respect and liking. There seems to be a fondness for stories which display the seamy side of life, and harrow the mind with pictures of sorrow; and so there will be plenty of readers for books like the one before us. The dialogue is natural and dramatic. It is a satisfaction, however, to be quite confident that there is not material for a play in these pages. The little girl, "Gwen," is so highly objectionable as to recall somebody's wickedly cynical toast: "To the memory of the good King Herod!"

APRIL

1907

BOSTON NOTES.

"By Right Divine"—English Classics—A Motor Car Story—Gossip About Authors.

THE title of William Sage's new story "By Right Divine," so strongly suggests a European historical novel that it may repel some readers from a book as truly American as American official personages and peculiarly American political corruption and neutralized American methods can make it, and that is to be regretted because the struggle between a selfish Senator and an upright Governor could hardly be set forth more vividly. Especially good points in the story are the subordination of the love interest to the stronger motives by which the normal man is guided, and the vivid manner in which the author shows a good woman's inevitable misunderstanding, both of essential right and of policy in matters concerning those whom she loves. That the story is original in plot after ten years of rapid production of American political novels by all sorts of writers is an unpleasant reflection on American morals. One wishes that the theme were exhausted.

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The story is to be issued by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. early in May. In the way of gossip about this firm's authors comes the news that Ellis Meredith has been asked to send her portrait to the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, to be placed in the section devoted to the work of women. She is selected as representing Western American writers. A pretty anecdote comes from Arizona telling of a Havasupai Indian to whom a guest at a Grand Cañon hotel shnwed the pictures in Mr. George Wharton James's "In and Around the Grand Canyon." Once and again the savage returned to look at one picture, and at last asked for it, saying that one of the girls represented in it was his dead sweetheart. The guest wrote to the publishers for it, and the poor fellow's desire was promptly granted.

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The coming volumes of the King's Classics, which Messrs. John W. Luce & Co. are to publish, are "Wine, Women, and Song," edited by Mr. J. A. Symonds; "Royal Poets of England," edited by Mr. W. Bailey Kempling; "Utopia," edited by Mr. Robert Steele, who, having tried his hand on both classic and modern English books, and also on French classics, is now at work on an edition of Roger Bacon, of whom it is to be feared that most Americans know only the "Time is," "Time was," "Time is past" story preserved in "Gammer Gurton's Garland." Later will appear Chaucer's "Legend of Good Women," edited by Dr. Skeat, and turned into modern English; Pettie's "Petite Palace of Pettie his Pleasure," edited by Mr. Israel Gollancz, general editor of the series, and Sir William Temple's "Essay on Gardens," with which are included some other essays, all edited by Mr. Albert F. Sieveking, who has already edited two editions of Sir William's work. In this series each quaintly shaped little volume has a photogravure frontispiece and an index with an introduction and notes. One edition is half bound in boards, one in quarter vellum with cloth sides, and a small special edition will be bound in three-quarter vellum with Oxford sides, for the use of those who find the text too good for the simple, inexpensive array in which the mere lover of choice reading esteems himself fortunate to have it.

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If every reader of English and American fiction do not regard the motor car as a necessary of life, it is not the fault of the fiction writers, for they have epdowed the machins with more faculties than it ever brought from the factory, and they bestow it npon their heroes and heroines with a lavish disregard of the probable depth of a purse and the storage capacity of a cottage of gentility. Mr. G. Sidney Paternoster is not the least among these beneficent folk, and his "The Lady of the Blue Motor," which Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. have in preparation, hrings forward five good cars and true and three good drivers, one of them a villain of the blackest dye. The heroine, although so modern that she drives her own car, is of the charming old type which lives for others, and is sweetly feminine the moment that the demand for wonderful bravery ceases. The author does not permit the reader to pluck out the heart of his mystery too soon, and the last page is the most momentous in interest.

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The four colored pictures with which Mr. Louis Rhead has illustrated Mr. Clarence Hawkes's "Tenants of the Trees" include one charming little study of bluebirds and blue sky, and two others in wood browns and greens, one with a wonderful raccoon, the "beast like a fox" of the old explorers. Why does not some one devise a way by which pictures like these, like those which Mr. Hall makes for Mr. Roberts's books, the Mr. Bateses may be inserted into the scenes. Surely they are better adapted for the purpose than the ordinary illustrations, which are a temptation than Little Bo Peep, or that maid of Pippin Hill, beloved of the Duke of Monaghan.

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Among the new editions brought ont by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," with the five versions comparatively arranged, and twelve pictures by Miss Blanche McManus. This book is produced both in cloth and in limp leather, but the new edition of Prof. Roberts's "New York Nocturnes" appears only in the latter style, and the late Mr. Frederick Knowles's Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics will be bonnd in the same fashion and in pocket form for its 1907 edition.

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Mr. Ferris Greenslet, assistant editor of The Atlantic and author of the life of Lowell published last year, is making a little visit to London and Paris, but will return by the middle of next month. Miss Mary Johnston soon goes abroad for the Summer, and Mrs. Wiggin will arrive in England in time to hear that the first edition of the "New Chronicles of Rebecca," after being again and again enlarged, was at last terminated at 50,000 copies.

***

A second edition of the work of one less fortunate among authors who have lived in San Francisco, Miss Ina D. Coolbrith, is announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The Public Library over which she presided was totally destroyed by the earthquake, and this has given her time to revise her "Songs from the Golden Gate," of which the new edition is to have illustrations by Mr. William Keith and a photogravure portrait of the author. The pleasing generosity with which most of us dispose of our neighbors' money should lead some one to draw Mr. Carnegie's attention to that library. The Pacific Coast sets Miss Coolbrith next to Bret Harte when it begins to "p'int with pride."

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Miss Norah Davis, whose "The World's Warrant" is announced for next Wednesday by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has passed through such an experience with this her second novel as has come to many an author, for she began to write one story, and her characters made another in spite of her. Miss Davis is an Alabama woman, but knows the Gulf States from Florida to the Ozarks, having traversed them now as a teacher, journalist, or Federal court reporter. She is still young enough to show the impress of her happy childhood in a houseful of books, with a sympathetic little sister, who aided her in inventing a language, now, alas! as forgotten as that which the young De Quinceys devised to conceal their thoughts from their respected elders.

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In the "Humanists' Library" the Merrymount Press is bringing out the "Against War" of Erasmus, edited by Mr. J. M. Mackail, Professor of Poetry at Oxford and son-in-law of the late Sir Edwin Burne-Jones. It will be remembered that the books of this library are printed in "Monbalegro" type, designed by Mr. Herbert P. Horne for the Merrymount Press, with title pages and initial letters from his hand. The editions are limited to 303 copies, of which 275 are sold.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, April 12, 1907.

GUNTER'S LAST WORK.

MR. BARNES, AMERICAN. A Sequel to Mr. Barnes of New York. By Archibald Clavering Gunter. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THIS book, the last novel of Mr. Gunter, who died only a few weeks ago, contains a mass of exciting and almost bewildering adventures. It is the sort of book that one picks up at midnight and reads and reads avidiouely until he is surprised to find that it is almost time for his morning bath. The incidents are piled up on one another with the rapidity and ingenuity of a Charles Reade. The characters haven't time to turn round and draw breath before the bad men are at it again and the heat of the fray becomes hotter than ever.

This, in short, is the story of a modern Corsican vendetta—and Corsican perseverance has evidently not become modernized or in any degree altered from the days of old. Edwin, the particular chum of Mr. Barnes, has married a beautiful Corsican; and this connection, together with the violent death of a relative, brings on the blood-feud, in which Barnes and his betrothed are also involved. The Corsican on vengeance bent is unfortunately rich and follows them to France, whence they wisely endeavor to escape to England immediately after the wedding. A detective is employed to help baffle the Corsicans—and "things are doing" from that moment until the final word of the story.

Barnes, it will be remembered, is the most wonderful pistol-shot ever imagined—a man whose Colts is almost superior to the Hawkens rifle of Cooper. In the end, when the Corsican is about to murder Edwin and assault his bride, Mr. Barnes, worn and weary, supposes the other side at a marvelous distance with his first shot. He then kills villain No. 2, the accomplice, in similar short order. Then, just as Edwin and the detective are released from the tower where they have been imprisoned, the lighted fuse takes effect and the old building is blown into a thousand million pieces. Mr. Barnes, American, has turned the tables even on Corsica.

THE CONCORDANCE SOCIETY.

THE Concordance Society, originating in a suggestion made by Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard, was organized Dec. 28 during the session of the Modern Language Association at New Haven, with the following officers: President—Albert E. Cook, Yale University; Secretary—Charles G. Osgood, Jr., Princeton University; Treasurer—Curtis H. Page, Columbia University; Executive Committee—The officers of the society, with Charles M. Hodell, Woman's College, Baltimore, and Albert H. Tolman, University of Chicago.

The purposes of the society are "to provide subventions toward the publication of such concordances and word indexes to English writers as shall be considered sufficiently meritorious and necessary; to formulate plans for the compilation of such works, and to assist intending compilers of such works with suggestion and advice." Members pay $5 a year, due May 1. As the society will disband if a hundred members are not secured by May 1, applications for membership are desired, and may be sent to any one of the officers.

The society now has about seventy members, including such well-known names as Profs. William James, George L. Kittredge, and Berrett Wendell, at Harvard; Charlton M. Lewis, Wilbur L. Cross, and William L. Phelps, at Yale; Henry Van Dyke and Theodore W. Hunt, at Princeton, and Caleb T. Winchester, at Wesleyan.

LOVE IN IRELAND.

THE STORY OF BAWN. By Katherine Tynan, author of "The Dear Irish Girl," "Julia," "Dick Pentreath," &c. Pp. 312. Imported by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

KATHERINE TYNAN is well known for her pretty and pleasantly-told tales of Irish life, and this "Story of Bawn," hnt adde another to the list. The heroine, Bawn Devereux, herself tells the story of her life, dwelling mainly upon the events of the last year or two of her teens, when misfortunes thickened and threatened over the heads of her grandparents, the lord and lady of an ancestral estate in Ireland, with whom she had always lived. The waves of advancing ill-fortune are about to sweep away the old people and only her sacrifice of herself in a marriage with a man whom she loathes can save them. She is about to make it when deliverance comes out of a midnight storm in the shape of an uncle who had disappeared years before and who clears up all the old stories about himself, which hed made the old people miserable and had brought upon them all their misfortunes. Soon follows the young woman's own true love and all the characters in the story are properly paired off and married. It is a slight little tale of the sort to amuse one's self with for an hour on a lazy Summer afternoon and forget the next day. But it is told with taste and with some skill in the handling of incident and with much evident affection for the quiet life, the beautiful fields, and the contented people of secluded corners of Ireland.

NEMESIS OF NATIONS.

A NOTEWORTHY study of history from the pen of W. R. Paterson, M. A., known also hy the pseudonym of Benjamin Swift, will appear next week with the imprint of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. Under the title "The Nemesis of Nations" the author has made a humanistic study of history with an analysis and a comparison of the decadent influences in nations. The biggest factor that he separates, slavery, may be set down as the author's theme. Although he may show a specious argument, he has given a valuable survey of facts as well as a general argument. The volume includes an introduction and chapters on Hindustan, Bahylon, Greece, and Rome. Another volume is hoped for later. The present work has been well received in England.

THE "GRAFTON PORTRAIT."

THE claim of the so-called "Grafton Portrait of Shakespeare," recently discovered in England, was supposedly supported by Mr. H. Spielmann, editor of the Magazine of Art and well-known critic. Argument over it has been waxing hot. The rustic family of ancient descent, in whose house the portrait was "discovered," called it "Uncle Gus," or something like that, and "Uncle Gus" it is to remain, with the loss to the world of another potential treasure. For the case of the portrait has been lost by Mr. Spielmann denying that he indorsed it, and his supposed opinion that the portrait is a fake. Mr. Spielmann will write about it for the next issue of Pall Mall Magazine.

HARPERS BOOKS

The Cruise of the "Shining Light"

By Norman Duncan

A story of love and mystery, of childhood and manhood, of humor and pathos. A story one cannot forget—the sort of book that can be read aloud. The people of the book are real people—the boy Dannie, old Nick Top who brings the boy up to be a gentleman after the rules of Lord Chesterfield, and the girl Judith whom Dannie loves from childhood.

A novel full of the same fine manly religious feeling which marked the author's earlier success *Dr. Luke of the Labrador.* A story that holds one as the great old-time novels hold and demands more than a single reading.

The Mystics

By Katherine Cecil Thurston

Scene follows scene with the same persistent excitement and breathless fascination which marked Mrs. Thurston's former novel *The Masquerader.* A story of romance and mystery, in which the hero at the peril of life and all boldly choses to play the lover's part.

The Princess

By Margaret Potter

A plot so startling that it at once chains the attention. A daring and orignal novel of love and intrigue in the court-life of Russia.

The Giant's Strength

By Basil King

This is a big, strong novel of to-day—the day of giant monopolies and vast fortunes—in which hearts and wills clash in situations new to fiction.

Nature's Craftsmen

By Dr. Henry C. McCook

A marvellous account of the picturesque and unusual sides in the life of ants, bees, ballooning spiders, and other insects. It points out unsuspected wonders at our very doors, and is wholly free from technical terms.

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

TALKS WITH WRITERS OF BOOKS.

The Varied Occupations of Mr. Frederick J. Stimson—Margaret Deland and "Old Chester Tales"—Ford Madox Heuffer and the Rossettis.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

OTIS NOTMAN.

FREDERICK J. STIMSON came on from Boston to spend a few days in this city, which afforded me the opportunity of having a chat with him. He, like other Bostonians, finds the life here very strenuous, and protested that they make him work too hard and keep him hustling too much for him really to enjoy himself. To me Mr. Stimson represents not a dual but a triple personality. In one personality he is a Harvard professor, in another a practicing lawyer, and in a third a writer of romance and fiction.

Before Mr. Stimson left college he had written his first novel, "Guerndale," which he signed "J. S. of Dale." But he decided then that his interest in public affairs attracted him to try law, while his duty to his family required a more money making profession than the writing of novels not made to sell. For thirty years he has been active in politics, and is a member of both the New York and Massachusetts bar, and was at one time Assistant Attorney General in the latter State. He has numbered among his clients the United States Government, the Bank of England, and the State of Massachusetts, a curious record for a man not avowedly of large practice. He has an office now in the lawyers' section of Boston, and is still hard at work. He has written a number of law books, in fact has two coming out this year. One "The Law of the Constitutions, National and State," the other a new edition of his handbook to the labor law of the United States.

In his capacity as professor he lectures at Harvard College on Comparative Legislation and Constitutional Limitations. He gives four or five lectures every week. Next Fall he is also to give a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute, with the striking title "The Federal Powers, the Rights of the States, the Liberties of the People."

Mr. Stimson appears in his third rôle as a writer of fiction. He takes a good vacation, and when attending to railroad practice in his private car, or on his annual voyage to England, he writes his novels. At first he wrote under a pen name, that of J. S. of Dale, but his later books have been under his own name. His last novel is entitled "In Cure of Her Soul." Mr. Stimson says: "There are two sorts of fiction that I am interested in writing, and they are each quite distinct—the romance and the novel. The latter the novel that deals with the present day problems, what the French call 'roman de moeurs,' not the dialect story, the tale of provincial life, for, to tell the truth, I am much more interested in writing about those people who are in the lead, who shape our American life, who are found in New York or Washington, rather than about the people who live in rural New England or in the backwoods. Mrs. Deland and Miss Wilkins can do that sort of thing far better than I can—indeed except in 'Baron of Sandwich,' I have never risked it—no, frankly, I like to study people who are not peculiar, but representative. When I say I want to write about the upper class, I mean, of course, not money, but the class that have brains and ability and power, which really shapes our world. My writing is my recreation and my pleasure, and I keep it quite apart from my law work. I never do any fiction writing while the courts are open. I write during the Summer."

There are really four different occupations in which Mr. Stimson is vitally interested, his law, his professorship, his writing, and his politics. In 1902 he ran as one of the Democratic candidates for Congress, and he it was who wrote the Massachusetts Democratic platform of 1903. Also for four years he was Consul to the United States Industrial Commission at Washington, and was chosen to draw the present corporation code of Massachusetts. How Mr. Stimson accomplishes all he does, I fail to understand. I fancy he does not get the long vacation he says he likes to have. Certainly it is true that between the publication of his last two stories there have been ten years. But he says: "With my fiction, I only write when I feel like it, and when I have something to say. The present condition of the American market, for serious work, is not such as to encourage an author in the hope of earning his living. Exceptions like 'The House of Mirth' but prove the rule. Best sellers are nearly always trash. In France they understand this. The classic writers, like Bourget, in France, aim avowedly at the public of 'le quinzième mille'—not that of the hundred and fifty thousand."

Finally, Mr. Stimson told me he had two masters—for novels, Balzac—for romance, Tourgenieff.

***

I HAVE not yet asked Mrs. Margaret Deland for a personal interview, as I have not been anywhere near where she lives, but I gathered these interesting facts about her from her publishers. She began her literary work in this way: Some years ago a friend discovered on the leaves of her market book some lines in verse, and the friend encouraged her to continue her efforts at literary expression. Mrs. Deland did so, but found that it was prose and not poetry that was her natural beat, and as a result wrote her "Old Chester Tales." As a matter of fact she really began her career as an artist instead of as an author.

After being educated at one of the best schools for girls in Pennsylvania she came to New York City and studied drawing and designing at the Cooper Institute. She graduated at the head of her class, and her ability was so marked that she was promptly asked to take the place of instructor in design at the Girls' Normal College in this city.

She accepted the offer, and it was while holding this position that she met her future husband, Lorin F. Deland. They were married in 1880, and since then their home has been in Boston.

Mrs. Deland's method of work is a very systematic one. She has many social duties and realizes that without method she could achieve no results, and she makes a habit of spending so much time regularly at her desk. Her favorite workroom is a large and many windowed one on the second floor of her attractive house in Boston. She writes her first draft of a scene or a chapter in the first flush of inspiration. Then she rewrites this with great care, making alterations. Next it is typewritten by her secretary for her publishers. Later she corrects and recorrects the printed proofs.

Mrs. Deland does not often visit the once charming town in Western Pennsylvania which she christened Old Chester, probably because its attraction is somewhat destroyed by the encroachment of a neighboring city.

She was born near the town which she has immortalized. "Old Chester," of course, is not its real name; nor is it the old town of Chester near Philadelphia, but it is near the City of Pittsburg. To her readers "Old Chester" is a very real place, but every one does not take it with the literalness of a man who wrote to her in regard to getting a farm there and said:

"I have read your books with interest, not only on account of their being written in an old-fashioned manner, but because I am looking for a farm, and am much taken with the idea of having one in Old Chester.

"Would you mind telling me whether you would advise the purchase of farm land there as a means of earning a living? I have had no previous experience in farming, but am obliged to take up something of the kind on account of nerve trouble."

Mrs. Deland had some trouble in getting the title for her new book. She wanted to call it simply "The Awakening," and that was the title under which it began to appear serially, but shortly after it began to run a book was issued bearing that title, and so, according to the rules of etiquette in the literary world, she was obliged to change the name to "The Awakening of Helena Richie." This new book of Mrs. Deland's has afforded various ministers in Boston texts for their sermons. They do not all agree on the point that Dr. Lavendar's method of bringing the dramatic complication to a final happy end was the best possible from the ethical standpoint, but they all find a great lesson in it.

Mrs. Deland was much touched that "Helena Richie" is to be published in raised letters for the use of the blind. There are comparatively few books used for this kind of publication. By the way, her real name is "Margaret Wade Deland," but she prefers to sign her work "Margaret Deland."

***

MAY ISABEL FISK is a young woman of many accomplishments. She is not alone familiar to the public through her short stories and humorous monologues, but also as playwright and actress. It is for her monologues, however, that she is best known. Every now and then these sketches are culled from the various magazines in which they have made their initial appearance and are issued in book form. "Monologues" was published a year or so ago, and the second volume of these sketches will be produced in May.

It has been Mrs. Fisk's custom to give an annual recital at the Waldorf, on which occasion she exploits her latest monologues, ranging from the silly young bride making her first call on the butcher to the vitriol-tongued, sharp-witted, impudent shop girl. Mark Twain has included her "Women in the Shoe Shop" in his library of American humor. Mrs. Fisk's publishers are anxious to have her confine her efforts entirely to the humorous vein, but recently she has made a departure by collaborating with Mr. Herbert Kaufman in writing the romantic novel, "The Stolen Throne." Another novel will be forthcoming from this dual pen before the end of the year.

I inquired of Mrs. Fisk what it was that suggested to her the idea of writing monologues. She replied, "I simply couldn't help it; I couldn't laugh alone. Women are so funny because they take trivial things so seriously and because they are so unconsciously humorous. All my material is taken from life, everyday life, and frequently I do not go beyond my own threshold for copy. I just stand off and watch and listen to myself, and pretty soon something absurd is sure to happen. The other day, thinking to please the captious palate of one of my household, I demanded of my grocer "turnips." He inquired whether I wanted white or yellow turnips. I replied, "I want mashed turnips."

I hadn't the least thought of being amusing when I said it.

The idea for the monologues suggested itself to me one night at the opera. Our seats were in the balcony, and so far around on the side that none of the stage was visible. It was "Siegfried." All I could see was the little door on the side of the stage, the man with the trombone, and the smoke coming from the dragon's mouth. By this time I was very cross about it, until suddenly I was overcome with the absurdity of the situation. I borrowed a pencil from the usher and commenced making notes on my programme.

"What is your new book of monologues called?" I asked.

"'The Talking Woman,'" was the reply. "It was rather amusing the way it came to be so named. I was discussing with my publishers the details of the book and my inability so far to find a sufficiently good title. Suddenly the editor with whom I was talking snapped his finger and exclaimed, "I have it! 'The Talking Woman!'"

Of course I pretended to be frightfully offended, and the editor endeavored to assure me that he had thought of the title hours before I arrived, but I knew very well that I had suggested the idea—The Talking Woman.

"You give your own monologues, do you not?"

"I found I had a little knack of delineating the women I wrote about. In fact, so much is lost in the mere reading that I frequently depend on the innuendo of gesture or of a facial expression to convey an entire idea at least to an American audience."

"Do you find your London audiences much slower to grasp a point?"

"Well, on one occasion, at a garden party where I had been appearing, the hostess approached me after what I had thought to be my most screaming effort.

"'Very nice, my dear, very nice indeed. Now do give us one of your funny ones.'

"One of my most interesting experiences was last Spring at Lady Moreton's Grosvenor Square, when I appeared with Coquelin, (aine.) I as the exponent of American monologues and he the French.

"You have no regular time for work?"

"Oh, dear no! I am deplorably lacking in method. That is why I could never imbibe Methodism. I never take my work any more seriously than I trust my readers do. Of course, novel writing involves real labor."

"Do you and Mr. Kaufman always agree on the way things should be written?"

"Always, as Mr. Kaufman's work is always subject to criticism and change, while my own part I insist shall remain as I write it. It is a simple and agreeable arrangement."

***

Herbert Kaufman is a young man still in his early thirties, but he has all ready done so much that it was difficult for me to keep track of the list of his activities. When I met Mr. Kaufman he had just returned from spending the morning with William T. Stead, with whom he is associated in several enterprises and whose American affairs are under Mr. Kaufman's direction. Mr. Kaufman is a journalist of wide experience, both in America and Europe. For many years he was identified with newspaper publishing in Washington and for some while occupied the post of American adviser for C. Arthur Pearson of London, publisher of many magazines, which office he has just relinquished in order to devote more time to a new magazine, in the publication of which he has just associated himself. The first number of that magazine he expects will appear in the Fall. What with the details of the new magazine and The Review of Reviews' Encyclo-

APRIL

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1907

Talks With Writers of Books.

(Continued.)

paedia, in the production of which he is occupying an important part, it is a marvel how he finds time to devote to the completion of the two novels upon which he is now engaged, one in collaboration with Mrs. Fisk, the other as an independent novel. Mr. Kaufman has traveled much and seen much. He has divided his time in recent years between London and New York. This year a volume of poems from his pen will make its appearance. It will be a book of a somewhat revolutionary strain, and the manuscript is now in the hands of his publishers.

"The Stolen Throne," which he has written in collaboration with Mrs. Fisk, has already proved a great success, a considerable first edition having been exhausted long before the date of publication.

***

FORD MADOX HEUFFER, who is to have a book out this month entitled "England and the English," an interpretation, is a young writer, half English and half German, whose personal history is of more than ordinary interest. His mother was a daughter of Ford Madox Browne, and his Aunt Lucy, his mother's sister, married William Michael Rossetti, so that all through his youth Mr. Heuffer was in the very closest relations with the Rossetti family, and with the entire personnel of the literary and artistic movement which found its centre in the salon of his grandfather, Madox Browne. There was hardly a celebrity of those times that Mr. Heuffer did not meet. At his earliest infant's appearance at a musical soiree he was held in Queen Victoria's lap, while Rubinstein played. On another occasion Liszt, whose fierce countenance had made an impression almost of terror upon the boy's mind, having refused to play at the urgent solicitation of his host and the guests, suddenly noticed the child, and placed his hand upon his head and said: "I will play for you, then you can say you have heard the great Liszt play."

Of all the famous musicians whom Mr. Heuffer met, he says the most attractive personally was Brahms.

O'Shaughnessy was another memory of those early days, and Mr. Heuffer can recall the impression of effective brilliancy which he received in hearing that gifted, but early doomed, poet talk in his grandfather's drawing room. Philip Burke Marston, the blind poet, and James Thompson of B. V., author of the poem "The City of the Dreadful Night," completed the trio of poets of that day who showed so much promise, which promise was soon dispelled by the fate which seemed to hang over all three of them. Mr. Heuffer well remembers the dark and gloomy circumstances which surrounded the death of Thompson, circumstances calculated to have a lasting effect upon the mind of the imaginative boy.

His recollections of the Rossetti family and of the people that surrounded them, including the Morrises and Swinburne and others more or less allied to the group, are particularly full and vivid. He grew up with the children of William Rossetti, who were his cousins. The young Rossettis were ardent anarchists, and carried on a propaganda, even publishing a paper in the basement of their father's house. Heuffer adds, however, that "this enthusiasm was not lasting, and my cousins have grown up into normal members of society." Mr. Heuffer's father was a German, a native of Münster. Many of the relatives still live there, so that Mr. Heuffer's associations have been nearly as much German as English. It is because of this fact, perhaps, that in his new work on England he has approached that country with something of the dispassionate mood of the outsider.

At present Mr. Heuffer lives in an out-of-the-way corner of Sussex. He has inherited an estate there and several houses, one of which is occupied by Joseph Conrad. All his literary associations are English, and he forms one of a notable group of writers. His close neighbors are Henry James and H. G. Wells. Kipling lives only a little distance away. His relations with the first three named men are of the very closest, and they have, indeed, markedly affected his literary career, for he is not only the friend, but the literary co-worker and collaborator of Conrad. Mr. Heuffer, in the capacity of reader for a prominent London publishing house, received Conrad's first book, so he can claim no small share in the discovery of that writer. His name figures on the title page with Conrad in the book entitled "Romance." Mr. Heuffer is writing a trilogy on the history of the unfortunate Katharine Howard, the "Fifth Queen." As yet he has only completed the first novel. In addition to this he has also written a biography of his grandfather, Ford Madox Browne, and a number of other works, in fiction and belles lettres, besides much verse. He is altogether an admirable representative of the younger generation of men of letters in England.

Books in Demand.

The Circulation Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books as those most in demand during the week ended April 9: Adult Fiction—Chambers's "Fighting Chance," Nicholson's "Port of Missing Men," Mason's "Running Water." Juvenile Fiction—Alcott's "Little Women," Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Burnett's "Sara Crewe." New Fiction—Ibsen's Plays, Van Dyke's "Studies in Pictures," Hill's "Fighting a Fire."

LOVE AND ART.

THE ISLE OF DREAMS. By Myra Kelley, author of "Little Citizens." Pp. 215. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

MYRA KELLEY'S delightful stories of east side school children have justly earned for her a large and sympathetic audience which will welcome her first venture as a novelist. But her admirers will be disappointed to find that she does not handle this new medium with the skill that she showed in her use of the short story. Her central idea is fresh and interesting, but it is not enough to make a novel out of, unless it were in the hands of a master artist. Consequently she has had to pad it out with irrelevant incidents and much dilution of the narrative. She could have made out of her material a bright, original, and taking short story, but she has been ill-advised to make her entrance among the novelists with an offering of so little substance as to story and of so few attractions in the telling.

The heroine of the story is a young woman artist who has already won some fame and fortune and is believed by herself and her friends to be on the high road to much greater success. At a country house, whither she had gone as a week-end guest, she finds that it is her host who has been buying all her paintings. Deeply wounded and humiliated by the discovery that her Public is represented by only one man, and that it has been solely upon the money of this would-be lover that she has worked and studied and dressed and played, she rushes home and off to Europe without giving him a chance to make his explanations. She stays away for a year, works hard, and wins some real fame in the shape of a Salon medal, and while she is gone her admirer makes chivalric amends. And, of course, she comes back.

Myra Kelley has deserted the teacher's desk. But why should she consider that that gives her the right to play pranks with the English language? She needs to chasten her spirit with regard to the essentials of sentence structure as observed by the best writers of English and made necessary by a due regard for lucidity. Her worst fault in this respect, especially noticeable in the first half of the book, is a habit of trailing along without a stop from one idea to another until she finally brings up at a period, bewilderingly distant from her starting point. Her practice of chopping off phrases and relative clauses and setting them up as separate sentences—into a sort of bachelor maid housekeeping—is one that is deplorably prevalent among young writers. They seem to think that it leads piquancy and sprightliness to their style. Time was when such lapses from English undefiled were remedied, if they existed at all, during the transformation from manuscript into book.

SOCIAL STUDIES.

THE NEXT STREET BUT ONE. By M. Loana. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THIS book, mainly about the poor who are always with us and may be supposed to live in the next street but one, is the work of a trained nurse, formerly ward sister of a hospital and a district nurse, as we learn from casual references to her own labors and experiences. The book is a collection of studies on family and economic conditions; but each chapter contains such a wonderful variety of personal illustrations and is so entertainingly written that the analytic side of the exposition is lost in the pleasure of perusal. The conclusions and deductions, however, are only the more convincing, as they are drawn from specific incidents rather than from long arrays of figures and statistics.

The author, in addition to apparently unlimited experience, possesses a good, active style, and that most saving of all graces, especially when treating of the poor and their sufferings—a sense of humor that may be used either as a kindly shield or a satire weapon of offensive warfare. She understands the poor and the rich—the poor as they seem to the rich and the rich as they seem to the poor. She points out the qualities in which the poor are superior in frankness and kindness—and those in which they are inferior.

One is tempted to wish—that every one might read the chapter on "Other People's Business." This is a chapter which treats of charity organised and disorganised. She points out the cowardice of people who refuse to interfere in other people's business, even when it is a question of stopping gross cruelty, and she shows the absurd manner in which much of the essential work is delegated to incompetents.

"The numerous societies for inducing other people to do our duty to our neighbor, and counting up how often they have done it, have a very ludicrous side to their performances," says the author. Then she tells how the members of a certain Kind Action Society held many teas over the question of an old Frenchwoman who lived in the poor part of town and never heard a word of her native language. When one member was finally delegated to go and talk French she discovered that the old woman was living with her daughter, and that the only reason she never heard the language was that she was stone deaf! The chapter closes with the remark of a lady who said: "Suppose we form a society for not belonging to any society."

The more data contained in this work is wonderful. The method of chatty and sympathetic treatment is even more to be admired. It is the work of one who has lived widely—seen, heard, and remembered.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

IN THE DAYS OF GOLDSMITH. By Tudor Jenks, author of "In the Days of Chaucer," "In the Days of Shakespeare," "In the Days of Milton," "In the Days of Scott," &c. Pp. 275. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

MR. JENKS approaches his subject in a spirit so intensely sympathetic that it becomes controversial. One after another he takes up the events of Goldsmith's life or the phases of his character which have been condemned by other biographers, and with generous heat declares that the Irish author has been maligned and deserves praise rather than blame. In his ardent advocacy he even finds an episode of the young man's college career when with a company of students he attempted to break open the city prison in revenge for the arrest of a companion, "rather creditable than otherwise." His objections to many of the strictures of other biographers are well founded in a reasonable interpretation of the subject's life, and his conclusions show the author of "The Vicar of Wakefield" in a more humane and lovable light than do Forster and others. But his arguments and decisions are not always marked by judicial temper and sweet reasonableness.

For the general reader the scheme upon which the book is laid out is excellent. Mr. Jenks does not attempt to go into overmuch detail in recounting his subject's life. His effort is rather to give a rapid moving picture of the man's development from childhood and of his years of struggle and final success. And this he projects against a background of the chief events of the time in England, upon the Continent, and in America. Each era in Goldsmith's life is thus shown with its attendant contemporary happenings, and the reader never loses his sense of the influences and the inter-relations of the man and the rest of the world. This is especially of value in the chapters devoted to the writing of Goldsmith's most important works. An appendix carries out this idea still further by arranging in tables of parallel columns the dates of the events in Goldsmith's life, world events, and notable literary events of the same date. There are also a very full index and a short bibliography devoted chiefly to biographies.

A "PSYCHOMETRICAL" WORK.

A BOOK which is certain to create a genuine sensation of a wholesome kind in the circle of those interested in psychical research will soon be ready for the press. It is autobiographic in nature and reviews the more striking psychical experiences of a lady of known mental gifts and personal character. These experiences are of the kind which have been called by Dr. James Rhodes Buchanan "psychometrical." The book will probably appear anonymously, but with an introduction by a widely and well esteemed New York rector, certifying the personal character of the teller of the strange tales from a land as yet scientifically unexplored.

NEW BENSON ESSAYS.

ARTHUR C. BENSON, who has taken permanent rank in letters through his essays, including "The Upton Letters" and "From a College Window," comes before us the first of next week with a welcome new volume—"Beside Still Waters" (Putnam). In this he records the sentiments and the changing opinions, and describes the quiet course of life of a young man whom an unexpected legacy has freed from the necessity of leading an active life in the world of affairs.

The Imprint.

The Imprint is the title of a little periodical, beautifully illustrated, which is published by the American Bank Note Company. The color work is admirable, and a part of the first cover design is an excellent example of what is called geometrical lathe work, a kind of engraving used for bank notes, which cannot be counterfeited.

Fiction Worth While

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THE AIM OF THE NEW CATHOLIC MOVEMENT.—By Latinus.
A REFORMED CHURCH AS AN ENGINE OF PROGRESS.—Sir Oliver Lodge.
THE LIVING CHURCH.—Rev. Frank Isley Paradise.
THE NEW STOICISM.—Prof. E. A. Sonnenschein.

OTHER ARTICLES IN THIS NUMBER:

Between Death and Life.
Personality in God, Christ, Man.—Alfred E. Garvie, M.A., D.D.
The Neurotic Theory of the Miracles of Healing.—R. J. Ryle, M. A., M. D.
The Forgiveness of Sin.—The Very Rev. Charles T. Ovenden, D. D., Dean of Clogher.
The Sinlessness of Jesus.—Edwin A. Rumball.
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APRIL

QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

B. H. R.—I wish to ask some one to tell me why the cat does not figure in the Bible? If the Hebrews lived in Egypt they must have seen a cat or two. Were they "taboo"? I see many books about "The Cat," and have sought in vain for some explanation of this silence.

The cat is not mentioned in the Protestant Bible, nor in the Old Testament of the Jews, but is mentioned in the Roman Catholic Bible. In other words, the Book of Baruch, wherein the cat figures, is regarded by Protestants and Jews as an apocryphal work, whereas the Roman Catholics regard it as deutero-canonical, or a book of Scripture taken into the canon after the rest. The reference to the cat is in the sixth chapter, twenty-second verse of the Book of Baruch: "Upon their bodies and heads sit bats, swallows, and birds, and the cats also."

Baruch, Hebrew for "the blessed," was the son of Neriah and friend and secretary of the prophet Jeremiah, whom he accompanied to Egypt. In that country the cat was treated as a divinity. It must have been well known to the Hebrews. Baruch notices it only as frequenting Pagan temples, presumably to destroy vermin, attracted by the fragments of animal and vegetable offerings to the idols. It may be that the Hebrews deemed the animal unclean and therefore did not mention it. This, however, is an unsatisfactory explanation. The cat, it is said, is now more common in Bible lands than in the West, yet no trace of its name is found in the classical authors except in connection with Egypt. The passage from Baruch refers to the vanity of the Babylonish idols, and it is thought that perhaps the people of Babylon originally procured the cat from Egypt. The Jewish Encyclopedia says: "There is no reference to the cat in the Old Testament, the domestication of that animal belog later than the Bible except in Egypt."

C. L. E.—Before me lies a pamphlet with title page as follows: "An elegy on the late Rev. George Whitefield, M. A., who died Sept. 30, 1770, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. By Charles Wesley, M. A., Presbyter of the Church of England. Bristol: Printed by William Pine. MDCCLXXI. Price, sixpence." Octavo. 20 pp., including title page; last page blank."

Title page is inclosed in very heavy black lines one-eighth of an inch wide, with like lines across, above, and below the author's name.

It is in perfect condition, title page a little dust soiled, on heavy old paper. Was once bound in a volume with other pamphlets, and has cut edges, but not close trimmed. Is 8x5 inches.

Do you know of any record price of it, or of its probable value now?

Touching the same event—namely, the death of Whitefield—there are before me three other pamphlets of like form and date, the first a sermon by the Rev. John Wesley. Pp. 32. London. Printed 1770. Another, "Some Elegiac Lines," by the Rev. Mr. De Courcey. London, 1771. Another, "A Sermon by Ebenezer Pemberton, D. D." To which is added an elegiac poem on his death, by Phillis, a negro girl, &c. Boston. Printed, London reprinted 1771. The title pages of all these three, in particular of the second and the last, are very much crowded with particulars.

We find no recorded sale in this country of any of these works.

Charles Wesley's elegy of George Whitefield is interesting to collectors of items relating to Wesley, and a fair price may be obtained for this book or pamphlet.

John Wesley preached a sermon on "Preservative Against Unsettled Notions in Religion," and this was published in 12mo in 1770. It seems to have no especial value.

Richard De Courcey was Vicar of St. Aldmond. His writings have very small value.

There were two Ebenezer Pembertons, father and son. The elder was a minister of Old South Church, Boston. The son was the first man to receive the degree of D. D. from Princeton. He was a Tory in the Revolution. He was pastor of the Brick Church in Boston, which was closed in 1775. As he did not die until Sept. 9, 1779, Phillis, the negro girl, could not have written an elegiac poem on his death in 1771. This pamphlet probably has value, as a sermon delivered by him at the ordination of David Brainard, 1744, fetches from $9 to $12 at auction, and another preached at the ordination of Walter Wilmot at Jamaica, L. I., in 1738, brings $3 or more.

BRYANT WILLARD.—Where did you dig up the "J." in Lever's name? He never signed any of his prefaces or introductions that way that I've been able to discover.

There is an abundance of authority for the "J." Thomas's Biographical Dictionary, the Century Dictionary of Names, the American Encyclopedia, Nelson's Encyclopedia, and the United States catalogue of books all give the author's name as Charles James Lever, and so do also the Dictionary of National Biography and Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, the last two being generally considered the best of authorities.

R. LEVINS.—Will you be good enough to give me a list of books to read following a visit to Ireland, Scotland, and England, particularly some good books on Ireland?

It is presumed that descriptive books only are sought. Such are J. N. Brewer's "Beauties of Ireland," Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Ireland," Britton and Brayley's "Beauties of England and Wales," Dibdin's "Tour of the Northern English Counties," E. Finden's "Ports, Harbors, Watering Places, and Picturesque Scenery of Great Britain." N. Hawthorne's "Our Old Home" and "Passages from English Note-Books," W. Howitt's "Rural Life in England," W. Beattie's "Scotland Illustrated," J. F. Hunnewell's "Land of Scott," and C. Sinclair's "Scotland and the Scotch." These, of course, are only a very few of the books about these countries. There are also many interesting town and county histories.

Mrs. J. E. W.—Will you kindly let me know through your paper the value, if there be any, of "The History of the Revolutions of Portugal," by M. l'Abbe de Vertot, printed in 1754?

Abbé René Aubert de Vertot d'Auboeuf published his "Histoire des revolutions de Portugal" in 1689. The 1754 English translation of this work seems to have no especial value.

E. S. D.—Will you kindly let me know if the copies of the "Century Magazine," 1883, containing "The Bread Winners," published anonymously, possess any value other than that of old magazines?

"The Breadwinners" in this form is valued at from $1 to $2.

INQUIRER.—Can you tell me where I may find a full report of addresses delivered in the Brooklyn Academy of Music at Henry Ward Beecher's seventieth birthday anniversary?

The Brooklyn Evening newspapers published reports of these addresses in full or nearly so.

J. IRVING CLARKE.—Some time ago, I think, you published in THE NEW YORK TIMES a short article about Edmund Vance Cooke. Can you tell me where I can procure any of his writings? I especially want to get the poem beginning "This life's a hollow bubble, don't you know." That is the only thing that I ever read of his, and if he has written anything else as good I want to get it, too.

Mr. Cooke is the author of "Rimes to be Read," "Chronicles of the Little Tot," "How Did You Die?" "Biography of Our Baby," and "Told to the Little Tot," published by the Dodge Publishing Company, 42 East Nineteenth Street, New York, and "Impertinent Poems," by Forbes & Co. of Boston.

WALTER A. PHILLIPS.—Years ago when I was a boy in London, England, I read a novel entitled "The London Apprentice," by Pierce Egan. (Am not sure of title and author's name.) The plot of the story is laid in London during the reign of Henry VIII. Do you know whether the book is to existence, and whether it can be procured in this city?

Pierce Egan's novels were published in this city in 1880 by Robert M. De Witt, then at 33 Rose Street, and by Dick & Fitzgerald of 18 Ann Street. Among those published by De Witt was "The London Apprentice and the Goldsmith's Daughter." This is probably the book you seek. De Witt's business was taken over by R. H. Russell, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, and inquiry there might result in finding the book if it is in print, or Dick & Fitzgerald may have it.

W. W.—Is there any value attached to a full set of the "Philistine Magazine" bound? Are the first fifteen volomes rare? Who is the proprietor of the magazine?

A set of the first eleven volumes of The Philistine has fetched $29.70 at auction, and a presentation copy to Augustin Daly, same number of volumes, has brought as high as $34.88. Elbert Hubbard (pseudonym "Fra Elbertus") publishes and edits this magazine at East Aurora, N. Y.

F. H. G.—Can I ascertain through your columns the years of Aristomachus of Soli and Philiscus of Thrace (Agrius)? Were they contemporaries of Aristotle, or did they come before him?

Aristomachus of Soli lived about 300 B. C. Aristotle died, aged 62, about 322 B. C. Philiscus, a pupil of Diogenes the Cynic, was, like Aristotle, a tutor of Alexander the Great.

M. T.—Will you kindly inform me through your columns where Thomas Hardy now lives and give me as much of his history as you conveniently can to limited space?

Thomas Hardy was born in Dorsetshire on June 2, 1840. He was educated in the local school and received private tuition in Latin and French, and in the evening classes at King's College. Articled to an ecclesiastical architect in 1856, he measured and sketched many old country churches which have since been demolished or altered. He worked at Gothic architecture under Sir A. Blomfield, and was prizeman of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1863 and of the Architectural Association the same year. His advent in literature began by verse writing, but he soon relinquished poetry for prose. His home is at Dorchester, England.

C. C. C.—Will you kindly tell me the value of Bailey's Dictionary, in two volumes, published in London in 1726 and 1727 respectively, and in good preservation?

The market value is from $2.50 to $3 for the two volumes.

Answers from Readers.

E. C. C.—The name of the author of the poem, "The Wander Thirst," asked for by W. P. B., is Gerald Gould.

JEAN JENNINGS.—In answer to your correspondent, "A. M.," inquiry regarding the book, "The Rights of Women," I wish to say Mary Wollstonecraft, in 1792, wrote "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman." She was the pioneer on the road which Susan B. Anthony so bravely followed.

JAMES MOTT.—I have a copy before me of "The History of the Seravites," to which there is a reference in your issue of March 30. The two parts are bound together in a very small 12mo. Following the title page to the first part is "The Publisher to the Reader," covering nineteen pages, which you state is lacking in the British Museum's copy. It is signed D. V. On a flyleaf is the autograph of a former owner of the book, Hugh W. Diamond. Beneath this is written: "Dr. Diamond's autograph. See Notes and Queries, Volume VI. and Volume X. Page 488. For a full and curious account of this rare volume see Notes and Queries, Volumes III. and IV. and the books there cited." On another leaf is: "Concerning the authorship of this book see 'Journal Historique,' Tome I., Page 110, and the references, particularly 5th, Choisis, Volume XXV., Page 468, and Volume XXVI., Page 480."

RAY S. BALL.—In answer to H. L. Simons, (March 9,) will say that the poem beginning "Gone, gone, forever, like a rushing wave," &c., can be found in the National Reader, (Page 418.) The author was George D. Prentice.

GEORGE HASWELL, Jr.—The lines quoted by Thomas B. Lude on March 23 are to be found in a song set to music, which I have, entitled "Driven from Home." The following is a copy of the title page: "Dedicated to Miss Nannie Rogers, Louisville, Ky. Written and composed by Will S. Hays. Published by J. L. Peters, 198 Broadway. Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1864."

We are indebted to a large number of our readers for information in answer to Thomas B. Lude's query. Sara Moore gives the following as the first verse:

Out in the cold world, out in the street,
Asking a penny of each one I meet;
Cheerless I wander along through the day,
Wearing my young life in sorrow away.
No one to love me, no one to bless,
No one to pity me in my distress;
Fatherless, motherless, sadly I roam,
Cursed by my poverty, driven from home.

HENRY CHILSON.—In answer to H. B. Cook's inquiry for the author of the poem, "The Lesser Children," a few lines of which poem are quoted in your Appeal to Readers column, I beg to say that Ridgely Torrence is the author, and the poem was published in The Atlantic Monthly for September, 1905. Torrence is the author of "The House of a Hundred Lights," written in imitation of the style of Omar Khayyam; "El Dorado," a poetic drama of rare promise, and last, a very wonderful bit of work, "Abelard and Heloise," another poetic drama, which, I believe, places him on an equality with Stephen Phillips.

FREDERICK J. SHEPARD.—There is a considerable literature on the trial of Jesus besides what is cited in your issue of March 23. It seems to have begun with Joseph Salvador's "History of the Institutions of Moses," to which Andre Marie Jean Jacques Dupin, an eminent French lawyer, replied with his "Trial and Condemnation of Jesus." A new book on the subject is by Giovanni Rosadi, an Italian author; it was published in 1906 and was severely criticised by Septimus Buss in The Nineteenth Century for October of that year. Judge Gaynor's address was published in The Albany Law Journal, Volume 36. Judge Edward W. Hatch discussed the same subject in the Green Bag for September and October, 1893. The book by Innes was originally printed in The Contemporary Review for August and October, 1877, and was reprinted in Littell's Living Age, Volumes 134 and 135. Another article of importance on the subject is by H. C. Vedder in the Bibliotheca Sacra for October, 1892. Contrary to most authorities Mr. Vedder maintains that the Jews had a legal right to take life. Still other authors on the trial are J. C. Mabry, W. D. Mahan, and E. T. Wellford.

Appeals to Readers.

A. C. W.—Will you kindly tell me who is the author of the following:

"Lord God, Thou lettest the green things start
A new life every year.
Out of their sunken selves they rise
Erect and sweet and clear.
Behold the lily's pure white leaves
Unfolding by each mere?"

WILLIAM C. HUSTED.—I am in search of an Easter poem, "Te Martyrum Candidatus," by Lionel Johnson, a young Irish poet, who died, I think, in his early twenties. It commences:

"Ah, see the fair chivalry come, the companions of Christ:
White horsemen, who ride on white horses, the Knights of God!"

I have searched vainly for the published collection of his verses or the magazine in which this especial poem originally appeared. Can you put me upon the proper track?

R. W. P.—Can any of your readers kindly supply the remaining verses of the song, one verse of which I quote? This song was one of my mother sang fifty years ago:

"When I was a maiden, just 18 years old,
And as scornful as scornful could be,
I was taught to expect wit, wisdom, and gold,
And nothing else would do for me."

And could you or your readers also supply the verses of the song, "The Slaveship," sung also fifty years ago?

J. L. B.—Can you give me the author of this stanza?

"If this fair rose offend thy sight
Placed in thy bosom bare,
'Twill blush to own itself less white
And turn Lancastrian there."

Also the second stanza, where the rose, from envy of the brighter lips,

"Torkish turns scarin."

F. S.—Will you please give me the whole of the little poem which starts like this:

"I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And waits my spirit, too,"

and ends something like this:

"When every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted,
As Eden was of gold?"

Also the name of the author and where it can be found.—I once saw it in an old school reader, but have been unable to procure a copy or the name of the author.

O. H.—(1) Can you give me the name of the author of the following verse:

"This learned I from the shadow of a tree
That to and fro swayed on a garden wall,
Our shadow-selves, our influence may fall
Where we can never be?"

(2) Can you or any of your readers give the other verses of an old song called "Jeannette and Jeannot," of which I recall only what follows:

"You are going far away, far away from poor Jeannette,
And there's no one left to love me now, and you, too, will forget;
With your gun upon your shoulder, and your bayonet by your side,
You'll be courting some fair lady and be making her your bride.
Oh, if I were King of France, or, still better, Pope of Rome,
I'd have no fighting men abroad, no weeping maids at home?"

BESSIE G. REID.—Kindly furnish me information as to where I can find the following quotation:

"For time at last makes all things even,
And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long,
Of him who treasures up a wrong."

I have been told that it was written by H. W. Longfellow, but upon search I failed to find same.

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THE STORY OF PORT ROYAL. By Ethel Romanes. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5 net.

Literature.

Including Essays, Poetry, and Art.

THE OXFORD TREASURY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. Vol. II.—THE GROWTH OF THE DRAMA. By O. E. and W. H. Hadow. 12mo. New York: Henry Frowde.

BARDS OF THE GAEL AND GALL. Examples of the Poetic Literature of Erin. Done into English after the Meters and Modes of the Gael. By George Sigerson. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE CAESARS. A Study of the Characters of the Caesars of the Julian and Claudian Houses. By S. Baring-Gould. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75 net.

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FAMILY SECRETS. By Marion Foster Washburne. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

COLLEGE AND THE MAN. An Address to American Youth. By David Starr Jordan. 12mo. Boston: American Unitarian Association. 50 cents.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND SOCIETY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Ford Lectures, 1903. By Leslie Stephen. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

BEFORE PORT ARTHUR IN A DESTROYER. The Personal Diary of a Japanese Naval Officer. Translated from the Spanish Edition by Capt. R. Grant. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. The Bampton Lectures for 1905. By F. W. Bussell. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

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THE GATE OF APPRECIATION: Studies in the Relation of Art to Life. By Carleton Noyes. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

A THEORY OF PURE DESIGN: Harmony, Balance, Rhythm. By Denman W. Ross. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50 net.

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THE REPTILE BOOK. A Comprehensive, Popularized Work on the Structure and Habits of the Turtles Tortoises, Crocodilians, Lizards, and Snakes which Inhabit the United States and Northern Mexico. By Raymond Lee Ditmars. Large octavo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $4 net.

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EXPRESSIVE READING. By George F. Bell. 12mo. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

QUACK JOURNALISM.

MRS. L. H. HARRIS will pay her respects to "Quack Journalism" in the May number of Putnam's Monthly. She describes and presents examples of the literary pabulum periodically dealt out to people morally "morbid and neturally incurable even when they are not sick." She has examined nearly one hundred specimens of this sort of periodical literature, and says that much of it is indecent, not in terms, but by logic and the law of suggestion, the authors having "lost the delicate sense of personal and mental propriety which belongs to the normal man or woman." The editors, she says, "are easily divided into Free Thoughters, New Thoughters, witch doctors with therapeutic ambitions, and sporadic cranks with nothing but inspirations and inkotands."

STORIES FROM HISTORY

AN excellent juvenile, and one that older readers will want to use to refresh their memories of minor figures and incidents of American history, is published by Messrs. Harpers under the title "Strange Stories of the Revolution." The book is one of attractive page, and furnished with excellent illustrations. The stories included, all simply and well told, are by George J. Varney, Winthrop Packard, Molly Elliot Seawell, Henry Gallup Paine, Howard Pyle, Percivel Ridsdale, G. T. Ferris, and H. M. Steele, and cover incidents of Paul Revere's Ride, Nancy Hanson at the Brandywine, the capture of the Margaretta, the British in New York, "Merlon's War," &c.

Sea Stories.

Frank A. Munsey is publishing a new magazine, The Ocean, devoted entirely to stories of the sea. Among books, "The Captain of the Kansas" continues to attest to the popularity of sea stories. As a matter of fact, "The Captain of the Kansas" promises to be Louis Tracy's most popular story. It seems to have struck the public's fancy even harder than "The Wings of the Morning."

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APRIL

1907

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

A Complete Edition of Fielding for His Bicentenary—Some Important Descriptive Books.

FOR the coming bicentenary, April 22, of the birth of Henry Fielding, Messrs. Harper & Brothers are issuing a complete edition of his works. The steady popularity of his books has given warrant to Sir Walter Scott in calling Fielding "the father of the English novel." Besides "Tom Jones," the new edition will help keep before us other works of that kind, "Joseph Andrews," "Jonathan Wild," &c., besides his verse, plays, and sketches of travel.

Advance sales for John Corbin's "Cave Man" exhausted the first edition of that book before its publication, and a further edition of it has been ordered by Messrs. Appleton.

Concurrent with the trial in May of officials of the Western Federation of Miners Collier's Weekly will commence an important series of articles on the history of the troubles of the mine owners with the federation that culminated in the murder of Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho. The writer is to be C. P. Connolly, known in this kind of work through his "Story of Montana" that appeared in McClure's Magazine.

The week's publications from Messrs. Scribners are "Outdoors," by Ernest McGaffey; "The Reformation in the Lands Beyond Germany," by T. M. Lindsay, and "Apollo," a manual of the history of art, by Solomon Reinach.

The Macmillan Company publishes this week the following books: "A Text of Plant Diseases," by George Massee—a new and revised edition; "An American Girl in India," a novel by Shelland Bradley, and two new volumes in the "New Classical Library," edited by Emil Reich, Plutarch's "Lives," covering Lives 11 to 16, and Herodotus, Books IV. to VI.

Sir Oliver Lodge, it seems, was forced into writing his now conspicuous book, "The Substance of Faith, Allied with Science." An outline of his work, printed for private use in his university lectures, was appropriated by some press, and in order to cover the unauthorized edition by a full and correct expression of his ideas he wrote this book as it now stands.

New books from Harpers this week are a novel by Norman Duncan, "The Cruise of the Shining Light," a book on Afghanistan entitled "Under the Absolute Amir," by Frank A. Martin, and a life of Ferdinand Magellan, (who was, incidentally, the discoverer of Guam and the Philippines,) by Frederick A. Ober, author of similar biographies, including that of Amerigo Vespucci, which was recently published, as is the present volume, in the Heroes of American History Series.

The unconventionality of Bishop Talbot's book, "My People of the Plains," with the frank phrase of the sometime "Cowboy Bishop," might not be expected to meet with approval among Church circles in England. But the English paper Christian World calls it "the book of the week."

Messrs. Dutton have just secured two important descriptive works, which they will bring out this Spring—"In Dwarf Land and Cannibal Country; a Record of Travel and Discovery in Central Africa," by Albert B. Lloyd, whose "Uganda to Khartoum" met with such marked success, and "A Book of the Pyrenees," by S. Baring-Gould. Mr. Baring-Gould's "A Book of the Riviera" is now in its fourth edition, having become rather the standard book on that district. As the same good workmanship may be expected in the new volume, and as its field is so uncovered, the account of the Pyrenees will be at least as welcome as its forerunner.

Next week Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish two new volumes in their attractive series of "The College Monographs"—Magdalen College, Oxford," and "St. John's College, Cambridge." The former is written by J. Herbert Warren and the latter by R. J. Scott, both illustrated by Edmund H. New.

Capt. Osbon's book, "A Sailor of Fortune," has been adopted for use in reading courses by the Illinois Pupils' Reading Circle.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. have published a novel entitled "John Glynn," by Arthur Paterson, author of "Son of the Plains," "King's Agent," &c. The story of the novel is based upon the author's experiences in settlement work in London.

The John Lane Company have published Blanche Shoemaker's book of verse, "Woven of Dreams." Miss Shoemaker is now travelling in Egypt and Greece, and is at work on a serious prose volume.

John Lane Company, who have removed to their new quarters, 110 to 114 West Thirty-second Street, publish this week "The Life of Lord Chesterfield," by W. H. Craig, and "The Stahle Handbook," by F. H. Dale, a guide to the proper selection, care, and treatment of horses. The latter book is addressed to the man of moderate means and is illustrated with typical examples of horses, together with useful diagrams showing parts of the feet, legs, and teeth.

"A new and revised edition" of "Manners and Social Usages" suggests that the original copies of the books have sold.

Messrs. E. P. Dutton are issuing Ruskin in 16mo fifty-cent editions—"Modern Painters," five volumes; "Stones of Venice," three volumes; "Lamp of Architecture," one volume, and several others. The same house has reprinted "Catherine of Calais," an earlier novel of Mrs. Henry De La Pasture's.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have met the demand for a cheaper edition of "The Pointer and His Predecessors," and have reissued that illustrated book. To their series of "Original Narratives of Early American History" they have added a third volume, edited by F. W. Hodge and T. H. Lewis, on "Spanish Explorers in the Southern United States, 1528-1543."

A weighty work by Denman W. Ross, lecturer at Harvard and Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, entitled "A Theory of Pure Design," is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The book—a 4to, at $2.50 net—is furnished with many designs and diagrams.

The first edition of "The Case of Dr. Horace," Messrs. Baker & Taylor's new detective story, has been sold out.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., published this week the following books, previously announced: Joyce's "The Story of Ancient Irish Civilization," Lethbridge's "India and Imperial Preference," Hankey's "The Church and the State," Galton's "Church and State in France," and Treveiyan's "Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic."

Messrs. McClurg & Co. are adding to their beautiful little bibliophiles' series two volumes of the life of Sir Thomas Bodley, written by himself.

Those who have liked "Everyman," the old morality play, and have feared for its lack of appreciation, will be glad to hear that the sales of the book have brought the edition published by Duffield & Co. to still another edition.

The issue of The Garden Magazine for April 15 will contain three articles instructive as to the utilization of small areas for gardening. A. F. Webster writes on "Thirty Dollars' Worth of Vegetables From a City Lot," A. E. Wilkinson describes "A 25-Foot Square Garden," and F. C. Leihle continues the series on "The Cheapest Gardens for the Smallest Lots."

H. C. Chatfield Taylor's "Molière," on the strength of which the author received the cross of the Legion of Honor, is being well received in England.

Fleming H. Revell Company have received from China the manuscript of Arthur H. Smith's forthcoming book on "America and China." Dr. Smith is the author of "Chinese Characteristics" and "China in Convulsion."

Booker T. Washington will contribute to Putnam's Monthly an article on "The Position of the Negro in America."

Charles Livingston Bull will illustrate Mr. C. G. D. Roberts's new book of animal stories, "Haunters of the Silences," to be published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.

Messrs. John Lane Company are now issuing Miss Willcock's novel, "The Wingless Victory," previously announced. The book has appeared this Spring in England and has received a rather special mark of distinction from many critics of the London papers.

Gypsy Smith, the Evangelist, author of his "Autobiography" and "As Jesus Passed By," may remain in this country two years more because of the interest he has excited among his many new friends in religious circles.

The projected work on Labrador by Dr. Wilfred Grenfell is assuming such proportions that it will probably run into two volumes. Dr. Greofell is just now returning to New York after an extended lecturing tour on the subject of his work in Labrador.

The unique success of the juvenile author, C. F. King, Jr., with his book, "A Boy's Vacation Abroad," has brought him what is probably the record, for one of his age, of literary wage. When he went to Boston for his Easter vacation from school his publishers presented him with a check for $750 as his first royalty. The book was published at Christmas time, and since then 5,000 copies of it have been sold.

Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. will introduce a new novelist this Spring, whose first book, to appear under the title of "The Artistic Temperament," has already made a great hit in London. The identity of the author is kept even from the publishers, the pen name "Jane Wardle" being used. The story deals with the lives of London painter folk.

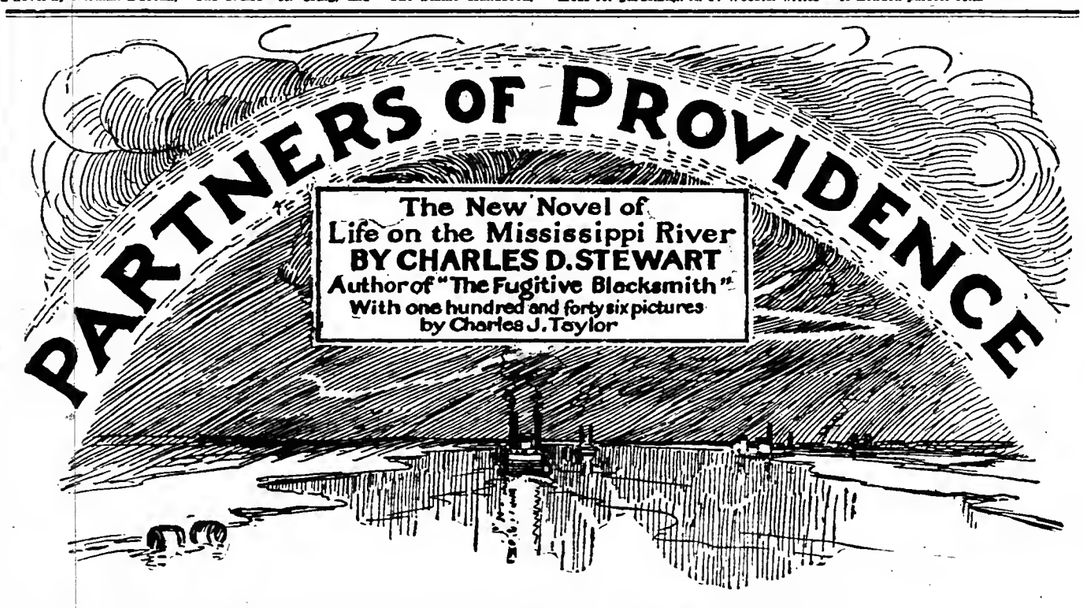

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Pictorial Section, Part 1.

The New York Times

Sunday, April 14, 1907.

THE SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY OF A NOTED FINANCIER.

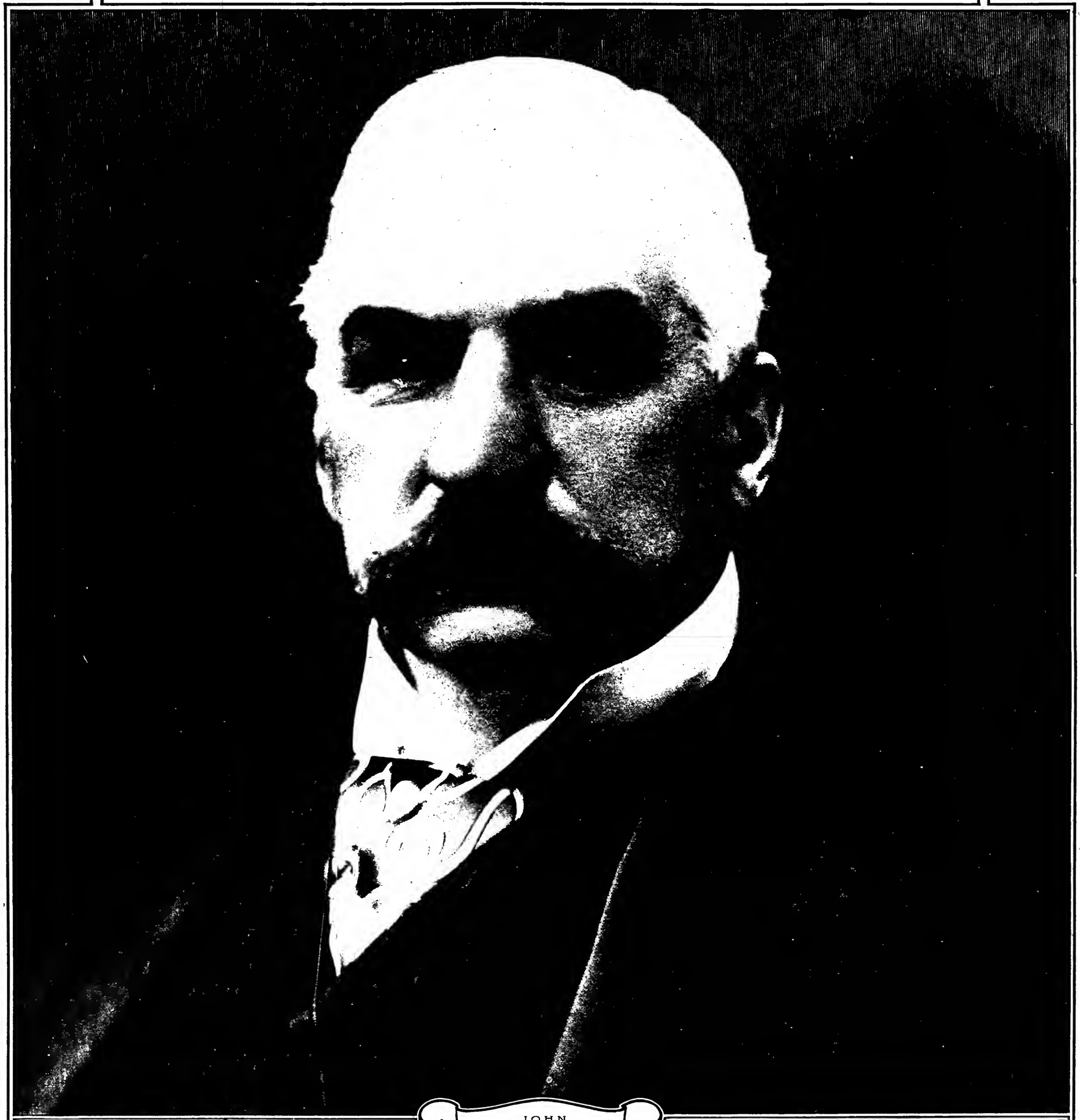

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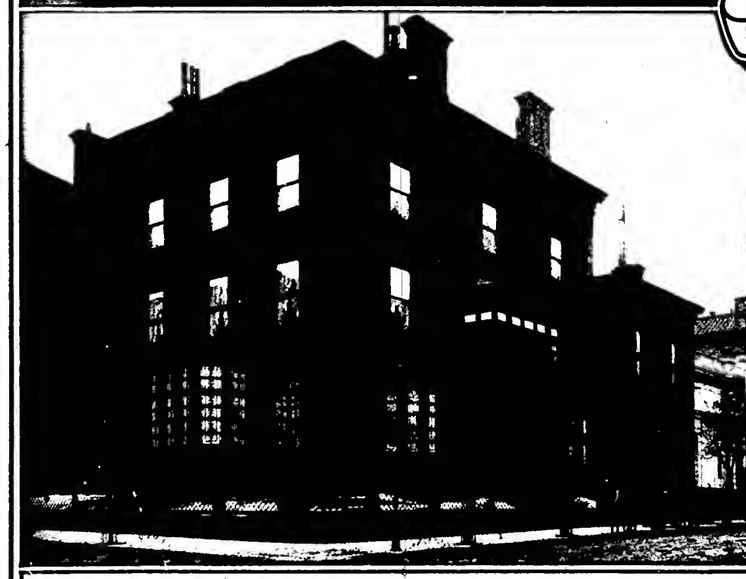

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AN EARLY PORTRAIT OF MR. MORGAN.

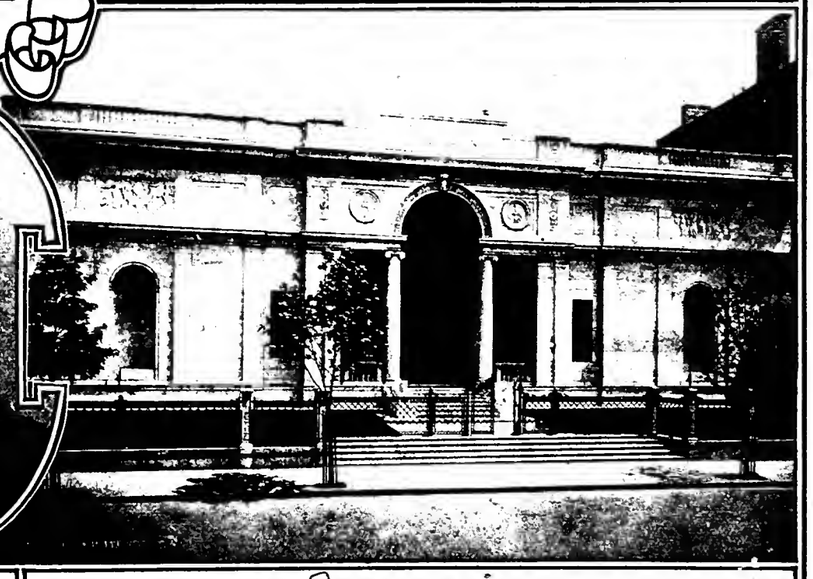

MR. MORGAN'S PRIVATE ART GALLERY THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.

On Wednesday, April 17, John Pierpont Morgan will celebrate the seventieth anniversary of his birth. Born in Hartford, Conn., in 1837; he was graduated from the English High School, Boston; and later studied in the University of Goettingen, Germany. Mr. Morgan rose rapidly to the highest position in the world of finance, but at present devotes the larger part of his time to the acquisition of valuable art collections.

STUDIES IN CHILD PORTRAITURE

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(Photos by Sarony.)

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN OTHER LANDS.

The touring season has now begun and these interesting photographs show the characteristic modes of transportation which will be employed by many American travelers while "doing" Europe and the Far East.

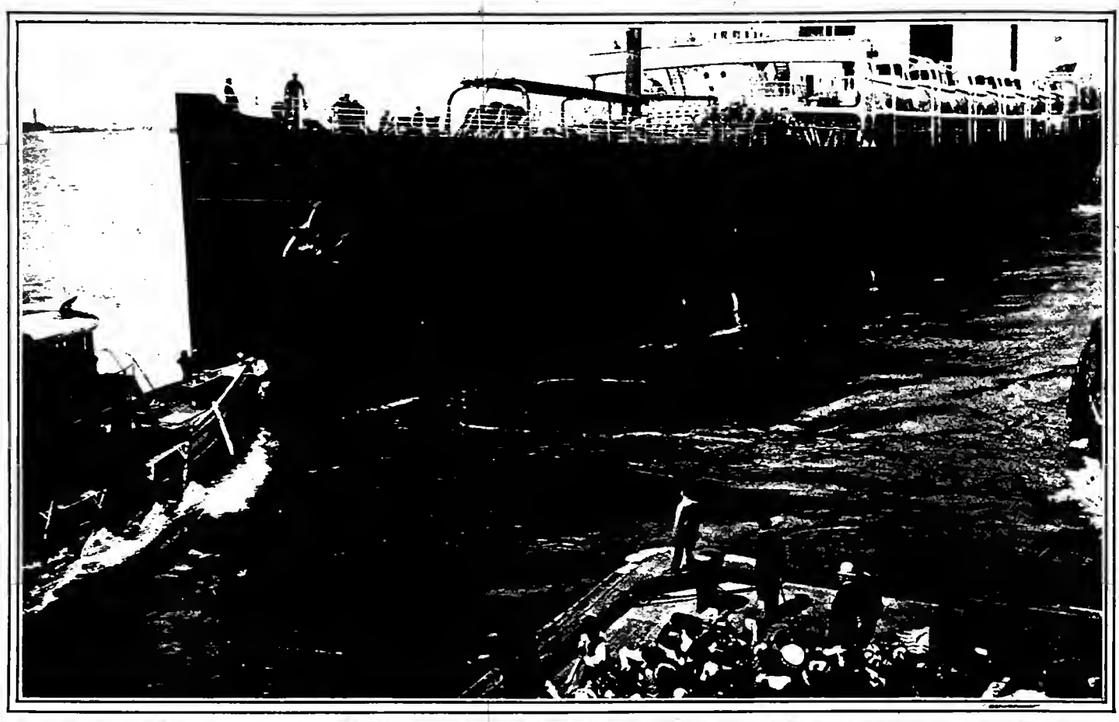

Leaving New York on one of the Trans-Atlantic liners.
(Photograph by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

On an Irish Jaunting Car.

Second Class "Rapid Transit" in Shanghai, China
From Stereograph, Copyright 1907, by H. C. White Co.)

On the Way to the Crater of Vesuvius (Pompeii in the Distance).
Copyright by C. H. Graves.)

On "Ships of the Desert" in the shadow of the Sphinx.

How travelers are "assisted" in climbing the rugged slope of mighty Cheops, Egypt's greatest pyramid.
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In a Hand Carriage on an Ideal Road in Ceylon.
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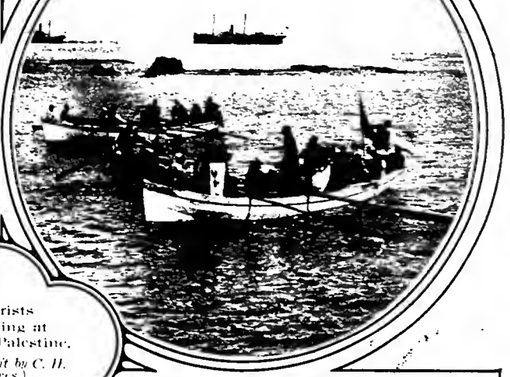

Tourists Landing at Jaffa, Palestine.
(Copyright by C. H. Graves.)

IN A JAPANESE JINRIKISHA.
A swift coolie will pull a passenger 50 or 60 miles a day.
(Copyright, 1904, by B. L. Singley.)

ON ELEPHANT BACK IN INDIA.
(From Stereograph, Copyrighted, 1907, by H. C. White Co.)

ASCENDING PAPANDAYAN,
Java's great active volcano.
(Copyright by C. H. Graves.)

SOME NOTABLE PAINTINGS OF INDIAN LIFE.

By Eanger Irving Couse A. N. A.

This young painter has made Indians a specialty and after several visits to the Hopi and Zuni Pueblo tribes fixed on the old Spanish town of Taos, New Mexico, for his summer home. Taos Pueblo, where Indians only are allowed, is not far off.

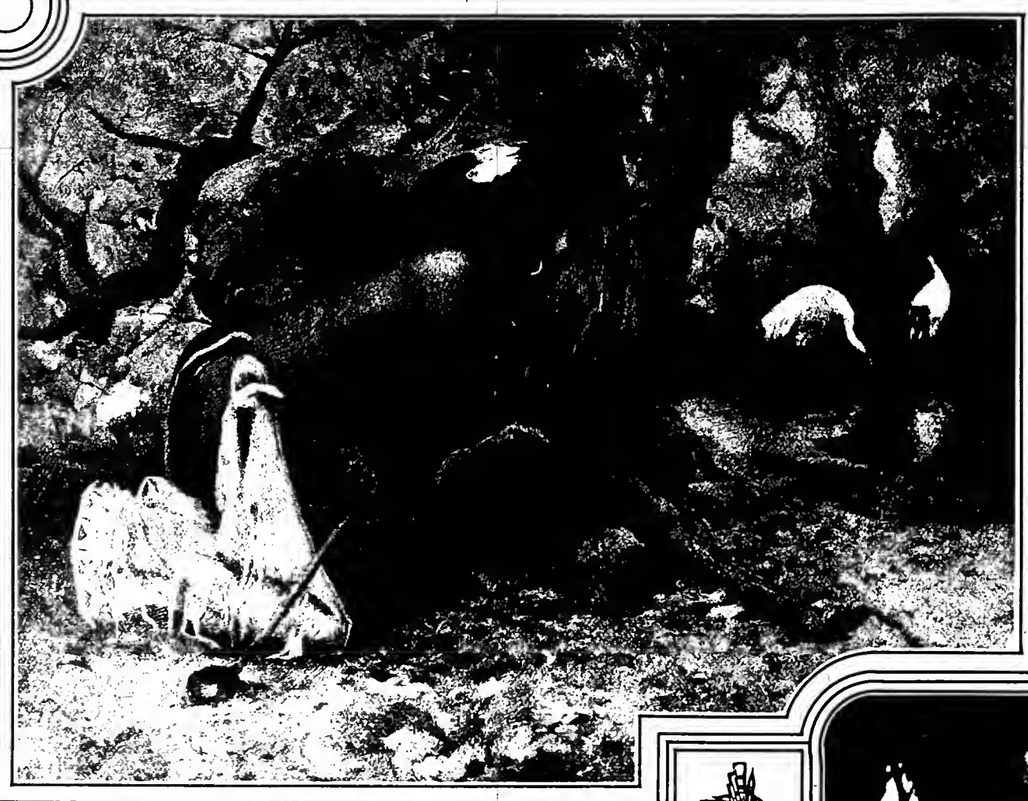

THE CRANES.

PRAYER PLUMES.

EANGER IRVING COUSE, A. N. A.

THE STUDIO AT TAOS, NEW MEXICO.

AN IDYLL OF THE WOODS.

THE MIRROR SIGNAL.

A GLIMPSE OF THE INTERIOR OF THE STUDIO.

A MOUNTAIN HUNTER
at a critical moment.

THE MAGIC FOREST.
Bought by the well-known Pittsburg collector of Indian objects, Robert Hall.

THE PALATIAL HOME OF MRS. JAMES HENRY SMITH.

Interior views and works of art in the residence of the late James Henry Smith on Fifth Avenue. This beautiful residence, at one time considered by many to be the finest in New York City, was formerly the home of the late William C. Whitney.
(SEE MAGAZINE SECTION.)

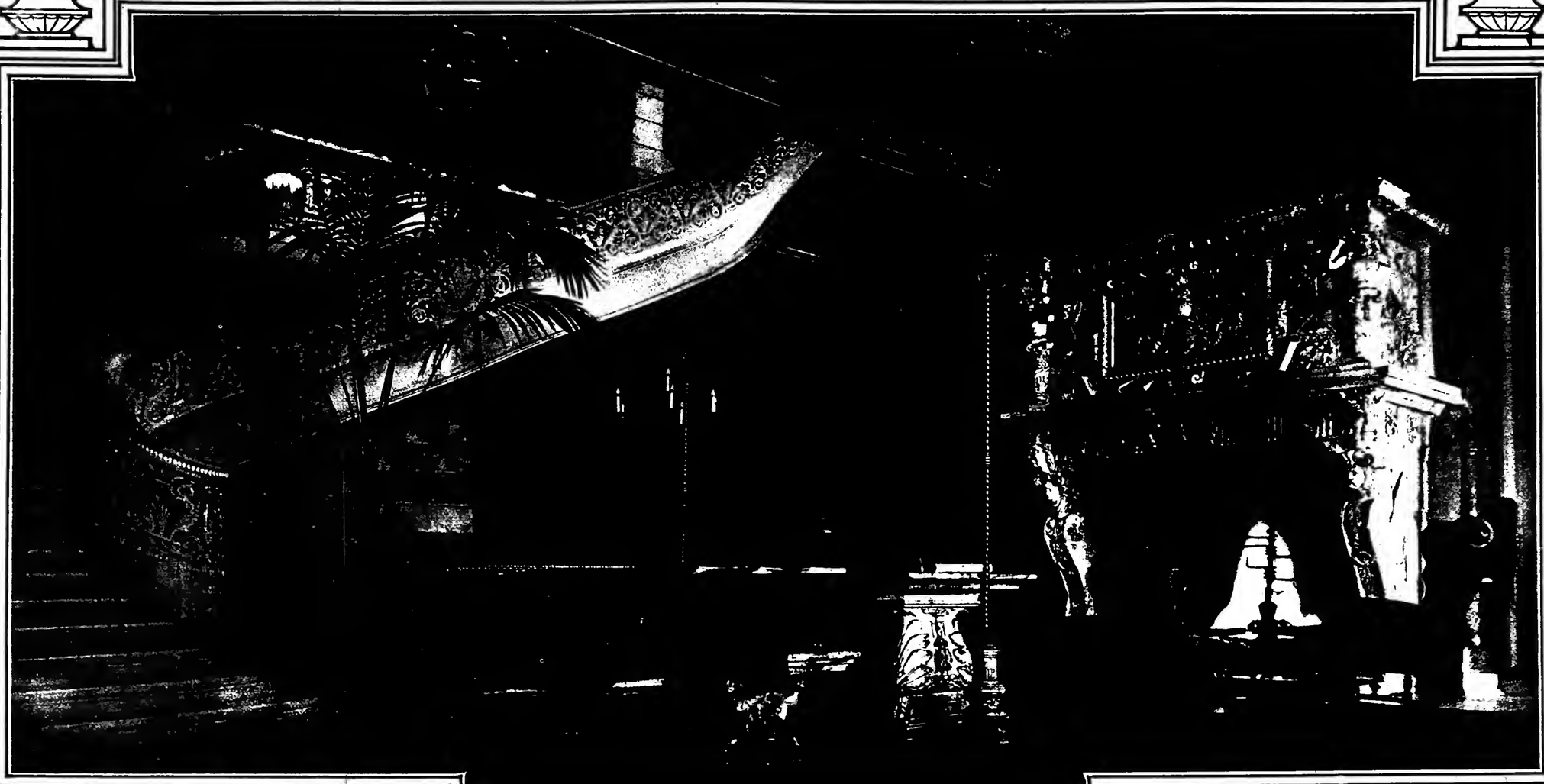

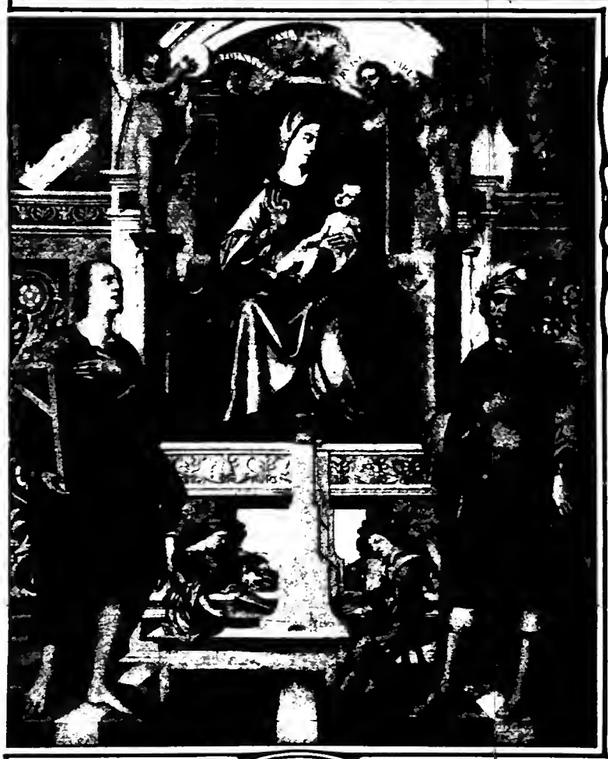

The entrance hall, looking from the door toward the grand stairway. The floor, staircase, mantel, table and settee are of marble and the walls are hung with rich tapestries.

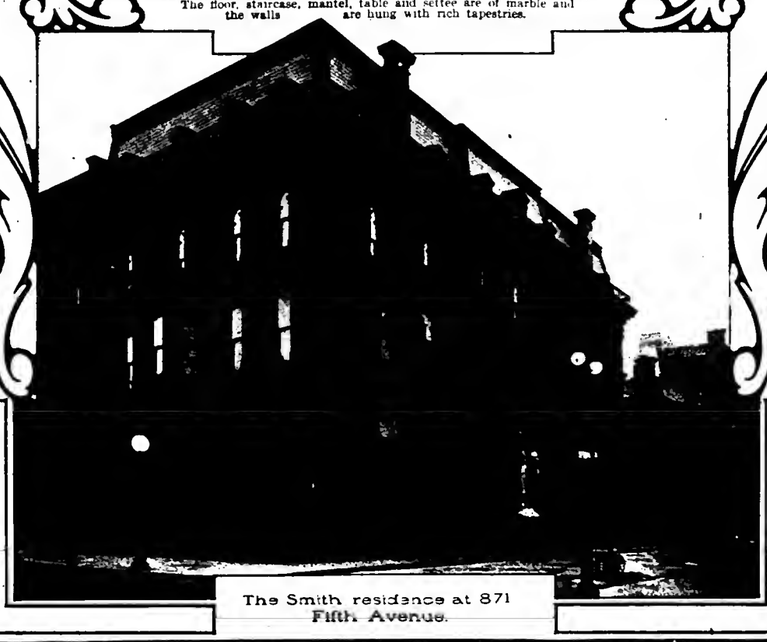

The Smith residence at 871 Fifth Avenue.

ALTAR PIECE.
(8 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 8 1-2 in.)
Painted by Lorenzo Costa, 1460-1536. The picture was formerly in the Collegio dei Jesu.

PORTRAIT BY RAPHAEL.
Acquired by the late Mr. Smith and said to be valued at $10,000.

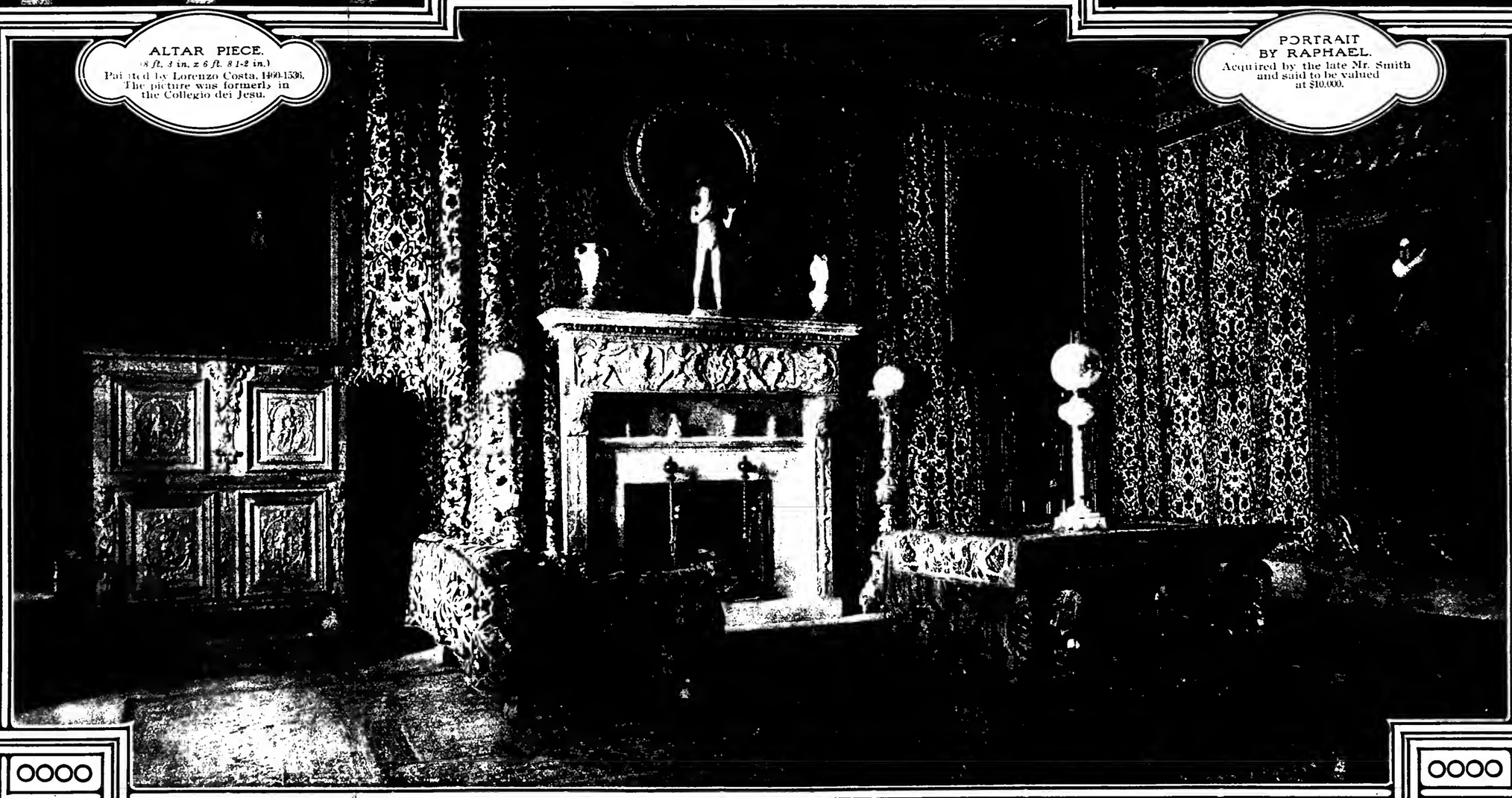

THE DRAWING ROOM.
Simply furnished with rich hangings, rare paintings, and beautifully carved furniture.

IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY.

MISS IRENE UNTERMYER
Who is to marry Louis Putnam Myers on April 27 at Greystone.
(Photo by Campbell Studio.)

MRS. CORNELIUS AND MISS GLADYS VAN DERBILT. in their carriage on Fifth Ave.
Photo Copyright, 907, by Brown Bros., N. Y.

MRS. FRANCIS B. THURBER, JR.
(Miss Louise Lockwood) whose marriage occurred April 6.
(Photo by Marceau.)

LOUIS PUTNAM MYERS.

MISS IONE PAGE
A Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page.

MRS. ROBERT DE PEYSTER TYTUS.
(Miss Grace Henop.) *(Photo by Gessford.)*

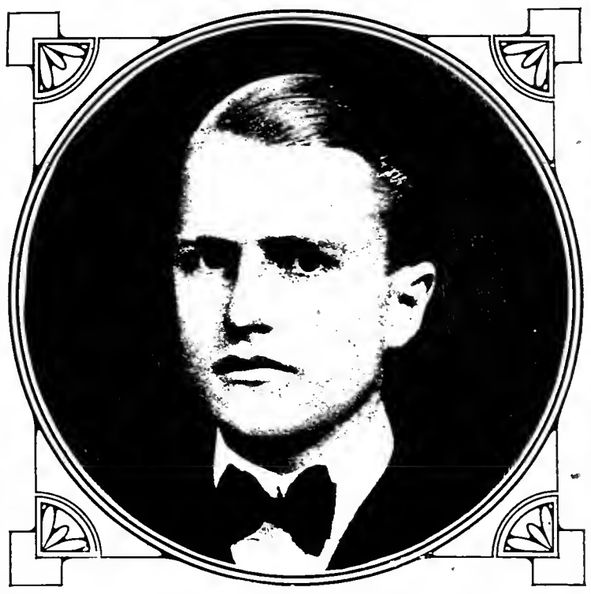

FRANCIS B. THURBER, JR.
(Photo by Pach.)

SOME POPULAR STAGE FOLK.

MISS ALICE MARTIN,
in "The Mills of the Gods."
(Photo by Hall.)

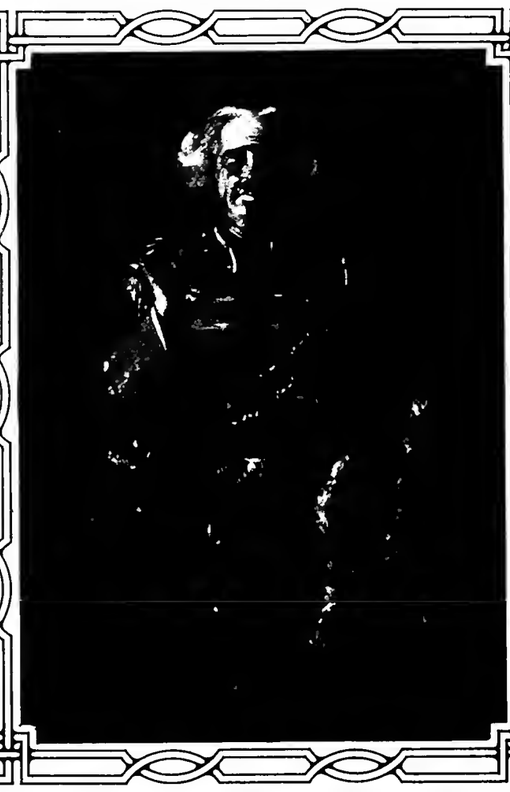

NEIL McCLAY
as the Governor in "The Red Mill."

MISS TRIXIE FRIGANZA
in "The Orchid" at the Herald Square Theatre.
(Photo by White.)

MME. ALLA NAZIMOVA
in "Countess Coquette" at the Bijou Theatre.
(Photo by Sarony.)

MISS FRANCES RING
in "The Boys of Co. B." at the Lyceum Theatre.
(Photo by Marceau.)

A SCENE ON LIVERPOOL'S FAMOUS RACETRACK.

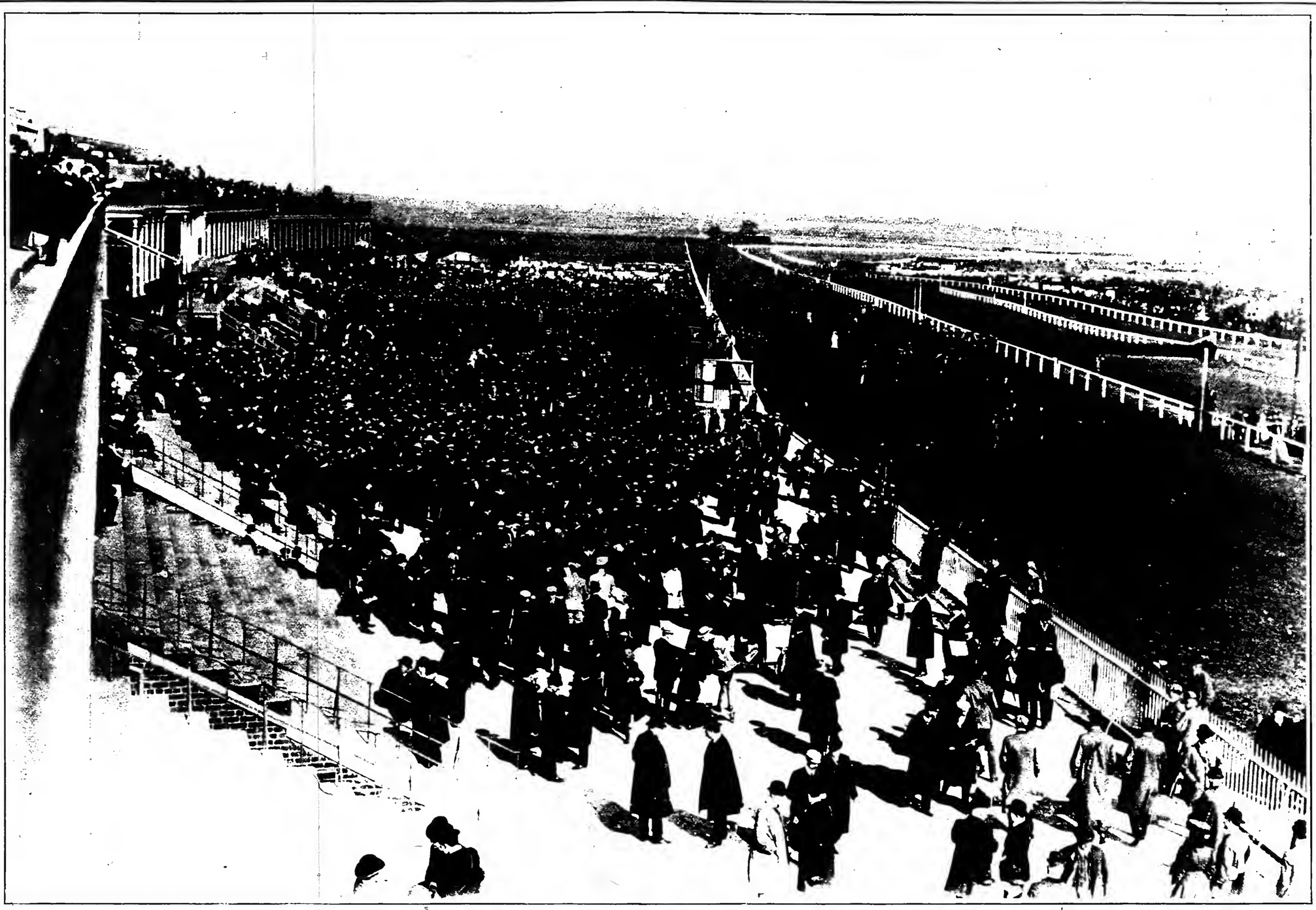

Grand national run at Liverpool, March 22, Won by Stanley Howard's Eremon.

THREE PRIZE WINNERS OF THE 1907 INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
Held at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh. The winning pictures were announced at the Founders Day Exercises, April 11.

"Portrait of a Lady," (In circle.) By Olga de Bozunnskar (*First Prize.*)

THE BATH. By Gaston La Touche. (*Third Prize.*)

PROF. LESLIE MILLER of Philadelphia. Portrait Thos. Eakins. (*Second Prize.*)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARL H. SCHULTZ.

Tel. 3420 Madison Sq. 430-444 First Av., N. Y

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—BY—
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Can Be Bought for $500 Cash
2-FAMILY BRICK HOUSES.
All improvements. Open plumbing
Parquet floors throughout.
Price $8,750
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th STREET and 3d AVENUE.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Beechhurst

RIGHT ON THE SOUND
at Whitestone Landing
Opposite Fort Schuyler... ...11 Miles from 34th St.

With charming landscapes, magnificent views of the Sound, the East River and the country beyond as far as the distant Palisades of the Hudson, Beechhurst is without exception the most beautiful spot in the vicinity of New York.

More than a quarter of a million dollars has been spent by us in the development and improvement of this ideal Residential Park—and considerably more than this for the purchase of the land.

Does not that demonstrate our faith and establish the future of the place beyond peradventure?

We will ask you to determine the effect which our work and the new transportation facilities must have on the value of land in Beechhurst.

A number of houses—artistic in architecture—are now in course of construction. They are for sale to desirable people on easy terms.

The place enjoys all the advantages of the New York City government. It has every modern convenience, broad streets with cement sidewalks, water supply, sewers, gas, electric light, etc.

Lots are 10% lower than they will be after May 1st, and a wider choice is afforded.

Free railroad tickets and an illustrated booklet are yours for the asking

Mention The Times in applying for tickets or booklet.

SHORE ACRES REALTY CO.,
202 EAST 23D ST., NEW YORK.

trate wrestman in $4,500 ball planting ship ly. "Anynow, that's not a matter to discuss."

MORA

Model B Tourer, $2,200

With Magneto, $2,500.

The very first impression of the Mora Tourer is that of a big, roomy, easy-riding car.

The symmetry of its lines, the invitingly comfortable seats and the extraordinarily large tonneau appeal to those who wish to take motoring in comfort.

The Mora Tourer materlally expresses the ideal medlum powered, serviceable car, whose cost is within the means of the average man.

The Mora Tourer is designed for a speed up to 50 miles an hour, with a flexibility that allows of throttle control from maxlmum to 4 miles an hour without change of gears.

When it is considered that the high-powered heavy cars that claim whirlwlnd speed are carrying an excess of weight at an exorbitant cost of maintenance, fuel and tires, the light-weight 24 H. P. Mora Tourer stands out brilliantly as a tempting investment for the man whose speed demands are within the bounds of reason and the law.

The Mora Tourer gives you all the speed you can use, at a saving of weight, fuel, tires, wear and tear that the higher powered heavy cars demand for a speed they are rarely called upon to deliver. This saving alone makes owning a Mora Tourer worth while.

Let us give you a demonstration in this car. You will be agreeably surprised to find how good a car CAN be sold for $2,200. The Mora Cars are sold complete with full equipment including 7-inch headlights and generator.

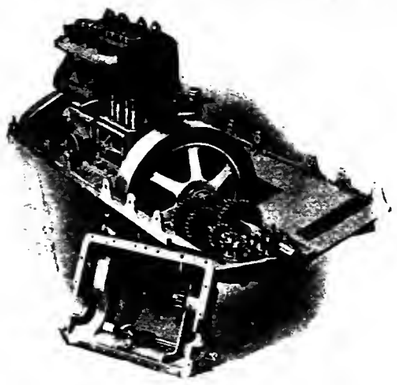

Complete Power Plant Ready for Installation in Car, Showing Motor and Gears Bolted to Pan Support.

MORA ROADSTER, $1,800.

CIMIOTTI BROS.,

Greater N. Y. Agents,

Broadway & 110th.

The Mora cars have the Mora Pan support, a metal pan that extends from crank to gear case, to which is bolted the entire driving mechanism. Motor and gears set is bolted to this support, which is bolted to the frame as a single unit. There is no working loose of any part of the Mora construction, there is no vibration to rack and deteriorate the car, but a steady, even torque that makes every fractional horse power help drive the car.

MORA RACYTYPE, $2,300,
with Magneto.

ALEXANDER WEPT

Because he had no more worlds to conquer.
Like Alexander, the Brasier has won all there is to win

Do you realize that you can get this great French car, the famous Brasier, at these low prices?

15-20	**H. P.**	**Touring**	**Car**	**Complete**	**$4,500.**
16-18-[32]	**H. P.**	**"**	**"**	**"**	**$5,700.**
30-40-[50]	**H. P.**	**"**	**"**	**"**	**$7,200.**
50-60-[75]	**H. P.**	**"**	**"**	**"**	**$9,800.**

Brasier

The maximum rating given in brackets above is based on conventional American ratings.

In France the Brasier sells at the same Franc price as the three other greatest cars.

We find that many people believe the Brasier to be far beyond their means. This is based on their knowledge, that the Brasier is one of the four greatest cars in the world.

The Brasier is sold direct from factory to owner; you save the several profits—$1,000, or more in some instances—that in so many cases must be divided among the parties connected with the importation and sale of foreign cars.

No other foreign car is sold in this country at a price nearly so low as the Brasier, excepting the third and fourth rate makes, and even these range from hundreds to a thousand more in price than the Brasier.

Do you know what the Brasier has done in racing? It twice consecutively won the French elimination trials, defeating all the best cars of France. It twice consecutively won the Gordon Bennett Cup Race, defeating all the best cars of the world. Its victories in other races of nearly equal fame are literally too long to publish.

Of its dozens of victories over the world's best cars in reliability, durability and endurance contests, space permits us to cite only these:—Two of the first four cars to finish in the great Paris-Madrid race were Brasiers. The Brasier established a new long distance world's record in the 1,000 mile non-stop contest by the Auto Club of Great Britain, a standard 24 H. P. touring car, running 1,000 miles over country roads without a single stop, adjustment or repair. Hill climbing? Oh, yes! The Brasier won in the heavy touring car class in the Mount Washington climb to the clouds.

What other car in the world can match these records?

We have now in our salesrooms the first 1907 Brasier to be seen in this country. It has some new features which no other car can give.

The 1907 Brasier is equipped with an entirely new type of carbureter, extremely simple, absolutely positive, so designed that the engine can run at very low speed and still pull with perfect regularity. It has a selective type of transmission on the 15-20 H. P., the 16-26 H. P., the 30-40-[50] H. P. and the 50-60-[75] H. P., allowing of direct drive on both third and fourth gears. Other features combine to sustain the Brasier reputation of being a year ahead of other foreign makes.

We can deliver these cars almost immediately. Foreseeing their great demand this season we have on hand a number of splendid, luxurious bodies, standard size to fit any chassis.

Visit our splendid salesrooms and see the famous Brasier.

Let us call at your house and take you to your office in it any time—any day.

228 West 58th Street, N. Y. 'Phone is 1493—Columbus.

Sole Importer Brasier Cars.

(Two doors East of Broadway.)

E.B.GALLAHER

Eastern Agent Cleveland Cars.

B.L.M.

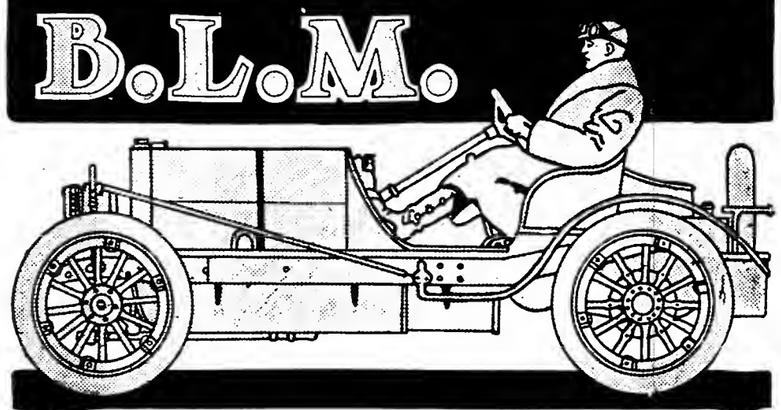

THE B. L. M. is a 24 H. P. racer. By this we mean not only that its lines and its speed are those of a small racing car, but that all the principles of construction, all the perfection of detail in the finish of its parts are those which are embodied in those great racing machines on which manufacturers stake their reputations. This speed, this ability to withstand a terrific strain, this combination of strength with lightness makes for so great a cost that the manufacturer cannot possibly afford to put out a touring car or a runabout to compare with the speed marvel which represents him in events such as the Vanderbilt Cup Race. You do find these qualities in the B. L. M. at $3,500.

THE average runabout is only a chassis of the standard touring car with a runabout body slapped on. Its owner has the same cost of upkeep as a man owning a touring car. While weight has been reduced only 150 to 200 pounds, carry capacity has been reduced 40 to 50 per cent., and speed and power as compared to weight increased only 5 per cent. The B. L. M. is much lighter than any runabout in the country and still it is built as substantially as any racing car.

THE B. L. M. is designed and constructed for one purpose only: to give you all the endurance, lasting value, perfection of construction and perfect efficiency at all times of a racing car, which it resembles in every way save in point of size. It has the added advantage of being practically unskiddable. One can fly around corners at a very great speed without danger of upsetting or skidding; its centre of gravity is such, its suspension so perfect, that it is the *safest* car you can use for *any* purpose.

THE B. L. M. has a perfection of detail entirely lacking in racing cars, which makes it the most complete and comfortable car in the world for a long, fast tour. Its tires are carried on imported Harburg detachable rims; a pair of spare tires, fully inflated on their rims, carried behind, enables one to defy punctures, or other tire troubles, as tires can be changed in a moment. Its light weight, only 1,400 lbs., enables many an owner to make thousands of miles over all sorts of roads on a single set of tires. Equipment includes Rushmore lamps, a generator, a spare rim and all ordinary tools. Write for our catalog number six. It is a wealth of information on the points which make for greatness in a car.

B. L. M. MOTOR CAR CO., 29 West 42d Street, N. Y.

THE FOUR-CYCLE PAYROLL

and how the

ELMORE

eliminates it.

DO YOU want to be the chap who must scrape together the four cycle pay-roll? Do you want to be OBLIGED to hire a chauffeur, or do you want to run your own car? The Elmore has a two-cycle engine you know; it does away with all valves, it eliminates one hundred and seventy parts that the other American cars, the four-cycle engine cars, MUST have. The Elmore engine is so simple that Elmore owners do not DREAM of having chauffeurs. They get the real good fun out of motoring; they manage their own cars. If you have a four-cycle car you DO NEED a chauffeur, and you need to keep him busy tinkering at the car too. Item No. 1 on the pay-roll.

THE two-cycle engine gives a forward impulse at EVERY stroke of the piston—result, no pounding, no racking, no jerking, constantly to put out of adjustment and to wear out delicate parts. The Elmore engine has no delicate parts; it runs from one end of the year to the other on a cost of up-keep that falls away below $10 for the entire year, as scores of letters in our office from Elmore owners will show you. The four-cycle engine gives a forward impulse with only EVERY OTHER stroke of the piston; there is a sharp forward jerk, a constant succession of racking, straining plunges instead of the smooth, easy, strainless glide of the Elmore. These constant shocks rack every part of the car, and that is why the four-cycle cars begin to deteriorate FROM ALMOST the FIRST MOMENT you put them in use. Result, big and constant repair bills to keep the poor four-cycle engine going. Item No. 2 in the pay-roll.

THE tire man is a pretty nice sort of chap, and he has to live; but do YOU want to be the one to pay his rent and buy his cigars? The Elmore, with its constant forward impulse at EVERY stroke of the piston, its light weight by elimination of dozens of useless parts, saves tire cost in a fashion which no other car can equal. The four-cycle engine with jerks, its irregular advances, the added and USELESS weight, makes tire troubles INEVITABLE. It JAMS the tire against the point of contact, causing an unequal pressure which is more destructive than hundreds of miles of road. The Elmore owners frequently go through an entire season of hard use, thousands of miles of touring, on ONE set of tires. The four-cycle engine—well, ask ANY owner of ANY car other than the Elmore what his tire bill is; then set that amount down as Item No. 3 on the pay-roll. Do you want to furnish the pay-roll?

35 H. P. 4-Cylinder Elmore. Price $2,500.

There is only one way to appreciate the advantages of the Elmore simplicity. Come in and try it. We will show you all the speed you can use; more power than you can use; a freedom from motoring troubles of all sorts and a car that has NO up-keep expense attached to it. The Elmore at $1,750 or $2,500 is a far better car in every way than many cars selling at from $4,000 to $5,000. Come in and we will SHOW you that this is so.

A. ELLIOTT RANNEY COMPANY,

1851 BROADWAY, at 61st St., N. Y. City.

Matheson

EVENTS continually prove our contention that the Matheson is equal in design and construction to the best foreign cars and far superior to them in performance over American roads.

BEATING all records made this winter between New York and Boston is something to be proud of. We are prouder of the fact that the 1906 Matheson car which performed this feat during the recent Boston Auto. Show arrived in perfect running order, without need of repairs or adjustments; no trouble of any kind—not even tire trouble. This, too, in spite of the fact that the roads were worse than at any other time this year.

We are proud, too, that this wonderful run was made by an amateur, a private owner of a Matheson, R. G. Kelsey, out of sheer pride in his car and belief in its supremacy. This is typical of the way Matheson owners feel about their cars. They believe them to be the best cars in the world for American roads. They are our salesmen and they give demonstrations for us. They have caused the demand which has nearly exhausted the Matheson output for 1907.

The Matheson Company of New York

1619-21-23 Broadway
Tel. 4876 Col.

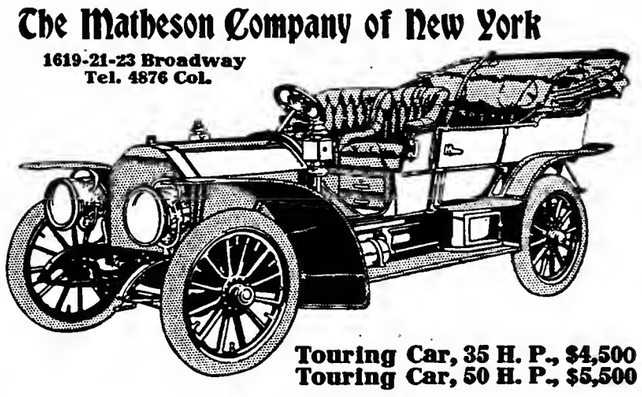

Touring Car, 35 H. P., $4,500
Touring Car, 50 H. P., $5,500

Licensed Under Selden Patent.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, slightly colder to-day; fair, continued cold to-morrow.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,977. * * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1907.—72 PAGES, In Six Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STANDARD OIL FOUND GUILTY

Could Be Fined $29,260,000 Under Chicago Jury's Rebate Verdict.

ONLY ONE BALLOT TAKEN

Judge Landis Charged That Company Was Supposed to Know Rates.

STRONG PRECEDENT MADE

Many Other Cases Brought Against Standard Oil Can Now Be Pressed by the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Under a verdict of guilty brought in by a Federal jury in Judge K. M. Landis's court to-night the Standard Oil Company is liable to fines aggregating $29,260,000. The verdict was found in the rebating case which has been on trial for six weeks, and the company was found guilty on 1,463 separate counts in the indictment, each of which calls for a fine of from $1,000 to $20,000 under the Elkins law. Only one ballot was required to find the verdict.

This is the first time the Standard Oil Company has been found guilty on a rebate charge, although it has often been accused of taking rebates to stifle competition. The victory of the Government is even greater than appears at first. Upon the plan of this prosecution will be based the trials of the many other cases against the oil trust already started in Illinois, Tennessee, Louisiana, Ohio, and New York.

Judge Landis gave the case to the jury at 6 o'clock this evening after summing up by counsel. Great interest centred in his charge because of its bearing on the defense put in by the Standard Oil attorneys. The prosecution was based on the acceptance by the company from the Chicago & Alton Railroad of a rate of 6 cents per 100 pounds on oil shipments from Whiting, Ind., to St. Louis, when the regular rate was 18 cents.

The defense sought to prove that the company was unaware of the fact that the six-cent rate had not been filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission as provided by the Elkins law. Evidence was offered by the Government to show that it was the duty of the company's officials to know whether the rate was in the hands of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Charge of the Judge.

Touching on this point Judge Landis, in his charge, said:

"The indictment alleges that the defendant accepted a concession knowingly. To sustain this averment the proofs need not establish that the defendant had actual knowledge of the lawful rate. It was the duty of the defendant diligently to endeavor in good faith to get from the Chicago & Alton Railway Company the lawful rate by applying to one of the railroad company's officials. In making this endeavor defendant is presumed to have known that the railway company would be guilty of a misdemeanor if it gave the defendant a rate on inter-State traffic which was not set down on paper and a copy of the schedule filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission."

In regard to an assertion made by the defense that the Standard Oil Company did not know of the existence of the tariff on which the indictment was based, Judge Landis said the evidence submitted by the Government went to show that there was a department in the Standard Oil Company which dealt with rates, and that it apparently would have been necessary for the head of this department to be familiar with the tariff in question.

Only One Ballot by the Jury.

After getting the case the jury went to dinner for an hour. After its return a discussion was held which showed substantial unanimity, and one ballot only was taken. The jury at 9 o'clock sent word that it was ready to report, and when Judge Landis arrived, at 9:45, it marched into court.

The verdict was handed to Deputy Clerk Sullivan, who first read the finding of the jury that the company was not guilty on 440 counts which had been declared faulty by Judge Landis during the trial, and upon which an instructed verdict has been called for.

The second finding of the jury then was read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, the Standard Oil Company, guilty in the manner and form charged in the indictment," read Clerk Sullivan.

"Is that your verdict, gentlemen?" asked Judge Landis.

"It is," they responded in chorus.

"The defendant desires to enter a motion for a new trial," said John S. Miller, chief counsel for the company.

"The clerk will enter your motion," replied Judge Landis. He then turned to the jury and said:

"At this time I desire to express to you the appreciation of the court, as well as my own personal appreciation, for the service you have rendered in spite of the great discomfort to which you have been subjected."

District Attorney Sims, who has the honor of gaining the conviction, stepped over to shake hands with the jurymen.

Assistant District Attorneys Wilkerson and Parkin joined their chief. It was Mr. Wilkerson who bore the brunt of the fight in the trial, as it was Mr. Parkin who gathered much of the data.

Grew Ont of Garfield Report.

The prosecution is one of those growing out of the Garfield report, submitted to President Roosevelt last May. The report showed in detail the various methods employed by Standard Oil to stamp out competition, and one of the chief ones proved to be secret rates enjoyed on practically every big railroad of the country. The big refinery of the company is located at Whiting, and from it the company has supplied the oil trade throughout the Central States.

Even at the minimum fine fixed by law the amount to be assessed against the company under the verdict would be $1,463,000. Before the exact amount is determined a motion in arrest of judgment will be presented and argued by the attorneys for the defense. It is their contention that only one offense was committed, and the maximum fine cannot be placed at more than $20,000. In the motion to quash made before the trial Judge Landis indicated an adverse ruling on this point.

COCKRELL NOW ADMITS IT.

Says the Woman with Him Is Not His Wife—Statement by Father.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 13.—Ephraim Cockrell, son of ex-United States Senator Cockrell, now admits that the woman with whom he came to London is not his wife. When asked yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent about the matter, he said he would not state who the woman with him was. He added that he had no intention of going back to America, but expected to make his home in London.

It has been ascertained that Mr. Cockrell's companion is a married woman who has lived apart from her husband for about three years. The members of the American colony here to whom Cockrell introduced her now know the facts in the case. The truth came out through the receipt by one of the most prominent Americans in London of a telegram from Mr. Cockrell's wife, in which she asked the whereabouts of her husband and said he had run off with another woman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Ex-Senator Cockrell of Missouri, now a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is at last convinced that the Ephraim Cockrell referred to in the dispatches from London is his son. In justice to Mrs. Ephraim Cockrell, to himself, and to the public, Mr. Cookrell to-night authorized the publication of the following statement:

"I have done my very best in my son Ephraim's behalf, but he has declined to follow my advice. Already he has proved a source of great expense to me, and I am now unable to render him further assistance. Those who deal with him must do so independently of his relationship to me. No one can more deeply or more sorrowfully regret the course he is alleged to be pursuing than I.

"He has treated his wife shamefully. She has not been with him in Europe, but has been either with me, my family, or with her father's family.

"Ephraim left this country last June, and since that time I have had no communication with him, nor have I known his address.

"The news contained in the London dispatches is indeed a humiliation to me."

Mrs. Ephraim Cockrell arrived in Washington to-night, and is the guest of her father-in-law.

CARNEGIE TO THE KAISER.

Replicas of Prehistoric Monster Given to Germany and France.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—Without any flourish of trumpets, the closing exercises of the dedication of the new Carnegie Institute were held to-day. Andrew Carnegie, who gave the Institute to the city, was not present at the finish. In the same Democratic manner that he had entered Pittsburg for the exercises, Mr. Carnegie left this morning.

Mr. Carnegie left at 10 o'clock on the Pennsylvania. According to his wish, there was no demonstration, and not half a dozen people were at the station to see him depart. He and his party occupied seats in the regular chair car.

The only thing on the programme for to-day was the conferring of degrees of Western University of Pennsylvania on several of the distinguished foreign guests.

Just prior to the conferring of degrees Samuel Harden Church, Secretary of the Institute, announced that Mr. Carnegie had presented to Germany and France replicas of the giant diplodocus, the prized possession of the Carnegie Museum. Both Germany and France took especial interest in the dedication. Some time ago Mr. Carnegie presented a replica of the diplodocus to the British Museum, and he decided to make similar gifts to France and Germany.

Lieut. Gen. von Loewenfeld cabled the Emperor of Mr. Carnegie's gift, and this afternoon received the following reply:

"Please express to Mr. Carnegie my thanks for his precious offer, which I am happy to receive, and also for his attention to me shown by his gift."

LAWTON UNVEILING ROW.

President Says He Will Make But One Speech in Indianapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 13.—The controversy between the Grand Army organization of the State and the Lawton Monument Commission over Memorial Day exercises and the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Gen. Lawton Statue was renewed to-day, when a letter was received from Secretary Loeb, which reads:

By direction of the President, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. and to say that it has been referred to the Vice President with the information that the President can only make one speech at Indianapolis. The President's understanding from the committee that called upon him was that the Memorial Day exercises were to be held in connection with the dedication of Gen. Lawton's statue, and their invitation was accordingly accepted.

Gen. Fesler, to whom the letter was addressed, said that the President had been misinformed when told that the two ceremonies had been merged, and any intimation to that effect was misleading.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The possibility is that President Roosevelt will have something to say about the railroad question in one of the three speeches he is to deliver before going to Oyster Bay for the Summer. He is to speak at Jamestown, at the unveiling of the Lawton monument in Indianapolis, and before the students of the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, Mich.

IRELAND MEETS ROOSEVELT.

Called to Congratulate the President on His Physical Strength.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, who has been attending the meeting of the Trustees of the Catholic University, called at the White House to-day. He declared that his call was a personal one and that there was an absence of political talk.

"I just came to congratulate the President on his strength," said the Archbishop.

"You mean his political strength?" asked one of the bystanders.

"No, I mean his physical strength to cope with the great responsibilities of his position," said Archbishop Ireland with a smile.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship St. Louis, Cherbourg, April 6; Steamship Hudson, Havre, March 28.

WHITE DENIES PLAN TO BLOCK DEWEY

Did Not, as Ambassador, Suggest Admiral Dieterich's Move in Manila Bay.

GERMANY WAS OUR FRIEND

It Would Have Been Treason, ex-Diplomat Says, to Have Tried to Thwart America's Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WATKINS, N. Y., April 13.—At a dinner in New York on April 8, given by Herman Ridder in honor of Charlemagne Tower, United States Ambassador to Germany, Melville E. Stone in a speech said:

We have not been quite fair with the German Government, and I have been waiting for a good while to see some matters cleared up. The Diederichs episode at Manila is one of these things. When the whole story is told I assure you that it will be found that the German Government acted with scrupulous propriety, and that if all the facts were disclosed we should have no right whatever to make complaint.

Inquiry in Washington as to the Manila Bay incident brought forth an unofficial report that the action of Admiral Diederichs had been entirely misunderstood by the public, and that he was there by the direction of his Government, which had acted on what at the Foreign Office in Berlin was regarded as an invitation from the United States Government, presented by the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, and that the object was to have Germany play a part which would give the United States Government an excuse for abandoning the project of taking over the Philippines.

Later another explanation was forthcoming that Ambassador White had acted entirely upon his own responsibility, that his action had been promptly repudiated as soon as it became known in Washington, and his recall had been seriously considered as the result of his unauthorized action in this matter.

Mr. White's Denial.

Ex-Ambassador White, who has just returned from the West Indies, was interviewed by a correspondent for THE NEW YOAK TIMES to-day at this little village, where he hurried from his ship to attend the sickbed of his daughter, who is lying critically ill. He denied the truth of the report from beginning to end.

While Mr. White has taken no pains to conceal the fact that he is not a believer in a colonial policy for the United States, and has fully made up his mind that the possession of the Philippines will only be a source of future trouble and complications to this country, and that the Filipinos never can be brought up to the standard of civic intelligence where they may be considered fit to become an integral part of the American body politic, he emphatically denied that he had permitted himself to be swayed by his personal opinions and beliefs in the exercise of his important mission in the German capital.

"Why such an action would virtually have amounted to high treason," said Mr. White when his attention was called to Mr. Stone's remarks and the report that had been offered in explanation. Discussing with great freedom the sentiment among the German people at the time of the Spanish war, Mr. White said that the bitterness against this country which was manifest on every hand, and particularly in the German press, was a thing entirely independent of the Diederichs incident. It had existed even during the period immediately preceding the declaration of war and the Dewey coup. Mr. White pointed out that practically the only friends this country had in Germany at that critical time were the Kaiser, Chancellor von Bülow, and the representatives of the Foreign Office at Berlin.

"Nothing of the kind ever took place," said the former Ambassador. "All this story about my going to the Foreign Office and making these representations is the most utter nonsense and stuff. There is not a particle of truth in it.

Proud of Dewey.

"It never occurred to me to forestall any action of our naval or military forces in the Far East, or to try and undo their work after it was done. I was as proud of Dewey's achievement as any other American citizen, and there was no earthly reason why I should endeavor to undo it. On the contrary, I always referred to our triumph in the Philippines and the West Indies in my interviews at the Foreign Office as showing that the war could have but one result, namely, the triumph of the United States. The archives both at the American Embassy at Berlin and at the State Department will show this amply, and they will also show that no conduct of mine at that time or any other time, either at Berlin or elsewhere, was either 'repudiated' or even disapproved by the State Department. It will be found that my conduct during this period was entirely approved by the State Department, and later approved by the President himself.

"I have studied considerably the subject of mythmaking and the growth of legends, but I never realized wholly before how—even in the most civilized country—myths and legends can originate which are wholly contrary to the simplest facts of ascertained history. An interesting chapter might be written on 'After-Dinner Myths.' This story of my attempting to undo Dewey's victories seems to be one of them. Nothing of this kind was ever said or done by me at the German Foreign Office or elsewhere. Why, it would have been virtually high treason.

"Any instructions the German Government may have issued to the German Admiral at Manila Bay were independent of any representations made by me. I never asked the Foreign Office to send any instructions to the Admiral. I have always supposed that their instructions to him were of a general nature, giving him considerable latitude. I feel sure, though, that he was never authorized in the slightest degree to commit any act really or even apparently unfriendly to the United States."

Germany's Hostile Press.

Mr. White spoke with much freedom regarding the popular sentiment of dislike and resentment against the United States and the hostile attitude of almost the entire German press at that critical period. But he insisted that the distinction could not be made too sharp between this popular sentiment which was manifest practically all over the continent of Europe and the attitude of the German Government. The former, Mr. White said,

Continued on Page 2.

BANKER'S WIDOW TO WED.

Mrs. Brown, 66 Years Old, Fell In Love at First Sight.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Mrs. Laura Brown, widow of Alexander D. Brown, millionaire banker and member of the old banking firm of Alexander Brown & Sons, announces that she is going to marry again. She is 66 years old, and Charles H. Kaufmann of Boston, the bridegroom elect, is 32 years her junior. They will be married in a few weeks at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Baltimore County. Mrs. Brown is a Catholic, and Mr. Kaufmann will embrace her faith.

Mrs. Brown, in telling of her approaching marriage said to a reporter:

"Just let my friends know that I intend to get married again, even if I am 66 years old. You can also tell them that it was love at first sight, too, that excuse—an odd way to put it—often affords a loophole to many through which to escape. But in my case it covers matters precisely. Mr. Kaufmann and myself loved each other from the very first moment we saw each other at Narragansett last Summer.

"To some it will sound funny that a woman of my age should love anybody at first sight. I did, however, and we are very, very happy. Mr. Kaufmann doesn't mind my age. People who truly love each other never think of ages. After our marriage we will go on a long journey. We wish to be to ourselves after the happy event, and it may be that we'll go abroad. We will eventually return to Baltimore and live for a while at Ellwood, but there is a possibility of my leaving Baltimore altogether."

BLAMES THAW'S MOTHER.

Stepson Says He Urged Her to Put Harry In Asylum Long Ago.

Special Cablegram.

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ROME, April 13.—A. Blair Thaw, stepbrother of Harry K. Thaw, who has been spending the Winter in Rome with his wife and daughter, is very indignant over the notoriety given the family name through the trial of Harry for the murder of Stanford White, and which will have to be undergone again. He throws the blame chiefly on Harry's mother, who, if she had followed her stepson's advice, would have put Harry in an asylum long ago.

Blair Thaw says he was surprised that what happened in this city did not occur long before. He had expected that Harry would be killed, which, he added, "would perhaps have been the better issue." He says he went twice from England to America to induce Harry's mother to shut him up.

Asked about the trial, Mr. Thaw said: "I have nothing to say about that, only that it would have been unjust to convict him, because it is a pathological and not a criminal case."

Mrs. A. Blair Thaw, who has been entertained much here by friends, has frequently expressed admiration for Harry's sister, the Countess of Yarmouth, and his brothers for standing loyally by him, regardless of scandal.

SHONTS IN FULL CONTROL.

All of Interborough-Metropolitan's Operations Are Now In His Hands.

Theodore P. Shonts, the recently elected President of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, has now taken absolute charge of all construction and operation work in the company. When Mr. Shonts came to this city to accept the Presidency of the traction company, it was understood that he would have direct charge of those branches of the company's business, while August Belmont was to remain in charge of the financial matters, with the title of Chairman of the Board of Directors.

It was found, however, that the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, being simply a holding company for many smaller concerns, Mr. Shonts, in his capacity of President, had no legal right to issue orders to the officers of any of the underlying companies, and consequently his powers were very much limited. The difficulty has been overcome by the creation in all the underlying companies of Executive Committees where none existed before, and by the election of Mr. Shonts as Chairman of these committees in all underlying companies.

This move places Mr. Shonts securely in control of all the operating and construction work, and it is expected that he will direct the bidding on the new subways as well as institute important changes in the operating of the company's various lines.

AUTO STRUCK BY TRAIN.

Brooklyn Woman Among Those Injured Near Savannah.

SAVANNAH, April 13.—A sight-seeing automobile containing eight or ten tourists, while returning from the Hermitage, a few miles from Savannah, to-day, was struck by an engine at the crossing of the Central of Georgia Railroad and the Bay Street extension. Three persons were injured, among them Mrs. Mary T. Rourke of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose left foot was crushed, demanding amputation. Helen R. McManimy, a sister of Mrs. Rourke, escaped unhurt.

Lester Lukens, the chauffeur, and Charles Anderson, the lecturer of the car, together with the engineer and fireman of the train, are under arrest.

THIS ISSUE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES CONSISTS OF

SIX PARTS

(72 PAGES)

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" 2.—News Section
" 3.—Cable News Section
" 4.—Sporting News Section
" 5.—Magazine Section.
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INDICT D. H. MORRIS AS LOTTERY OWNER

Mobile Grand Jury Also Accuses Prominent New Orleans Men.

WEALTHY MAN CONFESSES

F. X. Fitzpatrick of Cambridge Pleads Guilty—More Indictments Are Expected Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., April 13.—Despite strong efforts to prevent such radical action, the Federal Grand Jury here has indicted prominent men of the North and South as the alleged conspirators who have kept alive the old New Orleans lottery under the name of the Honduras lottery. The men who are said to be at the head of the scheme are:

Dave Hennen Morris and Alfred Hennen Morris of New York and New Orleans.

Albert Baldwin, St., President of the New Orleans National Bank, President of the Southern Yacht Club at New Orleans, and prominent in carnival affairs.

Frank T. Howard, capitalist and receiver of the New Orleans Water Works. He is one of the principal stockholders in the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, and is said to be the wealthiest man in that city.

E. J. Demarest and Chapman Hyams of New Orleans.

Others among the twenty-four who were indicted are:

Gen. W. L. Cabell of Dallas, Texas, an ex-Confederate officer, more than 70 years old, is alleged to have supervised the drawings in Honduras.

Frank X. Fitzpatrick, a well-known resident of Cambridge, Mass., reputed to be very wealthy.

Harry W. Henderson and W. C. Henderson, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. P. Johnson of Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph L. Shaw of Washington, E. L. Penace, L. S. Graham, and Paul Conrad of New Orleans, and Robert K. Thompson, J. Rea, and C. W. Bredow of Mobile. These men were supposed to be interested in various ways in printing and distributing lottery tickets and in the drawings.

The Federal Grand Jury had been in session here for two weeks. Even bets were made that it would not return bills against the prominent men concerned. The action of the Grand Jury is the result of the work of Attorney General Nields, District Attorney, W. H. Armbrecht of this city, and the band of Secret Service men who have been at work for the last three months digging up evidence. Their chief proof came from a recent raid on the Mobile office of the lottery company recently.

The Grand Jury will be in session another week, or perhaps two, and it is stated on good authority that several more men of prominence in the United States will be indicted.

Frank X. Fitzpatrick, the Cambridge man, went before United States Commissioner Richard Jones this afternoon and pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiring to violate the anti-lottery law. Sentence was suspended until late in May. The penalty is a fine of $10,000, but it is thought that the Government will not impose it on him. Others surrendered and were put under bonds. Some want to plead guilty if the Government will consent to a recommendation as to fines, but the prosecutors have declined to do this. One of the witnesses whose fees amounted to $155.50 turned the money back to the Government.

A conference was held in the office of District Attorney Armbrecht Friday night, after which Secret Service men left for various parts of the country to keep their eyes on those wanted. Three hours after the indictments were issued by the Grand Jury yesterday many of the persons were under arrest and were permitted to give bond.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—A surprise came to several prominent New Orleans citizens to-day from Mobile, when it became known that the Federal Grand Jury sitting had indicted for conspiracy in violating the anti-lottery law Albert Baldwin, Sr.; Chapman Hyams, Frank T. Howard, Dave Hennen Morris, Alfred Hennen Morris, and others. Such of the accused men as were in the city were ordered to appear before United States Commissioner Chiapella and give bonds.

Baldwin and Hyams immediately surrendered before Commissioner Chiapella. Both pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and were released on $1,000 bonds to appear before the court at Mobile.

Baldwin, speaking of the lottery company, said for himself and Hyams:

"We do not own a share of stock in it, and we do not know anything about this matter."

A servant at Dave Hennen Morris's residence, 269 West Seventy-second Street, said last night that Mr. Morris was in bed, and had given orders not to be disturbed.

Upon the death of his father Dave Hennen Morris, together with his brother, Alfred Hennen Morris, maintained the father's racing stable. Each of the brothers kept a half interest in Morris Park until it was abandoned as a racing centre.

Dave Hennen Morris of late years has been known as a prominent automobilist, having been President of the Automobile Club of America and being at the present time one of the Board of Governors. Under his direction at various times a number of automobile meets have taken place.

Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris was Miss Alice Shepard, Elliott F. Shepard's daughter.

ACTOR ARRESTED ON STAGE.

Is Watched by Detectives from Wings —Heath Charged with Theft.

With detectives watching every movement while he was on the stage, a man who gave the name of Donald T. Heaoh, 23 years old, of 149 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, played last night at the American Theatre, and though aware that he was under surveillence did not once during the play show any sign of nervousness. At the close of the performance, he was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street station, where a charge of grand larceny for theft of $374 from the Municipal Court, Chicago, was lodged against him. He was later released by Magistrate Whitman in $2,500 bail.

BIG STICK FOR ROOSEVELT.

Brownsville Offers a Jewel-Set, Carved Cane to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 13.—A big stick, silver mounted, set with forty-five precious stones for the States, and hand carved with nearly 400 figures and emblems, is a gift the citizens of Brownsville, Texas, have prepared for President Roosevelt. It is intended as an acknowledgment of his action in dismissing from the Army the negro soldiers charged with having committed the midnight attack upon Brownsville.

The cane weighs four and three-quarter pounds, and is made from a piece of Mexican coffee wood which had been treasured in the Houston family since Sam Houston was President of the Texas Republic. The engraver spent nearly six months in the work.

FAIRBANKS INITIATED.

Vice President Learns the Mysteries of the Mystic Shriners.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 13.—Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice President of the United States, was a member of a large class that was initiated into the mysteries of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine last night.

GEORGE M. COHAN TO MARRY.

His Bride-to-Be Is Miss Agnes Nolan of Brookline.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—George M. Cohan, the actor, who closed an engagement here to-night, said that he was going to marry again. He recently was divorced from Ethel Levey, who is to marry Robert Edeson.

"The young woman I am to marry," said Mr. Cohan, "is Miss Agnes Nolan of Brookline, Mass., a charming little girl, and we have arranged to be wedded on the next Fourth of July, my birthday."

650 EMPLOYES LOCKED OUT.

Laborers' Strike Closes Big New Jersey Stove Works.

DOVER, N. J., April 13.—As a result of a strike of the laborers employed by the Richardson & Boynton Stove Works early this week the plant is closed to-day. About 650 employes were paid off. As if to emphasize the company's determination to hold out, the entrances to all the large buildings of the plant were boarded up.

The laborers were getting $1.82 for a ten-hour day. They demanded $2 for a nine-hour day and also the discharge of an unpopular Italian foreman, and changes in the ventilating and heating systems.

AUTO BUCKS LIKE A BRONCO.

Climbs Sidewalk, Demolishes a Post, and Then Chugs Away.

Bucking back and forth from one side of the street to another, an electric automobile scattered persons in West Fifty-second Street near Fifth Avenue, and jammed into the front steps of Thomas J. Keveney's house at 20 West Fifty-second Street, demolishing the railing. The machine also broke a stone post, and the resulting shock caused the cracking of several windows. Diners in the house got a scare.

Before servants or policemen could get to the machine, it backed again into the street, and, with great speed, shot into Fifth Avenue and went northward.

When the machine turned into Fifty-second Street persons noticed the chauffeur sending it from one side of the street to the other. Whether he was amusing himself or whether the machine was beyond his control could not be determined.

Mr. Keveney reported the matter to the police of the East Fifty-first Street station, and detectives were sent out to learn the owner and chauffeur of the machine.

TURKS TO ATTACK BULGARIA?

Report That They Want War—Sultan's Condition Worse.

PARIS, April 13.—The Memorial Diplomatique says it has learned that the illness of the Sultan of Turkey is rapidly becoming worse, and that he is most anxious concerning the revolutionary movement in Asia Minor.

His advisers see only one hope, and that is to provide an exterior diversion in the form of a war with Bulgaria. Trouble with that country would already have broken out but for the Sultan's fear that the Bulgarians, who are rapid mobilizers, would win the first success and that this would be followed by an insurrection throughout the whole of Asia Minor.

In the meanwhile, the paper asserts, the Turkish reserves are being called out and troops are being hastened to the frontier.

WOMAN BEATEN AND ROBBED.

Two Italians Arrested and Nearly $2,200 Recovered.

BREWSTERS, April 13.—Attacked by two Italians and beaten into unconsciousness, Mrs. Louis Leischa, the wife of an Italian laborer, was robbed to-day of $2,200 in bills which she carried under her belt in a small bag. She was in her home when the two men entered and struck her down. They were captured later at Carmel, N. Y., five miles from here.

The men said they were Mayta Malcove and Nicolas Petrone, and it is believed they formerly worked with the husband of the woman they robbed. Most of the money was recovered.

POST OFFICE SAFE CRACKED.

But the Money Was In the Postmaster's Stocking at His Home.

While a burglary early yesterday morning was searching industriously in the safe of the Rosedale (L. I.) Post Office, which he had cracked with an ordinary hammer, the Post Office receipts of the previous three days were snugly reposing in an old stocking in the Postmaster's closet.

"If they want to get the Post Office money, let 'em hunt for it," was the motto of Joseph Roeckel, the Postmaster, who had no great faith in safes, and especially in the safe in the Post Office, which occupies a corner of the Postmaster's son's grocery store on the Merrick Road.

The Baltimore a Mine Ship.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Bureau of Navigation has decided to convert the cruiser Baltimore, one of Dewey's fleet at the battle of Manila Bay, into a mine-planting ship.

THAW IS EXPECTED TO SHIFT LAWYERS

"No Change Yet," He Says, but Conference Will Be Held To-morrow.

HAS A TALK WITH DELMAS

Prisoner's Wife Only One of Family to Visit Him—Her Brother Asked Thaw for Aid.

It was strongly surmised yesterday that when next Harry K. Thaw faces a jury to answer for the murder of Stanford White, only one of his present counsel will be found by his side. Daniel O'Reilly has been the practical man in court and persona grata to the relatives of the defendant outside. It is understood that he has already been retained for the future proceedings.

So far, however, no definite action with regard to the other lawyers has been taken. Thaw himself gave out yesterday, through Mr. Peabody, this statement:

"There has not been any change of counsel yet."

When Mr. Hartridge was asked whether he was still in the case, he replied that he was, but he declined to discuss the events of the future. He was then asked about the position of Mr. Delmas, and he replied:

"Mr. Delmas was retained for the summing up, and this service he therefore performed. He has already been paid all that is due to him up to the present."

From this it was assumed that as the Californian had fulfilled his share of the contract it was by no means sure that he would be retained for like services again. He is not the attorney of record in the case, and there is no reason why he should have anything more to do with it unless he is specially retained.

Mr. Delmas visited Thaw in the Tombs yesterday morning and had a consultation with him, during part of which Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was present. According to some accounts, the interview was not particularly pleasant, but at its close Mr. Delmas gave out the following statement:

"It is not true that I have retired from the case, neither is it true that I have been asked to retire. There is not a word of truth in the rumor that I had a stormy interview with Mr. Thaw this morning. On the contrary, I had a very pleasant talk, part of which was in the presence of Mrs. Thaw, his wife."

Question of Bail Will Come Up.

There is to be a conference of counsel in the case to-morrow, in which no doubt the wishes of the Thaw family will be made known. Yesterday nothing was done by either side in the case. Counsel were suffering from the reaction after the long strain, and as there was no pressing business the lawyers took a rest.

The first thing counsel for Thaw, whoever they may be, will consider this week will be the possibility of getting him out on bail. Almost any sum would be cheerfully put up as bail by his family to secure his temporary freedom, and as soon as possible some move in this direction is expected. However, the District Attorney will resist it strongly.

Mr. Hartridge was asked yesterday about a rumor that in order to influence public opinion resort had been had to the stage. To educate the public feeling, it was alleged, a melodrama with its plot modeled closely on the lines of the Madison Square Garden tragedy, and called "The Millionaire's Revenge," had been produced at the Thalia Theatre, and a revival of "Mam'zelle Champagne," the piece which was being played when Stanford White was shot, was given at the Berkeley Lyceum. To finance these ventures, it was alleged, one of Thaw's counsel had expended $80,000, and that the defendants had criticised the bill.

"There has been no dispute about the expenditure of any money," was all Mr. Hartridge would say about that.

Lady Yarmouth and Insanity Plea.

He also denied that the reason why Mr. Delmas touched so lightly upon the insanity theory in his summing up was on account of the opposition of the Countess of Yarmouth to the prominence of this line of defense. In his opening speech Mr. Gleason laid a good deal of stress upon insanity, and declared that counsel for Thaw had no intention of going outside the law of the State of New York in arguing in his behalf. Yet Mr. Delmas, in his peroration, brought out strongly the "unwritten law," which, it has since come out, was not considered by the jury.

It had been rumored that Lady Yarmouth had strong objections to making out that there are hereditary tendencies toward insanity in her family. She hopes some day to be the mother of a member of the British House of Lords, and she fears that his succession might be invalidated if a family taint were proved. Mr. Hartridge denied that the Countess had interfered with the defense in any such way.

From the Hotel Lorraine no word came of the plans of the Thaws. Mrs. William Thaw refused herself to callers and would not even allow notes to be sent up. She did not visit the Tombs, but kept to her rooms all day. All that could be learned was that at present the members of the family have no intention of leaving the city.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw visited her husband early. She left the Lorraine a little after 9 o'clock looking worn and fagged out. There were dark circles under her eyes, and she looked as if she had been awake most of the night.

Thaw Comforts His Wife.

Thaw himself seemed to take the keen disappointment of a mistrial with astonishing resignation. He read the newspaper stories with avidity, and was particularly interested in the revelations of what took place in the jury room. When his wife came to him he did most of the comforting, and he explained to her a number of points which she did not understand.

Mrs. Thaw stayed with her husband until the last moment allowed. As she came down she met the reporters with her finger to her lips, to show that she did not wish to be interviewed.

"But there's one question you can answer, and you will probably want to," she was told. "Is it true that your doctor has ordered you out of the city?"

"Yes, I will answer that," she replied, drawing herself up with determination. "I'm going to stay by my husband's side, where I belong."

"Mr. Delmas has been dropped, has he not?" asked somebody else.

"Who told you that?" she asked quickly. "Anyhow, that's not a matter for me to discuss."

During the afternoon Thaw sent several messages to Daniel O'Reilly and refused to give out any further statements until he had conferred with him. However, the lawyer had left his office for the day and could not be located.

Mr. Jerome went off to Lakeville soon after luncheon. Before leaving he denied that he had any intention of agreeing with counsel for Thaw that the defendant should be sent to an asylum.

Young Nesbit Appealed to Thaw.

Counsel for Thaw gave out yesterday a letter which was written to the prisoner a few days ago by Howard Nesbit, brother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. This young man was for a time under subpoena by the District Attorney, and was present in the Criminal Court Building for a great part of the trial. He was not called, and once or twice made efforts to make up the coldness which exists between him and his sister. The letter read:

Dear Mr. Thaw: No doubt you will be surprised to see this letter from me, but I cannot help feel that it will be no more than right for me to make myself square with you and tell you fully how I feel toward you.

I wish to impress upon you the fact that when Mr. White was shot that I thought it would be a heroic act on my part to stand by the man whose memory to me was so precious. I believed him to be only one that was great, kind, good, and honorable.

To me he was a King, and he won my childish affection by his kindness toward me. If he was a bad man I did not know it, for I was only a child and was and could have been easily deceived as to his real nature.

When Mr. Jerome took my statement he only wanted to know all about you, White, and Florence. I told him what Florence told me—or at least was supposed to have told me. I will put it more strongly, and say she never told me anything against you that would tend to hurt you in any way. I lied, thinking it would help the man I thought was so good.

After Florence told her story on the stand, believe me, I was with her from that time on—heart and soul—I never intended to say one word against her if put on the stand—I would have forgotten everything I knew—I would have perjured myself out and out, if you wish to call it perjury.

I am not and was not afraid of Jerome. Another thing I wish you to bear in mind, and that is that I was influenced by artful and designing persons who urged me on to take the stand that I did. They are to be found in this city, and not far away, either.

I love and cherish Florence as any brother should, and it breake my heart to think I cannot see her. I want to see her and tell her how sorry I am. She would listen to me, I am sure.

I am very, very unhappy—in fact, I have made myself sick worrying, and I cry at night and cannot rest. I am frank and sincere with you. I do not seek to hide my feelings.

I believe you right and justified in doing what you did and you are now, in my estimation, more than a hero. I look upon you now as a man fully sane and capable of holding your own in every crisis.

I wrote to Florence telling her how sorry I was. I told her I wanted to stay here in the city with my roommates from college, but who have since returned, but she seems to be somewhat bitter at me yet and will not see me.

I asked her to let me have some money—$100—if she could spare it, so that I could pay some debts which I was forced to contract while here, but she answered that she didn't have any money. And so I must appeal to you to help me. Perhaps I was wrong in coming here, but my parents are responsible for that. The fact that I refused to go on the stand against you and my sister should be enough to show you that I am true to your cause.

I want the money to enable me to stay here until I can get a position and be independent of everybody else. Won't you help me? If you don't, I will be forced to write home for money, and I don't want to do that.

I am living at the St. Paul Hotel, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, and I owe money for my board. I also owe Assistant District Attorney Buckley $15, which I was forced to borrow from the clerk of the Hotel Martinique while the State kept me here. So you will see I am in a very bad fix.

If you fail me, I don't know what I'll do. I would rather kill myself than have to go to certain persons in this city for help, and I won't write home for the money. I have been so miserable at times that I have felt like ending it all. Please help me, as I helped you by not going on the stand. Yours sincerely,

HOWARD NESBIT.

$300,000 SPENT ON TRIAL.

Thaw Family's Share of This Estimated at $225,000.

Probably $300,000 is a conservative estimate of what the killing of Stanford White has cost the State of New York and the Thaw family. This far exceeds the amount expended upon the other trials, which have in recent years excited as much interest.

Roland B. Molineux was tried twice for murder. The first time he was convicted, the second time acquitted. The people spent $86,000, and it has been estimated that his father, Gen. Molineux, must have been out at least $100,000 before he saw his son walk out of court a free man.

Albert T. Patrick was convicted of murder. The State has already paid out $65,000 on this case and there is $15,000 in dispute with certain of the People's witnesses.

Nan Patterson was tried three times. The first resulted in a mistrial in consequence of the illness of a juror; the other two ended in disagreements. As the case was a straightforward one and did not need the employment of expert testimony, it cost comparatively little. The State got of with $8,500. What fees the lawyers for the defence received has never been revealed.

In the Thaw case expert testimony played a prominent part, and it is safe to estimate that, to prove himself sane, Thaw had to spend at least $30,000. His fees for lawyers were also large. It is believed that Mr. Delmas received a fee of $50,000, and the other four may be set down at $15,000 each. Then, in the hunting up of evidence and the employment of detectives for various purposes under Roger O'Mara, late Chief of Police at Pittsburg, and in such sundries as typewriting, another $50,000 may easily have been spent.

But before the counsel who have been defending him were retained, Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge were employed, and they had other alienists to examine the defendant. In this false start probable $25,000 went.

The State has not spent so much, but cannot hope to escape with less than an outlay of $25,000, besides the salaries of the Justice, the District Attorney, his assistants, and the court officials for the three months of the trial. It is reckoned that each session of the Supreme Court costs the People $612 in the salaries of its officials, and this item alone would mount up to $40,000.

When the alienists, the cost of the keep of the jury at the Broadway Central Hotel, the witness fees, and the payments to jurors and talesmen is all counted in, it will appear that the County will have to pay out $75,000 for the trial. But then it has a well-regulated machine always ready for the prosecution and arraignment of prisoners, and to fight it the defense had to expend $225,000.

PERSONALITY OF THE JURORS.

The Only Unmarried Man Chosen Voted for Acquittal.

Much interest was displayed yesterday in the personality of the Thaw jurors in connection with their votes. The jurors who on the last ballot voted for conviction of murder in the first degree were:

DEMING B. SMITH, foreman, a retired umbrella manufacturer, living at 253 West 111th Street; married; 50 years old.

GEORGE PFAFF, a dealer in machinery supplies, living at 837 West 148th Street; in business at 122 Centre Street; married; 34 years old.

CHARLES H. FECKE, manager of second-class department of the Cunard Steamship Line, living at 601 West 135th Street; married; 57 years old.

HARRY C. BREARLEY, in the advertising business at 17 Stats Street, living at 19 East Sixteenth Street; married; 34 years old.

CHARLES D. NEWTON, a retired manufacturer, living at 267 West 134th Street; married; aged 60.

JOSEPH B. BOLTON, clerk, living at 1,187 Boston Road; 53 years old. Mr. Bolton's wife died while the trial was in progress.

BERNARD GERSTMAN, manager of the Gerard Woolen Mills, living at 49 East Eighty-eighth Street; married; about 34 years old.

The jurors who on the last ballot voted for acquittal on the ground of insanity were:

OSCAR A. PINK, grain and hay salesman, living at 447 West 145th Street; married; aged 46.

HENRY C. HARNEY, manager of a piano warehouse, living at 132d Street and Brook Avenue; married; 55 years old.

MALCOLM S. FRASER, underwear salesman at 550 Broadway, living at 142 West 125th Street; married; aged 49.

WILBUR F. STEELE, manufacturer of gas plants, living at 529 West 151st Street; married; aged 60.

JOHN S. DENNEE, freight agent of the Southern Railroad, living at 217 East Thirty-third Street; unmarried; about 35 years old.

JUROR BREARLEY'S STORY.

An Unusual Piece of Work Done Under Remarkable Conditions.

The story of the proceedings of the jury in the Thaw trial with the analysis of the reasons which caused the twelve men to disagree, written by Harry C. Brearley, Juror No. 6, for yesterday's TIMES, aroused much favorable comment among lawyers. While it was considered, in itself, a remarkable piece of work, the clearness of its statements was the more astonishing when the circumstances attending its composition were considered.

Mr. Brearley came to the Times Building at 6:30 P. M. on Friday. He had then had only two hours' sleep in the preceding sixty. He dictated the statement straight away, and for about the first half of it was able to keep the trend of his argument without much difficulty. Then tired nature asserted itself, and it was only by a remarkable exhibition of will power that he was able to complete the work.

The dictation was completed about 10:30 o'clock, but even then Mr. Brearley did not seek the repose he needed. He set to work immediately to revise the article on the trial as seen from the jury box, which is printed in another part of to-day's issue. The strain under which he was laboring was so great that when this was completed he was unable to sleep. He was out again early yesterday morning, and said that he had only obtained three hours' sleep.

Discussing Mr. Brearley's review of the deliberations of the jury Henry C. McPike, partner of Mr. Delmas, said yesterday:

"I have read Mr. Brearly's statement as contained in THE TIMES, and can say that, from its length and exhaustiveness, I consider it unusual. I have often heard statements made by jurors after a mistrial, and, indeed, have been anxious to obtain them, but I cannot recall any previous instance where a juror has gone into a full narration of what has taken pince in the jury room, or an analysis of his own and other jurors' feelings."

JERSEY'S QUICKER JUSTICE.

Lawyers Think Thaw Could Have Been Tried There in Much Less Time.

Leading members of the New Jersey bar and newspapers in different parts of the State make interesting comments on the Thaw trial. The lawyers who are well versed in criminal law say that had Thaw been tried in New Jersey not half the time ould have been consumed nor would the trial have cost the State a quarter of the sum New York must pay for the prnsecution of Thaw.

They contend that the New York law ought to be amended so as to exclude all expert testimony as to a prisoner's sanity except that given by an official commission appointed by the court.

ENGLISH RECORDER'S VIEW.

Tells Grand Jury the British Trust Juries More Than Americans Do.

LONDON, April 13.—There was indirect reference to the Thaw trial in New York at the opening of the Guildford Quarter Sessions to-day. The Recorder, George Cave, M. P., in charging the Grand Jury, said the British were apt to congratulate themselves on comparing the English and American criminal systems. Counsel in this country were disposed to save the time of the court, and there was a great tradition that prosecuting counsel should not struggle to obtain a conviction. The British trusted their juries more than did the Americans.

The Recorder added that he hoped that the proposed Criminal Appeal Court would not give the rich an advantage over the poor.

PLEASURE HAS ITS PRICE.

The Lesson a Rockefeller Pastor Draws from the Thaw Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 13.—The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of John D. Rockefeller's Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, in a sermon on the Thaw case, declared to-night that all concerned got what they deserved. Continuing, he said:

"It announces once more the fact that the devil is a hard taskmaster. Everything in this world has its price. Pleasures that degrade and dwarf the soul must be paid for. There is no evading the debt. Hell and Heaven both begin in this world, and even though the sinner succeeds in hiding for a time his crimes, their blight and ruin fall upon his own spirit.

"It shows the dastardly meanness of men who, occupying a high social position, still use their money, talent, and influence for self-gratification and acknowledge no obligation to their age and country of self-discipline and self-surrender. It warns every one of us to walk carefully, think humbly of ourselves and charitably of our neighbors. The principals in this sordid tragedy are just ordinary human beings. They chose the way of sin and walked gladly in it, and have come to the end.

"It is a lesson for parents to pay more attention to making their children rich in morals and less to the question of making them rich in money. It warns all who are tempted to turn back now before it is too late."

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

It Finds Much to Scold About in the Thaw Mistrial.

To the English papers, with the rarest exceptions, the Thaw verdict seems to argue anything but good of Americans and American laws. Some of them speak with a sort of fierce joy, as of long cherished suspicion agreeably justified; others with a fine air of smugness, as if moved by sorrow, not anger.

The Times has the following:

"If Thaw had been a poor man a verdict would have been given a day or two after the jury was impaneled. The trial brings to light facts which explain in some degree the jealousy of great fortunes newly acquired. One gets a glimpse, and not a pleasant one, of wealth without elegance or refinement, luxury without polish, culture, or attraction; much costly eating and drinking, and fine clothes with coarse manners.

"The booby millionaire is not unknown. He is generally the successor of the self-made millionaire. He puts with both hands into rapid circulation his inherited fortune. Much more mischievous and probably more responsible for the feeling of animosity and jealousy, unmistakably strong in America, is a class of very rich men, who seem to know nothing of the duties of wealth or of the graces that often come in its train, and seek to escape sheer boredom in unrefined excitements."

It contends that the issue before the jury was quite simple, calls the trial a public nuisance and a spectacle which every right-thinking person longed to see the end of, and says that if proceedings in courts of justice had necessarily to be such as were seen in this case they would be as mischievous as the crimes intended to be punished.

"It would not be surprising," says The Daily News, "if a Latin community, which does not make professions of severe puritanical virtue, had made a heroine of Mrs. Thaw and condoned Thaw's loose life. The amazing thing is to find this phenomenon in a country which has just hounded Maxim Gorky from its shores.

"The American press forbid the performance of Shaw's play, yet print with every noisome detail full reports of this painful and disgusting trial. Both aberrations betray undisciplined sentimentality, but worse than the sentimentality is the power of money to override the puritanism which is still the dominant note in American public opinion. One scarcely knows whether to be more amazed at the insincerity of such a press or at the gullibility of such a public.

"The total result of an expenditure of money, false sentiment, and mercenary skill without parallel in the recent history of civilization, is simply this: that man may henceforward murder in America unpunished provided always his crime is interesting and he himself is a millionaire."

The Daily Mail remarks that little of that hustle, in which Americans are popularly supposed to excel, was shown, and adds: "For dispatch we must look to the English courts and their more up to date methods."

The Standard says: "Seldom has justice been so flagrantly abused as by the questions Jerome allowed to be put to Mrs. Thaw. He has been professionally punished by the assurance that nothing but his own misconduct of the case saved the prisoner from condemnation. It wiped out in the mind of a sentimental but acute people the contempt excited by the trash in which Mr. Delmas indulged and the gush of greasy sentiment about Thaw's girl wife.

"What puzzles the average sensible Englishman is how the average sensible American can tolerate the waste of public time and money by lawyers when their clients have command of millions, and how newspapers of a certain class are allowed day by day to prejudge an issue of life or death.

"Unfortunately, although our legal procedure is short, sharp, and summary, we are not in a position to censure the maudlin weakness of American sentiment. The agitation here for the reprieve of Rayner was allowed to prevail, and he escaped the gallows because it was claimed he was only a parricide."

The Express finds that the trial and its outcome has hurt American prestige. "It is signal proof," it says, "of the utter inefficiency of American statesmanship to evolve a practical legal system. It is a disastrous instance of trial by the amateur judgment of a democracy. Law, dignity, and common sense have all been wanting."

The Morning Leader says that the jury has really reflected the verdict of the world, upon which the human tragedy beneath has produced like utterly contradictory impressions.

The Chronicle praises the prolonged endeavors of the jury to reach a verdict, admitting that no British jury would have shown like patience.

"There have been features," it adds, "which present American practice in an unfavorable light compared with ours, but the Judge's charge conformed to the best standard of any land, while the eloquence of the American bar was conspicuously illustrated."

"It seems to us," says The Telegraph, "a travesty upon the passionate regard of the American Nation for the purity of home life and the honor of women to represent Thaw as the champion of the unwritten law that a man may take vengeance in his own hands in defense of the sanctities of his hearth.

"Public conscience may condone private vengeance for such acts, but the hearth that has been violated must have been kept tolerably clean before. What is disquieting is not the revelation of vice, for the lower side of human nature is much the same everywhere, but the mawkish desire to make a virtuous hero out of a degenerate criminal."

VALUE OF EXPERT TESTIMONY

The Theme of David McClure at an Engineers' Dinner.

That the testimony of experts, particularly of alienists, is not of much value in courts of law was the burden of a speech delivered last night by David McClure at the Hotel Astor, at the third annual reunion dinner of the Graduated Civil Engineers of Columbia University. Mr. McClure was Chairman of the commission in lunacy which recently decided that Harry K. Thaw is sane. He made it plain that he was referring to the Thaw trial, though he did not cite it by name.

"In a recent case in which I was involved," he said, "to decide whether a certain person was sane enough or not to know what he was about, I heard distinguished alienists assert that a single motion of the hand proved the defendant insane, while equally distinguished members of the profession asserted that the same motion proved his sanity. I urge engineers and lawyers against sinking to that stage of their professions which in medicine is paralleled by the alienists. A bill is at present before the Legislature to restrict the testimony of alienists. No such measure has ever been taken against any other profession."

One hundred engineers were present at the dinner. Daniel E. Moran of the Foundation Company was toastmaster. Other speakers were: Dr. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., Registrar of Columbia University; J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer of the Board of Water Supply; Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate, and Walter H. Sears, Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct Commission.

WHITE DENIES PLAN TO BLOCK DEWEY

Continued from Page 1.

"took for a time a hostile shape, but from first to last the attitude of the German Government toward us was entirely correct.

"The fact that both the Emperor and Chancellor von Bülow and also Baron von Richtsofen, who at that time was an important personage at the Foreign Office, realized that Spain had forfeited her colonial possessions by two centuries of insane statesmanship, I think that their feeling as regards us was that we must have our way in the matter.

"My chief efforts at Berlin during this critical period," Mr. White continued, "were devoted principally to allaying the very general dislike of the United States which existed among the people at large and to explain away sundry foolish utterances and actions of convivial people in our own country.

"The general tone of the German press was very bitter. Especially was that true regarding the Berlin papers. The principal paper in the German capital contained daily diatribes about America and everything American. This journal declared among other things that Spain was bound to win because her navy was manned by patriotic Spanish sailors, while on our ships were mongrel crews from all nations. Then it said that everybody knew that the Spaniards were honest, and that we Americans were not. When the shooting began it would be found, they said, that American naval guns had been made out of pewter and that our bombs were filled with sawdust. All the utterances of the American press against Germany were thus matched by the German press against America.

"There were only two newspapers of any importance in all Germany that were not against us. One was Die Nation, edited at Berlin by Theodore Barth. The other was the Frankfurter Zeitung. It was only natural that it should be so. To Germans in general the struggle seemed simply the effort of a powerful nation, confident in its own strength, to tear away the most valuable possessions of a weaker power.

"Then, too, there was a great deal of feeling in Germany for the Queen Regent of Spain—a German woman who was fighting a desperate battle to preserve the throne for her young son, and so I never particularly blamed the German press. It was the most natural thing in the world that they should take that view of the situation, the United States seeming to them a great buccaneering power, which, under the mask of philanthropy, was seeking to rob a small European power of its most valuable foreign possessions. Besides this, I remembered that during our struggle for National existence—during the civil war—Germany had stood by us."

Discussing the attitude of the German Government, Mr. White said:

"So far as the German Government is concerned—especially as represented by the Emperor and Chancellor von Bülow—I am certain no such hostile feeling existed. They had their own grievances against Spain. I think the murder of that noted German correspondent some years before, which had been so severely punished by Bismarck, had left a very deep unfavorable impression in the official German mind as regards Spanish methods. Then, too, they could not fail to despise the foolish policy of Spain generally.

"As for the Diedericks episode, of which so much has been made, I am confident that in his blunt German sailor manner he imagined that when he saw a large foreign power in the way to gain possession of the Philippines he conceived it his duty in a vague sort of fashion to 'butt in to protect German interests.'"

"Were ever any representations made to the German Government by you on behalf of the United States in connection with the Diedericks incident?" Mr. White was asked.

No Direct Representations.

"I cannot recall that any direct representations were ever made by me to the Foreign Office in regard to Admiral Diedericks and his doing in Manila," Mr. White replied. "None seemed necessary. Neither the Emperor nor Chancellor von Bülow wished for any quarrel with us, and the Foreign Office, both under Bülow and Richtsofen, was, I think, much more inclined toward us than toward Spain."

"That was shown," Mr. White went on, "when I called the attention of the Foreign Office to a certain Spanish ship, supposed to be carrying contraband of war and just about to sail from Hamburg. The Government office might well have pleaded our own American doctrine against me, but they did not, and the ship was seized and examined even after she had reached the high seas. I have always regarded the act of Admiral Diedericks as simply a blunder on his part, which did not in the slightest degree commit the Government at Berlin. In my opinion the German Imperial Government—from the Emperor down—saw that the day of Spain's colonial sway was done, that her colonial policy was hopelessly inadequate, and that the United States was bound to succeed.

"Under the circumstances there was no reason for making any representations regarding Admiral Diedericks's conduct. A formal attack on him might have aroused partisanship and led to resentment, whereas with the whole business officially ignored by our Government there resulted just the right sort of action on the part of the German Government to prevent any further blunder by their Admiral and to allay ill-feeling."

TOWER SEES ROOSEVELT.

Ambassador to Germany Also Talks with Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Charlemagne Tower, Ambassador to Germany, on leave of absence in this country, called at the State Department to-day and had a long talk with the Secretary and other officials of the department respecting the conditions in Germany as he left them.

Mr. and Mrs. Tower were guests of the President at luncheon.

PURSUED BY 200 WOMEN.

Salesman Charged with $60 Theft Captured and Locked Up.

Two hundred Williamsburg women participated yesterday morning in a spirited chase after Samuel Friedman, charged with robbing Miss Rose Roessner of 96 Moore Street of $60. The fugitive was a salesman of 79 Debevoise Street. Miss Roessner came to America about two months ago and went to board at 61 Graham Avenue. She became acquainted with Friedman, also a boarder there.

The young woman kept the bag in which she had her money tied to a gold neck chain. One night about three weeks ago Friedman, it was alleged, invaded her room while she was asleep and took the bag containing the $60.

Miss Roessner woke up just as the intruder was leaving her room and made an outcry, which awakened the house. She said she recognized Friedman. When search was made for him it was found that he had disappeared.

Miss Roessner kept up a constant search for the man. Recently she moved to 96 Moore Street, and yesterday morning, while out shopping she saw Friedman coming toward her. As soon as the salesman observed Miss Roessner he turned and ran away.

Miss Roessner started in pursuit, and presently dozens of women took up the chase. Screaming loudly they chased Friedman up one street and down another. He finally ran into a tenement house, at 59 Graham Avenue, where he hid in a coal bin.

He was found there by some of the women who hauled him out and kept him a prisoner until a policeman appeared. He was taken to the Stagg Street Police Station, and later arraigned and committed in default of bail, for a hearing on Tuesday. He denied having robbed Miss Roessner.

PLAN TO OUST THE U. G. I.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Announcement was made to-day of a new plan to terminate the United Gas Improvement Company's lease of the city gas works, and to relet them to another corporation which has just been formed.

Simultaneously, applications were filed at Harrisburg for charters for two companies, both to be controlled by the persons behind the main proposition. One is called the Sterling Gas, Light, and Power Company and the other is the Pocahontas Gas Company. The nominal capital of each is $10,000. About a fortnight ago a charter for the Pennsylvania Gas and Power Company was granted at Dover by the Secretry of State of Delaware. It is admitted by the promoters of the new gas plan that the interests behind this company are substantially identical with those in the projected companies referred to, and that the concern incorporated at Dover was designed as a holding company for the other two.

An ordinance embodying the new plan will be presented to Councils next Thursday.

An Out-of-Date Carpet

homely in design, antiquated in color, faded or stained, is a most unwelcome tenant. It can all be changed if dyed, say, like the draperies or furnishings.

Barrett, Nephews & Co.,

32 stores in New York & Brooklyn.

Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment

585 Madison Ave. / 708 " " / 992 " " / 1061 " "

Accounts opened with desirable parties when requested.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

CASPERFELD & CLEVELAND

ESTABLISHED 1857.

144 Bowery Bowery Savings Bank Block.

Between Grand and Broome Sts., north of Grand St. "L" Station, west side of street; nearest Subway Station Spring St.

The recent panic in Wall Street hit the rich men hard; many had to sacrifice their family jewels to protect stocks. We bought a number of magnificent pieces from people whose names if we were to mention them would cause you to gasp.

Needless to state we bought these jewels low enough to offer them to you at ½ of their original cost.

Diamonds bought of us may be returned less 5 per cent. when so stipulated in bill.

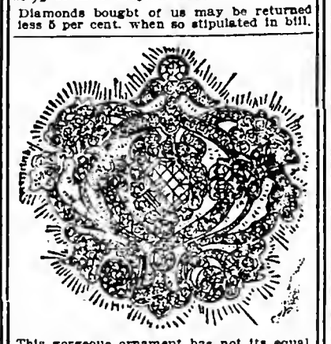

This gorgeous ornament has not its equal in the U. S. The centre is a Fancy Pink Sapphire, 20th Century cut, showing all the brilliancy of a Diamond; surrounding it is a mass of the finest perfect blue-white Diamonds the mines ever produced. Weight about 15 karats in all. The setting is 18-karat gold, with platinum top. The price of this brooch on Fifth Avenue would be $2,500. Our price is.....$1,500

Men's Belcher Ring

Magnificent steel-white Diamond, 1¾ karats, perfection in every respect; blaze of fire; easily worth $300; our price..... $225

Sapphire Ring

Genuine Oriental Sapphire, weighing 3 karats, surrounded by 9 glittering blue-white diamonds of purest water, 3 karats; gorgeous effect; price uptown $500; our price..... $325

Lady's Twin Ring

Two steel-white, fiery Diamonds, perfectly cut, weighing 1¾ karats; special at..... $123

Open Evenings Till 7. Sats. Till 10.

Mail Orders Filled. Inquiries Solicited.

James Fay's Entire Collection of Antiques

Rare old pieces of Mahogany, Rosewood, English Oak. Adams's Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. Suits in Aubusson.

Oil Paintings, Bronzes, China, Brocades, Sheffield Plate, etc.

Will be Sold at Auction April 15th and following days,

At 43-45 West 42nd Street.

BENJAMIN A. WISE, Auctioneer.

Dr. Sheffield's Antiseptic Creme Dentifrice

Best for the Teeth

SOLD EVERYWHERE

The Jester System

for physical culture

15 West 45th St.

USED AN HONEST NAME.

Bookkeeper with an Alleged System for Thieving Arrested.

Detective Sergeant Oppenheim of Inspector McLaughlin's staff arrived from Philadelphia last night with Ernest H. Belmont of 714 Buttonwood Street, Philadelphia, who was arrested in that city on a charge of raising checks to the amount of $1,000, signed by Watson, Flagg & Co., engineers, of 27 and 29 Thames Street.

According to Oppenheim, Belmont was employed by the firm as a bookkeeper and raised and passed the checks.

According to Detective Oppenheim, Belmont confessed that his scheme was to go to a place and ask for employment as a bookkeeper. He had a brother who was a bookkeeper. Whenever his brother, who was an honest bookkeeper, left a position Belmont would go to another city and ask for employment. He would work under his brother's name and give the name of the firm his brother had worked for as referenee. Thus he always got good references and obtained the confidenee of the firm he intended to cheat.

Belmont was locked up in Police Headquarters.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY

Rich Real Laces, Real Lace Robes

FOR WEDDING AND RECEPTION GOWNS.

An unusually attractive collection of Real Valenciennes Point d'Angleterre, Duchess, Duchess and Point, Rose and Needle Point, Honiton and Point Applique Laces; also Real Lace Bridal Veils and Scarfs.

Robes (unmade) in Princess, Real Lierre and Point Applique.

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns
Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses

The Newest Parisian Shadings are being shown in French Novelty Dress Fabrics in Silk and Wool and All Wool, comprising Eolienne Broche, Satin Stripe Marquisette, Voiles and Mousseline Nouveaute. English and Scotch Tailor Cheviots, Chiffon Broadcloths and Hand Embroidered Robes (unmade) in Voiles and Marquisettes. Also in Plain and Fancy Silks: Rajahs, Voiles, Gazes, Marquisettes, Printed Satin and Silk Foulards, Faille Francaise, Rhadzimir Raye, Ondoyant Brilliant.

Undergarments

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Complete selections in the desirable Spring and Summer weights—medium and high grade qualities; in Silk, Silk and Wool, Merino, Soft Cotton and Mesh Fabrics.

Late Paris Novelties

WHITE AND BLACK LACE VEILS,
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS, VEILINGS FOR STREET, DRESS AND MOTOR, IN LATEST SHADES.
GLACE AND SUEDE KID GLOVES;
FABRIC GLOVES IN FASHIONABLE LENGTHS AND COLORS.
PARASOLS, LEATHER NOVELTIES, HOSIERY.

Dress Making Tailoring

Orders executed at short notice and most reasonable prices for Wedding Gowns, Bridesmaids' Dresses, Costumes and Tailor Suits after exclusive French models.

TAILOR SUITS to order of Imported Fabrics, 60.00 and up
RIDING HABITS, improved English models, 58.00 " "
MOTOR COATS, our own exclusive model, 45.00 " "

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Imported Dress Silks

ATTRACTIVE VALUES

BLACK CHIFFON FAILLE FRANCAISE; value $1.25. Yard 85c
CHIFFON DRESS SATIN, white & ivory only; value $1.50. Yard 1.10
CHIFFON STRIPE DRESS TAFFETA; pink, ciel, heliotrope, blue, navy, gray and red. Yard 1.25
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE SILKS. Narrow and wide stripes. Yard 1.25, 1.50

Embroidered Linen Robes

French Robes (unmade), in medium and light weight Dress Linens. Regularly $38.00 to $125.00, 25.00 to 95.00

Women's Outer Apparel

Unusual Values in entirely new Models.

TAFFETA SUITS, hip length coat, braid trimmed fancy vest, full plaited skirt, 37.50
SKIRTS OF FRENCH VOILE, full plaitings, silk drop, 18.50, 21.00
INDIVIDUAL SUITS, copies of Paris Models, 48.50 to 165.00
MOTOR COATS of selected English Fabrics—one-half original values 18.50, 22.50, 27.50, 35.00
MOTOR CAPES of Gossamer Silk rubber, Paquin Model, 27.50
CLOTH CAPES for Evening wear, 27.50

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF

Women's and Misses' Waists

LINGERIE WAISTS. A number of unusually attractive new models in Sheer Lawn, Persian Lawn, Dotted Swiss and French Batiste. Values $2.00 to $3.50, 1.25, 1.75, 2.50
LINGERIE WAISTS of Persian Lawn, finely tucked, lace trimmed. Values $4.50 to $6.50, 3.25, 4.75
BLACK SILK MULL WAISTS. Yoke of fine tucks, open back, short sleeves; lace collar and cuffs. Value $5.50, 3.75
LINGERIE, FRENCH BATISTE, IRISH CROCHET And Real Cluny Waists, variety of styles. Values $9.00 to $22.00, 6.75 to 15.00

White Taffeta Petticoats

WITH FULL TUCKED FLOUNCE. Value $8.50, 6.50
ACCORDION FLOUNCE, also tucked flounce with ruching finish. Value $9.50, 7.50
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57 Reade Street, New York.

STEVENS ANSWERS HIS CANAL CRITICS

Home from Panama, He Says Only Personal Reasons Caused His Resignation.

AVERS ALL IS HARMONY

The Canal Work Is Making Fine Progress, but He Needs a Long Rest.

John F. Stevens, who recently resigned as chief engineer of the Panama Canal, arrived yesterday on the Panama liner Panama from Colon. Mr. Stevens was not willing at first to discuss his resignation just after the time he was stated to have received unlimited power as builder of the canal and Canal Commissioner. He declared that he now contemplated taking a long rest abroad. He was glad to give up his duties. He said he had been greatly flattered by the warmth of the farewell reception given him by 8,000 canal employes when he left Colon.

Mr. Stevens was informed that a great many versions had been given as to his leaving the post of chief engineer of the canal, and after his arrival at the Waldorf he issued the following statement:

"In view of the many ridiculous reasons given by various newspapers as to the causes which led to my retirement as chief engineer of the Panama Canal, possibly in justice to myself, as well as to the few who may care to be set right, a denial of these alleged reasons may be in order.

Not Asked to Resign.

"I was not asked to resign. On the contrary, the highest position, authority, and consequent responsibility next to that of the Secretary of War was not only offered, but urged upon me.

"I never had any clash with any of my superior officers, and their attitude was always in support of my efforts.

"The knowledge of and the connection of the Washington officials with the actual work on the Isthmus was too small to offer many chances for disagreement. I have never opposed doing the work by contract; in fact, a year ago last January, while in Washington and at other times since, I advocated such policy. The plan of contract under which bids were received was formulated by myself in July last, only one month after Congress had decided upon the type of canal. I did oppose letting the contract to the Oliver syndicate for good reasons, but the statement that I have even opposed the letting of any contract is false. I did not cable or write Washington that I would resign if the contract was let.

"The matter of the contract had in no way anything to do with my leaving the service of the Canal Commission. The statement of a disgruntled bidder, that because I opposed the letting of the contract I 'was fired,' is a fabrication, pure and simple. I did not threaten to resign if I was ordered to Washington during the last days of Congress, or at any time.

"While I should have preferred to remain on the Isthmus as long as I was connected with the work, and while I might in my own mind have questioned the wisdom of the order, I should have promptly obeyed it without any conditions. I did not leave the work to play golf, to read books, nor for any such fantastic notions. The act was not prompted by jealousy of any one getting credit for my work. In the position I would have held had I remained there would have been no one to have been jealous of.

No Bluff for Roosevelt.

"I did not attempt to bluff the President, and one of the happiest moments of my life was the one when I found I could soon be relieved of the work. I made no suggestion as to leaving until I knew the work was in shape to leave and that the organization, personnel, plant, and system which have been evolved made up such a working machine that no failure or serious delay can occur with a continuation of direct business methods.

"My reasons for leaving were largely personal anad perfectly satisfactory to myself. The act was one purely of my own volition.

"The statements emanating from Washington 'news bureaus,' alleging anything contrary to the above, are wholly flights of fancy and the ponderous comments of certain space writers are exactly of the same class. The newspapers which print such rot are, in their self-appointed capacity of censors of other people's morals and ethics, simply indulging in the time-honored but wholly harmless amusement of 'barking at a knot.'"

Mr. Stevens was told that recently it had been said by persons returning from the Canal Zone that he had resigned because he had come to believe that the canal would never be completed.

"That's nonsense," he replied, "the canal will be completed just as sure as you are alive. It is a great work, and it is being done just as fast as your great works up here are being built."

When asked whether there was any truth in the statement that suitable foundations could not be built for the great locks, Mr. Stevens said that the foundations were being built and that on completion they would be as strong as any in this city.

"Will you see the President when you go to Washington?" he was asked.

"That I can't say," he replied. "I shall be there if he wants to see me."

John F. Stevens, Jr., accompanied his father back from Colon, and both were met on arrival by Mrs. Stevens.

STEAMSHIPS RACE TO PORT.

Campania Gets to Her Pier an Hour Ahead of La Savoie—Talk by Wireless.

The French liner La Savoie and the Cunarder Campania arrived in Quarantine only a few minutes apart late yesterday afternoon. The former sailed from Havre on last Saturday, and the Campania left Liverpool the same day. Both vessels got well away from land on Sunday morning, and about the same time got into wireless communication with each other.

The affair soon began to be a race for this port, and the instruments were kept busy keeping up a wireless conversation and discussion of the chances of each vessel reaching this port ahead of the other. The Campania and the French steamer were in wireless communication practically throughout the voyage.

The Campania won, getting to her pier nearly an hour ahead of her rival. La Savoie had bad luck in getting caught in a snowstorm which the Campania just missed. She lost so much time groping about in the heavy weather that the English vessel was enabled to take a lead which the other could not overcome. Both vessels reported bad weather.

The passengers discussed the Thaw case, and whether they would arrfive beforc the case went to the jury, and the probable verdict. They got a wireless flash to the effect that there had been a disagreement.

Among those arriving on the Campania were:

Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander, R. Noel Cripps, Capt Pitt, Hamlet Kent, Mr. and Mrs. John Lane, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Olcott, Mrs. B. H. Spalding, S. Terano, G. V. Washington and Mrs. J. B. Watt and Miss Watt. Mrs. Watt is the wife of the Captain of the Carmania.

On La Savoie came:

Max Bloch, the Rev. P. Fourmge, the Rev. P. Hasnet, Baron Mercurio Michel, F. N. Pratt, Miss Harriett Robb, Vicomtesse de Vaux, and W. de Witt.

Joseph C. Grew, Third Secretary of the American Legation at Mexico, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Monterey from Havana and Mexico.

THE EVENING POST MOVES.

Has a Dinner, and Issues a Supplement to Celebrate the Event.

The Evening Post issued yesterday a 30-page illustrated supplement, describing its new home at 20-22-24 Vesey Street, into which it has just moved. The new building of the Post is only a block and a half distant from the old home of the paper, at Broadway and Fulton Street.

Robert D. Kohn, the architect, in designing the building, first made a critical study of the most modern of the newspaper buildings in the United States. It is a steel skeleton building, thirteen stories above ground, with two basement floors. Of the fifteen stories the Post reserves for its own use the four top stories, a third of the street floor, and the two basements. The color scheme of the structure is gray and bronze, giving an impression similar to that obtained in some of the new business structures in Fifth Avenue.

In the supplement issued yesterday, the history of the building from the digging of the first spadeful of dirt for the foundations to its completion, is told in detail, with illustrations. The supplement also contains a great deal of information about the history of the Post from its establishment to the present day. Cartoons of the late Thomas Nast and photographs of the early editors of the Post also appear, among the latter being those of William Leggett, editor in 1829; Wendell Phillips Garrison, Alexander Hamilton, who was one of the founders of the publication; ohn Bigelow, William Cullen Bryant, Parke Goodwin, Horace White, Carl Schurz, Henry Villard, and Edwin Lawrence Godkin.

Other illustrations depict the early history of the lower section of the city. There are also photographs of many of the older employes of the paper, including those of Morris Van Vliet, superintendent of the Post composing room, and Robert Davis, a compositor, who is the oldest of the Post employes, and all in the service of the paper.

Last night the entire Post staff, including trustees, editors, compositors, pressmen, business department officials, and office boys, attended a dinner in the new building. Including forty guests, headed by Indian Commisioner Francis E. Loupp, all graduates of the Evening Post staff, editor in chief, presided, and, after dinner, there were speeches and a play, given by members of the staff, entitled "Every Post," based on the morality play, "Evcryman." A feature of the evening was the presentation of gold medals and gifts by the trustees to fourteen employes of the paper, including John oYung, foreman of the press room, who has been with the Evening Post since 1862, Morris Van Vliet, superintendent of the composing rooms, and Rohert Davis, who entered the service of the Evening Post sixty-six years ago and has never known any other employer. With two exceptions, all of these fourteen men have sepnt more than thirty years in the Post's service.

S. P. C. A. WORKHORSE PARADE

Dock-Tailed or Lame Animals Barred from Decoration Day Show.

New York's workhouse parade on Decoration Day is to be under the direction of the woman's auxiliary of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. To manage the parade an organization known as the New York Workhorse Parade Association has been formed.

Horses must be shown in the parade hitched to the vehicles which they regularly draw on ordinary occasions. Ten entries may be made by one person. Cab and hack horses are barred. Also horses that are dock-tailed, lame, or out of condition, will not be received. Entries close May 10, and may be made to the Association, Room 30, S. P. C. A. Building, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

Prizes of money, as well as ribbons, medals, badges, certificates, and diplomas will be awarded. The object of the parade is to improve the condition of work horses by inducing their owners to take a greater interest in them.

The parade will form in Washington Square and adjacent streets in the forenoon of May 30. It wass proceed up Fifth Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, where the reviewing stand will front the building of the S. P. C. A.

700 BROOKLYN LOTS SOLD.

A Syndicate Will Develop a Tract in East New York.

A deal involving about 700 Brooklyn lots was put through yesterday by John H. Geldart, Jr., a broker, of 1,000 Fulton Street. The property, most of which is unimproved, is bounded by Wyona Street, New Lots, Van Sicien, and Wortman Avenues.

Mr. Geldart sold the tract for Schuyler S. Peck to a Brookly realty syndicate, which plans to develop the property at once. It was said that the consideration was $250,000.

The property is in the southern section of East New York, and the sale is the first importatn one of the Spring in Brooklyn to be reported

Gompers to Talk to Telegraphers.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting of telegraphers in Tammany Hall this afternoon, called for the purpose of explaining what has been done for the telegraphers through the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. President S. J. Small of the union says that there is now no trouble among the commercial telegraphers.

LAWYER SLEUTH TRAPS HOTEL CLERK

Blumenthal Gets Important Evidence in Contest for McGarren Estate.

SECOND MARRIAGE DISPUTED

By Trick Lawyer Gets at Atlantic City Hotel Books of 1903—Says It Proves Widow's Claim.

Friends of Daniel Blumenthal, a lawyer of 35 Nassau Street, are advising him to take up private detective work in addition to his law practice. Mr. Blumenthal has just returned from a sleuthing tour to Atlantic City, where, disguised as a "man about town" from the West, he procured evidence which he says proves beyond doubt, that Mrs. Hester McGarren of this city is the lawful widow of the late Alexander McGarren, who, when ho died in June, 1905, left an estate valued at about $675,000.

Mr. McGarren is also survived by a large number of nephews and nieces, who are trying to get possession of his estate, asserting taht after the annulment of his marriage to Mrs. McGarren in 1901, he had never remarried her. Mr. Blumenthal is now in possession of evidence indicating that the couple were remarried and has asked Supreme Court Justice Bischoff to appoint a commission to go to Atlantic City and examine the 1903 register of the Hotel Marlborough there, which contains the names of Mr. and Mrs. McGarren, written by Mr. McGarren himself.

It was Mr. Blumenthal's second visit to Atlantic City relative to the McGarren estate. On the first trip he went under his own name, but failed to obtain results. Then he decided to turn sleuth and went back as the "sport" from the West. He registered at the Marlborough under an assumed name. He hired an automobile that the hotel employés thought was his own, and spent money freely buying champagne and 25-cent cigars for everybody connected with the hotel.

A few nights ago Mr. Blumenthal decided to play his trump card. Accordingly he told one of the clerks that he wished he could get the room he had in 1903. The clerk said he did not remember that Mr. Blumenthal had been a guest of the house so far back.

"Oh, yes, I was," replied Mr. Blumenthal, "and I had the dandiest sort a room facing the ocean."

Then Mr. Blumenthal suggested that the clerk bring out the registered of June, 1903. The unsuspecting clerk produced it and told Mr. Blumenthal to find the registry.

Mr. Blumenthal says he found the names of Mr. and Mrs. McGarren and made a transcript of them. Then he gave the book back to the clerk and confessed why he had wanted it. The manager of the hotel came in and there was a lively scene whereupon Mr. Blumenthal decided taht it was about time for him to leave.

On Friday, Henry McGoughran, Administrator of the M Garren estate, appeared before Surrogate Thomas for the purpose of filing his final accounting. Surrogate Thomas gave Mr. Blumenthal fifteen days in which to file objections.

Mrs. McGarren was the divorced wife of Henry Schuhlein of Illinois when she married Mr. McGarren in Louisville in 1898. Previously Mr. McGarren got an opinion from Judge Humphrey of Louisville that Mrs. Schuhlein's California divorce was legal. Three years later McGarren had the marriage annulled in this State, on the ground that the Schuhlein divorce was illegal. The couple had separated and Mrs. McGarren knew nothing of the annulment decree until two years later.

In the meantime the McGarrens became reconciled and, Mrs. McGarren asserts, were remarried, went to Atlantic City and stopped at the Hotel Marlborough.

The McGarren estate consists of about $225,000 in personnl property and about $450,000 in real estate in this city. In the personnl property are many works of arts, including paintings by Millet, Rousseau, Meissonier, Gainsorough, and Masson's portraits of Napoleon and the Empress Josephine.

MINING SHOW ABOUT READY.

Exhibition Will Open To-morrow in the Grand Central Palace.

A mining exhibition which hopes to become an annual feature will open for a two week's stay in the Grand Central Palace to-morrow evening. The finishing touches were put on yesterday. The exhibition aims to present every phase of mining from the discovery hy the prospector to the later operating development.

There will be also an exhibit of mining machinery, prospectors, male and female; shacks taken from mining camps, specimens of ore of low and high assay, an Assay Office, stamp mill, and ore crusher. Also there will be a scenic production showing the rise and growth of Goldfield, Nev.

ENGINEERS PLAN DEDICATION.

The Building Mr. Carnegie Gave Them Will Be Opened This Week.

The new building at 20 Weat Thirty-ninth Street, which Andrew Carnegie gave to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers, will be dedicated this week with exercises, beginning on Tuesday and extending to Friday.

At the exercises on Tuesday afternoon Mr. Carnegie will deliver an address, President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale will speak on "The Professional Ideals of tho Twentieth Century," and there will also be a historical address by Charles F. Scott. The keys of the building will be accepted by E. E. Olcott, President of the United Engineering Society. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain of the Senate, will pray.

On Tuesday evening a reception for members and women will be held, at which the officers and councils of the different societies will receive in the rooms of the respective societies.

On Wednesday afternoon addresses will be made by Dr. Samuel Sheldon, President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Dr. Frederick R. Hutton, President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Dr. John H. Hammond, President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. The John Fritz medal will be presented to Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. Medals for distinguished services will be given to Ralph W. Pope and Frederick R. Hutton.

The other meetings will be devoted to the sessions of the several societies. The mining engineers on Thursday afternoon will hear a paper dealing with the excavation and tunnel work now being done in New York and vicinity, read by H. T. Hildage, who considers the subject from a mining standpoint. On Thursday evening Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, will talk on his department as an engineering organization. On Friday afternoon the mining egieers will hear papers on technical subjects.

On Friday evening there will be a smoker and vaudeville entertainment in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden for the members of the three societies.

FOR THE CALVIN MEMORIAL.

Local Committee Wants Figures on It Representative of America.

A provisional committce formed to cooperate with a committee in Geneva, Switzerland, which is to mark the fourth centennial, in 1909, of the birth of John Calvin by erecting a monument, has issued invitations for a conference to be held at the Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Avenue, on the afternoon of April 18.

The committee hopes that this conference will result in the selection of a permanent committee which shall work to have the monument figures representative of America. Charles Francis Adams is Chairman of this temporary committee and Oscar S. Straus and William Adams Brown of Union Theological Seminary are members.

KELSEY GETS ORDER IN RECEIVERSHIP

$3,131 Surcharged to His Account as Receiver for Insurance Company.

ASSETS ARE IN VIRGINIA

Undiscovered, Says Lawyer Johnson, Until After the Manhattan's Affairs Were Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—The case of Otto Kelsey as receiver of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company was heard before Justice Fitts in the Supreme Court ebambers to-day.

An application was made by Russell S. Johnson, as attorney for Mr. Kelsey, to have the accounts of the receiver surcharged with $3,131.50, representing assets in Virginia. It was contended by Mr. Jackson that at the time the affairs were closed those assets had not been discovered. The order was granted.

Mr. Johnson and ex-Justice Hasbrouck were in charge of the affairs of Mr. Kelsey up to the time Mr. Hasbrouck was appointed a Supreme Court Justice, and after that Mr. Johnson had entire charge.

Mr. Hasbrouck said he had received an order from Mr. Kelsey to take charge of these matters in the future and relieve Mr. Johnson of the work.

The Attorney General's office, which has been investigating the accounts of Mr. Kelsey, approved the orders.

Mr. Johnson declared that he had been reserving these assets in trust for the account of a firm of Virginia lawyers, one of whom, he said, had committed suicide since the receivership began. He joined with Alfred Hayes, Jr., attorney for Edward P. Ward, Mr. Kelsey's successor in the receivership, in the motion to add these assets to the account of Mr. Kelsey as receiver.

The affidavit of Mr. Kelsey, who surrendered the receivership shortly after his appointment as Superintendent of Insurance, declared that he had many official duties to perform aside from those incumbent upon him as receiver of this company; that therefore he had been obliged to rely upon his clerks, employes, and attorneys for many things; that he believed when he reposed the attorneyship in Mr. Johnson that the reputation and standing of the latter warranted absolute confidence in him.

Mr. Hasbrouck, who was formerly a partner of Mr. Johnson, declared in his ow naffidavit that he had nothing to do with this receivership as its attorney after he became a Supreme Court Justice, excepting on a few occasions when he appeared in court for his partner, Mr. Johnson. He declared that Mr. Kelsey had dischardged his duties to the court with honesty, prudence, and fidelity. He said he submitted his affidavit solely as a protection to his own professional reputation.

Justice Fitts further postponed the matter of confirming the report of the referee, W. M. K. Olcott, upon the Kelsey receivership account until May 25.

Closing Hebrew Melodies Concert.

The closing exercises of the Choral Society for Ancient Hebrew Melodies will be held at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, on Sunday evening, at 8:15 o'clock. The musical director is Isaac Rosenblatt.

Paintings in the Collection of Mr. Edward Brandus

MODERN WORKS.

Sir ALMA-TADEMA—Bacchanalia.

Z. DIAZ— La Meute sous Bois, exhibited in the Salon of 1848, Exposition of 1889.
From the Crabbe Collection.

COROT—Rainstorm.
From the Sarlin Collection.

The Ruins.
From the Doria Collection.

CHARLES JACQUE—Shepherdess and Her Flock.
From the Montaignac Collection.

THEO. ROUSSEAU—Landscape.
From the Collectiou of Comte Greffulhe.

SCHREYER—Scene in Bulgaria.
From the Georges Petit Collection.

IMPORTANT EXAMPLES by Rosa Bonheur—Bouguereau—Cazin—Daubigny—Henner—Isabey—Jacquet—Jongkind—Latouche—Meissonier—Munkacsy—Aime Perret—Roybet—Rousseau—Troyon—Thaulow—Van Marcke—Ziem.

ANCIENT PAINTINGS.

CARLE VAN LOO—La Marquise de Pompadour as a Sultana
Collection Baron du Teil de Havelt.

LARGILLIERE—Mme. Lambert de Thorigny.
From the Collection Comte A. de Ganay

RAVENSTEYN—A Noble Lady.
From the Collection Comte Mnizech.

MIEREVELT—Dame Van Hoolft.
Collection Theric du Chatelard.

And

Attractive Portraits of Beautiful Women,

by Sir Thomas Lawrence—Harlow—Ople—Cotes—Santerre—Mignard—Drouais—Rigaud—Tournieres—Tocque—Pourbus.

The Above Paintings belonging to Mr. Edward Brandus Will be Sold by Auction AT The Fifth Avenue Art Galleries

546 FIFTH AVENUE, (45TH ST.)

On the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, April 17th & 18th, under the Direction of Mr. James P. Silo

PRIVATE VIEW To-Day (Sunday) from 2 to 6

Public Exhibition To-morrow (Monday), & until time of sale

Le Boutillier Brothers

HIGH GRADE LACES

including an extensive assortment of exclusive designs in Foreign Novelties—the latest productions of European Markets—in bandings, flouncings, edgings and allovers to match. Point Gaze, Point de Caen, Princess, Point Applique, Point de Flandre, Irish Point, Lierre, Venise, Maline, Crochet and soft Net effects, and numerous other styles, all adapted for application purposes.

Also a fine line of St. Gall embroideries, in flouncings and allovers, with bandings, galloons, double edge insertions and edgings, all in match sets. A large variety of French and German Valenciennes, in allovers, with sets to match.

SPECIALS

Collar and Cuff Sets, in various designs (embroidered)—

29c *value 50c.*

Point Venise and Irish Crochet Chemisette Sets, round and pointed effects—

$1.98 *value $3.25.*

Coat Sets, in lace and fancy embroidery—

55c, 98c, $2.98

values 98c, $1.49 and $4.50.

Real Princess Chemisettes—

$1.75 and $1.98

values $2.50 and $2.75.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

Herald Square Broadway, 33d to 34th St.

Saks & Company

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Announce for Monday, April 15th, an Important Special Sale of

Women's Spring Suits

At Greatly Reduced Prices

From our stock of higher grade suits we have selected all the models, of which but one or two remain—representing the most fashionable styles of the present season—nearly two hundred suits in all—embracing fancy tailored silk-lined voiles, Panama cloths, Serges and imported novelty suitings in a full range of colors and sizes, all of which are offered as follows:

Suits: That were $39.00, $45.00 and $48.00. Now at $29.00
Suits: That were $55.00, $59.50 and $65.00. Now at $39.00
Suits: That were $75.00, $85.00 and $98.00. Now at $49.00

Jumper Suits

for women. Princess model of white, navy, brown and black Panama cloth with silk embroidered bands. Also waist and skirt model of black, navy or brown taffeta—sizes include those for misses and small women.

Regularly $27.50. At $16.50

Tailored Suits

for women. Prince Chap, tight-fitting and cutaway models of serge and Panama cloth.

At $25.00 & $35.00

Walking Skirts

for women. Full plaited model of black voile.

Regularly $12.50. At $7.90

Full plaited models of black taffeta silk.

Regularly $14.00. At $8.90

Tailored Suits

of Rajah silk in all fashionable colorings, including the brown leather shades.

At $35.00, $37.50 & $45.00

Fancy Silk Lined Voile Suits

At $29.50, $35.00, $45.00, $55.00

French Hand Made Blouses

Awaiting your inspection is a new importation, comprising an exceptionally large assortment of exclusive designs from foreign masters, of sheer mull, linen-batiste, China silk and crepe de chine.

For Monday

Fashioned of fine dotted Swiss, front elaborated with dainty hand embroidery. Valenciennes lace and tucks. Special at $9.50

Fashioned of handkerchief linen with short pointed yoke of hand embroidery, outlined with Cluny beading and centre panel of embroidery in an exquisite design. Special at $10.95

Fashioned of sheer batiste, round scalloped yoke of hand embroidery with insertions of lace and embroidery below yoke: sleeves and back tastefully trimmed. Special at $11.50

Fashioned of French batiste with yoke of fine hand run tucks with sprays of dainty hand embroidery between; collar, cuffs and sleeves elaborated with embroidery. Special at $15.00

All the above with open backs and short sleeves.

Unmade Robes

At Material Price Concessions.

Fashioned of Irish lace.

Regularly $250.00. At $175.00
Regularly $185.00. At $125.00

Fashioned of imitation Venice lace with combinations of embroidery. Regularly $75.00. At $59.00

Black Lace Robes

of combinations of Chantilly, Bruge and taffeta.

Regularly $75.00. At $55.00
Regularly $58.75. At $48.00
Regularly $55.00. At $45.00
Regularly $38.00. At $30.00

Sale of Ribbons

Almost exclusively does fashion's edict demand ribbon for the elaboration of the new gowns and millinery. We have the styles suitable for entire bodice, dress and millinery trimming—in great variety—many of them exclusive and at right prices.

"Special for Monday"

Taffeta Ribbon, 4½ inches wide, in high lustre pink, blue, turquoise, maize, brown, lavender, white, cream and black. Regularly 30c the yard, } 19c

Fancy Warp Print, Plaid and Dresden Ribbons, 5 to 6 inches wide. Regularly 50c to 70c the yard, } 39c

Silk Petticoats

Many new and attractive models and styles of petticoats for costume and evening wear, fashioned of radium, China and pongee silk, in empire, brocade, embroidered, checked or striped effects.

Fashioned of taffeta silk, tailor effect, in all the desirable colorings or with deep flare ruffles and ruche in jasper and white, checks or stripe, at $6.95, $7.95 and $8.95

Fashioned of China silk in white and colors for lingerie gowns, many effective models, with lace or embroidery flounces, at $9.95, $10.50, $11.50 to $29.50

Fashioned of novelty silks, French models, with striped or embroidery flounce, at $9.95, $15.00, $18.50 to $25.00

Special models with graduated accordion plaited ruffle finished with two ruches in all shades, also black and white, at $4.85

A new importation of French flannel and albatross Modesty Skirts in pink, blue or white, trimmed with embroidery or lace, at $2.98, $3.95, $4.50, $5.50 to $7.95

DICK'S FORTUNES IN FORAKER FIGHT

Junior Senator Has no Inclination to Jump on the Taft Wagon.

FIGHT FOR THE MACHINE

Victory in Ohio for the Secretary of War Means the Downfall of the Present State Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Dick to-day set at rest rumors that he was planning a flying leap into the Taft bandwagon. A dispatch from Columbus published here this morning told of his coming desertion of Foraker with a wealth of detail. "Nonsense," said Dick when this was put up to him. "I am going to Ohio next week to take an active part in the campaign in support of Senator Foraker."

The Senator explained that he did not understand that he was to take charge of headquarters, but he indicated very clearly that this was a matter in which he would consult the wishes of Senator Foraker. In short, Senator Dick occupies the position of Chief of Staff in the Foraker forces. He is trusted entirely with that practical organization work for which Foraker has never shown either liking or aptitude. Nor has he been recently promoted to this position. Arthur Winter Foraker has been sending to Dick his own personal friends who came to Washington either job hunting or to report on the condition of the Senatorial fence. They had a fairly good understanding prior to the fight against both in the Dayton convention last Summer, which finally welded them together in bonds of self-interest. Their position can be stated as the time honored one, where they must from the political standpoint "either hang together or hang separately."

There is enough evidence that many lieutenants of both Senators have not liked this situation. It galled Foraker men who came here to confer with their chief when he turned them over to Dick, the man they had been taught to consider their arch enemy. Old members of the Hanna-McKinley faction have not all been enthusiastic about following Dick into an offensive and defensive treaty with the Foraker camp. It looks from here as if these reports that Dick would climb into the Taft bandwagon, came from some of these disgruntled Hanna men, who put their hopes into circulation for facts accomplished.

They want to see the old Hanna organization rid itself of responsibility for Foraker and adopt Taft as their candidate. Otherwise they fear to see this old organization, for which they have so much affection, wrecked on the rocks. But the relations between the two Senators, as seen here, and the opposition confronting both of them, makes it very plain that so far as Dick shall have a say, the old Hanna organization must go along with the Foraker organization and the combination becoms the Senatorial organization.

There was a time when Dick might have liked to pull through with a compromise which would save Foraker his Senate seat and Dick the State machine. That is now too late. Dick cannot now surrender if he would. The success of the Taft movement would mean turning over the State organization, the Chairmanship of the State Executive Committee, to Arthur I. Vorys, Taft's manager. Dick could not only expect no support from the Taft crowd for re-election when his term expires, but he knows they have an axe sharpening for his official head. Burton is their candidate for his office. But the office itself would mean little to Dick without the headship of the State Executive Committee, which gives him his State machine and makes him what of a power he is. He has no longer a machine of Federal office holders, thanks to President Roosevelt.

The fight this Summer by the Taft wing of the party is not only for the elimination of Foraker, but for the ultimate elimination of Dick as well. In Columbus last Summer Burton said the reform of the party must begin with the elimination of Dick. Is Dick then for Foraker? Is he for Dick? Well, he is, rather.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Senator Foraker has now had the greater part of two days in which to familiarize himself with the local situation in connection with the contest now on between himself and Secretary Taft. He spent a busy day receiving callers. It is understood that in about a week he will begin his speechmaking in the State.

Charles P. Taft, manager of his brother's political affairs, declared to-day that he was well satisfied with the outlook. He said the way the Secretary's candidacy was spreading and growing in strength was little short of marvelous. Concerning Senator Dick's announcement Mr. Taft said: "I rather expected that. I scarcely see how he could do otherwise."

TIFFANY & CO. WIN A POINT.

Stay Granted in Federal Case to Recover Extra Duty on Pearls.

A decision of far-reaching importance to importers of jewelry and precious stones was made yesterday by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court when Tiffany & Co. was granted a stay in proceedings instituted by the Government to recover extra duties amounting to $8,122 on fifty-nine pearls intended for a necklace.

The decision also has a direct bearing on the forms of customs procedurs to be observed in instances where disputes arise between the Government and importers. The ruling of the court means that where an action is brought by the United States for duties on imported merchandise, the importers' remedy is not to pay the duties and then proceed to recover them through proceedings before the Board of General Appraisers, but the action may be defended on the ground that the duties were not legally assessed.

The controversy between Tiffany & Co. and the Government, which had its inception in 1902, has been watched with keen interest in its various stages of litigation. When the pearls arrived in New York N. N. Stranahan, the Collector of the Port, assessed duty at the rate of 10 per cent. under the provision in the Dingley tariff for "pearls in their natural state, not strung or set." The firm paid the duties, aggregating $1,629.40, and obtained possession of the gems.

About a year later the Collector, having been informed that the pearls had been matched in Paris for the purpose of making a necklace, made a reliquidation of the entry and demanded duty under the provision in the law for "pearls strung."

The necklace, said to possess a foreign value of between $16,000 and $20,000, was understood to have been imported by Tiffany & Co. for a wealthy New Yorker. On the basis of 60 per cent., the duty demanded by the Government reached $8,122. The importers declined to pay the extra assessment and requested the Collector to send the firm's protest to the Board of Appraisers for adjudication as to the classification of the pearls.

Collector Stranahan refused to transmit the protest, insisting that the decision of the Collector was final and conclusive, and taking the view that after the additional duties had been paid the importers could go before the General Board.

On Jan. 4, 1905, Judge Coxe and a jury in the Federal Circuit Court handed down a decision in which the contention of Tiffany & Co., that the disputed question should be referred to the lower customs tribunal, was sustained. The Circuit Court of Appeals later reversed the finding of the Circuit Court, remanding the case for retrial in the lower court.

The Board of Appraisers will immediately take up the question of the classification of the pearls involved in the Tiffany suit. The issue will probably get in time to the Supreme Court.

AHEARN WON'T ANSWER.

Counsel Tells Borough President to Ignore Commissioners' Inquiry.

There is every possibility that the public hearings in connection with the Ahearn investigation, scheduled to begin to-morrow in the reception room of the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, will fall through. Mr. Ahearn, if he appears at all, undoubtedly will decline to answer the questions put to him.

Martin W. Littleton, Mr. Ahearn's counsel, it is learned, has told his client that he need not answer any questions put to him before the Commissioners of Accounts, who were to have presided at the hearing, and, further, that it is not necessary for him to obey the subpoenas issued by the Commissioners. In a letter written to his assistant, Mr. Butts, in Albany, on Thursday, Corporation Counsel Ellison, who was to have conducted the Ahearn hearings personally, admitted that there was some doubt as to the powers of the Commissioners in the premises.

Should the hearings fail, it is highly probable that the Corporation Counsel will make public without delay everything that his special assistant, John P. Mitchell, and William M. Ivins have discovered in connection with the conduct of the Borough President's office. The two men have been investigating for months, and Mr. Ellison said yesterday:

"The idea of holding public examinations was simply an act of courtesy on our part, intended to give Mr. Ahearn a chance to explain some strange happenings in his office, before the facts as disclosed by the investigations of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Ivins were made public. It will be remembered that Mr. Ahearn asked to have the investigation made."

PEARY TELLS PLAN FOR ARCTIC VOYAGE

Will Sail About July 1 in the Completely Fitted Roosevelt.

THINKS HE WILL SUCCEED

If Not He May Say the North Pole Is Beyond the Reach of Man.

PORTLAND, Me., April 13.—Lieut. Commander Robert E. Peary announced to-day that he would sail from New York as near July 1 next as possible in another attempt to reach the north pole. Sufficient money has been contributed, he said, for repairing his ship, the Roosevelt, and a fund of $100,000, necessary to equip the expedition, would be available before July 1.

Commander Peary said that he expected to arrive among the icefields the middle of July. His equipment and crew will be practically the same as on his recently completed expedition. He will buy 200 dogs when he arrives in Greenland. He anticipated that the trip might be made in about the same length of time as the 1905 trip, which required about sixteen months.

"In relation to my plans," said Commander Peary, "I shall follow almost to the letter those of my last trip. I guess it won't be necessary for me to go into details about those, as they are too well known. I shall go as far north as possible with the Roosevelt, and after getting the dogs from my Eskimo friends I shall start over the big icefields by sleds. While en route we will establish sub-supply stations, or caches, to be used in case the provisions we carry should give out. The main source of supply will be the Roosevelt.

"I am confident that I will be successful in this search for the long-sought goal. At any rate, it will be the supreme effort of my life, and if I am not successful I may be ready to say that the pole is beyond the reach of man."

Morris K. Jesup, President of the Peary Arctic Club, yesterday issued a statement saying that the club had resolved unanimously to place the Roosevelt on the docks for a complete outfit and to tender it to Commander Peary.

"The club has taken this action upon reports furnished by Commander Peary," Mr. Jesup said, "and believes that he will be successful. They have entire confidence in this gallant and intrepid American, and share in the pride which must animate the American people to see this effort, which the club believes will be the final one, and the planting on the north pole the American flag."

The club asks the aid of those who have heretofore contributed, as well as the co-operation of all who feel an interest in this enterprise. Subscriptions may be sent to Henry Parish, New York Life and Trust Company, 52 Wall Street, the Treasurer.

Lord & Taylor

Women's Silk Stockings

of purest dye and finest texture—a multitude of neat, bright, graceful, quiet designs, with embroidered and openwork effects, ever changing and always beautiful, at popular prices.

Plain Black Silk Hose
with or without cotton soles.....$1.15 upward

Colored Silk Hose
Plain White & Colored Silk Hose.$1.35 upward

Openwork Silk Hose
White, Black and Colored
Openwork Silk Hose..... $1.95 upward

Embroidered Silk Hose
Black Embroidered Silk Hose...$2.25 upward

Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose
Plain Black Lisle, in gauze and medium weights, openwork instep, allover openwork and Richelieu ribbed; plain black mercerized and some colored Hose, plain black cotton in a variety of weights and styles, 35c., 3 pairs for $1.00

Women's Shoe Dept.

Now Showing Especially
Smart Spring Footwear
in Several Shades of Tan
and the New London Smoke Gray,
also Many Very Beautiful combinations.

Boys', Girls' & Infants' Dept.

offers the "Orthopedic,"
the best shape shoe for the growing foot,
in all the desirable styles and leathers,
at the lowest possible prices
consistent with good leather and workmanship.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

ESTABLISHED 1878

A. Jaeckel & Co

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

Fifth Avenue

Storage of Furs

We offer the advantage and convenience of storage rooms for Furs on the premises in direct connection with other departments. Garments for storage will be called for on request, and when wanted will be delivered immediately, without advance notice.

Expert remodelling and repairing at special prices during the summer months.

Fifth Avenue, 35th and 36th Sts.

Telephone 2044 38th

Lord & Taylor

Announce for This Week
An Important Sale of
Women's Suits

The importance of this sale is in the fact that we are offering

High-Class Tailored Suits,
many of them exact reproductions of foreign models and in all cases exclusive styles,
At One-Third Less Than Present Values.

Suits of French Voiles, Taffeta Silks, Imported Serges and Mixtures,
$50.00
each.
Real worth, $75.00.

Suits of French Serges, Voiles, Chiffon Cloths, Rajahs and Silks, in the new Kimono Etons and 3-piece models, in all the new Spring shades, including pastel shades,
$75.00
Real worth, $100.00.

Attention is also directed to our
Popular Priced Suits
at
$30.00, $35.00 and $40.00 per suit.
The largest variety and best values ever offered.

Special Note.

We make a specialty of suits and gowns in large sizes, 42 and 44 bust.

Girls' Clothing Dept.

Will continue for Monday the balance of our special sale of
500 Girls' *New Spring Coats*
at
$5.00, $7.50, $10.00 and $12.00
Real Values $7.50 to $20.00.

Girls' and Misses' Suits

14 to 18 year size. A collection of 100 Tailored Suits in Junior sizes, in the new coat models, made of Fancy Mixtures, Serges and Panamas.
$25.00
Real Value $30.00.

Special Offering for Monday of
Women's Waists

Consisting of

Cluny Lace Waists
with hand-made yokes, made over silk.
Crepe de Chine Waists
Various colors made over silk.
Jap Silk Waists
with hand-made lace yokes and Val. lace insertions.
Fancy Waists
About 75 single piece waists in Laces, Silks, Messalines, &c., &c.

$10.00
Values $15.00 to $17.50.

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Av.; 19th St.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

Day 9 to 6 — MADISON SQUARE SOUTH — ON FREE VIEW
Evening 8 to 9:30 — NEW YORK CITY — (Sunday Excepted)

A Choice Collection of
Works of Sterling Artistic Merit
BY THE
Modern Dutch Masters
BELONGING TO
Mrs. Anna N. Kendall,
La Motte, Illinois,
TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
On Friday Evening Next, April 19,
At THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
Catalogue will be forwarded on application to the managers.
THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, OF
The American Art Association, Managers
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

Thousands of Yards

of Serges come to us from Huddersfield. Astonishing to see how quick we are finding buyers for them. Nothing finer than these fabrics come from the home of English Woolens. They're carefully picked, generous in assortment and acceptably marked.

Burnham & Phillips

Broadway at 27th St. — Tailors — Nassau Street Below Beekman

Lord & Taylor

Monday, April 15th.
Special Sale of Silk Petticoats, Kimonos, Infants' Wear and Lingerie Waists

Silk Petticoats

in White, Black, Black and White and all the new Spring shades in best quality taffeta;
37, 39, 42 inches long,
$5.95, $6.95, $8.75.

Kimonos & House Gowns

Long Kimonos
In Flowered Lawn.....$1.75
In Flowered Dotted Swiss and Striped Organdie.....$1.95
In Flowered Silk.....$5.45

Short Kimonos
In Flowered Lawn.....75c
In Flowered Dotted Swiss and Striped Organdie.....98c
In Dotted Swiss, trimmed with Val. lace and ribbons.....$1.95

House Gowns
In Flowered Dotted Swiss.....$3.95, $4.50

Lingerie Waist Dept.

One special lot of
Handsome Lingerie Waists
from
$5.75 to $25.00,
value $9.75 to $40.00

Infants' Dept.

Domestic Dresses,
6 mos. to 2½ yrs.,
at 45c., 75c., 98c., $1.25

Lingerie Hats,
2 to 4 yrs.....$1.95

Imported Hand Embroidered Piqué Sun-Bonnets
at 75 cts.

Lawn Caps
from 3 mos. to 2 yrs.,
65c., 85c., 98c.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

The Subway Drug Store.

The only drug store in New York enjoying the above title is the one in the Times Building. Situated at the junction of Broadway and Forty-second street, it is the most centrally located store of its kind in this city.

Both up and down town Subway trains stop at the Times Square station, and passengers may pass directly into this store without ascending to the street.

Do not waste your time here and there buying drug supplies, but take a Subway train to Times Square and do your shopping under one roof, where you will find everything you need.

HEGEMAN & CO.,

(A Corporation)
Times Building.
Broadway at 42nd Street.
Phone 4323 Bryant
PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
LEXINGTON AV. 59TH to 60TH ST.

World Renowned

Walters Pianos

Are in use by over 10,000 PROMINENT AMERICAN FAMILIES, in studios, musical conservatories, public schools, public buildings and wherever the highest type of pianos are required.

They satisfy the most cultivated taste and appeal to the most discriminating musicians.

Built by Skilled Piano Makers.

In This Great Sale we offer 2,000 of them; prices beginning at..... $198

Mahogany, Oak and Walnut, 7 1-3 octaves, copper strings, bushed tuning pins, double veneered cases, cross-banded all the way through, finest repeating action. Guaranteed for 25 years, sixteen pound felt hammers, brass pedals and trimmings.

Guaranteed for Ten and Fifteen Years; Tuning Free One Year; Chair and Cover Included.

Pianos Priced up to $260.

$5 Down and $1 Per Week

No Interest. No Insurance. No Extras Whatever. Pianos Delivered to your home upon payment of $5.00.

$375 Style A $198	$550 Style D $260
$450 Style L $225	$600 Style K $300
$500 Style G $250	$700 Colonial $350

$750 Vertical Grand Upright..$375
$800 Premiere.....$400
$900 Masterlone Player Piano..$450

EXCHANGE We will take your old Piano in exchange.

Upon request representative will call.

BLOOMINGDALES'
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

All Discounts Direct to You

Elegant while enamelled Dressers, with French bevelled mirror and cast brass handles; a dozen styles to select from..... 11.00

Furniture Suitable for the
Country Home.

Porch Chairs..	1.00
White enamelled Beds.....	2.50
Mission Chairs.....	2.75
Mission Settees.....	5.00
Mission Dining Tables.....	8.50
Mission Buffets.....	20.00
Bird's-eye Maple Dresser....	15.00
Brass Beds.....	14.50

All Other Furniture in Proportion.

FREDK. W. EVERS,
225-233 4th Av.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.
18th St. Subway Station.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Cures Grip and

COLDS

"Seventy-seven" is no better than any of the other thirty-five Specifics prepared by Dr. Humphreys; for Women's and Children's Diseases, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach, for Headache, Sick Headache and Vertigo, for Rheumatism and Lumbago, for Bladder and Kidney Troubles, for Malaria, Chills and Fever.

You have tried Seventy-seven," now try some of the others. Book free.

At Druggists, 25 cents each, or mailed. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

A RELIABLE DRUGGIST

is the physician's greatest aid. Have your prescriptions filled only by a house whose reliability is well known. Long experience in dispensing the prescriptions of the best and most skillful physicians has made our service superior. Pure drugs, prompt delivery, reasonable prices. Telephone 5583—38th St. Waldorf-Astoria Branch open all night.

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References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey

HOLDS PROMOTERS TO STRICT ACCOUNT

New Jersey Law Giving Corporation Officers Immunity Is Repealed.

ACTION WAS A SURPRISE

The Senate Was Expected to Kill It, but It Slipped Through Just Before Adjournment.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 13.—What is considered the most important piece of legislation in this State for many years looking to corporation reform was pushed through the Assembly in the early hours of this morning before the final adjournment, and will become effective if Gov. Stokes signs the bill, as he is expected to do before the time limit expires. This is the repeal of Chapter 182 of the Laws of 1903, passed on April 8 of that year, which was an enactment expressly providing for the immunity of promoters from restoration suits by defrauded stockholders. The bill was passed by the Senate some time ago under the prevailing idea that it would be killed in the Assembly.

How it got by the opponents of such reform after an unfavorable report by the Judiciary Committee is one of the most interesting incidents of an interesting session. The measure had the unqualified support of Senator Everett Colby in the upper branch and the Assemblymen who have been sympathetic to his programme have been committed to it from the start. But there seemed to be small chance for its passage until it appeared that the attention of the ber of New Jersey had been turned to the question of reforming the State's corporation laws and to this end would hold a convention on June 14 and 15 in Atlantic City. With this information came the news that the failure to pass the measure would be used in a personal way against some of its opponents and the result was a rather rapid change of heart upon the part of several prominent legislators.

Like a New York Law.

The enactment of Section 182 of the laws of 1903 attracted widespread attention at the time, in the first place because it had the effect of nullifying a long line of decisions by the New Jersey courts that the director of a corporation was in effect a trustee for all the stockholders, and always accountable for any personal profits made by reason of his trust. But, aside from this, the measure was commented upon because it was enacted at a time when litigation was already in prospect against the promoters of two or three New Jersey corporations looking to the restoration of vast promotion profits. It was a matter of common talk that a large fund was available to obtain the passage of the measure, and its enactment in New Jersey was followed shortly after by the passage of a similar law in the New York Legislature, which is still on the books in that State.

The section read as follows:

Any Director, officer, promoter, or other agent of any corporation organized or existing under the laws of this State, which shall have heretofore made or received, or who shall hereafter make or receive while acting in such capacity, any bonus, profit, or reward of any kind whatsoever out of or on account of any transaction for or with any such corporation, without the disclosure of the fact of said bonus, profit, or reward to the corporation and without obtaining its approval thereof, shall be liable to the corporation for the amount or value of such bonus, profit, or reward, for and during the period of four years from and after the making or receipt of the same, and not afterward; and an action shall lie on behalf of such corporation either at law or in equity to recover such bonus, profit, or reward, or the value thereof, or for an account with respect thereto, at any time before the expiration of said period of four years, but not afterward.

This act shall take effect immediately, but shall not affect any action or proceeding pending in any court at the time it takes effect, or any right of any corporation or of any stockholder against any such Director, officer, or promoter or other agent under existing law, provided action thereon be commenced within six months after this act takes effect.

Court Had Condemned It.

The passage of the statute in 1903 was not generally known until the following Fall, when litigation was actually started in the cass of one corporation, and the complaining stockholders discovered that they were just outside of the six months' limit prescribed. It was recognized then that the law gave complete immunity to all promoters who in the period of rapid corporation promotion that began in the later nineties made profits which in many instances were not discovered until the examination of a water-logged corporation in receivership proceedings, long after its formation, revealed what a rich thing it had been for the insiders in the early stages of the case.

But more than this, the four years' limitation set for the future was seen to grant similar immunity in instances where misdoing may be concealed during the early years of corporate existence by the payment of fictitious dividends and kindred devices. How clearly this was recognized by the courts appears in the decision in the case of Loudenslager vs. the Woodbury Heights Land Company, in which the court said:

The effect of this statue seems to be to create a statutory limitation of four years on the liability for profits inequitably obtained by promoters and others in a fiduciary relation to corporations, irrespective of the fact as to whether the transaction is made during that time or not.

The principle running through all the authorities on this branch of law rests not upon the imposition of a penalty for concealment, but upon the single ground that one in a fiduciary capacity will not be permitted to retain a profit inequitably obtained.

Think Stokes Will Sign New Bill.

Th repeal of the statute in question is held by lawyers to throw open the doors for the pursuit of any Directors or promoters who at any time have made illicit profits out of their corporations, whether before the passage of the act, during the time it was in force, or in the future, inasmuch as the liability previously recognized was the result of a line of judicial decisions which were nullified only so long as the act remained in force.

It is believed here that Gov. Stokes will favor the repeal, which is deemed to be in line with the language of his last annual message:

"The rights of the owners of a single share must be held as sacred as the rights of a man who counts his shares by thousands. Let our laws on this subject be such a model of efficient justice that they will attract honest capital, but with full notice that in New Jersey neither men nor capital will be permitted to do wrong, but, on the other hand, that both will always be protected so long as they do right."

GEN. J. F. WADE RETIRES.

Ends 46 Years' Service as Second in Army Rank.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Major Gen. James F. Wade, the senior of that rank in the army and next in rank to Lieut. Gen. MacArthur, terminated his active connection with the military establishment to-day by operation of law, on account of age. He will become 64 years old, the retiring age, on Sunday. His military services cover a period of forty-six years and include participation in the civil war, the Indian campaigns, and the Spanish-American war.

The retirement of Gen. Wade will result in the promotion of Brig. Gen. William S. McCaakey, commanding the Department of Texas, to the grade of Major General and the promotion of Col. Charles Morton of the Seventh Cavalry, which is in the Philippines, to the grade of Brigadier General.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East at New York, will succeed Gen. Wade in the command of the Atlantic Division. The division command will be abolished on July 1 next and merged in the Department of the East. Gen. Grant will retain that command until relieved by Gen. Wood, when he will probably be assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago.

DRIVERLESS TEAM RUNS AWAY.

Horses Smash Into Street Car After Knocking Down Several Persons.

A team of big gray horses drawing a carriage ran away from a theatre in the Broadway section and across town through Thirty-second Street, and was smashed to pieces at Third Avenue and Thirty-second Street about the time the theatres were closing last night.

The driverless runaways plunged in front of a fast-moving northbound Third Avenue car, the horses were thrown and badly cut, while the carriage, which contained some women's gloves and umbrellas, was demolished.

The police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station reported that several persons were knocked down by the runaways, including a man named John Hazard, who refused to tell the police his address and who, when he was picked up, said he would go to his own physician for treatment.

The driver of the horses later appeared at the scene of the wreck, but the police said that he was taken away by an employe of the street car company.

The letter "D" was on the cab door and on the horses' harness. The injured horses were taken by the police to Murphy's livery stables, in Thirtieth Street, near Third Avenue.

Two dozen passengers on the street car heard the crunching of the carriage, and screaming women and excited men jumped off the car, believing somebody had been killed in the accident. When the driver appeared his face was cut and bleeding, and his clothing badly torn.

NEELY TO BE RETRIED.

Case of Alleged Cuban Postal Defaulter on Federal Court Calendar.

That Charles F. W. Neely, the alleged Cuban postal defaulter, is to be tried again by the Federal authorities was made evident yesterday by the signing of an order by Judge Lacombe on the application of Edward K. Jones, Special Assistant United States Attorney General, placing the case on the trial calendar for retrial at the April term of the United States Circuit Court.

Although he escaped criminal prosecution through the provisions of the Spanish-Cuban-American treaty, the Government hopes to recover the amount of the alleged defalcation, $132,424, by civil process.

The first trial of Neely lasted two weeks, and resulted in a disagreement. Since then Neely's counsel have endeavored to have the cash tied up by Mr. Jones released. An offer of compromise has been refused. As a result of the motion the case is restored to the calendar, and Neely will be again tried.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

Capt. W. B. Pershing, Tenth Cavalry, will report to the Recruiting Board at Denver for examination.

Capt. G. M. Grimes, Thirtieth Infantry, from treatment general hospital, Hot Springs, to his proper station.

First Lieut. P. K. Brice, Artillery, is retired by reason of disability incident to the service.

Major K. Morton, Ordnance, will make one visit in April, four visits in May, to New Haven, one visit in April, and four visits in May to Lowell, and one visit in April and three in May to Hartford on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Capt. J. D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Riley, vice Capt. G. H. Cameron, Fourth Cavalry.

Major F. O. Johnson, Second Cavalry, recruiting officer, will proceed to Coal City, Ill., to procure evidence necessary to complete the trial of an enlisted man now before a general court-martial at Fort Sheridan.

The Navy.

Surgeon J. D. Gatewood, additional duty Bureau Medicine and Surgery.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Choctaw at Washington, Washington at Hampton Roads, Tacoma at Santiago de Cuba, Hercules at Charleston.

Sailed—Boston from Acajutla for Amapala, Tennessee from League Island for Hampton Roads, Potomac from Charleston for Norfolk, Whipple, Worden, Truxtun, MacDonough, Hull, and Hopkins from Key West for Norfolk.

WHY NEW SEWER PLAN IS FAULTY

Opponents of Bronx Valley Scheme of Drainage Defend Their Position.

CALL IT CONSTITUTIONAL

And Say It Would Make the Bonded Debt $165 Per Capita—Brief Filed in Court.

J. Hampden Dougherty of 27 William Street filed yesterday with Justice Keogh, of the Supreme Court of Westchester County, a brief supporting an application made a week ago for a permanent injunction restraining the Bronx Valley Sewer Commission from accepting any bid for the construction of the work. The motion was made in behalf of Virginia G. Horton, a taxpayer of White Plains. Several weeks ago a temporary injunction was granted, which checked the work of the commission.

If the permanent injunction is granted, White Plains, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and the other towns in Westchester County will have to seek some other solution of their knotty sewerage problem than that provided for in the present plan for a trunk sewerage system running through the Bronx Valley, deflecting through the rocky watershed between the Bronx River and the Hudson River, and emptying into the latter stream. They probably will be compelled to have recourse to septic plants for the disposal of waste. These plants, which in recent years have been greatly improved through science, have solved the sewerage problem for many inland towns of Europe, particularly in Germany.

"The action is predicated upon illegal official acts of the defendants," Mr. Dougherty says in his brief. "These acts are illegal if the statute (Chapter 646, Laws of 1905, which authorized the construction of the sewer), is in conflict with the organic law of the State. They are illegal, if, assuming the statute to be constitutional, they violate the provisions of the statutes itself, or are in conflict with well settled principles of law governing bids for public work. It is unnecessary to charge fraud. Where the acts of a public officer are illegal, the law presumes waste."

The Cost of the Work.

In addition to this summary, the brief contains an interesting statement about the cost of the work. This calls attention to an affidavit of Joseph S. Wood, who testified in the case, which shows to what extent the heavy bonded indebtedness of White Plains would be increased should this sewer be constructed.

"The assessed valuation of real estate within the limits of White Plains is $11,000,000," it says. "Its present bonded indebtedness is $1,250,000. Should the sewer be built, this debt will be increased at least $735,000, making the total bonded indebtedness of the village $1,985,000, which will be an indebtedness of $165 per capita. Mr. Wood, upon information and belief, declares that no town, village or city in the world has a per capital bonded debt of $165. Furthermore, the indebtedness will then amount to 17½ per cent. of the total valuations of the real estate.

"Such ruinouely lavish work should not be allowed to proceed, if the law, as we confidently claim, is unconstitutional. But, even assuming the law constitutional, the contract and specifications are illegal and betray a disposition to spend the money of the taxpayers of this village in a reckless and profligate manner. Against such improvidence the Court is asked to protect them."

Besides asserting that the act violates the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States and several provisions in the State Constitution, Mr. Dougherty declares that "the act offends against that provision of the constitution which forbids the expenditure of any county moneys for other than county purposes," and that "the statute unconstitutionally delegates the power of taxation to a commission having no governmental functions to determine in its judgment or discretion the amount to be raised by taxation."

In connection with the first of these alleged violations, Mr. Dougherty contends:

"It may be conceded that the intent of the act is that the certificate of indebtedness shall be redeemed from proceeds of sales of bonds, and that the principal and interest of the bonds shall be paid from the taxes to be levied and collected within the assessment area created by the statute; but there is a primary liability of the county and that liability remains upon the county, unless and until a sufficient amount is collected from the assessment area to discharge the county's obligations.

"Should the assessment, for any reason whatever, fall of full collection, the liability of the county would be absolute. The county is distinctly made liable for the cost of land to be condemned, irrespective of the bond issue. Yet no portion of the work authorized may fairly be said to be a county business or for a county purpose. In fact, the impropriety of imposing any burden upon the county at large is manifest throughout the act itself."

A New Jersey Precedent.

In support of the second alleged violation, Mr. Dougherty says:

"It was upon precisely this point that a recent statute of New Jersey, passed April 22, 1903, creating the Passaic Valley Sewer Commission, was declared to be unconstitutional by the highest court of New Jersey. The statute (Chapter 646, Laws of 1905,) is almost a literal transcript of the New Jersey statute condemned by the Court of Errors and Appeals of that State. There the sewer commissioners were authorized to expend a sum not to exceed $9,000,000, and there was no limit to the expense of maintenance. Here the Bronx Valley Sewer Commission is authorized to spend a sum not exceeding $2,000,000, and there is no limit to the outlay for sewer maintenance.

"The differences between the New Jersey statuts and th act creating the Bronx Commission are insignificant. The New Jersey act gave the sewer commissioners power to issue bonds. The New York statute declares that the County of Westchester shall issue the bonds, 'but they shall be executed when authorized by the commissioners.' Again, the New Jersey commissioners were authorized to issue temporary certificatee of indebtednees, whereas the New York statute directs the County Treasurer to issue them 'upon demand of the said commissioners hereunder.' The sovereign, absolute authority over the indebtedness is thus vested in the commissioners. Their flat must be obeyed. Such legislation is without parallel in the annals of thie State. It is unconstitutional."

It is quite likely that the Merchants' Association will get after the commission. The propoeed sewerage system is to empty into the Hudson and the association has a committee which is striving to prevent further pollution of that river.

MR. FERULLI'S MARRIAGE.

No Surprise, He Says, Either to Miss Meyer's Relatives or His.

Giuseppe Umberto Ferulli, the former wine checker at the Waldorf-Astoria, the story of whose marriage on March 19 to the wealthy Miss Irma Meyer of the Hotel Marie Antoinette was printed in Saturday's TIMES, told something about himself yesterday to show that his acquaintance with the former Miss Meyer was not of such recent date as some of their acquaintances had supposed. Mr. Ferulli, whose fellow-workers used to call him "Count," though he himself never laid claim to any title, is now in the export business here.

"Miss Meyer and I," he said yesterday, "met in Rome about five years ago, at a reception held in the home of Senator Nicola Vischi. At that time Miss Meyer was visiting in Europe with her mother and cousin. My home was in Bari, Italy. My father was a Captain in the Eighth Artillery, and at his request I served in the army in the capacity of Lieutenant.

"After my term of service was up, several years ago, I came to this country. As I knew practically no English when I came here, I obtained a temporary position in the Waldorf-Astoria, mainly in order to learn the English language. I obtained that position mainly through the courtesy of Baron Fava, who was then the Italian Ambassador at Washington. I left my position at the Waldorf several years ago, and since then I have been engaged in the import and export business on my own behalf.

"I never engaged in teaching languages here, although I have always been interested in literature; in fact, I am the Vice President of Dante Alighieri, a literary society here. I have, of course, always gone under my proper name, and have never called myself 'Count.'

"There has really not been any attempt at secrecy regarding our marriage. It has been known all along by both our families. There is no dissatisfaction among the members of my wife's family, and congratulations have been received by us from the members of both our families."

Twenty Prisoners Entombed.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 13.—A special from Pedro, Coahuila, Mexico, says:

"One wing of the city jail collapsed to-day, entombing twenty prisoners, two of whom were killed. Every one confined in the wing was hurt, and five may die.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and purifies the breath.

In dainty blue enameled box with patent measuring tube, Convenient for tourists

ESTABLISHED 1866 BY

J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
LEXINGTON AV. 59TH to 60TH ST.

More Notable Offerings of

Women's and Misses'

Dresses and Tailored Suits

The Acme of Style Elegance as well as Taste and Refinement Is Expressed in the Exquisite

Pony, Prince Chap, Eton and Coat Suits in This Collection.

The suits are built of an exceedingly fine grade of Chiffon Panama, in black and such wanted shades as Leather, Russet, Navy, light and dark Gray; also in stripe, check and plaid effects; while some of the Suits have heretofore been offered at $17.50, a conservative valuation of any is $20; our price for any is..... $14.75

Messaline Dresses $34.75

Waist is made of ruffled net and medallions. Skirt is entirely box pleated with deep, 3-folds at the bottom of skirt. The messaline is the very best to be had. Colors, light blue, pink, Nile, lavender and black and white. Sold regularly at $45.00.

Foulard Dresses $22.50

Made of the finest Satin Foulard procurable. Has figured net waist., very full box and side pleated skirt. Colors, black, blue and brown. Grounds with all size of dots. The equal of this pretty dress has never been sold for less than $35.00.

Women's Rain Coats $11.75

Made of genuine Priestley's Cloth, Cravenetted; positively guaranteed to be rainproof; the coat is a copy of an exclusive model that is sold at $25.00; it is full length (55 inches) and has a very wide sweep.

Bloomingdales', Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Two Blocks on Sixth Avenue.

O'Neill-Adams Co

20th, 21st and 22d Streets.

Important Special Sale for Monday

Full Particulars of Which Appear in Other Papers

O'NEILL BUILDING

Women's Tailored Suits of French Chiffon Panama at $19.75; value $27.50.
Full particulars in "The New York Herald."

Misses' $15.00 Prince Chap Suit of Chiffon Panama, special at $10.00.
Full particulars in "The World."

Sale of 25 dozen Balisle Waists for Women, value $2.75, at $1.98.
Full particulars in "The World."

Boys' Double-breasted Suits and Jaunty Reefers, value $4.00, at $2.98.
Full particulars in "The New York American."

ADAMS BUILDING

$1.75 Sonnette Corsets, in Coutil and Batiste, Hose Supporters attached, $1.00.
Full particulars in "The New York Herald."

Java Panama Hats, natural color New Sailor Shapes, value $2.50, at $1.25.
Full particulars in "The New York Herald."

Men's Tuxedo Suits, also Frock Coats and Vests at $15.00, worth $25.00.
Full particulars in "The World."

Women's Swagger Pumps, the kind you pay $5.00 for elsewhere, at $3.50.
Full particulars in "The New York Herald."

In Both Buildings.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

Annual Spring Sale of Stationery and Engraving

It has been our good fortune to obtain from the best mill in the country an extraordinary lot of Ladies' Correspondence Paper at a price that enables us to offer to our customers greater values than ever before.

The paper was bought in the flat at the mill and was cut for us in the latest size of correspondence Note Paper and Envelopes. The dainty tints in these select papers, cut in the most fashionable size, make an attractive combination never presented before.

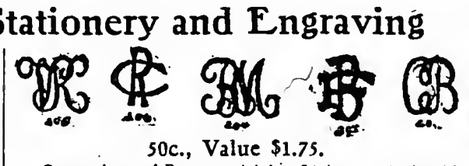

50c., Value $1.75.

One package of Paper, containing 85 to 120 sheets with 75 envelopes to match. Paper to be stamped in any color from any of the accompanying styles of two-letter monogram dies, or from customers' two or three letter monogram or initial die. Value $1.75, at..... 50c

One package and 75 envelopes of the above paper, not stamped; actual value $1.00. Special at..... 25c

Persian Lawn Cabinets.
Will stamp paper during this sale in any color from our two-letter monogram die at..... 50c

Combination Offer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

One-line address die—85 to 120 sheets of paper and 75 envelopes. Paper stamped any color. Value $3.00 at..... $1.50

Engraving Offer.

Name plate engraved and 50 visiting cards, script type. Value $1.00, at..... 65c

100 Cards printed from own plate. Value 85c., at..... 49c

O'Neill Building—1st Floor.

$1.00 Fancy Spring Suitings, 59c. yard

& Other Splendid Values for Monday's Selling

59c { 7,500 YARDS FANCY SUITINGS in plaids, checks and new stripe designs, 54 inches wide. Value $1.00 per yard, special at . . . } 59c

$1.25 and $1.50 Mohair Suitings, 69c

8,000 yards fancy Mohair Suitings, plaid and check designs, neat stripes and fine checks; value $1.25 to $1.50 per yard, special at..... 69c

$1.00 Plain Mohair Suitings, 69c

15,000 yards high-grade plain Mohair Suitings, direct from the Bradford Mills to our counters, in blue, brown, gray, red, cream and black; value $1.00 per yard, special at..... 69c

$1.50 and $1.75 Imported Fancy Suitings, 89c

3,200 yards high-grade fancy Suitings, plaids, checks and stripe designs, stylish, smart, practical Dress Fabrics; while they last, at..... 89c

Black Dress Materials

A most extensive display of new black Dress Goods, the best that the foreign and domestic markets can produce. Among the leading popular weaves are Voiles, Chiffon Panamas, Mohairs, Sicilians, Broadcloths and Vellings; the best assortment, only reliable black goods, at lowest price.

Sale of High-Grade Voile

2,700 yards of 47-inch Imported Black Voile; one of the handsomest numbers that crosses the water; very fine, wiry, perfect weave; perfect black; value $1.75 per yard; special at..... $1.10

$1.00 Black Goods, 69c

3,750 yards Black Voile, Sicilian, Brilliantines, Panama Cloth Nun's Velling; on special counter; value $1.00 per yard; special at..... 69c

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
LEXINGTON AV. 59TH to 60TH ST.

In Our Show Rooms

To-morrow Morning Another

Great Millinery Display

All the new ideas just from Paris, including the large flat sailor effects and the big mushrooms.

It is just like another opening.
Everybody is cordially invited.

Have you seen our display of Trimmed Hats at $4.98? It is complete—by far the largest and smartest collection of Hats "Around five dollars" that you ever saw. In fact, our tremendous efforts to lead in Hats at this popular price have made our millinery shop the Mecca for "those who know." Splendid values at $4.98

A Hat That We Are Proud Of

is one of Mon. Pouyanne's superbly artistic productions. The straw is a peacock blue, with a magnificent 42-inch lobstered ostrich plume, splendid genuine marabou feathers are inserted in centre of the plume, a wide cascade of feathers drooping to the shoulders. Very wide Louisine ribbon is knotted gracefully at the side. The Bandeau is covered with a blending of turquoise and navy blue maline ornaments to match; a masterpiece for..... $49.98

Another Hat That We Like to Show

is the product of the expert milliners in our own workroom. It is an adaptation of a very expensive Paria model. It is built of natural and Tuscan novelty straw. Has two very handsome French Plumes to match. A large, sparkling rhinestone buckle clasp; an artistic bow of champagne Louisine ribbon, the ends of which ripple gracefully down to the hips of the wearer. No French conception exceeds this chic hat at any point—except price. We will sell this hat for..... $33.98

Bloomingdales', Millinery Salon, 2d Floor, Lexington Av. Section.

Clearing Long Kid Gloves

Positively there's no need for such sacrifice of prices. We COULD carry these gloves to next season, but we won't—it's "agin" our policy. They must go at once to make room for fast arriving goods for Summer.

Women's 8-Button, 16-inch Mousquetaire Glace Kid Gloves, in white only. Regularly $2.00 a pair, now 98c

Women's 12-Button, 20-inch Mousquetaire Glace Kid Gloves, black, white and brown. Regularly $2.69, now $1.59

Women's 16-Button, 24-inch Mousquetaire Glace Kid Gloves, reach above the elbow; black, white and brown; all sizes..... $1.98

No mail orders filled.

(Bloomingdales' Main Floor, 59th St. Section.)

Dainty French Lingerie.

Another new shipment of exquisite hand made Lingerie arrived from our Paris house last week. The garments are daintier examples of artistic needlework than we have ever shown. Prominent are:

Bridal Sets of fine sheer nainsook, low neck gown with hand embroidered yoke and flowing sleeves, elaborately embroidered bosom, both run with ribbon; drawers have deep ruffle and are hand embroidered. The complete set for..... $10.25

Bridal Sets a very beautiful set, made of nainsook and exquisitely hand embroidered and trimmed with ribbon. Set comprises gown, drawers and chemise, at..... $11.49

Low Neck Gowns of fine sheer nainsook, trimmed with clusters and fine hand embroidery between, at $5.39

Gowns of fine sheer nainsook, low neck yoke, hand embroidered, flowing sleeves, at..... $5.00

Bloomingdales', Second Floor, 59th St. Section

All Cars Transfer to BLOOMINGDALES', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St

CRANKY SICK MAN SHOOTS 3 RELATIVES

Ticket Agent Mortally Wounds Nephew and Another Nephew's Wife.

LATTER'S HUSBAND HURT

Inflamed by Drink, Matthewson Suddenly Began Firing Without Warning.

Three persons, two of whom will probably die of their injuries, were shot early yesterday morning by Frederick Matthewson, a ticket agent employed at the 127th Street Station of the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad. The shooting occurred at the home of Mattheson's nephew, George Hoffman, 698 East 135th Street. Matthewson had boarded there since his wife was removed to a cancer hospital eight months ago. Hoffman, who is a trainmaster employed by the Interborough Railway Company, lived there with his wife, Annabelle, and another nephew of Mattheson, Arthur Gublemann, 24 years old. It was Mrs. Hoffman and this young man who were seriously wounded by the bullets from Mattheson's pistol. Mattheson's nephew, Hoffman, was shot in the back but his injuries proved to be slight.

According to the story told by Hrs. Hoffman in the Lincoln Hospital Mattheson was a man of ungovernable temper. This was said to Coroner Robert McDonald, who informed the woman that she was going to die and that be wanted her ante-mortem statement. In it she said that Mattheson's ungovernable temper had not been improved by an attack of pneumonia, from which he suffered recently. In fact, she said the man seemed to become an unbearable crank after his illness. He had been confined to his bed for many months. She pitied him because his wife was in a hospital suffering from a cancer, and during his long illness Mrs. Hoffman said she nursed him back to health. Then he began drinking heavily and came home intoxicated on several occastons.

Sick, but Left Windows Open.

Last Monday he returned to work on the elevated railroad as ticket agent, and worked steadily until Friday night. About 7 o'clock Friday night, when he got back to the Hoffman home be went right up stairs, saying he was ill again. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Hoffman went to call him and found the windows of his room wide open. She reproved him for having the windows open, saying that he acted like a child, although he was a man 58 years old.

"If you get sick again by opening windows like this," she said, "it'll be your own fault and I wont take care of you. I'll ship you off to a hospital just as soon as it happens."

Mattheson returned a surly answer, and from the way he talked Mrs. Hoffman concluded that he had been drinking during the ni .. However, she went down stairs to the kitchen and began preparing breakfast. Fifteen minutes later Mattheson appeared in the kitchen, and walking toward Mrs. Hoffman drew a pistol from his pocket and without saying a word fired a shot into her abdomen. The woman screamed for help and fell to the floor.

Bullets for Two Others.

Her husband, George Hoffman, the nephew of the shooter, ran into the house. He had been sitting on the back stoop. Seeing what had happened, he attempted to take the revolver away from Matthewson, but in the struggle the uncle fired another shot, the bullet striking Hoffman in the back. Hoffman fell to the floor, and Mattheson then started to run up stairs, still holding the revolver. His other nephew, young Gublemann, had heard the shots, and had started down stairs without waiting to dress. Mattbeson, who encountered him on the stairway, leveled his weapon and fired. Gublemann tumbled to the bottom of the stairs with a bullet in his abdomen.

After shooting young Gublemann Mattheson ran into the street. Hoffman, by this time had recovered sufficiently to get on his feet and follow his uncle. As he ran through 135th Street he yelled for help. Policeman Ulrich, at the corner of Willis Avenue and 135th Street, saw Mattbeson approaching, revolver still in hand, and with Hoffman chasing him. The policeman hurried forward and grabbed the shooter. After a struggle he succeeded in disarming Mattheson. Hoffman quickly explained what had happened. The policeman summoned an ambulance, and todk Mattheson back to the Hoffman home, where Mrs. Hoffman identified the prisoner as the man who had shot her.

Empty Whisky Flask Found.

Mrs. Mattheson and young Gublemann were taken to the Lincoln Hospital. Hoffman said his injuries were slight, and refused to go to the hospital, and followed the policeman and Mattheson to the police station. There Mattheson refused to talk about the case. Later in the day he was arraigned in the Morrisania Court, where Magistrate House remanded him to await the result of the injuries he had inflicted. Hoffman told the police that while Mattheson appeared to be suffering from alcoholism, he could not understand just where the man had obtained liquor during the night, as he had not been away from the house. The police searched the man's room and found an empty whisky flask. Hoffman had his injuries attended to by his family physician.

At the hospital last night it was said that Mrs. Hoffman would probably die before morning.

AUCTIONEERS LOSE IN TEST.

Federal Jury Checks Purchases by Them from Firms About to Fail.

A test case has just been decided in the United States District Court to put a stop to the practice of auctioneers purchasing stocks of merchandise in bulk from dealers whom they know are about to fail. The decision was given in the case of H. Baltuch, a shoe dealer at 215 Clinton Street, who sold out on Oct. 6, and was put into bankruptcy three days later. Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for Henry Pollock, trustee in bankruptcy, brought suit before Judge Hough and a jury against Samuel Bogin and Jacob Kirschberg, auctioneers, who purchased the stock in bulk, to have the sale declared void and set aside. After a two days' trial, the jury gave a verdict in favor of the trustee.

The action was to compel the auctioneers to pay to the trustee the full market value of the stock, estimated at $2,400. The auctioneers paid Baltuck $1,200 for it.

Mr. J. Barr, the attorney, said yesterday that this decision will undoubtedly have the effect of greatly diminishing, if not wholly preventing, sales of this character in the future. Powell & Campbell, shoe merchants, undertook the entire expense of bringing about this result. The shoe merchants believe that with yesterday's decision by the United States District Court, auctioneers will not be so ready to buy stock on bulk if they have to pay twice for the goods.

New Italian Liner on Her Way Here.

Cable advices have been received from the Lloyd Sabuado that its new steamer Re d'Italy left Palermo yesterday with a full complement of cabin and steerage passengers, and a complete carrying capacity of freight. The opening of this service establishes a new fast Italy mail line direct to Mediterranean ports.

WANTS ORDINANCE REPEALED.

City Railway's Manager Says Inner Car Gate Should Be Closed.

Several accidents, one of which may prove fatal, have resulted from the ordinance which went into effect on March 12 requiring that both gates on the rear platform of Broadway surface cars be kept open between Fifty-ninth and Manhattan Streets, according to letter mailed yesterday by General Manager Oren Root, Jr., of the New York City Railway Company to Chairman John Dremid of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

The ordinance was passed on Feb. 26 in response to the petition of residents on the upper west side, who asserted that passengers leaving a car by the outer gate were in danger of being run down by passing vehicles.

In his letter Mr. Root said that passengers were accustomed to closed inner gates, and that having them open for only a short distance had caused the accidents and would cause many more. The probably fatal injuries sustained by Frank Ensor, who fell from a car near 125th Street and fractured his skull on Friday night, said Mr. Root, were due entirely to the open inner gate. He asked that the ordinance be repealed.

JAPANESE LABORERS HELD ON STEAMER

Bound for Canada, but There Is Nothing to Prevent Them Coming Back Here.

CARRIERS NOT RESPONSIBLE

Men Say They Intend to Re-Enter This Country If Possible—Official Inquiry in Progress.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Two hundred and ninety-five Japanese laborers who came in yesterday on the Pacific Mail steamship Korea are detained on the ship pending advices from the Department of Immigration in Washington as to whether the local authorities shall allow them to proceed by steamer to British Columbia. Their passports are for Honolulu, and Immigration Commissioner North is doubtful as to passing them on to their port of destination.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Under the regulations governing the entrance into this country of Japanese laborers, there is no way of preventing the Japanese from Honolulu trans-shipping at San Francisco for British Columbia. It is evident from inquiries made by Government officials that the Japanese to whom the Japanese Government issues passports to Mexico or to the Hawaiian Islands have no intention of remaining there. Their destination, as the laborers themselves have admitted on examination, is the United States

The regulations governing the exclusion of Chinese laborers do not apply to the Japanese. When Chinese laborers ship in transit through the United States to another country, a photograph is taken of each individual, and the railroad or steamship company carrying him is required to give the Government a bond to prevent his escape. It is different with the Japanese. No photographs are taken and no bonds are exacted. If a Japanese laborer escapes from the train or steamship while in transit, the Government has no recourse. That many of them do take advantage of the opportunity to get into this country is known officially, but there is no way, under the regulations, to prevent them from embracing the opportunity.

Commissioner Sargent of the Bureau of Immigration declines to discuss the subject, but it is known that Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor is keeping in close touch with the situation. He, too, is reticent about the matter. Trouble is being experienced in handling the question, however, particularly that part of it which relates to the Japanese immigrants who are arriving in Mexico. It is practically impossible to prevent them from being smuggled across the border into the United States, and the Government has no means of identifying them after they reach this country.

The question is likely to become more serious in the near future.

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL

58 High-Grade

Taffeta Shirt Waist Dresses

Made to sell for $22.50, $27.50, $29.75

SPECIAL 15.00

This small lot was procured from one of the best manufacturers at a reduction of about one-half his regular price. That's why the selling price is so low. Various models, beautifully trimmed, fashionable shades of plain and fancy Taffetas. Each suit is worth fully the prices quoted.

Hearn & Hyman CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Direct Attention to the Following Special Values.

High Class Eton and Prince Chap Suits.

A collection of this season's best styles in dainty checks, stripes and plain suitings, which have been discontinued owing to our inability to duplicate materials and trimmings Values $29.75 to $40.00.

20.00 and 25.00.

Semi-Tailored Suits.

Exclusive Models of Chiffon-Voiles, Taffetas, Rajas and Imported fabrics mounted over taffeta

37.50 52.50 65.00 89.00

Pongee Coats, Three distinct models, tailor made or fancy. Value $24.50..... 17.50

Box Coats of tan covert or black broadcloth, vesting of White Pique; taffeta lined. Value $18.75..... 13.50

Waists of lawn or batiste, finely tucked and daintily trimmed with German Val. laces. Value $2.75..... 1.90

Waists of Sheer Lawn, pin tucked, hand made yoke and cuffs; open back. Value $5.00.... 2.85

Messaline Waists, Two Models of messaline; black, white and pastel shades. Value $8.75..... 5.00

French Voile Skirts over heavy taffeta drop, section or side pleated model; man tailored; embroidered or with clusters of tucks at foot. Regular and extra sizes. Value $18.75..... 11.50

20 West 23d Street, Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. Jaeckel & Sons

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

37 UNION SQUARE (West)

ESTABLISHED 1863

Cold Storage For Furs

Our Cold Storage Department is now prepared to receive goods to be stored through the Summer months, including Furs, Motor Apparel, Millinery and Costumes, insuring them against all reasonable damage, and handling the most delicate fabrics by the latest scientific method of cold storage. Goods will be called for promptly on request and delivered without delay.
Special prices at this season for rectifications and remodeling.

Automobile Furs Cleaned

by entirely new process and put in perfect condition for use in the early Autumn.

37 UNION SQUARE (West)

TELEPHONE 3316 STUYVESANT

Philipsborn

THE OUTER GARMENT SHOP

For Monday Exceptional Offerings

Women's High-Grade Garments at Popular Prices.

Tailored Suits

NEW ARRIVALS in Panama Suits. Ultra stylish Fancy Etons in Gibson effect. Neat designs in soutache braid trimming and white Moire Vestee. Full pleated skirt. Colors, Black, Blue and new Russet shades. VALUE $35.00,

19.75

English Cutaway Suits

A NATTY MODEL of Panama; smartly tailored; 3 button Cutaway Coat, with Tuxedo silk collar. Full pleated Skirt; two folds at foot. Light colorings in Brown, Blue and Gray. VALUE $40.00,

25.00

Taffeta Jumper Dresses

OF CHIFFON TAFFETA, all shades of checks and stripes. Jumper effectively trimmed with solid colored taffeta bands. Full sun-pleated skirt. VALUE $27.50,

17.50

Lingerie Princess Gowns

SEVERAL OF THE SEASON'S MOST FAVORED MODELS, of French Batiste, beautifully trimmed with laces and embroidery. Pink, White, Lavender and Light Blue. VALUE $22.50,

14.75

Braid Pony Coats

A variety of Chic Pony Models of openwork silk braid and soutache, mounted over Taffeta. The season's novelty. Value $25.00,

16.50

Utility Coats

A smart new long, loose model of striped mixtures, prettily finished with braid trimming on collar and cuffs. Value $17.50,

10.00

Taffeta Skirts

Two new and exclusive models of Chiffon Taffeta, cut very full, box or cluster pleated, plain or with velvet bands at foot. VALUE $17.50,

10.75

China Silk Waists.

AN ATTACTIVE MODEL, black or white China Silk, embroidered fronts and lace collar and cuffs; button back, short sleeves. Value $5.00,

2.90

Crepe de Chine Waists.

AN EXQUISITE MODEL, entirely French hand-made Waist, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes Lace and hand embroidery. Value $16.50,

7.90

Taffeta Petticoats

A new assortment of Chiffon Taffetas, very full, shirred and hemstitched flounce and silk dust ruffle; in all the popular shades and black; VALUE $7.50..... 4.90

12 West 23d St. Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. through to 22d.

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MODEL DRY COLD STORAGE

WHERE EXPERIENCE, SKILL AND MODERN METHODS COMBINE FOR THE PERFECT CARE AND PRESERVATION OF FURS AND WEARING APPAREL.

CHEMICALS AND RUINOUS OLD-FASHIONED METHODS, WE HAVE ENTIRELY DONE AWAY WITH.

THE DRY, COLD AIR RETAINS THE RICHNESS AND LUSTRE OF THE FUR AND PROHIBITS INSECT LIFE.

WE DO ALSO EXPERT REPAIRING AND REMODELING —OUR CHARGES ARE VERY MODERATE.

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NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION

The Art Collection of the late THOMAS NAST

Arms and Armor; Brasses and Bronzes; Indian and Oriental Implements; Carved Ivory and other Cabinet Objects; an Important Collection of European and Oriental Ceramics; Medals and Medallions; Terestrics, Antlers, Clocks, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Sconces, Lamps, Mirrors, Of Pewter, Shakespearian Souvenirs, Curios, etc.; a few choice pieces of Antique Furniture; a beautiful set of the "Treasure of Hildesheim," and many other interesting and valuable objects collected by Mr. Nast. Also another small collection of Arms, Curios, etc., from a private consignor.

The entire collection to be sold at auction On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 16th, 17th and 18th, 1907. Beginning at 3 o'clock P. M. each day. by

The Merwin Clayton Sales Company, 20-24 East 20th Street, N. Y.

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Complete assortments of Spring and Summer

Cloaks and Wraps

For Carriage, Motoring and Evening Wear.

Also a varied selection of Imported Lace Coats and Etons At Attractive Prices.

Special for Monday

Imported Evening Coats, trimmed with hand braiding, in a variety of colors, Value $58.00, $39.75

Are now displaying a choice collection of

Women's Fancy Costumes

Comprising Striped Silks, Voiles, Messalines, Crepe Media, Marquisettes, Rajahs, Crepe de Chine, Nets and Laces, suitable for Afternoon, Calling and Street Wear.

An assortment of New Models, including all materials mentioned, from $49.50 to 89.50

Also, Two Entirely New Models in

TAILOR-MADE WALKING SUITS

of Light and Dark Grey Worsteds, Semi-fitted Hip Length Coats, with Rajah Silk collar and cuffs, Pleated Skirt, Actual Value $39.50 $29.50

of Chiffon Panama, in Navy Blue, Tan, Black, Brown and Grey, Eton Coat with Satin Waistcoat, trimmed with fancy braid and Persian trimming, Pleated Skirt, Actual Value $45.00 32.50

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC TEA GOWNS

A large collection of the Newest Models in Chiffon, Marquisettes, Satin Foulards, Liberty Silks, Messalines, Voiles, Allover Nets, Laces and English Embroideries, including a number with the New Kimono Sleeves.

To-morrow's Sale Includes

Two Specially Prepared Styles of China Silk, at $8.75

Black & Colored Dress Goods

Several Exclusive Designs in rich black materials for Summer Gowns.

Also

2000 Yds. Imported Black Voile, 50 inches wide, Real Value $1.45 Yd. 94c

3000 Yds. Imported White Serge, for Street, Mountain and Seashore Wear, 54 in. wide, Regular Price $1.50 Yard 84c

A large collection of High Cost

Imported Novelty Silks

will be offered at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Consisting of Pekin and Check Shantung, Printed Marquise, Silk Voile Imprimé, Radia Broché, Chiffon Mousseline Bordure, Twill Lumineux Imprimé.

Also the following Special Values, To-morrow:

5500 Yds. Imported Louisine Silk, in a complete assortment of desirable colors, 63c

8500 Yds. Imported Taffeta Silks, in all white and all black, 59c

To-morrow, Exceptional Values in

Decorative Linens

Lace Trimmed Centrepieces, Tea Cloths, Bureau and Dresser Scarfs, trimmed with Renaissance and Cluny Lace at Specially Reduced Prices

Centrepieces, $1.65, 2.25, 3.75
Tea Cloths, 2.75, 4.50, 6.25
Scarfs, $3.50, 4.25, 6.75

Also an Importation of Japanese Drawn Work

Centrepieces, Tea Cloths and Scarfs Much Below Regular Prices.

Centrepieces, 55c, 85c. 1.25
Tea Cloths, $1.25, 1.65, 2.00
Scarfs, 95c, 1.95, 2.45

New Effects in Light

Summer Curtains & Bed Sets

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, Pair 90c, 1.35, 1.75
Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, " $1.95, 2.75, 3.50
Colored Madras Curtains, " 3.50, 5.50, 6.75
Renaissance Bed Sets, with deep flounce, single and double bed size, $3.75 to 22.50

Upholstery Department

The following shows a few of the special attractions to be found in this department of articles very useful during this season:

Armure Portieres, corded edge, $4.25, 5.50 Pair
Formerly $6.25 and 8.50 Pair

Figured Velour Portieres, in sold colors; $10.75 Pair
Formerly $19.50 Pair

Velour Portieres, with tapestry borders, $10.75 Pair
Regular price $14.75 Pair

Figured Velour Couch Covers, Formerly $14.50, $6.75 Each

Box Couches, full size, $15.25, 18.75, 19.50, 28.50 Each

Hammocks, $1.65, 1.95, 2.75 up to 6.75 Each

West Twenty-third Street

WESTERN EDITORS FOR ROOSEVELT

They Find Popular Sentiment Obliterates Party Lines.

SOME UNWILLING WITNESSES

"The Masses Trust Him and Love Him for the Enemies He Has Made."

From the further West replies to the inquiry of THE TIMES as to Mr. Roosevelt's continued favor with his countrymen, addressed to the Republican editors, are still coming in. Almost unanimously these editors, speaking each for his community, report a rising rather than a receding tide of popularity for the President, and, what is more, public confidence in him and his policies. This is true even where the editors themselves confess or hint disapproval and argue no good for the Republican Party as such. Several note the obliteration of party lines in the general enthusiasm and admiration for the man in the White House, and some dwell particularly upon the hold he has gained over the Democrats. Some think a recession from the third term resolve would lose much of this favor; others, taking that resolve as final, regret that it is impossible to have Mr. Roosevelt for another four years.

Here are the replies themselves:

Chico, Cal., April 6.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
In answer to your inquiry regarding the status of President Roosevelt's popularity in this section, I can say that it is my honest belief that he is as popular with the voters here as he was in 1904. Of course, the Japanese question put a temporary kink in the following of Roosevelt, but now that the smoke has cleared away we are beginning to realize that Roosevelt's apparent impulsiveness in the matter was savored with a degree of longheadedness which now makes it apparent to us all that "everything has come out all right in the wash."

Most of us in this "neck of the woods" want Roosevelt for a third term.

Appreciating the opportunity that I have had to place a word for Theodore Roosevelt, I am JOHN BRISCOE,
Secretary and Treasurer Chico Enterprise.

Fresno, Cal., April 7.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
In answer to your inquiry, my impression is that President Roosevelt is not as popular, but is "as strong generally with the voters" as he was at the time of his election. He is not as well liked, but he is as much trusted. I think the voters of California stand ready to vote for President Roosevelt or any candidate he favors by an undiminished majority. Roosevelt has said and done things California does not like, and his manners have grated harshly. But the people of California have identified him with a movement for which, under him or anybody else who sincerely and ably represents it, they will stand.
CHESTER H. ROWELL,
Editor Fresno Republican.

Hanford, Cal., April 6.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
With us Roosevelt, as present President, is stronger than he ever has been. Our people, regardless of politics, recognize him as the greatest man of his time. They would not, I believe, admire him as they do now should he rescind his declaration that he would refuse another nomination. Personally, I regard the movement to force a nomination upon him as dangerous to the Republican Party.
FRED A. DODGE,
Editor Sentinel.

Placerville, Cal., April 6.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Regarding the popularity of Theodore Roosevelt in this section will say that his popularity has increased instead of diminishing. During a trip made for the newspaper of one year past through Nevada I find his policy has been accepted almost as perfection among the silver Democrats in that section. S. J. SIMS,
Editor Placerville Nugget.

Woodland, Cal., April 6.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Answering your inquiry regarding whether President Roosevelt is as popular and strong with the voters in this section as at the time of his election, I give it as my opinion that he is. The wave of feeling that swept over the coast at the time he sent his message to Congress bearing on the Japanese question has almost entirely passed, and his stand on other questions of importance has shown that he is a man of the people. My opinion is that he is fully as strong as ever in his life. W. F. MIXON,
Editor Mail.

Durango, Col., April 8.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Every day it looks more like Roosevelt, Southwestern Colorado, until two years ago, was a hotbed of Democrats and Populists, but Roosevelt carried this county, and he is probably the only man who can do so again. The people are clamoring for his renomination, and indications are that Colorado will instruct for Roosevelt without any qualifications.
GEORGE N. RAYMOND,
Editor Durango Evening Herald.

Pueblo, Col., April 5.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
We are in receipt of your letter of inquiry regarding President Roosevelt. In reply would say that we recently sent out postal cards to representative Republicans in every county of the State. The result of this canvass, in our judgment, makes it certain that the Republican voters of Colorado regard President Roosevelt as the strongest candidate for nomination next year, and that they are overwhelmingly in favor of his re-election, without regard to the third-term idea. The greatest objection to him as a candidate in this State comes from the cattle owners, who are opposed to the policy of a grazing tax on forest reserves.
ISAAC N. STEVENS,
Editor The Pueblo Chieftain.

Trinidad, Col., April 5.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Roosevelt would poll more votes in this section to-day that he did at the last election.
THE CHRONICLE-NEWS.

Boise, Idaho, April 6.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
I have your request for an expression of opinion of the strength of President Roosevelt at this time as compared with that which he enjoyed at the time of his election. It is my impression he is much stronger. At the time of his election he got the support of his admirers, and many others who hoped he was strong enough to grapple with the great problems of the times in an effective manner. All the latter class are satisfied now that he is all they had hoped for, and they draw others to his support.
WILLIAM BALDERSTON,
Editor Statesman.

Shelbyville, Ill., April 10.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Answering within inquiry, President Roosevelt is as strong and popular with the people as he has ever been. The masses understand him, have implicit confidence in him, and "love him for the enemies he has made."
THE SHELBYVILLE UNION.

Lafayette, Ind., April 8.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
In response to your inquiry concerning the present popularity of President Roosevelt with the voters as compared with his standing with them at the time of his election, I beg to state that, in my opinion, he has lost none of his prestige with the masses. At the time I received your communication, it was a question over which I had thought considerably myself, and was not able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Since then, however, the Harriman-White House imbroglio has arisen, and it has brought out expression of the feeling of the people toward the President. Laying aside my personal opinion and expressing to you what I have heard expressed on all sides since the Harriman letter was made public, there is no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt is stronger now than at any time since he came into the public life of the Nation with the voters of this section of the country. W. B. FOLEY,
Editor The Courier.

Shelbyville, Ind., April 8.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Without a doubt Roosevelt is just as popular and strong with the voters of Shelbyville County, Ind., as he was at the time of his election. This county, being recognized as the heart of Democracy of Indiana, would no doubt give Roosevelt several hundred Democratic votes in preference to William Jennings Bryan.
F. B. BULL,
Manager Shelbyville Republican.

Boone, Iowa, April 10.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
I beg your pardon for not responding sooner to the little note asking for a few words as to my opinion concerning the popularity of President Roosevelt in this section of the country.

I will say that there seems to be not the slightest diminution in his popular strength in Iowa. In fact, he has grown stronger with the people. It is common to hear a Democrat say that he will vote for "Teddy" in case he is nominated, but for Bryan in the other event. Events which have recently happened have tended to strengthen the President also. It seems to me at the present writing that if Mr. Roosevelt were to be voted on tomorrow he would have an overwhelming majority in this section.
S. G. GOLDTHWAITE,
Publisher The Boone News-Republican.

Hutchinson, Kan., April 6.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
President Roosevelt is as popular in Kansas now as he was in 1904, when he got all the votes except a few who may have marked the ballots incorrectly. Taft will do about as well.
W. Y. MORGAN,
Editor Hutchinson News.

Coldwater, Mich., April 10.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
I am in receipt of your letter of inquiry concerning the popularity of President Roosevelt in this section of the country, and I am pleased to say that at no time in his career has he been in greater favor than at present. Party lines here are practically obliterated as far as he is concerned, and he can carry Michigan by overwhelming figures against any man now before the public, Republicans and Democrats alike standing back of him and his fight for the best interests of the people. The recent development of the combination on between Harriman and the Wall Street leechee to accomplish the retirement of President Roosevelt has rekindled the flame of enthusiasm for the President in this region, and Harriman and his crowd will awake to the fact some day that the people of this country are a mighty force that must be reckoned with, and the former policy of "The public be damned" will no longer be tolerated. Any attempt to turn Michigan from supporting President Roosevelt will be resented so strongly that any man or combination of men standing in the way will be swept into oblivion. Neither Wall Street nor the railroads can run Michigan, and the hope of all Michiganders is that President Roosevelt will consent to become again a candidate for the Presidency.
C. H. NEWELL,
Publisher The Courier.

Fergus Falls, Minn., April 7.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
President Roosevelt is stronger in Minnesota than ever. The people want him to lead in this fight until it is won. The Pioneer Press, the strongest morning paper in the State, has recently turned against him, but it is so closely allied to the Hill interests that it will help rather than hurt him. I am a member of the State Legislature, and a poll of the members just completed shows that nearly 80 per cent. favor his re-election.
ELMER E. ADAMS,
Editor The Fergus Falls Journal.

Great Falls, Mon., April 7.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
President Roosevelt was a 3 to 1 favorite in this section during election time, or near that figure, but he has grown far and away more popular and stronger with the people since that time. There be politicians of opposite faith, and some of the Republican faith, with whom Mr. Roosevelt has not grown, but with the great mass of the people, regardless of politics, the trend of opinion runs that Teddy is fighting the battle of the people against the trusts, and that the trusts are doing everything to discredit him with the people. All of which serves to bring them nearer to the real hearts of the people, and cause them to rally around him as their own personal St. George in the fight with the trust-power dragon. Under such circumstances the popularity and strength of Mr. Roosevelt cannot but continue to grow.
E. H. COONEY,
Editor Leader.

Hannibal, Mo., April 7.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Out here in Missouri, where the big surprise of 1904 was sprung upon the politicians of the country, Theodore Roosevelt is still as popular as he ever was. Times are good, the people are employed at good wages, cities are becoming metropoli, and towns are becoming cities. The flurries that beset Wall Street do not affect the price of Missouri mules; the attacks of Burton on the west and of Harriman on the east, both directed at Roosevelt, don't worry Missouri, for Missouri is too busy being prosperous. Her vote for Roosevelt was a big advertisement for the State. People have learned that Missouri is alive to the present, and capital from without the State is being invested within it. Roosevelt brought the awakening, and with Missouri Roosevelt is all right.
W. H. POWELL,
Publisher Hannibal Courier-Post.

Kearney, Neb., April 4.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Stronger than ever before, almost unanimous choice of Republicans and strong with Democrats and Populists. Only regret is that he will not again be a candidate.
M. A. BROWN,
Editor The Hub.

Fargo, N. D., April 6.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
The sentiment of North Dakota is overwhelmingly in favor of President Roosevelt, and the common people, as well as the politicians, would like to force him to again be a candidate, believing that he would be overwhelmingly returned to the executive chair. The President's style takes with our frontier people, as they are always prompt to decide, and, at the same time, they cannot justly be said to be devoid of culture. The President was for some time a citizen of this State, and has endeared himself to all classes, and his course as Chief Executive meets with the decided approval of the voters of North Dakota. H. C. PLUMLEY,
Editor The Fargo Forum.

Santa Fé, N. M., April 5.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
From observation and information I believe that President Theodore Roosevelt is very strong with the people of New Mexico. His general policies have met with approval. MAX FROST,
Editor New Mexican.

Akron, Ohio, April 10.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Replying to your favor of the 1st inst., in which you ask us to expree an opinion as to whether President Rooeevelt is as popular and strong as ever in this section as he was at the time of his election, you will permit me to say that he is very much stronger. If he should be nominated next year Ohio would give him such a vote as no candidate has ever received in this State and this county, which a few years ago gave him a plurality of 8,000, we are confident would come pretty near doubling it.
C. L. KNIGHT,
Manager The Beacon Journal Company.

Niles, Ohio, April 11.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
President Roosevelt appears to be quite as strong and popular generally with the voters of this section as he wae at the time of his election, and from appearances we would judge that he will remain so ae long as the Republican papere of the county keep his individual name eo prominently before the public at the expense of otber good Republicans, also at the ultimate expense of the Republican Party. W. C. BROWN,
Manager Niles Daily News.

Philadelphia, Penn., April 24.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
There is no doubt that Pennsylvania Republicans are the sturdy advocates of President Roosevelt and that the overwhelming majority of them would be glad to see him renominated. There is no crystallization of sentiment for any other candidate, although there is general confidence in Senator Knox.
CHARLES H. HEUSTIS,
Philadelphia Inquirer.

Yankton, S. D., April 8.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Just as etrong as ever.
W. C. LUSK, Gazette.

Ogden, Utah, April 6.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
It givee me pleasure to certify that in thle community President Roosevelt today is more popular than ever.
WILLIAM GLASMANN,
Manager Morning Examiner.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 8.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Replying to yours of April 1, I would state that President Roosevelt's popularity in this region does not depend upon what the people think about him or his policies, but it rests solely upon the approval of him by the hierarchic priesthood of the Mormon Church, with whom he has made a bargain to sustain them in their polygamy and defiance of law in consideration of getting the votes of the Mormon people under their orders. Among Republicans, who are in fact Republicans, Roosevelt's popularity is a rapidly vanishing quantity here.
WILLIAM NELSON,
Managing Editor Tribune.

Baraboo, Wis., April 10.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Speaking for this section of Wisconsin, from what I am able to observe, I believe President Roosevelt is more popular with the voters to-day than at the time of his election. The people know him better, and his attitude toward the corporations is so thoroughly in harmony with the teachings of Senator La Follette, whose friends are many, that his position is stronger than was possible three yeare ago. Criticism of his acts or intentions is rarely heard, but expressions of content with his leaderehip is voiced every day. H. E. COLE,
Publisher Baraboo News.

Cheyenne, Wyoming, April 9.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Replying to your question as to whether President Roosevelt is as popular and strong generally with the voters in Wyoming as he was at the time of his election, I am convinced that President Roosevelt and his vigorous policies for a moral and material uplift are more strongly intrenched with the people of Wyoming than ever before. The people of Wyoming desire Roosevelt for President in 1908 or some one who will carry out his policies and views. W. C. DEMING,
Editor Tribune.

DINNER TO DR. W. H. NICHOLS.

Friends Honor the Chemist on Eve of His Sailing for Europe.

At the Chemists' Club last night friends gave a dinner to Dr. William H. Nichols to mark pleasantly his forthcoming departure for Europe. Dr. Nichols until recently was the President of the General Chemical Club, and is now Chairman of its Board of Directors. His services in industrial chemistry have won him such recognition as the Presidency of the Society of Chemical Industry, where he succeeded Sir William Ramsay; the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, conferred by Oxford, a distinction which is enjoyed by but three men in the world, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia.

There were no formal speeches, though a number of Dr. Nichols's friends expressed their regret at his departure, and wished him luck. Charles F. Chandler, Professor of Chemistry in Columbia, was the toastmaster. Nahan Franko's orchestra played during the dinner. Those present included Controller Herman A. Metz, W. E. Frew, Vice President of the Corn Exchange Bank; James Speyer, C. B. Zabriskie, James H. Oliphant, and William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank.

Vantine's
The Oriental Store.

Rugs Oriental Rugs

Simultaneous with the great sales continuing throughout this store this week, we offer a special assortment of fine Rugs in the smaller sizes. Those who know rugs, who realize the constantly advancing prices, will appreciate this sale, noteworthy for

UNPRECEDENTED VALUES.

Daghistans & Kazakjas. Good quality. Average size 3.4x5 ft., regular value 12.50. Special 8.00
Shirvans. Average size 3.6x5 ft., regular value 18.00. Special 13.50
Antique Mosouls. Average size 3.6x7.6 ft., regular value 20.00. Special 14.75
Antique Guendjus. Average size 4x7.6 ft., regular value 24.00. Special 17.75
Kazaks. Average size 4.4x7 ft., regular value 32.00. Special 23.00
Antique Persian Hall Runners. Average size 3.3x12 to 16 ft., regular value 35.00. Special 25.00
Large Beluchistans. Average size 5.6x9 ft., regular value 50.00. Special 35.00

EXCELLENT QUALITY

TURKISH, PERSIAN AND INDIA RUGS

Suitable for Dining Rooms, Halls, Libraries, ranging in size from 6x9 ft. to 12x13.9 ft.

SPECIAL 30.00 to 95.00

(*Fourth Floor.*)

Oriental Rugs Repaired, Cleaned, Stored and Insured.

A. A. Vantine & Co.
Broadway, Bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

Bonwit, Teller & Co

INVITE INSPECTION OF Their Complete Assortment of

Smart Tailored Walking Suits
For Women and Misses

Box, Pony and Cutaway in Single and Double-breasted Models, Loose or Semi-fitting, Etons and Blouses. The materials are Serges, Panamas, English, French and American Worsteds, Pongee, Burlingham Rajah and Linen

25.00 31.50 35.00 55.00
UNUSUAL VALUES

Dressy Semi-Tailored Suits

High-class Semi-tailored Suits in the latest foreign models and adaptations, including many models in Three-piece Suits——of Marquisette, Chiffon Taffetas, Chiffon Voiles in plain colorings, stripes and checks, Tussah and exclusive imported Fabrics trimmed with rich laces and embroideries mounted over best Taffeta

35.00 55.00 98.50

Costumes and Dresses

Afternoon and Visiting Gowns, Morning Dresses and Dainty Summer Models in Princess and Two-Piece Dresses of Batistes, Lawns and Mulls trimmed with laces and embroideries.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY and TUESDAY

Jumper Dresses of Silk Foulard
V shape front Waist piped with white Pique and Taffeta—trimmed with Cluny lace—full pleated skirt with folds of Taffetta—blue, black, brown with dots of various sizes. Value $29.50 Special 18.75

Afternoon Gowns of imported Marquisette and Voile
handsomely embroidered and lace trimmed—lined throughout with best quality Taffeta—all the fashionable colors. Value $55.00 Special 38.50

Separate Coats

Coats of Taffetas, Coverts, Broadcloths, Worsteds, Serges and Cravenetted Fabrics in the various fashionable lengths.

Lace Coats
The Latest Paris Fad—short, medium and long models of Irish, Filet, Princesse Venice, Renaissance and Cluny Laces.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Covert Top Coats
in box or semi-fitted styles—lined with Taffeta or Peau de Cygne, splendidly tailored.
11.50 and 15.00
Values $17.50 and $22.50.

Broadcloth Top Coats
new model trimmed with tailored Taffeta bands—silk lined. Value $19.50 Special 12.75

Satin Rubber-back Coats
guaranteed rain and spot proof—full length—collar and cuffs of contrasting colors. Value $25 Special 16.50

Women's Walking Skirts

The newest full pleated and gored Skirts in Taffetas, Chiffon Panamas, Voiles, Serges, Tweeds in new stripes and checks, Mohairs, Linens, Rajah and Pongee.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Worsted Skirts in Black and White Checks
very full side pleated model with graduated bands of black taffeta—splendidly tailored. Value $13.50 Special 9.75

Black Panama Skirts
very full models——either box or side pleated—trimmed with straps. Value $15.00 Special 10.50

Summer Waists

An extensive showing of French Batiste and Lawn Waists trimmed with real Cluny, Irish and Filet laces—in a great variety of imported and American models.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Embroidered Net Waists
the new Maize color—trimmed with Cluny lace and hand fagotting over mousseline lining. Value $8.75 Special 5.75

FURS
Perfect Facilities for the
COLD STORAGE
of Furs and Fur-lined Garments with full insurance against damage by moths, burglary and fire at moderate cost.

Alterations and Repairs made during the Spring and Summer at much less than regular rates.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED.
ARTICLES CALLED FOR ON REQUEST.

56-58 Twenty-Third St., West

B. Altman & Co.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SPRING STOCK OF AUTOMOBILE GARMENTS AND TOURING REQUISITES

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S COATS AND DUSTERS, RAINPROOF GARMENTS; MEN'S CAPS AND OUTING VESTS; WOMEN'S HATS, CAPS, HOODS AND VEILS; AUTOMOBILE PARASOLETTES OF CHIFFON AND LACE; MEN'S AND WOMEN'S GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND GOGGLES.

MOTOR ROBES AND RUGS.

LEATHER ARTICLES FOR TOURISTS' USE. LUNCHEON HAMPERS IN COLORS TO CORRESPOND TO CARS, ALSO IN SOLE LEATHER OR WICKER WITH FITTINGS, INCLUDING TEA OR LUNCHEON SERVICE. BAGS AND SUIT CASES, AUTOMOBILE CLOCKS, LEATHER CUSHIONS, DRINKING CUPS AND FLASKS, NECESSAIRE CASES, ETC.

WOMEN'S GOWNS AND TAILOR SUITS

IN THE DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN'S MADE-UP DRESSES AND SUITS, A NUMBER OF GOWNS ARE SHOWN, SUITABLE FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR, MADE OF SILK AND CLOTH FABRICS, LACES AND NETS. TAILOR COSTUMES IN SILK, FANCY VOILES AND CLOTH.

BLACK AND WHITE SUITINGS

FIVE THOUSAND YARDS OF SUITINGS, IN BLACK AND WHITE COMBINATIONS, STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIDS, SUITABLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

HERETOFORE $1.25 TO 1.50, . AT 58c. PER YARD.

BLACK DRESS SILKS

SELECTED LINES OF IMPORTED BLACK SILKS, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF NOVELTIES IN ALL-SILK VOILES, MARQUISETTE AND TAFFETAS, AS WELL AS A COMPLETE RANGE OF STAPLE FABRICS.

FIVE THOUSAND YARDS OF IMPORTED BLACK DRESS TAFFETAS, 21 INCHES WIDE; PRICE ORDINARILY $1.00 PER YARD, . . AT 78c. PER YARD.

A SALE OF TRIMMING LACES,

COMPRISING FIFTEEN THOUSAND YARDS, SUITABLE FOR USE ON SUMMER DRESSES OF SILK, LINEN OR COTTON FABRICS, WILL TAKE PLACE

BEGINNING TUESDAY, APRIL 16th,

EMBROIDERED NET LACES, MALINES, D'ALENCON, AND OTHER MAKES, USUALLY 55c. TO $4.75,

AT 25c., 35c., 48c. TO $2.85 PER YARD.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.
Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1907.

THIS ISSUE OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES
CONSISTING OF
SIX PARTS
(72 PAGES)

Part 1.—Pictorial Section
" 2.—News Section
" 3.—Cable News Section
" 4.—Sporting News Section
" 5.—Magazine Section
" 6.—Real Estate Section

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year	2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.06 per month.

SEVENTY-TWO PAGES.

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LOOKING AHEAD.

Last January the City's debt capacity was put at $31,000,000, and it is expected that the increase of real estate valuation will add, say, $50,000,000. To-day comes Chief Engineer Lewis with an estimate of work chargeable against these assets of $200,000,000. It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts the City's financiers, and it is a question what they will do with their problem, which is not exclusively theirs. Those who pay the bills also might as well run through Mr. Lewis's list and make up their minds which is indispensable, and if the conclusion is that none can be dispensed with then arises the larger question of ways and means.

It is doubtful if anybody could be found willing to strike a cent off the $20,000,000 allotted for school buildings and sites, and there are $80,000,000 more or less allotted for rapid transit additions and improvements, independent of the $15,000,000 line to Coney Island. Waterfront improvements account for $12,000,000, parks and similar demands for $20,000,000 or so, and $10,000,000 is allowed for contingencies. It would almost seem that the only possible economy is in the moderate balance distributed among items calling for scattered single millions or hundreds of thousands. Any two or three economies of this sort hardly seem worth while, and the inconvenience resulting from a wholesale lopping off of these relatively inconsiderable trifles might almost rival the all but impossible alternative doing without schools or subways or docks or parks.

This situation is embarrassing enough, and yet the list may be searched in vain for additions almost equally indispensable. There is a trifle of $161,000,000 for the water supply. It is true that this is not chargeable to the debt, but if anybody thinks that its burdens will be evaded for this reason his mistake will become evident to him in due course. Manhattan has need of a $20,000,000 sewer system, and a $20,000,000 Court House has been talked of. Firehouses are almost as necessary as schoolhouses, and $25,000,000 is wanted on that account. It is as necessary that the City water should be pure as that it should be abundant, and a filtration plant would be likelier to cost over than under $10,000,000. These are some of the ambitious plans not included in the $200,000,000, but which will grow larger rather than less by postponement. And there are expenses which defy either postponement or control. Despite every good resolution the floating debt has run up to $50,000,000, and the salary list thrives like Jonah's gourd. The capital sum represented by the growth in the City's miscellaneous expenditures is amazing.

There are alleviations, of course. The sums mentioned as wanted for water and subways are rather investments than sunken capital. The same is true to some extent regarding the docks, although lately there have been signs that the traffic is being charged rather more than it will bear, with the result of starving commerce as an incident to making the docks self-supporting or even profit producing. Moreover these demands of whatever nature mature at an awkward time in the money market, when it is doubtful if any considerable sum can be borrowed without raising the interest charge now allowable by law. Now capital borrowed even at 4 per cent. doubles the burden upon the City in twenty-five years, and additions above 4 per cent. would transfer such enterprises as were on the doubtful list to the category of impossibles forthwith.

There is special timeliness in this résumé. It is most apropos to the proposals to raise the rate of interest upon City bonds, and to exclude from the debt aggregate such items as are self-supporting now, and practically certain sources of profit hereafter. It is timely in connection with the letting of the subway contracts, and powerfully supports any possible offers to use private funds in such works. Legislation making mandatory increases of salaries by millions is hardly arguable with this list in hand. The City forthwith should cease assuming the entire cost of street improvements which enrich abutting owners. And before there is even the slightest addition to the City's permanent debt there should be diligent effort to enlarge current income by making burdens bear equally upon all. There are gross undervaluations and evasions of taxation in other ways which are an imposition upon honest citizens apart from the City's necessities for all its available resources just at present.

CAPITALIZATION AND RATEMAKING.

The genial pirate of the railway world—Chicago Great Western—this week began hauling grain free from Council Bluffs to Omaha, which would seem to indicate that railway competition is not as dead as some think, whether or not the community-of-interest idea is still surviving. The incident is worth noting because of the light it throws upon the La Follette-Roosevelt idea that capitalization and rates are in some immediate relation. When Chicago Great Western hauls grain free it is evidently enlarging cost of operation rather than adding to its dividend fund, regardless of the needy condition of owners of its various classes of preference and debentures, to say nothing of common stock.

The fact is that railways charge for their traffic rates that they deem best for their business, for the excellent reason that if they charge more they lose the traffic. In this case the explanation of the free haul is that Chicago Great Western is under compulsion to maintain the Omaha market upon a parity with the Chicago market for grain. When the Inter-State Commerce decision authorized Union Pacific to include elevator service in its rates Chicago Great Western had no alternative but to do the same or lose the business. Accordingly, it hauls grain free in order to get it into its elevators at Omaha. There is not the slightest suggestion that either road considered the capitalization of itself, or of its competitor, in fixing these rates. Their capitalizations would also be irrelevant in case a competitor of both was thinking of entering the field. The question then would be whether the newcomer would be able, upon the whole, considering capitalization in connection with all other factors, to do the business for less than the others. If so, the greater the fictitious capitalization the greater the burden of carrying on the competition, and the honestly financed road would be the survivor.

But suppose—as is actually the case—that the newcomer would have hard work to establish itself against those already in possession of the field—is it not clear that no average or ordinary rate of remuneration would tempt its promoters into the field? And would not their exclusion from the field by the limitation of their profits fortify the monopoly of roads now operating? And which is more in the interest of shippers of freight and consumers of commodities—that capital should be forbidden alluring profits, or that the profits should be permitted and railway construction and competition be promoted?

MR. MORGAN'S CAREER.

No one can read the sketch of the career of J. PIERPONT MORGAN published elsewhere in the Sunday TIMES this morning without obtaining a very clear idea of the "elements of success" in Mr. MORGAN'S make-up that have not only given him the uncontested primacy in American finance, where he has long stood as the most massive and conspicuous figure, but have won him his world-wide reputation for honorable dealing, which is his highest title to confidence. It is evident that Mr. MORGAN'S distinction is the fruit not solely of his native ability, nor of his soundness of judgment, of his energy, of his industry, or of his dominating will. It rests upon all these together, and in him each of these qualities is remarkable, but co-ordinating and controlling them all is the master quality of constructive genius.

The story of his life brings that quality pre-eminently to the fore. The comparison of his career with that of noted American railroad wreckers and looters is trite enough, but it has the deathless virtue of always enforcing the point that reputation worth having is won by building, by making, by creating, never by destroying and diminishing. Increase is nature's law, and it has been Mr. MORGAN'S law. It is not merely increase for himself—that the wreckers have often notably won. He illustrates Mr. MALLOCK'S contention that though the founding, the extension, or the reorganizing and saving of great industrial systems may bring millions of reward to the men who conceive and execute the work, they bestow an immensely greater aggregate of wealth and immeasureably greater benefits upon their fellow-men, upon the communities and the countries in which their work is done.

Mr. MORGAN, as our sketch of his life makes sufficiently clear, has always been an optimist. He believes in the United States of America, in the country and its people, in its resources and in their development, and it is to development and increase that he has consistently applied his great powers, and has applied them with such regard for the standards of business honor and uprightness that he and his house have stood above injurious imputation or attack.

THE JURY'S POINT OF VIEW.

The impressive statement by Mr. H. C. BREARLEY, Juror No. 6 in the Thaw trial, which THE TIMES published yesterday, commands the attention of laymen and jurists alike. To both its interest consists in its extraordinary reflection of the jury's mind after the whole presentation of the case. Batteries of legal talent had for months been trained upon this jury, with the result of producing in its consciousness a detailed picture of the murder of STANFORD WHITE, laying bare all possible antecedent motives and springs of passion. The complete reflex of this vast preparation is found in Mr. BREARLEY'S narrative, an altogether wonderful intellectual feat performed by a man physically exhausted, requiring to be roused from fits of sleep that seized him during the dictation. On several counts the story should prove useful to those who shall watch or participate in the conduct of the second trial.

In the first place, it appears that the prosecution overlooked the crucial point on which a verdict for murder in the first degree might have been had. Mr. JEROME in his summing up touched this point, says Mr. BREARLEY; he had "referred to the fact that when THAW stepped out into the hall beside the elevators [on the night of the murder] he had time in which to slip his revolver from the holster in his pocket and place it in the more convenient pocket of the light overcoat he wore. It had been warmly debated during the evening before whether the testimony actually bore out this contention." After catching sight of WHITE in the Garden THAW had "gone out for two or three minutes," and then proceeded to the gallery overlooking the auditorium "and remained two or three minutes." If in this interval he had shifted his revolver from the holster, premeditated murder would have been proved.

The jury called for the mass of evidence. It was too voluminous to permit a thorough search among the direct and cross examinations, and the vital piece of evidence which the five disagreeing jurymen disputed was not found. But the defense had itself accepted the testimony of JAMES CLINCH SMITH. "A very large part of the argument of those who advocated conviction was based upon what he testified to," said Mr. BREARLEY. This related to THAW'S perfectly sane conversation with SMITH a few minutes before the shooting, which covered gossip about Wall Street stocks, the performance of "Mam'zelle Champagne," ocean travel, mutual acquaintances, companionship with young women, and other casual topics, showing complete absence in THAW of symptoms of "brain storm." It was then he espied WHITE, excused himself for a few moments, passed and repassed SMITH, each time nodding and smiling pleasantly, and quietly proceeded to the spot where he shot his victim. The jurors who clung to the "brain storm" theory would have needed little to convince them that the murder was perpetrated deliberately, with malice aforethought, and not by the uncontrollable impulse of insanity, had the prosecution but made clear to them the time of the shifting of the pistol from its holster.

If the prosecution suffered from this defect in the presentation to the jury, the jury itself erred in rejecting the Evelyn Nesbit affidavit because of the character of HUMMEL. The document was its own sufficient proof, signed by EVELYN NESBIT and duly attested by a notary, and its credibility was by no means affected by the character of the man in whose office it was witnessed. The jury rightly discredited Lawyer DELMAS'S appeal to the unwritten law. That appeal, although it was the supreme effort of his legal career, would have failed with any twelve intelligent men. The girl's story, too, was "rather surprisingly" forced into the background, and attention was "almost immediately fixed upon the events of the fateful June evening from which all the subsequent events have grown." Here the jury's attention remained fixed. The lesson of Mr. BREARLEY'S recital at this point will not be missed by the prosecution when a second jury is impaneled.

FLINGING FISTS.

Our bellicose neighbor, The Japanese-American Commercial Weekly, thus delivers itself on the topic now uppermost during the advent of the "peace pilgrims":

It is war or rumors of war that wake nations to the reality of the world, to the realization of their positions. To illustrate, when a man is sleepy, let him fling a fist at himself, landing that fist somewhere in his body where he is most sensitive, and he will instantly recover from his sleepiness. While it is necessary to sleep when sleep is necessary, it is while we are awake that we do things.

To this illustration might be opposed the fact that most men succeed in maintaining a fairly energetic wakefulness without finding it necessary to "fling a fist," whether into their own midst or into that of their fellows. Among nations Japan is just now a notable instance of this principle.

"NUNC PRO TUNC."

We have had already occasion once or twice to observe that, as a detective of equine nidification, the German press has no equal or second. The most modern instance of this truth is furnished by "a Berlin weekly" in a masterpiece of detection, which is the subject of an amusing special cablegram to THE SUNDAY TIMES.

According to this tale, "COL. HEROS VON BORKE," who was "one of the few Germans who served in the Confederate Army," and "who died recently," left as a rich legacy unto his issue a tale, as follows: Had the South made good its claim to independence, Prince FRIEDRICH KARL of Hohenzollern would have been invited to be the King of the Southern monarchy. LEE and STUART favored the Prince, and the Prince himself knew of the plan."

This is too delightful. Prince FRIEDRICH KARL of Hohenzollern one supposes to be the scion of the family who, six years after the American Civil War, became famous as the "Red Prince." Not only was he of no international account during the American Civil War, but his country was of not very much account. It was not until a year after the conclusion of the American Civil War that Prussia succeeded in wresting the primacy of Germany from Austria. Up to that time the primacy had been Austrian. LOUIS NAPOLEON, having in mind the possibility of seating a European Prince on an American throne—the throne of Mexico—wisely, so far as that went, proposed to confer the American crown not at all upon a Hohenzollern, but upon a Hapsburg, and offered it to the unhappy MAXIMILIAN, an Austrian Grand Duke. If any Confederate leader had been snob and fool and bad American enough, during the Civil War, to desire to offer the kingdom of his country to a European Princeling, he certainly would not have dreamed of offering it to a scion of the royalty of the second class Power that Prussia was then. He would have offered it to Austria, not to Prussia. True, LOUIS NAPOLEON "backed the wrong horse." When our Civil War ended in a manner contrary to his expectations and SHERIDAN was encamped with 75,000 veterans on the north side of the Rio Grande, and our State Department sent him word that he had really better withdraw the French Army, he wisely withdrew it. Poor MAXIMILIAN lingered precariously on until 1867, when the Mexicans killed him. And they would assuredly have killed him just the same, and perhaps more eagerly, if he had been a Hohenzollern instead of a Hapsburg. No larger and fresher and warmer mare's nest than this of "COL. HEROS VON BORKE" has been discovered by the acute and suspicious German press.

THE RIGHT TO LAUGH.

One by one the old adages lose point in application. "Laugh and the world laughs with you" still holds true in theory. But the experience of the man who was arrested for laughing in a theatre where others were enjoying themselves in tears appears as a contradiction. The man was fined by a magisterial Solomon, who appeare to have been of the opinion that the payment of a certain price for enjoyment does not necessarily carry with it a license for the individual to enjoy himself after his own peculiar fashion. Here is a nice question.

To the man who laughed the supposedly tragic happenings of the show were anything but tragic. As a matter of fact he regarded them as occasion for hilarious merriment. And when all is said and done who is to be the final arbiter of these matters?

Almost any night during an opera season one may see large and prosperous looking ladies expressing their inmost grief in rippling flights of song or denoting their secret sorrows in more or less graceful dance. To one unaccustomed to the way operatic this reversal of the ordinary human method of procedure might well seem the cue for laughter rather than for tears.

In the case in question the Magistrate presumably proceeded on the assumption that the prisoner's laughter disturbed others who had an equal right to enjoyment, even if their enjoyment took the form of tears. But there is another side to the shield. Could not the prisoner have urged with equal justice that having gone to the theatre for a pleasant evening of laughter he had a right to be protected from the depressing influence of snivelers?

The moral appears to be that if one wants to laugh one should stay away from the serious plays and patronize the comedies. But recent experiences on Broadway go to prove that the serious plays are often the funniest, and that the comedies are very often nearest tragedy. If a man is to be fined for laughing at some of the so-called seriousness of the theatre he ought in all justice to be rewarded for laughing at some of the so-called comedy.

"TRESPASSING" INSPECTORS.

Dr. THOMAS DARLINGTON'S Inspectors wearing his badge are trespassers, pure and simple. Farmere may safely pitch them into the highway, where they belong, badge and all, at the toe of a cowhide boot if necessary.—Mr. O. W. MAPES of the Dairymen's League.

So long as dairymen keep their stables clean and their cows free of disease, what possible quarrel can they have with Dr. DARLINGTON'S Inspectors? The Dairymen's League, of which Mr. MAPES is the leading spirit, proposes within six months to control all the milk supplied this city from New York State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. Its success may in a measure be prognosticated by the honesty of its ideals. Is the league organized to establish a monopoly of pure milk or of filthy milk?

The dishonorable discharge of Capt. LOUIS WENDEL of the First Battery was purposely made more impressive when Gov. HUGHES omitted the imposition of the small fine allowed by law. A gentleman and a soldier had disgraced himself. Cases of extortion and systematic "graft" among soldiers are happily so few that the deterrent effect of the Governor's discharge of Capt. WENDEL will for years make the repetition of such offenses in this State extremely unlikely.

A DISCOURAGING RESULT.

Consensus of New York Newspapers on the Thaw Case.

Most of the New York newspapers had editorial remarks yesterday on the outcome of the Thaw trial. Some few were conspicuous by their silence, but nearly all the editors who spoke reflected an evident and comprehensible discouragement at the conditions revealed or the weaknesses implied in current criminal procedure.

The Press is of opinion that "the simplicity of the issue in the Thaw murder case considered, two things about it are hard to account for:

"First, the unnecessary length of the trial.

"Second, the failure of the jury to agree on a verdict," and concludes: "The next trial will afford no temptation for any of the mistakes committed at this one, and no excuse for playing to the gallery. We can congratulate the community upon only one thing, that it has escaped the reproach it would have merited if a man who either should go to the madhouse or the death chair had been turned loose by aid of the fact that his victim was not all that he should have been."

The Tribune declares that "the failure of the Thaw jury to reach a verdict is a disappointing result," and adds: "No incident in the whole trial, revolting as much of it was to the moral sense, produced so disagreeable an impression on the community as the impossibility under the rules of evidence of defending a dead man's character against a charge of the basest villainy. There certainly justice failed. If that charge was a foul aspersion upon the slain man's memory, justice demanded its disproof. In saying this we have no disposition to criticise the court. Far from it, for we commend its patience, learning, and impartiality."

Further it says: "The District Attorney performed a genuine public service in his hard-headed riddling of that new and wonderful defense, dementia Americana. We recognize in this, thank Heaven, nothing of the typically American defense of womanly virtue and repute. There is, moreover, nothing of American chivalry in the sacrifice of the wife's character on the witness stand."

The Sun, at the conclusion of a two-column review of the testimony, the tendency of which is to reveal an opinion that Thaw is clearly a guilty and responsible person, thot his deed demands due punishment, remarks:

"Whatever be the future of this extraordinary case, it is fortunate that the time has not yet come when a jury of twelve men, sitting in this city, will acquit a man because his wife testifies that three years before the murder she made a confession to the murderer inculpating his victim, when it also appears that the murderer and the girl lived together for months after her confession before he finally married her!"

The World says: "The disagreement of the Thaw jury was not caused by the rhetoric of Mr. Delmas, or the tergiversations of Mr. Jerome, or the experts, or the hypothetical questions. It was simply the result of the different natures of the twelve men.

"Any average twelve men would unanimously convict for burglary or pocket-picking or murder by a yeggman. That is because everybody takes the same view of such things. But the shooting of White, while necessarily a crime of violence, was much more a crime of passion. Many passions combined—jealousy, rage, affection, envy, and a certain kind of timidity amounting to moral cowardice."

It is added that it was the jurors' "business to disagree if their consciences did not agree," and the conclusion is:

"The first Thow trial has been a grave scandal. The necessity of trying Thaw again carries with it the necessity of never again trying him or anybody else in a way that makes American criminal procedure an object of derision on two continents."

The Globe declares that it "may be solacing to lay the blame on the defendant's money," but says: "The unsatisfactory state of the criminal law—or rather its administration—is strikingly shown in the disposition to congratulate the community over the fact that the Thaw prosecution was able to escape complete fiasco. A court, whose cost is at the rate of $700 per day, wrestles for nearly four months with a case in essence simple and non-mysterious, and a mistrial is referred to in terms that imply that the result is better than was feared. 'The law is an ass,' said one somewhat famous commentator; certainly on the criminal side in New York it has revealed an ineffectiveness that emphasizes the need of radical reform."

The Evening Sun comments on the frankness with which the members of the jury have revealed the secrets of the jury room and adds: "This much of satisfaction is to be got out of the proceedings. Our part of the country is not yet prepared to accept the views on the subject of the unwritten law set forth with exotic and flamboyant eloquence, or what passes for such, by the leading counsel for the defense. And we shall not be surprised if quite a different took is taken by the lawyer for the accused in the next trial."

The Evening Mail calls the affair "a terrible example of the scandal and fatuity of our system of jurisprudence," and concludes thus: "Well, we shall have it all over again, with the theotrical properties a little frayed, some of the tinsel missing, some of the outlines blurred by repetition. And if there is a conviction we shall have it still again.—for the man with money to hire astute counsel can nearly always get an order for a new trial from the appellate courts. No, but it is objected, we shall be "aroused to action" and end the farce of the law's fatuities and delays. Unhappily we have had our lesson and profited not from it. For years we had a daily diet of Molineux. We shall have a daily diet of Thaw—who knows how long. 'It is to laugh.'—the laugh of disgust and self-scorn."

"We repeat," says The Evening Post, "that the long scandal of the Thaw trial will not have wrought its proper effect unless it lead to a determined effort to reform the criminal law of New York."

And it also says:

"If we could not have a conviction of Thaw, the fact that seven jurymen stood out to the end for a verdict of murder in the first degree is the next best thing. We shall hear no more of the assertion that a rich degenerate, touched with megalomania, can in New York kill a man in cold blood, even if that man be a libertine, and that then justice will have no terrors for him. It is refreshing to learn that the preposterous pleadings of Mr. Delmas had no effect upon the jury except to disgust them. Even those of them who voted for acquittal did so in the belief that Thaw was insane.

The Brooklyn Eagle is particularly displeased. It says: "Theoretically, the law is as cold as an iceberg. It was at freezing point, as formulated by the trial Judge. He endeavored to give his temperature to the jurors, but as it turned out, he might as well have run all the gamut of emotions. As it turned out, five of the jurors might as well have had in mind, while it was being delivered, not the charge, but what the wild waves were saying. They adopted as a substitute for every word spoken from the bench, the unwritten law," adding bitterly:

"Matters would have been much simplified had the jury tried the murdered man instead of his murderer. His character was anything but stainless. His offenses were rank enough to smell to Heaven. However, it is not altogether clear that White was not tried and convicted, while it is altogether clear that Thaw will not be troubled much longer. In a few months he will be seen, possibly in the theatre in which he played a part not on the programme."

INDORSE TIMES'S VIEW.

Readers Express Ideas of Needed Reforms in Next Trial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is simply a public duty to write you a line to thank you for that altogether admirable editorial on the Thaw case in this morning's Times. When the country is being disgraced before the whole world, it is some consolation to have the views and feelings of the decent part of the community so forcibly and fitly expressed. That editorial is the best piece of work I have seen in many a day. I am profoundly grateful for it.

NEW YORKER.

New York, April 13, 1907.

A Sincere Compliment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are to be complimented for your sensible, able editorial, "The Thaw Disagreement," in this morning's paper. It certainly is a relief after the silly effusions of the women reporters in some of the New York dailies.

P. DACIER.

New York, April 13, 1907.

Appreciation of Jerome's Effort.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That "Thaw" editorial was grand and your appreciation of Jerome's noble effort to confine that degenerate was thoroughly justified.

IRVING DAVIS.

New York, April 13, 1907.

Hope for Reform in Next Trial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial this morning on the Thaw disagreement is so good that I wish to express my thanks to you for stating plain but important facts in such a convincing and still perfectly common-sense way. I earnestly believe that no person can find as good or better statement of the Thaw trial in any other newspaper in New York. May what you express hope of be accomplished when the case is taken up again for the second, and as we hope the last time.

MARTIN HUNTER.

Perth Amboy, N. J., April 13, 1907.

Says It Was a Costly Jury.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Make the Thaw jurors "immune" from jury duty? To be sure! "J. W. E." in THE TIMES of the 13th is right. These men should be exempt from further duty as jurors. Oh, Lord, certainly! Never put them in the jury box again. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been thrown away on them already. Oh, for the opinion of Cap'n Jack Bunsby!

TAXPAYER.

New York, April 13, 1907.

For Reform In Expert Evidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to commend most fully your editorial in tais morning's TIMES regarding the Thaw trial. It is not only a calm, dispassionate, and judicial presentation of the trial, but its conclusions are irresistible. If you will give us another equally good upon the necessity of reform in the matter of so-called expert evidence in criminal prosecutions you will be doing another equally good act.

I feel that every practitioner of medicine has reason to feel ashamed at the exhibition of one so-called "medical expert" who recently figured in the case; one who swore to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," but whose whole testimony under the cross-examination of the District Attorney was a mass of evasions, quibbles, and side steppings in an effort to evade the truth. In my judgment medical experts in at least all capital cases should be selected not by the prosecution or the defense, but by the court; and they should be men who could neither be purchased by wealthy criminal defendants or moved by public clamor, but men who are as judicial as the Judge himself. Then the term "medical expert" will excite neither derision nor invidious comment, punishment or acquittal will be more speedy, taxpayers will feel that economy is the watchword, and justice more promptly administered.

EDWARD F. MARSH, M. D.

New York, April 13, 1907.

MR. BREARLEY ANSWERS THAW

Defends Fellow-Juror, Mr. Bolton, Whom Thaw Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read a statement by Harry Thaw containing the following:

"I believe that every man in the jury possessing over average intelligence, excepting possibly Mr. Bolton, comprehended the weight of evidence and halloted for acquittal."

With much natural sympathy for a man in Thaw's trying position I still must take exception to his singling out Mr. Bolton so strangely. Certainly none of the jurors brought to the case a clearer head, a fairer mind, or greater conscientiousness than did Mr. Bolton, and none other was called upon to pay so terrible a price for his service to the State.

Thaw's statement about Mr. Bolton and about the balloting must have been based upon misinformation.

HARRY C. BREARLEY.

New York, April 13.

OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK.

The Press Regards the Thaw Mistrial as Unfortunate but Natural.

From The Philadelphia Record.

There is no particular fault to be found with the jury in the Thaw case. It is the method of conducting criminal trials, the befuddlement of jurors by the abstruse disputations of experts continued for days and weeks, the long-winded arguments of technical points in the law of evidence, the banalities and melodramatics—it is these and like abuses that make our criminal procedure a scandal.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Let us at least be thankful we are done with the case for a time, at least, and that the prisoner has not been turned loose on the community to do again as he pleases—a thankfulness which roof-garden audiences and assemblages of persons on pleasure bent may well share, in view of the danger connected with all public entertainments if gentlemen like Mr. Thaw are to be permitted to shoot at their enemies without let or hindrance at such gatherings.

From The Springfield Republican.

It is a miscarriage of justice which we see, and little more fortunate for the coarsely gilded youth involved than for society. It may be that the world is well rid of a man such as Stanford White is represented to have been; but it is quite as certain that Harry Thaw is of no use to the world as he is or as he has been, and nothing would be better calculated to make him of value to society than a somewhat protracted term in prison at honest labor and for sober reflection.

From The Philadelphia Enquirer.

The jury in the Thaw case have failed to agree. It is not astonishing under the circumstances, for if ever jurors were mixed up by the prosecution, this was the time.

We presume that all these weary lengths of testimony will have to be gone over again, but before the next trial is called it is to be hoped that Jerome will join the circus, for there is where he plainly belongs. He would shine as an artist in the double back somersault act.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Another consideration that will have weight with those who believed that the so-called "unwritten law" had and could have no application in such a case as Thaw's is that the disagreement reveals the fact that the jury was not influenced by that dangerous appeal to their passions and their sympathies.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Trial by jury had a too severe strain put upon it in the trial of Hary K. Thaw, and it failed. The jury divided, as men outside of the jury divided, not as to the fact of the killing, as to which there is no dispute, but as to the degree of responsibility. On this experts differed and the lawyers differed, and while the mistrial is unfortunate and regrettable, it is, all things considered, the most natural result of this long and confusing trial.

MR. BERKMAN SPEAKS UP.

Has Not Clashed with "Union Rules," but Will Not Exploit Labor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of April 12 has just been called to my attention. Permit me to correct your impression that I have "evidently been having an encounter with 'union rules.'" Nothing of the kind. I had been conducting a job printing establishment on a union basis. My relations with the union were of the most friendly character; realizing, however, that modern business methods—the result of competition in trade and labor—necessitate exploitation, I quit my business, since I am opposed to the exploitation of labor—even according to union rules.

The affair has absolutely no relation to Mother Earth, our Anarchist monthly.

You say that "the episode proves that anarchy must beat or be beaten by labor in its modern, organized form." You are perfectly right if you mean that an honest man cannot exist under capitalistic conditions except he exploit or be exploited.

I admire your perspicacity when you remark: "Presumably he thinks that he must live." And your interest in my well-being is rather flattering: "What is he going to do?"

Why, my dear editor, 'tis quite simple. I shall keep on thinking that I must live, and by industrial and faithful thinking to that end I shall accomplish my aim—ask Mrs. Eddy.

ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

New York, April 12, 1907.

EGYPTIAN EDITOR PROTESTS.

He Thinks Too Much Credit Is Given to Lord Cromer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Along with the telegram which you have received from London in regard to the resignation of Lord Cromer, you have alluded to the works and improvements which he has made in Egypt, and stated that "the rights of property are for the first time in the history of modern Egypt recognized by law." The truth is that the rights of property were recognized by law before Lord Cromer came to Egypt. The history of Egypt proves this statement since the days of Mohammed Ali Pasha, the first Khedive.

The improvement in irrigation which you have also attributed to Lord Cromer is the result of a bill introduced by ex-Prime Minister Riad Pasha before the British occupation of Egypt.

AN EGYPTIAN EDITOR.

New York, April 12, 1907.

Credit Where Credit Is Due.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your columns of to-day's date an editorial in which it is stated that the Municipal Court bill was drafted by Julius Henry Cohen, Esq.

In order that justice may be done where justice is due, I wish to call your attention to a letter in The Law Journal of March 4 last, in the course of which Mr. Cohen, the Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Citizens' Union, stated as follows toward the end of his communication:

"After conferring with the Judges, considering carefully all the suggestions made by members of the bar, the subcommittee, consisting of Laurence A. Tanzer as Chairman, Robert Van Iderstein, and Clarence M. Lewis, has prepared a bill, which, after receiving the consideration of the full Committee on Legislation, has been approved, and its introduction authorized."

It thus appeare that this committee comprises the gentlemen who actually drafted the bill, although themselves a subcommittee of that of which Mr. Cohen is Chairman. While undoubtedly the entire committee must have carefully gone over the bill, it seems that, judging by this letter referred to, the actual draft was made by the subcommittee.

A. G. C.

New York, April 12, 1907. X. Y. Z.

Bad Park Ponds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will not the Board of Health induce the Park Commissioners to clean the small ponds in Central Park that for several Summers have been covered with green slime, looking bad and smelling bad, and suggesting malaria and mosquitos.

Careful mammas in sending their little ones to the park for health and fresh air, charge the nurses, "But don't go near the water," and this not for fear of drowning but of the exhalations from these pools in our health and pleasure resort.

If anything is to be done in this line no time is to be lost.

LONGSUFFERING.

New York, April 12, 1907.

Editors Interested Persons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sunday, April 7, there appeared a page with the heading, "Editors Unanimous for Roosevelt."

What could be more natural? He has furnished them with ever-varied editorial material in the past, and if elected to a third term they have every reason to expect no dearth of news from that quarter. READER.

Princeton, April 12, 1907.

The Snows of Yesteryear.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing your article on the snowstorm of Tuesday last I would say that I remember when a boy that on April 14, 1841, we had a snowfall of about twelve or thirteen inches that drifted badly, and I do not think there has ever been as much snow as that at any time since as late in the season as the 9th of April until this year.

A. G. C.

Locust Valley, N. Y., April 12, 1907.

The Real Thing.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

The original and only "dementia Americana" became epidemic yesterday when the umpire called "Play ball!"

THE EAST SIDE.

Five feet deep is the roaring river between steep cliffs of red,
Boiling with foam of human faces, swirling in eddies and spread
Far through the side streets, through the doorways, in every cranny a face—
O floods, hot with the red rushed blood of a vast and vanishing race!

Here are the prophets that walked in the desert, beholding in vision God,
Here is David with dreaming face, psalming the night, that, starr'd,
Darts down ten rays through the canyon rift that drown in the gold gas-fire,
And here is Ruth with great black eyes, weird with her fierce desire.

Here, breathing on the narrow stoops, soule purged with blood-ahlution,
Slipped from the coil of Russia's hugs world-writhings of revolution,
Sit the gaunt, thin, and meagre-eyed, a-pulse with New York's strong eth,
Clothing themselves in the warming crowds of dream'd America!

But who are these that from the white building all window-lit, superb,
Come pouring, panting, through the doors, laugbing along the curb—
Girls glorious-eyed, alert, self-poised, with splendid daring feet,
Boys with the eagle glance, with blood tuned to New York's blood-beat?

O School, O splendid foundry-fire, from which fresh souls are cast,
Molded into Americans, yet saving from the Past
Character scourged with whips of Kings and stress of martyred flesh,
And sweat of intellectual strength that builds the world afresh!

You people that long have vision'd Zion, and yearned across waste seas,
Here is the Zion of Zion, your City, whose viewless destinies
Drink you as blood into her heart, so that her Fate and yours
Are one; your nation dies, your soul, mixed with her soul, endures.

J. O.

MISS KOBBE TO WED HERMAN LIVINGSTON

Wedding Will Probably Take Place in the Fall — Four Other Engagements.

MISS HALL TO BE MARRIED

She Will Become Wife of Reginald C. Robbins of Boston—W. D. Vanderbilt Betrothed to Miss Sanderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kobbé announced last week the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Olga Kobbé, to Herman Livingston, Jr., of Oak Hill-on-the-Hudson, and New York. Miss Kobbé, who made her début several years ago, is a cousin of the Misses Alice and Louise Kobbé, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Kobbé.

Mr. Livingston is a son of the late Herman T. Livingston and of Mrs. Livingston, who was Miss Susan Bard Rogers of Oak Hill and Washington Square, and is a graduate of Williams College, class of '05. His younger brother, Henry H. Livingston, is a student at Yale.

No date has been set for the wedding, but it will probably take place in the Autumn.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Jane Ruthven Hall, daughter of Mrs. Henry B. Hall of 107 East Sixty-fifth Street, to Reginald Chauncey Robbins of Boston. Mr. Robbins is a member of the Manchester Yacht, the Myopia, the Middlesex Hunt, St. Botolph, and New Riding Clubs, and a Harvard graduate, class of '02. The marriage will take place in May.

Formal announcement was made last Tuesday of the engagement of Miss Nina Almirall, author of a novel called "The Master Feeling," and a writer of verse, to William Royall of Raleigh, N. C. Miss Almirall is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Almirall of Brooklyn. Mr. Royall is a descendant of the older branch of the well-known Royall family, formerly of South Carolina.

Announcement is being made of the engagement of William Dunham Vanderbilt of Washington Square and Miss Sarah Watson Sanderson, daughter of Mrs. Charles Kellogg Sanderson of Greenfield, Mass. Miss Sanderson, who is a Smith College graduate, has spent the last three Winter seasons in New York.

Mr. Vanderbilt is a Columbia graduate, class of '04, a member of the Columbia University and Englewood Field Clubs, and for some years was a member of the Seventh Regiment. His mother, Mrs. John Vanderbilt, formerly of Monroe Place, Brooklyn, and the Misses Vanderbilt have spent the past Winter at Santa Barbara, Cal. On their return East they will make their home at Englewood, N. J.

The wedding will probably be celebrated in the early Autumn.

The engagements of Miss Florence E. Loudon to Mortimer D. Bryant, and of her sister, Miss Gertrude W. Loudon, to Arthur J. Murphy, were announced at a luncheon given yesterday by Mrs. J. Carlisle Loudon of Brooklyn at the new Crescent Clubhouse. Mr. Bryant is a First Lieutenant of Squadron C, and Mr. Murphy, who was formerly of the same squadron, is a member of the Crescent Club.

MAGUIRE—HENES.

Miss Julia Frances Henes, daughter of Mrs. Julia F. Henes and niece of George Ehret, will be married to James J. Maguire at the house of her mother, at 1,299 Park Avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. J. L. Hoey, rector of St. Francis de Sales Church. The wedding will be a quiet affair, owing to the death of the bride's cousin, Frank A. Ehret. The bride will be given in marriage by her uncle, John B. Hasslocher. The bride's only attendant will be her maid of honor, Miss Anna Gillig. Dr. Thomas F. Maguire will be his brother's best man. The couple will make a honeymoon trip through the South and to Mexico.

THE BOWLER RECEPTION.

Large Entertainment Held in the Palm Room of the St. Andrew.

A large reception was held in the Palm Room of the St. Andrew on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Charles Lee Bowler and Mrs. Charles Lee Bowler, Jr., who has just returned from her wedding trip in the South.

Assisting in receiving were Mrs. William Drew Littmar, Mrs. T. V. Pearson, Mrs. H. B. Laidlaw, Mrs. Francis A. Coffin, Mrs. H. L. Harding, Mrs. W. H. Barron, Miss Sophie Mackenzie, Miss Roe Roberts, the Misses Pease, Miss Margaret Elkins, and Miss Ethel Machette.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowler will remain at the St. Andrew until they go to their Summer home at Monmouth Beach.

Social Notes.

The wedding of F. Garvin Hodson, son of Dr. Hodson of New York, and Miss Marie Louise Draper of Duluth, will not take place until next Autumn. Mr. Hodson is booked to sail for Europe at an early date for the fishing season, and later will be in London for the season there. Miss Draper, his fiance, and her brother, R. H. Draper, will join him in London, and later they will travel through England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and will also go to France. After the wedding Mr. Hodson will take his bride to Pasadena, Cal., where he has had a house for a few years, and where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Heyward Powers (Miss Helen G. Ballard), who were married on Wednesday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, have gone to California on their bridal tour. On their return they will spend the Summer at Bay Shore with the bride's parents, and next Autumn will occupy the house they have taken in East Seventy-fourth Street.

Mrs. James Speyer and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are to have the candy and flower tables respectively at the fair for the Actors' Fund to be given on May 6 at the Metropolitan Opera House. The other tables will probably all be under the charge of prominent actresses. Mrs. Speyer will have assisting her at her table Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, and a bevy of young unmarried women. Mrs. Fish, who will have the flower table, has not yet made up her party of assistants.

Daniel Chauncey, Jr., whose marriage to Miss Grace Lindley Fargo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Fargo, will be celebrated on April 25, has completed his list of ushers, and will give his bachelor dinner on next Saturday evening at Delmonico's. Réné La Montagne is to be his best man, and the ushers are to be Winthrop Sands, Vernon S. Prentice, F. C. Inman, Halsted Vanderpoel, Stanley Fargo, Woodward Babcock, Sheldon Chauncey, and James Piercs.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan of Belmont House, Newsham Park, Liverpool, England, who are making a tour of this country and Canada, have been entertained in the last two weeks at dinners by Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Sullivan of 53 West Ninety-first Street. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are booked to sail on the Carmania on May 21 for England.

Miss Harriette Cady gave a piano recital yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. John J. Mason. Among those who attended were Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Sr., Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Landon, Mrs. A. T. Van Nest, Mrs. Cooper, and others.

MRS. EMMET GIVES A DANCE.

Entertainment at the St. Regis for Son and Daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coster Emmet of 39 East Seventy-second Street gave a small dance last night in the white marble ballroom of the Hotel St. Regis for their son and daughter, Henry C. Emmet, Jr., and Miss Laura Emmet, who are not yet out.

The dance was given for the younger set. There were seventy-five couples in the cotillion, which was led by Alexander D. P. Pratt, who danced with Miss Laura Emmet. The favors consisted of fancy silk bags, fans, flower baskets, pocketbooks, paper wands, butterflies, and miniatures.

There was dancing until about midnight, when a buffet supper was served. The young people were received by Mrs. Henry Coster Emmet, Mrs. Arthur Twombly, and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean.

Among those invited were the Misses Laura Webb, Dorothy Tuckerman, Janet Alexander, Marguerite Walker, Helen Coster, Helen Alexander, Alice Kortright, Sarah Robinson, Anna Street, and Laura Webb.

Among the young men present were Henry C. Emmet, Jr., Watson Emmet, Livingston Fryer of Buffalo, William C. Bowers, John Kean, Lyman Whitney, and Blake Robins of Boston, and Gilbert Jones.

The reception room, where the supper was served, was decorated with Spring flowers.

CHINA WEDDING PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Toch Celebrate Their Twentieth Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Toch of 19 West Ninety-fourth Street celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their maarriage by giving a china wedding party last night at Delmonico's. There were fourteen tables and eight guests at each table. China favors were presented as souvenirs. The dinner was followed by a dance.

Among the invited guests were Controller and Mrs. Metz, Dr. and Mrs. Maximilian Toch, Dr. and Mrs. Felix Pfeiffer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Toch, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Baer, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bloger, Prof. and Mrs. Haskerville, Mrs. Mary L. Toch, Solomon and Miss Anetta Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Menken, Dr. and Mrs. S. Rapp, Mr. and Mrs. I. Unterberg, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kohnstamm, Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Haber, and Mr. and Mrs. William Prager.

PI BETA PHI LUNCHEON.

Celebration of Founding of Oldest of Women's Greek Letter Societies.

The Barnard College Chapter of Pi Beta Phi joined with the local alumnae yesterday in a luncheon and reunion given at the Hotel St. Denis. The luncheon celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of this, the oldest of the women's Greek letter societies. The organization was founded in Monmouth College and now has a membership of 4,316, with thirty-eight college chapters and as many alumnae clubs.

The luncheon yesterday was preceded by an initiation for several members of the freshman class at Barnard. About fifty women were present. Responses to toasts were made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Frunelle H. Sisson, Mrs. Charles H. Farnsworth, Mrs. Kenton Harinan, Mrs. Louis A. Springer, Miss Mary Murtha, Miss Mary Wadsworth, and Miss Gladys Bonfils.

Strauses to Tour Holland.

Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, who are motoring abroad, will start to-morrow for a tour through Belgium, Holland, and up the Rhine, reaching England about May 1st, and sailing for home in the latter part of the month.

SPRING RUSH TO LAKEWOOD.

Many New Yorkers at the Resort—Miss Hammond Writes a Playlet.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 13.—A playlet written by Miss Betty Hammond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond of New York, will be produced for the first time at an entertainment which the young women of the villa colony are planning for the benefit of St. Barnabas's Hospital, an institution established here recently by the Sisters of St. Joseph. The entertainment will be given in the theatre of the Lakewood Hotel, and rehearsals will begin next week.

James Lane Allen, the author, has taken apartments at the Lakewood Hotel for the remainder of the Spring season.

Miss Irene Untermyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, was the guest of friends at the Lakewood Hotel this week. Miss Untermyer's marriage to Louis Putnam Myers, which takes place at Greystone-on-the-Hudson on April 27, will be a notable event in society. Three special trains will transport the guests from New York to Greystone.

Horseback riding has grown in popularity here since two young women staying at the Lakewood Hotel, who were devoted to this pastime, announced their engagements this week. They are Miss Louise Strong of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Alice Sherman of Baltimore. Both are accomplished horsewomen. Their courtships were on horseback. They were members of a merry party that left the hotel every pleasant morning during the last fortnight for a gallop through the pines.

Among the New Yorkers who have taken apartments at the Laurel House for the remainder of the Spring season are Mr. and Mrs. John H. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sherman Fowler, and Mr. and Mrs. James J. Higginson. From Chicago are registered Mr. and Mrs. James B. Forgan. Mr. Forgan is President of the First National Bank of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Watson and Mrs. Edward M. Salmon have joined the Brooklyn colony at the Laurel House.

One of the pleasant social events of the week was a bridge whist party given by Mrs. Clifford D. Brokaw at her home in Private Way on Monday afternoon. Among Mrs. Brokaw's guests were Mrs. Charles Lutellus Lindley and Miss Lindley, Mrs. George Fales Baker, Mrs. Girard Romaine, Mrs. E. Layton de Forest, Mrs. Henry L. Herbert, Mrs. W. W. Willock, Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. E. M. Horne, Mrs. John Webster, Miss Inman, and Mrs. W. Ross Proctor.

Miss Alice J. Fitch of Troy, N. Y., an accomplished young horsewoman, is visiting friends at the Lakewood Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse of New York are at the Laurel in the Pines. Brooklyn arrivals at this hotel include Mrs. James E. Gascoigne and Mrs. W. E. Blackford and Miss Ruth Blackford.

FOOD.

DIZZINESS.

Relieved by Simple Change of Food.

A very common cause of dizziness is the poisonous material that results from imperfect digestion.

When the stomach is unable to digest the food because of its being eaten too fast or because it is of the indigestible sort, part of it lies in the stomach and ferments, producing gas and bacteria.

These bacteria (microbes) then manufacture more or less poison which is absorbed into the blood along with what little food is already digested, and the result is a bad headache, irritability, dullness of intellect, and lack of energy.

Don't get into the habit of taking medicine for such a condition, or if you've formed the habit, quit it.

Look to your food as a N. Y. man did. He says:

"For six years I suffered with acute attacks of indigestion and dyspepsia, which usually affected me directly after eating or within an hour. I would become dizzy with a sensation of being about to faint.

"These attacks usually lasted two or three minutes, sometimes accompanied with vomiting. (The effects of poison produced by undigested food and bacteria.) Between these acute attacks I suffered much pain from indigestion and bloating.

"I tried about every known remedy for my troubles, but got only temporary relief. Then I tried Grape-Nuts. This food certainly commends itself to a delicate appetite with a gentle persuasiveness that is peculiar to itself.

Grape-Nuts food agreed with me from the first. I am now entirely cured and I most heartily recommend it to all who suffer from stomach trouble.

The nutritive value of Grape-Nuts is shown by the fact that, as an Electrical Machinist, I eat nothing but Grape-Nuts and a piece of toast for breakfast, then keep on my feet all day without excessive fatigue.

"I consider this food has more hard work in it, more strength-giving qualities, more satisfaction to the eater, and more every-day health, than any other cereal food made to-day." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

ELSIE JANIS SUED BY HER MANAGERS

They Seek an Injunction Restraining Her from Leaving "The Vanderbilt Cup."

WANT CONTRACT UPHELD

Milton Aborn, Sargent Aborn, Theodore A. Liebler, and George C. Tyler the Petitioners.

Argument was heard by Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday on a motion made by Milton Aborn, Sargent Aborn, Theodore A. Liebler, and George C. Tyler, for an injunction restraining Elsie Janis, now playing in the "Vanderbilt Cup," from terminating her contract with them. It is alleged that Miss Janis, who is now receiving $725 a week from the plaintiffs, and whose salary will be increased to $800 next year, has received an offer of $3,000 a week from Percy G. Williams to appear in vaudeville, and for that reason desires to cancel her present contract. This contract was made with Miss Janis's mother, who has been appointed her guardian.

The attorney for Miss Janis presented a letter received by her from George C. Tyler in response to one she had written, objecting to the discharge of Henry Donnelly from her company. He had been dismissed, it was said, because the expense of the company were too high. The letter, in part, said:

Dear Little Lady: Your letter would bring tears from a stone, but, truly, I am not one. I know you think so, but, honestly and truly, I am not. So why do you write me these little Santa Claus notes, begging the dear, kind, good man to bring you a stocking full of presents for you to look upon early in the morning?

But there is a smile that goes with the tear when I read that you want to pay your ten per cent. of dear old poverty stricken Henry Donnelly's salary in order that he may remain with you. I wonder if he would take it from you? Do you mind my writing him and asking if he would remain if Elsie paid him ten per cent. of his salary and Liebler & Co. the balance?

It is awfully sweet of you to sympathize with the poverty-stricken condition of Liebler & Co. and to offer your little mite toward getting them out of the hole. Truly I appreciate it, but I had rather receive this benefit from the Aborns.

As to Liebler & Co. "furnishing the support that a young star needs and should have," I hardly think you meant what you said, but if you do, I can only answer that if a young star cannot get along with a supporting salary of $2,000 a week instead of $3,000, why, then, it is up to the management to get her another play. Fooled you, didn't I?

The lawyer for Miss Janis contended that the contract was void because Miss Janis was an apprentice, and the contract with her mother did not include provisions for board, food, and medical attendance. The attorney for the plaintiffs declared that Miss Janis is not an apprentice, but a mistress of the art of acting, and, besides, with a salary of $725, she should be reasonably expected to supply her own food, lodging, and medical attendance, especially as her contract provided that her mother should accompany her, and she had a maid who received $50 a week.

Decision was reserved.

HATTIE WILLIAMS SUES.

Wants a Magazine Restrained from Printing Her Picture.

An action was begun yesterday on behalf of Hattie Williams, star of the "Little Cherub" company, to restrain Funk & Wagnalls from printing her picture in the magazine known as The Circle. She alleges that the publishing firm, without her consent, printed an advertisement containing her picture. The advertisement, she declares, would injure her in her profession, and would "hold her up to ridicule and scorn."

Application was made to Justice Bischoff yesterday for a temporary injunction. Decision was reserved.

TO ACT MAETERLINCK PLAY.

Miss Parsenow to be Seen in "The Death of Tintagiles."

An arrangement has been made by the Modern Theatre to give, under the auspices of the Theatregoers' Club, a series of plays on Sunday evenings. The first of these productions will take place at Duryea's, 200 West Seventy-second Street, on Sunday evening, April 21. "The Death of Tintagiles," by Maurice Maeterlinck, will be the first of these productions, and Miss Kete Parsenow, who appeared in the play at the Berkeley Theatre about two years ago, will again play Ygraine.

LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.

Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" to Follow at the Garden.

After next Saturday night's performance of the Barnum & Bailey Circus the big show will vacate the Garden and Buffalo Bill's Wild West will move in. The circus will then start upon its tour of the country. Wild West will open here for the first engagement in this city in five years.

The opening performance of Buffalo Bill's show will be given on Tuesday evening, April 23, seventy-two hours after the organization moves in. Meanwhile the organization is rehearsing at Winter quarters in Bridgeport in the open air. The bucking bronchos and other horses to be used in Buffalo Bill's exhibition are all new this year. When they make their début it is anticipated that real "Wild West" shows will be given by the ill-tempered buckers when once they come before an audience, under electric lights and within the confines of an inclosure.

Col. Cody has been abroad for five years, giving exhibitions in Europe, and his opening performance at the Garden will be in the nature of a welcome home. During his tour abroad may new features were added.

Some 6,000 seats have been set aside for the orphans' day circus performance of Tuesday afternoon. The children will be out in force, and many of the charitable institutions represented will be accompanied by bands and drum corps.

NEW DAVENPORT THEATRE.

Structure to be Erected in West 63d Street—To Cost $150,000.

One of the new theatres announced some months ago is about to become a reality. Plans were filed yesterday in the Building Department for a theatre to be built at a cost of $150,000, at 22, 24, and 26 West Sixty-third Street.

This theatre is being built for Butler Davenport of the real estate firm of Davenport & Laighton, with offices at 66 West Thirty-eighth Street. The building is to have a frontage of sixty feet and a depth of ninety feet, and will be three stories high. The design calls for wide entrance doors and a porch above the first story, decorated with Ionic columns.

The theatre is small, and will have a total seating capacity of only 856. The parquette will accommodate 355, the balcony, 270, and the gallery, 231. It is expected that work will be begun on the structure almost immediately, with the purpose of finishing the building by Autumn.

The general impression among theatrical men last night seemed to be that the new theatre was to be devoted to a high class stock company, though no definite announcement of attractions has been made. Mr. Davenport is said to be particularly interested in theatrical affairs.

NAB BURGLAR IN JOHN FOX'S HOME

Police, Summoned by Telephone, Act Quickly

—Evening Sun.

A Residence Telephone is invaluable in emergencies. Have you one?

Rates are low

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Dey Street

HARRY LINDLEY FINED.

Manager of "The Squaw Man" Company Violated Child Labor Law.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 13.—Harry Lindley, manager of "The Squaw Man" Company, which appeared at a local theatre last night, was fined $25 in the District Court to-day for violating the law forbidding the employment of children under 14 years old after 7 o'clock in the evening. The authorities forbade the appearance of a ten-year-old child last night. The management decided to employ the child and take the consequences.

According to a statement made by William Faversham the prosecution was due to a discharged member of the company, who complained to Gov. Guild. The Governor, according to his custom, referred the matter to the district police for investigation.

Victoria License Hearing Put Off.

The hearing on the application of the City of New York for the revocation of the license of the Victoria Theatre by the Police Department to William Hammerstein was to have been continued yesterday before Justice Lawrence, but was adjourned to Wednesday April 17, at 11 A. M. The adjournment was granted at the request of Louis J. Vorhaus, counsel for Mr. Hammerstein.

An Indian Invasion To-night.

New York is to be invaded by yet another tribe of Indians this morning. The band numbers 100, and will come in from various reservations over the Erie Railroad, arriving at 7 o'clock in the evening and going to the Grand Central Station on their way to the headquarters of the Wild West Show, at Bridgeport, Conn.

700 to Take Part in a Carnival.

A committee of women from the Bay Ridge and South Brooklyn districts is busy perfecting plans for what is to be probably the largest theatrical performance ever held in Brooklyn. The affair, "A Carnival of Musical Romances," will be for the benefit of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church. It will take place at Prospect Hall on the evenings of April 23, 24, and 25, and the afternoon of April 26. The programmes will be different each night. Seven hundred persons will take part.

Play Adaptation Bureau.

A group of men in this city have announced their intention of starting a European play bureau to provide theatrical managers with the dramatic output of the foreign capitals. Among the writers interested in the venture are Herman Bernstein, Leon Gersoni, Louis Lipsky, Harry Scherman, and others. The object of the bureau is to obtain possession of all available Russian, German, French, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, and Yiddish plays for adaptation to the American stage.

Theatrical School Celebrates.

The students, big and little, of Ned Wayburn's Training School for the Stage dedicated the stage of the new Wayburn Building, at 143 West Forty-fourth Street yesterday. Relays of them performed from 11 o'clock in the morning until well in the evening. The children sang or recited or gave little specialties, while the dramatic students in the afternoon gave one act plays, in the evening the vaudeville students performed.

Parsons Club Theatre Party.

Members of the Republican Club of the Twenty-seventh District went to the American Theatre last night and saw the performance of "In New York Town." Practically the entire orchestra was devoted to the members and their friends. The Twenty-seventh is the home district of Congressman Herbert Parsons, who was among those present.

Midshipman Amsden Has Typhoid.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Midshipman W. F. Amsden of Abilene, Kan., is ill of typhoid fever in the University Hospital here. His condition was said to be satisfactory to-day. Young Amsden came here from Annapolis two days ago to have his eyes treated, when he was taken ill.

A GABRILOWITSCH TRIUMPH.

Big Audience Wildly Enthusiastic at Mendelssohn Hall Recital.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch gave a piano recital yesterday afternoon before possibly the largest audience that has assembled in Mendelssohn Hall this season. Every seat was filled, and many persons were standing at the back. After the completion of the regular programme the audience surged to the front, waved handkerchiefs and programmes, and applauded vociferously, while the pianist added number after number, many of them selected by the audience. It was an occasion which had the flavor of one of the old Paderewski recitals.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch is an artist who deserves his success. He is the most interesting pianist who has appeared in America this season, and each new appearance, either with an orchestra or at a recital, confirms the good opinion often expressed in these columns of his merits as an artist. He is a virile player, and yet he never loses sight of the poetic side. His touch almost recalls de Pachmann, and he has brains.

Yesterday afternoon he commenced the programme with Bach's Prelude and Fugue in B minor, which he followed with Schubert's A minor sonata, a rarely played work, which he presented with such effect as to make it most fascinating. Three Chopin numbers followed, and for his third group Gabrilowitsch resurrected four of the Mendelssohn "Songs Without Words." The printed programme ended with four Russian pieces, Paderewski's Caprice, after the manner of Scarlatti; a gavotte by Glazounow, Arensky's "Près de la Mer," which recalled Mendelssohn, and the pianist's own Thème varié." Afterward came the impromptu programme.

OPERA PAYS IN CHICAGO.

Receipts of $83,000 from the Week at the Auditorium.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Metropolitan Grand Opera Company closed a successful week's engagement to-night with the production of "Haensel and Gretel" and "I Pagliacci." Two matinées and six night performances were given in the week.

From a financial standpoint the engagement was one of the most profitable ever given at the Auditorium Theatre, the total receipts for the eight performances amounting to $83,000.

"Rigoletto" Again at the Manhattan.

Verdi's "Rigoletto," one of the most popular bills of the season, was given again to a large audience at the Manhattan Opera House yesterday afternoon, with a cast which has appeared in it often before, including Mme. Pinkert and Messrs. Bonci and Sammarco. Mr. Gilbert was the Monterone and Mr. Campanini conducted.

Packed House for "Les Huguenots."

"The Huguenots" was sung last night at the Manhattan Opera House. The galleries were packed, and the first floor was well filled. Mmes. Ruas, de Cisneros, and Zeppilli, and Mesars. Bassi, Arimondi, Ancona, and Sevelhac appeared in the principal roles. Mr. Campanini conducted, and Mlle. Dazie and the ballet danced.

To Increase Peter's Pence.

ROME, April 13.—A report received here of the doings of American Archbishops now in session at Washington says that they have taken up with unusual vigor the question of increasing the Peter's pence contributions. It has been decided that these must be the concerted work of the entire hierarchy and not of any individual or party.

The Vatican hopes that the total of these contributions from America will reach $500,000.

PRELUDE TO PEACE CONGRESS TO-NIGHT

Choral Service at Carnegie Hall Will Inaugurate the Arbitration Meeting.

PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE

Prominent Men and Women of Many Lands to Discuss Conciliation This Week.

The first National Arbitration and Peace Congress to be held in this country will begin this evening with a preliminary choral service in Carnegie Hall, where the regular sessions will be held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week. To-morrow at 3 o'clock the first deliberative session will be held, and from that hour on a score of foreign visitors and hundreds of officials, legislators, professional men and men and women who have devoted their energies to the cause of International peace will labor to agree on certain vital points that concern all nations and the settlement of which is of fundamental importance to the proposed arbitration scheme.

Preparations have been making for many months for the events of the next four days. Foreigners from all parts of the world have journeyed to this city to take part in the debates and discussions that will ensue and to listen to the views of others who are interested in the great question. Literature explaining the aim of the congress has been scattered broadcast, and the co-operation of prominent men in every walk of life has been obtained. The congress will be cosmopolitan in every sense, and it is hoped that the proceedings will result in a long step toward the goal which those behind the movement believe means so much for all mankind.

The programme for the choral service this evening was completed yesterday. The choral and instrumental music will be under the direction of Dr. Frank Damrosch, and the Oratorio Society will take a prominent part. Mrs. Hilsen de Moss will be the vocal soloist and David Mannes the violinist. The following arrangement of music has been selected:

Finale from "Reformation Symphony" ..... Mendelssohn
(a) Chorale: "Sleepless Wake"; (b) "How Lovely Are the Messengers" from "St. Paul" ..... Mendelssohn
Hymn: "God of Our Fathers, Whose Almighty Hand" ..... Roberts-Warren
(a) Pastoral symphony; (b) recitative: "There Were Shepherds"; (c) chorus: "Glory to God"; (d) soprano solo: "Rejoice Greatly"; (e) halleluiah chorus from "The Messiah" ..... Handel
(a) "How Lovely Is Thy Dwelling Place" (b) "Ye Now Are Sorrowful" ..... Brahms
Largo for solo violin, harp, and string orchestra ..... Handel
(a) Chorus of Messengers of Peace from "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
(b) "Hymn of Thanks," Old Netherland folk song, arranged by Kremser.

Among the speakers will be Bishop Potter, the Right Rev. John Murphy Barley, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, and the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson.

It is expected that a very large number of the delegates to the congress will attend the services. There are already a great many in the city, most of the foreign visitors having come some time ago as Andrew Carnegie's guests, to be present at the dedication of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg on April 11.

Public Admitted Free.

Both at the choral service to-night and at all the regular sessions of the congress the public will be admitted free. The parquet of the hall and two rows of boxes have been reserved for the thousand or more delegates, who will pay for their seats. The rest of the hall will be open to all, and it is the hope of the committees having charge of the arrangements that the general public will show a strong interest in the movement and turn out in large numbers.

First come, first served will be the order at all sessions. To obtain admission it will be necessary only to apply at the offices of the congress, in the Carnegie Hall building, for tickets, which will be issued freely to all those who apply until the capacity of the hall is reached.

Mr. Carnegie, as the foremost advocate of international peace in this country, will preside at the opening meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon. The provisional programme gives no special topic for discussion at that meeting, but great interest attaches to it, nevertheless, as Secretary of State Root, Gov. Hughes, and Mayor McClellan will be the chief speakers.

"International control" of the peace movement" will be discussed at the evening session to-morrow and many of the foreign visitors will speak. Among these will be Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the French Senator; Baron Descamps of Belgium, Maarten Maartens of Holland, Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Germany, and Sir Robert Cranston and William T. Stead of Great Britain.

After the first regular day sessions of some sort will be held morning, afternoon, and night. The session on Tuesday morning will deal with "Women's Relation to the Peace Movement." In the afternoon there will be two sessions, one at Carnegie Hall and the other at the Hotel Astor. The first mentioned will be a young people's meeting, and at the second the commercial, industrial, and agricultural aspects of the peace movement will be discussed. Two meetings will be held on Tuesday evening, one at Carnegie Hall, denoted a "University Meeting," and the other at Cooper Union, discussing "Organized Labor In Relation to the Peace Movement."

On Wednesday afternoon the topic to be discussed is "Legislative and Judicial Aspects of the Peace Movement." And on Wednesday evening the congress will wind up with a public dinner. In addition to the lengthy programme given there will be a reception of guests at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, tomorrow evening, between 1 o'clock and 2:30, a reception and luncheon at the same hours on Tuesday at the Barnard Club, 343 Avenue nr Fifty-sixth Street, and two conferences on Wednesday, a general one in Carnegie Hall at 10:30, and one of the delegates from women's organizations at the Tabernacle Church at 9:30.

WOMAN'S PART IN PEACE.

Many Notable American Women to Speak at Two Meetings.

Many representative women are to take part in two special meetings which will form a part of the Peace Congress. The first of these will be held on Tuesday morning at Carnegie Hall at 10:30. Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Vice President of the American Peace Society, member of the Executive Committee of the New York Peace Society, and who represents the Society for Ethical Culture in the congress, will preside.

Julia Ward Howe, who inaugurated the first woman's peace movement in the United States, will be present and speak for a few minutes. Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Chairman of the Peace Department in the National and International Councils, will also be a guest of honor, and her account of the organization of the women of nineteen of the enlightened nations for universal peace will be presented in a printed report.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, ex-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Mary E. Wooley, President of Mount Holyoke College; Miss Jane Addoms of Hull House, Chicago, and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, with William Archer, the dramatic critic, and Sir Edward Elgar, the composer, will be speakers. The St. Cecilia Society will sing under the direction of Victor Harris.

This first meeting is a part of the regular programme of the congress, but the second will be a conference of peace workers under the auspices of the Woman's Committee of the congress at the Broadway Tabernacle, Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, at 9:30 on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Mead will preside. Mrs. Elizabeth Powell Bond, late Dean of Swarthmore College, will speak for the Society of Friends. Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey of the Woman'a Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Harry Hastings, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Suffrage Association; the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, and Sevasti N. Callispere will also speak.

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D. H. CHAMBERLAIN DEAD.

He Was Governor of South Carolina in the Reconstruction Era.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 13.—Daniel H. Chamberlain, who was Governor of South Carolina immediately following the reconstruction era, died to-day at the home of William C. Chamberlain, near the University of Virginia. He was taken ill with cancer of the stomach last Fall, upon his return from a trip to Egypt. He had recently disposed of his properties in Massachusetts with a view to locating in Virginia. He was a graduate of Yale, and was 72 years old.

Daniel Henry Chamberlain was born in West Brookfield, Mass. His early life was passed on his father's farm and in attending the common schools of his native town. In 1854 he passed part of the year at the Phillips Exeter Academy, and taught school in the Winter. In 1862 he was graduated from Yale with the highest honors in oratory and English composition. He entered the Harvard Law School, but did not finish the course on account of his desire to enter the army. He received a Lieutenant's commission, and served until the close of the war.

In the Fall of 1867 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention called under the Reconstruction act. Later he became Attorney General, and held that position for four years. He was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1874, and served for three years.

He moved to this city, and practiced law until 1899. When Cornell University established a Law School, he became Professor of American Constitutional Law in the institution.

FUNERAL OF GEN. GRIFFIN.

Last Honors Paid by Cadets to a West Point Graduate of 1875.

The funeral of Brig. Gen. Eugene Griffin, who died of apoplexy in Schenectady on the evening of April 10, was held in the Church of the Transfiguration yesterday at noon. After the services at the church the body was taken to West Point and buried with full military honors due to his rank. The final portion of the burial services was conducted by Dr. Goodwin, who officiated at the wedding of Gen. Griffin on Governors Island in 1879.

The funeral was in charge of the Rev. F. W. White. The pallbearers were: C. A. Coffin, President General Electric Company; Col. H. L. Scott, Superintendent West Point Military Academy; Hinsdill Parsons, Fourth Vice President General Electric Company; E. E. Sunny, Western Manager General Electric Company; Col. H. F. Hodges, Major of Engineers, Washington; H. R. Bishop, S. M. Hamill, and Dr. Louis Seaman, New York.

Gen. Griffin was graduated from West Point in 1875, and a full corps of cadets acted as an escort at the burial. As the procession left the chapel eleven minute guns were fired, and after the salute at the grave a second salute of honor was given. All flags at West Point were half masted. Col. Scott, the present Superintendent of the post, was a classmate of Gen. Griffin.

GIOVANNI FRANCHI DEAD.

Greenwich Village Philanthropist Buried in a Coffin Valued at $2,500.

Giovanni Franchi, the philanthropist of Greenwich Village, was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. The funeral services were held in the Church of St. Anthony, in Sullivan, near Houston Street. The auditorium was crowded to the doors by many persons, who had enjoyed the charity of Franchi. The body was taken to the cemetery in a coffin of bronze valued at $2,500. This lavish expenditure was made despite the fact that the old man had ordered that he should be given the simplest kind of a funeral.

Franchi was born in Parmigiani, in the Province of Genoa, about 70 years ago. He came here a penniless boy and settled in Greenwich Village. The inhabitants of the little colony in the old Ninth Ward were all Irish then, but the Italian persevered and prospered. He got his start by buying out a small saloon. This led to more purchases of the same kind.

Then he built a silk mill in West Hoboken, which brought him a fortune. Finally he speculated in real estate, until to-day half of West Hoboken and many pieces of property in Manhattan and Brooklyn stand in his name. When he became wealthy he began to help those in want. His house at 21 Macdougal Street was besieged daily by the needy. He leaves a widow, Angela Franchi.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Justin L. Barnes.

Dr. Justin L. Barnes, an oculist, died at his home, 616 Madison Avenue, yesterday. He was 47 years old. In 1881 he was graduated from Cornell University, and four years later he finished the medical course at New York University.

Since that time he had practiced his profession in this city, being connected with many medical organizations. He was assistant surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the New York Academy of Medicine.

He leaves two sons. The funreal will probably take place in Cornwall, N. Y.

Frank H. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Frank H. Thomas, formerly of

BUTTE BANKS EASY ON THE DEPOSITORS

President Largey of Heinze Bank Says Allowing Overdrafts Was Common.

HODGENS HEARING ENDS

F. Augustus Heinz Says Hodgens Made Him Submit to Many Unjust Conditions.

M. Sellers Largey, now 27 years old, who spends seven months of the year in Butte, Mont., attending to the duties of President of the State Savings Bank and the rest of his time in New York, was called to the witness stand in the Hodgens-United Copper case late yesterday afternoon and proved in some respects a very interesting witness. It was the final session in the taking of testimony upon which the application of Thomas M. Hodgens to get access to the United Copper Company's books will be decided by the New Jersey Supreme Court. An early decision is expected.

The youthful bank President was produced as a witness for the Heinze side of the matter. He went into the Presidency of the State Savings Bank, which has figured so largely in the proceedings, when Hodgens resigned as cashier, and F. A. Heinze, who had been the actual owner of the majority stock from 1901, came into the working control of the institution. The Heinze counsel produced him to tell about how Hodgens ran the bank for three years previously in which Largey had been a Director, and also of the condition of things when the management changed, which has been made the basis for an action in the Federal Courts here looking to an accounting by Hodgens.

To this end M. Sellers Largey declared that from the time he entered the directorate down to shortly before Mr. Hodgens retired, the latter had acted as if he were actually the controlling owner of the bank, and that the Board of Directors, or most of them, had proceeded upon that assumption. Forthwith F. J. Foulks of Newark, who was conducting the examination, asked Largey what he knew of the ownership of the bank of $50,000 of the bonds of a lighting company of which Mr. Hodgens was President.

Wouldn't Buy Hodgens's Bonds.

Largey said that Mr. Hodgens had unsuccessfully offered the bonds to him personally some eighteen months before he discovered that the bank had them among its securities.

Then, declared the witness, a short time before the retirement of Mr. Hodgens, a committee was appointed to examine the bank's affairs at Mr. Hodgens's instigation ,and following the adoption of this committee's report a resolution was passed by the directors which Largey terned a "whitewashing resolution."

The vote on the resolution was 4 to 3, Largey voting with the minority. Speaking of the general banking practice in Butte, he said that it was a common thing for banks there to allow overdrafts and carry the checks in place of loans. When it came to cross-examination, T. J. Walsh, counsel for Mr. Hodgens, took up the question of the whitewashing resolution and developed that, while the witness voted against it, he had just previously voted, in company with all the other Directors, an indorsement of a report of the investigating committee, which wound up by coromending warmly the work of Mr. Hodgens in building up the State Savings Bank. Then Mr. Walsh got to personalities.

"How old were you when elected a Director?" he asked.

Youthful Bank President.

"Twenty-two," replied the witness.

"So you are 27 now?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"How much stock do you own in the bank?"

Mr. Faulks objected and the witness refused to answer.

"Will you say that it is in excess of thirteen shares?" persisted Mr. Walsh.

Again there was an objection and a refusal.

"To what extent are you indebted to the bank?" came from Mr. Walsh, but with the same result.

"We are prepared to show," said the attorney for Mr. Hodgens, "that this witness owns but thirteen shares of stock in the bank and is at the present time largely indebted to it."

This brought an immediate objection from Mr. Faulks.

"That is a highly improper statement for counsel to make," he began. "He has no right at all to pry into the private affairs of this witness when the witness has refused to testify about them."

But Mr. Walsh was not done.

"When were you last in Butte?" he asked.

"On Feb. 16," was the reply.

"You have been in New York ever since?"

The answer was in the affirmative, but Mr. Largey would not say whether he was engaged in business here.

"I am desirous of ascertaining," continued the lawyer, "how much time you devote to the bank?"

"All the time I am in Butte," said Largey, "about seven months in the year."

The lawyer shifted his questions.

Things He Didn't Know.

"What are those lighting bonds that you say Mr. Hodgen's tried to sell to you before the bank got them, worth today?" he demanded. Largey said he did not know.

"Are they worth par?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Are not they worth more than par?"

"I don't know," came back the answer.

"Are they still among the assets of the bank?"

Largey said they were.

"And you, as President of the bank, are unable to tell us what their value is?" There was no reply, so Mr. Walsh put this question:

"Do you know whether the interest was ever defaulted on them?"

"No," said the President of the State Savings Bank.

The day's proceedings opened yesterday with further testimony from F. Augustus Heinze on cross-examination about his relations with Md. Hodgens. Mr. Walsh was directing his questions to the period during which Mr. Heinze had testified the day before that Hodgens was making threats to him that he would sell the obligations of Heinze and his companies at the State Savings Bank as well as the Heinze bank stock that secured them to John J. Ryan, then the managing head of the Amalgamated interests in Montana. The witness explained that sometimes their relations were pleasant and sometimes unpleasant during this period, which extended from 1903 down to the Fall of 1905, when Hodgens got out of the bank. It appeared also that in the Spring of 1905 he and Hodgens had executed a contract by which, exclusive of Heinze's operations for the account of the United Copper interest, he and Hodgens should offer to each other whatever investments either one of them might consider going into.

The witness explained when Mr. Walsh asked him what Mr. Hodgens demanded of him as a basis for the threats described that it was generally that Mr. Hodgens wanted to be left to his own devices in the management of the State Savings Bank, the control of which by Mr. Heinze was being kept a secret on account of the fight with the Amalgamated Copper people.

Heinze Was Under Pressure.

"Aand he made me submit to many unjust conditions," added Mr. Heinze.

"Was there any property of yours or of the State Savings Bank or its subsidiary companies that Mr. Hodgens ever got or transferred by reason of this influence over you?" demanded Mr. Walsh after a long wrangle.

Mr. Heinze declined to specify, but subsequently stated that a part of Mr. Hodgen's holdings of United Copper stock were obtained under cover of these suggestions that the Heinze notes might be sold to Mr. Ryan. Mr. Heinze also refused to say whether, on the retirement of Mr. Hodgens from the bank, he gave an interview to reporters of the Butte newspapers indorsing the management of his former associate. He did admit that Mr. Hodgens went as surety on various bonds that were required in the course of the Amalgamated-United Copper litigation.

When it came to the redirect examination of Mr. Heinze he said that he wanted to make a correction to his testimony of the previous day.

"I then stated," said he, "that it was recollection that the United Copper Company had at times made loans to the firm of Otto T. Heinze & Co. I find by referring to the books that I was laboring under a misaprehension. The loans were made through Otto T. Heinze & Co. on the floor of the Stock Exchange and not to Otto T. Heinze & Co."

Never Any Losses on Loans.

The witness declared that the loans so made had been very profitable to the company, that no one interested in them had ever received a profit on them, and that the company had never sustained a loss on any of them. He said that he personally held perhaps one-fifth of the stock of the United Copper Company, and that with his brothers he had possibly a controlling interest in the company through stock ownership.

Arthur P. Heine, Vice President of the United Copper Company and one of the partners in the firm of Otto T. Heinze & Co., followed his brother on the stand, and directed his evidence first toward the financial affairs of the United Copper Company and its allied companies. He declared that the Montana Ore Purchasing Company never owed more than $350,000 to the State Savings Bank of Butte, and that it had borne all the expense of the litigation between the United and the Amalgamated for the United Copper and its subsidiaries.

"There never was a time," declared Mr. Heinze, "when the Montana Ore Purchasing Company did not have abundant assets on hand to meet all its obligations, and it never was in any stress during the fight."

He went on to say that the properties sold to the Cole-Ryan combination by the Montana Ore Purchasing Company did not include anything like all the producing properties that it owned, and added that its properties are worth more to-day than they were when the settlement was reached in January a year ago. Mr. Heinze did not consider it for the best interests of the United Copper Company to speak in detail of these properties, but he stated that the Montana Ore Purchasing Company had received in dividends since the sale $1,968,760 from its holdings and had made profits on investments of $3,000,000 since that time, of which upward of $1,000,000 was cash coming from the sale of a part of them. He reaffirmed his earlier testimony that none of the cash received by the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, the United Copper Company, or any of its constituents, had been used in paying dividends.

Says Hodgens Wanted to Settle.

Mr. Heinze declared that prior to the bringing of the present action both Mr. Hodgens and Mr. Walsh had called on him seeking a setlement of the differences between F. A. Heintze and Mr. Hodgens. The more extended conversation was with Mr. Walsh, it appeared, who called at the offices of the United Copper Company in February looking for F. A. Heintze.

"He stood outside the door and beckoned to me in a mysterious way," said the copper man. I didn't remember who he was at first. He asked me when my brother was going to get back, and I told him him the following week. I asked him what he wanted of my brother, and he said that Mr. Hodgens's differences with him would have to be settled or a suit would be brought. He wanted me to telegraph to my brother to return or a suit would be brought right away, and when I reminded him that he couldn't get service on my brother in his absence he said that the suit would be against the company. I asked him what company and he said 'the United Copper Company.' I said that these disputes did not concern the United Copper Company, whereupon Mr. Walsh said that they would have to be fived up or he would sue it. 'Very well,' I said, 'sue it right away.' Then I turned my back on him and walked off."

Mr. Walsh took up the question of the conversation in the United Copper Company's office when it came to cross-examination, asking when the conversation was held with reference to the demand of Mr. Hodgens for access to the books of the United Copper Company upon the refusal of which the present suit was based. Mr. Heinze said that the conversation came after this demand. Then the attorney passed to the failure of Mr. Heinze to recognize him.

"You have met me in various litigations in Montana at earlier times ,have you not?" he asked.

"I may have," said the witness.

"Weren't you present with me for six weeks in the Michael Davitt case?", was the next question.

"I don't remember," said A. P. Heinc.

"And didn't I cross-examine you in the Minnie Healy case, which lasted a month?"

Thought Lawyer Had Changed.

Mr. Heinze said that might have been so. Mr. Walsh enumerated the Nippur receivership case, and the Minnie Healy receivership case, and then remaked:

"You have met me a houndred times, haven't you, Mr. Heinze?"

"I thought you had changed," said the copper man.

"And so you needed some reassurance," Mr. Walsh added. "I guess you were in a joshing mood that day. But what was this very mysterious thing that you saw me do?"

"You waved your hand to me," the witness replied.

"And that was the mysterious thing?"

"It impressed itself mysteriously upon me," said Arthur P. Heinze.

Mr. Walsh before Mr. Heinze left the stand had him repeat his statements as to the strength of the financial position of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

"Now ,drafts of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company have gone to protest in New York time and again, haven't they?" he demanded. The witness disagreed.

"Will you swear that they havn't?"

Drafts Sometimes Protested.

"They may have sometimes, when Mr. Hodgens didn't keep his agreements with us," said Mr. Heinze.

"And the agreements were to make loans to cover the drafts?" pressed Mr. Walsh.

"The agreements were to hold the overdrafts which Mr. Hodgens broke and refused us the accommodations."

"And you owed the Clark Bank in Butte from $300,000 to $400,000 at different times?"

"We never executed any notes at the Clark bank; there may have been overdrafts there," replied the witness.

"And at any other banks in Butte between 1902 and 1906?"

"You'll have to be more specific," said Mr. Heinze.

"I want to know whether there were overdrafts at any time during those years," Mr. Walsh declared.

Mr. Heinze said that there might have been obligations, either in the form of loans or overdrafts, in the Silver Bow National Bank, and the Aetna Trust Company as well, but it was his impression that there was never a case where both loans and overdrafts were being carried at the same institution at the same time.

The proofs taken in the hearings which have been going on for the last week here will be submitted to the New Jersey court to-morrow, for the decision whether Mr. Hodgens is entitled to examine the books of the United Copper Company.

TO TAKE THE WATER CURE.

John D. Rockefeller to Have a Plant In His Town House—Playing Golf Now.

John D. Rockefeller, who is now 68 years old, is loking carefully to his health this Spring and to the conserving of his strength. He is not only spending much time in the open, playing golf on pleasant days, but is laying plans for forestalling a possible return of the malady of indigestion, from which he suffered acutely two years ago.

Mr. Rockefeller is convinced that the "water cure" treatment he took at the Lakewood Hotel at that time was a factor in restoring his health. He has determined therefore to have an apparatus for the administration of this treatment installed here at his town house at 4 West Fifty-fourth Street.

On last Monday Mr. Rockefeller played two rounds of nine holes at golf with Willie Norton, a well-known professional playcr. He has also played several matches recently with Charles V. Murphy, a young hotel clerk of Lakewood.

Stern Brothers

Misses' and Girl's Apparel

Special Values for Monday

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, of tan and grey check worsted materials, dressy pony coat model, trimmed with taffeta and lace, satin lined, plaited skirt, 14 and 16 yrs., $17.50

Misses' Junior Suits, of plain Panama and check worsted, semi-fitted or box coat models, full plaited skirt, 12 to 16 yrs, 15.95

Girls' Reefers, of plain cheviots and faocy mixtures, collarless or notch collar models, 6 to 14 yrs., 4.95

Girls' Washable Dresses, low neck Russian models, of plain chambrays and imported Repp, 4 to 12 yrs., $1.98, 2.95

Girls' Guimpes, of White Lawn, cluster tucking with insertions of embroidery, 8 to 14 yrs, 1.10

Boys' & Young Men's Clothing

Attention is invited to our Clearing Sale of

Early Spring Clothing for Boys and Young Men. Broken Lots of Norfolks, Sailors, Russians and Young Men's Suits, in the newest models and fabrics.

Greatly Below Former Prices.

Summer Rugs and Mattings

For City or Country Homes

A large assortment of Rugs and Mattings, comprising the following expressly selected for Summer Use:

Pilgrim, Kashmir, Sunbeam, Wool Fibre, Art Squares and Washable Cotton Rugs, Algerian and Fibre Rugs for Porches.

CHINA AND JAPANESE MATTING

in a large variety of colors and designs. Wilton, Smyrna, Brussels and Axminster Rugs in two tones and Oriental effects, also plain colors.

West Twenty-third Street

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF VACUUM CLEANER COMPANY

427 Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK

The VACUUM CLEANER COMPANY has quadrupled its portable wagon service for 1907, owing to the immense popularity of the Vacuum Cleaner during 1906. The people of New York and vicinity recognize the Vacuum System as the only quick, thorough and sanitary method of removing dust from carpets, tapestries, etc.

With our new automobile portable wagons we will contract for removing dust from carpets, etc., by Vacuum System within 30 miles of New York.

With our new building at 404, 406 and 408 East 49th Street, N. Y., within five blocks of Fifth Avenue, we will store, moth-proof, insure and clean by Vacuum System rugs, carpets, tapestries, etc. We will call and deliver without charge.

We will clean your country house before you occupy it in the Spring and your town house before you return in the Fall. Call, write, phone or wire.

Vacuum Cleaner Company,

427 Fifth Avenue, Phone 917—38.

404 East Forty-ninth Street, Phone 2010—38.

72 Trinity Place, Phone 3930 Rector.

Brooklyn, 26 Court Street, Phone 5488 Main.

Newark, N. J., Prudential Building, Phone 2526-R Newark.

Plainfield, N. J., 1061 Rose Street, Phone 811 Plainfield.

MAHLER BROS.

Sixth Av. and 31st St.

The Most Sensational Suit Sale of the Season!

Stunning $30.00 Suits, $15.98

Sicilians! New sack coat styles, satin lined and with white pique vestee.

French Panamas! Black and blue French Panamas in semi-fitted Prince Chap effects; satin lined.

Shepherd Checks! Tight fitting fancy strapped models of latest cut; silk lined.

Lymansville Cheviots! An excellent quality in black, blue or brown in semi-fitting or tight, well-tailored and strapped.

All have the swellest new skirt effects.

Smartest $36.00 Suits $18.98

French Panamas! Semi-fitting Pony coats, braid trimmed, most effectively, taffeta lined.

Broadcloths! Tight fitting, strapped effects, very finely tailored and taffeta lined.

Pastel Checks! Parisian strapped Box coat with contrasting silk vestee. Also tight fitting cutaway effects.

Plaid Panamas! Very elaborately strapped Fancy Etons in most delicate Spring colorings, Peau de Cygne lined.

All have new and distinctive skirts.

Strikingly Modish $45.00 Suits, $22.98

Panama Voiles! A very elaborately braided Eton model with Hercules and soutache or silk trimmed. Black, blue, light grey and champagne.

Striped Panamas! Fine hair line, in white with black; very superior quality—finely bias strapped and corded.

Shadow-Check Panamas! Leading shades and black or brown in a very dressy new model box Eton.

All coats are peau de cygne lined and skirts are of the latest fashionable models.

Finer Suits 29.98, 32.98 and up to 49.98.

Exquisite Princess Dresses $10.98

(Positive $20.00 Value)

Lingerie Effects—developed in fine white Persian Batiste with tiny tucks and lace insertion prettily introduced. Medallions of Venise. Flounce Skirt with deep tucks and insertions. New Bébe sleeve. Also in

Silk Mull—pale pink or blue very elaborately trimmed with German Val. insertion. Yoke of all-over with Venise motifs. Deep shirred flounce. Skirt and new girdle effect.

Unequaled Underwear Values!

The scarcity of laces and embroideries and the rise of raw materials have not compelled us to advance the prices of our

Muslin Underwear Specialties.

All the newest and prettiest designs for this season's wear.

For To-morrow's Selling We Offer

Ladies' Gowns—Elaborated with fine embroideries and laces at .95, 1.25, 1.49 and up to 18.98

Drawers—Pretty new styles, of latest shapes and full fluffy trimmings, at .95, 1.25, 1.49 and up to 10.98

Chemises—Latest Empire, Marquenente and French fitted effects, at .95, 1.49, 2.25 and up to 18.98

Skirts—Deep, full flounces and richly trimmed ruffles—all newest styles, .95, 1.49, 1.98, 2.98 up to 25.00

Corset Covers—Specially dainty styles for the new Shirt Waists, .49, .98, 1.25 up to 8.98

COMBINATION UNDERGARMENTS,

including Corset Cover with Skirt and Corset Cover with Drawers. Very richly trimmed and of superior shapeliness and detail. Also novelties in these garments in pale pink and blue. Very special prices.

Mme. GARDNER, 50 W. 21st St.

Grand Clearance Sale commencing Monday, April 15

Preparatory to Opening of Our New Parlors 373 5th Av.

Underwear, Lingerie Waists, Gowns, Robes, Millinery.

All French hand-made goods and of recent importation.

LINGERIE WAISTS
all sizes, all French hand-made and embroidered; long and short sleeves..... $4.50 up

UNDERWEAR all French hand-made and embroidered.
Chemise . . . . . $1.50 up
Drawers . . . . . 2.00 "
Petticoats . . . . . 3.00 "

IMPORTED MODEL GOWNS.
Princess Lace Gowns . . . . $80 up
Hand Embroidered Crepe de Chine . . 85 "
Lingerie Robes . . . . . 15 "

MILLINERY.

Every Paris milliner of repute is well represented. A splendid showing also from our own work shops

At Prices Astonishingly Low.

As we will open our new parlors with an entirely new stock—that which is now on hand **must be sold**—we give notice to the public that they may reap the benefit of this once in a lifetime opportunity.

To Our Old Friends and the Public:

On Monday, May 6, we cordially invite you to visit and inspect our beautiful new parlors and our new and extensive line of goods.

373 5th Ave. Southeast Corner 35th St.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Women's $40 and $45 Suits, $25.

FIFTY WOMEN WILL GET NEW SPRING SUITS to-morrow and pay close to half of what they are worth. And the chance comes because the Suits are made of short lengths of fine fabrics that remained to the wholesale tailor—enough perhaps to make one or two suits of a kind.

The style we selected is one of the handsomest of the season—coat with half fitted back and single-breasted front, notched collar and small revers. Plaited skirt, of course. The coats are lined with soft silks—peau de cygnes or taffetas self colored, some in stripes and some in dots.

The fabrics are both imported and domestic fancy mixtures and choice worsteds. The group makes the best value thus far this season. $25 each.

$9 to $10 Separate Skirts at $4.98.

There are four models, including full side plaited Skirts, stitched to yoke depth, in light plaid serges; plaited panel front Skirts of invisible plaids with deep band around bottom; eleven gored plaited Skirts with box plaited front and six-inch fold around bottom, and large side plaited effects with three-inch folds and narrow bands.

All very finely tailored with seams all bound.

Second Floor. None Sent C. O. D. or on Approval.

$1 Gray Panama Suitings, 50c.

EXACTLY HALF PRICE for these mixed gray Panama Suitings that are every thread pure wool and that will give more than satisfactory wear. Four shades—from light silver to dark Oxford gray. Two thousand yards ready when the Store opens to-morrow—50c. a yard.

$1.50 Tourist Suitings at 65c. | $1.25 Black Tailor Voile--59c.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

$16.50 and $18.50 Shirvan Rugs, $14.75.

$25 to $30 Kazak Rugs at $18.50.

TWO SPECIAL OFFERS of high-grade Oriental Rugs. There are about 100 Rugs altogether; the patterns especially choice and the sizes most desirable. It is another one of those unusual opportunities for which the Loeser Rug Store is noted.

Third Floor.

$1.25 "Moneybak" Black Taffeta 89c

TWENTY-SEVEN INCH BLACK TAFFETA of this famous make is to be sold under price, because the maker's examining expert has found slight errors in the weave. Most people know the "Moneybak" Silks as among the very finest Taffetas made in America.

$1 Coin Dotted Foulard Silks, 59c

More of the same patterns that went so fast last week. There are twelve hundred yards of 24 inch polka dotted brown Foulard silk with dots in various sizes. Slight imperfections in the printing, not noticeable at all, have brought the price down to.....59c. a yard

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Moschcowitz-Garnett Co.

OUTFITTERS TO WOMEN

402 and 404 Fifth Ave., at 37th St.

ANNOUNCE FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Eton, Pony, Sack, Prince Chap and Cutaway styles in a variety of fabrics. Formerly $30.00 to $42.50 } $21.75

Smart effects in Plain Clothes, French and English Mixtures in most advanced styles. Formerly $42 to $60. } $29.50

Lingerie Waist Sale (MAIN FLOOR)

250 Waists in all the latest effects,

5.50,	7.50,	12.50
Formerly $10.00,	$12.00,	$25.00.

L. P. Hollander & Co

Special Sale

BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 15th

Tailored Linen Suits

$25.00

We had made for us during the dull season, at much below the regular price, three styles of Suits, made of French linens, in white and colors, and have decided to give our customers the full benefit of their value.

Same models sell always for $35.00

Fifth Ave., at 26th St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

So far as revealing any new centres of buying or any new market tendencies, last week's business was fully as unproductive as that of its immediate predecessors, and the bulk of opinion seems to be the adjective to describe the Spring season of 1907 in Manhattan real estate will be firm rather than active. There is a good demand for well-located property among both conservative operators and investors, but there is little in the present situation to justify expectations for more than a moderate amount of business between now and June 1.

The ready market for dwellings continues to command attention, last week's transactions of this character having as their feature the sale of a new $100,000 residence on Fifth Avenue, near Eighty-sixth Street. In the side streets east of the Park, and particularly between Park and Lexington Avenues, there appears to be steady demand both for houses of more modern type and those that will admit of remodeling.

No day is without its group of sales of west side houses, and operators are finding these properties an attractive medium for quick turns at fair profits.

Builders show no disposition to prepare for an active Summer campaign, and their purchases, as compared with those at this season in a normal year, are practically nil. On Friday there was reported the sale by Charles T. Barney of a large plot at the northeast cornar of Riverside Drive and Ninety-fourth Street for improvement with an apartment house, and what vacant property buying there is is confined almost wholly to the higher-priced localities. In the Bronx there is apparently only one section in which any considerable amount of new construction is planned for the immediate futura. In the region around the Prospect Avenue and Simpson Street Stations of the Subway builders have found a good market for their products, especially two-family houses, and several of them have recently announced new undertakings of good size. Vanderbilt, married Harry Payne Whitney take in latest dealings

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Pehlemann & Schwegler have sold for Jacob Axelrod, President of the West Side Construction Company, to D. Oppenheim, represented by H. W. Schutte & Co., the St. Denis, a new nine-story elevator apartment house, on plot 61 by 150, at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-second Street. The consideration was about $455,000.

Operators Sell on Irving Place.

Harris & Vaughan have sold for Potter & Brother and Daniel B. Freedman the four-story dwelling 16 Irving Place, on lot 20.6 by 80.

Deal for Water Street Parcel.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the White estate to an investor 101 Water Street, a five-story building, 20 by 85, adjoining the corner of Gouverneur Lane, sold recently by the Robert estate.

Sale of 93d Street Apartments.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for Ringland F. Kilpatrick and others, to an investor, the Alamo, at 55 East Ninety-third Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 57 by 100.8½.

Francis G. Lloyd is the buyer of 155 and 157 East Seventy-first Street, sold recently through Post & Reese. Mr. Lloyd will erect an American-baasement dwelling on tha site.

Maas & Myers have bought 638 Lexington Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 70, adjoining the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street.

John J. Kavanagh was the broker in the sale of 951 Madison Avenue, a four-story brick-and-stone dwelling, on lot 25 by 81, for Julius M. Cohn.

West 84th Street Deal.

Koch & Eower have sold for Samuel K. Jacobs 25 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story apartment house, on lot 32 by 102.2.

Edward C. Williams has sold for John Berry 137 West Eightieth Street, a five-story apartment house, on lot 20 by 102.2

Isidore Hellman is the buyer of 20 West Eighty-third Street.

The Union Real Estate Company has sold 319 West 179th Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16 by 75.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

The estate of Alexander Kuh has sold to Morris Buchsbaum 2,405 and 2,407 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of 129th Street, two five-story flats, with stores, on plot 49.11 by 75.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Alfred J. and Walter Cornell the three-story brownstone dwelling 142 West 126th Street, on lot 18.9 by 99.11.

D. Lang has leased for A. Jacobs to the West Side Realty Company for a term of years the six-story apartment house, with stores, on lot 25.6 by 100, at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 125th Street, at an aggregate rental of $35,000.

Corner Sold on Lenox Avenue.

Arnold & Hyrne have sold for Salo Cohn to Frederick Levy the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 114th Straet, a five-story triple flat, with seven stores, on plot 45 by 100.

John J. Boylan has sold for Katie McCormack 272 West 118th Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 25 by 100.11.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have negotiated a building and permanent loan of $175,000 for the Lowell Realty Company on the plot at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 136th Street, 102 by 100 by 100 by 132, on which the company is erecting a six-story elevator apartment house, from plans by Architects Schwartz & Gross. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is the mortgagee.

New Building on 33d Street.

Plans have been filed for a new twelve-story office building to be erected for Albert B. Ashforth at 10 East Thirty-third Street. The structure will stand on a lot 25 by 100, and will cost $75,000, according to the estimata of Architect Charles I. Berg.

Sixth Avenue Buildings Leased.

S. May has leased for five years from the Ridabock estate 680 to 688 Sixth Avenuc, northeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, five five-story buildings, and the three four-story buildings, 637 to 641 Sixth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street. Mr. May has sublet some of the structures.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Patrick Burke to Mrs. Anna Henry the three upper floors of 580 Seventh Avenue; also, for Felix Isman to Herman Rosenberg, the three two-story dwellings, 166 West Forty-seventh Street.

Renwick C. Hurry & Co. have leased for E. Deutsch to the Antique Furniture Exchange the store, basement and first loft in the new building, 13 and 15 West Twenty-eighth Street, for a term of ten years, from May 1, 1907, at an aggregate rental of $150,000; also, for Joseph W. Stern & Co., the sixth loft in the new building, 102 and 104 West Thirty-eighth Street, to Marcus Ruben.

Abraham Goldenblum has leased to Henry C. Tamm 265 East Thirty-third Street for three years at an aggregate rental of $12,500.

The npartment leased by ex-Secretary Leslie M. Shaw is in the eight-story apartment house, 340 and 342 West Seventy-second Street, and not in the Chatsworth.

New West Side Theatre.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for the new three-story theatre to be built by Butler Davenport at 22, 24 and 26 West Sixty-third Street, on a plot 90 by 100. The house will have a seating capacity of 856. Its cost is estimated at $150,000 by Architect Erwin Ronbach .

Middle West Side Buying.

Philip Lieberman has bought from Gustave Kaliski, 418 West Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story tenement. This property was acbeduled for sale at auction by Joseph Day on Tuasday.

Jacob J. Tabolt has sold to a client of D. J. McDonald for the estata of Joanna L. Van Wyck the three-story and basement dwellings, 353 and 355 West Twenty-eighth Street, on plot 34 by 98.9. The property has been in the bands of the Van Wyck family for over twenty years.

Dinner of Realty Students.

The third annual banquet of the real estata classes of the West Side Y. M. C. A. will be held next Tuesday evening at Reisenweber's. Francis E. Ward, former President of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, will preside, and speeches will be made by the ex-secretary, Leslie M. Shaw, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, William M. Kingsley, Vice-President of the United States Trust Company; Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Josepb P. Day, and Robert E. Simon.

Operator Buys on Second Avenue.

Leonard Weill has bougbt from the Sachse estate 631 Second Avenue, a five-story double flat with stores on lot 24.4 by 100, between Forty-fourtb and Forty-fifth Streets.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold to a client tha six-story apartment house 446 East Sevanty-eighth Street, on lot 25 by 102.2

John Lucker sold for Isidor Landeker to Jullua Hornig the four-story double flat 341 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Adrian T. and Paul L. Kiernan have sold the four four-story buildings 224 to 230 East Thirty-fifth Streat, on plot 91 by 98.9.

Gustav Frey has bought from Therese Reinshagen, the five-story tenement house 236 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

The T. H. Fuller Realty Company has leased for Frank A. Clark to the American Cigar Company the five-story brick building 334 and 336 East Ninety-eighth Street.

Pasquale Pati & Son are the buyers of 338 East Forty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

L. J. Greenberger has moved his offices to 2,022 Lexington Avenue.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Albert Sokolski has bought from Robert W. Von Felde and others 225 Broome Street, southeast corner of Essex Street, a three-story frame building on lot 25 by 75.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. and Joseph D. Cronan have sold for the Murray estate 254 Monroe Street, front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 97.6. This is the first sale of this property since 1868.

University Heights Purchase.

Herman A. Rappolt sold 2,253 Loring Placa, a two-family house, for Andrew J. Thomas; also, 747 East 176th Street, a five-story double flat, to Anna E. Niess, and 1,873 Morris Avenue, for M. Wendler. Mr. Rappolt has bought the two-family house on the north side of 227th Street, 180 feet east of Barnes Avenue, Wakefield.

Kirkpatrick & Urquhart have sold for Frank B. Walker to Mrs. Anna Kronberg 225 Concord Avenue, a two-family house, on plot 20 by 80.

Corbin & O'Ryan, as attorneys, have sold for James L. Holland the plot, 100 by 100, at the corner of Westchester and Madison Avenues, near Main Street, in Westchester Village, to Charles Van Riper, for $21,000.

Daniel O'Day Buys at Rye.

Harold Strebeigh of the firm of Renwick C. Hurry & Co. has sold eight acres of the Appica realty holdings opposite the Apawamis Club at Rye, to Daniel O'Day, who now owns sixteen acres in all, and will erect a handsome residence.

The New York and Westchester Town Site Company has sold to H. Ward Leonard of Bronxville about twenty acres in New Rochelle, on the Wilmot Road It is understood Mr. Leonard intends to erect a residence on the plot.

Company Buys at Manhasset, L. I.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold to the Manhasset Park Realty Company sixty-five acres at Manhasset, L. I. They have rented at Great Neck the Ottile C. Recknagel place to John M. Riehle and the Winant house to Dr. James C. Ayer; also the S. H. P. Pell place at Sands Point to Joseph Knapp. Pell & Co. have decided to open an office at Jamaica.

Pease & Elliman have rented for the Summer season the handsoma country place known as Athelcroft, at Greenwich, Conn., belonging to Clarence M. Hyde, to Mrs. William Thorne of this city; also, the large country seat of Marshall C. Lefferts at Cedarhurst, L. I., to Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Both improved and vacant properties are well represented in this week's auction list.

Bryan L. Kennelly's sale on Wednesday will be made notable by an offering of the five four-story apartments on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. It is some time since property in this neighborhood has been auctioned, and the sale is likely to awaken interest in the locality.

Mr. Kennelly will sell a number of other parcels at the same time, including the old Harlem Hospital site, at 120th Street and the Harlem River, the private dwelling 68 West Eighty-second Street, the loft building at 78 Grand Street, and two parcels on Nineteenth Street, just west of Sixth Avenue.

On Thursday, April 18, Mr. Kennelly will sell several parcels on the upper west side and in Harlem, as well as five apartment houses in West 137th Street.

Voluntary and executors' sales, down for Tuesday at the stand of Joseph P. Day, will cover a wide variety of properties, including 83 Pine Street, near Water Street; the six-story building 52 Leonard Street, 203 West Street, near Harrison Street; 49 Franklin Street, near Lafayette Street, and 89 and 91 Willett Street.

The first important sale of lots in the Bronx is listed for Thursday at the stand of Herbert A. Sherman, in the Vesey Street Salesroom. The property consists of fifty lots, owned by the estate of Samuel E. Lyon, on Robbins, Concord, and Wales Avenues and 142d Street. At the same time Auctioneer Sherman will also offer the two dwellings 171 and 183 Alexander Avenue.

The market is awaiting with much interest Auctioneer Day's great event for next week, the sale of the Ogden estate property of 1,500 lots in the Bronx. This offering, probably the largest of its kind in the city's history, has been arranged to extend over two days, and the attitude of the public toward it will be watched with great interest by those who may have under consideration other sales of similar character within the next two months.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 394 mortgages for $6,740,771; of which 153, for $1,643,567, were at 6 per cent.; 16, for $395,945, at 5½ per cent.; 135, for $2,308,724, at 5 per cent.; 23, for $1,117,000, at 4½ per cent., and 2, for $44,500, at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 448 mortgages, for $8,466,345; of which 195, for $2,403,942, were at 6 per cent.; 97, for $1,353,775, at 5½ per cent.; 55, for $1,315,150, at 5 per cent., and 6, for $48,600, at 4½ per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.
By Joseph P. Day.

Mangin St, 3 to 11, n w corner of Rachel Lane and 85 ft n of Grand St, 126.3x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Morris J. Hirsch, referee; due on judgment, $55,186; subject to other mortgages for $31,000.

79th St, 338 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 17x102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Harry S. Dottenheim, referee; due on judgment, —.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.
By Joseph P. Day.

Pine St, 83, s s, 47.1 ft w of Water St, 20.3x 30.8, five-story store and loft building; public auction sale.

Leonard St, 52, s s, 150 ft s of West Broadway, 25.6x101.2x25x100.11, six-story building; public auction sale.

West St, 203, e s, 71 ft s of Harrison St, 22.8x79.6 and irregular, four-story building, with store; public auction sale.

Franklin St, 40, s s, 73.7 ft w of Lafayette St, 19.11x75.4, two-story building, with store; public auction sale.

Broome St, 431 and 433, s s, 25.1 ft w of Crosby St, 41.2x103, two four-story buildings; public auction sale.

Willett St, 89 and 91, w s, 190 ft n of Rivington St, each 30.6x100.3, two five-story tenements; public auction sale.

105th St, 213 to 217, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11, three five-story flats; executors' sale.

123d St, 118 and 120 West, s s, 240 ft w of Lenox Av, each 20x100.11, four-story stone-front dwellings; executors' sale.

67th St, 342 to 348, s s, 112.6 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.5, two six-story brick flats; public auction sale.

A LOWRIE WALL SAFE

Breast High in your Chamber Wall

CONVENIENT, UNIQUE, SECURE, HOME SAFE DEPOSIT.

An "up-to-date" feature in over one hundred apartment houses and thousands of homes. Tenants ask for it.

Would help sell or lease *your* building. A producer of "sweet sleep o' nights." Easily concealable.

Come in and see a safe which you cannot see!

Testimonials, Catalog, Prices

THE LOWRIE SAFE & LOCK COMPANY
Tel. 640 Gramercy
1107 Flatiron Building

133d St, 42 to 48, s s, 80 ft a of Madison Av, each 20x99.11, four three-story dwellings; public auction sale.

180th St, s w corner of Mohegan Av, 70.2x 118.2, vacant; public auction sale.

Audubon Av, s e corner of 180th St, 35x95, two-story brick buildings, with stores; foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee; due on judgment, $23,043.

Mohegan Av, n e corner of 179th St, 99x150, vacant; foreclosure sale, H. A. Mendelson, referee; due on judgment, $2,890; subjset to other mortgages for $10,000.

144th St, s s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, Isidor Cohn, referee; due on judgment, $8,228.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

8th Av, 968 to 976, and 76 and 78 West 55th St, s e corner, 100.5x95, five four-story buildings, with stores, and a two-story building on the street; executors' sale.

Water St, 144, w s, 86.1 ft s of Malden Lane, 19.9x82.2x20.8x80.8, five-story building; executors' sale.

Water St, 160, n w corner of Fletcher St, 17.0x 80.8, four-story building; executors' sale.

Cherry St, 126, n s, between Catharine and Market Sts, 25x103, four-story tenement; executors' sale.

133d St, 162 West, s s, 166 ft e of 7th Av, 17x 99.11, three-story dwelling; public auction sale.

120th St, n s, 301.8 ft e of Pleasant Av, 347.1x 100.11x297.2x112.7, fronting on the Harlem River, vacant; public auction sale.

82d St, 68, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; public auction sale.

129th St, 133 and 135 West, n s, 276.8 ft w of 6th Av, 41x99, two three-story dwellings; executors' sale.

Grand St, 78, n s, 100 ft w of Greene St, 25x 100, five-story loft building; executors' sale.
By Joseph P. Day.

North Moore St, 34, s s, 121 ft w of Varick St, 18.8x87.6, three-story brick and frame tenement; partition sale, David L. Well, referee

149th St, s s, the block front between Beach and Union Avs, 200x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, C. S. Brand, referee; due on judgment, $50,724.

Beach Av, e s, 100 ft s of 149th St, 75x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Charles S. Brand, referee; due on judgment, $8,870.

Tinton Av, w s, 110.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 100x135, vacant; foreclosure sale, S. H. Herman, referee; due on judgment, $13,296; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

158th St, 502 West, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, E. J. McGean, referee; due on judgment, $6,967.

161st St, 611 and 619 East, n s, 103.7 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x74x50x73, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Connor, referee; due on judgment, $7,944; subject to other mortgages for $43,400.

128th St, 120 to 134 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11, five three-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, Max Silverstein, referee; due on judgment, $59,436.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

Alexander Av, 171, w s, 50 ft e of 135th St, 16.8x70, three story stone-front dwelling; trustees' sale.

Alexander Av, 181, w s, 50 ft s of 136th St, 16.8x70, three-story stone-front dwelling; trustees' sale.

Robbins, Concord, and Water Avs and 142d St, 50 lots; trustees sale, estate of Samuel E. Lyon.

By Joseph P. Day.

5th Av, 2,041, n e corner of 129th St, 99.11x120, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Warren Leslie, referee; dus on judgment, $16,655; subject to another mortgage for $222,000.

136th St, 132 West, s s, 316.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale J C Julius Langbein, referee; due on judgment, $11,723.

133d St, 27 to 31 West, n s, 380 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11, six-story brick tenement; Asahel P. Fitch, referee; due on judgment, $10,391.

By Hugh D. Smyth.

2d Av, e e, the block front between 100th and 101st Sts, 201.10x106, five six-story tenements with stores; foreclosure sale, James T. Brady, referee; due on judgment, $21,823.

99th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 148x100.11, four six-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, J. T. Brady, referee; due on judgment, $8,742.

103d St, 122 West, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100 three-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, W. L. Gellert, referee; due on judgment, $5,384; subject to other mortgages for $28,000.

146th St, 546 and 548 West, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11, two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, E. H. Rosenstock, referee; due on judgment, $15,717; subject to other mortgages for $34,275.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.
By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 100 ft n of Barretto St, 75x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Joel Marx, referee; dus on judgment, $2,437.

6th Av, 783 and 785, w s, 75.6 ft n of 46th St two four-story flats with stores; sale by order of the Sheriff of all right, title, and interest of Emily E. Burns on Dec. 14, 1906.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.
On the premises at 2 P. M.
By T. F. Archer.

Jamaica Av and Ferris St, Forest Park, Borough of Queens, 37 lots; public auction sale.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

63d St, 22 to 26 West, for a three-story brick theatre, 60x90.5; B. Davenport of 60 West 38th St, owner; Ronbach, architect; cost, $150,000.

Park Av, 715, for a six-story brick apartment house, 25.5x68.8; R. S. Brewster of 31 East 54th St, owner; Delano & Aldrich, architects; cost, $60,000.

33d St, 10 East, for a twelve-story brick office building, 25x89; A. B. Ashforth of 4 West 33d St, owner; C. I. Berg, architect; cost, $75,000.

Shakespeare Av, e s, 986 ft s of Featherbed Lane, for a two-story brick dwelling, 19x50; Michael Fernan, owner; Lorenz J. F. Welher, architect; cost, $7,000.

Webster Av, e s, 100 ft n of 205th St, for two three-story frama stores and dwellings, 25x 58; Sophie Maasa of 138 Summit Av, Yonkers, owner; William Maass, architect; cost, $10,000.

Jerome Av, n w corner of Burnside Av, for a two-story frame store, 63x75x113; J. C. J. Langbein, 178th St and Park Av, owner; L. Howard Carter, architect; cost, $4,500.

Teller Av, e s, 375 ft n of 169th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x64; Eugene Bertin of 1,340 Teller Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $5,250.

Arthur Av, w s, 50 ft n of Oak Tree Place, for a one-story frame store and dwelling, 22x40; Michael Geraghty of 420 West 40th St, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

55th St, 120 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. W. Butler of 30 East 30th St, owner; Lord & Hewlett, architects; cost, $5,000.

91st St, 53 and 55 East, to two four-story brick dwellings; M. Green of 114 Bleecker St, owner; E. I. Shire, architect; cost, $15,000.

138th St, 207 and 209 East, to a seven-story brick loft building; R. Stuyvesant, owner; R. I. Davis, architect; cost, $75,000.

Houston St, s s, 50 ft w of Essex St, to a five-story brick tenement and store; E. S. Winthrop of 242 East Houston St, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

Amsterdam Av, e s, 700 ft n of 190th St, to a one-story brick building; J. Thom of 7 Washington Terrace, owner; L. F. J. Wsiher, architect; cost, $8,000.

2d Av, 799, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Lachman & Goldsmith of 35 Nassau St, owners; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $5,000.

75th St, 418 and 420 East, to two two-story brick stables; J. Schinhars, premises, owner; O. L. Sphannhake, architect; cost, $5,000.

42d St, 517 and 521 West, to three six-story brick tenements; G. H. & C. J. Kracbt of 88 West 83d St, owners; J. H. Knubel, architect; cost, $7,500.

Broadway, n w corner of 24th St, to a seven-story brick hotel; F. S. Kinney of 19 West 34th St, owner; W. F. Hemstreet, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, April 13.

133D ST, 144 West, 99.11x irregular; Morris Haber and others to Meyer Haber, (mtg $36,400.) $100.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 670.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x irregular; John Claflin and others to Amalia Pirk, $253.

CLINTON AV, e s, 91.8 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; William F. C. Greve to Laura C. Greve, (mtg $2,500,) $1.

ANDERSON AV, s w corner of 162d St, 100.8x irregular; William G. Ver Planck to William H. Young, $1.

3D AV, w s, part of Lot 63, map of Morrisania, 50 ft from s e corner of Lot 65, 115.5x irregular; Ernest A. Denicke to Ernestine E. Denicke, (mtg $3,000,) gift.

129TH ST, 219 East, 20x100.10; George W. Ranat and another, executors, to Rosona J. Irving, $1.

BAXTER ST, 15, 23.10x81; Kate Canepa to Vito A. Camperlengo, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

AVENUE A, s s, 57.2 ft s of 81st St, 51x98; Charles Happel to Ida Happel, $100.

EASTERN BOULEVARD, (Willow Lane,) at road leading to Westchester, —x—; Sarah Heady to James Stewart, gift.

EASTERN BOULEVARD, (Willow Lane,) at road leading to Weatchaster, —x—; James Stewart to Clairborne Ferris, $1.

131ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 42.11x99.11; The Baptist Church of the Redeemer to Congregation Anshs Emeth of West Harlem, $40,000.

CHERRY ST, 151, 20x90; Maud Sinsheimar to Annie Levy, (mtg $12,500,) $1.

46TH ST, 203 to 212 West, 79x100.5; James Churchill to James Churchill Realty Co., (mtg $147,000,) $100.

190TH ST, n s, 106.3 ft e of Briggs Av, 25x100; Eugene Stratton to Charles Ostlund, $100.

122D ST, 249 West, 17.8x100.11; Emerence K. Agee to Anthony F. Koelble, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

124TH ST, 524 and 526, 50x100.11; Philip Braender to Bertha Adler, (mtg $46,000,) $100.

135TH ST, 828 and 831, 84x100; Peter Cohen to Adela Jacobs, (mtg $46,000,) $100.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY, w s, 1,2 1 ft n of 203d St, 14.10x irregular; Eugene J. Reilly to Elise Levy, $1.

CATHERINE ST, s e corner of De Milt Av, 100x irregular, South Mount Vernon; Helen F. Casey to Irene Montgomery, (mtg $810,) $1.

LOT 311, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Frank L. Kelly to Hannah Kelly, $100.

LOTS 12 to 16, amended map No. 1,158, of 63 lots, Clason Point; Herman Mennker to Henry C. Schaefer, $100.

HUGHES AV, s s, 254.7 ft n of 181st St, 16.8x 95; Samuel Duorkowitz to Fannie Cohen, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

HUNT'S POINT ROAD, w s, 25 ft s of Spofford Av, 144.11x irregular, and other property; Edward C. Gainsberg to Empire Development Co., $100.

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 475 ft n of 122d St, 25x irregular; Lucy R. Ball to George A. Steinmuller, $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

McOWEN, Anthony, to Alexander C. Bowden; Land under water of East River, in front of and adjoining land of Phebe Stevens, trustee, and others, contains 43,408 squsre fect, due July 15, 1907.....$20,000

OSTLUND, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 199th St, n s, 106.3 ft e of Briggs Av, 25x100, bond.....$4,000

LYONS, Michael T., to Hunter & Trimm Co.; Lot 5, map of Clason's Point, due July 15, 1907, 6%.....$1,426

SHAW, Charles H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Avenue St. Nicholas, 630, prior mtg $35,000, bond.....$15,000

OSTLUND, Charles, to Eugene Stratton; 199th St, n s, 106.3 ft e of Briggs Av, 25x100, installments, 6%.....$2,000

ADLER, Bertha, to Philip Braender; 124th St, 524 and 526 West, prior mtg $46,000, 1 year, 6%.....$10,000

CONGREGATION ANSHE EMETH OF WEST Harlem, Corporation, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 131st St, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 42.11x99.11, 3 years.....$24,000

CONGREGATION ANSHE EMETH OF WEST Harlem, Corporation, to Chelsea Realty Co.; 131st St, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 42.11x99.11, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6%.....$5,000

LUTTGEN, Penelope A., to Title Insurance Co.; 100th St, 235 West, 3 years.....$14,000

LUTTGEN, Penelope A., to Chelsea Realty Co.; 100th St, 235 West, prior mtg $14,000, 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

LOWELL REALTY CO. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Riverside Drive, s s corner of 136th St, 102.7x132.2, 3 years, 6%.....$175,000

SCHAEFER, Henry J., to Herman Menaker; Lots 12 to 16, amended map of 63 lots of Herman Menaker, 3 years.....$1,600

JETER, Henry A., to Gustavus M. Rodin; Lot 121, Map 2 of property of Charles Drake at Yonkers, 4 years, 6%.....$337

CAMPERLENGO, Vito A., to Kate Canepa; Baxter St, 15, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

FIRK, Amalia, to Otto M. Shcever; Anthony Av, w s, 670.8 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25.1x41.1, 2 years, 6%.....$1,250

OCHSNER, Emelie, to Otto M. Sheever; Anthony Av, w s, 695.5 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25.1x83.8, 2 years, 6%.....$1,000

CHESSMAN, Alice P. M., to Samuel Packard; West St, 208 and 250; Desbrosses St, 35; Washington St, 420, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6%.....$15,000

RAYNOLDS, E. H., and another to Elizabeth S. Potter; 72d St, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2, bond.....$50,000

YOUNG, William H., to E. E. Black; Anderson Av, n w corner of 162d St, 100x116.10, bond.....$4,000

PROSPECT AVENUE REALTY CO. to Leon Garfunkel; Prospect Av, 608 to 616, prior mtg $65,000, due Aug. 15, 1907, 6%.....$10,000

KOHN, Johanna, to New York Savings Bank; 107th St, 64 West, bond.....$50,000

SOLOVINSKY, Solomon, to Bronson Winthrop and another, trustees; 7th St, 53 East, 5 years.....$30,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Rachel Mamiock and others, trustees; Columbus Av, s w corner of Louise St, 20x100, 5 years.....$5,800

GIBBONS, Kate E., to Hamilton Bank; part of Lots 69 to 71, map of Bronxwood Park, due Oct. 9, 1907, 6%.....$1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, whole front between 100th and 110th Sts, 200x100; Joseph Tino & Co. against Max S. A. and Annis Wilson, owners and contractors, $620.

115TH ST, 434 and 436 East; Joseph Tino & Co. against Roman Realty and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $81.

RIVERSIDE AV, e s, 224 ft s of 127th St, 116x —; Louis Adler against Bergen Realty Co., owner and contractor, $500.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 224 ft s af 117th St, 116x—; Louis Adler against Lispenard Realty Co., owner and contractor, $204.

EAST BROADWAY, 169; Abrsham Dan against Henry H. Korn, owner and contractor, $302.

EAST BROADWAY, 169; Max Goldstein against Henry H. Korn, owner and contractor, $105.

5TH AV, 116; John W. Knight against Helen C. Juilliard, owner; Rosen Brothers, lessees and contractors, $8,032.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 143d St, 75x50; Louis Greenberg against Morris Feldberg, owner and coatractor, $400.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 172d St, 94.6x100; William Fortunato against Francis Carlson, owner and contractor, $830.

127TH ST, 224 East; Acme Metal Ceiling Co. against John Doe, owner; M. Berowitz, contractor, $20.

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Bank St, 25x 100; Acma Metal Ceiling Co. against Joha Schwartz, owner; M. Bprowitz, contractor, $175.

SIMPSON ST, 1,035 to 1,041; Fox St, 1,034 and 1,036; Madison Iron Works against Louis Stern, owner; Haberman & Son, contractors, $780.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LUDLOW ST, 144; William A. Thomas Co. against Isaac Goldberg and others, March 15, 1907, $34.

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, n s, 243 ft w of Boston Av; Patrick Stanton against Henry Jeter and others, Feb. 11, 1907, $148.

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 100; B. Siegmeister & Son against Louis Mayer, Sept. 18, 1906, $85.

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 100; Manhattan Window Shade Co. against Louis Mayer, Sept. 19, 1906, $57.

Lis Pendens.

101ST ST, 56 East; Maxwell Gelberg against Annis Silver, (specific performance;) attorney, H. J. Block.

CHRYSTIE ST, 168 and 170; Adolph Schwartz and others against Isaac Kleinfeld and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kratkower & Peters.

BELMONT AV, w s, 270.6 ft n of Pelham Av, 25x87.6; Patrick Toher against Julia T. Martin, (action to foreclose mechanic's lisa;) attorneys, Augustine & Hopping.

9TH AV, s e corner of 2d St, 105x114, Bronx; Jacob Zlotnick against Hale J. Berlinsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Cosgrove.

REALTY SALESMEN ORGANIZE.

Suburban Agents Form Association and Elect Officers.

There was organized on Friday the Greater New York Realty Suburban Brokers' Association, composed of brokers and agents engaged in the selling of suburban real estate, and yesterday the organization applied to the Secretary of State for a charter. Later it is tha intention of the association to have brought to the attention of the Legislature the matter of licensing brokers.

The officers of the association are the following: President—Capt. F. F. Stoll; Vice President—W. J. Wallace; Secretary J. C. Hutchinson; Financial Secretary—T. Newsome; Treasurer—J. Munch. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening at 1,537 Third Avenue.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer

Offices: 7 Pine Street, New York City.

AUCTION SALES TO BE HELD AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 VESEY ST., AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON EACH DAY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
Will Sell at Auction,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1907
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
150 Choice Bronx Lots
BENSON ESTATE
AND
TREMONT TERRACE
Situated on Extension of
Westchester Av., Middletown Road and Old Pelham Road
Terms Very Easy,
To Be Announced Later.
Bookmaps, full particulars, &c., at Auctioneer s offices, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
MONDAY, APRIL 22, 19 7,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
15 Choice Washington Heights Lots,
Entire Block
East Side Broadway, South Side West 172d St,
West Side St. Nicholas Av. and North Side West 171st St.
Size of block 200.6x217x100x165.
9 Choice Bronx Lots,
Entire Block
East Side Washington Av., North Side East 182d St.
West Side Bassford Av. and South Side Fletcher St.,
with the six three-story and cellar brick and stone two-family dwellings, all improvemeats, &c.;
size of plot, 130x134x110x109.
Southeast Corner 183d St. and Creston Av.
Choice.
75 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN FOR 2 YEARS AT 5 PER CENT.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
Tuesday, April 23, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
114 & 116 Christopher St.,
the two three-story and basement brick and brick Tenements, with Store;
size of plot, 51x105x irregular.
38 Perry St.,
the three-story and basement brick Dwelling; size of lot, 20.10x95.
245 to 251 West 12th St.,
with the four two and three story brick Dwellings, Stable and Shop thereon,
Running Through to
10-12-14 Jane St.,
with the three-story brick Stable thereon; size of entire plot, 72.2x126.6x77.8x135.
120 West 3d St.,
the five-story and basement brick double Tenement; size of plot, 25x100.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
Tuesday, April 30, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
808-810 Washington St.,
near Gansevoort St.,
the two four-story brick apartments, with two stores; size of plot 38.3½x75x irreg.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L.

The New and Greater

TRIBUNE BUILDING

Offers Many Advantages to Those Seeking an Ideal Business Home.

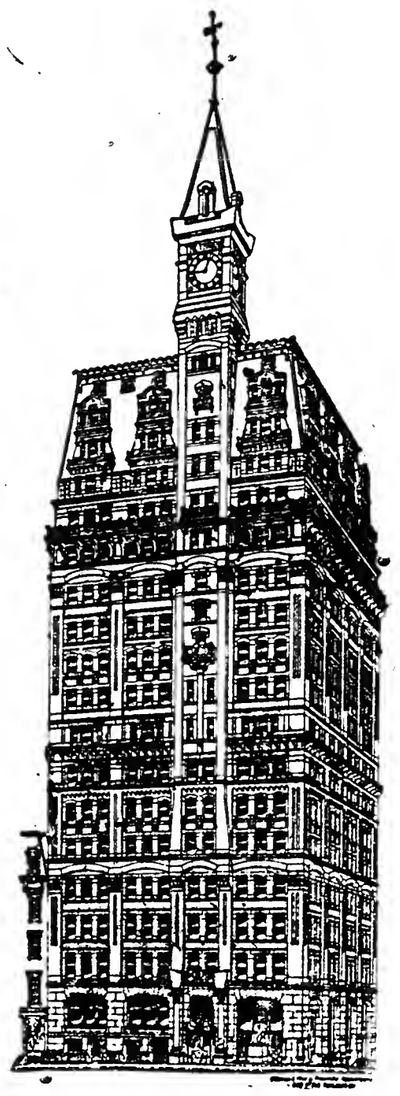

THE high character of its tenants, its excellent location—opposite City Hall Park—its nearness to the Subway, Brooklyn Bridge and "L" Road Stations, its splendid elevator service (Plunger type) and the fact that the building

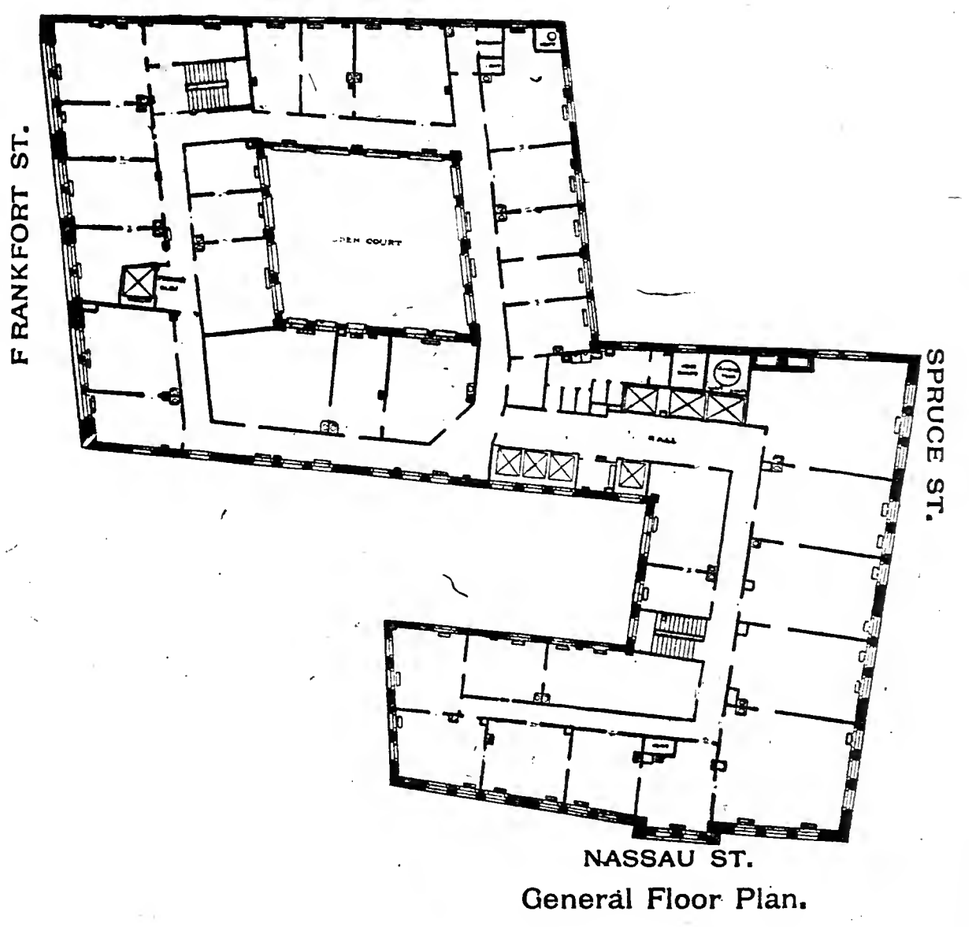

General Floor Plan.

IS NEVER CLOSED

Should commend it to any one whose business is downtown.

A number of desirable offices still left. Those wishing to look at offices should apply to the Agent of the Building, Room 610, 6th Floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

Sales to be held at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York, on respective dates.

TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS

The first question to consider in buying lots at auction is the confidence in the location of the property.

Second—The present and future demands.

Third—The accessibility of the location.

When this is firmly established in your mind, then do not let any one throw you off your opinion. Come to the auction to buy. The person paying the highest price gets the property, and the price it is sold at establishes the value—not what anyone tells you.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Wilbur Larremore, Esq., Referee.

Comprising

1500 City LOTS
Ogden Estate

Suitable for
Residence, Business, or Manufacturing purposes including Water Front Lots with excellent Railroad facilities,

SITUATE:

Depot Place.	Harlem River Water Front.	Ogden Avenue.
Sedgwick Avenue.	West 168th Street.	Bescobel Avenue.
Lind Avenue.	West 170th Street.	West 169th Street.
Nelson Avenue.	Undercliff Avenue.	West 171st Street.
Washington Bridge Park.	Commerce Avenue. Highbridge Park.	Aqueduct Avenue.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE

Wednesday, April 24—Thursday, April 25
At 9 o'Clock A. M. Sharp,
Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

DANIEL SEYMOUR, Esq., 29 Wall Street, N. Y. City. } Attorneys
RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Esq., 62 William St., N. Y. C. } for Plaintiffs
DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT,
88 Nassau Street, New York City, Attorneys for Defendants.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—This sale, which is absolute, without reserve, being a Supreme Court partition sale, opens up a part of the Broux which for years has been kept intact by the Ogden Estate trustees.

Send for Booklet.

Policies of Title Insurance of the Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Co. will be issued to purchasers free of charge.

70% may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years at 5 per cent.

TO Executors / Beneficiaries / Administrators / Trustees / Attorneys

The supreme test of the Real Estate Auction Market took place on March 26, 1907, at the Doherty Estate Sale. The property brought $1,913,500, $338,000 more than the appraised value of four experts.

Future sales now being booked.

Joseph P. Day

Tuesday, April 16, 1907.

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

Executor's Sale

Estate of Ellen Josephine Banker, dec'd. By order of Clara A. Bowron, George G. Peck, William H. Gottsberger, and Sara H. Kent, Executors and Trustees.

118 and 120 West 123d St.

Two 4-story, high stoop, brownstone dwellings; size of each plot, 20x100.11.

MESSRS. HAND, BONNEY & JONES, Attorneys for Executors and Trustees, 49-51 Wall St., New York City.

42,44,46 & 48 East 133d St.

Four 3-story and basement brownstone dwellings; size of plot, 80x100.

89-91 Willett Street

Two 5-story and basement brick tenements; size of each plot, 30x100.

431 and 433 Broome St., Near Broadway

Two 4-story brick store and business buildings; size of plot, 52x101.

S. W. Cor. 180th St. and Mohegan Ave.

(BOROUGH OF BRONX.)
Vacant. Size of plot, 70x118.

Executor's Sale

Estate of Catherine Donovan, dec'd. By order of Grant Squires, Esq., Executor. 40 Wall St.

213, 215 & 217 W. 105th St.

218 and 215—5-story brick and brownstone double apartment houses; 217, 5-story brick and brownstone single apartment house; size of plot, 75x100.11.

TAYLOR MORE, Esq., Att'y for Executor, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.

342, 344, 346 & 348 East 67th Street

Two 6-story and basement double apartments. Size of each plot, 37.6x100.

83 Pine Street

5-story and basement brick business building, with store. Size, 20x89.2 x irregular.

52 Leonard Street

6-story and basement brownstone loft building, with store. Size of lot, 25x100.

203 West Street

4-story and basement brick store and business building. Size of plot, 22.8x79.

49 Franklin St., nr. B'way

2-story and basement, with attic, brick building. Size of plot, 16x75.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
CHARLES S. BRAND, Esq., Referee.

Seven Parcels
(Including Two Corners)
EXCAVATED,
Covering 2 Block Fronts,
SITUATE
SOUTH SIDE
149th Street, Beach and Union Aves.

5 Plots of 40x100 and 2 Plots 87.6x100.

Wednesday, April 17, '07
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 and 16 Vesey St., at 12 o'clock noon.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Maps and further details from above Attorney or Auctioneer, 31 Nassau Street.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
DAVID L. WEIL, Esq., Referee.

26 North Moore St.
Wednesday, April 17, '07
Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.
at 12 o'clock noon.

RICHARD B. PULLAM, Esq., Plaintiff's Atty., care of Wollman & Wollman, 20 Broad St. Particulars from above Attorney or Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
WALTER L. RATHBORNE, Esq., Referee.

Nagle Ave., N. W. Side,
Abont 134 ft. N. E. of intersection of Nagle Av. and Kingsbridge Road.
Size of plot, 141x178x191x82.
To be sold at auction

Tuesday, April 23d, 1907
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.
LYNN C. NORRIS, Esq., Att'y for Deft., 71 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
Further information from above Attorney or Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1907,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of SAMUEL M. COHN, Deceased. By Order of De Witt C. Cohn, Lewis S. Wolff, and Albert C. Morganstern, Executors,

36 West 45th Street, near 5th Ave.

3-story and basement brick private dwelling. Size of Lot, 20x100.5.

Messrs. WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attys. for Executors, 208 Broadway, N. Y. City.

247 West 36th Street.

3-story, high-stoop, brick dwelling. Size of Lot, 18.6x98.9.

GEORGE H. HYDE, Esq., Atty., 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

904 and 908 E. 137th Street.

Two 5½-story brick tenements, with basement stores.
Size of each plot, 37.6x100.

161 West 76th Street.

4-story and basement boxstoop private dwelling. Size of Lot, 19x102.2.

156 East 102d Street,

3-story basement and cellar brownstone high-stoop private dwelling. Size of Lot, 15x100.11.

421 and 423 W. 42d Street.

Two 5-story brick tenements, with stores. Size of Plot, 40x100.

65 and 69 West 83d Street.

Two 4-story high-stoop brownstone and brick front dwellings.
Size of each Lot, 16.8x102.2.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of THOMAS F. NUGENT, Deceased. By Order of Patrick Ward & Lizzie T. Nugent, Executors.

N. W. cor. Amsterdam Ave. & 185th St.

Size of Plot, 49x100.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK, Esq., Atty. for Executors, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

S. E. cor. Park Av. & 91st St.

(known as 1,133 and 1,135 Park Avenue.)
Two 4-story and basement brick double flats.
Size of each Lot, 25x96.

S. W. cor. East 183d Street and Ryer Ave.

Size of Plot, 65x144x182x irreg.

1541 and 1543 Avenue A.

Two 5-story brick tenements, with stores.
Size of each Lot, 25x105.6, more or less.

N. W. cor. Ave. A & 2d St.

(known as Nos. 27 Av. A and 142 & 144½ Second Street.)
4 & 5 story brick buildings.
Size of Lot, 25.7x100.

40 and 42 West 64th St.

Two 5-story brick flats.
Size of Lot, 60x100.

1163 Second Av. & 255 East 61st Street.

3 & 4 story brick buildings.
Size of Lot, 98x100.10.

437, 439, 441, 443 & 445 East 118th St.

Five 3-story and basement brick dwellings.
Size of plot, 98x100.10.

ANOTHER BIG SALES DAY MAY 14, 1907

FOR PARTICULARS

WATCH THE DAILY AND SUNDAY PAPERS.

TO KNOW HOW to place Real Estate (to be sold at auction) before the public so as to get the best results is solved through my system of

CONCENTRATION in

Newspaper Advertising.
Booklet Advertising,
Large Size Posters,
Medium Size Posters,
Special Cards,
Special Signs and
Large Fence Posters, Size 9x12 Feet.
Broadway Car System.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. Van Beuren and the New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate Advertising. Also closed a yearly contract for the Broadway Car system and the O. J. Onde Co. large display signs.

Maps and booklets or any further information of any of above sales apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer. Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

CECIL PARK SCARSDALE STATION

STUART M. GRIGGS, Auctioneer,

Will sell at public auction, on the premises in a mammoth tent,

191 BUILDING SITES

On

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1:00 P. M.,
Rain or shine. Easy terms.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED TO ALL PRESENT AT NOON.

This property is four miles from the New York City line and four miles south of White Plains, N. Y., the county seat of Westchester County, on the Harlem Division of the New York Central R. R., which is electrified as far as Mount Vernon at present and within the very near future will be electrified as far as North White Plains, when a station is almost certain to be placed at Cecil Park.

—IMPORTANT.—

There is a bill before the present Legislature to create a Parkway and Drive commencing at the mouth of the Bronx River and paralleling it for a distance of about twenty miles northward. This Parkway will go directly through CECIL PARK, and from a speculative standpoint, for a "quick turn" at a big profit, the public auction sale of lots in CECIL PARK presents the opportunity long looked for by everybody.

Dont put it off, write to-day for full information, maps, &c.

—FREE TRANSPORTATION.—

Free transportation will be furnished to the first ONE HUNDRED persons making application to the auctioneer, good only on the day of sale on the following trains leaving GRAND CENTRAL STATION: 7:22 A. M., 8:35 A. M., 9:35 A. M., 10:35 A. M., 11:10 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 1:30 P. M., and 2:35 P. M.

—TAKE TRAIN TO SCARSDALE.—

Automobiles will meet the above trains from New York and also all trains from the north at SCARSDALE STATION, conveying the public to and from the sale.
For particulars, maps, etc., apply to

STUART M. GRIGGS,
AUCTIONEER,

NO. 96 RAILROAD AVE., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer

will sell at auction
THURSDAY, April 18, 1907
at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City

TRUSTEES' SALE
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE

By order of FANNY C. LYON, ALFRED SETON and FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON, TRUSTEES of the
Estate of SAMUEL E. LYON, deceased
50 LOTS ON
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, WALES AVENUE, CONCORD AVENUE, ROBBINS AVENUE, 142D ST., and ST. MARY'S ST.

The property is now ripe for immediate improvement. It can be reached by the Subway and by the Third and Second Avenue Elevated Roads, also by the Southern Boulevard surface line (passing the property) and the 138th Street Crosstown car line.

The new Lexington and Third Avenue Subway lines (the contract for the former now being advertised) will have a station at 140th St. Proposed Rapid Transit route No. 19, 138th St. and Southern Boulevard (3 tracks), passes the property. The great six-track New Haven electric road and the New York Connecting Railway (connecting the Pennsylvania, New Haven, and Long Island Roads) will be in the immediate vicinity.

80 PER CENT. may remain on mortgage 1, 2, or 3 years at the option of the purchaser, at 5 per cent. interest, or **70 PER CENT.** at 4½ per cent. interest. Purchaser to pay recording tax of ½ of 1 per cent.

171 and 181 ALEXANDER AVENUE

3-story and basement high stoop brownstone houses. Lots 16.8x70 each between 135th and 136th Sts.

All titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., and policies of title-insurance will be issued free to purchasers.
Maps from THOMAS N. RHINELANDER, Attorney, 54 William St., or HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. & 532 5th Ave., cor. 44th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Hundreds of Builders and Contractors will tell you that

WILLIAM T. HOOKEY,

3rd Ave. and 129th St.,

Is the best man from whom to buy your **Brick, Cement, Lime, etc.**

$1,000,000 in Second Mortgages for Sale.

PARISH, FISHER & CO.,

149 BROADWAY

JOHN L. PARISH, AUCTIONEER.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

of desirable lots and plots on

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

IN CHOICE LOCATIONS ON AND NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY.

Broadway, block front, west side, bet. 171st & 172d Sts., nine lots, eight unrestricted, one rear lot restricted.
St. Nicholas Ave. and 186th St., N. W. cor., 114.10 x 100.
Wadsworth Ave., east side, block front, bet. 174th and 175th Sts., 189.8 x 100.
West 170th St., S. S., 265 Ft. e. Washington Ave., 50 x 90.
Haven Ave. & 169th St., N. E. cor., 31.43 x 106.89 x —.
West 134th St., N. S., 400 Ft. w. Broadway, 50 x 99.11.

ALL RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT, AND A GOOD SPECULATION.

Sale Tuesday, April 23, at noon
AT THE
Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.
TERMS EASY. TITLES INSURED FREE TO BUYERS BY THE TITLE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
MAPS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS MAY BE HAD OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer,

Office 451 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

100 lots at auction, location in Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Morris Park, Borough of Queens, N. Y. C., on Saturday, April 27th, 1907, at 2 P. M. at Dauer's Hall, Jamaica Ave., corner of Ward st., Richmond Hill N. Y.

These 100 lots having been placed in my hands for sale are some of the choicest business and residential properties in the section mentioned and should interest those looking for properties of this kind.

For maps, terms and further particulars address the Auctioneer.

Sale positive, rain or shine.

T. F. ARCHER AUCTIONEER

OFFICE
451 FULTON STREET
JAMAICA, N. Y.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF 37 HIGH-CLASS LOTS
SATURDAY APRIL 20, 1907
at 2 o'clock on the premises,
JAMAICA AVE. and FERRIS ST. FOREST PARK

4th Ward, Borough of Queens
City of New York

The property to be sold consists of 17 Jamaica Avenue lots and 10 other lots as shown on diagram. They are part of the premises known as Forest Park East, and will be sold on the above date to close the interest of several parties.

The property has water, gas, and electric light mains, cement sidewalks and shade trees; only 6 minutes' walk to the elevated station. The title has been insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. and Messrs. Monfort & Faber.

Sixty or seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars address the auctioneer.

Sale positive, rain or shine.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

ROBERT LEVERS,

Real Estate Agent and Broker.

Managing Property so that it pays the owner, a specialty.

376 LENOX AV., COR. 129.
Phone 2675 Harlem.

AWNINGS $1.75 UP.

Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection.
Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 298 B'way.
Phone 4452—38th.

Geo. R. Read & Co

REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 3 East 85th St.

4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%

2d Mortgages Cashed.
LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU.

LARGE FUNDS FOR MORTGAGES.

Brokers Protected.
LEVINE & PETERS.
147 East 125th. Tel. 4679—Harlem.

A large amount of money
to loan on mortgage at 4½ and 5%. Also Second Mortgages bought.
HASLEHURST, WESTON & CO.,
40 Wall Street.

WILLIAM SEELIGSBERG
Real Estate Loans and Appraiser
German-Am. Bldg., cor. Nassau & Liberty Sts.

Exceptional investment opportunity; Commercial Building, yielding about 14%; splendidly located and desirable in every respect; owner needs some cash and for equity, will accept cash and Manhattan property. Edward F. Fitzgerald, 1,185 3d Av.

We have for sale a house on 72d St. for $37,500; it is a small house, but a bargain; principals only.
JOHN M. THOMPSON & COMPANY,
212 BROADWAY.

OWNERS

I make a specialty of taking full charge of apartments and flats; best reference. E. A. Siegel, 99 Nassau St. Tel. 2715—Cort.

2D—MORTGAGES—2D

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Liberal advances made on purchase money mortgages. M. H. EISNER, 14 Maiden Lane.

Below 14th Street.

Shippers!! Manufacturers!! Jobbers!!

FOR SALE
SIX STORY AND BASEMENT BLDG.
Best Location on West St.
Suitable for Storage or Mfg.
Every Modern Improvement.
Two Electric Elevators. 40 H. P. Boiler.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 CEDAR ST.

Investment Opportunity

Large corner, covering plot 63x104, near Franklin Square and close to City Hall; price $75,000. Leased for 10 years at $4,500 per annum absolutely net to owner.

Charles F. Noyes Co.,
BUSINESS PROPERTY SPECIALISTS,
Tel. 50—John. 92 William St.

Barrow St., 25x90; light three sides; suitable for stable or manufacturing; also two small houses, $8,000 to $8,200; small amount of cash required. Bogert, 277 Bleecker St.

5-story brick building in St. Mark's Place, near 2d Av.; price, $12,000; cash, $2,000; balance on mortgage. Louis Mineky, 230 Eldridge.

BROKERAGE CASES.
NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.
LAWYER JACOB FRIEDMAN, 302 B'WAY.

Residences, Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th, $24,000 upward. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

$2,500 Cash.—Single flat, 10x100; fine condition; 55th St., near 4th. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Fulton St. corner, 7,000 feet, rent $24,000, for land value. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

East Side.

FOR SALE
The Splendid Property
N. W. corner 34th St. and Madison Av.; owned and occupied by Howard & Co.
Apply on premises or your Broker.

5th Ave. near 125th.

Vacant plot, 50x100; for sale very cheap; building loan; superior light; full commission.
F. R. HOUGHTON, 156 Broadway.

$3,500.00 will buy a 20-foot 3-story dwelling on 64th St., between Lexington and 3d Avs., annual carrying charge, $800.00. 206 Broadway, Room 24.

LOOK AT THIS!
121st, near 3d Av.; two fourteen-room tenements, with stores; rents $5,200; price $46,000 for both; easy terms; bargain for quick buyer. Sol. Cohen, 35 Cedar, Room 811.

Cheap; $3,000 cash will buy elegant single flat, East 52d; price $16,500; good for doctor, dentist, or investment. Greenberger, 2,022 Lexington Av.

On East 80th St., Near 3d Av.—Three-story high-stoop dwelling, in perfect repair; price reasonable. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Near 14th St. and 1st Av., four-story, front and rear tenement; all improvements; rent, $3,800; price, $36,000. Greenberger, 2,022 Lexington.

Triple corner flat on Park Av.; price, $40,000; will take $10,000 mortgage on payment; no agents. Apply 247 East 117th St. Stein.

Estate offers two five-story tenements, 14th St., near 1st Av.; nearly 50 feet front. Attorney, Box 314 Times, Times Square.

Bargain.—Five-story double, 10 and bath, near Madison; price, $24,000. Greenberger, 2,022 Lexington Av.

For Sale—209 East 72d St.; house, 20x100; seen between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

East Side.

FOR SALE.
PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
No. 169 East 70th St., 18.8x102.2; 3-story.
No. 139 East 74th St., 17x72; 3-story.
No. 141 East 74th St., 17x72; 3-story.
ALL LEND THEMSELVES ADMIRABLY TO AMERICAN BASEMENT CONVERSION.
ALSO THE FOLLOWING HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS:
No. 152 East 74th St., 18.9x70; open for inspection.
No. 166 East 74th St., 18.9x102; open for inspection.
No. 55 East 49th St., 18x100; open for inspection.
Apply to your own broker or to
ELLIOTT, JAFFRAY & CO.,
194-6 Broadway.

Greatest Bargain
LENOX HILL SECTION
two four-story and basement brownstone dwellings.
To rent, $2,000.00 each.
For sale, $60,000. Controlling elegant corner frontage. Possession.
WILSON, 979 LEXINGTON AVENUE.

HOME, CLUB OR CO-OPERATIVE OWNERSHIP.

Apartments for sale on the co-operative plan; can be occupied at once; most desirable investment or home for refined families. Act promptly if interested.
GERLACH REALTY CO.,
640 MADISON AV.

58th St., Near 5th Av.—Private house, 22x100; special opportunity for investment.
Park Av., Near 115th St.—Six-story new law tenements and stores; cold water; rents $7,800; price, $71,000, $8,000 cash; bargain.
Prospect Av.—Prominent location; five-story, 20 families; 20-room apartment; all improvements; rents $5,760; price, $49,500.
MALKIEL, 116 Nassau.

East Side Corner

Northwest corner 79th St. and East End Av.; plot 148x102; overlooking the river; desirable for factory or apartment house; terms to suit. A. Hollander, Owner, 100 Broadway, or your own broker.

Great Bargain.—4-story and basement private, elegantly furnished, 64th, near Beekman Place; worth $25,000; sacrifice for $18,500. 126 East 86th.

Lexington Av., cor. 48th St.—Beautiful elevator apartments, 6 rooms, bath, telephone, $50-$60.

West Side.

DON'T LET THIS SLIP

15% investment on Lenox Av., 5-story double, with stores, 33.8x100, in excellent order and location; guaranteed rents $5,520; two mortgages aggregating $40,000 at less than 5%; May 1, 1908, rents advance $540 per annum; asking $54,000. C. V. Schmidt, Jr., 131 Lenox Av.

33 WEST 93D STREET.
4-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, 19-FOOT BRICK AND STONE PRIVATE RESIDENCE; 15 ROOMS; RENTAL $1,400; PRICE $18,000, ALL CASH; TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
HULL & HORTON, ATTORNEYS,
3 BROAD ST.

$4,500 cash, price $19,500, will buy 5-story improved tenement, rented in floors. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

$5,000 cash buys five-story double flats on Manhattan Av. Alexander Wilson, 439 5th Av.

7th Av.—40x100; 18 rooms, stores; $65,000; rent $7,284. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

$29,000.—Lenox Av.; 5-story double flat, stores; mortgage 4%. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

22d St., West.—Two 5-story flats, 75 feet; low price. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Water Front and Pier on East River.

C. & M. CHAUNCEY REAL ESTATE CO., Ltd.
will sell at Auction on
Tuesday, April 30, 1907
at 12 o'clock noon, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, Ltd., 189-191 Montague Street,
The very Choice and Valuable Water Front of 130 feet, with Pier 323x70 feet and Upland 300 x 100 feet, at the Foot of Oak Street,
IN THE
Heart of Large Manufacturing Industries,
Three blocks from 23d St. Ferry, Greenpoint.
For Maps and Particulars apply to Auctioneers, 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

George W. Bard, Auctioneer,
Mount Vernon
36 Chester Hill Lots
AT AUCTION TO CLOSE ESTATE.
SATURDAY, MAY 4, 2 O'CLOCK.
RESTRICTED SECTION;
GAS, WATER, SEWER, WALKS, LIGHT; 10 minutes' walk to New Haven Station.
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD.
SALE ABSOLUTE; TERMS VERY EASY
DIAGRAMS AND PARTICULARS OF
GEORGE W. BARD R. E. CO.
City Hall Building No. 11, Mount Vernon. Telephone 858 W, or 634 East 149th St. Telephone 1052—Melrose.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

HERBERT R. SNYDER
APPRAISER EXCLUSIVELY
51 LIBERTY ST. 'PHONE 756 JOHN

Fine selection lots, single, pairs, or blocks; all improvements; price and terms reasonable. Owner, D., 509 5th Av.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

C. H. BACHEM,

BROKER AND AGENT.
35 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

Orders for sale or purchase of real estate solicited from estates, institutions, and private owners. Personal attention given in Manhattan Borough. Established 1878.

OWNERS, INVESTORS.
Before doing any painting and decorating get our estimates. Rutishauser Bros., 156 East 95th St.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.—Have $7,000 to $10,000 to lend on private house or single flat in Manhattan. R. B. Knowles, 15 Wall Street.

General contractor of painting, kalsomining, paper hanging, decorating, plastering, and repairing of any description; work guaranteed. B. Drucker, 307 East 10th St. Tel. 348 Orchard.

Several good investments in 5-story triples; fine locations; permanent side light; price, terms right; full commission. Henley, 1,394 Lexington Av.

Mortgage Money.—Firsts, seconds, builders' loans; lowest rates; amounts to suit. Jenks, 156 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

BLEIMAN & CO.

713 BROADWAY
S. W. Cor. Wash. Place
REAL ESTATE
Sales, Rentals, Loans, Appraisals and Management
of Flats, Tenements, and Business Properties a Specialty.

1ST — MORTGAGES — 2D

All good applications promptly considered.
C. V. MORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN,
4½ and 5%, for out-of-town savings banks.
W. Otis Beaton, 52 Broadway.

$10,000.—Want to buy second mortgage, $5,000 to $10,000, city property. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Four-story brick, two-family, 27.6x100; price, $24,000. Crawford, 182 East 122d St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE HOME SEEKERS AND INVESTORS

SEE THE BARGAINS—St. Nicholas Av. and 158th St., Nos. 946, 948, 954; new houses; three-story, basement; two baths: bluestone swell front; fine view; best value for price on the Heights, for LESS THAN PRESENT COST TO BUILD; easy terms; two blocks Subway station; three from 155th St. "L" station; express trains; 70% mortgage if desired.

Will rent if not sold. Inspection invited. Permits from E. B. TREAT, Owner, 942 St. Nicholas Av. or 241 West 23d St.

ELEVATOR AP'T,

SIX-STORY, 50x100,

NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.

PRICE $85,000; Rents $10,500

GUARANTEED

First mortgage at 4½%. Will take liberal second mortgage.

A. M., BOX 321 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

FOR IMPROVEMENT

with possession.

WEST 17TH ST., plot 75x92, and L 15x17.
WEST 19TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 55.9x92.
WEST 21ST ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 67.1x92.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 199.6x103.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 58.6x103.
929 6TH AV., with L to 102 W. 53D.
25x100 20x50
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St., or your own broker.

WEST SIDE RESIDENCE.

We have n most desirable three-story residence in the West 90's. Owner is obliged to sell and is offering at a great bargain. Principals only.
JOHN M. THOMPSON & COMPANY, 212 BROADWAY.

Lot near 59th St. and 10th Ave.

Vacant lot, 25x100; suitable for garage, stable, tenement; for sale cheap; very easy terms; full commission.
F. R. HOUGHTON, 156 Broadway.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story double, East 80th, price $23,500; $4,500 cash buys 5-story triple, East 76th, price $23,500; $5,500 buys 1st Av. 4-story double, price $23,500. These are bona-fide offers! Adler, 1,506 1st Av.

Several Broadway corner apartments, nineties, $220,000 to $950,000; excellent speculative and investment opportunities; investigate these propositions. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

Attractive private residence, adjoining Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; near Subway, (103d;) tastefully finished; exclusive neighborhood; $50,000. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

$14,500.—11-room private house, next to corner, West 113th St. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

West Side.

6TH AVE. AND 45TH ST.

4-STORY BUILDING,
Opposite Hippodrome; Greatest Bargain. Price $59,000; rent $5,000; worth $70,000.

Delancey, cor. Cannon St.; 7-story; rent $3,000; price $65,000.

44th St., betwsen 9th and 10th Avs.; private; price $16,500.

AARON KOSOFSKY, 715 6TH AV.
715 6th Av., (41st St.) 'Phone 3,192 Bryant.

48th STREET

Between 5th and 6th Avs.

22 feet, four-story and basement high stoop brownstone house, recently decorated; new plumbing, heating system; 18 rooms, 6 baths; on one of the best blocks in the city. The property can be bought for $7,500, or this first mortgage, which has three years more to run.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.
489 5th Av. Tel., 4000—38th.

A Broadway Corner; wide street;

RENTING FOR 12%

on purchase price; direct from builder; seven stores, and eight apartments on floor; only one elevator and every economical plant. VALUE WILL RAPIDLY INCREASE.
A seven-story apartment house, below 96th St., near Riverside Drive,
RENTING FOR 12%
on purchase price; four apartments on floor.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., (81st.)

167 WEST 76th STREET

Magnificent private house, 13 rooms, three newly tiled bathrooms, electric light, parquet floors, and every modern improvement; positively the most desirable houses now obtainable in a choice and restricted neighborhood in the West Seventies; price $40,000; first mortgage $25,000; suitable terms. Particulars,

NATKINS & CO.

104TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

Bargain.—$20,000 cash buys 2 tenement houses on 11th Av., below 59th St., four families on floor; toilets in houses; size 55x100; price $60,000; rent $5,800; 5th Av. store property near 135th St.; good chance for baker; 5-story, 3 families on floor; price $44,000; $11,000 cash required. For further particulars Feist, 408 West 42d St.

Attractive Proposition.—Opportunity for excellent profit; elevator apartment, 63x100, near Broadway, below 116th, $170,000; rental, $20,150. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

Unsurpassed Bargain. — $103,000; guaranteed rental, $12,600; elevator apartment; Subway (110th); 50x101; excellent proposition; investigate. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

Exceptional Offering. — Attractive Amsterdam Av. proposition; triple, below 110th; $50,000; rental, $5,000; investigate; get particulars. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

EIGHTH AVE. TENEMENTS,
near 23d St., with L to side street.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Corner, Broadway, near Subway station; 6 story; stores, modern, $300,000. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Five-story twelve-room tenement, West 30th, near 8th, $35,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner, Lenox Av., below 135th; double flat, store, improvements, $59,000. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

$7,000 cash purchases five-story double; fine street; West Harlem. Kirtland, 103 E. 125th.

Corner, Amsterdam, near 108th St.; 5-story triple, store, $58,500. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Elegant New 2 and 3 Family Houses

DIRECT FROM BUILDER

WHITLOCK AVE., SOUTH OF TIFFANY ST.,

FIVE SHORT BLOCKS EAST OF PROSPECT AV. SUBWAY STATION THROUGH LONGWOOD AV.

Full lot, 100 feet deep; houses 25x65.

Oak trim, double floors, private stairs, gas and electric light, special hardware, steam heat, &c.

SIX ROOMS AND BATH ON 1ST FLOOR,
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH ON 2D AND 3D FLOORS.

A. ROTHERMEL, (on premises,) or
HARDWARE STORE, 686 EAST 149TH ST., BRONX.

30 MINUTES FROM WALL STREET, best 3-story, 2-family brick houses IN THE BRONX, near Pelham "L" and Fordham Station. SURROUNDED BY PARKS AND SCHOOLS; parlor & basement floor, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 toilets; top floor, 6 rooms, bath and toilet. fine swell front, high stoops, double floors; tiled bathrooms, electric light and gas large, light, dry cellars, opening on rear street, giving facilities for auto garages; GREAT BARGAIN TO QUICK BUYER; TERMS TO SUIT.
Also, most desirable private house, choicest location, up-to-date in every particular. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY TIME. OWNER ON PREMISES.
B. S. Briggs Av., just North Kingsbridge Road.

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EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR REALTY SPECULATION & INVESTMENT in Fordham, Morris, Woodlawn, and University Heights.
189TH ST., NEAR JEROME AV.
OPEN SUNDAY.

PRIVATE HOUSE BARGAIN.

Close to our office; $10,000; small amount of cash buys beautiful 2-family brick dwelling, modern improvements, 11 rooms and baths; owner going to Europe; will sacrifice for $10,000.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Sole Brokers, 786 Prospect Av., Bronx, opp. Prospect Av. Sub. Station. Open To-day.

BEAT THIS IF YOU CAN.

$1,000 cash will buy this two-family house in the Bronx, Vyse Av., ½ block from Freeman St. (Subway express station;) balance easy terms; full lot, sewers, all improvements; sell for lot value to quick buyer.
R. B. WOOG, 135 Broadway.

3-Story House with Store.

Within one block Subway Station, Westchester Av. and Simpson St.; three families, 4 rooms, bath each; lowest price $7,650; mortgage $6,000; rents $720. Apply 1,166 East 169th, near Simpson St.
F. R. HOUGHTON, owner, 156 Broadway.

A GIFT.

Corner triple flat; no vacancies; rental over $3,000; price $31,000; little cash; worth today $32,000; when leases expire will be worth more.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 786 Prospect Av., opp. J. Prospect Av. Sub. Sta. Open To-day.

Andrews Av., near Fordham Road, 50x123, unrestricted lots in restricted neighborhood, $7,000; mortgage $4,000.

WHITON, 130 Broadway, New York.

Talk It Over!—Will call any evening to discuss subject with parties contemplating buying homesite or speculating in small way; have good proposition, worth investigating; cash or easy payments. M., Room 7, 214 Madison Av.

$1,500 cash buys two-family, near Subway station; price, $6,800. $200 cash, two-family brick, choice location, a bargain. $2,000 cash, three-family frame, 10% investment. Bellingham & Buscher, 614 East 148th St.

A.—For sale or rent, large mansion, three acres ground, University Heights; convenient to trolley, steam roads; suitable for sanitarium, school, or boarding house. Advertiser, 105 Havemeyer Building.

$2,600 buys three-family bay window flat; six rooms, bath, apartments; must be sold before May; absolute bargain; mortgage, $5,000; revenue property, near 138th. Schaefer, 608 Mott Av.

149th St. corner, west of 3d Av., $37,000 if bought quick; Bedford Park lots ripe for improvement; Vyse Av., 50x100, excavated, $3,500 cash. Bellingham & Buscher, 614 East 148th St.

Salcom Av. lot for sale cheap; near Fort Schuyler Road, trolley and proposed extension of Westchester Av. Subway. S. V. A., Times Office Downtown.

University Heights, Restricted Section. House, 12 rooms, all improvements, stable; plot 50x100; $12,500. Casey and Irwin Webster and Pelham Avs.

Very desirable plot for 2-family house, 400 feet from West Farms Subway Station; will build house cheap to suit buyer. Geo. Stolz, 177th St. and Daly Av.

136th St., Neighborhood St. Ann's.—5-story double, renting for $2,250; price, $24,000; easy terms; elegant condition. Kirtland, 103 E. 125th.

Three-family, 3-story brick, direct from builder; only $1,200 cash; baldnce easy terms. Ullman, 3,402 3d Av., (168th.) Open Sundays.

Actual Bargain—2-family house, 13 rooms, 2 baths; 2 sun parlors; double porches; house 21x66; reasonable. 2,347 Morris Av.

Bargain for a quick buyer; 5-story triple store, hot water supply, 3d Av.; $28,250. Peter Costa, 737 East 156th St.

Cold water flat, 5-story, 5 families on floor, paying 20% on investment; near station; great bargain. Gerlach, 1,384 Boston Road.

Adjacent to Jerome Av., 50x125, excavated; neighborhood fast building up. Polak, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

St. Ann's Av., vicinity Westchester.—Five-story double; $5,000 cash required. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

Builders, Speculators.—Washington Av., 50-foot plot, must be sold. Zimmerman, 705 East 146th.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION.

To owners of Real Estate which is not paying good rate of interest on the value of the property, and which is suitable for modern office or loft buildings, or apartment houses, we will take long lease on property and erect suitable buildings provided the owner will furnish a part of the cost of building, we will furnish the balance of the money.

BANKERS' CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION,
10 Wall St.

Have $15,000 or $20,000 cash to invest in unincumbered and desirable house of medium size and small piece of ground at or near Irvington or New Rochelle; must be a positive bargain; present occupant could remain as tenant for one or two years at fair rental; give full particulars. Address Real Estate, Box 197 Times Downtown.

Will exchange for New York real estate, steam yacht, value $20,000; almost new; dispatch boat model, 95 feet over all; very speedy; fully equipped, power tender, small boat; sleeps five besides crew. Address Apartment 72, Hotel Bristol.

WANTED

A small house for occupancy located south of 14th St., preferably 8th or 16th Ward. Client will pay all cash. Principals only.
JOHN M. THOMPSON & COMPANY,
212 BROADWAY.

Wanted—For residence, house with 14 rooms or more in Bronx, brick preferred; must be in good condition, and cheap. Address by letter only, giving full particulars, Fred A. Wagner, 788 Tremont Av., Bronx.

Customers waiting for Bronx old and new law flats, one, two, three family houses and lots in Wakefield and Unionport; quick sales assured if prices are right. Fedden, 146th St., two doors east of 3d Av.

Wanted—Three-story private, in the sightlee, west of Amsterdam Av., from 12 to 17 feet wide; must be reasonable; no brokers.
L. M. Smith,
674 Columbus Av.

Wanted—Along the Hudson River, small piece of property for camping purposes; will purchase if price right. Address Heintz, 2,069 Amsterdam Av.

Attention! !—We want immediately good paying tenement that can be bought with $7,000 cash. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Wanted—Management of colored tenements; good security. L. C. Whitfield, 114 West 134th St.

Wanted—Nearby country residences for immediate cash buyers. Worth, 23 Park Row.

Wanted—10 to 15 acres in Wakefield section; must be cheap. Ullman, 3,492 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

We have a most desirable gentleman's country home which we desire to exchange for a well-located apartment house; will add $35,000 to $50,000 in cash. Principals only.
JOHN M. THOMPSON & COMPANY,
212 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS.

We have a plot of ten lots near Riverside Drive; owner will add cash for improved property desirably located. Principals only.
JOHN M. THOMPSON & COMPANY,
212 BROADWAY.

Elegant brick mansion, 18 rooms and 2 baths; best residential section in Eastern District; corner plot, 80x100; small country place and cash would be considered in exchange. Apply Citizens' Realty Co., 1,054 Broadway, Brooklyn.

We own four new double flats, Brooklyn; equity of $9,000 in each; will trade two or four houses for Manhattan or Brooklyn. Levy Brothers, 253 Grand St., New York.

A.—100 acres free, clear farm, Saugerties, New York, exchange for city property; will add $1,000 cash. Farmer, Box 153 Times Downtown.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Plots at acreage price, near Staten Island Rapid Transit, Fort Richmond; near new municipal ferry; ½ acre, $1,200; easy terms. Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

Westerleigh. — Three plots, each 40x75, near Boulevard; sewers, all city improvements; price very low. Acker, 70 Nassau St.

Large tracts acreage; commercial water fronts, houses, plots, lots. H. J. Metcalfe Sons, 171 Broadway.

Twenty lots at Prince's Bay for $1,000. Harold Wittemann, Owner, Crabtree Building, St. George.

REAL ESTATE.
OUT OF CITY.

Three hours south of Washington a lively little town is springing up. Send your address to Forest Lodge, Glen Allen, Virginia, and learn all about it.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

"HOW THEY PROFIT"

Here is a typical letter:

"Vanderveer Crossings, Inc.:

"Gentlemen—On Nov. 14, 1906, I sold for a client one of your lots, 20x100 ft. 2 in. for $3,500 spot cash, to Peter Olsen of 87th St. and Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, who has since put a store and apartments for two families on the plot and sold it for $15,500, making a clear profit of $2,500 in 90 days. Yours sincerely, A. J. MURPHY, Real Estate Broker, 164 Montague Street, Brooklyn."

It is interesting to add that the above 20-foot front lot, recently sold for $3,500, was sold by us to Mr. Murphy's client only a few years ago for the ridiculous sum of $450.

From $450 to $3,500 in a few years, with no trouble and trivial expense (which can remain as a charge to account) is a little better than 4 per cent. per annum in a bank.

Money invested in our lots is almost as get-at-able as money in a savings bank—and a good deal safer.

Send your name and address and let us show you what you can do for as little as $60 or $70 down and $12 or $15 monthly.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS,

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Borough Park Co. Bensonhurst Co.
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COMBINED CAPITAL, $1,500,000.
COMBINED SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
Wm. H. Reynolds, President.
R. Turnbull, General Manager.
277 Broadway, New York City.

BEST BARGAIN IN FLATBUSH.

Beautiful Home. Corner Plot.

Because of leaving city, May 1, and to make quick sale, I offer my new residence in most beautiful and exclusive section of Flatbush at great sacrifice; delightful outlook; within stone's throw of houses costing $25,000 and $35,000; two minutes' walk from Newkirk Av., Brighton Beach express station; three minutes from Avenue C station; faces asphalted street; southern exposure; spacious grounds; large colonial veranda running nearly around the house; twelve large rooms; steam heat, two large bathrooms; separate toilets; billiard room unequaled in Flatbush; large drawing room; spacious centre hall; large library first floor; den on second; dining room, a leading feature of house, is finished in Cincrusta Walton, with large bay window; hot and cold water between sleeping rooms; fancy parquet floors first and second stories; stained glass windows; positively one of the most attractive properties in this section; convenient schools and markets; this is no speculator's offer, but a sacrifice the owner will make on account of leaving city; for quick buyer the price is $14,000; house open for inspection. Call upon owner, 508 Marlborough Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn. Get off at Avenue C station, Brighton Beach R. R.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS, BROKERS,
HAS REMOVED
ITS BROOKLYN OFFICE
FROM 210 MONTAGUE ST.
TO 193 MONTAGUE ST.,
(One Flight Up.)
ITS NEW YORK OFFICE REMAINS AT 187 BROADWAY.
JERE JOHNSON JR. CO

FOR

Bay Ridge Homes

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4807 5th Ave,
BROOKLYN

BEST BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN

48th St., near 5th Av., most active section in Brooklyn, block from proposed Subway, 4-story building, bay windows, 30x80x100; all improvements; (modern house;) all rented to refined tenants; similar houses asking $22,500.

My Price, $20,000.

NOTE.—430 40th St., Brooklyn, sold at auction this April 11th by Leonard Moody & Co. for $9,500; took it my house on 48th St. and you will admit my house is worth $3,000 more. It is positively best bargain in Brooklyn.

Aaron Kosofsky, 715 6th Ave.
New York. Phone 3192 Bryant.

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ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES
ALL PRICES AND LOCATIONS.
FLATBUSH REALTY
LOTS AND INVESTMENT PROPERTY
492 Flatbush Ave.
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"THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY."

Elegant Flatbush corner dwelling, detached; plot 50x100; 10 rooms; all best improvements; billiard room; steam heat; parquet floors; beam ceiling; awnings, shades, screens, &c., all new; asphalt street; near Beverly Road station; worth $12,750, but owner leaves city on account of business; immediate action necessary; therefore will consider reasonable offer; take small cash. Matthesen, 854 Westminster Road.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment

OTTO SINGER, Builder,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

Unrestricted Corner Plots.

Ocean Av. and Avenue N, 6 lots.....$8,000
Liberty and Drew Avs., 5 lots.....$6,000
Atlantic, Hoffmann Av., (Queens) 5 lots..$3,000
Easy Terms.
WHITON, 130 Broadway, New York.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in neert of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

Elegant brick mansion, 16 rooms and 2 baths; best residential section in Eastern District; corner plot, 80x100 ft.; 20 minutes to Wall St. Apply Citizens' Realty Co., 1,054 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Attention.—Two-story-and-basement brick and brownstone one and two family houses, some near Broadway, others near Tompkins Av.; 20 minutes to New York; price, $6,000; terms easy. Citizens' Realty Co., 1,054 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—Beautiful 8-room villa; finest condition; expensively decorated; near Newkirk Av., Cortelyou Club, Erasmus Hall; $6,500. Riley, 1,190 Flatbush Av.

Magnificent residence, 17 rooms, near six transit lines; 20 minutes to Manhattan; value $70,000; must sell. Grimes, 526 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—Grand corner villa, 10 rooms, oak finish, parquet floors; wide verandas; sewered streets; 40x108, $7,900. Hammond, 1,199 Flatbush Av.

Elegant new 12-room house within one block Brighton Beach "L" station. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

Sheepshead Bay.—Nine-room detached cottage, with all improvements and steem heat, for sale. 2,604 East 27th St.

Several of the finest corners near Prospect Park South. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau Street.

10 lots, including two corners, near Brighton Beach "L." Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

23 lots on Lenox Road, suitable for 2-family houses. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

383 lots in Browneville, near "L" station, $300 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

41 lots on Lincoln Road, near Flatbush Av. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

40 lots on Gravesend Av.; price $625 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

100 fine lots on railroad, $25 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted—Small furnished cottage, with bath, gas, near sea bathing. Polack, 292 Pearl St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Free Tickets or Special Trains Not Necessary to Reach

ELMHURST HEIGHTS NEW YORK CITY

THE HIGHEST GRADE RESIDENTIAL PARK IN TOWN

Only 4 Miles from Herald Square

WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT.
NO ASSESSMENTS TO WORRY ABOUT.
Nearer Than Harlem and Easier of Access Than the Bronx.
5 CENTS, TRAIN OR TROLLEY.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY

On Completion of Tunnel About the End of July.

Within a Year, 300% Profit Is Guaranteed

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. Elegant Colonial mansions ready for occupancy for sale on easy terms.
10% DEPOSIT WILL SECURE A PLOT. DON'T DELAY.
Send postal to-day for handsome colored maps and views.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

WE BACK OUR CLAIM
THE BEST—NO EXCEPTIONS

Queens Court
QUEENS, N. Y. C.

THE REASONS:

3,000 FEET FRONT ON TWO LINES OF BELMONT TROLLEYS. DIRECT FEEDERS TO BELMONT 42D ST. TUNNEL AND BROOKLYN.
ADJOINING 5TH AV. SIDE OF THE $4,000,000 BELMONT PARK.
WITHIN STONE THROW OF TWO ELECTRIC SUBWAY STATIONS. NOW IN OPERATION TO FLATBUSH AV.; JULY 1, DIRECT CONNECTION BROOKLYN SUBWAY AND BATTERY TUNNEL.
$100,000 BOROUGH SCHOOL FACING PROPERTY.
ALL STREETS GRADED AND GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALK NOW COMPLETED.
A BEAUTIFUL, RESTRICTED SUBURB IN NEW YORK CITY, WITH CITY IMPROVEMENTS AND PROTECTION.
QUEENS-COURT BEING LOCATED IN HEART OF A BUILT-UP COMMUNITY, OPPORTUNITY IS LIMITED TO BUY LOTS NOW AT PRESENT PRICES.

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FULL LOTS $250 TO $600 NOTHING HIGHER

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CHAS. HALLOCK & CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. 'Phone 2287—38th.

FINE HOUSE AT FLUSHING FOR RENT. Three-story brick dwelling, late residence of H. A. Bogert, cor. Lawrence Av. and Washington St.; about 4 acres lawn; 17 rooms, 2 bathrooms; butler's pantry, large kitchen and laundry in basement; $250 per month; $300 per month furnished; will sell $75,000. Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway, N. Y. City, or local agents at Flushing.

WOODHAVEN.

Plot of about 13 lots, Woodhaven Avenue corner, five minutes from Battery tunnel station, between Atlantic and Jamaica Avenues; price $8,500. Address Owner, 688 Bushwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Rent—At $100 month, splendid residence in Flushing; all improvements; six acres; lawns and gardens; magnificent trees; stable, coach house; immediate possession. Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Elmhurst.—Choice location; three minutes from depot and trolley; cottage, seven rooms and bath; all improvements; shade and fruit trees; $35 on lease. Crane & Lockwood, 46 Wall St.

Flushing.—Will sell the highest land at the cheapest prices in all New York City; fully improved; city water and gas; easiest terms. R. H. Ford, Room 1,003, 110 West 34th St., New York City.

$4,250 buys 12-room house, two sets improvements; four lots; near station; immediate possession; pay $750 now, balance same as rent. Condict, Room 202, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

For Sale—Richmond Hill, fine residence, all improvements; six lots; price $12,000; only $3,600 cash required. Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STOCK AND TOOLS INCLUDED.

Accident to owner forces sale; 102 acres, keeps 15 cows; wood, fruit, four cows, two horses, twelve sheep and lambs, new dump cart, rigging, new farm wagon and rack, two mowing machines, harness, wheelbarrow, potato sprayer, small tools and farm implements complete for a model farm, are included; price for all only $2,800. For picture of the 9-room house and many convenient barn see No. 12,174, Page 12 of "Strout's List 18," mailed FREE. E. A. STROUT CO., Dept. 7, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

100 ACRES, $1,000.

Dark loam soil, fenced, wood, fruit, 10-room house; big maples on lawn; stable; to settle estate; only $1,000; see picture of house, No. 55,089, page 23, of Strout's List 18, mailed free. E. A. Strout Co., Dept. 7, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

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On east side, downtown property.
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Can secure building loans for builders.
SUMNER REALTY CO.,
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BUILDING LOANS WANTED

of $1,200 to $1,600 on six and seven room cottages on Long Island and in New Jersey at depots. Call or write, 147 East 125th St., Room 303.

$15,000-$17,000 to loan, first mortgage, 5%, Bronx, Manhattan, improved property. Fedden, 146th St., two doors east of 3d Av.

WOODHAVEN.

Plot of about 13 lots, Woodhaven Av. corner, five minutes from Battery tunnel station, between Atlantic and Jamaica Avs.; price $8,500. Address Owner, 688 Bushwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale—At Hastings-on-Hudson, fine suburban home property, 100 by nearly 240 feet; well-built house, eight rooms and bath, large attic and cellar, stumbwaiter, fruit farms, Hudson River, with an unlimited mountain view west; a 30-acre cleared farm, sloping southwest, high and healthy. A nine-room house, with improvements, porcelain bath and basin, steam heat, telephone, hardwood floors throughout; spacious lawns, with walled stream connecting ponds; new barn, box stalls; poultry house and outbuildings; large gardens, plenty fruit; will include, if sold this month, poultry, horse, vehicles, harness, machinery, incubator, brooders, tools, &c.; price $8,500, half cash. New street and trolley now in progress will double values soon. No brokers. R Box 320 Times, Times Square.

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80 ACRES, 139 FULLY RESTRICTED VILLA PLOTS, HIGH GROUND, IN THE VILLAGE OF ARDSLEY, N. Y., FOR SALE.
ALSO 16.3 ACRES ON TROLLEY, NEAR WHITE PLAINS. MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS MAILED ON REQUEST.
Metropolitan and Suburban Realty Company,
2,442 Jerome Av., New York City.
Phone 854 Tremont.

For Sale—At Hastings-on-Hudson, fine suburban home property, 100 by nearly 240 feet; well-built house, eight rooms and bath, large attic and cellar, stumbwaiter, fruit farms, Hudson River, with an unlimited mountain view west; a 30-acre cleared farm, sloping southwest, high and healthy. A nine-room house, with improvements, porcelain bath and basin, steam heat, telephone, hardwood floors throughout; spacious lawns, with walled stream connecting ponds; new barn, box stalls; poultry house and outbuildings; large gardens, plenty fruit; will include, if sold this month, poultry, horse, vehicles, harness, machinery, incubator, brooders, tools, &c.; price $8,500, half cash. New street and trolley now in progress will double values soon. No brokers. R Box 320 Times, Times Square.

THOMAS N. COOKE,

125 Greenwich Av., Greenwich, Conn.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE,

(By Season or Year.)

Large, well-furnished house; stable-garage; excellent garden, lawns, &c.; 4½ acres in all; 215 feet water front, overlooking Sound; situated on Byram Shore, Town of Greenwich, Conn. For particulars address
A. R. CLARK,
30 Broad Street, New York.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For sale, in the village of Gt. Barrington, a new 2-story house of 9 rooms, with every modern improvement; fine fireplace, hardwood floors; large stable, 3 single and one box stall; large lot 80 by 90 feet; 4½ minutes' walk from Post Office and station; splendid neighborhood; everything in perfect order; price $5,500; part cash, balance at 5 per cent. Address H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL BERKSHIRES.

Near Stockbridge, Mass.; 25 acres, 8-room house, barn, fruit; near lake; beautiful location; $2,000. Holmes, 1,367 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN

Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Large, fully and attractively furnished gentlemen's country home; stable accommodating six horses, carriages, and automobiles; fine lawn, garden, and woodlands of over 100 acres, in beautiful Ramapo Mountain region of Northern New Jersey, on Ramapo River; excellent spring of purest water on place; twelve large bedrooms; open fireplaces, 3 bathrooms; suitable for large family or several families of friends; 1¼ hours from New York, 30 miles out; 3 minutes from station and P. O., Pennsylvania, ferries. Address Owner, Box 141 Times Downtown.

NEWPORT, R. I. Furnished cottages.

Ocean front; combine seashore and country; rent $600 to $1,000. Photos, &c., of E. B. Hall, Box 1,851 Boston, Mass.

Flushing.—To rent, furnished, for Summer, residence, nine rooms and bath; all improvements; near stations and trolleys; best location. Room 1,019 Townsend Building.

WESTCHESTER FOR SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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WILL DOUBLE IN A FEW MONTHS

Pleasantville Heights enjoys every advantage and convenience for all-year-round residential purposes. It is delightfully situated, has all city conveniences, surrounded by fine hotels, excellent stores, markets, churches, public High School, an up-to-date fire department, water, electric lights, &c.; 11c. fare; 30 trains, day and night; traveling on the Harlem Electric R. R. is a pleasure. The history of the Bronx will be repeated and our lots will quadruple in value inside of a year. Property is restricted.

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WE FURNISH LOANS TO BUILD WITH.

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Lots and plots sold on easy terms.
Call or write at once for maps and passe.

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140 West 42d St., near Broadway.
Branch open evenings 33 East 125th St., ground floor.

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LARCHMONT

a model residental park in every particular, not alone to the eye, but in these things which are even more important—pure water and as good a system of sewers as any city in America can boast of.

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75 ft. by 125 ft., $300 cash
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BALANCE ON EASY TERMS.

In buying in Larchmont Park you are getting property which will increase steadily in value for many years, for it is becoming every day nearer to the heart of New York City.

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We have listed with us some of the finest and most desirable improved and unimproved properties in North and South Yonkers, Park Hill, Lowerre, and Caryl, at GREAT BARGAINS.

Many choice residences, with fine river and landscape views at exceedingly low prices. Two-family houses, single and double apartments at prices that should interest those seeking investments.

Several parcels of vacant land in plots to suit, from 1 to 100 lots, at $250 per lot and upward.

Furnished houses in beautiful Park Hill and North Yonkers FOR RENT for the season or a longer term.

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GAUL AND BELL

23 NORTH BROADWAY
Tel. 2121-1482.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Bedford Village, Harlem R. R.; elevation 600 ft.; 133 acres of land, of which 30 acres are woods with frontage on 2 highways; watered by several springs and brook; 4 superb building sites; this farm is offered at a sacrifice to quick purchaser for $150 per acre; will be worth $400 per acre in one year.

Lonsbery & Tharp,
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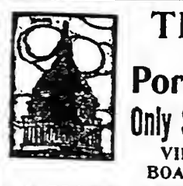

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Modern boarding house, school, private sanitarium, in beautiful suburban town; high situation; near station, trolley, churches, &c.; 15 rooms, room for others; all improvements; steam heat, gas and electricity; nice grounds; fine shade; 45 minutes from New York; rent $900 yearly. Room 1,009, 99 Nassau St.

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Riverside Drive and 110th Street
High-grade Fire-proof Apartments
7 Rooms and Bath
All Modern Conveniences.
Rents $1,000 to $1,900.
Will Be Ready September 1st.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

118th St., 204 West. Near 7th Av. Drive—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS

326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $55.
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

471 Central Park West

CORNER 107TH ST.
Corner apartment, 8 large rooms, every modern improvement. Rent, $1,300. Apply on premises or to
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
BROADWAY at 150th St. 'Phone 4189 Harlem.

Colonial Apartments

Must be seen to be appreciated; one block from "L" and Subway; 6 large, light rooms, tiled bath, shower, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; $50 monthly. Apply 29 Columbus Av. or
SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
150 Columbus Av., at 66th St.

The Riviera Apartment,

Northeast Cor. 7th Av. and 142d St.
Apartments 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms; elevator, gas, electric lights, telephone, hall service.

WASHINGTON,

318-322 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartment; 6 large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Family leaving city will sublet apartment for balance of lease expiring Nov. 1; private block; West 90s; eight rooms; 11 outside windows, overlooking Central Park; 3d floor; $65 apartment for $60. For permit apply to J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

100th St., 215 West.—Six large rooms, bath; south, east, and north exposures; no court; elevator, telephone, electric light; regular rent, $60.00; will sublet at reduction until October 1st. Borrn, Box 213 Times Downtown.

83d St.—Two cold water, extra wide.....$52.00
87th St., near 7th Av.—4-story tenement, 35,000
26th St., near 6th Av.—4-story tenement, 35,000
110th St.—Triple stores and base. stores, 45,000
Sache & Co., 1,268 Amsterdam Av.

140th St., 289 West.—L station at corner; 6 elegant rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hot water; $27-$30.

Parlor bedroom, bath; extreme cleanliness; $30-$00 monthly; future engagements asked. 22 West 60th St.

84th; 113 West.—Elegant apartment, 7 large, light rooms; one flight; hall attendant; telephone; no noise or dust; 2 to 4.

40th St., 140 West.—Elegant single apartments, six rooms, bath, all light; improvements. Inquire janitor.

EAST SIDE.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern apartments; 6 rooms; rental $50 to $55. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

170th St., 882 East.—5 and 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; fine location, near 169th St. "L" station; $22 to $27; one month free.

For Rent.—Apartment, 60 Washington Square; summer months; three rooms, front; north light; private bath; telephone; completely furnished even to piano.

Apartment, seven outside rooms; fully furnished; piano; telephone; June 1 to October. 68 Washington Square.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

116th, 104 East.—High-class apartments, 7 all light rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, elevator service.

116th St., 20 East.—Four rooms; all improvements; $20. Janitress or Sachs, 1,268 Amsterdam Av.

110TH ST., 18 EAST.—Four rooms, all improvements, $20. Janitress or Sachs, 1,268 Amsterdam Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR SALE

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
5TH AVENUE & 50TH STREET
(No. 624 Fifth Ave.)

formerly the Zeigler residence. 25x100 feet with privileges to alter for business purposes. 21 years Columbia College leasehold, with 2 renewals of 21 years each

Apply to your own broker.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

OFFICES 616 East 149th St., Just West of 3d Av. Subway and "L" Stations. Including advertising sign space for each tenant on roof, showing prominently from the above busy stations.
BRONX BUSIEST SECTION.
Suitable for stock broker, insurance, or other light business. All improvements. Janitor service. Low rent to desirable tenants. Loeb & Kaufman, on premises.

Store and Basement to Let
46, 48 East Houston St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Size 42x68, with or without power; immediate possession; all improvements.
L. TANENBAUM, STRAUSS & CO.,
640 BROADWAY.

LINCOLN SQUARE ARCADE

1947 Broadway, 65th and 66th.
Offices, studios, club rooms, floors; elevators, steam heat, electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

Entire building on Broad St., Hotel, Restaurant, Cafe, or any business.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 198 Broadway.

46 and 48 West 43rd St.
52x100, one-story building.
$4,000; possession May 1st.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 Fifth Av., near 58th St.

STORES 19 AND 21 BEEKMAN ST., WILL BE RENTED LOW ON SHORT TERM LEASES. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Building Close to New Custom House.—Strong five-story and dry cellar loft building, between Whitehall and Broad Sts., 25x70; freight elevator; brokers protected. Further particulars apply A. H. Frankel, 212 Pearl St.

STORE HARLEM'S BUSY CORNER, 204 EAST 120TH ST.; 20x75 feet. CRAWFORD, 182 East 122d St.

Half store, 49 Columbus Av., $75. Chas. S. Kobler, 806 Columbus Av., (104th.)

Two lofts, 45 Warren St. Al. Davis, 143 William St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
EAST SIDE.

LA CASA BLANCA
55 East 76th St.
near Madison Av.

Apartments of seven rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,500; white enameled woodwork throughout; parquet flooring throughout; tiled bathrooms, electric lights, telephone; immediate possession; references required. Telephone 1690—79th.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
Corner Madison Av. and 59th St.
Sunny apartments, 5 to 13 rooms, with kitchens; restaurant in the building; select patronage; one handsomely furnished apartment to sublet; $1,200 to $3,000.

CORNER APARTMENTS.
THE COURTLANDT.
Madison Av., southeast corner 88th St., Nos. 1,217, 1,219, 1,221 Madison Av.
Nine rooms and bath; $1,400.
Under management of owners.
Sup't on premises. Telephone 4276 79th St.

A.—Steam-heated apartments, six and seven large, light rooms in the Schermerhorn block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; new open plumbing; rent $30-$40. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

CORNER FLAT
117th Street, 26 East, 6 large rooms on the 5th floor; all improvements.

BRONX.
HIGH CLASS
CORNER APARTMENTS
Five Rooms LARGE and Bath FOYER
Every room facing the street, large, light, and airy; ideal place for Summer. Private house section of Fordham; best of hardwood trim, large china closets and mantels, large mirrors in each bedroom; open plumbing, electric lights and all modern improvements. West side of Davidson Av., between North St. and Evelyn Place; very convenient to two trolley lines for both Subway and "L." The owner will offer inducements to desirable yearly tenants.
ONLY TWO APARTMENTS LEFT—$34.
Address the owner, GEO. M. TURNER, 18 West 18th St. 'Phone 872—Tremont.

THE REVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Apartment two rooms and bath, (furnished,) from April 16; also apartment of four rooms and bath, from May 1st.

Apartment to sublet, furnished, June to October; three rooms, bath; elevator, restaurant, telephone, Subway station. Inquire Wednesday mornings. References required. The Clendening, 202 West 103d St. Nelson.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED APARTMENT of seven rooms and bath; southwest exposure; all rooms light, airy, cool; rent May to November, $600; exceptional references required. St. Ives, 155 East 72d St.

Apartment of five cool, spacious, lofty, all light rooms, with servants' shd bath room, near Madison Square, fully furnished for housekeeping; for Summer, $75 month. X. B., Box 380 Times, Times Square.

Unusual Opportunity.—Centrally located, nine rooms and bath; large rooms, finely furnished; all outside, light and air; piano; telephone, elevator, &c. Dewey, 325 West 59th St.

Furnished six-room apartment in East Orange, near two Lackawanna stations, for Summer months to desirable party. Address "H.," Box 304 Times, Times Square.

Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, to couple or two young ladies; leaving city; piano, cosy home; $15 weekly. Tel. 3437 Columbus.

FOR RENT
Entire 12 Story Steel
MERCANTILE BUILDING
Covering area of 15,050 feet.
30-34 West 33d St. and 29-35

ROOSEVELT ATTACKED AT JEFFERSON DINNER

Senator Rayner, Col. Harvey, and Martin W. Littleton Turn Guns on Him.

HEARST'S FRIENDS ABSENT

Places Set for Jackson, Glynn, and Hauser at Democratic Club Gathering All Vacant.

Some 400 Democrats were in the grand ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night to celebrate the 164th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson and get inspiration for the coming Presidential battle. They were members and guests of the National Democratic Club. The dinner brought together a number of Democrats of National prominence. All the speakers had something to say about the man in the White House and Executive government.

Up at the dais table at the Waldorf dinner were scheduled to sit, according to the programme, State Treasurer Hauser, State Controller Glynn, and Attorney General Jackson, all of whom went into office last Fall when Hearst, their running mate, did not. But the three State officers named, the only ones scheduled to sit at the dais table, were not there. Charles F. Murphy was. There were thirteen at the dais table. The night was the 13th.

It developed during the progress of the dinner that, despite the desire on the part of many of the club members that William Jennings Bryan be invited to attend to speak at the dinner, no invitation over got to Mr. Bryan.

Invitation to Bryan Headed Off.

It was explained that when the Dinner Committee met, it was decided that an invitation be sent to Mr. Bryan. A subcommittee was appointed by the Dinner Committee to take charge of invitations. When the Committee on Invitations met, the Chairman of that committee being absent, a man who was known to be an anti-Bryan man presided. As a result of the committee's decision no invitation was sent to Mr. Bryan.

A member of the club, friendly to Bryan, acting upon what he knew of the plan to invite the Nebraskan to speak, wrote a letter to Mr. Bryan, asking him to get "something hot" ready for the occasion, as an invitation would get to him a little later on, but the invitation was never sent.

Congressman William Sulzer was to have been at the dais table, but he wasn't. Mayor McClellan was not on the list. He was in Princeton, N. J., yesterday. City Controller Herman A. Metz, Borough President Abearn, Perry Belmont, Herman Ridder, and Martin Littleton sat with the toastmaster. John Fox, President of the National Democratic Club, being ill in bed, former Chief Justice Morgan, J. O'Brien served in his stead.

About the dais table appeared the name "Thomas Jefferson," flanked on one side by "1743" and on the other by "1907." Both ends of the room had a liberal display of United States flags. The boxes were full of handsomely gowned women. Just behind the toastmaster was a picture of Thomas Jefferson.

Toastmaster O'Brien pictured Jefferson coming down the halls of time with the Declaration of Independence in one hand and the title to the Louisiana Purchase in the other. He lauded the patron saint of the Democratic Party as he who had made popular government easy and successful.

Audience Cheers for Dixie.

The audience was a bit Southern in its sympathies. "Dixie" got enthusiastic applause. A speaker's reference to State rights called down hearty cheers.

Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland was introduced. The orchestra played "My Maryland," and the speaker trained his guns on President Roosevelt and the socalled "New Democrats." The audience was with him. He tore to tatters Bryan's Government ownership plan, though he did not mention his name. He preached for a revival of old-time Democracy.

A side remark of the speaker brought great applause. He asked his hearers to consider Roosevelt as President of all the railroads.

"And he would not need any Board of Directors, either," he interpolated. He mentioned the names of Tilden and Cleveland, and their names were warmly applauded.

Senator Rayner on Democracy.

Senator Rayner's subject was "What Is Democracy?" He said the Democratic party sprang from the loins of the Constitution, and while being progressive it should stand by the cardinal principles that gave it being. He said he belonged to a school that believes that the Democratic party will always exist, regardless of discomfiture and defeat, but that the people have not much confidence in a party of negation, a party that is not in favor of anything in particular, and is opposed to everything in general. He said:

"One prediction can be safely made, and that is when the Republican Party has another candidate, and it is bound to have one at some day or another, it will gradually drift away from a great many of his plans and purposes, and it will assume business at its old stand. Then it will be necessary for us to come back to our old principles, unless in the meantime we have so disfigured them that we will not be able to recognize them or to find them."

Senator Rayner said there was a sharp line of cleavage between the Republican policy of centralization of power and subordination of the States to a central authority and the Democratic doctrine of States rights.

He favored the proper extension of power of the Federal Government over matters wholly of a national character, such as inter-State commerce and interstate railway regulation, but he would not yield the slightest fraction of the supremacy of the States over their own local and domestic concerns. He went on to say:

"In the next place, we are opposed to Governmental paternalism. I predict that the day will never come when the Government of the United States will own and operate the railroads of the country. We do not want to own them. We own enough now. We had better sell some things we have than enlarge our holdings.

Government Ownership a Phantom.

"I regard the governmental ownership of railroads as a vision and a phantom. I cannot look upon the scheme in this country as practical or feasible; nor do I believe that the Democratic platform will contain any provision holding out the hope of such an undertaking. Let us give the present railroad law a fair test and trial; and if it does not answer the purposes of its enactment, let us extend its provisions and supplement its remedies so that it will meet any emergency that may arise.

"The Democratic Party must contend for one proposition in this connection, and that is, it must demand a complete obedience to the existing statute. The railroad Presidents and officers of our trunk lines must be made, once and forever, to realize that they are the servants and not the masters of the people.

"Governmental ownership will never come to pass unless they force the issue. They are the real agitators; and I would kindly warn them to further desist from pursuing the tricks and mysteries that have now been laid bare before the gaze of the American people. If I were in their place I would call a halt, and not force an economic strife that is bound to submerge them beneath the righteous indignation of an outraged people.

No Further Expansion.

"Now another proposition: The Democratic party ought to oppose any further expansion of our territorial possessions. We have committed one fatal blunder. The Philippines, these beautiful pearls of the sea, I will guarantee would not sell for a dollar and a half in the market overt of the world. Who wants them? Where is the bidder? Not a bid! Advertise them; call your auction; ring your bell through the continents. Try to give them away if you can. Offer a bonus to any one who will take them, including the Sultan of Sulu, with his mothers-in-law and his first and second and third class wives. Not a nod of the head will you get from the nations of the world."

Senator Rayner said this was not an executive Government, despite the fact that we were drifting toward the principle of executive government insidiously, perhaps unconsciously, but nevertheless with well-defined purpose and advancing steps. The duty of the Democratic party in this crisis was plain—it must set its face against executive usurpation with resoluteness and be uncompromising in its stand. He defined the Democratic platform as he would frame it as follows:

A Brief But Pointed Platform.

"If I had any hand in the construction of a Democratic platform. I would give the country something a little new in the way of a Democratic deealogue. I would, of course, incorporate a plank for a low tariff and for commercial reciprocity with the trading nations of the world. I would then add a plank declaring that there is no such thing as an unwritten constitution; that if it requires change it must be amended, not by Secretary Root, but by the suffrages of the people; and that it is a treasonable act to insert into it any power or grant that is not confined within the well-defined authority and limitations of the instrument.

"In obedience to the Constitution I would then unequivocally declare for the supremacy of the States. I would then announce that the party is not in favor of territorial expansion; that our arms should be stacked, and that while we do not object to this Government becoming a world-power upon the field of commerce and of enterprise, upon the field of war we do not propose to unite with other robber Governments in the despoilment of foreign territory and in the conquest of helpless races."

Mr. Rayner lauded the name of Jefferson and concluded as follows:

Jefferson a Safe Guide.

"If the Democratic Party will only follow his precepts and axioms and not attempt to alter them to suit every economic clique or mongrel denomination that is willing to array itself under its banners, then I believe we shall be recalled to life to resume the duties of our normal existence and to the accomplishment of our historic destiny."

Editor George B. M. Harvey, speaking to the subject "A Lesson from the Scriptures," came next.

Speech of Col. George Harvey.

Col. Harvey spoke in part as follows:

My text will be found in Ecclesiastes, tenth chapter, thirteenth and sixteenth verses:

Woe to thee, O land, when thy King is a child. * * * The beginning of the words of his mouth is foolishness, and the end of his talk is mischievous madness.

The preacher had in mind a ruler, not necessarily young in years, but boyish in mind, in temperament, in impetuosity, in love of excitement, in passion for notoriety, in heedless disregard of considerations born of sobriety and calmness; a daring leader, though an unsafe guide; a possessor of talents, but not of knowledge; noisy, confused, contradictory, inconsistent, illogical, irrational, yet so emphatic and insistent in expression as in effect to pose as the discoverer of all truths, while, in fact, only an enunciator of the principles or fallacies of others; maintaining each tenet with uncompromising arrogance until compelled to abandon it and then shrouding retreat in impregnable ambiguity; a constructive statesman by profession, a destructive politician in practice; in seeming, a chivalric Orlando; in fact, a Bombastes Furioso!

Such the King whom the preacher depicted as likely to bring woe upon the land, whose talk beginning in foolishness ends in mischievous madness! We are told that a President chosen by the people is immune from criticism, that he is a thing apart, a tribune enveloped in the odor of sanctity which safeguarded the Kings of old. Criticism of official conduct has ever been a prerogative of the people. Not so now! The heavy hand of fear rests upon the land. The mighty organization known as the Republican Party has become a mere personal machine. Its former leaders have drawn back affrightedly into their corners. Their wishes are no longer regarded, obedience to edict is not only exacted from, but enforced upon them.

Democracy Cowers Also.

So, too, with the representatives of the party founded by Thomas Jefferson! With substantial unanimity Democratic Senators and Representatives cat the crumbs of patronage from the hand that smote them, and lick the boot whose impact they have felt, while simultaneously their undisputed, if not, in fact, peerless leader, hobbles like a cripple in the wake of his successful rival, gathering as he goes the few scraps that are left of his own fallacies.

But it is demanded, "What hath our King done that he should be condemned?" Rather I should ask, What hath he not tried to undo that he should be praised? The actual accomplishment of either good or ill may be balanced by a feather. The roaring of the lion invariably subsides into the cooing of the dove. It is not the vainglorious boasting, as in the latest speech at Cambridge, of much already done, but the supplementary threat of "girding up loins to do more" that has caused havoc at home and apprehension abroad. It is the illimitable volume of violent fulminations from the source of power that is "choking up the fountains of industry and drying all its streams." Already great undertakings have been abandoned; new enterprises have been halted; the business world looks apprehensively to the future, and all who have anything at stake or aught in anticipation thank God in their hearts for the promise to forego a third term, and devoutly pray, though with no little misgiving, for the keeping of the pledge.

Another Attack Coming!

I say with no little misgiving, because signs are manifest that the "spear that knows no brother" is again to be hurled into the arena. "My policies" is the battle cry, and who but 'Me' personifies them? "All corporations should be accountable to some sovereign," was the language of the message of Dec. 5, 1905, immediately followed by the gracious phrase, "I am in no sense hostile to them." Now comes the unprecedented and arrogant declaration, insulting to a free people, of the right of a President of these United States to name his own successor—the violent denunciation of those venturing to question that prerogative as "conspirators," engaged necessarily in treason against usurping authority—the raging of the revolutionary instinct of a lawless mind! And thoughtful men look on, shocked and terrified, yet non-resistant! What does it all mean? That the American people, deluded by the marvelous spectacle of blatant probity yawping from the pinnacle of self-appreciation, stand ready to welcome the destruction of the very fabric of free institutions? Then, woe, indeed, to the land!

It is in no spirit of partisanship, but in infinite sadness, that we foresee abandonment of principle in a national campaign led by two false prophets striving only to determine which may raise a banner most attractive to the multitude.

Is there no courage left in us? Must time-honored Democracy follow the Republican Party in voluntary submission? Is there not somewhere to be found inspiration to raise, whether for success or failure, but everlastingly for the right, the flag of the fathers of the Republic? May not one final attempt be made to join hands with the conservative South and blaze the way for the entrance of living truth and real sincerity to supplant the hollow sham and glaring hypocrisy before which now in shame we bow our heads? If government by the people must perish and the pendulum be swung back to autocracy, then woe, indeed, to the land! But let us, at least, go down with our faces to the front, trampling expediency under foot, spurning compromise, defying mobs, following the fixed star of undying principle, and trusting to the return to reason of the American people and the working of God's immutable laws for a resurrection that shall be glorious because deserved!

Littleton Denounces Protection.

Martin W. Littleton, ex-Borough President of Brooklyn, spoke on the protective tariff, which he described as the parent of the whole brood of evils, which, he said, besets the country to-day in the organization of great trusts, railroad combinations, rate discriminations, and the good and evil that came with the great labor organizations. Thus the "privileged" classes of to-day were created. Mr. Littleton went on to say:

"If railroad tariffs or rates are founded on favoritism and dictated by discrimination, they do not favor or discriminate more than does the Government tariff. If inter-State commerce is built upon wrong and survives upon injustice, it is not more wrong or more unjust than is international commerce. If child labor is putting a shadow over the good name of the country, it is responding to the avarice of these privileged industries. If the insurance companies have despoiled their trust funds to fatten the treasury of political parties, they are but conforming to a policy long since established by these privileged industries and accepted by the Republican Party.

"If this Government has been thrown into the endless difficulty of a colonial policy and driven outside its traditions in an effort to absorb or assimilate an alien race, it did so under the servile dominion of this privileged class anxious to exploit other lands and other peoples. If to-day Socialism projects its shadow over the face of the Republic, its substance is deep down in the vitals of this protected system. If centralization gathers its strength up from the four quarters of the country and binds it into the power of a Nation, it is obeying the law of development. If growing from a protected system of the tumultuous and disorganized poor are murmuring and mad with inequality, their resentment reaches exactly to the point where the Government undertook the enrichment of a certain class by extending the shelter of its protection to them.

Roosevelt's "Economic Confusion."

"If President Roosevelt is floundering amid the economic confusion of the time and thrashing events and men with a big stick, he is contending with the effects of a system to which his party pledges undying loyalty, instead of laying the remedy at the very cause by striking a blow at the protective system. If he is hot with the fever of economic tumult and swinging in political oscillation between Socialism and centralization, he is but yielding to the irritation which comes from a cause planted generations ago by the policy of his party.

"The influence of this insidious system has run to the very finger-tips of American life. The virus of its vicious discrimination has tainted and stained every detail of American business. The just power of the Nation has been twisted out of place and made to hold up the load of private enterprise. From a great Government, impartially and bravely holding to a perfect level the balance of its great powers, it has become the refuge of wealth seeking and maintaining undue advantage and the resort of lawless labor aiming to have its share of paternalism.

Republican Ship Rudderless.

"The Republicans ride like a rudderless ship under the full steam of a strenuous Captain, and they reckon not of wind, nor weather, nor barometer. The Democrats are resting in the calm of accustomed defeat, but from habit they have an eye to the lifeboats. Half the men who profess to be are not Republicans, and half the men who profess to be are not Democrats. They are following under the attraction of instinct, or the allurement of gain. The line of cleavage is no longer between Democrats and Republicans—it is between conservatives and radicals.

"Our Government must be taken from the debauching influence of protected graft, it must be put beyond the madness of the mob, and the arrogant and mercenary instincts of monopoly. Its feet must stand firmly upon the Constitution; its arms must be extended in equal protection to the life, liberty, and property of every class, and upon its head must be the light of a new century streaming from the four quarters of the earth, transfiguring the spirit and the form of a great democratic Republic."

What They Ate.

This was the menu:

Pamplemousse.
Graves Superieur.
Potage a la Veloutine.
Amontillado Passado.
Radis. Olives. Celeri. Amandes salees.
Truite de riviere a la Mouniere. Pommes de terre.
Niersteiner.
Ris de Veau, a la Henriette.
St. Estephe.
Noisettes d'Agneau du Printemps, Sauce Oporto.
Pommes de terre, Hollandaise.
Petits pois a la Francaise.
Sorbet de Fantaisie.
Pigeonneaux rotis au cresson.
Salade a la Waldorf.
Liqueurs.
Glaces assorties. Petits fours. Fruits.
Apollinaris. Cafe.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Are Taxed for Gloves Not Invoiced—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Eugene G. Hay the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed by the John V. Farwell Company of Chicago relative to the loss of gloves while in the possession of the customs officials.

The importers alleged that they received the number of gloves invoiced, whereas the Appraiser made an affidavit to the effect that he examined 838 9-12 dozen. The invoice called for only 314 4-12 dozen. The firm objected to pay the duties on the gloves not appearing on the invoice, but as no appearance was made at the hearing in the case the board affirms the action of the authorities.

Other importers' claims overruled were filed by John A. Cattus, C. Schmitz & Co. and others, A. Cohn & Co. and Reiss & Brady and others, New York.

Protests by P. H. Petry & Co. and others, and C. P. Shilstone and others, New York, were sustained.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Low pressure areas occupy the western plateau region and the New England Coast, while a high pressure ridge stretches from the Dakotas into Texas, the barometric conditions showing little change in the last twenty-four hours.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh to brisk northwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh west.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and slightly colder Sunday, except light snow in north portions Monday, fair and continued cold, fresh to brisk northwest winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Partly cloudy and somewhat colder Sunday. Monday, fair; fresh west to northwest winds

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken fro the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
8 A. M.	47	41	4 P. M.	53	43
6 A. M.	42	40	6 P. M.	48	40
9 A. M.	44	40	9 P. M.	45	42
12 M.	49	42	12 P. M.	44	42

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 41; for the corresponding date last year it was 47; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 47.

The temperature record at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 42; maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees at 7 A. M.; humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 85 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., April 13.—The Restigouche Woodworking Company's factory at Dalhousie was burned to-day. The loss was $80,000; insurance $50,000.

LUVERNE, Ala., April 13.—Fire to-day destroyed the drugstore of W. B. Kindrick, and general stores of Redlich Brothers and Beall & Beall, general merchandise store. Loss, $48,000; insurance, $19,200.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
2:40—68	Church St.; N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.	$10,000
5:20—1	West 67th St.; owner unknown	None
6:25—331	Greenwich St.; Charles H. Zinn	$50
10:00—74	Willets St.; Louis Salzburg	Trifling
10:00—445-457	West 31st St.; owner unknown	$200
10:45—168	West End Av.; J. Lutig	$5
1:50—12	W. 101st St.; Sophia Bonheim	$50
2:20—1,578	1st Av.; M. Kite	$50
4:15—137	W. 58th St.; Mrs. Smith	None
4:55—226	E. 104th St.; Mrs. Steiner	None
5:50—272	Cherry St.; Abraham Rosen	$100

HEARST PLANS NEW NATIONAL PARTY

Tells Independence League of It at Jefferson Day Dinner.

DENOUNCES THE OLD ONES

Would Extend Present Organization to Every State—Gets a Very Enthusiastic Greeting.

William R. Hearst, speaking last night at the Jefferson Day dinner given in his honor by the Independence League at the Hotel Savoy, declared that there was need of a new National political party, and announced in these words the intention to extend his present organization to fill the want:

"Our Independence League Party stands before the country to advocate honest measures, honest methods, and honest men. Let us organize our clubs and promulgate our principles until there is an Independence League in every State and a great National party wholly and unselfishly devoted to the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln. Let us not be discouraged by temporary reverses; let us press forward to the achievement of our patriotic purposes."

The cheering for Mr. Hearst began before the dinner and continued throughout the feast. Mr. Hearst showed some diffidence at the first enthusiastic greeting, but was finally persuaded by Charles E. Gehring, Chairman of the Independence League, who acted as toastmaster, to rise and bow his thanks.

When Mr. Hearst began to speak his diffidence wore off. As he made each point in his address a demonstration followed. When he pictured President Roosevelt "with the big stick in one hand and a contribution box in the other," his hearers shouted and waved their napkins for five minutes. Mr. Hearst's speech was in part as follows:

"It seems to us to-day that neither one of the old parties is true to the purposes for which it was founded, and it seems to us that it is not so important that the empty name of Democratic Party or the empty name of Republican Party should continue to be preserved as that some living party should exist now pledged to promote and perpetuate the principles of Jefferson. The Independence League is determined to erect its political structure tall and true upon the American foundation stones of liberty, equality, opportunity, and independence.

"Neither one of the old parties stands to-day for any particular principle. There are trust Democrats and anti-trust Democrats; there are trust Republicans and anti-trust Republicans; there are high-tariff Republicans and tariff-reform Republicans, and there are Democrats scattered all along the way from protection to free trade. In fact, there are in both parties those who profit by class distinction and special privilege and those who stand for popular rights and equal opportunities for all.

"Political battles to-day are not fought on the real issues of to-day, and these issues will never be decided until some party is formed that will stand boldly for definite principles, that will collect within its ranks all those committed to those principles, and that will rise or fall according to the verdict of the people on those principles.

"It seems to us, therefore, that there is time and opportunity for a new party founded on the old undying principles of equal rights for all and special privileges for none; for a new party that will adhere to those principles, not only in alternate campaigns, but in every campaign, between campaigns; not only in public when on parade, but in private in its inner council chambers."

Mr. Hearst then made his announcement of extending the Independence League to National size.

Mr. Hearst declared that in 1904 George W. Perkins contributed $50,000 of the money of widows and orphans to Mr. Cortelyou as campaign collector of the Republican National Committee, and that in 1905 Mr. Cortelyou rewarded Perkins with a contract for his steamship lines which pays him $500,000 a year more than other steamship lines are paid for the same service, and added:

"So it seems that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman are not the only practical men in this practical administration. Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Perkins appear to be about as practical as men as can be and remain at large."

Attorney General Jackson delivered an address in which he urged an elective Public Utilities Commission. He said of this:

"Appointive public utility commissions under the guiding hand of the wise and good Governor may furnish temporary relief, but eventually they will become snug havens of rest for the Aldridges, the Hendrickses, the Kilburns, the 'Billy' Halpins, and the Lou Payns of politics, and it will require another tidal wave of popular disapproval to sweep them and their corrupt institutions out of power."

The other speakers were Clarence J. Shearn, Supreme Court Justice Samuel Seabury, and John Ford. John Temple Graves of Georgia was to have talked, but while on his way to New York he received a telegram telling him of the death of a member of his family, and was compelled to return to Georgia.

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN DINE.

Somebody Put G. O. P. Elephants in the Ices—Don't Mind Smoke.

The most democratic dinner given by any organization of women this Winter was that which the Woman's Democratic Club gave at the Hoffman House last evening to celebrate Jefferson's birthday. Every woman wore what pleased her best. There were women in decollette gowns in whites and blues and pinks, there were women in black gowns and hats, there were women in gowns of no particular color, and without hats, and women with the pretty shirtwaist were there, too.

One of the speakers was a Roosevelt Democrat, and, oddly enough, there were elephants of the familiar G. O. P. pattern in the ices served to dyed-in-the-wool Republicans who were guests to keep them from feeling lonesome. That elephant matter troubled some of the staneh Democrats. They couldn't find out how they got in.

The club had an innovation in the way of speeches, club members being asked to talk between courses before the regular speeches of the evening began, and they did this to a cheerful rattling of dishes and without being disconcerted. Mrs. S. P. Leveridge read a poem to this music in which Father Knickerbocker discoursed upon the evil ways of the New York of the present and cried:

My children have no room to dwell,
No room for reformation;
And when they move outside the town
They have no transportation.

The screed ended with the advice that if the city fathers proved remiss, the mothers should be appealed to.

Judge Charles F. Moore told the women something about Dixey.

"This is Jefferson's birthday," said Judge Moore, "and so I am not going to talk about Jefferson, and you are a political club, and so I shall not talk politics." He gave the women a description of Dixey in epigrams.

"Dixey," he said, "is bounded on the north by the Republican Party, on the south by the Monroe Doctrine, on the east by the Dingley tariff, and on the west by Standard Oil. The people are divided into two distinct classes, which every one not colored recognizes, but I am not going to discuss a dark question to-night. We raise sweet potatoes, watermelons, and politicians, and some of the people raise corn rye and mint, while the others raise cain. We raise oysters and have sent north some of the largest lobsters you have ever seen, and if you don't believe we raise peaches, why, just look about you."

"An important request has been sent to the table," said the President, Mrs. John S. Crosby, when the club had finished applauding. "One of our guests would like to smoke. Thomas Jefferson never smoked himself, but he spent a great deal of his time and money providing the material to enable the other people to. Now, if there are no objections—"

"Consent," called a feminine voice from the floor.

"Very well," continued Mrs. Crosby, "if you don't mind. I was brought up in tobacco smoke myself, and I'm lonesome without it."

It developed that the request had come from a man.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan told the club she was a Mugwump. "I'm like a friend of mine who married an Englishman," she said. "When there is a question of virtues and vices, and this friend is talking with her husband she says: 'Our American virtues and your English vices.' But when she is talking with Americans she speaks with dignity of 'Your American vices and our English virtues.'

"When I see the dirty streets and mismanagement in New York I do not care to be classed with the party in power—the Democrats; but when I go to Philadelphia and Harrisburg I talk about 'you Republicans.'"

"I'm a Democrat," said Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt, "but I tried to bribe the man who made the programme tonight to put the name of Joe Jefferson on the programme instead of Thomas, for I have played with the former and could have told you loads about him. But I'm not a politician now." Then Mrs. Harcourt started in and made a good, redhot political speech, with a "down-with-the-Republicans-and-up-with-the-Democrats-forever" cry that brought out warm applause.

Borough President Coler of Brooklyn was on the programme to speak, but did not arrive, and at a late hour Lieut. Gov. Chanler, who was to have made the opening address, also was absent. William Hepburn Russell was one of the speakers. There was patriotic music, and the club stood while the "Star Spangled Banner," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and "Dixie" were played.

E. C. Dowling Dined.

Assemblyman Edward C. Dowling, Chairman of the Cities Committee, was dined by his friends of his home district, the Seventeenth, in Brooklyn, at the Brooklyn Union League Club last evening.

His friends said that they honored him because of his long service in the Assembly, he being the senior Asemolyman from Kings County, and because of his appointment as Chairman of the Cities Committee. President John Herries of the Seventeenth District Republican Club presided, and State Chairman Woodruff was toastmaster.

In his speech Mr. Woodruff referred to a movement among Mr. Dowling's friends to have him appointed one of the new Brooklyn Police Magistrates, and said that he himself for one would be sorry to see it, as Mr. Dowling's proper work was in a legislative body. He should be returned next time not as Assemblyman but as Senator.

Unshapely Noses

are restored to pleasing lines in a few minutes by

THE FAMOUS WOODBURY METHOD

For 37 years this Institute has treated successfully every kind of facial disfigurement and corrected every form of facial defect. We have perfected the art of making the human face attractive. There is no profession in which experience counts for more, as the face is the most delicate and easily marred part of the human body.

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We Correct	We Remove
The Unshapely Nose	Pimples and Blackheads
Outstanding Ears	Wrinkles and Scars
Drooping Eyelids	Smallpox Pittings
Baggy Skin	Warts and Moles
Hollow Cheeks	Superfluous Hair
Frowns and Furrows	Dandruff
Hair Troubles	Birth Marks

SPECIAL NOTE.

If you wish information regarding any featural defect or facial blemish, but do not wish to call at our office on 23d Street, write Dept. 15 for special appointment. We will then arrange to meet you at our private Sanitarium. The address of this branch of our Institute is never advertised and is known only to our patients. At this private office we have every facility for giving you that expert service which has made the name of "Woodbury" synonymous everywhere with the art of face culture.

Our office hours are from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

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22 West 23d Street, New York
Chicago Boston St. Louis Philadelphia

HORNER'S

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING OF FINE FURNITURE!

OWING to the RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS we have been enabled to purchase the entire

STOCK OF GEO. F. VETTER'S SONS, 35-37 WEST 23D STREET

who have long enjoyed the unquestioned reputation of manufacturing FINE FURNITURE. By this purchase we are enabled to offer to our customers and the public in general, the opportunity of buying

HIGH GRADE FURNITURE AT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF LESS THAN FORMER PRICES

The firm of GEO. F. VETTER'S SONS have catered strictly to a high class trade. The stock is absolutely new and combines the best quality with the most artistic appearance, and embraces a large and attractive assortment of Furniture for the Parlor, Library, Dining Room and Bedroom; also many individual pieces in a variety of woods.

SALE commences MONDAY AT VETTER'S WAREROOMS, 35-37 WEST 23D ST.

ORIENTAL RUGS | Included in this offering are over 100 finest ORIENTAL RUGS in various sizes and styles

R. J. HORNER & CO. Furniture Makers and Importers. | West 23d St.—61-65 West 24th St.—36-40

A Saving of 166 Per Cent.

Is represented on each Suit or Overcoat purchased during our Sale of James Scarlett & Co.'s stock of woollens. We are selling Scarlett's $80 Suitings and Overcoatings for $30. Figure it out yourself.

Our $20 Suits in blue and gray serges—overplaid and check worsteds—cannot be equalled anywhere. Samples and illustrated booklet given or mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth Street.

HIGGINS & SEITER

For the Country Cottage

A few weeks more and there will be an exodus to country cottages.

Between now and then we'll be helping the cottage housewife to choose needful things for the cottage bedrooms, living room and dining room. Never were we better prepared with variety of goods—never have our qualities and prices been more tempting.

Cottage Toilet Sets

This store is easily headquarters for Toilet Sets. Think of being able to select from over 150 different patterns! Pink, blue, yellow, cream and many other tints, in floral, cretonne and other decorative effects. We have sets suitable for cottage bedrooms in any style of decoration.

This dainty pattern of substantial well-glazed porcelain has a delicate green floral decoration. It is a 12 piece set formerly priced $7.50. Special at..... $5.00

Minton Toilet Set, with Japanese decorations in light maroon; 12 pieces; formerly $7.50. Special at. $6.00

Very substantial Toilet Set, with tasteful Denmark blue decorations; 12 pieces $7.50

For a girl's room we have a pretty set with ribbons and floral festoon decoration. It is shown in three color treatments suitable for pink, blue and yellow rooms; 12 pieces $9.75

Cauldon Toilet Set, very fine quality, scattered rosebud and heavy burnished gold decoration, heavy gold on handles and edges; 12 pieces.. $31.00

Other 12 piece sets at $4.45 to $38.50; many of them reduced 33⅓%.

Cottage Dinner Sets

This is one of our large, important lines. As usual it contains more patterns for you to choose from than you can find anywhere else. It is our determined policy to show the largest stocks and quote the lowest prices in New York.

English Porcelain Dinner Set of 100 pieces with Royal Blue festoon decoration, gold on edges and handles. A new and very dainty effect. $20.75

A Cauldon pattern reproduced in good porcelain makes a very handsome set. Scattered rosebud all-over effect, floral border, gold band and line on shoulder and edge, and gold decorated handles $29.40

Art Nouveau Dinner Set in pure white except for the simple artistic border in a single tone.

Green Border	$22.45
Maroon "	$22.45
Blue "	$20.45

English Porcelain Dinner Set; laurel wreath border inside of light green band and set off with three gold lines. Elaborately illuminated with gold $43.05

Several new patterns in French China have just arrived. We mention one especially dainty, with laurel interlaced border, heavy gold edges, gold shoulder line and solid gold handles, ... $51.50

Cut Glass

Everything made in fine cut glass for table use we have in full assortment.

Specialties for the country cottage are:

Vases, 200 styles, from the dainty style 8 inches high, at $1.90, to a very handsome flower stand, 3 feet high, at $75.00

Flower Baskets in endless styles and all sizes from.. $5.00 to $40.00

Table Glassware

You can get full 60-piece sets of table glassware here as low as $9.10, and as high as $175.00. You can buy whole or partial sets as you please.

We feature to-day a dainty etched pattern, 60 pieces, for..... $15.70

Jardiniers

A new, plain mat finish in dull green, creates one of the most artistic effects that we have ever shown. It is offered in about ten different sizes, in plain surface or with simple Greek pattern in bas-relief; 90c and up.

Special sale of high glaze, varicolored Jardiniers from 30c up

Brass Goods

Jardiniers of hammered brass: Specially fine workmanship.

6 inch diameter	$2.25
8 " "	$3.75
10 " "	$4.75
12 " "	$6.00
14 " "	$8.50

Ferneries, a new disign, in highly polished brass, claw feet, separate lining, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00

Russian Candelabra, for five candles..... $5.50

Lamps

Our prices for fine lamps are fully as low in proportion as our prices for China and Glassware, and our stock is proportionately as large.

Table Lamp, 33 inches high: stem of twisted glass, square base; shade of bent glass either amber or green, heavy bead fringe. For oil. Special..... $10.00

Parlor Lamp of dull brass; bent glass shade, green or amber, heavy bead fringe. Special $5.00

Student Lamp in nickel or dull brass, central draught burner. Special $3.75

A large stock of bent glass shades is offered at very low prices.

Pure white candles (Stearic) sold elsewhere at 18c. and 20c. per pound. Special, per pound..... 15c

West 21st St. & West 22nd St.

Just East of Sixth Avenue

PART THREE
SPECIAL CABLE NEWS SECTION

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1907.

PART THREE
SPECIAL CABLE NEWS SECTION

RECTOR LOWRIE SHOCKS POPE

New Pastor of the American Church in Rome Calls Him "James Taylor."

PARISHIONERS ARE ANGRY

Most of Them Have Catholic Relatives and All Have Met the Pontiff.

OFFENDS IN OTHER WAYS

New Rector Begins Ministry by Sneering at Rectory In Which Dr. Nevin Lived.

ALSO WANTS MORE MONEY

Says He's No Sybarite, but is Not So Careless of His Comfort as His Predecessor.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

ROME, April 13.—The members of the American Church in Rome have most of them lived so long abroad that some of the peace and contentment of sunny Italy has entered their veins. Life is not strenuous in the Eternal City, but it is happy, and people soon learn the delights and duty of living and let live.

The late rector of the American Church, Dr. Nevin, while singularly devoted to his church, knew practically every Cardinal in Rome, and met them on terms of mutual respect. When Dr. Nevin died it was felt that his like would not again be found, and this has proved to be the case.

The choice, after some deliberation, fell upon the Rev. Walter Lowrie, who as rector of Trinity Church had previously ministered to the spiritual wants of fashionable Newport society. His fair parishioners probably found plain speaking agreeable to their jaded tastes. Here he has been less successful.

Mr. Lowrie has not taken into consideration the fact that quite three-quarters of his congregation have in one way or another close connection with the Catholic Church. Some have Catholic wives, and many have Catholic husbands, and consequently children of that communion, not to speak of more distant relations and close friends.

All, it is safe to say, have personally met the Pope, so that when the new rector begins his ministry by issuing Parish Notes in which he says, "With my reverend brother, Joseph Taylor, (the English of Giuseppe Sarto, Pius X.,) across the Tiber I have no quarrel," they are hurt in their tenderest places, and feel not so much the want of courtesy in such a phrase as its vulgarity.

This is not the only instance in which the old-fashioned congregation of St. Paul's Within the Walls has been ruffled. Dr. Nevin spent much of his private fortune on the church and the adjoining rectory, which, although not large, is commodious enough for a bachelor, as is Mr. Lowrie. Here the late rector entertained royalties and notabilities of all kinds. Hardly a great man came to Rome who was not entertained at dinner by Dr. Nevin, so that it is exquisitely irritating to his friends to hear his successor call the house a "bandbox" and wonder how he is going to live in it.

Mr. Lowrie's first appeal was for money for raising the rector's salary from $2,600 to $3,600 a year and for other church expenses, for which purpose he quoted various Scriptural phrases such as "Do ye not know that they who minister about holy things live of sacrifice." He says also in Parish Notes that Dr. Nevin was willing to forego his wages for the sake of building his church, adding:

"I am not so unselfish. I do not remember precisely what my promised salary is, but, whatever it is, I am bound to get it if I can. Then, again, Dr. Nevin for many years had to habituate himself to live in a house that was in process of construction, so that he became at last indifferent about finishing the details, which could easily have been completed. I, though no Sybarite, am not so careless of my comfort."

In other words, the new rector evidently thought a little of the so-called American energy was necessary to rouse his Europeanized congregation, and he struck the wrong note, showing so surprising a want of tact that one wonders what the future will call forth.

The Trustees of the church are J. Pierpont Morgan, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Francis L. Stetson, Gustav H. Schwab, and William Bayard Cutting, while among the Vestrymen are W. H. Herriman, Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Ambassador; Daniel B. Fearing, and Franklin Simmons, the sculptor. George B. Page, a brother of Thomas Nelson Page, is the Treasurer. His wife is a Catholic.

The American Episcopal Church of St. Paul stands in the Via Mazionale, one of the busiest streets in Rome. It is a Gothic structure designed by Street and completed in 1870. Its chief attraction for art lovers consists in the mosaics in the apse, designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

Its late pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert Jenkins Nevin, was one of the best-known Americans in Europe, and it was almost entirely owing to his efforts that the beautiful structure was built.

BRILLIANT GEMS TO BE SOLD.

Wondrous Collection of Mrs. Lewis Hill Placed on Exhibition.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, New York Times Co.

LONDON, April 13.—There were placed on view yesterday at Christie's the dazzling jewels which were the personal ornaments of the late Mrs. Lewis Hill, better known by her first married name, Mrs. Sam Lewis. Such a display of precious stones has not often been seen in a London auction room nor anywhere else. Experts say the sale of these rare gems, which will take place on Monday, will rank with the Dudley, Gordon-Lennox, and Anglesey dispersals.

Viewed as a collection, as they appear in the show cases, brilliantly lighted by electric lamps, it seems almost impossible that they should have been the property of one woman and that woman not of very high rank in life. Great bunobes of pearls, wonderful aggregations of diamonds, superb examples of rubies, emeralds, and sapphires greet the eye and constitute a picture of extreme loveliness. The three most important items of the collection are a pearl and brilliant necklace, a brilliant tiara, and a great rope of pearls.

The necklace is composed of fifteen hnge drops, each comprising a bouton pearl, a large brilliant and a very large and wonderful pear-shaped pearl. The fifteen drops depend from a band of lovely diamonds.

The tiara is a great work of art. Sprays of diamond foliage bank the sides. Twenty-six collet brilliants fill up the centre, surmounted by a great pear-shaped diamond of dazzling lustre.

The rope of pearls is made up of two hundred and twenty-nine gems, every one a thing of beauty, all artistically graduated on a single rope.

The collection, by the way, runs largely to pearls, which are seen in rings, pins, brooches, and almost every other form of jewelry. Every woman who saw the display yesterday yearned to possess the whole of it.

BARTH ON PEACE CONGRESS.

Says Chief Question is Inviolability of Private Property at Sea.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

BERLIN, April 13.—Dr. Barth, the well-known parliamentary leader, leaves Berlin to-day and on April 25 sails for the United States. In an interview with me he said that the most important question before The Hague Conference would be the inviolability of private property at sea in war time.

The United States, he said, would render the greatest service to humanity if it would take the initiative, for, after all, the disarmament problem had close connection with the inviolability and protection of private property, and should this question be solved it might make the consideration of disarmament unnecessary.

Germany, Dr. Barth added, would not evade such a declaration, while England was apparently not willing to leave her traditional policy of inviolability. If the United States would lead, Germany would undoubtedly follow. In other words, the present reasons for disarmament were limited—it was merely a phrase. Attention had much better be directed to the causes of armaments.

In regard to his trip to the United States, Dr. Barth purposes to study the development of the trusts and social life in one of the greatest of modern States and to renew the impressions received ten years ago in all parts of the country. These impressions are still vivid and have been recently increased by reading.

"In the future," he said, "I shall study not so much your high buildings as the life of the people. I shall tell my American friends something about the differences between the political ideals of Germany and the United States. The field is so wide that I shall be able to record only some impressions, which I shall do through the columns of the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Smallpox on the Pennsylvania.

HAMBURG, April 13.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Pennsylvania, from New York March 30, was detained in Quarantine on her arrival here yesterday on account of having two cases of smallpox aboard. She will be released after being disinfected.

KING EDWARD VII.

RUSSIANS AWAIT AMERICAN MONEY

Appeal from Prince Lvoff of the Zemstvo Famine Relief Organization.

AID NOW OR NOT AT ALL

Funds Promised for Next Week by the National Treasury May Not Be Forthcoming.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—Prince Lvoff arrived to-day from the Volga famine districts with distressing news. He requested me, on behalf of the General Zemstvo Relief Organization, of which he is President, to forward the following:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Our committees which are endeavoring to supply the greatly needed provisions in the famine districts down the Volga await with anxiety the arrival of the money which we know is being collected in America to assist in feeding the multitudes of those who are starving in Russia.

"Until the present we have kept open 7,000 relief kitchens in the nine affected provinces on the Volga.

"The Imperial Government has charitably given assistance of many kinds, but unfortunately it is unable to meet the requirements of the appalling situation, and individual contributions are small. Some contributions from Finland and England are now coming in and this is the only support our relief work has at present.

"The coming Spring will increase the number of those dependent upon us and reveal our resources as wholly inadequate. I beg to say that every kopeck that is given now will do more good than as many rubles given in May. For many help must come now or not at all.

"I call upon you most earnestly to see that the money collected be not delayed, but be sent with all dispatch to the General Zemstvo Committee Bank, Volga Kama, Moscow.

"LVOFF."

I hear from other sources that, should the Government be unable to contribute the 3,000,000 rubles promised for next week conditionally upon the state of the Treasury the relief work will have to be suspended. The administration of the funds placed at the disposal of Prince Lvoff and the Zemstvo organization for relief work has been, in contradistinction with some other funds, efficient and honest.

With the thaw the ravages of famine and disease increase. Prince Lvoff informed the committee of the Duma yesterday that there wer 6,000 cases of scurvy in Ufa Province alone. Typhus is spreading in all the Volga districts. Many relief stations will close next week for want of funds.

STEPHEN BONSAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—Premier Stolypin to-day submitted a bill to Parliament providing for the appropriation of $11,500,000 as a supplementary credit for famine relief and asked for the earliest discussion of the measure on account of the urgency of the situation.

The Central Committee for Famine Relief reports that the spread of scurvy and other diseases necessitates a large appropriation for medical assistance.

THE QUAY AT CARTAGENA.

EDWARD VII. AT CARTAGENA.

His Meeting with Alfonso XIII. Not "a Return Visit."

MADRID, April 13.—Alfonso XIII. of Spain has returned to El Pardo. Edward VII. of England, on board the Victoria and Albert, is cruising in the Mediterranean. Both are evidently satisfied with the meeting at Cartagena, which will prove a diplomatic and popular bond between their countries even more substantial than the Spanish marriage.

In the original scheme of the visit King Edward, with Queen Alexandra, was to come to Madrid. But this visit has been postponed until the Autumn, as the health of Queen Victoria Eugénie is far from good, and she would have been unable to take part in any of the festivities. With the canceling of the Madrid visit it was rumored that their Britannic Majesties would not even land at Cartagena, and that all the festivities would take place on board the British and Spanish ships, the ceremonial significance of this arrangement being to indicate that their Majesties would only regard the visit of King Alfonso paid to London as returned when they had themselves come to Madrid. As a matter of fact, they did land at Cartagena and were entertained with all the usual Spanish ostentation and lavishness, although the principal festivities were held on board ship.

In all Spain a more significant port could hardly be found for a meeting of English and Spanish royalties, for more British ships are cleared annually at Cartagena than at any other Spanish seaport. The city is not beautiful to look upon—even the barracks, arsenal, docks, and fortifications seem to be suffering from dry rot—but from its highest streets an excellent view of the sea and La Escombrera is obtained, while toward the northeast is a beautiful valley which separates it from the mountains.

The English King and Queen stayed a full half week and are believed to have enjoyed every minute of the time. Aside from the official banquets and other ceremonious functions several little interchanges of compliments took place between the sovereigns. For example, King Edward presented his Spanish cousin with a handsome riding whip. King Alfonso's present was quite as characteristic. It was a beautiful Toledo sword of the finest workmanship specially made for the royal visitor.

Lord Tweedmouth's yacht accompanied the royal yacht from Toulon to Cartagena, and has escorted it hence. King Edward purposes to cruise in the Mediterranean until the 25th or 26th, and then land at one of the Italian ports, probably Naples, returning direct to London overland. If the weather is fine Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria will return to Portsmouth by sea, in which case they are to stop for a day at Cadiz in order to pay a visit to the Comtesse de Paris at the Château Villamanrique.

KING EDWARD VII.

ATTACKS MARRIAGE BY RABBI IN PARIS

Bride's Mother Was Opposed and Now Seeks to Have It Declared Void.

NEW CHURCH LAW ISSUE

No Civil Ceremony Held, and Dispute Arises Over Rabbi's Liability Under Separation Act.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

PARIS, April 13.—Out of a clandestine marriage celebrated in the parlor of a Paris hotel between Marguerite de Brodsky and Dimitri de Gunzbourg, a member of the well-known financial family of that name, there have grown legal proceedings which are not only interesting to the Jewish community of France, but also raise several delicate points as to the interpretation of the new laws governing certain of the relations between the Church and State in this country.

The wedding in question was solemnized by a Russian rabbi, Salomon Kohn, both the contracting parties being Russians, and Jewish in religion. The religious wedding was not preceded by any civil ceremony, either mayoral or consular. Mme. Brodsky, the mother of the girl, objected to the match, and the young couple, with the approval of their other relatives, decided to get married during Mme. Brodsky's absence, in the South of France, where she had been called by the illness of her brother. M. Salomon Kohn is a Russian, who asserts that he is a rabbi and has exercised rabbinical functions for several years with the full knowledge of his hierarchical superiors, but who, according to the Israelite Consistory of Paris, is simply a professor of religious instruction who was asked to perform the wedding ceremony. He did so, and the young couple went away on their honeymoon.

On her return to Paris Mme. Brodsky lodged a complaint against M. Kohn under article 199 of the Penal Code, which states that any minister of religion who shall celebrate a religious marriage without first having assured himself that the parties had previously contracted a civil marriage, is liable to a fine of from 10 to 100 francs. Mme. Brodsky's idea being to have her daughter's wedding declared null and void.

The mother at one time had given consent to her daughter's marrying Dimitri de Gunzbourg, and the banns had been published, but later she came to believe that the suitor's motives were not disinterested, and that he sought the hand of the girl because she possessed several millions of francs in her own right.

As the girl is over 22 years of age, her mother has no legal power over her, but the question whether the marriage is valid or invalid has aroused considerable discussion. On the one hand the recent decisions of the courts in Nancy and Toulouse are cited as proving that the separation law does not annul Article 199 of the Penal Code, but, on the other hand, it is argued by authorities like Emmanuel Aréné that if the State prosecutes a minister of religion for celebrating a marriage it thereby recognizes that marriage, and hence violates the separation law.

Mr. Kohn in an interview said: "I am a Russian rabbi and exercise rabbinical functions in Paris with the approval of French rabbinical authority. The French law penalizes a priest who marries two persons who have not been previously married. Now, I am not a rabbi in France; to be a rabbi in France one must be of French nationality and have passed examinations at the Hebrew Seminary in Paris. I have fulfilled neither of these conditions. Therefore, in the eyes of the French laws I am not a rabbi and must be regarded as simply having presided at a family function and not celebrated a marriage. In the eyes of the Russian law, however, the marriage I celebrated is perfectly valid."

GERMAN DREADNOUGHTS.

Kaiser Desires Construction of Vessels of at Least 19,000 Tons.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 13.—Although two big battleships are now being constructed, the Kaiser desires the building of two or three Dreadnoughts with at least a displacement of 19,000 tons, the scheme for which will be submitted to the second session of the Reichstag next year.

In May the fleet, under the command of Prince Henry of Prussia, will manoeuvre in the North Sea.

Particularly efficient young officers will be selected for service on the new 19,000 ton battleships.

PARIS IS SAFE FOR VISITORS

M. Hamard, Detective Chief, Says Apaches Don't Seek Out Tourists.

BUT CRIME IS SPREADING

Increase of Murderous Hold-Ups in Many Quarters Is Reported.

ADVICE TO AMERICANS

Avoid Shady Supper Resorts and Go to Bed at a Reasonable Hour, Says M. Hamard.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

PARIS, April 13.—Among the tens of thousands of Americans who are coming abroad this Spring and Summer, and who practically all will improve upon the old saying about "Good Americans going to Paris after they die" by coming here before, some concern may have been aroused by the reports spread broadcast of an epidemic of hooliganism in the City of Light. The reign of the Apache is better described as another reign of terror, to the life as well as the purse of the peaceable citizen, who is at the mercy of bands of young ruffians whom the police are powerless to control, and whose favorite weapons are the knife and revolver.

The Paris newspapers for some time past have almost daily served their readers with stories of the exploits of the Apaches, who, emboldened by comparative immunity, have forsaken their old haunts in other quarters and now infest the centres of Parisian life. Statistics have been printed showing that murders and acts of violence in which the revolver and knife figured have considerably increased.

In some quarters the police are held to be to blame. In others, more fair, where it is noted that the guardians of law and order are very frequent victims of the Apaches, the police are exonerated, and the force at the disposal of the authorities is declared inadequate to stem the swelling tide of ruffianly criminality.

In view of the lurid pictures presented by a large part of the Paris press THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent sought an interview with M. Hamard, Chef de la Süreté, head of that branch of the Paris police service whose special task is to deal with the category of evildoers whom Eugène Sue described in "The Crimes of Paris." M. Hamard himself recently received a severe stab wound in the arm from a man he was arresting personally. However, he is not on that account led to take a jaundiced view of the situation.

"American visitors can be quite easy in their minds," he said. "Paris really is the best policed great city in the world. It is quite true that there are a large number of cases where the revolver and knife are brought into play, but a majority of these are incidents where the Apaches are quarreling among themselves. Personally I am always pleased to hear of these, for it generally means one rogue less, without the necessity of a trial and the erection of the guillotine.

"The class of criminals who have come to be known under the generic name of Apaches is a by-product of the vice inseparable from a great city.

"Now the Americans who visit France are respectable people, who are never likely to come into contact with the scum thrown off by some of the whirling eddies of Paris life. So long as the people keep away from the happy hunting grounds of the Apaches and go to bed at a reasonable hour they have nothing whatever to fear."

M. Hamard laid further stress on the fact that the favored prey of the Apaches were "les noctambules," all nighters, who frequent the shady supper resorts, probably drink more than they should, and thus become tempting objects of attack.

"But in other respects," he added, "life and property of the inhabitants and of visitors who conduct themselves properly are as safe in Paris as in any other city. Of course, people stopping at hotels should be more careful than in their own homes, and not leave jewelry and money lying about as a temptation."

In the course of other conversations had on the subject of the increase of crimes and violence in Paris the argument was frequently advanced that the Napoleonic Code, as amended by later legislation in France, was not sufficiently drastic to cope with present-day conditions. Hooliganism in London was flogged out by the cat-o'-nine-tails, but the Apaches in Paris know that the guillotine nowadays is rarely set working, and such light sentences as three to six months' imprisonment are frequently all the penalties meted out for homicidal attacks when death has not followed.

CARNEGIE'S PEACE PALACE.

German Architects Allege Conditions Were Not Followed.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 13.—Leading German architects writing to the Hobewarte have entered a protest against the decision of the jurors who selected the plans for the Peace Palace at The Hague. They say that had the jury followed the conditions set by Mr. Carnegie several designs would have been excluded.

Two Men Who Figure in To-day's Cable News

QUEER AMERICAN HISTORY.

Berlin Newspaper Hears the Confederacy Wanted a German King.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 13.—One of the few Germans who served in the Confederate Army during the war of the rebellion was Col. Heros von Borke, who died recently. Apropos of this, a Berlin weekly prints the hitherto unpublished statement that had the South been successful Prince Frederick Charles von Hohenzollern would have been invited to be King of a Southern monarchy.

Gens. Stuart and Lee are said to have favored the Prince, and the Prince himself, it is added, knew of the plan. Prince Frederick Charles was a friend of Stuart and had a picture of the Southern General above his writing desk.

DUMA IS AVOIDING FIGHT WITH PREMIER

The Conflict of Powers Will Probably Be Submitted to the Senate.

STOLYPIN EMPLOYS FORCE

Guards at the Tauride Palace Are Ordered to Exclude Every One Except Deputies.

Special Cablegram.
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ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—Cool-headed men of all parties have probably succeeded in having the conflict of powers between the President of the Duma and the Ministry referred to the Senate, which is the High Court.

On the whole, it has been a quiet and uneventful week. However, 70 persons were killed and 200 wounded seriously in the industrial town of Lodz in fighting between soldiers and police and workmen.

STEPHEN BONSAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—Premier Stolypin's threat to use the Palace Guards to prevent outside experts from assisting the committees of the lower house of Parliament was put into effect to-day. The guards at the entrance of the Tauride Palace were ordered to exclude from the building every one except Dputies. The House was forced to submit to this display of force.

The sub-committee on the budget discussed the possibility of cutting the credits for the Council of Ministers, as a counter-blow to M. Stolypin's measures, but no decision was arrived at.

President Golovin this afternoon broke off his correspondence with M. Stolypin in regard to experts, after informing the Premier that since he chose to resort to force in order to maintain his position he, (M. Golovin,) not having any arguments with which to answer such tactics, did not wish to discuss the subject any further.

The House will accept M. Stolypin's confidential suggestion that the committees hold separate private sessions for the examination of experts, thus terminating the controversy between the Premier and the lower house.

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES.

FRENCH GAMING PLACES MAY GO

Government's Attitude Causes Trouble Among Directors of Grand Cercle at Aix.

DUE TO ASSOCIATIONS LAW

Measure Directed Against the Church Is Being Used to Promote Gambling.

BIG INTERESTS AT STAKE

Pleasure Resorts Threatened with Ruin — Premier Clemenceau at Present Holding His Hand.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

PARIS, April 13.—No little sensation has been created among those Porisians who have a habit of making a Summer visit to Aix-les-Bains by the report that the Grand Cercle of that resort is likely to be closed up this season owing to differences on the Board of Directors.

As many Americans know, the gaming tables at Aix during two or three months of the Summer are almost as well patronized as "roulette" and "trente-et-quarante" at Monte Carlo, and the closing of the Grand Cercle would represent an appreciable loss to the resort, many expenses of which are met by subventions from the bank's earnings.

Eleven of the largest shareholders in the company which runs the Cercle, among them being the Marquis Costa de Beauregard, a member of the French Academy since last year, have petitioned for a dissolution and winding up of the company, and it is reported that the Government would refuse a gambling license to a new company.

The Grand Cercle opened as usual on April 1, but the management has made all its engagements for its staff of artists, &c., conditional, and reserves the right to close the establishment on May 1 if the veto be put upon gaming. The latest reports are that a way out of the difficulty is likely to be found. The bonds which the Grand Cercle Company issued at 500 francs are now worth 5,000 francs. The Crédit Foncier is stated to have invested 23,000,000 francs in Aix.

Curious as it may seem, the present publicity given semi-public gambling here is the outcome of the discovery that the associations law, framed by the late M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and obviously directed against the Roman Catholic orders, was being operated in the interest of gamblers. The law, which places all corporations, civil, mercantile, pleasure, or religious, upon the same footing, provides for the formation of clubs, societies, companies, &c., when their object shall be approved by the Ministry of the Interior and the legal tax of organization—a few francs—be paid into the National Treasury.

It is a notorious fact in France, as elsewhere, that a club run by private individuals for purely social purposes, into which gambling is introduced by a minority, soon comes to grief. Under the associations law adventurers from Belgium and Italy, with small capital, formed clubs for the purpose of gambling, and soon became wealthy off their patrons, who played at the tables under the guise of members. An introduction, a card of admission, and a small membership fee—and one could easily lose all available cash, and often much more, for the foreign adventurers had no hesitation in taking notes. As the financial affairs and management of these clubs were in the hands of careful, alert business men, and as the voice of the pseudo-members was merely nominal, quite naturally the clubs prospered, and many Frenchmen, and Frenchwomen also, were ruined thereby.

There is a law against gambling in France, but it can only be operated when public morals seem placed in jeopardy. As far as clubs are concerned, it is a dead letter. The state of almost universal gambling made possible by the associations law soon attracted the attention of the Government, and a bill against private gambling was introduced in the Chamber. The Government had this alternative—it could either drive the bill through the Chambers or immediately close all clubs in which the members did not actively participate in the management by Ministerial decree. The latter M. Clemenceau threatened to do.

A howl then went up from all the pleasure resorts along the Mediterranean and elsewhere, crying that if gambling were prohibited these places would be ruined. Millions had just been expended on o "clubhouse" in Nice, which would be a total loss if the veto against gambling should be pronounced.

So M. Clemenceau held his hand, while it was intimated that a respite would be given those who had large financial interests at stake, so that they could divert their capital. Apparently the stockholders of the Grand Cercle at Aix are seeking to take advantage of the respite; hence the dissensions on the Board of Directors.

BRITAIN WELCOMES BOTHA.

Transvaal Premier Is Cheered by Great Crowds in London.

LONDON, April 13.—Gen. Botha, ex-Commander in Chief of the Boer Army, which taxed Great Britain's resources to defeat, and now first Premier of the Transvaal Colony under British rule, arrived here to-day to attend the conference of Colonial Premiers.

The reception accorded the General both at Southampton and in London was remarkably hearty.

Great crowds cheered him wherever he appeared.

At Southompton he was officially welcomed by the Mayor and Corporation of that city, and in reply to the address Gen. Botha humorously referred to the previous occasion when, on the battlefield, he had been surrounded by Englishmen against his will. The General added that he was thankful he now was in a position to allow himself to be surrounded by any number of Englishmen without fear of the consequences.

A Famous Health Resort of Europe

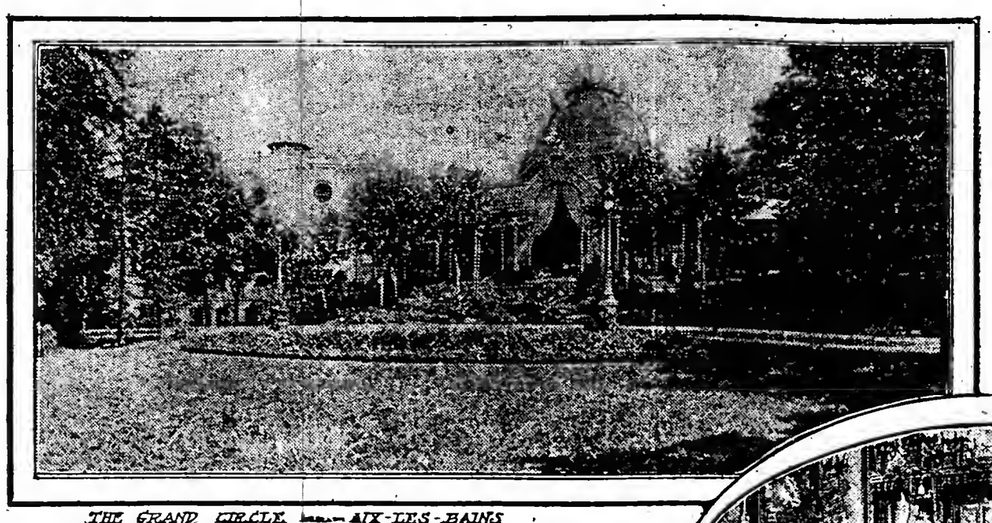

THE GRAND CIRCLE, AIX-LES-BAINS

AMERICANS SHARE EUROPE'S GAYETIES

Many Now Leaving Riviera Resorts to Enjoy the Paris Season.

AUTO TOURS ARE POPULAR

Eugene Higgins Increases His Gift of Prizes for the Fencing Tournament at Nice.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

PARIS, April 13.—With the close of the horse show and the opening of the first of the two salons, Paris enters upon a new phase of the season. Owing to the threats of the "Pact of Famine," as the apparently stillborn strike of the food trades was poetically called, a good proportion of the society people who otherwise would have been back in the capital by now remain on the Riviera, but the sunny South will soon be too warm to be pleasant, and the season of social gayeties in the capital will then reach its height.

Every week brings an increased number of American visitors, not only from your side, but from Continental Winter resorts.

Mrs. Bostwick has arived from Cannes and is at the Ritz Hotel, while her son and his wife are at the Elysée Palace Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern have also come from Cannes, and will remain some weeks in Paris. Another arrival from Cannes is J. J. Van Alen, while Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Kirkland have come from Monte Carlo.

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Cannes is fast losing all its Winter residents. Mrs. and Miss Anthony J. Drexel have come to Paris, while Mr. Drexel has started, with his son, Voorhis, on an automobile trip to Biarritz before coming on here. Before their departure from Cannes the Drexels gave a dinner party for the hereditary Prince and the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen. Mr. and Mrs. John Magee were also among the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Magee have gone to Biarritz, where they will meet Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Ronalds, and go with them on a trip to Spain.

A. R. Shattuck is reported passing through Avignon in his American automobile.

Mrs. Spreckels, Mrs. Alexander, and Miss Berger left Cannes in an auto at the beginning of the week.

Eugene Higgins has added 1,000 francs to his previous donation of 5,000 francs for prizes for the fencing tournament at Nice on April 22.

Mrs. Francis H. Leggett is at present in Paris, and had some friends at dinner at the Ritz Hotel on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucien C. Chase have arived here from London. Mrs. Ernest Cunard is here and intends to remain a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Bourne and family of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor Ely of Norwich, Conn., and Mrs. W. H. Burrows and Miss Burrows are among the latest arrivals at the Athenée.

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Dr. and Mrs. J. Carl Schmuck of New York are making their way to Paris in an automobile by easy touring stages through the south of France and the Touraine district. Mr. and Mrs. Harris Philips are likewise making an auto trip through the chateau country.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Marshall of New York have arrived in Paris from Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have arrived at the Elysée Palace Hotel from the Riviera with Lord and Lady Craven.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley are expected from Monte Carlo to-morrow, and Mrs. Samuel C. Thompson is coming from Biarritz in an automobile.

Miss Fanny Reid was one of the few dinner hostesses of the week. The guests included Mme. Anna Gould, the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld, (née Mitchell,) Mrs. Thompson, and a number of fashionable French people.

Thornton Sheimerdine of Philadelphia is in Paris. Another Philadelphian here is Felix L. Hanlon.

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The New Yorkers here now include Mrs. David E. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. B. Grunnell, Stuyvesant Le Roy, and Henry B. Hersey, who is going on the Wellman polar expedition.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, who postponed their departure for America this week owing to the illness of their child, will sail on the 24th.

Among the passengers on the Amerika for New York from Cherbourg are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Allen, Mrs. David S. Baker, Robert Glendinning, Walter Roy Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Worcester, Princess Ouejusoff, G. B. Palliter, W. L. Abbott, William A. Mason, cousin of the United States Counsel General here, who has passed the Winter in Egypt; James N. Jarvie, and Albert Wolfers, Vice President of the Belgian Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

Among those who sailed on the Kronprinz Wilhelm were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Miss C. Boldt, and Samuel Newhouse, who was accompanied by his nieces, the Misses Kingsbury, and by Comte de la Borde.

A number of Americans are reported here and there about the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Van Wyck have arrived in Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield of New York, and Jefferson Coolidge, Miss Payson, and Miss Brewer of Boston are at Pau. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore of New York are at Biarritz.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanna of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Johnson, and Miss Ogden Jones of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Guilford Smith of Buffalo are in Naples.

The Americans in Florence this week were Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott Moody, Dr. and Mrs. W. Trow Norman, B. Ream, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chimery, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanton Bayer, and Mrs. John Gibb, all of New York; the Misses Ruth and Louise Richardson of Boston, Mrs. Henry C. Barrett of Baltimore, and Mrs. J. W. Emory of Washington.

Mrs. Newton Claypool, Prof. and Mrs. C. G. Rockwood, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Huniker, Mr. and Mrs. George Stanley, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Pardee, all of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Loeb of Philadelphia, are at The Hague.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Head of Boston are among the arrivals at Dresden.

Mrs. M. Gordon and family, and Mrs. D. T. Earle of New York have arrived at Wiesbaden.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard and Miss A. T. Spofford of New York, E. E. Longley and E. B. Hart of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Bowles of Boston are at Lucerne.

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A cookery exhibition opened yesterday at the Garden of the Tuileries. Henry O. Havemyer and Mrs. Henry Mumm appeared, taking a great interest in the culinary novelties.

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James Stillman, the well-known New York financier, is busy with arrangements concerning the handsome house he recently purchased in the Rue Rembrandt, Parc Monceau Quarter, where he intends to pass a part of every year.

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Mrs. Hoff acted as hostess at the formal social inauguration of the sudent hotel or shelter on the Boulevard Saint-Michel, which she founded, and which was really opened last December. The chief aims of the hotel, which is a branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, are to provide physical, social, intellectual, and spiritual culture for American and British girl students. Thirty girls are housed there now. Yesterday's visitors were Mr. and Mrs. James MacDonald, who are on their way back to London from the Riviera; James Stillman, Louis Aston Knight, and Princess Poniatowski.

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Lady Grey Egerton has arrived in Paris for a few weeks' visit.

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Mrs. Marcelin Singer and family have come from London.

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Plink Fisk and H. L. Denny of New York have arrived by automobile from London. Nicholas Pullman, another New Yorker touring France by auto, was yesterday reported at Avallon with Wilson Woodsell and Mr. and Mrs. Norris Lock.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Phillips, Miss Margaret Lowe, and Miss Grace Ensey are at Pau.

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Mr. and Mrs. Morris Middleton, the Misses Middleton of New York, and the Misses Lather Ferguson Moore of Chicago are at The Hague.

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Henry Savage of New York, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brill of Philadelphia, Frank Kink of Philadelphio, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Head of Boston are in Berlin.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leslie Overstreet of Chicago are at Lucerne, where E. B. Hart and E. E. Longley arrived automobiling from Munich, though some of the roads are in bad condition. Also at Lucerne are Andrew Ryan of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Bowler of Boston, and Frederick Fosse of Indianapolis.

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Garson Depew of Buffalo pulled off a handsome gold prize in the golf competition at Ragatz, starting with a handicap plus one, giving a specially fine display of skill at the last hole, where he had to negotiate a high tree with a lofty mashie shot.

Consuelo Duchess of Manchester, who has been in Biarritz throughout King Edward's visit, and who was one of His Majesty's preferred partners at bridge, took several friends to luncheon yesterday across the Spanish frontier in three automobiles. Her guests included Lord and Lady Colebrook and Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel.

The Famous Ascoli Cope.

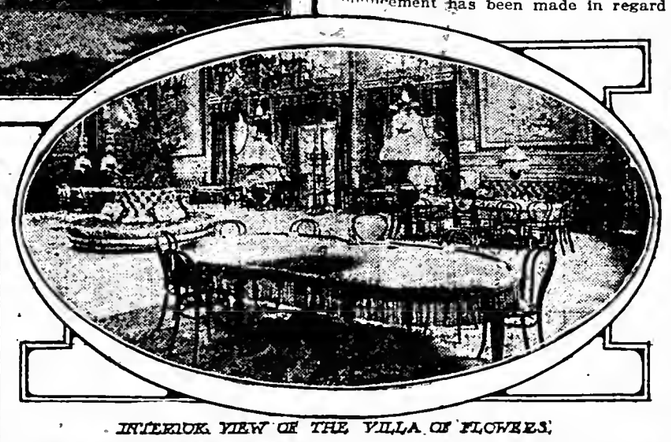

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE VILLA OF FLOWERS.

CAN'T FOOL MORGAN WITH FAKE OBJECTS

Rome Dealers, Who Expect Him to Throw His Money Awav, Being Disappointed.

STUDIED A CASKET 2 DAYS

And Then Bought It—Porter of the Corsini Palace Wouldn't Let Him See the Ascoli Cope.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

ROME, April 13.—The arrival of J. Pierpont Morgan in Italy, and especially in Rome, is always an exciting event from an artistic point of view, as it produces a great stir among art dealers and collectors of all kinds. For several years whenever he has come to Rome he has occupied the same apartment on the first floor of the Grand Hotel, and, while absorbed in his beloved "solitaire," is always ready to interrupt it in order to consider any proposition in regard to antiquities and rare objects of ony kind.

However, those who think that Mr. Morgan is ready to scatter his millions or to be taken in by fakes are much mistaken, as few men of his wealth are as careful in selecting their purchases and ascertaining their authenticity.

This year Mr. Morgan bought in Florence, after employing two whole days in studying and inquiring about it, a most exquisite specimen of early eighteenth century silversmiths' art, a casket for a relic of a saint which was worn on the finger and belonged to Clement XII., a member of the Corsini family. It is about three inches high and one and a half inches squore at the top, tapering down to a hole for the finger. On one side are the Corsini arms in relief—diagonal bands crossed by a horizontal band—and on the opposite side is an exquisite relief of St. George and the Dragon. On the other sides are angels. The top is composed of a large square dark brown opaque stone, with the head of Clement XII. delicately cut in it, to be used as a seal. The stone is the cover for the cavity for the relic. It opens on invisible hinges, and reveals a velvet-lined nest, which is now empty. It is a question why St. George should have been represented on this casket, and any one who will suggest the reason will oblige the purchaser.

One of the most curious objects, indeed many say it is unique of its kind, which were presented to Mr. Morgan for inspection by an official of the royal house was a small picture, almost a miniature, nine by six inches, painted in oils on a cobweb. It represents the Madonna and Child, and bears the signature of "Strobel," with the statement that he invented the method, which must have died with him.

Mr. Morgan tells with great gusto that the other day, thinking he would like to have a look at his lato and regretted possession, the famous Ascoli cope, which he returned in Italy without asking for compensation on hear-Morgan.

"But you cannot," was the reply. "The museum is closed."

"But, surely, I may bo allowed to see it."

"No, you won't. I tell you it is closed."

Even revealing the name of Mr. Morgan had no effect on the monster, who had never heard it, and probably thought all this fuss about a piece of faded embroidery was just to annoy him.

Mr. Morgan's sister, Mrs. Burns, is also at the Grand Hotel.

ing that it had been stolen, he drove to the Corsini Palace, where it is on exhibition. On arriving his way was barred by an imposing individual in a gorgeous uniform, who asked him what he wanted.

"To see the Ascoli cope," said Mr. to the next Court, but it is reported that it will take place in the early weeks of Moy. If this report be true, the London season will be unusually early.

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Two young débutantes whose introduction to the gay world is being much discussed ore Miss Drexel and Lady Dorothy Walpole. The latter is the daughter of Lord and Lady Orford, and granddaughter of D. C. Corbin of New York. Her mother, who married the fifth Earl of Orford in 1888, has lived more than half her life in England. Lady Dorothy has a long face and the marked features of the Walpoles, but her mother's golden hair and dainty complexion. She combines the literary tastes of her father with the sporting instincts of her mother. She will inherit vast wealth.

Miss Drexel's début may be postponed a little while as her mother, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, is in mourning for her sister's husband, J. H. Smith. It is said that she is going to America to be with her sister during the first days of her widowhood. The Drexels have been in Cannes all Winter and had a gay time. Mrs. Chapin has arranged to give a dance in honor of Miss Drexel's coming out, and Mrs. Carter will give a dance and dinner.

***

Ambassador Reid arrived at Dorchester House this evening, having made the journey from Biarritz in a motor. He looks the picture of health, and says he never felt better. Referring to the report that has had some circulation in London, to the effect that he is suffering from consumption, Mr. Reid said:

"The only consumption I know anything about takes place at my dinner table. You may deny the story with my authority."

***

Alfred G. Vanderbilt told me to-day that the story that Miss Schenck, a member of an old Virginia family, would ride and drive some of his horses at the International Horse Show was a canard. London papers have lately given prominence to pictures of Miss Schenck, and orticles emanating from America telling how the lady had broken with her family through her determination to take part in the show.

"The first knowledge I had that Miss Schenck was in my employ I got from the newspapers," said Mr. Vanderbilt. "There is absolutely nothing in it."

After spending the day with his horses at Red Hill Farm Mr. Vanderbilt camo back to town perfectly satisfied with their condition. He thinks his prospects at the show are very promising. He goes to New York next week for a brief stay.

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Mrs. Constance Van Zandt and her two daughters spent the holidays with the girls' grandfather, Lord Avebury. The younger daughter is to be presented this season. They are a handsome pair of girls, unusually tall but extremely graceful. Their father was Ferdinand Snydam Van Zandt of New York, who died fifteen years ago. They have lived obroad ever since their father's death, but have not lost their love for Americh

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Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burns will spend the season at Henry White's house in Whitoholl Court; meantime their own house in Mayfair is being beautifully redecorated and refurnished. When the Burnses go back to their own house they expect to entertain lavishly.

Like her mother, Mrs. Bentinck, Mrs. Burns is very fond of society and a thoroughly accomplished hostess. She has a very graceful figure and is extremely chic in appearance—in this respect resembling her cousins, the Misses Mills of New York. Her sister, Mrs. John Ford, who was married only a month or two before Mrs. Burns, has had a great deal of anxiety almost ever since her wedding day, her husband having been desperately ill all the time. He is now at Christ Church Hospital, a trifle better but improving very slowly.

***

Mrs. Potter Palmer has just left Biarritz for Paris, and her acquaintances hope she will come over from Paris soon with the intention of spending a good deal of time in England this season. Last year she saw little of her friends on account of being in mourning for her mother. Those who remember her earlier entertainments trust that she will renew her interest in society this year. She is immensely admired by English people.

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Numbers of Londoners, braving the cold, dismal weather, went to Ireland for the Punchestown races, but not many Americans were there. However there was Lody Hesketh, wife of Sir Thomas Fermor-Hesketh. She is much stronger than she has been of late. She was Florence Shoron, daughter of William Sharon of San Francisco, and at one time United States Senator from Nevada. She is passionately fond of horses and is a splendid rider to hounds. She and her husband spend most of the time at their country place near Towcester.

Mr. Grace's lovely daughter, Lady Donoughmore, was also at Punchestown.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter have arrived in London. Mr. Carter plays a good deal of polo this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker and their pretty daughter talk of returning to America almost immediately.

***

Basil Mills, Third Secretary of the United States Embassy in St. Petersburg, is in London.

John Garrett, the Second Secretary at Berlin, left London this morning for the United States.

***

What is regarded as the beginning of the influx of Americans this year greatly exceeds the early estimates, which were thought to be very large. The manager of one London hotel said to-night:

"In all my fifteen years of experience I never knew so many Americans to be here so early in the season."

Among the latest arrivals is Miss Van Alen, who is at the Ritz, awaiting the arrival of her father from Paris.

***

Lord and Lady Bateman, the latter formerly Mrs. Henry C. Knapp of New York, are at Claridge's. They will enter the social gaities early in the season.

Chauncey J. Blair, just from Paris, is also at Claridge's. At the Carlton are Oliver Harriman, Irving Cox, Hamilton J. Schlesinger, Thomas A. Heck, and Mrs. Charles R. Russell of New York, C. Fitch of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. H. Smith of St. Paul, Pliny Fisk of New York have gone to Paris for a short stay. At the Cecil are John Major, Helbert Miles, H. B. Powers, G. W. Childs, H. M. Curtis, and D. H. Noonan of New York, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Spinney, J. H. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Robbins of Boston, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party from Canada, and Miss Melvin Jones of Toronto.

SAYS BERNHARDT WROTE ALL.

Translator for Her Memoirs Denies a Hand in Authorship.

Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, April 13.—Sarah Bernhardt has been hurt to the quick by the allegations in a New York newspaper that she has not personally written the memoirs in course of publication. Mr. Peartree of the firm of Cachard & Co., who has charge of the suit for libel, is confident that his client will win the case, but there is considerable doubt as to her getting an award of anything like the $200,000 damages demanded. I happened to see Frederick Meyer, who is said to have written Bernhardt's memoirs for her. He denies having written a single word. He merely translated and looked after the publication.

Bernhardt writes everything personally, and, owing to her multifarious occupations, makes slow progress in the work. However, the first volume is now completed, and will be published in book form in the Fall.

BERLIN'S ART WORLD.

Revival of Ceramics — Mme. Nevada Falls as Lakme.

Special Cablegram.

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BERLIN, April 13.—Some weeks ago it was reported that the Kaiser had received a delegation of representatives of the Cadinen ceramic works. Now an interesting exhibit has been opened of applied arts at Hohenzollern House. The exhibit consists of majolicas and terra cottas made for the monarch's country houses, elegant flowerpots, Etruscan, French, and Greek vases, painted in imitation of mosaics, and brick tilework.

***

Emma Nevada, the soprano, who in late years has been little heard of in America, having confined her work principally to Spain, Portugal, and Southern France, has appeared as Lakmé at the Berlin Opéra Comique and had a complete failure. The leading critics express regret at the loss of her voice. Delibes's "Lakmé" was first performed in America by the American Opera Company in 1886, with Mme. L'Allemand in the title role. Mme. Nevada is now in her forty-fourth year.

***

A new play by Ernst von Wildenbruch, entitled "Die Rabensteinerin," is produced to-day at the Royal Schauspiel-Haus. The principal parts are taken by Frau Willig and Herr Matkowsky.

***

Prof. Winkles, the well-known archaeologist, has discovered an ancient Roman fortified camp in Alsace once occupied by Caesar after fighting the German chief Ariovistus in B. C. 49.

The newly found camp near Hohenkönigsberg, in Brandenburg, is now being restored at the expense of the Government.

***

Dr. George Wegner reports that he has visited the Province of Kiang-Si, in the west of China, a region never before penetrated by white men except missionaries. The important results of Dr. Wegner's visit will be submitted to the next Geographical Congress.

***

The well-known painter Herr Von Defregger has been very ill, but is now improving. Soon he goes to Bozen, in the Tyrol.

The American boy violinist, Florizel von Rentes, played before an appreciative audience in Mozart Hall last evening. He gave a composition by the leader of the Norwegian orchestra, in whose concert he was the principal feature.

Hau to be Tried in July.

KARLSRUHE, Germany, April 13.—The trial of Carl Hau, the Professor of Roman Law in George Washington University, who was extradited from London on the charge of murdering his mother-in-law, Frau Molitor, at Baden Baden, on Nov. 5 last, probably will begin in July.

BRITISH CRISIS OVER COLONIES

Empire Will Face a Serious Situation If Concessions Are Not Granted.

MAY BE DISMEMBERED

Writers Say Issue Is Severance of Relations or Formation of Partnership.

ANXIETY OF EDITORS

All Thoughtful Englishmen Who Want the Empire to Last Are Worried Over Tariff Reform Question.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 13.—It makes one's hair stand on end to read what some of the newspapers say of the conference of the British Government and the Colonial Premiers which will open on Monday. Serious writers in some of the most important English journals say the fundamental issue of the conference is the severance of the relations of Great Britain and her colonies or the formation of a partnership. Even editors who don't subscribe to the proposition that the Government must accede to the demands of the colonies are not free from anxiety when they contemplate the possibility of the Premiers going home with their longings unsatisfied. They pooh-pooh when some one says that this is a perilous, tremendous moment in the life of the British Empire, but it is plain enough that all thoughtful Englishmen who want the Empire to last are more or less worried when they foresee the situation which will be created when the Government says no to the colonial Premiers' call upon Great Britain to reform her tariff and to make preferential arrangements with the colonies.

Even those who say the refusal of the British Government to meet this call will not necessarily cause an estrangement seem to rely for their opinions chiefly upon the expectation that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will manage to sooth the disappointed Premiers. They profess to believe that the Premiers will humbly kiss the rod and go home to tell their peoples that they will have to jog along in the old way. The difficulty of accepting this forecast lies not only in the doubt that Campbell-Bannerman will find a syrup that will effectively soothe the Premiers, but also in the doubt that their peoples will patiently listen when advised to forget their aspirations and relapse into long suffering.

These colonial Premiers are here for business. Platitudes will not satisfy them nor social cajoleries divert them from their purposes. They shrug their shoulders when they are told that Great Britain is unalterably attached to free trade. They don't believe in unalterable things. What the British electorate said in 1905 they regard as of small importance now. It does not, they say, bind Great Britain to-day in such a way that it cannot consider the colonial propositions for better trade relations with the mother country.

One of the Premiers said to me that he honestly believed that if the British people only knew the earnestness of the sentiment in his country in favor of preferential trade relations with England they would overturn whatever declaration they made at the last election with respect to tariff reform, and instruct the home government to grant the colonial demand. Quite in line with this opinion is the belief widely prevalent that if the government lets the Premiers go home unsatisfied on the trade propositions the country will turn against it.

It is impossible to say what will happen at the conference or in what mood the Premiers will leave England, but there is not much doubt that the government will be condemned by many, who supported it at the last election if it coldly replies to the colonial petitions: "This is a free trade country; we cannot consent to any arrangement based on a change in the fiscal policy."

Whether the knowledge that such a revolt in popular sentiment had taken place would cause the colonists to hold on a while longer before undertaking to make with other countries the arrangements repudiated by Great Britain, none can tell, but the possibilities of the conference are such that they touch other countries than those directly concerned in it. America has a big interest in the meeting that will begin next week.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

An Interesting Sequel to the Le Bargy Divorce Case.

Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, April 13.—A nice question turning upon the Shakespearean "What's in a name?" is shortly to come before the Paris courts. A divorce was declared some time ago between M. Le Bargy, a sociétaire of the Comédie Française, who is regarded by Parisians as "arbiter elegantiarum," and his wife, who is best known to the playgoers of Paris and London by the name Mme. Simone Le Bargy.

The Monsieur now objects to Madame using the name "Le Bargy," and asserts that a divorced woman has no right to call herself by the name of her former husband. This is incontestably the general rule, but Madame contends that when a woman has created for herself under the conjugal name a reputation in art, the theatre, or literature, she has the right after divorce to keep as a pseudonym a name by which she became celebrated while using it legitimately.

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES.

ROENTGEN RAYS DESTROY LIFE

Prof. Schmidt's Theories Fully Indorsed by the Profession.

STERILIZATION OF ANIMALS

Dangerous Knowledge for Unscrupulous or Criminal Practitioners.

EXPERIMENTS ON RABBITS

What Has Been Done in America—New York's Equipment.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

BERLIN, April 13.—The discussions of the German Roentgen Society, which I cabled you last week, have provoked widespread discussions in the German press, especially the statement that the Roentgen rays are desstructive of embryonic life and produce sterility in all animal species.

It is generally admitted that, while the statements are undoubtedly true, they constitute a grave danger if applied by unscientific or criminal operators. In fact, it may be said that the X-rays can retard the propagation of all animals by rendering both sexes sterile. Prof. Foersterling of Hanover has fully verified his theories, which agree with those of Prof. Schmidt, by a long series of experiments with rabbits. Not only did he sterilize mature animals, but he retarded the growth of the young.

I have interviewed many physicians who are familiar with the effects of the Roentgen rays, including Prof. Lassar, and they all unhesitatingly confirm the statements of Prof. Schmidt.

Paris Fears Experiments.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 13.—Paris specialists say that several extraordinary experiments with the Roentgen rays have been made with rabbits and guinea pigs at Nancy and Toulouse, all tending to prove the theory that the rays produce sterilization, but it is the opinion of a majority of French scientists that any further experiments in this direction are inexpedient and should be discouraged.

When, twelve years ago, a professor then unknown to fame, who had been experimenting for years in an obscure institution in remote Bavaria, discovered a new light which made the bones of a living person visible, the news about it was read with amazement, unbelief, and curiosity throughout the civilized world. Then proof came in the form of photographs of the framework of the human body, and the public was astounded and mystified.

Now and then stories have appeared in newspapers telling that some patient has been burned by the X-rays, and, possibly, has brought suit against a physician for money damages; so the people know, in a vague way, that the new agent is not always safe. More seldom, however, are the sufferings and sacrifices of the scientists described, because they are not known to many save themselves. Some persons will recall the sad case of Dr. Woigal of Rochester, who, while experimenting with the rays, was so injured that surgeons had to amputate first three fingers of his left hand, then his right hand, then his left arm at the elbow, and later at the shoulder, but were unable to save his life. That was a conspicuous instance. Scores, possibly hundreds, of other physicians have been the victims of the deleterious effects of the rays, many of them in very distressing ways. Yet of these the public has never learned.

Now, however, the results of the experiences of many men who have worked with the rays have been given out, and the public may know what the effects have been. The most startling of these effects is reported by Dr. F. Tilden Brown and Dr. Alfred T. Osgood in a paper published in The American Journal of Surgery. It is that "men by their presence in an X-ray atmosphere incidental to radiography, the therapeutic use of, or testing tubes, may, after a period of time, be rendered sterile." That statement, the physicians said, was based upon discoveries made in the study of ten X-ray workers who had consulted with them. Later the investigations of those two physicians increased the number of cases, and they now have records of eighteen cases in whom the same effect has been demonstrated.

"These cases," the doctors report, "are men in robust health, whose ages range from 22 to 40 years. Twelve of them have operated X-ray tubes for one-half to four hours at least three times a week for the greater part of each year for the past two to six years. Six of them are the subjects of more or less severe X-ray dermatitis of the hands."

The fact has been established by the experience of many physicians that the physical factors emanating from the X-ray tube are capable of affecting tissues beneath the skin without affecting the skin through which they pass.

"The responsibility to guard against the injury of assistants, patients, spectators, and others who may be exposed," the paper concludes, "rests upon the men whose business it is to understand as fully as possible the injurious as well as the beneficial effects of the force which we have all marveled at since Roentgen's discovery put into the hands of the medical profession this great aid to our diagnosis and gave impetus to the development of a valuable addition to our therapeutic measures.

"We want to give this warning to those who are employing or will make use of Roentgen rays: Repeated prolonged exposure does produce sterility in the human being. Adequate protection to all parts of the body not directly exposed for examination or treatment should invariably be provided."

The action of the German Roentgen Society in recommending that the use of X-rays be restricted to those who are licensed, as told in THE TIMES's special cable from Berlin last Sunday, and the statements made subsequently by prominent New York physicians of their concurrence in that suggestion, have revived interest in the new method of diagnosing and treating diseases and injuries and brought out a more certain description of the present aspect of the strange energy which is revolutionizing diagnoses and treatment of many diseases and which has been described as "the most ubiquitous, powerful, and potent" agent ever acquired by mankind, an agent "more like dynamite than any other thing." This description of the conditions of the handling of this dangerous energy indicates clearly not only the desirability but the need of confining it to those who are absolutely proficient.

Numerous as have been the developments, it is a curious fact that up to the present time no satisfactory meter has been devised to measure, in terms of absolute units, the intensity of this form of radiant energy. But an experienced operator can tell by the color on the fluorescent screen with great approximation of accuracy the quality and energy of the ray being emitted. Here, too, is something that books cannot teach the physician.

Then must be determined the desirable distance of the target of the tube from the point upon which it is to impinge. The duration of the exposure to the ray is then ascertained, depending on what it is desired to accomplish. In this the operator must bear in mind all the physical conditions connected with the generation of the rays as well as the susceptibility of the living tissue to this form of energy. In this comes into play all the experience which has been acquired by the operator, and there, also, the large, always somewhat uncertain, personal equation, of keenness of observation and the system of self-checks which every successful man uses in any walk of life.

The danger to life, especially that which is embryonic, has been recognized, and great precautions have been taken to guard against it. While some attendants at X-ray treatments wear leaden aprons and then go into the presence of the rays in relays, so that the exposure may not be continuous for any period, nor repeated too often, other physicians have taken even more radical steps by providing a separate room for their work. As is shown in an accompanying illustration, the machine and the patient are in one room while the operator, in another, controls the current by means of switches and watches the rays by means of a mirror. His separate room is divided from the machine by a leaden partition, so that there is no possibility of the rays penetrating it. Where the new form of tube is used, however, this precaution is not necessary.

There are times, though, when personal contact with the rays is unavoidable. There being no accurate meter for measuring the intensity and quality of the rays, the physician must determine it in each case, where a delicate application is demanded, by first subjecting himself to the test. He picks up the fluoroscope with one hand and places the other between the screen and the tube. To his experienced eye, the depth of color of the flesh and bones, seen in that way, is the determining factor. Repeating this many times, the rays first inhibit the cells, robbing them of their vitality; then they destroy the cells, and then, when the burn becomes severe, ulcers appear—ulcers which seldom heal. In testing new tubes or other devices, the experimenting physician, seeking to add to the general fund of knowledge, often subjects his hands to this danger, and many have been seriously, painfully injured thereby.

Not only in the tube, the direct conductor of the rays, has the advancement been marked. Radical changes have been made also in the machines which generate the electrical force. In the Cornell University Medical College, on First Avenue, near Bellevue Hospital, there is the largest static machine in the United States, possibly in the world. It has forty revolving plates, whereas the average machine has but ten or twelve. It produces a current ten times the volume of current ordinarily used. The college authorities had it constructed for experimental purposes, so that the institution might know all about the capabilities and possibilities of currents of that enormous volume.

It is with that machine that Dr. Geyser Professor of Electrotherapeutics, has conducted many important experiments, not the least interesting of which was with a hen and her eggs. Dr. Geyser wanted to determine the effect of X-rays upon life, and he established beyond a doubt that they kill.

The hen and the fresh eggs Dr. Geyser obtained from a farmer down on Long Island. Keeping them in the department of pathology, where other animals and fowls are kept for experimental purposes and where they had plenty of fresh air and light, Dr. Geyser had the box taken down stairs and exposed to the rays from the machine for ten minutes every other day for two weeks. Those exposures caused the death of the embryo in three eggs in about thirty minutes—that is, there was no development of the germs after that time. Some shells when broken open revealed deformed, stilted, featherless chicks which were lifeless. Two chicks lived for a few minutes after their shells were broken. Other experiments conducted by other physicians have determined the destructibility of the rays when applied to seeds and grasses. Experimenters hope soon to establish definitely the effect of the rays upon human life. That they can kill a man is undoubted, but the amount of his resistance to the effects of the energy has not been ascertained as yet.

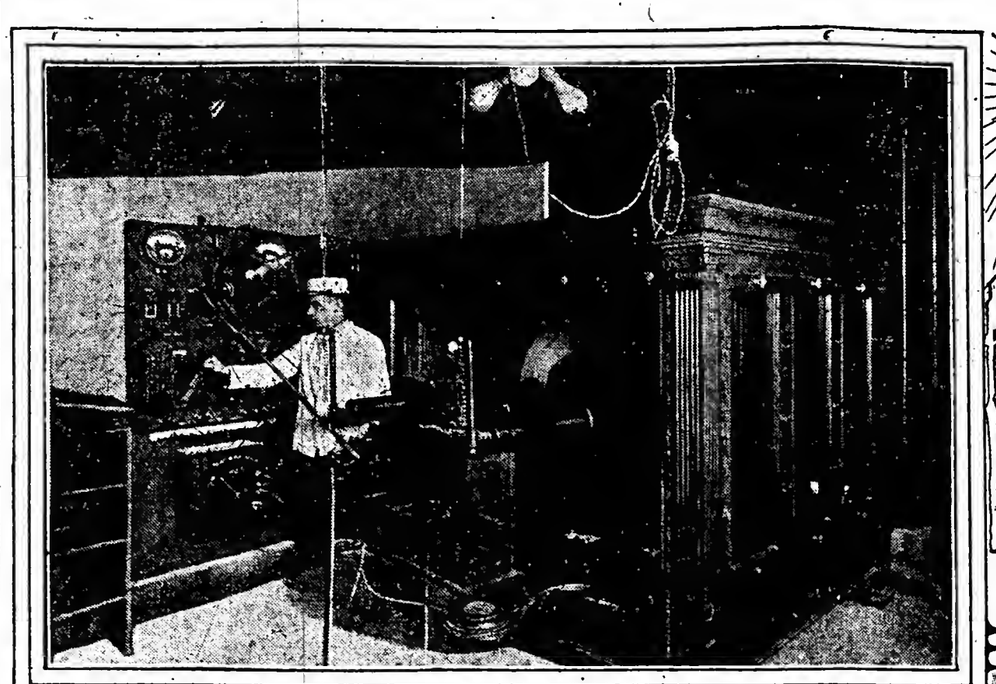

STATIC MACHINE IN THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE IN THIS CITY IT HAS 40 REVOLVING PLATES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ENORMOUSLY POWERFUL X-RAYS AND HIGH FREQUENCIES. THE AVERAGE MACHINE IN PHYSICIANS' OFFICES HAS 10 OR 12 REVOLVING PLATES.

TO GUARD AGAINST THE EFFECTS OF THE X-RAYS, PHYSICIANS, IN SOME INSTITUTIONS OPERATE THE MACHINE FROM ANOTHER ROOM WHICH IS EQUIPPED WITH LEADEN PARTITIONS. THE LIGHT IS WATCHED BY THE REFLECTION ON THE MIRROR.

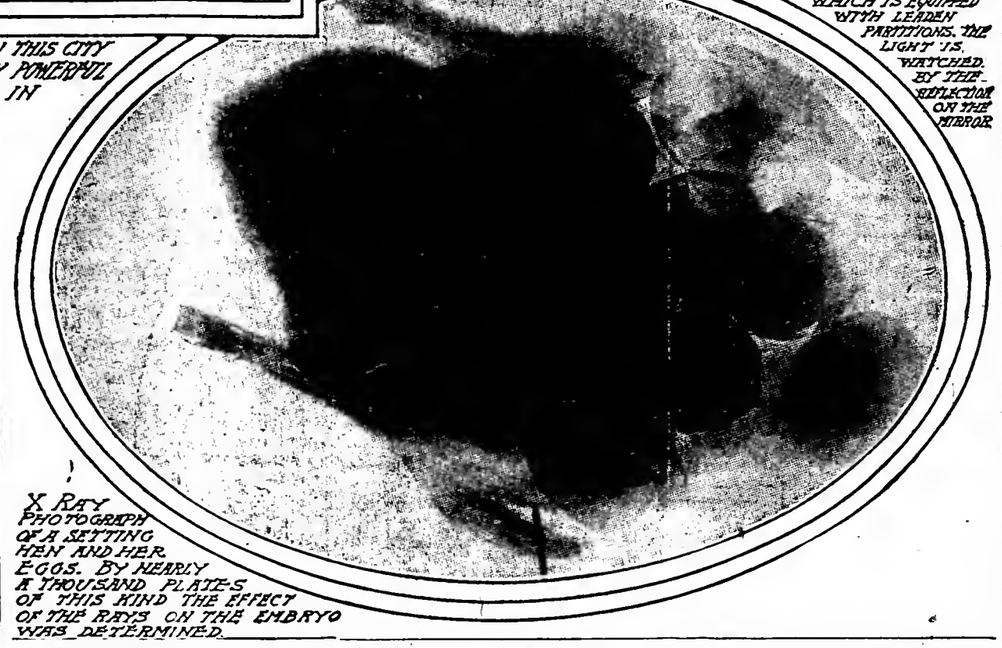

X RAY PHOTOGRAPH OF A SITTING HEN AND HER EGGS. BY NEARLY A THOUSAND PLATES OF THIS KIND THE EFFECT OF THE RAYS ON THE EMBRYO WAS DETERMINED.

AMERICAN SINGER DELIGHTS ITALIANS

Miss Blanche Fox of Boston Wins an Extraordinary Success.

MAY RETURN THIS YEAR

Mlle. Kafmai, Polish Singer, Highly Praised in Rome—Hopes to Sing Here.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

ROME, April 13.—It is not unusual for Italian singers to have great success in the United States, but it is a remarkable thing when an American girl comes to Italy and sets her audiences on fire.

Just this miracle is being wrought nightly by Blanche Fox of Boston, who sings under the name of Bianca Volpini, which is merely a translation into Italian of her name.

Her greatest success has been as Amneris in "Aida" at Pisa, where night after night she brought 2,000 persons, the extreme capacity of the theatre, to her feet. Her Italian season is just at an end, and this fortunate girl, with her voice of velvet, has the choice where she will go next—either to Covent Garden or to Mexico, California, and other places in America. She is accompanied everywhere by her father. Since leaving the United States some years ago she has gained immensely in charm of acting, while her voice has matured, softened, and broadened.

Mlle. Kafmai has been singing at the Costanzi here, and her success has also been phenomenal. She sang also at a private house before Mrs. Douglas Robinson, President Roosevelt's sister, who could not contain her enthusiasm and stayed on, although running the risk of seriously offending a Roman Princess, who was waiting for her at the Palace Hotel.

Mlle. Kafmai is a Pole, who has sung all over Europe. Maestro Gambati, Director of Queen Margherita's Quartet, declares she has the best voice he ever heard. Mlle. Kafmai has not yet been in the United States, though it is her dream to go there. She is young and her ambition will probably be realized.

GERMAN SPEED TESTS.

Sixty-eight Miles an Hour is Expected in the Future.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 13.—Speed experiments are to take place on the State railway between Berlin and Sangerhousen. Sixty-eight miles an hour is expected for the future. Trains are now run at sixty-two miles, and even seventy-four, over certain safe routes, but the chief of the locomotive department of the Prussian railroads declares that the last is the utmost speed possible.

A national automobile and bicycle law is soon to be presented to the Reichstag, to hold good everywhere in Germany, regulating speed, demanding a light and bell license, and prohibiting racing except on certain tracks.

The railroad foundry at Rosen is constructing iron tents intended for Imperial receptions in places where there are no buildings. The tents can easily be taken apart for transportation.

AMERICAN ART IN PARIS.

Association to Hold its Annual Auction Sale on May 10.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

PARIS, April 13.—The American Art Association will hold its annual auction sale of pictures and statuary contributed by members at the Elysée Palace Hôtel May 10, when it is calculated that many Americans will be in Paris, and by their purchases help a very meritorious institution, while at the same time getting good value in return for their money.

The sale will be under the patronage of the American Ambassador to France. About 100 works will be on exhibition the day preceding the sale.

Last year the association issued an appeal for funds, to enable it to erect a suitable clubhouse, but so far the response has hardly been commensurate with the good work to the credit of the organization since its foundation in 1890.

CHILEAN CABINET OUT.

Proposal to Cut Legations to Four Causes a Crisis.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 13.—The Ministry resigned to-day.

The crisis is the outcome of the proposal made by President Montt that the number of Chilean Legations be limited to four, including that at Washington.

TALES OF SOTHERN AND MISS MARLOWE

London Shows Great Interest, and the Willing Press Agent Is Kept Busy.

MARIE TEMPEST'S SUCCESS

She Scores a Triumph in Clyde Fitch's "The Truth"—Critics Don't Like the Play.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 13.—London is becoming greatly interested in Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe, who will open a six weeks' engagement on April 22. Their first night audience will be very remarkable, even for London, in respect of the presence of royal and titled personages, and their manager, A. T. Worm, confidently predicts full houses throughout the engagement.

Mr. Worm has been dong some extraordinary work in the rôle of press agent. He has brought the London editors to such a pitch that they cry for his writings. They never cry in vain, for he is ready at a second's notice to furnish any amount up to a full page, with pictures. While I was at his office yesterday an editor telephoned that he would like a signed article from Mr. Sothern.

"Hold the wire," said Mr. Worm, who began fishing in a big portfolio stuffed with typewritten literature.

"Here you are," he said, resuming his conversation with the editor, "here is a nice little interview with Mr. Sothern on endowed theatres. Oh, yes, you may sign his name. All you will have to do is to localize the story. I will send it down right away. Goodbye."

"That's the way it goes on all the time," Mr. Worm remarked to me. "Why, London is a paradise for the press agent who understands his business."

Then he showed me articles of various lengths that he had prepared in response to editorial requests. I found, on reading one of them, that London owes its messenger boy service to Sothern.

"Rather an interesting item of news, that," commented Mr. Worm.

The very day that Sothern and Marlowe open, the American company which is to play "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will arrive in London. It is thought that the play will be very successful here on account of the great vogue accorded by English readers to the book from which it was drawn. Mrs. Wiggs is about as well known in London as in New York.

Marie Tempest has won a personal triumph in the portrayal of the leading part in Clyde Fitch's play, "The Truth," and very likely she will make the play successful, in spite of the unfavorable criticisms on it. It seems to be Miss Tempest's function these days to save plays from a prompt repudiation by the public. London's critics unanimously place her in the forefront of the actresses of to-day. They say she is one of the cleverest women ever seen on the British stage and can make almost any play go. This, no doubt, will astonish Americans who remember Miss Tempest simply as a clever musical comedy artist.

In the Fitch play Miss Tempest captivates the audience because she is such a cheerful and accomplished liar. Lots of fault is found with the play, but none with Miss Tempest. Even Mr. Walkley, The Times's rather fastidious critic, pronounces her unexceptionable. There is no more natural actress on the stage, he says.

Mr. Fitch has gone to Paris to arrange for the French production of "The Truth." He hopes to have a very famous French actress assume the leading part. Mr. Fitch is working hard on a new play that he expects will be produced in America in the Autumn. In this play he will deal satirically with New York life of the present time.

KAISER AS A PHILOSOPHER.

A Conversation With an Impresario on Berlioz and Goethe.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

VIENNA, April 13.—In connection with a dispatch from Berlin, stating that Emperor William invited Jules Massenet and Camille Saint-Saëns to lunch at the palace on the occasion of the visit to Berlin of the Monte Carlo Opera Company, the Neue Wiener Tageblatt publishes an account of an interesting conversation which Raoul Gunzbourg, the impresario, had with the Kaiser. His Majesty, talking of a performance of Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," said:

"When I remember that Berlioz wrote the "Damnation" in 1829 I am obliged to regard him as the father of modern music. If we consider the different ways in which composers utilized Goethe's "Faust," we must recognize that Berlioz, better than any other, entered into the spirit of the poet and understood the philosophic meaning of Mephistopheles.

"The world has a bad habit, even in art, of attaching too much importance to the superficial, not sounding the depths of the creative mind. That is why French literature is judged by its light novelists and it is forgotten that France produced philosophers like Voltaire, Diderot, and Pascal."

As M. Gunzbourg expressed admiration of this sound judgment the Kaiser said modestly:

"Well, you know, one has to read a bit."

BORGHESE IN AUTO RACE.

Prince to Take Part in the Peking-to-Paris Contest.

NAPLES, April 13.—Prince Scipione Borghese, eldest son of Prince Paolo Borghese, head of the ancient house of that name, left Naples to-day on his way to Peking, accompanied by the Princess Scipione, in order to participate in the automobile race from Peking to Paris. The Princess will return to Italy by way of San Francisco, Washington, and New York.

The Peking-to-Paris automobile race is being promoted by a Paris newspaper, and has aroused considerable interest in Europe. It is planned to send the competing automobiles from Paris to some port in China, probably Tien-Tsin, and have them start from the Chinese capital on June 10. The Chinese authorities, it has been announced, have authorized the contest. The plan is to have the racers travel over certain distances every day, which will allow the automobiles to be together every night. It is reported that more than twenty automobiles have been entered. The distance from Peking to Paris is about 8,700 miles.

Supply depots are to be located along the route, which will be what is known as the Peking-Irkutsk caravan route.

TO REHABILITATE THE FRENCHWOMAN

M. Brieux Undertakes the Work in His New Play.

TO SET FOREIGNERS RIGHT

Is It Proper for Them to Believe That the French Have Bad Morals? He Asks.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

PARIS, April 13.—A French dramatist has taken up the cudgels on behalf of Frenchwomen. This is M. Brieux, whose plays have always been forceful in facts, although hitherto mainly in the denunciation of abuses. His "La Française," ("The Frenchwoman,") is to be shortly produced at the Odéon.

In his opinion the Frenchwoman, particularly the Parisian woman, needs rehabilitation in the eyes of the outer world, which has been utterly wrong in its conception of her virtues as a wife. M. Brieux's play, for the production of which the celebrated Antoine is making elaborate preparations, owes its inception to the author having traveled outside his own country, in Germany especially, whence one returns to France, he says, with a feeling that one is again meeting gentlemen after being with tradespeople, although he adds that the Germans are a good sort. M. Brieux holds that great prejudice has been done Frenchwomen by pornographic plays and literature, and the average foreigner believes that she collects lovers as one might collect postage stamps.

"It seems," said the dramatist in an interview, "that we should do something to efface this very deplorable and baseless impression. Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs, our Society of Men of Letters, our Publishers' Association, should undertake common action. When a foreign sovereign comes to France enormous sums are expended in order that he may take away a pleasant memory of our country, and why not spend some money in order to rehabilitate the character of the French in the minds of foreigners?

"Is it right to allow other nations to believe that Frenchmen and Frenchwomen have the morals of rabbits? So far as I am concerned, I am determined to do my best to correct this impression, and my play originated in that determination. 'La Française' is a light comedy in three acts, the first being laid in Trouville, the two others in a provincial town."

COURT PUNISHES RAILWAY.

Orders Station Closed a Year for Violation of Liquor Law.

CHURCHES FERRY, N. D., April 13.—Judge Cowan of Dell's Lake to-day directed that the station of the Great Northern Railroad be kept closed for a year because a drayman, Rudolph W. Wurdelman, was permitted to use the station for storing beer in violation of the Prohibition law. Wurdelman was accustomed to take order about town for beer and deliver the liquor from supplies kept in the station. He pleaded guilty upon prosecution, was fined $250, and sentenced to serve ninety days in the county jail.

All the costs of the case were taxed against the Great Northern and will be a lien on the company's property until paid.

AMERICAN HORSES WORRY THE ENGLISH

Fear That Our Exhibits Will Have Everything Their Own Way at Olympia.

MUCH INTEREST IS SHOWN

Entries to be Made from Every European Country, Including Russia, Austria, and Turkey.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 13.—Though the opening of the international horse show is seven weeks ahead, society and sporting people are greatly interested in it, and the Secretary of the show, who has just returned from a two weeks' tour of the Continent, says that interest in the show is quite as great there as in England.

An amusing feature of the advance gossip here is the fear that the Americans will have everything their own way. This fear is stimulated, no doubt, by the great attention paid to the Vanderbilt horses, the reports in the newspapers of other American exhibits, and the stories circulated by Yankeephobes that the exhibition is to be modeled closely on American lines. The Secretary, in order to soothe the amour propre of Englishmen, intends to publish in the English press the following statement:

"It seems that the Americans will not have it all their own way at the International Horse Show. American sporting papers received to-day publish descriptions of the horses which will cross the Atlantic to compete with the best England can produce, but if the trend at recent London horse shows is any guide, the English exhibitors are reserving their best for the international show. It has been impossible to purchase even at fancy prices horses likely to do themselves and their owners credit in the strong competition at Olympia."

Coming in the week between the Derby and Ascot, when London will be full of the society people of England, America, and the Continent, the horse show will be found to be the social event of the year. The early rush for boxes, even before the prospectus of the show company has been issued, has been surprising. The Secretary says that those wishing to entertain parties at the show should lose no time in making application for boxes. Speaking of Continental interest in the show, the Secretary said:

"During my two weeks' tour I was impressed by the great hold the show has taken in the highest circles of Continental society. The Continent will be largely represented. Among the novelties will be twenty-eight Continental army officers, who will bring high jumpers, which they will ride in uniform. The high jumping is to be a great feature. The management has arranged for exhibitions every day. In fact, the show will take on the nature of a continuous performance. Something will be going on in the ring all the time. The Directors are already assured that exhibitors will come from practically every European country, including Turkey, Russia, and Austria.

"The decorations at Olympia will be in the hands of Continental experts, who promise something sensational. They will use bunting and flags of all nations and make lavish floral displays peculiarly appropriate to the horse show. The great hall will be illuminated as never before, for we have arranged to quadruple the present electrical installation. We shall, of course, profit by the experience our American Directors have had with horse shows. Undoubtedly the Olympia exhibition will be more like the New York shows than any previous exhibition held in England.

"The only thing that worries us now is the fear that the hall will not be big enough to hold all who want to attend."

BARON HEYL'S GIFT.

$750,000 for a Hall for Popular Lectures in Worms.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

BERLIN, April 13.—Baron Heyl zu Herrnsheim, a member of the Reichstag and a big leather manufacturer doing an American business, has given the City of Worms $750,000 for the purpose of a public hall in which popular lectures may be delivered.

The donation is a gift in honor of the marriage of his son Cornelius to Princess Mathilde Isenburg Buedingen. The Isenburgs have a rank equal to royalty, while the Heyls were ennobled twenty-one years ago. The Baron's second son is Secretary of the German Legation in Brazil. Baron Heyl has made himself conspicuous recently by opposing in the Reichstag the interests of the Standard Oil Company in Germany.

GREAT DISTRESS IN CHINA.

Touching Incidents Related by Famine Relief Committee.

SHANGHAI, April 13.—Telegrams received by the Relief Committee here from a number of additional famine districts to-day report that the distress is growing worse. Some of the sufferers are contending against fever or smallpox in addition to lack of food.

Many startling incidents are recorded, such as a father knocking his head on the ground as a sign of thankfulness for the relief brought by a visitor, the man being too weak to rise. The face of a boy who applied for aid was so plump that at first assistance was denied, but the lad was afterward stripped, and it was seen that his body was greatly emaciated, the plumpness of his face being the result of oedems, due to starvation. A starving man choked himself to death by swallowing almost whole a biscuit which had been given to him by a casual visitor. A woman with three children was found weeping on a bridge, where her husband had fallen dead from starvation.

A husband, wife, and their five children were discovered in a house, starving to death, huddled together, clothed in rags and eating the bark of trees, their only food. A woman came to the headquarters of the Relief Committee in the field, said her husband had died of starvation, and begged for food for herself and her newborn baby. These are only sample incidents in the work of relieving the famine sufferers.

The gratitude of the poor people who receive relief is very touching.

BODY OF EGYPTIAN KING IS UNEARTHED

James Dennis of Baltimore Finds the Tomb of Mentuhotep I. at Luxor.

HE LIVED IN B. C. 2700

Date of Reign Now Fixed—Tomb 1,000 Years Older Than Any Other Monument Found at Thebes.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

CAIRO, April 13.—James Dennis of Baltimore, associate director of the excavations at Luxor, reports finding, besides fragments of the body of King Mentuhotep I. a number of models of sacred boats, wooden statuettes, a gilded sandal of the King, and parts of chairs and thrones, all somewhat deteriorated by their forty-six centuries of interment.

The discoveries show that the temple-tomb of Mentuhotep I. is older by a thousand years than any monument hitherto found on the site of ancient Thebes. The temple is unique in architecture. It represents a period of transition between the pyramid type of interment and that of later times.

The remains of a finely painted shrine to Rameses the Great, also found, show that the temple was known and revered as the last resting place of the greatest monarch Egypt ever had.

Mentuhotep I. was a King of the eleventh dynasty. The uncertainty of the time of his reign, which has now doubtlessly been definitely fixed, was due to the inaccurate interpretations made by Daressy of the inscribed blocks, now here in the muscum, taken some years since from a temple of Mentuhotep at Gebelen, and which had been rebuilt into a Ptolemaic temple wall.

These scanty fragments tell a remarkable story, which was for the first time published to the world only a few months ago by Prof. James H. Breasted of the University of Chicago. The first block from Gebelen bears the Horus-name of the King, and thus identifies him as Nibhotep-Mentuhotep I. It represents him as smiting an enemy, bearing the inscription: "Chief of Tehenu and ——"

The second block represents the King again smiting the enemy, four in nnmber. The King bears the inscription: "Son of Hathor, Mistress of Dendera, Mentuhotep."

The first enemy is without inscription, but represents an Egyptian. The other three are designated as: "Nubians, Asiatics, and Libyans." Over the whole is the inscription: "Binding the chiefs of the Two Lands, capturing the South and Northland, the highlands and the two regions, the Nine Bows and the Two Lands."

Thus Mentuhotep makes no distinction between his victories over foreign foes and his conquest of Egypt itself, and actuany includes an Egyptian among the foreign barbarians.

When experts have had time to interpret the inscriptions of the temple-tomb it will be interesting to see whether they confirm the Gebelen fragments in one particular—Mentuhotep made no effort to conceal the fact that he was a usurper. But did he overthrow the Heracleopolitians of the tenth dynasty? The answer may now be revealed.

MOTTL NOT TO COME.

Munich Conductor Decides to Decline Conried's Offer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, April 13.—Felix Mottl, who recently received a very tempting offer from Heinrich Conried to conduct the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York, has declined to go to America.

In Munich, where he lives, it is said that he was much flattered by the offer and would be glad to renew his acquaintance with the American public made three years ago did his European engagements permit.

COUPLE'S STRANGE SUICIDE.

Tied Themselves Together and Jumped Into the River.

Special Cablegram.
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ROME, April 13.—A tragic double suicide has taken place in the Tiber at a place a short distance from Rome. Two young Austrians, Gustave Pfiffer and Flora Kulm, hired a boat, rowed to a secluded spot, tied themselves together at the neck and wrist with a strong rope, fastened heavy stones to their feet, and plunged into the river.

When the linked bodies were found the faces were terribly distorted from the death struggles.

SALOME DANCE FORBIDDEN.

Munich Police Put a Stop to an American Woman's Performance.

Special Cablegram.
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MUNICH, April 13.—The police here have prohibited further performances of the Salome dance by Maud Allan, an American.

When Miss Adam removed the last of the seven veils her corsage consisted of an elegant but scanty arrangement of pearls.

GERMAN EXHIBITION HERE.

Kaiser Warmly Indorses a Plan for an Art Show Next Year.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 13.—A big German sculptural and architectural exhibit has been planned for New York in 1908. The Committee of Arrangements includes a number of the best known German sculptors and architects, and many noted men will send exhibits.

Ambassador Tower, who is an honorary member of the committee, will present the matter to President Roosevelt. The project is warmly indorsed by the Kaiser.

A CURE FOR DYSENTERY.

Wonderful Results with the Vaillard Method in France.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 13.—Judging by the reception accorded at the Academy of Medicine to reports upon the seropathic treatment of cases of dysentery extending over the last twelve months, an efficacious remedy has been discovered for this disease, which is the scourge of warm latitudes.

Dr. Vaillard is the author of the method, but several other physicians have been experimenting on the lines he originally laid down, and all are of one mind as to its value.

During the year 243 cases of dysentery have been subjected to seropathic treatment in various centres suffering from dysenteric epidemics.

The patients are divided into two classes, comprising 200 adults and children and 43 patients confined in lunatic asylums. In the first class 99 cases were very grave, 25 among them being apparently beyond the possibility of recovery, yet only 10 deaths are recorded, and of these six patients were at the point of death when the first inection of the anti-dysenteric serum was made.

Among the inmates of asylums where dysentery was peculiarly prevalent, the method gave equally satisfactory results.

CARNEGIE-ROCKEFELLER DAY.

Will Soon Come to an End, Says the Cologne Gazette.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 13.—In an interesting article on Mr. Carnegie, the Kölnische Zeitung declares that if all signs do not fail the reign of Messrs. Rockefeller and Carnegie in the United States will soon come to an end.

The people, the paper says, are up in arms against great accumulations of wealth. How Socialism is progressing, of course none can tell, but Carnegie and what he stands for will probably disappear, and in fifty years a new generation may consider his 10,000 libraries as the remnants of a Cyclopic Age—gigantic, but the inner kernel of which was barbaric.

JAPAN'S GUILDS INCREASE.

Protective Policy Strengthens Competition Against Foreign Trade.

YOKOHAMA, April 13.—The proclamation of the Japanese Government extending the guild system, giving companies the right to borrow freely of State funds at low rates of interest, which was published in the Official Gazette on April 10, is regarded by Europeans as certain to strengthen the Nationalistic competition against American and European trade, and as confirming the protective, subsidizing policy.

The number of guilds has increased in six years from thirty to 700, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Matsuoka is urging the further development of the guild system.

TOKIO, April 13.—China has transmitted a note to Japan expressing hearty appreciation of the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from Manchuria.

It is expected that Japan will reduce the railroad guards in Manchuria to less than half the stipulated number.

TO BEGIN AT HERCULANEUM.

Italy's Minister of Education to Start Excavating in July.

ROME, April 13.—Minister of Education Rava has taken steps to begin excavations at Herculaneum in July, using an initial fund of $3,000.

This fund will be increased according to the importance and the extension of the work in hand.

FEARS GERMANY IN DENMARK.

France Instructs Her Envoys to Keep a Sharp Lookout.

Special Cablegrams.
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BERLIN, April 13.—I learn that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador here, has been instructed by his government to keep a sharp lookout in regard to German influence in Denmark.

The French Minister at Copenhagen has received similar instructions.

Rais Uli to Flee to Spain.

MADRID, April 13.—A dispatch to the Correspondencia from Tangier says that Rais Uli, the fugitive bandit chief, is about to seek refuge in Spain, for which country he intends to embark on a sailing vessel from the Riff coast.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

ROME, April 13.—The Pope to-day received in audience Senor de Ojeda, the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, and spoke with much interest concerning the approaching event in the royal family of Spain. He expressed his satisfaction at being made the godfather of the expected child, and said he had blessed an elaborate layette for the baby, which was to be his present.

ORLEANS, April 13.—Premier Clemenceau, owing to the fact that the conflict between Church and State might possibly result in disturbances, has refused permission for the civil or military authorities to participate n the annual historical procession and festivities in celebration of the deliverance of the city from the English by Joan of Arc, in which the Clergy take a prominent part.

PARIS, April 13.—Prof. de Martens has written a letter to Le Temps denying the persistent reports, relative to coolness with which he was said to have been received in Germany, declaring that his reception at very capital, without xception, during his recent mission, was of a most cordal character.

BERLIN, April 13.—Socialists are making elaborate preparatons for the funeral to-morow of Ignaz Auer, the well-known Socialist Member of the Reichstag. The Socialist organ, Vorwaerts, to-day prints the programme of the ceremonies and the order of the procession. The police authorization forbids the playing of marchse or other music except of a funeral character, and prohibits the carrying of red flags, unless heavily draped with crepe. In addition, persons in the procession must not wear red rosettes or other party emblems, and the delivery of speeches at the grave is strictly forbidden.

DUBLIN, April 13.—Sir Walter Nugent, Nationalist, has been elected without opposition to represent South Westmeath in Parliament, in succession to the late Donald Sullivan.

HAMBURG, April 13.—There was a meeting here to-day of four thousand striking longshoremen at which Herr Heckscher, Radical Member of the Reichstag, expressed the hope that the dock strik would soon come to an end. A resolution was adopted empowering the Strike Committee to reopen negotiations with the shipowners in an effort to reach an understanding.

BUDAPEST, April 13.—The newspapers announce that Austria and Hungary have reached an agreement on the most essential points of the financial union between the two countries.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE

Presidents Zelaya and Figuera Will Meet at Amapala at Once.

AMERICAN AID WAS OFFERED

Consul Brown Arranged the Conference—General Peace Meeting in Washington Is Probable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The State Department to-day received a dispatch from United States Consul Philip Brown at La Union, Honduras, saying that a peace conference would be held at the Port of Amapala, between President Zelaya of Nicaragua and President Figuera of Salvador, immediately upon the surrender of Amapala, which, at the time the dispatch was filed, was expected momentarily. The port has since surrendered.

The two Presidents will meet in person and endeavor to reach a settlement of the difficulties which involved Nicaragua and Honduras in war and caused Salvador to become the ally of the latter.

The Nicaraguan President has demanded that the Salvadoreans recognize the provisional government set up in Honduras to succeed the Bonilla Government. This would mean the complete victory of President Zelaya, as the Honduran provisional government, made up almost wholly of Honduran revolutionists allied with Nicaraguan forces against their own Government, is favorable to President Zelaya. The attitude of Salvador on the subject of recognizing the provisional government was not known.

Mr. Brown's dispatch says that peace is assured by President Figuera having agreed to accept a proposition made for the meeting with President Zelaya. The proposition was made through Mr. Brown.

The Navy Department later received from Commander Doyle of the United States cruiser Chicago a dispatch relative to the plans for the conference.

Commander Doyle said that Gen. Sierra of the Honduras Provisional Government, which was set up by Honduras revolutionists after the defeat and flight of President Bonilla, is to be commandant of Amapala.

The conference betwen President Zelaya and Figuera will take place at Amapala or on board a United States gunboat to be anchored at Amapala.

When the dispatch was sent Amapala had not yet completed its surrender. Commander Doyle estimated that it would require about four days to accomplish it. There were Salvadorea ntrops in Amapala, and in regard to these it has been agreed that they should be permitted to embark for La Union, Salvador, taking with them all officers, private property, and side arms.

President Bonilla had not yet arrived on board the Chicago, but it was stated that the President was expected, and that he would be taken to some port outside of Central America. President Zelaya demanded that Bonilla be not permitted to land in Salvador. It was said further that arrangements are now being made for the election of a constitutional President in Honduras.

Assistant Secretary of State Bacon today confirmed the report that representatives of the five Central American Republics have under consideration the idea of a permanent peace conference to be held in Washington or Mexico City to settle many of the questions constantly arising. There have been numerous treaties between various ones of the republics, bnt no agreement to which all the five republics have been parties. It is believed here that the opportunity has arrived for a satisfactory broad agreement covering all of the issues, and to which all of the republics would now become parties.

SAN SALVADOR, April 13.—Major Gen. Fernando Figuera, President of Salvador, to-day said that republic had a well-equipped army ready for an emergency, but that an honorable peace wouul be accepted. The President added that Philip M. Brown, Secretary of the American Legation to Guatemala and Honduras, was bending all his energies to bring about peace.

PARIS, April 13.—The Nicaraguan Legation to-day received a dispatch from Foreign Minister Gomez, at Managua, dated yesterday, confirming the surrender of Amapala, Hondnras, and adding:

"The surrender was absolutely without any conditions, but we guaranteed President Bonilla's passage abroad.

"The Salvadorean Government is sending Peace Commissioners to Amapala."

KEATS-SHELLEY MEMORIAL.

House in Rome Is Being Renovated—Gift of Byron Papers.

ROME, April 13.—The house in the Piazza Dia Spagni in this city, which has been purchased to be preserved henceforth as a memorial to Keats and Shelley, is about to be thoroughly overhauled. The house in question was once the home of Keats. Its purchase was effected last January by a committee composed largely of Americans, and with which Edmund Clarence Stedman and Robert U. Johnson were associated.

The floor inhabited by Keats is to be used as the nucleus of the memorial museum. Nelson Gay of Boston, Secretary of the local committee of the Keats-Shelley Association, has started a fund for the purchase of furniture for the house, which is to consist, among other things, of book shelves for the works of the two poets. H. W. Cannon of New York has presented a manuscript and some letters from Byron to the memorial collection, and other interesting contributions have been made.

The mortgage of $8,000 which existed at the time of the purchase of the house has been reduced to $4,000.

JAIL FOR LORD W. NEVILL.

London Judge Sentences Him as He Would a Workingman.

LONDON, April 13.—At the Clerkenwell Sessions to-day Lord William Nevill was found guilty of the charge of swindling a pawnbroker, and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Many fashionable women attended the trial. Lord Nevill, who was stylishly dressed, bore himself with composure.

The Judge, in pronouncing sentence, said he should treat the case as that of any other prisoner, and would give him the same sentence as he would a working man.

Lord William Nevill is the fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude on Feb. 15, 1898, for fraud in connection with a promissory note, the prosecutor being Capt. Spender-Clay, who in 1904 married Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor. The crime for which Lord William was sentenced to-day was stealing from a pawnbroker a box containing $2,000 worth of jewelry by exchanging it for a similar box, apparently containing the jewels, but which when opened was found to contain two pieces of coal wrapped in tissue paper.

THE INVINCIBLE LAUNCHED.

New British Armored Cruiser One of the Three Largest in the World.

NEWCASTLE, Eng., April 13.—The British armored cruiser Invincible was launched this afternoon, from the Elswick shipyard. She is one of the three largest cruisers in the world, of which the first, the Indomitable, was launched on March 16. Under the Admiralty orders; the greatest secrecy was observed in order to prevent any details of the salient features of the new warship leaking out. Her dimensions are the same as those of the Indomitable. She is of 17,250 tons, is 530 feet long, exceeding the older armored cruisers by 50 feet; has turbine engines, and is expected to attain the high speed of twenty-five knots an hour.

The armament of these three cruisers includes eight 12-inch guns, almost equalling the main battery of the Dreadnought.

SCATTERS MONEY IN CUBA.

Dorse, Who Says He Is a Captain of Marines, Apparently Unbalanced.

SANTO DOMINGO, Cuba, April 13.—An American, who says he is a Captain of United States Marines and that his name is Ely Dorse, and who is apparently unbalanced mentally, has been distributing hundreds of dollars in ten and twenty dollar bills here. The Chief of Police searched him to-day and took from him several hundred dollars. Later, Dorse was seen to hand a twenty-dollar bill through a window in payment for a glass of wine. On being searched a second time nearly $4,000 in American money was found.

He is about 65 years old and says he is a native of New York City.

There is no marine officer named Dorse and there is no such name in the New York City Directory.

ANOTHER ROYAL MEETING.

King Edward to Visit the Italian Monarch This Week.

ROME, April 13.—It is officially announced to-day that King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel will meet on April 18 at Gaeta, on the Gulf of Gaeta, (forty miles northwest of Naples.) As Queen Alexandra will accompany King Edward it is expected that Queene Helena will go to Gaeta with King Victor Emmanuel.

A grand naval review will be held in the Gulf of Gaeta, the British and Italian Sovereigns inspecting from their respective yachts the assembled British and Italian squadrons, after which King Victor Emmanuel will entertain the visitors at luncheon on board the Italian royal yacht Trinacria.

FRENCH ENVOYS IN TROUBLE.

Another Result of the Montagnini Revelations—Able Jouin Fined.

PARIS, April 13.—The Minister of Justice, M. Guyot Dessaigne, having officially surrendered the Montagnini documents that contained references to officials of the Foreign Office, Foreign Minister Pichon has decided to submit the case of Edgar Le Marchand, Minister of France to Central America, to a council of the Ministry.

Three other Foreign Office officials have been requested to furnish explanations of allegations concerning them in the documents.

The Abbé Jouin, rector of the Church of St. Augustin, whose trial began on April 11 on the charge of inciting to rebellion from the pulpit in connection with the taking of the church inventories, was sentenced to-day to pay a fine of $3.20 and costs.

BISHOPRIC FOR MGR. KENNEDY

Rector of American College May Succeed Archbishop Ryan.

ROME, April 13.—Notwithstanding the desire of Mgr. Kennedy to remain here as rector of the American College until he succeeds in erecting a new building, strong pressure has been brought to bear to have him appointed Bishop of Fall River, Mass., with the understanding that he eventually will succeed Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia.

It is reported that either Bishop Carroll of Helena, Mont., or Bishop Keane of Cheyenne, Wyoming, will be appointed Coadjutor Archbishop of San Francisco, a post left vacant by the death of Archbishop Montgomery.

JOHN W. YERKES RESIGNS.

Mr. Roosevelt Regrets Retirement of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—John W. Yerkes, Commiesioner of Internal Revenue, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the President. He leaves the service of the Government to enter the practice of law.

The President has written to the Commissioner as follows:

"I accept your resignation with very real regret. You have been the kind of public servant that it is a pleasure to have in public office. Your services have meant a pecuniary loss to yourself, but they have been of incalculable gain to the public."

Secretary Cortelyou also expressed regret at the resignation of Mr. Yerkes. Mr. Cortelyou has made a recommendation to the President for filling the vacancy, which has been approved, and an announcement will be made in the course of a few days.

A CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY.

Charges of Political Activity in North Carolina to be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Commissioner Green of the Civil Service Commission will go next wek to North Carolina to investigate the charges made by United States Senator Simmons to the effect that many of the Federal officials of the State are actively engaged in politics. Mr. Green will begin his work at Statesville on April 20.

Mr. Simmons alleged that many of the postmasters, letter carriers, post office clerks, and deputy internal revenue collectors devoted a great deal of time to promoting the interests of the Republican Party during the campaign of 1906. Others of them were candidates for office, and others were very active in the party conventions, he declares. He asked that a thorough investigation be made, and discipline administered if the charges are found to be true.

FAKIRS' ANNUAL SHOW.

Prizes Offered for the Best and Worst Fakes Contributed.

The Society of American Fakirs will hold its annual show and carnival at the Art Students' League April 16 to 19. The aim is to caricature the annual offering of the National Academy of Design, and from the proceeds scholarships are given to deserving students in the Art Students' League. The Fakirs will sell at public auction their appreciative ideas of the National Academicians' pictures.

Three prizes for the best fakes have been offered by Samuel T. Shaw, and another friend has offered $5 and a piece of mince pie for the worst fake.

Two prizes of $25 and $10 each have been offered for the two best posters. Every artist contributing to the show will receive an invitation to the annual dinner given the organization by Mr. Shaw at the Salmagundi Club.

BIG CHANGES DUE IN APPORTIONMENT

Unless the Next Is Radical, Says E. B. Whitney, the Court May Kill That, Too.

OPINION OF AN EXPERT

A Second Senator Due to Westchester—How Richmond Should Be Linked.

Trouble for those who are preparing reapportionment bills for passage through the present Legislature without anything in the shape of radical changes is expected by lawyers who have watched the progress of the fight against the apportionment of 1906, recently declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. Because the court, in passing on the question, left several points undecided, it is believed that any new apportionment which does not include changes of considerable importance will be taken to the courts again and on some point on which the court has not committed itself be defeated.

Edward B. Whitney, who took an active part in the fight against the 1906 apportionment, in an interview yesterday asserted that there was every possibility of the Court of Appeals of this State following the lead of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, which set aside a new apportionment prepared, as nearly as possible, along the lines of the previous apportionment, which had been declared unconstitutional.

Speaking of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Whitney said:

Only Two Districts Passed Upon.

"Two only of the districts objected to were passed upon by the court. This does not mean that the other districts were approved. The court discusses particularly only the three great Counties of New York, Kings, and Erie, whose representation is admitted to be fixed by the Constitution at twenty-three Senators; a second class, consisting of the seven large Counties of Queens, Westchester, Albany, Rensselaer, Oneida, Onondaga, and Monroe, each of which is declared to be entitled to at least one Senator, and the smaller island Counties of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk. The only district smaller than a county which is discussed by the court is the Thirteenth of New York. At the end of the opinion the court says:

"Every apportionment must stand upon its own particular facts. The rules and principles which we have stated are general, and result from an examination of the Constitution and a study of its development. They are applied to the facts on this appeal so far as stated, and only so far as stated.

"The failure of the court to discuss the other questions raised," continued Mr. Whitney, "was undoubtedly due to the fact that they were unnecessary to the decision. The decision as to Queens upset the whole scheme of rural districting, while the other point decided upset the whole schems for the County of New York.

"The Democrats in Wisconsin in 1891 made an apportionment which the Supreme Court set aside as unconstitutional. They then tried, just as Messrs. Raines and Parsons are said to be trying now, to make another one as near like it as possible, but just over the line of safety. The Supreme Court set aside their second apportionment also.

Richmond to Go with Rockland.

"While the court does not expressly say so, the language of its opinion shows clearly that Richmond must be joined to Rockland, and not to the Long Island counties. It does expressly decide that Richmond cannot be joined to Queens. It also decides that the seven large counties of the second class are entitled to at least one Senator. Of this second class of counties Oneida has only 181,393 citizen inhabitants and Rensselaer has only 118,732. The two counties of Nassau and Suffolk, taken together, have 137,175. It has never been suggested that they should be joined to any county but Richmond, and the reasoning of the court prevents their being joined with Richmond unless the latter's geographical position makes it absolutely necessary, which is not the case.

"The court expresses the opinion that Richmond can be joined with a county 'bounded on the Atlantic Ocean' or with one 'bounded on the Hudson River,' and near enough to satisfy the provision that the district shall be in as compact form as practicable. There can be no reasonable doubt that an apportionment placing Richmond in a single district with Nassau and Suffolk would be set aside."

The Case of Westchester.

Speaking of Westchester County and recalling that although its population was 202,650 and the ratio for its class of county was 130,190, it had but one Senator under the Lewis apportionment, Mr. Whitney continued:

"Assuming that Westchester is divided, as equality of representation requires that it should be divided, into two districts, each of these districts would have a minus of 28,865; that is, would fall below the ratio less than two-fifths, as far as the apportionment of 1906 raises the county above the ratio. Compare this with some of the other districts in the Lewis apportionment: For instance, Westchester, each district, 101,325; Jefferson-Lewis (Cobb's), 100,896; Chemung - Schuyler - Tompkins (Cassidy), 98,885; Wayne-Ontario (Raines), 97,717; Genesee - Wyoming - Livingston (Hooker), 100,000. The four distriots I mentioned last are less than half the size of the 1906 Westchester district.

"If the Conetitution does not protect Westchester with its 202,650, then it would permit such districts as Albany-Schobaire, Oneida-Herkimer, or Onondaga-Cortland. The court states, however, that such districts as these would violate the rights of Albany, Oneida, and Onondaga 'unless the geographical position of some small county was such as to make it absolutely necessary that it be joined with some one of such counties.' In other words, a district of 200,000 citizen inhabitants or over, especially when other districts less than one-half the size are allowed to stand, is a gross violation of the principle of equality, and will be permitted only in case of absolute necessity.'

"It seems to me that these oan be little doubt of a judicial declaration that Westchester is entitled to a second Senator if the question ever comes to court again."

City Districts in Bad Shape.

Mr. Whitney pointed out that the court made no special reference to any city district but the Thirteenth, which it condemned, and stated that this was because, the time being short, that district alone had been picked out for argument. The fact that the decision mentioned no other city district, he said, was not to be taken as an approval of the rest of the districts. Many districts in the greater city, he continued, were in inexcusable shape.

"I think that many districts will be disapproved by the court if the Legislature is persuaded to repeat them," he went on. "Of course a district in a city like New York cannot be expected to be square, but there is no reasonable defense for such as the Fourth or Ninth of Brooklyn, or the Eleventh and Twelfth of New York, to say nothing of others. The only serious attempt to defend them was on the ground that they were not very much worse than some which had been fixed by the convention of 1894. Senator Brown was able to answer by showing that the convention was not supplied with any figures of population except by wards.

Typical Gerrymanders.

"The result of allowing such gerrymanders was naively shown by affidavits of Messrs. Whittle and Smith, who mapped out the New York and Kings apportionments. Whittle stated that he had concocted the Thirteenth in order to join together 'the places of abode for some of the "oldest families" in New York City'—namely, Washington Square and the Greenwich Village—and putting into the same district 'people whose interests, habits, character, and "desires for representation"' would be similar; in other words, to put people together who would probably vote Republican and vice versa—the guiding motive of all gerrymanders.

"It is, of course, beyond doubt that no further election can be held under the apportionment of 1906. Whether the Senate can hold over for another session by reason of the provision requiring Senatorial elections to be held in even years, or whether the case must be treatd as if no Senatorial election had been held last Fall at all, is a question that was not discussed orally or in writing by counsel before the Court of Appeals, and does not appear to have been distinctly in the mind of any of the court when the opinion was written."

Sample Good Apportionments.

During the progress of the case which resulted in the decision that the apportionment of 1906 was unconstitutional the counsel handed to the court three samples of apportionments which would be valid under the Constitution, and at the same time would approach equality. They believe these three to be the only valid ones under the present Constitution as to rural districts. All others violate some positive provision. The discretion of the Legislature is really reduced to a minimum on this particular question. For these samples, Mr. Whitney contends that they will not permit of any extensive log-rolling, as many Senators must stay in the same district, no matter how the rest of the State is apportioned. He contends, too, that factional quarrels and disputes over gerrymanders will be greatly reduced if his calculations are correct.

What Senator Brown and Mr. Whitney consider the best of the three sample apportionments is as follows:

District No. 1—Suffolk, 75,634; Nassau, 61,541. Total, 137,175; plus 6,085.
District No. 2—Queens, 179,746, plus 49,556.
Districts Nos. 3 to 10—Kings, 1,178,782; average population to a district, 147,347.
Districts Nos. 11 to 22—New York, 1,800,292; average population to a district, 150,024.
Districts Nos. 23 and 24—Westchester, 202,650; average population to a district, 101,325, minus 28,865.
District No. 25—Richmond, 66,441; Rockland, 41,240. Total, 107,681; minus 22,509.
District No. 26—Columbia, 41,268; Dutchess, 77,804; Putnam, 13,083. Total, 132,215; plus 2,025.
District No. 27—Orange, 101,644; Sullivan, 33,592. Total, 135,236; plus 5,046.
District No. 28—Ulster, 83,302; Delaware, 40,013. Total, 123,315; minus 875.
District No. 29.—Albany, 163,983; plus 33,793.
District No. 30.—Rensselaer, 119,732; minus 11,458.
District No. 31.—Saratoga, 60,543; Washington, 45,560; Warren, 31,107. Total, 137,210; plus 7,020.
District No. 32.—Schenectady, 64,817; Schoharie, 24,936; Greene, 30,317. Total, 120,070; minus 10,120.
District No. 33.—Clinton, 45,618; Essex, 31,161; Franklin, 42,930. Total, 119,709; minus 10,481.
District No. 34.—Herkimer, 51,040; Hamilton, 4,729; Fulton, 40,636; Montgomery, 46,650. Total, 143,075; plus 12,885.
District No. 35.—St. Lawrence, 54,866; Lewis, 26,016. Total, 110,882; minus 19,308.
District No. 36.—Jefferson, 74,880; Oswego, 68,847. Total, 143,527; plus 13,337.
District No. 37—Oneida, 131,393; plus 1,203.
District No. 38—Onondaga, 169,732; plus 39,642.
District No. 39—Madison, 39,052; Otsego, 47,664; Chenango, 36,253. Total, 122,969; minus 7,221.
District No. 40—Broome, 69,981; Cortland, 28,912; Tioga, 26,596. Total, 125,489; minus 4,701.
District No. 41—Cayuga, 63,018; Tompkins, 33,350; Schuyler, 14,921; Yates, 19,086. Total, 130,375; plus 185.
District No. 42—Wayne, 47,022; Ontario, 50,695; Seneca, 24,751. Total, 122,468; minus 7,722.
District No. 43—Steuben, 80,638; Chemung, 50,584. Total, 131,222; plus 1,032.
District No. 44—Allegany, 42,224; Livingston, 34,943; Wyoming, 30,775. Total, 107,942; minus 22,248.
Districts Nos. 45 and 46—Monroe, 225,609; average population to a district, 112,804; minus 17,886.
District No. 47—Genesee, 34,282; Orleans, 30,078; Niagara, 77,250. Total, 141,610; plus 11,420.
Districts Nos. 48 to 50—Erie, 438,577; average population to a district, 146,192.
District No. 51—Chautauqua, 91,923; Cattaraugus, 63,899. Total, 155,322; plus 25,182.

The greatest plus under this apportionment is 49,556, and the greatest minus 28,865. The average plus is 7,470 and the average minus 5,817. In the present apportionment, the one declared unconstitutional, the greatest plus outside of New York, Kings, and Erie is 115,997 and the greatest minus is 32,473. The average plus is 11,065 and the average minus 10,443.

GOVERNOR DEFENDS HIMSELF.

New Mexico Executive Talks with Roosevelt and Garfield.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Garfield to-day gave some consideration to the charges against Herbert J. Hagerman, Governor of New Mexico, regarding the transfer of territorial lands to a Pennsylvania development company.

Gov. Hagerman, who came to Washington with Levi Hughes, the Treasurer of the territory in connection, with the charges, was present most of the time the President and Mr. Garfield were together. The Governor dclared that the real basis of the fight against him was political.

Secretary Loeb said after to-day's conference that no decision had been reached in the case. The Governor also declined to mak any statement concerning the conference. He left to-night for New Mexico, and said that he would at once resume his official duties.

XIII. CLUB AT WHITE HOUSE.

Find Mr. Roosevelt Out—Many Thirteens on the Programme.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The XIII. Club of New York gave a dinner in this city to-night. The club, in defiance of the common superstition, and in accordance with its established rule, arranged its entire programme on the basis of 13. There were 413 in the party, which left Jersey City to-day at 12:13 over the Baltimore & Ohio, in a special train of 13 cars, and arrived here at 6:13. Awaiting them were 13 specially chartered cars, in which they proceeded to the White House under the escort of 13 policemen, and were shown through the various rooms.

President Roosevelt was not at home when the visitors arrived. He had made on engagement to receive them earlier in the day, but they were delayed at Philadelphia.

The dinner, which was composed of 13 courses, began promptly at 8:13 o'clock, Col. John F. Hobbs, the chief ruler, presiding. The principal speakers were H. B. F. MacFarland and Henry L. West of the Board of District Commissioners, and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley of the Department of Agriculture. George W. Stake acted as toastmaster.

SIAMESE PRINCE TO STUDY.

Would Like to Enter the Annapolis or West Point Academy.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The State Department has received an inquiry from Hamilton King, American Minister to Bankok, Siam, asking whether it would be possible to admit to the Naval or Military Academy a nephew of the King of Siam. The young man is said to be exceptionally bright.

It would require special legislation to enable him to enter either institution.

Tams Bixby Charges Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Secretary of the Interior has dismissed the charges made last Winter against Tams Bixby, Chairman of the Five Civilized Tribes commission of Indian Territory. The charges, which were preferred by the National Attorney of the Creek Nation, alleged interference with the delivery of deeds to allottees and irregular financial transactions.

Princeton Man a Rhodes Scholar.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, April 13.—It was announced here to-day by the Committee on Selection that Donald Grant Herring of Bloomsburg, Penn., had been chosen as the Rhodes scholar from this State. Mr. Herring will be graduated from the academic department of Princeton in June. He has been prominent both in athletic and scholastic branches. In the last two seasons he played right tackle on the 'Varsity football team.

OUTLAW THE TERROR OF A WHOLE NATION

Jamaican Desperado In Costa Rica Keeps Government Informed of His Exploits.

EVEN HOLDS UP POLICE

Gets a Badge and Amuses Himself by "Arresting" Men on Charge of Being Himself.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica, April 2.—The inhabitants of this republic are greatly alarmed over the fact that a man is at large whose desperate character is perhaps only second to that of Tracey, the American outlaw. Houses in the country parts are securely barricaded at night, yet hardly a day passes that does not bring some news of an atrocity by Joseph Gordon, for whose capture dead or alive the Government offers a reward of 300 colones.

Gordon is a Jamaican, who has troubled the authorities of his native island and of Costa Rica for many years. Burglary and murder are among the crimes for which he is wanted. About a month ago he broke into the commissariat of the United Fruit Company here and got away with over 1,000 colones. Mr. Parsons, manager of the big banana company's commissariat, was so energetic in his efforts to track the criminal that he incurred Gordon's very easily roused displeasure. Mr. Parsons is now being advised by his friends to leave the country.

Four Government officers were sent on the trail of Gordon, who was discovered in a cave in the mountains. The outlaw was armed with a double-barreled breach-loader; the officers were armed to the teeth. The result of a hot fight was that one officer was brought back to Port Limon in a box and the other three on stretchers. The first was buried and the three are still in the hospital. Gordon escaped without a scratch.

More officers were sent out on the trail. While they were bunting in the hills Gordon calmly appeared before the United Fruit Company's commissariat here and leveled his breach-loader at the head of Mr. Parsons, who was standing by a window. Before the outlaw could fire, however, an alarm was raised from behind and Gordon looked aside long enough for Parsons to duck. The appearance of a man with a price on his head in a populous centre, walking toward the building in which was the man he had told the whole world he would assassinate, is regarded here as the greatest piece of nerve in the republic's history.

But Gordon escaped again—how, no one knows—and in the next week made himself and his very name a thing of terror. At the present writing his victims number many, and still he comes and goes with his double-barreled gun, at one place tonight and at a miraculously remote place in the morning.

A young telegraph operator on the railway had an encounter with the outlaw the other day. Gordon came strolling down the line near Zent. The operator recognized "the man with the gun" right away and prepared to die hard.

"Good morning," said the outlaw.

"Have you got a match?"

"Y—yes," stammered the operator.

"D—did you w—want one?"

"What you tbink I asked for?"

"Of course; of course. How silly of me!" said the operator, getting out a box of lucifers.

Gordon set down the gun, fixed the operator with his eye, filled his pipe, lit it, and put the box of matches in his pocket.

"You don't mind if I keep 'em," was the incongruous remark, as he picked up the gun.

"Not at all," said the operator. "I—I have plenty more."

"Have you? Well, let's have 'em."

Gordon then went off into the bush after having read the young man a sermon on "minding one's own business and saving one's hide."

The same day the outlaw, who seemed to be in a gay mood, stepped out of the bush and confronted a lone officer of the law.

"Looking for me?" he said pleasantly.

"Why, not exactly," said the officer. "I was looking for the rest of my party. I, personally, had no desire to meet you."

Gordon (who delights in forwarding these accounts of his adventures to the Government) then expressed his admiration for the Costa Rican police. He even went so far as to say he had decided to join the force himself, and promptly borrowed the officer's badge.

Thus armed, what Gordon may do next cannot be surmised. He has already arrested several men, charging them with being "the notorious outlaw," and the while he plays jokes he picks off the men against whom he nurses spite. He has just informed the Government that there are yet three "to lay low."

SEVEN MONTHS' CHASE ENDS.

Giuseppe Fonzo Arrested In Italy for a Murder Committed Here.

A tablegram was received yesterday by the police here announcing the arrest in Fiagolo, Italy, of Giuseppe Fonzo. This is the sequel of a chase that started here last September, extended to California, back again to New York, and over to Italy.

Fonzo is accused of the murder of G. Minteleone, a wealthy Italian who was shot and instantly killed at 204th Street and Villa Avenue Sept. 26 last. At the same time Giuseppi Morkurio, a nephew, was shot. Minteleone, previous to his arrival in this country from Southern Italy, had received threatening letters from members of a so-called Black Hand Society, and he had come to this country, accompanied by his son, to escape them.

After the shooting, Fonzo, who had been employed in Woodlawn Cemetery as a laborer, suddenly left without collecting the wages due him or getting his cloths from bis boarding house. Young Minteleone and Merkurio engaged the services of a detective and started on the chase. Fonzo was traced to San Francisco and back to this city, and on their arrival here the pursuers learned that he had shipped as a coal passes on an Italian ship. The

SOCIETY HOME AND ABROAD

Mrs Norman Hutchinson.

PHOTO. BY HARRIS-EWING.

Mrs. Amadee Reyburn Jr.

PHOTO. BY ALMAN & CO.

Mrs. Jules Montant.

PHOTO. BY ALMAN & CO.

THE dash of wintry weather has served to put new life into the waning season. Although there have been many departures for Europe, the town is still crowded, and there is a great deal going on.

The large houses in the vicinity of New York are now dispensing hospitality on the most lavish scale. Meadow Brook is taking much interest in the hunt, and there have been many week-end parties at Tuxedo, Baltusrol, Ardsley, and the different suburban residential clubs and settlements.

The racing season at Belmost Park is not far off, and there are in store both the coaching parade and the annual turnout of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Club.

Last week was rich in weddings, but as May approaches these nuptial events are becoming fewer. Among the recent weddings, those of Miss Barney and Mr. Barnes and of Miss Rosalie Loew and Robert Cutting Lawrence were notable, and in spite of the weather there was a large assemblage at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday for the nuptials of Charles Lestelle and Miss May Neeser. M. and Mme. Lestelle are to make their home in Paris.

But by the end of the month New York will be well represented in London. Each day there is news of houses being leased in the British metropolis by wealthy and fashionable Americans. Paris has started on its round of entertainments, and the cable dispatches in THE TIMES give many items of interest to New York society. King Edward has terminated his visit to Biarritz, and is off on a yachting cruise. The Court returns to London the first week in May. The opera at Covent Garden will then begin with a performance of "The Ring." No dates have been published of the evening drawing rooms to be held at Buckingham Palace, but it is known that there will be a number of American presentations. Mrs. Charles Marshall is to bring out her daughter, and Lady Dorothy Walpole is another débutante who may be claimed as an American, her mother having been Miss Corbin of this city.

It is yet unsettled as to when Miss Drexel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, will make her début. The death of J. Henry Smith, who married a sister of Mrs. Drexel, may change these plans.

As already stated, there will be several notable absentees from Newport. The Vanderbilts will entertain at their farms, near the town, and Alfred Vanderbilt, who will be in London in June for the Olympia Horse Show, is to return at its close. It is doubtful if Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt goes over. The Reginald Vanderbilts are booked to sail for America the first week in May. Whether or not The Breakers will be opened this year is still a question. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys, have gone West, and have announced that they are sailing for Europe in May.

The town season will be very late, and a most interesting wedding, that of Miss Marian Fish and Albert Gray, will take place the second week in June.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont was to have come over last week, but canceled her booking, and remains abroad for the present with her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough.

On Thursday the fashionable world assembled at the St. Nicholas Rink for the series of tennis matches which have been arranged by Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Nora Iselin. These will continue for a fortnight or more. Among those interested in the matches are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Mills, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Burden, Miss Coster, Miss Emily Scott, and others.

The Reese-Bliss Wedding.

The wedding of William Willis Reese and Miss Augusta Bliss, daughter of Mrs. George Bliss, will take place on Tuesday afternoon at Grace Church chantry. The invitations have been limited. A small reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother. The young daughter of William Phelps Bliss, brother of the bride, will be the maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. The best man will be Allison Wright Post and the ushers are Richard Stevens and Charles R. Swords.

Henschel-Kerr.

Another wedding on Tuesday will be that of Charles Henschel and Miss Ruth Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dudley Kerr. It will be a home affair. Miss Jeanne Kerr, a sister of the bride, will be maid of honor. The ushers chosen are Elmore Coe Kerr, Charles Henschel Thierot, Childs Frick, and Daniel Farr. The best man will be José Victor Onativia, Jr. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation will officiate. There are a limited number of invitations to the ceremony, but a large reception will follow.

Oelrichs-Turnbull.

Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, and Miss Marjorie Turnbull, daughter of Frank Turnbull of Morristown, will be married on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Archbishop Farley, who will perform the ceremony. Albert Gray will be best man and the maid of honor will be Miss Grace Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin. A wedding breakfast will follow at the residence of Mrs. J. Appleton Hopkins, a sister of the bride. The engagement of Charles Oelrichs and Miss Marjorie Turnbull was announced last Summer at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs and Miss Blanche Oelrichs will sail at the end of the week for Europe. They will remain abroad, it is planned, for a year. They will visit Mrs. Oelrichs's aunt, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, in Paris, and will also go to Vienna, where Mrs. Oelrichs made her début in Continental society when she was Miss de Loosey.

Kinnicutt-Tuckerman.

One of the largest weddings of the Easter season will take place on Thursday at the Church of the Incarnation. The bride will be Miss May A. Tuckerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman. The bridegroom will be G. Hermann Kinnicutt. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the Dodge residence, which has been leased for the occasion. The maid of honor will be Miss Joan Tuckerman, a younger sister of the bride, who has not yet been presented in society, and the bridesmaids the Misses Dorothy Whitney, Susan Sedgwick, Dorothy Kissel of New York, Edith Green of Buffalo, and two cousins, the Misses Dorothy and Julia Tuckerman of Boston, and the Misses Julia and Alice von Meyer, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Henry von Lengerke Meyer of Boston and Washington. Francis H. Kinnicutt will be his brother's best man, and the ushers W. Redmond Cross, Charles Dana Draper, Samuel L. Fuller, St. John Smith, Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., Selden E. Marvin, and Edward S. Thurston. The bridegroom is a son of Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt and the bride is a member of one of the oldest New York and Massachusetts families.

Burden-Rives.

The wedding of Miss Natica Rives and William Proudfit Burden will take place on Wednesday at Grace Church chantry. The bride is one of the most beautiful girls in the fashionable set and is descended from a long line of beautiful women. She is the goddaughter of Mrs. Astor and was born at Newport. There will be no bridesmaids. The bridegroom's brother will be best man. The invitations are limited, as the Burden family is in mourning. There will be a small reception for relatives after the ceremony at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives. Mr. and Mrs. Burden, after a short wedding trip, will go abroad for the Summer.

Dodge-Rockefeller.

The wedding of Marcellus Hartley Dodge, grandson of the late William E. Dodge, and Miss Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, will be celebrated quietly at home. The engagement, which was one of the most interesting of the season, was announced in THE TIMES about three weeks ago. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, 689 Fifth Avenue. Baron Lefferts will be best man, and the maid of honor will be Miss Anna Bush of Tarrytown. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's Church will officiate. The bridegroom is in mourning. On his mother's side Mr. Dodge is the grandsbn of the late Marcellus Hartley. He is one of the wealthiest young men in society and has given munificent endowments to Columbia University. Miss Rockefeller is the daughter of the younger brother of John D. Rockefeller. Her brother, William Rockefeller, Jr., married Miss Stillman, daughter of the banker.

Recent Sailings.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Hammond, who were married on Monday, sailed last week for Europe. They will be absent for several months. On the same ship were Mr. and Mrs. Tremenheere. Mrs. Tremenheere was Miss Van Auken, a daughter of the late Mrs. George Andrews and a sister of Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin. Mrs. James B. Haggin also went abroad, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kernochan were passengers on the same ship.

Mrs. Edward Lyman Short also sailed. She will join her daughter, Miss Short, who will make her début in New York next Winter. Miss Short has been passing the Winter in Paris. She will be presented at Court in London this season.

The Count and Countess Henri de Langier Villars have gone to France for the Spring. They will visit Johnston Livingston at Bar Harbor this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O'Neil, who have been all Winter at their villa at Palm Beach, will sail on April 23 for Europe. Other bookings for the near future include the names of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Jean Reid, the Duke of Newcastle, Miss Lister-Kaye, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and the Misses Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have also gone abroad.

The Two Coaching Parades.

The members of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Club have put their club coach on the road for practice driving. The coach leaves the Continental Stables, in Seventh Avenue, at half-past 10 o'clock, and will run daily for five weeks, remaining out two hours each day. The parade will take place on May 2, instead of May 1, as the latter date is pre-empted for a meeting at the Colony Club, which just now is the centre of fashionable attention. Among those who may drive in the parade are Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Miss Iselin, Mrs. Goadby Loew, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Louise Gulliver, Miss Angelica Gerry, Miss Mary Harriman, Miss Jean Reid, Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Gladys Cromwell, and Miss Dorothea Cromwell. The route will be through Central Park and the review will be on the hill near 106th Street.

The Coaching Club will have its parade on May 4 in the morning. The luncheon will be served at Claremont. Col. William Jay, the President, will lead.

Asheville and Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have been entertaining on a large scale at Biltmore. Among their recent guests were the Baron and Baroness von Hengelmüller. On Tuesday there will be the annual horse show at Asheville, at which there will be several New York visitors, as well as many from Washington and other cities.

Hot Springs is having a gay Spring season. Among the recent visitors there have been Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel F. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. Duncan Cryder, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Whitney.

Some Future Wedding Arrangements.

The wedding of Raynal Bolling of New York and Miss Anna Tucker Phillips of Boston will take place in June at Moraine Farm, Wenham, Mass., the country home of Miss Phillips's mother.

June 8 is the date arranged for the wedding of Miss E. Lucy Washburn and Sidney Beardsley Wood. Miss Washburn is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tucker Washburn. The ceremony will take place at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. It will be celebrated by Bishop Courtney and a reception will follow at the residence of the bride's parents, 52 East Seventy-ninth Street. Miss Marion S. Washburn, a sister of the bride, will be maid of honor, and Mrs. Joseph F. Simmons, who was Miss Mabel Sorm, will be matron of honor. The bridesmaids are the Misses Ruth Starbuck, Josephine Munson, and Lucy Burke of New York, Mary Myrick of Dobbs Ferry, Helen Schermerhorn of Philadelphia, and Florence Harris of Springfield, Mass. Among the ushers will be Mayhew Washburn, a brother of the bride; Stanley Washburn of Minneapolis, August Wood, Walter Whipple, William Hall, and Richard Barry.

In St. Paul's Church on April 30 Miss Mary Louise Baylies, daughter of Mrs. Robert Baylies, will be married to the Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins, rector of the church.

Some Spring Entertainments.

Mme. Emma Eames, assisted by Emilio de Gorgoza and Victor Herbert and his full orchestra, will give a concert on the afternoon of May 7 in aid of a fund to build a Spanish Roman Catholic Church near Audubon Park at 156th Street. The concert will be followed by the serving of tea by Mme. Eames, Mme. Madruzo, and a number of well-known women. The affair will be under the auspices of the Archbishop of New York and various South American Ministers and diplomats. The site of the church has been selected and the concert planned by Miss Marie de Baril.

The annual Spring Concert of the Music School Settlement will take place on Thursday afternoon, April 18, at 3 o'clock. The pupils of the school are to be assisted by Charles Gilbert. The orchestra class will be under the direction of David Mannes. The President of the Music School Settlement is Mrs. Howard Mansfield. Mrs. Frederick Trevor Hill and Miss Florence Matthews are Vice Presidents. Mrs. George L. Nichols is the Treasurer and Miss Laura J. Post is Secretary. Among the managers are Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. H. A. Alexandre, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mrs. Harry H. Flagler, Mrs. Arthur E. Scribner, Mrs. J. A. H. Worthington, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, and Mrs. Adrian D. Joline.

Miss Lydia Day will give a musicale for charity on the afternoon of April 19 at 31 West Forty-sixth Street.

At the Hotel Marie Antoinette, on April 17, Mrs. George H. Gaston will have a bridge tea in aid of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children.

To-morrow evening Ermete Novelli and his company will give a farewell performance at the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the Society for Italian Immigrants. Tickets and boxes may be procured from Miss F. V. Doane. Among those who have taken boxes are Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Joseph Gerli, A. A. Healy, Mrs. Edward Robinson, and Miss Amy Aldrich.

A Little Gossip.

Miss Pauline French has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, at Newport. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss French were in town on Friday. The former went to Tuxedo.

The Duo de Chaulnes was in town at the close of the week. He is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Leroux, at their place on the Hudson, over Sunday.

Miss Frewen and Miss Nellie Post, who have been visiting King Oscar and his Queen at Stockholm, have had conferred on them the National Order of Innocence.

The engagement was announced during the week of Miss Olga Kobbé, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kobbé, to Herman Livingston, Jr., of Oak Hill and New York.

Lord Uffington, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, will be sent to Eton this Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will leave their town house for Harbor Hill on April 25. They have taken Spring Lawn, the John E. Alexandre place, at Lenox, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt will open their Tuxedo cottage at the end of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, who have been touring in their motor in southern France, are now in Paris.

Mrs. Charles E. Sands and her daughter, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, will sail for Europe on May 22.

Mrs. George Ogilvie Haig is spending several weeks in Paris. She will be at Newport this Summer with her mother, Mrs. Astor.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stokes will sail for Europe on April 20 and will make a tour with their motor in France and Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck were at Avignon last week with their motor car, en route for Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren and Miss Warren are abroad until the middle of May. They will then return and pass the Summer at Newport.

The death of Mrs. T. H. Ismay in London will throw into mourning Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, who were recently in this country. Mr. Ismay is a son of Mrs. T. H. Ismay. His wife was Miss Julia Florence Schieffelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin of this city.

Friday evening is the date for the last dance of the season. It will be the University Cotillion, and it will be held at Sherry's.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Cutting are at their country seat at Oakdale, Long Island.

Mrs. Hermann Schwab will give a theatre party and supper on Wednesday for her son, Henry B. Schwab, who is at Harvard, and his friends among the younger set.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare have taken the Barbey cottage, at Tuxedo, for the Summer.

Personal and Otherwise

MISS IRENE UNTERMYER, whose picture may be seen in the Pictorial Section, is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer and her marriage to Louis Putnam Myers, son of Perit C. Myers of Yonkers, is to take place on April 27 at Greystone, the historic home of the late Samuel J. Tilden, at Greystone-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus was Miss Grace Henop, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Henop. Her marriage to Mr. Tytus occurred several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Tytus make their home at their country place, Ashintully Farm, near Tyringham, Mass., where they entertain many house parties. They have one little girl.

Miss Ione Page is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, and is noted for her classic features and beautiful coloring. Her hair is very dark and her eyes are so dark a blue as to often be taken for black. Her skin is a clear marble white, but with much color in the cheeks. She is considered one of the most beautiful girls in society, and together with her equally attractive sister, Miss Lily Lee Page, divides her time between Tuxedo, where the Pages have a Summer home and New York.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, whose picture, taken as they are driving on Fifth Avenue, appears in the supplement, are the widow and younger daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt was Miss Alice Gwynne.

The residence of the late James Henry Smith was purchased by him some months after the death of its former owner, the late William C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney had had it enlarged and fitted up with superb tapestries and paintings and had given several notable balls, one for his niece, Miss Helen Barney, now Mrs. Archibald Alexander, the year of her début, and another for her younger sister, Miss Katharine Barney, who the past week married Courtlandt Dixon Barnes. Another ball was given for the début of his stepdaughter, Miss Adelaide Randolph, the daughter of his second wife, who married the Hon. Lionel Lambart last year in England. When Mr. Smith purchased the house he also bought many of its furnishings, and he gave there several wonderful musicales, at which the leading operatic artists sang.

Mr. Smith had for the past twenty years been well known in society, despite the ridiculous stories after his death, and before, for that matter, that he was practically unknown in society until he acquired his uncle's millions. He lived quietly and was averse to publicity, but was always courteous and even considerate in his treatment of newspaper representatives, and was universally liked.

The residence stands at the corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, with its entrance on the street. After entering the wrought iron doors one is in a narrow hallway, with a flight of marble steps leading down into the large entrance hall, but at each side of one is a narrow flight of marble stairs, seldom used, however, leading up into the foyer hall of the second floor. At all the large entertainments these little side stairs were banked full of palms and decorations threaded with miniature electric lights, and over their exits on the second floor was laid a temporary platform, banked with palms and flowers, and screened off, and here an orchestra was stationed, while the foyer itself was used as the reception room.

Returning to the street floor, after one descended a flight of marble steps to the marble hall shown in the illustration, at the right toward Sixty-eighth Street, were the large office and library, which were turned into a retiring room for men when entertainments were given, while the Marie Antoinette room, entered from the main hall, near the base of the stairs, was used as a dressing room for the women. This room was partially panneled with small mirrors and copies of old French paintings of Court beauties. After doffing their wraps the guests ascended the stairway seen in the picture to the second floor hall.

At the right of this second floor hall were the drawing room and other rooms, and at the left on a line with the musicians at the street side is the dining room, hung with wonderful tapestries and old paintings, and between this and the immense ballroom, hung in Venetian red and gold curtains, is a small conservatory.

At the top of the flight of stairs on this floor, as one comes up from the lower hall, there is a somewhat narrow passageway paneled with carvings and hung with pictures, leading into the grand ballroom.

In the ballroom at one end is the monkey gallery, brought from a European castle, and here the musicians were stationed to play for the dance.

In the lower hall, at the right, facing the doors leading into the office or study and the Marie Antoinette room, are the fireplace and the entrances to other rooms on that floor.

STATEMENT No. 1

STOUT WOMAN'S SALVATION

Nemo TRIPLE STRIP SELF-REDUCING CORSET

Has solved a most important and vexed question.

Every one, who has taken the trouble to look, knows that within recent years the stout woman's figure has greatly improved. It has taken unto itself shapely lines, and a decided reduction of the form is apparent.

Of course, there is a reason for this; and in this and three succeeding statements, we shall explain and prove that the cause of improvement in the stout woman's figure is due entirely to the fact that she wears

The Nemo Self-Reducing Corset.

We will tell you, in this statement, of the wonderful results this corset has accomplished by reason of it s patented features, which work together, not only to reduce the figure, but to give comfort, health and style.

The Nemo Self-Reducing Corset Reduces and Gives Comfort

It is positively the only corset in existence that actually reduces the figure of the stout woman without the slightest discomfort—in fact, it will produce comfort.

The Nemo Self-Reducing Corset Gives Health

The wearing of it assures health to women who are physically weak or who stand or walk much. Celebrated physicians recommend this corset in place of abdominal bands, as it accomplishes the same result and yet gives better support. It adjusts itself to the form automatically and fits snugly and smoothly.

The Nemo Self-Reducing Corset Gives Style

It greatly improves the figure, and makes a satisfactory foundation for the fitting of a gown. Fashionable dressmakers recommend it to their customers.

The Nemo Self-Reducing Corset Is an Economical Investment

It has advantages which the woman who wears it can prove. It is actually cheaper to buy a Self-Reducing Corset at $3.00, than three ordinary corsets at $1.00 each, for it wears longer than the three cheaper corsets and gives more comfort.

Model No. 312, for the tall stout woman. Of Coutil or Batiste, all sizes
Model No. 314, for the short stout woman. Of Coutil or Batiste, all sizes
$3.00

Model No. 516, for the tall stout woman. Of White Brocaded Coutil, all sizes
Model No. 518, for the short stout woman. Of White Brocaded Coutil, all sizes
Model No. 515, with Bust Supporters. Of White French Coutil, all sizes
$5.00

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R. BRAUER,
114 W. 38th St., JUST A STEP FROM B'WAY.
Ladies' Tailor & Importer.
We will continue to take orders for our regular $60 Gowns at $45 Best Materials and Most Artistic Models.

IN THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MRS. WILLIAM GRANT BROWN

MISS FLORENCE . . . . GURNSEY

MISS GRACE IRENE RYDER

A PRETTY marriage of the week was that of Miss Grace Irene Ryder to Harry Anderson on Monday evening at 7. The Rev Father Taylor read the ceremony in Sherry's. Owing to recent bereavement in the families the wedding was a small one, about sixty guests being hidden to the reception by Mr. and Mrs. Fisk of the Manhattan Square Hotel. Mrs. Fisk is a sister of the bride. Miss Loretta Kenedy was the maid of honor and Jarvis Kelly, a Columbia professor, the best man. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson left immediately after the reception for a wedding trip. They will make their home in this city after a Summer spent in the mountains. Mrs. Anderson is the daughter of the late Dr Thomas S. Ryder and Emily H. Lawrence, both of whom were well known in old New York circles, the doctor practicing for over fifty years. The late Abraham R. Lawrence, first Collector of the Port of New York, was Mrs. Anderson's grandfather.

Saturday, May 18, is the day chosen by Mrs. Charles Austin Bates, 109 Riverside Drive, for the automobile ride to the Bronx. About 200 are expected to enjoy the day's outing. Numbers of society women have offered their autos for the occasion, and are selling seats to their friends at $5 each. The idea is a new one for raising funds for charity. The Lulu Thorley Lyons Home for Crippled Children at Claverack will benefit from this frolic. The second of the series of bridge parties for the New York branch of this charity was given on Tuesday at Duryea's. The dates for the other two are Tuesdays, April 23 and 30.

The second Thursday of each month during the season is the informal at-home day of Mrs. Simeon H. Newhouse, 46 West Seventy-third Street.

Mr. and Mrs. James Thedford have sent out invitations for the marriage of Miss Florence Rouyon Stouffer, a Brooklyn girl, to their son, Charles Edward Thedford. They will be married on Tuesday evening in St. Agnes's Church, Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning. Miss Josephine Stouffer will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Alice Beede and Beatrice Cameron. The best man will be George W. Thedford, Jr., the ushers Clarence A. Rode, Harry W. Thedford, Charles A. Levy, and Philip Sneider. There will be a reception in Bretton Hall after the wedding. The young people will be at home Thursdays, May 2 and 16, at 234 West Eighty-fifth Street.

There will be a novel affair in the way of a dramatic musicale in the Berkeley Lyceum on the 21st inst. for the benefit of the French Day Nursery, 346 West Twenty-eighth Street. Mme. Charles Poliferme is in charge, and has to assist her as patronesses Mme. Bneu Chozel, Miss Louise Schuyler, Miss Georgina Schuyler, Mrs. A. E. Fish, Mrs. H Wallenstein, Mrs. Shoninger, Mrs Gracie Totner, Mrs. Wilbonr, Miss F. Guernsey, the Rev Phoebe Hanaford, Mrs. Harriette Dey, Mrs. Banback, Miss Marie Coffin, Dr. Frances Monell, Mrs. Rothermel, Mies Emily Dunover, Mire Mary Shaefley, Mrs. Curtis, and Mrs. S. Van Anderson. M. and Mme. Emiel Chauziere, Deputy de la Seine, are also interested in the success of the musicale. There will be a number of odd features introduced in the course of the evening's entertainment, and Edmund Russell will speak.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Maas will leave their home, 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, late in the Spring and sail for Europe, to be gone several weeks.

Miss Mary Brodhead Bradley, daughter of the late Herbert N. Bradley and granddaughter of the late Capt. Edgar Brodhesd, U. S. N., will be married to William Kepner Grove on Wednesday, the 23d, at 8:30. The wedding will take place in All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, the Rev. Dr. F. De Lancey Townsend officiating. The matron of honor will be Mrs. Herbert N. Bradley, the best man H. Ray Paige of New Haven, Conn. The six maids will be the Misses Asenath Deming, Alice Baker, and Helen Martin of Gloversville, N. Y.; Eleanor D. Brodhead of Port Jervis, N. Y., and Emily Dras and Mabel L. Haskin of this city. The ushers selected are Messrs. Hudson Booth, Charles G. Nichols, George K. Le Van, Allen N. Corwin, Ward B. Belknap, and George B. Campbell. Green and white will be the color scheme throughout the church and home of Mrs. H. N. Bradley, the bride's mother. After the reception the young people will leave for a week's trip in a Smith-Mabley Simplex, the gift of H. N. Bradley. They will be at home in the Fall at 166 Park Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Cards are out for a reception and dance to be given on Friday evening in the Waldorf by the Georgia Society, City of New York. The President, Bedell Parker, and Mrs. Parker will receive, assisted by the officers, Messrs. T. J. McGuire, Erle L. Austelle, and C. J. Dunn. Chester Alexander is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and J. F. Allen is Chairman of the Membership Committee. About twenty-five new members have been received by the society in the last two weeks.

Mrs. Frank Coster, 152 West Seventy-fifth Street, gave a large bridge party in her home on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

A number of cards have been sent out for a bridge party to be given on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Clarence E. Sherin in her apartments in the Marie Antoinette.

Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, 116 West Seventy-fifth Street, will entertain the members of Auxiliary No. 1 of the Little Mothers to-morrow afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock. Those who have been asked to receive with Mrs. Sprague are Mrs. Benjamin Lillard, Mrs. Lyon De Camp, Mrs. Brand, and Mrs. Wols. It will be an informal reception to about 100. Col. and Mrs. Sprague and Mrs. De Camp expect to leave town the latter part of the week for a trip to Washington, Hot Springs, and Jamestown. They will be absent some weeks.

One of the prettiest of the Spring luncheons wee that given on Monday by the Ideala Club. It was a small select affair to about 50, and was dainty and attractive. It was served in the East Room of the Waldorf. Mrs. Edward D. O'Brien is the President. The guests of honor were Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Clarence Burns, and Miss Letbrop, Regent of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R. There were songs by Miss Flora Hardy and Miss Lippincott and recitations by Miss Anna McIntyre. The guests were given huge bunches of violets as souvenirs. Ideala was formed fifteen years ago by two women, and has grown until it has a membership of forty, with a waiting list.

Mrs. George Huntington Throop, 215 West 108th Street, gave a reception in her home on Thursday afternoon and evening.

On Tuesday there was a dinner, concert, and dance given by the New York Southern Society in the Hotel Astor at 6:45. Dr. John A. Wyeth is the President of the society. Those appointed to serve on the Committee of Arrangements were Major Edward Owen of the Confederate Veterans, Chairman; Bedell Parker, Georgia Society; Francis G. Coffey, Alabama Society; Howard R. Bayne, Virginia Society; J. Lynch Pendergast, Maryland Society; Albert T. Massey, North Carolina Society; William A. Barber, South Carolina Society; Dr. William M. Polk, Tennessee Society; John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky Society, and Walter Alexander, Missouri Society.

A wedding that will interest the west side will be that of Miss Grace Oakley to Robert T. Bryant on Wednesday, the 24th. The ceremony will be read in St. Stephen's Church, Sixty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Nathan Seagle. Eight hundred invitations have been issued for the marriage, which will be followed by a small reception in the home of the bride, 203 West Seventieth Street. After a Summer in Larchmont, the young people will keep house on the west side.

Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, 306 West Eighty-second Street, was the hostess recently at a small tea given in honor of the birthday of Miss Harriette Ruthrauff.

The Cafe Chantant entertainment and dance for the benefit of the Mary Fisher Home took place on Thursday from 3 until 6 and from 8 until 11 in the Astor. The committee in charge were Mesdames George Howes, Charlotte Wilbour, E. A. Greeley, Albert Schaefer, J. Fitch Swinbourne, and Frelinghuysen Seward. Thirty young society women acted as waitresses.

Mrs. H. L. Borden and Mrs. Moffitt, 235 West 103d Street, have sent out invitations for a reception which they will give on Tuesday afternoon from 4 until 6.

There were 292 players at the pivot bridge and point euchre given on Monday in the Waldorf by Auxiliary 1 of the Stony Wold. The Chairmen of the Entertainment Committee was Miss Le Fevre, 55 West Ninety-second Street. Serving with her were Mrs. C. Albert Jacob, Mrs. J. Burton Meeker, Mrs. Ward B. Hoar, Mrs. Benjamin Jackson, Miss Emma le Groot, Mrs. Charles Park Logan, Mrs. C. O. Maas, Mrs. S. M. Jarvis, Mrs. Jacob Litt, Mrs. James Baker, Mrs. John Udall, Mrs. Frank Hodgman, Mrs. John Williams. There were fifty-four tables of bridge and nineteen of euchre, with a prize for each table.

Mrs. John J. Bradley, 378 Central Park West, was the hostess yesterday afternoon at a musical tea given for a friend who is going to Europe. Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Burnbohm, and Mrs. Callahan sang for the entertainment of the guests. Some of those invited were Miss Louise Thomas, Mrs. Charles Rustmann, Mrs. William Bradley, Mrs. Charles Dollmer, Mrs. Matten, Miss Elsie Jaburd, Mrs. Archibald Dolby.

The second meeting of the Columbia Luncheon and Bridge Club, organized last Spring by Mrs. Foster Coates, 331 West Seventy-first Street, will be held to-morrow in the Columbia Yacht Clubhouse. The fifty members of this unique club, which meets on Mondays in the Spring months, wear dainty Spring gowns, and there are table decorations of fresh green things and early Spring flowers. Among the members are Mesdames J. J. Amory, Augustine Banks, Wendell C. Phillips, Arthur Elliott Fish, Frank Louis Sheldon, Lionel Emdin, F. K. Taylor, A. K. Wright, H. J. Swift, Franklyn B. Files, Ira McCormack, J. Turner, A. B. Carrington, and John Williame.

Mrs. Harry Cameron Grant, 236 West Seventy-fifth Street, will sail for Europe early in May, to be gone the greater part of the Summer.

Miss Florence Bear, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Bear of the Hotel Netherland, will be married to-morrow noon to Harry William Vogel in the Hotel St. Regis. Dr. Mendes will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a breakfast and reception. About 150 invitations have been sent out. It will be a pink-and-white wedding, the bride wearing white chiffon cloth, with pearl and silver trimmings, and a veil of point applique. Her only ornament will be a string of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's only attendant will be Miss Rena Weinberg. The best man is to be Bernard Vogel. The ushers will be Messrs. Jerome Bansig, Gay Millus, Albert Cahn, Beno Vogel, Howard Vogel, and Martin Vogel. The young people will leave town for a ten days' auto trip through the Berkshires, and will sail for Europe on April 30 on the Deutchland. They will remain abroad all Summer, returning to the Hotel Netherland in the Fall.

Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, 730 West End Avenue, is spending the Spring and early Summer traveling in Mexico. She will later go to California, where she will remain some time.

Mrs. O. H. Gardner, 57 West 140th Street, gave a reception on Monday afternoon for the Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. The Regent of the chapter, Mrs. William Hotchkin, assisted in receiving. There were recitations and music during the afternoon, and a buffet luncheon. The decorations were in blue and buff, the society colors.

There was a meeting on Friday of Auxiliary 5 of Stony Wold in the home of Mrs. R. H. Greene, 245 Central Park West. Mrs. Greene is the first Vice Chairman of the auxiliary. Mrs. J. L. Eddy the Chairman. Other officers are Mrs. B. C. E. Becker, Mrs. A. W. Harris, Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee, and Miss A. Valerie Old. Auxiliary 11, Mrs. J. G. Wells, Chairman, has a bridge planned for Tuesday, to be given in the Waldorf.

On Wednesday Cilo will give its annual Spring luncheon in the Hotel Savoy at 12. Those invited as guests of honor are Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Ida Bonel Judd, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. William Todd Helmuth, Mrs. Philip Carpenter, Mrs. Howard McNutt, Mrs. White, Mrs. Demorest, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, and other club Presidents. The decorations will be in yellow and white, the club colors. The club is limited to 100 members, but there will be about 150 present at the luncheon. When it was founded twenty years ago this society was for the purpose of studying history, but it has turned into a departmental club and takes up music, the drama, and literature. There was an election of officers on Monday, and the following were elected: President—Miss Elizabeth Reid; First Vice President—Mrs. Andrew J. Shipman; Second Vice President—Mrs. George E. Steel; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. R. Rich; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Harry Lilly; Treasurer—Mrs. Judson G. Wells; Auditor—Mrs. Frank E. Thompson; Historian—Mrs. E. Eugene Allendorf. The last meeting of the club for the season will be held on Monday, the 22d of this month. The subject will man, has a bridge planned for Tuesday, to be be "Current Events." Mrs. Fernando Rogers will be Chairman for the day.

There were 230 young people present at the last dance of the Cotillion and Unique Assemblies on Thursday. It was the final one of the series. Next Winter, the third season for these dances, the membership will be extended to 125 regular attendants. The dates have not yet been decided upon.

A Potpourri of Fashions--Some Original Wedding Gowns

MISS GRACE PARKER, who married Dr. Loanedr Shearer, in Trinity Chapel, was perhaps the first of the well-known society girls to eschew satin on her bridal gown, for, although the foundation may have been satin, the robe itself was white chiffon flounced with lace and caught with sprays of orange blossoms. The skirt was rather full and the train rather short. A lace ruffle some six or seven inches wide went around the bottom of the skirt, being raised at the sides, where sprays of orange blossoms were fastened. Orange blossoms also decorated the corsage, which was soft and full, a sort of draped effect in point lace over chiffon, with a lace stock and guimpe. The sleeves were full flounces of point lace that fell to the elbow, and the voluminous tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms.

The little flower girl, Miss Katharine Bissell, was a picture in her lace-frilled gown and her quaint bonnet with the white framework sprayed with what seemed to be sprays of maidenhair ferne, and with a spray of white daisies at one side. She carried a basket filled with daisies, in one end of which was fastened a spray of roses.

Mrs. George Homer Tower of Boston was the matron of honor. When Mrs. Tower, then Miss Addie Storm Boyd, was married about a year ago, Miss Parker was one of her attendants. Mrs. Tower wore a pink chiffon frock and small white hat trimmed with palest pink ostrich plumes, and carried pink roses. The bride's other attendants, Mrs. E. Henry Harriman Simons and Miss Margaret Shearer, were dressed, like the matron of honor, in pink, but their small round hats were trimmed with ruches of wide pink ribbon, and had clusters of large, full-blown pink roses at the right side. All the attendants carried pink rosee.

Miss Wetmore's Immense Train.

Miss Wenonah Wetmore's marriage to Arthur Lithgow Devens of Boston occurred too late in the week to describe her wedding robe last Sunday, but it, like some others, was too distinctive to be omitted.

The train was fully six yards long, and looked at least seven. It was slightly squared at the ends, and was really superb. At the sides, where the train was probably tacked to the skirt proper, a flounce of point lace, widest at the floor, curved gracefully up and gave a draped effect. The bodice had a little coat effect given it by a point-lace postillion at the back below the draped belt. The bodice was close-fitting, and was made of satin folds drawn over the fitted lining. In the front the bodice was largely of point lace, laid in loose effect and having sprays of orange blossoms fastened at the side. The sleeves, which were quite long, coming below the elbows, were of flounces of point lace, held in to the arms near the top by twists of white satin, and, if I remember correctly, there were sprays of orange blossoms on each of the sleeves. The stock and guimpe were of point lace, and there was also more of the point lace on the jupe.

The tulle veil was a voluminous one caught with orange blossoms in loose fluffs above her dark hair, and her bouquet was an immense, irregular shaped one of lilies of the valley.

Miss Annette Markoe, who was to have been in the bridal party and who is Mrs. Devens's half sister, was not able to take part, but the other four girls, grown-ups in this case, were the bridesmaids. They were the Misses Janet Fish, who is to be the only attendant of her cousin, Miss Marion Fish, daughter of Stuyvesant Fish, when she marries Albert Zabriskie Gray in June; Miss Dagmar Wetmore, her sister; Miss Sibyl Douglas, whose brother married Miss Annie Ward Kountze two days earlier in the week, and Miss Elizabeth L. Devens of Boston, who is to marry Gerald Boardman in June. They were in white chiffon empire gowns with blue sashes. These gowns were, however, strictly modified empire effects, the bodices being a bit shortwaisted in the back only, for the full empire gown, with its fullness beginning a little below the shoulders and the rather loose fronts and sides, is seldom seen.

In detail the gowns had stocks and guimpes of plaited chiffon and the bodice was arranged in bretelles with crosswise connecting bands, all of folds of white chiffon bound with silvery white satin, and between the double bretelles of the bodices at each side were inch-wide insertions of cloth of silver or silver-gauze ribbon. The elbow-length sleeves were in flounce effect of chiffon and lace.

The skirts were each finished with three wide, touching tucks, and the overdress or jupe curved up a little each side of the back breadths. This was full, falling in folds, and was bordered at the bottom by a five-inch flounce of white lace headed by a fold of white satin or silver gauze.

The sashes were quite wide and of ciel blue liberty satin ribbon, with a sort of chou bow at the girdle. The ends came nearly to the floor. The gowns were tight at the front and sides.

The small round crinoline hats were trimmed about the crowns with a box-plaited ruffle of ciel blue satin ribbon, the plaiting being near the top of the crown and the plaits falling to the edge of the narrow round brims. Over these the white lace was plaited, and at each side were fastened sprays of three or four large pink roses. They were extremely pretty.

The bouquets carried by the attendants were novel in shape, being club-shaped bouquets with double ends tied near the base with wide pink satin ribbon with short bows and ends. They were made of large pink roses, and were in all about twenty-four inches long, and were as large at one end as at the other, the ribbon being tied perhaps eight inches from the base.

Mrs. Markoe's Maize-Colored Robe.

Mrs. James W. Markoe, the mother of the bride, formerly Mrs. William Boerum W. Wetmore, wore a maize-colored chiffon cloth gown effectively decorated with lace of the same hue, and on her brown coiffure was set a rather large, light yellowish or cream leghorn hat, simply but picturesquely trimmed with two large full blown shaded roses and two immense maize-colored ostrich plumes. This hat was oval in shape with a wide brim and moderately high oval crown. The brim was curved slightly. Near the left front was placed one of the roses having a deep orange-colored centre, shading to apricot at the outside, and this covered the bases of the two yellow ostrich plumes, one of which partially rested on the crown and the other drooped over the ear, both swept far over the back. At the left side near the back the other shaded rose was caught. Both these were neat-shaped flowers and of large size.

The chiffon gown had a stock and narrow pointed guimpe of point lace, and resting on these was a superb diamond necklace, fully two inches wide, with pendants. This was flexible and followed the oval of the guimpe.

The bodice had a wide section, fully nine or ten inches broad, of the maize-colored lace going over the shoulders and down each side of the front and ending just above the girdle, where the ends were twisted into a soft, flat knot. The girdle was moderately wide.

The skirt was laid at the top in very narrow box plaits, I think, that held the skirt rather flat until past the widest part of the hips, thence the skirt flowed in graceful folds and swept the floor. It had a six-inch hem, and above this was inserted a ten-inch band of the maize-colored lace that extended to the centre panel of the gown. Down the centre front from girdle to hem extended a wide panel of similar lace. The elbow sleeves were not large, and were bordered with the lace.

Original Wedding Gowns.

The brides' gowns of the past week showing the most original features were those of Miss Mary Picton Stevens, who married Ogden H. Hammond at Castle Point, and Miss Helen Gillette Ballard, who married Walter Heyward Powere.

Miss Ballard's gown had a long court train entirely of rose point edged across the squared end and up the sides with a white satin hem four or five inches wide. The gown itself was of white chiffon over satin, and was embroidered about the bottom and sides with large white popples done in silk and, apparently, narrow white ribbon.

Over this lace train came a long veil of tulle, bordered with rose point, and this was fastened at the top of her golden pompadour with a diadem of orange blossoms.

The point lace yoke of her robe was worked in seed pearls. The front of the bodice was formed almost entirely of lace in draped effect, with a panel outlined from the waist line to the hem, and at each side of the outlined panel at the bottom of the skirt were large white popples. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids, and wore the bridegroom's gift, a diamond brooch, and also an amethyst bracelet, the gift of her attendants.

Miss Marie L. Hoopes, the maid of honor, wore a rose pink Empire robe of satin crêpe de chine, the bottom of the robe having a rolled finish or deep hem above which came to the bottom of the jupe proper or a separate rolled tuck some eight inches deep, finished with a ruffle of cream lace. There was a panel effect in cream white lace down the centre front. The top had a yoke of white lace. The sleeves fitted quite closely and ended at the elbows. They were of pink tulle encircled by two up-and-down plaited bands of the crêpe, each ending in a little plaited ruching, with the chiffon puffing out between. The extreme tops of the sleeves rose in high, but tiny, puffs, and narrow frills of white lace finished the bottom.

The hat worn by Miss Hoopee was one of the most effective possible. It was a large round yellow Tuscan straw, with a crown at least six inches high and perfectly round. The crown was banded with tight folds of pink ribbon, and at the left front large sprays of small pink roses shading to mauve were fastened so that they rose partially against the crown, with some of them standing above it, and others resting on the wide brim. The hat was lifted quite a bit at the left, slanting toward the right, and was also evidently raised all around by an invisible bandeau.

Starting from the left side, back of the ear, was a long trailing end of wide pink silk ribbon and a scarf of white tulle; these after reaching the top of the shoulder were brought forward and caught midway between the top of the shoulder and the bust with a spray of small pink roses, the tulle and ribbon ends floating over the bodice. She carried a mass of pink rosee.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Margaret S. Scott, Georgia Gray, Madeleine Gelshenen, Gertrude Knapp, Lucy Reiss, and Ruth Eaton. They were in white lace frocks, the skirts in double flounce effect although in one piece, apparently, over palest pink, and the bodice had round girdles of pale pink shading to mauve. Each carried loose sheaf bouquets of pink roses shading through various pink hues.

All wore large white hats trimmed at the left side and front with many loops of pink ribbon, and at the right side and front with masses of pink roses shading to mauve. Near the left back of each hat a long end of the pink ribbon and scarf of white tulle started, and like the tulle and ribbon on the hat of the maid of honor, these were similarly caught to the shoulder with sprays of shaded pink and mauve roses. They also wore, as did the maid of honor, pink pearl pinks, the gifts of the bride.

Miss Stevens's Embroidered Robe.

Miss Mary Picton Stevens's wedding gown had an Empire back, but the draped front fitted the figure. The sleeves and yoke were of rose point, and the lace on the bodice was draped in sloping folds, and from this yoke to the floor in the centre front was a narrow stole effect done in white chiffon roses, embroidered in seed pearls. At the bust line this stole separated and went in two narrow bands over along the lace and to the top of each shoulder, where a lappet end of the embroidered rosee drooped over the sleeves, and on each lappet was caught a spray of orange blossoms. The skirt was slashed at each side of the centre front up some twelve inches, and this had lines of pearl and chiffon embroidery at the sides that terminated at the top of the slashing in sprays of chiffon roses. Fine chiffon plaitings were inserted under these slashings. As the skirt was very plain and close at the feet, these gave a fluffy, full effect.

Her point lace veil had a tulle centre and was shirred under orange blossoms. Her bouquet was a shower of valley lilies.

The maid of honor, Miss Martha Marvin of Louisville, Ky., wore a princess robe of white chiffon cloth, having cream lace insertions, topped by a coat of yellow lace. It had a sash of flowered silk ribbon, and the elbow sleeves had knots of the flowered ribbon at the elbows. Her large yellow leghorn hat was decorated with pink roses and her flowers matched them.

The four little girl attendants, cousins of the bride, the Misses Caroline and Emily Stevens, and Mary Chapin and Elsie Stevens, wore short-waisted white frocks, with tucked skirts and pink sashes and white hats, trimmed with pink ribbons and roses.

Miss Loew's Bridal Gown.

Miss Marguerite Loew, now Mrs. Robert Cutting Lawrence, whose home wedding occurred on Thursday, wore a princess gown of heavy white satin perfectly plain below the bust line, fitting like a glove and having a very long train. It had a V-shaped rose point yoke, with rose point draped in fichu effect and outlining the yoke, the lace being knotted at the V of the yoke, and having a spray of orange blossoms caught in the lace. The back and the front were alike. The short sleeves were puffs of rose point, ending at the elbows and gathered in with a narrow ruffled edge of the rose point drooping over the tops of the gloves.

The veil of rose point was extremely long, coming nearly to the end of the train, and was held to her coiffure by a diamond coronet, the gift of her brother, E. Victor Loew, Jr. She also wore a diamond necklace, a gift from the same brother; a diamond-studded comb, a present from her elder brother, W. Goadby Loew and Mrs. Loew, and an immense solitaire pearl ring, the gift of Mr. Lawrence, and carried lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Howard Brokaw's Frock.

Mrs. Howard Brokaw, the matron of honor and sister of the bride, was in thin white lace over deep, cream-colored chiffon and satin. Her large yellow leghorn hat, with drooping brim, was trimmed with three large apricot yellow ostrich plumes, starting from the front and falling off the back. These plumes were the sole decoration. They were so heavy where they started that they needed nothing but their own tendrils to cover the stems. There was no cachepeigne and no crown trimming, the hat being one of the very latest things evolved in the millinery art.

The bridesmaids' gowns were of pale-blue chiffon and white lace. These girls were Miss Angelica Gerry, (her sister, Miss Mabel Gerry, was also to have been in the bridal party, but an attack of measles quarantined her, and no one took her place,) the Misses Edith Lawrence, a sister of the bridegroom; Vera Gilbert, Beatrix Hollins, and Marion Stoddard.

Their frocks had skirts and bodices without any suggestion either of princess or empire effect. They were elaborately trimmed with insertions of white lace and bands of embroidery. The skirts had a narrow panel outlined down the front by a band on each side of white lace. These bands, like all the others on the skirt, were narrow at the top and widened as they went down the skirt until at the bottom they were about three inches broad. There was a band of embroidery around the bottom of the skirts. On each side of the skirts was another of these white lace insertions, and between these lace insertions extended straight bands of embroidery done on blue chiffon. These bands were perhaps two inches wide and two inches apart. At the top in the back the skirts were shirred until they fitted smoothly, and there was a panel effect down the back outlined with graduated insertions of white lace.

The bodices had deep pointed yokes of unlined white lace, and these were outlined and framed with a wide shaped band of the shaded blue embroidery going over the shoulders down each side, and loose at the outer edges. In the front the point of this embroidery almost touched the wide folded satin girdle. The front and the back were alike, and between the embroidered bands under the arms above the high, folded girdles the bodicee were of white lace.

The sleeves were formed of a succession of narrow lace ruffles set on a chiffon puff, and they ended above the elbows.

Starting from a chou-like knot at the centre of the girdle in the back, wide, soft, pale-blue taffie ribbon was carried up each side, and, going up the back, was carried and crushed softly over the tops of the sleeves and carried from there down the bodice at the edge of the embroidered bands to the bust lines, where the ribbons were pulled under the bands and brought again at the centre point of the embroidery and lace yoke and made into soft chous, having rhinestone ornaments in the centre. They also wore the pearl and sapphire brooches given them by the bride.

Their yellow leghorn hats, similar to that of the matron of honor, had pale-blue plumes sweeping from the left front, and under the brims at the back were the bride's name flowers, marguerites and forget-me-nots. Pale-blue ribbon trimmed the crowns. The brims were rolled slightly at one side. They carried marguerites and white roses.

Miss Steele's Wedding Gown.

Miss Ruth Steele, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, now Mrs. Joseph Carleton Borden, wore a trained white satin princess wedding robe, the skirt of which was edged around the bottom with a foamy fluff of rose-ruchings of white tulle perhaps six inches wide, and as deep. From the bottom similar foamy lines rose, and, curving up each side the centre front, stopped perhaps eighteen inches from the waist line; these outlined a panel effect, or, rather, gave an overdress and petticoat effect to the gown that was new and charming. The bodice and sleeves were almost entirely of old point, the lace on the bodice being arranged in fichu and drapery effects. She wore a pearl necklace worn by her grandmother, mother, and sisters at their weddings. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms.

The maid of honor, Miss Margory C. Lawrence, wore an Empire frock of stain-striped white gauze, with a little yoke and stock of unlined cream lace, white lace, and short puffed sleevee. The girdle had a twisted knot effect in the back and was of the striped gauze. The skirt was trimmed at the bottom with a deep hem of white satin, and over this drooped the jupe proper, the first satin band being on the foundation skirt of silk, a straight ruffle of white lace perhaps six inches deep falling from a four-inch satin band going around the Empire overdress. This band was really not in one, as it terminated at each side in a picket point that touched the picket points of the band coming from the back.

Her white leghorn hat was trimmed with several pale-pink plumes that nodded over the front from the crown and longer plumes drooped to the back. Loops of pale-pink satin ribbon appeared at the other side of the hat.

The bridesmaids, the Misses Helen Aldrich, Marjory H. Rice, Dorothy Greene, Helen Rae, and Marjory Wessels, wore gowns made exactly like that of the maid of honor, only in rose pink, and their hats were trimmed with pink ribbons. Sprays of pink wietaria covered the brims and drooped off the sides and back. They carried pink sweet peas, and Miss Lawrence carried pink roses. Mrs. Steele, the mother of the bride, was in lavender striped chiffon with white lace on the bodice, and wore a white lavender trimmed hat.

Mrs. Theodore Morris, Jr., a sister of the bride, was in a pale green gown topped by a white hat trimmed with yellow ombre ribbon and marguerites. Mrs. Léon Moran, another sister, was in a changeable silk frock in gray, changing to lavender and pink, topped by a black picture hat with black ostrich plumee, and Mrs. J. Nevett Steele, Jr., was in white Shantung delicately striped with black hair lines, showing point applique and touches of pale blue about the bodice. She wore a black plumed hat.

Miss Neeser in White Satin.

Miss May H. Neeser, now Mrs. Charles Lestelle, whose marriage occurred in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday last, wore a white satin Empire gown with fichu and sleeves of point lace, the lace being in fichu effect. Shirred white tulle came down the sides of the robe. The lace on the bodice formed sleeve caps, and where the tulle was festooned at the side of the skirt a large spray of orange blossoms was fastened. The sleeves themselves were of finely shirred tulle. Her long tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried a beautifully tooled white leather prayer book.

The attendants, the Misses Elvine Neeser, Rosina Sherman Hoyt, Mary Redmond Cross and Alice Everard Strong, wore white lace princess robes with pale green girdles, and their large white Neapolitan hats had sweeping ostrich plumes. Their large sheaf bouquets of American Beauty roses added a much needed note of color to a dark and stormy day. Mrs. Neeser, the bride's mother, was in black chiffon cloth, with a cream lace yoke and stock, and wore a small black toque with feathers.

Miss Barney in White Satin.

Miss Katharine Lansing Barney, who married Courtland Dixon Barnes on Wednesday, had a white satin gown quite plain at the bottom and having much point lace about the top. The stock yoke and fichu were of point lace, lace was also carried down one side of the skirt, and sprays of orange blossoms appeared in the lace of the corsage and also on the skirt. The very long point lace veil was also attached to the train, coming nearly to the end of the latter. The attendants, the Misses Dorothy Whitney, daughter of the late William C. Whitney and cousin of the bride, and the Misses Jean Reid, daughter of Ambassador Reid; Miss Sallie Barnes, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Anita Peabody, daughter of Charles A. Peabody, and Miss Cornelia Harriman, second daughter of E. H. Harriman, wore pale-green chiffon robes trimmed with insertions of white lace and having white lace yokes. Their large white hats were trimmed with clusters of yellow, white, and green sweet peas, and they carried white forsythia bouquets.

MARIE WELDON.

Royal Worcester

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THE NEW CORSET For STOUT FIGURES

It has never been equalled.

Adjusted "in the twinkling of an eye."

The ADJUSTO shapes the hips, flattens the abdomen, decreases the waist and lengthens the lines equally, creating the proper contour for present modes. The boning and broad side-steels are double but very flexible.

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MAKERS OF ROYAL WORCESTER AND BON TON CORSETS

LONG ISLAND BUYING.

Good Demand for Lots in Many of the Queens Suburbs.

The McKnight Realty Company has sold to various buyers twelve lots in its Lawrence Manor tract at Bayside, and eleven lots in the Kenmore property at Whitestone.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold, in Douglas Manor, to Joseph Shinn the plot, 120 by 100, on the north side of Arleigh Road, 180 feet west of Douglas Road; to Sarah Anderson the plot, 100 by 100, on the southeast corner of Kenmore and Shore Roads, and to Louis E. Thompson the plot, 60 by 100, on the east side of Hillcrest Avenue, 141 feet south of Hillside Avenue. In Broadway-Flushing the company has sold to Alois Bucher the plot, 80 by 100, on the west side of Twentieth Street, 136 feet south of Mitchell Avenue; to Nellie Loretta McCormick the plot, 60 by 100, on the east side of Seventeenth Street, 200 feet north of State Street, and to Rupert Folgar the plot 60 by 100, on the west side of Nineteenth Street, 216 feet south of Mitchell Avenue.

The following sales are reported at Elmhurst Heights: To John J. Connors the plot, 80 by 100, at the southeast corner of Penfold Road and Kensington Terrace; to Thomas Gill the plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of Endicott Avenue, 120 feet west of Woodside Avenue; to G. A. Mallna the plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of Hillcrest Avenue, 100 feet east of Woodside Avenue; to D. Del Monte the plot, 20 by 100, at the northwest corner of Arlington and Woodside Avenues; to R. H. Woodfall the plot, 60 by 100, on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, 40 feet east of Albemarle Terrace, and to Rudolph Faust the plot, 80 by 100, on the south side of Colonial Parkway, 60 feet west of Arlington Terrace.

QUEENS WATER SUPPLY.

City Mains Soon to be Laid in Broadway-Flushing and Douglas Manor.

According to Deputy Water Commissioner Wissel, Broadway-Flushing and Douglas Manor are to at last receive their new water supply, which has been delayed for several months on account of the inability of the contractors to secure the pipe. The mains to be laid by the city in Broadway-Flushing extend along State Street, from Sixteenth to Twenty-second Street; thence along Crocheron Avenue to Twenty-eighth Street. The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company have already laid private mains on most of the gross streets, which will be connected with the city mains.

The city mains to be laid in Douglas Manor will extend along Hillside Avenue to Centre Drive, and thence along Centre Drive and West Drive to Douglas Point. From the city mains the Rickert-Finlay Company will lay private mains on the cross streets to supply immediate requirements of residents until the future extensions of the city main are made.

The Citizens' Water Company is also laying new mains from the new Alley Pond pumping station along Alley Road to Broadway, thence along Broadway to Great Neck. Arrangements have been practically completed with the Citizens' Company for laying mains in the streets of Westmoreland, lying between Broadway and the Little Neck station. Building throughout this entire district has been seriously held back by the delay in securing water, and it is expected that as a result of the certainty of an immediate water supply great building activity will follow throughout the district.

TORRENS MASS MEETING.

Speakers at To-morrow's Discussion in the Real Estate Auction Room.

To-morrow afternoon's mass meeting under the auspices of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, in advocacy of the Torrens system, will be held at the Real Estate Salesroom, 11 and 16 Vesey Street at 3:30 o'clock.

Sir Daniel O'Connor of New South Wales, Australia, a member of the Parliament which passed the original Torrens act, will be among the prominent speakers at the meeting. The title companies also have been asked to send representatives to offer their objections to this measure. A number of civic societies have expressed their intention of sending representatives.

In a recent article in these columns relative to the Torrens system it was stated upon what seemed to be adequate authority that Louis A. Seeburger of Chicago had said, before the St. Paul Real Estate Board, that the law was unpopular in Illinois and the revenues did not pay the expenses of operation. Mr. Seeburger, in a letter to President David A. Clarkson of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, says that he never made any such statement, and that he has never appeared before the St. Paul Real Estate Board.

Mr. Seehurger adds that the system is popular in Cook County, as appears from the fact that whenever questions relating to it have been submitted to the people the favorable majority has been greater on each successive occasion.

HUGHES REVIEWS THE 7TH.

Crowded Galleries Applaud Him—Crosses of Honor Presented.

Gov. Hughes was the guest of honor last night at the review of the Seventh Regiment, held in the Armory at Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. The galleries were crowded with spectators and the Governor was heartily applauded when he appeared.

Among the other guests were Adjutant General Henry, Lieut. Col. Treadwell, the Governor's Military Secretary; Gen. George Moore Smith and Col. Morris, of the Ninth Regiment.

In recognition of their twenty-five years' service, gold crosses of honor were awarded to Col. John H. Tackaberry and Private Horace E. Fox.

DEATH OF TRUTHFUL JAMES.

Bret Harte's Mining Partner, the Original of That Character.

SONORA, Cal., April 13.—James Gillet, at one time Bret Harte's mining partner, and original of that author's "Truthful James," died to-day.

It was in "Plain Language from Truthful James" that Harte told of Ah Sin, "with the smile that was childlike and bland."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

EDWARD G. OSTERMAN.—Edward G. Osterman of 2,412 Seventh Avenue, formerly a skirt manufacturer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,318 and no assets. Among the creditors are Adolphus E. Karelson $2,500, Ephraim A. Karelson $2,500, American Woolen Company $1,200, and Abraham Seideman $500. He was formerly partner in the firm of Osterman, Emanuel & Seidman, skirt manufacturers at 4 West Sixteenth Street, which dissolved in October, 1906, and of Osterman & Emanuel, who dissolved in December, 1906.

PINCUS JACOBS.—Pincus Jacobs, a baker of 262 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,725, contracted in 1905, and no assets. Among the creditors are I. & H. Krulowitch $800, Jakob Rosenberg $400, and Jacob Rulla $400.

MAYER JACOBS.—Mayer Jacobs, a baker of 161 East Second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,055, contracted between 1904 and 1906, and no assets. Among the creditors are Lubetkin Brothers $600 and Jacob Kulla $500.

EDWARD P. COE.—Edward P. Coe of Cadenas & Coe, importers and exporters of 116 Broad Street, has filed his individual schedules in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $82,277, of which $15,422 are secured, $36,845 unsecured, and $30,000 indorsements of notes of Cadenas & Coe. His assets are $38,750 in real estate, of which $12,750 is equity in his residence at Englewood, N. J., which has been sold for $27,750, subject to a mortgage of $15,000, title to pass May 1; undivided half interest in four parcels of land at Englewood, $20,000, and undivided quarter interest in one parcel of land at Englewood, $4,000. Among the creditors are Elizabeth S. Lane of Kingston, N. J., $15,000, secured by mortgage; Cadenas & Coe, $33,000, overdraft; Mary E. B. Coe, $3,000, and Englewood Presbyterian Church, $70 for pew rent. His life is insured for $30,000.

THE BROADS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Broads Manufacturing Company, waistmaker of 14 Wooster Street, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed on March 19, has made a settlement with creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, and the bankruptcy petition has been dismissed. Liabilities were $25,000.

JOSEPH S. LEDERMAN.—Joseph S. Lederman, manufacturer of furs at 822 Broadway, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 15, has made a settlement with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, and the bankruptcy petition has been dismissed on consent of all the creditors, thirty-three in number. Liabilities were $12,067.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

CENTRAL AUCTION CO.

Incorporated 1896 **M. SHEEHAN, Auctioneer**

Announces the Opening of its New Office and Salesroom

1370 Broadway, Corner 37th St.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 22d.

Exceptionally Choice Assortments of

Diamonds and other Precious Stones, Watches, Jewelry, etc.

Will be offered at Auction, without reserve or restrictions, on the following days:—

ON MONDAY, April 22.....By order of H. McALEENAN
ON WEDNESDAY, April 24.....By order of R. SIMPSON CO.
ON THURSDAY, April 25.....By order of J. J. SAVER
ON FRIDAY, April 26.....By order of M. LAVERY

Beginning promptly at 11 A. M. each day. Goods on Exhibition Prior to Sale.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF Removal Sale of ERRICO BROTHERS

Importers of Italian Works of Art,

859 BROADWAY, NEAR 17th St.

C. H. LUENGENE, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, MONDAY,

and following days,

Mornings, 11 to 1, Afternoons, 2 to 5 o'Clock,

All the Oil Paintings, Hand Carved Furniture, Marble Statuary, Bric-a-Brac, Art Wares, &c., in the establishment.

Stock must be closed out.

Nothing will be reserved.

Showcases and fixtures will be sold last day of sale.

C. H. LUENGENE, Auctioneer.

KNICKER BOCKER

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C. E. Smith, Auctioneer

Special to Rug Buyers.

To-morrow, Monday, at 2 o'clock,

AND AFTERNOONS FOLLOWING,

Important Absolute Closing-out Sale

OF THE ENTIRE SUPERB STOCK OF

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS

BY ORDER OF

Messrs. Michaelian Bros. & Co.

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

871 Broadway, cor. 18th Street.

LEASE HAVING EXPIRED, BUILDING COMING DOWN, HAS MADE THIS SALE IMPERATIVE.

IN THIS COLLECTION IS INCLUDED THE FINEST SPECIMENS OF PERSIAN KERMANSHAR-MESSHED AND SEREPIE CARPETS, &c.; ALSO AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE SMALLER RUGS IN ALL SIZES AND COLORINGS, BOTH ANTIQUE AND MODERN.

On Exhibition Until Hour of Sale.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE FURNISHING COUNTRY HOMES, APARTMENTS, HOTELS, &c., AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

TO HEAD THE THEOSOPHISTS.

Mrs. Annie Besant Was Named by Col. Olcott on His Deathbed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18.—An official announcement was received to-day of the nomination of Mrs. Annie Besant as World President of the Theosopohical Society, to succeed the late Col. Henry Steele Olcott, the President and co-founder of the organization. Col. Olcott died recently following his return to India from Chicago, where he had attended the annual convention of the American section.

The official announcement states that on his deathbed Col. Olcott named Mrs. Besant, who had for years been a co-worker with him, to succeed him, a prerogative which he held.

The nomination must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the societies of the world. The vote is soo nto be taken. Mrs. Besant is coming to America from India in June.

Tombs Still Crowded.

Commissioner Coggey and Warden Flynn supervised the departure from the Tombs yesterday of over fifty prisoners to various institutions. Before these were sent away the record for the Tombs had been broken, 621 prisoners being on the roll. The largest previous number ever confined in the prison was 610. Thirty-four new prisoners were received yesterday, and the Tombs is still crowded.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

Sunday.

RIGHT TO BE HAPPY, by Dr. Charles P. Fagnani, under the auspices of the People's Institute; Large Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M. Music.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE, with short sermon by the Rev. Philemon F. Sturges, rector of St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., University Preacher for the day. Appropriate music. St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 4 P. M. Public invited.

COLORADO, The Wonders of, by William L. Mason, at Public School 83, 216 East 110th Street, 8 P. M.

Monday.

NEW YORK CITY, History of, by William M. Irins, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Large Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE CLUB A, Civic and Debating Section, 318 East Fifteenth Street, 8:30 P. M.

AFRICA, Progress in the Sonuthern Half of, by Cyrus C. Adams, at Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston Streets, 8 P. M.

ENGLISH, How to Read, by Henry G. Hawn, at Public School 159, 241 East 110th Street, 8 P. M.

ANIMALS AS WORKERS: Hunting and Fishing, by Prof. Charles L. Bristol, at Public School 51, West Forty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue, 8 P. M.

YOUR CHILD, Who Brings Up? By Dr. William H. Allen at Public School 158, Avenue A and Seventy-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA IN ASTRONOMY, by Prof. Robert W. Prentise at Public School 82, Seventieth Street and First Avenue, 8 P. M.

Tuesday.

ORGANIZED LABOR and the Peace Movement; meeting under the auspices of the People's Institute, co-operating with the New York Peace Society; Large Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M. James Duncan, Chairman; many speakers.

OPERA CLASS, the People's Institute Club A, 318 East Fifteenth Street, 8 P. M. 8:15 P. M., also meeting Women's Circle.

FOODS, Their Dietetic Value, by Dr. Sarah W. Lyons, at Public School 30, 224 East Eighty-eighth Street, 8 P. M.

INDIA, by Samuel L. Joshi, at St. Cornelius's Church, 423 West Forty-sixth Street, 8 P. M.

AMERICAN ILLUSTRATORS and Their Work, by James B. Carrington, at Public Library, 103 West 135th Street, 8 P. M.

THE BERMUDAS, by Prof. Charles L. Bristol, at Alfred Corning Clark House, Cannon and Rivington Streets, 8 P. M.

Wednesday.

ELECTRICITY, the Relation of Light to, by Prof. Ernest R. von Nardroff, at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8 P. M.

CHILI, Typical Life in, by Miss Carolina H. Huidobro, at Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 8 P. M.

HAUNTS OF NATURE, by Dr. Edward F. Bigelow, at East Side House Settlement, Seventy-sixth Street and East River, 8 P. M.

RUSSIA, by Dr. John C. Bowker, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8 P. M.

MURAL PAINTING IN ITALY, Some Observations on, by Frederic Crowninshield, A. N. A., National Academy of Design, in co-operation with Columbia University; 305 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

DRAMATIC SECTION, People's Institute Club A, 318 East Fifteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Horatio Parker, Professor of Music, Yale University; St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 4:15 P. M.

THE STAGE, Function of, by Norman Hapgood, People's Institute Club A, 318 East Fifteenth Street, 8:30 P. M.

CITY REFORMS AND REFORMERS; third meeting in the First Voter's Course, Terrace Lyceum, 200 East Broadway, under the auspices of the People's Institute, 8:15 P. M.

THE OPEN SHOP; fourth meeting of the course on "Labor Problems"; speakers, Thomas P. Ryan and Rufus R. Wilson; the Woman's Trade Union League meeting room, 220 East Fifth Street, 8:15 P. M.

INSECTS, and their Relation to Plant Life, by Dr. John B. Smith, at Public School 40, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8 P. M.

YOUR CHILD, Who Brings Up? By Dr. William H. Allen, at Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8 P. M.

MUSIC, How to Listen to, by Carroll Brent Chilton, at Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, 8 P. M.

EYES, the Care of the, by Dr. Edward B. Coburn, at Public School 119, 133d Street and Eighth Avenue, 8 P. M.

LONGFELLOW.—Representative American Writers, by Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth of Princeton, at Public School 125, First Avenue and Fifty-first Street, 8 P. M.

CRIMINAL COURTS, by Judge Alfred E. Ommen, before the Women's Municipal League, at its headquarters, 19 East Twenty-sixth Street, 11 A. M. Public cordially invited.

Friday.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT and the States, by President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University; course on "Party Government in the United States"; 305 Haversrsyer, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

COOPER CIVIC CLUF of the People's Institute, Terrace Lyceum, 200 East Broadway, 8:15 P. M. Debate: "Resolved, That Trade Unions Are Beneficial to the Community."

MEETING under the auspices of the People's Institute, Large Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M. Speaker to be announced.

SINGING CLASS, People's Institute Club A, 318 East Fifteenth Street, 8:30 P. M.

WEALTH, the Uses of, by Prof. James Walter Crook of Amherst, at West Side Neighborhood House, 501 West Fiftieth Street, 8 P. M.

SLAVERY—The Industrial Revolution, by Dr. Francis N. Thorpe at Wadleigh High School, 115th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8 P. M.

SCHOOL CHILDREN, Little-known Points in the Care of, by Dr. Frederick L. Wachenheim, at Institute Hall, 218 East 106th Street, 8 P. M.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, by Fredsrick Houk Law, at Y. M. B. A. Hall, 311 East Broadway, 8 P. M.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by Thomas McTiernan, at Public School 52, Broadway, Inwood-on-Hudson, 8 P. M.

Saturday.

METALS AND THEIR DETECTION, by Prof. Norman A. Dubois, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, 8 P. M.

JULIUS CAESAR, by Prof. Henry A. Sill of Cornell, at Y. M. H. A. Hall, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

TELEPIONE LINES, Underground and Submarine, by Theodore I. Jones, at High School of Commerce, Sixty-sixth Street, West of Broadway, 8 P. M.

CONSUMPTION, the Prevention of, by Dr. John B. Huber, at Public School 184, 116th Street and Fifth Avenue, 8 P. M.

SIEGFRIED—The Nibelung Tetralogy, by Rubin Goldmark, at Public School 165, 108th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 8 P. M.

ICELANDIC SAGA: Comparative Study of Epic Literature, by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, 10:30 A. M.

MUSICAL and Dramatic Entertainment, People's Institute Club A, 318 East Fifteenth Street, 8:30 P. M.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS, 353 West 54th St., New York.—To Mr. or Mrs. or Miss Meyers, Hall, Carberry, Devlin, Kiernan, Williams, Leslie, Holmes, Borgenicht, Andrue, Quin, Butler, Reilly, Sinclair, Apfel, Shapiro, Martine, Hamilton, Francis, Coleman, Crolin, Carter, Baillie, Field, Robinson, Scott, Simon, Kehoe, O'Connor, Joy, Hough, Williamson, Muire, Parker, Kenny: You are hereby notified that the time for payment of the lien we hold upon your carpets, &c., stored by you in our warehouse having expired, after due notice has been given you, such property will be sold at public auction on Monday, April 29th, 1907, at Floyd Grant & Co.'s auction rooms, 1,574 Broadway, New York City, unless charges are paid before. J. & J. W. WILLIAMS.

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Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

Atlantic City, N. J.

April

The ending of Lent this year coincides with the beginning of April, the gayest and most distinguished month in Atlantic City's famous Spring season. During this month more eminent visitors and "the people" are to be found in the great hotels than in any other month of the year, and the absence of the Easter Sunday "INTERRUPTION" enables guests to completely enjoy all the attractions of climate and artificial entertainment of this festive season with entire satisfaction.

The hotel claims distinction for its location, its ample public space devoted to its guests, its high-class music every night throughout the year, but particularly attractive with solo singers at the week-ends during the Spring season and its ownership management.

All the four dining rooms (two American plan, with the excellent cooking heretofore so popular, and two a la carte, with separate kitchens and French cooks) have white service throughout, and in one of the American rooms, called the "American Palm Room," and in the a la carte rooms smoking is permitted. These are particularly attractive. Ocean and suites with large rooms 34 by 20 feet and a private bath (supplied with both sea water and fresh water and with running ice water) is with every alternate room in the Marlborough and with every room in the Blenheim, which in construction is reputed to be the most completely fireproof hotel in the world. Golf privileges.

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300 rooms, all outside; salt and fresh water baths, telephones, &c.; American plan. Spring rates $2.50 up daily; $15.00 up weekly.

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THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private bathe, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily to steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

THE SCARBOROUGH Beach front and Maryland Av. Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor, private baths. Excellent ocean view rooms, connecting. Opposite Steel Pier and all attractions. Very finest French cuisine. Always open. Weekly rates, $12.50 and $15. Eleventh season. Personal management of ALFRED WYMAN, Owner.

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Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; phones in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

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South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.

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A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

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IN BROOKLYN—4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Ave., cor. Macon St.; 390 Broadway, Eagle Information Bureau.

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J. C. ANDERSON,

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Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Puritan and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

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ST. LOUIS.....Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA.....Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC, (20,904 tons), May 4
NEW YORK.....May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. PAUL.....June 1, June 29

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A. M.; May 18
MESABA.....Apr. 27, 9 A. M.; May 25
MINNETONKA.....May 4, 11 A.M.; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....May 11, 5 A. M.; June 8

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

VADERLAND...Apr. 14, 8 A. M.; May 11, June 8
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND..Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22
KROONLAND..May 4, 10:30 AM; June 1, July 13

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

MAJESTIC..Apr. 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC.....Apr. 19, 10 A.M.; May 17, June 20
OCEANIC....Apr. 24, 3 P.M.
CELTIC.....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC...May 1, 10 A.M.
ARABIC.....July 4
BALTIC.....May 8, 3 P.M.; June 14, July 11

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC, May 4, 11 A.M. (from Pier 15, N.R.)
ADRIATIC....May 22, June 19, July 17
TEUTONIC.....May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC.....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC.....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK.

REPUBLIC.....April 20, 10 A. M.
CRETIC.....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
ROMANIC.....July 15, 3 P. M.

FROM BOSTON.

ROMANIC.....Apr. 27, 9:30 A. M.; June 8
CANOPIC..May 18, 2:30 P.M.; June 29, Aug. 10

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.

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Special Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Kaiserin (new) Apr. 18, 9 AM Bluecher.....May 9
Amerika (new) Apr. 25, 3 PM Kaiserin...May 16
Deutschland..Apr. 30, 6:30 AM Amerika...May 23

Among special features of these ships are: Grill Room, Gymnasium, Palm Garden, Ritz Carlton Restaurant, Elevators, Electric Baths.

Twin-Screw Passenger

CITY CLUB HONORS MEN WHO FOUNDED IT

Fifteenth Anniversary Made the Occasion of Praise for Hughes and Bingham.

BETTER POLICE PROMISED

R. Fulton Cutting Says Reformers Should Get Closer to the Wage Earners.

The fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the City Club was celebrated in the clubhouse, West Forty-fourth Street, last night. Eight of the original founders were present, and the occasion was one of successive demonstrations in honor of the men who had made the City Club what it is, or of others, among them Alexis Aladin, the Russian revolutionist.

George McAneny, the new President of the club, presided at the dinner, and in his speech told of the things the club has done in the past and the things that it hopes to accomplish for the betterment of the city in the future. The Bingham bill, just made a law at Albany, he declared, was an epoch in the police history of New York City. He predicted that when Gen. Bingham took the force in hand, under its provisions, it would be the beginning of a new régime in the Police Department.

Mr. McAneny also praised Gov. Hughes. Mayor McClellan, he added, likewise stood in a sympathetic attitude toward the objects of the club. Mr. McAneny then introduced as the first speaker John J. Chapman, one of the original founders present last night.

"I am glad that a man like Charles E. Hughes is Governor of New York," said Mr. Chapman. "Mr. Hughes is the kind of a man for whom the people of this country have been groaning, and if he is the kind of a man that I think he is, he is going to be the next great man in the United States. My impression is that there has been a great moral awakening on the part of the American people which at the present time is only beginning."

Problems of the Multitude.

After Mr. Chapman came R. Fulton Cutting, another of the original founders. Mr. Cutting began his talk by referring to the Citizens' Union, of which he is the head, as an inspiration of the City Club. He added that in his opinion the City Club, if it was to accomplish its mission, should make it a point to get in closer touch with the daily wage earning element in our population.

"You ought to get a little closer in touch with the wage earners of New York City," he said. "The great problems of this community are the problems of the multitude, and they are the problems that this club will have to grapple with, and to do it successfully the club should establish those closer relations with the laboring people. You should have conferences with labor leaders and find out if it is not profitable to establish these desired relations. I believe that it can be done."

Charles Noble Gregory, Dean of the Law School of the University of Iowa, an honorary member, told of conditions in the West. Dr. Gregory is against stand patters and stagnation, and is a warm supporter and admirer of Gov. Cummins. The Legislature that has just adjourned in Iowa, he said, had passed more reform measures than any Legislature in the history of that State.

A Voice for Russian Freedom.

Alexis Aladin, who followed Dr. Gregory, spoke briefly, and, as was to be expected, his speech was one of hope for the coming of the day of democratic institutions in Russia. Conditions, he said, had changed greatly in Russia in the past twenty-five years, and that such work as the City Club is now doing in New York can be and is appreciated by the people of Russia, who are struggling to accomplish similar results in their own unfortunate country. The men who are in charge of the reform work in Russia, he said, realized the immensity of the task ahead of them, which now is only starting. The leaders, he added, have to lead the people to an understanding of the great rights that are theirs, and they were fully aware of the responsibility that rests upon them.

When Mr. Aladin sat down Mr. McAneny introduced Richard Watson Gilder, another of the Founders, who was the last of the speakers, and who was down to deliver what Mr. McAneny termed a "Civic Benediction." Mr. Gilder's reception was the heartiest of the evening, the cheering that greeted him lasting several minutes.

Mr. Gilder said there was a spirit among the people to accomplish results that was going at a speed that was impossible to compute. He referred, as an instance, to the peace movement, and in a jocular way said he wondered what the fighters would do for their amusement when the day of universal peace arrives. President Roosevelt, he added, had had his fight, and must now look to the era of peace in which to have his fun. Mr. Gilder said that when Mr. Roosevelt had his fight he either "went up the hill on horseback, or on foot, or both."

Mr. Gilder concluded his remarks by reading a poem entitled "In the Cities." It follows:

Richard Watson Gilder's Poem.

IN THE CITIES.

In the cities no longer the blare of trumpets,
that summon to battle;
From splendid towers the banners flash not
forth in the breeze,
No longer the ringing of war bells and the
sound of shouting soldiers,
The clangor of sword on shield, nor the cries
of the feudal fighters
Hurrying into the streets to strike with bullet
and steel
Clamoring, battering down; assailing high walls
and windows;
Rushing maddened, furious, to the killing of
citizen neighbors;
Yet still a clangor of bells and a loud, shrill
whistling and shouting;
But the sharp, quick sounds that startle proclaim not anger but mercy,
For now, like winds and thunders, rush by the
glittering engines,
And the wagons, with ladders and axes, laden
with well-trained men
Eager to quench the flame and scale the dangerous battlements;
Eager to risk their lives in the hissing blaze
and the smoke
That blinds, and that gripe the throat like the
throttling hand of murder;
On come the engines and wagons, and the chief
in his hooting chariot;
And a boy, who hears them approaching, rushes
out to the crossing of ways,
And swinging his arms and shouting clears a
path for the rushing engine
That rushes like winds and thunders down a
vale of death and destruction;
And every man at his post on the flying winds
of the storm,
Mad for the saving of lives of men and of
women and children—
To swing in dizzying chasms, to creep to the
edge of death
To save the children of strangers, forgetting
their own in their madness;
And then if a comrade fall, how wild each man
to the rescue
Descending into the pit, poisoned, choked, unconscious;
Revived—they struggle back 'gainst their officers vainly commanding,
Mad, mad, mad, for the saving of human life!
And now, in the days of peace no squadron
charging by,
But swift down the street a sharp reiterant
stroke and clamor,
A rhythmic beating of hoofs, a galloping louder, closer,
And again a month leaps quick to the crossing
of crowded ways,
And he swings his arms and shouts, and clears
through the human currents
A path for the clattering ambulance, hurrying,
hurrying, hurrying
To a place where a child has fallen—is wounded
nigh unto death,
That the child may be tenderly lifted, and
skilfully nursed and tended;
Engines and well-equipped ambulances, screaming, ringing, impatient;
Filling the frightened streets with echoes of
old-time wars;
Not as of old to maim, to harry and scatter
destruction;
Not to take life, but to save it; not to kill, but
to rescue the perishing.

R. W. G.

The founders present last night, in addition to those already mentioned, were W. Bayard Cutting, J. Noble Hayes, R. W. G. Welling, John J. Schieffelin, and James B. Ludlow. Others present were Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. A. Jacobi, Norman Hapgood, Prof. John Dewey, A. S. Frissell, George Haven Putnam, Charles H. Strong, Carl L. Schurz, and E. R. Finch. District Attorney Jerome, who was expected, was too tired as a result of his labors in the Thaw trial to be present.

BURGLAR MAKES $5,000 HAUL.

Rob Brooklyn Home of Family of the Late William Hughes.

It came out yesterday that on Friday night burglars entered the home at 67 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, of the family of the late William Hughes, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who died last Fall while running for a Supreme Court Justiceship on the Democratic ticket. They went through the house unmolested, Miss Margaret Hughes, sister of Mr. Hughes, who now occupies the house, being away visiting an aunt in Scranton, Penn.

The burglars carried away jewelry, silverware, and paintings valued by Miss Hughes's friends at $5,000.

Mrs. Charles Johnson of 54 South Elliott Place discovered the burglars at work. She saw a light in the house, and knowing that Miss Hughes was away, notified ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Henry Haggerty, who lives at 28 South Elliott Place. He sent word to the police by telephone, and several men hurried to the house from the Classon Avenue Station, but the burglars had gone.

NO TRACE OF HIS CHILDREN.

But Brown Says He Knows the Woman Who Took Them.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., April 13.—T. Wister Brown, a wealthy resident of this place, said to-night that he had learned who the woman was who mysteriously disappeared with his three children yesterday while they were returning from school. Steps would be taken at once, Mr. Brown said, to have her arrested. He declined to name the woman, but the alleged kidnapping is believed to be another phase of the troubles in the Brown family which reached the courts last Winter.

"I don't know where my children are," said Mr. Brown to-night, "but I do know who stole them, and just as soon as I can consult with my attorney, ex-Judge Wescott of Camden, I will swear out a warrant and prosecute the guilty party or parties to the full extent of the law.

"I don't know what the motive of the people back of this can be, but I believe that the woman who stole the children was hired to do it. She certainly did not steal them on her own account, and I have a good idea of who hired her."

At the trial of Mr. Brown in the Cape May County Court on six indictments for cruelty to his children and two of assault and battery, it was testified that the father beat the little ones severely for what others regarded as small faults; that he kept them all Winter in a house heated barely enough to keep the water pipes from freezing, and that he compelled them to bathe in the ocean up to Nov. 12. There was no question that he was sincere; it was believed that he wished to make his children as hardy as himself, but exception was taken to his methods. A jury on Jan. 23 found him guilty of the six cruelty charges and acquitted him of the assault and battery charges. On each of the six charges Brown was fined $100. He took an appeal, which still is pending. Relatives thereupon asked the court to appoint a guardian for the Brown children. That, too, is undecided.

Mrs. Brown intimated to-day that the missing children had been severely punished on several occasions after the conviction of the father. She intimated, too, that the children might have gone away of their own free will.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual Spring dinner and meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association is to take place at the Hotel Savoy next Wednesday evening.

The Associated Employes of the Building Bureaus, composed of the attaches of the Building Department in all five boroughs, are to have their third annual dance on Tuesday night in the Lexington Avenue Opera House.

Michael Newman, manager of the Long Acre Athletic Club, and the two pugilists who were discharged on Friday because of insufficient evidence, were again arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of violating Section 458 of the Penal Code, relating to holding prizefights. They were paroled for examination on Tuesday.

NEW TRACK INQUIRY FOR N. Y. CENTRAL

Company May Yet Have to Pay for 300 Lots It Has Used for Twenty Years.

OLD AGREEMENT FOUND

It Was in the Lenox Library, and How It Got There Is a Mystery.

In a report just made to the Mayor and the Board of Estimate, Harry P. Nichols of the engineering staff of the board, has revived the subject of the alleged "grab" by the New York Central Railroad of approximately 800 city lots between Twelfth Avenue and the river and Sixtieth and Seventy-second Streets, which the company is now using as a freight yard and which it obtained through a law passed in 1887. In view of Mr. Nichols's report and the present agitation against the Central's track on the West Side, it is exceedingly likely that an investigation into the alleged "grab" will be held and it is possible that the company eventually may be forced to pay the city a large sum in compensation for the rights it has held so long for nothing.

The Eleventh Avenue Track Removal Association asked the Board of Estimate last January why the Central was not paying taxes on the land occupied by the freight yard. Mr. Nichols was ordered to investigate. He learned that subsequent to the passage of the law referred to an agreement had been made between the city and the company, which materially qualified the important provisions of the law and which the company promised should be as binding as the law itself. This agreement had gone astray and Mr. Nichols could not find it until he was quietly informed that it might be well to look in the Lenox Library, where the document had no right whatsoever to be. On one of the shelves the agreement was found.

The law of 1887 gave the company the right to build a parapet wall east of its right of way and contained a "joker" to the effect that all streets to the west of the wall should be stricken off the map. The agreement provided that the city could extend its sewer system through what is now the yard and "that the company should make fair and just compensation to the city" by paying the sums that had been expended by the municipality in laying out the streets, together with interest. It was agreed further that the company should aid the city in getting legislation permitting the reopening of the closed streets at any time the city saw fit. As far as Mr. Nichols has been able to learn no compensation has been paid except that for the half of the property that comes within the jurisdiction of the Dock Department, and no legislation such as proposed has been enacted.

In all the yard occupies about 1,474,450 square feet of land. For 712,940 square feet of this it pays the Dock Department $32,500 a year. Of the remainder, $758,510, Mr. Nichols says in his report: "It will thus be seen that the railroad is at present and has been for twenty years last past, occupying more than 800 city lots, or something less than twenty acres, without compensation to the city."

All the papers in the case have been turned over to Corporation Counsel Ellison, who will go through them and try to ascertain if Mr. Nichols is right in his contentions.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN. Store Opens 8:30 A. M., Closes 6 P. M. BROOKLYN.

A Surpassing Sale of New Waists, Most Enticing Bargains of the Season.

KINDLY NOTE THAT THESE WAISTS ARE ALL NEW and fresh—this Spring's styles, and made in excellent manner throughout; Waists that are more than worth the price they were made to sell for, let alone the remarkable prices we ask to-morrow. The makers did not anticipate the weather we have been having, and only knew that in ordinary times their Waists cannot be made fast enough to meet the demand. And then it rained, and even snowed; and the Waists are here at very much less than the makers ever dreamed they would be—beautiful Waists in the newest styles.

At 49c. Made to Sell for 75c.
White and colored madras and gingham tailored Waists, plaited front and long sleeves, fancy stock collar.

At 98c. Made to Sell for $1.50.
White lawn Waists, with allover inch wide embroidery, tucked front and back; others trimmed with lace and embroidery.

At $1.49 Made to Sell for $2.00.
Fine white lawn Waists, with insertions of Val. lace, fine tucks and blind embroidery forming yoke and trimming front of Waist; lace trimmad collar and cuffs.

At $1.98 Made to Sell for $3.50.
Dainty batiste Waists, with circular yoke of baby Irish and fine pin tucks; solid lace collar and cuffs. Good value.

At $2.49 Made to Sell for $3.75.
Persian Lawn Waists, with yoke of pin tucks and double panel of fine Swiss Embroidery of floral design down front; collar and cuffs edged with Val.

At $2.98 Made to Sell for $4.00.
Persian lawn Waists, trimmed with insertion of German Val. and pretty square medallions of embroidery; back and sleeves trimmed; also Waists with clusters of tucks forming yoke and body made of fine eyelet embroidery.

At $1.98 China Silk Waists.

In black and white. Fancy model, trimmed with silk embroidery and Val. lace; also tailored effect in black or fine tucking, button back, three-quarter sleeves, or full length.

At $2.98, China Silk Waists. Buttoned in back, three-quarter sleeves, yoke of fine tucking and Val. insertion, front and back; sleeves also trimmed, lace collar—in white only.

At $3.98, China Silk Waists. Yoke back and front of dainty Val. insertion, body of Waist trimmed with Venise medallions and pin tucking; elbow sleeves finished with fancy lace cuffs. Buttoned in back.

At $4.98, Taffeta Silk Waists. Black only. Front elaborately trimmed with silk embroidered net, tucked back, three-quarter sleeves, fancy collar, buttoned in back.

At $4.98, Messaline Silk Waists. In light blue and white. Buttoned in back, fancy models; elbow sleeves, lace collar attached; also some higher priced Waists, taken from stock, slightly soiled.

At $3.97, White Net Waists. Silk lined, fancy tucked yoke of net and Japanese embroidery, elbow sleeves with lace cuffs. Buttoned in back.

At $4.97, Silk Lined Brussels Net Waists. In ecru and white; entire Waist of cluster tucked net and wide Cluny insertion. Three-quarter length sleeves, fancy collar, buttoned in back.

Second Floor, Center, Central Building.

Women's $24.75 Tailored Suits at $19.75. Two Excellent Styles--Sizes 32 to 42.

From one of the best makers. Finest quality chiffon panama; copies of French models; hip length. One style Jacket has full length groups of narrow self-material strappings; all trimmings, such as braids and stitched silk at collar and cuffs, buttons, etc., of self color; box and side plaited skirt. The other style Jacket trimmed with self-color braids in the new loop and button trimming. Long sleeves, turn cuffs, braid trimming; white pique in relief at collar; plaited skirts; Jackets lined with peau de soie; colors are black, navy, russet, brown and gray; sizes 32 to 42.

$29.75 Tailored Suits at $24.75.
Of splendid quality worsteds; new hip effect. Jacket, new panel back, dart shoulders. Tuxedo band collar, three-quarter wide sleeves, turn cuffs; side plaited skirt. Plain and striped effects. Colors, brown, russet, black, blue, white, green, etc.; sizes 32 to 42.

$19.75 Taffeta Silk Jumper Suits, $14.75. Strictly all tailored dress style, with trimmings of self-material, bands of taffeta, in plain colors and checks, including black, blue, brown, navy, green, etc.

$6.75 Tailored Panama Skirts, $4.95. Three different models. In black, navy, brown and Oxford.

$4.95 White Lawn Shirtwaist Suits, $2.98. Of pin-dotted lawns, in black on white, blue on white and pink on white; waist with new center panel; lace framed front; full tucked body and back; short sleeves; Val. edgings; seven gored skirt.

$21.00 Prince Chap Covert Coats, $14.75.
Tan covert, fine quality; double breasted. Roll collar, finished with white pique vestee, lined with taffeta; sizes 32 to 42.

Second Floor, Central Building.

Extraordinary Sale of Beautiful Robes,

Batiste, Lawn and Lierre, at Less Than Half.

White Batiste Robes.
At $5.00, value $12.50.
At $10.00, value $16.50.
At $15.00, value $27.50.
At $16.50, value $32.50.
At $32.50, value $60.00.

Colored Batiste Robes.
At $9.94, value $15.00.
At $14.89, value $25.00.
At $16.89, value $30.00.
At $22.74, value $35.00.

Black Lace Robes, all styles, combination of black lace and taffeta appliqne; also black Chantilly combined with Honiton.
At $22.50, valne $32.50.
At $27.50, value $40.00.
At $30.00, value $45.00.

White Lierre Lace Robes.
At $10.00, value $15.00.
At $11.98, value $18.00.
At $13.50, value $23.00.
At $16.98, value $29.50.
None C. O. D.

White Goods Without Equal--Price or Quality. 15,000 Yards Greatly Underpriced.

At 12½c. Dotted Persian Lawn, silk and cotton Mousseline, 40-inch India Linon, fine and sheer Persian Lawn, 30 inches wide, silk finish.

At 15c. Mercerized stripe Lawns, novelty mercerized corded stripe Dimities; highly mercerized figured Madras; Persian Lawns and India Linons, 30 inches wide; fine quality silk finish dotted Persian Lawn.

At 19c. Dotted and plain soft finish silk and cotton Mousseline; imported highly mercerized figured Madras; Lingerie Batiste, 39 inches wide; Persian Lawn, silk finish, 45 inches wide; English Rep, the fad fabric for shirt waist suiting.

At $1.49—English Longcloth, soft finish, yard wide, in 12-yard lengths, $1.49 per piece.

Main Floor, Rear, East Building.

175 Hall Rugs---All Bargains.

From the famous Whittall Mills and consist of Anglo-Turkish and Anglo-Indian—the two best grades of domestic Rugs made.

9x9 feet, regularly $11.00, at $7.50	8 x12 feet, regularly $19.50, at $13.50
8 x 9 feet, regularly $15.00, at $10.50	9x15 feet, regularly $18.50, at $12.75
9x12 feet, regularly $15.00, at $10.50	8 x15 feet, regularly $25.00, at $16.75
4½x 9 feet, regularly $22.50, at $15.00	
4½x10 feet, regularly $30.00, at $20.00	
4½x12 feet, regularly $37.50, at $25.00	

Third Floor, East Building.

The New Cotton Dress Materials.

27-Inch Mullene "Mercerized," 19c. a Yard.
A new cotton fabric in the most exquisite of delicate tints. The fabric is soft and of a highly silky finish, resembling batiste. For clinging gowns, especially those of the Empire style, this new material is especially adapted. Their daintiness appeals for children's dresses.....19c. a yard

40-inch Printed Mull Finish Lawns, 15c. a Yard.
Note the width and finish. They are shown in the favored Pekin stripes, of varied sizes and dainty colors and black. They are strikingly pretty and will make a cool, fetchy, summery dress.....15c. a yard

Standard Woven Dress Ginghams, 11c. a Yard.
Dainty colored checks, black and white and broken plaids, stripes and plain colors. The mill will not accept any more orders for these Ginghams. Their entire production is sold up. The greatest showing hereabout...11c. a yd

Main Floor, West Building.

Printed Shadow Plaid Organdies, 18c. a Yard.
These are very dainty and charming Organdies, are in white with white woven shadow plaids, over which are printed lovely floral patterns and attractive conventional patterns. While 18c. a yard is a low price for sheer Organdies, these are as attractive as the similar French Organdies at 48c. a yard. They are priced at the reach of all.....18c. a yard

Mercerized Printed Foulards, 22c. a Yard.
A very silky and lustrous material that comes in effective silk patterns for Summer suits. They cannot be duplicated to-day to sell at the low price of.....22c. a yard

Imported Woven Dress Voiles, 19c a Yard.
These beautiful, dainty chiffon woven Voiles that are being used so extensively, and it is not surprising, for you can scarcely distinguish them from the French woof Voiles; they come in identical patterns.....19c. a yard

MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED. DELIVERED DURING THE WEEK.

Great Sale of Priscilla Ham at 13¼c. lb. Most Delicious, Tender Ham Ever Cured.

ONE OF THE OLD-FASHIONED ROUSING SALES that became famous throughout the city. Not for some time have we had a Special Sale like this of these finest of Hams, specially smoked and canvased for this event—the Hams of young, tender pigs; the kind that fries crisp, and even the fragrance of it cooking gives an appetite. Once tasted it is a necessity forever in the grocery budget. For this Sale, Hams from 8 to 12 lbs. each, 13¼c. lb.

Watch for Special Announcement in Tuesday's Paper.

JAP-A-LAC

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"THE ORIGINAL STAIN & VARNISH COMBINED"

The greatest factor in housekeeping economy.

NATURAL (Clear) JAP-A-LAC is a transparent varnish which you can apply yourself, and produce a beautiful finish on either HARD OR SOFT WOOD FLOORS. When your floors become scuffed and dull, you can refinish them yourself at small cost. JAP-A-LAC is easily applied, and will give any floor a lustrous, mirror-like finish, as hard as flint. It "wears like iron." Heel prints, mars and scratches will not show white. You can scrub it as much as you like, and not injure the finish. Old floors distribute germs—JAP-A-LAC makes your floors sanitary. Sixteen colors—a thousand uses. Rejuvenates everything about the home from cellar to garret.

ALL SIZES FROM 15c to $2.50. For sale by paint, hardware and drug dealers. Ask for card showing beautiful colors, and illustrated booklet describing the many uses.

If your dealer offers you a substitute, say to him: "No, thank you; I want what I asked for. Good bye." Trade with the dealer who gives you what you ask for. That's JAP-A-LAC.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
The Glidden Varnish Co.
CLEVELAND, O.

Watch for the Jap-a-lac window displays in all first class stores ! ! !

PART FOUR
SPORTING NEWS SECTION

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1907. * *

PART FOUR
SPORTING NEWS SECTION

NO RACING DATES FOR EMPIRE CITY

Supreme Court Justice Mills Refuses Appeal from Racing Commission's Ruling.

NEED NOT GRANT A LICENSE

Officials of the Trotting Club Were Sanguine of Success of Their Mandatory Action.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 13.—There will be no racing at the track of the Empire City Trotting Club this year according to a decision handed down today by Supreme Court Justice Mills. The officials of the Empire track had all along expected that the Racing Commission would be compelled to assign racing dates for their track, but the decision of the Judge to-day puts an end to all controversy, at least for this season.

The contention began on Jan. 23, when the Empire people made an application to the State Racing Commission for dates on which they could hold meets at the track. The commission met in New York on Feb. 23 and the matter of assigning racing dates to the Empire track was taken up, and after a long discussion it was decided that no dates could be given to the Empire track. The findings of the commission were to the effect that there were already six metropolitan racing associations, together with the Saratoga Club, which had been holding meetings on its tracks for many years and had established valuable annual stakes, and it should have the preference this year also. The commission also announced that the racing dates for these seven associations had already been assigned and they comprised all the available dates allowed by the statute.

The law provides that there shall be racing in New York State only between April 15 and Nov. 15.

Another reason given by the commission for the refusal of the request of the Empire Club was that it was impossible to have racing on two tracks on the same day, and it would not be for the best interests of the association to grant a license to the Empire Club, and it therefore denied the application.

The Empire Club then applied to Supreme Court Justice Mills for a permanent writ of mandamus to compel the State Racing Commission to grant it a license to hold races at the track this year. Argument was heard in the matter two weeks ago, and the counsel for the Empire people held that it was not discretionary with the Racing Commission where it would issue a license or not. It was held that it was compulsory on the part of the commission to provide the Empire track with racing dates. The Racing Commission, on the other hand, held that it was discretionary with it as to whether a license should be issued or not, and it had decided not to grant a license.

The decision handed down to-day by Judge Mills upholds the contention of the Racing Commission and says it is not mandatory upon it to grant a license to the club, and he therefore denies the application for the writ.

CONFERENCE OUSTS MICHIGAN

Severs Relations with University for Non-Observance of Rules.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Michigan University was to-day ruled out of the Western Conference athletics because of its refusal to observe conference rules, and all athletic relations between the university and the other colleges composing the conference were severed. It was insisted by the other members of the intercollegiate conference that the rules adopted at the close of the football season of 1905, limiting the time of all athletes to three years, and the number of football games to not more than five, should be observed by Michigan, or that university should be left out of the conference. The representatives of Michigan declined to promise that the university would observe these rules, and it was then announced that all athletic relations had been terminated.

The meeting was attended by Dr. C. P. Hutchins of Wisconsin University; A. A. Stagg and A. W. Snall of Chicago University; N. G. Weatberly, Indiana University; T. F. Moran, Purdue University; A. G. Smith, Iowa University; R. E. Wilson and L. O. Gillesby of Northwestern University, and V. H. Lane and H. M. Bates of Michigan. The University of Minnesota was not represented.

A game of baseball between Michigan and Chicago, scheduled for to-day, was postponed indefinitely, and all the games between Michigan and the University of Illinois, and those with Northeastern University were likewise canceled.

The committee also decided that no members of the conference shall hold athletic relations with schools competing for State championships which do not observe conference rules.

Michigan's position was set forth by Prof. Victor S. Lane at an alumni dinner last night. He said that the university has not intended to defy the "Big Nine." In any way, but that it considers that there is nothing improper in playing outside colleges under other rules.

CADETS IN DOUBLEHEADER.

Beat Harvard and Then Lose to the Lafayette Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 13.—In a splendidly contested game here this afternoon the Naval Academy boys defeated the Harvard nine by a score of 3 to 2. Only six innings were played, as the regularly scheduled Lafayette team appeared late, and the Harvard game was stopped to permit the navy to play the Pennsylvanians. Harvard got only one clean hit off Lanphier, and was lucky to escape a shut-out.

The navy was defeated by Lafayette by a score of 9 to 2. The Pennsylvaniane found the three navy pitchers without difficulty. The scores were:

HARVARD.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leonard,3b.	1	0	1	1	0		
Briggs, 1b.	0	0	11	0		1	
McCall, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0		
Dexter, lf.	2	0	0	2	0		
Simons, ss.	0	1	1	1	1		
Pounds, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Dana, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Currier, c.	1	0	3	0	0		
Brennan, p.	0	0	0	5	0		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	2	1	18	10	2		

NAVAL ACADEMY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ducey, rf.	1	0	0	0	0		
Purnell, ss.	0	0	1	1	1		
Lange, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Stiles, 1b.	2	2	9	1	0		
Bacon, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0		
Jones, c.	0	0	1	3	1	0	
Harris, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0		
Battle, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Lanphier, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
*Hambsch.	0	0	0	0	0		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	3	6	18	10	1		

*Batted for Lanphier in sixth inning.

Score by innings:

Harvard	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Naval Academy	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3

Earned runs—Navy, 1. First base on balls—Off Lanpier, 4. Struck out—By Brennan, 2; by Lanphier, 3. Passed balls—Jones. Batsmen hit by pitched ball—By Brennan, 3; by Lanphier, 1. Stolen bases—Leonard, Dexter, Currier, (2,) Bacon, Harris. Left on bases—Harvard, 3; Navy, 6. Umpire—Mr. Colliflower. Lafayette .....3 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 1—9 7 1
Naval Academy.0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 2 7

Batteries—Schneider and Snook, Van Auken, Lanphier, Meade, and Hambsch.

Other College Games.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 13.—Cornell defeated Niagara University at baseball to-day by a score of 3 to 2. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Cornell	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	8	4
Niagara	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	4

Batteries—For Cornell, Lovejoy and Hastings; for Niagara, Moran and Fulton.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The University of Pennsylvania easily shut out Trinity College to-day. The visitors could do little with the home pitchers and put up a poor fielding game. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	4
Pennsylvania	5	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	..—	12	8	0

Batteries—Myers, Badgley, and Rich; Simpson, Collier, and Carter. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 13.—Wesleyan won an interesting game from the Rutgers nine here this afternoon by a score of 1 to 0. Capt. Healy of Wesleyan made the only run by reaching first base on an error and being brought in on Cunningham's two-base bit. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Wesleyan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1	8	0
Rutgers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	2	2

Batteries—For Wesleyan, Connelly and Day; for Rutgers, Van Sant, Walling, and Nelson.

Thoroughbreds That Will Figure in the Season's Big Handicaps

NEW YORK LEADS AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yankees Play Tie With Washington, but Other Leaders Are All Beaten.

NO NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

Griffith's Team Plays Ten Innings Without Result, Evening Up the Senators' Early Lead.

Rain again prevented the game at the Polo Grounds between the Giants and Phillies and interfered with all the other games scheduled for the National League. With fickleness, it smiled on the American League, and all four games were played. The Yankees played a tie in Washington, the game ending with the score 4 to 4. By reason of the reversal of the results of the opening day in all the other games, New York leads the league, however. Chicago's World's Champions beat St. Louis, Cleveland downed Detroit, and the Athletics won from Boston. The results of the games played follow:

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

New York, 4; Washington, 4.
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 3.
Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.

American League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Clubs.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	—	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1,000
Phila'phia.	.	—	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.500
Boston	1	—	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.500
Chicago	.	.	—	1	.	.	.	.	1	.500
St. Louis.	.	.	1	—	.	.	.	.	1	.500
Cleveland.	.	.	.	.	—	1	.	.	1	.500
Detroit	.	.	.	.	1	—	.	.	1	.500
Wash'ton.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	.	0	.000
Games lost.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1			

TEN INNINGS; NO RESULT.

Yankees Tie Washington's Early Lead, but Cannot Win Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—After New York and Washington had played ten innings with a 4 to 4 score to-day, Umpire Connelly called the game because of the cold and darkness. The game was started under favorable conditions, but gradually the weather became colder until the players of both teams and the spectators suffered considerably.

The Highlanders put up a pretty uphill fight, tieing the score after Washington had a lead of 3 to 0. The visitors outbatted the home team, but fast fielding by Cantillon's infield kept the score down. Elberfeld was banished from the game for disputing ono of Umpire Connelly's decisions in the opening inning, and his absence was severely felt by the Yankees.

Hogg started to do the pitching for New York, but was wild, and allowed six bases on balls, besides hitting one batter. At the beginning of the eighth inning Hogg was taken out and Walter Clarkson replaced him. The former Harvard Captain was in prime shape, and allowed only one hit during his two innings on the rubber.

Graham, Washington's California recruit, got a good start, but he lasted only until the beginning of the third inning, when Falkenberg went in. In the sixth inning Falkenberg was taken out to allow Blankenship to go to bat with the basee filled, and Kitson went into the box.

Washington got a run across the plate in the first inning. Schlafly was safe on a fieler's choice, stole second, and scored on Hickman's double. A base on balls to Heydon, followed by Graham's triple to left centre, netted the locals one in the second.

Now York got buey in the next session and a man was forced across the plate. Hogg got a base on balls, Conroy a hit, and Keeler was hit by pitcher, and Brockett was passed. In the fourth inning hits by Laporte and Kleinow, and Keeler's eacrifice gave New York another tally.

The Highlandere took the lead in the sixth by ecoring twice on singles by Williams, Hoffman and Kleinow, and Ganley's two wild throws to the plate. Three bases on balls, a etolen base, and Perrine's hit along the first base foul line gave Washington the final run of the game in the second half of the eixth. Thomas was removed from the grounds for talking back to Umpire Connelly. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy,lf.	0	1	2	3	1		
Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Elb'feld, ss.	0	0	0	0	0		
Brockett,lf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Williams,2b.	1	1	4	3	0		
Laporte,3b.	1	1	1	3	0		
H'fman, cf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Mor'ty, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0		
Kleinow, c.	0	2	6	2	1		
Hogg, p.	0	1	0	0	0		
C'kson, p.	0	0	0	1	2		
Total.	4	6	30	14	4		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ganley, rf.	0	0	3	0	2		
Schlafly,2b.	1	0	1	1	0		
Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0		
H'kman,1b.	0	1	8	0	0		
Jones, lf.	0	0	2	1	0		
Altizer, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Anderson,lf.							
Mo'ty, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0		
Heydon, c.	0	0	4	1	0		
†Perrine, ss.	1	2	5	2	0		
Hayden, c.	0	0	4	1	0		
†El'k'ship.	0	0	0	0	0		
Graham, p.	0	1	0	0	0		
F'k'berg, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Kitson, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total.	4	5*	29	10	2		

*Kleinow out, hit by batted ball in third.
†Batted for Falkenberg in the sixth inning.
Game called; darkness.

Yankees	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	—4
Washington	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Three-base hit—Graham. Two-base hit—Hickman. Sacrifice hits—Perrine, Hoffman, La Porte, Keeler, (2.) Stolen bases—Schlafly, Perrine, Altizer. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Base on balls—Off Hogg, 6; off Graham, 2; off Falkenberg, 1; off Kitson, 1; off Clarkson, 1. Struck out—By Graham, 1; by Hogg, 3; by Kitson, 1; by Clarkson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Graham, 1; by Hogg, 1. Hits—Off Graham, none in two and one-third innings; off Falkenberg, 5 in three and two-thirds innings; off Hogg, 4 in six innings. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—4,000.

Cleveland's Good Sixth Inning.

DETROIT, April 13.—On an easy chance to retire the side in the sixth inning, Willett threw wide to first base, missing the third out. Cleveland then batted in four runs, taking a lead that decided the result. The game was played in a snowstorm, but to a good crowd. Stovall's hitting was the one bright feature of the game. Scora:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
M'Intyre,lf.	0	1	0	0	0		
C'gill'n, 3b.	0	1	2	1	2		
Crawf'd, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Cobb, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
R'mpm, 1b.	1	2	12	0	1		
Sch'fer, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0		
Payne, c.	0	1	8	3	1		
O'Leary, ss.	1	1	1	3	1		
Willett, p.	1	0	0	0	1		
E. Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
*Mullin	0	0	0	0	0		
†Archer	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	3	9	27	16	6		

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bay, cf.	3	1	3	1	0		
Stovall, 1b.	1	5	13	0	0		
Flick, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Lajoie, 2b.	1	0	3	2	0		
E.Turner,ss.	1	1	3	5	0		
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0		
E'gham, lf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Bemis, c.	1	1	1	2	0		
Hess, p.	1	0	1	3	0		
Total.	9	11	27	16	0		

*Batted for Willett in seventh.
†Batted for Jones in ninth

Detroit	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	1	0	—9

Two-base hits—Rossman, Turner. Three-base hit—Flick. Hits—Off Willett, 10 in seven innings; off Jones, 1 in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Mcintyre, Coughlin, Schaefer, Flick, (2,) Turner, Birmingham. Stolen bases—Payne, Stovall, Turner, Lajoie, Bradley, Birmingham, (2,) Double plays—Coughlin and Schaefer; Lajoie, Turner, and Stovall; Turner and Bradley. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 7. First base on balls—Off Willett, 2; off Hess, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Jones, 1; by Hess, 1. Struck out—By Willett, 3; by Jones, 1; by Hess, 1. Passed ball—Payne. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Stafford.

Philadelphia Bunched Hits.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Although outbatted, the hits of the local team were more opportune than those of their opponents, and gave Philadelphia a victory over Boston in a closely-contested game. The home club won the game in the third inning on Hartsel's bome run hit, with two men on bases. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Cross, ss.	0	0	0	4	0		
Seybold, rf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Davis, 1b.	1	0	10	1	0		
Murphy, 2b.	0	2	5	0	0		
Lord, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Knight, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0		
Berry, c.	1	0	2	3	0		
Vickers, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Waddell, p.	1	0	0	0	0		
Bender, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	4	3*	26	11	0		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sul'van, cf.	1	1	4	0	0		
Collins, 3b.	1	1	1	3	1		
Englab,lf.	0	2	10	1	0		
Hoey, lf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Freeman,rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Ferris, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1		
Wagner, ss.	0	0	4	2	0		
Arnb'r, c.	0	1	3	1	0		
Winters, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
†Shaw	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	2	7	24	14	2		

*Batted for Jacobson in ninth.
†Batted for Hahn in ninth.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	—6

Two-base hits—Walsh, Hemphill, McFarland. Three-base hits—Niles, Donohue. Home runs—Stone, Walsh. Sacrifice hits—T. Jones, Deichanty, Jacobson, Dougherty, Tannehill, Sullivan. Double play—Isbell, Tannehill, and Donohue. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Walsh, 1; off Jacobson, 3. Hit by pitcher—Stone. Struck out—By Walsh, 5; by Jacobson, 3. Wild pitch—Jacobson. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

Scores of Other Games.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 13.—The game here to-dey was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of the extreme cold, with the score standing: Lynchburg, 3; Williamsport, (Tri-State,) 3.

WEST POINT, April 13.—In the opening baseball game of the season here to-day West Point easily defeated Union College by a score of 5 to 0. The visiting team played loosely, while West Point was fast at all points. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
West Point	1	1	0
Union	0	0	0

Batteries—Beavers, Havercamp, and Mountford; Davie and Vogt. Umpire—Mr. Swain.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., April 13.—The Blair Academy nine in its first game defeated Easton High School on the academy grounds to-day by a score of 9 to 5.

At Holyoke, Mass.—Holyoke, (Connecticut League,) 17; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 2.

At Greensborough, N. C.—Davidson College, 6; Guilford College, 3.

At Nashville—Nashville, 4; Birmingham, 8.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 7; Montgomery, 4.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 9; Shreveport, 1.

At Memphis—Memphis, 10; Little Rock, 8.

At South Bethlehem, Penn.—Lehigh, 10; St. John's College of Annapolis, 0.

At Harrisburg, Penn.—Harrisburg, (Tri-State,) 11; Carlisle Indians, 2.

At Lexington, Va.—Virginia Military Institute, 12; Maryland Agricultural College, 0.

Gettysburg—Gettysburg College, 6; Johns Hopkins, 1.

At Wilmington, Del. — Montreal, (Eastern League,) 6; Wilmington, (Tri-State,) 0; game called end eleventh inning; darkness.

At Richmond, Va.—Baltimore, (Eastern,) 4; Richmond, (State,) 4; ten innings.

At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 9; Georgetown, 0.

At York, Penn.—York, (Tri-State,) 7; Buffalo, (Eastern League,) 4.

At Lexington, Va.—Virginia Military Institute, 12; Maryland Agricultural College, 0.

At Lewisburgh, Penn.—Bucknell College, 14; Susquebanna University, 0.

At Danville, Va.—Danville (Virginia,) 4; University of North Carolina, 3.

At Augusta, Ga.—Augusta, 10; Macon, 1.

At Jacksonville, Fla.—Jacksonville, 6; Charleston, 4.

At Savannah, Ga.—Savannah, 4; Columbia, 11.

New Orleans Racing Ends.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—The longest Winter racing season in the history of New Orleans tracks closed to-day. To celebrate the wind-up City Park Track offered two stake events, each $1,000 added, the Ladies' Stake and the Orleans Handicap. Whisk Broom, favorite in the Ladies' Stakes, was off poorly and finished outside the money, while Black Mary, second choice, won easily.

Chicago Defeats St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Chicago defeated St. Louis this afternoon, 6 to 4, both Walsh and Jacobson being hit freely, while poorly supported. The weather was all but freezing, and this accounts in a large measure for the errors made. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
P'kering, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
T. Jones, lb.	0	1	12	1	0		
Stone, lf.	2	2	1	1	0		
H'phill, rf.	0	3	2	0	0		
Wallace, ss.	0	1	2	2	0		
Deleh'ty, 3b.	0	0	0	2	2		
Niles, 2b.	1	1	3	2	2		
Stevens, c.	1	0	5	1	1		
Jacobson, p.	0	0	1	4	1		
*Frisk	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	4	10	27	12	5		

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
F. Jones, cf.	0	1	1	1	0		
Isbell, 2b.	0	1	1	6	1		
Donohue,1b.	1	2	16	1	0		
Rohe, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0		
D'gh'ty, lf.	1	1	0	1	0		
T'nehill, ss.	1	2	3	3	1		
Sullivan, c.	1	0	7	3	0		
Walsh, p.	2	2	0	7	1		
†McFland.	0	1	0	0	0		
White, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	6	10	27	21	3		

*Batted for Frisk in ninth inning.
†Batted for McFarland in ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	—6

Two-base hits—Donohue, Walsh. Three-base hit—Isbell. Sacrifice hits—Jacobson, Isbell, Sullivan. Stolen bases—Stone, Wallace, Isbell, Donohue, Walsh, (2.) Double plays—Wallace, Niles, and T. Jones; Isbell, Tannehill, and Donohue. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 6. First base on balls—Off Walsh, 2; off Jacobson, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Walsh, 1. Struck out—By Walsh, 3; by Jacobson, 1. Passed ball—Sullivan. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurley.

Boston Defeats Athletics.

BOSTON, April 13.—Boston defeated Philadelphia to-day in a game called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	5	1
Philadelphia	1	3	1

Batteries—Young and Criger; Coakley and Powers.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Unfavorable Weather Made Games Impossible Yesterday.

Unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed in each of the cities of the entire National League circuit yesterday prevented the playing of scheduled games, and therefore there is no change in the standing of the clubs.

Games Scheduled To-day.

Pittsburg at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Clubs.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1,000
Phila'phia.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1,000
Cincinnati.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1,000
Boston.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1,000
Brooklyn.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0	.000
St. Louis.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.000
New York.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.000
Pittsburg.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	.000
Games lost.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1		

AQUEDUCT OPENING CARD.

Nineteen High-Class Horses Named for the Carter.

Secretary Fred Retberger of the Queens County Jockey Club late yesterday afternoon made public the official list of entries for the opening day's racing programme at Aqueduct. The event marks the ushering in of the racing season on the tracks of the metropolitan circuit, operating under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Jockey Club.

The ten-thousand-dollar Carter Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, is the feature of an otherwise excellent card that the club offers. The list of entries is remarkably large, the owners of no less than nineteen of the highest class horses in training being named to face the starter. The entries are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Pantoufle	111	°Veronese 101
Barbary Maid	109	Cloisteress 101
Ballot Box	108	°Bellsnicker 98
Right and True	107	°Kiamesha 98
Athlete	106	°Suffice 97
Sarazen	106	Anna May 94
Little Woods	104	Ace High 94
Mark Antbony II	103	°Cooney K. 86
Dr. Hollis	103	

SECOND RACE.—The Bayside Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles.

Jimmie Lane	148	°Waterford	148
Saidalwood	152	Northville	146
Arabo	156	Rigs	132
Tom Cogan	153	°Dulcian	130

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; four and a half furlongs.

Marston	107	°Thomas Calhoun	102
Sweet Talre	107	G. H. Schilling	100
Astoria Belle	100	Kerry	100
Adrian	105	°Ocoanio	98
Montana Poet	104	Alderman Tim	98
George M. Coban	104	°Youthful	94
Hands Around	104	Wedding	94
Rand Box	102	Raimondo	94
Gold Foil	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Carter Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, guaranteed cash value, $10,000; seven furlongs.

Roseben	135	†De Mund	108
Oxford	122	Comedienne	108
Glorifier	119	Orbicular	106
Brookdale Nymph	114	Colonel Jack	99
Freeeslon	114	°Okenite	99
†Heaslip	110	Tileing	97
Juggler	110	Marster	93
Rye	109	Ampedo	92
Avaunteer	109	Malacca	90
Don Diego	108		

°Belmont entry. †Rainey entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; seven furlongs.

Lord Badge	112	°Bellsnicker	105
Dapple Gold	112	Kiamesha II	103
Modest	112	°Society Bud	103
Azora	110	Sir Toddington	100
Ocean Spray	108	Lally	100
°Tyrollian	106	°Killochan	93
		°Ballot	86

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs.

Oraculum	111	Cazador	101
Orphan Lad	108	Lady Alicia	96
Alpenmarchen	106	Kerbochan	94
Lord Stanhope	105	Russell T.	91
King Ahab	101	Thomas Hay	91
El C.	101		

°Apprentice allowance claimed.

FAVORITES LEAD AT BENNING TRACK

Attractive Card Draws Large Crowd for Closing Races at Washington.

HEAVY DAY FOR BETTING

Rose of Dawn Wins by Length in Lively Finish—Mr. Taylor on Essex an Easy Victor in Steeplechase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Rose of Dawn, played from 8 to 1 down to 13 to 5 and running in the colors of J. W. Colt, won the second Benning Spring Handicap to-day in one of the prettiest finishes of the meeting. Billie Hibbs, from David Dunlop's Stable, an odds-on favorite, took the Jesse Brown Cup, and Dion Kerr's Essex, ridden by Mr. Taylor, a 1 to 2 shot, was an easy winner of the eighth Spring Hunters' Steeplechase.

These three stake events, with three other overnight races, made up the banner card of the Benning Spring meeting, and the crowd was one of the largest that has been in attendance. The weather was still cold and raw. The winner in nearly every race was well backed, and it is probable that Rose of Dawn, which won the handicap, carried more money than any of the other starters, though Lord Boanerges was a favorite so far as odds were concerned.

The handicap was a very open race. Graziallo, Rose of Dawn, Slickaway, The Clown, Campaigner, and Lord Boanerges were the medium of plunges, and it is probable that the race was the best betting affair at the meeting. There was some delay at the post, but the start was a good one. Tickle showed in front at the start, but she was quickly outrun by Graziallo, Lord Boanerges and Slickaway. At the far turn Graziallo had increased his lead to two lengths, with Boanerges running second and Slickaway third, while Rose of Dawn was well up. Turning for home, Graziallo still led and was going easily, but hearing the field coming behind him, hung out his usual sign of cowardice and retired, while Lord Boanerges came along in a game manner. A sixteenth from home it looked as if he would win, but Rose of Dawn closed with a rush and passed Boanerges a few strides from the wire, winning by a scant length. Slickaway held third position.

The cup race was an easy victory for Billie Hibbs, getting the best of a poor start.

Only three went to the post in the Spring Hunters' Steeplechase. These were Dion Kerr's half-breed Essex, ridden by Mr. Taylor of Baltimore, J. W. Colt's Lysistrata, with Jay O'Brien up, and Guardian, Mr. Levring's jumper, ridden by Mr. Harrison of Virginia. Essex was played heavily at 1 to 2, while the others had scattering support. Guardian led for a half. Then Mr. Taylor let Essex go to the front. Lysistarta stumbled badly at the fifth fence and lost a lot of ground, but on the last round Eeeex and Lysistarta ran like a team to the last jump, where Mr. Taylor took a two-lengths' lead. Lysistarta again making a bad landing. Taylor made a fine finish, winning

The Greatest Athletic Organization in the World

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE

By JAMES E. SULLIVAN. PRESIDENT AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION

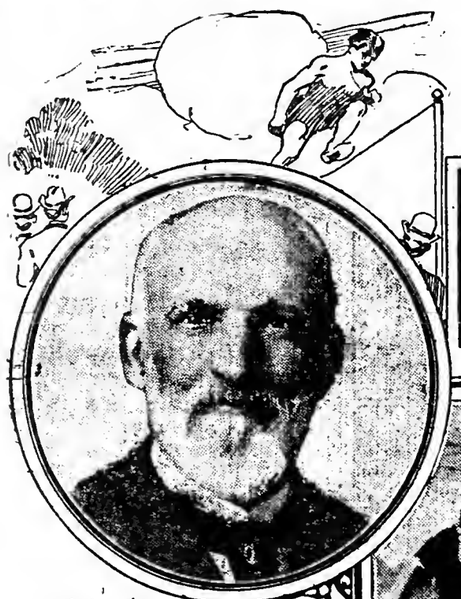

GEN GEORGE W WINGATE—PRESIDENT

YOUNGSTERS OF THE LOWER GRADES COMPETING IN THE OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP

THEODORE ROOSEVELT HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT

YOUNG BROAD JUMPER

CHAMPIONSHIP ALL AROUND TEAM OF THE LEAGUE PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 6 MANHATTAN

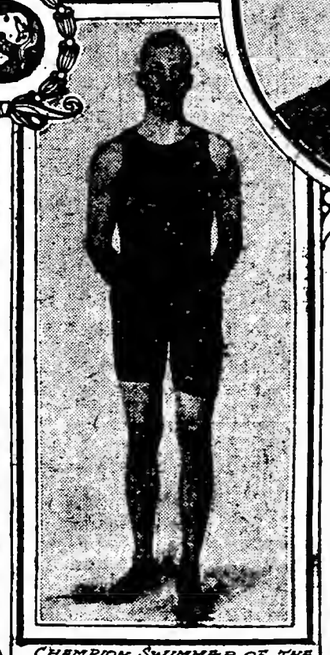

CHAMPION SWIMMER OF THE SCHOOLS CHAS WEAVER OF ERASMUS HALL.

ASPIRANTS TO EVEN TIME FOR THE HUNDRED.

EAGERLY AWAITING TOUCH OFF IN RELAYS.

Wonderful Work Being Done in the Physical and Moral Development of the Boys in the Schools of the City by Organized Athletics.

Privileges of Competition Only Allowed Scholars Who Rank High in Their Classes and Who Deport Themselves Well at All Times.

THE greatest athletic organization in the world is unquestionably the Public Schools Athletic League. It is greatest in size, greatest in conception, and greatest in beneficent influence. In many of its aspects it is remarkable; in a few phenomenal. Not even those who conceived it, in a moment of inspiration, dreamed of the marvelous growth that has marked its brief career.

Originated but three years ago, it has developed in that short time until it embraces within the schools of New York over 150,000 competitive members, until it holds upward of 700 distinct competitions in the course of a year, and has as many as 2,000 contestants in a single meeting. Important as it is as a developer of athletics among boys, it is of especial consequence in its moral influence. So striking has been its success that it has imitators already organized in various cities throughout the country—imitators, who, benefiting by its experience in the new field, have met with similar success in the brief time which they have operated. The day will come when the appreciative observer of social influences will recognize the benefits of the Public Schools Athletic League to society in general, and where to-day it is considered mainly in its athletic aspect, it will be regarded as a potent moral force.

Training the Rising Generation.

This is not the view of a mere athletic enthusiast, but the sober judgment of a student of municipal problems. Real reforms that are to be worked in the body politic must arise from the younger growing generation. The proper training of the school boy is essential to solution of future pregnant problems that will face the nation in times to come. An influence that works at once for the education and the physical development of the young is necessarily important. When moral training—not didactic theory, but practical demonstration—is added to these two potential forces, the benefits cannot fail to be tremendous.

This is what the Public Schools Athletic League is striving for—though I confess it was not this that occasioned its organization. The problem then was physical. A brief experience revealed its moral and educational potency. The movement unquestionably had its origin in a conference held in my office with Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, who had accepted the direction of the physical education of the schoolboy of New York. Others were quickly interested in the plans outlined, but no one of those instrumental in the formation of the league realized its tremendous possibilities until the first real big meeting was organized. Then the phenomenal size of the movement was revealed for the first time, and gradual experience has developed the other characteristics.

Don't Seek to Make Champions.

The Public Schools Athletic League has not sought to develop athletic champions. The gradual development of skill in any one athletic exercise has not been the real object. It has sought rather to upbuild the physical well being of the mass of schoolboys than to increase the prowess of the individual. To this end it has held competitions merely as an encouragement to exercise. It has tried to make the single performer subservient to the team excellence and the team development incidental to the general advance of the whole student body. It has been found the general physical condition of the schoolboy of New York has improved tremendously through its efforts, until to-day there is no schoolboy in the country of so high a physical type. It has emphasized the necessity of the boys reaching a moderate grade of development rather than sought the increased skill of the natural athlete.

Until the realization is brought home by personal observation of conditions no one can appreciate the handicap under which the city boy labors as compared to his country brother by reason of the crowding of the city population. The streets of New York afford no opportunity for athletic exercise. The capacity for mischief in the average boy is tremendous. Unless some outlet is found for his superabundant spirits, they will lead him into devious and often demoralizing ways. The lack of opportunity for play is a tremendous natural handicap, and it was to overcome this lack that the league was first conceived. In one block in a crowded district of New York two hundred children were once counted playing about in the streets dodging congested traffic and indulging in all manner of mischievous pranks, simply because the natural childish propensities had no legitimate opportunity for development.

Simply Organizing Play.

We have simply sought to organize this tendency to play and by organization to control it for the physical betterment of the child. This done, the moral influence grew apace, and to-day there is no better behaved and healthy child than is found in the schools throughout the city.

The physical benefit has been so manifest that there is no need to emphasize it, and the moral improvement, which has been marked and illustrated in many ways, has yet to show full fruition in the years to come, when its real benefits have had an opportunity to be demonstrated.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT REQUIRES BIG EQUIPMENT.

THERE is nothing like outdoor exercise to develop the physical well-being. The well-conditioned body means the quick, alert mind. The well-developed body and the keen mind mean healthy morals. The three are linked inseparably. The importance of providing outdoor exercise for the young is therefore paramount from a purely practical as well as an academic standpoint. The Public Schools Athletic League seeks to provide outdoor exercise. It has organized baseball so that in a championship series over 150 teams representing the various schools have taken part in competition for a trophy. It has held track games and it has extended its activity to other fields. Basket ball, tennis, shooting, and recently swimming and rowing have been added to the competitions. Interclass, interschool, intersectional, interborough, and finally intercity contests have been held, all seeking to afford incentive to the boys, while all the while standard competitions for a representative trophy have been offered to encourage the boy of moderate ability. All these have aroused the interest of the youngster who is keen to take part.

As a means of improving the scholarship of the boys, it has been determined that no boy of low standing in his classes can participate, and the rule has proved a wonderful stimulus to work in the class rooms. So, also, any boy whose deportment in his classes has been bad is prevented from taking part, and the result has improved the discipline. Then he has been compelled to live up to the rules of sport and disqualified for breaches of sportmanship, learning fair play and honesty in the school of experience. The three regulations, stringently inforced, have brought about a complete metamorphosis of the mischievous, inattentive youngster, and has created a new interest in school work. Men like Superintendent Maxwell of the city schools, who at first were not impressed with the possibilities of the league, are now its most enthusiastic advocates, and none who have had an opportunity to observe it has withheld appreciation.

Pressing Need of Playgrounds.

The activity of the league has, however, emphasized its lack of facilities. The absence of suitable grounds on which to conduct its games has been a tremendous handicap. There are in the City of New York to-day some twelve or fourteen playgrounds where there should be fifty. There are from six to eight public baths where there should be a hundred. Were the facilities available there would be weekly trips to the outlying districts and games every Saturday under the direction of willing teachers. The result would soon be evident in the firm step, the erect carriage, and elastic stride that comes from outdoor life. I do not advocate competitions merely, but the opportunity of organized play. Above all I do not believe in schoolboy training. Dieting and overwork along restricted lines have no part in the schoolboy life. When he reaches the high school, considerations of that nature may be given weight, but in the average boy it is harmful. The natural boy playing, runs hard in games of tag, or similar sports, and is busy from early till late. As long as this spirit of hard play is maintained, without restrictions to too many competitions and too much regularity, the result must be beneficial. This is the ideal that requires playgrounds for its realization and the sooner the city authorities appreciate the importance of making provision for them the sooner will the full benefits of the public school movement be realized.

Organize Movement for Parks.

Gradually the city officials are being brought to see the advantages of making adequate provision for the children. Mayor McClellan and Controller Metz are ardent advocates of more playgrounds. The Controller has been especially interested in the public schools movement, and has personally presented one field to the schools for the purpose. He has urged a big widespread movement for the creation of more fields of play, and has declared that the reason more was not given was that the demand had not been made for them. The movement is of such character that no public official or politician can afford to ignore its demands. The child is too close to the parent not to be a potential factor in any political campaign, and provisions for its benefit must meet with the approval of men who depend on the voter for their positions and influence.

Take the example of London in the matter of public baths alone. There are to-day over a hundred public baths in the City of London that are free. The fact shows the woeful lack of attention that has been given the consideration of public health in this city.

WINNERS OF THE BASE BALL TROPHY PUBLIC SCHOOL No 10 BROOKLYN

BASKET BALL JUNIOR TITLE HOLDERS PUBLIC SCHOOL No 109 MANHATTAN

SCHOOL BOYS QUALIFYING AS MARKSMEN AT THE SUB TARGET GUNS

Schoolboy Records on Track and Field

OUTDOOR RECORDS.

Elementary Schools.

50-yard dash, (80 pounds,) 0:00 3-5; H. Marshall, P. S. 40, Manhattan.

60-yard dash, (95 pounds,) 0:07 2-5; J. O'Hare, P. S. 18, Manhattan.

70-yard dash, (115 pounds,) 0:08 2-5; J. Cahill, P. S. 5, Manhattan.

100-yard dash, (heavyweight,) 0:11; D. Conklin, P. S. 166, Manhattan.

220-yard run, (heavyweight,) 0:25; J. Weaver, P. S. 166, Manhattan.

360-yard relay, (80 pounds,) 0:45 3-5; P. S. 77, Manhattan, (H. Nafz, F. Sharpell, H. Kurtz, J. Schenck.)

440-yard relay, (65 pounds,) 0:56; P. S. 77, Manhattan, (F. Doscher, E. Schweppe, J. Lott, J. Meffert;) P. S. 24, Manhattan, (J. McMahon, A. Myles, C. Atwood, H. Houtman.)

880-yard relay, (115 pounds,) 1:43; P. S. 15, Brooklyn, (A. Whitlock, F. Lampe, T. Shotten, W. McGonigal.)

880-yard relay, (heavyweight,) 1:42 3-5; P. S. 24, Manhattan, (S. Bennett, M. Frisdman, C. Kahn, L. Tolmach.)

Running high jump, (115 pounds,) 4 feet 9 inches; F. Hauek, P. S. 23, Bronx.

Running high jump, (heavyweight,) 4 feet 9¼ inches; M. May, P. S. 77, Manhattan.

Running broad jump, (95 pounds,) 16 feet 1 inch; H. Lorenz, P. S. 71, Queens.

Running broad jump, (115 pounds,) 16 feet 9 inches; J. King, P. S. 72, Queens.

Putting 8-pound shot, (115 pounds,) 35 feet 6 inches; F. Becker, P. S. 144, Brooklyn.

Putting 12-pound shot, (heavyweight,) 35 feet 4½ inches; H. Grothier, P. S. 13, Manhattan.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Junior Events.

100-yard dash, 0:10 3-5; George McNulty, 220-yard run, 0:23 3-5; George McNulty, Erasmus Hall H. S.

Senior Events.

100-yard dash, 0:10 3-5; E. C. Jessnp, Boys' H. S.; F. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton H. S.

220-yard run, 0:22 4-5; F. Tompkins, DeWitt Clinton H. S.

440-yard run, 0:53; L. Krisheldorf, Erasmus Hall H. S.; Raymond McNulty, Erasmus Hall H. S.

880-yard run, 2:05 3-5; G. Hurlhut, DeWitt Clinton, H. S.

One-mile run, 4:59 4-5; B. Sanders, DeWitt Clinton H. S.

120 yards, high hurdles, 0:16 4-5; James S. Wiley, DeWitt Clinton H. S.

220 yards, low hurdles, 0:26 2-5; H. Starr, Boys' H. S.

Running high jump, 5 feet 6 inches; H. Hoffman, H. S. of Commerce.

Running broad jump, 21 feet 2 inches; H. Ludlam, H. S. of Commerce.

Pole vault, 9 feet 10 inches; M. F. Harmon, Boys' H. S.

Putting 12-pound shot, 44 feet 6¼ inches; H. Hirschman, H. S. of Commerce.

One mile schools relay, 3:34 3-5; H. S. of Commerce, (K. McAlpin, N. Pfletschinger, L. Vorhis, R. A. Gels.)

100-pound relay, 440 yards, 0:51 1-5; H. S. of Commerce, (Wronker, Simpson, Amschansky, Barratt.)

120-pound relay, 880 yards, 1:40 2-5; DeWitt Clinton H. S., (A. Wronker, R. Proskauer, T. Spates, J. Stoughton.)

Heavyweight relay, one mile, 3:38 2-5; Boys' H S., (G. Wiggins, L. R. Murphy, A. B. Collins, C. S. Bryce.)

AMERICAN RECORD.

One mile, high schools relay, 3:34 3-5; H. S. of Commerce, (K. McAlpin, N. Pfletschinger, L. Vorhis, R. A. Gels.)

INDOOR RECORDS.

Elementary Schools.

Events for Juniors, (Boys under 13 years of age.)

50-yard dash, 0:06 3-5; D. Bogan, P. S. 5, Manhattan.

440-yard relay, 0:50 4-5; P. S. 5, Manhattan, (J. Cahill, W. O'Brien, H. Kahn, A. Ehrlich.)

Running high jump, 4 feet 4¾ inches; H. Brodine, P. S. 14, Manhattan.

Putting 8-pound shot, 32 feet 6¼ inches; S. Stern, P. S. 128, Brooklyn.

Events for Seniors, (Boys under 15 years of age.)

60-yard dash, 0:07 3-5; A. Iskyan, P. S. 108, Brooklyn.

220-yard run, 0:27 1-5; H. Cordes, P. S. 77, Manhattan.

704-yard relay, 1:20 4-5; P. S. 2, Brooklyn, (F. Rawling, J. Walsh, J. McKenna, O. Gregertsen.)

880-yard relay, 1:48 2-5; P. S. 3, Brooklyn, (F. Suarez, C. Morrell, C. Stevens, A. Tuttle.)

Running high jump, 4 feet 10 inches; N. Volk, P. S. 77, Manhattan.

Putting 12-pound shot, 36 feet 1⅛ inches; O. Heins, P. S. 128 Brooklyn.

Special Events, (Boys Any Age.)

50-yard dash, 6:1-5s., W. I. Bardell, P. S. 129, Brooklyn.

220-yard run, 27 1-5s., W. I. Bardell, P. S. 129, Brooklyn.

100-yard dash, 11 3-5s., G. Phillips, P. S. 19, Manhattan.

440-yard run, 1m. 1 1-5s., H. Young, P. S. 18, Manhattan.

440-yard midget relay, (80 pounds,) 56s., P. S. 40, Manhattan, (J. Belsler, E. Denroche, H. Marshall, G. Outlinger.)

Putting 12-pound shot, 30 ft. 11¼ in., J. Mollu, P. S. 15, Brooklyn.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Events for Juniors.

100-yard dash, 11 1-5s., L. Perkins, H. S. of Commerce.

220-yard run, 26s., A. Cozzens, Manual Training School.

Events for Seniors.

50-yard dash, 0:06; E. C. Jessup, Boys' H. S.

100-yard dash, 0:10 3-5; E. C. Jessnp, Boys' H. S.

220-yard run, 0:26; L. R. Murphy, Boys' H. S.

440-yard run, 0:56 2-5; R. A. Gels, H. S. Commerce.

880-yard run, 2:10 3-5; A. B. Collins, Boys' H. S.

1 mile run, 4:40 1-5; G. Hurlhut, De Witt Clinton H. S.

100-yard high hurdles, 0:14 3-5; A. L. Guelden, Boys' H. S.

880-yard midget relay, 1:39 4-5; Morris High, (Wilson, Flood, Hands, Blanc.)

880-yard freshman relay, 1:44; Manual Training, (G. Kelly, G. Dale, E. Minden, A. Cozzens.)

704-yard freshman relay, 1:24 3-5; Boys' High, (C. S. Bryce, L. E. Fackner, F. B. Jones, A. G. Salmon.)

100-pound 440-yard relay, 0:53 3-5; De Witt Clinton, (J. K. Windler, C. Hunicke, J. Shapiro, L. Vogel.)

120-pound 880-yard relay, 1:45 3-5; De Witt Clinton, (J. Stroughton, A. Wronker, A. Hagins, R. Fideskauer.)

1 mile relay, 3:48; Erasmus Hall, (F. Kopke, E. B. Hutchins, Ray McNulty, E. J. O'Connor.)

Putting the 12-pound shot, 42 feet 8¼ inches; C. Hirschman, H. S. Commerce.

Running high jump, 5 feet 3 inches; James T. Bunt, C. C. N. Y. Sub-Freshman, and J. L. Taw, De Witt Clinton H. S.

GRADUAL EXTENSION OF THE ATHLETIC MOVEMENT.

THEN, three years ago, in order to crystallize this movement for the organization of a Public Schools Athletic League, a big indoor meet was planned to be held in Madison Square Garden, there were hopes entertained that there would be three or four hundred of the schoolboys to contest. When on the day of the meet 1,018 individuals appeared to compete there was not one of those who started this great big movement that could realize the tremendous import of the gathering. It was the biggest athletic meeting that had ever been held up to this time, and the enthusiasm with which it was received was astounding to even those confirmed believers in athletics who thought the youngsters would take hold of the movement eagerly. When I declare that during the past Winter a meeting was held in Madison Square Garden in which novices alone competed—boys who had never won a prize of any character in competition of any kind—and that there were then over 1,500 contestants, the growth and magnitude of the whole movement can be in a measure appreciated.

When the movement started had there been given the schoolboys in New York a series of athletic feats to perform such as they now perform in order to win what is called the athletic badge there would not have been a score that could have performed them. To-day there are in the schools upward of 2,000 boys that have won this badge, which indicates a certain measure of proficiency in certain events. All this indicates the growth of the purely athletic side of the competitions.

Development of Uniform Excellence.

It is this athletic badge competition that is the real mover of the League. The controllers of the movement do not wish to develop champions or produce exceptional skill. No effort at all is made in this direction. There is no specific training that will bring out the strength and correct the poor form of one or another athlete and improve his performance such as characterizes most athletic training. The effort is to bring the physical standard of the whole school body up to a higher plane.

Track athletics first occupied the attention of the League to the exclusion of other sports. There were running contests—short distances for the little fellows; longer races for the older. There were relays—which were favored because they developed the idea of team co-operation rather than individual effort. There were jumps and weight throwing and field contests. All these things were the natural bent of the youngster.

Baseball naturally was the next sport to claim attention. It was soon possible to organize an interscholastic championship. In the latest of these over a hundred teams competed, and it was found that in both baseball and track athletics it was necessary to divide the city up into districts and have the boys compete and win in their districts, and then send their representatives to meet the winning representatives of other districts. These district contests resulted in borough championships, and borough championships in final contests for the championship of the city.

It was Public School No. 10 of Brooklyn that finally won this baseball championship, while track honors were more divided, the all-around championship indoors going to Public School No. 6, Manhattan, in the elementary schools, and outdoors to Public School No. 77, Manhattan. The all-around championship for the high schools went to De Witt Clinton School.

Winners of Championship Titles.

Following this, basket ball championships were organized, and these were finally won after interesting competitions by Public Schools Nos. 188 and 109, Manhattan, in the elementary schools in contests decided only last week. Then shooting was added, sub-target guns being presented to the various schools, who competed both in indoor tournaments and outdoor. De Witt Clinton won the outdoor trophy at Creedmoor, and the Curtiss High School the indoor. Recently cross-country running was taken up, ad the High School of Commerce won this trophy for the championship. Lastly the boys have begun swimming, and in a recent championship held in February the High School boys decided various championship events. Last week the elementary schools began racing in the public baths, and next year a championship will be contested to encourage these youngsters to greater effort. So from time to time other branchos of athletics will be introduced, and in all the boys will be taught clean, wholesome sport first and proficiency later, deriving all the benefits physically and morally that the League affords.

Teaching the Youngster Loyalty, Honesty and Manliness by Stringent Regulations That Prevent Malpractices and Punish Them Severely.

The Object of Athletic Government, Generally Misunderstood by Even Participants in Games, Made Clear to the Future Champions.

I KNOW of no better illustration of the moral training undertaken by the Public Schools Athletic League than afforded by a personal experience with a well-known New York teacher, who is an enthusiastic athletic supporter and interested in one particular school in this city. I had occasion, as referee, to disqualify three different boys in an athletic meet for different offenses against the athletic rules. He was indignant at the discrimination against his protégés, and lodged a vigorous protest against it. When the explanation of the rulings was made to him, he went away, to return a little later and apologise for his heat and declare: "I did not appreciate what it was you were trying to do here. I only saw the robbing of my boys of a victory which they deeply desired. I did not realize that in their overanxiety to win it they might break the law. You are teaching them honesty and fair dealing and I am with you heart and soul now that I understand it, even though it hurts."

That is characteristic of the attitude of all those who see rulings that affect their personal interests and do not appreciate the reason. Athletic law is made as other laws are for the protection of the interests of the mass. They must be stringently enforced without fear or favor in order to prevent some thoughtless, overanxious competitor from taking an unfair advantage that is an injustice to every other contestant against him. The abuses in athletics that have been so much talked of are not the outgrowth of viciousness or natural dishonesty. They are the result of ignorance, just as are most breaches of the legal statutes; the result of lack of training, lack of appreciation of right and wrong.

Conducting Moral Campaign.

The Public Schools Athletic League is conducting a great moral campaign for the education of the boy. The athlete of to-day had no such opportunity to learn fair dealing in a school of experience when he was yet a youngster. He had no one to point out the pitfalls that might beset his path. He was not taught to avoid those things that under amateur law would professionalize him, and was not told that the evil in the practices was in their deceit and false pretense. He was not told that to compete when ineligible was to rob a legitimate competitor of his opportunity to win the trophy which each desired equally. He was not warned that to cut a corner or to elbow a competitor was an unfair advantage to take that he would resent in another. The smartness of his trick was applauded rather than condemned and dishonesty encouraged rather than discountenanced.

To revert to the instance of the disqualifications cited above. The first was that of a team of relay runners, because one of the boys of the team started away before the boy who was to "touch him off," according to the rules, had finished his part of the run. To have allowed him to run and win would have been unfair to every one of those teams that observed the rules. That youngster was not malicious in his breach, but was overanxious, yet he learned by bitter experience to consider his fellow competitor as he would himself. The second was the case of a boy who cut a corner, gaining an unfair advantage over his fellows. His case was worse, but he learned he could not hold advantages unfairly gained. The third was the case of a team limited to ninety pounds weight, one boy of which was three pounds overweight. He was taught to observe the regulations. All three were not vicious, but the correction of their minor offenses was salutary in its influence.

Teaching Honesty and Loyalty.

The result is the league is developing better men, honest, manly fellows, and loyal. The league teaches loyalty by teaching the boy that he cannot compete for any other team than his school or his church. If he breaks this law, he is immediately disqualified. When these boys go to college later, you will not find them running for athletic clubs in Summer time, grafting board and lodging in the season and learning to loaf. He is taught that he cannot take money for athletic competition and continue as an amateur; that is defrauding others when he does so. That boy, when he goes to college, will not be a Summer ball player, accepting money by all sorts of devices under guise of legitimate expenses, nor will he be an athlete who does the same thing, going from city to city to compete for a virtual wage. He will know what athletic law is and why it must be enforced, and he will compel the elimination of the grafter and the crook from athletics and inaugurate the condition for which this true lover of amateur sport has been consistently striving against such odds for so long.

These things are incidental in life, perhaps, but they are indicative; and character building can be carried on as well in the incidental doings of life as certainly as in the material pursuits, and more effectively many times. This is why the Public Schools Athletic League is the greatest athletic organization in the world more than for any other reason

"MIDDIES" TO ROW AT POUGHKEEPSIE

Secretary Metcalf Grants Permission to Compete in Intercollegiate Regatta.

WILL HAVE STRONG CREW

Have Already Defeated Georgetown and Look for Victories Over Both Yale's and Columbia's Eights.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Naval cadets at Annapolis to-day received permission to enter the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie by Secretary Metcalf of the Navy Department. The middies had made application to the department that those cadets who might be the rowing crew might be allowed to remain behind their classmates when the annual cruises of the cadets started, and rejoin their classes after the completion of the intercollegiate races. As their request was supported by a strong representation of naval officers, and it was found that their absence would not materially interfere with their work during the summer Secretary Metcalf determined to grant the request.

The Naval officers here were much elated by the news of the permission today. Heretofore the cadets have not been allowed to row any races, except in their own waters on the Severn. They have annually turned out crews that have been able to make an excellent showing against the various college crews that went there to row against them. But the colleges would only row these races in the early days of their preparations for the June regattas, and in consequence insisted on short distance races. The middies, therefore, never had a real opportunity to try their strength in a four-mile race.

This year the crew will be able to leave Annapolis and go to the Hudson for training, and will meet in the varsity race the crews representing Cornell, Columbia, Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Georgetown. They will row four miles and be able to prove their ability with the strongest college representatives in the country. In the early work that has been done on the Severn the crew has already given excellent promise. It easily defeated Georgetown in the first race of its schedule, and has yet to meet Columbia and Yale.

THE COLLEGE TRACK TITLE.

Cornell and Penn Expected to be the Real Contenders.

The college athletes have begun their outdoor work on the track, and in two weeks will be competing in the first championship of the year—the relays in Philadelphia. These games invariably give a line on the possibilities of the intercollegiate championships in May, and are looked forward to with keener interest on that account. With Michigan coming East there is more uncertainty than last year as to the issue of the championships, and it is not at all unlikely that Michigan will make the winner of the title finally.

At present Cornell and Pennsylvania are looked to for a battle royal for the championships. Both teams are strong and have a decided call over any of the others. Yale has a good team and Harvard has a fair lot of men, but neither of these can possibly win unless Michigan should make such inroads into Pennsylvania and Cornell as to knock them out of the victory. The title will be won and lost in the distance runs where Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Cornell fight it out.

Michigan sends practically nothing else East but distance runners, and Patterson and Garrels. Garrels might be good enough to win both hurdle races, though the low hurdle is unlikely to go to him. Patterson is a fine high jumper. In the distances she has three men, in Ramey in the half, Rowe in the mile, and Dull in the two-mile, any one of whom is good enough to win.

Cornell must score heavily in the distance runs to take the meet. She has no sprinters, and only average hurdlers, and only a few good field men. The field events are more uncertain this year than ever, especially in the weights, where good new men are springing up every day. With Townsend, Colpitts, Lemon, Lewis, Magoffin, Trube, and a few others who may develop for the distance runs, there is where her chances lies.

Pennsylvania is in a better position in that she has men in nearly all the events who are good enough to be reckoned in the hunt. With Cartwell and Whitman topping the sprinters, with Taylor and Bonsack in the quarter, Taylor in the half, Jones and Haskins and Root in the distances, she is in a good position. With McClellan in the hurdles, Moffett, Greene, Swain, and Folwell in the field events, she is well provided.

YALE'S SPRING PRACTICE.

Football Men Begin Two Weeks' Training To-morrow.

Yale will begin to-morrow Spring practice at football. Play will continue for two weeks, during which kicking and passing practice will occupy the men principally. Various plans have been devised to test and encourage skillful handling of the ball, and speed, accuracy and distance will be the determining factor in all the passing contests. Kicking and catching will be gauged similarly—kicking for distance, accuracy, and placing, both in putting, side kicks, drops, and place kicking. All the contests will be scored by a point system and prizes will be awarded to those making the best showing in the entire series. There will also be practice in new formations and trick plays evolved since the close of the past season, some of which are said to promise especial effectiveness in view of the undeveloped character of the new game introduced last season.

Every one who is expected to be a candidate for the team next Fall will be required to participate in the Spring practice. To such as show a considerable degree of proficiency footballs will be presented with which they will be expected to practice during the Summer vacation.

Yale is in an unfortunate position with respect to backfield candidates next Fall on account of the graduation of nearly all of the backfield men as well as the leading substitutes. Morse, Knox, and Veeder, the three regulars, are all to graduate, as well as Bomar, Roome, Lynn, Werneeken, and Dines, leaving "Tad" Jones alone of the backfield candidates who earned their "Y" last Fall. It will be necessary to recruit almost exclusively from the freshmen team that did so well last Fall, as the incoming freshmen will, of course, be ineligible.

Longboat May Run Under Protest.

Chairman John J. Dixon of the National Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday announced the decision of the committee to permit Thomas Longboat, the Canadian Indian distance runner who was recently reinstated after a month's suspension by the Canadian A. A. U., to run at Boston in the Marathon race to be held under Boston A. A. auspices on April 19, pending investigation of his status. The investigation will be conducted at Boston by Frank J. Tracey of the National Committee, who will report his findings to the National body, which will then act in the premises.

Another communication was yesterday received by Chairman Dixon from Secretary Crowe of the Canadian A. A. U., which still failed to throw light on the peculiar disqualification of March 12 and the reinstatement of April 11, and the A. A. U. investigation was ordered in consequence.

N. Y. A. C. FENCERS HOLD CUP

Swordsmen Repeat Victory of Last Year for Saltus Trophy.

The annual dueling sword team competition for the J. Sanford Saltus Cup was held last night in the rooms of the Fencers' Club, in the Windsor Arcade, and in a short, sharp contest the New York Athletic Club team, winners of the trophy a year ago, again scored a victory. The cup is held through the year only by the winning team, but handsome medals offered by the Amateur Fencers' League of America were awarded to the members of the successful team.

Four clubs were entered for last night's tournament, but the Brooklyn Fencers' Club failed to compete, while the absence of Paul Benzenhelg compelled the New York Turn Verein to put in a substitute. Only a light crowd witnessed the fencing, which, under the rules requiring but a single touch to decide a bout, called for swift action. The members of the competing teams were as follows:

New York Turn Verein—John Allare, George Reimherr, and A. Rieth; Fencers' Club—W. Scott O'Connor, G. H. Breed, and Charles Tatham; New York Athletic Club—C. G. Bothner, W. D. Lyon, and V. Curti.

The judges were Dr. M. J. Echeverria, Dr. J. H. Woodward, and Otto Renne.

The New York Athletic Club trio of swordsmen took the lead at the very start, winning six of nine bouts from the Fencers' Club in the first round, and then by taking seven of nine bouts from the Turn Verein ending the tournament on the second round. The summary:

First Round.—Bothner, N. Y. A. C., beat O'Connor, F. C.; Lyon, N. Y. A. C., beat Breed, F. C.; Curti, N. Y. A. C., beat Tatham, F. C.; O'Connor, F. C., beat Lyon, N. Y. A. C.; Breed, F. C., beat Curi, N. Y. A. C.; Tatham, F. C., and Bothner, N. Y. A. C., tie on double touch; Curti, N. Y. A. C., beat O'Connor, F. C.; Bothner, N. Y. A. C., beat Breed, F. C.; Lyon, N. Y. A. C., beat Tatham, F. C. Score—N. Y. A. C., 6; Fencers' Club, 2.

Second Round.—Allaire, N. Y. T. V., beat Bothner, N. Y. A. C.; Lyon, N. Y. A. C., beat Reimherr, N. Y. T. V.; Curti, N. Y. A. C., beat Rieth, N. Y. T. V.; Bothner, N. Y. A. C., beat Reimherr, N. Y. T. V.; Lyon, N. Y. A. C., beat Rieth, N. Y. T. V.; Allaire, N. Y. T. V., beat Curti, N. Y. A. C.; Bothner, N. Y. A. C., beat Rieth, N. Y. T. V.; Lyon, N. Y. A. C., beat Allaire, N. Y. T. V.; Curti, N. Y. A. C., beat Reimherr, N. Y. T. V. Score—N. Y. A. C., 7; N. Y. T. V., 2

Total score—New York Athletic Club won 13 bouts; Fencers' Club won 2 bouts; New York Turn Verein won 2 bouts.

CYCLING FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Eiffler Wins State Honors in Annual Home Trainer Meet.

A large crowd of cycling enthusiasts, including many women, attended the fourth annual home trainer meet of the Tiger Wheelmen of New York at Turn Halle, 305 West Fifty-fourth Street, last night. Five events were decided.

Considerable enthusiasm marked the one-mile race for the amateur championship of the States of New York and New Jersey, under N. C. A. rules. The clubs that competed were the Century Road Club Association of New York, the Tiger Wheelmen of New York, the Century Road Club of America, and the National Turn Verein Wheelmen of Newark. Three members were to represent each team, but at the last moment Fred E. Mommer of the Century Road Club of America became indisposed and would not ride. Consequently Frank Eiffler had to go it alone in his heat. In the opening heat C. C. Tassmaro, Century Road Club of America, fell, and his opponent, Charles Milkowalt of the Tiger Wheelmen had the race to himself, covering the distance in the slow time of 1:42.

J. H. Haigin, holder of several records in long-distance riding, and Floyd Krebs, both of Newark, who won the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden in 1902 with the late George Leander, met in the one-mile race for the professional championship of Newark. Krebs took the first heat in 1:19, and the second and the race in 1:39.

Charles Shlee of the National Turn Verein Wheelmen of Newark and Urban M. Donald of the Tiger Wheelman, with a flying start, figured in a stirring exhibition. McDonald looked like a winner at the outset, forging ahead about an eighth of a mile. In the second lap Shlee went to the fore and remained there until the end, taking the initial heat in 0:33. The second and final heat was also won by Shlee, beating McDonald by a close margin in 0:35. The summaries:

One-Mile Race for Amateur Championship of the States of New York and New Jersey.—Five Heats—Won by J. M. Eiffler, Century Road Club Association, New York. (time 1:23;) J. Magin, National Turn Verein Wheelmen, Newark, second, (time 1:29 3-5;) Frank Eiffler, Century Road Club Association, New York, third, (time 1:33.)

One-Mile Match Race for the Professional Championship of Newark between J. T. Haigin and Floyd Krebs, best two in three heats. —Won by Krebs. Time, final heat, 1:39.

Half-Mile Exhibition for World's Record, flying start, by Alfred Judge, Tiger Wheelmen. Time—0:37 2-5.

Half-Mile Match Race, flying start, between Charles Shlee, National Turn Verein Wheelmen, Newark, and Urban McDonald, Tiger Wheelmen, New York, best two in three heats.—Won by Shlee. Time, final heat—0:35.

Quarter-Mile Exhibition against time, with flying start, by Alfred Judge, Tiger Wheelmen. Time—0:17.

GIRLS AT BASKET BALL.

Normal College Wins Close Game with West End Team.

Normal College defeated the West End five at basket ball yesterday afternoon in an exciting game played on the Normal court, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. Both teams were evenly matched and the contest was close. The score at the end of the second half stood a tie at eight points, and the referee ordered an extra period. After several minutes of close playing, during which the excitement was pronounced, as first one team and then the other would carry the ball down the field, Miss Amy Lee succeeded in securing a basket on a brilliant shot from the midfield, thus winning the game for Normal. Miss Evelyn Reilly played exceptionally well for West End, and aided materially in keeping down Normal's score. The line-up follows:

Normal, 10.	Position.	West End, 8.
Miss E. Frederick	Forward	Miss Anne Hoag
Miss Mary Brady	Forward	Miss Lillie Parker
Miss Ethel Lane	Centre	Miss Evelyn Reilly
Miss J. Rosenbend	Guard	Miss Grace Kircher
Miss Avis Hotchkiss	Guard	Miss Mabel Garvey

Goals from field—Miss Frederick, (2,) Miss Reilly, (2,) Miss Gervey, (2,) Miss Hotchkiss, Miss Lee. Goals on fouls—Miss Brady, Miss Lane. Referee—Mr. O'Connell, Columbia. Umpire—Miss C. Blauvelt, West End. Time of halves—Fifteen and twenty minutes

CAMERONS TAKE CUP TIE.

"Soccer" League Champions Defeat Brooklyn by Score of 2 to 0.

Playing under somewhat adverse conditions, the Camerons, champions of the New York Amateur Association Football League, survived another round of the league's "cup tie" series by defeating the eleven of the Brooklyn Football Club yesterday by 2 goals to 0 at the Cove, West New Brighton, S. I., and thereby earned the right to meet the Boys' Club team in the deciding game for the cup. The turf was in a soggy condition, which made the footing anything but sure; in addition the sky was cloudy throughout, and frequently the rain fell in torrents. Through it all the two elevens played at top speed, furnishing a remarkably fast exhibition of football, which was particularly free from fouls, considering the circumstances. Line-up:

Brooklyns, 0.	Position.	Camerons, 2.
Tierney	Goal	Ensor
Milne	Right back	Guthrie
Kinnard	Left back	Pierson
H. Owen	Right half back	Clerk
W. Owen	Centre half-back	Hastings
Wright	Left half back	Ewen
Jeffries	Outside right	Isaac
Watts	Inside right	Lane
Williams	Centre forward	Cameron
Sutherland	Inside left	Hogan
Grudgeon	Outside left	Goodman

Goals—Lane, Hastings. Referee—A. H. Dale. Cameron F. C. Linesmen—D. McAusland, Brooklyn, and E. Shaw, Cameron. Time of game—Forty-five-minute halves.

MILITARY SHOW IN TWELFTH'S ARMORY

Sheppard Wins 600-Yard Invitation Race from Charles Bacon and B. Freeman.

NOVEL EVENTS IN GAMES

Regiment Holds Special Review—Calisthenics, Gymnastic and Keen Competitive Track Contests.

To martial music, competitive drills, a review, and athletic events made up a miniature Military Show last night in the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. The occasion was the annual reception of Company C and the programme hristled with features. In the athletic events Melvin W. Sheppard distinguished himself by winning the 600-yard invitation race. On the stretch Sheppard had it nip and tuck with Charles Bacon. The latter had spurted to a stride ahead of Sheppard when he stumbled and fell. He rolled clear of the track and Sheppard breasted the tape with Freeman, the fleet runner of the First Regiment of the N. G. N. J. second. Bacon got up quickly and got third place.

The two-mile relay race brought out some good racing by the regimental companies represented. After the first mile mark had been passed Company C's second team runners began to forge to the front. They were repeatedly challenged by the runners of Company G, but the latter were never successful in quite making the pace and the lead. They finished in the foregoing order, with Company L a close third.

The midget drum corps of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, composed of little lads not a yard high, opened the military manoeuvres. They were reviewed by Col. George R. Dyer. He also commanded the general review of separate companies of every regiment in th First and Second Bridgades of the N. G. N. Y., and the special review of a detachment of the Twelfth Regiment. The main review was led by the music of the band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, whose cadets also went through the evolutions of an exhibition drill.

Soldiers and Sailors of the United States Army and Navy displayed the athletic side of warfare. They scaled walls, built pyramids, and executed calisthenic exercises under arms.

At the close a detachment of soldiers made up as a Chinese Cadet Corps executed burlesque manoeuvres of a novel and somewhat military character. The summary of the athletic events:

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by G. Walsch, Company C; J. F. Sulzer, Company D, second; W. Fisher, Company C, third. Time—0:59.

600-Yard Invitation Race, Closed to Military Athletic League.—Won by M. W. Sheppard, Twenty-second Regiment; B. Freeman, First Regiment of New Jersey, second; Charles Bacon, Twenty-third Regiment, third. Time—1:23.

220-Yard Run Handicap.—Won by G. McDonough, Company C, (8 yards;) W. Munson, Company C, (11 yards,) second; William M. Freund, Company E, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:24 4-5.

Three-Legged Race, Handicap.—Won by H. Correll and W. Munson, Company L, (8 yards;) C. McIntyre and J. Kautzman, Company C, (12 yards,) second. A. Walsh and G. Rafter, Company C, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:24 2-5.

Two-Mile Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Company C second team, Callan, Rafter, Kautzman, and A. Walsh, (78 yards;) Company G team, Leon Benaway, James Gahan, P. Holler, and J. Beulein, (85 yards,) second Company L team, Zenner, Schurr, Barry, and Moran, (112 yards,) third. Time—9:45.

SCHOOLBOY ATHLETIC MEET.

Annual Games of P. S. 24 Attract Big Field of Competitors.

Nearly 500 young athletes took part last night in the annual indoor athletic games of Public School No. 24, held at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. An attractive programme of sixteen events was provided, and about 3,000 relatives and friends of the contestants enjoyed a good night's sport. Enthusiasm ran high, and the rivalry between the different sections of the school brought out keen competition and kept the spectators thoroughly interested in each event.

As additional attractions, the Hebrew Guardian Sheltering Band of fifty pieces provided an instrumental concert and the glee club from the school sang a number of popular selections. The long delay in getting the events started made these features doubly welcome to both contestants and spectators, as it was nearly 9 o'clock before the first heat was started.

A deal of confusion was caused in the fifty-yard dash, owing to the fact that the boys were sent away from scratch instead of handicap. The committee decided that the heats should stand, and the boys were allowed to compete in the final instead of running over again. In the seventy-five-yard dash, handicap, the contestants in the first three heats insisted upon running the entire cap, which made the distance 275 yards instead of 75. The boys were good naturedly guyed, but took their mistakes in excellent part.

The best-contested event on the programme was the half-mile relay for elementary schools, in which the struggle between 24 and 18 Manhattan was very close throughout. No. 24 led for the first two laps, when 18 took up the running, but could not maintain the lead, and the fourth relay of 24 won by a scant two yards. Summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Brody, 8 A. 5, (scratch;) Wolfson, 8 A. 5, (3 yards,) second; Lynch, 7 B. 6, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:07 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Freund, 8 B. 2, (4 yards;) N. Freedman, 8 A. 2, (4 yards,) second; Haas, 8 B. 2, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:08.

60-Yard, Novice, 80 Pounds.—First Heat—Won by John McCue, Public School 18, Manhattan; Samuel Hemmel, Public School 32, Bronx, second; Clinton Lamb, Public School 10, Bronx, third. Time—0:08 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Edward Pilsner, Public School 5, Manhattan; W. Lichenthal, Public School 79, Manhattan, second; Walter White, Public School 32, Bronx, third. Time—0:08 1-5. Third Heat—Won by Benjamin Catlin, Public School 32, Bronx; Reymond Murphy, Public School 18, Manhattan, second; J. Rothschild, Public School 184, Manhattan, third. Time—0:8 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by H. Mansfield, Public School 27, Manhattan; Ferdinand Hoss, Public School 89, Manhattan, second; J. Thackleberry, Public School 18, Manhattan, third. Time—0:08 3-5.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Brody, 8 A. 5, (scratch;) Freund, 8 B. 2, (4 yards,) second; Lynch, 7 B. 6, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:08 2-5.

50-Yard, Special, Open to P. S. 89, 39, and 103.—First Heat—Won by Carl Hole, P. S. 89; Lawrence White, P. S. 103, second; A. Cohen, P. S. 89, third. Time—0:06 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Albert Von Borum, P. S. 89; Donald Manson, P. S. 89, second; Harry Brower, P. S. 89, third. Time—0:07.

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Williams, 7 A. 6, (12 yards;) Brunswick, 7 B. 1, (9 yards,) second; Levy, 8 A. 2, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:09. Second Heat—Won by Lynch, 7 B. 6, (9 yards;) Ossman, 7 A. 7, (8 yards,) second; Freedman, 8 B. 4, (scratch,) third. Time—0:09. Third Heat—Won by Brody, 8 A. 5, (6 yards;) King, 8 A. 2, (5 yards,) second; Louis, 7 A. 5, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:09. Fourth Heat—Won by Board, 8 A. 6, (10 yards;) N. Cohen, 7 B. 7, (10 yards,) second; Aal, 7 B. 5, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:09.

75-Yard Dash, Open.—First Heat—Won by Joseph O'Brien, P. S. 10, Manhattan; W. Anthes, P. S. 14, Manhattan, second; Benjamin Rogon, P. S. 184, Manhattan, third. Time—0:10. Second Heat—Won by Frank Jackson, P. S. 160, Manhattan; John Graham, P. S. 118, Brooklyn, second; Nathan Hillman, P. S. 6, Manhatten, third. Time—0:09 4-5. Third Heat—Won by Frank Clayton, P. S. 10, Bronx; Alo Garmus, P. S. 79, Manhattan, second; Edward Carter, P. S. 87, Manhattan, third. Time—0:09 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Morris Marks, P. S. 10, Manhattan; Frank Nagle, P. S. 87, Manhattan, second; Edward Waugh, P. S. 32 Bronx, third. Time—0:09 3-5.

Elementary School Relay, Half Mile.—Won by Public School 24, Manhattan, team, composed of Freelman, O'Hara, De Luna, and Kelly; Public School 18, Manhattan, team, composed of Peyser, O'Hare, Moranda, and Sherwood, second; Public School 160, Manhattan, team, composed of Meyer, Katzauer, Stein, and Bolet, third. Time—1:49 1-5.

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Flaum, 8 A. 6, (3 yards;) Goldfarb, 8 B. 1, (4 yards,) second; Henon, 8 A. 5, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:06 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Blondheim, 8 A. 6, (2 yards;) Simon, 7 A. 5, (6 yards,) second; Lynch, 7 B. 6, (scratch,) third. Time—0:06 3-5. Third Heat—Won by Greenburg, 8 A. 6, (scratch;) Marks, 8 B. 1, (5 yards,) second; Kronenburg, 8 A. 3, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:06 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Rannow, 7 A. 8, (1 yard;) Sobsl, 7 A. 9, (6 yards,) second; Hirschman, 7 B. 4, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:06 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Anderson, 7 B. 3, (4 yards,) Katz, 8 A. 6, (4 yards,) second; Wolfstein, 8 B. 6, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:06 2-5.

NEWSBOYS ON THE MAT.

J. Reed Carries Off Honors in Annual Wrestling Tournament.

The annual wrestling championship tournament of the Newsboys' Club was held last night in the gymnasium of the Forty-fourth Street Branch, 247 East Forty-fourth Street. J. Reed, Forty-fourth Street Branch, carried off the honors of the evening, winning the 115 and 125 pound class championships and capturing the second prize in the special class. The prizes for the tournament were donated by Evert Jansen Wendell, the old Harvard athlete, who officiated as timekeeper. Summaries:

125-Pound Class.—Heatley, Duane Street, defeated Harris, Forty-fourth Street. Time—9:00. Williams, Duane Street, defeated Keller, West Side. Time—0:06. Larkin, Forty-fourth Street, defeated Purez, Duane Street. Time—0:06. Burns, Forty-fourth Street, defeated Trubly, Duane Street. Time—2:00. Conners, Forty-fourth Street, a bye. Semi-Final Round—Larkin defeated Conners. Time—0:07. Williams defeated Heatley. Time—0:09. Larkin defeated Burns. Time—2:00. Final Round—Larkin defeated Williams. Time 1:30.

115-Pound Class.—Lovlesinsky, Forty-fourth Street, defeated Wayne, Duane Street. Time—2:06. Oskivitz, West Side, defeated Kelly, Duane Street. Time—8:00. Reed, Forty-fourth Street, a bye. Semi-Final Round—Reed defeated Oskivitz. Time—0:08. Lovisinsky, a bye. Final Round—Reed defeated Lovlesinsky. Time—4:20.

135-Pound Class.—O'Hare, Forty-fourth Street, feated Shomer, Eighth Street. Time—0:07. Cullinane, West Side, defeated M. Wetsler, Forty-fourth Street. Time—1:24. Brook, Forty-fourth Street, defeated Brown, Eighth Street, by default. Semi Final Round—Cullinane defeated O'Hare. Time—0:55. Wetsler defeated Brooks. Time—1:24. Final Round—Cullinane defeated Wetsler. Time—0:28.

145-Pound Class.—Green, Duane Street, defeated Mull, Duane Street. Time—0:48. Kovener, Forty-fourth Street, defeated Kelly, Eighth Street. Time—0:07. Moore, West Side, defeated Kraus by default. Semi-final Round—Green defeated Kovener. Time—0:11. Moore, a bye. Final Round—Moore defeated Green. Time—2:35.

Special Class.—Bailey, West Side, defeated Kelly, Eighth Street. Time—2:00. Reed, Forty-fourth Street, defeated Mull, Eighth Street. Time—9:00. Rugglero, Forty-fourth Street, defeated Darling, Forty-fourth Street. Time—2:24. Semi-Final Round—Reed defeated Bailey. Time—9:00. Rugglero, a bye. Final Round—Rugglero defeated Reed. Time—2:13.

Clark House Wrestlers First.

Clark House defeated Educational Alliance last night in the annual wrestling tournament by 4 boute to 3. The competition consisted of seven bouts under A. A. U. rules and classes and pin falls counted. In the special bout between G. Maynard, National Turn Verein, and J. Waldman, Clark House, the former secured a fall after wrestling nearly twelve minutes. Summaries:

105-Pound Class.—F. Levy, Clark House, defeated A. Wache, Educational Alliance. Time—11:30.

115-Pound Class.—J. Waldman, Clark House, defeated A. Wachs, Educational Alliance. Time—0:30.

125-Pound Class.—L. Schindler, Clark House, defeated P. Schencker, Educational Alliance. Time—0:50.

135-Pound Class.—F. Fleisher, Educational Alliance, defeated F. Klein, Clark House. Time—5:30.

145-Pound Class.—W. Cohen, Clark House, defeated R. Bartlestone, Educational Alliance. Time—7:50.

158-Pound Class.—J. Grill, Educational Alliance, defeated A. Gettinger, Clark House. Time—4:10.

Heavyweight.—P. Schenckler, Educational Alliance, defeated M. Schechler, Clark House. Time—7:50.

Schmulewitz Protest Dismissed.

The charges against Nathan Schmulewitz, a member of the basketball team which won the championship in the junior tournament of the Public Schools Athletic League, were disproved by an investigation by the League authorities and Schmulewitz exonerated. The charges were made during the tournament for the championship of Manhatten Borough by Public School No. 79, and alleged that Schmulewitz was not a scholar at School No. 109. The roll book and monthly report cards were offered in refutation, and established the fact of his attendance, and the case was dismissed.

Superintendent Farrell of the upper districts of the Public Schools declared that Schmulewitz is at present a scholar of Public School No. 109, in Class 8C, receiving as his report for the month of March: A in effort, B in proficiency, and A in deportment.

Atlas A. C. Acquires Clubhouse.

The Atlas Athletic Club has leased a clubhouse adjoining Huber's Casino and will use the track and field at Macomb's Dam Park for athletic training. The club has been handicapped hitherto by lack of facilities, and expects its acquisition to materially aid its growth. In spite of disadvantages in the past, the club has steadily increased its membership, and has now enrolled an active list that numbers nearly three hundred. The club is to be incorporated

It is planned to branch out in future into other lines of sport and enter in the various competitions under A. A. U. and Young Men's Hebrew Association auspices.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER APRIL 14 TO 20.

N. London. A.M.	P.M.	Wilt. Point. A.M.	P.M.	S. Hook. A.M.	P.M.	Gov. Island. A.M.	P.M.
4:35	4:41	12:08	12:33	9:00	9:11	9:15	9:27
5:20	5:24	12:43	1:08	9:39	9:49	9:50	10:10
6:08	6:10	1:18	1:44	10:15	10:25	10:21	10:34
12:00	12:40	1:56	2:22	10:50	11:05	10:48	11:09
12:53	1:33	2:35	3:03	11:29	11:45	11:20	11:46
1:48	2:34	3:18	3:48	12:—	—:—	11:50	12:—
2:38	3:35	4:08	4:40	12:33	1:10	12:29	12:52

Flounders can be caught in the Shrewsbury River, Jamaica Bay, Prince's Bay, South Beach, City Island, Long Beach, and Gravesand Bay. They are expected any day from Cliffwood to Amboy in Raritan Bay. Capt. Travs Bloodgood and Walter Ryerson of Morgan's Station expect to have their motor boats ready in another week to take parties out fishing.

The members of the Seaside Fishing Club will open their house at the Highlands about May 1. The portion of the house that has been set aside for rent will be ready about the last of June. The large sloop belonging to the club will be put in shape this Summer, as the members expect to make early starts to the fishing grounds.

All the nets along the Jersey shore are in working order. Striped bass from a half pound to thirty pounds are being caught. On the incoming tide yesterday a number of four or five inch dead bass were picked up in the lower bay. Shad are also being caught in the drift, gill, seine, and pound nets in Sandy Hook and Raritan bays.

The trout season, which will continue until Aug. 30, is furnishing excellent sport for the anglers on Long Island. The change in the law gives many the benefit of whipping the streams two weeks' advantage over the other parts of New York State.

The swift running brooks and creeks of Canadensis, Penn., according to the predictions of those conversant with the habits of the trout, promise this year to fulfill the prophecy of a record-breaking catch, and at Spruce Cabin rod, reel, line, hook, and fly is the all-absorbing topic of gossip. It is recalled that the height of water in the Fall and early Winter prevented the brooks from freezing solid to the bottom and that the fish consequently enjoyed immunity from extinction from the elements and the animals which prey upon them.

The stocking of the streams with trout has been attended with much success in New York and New Jersey. During the last two years thousands of them have been distributed, and the following streams received an allowance: Pequannock River, Black Brook, Wallkill, Fmullinskill, West Brook, Post Brook, Burnt Meadow Brook, High Mountain Brook, Pine Brook, Hockhockson, Eatontown Brook, Mage's Brook, Davis Spring Brook, Hunter's Brook, Tanner's Brook, Picatinny Brook, Spring Garden Brook, Pohatcong Brook, Musconetcong Brook, Hohokus River, Saddle River, Sprout Brook, Passcack River, Pearl River, Black Spring Brook, Spring Brook, Shark River, Sarah Green Brook, L. I. Y. Brook, Mill Brook, Ventors Brook, Hog Brook, Whitehead Brook, Trout Brook, Big Lebanon Brook, Little Lebanon Brook, Cheese Man's Brook, Big Buck Horn, Beavor Brook, Little Buck Horn, Pequest Brook, Waldon Brook, Harper's Brook, Indis Brook, Bonnet Brook, Peapack Brook, West Creek Brook, Bamber Brook, Musseloughy Mountain Brook, Pluckemin Brook, Davenport Brook, Chimney Rock Brook, Bum Valley Brook, Sweet Hollow Brook, Commissionary Brook and tributaries, Incquacomissicong, Weasahawka, Gravel Creek, Gold Brook, South Branch of the Rockaway, Mill Brook, North Branch of the Rockaway, Fredon Brook, Black Brook, Johneonburg Brook, Slabtown Brook, Brend's Brook, Solomon's Brook, Baker Brook, Compton Brook, Stephen's Brook, Stoney Brook, Midvale Valley Brook Le Barr Brook, Asylum Brook, Spear Brook, Squaw Brook, Preakness Brook, Haycock Brook, Rhinehard Brook, Cold Spring Brook, and Turkey Brook.

Alex Devine will remove his motor boat from the Jersey shore to Jamaica Bay for the Summer, and is talking of organizing a fishing club for the season.

Fish Commissioner Meehan of Pennsylvania has sent for distribution in the waters adjacent to Spruce Cabin a large quantity of healthy fry, so that there is no danger of depletion of stock.

Although the open time for sea salmon fishing on the Penobscot began last Monday, the river has been frozen during the past week and the season will not begin before the latter end of the month. The best fish may be looked for in May or early in June.

Among the best fishing centres on Long Island are Nissequagua River, Mill Pond, Smithtown, Glen Cove, Wading River, Brown's River, Trout Pond, Southampton, and Carmen's River.

Samuel Brill put a twelve horse power machine in his fishing boat this year and expects to do some bluefishing off the Jersey coast.

Much has been done in the vicinity of Canadensis, Penn., to render more attractive the pleasure to be derived from an outing away from the hum of city toil and grind, and the reports from the hotel centres indicate the advent of hosts of sportsmen.

YACHT CUP RACES; DATES ARE FIXED

International Contests at Jamestown for King's Cup, Roosevelt and Lipton Trophies.

TWO FULL WEEKS OF RACING

Keen Interest in the Events as Indicative of English Chances in Next America's Cup Race.

The dates for the big yacht racing fixtures to be held in conjunction with the Jamestown Exposition have been fixed by the Regatta Committee of the exposition, and were announced yesterday. The races for the big cups are all to be decided by a series of three days' racing, the winner to be determined by point scores and the cups going to the yachts making the best showing in the series. Three of the important events are fixed, but as yet no dates have been set for the schooner cup, which was announced to be offered by Kaiser Wilhelm.

The Roosevelt Cup, for boats of the twenty-seven-foot class, will be contested for first on Wednesday, Sept. 11. One day will intervene and the second race be held on Friday the 13th. The third and deciding race will be held on Monday the 16th. The same days are fixed for the International race for the cup given by King Edward, which is offered for boats of the twenty-two-foot class. The last three days of the regatta series, Sept. 19, 20, and 21, are fixed for the race for the Lipton Cup, which is given for the large classes of sloops of over 48 feet measurement. The remaining races to be given occupy the intervening days of the two weeks' racing demand.

The twenty-two-footers that will race for the King Edward Cup ought to evoke widespread interest. Besides the lot of boats that raced last year on Gravesend Bay in the class there will be two new boats in the class built there. On Long Island Sound there are two new twenty-twos and there are five new boats built, on Massachusetts Bay in addition to Orestee, last year's champion. Canada is building one boat especially for the race, and Baltimore and New Orleans syndicates are each building a boat.

The twenty-seven footers' race for the Roosevelt Cup also constitute a popular class. All the New York thirtles classify for it, and the three new boats that afforded such good racing on Gravesend Bay last year. Peculiar interest will attach to the race by the presence of the Canada Cup boats now building. Nat Herreshoff and William Gardner have each designed boats to defend the cup on behalf of the United States, and the three crack designers of England have boats building for the Canadian challenging club. One is by William Fife, one by Alfred Payne, and one by Arthur Payne. These boats are more important than would appear on the surface for the reason that the Canada Cup races will mark the first meeting of the big American and English designers under the new universal rule of measurement, which will undoubtedly govern the next America's Cup contest, while two of the Englishmen—Fife and Mylne—are said to have prepared America's Cup designs for Sir Thomas Lipton.

The race for the big sloops will be in effect a repetition of the race for the Astor Cup, and will be of interest in that it will bring together the new Herreshoff racers built for the fifty-seven-foot class and the Effort, winner of the King's Cup last year, as well as all the big sloops in commission.

LARCHMONT'S RACE WEEK.

Plans for the Big Annual Yachting Fixture Announced.

Larchmont plans for race week were announced yesterday by Chairman Tower and include the usual six days of racing and the ladies' day event. The series racee are offered for 90-foot schooners, 68 and 57 foot sloops, the New York thirty footers, the 27, 22, 18, and 15 foot classes, the raceabouts, Larchmont one-design boats, and the two divisions of the handicap class. Open regattas for all classes will be held on the opening and closing days, July 20 and 27, and for Wednesday, July 24. The Spring and Fall fixtures of the club are fixed for June 15 and September 2, while the annual regatta, including the race for the Colt Cup, will be held July 4. The special Larchmont Cup race for schooners of all classes will be held on September 14, besides races for the 68 and 57 foot sloops, and for the Larchmont one-design class.

For the first time in some seasons a motor boat regatta will be given by the club—on Saturday, Aug. 31, in which all classes of motor boats will be provided for.

New Yacht Club on the Hudson.

Residents of Englewood, Leonia, Palisade and Edgewater have organized a new yacht club, the Edgewater, with a membership of nearly 100 yachtsmen. The following officers have been elected: Commodore W. H. Hinners, rear commodore, W. H. Elchs, vice commodore, A. E. Newman; secretary and treasurer, W. C. Helm; fleet captain, C. Mack; measurer, John Hinners. A clubhouse will be immediately erected on the New Jersey shore, just north of the West 130th Street Ferry slip.

EIGHTEEN WANT KAISER'S CUP

Expected That Sonderklasse Trials Will Have Big Entry.

There will be about eighteen contestants entered in the American trial races at Marblehead to choose the trio of sonderklasse boats that are to go to Kiel to race against the German trio for the Kaiser's Cup, and subsequently to race at San Sebastian against Spain. Six new boats have been built in the class to contest for the honor of racing abroad. Of the seventeen that were entered in last year's trials, it is expected that a dozen will again be competitors in the trials. These are fixed for June 10 and the succeeding days, and will probably be conducted on the same lines as last year, with triangular and windward and leeward races on alternate days and accurate times recorded on every leg and

BIG AUTO CAMPAIGN FOR FEDERAL LAW

President Hotchkiss Outlines Policy for Strong State Representation.

NEW ASSOCIATIONS FORMED

Tendency Increasing Throughout the Country to Extend More Liberal Touring Privileges.

Automobilists are beginning to appreciate the real reason for the active campaign that has recently been started by the American Automobile Association under its new officers for the organization of new State associations. It is principally for the purpose of securing a strong backing of representative motorists throughout the country who will exert a National influence at the proper time in favor of the Federal Automobile act, introduced into the last session of Congress, in addition to agitating the movement through the various State Legislatures for uniformity in State automobile laws on the main points of registration and identification of motor cars and penalties for violations of the law.

President William H. Hotchkiss, who attended the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation in Pittsburg last week, and came away with its application for admission to the National body, spent two or three days in New York on his way to his home in Buffalo, and spoke freely of what he hoped to see the American Automobile Association become before the close of the present year.

"If the association is to exert any influence as a National body," he said, "it must have the States of the country affiliated with it. When we go before Congress at the next session, as we hope to do, to advocate the passage of the new Federal Motor act, we would look ridiculous if we could only show a State membership of half a dozen States. At the first of the year we had five States. Two came in last month—Connecticut and Minnesota. Pennsylvania and Maryland have already applied and will be elected at the meeting of the Executive Board this month.

"Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Michigan are preparing to form associations within the next week and Secretary Elliott is now on a Western tour to attend their meetings and explain the purposes of the American Automobile Association. I have also received letters from prominent motorists in South Carolina, Georgia, Iowa, Vermont, Maine, Colorado, and Delaware, saying that they were anxious for State representation on the National board. I do not want to be oversanguine, but I fully expect to see twenty States affiliated with the American Association before 1908. This will give us a splendid working force, and already serious efforts have been started in many States toward the enactment of reasonable laws, particularly in granting tourists the privilege of traveling through the different States without the necessity of obtaining additional registration numbers and paying extra license fees, provided they have complied with such regulations in their home States.

"Legislators realize that automobilists furnish a very comfortable revenue for the State treasury, and where the money so paid is used in the maintenance of the highways, there is little objection. But if these taxes are paid once there is a strong feeling on the part of the motor car owners that they should not be subjected to similar taxation in other States. New York does not exact any fee from the autoist who has conformed to the law in his home State, and, while it is perhaps too much to expect that all States will be so lenient, the tendency toward this end has been shown by the recent enactment of laws offering from ten days to two weeks' privileges, without additional registration. A bill is now before the Pennsylvania Legislature granting ten days' touring privileges for outside autoists. Delaware has done the same thing. Connecticut and Massachusetts are liberal in this respect and some of the Western States, it is interesting to note, are more liberal than many of the Eastern States. New Jersey has undoubtedly the strictest automobile law on the calendar. The amendments to the old law only provide for three days' travel, without conforming in every particular to the State law, and even for these three days a fee of $1 must be paid. With the more liberal laws of the New England States and Pennsylvania. I believe that many New York motorists will give New Jersey a wide berth this year."

Hand in hand with this National and State work for reasonble and uniform laws, the Good Roads Board of the A. A. A. has started a movement for highway improvements throughout the country. Robert P. Hooper, the Chairman, has devised a plan of securing, if possible, one representative from each State for his committee. This State representative will then form his sub-committee, calling upon as many men as necessary in different clubs or localities who are interested in furthering the cause of good roads as his assistants. By this means more energetic work can be planned and the National association will be kept accurately informed regarding the results that are being accomplished in the various States.

Ready to Enter Auto Endurance Run.

There will be no lack of entries for the proposed endurance run this season to be conducted by the Automobile Club of America. Since the announcement was made that the club was arranging such an event, to be held under regulations severe enough to make an all-around practical test of the competing cars, many assurances of immediate entries have been made. R. G. Kelsey, the Brooklyn motorist, who made a mid-Winter run from New York to Chicago and then from New York to Boston in his Matheson car, states that he will participate in the contest. Mr. Kelsey will also be a competitor in the A. A. A. Glidden Cup tour. A second Matheson car will be entered in the Automobile Club of America's contest by the Matheson Company of New York, provided the rules governing are severe enough to thoroughly test out the cars.

Lower Bay Yachtsmen.

R. A. Brown's new 22-footer, building at Bay Shore from Henry J. Gielow's design to race under the Atlantic Yacht Club flag and for the King's Cup at Jamestown, is to be named Ving-et-Trois.

Two more Lipton Cup boats have been ordered from Gielow for members of the Crescent Athletic Club. They will be different in design from the two already under way for C. Lemcke of the Atlantic Yacht Club and D. D. Allerton of the New York Canoe Club.

D. R. Floyd of the Newark Bay and Brooklyn Yacht Club is the first of the yachtsmen to get his boat overboard for the season. He will enter her—the yawl Lila—in the race to Bermuda again.

S. Wicks of the Atlantic Yacht Club has sold his catboat Hester.

W. H. Childs, Commodore of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, is understood to be building three boats—one for the Lipton Cup contest, one for the King's Cup contest, and one for the Sonderklasse trials—for the privilege of representing America in the race with Germany at Kiel. He is credited with owning the three boats building from designs by Charles D. Mower.

The Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association, at the meeting Friday night, adopted new racing rules, practically uniform with the changed code of the Long Island Sound Association.

Baseball Contract and Releases.

President Harry C. Pulliam of the National League announced the following contract and releases yesterday: Contract—With St. Louis, John Baxter. Releases—By Cincinnati to Waterbury Athletic Association, William Poll; by Pittsburg to Des Moines, W. F. Rogers; by Pittsburg to McKeesport, Penn., Fred Miller.

Catcher Erwin Leaves Detroits.

DETROIT, Mich., April 13.—Secretary Navin of the Detroit American League Baseball Club to-day announced that Catcher Rose Erwin has been released to the St. Paul American Association team, from which he was drafted last Fall.

DOG SHOW FOR LAKEWOOD.

New Association Likely to Hold Exhibition Next Month.

The desire of owners of dogs to get a chance of exhibiting without sending their dogs a few hundred miles or waiting till the Ladies' Kennel Association finally decides upon where to hold the show at the end of May is likely to be catered to, as the great probability is that a show will be held at Lakewood in the first week in May. Lakewood is an exceptional situation for a dog show at the beginning of May, and the exhibition will be an added attraction to the horse show. The premium list will be specially arranged for the best display of the various breeds which are favorites with society exhibitors, with ample provision for the dogs which are recognized as the best supportere of dog shows.

This is the one show which will break the monotony for exhibitors of the main centres of New York and Philadelphia from the middle of February until the end of May, when four shows are scheduled together. The tentative arrangement is that the dog show be held in connection with and on the last day of the horse show, and on the same grounds, so that visitors to the one can also see the other.

It is announced that the Ladies' Kennel Association of America will again hold its annual show at Mineola Fair Grounds on May 28 and 29. It was first announced that it was to be held at Claremont, on Riverside Drive, but Mr. Mortimer's official announcement is that the venue will once more be Mineola.

Detroit and Milwaukee shows were in progress last week. To these far distant shows the majority of the handlers made their way, and an excellent turnout of dogs resulted. Viewed through Eastern glasses, some of the decisions of the Western judges seemed peculiar, Norman the Monarch being placed over Mayor of Watford 2d St. Bernards being one sample.

W. E. Mason of England, who has found it so profitable to sell his absolutely best collies to Americans at exorbitant prices, says there is far too much delay in the judging ring, and that there is no likelihood of improving this condition of affairs under present methods, so offers the following idea as a solution. He would have the dogs that are entered in the same series of classes all brought together. That is, all the fox terrier dogs, for instance, and after them all the fox terrier bitches. The judge would then go through the entire dog section at one time, giving each dog a number as he would place him in order of merit. With every dog thus tagged, all the steward or the Secretary would have to do would be to take the puppy class as it appears in the catalogue and put to each catalogue number the order of merit number, the one with the lowest number taking first prize, and so on through the class. The same thing would then be done with the other classes, all this part of the work being simply clerical.

The idea is one of those which are more theoretical than practical. It might do at some shows of about 300 dogs, where the most that would come together to be judged would not exceed twenty dogs, but at New York they would have to hire a building as large as Madison Square Garden in order to get room for the judging rings. Even if the amount of space could be afforded, it would be found that there was no saving of time, as five classes of twenty dogs each would not take nearly so long to place as one of one hundred dogs. The fewer number of dogs enables the judge to compare them much quicker and also to remember what he has done and is doing.

In addition to fox terriers, in which, according to visiting Englishmen, Americans lead the world, it is now evident that the cocker spaniels are being accorded the position abroad they have long deserved. C. A. Phillips has now two American-bred cockers which are being extensively advertised in the English kennel press as dogs to improve the cockers of that country.

The next meeting of the American Kennel Club is announced to be held on May 2, and it promises to be an important event. At the last meeting of the directors, August Belmont advised his associates to resign in view of the manner of their original election. The official notice of the meeting states that twenty-one of the thirty directors have resigned and the remaining nine are hardly likely to make themselves conspicuous by holding on. There is not likely to be any great change in the roll call when the election is over, for it was not so much the membership of the board as the secret and very peculiar manner in which they were elected to office.

COLUMBIA CREWS RACE.

Second 'Varsity Eight Leads Over Three-Mile-and-a-Half Course.

Columbia's crews had their first race of the season yesterday afternoon, when Coach Rice sent the three 'Varsity eights over a three and a half-mile course on the Harlem, starting at the drawbridge at 215th Street and finishing about opposite 140th Street. The race served to bring out the fact that Rice has been able to develop his crews very much on an even basis, for the finish was close, considering the distance rowed. The second crew came in ahead by about two lengths, but cannot be credited with beating the first, as the latter was started more than that distance behind them, and purposely got this disadvantage because it had the middle course, where the tide was strongest against them. The third crew finished about three lengths to the bad. Rice is an acknowledged believer in the theory that the men should be made to work their hardest, and not content with rowing them in a race over a longer distance than the Blue and White crews have ever rowed at this time of the year, on the return journey he had the first and third crews use up the last half mile in three short sprints. Much surprise was occasioned by the fact that the latter crew was able to hold the first in two of the sprints, and get slightly the better of them in the third.

The crews were somewhat shaken up yesterday, which was primarily due, however, to the absence of two of the men in the first boat. Robinson and J. Mackenzie were put in the first boat, the former in place of Starbuck, who was shifted to the second boat, and Boyle, the Captain, was moved from 3 to 5.

The first freshman crew was boated for the first time in a shell yesterday, and after their practice Rice expressed himself as well satisfied with the way they had handled themselves for the first time out of the barges. They are disappointingly light to him, but they have succeeded in catching the Rice stroke better than some of the 'Varsity men, as they had nothing to unlearn.

During the past week the crews have begun a training table at night at Durando's Hotel, just back of the boathouse. Rice's theory in regard to training has made quite a hit, as he allows the men to drink ale instead of the customary milk, which he absolutely forbids. This was rather amusingly demonstrated at the junior class dinner held during the week, for while the members of the other athletic teams who were present rigidly abstained from any liquid refreshment, the crew men imbibed copious draughts of ale. The coach holds that milk is harmful to men in training because it curdles on the stomach and does not afford the proper basis of nourishment. Besides acting as a sort of tonic, he believes that ale has the effect of increasing the appetite for meats. The crews were made up yesterday as follows:

First 'Varsity—Cerussi, stroke; Helmrich, No. 7; G. Mackenzie, No. 6; Boyle, No. 5; J. Mackenzie, No. 4; Robinson, No. 3; Jordan, No. 2; Braun, bow; Winslow, coxswain.

Second 'Varsity—Mitchell, stroke; Sneviley, No. 7; Gillies, No. 6; S. McLean, No. 5; Cheadle, No. 4; Starbuck, No. 3; Suarez, No. 2; Hnight, bow; Durant, coxswain.

Third 'Varsity—Norris, strike; Spalding, No. 7; H. McLean, No. 6; Ostarhout, No. 5; Robbe, No. 4; Hauser, No. 3; Kendall, No. 2; Taylor, bow; Rockwood, coxswain.

First Freshman—Murphy, stroke; Keator, No. 7; Saunders, No. 6; Renshaw, No. 5; Dellenbaugh, No. 4; Hauser, No. 3; Klepetko, No. 2; Hamann, bow; Bangs, coxswain.

Johns Hopkins Wins Lacrosse Game.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—The Johns Hopkins lacrosse team to-day defeated Harvard by a score of 7 goals to 1. Harvard's single goal was scored by Vance within thirty seconds after play began. The playing of Wendell of Harvard was a feature.

AUTO ROAD RACING GROWING IN FAVOR

Florio Cup Contest in Italy This Month Starts the European Circuit.

EXCEPTIONAL ENTRY LIST

German Emperor's Cup Leads with 94 Cars—America Only Represented in the French Grand Prix.

Automobile road racing has never before held a position of such prominence in the motor circles of Europe and America as this year. Despite all statements to the effect that interest in competitions chiefly intended for racing machines was dying out, the tendency seems to be exactly the contrary. A striking illustration of this has recently been shown in this country by the establishment of separate races for American and foreign touring cars over the Long Island Motor Parkway, both of which will be held either immediately before or after the Vanderbilt Cup contest.

The interest in the big events of the year lies not alone in their racing features, but in the fact that they will be held under such varying conditions, indicating that new methods will prevail hereafter in long-distance events for testing the reliability of motor cars. The cylinder displacement idea as against the weight limitation has come prominently to the front, and in all of the big events with the exception of the Grand Prix in France and the Sporting Commission Cup for smaller cars, to be run in connection with the former race and the Vanderbilt Cup contest, some regulations on the basis of cylinder displacement have been enforced. It is by no means certain that the American event will not require something of this sort, as changes in the rules are to be made at the coming meeting of the Racing Board, but in view of the fact that the majority of American cars preparing to enter are being constructed to compete under the old conditions, nothing radical is contemplated at this time.

The racing circuit abroad will open on April 21, with the Targa-Florio Cup competition in Sicily under the auspices of the Automobile Club of Milan, and will conclude with the Florio Cup contest over the Brescia course, conducted by the Automobile Club of Italy on Sept. 1. Between and including these dates there will be nine prominent events, of which three will be long-distance competitions for touring cars. They are:

April 21—Targa-Florio race, 282 miles over 94-mile course in Sicily. Four-cylinder cars limited to cylinder bore between 120 and 130 millimeters, with weight limit of 2,200 pounds for minimum bore. Six-cylinder cars, same weight limit for cars with cylinders of 85 millimeter bore, with addition of 88 pounds for each additional millimeter bore.

May 28—English Tourist Trophy race, Isle of Man, 240 miles over 40-mile course. Fuel allowance limited to one gallon for 16 miles, with minimum weight for chassis of 2,240 pounds, with special requirements for size of chassis, wheel base, and body.

June 8-12—Herkomer Cup contest for touring cars over 1,150-mile route through Germany, starting from Dresden and ending at Frankfort. Limited to cars of cylinder capacity of from two-thirds of a gallon to 2¼ gallons, and to be driven by amateurs.

June 15—German Emperor's Cup race, 300 miles over 75-mile course. Maximum cylinder capacity limited to 2 gallons. Minimum weight limited to 2,585 pounds, including racing body and tires, but without gasoline, oil, water, or spare parts.

July 2—Grand Prix, 500 miles over 50-mile circuit, starting from Dieppe, France. Fuel consumption limited to 6.6 gallons per 62.1 miles. No weight limit or other restrictions.

July 2—Sporting Commission Cup, 300 miles over same circuit as Grand Prix. Fuel consumption 3.8 gallons per 61 miles. Other conditions similar, this race being intended for smaller cars.

July 21—Ardennes Circuit, 372 miles over 53-mile course, starting at Bastogne, Belgium. Cylinder capacity, 2 gallons; minimum weight, 2,585 pounds, including racing body and tires, but without tools or spare parts. Gasoline of 69 degrees to be furnished by Racing Board.

July 31—Liedekerke Cup for touring cars over Ardennes Circuit, Belgium. Cylinder, capacity limit.

Sept. 1—Florio Cup over Brescia circuit, Italy.

America will be represented in but one of these big foreign events, the Grand Prix, in which Walter Christie has entered his new racing car, which will probably be driven by Louis Strang, his mechanic of last year in the Vanderbilt Cup race. The entries for the two Belgian events and the Brescia circuit race in Italy have not yet closed, but it is not likely that any American drivers will go over for those events, as all of the racing men and cars will be occupied here in preparing for the Vanderbilt Cup race.

The large number of entries that all of these events have brought out is another strong evidence of road racing popularity. For the big Italian event this month forty-six cars are entered, representing four nations—Italy, France, Germany, and Switzerland. Thirty-four cars will compete in the French Grand Prix, five nations being represented, but for the German Emperor's Cup race the unprecedented number of ninety-four cars have entered, Germany naturally having the largest number, France and Italy, however, will send some of their best drivers and cars, while England, Switzerland, and Belgium will add to its international features. This trophy is the first one ever offered by the Emperor of Germany for an automobile speed race, and, while national patriotism has led nearly all of the German manufacturers to enter care, the general favor with which the rules have been received has contributed, perhaps more than anything else, to the willingness to compete. The committee was the first to advance cylinder capacity restrictions as among the conditions for eligibility, and the German rules have been virtually copied for the Florio Cup event. The headquartere for the German race will be at Kloster-Thron, a few miles north of Homburg.

With such an array of entries for the speed contests, the demand for high-class drivers is naturally at a premium. All of the men whose names are familiarly known here on account of their presence in the Long Island cup contests have been busy for months preparing for the European circuit. The opportunity for new drivers to make a name for themselves has never been brighter, and it would be no surprise to see some of the veterans dethroned from their former positions.

Wagner, the winner of last year's Vanderbilt Cup race, will drive a new Darracq car in all of the big events, and so will Duray, the Ardennes winner last year and the third man for the Vanderbilt Cup, Lancia, Nazarro, and Dr. Wellechot, the Italian Fiat team, will compete for the Florio and the German Cups. Albert Clement, the popular young Frenchman who was fourth in the race here last year, has entered the Florio and Grand Prix races, while Jenatzy, the best Mercedes driver, will be seen in the German race and the Grand Prix. George Callois, who drove one of the Thomae cars in the Vanderbilt Cup race last year, has been engaged this season to drive a Darracq car, and he will probably be seen in all of the events as well as Wagner.

Speculation on the speed possibilities of this year's races is already rife. The records made last year were of so high a standard that it will require exceptional cars and rare drivers to create new speed marks. Duray, by his victory in the Ardennee race, averaging 66 miles an hour, holds the speed record for long distance events. Szisz did practically as well in the Grand Prix, which was 769 miles long last year, twice the distance of the Ardennes race, by averaging 63 miles, and Wagner averaged 61½ miles in the Vanderbilt Cup race. What effect the new conditions will have upon speed records remains to be seen. Judging from the high horse powered cars being built for the Grand Prix, it seems likely that the French event will produce the highest speed averages, be the conditions for the Italian and German events are designed more for the purpose of demonstrating the serviceability of motor car engines than the encouragement of especially constructed racing machines.

Football at Tuskegee Institute.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 13.—"Deacon" Costello of this city, one of Cornell's most famous football men, has received an offer to coach a football team at Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute. He will probably accept.

ORIGIN OF "CRAWL STROKE."

New Swimming Style Made Popular by Daniels Started in Australia.

The "crawd stroke," which is now adopted by many of the swimmers in America, was brought into prominence through the wonderful prowess of C. M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club, whose phenomenal work in the natatorium has resulted in the establishment of a number of new records during Daniels's swimming career. Nearly every swimmer is trying to master the knack of this stroke.

The new stroke originated in an odd way. Two friends in Australia were swimming a race, and one of them easily out-distanced the other. The next time they swam the former winner, as a handicap, had his legs tied. Under these conditions his second victory was as conclusive as the first. After experimenting he expounded the theory that in old-fashioned swimming the resistance of the water as the legs are drawn up and spread out quite counter-balanced the power gained when the legs were struck out.

CRESCENT SHOOTERS WIN.

Brooklyn Clubmen Beat Boston A. A. Team at Riverside.

BOSTON, April 13.—A return shoot between the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Boston Athletic Association was held to-day at the traps of the latter club at Riverside, the Crescents winning by a score of 651 to 648. Moffett of the visiting team was high gun, with a score of 91. The first match at Brooklyn was won by the Crescent Club by 24 points.

Yale-Harvard Football Game Nov. 23.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 13.—Manager Dutcher of the Harvard football eleven went home to-day after an important visit to Yale. He arranged with Manager Foster of the Yale team to have the annual Yale-Harvard game played at Cambridge Nov. 23. He also started negotiations for a Yale-Harvard general athletic conference to construct a new Yale-Harvard general athletic agreement in place of the one which expired last March.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Energetic work is being done by the committee in charge of the Orphans' Day parade in this city on June 12 to secure sufficient cars to give several hundred inmates of the different asylums an enjoyable day's outing. Requests have been sent to the forty-one members of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association asking them to encourage their agents in supplying cars for the event.

Cortlandt Field Bisbop, chairman of the Maps Committee of the Automobile Club of America, has notified motorists touring in New Jersey that the highway between Rahway and Metuchen is in a dangerous condition, due to faulty construction and neglect. Mr. Bishop's automobile fell through a section of the macadam a few days ago, and it required two hours' work with a team of horses to pull it out.

While in New Yorkers the taximeter idea is new, Parisians have had the benefit of the service for two or three years. A most satisfactory car for city service in Paris has been found in the 16-20 horse-power Brasier, with a short chassis fitted with a landaulet body. It is speedy, starts very smoothly, and has sufficient power to be used for short runs into the country. E. B. Gallaher is importing a number of these cars, equipping them with limousins and landaulet bodies.

Walter C. Martin, the American representative of the English Rolls-Royce car, will have on exhibition this week a chassis of the highest powered Rolls-Royce car imported to this country. It is of 40-50 horse power, with a touring body by an English firm.

C. L. Lawrence of the B. L. M. Motor Car Company will sail for Europe on April 19 to visit the Krupp iron works in Germany and several large automobile factories for the purpose of studying motor conditions abroad.

Charles Schmidt, the designer of the 1907 cars manufactured by the Peerless Motor Car Company of Cleveland, Ohio, sailed this month for Europe. He is expected to be away about six weeks, and while in France will make contracts and select materials to be used in the construction of the 1908 models. He will visit all the important European automobile manufactories.

Having been shown at many automobile shows in American cities, the Golden Dragon has left the Philadelphia factory and is now on its way to Canada, where it will be exhibited at the Montreal show and in other Canadian cities.

The following names have been proposed for membership in the New York Motor Club: W. W. Haskell, George H. MacWilliam, Louis H. Perlman, A. F. MacWilliam, L. C. Pulsifer, Wayne Murray, Henry F. Holbrook, R. A. Albee, Jr., and R. D. Garden.

Cars have been sold in many different ways and sales have been made in very short periods of time, but one of the most novel sales recently made was when Chriton R. Mabley sold a 30-35 horse-power S. & M. Simplex car upon an order from Boston over the long-distance telephone in the short space of three and one-half minutes.

Although there has been some talk that the early shows would prevent the importers from having their cars here in time to exhibit, Robert Fulton, manager of the Mercedes car in America, states that the 1908 Mercedes model will be here by Oct. 1.

The American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association is continuing its strides in the line of increased membership, as shown by the announcement yesterday that the Mack Bros. Motor Car Co., of Allentown, Pa., has been elected to membership. Two other applications are now pending. The Mack Bros. Motor Car Co. make the Manhattan eight-seating cars, which are in use in many prominent cities.

The agents of the Mora car state that one of the speediest and best equipped of all the Mora cars will be on exhibition at their salesroom, 110th Street and Broadway, this week. The new car is one of the racy types of 24 horse power, shaft driven, with pan support for the motor and gears. The motor and gear side is first bolted to a pan support, and then the entire support is bolted to a composition wood armored frame.

Arrangements have been effected between Milton Roblee, general manager for the Actors' Benefit Fund Fair, and Wyckoff, Church & Partridge, whereby this latter are placing in the Metropolitan Opera House a Babcock Electric Stanhope carriage. It will be raffled off during the fair, tickets selling for $1 apiece.

Harry S. Houpt reports that the interest of the public in automobiles and the demand for cars is surprising, though he had expected a tremendous trade this Spring. He says that last week was one of the greatest of the season for Thomas cars. Among the purchasers were: B. Hoffman, Wallie Eddinger, B. M Fellows, Fred A. Stone, L. D. Hebbard, Franklin Pettit, J. H. Townsend, J. C. McCoy, W. M. Halloway, K. W. McNeil, Lawrence S Kohn, Dr. J. W. Moore, M. J. Sbewan, W. H. Reid, and C. C. Valentine.

"With the prospect of good weather automobilists are eager to get out on the road," said A. M. Robbins, manager of the Aerocar agency, last week. "For the last ten days we have sold a car a day, and our demonstrating cars are always busy." Among the purchasers of 40 horse power cars were Charles E. Miller, Joseph F. Brown, and William H. Thompson of this city, and Harry B. Tuttle of New Haven.

The fast run recently made by an American Mora car, from Camden to Atlantic City in 69 minutes, was a topic of interesting comment last week, and many requests for demonstrations were made at the Broadway salesrooms of the American Mors. Every car has been sold, and Mr. Hopkins, the manager, has sent word to the St. Louis factory to hasten early deliveries.

Thomas Henderson, Vice President of the Licensed Association of Automobile Manufacturers and of the Winton Motor Carriage Company, has returned to Cleveland from a month's trip through the Far West. "I was astonished at the remarkable prosperity of the Western country," he said, "particularly of the Pacific Coast section. Motor cars have so emphatically demonstrated their usefulness under severe conditions, in cities, country, and mining camps, that sales are made to Far Western buyers with considerable less effort than in the East, where details rather than general practicability wield an influence out of proportion to their importance."

The United States Government has issued a patent to Hiram P. Maxim of this Electric Vehicle Company for an interchangeable motor vehicle running gear made in two distinct parts, one part consisting of the steering mechanism and the other of the driving mechanism. As this system of design is used by all manufacturers of this electric vehicles in America, the granting of this patent has caused something of a sensation in the electric carriage trade, and there is some speculation among the other manufacturers as to whether the company will exercise its right to this exclusive use of the Maxim patents.

Some one counted up not long ago and found that there were sixty-four trades and professions represented in the work done on a motor car before it is completed. At one of the factories in the country, that of the E. R. Thomas Motor Company at Buffalo, there is one which was not included. It is that of interpreter. John Krutchen holds the position, and he can write and speak English, German, French, Italian and Spanish. All of these are called into use every day except Spanish. Most of Krutchen's work is concerned with the members of the foreign engineering department of the company. He is also a gas engine expert, and has designed several speedy motor boats.

Herman Broecsel, Jr., who piloted the Simplex VIII. in the recent Miami motor boat regatta, has received word that the Simplex VIII. has been awarded the Miami shield for the best general performance by a speed boat during the regatta.

A report has just been received in this city that a combination has been effected between the Isotta Fraschini Automobile Company of Italy and the De Dietrich Company of France. It is generally conceded that the combination will continue to turn out two types of cars similar to those made by the separate companies at present. If the deal has actually been consummated, the concern will be the largest manufacturers of automobiles in the world.

POLO CLUBS READY FOR ANNUAL GAMES

Association Delegates to Meet Here This Week to Apportion Tournament Dates.

NEW METHODS PROPOSED

Joshua Crane, Jr., Wants Event Limited to High Handicap Players —Many Local Contests.

Prominent polo ists from a majority of the leading clubs throughout the country will meet in the Riding and Driving Club, Fifty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday evening for the annual meeting and dinner of the Polo Association. This meeting practically heralds the opening of the polo season, and from the large number of acceptances received last week by the chairman, H. L. Herbert, interest in the sport seems to be increasing. The association is now composed of thirty-nine clubs, the largest number in its history, and it is expected that at least twenty-five of these will be represented by delegates.

Besides the election of officers chief interest in the meeting lies in the apportionment of dates for the annual club tournaments and championships. A new tournament plan which is to permit the high handicapped men from various clubs to form picked teams for a special competition, somewhat on the lines of an open championship, will be presented by Joshua Crane, Jr., the delegate of the Dedham Club, near Boston. In view of the fact that there is a bare possibility that the National championship may be awarded to a Western club this new plan is attracting wide attention. Mr. Crane has sent a circular letter outlining the conditions under which the event might be conducted to the representatives of most of the big clubs in the East, and if the National event should go to the West a big tournament for the best players in this section of the country will undoubtedly be authorized.

An unusually large number of applications has already been received for club tournaments. It will be no easy matter to arrange the dates so as to prevent conflicts between clubs in the same districts favoring particular dates. To obviate this difficulty and so as not to entail too much labor upon visiting teams in requiring them to ship their ponies to a number of clubs the method adopted last year of consolidating the events in certain sections into district tournaments will be repeated. This was done last season with great success in Philadelphia, and to some extent in the metropolitan locality, but so many club events are held here that those which do not secure choice dates early in the year have an opportunity of holding Fall tournaments in which local teams are the chief contestants.

The Westchester Country Club will not hold a tournament this season, and the first big event will probably be at the Meadow Brook Club, followed by Essex County, Rumson, and Rockaway. The Philadelphia tournament will be held in June, as usual, and the National championship, as well as the junior championship, if it is decided to continue that lesser event, will probably be held in that month, as the majority of polo ists believe that the early part of the year is better than later in the season for the big games.

There is no possibility of an international polo match this season. A satisfactory American team cannot be secured before another trial for the cup now held by the Hurlingham Club of England, and the international subject is not likely to be discussed at the meeting.

The Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, which joined the association last year, is going to try to revive polo this Summer on the Prospect Park parade ground, and it is barely possible that some games with the Troop C players may be seen there. At Van Cortlandt Park Squadron A will begin practice within the next two weeks. The polo club of the squadron will ask for an open tournament in the Fall, but a number of special matches for May and June are being arranged. Efforts are being made to secure some of the college teams and the squadron will go to West Point on May 25 to play the Cadets.

No change in the present officers of the association is likely. H. L. Herbert will be re-elected Chairman, and William A. Hazard of the Rockaway Club Secretary. The Executive Committee consists of R. L. Agassiz, Myopia; George J. Gould, Lakewood; John C. Groome, Philadelphia Country; O. W. Bird, Meadow Brook; Joshua Crane, Jr., Dedham; Charles Wheeler, Bryn Mawr, and Sidney C. Love, Onwentsia.

Future Major Leaguers.

Branch 1, Consolidated Gas Company Street Department, will be represented by a strong baseball team this season. The nine is prepared to book games through Manager Joseph J. Murphy, 3 Lexington Avenue, Maspeth, L. I. Games with Hollywoods, Englewoods, Haverstraws, Nyack, Rockville Centres, and Hempstead teams preferred.

Any first-class amateur team wishing to arrange dates, from 17 to 18 years, will be accommodated by the Guilford Athletic Club. The McGinnitys, Villages, Seminoles, Osceolas, and other teams of equal strength preferred. Address James O'Neill, 247 Taylor Street, Brooklyn.

J. W. Robertson will manage the Railway Steel Spring Company team this year, and wishes to secure games for his nine with any first-class amateur team.

The Metz Athletic Club, with players averaging from 12 to 13 years, would like to hear from teams relative to arranging Sunday games. The battery is J. Hillgreen and Patrick Fishback. Address Thomas Hogan, 235 West Broadway, New York.

The Allerton Field Club, managed by C. Newak, 527 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, has been organized for the season. The club desires to hear from out-of-town nines offering suitable guarantees.

The Carlton Athletic Club has several open dates for teams willing to secure a good attraction. Address B. K. Frankel, 162 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York.

Any uniformed team averaging from 15 to 18 years of age can be accommodated with games by addressing William Faul, manager, Hudson Athletic Club, 387 Eighth Avenue, New York.

The Unknowns of Elmhurst, L. I., have organized for the season. Teams offering suitable inducements should address George W. Walsh, Elmhurst Avenue, corner of Third Street, Elmhurst, L. I. The Unknowns average from 15 to 16 years.

Commencing June 22, the Correspondence Bureau of the Adams Express Company will be represented by a strong baseball team. The team wants to hear from all transportation companies in Greater New York or out-of-town clubs which will defray expenses for Saturday afternoon games. Address Samuel Shoulberg, manager, 53 West Fourteenth Street, New York.

Thirty-four teams are entered in the Manhattan baseball tournament this year. In order to play, the boys are compelled to go to either the Parade Grounds, Brooklyn, or in the Bronx.

The season of the baseball tournament in the Public Schools Athletic League lasts from April 15 to June 20. The District League games will be decided between April 15 and May 4, the borough games between May 6 and May 25, and the city championship games between May 29 and June 22. The District League games are a sort of tryout to qualify to compete in the borough championships.

The members of the team winning the city championship in the Public Schools Athletic League baseball tournament will receive gold medals this year. The successful members of the teams in the city championships will be presented with silver medals, while nine regular and two substitute medals also will be awarded. The school winning the city championships is entitled to hold the Spalding Trophy for one year, and to the victors of the borough championships the following trophies, which they are permitted to retain for one year, will be donated: Manhattan, Hyler Trophy; Brooklyn, McCarren Trophy; Bronx, Spalding Trophy; Queens, Brooklyn Eagle Trophy; Richmond, Spalding Trophy.

Capt. R. A. McGovern and Manager H. E. Burnes of De La Salle have mustered the following players to represent the school team this season: Abrams and Doyle, pitchers; McGovern, catcher; Saunders, first base; Burnes, second base; Meenan, short stop; Mitchell, third base; Murphy, centre field; Herrera, right field; O'Keefe, left field; T. Doyle and J. Meenan, substitutes.

The Carlstadt A. A., semi-professional champions of Bergen County, will again be represented by a strong team this season. Last season this team won twenty-four games and lost eight, defeating some of the best teams in New York and New Jersey. The team has its home ground in Carlstadt, N. J., and travels on Saturdays. There are still several Saturday dates open which the management would like to fill with out-of-town teams who offer a reasonable guarantee. E. Fisher has been elected Manager of the team, and R. Hagedorn Captain. For games address R. Hagedorn, 391 Webster Avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

The Bronx Field Club will open the season with the Broadhurst Field Club at Broadhurst Oval next Sunday.

School Teams in Baseball.

The Public Schools Athletic League baseball championship, which begins to-morrow, has ninety-three teams entered in Greater New York. Trophies will be presented to the winners of the borough championships, and these winners play in the city tournament for the championship of Greater New York, the winner of which will receive the Spalding baseball trophy for the year 1907-8. The following is a list of schools which have entered teams from the various boroughs:

Manhattan—Public School Nos. 2, 5, 6, 10, 14, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32, 40, 43, 44, 49, 58, 62, 69, 70, 74, 82, 87, 89, 109, 147, 168, 169, 171, 184, 186.

Brooklyn—Public School Nos. 1, 3, 10, 16, 19, 23, 25, 26, 27, 80, 82, 34, 36, 43, 44, 45, 55, 70, 72, 73, 78, 82, 84, 85, 88, 100, 107, 109, 119, 122, 123, 128, 134, 136, 138, 144, 147, 149.

Bronx—Public School Nos. 5, 9, 10, 23, 29, 37.

Queens—Public School Nos. 1, 4, 5, 14, 17, 19, 20, 23, 27, 31, 87.

Richmond—Public School Nos. 12, 14, 19.

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WHAT IS SPORTSMANSHIP

Effort to Unify Regulations for Gentleman's Games Involves Appointment of a Court of Review.

What constitutes an amateur?

Since the government of amateur athletics was first undertaken the question of amateur status has been a constant source of irritation and dispute. A general idea of the proscriptions, which must not be violated, is widely held, but specific definition that shall settle all such questions has not been adopted by any body of control and accepted generally. Differences of opinion have been frequent, and have led to acrimonious disputes, recrimination, and general misunderstandings that have been harmful. It is necessary that some step be taken to prevent them if anomalous conditions are not to continue.

The latest case to give trouble is that of the fancy skater, George Kirner of Brooklyn, who was permitted to compete in the Amateur Athletic Union championship and to win second place when he had specifically violated the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union. He had been a skate boy at St. Nicholas Rink prior to 1900, and had received money for instructing skaters. The Amateur Athletic Union especially prohibits the competition of any person who, directly or indirectly, receives money for training or coaching another in any athletic exercise, and the Amateur Skating Association had repeatedly refused to accept Kirner's entry for the fancy skating championship. Although these facts were well established and known, he was permitted to compete in the Amateur Athletic Union championship because none of his fellow competitors would lodge a protest against him.

The case is now in the hands of the Registration Committee, which has held a hearing and taken evidence, Kirner admitting the facts, but no decision has yet been rendered. It seems a hardship that a boy who was forced to earn his living in this way should have the stigma of professionalism; yet the law is unquestionable. The whole decision rests upon the equities of the case—whether or not the Amateur Athletic Union should recognize extenuating circumstances. Some of the colleges that have faced the same situation have decided there is extenuation for some offenses and have abrogated to themselves the right to determine when offenses disqualify and when they do not.

Taking the gamut of sport it is found that widely different amateur regulations exist. The strictest in the letter of the law is the definition of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, under which, for instance, it was possible to disqualify Arthur Duffy, the discredited sprinter, where the Amateur Athletic Union rules did not cover his case. The Tennis Association has very lax regulations, but one which drew the sabre over the eligibility of Beals C. Wright, which caused a considerable stir and placed the association in an unpleasant light abroad. In tennis circles there is to-day regrettable laxity, one illustration of which is given in the open betting by players upon the outcome of matches in which they contest.

Cricket is another sport which presents anomalous conditions, where professionalism is recognized and professionals regularly play on teams which they coach, something that disqualifies an amateur in baseball, for instance. Capt. Collins of the Columbia University nine was disqualified both by his university and by the Amateur Athletic Union for just that offense.

Another illustration of lax government is afforded in hockey, where the Amateur Hockey League permits regularly men who have acknowledgly received salaries for playing, and who have been imported from Canada for the specific purpose of playing hockey, in the past to compete as amateurs. The hockey players say that their organization is a close corporation and they have the right to play whom they please as long as it is so and no one has the right to object to their practices.

While this may be true in the abstract it is easy to see how the abrogation of such a right if permitted to extend to all organizations would soon undermine all amateur sport, and instead of having law to protect those who wish to compete with men who do not engage in sport for a livelihood and in consequence have scandals of "thrown games and races" and like constantly creeping out, such as once was characteristic of the turf racing game.

The cleanest organization in existence to-day is unquestionably the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. Yet in it such cases as that of the Vesper Boat Club at Henley develop, and America is forced to submit to such ignominious snubs as grew out of that case at Henley.

In the last analysis the question of amateurism involves one's conscience. It is not the idea to set up a standard which shall be rigidly enforced because there is anything ignominious in professionalism. The professional athlete has again and again in individual instances abused and defrauded the public by hippodroming and worse. It is to prevent such men from entering in competition with clean men that an amateur standard is demanded to avoid the unpleasant necessity of explaining one's reason for prohibiting an objectionable person from competing.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in various sports that men, whose personal honor is generally regarded as unassailable, will take petty advantage of an opponent, will trick and deceive in an effort to secure a prize the monetary value of which has no interest to them whatever. The reason for this condition undoubtedly is moral—the lack of appreciation of the underlying principles of true sportsmanship. To minimize this unfortunate attitude the most earnest effort is being made by such organizations as the Public Schools Athletic League and the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States, which seeks to raise the plane of sport on just those lines.

It would be well if some central body could be organized to contain such men as to place its dictum beyond question to unify athletic laws and to enforce as a court of last resort its regulations; in which should be vested the right to qualify the letter of the law to prevent injustice and yet to maintain the highest code of honor and to generally prevent the creeping into gentleman's sport of the insidious influences that before today have brought it into disrepute.

GOLFERS PLAY THIS WEEK.

First Big Tournament of the Season at Garden City.

Local golfers will get busy this week, and with the opening of the three-day tournament at Garden City next Thursday the competitive season on Northern links will be fairly under way. The popularity of the Garden City links insures a big entry from the Metropolitan players, and it will be the first event in which the new handicap ratings recently issued by the Metropolitan Golf Association will go into effect. Walter Travis, the ex-National champion, and Jerome D. Travis, the present Metropolitan title holder, will be among the starters. A field of from fifty to sixty will be seen in the eighteen-hole qualifying round. Two sets of sixteen will qualify for two cups and additional trophies have been offered for the beaten eights in each division.

Following Garden City, the second big tournament of the season will be at the Lakewood Country Club, beginning April 25 and continuing three days. The return of many of the Southern players has occasioned active playing on the Lakewood course since the first of this month, and within another week the greens will be in admirable condition. The Atlantic City tournament will come during the week of the Lakewood, and as the Metropolitan championship will be held at the end of May, local golfers will not suffer from lack of practice in preparation for the various trophies offered in the Metropolitan event.

"JEFF" AS A RACONTEUR.

Champion Makes Fame of Baron Munchausen Pale.

Baron Munchausen lives in fame as the hero of unexampled achievement and marvelous adventure because "Jim" Jeffries has never gotten his due. Great as is the pugilistic ability of the champion and widespread as is his renown in consequence, they would be dwarfed to insignificance were his power as raconteur generally known. That Jeffries is the hero of his tales is incidental. Of course none would question their verity—in Jeffries's hearing. Some of them are so remarkable as to merit preservation.

Imagine a solitary hunter being caught in a trap by a mountain lion with nothing save nature's weapons with which to defend himself, and killing the lion with one blow of his powerful fist. Or of finding himself alone on a lost mountain trail and lying down beside his horse, being aroused in the night by tarantulas crawling over him, killing sixteen of the poisonous insects by crushing them under his feet in the space of sixteen seconds. These are characteristic of Jeffries. But the crowning glory of Jeffries's repertoire is a poker yarn he told to a quartette of gamblers in a Newark café once.

The café was in the theatre where the champion was showing during the week, and it was Jeffries's custom to visit the place every night after the performance. Joe Maxwell, an intimate friend, was with the pugilist at the time and can vouch for the telling of the story.

After one of the gamblers had related a commonplace tale about pinochle Jeffries told how he had participated in a table-stakes game of poker out West that lasted seventy-two hours without cessation.

"It happened in Los Angeles," began "Jeff" in that suave way he has, "and I won't forget it as long as I live. There were five of us when we started. I had about 2,000 simoleons before me and I was determined to increase my pile to $10,000 or go clean broke. Well, my pile went down and rose by turns, and at the end of two days I was about $8,000 to the good. My pals dropped out and by the fiftieth hour why there was only three of us left.

"At the sixtieth hour I had only one player and at the end of the seventy-second hour I was the only one left. Well, I didn't feel sleepy a bit, but to be sure that I wouldn't get groggy I just bathed my face in water saturated with borax and in a jiffy I was as fresh as ever and ready to continue for another seventy-two hours. Copped, all told, about $12,000 in the game.

Jeffries did not flinch a muscle when he told this. His countenance was as immobile as if it were made of stone, and he never smiled. He evidently believed the story himself, judging from the pleasure he derived in telling it. His listeners, one by one, fled, and when the fighter came to the end of his "dream" he was practically alone.

SHOOTING IN THE RAIN.

Cup and Trophy Handicaps at Travers Island—Other Scores.

Trap shooters faced a northeast gale for love of the sport at the New York Athletic Club's traps at Travers Island yesterday. It was the sort of weather that tried the eyesight because of the rain which at times fell in torrents, while the wind caused the gunners to display the best of judgment as to the flight of the "clay birds." Even under these conditions the scores were good, and in the April Cup contest Fred A. Hodgman and F. H. Schauffler tied. The former finally won on the shoot-off, with his total of 25 kills, while Schauffler was only one behind him.

George F. Pelham, shooting from scratch mark, made an even score of 23 kills, with Fred A. Hodgman, handicapped at 1, in the competition for the E. N. Huggins Cup. On the whole, Pelham was in much better shooting trim than the other scratch man of the squad that faced the traps, W. Dudley. The latter was bothered by the gusts of rain so that he would occasionally miss a comparatively easy kill. The scores:

April Cup, Handicap, 25 Targets.—George F. Pelham, (scratch,) 43; Fred A. Hodgman, (4,) 45; F. H. Schauffler, (2,) 45; O. M. Brazier, (1,) 43; George W. Kuchler, (4,) 40; W. Dudley, (scratch,) 40; F. A. Dugro, (8,) 43. In shoot-off of tie, Fred A. Hodgman, 24; F. H. Schauffler, 23.

E. N. Huggins Cup, Handicap, 25 Targets.—George F. Pelham, (scratch,) 23; Fred A. Hodgmen, (1,) 23; F. H. Schauffler, (1,) 21; O. M. Brazier, (3,) 22; George W. Kuchler, (2,) 22; W. Dudley, (scratch,) 20; F. A. Dugro, (4,) 19.

Trophy No. 1, Handicap, 25 Targets.—George F. Pelham, (scratch,) 22; Fred A. Hodgman, (2,) 23; F. H. Schauffler, (1,) 17; O. M. Brazier, (6,) 24; George W. Kuchler, (4,) 21; W. Dudley, (scratch,) 22; F. A. Dugro, (4,) 21.

Trophy No. 2, Handicap, 25 Targets.—F. A. Dugro, (5,) 25; George W. Kuchler, (3,) 23; F. H. Schauffler, (2,) 22; O. M. Brazier, (7,) 22; W. Dudley, (scratch,) 21; George F. Pelham, (scratch,) 20; Fred A. Hodgman, (2,) 20.

Trophy No. 3, Handicap, 25 Targets.—Fred A. Hodgman, (2,) 25; F. H. Schauffler, (2,) 25; O. M. Brazier, (7,) 29; George W. Kuchler, (3,) 20; George F. Pelham, (scratch,) 19; W. Dudley, (scratch,) 17; F. A. Dugro, (4,) 19.

TEN PAIRS DOUBLE TARGETS.

F. H. Schauffler	14	G. F. Pelham	7
F. A. Hodgman	11	W. Dudley	7
O. M. Brazier	8	F. A. Dugro	7
G. W. Kuchler	8		

NORTH RIVER GUN CLUB SHOOT.

The North River Gun Club trap shooters had a good day's sport at their traps yesterday at Edgewater, N. J., despite the inclement weather. William Bussing won a leg on a case of shells, and in the shoot-off of the tie of last Saturday with John Ropes he again scored the greater number of targets. The shooting was exceptionally good considering the wind and rain, but not a clean score of targets was made by any of the gunners. The scores:

	10.	10.	10.	10.	10.	15.	10.	15.	25.	25
Eickhoff	9	8	10	7	9	11	10	13	21	..
Gilleraine	8	7	9	8	7	10	7	12	19	..
Dr. Downs	10	1	9	8	7	15	6	12	23	..
Medler	7	6	5	9	7	11	5	8	18	..
Westhall	6	7	6	7	8	12	8	9	17	..
Richter	..	..	10	9	11	15	..	15	18	21
Harris	..	..	10	9	9	15	..	13	25	..
Ropes	..	..	10	8	6	13	7	10	21	21
Russell	..	..	8	8	10	9	..	14	..	..
McClane	..	..	9	10	10	13	13	8	22	22
Earl	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	12	23	23

News of the Golf Links.

Unusual interest will be centred this year in the women's championship tournament of Great Britain, which will begin May 13 at the Newcastle Club links, County Down, Ireland, from the fact that two of America's leading players are entered for the event, Miss Margaret Curtis and Miss Harriot Curtis. Mrs. C. F. Whitney and Miss Grace Keyes are also in Europe, but they will not compete in the championship. Miss Harriot Curtis is the present amateur champion of the United States.

E. F. Beyers, the United States amateur champion, will sail for Europe this month to compete in the amateur championship of Great Britain, which begins May 27, on the old St. Andrews links, Scotland.

A number of team matches will be played this season by the Princeton Golf Club. On April 27 the collegians will play the Montclair team on the Montclair links, and early in May they will go to Englewood to meet the team there. Princeton has a very good team this year, and expects to make a strong bid for the championship at the next inter-collegiate tournament, to be held in the Fall.

The open championship of Great Britain will be held on June 17 and 18, on the Hoylake links, near Liverpool.

A few changes have been made in the eighteen-hole course of the Essex County Country Club at Orange, and the greens have been improved. The length of the course is a trifle less than 6,000 yards. The regular club competitions will begin May 4, when a trophy presented by J. E. Bailey of the Trentham Golf Club, England, will be played for.

The links of the Dunwodie Country Club, which were opened last Summer, have undergone extensive improvements, and the Tournament Committee is arranging a long series of matches to begin next month. The cup presented last Fall by Frank Presbrey as the championship trophy of the club will be played for in a three-day tournament later in the season.

A home and home team match has been arranged between the Dyker Meadow and Englewood golfers. The first match will be played on May 11, on the Dyker Meadow links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, and on May 25 the return game will be played on the Englewood club course.

TENNIS MATCHES ON INDOOR COURT

Boston Girls on Winning Teams in First of Mixed Doubles.

MISS JEAN REID DEFEATED

Play of the Dashing Variety Characterized the Contests in St. Nicholas Rink.

Miss Eleanora Sears and Miss Marion Fenno, the Boston lawn tennis players, displayed their top game yesterday. Their play was snappy and brilliant, and materially helped their partners through to victory in the opening matches of the mixed doubles tournament, the second of the indoor series on the court of the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. Miss Sears was paired with William A. Larned, the National ex-champion, while Miss Fenno had as partner George L. Wrenn, Jr.

These pairs contested in the first round of the doubles event, which produced excellent sport. Miss Sears and Mr. Larned were the first to take the court, and they defeated Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, after three hard-fought sets. In the other match Miss Fenno and Mr. Wrenn won in straight sets from Miss Phyllis Green and Edgar W. Leonard, the Harvard ex-champion.

Despite the cloudy afternoon, the light was excellent on the court. It was reflected from the white walls, while the grass-green canvas playing surface and the backstops made it easy to keep track of the ball. A large gallery of society folk were present, and among the most enthusiastic were Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Gould, Mrs. R. V. L. Pruyn, Miss Cooper, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Knapp, Miss W. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hadden, Mrs. James Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond D. Little, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell.

Miss Reid and Mr. Pell played a dashing game at the net in the first set of their match. They led throughout this set and won after nine games. Then Larned began to drive for passes from deep court, while Miss Sears scored the aces by volleyed returns from close to the net. The Boston girl and the ex-champion fairly romped through this set. They devoted considerable of their attention to Miss Reid. The latter pluckily endeavored to play her part on her side of the net. She frequently made telling shots for clean passes. On the whole, Miss Sears and Larned relatively outclassed the opposing pair, and after taking the second set at 6—1, they made a runaway finish to the match.

The Philadelphia girl, Miss Phyllis Green, provided the features of the second game. She bounced around the court and kept the ball moving at a lively pace. Her smashes and cross-court shots were cleverly manoeuvred and she frequently embarrassed Wrenn by catching him off his guard and scoring the ace by smashing the ball directly to his feet. The playing of Miss Fenno and Wrenn had the quality of balance and steadiness about it that pinched out the close games. The summary:

Indoor Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Eleanore Sears and William A. Larned defeated Miss Jean Reid and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Marion Fenno and George L. Wrenn, Jr., defeated Miss Phyllis Green and Edgar W. Leonard, 6—4, 6—4.

PATRONS FOR TENNIS GAMES.

President Roosevelt May Lend Name to State Championship After English Custom.

The English custom of having honorary patrons and officers for the lawn tennis championships is to be followed this season in one or two of the more important tournaments in this city. It may find its first trial in the holding of the New York State championship by the New York Athletic Club. As President Roosevelt is a son of the Empire State and also a member of the New York Athletic Club, it is likely in this connection that he will be asked to be the chief patron of the tournament, as he is an ardent lover of the game. Gov. Charles E. Hughes has also been mentioned, and President Eliot of Harvard as well, in connection with the holding of the metropolitan championship by the West Side Lawn Tennis Club.

This is only one of a number of things of distinctly British flavor that gives evidence of the National Association, and the more active players, taking a leaf from "John Bull's" tennis book, and adapting the lessons to their needs. The prospect of holding several of the more important championships under the patronage of these of high station interested in the development of the game, it is believed, will create a marked stimulus in this country. The remarkable rise and development of the game in England has been due in no inconsiderable degree to the interest royalty has taken in lawn tennis. In Germany Emperor William and the Crown Prince have set their seal of approval upon it, which has rapidly advanced its interests, especially as the Crown Prince has won some distinction as a player. Even in Spain King Alphonso takes his daily turn on the tennis courts. And a greater number of open tournaments are being held at the resorts each year at which tourists compete.

The movement to bring about the desired patronage was favored last Autumn by Frederick G. Anderson, a member of the Executive Committee and President of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club. He has carefully made a collection of programmes of many of the more important meetings in England, showing the representative list of patrons under which the tournaments are played. Thus early in the season the plans formulated promised to follow the ideas of the established English usage in the larger tournaments.

As an indication of what might be done a lawn tennis official suggested the following list for the New York championship, as representative of the Empire State:

Patron—Theodore Roosevelt.
President—George B. McClellan.
Vice Presidents—Bishop Henry C. Potter, Archbishop Ireland, Gov. Charles E. Hughes, Nicholas Murray Butler, President Columbia University; Chancellor McCracken, Col. John Jacob Astor, Col. Daniel Appleton, and Andrew Carnegie.

Already the stimulus of President Roosevelt and his tennis Cabinet has created widespread interest in the game. It is believed by several of those high in tennis circles that all of those named on the list would be only too ready to lend their influence toward such a dignified and all-eminently amateur sport as lawn tennis. The minor positions on the list would be supplied from among the immediate club members, so that the executive management of the tournament would be in their hands.

City College Strength Test.

Under the supervision of Physical Director Thomas A. Storey of the College of the City of New York, a competitive strength test will be held in the college gymnasium April 17, 18, and 19. A similar competition was decided last year, but the apparatus in the new gymnasium has aided materially in developing promising and enthusiastic candidates. Four medals have been donated by Drs. Stratford and Cairns of the Natural History Department for the best man in each collegiate class. The intercollegiate Strength Test rules will govern the contest, and the records made will be official.

The following will compete: 1907—Hubert, Holdgerd, Oboler, Strumwasser; 1908—Brown, Book, Stillwell; 1909—Brandt, Goldman, Weinstein; 1910—Davidowitz, Gladstone, Katz, Moore, Norman, Langman, Warren, and Wolfson.

GLIMPSE OF APRIL SEEN,

But It Won't Last—Blizzard Weather in the West and Cold Coming.

April really arrived yesterday, just thirteen days late, but looking as natural as ever.

Alternate showers and sunshine was the weather programme, and the New Yorker wore his raincoat on his back and on his arm and carried his umbrella up and down in an effort to adjust himself to the new conditions. The rain was gentle and soothing and many persons preferred to enjoy the pleasant sprinkling, walking along with their collars turned up, and carrying their umbrellas in their hands.

Spring came, too, after many false warnings. Those who make their living by putting the seasons into rhyme and rhythm, piped a new note.

But while all this was going on in New York nearby places were shaking camphor balls out of the bed comfortables and blankets, preparatory to using them again. In Western New York, it was cold and snow was falling. Further West it was bitterly cold and snow fell plentifully. The cause of it all was a cold wave from the weather rookeries in the Rockies that started across the country some days ago. It has left much sickness in its wake.

Reports from the West and Southwest indicated that great damage has been done to fruit crops. From Milwaukee came reports of a blizzard in Wisconsin. At Green Bay, Wis., ten inches of snow fell. Telegraph and telephone wires were down, and the street car and railway service was badly hampered.

From Cleveland report came that snow had fallen in quantities over the entire State, with a big drop in temperature, which had done great damage to fruits and small vegetables. Snow fell in Nashville for several hours, and advices from other parts of Tennessee, Southern Kentucky, and Alabama indicated that early fruit had been killed.

Temperatures varying from 36 to 16 degrees were reported from Missouri and Oklahoma points. Shipping in Boston was completely tied up by the storm. A gale, which at times reached a velocity of fifty miles an hour, accompanied by snow and sleet, prevented the departure of sailing vessels.

Under these circumstances April will not be with us long. Last night the weather man predicted fair and colder weather for to-day and fairer and still colder Monday. He refused to take a chance on snow. He also said that the temperature yesterday fluctuated between 39 and 43 degrees, and the humidity was high.

PICTURES BY W. L. LATHROP.

Views of New Jersey and Long Island in Spring and Winter.

Till April 27 the Montross Galleries will contain a score of paintings by Mr. W. L. Lathrop, N. A., the greater number representing recent work. They fill the larger gallery, leaving plenty of distance between frames, and thus the twenty pictures are seen to good advantage.

Mr. Lathrop is a landscapist who has won prizes and medals at the Academy and the late Society of American Artists. He is a bit of an impressionist, and something of a painter of atmosphere, too; but he stops short of the color scheme invented by the Neo-Impressionists and pursues the even tenor of his way unharassed by the nervous excitement under which the artists of that school labor.

A view of hills and distant woods called "Melting Snow" brings out the painter's ability to halt midway between a simple transcript of Nature and one that tells a good deal more than ordinary realism does. Atmosphere and a sense of loneliness and cold take this picture out of the common rut. "On the Canal" is remarkable for excellent cloud painting and the employment of a single canalboat in the middle distance as a color note which gives the key to the entire composition. Here again the distances are managed with excellent tact.

"Coming Storm" presents a brilliant management of light in the dramatically moving clouds. "A Neglected Farm" is at the opposite pole, for the scene lies absolutely quiet and unmoved under a soft and windless spell of sunshine. "The Cliff," were it only a little less broad in its brushwork, might be by Kensett or Sanford Gifford. "April in an Orchard" has the same intensely quiet and restful air, while "Misty Day" is an exercise in the painting of distances enveloped and made mysterious by veils of vapor.

Notable pictures are "Old House in the Glen" and "Pasture Land in Summer." But Spring is the favorite season with this landscapist, as we see from "Stony Pasture," "Early Spring," and "April"—to mention only a few of the farmland views taken just before the unfolding of the leaves. Autumn's slightly richer colors are told with great reserve in "A Corn Field," "A Little Valley," and "Fodder Stacks."

The solitary figure piece is a portrait of George H. Clements, the artist, taken in his painting shirt, with palette and brushes in hand. It is a quickly sketched half length, rather brilliant in its expression of an earnestness that is almost savage.

MAN AND WIFE FOUND DEAD.

French Restaurateur Had Lost $5,000 in a Venture in This City.

Marcelle, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Perrault, who came from Havana five months ago to manage a little restaurant and café on the ground floor of the apartment house at 1,770 Madison Avenue, near 116th Street, found his father and mother dead in bed yesterday afternoon. Gas from an open jet was pouring into the room.

The boy's delay in giving the alarm and the fact that a partly filled bottle containing some preparation of chloroform was on a bureau near the bed raised some suspicion that the two had committed suicide. This was strengthened by the fact that near the man's mouth a handkerchief was lying.

Coroner Acritelli made an investigation, but he departed satisfied that the deaths of the Perraults might have been due to an accident, as the pin which allows the gas cock to be turned only the proper distance was missing, so that upon going to bed one or another of the couple might have turned the gas on again. The fact that the tip of the jet was lying on the bed, the Coroner, too, ascribed to accident, though he ordered that an autopsy be made upon the bodies to-day.

The son, who is 10, said that he had opened the café in the morning, and that his parents usually did not arise until afternoon. For this reason he had not discovered their deaths sooner. When he could not get into the apartment he called "Ajax" Whitman, the "strong man," of the East 126th Street Station, who broke the door.

An examination of the bank books found by the Coroner showed that accounts had dwindled to only a few dollars in each bank. In Perrault's clothing $60 was found. Perrault's employes said that to the last he had paid regularly each debt as it became due. He had purchased his café, they said, for $8,000 from a man who had paid only $500 for it, and had lost $5,000 in the place since he had operated it. It was too high grade for the neighborhood, they declared. The preparation of chloroform, they said, had been ordered on a doctor's prescription for Mrs. Perrault.

DWIGHT'S LOW GOLF SCORE.

Leads Dyker Meadow Field Easily in First Monthly Handicap.

Amos T. Dwight made the admirable score of 74 strokes for the Dyker Meadow golf course yesterday in the club's first monthly handicap event. Notwithstanding the soggy nature of the course and the rain that fell intermittently during the afternoon, over twenty members took part in the event, but a number found that lack of practice was conducive to high scores and withheld their cards. Dwight's putting, despite the wet greens, was almost perfect. J. R. Maxwell, Jr., and Daniel Chauncey made the second best gross score of the day—87 strokes. The leaders were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Amos T. Dwight	74	0	74
J. R. Maxwell, Jr	87	8	79
F. E. Way	92	9	83
Daniel Chauncey	87	1	86
A. Barker	96	10	86
F. J. Phillips	92	6	86
F. W. Shipley	97	9	88
C. J. Crovhall	92	1	91
N. T. Pulaifer	114	18	96

HARRIMAN TESTIFIES AGAINST HIS CLERK

Appears at Police Court Hearing Over the Stolen Webster Letter.

NEW LEGAL POINT RAISED

It Is Contended That the Statute Doesn't Apply to Stenographic Notes.

E. H. Harriman was the star witness when the examination of his former stenographer, Frank Hill, on the charge of having sold the famous "Where do I stand?" letter, whose publication started the controversy between Mr. Harriman and President Roosevelt, was resumed before Magistrate Wahle in the private examination room of the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning. Mr. Harriman reached court early, in company of ex-Judge Lovett, General Counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad, and the two took seats together on the left of the Magistrate.

Both watched with interest as Assistant District-Attorney Paul Krotel put Samuel B. Ranck, city editor of a morning newspaper on the stand. Mr. Ranck testified that Hill had offered to sell him the Webster letter and had it read from stenographic notes in his possession. Walter L. Rathbone, a notary public, followed Mr. Ranck, and testified that he had been called to the newspaper office where Hill read to him a transcript of his stenographic notes and then swore to the authenticity of the copy.

Ex-Magistrate Ommen, appearing for Hill, offered only one objection to this testimony, taking an exception when Ranck was asked and answered in the affirmative that the notes which Hill had read were in substance the Webster letter. Mr. Ommen objected again, but was overruled, when Mr. Krotel put Mr. Harriman on the stand and showed him the Webster letter. Mr. Harriman identified it as his and admitted that he had seen the letter published.

"It is substantially correct," he testified, "with the exception of a word or phrase here and there."

Mr. Harriman denied that he had ever given permission to anyone to publish the letter, and then Mr. Krotel read from the original letter while Mr. Harriman followed him, comparing it with the copy from which the publication had been made. The discrepancies between the letter and copy were trivial, as Mr. Harriman had testified.

On cross-examination, Mr. Ommen attempted to bring out the fact that Mr. Harriman had read the letter to other persons. Mr. Harriman admitted that he had read the letter to one man whose name he refused to give, Magistrate Wahle sustaining an objection from Mr. Krotel to a request for this name. Mr. Ommen then demanded to be told whether Mr. Harriman had read the letter to Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., or James Hazen Hyde, or to Senator Chauncey M. Depew. Objections were sustained to each of these questions and then Mr. Ommen demanded:

"Who is Mr. Webster?"

"A friend of mine," replied Mr. Harriman.

"Is he a relative of Stuyvesant Fish?"

"A brother-in-law."

"Have you had any differences with Mr. Fish?" Mr. Ommen asked.

Mr. Krotel's prompt objection was sustained and Mr. Harriman went on to testify that to the best of his knowledge he had dictated the Webster letter to Alexander Millar, who in turn, he believed, had dictated it to Hill. Mr. Millar was then called and identified the letter, which was said to have been copied from Hill's notes, as being in the handwriting of Hill. Under cross-examination, Millar, like Mr. Harriman, could not recall whether he or Hill had originally taken the letter in shorthand.

The hearing was adjourned until April 10. Mr. Ommen said that within that time he would submit a brief hearing upon that section of the code which made the publication of the letter without permission a crime. Mr. Ommen maintains that the statute does not provide for stenographic notes.

GIVES CONSENT TO SUBWAY.

Harway Improvement Co. Finally Falls in Line for Coney Route.

Controller Metz announced yesterday that he had finally received the consent of the Harway Improvement Company, permitting the passage of the subway past its property in Stillwell Avenue, Brooklyn. On Thursday, at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission it was announced that Anthony N. Brady had refused to grant the necessary consent and it was feared that the proposed subway to Coney Island would have to be temporarily abandoned in consequence.

In sending Mr. Metz the consent, James C. Brady, Secretary of the company, asserted that the attitude of the company had been entirely misunderstood; that it was in favor of the building of the subway, and that its hesitation was based on doubts that Mr. Metz had dispelled.

AUTOMOBILES.

LA MOTHE CADILLAC

Would you weight your boots with leaden heels to go walking?

By the same token, is it not as foolish to buy a heavy, cumbersome touring car with its thousands of pounds of dead weight adding a burden to its motor and increasing the friction on its tires, if you don't want to do stunts or go touring around the world? The New

Model G Cadillac, $2,000

offers more actual value for every dollar invested than any other auto ever produced

Model G has been especially designed to fill a general demand for a high-grade, medium-powered automobile, which is thoroughly dependable and lives up to the requirements of ninety-nine men out of a hundred. It is a twenty-horse power, four-cylinder machine. In design, construction, strength and durability it is a CADILLAC masterpiece—and that is saying a great deal.

WALTER C. MARTIN

Broadway & 62d St., NEW YORK 1001 Bedford Ave., BROOKLYN

LIEUT. WILTSE FILES REPLY.

Officer of Marines Pays His Debts—No Court-Martial, Says Lawyer.

Through his counsel, Hiram Mann, of Brooklyn, Lieut. Franklin S. Wiltse of the Marine Corps, against whom charges of failing to pay certain debts alleged to have been contracted by him, were made to the Navy Department, has filed his answer to the complaint with Secretary Metcalf. The Lieutenant has also paid the debts complained of, but no decision in the matter has as yet been rendered by the Secretary of the Navy. A libel suit may grow out of the charges made against the officer of marines.

Hiram Mann of 90 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, who is attorney for Lieut. Wiltse, took occasion last night to correct certain reports about the case which have been published. Wiltse is a son of the late Rear Admiral Wiltse, and is a member of a prominent family. His mother lives in Central Park West. The complaint against him was made by J. S. Maroney, a Philadelphia merchant, to Brig. Gen. Elliott of the Marine Corps, who placed the matter before Secretary Metcalf.

Lawyer Mann said last night that the report that the Lieutenant was to be courtmartialed was untrue. The charges, he said, were still in the secretary's hands.

"The Lieutenant's debts," said he, "did not exceed $1,000 all together, and were most of them of a routine character. The one of which Maroney complains was not contracted individualy by Lieut. Wiltse. About a year ago he was a member of a marine officers' mess at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Some of the supplies for this mess came from Maroney, in Philadelphia. While he was not the caterer of the mess, it was convenient that Lieut. Wiltse should order most of the goods from Maroney.

"In time most of the mess was split up, some of the members being sent to the Philippines, others to Panama, and some to stations elsewhere. Maroney demanded of Wiltse that he pay the mess bill of $200. Wiltse offered to pay his share of the same, but did not consider it just or reasonable that he should be held responsible for the whole.

"He suggested that Maroney communicate with the other members of the disbanded mess. Maroney, however, made written charges against the Lieutenant, who has now filed his answer to the complaint. He paid all the debts he had individually contracted, and then, although I advised him not to do so, paid the $200 owed to Maroney by the mess.

"Lieut. Wiltse has been on sick leave most of the last year, but returned to active duty at the Brooklyn yard on March 20. In his complaint Maroney accused Wiltse of falsehood and made derogatory reflections against him. The Lieutenant feels that he has been libeled in this respect and contemplates bringing a suit."

Women Poker Players Held.

Mrs. Jeanne Favre, who was arrested in a Seventh Avenue boarding house on Friday night while playing poker with three young women and a man, was held in $1,000 bail on a charge of keeping and maintaining a gambling house by Magistrate Moss in the West Side Court yesterday, the examination being set for Tuesday. The three young women arrested with her were discharged. All the women cheerfully admitted that they were playing poker when arrested.

Morris Lippman Killed by a Fall.

Morris Lippman, a retired real estate operator, was instantly killed by a fall at his home, 249 West Fifty-first Street, yesterday. Mr. Lippmen, who was wealthy, fell from a window in his apartment on the fourth floor, to the street. No one saw the fall, but neighbors, hearing the noise of the fall, ran to his assistance. They notified his sister, Miss Henrietta Lippman, and summoned Dr. Kaufman of 52 East Fifty-eighth Street, who said that death had been instantaneous. Lippman was a member of Temple Emanu-El and a contributor to various Hebrew charities.

AUTOMOBILES.

LOZIER

REMARKABLE WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION

¶ In describing a recent Automobile Show, "Motor World" has this to say: "THE LOZIER MOTOR CAR is of the *heavy, stanch type*, which is so much in demand by long-distance tourists, and its worth stands out all over it."

¶ The weight of this car shown on the scales would have surprised the writer of the above. ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST CARS—WITH 117-INCH WHEEL BASE—36-INCH WHEELS—HEAVY I-BEAM SOLID FORGED FRONT AND REAR AXLES—40 H. P. MOTOR—AND SEVEN-PASSENGER BODY. IT WEIGHS WITH LAMPS, HORN AND COMPLETE EQUIPTMENT ONLY 3050 POUNDS.

¶ WE BELIEVE THE LOZIER MOTOR CAR TO BE THE LIGHTEST CAR OF ITS SIZE IN AMERICA. It looks "the heavy, stanch type," which it really is, yet it is *light* in actual pounds weight. How this result is accomplished, through correct construction and clever weight distribution and use of material, is worth investigating at our Salesrooms.

¶ 40 H. P. TOURING CARS AND RUNABOUTS, $5,000. Demonstrations.

¶ ONE 1906 LOZIER CAR—the only second hand Lozier car for sale in New York. ONE 14-20 H. P. Renault Touring Car.

¶ High grade MARINE MOTORS for cruising yachts, 40 and 55 H. P.

THE LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY

55th St. and Broadway. (Member A. L. A. M.)

Agent, Newark, N. J., Linkroum-Smelser Automobile Company, 17 Bank St.

RIOT OVER THEIR PAYDAY.

Italian Laborers Tear Clothes Off Policeman—Reserves to Rescue.

A misunderstanding as to an altered pay day among 800 Italian longshoremen and laborers employed at the pier of the Bueh Terminal Company, foot of Forty-third Street, South Brooklyn, led to an attack upon a policeman by the Italians and the calling out of the reserves of near-by stations yesterday afternoon.

The Italians had been paid on Saturday, as a rule, but last week notice was posted to the effect that Monday would be the pay day hereafter. The Italians, however, did not seem to understand this, and gathered at a spot on the pier, expecting their money. When this did not materialize they began to abuse the company's clerks. Policeman John Campion, on a report to the Fourth Avenue Station that there was trouble at Pier 5, was sent to the pier.

Upon his arrival he was warmly greeted in a foreign tongue. When he alone attempted to disperse the men he was set upon, beaten, and his clothes were torn off. Meanwhile the clerks in near-by stores had telephoned to Police Headquarters, which had in turn dispatched the reserves from the Fourth Street Station. The reinforcements, upon their arrival at the pier, charged the Italians with nightsticks and then fired a number of revolver shots into the air. These latter had the desired effect. The Italians scattered and fled. Policeman Campion was treated by an

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market Weak Throughout Session, Closing Near Lowest of the Day.

HUGE EXPANSION IN LOANS

Both Loans and Deposits at Year's Maximum—Large Increase in Cash and Decrease in Surplus.

Losses of from 1 to 5 points in the active stocks occurred yesterday on a volume of business which closely approximated the total trading during the five-hour session of Friday. The market was weak from the opening and continued so till the close. The rallies from the low figures of the day were for the most part insignificant, amounting, with few exceptions, to small fractions. Reading and Canadian Pacific among the active issues were the only ones that closed as much as a point above the lowest of the day, and Reading, despite its recovery, showed a net loss of 2¾ points. Pennsylvania, with a loss of 1¼ points, closed at the lowest; Atchison lost 1⅝, Great Northern 4¾, Northern Pacific 3½, Southern Pacific 3⅛, and Union Pacific 3¼. The largest losses among the industrials were 2½ in Amalgamated Copper, 5¼ in American Smelters, and 1⅝ in United States Steel.

The decline in prices continued after, but was scarcely accelerated by the publication of the bank statement. The showing made by the banks was less unfavorable than had been expected in some quarters on Friday at least regarding the changes in cash holdings and in surplus reserve, but the prediction of a heavy increase in loans was more than realized. The increase in that item amounted to no less than $36,968,300, which brought the loans of the associated banks up to $1,090,657,100. This is slightly in excess of the total loans on Feb. 9 last and exceeds the loans reported at any time within a year. The increase in deposits was even larger, amounting to $44,948,800, being approximately the sum of the increase in loans and that in cash, the latter amounting to $7,648,000. Only in this item of cash increase, which represented under the average system the effects of the payments made by the Government to the banks during the previous week, was yesterday's bank statement in any sense favorable. The reduction in surplus, despite this increase in cash, amounted to $3,588,300, bringing the amount of cash held in excess of requirements down to $15,852,925. While this figure compares favorably with the $4,772,500 surplus reported at this time last year, the surplus now must be regarded in the light of the present movement in the loan and deposit items rather than in reference to the position of the banks this time a year ago. Emphasis is likely to be laid on the fact that loans are now at the maximum for at least a year past, notwithstanding the collapse in the stock market and the liquidation incidental thereto, and the question is likely to be asked to what further extent the loan expansion is likely to go and why it is that loans are larger now by many millions than they were immediately prior to the collapse in the stock market. The conclusion seems almost inevitable that less stocks were liquidated during the decline than was generally supposed, and that the volume of securities which are still being carried with the banks is very large. This at all events is one of the explanations that has been advanced in banking circles for the failure of the loan account to reflect adequately the contraction in stock market values. The shifting of loans from out of town banks to New York banks in consequence of the decline in interest rates doubtless played an important part in the loan increase reported yesterday, but the magnitude of the expansion in the loan account is certain to cause the bank position in this city to be watched with close scrutiny.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money was quoted at 4@4¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $320,265,912; balances, $12,805,562; Sub-Treasury debit, $912,758.

Sterling exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.85 15-16@$4.8550, sixty days at $4.8255@$4.8260, and cables at $4.86@$4.8605. Commercial bills were $4.81¾@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.19¾ less 1-16 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 15-16 and 94¾ plus 1-32; guilders, 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½@15c discount. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—5@15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 63¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¾c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Mileage	501	501	501
1st week April	$115,222	$108,552	$114,249
From July 1	4,557,297	4,518,742	4,237,210

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

Mileage	343	333	333
1st week April	24,618	23,814	.....
July 1-April 7	981,247	862,379	.....

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

Mileage	592	592	580
1st week April	56,329	54,909	46,566
From July 1	2,450,511	2,333,138	2,015,596

MINERAL RANGE—

Mileage	140	140	140
1st week April	13,756	14,161	11,704
July 1-April 7	501,661	551,249	533,876

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

Mileage	218	248	248
1st week April	17,121	20,345	15,799
July 1-April 7	974,292	1,028,307	1,000,912

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S report to the Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	23,811,290	22,718,283	21,084,977
Expenses	18,002,702	17,146,778	15,062,847
Net	5,548,588	5,571,505	6,022,010
Other income	3,550,687	2,000,950	1,629,465
Total income	9,104,671	8,172,461	7,651,445
Charges	5,870,710	5,051,112	5,000,436
Surplus	3,233,961	2,521,348	1,901,009

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 13. — United Railways issues were fractionally lower to-day, the income bonds being down ½. Northern Central Railway declined ½. Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Strauss income bonds were off 1 point. The market closed steady and dull. Shares, 560; bonds, $22,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Char. & W. Car. 5s	108½	108½	108½
1,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	106	106	106
1,000	Charles. Cons. El. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾
6,000	United Railways 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾
8,000	United Railways inc.	54¾	54¾	54¾
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	80	80	80
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	53½	53½	53½
3,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	22	22	22

SHARES.

200	Northern Central	80¾	80¾	80¾
450	United Railways	13	13	13
5	Mechanics' Bank	26	26	26
15	Cons. Cotton Duck pf.	31	31	31
80	C. G., El. L. & P. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾
30	U. S. Fidelity	112	112	112

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Note.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close	B'ks Open.
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé com.	3	June 1	May 10	June 3
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. pf.	2½	May 10	May 1	May 10
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	2	May 1	April 18	May 1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. & pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 20	Holders of record	Mar. 20
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 20	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Cripple Creek Central com. (quar.)	1½	April 20	April 10	April 21
Cripple Creek Central pf. (quar.)	1	April 20	April 10	April 21
Del., Lack. & Western (quar.)	2½	April 20	April 3	April 20
Evansville & Terre Haute pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 15	.....	.....
Georgia R. R. & Bank'g Co. (quar.)	2¾	April 15	April 1	April 15
Grand Rapids & Indiana	1½	April 25	April 15	April 26
Grand Trunk	2	April 26	Mar. 10	April 12
Grand Trunk 1st pf.	2½	April 26	Mar. 10	April 12
Grand Trunk 2d pf.	2½	April 26	Mar. 10	April 12
Grand Trunk 3d pf (annual)	3	April 26	Mar. 10	April 12
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 1	April 17	May 6
Kansas City Southern Co. pf.	4	July 1	June 10	July 2
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 29
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 29
Miss., Kan. & Texas pf. (semi-ann.)	2	May 10	Holders of record	April 20
New York Central (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 28
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1¾	May 1	April 10	May 2
Reading 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	May 10	Holders of record	April 23
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg (quarter)	1¼	May 15	Holders of record	May 1
Southern Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 22	Mar. 30	April 22
Toledo, St. L. & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Sub. Elec. Cos. pf. (quar.)	75c	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Brooklyn City (quarter)	2½	April 15	April 4	April 16
Cape Breton Electric	$3	May 1	Holders of record	April 15
Cin., Newport & Covington L. & T. pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Cleveland Electric (quarter)	1¾	April 15	April 7	.....
Columbus Railway pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Holders of record	April 15
Detroit United (quarter)	1¼	May 1	April 15	April 2
East St. L. & Suburban pf. (quar.)	1¼	May 1	Holders of record	April 15
Georgia Ry. & Electric pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 20	April 15	April 22
Grand Rapids Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Holders of record	April 15
Havana Electric pf. (quarter)	1	April 15	Mar. 29	April 16
Houghton Co. Electric Light com. (semi-annual)	2½	May 1	Holders of record	April 15
Houghton Co. Electric Light pf. (semi-annual)	3	May 1	Holders of record	April 15
Lincoln Traction com. (quarter)	2½	April 15	April 10	April 16
Manchester Trac., Lt. & P. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light pf. (quarter)	1½	April 30	Holders of record	April 20
Montreal Street (quarter)	2½	May 1	Holders of record	April 12
New Orleans Ry. & Lt. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 30	April 12
Philadelphia Co. com. (quar.)	1½	May 1	April 1	May 2
Spokane & Inland Empire pf. cfs.	1¾	April 20	Holders of record	April 1
Third Avenue (quarter)	1½	April 30	April 13	May 1
Toledo Rys. & Light (semi-ann.)	1	May 1	April 20	May 2
Twin City Rap. Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	May 15	Holders of record	April 30
West Penn. Railways pf. (quar.)	1¼	May 1	April 27	May 2

BANK STOCKS.

Gansevoort	15	April 15	April 13	April 16
Mount Morris (semi-annual)	4	May 1	April 20	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch'ge (semi-ann.)	8	April 15	April 8	April 16
N. Y. Produce Exchange (extra)	1	April 15	April 8	April 16

TRUST COMPANIES.

Broadway (semi-annual)	8	May 6	April 24	May 7
Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust	3	May 1	April 18	May 2
Nassau, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	May 1	April 27	May 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alliance Realty (quarter)	1¾	April 15	April 9	April 16
American Caramel com. (quar.)	1½	May 1	Holders of r'd	April 10
American Caramel com. (extra)	½	May 1	Holders of d	April 10
American Chicle (month)	1	April 20	April 15	April 22
Amer. Dist. Teleg. N. J., (quar.)	1	April 20	April 12	April 22
Amer. Locomotive com. (quar.)	1¼	April 27	May 10	April 12
Amer. Locomotive pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 22	Mar. 31	April 22
Amer. Rolling Mills com. (quarter)	2½	April 13	April 10	April 16
Amer. Rolling Mills pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	April 10	April 16
Am. Seeding Machine com. (quar.)	1	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Mar 21
Amer. Seeding Mach. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Amer. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 18	April 6	April 16
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	April 5	April 16
Amer. Teleg. & Teleg. (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Am. Type Founders com. (quar.)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 10
Am. Type Founders pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	April 10
American Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Anaconda Copper (quarter)	$1.75	April 18	April 6	April 16
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (extra)	¼	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (extra)	¼	April 15	Mar. 27	April 19
Automatic Elec. Co., Chic., (quar.)	2	May 1	April 26	May 2
Baldwin Co. (Cincinnati) com.	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Baldwin Co. (Cincinnati) pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Bell Telephone Co. of Phila. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Bell Telephone, Canada, (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 23
Bellefield Co.	2½	April 15	April 2	April 16
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Central Coal & Coke pf (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Cent. Dist. & Print. Teleg. (quar.)	2	April 30	April 23	May 1
Century Realty (semi-annual)	5	April 27	April 25	April 29
Chic. Pneumatic Tool (quarter)	1	April 25	April 15	April 28
City Investing Company	3	May 15	April 30	May 17
Consolidation Coal Co (quarter)	1½	April 30	April 23	May 1
Consol. Ice, Pittsburg, pf. (quar.)	1½	April 20	April 10	April 21
Distil. Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	April 4	April 16
Distillers' Securities (quarter)	1½	April 27	April 6	April 20
Eastman Kodak Co. com. (extra)	5	May 1	April 15	May 1
Edison Elec. Ill of Boston (quar.)	2½	May 1	Holders of record	April 15
E. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	June 5	June 16
E. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 25	April 15	April 26
Elec. Bond & Share pf. (quar.)	1¼	May 1	Holders of record	April 16
Federal Sugar Refining pf.	3	May 1	.....	.....
Finance Co. of Penn. (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Holders of record	April 20
General Electric (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 14
Globe-Wernicke pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
H. B. Claflin Co. com. (quarter)	2	April 15	April 5	April 16
Harbison-Walker Refr. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 20	Holders of record	April 10
Henry R. Worthington pf. (semi-annual)	3½	May 1	April 19	May 2
Homestake Mining (month)	50c	April 25	April 20	April 26
Hudson River Telephone	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Illinois Brick (quarter)	1	April 15	April 4	April 11
International Button Hole Sewing Machine (quarter)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
International Coal & Coke	1	May 1	April 13	May 8
International Nickel pf. (quar.)	1½	May 1	April 10	May 2
Inter. Smokeless Powder & Chem. pf. (semi-annual)	4	May 15	Holders of record	April 30
Internat. Steam Pump pf. (quar.)	1½	May 1	April 19	May 2
Kendall Gold Mining	8c	April 15	April 1	April 23
Lanston Monotype (semi-annual)	2	April 15	April 1	April 16
Lowell Elec. Lt. Corp. (semi-ann.)	4	May 1	Holders of record	April 15
Mexican Telegraph Co. (quarter)	2½	April 16	Mar. 30	April 17
Mexican Telep. & Teleg. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	May 1	Holders of record	April 16
Miller Mining & Smelting	20c	April 20	April 10	April 22
Mines Co. of America (month)	2	April 26	Holders of record	April 18
Monterey Light & Power Co. pf. & com.	1½	April 15	April 10	April 22
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
National Biscuit com. (extra)	1	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
National Carbon com. (quarter)	1	April 15	April 5	April 16
National Fireproofing pf. (quar.)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 6
New Eng. Telep. & Teleg. (quar.)	1½	May 15	Holders of record	April 20
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	April 22	April 5	April 22
New York Dock pf. (semi-ann.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (month)	1	April 20	.....	.....
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	April 10
Nipissing Mines (quarter)	3	April 20	April 2	April 21
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal com.	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal pf. (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Ohio Fuel Oil Supply Co. (quar.)	2½	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Otis Elevator com. (semi-annual)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Apr. 30
Otis Elevator com. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Pacific Coast com. (quarter)	1½	May 1	April 15	May 2
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 1	April 15	May 2
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	May 1	April 15	May 2
Pennsylvania Salt (semi-annual)	6	April 15	Mar. 25	April 15
Phila. Warehouse & Cold Storage.	$3	May 1	Holders of record	April 27
Phila. Warehouse & Cold Storage (extra)	$2	May 1	Holders of record	April 27
Plymouth Cordage (quarter)	2	April 20	Holders of record	April 1
Pneumatic Transit Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	April 20	Holders of record	April 1
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Quaker Oats com. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Quaker Oats com. (extra)	½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Railway Equipment Corp. (month)	1½	April 15	.....	.....
Railway Equipment Corp. (extra)	2	April 15	.....	.....
Realty Associates (semi-annual)	3	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Reece Button Hole Machine (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Rhode Island-Perkins Horseshoe pf. (extra)	½	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Rock Run Fuel Gas pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 25	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Standard Milling pf. (semi-annual)	1½	April 15	April 6	April 16
Street's Western Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	½	April 25	April 9	April 28
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. (quar.)	1	May 1	April 10	May 8
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. pf. (quar.)	2	May 1	April 10	May 8
Thompson-Starret Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	May 15	.....	.....
Tonopah Mining (quarter)	25c	April 22	April 9	May 8
Tonopah Mining (extra)	10c	April 22	April 9	May 8
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1	April 15	Mar. 15	April 16
United Copper (quarter)	1¾	April 20	April 16	April 30
United Elec. Secur. (semi-annual)	3½	May 1	Holders of record	April 22
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
United Gas Improvement (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
United Shoe Mach. com. (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 20
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 20
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe com. (quar.)	1	June 1	May 1	June 1
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 1	June 1
U. S. Glass (quarter)	1	April 20	.....	.....
U. S. Realty & Imp't (quarter)	1½	May 1	April 24	May 2
U. S. Rubber 1st pf. (quarter)	2	April 30	Holders of record	April 15
U. S. Rubber 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	April 30	Holders of record	April 15
U. S. Smelting & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Holders of record	Mar 15
U. S. Smelting & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
United States Whip com.	5	May 1	.....	.....
United Zinc pf. (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	April 10
Utah Consol. Mining	$1.25	April 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Utah Consol. Mining (extra)	25c	April 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	April 15	Mar. 30	April 16
Vulcan Detinning pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 20	April 10	May 3
Western Union Telegraph (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 20	April 1

*On account of back dividend.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Saturday, April 13, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,980	Amal. Copper	93½	93½	91	91¼
50	Am. Car & F.	37	37	36⅞	36⅞
6,880	Am. Smelting	131½	131½	126¾	127
60	Am. Sugar	125¼	125¼	124½	124½
8,030	A., T. & S. F.	94¾	94¾	93¼	93⅞
150	Balt. & Ohio	99¼	99¼	97¾	98
2,950	Brooklyn R. T.	59⅜	59⅝	57⅞	58¼
150	Can. Pacific	174¾	174¾	173⅜	174¼
30	Cen. Leather	29	29	29	29
60	Chcs. & Ohio	41¼	41⅝	40½	41
2,400	C., M. & St. P.	134⅝	134¾	132⅝	133½
720	Col. Fuel & I.	35⅝	35⅝	34½	34½
20	Dist. Secu's.	71	71	71	71
2,170	Erie	24½	24½	23⅝	24
10	Erie 1st pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
10	Louis. & Nash.	116½	116¾	115¾	115¾
60	M., K. & T.	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾
40	Mo. Pacific	74	74	73⅜	73⅝
330	Nat. Lead	61⅜	61⅜	59	60
1,100	N. Y. Central	119	119	117¼	117¼
80	N. Y., O. & W.	38¼	38¼	38	38
2,600	Pennsylvania	125¼	125½	124	124¼
70	Pressed S. Car.	35⅞	35⅞	35	35
34,810	Reading	107½	107½	103¼	104¼
480	Rep. Steel	29¾	29¾	28	28
200	Rock Island	21½	21½	21	21½
4,960	Southern Pac.	83¾	83⅞	80¾	81⅜
140	Southern Ry.	21½	21½	20¾	20¾
28,410	Union Pacific	137⅞	137⅞	133⅝	134⅞
8,780	U. S. Steel	38	38	36¼	36⅝
2,330	U. S. Steel pf.	100½	100½	99½	99½
10	Wabash pf	25	25	23	25

116,480.

MINING STOCKS.

100	Alica	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½
800	Comstock	.37	.37	.37	.37
1,000	Diamondfield	.37	.37	.37	.37
400	Elkton	.58	.59	.58	.58
300	El Paso	.45	.45	.45	.45
300	Mexican	.97	.97	.97	.97
500	Mont. Mt.	.27	.27	.27	.27
500	Or. Bullfrog	.18	.18	.18	.18
120	Ontario	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
1,000	Red Hill	.38	.38	.37	.37
500	Savage	.97	.97	.95	.95
200	Silver Pick	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21

5,220.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, April 13, 1907.

Total sales April 13, 1907 648,287
From Jan. 1, 1907 83,050,905
Corresponding date last year 90,081,400

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12⅝	12¾	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
34½	35⅛	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	+1¼
91⅛	91¼	54,200	*Amalg. Copper Co.	93½	93½	91¼	91¼	−2½
6½	6⅝	100	Am. Can	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
55¾	57¼	640	Am. Can. pf.	57⅜	57⅜	57	57	−1¾
36⅝	36⅞	900	Am. Car & Foundry	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾	− ⅛
98½	100½	190	Am. Car & F. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	− ½
62½	63	400	*Am. Locomotive Co.	62⅝	62½	62½	62½	− ⅛
126½	127	84,700	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	131½	131½	126¼	126⅞	−5¼
105	106	100	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	105¼	105½	105½	105½	−3
123¾	124	8,400	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125½	125½	123¾	123¾	−1⅝
123	125	100	*Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	124	124	124	124	−1
92¼	93	160	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	− ⅝
30	30½	200	*Am. Woolen Co.	30	30	30	30	− ½
60	60⅛	11,000	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	61	61	60	60	−1½
93⅛	93¾	25,120	At., Top. & S. F.	94⅜	94⅜	92⅞	93⅜	−1⅝
101	101½	510	Atlantic Coast Line	102	102	101½	101½	−1½
98	98⅜	4,450	Baltimore & Ohio	99¼	99¼	98	98	−1½
58½	59	6,830	Brook. Rapid Transit	60	60	58	58½	−1½
174⅞	175	2,100	Canadian Pacific	175	175	173¾	175	− ¼
28	28½	600	Central Leather Co.	29½	29½	28½	28½	−1½
96	97½	50	Central Leather pf.	96	96	96	96	...
40¾	41¼	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	41½	41½	40¾	41	−1
14	16	100	Chicago & Alton	15½	15½	15½	15½	− ⅝
135⅝	138⅜	100	Chi. Great Western	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
133	133½	7,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	134½	134⅞	132⅝	133	−2
148	151	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	150	150	150	150	−1¼
117	118⅜	75	*C., M. & St. P. ots., 10 per cent. paid	117	117	117	117	...
134½	136	600	*C., M. & St. P. pf. cts., 10 per cent. paid	136	136	134	135	−1
149½	149½	1,100	Chi. & Northwestern	150¼	150¼	149⅛	149¼	−1⅞
34½	34⅞	8,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35⅞	35⅞	34½	34½	−1¼
26½	27	900	Colorado & Southern	27	27	26½	26½	− ¾
48	48½	400	Col. & South. 2d pf.	47½	48	47½	48	− ¾
26½	27	400	Colum. & H. C. & I.	28⅜	28⅝	26½	26½	− ½
128	120½	100	Consolidated Gas	129	129	129	129	−2
187½	189	600	Delaware & Hudson	189½	189½	187	187	−3½
30¼	30½	300	Den. & Rio Grande	30½	30½	30	30	− ½
73½	80	100	Detroit United Ry.	74½	74½	74½	74½	− ½
70	70¼	2,030	*Distillers Securities	70¾	70¾	69¾	70	−1¼
24	24⅛	6,300	Erie	24	24¼	23½	24¼	− ¼
53	53¼	2,600	Erie 1st pf.	54	54	52¼	52¼	−2½
37¼	38	300	Erie 2d pf.	38½	38½	37⅜	37½	− ⅞
84	88	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	85	85	85	85	−1½
147	148	450	General Electric	147	147½	147	147½	...
131¼	131⅝	10,800	Great Northern pf.	135¾	135¾	131½	131½	−4¾
122½	123½	715	*Gt. N. sub. certs., 40 per cent. paid	126	126	128	123	−8½
57¾	58½	3,000	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	60¾	60¾	57½	58	−3
144	146	212	Illinois Central	145	145	145	143	−4½
24½	25¼	700	Interb.-Met	25	25	25	25	...
69⅛	69¾	200	Interb.-Met. pf.	69	69	69	69	+ ¼
14½	14⅝	100	Internat. Paper Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
74½	74⅝	20	Internat. Paper pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	...
18⅝	18⅞	200	Iowa Central	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅝
59⅝	59⅝	825	Kan. City South. pf.	59⅝	59⅝	59	59	−1
52	58	100	Long Island	52	52	52	52	−2
115¾	116	940	Louisville &

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

"Sooner or later we shall realize that there is danger in the situation that permits the loaning of $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 of out-of-town money directly in this market, without proper reserve," remarked one of the big bankers yesterday when the bank statement appeared. "That increase in loans, to my mind, means nothing more than that country banks have been calling loans here, and, as it always happens in such cases, we have to shoulder the responsibility. You must understand that much of this country money is loaned without reserve of any kind. Some day the fact will be demonstrated that a call loan cannot be called at a moment's notice, and with these obvious facts in view, some step ought to be taken to change the situation. The last report of the banks to the Controller of the Currency is worth study. It presents conditions that I do not like. They can be remedied, although in doing so some of our banks here may have to take a vigorous position in the matter of loans from out of town."

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This question of loans by out-of-town banks is a perennial one and one that commands serious attention in very important quarters. The man quoted has figured in many movements for a better adjustment of conditions in this respect, and he takes the case seriously. One point to which he objects particularly is a practice due almost wholly to the complaisance and goodwill of the local banks of making loans for out-of-town banks and guaranteeing them. He regards the practice as bad and suggests that there is even a question as to its strict legality.

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Liquidation was in evidence in the market yesterday, and the quotations gave an inkling of its character. Supplementing the tape indications was some very positive information as to the source and necessity of the liquidation. It is always well, of course, to take any kind of information in the financial district with a liberal grain of salt, but the foundation for the belief that individual operators were still unloading is at present very good. Coupled with this adverse influence on the market was the renewed activity of the bearish element, and stocks responded readily to their efforts to depress them. The market presented an extremely weak appearance, and the bank statement emphasized the unfavorable sentiment.

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While a bad bank statement had been expected, the loan item surprised even the pessimistically inclined. The deduction was made that the nature of the bank statement must be known in advance. This fact may be admitted without any reflection on the Clearing House, for preliminary estimates of bankers based on a knowledge of the conditions of the loan and cash item of half a dozen banks is all that is necessary to give an idea of the nature of the statement of the entire list of associated banks.

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High-priced issues were under pressure, and Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and stocks of that class showed both liquidation and bearish effort. Amalgamated Copper was not neglected by the bears, and the emphatic gossip concerning the metal market conditions showed a little preliminary preparation for the attack. The bear crowd is in an excellent position, and its makeup or personnel has not been changed of late, for there have been few converts from the pessimistic quarter to the bull crowd.

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"Although I am in close touch with the business situation," said the head of a big manufacturing concern doing business primarily with electric railroads, "I must confess that I have been very much mistaken at times with regard to the standing of many concerns. I have been very conservative with regard to the business outlook and believed that retrenchment was a necessity and not the result of any temporary situation. When we received an order, three months' delivery, from a concern in the West, I was inclined to doubt their ability to take care of the financial end of the proposition on delivery. We asked our credit man to investigate closely, and he returned the statement that not only was the credit of our customer good, but they wanted to know if they couldn't pay cash on a favorable discount. This took the conceit out of me. We agreed on the discount, got the cash, and will deliver the goods promptly. But my theory of contracted credit has been exploded."

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When the stock market becomes dull the commission houses with wire connections feel it very much. There is always a little doing over the wires, but the expense of maintaining an elaborate wire system is tremendous. Just at present commission business in any of the important houses is light, and the only provision made against such dull times is the fact that grain, cotton, and coffee orders are also received over the same wires. Two big houses may join in a wire system from a certain point; for instance, all the orders received in cotton south of a certain point are transmitted to a central distributing point over the joint system and then relayed to New York over the individual wires. The management of this wire system is intrusted usually to an expert operator who has graduated from the key. There are some houses in town where one of the partners is himself a former operator, and can thus give direct personal supervision to even the intimate details of their wire system.

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Days of activity in the stock market, and particularly days when stocks are breaking, develop arduous duties for at least one man and probably two men in every brokerage office. Naturally every employe is extremely busy, but keen responsibility falls on the clerk or the partner who looks out for margins. One of the distasteful duties in every brokerage office is the calling for margins. When the market is quiet this is not so bad, as the demand is then not so urgent, but when prices are breaking a little delay on the telephone or some difficulty in locating a customer makes many anxious moments. Customers, as a rule, anticipate margin calls, but there are always men who feel resentful when more margin is demanded. Gradually customers are being educated up to the fact that it is the broker who does the large part of the work in trading, that it is he who takes the burden and the risk in carrying stocks, and this common-sense fact has gradually been borne in on the minds of traders until they do their best to anticipate calls for funds, and thus lighten the difficulties of every brokerage house in a time of stress.

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When call money rates advance above 6 per cent., and are maintained at a figure in excess of that rate for a period, it is curious to note how anxious many brokerage houses are to find out exactly what rate their brethren in the business are going to charge their customers for the month. Formerly brokers charged only 6 per cent., no matter what the prevailing rates were during the preceding thirty days, that is, if they were in excess of 6 per cent. on the average, but that was changed by the Stock Exchange ruling. Brokers have to figure closely on their interest rates, and time money is a helpful factor in keeping the average down when call money is ruling high. Consequently, a close watch has to be kept on the money market to get the best averages, although the carrying of time money in large amounts is not liked.

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So far as can be learned, no formal decision has been reached yet as to whether the entire Assay Office force and the business done here now will be moved to Philadelphia pending the erection of the new building. The indications point to the continuance of the office with the help of the Philadelphia department. The present Assay Office consists of two buildings. The front building was erected in 1823 for the United States Bank. It was purchased in 1853 for the Assay Office and a rear building with just a passage connection added. It appears that the rear building developed structural defects. It is now being torn down. When the building on that site is completed, if the front building is maintained intact until then, the force will move into the new building in the rear and the entire structure will be then completed in architectural conformity with the Sub-Treasury.

•••

If the plans of the President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation are carried out, open hearth rails will be a specialty of these mills hereafter. There are no Bessemer converters at the Bethlehem mills, and Mr. Schwab believes that the open hearth rail can be turned out more cheaply than by the Bessemer process. He believes also that the open hearth gives a better rail. When the new buildings at Bethlehem are completed the plant will stretch for miles and it will be the biggest individual plant in the country.

•••

Apropos of rail making, it might be noted that one of the men on whom Collis P. Huntington depended a great deal when he was building the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific is to-day just as active as he was in those strenuous days of railroad making. One of the first men to sell rails to Huntington and to take his bonds and dispose of them was Sidney W. Hopkins. He recalls the time when Mr. Huntington paid $84 and $85 a ton for iron rails of 56 pounds and had them shipped around the Horn to save freight charges incident to the transshipment at the Isthmus. Later, when the Government subsidy on the Central Pacific permitted it, the rails were sent by way of the Isthmus. These were strenuous days, when any one who predicted steel rails at $28 a ton would have been classed as a dreamer.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	Cent. Fdy. pf.	15	15	14½	14½	
1,800	Man. Transit	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
200	Meerschaum	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
200	N.Y.& C. M.S.S.	29¼	29½	29¼	29⅜	
10	Standard Oil	547	547	547	547	
1,200	Waterbury Co.	45½	45¾	43	43½	
1,500	West. Ice Co.	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	

RAILROADS.

1,200	Chi. Subway	20	20	19	19⅝	
102	No. West. rects.	40	40	39	40	

MINING STOCKS.

70	Balakala	*10¾	10¾	9⅞	10	
400	Batopilas Min.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
1,000	Boston Copper	25½	25⅝	24½	25	
600	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
100	Butte Coalition	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	
11,000	Cobalt Central	40	41	39¾	41	
100	Colonial Silver	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
800	Col.-Leon. Ext.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	
20	Cumb.-Ely Min.	9	9	9	9	
300	Dav.-Daly Est.	12⅝	12¾	12¾	12⅝	
1,000	Dominion Cop.	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
100	Douglas Cop.	*11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	
1,000	Ely Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
400	Ely Central	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	
100	Foster Cobalt	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
100	Fur. Cr. Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
200	Giroux Mining	8¾	9	8¾	8	
1,550	Greene Can.	16	*16	15¾	15¾	
100	Greene Con. C.	23½	23½	23½	23½	
75	Greene Gold-S.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
250	Gr. Gold-Sil. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
500	Green Mechan.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
200	Guan. Con.	4½	4½	4	4	
1,000	McKin.-Dar.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
800	Mcmac G. M.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
200	Mines Co. of A.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	Mont.-Shos.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
300	Nev. Con. Cop.	14¾	14¾	14	14	
200	Nev. Smelt.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1,500	N.-Utah M. & S.	4⅛	4	4	4	
2,000	Nip. Mines Co.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	
600	Old Hun. Min.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
300	Portland Cop.	1	1	1	1	
2,300	Red Top.	48	50	48	50	
200	Silver Queen	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3,000	Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1,700	Tramps Con.	116	116	115	115	
800	Tri-Bullion	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼	
100	Union Explor.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1,200	United Copper	62⅝	62⅝	62¼	62¼	

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

The transactions in the leading securities on the curb for the week ended Saturday, April 13, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Am. Brake S.	52	52	52	+ 1½
621	Am. Tobacco	330	315	325	..
50	Am. W. Paper	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
80	Am. W. P. pf.	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
2,700	Cent. Found. pf.	15	14	14½	+ 2¾
150	Houston Oil	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ 1⅜
200	Int. Mer. M.	8¼	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
1,800	Int. Mer. M. pf.	24¾	23½	23½	+ 1¼
2,820	Mcar. Co. of A.	5¾	5	5¼	+ ¼
2,340	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S.	28	26	26¼	— ¼
2	Otis El. pf.	92	92	92	..
265	Royal B. P. pf.	104½	103	104½	+ 2½
735	Standard Oil	549	520½	547	+ 27
100	United Bk. Note pf.	51	51	51	— 7
7,600	Waterbury Co.	48	43	43¾	— 5¼
11,100	West. Ice Co.	27	26¾	26½	— ½

RAILROADS.

8,600	Chicago Sub.	21	19½	19⅜	— 1
300	Kan. City Ry. & Light	51	51	51	..
22,700	Manhat. Tran.	5⅜	4	4⅝	+ ⅝

MINING.

1,350	Alaska Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
500	Argentite Cob.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6,020	Balakala Min.	11¾	9¾	10	— 1⅜
2,000	Batopilas Min.	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
700	Barnes-K. Dev.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
1,700	Bingham Cent.	1½	1½	1½	..
950	Bonanza Belt.	6¼	5	5	— ½
1,000	Blue Bell	1¾	5¼	5¼	..
2,650	Boston Cop.	26⅛	24⅜	25	— 1⅜
6,300	Brit. Col. Cop.	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
500	Buffalo Mines	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
3,275	Butte Coalition	28¼	25¼	25¾	— 2
100	Butte & Lond.	2	2	2	— ¼
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	5½	5	5	— ½
150,000	Cobalt Central	1⅜	5¼	41	— 1¼
1,000	Cobalt Monarch	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3,640	Colonial Silver	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
2,700	Colusa-L. Ext.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2,925	Cum.-Ely Min.	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
2,100	Davis-Daly Es.	14	12¾	12¾	— 1¾
100	Dolores Limit.	8	8	8	..
5,800	Dominion Cop.	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
1,445	Douglas Cop.	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
1,100	El Rayo	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
2,900	Ely Central	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ½
6,900	Ely Consol.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
4,080	Foster Cobalt	1¾	1½	1⅝	— 1-16
6,550	Furnace Cr. C.	1½	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
900	Gibraltar	59	59	59	..
1,000	Gillies S. & G.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2,100	Giroux Mining	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅛
10,150	Gold Hill Cop.	2	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
13,480	Greene-C., new	17⅜	15½	15½	— 1½
1,785	Greene G. Gold	23	23½	23½	— 2
900	Greene C. Gold	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
375	Greene Gold-S.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
2,975	Greene G.-S. pf.	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	..
1,200	Greene-Meehan.	⅞	⅞	¾	— 1-16
400	Guanajuato C.	4½	4	4	— ¼
5,225	King Edward	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
13,100	Mex.-Durango	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— 1-16
12,000	Micmac G. M.	4¾	4	4⅛	— ⅜
1,800	Mines C. of A.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
4,400	Mitchell Min.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	..
820	Mont.-Sh., new	12	10½	10¾	+ ¾
4,185	Nev. Butte Ext.	2¾	2½	2½	..
2,506	Newh. M. & S.	20¼	19¾	20	— ¼
8,800	Nevada Con.	14½	14	14	— ⅜
11,700	N.-U. M. & S.	4¾	4	4	— ⅛
4,000	Nev. Smelting	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
18,200	Nip. Mines	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¼
4,700	Old Hun. Min.	3½	3¾	3⅝	— ⅛
1,600	Portland Cop.	1¼	1	1	..
12,000	Silver Queen	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6,400	Stewart Min.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2,900	Tenopah Ext.	4	3⅞	4	..
2,000	Tom C. M. of N.	19¾	17½	18	+ 2½
2,000	Trethaway	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— 1-16
12,000	Tramps Cons.	$1.23	$1.12	$1.13	— 7
200	Trinity Copper	22	20½	20½	— ⅝
8,740	Tri-Bullion	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8,300	United Copper	64	62	62¼	— 1⅝
700	United Cop. pf.	90	90	90	+ 4
1,000	Union Explor.	8¼	8	8⅜	+ ⅛

BONDS.

$500	Allis-Chal. 5s.	74	74	74	— 7½
7,000	Am. B. & S. 5s.	87	87	87	..
7,000	A. Steel F. 6s.	95	95	95	+ 1
10,000	A. W. P. 5s.	84	83½	83½	— ½
4,000	C. Fdy. 6s.	74	74	74	+ 1
125,000	L. M. M. 4½s.	71⅝	71	71½	+ 1½

†Cents per share.

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 13.—Sales of manufacturing stocks have been made this week as follows:

Shares.		Price.
20	Am. Glue Co. pf.	125
5	Am. Linen Co. (Fall River)	92½
17	Amoskeag Mfg. Co. (new)	230@230¼
14	Arlington Mills	140
5	Brookside Mills (Knoxville)	166½
1	Cocheco Mills	200
50	Continental Mills	62
25	Milford Shoe Co.	50
5	Neumkeag Steam Cotton	85

LONDON EXPECTS CHEAPER MONEY

Half Point Drop in Bank's Rate May Be Only a Beginning.

LITTLE HELP TO STOCKS

Cautious Eye Kept on New York for Fear of Further Drain on Funds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1907.

LONDON, April 13.—The reduction in the rate of the Bank of England has contributed a certain amount of cheerfulness to the Stock Exchange, but it has not been followed by increased activity in the markets or by a notable buoyancy in stocks. The action of the Bank Directors appears to have been discounted so fully that there actually came a general decline in prices when it was announced.

Had the Directors made a cut of a full point instead of a half point it would have been different. Four and a half per cent., it is held, is not a low enough rate to encourage investment, nor one high enough to coax money into the stock markets for loaning purposes. The drop from 5 per cent. to 4½ is regarded simply as a start toward cheap money.

Moreover, it is well known that the London County Council is coming into the city next week with a big issue of 3½ per cent. stock, which it is purposed to offer on tempting terms, and it is quite certain that when this issue is taken up there will not be an enormous amount of money available for use in stock operations.

It is expected that the Bank of England next week will take off another half point from its rate, but it is not assumed that the stock markets will reap all the benefit of this reduction, nor that the still further cheapening of money will be followed by a great enlargement of the volume of Stock Exchange business.

Cheaper money might easily give trade an additional stimulus, and if it should, trade would absorb perhaps more of it than stocks. Then there is the never to be forgotten possibility of New York coming to London for funds to finance its legitimate area of speculation and operations. London is well pleased with New York's recent behavior, but is not unmindful of the changed conditions in America which might lead to a changed attitude on the part of New York bankers toward British gold. So now, as formerly, caution is the watchword. The only difference seems to be that they don't spell it with a big C.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 13.—The supplies of money in the market to-day considerably exceeded the demand. Discounts were easy.

A steady undertone prevailed on the Stock Exchange, but the business was of the usual Saturady dimensions. Consols and Home Rails attracted moderate investment purchases, while foreigners had the benefit of Paris support. Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 closed at 101¾.

Americans opened at parity, but showed irregularity. Dealers here were indisposed to operate pending a definite lead from New York. Only a small amount of business was transacted, and the market closed irregular with price rather heavy.

The Indian Secretary secured an option to-day on $750,000 in gold due here shortly.

Bullion amounting to £17,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.50; Lisbon, 2.75.

Bar silver steady, 30 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½ per cent.; for three months' bills 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, April 13.—On the Bourse to-day there was a firm tendency through out. Russian imperial 4s closed at 73.40, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 491.00.

The private rate of discount was 3 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 94 francs 57½ centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 23 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, April 13.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was extremely stagnant.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfennige for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols, 3½s	90¼	97¼
German Consols, 3s	85¾	86
Bavarian Government 4s	100¾	101¾
Hessian Government 3½s	94	95
Saxony Government 3s	85	85¾
Hamburg Government 3s	83½	84
City of Cologne 4s	100¾	101
City of Munich 4s	100¾	101
City of Augsburg 4s	100¾	101
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s	95¾	96¾
City of Vienna 4s	97⅞	98¼
Mexican Government gold 5s	100	101¼
Russian Government 4s	74¾	75¼
French rents 3s	94½	95
British Consols, 2½s	80¾	80⅞

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N.Y. Eqv.	N.Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	86 5-16	..	..	+8-10
Consols, account	86 7-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	12⅞	62⅝	62¼ ex	— ⅛
Amalgamated	90¼	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
Atchison	91⅞	91⅝	90	— ⅛
Atchison pf.	99	96½	96	+ ⅛
Balt. & Ohio	102⅝	99⅜	99½	— ⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf.	93	90¼	..	..
Ches. & Ohio	43¼	41⅞	42	— ⅛
Chi. Gt. Western	14½	..	..	..
Canadian Pacific	180	174⅜	175¼	— ½
Denver	31⅞	30½	30½	..
Denver pf.	78	75⅝	..	..
Erie	25	23½	24½	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	57	55½	54⅝	+ ⅛
Erie 2d pf.	39½	38¾	38	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	150	145½	..	..
Kan. & Texas	37¼	36¼	36½	— ⅛
Kan. & T. pf.	68	66	66¼	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	121½	117¾	117¾	..
Mexican Central	23½	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
N. R. R. of M. pf.	55½	54	00	..
Nor. & West.	79¾	77	77	..
Nor. & W. pf.	82½	80	..	..
Northern Pacific	187	132⅝	133	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	123	119¼	119¼	+ ⅛
Ont. & West	39	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	64¾	62⅝	62¾	+ ⅛
Reading	53¾	107	107¾	— ⅛
Reading 1st pf.	44⅞	86½	..	..
Reading 2d pf.	44	85¼	84¼	+ ⅛
Rock Island	22	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Southern Railway	22	21¼	21¼	..
So. Ry. pf.	66¼	64⅛	64⅛	..
Southern Pacific	80¾	83⅜	84⅛	— ⅛
St. Paul	136¾	135¼	135	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	142	137⅝	137¾	..
Un. Pac. pf.	91	88¼	88½	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	39	37⅞	38¼	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	108¼	100¾	100¾	— ¼
Wabash	15	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Wabash pf.	26¼	25¾	25¾	..
Wab., deb. B. cts.	63¼	63¼	..	..

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 6	Esperanza	2 1 3
Tomboy	2 0 0	Dolores	1 12 6
El Oro	1 7 6	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 6

THE COTTON MARKET.

Active, Confident Trading, Closes at 1 to 7 Points Net Gain.

The cotton market was active yesterday, and during the last half hour trading was livelier than for several weeks, both buyers and sellers showing greater confidence. The opening was steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 8 points, and the close steady at an advance of from 1 to 7 points. Sales for the half session were estimated at about 100,000 bales. At the opening there was buying promoted by big English spot sales, low temperatures, and reported snow in the South, bullish visible supply figures, and lighter receipts.

The English spot market was 8 points higher on sales of 10,000 bales. The visible supply statement indicated a decrease in visible American cotton for the week of 9,127 bales, against 57,879 last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
April	..	..	9.50@9.53	9.44
May	9.65	9.59	9.65@..	9.58
June	9.64	9.54	9.63@9.64	9.62
July	9.71	9.68	9.70@9.71	9.67
August	9.72	9.69	9.72@9.74	9.69
September	9.79	9.74	9.78@9.80	9.72
October	10.00	9.90	10.00@10.01	9.95
November	..	..	10.04@10.06	9.99
December	10.09	10.04	10.09@10.10	10.03
January	10.25	10.18	10.24@10.25	10.19
February	..	..	10.23@10.31	10.24

FALL RIVER STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 13.—The following are the weekly cotton quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Quot.
Am. Linen Co.	..	93	..
Arkwright Mills	93	96	95
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	102½	100
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	125	..
Chace Mills	105	..	107
Davol Mills	..	90	..
Flint Mills	..	107	..
Granite Mills	..	150	..
Hargraves Mills	..	90	..
Kirk Philip Mills	140	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	110	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	117	110
Mechanics' Mills	..	93	..
Narragansett Mills	..	125	..
Osborn Mills	..	100	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	112½	110
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	170	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	86	100	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	152½	..
Seasonnet Mills	..	68	..
Shove Mills	..	65	..
Stafford Mills	97	100	..
Stevens Mfg.	..	102½	..
Teoumseh Mills	122½	125	..
Trey C. & W. Mfg.	..	1650	1600
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	177½	175
Wampanoag Mills	..	89	..
Weetamoe Mills	85	90	..

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—The market started out with a continuation of Friday's late strength, based on dry weather and bugs in the Southwest, but soon began to show evidences of unloading, continuing under pressure until the last half hour, when there was covering by shorts, who feared unfavorable developments before Monday. Killing frosts occurred at several points in Kansas and Missouri, while Northwest advices claimed that Spring seeding would be much delayed by the wintry conditions. Liverpool was disappointing, but Berlin closed 1 to 1¼ marks higher and Budapest 5 points up. Cash wheat in New York was firm. Prices the basis of 83¾c for No. 2 red, in elevator, and 85¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 91¾c, and No. 2 hard, Winter, 83c, free on board, afloat, opening navigation.

CORN.—The market was not especially active, but displayed a firm tone early in the session on steady cables. Professionals sold toward noon, causing a setback, but a second rally toward 1 o'clock, helped by seaboard clearances of 412,000 bushels, again gave the market a better tone. Exporters took 5 loads. No. 2 corn in New York was quoted 57½c, elevator, and 54c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 57c, and No. 2 yellow, 54c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close, Friday's
May	87⅝	87¼	87¼	87¾
July	88⅝	88¼	88¼	88¾
September	89 9-16	89¼	89¼	89
December	..	..	..	91
Corn—				
May	56	56	56	56
July	56	56	56	55⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close, Friday's
May	79½	78⅝	79¼	79
July	81⅞	80⅞	81⅜	81¼
September	83⅝	82½	83⅛	82⅝
Corn—				
May	48¼	47⅝	47⅞	47⅞
July	48	47½	47⅝	47⅝
September	48⅜	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
Oats—				
May	44⅝	43¾	44	44⅜
July	41⅜	40	40½	40⅝
September	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	35¾
Lard—				
May	$8.70	$8.67	$8.70	$8.27
July	8.82	8.80	8.82	8.80
Ribs—				
May	8.52	8.50	8.50	8.47
July	8.75	8.67	8.70	8.67
Pork—				
May	16.20	16.17	16.17	16.15
July	16.25	16.17	16.17	16.17

MORGAN LEASES SMALL ROAD.

Line in Michigan Fruit District Acquired for twenty-five Years.

It was learned yesterday that the terms on which the South Haven & Eastern Branch of the Père Marquette Railroad have been leased for twenty-five years by the Morgan interests involve a monthly payment of $1,500 for the first five years, the lessee paying all taxes and maintenance.

The rental for the succeeding twenty years of the lease le at a higher rate, but the exact terms are not stated. The lessee is the Kalamazoo, Lake Shore & Chicago Railway, known locally as the "Fruit Line," which has a twenty-two-mile line now in operation from Kalamazoo to Paw Paw, Mich.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—There was a sharp decline in United Gas Improvement, which was based upon the statement that the Pennsylvania Gas and Power Company, incorporated in Delaware, will on next Thursday present an ordinance to councils embodying a proposition to operate the city gas works at the expiration of the U. G. I. lease on July 1 next. Total sales, 29,347 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	Bell Telephone	62¾	62¼	62¼
28	Brooklyn R. T.	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜
260	Cambria Steel	37⅞	36¾	36¾
880	Elec. Co. of America	10¾	10	10
600	Erie	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞
223	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	80	80	80
300	Lehigh Valley	63½	63¼	63½
75	Norf. & Portsmouth	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
504	Penn. R. R.	62½	62¼	62¼
80	Phila. Co.	44¾	44¼	44¼
1,425	Phila. Electric	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,000	Phila. R. T.	17⅞	17	17
8,120	Reading	55⅝	51 13-16	52 1-16
100	Southern Pacific	81¾	81½	81½
175	Tonopah Belmont	4⅞	4

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant

FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—March 29, about noon, 5th Av., near 49th St., gold bracelet with stones. Owner will receive same by giving description to Miss Flower, 611 5th Av.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Gold charm, round, one side Masonic emblem, other side Elks' emblem, with small diamond between antlers; lost on Lexington Av. elevated, from Bridge St. station to Gates Av. station, or from Gates Av. station to Bushwick Av. and Woodbine St. Finder please return to Wm. Honick, 62 Woodbine St.; reward, $10.

LOST—Friday, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity pin, Delta Chi Chapter; engraved "Charles H. Marshall, Cornell University, Class 1855." Most liberal reward will be paid by Charles H. Marshall, no questions asked, care Wardwell & Adams, No. 2 Wall St., N.Y.

LOST—Friday afternoon, lady's open-face watch, blue enameled back, between 33d and 33d Sts., possibly in Columbus and Broadway car; initials inside watch, "A. J."; reward. Return 127 East 69th St.

LOST—On Desbrosses St. Ferry, Friday noon, lady's purse, containing keys and draft made out "Sadie Schiff." Kindly return to Sadie Schiff, care of Myerstein & Rubin, 29 Walker St.; reward.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, lady's gold watch, 14th St. and Broadway; no questions asked. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Hills, 307 West 97th St.

LOST—Beaded card case, Friday afternoon, on south-bound 9th Av. car; initials "M. H. D." inside. Reward if returned to 214 West 71st St.

LOST—Gold watch, monogram "J. G. C.," and fob; west side Broadway, between 33d and 113th Sts., Friday; reward. Childs, 326 West 33d St.

LOST—Wednesday last, watch fob, two gold serpents supporting a scarab; $5 reward. B. Morton, 42 Broadway.

LOST—Sunday night, April 7, gold mesh bag, getting into or out of cab; reward. Brisbane, 2 West 94th St.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 411 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,946 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company. Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.
CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—Horse and buggy; horse, dark bay; weighs about 1,000 lbs.; height about 14 hands; short tail; top black buggy; rubber tires; reasonable reward. Address all information Pensacola Boarding Stables, 341 East 11th St. 'Phone 3613 Orchard.

$75 REWARD for the return to the manager of the Hotel St. Chelsea, 222 West 23d St., of a diamond circle brooch, supposed to have been lost Wednesday between Madison and Park Ave., on 67th St.

LOST—$100 REWARD if returned to 117 East 37th St., small silver watch set in diamonds, hanging on black watered ribbon; lost Wednesday morning, 10th inst., between 44th and 30th Sts.

LOST—At Barnum & Bailey Circus, Monday afternoon, lady's open-face gold watch, monogram "L. P. H." on back. Liberal reward if returned to R. B. Hibbard, 85 Grand St.

LOST—Between 40th St. and 5th Av. and Manhattan Hotel, a small gold mesh bag. Finder will be liberally rewarded if returned to T. B. Wager, 17 West 102d St.

LOST—Between West 173d St. and Grand Central Station, lady's gold watch, monogram "M. V. H."; second hand missing; $5 reward. Lawrence, 506 West 173d St.

LOST—In Manhattan, Saturday, a gold bar pin, with solitaire diamond centre; liberal reward. Medina, Apartment 45, 189 Claremont Av., city.

LOST—86th St., 5th Av., or 86th St. eastbound car, gold watch and fob; suitable reward. Return Bloom, 1,038 5th Av.

LOST—$50 reward; 6 diamond rings, in chamois bag. Mrs. J. W. Reed, care of Miss Thorne Woolsey, 280 West 94th St.

LOST—Envelope containing money and benefit order receipts; reward. W. Miller, 213 North 4th, Newark, N. J.

LOST—Life saving medal, awarded by V. L. S. C.; reward if returned. Sydney Schwab, 24 White St.

LOST—Subway train, Sunday, April 7, package containing jacket; reward. Finn, 632 6th Av.

$25 REWARD for return of string of pearls, lost Friday. Address 219 West 70th St.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—On Friday, April 5, 122d Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, fox-terrier, white body, tan head and ears, tan tail; male. Very liberal reward will be given to party who returns same to Oxman, Struggle, Amsterdam Av. and 122d St. No questions asked.

LOST—From 212 East 18th St., gold color Alaskan dog, answering the name of Dada. A liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to the above address.

LOST—On Saturday, 13th, from 6 East 65th St., Scottish terrier, answering to name Cree, with unmarked brass studded collar. Reward of $25 if returned to above address.

LOST—Red Chinese Chow dog, white tail, black tongue; answers to name of Chin Chin. $25 reward if returned to Mrs. Farquhar, 54 West 57th St.

LOST—Thursday morning, brindle bull bitch; answers to "Wizzard"; too old for breeding. Please return Burchfield, 201 West 78th St., receive reward.

LOST—At 1st St., near 1st Av., small white bull terrier, spotted evenly over each eye; reward. Nathans, 26 1st St.

LOST—Young dachshund; return to 130 West 44th St. Reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

33TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large rooms; telephone; table guests; references.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable, quiet single rooms; good table; close Subway; off Broadway.

93D, 122 WEST, Near "L."—Pleasant, desirable room; all conveniences; good board; references; telephone.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—Large and small rooms; clean; home cooking; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

97TH ST., 51 WEST.—Nice, small room for young gentleman, with or without board; references.

WEST END AV., 579, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location New York; handsomely furnished rooms; overlooking West End; superior table.

1.—WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large room; southern exposure; table excellent; homelike surroundings.

East Side.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, The Palmetto.—Clean, pleasant rooms; good home meals; always hot water supply; reception parlor, piano; $5 up.

9TH, 116 EAST.—One desirable single room, with board; exceptionally good table; table guests.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, with board; overlooking park; running water.

46TH ST., 147 EAST.—Nice small and large front rooms; good board; all conveniences.

77TH ST., 84 EAST.—Elegant saloon floor, fine table, moderate; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large, sunny room, first-class house, near Subway, L, and Gramercy; parlor dining room; reference. Tel. 5358 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 484.—Very pleasant, large third-floor front room; large closets; good home cooking; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, 618T.—Suites, double rooms, $18 to $22; single, $9, $12; table guests accommodated; high-grade board.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

BY MARRIED COUPLE, with year-old child for several months from May 1; must be within one hour of the city and pleasant surroundings; clean and wholesome. Write K. S. Hogg, 30 Ormond Place, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 50 WEST.
Bachelors' apartments, from May 1; one and two room suites; private bath; references required.

4TH ST., 223 WEST.—Splendidly furnished front parlor; also handsomely furnished rooms, with running water; every convenience; $2 up.

22D ST., 483 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; quiet; homelike.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class bachelor home; references.

39TH, 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

44TH ST., 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished room and board.

49TH ST., 139 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, medium-sized outside room, bath; telephone; gentleman; moderate. Godet.

51ST ST., 341 WEST.—Two well furnished single rooms, each with hot and cold running water; $4 each; references exchanged. Carter.

81ST ST., 207 WEST.—Square room, bath; running water; southern exposure; $3; gentlemen. Mullen.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE, DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IF SOON IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

96TH ST., 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms; private family; Subway express; gentlemen; references. Vanderhoff.

106TH, 225 WEST.—Pleasant parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining; private family; breakfast optional. Stevens.

111TH ST., 257 WEST.—Large front, southern exposure; two men; elevator, telephons; $2.50 each. Burns.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Room in private family of two; very neatest of care. Address or call evenings. Fred F. French.

129TH ST., 138 WEST.—Parlor floor to let, separate or together; suitable for lawyer, doctor, dentist; board if desired.

130TH ST., 133 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; conveniences, for gentlemen; reasonable; private family.

133D ST., 168 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, running water, bath; suitable for two, $4.50; private.

135TH ST., 214 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; skylight room, $1.50; moderate; bath.

135TH ST., 256 WEST.—Newly furnished room, running water; moderate; bath; near "L."

HIGH-GRADE apartments, suites, and rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 92.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; no other roomers. Duke.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 St. Nicholas Av.—Pleasant, sunny room, suitable for gentleman, with board; references.

East Side.

5TH AV., 226.—Art student will share large studio apartment, private bath, and telephone, with quiet, single, refined woman under 35, art or musical student preferred; strictest references required and given. Call, between 10 and noon, Monday. Miss Elizabeth Curtis.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Front alcove room, third floor; gentlemen; references.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable large room, with private bath; telephone.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private high-class house for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished; scrupulously clean; Summer rates; reference.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; hall room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Attractive room, above parlor; three windows; adjoining bath; gentlemen or couple.

58TH ST., 34 EAST (near Madison Av.)—Large and small rooms; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 150 EAST.—Parlor suite, private bath; other desirable rooms; superior house; references; telephone.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large room, comfortably furnished; running water; bath; gentlemen; references essential.

87TH ST., 9 EAST.—Elegant light, cozy furnished room, bath, all improvements; private family; no children; $4 per week; near Central Park; gentlemen only; rare opportunity. Slater, 4th flat.

MADISON AV., 71.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small room.

New Jersey.

BAYONNE, N. J., 51 East 33d St.—Furnished room; southerly exposure; on New York Bay; convenient to C. R. R.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A single man wants a first-class, well-furnished room with private bath; private house preferred; location 28th to 40th St., Park and 9th Avs. Address with particulars and terms, P. R. W., 310 Times, Times Square.

GENTLEMAN desires large, bright, sunny room and breakfasts, private Jewish family; nice neighborhood, below 14th St.; references exchanged. Particulars to Permanent, Box 100 Times Downtown.

LARGE ROOM in private house, between 58th and 96th Sts., East. Address M. H., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

EHRICH BROS.
require a capable and thoroughly experienced young woman as
HEAD OF STOCK
in their
LEATHER GOODS DEPT.;
will
PAY GOOD SALARY
and offer permanent position; also require several
SALESWOMEN
for their
LEATHER GOODS DEPT.
Applications will be treated confidentially and should be made to the Superintendent, 8:30 to 11 A. M., or 4:30 to 6 P. M., or by mail.

GIRLS of about 17 or 18 years of age required for office work and as messengers by

BEST & CO.,
60-62 WEST 23D ST.

Singers.

WANTED—Superior dramatic soprano; city church; large salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Good contralto for Methodist suburban church; $350. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Contralto, Brooklyn church; good reader; $100. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographers for positions paying from $6 to $18; more positions than applicants; no advance fee. Call Gahagan's Exchange, 203 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer; refined; young; Christian; neat appearance; good opportunity; $12 to start. Anto, Box 200 Times, Times Sqnare.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A refined, educated, cultured woman, from 25 to 40 years of age, to live with gentleman and daughter; no menial work, only to assist daughter with her mending; must be a member in good standing of some Protestant church. Reply, stating salary expected, also references, which must be of the best. Housekeeper, 363 West 125th St.

WANTED—Waist finishers for dressmaking department; thoroughly experienced and accustomed to first-class work. Apply James McCreery & Co., tenth floor, employees' entrance, 35th St.

WANTED—Sleeve finishers for dressmaking department; thoroughly experienced and accustomed to first-class work. Apply James McCreery & Co., tenth floor, 35th St. entrance.

WANTED—Sleeve trimmer for dressmaking department; Thoroughly experienced and accustomed to first-class work. Apply James McCreery & Co., tenth floor, 35th St. entrance.

WANTED—Skirt finishers for dressmaking department; thoroughly experienced and accustomed to first-class work. Apply James McCreery & Co., tenth floor, 35th St. entrance.

WANTED—Improvers for dressmaking department; thoroughly experienced and accustomed to first-class work. Apply James McCreery & Co., 35th St. entrance.

WANTED—Skirt hands for dressmaking department; thoroughly experienced and accustomed to first-class work. Apply James McCreery & Co., tenth floor, 35th St. entrance.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Refined young lady as companion and maid for young lady; excellent position. Apply 146 East 61st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bank bookkeeper for up town; experienced double entry. Call Business Opportunity Company, 1 Union Square.

Clerks.

WANTED—Clerk for manufacturing company; $15 to start. Call Business Opportunity Company, 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Druggist junior clerk, either licensed or graduate. H. J. Cassebeer, 75th St. and Madison Av.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., nr. 18th.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., nr. 18th.

Salesmen.

SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR BICYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES; GOOD SALARIES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO RIGHT PARTIES. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD SALARY. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano boys, St. Mary's Choir, Classon, Willoughby Avs., Brooklyn, Mondays, Wednesdays, 4 P. M.; salary, $2, $5 monthly, according to experience.

WANTED—Altos, St. Mary's Choir, Classon, Willoughby Avs., Brooklyn, Monday afternoons, 4, or by appointment.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Clever, robust tenor; city church; high salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

BEST & CO.,
60-62 WEST 23D ST.,
require bright, active boys—school graduates—as stockkeepers.

BIG MONEY SELLING LOTS.
Live men who start now on Spring campaign can earn more in next three months than in any other line; quickest selling property on market to-day; experience not necessary to get good income at once; let us tell you why. Apply 11 to 1 to John Gill, Agency Manager, Laurelton Land Co., second floor Brunswick Building, 225 5th Av., New York.

EXPERIENCED mechanical draughtsman wanted by General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass., for design of jigs, fixtures, and special machinery; also one for the design of electrical instruments; only experienced men need apply on Tuesday, April 16, from 11 to 12 A. M., at 87 Nassau St., Room 603.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 23D ST.,
require several young men, 14 to 16 years of age, for various positions. Apply between 8:30 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—Companion; good opening for man, 40-50 years old, who is well educated and a gentleman, to act as reader and companion to man with slight nervous trouble; applicant must possess all these requirements, and be single, as he will have to do considerable traveling. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Junior office assistant (18-20) for Bayonne, N. J., manufacturing concern; must be well educated, neat, and above all else accurate, thorough, and methodical; excellent chance for lad who will apply himself; salary $8-$10 to start. Address, stating experience and qualifications, Permanent, Box 213 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A steward and wife to care for a small country house, used as a club; the man to act as butler, the women to cook, and both to assume the care of the house, charge of servants, &c.; the cooking must be strictly first-class private cooking. Answer, stating qualifications, experience, &c., S. S., Jr., P. O. Box 1,510, New York.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; free catalogue; visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED — An intelligent, gentlemanly, ambitious, Christian boy, 14 to 18, for general office work, by high-class law firm; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. J. A. H., Box 202 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy in wholesale dry goods house to do clerical work and run errands; must be accurate and willing. Address, in own handwriting, X. Y. Z., Box 157 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Manager and bookkeeper for Branch office out of town; three-year contract, $1,500 and expenses. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sqnars.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; rsference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 310 Times, Times Sqnare.

WANTED—Sales manager food product company; full charge New York territory; salary $3,000. Call Business Opportunity Company, 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, assistant, one who thoroughly nnderstends taking off trial balance; experienced man only. D., 263 West 125th St.

WANTED—Bill clerk who can run billing machine; good figurer end familiar with trade discounts. D., 263 West 125th St.

WANTED—Reliable people to sell lots and houses in Jersey. Archibald Co., 147 East 125th St.

WANTED—Manager envelope factory; executive position; $4,000. Call Business Opportunity Company, 1 Union Sqnere.

WANTED—Architectural draughtsman; must be experienced. Call Business Opportunity Company, 1 Union Sqnnre.

WANTED—A man, 25 to 30 years of age, by a mercantile agency to learn reporting. L. S. D., P. O. Box 1,548, N. Y. City.

WANTED—E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require an experienced cashier; one having had knowledge of bookkeeping.

WANTED—Cashier, Wall St. house; prefer knowledge bookkeeping; $25. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Boys over 16 wanted in our magazine bindery. Apply to Harper & Brothers, 325-337 Pearl St., New York.

WANTED—A young man to assist in bookkeeping. Write, giving address, Bookkeeper, Box 174 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Packer and call clerk experienced in dry goods. Apply at New York Dry Goods Exchange, White and Church Sts.

WANTED—Shoe salesmen. Frank Brothers, 5th Av. and 27th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; check books balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal, accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; neat, accurate, reliable; references; $10-$12. Competent, Box 144 Times Downtown.

Companions.

COMPANION-NURSE.—Can take entire charge of infant; would travel; employed until about May 1st; highest references. Companion, Box 150 Times Downtown.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4023 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Educated, refined widow, cheerful, no objection to children, as managing housekeeper or lady's traveling companion. Sands, 311 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION.—City or country; fond of children; good traveler; elderly couple preferred; appreciates home interests. Mrs. F., 35, 1,384 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Colored woman to take laundry home or go out days; reference. Johnson, 228 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a refined American woman, as useful companion and nurse to partial invalid lady; assist in light household duties, or in Christian family; $35 monthly; highest reference. Worthy, 330 Times, Times Square.

NURSE.—By an exoerienced German nurse; to one or two children; best city references. M. Stein, 249 East 87th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Nurses.

NURSE will take limited number nervous or feeble-minded girls in her home (country) during Summer; best care and attention; references. Address C. A., Box 305 Times, Times Sqnere.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—By public stenographer, work by the day, hour, or week; addressing, dictation, copying, or circular letters at reasonable rates; new machines furnished. Miss B., 47 West 27th St. Tel. 134 Mad. Sq.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced; possesses tact and executive ability; very best references; $18. M. C. S., Box 192 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20;) an accurate and reliable beginner; good education; quick to comprehend; references; $8. Reliable, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; rapid, accurate; references; $15. Miss Lawson, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; reasonable salary; possesses common sense; no social engagements. Wilson, P. O. Box 1,210, city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience in mercantile office; rapid, accurate, responsible; Gentile; lives with parents; references; $15. Capable, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young lady; neat appearance; can work several machines. Typist, 237 West 123d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; also fitted as correspondent; high school graduate. Clowry, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady, one year's experience; refined personality; moderate salary. M. F. L., 448 44th St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITIST.—Own machine; calls for manuscript, correspondence, &c. (Harlem.) Write Miss Annis, Hotel St. Paul.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—By a widow, with daughter, as caretaker; good reference. 71 East 115th St., basement.

CHAPERON. — Lady experienced in traveling widow to chaperon three young ladies to Europe; expenses only. E. G. H., 307 5th Av.

LADY, entirely unincumbered, will do quiet work for reputable agency or attorney. Dunn, Times, Times Square.

MANAGER.—Woman, who has occupied a position of trust for many years with a New York firm managing office and conducting correspondence, desires similar situation. G., Box 120, Liberty St., New York, Room 703.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Young married man; no family; 7 years' written or personal reference present employer; expert city driver; leaving on account of family selling horses. Chrystie, 410 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN, colored, with private family; first-class driver; all reference; city or country. H. Pope, 104 West 53d St.

COACHMAN. — English; married; 7½ years' written and personal references. T. W., 628 Park Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Position on private place by single man; experienced and fully competent; references if required. Gardener, 60 Hawthorn St., Hartford, Conn.

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Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY. APRIL 14, 1907.

Part Three
Magazine Section

THE TRIAL OF THAW AS SEEN BY A JUROR

An Analysis of the Case in All Its Aspects Together with Estimates of Those Who Played the Leading Parts in the Drama.

DEMING B. SMITH.

Comments Regarding the Contributions Made by the Medical Gentlemen.

OSCAR A. PINK.

GEORGE PFAFF.

The pictures on this page and on the page immediately following are likenesses of the jurors who served through the trial of Thaw. They are from drawings made by Mr. Brearley, the writer of the accompanying article, in the occasional odd moments which came to the jury durh g the course of their long confinement.

Impressions Made Upon Silent Man in the Jury Box by the Defendant and His Wife.

JOSEPH B. BOLTON.

HARRY C. BREARLEY.

By HARRY C. BREARLEY, No. 6 of the Thaw Jury.
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A PROMINENT case was approaching its hearing, and already the newspapers began to blossom into premonitory headlines; but these were noted with but slight interest by one whose pathway seemed utterly apart from all connection with the coming event, until —presto—there he was in the midst of it! The writer had just returned from a business luncheon in which plans requiring his active participation were discussed at length when he was addressed by a polite young man with a yellow slip of paper, which proved to be a subpoena for jury panel commanding his presence upon the following morning.

The Criminal Building was humming with suppressed excitement when he obeyed the mandate. Many policemen lined the corridors, files of messengers were in waiting, and numerous would-be spectators were seeking admittance with generally poor success. The yellow slip proved an open sesame and its holder soon found himself in the large courtroom, fronted by Simmons's famous mural paintings, and thronged with other slipbearers like himself. One who had been there earlier pointed out to him the prisoner far up toward the front, and only occasionally to be seen between the heads of others. He appeared usually to be leaning forward, but the back of his head and outline of his cheek were as much as could be seen.

Somewhat nearer were the ladies of his family—a dignified elderly woman in black, with snowy hair, and several younger women, who were heavily veiled. The same informant identified these and said that the young woman in blue was Evelyn Thaw, the real centre of the dramatic story. There was naturally some curiosity on the part of all to see whether she justified the reports of her great beauty, but her thick blue veil gave only a suggestion of regular features and a drooping head. A large and impressively dignified Judge presided, the jury box was partially filled with impressive looking men, and a clarion-voiced clerk rose from time to time to read some name drawn from the box-like wheel before him.

As each name was called a man would rise from some part of the room and pick his way to the front, where, after being sworn, he climbed into a high chair beside the Judge's bench and became the cynosure of all eyes and the target for a fusillade of questions. Men—little and big, old and young, men of many sorts and conditions—went to the chair during the course of the long day, but all seemed to be animated by the common purpose of escaping jury service, and answers seemed often to be more dictated by this desire than by a strict regard for truthfulness. Equally apparent was it that the opposing counsel were exercising the greatest care in making selection.

Some of the panel were so obviously undesirable that few questions were asked before excusing them. Others were upon the rack for a long time, and before the final decision upon a possible candidate it was interesting to note the way in which Mr. Jerome would leave his accustomed post and walk to the far end of the Judge's bench, from which point he could command a profile view. At somewhat rare intervals Mr. Jerome or his assistant, Mr. Garvan, would sit down after examining, with the remark, "The people are content;" but Messrs. Hartridge or Gleason, who examined for the defense, would usually reply, "We will excuse the juror," and the latter would pass from his brief pause in the legal limelight back into the outer world. At last, toward noon, one tall young man met with the double approval, and stood, at the clerk's suggestion, while another tall young man arose and faced him from down in front. The clerk intoned, "Juror, look upon the defendant. Defendant, look upon the juror," administered the oath, and the tall young man took one of the vacant chairs in the jury box.

During the afternoon another chair was similarly occupied, and the writer's hopes that the box would be filled before his own name was reached seemed reasonable. As the defendant, in charge of a special officer, left the room he was looked at with much interest by those who had come that day for the first time. He was tall and slender, with a broad face and somewhat peculiarly staring eyes, eyes so often described as "showing much of the whites." His hair was rather long, very heavy, and obviously needed trimming. His bearing was erect and rather more than merely confident, for it seemed to express in his half smile and his springy step considerable self-satisfaction, as though well pleased with the attention he attracted. During this time the defendant had appeared to be much interested, and could be seen peering from one side or the other of the questioner, who stood in front, or talking earnestly with his counsel. It was evident that he took an active part in the selections.

Next morning came the writer's turn, and, with some misgivings, he found himself facing the roomful. At once began the fusillade of questions, questions so ingeniously searching that they could neither be parried nor evaded without disregard of the oath to "well and truly answer," and, after nearly half an hour of vain effort, he found himself practically checkmated. A final appeal for release upon the ground of urgent business necessity was answered by the District Attorney with a quiet smile and the observation, "That falls upon cold ears." And then another seat in the box was filled.

What with the excuse of several already selected, it was Friday night before the tedious process of choosing jurors was ended and the jury at last complete after the examination of more than three hundred men. Saturday and Sunday intervened, and upon Monday twelve men settled themselves to give attention to a trial which was destined to break all records in the length of its conduct.

Before proceeding with the trial it may be well to say a few words in regard to the much discussed imprisonment of the jurors, lasting from the beginning of the selection to the sad death of Mrs. Bolton, a period of more than three weeks to the first jurors. There can be no question that great efforts were made to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the twelve, as was evidenced by the Sunday drives and the installation first of a pianola and later of a phonograph for their entertainment. On the other hand, the rules regarding surveillance were carried out in letter as well as spirit. The jurors were permitted to receive visitors, but no words might be spoken, not even to their wives, unless an officer and another juror were present as auditors. No juror might use a telephone nor receive a letter which had not been opened and read before he saw it. Similarly, the letters he wrote must be handed unsealed to the Captain, who passed upon their propriety before mailing. Newspapers were censored rigidly. Those which reached the prisoners must have all reference to the case cut from the pages, and the mutilated condition of the resulting bunches of ribbons bore indirect witness to the amount of publicity which was being given. It was a common saying that the "white sales" of the department stores were the only subjects left for the jurors to read about.

This rigid surveillance was, indeed, at the hands of courteous officers, for whom the men came to feel a genuine regard, especially in the case of Capt. Lynch, and yet it was highly galling to American citizens who were not even under charge of misdemeanor. It lasted until February 14, when the sad event already referred to caused a sudden abandonment of the extraordinary precautions, and the jurors were simply put upon their honor not to read of the case nor discuss it. It is safe to say that this agreement was most religiously observed, and that all interests were quite as fully protected as during the period of confinement.

Indeed, it is altogether likely that the State was saved a mistrial by this very relaxation, since the unaccustomed habits of life imposed had already somewhat affected the health of several and might easily have led to serious illness during the long weeks which followed.

The writer also wishes to state unequivocally that never has he been approached, directly or indirectly, in an attempt at "jury fixing," except in the case of one letter, which was manifestly of crank origin. He believes the same condition to be true of the other jurors.

For another point, the reports of poker playing and heavy gambling among the jurors may be emphatically denied. Not a game of poker was played during the entire period, and no gambling whatever was indulged in. The party learned with much indignation of the charges made against them by one of the city papers.

But enough of the jury, who might in their sudden acquisition of notoriety imagine themselves the central figures of the case, instead of a mere incident in its conduct. Monday, April 4, brought the formal opening, and a sudden sobering sense of the serious business in hand.

The writer has no purpose of going into any narrative of the events of the following weeks, for the flying pencils of sixty or seventy reporters and correspondents bore witness to the completeness with which all news features were being covered. From the jury's standpoint the case was of more than merely casual interest. It was a tremendous human drama, far exceeding in impressiveness any which might appear upon the theatrical stage. Here was every element of the dramatic in a magnified form, and the prominence of the chief figures was, after all, the least of its claims to attention. Viewed in any light it dealt with human nature, elemental passions, phases of civilization, the power of sentiment, the clashing of interests, contrasts of character, and such revelations of mind and soul as to make it almost a psychological laboratory.

The well-known victim, the headstrong scion of a prominent and wealthy family, the noted beauty—these three whose destinies became so dramatically interwoven might fairly have been chosen as typical of classes and illustrative of conditions in a broadly general way. That this was true is attested by the almost universal interest the case attracted, and it is unthinkable that its only, or even its chief, result should be the decision regarding the defendant. Far more was at stake for society and for humanity than the destiny of any single individual.

Notable was the case as well in the brilliancy of its conduct. The jury witnessed repeated intellectual swordplay of extraordinary skill, which was all the more appreciated when lapse of time had brought a measure of familiarity with the legal points involved. The aggressive District Attorney and "the learned counsel from the Pacific Slope" were sufficiently well matched to call forth each other's resources in full degree over many points which one or the other wished to get in evidence before the listening jury, and that greater jury which reads the papers.

It was interesting to watch these two in action from such a point of vantage as the jury box. Mr. Jerome, restless and incisive, walked to and fro while framing his questions, some of which were even delivered with his back to the witness. His voice, vibrant, rasping or explosive, as the occasion might require, had a distinctly dominant quality and enforced attention to whatever he might say. There was, perhaps, something of a feline impression produced by his peculiar round glasses, his frequent pacing, and the occasional lightninglike revelations of reserve force.

This last was particularly evident in the celebrated cross-examination of Dr. Wiley, when the swift precision of his strokes and his amazing grasp of an intricately technical subject were notable. The whole was suggestive of a cat playing with a mouse, to a degree which was obviously painful to the unhappy witness. The jurors, though forbidden to discuss the case among themselves, could not refrain from looking at each other with a significant "Whew!" when in the security of the jury room. Comment was unnecessary. Most of the twelve had been admirers of the District Attorney before the case began, and all felt a strengthening of their admiration through this opportunity for close-range study.

In Delphin Delmas, the famous California lawyer, it was early evident that he had a foeman worthy of his steel.

The two men were so evenly matched in intellectual acuteness, in alert watchfulness, and in dogged persistence, that it might be difficult to choose between them. In manner, however, they differed widely. The Californian exhibited no restlessness, but stood or sat at ease while he framed his questions or listened intently to those of the opposition. His voice was pleasing and usually modulated to a conversational tone, but occasionally would be thrown out with the peal of a trumpet. He had, too, a nice understanding of dramatic pauses, indeed, his whole sense of dramatic values was so conspicuous in the way he marshaled his witnesses and his skillful manner of laying just the right degree of emphasis upon emotional points that it was easy to believe that a great actor had been lost to the stage in the production of an eminent lawyer. There was, if one may be permitted the term, a certain virtuosity about his conduct of the case that was not lost upon the juror.

CHARLES D. NEWTON.

Mr. Delmas's habits of speech were those of rather elaborate courtesy, being frequently interlarded with, "if it please your Honor," or references to the "learned District Attorney," who sometimes retorted in banter. His invincible good humor seemed to be always on hand, while that of his opponent occasionally wore a trifle thin. On the whole, however, both counsel displayed remarkable equanimity considering the exhausting character of their labors.

The jury also came to feel a deep respect for the presiding Justice, Thomas Fitzgerald, a man of few, but weighty, words. After the lengthy and ingenious argument of some knotty point of evidence, when the lay mind was lost in a maze of technical complication, it was illuminating to see how unerringly he went to the heart of the issue with one or two brief sentences, and then renderd a decision which commended itself at once as being eminently just. In his hands law became the formulation of common sense. The jury felt grateful for his apparent desire to expedite the case, an attitude often in marked contrast to that shown by the opposing counsel.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Garvan, for the people, and Messrs. Hartridge, Gleason, McPike, O'Reilly, and Peabody, for the defense, were in constant consultation with the chief counsel, but appeared only incidentally in the conduct of the case. There can be no doubt, however, that from the legal standpoint a remarkably high standard of ability was represented.

Of all the witnesses summoned by either side none attracted such attention as did the wife of the defendant, and interest was on tiptoe in the densely packed courtroom when the clerk called aloud for "Evelyn Nesbit Thaw." It was with genuine astonishment that most of the spectators got their first sight of the witness as she took her seat in the box. Instead of the dashing beauty generally expected, their first impression was of a rather pathetic little figure dressed in blue and with a wide blue hat. She was pale, girlishly pretty, but not in a striking way, and looked so youthful that it was something of a surprise to hear counsel address her as "madam."

It may be a trifle unkind to intimate that this girlish effect was emphasized by her clothing and the way in which she dressed her hair, but with her husband's life at stake could she really be blamed if toilet resources were called to aid her effort? Jurors were but human, after all, and the normal man's instinctive chivalry was too valuable an asset to be overlooked in so great a struggle.

The quick glance which shot between husband and wife seemed one of mutual affection, and then, while unmistakably dreading her ordeal, she took up the narration of her story with a composure which could only be wondered at.

The terrible details of that story have become already only too familiar, but the writer can answer for at least one juror who was fairly sickened by their revelations. As the counsel led her by gentle, but inexorable, questioning from step to step through the several years preceding the tragedy, it became sharply evident that the "unwritten law" was, after all, the defense's main reliance, although introduced under cloak of the legal defense of insanity. This clever manoeuvre was thoroughly appreciated in the jury box. However, her story made a profound impression which no subsequent events served to efface.

Her surprisingly full, clear, and accurate memory during long days upon the stand and the success with which she bore a terrific cross-examination from a master of that art impressed most of the jury with the substantial truthfulness of her narration. Mr. Jerome was able to bring to light further revolting details, but did not materially shake her evidence. To his credit, it must be said that he manifested a desire to spare the witness, and treated her with as great consideration as his duties permitted.

Later attempts at discrediting this evidence through the famous "Hummel affidavit" failed at convincing the jury, largely because of the circumstances surrounding its origin. Taken all in all, she was undoubtedly an important and effective witness.

Possibly next in importance for the defense, but bearing more directly upon the legal defense of insanity, were those strange, disorderly letters, known as "exhibits A to I." These were scrutinized with nearly as great care by the jury as by the cautious Dr. Evans. The much discussed "will" and "codicil" seemed relatively of less importance, and while indicating the presence of a dominating idea, were hardly felt under all of the circumstances to be necessarily irrational. Here again there seemed to be as the real underlying motive in their presentation the reassertion of facts bearing upon the unavowed defense of "unwritten law."

As to the batteries of expert alienists, if one excepts the uncomfortable Dr. Weile, the deliberate Dr. Evans and his peppery colleague, Dr. Wagner, their examinations were monotonously similar—the recital of a formidable list of degrees and honors by way of indorsement, the reading of an involved hypothetical question by the counsel, the witness's opinion in reply, and a more or less protracted cross-examination. And yet there was one important difference, even in this similarity.

After various imposing and impressively qualified alienists had promptly answered "rational" to an hour and a quarter long question, various other equally imposing alienists with equally impressive qualifications answered the same question quite as promptly with the word "irrational." It seemed from the jury box almost a waste of time to place them upon the stand to give an answer so foreordained, and one felt flippantly inclined to suggest that they be stood up in line for purposes of cancellation that it might be seen by the remainder which side to credit. If the "reductio ad absurdam" in this kind of evidence has ever been reached, it surely was in this case.

With the testimony of Drs. Evans and Wagner the situation was somewhat different, since each was able to give direct evidence of personal examination and the jury had some chance to exercise its own powers of deduction. Dr. Evans, with the discomfiture of Dr. Weile freshly in mind, was not to be led into any trap of hasty speech. From the jury box he appeared one of those rare souls who are unconscious of time, since they inhabit eternity, and as his incumbency of the stand dragged through session after session the humor of the situation began to appeal even to the impatient twelve. And yet he proved a strong witness and the account of his earliest visits to the defendant was considered carefully by the jurors. Incidentally, it may be said that it was no small achievement to have given currency to two such instantaneously popular expressions as "brainstorm" and "genteel scratches."

Dr. Wagner's testimony was strongly corroborative, but brought little new light. Both displayed such wariness of any attempt to pin them down to definite expressions of opinion that they had little weight apart from the direct material facts to which they bore witness.

There was but one other notable witness for the defense, and here again the hand of the master-dramatist was seen when Mr. Delmas closed his case-in-chief with the testimony of the elder Mrs. Thaw. Profound sympathy was felt by every juror for the brave old lady whose mother's heart bore her, not without tears, through an ordeal from which her nature obviously shrank. The counsel, keenly watchful of the effect of her words, stopped her at what he sensed as exactly the right point and closed his case, although she apparently had something more to tell.

The jurors were undoubtedly affected, some of them to tears, and one of them remarked, as they passed into the jury room, "Mother love is the most beautiful thing in the world." In the perspective of subsequent weeks it can be seen that the effect of her testimony was emotional rather than intellectual, and that it was so purposed by the counsel. Still, she brought some new evidence in the shape of material facts which were by no means to be disregarded.

Upon the side of the prosecution the sensational testimony of Mr. James Clinch Smith was easily the feature of the case. The early establishment of the facts of the killing seemed almost a work of supererogation, since they were not disputed by the defense, but this quietly impassive man who came dramatically upon the

REFLECTIONS ON THE TRIAL THAT HAS CLOSED AND LESSONS IT HAS TAUGHT

John S. Dennee.

Charles H. Fecke.

Malcolm S. Fraser.

B. Bernard Gerstman.

Henry C. Harney.

stage at the eleventh hour and filled a brief, but important, gap in the case so unexpectedly, created almost a climax.

From his relationship with the victim the jury might have largely discredited his statements but for two facts. First, the nature and phrasing of the conversation reported verbatim by the witness accorded so closely with the observed characteristics of the defendant as to bear strong internal evidence of probability, and, secondly, the brevity of the cross-examination and the subsequent failure of the defense to put on any evidence otherwise accounting for this particular period, were too marked to escape notice.

The introduction of Abraham Hummel, together with his famous affidavit, need not have been so fiercely fought by Mr. Delmas, for it was virtually a fiasco. Hummel had been so picturesquely described in Mrs. Thaw's testimony that there was considerable curiosity to see him in the witness chair. While it might be unkind to indicate the exact degree to which his appearance met expectations, he bore the inspection with much composure, but beyond this carried little weight. Even making material allowances for the story of Evelyn Thaw, there still seemed two reasons for crediting her story to one for that of the ex-attorney.

The real climax was reached when Dr. Hamilton was called to the stand by Mr. Delmas and suddenly appropriated by Mr. Jerome for the purpose of his famous coup in the application for a lunacy commission. All that the jurors were aware of at the time was that a heated debate between counsel occurred almost immediately upon the calling of the witness to the stand, and then that the jury were excused from the room. After an hour they were recalled to the box, and formally dismissed for several days with a solemn injunction against reading any newspaper accounts of what was transpiring, and thus closed the evidential period of the case.

Having left until the last the central figure in the case, a few words are in order about the defendant himself. Seated as he was, immediately adjoining the box, he was an easy subject of study for the jurors from the time when he entered court in response to the clerk's daily "Harry K. Thaw to the bar!" until the closing of the session. His appearance has already been noted in brief—tall, slender, self-satisfied, and rather untidy. Later inspection extending over weeks of short-range study enforced several conclusions.

First. That he expected both acquittal and justification. There was no indication of regret. His bearing was almost uniformly confident and rarely betrayed agitation. Occasionally he would engage in earnest conversation with some of his counsel, but most of the time was spent in opening and reading numerous letters or in listening with a quiet smile to the evidence. The trial seemed, upon the whole, an agreeable experience, and there was no apparent shrinking from the resultant notoriety.

Second. That he was both egotistical and headstrong. His manner with his counsel was unconsciously imperious. His whole bearing was of one who had been used from infancy to having his own way and was impatient of either restraint or suggestion.

Third. That he was of a highly strung, nervous, and emotional temperament. His movements were quick and he spoke with the rapid flow of words, which Dr. Evans styled "logorhea."

Fourth. That he was of an affectionate and in some respects high minded disposition. His glances at his wife and mother were unmistakably fond, but he did not appear to fully appreciate their tremendous sacrifices for him. In other words, his egotism would not permit him to put himself fully into the place of either. His mouth had a rather sweet expression, and though his face gave some evidence of dissipation, it was without trace of grossness.

Fifth. That he sufficiently departed from the normal in mental make-up to be what would ordinarily be called "queer." Whether or not this "queerness" amounted to actual insanity, and whether that insanity, if such existed or had existed, was of a nature to render him at the time of the homicide "unable to know the nature and quality of the act he was committing, or unable to know that it was wrong"—this was the heart of the whole case from the jury's standpoint. There was much that was contradictory in effect.

On the one hand his letters, many of the circumstances of his courtship, the "Comstock letter," and the "codicil" indicated a marked high-mindedness with regard to women, together with a pure and respectful love for Evelyn Nesbit. On the opposite side must be reckoned the fact that for several months succeeding his first proposal he lived with her without the formality of marriage; also that upon her return to New York immediately following this period of extraordinary intimacy, she was apparently rather easily persuaded to credit stories of gross immorality and cruelty on his part.

Allowing fully for Stanford White's great influence over her, it still seems hard to believe that she could have accepted these stories so readily had they been entirely inconsistent with her knowledge of Thaw's nature, since, on the stand, she evinced much force of character.

The case is ended for the time being so far as it concerns the named defendant, but there were other defendants than Harry K. Thaw in this greatest trial of the generation, save only the Dreyfus case in France. Legal Methods were on trial at more than one point; even the Law itself was on trial. The Theatrical Profession was conspicuously on trial, and so were the Inheritance System, the Privileges of Wealth, the Relations of the Sexes, and other fundamental elements of our modern social structure. It is unthinkable that some of the strongly illustrative facts so strikingly thrust before the world's attention should fail of careful consideration by many earnest thinkers, and if such thought results in even a measure of corrective action, then the great expense, the inconvenience, the strain will have been justified to humanity.

Several points only may be even indicated within the limits of this article.

It was a common saying soon after the shooting occurred that the defendant's wealth would secure his release—"get him off," as it was generally phrased, and "jury-fixing" was probably the secret implication. If this had been true and the expenditure of a sufficient number of dollars had been competent to defeat the ends of justice in so conspicuous a case, then it might be as well to conclude that this is a nation of classes drawn on the financial scale, and that law is not operative above a certain degree of wealth.

As a matter of actual fact, the jury was scrupulously determined that the millionaire should have exactly the same consideration which would have been given to another in his place. And yet it is undoubtedly true that wealth was an important factor, in that it insured legal talent of the highest order, who took full advantage of every opportunity which the complications of the law permitted. That a single criminal case should continue through two entire months and parts of two others is in itself a significant fact. This could hardly have happened with a poor man less ably defended.

The possibility of such extraordinary duration is a point which cries aloud for reform. The lawyer might consider this too technical a matter for the lay mind to discuss, and yet it is the layman whose interests are at stake, and in at least one lay mind, even after many weeks of education in the jury box, there rests the conviction that the ends of justice are hampered rather than promoted by the methods in question. In the first place, it makes jury service so formidable that any man capable of earning more than two dollars a day will strenuously seek to avoid it; in the second place, it clogs the courts and makes a much larger equipment necessary to handle the community's legal business, and in the third place it is hard to see wherein much of the time consumed was other than absolutely wasted. If the purpose was, as professed, to impress the minds of the jurors, then a juror may be permitted to state that, in his opinion, every essential point might have been presented with perfect fairness with a saving of weeks of time. How? That is a question for lawmakers to determine, but other communities manage it, and it should be done. It cries aloud for reform!

The old difficulties of the jury system were again emphasized. The writer will not rush in where angels fear to tread. He has no substitute to propose, but there is one matter which proper legislation should speedily safeguard. It

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would have been an intolerable hardship to the community for the incapacity of a single juror near the end of the case to have caused a mistrial. And yet, considering its length, it is almost a coincidence that twelve men remained fit for duty during the entire period. Two partial remedies suggest themselves—one that a unanimous verdict reached by the remaining eleven should be a legal decision (there is nothing magical in the number twelve); or, if twelve there must be, then that ther should be also a thirteenth substitute juror who could listen to all of the evidence, but have no vote unless called to fill a vacancy. No baseball or football team neglects to have substitutes and no theatrical company overlooks understudies. It is a matter of common sense. Why may not the law also indulge in common sense?

Again, the question of the inheritance of wealth is raised by the circumstances of the case. That large fortunes passing into the hands of those who did not amass them may in some cases be of danger to society has long been academically discussed. One need not be a socialist to realize that society has certain self-protective rights, as witness fire and police regulations, etc. President Roosevelt touched upon some phases of the subject in his recent remarks about "swollen fortunes." This case emphasizes some other phases which are also worthy of careful thought.

There is, however, one other point—omitting many which might be raised—a point which the writer conceives to be quite the most immediately important one growing out of the trial, and one in which he urges energetic action. The details of Evelyn Thaw's story revealed a widespread condition, somewhat suspected, indeed, but surely never before grasped by the respectable part of the community in all of its horror and menace.

The general facts are these: New York City contains fifty or more theatres in which an aggregate of several thousand young women appear upon the stage in the course of a single season. Each season witnesses the accession of a large number of new recruits, selected by managers from among a much larger number of applicants. These recruits are usually little more than girls in age—young girls, in some instances. In many, if not most, cases they are drawn from homes of comparative poverty. Since the selective process pays particular attention to beauty and grace, they represent a high average of physical attractiveness and are continually made aware of the value of this asset.

This is further emphasized by the fact that in their usual first employment as chorus girls or in similar subordinate parts, their appeal is principally to the eye. Such girls, whose very appearance upon the stage is often an expression of revolt against the enforced routine of home life, find themselves suddenly in an environment where late hours are the necessary rule and where many of their accustomed restrictions are laid aside. The vivacity and spirit of camaraderie which so pleasantly characterize the people of the stage unconsciously influence the laying aside of reserve, and about this in itself there would be little to question were it not for the existence of a dissolute class of "men about town," who speedily obtrude themselves upon the "showgirls'" attention.

These men constitute a fairly numerous class who keep closely in touch with theatrical matters and have quick eyes for the appearance of any new girl of special attractiveness. With some it is a casual amusement and may not necessarily pass the bounds of comparative innocence, but with others the purpose is sinister from the first, and a few may be said to make a science of seduction. These men spend money lavishly, and, with the skill of experience, often find little difficulty in dazzling the minds of the immature victims so recently come forth from narrow spheres. By artful approach, the glamor of a brilliant cynicism, actual lovemaking, if need be, or, perhaps, the diabolical suggestion that immorality is universal, and "the only sin is in being found out," they aim, sooner or later, to accomplish their purpose, and the unequal contest ends in tragedy.

To what proportions this debauchery obtains must have been long suspected, but recent revelations cannot have failed to startle and shock the moral sense of the community and nation. Consider it in its seriousness. The "Social Problem," where it concerns willful immorality will hardly be solved by our generation or by many to follow, but this is a different phase of the subject. That a young girl of beauty and perhaps talent, full of the light-hearted trustfulness of inexperience, should elect to support herself by means of the perfectly legitimate employment which the theatre offers, and should thereby become exposed to a peril of the most appalling nature—that this is the history not of an occasional isolated case, but applies to multitudes—this constitutes a matter which appeals for corrective action, and that speedily.

It appeals, first of all, to the theatrical profession itself. All that is said above must not be undersood more sweepingly than actually expressed, and it must always be kept in mind that the stage contains many of the purest and most high minded men and women to be found in any walk of life. Such an appeal would be useless were this not the case. Actors and actresses of this class can hardly be indifferent to the unhappy fate of so many frailer sisters, and it would be an impertinence to disregard them in any suggestions made. The first efforts must be made from within. The profession has abundant ability to inaugurate its own protective measures and can there be any doubt of its willingness? Can there be any doubt of the ripeness of the time?

The writer does not wish to appear quixotic. He recognizes the impossibility of any thought of coercion. Whatever influence is called into play must be of a protective and persuasive rather than a restrictive nature, but is there anything impracticable in the creation of some form of organization within the ranks of the profession and under the inspiration of the stage's natural moral leaders—of whom there are not a few—an organization which should take a beneficent interest in the life of the young recruit from the very beginning and seek to surround her with wholesome influences? Older members of such a body, from their standpoint of greater experience, would be quick to recognize the danger of some associations whose import could hardly be sensed by the thoughtless newcomer, and the helpfulness then manifested might make a worldwide difference in after life. Of course, any such new organization would have to be wisely planned from a knowledge of its own particular conditions. At all events the writer would most urgently bespeak attention and consideration on the part of those who can bring to the subject the wisdom of special training in addition to genuine zeal for the welfare of their fellows. These should be found first of all in the ranks of the theatrical profession, and the question of method may be taken up in due time.

At 2 o'clock on Monday last there was already that indefinable change in the atmosphere which betokened a new stage in the proceedings. The dense crowd of spectators indicated the general desire to hear the far-famed eloquence of the Californian in his summing up, and the attitude of eager expectancy was by no means absent from the jury box. The famous counsel rose with much dignity and faced its occupants, while a hush fell upon the whole courtroom. Slowly and impressively he began to speak. The full, resonant notes of his pleasing voice, the clear enunciation, the deliberate ease of his utterance made listening a pleasure, but it was the pleasure of the audience before the footlights. Everything was dignified, studied, full of the highest art, but it was the art of the tragic stage, and even in its highest flights of impassioned oratory could be seen the careful preparation which showed through diction, intonation, and gesture. One almost seemed to be listening to a tragedy in blank verse, and felt disposed to concede the privileges of poetic license when delightfully quaint metaphors or flowers of speech contrasted strangely with the direct vocabulary of 1907.

The jury listened with unfeigned interest, and some at least were deeply impressed. One false note was soon struck, however. Mr. Delmas emphatically repudiated all resort of "unwritten law," and then spent hours in invoking it by every possible means. For some time argument upon insanity was quite lost sight of, while the oratory built up an allegorical epic in which Thaw, Miss Nesbit, and White moved to and fro in the guise of various metaphors. The self-possessed young man at his side was "Sir Galahad" or "St. George" interchangeably, his youthful wife became usually the "Angel Child," and Stanford White was the "Dragon," the "Tempter," &c. All had a bearing so remote upon legal insanity and so direct upon "Dementia Americana" that it quite fell to the ground when the jury later ignored the latter defense. Much time was also wasted upon Hummel and his affidavit. The scathing denunciation of the little lawyer was undoubtedly calculated to tear a reputation to pieces, but it was first necessary to assume that the reputation previously existed. Mr. Delmas was from California, however, and had not been long in New York.

During Tuesday's session a really effective presentation was made of the insanity defense—the second line of breastworks, although the one upon which the banner was planted—and had the speaker been content to omit his unfortunate invention of "Dementia Americana" a much stronger impression would have been left. Even as it was, all of the jury realized that they had listened to an oration which contained many really great moments, for oration it certainly was from its stately opening to the pervid flights of its peroration.

Mr. Jerome, when it came his turn to speak, presented a contrast at almost every point. Direct, forceful, argumentative, sarcastic, or indignant, as the conditions warranted, ripping through the canvas of the beautiful allegorical pictures, and ignoring both flowing periods and graces of delivery he occupied little more than half the time of his predecessor.

His comparisons were not drawn from mythology, but from Mulberry Street, and his art was that of the branding iron instead of the palette and brush. One would have been glad to hear a trifle less resort to the use of sneer. When a man was on trial for his life it seemed a trifle out of place, but the whole thing was unquestionably effective, and his treatment of the imported "Dementia Americana" struck a responsive note with a New York jury. When he had clearly covered the points of evidence he closed briskly, and the Judge's charge came with businesslike promptness, albeit to the jury's surprise.

The case is ended? Rather the case is just begun. Playing upon one flame does not extinguish the fire, and so long as there is a continuance of conditions which will lead in the ordinary course of events to the recurrence of such outbreaks the case can never be ended. After all, the true progress of civilization must be spiritual, it must concern society's building of character rather than its mastery of material resources. The writer does not agree that the publication of revolting detail is necessarily of evil effect, for in an enlightened community the corrective impulse must follow such an educational episode.

A Skeptic's Views on the Central Kitchen Idea

DOWN in Washington, D. C., there lives a man, by name H. C. Dugdale, who has had more or less experience in co-operative housekeeping somewhat on the line that has been suggested as a solution of the domestic servant problem in Montclair, N. J. Mr. Dugdale is skeptical of the success of the Montclair plan, but is willing to be convinced. To a TIMES reporter he said:

"I read with much interest the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES commenting upon 'The Central Kitchen Plant' of Montclair, N. J.; the more interest because I have been serving prepared meals, delivered to the homes, for the past eight years, starting in as green as a katydid, and learning hourly the peculiarities of human nature that are brought boldly to the front when food is a topic.

"To give a few illustrations of the funny side of the business: Our first sign read simply 'Catering.' This had soon to be changed, as several ladies sent their pet animals to the house for treatment. One sent a colored girl with a cat in a basket, with a note asking if we would please remove a fishbone from the cat's throat, adding that the cat was very dear to her, and that any price would be paid if the sufferings of the feline were immediately and painlessly alleviated. The maid was told that we did not handle cats in any form. She said the sign read 'Catering,' and she had told her mistress it was 'Sure a cat hospital.' The sign was soon changed to 'Family Catering,' in gold letters on black sand. This many read at a glance as 'Family Gathering.' Thinking it was some new sect or society, several came to ask what the gatherings were and when they took place. As a last hope we had a larger sign made reading 'Family Catering Company.' Then we broke the spell.

"The central kitchen plan is not a new one. It is a good one, but our friends in Montclair are mapping out a plan that would swamp a whole county. They propose to farm for eggs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, fruit, vegetables, milk, cream, and butter, when any one of these lines singly is a business of itself. They do not consider practically for a minute that it would take acres and acres of farm land to raise a sufficient quantity of poultry to run such a sized plant as they propose. The chickens would cost them twice as much as they could buy them for from a poultry dealer in market. Vegetable and fruit crops fail sometimes. Then your year's expense has gone, and still goes on. You buy your garden truck just like any other hotel man.

"There are features in human nature that are only brought to the front in the ready meal business, and that otherwise lie dormant for half a century. For instance, one would hardly believe it, but there is a great forgetfulness that comes on a great many people when it comes to putting the soiled dishes and plates back in a basket after the meals. A pretty, odd dish catches the eye and is laid on the dresser. A bright new coffee pot seems handy about the house and is laid aside. Unless the collector for the kitchen company is very careful to see that all vessels that were sent are in the basket when he calls for the soiled things, you can never trace them, and nobody has kept anything. The loss through this channel is very great.

"We once had reason to suspect that one of our patrons was not returning all the dishes we sent. A polite note was sent her, asking that she look around and see if one or two dishes of a certain pattern had not got mixed with her china. She quite indignantly replied that she had nothing that belonged to us, as she always returned the dishes after each meal. We kept tab on her basket for two days, and knew she did not return everything. She lived in a flat, so I went to see her about the matter, and found her calling on the lady in the next flat, the doors of the two flats being wide open.

"On ringing her bell, she came to her friend's door, and, seeing me, asked me to wait until she donned a shirtwaist or something, it being just after breakfast, &c. While she was being made presentable I looked into the dining room and saw the whole breakfast outfit made up of the dishes we had been missing and she denied having. When we got them all in a pile there were twenty-seven pieces, and her sideboard was as bare as a bone.

"The Montclair company proposes to send a menu for their patrons to select from for the meal following. This is simply out of the question. Meals to be sent from a central plant cannot be cooked to order. By the time you had cooked breakfast to order for twenty families it would be long past the breakfast hour of many of them. You must arrange your own menu, have the food cooking continually, say, three kinds of meat, chops or steak for the broiler, ham and eggs for the frying cook, sausage, and some kind of sea food. Pack your meal and send it out. You soon learn what some patrons like or dislike. They never hesitate to tell you."

HOW THE PLAY PAYS IN NEW YORK CITY

An Estimate that Nearly $7,500,000 is Spent on the Drama in Year—a Landlord Comes in for Largest Share—Manager and Author, in Case of Success, Reap Large Profits—Actor Gets His Salary.

THE statement recently put forth that "The Lion and the Mouse" during the six hundred and over performances given of the play in New York had taken in $750,000, has started a good many inquiries as to the profits in the theatrical business. If so much money comes to a single playhouse in the course of a year and a half, what must come to all the theatres of New York, and who gets it?

Theatrical figures are hard to get in exact terms. There is a peculiar mirage that plays all sorts of freaks with theatrical money between its entrance into the treasury and its impingement on the optic nerve of the public. Inflations existed in the mental financing of the playhouses long before the term got into politics. Yet there are some ways of getting at approximate results, as we shall see. There were sixty places of amusement open in New York during the past week. These included one grand opera house, one great concert hall, a hippodrome, and the circus; but it also included thirty-one theatres giving spoken drama, eight devoted to musical comedy, and seventeen given over to vaudeville and so forth.

If we make it our present business to look into the dramatic side only, which accounts for more than half the whole number open, we may count an average of eight performances a week. That would total 248 performances in the week. Although a dozen of these might run up to and over $1,000 a performance, the remainder would not average that. If the grand average was struck at $6,000 a week, it would give a total of $186,000, which, calculated for a season of forty weeks, would give the comfortable total of money spent on the drama in New York for one year at $7,440,000.

Half to the Landlords.

Nearly half of the theatrical receipts, taken as a whole for the city, goes to the landlords of the theatres. They are the only sure winners in the business. So great is the pressure from without to get an entrance into New York that the most insignificant, stuffy, and mouldy theatre is practically sure of a continuity of what are styled "attractions," often, to be sure, in a spirit of pure courtesy, for they are not attractive, and do not attract. The rent must be paid just the same. Between the landlord, that is, the real owner of the property, and the performers stands the house manager. His endeavor is to extract an income between what he can get and what he must give up. Exceptionally, he makes a fine profit, as when a piece has a long run to great receipts. He may make in that case anywhere from $40,000 to $80,000 in a year, but he often is obliged to look cheerful on anything from $10,000 to $20,000, and occasionally he goes broke. Especially is he liable to the latter contingency if he is what is known as a "producing" manager; but also he is in the way of very great profit, for when a piece "hits 'em hard" he gathers in everything between the rent and the running expenses, and the surplus mounts fast. It may run up to $150,000 in a year. Then, again, with a succession of failures it may the next year drop to zero or several degrees below. The story of even those known as the "great managers," such as Lester Wallack, Augustin Daly, and A. M. Palmer are very much in point in all this.

The manager has had his luck, but the house owner has had his high rent—and it is really high. Hence apital looks with kindly eyes on the building of new theatres, and there seems always a brick-and-mortar "angel" ready to prepare a show-place for any manager with a little history of success behind him. In one way this is a benefit to the public, for the newer houses are modern in type, more in accord with the building laws, better placed and better fitted for the best theatrical production. Much as the managers of existing theatres grumble at these new upstarts coming in with a swagger to divide the theatrical patronage, it would not seem that the sixty-two or three houses on Manhattan Island form an over-supply, since the oldest rattletraps die out with great reluctance, and only disappear, it would seem, before the march of improvements that include all the buildings around them. Between the landlords and house managers fully $4,000,000 of New York's theatrical income is accounted for. The manager must pay the house expenses as well as the rent, light, heat, staff, and orchestra—which cost him $1,900 a week.

Many Claims on the Rest.

For the remaining sum there are a host of claimants. First comes the producing manager. His claim to his share is only as insistent as Whitcomb Riley's man, who charged two dollars for a sandwich—he needs the money. He is the residuary legatee, after the scenery, the costumes, the properties, the actors, the advertising, and the other running sources of expense—the author, for instance—have been paid or not paid, as, alas, is sometimes the case. He has many troubles and anxieties, but while he has health and strength to do and dare, he is not long for the dolorous end of things, and only repeated blows from the gavel of misfortune can relegate him to the scrap-heap. As he handles all the money, it is but natural that his oversight of liabilities immediate, contingent, and of the future should lead him to a prudent care of number one, and seldom in this does he wholly fail—he is a business man. It is exceedingly difficult to figure out his profits, or his share of the takings, except in the most general of averages, for, like the stars, every manager differeth from another in glory—and gain. He is not always a constant quantity individually in New York. Still, he is a very poor manager, or a very unlucky, if he does not take for his own about $750 as his weekly allowance. In other terms, the producing managers absorb close to $1,000,000 out of the general fund.

The actors and actresses require at least $1,500,000, including with them not only the stage management, but every "super" who gets half a dollar for walking on and off, up to the "star," who may run to $500, even in some cases $1,000 a week—and get it.

Scenery and costumes are extremely variable quantities. They may not cost the manager more than $3,000 for a whole production that may last several seasons, or they may run to $50,000. Set against a year of service in the metropolis in thirty-one weeks their rightful chargeability to the year's theatrical fund should amount to $300,000. If their use ended in New York the charge would be immensely greater, but there are a couple of thousand good theatres outside New York.

Advertising, posters, cards, publicity in general costs at least $250,000, the big and little houses and "attractions" figuring variously in this amount.

Finally the Author.

All of which leaves something for the author. This entity who is, after all, of some importance in the scheme, be he imported or native, is getting toward his rightful share with gratifying progress. Naturally there must be an author for every play, but not always an author who must be carried on the pay-roll, Shakespeare, Sheridan, Goldsmith, to wit, and many others of less notability. But these praiseworthy ancients do not fill the bill for a public as eager after novelty as ours. The demand is for novelty in form if not always in substance, for new turns to old dramatic tricks, and if originality can strike hands with what is uppermost in men's and women's minds and within the conventions, the reward is golden indeed. America is far from a 10 per cent. country for playwrights, as France is, for instance. It is at present—taking along the line—closer to a 5 per cent. of the gross proposition for the author. On our computation carried thus far, he should, therefore, receive about $375,000 of the fund; but he does not quite. In a year's dramatic business there are a great many of him to share this possible fund. Sometimes it is shared with the manager. It is bitten into by agents. It disappears in fool contracts; it withers under small receipts. Now and again it blossoms for him into grand totals. But as has been before remarked, his position has vastly improved. New theatrical conditions assure him of his reward, whatever it may be. In a broad sense, he can rely on the truthfulness of the statements of gross receipts on which his royalties are generally founded. These he receives weekly with great particularity, and with them his check or his money. And this is true not merely for New York, but for the whole country. It is a betterment brought about by the great theatrical combinations, which can, after all, like all great concerns in the commercial world, only exist and survive on good faith and the prompt, regular meeting of obligations. There is a division of receipts between the house and the manager, an accountability on the part of each of them to some central authority. This necessitates honest bookkeeping, and in this the author finds his safety and his account.

Comic Operas Run High.

We have, then, roughly, an idea of a season's dramatic business in New York. The figures of the eight comic opera houses would run astonishingly high in comparison. Some of these in the present season will doubtless far distance the week for week run of "The Lion and the Mouse," for instance. "The Parisian Model," "The Red Mill" blaze out their challenge from either side of Broadway to count 'em—a challenge so dear to the momentarily affluent manager and not unknown to the successful author. Nor is it always the musical that draws the crowd. "Brewster's Millions," a jolly big farce, spends its hours rejoicing. "The Girl of the Golden West" went away with a gallus wave of the hand to the incoming "Rose of the Rancho," and "The Chorus Lady" in Forty-second Street nods to "The Three of Us" down in Twenty-fourth Street. Marked successes are registered here and there, and tho all-buts and the rank failures move off across the stream or go into the storehouse with affecting regularity. Upon all of them, good and bad, the wise-eyed managerial rulers speculate. Their chance of life is weighed in cold balances, and after they have worn out their welcome here, they pass on. The great successes of the past and present are marshaled once more.

One hears that the greatest of all moneymakers in the history of the American stage is and has been "Ben Hur." In its eight years, with many changes of cast and outfit, and with more and more horses for its great chariot race, it has taken in close to $4,000,000, and is good for years yet. Klaw & Erlanger have profited on at least half that great sum. The play has probably rendered to Gen. Lew Wallace, and his estate since his death, some $400,000, which is great encouragement to men who write novels striking enough to have everybody read them, and after many years of circulation in book form, leap at the chance of seeing them put upon the stage. That is, indeed, a rare combination, as many a book-play before and since bears witness. In these times of crowded fiction, the fashion of rushing a momentarily popular book into scenes and stage dialogue before it can pass from among the "best sellers," (lest haply it be quite forgotten in a month,) has not like results. In the case of "Ben Hur," the dramatizer, Charles Young, was content with a stipulated sum for his work, so these colossal figures of receipts can have no more than a sentimental interest for him; but there is gratification to a poet even in that.

To Charles Klein another story is vouchsafed. Working up through all the ranks of dramatization, he hit upon the royalty trail commendably early. A great success or two is enough to let out the majority of playwrights. To have "The Lion and the Mouse" all to himself, following his arrangement for a goodly share in "The Music Master," has brought him handsome results. He has probably netted $100,000 on them so far, and more in prospect, with other chances in the field of fortune later on.

Long runs and great receipts are the commonplace of theatrical gossip, and the opportunities therefor have widened immeasurably in the last twenty years. Yet few plays of later times have done better than Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah" of 1889, for which in its first year he received over $100,000 for his share, and has sat in receipt of custom from it nearly ever since. Many and striking were his other successes, but they were for the most part contracted in other than royalty forms, if report is correct. If so, he may surely congratulate himself that coincident with the great success was the assumption of a percentage basis for his payment. What a fortune the play must have made for Charles Frohman, then first pushing vigorously into the greater managership!

"'Way Down East" has been one of the great moneymakers. It has probably netted for Messrs Brady and Grismer a round half million. By one of those flukes of fortune which Mr. Howard was spared, the lady who wrote it, Miss Lottie Blair Parker, gained very little from it. Fortunately, a pleasant epilogue may be made to the story. Mr. Brady later brought out her play "Under Southern Skies." It was a mild success in New York, and after a not over-prosperous circuit it was abandoned by Miss Grace George. The authoress, however, had faith in it. It came back into her hands, and once more it went upon the road, making for her such a comfortable fortune that she has ease and resource and no fear of the dun-colored future. Good luck to her!

"Old Homestead" a Winner.

A great winner, very dear to New York, was "The Old Homestead." What it won for Denman Thompson (who played the old countryman so endearingly that his real personality would be denied by any one south of Harlem) can never be told. He had enough, however, left over to enjoy the luxury of a great country place, kept in great bucolic style, from which he sallied annually to return laden with produce long and green, as his delighted admirers would most lovingly describe it. There was a play that may have had no author. It grew out of a rather queer vaudeville sketch, played at first in dubious vaudeville houses. Next it developed into a three-act play called after the principal character, and so endured for years, at last taking on snow scenes and chimes and the old homestead choruses without anybody in the author line apparently lending a hand. There were no royalties to pay, it is presumable.

Among modern American playwrights Clyde Fitch has been probably the most prolific and profit-taking. After his absence from the footlights for nine long years he began a long line of successes, about ten years ago, with an adaptation of "La Bohème." From that on he has reaped fine incomes from his plays, royalties pouring in from all sides, running, it is estimated, to $100,000 a year for many years—"Nathan Hale," "Barbara Frietchie," "The Climbers," and a score of others.

Augustus Thomas is another author of constant production and profitable performance. Perhaps his greatest monetary success was "Arizona," but it has only been one of a round dozen of plays and comedies that have delighted the public and given him a relative reward.

What glance at great American successes would be complete (this jotting is not by any means pretending to be) without mention of "The Two Orphans," which ran for a quarter of a century? It did not, however, permanently enrich either the manager or the adapter as it would be likely to do if it was starting out to-day. Demery, the original French author, did not, as report goes, ever receive a cent, or much more than that, for his share of the matter in America. It was before the days of international copyright, and hence he had no legal claim. But A. M. Palmer had one great success in which the author shared handsomely, namely "Trilby." The American and English percentages from the play probably brought more money to Du Maurier than all the other products of his brain combined. To Paul M. Potter, whose percentage was not so very high, it brought over $60,000 before its first year was over, and much after that.

Among the Woman Authors.

Among the women dramatists of today, Martha Morton (Mrs. Herrmann Conheim) has no doubt the greatest record of success. Her plays for Mr. Crano and Sol Smith Russell brought her in a princely income, and the lady is still writing successfully.

Another worthy who may not be as highly trumpeted as his monetary success would warrant in a sordid world, is Theodore Kremer. This author began his work here under the difficulties of writing in an acquired language, and after failing to "land" his pieces among the lords of the Broadway stages, betook himself to the humble fields of domestic melodrama, from which he reaps great sheaves. With a score or so of such touching, exciting, comic, and vice-condemning plays as "No Wedding Bells for Her," "The Evil Men Do,"—drat em!—and "No Mother to Guide Her," Mr. Kremer is said to look askance at figures under $50,000 a year.

And you cannot down young talent. Just as Mr. Fitch emerged from his nine years' seclusion with a trunkful of negotiable manuscripts, so has George Broadhurst taken fresh hold with "The Man of the Hour," and eke made score with "The Mills of the Gods," which are serious dramatic things in violent contrast to his early uproarious successes aforetime such as "Why Smith Left Home," or "What Happened to Jones."

The foreign authors who have made piles of money from American theatres are many. Hall Caine, A. W. Pinero, H. A. Jones, Haddon Chambers, and J. M. Barrie make an odd group, but between them they have taken $250,000 from Uncle Sam. Since Mr. Barrie gave us "Peter Pan" all is forgiven.

Successes Numerous.

Authors who are making handsome incomes from their plays are more than one can count offhand. Outside those named William Gillette is perhaps the leader. With him, however, it is so hard to tell where the author's share leaves off and the actor's whack begins, but between them he runs close to $75,000 a year, according to report, which may do him injustice. George Ade is one not to be forgotten. He made a nice fortune out of his stage work before he quite knew that he was writing plays. "The College Widow," "The County Chairman," and "The Sultan of Sulu" were such a brilliant beginning that he took subsequent events with much aversion and surprise. Referring to the failure of a comedy of his, he said at a dinner of the American Dramatists that it had taught him the beauties of Sixth Avenue as a promenade. Therein is something remarkable. Down Broadway, smiling, smug, waving glad-gloved fingertips to his friends, goes the dramatist who has a successful play. Let him fall once after a score of hits, and he at once crawls out of the sunlight or electric light of the Great White Way, and Sixth Avenue is the next dark street in which he prowls in the depths of an astonished woe. All, of course, except Sydney Rosenfeld. To him fortune's buffets and rewards come with equal charm; the one gives him a chance to explain, and the other a chance to congratulate New York, and, in either case, he calmly lands another play. He is the author, by the way, of that bit of philosophy which says "a fool may write a play; it takes a genius to land it."

What with Langdon Mitchell, Percy Mackaye, Rachel Crothers, James Forbes, the son of destiny; Paul Armstrong, the strong-arm boy; William C. de Mille, the "Strongheart" youth; Luther Long, who has seconded David Belasco so effectually; William Vaughan Moody, whose "Great Divide" is not only a human document of value, but a bud of promise; a half-score of ladies, including the two authors from Boston of "The Road to Yesterday," the American playwrights are doing fairly well and promising better things.

Looking down from these veracious records of prosperity to certain dull depths in which willy-nilly we are occasionally invited to dwell, it may be useful to recall the saying of one who had much succeeded and then did not succeed so much. He was anxious about his next piece—a proper spirit for every dramatist. He troubled himself, jingling his well-lined pockets, as to where he would best go to give the play its finishing touches. Nowhere of all the seaside or rustic resting places within reach seemed to suit the finicking of his jaded spirit. At last he said: "My opinion is that a high-up hall bedroom with a frantic desire to make enough to hire the back parlor is where the best plays can be written."

JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.

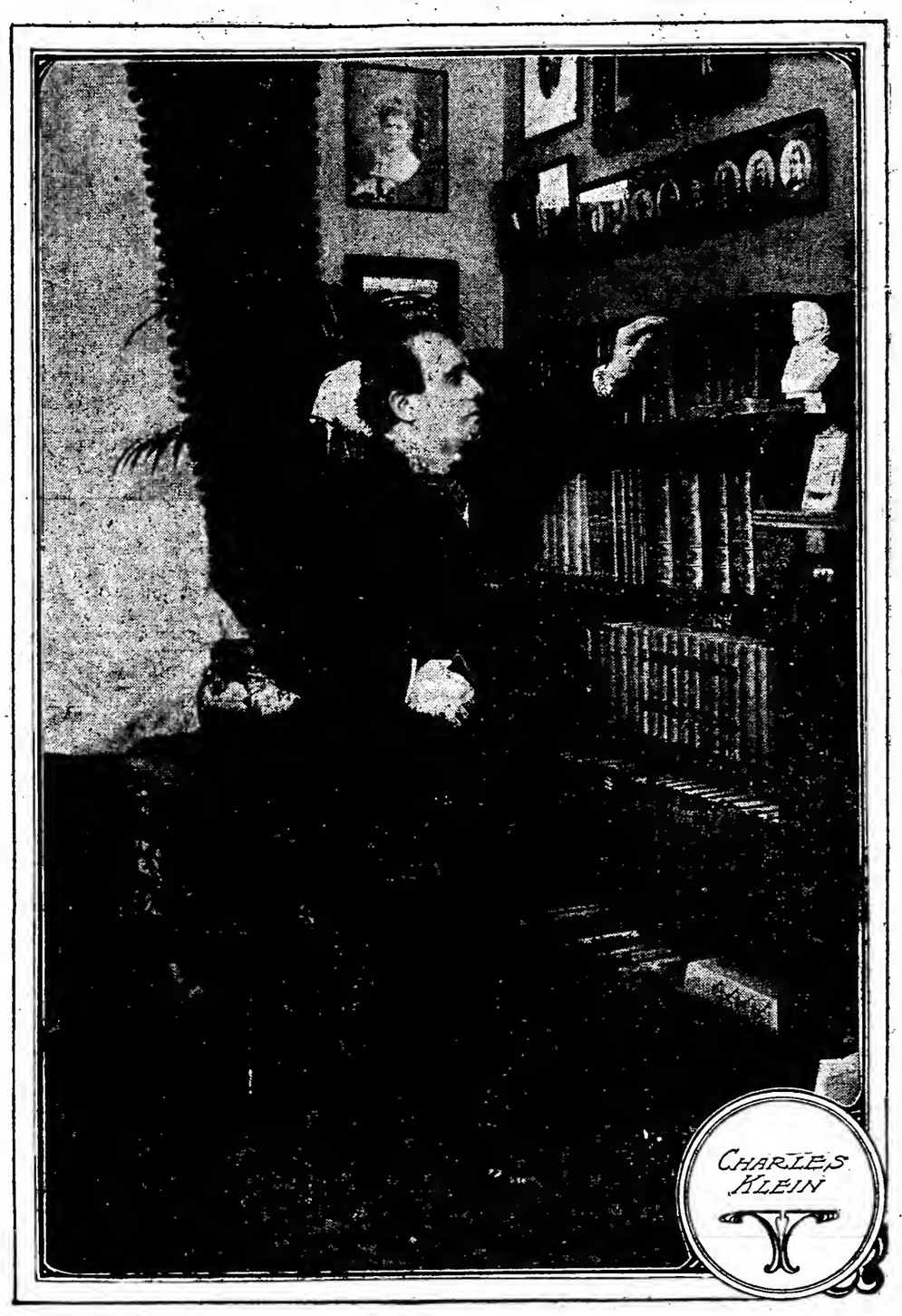

A Consideration of Woodrow Wilson of Princeton

IN THESE days of radical reform, with political parties badly mixed and political policies almost lost sight of in the scuffle, it is a question whether or not a movement launched some months ago, and which has quietly been growing in some quarters ever since, is not to be regarded as most significant. The movement was that started in this city to make Woodrow Wilson, now President of Princeton University, the Democratic standard bearer next year, and, if possible, President of the United States.

Considering the personality of the present incumbent, the stress under which the Administration is laboring, the economic questions that are rapidly coming to a head, the temper of the people of the country, and the undoubted tendency toward radicalism in everything, it is, to say the least, strange that as conservative a man as President Wilson should even be mentioned for the Presidency, and students of national conditions are wondering whether the movement, and particularly the fact that it was not immediately abandoned, does not presage a return to extreme conservatism and the election to the White House of a man calculated to steady things down a bit, and thus insure the prolongation of the present era of prosperity.

The Antithesis of Roosevelt.

To one who has met Woodrow Wilson, yet who knows him but slightly, the idea of his being President does not immediately appeal. It is hard to reconcile the office just now occupied by the strenuous Mr. Roosevelt with the tall, solemn, quiet-demeanored college President. It cannot be gainsaid that Mr. Wilson is the antithesis of Mr. Roosevelt, and thus, were the at present unexpected to happen, and Mr. Wilson, by any chance, to be elected President, the American people would achieve conservatism by about as radical an action as can well be imagined.

To say that Mr. Wilson is solemn is not necessarily to suggest that he is in any way lacking in humor. It needs but one glance at the man's face, however, with its long, somewhat severe chin, to convey the impression that he looks on life as a serious proposition, and, while he enjoys telling or hearing a joke, he is nevertheless strongly of the opinion that it is well to think long and hard before doing or saying anything in a spirit of levity which may have an effect on another purpose. And as the smallest actions and most unimportant words frequently have a remarkable effect, it would only be fair to assume that Mr. Wilson is a man who does nothing hastily.

The tall, somewhat gaunt form of Mr. Wilson, seen on the Princeton campus or in the garden of "Prospect," as the students term the President's residence, strikes the observer at once as that of the idealized, latter-day college President. It is well to say latter day President, for Mr. Wilson is up to date and looks it. And it may be added that while Mr. Wilson impresses one as conservative, and is conservative, as all his actions show, he is not by any means an "old fogy." Unfortunately, in the general mind, the two terms are often confused, to the great injustice of the real conservative.

Mr. Wilson has searching eyes, the forehead of a student and thinker, and the mouth of a kindly, but nevertheless firm, man. His whole face gives the impression of intellectuality, combined with deep thinking on a broad plane. It may seem more or less obvious that this is so in view of what is known of the man, but were Mr. Wilson encountered in a hothouse, dressed in overalls and a gardener's hat, he would nevertheless give one that identical impression, and he would strengthen the impression the moment he commenced to speak. Almost the first word he utters convinces the listener that he is sure of his ground, and so strong is this conviction, and so deeply does it sink in, that one is inclined to mind his "p's" and "q's" lest Mr. Wilson ask a question of history or mathematics that his interviewer would find it impossible to answer.

There are many people who meet such emergencies readily enough by "looking wise", as the saying is, and saying nothing. Such tactics, however, would not for one moment prevail with Mr. Wilson. On every sense of the word he is of an analytical mind. He analyses conditions, men, even thoughts. In this respect he sometimes resembles the present Governor of New York State, Charles E. Hughes, who, by strange coincidence, was at one time a college professor also. Occasionally an expression crosses Mr. Wilson's face which reminds one strongly of Mr. Hughes at moments in the insurance investigation when he was concentrating his mind on one single point in the testimony and analyzing it at lightning speed and with absolute accuracy.

Mr. Wilson appears to have retained the ideals that he set up in his earlier years. He has not become hardened and cynical by what has taken place around him in the last few years. He is of the type of man who insists in believing that the vast majority of his fellow-beings are as honest as the day is long. He impresses one as a man who not only believes in what is good and pure and best, but also believes that what is right and honest will triumph in the end, and that what goes before is simply a process of evolution necessary to growth.

This trait is denoted clearly in Mr. Wilson's expressions on the position college life holds in this country. He is of the opinion that it is a very vital part of the nation's life, offering the young man the one place above all others where he can put himself in the way of the main currents of thought which are the very life of the world. He believes that university life, besides teaching a man all the great truths gained from the past, gives him a thorough appreciation of what has been accomplished in the years gone by and encourages him to emulate those of whom he has read, and carry on the work of endeavor, accomplishment and progress.

Looks for the Best Side.

There is in that thought something different from what is to be found in the every-day platitudes of the present time. Mr. Wilson's character is clearly denoted in it. He looks for the best, seeing the good side and the great side of things.

It would be interesting to observe Mr. Wilson's attitude toward "practical" politics were he ever elected President. He has never held public office and has had nothing to do with the "practical" side of politics, other, perhaps, than those which may sometimes be found in university life. His point of view would be very nearly that of Mr. Hughes, but whether he would meet situations in the same way is a question. That he would achieve results as ably as Mr. Hughes is certain, but his methods would probably be very different, though none the less admirable.

The extent to which the personal attitude of a man in high office toward a certain question can make itself felt all over the country was never more thoroughly demonstrated than within the last few months. While no man's attitude on one question can be taken as an indication of his probable attitude on another question, it nevertheless must give an idea of the character of the man and lead to speculation. Mr. Wilson's attitude toward the movemen to make him the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is interesting in this connection:

"In my opinion it would be presumptuous for a man to decide whether he would accept a nomination for the Presidency that had not been offered to him," said Mr. Wilson in substance, when the possibility of such a thing was first suggested to him. "However, I cannot see how any patriotic American could refuse such an offer unless the burden upon his physical system would be too great for him to bear. If the Democratic party should call upon me in the hope of reuniting the discordant elements, I could not be so insensible to the honor as to decline, without careful consideration of the subject."

It will be noted that in this statement Mr. Wilson is very guarded and that he is immediately inclined to regard the proffered honor from the standpoint of a "patriotic American." The though of being presumptuous is something that seldom occurs to the politician of the present day, but every one who knows Mr. Wilson knows perfectly well that it was the first thing that entered his mind when the suggestion of a possibility of his being nominated was made to him.

"If the time should come when the leaders of the Democratic party believe they want me for their candidate and should assure me that it was necessary for them to know my willingness to permit the use of my name, I should first consult my physician and then try to weigh the matter carefully."

Could anything be more guarded and more conservative than that? If Mr. Wilson, as President of the United States, were to approach every question that came before him in the same spirit, things might not be done with the rapidity that the Americans are becoming used to, but they would surely be done rightly or Mr. Wilson would not do them at all.

While Mr. Wilson has had no experience with what are called practical politics, as has been said, he has studied political conditions long and deeply, and his after-dinner speeches denote the fact that he keeps closely in touch with the political affairs of the day, both here and abroad. As a student, lecturer, and writer on political subjects he has won renown, and while his knowledge of the "machine" and of politics may be very much less than that of some district bosses, his knowledge of real politics, the politics that make for accomplishment and the upbuilding of a great nation, is probably as great as that of any man in the United States. It might worry the machine politicians to have to deal with such a man.

DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS IN PRAISE OF AMERICA

Diplomats, Scientists, and Scholars Express Through The Times Their Appreciation of This Country and Discuss Most Interestingly the Ties That Bind It with the Nations of the Old World.

THE transatlantic steamers arriving within the last ten days have brought to American shores a number of men of prominence and diversified genius such as perhaps never before assembled in this country. These gentlemen come as the guests of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to attend both the dedication of the new buildings of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, which took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, being attended by stately ceremonies, and the Peace Conference, which begins its sessions in this city to-day.

It has seemed to THE NEW YORK TIMES that these visitors should not be allowed to depart without having imparted to the American public something of their views on the great subjects in which they are each specially interested. It must be confessed that the eminent gentlemen are inclined to stand on the prerogatives of a holiday: they are ready with almost vociferous praises for everything they see in America, but insist that they are here to obtain knowledge, not to presume to impart it. The most distinguished of the visitors, however, have joined in giving to THE NEW YORK TIMES the valuable assembly of statement and opinion printed below:

Gen. Von Lowenfeld — Baron D'Estournelle De Constant.

BARON DE CONSTANT'S APPEAL FOR PEACE

The Noted French Diplomat, Father of the Modern Peace Movement, Urges the Invention of Moral Bonds Among the Nations of the Earth.

IT is universally conceded that the man who has done most to advance the idea of universal peace is Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. He may be described as the father of the modern peace movement. A patrician of France of ancient lineage, a diplomat with a distinguished career, a Senator of the republic, and head of the Group of Conciliation in the Parliament, delegate to both the First and Second (coming) Hague Conferences, and member of the Permanent International Tribunal of The Hague, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant has thrown the whole weight of his strong personality and wide acquaintance into the work of advancing international good feeling.

Reaching New York last Sunday, the Baron proceeded directly to Washington, where he was the guest of President Roosevelt until the moment of his departure for the Pittsburg exercises of Thursday. The Frenchman is not unlike the President in his impressive vigor, the pertinacity of his hold on ideas, and particularly in his strong appreciation of the beauty of the household and the family. He has a nice perception of words and the French pleasure in distinctions almost dialectic, though the sweep of his thought is broad and its expression bold. At Pittsburg Baron d'Estournelles was, next to Mr. Carnegie, as he is likely to be at the Peace Conference here this week, the hero of the hour. In his statement to THE TIMES, he said:

"Some fifteen years ago the French Embassy at the Court of St. James's was in charge of a young man not yet 40, believed by some to be of exceptional energy and at least average ability, possessed of considerable diplomatic training, at Tunis and elsewhere, but hardly of the experience commonly required in Ambassadors at their Governments' most important posts. But there, for better or for worse, he was when England and France approached one of the most serious crises in their history. The Ambassador of France, M. Waddington, had been recalled, on account of his fancied overfriendliness to the British Government. Poor fellow, he died broken-hearted over his undeserved humiliation. A misunderstanding between the two nations had arisen over affairs in Siam. The boundary was in dispute, and there were charges of unfriendly influence upon the natives. One day the young Minister waited on Mr. Gladstone's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Rosebery, and informed him that France required precisely this and that, and would consent to nothing else. The Secretary replied that the British Government could not for a moment consider the French demand. He then, as he afterward told the young man, sent a dispatch to the British Admiral in Pacific waters to proceed with an ultimatum to Bangkok and "join" the French fleet. The Admiral was at sea, and the dispatch was delayed in reaching him. It would have sent him on an errand which would have been the beginning of war. But within a day or two a way was found out of the difficulty. Hasty orders on both sides were rescinded, and instead of plunging into what would have been the most terrible conflict of history, France and England have lived on in peace which has grown into a friendship of earnestness and warmth.

The Folly of War Perceived.

"The young Minister who thus witnessed the spectacle of two great Governments hanging on the edge of an irreparable disaster and a monstrous crime was—myself. In that hour I perceived the folly of war, the absurd inadequacy of the occasions from which wars spring, and the necessity of altering the habitual temper of Governments which makes it so easy to take the plunge.

"I have lived to head a delegation from the French Parliament to the British and to welcome a corps of members of the British Parliament in the halls of our French Assembly, to see the entente cordiale cemented and a spirit begotten which will forever make impossible a quarrel between the two Governments over causes which a generation ago would inevitably have meant war.

"If by any I have the honor to be considered a leader in what is popularly known as the peace movement, I hope it will be understood that that movement is eminently practical. We are not dreamers nor enthusiasts, but practical men. I myself am by profession a diplomat. I have served my country in the practical and responsible duties of diplomatic agent of my Government. The Siamese crisis taught me the best and most practical lesson of all.

"So I went home and said to my people: 'See, this must be our work. France is not the most populous, the most popular, of nations, nor do the laws of nature suggest to her that her ambitions should take the road toward material strength. Our part is to dominate in the world of ideas. Let us think for the world; think not only aesthetically, but practically. Let us produce ideas and be strong through suggesting the thoughts of others. And since noble ideas, lofty thoughts, are those which others will recognize and accept, let us search for them.'

"Why should we not, for instance, do in the world of ideas, in the moral world, what the progress of science and invention has done in the material? Consider how the telegraph, the railroad, and the steamship have quite suddenly brought all the world together. Isn't it absurd to go on pretending that it is the old world in which nations could misunderstand each other and go to war?

"The new means of swift transportation and communication constitute the most revolutionizing fact in the whole history of the human race. But it has not yet done its revolutionizing work. Why? Because the bonds of steel rails and copper wire have drawn together the nations in a material sense alone. It remains to put into operation bonds that will draw them together morally—that will awaken a mutual sympathy, enlightening their mutual understanding. That bond is knowledge. Steam and electricity have made the materially impossible not only possible, but actual. The diffusion of mutual knowledge will make possible the realization of the morally ideal.

"Alas, it was not for France to lead in this great moral revolution. It found its first encouragement here in America.

"I was by now a sort of crusader, adventuring wherever I might hope for a hearing. I came to America in 1902 and was asked to speak in Chicago, on Washington's birthday. I was told I must speak in English. They said: 'If you do not speak English nobody will listen.' But I wanted everybody to listen. I knew no English. So I went to work and learned English. Oh, it was not easy, the drudgery of weeks. I got a speech written and committed it to memory. It made a great impression.

"I coupled the names of Washington and Lafayette: I said, 'Our fathers helped yours to gain liberty; you must help us win peace.' I felt at once a mystic harmony between the best spirit of France and the energy of America, and I know that what had when first proposed seemed ridiculous to the old divided States of Europe would be easily grasped by the acute intelligence of the young United States of America.

"Then I had an opportunity to see President Roosevelt. I improved it. That was just after the Spanish-American war. Mr. Roosevelt was unknown in the fully developed character in which he now appears.

"Would it be improper for me to repeat what I had the boldness to say to him? Perhaps you may imagine. It was true that Europe was watching him eagerly. To Europe your President was a great hope—or a great menace. To the friends of peace in particular the question of questions was whether the imperial ambition, the military ideal, was to become the ruling one of this young nation, and of the striking and impressive figure who had appeared as its head. The international world was without a leader. The atmosphere was indecisive as to whether a new enthusiasm for peace or the old idea of war was to possess the future. What a chance for a great President to make himself the foremost figure of the day!

The Hague Tribunal.

"The Hague Tribunal had just been organized. It had nothing to do. It had no home. It had no repute, no standing, no future.

"I said to the President: 'There are against your Government a few small claims disputed and awaiting adjustment. Send them to The Hague. You will save its life. Then there is the matter of the Pious Fund in dispute between Mexico and the State of California. Send that to The Hague.'

"The President thought it over. Then he said, 'Go and see Mr. Hay.' So I went, and had the pleasure of making a friend of that noble man. Everything was arranged. The Hague Tribunal was given a chance to justify its existence, and the possibility of maintaining peace even in the face of disputes was demonstrated.

"But the tribunal had no seat, no home. I said to Gen. Horace Porter, 'What a shame that the noblest court in Christendom has no abiding place. The Governments for whose treasuries it is destined to save millions upon millions have not the grace to appropriate the paltry sum necessary to put a roof over its head.'

"Gen. Porter said, 'Wait a moment. I will give you an introduction to a man who may do something. Tell him as you have told me.' He gave me a note to Mr. Carnegie, and I wrote to him. The answer came back. The Hague is to have its palace. The great instincts and far-seeing wisdom of Mr. Carnegie are thoroughly enlisted in the cause, and you know what magnificent things he is constantly doing for it.

"But, while the establishment of a permanent international court is all that the most enthusiastic could claim it to be, it does not and can not fulfill all that those who hope for the cessation of war see to be possible.

"The old way was quarrel and fight. The new way is quarrel and arbitrate. The way of the future will be: Do not quarrel.

"That is what I mean by talking of the invention of moral bonds between the nations. Why not spread knowledge, diffuse information, exchange ideas until each people is enabled to understand the point of view of the other peoples? Why not do this so effectively that quarreling will be impossible, until there will be no longer anything to fight over nor anything to arbitrate? Misunderstandings all arise in ignorance.

"That is the idea of 'The Association for International Conciliation.' It is a system of groups of men, one group in each land, who maintain communication, visit each other, exchange ideas and sentiments, all to the end of better international understanding. A while ago I invited members of the French Assembly who were interested in the idea to form a group. People said, 'What is the good? You will get together a dozen or a score. To-day the group numbers 450—about half the membership of Parliament.

"But Parliaments change, and, besides, the business of Governments is to meet the immediate present rather than provide for the future. So I prefer groups of persons not in official life. We have such a group now in France and in America. Here Mr. Carnegie and Andrew D. White are its honorary Presidents; Nicholas Murray Butler its active President. On its Executive Committee are men like Dr. Lyman Abbott, Seth Low, Richard Watson Gilder, James Speyer. Our French association includes some of the most illustrious names in France.

"Can you fail to see the immense influence which an acquaintance and the exchange of views between such citizens of two countries would be at the approach of a crisis between their Governments? You only need to reflect on the power of public opinion and on the moderation and wisdom which are begotten by the wise counsels of men who understand and trust each other.

"First international disputes and no better way to settle them than to go to war; then international disputes and a peaceful court to arbitrate them; then, international understanding and goodwill, with no disputes."

SIR ROBERT BALL ON AMERICAN ASTRONOMY

The Eminent British Authority Speaks with Admiration of the Work of American Observatories, and Places Barnard at the Head of the Students of the Heavens.

THE remarkable eulogy pronounced in the article which follows upon the work of American astronomers would be noteworthy from any competent source, but coming from Sir Robert Stawell Ball, it comes from the highest possible authority. Praise from Sir Robert is praise indeed. This eminent astronomer is now Director of the Cambridge Observatory. He has been Astronomer Royal of Ireland, and President of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Sir Robert is the typical Briton. Discoursing on his favorite subject, he develops immense enthusiasm. Rarely has a newspaper been privileged to print so fascinating a story of the latest achievements of astronomy as he gives to-day the readers of this paper:

"It is to America that the eyes of all astronomers are constantly turned. You are doing the great things here. There is no doubt whatever that you lead the world in astronomy, in every department of it, I dare say. You have many splendidly situated, splendidly equipped, and splendidly manned observatories, and the work that is being done in them is well worthy of them.

"Lick Observatory is, I suppose, the very greatest in the world. Nowhere is there such an equipment; nowhere is better work being done. Why, it's amazing the scope, the evident accuracy, and the noteworthy value of it.

Calls Barnard "Greatest Living Astronomer."

"The Yerkes Observatory, too, is a veritable wonder. Perhaps Lick has somewhat the better situation, but Yerkes is good—excellent. Prof. Barnard, who is at the head of it, is unquestionably the very first of living observers. I qualify with the word 'living' only to be absolutely on the safe side and only because I remember Sir William Herschel. I really shouldn't mind if you reported me as saying that Barnard is the greatest astronomical observer who ever lived. Let me say, 'with the possible exception of Sir William Herschel,' and I will quite agree that he is the greatest who ever lived.

"Prof. Barnard is really a wonderful man. And it is not his physical organization alone, his keenness of sight, his nicety of perception, you know.' There are certain moral qualities necessary to the attainment of the height which Barnard occupies among astronomers. When Barnard says he has seen anything the world accepts it as a fact that that thing exists. It is settled, settled for all time. 'Barnard saw it; it is there.' A while ago Barnard said he had seen a fifth satellite of Jupiter. Then there was a fifth satellite of Jupiter. No one else need have seen it; Barnard had seen it. In point of fact, others soon saw it, too, but that circumstance added nothing to the certainty of a fact that was already as certain as anything could possibly be.

"They have another wonderful man at Yerkes; oh! they are truly fortunate. I mean Burnham—S. W. Burnham. He is a barrister or a counselor or something in that line, you know. At least he is partly that and partly, could you imagine it? an astronomer. I am not sure but he still practices law in some capacity. And yet he has done and continues to do some of the most valuable work ever done in an observatory. When I called on him in Chicago, when I was here before, I was taken to a legal-looking office, where presently he took out of pigeonholes, some of which were stuffed with legal documents, what do you imagine?—a catalogue of double stars! Oh, very much the most complete catalogue in existence, very much indeed the most complete.

"I well remember when (could it have been in 1874?) the announcement came that a Mr. Burnham of Chicago had catalogued 100 double stars. Everybody said at once, 'Well, if Mr. Burnham of Chicago has found 100 double stars, why then the greatest double star gazer in the world has arisen in our midst.' A year or two ago Mr. Burnham announced, 'I have now catalogued a thousand double stars, and I believe I shall return to the practice of law.'

"Mr. Burnham's catalogue is by way of being published soon, I believe, and it will be the authoritative work for this generation at least. He is a truly remarkable observer; began observing here and there wherever a friend would allow him the use of an instrument by night, while he practiced law by day. Doesn't Kant grow for once poetical when he conjoins as the most impressive facts in the world the starry heavens above and the moral law written in the heart of man? I believe Mr. Burnham has felt the impressiveness of both, and he knows in addition the significance of the statutes of the State of Illinois.

"As to this matter of double stars, our eyes have been opened, or at least our understandings, to perceive that probably there are many more double than single stars. Do you know how double stars are found?

How Double Stars Are Formed.

"When we look out of a clear night into the sky the multitude of lights is so vast, the dome of the heavens is so thickly jeweled, that it seems as if there were no room for another world there. Yet the probability is that for every star we see there are millions of enormous masses which we do not see. I do not speak alone of the stars so far away from us that their light never reaches us. Nor do I speak alone of the planets, systems of which surround and accompany the suns which appear to us as stars.

"Besides these, there is every probability that in the oceans of space are moving prodigious bodies which we never see, but which far outnumber what we do see. Call them burned-out suns, if you like. Wouldn't it be surprising if it were a fact, as popular belief has all along taken for granted, that there are in existence only worlds in a certain particular stage of evolution—that, namely, in which they appear to us as bright stars? Of course, the fact cannot be anything of the sort. If we could see all that is in space out there we should gaze upon bodies in every stage of development—just forming into globes, giving forth light and heat and probably electrical energy, begetting their satellites and the satellites again their moons, the cooling of the moons and planets, then the cooling of the suns themselves. If we think of it we shall know that space must be full of extinguished suns. Last night I saw from the windows of my chamber in my hotel the magical sight of the lights of New York. It was fairyland; it was like a piece of the starry sky fallen down upon the roofs of a city. But I was not so foolish as to suppose that there was nothing on Manhattan Island except where a light gleamed. And in the morning when I looked out again I saw what our gazing into the night alone for years might not have guessed—the substantial buildings, the solid streets and bridges that make the city. Likewise, if some inconceivable celestial radiance could illuminate for our eyes the depths of space, we should probably see myriads of dark worlds thundering along their unlit paths.

The Cooling Off of a Solar System.

"Now, if we could watch the process of the cooling off of a solar system we should probably see something like this: A point would be reached at which the planets would fall back into their sun. Suppose this were to happen (probably it will happen eventually) in the case of our own system. The mass of our group of planets is slight compared with that of the sun; together they would add to his mass only about one five-hundredth part of it. But the addition of this mass, comparatively slight as it might seem to he, would make one immense difference to the sun. It would compel him, in accordance with a mathematical law which we needn't bother about just now, to rotate fifty times as fast as he had been rotating. This it would be impossible for him to do without breaking up. The sun would probably break into two masses, which would whirl around each other. The sun would have become a double star.

"There would be or might be a difference in the size of these masses, and there would, or might, be a difference in their brightness. One mass might be still brilliantly white, while the other would be dying away to a coal. But it would not follow that the larger mass would be the brighter. The star Gamma Andromedae is double, one body being a blazing topaz, the other a lovely sapphire; there is reason to believe that the darker mass is the larger.

"Don't imagine that the telescope shows us a double star in visible evidence of its duplicity. Not at all. The most powerful telescope has never been able to see one part of a double star by itself. It is the spectroscope that gives the evidence. That instrument betrays in the case of a double star the fact of a double spectrum; shows the passing of the lines of one spectrum over and then, so to speak, under those of another. The two spectra answer to the two bodies, and the period required before a particular spectroscopic picture reproduces itself answers to the period in which the two sections of the star revolve around each other.

"Difficult? Refined? You may well say so. Yet nothing could be more certain. The British Association was in session when a cablegram reached it announcing that Capella, your beautiful Capella of the septentrional sky, had been found to be a double star, with a period of 104.5 days. At that moment a letter was on the way from another astronomer, announcing that Capella was a double star, with a period of 104.4 days. Neither of these astronomers knew that the other was observing Capella.

Great Things Expected at Mount Wilson Observatory.

"But we were talking of the great American observatories. The Mount Wilson Observatory is fast taking rank with the most important in the world. They have a splendid man there—several splendid men, in fact—but in Prof. George Hale they have the ideal observer. Hale is the type of American for whom nothing is too good. He must have everything just a little better than the best possible—just a little. Nothing will do at all that could possibly be bettered. Now, that counts in observing, and you may expect great things from Hale and Mount Wilson, behind which now stand the resources of the Carnegie Institute at Washington.

"Prof. Pickering of Harvard is one of the world's leading astronomers. For him, too, nothing will do but the very best. The work of the Harvard Observatory, especially in the photograph of stellar spectra, is, of course, universally recognized as among the best anywhere done.

"There are scores of other American observatories where eminently valuable data are being gathered and work of the highest excellence is being carried on. Prof. Percival Lowell, at Flagstaff, Arizona, has one of the finest possible situations. He is equipped only for the observation of Mars, his study of which has attracted such wide interest. It would be quite idle for any one to doubt that Prof. Lowell sees what he says he sees. He has a perfect right, as a competent observer, to trust his own eyes, as he has to deduce his own conclusions. Mars is of enthralling interest, of course, though it is not encouraging to the hope that we shall soon solve all her mysteries, to reflect that though our nearest neighbor among all the denizens of the heavens, she is at the best of times 35,000,000 miles away. I suppose we shall all be keen after Mars this Summer,' though she is best observed when in opposition in August.

"It must have been just thirty years ago that the British Association heard the first report of the discovery of the two moons of Mars. I shall never forget that meeting; it was at Plymouth. It was made notable by the fact that we first heard there of the electric telephone. Sir William Preece told us about it, and we didn't pay much attention, and Lord Kelvin rigged up a line, and we listened to the sound of voices in another part of the town. I recollect we thought it an interesting toy.

"Then you have in America a number of great astronomers who are not so much observers as mathematicians. Dr. Simon Newcombe is at the head of them all. Then there is Dr. George Hill, to whom Cambridge was proud to give a degree. And my young friend Prof. Ernest Brown, an Englishman, who is now leaving Haverford for Yale, has done work that should distinguish him. He has been at work on the theory of the moon, and at Yale, I understand, they are to work out his tables for nautical almanacs which will surpass in accuracy anything ever before attempted."

THEO. VON MOELLER ON TRADE RELATIONS

The Former German Imperial Minister of Commerce Gives His Views on American Isolation and Suggestions as to the Defects of the American Tariff System.

THE man who since 1891 has handled the German end of the often-vexed question of the trade relations of the United States and Germany is his Excellency Theodore von Moeller, until a few months ago German Imperial Minister of Commerce. Von Moeller is accounted one of the world's most accomplished authorities on international trade. As a leading merchant of his own land for fifty years, as member of the Reichstag since its beginning, and as Chairman of its Committees on Foreign Trade before he was called to the portfolio of Imperial Commerce, he has made a profound study of the principles of trade as exhibited in the actual prosperity and adversity of nations, while in the position from which he has recently retired with the respect of his Emperor he framed and negotiated all the treaties which have done so much to advance Germany as a commercial nation.

"It is a pleasure to see America in the flush of its magnificent and well-deserved prosperity. Have you considered that as this fertility of production goes on it will cease to find its full consumption at home and must seek a foreign market? And have you reflected that if you seek a market in the territory of other nations you must yield those nations a market in your territory for their products? As I look about on this abounding prosperity of this great country I long to believe that you will appreciate that fundamental truth before it is too late; yes, before it is too late.

The American Policy of Isolation.

"International commerce, the exchange of products, with its enriching results, rests, after all fine theories are spun, on the broad and simple ground of mutual concession for the sake of mutual advantage. You go along very well, very well indeed, you rise to certain heights of prosperity, by manufacturing well and economically, and selling to your own countrymen. But the time comes when your product is so great that you seek the possibilities of a broader market. Does anybody expect that the intelligence of this land will fail to awaken to that fact? Only let it be soon. Your tariff wall not only prevents the entrance of foreign goods; it prevents the exit of your own. And so it raises up competitors abroad who would never exist did you not make their existence necessary. And it forces foreign nations to negotiate with others treaties of which you might have the advantage.

"I have seen, indeed I have myself arranged, the framing of trade treaties of Germany with Italy and Austria, and with Switzerland and Spain and others, giving to each favors which might as well have come to you, while you persisted in your—I must say I deem it your ill-advised—policy of isolation. If you have done well under it we may only wonder how much better you might have done under a more liberal policy.

"Surely the time is coming when you will perceive that the world has moved past the day of national isolation. For one thing, you need the inspiration of competition—foreign competition, the competition of German science, French skill, British methods—contact and freshening from other national minds and ideas. It is a great big world, and the business of the big world is a great, splendid game. Why not get into it, instead of playing off in a corner by yourself?

"Have you heard nothing of the industrial and commercial advance of my country? We have a tariff of about 10 per cent. Yours is about 60 per cent., if I am not mistaken. Wages are rising with us; I believe they have lately been rising more rapidly than with you. Everybody lives well. We have plenty to consume and plenty to export. We send 10 per cent. of our exports to you, 20 per cent. to England. We get your cotton and copper and petroleum—not a great deal else, though on a fair basis we should be customers of value to you.

His Respects to Ad Valorem Duties.

"May I remark one thing that is not appreciated over here? Your system of ad valorem duties is the most abominable nuisance and handicap. It was the effort of years of my life to do away with it in Germany, and I succeeded. We have abolished it as to everything—except horses. I suppose the horse is decreed to be in every country a confessed breeder of immorality, what with racing and gambling and doctoring and trading. So, by way of illustration as it were, we have abandoned the horse to the error of the ad valorem immorality.

"For the ad valorem customs principle is the father of more immorality probably than any other single national institution. Every commercial man will know what I mean—the evils of undervaluation, false swearing, and all the rest of it.

"But your system is not only conducive to immorality. To those who would trade with you it is disturbing, vexatious, and perplexing to such a degree that it drives business from you in immense quantities. No one knows what your Government is going to charge as duty on a bill of goods.

"Here is a German manufacturer who has a surplus of stock after his ordinary market is supplied. He is prepared to send it to the United States for a price much below what he would sell it at at home. But he doesn't know, and his American customer doesn't know, what it will have cost him before it is put on the counter at New York. It is valued at the actual price at which it is sold. But the customs officers will have none of that. They insist that it is worth more—that it regularly sells for more abroad, and is ridiculously undervalued. There you are. A constant uncertainty, a constant dispute, a constant temptaion to subterfuge, mendacity, bribery, extortion, a constant source of ill-will, private and intentional.

The Specific Basis Urged.

"So strongly do I feel on this importation that I am quite prepared to say that you would perfectly satisfy Germany if you were to retain the amount of your customs at just what they are to-day, but put them on the specific basis—so much a pound, so much a foot. I fought for that for years, and we have come to it, as I say, with the most beneficent results. At first I made 1,500 classifications of goods. It was cut down to 1,200, and again cut to 1,000. I should have preferred a closer classification, but the idea was not popular. That is no matter. The principle is the thing—a fixed rate, one determined not by the conscience of exporter, importer, or the caprice of a customs officers, but by the foot rule and the scales. You can do business to advantage only when you—what is your word?—when you know 'where you are at.'

"The German delegation to these delightful occasions has been much gratified by the great kindness, I may say the astonisbing good-will, shown us in every particular. Here are two great nations who should be the best of friends. We on our part are determined that we shall be friends. We can't possibly be rivals, except in the most friendly sense and to mutual advantage. We rejoice in the good fortune that has been yours, and, best of all, in those admirable qualities which have won you the rich blessings you enjoy."

VON LOEWENFELD ON GERMANY-AMERICA

The Kaiser's Adjutant Believes Nature Meant the Two Nations to Be Friends, and Declares His Country Has No Ambitions for Territory in This Hemisphere.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT. GEN. ALFRED F. J. L. VON LOEWENFELD, General Adjutant to the German Emperor, is one of the most distinguished soldiers of Europe. He has the reputation of being a close personal intimate of the Kaiser, whom he represented at the dedication of the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington two years ago. Of eminently soldierly appearance and bearing, Gen. von Loewenfeld allows himself to betray an almost youthful enthusiasm over things American. He apparently conceived that he can serve his Emperor no better than by doing all he can to promote the good understanding between his country and the United States, and the great popularity which Gen. Loewenfeld, as a splendid type of the German soldier, has himself already attained here, shows to what lengths of friendship that good understanding may develop.

"Nothing could exceed the delight with which a German who has once experienced the rare hospitality of the American people returns to your land. Surely it must be that we are coming closer and closer into mutual understanding and sympathy.

"Why should it not be so? There is between Germany and America no possible rivalry. There is none as to natural productions or markets. We buy from you, you from us. Nature meant us to be warm friends. It is simply idle to speak of territorial rivalry between us. Germany has no ambition for territory in the western hemisphere. There are, to be sure, some quarter of a million Würtemburgers in Brazil. I believe they still sing German songs and speak the German language. But they are and will continue to be loyal citizens of their adopted country. In the West Indies my countrymen are on the lookout for business, but not for territory.

"The slight feeling at one time, now

A NOTABLE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS OF WIDEST RANGE

past, that the institutions of republican America could not allow its people to be friendly with those of monarchical Germany was due to the fact that there were here then a great many revolutionists who left Europe about the time of the troubles of '48. All that feeling belongs now to the dead past. Since the creation of the new German Empire the last German in exile has abandoned any enmity toward his native land.

"The Emperor is a great friend of Americans and things American. He has not a few personal friends among members of New York's leading families, as you know.

"The reception given Prof. Burgess is an index of the friendly feeling which the Emperor entertains toward America. Just before I sailed I was present at a happy little occasion on which the Emperor listened to Prof. Burgess's lecture on 'Uncle Sam.' There were present besides the imperial auditor just the Empress, little Prince Oscar, (he is really not at all little, but is so slender and boyish,) and Prof. Harnack. The lecturer told us hom 'Uncle Sam' originated, and how he took on gradually the qualities almost of actual personality. I think the name was said by Dr. Burgess to have sprung from the initials on the buckle of the army belt, "U. S.". It was very interesting to hear all this recited in the hearing of one of 'Uncle Sam's' most sincere friends, the august Emperor, and to mark his great enjoyment in being able to grow more intimately acquainted with one whom he so deeply admires."

"The German delegation was much interested in Mr. Carnegie's dramatic appeal on Thursday to the Emperor to ask America, Great Britain, and France to join him in making war impossible. It must be remembered, however, that his Imperial Majesty's power is not quite so extensive as the appeal to him assumed. With the best wishes in the world for peace he might be totally unable to prevent a sanguinary conflict between two of his closest neighbors and friends. Peace has no better friend than the German Emperor; Mr. Carnegie well said that, notwithstanding the acknowledged efficiency of the German Army, long as he has reigned, he has kept his hands free from the stain of the blood of war. If he were indeed able to abolish war, war would have ceased already. But what he can do and is earnestly desirous of doing is to promote good will and understanding everywhere, and, I may say, especially between your great land and his own."

DR. JOHN RHYS TALKS OF CELTIC MOVEMENT

The Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, Outlines the Work Being Done by Scholars Who Are Delving in the Antiquities of Ireland.

DR. JOHN RHYS, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford University, is one of the foremost authorities in archaeology and particularly learned in Celtic antiquities. A native of Wales, he has extended a natural interest in ancient British languages and history till it embraces all forms of Gaelic.

Dr. Rhys is a rugged, yet beaming, personality, in whom the learning of the scholar is vivified by the warm enthusiasm of the man. He is not unlike Mark Twain in appearance.

"I wonder if there is here an appreciation of the importance of the Celtic movement and a real understanding of what it is driving at. Of course the politicians always get hold of a thing like this and generally spoil it. It isn't, however, a political movement, and it isn't really a literary movement, though literary folk started it. Its importance for Ireland is its industrial character. It means the revivification of Irish industries, crafts, and arts. You may think the Irish deficient in artistic ability. Perhaps they have not recently produced great artists. But in ancient times the island was the home not alone of the 'humanities,' of learning, but of the arts. The manuscript illuminations are magnificent. To-day among the movements on foot is one for the manufacture of stained glass in Ireland. Lately all pictured glass has come from Germany. We shall change all that. Mr. Horace Plunkett is deeply interested.

"You know the literary side of the Celtic movement. Mr. William B. Yeates, at least, has been with you. It has some rather amusing sides—the extreme to which the disciples carry the thing. There is, for instance, no apparent crying necessity for putting up the street names in Dublin in Irish. Most of the citizens of Dublin speak and read English. Then it is a little diverting to watch the enthusiasm with which smart circles are taking up the study of the ancient native tongue. I doubt whether they will make much headway with it. But it does help support a work of much literary and historical importance.

"The history of Ireland is unwritten. There are immense stores of material, and the Celtic movement is preparing men to translate and digest it. The Germans have been doing more or less of this already. Kuno Mayer of Liverpool is gathering much material. He is particularly appreciative of the literary beauties of Irish writings. There is much that is very fine in the literature, apart from its historical value. The abounding legends of the saints await to be edited. They throw the clearest light on early Irish civilization.

"Some people are good enough to be interested in work I have been doing on Irish inscriptions. It is a surprise to most that there are any Irish inscriptions. The Romans, you know, never conquered Ireland. Yes, there are some 300, chiefly mortuary, in Ireland, and in Southern England and Wales about 100 more. They are found as far east as Hampshire. Their value is perhaps chiefly the light they throw on the development of the Irish language. The inscriptions run back to, say, 400 A. D., when the language had case ending which in time have sloughed off. I fancy the interest may seem pedantic, though it is actually of historic valuc.

"American archaeology is a rich field. It has never been worked as it deserves, though the Smithsonian Institution has, I believe, done much. It will be taken up some day with enthusiasm and with marvelous results. The monuments are crumbling, I suppose, and the traditions dying out, though a few years ago a friend in Mexico sent me the stone figure of a god which had been unearthed in the digging of a railroad line, and before which the natives uncovered with recollection and understanding of his dread powers.

"I should like to say how splendidly your Rhodes scholars are doing at Oxford—better this past term than ever. At first they were a little handicapped by the strangeness of the English ideas of education to men trained in America. But they are proving themselves most capable in every way and are extremely popular.

"I fancy the fact that Pennsylvania is sending a negro won't matter much to anybody but the Americans themselves. You know we have all varieties of colors in our old gray town. At my college we have a Zulu. Jesus has had no Americans as yet, but I hope for one at least next year.

"I should like to see some of our students come over here, to make matters even. The trouble would be, I fear, they wouldn't come back."

SIR EDWARD ELGAR ON MUSICAL AMERICA

He Says We Are More Interested in the Personality of the Composer or Performer Than in the Music I self—Severe on His Critics.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR, the popular English musical composer and conductor, author of "The Apostles," "The Kingdom," "Gerontius," &c., really has a liking for America, though, being of an original and independent turn of mind, he is disposed to be critical in his estimation of things here as at home. Sir Edward lives in Hartford, near the border of Wales, when he is at home. He occupies a conspicuous position in English life.

"In America an extravagant curiosity as to musical personages usurps the interest of music itself. A generation ago, among those who gave any attention whatever to music, one might hear the inquiries, 'Have you heard this symphony or that sonata? Let us discuss it.' To-day we hear, 'Have you heard Campanini conduct "Aida," or Farrar sings Juliette? Let us talk about them.'

"It is by no means certain that the widely prevalent curiosity about conductors and singers may not ripen into legitimate interest in music itself, but it is absurd to pretend that New York, for instance, is musical, because excited by the rivalries of two opera houses supporting rival artists. You spend your time furiously discussing their merits. Music is above any personality, and it is a mere impertinence to discuss the merits of the interpreters in the presence of the art itself.

"Is there anything in the world less worth while than these eternal personalities? What a pity that music cannot be separated from them? Music is the purest of the arts, and it ought to be the most impersonal. A painter paints a picture and hangs it on the wall. There it is. An author writes a book and it circulates throughout a continent. In neither case need the artist appear, though I admit that latterly the public has dragged them to some extent out of the privacy which ought to be allowed them. But, in the case of music, everybody concerned is obliged to live night and day in the eye of the public. Not only is this true as to those who sing and play; it applies to composers as well. The apparent interest of the public in music is, I fear, largely nothing more than a manifestation of exaggerated and morbid curiosity as to other people. The talk which is supposed to be about music—I mean among the best classes and in the most exclusive drawing rooms—is the idlest, silliest chatter. One doesn't hear an intelligent word on the subject.

"The extraordinary compositions foisted upon the public by so-called music critics are a great handicap in the progress of musical knowledge. What could be more dreadful than those remarkable articles printed as literary interpretations of musical art! One goes to a symphony or an opera to hear, to listen to the achievements of an art whose fleeting appeal is to the ear. With what emotions does one read—if he is so unwise as to read—the fanciful translations of musical emotions which the critics pretend to embody in literary art—for I presume they are artists in their way. The most of this stuff is rubbish. It is not a criticism of the music at all, but a lot of words, which may read very fine, yet have no more connection with the subject they pretend to discuss than has the sporting article or the murder story in adjoining columns. You have in this country three, or perhaps four, musical critics who know something about music; one of them is the musical editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The office boy might write most published musical criticisms, for all the knowledge and intelligence they evince.

"No, I am afraid you are not destined here to immediate musical preeminence. I have not heard enough of your work to judge whether you are in process of establishing a National school. I see no indication of it.

"I don't mean to say that America is alone in this matter of gossip supplanting real musical interest. The same is true in Europe, but to a much less degree. I am afraid Europe is still far ahead of you in understanding and appreciation of this art. Mr. Carnegie was allowed to say that no English city had a permanent orchestra. We have at least four great permanent ones, and the Continent is full of splendid permanent orchestral organizations.

"So incompetent is criticism even there, however, at least so devoid of helpfulness is it, that I have given up reading it. I have not read a criticism of my own work for, I suppose, fifteen years. Neither do I care anything for public opinion. I enjoy writing, and I enjoy conducting. When I do the latter I look about on the orchestra and say to myself, 'Oh, what a lot of good fellows,' and we have a splendid time together. When we are through somebody is likely to pull my coat and tell me that there is an audience there, and I remember and turn around and bow. I fear I was not cut out for a popular musician.

"My idea of musical art does not separate it from common life. I have little sympathy with the class of men who live and move and have their being in music. I prefer to live a fuller life. I am busy with my affairs. I have some knowledge of the law. I am something of a chemist. I sometimes think on the great considerations of religion. The ideas that come to me in the course of an active life I am moved to express in musical terms. I decline to think music, dream music, eat, drink, and sleep with music. I look with something akin to pity on men who read, read, read nothing but music, know nothing but music. What have they to say in music? What do they know of life and the real emotions of men, living thus in the artificial atmosphere of their art? How may they hope to rise to the free and pure expression of human feeling which rose in the breast and escaped in the fingers of a Mozart or a Schubert, the world's great natural musicians. One never becomes a musician by reading about harmony, or even listening to compositions. After all, the principles of music are easily learned; the rest is nature and the soul. If nature tends to express itself otherwise than in the terms of music, it cannot be forced against itself. If the soul has nothing to utter, no gift of expression or musical knowledge will suffice to make a musician. How, then, is one to fill his soul expect by living—by plunging into life and experiencing all that life has?

"I am known as a composer of religious music. I have been described as a monk, even. I do not pretend to be a 'religious' man in that sense. I live the free life of a man in the world. I knock about Europe. I do my appointed work in my own corner of the world. And then I am sometimes moved to express myself in music. I don't know rightly how others have done this. I am described as self-taught. I do it as best I know how.

"Religion is a much-misunderstood thing. There is so little of it. What we have to-day, what we see about us, is religionism. Religion has become a profession, a political cult, a system. Religion itself is a very noble and beautiful thing. This is what I have tried to express in the works which the public is good enough to like—and to misunderstand."

SIR ROBERT CRANSTON ON CITY GOVERNMENT

The One-Time Lord Provost of Edinburgh Discusses the Problem from the Scottish Point of View, and Criticises Municipal Ownership Severely.

SIR ROBERT CRANSTON, ex-Lord Provost of Edinburgh, is a Scotch gentleman noted for his intelligent interest in municipal problems. His excellent work as the executive head of the Government of the City of Edinburgh attracted the attention of King Edward, who knighted him in 1903. He is Chairman of Cranston & Elliott and of Cranston's Waverley Hotels, and a Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland and of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts. Previous to being Lord Provost of Edinburgh he was Treasurer of that city.

"It might not become a visitor so hospitably received to pass any opinion as to the efficiency of the government of American cities, nor have I seen them to an extent that would justify me in doing so. I should judge from what I read in the newspapers that there is felt to be cause for serious dissatisfaction.

"You will be unwise to set down what you seem to perceive is a difference between the government of British municipalities and your own to a difference—a moral difference some of your pessimists would affirm—in the respective spirits of the two lands. You are unjustified in such a conclusion until you have looked into the difference between the two systems of administration.

"With us, of course, it is true the governing of a city is looked upon as a piece of practical business. There is no politics about it. When I became Lord Provost I announced that during my term of office I would not consent to preside at any political meeting. Before, I had been in political life; my civic duties now made politics an impossibility.

"Again, with us, the administration of a city is not regarded as affording opportunities for making money. As a matter of fact, it affords no such opportunity, (as I shall show you,) and the men who interest themselves in municipal affairs are not men who would do so for money. There you come to the question of the possible advantage of having a leisure class, but that I do not discuss, beyond remarking that you have one here as well as we. You have plenty of men who could well afford to give their labors to their city.

"This brings us to another question on which I dare say my ideas would be heretical. Why should an American gentleman give his energies to such a task? You may talk of civic patriotism and all that; there are indeed many motives. But one dominant one you have not in America. There are no honors to be won. I speak of material honors, recognition, titles, if you like. You haven't even a Legion of Honor. Perhaps it isn't worth thinking of or mentioning; only human nature is human nature, and it might be better to have men governing a city for the sake of "a ribbon to stick in his coat" than to have them misgoverning it for the sake of graft in fat contracts.

"As for those same contracts, you see we manage things like this: I won't go into the whole machinery of it, but at the wind-up the bids on every contract to be awarded, with the full specifications attached to each, are taken out of sealed envelopes in the presence of the entire Municipal Council, publicly announced, and the award made on the spot. There are details like that which you might watch.

"I think there is a reaction against municipal ownership. We have found that it is most uneconomical. There is such a tremendous waste. We have in Edinburgh our own city gas and water, and we own the tramways, but lease them out to be operated. That is the better way.

"If our police are efficient, I don't know what to attribute it to, especially, except that we think policing is a thing that simply must be done reliably and practically, and that we organize our constabulary on the strictest military plan. When we need a new Chief of Police we advertise the fact. Then from the candidates we select the four or five most likely and choose between them by ballot, if necessary, in open Municipal Council. There couldn't possibly be any other recommendation than a record of efficiency.

"The Chief is in military charge of his constables. He is himself removable only by the Government, the Home Office, but he may dismiss, without cause, any man on the force. The plan may not recommend itself to you, but we find that it works and works well. There are simply no cases of police graft; there is no winking at violations of law.

"You can have conditions precisely the same once you make up your minds you mean to have them. After all, that's the point of it. It isn't machinery. It is the determined purpose."

"MAARTEN MAARTENS" EULOGIZES POE

The Distinguished Dutch Author Pays the European Tribute to the American Genius, and Comments Interestingly on the Trend of American Literature.

JOOST MARIUS WILHELM VON DER POORTEN-SCHWARTZ is loved by thousands of Americans, as he is admired all over Europe, as "Maarten Maartens," the author of "God's Fool" and "Joost Aveling." He has written half a dozen other books besides. The writer of those heart-stirring tales of simple Dutchmen in the most provincial of lands is himself a complete cosmopolite. A graduate of an English university, Maarten Maartens has a castle, Zonheuvel, near Dorn, and is a familiar figure where life is keenest in Europe. This is his first visit to America. That he speaks the tongue of the country will surprise nobody who knows that Maarten Maartens writes his books in English.

"Can you tell me where Poe is buried?

"I scarcely expected the answer I have been inquiring for ever since I landed. He is buried somewhere, isn't he, and he is your greatest writer, isn't he? The greatest interest attaches, if one might judge from the controversy which rages to this day, to the cause and manner of his death, but apparently no one knows or cares where his body lies or can direct the foreign pilgrim whither to repair to render his meed of reverence.

"For Europe, while it is not unconscious of the merits of many of your authors, is quite agreed, as it has been from the first, in recognizing the overshadowing genius of Edgar Allan Poe. Is it a human failing that we must always be weighing and measuring men and things which are really altogether incommensurate, and passing our judgments as to whom or what is 'greatest'? There are many forms of literature and many visages of literary genius. Why, then, do we feel that Poe is your greatest? I suppose we recognize in him a universal appeal, a particular power of original creation, an individuality of imagination, a vigor and a grace of expression—in short, a combination of the qualities essential in literature of whatever form such as rarely emerges from among the mass of men and marks its possessor as an indisputable genius.

"You have lately been celebrating the centenary of the birth of a writer of very different gifts—Longfellow. He is highly estimated abroad, too. I wonder if you appreciate the degree to which he is known and loved in England, for instance. Longfellow is, you would say, the singer of songs of a young Nation. Singularly enough, this song quite entranced and still holds the love of a very old nation—of her great middle class at least, and of the simple-hearted among all her classes. Longfellow's imagination perhaps did not soar in adventurous flight above the aeolian mount, but it did invest with sweet loveliness the familiar scenes and the quieter emotions of life. He was the poet of the simple folk who like to meditate upon what perhaps may be obvious, but is none the less eternally true.

"The English are quite filled with the sentiments of Longfellow's poetry. You need not wonder that it is his bust which is in the Abbey. There is a lilt to his verse that endears it to the childish ear and that makes it easy of remembrance. And the content of it is surely worthy of remembrance. You do wrong to underestimate your Longfellow. He was a great writer.

"Still, it shows the sharpening of the critical faculty among you that Poe is being placed by an increasing number of his countrymen in his true position at the head of American literature.

Is Modern Tendency Toward Realism?

"You tell me that this is due to the fact that the New England school no longer dominates American literature, creative or critical, and I fancy this may be an accurate account of the matter. Leisurely, respectable gentlemen like Longfellow, Bryant, Lowell, and Holmes, growing into comfortable old age, preserving the conservative traditions of Boston, could have little understanding for the nervous spirit, the adventurous imagination, the eager seeking for a medium of expression that possessed Poe and drove him into his grave at so early an age.

"That could no more be expected than that the Lake school of English poets, with placid souls—how old was Wordsworth when he died?—should have sympathized with the impatience that allowed Byron to exhibit "through Europe to the Aetolian shore, the pageant of his bleeding heart,' or the poetic passion with which the soul of a Keats or a Shelley beat at the bars of its cage till death released it before youth had been outlived.

"Probably it is well that the modern literary instinct is toward realism. Of course, everything literary must be in a way realistic—must answer to realities in the soul or in life. I hope this doesn't mean that fiction must undertake the work of photography. Isn't that asking art to cease to be itself and to become mechanics? However, it is probably well that realism of the right sort, truth to the facts, should be demanded by readers of novels.

"Do you think it is true that the American reading public want that kind of realism? Why is it, then, that 'historic' romances which have no possible conformity with any state of society that the sun ever shone upon rank among, or even take the place at the head of, your 'best-sellers'?" Mr. Poorten-Schwartz named a romance, by an Indiana writer, phenomenally popular a few years ago. "Does that indicate a demand for realism? Perhaps, however, the public is easily deceived as to facts in a realm about which it is not specially informed—as I take it, many Americans may not be as to the life, language, and social customs of a mediaeval Court. Very likely if the same author were to write a novel of life in the Middle West to-day he would be held relentlessly to book by a conscientious reading world.

"It is very easy to fall into error as to this matter of literary realism. It ought not to be necessary to point out that the habit of studying the details of life on its darker side alone is a perversion of the realistic idea. This is the fault, as everybody understands, of the modern French school. Another one of its faults—though this is not participated in by all—is the belief that realism means a photographic reproduction of conditions.

Artist or Mere Recorder?

"Zola is the foremost offender in both these respects—and that in spite of the fact that he meant to be, and is, a moral teacher of immense importance. Perhaps an artist has no business to be deliberately a moral teacher. Certainly he has no business to abandon the exercise of his faculty of artistic selection, suppression, and arrangement, and make himself merely an instrument of mechanical record. And certainly he has no business to devote himself to the scrutiny of life's horrors, miseries, and degradations and represent them as the whole of the human scene.

"Zola kept for years a record of horrors. I find reproduced in La Terre, with all the dreadful faithfulness with which the newspapers at the time reported it, an incident which impressed me years ago as a very young man—the slow burning in front of their kitchen fire of their aged mother by her sons, who meantime sang hymns and prayed. But it is not fair to represent French peasants as habitually given to burning their aged parents before the fire. Photographic reproductions of dreadful scenes do not really describe life.

"Maupassant, on the other hand, insisted on being an artist. He, too, saw nothing, or at least thought nothing worth writing about, in life but what was depressing and disagreeable. It is curious that the French nowadays turn with such unanimity to 'the forbidden'—a phrase which in their country appears to mean that one is forbidden to write about anything else. But Maupassant selected and arranged, possessed his material and shaped it, instead of being possessed by it. So his work is delightful, notwithstanding the ugliness of his material. The work of an artist, conceived and executed in the masterful spirit which allows man to be in his sphere a creator, is always delightful and always a contribution to human joy and human progress.

"Realism is nothing that is not informed by this spirit.

"The English-speaking nations have a peculiar interest in the preservation of the art of fiction in its highest traditions. The novel in its present form is really an English product. It appeared about 200 years ago in England. Are you going to celebrate extensively the bicentenary of the birth of Fielding? There is no doubt, I suppose, that he is the greatest among novelists using the English tongue. There, again, we go making comparisons. But it is inevitable. One may speak of Thackeray. But Thackeray was in a way a disciple of Fielding. Shall the disciple be greater than his master? How splendid that generous-hearted, full-souled, sunny-natured realist he was! And what a splendid array of novelists since him have maintained the glory of the art of English fiction!"

HERR VON IHNE ON OUR ARCHITECTURE

The Court Architect to the German Emperor Praises the Progress in Building This Country Is Making, and Compliments New York Upon Her Impressive Daring.

A MAN who has impressed all who have come in contact with him as decidedly one of the most able of all in attendance upon the Carnegie events of the month is Ernst E. von Ihne, Court Architect to the German Emperor. Herr von Ihne counts among his creations many of the finest public buildings in Germany, including the Museum, Berlin; the library now building at Berlin; the throne room of the Palace, and the palace of the Empress Frederick at Potsdam.

Herr von Ihne occupied with Gen. von Loewenfeld one of the two most prominent seats on the platform filled with the brilliant assembly of guests at the Carnegie Institute dedication on Thursday. He is accompanied by his wife, whose marked beauty has attracted universal attention.

"I see the greatest hope for a magnificent architectural future for America. You are at work meeting conditions. That is the thing that architects have always to do. No nation can achieve a national architecture whose artists say: 'Let us build in the Gothic style,' or, 'No, let us build in Romanesque; that is better.' A country has simply to begin and build; it will start with what style it believes best suited to its particular problems, but it will just develop as it appreciates its needs. I have my idea as to what historic style is best suited to be the foundation of your architecture, but you may find another to be the best one. That doesn't matter. The point I make now is that you in America are earnestly striving to meet the particular problems of buildings fitted for dwellings, business houses, and public halls in America—problems different in many respects from any hitherto attacked by architects—and you are meeting these problems with a surprising degree of success, considering how brief has been the time during which you have been at it.

The Daring Spirit of New York.

"New York is most impressive in the daring and untrammeled spirit in which it is thrusting up its gigantic fabrics into the air. Consider, whoever before undertook to erect what is almost a city under a single roof on such a plot of ground as that on which stands that Flatiron Building. And how brilliantly you have dealt with a similar problem in The Times Building.

"You do right, precisely right, to treat these tall buildings frankly as towers. That is exactly what they are. Already you have the campanile of Giotto standing in the most conspicuous point along your thoroughfare, and, I believe, other great towers reproduced in other parts of the city.

"Your problem has been to make the most of every inch of land. The concentration of the people in the city has brought conditions from which architects of former years have been free.

"I must say that I believe that the limits of high buildings will soon be reached and that their multiplication will soon cease. You are closer possibly than you think to the point at which it will be impossible to transport more people to and from their work. It is all very well to have these immense towers here and there, and perhaps gathered in considerable number in some parts of town. But if the streets are to become great canyons lined with solid blocks of towers it will be eventually impossible to get their inhabitants in and out. Then the question of daylight will be one incapable of solution. You will, I think, find it advisable and necessary to limit the height of buildings, as we do generally in Europe.

"But to return to the question of style. People often ask why we have no style to-day, why we are all adrift as to the most elementary principles of the art, and reveal so often the most execrable taste.

"The reason, I believe, is this: Until within the last few years architecture has had no chance. The nineteenth century was one of war and of disturbed social and political conditions and of general poverty. All the arts suffered, and especially did those which require large outlay suffer. Not only were no great buildings erected, but men forgot how to build, and when we began again it was in ignorance and forgetfulness. The result was the horrible warnings which exist on every side. If only the tradition of good building had been remembered we should have been spared all that.

Back to The Eighteenth Century.

"Now that we are prosperous again and minded to build, we shall do well if we go back to the eighteenth century and begin again where architects left off. Why begin at the beginning? Why puzzle again over the problems which earlier centuries have definitely settled? I consider that there are certain things pretty well determined in architecture. The sixteenth century definitely discarded Gothic as a style for domestic or commercial architecture. Conditions of life have altered since the days when Gothic was properly employed, and it is mere slavish imitation to build in it now. I do not speak of ecclesiastical architecture. Religion is essentially unchanging, and its aspirations express themselves in forms permanent and stretching from age to age. But domestic life is not to-day what it was in the Middle Ages, and commercial life in its modern sense is a new thing in the world.

"My belief is that the world was right in agreeing, as it did, that the classic form was the one which might best be progressively adapted to the needs of modern life. In the eighteenth century it had reached the highest development, for its purpose, of the classical style. My feeling is that we are wise in going back to that point, not to rest in its achievement, but to progress from it, having in mind always the necessity of studying our particular problem and in dealing with it freely and creatively, yet with intelligence informed of the history of past architectural endeavor.

"The information is acquired. The creative spirit is more a native gift. It is the evidences of it that fill me with confidence that great architectural triumphs will be wrought in this land of the West.

"In my opinion there has been in the history of architecture a progressive though sometimes interrupted development of style as an expression of the architectural requirements of society, and in order to progress still further we must start from an advanced point that had been reached before the continuity of progress was interrupted. Yet, if we would not stand still, we must constantly work at the adaptation of old means to new wants which have arisen and are arising in our time. In domestic architecture much has been done in this respect, especially in England, and of late years in Germany.

"But in no other country is progress more likely to be brought about in this way than in the United States, where architects have already shown themselves well able to grapple with new architectural problems arising from new requirements, as in your admirable libraries, or from new methods of construction, as in your giant commercial buildings, and when the opportunities offered to architects are more frequent and the means at their disposal greater than in any country or in any age. The advancement of art has always been promoted by the peaceful rivalry of nations, and I therefore feel sure that the art of European countries can only gain by our finding, as we certainly shall in the United States of America, a competitor as formidable on the domain of art as they are in commerce and in industry."

Seventeen mummies, purchased some years ago by the Berlin Museum, were shown to be of recent manufacture, being the handiwork of a wily Arab of Alexandria.

If when making coffee, says London Health, a little salt is added before pouring on the boiling water, it will be found to greatly improve the flavor.

THE COSTLY SENTIMENT OF THREE BANKING HOUSES

Palacial Office Buildings, Which Represent a Sacrifice of Rent and Big Outlay, Occupied for Firm Purposes.

In the Midst of Income Yielding Skyscrapers, These Homes of Finance Scorn Profit and Rise Above Mo ey.

THE BANKING ROOMS OF SPEYER AND Co

IN REDMOND AND Co'S BANKING HOUSE.

ENTRANCE CORRIDOR IN THE BANKING HOUSE OF HARVEY FISKE AND Co.

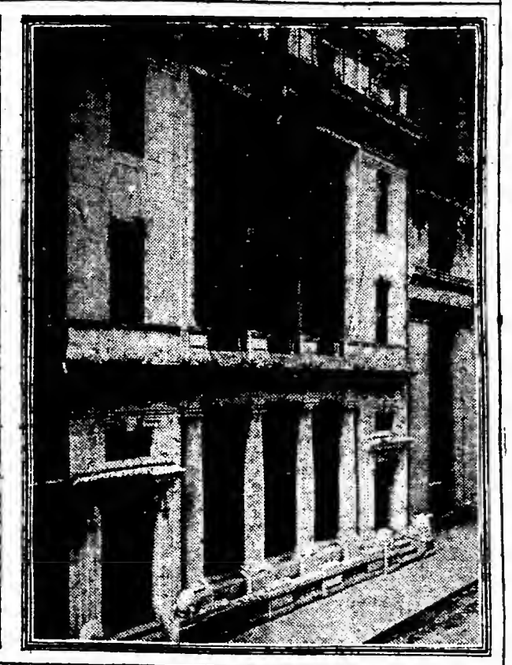

EXTERIOR OF THE BANKING HOUSE OF REDMOND AND Co

EXTERIOR OF THE BANKING HOUSE OF SPEYER AND Co

WHERE find the man who would spend millions for sentiment? Why, in Wall Street, of course—in the land of contradictions. Nor is it an unnatural quest, for in order to spend a million for sentiment one must have accumulated sufficient other millions to be able to afford the luxury. And Wall Street is perhaps the only place where such luxuries attract no extraordinary attention.

To find not one man, however, but several who would spend the million, or even spend $400,000 or $500,000, primarily for sentimental considerations that eliminato very largely, if not entirely, any possibility of income from the investment, may be worth chronicling even as a development of Wall Street affairs. So it is a double interest with which one may examine the views that THE TIMES prints herewith of three banking houses which have been erected within the last five years, to all intents and purposes exclusively for the business of the firms themselves.

These three houses are all within a stone's throw of one another, those of Speyer & Co. and Redmond & Co. being practically opposite, in Pine Street, while the rear windows of Harvey Fisk & Co. look out upon those of the Speyer firm from its Cedar Street location. Their setting is one of skyscrapers, which make their modest five or six stories seem low indeed; yst when the rent producing power of Wall Street real estate is considered, the contrast serves only to emphasize the strength of the sentiment prompting the non-productive investment of a very large amount of money.

What a different condition from that which prevails a little further down the hill toward the East River, where fortunes have been made and lost and and made again in the old shacks of buildings that house important trading establishments, in iron, in oils, wool, and a thousand other commodities. It is a matter only of a few minutes' walk from the Sub-Treasury corner, in the heart of Wall Street, to Burling Slip, where the old-fashioned sign, "Peter Cooper," hung out in front of an equally old-fashioned building, tells where one of the famous fortunes of New York City was made and maintained. The grandsons of the founder still do their business in the old offices. That is by reason of one variety of tradition.

The Pioneer Builders.

The other form, which has found its extreme development in the erection of palatial banking houses for private use exclusively, in a section of the city where one must cover land with gold in order to buy it, had its beginning, no doubt, long before there was any idea of eliminating altogether the investment feature. The firm "at the corner," J. P. Morgan & Co., was one of the very first, if not the first, to occupy a building designed in part, even, for their own use. It was when the name was Drexel, Morgan & Co. that the Drexel Building was erected at Wall and Broad Streets, a showplace in its day and a landmark so long as it shall stand by reason of the large events that have been shaped within its swinging doors.

The building that Brown Brothers still occupy at 59 Wall Street dates from the same period, or, possibly, even antedates the Drexel Building. Both, at any rate, have long since reached their majority.

The age of skyscrapers came eventually, with its buildings first of ten or twelve stories, then of fifteen or eighteen, now of twenty-five, and to-morrow, no doubt, of forty. To the more commodious quarters that these structures afforded bankers were attracted from their dingy old-time offices, which are now but a memory, or live in the prints of magazines of another generation. It was not a large step to the erection of skyscrapers of their own. So Kuhn, Loeb & Co. built at 27 Pine Street and then again on a larger scale at 52 William Street. Blair & Co. at 18 and 20 Broad Street followed suit, and varied the customary performance by taking their own offices on the floor above the street, renting the lower story to the Continental Trust Company and to its successor, the New York Trust Company. More recently Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. have built at 30 Pine Street, and now Flower & Co. are completing a new building just above their old offices in lower Broadway, and J. & W. Seligman, one of the oldest firms in Wall Street, are shortly to move into a building of their own at Beaver and William Streets, opposite the Cotton Exchange.

How the Speyer Building Came.

But all of these buildings were erected with a view to renting a considerable amount of space for general office purposes. It remained for James Speyer, the senior partner of Speyer & Co., to figure out a scheme for a banking house that should be the firm's own, and should commemorate, in its completion in 1902, sixty-five years of business in New York's financial community. The site of the Speyer Building was chosen not only for its central location, but because the ground opposite, between the squat Sub-Treasury Building and the building at 25 Pine Street, was owned by the United States Government and hardly likely to be built upon in a hurry. It was the backyard to the Assay Office.

The model chosen for the exterior of the Speyer Building was a famous Florentine palace by Raphael, known as the Palacio Pandolfino. The architecture is that of the Italian Renaissance, and the general architectural scheme is followed throughout the building, although naturally the interior plans of an Italian palace of the fifteenth century could hardly be accommodated to the demands of a twentieth century banking house without material modification.

As one enters the house of Speyer & Co. the first thing that attracts the eye is the arrangement of the interior court, which is surrounded by the private offices of the firm, those of the senior partners on the one side and those of the junior partners and heads of departments on the other. The decorations are entirely of Italian marble, and are the more striking because of their simplicity. Above there is a mezzanine gallery, and above that the full height of two stories more before the roof is reached.

Two Stories Below Ground.

An examination of the Speyer Building, however, should begin in the subcellar, for some of the most interesting things about it are discoverable below ground. First, there is the heating and ventilation plant, by which air pumped in from outside is combed and filtered and then pumped at whatever temperature is desired to the different floors. One looks in vain in this subbasement for the foundations of a vault for the safekeeping of the millions of securities that a great banking house carries in its ordinary course of business, and the tens of millions more that may represent the private resources of the firm. The reason is that the ceiling of the sub-cellar forms the floor of the vault. It is a very substantial sort of ceiling, something over two feet thick and made up of railroad iron, steel plates, and cement.

That ceiling is supposed to be burglar proof, but whether it is or not the free space beneath the vault makes it impossible that any dime novel heroes should tunnel through from the outside and come up from the ground into the midst of the bonds and stocks of Speyer & Co. and their customers. And as a watchman makes hourly rounds during the night it would require pretty quick work to pick a hole through the ceiling of the cellar in order to effect an entrance without discovery.

In the first basement is the entrance of the vault proper. This is guarded by steel grille work with bars an inch and a half thick, and then by an eighton door with a raft of locks and bolts and complicated burglar alarms. Inside there is a space some twenty feet long by seven or eight wide, with thirty or forty compartments that contain a prince's ransom in securities. Steel walls nearly a foot thick guard these treasures, and outside the steel there is a light pine sheathing, which as a matter of fact, affords the surest protection of all. For the sheathing is backed by a fine wire screen, charged with electricity, and if one so much as sticks the point of his pocket knife through the half-inch of pine board, having previously disposed of the watchman, it sounds a burglar alarm in an office tucked away somewhere down town and inhabited by folks who make it their business to protect Wall Street's billions during the night.

But enough of the vault, interesting though it is, else we shall have no time to look around the rest of the building. Returning to the first floor, it is worth while to glance into the private offices of James Speyer. There the finish is of simple, unpolished oak. The place is high paneled and comfortable looking. The big fireplace has heard a good many notable conversations, and so has the inner sanctum in the rear of the large front office.

Where the Machinery Is Located.

Going up to the mezzanine floor, one finds the clerks and bookkeepers of the concern, their desks ranged around the gallery, which gets its light and air from huge windows front and rear and from a big skylight thirty odd feet above. Here the machinery of the banking house is operated; to that cage over on the left are brought, each morning, the securities from the vaults below needed in the business that day. At the close of business they are gathered up again and restored to their safe resting place. By this method the transfer of stocks and bonds between the banking house and some outside place of deposit is avoided.

Above the mezzanine floor, on what would ordinarily be the fourth floor of the building, are the boardroom, rooms for consultations or luncheons, as the case may be, several individual offices, and the library and archives of the firm. The boardroom, of which a picture is produced herewith, is one of the handsomest in New York. Its panels are of warm mahogany, so is the long table and the desks. On one side is a fireplace as large as the one in the private offices downstairs. This is of black marble and its fittings of wrought iron. On the walls are prints of old New York, and higher up oil paintings of the founders of the Speyer firm, bankers of an earlier generation.

If one had a ladder he could climb across from the board room of Speyer & Co. into the luncheon room of Harvey Fisk & Co. over on Cedar Street. In the Harvey Fisk firm it is the custom of the partners to eat their luncheon together with such gentlemen for their guests as may find the hour a convenient one to discuss business. The banking house has its own kitchen and two Japanese as waiters; also there is a telephone on a side table with a connecting wire so long that anybody sitting at meat can talk to the world outside if it is desired.

Rearing Corporations by Hand.

The board room at Harvey Fisk & Co. has a special interest because of the fact that it is also the board room for a half a dozen "family" corporations and their financial headquarters. Most notable among these are the Hudson Companies, which are constructing what is known as the McAdoo tunnels across the North River, and the Hudson & Manhattan Railway Company, which is to be the operating company for the great tunnel project. The Electrical Bond and Share Company is another of these "family" concerns and the Electrical Securities Company another. This method of rearing corporations by hand, as it were, of having them spend their infancy in the home of the financial interest that gave them birth, presents something of a contrast with certain other modes of corporate procedure, under which it has appeared that the great desire of the parents was to be rid of the children at the earliest opportunity, sending them over to the great corporate orphan asylum in Jersey City, where the names of 1,400 odd companies on the big signboards of the Corporation Trust Company tell the inquirer that they may be visited there at least once a year for an hour or so.

The library and statistical department at Harvey Fisk & Co. is one of the most interesting parts of the banking house to the student of corporation affairs. There, as in the statistical departments of many other large Wall Street houses, are reports of corporations and corporation manuals running as far back as such things go, and a raft of general matter, indexed and arranged so as to be immediately available to the workers below. The development of statistical departments is relatively a recent matter in the banking world, but their importance is becoming more and more recognized.

Separation of Traffic.

On the mezzanine floor at Harvey Fisk & Co., as in the case of the Speyer firm, the clerks of various varieties are quartered. It encircles as a gallery the high walls of the down stairs banking room. By means of a vestibule and special stairway, persons coming to the general office for deliveries or other matters of business routine do not go through the lower offices at all, but have a direct means of communication that is entirely convenient and saves an immense amount of unnecessary bustle down stairs.

The private offices of Harvey Fisk & Co. are ranged around the lower floor, which has the width of two ordinary buildings now that the addition has been completed to the quarters which the firm first occupied a matter of three years ago. Marble and mahogany are the materials that impress the mind in the scheme of interior decoration. Below the ground there is the great vault, with its twelveton doors, one at each end, so that there may never be any difficulty about getting it open at the proper time if anything chanced to happen to the time-lock mechanism at one portal or the other.

An outside vault for the preservation of books and records is, of course, provided, to afford against fire the protection that is quite as essential for the archives of a banking house as it is to the securities themselves. An individual of the utmost importance tends the door in the securities vault of Harvey Fisk & Co. He is James F. Thomas, a colored man, who was the personal attendant of the founder of the firm fifty years ago, and has been handling securities in one form or another for a matter of twenty-one years. They will tell you that, according to James Thomas's stories about his personal experiences, he must be at least 236 years old.

Redmond & Co.'s Remarkable Vaults.

Over in the new building of Redmond & Co., at 33 Pine Street, there is one of the most remarkable vaults anywhere in the country. It is virtually five stories high, some fifteen feet square all the way up, and built of manganese steel a foot or two thick. The reason for its construction lies in the fact that the offices of Post & Flagg, at 38 Wall Street, back up against the basement story of the Redmond Building, and the difference in grade between Wall and Pine Streets makes it possible for the brokerage firm to use the lower compartment of the vault, while the banking house uses the compartments corresponding to the three floors that it occupies at present. The fourth floor of the Redmond Building is occupied by the New York office of the Bank of Montreal, which is the only tenant of the banking firm. The upper section of the vault, of course, is as useful to the bank as the lower section is to the brokerage house.

In its general division of departments the offices of Redmond & Co. differ somewhat from the two that have already been described, in that the front section of the lower floor is given over to the department heads, while behind them are the banking accommodations. A "separation of traffic" is effected here also by having messengers and the like enter the building by a hallway that contains the elevators running to the floors above. The telegraph room, a customer's room, and the private offices of the members of the firm fill up the remaining space on the ground floor. Above are the bookkeeping and statistical departments and an extensive mailing department that is as complete in its appointments as a rapid addressing establishment. As soon as the building is entirely completed there will be a board room in the upper story of the Redmond Building, as there is in the other offices that have been described.

Enter an Eclectic Cult

WITH headquarters located in the Long Island home town of President Roosevelt's friend Jacob Riis, The Esoteric Literature Society has sprung into being. The prospectus put forth by this make-wrong-right element indicates that it will not be idle existence for theirs; on the contrary, so extensive is the outlined plan of remedial campaign now in view that the question suggests itself whether the longest life must not necessarily prove all too brief for the complete accomplishment. The recognized shortcomings of society generally are enumerated at length, and it is in this direction primarily that the esoterics purpose revolutionizing social science, meanwhile eliminating big chunks of the exaggerated ego all along the line. It is expected that by the introduction of novel processes sociological philanthropy at large will result.

Among the esoteric aims evolved is the achievement of "an education in true religion, propounding the teachings of spiritualism, Catholicism, and the mysteries of life immortal, while expounding logical and convincing proofs of the existence of the soul, the real being who unfolds under the physical shell of mankind, and remains an individual, immortal intelligence, having power of will and realization after transition through death."

The following interesting statement is next presented: "The world—religious, social, and commercial—is ruled by psychic forces influenced by spiritual telepathy from the spirits of the great ethereal world. There are millions of people who attend church presumably to save their souls, yet really do not understand the philosophy of the soul—soul development, soul power, soul regeneration, soul transition, soul reincarnation, and soul destination. Why such ignorance of matters of supreme importance in this era of enlightenment and mental profession?"

As evidence of the fact that the society's publication, "The Sacred Mascot," is "replete with transcendental knowledge," announcement is made to the effect that besides treating of the "great secrets of the world" the volume contains references to these timely subjects:

The Alchemic Elixir of Gold, The Secrets of the Philosopher's Stone, The Sacred Arcanum of the Vatican, The Secret Link Between Freemasons and Knights of Columbus, The New Thought Origin of Life, The Myth Serpent of the Garden of Paradise, Auto-Suggestion, Therapeutic Suggestion, Mental Telepathy, Mental Poise, Hypnotism, Clairvoyance, Dreams, Visions, Introspection, Spirit Manifestations, The Seven Forbidden Arts, Home Cure for Insanity, Attainment of Long Life, The Great Hindu Secrets, Scientific Definition of Eternal Life, Sacred Definition of Eternal Life, Explanation of Spiritualism, Alpha and Omega of Religion, Individual Salvation, A Sacred Description of the Soul, Sacred Definition of the Virginity of Mary, Blessed Mother of Jesus, Hereditary Divinity of Jesus, The Irish Catholic Schism, Foundation of a Papal See in America, Ecclesiastical Providence, Hypnotism in Church, Benedictions and Maledictions, Nepotism, Embezzlement of Church Funds, Good Priests Holy Men, Unchristian Prelates, Catholic Encyclopedias, The Electrical Ether, Elementals, Metempsychosis, Mythology, Sons of God, Pigmies, The Spiritual World, The Veritable Millennium, The End of This World, Animalism, Humanism, Spiritism, Positive Cure for Liquor-Drug Habits.

The reassuring intelligence is furnished that the book (price $1, postpaid,) is forwarded "securely sealed from observation." In addition to the galaxy of brainstorm helps mentioned above the society promises to send a copy of "The Key to Spiritualism" (now in course of preparation) to each subscriber free of charge. The latter tome is declared to be a "concise explanation of spirit life, good spirits, evil spirits, the death trance, purgatory, heaven and God," &c. It is claimed to be designed for "self education and development in spiritual wisdom, which includes knowledge of personal magnetism, hypnotic influence, power of concentration, introspection, clairvoyance, spiritual mediumship, sacred magic as well as magnetic healing—all explained without mysticism so that a child can comprehend, thus the studious may attain great knowledge, power, wealth, and virtue."

Seemingly as an earnest of good faith the refreshing news is promulgated that it is proposed to establish in every community a society composed of chosen representatives to ventilate the esoteric propaganda, and incidentally labor toward the advancement of righteousness by inculcating "true knowledge for the development of the divine, occult, and spiritual attributes latent in every true human being." Need more be said? Yes, the story would be incomplete without stating that "The Sacred Mascot" is quoted as revealing secret knowledge hitherto reserved religiously for prelates. Hypnotism, so old, so simple, still so little understood, is a great power for good or evil. Therefore, every one should learn to guard themselves against evil-minded hypnotists. Our literature will benefit you a hundredfold by imparting new hope, new energy, new understanding, new life. Obey the divine mandamus and learn to know yourself and your eternal future.

Dyspeptic Philosophy

There is no rest for the wicked—or the gas meter.

The man who puts up a good front often does it to compensate for his lack of backing.

One-half the world, suffering from the pangs of hunger, doesn't know how the other half suffers from indigestion.

"The trouble with taking one drink is that it gets miserable in a man's stomach," says a bibulous friend of mine, "and you know how misery loves company."

His Intentions Were Good

LONDON, April 3.—The Portsmouth man who recently thought he had seen the missing Delaware boy, Horace Marvin, made a lot of trouble for those to whom his story was referred for investigation.

Waiting for a train at Portsmouth Harbor Station, he saw two men and a boy, and heard the boy ask one of the men, "When are you going to take me to my father?"

That evening the man told his wife about the boy, and she instantly advised him that the boy had been stolen, and so the man himself concluded the next day when he read in his London paper the story of the Marvin boy's disappearance. And he not only concluded the boy he had seen had been stolen, but he went so far as to announce to his family that undoubtedly that boy was the Marvin boy. The Marvin boy, his papa said, had gelden hair and blue eyes; so had the boy seen at the Portsmouth Station—undoubtedly they were ons and the same.

Without stopping to eat his breakfast the man hastened to the Headquarters of the Portsmouth police and told his story. The Police Superintendent commented on it skeptically, but agreed to investigate, and within an hour satisfied himself the boy in question was an English boy whom he would be able to find within a day or two.

While his investigation was proceeding he heard from Scotland Yard, the American Embassy, the Consul at Southampton, and the Consular Agent at Portsmouth, in consequence of letters sent out by the man who had become possessed with the idea he had seen the Marvin boy.

"I expect to produce that boy this afternoon," the Superintendent said Saturday morning to the Consular Agent at Portsmouth, and when I called upon the agent he told me the missing Marvin boy was to be delivered into his care very soon—the great event might take place any moment. The poor Consular Agent had misunderstood the Police Superintendent. The Superintendent meant him to understand he would produce the boy seen at the railway station; the agent thought the words "that boy" were meant to designate the Marvin boy.

Well, the boy was produced about 9 o'clock in the evening. I saw him at the house of his uncle, who has been a resident of Portsmouth and a property owner there for a good many years.

"That's the way of the world," the Superintendent philosophically remarked; "missing boys are quite apt to be located in a dozen or two different places, and all at one time."

Thomas Bevan, a cement manufacturer who died recently, left a will which contains a number of very remarkable provisions. I will quote one of these provisions—the one which expresses the testator's desire that none of his daughters nor granddaughters shall marry a clergyman. It says:

"Convinced as I am that it is impossible in these present times for a man possessed of the combination of the quality of straightforwardness with the ordinary intellectual qualifications to make the solemn declaration required at ordination, which required him to affirm, for example, his belief in the historical accuracy of the Book of Genesis, including the history, circumstances, and account of Noah's Ark, as contained therein, and that the writers of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John were more than feeble and fallible, who often did great injustice to the Greatest of Men, for instance when two of them attributed to Him the expectation that figs were to be found in Judea before Easter and a curse from Him, being hungry, to a fig tree because there were none—I should regard with the greatest misgiving were my daughters or either of my granddaughters to marry a clergyman, believing, as I do, that in the future they will suffer much distress."

RAILWAY OFFICIALS IN ALARM OVER WRECKS

Pennsylvania Heads Making Strenuous Efforts to Prevent Further Mischief and Also to Trace Miscreants.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—Five thousand dollars a day is being spent by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the effort to run down train wreckers in the Pittsburg district.

This is considered a conservative estimate by those who have gone over the ground carefully and have private information as to the inside workings of the great system of investigation which has been set on foot to unearth the most coldblooded and cruel gang of train wreckers that ever cursed a road or made travel a hazard. And the railroad authorities stand ready to double that amount of daily outlay, if necessary, in order that they may get their hands on the miscreants. There are standing rewards aggregating $8,000 for information leading to the arrest of those who have wrecked the big trains.

Many Lives Endangered.

Never was railroad so harassed as has been the Pennsylvania within the last three weeks, and never were the lives of so many passengers in jeopardy as has been the case with the fast Pennsylvania trains. Four trains have been wrecked—in cold blood, and wrecked by those who knew not only the construction of railroads from beginning to end, but were also familiar with the local workings of the line at the point they chose to set about their fiendish work. There have been wrecks reported which were not wrecks at all, but the following are known to be the work of train wreckers, beyond doubt:

Stewart Station, Penn., March 22, 3:15 A. M., Chicago Limited, on main line of Pennsylvania, thrown from the rails, which had been cunningly tampered with and disjointed. Tools of wreckers found by the track. About ten people, including Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, slightly hurt.

Wilmerding, Penn., March 27, about 3 A. M., fast Keystone Limited, from Pittsburg to New York, thrown from rails on banks of Turtle Creek by train wreckers, who had again disjointed rails and left their tools. Slow speed saved train from plunging over steep embankment into Turtle Creek. At the same time rails were disjointed on an adjoining track, over which Chicago Limited westbound was coming, and then almost due, it having been evidently the idea of the fiends to have one fast train sent into the creek, and another one sent plunging on top of this a few minutes later. The Chicago Limited was late, and was thus saved.

Tyrone, Penn., April 4, fast silk train, running on schedule of passenger train, crashed into tie which had been tied to the track on a curve. The train was not derailed, owing to the fact that the crew had been warned that six hours before a tie had been tied to the track at this point. The passenger train on whose schedule the silk train was running usually rounded this point at about forty miles an hour.

Hudson, Ohio, April 6, fast Cleveland and Pittsburg flyer derailed by rails, having been disjointed, as were the rails at Stewart Station and at Wilmerding, the fish plate being used to hold the separated rails apart, as in the other cases. The engine kept the rails, and thereby saved a frightful accident, as the track was in a deep cut. The baggage car and part of the train piled up.

These are the wrecks to uncover which the Pennsylvania Railroad is now spending more than $200 each hour, day and night. The best of detectives in the country have been called in. The following authentic list of officers at work on the case is furnished THE TIMES correspondent here by the railroad people:

Sixty regular railroad detectives between Pittsburg and Altoona, Penn.

Sixty special detectives, most of them Pinkertons from Chicago and New York.

Entire force of two private detective bureaus at Pittsburg.

Sheriff Gumbert of Allegheny County with three deputies.

Chief of Detectives Egan of Pittsburg and three detectives.

Twenty regular railroad detectives between Pittsburg and Hudson, Ohio.

Sheriff of Summit County, Ohio, and twelve deputies.

Sheriff of Portage County, Ohio, and seven deputies.

Sheriff of Cuyshoga County, Ohio, and seventeen deputies.

Chief of Detectives of Cleveland and eight detectives.

Constables of almost every town and township between Altoona, Penn., and Hudson, Ohio.

In addition to this the force of track walkers has been doubled. Instead of patroling the tracks every fifteen minutes as had been the custom the tracks are now patrolled every seven minutes. In fact in daytime track walkers rarely lose sight of each other, and at night the lantern of the track walker ahead is always seen by the man behind.

And yet the railroad people are afraid. The diabolical ingenuity of the train wreckers has been such as to make the cold chills run up and down the spines of the railroad people, and they do not know the time the wrecker will slip out of the woods in the path of a fast flying train and ditch it. It takes only five minutes for a real live train wrecker such as the vandals now at large have shown themselves to be, to tear up the track so that the train will be ditched. This has been shown by practical illustration.

After the late wreck at Hudson, Ohio, the railroad officials insisted on seeing a real wrecker at work. There had been an impression among them that it would take at least half an hour's work to tamper so cunningly with the track, and they called for one of the best track workmen obtainable. The plans of the wreckers were laid before him. He was shown just what the wreckers had done not only at Hudson, but at Stewart Station and Wilmerding. To him was given a track wrench, clawbar, and a hammer, and the track where he was to begin was pointed out to him. Stop watches were pulled at the word the workman dashed to the track.

Expert's Work Surprised Them.

Crash! A spike came tearing out of the heavy tie on the inside of the hundred-pound rail close to a joint, the clawbar having been shot under it by the expert workman. Bang! Bang! Bang! came the spikes in succession, while the railroad officials reeled at the speed. Six, seven, eight spikes came out from as many different ties, and like a flash the workman was at the bolts and nuts of the fish plate holding the ends of the rails. They came off with a few whirls of the wrist. The heavy clawbar was inserted under the outer edge of the now weakened rail and the end was shoved in just past the end of the yet firm rail. One of the released fish plates was dropped in to hold it in this position. The workman held up his hand.

"My God!" sobbed the railroad officials. "Five minutes."

And it was so. In five short minutes one workman had done just what the train wreckers have been doing. He had loosened a rail and shoved it over just far enough to have the flange of the locomotive coming in a certain direction catch it and throw the whole train off the track. This is what the train wreckers have been doing.

Yet so fine has been the hand of the wrecker that had the rail at any time been shoved a fraction of an inch further in the whole work would have been uncovered. The rail was shoved just far enough to make taut the "bond wire," but not to break it. The bond wire is a small connecting wire between the two rails, and which controls the danger signal at some point not far distant. Had the rail been moved far enough by the wreckers to break that little wire, thus breaking the connection, the danger signal would have been run up and the train would have been stopped. It was the fineness of the hand work which moved these rails just far enough not to break the connection that showed the railroad people that it was the work of one of the most observant of railroad men.

The rails were fixed in the way above described at the Stewart Station wreck. The railroad people did not worry so much about this wreck, though they saw it was the work of good railroad men, for the rails had been "fixed" on level ground, and in this the officials thought they saw the work of an angered ex-employe, who did not wish to kill any one, so chose the open field and level ground.

But five days later came the fiendish attempt at double wrecking of two fast trains. This was at Wilmerding, on the banks of Turtle Creek, which flows at this point over rocks about thirty feet down. The inside rail of the track on which the Keystone Express was flying east was "fixed," and that the whole train was not thrown onto the rocks below was because the engineer had been forced by some accident to slow up. As it was, the train left the rails and came very near toppling over into the creek.

The developments of the next few minutes were more terrifying. It was found that the westbound track, too, had been "fixed." The Chicago Limited was coming over this track and was due in seven minutes. The place where the westbound track had been fixed was just twenty-seven feet from the point where the eastbound track had been disjointed. Had the Keystone Express been a few minutes late, as it frequently is, and the Limited on time, as it usually is, the extent of this double planned disaster would have been something awful. The fiends had planned to throw the Keystone, which was on the second of the four tracks, across the outside track, if not into the river, and right in the track of the fast flying Chicago Limited.

There is rumor that the Pennsylvania will offer $25,000 reward for the wreckers.

STRANGE TEMPORARY MANIA.

A possible solution of the mystery surounding the repeated attempts that have recently been made to wreck trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad is advanced by a signal engineer who has been for many years in the employ of the New York Central. This solution is based on the following strange experience which this engineer told a TIMES reporter:

"Some years ago," he said, "out West, at a junction of three railroads, there were six consecutive attempts to derail a train. All of these attempts were made at the same hour, and at the same point on the road on each successive day. After the first two attempts the man who had charge of the signals grew suspicious. Knowing that something must be wrong, and believing that it was a case of spite on the part of one of the men along the line, he detailed a young fellow, Hines by name, an apprentice on the signal corps, to watch the place. He selected Hines because he had a reputation for brightness and reliability, and was well able physically to look out for himself in a possible hand-to-hand fight with a train wrecker.

"For three nights Hines watched at the junction, and on each occasion the attempt at derailment was repeated. This made five attempts in all, and the railroad company naturally began to view the matter with the utmost seriousness. Fortunately, the would-be train wrecker had been unsuccessful.

"Hines was put through a rigid examination in regard to the matter, but could offer no satisfactory explanation of why the attempted derailments took place at a certain hour during his watch and yet escaped his notice. There had never been any question of Hines's honesty, as he was considered one of the company's most trusted employes, and showed, besides, unusual intelligence in his work. This added to the mystery. Some one was trying to cause a horrible railroad accident—endeavoring to carry out his fiendish plot, with the strangest persistence, right under Hines's very nose, apparently, and yet Hines knew nothing about it.

"There was only one thing to do—put on more watchmen. The engineer in charge of the road employing Hines secretly notified the engineers of the two other roads forming the junction at the place, and on the sixth night, at the fatal hour, there was a watchman from each of the three railway companies on the ground. Hines was one of them.

"Between the hours of 7 and 9 had invariably been the time chosen by the unknown wrecker for his work on the five preceding nights. At 8 o'clock on the sixth night the two new watchmen suddenly saw Hines advance hurriedly down the track. He stopped for a moment, scrutinized the rails carefully, and looked up and down the road in a stealthy manner. The men could see, by an occasional glimpse of his upturned face, that he muttering to himself, at the same time that he was gesticulating excitedly. Suddenly he jumped to the side bed of the track, seized a handspike which lay there, hesitated a moment, and then deftly threw open one of the rails in the switch where he stood.

"The two watchmen expected a hard fight with the self-revealed wrecker, as he was a muscular, sturdily built fellow, with something of a name in that locality for quick work with his fists. To their surprise, however, he offered no resistance as they jumped on him from the bushes. He looked at them blankly, pointed with a vacant sort of laugh to what he had done to the open rail, and followed his captors without any protest or attempted defense. He talked incessantly of train wrecking, however, and told of many plans he had in his mind for causing a successful derailment. By 9 o'clock, when safely lodged in jail, a complete change came over him. He declared he knew nothing of what had happened, and was entirely innocent of the charge made against him. He appeared to be genuinely indignant at what had been done to him, and professed to forget even the meeting with the two men on the tracks and his subsequent capture. He was, of course, found guilty and sentenced to a term in prison.

"And here comes the strange climax of the story. In prison, between the hours of 7 and 8, Hines was always observed to act queerly. His manner would change completely, he would mutter to himself, scrutinize the floor minutely, and if any one would interrupt him he would eagerly commence talking about the wrecking of trains, and how easily it could be done without detection. After 9 o'clock Hines would become perfectly normal and sane and manifest no interest in the subject of train derailments."

The Work of the Census Bureau on the Divorce Problem

Federal Government Now Busily Engaged in Collecting Statistics—Country Districts Show an Astonishing Increase.

ALTHOUGH the census of divorces is only half done the 600,000 schedules already received are furnishing to the experts of the Census Bureau factors for estimates that are startling. So striking are these returns that Director North has made a rule that no figures must be given out until the census is completed. The unwelcome conclusion has been reached that there has been in recent years a large increase of divorces throughout the country.

The inquiry now being made was authorized by the last Congress in its first session at the request of President Roosevelt. In his message asking that the divorce census be authorized the President said:

The institution of marriage is of course at the very foundation of our social organization, and all influences that affect that institution are of vital concern to the people of the whole country. There is a widespread conviction that the divorce laws are dangerously lax and indifferently administered in some of the States, resulting in a diminishing regard for the sanctity of the marriage relation.

A divorce census was taken in 1887 by the General Government. It covered the years from 1867 to 1887, and at best was incomplete, being not the work of the regular census officials, but of the Department of Labor, of which Carroll D. Wright was the head.

The present divorce census begins with Jan. 1, 1887, and includes Dec. 31, 1906, making a twenty-year period comparable with the years embraced in the Wright census. In the work now going on there are 120 field agents employed. They are scattered all over the country engaged in copying from the records of courts having jurisdiction the data of the million of divorce suits that have been brought in all parts of the United States since 1887. The magnitude of the task may be seen at a glance. The agent is sent to every county seat of the 2,900 in the country to examine the dockets of the courts which grant divorces. Every divorce suit brought must be taken separately and described in full. The schedule must state in what country the parties were married, the date of marriage, date of separation, date of filing petition, whether husband or wife is libellant, how notice was served, whether or not the case was contested or the decree granted, the date of the latter, the number of years the parties were married, the cause for which the divorce was granted, whether the cause was intemperance, directly or indirectly; the kind of divorce, absolute or limited; the number of children, both those from the union in question and those of former marriages, that may be affected; whether or not alimony was sought and granted, the occupation of husband and wife, and the residence of the libellee.

The purpose of the inquiry is strictly statistical, and it is not intended that anything like a record of individual cases shall be made. The names of the parties to a divorce suit are never taken. Each case is hunted up in the docket and traced along through to the conclusion, all the answers to the questions indicated above being secured from the pleadings and orders made in the case. Much of this work has been secured from County Clerks and Clerks of various courts. Their special knowledge of various trials, the causes assigned, and the evidence taken is relied on for accuracy and for a saving of time. Caution has been emphasized in the matter of stating causes of divorce proceedings, as often one cause may be assigned and a totally different one may have been established in the testimony. In many cases the evidence in support of a cross-bill furnishes a new cause for divorce, which must be stated. Every case bears a number, which will enable any one having access to the schedule to verify the suit in the court where it was brought.

Rural Sections Show Increase.

The most astonishing fact that appears in the returns thus far made is that divorce has increased many times more rapidly in the rural sections than in the cities. It has been the impression, both in this country and in Europe, that urban life produced more frequently the conditions that led to the divorce court. While this statement is made on high authority in the Census Bureau, it is also to be said that the figures show that there has been slight abatement of the divorce evil except in a few places, and a general increase in most cities throughout the United States.

For instance, Chicago, which is called the "divorce centre" of the country, in the twenty years from 1866 to 1887 showed 73 divorces in every 100,000 of population, and in the last twenty years has furnished 132 divorces in every 100,000 of her population. Some idea of the enormous number of marital disturbances in the Western metropolis may be had from the statement that in the first census period there were 8,136 divorces granted, while in the second period there were 43,658 applications and 31,785 divorces granted, as far as now reported. The Census Bureau officials expect that when the court records are all copied it will appear that there were not less than 50,000 applications for divorce in Chicago in the two decades covered by the inquiry.

In other cities, so far as the returns approach anything like completeness, with the possible exception of New York, the same increase appears. Boston, in the Wright census, had 40 divorces to every 100,000 of population; in the estimated proportion deduced from figures now coming in the number has increased to 63. Philadelphia presents an even more surprising increment of marital unhappiness, the numbers changing from 22 in the first period to 63 in the second. New York, on the other hand, will, it is expected, show a reduced number of divorces in the last double decade. The number was 61 to every 100,000 of population during the period from 1866 to 1887. The returns are not yet completed, but it is estimated that if the proportion in the city and the State run alike the city will have little more than 50 divorces to each 100,000 of population in the last twenty-year period. The total for the State as shown by the present census is approximately 14,000. The total for the State in the Wright census was 15,355.

The Census Bureau is now at work compiling a digest of the changes made by the various State Legislatures in the divorce laws. Few important changes, it is said, have been made. It may almost be said that the great body of law on the subject is now what it was twenty years ago. New York in the interval has maintained the conservative law which limits the cause for absolute divorce, with the result that the percentage of increase of population has been far greater than the percentage of increase of divorce. Under the Wright census the percentage of increase of divorce in New York was in twenty years 14.1 and the percentage of increase of population was 15.9.

Various causes are assigned for the spread of the luxury of divorce in the country. One is that the hard conditions of farm life have gradually led women to seek release from them by way of a legal separation. Another is that with the increase of prosperity life has quickened and become less serious in the rural sections, and as a natural consequence the conditions for divorce have multiplied. These seem contradicting explanations, and it is well to wait until all the facts have been reported and analyzed before assuming to impute a cause for what seems to be a most perilous fact to the welfare of the Nation.

These are the special phases of the divorce evil tentatively foreshadowed in the present census of divorce. As nearly as may be computed, the broad fact appears that there has been an increase of the tendency to divorce in the whole country which amounts to nearly 110 per cent. The Wright census found that there had been in the twenty years preceding 1887 in the whole country 328,716 divorces, or 33 in every 100,000 of population. The estimate now is that the number has gone up to 70 for the twenty years following 1886. It is computed that the total number of applications will be shown to be 1,400,600 for the whole country in twenty years.

Wives Generally Complainants.

In the majority of cases divorces are sought on the complaint of the wife. The percentage is nearly 66 where decrees are granted to the wife. Cruelty, desertion, and drink are the main causes assigned in the complaints filed, and they run in the following proportions: Cruelty, 7 to 1; desertion, 1½ to 1; drunkenness, 8½ to 1. Desertion furnishes ground for divorce, ostensibly at least—for it is often charged in a complaint where the real offense is far more grievous—in 38 per cent. of cases. Drunkenness is a cause in 4 per cent. of all cases. In nearly 21 per cent. of all cases the cause shown is infidelity, and in this class 65 per cent. of the decrees granted are where the complainant is the husband. So far as indicated by the returns received these interesting features of the inquiry continue the same in the present census.

In this as in the last census of divorces the agents are instructed to report special features of interest in the cases that come under their notice. Remarks on such matters are written on the back of the schedule, and are in some instances what might be called "mighty interestin' readin'." In one case a divorce was granted because a wife had two teeth pulled and thereby enraged her husband. Sleeping with a razor under his pillow brought a divorce to one man's hearthstone. Failure to bathe frequently enough was assigned as a cause in another case. Keeping a saloon served as ground in one case. A ranchman out West offended his wife by commanding her to "down and charge" when he came in from his hunting trips, just as he would order his pointers to do; that wife got her decree.

One wife tells how her spouse did not like her way of driving nails and lassoed her and stuck straws into her ears to "see if she was Dutch." She got her divorce. The man who to scare his wife threatened to commit suicide and drank a bottle of paregoric in her presence furnished her sufficient ground for her decree. Another fellow who made his wife black his shoes now does it for himself. One wife got a divorce by showing that her husband made her drink whisky—poured it down her throat. Tobacco, in one instance, where it made the wife sick to smell it, sufficed. Want of repairs to the house and no water supply was taken by one Judge as ground for a decree. The high-water mark of cruelty in one case was the fact that the husband never took his wife out riding. In another the man of the house cut off his wife's bangs by force, and she got for that her separation.

Perhaps the most pathetic case is that where a wife swears that she endured all manner of privations and poverty for her husband's sake, but decided to get a divorce when he threw her little dog into the stove and kept it there until it burned to death. One wife says she must have a divorce because her husband "pinched her nose until it was fiery red." Another sought release from wedlock because her husband never let her or the children go to church. The man who proved by witnesses that his wife never mended his clothes, and that there had been for months only one button on his vest, got his divorce. So, too, did the fellow who swore that his good woman pulled him out of bed by his whiskers.

The returns are full of mention of carving knives, fisticuffs, bootjacks, firewood, axes, hatchets, flatirons, knitting needles, teapots, bottles, crockery, red-hot pokers, and similar domestic articles of use or torture, as the case may be. One man says his wife ran a knitting needle four inches into his arm. One woman struck her husband a violent blow with her steel bustle. Failure to cook meals and make clothes often appears. In one case the story is told of a rich girl who hated her guardian and went to a hospital for the purpose of marrying a dying man, thinking that as a widow she would have freedom and be able to control her estate. The man she married was apparently at the point of death, but he lived, and turned out to be not only cruel, but an escaped jailbird. She got a divorce. In another return note is made of the fact that tied up with the papers in the case as one of the exhibits is a bunch of hair which a husband swore his wife pulled out of his head in one of her rages. Frequently the statement is made that the application for divorce was made the next day after marriage.

J. P. MORGAN, AT SEVENTY, BELIEVES IN KEEPING AT IT

Financier's Philosophy of Life Permits No Idling, Though His Present-day Activities Are Concerned Less and Less With Business and More With Interests Outside the Banking World---A Leader In All He Concerns Himself With.

MORGAN has retired from Wall Street"—so the bears have said on the Stock Exchange times innumerable within the last five years when the speculative necessity has demanded something in the news line on which they could base their selling of the day or hour.

"It is said in well-informed circles that there is no truth in reports that Mr. J. P. Morgan has retired," the opposition bulletin has gone out, and in the absence of developments supporting either hypothesis the market community has quite forgotten the disquieting gossip and given its attention to new rumors, some with, some without, tangible foundation. Such is the way of the Street.

But the trend of affairs in recent months, particularly as they have centred in the historic offices at the corner where Broad Street meets Wall, brings out one fact very plainly concerning the man whose doings have long been of vital moment to the money centres of two continents. This is that he has let up speed a little, has relaxed the strict regimen, that he set for himself during so many years of active business, as if determined to spend the sunset hours of his life in a more restful environment than any that can be found below Fulton Street on Manhattan Island. And who is there that shall say he has not earned this rest as he completes his seventieth year?

It would, none the less, be quite as inaccurate to announce to-day or to-morrow that the "Old Man," as he is traditionally known in the market, had retired, as at any time since the retirement rumors were first put into circulation. If any one doubts, let him ask a Director of the New York Central Railroad whose influence it was in the January meeting of the board that prompted the more vigorous adoption of a policy of retrenchment in recognition of conditions that railroad men the country over are coming more and more frankly to admit. Or let the skeptic hear a story about the "Old Man" himself that occurred not so many months ago.

A banker of considerable prominence, whose father was a banker of standing before him, had been talking to Mr. Morgan on a matter of mutual concern. It was in the Summer, and Mr. Morgan, "with his coat off," was driving through an accumulation of business with a characteristic degree of speed.

His Philosophy of Work.

"Are you not going ever to relax this pressure?" the visitor asked.

Mr. Morgan looked at him sharply from under his shaggy eyebrows.

"When did your father retire from business?" he demanded.

"In 1890," was the reply.

"How old was he?"

"Sixty-five."

"When did he die?" came from the inquisitor.

"In 1898."

Quick as a flash the answer came back in the brusque tone that is so well known to Wall Street.

"If he'd kept at work he'd have been living yet."

Yet there is a material difference between the life that Morgan leads to-day and that which he followed in the boom times that heralded the opening of a century. Within six months, or a year at the outside, he has adopted a personal routine that allows him opportunity to enjoy from day to day the fruits of fifty years of work. The desk by the Broad Street window sees him no more. Sitting there in his place is another Morgan, large as his father physically, who has demonstrated an inheritance of financial ability and all of the parent's capacity for hard work. This is "Young J. P.," as contrasted with the "Old Man" of the Street, and while the son receives his business callers at the familiar desk, the father meets his in that wonderful library of the Madison Avenue home, among his books and his pictures and his rare manuscripts.

And we may find another difference, for the men of Wall Street know that business hours at the Broad Street corner are from 9:30 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, whereas the business hours in the Madison Avenue library do not extend beyond noon at the latest, unless there is on the carpet some affair of particular moment that demands attention after midday. Under all normal conditions the financier who seeks with reason or otherwise a word with J. P. Morgan under this new régime must seek it in the morning hours. After 12 o'clock it is the banker's personal friends who have the call, and those who would talk to him about his varied interests outside of the financial world proper.

Recreation Among His Treasures.

So he may be imagined naturally enough turning from the departure of the last morning visitor to open the vault that is built in the library wall where the choicest of his manuscripts and art treasures not in museums are kept. It is to them that his time is devoted until the luncheon hour, and after luncheon, likely as not, the Metropolitan Museum Trustee or Opera House Director who calls for a chat will be regaled willingly enough with the history of this or that rare object and with the story of its acquisition. In these hours of relaxation there is none of the brusqueness that used to enshroud as with a storm cloud the desk in the office downtown.

But it would be an incorrect conception to believe that the treasures of the library, or even those of the wonderful private museum that is connected with Mr. Morgan's home, receive all of his attention from the close of his short business day until evening. Their share of his time is perhaps three or four hours; when he is done with them, his cab—the same old-fashioned one that awaited so regularly his departure downtown for many years—takes him up to the Union Club, at Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, where there is a select company of friends on bridge intent. Then it is home again for an evening among his books, or in the society of a narrow circle of personal acquaintances. "Society" has never seen a great deal of J. P. Morgan. His appearances have been those of necessity rather than of inclination. His tastes are too substantial.

All this personal detail might be related of many a man in New York without substantial variance save as to incidentals, and there would attach to it no significance whatever. Its interest lies in its relation to what has gone before, in the fact that the man of whom it is told has been and is considered by most judges the largest individual figure in the recent history of American finance—a creator of values, and hence of wealth, for himself and for many others.

More Than a Mere Money Getter.

The question comes naturally enough how and why he has done it—what was the motive that led to the tremendous and continuing expenditure of effort, even presupposing an original equipment of financial genius that would not admit of a narrow field of activity. This is the question that was asked not long ago at a dinner where financial men were in the majority. The conversation had drifted to the early careers of the men who have been associated in American finance for the last generation or so, and it was recalled that John D. Rockefeller began business as a grocer's clerk, that Andrew Carnegie was a messenger boy in Pittsburg, that James J. Hill was a carpenter in a Canadian village, that Levi P. Morton was a dry goods clerk, that Henry C. Frick was a clerk in a country store. One after another the ambitions of these men were traced as they developed in the later life, and the conclusion drawn reasonably enough that a combination of inherent ability of a high order, energy unflagging, and ambition to achieve more than others, had led them into their present positions.

But what was to be said of Morgan? He was not born poor; on the contrary, he was heir to a fortune estimated at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. It was one of the notable fortunes of the country in the fifties, and when John Pierpont Morgan went into business here in the early sixties there was open to him a career entirely honorable and very comfortable, that would have carried him to an inconsequential old age and an unhistoric grave. He did not choose this career, but rather chose to work as few men have worked in the last half century, only to convince himself when he reached the stated threescore years and ten that a man must keep on working or he will straightway die.

There are those who say that the secret of Mr. Morgan's choice was that he was a constitutional optimist, of convictions so strong that they amounted to a passion, and this passion found expression in a belief in the possibilities of the country. To be the means of developing one's country is surely an ambition worthy of the best efforts any man can put forth; the achievement of such an ambition could bring easily enough the material results that are seen in the present instance. It remains, therefore, to look into some of the concrete developments of this career to see whether the hypothesis is a working one; whether the stock market community is correct in regarding J. P. Morgan as the greatest "bull on the country" that Wall Street has ever known; whether the bears on the Exchange are wise in employing any rumor of his "retirement" as a means of depressing stocks.

Start of the Morgan Fortunes.

For the purposes of this examination it may be interesting to go back even to 1835, when Joseph Morgan, the proprietor of the City Hotel in Hartford, Conn., pulled the Aetna Fire Insurance Company out of the financial difficulties into which it had fallen after the great fire in New York two years before, reorganized it, and made a matter of $150,000 in the process. Of this he gave $50,000 to his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, to buy a share in a mercantile business. The son cleared up $300,000 as his part of the profits inside of fifteen years, and then bought an interest in a Boston mercantile house. So it happened that John Pierpont Morgan, who was born two years after his father had made his first business start in Hartford, came to be a Boston schoolboy, and was graduated from the English High School there in 1854.

Junius Spencer Morgan was not destined to remain long in the Boston business world. In the middle fifties George Peabody, the famous London banker and philanthropist, became acquainted with him and offered him a partnership that eventually led to the establishment of the great London banking firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. Young J. P. Morgan, "Pip," as he was called by his schoolmates, was sent from the English High School to the University of Goettingen, and upon his graduation there was dispatched back to Wall Street in 1859, and obtained a position in the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. A few years later came the initial venture into business on his own account, in the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co.

There was nothing spectacular about the career of Dabney, Morgan & Co. Indeed, it is related that in the later sixties the elder Morgan wrote over from London to a friend who was then a veteran in the American financial world and asked him to do what he could for the young man. A year later the friend wrote back, according to the story, that he guessed he couldn't do much. Young Morgan, went the pessimistic report, had been invited into the Directory of a prosperous corporation, had attended every meeting of the board, voted on every question, had said not so much as one word in all these meetings concerning the affairs of the company, had no opinions to express when asked for them, and finally was retired from the Directorate by the consent of everybody concerned.

His First Railroad Deal.

But it developed within a few months after this letter was written that during all the year in question Morgan had been figuring out a campaign to rescue the old Albany & Susquehanna Railroad from the hands of Jay Gould and Fisk, by whom it had been used as an appendage to their Erie operations, and the rescue was eventually accomplished. Then came the first of the Morgan railroad reorganizations, which resulted, in February, 1870, in the lease of the Albany & Susquehanna to the Delaware & Hudson, in which system it still remains.

This experience with the Albany & Susquehanna Road was not only notable as a prophecy of what was to follow, but its immediate results were all important to J. P. Morgan's fortunes. The firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co. received a handsome sum in the reorganization, and was then dissolved, while the Drexels of Philadelphia, a historic banking concern of Swiss extraction and conservatism, took young Morgan into partnership and placed him at the head of their New York house under the firm name of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Furthermore, the attention of William H. Vanderbilt was attracted to the young financier, and soon afterward were made the beginnings of one of the most notable alliances in the history of American finance.

The first big achievement came about 1876 or 1877, when Mr. Vanderbilt decided that there would be less hostility to the New York Central Railroad on the part of legislators and others if the stock was distributed a little more widely. He accordingly let Morgan have 300,000 shares at $120 a share to place in London, and in a comparatively few months the distribution was an accomplished fact, the price paid by the Britishers, instead of 120, being 130, thus netting a profit of something like $3,000,000 to the banking house. Mr. Vanderbilt opened his eyes a little wider.

Taking a Hand in Government Finance.

These years were notable also because they marked Morgan's first connection with Government finances. It was a natural enough thing for the Drexels to be concerned in the refunding of the Government debt in 1876, and natural enough also that various difficulties should attend the enterprise and that the bonds should not sell readily, for specie payments had not then been resumed. But a syndicate which Mr. Morgan organized with the Belmont and Rothschild interests took $25,000,000 of the bonds in 1877, another $25,000,000 in 1878, then $60,000,000 on April 4, 1879, and $150,000,000 more on April 16, a total of $260,000,000. The bonds were marketed at a substantial profit, and the understanding at the time was that the share of the Drexel-Morgan house in this was about $5,000 000.

It is a matter of ordinary financial knowledge that the decade from 1880 to 1890 was characterized by most extensive and most destructive competition between the various railroad systems of the country, and it was during this period that J. P. Morgan had occasion to develop publicly the policy regarding railroad affairs that he has stood for ever since. It found its concrete expression in the famous West Shore deal in 1885, which ended a period of warfare between the New York Central and West Shore Railroads almost without parallel for its severity even in those days of rate cutting and kindred devices.

The West Shore was the only route connecting the Cities of New York, Albany, and Buffalo that was not preempted by the Central, and the Vanderbilts undertook, straightway upon its opening in the early eighties, to crush it. By 1885 things had reached the point where the only question at issue was as to which road would go into a receiver's hands in the end, and it was at this point that J. P. Morgan stepped in. It was not an easy task, for the Vanderbilt family of that day were fighters, and concessions from them were out of the question. Mr. Morgan's proposition—the only one to which he could gain their assent—was that he should acquire the West Shore in the interest of the New York Central without compensation for himself, and it was on Dec. 5, 1885, that the West Shore Railroad was incorporated to succeed the New York, West Shore & Buffalo, and leased to the Central for 475 years, with a renewal option, at a rental of the interest on its $50,000,000 of bonds.

The entire capital stock of $10,000,000 was taken by the Central. Mr. Vanderbilt was so pleased that he gave his banker a famous silver service which cost $300,000, and then had the dies broken, so that it never could be replaced.

Author of "Gentlemen's Agreements."

But Mr. Morgan's activities in the suppression of destructive competition were by no means confined to the railroads in which he had a direct banking interest. The records of railroading from 1884 to 1889 are replete with "gentlemen's agreements" between the Presidents of roads all over the country, and in these negotiations Mr. Morgan played always a prominent part. The most famous of all these agreements, which was intended to include all the roads engaged in transcontinental traffic directly or indirectly, was that of 1886, and the newspaper files of the day tell of conference, upon conference being held at Mr. Morgan's house, resulting eventually in an "iron-clad" compact between the Presidents of all but one or two of the roads. This agreement, like all of its predecessors, was broken within a few months after it went into force.

The significance of Mr. Morgan's work in this connection in the eighties is apparent when one comes to consider the next period of his career, the period of reorganizations, extending in its principal accomplishments from 1886 or 1887 to 1900. What he did in the endeavor to forestall the period of receiverships is indicated by the fact that it was through his personal efforts in 1887 that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was kept from confessing insolvency, and a syndicate was organized to take $10,000,000 of new securities and incidentally to see to it that the management of the road should remain in safe hands.

The year before he had worked out the first of a long series of reorganizations of the Reading Railroad; in 1888 the Chesapeake & Ohio was reorganized under Mr. Morgan's supervision. The Southern Railroad, then the Richmond & West Point Terminal Company, was one of the first to go under in the depression that culminated in 1893, and it, like so many of its fellows before and since, was entered as a patient in the Morgan Hospital for Crippled Railroads, to be turned out again in a convalescent state in 1894, to make room for other applicants. In 1893 there came along the poor old Erie, or the New York, Lake Erie & Western, as it was called, of which we shall hear again in connection with another phase of Mr. Morgan's enterprises. That was reorganized in 1895.

Reconstructing Northern Pacific.

Meantime the Northern Pacific had passed into a receiver's hands, and a chapter of railroad history was started so interesting that one regrets the impossibility of giving it more than the barest reference at this time. The success of the reorganization, in which the Morgan syndicate furnished the $45,000,000 cash necessary to put the road on its feet temporarily, is a matter within the memory of every one. It is told in the appreciation of the common stock from the time when it sold at less than the assessment of $15 a share that was placed upon it in the reorganization to the time when it sold under normal conditions at upward of $200 a share, and all virtually within ten years.

Quite true, the administrative success of the railroad is the achievement of James J. Hill rather than of J. P. Morgan, but it must also be considered that Mr. Hill entered the Northern Pacific at Mr. Morgan's invitation, buying some $30,000,000 of the stock for himself and his friends at $18 a share. These purchasers, as well as those who were willing to take the stock for nothing during the reorganization and to put up the assessment, have had reason to be glad of their investment.

Some men would have found their hands reasonably full in conducting the Northern Pacific reorganization, with its $80,000,000 of new common stock, its $75,000,000 of new preferred, its $130,000,000 of prior lien 4 per cent. bonds, and its $60,000,000 of general lien 3 per cents. But not so J. P. Morgan. For the Philadelphia & Reading had been coming at recurrent stages of its illness back to the Hospital for Crippled Railroads until eventually it was decided that it must submit to a major operation if its life was to be spared at all. This was performed, and a corporation with $28,000,000 first preferred stock, $42,000,000 second preferred stock, $70,000,000 common stock, and a bonded indebtedness of $105,000,000, was turned out with some $20,000,000 ready cash to live on until its recovery should be complete. Now all the securities of the Reading are on a 4 per cent. basis.

So it would be possible to go at even greater length with this series of reorganizations, which included minor railroads apparently innumerable. But in this maze of adjustments of securities and security values there was one undertaking of J. P. Morgan & Co., as the New York end of the Morgan-Drexel combination had become known long since, that made for itself a permanent place in the financial history of the country. That was the so-called Cleveland bond issue of 1895.

To the Treasury's Relief.

For causes growing out of the depression of 1893, the situation of the National Treasury at the opening of 1895 was worse, according to competent authority, than at any time since the resumption of gold payments in 1879. Throughout the month of January there were heavy withdrawals of gold from the Treasury both for domestic purposes and for shipment, the exports of one week being $11,000,000. President Cleveland sought from Congress legislation to relieve the condition, but without effect, although on Jan. 28, when one of his messages was sent in, the free gold in the Treasury was less than $45,000,000.

Then came the contract with the Morgan-Belmont syndicate to supply to the Government $65,117,500 in gold in return for $62,317,500 thirty-year 3 per cent. bonds. The syndicate undertook to import the gold, where necessary, to pay for the bonds, and had its payments to the Government in progress by Feb. 15. Almost instantly there was a change for the better in conditions, and by March the syndicate, in complete control of the foreign exchange situation, had stopped the gold exports entirely. By June the syndicate had completed, in advance of the time set, payment for the foreign half of the loan, and before the close of that month the free gold in the Treasury had reached the $107,000,000 mark.

Again the following year, when the nomination of William J. Bryan for the Presidency had "thrown a scare" into the country, Mr. Morgan took the initiative in a somewhat similar undertaking. It was in July, when the outflow of the yellow metal became so rapid as to alarm the most conservative financiers, that Mr. Morgan called a meeting of bankers and leading dealers in exchange and formed a syndicate within an hour which undertook to furnish practically an unlimited supply of bills of exchange.

The announcement restored confidence almost instantly, and while the members of the syndicate as individuals furnished about a million dollars of such bills, no general syndicate operation was necessary. This was in effect a forerunner of the famous "Faith Cure" pool of December, 1902, when J. P. Morgan, James Stillman, and George F. Baker got together a group of banks to furnish some $40,000,000 loanable funds in the face of a tight-money scare, but didn't have to render any aid in the actual event, as the announcement served automatically to restore normal conditions.

The year 1899 marked an epoch in American finance in which J. P. Morgan had a pretty large part, for then it was that he negotiated the first foreign loan of any size ever placed in this country. This was to take up and refund the entire National debt of Mexico, and the amount of the loan was $110,000,000. It was followed the next year by an American participation of $25,000,000 in the British war loan, which was handled on this side of the water by J. P. Morgan in connection with Baring, Magoun & Co.

The Chief and His Cabinet.

So at the opening of the new century Mr. Morgan was easily the largest financial figure on this side of the water, if not in the world. And he had gathered around him a notable group of men—Francis Lynde Stetson, his personal counsel and "Attorney General"; Charles Steele, lawyer and financier; Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railroad; George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, with which Morgan has had in the past more intimate relations than with any other institution, and George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railroad, and head of the great anthracite coal interests that that road represents; Robert Bacon, now Assistant Secretary of State.

So far as the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad were concerned, James J. Hill would have to be considered as within this group, although his personal railroad interests in the Great Northern made him a factor of importance in the railroad world quite aside from his connection with the road that Morgan reorganized. And woven in all through the Directorates of all the roads that had come under Morgan influence during the reorganization period was the fibre of varied financial interests, for this was the corporate carrying out of the community of interest idea that J. P. Morgan himself had entertained on behalf of the railroads of the country from the time in the eighties when he used to try to settle rate-cutting disputes by getting up "gentlemen's agreements" among the Presidents. As one railroad man said recently in an investigation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission:

"We thought then that we were approaching the millennium."

Big things began to happen with the opening of 1901, and the biggest figure in the doing of them was J. P. Morgan. In January it was announced that he had bought the Jersey Central Railroad and turned it over, with its valuable coal properties, to the Reading. Soon after came word that the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Hillside Coal Company, and others had been bought and turned over to the Erie, two acquisitions which brought the control of the anthracite traffic practically within the Morgan sphere of influence. Then went forth into the Street rumors that a consolidation of Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and the St. Paul Roads, was imminent, but these were forgotten when in the latter part of the month came news that Mr. Carnegie was going to start a steel plant at Conneaut, Ohio, to manufacture "merchant pipe" in competition with Mr. Morgan's Federal Steel Company and John W. Gates's American Steel and Wire Company.

Launching of the Steel Corporation.

Here was a denial of the very principle, in the case of the most important industrial enterprise in the country which Mr. Morgan had been working for in the railroad field for twenty years, and if one must needs wonder how he found the time to give the matter attention, it is easy enough to conceive the motive that led to the formation of the United States Steel Corporation. That great institution, with its initial capitalization of $1,154,000,000, was launched in February to take over the Carnegie Steel Company, the Federal Steel, the American Steel and Wire, the American Tin Plate, the American Steel Hoop, the American Sheet Steel, and various smaller steel companies. By March 20, when the time expired for depositing the stocks of the subsidiary corporations, the smallest percentage so deposited was 92 and the largest 99. On April 1, to which time an extension was granted for the deposit, an average of 96½ per cent. of all the subsidiary securities had been deposited under the plan.

The Steel Corporation had achieved the greatest success in its flotation that had ever been known, and despite an increase in its capitalization in the Summer of 1901 and the strike of the steel workers in that Summer, by May of the following year there was a profit of $10,000,000 to be distributed to the members of the original syndicate, who stood ready in the beginning to put up $200,000,000 if called upon. The amount actually advanced had been $25,000,000.

This United States Steel enterprise is perhaps as notable an example of J. P. Morgan's persistent optimism as anything in his whole life. It was capitalized on the expectation that the conditions of the most prosperous year in the history of the country up to that time would continue indefinitely. When the depression of 1903 came along, and the Steel stocks dropped off until the preferred, with its 7 per cent. dividend, was quoted at under 50, and the common, dividendless, down to 8¾, a banker went to Mr. Morgan to ask him how about it.

"I'm not concerned with the stock market conditions of the Steel stocks," was the gruff reply, "but I can tell you that the possibilities of the steel business are just as great as they ever were."

This is a fair statement of the principle that J. P. Morgan applies to all enterprises having to do primarily with the potential energy of this country.

The Northern Pacific Episode.

In the meantime Mr. Morgan's attempt to secure the control of the St. Paul in behalf of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern had come to nothing, but Mr. Hill had managed to buy for the two roads a controlling interest in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. With all these tremendous affairs apparently settled, Mr. Morgan went to Europe and was still there when, in May, Edward H. Harriman, deciding that the Burlington deal was too great a matter to be left out of, tried to buy control of the Northern Pacific in the open market and precipitated the panic of May 9. But it may be supposed that the master mind of the Morgan firm was the one that dictated the settlement of contracts which the shorts on the Stock Exchange had made in the wild days preceding, to the end that deliveries were allowed at $150 a share of the stock which had sold up to $1,000 a share in the height of the panic itself.

The eventual settlement of the matter from a railroad point of view—until the United States Government broke it all up through the Northern Securities litigation—was one that was the flower of the community of interest idea. In connection with the Northern Securities Company, the $400,000,000 holding corporation formed in November of 1901 to hold the stocks of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, it was arranged that the troublesome Harriman holdings in the Northern Pacific should be retired through exchange for the securities of the holding company, while the Harriman interests should have a representation in the Burlington Road, which was deemed the factor in the situation of the greatest importance to them.

Active Also in England.

An interesting illustration of the prestige attaching to the Morgan name in this period came in April of 1902, when John W. Gates succeeded in getting the control of the Louisville & Nashville Road away from August Belmont. The story is too familiar to need narration here, more than is contained in the statement that the corner developed by the contest for control had the shorts in somewhat the same predicament as were the shorts on that famous May day of 1901. By agreement between Mr. Gates and the Belmont interests the entire situation was placed in the hands of J. P. Morgan & Co., to the end that the Louisville & Nashville was turned over to the Atlantic Coast Line not many months later.

The reputation that we have seen attained on this side of the water was now duplicated abroad. Every time that Mr. Morgan crossed the water, whether in search of health or of rare objects of art, the European press was filled with stories that he was buying everything in sight. So the Leyland Line purchase in 1901 was supposed to herald a combination of the shipping interests of the world even more extensive than developed a year later, when the International Mercantile Marine Company was organized.

It has been said that a bright Irishman, the head of a great shipbuilding firm which had one of the constituent companies deeply in its debt, talked Mr. Morgan into the purchase of that particular company, and eventually suggested the idea of general consolidation. That is as it may be; the fact remains that, although it is generally believed that the company has had to labor under a burden of overcapitalization, J. P. Morgan is still as hopeful, according to the stories that his friends tell, as he was for the Steel Corporation before it grew up into some measure of its capitalization. That, no doubt, is because when he has figured a proposition out it is his custom to believe mightily in its success, and when it is recognized that the company has successfully weathered several years of the worst depression ever known in the shipping business, and that, according to conservative estimates, it has earned something like $5,000,000 over all its fixed charges for 1906, perhaps it will prove that his hopefulness is not without foundation.

So one has rounded up, in outline only, the principal accomplishments of this man in the world of finance where his life work has placed him. And a fair examination of them justifies the assertion that their author has been a constructive force in American life. There are men in Wall Street who do not like him for his brusqueness of manner; there are more who respect his ability as a fighter, but few will say that he has ever entered knowingly upon a campaign that was destructive of values.

Office a Financial Hospital.

"Morgan's office," said the other day a man of thirty years' Wall Street experience, "is a financial hospital. You go around there after a panic and you will find the paper of about every house in the Street that has been in trouble."

Another Wall Street man told recently an incident of the coal strike of 1902 that is characteristic. It will be recalled that in August of that year Mr. Morgan came home from Europe, and found the strike reaching such proportions that appeals were made to him from all directions to exert his powerful influence to stop it. He refused on grounds that were tersely stated by the late Abram S. Hewitt a few days later, when he said that to compromise the strike at that stage would be to deny every man the right to sell his labor in an open market.

Then, eventually, came the President's intervention, which was bitterly regarded in Wall Street, particularly by the men who dominated the anthracite production of the country. It was at this time that John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, is said to have gone to Mr. Morgan to offer to treat direct with him.

"No," replied the financier, according to the story, "the President has taken a hand in the matter now, and it is proper that you should recognize him."

While J. P. Morgan's fame as a collector who has searched the markets of the world for their spoils of art and of literature is as wide in its way as his fame as a financier, to treat adequately of it at this time would be impossible within the limits of this writing. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Morgan library all bear tribute to his achievements in this line. His city house is in itself a museum of art treasures, while in London he has still another museum filled with objects of virtu which would be brought to this country if the tariff did not penalize American collectors who desire to allow their countrymen to share in their artistic pleasures.

Mr. Morgan's Charities.

But of Mr. Morgan's charities one hears less, comparatively speaking, than of any other phase of his activities, although it would be a safe wager that one could count on the fingers of one hand the men in this country who have given away as much as he has. His gifts, as a rule, are not heralded; his name is not placarded on memorial tablets and cornerstones. It was known, of course, away back in 1891 that he gave $500,000 to the New York Trade School, and again in 1897 the gift of $1,000,000 for the establishment of a lying-in hospital was naturally a matter of public knowledge.

So with the $1,000,000 which he gave to the new Harvard Medical School in memory of his father, Junius Spencer Morgan—this, by the way, being given by cable while one of Mr. Morgan's European trips was in progress. But beyond these, what a story Dr. Rainsford, long the rector of St. George's Church, might tell! The great work that centres in the Parish House of that institution is very largely the result of Mr. Morgan's generosity, and it is not difficult to believe the story that on more than one occasion he doubled the annual contributions of the rest of the congregation toward the church endowment fund. J. P. Morgan does not like to have these matters talked about. Should a venturesome reporter stop him on the street or even obtain audience to ask him, he would be told in that gruff voice that is so characteristic of the outer man:

"Don't know anything about it."

Nor would inquiry from Mr. Morgan's "secretary" be any more fruitful, for that discreet personage replies on all such occasions:

"Mr. Morgan never discusses his private affairs with any one."

Important Events in Mr. Morgan's Life

Born April 17, 1837.

Graduated in 1854 from the English High School at Boston.

Graduated from Göttingen University, Germany, and went into business with Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York.

Started the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co.

Arranged the lease of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad to the Delaware & Hudson, February, 1870; his first railroad deal.

Entered the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and began business relations with William H. Vanderbilt.

First connected with Government finances, 1876.

Played a prominent part in so-called "gentlemen's agreements" between railroad Presidents, 1884-1889.

Made famous West Shore deal, 1885.

The "Morgan Hospital for Crippled Railroads," 1886-1900. Reorganized the Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern, Erie, &c.

Reorganized the Northern Pacific.

Came to the relief of the United States Treasury, 1895.

Negotiation of Mexican loan, first large foreign loan ever placed in the United States, 1899.

Handled $25,000,000 of the British war loan, 1900.

Formed the United States Steel Corporation, February, 1901, with a capitalization of $1,154,000,000.

Formed the Northern Securities Company, November, 1901.

Organized the International Mercantile Marine Company, 1902.

A STRENUOUS DAY WITHIN THE COLONY CLUB

Impenetralia Hitherto Withheld from Mere Man Now Happily Revealed by the Unconscious Candor of a Youthful Letter Writer—"Slow" Gin, Sparring and Five-Cent Bridge Among the Attractions That Hold Feminine Interest.

And oh, if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this!
—"The Light of the Harem."

SINCE our New York women are as adaptable as they are fascinating, it is no surprise to hear on all sides that the new Colony Club is a great success. It can scarcely be said to fill a long-felt want, because no special need for a woman's club has ever been felt in society. Women could do without it today as they have in the past, fully occupied with their social duties and completely equipped for domestic pleasures, but since the club has come as a novelty, as an additional outlet for personal energies, as an exchange for topical opinions, a meeting house of various types, to say nothing of the opportunities for physical culture and the cultivation of bridge, it already occupies a distinct place of its own and exerts considerable influence upon the daily lives of many women.

Men's Clubs Set the Pace.

It is no disparagement to the originality or fine taste of women to say that this club, the Colony, is patterned as closely as may be upon the best examples of similar organizations for men. Men have occupied the club field for so many generations and have experimented so widely with every phase of club life that certain club precedents and principles have come to be regarded as inviolable as the Ten Commandments and the Thirty-nine Articles. As in form so in substance it will be found that the Colony Club is naturally falling into certain methods and mannerisms very similar to its male prototypes. For instance, it is getting to be the thing for a certain group of very smart, youngish women to gather in the reading room of a morning, lounge about the big fireplaces, since there is nothing to see from the windows, and run over the gossip of the day together, and square accounts, as it were, up to date.

There are the Center Hitchcocks, the Prescott Lawrences, the Hamilton Carys, the Richard Peterses, the Louis Lorillards of the club. They are not great readers; they glance at the headlines of the dailies, discuss the trial, the dog show, the opera, the coming horse show at the Olympia, and the latest scandal. They seem to be on hand to display the latest fashions, to show other and less sophisticated members what to do and how to enjoy a club. They leave their wraps and umbrellas with the hall porteress. No clubable man, and therefore no clubable woman, should ever carry her impedimenta into the living rooms to litter up tables and chairs. As like as not these pure idlers are all off somewhere else before luncheon time and their places filled with the regular patrons of the table d'hôte, who have been occupied during the morning and perhaps will be through the afternoon, but consider a midday club meal a great aid to shopping, study, charity, literature, or whatever may be their bent. The bridge players begin to congregate about 3 or 4, and from then on are lost to the world until time to scramble home to dress for dinner.

Dinner at the Colony, as at all fashionable clubs, is, during the season, more honored in the breach than in the observance, for the very good reason that nearly every one has dinner engagements. Of course, there are always some women, as there are some men at their clubs, closeted in the library poring over books of reference or polishing up a little "impromptu" discourse to be delivered at some future meeting. As for the athletes, the ladies who go in for sparring, running, squash, Pompeian baths, and plunges in the tank, these joys are unknown in fashionable men's clubs, so the Colonists have to originate their own hours and methods for the indulgence of such activities. It is known that the athletic uniform of the club is deep red set off with braid, and that when the gymnasium or the swimming pool is in full blast an Alma Tadema might well be nonplused to do the theme full justice.

Members Uncommunicative.

All this, of course, is mere generalization, or a drawing upon the imagination for details that can only filter into mere man's comprehension through the often inconsequential evidence of wives, daughters, or sweethearts. Your wife will tell you "nothing amusing"; your daughter will say, "Ask Mamma," and your sweetheart will bid you "mind your own business!" If you ask what goes on in the course of a day at the Colony Club. Of course, you've been there to one of the receptions, admired the charming furnishings, and regretted the lack of a revenue license, but you have seen little doing that was different from any other tea-drinking bout among well-bred people. You were lucky if you got a glimpse at the four-post bedsteads, and the pretty red bathing suits were all put away in the lockers. Are you fair? Are you young? Could you disguise yourself as one of the numerous chubby maids that wait by day and night upon this Adamless Eden? Not so! But still we can sometimes see and understand through the guileless eyes and bread-and-butter innocence of youth, and a letter from a young schoolgirl to a friend in the country, which it has been my privilege to copy and now place before THE TIMES's readers, throws as much light upon a strenuous day passed at the Colony Club as any man will ever gain knowledge of. The letter, with some editing and annotation, follows:

"New York, April 10.

"Dear Mugsey:

"I promised to write you about my impressions of the Colony Club, so here goes. Aunt Kitty took me yesterday, and we spent a good part of the day there. It's simply immense, fierce. I went in an unsophisticated schoolgirl and came out feeling like a full-fledged woman of the world. Of course, I was only a visitor for a day, but I believe I saw everything worth seeing and some too funny for utterance. You have read all the descriptions and seen the pictures in the papers, so I won't bore you with details about the roomy old house, (I mean, it looks old, though it is brand new.)

"The first thing that strikes one, of course, is to see no men about anywhere. As you enter the wide hall two or three smart maids come forward to relieve you of such wraps as you want to leave in the cloakroom, and you enter the big lounging room, the general rendezvous of members in the morning. It was half-past eleven in the morning and the room was well filled. I know pretty well every one by sight, and finding a chair in a nook I sat down to look around while Aunt Kitty went on to the office about some business—you know she's a Governess—I mean, on the committee. The most conspicuous group of women were lounging about the big fireplace and on the settee that surrounds it. There was the sporting set, the women that love horses and dogs and hunt and ride all Winter, either at Aiken or Meadow Brook.

Some Leading Spirits.

"There were Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Tom Hitchcock, Mrs. Jimmie Kernochan, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Gladys Mills, Miss Helen Bryce, Miss Bird, and a lot more in their tailor-made suits, small hats, and tan boots, looking as hard and fit as nails and quite as manly or mannish as any men at the Knickerbocker. In a corner by the window were Mrs. Dick Irvin, Mrs. Willie Jay, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Jimmie Markoe, Miss Rhett, Miss Anne Morgan, and other officials of the club, with more expanse to their hats and garments and a generally alert air, as became important officials of the club. Another group was laughing heartily if not uproariously at the latest joke of Miss Bessie Marbury, who is said to be the funniest member of the club, and there were a dozen or more rather elderly looking women in retired chairs evidently making a determined effort to read the morning papers. As I waited for Aunt Kitty to return, Mrs. Borden Harriman, President of the club, dashed in like a sunbeam, flew from one group to another with something with point to say to each, espied me, gave me a cordial welcome, and with a 'must go to the kitchen' dashed out again.

"By this time one of the 'sports' in front of the fire had produced a little gold cigarette case, and the aroma of Turkish tobacco mingled with the other delicate perfumes of the room. I had never seen just such a gathering of women before—every one perfectly at home, at her ease, and yet entirely unconscious of any sense of obligation to any one else. Women would come in and go out with nothing more than a nod here or there or perhaps no greeting at all, and when a greeting was given it was invariably preceded with a 'hello!'—as 'Hello! Lucy,' 'Hello! Mary," &c. When Aunt Kitty came back from her House Committee duties I was feeling quite at home myself. No one seemed to take any notice of me after the first recognition from acquaintances.

"The conversation flowed on on every topic in the world precisely as if I had not been there; I was simply a small drop in the bucket of club life, and that I am led to believe is the very quintessence of clubdom, to be able to lose one's self in the vortex or to swim on top as bravely as you choose. As a stranger and a youngster, I naturally preferred the former plan, and when Aunt Kitty bustled in with a 'Hello! Kid; have a cigarette?' I felt myself blushing all over. I would have taken it, though, just to prove my clubable sang frold, had I been sure of its after effects. Just then a pretty woman at the door exclaimed: 'Any one for a rubber before luncheon?' And although one of the governmental party said, 'For Heaven's sake! Haven't you bridge fiends time enough in the afternoons and evenings?' several women got up and sauntered out as if they thought they hadn't.

"I won't say much about luncheon, except that the Little Neck clams were no bigger than quarter dollars and fat as butter, (Papa always said that the way clams were served was a severe test of a ménage,) the fried chicken à la Maryland was the triumph of a Southern mammy imported for the purpose, and the fresh asparagus might just have been cut at Oyster Bay. It is about the things that happened after lunch that I want to tell you. On the way to the 'gym,' as they call it, we passed through a room full of lockers, where the women keep their 'fighting' costumes and such else as they wish to lock up. Three or four women were standing there, and one said, 'Who'll have a 'sourire d'Avril' ? 'Don't mind if I do,' said the others. So a bottle was produced and some little glasses, and all took an April smile. 'What is a sourire d'Avril in drinking parlance?' I asked Aunt Kitty. 'It's a waltz in music.' 'Slow gin, I believe,' she said; but there didn't seem to be anything 'slow' about this, the way it slipped down. [Reference must here be made to sloe gin, a very delectable cordial made from the sloe berry, to which the aristocracy of England and America is much addicted.—Editor's note.]

Battles of the Fair.

"Once in the 'gym' a scene of animated confusion met the eye, and oh! Mugsey, it was too funny to see the tall women and the short, the lean women and the fat, all in red knickers and blouses, trying to do some kind of athletic stunt. Some were trotting around a running track, others were swinging clubs and dumbbells, and one poor creature had got her arms and legs twisted up on the parallel bars as if she would never get them untangled. Two women, however, who attracted the most attention were having a friendly bout with the boxing gloves, and had quite a gallery of spectators. One was very tall and divinely fair, a great all-around athlete, who is as lithe and active as a cat. Her opposite was short and very stout, more of a bridge player than a boxer, but content to exercise for beauty's sake. 'Give it to her, Alva!' 'Hit her again, Pussie!' were some of the shouts that urged the combatants on, until in a quick, fierce scrimmage there went up a general cry of 'Foul!' 'Who fouled? Where? When?' 'Why, Alva, you hit Pussie below the belt!' 'What belt? She hasn't got any belt on!' 'Well, below the waist, then.' 'She hasn't got any waist!' &c. [In pugilism the boxers wear belts strapped well up on the diaphragm, and any blow delivered below the belt is considered foul.—Editor's note.]

"Matters were easily adjusted and evened up, too, for the next moment the plump little person seemed to fly up in the air and administered a very pronounced tap on the irreproachable nose of her opponent. Satisfied with this triumph and completely out of breath the stout lady retired to her dressing room, and in a few moments a tremendous splash from the direction of the tank room announced that she had taken the plunge of her life. Some of the women could dive beautifully, but most of them seemed content simply to roll off the edges into deepish water or wade in at the end where the tank was shallow. A peep into the beauty parlor showed every possible contrivance in full blast for making women beautiful, while sounds as of a baby being spanked in an adjoining room suggested massage with all the disciplinary fixings.

Good Humor at Bridge Tables!

"Aunt Kitty found me wandering about on this floor greatly pleased and interested in everything I saw and heard, but suggested that it was nearly tea time and to come below. The tea room is a perfect dear, that is also used for bridge, and here for the first time I saw some of the great champions of that game engaged in strenuous strife. The stakes, I understand, are nil or else so very small a game as to be merely nominal, for I heard several women ask, 'What is it, 2 or 5 cents?' [The betting on bridge is by the number of points scored in a rubber. Two or 5 cents a point would therefore mean rather more than a nominal bet.—Editor's note.] Such a deadly stillness as pervaded the room was like a Quaker meeting, and most of the women seemed to quite forget their tea, which was served at little elbow tables. Occasionally though, one could detect a little sigh or snort of agony or disdain as some poor woman made a fatal error and lost her 2 or 5 cents. On the whole, though, I thought the women much better natured than when we play cards at home, and I put that down to the superior discipline of club life, which teachers one self-control under every vicissitude of fate.

"When we went back to the big reading rooms preparatory to getting our wraps for a start home, they were brilliantly lighted and crowded with gayly dressed women in their best bibs and tuckers, who had been visiting and driving, and had slipped in for a moment to see what was going on and who was there. Just now, when every one is on the move coming back from the South and going to Europe, one really needs some such clearing house as this club to keep thoroughly well posted. After hurrying me with my wraps, I thought I should never get Aunt Kitty out, so often did she stop to greet new arrivals or answer old questions. When we finally got into the chou-chou she greeted me with:

"'Well, Kid, what do you think of the Colony?' I confess that for once in my life I was at a loss for words. 'I want to see more of it,' I sputtered out.

"'Well, in two years you may join. It's scarcely the place for little girls, eh?' This little girl's eyes had indeed been opened, but opened in an extremely proper and ladylike way. I adored that sporty crowd in the morning, those cigarettes and slow gin, the fighters, the plungers, the card players, and the fine ladies who came in to put the finishing touches at the end. Those women are going to have the time of their lives, and don't you forget it, Mugsey, and you can remember, too, that I am awfully sleepy and am going to bed.

"Always lovingly, TRIXIE."

Such is the letter that gives to the rankest outsider—man—a bare glimpse of the inside doings of the new Colony Club. We know our women thoroughly. We adore them in most of the relations of life. No mere man is worth the name if he has not made a conscientious study of woman's multitudinous idiosyncrasies. It was only in the segregation of woman by herself, in the seclusion of her own clubhouse, governed and swayed by her own whims and fancies, that man could have any doubts or fears as to the outcome. Thanks to the naïve correspondence of the Misses Mugsey and Trixie all doubt and fear are dispelled. Again we cry:

O woman, lovely woman! Nature made thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without you.

W. B. B.

Discovery Threatens Poles

POLAR expeditions are going to be quite the thing this Summer. The Lure of the Ice has got in its work once more. Walter Well, who sailed for the Arctic regions via Paris last week, is the first on the list to try this popular line of travel. And Commander Peary has just been granted a three years' leave of absence by the Navy Department, during which he will endeavor for the sixth time to pay his respects to the North Pole. And, besides these two veterans, there is an Argentine millionaire, hitherto unknown to Polar fame, who will try to die poor by fitting out an expedition to the South Pole.

Last, but not least, there is Admiral B. S. Osbon, Secretary of the Arctic Club. He is organizing a "Seeing the Pole" squad of six automobiles, to be constructed in such a novel manner that they will travel over the ice floes with the ease of the polar bear, and skim lightly over the water even as the poetic seagull.

Walter Wellman sailed away the other day on La Touraine. He intends to make his polar dash this Summer from the Island of Spitzbergen, where the chills come from. C. F. Bishop, President of the Aero Club, will join Mr. Wellman later, and accompany him to Spitzbergen, but will probably go no further. However, he will present Mr. Wellman with a banner suitable for unfurling at the Pole.

June is the month chosen by Commander Peary for his next trip to the regions of eternal fur—that is, provided that sufficient funds can be raised to fit out his expedition. He will make the trip on the Roosevelt again.

Peary's Farthest North record now is 87 degrees and 6 minutes, and he will make a strenuous attempt to better it, according to Morris K. Jesup and Herbert L. Bridgman.

Captain John Bartlett, who is in charge of the Roosevelt at Shooter Island, has been notified to get the vessel ready for her trip. New boilers have been put in, a new crew will be provided, to be selected by Commander Peary himself, and a new course will be adopted in this endeavor to reach the Pole, namely, to go further to the westward than on previous trips, and then drift eastward. In this way Commander Peary hopes to facilitate the establishment of a base of supplies near enough to the Pole to allow him to make a sledge trip thither and return to the base in three months' time. Peary set forth in a recent lecture that, by doing this, advantage could be taken of the eastward drift of the polar ice.

So much for the North Pole. This year it by no means monopolizes the attention of explorers. A millionaire of the Argentine Republic, Don Felipe Bevrier, has cast a longing eye toward the Antarctic regions. He aspires to make the acquaintance of that distant and unsociable thing, the South Pole. In pursuit of this plan, Señor Bevrier has come to New York. He has retired from his business, which was cattle exporting, and is prepared to give all his time to his new hobby. He intends to devote his stay here to calling on Peary, studying up books about polar exploration, and otherwise fitting himself for his voyage into the unknown Southern seas.

Señor Bevrier is not only backed by the Argentine Government, but is said to be ready to devote $1,000,000 of his own to the realization of his project.

"By the beginning of 1909," says Don Felipe, "I shall have planted the banner of the Argentine Republic at the South Pole."

The new explorer will be accompanied by several young American engineers. In his expedition he will rely largely on Eskimo dogs, of which he has collected no less than 400. He intends to establish his centre of operations on Victorian Land, the southernmost known part of the globe. After storing food and establishing stations at various desolate places, he will make his dash to the south.

In a recent interview, the Argentine millionaire said that the South Pole ought to be easier of access than the North Pole, because the Antarctic Winters are not so severe as those of the Arctic region. Besides, the great floes of ice in the south do not break up in Summer, and there are not such great atmospheric disturbances. He believes that the South Pole is surrounded by a vast frozen ocean, over which it will be comparatively easy to travel.

In addition to his hope of reaching the South Pole, Señor Bevrier also hopes that, owing to the favorable astronomical conditions probably existent at the South Pole, he may be able to discover something more about Mars, Venus, and other lady and gentleman planets, and possibly to get into communication with the residents thereof.

As for Admiral Osbon, he is enthusiastic about his polar automobiles. He says that two of them have been fixed up by Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn, who went to the polar regions with Peary. The third touring car is for Anthony Fiala, who led the Ziegler Expedition in 1903-1904.

The Admiral won't tell for whom the other three autos are being built.

All six, he states, are from the designs of a gifted Alaskan letter carrier, whose route, being several hundred miles long, gives him much time for burning thought. Once, it seems, this carrier grew tired of the ordinary methods of travel. So he built an extraordinary automobile. Gayly throwing his mail sacks into it, he steered into a body of water around which he formerly had to make a weary detour. The auto took to the element like the proverbial duck, enabling the gifted fellow to blow his postman's whistle and leave letters and catalogues of fur dealers at the doors of the Eskimo snow huts several days before the inmates expected him. Then he skimmed over the ice for a while, shot up a few mountains, gracefully plunged into the ocean again, and speeded for the mainland. Amid the white caps and flying fish, drinking in deep breaths of gasoline and salt air, he looked at his speedometer. It registered many, many knots. He smiled.

"I am no ordinary postman," he thought to himself.

That is what Admiral Osbon thinks. When automobiles like this pioneer postal one get started toward the North and South Poles, what chance will these two coy recluses have to keep up their splendid isolation?

Hence, it behooves Wellman and Peary and Don Millionaire to hurry, or they may come tolling over the ice floes only to find the two poles converted into mere garages.

A Little Subway Knowledge

SOME Subway passengers who come from above Ninety-sixth Street, and who get off at stations below Grand Central Station, have a joke on their fellows. These wise ones have discovered that if they change to an express at Ninety-sixth Street, and then transfer to a local train at the Grand Central, they invariably board the same local at Forty-second Street that they left at Ninety-sixth. This fact has been ascertained by them through always riding in the first or second car of the local train and making a note of the car's number.

Consequently, among those who use the trains on nearly every weekday there have come to be two classes, the wise ones who remain on the local they happen to board and those who change to an express and then later to the same local without having noted that fact. The wise ones have had considerable quiet fun among themselves in marking mentally for identification the passengers who change for expresses at Ninety-sixth Street and then return to the same local at the Grand Central. It is too sure a thing for any one save of the changing class to risk any money in betting on the chances, though occasionally one of the changers does gain a train by his changing.

The Ways of a Deserter

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Advices from the Philippines tell of governmental difficulties because of one Datto Dodds, erstwhile Private Dodds, who was for some ten minutes a member of the Nineteenth United States Infantry. Until Dodds is dead or pacified, they say, there will be no peace in the Malay part of the islands.

Once they were bending all their efforts toward catching and hanging Private Dodds. Just now they are patiently trying to negotiate with him, or so the story runs. Dodds was ordinary enough looking army material when a Sergeant enlisted him at Boston some years ago. Shock headed, dull eyed, bull necked, deep chested, shambling in his gait, Dodds attracted no attention on the transport beyond the small notoriety of eating more and drilling more awkwardly than the rest.

But when he and his fellow-rookies landed at Manila, the Massachusetts factory hand kept right on marching from the end of the gangplank through Manila and out toward the violet-green mountains, where lurked the restless insurrecto. There the searching party found him, and he returned peaceably enough. There was no evidence to prove attempted desertion, so they put it down to an impatience to stretch his legs, and put him under guard as a precaution.

Dodds and eighty-eight other rookies were assigned to a battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry, then stationed on Cebu. Thither they were escorted by a young subaltern, who found the draft a troublesome handful. He was glad enough to turn them over to Capt. McIntyre, Battalion Adjutant, who handed them over to the First Sergeant of the four companies.

The subalterns, who had gone to hunt up a long drink, hurried up to Capt. McIntyre five minutes after this ceremony, to report on Dodds's case, which he had forgotten in the relief of turning over the draft. The rookies, Capt. McIntyre said, had been assigned to Company I, commanded by Capt. Rowan, who carried a message to Garcia and has been sorry for it ever since because of what Elbert Hubbard wrote about him. Capt. McIntyre and Rowan, the subaltern, and a surprised First Sergeant, hurried to the shack of Dodds and found him gone.

"He just came, looked in, and started hikin', sir," explained the man who was to have been Dodds's bunkie. "Carried his rifle and full kit, sir. Ten minutes ago, it was, or maybe fifteen."

"The fool will be killed," they said, and sent out a searching party. And when the party returned, empty handed, "the fool has been killed," they added. But Dodds was not dead. A month later the battalion was dragged from its sleep to repel a most pestilent night attack by the "Gu-Gu" forces. And the sleepy, indignant soldiery heard and recognized the bull-throated bellow of Dodds, holding the enemy to their work. Thereafter a peevish battalion hunted patiently and persistently for Dodds.

"But, although they frequently rounded up his band, he always slipped through their fingers. Then he would return the compliment with a night attack. Why Dodds joined the insurgents never has been explained. He may have been inoculated before enlistment with the anti-imperialistic virus of Edward Atkinson, and other Boston friends of Aguinaldo, or it may have been some heritage of Norse pirate blood that blossomed in his brain under the Oriental sun. The deeper mystery is how the untutored factory hand mastered a barbaric people and a more barbaric language in so short a time.

The soldiers of the Nineteenth rejoiced when peace fell once more, but the insurgents agreed as one of their terms to surrender the white renegades and deserters among them. At last the outraged infantrymen would get their hand on Dodds—and a halter, too. But he was not among the renegades surrendered.

While the exact movements of Dodds from this point are a mystery, he is supposed to have fled by Banca or Lorcha to Mindanao or Zulu. Subsequently he turned up in the household of Datto Tantung on Tawi-Tawi Island, where he seems to have married a daughter of that potentate and to have been initiated by him and raised to the rank of Pastmaster among Dattoes. At any rate, Dodds wore the silk drawers, silver embroidered vests, and arsenal sash of the Moros, did a little cautious pirating with his adopted nation, perhaps, and was satisfied to be separated from civilization and the cocktail, which, as George Ade says, follows the flag.

Dodd had the making of a good Utah Mormon of the last generation, it seems, because in all his wanderings the native institution which he adopted first was the harem. And everywhere he was the most unreconstructed of all the rebels against his mother country. In time the deserter came to acquire something like belligerent rights and the privilege of treating with American authority like other Dattoes. But the army has never lost its desire to catch the Datto Dodds in a fight where the fierceness of the onslaught will make it convenient to overlook giving quarter.

And Datto Dodds reciprocates by stirring up the Malays whenever expeditions and treaties have calmed them down to something like peace. Just now he is kicking up trouble again. Meanwhile, this hairy calf of a New England factory town, silk clad, barbarously hung with pearls and weapons, reigns like a King or a feudal overlord in an Arabian Nights setting, with the soft Southern seas murmuring about his island and a host of fierce-eyed, brown-faced subjects bowing at his big feet.

"And Then Some."

From The Washington Post.

Secretary Taft has ruled that for transportation a mother-in-law cannot be regarded as a member of an officer's family. In civil life, however, the mother-in-law will continue to be an important member of a man's family, and then some.

WHAT THE BACHMAN CLUB IS DOING FOR BOYS

It Takes Them from the Workhouse or the Island and Tries to and Often Does Make Men of Them.

Interesting Club Journal in Which the Boys Describe Their Experiences and Read Them at Meetings.

INTERIOR VIEWS OF CHRYSTIE STREET HOUSE, HEADQUARTERS OF THE BACHMAN CLUB

DOWN in Chrystie Street, just south of Delancey, the avenue of approach to the Williamsburg Bridge, is an institution that is doing on slender funds a unique work for boys. Its field of usefulness does not consider, as have many institutions of a somewhat similar character, the mere effect upon a neigbborhood of an experiment station of right living. It bas a more practical purpose. The Chrystie Street House, 129 Chrystie Street, aims to seek out boys up to the age of some 20 years who are serving sentences in the Workhouse for vagrancy, or even criminal offenses, before they "leave the Island," to invite them to the House for a sojourn that may be brief or long, at the discretion of Wallace Gilipatrick, the head worker, to help them to employment and right determination, and then to keep a friendly eye upon them afterward.

An influence that has come to strengthen the hands of those in authority migbtily in Chrystie Street is a club that the present inmates and the graduates of the House have organized of their own volition, the Bachman Club, named after a friend of the House. With most of the boys this club is the first to which they have ever belonged. The duties of their elected officers and their debates are taken most seriously. "By putting a little ginger in our work," says one boy to his fellows, "we can make tbe name of our club honored and respected." Each boy at leaving is enjoined by his fellow-clubmates to live a square life and to remember that be must not bring discredit upon the club through a lapse into his old ways.

It bas been a prominent thought among the Chrystie Street workers that a term "on the Island" is a very distinct possibility for the boy of the lower classes who comes to New York from the interior expecting immediately to obtain profitable employment, though often he does not so much as know a trade. At the end of his money and without relatives who would supply him with more, far less a railroad ticket home, he might beg on the street in a spirit of pure want. If he were detected he would go to the Workhouse for this offense, for offense it is under tho law of the State. There is also another possibility of the "Island" in a couch on a park bench. For such as these the Chrystie Street House and the Bachman Club exist.

Once on the "Island," the boy whose only fault in the beginning lay in thinking New York the land of unlimited possibility is in immediate contact with influences that may determine for him a criminal career. The House has cared for boys who upon leaving the "Island" bad openly asserted an intention of becoming criminals. On this very matter a boy who had had a Workhouse record, but who is now well placed through Mr. Gilipatrick's efforts, wrote recently to tbe head worker thus:

After a young man has been confined with evil influences for several months, his ideas as to what is right are not always correct, and I fear that in most cases imprisonment, instead of reforming a young man who has done wrong, rather tends toward making him a bigger criminal. Wbat a young man needs who has gone wrong is surroundings where he gets good discipline, and not a prison where he comes in contact with thieves, drunkards, disorderly people, &c., and is taught more of crime instead of being taugbt to leave it.

The Club Journal.

Among the activities of tho Bachman Club, and one that is a fruitful source of information concerning the varying experiences of the boys themselves, is a journal in manuscript to which all of the members are asked to contribute. This is read to the boys at the club meetings. In it a number describe themselves under the guise of fiction. In the latest number a boy from Pennsylvania, aged 17, tells his story with a certain touch of crude appreciation of the dime novel form. As his story illustrates well the way and the manner in which many of the boys of the Bachman Club first came to Manhattan, their life here, and their ultimate disposition, it is worth reading. At the very beginning the author, a boy of the mining regions, whose spelling bears revision occasionally, takes his reader back to the little town of his birth, tbus:

Seated in the backroom of one of the most criticised and disreputable saiioons in a little town away up in the northeastern part of Pennsylvania, were a group of young men. It was evident by their language and their actions that they were all of good families. They were all just in that state of drunkenness that they did not care for nothing. Drink was bought and drank and they thought they enjoyed the little spree. As the hours drew near and near to morning they began to leave in 3 and 4 until finally there were only two young men left.

One said to the other:

"Well, let us go home, Mick."

And Mick said:

"Home? Don't talk of home. We can go there when we ain't got no other place to go."

"Well," said the young man, "let us go to some place out of this low-lived hole. For I am disgusted with the town and the people as well. You meet me tomorrow afternoon and you have everything ready and we will leave this cursed town behind us forever."

"Good," said Mick. "I never thought you'd have courage enough to leave home. I think New York would be a good place for us to go. We can get along as well as the four millions of people that is there and I'm sure there is work for us in that great city."

Well their ambitions began to rise and they forgot everything but their journey. So they had a few more drinks and with that they went out and stood under the broad moonlight and shook each other's hand and said goodby to the town and good night to themselves and went home to enjoy tbeir last sleep in the little place, as they thought.

The next we see of them is leaving their little gates at the front of their houses, tbeir mothers crying and begging them not to go and leave them in their old ages with no one to take care of them but the strangers.

"Bah," said Tom, one of the young men. "Don't make a fool of yourselfs by crying. Everybody will laugh at you."

So they walk away, ignoring their mothers altogether. They went to the little station and boarded the train for the great city.

Well, they arrived in New York on a Friday morning. The first glimpse they got of the city they thought their fortune was made. We see them again in one of the biggest hotels in the world looking for work. They were amazed by the splendor and magnificence of the grand hotel and thought how great it would be to work in such a great place. But they were disappointed on the spot. The manager did not want any help, so they had to leave and try some other place. But it seemed as though fate was against them. They could not get work, having no trade and not knowing the city. Then they began to get gay and spend their money.

The next we see of them they are utterly discouraged and classed with the bums.

One said:

"I will go bome and make amends for my folly."

Tom said:

"You may go if you like, but I will never go home unless I go as I came, with money in my pocket and good clothes on my back."

So they parted, each going their own way.

The First Job.

The youthful author here narrates his search for work by day, while at night he slept on a park bench. Finally he got a position in a factory at $6 a week. He continues:

He took the job with an empty stomach. After the day's work was over and the people were all gone, he had no home to go to. The park and one of its benches was staring him in the face until payday, which was two weeks off. To sleep on them hard benches for two whole weeks and he working all day seemed to set him out of his mind. The montb of December is no warm montb for anybody to sleep out.

"Well," he said to himself, "I have to do it, that is all."

While walking from the factory to the park he met a man who had a kind look, and he asked him for the price of a bed.

The man sized the young fellow up, then looked him straight in the face, and said:

"Yes, I will. You don't look like a panhandler."

So he took the money and bought a bed in one of the cheap lodging houses on the Bowery. When he paid for bis bed the man showed him something that looked like a roost pile. He takes off his clothes and manages to climb up to his perch.

Once in bed he was so utterly fatigued that sleep was impossible, but he rested his weary limbs for tbe time being.

Six o'clock, and:

"Come on! Get up out of there if you are going to work."

He tried to move his limbs, but they failed him. The man who called him gave him a shove, and he fell headlong to the floor and lay there. His eyes were wide open.

An old man began to peep from under his cover to see what made the noise. He saw the young fellow lying there, the lodging house keeper bending over bim.

The old man said:

"Let the boy alone, or I will call the cops."

The lodging house keeper got a little afraid.

"Well, get ahold of his legs," he said, "and I'll get abold of his arms, and we'll fire him up to his roost."

Then he turned to the young fellow after he was again in his roost, and said:

"Now, stay there one hour more, and if you're not up and dressed I'll send you up to the Island.

Then followed an interval during which the author-hero subsisted on food purchased with one-half of the 10 cents that another boy in the factory had provided as luncheon money. At the end of that period the narrator comes to his climax in this fashion:

It was the twenty-fourth of December. He slept in the park that night and the next day he went to a place that a young fellow from Denver who worked in the same place he did had told him about. It was on the East Side—Chrystie street—number 129.

He goes up to the door and rings tbe bell. A boy asked him who he wanted to see. He said the "boss."

The boy went in and when he came back he said:

"All right, come in and see him."

He entered tbe house, the first one in two months except the lodging house—and was taken down stairs where the boss was standing over a hugh monster of a turkey with two knives in his hand.

Turning around the boss said:

"Well, young man, what can I do for you? You look in a pretty bad way."

The young man spoke up and said:

"I have no place to eat, no place to sleep, and I am cold."

"Well now that is too bad," said the boss to the young man.

Then the boss said to one of the boys who was standing around:

"Go up stairs and see if there ain't room at one of the tables for this young man."

The boy came back and said that there was.

"Well," said the boss, "take this young man up and let him wash himself and comb his hair."

The young man had a wash and combed his hair and then he was taken into a room where there were two big tables covered ith nice things to eat. He was seated in and everybody shook his hand.

Another man was at the head of the table and poured turkey and potatoes and all the nice things into him hand over fist.

In the evening he got a bed and was kept in the house two months and put on his feet and given good advice by the boss.

Now he expects to go home just as he came with good clothes on his back and money in his pocket.

This boy, Mr. Gilipatrick thinks, has literary ability. His effort, he points out, is simplicity itself, and it is also truthful and realistic. Then, too, there is a certain form and order in the boy's presentation of his series of pen pictures.

Interest in New Members.

The boys of the Bachman Club, in both their social and business sessions, try to develop in the new members a certain sense of responsibility. As last year the house provided 2,952 nights' lodgings, and 137 boys, some 78 of whom had prison records, were kept in the house for considerablo periods, the task the club has undertaken is not easy. The club recently had to deal with a boy who insisted that he was too bad to be worthy of any consideration.

"It ain't no use," he told Mr. Gilipatrick. "I'm no good generally and you can't do nothing for me. I'm just naturally bad."

The club considered the case of this boy. At the end of a session of discussion they elected him an officer. Gradually the boy began to develop a sense of self-respect. The little authority seemed to provide the needed stimulus. In the club debates, after a time, be blossomed forth as an orator. When the club considered tbe question as to who was the greatest man in the United States this boy maintained that Samuel Gompers, as the champion of labor, was entitled to the designation.

Occasionally they come across in Chrystie Street a real wanderer—a boy who couldn't be anything but a tramp if he tried his best. One boy of 15 bad traveled over the country rather thoroughly, even working his passage to Europe on one occasion. The boy's parents had quarreled and separated, and the boy had lost all trace of tbem. So impressed with his good qualities had Mr. Gilipatrick become that be allowed this boy to remain in the house for the Winter. But in the Spring the boy went to him.

"It isn't anything that I am proud of," he said to the head worker, "but the fact is that I simply can't stay here in the city any longer."

The Wanderlust.

"Why not?" he was asked.

"It's Spring," the boy said, as though that were all sufficient.

Later be added that he wanted to go to the lake region.

It was decided to let bim go. On the night of bis departure—they don't look as sharply for stowaways on freight cars at night in the yards—the club held a session for bis benefit.

"You must remember," said the boy orator of tbe club, "that no matter where you are you are still a member of the Bachman Club. Whether you are at home or in a foreign country we want you to wear this button—the club button—the Bachman Club button—and remember that on your last night with us we voted it to you."

Some ten days later a grimy postal card which the boy had taken with him from the house arrived in Chrystie Street.

"I arrived safe but cold," it said. "I am O. K. Tell the boys of tbe Bachman Club that everything is O. K. Tell Harry that everything is O. K."

That there really is developed in the Bachman Club a strong esprit de corps is evidenced by the diverse ways in which the members work for it and the house after they leave it. One boy bad been gone but a few days when he wrote:

I have got a job on a steamboat running to Albany. It leaves Pier 32 North River. If there is a boy at tbe house that would like a job in the kitchen send him down at 9 o'clock Thursday. It ain't very easy work. Send the biggest boy you've got. The wages are twenty a month, board and room. The hours are from 5 in the morning until 11. You are off then until 4 in the afternoon. Then you work until 10.

Another boy, older than those referred to above, being 20, was in the house for a time. He had served a sentence of two years for stealing and another six months for vagrancy. At the end of his period in the house he was placed in a shop to learn a trade. One of his fellow-workmen referred slightingly to the house, whereupon the boy attacked him with an awl. For this he lost his position, though at the present time he is well placed and promises to do well.

Still another boy who had served six months for vagrancy left the house, having secured a fair position uptown. Soon he wrote this letter to Chrystie Street:

When I left the Chrystie Street House I went away with the desire to do what I believed to be right in the future, no matter what might be the result. I was put to the test yesterday when somebody called my employer on the 'phone with whom my employer did not wish to speak. My employer asked me to tell the man on the 'phone that he was not in. And knowing that if I did so I would be lying, I refused to do as he asked, in a respectful way of course, and to my surprise my boss did not appear to be angry with me.

Many Boys Cared For.

In the past year the Chrystie Street House has cared for 137 boys, giving them food, clothing, and shelter. The number of day's lodgings provided was 2,952. Seventy-eight of the boys had prison records. Five had been paroled by the courts. Sixty-six found employment, while sixteen were returned to their homes. None of those who have been in tbe house are believed to be in prison at the present time. These figures should be read in the light of the fact that the house has only twelve beds for boys. Yet no one bas been turned away. At times boys have been placed in rooms outside of the house.

"There is no regular period," said Mr. Gilipatrick the other day, "during which a boy can remain in the house. That rests witb me. I have no preconceived notions regarding human beings, and I am strongly individualistic in my treatment of the boys. I keep a boy as long as I think that I can do him good. As a general thing after a boy has been here for a time we are able to secure employment for him, and he moves out to give place to some other boy, though still keeping in touch with us and the Bachman Club. What we principally need now is funds. It costs about $6,000 annually to run the place, and we need a greater number of subscriptions. It seems to me that a man factory ought to be deserving of an endowment by some of our wealthy men."

At that moment a tall, overgrown boy entered the room.

"I'm not working now," he said.

The head worker called an attendant.

"Take bim to the bathroom," be ordered.

"I bad a bath yesterday," protested the boy.

Nevertheless to the bath he went.

"He, liko the other boys who are able to," said Mr. Gilipatrick, "pays bis way. We even bave a ledger here, and encourage boys who may be in the house or living outside, but keeping in touch with us through tbe Bachman Club, to save their money. They may withdraw it at any time."

MR. HENNESSY DISCUSSES THE PEACE CONFERENCE

He Comments Genially on the Latest Act of the Man Who Has Added a Convention of World Notables to His Other Achievements.

"PHWAT is Carnegie peace?" said Mr. Dooley.

"'Tis th' fine new br-rand," answered Mr. Hennessy. "Just as people bave been speakin' f'r years past iv Carnegie libraries an' Carnegie heroes an' Carnegie, Pennsylvania, they will soon apply that eloquent Scotch epithet to our old fr'rind Pax, as Hogan says. Yis, Mar-rtin. Carnegie is rapidly becomin' th' foremost adjictivo in th' English language.

"An' 'twill be th' gr-rand thing f'r Peace, th' dear gir-rl, to have Andy take her up. Ye know her, Mar-rtin. She is usually rayprisented as a most rayspictable stone lady, tellin' another statue, rayprisintin' Business, all about th' phenomenal wheat crop in Iowa. Peace has always been well liked an' rayceived iverywbere, even in th' Cinthr'l American raypublics. But she lacked capital. Nobody would dr-ream iv gittin' up a war bitweet two countries without capital, an' yit peace was expicted to git along in ivery counthry undher th' sun without it. How cud she, poor thing? Look at pbwat happened to her in 1898. There sbe was, reignin' supreme in ivery stumph spacbe in th' counthry wbin along comes a Diclaration iv War sanctioned by Wall Sthreet an' puts her in camphor f'r th' whole Summer.

"But all that is over. Nothin' iv th' kind can iver happen to Carnegie peace, Andy thinks. Now that he has taken hold, he believes War hasn't th' chance iv a can iv indipendant ile at 18 Broadway.

"Yis, Mar-rtin. F'r a long time there has been a trimindous tur-rmoil in Andy's thinkmills. Ye see, 'tis this way. Some time back Andy got so rich he had to blusb. 'I care not wbo makes my counthry's dollars,' he sez, 'provided,' he sez, 'that I git thim in th' long run,' he sez. So he retired fr'm business.

"But prisintly he found out that th' whole wor-rld thought iv him as a mere multi-millionaire, an' a Pittsburg wan at that. Pittsburg, Mar-rtin, is a rich but unhappy city. Although it has raycintly been proved that ther-re ar-re twinty-eight nice Pittsburgers, th' gineral reppytation iv th' place is hair-raisin': Th' twinty-cight nice Pittsburgers lives in an ixclusive section, siparated fr'm th' rist iv th' city by Upper Br-roadway afther Dark, which runs through Pittsburg at a trimindous pace. Th' average Pittsburger's inthrist in New York is touchin' in its simplicity. Ivery time th' New York ixpriss raves th' Pittsburg daypo th' population iv Pittsburg is twinty-eight.

"Now ye can see, Mar-rtin, that Pittsburg was no town f'r a man iv Andy Carnegie's gr-reatness. He, too, decided to come to New York. But he came on a slow tr-rain, in an orderly manner. An' he rifrained fr'm openin' champagne in th' smokin' car to such an ixtint that whin th' tr-rain got to Jersey City most iv tb' passengers had a vague idea that Andy had got abror-rd at Philadelphia. And whin he stipped of th' ferryboat he didn't sing a dr-rinkin' song an' l'ave th' choice iv his distination to th' cabman. No, Mar-rtin. Andy was always considered iccinthric in Pittsburg.

"Phwat he did was to build himsilf an iligint an' palatial risidince jist outside tb' entree to New York's most ixclusive society. Ther-re he wud sit an' try to think up a way to kape people's eyes fr'm sthrayin' unconsciously fr'm his face to his pocket.

"'I have it!'" he says one day. "'Tis lit-rachoor f'r me. I know f'm a bor-rn writer. Th' mar-rked ability I showed in me fir-rst essay at school was dishtroyed in th' bud by me teacher's forbiddin' me iver to write a sicond. Hooray. 'Tis all sittled. I'll be th' counthry's gr-reatest nom de plume!'

"An' so sayin', he wroto a book.

"But nobody wud think uv it as lit'rachoor. 'Raymarkable f'r a Pittsburg millionairc,' sez one crithic. 'He will write well whin he gr-rows up,' sez a sicond. 'In readin' the book wan seems to br-reathe th' very air iv Pittsburg,' sez a third. An' so on. In vain Andy j'ined lith'ry clubs. In vain he lectured abont 'Th' Amazin' Influence iv th' Renaissance on th' Pr-rice iv Steel.' In vain he nayglicted his hair. In vain he wrote more books. Th' public continued to pick thim up merely on account iv th' man who wrote thim an' put thim down f'r th' same reason.

"'I'm ahead iv mo tinie,' sez Andy with a sigh.

"So he tur-rned his ettintion to libraries. 'If people won't read Carnegie's books they must read Carnegie books,' he sez. An' suitin' th' action to th' wor-rd, he got out a prospictus somethin' like this:

"'To th' inhabitants iv iv'ry town in th' United States, greetin'. How are ye?

"'Do ye feel gr-rowin' pains in th' intellict? Does goin' down to th' daypo to watch th' tr-rain come in fail to satisfy ye'er intangible year-rnings? Do ye iver pine? Come, now, do ye? Iv coorse ye do. Well, th' thing f'r ye is a Carnegie Lib-ry. If ye will beg, borrow, or steal fifty thousand dollars an' promise to change th' name iv Main Sthreet to Carnegie Boolyvarr, I will conthribute th' rimainin' sivinty-eight cints to'rd a public lib'ry f'r ye, to be known as th' Carnegie Lib'ry. But fir-rst ye must change th' name iv ye'er town to Carnegie. I will also stock th' lib-ry in quistion with tin thousand silicted volumes iv classics, an' iv pils'nt readin'. But fir-rst ye must swear to name all ye'er children Skibo, irrispictive iv sex an' prayvious condition iv nomenclature. An' ye'll have to insther-ribe on th' fr-ront iv th' library th' single wor-rd CARNEGIE in letthers iv a scandalous an' imprissivo size. 'Tis th' gr-reatest offer iv th' age. Are ye on? Iv coorse yo ar-re. In witness wherecf, dr-rop round to see me. Will ye, now? Good!'

"To this prospictus is doo th' amazin' output iv books in this counthry. Childther, wimmen, an' men are toilin' in th' novel-shops, tur-rnin' out best sellers. Th' Carnegie lib-ries must be kept filled. Carnegie lib'ries has th' same ideas about multiplication as our fr-rind, th' rabbit. Wher-re ther-re was no lib'ry at all yisterday they are buildin' an annix to-day. People whose only readin' was done while waitin' f'r th' barber's 'Nixt!' is now gr-rowin' thin an' pale under gr-reen lights tryin' to find out what Darwin meant in 'Th' Origin iv Speeches.'

"But all this lith'ry glory didn't satisfy Andy. Ye see, by this time he was sufferin' fr'm what is called Dimintia Carnegiana, a mild form iv insanity which can only be kept under conthr-rol by constant mintion iv th' patient's name in his hearin'. Afther binifitin' th' cause iv eddication by puttin' forty-six thousand lib'ries afther his name, Andy year-rned f'r new wor-rds to letther.

"'Hayroes!' he sez. 'We must have a new Hayroic Age—a Carnegie Hayroic Age,' he sez.

"So he advertised medals, to be given away gr-ratis to iv'rybody caught in th' act iv being a hayro. Th' effict on th' er-rop iv hayroes was ixtraordinary. Th' rivers was full iv thim. Firemen was turr'bly hampered at fires by hayroes riscuing thim while they was at wor-rk. No suicide was safe fr'm molistation. Things came to sich a pass that hayroes began to apply to Andy f'r medals because they had loaned umbrellas on rainy days to their fr-rinds an' thus saved thim fr'm possibly fatal sneezin'. So Andy got tired iv Carnegie hayroes afther a while. An' just at this time somebody called his attintion to th' fact that Universal Peace had th' gr-reatest future iv any idea in th' wor-rld. 'Good,' sez Andy in Scotch, 'guid.' An' ho threw himself into th' fight f'r peace with tirrific inergy an' ditarmination.

"Andy is well fitted f'r boomin' peace. He knows th' horrors iv war personally. He wint into wan ind iv our civil war a light-hearted tiligrapher an' came out th' other ind a wr-rinkled solver iv wor-rld problems.

"'This year will be known in his'try,' he sez, 'not as 1907 A. D., but as 1907 A. C.,' he sez.

"An' with these wor-rds on his lips he incor-rporated Universal Peace under th' laws iv New Jer-rsey an' called a meetin' iv th' Boar-rd iv Dirichtors, composed iv famous men fr'm all over th' wor-rld. Whin they was all congrigated behind th' camera Andy rose in front iv it an' shpoke these alligorical wor-rds:

"'Wanst in th' turr'ble days iv th' civil war I was tr-ryin' to forgit th' nervous sthrain iv battle by lyin' on a live tiligraph wire. 'Twas on th' line iv th' Chickahominy jist befoor Gr-rant surprised Lee out iv his sinses by ifflictin' a junction with Stonewall Jackson. As I lay ther-re I dr-eamt that I owned all th' steel in th' wor-rld an' was sellin' it at Pittsburg prices to th' human race, which was gathered in fr-ront iv me steel notion counter in ixthravagant numbers.

"'But prisintly th' dr-ream tur-rned into a nightmare. Th' heaps iv steel became ferocious an' unprisintable monsthers. I woke in agony. No wonder. Th' two most unwilcome inches iv a steel bayonet was stickin' into me leg. Iver since I have loved Peace.'

"As Andy stopped sp'akin' ther-re was a trimindous clappin' iv hands. That gave th' keynote to th' conference. Carnegie peace was nixt to a fact.

"'Tis th' gr-rand idea,' Jawn," said Mr. Dooley. "Tin years fr'm now Peace will be so sthrong that notbin' in th 'wor-rld can shake it."

"Ixciptin' War," said Mr. Hennessy.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

IF a man in Greater New York knew everybody else there, the energy used up by him each year in nodding and bowing to his acquaintances, even if he cut fifty people intentionally and 150 unintentionally per day, would enable him to swim up Niagara Falls and keep up a nodding acquaintance with sixty-nine people. If he cut nobody at all, he would, in addition to the above-mentioned feats, be enabled to pull a drayload of machinery, with seven little boys stealing a ride behind.

If all the sneezes sneezed in Greater New York on one rainy day were concentrated together, they would blow a ship from Sandy Hook to the Lizard and totally wreck the Lizard and surrounding country.

If a man started out at noon on Feb. 3, 1907, to say "love" the same number of times that it has appeared in prose and poetry since the world began, and agreed to say it at the rate of fifty repetitions per hour, with six hours a day for sleep and two hours for meals, he would finish at noon on Feb. 3, 1932, in the full possession of all his faculties and showing no effects of his labor more serious than a strikingly pessimistic disposition, provided, of course, that he had had complete liberty of speech allowed him during meals and while asleep for the expression of his personal opinion regarding the job.

If all the newspapers left in Greater New York elevated and Subway trains and street cars (exclusive of horse cars and Fifth Avenue 'buses) were made into a single sheet it would cover the entire Atlantic Ocean and the British Isles into the bargain, provided that some way could be found, during the arrangement of the papers, to keep the Atlantic Ocean from soaking through and the British police from interfering.

THE DIREFUL DIARY OF MR SECRETARY LOEB

How the Rich Man's Plot Thickened and Made Life Unpleasant for Its Discoverer—Also Some Notes on the Origin of the Plot.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—I haven't been called a liar for quite a while, so I am feeling comparatively calm, and think I'll etart a diary. Historiane, I know, will want the inside story of these terrible days of menace to the Republic. If anybody is qualified to write the inside story in question, I am. So here goes:

Sunday.

The Rich Man's Plot, so providentially discovered a few days ago, THICKENS. I have put everybody in Washington who gets more than $25 a week under etrict surveiliance. This is in obedience to the orders of the President, who is prancing up and down the White House grounds, brandishing his brotherless spear and asking everybody who goes by, "How much are you worth?" One millionaire who happened to pass this morning narrowly escaped getting a mortal spear thrust. The President desires me to instruct the police to break up all conversations between men in affluent circumstances. He feels sure that such conversations are merely plots against him.

To-day I had a man arrested because he handed the conductor of a Pennsylvania Avenue car a ten-dollar bill when asked for his fare. But when he proved at the station house that the bill in question represented his weekly salary I discharged him with a reprimand for carrying concealed wealth. One must be severe in these days.

Monday.

I don't know what the rich men intend to do to the President, but whatever it is I feel sure that they have subscribed a billion dollars to do it with. I have just heard that a small man with spectacles and a bald-headed man were seen sitting, together with several others, around a campfire last night in a lonely spot on the Hackensack Meadows. The President at once ordered me to place Washington under martial law. What is martial law, and how do you place anything under it? I must get down the encyclopedia and look under "M."

Tuesday.

Edward H. Harriman wrote me today indignantly denying that he is rich. So did John D. Rockefeller.

"As I stated a short time ago," declared the latter, "I only have $300,000,000—not a single cent more—not one—upon my word and cross my heart. Why, the song 'Poor John' was written about me!"

I have just been speaking to the President about the advisability of arresting Andrew Carnegie, who has been seen on Pennsylvania Avenue. "Jug him," said the President. How terse he is. "Don't jug him," he added. "But you told me to," said I. "You're a liar," said he. How impulsive he is.

Wednesday.

I have jugged Andrew Carnegie, charging him with being a rich plotter. He was very angry, saying that he is doing his best to die poor. When the policeman grabbed him, Andy put up such a ferocious struggle that he came near dying rich. But at last we landed him.

However, when he gave a rough estimate at the station of what it would cost him to provide the world's 2,874,579 libraryless towns, with Carnegie libraries, I had to let him go. In fact, I offered to lend the poor chap $5. But he nobly refused.

Thursday.

Say, on the level, this job would wear out a centipede. I have carried out nineteen orders this morning, all of which have been countermanded, six of them twice, one thirteen timee. And I've been called a liar so often that I am beginning to think very meanly of myself. The President has surrounded the White House with a guard of indigent men. "I can trust them," he de-

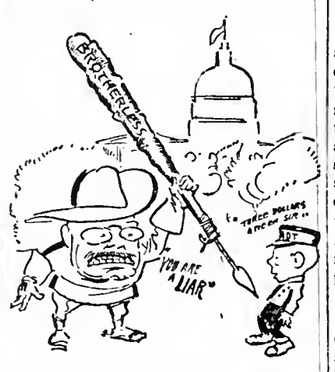

clares. Then he added, as usual: "My spear knows no brother." "Has it a sister?" I asked, wishing to make conversation. He didn't seem to like it, judging by the way he called me a liar.

One of the indigent guards flashed a half-dollar to-day and was at once fired. Quite right. As for me, I am getting so nervous on account of this heinous Rich Men's Plot that I cannot bear the sight or mention of money. On pay day I am going to have my salary fed to me dollar hy dollar for fear of terrihle consequences if I sec it in a lump.

The President has just sent down two more orders from his room and is countermanding them loudly from the head of the stairs. I'm not a willful and malicious liar! Hanged if I am! A little while ago he came up to me and asked me how much money I had saved. "Nineteen dollars," I said, modestly. He looked askance at me for a moment. He felt eure that I wae in the rich's men PLOT! But presently his face cleared.

"You're a liar," he said.

How resourceful he is!

Friday.

The sentry on the lawn hae just fired another shot. I suppose he saw a well-dressed man. Our sentries don't say, "Who goes there?" but "Are you rich?" If the answer is in the negative they follow up their first question with a "What are your prospects?" in a sharp, military voice. And if the person addressed answers "Fond uncle" or "Relatives in Pittsburg" or something like that, he ie shot on the spot. Bang! Another man pinked. Why do most Americans persist in having prospects?

Saturday.

I have just taken the responsibility of declaring the President in a etate of siege, and locking him in the White House garret. I saw eighty-nine persons who looked like E. H. Harriman on Sixteenth Street to-day, whereas yesterday I saw only fifty.

The PLOT is getting more and more serious.

The President ie making a thundering big racket in the garret, so I suppose I'd better go up.

* * * * * * * *

Blown if he hasn't called up Harriman on the long-distance 'phone and invited him to lunch. And he says that I invented the whole PLOT myself. Say, on the square, this job would make a saint paint the town red.

* * * * * * * *

He's giving a little description of me from the head of the stairs. It is powerful, but inaccurato. I am writing my resignation.

* * * * * * * *

Now he says if Harriman comes to lunch, call him a liar and throw him out.

* * * * * * * *

He says I'm a liar.

* * * * * * * *

He says that if I said that he said I'm a liar, to tell myself from him that I'm another. I have written my resignation.

* * * * * * * *

He * * * but no matter. I am going to borrow whatever the minimum of wealth is and join the Rich Men'e Plot.

Saturday—P. M.

He has just come eliding down the bannisters, Rough Rider style, to compliment me on my heroic defense of the White House against the predatory rich. How whole-souled he is! He also has declared me under martial law, and has hidden me in the ice chest. How thoughtful he is!

Sunday—A. M.

Upon my word, he'e a pinwheel. Now ne says that anything over $1,000 a year is boundless wealth. Consequently he is calling me a mendacious plutocrat, and is carefully watching the ice chest, to spear me when I come out.

Sunday—P. M.

I have just written this little song about myself:

If by dozens I numbered my hands
And by dozens I numbered my feet,
If I had twenty eyes
Of scandalous size
I still ehould be quite incomplete.
All day I must hurry like mad
And chase away wild Teddy-phobes,
If ever a job
Required a mob,
It's Loeb's,
Loeb's,
Loeb'e!

Thie effusion I paesed out to the President. He rejoined by passing me some private asylum prospectusee on the point of hie spear. I am to be shipped to one of them to-day in the ice chest, labeled: "Rich; handle with care."

The Birth of the Plot

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with extreme reluctance that after a quiet life of fifty-five years spent, as to employment, as a clerk with a great mercantile house of New York, and as to real living, as a respectable citizen of Darlington, New Jereey, on the Erie Central Railroad, I plunge headlong into the midst of a great controversy. Providence, however, sometimes chooses very humble agencies to thwart and expose wrongs, and I have become convinced that in this instance I have been selected. I might add that my wife, whose counecl I prize extremely, quite agrees with me in this.

You will have gathered that I am one of that vast army of commuters which spends a few fretful hours each day in the metropolis to gain bread. The service upon our line has fallen into evil ways and we have finally become dependent upon two trains each way daily. A few mornings ago, to be exact, on March 30, I was compelled to be at my work much earlier than usual and found that I must waik fn to Jersey City.

I arose early, therefore, partook of a hasty breakfast and set forth just as the morning sun thrust its rosy face above the Eastern horizon. It was a very cool morning—our weather this Spring has been practically unprecedented, I have found by reference to my old diaries—and I walked fast, indeed, both to reach town early and to keep warm. At the end of two hours accordingly I came into the great terminal yards, once the scene of extreme activity, but now, as a result of the abandonment of many trains on al lines, a scene of desolation and solitude.

As I turned to leave a side track upon which etood a train I recognized as our old 8:15 out of Darlington, now rusting and rotting in innocuous desuetude, I came upon a strange sight. Before a cheerful fire built of odds and ends gathered, apparently, in the desolate yard, three men were sitting. They wore wide slouch hats, pulled well down over their eyes and were crowded close to one another.

Thc oldest of the three appeared to have attained at least sixty-five years. He was thin of face and figure, and when he at times pushed back his slouch hat it was to pass his hands over a head bereft of all save three spears of hair. He was eeated upon an oil barrel.

Next in age was a short, thickset man, in general nppearance Napoleonic, save for a bushy mustache and big spectacles. He was scated upon a railroad tie and seemed to be testing expertly the quality of a short piece of steel rail, pausing at times to emit a eort of growl, not unlike the sound "wow-wow," when displeased by a suggestion of his comrades.

The third man eeemed hardly out of the thirties. His face was oval shaped and smooth shaven, and his hair, as I could see when he pushed back his hat, parted exactly in the middle. He was seated upon a box which resembled very much a diecarded ballot box. Occasionally he addressed hie companions, to their obvioue annoyance, as "fellow citizene."

I felt that this conference could have no object of value to the public welfare and I therefore deliberately concealed myself behind a car truck, the first time, I might add, that I have ever stooped to the low plane of an eavesdropper.

The long, thin, elderly man on the oil barrel stretched out his hands hungrily toward the cheerful blaze, and, addressing no one, said:

"Well, where doee the $5,000,000 come from?"

The man eitting on the railroad tie replied:

"Thie market has dropped, eo I can't put up cash, but I've got a lot of U. P. and S. P. that I'll give you as collateral if you'll make me a loan."

The old gentleman rapped his heele againet the barrel viciously:

"Every one looks to me for cash—I don't know why—Carnegie gives 'em bonds. I'll lend you $250,000 at eight per cent., but you'll have to mark those stocks down eharp if I take 'em as security. Got any bonds?"

"C. & A.," and the man on the railroad tie grinned as he said it.

"How about you?" asked the elderly man addressing the young man on the ballot box.

"Well, I have been under heavy expense lately," replied the young man.

"Same story—same story—more loane, I suppose," broke in the elderly man, teetily.

"Not just the same," the young man said, somewhat hotly. "I saved about $100,000 by refusing to be the Republican candidate, and I'll turn that in."

"All right—all right," answered the man on the barrel. "If you promiee to give me a complete head of hair in cartoons, I'll supply the rest of the money. Good! Now, that gives us, say, $250,000 of Ed's, (borrowed from me,) $250,000 of yours, ($150,000 from me,) and $500,000 of my own—soon—it's on it's way because I've just raised the price of my illuminant. That's a million. Add $4,000,000 of water, and we're financed as a $5,000,000 pool.

"Now—whom are we going to take in with us? I made overtures to John Gates, a moneyed man, but he sent me only a button with his regrets, and an offer to bet a million that Roosevelt would eat us alive in the end. Gould is saving his money to buy nine cars for the M. P. this year. Hill I don't trust—he'd make us into a securities company, dissolve ue and keep the control personally. Andrew, having arranged his own so that he gete his interest monthly, is againet all mergers. Besides, he'e teaching the Preeident spelling. Fairbanks, of course, we have—but not his money. The watered stock will be enough to get in the politicians. We need a United States Senator for a spokesman. Some one above suspicion—a friend, nominally, of Roosevelt—who'll it be?"

I was in a etate of extreme nervousness by this time, naturally, this having been the most amazing thing which has happened in all my quiet life—and I leaned forward around the trucks to hear tho name. I could make out only an indistinct murmur as the man on the oil barrel spoke. It sounded like "pin-a-rose," but the popular, and, I think, vulgar, eong of the moment

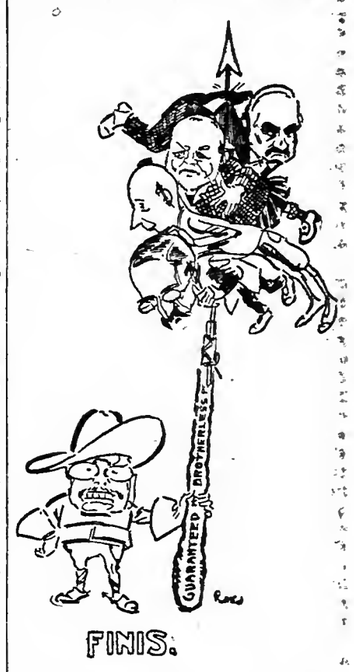

FINIS.

about "Mother, pin a rose on me" may have suggested this.

The conspirators now rose from their various seats, and, going through some form of outlandish oath, which ended with each making the sign of the dollar mark on his heart, separated and took each his way toward the ferries.

You will understand how tardily I arrived at my desk—the firet time such a thing had happened eince I was delayed by the coming of my youngest daughter, now fourteen years of age. You will aleo understand how I have turned this matter over and over in my mind, trying to determine how I should conduct myself. This is my final decision, in which, I am glad to say, my wife agrees.

Yours in sincerity,
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, April 12, 1907.

LITTLE STORIES OF FACT AND FANCY

Ambition in the Humble Music Halls.

"WE have here in Manhattan," said the man who goes about, "a species of first-night with author and all that the average first-nighter of the theatres or any other nighter for that reason knows nothing about. Lately I went to some of the little music halls of the class which doesn't advertise or have other performances than mechanical moving pictures and songs sung by a human voice that is a metallic amplification of the phonograph. These singers have a technique that is peculiar to their class of work. Down in these little music halls they speak of the 'carrying power' of the voices of the singers, and the fact that some one of them rose above the efforts of a batch of semi-humorists to drown it out.

"The writers of these songs are the ones who are chiefly concerned at the first nights I have mentioned. The singers, who give themselves all sorts of airs, are persuaded finally by one of the song writers to sing a song the work of the author in question. There is not one of these makers of silly stuff who does not live in hope of some day making a hit with a song and then retiring to do the work that he wants to do, for each man thinks himself above what he has in hand, here as everywhere else. The time comes after the motion picture of the fat woman trying on hats, and the singer appears on the platform, while the author is in a back seat watching anxiously. If the audience applauds heartily, and at the conclusion of the second repetition of the refrain begins to whistle the air, he is happy. But very frequently he meets disappointment.

"Then, too, occasionally there are present in the audience some persons of a grade of intelligence a trifle higher—not so very much—than that for which the entertainment is intended. The result is that they manifest this difference in snickers and giggles, the singer is ruffled, and the author has a brainstorm.

"'Will you sing "Two in the Moonlight" again?' asks the author of the singer at the conclusion of the number upon such an occasion.

"'Well, I scarcely know. I have so many songs to try out,' the singer replies with indifference—and the writer's slender chance of a hit through that particular channel is gone."

A Motorman's Rogues' Gallery.

TRACTION companies in Eastern cities have established a rogues' gallery for their own protection. The peculiar perverseness of certain employés, particularly motormen, is responsible for its organization. Every man who obtains a position now on the cars of the companies is required to furnish his employer with a recent photograph of himself. This photograph is carefully numbered and filed away in the gallery. Then a new page in a big ledger is opened for "4-11-44", or whatever the new employé's number may be, and a clerk stands ready to scratch his record on the page.

If the new employé is a careful, conscientious workman the clerk has little to do, and the page remains blank, but if the new employé is a reckless, irresponsible fellow the page is soon decorated with a detailed record of his work. Sometimes the entry closes with "discharged for criminal negligence," and then the employé is immediately "blacklisted" by all the companies in the rogues' gallery agreement, his record being distributed among them all. He might just as well turn plumber, for his days as a motorman are over.

Before the introduction of this system a peculiar condition of affairs existed in Eastern cities, particularly in New York. In Manhattan, for instance, a motorman would run down a person and kill him. The circumstances of the accident would show that the motorman was guilty of criminal negligence. The company would promptly discharge him. But the delinquent employe would only laugh. "I can get another job," he would say, and would immediately cross the river and seek employment at the offices of the traction companies in Brooklyn. When asked what qualifications he had he would give satisfactory evidence that he knew enough about a motor to run a car, and would be employed. Soon he would involve his new employer in a damage suit. Then history would be repeated, with only the difference that in this case the man would go to Philadelphia or Boston or some other city comparatively near at hand, where trolleys run through the streets.

But the day is now past when this can be done. The blacklist catches the discharged employé. The effect upon the employé has been remarkable. He has learned to be cautious, and the roads are beginning to get efficient men.

The Hotel Clerk's Little Joke.

AT a certain hotel much frequented by traveling men, and not far from Herald Square, a laughable incident occurred the other night. A representative of a large Chicago firm arrived at the hotel and was effusively greeted by the room clerk, an old acquaintance. After assigning him a room the clerk said: "George, I am very glad that you came just at this time, for there is a very good friend of mine here from Boston. He is a mighty fine fellow, and I want you to meet him. When you come down for dinner I will have it arranged." "George" went up to his room, and in due course of time came downstairs again and expressed his readiness to meet this friend.

The clerk met him and said, "Now, George, there is one slight infirmity which Jack has, and about which he is very sensitive. He is quite deaf. So when I introduce you, raise your voice, and you will find no difficulty." In the meantime while George had been upstairs the clerk had seen Jack and told him the same thing reversed. At about 7 o'clock, when the dining room was crowded with diners, the clerk, with some ostentation, took George into the room, and there was Jack seated at a table. Walking over to the table, and speaking in a perfectly natural tone of voice, he introduced the two men. Each man held out his hand and roared at the top of his lungs the pleasure he felt at meeting the other. Then, appreciating the joke which had been played on them, they sat down to realize that the whole dining room was enjoying their discomfirture. Deponent saith not what happened to the clerk later.

No Respect for a "Middy's" Dignity.

AN officer recently returned from two years' duty with the United States Asiatic Fleet and now serving in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, tells this story of one of the midshipmen attached to the cruiser Chattanooga. The cruiser at the time was paying a flying visit to Tokio, and the midshipman was "taking in" the Jap metropolis in a rickshaw. There was a keen breeze blowing, but it was prevented from blowing through the "middy's" whiskers by reason of the fact that he hadn't any. He held between his lips a No. 1 Manila cheroot of imposing proportions, which he puffed with ostentatious vigor. These simple facts were noted by a Japanese policeman, who prided himself upon his entire and precise knowledge of the laws of the "Land of the Rising Sun." When the Oriental guardian of the peace saw the juvenile naval officer's glowing but beardless countenance he ordered the coolie to stop.

The "middy" demanded, with some forcible adjectives, the reason why an officer of the United States Navy should be interrupted when taking the air ashore. With grave courtesy the slant-eyed bluecoat informed the budding Paul Jones in slow, official English that as he was obviously under the age prescribed by Japanese law, he had no right to smoke in Japan, and that the painful duty devolved upon him—the policeman—of confiscating any smoking paraphernalia he might have, or, as an alternative, to proceed as a prisoner to the police station and undergo the process of being forcibly searched.

There was nothing for it but to hand over his cigar case, an operation which was watched by an amused and edified crowd of Japs. The midshipman's language was forcible. Worse than all, his Captain heard of the incident and was unkind enough to suggest that in future his junior officers would do well before putting themselves inconveniently in evidence in the wilds of a Japanese city to invest in a pair of false mustaches or leave their tobacco on board ship.

According to the officer who relates this story, there is a strict law against smoking by juveniles in Tokio, and no distinction is made in enforcing it in the case of foreigners.

Just to Arouse Pleasant Memories.

A MAN entered a downtown restaurant the other day and ordered a whisky.

The waiter brought a bottle of it. The man uncorked it, raised it to his nose, and took a long sniff. Then he took another. Then he took a third—a long, contemplative sniff. Finally he wound up the performance with a fervent kingsniff, one that he seemed loth to end. But he did end it at last, with a sigh. Then he replaced the bottle on the table, and called the waiter.

"Take it away," he said.

The waiter removed the bottle.

"Well, upon my word," said some one at another table, "I certainly thought that old fellow liked that whisky from the way he sniffed at it, but there he is sending it back. I wonder what other kind the waiter will bring him instead."

But the waiter brought him no more whisky. The man ate his lunch in silence, smoked his cigar, paid his check, and went his way.

"He swore off long ago," explained the waiter to a curious somebody at another table. "But he always takes six sniffs of whisky at every meal. Gives him pleasant memories, he says."

Diogenes in 1907.

THERE is an undertaker in this town who has undying faith in his fellow man. Attached to his telephone is no cash lot into which "Central" requests you to drop "five cents, please," before she will connect you with your party. Instead there is simply a long cigar box with a slit in the cover, on which is pasted a sign that reads, "Pay here." This curious arrangement caused a reporter who had occasion to use the telephone to inquire the reason for its existence.

"I have the telephone in the store for the convenience of my customers," said the undertaker. "When I had it installed I said to myself, There are some honest men on this earth. The only difficulty is in finding them. Let me see how many I can find.' When I emptied the box at the end of the first month I found a few buttons and other junk, and immediately thought that my idea about honest men was false. When I counted the money my fears were allayed. My receipts were larger than my bill from the telephone company. How do I account for this? I suppose it was because when you tell a man he ie honest he likes to live up to the reputation you have given him. The surplus was caused by persons who didn't want to bother about the change."

His Revenge Complete.

THERE is a rolling stone in New York who is short on moss but long on anecdote, having knocked about in half a dozen countries. He has been out of a job a good part of his life, but has never let that worry him, being an Irishman, with his full share of the light-heartedness of his race.

"Once," he tells, "I arrived, dead-broke, at a city in Spain. I decided to call on the British Consul. The latter overheard me speaking fluent Spanish in the ante-room to his secretary, and refused absolutely to believe that I was anything but a Spaniard. So he wouldn't help me in any way. I left the Consulate vowing vengeance.

"There was a striko on at the time against the local street railroad company. Gathering a crowd of the strikers about me, I made an impassioned stump speech.

"'Do you know who is the chief stockholder of the street railway company?' I asked them. 'Do you know who is the chief cause of all your troubles?'

"'Who?' inquired the crowd.

"'The British Consul,' I answered, striking an attitude.

"They let out a howl, rushed pell mell down the street, and obligingly wrecked the British Consulate for me.

"I was avenged.

"But I discreetly left town that same day."

That Missing Return Check.

POSSIBLY you have noticed," said the man who goes about, "a young fellow in evening dress standing about the lobby of some theatre during the first act of a performance and then near the close of the intermission between the first and second acts have heard him explaining to the man at the door that he has lost his return check. I have seen it occur twice in different theatres. The second time I was careful to keep an eye on the fellow for a time. Naturally, after what I had seen, I was not surprised shortly before the rise of the curtain to see him joined by another young fellow, also in evening dress, who doubtless used the missing return check to secure admission to the theatre. However, I should not think that the game would be a lasting one, as it cannot be carried on twice with the same doorman with any probability of success. On both occasions the ticket taker took the young fellow's word, seeming to think that the statement of a man in evening dress should not be questioned.

As Green as He Looked.

THE conductor was a son of Erin and had every appearance of being new to the business. The car was well filled with a matinée crowd and among the passengere was a flashily dressed individual escorting two overdressed young women. The conductor entered, stood before the trio and asked for the fares. The man handed him a dime and a nickle, whereupon the conductor asked:

"Three?"

"No, four," said the sporty chap, smiling.

Four fares were promptly registered and the green conductor seemed at a loss to know what the pasesngers were laughing at.

Uncle Sam and Counterfeit Coin.

SOMETIMES it doesn't pay to be conscientious," said the man who had a scruple hut lost it. "One day I found a half dollar in my pocket—I don't know how it got there—which didn't have 'sterling' written on it. Said I to myself philosophically, 'Uncle Sam is a scrupulous fellow. He doesn't like bad money, in particular. So he has established a Sub-Treasury where he exchanges bad money for good money.' I don't know why I thought this. I suppose I must have read it somewhere.

"When I had finished speaking I found myself looking into the weather-beaten face of Washington on the steps of the Sub-Treasury. So I entered. Behind a cage I found a clerk. 'Here is a half dollar I think is bad. Please give me a good one for it,' I said meekly. The clerk took the coin, carefully placed it on a die and brought a mallet down on it with a resounding blow. Then he tossed the coin back to me, and continued to count pennies. I looked at my coin and swore then and there I would never be so conscientious again. The face of liberty was battered into a big 'C,' which plainly meant counterfeit."

Unable to Find the Word.

THE editor of a country paper in Illinois entered his office one morning recently to be met by a subordinate with the startling intelligence that during the night some despicable wretch had stolen every book of reference in the place.

"What do you think of a man who would do a thing like that?" angrily demanded the subordinate.

"As he has taken even the dictionary," said the editor, "I should say that we wholly are at a loss for words to express our indignation."

Pepper and Onions and Garlic and—

AT a restaurant downtown, redolent of pepper and garlic, where swarthy representatives of Spain and all the Spanish-American countries gather every day at the lunch hour, a lone American, accustomed to strictly unseasoned food, was glancing apprehensively at the bill of fare.

"What is chile con carne?" he asked the waiter.

"Ah, Señor, zat is pepper and a leetle meat, and pepper again, and once more pepper and—"

"No matter. What is bacalao à la Vizcaina?"

"It is delicious. Codfish and red pepper and gar—"

"Forget it! What is olla à la Española?"

"Ah! Zat is onions and pepper and garbanzos and chorizos and—"

"Bring me roast beef!"

When Beer Gives Way to Song.

THERE is a German saloon on Third Avenue which is a sort of unofficial Saengerverein, as they call singing societies in that melodious part of town. The rumbling bass voice of the man behind the bar is the mainstay of the particular Saengerverein to which he belongs. To keep in practice for the official "saengerfests" of the club he trolls forth all kinds of songs of the Fatherland while handing out glasses of beer or Rhine wine to his customers.

Many of the latter are fellow-members of his Saengerverein—solemn, corpulent Germans, who gather invariably before the bar for their evening drink. And they are never there long before some one of them starts a "lied." It may be a simple ditty, like

"So ist's ja immer bei uns,"

with its rollicking chorus, or it may be an ambitious part-song, sung in the real Teutonic fashion, in deadly earnest, by three or four of the customers who have the best voices, the barkeeper suspending his work to contribute his deep bass notes.

Afterward glasses are emptied and refilled amid the applause of the pinochle players who are sure to be busy at one of the tables. For a while beer and conversation reign supreme. But soon somebody—perhaps, Franz, who in the daytime is a morose and unmelodious Broadway waiter, or Heinrich, of the neighboring delicatessen store—starts another deep-voiced ditty. The others come in at the right place, the barkeeper again stops his work, the pinochle players look up from their cards and listen. And the Irish "cop" on the beat outside remarks to the Italian fruit vendor, on the corner:

"Them fat Dutchmen knows how to sing, for sure."

Politeness at Another's Expense.

STANDING in line before the money order window at the Post Office were two men. One of them, as his turn came, permitted a woman to step in ahead of him. When she was through he let another woman pass ahead of him. This made the other man mad.

"Say," he said to the man ahead, "don't be a gentleman at my expense. I'm in a hurry."

The Police Sergeant.

LAST Saturday I slipped inside de station
When Pat McCann got pinched for being lit,
An' heard him give his name and occupation
To some swell guy who certainly was It.
He sat jus' like a King behind de railin'
An' flashed his cap an' uniform, all new,
An' cops went walkin' past him, never failin'
To give him a salute like sojers do.

When Pat got busy yellin' an' hot-airin'
About his gettin' even wid de cop,
Youse oughter hear de line of fancy swearin'
Dat guy behind de iron rail let drop—
He made de cops search Patrick's coat an' pants fer
His wad an' watch an' whisky flask, till Mack
Had nothin' but a Twenty-third Street transfer
In all his clotbes when he was "taken back."

An' all dat time I stood inside de station
An' t'ought: "Dat guy behind de desk's a beaut.
Dere ain't no eweller job in all creation
Den cussin' bums an' making cops salute."
When suddenly he hollors at me: "Hey, dere!
Did youse receive an invitation?—wot?
Yer little loafin' lobster—git away, dere!—
Skidoo, yer ——!: Did I beat it? Like a shot!"

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB'S SUMPTUOUS NEW HOME

GARAGE FLOOR . . .

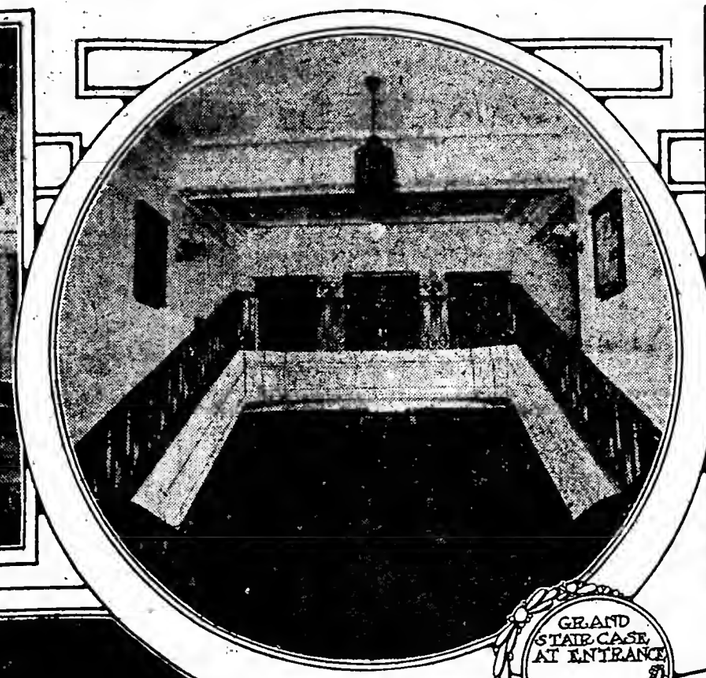

GRAND STAIR-CASE AT ENTRANCE

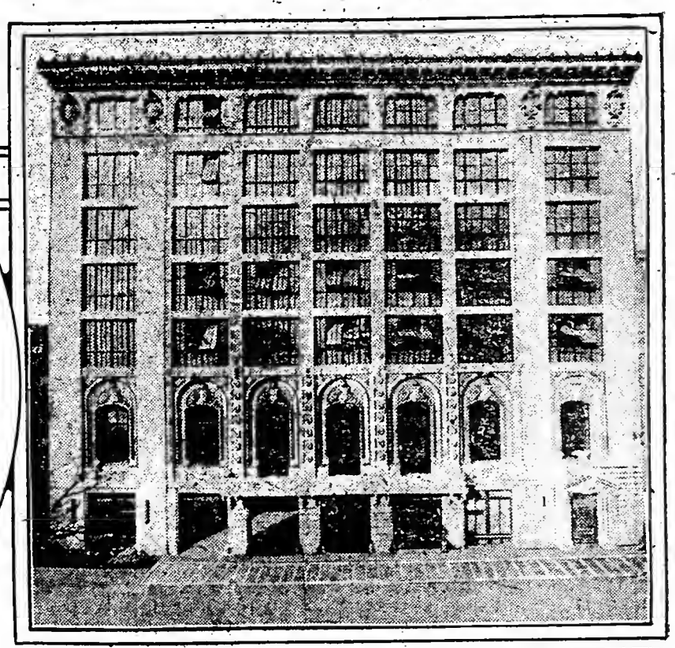

NEW HOME OF THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA, WEST . . 54th STREET

ASSEMBLY HALL

GRILL ROOM. . .

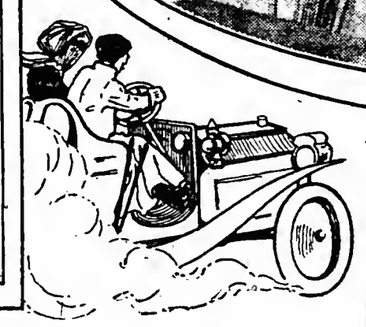

Founded in 1899, the Organization Has Grown in Popularity and Influence Until Now It Is a Power in City, State, and Country.

WITH an active membership of 1,000 motorists, nearly all owning their own cars, and the honorary list headed by the President of the United States, the Automobile Club of America will open its new and permanent home next Thursday afternoon. The new clubhouse that has been a trifle over a year in building is situated on the north side of West Fifty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue. It has a frontage of 131 feet on the street, is 110 feet deep, and eight stories in height. The members' reception and general inspection of the rooms will be held in the afternoon, and in the evening the annual meeting will be held in the big assembly hall, thus beginning the career of the club in its new home in an eminently auspicious manner.

In point of membership this, the recognized National Automobile Club of America, is exceeded but slightly by the automobile clubs of France, Germany, and Great Britain. Had the club been able to secure satisfactory quarters a few years earlier, it might to-day have been the largest in actual membership in the world. The 1,000 membership limit was reached last Fall and the officers then decided that no additions should be made until the completed clubhouse had been occupied at least three months. It is proposed to amend the by-laws on Thursday night so that a 2,000 limit may be authorized in the near future. There is already a large waiting list.

In the clubhouse, however, including the manifold conveniences for the social comfort of the members in addition to its exceptional garage facilities, with special rooms for chauffeurs and the repairing of machines, the new home of the Automobile Club of America excels all other clubs in the world. The land for the building cost over $200,000; the clubhouse represents an outlay of nearly $500,000, while with the elaborate equipment and decorations, particularly in the large three-story assembly hall, 100 feet long, an exact model of the large room in the French chateau of Cheverney, the total cost of the clubhouse will be close to $1,000,000.

Cornerstone Laid a Year Ago.

The corneretone of the new clubhouse was laid on March 21, 1906. No striving for ornate effects has been made in the architectural features, the upper floors being severely simple, expressive of the utilitarian purposes of the house; but the façade of the main floor has been appropriately decorated with marble, Indiana limestone, white brick, and terra cotta, with a light bluish effect in the color scheme around the tall arched windows on the second floor.

The main members' entrance is at the eastern end of the building. The western end includes a large room serving as a temporary garage, where about seventy cars can be accommodated, in addition to stands for washing the cars, a members' locker room, and an office for the Superintendent of the garage. At the far end are two large four-ton elevators, with platforms 10 by 18 feet. They are covered with non-absorbent fire-proof glazed material and the sides are of iron. This ground floor and the top floor, where the repair shops are located, are the only ones in the building where the handling of gasoline and oils is permitted, and the floors are finished with a hard glazed fireproof material which has been proved by tests to resist the absorption of oils and gasoline.

In the basement there is an electric generating plant with ample coal bunkers under the sidewalk, with the engines, pumps, and other operating machinery. Under the sidewalk vault is the gasoline storage room, subdivided into numerous tanks so that the contents of each will not exceed the amount prescribed by the Fire Department. These tanks are filled from pipes terminating at the curbstone line, so that the filling pipe from the gasoline wagon does not cross the sidewalk and the gasoline is conveyed to the automobiles by measuring pumps which deliver exactly one gallon at each stroke.

The repair department and machine shops are located on the top floor, which is practically surrounded by glass in addition to a skylight. The rooms are equipped with the most approved machine tools electrically driven, and in charge of an expert who does machine work for the chauffeurs or owners, and a large space is provided in which chauffeurs may take their cars apart, passing through a gate to the machine foreman such parts as they wish to have expert machine work done upon. In this department is placed the club dynamometer, which is arranged to take the full measure of efficiency, fuel consumption, power, etc., of all makes of cars.

The elevators are arranged to run to the roof level in case it is desired to carry cars to the roof for extra storage or for photographic purposes. The elevators and stairways are separated from the rest of the building by a fire wall with large automatic fire doors at each floor, and with one connecting to the main assembly room so that it will be possible to bring up cars and run them into the latter room to illustrate technical lectures. The building is equipped with a complete electric light and power wiring, including a circuit for demonstration in the lecture room.

At the main entrance to the main club rooms is a large lobby twenty-five feet wide and extending the entire length of the building, the Superintendent's office and members' locker rooms being at the left. At the end of this lobby a great staircase ascends to the second floor, with a small staircase of two or three steps at one side leading to the ladies' waiting room, situated under the landing of the grand staircase and lighted by a large dome skylight. Practically the entire front of the second floor is occupied by the elaborately decorated assembly room. Back of this hall is the grill room, capable of accommodating 300 persons.

Adjoining the grill room is the Governors' room, and on the opposite side are the bar, the serving room and the kitchen. On the mezzanine floor above is the members' billiard room with offices for the Secretary and the clerical staff of the club. No illuminating gas is used in the building, and safety from breakdown in the electric service and also night service is provided for by a storage battery in the basement. The electricity is generated by turbines.

The construction in general is reinforced concrete, and the building is absolutely fireproof throughout. Experiments having demonstrated that the most effective way of putting out burning gasoline is by throwing sand on it, all the columns in the building are provided with hooks on which are hung buckets of sand, in place of water.

Four of the upper floors, in addition to the ground floor, are devoted to garage facilities, the accommodations being sufficient for 350 cars, this feature being decidedly unique in automobile clubs besides being the largest garage in this country.

Founded in 1899.

The first steps toward forming an automobile club were taken on June 7, 1899, when a group of about twenty men met informally in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Among them were George F. Chamberlin, Gen. George Moore Smith, V. Everit Macy, Capt. Homer W. Hedge, A. Whitney Lyon, John Brisben Walker, Charles R. Flint, William Henry Hall, Frank C. Hollister, and Winslow E. Buzby. They were deeply interested in what was then termed the latest fad of the day, but they were far-sighted enough to detect elements of permanency and practical utility in this budding promise of individual transportation, this "latest gift of the gods to man," as ex-President Winthrop E. Scarritt has enthusiastically expressed it.

As a result of this meeting the Automobile Club of America was organized, and on Aug. 16 of the same year it was incorporated under the laws of New York State and a month later the constitution and by-laws were adopted. Mr. Chamberlin, who had been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Organization, served during the year as the first President of the club.

It may be interesting to state the objects of the club as embodied in the certificate of incorporation. So broadly were they drawn and with such a clear insight into the future that they have remained unchanged and have been adopted by a number of other clubs throughout the country.

"The objects of this corporation are the formation of a social organization or club, composed in whole or in part of persons owning self-propelled pleasure vehicles for personal or private use; to furnish the means of recording the experience of members and others using motor vehicles or automobiles; to promote original investigation in the mechanical development of motor carriages by members and others; to arrange for pleasure runs and to encourage contests of all kinds among users of automobiles; to co-operate in securing National legislation and rules governing and regulating the use of self-propelled pleasure vehicles whenever and wherever such rights and privileges are menaced to encourage the construction of good roads and the improvement of public highways, and generally to maintain a social club devoted to the sport of automobilism throughout the country."

The club was immediately recognized by the automobile clubs of France and Great Britain as the National Automobile Club in America, and it has ever since been a member of the International Automobile Federation, having a voice in all affairs of international import.

No time was lost by the small coterie of members in putting the purposes of the club to a test, and on Nov. 4, 1899, the club held the first public parade of automobiles in the United States. Thirty-four care were in line, and the route led up Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb. How infantile was the industry at that time may be judged from the fact that several care came to grief in ascending the slight incline at 110th Street. In January, 1900, the first club run was held to Tarrytown, and the first club banquet was given at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 2. The club's first efforts to conduct a road race were made on April 14. It took place on Long Island, over a portion of the old Merrick Turnpike. The distance was fifty miles, and great was the enthusiasm and numerous were the people who journeyed to the starting point early in the morning to witness the novel contest in motor vehicles.

Automobile Show Begun.

A. L. Riker, whose interest in automobile contests has never flagged, won this initial American event with an especially designed electric car, his time for the fifty miles being 2 hours 3 minutes, and 30 seconds. The first long distance club run was held on June 2 of that year, when twenty cars made the trip to Philadelphia. All of these activities culminated in November, 1900, when the club took the bold step of inaugurating an Automobile Show. It was held in Madison Square Garden, and brought out sixty-six exhibitors. That this step was not taken in vain has been amply proved by the unprecedented success of every Automobile Show held in New York since that time. In 1901, when the second show was held, also in November, 176 cars were exhibited. The third show was in January, 1903, the number of cars on view increasing to 227. In 1906 one building in New York was unable to accommodate the number of automobile makers anxious to exhibit, and while the Madison Square Garden Show was in progress the Automobile Club's show was held in the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory with about 250 cars.

Albert R. Shattuck succeeded Mr. Chamberlain as President in 1900, and he held the office for three years. When he took the Presidency, the club had grown to 260 members, and during his incumbency it moved from its limited accommodations in the Waldorf Astoria to 753 Fifth Avenue, occupying the third floor. The club speedily became too large for these quarters, but, adhering to a wise conservatism, no attempt was deemed advisable for another removal until the club should be in a position to erect its own building and equip it with every necessity for the social comfort of its members and the care and repairing of motor vehicles. So the club remained in its modest Fifth Avenue quarters offering few social attractions for its members. Lectures on practical automobile topics were held about twice a month during the winter season and the lively discussions that usually followed proved that many members knew a great deal more about a motor car than its price and the ability to drive it on level roads.

Working for Good Roads.

Under Mr. Shattuck's regime an energetic movement was advanced for good roads. Mr. Shattuck's work for improved highways was steadily rewarded by larger appropriations from the State, until a little over a year ago public interest in the good roads movement was clearly aroused and the constitutional amendment was authorized by the voters of the State, permitting the expenditure of $50,000,000 within ten years for the building of new roads and the improvement of those already in use.

The first long-endurance run instituted by the club started from this city Sept. 9, 1901, the route leading to Buffalo, about 500 miles. Eighty cars started, but on reaching Rochester on Sept. 13, the news was received of the death of President McKinley and the trip was at once abandoned. On May 30, 1902, the club held its first 100 mile non-stop run, going to Southport, Conn., and return. Fifty-five cars started and twenty-eight made perfect non-stop run scores. In October of the same year the first reliability run was held from this city to Boston and return, 488 miles. Seventy-five cars lined up for the start and sixty-eight finished within the time limit. In May, 1903, the club organized the first commercial vehicle test in this country, and of eleven delivery wagons and trucks that started, seven finished successfully.

Other Presidents.

At the annual meeting in November, 1903, when Mr. Shattuck retired from the Presidency, Winthrop E. Scarritt was elected his successor. The club then had 454 members. Mr. Scarritt served only one year, declining a re-election, but he stamped his enthusiasm for the automobile and his unswerving belief in its steadily increasing utility upon the entire club, strengthening it materially in all of its departments and adding to its National prestige.

Dave Hennen Morris, one of the younger members of the club, but second to none in enthusiasm, succeeded Mr. Scarritt. He completed his second term of office last November, and, declining re-election, Colgate Hoyt assumed the responsibilities of inducting the club into its permanent home. Mr. Morris continued the activity of his predecessors in a marked degree. Many of his suggestions were almost startling in character, but they were all marked by stern common sense and a desire to place the automobile user in a favorable light before the public by denying exclusive privileges to the motorist and insisting upon a proper recognition of the rights of others. Illegal speeding has been condemned, many unjust regulations under which automobilists suffered in former years have been eliminated and most of the ill-feeling that existed in earlier days against the man who drove a car has died out.

Besides its 1,000 active members the club has an associate, or non-resident, membership of 250. There are six life members, while among the honorary members are Thomas A. Edison, Signor Marconi, Alberto Santos-Dumont, Prof. Elihu Thompson, John Brisben Walker, and the Presidents of all the national automobile clubs of Europe.

President Colgate Hoyt is assisted in his management of the various departments of the club by a Board of twelve Governors and sixteen committees. The Governors are: Dr. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, First Vice President; John E. Borne, Second Vice President; Gen. George Moore Smith, Third Vice President, and Melville D. Chapman, James L. Breese, William Pierson Hamilton, Col. John Jacob Astor, George F. Chamberlin, Dave H. Morris, Winthrop E. Scarritt, Albert R. Shattuck, and Henry Sanderson.

The committees are:

Executive Committee.—Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, Chairman; A. R. Shattuck, Henry Sanderson; Christopher M. Lowther, Clerk to Committee.

House.—Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, Chairman; A. R. Shattuck, Dave H. Morris, Henry Sanderson, George F. Chamberlin.

Good Roads.—A. R. Shattuck, Chairman; Col John Jacob Astor, John F. Plummer, Jr.

Exhibition—Gen. George Moore Smith, Chairman; Alan R. Hawley, William Pierson Hamilton.

Runs and Tours.—Waldron Williams, Chairman; Carl H. Page, Augustus Post, J. M. Porter, Cortlandt Field Bishop, A. R. Shattuck, Winslow Tracy Williams.

Library.—A. R. Shattuck, Chairman; Philip T. Dodge, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith.

Membership.—Melville D. Chapman, Chairman; Charles B. Dillingham, Gage E. Tarbell.

Law and Ordinance.—W. W. Niles, Chairman; Winthrop E. Scarritt, William H. Page.

Racing.—George Isham Scott, Chairman; William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Samuel B. Stevens, James L. Breese, E. R. Thomas.

Contest—Robert Lee Morrell, Chairman; John A. Hill, E. T. Birdsall, A. H. Whiting.

Map.—Cortlandt Field Bishop, Chairman; Henry R. Taylor.

Building.—Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, Chairman; A. R. Shattuck, Gen. George Moore Smith, Dave H. Morris.

Sign Post.—Jefferson Seligman, Chairman; Melville D. Chapman, Irving Brokaw.

City Streets.—W. W. Niles, Chairman; William R. Warren, Orrel A. Parker, C. E. Knoblauch, Charles S. Towle.

Foreign Relations.—J. Howard Johnston, Chairman; William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., James L. Breese, J. Dunbar Wright, William S. Hogan.

Public Safety.—Winthrop E. Scarritt, Chairman; George F. Chamberlin, A. R. Shattuck, Dave H. Morris.

Reducing a Policeman---In Girth and Weight, Not in Rank

I'M gettin' too fat for me clothes," said Kelly the Cop to his friend, the chauffeur, as the latter slowed up his machine near Sherry's and settled back in the seat to listen to the woes of his policeman chum.

"Say! Do you know I feel foolish, and try to stand on me toes every time the Commissioner passes for fear he will get wise to me overweight?" continued Kelly. "It's me for the anti-fat crusade quick. I'm too healthy. That's what's the matter with me. I've had to let out me belt until I've had to squeeze to get the buckle in the last hole.

"I'll have to get down to weight somehow or I'll lose me job sure. Of course, I ain't so keen to stay on the force, for that matter, but I don't want us to part company that way. I want to have the keen satisfaction of handing in me badge and stick and saying, 'Here, take 'em; I'm too good a man to waste me time looking for crooks and rattling door knobs. Come around to me back door some night and I'll slip you a nip.' I want to say that to the Round Sergeant, the one who has jacked me up for pacing the time of night with me friend Clancy around the corner. Oh, that will be the happy day; and it won't be so long.

"But I'm not ready yet. I haven't got that little corner saloon what is the aim of me life. It's near, but not close enough—yet."

"You do look a little overweight to go on dress parade," said the chauffeur, as he surveyed his friend's ample girth and heavy jowls.

"Overweight? Why say, I'm swelling up like a balloon. Everything I eat helps the pads that are growing on me like air cushions. It's got to stop. If it don't I'll be in the same boat with poor old Barney McCann. You don't remember Barney, I guess. He was before your smoke wagons came into New York. Barney was one of the old guard on the force. He had a pull with the Wigwam, and nothing was too good for Barney—while it lasted. I was a probationary then down in the old Tenderloin and Barney was the guy we all looked up to as a sort of model copper. He was a strong arm 'un all right and had a case on the station house docket every day. Sometimes two or three. Graft was good in those days, too, and I guess Barney wasn't overlooking any bets.

"But Barney was careless of his shape. That was the cause of all the trouble that followed. It was a good object lesson, though, to the other coppers, and gymnasium tackle was rigged out in many a copper's cellar that only held beer before. But I'm slipping ahead of me story.

"Barney was the most biggest eater I ever saw. He was proud of it, too. Why he would go into a hash house and think nothing of getting outside enough food to last an average squad two days. Naturally enough Barney began to grow. He was pretty good size when he went on the force, I heard, but at the time I tell you of he looked like a six-year-old hippo. Overweight? Why, he must have been 150 pounds over the limit for a regulation copper. And the worst of it was he didn't wake up until it was too late.

"His finish was really brought about by a cub reporter on one of the Park Row sheets. This cub had been sent down to round up news and scandal and sassety gossip in the Bowery.

"He was the goods, I guess. He seemed to catch on to a funny streak which his paper gobbled up. His long suit was kiddin' the cops in his paper. The sheet was sore on the department then, and everything he doped up on us appeared in cold black and white.

"There was a Dutchman in the district who didn't like Barney. He had a run-in with him once, and Barney had strong-armed him into the hospital. Dutchy never forgave him. Well, Dutchy and the cub became pals, in a sort of way. I guess Dutchy nursed him for a purpose. One day Dutchy pointed out Barney to the kid, and commented on Barney's heft and girth. The cub was 'on' right off.

"Then Dutchy got busy with his imagination and told the kid about a long-distance sauerkraut-eating contest in which Barney had won hands down with a record of five quarts. For good measure Dutchy threw in the remark that when the contest was over and all the other entries down and out Barney hollered for more, and had to be choked off by the referee. The funny part was that Barney hated sauerkraut like poison. In the story the cub told of Barney's overweight, and gave a guess that he would weigh in at 350 pounds in his socks. He did what I think the newspaper fellers call a pen picture of Barney, in which Barney didn't look a bit good as a model copper.

"Well, the story came out next day. Down in the Police Board that story was read with a microscope. There was some investigating, and Barney was looked over by the weight experts of the department. They ordered him to get down to form and poor old Barney began the Turkish bath stunt until he was so weak he had to use a cane when off duty. It wasn't any use. His fat was there to stay, and although he nearly starved to death he couldn't get that fat off.

"So Barney got his. He's driving a beer wagon now and says he's happy. I don't know whether he tried to get back at Dutchy and the cub reporter or not, but I do know that the kiddin' stories kept coming out and Dutchy was never referred to in them.

"Sometimes I'm afraid that I'm getting like Barney, and me fat will get me in wrong. I don't eat as much as I use to, but tho fat keeps on paddin' out me belt line."

"Well, said Kelly's friend the chauffeur, "you ought to be glad the fat isn't going to your head."

ONE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS

GRACE GEORGE IN DIVORCONS WALLACK'S

BESSIE McCOY IN THE SPRING CHICKEN DALY'S

HELEN BYRON IN SERGEANT KITTY YORKVILLE

DOLLY KEMPER IN SWEET MOLLY O'-NEW STAR THEATRE

LOUISE BEURNELLE FIFTH AVE. THEATRE

JULIA TAYLOR IN THE AMBITIOUS MRS. ALCOTT. ASTOR

ALICE LLOYD AT HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA THEATRE

MAYME GEHRUE KEITH AND PROCTOR'S 125th ST.

Some Theatrical Shop Talk

The Need of a Producing House and a Plan for Its Developement.

THE plans which are announced for the Irving Place Theatre next season under its new manager, Dr. Baumfeld, are interesting in themselves, but they have a larger application than will appear to those who regard them merely with reference to their bearing on the German playhouse. Dr. Baumfeld has devised a comprehensive schedule of performances, which, if carried out, will provide opportunities to see plays that hitherto have been withheld from the New York public. Many of the continental plays we can well do without. But there are others which, if not exactly food for the masses, contain elements that should commend them to an intelligent and thoughtful playgoing public.

But as the plays are to be given in German the audiences will of necessity be restricted. It is perhaps too much to expect that American playgoers will often put themselves to the trouble and expense of witnessing plays in a language which they do not understand. The recent experience of Novelli only goes to prove it. Here was an actor who by all advance accounts was great, and who by subsequent critical finding was accepted as a remarkably interesting and versatile player. But it is doubtful if 5 per cent. of his audience was other than Italian. Dr. Baumfeld may succeed in attracting occasional English-speaking persons to his theatre, but the way is still open for some enterprising American manager to take advantage of the hint provided in the German director's prospectus.

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I have repeatedly urged the need in New York of a producing theatre, that is to say, a house where there shall be frequent changes of new plays irrespective of the success or failure of any particular piece. For any other than an established manager with a number of theatres at his disposal and many actors under contract, such a venture under existing conditions in New York would probably be ruinous. But the plan is still possible of operation without an absolute negation of the commercial phase.

It is generally agreed by theatrical managers that except in very rare instances the success or failure of a play is not to be determined in advance. It is further admitted that far more plays drift into the hands of the producers than ever see the footlights. Many of these plays are good enough for managerial investment. It is certainly a fact that taking the product by and large (the works of native authors and the plays produced abroad that are never brought to this country) the number of plays written is far in excess of the number of plays put on trial before the New York audience. And it may be taken as axiomatic that the greater the number of productions the greater the percentage of possible gain.

Let us take, then, for the sake of argument a manager like Charles Frohman, who in addition to being lessee and owner of many theatres, has a working arrangement by which he is called upon to provide a certain number of attractions for theatres in this and other cities. He has a cellarful of manuscripts, or so it is generally believed, bought for investment. He has a large working force of actors, many of whom, during part of every season, draw salary but do not work. Let us suppose that Mr. Frohman decided to carry out the plan suggested. He has a storehouse of scenery and properties. He may cast his plays with his idle salary-drawing actors, he need go to little more expense than is involved in rental and lights, and he may produce during a season of from thirty to thirty-five weeks an equal number of plays. If he has a success it may be transferred to another house. And the profits on one successful piece will go a long way toward paying the expenses and possibly a profit for the entire season of experimenting.

The plan to-day stands a better chance of success than ever before. The public has been so surfeited with the "magnificent" scenic productions that the mere question of adornment no longer occupies its former position of importance. But it cannot be doubted by anyone who has followed the trend of affairs in the theatre that what is primarily demanded is good plays. With an interesting story and interesting acting the audience will be lenient as regards the pictures and the furniture.

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Such a theatre as is here outlined is absolutely necessary, and it is as necessary to the producers as to the public. If individual enterprise cannot be trusted there should be some concerted effort to develop it.

In a measure the scheme outlined by the new Irving Place manager is identical with that of the contemplated New theatre. And both are in a measure different schemes from the one suggested here. If the new theatre project is carried forward as it has been projected we will have for the first time in years a theatre where the seeker after worthy entertainment rather than novelty may be satisfied. If the promises of the New theatre are not fulfilled we must still have such a theatre in time. The successes of the season that is just closing bear positive testimony to the fact that there is a growing demand for intelligent, if not necessarily intellectual, drama.

In the meantime a large share of the general public has got into the habit of staying away from the theatre altogether. It remains to be seen whether any individual manager will have the foresight and the enterprise to establish a house which shall be regarded as the Daly's or Palmer's of old. The time is ripe for such an enterprise. One of the greatest misfortunes of the present situation is the lack of individuality in theatres. Formerly a house was known by the company it kept. Now the name of the theatre has ceased to be a key to its character. Where one finds Ibsen to-day one will find ragtime to-morrow.

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The department store idea is excellent in its way. But there are still small shops and smart shons that specialize and do a thriving trade. The small shop idea would be a blessing for our drama.

THE WEEKS' OFFERINGS.

GRACE GEORGE IN "DIVORCONS,"

a comedy by Victorien Sardou, translated by Margaret Mayo, at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow evening.

CYRIL SCOTT IN "THE PRINCE CHAP,"

a play by Edward Peple, at the Majestic Theatre to-morrow evening.

MINNIE DUPREE IN "THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY,"

a fantastic play by Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland and Beulah M. Dix, at th Lyric Theatre to-morow evening.

The theatrical season is fast drawing to a close, not that the existing successes have yet decided to close their doors for the Summer months, but that the new productions for the season are practically ended. The only new production of the coming week is really very far from being a new production at all. It is Grace George in yet another English version of Sardou's "Divorcons," to be presented on Monday night at Wallack's. Cyril Scott comes back to the Majestic in a return engagement of "The Prince Chap." Otherwise all is quiet along the Rialto. "The Road to Yesterday" comes into the Lyric Theatre following the engagement of Ermete Novelli, but it left the Herald Square only a week ago, and has traveled no further than Brooklyn—not even outside the borders of the metropolis.

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Grace George comes to Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night for a two weeks' engagement in the Margaret Mayo version of Sardou's famous comedy, "Divorcons." Miss George will appear in the rôle of the captivating and most feminine Cyprienne. Though Sardou wrote the comedy more than twenty years ago, the satire has not lost its point.

"Divorcons" is a comedy in three acts and has to do with the all-absorbing question of divorce, as might be inferred from the title. Cyprienne, who is young and beautiful, has married a middle-aged genius, whose whole time is devoted to inventions, and who is of somewhat eccentric disposition. When she comes to feel that she is being more or less neglected her fancy turns to a young officer in the Forestry Department. The husband sagaciously allows her full swing and she comes to realize how little romance there is in an affair of this kind when it is apparently sanctioned. The result is that she falls in love with her husband.

Among the players to appear in the supporting company are Frank Worthing, Robert T. Haines, A. H. Stuart, Charles Stanley, Edward Fielding, Max Freeman, Richard Wilson, Laura Lemmers, Ruth Benson, Justine Cutting, and Evelyn Carter Carrington.

On Tuesday and Thursday of the final week of her engagement Miss George will give special matinées of Ibaen's fantastic play, "The Lady from the Sea." These will be the first American productions of this Ibsen drama.

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Cyril Scott opens in "The Prince Chap" at the Majestic Theatre on Monday night, and will continue there for the remainder of the season. The piece, by Edward Peple, has already been seen in four different New York theatres—the Madison Square, where it was originally produced; Weber's, the Yorkville, and the Lincoln Square, where it was preaented less than three months ago. Within the past ten weeks the play has covered the territory from New York to El Paso, Texas.

After the end of the present run of "The Prince Chap" Mr. Scott will permanently retire from the cast to prepare for a new production. He has played the leading rôle more than 600 times without missing a single performance. In fact, this will be the last time that the play will ever be produced by the original company. One reason for this is that the children, Helen Pullman and Edith Speare, who impersonate the heroine at the ages of 5 and 8 respectively, themselves persist in growing up. Besides Cyril Scott, the cast will include Charles B. Wells, Wallace Erskine, Duane Wager, J. C. Jeffries, George Schieffer, Frances Neilson, Florence Conron, Mary Keogh, Edith Speare, and Helen Pullman.

"The Road to Yesterday" comes back to the city for a run at the Lyric Theatre, opening to-morrow night. The cast is unchanged and the leading rôle is still in the hands of Minnie Dupree.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

The offering of the Morris Stock Company at the Lincoln Square Theatre this week will be "The Lost Paradise."

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles," with Henrietta Browne in the title role, will be presented at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue.

Clyde Fitch's play, "Her Great Match," will be offered by the stock company at Keith & Proctor's Harlem Opera House.

Joe Weber in "Dream City" and "The Magic Knight" will return to New York and be seen for one week at the Grand Opera House.

The Bryne Brothers in "Eight Bells" will appear at the Fourteenth Street.

David Higgins in "His Last Dollar" will be the attraction at the American.

"When Women Love" is the name of the melodramn at the Third Avenue.

Harry Clay Blaney in "The Boy Behind the Gun" is to be the offering at the Thalia.

"Sergeant Kitty" is coming to the Yorkville.

"Parted on Her Bridal Tour" is the latest to be found at the West End.

Billy Clifford comes to the Metropolis in "A Jolly Baron."

Dolly Kemper in "Sweet Molly O" is the offering for the week at the New Star.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Dramatic offerings that remained unchanged are "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott," at the Astor; Edward Abeles in "Brewster's Millions," at the Hudson; Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady," at the Hackett; Eleanor Robson in "Salomy Jane," with Wednesday matinees of "Merely Mary Ann," at the Liberty; Frances Starr in "The Rose of the Rancho," at the Belasco; Ethel Barrymore in "His Excellency the Governor," at the Empire; William Collier in "Caught in the Rain," at the Garrick; "The Man of the Hour," at the Savoy; "The Mills of the Gods," at the Manhattan; Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin in "The Great Divide," at the Princess, and Carlotta Nillson in "The Three of Us," at the Madison Square.

This is the final week of "Ben Hur" at the Academy of Music. This is the second week of Arnold Daly in "The Boys of Company B" at the Lyceum, and also of Alla Nazimova in "Comtesse Coquette" at the Bijou.

MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Musical attractions that hold their own on Broadway are Montgomery and Stone in "The Red Mill," at the Knickerbocker; "The Land of Nod," at the New York; Frank Moulan in "The Grand Mogul," at the New Amsterdam; Louis Mann in "The White Hen," at the Casino, and Anne Held in "The Parisian Model," at the Broadway.

This is the final week of Richard Carle in "The Spring Chicken" at Daly's, and Frank Daniels in "The Tattooed Man" at the Criterion. This is the second week of Eddie Foy in "The Orchid" at the Herald Square.

VAUDEVILLE.

William J. Kelly, the actor, formerly a great Harlem stock company favorite, will appear in vaudeville at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre this week, presenting a new one-act version of "David Garrick." Among the regular vaudeville performers on the programme are Mayme Gehrue & Co. in "June," the Avon Comedy Four, Leona Thurber and her Blackbirds, and Frank Fogarty.

Julius Steger in "The Fifth Commandment" will be the leading attraction this week at Keith & Proctor's Union Square. Among others will be Jack Norworth, the Colonial Sextette, Murphy and Francis, Helena Frederick, and the Four Bards.

Houdini, the "Handcuff King" and "champion jail breaker," will be the headline attraction at the Colonial Theatre. Cressy and Dayne will present their new sketch, "The Wyomings Whoop," for the first time at this theatre, and Willard Simms will appear in "Flinder's Furnished Flat." Claude Vasta, Raymond and Coverly, the Willis Family, and the Wesley Troupe of Jugglers will also be seen.

Vesta Victoria will be the special star this week at Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, making her first appearance at this house since her successes in "Poor John" and "Waiting at the Church." Therese Renz, the Empire Comedy Four, Gardner and Stoddard, and A. O. Duncan are also on the bill.

Ethel Levey will head the programme this week at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street, singing a new repertoire of songs. The bill will also include "Three of a Kind," Berner's Manikins, Collins and Hart, Greene and Werner, and "The Jungle Babes."

The feature acts for the week at Keith & Proctor's Jersey City Theatre include offerings by Dr. Clark and his daughter in "The Globe of Death," Bert Leslie and company, Windsor McCoy, the Wilson Brothers, and the Three Dumonts.

At Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre of Varieties Alice Lloyd, the English singing comedienne who has made a notable hit in New York, will appear for the first time at this house. "The Futurity Winner," a racing playlet, will also be offered. Among other attractions will be Jack Lorimer, the McNaughton Brothers, "Hooked by Crook," and La Dell and Crouch.

At the Alhambra the leading feature will be Master Gabriel and his company in "Buster and His Funny Dog," and Carlotta will make a dip through the air and loop the loop all on a bicycle. Among others are Truly Shattuck in new songs, Rice and Prevost, Carter De Haven and Isabelle D'Armand, and Julian Rose.

The "Parisian Widows" hold the boards this week at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall.

"Wine, Women and Song," with Bonita as the leading attraction, continues its popular engagement at the New Circle.

The "Cracker Jacks" are at the Murray Hill.

The "Parisian Belles" are the drawing card at the Gotham.

Pat White and his Gaiety Girls come to the Dewsy.

A new series of wax figures is to be seen at the Eden Musee, where "The World in Wax" is continually being brought up to date. Vaudeville and the cinematograph are to be seen in the theatre.

The Zentos will be one of the special features at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum, and Shimizo with his six Japanese acrobats will remain another week. A double company is to be seen in the theatre.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Sunday concerts with good programmes are offered to-day at the various Keith & Proctor houses, Hammerstein's Victoria, the Colonial, and the Alhambra. All the burlesque theatres offer Sunday bills, as do also the West End, the Metropolis, the Thalia, the Yorkville, the Grand Opera House, the New Star, and the Third Avenue. Mr. Rice has arranged a fourth concert for the Lincoln Square.

Ted Marks concerts this afternoon and evening at the American Theatre will include numbers by the Marco Twins, Gus Bruno, Pierce and Roslyn, and the Waldron Brothers. Only two more concerts will be offered this season at the Americnn.

AMATEUR MINSTREL SHOW.

The annual amateur minstrel show of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association will be offered on Thursday and Friday nights of this week in the West Fifty-seventh Street building of the association. Thirty-five members of the association will participate. Besides the "black face" portion of the programme there will be an olio containing five "all star" numbers. Some "startling specialties" have been prepared by the home talent.

AT THE CIRCUS.

The engagement of the Barnum & Bailey Circus at the Madison Squnre Garden will come to an end with the performance on Saturday night, April 20. Meanwhile the new and surprising features of the performance have won their way to the hearts of the people and such of the features as might be termed old have not lost their fascination. The circus this year is specially strong in riding nets.

Following the custom established by Mr. Bailey, Tuesday afternoon, April 16, has been set aside as Orphans' Day, and almost the entire house at that time will be turned over to the children from the various orphanages and charitable institutions of Greater New York. Already more than 5,600 acceptances have been filed, and the Garden for that one afternoon at least will be a fairyland for the little ones.

Plans for the German Theatre

Dr. Baumfeld, the New Director of the Irving Place, Outlines an Elaborate Programme.

DR. MAURICE BAUMFELD, the new manager of the Irving Place Theatre, yesterday announced his plans in detail for the reorganized German Theatre, which will be conducted entirely upon the repertoire plan. The old system of running a play through for a term of one or more weeks will be abolished, and, barring occasional repetitions, there will be a change of plays practically from day to day. Even new plays, though they may have given a hit at the initial performances, will not have a so-called run, but will be repeated only a limited number of times in any week.

An entirely new stock company will be formed. "I shall select its members personally," says Dr. Baumfeld, "and with the most elaborate care unite them into an effective ensemble."

Dr. Maurice Baumfeld.

They will be employed in the production of three types of plays, including classical dramas such as Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen," Schiller's "Wallenstein," Lessing's "Emilia Galotti," Grillparzer's "Woh' dem der lugt," Shakespeare's "Macbeth," and "Was Ihr Wollt," also Calderon's most famous drama "Der Richter von Zalamea." Next, attention will be given to the modern dramas and comedies of all nations. In this city the recent dramatic offerings of France, Italy, Spain, and Northern Europe are practically unknown, and even those of German and Austro-German authors have been more or less neglected. Particular care will be bestowed upon the preparation and production of such modern plays. Dr. Baumfeld adds that he realizes that the element of amusement is perhaps the strongest pillar of the success and prosperity of any theatrical undertaking, and that therefore plays tending in the direction of pure diversion will be given elaborate attention.

Next to a genuinely artistic representation, the utmost attention will be given to the purely mechanical side of the stage, that is, to tasteful and appropriate stage settings and skillful stage management in general, and to the same extent as in the best English theatres. "It would be an idle task to try to elevate a German theatre in New York to the rank of a Court or national theatre, in the European sense," adds the manager. "Nevertheless, I may say that the traditions of the foremost German stages, in which I have been brought up, to which I am indebted for my knowledge of histrionic affairs, and which I propose to be guided by in my future course, afford a safe guarantee that even during the coming provisional season the new enterprise will have a place among the best German theatres of the present day."

The season of 1907-8 will begin on Oct. 1, and will comprise thirty weeks. The regular subscription sale will be opened within a few weeks. Saturday and Sunday evenings will be devoted to non-subscription or extra performances. Special subscriptions will be provided for Thursday nights, upon which special literary productions of the modern international type will take place, and Saturday afternoons, will be exclusively devoted to the exposition of the classical drama.

The terms of subscription will be as follows:

1. For the thirty Thursday literary evenings: Boxes, $750; seats in the first ten rows of the orchestra and the first two rows of the balcony (centre,) $75; balance of orchestra and balcony (centre,) $60.

2. For the twenty-five Saturday afternoon classical performances: Similarly, $500, $50, $40.

3. For the twenty-five regular performances on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings: Similarly, $500, $50, $40.

BITS OF RIALTO GOSSIP.

Laura Nelson Hall is to succeed Carlotta Nillson in the leading role of "The Three of Us" when the play completes its engagement at the Madison Square Theatre a week from next Saturday. Miss Hall has for the past few months impersonated the character of the Wednesday matinee performances. The play will be produced for a Summer engagement in Chicago and may be seen here again in the Autumn.

For the first time in some months an original production is to be offered on the stage of the Keith & Proctor Harlem Opera House by the stock company now playing there. "The Undertow," a modern American play dealing with the question of franchise manipulation by private corporations is to be the bill for the week of April 22. Additions will be made to the regular stock company cast for the purpose of making the most of this production. This piece was originally to have been produced by Cohan and Harris and has only recently been released.

The splendor of the Court of Babylon is promised this Summer at Coney Island. The picture chosen to portray the glories of ancient civilization is the feast of Belshazzar, elaborately dramatized. This spectacle is to be seen within the gates of the "Orient," which William A. Ellis is adding as an exhibition and entertainment to the "End of the World" spectacle in Dreamland. In another building will be seen an Oriental circus. One of the big features included in the "Royal Court" will be an exhibition of Morocco bandits.

Mrs. Francis L. Pruyn is to make her debut as a professional actress at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre in a new one-act play by Edith Gardner Shearn. The play is entitled "The House of a Traitor," and is based upon a short story by Prosper Merimee. The scene is laid in the mountains of Corsica, and Mrs. Pruyn will appear as a fourteen-year-old boy who becomes involved in a vendetta by betraying a fugitive from justice.

A benefit performance in German is to be tendered Franz Kierschner at the Academy of Music on the evening of Sunday, April 28. Mr. Kierschner has been connected with the Irving Place Theatre for nine years as an actor and stage director. Recently he retired.

Hamilton Revelle, who becomes a Spaniard for the time being while playing Don Luis, the Spanish gallant, in "The Rose of the Rancho," was agreeably surprised a few nights ago by two gifts from the foreign members of the company whose nationality lends color to the ensemble pictures in the play. From the Italians he received a handsome gold pencil, while the Spaniards presented him with a beautiful cigarette case in silver. For once Don Luis forgot to say "Mmnana." He thanked his admirers promptly and with emphasis.

The Actors' Fund Fair at the Metropolitan Opera House is to be a paradise for the man or woman addicted to the habit of collecting theatrical autographs and other souvenirs. They are all to be purchased at the Ann Hathaway Cottage, the contribution of the Twelfth Night Club. Only the other day a gentleman wrote to Eleanor Robson that he had gathered gloves—boxing and otherwise—from all corners of the globe and that he would be pleased to add to his collection those that she wore in "Merely Mary Ann." Miss Robson responded that the gloves were his, provided he cared to pay the price which would be attached to them at the Ann Hathaway booth.

More than a thousand men are now employed in the work of reconstructing Luna Park for the Summer months. This force will be nearly doubled in the course of the next two weeks and will include a night force to complete the enterprise.

The long engagement of "Ben Hur" at the Academy of Music will end on Saturday night. The spectacle will not be seen again in New York for five years, as the organization has been booked in other parts of the country for four seasons. Next year it will open at the Jamestown Exposition, and will play through the principal cities of the South, Southwest, and Middle West. After that it is intended to produce the drama, on a scale similar to the production at the Academy, on the Drury Lane stage in London.

TO SWITZERLAND IN PICTURES

At the Lyceum Theatre to-night at 8:30 and to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, Burton Holmes will give the fourth in his double series of illustrated Travelogues, the subject being "Switzerland, from the Engadine to the Matterhorn." This is a composite of his two former Swiss lectures, and it is consequently doubly rich in beautifully colored lantern slides, with a profusion of motion pictures. Many of the latter are taken from the front end of some of the railroad trains climbing through the grand passes of the Alps to their lofty terminals. There are many motion pictures of street scenes in the principal cities, and panoramic views showing the picturesque shore lines of many of the more familiar Swiss lakes. Besides these street festivals, the Fete des Vignerons at Vevey and Swiss dances will be shown.

HIPPODROME.

"Pioneer Days" and "Neptune's Daughter" continue to be joint attractions at the Hippodrome, where Indians and mermaids are still rivals for the approbation of the audience. The circus features in the arena are changed almost weekly and may always be counted upon to display some novelty.

GERMAN ACTORS' THEATRE BENEFITS.

Two more testimonial performances will be given this week at the Irving Place Theatre by Manager Conried's company of German actors. The first will be for the Treasurer of the Theatre, Mr. Georg Bischel, and the ticket agent, Mr. George Hernstad, on Tuesday evening, when Moser's comedy, "Mit Vergnuegen," (With Pleasure,) will be given. This play will be repeated on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Mr. Willi Thaller will be the recipient of the other testimonial on Friday evening. He will appear in one of his best parts, that of Kommerzialrath Miller in Victor Leon's comedy drama, "Gebildete Menschen," (Educated People,) Saturday afternoon and evening, and will bring repititions of this play. Schaffmeyer's comedy, "Ebriiche Menschen," will be performed for the last time on Monday evening.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in Bernard Shaw's comedy "Widowers' Houses," which was presented at a series of matinees at the Herald Square recently are announced for the Shubert Park. A feature of the production is Ferdinand Gottschalk's appearance in the role of the rent collector.

"The Lion and the Mouse" comes to the New Montauk for a week. The company, which is the same that was seen at the long run at the Lyceum Theatre, Manhattan, is headed by Edmund Breese and Grace Ellison.

George M. Cohan, in his latest success, "George Washington, Jr.," comes to the Broadway for a week.

"Way Down East" will remain at the Majestic for another week. Though this play is now in its tenth year on the road, it has lost none of its old-time popularity. Phoebe Davis heeds the cast.

The Orpheum will have among leading vaudeville performers this week Eva Tanguay, the original Sambo Girl; Wilfred Clarke, assisted by Miss Theo Carew and company, in "What Will Happen Next?" Hawthorne and Burt, Vasco, the mad musicinn; Mayme Remington, and Alexander and Bertie.

Katie Barry will be the headliner at Hyde & Behman's. Others on the bill are "Daredevil" Ralph Johnson, Tom Nawn and company, the Sisters Rappo, Ben Welch, Rogers and Deeley, Tenbrooke, Lambert and Tenbrooke, and Delphine and Del Mora.

Benjamin Chapin and Company in his sketch "The White House," with Mr. Chapin as Abraham Lincoln, comes to Keeney's. The bill also includes George Fredo and Henry Dale, Mathews and Ashley, Marinetti and Sylvester, Mildred Flora, Lark's Ponies, Asher and Patterson, and Agnes Lynn and company.

"The Black Politician," played by a troupe of colored actors, will be the attraction at Blaney's. The cast is headed by S. H. Dudley.

At the Folly "The Volunteer Organist" will be the attraction. Mellor Newman, a boy who was recently the leading soloist of a large St. Louis church, will have th principal role.

John L. Sullivan, who is a member of the "Greater New York Stars," will be the feature of the week at the Gayety. He will entertain with stories of his days in the fighting ring, and will put on the gloves for a few rounds with a sparring partner.

"In New York Town" will have its first Brooklyn production this week at the Grand Opera House.

"$10,000 Reward" is announced for the Columbia.

AMUSEMENTS

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THEATRE, 42d St. W. of Broadway.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. MATINEE WED. GOOD SEATS $1.
4TH WEEK OF UNABATED SUCCESS

A NIGHT LAUGHED AWAY
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JOYOUS MELODY
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DESCRIBES
Pixley & Luder's Best Musical Comedy
THE
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FRANK MOULAN & 100 OTHERS
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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For Wednesday Matinees Only "MERELY MARY ANN."
29th WEEK
ELEANOR ROBSON
AS
"SALOMY JANE"
By PAUL ARMSTRONG
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

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LAST WEEK
CARLE
AND HIS
SPRING CHICKEN
WILL SAY FAREWELL NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT.
Final Chances to See the MODEL OPERATIC COMEDY
Matinee Wed. Best Seats $1.50

TO-NIGHT at 8:30. Box Office Opens at Noon; 50c., $1, $1.50.
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Third of the Special Spring Series of NOTABLE SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.
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THE LAND OF NOD
Scenery, Costumes and Other Effects of the Utmost Splendor.
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EVERYBODY SAYS: It is the ideal, typical Broadway show.

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1,000,000 PEOPLE
WILL TELL YOU THAT
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GRACE GEORGE
In the Mergaret Mayo version of
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Assisted by an exceptionally notable cast, including Frank Worthing, Robert T. Haines, Max Freeman and A. H. Stuart.
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Tues., April 23, Thurs., April 25.
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SEE THE NEW RACE SCENE. 400 PEOPLE, 20 HORSES, 5 CHARIOTS.
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Commencing Monday Ev., Apr. 22d, a special limited engagement,
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"SCORES SUCCESS."—Herald
ETHEL BARRYMORE
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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
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Apr. 22—Billy S. Clifford—"A Jolly Baron."
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In the New Musical Fantasy, A JOLLY BARON
Superb Beauty Chorus, Ringling Song Hits.
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TO-DAY 2:15, TO-NIGHT 8:15.
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EDEN MUSEE
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This Afternoon at 3, Evenings at 9.
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Various Comic Subjects, Scenes in Europe, etc.
CONCERTS TO-DAY by the
ROYAL BLUE HUNGARIAN GYPSIES
KARL KAPOSSY, Leader.

MEETING A MODEST DEMAND.

Frank Wilstach, the general press representative of the Shubert interests, recently received a letter from a small out-of-town weekly which circulates in a locality where the inhabitants are numbered by the hundred. This letter explained that the assistant editor and fifteen employes of the paper, together with their friends, were coming for a visit to the city and wished to attend some one of the Shubert theatres in a body.

When the press representative had somewhat recovered from the shock he wrote and suggested that it would be too much of a hardship for such a large number of the inhabitants of the said town to journey to New York, adding that it might be more to the purpose to give a special performance of one of the Shubert New York attractions in their village. He suggested that as Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller had already played an engagement of one night in Washington, it might be possible to persuade them to make a one-night stand of the aforementioned village with their play of "The Great Divide."

This true story of the demands some people will make for theatre passes naturally leads to a word about the Friars, the club of press representatives. This club, though mainly social at present, is by no means entirely devoted to having weekly and monthly "good times." Now and then the members hold a private session and go over the lists of people who are receiving free passes to their theatres. When fraude are detected the editors of the papers which these men claim to represent are advised. With the sanction of the editors the society then issues a bulletin naming the offenders and urging that they be put on the black list.

Among those billed to appear at the Novelty are Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry. They will be seen in the "The Village Cut Up."

"The Kid Lifters" come to the Star.

A GOLD MINE OF INFORMATION ON ALL MINING SUBJECTS AT THE
MINING SHOW
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
NOW ON
AFTERNOON and EVENING
$20,000 Scenographic Production of a Mining Camp.
HIT THE TRAIL WITH THE 20 COW GIRLS

National Arbitration and Peace Congress
CARNEGIE HALL.
SUNDAY Evg., MONDAY Aft. & Evg., TUESDAY Morn. & Evg. WEDNESDAY Aft.
Free admission tickets for each meeting, good for unreserved section of hall and overflow meetings. Apply at Carnegie Hall.
For the Wednesday evening dinner Hotel Astor and Waldorf-Astoria open to both men and women at 6:30 P. M. Tickets at $4 each; price of boxes, seating six persons, at either hotel, $12.00. Address Lindsay Russell, Astor Hotel.

NEW IRWIN'S WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO.
B'wsy & 60th St. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat.
M. M. Theise presents 5th MONTH
Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

Eddie Clarke will head the bill this week at the Gotham with his "Six Winning Widows."

"Pretty Peggy," with Miss Grace Fox in the title role, will be the offering at Payton's Lee Avenue Theatre

At the Imperial the "Alcazar Beauties" will hold the boards.

The Lyceum Stock Company will tell "Why Girls Leave Home."

"General Faulkner's Daughter" will have its first production on any stage at the Bijou.

Last Week of the Real Circus!
BARNUM & BAILEY
Greatest Show on Earth
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
NOW BIGGER AND GRANDER THAN EVER BEFORE.
NEW ARENIC ATTRACTIONS FROM EVERYWHERE.
THE NOVELLOS, Acrobatic and Trained Animal Novelty.
SKI SAILING, the Norwegian Sensation.
The Ever Awful DIP OF DEATH.

UNEQUALED DISPLAYS OF HIGH-SCHOOL HORSES and EXPERT EQUESTRIANISM.
Royal Troupe of Trained Thoroughbreds.
MANUEL HERZOG SCHOOL OF STALLIONS.
EQUINE BALLET OF THE GARLANDS.
Congress of Experts in Haute Ecole.
EDUCATED HORSES AT LIBERTY.
CLIMAX-CAPPING CONCLAVE OF FAR-FAMED RIDERS.
PRETTY AND PICTURESQUE PAGEANT OF THE NATIONS.
Boller Brothers' Bicycle Somersaults.
WINSTON'S SEA-LION JUGGLERS.
Triple Herde of Elephant Performers.
REAL LY BEMARKABLE RIDING SEAL.
SEAGRIST-SILBON Sensational AERIALISTS.
100 CIRCUS ACTS BY 200 FAMOUS PERFORMERS.
Epoch-Making Aerial Congress, Acrobatic Marvels of Two Hemispheres, Special Children's Circus, 40 Funny Clowns, REAL ROMAN HIPPODROME, Racing Glories of All Ages, High-Jumping Horses.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2:00 AND 8:00.
Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie and museums to see the herds of elephants, the giant giraffes, the scores of cages of wild beasts, the odd and curious freaks and living curiosities, the tallest man and woman on earth, the smallest people alive, and the special vaudeville performance in the Curio Hall. Grand Preliminary Concert by Carl Clair's Grand Military Band at 1:30 and 7:30.
Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th St. entrances only.) Reserved Seats 75c., $1.00, and $1.50, children half-price (Madison Av. entrance only.) Boxes $2.00 and $2.50 per seat. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. No seats can be reserved by telephone, but mail orders accompanied by currency will receive prompt attention.
Positively no performances in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, or Paterson this season.

BELASCO THEATRE
42d Street, West of Broadway
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.
Mr. Belasco announces that in response to popular demand MISS FRANCES STARR will appear at a special MAT. EVERY THURSDAY
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO
A NEW AMERICAN PLAY by DAVID BELASCO and RICHARD WALTON TULLY.
Cast of Distinguished Players.
Seats 4 Weeks in Advance.

Madison Sq. THEATRE,
24th St. & B'way. 'Phone, 5910—Gramercy.
LAST TWO WEEKS 211 to 227 TIMES.
Owing to contracts previously made, WALTER N. LAWRENCE regrets to announce the LAST TWO WEEKS of the season's great success,
Carlotta Nillson
In Rachel Crothers's American Play,
The Three of Us
Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Wed & Sat. at 2:15.
Carlotta Nillson Evenings and Sat. Mats.
Laura Nelson Hall Wed. Matinees Only.

Huber's 14th St. Museum
3—BIG FEATURES—3
K. Shimize's Royal Japanese Acrobats.
Meers's New Orleans Minstrels
Together with high-class Vaudeville. The Dalys, Lee's Marionettes, Twin Temple, Raymond Roberts, Ed Pic.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK
WEEK STARTING MON., APR. 15 MATINEES WED. & SAT.
HENRY B. HARRIS Presents
THE LION AND THE MOUSE
By CHARLES KLEIN, Author of "THE MUSIC MASTER."
Direct from Its Run of 600 Performances at the Lyceum Theatre.
Prices 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50.
COMING WEEK BEGINNING
MONDAY, APRIL 22
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Henry W. Savage Announces His New
ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
IN PUCCINI'S 3-ACT JAPANESE OPERATIC MASTERPIECE
MADAME BUTTERFLY
Prices: Lower Floor, $2.50 & $2. First two rows in balcony, $2.50; next three rows, $2; remaining rows in balcony, $1.50; gallery, reserved, $1. Seat Sale Opens Tuesday, April 16.

SHUBERT THEATRE
OPP. CITY HALL.
EVENINGS, 8:15. MATS., 2:15.
Mats. Wed., Sat. BEST SEATS, $1.00
EVENINGS, Best Seats $1.50.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW EVENING
HERBERT KELCEY
EFFIE SHANNON
With FERDINAND GOTTSCHALK
In GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S
"WIDOWERS' HOUSES"
Next Week—Joe Weber & Co. in Dream City

COLUMBIA THEATRE
Phone 1609 Main
Matinees Daily. 15c., 20c., 25c.
$10,000 REWARD

New York Theatres Under Direction of Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Inc.
HIPPODROME
Management MESSRS. SHUBERT & ANDERSON.
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evgs. at 8, 25c to $1.50. Daily Mats. at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00
—ALL THE BEST FEATURES OF—
CIRCUS
24 ACROBATIC ARABS, DIRECT FROM the DESERT. In AMAZING FEATS OF SKILL AND STRENGTH. Marceline, Funniest Clown in the World. Powers' Elephants. Capt. Webb's Seals & Sealions. Schenck-Marvelly Troup of European Acrobats. The Courtly Riding Karolys. Niards, in Unique Feats. Baltus Four, Equilibrists.
SPECTACLE
Mysterious and Dazzling Splendors of
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER
with Wonderful Disappearnce of Mermaids, Who Sink from Sight in a Great Tank of Real Water.
Concluding with the Gorgeous Ballet, "UNDER THE SEA."
WILD WEST
Stirring Pictures of Life on the Western Border.
PIONEER DAYS
in which 100 Real Sioux Indians appear.
Introducing, with the Aid of Wonderful Scenic and Lightning Effects, the Famous GHOST DANCE.
"The Show That Makes Other Shows Look Like Side Shows."

Broadway and 29th Street. Telephone 2848 Madison. PRINCESS Evenings 8:20. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30
LAST TWO WEEKS OF PRESENT SEASON
250TH PERFORMANCE APRIL 27.
MARGARET ANGLIN
HENRY MILLER
IN WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY'S
THE GREAT DIVIDE.
☞ REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 2, AT DALY'S THEATRE.

B'way, bet. 30th and 31st Sts. Evs. 8:20 BIJOU Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
MADAME
NAZIMOVA
In the Comedy,
COMTESSE COQUETTE
From Italian of Roberto Bracco.
Fri., Apr. 19—Special "Doll's House" Mat.

B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1646 Bryant. CASINO Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., at 2:15.
MAIL—"AN UNDOUBTED HIT."
LOUIS MANN
Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, Lotta Faust
In the Penfield, West & Kerker Musical Comedy, The White Hen

42d St. West of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LYRIC TO-MORROW NIGHT
THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY
with MINNIE DUPREE and original cast from Lew Fields' Herald Square Theatre.

B'way & 66th St. Prices, 25-50-75. LINCOLN SQ. THEATRE 'Phone 1464 Col. Evgs., 8:15. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WILLIAM MORRIS STOCK CO.
In De Mille's
THE LOST PARADISE.

Wilbur-Shubert Co., Props. MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Tel. 3506 Columbus
Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:15
WALTER N. LAWRENCE PRESENTS
CYRIL SCOTT IN PRINCE THE CHAP
Edward Peple's Delightful Play, Original Madison Square Theatre Production
LAST NEW YORK ENGAGEMENT.

LINCOLN SQUARE THEATRE, TO-DAY, 2:15. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. GREAT BILL
RICE'S Success & Reisse POPS. Edgar L. Davenport, Sadie Jansell, the great Heywood, Bertha May Manu, and Rice's Girl from Paris, (Star Cast.) West & Nelson and others.

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EDDIE FOY IN THE ORCHID
Great Company, including Amelia Stone Maude Fulton, Laura Guerite, Irene Franklin, Melville Ellis, Jos. W. Herbert, Geo. C. Boniface, Jr., Alfred Hickman, William Rock, Jean Newcombe, and TRIXIE FRIGANZA.
HERALD—"It is highly enough spiced to suit the most jaded palate."
WORLD—"'The Orchid' glows with fun and girls; costumes are bewilderingly lovely."
ALAN DALE—"'The Orchid' is a blooming array of girls and whirls."
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ACTON DAVIES—"'The Orchid' blooms into a big success."
TELEGRAM—"A riot of color, gorgeous costumes, picturesque scenery."
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FREDERICK EDWARD McKAY IN THE MAIL—"'The Orchid' is full of color, bustle, and melody."

PERCY WILLIAMS MODERN VAUDEVILLE

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. Phone 4457 Columbus.
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Vaudeville's Greatest Sensation, HOUDINI "THE JAIL-BREAKER."
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Extra Feature. Extra Feature.
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14TH ST AND 3D AVE. DEWEY MATINEE EVERY DAY.
TO-DAY, MAT. 2:15. 2 GRAND "POPS." To-night 8:15. 25c. & 50c. Tom'w Mon. Mt. & all w'k
DOLAN AND LENHARR, BAILEY AND AUSTIN, BRUNO AND RUSSELL, CHARLES KENNA, THE BRITTONS, McKAY AND CANTWELL, LAURA BENNETT, THE MUSICAL REEDS, THE DEWEYSCOPE, THE GAIETY GIRLS, 'Casey's Vacation,' Pat White

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TO-DAY, MAT. 2:15. RESERVED SEATS 25c. To-night 8:15. 25c. & 50c Tw Mon. Mat. and All Week.
FRED BOND & CO., COLLINS & HART, FIELDS & WARD, ECKHOFF & GORDEN, THE DR WITTS, ALLEN & DELMAIN, NELLIE SEYMOUR, BELL BOYS TRIO, THE CHAMPIONS, THE PARISIAN BELLES. (WhitmanSist's, W. Robinson

ASTOR 45th St. E'wey, Wagenhals & Kemper, Managers.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Evs. 8:15.
3d WEEK
"Scores Success."—AMERICAN.
"New and Clever Comedy."—HERALD.
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"CERTAINLY ONE OF THE BEST PLAYS OF THE SEASON."—Eve. Post.
Wagenhals & Kemper present
THE AMBITIOUS Mrs. ALCOTT
By Leo Ditrichstein and Percival Pollard

IRVING Pl. Theatre. Monday Ev'g, $20. Last Time, Schaffmeyer's Comedy, "Ehrliche Menschen"; Tues. Ev'g, Benefit for G. Bischel & G. Herrnstadt; Wed. & Thur. Ev'gs, Moser & Girndt's Comedy, "Mit Vergnuegen"; Fri. Ev'g, Benefit for Willi Thaller, & Sat. Mat. & Ev'g, Leon's Comedy Drama, "Gebildete Menschen."

GRAND JOE WEBER AND HIS ALL STAR COMPANY
LILLIAN BLAUVELT, OTIS HARLAN, MADELYN MARSHALL, MAURICE FARKOA, LILLIAN LEE, WILL T. HODGE, LOIS EWELL, FRANK BELCHER
CECILIA LOFTUS and JOE WEBER
In DREAM CITY and THE MAGIC KNIGHT
Matinee Same Big Bill as To-day To-NIGHT
GENARO & BAILEY, SLOAN & WALLACE, ED LATELL, 3 CONSTANTINE Sisters, Post & Russell, others.
25c., 50c.

NEW STAR 107th St. & Lex. Av. DOLLY SWEET KEMPER MOLLY O'
15 Mats. 25 Mon., Wed., 35 and 50 Sat.
To-Night BIG SUNDAY CONCERT. 15, 25, 35, 50c
Genaro & Bailey & 15 All Star Vaudeville Acts.

IN THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

Souvenir Medals May Be Sold by Government

Assay Commission Makes Report and Suggests a Coin Collection, and Also Decorations for Philadelphia Mint.

MINTS have to do with a kind of ware that has always suffered from attentions paid to it by persons who love the coin of the realm not wisely but too well. Sometimes, but rarely, have Kings and mint-masters put more value of metal into coins than was safe; but the mistake generally has been the other way; moreover, private persons in their rude zeal have copied such knaveries by clipping and sweating these counters of commerce.

In order to keep, therefore, a rigid check on the quantity of metals and alloys used in pieces of coin it has been the custom for the Director of the Mint to set aside a number of coins from each issue, cause them to be sealed up, and carefully preserved for tests as to their ingredients and weight.

At the United States Mint this testing is the business of an Assay Commission established by law. The commission of sixteen persons designated by the President is chosen so as to represent all parts of the country. The report on the coinage of 1906, from test-coins set aside in the regular way, was intrusted to Dr. George F. Kunz of New York and Prof. E. C. Franklin of San Francisco, Capt. C. E. Garner of Jacksonville, Fla., and Prof. Mendenhall of the University of Wisconsin, the Hon. Olin Merrill of Vermont, and Mr. Edward Whitaker of St. Louis. Representative Rayburn of the House, Mr. Henry Cleveland Perkins of Washington, D. C., and Dr. James Lewis Howe of Washington and Lee University, together with Prof. Owen Lewis Shinn of Philadelphia did not have far to go to meet the commission. Utah sent Mr. Frank Knox and South Dakota the Hon. A. O. Ringsrud. New Hampshire was represented by Mr. John W. Kelley, Iowa by the Hon. Sidney A. Foster, Connecticut by Mr. J. C. Mitchelson, and Western New York by Prof. E. Merritt of Cornell. This differs from other annual reports by having supplemental resolutions, which recommend steps that are not without interest to American artists.

After suggesting that two sets of all coins minted in the United States be deposited with the collection of the United States Mint for a future record of the work of the various mints at Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco, and New Orleans, the resolution continues: "That Congress place the coin collection of the United States on a par with those of England, France, Germany, and other great nations by purchasing the famous coins of all periods, appropriating, say, $20,000—and to annually appropriate $5,000—for the purchase of coins for the collection; these coins to serve as models for the mint authorities, for artist students, and the education of the general public. The United States ranking only about No. 15 in the great collections. This annual sum could be raised by the sale of an annual souvenir medal."

Our Government has struck medals for special occasions, but it has no arrangements like the Monnaie in Paris, which supplies a number of beautiful medallions and medals by distinguished sculptors to collectors and those who desire to make presents. The Assay Commission thinks that a souvenir medal would have a large sale, and that by pursuing this kind of work the medals would help the people to educate themselves in medallic art, and at the same time provide a fund to more than cover all the expenses incurred.

Another suggestion of the resolution refers to the Philadelphia Mint as the largest, oldest, and most visited, looking to an appropriate decoration of the interior:

"Inasmuch as the United States Mint in Philadelphia is annually visited by 100,000 visitors, and as the visit is one of great interest and study, this commission would respectfully suggest that in the beautiful foyer and staircase of the mint the pannels be filled with emblematic frescoes by our great artists, giving views of gold and silver mining, metallurgical work, ancient, mediaeval, and modern minting processes artistically idealized."

The use of the word "fresco" in this passage is not to be taken literally as recommending the employment of water-colors on moist plaster, but stands for decorations in color generally. Very likely it would be found that mossic will fit the panels alluded to better than other vehicles because of its adaptability to architectural surroundings of the kind one sees in the Philadelphia Mint.

The Mint is one of the most popular of buildings in Philadelphia and few tourists who make a stay in the City of Brotherly Loot fail to take a look at its collections. That these collections are far behind the times is scarcely surprising when we consider how inartistic our coinage is and how little the authorities of the Mint appear awnre of the fact. That the Assay Commission, composed of representative men from all parts of the country, should have strayed from the regular beaten path of a report of this nature into a recommendation to inject a little art into the Mint itself, is not a little comforting. For it may wake the sleepers in comfortable Philadelphia and catch the eye of the President himself, who has large powers over the coinage. Perhaps it may help to hasten the reform of the designs on our coins, which are at present actively engaged in spreading an idea of bad art throughout the country.

A building of age and importance like the Mint at Philadelphia should have had some embellishments long ago. Our mural painters are many and expert; they would make the gloomy halls of the mint resplendent and place on its walls pictures that would teach many things about the origin and history of coins to all who visit the mint, which things are only known to those who make a special study of the subject. Passing from the general topics spread on the walls of entrance hall and stairway the visitor would have before him in properly arranged cases not only the coins of his own country but those of others. With an annual fund to purchase coins and medals the Philadelphia mint would possess in the course of time a very instructive museum of coinage and medallic art.

THE CZARINA OF RUSSIA WITH THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS MICHAILEVITCH.

Current Art Matters

Among the groups into which the artists of Dresden, Saxony, have divided themselves are "Portfolio," (Mappe,) comprising six painters; "Guild," (Zunft,) containing twenty-five members; "Bridge," (Brücke,) with seven comrades—let us hope not to play bridge—and "Elbinns," who count up one dozen. Many but by no means all of the members of these little coteries have separated themselves from the Dresden Art Association, which has a clubhouse in the old city. Probably the artists are protesting against the management by laymen of important affairs in the association.

Another Frenchman of the provinces has left a collection of paintings and other art works to his native town, the ancient cathedral and coronation town of Rheims. It is particularly strong in the Romanticists of 1830-1875. M. Henri Vasnier has provided by will some 100,000f. for the cost of keeping up the gallery, but he has made a proviso that the town shall keep the collections in a special room containing a black marble tablet setting forth his name as donor in letters of gold.

In Germany the artists have been stimulated by prizes to send in designs for the Hamburg-American Line of steamships. The competition is to provide a placard and an advertisement for the First Bismarck of the line that runs from Hamburg to Havana and Vera Cruz. The prizes are 3,000, 2,000, and 1,000 marks, or about $750, $500, and $250.

The tenth annual exhibition of the Society of Painters of Mountains is open in Paris. Among the exhibiting artists who are better or less well known are Iwill and Didier-Pouget, the painter of mountains and heather in La Doddogne. Switzerland is naturally represented in many of the canvases, but Gagliardini shows views of the Alpes Maritimes, and Schrader has sketches of the Peak of Teneriffe, the bold heights round about the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, and a view from the summit of Corcovado.

A portrait of Sir Walter Scott by Henry Raeburn has been discovered in the house of Mrs. Bishop at Richmond, England. It is in bad condition, the paint having chipped off in several spots and a crease appearing right across the nose. Owing to its dilapidated look Mrs. Bishop thought it was of little value, but experts have told her that it is an original Raeburn, and a replica of those belonging to the Raeburn family, the Earl of Home, and the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The picture will be reproduced in Putnam's Magazine. It is now considered worth $60,000.

The municipal museum in Venice, the Museo Correr, is housed in one of those palaces on the Grand Canal which were used as headquarters by the merchants of different foreign countries. It is just at present making a loan exhibit of art objects relating to Carlo Goldoni of Venice, the playwright and composer of musical comedies and burlesques, who ended his career in Paris, where he found more appreciation and less envy and jealousy than in Venice. It was in Paris and in French that he wrote "The Kindly Curmudgeon," recently played here by an Italian company, and in Paris that he composed in French his interesting memoirs. He died at the beginning of the French Revolution. Some of the apartments in the Museo Correr are in the Rococo style, belonging to Goldoni's period, and these have been used for the loan exhibition. A three-quarter portrait of Goldoni by Longhi and other likenesses are shown. Small figures clothed in costumes of the eighteenth century are arranged in groups. Theatres such as Goldoni had to fill when he was both playwright and manager are represented by clever models. Two big carnival scenes by G. B. Tiepolo are lent by Count Papadopoli.

The Whipple School of Art, organized three years ago, has an attendance this season of about fifty pupils, who are doing very satisfactory work. The illustration class is particularly interested in its work, as it is paying special attention to grouping and composition.

The evening class includes several professional and business men who take up art as a diversion, or hope in time to make it a profession. A well-known actor and stage manager, who lately appeared with one of Lew Fields's productions, is also a frequent student at the school.

Unlike other art schools, the Whipple continues its classes all the year around. Assistant instructors are Mr. Asao Habu, a Japanese, and Miss A. C. Coles, who have taken several medals and money prizes for water colors and oil paintings at the State art exhibitions of South Carolina. The first masquerade dance ever given by the students was held on the 7th of February. Many interesting costumes were worn—Spanish, Japanese, and Mexican.

Some Illustrations in To-day's Supplement

Portrait of Leo XIII.'s Favorite Cardinal—A Painter of Pueblo Indians—Prizes at the Carnegie Institute's International Show.

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL is an uncommonly grateful subject for a painter, as Mr. Maurice Fromkes discovered when he came to paint him. His combination of Spanish and Irish blood is thought, perhaps not without reason, to give him an individuality, a distinction. He has the look of a man who can breathe easily the air of the Vatican, always charged with politics, and lend grace to debates which seem to most people peculiarly sterile and uninteresting. There is very little to be seen in him of the stately magnificence which at one time was a national characteristic among Spaniards of high rank and made them very distinct in manners and conversation from Frenchman and Italians. His manner is simple and unassuming.

The portrait here reproduced was painted at the Pope's Summer residence, Castel Gandalfo, whither the Pope never went again after the occupation of Rome by the armies of Victor Emmanuel. Neither has Pope Pius consented to break the self-imposed rule never to quit the Vatican, although the Summer seat is only some seventeen miles away from Rome, not far from Albano. It was there that Mr. Fromkes passed many agreeable hours painting the likeness of a man who is said to have had great weight in the councils of Leo XIII. The cross he wears consists of large rubies, and was given him by the late Holy Father.

Founders' Day at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg is always the pretext for some festivity, but last Wednesday there was more of interest going on than ever before. The institute now stands in its enlarged grandeur, and a fresh donation of millions was announced. Moreover, an international art exhibition was opened. From this collection the customary three paintings were selected by a jury of artists and duly given prizes consisting of a medal and a round sum of money in each case. They are reproduced in to-day's Pictorial Supplement.

The first prize has fallen to a Frenchman for his group called "The Bath," a nude woman, back turned, who is about to drape herself after the bath. Beside her stands the sedan chair in which she has been brought to the lakeside. It is by Gaston La Touche. Original in composition and full of sunlight and happy painting of flesh in the open air, it has met the approval of the jury composed of American and foreign painters.

The second goes to Mr. Thomas Eakins of Philadelphia for his standing portrait of Prof. Leslie Miller, a picture which was shown in New York at one of the regular annual exhibitions some time ago. The professor is in walking dress, and with one hand in his pocket addresses a class as he holds a sheet of manuscript in his right hand. The picture is a triumph of realism.

Third prize went to Miss Olga de Bosnauska of Paris for the portrait of a lady seated.

In the Pictorial Supplement also are pictures of Indian life among the pueblo tribes of New Mexico, by Eanger Irving Couse. This associate of the National Academy devotes himself to the Indians, especially those in and about Taos Pueblo. He has a studio dwelling in the little town of Taos, which lies near the Pueblo; there he spends his Summers, returning each Autumn with fresh spoils.

One picture represents two Indians propitiating the god of water by planting prayer plumes, small sticks to which feathers are firmly attached, round a pool wherein dwells the tricksy god. In another an Indian with his throwing stick in hand watches a couple of cranes feeding in a pond. A third, called "An Idyll of the Woods," shows an Indian playing on the native pipe, and a fourth, called "The Magic Forest," is a "love song" or serenade to the young girl who has come to the pool to get water in one of those jars ornamented with symbolical designs which the Pueblo Indians make. "The Mirror Signal" catches a couple of Indians sending wireless messages by sunlight to a distant comrade. "A Mountain Hunter" peers down an opening in the grove of aspens at a bird in flight. Over his back hangs a wild goose, but he hopes to make a larger bag before setting his face toward the pueblo.

EXHIBITION FOR CARICATURISTS

Annual exhibition for the caricaturists! They are about to launch in Paris a new Salon which will exhibit each year a gathering of French and foreign works of art humoristic, or at any rate purporting to suggest wit, humor, and fun. The initial show is promised soon at the Palais de Glace, in the Champs Elysées. The veteran Russian humorist who has been amusing Paris for thirty years under the name of Caran d'Ache will exhibit many cartoons and small caricatures referring to questions of church, army, navy, and municipal officers, European politics, and parochial matters only the boulevardier understands. Cappiello, Faivre, Sem, Charles Léandre, Steinlen, and Albert Guillaume will contribute. A well-chosen international exhibition, with the best caricatures from New York, Berlin, London, and Paris, ought to prove a popular after-dinner attraction for people who love to laugh. Some of the Paris funny pencils are also artists in the finer sense—Steinlen, for instance.

With the Musicians in Opera, Concert, Recital

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

APRIL.

14—Victor Herbert, evening, Daly's Theatre.
14—Volpe Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Francis Macmillen, violinist, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
17—Lhévinne, piano recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
18—Music Settlement Concert, afternoon, Mendelssohn Hall.
18—Olive Mead Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
18—Rubinstein Club, evening, Waldorf-Astoria.
20—Frances Van Veen and William H. Lee song recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
22—Ernesto Consolo, piano recital evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
23—Musurgia Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
23—Church Choral Society, afternoon.
25—Pauline Donalda, song recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
25—University Glee Club, evening, Waldorf-Astoria.
30—Alwin Schroeder and the Kneisel Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.

MAY.

3—Hans Kronold, 'cello recital, evening, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.
7—Vienna Male Choir, evening, Carnegie Hall.
9—Vienna Male Choir, evening, Carnegie Hall.

Last Week at the Manhattan Opera House.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN announces the following programme for the twentieth and last week of the season of opera at the Manhattan Opera House. In addition to the final appearances of all the artists Mme. Calvé will be heard for the three last times and Maestro Campanini will make his official farewell on Friday evening. There will be opera performances every evening besides the usual Saturday matinée.

On Monday evening "Rigoletto" will be sung, with Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria, and Messrs. Bonci, Sammarco, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, and Venturini. Mr. Campanini will conduct.

Tuesday evening "Carmen" will be sung, marking the seventh appearance of Mme. Calvé. The supporting singers are Mmes. Zeppilli, Trentini, (who makes her reappearance after her recent illness,) Giaconia, Messrs. Dalmorès, Sévellhac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz,, Reschiglian, Mr. Campanini conducting.

Wednesday evening "Martha" will be given in Italian with Mmes. Donalda and De Cisneros and Messrs. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Mr. Max Bendix will conduct.

Thursday evening Mme. Calvé sings for the eighth time. There will be a double bill. "Pagliacci" will be sung in Italian, with Mme. Zeppilli as "Nedda" (for the first time) and Messrs. Bassi, Sammarco, Reschiglian and Venturini.

"La Navarraise" will be repeated with Mme. Calvé and Messrs. Dalmorès, Altchevsky, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Arimondi. Mr. Campanini will conduct both operas.

Friday evening is Mr. Campanini's farewell night, officially, although the maestro will conduct again on Saturday. "Rigoletto" will be sung with Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria, and Messrs. Bonci, Sammarco, Gilibert, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, and Venturini. Mr. Bonci and Mme. Pinkert will be heard for the last time on this occasion, and the other singers, and Mlle. Zaccaria and Messrs. Ancona, Arimondi, Venturini, and Mugnoz.

After the second act of "Puritani" the prologue from "Mefistofele" (Boito) will be given by Arimondi, assisted by the chorus and stage band.

Saturday matinee occurs the ninth and last appearance of Mme. Calvé. "Carmen" will be sung in French and the supporting cast includes Mlle. Zeppilli, Trentini, and Giaconia, and Messrs. Dalmorès, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Mr. Campanini conducts.

Saturday evening at popular prices the last opera of the season will be sung. "Aïda" is to be given in Italian, with Mmes. Russ and De Cisneros, Messrs. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, and Tecchi. Mr. Campanini will conduct.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

The third and last of a series of three concerts by the Volpe Symphony Orchestra will be given this afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Henrietta Michelson, pianist, will be the soloist. The programme includes Beethoven's Second Symphony, MacDowell's tone poems, "Hamlet" and "Ophelia"; Beethoven's concerto in G major for piano, and Goldmark's overture "In the Springtime." It is announced that this orchestra will give three concerts next season, on Nov. 28, Jan. 23, and March 26.

Francis Macmillen, violinist, assisted by Rosina Van Dyk, soprano, will give a recital in Mendelssohn Hall next Tuesday evening. The programme follows: Devil's Trill, Tartini, Francis Macmillen; concerto in D major, Paganini, Francis Macmillen; Bell Song from "Lakme," Delibes, Mme. Rosina Van Dyk; (a) Legende, Christian Sinding; (b) Hungarian Dance in A major, Brahms-Joachim; (c) Aziola, (The Owl,) Ernest Blake; (d) The Bee, Fr. Schubert; (e) Saltellata Caprice, A. Randegger, Jr., Francis Macmillen; (a) Liebes Feier, Weingartner; (b) Fruhlingsnacht, Schumann; (c) Ein Traum, Grieg; (d) Serenade, Strauss, Mme. Rosina Van Dyk; Concerto in F sharp minor, Ernst, Francis Macmillen. Mr. Richard Hageman will be at the piano.

Josef Lhevinne will give a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Edward MacDowell fund. The programme includes Brahms's F minor sonata, Chopin's "Allegro de Concert," MacDowell's "Winter," "Eagle," and "Moto Perpetuo," and two preludes, a nocturne in F and a C major etude, by Rubinstein.

The last Sunday night concert of the season at the Manhattan Opera House will be given to-night. Verdi's "Requiem" will be sung, with Mmes. Russ and de Cisneros and Messrs. Altchevsky and Arimondi as soloists. Mr. Campanini will conduct Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and Liszt's fourth "Rhapsody Hongroise," and the other soloists will be Mme. Gilibert and Messrs. Gilibert and Ancona.

The Olive Mead Quartet will give a concert in Mendelssohn Hall next Thursday evening. The programme will include Novacek's quartet, Opus 10; Mozart's duet for violin and viola, and Mendelssohn's quartet in D major.

Victor Herbert and his orchestra will give another concert at Daly's Theatre to-night. The novelty of the evening will be variations on an old German folksong by Ochs. The soloist is Miss Ada Chambers, who will sing Delibes's "Arioso" and Herbert's setting of Swinburne's "If Love Were What the Rose Is."

A concert will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on next Thursday afternoon by the pupils of the Music School Settlement, assisted by Charles Gilibert. An orchestra composed of pupils of the school will play under the direction of David Mannes. Mr. Gilibert will sing two groups of songs.

IN THE ORGAN LOFTS.

A new cantata, "Victory Divine," was presented at the Church of the Heavenly Rest last Thursday evening by the choir, organ, and a full orchestra. The cantata was under the direction of the composer, J. Christopher Marks, who is organist and choirmastar of the church.

Derrick Van Norden, tenor, has been engaged as soloist for Temple Emanu-El, commencing May 1. He will be the soloist with the Rubinstein Club at its concert at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 18, when he will sing an air from Leohcavallo's "Zaza," Meyar's "Before the Dawn," Bohm's "Das Echo," Engle's "My Heart," and Spross's "I Love and the World Is Mine." Mr. Van Norden leaves New York on April 21 to sing two performances of "Carmen" in Indianapolis, a series of recitals in Indiana, and ends his tour on May 9 in Morgantown, West Va., where he will sing in Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

There will be a special service this afternoon of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of New York, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

CHANGES IN CHURCH CHOIRS.

The following changes in church choirs will take place on May 1:

Mrs. Grace C. Kahler of Tacoma will be soprano soloist of the West Presbyterian Church, on Forty-second Street. This is the church where Clementine de Vare once received the largest salary ever paid a choir singer in this city.

Grace W. Sims, soprano, goes from the First Presbyterian Church, on lower Fifth Avenue, to Janes Methodist Church, Brooklyn.

Florence La Salls Fiske, contralto, goes from St. Andrew's Methodist Church to Holy Trinity Church.

William Philip, tenor, goes from St. Matthew's Church to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

E. J. Beach, tenor, goes from the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church to the position of precentor in the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City.

J. S. MacDonald, for eight years tenor soloist at St. James's Methodist Church, 126th Street and Madison Avenue, goes to the West End Presbyterian Church, 105th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Georgs S. Madden, baritone, goes from the Baptist Church, Montclair, N. J., to Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and 122d Street.

Tom Daniel, basso, goes from Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-ninth Street, to St. Bartholomew's Church.

Mrs. Lorene Rogers, soprano, of Kansas City, goes to the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue.

Emma Brett, contralto, goes from Calvary Methodist Church, Harlem, to St. Paul's Methodist Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue.

Franklin Riker, tenor, goes from St. John's Chapel, Varick Street, to St. Paul's Methodist Church.

A. S. Ely, baritone, goes from the Washington Square Methodist Church to St. Paul's Methodist Church.

G. A. Hubbard, tenor, comes from the Second Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle, to the Washington Square Methodist Church.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, where A. Y. Cornell is organist and choir director, on April 18. The soloists will be Louise Voigt, Emma Brett, Cecil James, C. N. Granville, and Grant Austin, the boy soprano. On Monday, April 22, Mr. Cornell will give a song recital in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.

Edward Bromberg has been engaged to sing solo bass at Old Trinity Church until May 1.

Sally Frothingham Akens, soprano of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, will spend two months in Paris this Summer studying with Frank King Clark.

CROTCHETS.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences announces a piano recital by Josef Lhevinne on Thursday, April 18. On April 24, 25, 26, and 27 Mr. Savage's English Company will present "Madam Butterfly" at the New Montauk Theatre, under the auspices of the Institute. Last Thursday evening the Brooklyn Saengerbund of eighty male voices, Hugo Steinbruch, conductor, gave a concert in Association Hall. The soloists were Maria Nichols, violinist, and Louise B. Voigt, soprano.

The Cantata Club, Albert Gerard-Thiers, musical director, will give a second concert of the season at Duryea's, 200 West Seventy-second Street, on the evening of April 29. The club will be assisted by the Richard Arnold Sextette, with solos by Albert Gerard-Thiers, tenor; Hans Kronold, 'cellist, and Richard Arnold, violinist.

William C. Carl, organist, is giving a series of concerts in the West.

A concert is to be given in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 7, for the benefit of a Spanish Church, to be erected in the vicinity of the Hispanic Society of America. Madame Eames, Emilio de Gogorza, and Victor Herbert and his full orchestra will furnish the programme. The whole affair will be under the auspices of the Archbishop of New York.

On Tuesday, April 16, in the Pouch Gallery, Brooklyn, the Fenelon Reading Circle will be addressed by Prof. Hooper, Director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. A musical programme has been prepared by Mrs. Jennie Campbell-Keough, and Master Ralph Helwarth, boy soprano, will sing.

A special performance of "Aida" was given at the Manhattan Opera House last Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Garibaldi Society.

Corinne Rider-Kelsey, soprano; J. Humbird Duffey, baritone, and Hans Kronold, 'cellist, all of New York, will be the soloists at the concert of the Arion Club, Jersey City, on April 26. Mr. Duffey sings in four performances of "Sampson and Delilah" and two of "Faust," during this week, with the Boston Festival Orchestra tour in New England. He also sings in Mendelssohn's "Elijah" in Ithaca on April 27, and in Morgantown, W. Va., on May 9.

The pupils of Ferdinand Carri gave a concert in Mendelssohn Hall last Wednesday evening. Israel Cohen played a polonaise by Wieniawski.

The Orange Musical Union will give Elgar's "King Olaf," under the direction of Arthur Mees. Two New York singers, Cecil Jones and Frank Croxton, will be among the soloists.

Genevieve Clark Wilson will sing at a concert at the Hotel Majestic to-morrow, and with the Troy Choral Society on Wednesday. She sings with the Hammond Choral Society in Brooklyn on April 23 in Elgar's "Light of Life" and Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer." The other soloists on this occasion will be Genevieve Wheat, contralto; George Carris, tenor, and Frank Croxton, bass. On April 24 and 25 Mrs. Wilson will sing with the Church Choral Society, together with Pearl Benedict, contralto; Dr. Lawson, tenor, and Frank Croxton, bass. On May 14 and 15 Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Croxton will sing in the Manchester, N. H., festival in "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

The Euterpian Society of Allentown, Penn., C. A. Marks, conductor, will present Verdi's "Requiem" on May 21, with the following soloists: E. V. Root, soprano; Genevieve Wheat, contralto; Dr. Lawson, tenor, and Frank Croxton, bass.

Leon Rennay, a baritone, who sings French songs with a great deal of charm, and who for the past two years has been an especial exponent of the works of Reynaldo Hahn, has just returned to England after a tour of America. Mr. Rennay has given recitals in many American cities, but no public recital in New York. He will return next season, however, and it is his present intention to give a concert in New York some time in December.

In London Mr. Rennay will give several recitals during the season, possibly including one with Mr. Hahn. Although it is as a singer of modern French songs that he is best known, Mr. Rennay sings German, English, and Italian songs also.

OPERAS OF THE WEEK.

Monday—"Rigoletto," evening, Manhattan.
Tuesday—"Carmen," evening, Manhattan.
Wednesday—"Martha," evening, Manhattan.
Thursday—"Pagliacci" and "La Navarraise," evening, Manhattan.
Friday—"Rigoletto," evening, Manhattan.
Saturday—"Carmen," afternoon, Manhattan.
Saturday—"Aïda," evening, Manhattan.

Cecil James, tenor, will sing in the Greenville, S. C., festival on May 15, 16, and 17.

Hans Kronold will give a 'cello recital in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Friday evening, May 3.

NOTES OF MUSICAL EVENTS.

Lucy I. Marsh, soprano, sang at the Sherbrooke (Canada) Music Festival on April 9, 10, and 11.

The fourth private meeting of the Manuscript Society of New York was held last evening in the rooms of the National Arts Club. The programme was devoted entirely to the compositions of G. Ferrata of Beaver College, Beaver, Penn. The artists who appeared were, besides Mr. Ferrata, Isador Schnitzler and David Robinson, violinists; S. Van Praag, violist; Victor Sorlin, 'cellist; Denis Chabot and Mrs. Lawrence Litchfield, pianists; Elfrieda Wegner, contralto; Louis F. Haslanger, bass, and Cora E. Guild, soprano.

Pauline Donalda of the Manhattan Opera Company will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on the evening of April 25. The programme will include an air from Gluck's "Iphigenie," Mozart's "Voi che Sapete," Haydn's "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair," Schumann's "Nussbaum," Schubert's "Du bist die Ruh," Brahms's "Meine Liebe ist grun," Faure's "Les Berceaux," Chaminade's "Si J'etais Jardinier," Bemberg's "Chansons des Baisers," Ronald's "The Dove" and "'Tis June," and Mrs. Beach's "The Year's at the Spring." Mme. Donalda gives a concert on April 25 in Montreal, and sails for London on April 27, where she will sing with the Covent Garden Company.

A concert will be given by the Heinebund Society, Carl Kapp conductor, at Terrace Garden to-night. The soloists will be Hans Kronold, 'cellist; Blanche Duffield, soprano, and Louis F. Haslanger, bass.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL | Monday Evening | APRIL 22 at 8.15
ONLY NEW YORK RECITAL OF ERNESTO
CONSOLO
THE DISTINGUISHED PIANIST.
Reserved Seats $1.50 and $1.00, at Box Office.
Direction of HAENSEL & JONES.

Mendelssohn Hall. | Thurs. Eve., | APRIL 25 at 8:15.
Song Recital | PAULINE Donalda
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Res. Seats $1 to $2 at Box Office & 10 E. 17th

NOVELLI
In 3 Comedies.
"Il Burbero Benefico."
"A Tempest in a Teapot."
"60 Minutes Too Soon."
FAREWELL APPEARANCE WALDORF-ASTORIA, To-Morrow Eve. 8.30. Tickets at Waldorf & Tyson's.

Mendelssohn Hall, Tues. Aft., Apr. 16, at 3.
FAREWELL VIOLIN RECITAL OF
FRANCIS MACMILLEN
Direction Loudon Charlton. (Steinway Piano.)
Tickets 50c. to $1.50. Box Office & 10 E. 17th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
VOLPE SYMPHONY Orchestra A. D. VOLPE, Conductor.
Soloist, HENRIETTA MICHELSON
Seats 25c. to $1.50 at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Last Concert, Thursday Eve., April 18, at 8:15.
Olive Mead Quartet
Tickets, $1.50, at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.

AMY GRANT IN MUSICAL READINGS.
Astor Gallery, Waldorf-Astoria. Thur. Ap. 18, 3:30

AMUSEMENT.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
34th St., Near 8th Av.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
Prices...50c. to $1.50
Admission ..... 50c.
Last Grand Popular Concert
Box Office open all day to-day from 10 A.M.
SOLOISTS:
Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros, Lejeune; MM. Altchevsky, Ancona, Arimondi, and Entire Manhattan Opera Chorus and Orchestra.
Conductor, Campanini.
VERDI'S REQUIEM—Part I.
1. Requiem and Kyrie.
Soprano, Mezzo-Soprano, Tenor, Bass, and Chorus.
" Dies Irae".....Chorus
a. " Mors Stupebit ".....Bass Solo
b. " Liber Scriptus,"
Mezzo-Soprano Solo
c. Trio. " Quia sum miser."
Soprano, Mezzo-Soprano, Tenor
d. " Salva me fons pietati."
Soprano, Mezzo-Soprano, Tenor, Bass
e. " Recordare," Duet,
Soprano, Mezzo-Soprano
f. " Ingemisco ".....Tenor Solo
g. " Confutatis ".....Bass Solo
h. " Lacrimosa "...Soprano, Mezzo-Soprano, Tenor, Bass and Chorus
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
INTERMISSION.
2. Symphony No. 5.....Beethoven
a. Allegro con brio. c. Allegro.
b. Andante con moto. d. Allegro Finale
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
3. Rhapsody Hongroise, No. 2.....Liszt
M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
4. Aria of Lenski from "E. Oneyghin" Tschaikowsky
M. ALTCHEVSKY.
5. Duet from "Les Dragons de Villars".....Millart
MME. LEJEUNE—M. GILIBERT.
6. Aria of Urbano from "The Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
MME. DE CISNEROS.
7. Cavatina from "Barbier di Siviglia" Rossini
M. ANCONA.
8. "Inflammatus" from "Stabat Mater".....Rossini
MME. RUSS and ENTIRE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE CHORUS
Conductor, M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
TO-MORROW (MON.) at 8.15—Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Reschiglian, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Romolo Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
TUES., APR. 16, at 8:15, 7th appearance of MME. CALVE. Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevellhac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
WED., APR. 17, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTA. Mmes. Donalda, De Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Max Bendix.
THURS., APR. 18, at 8:15, Eighth appearance of MME. CALVE. GRAND DOUBLE BILL Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Zeppilli; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Reschiglian, Venturini; and Massenet's opera, LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Arimondi. Conductor, Campanini.
FRI., APR. 19, at 8:15, Farewell M. Cleofonte Campanini, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Zeppilli, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Reschiglian, Romolo Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
After the 2d act, prologue from Mephistopheles, Boito. M. Arimondi, and Chorus and Band.
SAT. MAT., APR. 20, at 2:15, 9th appearance of MME. CALVE. Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 20, at 8:15, Last Night of the Season, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, De Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini. Prices 75c., $3.00.
Seats for all Above Now Selling.
Next Season Subscription Sale now open.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by Hy Mayer

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A PROPOSED STATUE OF MR. CARNEGIE FOR THE PEACE PALACE.

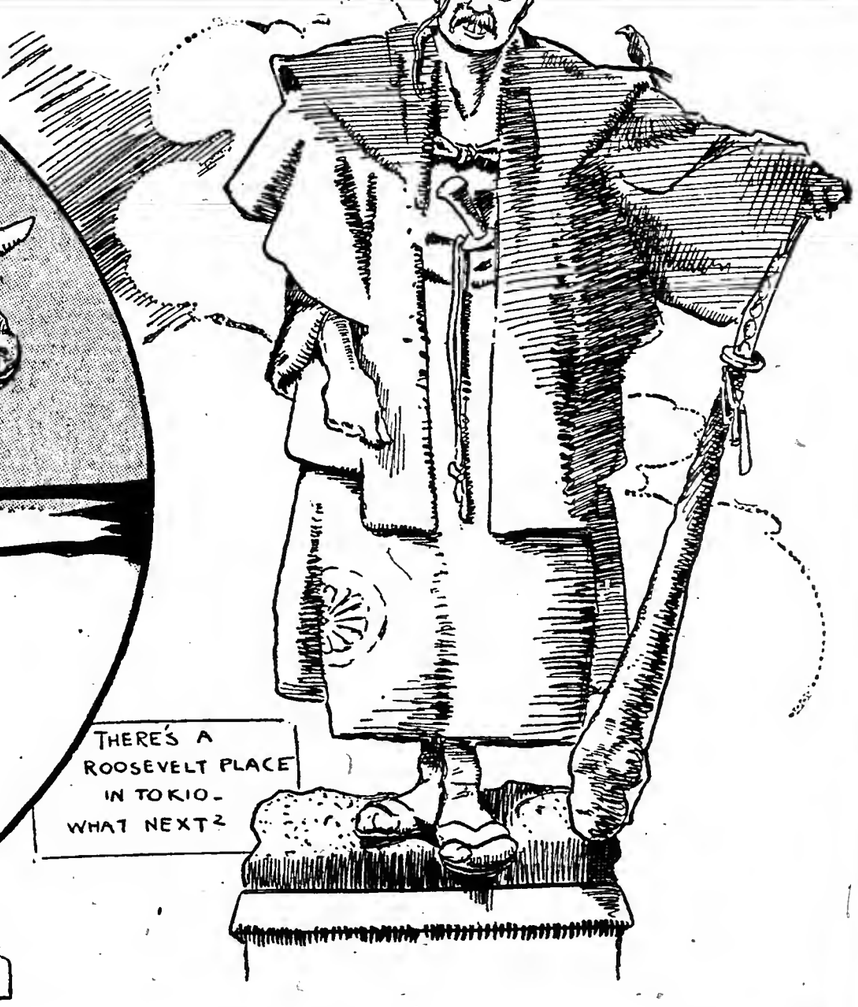

PART SIX
REAL ESTATE SECTION

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1907.

PART SIX
REAL ESTATE SECTION

Speculative Attention Now Centred In Properties of Great Value

Remarkable Group of Transactions Which Has Marked Return of Operations from Vacant Lots to Business Districts—New High Records Created—Lower Broadway's "Boom."

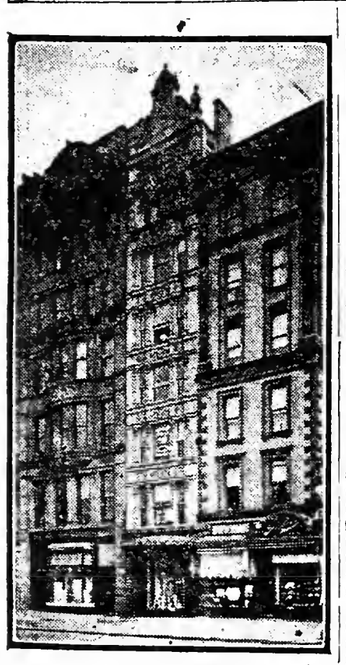

481 FIFTH AVENUE.
OVER $300,000.

After a carnival of lot buying covering a period of nearly two years the real estate market has turned again within the last few months to high-grade properties in the neighborhoods around the important business and transportation centres, and has yielded a series of transactions almost without parallel in the city's real estate history.

Each of these transactions, no doubt, has had its own peculiar and interesting features, but all of them have been to a large measure based upon the principle that the great expansion of the city that is in progress all the time, but which will be more impressively shown in two or three years, will operate in two ways. In other words, the fact that vastly larger areas are soon to be accessible from Manhattan has served not only to increase values in these outlying districts, but has also brought about a correspondingly large advance in centrally located Manhattan properties.

Even with this city's vast supply of cash looking for these gilt-edged speculative opportunities, it took this principle considerably longer to "sink in" than it did the idea of suburban possibilities, but it was finally made the basis of a remarkable series of transactions, and has occasioned advances in value no less spectacular than those reported in connection with suburban acreage deals.

To speak of a lower Broadway "boom" may seem strange, since a boom is something usually associated with the further Bronx or Long Island. Yet it was only a few weeks ago that lower Broadway had as fine a boom as was ever experienced by a promising suburb. On the west side of the great downtown thoroughfare, from Cortlandt to Dey Street, there is a block in which there had not been a transfer of property for years. Within a few weeks six out of the ten old buildings on the block changed hands, as the result of six many separate transactions, for the aggregate consideration of about $3,000,000. The old building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Cortlandt Street was sold for $710,000—a figure approximating $300 a square foot, one of the highest ever paid in the downtown section, if one may except the famous Stillman corner at Broadway and Wall Street.

At the other end of the block, at Dey Street, the City Investing Company took over the two parcels owned by the Mercantile National Bank for $1,000,000, while in the middle of the block No. 181 was bought by John G. Wendel, who possibly is the expert referred to by Robert E. Dowling as the shrewdest of them all in that he never sold a piece of real estate. The adjoining buildings, Nos. 177 and 179, also changed hands, the buyer in either case being the tenant. For those merchants who want to retain lower Broadway locations the situation has virtually resolved itself into one of "Buy or go elsewhere," and it is this fact which has raised the prices for these old five-story buildings on single lots to $425,000 and $450,000 each.

At the northeast corner of Broadway and Liberty Street the property of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company figured in a transaction which was remarkable not only by reason of the high price paid—$750,000—but also because the parcel passed from a corporation into the hands of an estate—quite the reverse of the usual order of things in the downtown territory. Again the Wendels were the buyers, and another prominent property has probably appeared in the real estate transfers for the last time.

When the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street, old ramshackle buildings on a plot about 4,000 square feet, was sold at auction in 1904 for $180,000, there were many who "couldn't see it," yet this same property was sold a few months ago for $450,000. It may be argued that this figure, being a valuation given to the property in exchange for other property, is not worth serious consideration, but it may also be stated that since acquiring the corner the new owner has refused an offer to lease it for a long term of years at an annual net rental showing 5 per cent. on the valuation mentioned. If history repeats itself, the completion of the Pennsylvania tunnel project may cause what now appears to some persons to be generous discounting of the future to look like the modest beginning in the upward course of prices.

Seldom has the price in any realty deal in the city caused more genuine surprises than did the million-dollar consideration in the purchase of the Union Dime Savings Bank property at Broadway and Thirty-second Street by the City Investing Company. The "million-dollar deal" is by no means the awe-inspiring event in realty circles that it was ten or a dozen years ago, but it is a fact that various appraisers of supposed ability estimated the price in this transaction at from $550,000 to $800,000, and were reluctant to believe that a speculative corporation had paid $1,000,000 for it. These same appraisers, however, when they had recovered from their astonishment, admitted that the elements which will combine to give their property its future value—Broadway, Thirty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, McAdoo and Pennsylvania Stations—are such as to make any present estimate as to what this value will be little more than a wild guess. In any event, this probability of great future value caused the property to command what is believed to be the highest price ever paid outside of the financial district for a parcel of any considerable size.

Another remarkable instance of the current interest in the very choicest and most costly properties in speculative districts was furnished by Felix Isman's purchase of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, 75 by 100, for $1,550,000. Here again is another instance of an operator stepping in and creating a new price record in a district where values had already mounted to a remarkable level. With the present course of the real estate market in this city, the old notion that a speculator's surest method of profit was to buy below the market has been cast to the winds. The live operator realizes that he will wait long for opportunities by attempting to follow any such plan, with the result that the speculative element feels its way much less cautiously than in the past, and is prominent to a larger extent than ever before in establishing new scales of values in various sections.

Mr. Isman paid at the rate of about $210 a square foot for his Fifth Avenue corner, a record which may stand for some time for a plot of this size, but which is likely soon to be superseded if reliance may be placed in gossip as to the prices which have recently been refused for some single-corner lots between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets. In the block between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, indeed, a sale was recently effected at a price which was even more remarkable for an "inside" parcel than was the $210 a square foot for the Forty-second Street corner. This sale was that of 481 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Forty-first Street, a small seventeen-foot structure, to John Hoge, the Zanesville (Ohio) capitalist, for over $300,000. This is at a rate of very nearly $200 a square foot, which, considering the fact that it does not involve a corner property, has been regarded as perhaps the most remarkable of recent Fifth Avenue prices.

Quick turns, even at small profits, make up the ideal business of the operator, but it has been regarded as highly probable that many speculators would fare as well if they were to become semi-investors, and many of them are perfectly willing to admit it. One prominent operator a few days ago in making a rapid survey of a real estate career of nearly twenty-five years, picked out half a dozen properties which he had owned at various times and said that he was not at all certain that he could not have had just as large a fortune to-day and with considerably less worry and trouble, had he simply kept his money in these half dozen properties, instead of jumping all over town, picking up a small profit here and another one there. It was probably some such idea as this which led Robert E. Dowling to buy the Hotel Empire a short time ago for $715,000. A large enough profit has been known to tempt even the most obstinate holder of real estate, but Mr. Dowling says that in this case he has decided to set in one spot and watch the growth of upper Broadway.

Not even Union Square has been exempt from the demand for high-valued properties with a speculative future. The old Everett House, which has been on the market for several years, will be taken over, at a figure said to be close to $1,000,000, by a syndicate in which the Century and Alliance Realty Companies are largely interested. The Union Square Court House proposal has had some influence in increasing speculative interest in the surrounding neighborhood, although this circumstance doubtless had little to do with the Everett House purchase. Plans for the future of the site have not yet matured, but it is probable that it will be occupied by an immense store and loft structure several years before justice is dispensed from any new Court House.

WENDEL ESTATE'S $750,000 CORNER

AT BROADWAY AND 32D ST.—$250 A SQUARE FOOT.

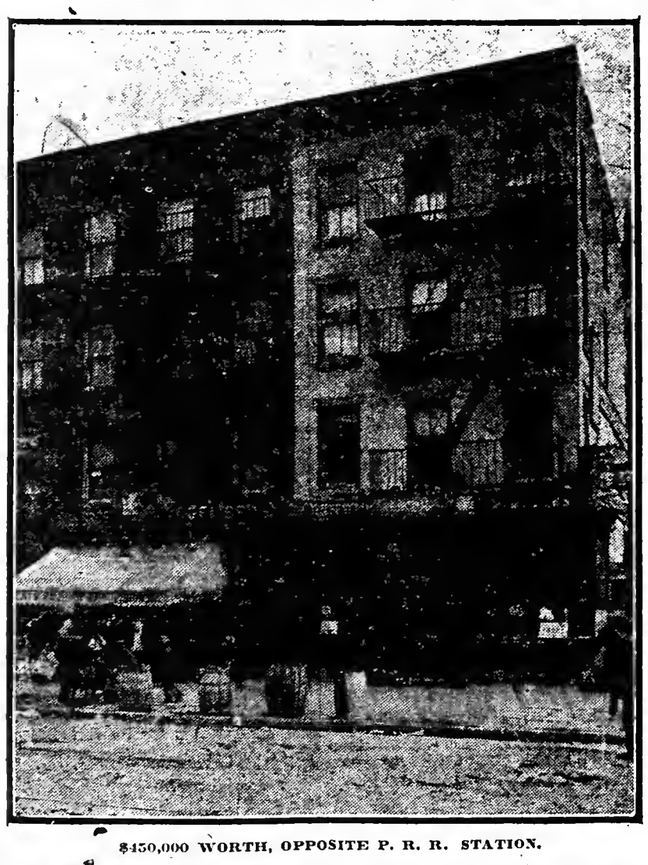

$450,000 WORTH, OPPOSITE P. R. R. STATION.

OLD EVERETT HOUSE—SOLD FOR $1,000,000.

CONCISE MARKET REVIEW.

By Robert E. Dowling.

The real estate market for the next few months will, I believe, be strong and steady, without great activity.

Rents are good, and there are fewer vacancies than at any time within my recollection.

It seems to me that the let-up in general business which is indicated will be beneficial, as many have believed for some time that the volume of business was growing much faster, in proportion to the increase in the volume of money, than was healthy.

Whether we have an active market or not, it seems to me that owners of property on Manhattan Island will do at least as well in the next year as the owners of other securities—and maybe better.

It is easy to have faith in a city which, as Ambassador Bryce said a few days ago, will in all human probability have gathered within its limits within the next twenty years a population greater than was ever gathered upon a similar area anywhere on earth.

I have known many real estate experts in the last twenty years, and the greatest of these was a man who never sold any real estate.

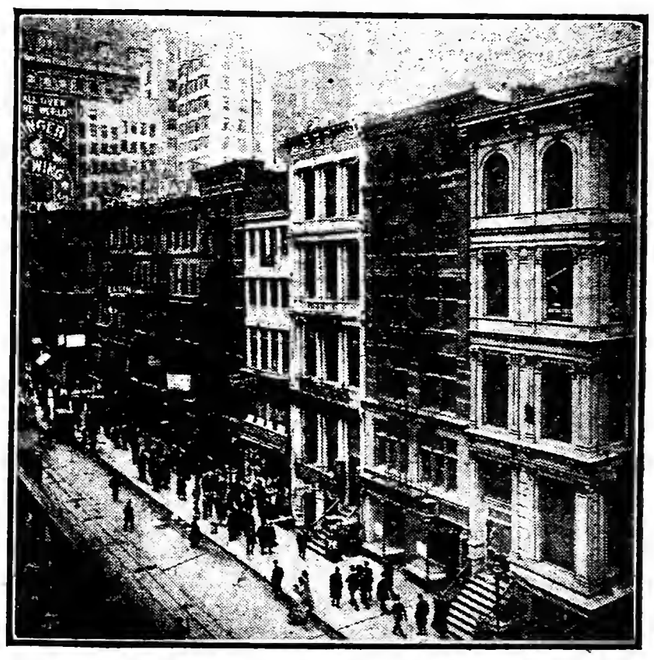

PROPERTIES WORTH $3,000,000 SOLD IN THIS BLOCK.

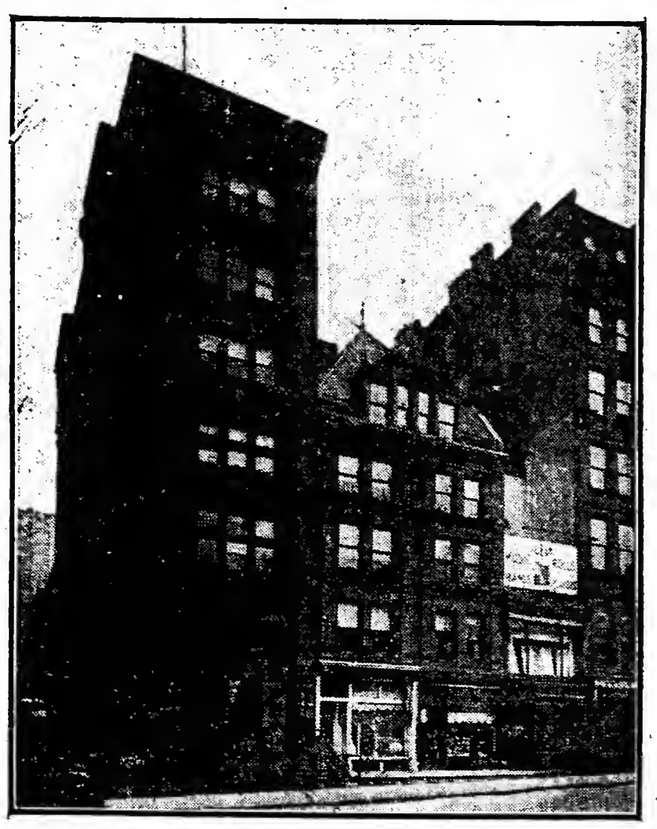

$1,550,000 PURCHASE ON FIFTH AVENUE.

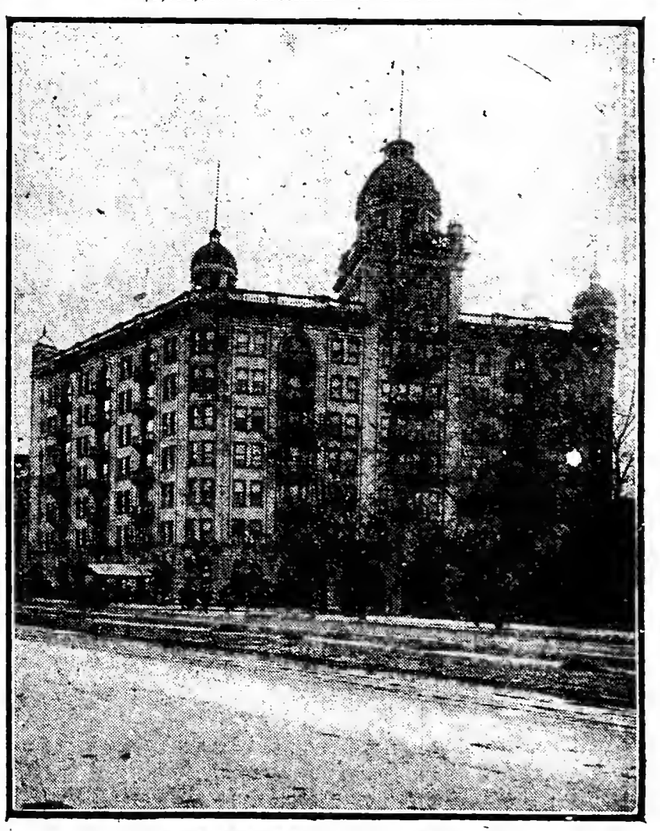

HOTEL EMPIRE—SOLD FOR $715,000

REALTY INTERESTS HERE MUST ABANDON KNOW-IT-ALL ATTITUDE, SAYS ISMAN

What Outsiders Are Doing and Have Done—The Unknown Factor—"Real Estate Does Not Improve Gradually, but Suddenly"—Plea for Sole-Broker Method.

THE TIMES has asked me for my views concerning New York realty, and this request for a Philadelphian's opinion on the subject is so much at variance with the spirit displayed by some New York newspapers concerning investments made by outsiders in New York realty that it has occasioned thoughts which possibly the New York real estate public may be interested in reviewing.

That a prominent Philadelphian should appear to have made very many mistakes in the purchase and sale of New York realty seems to be a source of great amusement, publicly and privately, to New Yorkers. If they could be made to understand just how harmful their display of egotism is to the outside investing public they would not parade their vanity so generously. Egotism and vanity are the words. They know more about the realty situation than many outsiders do—why shouldn't they? And yet the New York realty dealers are far from right in many, many ways. They make practically no effort to bring the outside public into their operations, and miss a tremendous opportunity to broaden their field.

By some peculiar mode of reasoning they assume that every factor that is not positively shown as creating a value must be ignored. They never take into consideration "the unknown," and yet it is "the unknown" that has always made for higher prices; that indefinite quantity that always springs from somewhere, frequently from where it is least expected, and is always of great power in bringing enhanced value.

Real estate does not improve gradually, but suddenly. The elements are being gradually formed, but the climax is sudden, and whether those elements are in the form of a Marshall Field of Chicago, who makes up his mind to purchase a block on Fifth Avenue by reason of his accumulation of great wealth; the merchant from St. Louis, who by reason of a gradually increasing business deems it wise to extend his sphere of action to a larger city; or a Wanamaker, who wants another department store in New York in addition to his own in Philadelphia, they are the proofs of "the unknown value" in realty. The idea or thought of the Pennsylvania Railroad extension dropped from the clouds. The New York Central's many million dollar improvement came as a result of a wreck on its road.

The chain of stores of the United Cigar Stores Company emanated from the brain of a small tobacconist in Syracuse. Even the great projects for a hotel on Sixth Avenue and Broadway, Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street, and for mammoth office buildings on Church Street, between Cortlandt and Fulton were formulated by a young attorney from Savannah, whose name these projects bear. A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia knew enough to buy the property now occupied by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. at Broad and Wall Streets. John Jacob Astor was not long in this country, and was far from being a New Yorker at the time he saw and took advantage of the state of the New York realty market. The Siegel Cooper Company came from Chicago, Saks & Co. from Washington, William and Robert Pinkerton, who own the property next to the Adams Express Company on Broadway, from Chicago; George Boldt from Philadelphia, D. O. Mills from San Francisco—and very many more instances could be cited.

In the matter of New York's public utilities, as well as the great industrial amalgamations, practically all of them were originated and carried to success by outsiders, and yet, year after year, the New York realty dealers pay absolutely no attention to these facts.

The man from somewhere is not considered a factor, and yet it is the man from just that somewhere that has passed through the hardest school, has been in most cases taught the lesson of realty dealing from nothing to something beyond, whereas the New York choice spots stand out beyond all question—the lowest values are fixed and positive.

Some day the European, who is content now to take 2 per cent. and increased value from his realty investments, and who has prospered in so doing, will be attracted to the 5 per cent., with a greater growth of value, in Manhattan, and many of the New York realty experts will awaken to say, "Who would have thought that would ever occur?"

It does not take brains to grow rich, stout and dictatorial in a perpetually rising market. It's all wrong to compel any one seeking investment in New York realty to go to a dozen brokers to find out who really represents an owner, and then have the seeker forced to operate through a friend of a friend of a friend of the owner. Some day the owners of New York realty will realize that the only way they can obtain proper values will be to place their properties in the hands of one broker for sale, and that one broker will then have protection, because just so sure as two or more persons handle the same property prices will be cut wherever possible, that one may be able to sell cheaper than the other, and practically chaos must reign.

The outsider will some day be reckoned with in Manhattan realty, the New York public and some newspaper commentation to the contrary notwithstanding. If the European situation was studied by the New York realty experts, in my most humble opinion, and with profuse apologies for the suggestion, a better understanding of the condition of their realty might present itself to their minds. One of the owners of the McAlpin property (Dr. McAlpin) did study such conditions and did digest the facts to be derived from this source with the result that the estate has profited by his knowledge to the extent of many millions of dollars. He has defied the expert opinions thrust upon him. He has been told by the "best" appraisers innumerable times how foolish the estate was in not accepting the fabulous amounts offered time and again for the block of ground on Broadway between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, and yet the price has steadily grown, in the minds of the same real estate experts, at the rate of over $1,000,000 per annum during the last three years.

I deny that any man or set of men know the high value of New York City's choicest spots, and I firmly believe that it is the outsider who will make the prices and who will make the high records and prove to the New York public the existence of a great unknown quantity, making for great developments and tremendous enhancement of values.

FELIX ISMAN.

DIVERGENT VIEWS ON THE TORRENS SYSTEM

Title Registration Plan Discussed by Experts—Title Companies' Side—Deputy Register Thompson Replies to Recent Criticism.

Not since the mortgage tax agitation has there been any bit of proposed legislation which has aroused such general interest in real estate circles as has the bill now pending at Albany providing for the introduction of the Torrens system of title registration in this State.

The measure has already received the indorsement of many local real estate organizations. To-morrow afternoon meetings in the interest of the proposed change will be held at both the Manhattan and Brooklyn Real Estate Boards of Brokers, and it is expected that a large delegation will go to Albany on Wednesday to attend the hearing on the bill.

THE TIMES is able to present to-day not only the views of Deputy Register Thompson of Brooklyn, one of the bill's foremost advocates, but also the first extended analysis of the measure from another point of view in the shape of an article by Walter Lindner, Solicitor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

By Walter Lindner,
Solicitor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

Resolutions have been adopted by boards of real estate brokers and other bodies endorsing what is usually called in those resolutions "the Torrens System of Registration of Titles." A public meeting was held recently by the Real Estate Board of Brokers of the City of New York at which eloquent speeches were made, calling for immediate adoption of the system as a cure for all evils which attend the transfer of real estate, and a joint public hearing before the committees on judiciary of the Legislature has been fixed for April 17.

It is evident from the tone of the speeches at these meetings and the form of the resolutions adopted there that the present agitation is founded upon a belief that there are defects in the present system of recording title to land which can be remedied summarily by a system of State registration, and by putting the State into the business of title insurance. The difficult technical questions of law involved are ignored and the persons engaged in the discussion seem to be unaware of the fact that the system is not one by which the holder of the certificate of registration obtains insurance, but that the only person who has recourse to the indemnity fund is the person from whom land has been taken away by the registration.

To call the system proposed by this bill or any of the systems in operation in any of the United States by the name "Torrens System" is a misnomer. It is impossible under our constitutional form of Government to institute the Torrens system except at the time when the land is first granted by the State, for this reason that the persons whose rights are excluded by the certification issued by the Registrar cannot be deprived of their property under American law unless they have an opportunity to defend their property in a court of law or unless a statute of limitations runs against llenors and persons out of possession and in favor of the actual possessor of the land. For that reason the system as in use in the United States is not a system of registration through an administrative officer, but is a system of registering decrees of court in actions to quiet title, accompanied usually by a short statute of limitations directed against the persons whose property rights might be injuriously affected by an erroneous decision. A title which in itself is good is not helped by registration, but the registration of a title which is bad may enable the registered owner to steal the rights of those who have adverse interests, and sometimes can result in giving real estate to a person who has no equitable or legal right to the land and to deprive those who actually own it of their property.

Pending Bill Crudely Drawn.

The bill now before the Legislature is not different from any of the others in this respect. The bill is so crudely drawn that those who prepared it did not even take the trouble to adapt its procedure to the jurisprudence of the State of New York, and the details of practice under it will hardly fit in with the orderly procedure of other actions and proceedings in the courts of this State. But assuming that the bill can be made to work or that the details can be amended so as to fit in with the practice and laws of this State, an examination of the essentials of the measure seems to be appropriate at this time.

The Question of Cost.

The cost of carrying on the business of title insurance in New York City is from 70 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the income.

The mere work of examination of the title without the making of searches at actual cost of salaries will be many times $15 with respect to each title, but, assuming that the fee be raised to be commensurate with the professional labor involved, there still remains the necessity of guiding the examiner in his work by furnishing him abstracts and searches. If this be not done and the examiner must dig out the chain of title and then make searches, the system will fall down by its own weight by reason of the enormous physical labor involved and the impossibility of transacting business, for even the least active county in this State. An application for title registration involves, not only the official fees, but the fees for conducting a technical lawsuit with respect to real property, an examination of the title by the counsel who is to conduct the suit, in order that he may be able to guide the examiner through the mazes of the chain of title, and the furnishing of the necessary official or corporate searches, so that the examiner may be sure that he has before him all instruments which can affect the title.

When this expense is considered the claim of cheapness of original registration becomes untenable. As a matter of fact, it will be more expensive than an examination and insurance of title in those parts of the State where title insurance is customary, and in those parts of the State where it is usual to accept the results of examination by counsel made upon official or other searches the cost of registration will necessarily exceed the cost of examination, because all the professional services necessary in the examination of title must be rendered, and in addition to that must come the cost of conducting the action for registration, the official fees, and the cost of furnishing official searches. These searches must be not only sufficient to satisfy the mind of the attorney who has the interest of his client in his mind, but also the requirements of an official examiner, who wants above all to be protected against the possibility of making errors in his report.

Value of Examiner's Report.

The next matter to be considered is what kind of report can an official examiner of titles make? In this connection it must be remembered that there is no duty upon such an official examiner to assume risk or to determine doubtful questions of law, nor is there any reason why he should do so. In fact, that examiner will be best who assumes no risks either of fact or of law, for, after all, his duty is to protect the guaranty fund from being depleted by persons who are excluded from rightful interests in the property by reason of the registration of the title. It will not be the business of the examiner to pass upon the question whether the title is marketable—that is to say, he need not judge whether the probability of attack is so remote that, even though if made, it might succeed, the court, judging of the improbability, will require a purchaser to take. All the examiner is directed to do is to report whether he finds the title of the applicant proper for registration. He ought not to find it proper for registration unless he finds it absolutely clear of question, otherwise he risks the insurance fund, and also permits the registration to be used as an instrument of injustice to deprive those who might have interests in the property of their rights.

Whether the examiner construes his duties as strictly as that, or whether he merely takes ordinary precautions to protect his personal record against the charge of professional incompetence, the question remains how many titles in the State of New York would be certified as being absolutely free of objection. From an experience large enough to make the writer competent to speak, it is certain that nearly every title which is properly examined develops questions and defects which must be passed upon either by assuming risk of fact or by deciding questions of law, and almost every title presents difficulties which counsel for the purchaser or for the title insurance company examining the title must pass upon on his professional responsibility or at the risk of his client. Under an official examination there are practically no titles which should come out free of objection.

Refuge for Bad Titles.

It is believed that so many titles would be certified by the examiners as not being proper for registration, or as being subject to serious objections, that if this system came into operation its very friends would be the ones to try to break it down, and it would be found finally that it would be used only to bolster up such bad and questionable titles as could be got past the examiners. The bill directs, and appropriately must direct, the court to find and decree in whom the title to the land is vested. That does not mean that it must find and decree that the title is vested in whoever feels like applying for a certificate of registration, but that it must find and decree in accordance with law who is rightfully the owner of the land. It is true that the bill directs the decree to remove clouds upon the title; but if that be all that can be accomplished, there is plenty of remedy in the existing system of law. The action to determine claim is one well known to the law, and at least gives the persons whose rights are to be affected notice by the service of a summons addressed to him by name or proper description.

Will Not Facilitate Dealing.

It is evident from this sketch of the proceedings necessary to obtain a decree of registration that it would be utterly useless to purchasers of real estate to use initial registrations as substitutes for examination by counsel or title insurance companies. The expense and delay involved make it impossible to hold up commercial dealings in real estate to await the results of applications for registration. There are about 100,000 transactions involving actual title closings in Greater New York each year. It is evident that a very small fraction of these transactions could be carried through if between the time of contracting to purchase the property and the time fixed for closing it were necessary to go through the cumbersome and uncertain procedure of this bill. The bill appropriately, therefore, seems to imply that a person who thinks he is owner will make the application and does not give a right to a purchaser under contract so to do. How much benefit real estate boards of brokers will derive from the system as a help in facilitating them in their business it is difficult to see. They will have to deal with registered and unregistered titles as they find them, and they will find few registered titles which are merchantable.

Invitation to Bunco Steerers.

But, even if a title be registered in such manner that the certificate appears to be fairly clear and understandable, yet it is not very useful as an aid to practical dealing in real estate. For two years after the decree of registration "all whom it may concern" may have the entire case reviewed, set aside the registration, and obtain a judgment that the applicant's title is not proper for registration. This makes the certificate absolutely unavailable as an assurance of title upon which a purchaser would or could rely. Why, if land can be taken in this manner by decree, this two years' grace should be given it is difficult to see. If the decree can be made binding at all, this expedient is not necessary but must be taken as an admission of the essential injustice of a system which makes land the spoil of any clever schemer who can cook up a decree. Nor does this expedient act as a protection to the indemnity fund; the person who is aggrieved still has resort to that, and need not apply to set aside the decree. In fact, a crook could work it so as to get a registered title, sell it, and have a confederate recover the full value of the land from the indemnity. The game is so easy that bunco steering will become unfashionable.

If adverse rights are disclosed by the record, and especially if they are known to the applicant, it cannot be possible that the courts of this State will permit those rights to be cut off by a publication against "all whom it may concern." In a case of this sort, which arose in Minnesota in 1897, it was held that registration did not cut off a mortgagee whose rights were known to the applicant, it being held in that case that it is impossible to cut off persons by a general designation of that sort where they are known, and that the summons should be addressed to such persons by name. If this principle should be upheld in this State, and no reason can be seen why it should not be so upheld, no registration will avail against rights clearly disclosed by the record, and notice of which was actually had by the holder of the first registration and to the holders of reissue certificates thereafter.

The Stock Transfer Simile.

Much more could be said on the subject, but to exhaust it would require more space than is available for this article. One further consideration, however, it is necessary to present. The advocates of the registration system claim that after the title has been registered and the certificate in the fullness of time has become conclusive, that transfer will become facile and cheap, like the transfer of a share of stock, and that this ease in dealing with real property will make it a more desirable investment. This conclusion is false. The reason that real estate is regarded as a permanent investment rather than an object of speculation is because its ownership, when once acquired, is safe, and the holder cannot be deprived of it except by his own act. Those who indulge in this argument lose sight of the fact that the very things which make it easy to transfer land make it easy to lose land.

The foregoing considerations are presented only upon the business aspects of the question. There are many other questions of constitutional law, legal procedure, and public policy involved to touch upon which would extend this article far beyond reasonable limits, but if the discussion ever becomes serious, these questions must be thought of.

DEPUTY REGISTER THOMPSON'S VIEWS

Referring to an article recently printed in THE TIMES concerning the Torrens system, Deputy Register G. W. Thompson of Kings County said yesterday:

"You state that many observers have found the supporters of the system unable or unwilling to supply any detailed information as to the operation of the system in other localities, implying that its supporters have suppressed what they consider must be its faults. Advocates of the Torrens system are free to admit that many of the laws which have been passed providing for the Torrens system have been defective, but that does not mean that the system itself is defective. There can be no question, for instance, of the desirability of providing a court procedure, whereby old evidences of title regarding a given piece of property can be made negligible and a court order obtained for a certificate of title, which, in effect, is as final as an original patent. This the Torrens system does. There can be no question but that an accumulation of old records should be prevented. This the Torrens system also does. There can be no question but that it is desirable that real estate transactions should be rendered simple, rapid, and safe. This the Torrens system does, and so on.

"As to the particular objections raised by your informant, permit me to say that it dose take from thirty to thirty-five days to get a first title through. Thirty days is the usual time which it takes for an ordinary real estate sale to be consummated at present. After the first certificate of title is issued under the Torrens system it takes only a few hours. As to the applicant promptly and cheerfully rendering assistance, what man of intelligence could assume that any applicant for a Torrens certificate would not act promptly and cheerfully to cure any defects that may be discovered in his title?

"It is true that a purely optional system has not grown as some of its advocates have expected. It is true that the strongest advocates of the Torrens system believe that an optional system can be justified only on the grounds that it leads to a compulsory system. It is true that in Illinois a law was adopted to compel administrators and executors to register all the real property in their custody, but it is not true that this law was declared unconstitutional or invalid. The law in question had a referendum feature, which was not carried out properly in the election in Cook County. The courts, therefore, decided that the constitutionality of the law was not before them, but the question of its having been voted on properly. The court, having decided that this act was not voted on properly, did not pass upon its constitutionality, as they held that the law itself had not, in effect, been adopted, and so was not before them. Is is true that the Ohio law was declared unconstitutional, but that means nothing. The first law adopted in Illinois was declared unconstitutional, but subsequently the present law was adopted, which was declared constitutional.

"The Torrens system in Minneapolis may not be financially profitable, but as it grows it will become more profitable. I have been advised by an assistant of Registrar Davis of Cook County, Illinois, that the system now pays its own way in that county; also, that every person who has once registered property there has become a valiant friend of the Torrens system.

"Fear has been expressed that the adoption of the Torrens system will add greatly to the expenses of county government, but it must be borne in mind that the fees paid for the first registration amount to about $28, and in addition the applicant must furnish his own abstract of title at his own expense. It is barely possible that for the first year the receipts might not equal the expenditure, but after that time there can hardly be any doubt that the receipts would more than cover expenses. The important element is that when the certificate of title has been issued by the State future searches and the expenses incidental thereto are dispensed with. Thus, if we assume that the present cost of title insurance is largely due to the cost of searching, this expense has to be incurred over again with every subsequent transaction, whereas, when once a certificate of title has been issued, abstracts, continuations, and examinations are done away with and transfers and mortgages can be closed in a day at a cost of $5.

"I have to-day received word that the constitutionality of the Torrens act in California has been upheld by the Supreme Court. The San Francisco Recorder of April 6 contains the following extract from the Supreme Court's decision: 'The State has full control over the subject of the mode of transferring and establishing titles to property within its limits. For these purposes the State has power to provide a special proceeding in the nature of a proceeding in rem, to fix the status of the land and declare the nature of the titles and interests therein and the person or persons in whom such titles or interests are at the time vested. It may do this whenever it may be considered necessary or likely to promote the general welfare.'"

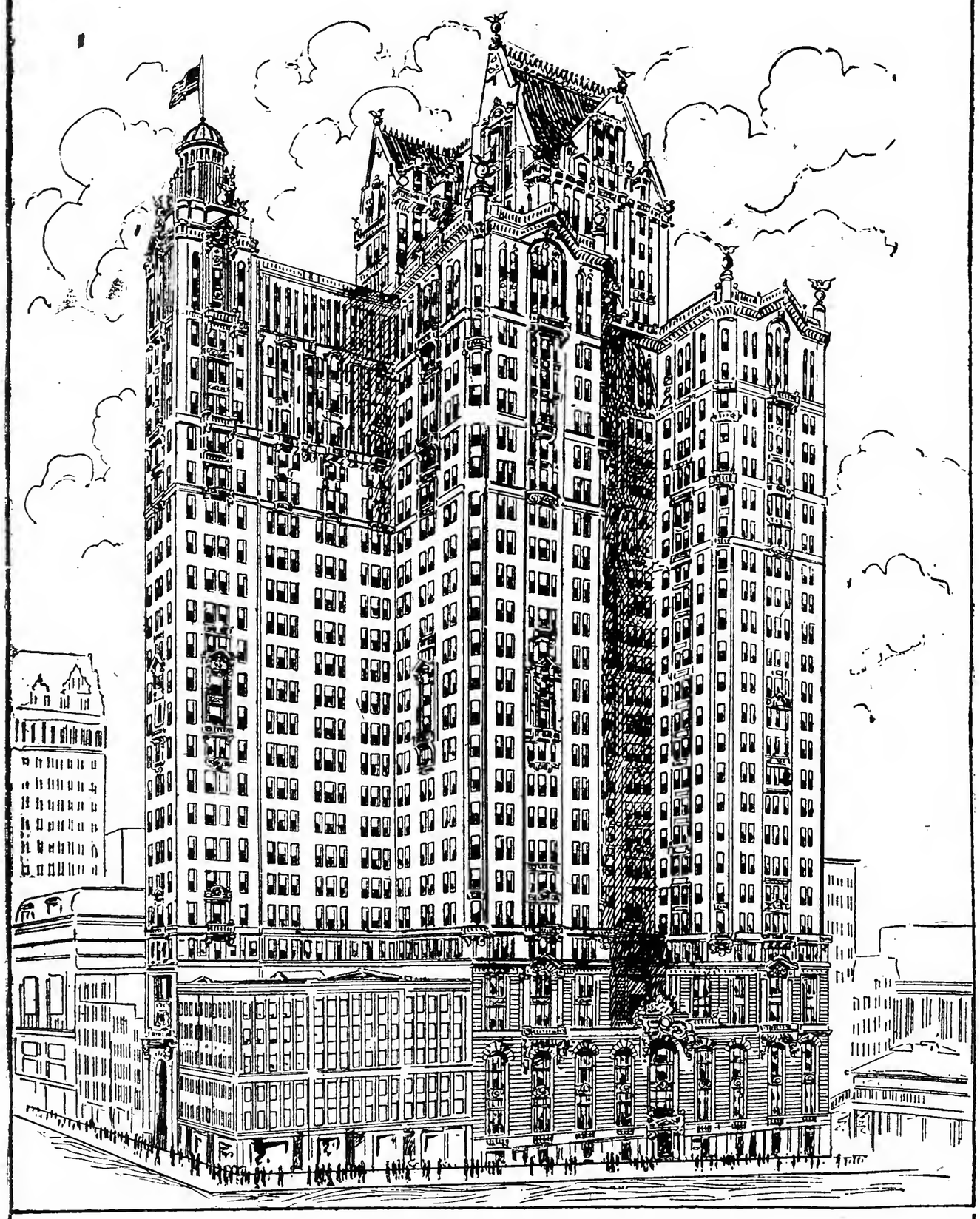

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WEST END AVE. and 69th St., 25x100, 5-story and stores; 3-family, all improvements, mtge. $40,000. Rents, $6,300. Price, $63,500.

IN 84th St.—5-story, all improvements; size 40x100; 2 families on floor; mtgs., $45,000; guaranteed rents, $6,360. Price, $60,000.

AMSTERDAM AVE., near 91st St., size 27x100; mtgs., $30,000. Rents, $4,800. Very low. Price, $51,000.

SINGLE FLAT, in A1 order, size 25x100; mtgs., $21,000, 4½%; will take back 2d mtge. Rents, $3,900. Price, $37,000.

Attend Personally to Properties in My Charge.

Fifth Ave. Corner
New Uptown Retail Commercial District
FOR RENT

Located on the Southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York City, in new up-to-date building, to be completed May 1, 1907. Exceptional location. Most available offering presented on the avenue. Especially suitable for Bank, Trust Company, Safe Deposit Vaults, Jeweller, Haberdasher, Hatter, Clothier, or any retail business desiring to locate on this great thoroughfare, either for a branch store or otherwise. Long lease if desired.

Apply by letter
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5 Union Square, New York City.
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REAL ESTATE
68 West 39th Street
Entire charge taken of property.

O'REILLY & DAHN
Yorkville Bank Bldg., 85th St. & 3d Av
SPECIAL OFFERINGS
ESTATE MUST SELL
3 story and basement private dwelling, 20x104, 17 rooms, bath.
81st Street, near Lexington Avenue.
Price $19,000. Free and clear.

TENEMENT INVESTMENTS
2d Avenue in the 80's, 5 story, 14 room house, four families on floor. Two stores—open shafts.
Price $40,500. 15% investment.

81st Street near 2nd Avenue, 3 story double flat, 10 rooms, open shafts, double store.
Price $26,000. Cash $5,000.

2nd Avenue above 100th Street, 5 story triple flat, 12 rooms, 2 stores, open shaft, excellent plan.
Price $32,500. Cash $8,000.

4½%—1ST MTGES—5%
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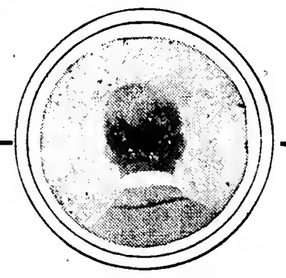

Looking Backward

IT is not necessary to go beyond the present generation to realize the advantages that Real Estate offers as a desirable investment. The wonderful development of the country and the remarkable growth of New York City have increased the value of its Real Estate and established its security. The newspapers have contained many stories of successful operations, and there is no one who can deny the fact that in the past few years investors have made independent fortunes by buying properties that were offered at that time. The prices obtained on Manhattan Island cannot in any way be attributed to any so-called boom movement, but solely to a latter-day appreciation of the advantages that are offered in the ownership of a desirable Real Estate holding within its boundaries. Real Estate has been the foundation of most of the large fortunes of to-day, and those who took advantage of the opportunities that were then offered are in a position to realize substantial profits at the present time.

Looking Forward

THE City of New York to-day has a population of 4,000,000 people—just one twentieth of the population of the entire United States. The number of improvements that are now under way and contemplated, together with its natural increase in population and the continued demand for greater accommodations, both in the business and residential sections, give assurances of its future. The entire country has been enjoying wonderful prosperity, but great as that has been, the prosperity and growth of New York City alone have been proportionately five times greater. The security of Manhattan Real Estate—which pays a better net income than Banks, Mortgages, Stocks or Bonds—and where values are not subject to the will of one man or set of men—has attracted the capital of investors from all over the world who appreciate the advantages offered in the ownership of a desirable Real Estate holding. The recent conditions in Wall Street and Financial Circles, as compared with the prices realized at auction sales of Real Estate during the same period, gave telling proof that its security is established beyond all doubt.

PRESENT OPPORTUNITIES

$150,000 CASH

will buy a very prominent corner—almost 100x100—and located at the junction of a leading avenue and principal street. On offers made for space when the leases now running expire, which is in July of this year, the present income can be doubled. This plot stands out as a good location for the erection of a modern building; the other three corners have been improved, and it would not be difficult to lease space in a new building, as its location is in every way a good one. It is a corner easily accessible to or from any part of the city by Elevated, Surface or Subway.

$50,000 CASH

will buy a parcel that offers immediate opportunities for a quick profit. This parcel is situated on the west side and improvements now under way by the City will assure of a holding that will enhance its value on completion of the present work. It can be bought on very favorable terms and by disposing of it at retail, a good profit is assured. Will consider propositions to syndicate the transaction if agreeable. Particulars to principals only, on application.

125TH STREET.

100 feet front on the south side of the street, located between 3d and 8th Avenues; has a depth of 200 feet, running through to 124th Street, making a plot of 100 x 200, or a total of 30,000 square feet. It is the only available plot of its size on this street, and is eminently suited for the erection of a Theatre, Department Store, or other improvement which may suggest itself to those interested in that section. Agreeable terms can be made and particulars will be given to principals only on application.

OWNERS

I want the particulars of what properties you have for sale in the Borough of Manhattan. My clientele of buyers includes investors both in and out of the City and if your proposition is a good one, it will not take long to effect a sale through my office.

INVESTORS

with $5,000 and upwards will find it to their interest to keep in touch with this office. No misrepresentations are made and when particulars of property are submitted to them for consideration the facts as they exist are given. Your future business is wanted. My efforts are not confined to the making of a commission, as much as they are to the making of a satisfied client.

EXCLUSIVE BROKER

I believe it is possible to secure better and quicker results for owners if their properties are placed in the hands of one office only. In this way the Broker is able to proceed on more intelligent lines and can render a better service to the owner and very often obtain quicker results than otherwise. I make a specialty of such propositions and give them the full benefit of my advertisements in the various mediums.

MORTGAGES

Have various amounts to loan for clients on first and second mortgages. All applications must be on properties located in Manhattan Borough.

$125,000 CASH

will buy a parcel located in the Forties, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, which runs through an entire block and has a frontage on two streets. The owner of this parcel has need of money for his own business and the price that will buy this property to-day will look cheap inside of five years—the location is central—the neighboring property is held in strong hands—and the advantage it enjoys in having a frontage on two streets gives it the preference. It is leased for a term of 21 years at a yearly rental of $28,000; the lessee pays all charges, including taxes, except the interest on the mortgage and the fire insurance on the buildings. It returns at least 8% annually on the investment.

$33,000 CASH

will buy a Madison Avenue Corner Elevator Apartment House which returns about 9% net annually on the above amount. The first mortgage has just been renewed for 3 years @ 4½%. The Second Mortgage has 3 years to run at 5%, making the combined average rate of interest on both mortgages under 5%. This parcel should commend itself to investors who desire to buy where there is an assurance of an increase in the value of their holding. The vicinity of this property has a very bright future and its location together with the fact that it is a corner, makes it an attractive proposition.

$60,000 CASH

will buy four apartment houses in the Eighties, close to 5th Avenue, plot 100x100. Property in this locality has been bought for permanent improvement and there are very few plots if any, of this size that can be secured in this section. Every one of the apartments are under lease to October. First Mortgage at 4½%. Can arrange for second mortgage for a term of years at 5%.

206 BROADWAY

REAL ESTATE MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE

RECONSTRUCTION "IN THE SWAMP"

Large Building Operations Undertaken by Ex-Mayor Schieren.

INCREASE IN LAND VALUES

Many Purchases of Buildings by Tenants—Ground Values From $25 to $40 a Square Foot.

The "Swamp" is roughly bounded by the Brooklyn Bridge to the north, William Street to the west Beekman Street to the south and Pearl Street to the east. Small in area, this section is rich in legend and history, and in memories and traditions of the past. Not a few of New York's pioneer merchants and leading citizens were born in this section and here built up their business fortunes. The leather industry has always made the "Swamp" its home. It is one of the few businesses that have never migrated from their original confines, and to-day the leather trade is more firmly anchored in the "Swamp" than ever before.

As in every district where sentiment runs strong and where property as well as business is passed down from generation to generation, improvements are slow in coming. Such a condition is usually brought about by owners not caring to sell their property, especially when occupied by them for their business, or where the premises have been occupied by the same tenants for years. But when once aroused from lethargy, such a section will push ahead rapidly, new buildings are planned, old structures improved, and firms which have previously occupied rented quarters will purchase if favorable opportunity offers. Such a change has taken place in the "Swamp" during the last few years.

The William Street blocks from the Bridge to Beekman Street, while they can be regarded as being in the "Swamp," are practically on its edge, the heart of the "Swamp" being located between Gold and Cliff Streets. It is only in these two blocks that the activity has been the result of outside influences, the chief factor being the expansion of the lower William Street district. In 1904 John D. Black and Henry V. D. Black sold the Black Building at 93 and 95 William Street to the North River Fire Insurance Company and immediately bought from Daniel B. Freedman a plot of about 8,000 square feet at the northeast corner of William and Frankfort Streets, upon which they erected an eleven-story loft and office building. This building was an immediate investment success. As the result of gradual purchases, the Messrs. Black now own the entire block bounded by the Bridge, William, Frankfort, and Rose Streets, a plot of nearly 14,000 square feet.

Mr. Freedman immediately afterward made extensive purchases in the block to the south, acquiring within a short time 184, 186, and 190 William Street, 27 Spruce Street, 31 Frankfort Street, and the Scott Building, at 35 and 37 Frankfort Street. Only recently Mr. Freedman disposed of all of these holdings at a substantial profit, with the exception of the Scott Building, which he has retained as a peraonal investment. Other properties sold in this block have been 25 Frankfort Street to A. E. Bamberger and 39 Frankfort Street to B. Hahn. Values have risen at this point at least 25 per cent., and ground is now worth for improvement from $25 to $40 a square foot.

The really active buying, however, has taken place in the heart of the "Swamp" itself, and has been done very largely by the business firms located therein.

Ex-Mayor Schieren's Operation.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren has been foremost in the rebuilding of Ferry Street from Gold to Cliff. Mr. Schieren within the last three years has accumulated a plot of about 33,000 square feet at the southwest corner of Ferry and Cliff Streets, with a fifty-foot outlet into Beekman Street. This is one of the largest plots held under individual ownership south of the Bridge. Mr. Schieren has within two years erected two ten-story fireproof loft buildings, covering 17,000 square feet. His most recent building, Chapel Court, is now nearing completion. This is a ten-story building. The nine lofts have already been leased to separate tenants at about 60 cents a square foot. The fact that all these leases were made prior to the completion of the building, at an increase of at least 15 per cent. over the rents secured in the Schieren Building, completed in 1905, shows the healthy condition of the neighborhood.

George F. Hewitt purchased several years ago 18 to 24 Ferry Street, a plot of about 16,000 square feet. With several sales on Beekman Street, it can be said that about one-half of this entire block has changed hands within three years, and that prices have risen at least 50 per cent., and property is now worth in this block from $15 to $20 a square foot, if the improvement is of a substantial value, with a somewhat higher value for the Beekman Street frontage. Rents have increased as values have gone up, and there is now a stronger tendency than ever before for tenants to purchase, if possible.

Another of the modern structures of the "Swamp" is the nine-story building at 35 and 37 Ferry Street, northwest corner of Cliff Street, erected in 1904 by the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, on a plot of 3,500 square feet. William H. Heller, New York manager of this company, who planned the building, previously owned 17 and 19 Ferry Street, northwest corner of Jacob Street.

Leather Trust's Holdings.

It is in this block that most of the notable transactions have occurred. By gradual purchasing the United States Leather Company has secured control of about three-fourths of the entire block bounded by Gold, Frankfort, Ferry, and Jacob Streets, a plot of over 32,000 square feet, covered by store and loft buildings, many of which are occupied by the owners for storage purposes. In this block is also situated the ten-story Healy Building, owned by A. Augustus and Frank Healy, which was the pioneer fireproof structure in the "Swamp." No. 55 Frankfort Street, a modern seven-story building, was bought recently by Rossbach & Brothers for their business. With these heavy purchases there is no property left in this block that can be bought. It has practically all been absorbed by interests who will hold it for their own use.

Outside buyers have also been attracted to this district on account of the signs of activity in the neighborhood. No. 25 Ferry

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7-STORY ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, RENTAL, $16,500. PRICE $130,000. CASH REQUIRED, $30,000.

155 West 14th St.

5TH AVENUE SECTION HIGH CLASS PROPERTY FOR SALE

556-558 5th Ave. 35-37-39 West 33d St. 34 West 35th St.

Particulars of Jacob Neadle, 59 William St., or your own broker.

VALUABLE BROAD ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE

BELOW MARKET PRICE

One of the few remaining unimproved pieces in financial district.

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Have a complete list of property for sale in the vicinity of the new Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

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Notary Public

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PROPERTY TAKEN IN CHARGE

Some choice parcels in the new Pennsylvania district from $25,000 to $150,000.

...650 Ninth Ave.

"SELECTED BARGAINS"

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Opportunity for Saloon Man. Sale or Lease

7TH AVE. CORNER

Above 23d St., $20,000 Less than Real Value

Also—TENEMENTS, PRIVATE HOUSES, BUSINESS BUILDINGS and PLOTS, all centrally located, calling for investments of from $5,000 to $100,000.

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Near Fifth Avenue

32 and 34 West 20th Street

An Elegant Store, Basement, and First Loft

All Improvements. Ready for Occupancy Reasonable Rents

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS UNTIL FEBRUARY, 1908.

Frederick C. Zobel

114 East 28th Street, N. Y.

Or Your Own Broker

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

We have two modern elevator apartment houses which can be bought at an exceptionally low figure. WE WILL GUARANTEE TEN PER CENT. net return on these properties by taking a lease of same and giving cash security.

We also have a seven story elevator apartment on BROADWAY, below 110th Street, which can be bought at a reasonable figure and which is worth while investigating. For full particulars of the above call at the office of

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Tel. 3520 Rector Established 1890

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FRANK ZOTTI & CO.

783 Tenth Avenue, Near Fifty-third Street.

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WE CALL THE ATTENTION of property owners—particularly West Side owners—to our Real Estate Department. Property owners and buyers are respectfully invited to call and become acquainted with our up-to-date methods of transacting Real Estate business.

We have listed and are listing **tenements, loft build-**

HERBERT R. SNYDER,

REAL ESTATE **MANHATTAN** REAL ESTATE

CONCRETE COMING INTO MORE FAVOR

Many Advantages of New Structural Method Commanding Attention.

CAUSES OF PAST FAILURES

Faulty Designing and Poor Inspection Usually Shown to be Responsible.

The widespread and constantly increasing use of reinforced concrete construction, the claims made for it by its supporters, counterbalanced by the distrust excited in the minds of financiers by a number of failures which have occurred within the immediate past, have brought this type of building prominently to the attention of investors and led to close inquiry as to its advantages and possibilities.

Although concrete is one of the oldest building materials in use, reinforced concrete is of comparatively recent origin. The story is told that about forty years ago a French gardener, one Joseph Monier, devised and patented a method of reinforcing concrete, successfully applying it in the making of flower pots. From this modest beginning an industry has been developed which has revolutionized building construction, and, in the opinion of authorities, marked the inception of the greatest advance made in building construction since the introduction of structural steel.

The predominating advantages of reinforced concrete construction are economy, ease and rapidity of erection, durability, fireproofness, impermeability, evenness of temperature, deadening of sound, monolithic nature, and rigidity.

Perhaps the most important features in the eyes of the investor are the economy and fireproofness. Although a reinforced concrete structure may run at present a little higher in its initial cost than one erected of stone and steel, its ultimate cost, due to practically nominal maintenance charges and reduced insurance rates, will more than offset the increased initial cost. The fires at Baltimore and San Francisco have demonstrated beyond a doubt that concrete is absolutely fireproof—that it is the only building material in use to-day which is able successfully to resist high temperatures.

The speed with which a reinforced concrete structure can be erected is a point of particular interest to the investor. The materials of which a building of this kind is constructed can be had anywhere, and there is consequently no delay in waiting for supplies, as is generally the case with a stone and steel structure. Speed in construction means early occupancy; a matter of dollars and cents to the owner, allowing him to fill his building with tenants with the least possible loss on his investment, and enabling the manufacturer to begin his output at a date which would otherwise be impossible.

Minimum of Skilled Labor.

The steel skeleton type of office, mercantile, apartment, and hotel buildings which has been used almost universally in this city for many years requires in its construction the services of skilled mechanics who receive the highest rates of wages, including stone masons, bricklayers, plasterers, steel erectors, terra cotta setters, and carpenters, while the materials used in the construction of the building consist of stone, brick, terra cotta blocks, steel, plaster, lumber, and so on. In the reinforced concrete building of to-day skilled labor is cut down to a minimum. With the exception of carpenters practically all of the labor is of the unskilled type, drawing low rates of wages, and the materials consist almost solely of sand, cement, broken stone, and steel rods, which are easily obtainable at low prices. Owing to this minimum use of skilled labor it is also apparent that the possibility of labor difficulties is greatly reduced.

Reasons for the Failures.

As to the failures which have recently occurred in a number of instances, there is this to be said: The apparent ease with which a reinforced concrete building can be erected has caused the business to be taken up by a large number of inexperienced contractors. A reinforced concrete building essentially requires careful designing and engineering, and, furthermore, thorough and conscientious inspection while the building is in course of erection. The failures which have occurred have been mainly due to poor design of the reinforcement and too great haste in removing the forms supporting the setting concrete.

Reinforced concrete construction, like any other form, should be done only by contractors experienced in that line. The number of firms who are now specializing in reinforced concrete leaves no valid excuse for the employment of inexperienced contractors. The neglect of this factor spells disaster, besides discrediting an excellent form of construction.

J. W. BUZZELL, C. E.

NEW CONCRETE BUILDINGS.

City's First Large Business Structures Now Nearing Completion.

Until very recently the use of reinforced concrete in this city has been confined to factories, warehouses, garages, and other similar structures. Owing, however, to the enterprise of Samuel Green and the McGraw Publishing Company two tall buildings are now nearing completion in the uptown business district, which will give New Yorkers an opportunity to judge of the merits of the new method as applied to office and mercantile buildings.

Mr. Green's structure covers a plot of three lots, running through from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Streets, just east of Broadway, and adjoining the new building which W. R. H. Martin is erecting on the Broadway corner. That Mr. Green should have taken a plot of ground worth well up toward $1,000,000 upon which to make a trial of concrete construction excited not a little comment among those who believe in letting others do pioneer work of this character. The operation, however, has been carried through successfully and the building will soon be ready for occupancy.

The Monolith
Office Building

Constructed Entirely of Reinforced Concrete. On New York's Greatest Thoroughfare,

43 and 45 WEST 34TH STREET,
RUNNING THROUGH TO
52 and 54 WEST 35TH STREET,
BETWEEN FIFTH AVENUE AND BROADWAY

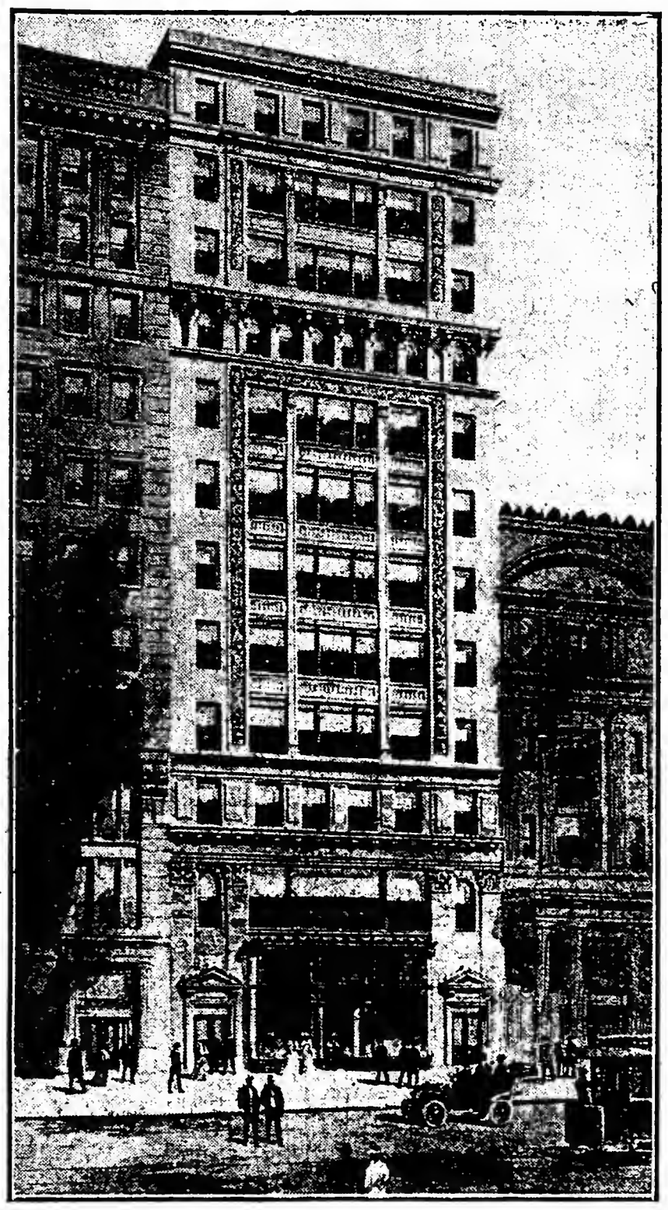

Offices and Floors to Rent at Very Reasonable Rates

Ready for Occupancy In July

Reinforced Concrete is now pronounced by leading engineers to be the highest type of modern construction.

THIS BUILDING

has attracted the attention of engineers and architects from all over the world.

It is absolutely

Fire Proof
and
Fire Resisting

This quality even the most approved form of steel construction under extreme tests does not possess.

It is Indestructible

In Egypt concrete columns are still standing, while natural stone has crumbled to dust.

In California the concrete structures were unharmed by seismic convulsions and subsequent burning.

An office in

"The Monolith"

will be an advertisement in itself.

In addition to its structural excellence, the LIGHT COURTS on each side, and its direct north light from the 35th St. front make floor space singularly attractive.

It is proposed to have an

ALL-NIGHT SERVICE

This feature, because of location, will find appreciation. It is much nearer the residential section, and its convenience of access will often invite the thought of returning to one's office for quiet work after the family dinner, without undertaking the long and disagreeable journey to a downtown office.

Inquire of your own broker or of

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Office on premises -:- -:- Write for circular
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Location Unequalled.
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We Offer the Best Space in the Market

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Look Over Our List—We Have 500 Bargains.

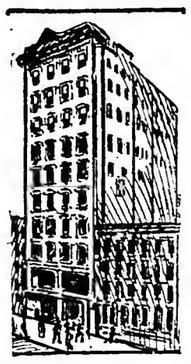

291-293 Seventh Ave.
NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.
Light on all sides. Very heavy construction; floors carry 250 lbs. per square foot. Two electric elevators, steam heat, gas or electric light, toilets on each floor, electric power. Only three lofts left. Cheap rent, long leases.

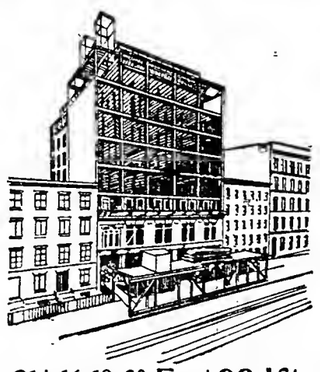

214-16-18-20 East 23d St.
MODERN LOFT BUILDING.
This is a nine-story loft building with all modern improvements. Passenger and freight elevators; toilets and lavatories on each floor. Electric power. Building is now ready for occupancy. Long leases.

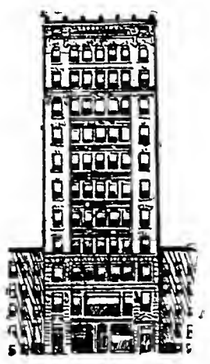

41-43 West 25th St.
THE MITCHELL BUILDING.
New eleven-story building, passenger and freight elevators.
The Jno. J. Mitchell Co., publishers, will occupy the greater part of this building. Several desirable and unusually well lighted floors for rent.

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West 111th St., seven story elevator Apartment House, 28 apartments; rents, $13,200; can sell reasonably, with cash payment of only $15,000; this property is exceptionally well built and finely finished. We strongly recommend this.

Near Central Park West, a seven story up to date Apartment House, 42 apartments, always fully rented; economically managed, because of one janitor, one elevator, one steam plant; pays handsome net returns; total rent, about $29,000; savings bank mortgage $160,000, at 4½ per cent.

West 128th St., seven story elevator Building, 75x100; 28 large apartments; total rents, $17,000; institution mortgage $90,000, at 5%. Will consider exchange in part payment.

Private Dwellings, Special.

Owing to the great demand at present for private Dwellings in this vicinity and the keen attention investors are giving to such purchases for investment and speculation, we have canvassed the market very thoroughly and secured for sale a large number of very desirable houses, many of which have not been offered before. A few of them are remarkably cheap in price and will surely not be on the market long.

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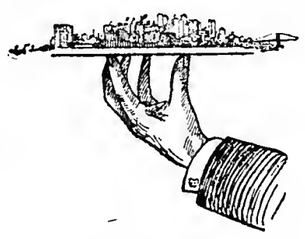

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Six-story apartment, all improvements, with stores, near Subway station. Good proposition to shrewd investor.

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Finest and cheapest corner on this fine avenue, below 90th St. Can be bought at less than 10% basis. Do not miss this opportunity.

Private House Specials

3-story and basement in 90's, private block, Park and Lexington; very fine house at low
PRICE OF $22,000.

3-story and basement, in good block, close to Lexington Av. line and future Subway; good condition.
VERY LOW AT $14,000.

We Buy, Sell, Exchange and

NOTICE

LEVY BROS.
REAL ESTATE
NOW AT
116 W. 135TH ST.

THE HIGHEST OFFICE BUILDING IN THE WORLD

IT WILL BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY MAY 1, 1908

THE NEW SINGER BUILDING IN ITS RELATION TO THE SKY-LINE OF NEW YORK

THE NEW

SINGER BUILDING

Northwest Corner

BROADWAY and
LIBERTY STREET
New York

Area of each floor of Main Building, 20,168 square feet.

Area of each floor of Tower portion, 8,737 square feet.

Total floor area, 411,883 square feet, or 9.44 acres.

Height of Main Building, from sidewalk to roof, 191 feet 8 inches.

Height of Tower, from sidewalk to top of lantern, 612 feet, 3 inches.

Height from basement floor to top of flagpole, 689 feet.

Height from sidewalk to top of flagpole, 652 feet 6 inches.

Height from bottom of foundations to sidewalk, 92 feet.

Cubical contents of building, 6,695,067 feet.

Otis Traction Elevators rise 41 stories in one minute.

Express Elevators rise 30 stories in 30 seconds without a stop.

The Cruikshank Safety Device used on all elevators.

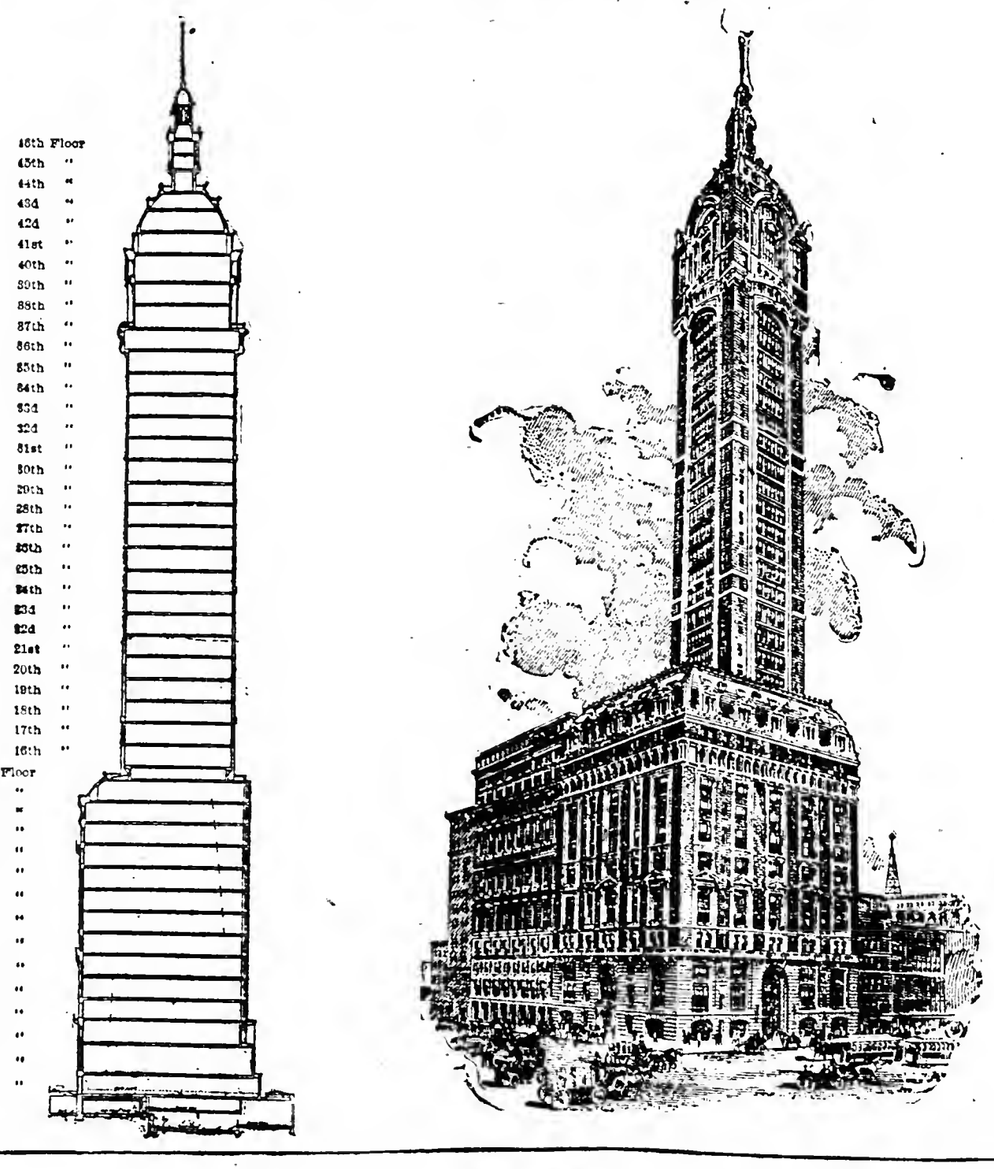

This building is situated in the heart of the Financial and Business centre of New York City, northwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street.

It is convenient to all Ferries and Bridges, the new Hudson Tunnels, two Subways and Elevated and Surface Car Lines.

It is suitable for Banking, Trust and Insurance Institutions; Bankers, Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Lawyers. Railroad, Realty, Industrial and other corporations.

It will have the finest entrance on Broadway, three stories high, with two entrances on Liberty Street.

The Tower will be 46 stories above sidewalk and will be 65 feet square, with permanent light and air on four sides and views of River and Harbor.

Each floor of the Tower has an area corresponding nearly to those in the American Surety Building, each being especially adapted for offices in suites.

The Main Building will be 14 stories above sidewalk and will front 137 feet on Broadway and 237 feet on Liberty Street.

It will have 16 high-speed elevators, giving best possible service.

It will contain the most modern appliances and conveniences.

It will have safe deposit vaults in basement.

It will be absolutely fireproof, with storage vaults on each floor. There will not be a cubic inch of wood used in its construction or finish.

Exceptionally large space to rent on single floors of Main Building for Corporations.

Leases can be made now and offices divided and arranged to suit tenants.

Applications for space can be made to

De SELDING BROS.

AGENTS

149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

THE NEW SINGER BUILDING IN ITS RELATION TO THE HIGHEST STRUCTURES IN THE WORLD

St. Peter's, Rome, 400 ft.
Cathedral, Rouen, France, 490 ft.
Madison Square Garden, N. Y. C., 305 ft.
Philadelphia City Hall, 537 ft.
Park Row Building, N. Y., 382 ft.
The Giralda, Seville, 350 ft.
The Pantheon, Rome, 160 ft.

SINGER BUILDING
612 feet.

Washington Monument, 555 ft.
St. Stephen's, Vienna, 450 ft.
Cathedral, Cologne, 516 ft.
Pyramid, Egypt, 485 ft.
Cathedral, Salisbury, 400 ft.
City Investing Co. Bldg., N. Y. C., 400 ft.
St. Isaac's, St. Petersburg, 365 ft.
Campanile, Venice, 325 ft.
St. Sophia, Constantinople, 200 ft.

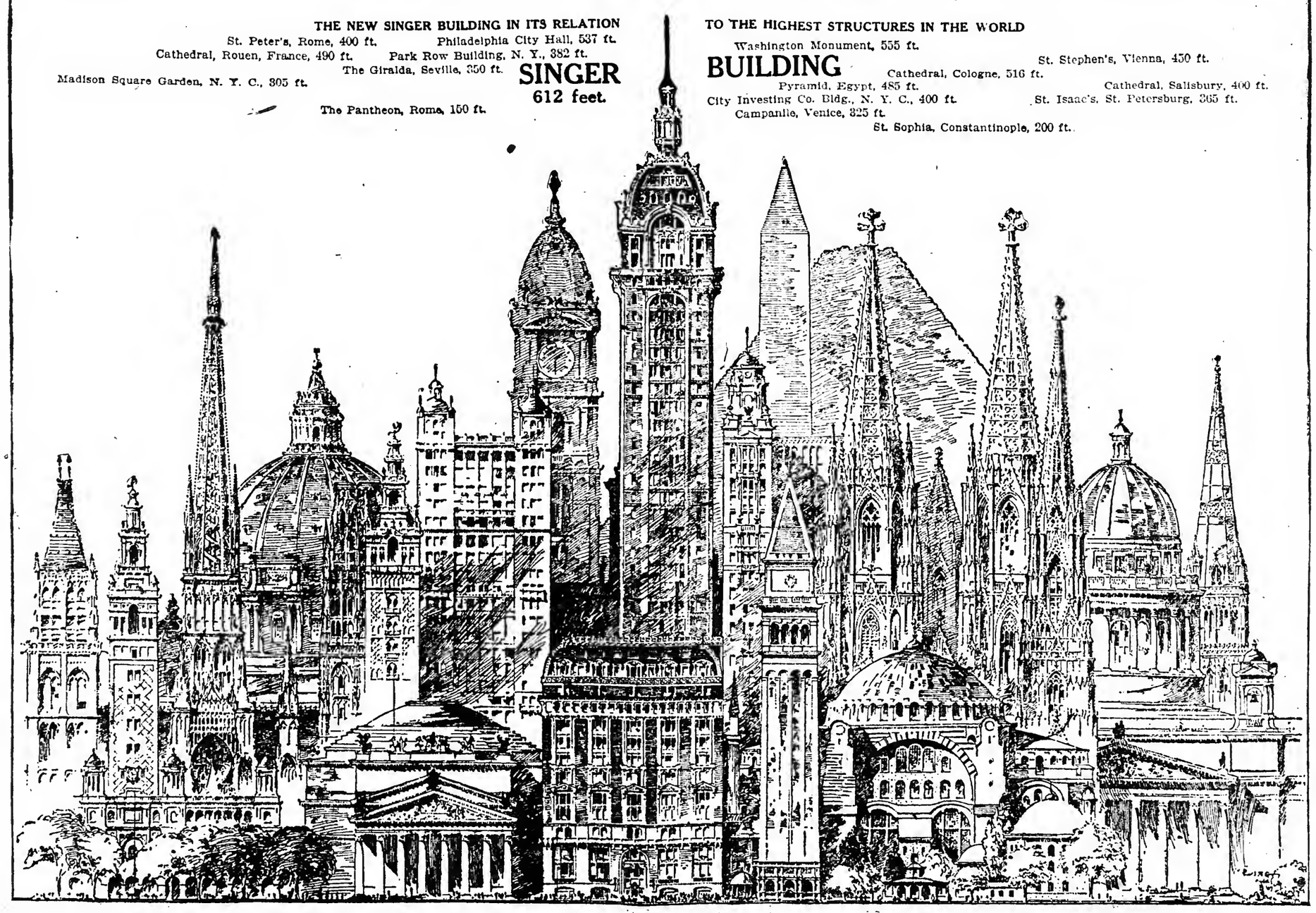

REAL ESTATE — LONG ISLAND — REAL ESTATE

LONG ISLAND TO SOLVE CITY TOILERS' PROBLEM

Country Life, Plus Modern Improvements, Gaining in Popularity — Ambassador Bryce on New York's Development.

By GAGE E. TARBELL.

The development of Long Island has only just begun. It is bound to have a great future, because of two important factors: First, the ever increasing population of New York, which means the gradual abandonment of Manhattan to business purposes, and second, the natural attractiveness of the island, which now will be enhanced by all the skill and resources of man.

The enormous growth of New York's population is probably not fully comprehended except by those who make it a study, although even the casual observer must realize the steady encroachment of business upon sections once wholly (and it was thought for all time) given over to residences. A few years ago, whe.. the Subway was planned, its projectors calculated that the highest number of passengers it would ever be called upon to carry in a single day would be 400,000, and this number they thought would not be reached for a long time. Now those who are crushed and jammed there know that the limit has been exceeded, and the men who run the Subway know that they are carrying 600,000 people a day with facilities for not more than two-thirds of that number.

Last year the increase in the city's population was estimated at 350,000; this year it will undoubtedly be larger, and what about the next year and the next? New York is now like a great big snowball—the bigger it becomes the more rapidly it grows—and scarcely any one has the temerity to make a prediction as to what the population will be ten years hence.

Ambassador Bryce's Estimate.

The Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, than whom perhaps no one has a clearer idea of American institutions and American tendencies, used these words in his speech at the reception tendered him a few days ago in the Chamber of Commerce: "In thirty or forty years, within twenty miles of the spot where we now stand, will be the greatest concentration of population upon the earth. In fact, there is no limit that can be set upon the growth of your city."

Now where are all these people going to? Large numbers of them will always live in the outlying sections from choice, and a much larger number will hereafter be compelled to seek the suburbs. Every year the exodus of homeseekers will grow and grow. With the completion of the transportation facilities now under way, a country home in the heart of Long Island will be reached within half an hour from Broadway—in practically the same time that it now takes to go from the Battery to Harlem, and much more comfortably. In fact the tide of travel has already set in toward the island and nothing can hold it back. It will simply be history repeating itself. All ready the prices of farm lands have doubled and trebled and quadrupled. Personally, I have no doubt that the future of Long Island will fully justify the confidence reposed in it by the millions of capital seeking investment within its borders.

New York Imitating London.

On the other hand, it offers in certain sections, such a sane country life as must in time be the salvation of the toiling thousands of this wealth-mad city. New York will imitate London more and more. People who really want to enjoy the part of their lives away from business, will wisb to get entirely away from the limits of the city. Country life as it is known in England, plus American advantages and improvements, is taking a firmer and firmer hold upon our people, and it is to this class that Long Island makes its strongest appeal.

The people of this age make large demands. They want to get away from the disagreeable things of the city, but they want to take with them into the country the city's conveniences and advantages. Our city life is too complex and unsatisfying; our country life has been too simple. Something between the two would constitute a sane life, one delightfully healthy, and well balanced mentally and physically. This is what Long Island is prepared to furnish to those who select a home site with discrimination.

BROOKLYN'S PARK SLOPE.

Region of Much New Building—Development Along Gowanus Canal.

George A. Allin, Manager of the Brooklyn Improvement Company, says: "Few sections of Brooklyn have shown greater activity in the recent stir in real estate than what is known as the Prospect Park Slope.

"Edward H. Litchfield for five years has been exchanging large parcels of lots for New York properties, with the result that many builders have been busily at work putting up apartment houses, as well as private dwellings. This has caused a large increase of population in the Twenty-second Ward. Louis Bonnet, Thomas Corrigan, William H. Reynolds, Jere J. Gilligan, James T. Allan, and many others have reaped the benefit of their enterprise in operating in this section. The Park Congregational Church has built a new edifice at Eighth Avenue and Second Street, and at Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street a Carnegie branch library has been erected.

"Along Gowanus Canal and the basins of the Brooklyn Improvement Company rentals are showing large increases. The Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, the Degnon Contracting Company, William F. Hickey, Bernard Campbell & Co., the Barber Asphalt Company, and many large concerns are finding these wharves most accessible. The contemplated improvements along the canal, including a tunnel to flush it twice a day, have ended any thought of closing this important arm of the bay. The advantage of enlarging the Gowanus Canal and building the basins is seen as one counts the many vessels discharging freight at this point. Building materials are carried to the suburbs or distributed through the adjacent blocks at a minimum expense, while new industries attracted to this water front are increasing the population."

JAMAICA BAY PROJECT.

Preliminary Work Toward Making It a Great Shipping Centre.

The eyes of those interested in waterfront properties are turning just now with interest to the shores of Jamaica Bay, which, when contemplated improvements are carried out, will, it is believed, become an important shipping centre. It is planned to make of this large sheet of water, long given over to fishing and pleasure craft, one of the finest harbors of its size on the Atlantic Coast. Through the efforts of Congressman Charles B. Law the Government is to deepen the Coney Island Channel to the entrance to Jamaica Bay and pierce the bar there. The city has also determined to survey the bay, with the idea of dredging it, and city surveyors have already begun work there. It is planned to deepen and widen some of the natural channels in the bay so that deep-draught craft may be able to enter there and dock at wharves at Canarsie, Rockaway, and adjacent points. When this work has been carried out the waste meadow lands on the shores of the bay, filled in, will become valuable for warehouse and manufacturing purposes. The improvement, it is declared, will be of great benefit, particularly to the East New York, Flatbush, and Flatlands districts.

NEW STATION AT JAMAICA.

Some Speculative Buying Caused by Railroad's Recent Announcement.

Since President Peters announced his intention of establishing an important station somewhere near Rockaway Junction, in Jamaica, there has been a good deal of buying, throughout the entire eastern section of Jamaica.

Many of the speculators in this property had been buying in the western part of the town, but with the announcement of a new central station at the foot of Carlton Avenue, the prices have advanced to such an extent in the west end that the cheaper property to the east is again in favor. The fact that the Long Island Railroad intends to take care of Jamaica, by establishing two intermediate stations between Hollis and Carlton Avenues, is greatly appreciated by the residents.

CHEAPER MONEY PREDICTED.

Frank Bailey Looks for Return to Lower Interest Rates.

Frank Bailey, Vice President and General Manager of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company in Brooklyn, is one of those familiar with the situation who believes that money conditions will improve and that there will be a return, probably before the year is out, to long-time loans at from 4 to 4½ per cent. He also sees a change in the market from the feverish speculation of last Spring to calmer and healthier conditions. While he thinks realty transactions may be fewer this year in the borough, he believes that larger profits will bo made and that investors will feel more encouraged to enter the market, being assured that the activity in the realty world is proceeding along conservative lines.

THIS MAGAZINE SIX MONTHS FOR ONE CENT

If you are interested in owning your own home in the suburbs you will want to read our new magazine,

The Home Maker.

THE HOME MAKER is a handsome little monthly magazine, well printed on good paper and beautifully illustrated, and is devoted entirely to the advantages of suburban living.

IT TELLS—How you can own your own home....How to raise a flower garden....How to furnish a home artistically and economically....How to choose a site for your house....How to determine what part of Suburban New York will soonest become valuable.

It will give you plans and costs for suburban homes of every description, and map out little half-day pleasure trips you can take in the country.

Not an advertisement of any particular property, but of general interest to every man and woman who wishes or ever expects to own a suburban home.

This magazine is FREE for six months, if you live within 25 miles of New York. Every blessed cent it will cost you to receive it from now till October, is a penny post card addressed to us, asking for it and containing your name, address and occupation.

You can get the magazine in no other way. It is not for sale on newsstands.

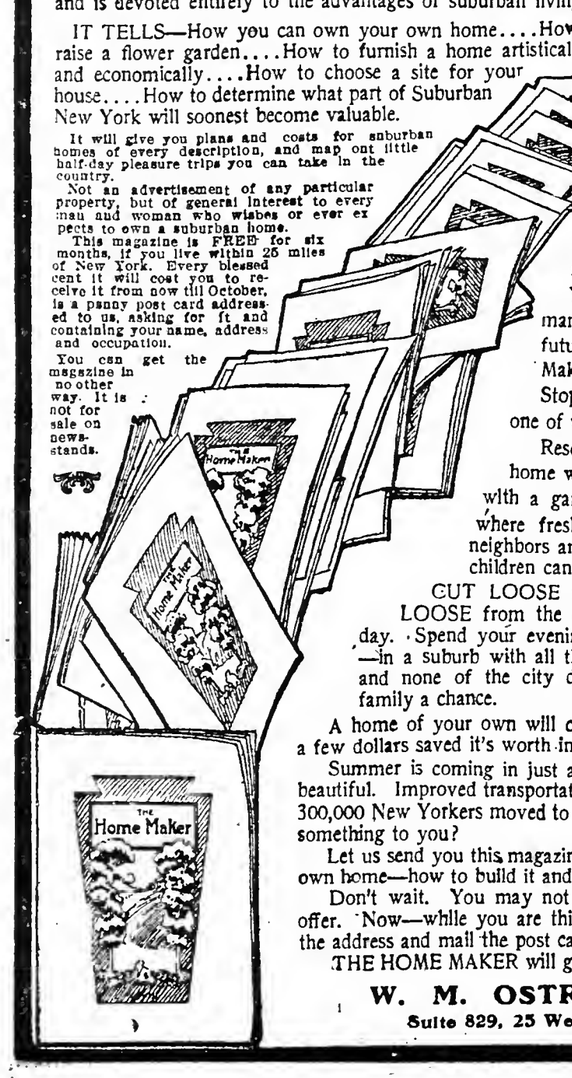

OWN YOUR OWN HOME

YOU want to own your own home some day, don't you?

You have planned that home—every city man has—and it has always loomed up as a future bright possibility.

Make a resolution to-day.

Stop building air castles and begin to build one of wood, brick and mortar.

Resolve to own a home in the suburbs—a home with a yard of green grass about it, a yard with a garden for vegetables and flowers, a home where fresh pure air circulates freely, where your neighbors are your friends, where you, your wife and children can grow strong and healthy.

CUT LOOSE from your stuffy box of a flat—CUT LOOSE from the dusty, noisy city which pens you up all day. Spend your evenings, Sundays and holidays in the country—in a suburb with all the city advantages you are accustomed to and none of the city disadvantages that you hate. Give your family a chance.

A home of your own will cost you less than you think. If you have a few dollars saved it's worth investigating.

Summer is coming in just a few weeks now, and the suburbs will be beautiful. Improved transportation is making the suburbs accessible. Over 300,000 New Yorkers moved to the suburbs last year. Doesn't this suggest something to you?

Let us send you this magazine for six months. It tells how to own your own home—how to build it and how to enjoy it.

Don't wait. You may not see this ad. again. You may forget this offer. Now—while you are thinking about it—tear out the ad. and keep the address and mail the post card to-day.

THE HOME MAKER will go to you by return mail.

W. M. OSTRANDER, (Inc.).
Suite 829, 25 West 42d St., New York.

$25 A LOT — BUY ACRES! BUY CHEAP! DO IT NOW! — $50 A LOT

Ask the Farmers and the Market Gardeners of Long Island

Is there any money in buying acres? They are all rich.

On Tuesday, April 9th, we saw the parting snowstorm of a long and severe winter. We are actually at the dawn of spring, and from this hour we will find sunshine and the splendor of the green fields, the earth upturned everywhere to receive the seeds which decorate the fertile fields of Long Island.

150,000 people this spring will enjoy the comforts and pleasures of Suburban Life, suburban to New York, who were occupants of Flats and Apartment Houses a year ago. The great activity in Real Estate during the year 1906 induced them to either buy or rent in the suburbs, and before another year a greater number will emigrate. Electric car lines are building in every direction on Long Island; Rapid Transit Trains are increased, and the great reading, wage-earning public are bound to get out and breathe the air and enjoy the sunlight where life looks sweeter and homes more happy. Every paper published in Greater New York has repeatedly stated in its columns, "Long Island is the one and only place to live. The best channel to place your money."

The Real Estate Transfer of Greater New York Last Year Was One Billion of Dollars.

THE INVESTMENT ON LONG ISLAND WAS $600,000,000.

$250,000,000

WAS MADE BY THE MARKET GARDENER ON LONG ISLAND.
WAS MADE BY THE REAL ESTATE OPERATOR ON LONG ISLAND.
WAS MADE BY THE SMALL INVESTOR ON LONG ISLAND.

You Knew of It. Did You Invest? You Just Simply Looked On.

BELIEVE US DEAR READERS, TO-DAY WE ARE ACTUALLY AT THE BEGINNING.

350,000 people drop ed into New York last year. An equal amount will be ushered in this year. Some of them building, buying or renting. It means New York Surburban Real Estate will improve from 20 to 50 per cent before April 1st, 1908. **Have you a desire to ma.e money?** Make it quick?

LET US LEAD YOU INTO DAYLIGHT, INTO THE PROMISED LAND OF PROSPERITY.

We do not ask you $500 to $1,000 a lot, or $1,000 to $2,500 per acre, but will during this sale, show you **one-half acre plots (10 city lots) at a sum less than you can buy a lot in the suburbs for.**

$5 Down Monthly — **$250 One-Half Acre (10 Lots)** — **$5 Down Monthly**

Enough land to raise your own vegetables, raise your own chickens, keep a cow and a horse; if necessary; a spot large enough to receive all the pleasures nature can give. Buy the land on your terms and in a few years build to suit yourself.

Any Wage Earner Can Buy—Any Investor Can Purchase.

You are not giving up your life's earnings to pay for it. It is within your means and just what you want. Located in the most natural and fertile field of Long Island.

BAYSHORE

About one hour out by express trains now; **electricity will make it 40 minutes in the near future;** 6,000 people there enjoying the comforts and pleasure on the Great South Bay, where there is Rural Home life, splendid schools, churches, hotels and over 100 business houses; just far enough away to be strictly suburban to New York with many trains to and from the city.

We Have 2,000 Acres Subdivided Into 4 Bargains.

Bargain No. 1.	Bargain No. 2.	Bargain No. 3.	Bargain No. 4.
5 LOTS for $125 — $5 Down Monthly.	Boulevard Lots, $200, — Near Depot, $5 Down, Monthly, — $180 Cash.	One-Half Acre. $250 Only, — $5 Down, Monthly, — $225 Cash.	Lots at the Bay. $625 Terms — $10 Down, Monthly, — $575 Cash.

Ask for Half Acres on the Boulevard, $450; $10 Down Monthly

Grand Special Excursion to Every Wage Earner

FOUR SALE DAYS

Sunday, April 14 and 21	Wednesday, April 17	Saturday, April 20
9 and 10:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M. Only	10:30 A. M. Only
Long Island City and Brooklyn	Long Island City and Brooklyn	Long Island City and Brooklyn

FOUR SALE DAYS

We Furnish Free Tickets to every prospective purchaser and show you the property whether you buy or not. We are not giving property away. We make a profit. We want you to make a larger profit than us, and you will inside of ten years. We have 50,000 buyers of New York Suburban Real Estate on our books. We want you to join our great colony. **We give you every chance. Will you try?**

Our record last year in this office for parcels of Real Estate and amount of sales exceeded any transaction by any Real Estate office in this city. **Our titles are always guaranteed.**

$500 — One Acre—20 City Lots. $10 Down, $10 Monthly.

We want you to see Bay Shore. We want you to see the bargains.
Lithograph Maps, Free Railroad Tickets and particulars, apply to

Wm. H. Moffitt Realty Company,
192 Broadway, cor. John,
New York City.

Owners and developers of 175 properties in 23 towns suburban to New York.

COTTAGES FOR RENT

SEASON OF 1907

SOUTHAMPTON

LONG ISLAND

ALFRED E. SCHERMERHORN

7 East 42d Street

FOREST PARKVIEW

THE IDEAL HOME SPOT OF LONG ISLAND

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, NEW YORK CITY
(Between Ridgewood and Richmond Hill)

Modern two-family houses for sale on easy monthly payment plan. Write for particulars. A postal will receive prompt personal attention.

GEORGE E. LOEFFLER
4 WEST 22D ST NEW YORK CITY

Tell Us Please

Why do you allow the banks to pay you 4% or less on your money when we can deliver the goods at 25%? We can sell you a house on Atlantic Av., near Hoyt St., 3-story brick, 21x80, including the biggest store on the avenue, for $7,900; the 1st mtg. $5,500 at 5% for four years; 2d mtg. to suit; $1,500 in cash needed; never sold in 28 years.

MACHAT and REYNOLDS
356 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THIRTY-FOUR ACRES

Two minutes depot; level, cleared land, macadam road front; $650 per acre; also 67 acres, large road front, $500 per acre, and other tracts.

PRINCESS BAY REALTY CO.,
36 Whitehall Street, Manhattan.

SOUTH RIVERHEAD PARK.

85 acres, 488 lots, 25x100; high, gently sloping; over ½ mile frontage on West Hampton road, near proposed cross island trolley and Auto Parkway, about ½ mile from Main St. and Peconic River; between beautiful Great Pond and old Quogue road; ripe for development; title perfect; price $50 per acre, lots $5 to $10. For map, &c., apply to DeVeer, 100 William St., New York.

JAMAICA, 8 ACRES, $4,000 Per Acre.

near Fulton St., Hoffman Boulevard, and Hillside Av., adjoins Briarwood, close to the great developments of the Everitt Realty Construction Co., opp. new depot; good terms; will be worth $5,000 per acre within one year; only available small acreage left in this locality.
D. L. HARDENBROOK.
Real Estate Auctioneer and Expert,
No 319 Fulton St., Jamaica.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES.

AMITYVILLE—10 lots, 25x100, including 2 corners, on Carman road, near railroad; $150 each.
3 lots, 25x150, corner, on Clock Boulevard, one block from Merrick road; $200 each.
2 lots, 25x160, corner, on Merrick road; $250 each; all within 10 minutes' walk from station.
BAY SHORE—88 lots, 25x100, on Saxon Boulevard; ¼ mile from railroad, 2 blocks from proposed trolley; mapped; $75 and up, or $5,500 for all.

FOR SALE

CENTREPORT, L. I.

On main highway between Huntington and Northport, with frontage of 500 feet on that road; 30 acres, 10 cleared and tillable, 20 in good woodland. Fine building site, 60 feet elevation above road, commanding view of Northport Harbor. Building site among the trees. Three spring fed ponds near the road.

For particulars see or write

ROBERT C. BALDWIN
45 William Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

For sale at Bay Shore, Long Island, south of South Country Road; a cottage, with large verandas, partially inclosed in glass, containing entrance hall, parlor, dining room, six bedrooms, bath, &c.; open fireplaces and hot water heat; stable with coachman's apartment, including all appurtenances and electric light; cow and chicken houses, with garden and one acre of land; everything in perfect condition; a lady owning same is anxious to sell; can be seen by appointment. Address H Box 320 Times, Times Square.

FREEPORT—Finest corner, 150x150, Porterfield Place and Park Av., Alpine section; price $3,500. Address DeVeer, 100 William St., N. Y.

Wilbur Griffin
Real Estate

MODERN ONE AND TWO-FAMILY COTTAGES, LOTS AND PLOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

8202 JAMAICA AVENUE, RICHMOND HILL, L. I.
Tel. 710 Richmond Hill.

Ideal Home, Beautiful Kings Oaks, Flatbush.—New house, nine rooms, alcove, reception hall, pantry, tiled bath and vestibule, hardwood trim, steam heat, coal and gas ranges, shades and screens throughout, every modern improvement, select location, magnificent shade, lot 40x100; only $7,600; mortgage $4,500. 1,572 East 19th Street, Kings Highway Express Station Brighton Beach Elevated.

BOROUGH PARK BARGAIN.

Four two-family houses, 20x100, lately erected; A No. 1 condition; can be bought for $4,900 each, $500 down; $3,750 mortgage on each; double porches. MACHAT & REYNOLDS, 356 Atlantic Av.

REAL ESTATE **LONG ISLAND** REAL ESTATE

LONG ISLAND ROAD'S PLANS FOR FUTURE

President Peters Looks for Operation of Tunnels in 1909—His Estimate as to Time They Will Save—Probable Growth of Population.

By RALPH PETERS, President Long Island Railroad.

As a general proposition, the part which the Long Island Railroad Company is playing in the development of Long Island is a very important one, and its managers appreciate the responsibility devolving upon them to provide adequate facilities for the prompt and safe movement of the additional traffic incidental to the large increase in population which has already come to Long Island and the greater increase which is to come in the immediate future.

If all goes well, the tunnels under the East River, the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Manhattan, and a large part of the improvements of our own system should be completed and in operation during the year 1909. This, of course, entails a great amount of hard work on the part of those in charge of these properties.

The Long Island Railroad Company is enlarging its terminal facilities for both passenger and freight traffic, constructing additional running tracks, new stations, and freight delivery yards. It is also adding new equipment, and its train mileage is being increased yearly to take care of the growth in population, leaving nothing undone to meet the reasonable demands of its patrons, and, following the general policy of the great Pennsylvania system, will continue to provide facilities for the future.

When the great tunnels and terminal improvements shall have been completed, those who are fortunate enough to live on Long Island, or who shall have been farsighted enough to appreciate the future development, will be able to save more than thirty minutes a day between any point on Long Island and Herald Square, and as much as forty minutes a day between points on the island and Wall Street, via Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and the Battery Subway.

During 1906, the Long Island Railroad carried 22,000,000 people, which was an increase of 18.8 per cent. over 1905. It carried 334,825,000 passengers one mile—an increase of 22 per cent. over the previous year, while its passenger train mileage increased 16.3 per cent. and its passenger car milesge 19.5 per cent. During the same period statistics show that 4,836 dwelling houses, 282 stores, 15 factories, and 178 miscellaneous buildings were constructed in villages along the line of the road outside of Brooklyn and Long Island City.

The ratios of acreage to population in the various boroughs of New York City, as compared with the corresponding ratios on Long Island, make an instructive exhibit. I believe that the figures, taking out cemeteries, parks, &c., would reveal something like the following:

Manhattan	160 persons to the acro
Brooklyn	42 persons to the acre
Bronx	15 persons to the acre
Queens	4 persons to the acre
Richmond	2 persons to the acre
Nassau	.5 persons to the acre
Suffolk	.2 persons to the acre

With the natural increase in population and the crowding of the business section of Manhattan further to the northward, we believe it is safe to estimate that in ten years there will be fifteen persons to the acre in Queens, one person to the acre in Nassau, and about one person to each three acres in Suffolk. At this ratio of increase the population in round numbers at the end of the ten-year period will have increased in Queens from 230,000 to 1,000,000, in Nassau from 75,000 to 100,000, and in Suffolk from 80,000 to 120,000.

NEW THEORY OF CITY'S GROWTH

History Upsets All Old Notions About the Northward Movement.

FUTURE OF QUEENS ASSURED

Student of Past Says New York Has Always Moved Eastward When It Could.

It will soon be three hundred years since the foundation of New Amsterdam, and in all that time the great city that has grown from the "little settlement in the fort" has shown one constant and uninterrupted tendency as to its growth—the tendency to develop eastward. I am aware that many New Yorkers suppose that the city's natural growth is northward, rather than eastward; but a close study of the city's history must convince one that this is an error, and that the real movement of New York's population is toward the east. The fact has deep significance at the present time.

The first fort, which contained the church, the school, and most of the houses of the original settlers, was built on the site of the new Custom House, facing what is now Bowling Green. Did the town begin to grow northward? Not at all. The first houses outside the fort were to the east, along the East River shore; and Broadway was laid out half a century later than Marketfield, Bridge, Stone, and other streets to the eastward of the fort. There are four pictures extant showing the town as it looked during the seventeenth century, and all of them show a preponderance of buildings east of the fort, with only a very few along the line of Broadway. In 1644 the town contained seventy-five houses outside the fort, and of these only five were west of Broadway.

Even when Broadway was laid out, it only extended to Wall Street; while "the Wall," built for defense against the Indians, was soon passed by the extension of the town's population along the East River. When Broadway finally grew up to the Commons, where the Post Office now stands, history repeated itself; for the main artery immediately took an eastward turn, and it was the line of Park Row, not of Broadway, that carried the city's growth further on. So it continued in the early days. Pearl Street was the fashionable street, as well as the chief business street, long before Broadway became prominent. The Bowery was the main artery of traffic out of the city long before upper Broadway or the Bloomingdale Road were thought of. Harlem and Yorkville preceded Bloomingdale and Manhattanville by decades. Always more populous, the east side has also always been more fashionable, exactly as it is to-day. Not even the millions of dollars spent by the Tweed ring in making Riverside Drive and the Boulevard could overcome the tendency of the average New Yorker to move eastward when he built his home.

It was Third Avenue that had the first street cars to the north; Eighth Avenue had to wait twenty years. The Third Avenue elevated road was finished first, because it was most needed. The Harlem Railroad, in the old days, carried twenty passengers for every one that used the "Dolly Varden" route along the Hudson. The first country club of which we have any record, the Belvedere of Revolutionary times, faced the East River, not the Hudson. George Washington's residence was in Cherry Street. And the evidence might be piled up indefinitely. New York has from the first "heard the East a-callin'," and now is hearing it more than ever, but with this difference: As far cast as New York could grow, it grew; but there was always a limit, fixed by the width of the Island of Manhattan, and limited by the width of the East River.

This year we are changing all that. The tunnels and bridges, that will be opened one after another, under and over the East River, will once more permit New York to resume its naturally eastward growth, and the results promise to be the most important shifting of population that has taken place in the entire history of the city. Already the centre of the city has moved to the section of Manhattan Island lying between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets; here are the busiest marts, the largest manufacturing establishments, and, for the present, the densest population. For all time this part of the city will have the densest day population, though its night population is sure to decrease as business replaces housings.

Just as sure as there is a science of population, just so surely will the new growth, the twentieth century growth of New York, take its origin from this centre, and move eastward under and over the East River. Already the management of the Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has ascertained by actual test that its four properties at East River Heights, Broadway-Flushing, Douglas Manor, and Westmoreland are more easily reached from this centre, say from the corner of Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, where there is a Subway station, than are localities equally distant in Harlem or the Bronx, where the cost of land is much greater. This advantage will soon be accentuated by the opening of the Belmont tunnels under the East River; then will follow in succession the four new tracks of the Long Island Road, and the eight tracks which the Blackwell's Island Bridge will accommodate.

E. J. RICKERT.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.

Profitable Form of Investment—Ratio Between House and Ground.

One of the strongest demands in the renting market is for two-family houses. These are preferred to flats, although the rents, as a rule, are higher. Thousands of such houses have been built in Brooklyn, the suburbs being studded with them, and there is no indication of a falling off in their popularity. Many of the houses of this class now being built in certain of the suburban districts are much more elaborate and expensive in the character of their construction than the general run of such buildings. In some neighborhoods as high as fifty dollars a month is obtained for a floor of seven or eight rooms and bath in one of the better type of two-family houses. William E. Harmon of Wood, Harmon & Co., in discussing recently the subject of opportunity in real estate for the small investor, expressed the opinion that the two-family house was the best possible investment for the young married man.

Mr. Wood was asked what kind of a house it would be advisable to put up on a lot worth, say, $1,000. He replied that the question went to the very root of the real estate problem. One feature of realty development in Brooklyn, he added, was the wide disproportion in most cases between the cost of the land and that of the building erected upon it. Heretofore in Brooklyn, he said, there had been much more land than there was demand for. A condition resulting from this was that the land was so cheap that the building upon it on the average cost at least three times as much as the land. This, however, is gradually changing. The land values in the borough are steadily rising, and will continue to rise until the difference in the value of land and buildings has been adjusted, as in older New York.

DEMAND FOR ACREAGE.

Valuations Steadily Advancing—High Prices for Shore Front.

Robert T. Stokes of the firm of Stokes & Knowles, recent buyers of the Continental and Phenix Buildings, at Court and Montague Streets, is a firm believer in the real estate future of Brooklyn and Long Island. He is confident that the present upward tendency of things will continue indefinitely.

"The outlook for Long Island suburban properties," said he, "never seemed brighter than at the present time. The valuations are steadily advancing all along the line. There is a great demand for acreage along rapid transit lines. From our viewpoint, it seems that the boom in Long Island real estate is only just beginning, and that when the subways which are now nearing completion are opened the most optimistic of men will be surprised. We are having great demands made upon us for choice acreage properties. Shore front properties are very scarce, and bring almost any prices the owners may put upon them. We expect that the acreage business this Spring will eclipse that of any similar period in the last few years."

To Improve 39th Street Ferry.

A change that is being looked forward to with expectation by South Brooklyn and the suburbs to the southward is the fuller operation of the Thirty-ninth Street ferry by the city. Bigger and faster boats and an improved service generally on this line will, it is believed, take thousands of people out of the daily Brooklyn Bridge crush. Bay Ridge is also urging vigorously that the city establish a ferry between the Battery and Sixty-fifth Street.

BAYSIDE-FLUSHING

Bayside, Borough of Queens, N. Y. City.

Following the success of its Lawrence Manor, Penwood, Vista Lawn and Bay view developments, the **McKNIGHT REALTY CO.** is now preparing the greatest and last of the undeveloped properties of Bayside, the most popular residential section on the North Shore of Long Island.

Bayside-Flushing, this new development, parallels the Long Island R. R. from the Bayside station to the Auburndale station, and has a frontage of about a mile on Broadway, the main thoroughfare on the North Shore, which is to be widened to a 100 foot wooden block parkway, from Flushing to the City Line.

To those who wish country comfort with its outdoor sports, both Winter and Summer, and yet desire city conveniences Bayside-Flushing will stand out to them as the ideal homesite. It is now surrounded by many beautiful dwellings of wealthy residents, and you will know your neighbors before you build your home

BAYSIDE-FLUSHING

was, before the consolidation, a part of the old town of Flushing. It is in the center of the most popular residential section within the city limits, on beautiful Little Neck Bay, with its yacht and golf clubs, boating, bathing and fishing, and yet is only 30 minutes now from Herald Square, which time will soon be halved on completion of the many improvements under way.

$200,000 is now being spent to make this the greatest of all the Long Island developments from the standpoint of beauty as well as comfort. Streets will be macadamized, and cement sidewalks, water, gas and electricity, installed.

Fifty new homes for as many different parties have already been contracted for on this new property, and its success bids fair to excel that of the former developments of Bayside.

By buying now you may discount the many improvements of transportation facilities and save the difference between the higher values that are sure to come and the present low prices, at the same time securing an ideal spot for a home for you and your family.

Applications for reservations will be filed in order received. Special concessions will be made to first buyers.

WRITE TO US TO-DAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

McKNIGHT REALTY CO.,

21 W. 34th St., New York City.

Tel. 3275-6 Thirty-Eighth.

At the Gateway of the Sound.

MALBA

High, beautiful shore front. Magnificent views. Healthy. All city improvements. For high-class residential purposes only.

Malba Dock is first landing from foot of Wall street of the Montauk ("the Bankers' and Brokers'" Line.)

Malba Drive leads up through this beautiful old homestead. past the new Malba Station (L. I. R. R.), only a few minutes by Pennsylvania tunnel to heart of city, through Flushing, etc., (half an hour by automobile, over fine roads, to ferry).

For choicest locations apply now.

Realty Trust

Wm. C. Demorest, PRESIDENT.

60 Liberty Street, New York.

Dont's Affecting Real Estate Investments.

¶ Don't buy property fifteen, twenty-five, thirty or more miles out when there are large undeveloped areas lying closer in. New York City, as all cities, grows from its center outward, hence the closer lying sections must be the first occupied for the housing of population before the remote sections can be affected. A profitable real estate investment is one which can be re-sold with reasonable quickness and not one that must be held for years.

¶ Don't buy property without first considering for what it is available. If it is so located that it is quickly available for business and living room, it has a lot value. If it is so located that it is only available for market gardening it has only market garden value. Don't be fooled into believing that a market garden is a lot.

¶ Don't buy property remote from a five-cent transportation line. No section of the city has ever developed rapidly or produced the expected profit except that it can be reached for a five-cent fare and without change of cars.

¶ Don't buy property dependent solely on a trolley, but be sure that said property is located near to a rapid transit line. A five-cent fare line and a rapid transit line are both essential to a rapid inflow of population which is essential to a rapid rise in values.

¶ Don't buy property in outlying sections and remote from the civilizing influences of churches, schools, stores and society. If you do you will find that the home seeker will not select your site for his home and the property purchased will remain unoccupied and unprofitable.

¶ Don't buy property except that it is laid out in accordance with the topographical map of the city. If it is not so laid out you may find the street lines will be changed and the improvements provided destroyed. All of this will largely destroy the value of your holding.

¶ Don't buy property except that it is brought to the grades established by the topographical department of the city, otherwise again your improvements are destroyed and your property is found to be either on a high elevation or in a hole, both of which conditions are very much against the intrinsic value of your property and its desirability as a site for building.

¶ Don't buy property that is not provided with a complete and adequate sewerage system. Any section where a considerable number of houses are to be erected and which is dependent upon cesspools for sewerage must quickly become contaminated and entail doctors' bills, and very likely undertakers' bills. You cannot overestimate the importance of this precaution. It will not do for you to consider that you are buying the property only to resell and not to live upon, as you will find no market for your property if the section is unhealthful and dangerous to life.

¶ Don't buy property in a section that is not restricted in accordance with the location and surrounding conditions. Property located in a territory with a tenement house future should not be restricted to a high class residential section. And likewise the reverse. In either case the future values of your property are largely destroyed.

¶ The conclusions to be drawn from the foregoing dont's are naturally as follows:

¶ Make your investments as near to the heart of the city as possible, keeping in mind the class of property you are desirous of purchasing.

¶ Make your investments where you are most convenient to both trolley and train service; where you are most convenient to schools, churches, stores and consequently a built-up community; where you are provided with the most complete improvements which should include sewers, conduits for electric light and telephone wires, the property thoroughly graded, the streets provided with paving and curbs and gutters, sidewalks, water and gas mains, shade trees and shrubbery. The sewering and paving should be done in accordance with the city's specifications and under a city inspector. You are thus relieved from all future expenses in the way of improvements which in many cases, where left unprovided, cost you more than the original cost of your lots.

¶ In this connection we take the liberty of calling your attention to our

Kissena Park North

development. Here you will find the closest development of a high-class nature to be found in the city.

¶ You will find both trolley and train service adjacent and convenient.

¶ You will find the property laid out in accordance with the topographical plans of the city, and likewise brought to the topographical grades established by the city, thus insuring perfect surface drainage.

¶ You will find a complete sewer system being installed.

¶ You will find conduits being laid for electric light and telephone wires, thus eliminating all unsightly poles and overhead wires.

¶ You will find the best granolithic sidewalks, the best granolithic curbs and gutters to be had.

¶ You will find the streets paved in accordance with the city's specifications.

¶ You will find it lying in the southerly part of Flushing, with Flushing's built-up section extending practically on three sides, with a public school within two short blocks; with a number of splendid churches; with all kinds of stores for trading facilities, and with the best society, making it one of the most pleasant places of residence in the Borough of Queens.

¶ You will find it adjoining Kissena Lake Park, a park possessing more natural beauty than any other of the city's park holdings; with Kissena Lake in its center and with fine golf links on its easterly side. In fact, nothing can be desired in connection with this property as a good residential proposition that it does not possess or is not being provided.

¶ This means its rapid up-building, and consequently a rapid rise in its real estate values, making it an exceptional opportunity for a home buyer or for an investor. Lots from $650 up sold on easy terms, or liberal discount for cash. Also houses for sale or built to order. Terms easy.

¶ Write for our descriptive literature and map of the city in colors.

PARIS & MACDOUGALL,

Telephone 4812-4813 Madison

1123 Broadway, Manhattan

RAPID PROGRESS ON WORK ABOVE AND BELOW THE RIVERS

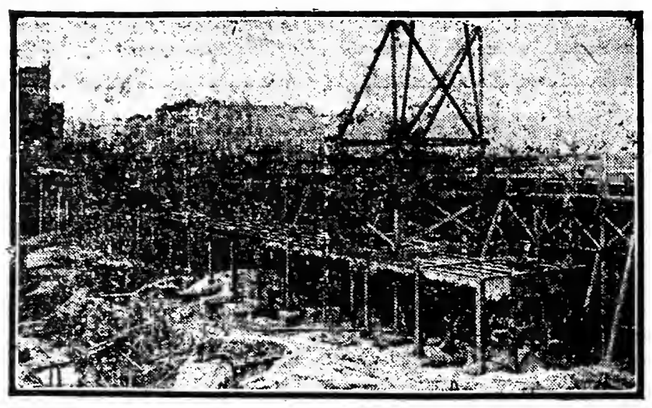

SETTING STEEL FOR PENNSYLVAN IA STATION.

CLEARING SITE OF M'ADOO UPTO WN TERMINAL.

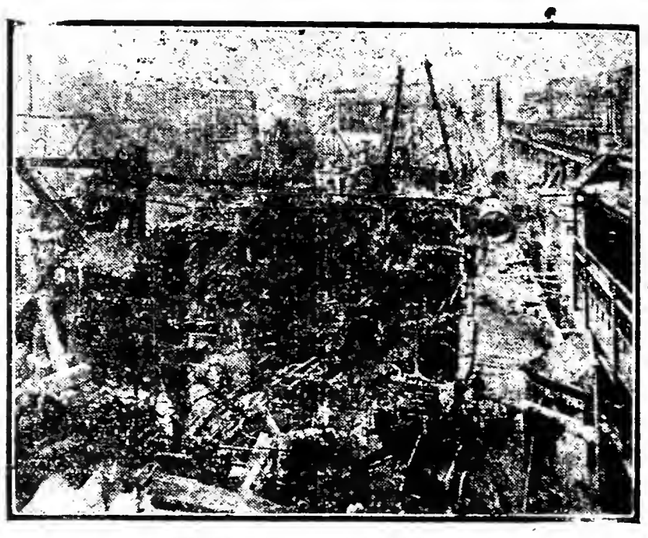

MeADOO DOWNTOWN TERMINAL SITE.

Map Showing Present Status of Work on Bridges and Tunnels.

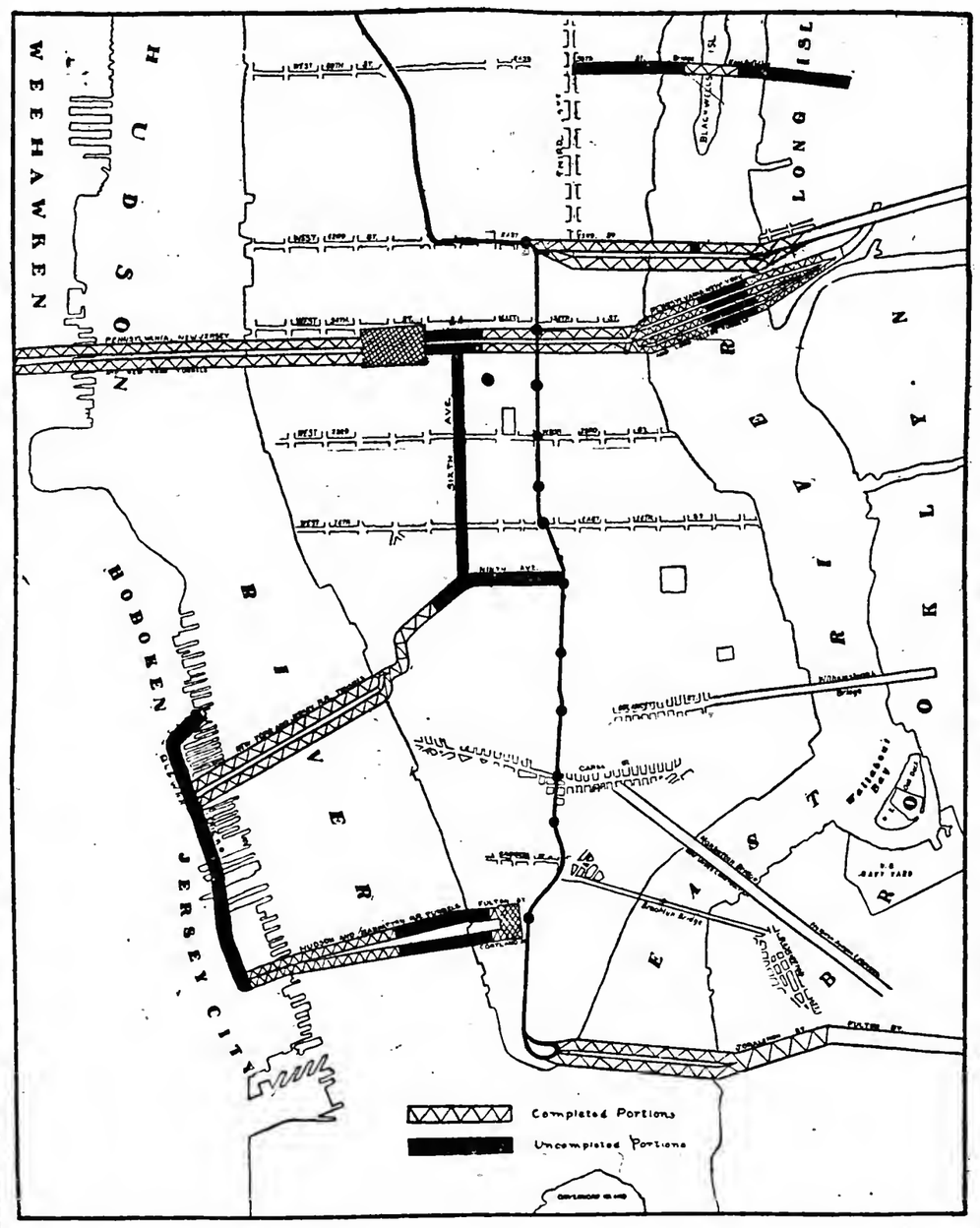

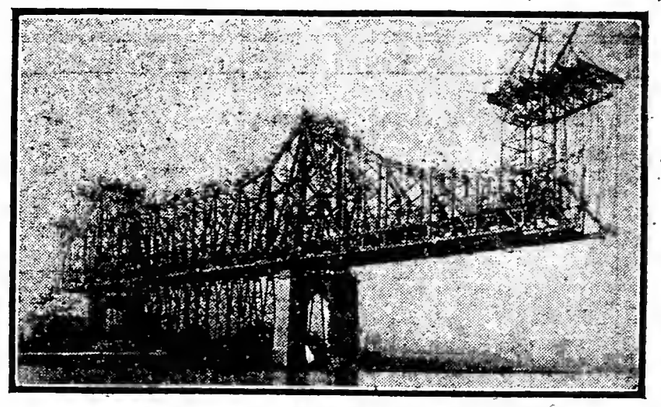

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE FROM MANHATTAN.

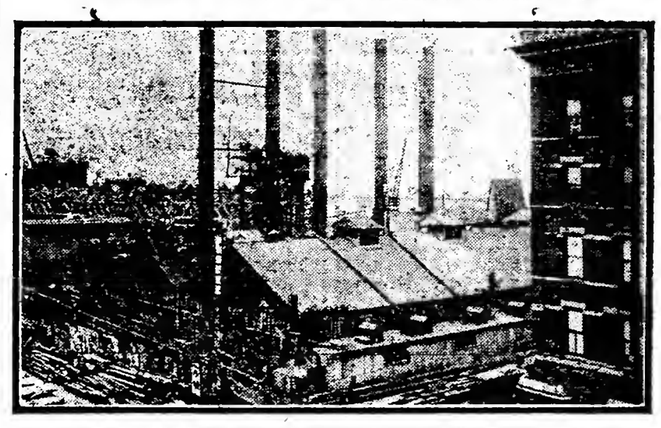

PENN. TUNNEL WORKING ON FIRST AVENUE.

MANHATTAN ANCHORAGE OF MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

Uptown McAdoo Tunnels Probably the First to Be Operated—All Bridges and Tubes Now Building to Be Finished in Three Years.

In New York and its suburbs, probably more than in any other city in the world, real estate improvement, real estate development, and real estate valuation are all dependent to a very large extent on available transit facilities. Hence it is that within the past decade the insistent cry from all boroughs has been "Rapid Transit!" Crowded from the older sections of the city by the constant and tremendous increase in commercial activity, the ever growing population has been forced out and out toward the suburbs, until there are houses in sections ten miles from the City Hall, more people than lived in what was the entire City of New York fifty years ago.

The transportation of business men and women between their homes and their places of business has come to be regarded as New York's greatest problem. With the main portion of the greater city an island, boundaries of which are incapable of change, this whole question naturally becomes a question of interborough communication and of communication with the New Jersey side of the North River. With this granted the construction of tunnels under, and of bridges over the two rivers that encircle Manhattan, becomes of paramount importance, and it may be said that not until the rivers are spanned by a sufficient number of bridges and their beds pierced by a sufficient number of tunnels will the great transit problem be anywhere near solution. Increased transit facilities within the boroughs are of importance, and not to be disregarded. As parts of the interborough systems of communication and transportation they are fundamental necessities. Without the lines reaching beyond the rivers, however, internal transit improvements would be of little use in solving the problem and would have but slight effect, comparatively, on real estate values in and about the city.

Skyscrapers have risen to great heights within the last ten years; suburbs have sprung up and real estate values have been enhanced. Surface railway mileage within the boroughs has increased; a subway system of large capacity has been built—almost entirely within one borough—and the service on the elevated lines has been enormously improved. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that interborough communication has not kept pace with other improvements. New York City to-day has but two bridges across the East River, only one of which is used to anything like full capacity. Twenty years ago it had that one bridge. The full significance of this does not occur to many people. It means, briefly, that the most important branch of the transit problem has been sadly neglected, and that within twenty years the actual interborough transportation facilities have increased not more than 25 per cent., while there has been a demand for a full doubling of the capacity of the Brooklyn Bridge, and a duplication of the East River facilities on the other side of Manhattan Island.

Weak Point in City's Transit.

Here is the situation to-day. The somewhat antiquated and greatly overburdened Brooklyn Bridge used to its full capacity as limited by its old and totally inadequate terminal facilities; the Williamsburg Bridge used to the capacity of its trolley tracks, with the elevated section neglected and rusting; no tunnels under the East River; no tunnels under and no bridges over the North River. To the north, it must be said, there has been a great improvement, and to the bridges that span the Harlem the Bronx owes its prosperity and growth

While it is true that the important part of the transit problem has been neglected, the neglect is hardly chargeable to the authorities now in office or to their immediate predecessors. While the cry of "Rapid transit" is still being raised everywhere to an extent that would lead a stranger to believe that absolutely nothing had been done of recent years to relieve the situation, the fact is that much has been done and that within the next five years, or perhaps within four, the interborough transportation facilities will be not only doubled, but quadrupled, and that without a single new improvement being authorized or the construction of a single line that is not already well advanced.

But the busy New Yorker does not realize this. "Sand hogs" may burrow twenty-four hours a day, steel mills may run overtime to prepare the material, and engineers may pore over plans till "the cows come home," but while there is no new subway opened and no new bridge accessible the New York business man seldom, if ever, thinks of such things.

There are no less than ten distinct improvements well under way, each of which will have a decided effect on the interborough transportation problem and a consequent effect on real estate in outlying sections of the city or in the suburbs.

Pennsylvania's Tunnels.

Of first importance, though it will not by any means be the first improvement put into operation, is the Pennsylvania Railroad's system of tunnels, its new terminals, and its direct connection with the Long Island Railroad lines. When completed this system will bring every suburb on the Pennsylvania lines in New Jersey, as well as all those on the Long Island road, many minutes nearer the centre of Manhattan.

The improvement is naturally divided into two parts, with the great depot covering four whole city blocks as the dividing point. The depot itself is no small undertaking, and, when finished, it will undoubtedly alter the section of Manhattan in which it stands. Seventh and Ninth Avenues, Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets, must of necessity become thoroughfares of greater importance than they ever have been; large business places, theatres, and hotels will probably be built close to the depot, and thus, little by little, those who now reside in the old houses about the big hole in the ground will be driven out and the district change completely from one of residences to one of business places.

As far as the tunnels under the North River are concerned, the Pennsylvania's improvement is almost completed. The two parallel tubes have been bored through for many months, and the interior steel work is all in place. Several parties have walked from New York to New Jersey through one tube, to come back through the other dry shod. The work in progress at present is the arduous task of sinking iron pillars beneath the tubes, at distances of fifteen feet, down to bed rock. These pillars will be bolted to the under part of each tube so that there will not be the slightest chance of the tube sagging. To all intents and purposes the rails will rest on bed rock.

On the other side of the North River another gigantic tunneling operation is under way. From four sets of headings a series of tunnels is being cut through Bergen Hill. Emerging from the river tunnels at Weehawken, the Pennsylvania trains will run through the Bergen Hill tunnels, across the Hackensack Meadows to Harrison, N. J., where they will join the main line. All possible speed is being made on this work, work being carried on from both ends and from the middle of the tunnel line.

Under the East River, where the Pennsylvania is to have four tubes—two for its own trains and two for the Long Island Railroad trains—the progress made has not been nearly so rapid, and there is little doubt that the operation of the whole improvement will have to wait the completion of this section of the work. Boring was begun from the Manhattan side about a year before the "sand hogs" commenced to dig under the river from the Long Island side. The river is 4,000 feet across. At present the borings have been carried about 1,200 feet from the Manhattan shaft and between 400 and 500 feet from the Long Island City shaft. As each shaft is comparatively close to the river's edge, this leaves, approximately, 2,400 feet to be bored. The tunneling work, however, has progressed much more rapidly of late, and it is expected that it will be completed in January of next year.

Tunneling under Manhattan Island, at a deep level, has proved more difficult than at first supposed. From the North River to the site of the station rapid progress has been made. To the east of Seventh Avenue, however, and particularly between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, quicksands have been encountered and have caused delay. They have also necessitated doing part of the work by the open-cut method. It is asserted by the Pennsylvania's representatives, however, that this section of the work will be finished at least as soon as the other sections.

Unless unforeseen hindrances occur the whole Pennsylvania improvement will be completed in 1909 to all intents and purposes. It will probably be put in operation in the early part of 1910. Its cost will approximate $100,000,000.

The McAdoo Enterprises.

Next to the Pennsylvania improvement in importance, and, in fact, of greater importance in some respects, is what has come to be known as the McAdoo system. The value of these lines to Jersey suburbanites can hardly be overestimated and it is not unreasonable to assert that they will entirely change the conditions that prevail in respect to passenger traffic that crosses the North River. As an argument against granting the McAdoo franchises the point was raised that the building of those lines would result in numerous New Yorkers becoming residents of the State of New Jersey. Such will undoubtly prove to be the case.

The McAdoo system, like the Pennsylvania, is best considered in two divisions—the "upper" and the "lower" lines. The two are distinct on the Manhattan side of the North River, though joined together with a loop on the other side.

Both tubes of the upper system are completed with the steel work and concrete in place. From the foot of Morton Street, where these tubes touch the Manhattan shore, a subway is being constructed under Christopher Street to Ninth and thence up Sixth Avenue. The shore work has progressed very rapidly, although started long after the river boring. On excellent authority it may be stated that trains will be running from Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, under the river, to Hoboken in October, unless the newly begun legal proceedings, instituted by the New Jersey officials, prevent.

The lower division was begun a long time after the upper and an effort has been made by Mr. McAdoo and his associates to make a record-breaking job of it. The borings have been made from the Jersey side in both tubes and have proceeded to a point just about half way across the river. Rock has recently been encountered which will probably retard the work to some extent and no one connected with the enterprise is willing to hazard an opinion as to just when that division will be ready for operation. The work of boring under Fulton and Cortlandt Streets has already been begun. The foundation for the gigantic office building above the station is rapidly being sunk. A fair estimate is that the work will be finished within eighteen months. With the possibility of a legal obstacle to overcome, however, a conservative guess would set the opening day for the lower McAdoo tunnels as about Jan. 1, 1909. By that time, too, the extension subway under Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street, which connects with the upper tubes, will also be finished and the northern terminal building, which is to be built on the block on which the Manhattan Theatre now stands, will likewise be completed.

The year 1910 then, at the latest, will see three sets of tunnels, each consisting of two tubes, in operation under the North River, with high speed electric trains composed of cars of the latest and most commodious type. The McAdoo cars will have side doors, operated by compressed air. The Pennsylvania lines will have larger cars and they will have to be new on account of the electrical equipment. Accurate computation of the number of passengers that will be carried on the lines mentioned is altogether out of the question, but it is very clear that within three or four years the facilities for reaching Jersey and its many suburban towns will be increased threefold at the very least.

Work Under East River.

Aside from the Pennsylvania's four-tube system under the East River, what is known as the Battery tunnel is entitled to consideration first by virtue of its being an extension of the present Subway system and a direct means of transit between the Bronx and Brooklyn. Considered in relation to the whole transit scheme of the greater city, it is every bit as important as the present Subway was at the time it was opened to the public.

The tunnel lines, two in number, leave the main line of the Subway a little south of the present Bowling Green station and run to a deeper level, turning toward the east. There are two tubes under the river bottom, and the lines strike the Brooklyn shore at the foot of Joralemon Street. There is a subway under that street to the Borough Hall and up Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue to the Atlantic Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad. The road is four tracked from the Borough Hall to the railroad station.

It is now several weeks since the headings met in the tubes. All the boring, therefore, has been done, and as in all cases of construction of this sort, the steel work has been put in as fast as the shield through which the "sand hogs" work progressed. The cement is being put in rapidly and the other finishing work is being done as quickly as possible.

The completion of this improvement means more for the cause of interborough transportation than appears at first glance. While the system will not reach any great part of Brooklyn, it will feed all the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines because a passenger will be able to ride right into Brooklyn for 5 cents and then take the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars for another 5 cents, making the same total of fare as is charged now when the point of change is the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. It is not improbable that the corner of Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues will become as important a transfer point as there is in the greater city.

Then, too, the connection with the Long Island Railroad at the point where that company's lines are to run under ground is a distinct advantage. In any event passengers on the Subway bound for suburban points on the Long Island Railroad will be able to change on the same floor without going up or down stairs. There has been no official talk of a physical connection between the two lines, but it is by no means out of the question, and it may be that some sort of an agreement will be made not at once, but eventually, whereby the Long Island Railroad's electrical suburban trains will be run from the Atlantic Avenue station under the East River and to the Brooklyn Bridge terminal.

Pushing Belmont Tubes.

Another under-river tunnel system is being built further up the river which is almost as important as the Battery tunnel. It is the so-called Belmont tunnel from the foot of East Forty-second Street to Long Island City. The franchise for the road antedates that of any tunnel in operation or in course of construction, and there has been some doubt expressed as to its validity. On this account court proceedings may hinder the work and delay the opening.

There are two tubes in the Belmont system and they make a loop in Long Island City at a point very close to the Pennsylvania-Long Island connection. It is said to be the intention of the promoters of the enterprise to use the tunnel in connection with the Belmont surface lines in Queens County. But little is known of the progress of the work, it having been the policy of the Belmont interests to maintain secrecy regarding it, owing probably to the fact that the construction, under the terms of the old Steinway franchise, should have been finished last January.

The latest authentic reports obtainable are to the effect that the headings have not met in one of the tubes; that there is a portion of the river bottom, near Man-o'-War Rock, still to be bored through. If this is the case, Mr. Belmont's prophecy that the road would be in operation in June is incapable of fulfillment. Even if the borings have gone through within the last week or so it is still improbable that the road can be put into operation before the late Fall. The chances are that the Belmont Tunnel will not open until the McAdoo northern tubes and the Battery Tunnel have been in operation at least several weeks.

In the announced plans of the owners this system does not offer enormous relief to the transit conditions at present prevailing, but by its peculiar situation the system is capable of becoming of the greatest importance. Its value lies in the fact that it reaches to the very wall of the present Subway on the east, with a physical connection the work of only a few hours, and right into the yards of the Long Island system on the west where a similar connection with the whole Long Island system could be made in a very short time. In the course of time it will become an important feeder to the Long Island Road, and there is every likelihood of its being made an integral part of the Manhattan Subway system through connection with the present line and the proposed Lexington Avenue subway. The announced intention is to run single cars, probably those of the Queens County lines, through the tunnel, but the time will doubtless arrive when trains like those in the Subway will be operated over the line.

With the consideration of the Belmont tunnel the list of under river lines about Manhattan is exhausted. There is, however, the all important matter of over-river bridges to be considered, and while the activity of the authorities along this line has been confined to the East River, with a Hudson, or North River, bridge still in the "discussion" stage, the bridges already under construction will mean much to the cause of transit between the boroughs.

Delays on Manhattan Bridge.

The caissons and piers for the Manhattan Bridge, which will span the river a little to the north of the Brooklyn Bridge and between it and the Williamsburg Bridge, were put in place several years ago, and work is now in progress on the anchorage. In the ordinary course the steel work would now be plainly visible from the bridge to the south. That such is not the case is due to the fact that the contract was held up and that a small strike delayed the work. In the latter part of June or early in July, however, work on the towers ought to be underway. The steel is being prepared in the shops, and it is calculated that once the steel is on hand very rapid strides will be made, as the contractors are already far behind time.

Under the contract the bridge must be finished by December 15, 1909. There will probably be an allowance of four or five months made on account of the strike, and it may be one or two months after that before the bridge is ready for public use. A fair estimate, therefore, places the opening time in June, 1910. The work of condemning the land for the approaches is about to commence and the bridge when finished will nearly, though not quite, duplicate the facilities offered by the Brooklyn Bridge. There will be tracks for elevated trains, but no arrangements have been made as yet for the connection of those tracks with the trunk lines in Brooklyn or Manhattan. These tracks will probably be used solely in connection with the so-called subway loop. In addition, the bridge will have a complement of trolley tracks similar to those on the Williamsburg Bridge.

Blackwell's Island Span.

Much further advanced than the Manhattan structure is the Blackwell's Island Bridge, from the foot of Fifty-ninth Street over the mid-river island to Queens. Its steel towers have already risen to their full height on either bank, and the span of the bridge that extends over the island is about completed. The main sections of the bridge, built on the cantilever plan, are extending out over the water a few feet more every day. Junctures will be formed within a comparatively few months, and then the finishing work on the bridge itself, the laying out of approaches, and the putting in place of the trolley tracks will proceed rapidly. The bridge will probably open, taking a conservative view of it, about January, 1909.

As a means of opening up new sections of the greater city and deflecting travel from the already greatly overcrowded north and south transit lines in Manhattan, the Blackwell's Island Bridge is as important as any improvement now under way. It will develop greatly and rapidly that section of Queens to the north of Long Island City, and it will serve to change the nature of the territory in Manhattan which it immediately taps. With the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown cars running the width of Manhatan and then over into Queens, many things are possible, and while real estate values about Astoria and just south of there may have risen rapidly in price during the last few years, there is every prospect of a boom when the Blackwell's Island Bridge opens.

Brooklyn Bridge Improvements.

It would scarcely be in keeping to leave the subject of bridges without mentioning the intended improvement of the terminal in Manhattan of the Brooklyn Bridge, which will add greatly to the capacity of that old and overburdened structure. The intention is to erect as rapidly as possible a temporary terminal in which the surface cars may be accommodated on a sub-surface level, leaving two floors of the terminal proper for the accommodation of the elevated trains. The plans have been drawn for this work and the bids will be asked for within a few days. When the work is done, in approximately eighteen months, it will be possible to run through elevated trains to all sections of Brooklyn during the rush hours and the trolley cars will be run more speedily and be more accessible than they are at present. Similar plans for the improvement of the terminal in Brooklyn have been submitted to the authorities and will probably be carried out. At that end of the bridge it is proposed to carry the trolley cars on the elevated structure for two or three blocks, in order that congestion on the surface may be completely done away with.

Subway Connecting Bridges.

The proposed subway loop between the East River bridges is also of great importance. This loop will extend from the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, under Centre Street to Delancey Street, or, rather, to the extension of that thoroughfare which the city proposes to open, and under Delancey Street to the Williamsburg Bridge. The loop will also have a spur running under Canal Street to the new Manhattan Bridge. By it the three bridges will be directly connected on the Manhattan side.

On the Brooklyn side there will be a subway extending much further from the water's edge. It will probably follow the lines of Broadway, Williamsburg; Stuyvesant and Lafayette Avenues, and the extension of Flatbush Avenue. The detailed plans for the Brooklyn loop have not been finished as yet, but bids were received last Thursday for the first section of the Manhattan loop, and the contracts for the other sections will be let probably before June 1.

Trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be operated in the loop subway, and possibly those of some other company as well, as the contract for operation is not to be let until the road is built. It can be seen at once that the loop will greatly increase the facilities for reaching Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and it will materially relieve the present congestion in lower Manhattan. It will permit the use of all three bridges to the limit of their capacity for elevated trains.

These, then, are the ten improvements that will be completed within the next five years and which will not only go a long way toward solving the transit problem, but will also result in great development of outlying sections and a consequent boom in the real estate business. These, too, are the improvements on which work is being carried on every day practically without the average New Yorker thinking anything about it. With the constant cry for "Rapid transit" ringing in his ears what visitor would believe that about $200,000,000 was now being expended on work that will strike at the very heart of the transit trouble of the city?

TEN IMPROVEMENTS WHICH WILL LINK MANHATTAN TO THE OTHER BOROUGHS AND TO NEW JERSEY.

	Estimated Cost.	Probable Date of Completion.
Pennsylvania Tunnels, North River	$50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1910
Pennsylvania Tunnels, East River	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1910
McAdoo Tunnels, uptown	50,000,000	Nov. 1, 1907
McAdoo Tunnels, downtown	50,000,000	Jan. 1, 1910
Battery Tunnel	9,000,000	Dec. 1, 1907
Belmont Tunnel	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1908
Manhattan Bridge	20,000,000	June 1, 1910
Blackwell's Island Bridge	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1909
Brooklyn Bridge improvement	100,000	Dec. 1, 1907
Subway Loop	15,000,000	May 1, 1909
Total cost	$263,100,000	

REAL ESTATE — LONG ISLAND — REAL ESTATE

FOR A COUNTRY HOME

LONG ISLAND The Land of Homes

The nearest and most accessible suburban residential section to New York City. Its desirability as a location for a Summer or Permanent Home is fully attested by the tremendous influx of resident population, to accommodate which such unparalleled building activity is now in progress. 4,836 dwellings were erected on Long Island during the year 1906.

Ideal Conditions for Summer and Permanent Homes.

Within Long Island's ocean and Sound bound territory (more than 400 miles of shore line) is embraced the varieties of nature which appeal to all—its beaches on the ocean side—its beautiful bays, its wooded hills, its valleys, springs and lakes. Trending east and west, it is cooled during the Summer by the prevailing south breezes from the ocean—an ideal place for those who contemplate building a home near the city of New York, affording an opportunity to live in the country and attend to business every day. Modern schools, libraries and churches of all denominations.

Accessibility—Transportation Facilities.

The electric train service of the Long Island Railroad, together with the facilities which will be afforded by the tunnels, will virtually place the LONG ISLAND HOME at the threshold of the metropolis—a few minutes' ride from any section of New York. Electric trains are operated from the new terminal station at Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, where connection will be made within one year with the subway tunnel under the East River to the Battery, in Manhattan.

HEALTH.

Pure water, perfect drainage, equable climate. The water is from artesian wells fed by subterranean streams, and much of it is bottled and shipped for use in this city.

PLEASURE.

It is unexcelled for yachting, canoeing, surf and still water bathing—hunting, golfing and automobiling—nearly 1,000 miles of perfect macadam roads

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

The improvements in transportation facilities are having a remarkable effect on real estate values. There can be no investment made with more promising results than in real estate on Long Island. Those who wish to operate farms of from one to one hundred acres within easy reach of the best market in the world will find their opportunities on Long Island.

The Long Island Railroad Company now issues Monthly Commutation Tickets at uniform rates each month, and which are much lower than the rates formerly paid by those who commuted only during the Summer months.

"Long Island Summer Resorts," a book containing a list of hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free on application or mailed upon receipt of 4c. postage by the General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

A. L. LANGDON, Traffic Manager

263 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

HOWARD M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent

For years desirable but not available
Now available and doubly desirable

Garden City Estates

¶ Forty years ago that far-sighted merchant prince, A. T. Stewart, with the whole country to choose from, selected the property embraced in the Garden City Estates as the ideal spot upon which to develop New York's most model and high class suburban community.

¶ The great natural advantages which impressed A. T. Stewart and induced him to spend millions, have been supplemented by the projectors of Garden City Estates with every modern improvement, until to-day the homeseeker and investor will find:

¶ Water pure enough to create a sale by the gallon in New York.
¶ Two railroad stations.
¶ Perfect sewerage system.
¶ Granolithic sidewalks and curbs.
¶ Parked boulevards.
¶ Electric light, gas, telephone and telegraph.
¶ A hotel open all the year, recognized as a rendezvous of society.
¶ Parkway lined by trees thirty years old.
¶ Beautiful drives radiating in every direction.
¶ The most classic cathedral in America.
¶ Public schools and famous preparatory schools, St. Paul's for boys, and St. Mary's for girls.
¶ Golf links famous on two continents.

¶ And all this in the very center of the highest type of social life of Long Island.

¶ Twenty-five beautiful modern homes are to be erected immediately at prices from $5,000 to $15,000, including lots, also decorations, gas and electric fixtures, range, etc., ready for occupancy. They will be built on plans to suit the purchasers who act promptly.

¶ Write for a booklet or see the property for yourself.

Do It To-day

GAGE E. TARBELL, President,
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Free R. R. tickets can be had from our representatives at East 34th St. Long Island R. R. Station, 1:50 P. M. train, also Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, 2 P. M. train, Saturday and Sunday.

Why go out twenty, thirty or forty miles when you can buy in

Broadway-Flushing

only ten miles from Herald Square, with a five-cent fare by trolley; or in

Douglas Manor

the finest natural private park on Long Island, with 6,000 feet shore front; or in

Westmoreland

practically an addition to Douglas Manor, with a magnificent view of Long Island Sound, for from

$400 to $800

per lot, including all improvements.

All the tunnels and bridges that ever can be built **will never change the actual distance** to the following places, as shown by the Official Time-Table of the Long Island Railroad.

Broadway-Flushing,	9.2 miles	Mineola,	18.5 miles
Douglas Manor,	12.2 "	East Williston,	19.7 "
Westmoreland,	12.7 "	Freeport,	22.7 "
Port Washington,	18.2 "	Massapequa,	28.9 "
Garden City,	18.3 "	Bayshore,	40.9 "

EXPRESS TRAINS from the East 34th Street Ferry will NOW take you to Broadway-Flushing in TWENTY MINUTES, to Douglas Manor in TWENTY-FOUR MINUTES, and Westmoreland in TWENTY-SIX MINUTES. Best week day trains, 10, 11, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:30, 4:30 and 5 P.M. Sundays, 9:20, 10:20, 11:50 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, and 4 P. M.

Write to-day for our TEN YEAR PAYMENT PLAN for Home Building.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

1 West 34th Street.

WHY HAVE SO MANY BUSINESS MEN OF GOOD, SOUND JUDGMENT SELECTED THE WELL KNOWN RESIDENTIAL SEASHORE RESORT, BELLE HARBOR, FOR A HOME SITE? THE REASON WILL BE EVIDENT TO EVERY VISITOR TO THE PROPERTY, BECAUSE

BELLE HARBOR

can be reached from Long Island City or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, by train to Rockaway Park; thence a pleasant walk of about five minutes, or two minutes by trolley, will bring you to the property; there are more than 80 trains daily and the present running time is 35 minutes; when tunnels under and bridges over the East River are completed Belle Harbor will be within 20 minutes of Manhattan.

BELLE HARBOR

is located on the Rockaway coast; it has a frontage of about 5,000 feet on the Atlantic Ocean and a similar frontage on the still waters of Jamaica Bay; the beaches on ocean and bay fronts are as fine as any to be found on the Atlantic coast.

BELLE HARBOR

is building up very rapidly, and although a comparatively new section it has already about 40 attractive cottages on the property and a great many are in the course of erection; it is an ideal place for yachting, rowing, fishing, surf and still water bathing, as well as all outdoor sports; the Belle Harbor Yacht Club has erected a magnificent house on Jamaica Bay, and a high class fishing club house will soon be on the property.

The atmosphere at

BELLE HARBOR

is so invigorating and cool during the Summer months that no discomfort is felt in outdoor exercise during the day and restful and refreshing sleep is assured at night.

Great pains have been taken and no expense spared in the development of

BELLE HARBOR

It has an unsurpassed sewerage and drainage system, the water is known to be clear, fresh and healthy; all streets and sidewalks are in perfect condition, and gas and electric lighting has been arranged for.

BELLE HARBOR

is carefully and rigidly restricted.

BELLE HARBOR

has metropolitan Fire and Police protection; free mail delivery; public school and churches.

Prices at

BELLE HARBOR

ARE $600 PER LOT

and upward, which is materially lower than prices asked for other developed seashore property.

Titles are guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

NO ASSESSMENTS

For further particulars apply to

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Real estate office on the property open every week day and Sunday.

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TITLES OUR SPECIALTY.
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250 acres Long Island fruit farm; 5,000 peach trees coming into bearing this year; apples, plums, quinces, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries; fine spring, lake, well; house 10 rooms; barn, tool house, corn crib, tenant house; two miles road frontage on main highway; chance of a lifetime for investment or speculation.
WINDSOR REALTY CO.,
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LONG ISLAND

VAST SUMS FOR LOFT BUILDINGS

Year's Outlay Between 14th and 23d Streets Estimated at $15,000,000.

IMPORTERS MOVING UPTOWN

Higher Rentals Established, with No Lack of Tenants for Modern Structures.

It has been said that the time is not far distant when the whole of Manhattan will be devoted to business, and although this observation at the present time may seem rather far fetched, it certainly appears to be within the limits of possibility.

The stability of business property in Manhattan is no longer a matter of speculation; in fact, it is established beyond doubt. The difficult problem is to determine to what extent this condition will affect values in various sections in the future.

As merchants have been compelled to move for one reason or another from the lower section of the city, the natural trend has been northward, on a line with the main arteries that give easy access to their commercial homes—a movement which has practically emptied the territory below Fourteenth Street of various lines of business, and similarly in the district north of Twenty-third Street and east of Sixth Avenue, has compelled many to move to the section west of Sixth Avenue.

The section from Fourth to Fourteenth Street has displayed but little activity. A large number of buildings in this section are of modern construction and tenanted by merchants who have occupied them for a number of years, and who have not yet found it necessary to follow the "upward trend."

The area between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, Fourth and Sixth Avenues, has become a new wholesale dry goods section. The rapid development of this section has resulted in an almost complete transformation of its properties. The large importers of laces, woolens, millinery, dry goods, and kindred lines have found here their "happy hunting grounds," and the enormous demand for floor space has resulted in greatly enhancing ground values and, in turn, placing rentals in new buildings upon a basis that existed only a few years ago near Fifth Avenue.

MILLIONS FOR NEW LOFTS.

The new buildings consist mostly of eleven and twelve story structures, with a few exceptions, where they have been built fifteen and sixteen stories high. It is safe to estimate that the outlay in these improvements within the last year has been in the neighborhood of $15,000,000, with rarely a vacancy upon the completion of a building.

One of the advantageous features of the situation in this district has been, and is, that lines of business which have located there have been of such character as to bring about the erection of store and loft buildings of a very high standard, giving to the section a most imposing character. It was originally supposed that this section would be occupied mainly by manufacturers of cloaks and clothing, the presumption being based upon the fact that a number of firms in this line had already located in this territory, but this has only been temporary, as, with the "upward trend," came the large importers, who, slowly but surely, are pushing the tenants above referred to into a cheaper location.

This again has caused an increase of values and rapid improvement with modern buildings almost as far north as the Thirties.

So great is the demand for space by merchants who desire to locate in this belt and whose business is of a more desirable character, that it is obvious that they will soon outbid the tenants whose business will not warrant their keeping pace with the rapidly increasing rental values, and who will, therefore, be compelled to move to other sections.

Fourth Avenue is just at the present time in a somewhat transitory state, as is also Broadway. Fifth Avenue has already been so far improved that there is hardly an available plot of any size remaining. Sixth Avenue, being given over to retail trade, with many of its properties tied up on long leases, has witnessed but comparatively few improvements.

WEST OF SIXTH AVENUE.

That section west of Sixth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Thirty-third Streets, is receiving considerable attention. Buildings of fair character have been and still continue to be erected, and are tenanted by firms who have their factories and salesrooms under one roof and who are also in good commercial standing, but who do not feel that they are warranted in paying the rentals demanded east of Sixth Avenue, but still find it absolutely necessary to be within easy access thereof. It is the same condition as prevails in the Fifth Avenue retail section, where the cross streets are being given over to the merchants whose business does not warrant their paying Fifth Avenue rentals, and where a number of concerns whose business will not permit of a Fifth Avenue location have already moved to Madison Avenue.

EDWIN H. HESS.

BROOKLYN SUBURBAN TRANSIT.

Two of the greatest of the transit improvements which have been planned for Brooklyn, and which already have sent land values skyward in certain parts of the borough, will, it is expected, be completed and in operation this Summer. These are the Brooklyn-Manhattan subway and the reconstruction of the Brighton Beach line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. With the recent joining of the subway tubes under the East River and the opening of the Long Island Railroad's underground station at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, it is expected that subway trains from Manhattan will soon run out over the splendidly improved Atlantic Avenue division of the Long Island Road to Jamaica and beyond. The fact that there is but one station on the three-mile stretch from Flatbush Avenue to East New York makes the Atlantic Avenue improvement of more benefit to the growing districts than to older Brooklyn.

Not 45 Minutes from Broadway.

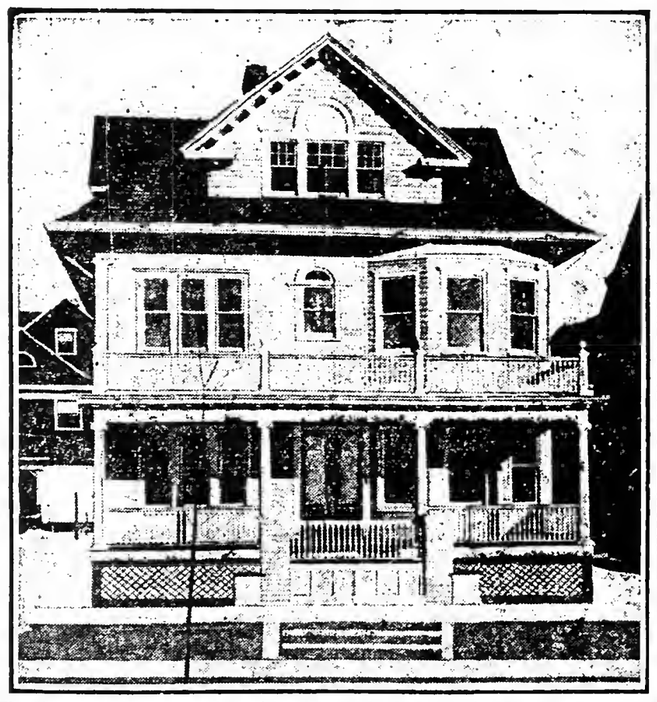

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Steam Heated, 2 Baths, Parquet Floors, Handsomely Decorated.

$13,500 to $17,000

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2 story and basement stone front houses, something entirely new for small families.

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2044 Bedford Avenue. Phone 1115 Flatbush.

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Why Not Own Your Own Home?

For Seventeen Years **The Thrift** has made it possible to others. Its assistance is open to you. We can also assist you to pay off the mortgages on your property.

OUR PLAN IS SIMPLE.
THE METHOD ECONOMICAL.
THE RESULTS SATISFACTORY.

will be well worth your while to either call or write for full particulars.

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Big Plots 100x100 to 175x175, Highly Restricted, with all City Improvements, at Prices Allowing Handsome Profits to Present Investors.

Cedarhurst is beautiful. It is a settled community of the best known people of New York and Brooklyn, whose handsome homes are surrounded by stately trees and exquisite flower gardens.

Its natural situation recommends it above any other suburban site anywhere so near to New York. It is within walking distance of the rolling surf of Far Rockaway, and of the shores of Jamaica Bay.

Water, Gas and Electricity mains are now being installed. Streets are rolled hard, some exquisitely parked, cement sidewalks throughout the property.

Sale on Premises every day and Sundays.

Write or telephone (1134 Spring) for Maps and Further Particulars.

Cedarhurst Park Land & Improvement Co.,

OWNERS.

Offices 34 & 36 W. Houston St., N. Y.

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And Yet At Sea

Shinnecock Hills
The Ideal of a Summer Home

The most exquisite combination of Land and Water on the whole Atlantic Seaboard, whose natural formation is one of the most remarkable on this Continent. It presents features absolutely unique—such as will appeal to the cultured and refined, who appreciate the advantages of such society as has already established its homes here on these beautiful slopes.

Beautiful View----Perfect Climate

From this noble line of Hills, the view is most enchanting. The great Peconic Bay on the one side and Shinnecock Bay on the other, with the Atlantic Ocean beyond, assure a Summer temperature that only an Ocean Island can provide; many degrees lower in fact than any other near-by resort can boast. The Winter temperature is correspondingly higher. Statistics show 70 more fine days in the year than New York boasts.

Facilities For Every Known Sport

The famous Shinnecock Hills Golf Course, and the National Golf Course, finest in the world, is now under construction; Automobile Roads skirt the entire shores for miles; yachting, boating, fishing, beach bathing, Duck, Snipe and Partridge shooting are directly at hand. Absolutely nothing left to wish for.

Villa Plots in Shinnecock Hills of all sizes—all highly restricted—are now offered for the first time.

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BROOKLYN

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WE MAKE IT OUR BUSINESS TO FIND AND SHOW YOU WHAT YOU ASK FOR, REGARDLESS OF WHO OWNS THE PROPERTY. WE MAKE JUST THE SAME BY SELLING YOU WHAT YOU WANT, AND "A FRIEND ALSO." WHY NOT PLEASE OUR BUYERS? WE DO! AND DO IT QUICKLY.

YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL AND SEE US AT OUR OFFICES AND TELL US YOUR TROUBLES. OFFICES OPEN SUNDAYS OR ANY DAY.

STAR & CRESCENT REALTY CO.,

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TELEPHONE NO. 2,400.

Belle Terre Estates

Port Jefferson, Long Island

Five to 100 Acres Each

The Belle Terre Clubhouse in its every detail, from the quaint entrance with "coaching scene" wrought in the door to the great fireplaces in the hall, suggests the charm of an old English inn. An atmosphere of simplicity and quiet elegance pervades the entire place. The "hotel orchestra" is conspicuous by its absence. In its place entertainments of a highly artistic character will be provided at occasional intervals.

For those who are seeking rest amid surroundings of great natural beauty and a location of unequalled healthfulness, with such diversions as yachting, automobiling, golf, horseback riding, tennis—all free from the "crowd," with the added assurance of unquestionable social surroundings—the Belle Terre Club and the Belle Terre Estates have been designed.

The Clubhouse will be opened on June 15th. While intended especially for residents of the colony, reservations may be made by others who would like to make an experimental residence in this delightful place with a view to permanent affiliation with the colony. Rates $5 a day and up.

Booklet will be sent on application to

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OPPORTUNITY.

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81 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, and Van Wyck, corner Chichester Av., Dunton.

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MANHATTAN

GATTLE BUILDING

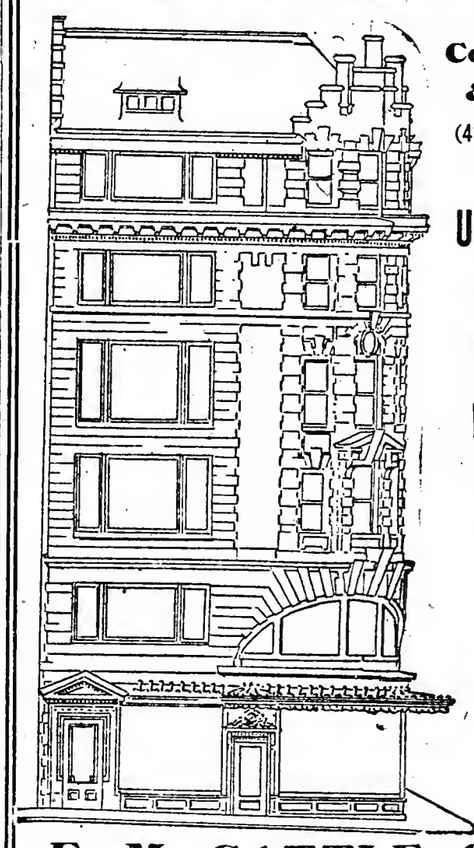

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UNEQUALLED UPTOWN BUSINESS LOCATION

OFFICES ANY SIZE.

Apply to your own broker, or

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420 Fifth Avenue.

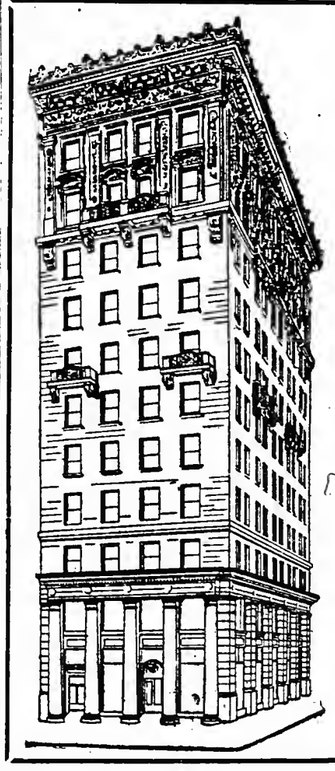

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Store floor rented to Howard & Co., Jewelers.

For space apply to

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Or your own broker.

BROOKLYN

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Provides for Cost of Property, House, Construction, Mortgages, Interest Rates, Amounts, Date Due, Complete Description of Property, Plan of House, Dimensions of Lot, House, Rooms, Etc. Description in Tax Records, Assessments, Water Rates, Records of Insurance Policies. Title Insurance, Life Insurance, Ledger Accounts for Insurance, Interest, Repairs, Fuel, Taxes, Water Rates, Rents—in fact, everything incidental to the handling of Real Estate.

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PRICE FOR QUICK SALE $2,675 PER ACRE
TERMS TO SUIT

E. PHILLIPS
333 E. 84th Street, New York

LONG ISLAND

BROOKLYN MARKET ON SOUND FOOTING

Home Sites in Demand, with Investors Supplanting the Speculators.

NEW BUSINESS CENTRES

Growth and Expansion of the Borough Have Created New Areas of Activity.

Rounding out a record-breaking trading year, the realty interests of Brooklyn are looking forward with supreme confidenee to a continuation of the activity which developed in the local market to such a phenomenal extent last Spring. The heavy dealing did not cease with the coming of Winter, but is still on and increasing gradually with the opening of the outdoor season. But while there is every indication that there is to be no falling off in the volume of realty business in Brooklyn this year, there are unmistakable signs of a change from the feverish and, in some sections, frenzied speculation of a year ago to a conservative and more progressive condition of things. The speculators are, of course, still in evidence, but their activities are no longer the notieeable feature of the market that they were.

Everywhere the appearanees are that the man who buys merely for a quick profit, and with no idea of developing his holdings, is giving way to investors and homeseekers with plans for the improvement of their new possessions. The brokers of Brooklyn, as a rule, prefer the latter classes of buyers, on the theory that the development to whieh they are quite certain to apply themselves is calculated to lend a sustaining influence to realty values and keep healthy the tone of the market. Mere speculation, with no attending development of property, they hold, must, by a natural law, run its course sooner or later, leaving a broken market in the end.

Realty men throughout Brooklyn freely predict that this will be a banner year in that borough in the suburban home-site field. Brooklyn is growing at a rate which amazes even the hard-to-astonish Manhattanite who finds occasion to journey through the not long ago country districts of Kings County. Since last Spring the borough, which many wise men believe will some day contain more people than Manhattan and the Bronx combined, has experienced the greatest increase of population in all its wonderful history of growth. The rapid spread of business districts and the driving out of dwellers by the great railroad and public improvements in Manhattan have caused to migrate to Brooklyn thousands of families seeking homes. There has also been a record-breaking influx of aliens, newly landed on these shores. From Manhattan's crowded east side Brooklyn is drawing by way of the Williamsburg Bridge the overflow of population and some astonishing changes are taking place in the character of neighborhoods in the older sections of the borough.

The steadily incoming population must be housed, and in the providing of living places for these people the vacant tracts in Brooklyn are undergoing a transformation which excites the wonder of visitors from other cities. It is an interesting fact that the vast home building operations which are to be seen in Brooklyn's suburbs are being carried on for the most part either for or by people who have long lived in that borough. The explanation of this seems to lie in the fact that a majority of the newcomers are people in humble circumstances. Although ambitious to own their own homes eventually, and with eyes on the rapidly developing suburbs, they must content themselves at first with modest flat and tenement quarters. In their demand for living quarters is heard the death-knell of the conventional and time-honored one-family two-story-and-basement houses, which line the older streets of Brooklyn. These houses, unprofitable as they stand, are giving way to flats, and the erstwhile owners of them are flocking into the suburbs to build new homes for themselves.

So rapid and far-reaching has been the development of Brooklyn's outlying districts, the old county towns, that trading in acreage properties there has practically become a thing of the past. There is probably not a single farm in Kings County remaining in the hands of those who owned and worked it as such. All have been taken up by realty promoters, and are being dotted with cottages. Through the marvelous growth of the borough, most of the farmers that were in Kings County have been enabled to retire either wealthy or well to do. Even the fishermen and clamdiggers of Canarsie, a few years ago struggling for a bare living, have been placed in comfortable circumstances by the sale of their more or less small holdings, until recently valuable only for the raising of garden truck for the family table.

But while the story of Brooklyn's remarkable growth and realty development has necessarily to do chiefly with its great suburban area, the older sections of the borough have also played important parts. In fact, the story of Brooklyn's realty market, in all its features, is a story of continued activity and steadily advancing values. Those neighborhoods which have become undesirable as living places are becoming valuable from a business standpoint, and the commercial life of the borough is expanding into districts where the hum of trade was not to be heard before. There was a time, not long ago, when there was no business centre of importance in Brooklyn outside of the Borough Hall neighborhood, the Fulton Street shopping district, and lower Broadway, in Williamsburg. Here were all the banks, the trust companies, the big stores, and the office buildings. With the growth and expansion of the borough there have sprung up new business centres quite as busy and lively as the old ones. The Williamsburg Bridge, the Manhattan Bridge, now building, and better transit facilities between different parts of the borough have brought about these changes. A new centre which is drawing to it many enterprises located elsewhere in town is that at Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue. Here is to be the gateway to the Manhattan Bridge, and one of the most important stations of the Manhattan-Brooklyn Subway. Already there are four theatres in the neighborhood, the larger banks are establishing branches there, and several of the largest stores in Brooklyn are near this junction. The Realty Associates have purchased a plot near the old Montauk Theatre. It is understood that when the theatre building is sold by the city to make way for the extension of Flatbush Avenue the Realty Associates will buy it and move it to the site they have acquired. On DeKalb Avenue, near by, the Dime Savings Bank is building what is to be one of the handsomest banking houses in the city.

Another important new business centre which is growing rapidly is that at Broadway and Myrtle Avenue. Broadway and Gates Avenue, further uptown, is also attracting much attention as a business neighborhood. The older business centres, however, have not suffered through the building up of the new. Realty values in these are steadily advancing, as was evidenced in the sale a few days ago of the Continental and Phenix Buildings on Court Street. Bought for $1,100,000 a few weeks ago, they have been resold at a valuation of $1,250,000, probably for improvement with a skyscraper office building. Business property in Montague Street and up Fulton Street, through the shopping district, is also in great demand and increasing greatly in value. Montague Street, which was formerly lined with brownstone residences, is now given over almost entirely to business for several blocks westward from Court Street. Good business property, in fact, is in demand in all parts of the borough, but there is not much of it in the market.

HOLLIS QUEENS COUNTY
Long Island

ON THE MAIN LINE L. I. R. R. 1 MILE BEYOND JAMAICA

Chichester Ave., Hollis.

The Suburban movement is nowhere better illustrated than at Hollis, one of the most beautiful spots along the Long Island Railroad. Hollis is not a boom town nor a factory community, but a real live, progressive village, essentially residential. All that Nature and Man can do together to make a town attractive and livable has been done here. The Engineer has planned and constructed thoroughly equipped lighting, drainage and transit systems. The Architect has planned beautiful homes, homes with distinctive individuality, not the monotonous row upon row of brown stone or brick that weary the eye in the city. The landscape architect has laid out beautiful gardens, adding new beauties bestowed by Nature in the lively situation. A journey to Hollis will well repay you. Come away from the busy, noisy, crowded city for a day and visit this modern, quiet, livable spot, not so far from Manhattan as to be inconvenient, nor so near as to be intolerable.

All the conveniences of the City.

All the Comforts of the Country.

Restricted to high-class residential purposes.

About one hundred trains daily.

Steam and third rail electric and trolley. Distance about twenty minutes from New York.

A Hollis Residence.

FREE!

25 Cent Map of Greater New York

SHOWING

Distances from the City Hall
Comparative values of real estate
Proposed transportation lines, bridges, ferries, etc.

Parties contemplating the purchase of suburban lots should send for this free map. It gives all the information one needs to judge an investment intelligently. Large operators always make use of a map like this, hence they make few mistakes.

Our object in publishing this map is to show the relative location and value of New York City lots in the Borough of Richmond, which we are now offering at $190 up, with macadamized streets, cement walks, etc. Terms $10 down, $5 a month.

Richmond Borough is to-day on the eve of development, just as the Bronx and South Brooklyn were several years ago. Our property is closer to the City Hall NOW, both in time and distance, than Bronx lots that are selling at $2,000 up.

We advised the purchase of Brooklyn lots five years ago and our customers made large profits. NOW we advise the purchase of Richmond lots at once—before the new tunnels and ferries are completed.

Our map of Greater New York, giving all the facts and conditions that every one should know before purchasing suburban property anywhere, will be sent, free of charge, to those who mention this paper.

Wood, Harmon & Company

The largest city and suburban real estate operators in the world

257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

AUCTION SALE

227 LOTS PALMER TRACT

Post, Heberton, Palmer, Lexington, & Madison Aves.

PORT RICHMOND Richmond Borough

25 x 100 each on the premises 3 P. M. Saturday, May 25, 1907. This property has sewer, water mains, graded streets, cement walks, restrictions.

Tent will be provided and refreshments served.

Be sure and attend, as coupons will be distributed for $10.00 gold piece at 3 P.M., and for a lady's elegant gold watch at close of sale. 5% discount will be allowed for all Palmer & Lexington Ave. sales closed within 15 days. Arrangements will be made for installment payments with 5% interest. Maps and particulars now ready.

Don't buy without seeing the property.

H. J. SHARRETT, Auctioneer,
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MASSAPEQUA

LOTS $39 EACH | $5 DOWN | $2 PER MONTH | ONLY 150 TO BE SOLD

THE 300 LOTS AT MASSAPEQUA, put on sale by us last Monday morning, were sold in 48 hours, and so many people were disappointed that we persuaded the owner to allow us to sell 150 more at $39 each.

We guarantee to refund your money providing you do not find:

FIRST: That these lots are located in the finest, highest, dryest and healthiest location at Massapequa.

SECOND: That this tract of 5,000 lots fronts on the Montauk division of the Long Island Railroad.

THIRD: That they are only 1 mile from the beautiful Great South Bay, and 12 miles from the City line.

FOURTH: That every lot is 25x100, and cannot be duplicated by the acre or lot at twice that money anywhere in Massapequa.

FIFTH: When these lots are put on the market and excursions are run to the property, you will have 300% profit on your lots.

WE RECEIVED HUNDREDS OF REQUESTS BY MAIL, but we could not reach them before the lots were sold. If you send us $5 deposit, we will select whatever number of lots you wish and mail the map showing the lots selected, and if they do not meet with your approval we will refund your money.

Sale opens 10 A. M. Monday at our office and continues until 150 lots have been sold at $39 each.

W. C. REEVES & CO.,
1133 Broadway, New York.

WHERE DO I STAND?

This is the question that the "left behinds" will be asking themselves when their wiser friends start to migrate from city flats to country freedom. Don't be a "left behind"—thousands of long-headed people will soon start building on their lots purchased at

Hempstead Plaza

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

40 Trains Daily.
3 Blocks to R. R. Station.
22 Minutes to New York.
New York Trolley Cars Pass the Property; also Trolleys to the Beaches.
Macadam Roads.
Concrete Sidewalks.
Fine Old Shade Trees.
Fully Restricted.
Titles Guaranteed.
Population About 6,000.

LOTS $10 DOWN $5 MONTHLY

Gas, Water, Electric Light, Police and Fire Protection.
Golf & Tennis Clubs, Political and Social Organizations of All Kinds.
Free Mail Deliveries.
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Banks, Department Stores.
Handsome Residences on All Sides of Property.
High, Level Soil.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSES, complete in every detail of construction, are for sale on EASY TERMS.

Write for free R. R. ticket, illustrated booklet, &c., or see our men at our special excursion trains leaving Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, foot of East 34th St., at 1:50 P. M., L. I. City and Flatbush Av. at 2 P. M., wearing white cards in their hats, with red letters. H.-M.-K.

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FOR HOMES OR INVESTMENTS

One of two motives actuates men in buying country property—either life is to be strengthened or purses to be lengthened. If you buy for a home, what could offer greater inducements than

NEW DORP

A town for select residents, where restrictions bring good people in by keeping the others out.

It is not a city—else it would lose its charm. It's the genuine country, where one can come in close contact with nature. Yet there are city conveniences, such as running water, electric light, covered walks telephone and telegraph service, etc.

IT HAS COST HALF A MILLION DOLLARS TO IMPROVE THE PLACE.

If you BUY FOR INVESTMENT, here is

A Chance to Make Money

for you can BUY NOW AT LOWEST PRICES in our choice sections, where, with all the above improvements, the rise will be rapid and sure.

The beauty of it for a new-comer is that we have reserved some desirable lots, which we will sell to the right kind of people at the "GROUND FLOOR" PRICE, $350 PER LOT.

J. W. HUGHES, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLIS BARGAINS.

Plot 8,000 square feet, good section	$1,000
Lot Carpenter Ave., 25x125, installments, $10 per month	$750
Plot 104 feet front, 190 feet deep	$1,000
Business corner, Fulton St., 11 lots	$9,500
Plot 14,000 square feet	$2,250
8-room house, all improvements	$6,000
HOLLIS PARK GARDEN plot	$3,450
12 lots near station	$7,000
12 lots near Fulton St.	$6,250
Woodhull Ave. corner, 125 feet	$2,500
Lot, 25x137	$300
Lot, 25x199	$300
House, 6 rooms, improvements. Plot 75x138	$3,500
Two-family house, 13 rooms, near station	$7,000
Two-family house, 13 rooms, near Hillside Ave.	$6,000
New house, all improvements, 8 rooms	$6,000
14-room house, steam heat, hardwood finish, all improvements, finest house in Hollis	$15,000

Picturesque book describing "Hollis Park Gardens," with maps and full particulars, mailed to any address.

W. C. REEVES & CO.,
1133 Broadway, New York.
or Fulton St., Hollis, L. I.

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—better still, if you can, call or phone us—but in *some* way, right away, if you have the slightest idea of buying real estate, get all the facts and inside information about

Senator Reynolds'

LAURELTON

before placing a dollar anywhere.

It's fair to yourself—yes, it's vital—that you learn all you can and convince yourself that you're buying to the very best advantage. A postal to us will bring you points you'll appreciate. Address: **P. B. Purdy,** General Manager Laurelton Land Co.

225 Fifth Avenue, New York
SECOND FLOOR OF BRUNSWICK BUILDING,
26th to 27th St. Telephone 3601 Madison.

SPECIAL BARGAINS ON Staten Island IN

ACREAGE PROPERTY, FARM LANDS, HOMES and BUILDING LOTS.

Cornelius G. Kolff
50 Broadway, New York City
AND
Crabtree Building, St. George, Staten Island.

BARGAIN — Grant Terrace, 39 minutes from Broadway; 2 residence lots, $480; easy payments; 2 minutes from station, 5 from beach; 3 car lines; high, dry; double your money quick; no agents. OWNER, P. O. box 171 Madison Square station.

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Long Island Properties in all Sections.

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Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.
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HOLLIS TERRACE

OPPOSITE HOLLIS DEPOT

Get Free Tickets from our men at the Stations, or write to our office. See the place where your money must double and treble quickly. The place where *you* can live to-day; one third-rail electric road in operation now; other lines nearing completion.

Prices low; easiest terms.

NEW YORK & PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE CO.,
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PIQUET & PIQUET,

5 Flushing Av., (opp. Town Hall,) Jamaica.

HOUSES from $3,000 up;

all improvements.

LOTS from $500 up;

sewers, gas and electricity.

Special bargains in all parts of LONG ISLAND.

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HOLLIS AND BELLAIRE PARK Property

Good Roads for Riding and Driving

Bargain

House, 10 Rooms and Bath, $5,500. $1,400 Mortgage, 6 per cent., balance in cash

If you want High Class Real Estate for a Home or Investment see

DAYS & FARNER
FULTON AVENUE
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Room 716, PARK ROW BUILDING
Fire and Plate Glass Insurance

WOODHAVEN.

Plot of about 18 lots, Woodhaven Avenue corner, five minutes from Battery tunnel station, between Atlantic and Jamaica Avenues; price $8,500. Address Owner, 688 Bushwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE — BRONX — REAL ESTATE

OPENING UP OF THE EAST BRONX

Large Area Heretofore Neglected on Account of Poor Transportation.

12,000 ACRES AVAILABLE

Westchester Road and New Haven Improvements Will Open Up Vast Territory.

The peculiar position of the East Bronx, constituting a comparatively small area of unimproved land, (roughly speaking, 12,000 available acres,) bounded on one side by the fully built-up Manhattan Island and on the other side by the fully built-up towns of Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, &c., presents an almost unprecedented land condition, which can only be explained by the peculiar incidents attending the growth of Manhattan Island on the one hand and of the near-by suburban towns on the other.

Up to within the last few years the population of New York could find housing only in one of two ways, and that was either on Manhattan Island itself or in the near-by suburbs reached by the New Haven Railroad, the New York Central, or the Putnam. The great middle tract, constituting the present East Bronx, was not reached by the surface cars, elevated roads, &c., and was not adequately served by the railroad lines, because these had their first important stations just beyond the present city line. So we had the anomalous condition of the Manhattan population being compelled to "skip over" this great city tract to find housing less desirable in sections further out. This condition was furthered by the fact that a considerable portion of this available area was held, as it is now held, by a few owners, such as the Astors, the Lorillard-Spencers, the Pearsalls, the Morrises, the Watsons, &c.

The first break that occurred in this condition was when the Subway pushed its way up to the southern end of Bronx Park. Next came the electrification of the New Haven local line and its increase to a six-track road, now under way. Still, however, there was no available territory of a desirable nature until the great estates could be broken up. The first and the greatest of these estates, comprising some 300 acres, in the highest part of the East Bronx, is the Morris Park Race Track. The holdings in this one tract are larger than any other two holdings put together in the entire Bronx.

With this first break in the solid phalanx of high-class real estate held out of the market came the first opening in the street system, as heretofore no streets were permitted by the owners to be cut through this entire section. The result has been the immediate initiation of a building campaign, the equal of which has seldom been witnessed. On top of this now come the subway extensions, the one on Westchester Avenue and the other on White Plains Road; the Westchester Railroad, the Port Chester Railway, and the various surface roads of the new Inter-Urban Company, and the extensions of the Union Railway Company—criss-crossing this section in every direction and for the first time making it available for that purpose for which it naturally is most fit, that is, the housing of New York's population.

J. G. ROBIN.

STEADY INCREASE IN BRONX.

Gradual Filling Up of New Apartment Houses—Market Outlook Good.

Conditions in the Bronx at the present time are on a fair, sound, satisfactory basis. While there is no marked movement in any direction, there are certain conditions which indicate a steady market for some time to come.

These conditions are the gradual filling up of apartment houses already built, the absorption by the public, at auction, of Bronx real estate whenever it has been offered this Spring at unexpectedly good prices; the opening up and marketing of the old estates which have been for years unimproved and the advertising and opening of bids for new routes of rapid transit and extensions of the present lines.

All this is simply the continuation of the steady increase in the value of Bronx real estate which has been going ahead for the last fifteen or twenty years, and while at times there is a rapid upward tendency when special causes arise, these movements only emphasize the fact that the steady advance in prices has not been fast enough to reach the actual values, as compared to other portions of the city, and still the values are low enough when one will consider that on leading thoroughfares, which in the course of ten or twelve years will be the leading arteries of the city, north, northeast, and northwest, lots can still be bought for $2,500 to $5,000 each. One can easily see that the values are not too high, but rather underestimated, when it is almost certain that these same lots will sell in ten to fifteen years for from $10,000 to $15,000 apiece.

The outlook, therefore, is such that, while one would not advise purchasing a large amount of unimproved land, which would be costly to carry, still one can purchase on the leading thoroughfares or in newly opened sections where lots are selling below the value of $1,000 and $1,500 without any risk whatever, and with the assurance that within the next four or five years the property is bound to increase in value and show a good profit.

Personally, I am of the opinion that the most desirable sections to purchase are in those that will be reached by the present rapid transit systems, as I think these sections will show the greatest activity and the largest increase for the next few years.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES.

CHANCES FOR LARGE CAPITAL.

Realty Operators Realizing from 25 to 50 Per Cent. Annually.

For the larger capitalist, who is willing to put into his investment both brains and industry in addition to his capital, there are still very large possibilities in investments in New York City realty. Those of this class who are engaged in the purchase of old properties and the reimprovement of them, with new buildings, are safely turning their capital over at from 25 to 50 per cent. profit annually. Individuals, firms, and companies there are who are engaged in building operations for the market, using their own capital and buying land and building materials at first hand, who count a profit of 25 per cent. on any operation a very low one. And for the investor who builds for his own investment, there is always the advantage of acquiring his finished property below the market and so having all the advantage in the renting competition.

For the commercial firm, company, or individual, ownership of the property required for the conduct of their enterprises is of advantage in several ways. First, it establishes for them a basis of credit of the first quality, not so easily acquired in any other way; second, it gives them their necessary space at a lower rental than they could get it in any other way; third, it secures their tenure, upon which a good-will may be established that in time may be the most valuable of their assets, and saves them from the enormous increase in rental expenses that invariably attends the development of business centres in New York. If such an establishment requires only a part of a building for its own use it can often let the rest to such advantage as to secure its own rent substantially free.

ALONG JEROME AVENUE.

Jerome Avenue was planned by Boss Tweed to be and is the most important thoroughfare northward into upper Westchester County. It is laid out 100 feet in width, a finished street, and is midway between the Hudson River and the Sound.

The lower Bronx is now crowded. The territory immediately to the north is fairly well filled. Many are predicting the next move will be into the Belmont section. It will be but a very short time before the territory north of Van Cortlandt Park will be filled with the best class of homes, not those of the very rich or the very poor, but those of the intermediate class, who are seeking comfortable residences in good neighborhoods.

BELMONT, ON JEROME AVENUE.

Belmont, with its several additions, is the most favored of all New York's suburbs. Situated on Jerome Avenue, at its junction with Yonkers Avenue, it is on a high plateau north of Van Cortlandt Park, on the line of the proposed subway, where the North and South and East and West trolley lines now cross each other at Yonkers Avenue.

It has grown, is growing, and will continue to grow.

Belmont has every advantage—the finest of water, the best of schools, a combination of everything good. It is a natural centre; with the completion of the subway which is assured it will create a new Harlem in that section. It is experiencing a healthy and normal growth, no undue inflation, and the increase is coming rapidly and fast.

The New York Realty Owners Company is developing this section in a conservative and broad manner, adding largely of late to its holdings, and is the sponsor for this section and its great development.

The future of Belmont is assured. It is reached now by convenient and good train service—trolley—elevated and Subway services. A single fare of 5c. carries one from Belmont to the Battery or anywhere in New York City. Write for booklet B. New York Realty Owners Co., 489 Fifth Av., N. Y.—Adv.

To Avoid Being RUN OVER By a TROLLEY-CAR

you must get out of its way; the *oftener* the cars run, the *morecertain* your chance of being RUN OVER. (Not much chance when a semi-occasional car runs ONLY *once in a while.*)

BUT—if you plant yourself on a spot where there are SIX different kinds of cars whizzing by *every few minutes*, you're certain to get RUN OVER in SHORT ORDER.

THERE is the WHOLE of the philosophy of PROFITABLE real estate investment; Plant yourself in FRONT of the Rapid Transit lines—NOT in front of ONE semi-occasional line—which may CHANGE its train schedule at any moment and leave you stranded—get in front of a HALF DOZEN of them—all different.

By means of these lines, the population of the big city is going to RUN OVER you or OVERRUN you and your property, and THAT means INCREASE of value, for the THREE SECRETS of increase in real estate values are:

1st---Rapid Transit.
2d---*More Rapid Transit.*
3d---MOST RAPID TRANSIT.

Now, in MANHATTAN Borough there is a busy crossing, (a "NECK,") at 33d Street and Broadway—you probably know about it—one man made ONE MILLION DOLLARS in ONE YEAR buying and selling real estate within 2,000 feet of that corner.

IN BRONX Borough there is *just such another* "Neck."

It is a narrow strip of land between Bronx Park and the New Haven R. R. tracks, and through this NECK *every Subway, every transportation line*, built, building or projected, MUST PASS to get out into the open.

AT THE HEAD of this NECK is the famous old MORRIS PARK RACE TRACK, so that ALL these Rapid Transit lines built or building MUST serve this property.

And as a matter of fact, ALL of them DO serve Morris Park.

NOTE—however, that the various high-speed lines running through and around Morris Park have their tracks *fenced in* or *underground*; it is YOUR PROPERTY that will be overrun, NOT you or your children.

As all Real Estate experts who are not engaged in booming "*Dream Cities*" in newly discovered "cabbage-patch suburbs" know, New York city can *logically* grow ONLY Morris Park-way, and with 350,000 *new inhabitants* marching NORTHWARD every year, and SIX different kinds of transportation lines to supply the territory with the FINEST transportation in the world—what ENORMOUS profits must accrue to the *fortunate individuals* who are able to buy some of this land NOW, at the PRESENT prices, at

MORRIS PARK

No matter how much or how little money you have to invest,—get in at to-day's LOW prices at Morris Park. Come in to talk it over or drop us a postal for information.

Address: Department C.

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Owners,
Times Building, 42d Street and Broadway.
To Visit the Property, Come Direct to Our
Branch Office, 177th Street, Near Boston Road (Subway Station.)

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TWO FAMILY HOUSES

ON EASY TERMS

IDEALLY LOCATED IN RESTRICTED SECTION; 3-STORY, LIGHT BRICK, WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. PROVIDING 9 ROOMS AND BATH FOR OWNER AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH FOR RENTAL AT $35.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS OR CALL AND INSPECT.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY

Westchester Avenue, cor. Southern Boulevard

Simpson St. Station of Subway—Lenox Ave. and West Farms Express.

See our ad. for the A-RE-CO-APTS, on Page 15.

Exceptional Investments

$2,000 BUYS "New Law," 38x100, 5 story and basement, 17 rooms, 3-4—1-5 baths, all improvements. Price $42,000.

$2,500 BUYS 5-story triple, 25x100, all improvements, 2-5—1-4; Lenox Avenue Section. Price $34,000.

$3,000 BUYS 5-story double flat, with store, cold water, improvements, rangss, boilers, baths, 1 block from 145th St. and 3d Av. Price $20,000.

$3,500 BUYS 4½-story double, with 4 stores, 146th St., near Willis Avenue. Price $18,500.

Homeseekers Opportunity

$500 to $1,000 CASH, large assortment 1, 2, and 3 family houses, select locations. Call for lists.

Speculators & Builders

ELEGANT PLOTS ready for immediate improvement all parts of Bronx, Wakefield, and Woodlawn Heights, with or without building loan.

For Exchange

NEW LAW 6-STORY, 50x100—Apartment, six families each floor, 4-4—2-3 baths. All improvements, except steam heat; Melrose Avenue section. Owner will entertain cheap lots or small dwellings in payment.

ELEGANT NEW LAW 5-story and basement corner, apartments, 26x96, Prospect Avenue Section. Price $33,500. Mtge. $28,500. Will take 2 or 3 family house in payment.

THREE 5-STORY double flats, St. Ann's Avenue, modern improvements, no steam. Price $20,000 each. Will exchange for Manhattan property or good 2d mortgages.

Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,

Realty Building, 149th St. & 3d Avenue.

Do You Realize

That YOU CAN OWN a desirable 13 room

Two Family House

With all Improvements

BY INVESTING from $1,000 to $2,000

and thereby minimize your

Monthly Rental to $14 or Less?

For further particulars see

Ernest N. Rousseau,
Westchester Square, Bronx.
Open Sunday Afternoons.

ACREAGE

Elegantly Situated in

MOUNT VERNON

NEAR THE EDENWALD PROPERTY

4 ACRES N. Y. COUNTY—2 ACRES WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
8 MINUTES TO STATION PROPOSED
WESTCHESTER AND BOSTON R. R.
2 MINUTES TO 5TH AV. TROLLEY.
HIGH, LEVEL, HEALTHY, NO ROCK.
IN CONDITION TO BE CUT UP INTO LOTS.

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WALTER WHEWELL, (Sole Agent.)
1929 WASHINGTON AVE. (177th St.)

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At WILLIAMSBRIDGE
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DWELLING AND LOT, 50x100,
—$8,000—
Also White Plains Av. Corners.

At BEDFORD PARK
A CHOICE CORNER DWELLING ON BOULEVARD
FOR SALE AT $16,500.00

Two-family Houses
with all modern improvements
$7,500 to $14,000

Large Residence
Lot 100x100, Barn, &c.,
well located at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Opp. Bronx Park "L" Station
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THE Geiszler Haas Realty Co.,
149TH STREET AND 3D AVENUE, (Realty Building.)
Offer the Following Bargains:

2-Family Dwellings
In exceptionally fine location.
Brick and frame.
Price from $10,000 Upward.
Terms Easy.

FACTORY SITES
Elegant plot in Port Morris; excellent opportunity.
Also plot 75x100 in the 50's near 1st Ave.
Price and Terms Right.

Opportunity for Builder
Plot 50x100, with one-family 8-room house, near 3d Av.; convenient to Subway and L Stations.
Price $16,000. Terms Easy.

WANTED
Four-story and basement cold water flats. Send full particulars.
Have Ready Cash Buyers.

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There is an

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at

KINGSBRIDGE HEIGHTS

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The transit lines to Kingsbridge are available from any point in the City. No ferries, no bridge crushes, no train connections, but straight north in the natural line of the City's growth, to any of the three stations adjacent to the property of the KINGSBRIDGE REAL ESTATE CO. Subway to Forty-second Street, 30 minutes; New York Central to Forty-second Street, 20 minutes; Sixth and Ninth Avenue "L" via New York & Putnam Railroad, 35 minutes.

Very attractive residence lots on high ground overlooking the Harlem Valley, Washington Heights and beautiful surroundings on all sides.

One mile to the North is Van Cortlandt Park, and to the East the Bronx and Pelham Parks, pronounced the finest Park System in the world.

Accessible on all sides by beautiful broad macadamized avenues completed with sewer, water and gas.

An Opportunity Is Here Afforded for PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS

unequaled within the City limits. Rapid Transit determines the direction of the City's growth, and here are facilities unsurpassed, surroundings beautiful, location desirable, and prices low.

For terms, maps and further particulars apply to

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Branch Office, Kingsbridge Road and Bailey Avenue.

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Real Estate and Mortgage Loans
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Invest in a growing section.
Bargains in Unionport and Westchester lots.
One and two family houses for sale.
Prices right. Suitable terms.

Some Bargains I Have on Hand:

4 lots, 100x108, 9th St., Unionport—$4,600
4 lots, 75x108, 12th St., Unionport— 3,900
1 lot, 25x108, Tremont Ave., Unionport— 1,500
Lots on the Haight Est. and Benson Estate
3 blocks from proposed Westchester Ave., $400 up. Suitable terms.

Bargain in a double house; 4 families; improvements; irregular lot; over 50 feet frontage on Tremont Avenue; sewerage connection; first class condition; $8,500; $2,000 cash

Two-family house, 13 rooms and 3 baths; all improvements; beautifully decorated; ground 25x100; ½ block from Westchester Avenue; $7,000; $1,500 cash.

Two-family houses; 11 rooms and 2 baths, and 13 rooms and 2 baths; all modern improvements; private sewerage connection—Price $5,800 up. Suitable terms.

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the great number of safe and
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PARCELS OFFERED BY
ULLMAN,
3060 Third Av., S. E. Cor. 157th St.
Hundreds, aye, many thousands, of
HIS CLIENTS HAVE
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(He doesn't add to owner's price a special profit or commission for himself, as is the practice of some brokers.)
Everything in Real Estate,
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Call, write, or 'phone,
ULLMAN, 3060 Third Av., Cor. 157th St.

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List your property at once with

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Westchester
Westchester Village, Bronx,
and be in line for the coming activity. We are disposing of more property to-day than any other broker in this vicinity.

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Don't put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day. Come at once and inspect our complete list of properties.

BARGAINS.

3 Family House, 18.9x80, near Subway and "L"; 17 rooms; price $9,500; mtg. $6,000; 4 years; 5%.

2 Family House, 12 rooms, full lot, near "L" station, $8,500.

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REALTY BUILDING

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Special Bargains!

DWELLINGS:

$1,500 cash buys two-family dwelling, full lot; 13 rooms and two baths; price $8,750.

$2,500 cash buys new 3-family brick, full lot; 17 rooms; all improvements.

FLATS:

$4,000 buys 4-story double, 10 rooms and bath, cold water; fine condition; rent $1,700; price $16,500.

$5,000 buys 5-story double cold-water, 10 rooms and bath, near station; rents $2,300; price $23,500.

$6,000 cash buys 5-story double, 12 rooms and baths, cold water, near station; rents $2,650; price $26,500.

McQUAY & CO.,
149TH ST. AND 3D AV.

Auctioneer, Broker, Appraiser.
PRICE'S BARGAIN LIST.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS
Four-story double, good order, $16,000. Five-story double, always rented, $20,000. Elegant five-story double, rents $2,352, $23,500. Five-story double corner, with stores, exceptional bargain, $34,000. Elegant new-law bargains, choice locations, very easy terms.

1, 2 AND 3 FAMILY HOUSES
One-family frame or brick dwellings, all sections, remarkably reasonable. Two-family frame, small lot, special bargain, $4,500. Elegant new two-family houses, full lots, 11 rooms, baths, improvements, $5,400; 13 rooms, baths, oak trim, etc., $6,400 upward.

LOTS, PLOTS, FACTORY SITES
50x100, Wakefield, near White Plains Av., $2,400. Westchester lots, $800 upward, installments. Bedford Park plots, inside and corners, very reasonable, good chance for builders. Well-located factory sites, remarkably cheap. Several large and small water fronts at very attractive prices.

ACREAGE BARGAINS
Bronx and Westchester properties ready for immediate development; unusually cheap; choice locations; satisfactory terms.

BRONX AGENCY CRESTWOOD PARK
Best suburb near the city line. Lots on installments. Send for tickets and circulars.

Geo. Price, 3d Ave. & 138th St.

PROPERTY EVERYWHERE
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BRONX

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875 BROOK AVENUE
Near 161st St.

Money is Made

Rapidly by investing in lots along projected transit improvements in the Bronx,

We have a plot of
34 Lots

on line of proposed Westchester Ave., Subway extension, which can be bought for **$25,000** and will show a *profit* of *50%* or *more* within a *year*. Present owner needs cash *NOW*. *His necessity* is *your Opportunity*.

Do not neglect it.

Sharrott & Thom,
2,796 3d Av., (148th St.)
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POLAK'S BARGAINS
LOTS.
Corner plot, 100x109, sewer, water and gas $5,500
$200 cash buys 2 full lots, Williamsbridge, each $800
Webster Av. corner, 4 lots, easy terms.. $10,000
Webster Av. plot, 8 lots, below grade, snap $12,000
HOUSES.
Two 2-family houses, 11 rooms and 2 baths, plot 50x114, price ..... $5,500-$5,750
$2,000 cash buys beautiful 4-story double flat, Bathgate Av. $17,750
Third Av. triple flat, with stores, $4,000 cash $23,750
For further particulars of these and other bargains apply to
EDWARD POLAK
'Phone 767 Tremont. 4030 3d Av., cor. 174th.

$23,500 FOR TWO HOUSES.
A four-story double, near "L" station and near two parks; also a cosy two-story and basement cottage, near Subway station. Will sell separately; terms to suit. 780 Forest Av., 156th St.

REAL ESTATE — WESTCHESTER — REAL ESTATE

ACTIVE SEASON IN WESTCHESTER

Transit Improvements Attract Homeseekers to City's Northern Suburbs.

MOUNT VERNON'S GROWTH

New Rochelle, White Plains, and Other Towns Busy Centres of Buying and Building.

One hundred million dollars to bring suburban Westchester within twenty-five minutes of the City Hall—this expenditure by the New York Central and New Haven Railroads will enhance Westchester County realty many hundreds of millions. Electric equipment, about completed, on these lines will make Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Pelham, White Plains, and Larchmont as accessible to the business district of the metropolis as the region around Central Park or along Riverside Drive. The heights in the heart of this suburban territory between Long Island Sound and the Hudson will be made practically an integral part of the greater city, and jammed-in metropolitans will move from apartment hotels, flats, and tenements to elbow room and breathing space in individual homes.

The elevated and the Subway were the means of establishing the flats in Harlem and the skyscraper barracks in place of the squatters on the rocks of the upper west side. Electrified railroads, to supplement the elevated and Subway, will be the means of establishing true homes on the hills and shores of old Westchester. Formerly only the very rich could afford to live in this beautiful region. Now all classes have been accorded the same privilege, and they will not be slow to take advantage of it.

These conditions have created in Westchester County one of the most attractive and interesting real estate markets in this part of the country. The growth of Mount Vernon alone, as indicated by the following recapitulation of building operations in the past few years, is one of the strongest proofs of this state of affairs:

Year.	Buildings.	Cost.
1902	70	$357,150
1903	85	725,450
1904	117	561,800
1905	196	1,182,950
1906	300	2,500,000

Many costly and handsome buildings were erected during 1906. Besides these, plans were filed last November for apartments to house 421 families, while hundreds of beautiful private residence have also been built. Mount Vernon has had its share of the great wave of prosperity which has swept over the entire country during the past year, and we believe the year 1907 bids fair to afford even better possibilities for shrewd real estate investment.

During the past year several syndicates in White Plains which have bought properties have realized 100 per cent. profit on them. In the outlying districts of Mount Vernon there has been a good demand for property, which is an index for the coming year, and doubtless foreshadows much buying on Chester Hill. Another feature of the present situation is the tendency of large Western manufacturing concerns to establish offices in New York on an extensive scale, and the occupants of these offices are seeking homes in Westchester County. Recently the demand for certain classes of property has been in excess of the supply.

Five million dollars is to be expended on a parkway 200 feet wide along the Bronx River for a distance of eight miles from the Bronx Park, through Mount Vernon, East Chester, Scarsdale, and White Plains to Kensico. Within recent years the great development of the towns north of the city, especially in Mount Vernon, Bronxville, and White Plains, has threatened to detract much from the scenic charm of Bronx River, the ideal being sacrificed in the march of improvements on every side. Acting on suggestions of representative citizens, a law was passed authorizing Gov. Higgins to inquire, through a commission, as to the advisability of taking over a strip on either side of the river. This commission recommended the acquiring of the land necessary for the park, which will vary from 400 to 600 feet in width. The sentiment of residents along the entire line of the proposed improvement is unanimous in favor of it.

The fast growth of New Rochelle speaks for itself, proving it to be one of the most desirable home towns on the New Haven Road, while the signs of steady expansion in Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Harrison, Rye, and Port Chester are hardly less noticeable.

Beechmont Park, designed from Tuxedo, is developing into a beautiful community. Kress Park, situated on one of the highest elevations in the county, with a fine view of the Sound, is another important addition to New Rochelle. Houses built to order can be had in Kress Park for from $12,000 to $15,000, and the interest of homeseekers seems to be about equally divided between the two localities.

WALTER KING COOLEY.

DISCOUNTING THE FUTURE.

Great Expectations in One Downtown Area—Where the Armenians Buy.

In the region of old buildings south of Fulton Street and west of Broadway owners have anticipated possible advantages from proposed subways and tunnels, some of which will not be in operation for many years, with the result that properties are held at such prices that sufficient rent cannot be had to carry them and pay even a low rate of interest on the money invested. It is not at all probable that any property in this section will be taken for office building purposes for some time, or at least until the vast amount of space is rented which will be available in May, 1908, in the Terminal Buildings, City Investing Building, Singer Building, and other buildings in this section, while purchasers cannot afford to pay the prices asked and improve with other than office buildings.

Buyers who ordinarily are interested in any property which is held at fair figures will not consider purchasing real estate in this territory at the present prices. I have had this statement made to me repeatedly this Spring. No doubt property in this section is bound to improve, but it will be a long time before it will improve enough to warrant the figures at which most owners are holding it.

In the lower part of this section in the vicinity of Rector Street a number of Armenian merchants have bought up any property offered and have paid excellent prices. These properties they rent to Armenians, Greeks, and other foreigners at much higher rents than are commanded by properties of similar construction in other neighborhoods. Lofts in Washington Street, near Rector, are bringing $900 per annum, whereas similar lofts in Warren, Murray, and adjoining streets bring about $720. Owners in this section feel confident that the Babbitt property is soon to be improved, and that in connection with this project may come the proposal to cut through a new street from Broadway to West Street, south of Rector Street. It would be a very great benefit to a large area of land if such a street were cut through between Rector and Morris Streets, thus breaking up blocks now 700 feet long on Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets, but the possibility of these changes is yet too remote to be taken into consideration in estimating present values.

R. R. RAINEY.

AT BEECHMONT.

Christian Lykke,

TEL. 1825.....244 MAIN ST.

PREMIUM POINT on-the-Sound; "the best at any price"—A real stone mansion, modern in appointments, 50 miles of unencumbered breathing space; small island included; grounds immaculate; docks and bathing house; ½ cash; ⅛ on mortgage $350,000

GENTLEMAN'S country residence; 21 rooms; 5 baths; 3 acres.....$75,000

SHORE FRONT; 5 acres; 18-room residence, cottage and stable.....$70,000

QUAKER RIDGE Mansion; complete every detail; 30 acres; fine view Sound..$100,000

FRANKLIN AV.—8-room house; imp'v'ts; lot 49x100; Hudson Park.....$7,000

CHURCH ST.—10-room house, large stable; lot 50x200.....$10,500

UNION ST.—9-room house; high ground; lot 71x140.....$9,500

RESIDENCE PARK Circle; 2 houses, 10 rooms each; large lot between....$20,000

MONTGOMERY PLACE—⅝ acre; grand view of Sound; 14-room residence.....$17,000

WOODLAND AV., near water; 14-room house; 3 baths; lot 50x150.....$9,800

LOT IN STEPHENSON PARK; 50x148; map $1,500

BAY VIEW AV.—Good house; 2 stables; plot 150x200.....$18,000

QUAKER RIDGE—A real farm; 30 acres; good house.....$28,500

KINGS HIGHWAY; new house-8 rooms, lot 50x150.

MECHANIC ST.—Brick business flat; 4 stores; 8 apartments.....$40,500

FRANCIS WILSON'S Cottage, Poplar Place; 10 rooms, artistic and pretty....$10,500

AUGUSTUS THOMAS Cottage; 12 rooms; 2 baths; rental for year.....$1,200

STONE HOUSE, extensive grounds, rare trees; 21 acres.....$120,000

ON-THE-SOUND, opposite Glen Island; 4 acres, heavy woodland; 60 ft. water OFF SHORE; business, residential.....$40,000

THE BEAUTIFUL PELHAM HOME, 88 Liberty Av.—14 rooms; good stable; lot 100x161 .....$15,000

HIGHLAND PARK—"The Top of All"; 100x200; new 11-room house.....$12,000

THE DAVIS FARM, North Av.—70 acres; old homestead.....$150,000

BROOKSIDE PLACE—40x160; 9-room cottage; tile bath.....$6,900

11 CLINTON AV.—11 rooms; perfect order; for rent only.....$1,000

QUAKER RIDGE, adjoining Theo. Schumacher; 20 acres and cottage....$40,000

WEBSTER AV.—New 2-family house, 25x106, near station.....$3,900

LOCUST AV.—RENTAL; 12-room house; 3 baths; large stable; 3 acres land; finest residence in town.....$1,800

NORTH AV.—40x115; 8-room house and stable $5,700

MAIN ST.—Business front; adjoining bank; price $30,000

SYCAMORE LOTS—40x110 each.....$900

STEPHENSON PARK—New house, 8 rooms, "extra large"; tiled bath; high, healthy; lot 60x100.....$8,500

Careful and Personal Attention to Your Wants

Christian Lykke,

244 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

ACREAGE IN NEW ROCHELLE

On Fifth Avenue

Adjoining west on beautiful Beechmont Park, south on Fifth Avenue Park, lately developed into 277 building plots and all sold at very high prices. There are 28½ acres, of which 20 are level land, which can be laid out in lots at small cost, and 9 acres high ground with fine forest trees, adjoining Beechmont Park, to which it would be a grand addition! About 25 minutes to the Grand Central. This acreage, so near the Larchmont Station of the New Haven Electric R. R., will be a great bonanza to an enterprising speculator. J. E. S., owner, New City, Rockland Co., N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

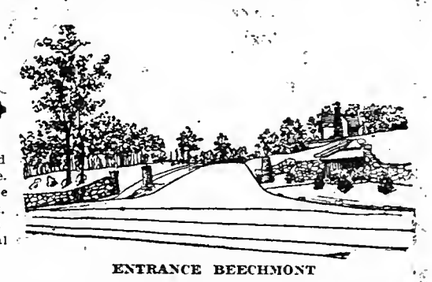

ENTRANCE BEECHMONT

New Rochelle, N. Y., is unquestionably conceded to be the fairest and most accessible suburb of the metropolis. Located 17 miles out on Long Island Sound and reached by the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., makes this City of Superb Homes and all city improvements the Mecca for all those seeking a Country Residence. The natural advantages are splendid, and all the sports of the times are represented by its numerous clubs—on water and land. Good train services and trolley; the coming new Rapid Transit Road will add far better facilities for travel, in the near future—not duplicated by any other city or town near New York. Its beautiful parks are superb results of artistic handiwork. Among them are Beechmont, Sutton Manor and Broadview. The Banking facilities are the best. Schools and Churches of all denominations. Property investments are safe and sound as Government Bonds, and owing to the city's great development in the last few years, Real Estate is advancing by leaps and bounds—yet Homes, Cottages and Residences are within reach of all at reasonable market values.

C. A. Cole

Tel. 406 New Rochelle - - - 8 Railroad Place

Special Bargains

RESIDENCE PARK, new 10-room house, with tiled bath.....$9,000

5-MINUTE WALK STATION; modern 7-room house, under.....$6,000

ON AND NEAR WATER; large list at various prices.

HOUSES IN all locations and at all prices to suit all people.

BARGAINS IN shore front, with Riparian Rights.

BEECHMONT PARK; new house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, ½ acre plot..$13,500

ROCHELLE PARK and Rochelle Heights; new houses, all improvements, large lots, from $7,500 up.

LARGE LIST of vacant property for improvement.

SEVERAL CHOICE offerings in acreage.

A NUMBER of choice investment properties showing excellent returns.

COMPLETE LIST OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

Grand Opportunity

One-half stone and frame dwelling; 9 rooms and bath; hard wood trim throughout; 5 minutes' walk from station; good plot located in very choice residential section.

BARGAIN, ONLY $7,500.

Large list residential properties for sale

Splendid furnished and unfurnished houses to rent for Summer or year.

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Our office at New Rochelle is one of the largest and best equipped in Westchester County.

We have everything for sale from a $500 shore front building lot to a $150,000 Country Seat.

WE ALSO MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Connecticut Farms.

Acreage for sub-division, shore fronts and country homes.

You will save time, trouble, and money by calling, writing, or telephoning us.

ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

E. S. Hine, Pres. Frederick Jenkins, Secy.

WHITE PLAINS.

WHITE PLAINS

We have just opened a new high-class residential section in Westchester Co. We will build you a modern up-to-date home on 2 lots, each 25x100, on payment of

$500 in cash; balance you can pay like rent; all city improvements—rapid transit now. Fare, 10c.

LOTS FOR INVESTMENT FROM

$300 $5.00 MONTHLY. NO INTEREST. TITLE GUARANTEED.

EARLY BUYERS GET THE CHOICE.

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2 EAST 125th STREET, COR. 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

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Tel. 129..225 Huguenot St., New Rochelle

presents special types for consideration.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Near water; 1⅛ acres, new 14-room house, 3 baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, garage $35,000

NEW ROCHELLE.—In Restricted Park, high ground, ¾-acre shaded plot; new 14-room house, 2 baths, gas, electricity; reasonable terms..$18,000

NEW HOUSE. Restricted Park, 10 minutes from station; 75x170, 12 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, open fire places, hard wood throughout, easy terms. A decided bargain at $11,000

PELHAM MANOR.—½-acre plot; 13-room house, 2 baths, gas and electric light $20,000

NEW ROCHELLE.—3 acres on Sound, 13-room house, 5 baths, electricity; large stable $45,000

LARCHMONT.—Near Sound, on acre plot, 16-room house, 3 baths, gas electricity, hot water heat; will entertain offer.

Also houses from $3,000 upward.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses To Let In Excellent Locations.

Open Sundays

ANY PROPERTY YOU WANT May Be Procured Through A. H. Cole & Son,

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$4,500	buys 7-room house, all improvements, 35-foot lot; restricted locality.
$5,500	purchases new 8-room house, hot-water heat, gas, electricity, etc.
$6,500	for new 9-room house, all improvements; lot 60 by 125.
$7,500	New 9-room house, hot water heat, tile bath and kitchen, gas, electricity, oak trim throughout; lot 40 by 113.
$8,500	takes new house, 10 rooms and 2 baths; 50-ft. lot, high ground.
$12,500	procures 14-room house on lot 75 by 200 in Rochelle Park. Rent $80.
$16,000	Choice of elegant houses on half-acre plots, Beechmont or Rochelle Park.
$20,000	Modest price of 16-room house on lot 90 by 400, stable. Best avenue.

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SUPERB BUILDING SITES.

(Large plots only,) in exclusive, restricted section, all city improvements; trolley, convenient to everything. Special prices and terms offered to immediate builders of homes. Apply to

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The National City Bank

OF NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

MAIN STREET, CORNER LAWTON STREET.

Capital $100,000.00. Surplus and Profits, $90,000.00.

Deposits, $1,889,004.04; Total Resources, $2,202,050.26.

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Organized in 1899 as the "City Bank" and converted into a National bank in 1902, its growth has been phenomenal, occasioned by the liberal policy and broad basis upon which it has been conducted. The accounts of individuals about removing to New Rochelle are invited and will be appreciated. Ladies will find our facilities especially convenient. Small accounts as well as large ones are welcome.

Lawyers Westchester Mortgage & Title Co.

New Rochelle Office: 52 Lawton St.
White Plains Office: 125 Railroad Ave.

Capital and Surplus, $315,000.00

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage

Quick returns. Moderate charges.

Mortgages for sale, with Principal, Interest and Title Guaranteed

Safe and satisfactory investments.

We Examine and Insure Titles to Real Estate

No property owner should FAIL to be insured.

Call at New Rochelle Office for blanks and particulars in reference to above.

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Peoples Bank for Savings

238 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.,

Invites account of Residents of New Rochelle and vicinity and will receive deposits by mail, also open accounts with those residing in New York City and other parts of the State.

4% Interest Paid Send for Booklet

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Telephone 4544 and 4545—38th.

White Plains Office, Depot Square. Tel. 759.

Ridgewood Avenue—Finest in White Plains—12 Room House	$16,000
Fisher Avenue—Stucco House, over ½ acre	25,000
Hamilton Avenue—12 Room House	22,000
North Broadway—14 Room House	21,000
Sound View Avenue—Several Places	13,000, 15,000 & 24,000
A Number of Places at from	6,000 to 10,000
Scarsdale—16 Room House, 4 Acres, Splendid Trees and Location	35,000

Houses to Rent for the Season or Year—Furnished and Unfurnished.
Farms and Acreage in Westchester County.

TO THE PUBLIC

The reason of the rapid growth of Westchester County is caused by the high rentals of New York and the natural tendency of the people to invest where the property is sure to increase in value. New York, being hemmed in by the North and East Rivers, has the natural tendency to build northward through Westchester County. Look at Harlem 20 years ago; then the Bronx; now it is Westchester.

When railroads fight to go through any county, then you can rest assured that property in that vicinity is bound to increase. Remember the New York & Portchester Railroad fight. The poor man has as much right to expect an increase on any piece of property that he may purchase, whether for home or for speculation, the same as the rich, and he should be as careful when he invests his hard-earned money to build a home and save rent. He should not be led into wildcat schemes just because he happens to go to some wilderness that has been made pretty to deceive him, and when others buy he thinks he misses a good chance if he does not do the same.

With his small capital, he should look around, and if he sees homes being built up, and inquires how the people living there have been treated, he is 100 per cent. better off to put his little savings down, pack his furniture, move in and pay off his little home instead of paying rents for the rest of his life.

Let him look back and see what property was selling for in the same vicinity a few years back, and if he finds that it has not increased in value naturally and has been boomed "by fly-by-night" land companies, then he should stay away and invest where it has a natural tendency to increase. Westchester County has jumped and is continually jumping in prices without booming, and that is the main reason I advise investing in Westchester County within commuting distance to New York City.

M. FRANCOLINI, Pres't.

ON DECK AGAIN.

If you contemplate a home anywhere in the vicinity of New York, and desire a locality where you can live both WINTER and SUMMER, WE ARE THE PEOPLE TO SEE. WE HAVE SEVERAL SUCH HOMES READY TO MOVE INTO ON A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND

$15 A MONTH.

Five and eight room houses, with all modern improvements, gas, running water and electric lights; 35 minutes out in growing WESTCHESTER COUNTY; 44 trains daily; NEW YORK trolley running through the property; commutation fare, 10c.; a new railroad now in course of construction that will connect with the Subway for one fare. IN FACT, a country home with ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS. One mile from the finest beach in the East; boating, bathing and fishing.

COME, GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR, AND LIVE, not simply exist, as you are doing in city flats. SAVE DOCTOR'S BILLS; save on living expenses.

If you are not ready to move in, come and see some choice lots we sell for

$50 DOWN NO INTEREST.

$5 A MONTH Titles Guaranteed Free

And we build one according to your own ideas when you are ready. This property is not in a wilderness, or in some town where they tell you about what will happen in five (5) years, but in a town of 5,000 inhabitants, and you will see the hammer of the

WORKMEN BUSY BUILDING UP HUNDREDS OF HOMES YEARLY.

NOW, THINK IT OVER;

then call or write to us and get further particulars.

WE HAVE ONLY ONE OFFICE. DO NOT BE FOOLED BY OTHER FIRMS WITH SIMILAR SOUNDING NAMES. WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.

The Original Home Builders of Westchester County.

The Halley Land & Improvement Co.,

M. FRANCOLINI, President.
104-106 East 125th Street, near Park Av., New York City.

LOOK FOR SEAL ON WINDOW.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Wednesday evening until 9 P. M.

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MORE Real Estate Men read THE EVENING MAIL than any other New York evening newspaper. Naturally more Real Estate men also advertise in THE EVENING MAIL than in any other evening paper. It pays them.

Descriptions of the latest Suburban Real Estate developments are printed in detail in THE EVENING MAIL every Saturday. Its suburban advertising is growing faster than that of any other New York paper.

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New York and Boston Real Estate.
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EXCHANGE LIST

210 Acres, Yonkers, Unencumb., for Inc.
$300,000 Unencumbered Boston for N. Y.
37 Elegant Country Estates for Income.
$1,000,000 Boston Hotel for New York.
Chicago Business Block for $250,000.
Bronx House Lots, unencumbered, $45,000.
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Penna. Coal Lands, $550,000.
L. I. Acreage, $35,000. Unencumbered.
Jersey Acreage, $50,000. Unencumbered.
Valuable Business with River Front, $40,000

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Madison Av. Hotels, $100,000 and $300,000.
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47th Street Apartment, $315,000, Equity.
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Desirable Loft Bldgs., $20,000 to $100,000.
Single Residence, W. 72d, Equity $60,000.
5 Downtown Office Buildings.
In Forties, Hotel, $300,000, Equity.
Brooklyn Apartments, $50,000 to $100,000.

WILL BUY

Honest equity, $100,000 to $400,000, and give part cash and f. and c. property. Builders and owners in financial difficulty, this is your chance. Will take run-down property in growing locality.

The above properties and over 150 others exclusively for exchange through office of

J. PRESCOTT GAGE,

45 Broadway, New York City
EXCHANGES A SPECIALTY.

A rare opportunity to obtain a very desirable Orange County farm, 103 acres, fine house, 23 rooms, well shaded grounds, large new barn, good carriage house and horse barn, excellent and abundant water, small spring water lake, 75 miles from New York, adjoining village limits of Unionville, N. Y. For particulars and photographs address W. M. Yeomans, Box 103, Hancock, Delaware County, N. Y.

For Sale.—A 2-family house of 9 rooms and lot; 5 minutes' walk from West Mount Vernon station on Harlem R. R.; no agents. Wm. G. Lock, 7 Crescent Place, Sherwood Park, Yonkers.

Apartments for Rent.

Of eight rooms, artistically decorated; tile bathrooms and extra family toilets; servants' toilet and bath; all plumbing fixtures of solid white porcelain; hardwood trim, parquet floors; hot water heat; electric lights, gas, hot water supply; garbage burner, and many other up-to-date improvements. Commanding river view from New York Bay to Highlands-on-Hudson. Fine view from all rooms. Situated at No. 31 Lincoln Terrace, just north of Glenwood Avenue. Convenient to Warburton trolley cars; seven minutes' walk to Glenwood Station. For other particulars see

THOMSON BROS.,

80 Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

YONKERS on the Hudson

THE MOST ACCESSIBLE SUBURB

Up-to-date Residences For Sale, Some For Rent.

VILLA PLOTS ACREAGE

O. B. WARING,

14 Getty Square, - - Yonkers

A house designed by owner for a home of maximum comfort and elegance with reasonableness in cost; charmingly located, artistically arranged residence in Mount Vernon; twelve rooms, tiled bath, quartered oak trim, cemented cellar; plot 100x100; all improvements in street; near trolley; only $2,000 cash required. B. S., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

$7,000 cash buys six two-family houses, three blocks west of Simpson St. Subway Station; for sale or exchange, private house in Fordham, with stable for two horses and carriage room; on the line of Grand Central electric road. Inquire JOHN M. RUHL, 891 EAST 194th ST.

$500 cash buys a two-family house, all improvements; near two stations and electric street car, which connects with the Broadway Subway; now rented; brings in a yearly rental of $636; situated in the nicest part of Yonkers; easily nets from 20 to 25 per cent. on investment; this is a real bargain. Elliott B. Brown, 12 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

LINCOLN HEIGHTS

SOUTHEAST YONKERS

Adjacent to Jerome Av. Subway.

Within Proposed Addition to New York.

100 LOTS—$400 to $450

$5 DOWN. BALANCE 25c. WEEKLY

No assessments, no taxes, no interest for three years.

W. G. Watt, 147 E. 125th St.

NEW JERSEY.

ORADELL HEIGHTS

In hills of Northern New Jersey; 45 minutes from Chambers Street. McAdoo tunnels will double values. Especially well-built houses; 9 to 11 rooms; mission trim; built-in bookcases; beamed ceilings; every improvement; ample grounds; very low price; only small cash payment necessary. Send for illustrated book.

Restricted plots, fully improved, at moderate prices.

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ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER, ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; ESTATES, FARMS, VILLAS, HOUSES, PLOTS, LOTS, ACREAGE, FOR SUBDIVISION; SOME CHOICE LOCATIONS.

TRAVIS SON, 203 BROADWAY, N. Y.
TARRYTOWN, DOBBS FERRY.
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Connecticut Summer Home.—6-room house and barn, furnished; May to October; $150 season; 80 miles out on N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad. John C. Gabler, 64 Cortland St. Telephone 3145.

Cottages for rent at East Hampton, Warnscott, and Amagansett. Full particulars and catalogue sent on application. Prices range from $350 to $4,000. B. M. Osborne, agent.

WESTCHESTER.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.
10 Grammar Schools
1 High School
33 Churches 2 Synagogues
1 Public Library 4 Banks
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MOUNT VERNON
NEW YORK
POPULATION - - 28,500

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.
NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R.
Commutation Rate, 8c. a trip.
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD
Commutation Rate, 9c. a trip
Trolley to 129th Street, Fare 5c;
To South Ferry, 8c.

GEORGE W. & CHAS. H. BARD
11 Depot Place, City Hall Building.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TELEPHONE, 249.

An Elegant Country Home, **FOUR ACRES** of Land. Price **$65,000.** Most Modern Constructed House in the section, Garage, Stable. Elegant location. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Chester Hill restricted section. House 10 rooms, two baths. Lot **50 x 115 Feet.** Steam heat, hardwood trim. Ready for occupancy. Price **$12,000.**

New seven room cottage. All improvements. **One Acre of Ground.**

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Greater New York's Most Convenient and Accessible City of Homes.

Our Best advise for Your Future Health, Comfort and Pleasure. Call on us to-day, purchase one or more of our numerous offerings, any one of which will handsomely repay you as an investment.

$7,000 Buys seven room house and stable; lot 50x90; high ground, restricted neighborhood; fine view; all modern improvements; one block from trolley; more ground if wanted.
$7,500 A decided bargain; Chester Hill Residence; seven rooms and bath; lot 55x100; five minutes to station; ground alone worth the price.
$7,750 Eight room House; lot 50x105; 10 minutes' walk to station; terms moderate.
$8,500 New Houses; right up to date, and very attractive; $1,000 or more cash.
$11,000 Large Lot; 10 room house; most beautiful location; six minutes to station; restricted section on Chester Hill; very desirable; $5,000 cash wanted.
$12,000 and up. Houses, with fine lawns, shade trees, gardens, stables and all the conditions to make a home beautiful.

Write us to-day what you are in want of, and if we do not have it on our list we will find it for you.

The Ormiston Real Estate Company
Tel. 1439. 201 First Av., Mount Vernon.

Gentleman's Country Seat Or All Year Home.
30 acres, large 12-room house, high ceilings, situated high and sitely, commanding an unobstructive view of surrounding country; surrounded by wealthy New York business men; near Harlem R. R. Station, one hour to Grand Central; barns, carriage house, benneries; all buildings in best condition; grounds laid out in shrubs, fruit, lawn, and beautiful drives; $50,000.
FRANK W. WOLFE,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
$1,000 off on price, this week only, on $11,000 Cottage containing 14 Rooms and Bath, Open Plumbing, Steam Heat, modern in every detail. Commands Excellent View for Miles.
$500 off on $7,000 House, 9 Rooms, Bath and all improvements. Lot 44 feet front near NH&HRR.
MANY HOUSES AND FLATS TO LE
TICHBORNE
54 Mount Vernon Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON.
Cozy Home, a Bargain, on Chester Hill. $6,500. 9 rooms, bay windows, open plumbing.

Elegant Country Home near Bronxville, three acres, fine house finished in oak, chestnut and ash. Five rooms on first floor with large foyer hall; fine tiled bathroom on second; three, billiard room and bathroom on third. Stable for four horses and four carriages, hennery, etc. Price $35,000.

WHITE PLAINS.
ADIRONDACK SCENERY brought down near White Plains; 445 acres, combining several sites, wooded knolls in park-like effect; lake and Long Island Sound views; 1½ miles road frontage; State road to property for automobiles. All cash price, $300 an acre. Two years will probably see this worth $800 an acre.

NEW ROCHELLE.
Beechmont Park. $16,000 will buy a beautiful home at junction of two avenues, 11 rooms and billiard room, hardwood finish, handsomely decorated, 2 bathrooms, electric lights, steam heat. Over ½ acre of ground covered with shade trees. A bargain. Owner has good business reasons for selling.

COOLEY & WEST, INC.
Mount Vernon. New York. White Plains.

FOR SALE or TO RENT—12-room house, with stable, ½ acre; excellent location; all improvements; price $9,000; rent $50.

FOR SALE—A cozy 9-room cottage, with stable; large lot; good neighborhood; price $6,000; cash $2,500.

FOR SALE—86 acres of finest farm land in lower Westchester County, convenient to New Rochelle Station and trolley; contains fine building sites, good buildings, abundance of good running water and springs; price $1,500 per acre. Particulars on application.

HOUSES TO RENT—On Chester Hill and other best locations, $50 and upward.

WILBUR De REVERE,
18 East First Street,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
Tel. 1167.

If you decide to move to Mount Vernon THE WESTCHESTER LIGHTING COMPANY can assure you of prompt and efficient service, the same as you would expect from any first-class lighting company.
Westchester Lighting Co.,
Corner 1st Ave. & 1st St.
Telephone 310 Mount Vernon.

EVERYTHING and ANYTHING
The market affords in Mount Vernon Realty for the Homeseeker, Investor, Speculator and Builder. State your requirements. We'll do the rest.
C. S. McCLELLAN
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Estab. 1878—Tel. 91

Newcomers to Mount Vernon,
Old Residents of the City,
Inhabitants of near-by Villages
Will find it to their advantage to do their Banking Business with
THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, $450,000.00

Many Bargains in Houses and Lots.
Flats and Houses to Rent.
Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
J. COHEN
46 W. First St. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

DIRECT FROM BUILDER.
$1000 cash: The finest 7-room houses, every improvement; lot 30x100; restricted section. Near Trolley and Harlem Railroad.
$500 Lots near my office, 30x100; terms.
KATZ
Webster & Yonkers Avs., West Mount Vernon.

MANHATTAN.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON STEDMAN
MORTGAGE LOANS
MAIN OFFICE—10 Wall Street
Telephone, 630, 631, 632—Rector.
BRANCH OFFICE—
2,796 3d Avenue, Bronx
Telephone, 186—Melrose.
Residence 'Phone, 3310—Riverside.

Are Your Water Tax Bills Too High?
If you own an apartment house, factory or a business building, and your water bill was **$25** for the past six months, what assurance have you that it will not be **$250** for the next six months?
It often jumps up that way.
When will the next bill be rendered?
Is that meter out of order, and will the new bill be "pro rata"?
Has a meter been ordered and been put in by the City at a cost which you deem exorbitant?
Why have you not been supplied with a water bill for the last year or two?
Did some tenant, for revenge or spite, let the water run for a week or more, making you liable for a bill that may run into hundreds of dollars?
Does your tenant, who agreed in the lease to pay the meter charges regularly, pay the same?
Does your water supply run to waste by reason of defective plumbing or otherwise?

You Cannot Answer These Questions
But the Water Supervision Company Will
answer them for you, and charge you only a nominal figure, beginning **at $6 per year,** and grading in accordance with the value of the service to you.
Upon request, we will gladly send our representative to explain full particulars. Write or 'phone.

Water Supervison Company
Telephone: 2017 Cortlandt 3 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY

AT WHITE PLAINS THE BEAUTIFUL
THE LARGEST VILLAGE IN THE STATE
THE COMING CITY OF THE SUBURBAN DISTRICTS

Farm, 60 acres on east side of Purchase Street, three miles from station; high ground; $400 per acre; adjoining property sells for $500 per acre.

Two lots within ten minutes walk of station, nicely located; all improvements in street; $1,300.

Semi-detached house, 7 rooms and bath each side; all improvements, hard wood floors, gas and electric lighting. Rents $720 per year; lot 75x135; $7,500—only $2,500 cash required.

CHARLES E. COOLEY CO.
19 Railroad Av.
White Plains, N. Y.

ATTENTION.
FOR SALE.

A six family apartment house. Rents for $1,968. Can be bought cheap.
12-room house, 2 baths, electric light, hot water heat. In Park Hill-Lowerre section, $12,000.
9-room house, bath, electric light and all up-to-date improvements. $9,000.
New house, 8 rooms and bath, $7,000.
Plot, 100x100, suitable for high-class apartments.
Plot, 100x129, in a restricted residential section.
Riverside Construction Co:
Lowerre, Yonkers, N.Y.

EXTRAORDINARY AUCTION SALE
At Scarsdale, N. Y.,
of 191 Building Sites.
See Advertisement in Auction Col.
STEWART M. GRIGGS, Auctioneer
96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
Morristown—For rent, brick dwelling, 14 rooms and bath; large barn; five acres; fine shade and fruit trees; on main road; 1½ miles from station. C. Hicks, 2 William St.

For Sale or to Lease for 21 years
39 W. 34th St.
Running through the block to
54 W. 35th St.
To Lease for 21 years
STORE
With BASEMENT in
Century Building, No. 1 W. 34th St.
ALSO
FIRST LOFT

A Few Desirable Offices
To Rent From May 1, 1907
BANKERS INVESTMENT CO.
Minturn Post Collins, Prest.
1 West 34th Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
BRYAN L. KENNELLY
WHOSE BUSINESS WAS ESTABLISHED IN PINE ST. IN JULY, 1847,
WILL REMOVE
HIS OFFICE TO LARGER AND MORE COMMODIOUS QUARTERS AT
156 BROADWAY ON MAY 1, 1907

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
REAL ESTATE
62 CEDAR STREET

AN 8 PER CENT INVESTMENT
guaranteed by New York Real Estate. Here is an unusual opportunity for a few investors to obtain shares in an old dividend-paying corporation. Not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 sold to any one person; cash or $10 installments; paid 9 per cent. last year. No risk, as stock is protected by realty. No brokers. Address Security, Box 171 Madison Square Station.

APARTMENTS.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

THE Mecklenburg
Broadway and 146th Street
Now Ready for Occupancy
6-7-8 very large, light rooms.
Electric light, telephone, all night elevator. Apartments contain bath and servants' toilet.
Conveniently located all surface cars.
— OPEN EVENINGS —
Subway Express Station on Corner
Beautiful view Hudson River, Riverside Drive, Palisades.

THE MAJESTIC,
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7-8 Large Rooms, $870-$960.
Buildings Absolutely Fireproof.
Including Electric Light and Cold Storage.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED CONVENIENT.
—Open Evenings—

THE PLYMOUTH,
537-541 West 149th St.
6 Large Rooms, $48-$58;
ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR; beautiful view; Riverside Drive, Hudson River, Palisades; convenient to Subway and all surface cars.

SEND FOR BOOKLET; SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES
OR
DU BOIS & TAYLOR, Amsterdam Ave., Cor. 148th St.

Cromwell Apartments
Corner Broadway
AND 137TH STREET
A Few Choice Apartments to Rent,
$600 to $1,080 per Annum.
Directly in Front of Subway Station.

ALGONAC COURT,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
N. E. Cor. W. 173d St. and Audubon Av.
Private neighborhood, subway express station few blocks; convenient to all surface cars. If you want an apartment giving plenty of sunshine and pure air
Come Up Here and Live. High-Class Elevator Apartments
The only elevator apartment house from 161st to 173d St.
5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath; electric lights; rents $40 to $60.
Apply on premises.
FRANK T. KEE, Owner and Builder.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO APTS.
992 to 1036 SIMPSON ST.
SIMPSON ST. STATION OF SUBWAY LENOX AV. AND WEST FARMS EXPRESS. HALF BLOCK FROM SUBWAY STATION AND SURFACE CARS.
4, 5, 6 and 7
LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH.
PLENTY OF FRESH AIR
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER DOUBLE FLOORS, BEAUTIFULLLY DECORATED, MARBLE ENTRANCES, &c.
Rent $22 to $50.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
SEE OUR AD. FOR THE **A-RE-CO** TWO-FAMILY HOUSES ON BRONX PAGE

LONGWOOD AVE. (PARKWAY) SECTION.

BEFORE LOCATING ELSEWHERE EXAMINE
THE JOHNSON APARTMENTS
1,160 TO 1,204 HEWITT PLACE,
bet. Westchester and Longwood Avs. (ONE BLOCK FROM PROSPECT AV. SUBWAY; 10 MINUTES FROM 116TH ST. LENOX AV. SUBWAY.)
Models of beauty and completeness and richly decorated. The attractive entrances and imposing halls, finished in imported and antique designs, together with the marquise in front, lend an appearance to the houses equal to that of high-class elevator apartments.
The SECTION (which is nearer than Washington Heights) is one of the most BEAUTIFUL and SELECT in the city, the RENTS being considerably MORE MODERATE than of houses in similar locations in Manhattan.
5 LARGE ROOMS and BATH..... $25.00 to $28.50
6 LARGE ROOMS and BATH..... 30.00 to 34.00
7 LARGE ROOMS and BATH..... 46.00
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT AND AMPLE CLOSET ROOM
LENOX AV. EXPRESSES GO TO PROSPECT AV. STATION WITHOUT CHANGE.
Superintendent on premises.

ONLY A FEW LEFT
New High Class Apartments
948-950-952 TRINITY AVE.
EAST OF 161ST ST., 3D AV. "L" STATION.
5 AND 6 LARGE, ELEGANTLY FINISHED ROOMS, WITH LATEST UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING DUTCH PLAQUE RAILS, CHINA CABINET, AND BUFFET, EXTRA LARGE WARDROBES, HARDWOOD FINISH THROUGHOUT, AND IMPROVED GAS BROILER.
RENTS $26 TO $34
ALSO REAR OF 948-952 TRINITY AVE.
939 JACKSON AVE.
3 AND 4 ROOMS, BATH AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
BY WEEK, $3. 90 TO $5.50. BY MONTH, $15.50 TO $23.00.
Rents Moderate. APPLY ON PREMISES.

Washington Heights.

ELEANOR APARTMENTS
40-64 W. 139th
Bet. 5th & Lennox Aves.
Splendidly Located
Near Subway & L Stations
and
Main Surface Lines
DON'T SAY!
that you can't find a nice, light, steam heated apartment at a reasonable rent on Manhattan Island until you see our row of seven buildings.
Our aim is to furnish the maximum of comfort, &c., at the minimum cost. Investigate and be convinced.
Renting office on premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS.
195 acres, good buildings, good water front, on Hudson River; price $18,000.
125 acres near Hudson, 50 acres young orchard, large poultry house; price $4,000.
75-room hotel in Penn.; a bargain, $15,000; will handle the deal.
85-room hotel on the Hudson, a good $2-a-day house; if sold soon $35,000.
Large boarding house on White Lake, 35 acres; concert hall, boating, and bathing; $23,000.
Concert hall, bowling alleys, $1,000 soda fountain, 60 rooms, barn, two naphtha launches on popular lake; cheap $22,000.
3,500 acres hardwood timber; will cut 23,000,000; 130 miles from N.Y.; all virgin growth; price $13 per acre.
Farms and country homes of all descriptions.
Real Estate & Builders' Exchange,
346 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4931 Franklin.

NEW YORK.
TUXEDO PARK.
Completely furnished house; six bedrooms, two bathrooms, besides servants'; five servants' rooms; electric light; from June 1 to Oct. 1; $1,000. Ernest Antes, 68 William St. Telephone 5830—John.

NEW JERSEY

NORTH JERSEY'S GROWING SUBURBS

Signs of Great Development, Even with Inferior Transit Facilities.

NEW ENTERPRIZES PLANNED

High-Speed Road to Connect with McAdoo Tunnels—Bridge Project Advanced.

The transformation of the New Jersey territory lying north of Weehawken, and as far west as the section north of Ridgefield and Ridgefield Park, extending to Englewood and Bergenfields, has been during the last three years as wonderful, comparatively, as has been the development of Long Island since the Pennsylvania improvements were announced, or the activity on Staten Island since it has had adequate transportation.

The reasons for the comparative neglect of this section by real estate investors are obvious, the most important of these having been the transportation facilities, which were not only poor, but expensive for the service rendered. To-day the transportation has been so vastly improved that this territory will compare favorably with near-by Long Island and Westchester County. The Public Service Corporation, with its trolley lines starting out from Hoboken and Weehawken, reaches into this region through Union, Hudson Heights, Fairview, Ridgefield, Ridgefield Park, and Hackensack. The Northern Railroad of New Jersey, from the Erie Station in Jersey City, runs directly north through the eastern section of Bergen County, through Ridgefield, Morsemere, Leonia, Englewood, and Tenafly, and on to Nyack. The Fort Lee Ferry and the New Jersey & Hudson River Railway & Ferry Company, from 130th Street, Manhattan, give excellent service to Grantwood, Leonia, and Englewood on the north, Hackensack, Passaic, and Paterson on the west, and Rutherford, Arlington, and Newark on the south, running on a fifteen-minute schedule, whereas five years ago the traffic warranted only hourly service.

Increase in Population.

The earnings of these two last-named corporations are a fair indication of the recent growth of Bergen County. It is stated on good authority that as late as 1903, the earnings of this system did not exceed $4,000 a month, but that last year the gross earnings averaged over $40,000 a month, and that the earnings in January and February of this year exceeded those of 1906 by 12 per cent. The population of towns served by the lines of these corporations in 1900 was 26,623, while in 1906 it was reported to have been 155,200. Statistics from the last New Jersey State census in 1905 show that in the previous five years the population of Eastern Bergen County, in many of the boroughs, had doubled, and that in none had there been an increase of less than 25 per cent.

Within the last month there has been announced by the West Shore Traction Company its plan to build a high speed trolley line from a point near Newburg, N. Y., south to Jersey City, to connect with the McAdoo tunnels.

The Hudson River bridge project is steadily assuming more definite form. New Jersey will probably have an opportunity to vote this Fall upon the question of authorizing the State to contribute its share toward the erection of the structure, and the joint Bridge Commission appointed by the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey in 1906 has reported that the construction of such a bridge is feasible. The Legislatures of both States have been asked for further appropriations with which to carry on the work during 1907.

Five Years' Change in Values.

William H. Zabriskie, Secretary of the North Jersey Title Guarantee Company of Hackensack, said recently concerning values in these suburbs west of the Hudson: "Five years ago land could have been purchased in the localities now known as Edgewater, Grantwood, Hudson Heights, and Palisade, as well as in other nearby sections, for from $500 to $1,000 an acre. To-day much of the same land properly developed is selling at $1,000 to $1,500 a lot. The growth of improvements will, naturally, be from east to west, and this movement is being felt very perceptibly beyond the Palisades in such thriving suburban towns as Morsemere, Leonia, Englewood, and Hackensack. These developments have been going on steadily without the aid of tunnels or bridges, with transportation of a very indifferent character furnished by trolley companies, but with the prospect of improved transportation we are, in my opinion, on that eve of the great activity and great increase in values."

F. E. KNOX.

STATEN ISLAND OUTLOOK.

Developing Large Tracts—Borough Attracting Many Industries.

Staten Island is now entering upon what promises to be the most active year in its real estate history. The year 1906 was phenomenal in the number and size of real estate transactions, particularly in acreage property, and this condition promises to continue throughout the present year until the acreage, a very large proportion of which still remains in original hands, has been absorbed by investors, who, by comparing the low prices of Richmond Borough acreage with prices in Kings and Queens Counties, recognize the fact that the prices for good property on Staten Island are such as to afford excellent opportunities for investment and prospects of large profits.

One of the highly encouraging features of the market is the appearance of the land developer, who improves his purchases by the construction of streets, sewers, water mains, sidewalks, and other improvements. The developers, in the very nature of things, are the forerunners of the speculative builders, a number of whom have been looking over the field with a view of starting operations at an early date.

The demand for building lots in 1906 was one of the pronounced features of the market, and from present indications the demand for well-located property available for improvement promises to absorb quickly any offerings which are made. The buyers to a very large extent are residents of the island, but within the last few months there have been many buyers from Manhattan and Brooklyn, and even the Bronx, attracted to Richmond Borough by the easy accessibility of Staten Island by means of the new municipal ferry, which has greatly aided in the upbuilding of the borough, and by the comparatively low prices of building lots, particularly since the latter are being improved with sewers, water mains, and cement sidewalks.

Owing to the rapid growth of the Atlantic Terra Cotta Works, now the largest establishment in the country in that line, and the building of Lewis Nixon's new engine works, employing from 1,000 to 1,500 men, Tottenville is attracting the attention of investors, and has witnessed a large number of transactions at advancing prices. Tottenville and Perth Amboy, across Staten Island Sound, are fast becoming a new industrial centre, owing to excellent water and rail shipping facilities. The great improvements now being made by the Government in deepening and widening the channel of Staten Island Sound are making this section available for oceangoing vessels drawing 25 feet of water.

The purchase by the city of the water supply companies of the borough has had a most beneficial effect on the development of real estate, meaning that rates will be reduced and a large number of extensions built to all parts of the island.

In the matter of transportation, great improvements have been made not only by the steam roads, with a view of caring for the increased demands upon them by the fast-increasing population, but plans are also maturing for a new trolley route connecting Tottenville with the present terminus of the Midland trolley at Richmond. This will make accessible at a cheap rate of fare a part of the borough which is particularly adapted for residential purposes.

In conclusion, it can be stated with a considerable degree of satisfaction that the facilities for obtaining loans for building operations have greatly improved since the establishment of the new ferry and the consequent activity in real estate. A number of large financial institutions in Manhattan are now making loans on Staten Island, giving evidence of the growing confidence in the future of the borough's development.

CORNELIUS G. KOLFF.

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Large Stock Farm, Near Bernardsville, N. J.,
consisting of about 263 acres, the estate of G. Zoglio, deceased, situated on Long Hill, Somerset County, New Jersey, within a short distance of the magnificent estates located at BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. The premises in question are also within very short distance of two railroad stations, one being Millington and the other Lyons, on the Morris & Essex Division of the D., L. & W. Railroad. There is a never failing stream of water running through the property, fed by springs. In addition to a large commodious residence, there are two tenement houses for workmen and numerous barns, stables, wagon houses and other outbuildings, all in good state of preservation.
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The sale of the above premises under decree Court of Chancery, in partition action, will take place TO-MORROW, MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, 1907, AT TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon, at the Court House in Somerville, N. J., under the direction of the Special Master to make sale under court's decree.
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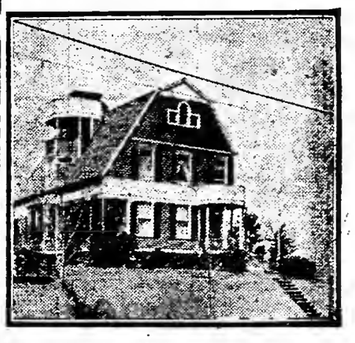
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Just completed, 5-story and basement stores and apartments;
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,978. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

"ONE IN AUTHORITY" WAS AGAINST DEWEY

The Staats-Zeitung's Explanation of the Diederichs Incident at Manila.

GERMANY URGED TO ACT

The Kaiser's Government Followed What It Believed Was the American Policy.

The interest of public men generally, and of naval men in particular, centred yesterday in the denial of ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White that he, when Ambassador at Berlin, had suggested the attitude of the German naval squadron under Admiral Diederichs at Manila, which resulted in an apparent attempt to block the work of Admiral Dewey. The denial, which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, was made in answer to explanations offered concerning the speech delivered April 8 by Melville E. Stone at Herman Ridder's dinner to Ambassador Tower. In his speech Mr. Stone declared that we had not been quite fair with Germany in several matters, and that one of those matters was the Diedcrichs episode.

Mr. Stone was averse to discussing the subject further yesterday. The published extract from his speech was correct, he said, and he had no additional comments to make.

Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin said that he had heard the story before, but that he took no stock in it after having read what Mr. White had to say about it. Further than this he would not talk.

At the navy yard Rear Admiral Coghlan, who bore a prominent part in the battle of Manila Bay, and whose famous "Hoch der Kaiser" speech was an outcome of the Diederichs episode, could not be seen.

The Staats-Zeitung's Account of It.

In this morning's issue of the Staats-Zeitung, the Manila Bay incident is discussed at length in the editorial columns of that paper. That editorial, which it is stated gives the facts in the case, in part is as follows:

"On May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey attacked and destroyed the Spanish fleet. At that time there were a large number of German merchants in business in the City of Manila. There was a great deal of confusion there, and these merchents were naturally apprehensive as to their lives and property. Prince Henry of Prussia was at Hongkong, and a delegation went to him and urged that some German vessels should be sent to the Philippines to safeguard the German property there. This request Prince Henry cabled at once to Berlin.

Why Germany Acted.

"At that moment, and indeed for many months after, there was no popular sentiment in the United States in favor of permanently holding the Philippines or making them colonial possessions of this country. Indeed, one who had full authority to speak for the American Government assured the authorities at Berlin that the war must not be construed into a contest for territorial aggrandisement, and asked why Germany would not take the islands. This was taken as an official communication. He also communicated this suggestion to the State Department at Washington, where it was not favorably received. The German Government was not informed as to the feeling at Washington, and for the moment accepted the suggestion as expressive of the American point of view. They were very uncertain, however, as to their desires in the matter. The German merchants at Manila were very urgent that the United States should assume and maintain sovereignty in the islands, and the Berlin authorities rather favored this view.

Diederichs Didn't Understand.

"It was with the suggestion from this American authority before them that on May 11 Admiral Diederichs was instructed to go from Hongkong to Manila. The English sent a like fleet under Capt. Sir Edward Chichester. Admiral Dewey knew nothing of what had been going on at Berlin. Admiral Diederichs had been led to believe that the United States did not want the Philippines, and would be very glad indeed if Germany would take them off her hands. These two different points of view inevitably found expression in the actions of the two Admirals.

"If Diederichs seemed at all officious his justification lies in the fact that his Government had, through no fault of its own, been misled. It is also true that for motives of their own certain American and foreign newspapers greatly exaggerated the episode, charging Diederichs with many things of which he was not guilty, and crediting the English officers with a degree of friendship for which there was no warrant.

"On July 4, 1899, at Leipsic, Ambassador Andrew D. White, than whom no man knows the facts better, said: 'I feel bound to acknowledge the conduct of those in authority—those who represent Germany to our country and who have been all that we could desire from the first during the war. The German Government recognized at the outset our full rights as belligerents. It has observed a strict and full neutrality; and this neutrality has been neither cold nor grudged. There has been no request made by our Government which has not been met promptly and freely. There have been occasions when, had there been a wish on the part of the rulers of Germany to check our career, delays and evasions might have taken place, but there have been neither delays nor evasions.'

"The German Government has acted most tactfully respecting this whole matter. Although frequently criticised in this country, they have maintained a dignified silence, and have never disclosed the authoritative suggestions made to them that we did not want the Philippines, but would be glad to have them take them."

Germany's Attitude at Portsmouth.

The editorial also discusses Emperor William's connection with the Portsmouth Peace Conference, and declares that it is untrue that the Kaiser, as reported, had advised the Czar to continue the war with Japan. Along this line the editorial reads:

"As to the Portsmouth Peace Conference, it was asserted at the time that the German Emperor was endeavoring to have the Czar go on with the war. The very contrary is true. It was in the days of the third week of August, 1905,

Continued on Page 8.

ROPE-LADDER BURGLAR.

Drops Into a Servant's Room at Prof. Starr's, But Is Scared Off.

A burglar scare in the block in Fifty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, where John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and other rich men live, kept the residents out of bed for several hours just after midnight on Saturday. Yesterday the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station related how many attempts had been made by sneak thieves to enter the homes of the well-to-do in this block.

Several days ago a thief carried off $7,000 worth of jewelry from the bedroom of Prof. M. Allen Starr of Columbia University, at 8 West Fifty-fourth Street, across the way from the University Club. The fellow left behind a casket containing $20,000 worth of Mrs. Starr's jewelry.

Attempts were also made to rob the houses of Dr. Allan M. Thomas, 35 West Fifty-fourth Street; Dr. W. B. James, 17 West Fifty-fourth Street; Mrs. J. T. Willetts, 39 West Fifty-fourth Street; Gen. Anson G. McCook, 33 West Fifty-fourth Street; the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, 29 West Fifty-fourth Street, and Mrs. J. R. Wolff, 31 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Naturally, after the $7,000 robbery became known the residents paid particular attention to skylights and windows, as it was asserted the thief who got away with Dr. Starr's jewelry got in through a skylight.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock a hurry call for the police came from the home of Dr. Thomas, at 35 West Fifty-fourth Street. The call was telephoned to Police Headquarters, and was sent on to Sergt. Raynor at the East Fifty-first Street Station. The Sergeant hustled Roundsman Hallahan and ten policemen, two in plain clothes, to the scene. Other policemen were picked up on the way and the entire block was surrounded.

Detectives Beeron and Baer went to the doctor's house. They found Dr. Thomas and his butler, both armed with revolvers, in a very angry state of mind.

In separate back rooms on the top floor two maids, Lillian Nelson and Christina Gustavson, slept. The latter told the police that she had been awakened by her window being slowly opened. She saw a man swing himself in from a rope ladder hung from the roof. The man held a small electric lamp in his hand. When he saw that she was awake, she said, he whispered to her:

"If you make the slightest noise I'll kill you."

While she was wondering what to do the man heard a noise below stairs, got out on the window ledge, went up the ladder and disappeared. She quickly locked the window and gave the alarm.

THIS LAND OF FULFILLMENT

Is All It Promises, to the Thrifty—As Tom Quinn Has Found.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., April 14.—It is doubtful if there was a happier man aboard the Cunard steamship Umbria when she left New York on Saturday, than Thomas H. Quinn. Quinn is a young Irishman, who, a few years ago, held the position of clerk in the Post Office at Dundrum, a small seaport town on the east coast of Ireland.

Among those who called at the Post Office was Miss Lucy Shannon, the pretty daughter of John Shannon, proprietor of the Head Inn, and a man of local prominence. Miss Lucy is the only child. She became engaged to Tom Quinn.

When Mr. Shannon heard of the engagement he made strong objection; he wanted for a son-in-law a man who could succeed him in his inn and other business enterprises. But then his daughter said she would not marry anybody but Tom Quinn. Mr. Shannon sent for Quinn.

"Young man," said he, "I don't want to stand between you and my daughter, but you must prove yourself worthy of her. Go out into the world, see what you can do, and when you have saved up £500, honestly earned, come back and I will admit you to partnership in my business and give you my daughter's hand."

Well, Quinn sought out Lucy, and between them it was decided that he should come to America—that land of promise for so many of his countrymen. He came and got a clerkship in Paterson, N. J. But when he had paid his board and sent $10 a month to his mother to help in the family's support, he was still saving very little of that $2,500 he had to take back to win a wife.

One day, about a year after his arrival, he happened to pass a horse market in Newark while an auction sale was on inside. He dropped in out of curiosity, and knowing something about horses and seeing one that was going cheap, he bought it. The next day he sold the horse to a contractor at a good profit.

He visited the horse market again; and it was not long before the contractors of the surrounding towns commissioned him to buy all their horses. And he saved his money.

Before sailing yesterday he purchased a draft for £500 payable to John Shannon, Dundrum, Ireland.

CAR WRECKS A CARRIAGE.

Coachman, His Sister, and a Woman Friend Thrown Out and Hurt.

A carriage belonging to Mrs. Cunningham of 109 East Thirty-sixth Street, in which David Sherry, Mrs. Cunningham coachman, had been giving his sister Elizabeth and a woman friend a drive in Central Park, was run into and wrecked by a Third Avenue trolley car, at Thirty-first Street, late yesterday afternoon. The carriage was demolished, and all of the occupants thrown out and injured. Sherry had his left arm and nose broken, while both of the women were painfully bruised.

The police do not know whether Sherry had Mrs. Cunningham's permission or not to take his friends driving. Sherry and his sister were taken to Bellevue Hospital, where their injuries were dressed, after which they were sent home. The woman friend was attended to in a drug store near the scene of the accident. The car, which was bound north, struck the carriage a broadside blow, and, according to a bystander, Sherry was thrown nearly twenty feet. The women were thrown under the wreck of the vehicle. The horses were not injured.

109 East Thirty-sixth Street is the residence of Frank Cunningham, a lawyer of 25 Broad Street. Mr. Cunningham is a member of the University and Yale Clubs and of the Bar Association.

American Trooper Killed in Cuba.

HAVANA, April 14.—Private Harry C. Collins, Eleventh Cavalry, was killed this afternoon by being thrown from his horse.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Seguranca, Nassau, April 11; steamship Alamo, Galveston, April 4.

Arrived—Steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow, southeast of Fire Island, 12:50 A. M.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.

SLAIN AT A WINDOW AT NIGHT BY ROBBER

C. J. Schanbacher's Family Say He Said Before Dying That a "Stout Man" Did It.

BIG CIGAR THE ONLY CLUE

Found at the Foot of the Fire Escape —Police Investigate Report of Family Quarrels.

A fat, black cigar, larger than the average, supposed to have been dropped by a murderer in his flight, is the only apparent clue, if it can be considered such, to the killing of George J. Schanbacher, a wealthy real estate dealer, who was found dying in his home at 307 East Forty-fourth Street early yesterday morning, and who died a few hours later in Flower Hospital. Nothing was taken by the burglar, if burglar it was.

There was a shout and a pistol shot, and when the family, aroused from their slumbers, rushed in they found Mr. Schanbacher standing in his night clothes looking blankly at an open window. Blood was flowing from a wound in his stomach, and a dark stain showed upon his night clothes.

"A man shot me. He was short and stout and—dark, very dark," whispered the wounded man as his wife and sons gathered about him. He could say no more, and was assisted to a couch. Whether he meant the man was dark or referred to the darkness of the room is not known. He was too weak to explain further. There was no light in the room except for the dim rays which came through the open door from a gas jet turned low in the kitchen near by.

All the Stories Agree.

But the open window was there and a fire escape outside. It seemed to tell the story of the murderer's flight after that one shot was fired. Such is the story told by the family of the murdered man, a story in which the police have been able to pick no flaw in spite of a day spent mainly in having the stories of every one of the nine Schanbacher children and of the wife told over and over again and compared one with the other.

The cigar was found by Frederick Schanbacher, one of the sons, when daylight came and the rear yard was searched. It lay just under the fire escape, as though it had fallen from the pocket of a man in great haste scrambling down the iron ladder. It had no band, and was such a cigar as a man would have bought in a saloon. There are no smokers in the Schanbacher family.

When the Schanbacher lad took the cigar to the East Fifty-first Street Station and offered it to the house Sergeant, he says the Sergeant exclaimed:

"This is no evidence. Take it and smoke it yourself." But the lad insisted that it be taken. He left it there.

Mr. Schanbacher was looked upon as one of the wealthiest men in the neighborhood. He owned the apartment house in which he lived, also one on East Seventy-second Street. His greatest money-making system, however, was to rent entire blocks of apartment houses and tenements and sub-let them as apartments. At one time he rented "Guinea Row," on Forty-fifth Street. He also rented all the houses in the block in which he lived, between First and Second Avenues. He usually collected his rents on Saturday and deposited them in the bank on the following Monday. This was known to every one in the neighborhood.

Dead Man Suffered from Asthma.

But on last Friday Mr. Schanbacher was ill. He was a chronic sufferer from asthma. On Saturday he remained in the house, so no rents were collected. There was $24 in the top drawer of a bureau in the room where he was shot. That was all the money in the house. It was still in its place after the shooting, and nothing else had been disturbed.

The Schanbachers occupy the entire second floor of No. 307. There are five rooms and a bath. In the front of the house sleep the three sons, Herman, 22 years old; William, 20, and Frederick, 19. The next room, a large one, is the bedroom of the six daughters, Christine, aged 16; Freda, 17; Amelia, 14; Louise, 13; Helen, 12, and Katie, the youngest, aged 9. The bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Schanbacher is the middle room. Behind that is the kitchen, and back of all a sitting room, facing on an open courtyard.

The Schanbachers retired early on Saturday night. Herman, who is an amateur magician, and his sister, Christine, went to a theatre and reached home shortly after midnight. Herman says he fastened the rear windows, and is sure the locks were secure. Christine is sure that she locked the door which opens upon the hallway leading to the street. At 1 o'clock there was no one awake on the second floor, according to the stories of the family. Mrs. Schanbacher says she was suddenly awakened about 2:20 o'clock by a loud yell from the rear room, the sitting room. She sprang up in bed. Instantly there was a pistol shot. Then she screamed, she says. Her cry awakened the children. They had not heard their father's cry, nor the shot which followed.

Shot by the Open Window.

Herman was the first to reach the kitchen. His mother was close behind him, and the other children soon appeared in their nightrobes.

"My father was standing in the middle of the floor when I reached the room," said Herman. "I saw at a glance that the window was open. My father was looking at the window and trying to point to it, but he was too weak to raise his arm very high. I led him to the couch and he tried to tell us what had happened. 'A man shot me,' he said, and added that 'it was a short, stout man, who was dark.' I heard him try to say something about the window, but he was in great agony and could not talk very well.

"'Get a doctor!' he managed to say, and some one ran out to give the alarm. Soon there were three or four policemen in the room. My father was sent to the hospital."

Mrs. Schanbacher, a woman of about 35, corroborated the story of what took place directly after the shooting. She said that her husband had no enemies, as he had never been hard on his tenants, and was of such a disposition that every one liked him.

"Oh, it must have been a burglar," she said. "It must have been. It is out of

Continued on Page 8.

EXPEL GEORGE SUTTON.

Paris Police Banish Him Under the Prevention of Gambling Law.

PARIS, April 14.—The police have issued an expulsion order under the prevention of gambling law against George Sutton, the American billiard player, who recently ran a school for billiards here.

A delay in expulsion of forty-eight hours has been accorded to Sutton.

Georga Sutton, the present holder of the world's championship at the 18-inch balkline billiard game, two shots in, is a Westerner by birth and has been a well-known figure in the billiard world for a score of years. He competed for the world's championship honors half a dozen times in the last ten years, and finally wrested the title from Slosson in the tournament held in Madison Square Garden last Winter. He was a competitor for the same title when Slosson won it in 1906, and in that contest established the present world's record, both for the high run and high average, running 234, and averaging 100 in his match against Willie Hoppe.

TRAIN WRECKERS KILL THREE.

Cars Catch Fire After Being Derailed in Louisiana.

ALEXANDRIA, La., April 14.—Three men killed, and one probably fatally injured, is the result of what is believed to be the work of train wreckers at Cheneyville, thirty miles southeast of here, on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, early this morning, when a westbound passenger train plunged into an open switch while running at a high rate of speed.

The wreckage caught fire and the mail car, baggage and express car, and two passenger coaches were burned. The dead are Engineer John J. Covington of New Orleans, Fireman Michael Kass of New Orleans, and an unidentified man. Express Messenger William Kough of New Orleans, badly burned, was the man injured.

An investigation showed that the switch lock had been broken and the switch turned and the signal lantern thrown away. A full investigation is now being made by the railroad officials.

CHEWED LEAD TO LIVE.

Sailors on a Wrecked Bark Had Neither Food Nor Water.

Among the passengers who arrived here last night on the steamer Seguranca, from Santiago and Nassau, were six seamen who were wrecked on the British bark Trinidad, while bound from Santa Cruz, on March 28, for New York, with a cargo of cedar and mahogany.

On April 1 the bark ran into a hurricane which, at the end of two days, left her unmanageable. The storeroom and cabin were flooded, all provisions were ruined, and for five days the men had nothing to eat, and no water to drink. On the fifth day they were picked up and taken to Nassau by a small sponging schooner.

Capt. Christensen and three of the crew are still at the hospital at Nassau. The others in charge of Second Mate Randolph Quese, came here. Mate Quese said that when rescued the men were chewing bits of lead to keep from drinking salt water.

MRS. A. D. BROWN'S FIANCE.

Charles H. Kauffman Denies That He Was Once a Coachman.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Charles H. Kauffman, the Boston man who is to marry Mrs. Laura Brown, widow of Alexander D. Brown, the banker, denies the story that he was formerly a coachman. He is a man of good appearance, and says he has known Mrs. Brown for several years and that he met her at Narragansett. Mrs. Brown, when asked what Mr. Kauffmen's business or occupation was, replied that he was a Boston gentleman and that so long as she was satisfied with her choice it did not concern the public. Further than this Mrs. Brown declined to give any information about her intended husband.

The disparity in their ages, the widow being 66 and Kauffman thirty-two years her junior, is made light of by both. Mrs. Brown insists that difference in age does not affect their love for each other. The marriage will take place in a few weeks, and will be a quiet affair.

PROSPERITY OF PITTSBURG.

$250,000,000 Paid Annually to Wage Earners of the District.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—A report just compiled by the Chamber of Commerce shows that $350,000,000 is paid annually to the wage earners of the Pittsburg district, a majority of whom are included in the 250,000 workmen employed in the 3,029 manufacturing plants of the district. The production of the district for last year was 551,000,000 tons.

It requires 3,500,000 freight cars a year to transport the product of the district, and the railroads last year carried 113,000,000 net tons of freight, while the steamboats transported 9,000,000 more tons, a grand total tonnage for the year of 122,000,000 tons.

The coal product of the district alone was 46,000,000 tons. The production of steel was over 6,500,000 tons. Nearly 7,500,000 barrels of petroleum were also produced, while about 750,000 tons of steel rails were manufactured here. The blast furnaces of the district turned out 5,410,000 tons of iron in 1906.

The value of some classes of manufactured products are shown by these figures: Electrical and auxiliary manufactures, $45,000,000; air brakes, $10,416,000; underground cable and wire, $15,000,000; railway switch and signal appliances, $45,100,000.

In the steel-car plants 47,500 men constructed 80,000 cars, using in their manufacture 1,000,000 tons of steel. One thousand mills and 17,000 families consumed 250,000,000 cubic feet of gas during the last year, while the total population of the district is 760,337 people.

CENSURED, TAKES HIS LIFE.

Young Man Upbraided by Father for Keeping Late Hours Drinks Poison.

Upbraided by his father because of his habit of remaining out late at night, Joseph Curvie, a stationary engineer, twenty-one years old, who lived with his parents at 1,105 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by swallowing cyanide of potash.

It was late yesterday morning when the young man reached his home. His father, John Curvie, told him he ought to keep better hours and that his habits in other particulars were not what they ought to be. Joseph seemed to be greatly affected by what his parent said. He went into the kitchen, and a few minutes later the family heard him fall to the floor. His father and a brother, William, ran to the kitchen, where they found Joseph lying unconscious near the [illegible]

$6,000,000 A YEAR LOTTERY PROFITS

Federal Officers Say the Morrises, Baldwin, and Howard Got It.

DENIAL BY THE MORRISES

Declare in Statement on Indictments That They Have No Interest in Any Lottery.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—That profits of $6,000,000 a year were divided among the men at the head of the Honduras Lottery is the assertion made by the Federal officers in Mobile whose investigations have resulted in the twenty-four indictments for conspiracy. They declare that Alfred Hennen Morris and Dave Hennen Morris of New York and New Orleans and Albert Baldwin, Sr., and Frank T. Howard, bankers of this city, are the owners of the company and got the great share of these profits.

Evidence showing an organization throughout the country has been gathered by the Government through its raids and the admissions of some of the men implicated. This organization called for huge expenditures all the way along the line, but even after they were paid there was plenty left for the men "higher up." When the cases are tried, it is said, the country will be astonished at the revelations of the widespread operations of this big gambling scheme, despite all the efforts of the Government to stop them.

Should the Federal officers prove their case against the four men mentioned, they will show that the lottery business of the country has simply been handed down from father to son, although the younger Morrises and Howard have sought to free their names from connection with lotteries. Undoubtedly proof of such a connection would again raise questions among society people of New Orleans which were raised in the excitement over the old Louisiana Lottery.

Alfred Hennen Morris and Dave Hennen Morris are sons of the late John A. Morris, whose father was known as the "Lottery King of Delaware." On their mother's side they are grandsons of Alfred Hennen, an illustrious jurist of Louisiana.

It was through the late Charles T. Howard, father of Frank T. Howard, that the elder Morris and his associates, among them Baldwin, obtained from a reconstruction Legislature the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company for twenty-five years. Howard was the first President of the company.

While the Morrises and the Howards and their associates amassed fortunes, social sentiment for years ran very strongly against them. Howard was blackballed when he applied for membership in the Jockey Club, which operated the famous Metairie race track. He swore that he would convert the track into a cemetery, and to-day the Howard family tomb stands on the site.

When the younger Howard married, social antagonism told so heavily that the father forsook a mansion he had built in New Orleans and made his home at Biloxi. His wife's life was rather desolate then, but she was a very lovable and charitable woman. She built the present Church of the Redeemer as a memorial to her husband and purchased the beautiful West home adjoining and donated it to the church as a rectory. Frank T. Howard has always made his home in New Orleans, and in recent years has been prominent socially.

In its halcyon days the Louisiana Lottery Company's possible receipts were $4,000,000 a month, with prizes running about 60 per cent. thereof. Unsold tickets were always put in the wheel, however, and often drew the prizes. The principal stockholders amassed big fortunes.

When John A. Morris died his wealth was estimated by close friends at between $18,000,000 and $20,000,000. He was not only the largest stockholder in the old lottery company, but the daily drawing was his personal property, and this alone paid him profits of about $1,500 a day.

Chapman Hyams, one of the indicted men, is the head of the firm of Hyams & Moore, one of the leading stock brokerage firms of New Orleans. Hyams and Baldwin are both Directors of the United States Trust Company and Savings Bank, which is regarded as a trust and savings adjunct of the New Orleans National Bank, which is one of the banks through which tickets have sometimes been cashed since the anti-lottery law went into effect.

P. J. Demarest is now President of the Honduras National Lottery Company. Gen. Cabell has served as commissioner of drawings, a place for years occupied by Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard, whose social position in New Orleans suffered somewhat by virtue of the fact. The alleged connection with the lottery of the other New Orleans men indicted is not known.

W. P. Johnstone of Cincinnati has for some years been known as a man of very large income and as a cotton speculator of considerable resources and success.

DENIAL BY MORRIS BROTHERS.

Declare They Are Not Interested in Any Lottery Scheme.

Denial that they were interested in the Honduras lottery was made yesterday by Alfred Hennen Morris and Dave Hennen Morris, who have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Mobile, Ala., with several other prominent men, on charges of conspiracy to defeat the United States anti-lottery laws. It is alleged that they conspired to keep the old Louisiana lottery alive under the name of the Honduras lottery. Their statement reads:

"Referring to the published reports of the indictments found in Mobile for a conspiracy to violate the anti-lottery laws of the United States arising out of the alleged operations of the Honduras Lottery Company, in which it was stated that we were among the owners of the company, we beg to state that we neither of us have any ownership or other interest, direct or indirect, in any form whatsoever in the Honduras Lottery Company, or in any other lottery company or lottery enterprise of any description. Respectfully,

"A. HENNEN MORRIS,
"DAVE H. MORRIS."

OBJECT TO "THE SMOKE."

New York Law School Faculty Want More Dignity in the Student Paper.

The name of the college publication of the New York Law School is The Smoke. The editors say the title connotes no idea of hot air, but was designed to suggest a publication filled with witty, airy things which would afford recreation and enable the student mind to unbend after hard plugging in the vitals of bulky law books.

The Faculty has now demanded that the publication have at least a more dignified name. The editors are steadfast in defending The Smoke, and they have behind them the approval of the student body in their fight for "a name and a principle."

MEXICO CITY SHAKEN.

Shock Lasting 4½ Minutes Does Some Damage—Heaviest in Years.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 14.—An earthquake lasting four and a half minutes startled this city to-night. The earth rocked in a long, swinging motion, terrifying the inhabitants but doing no great damage, so far as can be learned, in this city.

Clocks in the city stopped at 11:34 (Mexican time,) which is thirty-six minutes slower than American time, and the perceptible motion of the earth ceased at 11:38½.

Telegraph wires were put out of commission and for a short time the city was in darkness owing to the failure of the electric lights. One wall of The Associated Press office was cracked from floor to ceiling.

The asphalt on a paved corner on Cinco de Mayo Street, one of the principal business streets of the city, was cracked open for a distance of ten yards. The shock is pronounced the heaviest here in years. People are thronging the streets, many having fled from their houses and dwellings in their night robes.

ESCAPES FROM SIBERIA.

Krustieff, Workmen's Leader, Had Been Sentenced for Sedition Speeches

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—It is announced that M. Krustieff, President of the Executive Committee of the Workmen's Council, who on Jan. 11, 1906, was sentenced to exile in Siberia and the loss of all civil rights for seditious speeches, has escaped abroad.

PUT $60 IN KITCHEN STOVE.

Mrs. Cobine Recovers the Money to Pay the Doctor's Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—Mrs. Frederick C. Cobine, imbued with the Spring cleaning motive, cleared odds and ends out of dresser drawers to-day and burned them in the kitchen stove. She had the range roaring with inflammable stuff when she suddenly remembered that there had been an envelope containing $60 in one of the drawers.

She gave one hasty look. The money was gone.

Mrs. Cobine deshed to the stove, lifted the lid, and unflinchingly thrust both hands into the flames to find the envelope.

She found it and recovered the scorched bills, but burned her hands badly. When the notes are redeemed at the Treasury Department their value will just about pay the doctor's bill, but will not compensate for the pain Mrs. Cobine suffered.

CAR HITS ALBANY EXPRESS.

Jumps the Track at Yonkers and Holds Up Traffic Two Hours.

A car of a northbound freight jumped the track just south of the Yonkers station last night and crashed into the engine of a southbound Albany express. Both trains were going slowly, so little damage was done, but the freight traffic on the northbound track was tied up for nearly two hours, while the southbound train was blocked for one hour.

The express had stopped at the Yonkers station, and had just started when the freight came in sight. The coupling of one car of the freight train broke and one car jumped the track to the southbound track, crashing into the front of the express engine.

The passengers on the train were shaken up a bit, but no one was injured. No effort was made by the railroad men to clear the tracks until the wreck had been reported to New York and orders received from there. The express engine was able to take the train to New York.

THOMAS WATSON FIGHTS.

Hits a Negro Porter on a Train and Others Take a Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 14.—Thomas Watson, once candidate of the Populist Party for the Presidency and now editor of a magazine in Atlanta, engaged in an altercation with a negro porter on a train between Atlanta and Augusta Saturday, and it ended in blows.

Watson was on a sleeping car, and was annoyed by the slow time made by the train and by what he termed the lack of courtesy shown him by the road officials. He and the conductor disputed, and the porter took the conductor's side. Watson hit the porter in the face with his grip, and there was an encounter between Watson, his friends, the conductor, and the negro. While the fight was in progress the train was stopped.

Passengers put an end to the trouble. Watson and the others had some bruises from the fray.

RAZOR FIGHT IN SUBWAY.

Passenger Who Tried to Part Negroes Badly Cut.

The passengers in a north-bound Subway train last night were terrified by a razor fight between two colored men. So far as is known neither of the negroes was injured, but Fritz Norman, a watchman, employed by Ludwig Baumann & Co., who tried to separate them, received a slash reaching from his left ear to his mouth, which severed the muscles in his cheek.

Two men helped Norman from the train at the Wall Street station. Policeman Grosky sent in a hurry call for an ambulance to Hudson Street Hospital, as Norman was growing weak from loss of blood. At the hospital it was said Norman would recover. The negroes escaped.

GEN. CHRISTMAS NOT DEAD.

Wounded in a Gallant Attmept to Carry His Chief from the Field.

PUERTO CORTEZ, April 9. (By Mail to Mobile, Ala., April 14.)—A telegram from the United States Consul General at Tegucigalpa to Acting Consul Greeley here says:

"Gen. Christmas, who is in the hospital slightly wounded, was shot while trying to carry his chief, Gen. Barhona, the Minister of War, from the field. Barhona was mortally wounded and begged Gen. Christmas to save himself, but Christmas would not abandon his chief, so was shot and captured."

The government at Tegucigalpa is controlled by a Junta composed of Gen. Maximo Rosales, ex-Minister of War; Gen. Sierra, candidate for the Presidency when Arias was overthrown; Gen. Gutierrez, revolutionary chief of the forces of Policarpo Bonilla, and E. C. Fiallos, Minister of Public Works.

WAR TALK OPENS PEACE CONGRESS

Bishop Potter Sharply Criticises Dr. Dix at Carnegie Hall Choral Service.

PASTOR SPEAKS FOR WAR

Bishop Calls Trinity Rector's Remarks to Loyal Legion "Oratorical Drippings."

STEAD PRAISES SOLDIERS

Peace Delegate Says We Must Admire and Applaud the Fighting Man—Meetings in Many Churches.

The long-heralded Peace Congress, held in this city as a preliminary to the Hegus Conference, began yesterday with war talk. First, William T. Stead of London praised the fighting man to the Ethical Society, and then Bishop Potter took exception to remarks made by Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, to the Loyal Legion, upholding war, and decrying the efforts of the peace advocates to abolish it. During the day, too, there were minor skirmishes, Richard Bartholdt, peace leader, taking exception to a passage in President's Roosevelt's message, while Rabbi Emil Hirsch of Chicago, another peace advocate, took exception to the President's "big-stick" policy.

By far the most interesting skirmish was that between Bishop Potter and Dr. Dix. In the afternoon Dr. Dix preached a sermon to the members of the Loyal Legion, in which he said that war was an ancient, honorable, and necessary art; that the profession of a soldier was a noble one; that we were a long way from the thousand years of peace mentioned in the Bible; that even with international peace we would have to contend with internal strife, and, finally, that people who talked of international peace wasted both time and breath.

All of this, Bishop Potter, speaking at the choral service in Carnegie Hall last night, referred to as "oratorical drippings," regretting that he had heard the the sermon of Dr. Dix, and questioning whether it was a pleasure to listen to such utterances.

Mr. Stead was somewhat bitter in his talk to the Ethical Culture Society. He told them that they got together and talked, expressing admirable sentiments, but never doing anything. He called them "miserable peace people" and said:

"If you had attended as many peace conferences as I have you would know how sick I am."

At the Broadway Tabernacle, too, Mr. Stead went for the clergy and religious organizations, asking them where they would be if they had to appear before a court-martial and telling them that they might think they could fool God Almighty, but they wouldn't be able to hoodwink a judicial body.

CARNEGIE HALL SERVICE.

Choral Programme and Speeches at Preliminary Peace Meeting.

The first skirmish of the great fight against war took place last night in Carnegie Hall, where the introductory meeting or choral service of the first National Arbitration and Peace Congress was held. Earlier in the day there had been "small outpost" engagements at many of the city churches, and to-day at 3 o'clock the real battle will begin, for though the congress held here is but preliminary to The Hague conference, it is all-important inasmuch as The Hague conference has been called by President Roosevelt, and the United States is now regarded all over the world as the Nation of all others in the forefront of the international peace movement.

That the great aim of those behind the movement that has brought about the convening of the congress in this city is by no means underestimated by the general public was apparent last night, when, long before the hour for the choral service to begin, the streets about Carnegie Hall were filled with long lines of persons waiting to get into the meeting. The crowd was most orderely, and in no way resembled the mobs that surge about the big building when political conventions or other gatherings of that kind are being held.

Peace Emblems in the Hall.

In the hall there was a display of everything emblematical of peace. The back of the stage was hung with white material, gold star adorned, with white-bordered silk American flags festooned here and there. In the centre a soft white electric sign blazoned forth the watchword of the congress, "Peace," and on the white-draped and flag-hung balconies were shields of David and placards bearing the names of the world's peacemakers of all times.

An elaborate musical programme had been prepared for the occasion, and the Oratorio Society and a full orchestra, together with Mrs. Hissam De Moss, soprano, and Mr. David Mannes, violinist, all under the direction of Frank Damrosch, gave selections from the works of Handel, Mendelssohn, and Brahms.

Andrew Carnegie was to have presided, but the train bearing him and his foreign guests from Pittsburg was delayed, and the ironmaster did not put in an appearance until very late, when he quietly took a seat in a box, saying that, being late, he did not care to go upon the stage. In his absence Bishop Potter took charge.

The first speaker was Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago. He made an impassioned plea for the substitution of the plowshare for the sword. "If words were expressive of our true sentiments," he said, "there would be peace and plenty instead of war." To cry that the world would mbecome steeped in materialism was false, he said, because materialism was as often as not the guiding motive of strife. While a great man had said "Speak softly, but carry a big stick," it should be remembered that the possession of a big stick very often provoked hostilities.

Bishop Potter made the next address. After explaining that the purpose of the

congress was to show the sentiment of the American people to the whole world, he declared that every soldier was a non-producer, and therefore a burden on the community, which had trouble enough to pay for the battleships that were built. He also took issue with the address of Dr. Morgan Dix, delivered earlier in the the day.

"I had the pleasure, if you can call it such, of listening to a clergyman of my own denomination this afternoon, and in the course of his oratorical drippings he characterized our gathering here as hysterical sentimentality," said the Bishop.

Archbishop Farley was unable to be present, being in Washington at the conference of Archbishops. The address he had prepared was read by Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral. In part it was as follows:

Archbishop Farley's Address.

"War is so great an evil that one of the world's greatest generals described it with laconic eloquence as the most perfect state of human misery. There is wanting to it no horror, moral or material.

"Its benefits, if any, are indirect and uncertain; its evils are immediate, inevitable, and universal—vitiation of human character, waste of life and gain, arrest of human progress, injustice to the helpless and innocent, popular and permanent legacies of hate, and all the fiercest and most ruinous passions of the human breast. Its genuine symbol is the storm that blots out in a brief space the harvest, the home, even life itself, leaving behind it desolation, despair, and death.

Religious Influence Needed.

"I am not prepared to say that we shall ever entirely remove that dread scourge from society; but I believe it can be notably diminished in frequency and mitigated in its conduct. If this mitigation of the brutalities of war is to continue and is one day to cease among men, it will be through the influence of two great moral forces, Education and Religion.

"If in all the nations that make up modern Christendom, the youthful generations were taught, in all earnestness, the law of Christian holiness and rectitude of life, and made to know the divine exemplar of that life, we should have begun the formation of a Christian public opinion that would in time discredit many of the motives and occasions from which wars have in the past originated.

"I am of the opinion that we ought to appeal more directly to the influence of all religious bodies. In the individual, peace is a natural fruit of the religious sentiment. Logically, therefore, it should be the mental habit of a society that, speaking in a very broad sense, calls itself Christian, knows no higher ideals than those of the Prince of Peace. Hence I read with pleasure that Dr. Hillis, the historian of The Hague Conference, justly praises Radbertus's fine definition of the art of politics—'the royal art of ascertaining and accomplishing the will of God.'

"I believe with all my soul that until we recognize openly the moral power and authority of religion, not of the vague individual sentiment, but of organized religion—our efforts for a universal peace will accomplish but an imperfect result. I shall not, therefore, entirely surprise any one if in connection with the profound influence of religion in all that tends to create and preserve a state of peace I call attention to the continuous existence of a famous tribunal of peace—the Holy See at Rome.

"Its services in the past are so well known that all impartial historians, even such as do not recognize its spiritual authority, agree that for centuries it was a eucessful court of final resort for countless conflicts. The only practical international law for centuries was the Gospel of Christ as preached by its legatees to Emperors and Kings. Through centuries of selfish feudalism, when all Europe was splintered into countless little States, the Holy See was the only external force they bowed to and habitually invoked as unselfish, independent, courageous, beloved by the poor and weak, and feared by the rapacious and powerful.

"That tribunal still exists. Lord Stanley in the House of Lords, July 23, 1857, thus referred to it, when the question of International Arbitration was under discussion: 'Such a court exists already, the Court of the Bishop of Rome; all Continental Europe was disposed to recognize it as the proper arbiter when war was threatened between nations. He called attention to the happy settlement of the Caroline Islands dispute by Leo XIII, whereby war was averted between Germany and Spain. 'The Code of the Law of Nations,' he continued, 'drawn up at Lille by Catholic savants in November, 1869, could easily be accepted by England, which, following the example of Germany, need not hesitate to trust the impartiality of the Pope.'

Pope's Vast Authority.

"The Holy See is still the working head of the great Catholic body, over 256,000,000 of souls, and its moral authority was never greater. All these countless millions would surely welcome the recognition of the Holy See as a factor in international arbitration. It stands forth universally venerated as a divine representative committed to the works and the interests of peace by the nature and history of its office, at the head of a great working system of international religious administration which permits it to reach rapidly and efficiently the minds and the hearts of whole peoples and races.

"I am not prepared to say just how the Holy See might again take its place as a factor in the work of universal peace, or how the Christian world shall resurrect a tribunal that was once its pride and honor. It is certainly significant enough that when the Czar Nicholas first proposed an International Tribunal of Peace he invited the Holy See to take part in the proceedings, and that the Queen of Holland wrote personally to Leo XIII. requesting his co-operation. I think I can safely say that if the Holy See were no longer excluded from this noble and eminently religious enterprise the thirteen or more millions of American Catholics would at once take a livelier interest in the movement for the abolition of war. It would appear to them as more than a Utopian scheme, as something practicable, and in a large measure attainable."

Carnegie Hall was thronged to its capacity long before the music began and the audience styed throughout the service. It is safe to say that there never was a more attentive audience in the great concert hall. The music was well received, and all of the speeches were roundly applauded.

So great was the crowd when the doors were opened that late comers stood no chance of getting in. It had been arranged, however, that overfluw meetings should be held at several near-by churches, chief among which was Calvary Baptist Church. Fully fifteen hundred persons attended these overflow meetings. Rabbi Hirsch and Bishop Potter going to each and making brief addresses on "Peace."

BELITTLES PEACE CONGRESS.

Dr. Morgan Dix Tells Loyal Legion War Is Necessary.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, speaking to the members of the Loyal Legion yesterday in the Church of the Incarnation, made little of the Peace Congress which virtually began last night, and spoke of the "ancient, honorable, and necessary art of war." He said in part:

"This is a military order, and as such it stands for a certain estimate of the value of the profession of arms. That profession is one of the oldest in history; honorable and useful to the State. You, as members of such an order as this, can have no sympathy with people who waste time and breath in decrying the soldier and misrepresenting the value of his work; such would disband, had they the power, the armies of the United States and run our navy on the rocks, there to break up and go to pieces. • • •

"The art of war is an ancient, honorable, necessary art. Appreciating the motives of peace societies and giving them credit for the good which they have done, we warn them, however, not to be over sanguine or to become excited in the expectation of immediate, or even early, success. The day is not in sight when their ideas can find universal, or anything near to universal, acceptance. Not one of us will live to see the entrance into the thousand years of peace. We fear that if international war should cease that happy occurrence would not bring war to an end; it would still have to be waged not by nation against nation, but within each nation, between forces protective of law order and other forces destructive to the peace and quiet of the State.

"Dismiss the police, disband the National Guard, and secure non-interference by the General Government, and what would happen? I know what I am talking about, for I saw with these eyes the Astor Place riot of 1849, and the draft riots in 1863, and the Orange riots in 1870-1871; and I venture to predict as possible, that within a month we should see worse things yet; mobs parading the streets, houses burning, shops looted, and citizens flying for their lives. Such revolutionary outrage would of course provoke resistance."

Among the listeners to Dr. Dix was Bishop Potter, who at the peace choral service in the evening criticised the clergyman's remarks.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE.

Baron de Constant and Mr. Bartholdt Address a Large Congregation.

Services preliminary to the Peace Congress, the regular sessions of which will begin to-day at Carnegie Hall, were held in several city churches yesterday, the meetings being addrssed by one or more of the delegates to the congress. In every instance, contrary to the expectations of many, the attendance was extremely large, and the intense interest displayed in the speeches on international peace occasioned surprise.

Chief among the special services was that held at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, which was attended by a congregation of nearly 2,000 persons, and was addressed by Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, head of the French section of the International Peace Conference; Richard Bartholdt, President of the American Arbitration Group, and Hayne Davis, American Secretary of the International Conciliation League. At this meeting Mr. Bartholdt took issue with President Roosevelt as to a passage in the latter's message.

After the services had been opened with an organ prelude consisting of the National Anthem and the "Marseillaise," Mr. Davis read a passage from the First Corinthians, thirteen chapter, on charity. This was followed by a quotation from Mary Baker G. Eddy's book, "Science and Health," reading:

The divine principle of the First Commandment bases the science of being, by which man demonstrates health, holiness, and life eternal. One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations, constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars, fulfills the Scripture, "Love thy neighbor as thyself"; annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished, or destroyed.

Mr. Davis then introduced Mr. Bartholdt, explaining his work in the interests of international peace and giving him the credit of calling together the congress that will convene to-morrow. He also explained how Baron d'Estournelles came to leave the diplomatic service to take up the fight for peace.

Mr. Bartholdt said that the question of international peace was the greatest moral question before this or any other people in the world, and that the love of one's fellow-men and the love of peace was the essence of religion.

"We cannot be good Christians without being opposed to war and to the taking of the lives of men in war," he said. "War is a flagrant violation of every tenet of religion."

Quintinuing, he said that it was a time for deeds, not words, and that the congress which is to meet to-day is called for the purpose of expressing the public sentiment of America in favor of arbitration and peace. He then called upon those present to say "amen" to the programme that had been arranged. The internationnl condition to-day, he said, was not a peaceful one, but simply an armistice. What was needed was to replace this temporary peace with permanent peace, which could not be disturbed save when one nntion rebelled against the will of all the other nations. As individuals went to court to settle their differences, so nations should do the same, and they should obey the law they had made for the guidance of their citizens. Continuing he said:

"Against these contentions two arguments have been advanced by, what I must say, are high authorities. The first, contained in the President's message, was that if a nation finds it has been wronged by another nation, it must stand for its rights and protect its rights, even if the doing so leads to war. To this I answer: 'Who is the best judge of what is right, the Government that thinke it has been wronged or an impartial tribunal appointed for the purpose of settling such disputes?'"

Referring to the cases settled by The Hague Tribunal thus far and the fact that not a single appeal had been taken, Mr. Bartholdt said it had been evidenced that the moral force of public opinion was more powerful than armies and navies. It was proposed, he said, to have the next Hague Conference made a permanent body, and the programme arranged for presentation there contemplated an arbitration treaty between all nations and thorough investigation of all important matters before action was taken. The nation opposing this plan, he said, would be regarded as the black sheep of the family.

Baron d'Estournelles spoke first in French. In English he praised the people for turning out in such numbers to listen to speeches on peace, and said that no such interest was displayed in the subject in the capitals of Europe. Every one was agreed on the principles of the movement, he continued, but the thing was to discover the way to accomplish the end. That progress had been made he felt assured, for twenty-five years ago the firing on the fishing boats in the North Sea by the Russian Admiral Rojestvenski wou'd have caused a great war.

What was necessary, he said, was a "trust" of good will, an organization of individuals to forward not simply arbitration, but conciliation.

After Baron Eugene de Ferse of St. Petersburg had spoken a few words, a motion to support the programme arranged for The Hague Conference was passed unanimously.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Carnegie to Preside at Two Meetings —Reception to Delegates.

The Peace Congress prozrnmme for to-day includes a reception and luncheon and two meetings at Carnegie Hall, at both of which Andrew Carnegie will preside.

At the first deliberative session, which will begin at 3 o'clock, the address of welcome to the foreign and other guests will be made by Mayor McClellan. This will be followed by the rending of a letter from President Roosevelt, who was at first expected to be present. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, will address the meeting on "The American Sentiment of Humanity," and there will also be addresses by Gov. Charles E. Hughes and Mr. Carnegie. This meeting is termed the opening meeting.

The evening session will be devoted to "International Views of the Peace Movement." Addresses will be made by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of France, Prof. Hugo Munsterberg; "Germany, a Land of Peace and Industry," Oscar S. Strauss; "The Recipient of the Nobel Prize," William T. Stead of London; Col. Sir Robert Cranston and Sirf Robert S. Ball, "The Evolution of Warfare."

The reception and luncheon will be held at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth street, from 1 to 2:30 o'clock.

PEACE TALKS TO Y. M. C. A.

E. D. Mead and Rabbi Hirsch Address the West Side Branch.

At the men's meeting under the auspices of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Majestic Theatre yesterday afternoon Edwin D. Mead of Boston and Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, both here for the Peace Congress, spoke.

Rabbi Hirsch deplored the building of cruisers and battleships, and said that it was the greed of the world that had made these ships necessary.

"Repend ye, repent ye," he continued, "for undoubtedly the kingdom is nigh and wars will soon come to be amenq the lost arts.

"In time of war one would think that every nation had a different God, for they all pray to their God that victory may perch upon their banners. If nations would remember that there is but one God for all could they ask Him to bless their arms, thereby implying that the arms of the other nation should not be blessed? If every man is God's child then we should have no wars on this earth.

Mr. Mead said in part: "To every man and to every nation comes the moment to decide in some great cause. Every age has its common cnuse. The age of your fathers was the freedom of the negro. This age it is war versus peace. Will you etop the system that demands man killing?"

PEACE SPEAKERS DIFFER.

Subject of Spanish War Broached at Meeting in Boston the Cause.

BOSTON, April 14.—Rarely has there been so large a gathering of Boston people under one roof as that which assembled in the Christian Science Church tonight "to swell Boston's voice," as one speaker said, "in recognition and support of the National Peace and Arbitration Congress," which begins in New York to-morrow. Over 5,000 people listened to three Boston orators as they pleaded for universal peace. They were ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, ex-Gov. John L. Bates, and William Lloyd Garrison. The Rev. William J. McKenzie of Cambridge presided, and the meeting was unsectarian.

Ex-Secretary Long, who opened the speechmaking, said that the gathering was to speed arbitration and save human life. He referred, however, to the late war with Spain, and said that he did not know how it could have been avoided or how Cuba could have been rescued without war, although the conflict gave pain to President McKinley. "But the war was not waged," he said, "for conquest, glory, or gain." It was brief, and the wounds were soon healed.

William Lloyd Garrison did not spare the churches of the country in his criticism, and said that the bearers of the name of Christians were ever ready to uphold and justify legalized murder when their own country was involved. He denounced the war with Spain, and said:

"This guilty Nation and our kindred in guilt across the Atlantic are ripe for repentance, which should manifest itself in acts."

Ex-Gov. Bates referred briefly to ex-Secretary Long as the bravest man that ever issued orders to a fleet of war vessels and to Mr. Garrison as the man who had done more to bring on the civil war than nny one else in the country, and who in the end was still shouting that he would never retract. Thinking men, he said, no longer desired, but demanded, that the court at The Hague should have larger power in arbitration, and that it should be supplemented by a world's parliament with power to define the great principles that should govern civilized nations in their relations with each other.

People's Institute Invites Hughes.

Without a negative vote, the 2,000 people who attended the meeting of the People's Institute at Cooper Union last night adopted a motion to invite Gov. Hughes to address them some night in the near future on legislative questions of the day. The resolutions declared that they regarded him as a Governor who was striving for the best interests of the people of the State.

Manufacturing Openings in the Middle West.

The manufacturing trend is westward. The actual capital invested in manufacturing industries in the States of **Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota** and **Missouri** was 42% **greater** in 1905 than in 1900—

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STEAD TALKS WAR TO ETHICAL SOCIETY

Editor Glorifies the Fighting Man as One We Most Admire and Applaud.

"MISERABLE PEACE PEOPLE"

Speaker, in a Pessimistic Mood, Says Ethical Culturists Need Common Sense.

William T. Stead, the London editor, and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the French Senator, spoke yesterday at the regular Sunday morning meeting held under the auspices of the Society for Ethical Culture, in Carnegie Hall, on "The Peace Movement."

Mr. Stead so framed his speech that when he had finished President Adler of the society took occasion to say soothingly to the audience, which almost filled the big hall, that it sometimes does an organization as well as a person good to be chastised. The London editor had said that there were always plenty of brains in ethical societies, but precious little heart. Such organizations were like peace congresses, he added, in their astounding lack of anything practical in their work. He hoped the society under whose auspices he was speaking was an exception to this rule.

President Adler had told the audience that the speaker's request that signs of disapprobation be allowed had been acceded to, and that they could say right out when they did not like what he should tell them. No one so exercised this privilege. It is a rule with the Society for Ethical Culture that signs of approval are to be cut out.

A Pessimistic London Editor.

"A lot of you ethical folks will get together," Mr. Stead said bitingly, "and you will express admirable sentiments, but you will never do a single thing to carry them out. In this ethical societies are again like peace meetings. What we want now to carry out our plans is common sense.

"Oh, my friends," went on Mr. Stead wearily, "if you had nttended as many peace conferences as I have you would know how sick I am.

"As for fighting men, give me a fighting man every time for common sense. What we want is action, and let us look to fighting men for instruction in this. Let us hold a council of war and decide what to do and then do it. Declaiming pretty copybook truisms is no substitute for effective action.

"O, you miserable peace people, you remind me of the lover who passionately declaimed that he would do anything—swim the Hellespont, dash through fire, and I know not what else—at her simple bidding. 'Oh, I don't want you to do any of these things,' she answered, 'but I do want you to shave your beard.' That was too much. He was a dyed-in-the-wool peace man.

"The soldier husband leaves his wife at the call of arms. The boy takes leave of his home, neither of them counting the cost so long as he can serve his country. What do you peace people do? You attend a few meetings—when the weather is fine—and subscribe 10 cents. I was down at Washington the other dny. Everywhere were stone men on horses, and those who hadn't horses had swords and guns and so on. They were all soldiers or sailors. The nation delights to honor those who do things."

Wants a Practical Peace Conference.

Mr. Stead said he hoped the first American peace conference would be as practical as a council of war held in a General's tent before a battle. He pointed out Baron d'Estournelles as an example of a practical peace worker. He attributed the entente cordiale established within the last half dozen years between England and France tu the work of the Baron, who had engineered a visit of over 400 French deputies and others prominent in the Government of France to England. Tho visit was returned by the Englishmen. And that piece of actual accomplishment did more good than the Baron could have done if he had gone home and written about entente cordiales until he was blue in the face.

Mr. Stead he had come from Pittsburg yesterday morning with an idea actually picked up there. He admitted that this was wonderful, but put forth the idea. He advocated that the college men and women of America be called upon for 50 cents each to defray the expenses of a pilgrimage to start from this country and to end at tho coming Hague conference, the pilgrimage to be recruited from European countries through which the pioneer pilgrims should pass.

"America should start this pilgrimage," he went on. "You should send twelve persons of National or international reputation. It will do no good to send people who are not known—people who can well afford to lose the time.

A Bit of English Sarcasm.

"There is some doubt in Europe as to some of your American institutions, but there is none as to the sterling good of your colleges and universities. They are going up. I talked with four college Presidents nt Pittsburg who assured me that their boys were good for half a dollar each for the pilgrimage. I know the others could be depended on.

"Let your twelve stop in England first. There they will be welcomed, and recruits will join them. Let the growing band go through the capitals of Southern Europe to St. Petersburg, ending up at The Hague with a mighty band of workers who would show the rulers of nations that the people are stirred. That's what makes them sit up and take notice—when the people are stirred."

In a brief address introducing the speakers Dr. Felix Adler said that it was hoped and believed that the unofficial peace gathering beginning last night in New York would have its effect on the official gathering at The Hague. Baron de Constant began talking in French, but delivered more than half of his address in English. He advocated the formation of local peace organizations as an absolutely necessary prerequisite to a successful national or international organization.

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Vice President of the American Peace Society, said that it was the distinctive duty of the United States to take the initiative against militarism. She thought that possibly some of the representatives from the older countries who would be at The Hague might be so hampered that they could not talk freely on this subject, but no restrictions would be put on the American representatives.

STEAD CRITICISES CHURCHES.

Wants Them to Work Harder for Universal Peace.

At a peace meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon, William T. Stead criticised churches and churchmen for not laboring for peace in the world. He put his arraignment in very strong language, which caused much whispering among his audience.

"I am not going to say one word against war and warriors this afternoon," said Mr. Stead. "But I want to tell you the organization that controls war is much stronger than the organization of the Church of Christ ever was. What do you suppose would happen to the majority of us religious people if we were subjected to the discipline and punishment which Generals nnd Admirals have found necessary to employ to get efficiency? We would be taken out and shot.

"Any General or Admiral who loses battle after battle is court-martialed. I would like to ask what would happen to churches and religious organizations if they were put under martial law. This would be the result: You can fool, or you think you can fool, God Almighty, but you can't fool a court-martial. What would be the excuse offered by church organizations for their failure to live up to their contract? They would say that they were so busy bringing the kingdom of heaven to earth that they had no time to attend to other things."

Mr. Stead made this statement after Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El had delivered a warm address on the savagery of modern warfare, which was based on a prophecy of Isaiah. Turning to Dr. Silverman, Mr. Stead continued:

"I wish to express to you my approbation of your talk. I wish to commend the wurk of your race. If we would read a little more of the Prophet Isaiah and less of the Thaw trial—"

Almost every pair of hands in the auditorium clapped here, and the applause was prolonged.

"We might make a little more effort to do something practical," continued Mr. Stead, "and not something to arouse sentiment, which looks well in type."

Dr. Silverman's address was a strong attack on our conceit about our civilization. He said in part:

"What betokens this great culture and civilization? Where has been our great progress? Is it not true that every scientific invention is made for war? Are not our accomplishments in art and science destructive as well as constructive? Progress lifts its head toward heaven and has a canker worm in its base. Every new invention makes the death-dealing machinery more and more destructive. The ancients went forth to battle with simple weapons. We men of modern civilization go forth and employ electricity and chemistry for our fighting. Where are we superior to the savage? There is not less, but more, brutality and savagery now than formerly.

"Why do we have war? Because the people want war. They like the glory and the aggrandizement in war. They like it because it is a business, although the most nefarious business of our modern civilization. Shall we still be content to behold the awful spectacle of war? We are face to face with a crisis. The question simply is: Shall we have perpetual war or perpetual peace? It is for you to choose."

Negro Knocks Out a White Man.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., April 14.—Howard Pierce, a powerfully built negro of this city, knocked George Tomlinson, a white man, senseless this morning. Tomlinson is in a critical condition with his jaw broken.

¶ There are few things in this world that will make a good man more profane than an ill working card index or filing cabinet.

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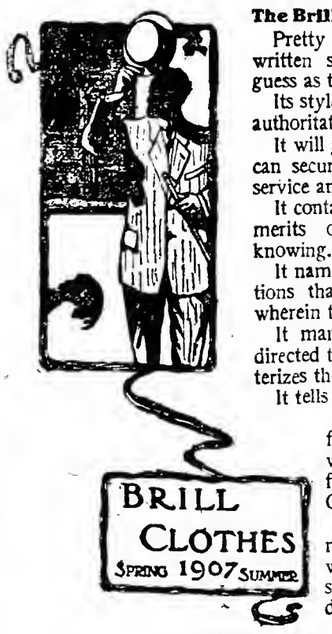

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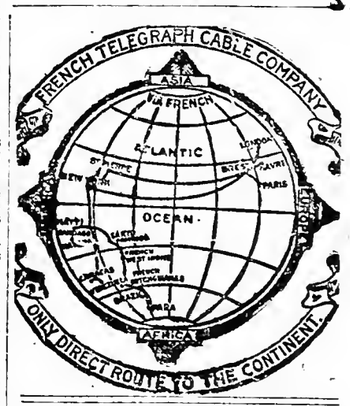

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The lease on these premises, which have been occupied by the Weber Company since 1868, expires on May 1.
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in 1903, these warerooms have been separately maintained pending the expiration of the lease.

While this sale includes a number of miscellaneous makes of pianos taken in exchange, it consists principally of Weber Uprights and large and small Grands. Some of these have only been used in recital work or loaned to artists; others are slightly shop-worn, while a large number of uprights are *absolutely new instruments*, but with style numbers which have been left out of the latest catalog.

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Italian's Deadly Work When Brought to Bay After Shooting a Man.

FOUGHT ON HOUSE STEPS

Salvatore Governale Put Bullets Into Patrolmen Sechler and Selleck Following Pursuit.

While endeavoring to capture two fugitive Italians, one of whom had shot another Italian, Patrolman George M. Sechler of the Mercer Street Station was shot and mortally wounded by Salvatore Governale, one of the fugitives, yesterday afternoon in Thompson Street, where Salvatore had been brought to bay. Salvatore, who is an ironworker and lived at 25 Cornelia Street, had but a moment before put a bullet into the body of Patrolman Alfred Selleck, Sechler's partner, who was also engaged in the pursuit. Sechler died in St. Vincent's Hospital at 10:10 o'clock last night, and Selleck cannot live.

Both policemen were detailed to plain clothes duty in the Mercer Street Station under Capt. Myles O'Reilly.

Acording to the story as the police relate it, Salvatore and John Governale, brothers, recently over from Palermo, Italy, had gone into a public comfort station in Washington Square Park, about 100 feet from the Garibaldi Status. As the Governales came out two young American Italians entered, one brushing roughly against John Governale. John turned on the young fellow with a remark that brought forth severe blows, when the Governale brothers ran out of the comfort station and Salvatore took up a position on the lawn, about fifteen paces from the comfort station, facing it. He held his right hand at his back trousers' pocket.

When Charles Vincenico and Paul Vortano, the two young American Italians, came out, Salvatore fired three shots at Vincenico in rapid succession. One shot struck Vincenico near the groin, the other of two shots which took effect struck Vencenico full in the groin. Vincenico fell, and the Governale brothers ran. They went in the direction of Thompson Street.

Crowd in a Panic.

When the firing began panic seized the several hundred men, women, and children in the park, and the majority of them fled in many directions. Crossing the park at the time was Detective Sergeant John J. Fogarty. Uniformed Patrolman Thomas Ryan was also near by. Fogarty and Ryan went in pursuit of the two escaping brothers, Fogarty shouting to Ryan directions for heading the brothers off at a point 200 feet away.

Standing in Third Street, near Sullivan, when the three shots were fired, were Patrolmen Sellick and Seckler, in plain clothes, doing special duty. They heard the shots fired, and ran around into Thompson Street to get to the park more quickly than by way of Sullivan Street. As they entered Thompson Street they saw the two Governale brothers running toward them, followed by Fogarty, whom they knew, and also by Ryan.

Shot When Brought to Bay.

To the Governale brothers is was apparent they would be taken prisoners unless they acted quickly. Sellick and Seckler were ten paces away when the brothers ran up the steps and tried to get into the six-story apartment house at 230 and 232 Thompson Street. The street door was closed, and held fast with a snap lock. Salvatore turned at bay, and seeing Selleck, who is a big six-footer, looming up over him, held up his revolver, which contained but two remaining shots in its five chambers, and pulled the trigger. The bullet penetrated Sellick's left breast very near the heart, and he fell unconscious where he had been standing on the stone porch.

Sechler followed Sellick, and was about to grapple with Salvatore Governale when the latter let go at Sechler with the remaining shot, and the bullet entered Sechler's abdomen.

When Sechler was shot he did not lose his head. The detective, thoroughly enraged at the fate of his partner lying on the steps near by, battered Salvatore Governale furiously about the head and face with a billy he carried, and which he then held in his right hand. Ten seconds later Fogarty dropped on Vovernale, after Sechler had taken away the Italian's revolver, and the hands of the Central office man closed around the bull-like neck of the Italian with such force that in no time the Italian dropped, half insensible, to his knees alongside Sellick.

The Murderer's Brother Escapes.

Sellick writhed about on the stone stoop and rolled down on to the sidewalk, where he lay like a dead man. Sechler, seeing Fogarty had Governale, dropped insensible across his partner's body. Patrolman Ryan came up, and a quick search failed to disclose the whereabouts of the brother of the captured man. Fogarty had handcuffed his prisoner, who pleaded for mercy, and, followed by a mob of several hundred persons, marched Salvatore Governale to the Mercer Street station, charged temporarily with felonious assault.

Ryan ordered a dozen or more citizens standing around to aid him in carrying the two policemen to neighboring drug stores. Sellick was carried into a drug store at Third and Thompson Streets, and Sechler was token to a drug store at West Broadway and Third Street. Calls were sent through Police Headquarters for ambulances from St. Vincent's Hospital. In another drug store at West Broadway the police—by this time there were nine or ten on the scene—found the injured Vincenzo.

Ambulances carried the two policemen and Vincenico to the hospital. Sergeant Cooney, on the desk in the Mercer Street Station, allowed Detective Sergeant Fogarty to take the arrested man to the hospital, there to be identified by his victims. Two policemen accompanied Fogarty. At the hospital Sellick, Sechler, and Vincenico looked at Governale, and said he was the man who had shot them. The five-chambered 38-calibre revolver was taken possession of by the police.

Sechler was suffering indescribable agony, and when he recovered consciousness he was put on the operating table in the hospital. His first question, on being told his chance for recovery was one in a thousand, was:

Dying Man Wanted Wife and Baby.

"Can't you send for my wife and the baby?"

Fogarty said Sechler had a daughter five weeks old in his Brooklyn home, and Police Headquarters was notified to have the precincts in which the two men lived send the relatives of the injured men to the hospital.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher was at Police Headquarters, and had the Brooklyn police notify Mrs. Sechler that the Commissioner's automobile would be waiting for her and the baby at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge. The woman was hurried to the hospital by the Commissioner.

When the doctors took Sechler off the operating table Sellick was put under the knife. The doctors held out small hope for either of the two policemen. The wife got to the hospital and remained with her baby in her arms till her husband died.

Coroner Harburger was notified of the shooting, and he went to the hospital, where he obtained ante-mortem statements from the three men. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Manley got to the station house a little later, and got statements from Joseph Rossi, who lives on the second floor of the apartment house Governale tried to enter, and Abraham Levy, 15, a schoolboy, of 105 West Third Street, who, the police say, was an eye witness to the shooting, among other witnesses.

From the statements of Vincenico, Eellick, Sechler, and Detective Sergeant Fogarty, the police got a comprehensive story of the shooting.

SLAIN AT A WINDOW AT NIGHT BY ROBBER

Continued from Page 1.

the question that my husband could have shot himself. He must have gotten out of bed a little while before I heard that yell. I don't know, however, because I was not aroused. It was nothing unusual for him to get up so. He had asthma and often would get up during the night and go to the sitting room where he would get more air. But he always used to open the window from the top because he was afraid of catching cold. The window was open from the bottom when I reached the room. He would not have raised it so."

No Signs of Burglar's Visit.

There were no marks on the wood to indicate that an intruder had used a jimmy in raising the window. The lock was not broken. Nor were there any scars on the wooden fence which a thief would have had to scale and stand upon to reach the bottom of the fire escape. The front door was still locked, as Christine says she left it upon returning from the theatre with her brother. And, moreover, the fence was so weak that the top board fell off yesterday afternoon when one of the sons climbed upon it to test the wood.

Threo revolvers were found by the police in the top drawer of the bureau, a few feet from the spot where Mr. Schanbacher must have stood when shot. Two of these were 22 calibre weapons, which had been used only for Fourth of July celebrations, and were made for blank cartridges. The other was an "English Bulldog" revolver, in which were four exploded cartridges and one blank. There was dust in the barrels. It, too, was of a smaller calibre than the weapon used to kill Mr. Schanbacher. A 38-calibre bullet was found imbedded at the base of his spine when Dr. T. D. Lehane, physician for Coroner Dooley, made a post-mortem late yesterday afternoon. He found that the ball had entered the abdomen and taken a downward course, just as it would if Mr. Schanbacher had been aroused by the appearance of an intruder, had raised from the couch, and started to spring upon his assailant.

There were no powder marks upon Mr. Schanbacher's night clothing, nor around the wound. The hospital report which was handed to Dr. Lehane was made out by Dr. Reed, the ambulance surgeon, and was to the effect that Schanbacher had been shot by an unknown man while in the act of robbing the Schanbacher home. This was gathered from the statements of the family directly after the shooting. The man was too weak to make a further statement when placed upon the operating table, where he died at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Couple Quarreled at Times.

Mrs. Schanbacher was her husband's second wife. She was a Mrs. Mary Henninger, who was housekeeper for Mr. Schanbacher when his first wife died, about five years ago. He married her a few months later. She is stepmother to all the children except Freda, who is her daughter by a former husband.

Neighbors say there were quarrels between Mr. Schanbacher and his second wife at times, and that frequently the cause of the domestic bickerings was the children. But there is no feeling between the Schanbacher children and their stepsister Freda. A frequent visitor at the Schanbacher home is Jack Heinrich, proprietor of the Tunnel saloon, at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue. Mr. Schanbacher spent much of his time there chatting with his friend, the proprietor. They were interested in several business deals. Mr. Schanbacher told him all his secrets, although he had but few.

It was through his friend Heinrich that Mr. Schanbacher became a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, a beneficiary society, which pays to the heirs of its members $1,000. This was the only insurance that was carried by the real estate dealer. One day in the Summer of 1905 Mr. Schanbacher made a will, leaving his entire estate to his wife and children. But he never signed it, and after a while it was lost. About two weeks ago a friend of the family asked him why he did not draw up a will, and he replied "Time enough." He was a man of powerful physique, and was the heaviest man in that section of the city. He weighed about 250 pounds, and his girth was just 58 inches. In spite of his weight and age, however, Mr. Schanbacher was remarkably active and could acquit himself well in a fight. This was known to a few unruly tenants who had felt the power of his good right arm.

Testing the Wife's Story.

Inspector Walsh and Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station worked hard on the case yesterday, assisted by half a dozen detectives. After questioning every member of the Schanbacher family they made a thorough inspection of the premises, and Inspector Walsh performed a series of experiments in an effort to prove the reliability of the stories the family told of the sounds that had come from the dining room at the time of the shooting. While Mrs. Schanbacher stood in her bedroom with the door ajar, just as she says it was when she heard the shot, the Inspector told Detective Conroy to place himself in the position of a man trying to escape through the window. The detective did so, making a slight noise in scrambling through the narrow casing. On the outside his foot hit against some tin pails.

"Did you hear anything?" asked the Inspector. Mrs. Schanbacher admitted that she did.

"And you heard no sound of a man escaping last night after the pistol shot?" he asked.

"No, I didn't, but I was so scared and excited that I might not have noticed it."

Then the Inspector asked Conroy to make a quiet "get away." This he did, and no sound could be heard in the adjoining room.

While these experiments were going on a canary was singing clearly in its cage above the couch where Mr. Schanbacher had evidently reclined just before the shooting. The bird was the only cheerful creature in the room. Some of the children were crying. The widow was composed, but was evidently laboring under a great strain. There was a pet dog in the Schanbacher flat on Saturday night, but it slept in the boy's room, at the front of the house. It did not bark until after the policemen arrived, ten minutes after Mrs. Schanbacher says she heard the cry and the pistol shot.

The Dog Didn't Bark.

The Inspector laid especial emphasis on this part of his investigation and questioned each of the children about the dog. None of them had heard it bark. The dog is usually wakeful, and makes a noise when it hears an unusual sound. But if the children were not disturbed until their mother screamed it is unlikely that the dog would have heard the sounds from the rear room. A tailor who lives next door, at 309 East Forty-fourth Street, told the Inspector that he heard the sound of a man falling in the room adjoining his. He did not hear the pistol shot. His room is separated only by a thin brick wall from the room in which Mr. Schanbacher was shot.

Detective Marion of the East Fifty-first Street Station was born in the same block in which the Schanbachers live, and he knew the real estate dealer well. He was at work on the case yesterday, and said that Schanbacher was not the kind of man to take his own life. Detectives Tobin and Cummings and several Central Office men were also on the case, and every one of them agreed that the case is one of the most baffling they have ever tried to unravel.

There has been an epidemic of sneak thief "jobs" in that part of the city recently, but several of the offenders have been captured and sent up for long terms. The police are wondering if this is the work of one of the gang who is still at large.

BAR DOGS FROM HOSPITALS.

One Scared President Brannan and He Orders Them Sent Away.

At Bellevue Hospital last night orders were received by Supt. Armstrong from Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, to have all dogs which have been pets in the institution barred. This order affects also the Harlem, Fordham, Hudson Street, and Gouverneur Hospitals.

It is thought that the order is due to an experience of Dr. Brannan at Gouverneur Hospita last week. While making his weekly visit to the institution, a pet Newfoundland dog jumped on him, frightening him greatly. Dr. Brannan, it is understood, is of the opinion that the dog was not in a playful mood when he sprang at him.

At Bellevue Hospital there are four pet dogs, a Boston bull and three Dalmatian hounds, all fine animals. They were sent away to-day.

"ONE IN AUTHORITY" WAS AGAINST DEWEY

Continued from Page 1.

when the negotiations suddenly began to lag and there was grave danger that they would be broken off altogether. It seemed as if the influence of President Roosevelt was about to fill. Count Witte and Baron Rosen had received definite instructions from St. Petersburg to withdraw from the conference on the following Tuesday. At this critical juncture the President addressed Emperor William II. by cable, invoking his aid to bring about a satisfactory result of the peace negotiations. The German Emperor put himself in touch with the Czar, and the satisfactory result was then accomplished in Portsmouth on Aug. 28.

"Such is the share which Emperor William had in the peace of Portsmouth between Russia and Japan. He has, indeed, played a much greater part and contributed more to the cause of peace than has hitherto been known. This means no detraction from the great merits of President Roosevelt, who has, indeed, himself openly and expressly borne witness to the co-operation of the Emperor.

"Since the day of Manila and its subsequent unfriendly sentiment of the American people against Germany a mighty change has taken place. The distrust has disappeared. A good start has been made for a better mutual understanding. Relations have become friendly. To further strengthen the bonds of friendship and to show how unfounded was ths former distrust and to prove that President and Emperor joined hands in promoting the work of peace these revelations about 'ths secret history of Manila,' and the share of the German Emperor in the bringing about of the peace at Portsmouth are printed. The world's peace cannot rest upon a stronger bulwark than the friendly union of the German and the American Nations."

SHERMAN'S VIEWS ON SPAIN.

Suggestion That He Might Have Caused Germany's Erroneous Idea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Much interest has been manifested in Washington, in diplomatic and official circles, in the curious story about Germany's attitude toward the United States during the war with Spain, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, and in which ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White denied that he had made, as had been intimated, any representations at Berlin which could have induced the German attitude.

There are only two men in Washington in important places, who were connected with the Administration during the war with Spain, Justice Day of the Supreme Court, who was then Assistant Secretary of State and afterward Secretary, and Alvey A. Adee, who was then, as he is now, Second Assistant Secretary of State.

Justice Day declined emphatically to discuss the story in any manner. He says simply that it would be as improper for his to discuss any diplomatic occurrence of that time now, as it would have been for him to talk about it then. Mr. Adee supports Ambassador White's denial by saying that no such incident occurred within his recollection, and that there was no record in the department to bear out the report that Mr. White had made such representations to the Foreign Office in Berlin.

President Doesn't Know.

These additions to Mr. White's denial are further supported at the White House. There is the best authority for saying that the President knows nothing whatever of any such transaction as is alleged to have taken place in Berlin. So far as his research into the official records of the war with Spain is concerned, it has led to no trace of any such event, and no word has come to him by word of mouth from any person who might have known of it if it had occurred.

These substantiations of the denial of Mr. White only increase the perplexity here as to how such a report could have originated. No one believes that any man could or would invent that sort of story out of thin air. There must have been some foundation, and it is generally accepted here that the person who knows what that foundation is has imperfectly communicated his knowledge, and that what he did reveal has been misinterpreted.

An interesting and ingenious theory of what may have happened in the early part of 1898 has been advanced by a man who was in a position then to know a great deal of what was taking place on the inside of the diplomatic circle in Washington. He recalls the fact that John Sherman then was Secretary of State, and that Mr. Sherman's state of health had already begun to give anxiety to his friends. It was not long after Mr. Sherman became Secretary of State that he appeared one evening at a dinner to which he had not been invited, and left unexplained entirely his absence from the place to which he had been asked.

Sherman Not in Sympathy.

Mr. Sherman was not in sympathy with the state of public excitement which forced the demand on Spain for the evacuation of Cuba and brought about the war. He was opposed to severe measures with Spain, and strongly desired to see some means of accommodation devised by which Spain could retain her possessions in the western hemisphere and war be avoided. He even went so far as to approach the diplomatic representative here of one of the powers friendly to Spain and propose a measure which he declared would amply satisfy the United States and prevent any conflict.

It is understood that this proposal was for autonomy in Cuba. Spain was at that time perfectly willing to grant autonomy, and this proposal of Mr. Sherman was received by the man to whom it was made with the utmost surprise and pleasure. Understanding Mr. Sherman's physical condition, however, the diplomat waited to act on the suggestion he had received until he could confirm it by consultation with other representatives of the McKinley administration. He had such a consultation immediately, and was at once informed that this Government was not prepared to accept such a settlement and that Mr. Sherman's proposal did not have the sanction of President McKinley.

Would Partition Cuba.

At another time Mr. Sherman had approached the diplomatic representatives here of another European Power and had deliberately proposed a partition of China, concluding his statement of the case by saying:

"Doesn't your Government want something there? What would you like?"

Recalling these evidences of Mr. Sherman's condition in the early part of 1898, the man above referred to has suggested that it may have been Mr. Srerman himself who made such representations to Germany, if they were made, acting on his own authority, as he had in other cases cited. How he might have proceeded in making such representations without the matter coming to the knowledge of Mr. Whits is not clear. It is suggested that Mr. Sherman might possibly have communicated directly with Dr. Von Holleben, then German Ambassador here, and now acting President of a Colonial Society, a semi-official organization in Berlin, and a member of the Prussian House of Lords. But it is regarded as extremely unlikely that even if Mr. Sherman did such a thing, and Dr. Von Holleben reported it immediately to his government, the matter could have gone far without the knowledge of Mr. White. In any event, it is pointed out, if such a thing had occurred, it would have almost certainly led to correspondence between the German and American Governments, which would now be matter of record, and as such, probably within the knowledge of the President.

SAYS NURSE IS ABDUCTOR.

T. Wistar Brown Hears from Missing Children—Warrant for Mrs. Maxwell.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., April 14.—Mrs. Susan B. Maxwell, a Germantown nurse, who cared for the six children of E. Wiswealthy resident of Ocean City, N. J., was on trial for cruelty last December, has been formally charged with having kidnapped three of the Brown children. A warrant for her arrest was taken last night to Gov. Stokes, by Constable Clarkson of Ocean City.

Mr. Brown was deeply affected when he heard from his missing children tonight at his home at Ocean City. He received the last of five special delivery letters, which are supposed to have come from his kidnapped children and their alleged abductor.

A report that the Brown children were on their way to relatives in England gained circulation in Ocean City shortly after the receipt of the special delivery letters. Together with this report it was also suggested that the "kidnapper" might have acted with friendly intentions, to get the children on of the jurisdiction of the Cape May County Court before a guardian could be named.

SEVENTH DOCTOR STRICKEN.

Bellevue Staff Physician, Dr. H. T. Day, Suffering from Scarlet Fever.

Suffering from scarlet fever, Dr. Homer T. Day of the First Medical Staff of Bellevue Hospital was removed to the Minturn Hospital at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street last night. Although the physician's condition was said to be serious, it is thought that he will recover.

Dr. Day's illness makes the seventh contagious disease case among physicians who have been removed from Bellevue Hospital in two months. The other physicians were suffering from diphtheria.

A Struggle

for supremacy in Fifth Avenue below Central Park is now going on between Society and Trade. The irresistible growth of the city northward makes it certain that Trade will win.

Business men who wish to locate on this most desirable thoroughfare or near by should consult this office.

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The original Arch Support Shoe and—the best.

Relieves the strain on overtaxed muscles and gradually restores the arch of the foot to its normal position. Corrects any tendency toward "flatfoot" and gives ease and buoyancy to the step.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

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Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

SEA SICKNESS PREVENTED

Car Nausea Prevented

The only preparation that HAS NEVER FAILED

BRUSH'S REMEDY

For Sea Sickness (Elixir Prophylactic.) Guaranteed Perfectly Harmless. At all Druggists, $1.00 a bottle.

CONVENTION BEGINS IN A ROW

But Woman's Protest Brings Sons of Benjamin to Order.

Tho seventeenth annual convention of the United States Grand Lodge of the Sons of eBnjamin started with a fight at the New Star Casino, Park Avenue and 107th Street, yesterday. The trouble came when Grand Master Rosenberg ordered a rollcall of the delegates and one of the members proposed that the women delegates be allowed seats.

M. A. Elias opposd the proposal, but soon retired under a storm of protest. All tho 180 delegates present jumped to the floor and expressed their views all at once. A woman's protest finally restored order. The resolution to seat the woman delegates was then passed.

Mr. Elias, it was learned afterward, objected in order to avoid a precedent contrary to the by-laws. It is a beneficient order, and each lodge is allowed one delegats to the convention for every 100 members. When tho wives are admitted to the lodge, 100 women are represented by one male delegate.

The women formed auxiliary organizations and demanded recognition in the convention. Mr. Elias contended that in this manner they got doubls representation.

To Wind Up a Building Association.

Application for a receiver for the State Mutual Association of Camden, N. J., will be made before Vice Chancellor Leaning in Camden to-morrow, the petitioner being Patrick Fitzgerald of Morestown, N. J., who has a claim of over $1,000 against the concern. Other claims aggregate $15,000. The Mutual is ths last but one of the State or National building and loan associations, which were in existence ten years ago. All of the others have gone into the hands of receivers, and in some cases the officers went to prison because of fraud.

Saturday Night?

Of course—
White Rock was selected as the exclusive water for the Jefferson Birthday Dinner at the Hotel Savoy.

Trunks, Bags and Traveler's Requisites

Whether he will it or not, a man's handiwork reflects his characteristics. We can detect national traits in our trunk stock.

The versatile Frenchman builds his trunk with elaborate covering which makes for art and appearance.

The thrifty German builds a stocky trunk of lighter weight, to save carrying charges under foreign systems.

The sturdy Englishman fashions his trunk of solid leather, bulwarked with copper rivets and saddler's thread—intended for hard usage.

The crafty Yankee "borrows" what is best in all of these and supplements it with further improvements of his own.

All may be found in our cosmopolitan collection at prices that begin with the certainty of good service, and end with the limit of luxury.

Wardrobe Trunks,	$37.50	to $75.00	Fitted Bags,	$12.00	to $195.00
Fitted Suit Cases,	15.75	to 145.00	Skirt Trunks,	13.00	to 195.00
Dress Trunks,	5.00	to 190.00	Steamer Rugs,	9.50	to 39.75
Leather Hat Boxes,	5.00	to 38.00	Steamer Trunks,	4.00	to 75.00

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Saks & Company

33d to 34th St.

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SIXTH AVE., 19th TO 20th STREET. NEW YORK.

Val Laces

French and German Broken Sets.

☞ Main Floor.

FROM one of the best, if not the largest Importers in America, come these Laces, comprising all his broken sets and surplus stocks secured at a saving of

Half the Regular Import Cost

So those who know of our previous Lace offers can readily understand what extraordinary savings await them to-day.

This statement alone should sell every yard and set of these Laces we have in stock.

Over twenty-five different sets in the collection; some of them have a width or two missing, of others perhaps the wide or narrow widths have been sold. These reasons alone enable you to buy the best imported Val. Laces at half the cost of importation.

All the most-favored of this season's patterns—round meshes, square meshes, filet meshes, &c.

39c. doz. yds. for Val. Laces usually up to $1 dozen.
55c. doz. yds. for Val. Laces usually up to $1.50 dozen.
75c. doz. yds. for Val. Laces usually up to $2.00 dozen.
95c. doz. yds. for Val. Laces usually up to $3.00 dozen

Queen Quality Shoes

The Shoes That Have Set Smart Women Talking.

☞ Second Floor.

WHEN every gown is equal to a Worth, and every Piano is as good as a Steinway—then every $3.50 Oxford Tie will be as good as "Queen Quality."

There's something more than material in Queen Quality shoes—it is style, character or what you will, put into them by men who are artists in their line, ranking with a Sir Joshua Reynolds in his.

The Queen Quality Fifth Avenue Pump has set the fashion, which dozens of other makers are trying to copy this Spring.

It is a beautiful Shoe; ask for No. 530. In patent leather, gun metal or tan kid at $3.50 a pair.

Mme. Isabel's Famous Toilet Specialties.

☞ Main Floor.

WE carry a complete line of these famous preparations, and you'll find pricing denotes material savings.

Samples given upon request.

Turkish Bath Oil—$1 size, ½ lb.	73c. to $1.95	Mme. Isabel's Depilatory Powder—removes superfluous hair without pain or injury—$1 size	75c
Exquisite Face Powder—3 shades, natural, white and brunette—50c. size, per box	42c	Mme. Isabel's Hand Whitener—makes the hands soft and white, bottle	21c
Flesh Worm Eradicator—cures blackheads, freckles and pimples—$1 size at	89c	Mme. Isabel's Natural Blush Rouge—gives natural color to lips or cheeks, 50c. size	39c

Stamped Lingerie.

☞ Second Floor.

SOME sharp reductions on Stamped Lingerie Linens that you'll undoubtedly note with interest.

1,440 Shirt Waist Patterns of Lingerie Lawn.....48c
1,200 Corset Cover Patterns of Lingerie Nainsook, each.....19c
3,000 Hat Patterns, each.....10c

Extra Special.

1,500 Cretonne Pillow Slips, almost any combination imaginable, worth at least 59c. each. Sale price..... 33c

Trimming Braids

☞ Notion Dept.

ALMOST complete assortment of styles, widths and colors in Trimming Braids—now so much in demand for the Spring suit or gown.

We can furnish Soutache Braid and silk-covered buttons to match. A complete assortment of widths and styles priced special for this sale.

$11 Dining Tables, $8.25.

☞ Fifth Floor.

THIS solid golden oak, highly polished Dining Table is simply an illustration of the many really extraordinary values offered by our wonderfully complete Furniture Store.

This Table has 42-inch square top, heavy legs, with claw feet, and a six-foot extension—a regular $11 solid oak Dining Table, priced special at..... $8.25

$40 Brass Beds at $29.75.

Artistically and strongly constructed with 2-inch posts, heavy husks and laterals and handsome panels; only the best French lacquer used. All sizes.

$17.25 China Closets at $12.50.

Of selected quartered oak, highly polished or weathered finish—have bent glass ends and three polished oak shelves—handsomely and thoroughly well built.

$21 Buffets at $17.50.

Of thoroughly seasoned and highly polished oak—particularly beautiful grain—with fancy gallery top and full swell front, two small drawers (one lined for silver), one large linen drawer and two wine closets.

$12.50 Morris Chairs $7.75.

Of quartered oak or mahogany-finished solid birch; broad, graceful arms, adjustable to four positions; reversible, velour-covered cushions—complete, at an unusually low price.

A Most Important Sale of

Buchan's Famous Soap

LAST Sunday we announced a sale of these soaps and sold some nine thousand cakes—that speaks for the popularity of this brand.

On Monday and Tuesday you may buy the famous Buchan's

363 Toilet Soap at 3 Cakes for 25c.

The standard price is 25c. a cake.

Buchan's Soaps are absolutely the purest Soaps on the market; not an atom of impure or adulterated material enters into their composition.

You have only to try Buchan's Soaps to be convinced that the above statement is true.

Hundreds of celebrated people have voiced their sentiments on the merits of Buchan's Soaps.

Read of a few:—

While on tour Ellen Terry Wrote:—

"Your soap is qnite the nicest I have chanced upon this side of the ocean. Will yon kindly send me half a dozen boxes of 363 Toilet Soap to Boston—Hollis Street Theatre—to meet me there on arrival? I cannot speak highly enough of 363."

"Indeed you may use my name in any way you like in praise of 363 Toilet Soap, for it is truly the most delightful I have ever used."
Sincerely yours,
ROSE STAHL.

"I find 363 Toilet Soap most pleasant and grateful to the skin."
Yours truly,
ALLA NAZIMOVA.

"After having used your 363 Toilet Soap I must cheerfully indorse it. I find it delightful and can recommend it most emphatically."
Faithfully,
LESLIE CARTER

Buchan's 363 Toilet Soap.

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5TH AV. AND 19TH ST., NEW YORK.
524 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

One enjoys both the method and the results when SYRUP OF FIGS —AND— ELIXIR OF SENNA is taken. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine. MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only.

OUTLAW GORDON DIES IN PRISON

Jamaican Desperado Who Terrorized Costa Rica Shot from Ambush.

TAKEN WOUNDED TO LIMON

Left Without Medical Attendance in an Unlighted Pen—Had Just Killed Three Soldiers.

Arthur Stringer, the novelist, who has just returned to New York after a two months' visit in Central America, brings the news that Joseph Gordon, the Jamaican half-caste outlaw who won for himself in the tropics a reputation equal to that of Tracey in the United States, and who for some months had been terrorizing Costa Rica, was captured and killed on March 30.

"I was knocking about the eastern end of Costa Rica," said Mr. Stringer, yesterday, "when this man Gordon was trying to shoot up the republic. In fact, I was one of a party of eight which left Limon with a yard engine and an observation car in search of him, after Gordon had shot down two railway employes and telephoned his dramatic challenge in to Mr. Mullens, the General Manager of the railway. He had been daringly active for weeks. When he got hungry he rifled a United Fruit Company's commissariat. When he found himself getting cornered he dropped back into the thick growth of the banana plantations and bobbed up at some new point. When he was interfered with he simply shot down his man.

"This sort of thing had continued until the natives, who are unusually quiet and law-abiding, were in a state of ridiculous terror. A detachment of colored troops that had been sent out in a banana car bolted back to the coast on foot. The man had become a sort of myth. He had all the eastern half of that nation terrorized.

"On the same morning that our special went up into his stamping ground a handcar came down from the hills carrying three bodies, those of three soldiers shot by Gordon. The handcar had to be lifted off the rails to let us pass. It was a gruesome enough sight, and things began to look interesting as we got further up-country. Half an hour later, however, we were told that Gordon had been shot from ambush by one of the Costa Rican regulars.

"He was taken to Limon, wounded by a shot through the lungs. There is no capital punishment in Costa Rica. It is against the Constitution. Spanish-American justice has its own peculiar ways of working. The second day after Gordon was shot I obtained an official permit from the Governor to visit the prisoner. In doing so I found this proud gentleman issuing tickets of admission to a select few hundred of his friends, very much as you would hand out cards to a charity bazaar.

"With a Capt. Gibson, an ex-naval officer, and a Dr. Gebhardt, I went to the jail with my permit. There we were kept waiting for an hour and a half. Then we were let into the room where the prisoner lay. We were told, with much formality and many regrets, that in the meantime the honorable prisoner had unfortunately died. This we found to be true. He had died in agony, in a filthy, unlighted pen, with his soiled and mud-stained clothing still on, and nothing but a dirty blanket thrown over him. In other words, he had been held there for two days, without medical attendance, and, of course, without any hope or intention that he should ever recover.

"When Dr. Gebhardt asked if he might examine the wound, covered with its beautiful septic bandages, there was more ceremonial and courtly regret, and the blanket was put back and we were put out. Before daybreak the next morning, the morning of Easter Sunday, Gordon was buried."

MEXICAN BANDIT SLAIN.

Chavez, Cornered, Gave Battle—Died Pierced by Eight Bullets.

Special to The New York Times.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, April 14.—Enrique Chavez, the most notorious bandit in Mexico, has just met a tragic death near Paschotetan. He fell only after having been pierced by eight bullets.

During the last five years Chavez has systematically terrorized the whole country north of the State of Jalisco. State troops have been on his trail practically all the time, but his system of lookouts and the mountain rastnesses of the country served to prevent his capture.

The bandit chief was alone when he was killed, having been separated from the other members of the band. When ten rurales surrounded him and he saw that further flight was useless, he dismounted, got behind his horse, and gave battle. The troopers circled about him, firing as they rode. In the fight he emptied three saddles and one of the wounded men died later.

Chavez was reputed to be entirely without pity for man, woman, or child. He was only thirty-one years old.

MOROCCO DEFIES FRANCE.

Gives Contract to Germans in Violation of Algeciras Agreement.

PARIS, April 14.—The correspondent at Tangier of The Temps says the Moroccan Foreign Board has awarded a contract for a public drainage system at Tangier and a sea embankment to a German firm whose bid was $180,000.

This has been done in spite of the fact that treating directly with a private firm in the matter of a public utility is in violation of the Algeciras agreement.

MELILLA, Morocco, April 14.—A dispatch received here says that the rebellious leader Roghi has released the son of Gen. Delbrell, Governor of the Spanish fortress of Alhucemas, who was recently captured and beaten at Devasse.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

TEHERAN, April 14.—The Minister of the Interior, Madjd el Mulk, has resigned.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—Russia is experimenting with the time system used in Italy, by which the hours of the day are numbered consecutively from one to twenty-four, instead of in two periods of twelve hours. The Minister of Railroads has directed that the Summer time tables of the railroads to Moscow be printed in the new system. Roman numerals will be used to designate the hours from midnight to noon, and Arabic those from noon to midnight.

ROME, April 14.—Although it is likely that Foreign Minister Tittoni and Minister of Marine Mirabello, who are returning from Greece with King Victor Emmanuel, will meet King Edward at Gaeta, where the British and Italian monarchs are to greet each other next Thursday, it is semi-officially announced that the meeting will have no political significance.

PORTO RICANS GREET TAFT.

Secretary Reviews the Insular Regiment and Holds a Reception.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 14.—Secretary of War Taft and his party arrived at noon to-day on board the Government yacht Mayflower. Gov. Beekman Winthrop and the Secretary of Porto Rico, Regis Post, who is about to succeed Mr. Winthrop, went aboard to greet the Secretary. The yacht was taken to the naval station landing, where it was met by the naval officers here.

Mr. Taft was escorted by a battalion of marines to the city entrance, where Lieut. Col. Bailey of the Porto Rican Regiment and his staff awaited him. Under escort of the regiment the Secretary, who was in a carriage with Gov. Winthrop, was driven to the palace, where, from the balcony, he reviewed the troops. After the review an informal reception was held and prominent citizens and journalists called on the Secretary.

Mr. Taft is the sixth Cabinet officer to visit the island since it was occupied by the Americans, Messrs. Alger, Payne, Moody, Root, and Metcalf preceding him.

The announcement that the Mayflower had been sighted was the signal for the gathering of hundreds of persons, and soon the streets surrounding the naval station were filled.

Among Porto Ricans Secretary Taft is the best-known public man in the United States except President Roosevelt. Being Sunday, the reception was unostentatious, but cordial. At the time of the march from the naval station to the palace the congregations of the various churches were coming out, and the people were able to see the distinguished visitor.

Secretary Taft spent the afternoon quietly.

LEOPOLD ANGERS BELGIANS.

Grave Political Crisis—Dissolution of Parliament Expected.

BRUSSELS, April 14.—King Leopold's unprecedented action in withdrawing by royal decree the Government bill concerning the hours of labor in the mines has aroused the greatest indignation in all parties. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the decree was countersigned by Ministers who had officially resigned, and therefore possessed no authority before Parliament.

The Government under the law is entitled to withdraw a bill presented in both houses until the Senate adopts it, but in not announcing the decree until after its resignation, and when it had been demonstrated that the measure had only thirty-two supporters, the Ministry is considered guilty of political sharp practice.

The situation is very grave, and dissolution of Parliament appears to be inevitable.

POPE WILL BLAME FRANCE.

Allocution to Refer to Conflict—Bishop for Ruthenian Americans.

ROME, April 14.—In his allocution at to-morrow's Consistory Pope Pius will devote an important passage to the conflict between France and the Vatican. It will be in protest against the conditions the new law has made for the Church and the methods the French Government has adopted all through the controversy, especially with regard to the seizure of the documents in the Papal Nunciature and their publication.

The Vatican denies that it intends to publish a White Book in answer to the publication of the documents of Mgr. Montagnini.

The Congregation of the Propaganda has decided to grant the claim of the Ruthenian Catholics in the United States for the appointment of a Bishop, and has named Stephen Setere Ertynsky, who is a member of the Ruthenian Order of Basilians, as Titular Bishop of Daulis, (Greece,) with the mission to assist the Ruthenian Catholics throughout the United States. His nomination will be announced at to-morrow's Consistory.

It is expected that the concession will revive the claims of the Poles in America, who for years have desired their own Bishop, but whose requests have been denied.

BILLS OPPOSED BY CITY CLUB.

Catalogue Issued Giving Objections to Pending Measures.

The City Club proposes to oppose the enactment of several bills now before the State Legislature, and yesterday it issued a catalogue of these proposed laws, with the reason for its opposition tot each. There are twenty-eight measures which the club declares to be bad or defective.

Five of these bills are in the form of amendments to the tenement house law, and relieve builders of many exactions now in the statute. All of them have been introduced by Assemblyman Sheridan of the Bronx. One clothes the Tenement House Commissioner with great discretionary power, permittin ghim to use his own judgment as to the proportion of a lot to be occupied by a building. The building lines are now rigidly fixed by law.

Another bill opposed by the City Club amends the election law so that the name of a candidate for office shall not be printed in more than one column nor appear as the candidate of more than one party. It is clear that this would prevent the fusion of parties on desirable candidates, and practically forbid the unanimous nomination of the judiciary. It would also prohibit an independent party from indorsing candidates of any of the regular parties.

The Three Platoon bill, now before the Legislature, is opposed because the Police Commissioner has it in his power to either institute the system or reject it under the present law. The City Club declares that the three platoon system is an absolute failure.

HARD ON PORCELAINMAKERS.

Holding Up of Consignments Here Stops Work at Limoges.

LIMOGES, France, April 14.—Work in the porcelain industry at this place is almost at a standstill, and several hundred men are out of employment, because of the holding up of consignments by the United States customs officers at New York as the result of a dispute. There are now from 300 to 400 cases of porcelain, exported by the Haviland, Martin, and Guerin companies, lying at New York.

When the manufacturers were asked as to the affair they declared that it resulted from a report of a United States Treasury agent to the effect that the goods were being sold cheaper in the United States than in Europe. They have furnished the real facts to the United States Consul at Limoges and appealed from the examiners to the Board of Appraisers. Meanwhile there is a deadlock over the dispute, and it is feared additional workmen will be turned off pending a settlement.

Chancel Designed by Ruskin Burned.

LONDON, April 14.—The historic Camden Church, in Peckham Road, London, where Ruskin was a worshipper, was seriously damaged by fire last night. The chancel, which was partly designed by Ruskin, was destroyed.

Postal Clerks to Dine Congressmen.

To express their thanks for the work done for them in the last session of Congress by the Congressmen of Greater New York in getting their salaries increased, the Post Office Clerks' Association will give a dinner to the Congressmen at Terrace Garden on next Wednesday night. Among the guests will be Postmaster William R. Willcox, Congressmen William S. Bennet, John J. Fitzgerald, William M. Calder, John A. Goulden, Henry M. Goldfogle, Charles V. Fornes, and J. Van Vechten Olcott and Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Dayton.

HONDURAN ENVOYS AND CONSULS GO

Nicaraguan Officials Here and in Other Countries to Act for Both States.

POLICY OF RETRENCHMENT

New Government Saving Money—American Engineer Says Zelaya Is a Much Misunderstood Man.

Following the cessation of hostilities in Central America, announcement is made that the Honduran authorities have appointed all Nicaraguan Consuls, Consuls General, Chargés d'Affaires, and Ministers both in this country and abroad to represent Honduras. The policy of the new Government of Honduras is to retrench, and this is stated to be the main reason for merging the consulates, &c., of both countries.

Plo Bolands, Consul General of Nicaragua in this city, will hereafter serve in a dual capacity for his country and Honduras, Dr. Salvador Cordova, for many years Consul General for Honduras at this port, having resigned. The Honduran Consular Office will hereafter be in the Coffee Exchange Building, 66 Beaver Street, in the same rooms now occupied by the Nicaraguan Consul General.

James Deitrick, a railroad and mining engineer, who recently returned from Central America, where he represented large interests of New York capitalists in Honduras and Nicaragua, and who is regarded as being very close to the Nicaragua Government, said in an interview last night:

"President Zelaya of Nicaragua is a much misunderstood man. He spent ten years in New York, Paris and London, and made a study of the United States, French, and British Governments, returning home well equipped to handle Nicaraguan affairs. In 1893 he was elected Chief Executive, which office he has held ever since, having been re-elected twice. His present term does not expire for five years.

"In 1894 President Zelaya was forced into war with Honduras after the Hondurans had selected an able and honest man, Policarpo Bonilla, as President. He is no relative of Manuel Bonilla, the lately deposed President of Honduras. President Zelaya took the Nicaraguan Army out of Honduras and retired from that Republic without demanding a dollar or an acre of ground. In the present case he has not as yet intimated his intention, but he has, as before, invited the citizens of Honduras to elect by voto a suitable native of the country as its President.

"When Gen. Zelaya became President of Nicaragua there were no means of transportation from ocean to ocean. It was not long, however, before he had constructed over 200 miles of railroad and made it possible for freight and passengers to be sent across the Republic. He built wharves, opened up ports, erected warehouses, machine shops, etc., and obtained the coöperation of his people in opening the rich old gold mines which had been lying dormant for two centuries. He cultivated Americans and got them to bring money into the country. He was at times imposed upon by scheming foreigners who preferred to have a claim against the country rather than carry out their agreements. He made many enemies by enforcing the laws and crushing revolutionary tendencies.

"All the talk about President Zelaya wishing to form a federation of the five Central American republics is moonshine. He has for six years tried to leave the Presidential chair and bring his children to the United States to educate them. I myself, as well as other foreigners in Nicaragua, with his countrymen, have kept him in office, much against his will, because he is the best-equipped man to cope with conditions in the country. I can state, however, that under no conditions will he accept the Presidency again."

KILLED WHILE SKYLARKING.

Boy Crushed to Death by Victoria Hotel Freight Elevator.

By being caught in a freight elevator near the fifth floor of the Victoria Hotel early last night while he was skylarking, Joseph Morrissey, a 16-year-old messenger, living at 405 West Thirty-ninth Street, was killed by the heavy machinery lifting his body several feet in the air and then dropping it down the shaft to the basement.

The elevator boy, Joseph K. Jalladian, 19 years old, of 133 East Twenty-seventh Street, was locked up on a technical charge of homicide in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Jalladian and Andrew Beckor, an employe of the hotel, both said that the boy's death was due wholly to his own action, and that they used every effort to stop the car.

CROWE DIES FROM WOUND.

Pittsburg Banker's Nephew Shot Himself in a Theatre.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—Robert M. Crowe, who shot himself in the abdomen while in a box at a local theatre last Wednesday afternoon, died in a hospital to-day.

Crowe was 23 years old and a nephew of H. C. McEldowny, President of the Union Trust Company of this city. The shooting, which almost caused a panic in the theatre, was attributed to financial difficulties.

Denial by Italian Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, today denied in the most emphatic way that he had made any comment on the speech of Mr. Carnegie at Pittsburg Thursday or that he had expressed himself in any way about German armaments and the Peace Conference.

B. & G. Olive Oil

(Barton & Guestier. Established 1725)

Look for This Label

Inferior oils with shield-shaped label are substituted for B. & G. Olive Oil.

"The analysis of this Olive Oil demonstrates clearly that it is perfectly pure." FRASER & CO., Chemists, 262 5th Ave.

BARTON & GUESTIER BORDEAUX HUILE D'OLIVE Superfine Claritée

Look for This Label

Genuine B. & G. Olive Oil has name of Barton & Guestier on the label.

"This is a pure Olive Oil, free from adulteration." STILLWELL & GLADDING, 55 Fulton St., Chemists to the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Every Bottle Guaranteed Absolutely Pure

E. LA MONTAGNE'S SONS, Sole Agents for the U. S., 45 Beaver St., N. Y.

NO FEDERAL PLUMS FOR SOUTHERN MEN

Republicans Complaining of Neglect of Them by Mr. Roosevelt.

MAY INFLUENCE CANVASS

John W. Yerkes Was the Last Southerner in an Important Office in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Southern Republicans, white and black, are complaining afresh about neglect of them by the Roosevelt Administration. The resignation of John W. Yerkes of Kentucky as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, takes from the Southern States their last representative in the executive departments in Washington. It makes plainer than ever, the Southern Republicans assert, the fact that President Roosevelt has done less for the South than any Republican Administration.

The Lincoln Administration had James S. Speed of Kentucky for Attorney General, and he was continued in office by Andrew Johnson.

The Grant Administration had Amos T. Akerman of Georgia for Attorney General, John A. J. Cresswell of Maryland for Postmaster General, and Benjamin H. Bristow of Kentucky for Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hayes Administration had David M. Key of Tennessee for Postmaster General, and when he was appointed to the Federal bench he was succeeded by Horace Maynard, also of Tennessee.

The Garfield Administration had William H. Hunt of Louisiana as Secretary of the Navy.

The same political protestants point to the composition of the Roosevelt Cabinet as fairly illustrative of an injustice to other States. The nine Cabinet positions are given to six States, to wit:

New York, three—Elihu Root, Secretary of State; George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury; Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Ohio, two—William H. Taft, Secretary of War, and James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, the other four being from the States of Massachusetts, Maryland, Iowa, and California.

Not only are the Southern States without a Cabinet officer, it is indignantly remarked by Southern Republicans of both races, but there is not a Southerner, white or black, who holds office by choice of President Roosevelt in any of the departments in Washington.

Mr. Yerkes, when he resigned, was the sole representative of all the States south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers under Mr. Roosevelt, and Yerkes was originally appointed by President McKinley.

Judson W. Lyon of Georgia, who was appointed Register of the Treasury by President McKinley, although he desired to continue in office, was displaced by President Roosevelt for William T. Vernon, a Kansas negro.

Southern negroes are not pleased by the appointment of Ralph W. Tyler, colored, of Ohio, to the important Presidential office of Auditor for the Navy Department. There are 9,000,000 negroes in the South who are unrepresented in any of the departments in Washington, while less than a million negroes in all of the Northern States have two important offices.

Gentle Fame Holds

the laurel wreath over the head with the power to take the initiative. We have taken it in designing our

Head-and-Hand-Tailored

Suits & Top Coats at $15 to $50

The models are as varied as your taste can demand, be it conservative or radical. So are the weaves and patterns of the fabrics.

All three have everything in common with that exacting standard to which discerning men subscribe themselves.

Smith, Gray & Company

Broadway & Warren St. - - *New York* - - Broadway & 31st Stree
Broadway & Bedford Av. - - *Brooklyn* - - Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

B. Altman & Co.

FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING THHOUGHOUT THE SUMMER MONTHS,

DURING WHICH PERIOD THE PLACING OF ORDERS FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Chinese Blue and White Nankin Tableware

at a Special Half Price Selling

A closing out of odd pieces and short quantities of fine Nankin Tableware—consisting of Teapots, Sugar Bowls, Baking Dishes, Meat Platters, Tea and Breakfast Coffee Cups and Saucers, 6 in., 7½ in., 8 in., 9½ in. Plates; 11½ in. and 12 in. Placques, Covered Vegetable Dishes at a reduction of 50% from former prices.

Basement Salesroom.

Fine Nankin Teapot	(see cut)	originally	3.00	—Special	1.50
Nankin Coffee Cups and Saucers	(see cut)	originally	15.00	doz.	7.50
" Scalloped Dishes	"	"	3.75	"	1.87
" Sugar Bowl	"	"	2.75	"	1.38
" Bread and Butter Plates	"	"	9.00	"	4.50
" Tea Plates	"	"	12.00	"	6.00
" Breakfast Plates	"	"	15.00	"	7.50
" Dinner Plates	"	"	18.00	"	9.00

A. A. Vantine & Co.

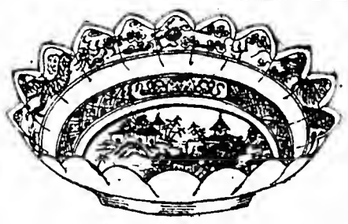

Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCreery Silk."

Commencing Monday, April the 15th.

Sale of 65,000 yards, plain, fancy colored, white and black Silk.

Rough Shantung Silk. White, black and natural Ecru.

White and black Habutai Silk.

55c per yard
value 75c

White ground, Pompadour Taffetas.

Black and white check Louisine.

Fancy Taffetas, printed Broche and Liberty Satins.

Imported white and black Taffetas.

65c per yard

A large assortment of French and Tartan Plaids, Taffetas and double width Grenadine Marquise. All the fashionable colors and black.

Black Crepe de Chine and Pekin stripe Taffeta. 75c per yard
value 1.00

All silk, rough Shantung Pongee. A wide range of colors including natural ecru, white and black. 75c per yard
value 1.25

WASHABLE DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

On Monday and Tuesday,

April the 15th and 16th.

Colored dotted Swiss, hair line and medium stripes, checks and plaids. Pink, pale blue, heliotrope, ecru and black on white grounds. 27 inches wide.

15c per yard

Check and stripe English Voile. Silk and cotton printed Mousseline, corded and open work weaves.

Printed Organdies, floral designs.

White figured Madras. 15c per yard
value 25c to 35c

White Irish Dress Linen. Full bleach and soft finish. 48 inches wide.

48c per yard
value 65c

BLACK DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

A wide range of Imported Black Grenadines:—embroidered figures, polka dots, stripes and plain sewing silk and open mesh weaves.

Silk and wool check and stripe Canvas, plain Voile, novelty and plain Eolennes, etc.

On Monday, April the 15th.

5,500 yards, black French Voile. Chiffon finish. 44 inches wide.

1.00 per yard
usual prices 1.25, 1.33 and 1.50

COLORED DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

English Mohair Sicilian. Colors:—tan, russet, golden, dark and nut brown, light and navy blue, grey and green. 44 inches wide. 58c per yard
value 1.00

LINEN DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Second Floor.

On Monday and Tuesday,

April the 15th and 16th.

Sale of Scotch and Irish Damask Table Cloths and Napkins considerably below former prices.

Table Cloths.

2 x 2 yards 1.85
value 2.25

2 x 2½ yards 2.35
value 2.75

2 x 3 yards 2.85
value 3.50

Dinner Napkins to match ..... 2.85 doz.
value 3.50

Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Single bed size...3.85, 5.00 and 7.75 pair
Double " " ...5.25, 6.75 " 8.75 "
Pillow Cases....1.00, 1.25 " 1.50 "
All linen Huckaback Towels. Hemmed.. ..... 1.75 and 2.75 doz.
Hemstitched Damask Luncheon or Tea Cloths. 54 x 54 inches.....1.85 each
usual price 3.00

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

Wallach's Hats

$5. Style
$3. Quality

$1.90

Lest You Forget.
We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

Value in Champagne.

The best Champagne obtainable is a Vintage Wine, the first pressing of selected fruit of a favorable year. The growth of 1898 was considered one of the choicest yields of recent years, and the wine produced is of an exceptionally good quality.

When entertaining friends it is evidence of Champagne knowledge to call for

Monopole Red Top 1898
(medium dry)

Dry Monopole Gold Top 1898
(Brut—very dry)

It costs no more than ordinary brands, but its quality is much superior.

ALEX D SHAW & CO 76 Broad St New York

Electric Stanhope

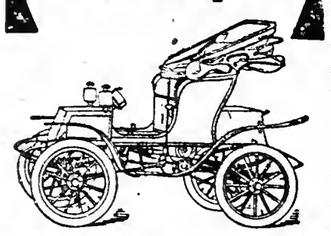

The Studebaker Electric Stanhope meets every requirement for comfort, safety and economy of operation, without the great capacity for speed and distance of a high-priced touring car. All the beauty of design and expert construction which characterizes every Studebaker production is to be found in the

Studebaker

Electric Stanhope—the vehicle of utility for business or pleasure.

Model 22b—Forty miles without recharging. Any speed up to fourteen miles an hour. 30-inch wheels fitted with standard clincher tires. Sufficient horse-power to carry over any road or grade. Price, $1,250.

See also our Special Stanhope of high speed, Model 13a; Inside Driver Coupé, Model 15b; Ambulance 2004a; 14-passenger Omnibus No. 2008, and a full line of Electric Commercial Cars. Prompt delivery.

STUDEBAKER,
Broadway and 7th Ave., at 48th St., New York

Be good to your head!

Every type of face, every shape of head has here a suitable Derby shape.

As for soft hats, to have all the best Stetsons is the last word there.

"Pajamarite."

The name's a nightmare, but the idea is good.

Looks like the usual pajama suit, but actually is made in one piece, and so is free from the usual draw-strings and lumpy knots at the waist.

$2.50 to $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren St.	13th St.	32nd St.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

The Indestructible Vaults of the MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE CO.

Lex. Av. & 42d St. Tel. 4593—38th St.
7th Av. & 52d St. Tel. 1702—Columbus.

Afford absolute protection against FIRE and BURGLARY and thus relieve of all anxiety during the Summer those intrusting their Silver and Valuables.

TRUNKS, BOXES OR PACKAGES, 50c. PER MONTH & UPWARDS.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, etc., IN PRIVATE ROOM, $4.00 PER MONTH & UPWARDS.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES $5.00 PER YEAR
LAWRENCE WELLS, President.

James Fay's Entire Collection of Antiques

Rare old pieces of Mahogany, Rosewood, English Oak, Adams's Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. Suits in Aubusson.

Oil Paintings, Bronzes, China, Brocades, Sheffield Plate, etc.

SALE THIS DAY
At 43-45 West 42nd Street.
BENJAMIN A. WISE, Auctioneer.

REFRIGERATORS
The Perfection of Cleanliness, Efficiency and Economy!

The "Eddy" Our standard for a quarter Century.
The "Premier" Glass lined.

LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St. New York

REDSKIN COMMUTERS A CIVILIZED TYPE

Four of Buffalo Bill's Sioux Chieftains Show the Influences of Travel.

DROP FOREIGN ACCENT

John Bull Bear Talks on the Traction Situation—Notes the Gilsey House Has Changed Hands Again.

The last complement of Indians for Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, which opens in the Madison Square Garden next week, passed through town yesterday on their way to Bridgeport, Conn., where the outfit is assembling. There were a hundred Sioux warriors, fifteen squaws, and as many pappooses. They came from the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies, in South Dakota, where they had been chosen by Scout Bill McCune.

They first appeared on the public view early last evening in the Erie station, in Jersey City, where, alighting from a train they sprinted for a ferryboat. A number of commuters hastening in to "sacred concerts" were likewise engaged.

"The Indian is rapidly becoming civilized," panted a commuter who was running beside Iron Tail and William Sitting Bull, the principal chiefs.

On the way over the Indians divided naturally into groups, the principal chiefs being with Rocky Bear. Four of those in the outfit have become fast friends. They were with the showing during its four years' European trip. When they first returned to these shores they showed slight traces of foreign accent. This, however, has been abandoned and they are now citizens of the world.

"I believe, after a casual survey of Europe," said Young-Man-Not-Afraid-of-a-Thirst, one of the globe trotters, "that the highest ideal of civilization finds its individual embodiment in that man who speaks each language as though he were a native. You see, my English is without fault, my French is better, but I've forgotten my Indian."

"I quite agree with you," said Standing Bill, another of the four, so named because he sympathetically forgives the European fad of letting bills stand, "but each time I return to my native land I see anew the errors of our boasted American civilization. We are too commercial over here. We give up too much of our minds toward the seeking of material things. Art we leave to Europe. All things are on a commercial basis. If a man fails in business, we call him a 'failure,' when in true character and right living he may be anything but a failure."

John Bull-Bear, another of the world citizens, who occasionally takes a flier in Wall Street, announced that he had something to say on the traction situation.

"I have made a careful comparative study of the modes of traction abroad," he said, "especially with such as have to do with the transportation of persons within a great city. I should strongly advise the investing public to invest in the London underground in preference to our own Subway. Over there the cars are fireproofed by a liberal use of asbestos, while here even the steel cars would burn inside. But I will say that our tunnel excavators are showing rare resource in their recent work."

While Young-Man-Not-Afraid-of-a-Thirst and Standing Bill were arguing warmly as to the proper length of time a truffled grouse should be cooked, the boat was made fast to her slip.

Prodded by the Scouts, the Sioux were urged off the deck. On the shore at Twenty-third Street two large sight-seeing automobiles labelled "Seeing New York" were in waiting. The four, with other Indians, mounted together into one of them and the two machines went east through Twenty-third Street.

All of the Sioux except the cosmopolitan four, had never left their reservations before. So they put the auto to the use for which they were originally intended.

The sight of the Pennsylvania series of excavations moved Standing Bill to comment.

"Why, four years ago," said he, "I had the tip that the Pennsylvania was going to buy all of that property, and I was invited to go into a syndicate which should buy it and sell it to the Pennsylvania people in turn, but I didn't believe it. Besides, I was pretty deep in Swamphurst and Lonesomehurst properties. I have just dropped a few, from the looks of things."

"Never mind," said Young-Man-Not-Afraid-of-a-Thirst with biting irony. "This Spring you can buy one of the Harriman railway properties cheap and develop it."

In Broadway the altered appearance of the Gilsey House struck John Bull-Bear.

"By Jove, the Gilsey House has changed hands again," he said.

At the Grand Central Station the Sioux were late and were hurried to a train. Youn-Man-Not-Afraid-of-a-Thirst was the first to discover that there was no buffet car attached to the train. He already knew there are no "Last Chance" signs in New York.

"It is a beastly oversight," he complained. "Why, I haven't had a thing to eat since morning except a caviar sandwich."

DIES AFTER A FIGHT.

Bowery Lodger Expires After a Row with His Roommate.

A man supposed to be Le Roy Lawrence, or Frank Lawrence, from letters found in his pocket, was found dead in a room in the Garfield Lodging House, 48 New Bowery, yesterday afternoon, about 5:30 o'clock. He had registered as J. Jones.

According to the proprietor of the lodging house, Dominick Milano, two men, who registered as J. Jones and Frnnk Jones, came to the house about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. They were assigned to a room on the second floor. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the sound of a fight came from the room. The proprietor heard a man's voice crying: "Let me out. The man is killing me..! The man is crazy!"

In the room, beside the two cots that the men had slept on, was a table and ten new cots that had been set up on end until they should be wanted. When the proprietor got the door open he found one of the lodgers belaboring the other man with the leg of a table that he had wrenched off. The man who was being attacked got out of the room as soon as he could. Then the door was closed, and the other man was left in the room.

At 5 o'clock the proprietor went to see how he was getting on. He found him dead on the floor. Policemen Finnegan, Quick, and Moran, of the Oak Street station were notified. Dr. Leslie, from the Hudson Street Hospital, said that the man had been dead several hours.

The police found a $5 bill on the floor of the room, and on a chair beside the bed, a half-ounce bottle which is supposed to have contained cocaine. On the bed was found a book, the title of which was "Paid With Death."

From letters and postal cards found in the clothing of the dead man he is thought to be Le Roy Lawrence, an attendant in the Morris Plains, N. J., insane asylum. The letters were addressed in that name to the New Jersey State Hospital, Morris Plains, N. J.

One of the letters was signed "Sister Sue," and another "Loving Cousin." One of the envelopes in the pocket was addressed to Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul, State Street, New York. This envelope had no enclosure.

Coroner Harburger ordered that the body be removed to the morgue, where an autopsy will be held. According to the proprietor of the lodging house, the man who disappeared told him that the dead man was a cocaine fiend.

Find Their Father a Suicide.

Otto Schieffer, an old man, living at 45 Union Avenue, Williamsburg, formerly a butcher, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas. He was a widower. His family know of no motive for his act. The dead body was found in a chair by his son and daughter,

ROOSEVELT TO CHILDREN.

Asks Them in a Message to Plant Trees on Arbor Day.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Roosevelt to-day made public a message to children on the significance of Arbor Day. It follows:

"To the School Children of the United States:

"Arbor Day (which means simply 'tree day') is now observed in every State in our Union—and mainly in the schools. At various times from January to December, but chiefly in this month of April, you give a day, or part of a day, to special exercises, and perhaps to actual tree planting, in recognition of the importance of trees to us as a Nation and of what they yield in adornment, comfort, and useful products to the communities in which you live.

"It is well that you should celebrate your Arbor Day thoughtfully, for within your lifetime the Nation's need of trees will become serious. We of an older generation can get along with what we have, though with growing hardship; but in your full manhood and womanhood you will want what nature once so bountifully supplied and man so thoughtlessly destroyed; and because of that want you will reproach us, not for what we have used, but for what we have wasted.

"For the Nation, as for the man or woman and the boy or girl, the road to success is the right use of what we have and the improvement of present opportunity. If you neglect to prepare yourselves now for the duties and responsibilities which will fall upon you later, if you do not learn the things which you will need to know when your school days are over, you will suffer the consequences. So any nation which in its youth lives only for the day, reaps without sowing, and consumes without husbanding, must expect the penalty of the prodigal, whose labor could with difficulty find him the bare means of life.

"A people without children would face a hopeless future; a country without trees is almost as hopeless; forests which are so used that they cannot renew themselves would soon vanish, and with them all their benefits. A true forest is not merely a storehouse full of wood, but, as it were, a factory of wood, and at the same time a reservoir of water. When you help to preserve our forests or to plant new ones, you are acting the part of good citizens. The value of forestry deserves, therefore, to be taught in the schools, which aim to make good citizens of you. If your Arbor Day exercises help you to realize what benefits each one of you receives from the forests, and how by your assistance these benefits may continue, they will serve a good end.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

TO BUILD NEW 14-INCH GUNS.

One of Three Coast Defense Rifles to be of the "Wire-Wound" Type.

Three great 14-inch defense guns, which represent a new departure in coast ordnance, are to be built by the War Department. These great guns, expected to be as powerful—with the exception of the 16-inch guns—as any ever constructed, are to take the place of the 12-inch guns, and are constructed on the advice of Gen. Crozier, the Chief of Ordnance, who recommended the substitution.

Of the three guns to be built, two will be manufactured on the "built-up" and the other on the "wire-wound" syatem. Only one wire-wound gun is to be built, for the reason that that type of gun has not been so thoroughly tested as has the "built-up" type, but the military authorities are still enthusiastically in favor of the wire-wound principle. In the opinion of many of the foremost of American ordnance experts, the decision to build one of the three 14-inch rifles of the wire-wound type marks one of the most important epochs in the history of American ordnance, and it is declared that this move forecasts the eventual abandonment of the "built-up" type of heavy ordnance.

It is also reported that the testing of the two 6-inch wire-wound guns at Sandy Hook, which has been going on for a year and a half, has been discontinued. One of these guns is what is known as the Brown design, while the other is the design of Gen. Crozier. Both guns have been fired ninety-eight times, and both have eroded to about the same extent. As a result of this erosion, due to large charges used in obtaining high velocities, the guns have lost their accuracy in propelling the projectile used.

An extensive report on the merits of the guns will be formulated by Major Gen. John P. Story, the former Chief of Artillery; Prof. P. R. Alger, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the United States Naval Academy; Capt. Alston Hamilton of the Artillery Corps, and a naval ordnance officer yet to be selected. Not until this report is made to the War Department will the standing of the guns be known.

FALCONIO OPENS CATHEDRAL.

Charleston's New Edifice Dedicated—A Notable Company Present.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 14.—The new Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, erected on the site of the former Cathedral of St. John and St. Finbar, in this city, was consecrated to-day with elaborate ceremonies. Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Diomede Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate, and a hundred Archbishops, Bishops, Monsignors, and clergy, representing the Catholic Church in America, participated.

The consecration ceremonies, which began at an early hour, were conducted by the Apostolic Delegate. The Pontifical mass at 10:20 was celebrated by the Cardinal and the Pontifical vespers by the Right Rev. Henry P. Northrop, Bishop of Charleston.

Immense audiences attended all services. The dedication marked the silver jubilee of Bishop Northrop, under whose episcopate the cathedral has been built. The building is of the purest gothic type, built of brownstone, at a cost of $200,000. It is free from debt.

CAN'T FIND NURSES ENOUGH.

Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital May Also Have to Enlarge Its New Home.

The Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, at 210 Sixty-fourth Street, according to some of the nurses employed there, is finding it difficult to procure a sufficient number of nurses. The new building has only been open for the reception of patients since last October and already the trustees are considering the adsability of adding three additional stories to it to make it possible to care for all the patients who apply for treatment.

Miss MacKenzie, who was made Supervising Nurse when the hospital was transferred to its new building, resigned several weeks ago as a result of the resignation of her assistant, Miss Carter. She found that the work was more than she could do alone.

Reports that the nurses were complaining because of the distance between the hospital and the lodgings provided for them were denied by the nurses, who said that their treatment was considerate, and that there was no ground for complaint.

Those who have had bitter experience with "systematisers" will find it decidedly to their advantage to consult

STEPHEN T. WILLIAMS & STAFF,
346 Broadway;
DEVELOPERS OF EARNING-POWER.

GEN. WADE RETIRES; SERVED 46 YEARS

Gen. Grant Succeeds Him Until Gen. Leonard Wood Takes Command.

WADE'S PLEA FOR CANTEEN

It's the Only Way, He Says, to Solve Army Liquor Problem—Pay of Privates Also Too Low.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., for several years past in command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters on Governors Island, was retired from active service yesterday after forty-six years' service. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant succeeded him, and is now in command of the division, and will remain so until it is abolished on June 30 next, on which date the army will be grouped entirely by departments.

Gen. Grant will then assume command of the new Department of the East, which he will retain until the arrival in this country a few months hence of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who has been designated for the command, which will then be the premier assignment in the gift of the War Department.

Gen. Wade talked yesterday of his forty-six years in the army. He expects to make his home in Jefferson, Ohio, the little city where he was born and from which he was mustered into the service as a Lieutenant of the Sixth Regular Cavalry in May, 1861.

"There are only a very few of the civil war veterans left in the service," said Gen. Wade, "and to-day there is not a single officer in the army who held a commission when I came into it away back in the sixties. In a little over three years the last officer who saw service in the civil war will have been retired from the service, and the younger generation of officers will be in command."

"How do you think these officers compare with the old timers who are leaving the service?" Gen. Wade was asked.

"Well, these officers," answered Gen. Wade, "have not had the active war experience that fell to the lot of us older fellows, but taken all in all they are as fine a set of men as have officered our army at any time in our history."

"What about compulsory military service in this country? Are you one of the officers who think it would be a good thing for the United States?"

"No, I am on the other side. In my opinion, it is not feasible. Our people don't want it, for it is contrary to the spirit of our Government and the ideas of our citizens."

"How about the enlisted men? Do you consider them as a body equal to the soldiers of the past?"

"No, I hardly think that I do, for the men are not staying in the service long enough at the present time. The principal reason for this is, of course, the great prosperity of the country, and men who might prove good soldiers prefer to stay outside the army and make more money. I believe that the service should be made more attractive, and that the pay of the enlisted men should be increased. That would go a long way toward keeping desirable men in the service."

Than Gen. Wade there is probably no officer in the service who is more firm in his advocacy of the post canteen. He has commanded posts in the days of the sutler, the post trader, and the canteen, and he is thoroughly familiar with the present conditions in the army, which have resulted from the abolishment of the post exchange or canteen, and he is thoroughly convinced that the canteen is the only sensible solution of the liquor problem.

"It was a great mistake when Congress abolished the canteen," said Gen. Wade, "for under the old system the men were much better off in every way. The young recruits were better protected, for they were not brought into contact with the low places that always find a place to do business in easy access of military posts. When the canteen was lawful these young men were kept in camp under good influences. The liquor sold in the canteens was also of a better quality, and it was dispensed under the watchful eyes of careful officers."

Gen. Wade is a son of the famous Senator "Ben" Wade of Ohio, who represented the Buckeye State in the Senate in the civil war. In addition to his civil war record, Gen. Wade has also participated in the Indian campaigns, and was the officer selected to command the camp at Tampa, Fla., in the Spanish-American war. It is said by many of his friends that he has not received the treatment that was his by right at the hands of the War Department in recent years.

Gen. Wade was the ranking Brigadier General of the Army, and in the ordinary course of events should have been the officer to succeed Gen. Miles as Lieutenant General in command of the army. Instead, he saw nine of his subordinates promoted to Major Generalships over his head. Gen. Wade has one son, Capt. John P. Wade of the Second Cavalry. Gen. Wade has been in command of the Atlantic Division since December, 1904, when he succeeded Lieut. Gen. H. C. Corbin.

Fiction Worth While

LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW BY VICTORIA CROSS

"One of the most daringly graphic revelations of the inner life and secret emotions of a woman of vigorous vitality that have ever been presented in a work of fiction."—Boston Globe.

By the same Author
Six Women

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PLATINUM DROPS IN PRICE.

Fall of $4 an Ounce, Due to Financial Conditions in Europe.

Platinum, which bounded up in price several times last year and kept on the upward movement the first three months of this year, began two weeks ago a turn the other way, and since then has fallen $4 an ounce, going down from $38, the top mark, to $34. Refiners say that there is a likelihood of a further decline.

People who buy diamond jewelry, photographs, dental and electric supplies, will be benefited by the fall in the price of platinum. The manufacturers in these lines, who had been worrying over the reports of the scarcity of the metal and the unusual high prices, are breathing easier. It was said several months ago that the Russian government, which controls the mines in the Ural Mountains, where most of the platinum is found, was restricting the output.

In the Maiden Lane jewelry district the cheaper platinum comes as a great relief. S. Cohn, of Belais & Cohn, of 17 Gold Street, when asked the reason for the drop in the price of platinum, said that financial conditions in Europe were responsible, he believed. He said that European holders of the metal who were keeping it in stock had pledged it as collateral security on loans, and these loans were recently called. This obliged some men who had a lot of platinum on hand to put it on the market, and the lower prices followed.

The platinum imported into the United States last year amounted to $3,601,021, or 75 per cent. over the valuation of the year before.

Gov. Hughes Here Over Sunday.

Gov. Hughes, who is to open the Peace Conference in Carnegie Hall this afternoon, devoted yesterday to rest. He had luncheon with Prof. Seligman of Columbia University, and afterward visited his home at 570 West End Avenue. Later he went to the Hotel Astor. He will go to Albany on the 6 o'clock train this evening.

VOGEL BROTHERS

Button-Through Chesterfields, Special at $20

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Trust a New York business man to cut out unnecessary labor when he is cook.

Two fresh egg yolks, some mustard and salt, a little pepper, a dash of paprika, half a lemon, a bottle of Cresca Olive Oil, and an egg beater—and drop the oil very slowly and the lemon slower yet, for the first two minutes.

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS.

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Every one who sees it says it is the smartest 24-28 horse power machine on the market this year.

Remember the price is $3000.

The Limousine is $4200. Both the touring and the closed cars carry five persons comfortably.

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186-8onth 14th Street, Newark.
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CARTER HANDICAP TO BE RUN TO-DAY

$10,000 Race Is Feature of the Opening of New York Turf Season.

NINETEEN HORSES TO START

De Mund the Popular Favorite for Big Stakes to be Decided at Aqueduct Track This Afternoon.

With nineteen horses named to run for the chief event of the day, the $10,000 Carter Handicap, the metropolitan racing year will open this afternoon at the Aqueduct track of the Queens County Jockey Club. For the occasion horsemen have assembled from all quarters of the United States, and to these the entrance of a new turf season will mark an era. For the general public the beginning of turf sport, after an intermission of five months, will take on the character of a holiday, and basing estimates on the increased popularity of the sport last season the officials of the Queens County Jockey Club anticipate a record breaking patronage for the afternoon.

Preparations for the reception of a crowd of 20,000 have been made, and with fair weather there seems every promise that the expectations of the track managers will be realized. The first day of racing will be on a course that horsemen regard as a model of its kind, the Aqueduct track having been improved to the point that it now is second in the size of the regular circular course to Belmont Park, the greatest race course in America, while the equipment has been increased to the point that with two stands the accommodations will be ample for even such a crowd as the officials of the club expect for the inauguration of the season.

The prospects are that the great race of the day, the Carter Handicap, will be run on a dry and fast course, and in every promise the contest stands out as the best that ever has been run for the stakes. The nineteen horses named to run include more notable horses than ever lined up at the barrier for any other Carter Handicap, with Roseben, champion sprinter of the American turf and winner of the same fixture a year ago, and De Mund, the star two-year-old of last Spring, as the chief of the number. Eleven will go to the post seasoned by racing at the Winter tracks or at the Washington Spring meeting, all being horses that have showed winning form recently.

The seasoned horses are Oxford, Glorifier, Pretension, Juggler, Don Diego, Okenite, Orbicular, Colonel Jack, Tilling, Marster, Malacca, and Ampedo, gathered for the race from California, Louisiana, and Arkansas Winter races and from the Benning meeting at Washington.

The horses that will go out for their first public trial of the season in the Carter are Roseben, Brookdale Nymph, Heaslip, Rye, De Mund, and Avaunteer. All of these have been hampered to a great extent by the bad weather, which has made training backward on the New York tracks through all the Spring, though Brookdale Nymph received the greater part of her preparation in the South at Harry Payne Whitney's South Carolina training quarters, and has been at work on her home training ground for only a short time.

Roseben has held the place of popular favorite for the contest until within the last few days, his training having been conducted with the special purpose of fitting him for the Carter Handicap, in the hope of winning the big stake for the second time. The task set for him by the handicapper is a prodigious one, as, winner of the Carter with 129 pounds last Spring, he is the top weight, with 135 pounds, this season, but Owner D. C. Johnson made his plans for a second Carter victory with race confidence, and until late last week declared that Roseben positively would start for the race.

A shade of doubt has come up, though, as Jockey J. Martin had been engaged to ride the horse months ago, and when the License Committee of The Jockey Club last week declined to grant his application for a jockey's license Roseben was left without a rider. Since The Jockey Club officials acted on Martin's case Roseben's owner has made every effort to secure a report on the jockey's standing at the New Orleans Winter tracks which would clear the doubts of the License Committee as to charges under which Martin rests. It was stated last night that there still is a possibility that The Jockey Club may grant Martin a license to-day in time for the boy to ride. Mr. Johnson also stated that if Martin should not be available he still would start Roseben should he by any chance find any other rider whom he regarded as capable, but that he would not risk the horse in the race with any other than a first-class rider. Because of the question of his rider, Roseben, the Winter favorite for the race, thus is a doubtful starter at the eleventh hour. This complication has helped to strengthen the confidence of the partisans of De Mund, which has gained steadily in public favor as his training progressed at Washington, and in the estimates of the betting men yesterday De Mund was the favorite for the race, with the two Winter-track horses Glorifier and Tieling, coupled as James H. McCormick's entry, the next choices, and Roseben third in the betting.

The official list of horses announced to start for the Carter Handicap, the weights to be carried, the jockeys engaged to ride, and the betting prices quoted last night follow:

The Carter Handicap of $10,000, for three-year-olds and upward, weights announced March 21; seven furlongs. To be run as the fourth race.

Horse, Weight, and Jockey.	Betting.
Roseben, 135, (——)	4 to 1
Oxford, 122, (L. Smith)	10 to 1
Glorifier, 119, (Mountain)	8 to 1
Brookdale Nymph, 116, (Koerner)	10 to 1
Pretension, 114, (Garner)	20 to 1
Juggler, 110, (J. Hennessy)	20 to 1
†Heaslip, 110, (Englsnder)	5 to 2
Rye, 109, (Miller)	10 to 1
Avaunteer, 106, (Schilling)	25 to 1
†De Mund, 108, (Radtke)	5 to 2
†Don Diego, 108, (Horner)	10 to 1
Comedienne, 108, (Goldstein)	20 to 1
Orbicular, 105, (John Hennessy)	25 to 1
†Okenite, 99, (McDaniel)	10 to 1
Colnel Jack, 99 (Napier)	15 to 1
*Tiling, 97, (Yorke)	3 to 1
Marster, 92, (Vosper)	25 to 1
Ampedo, 92, (Preston)	10 to 1
Malacca, 90, (J. Johnston)	25 to 1

*Coupled as James H. McCormick's entry. †Coupled as August Belmont's entry. ‡Coupled as Paul J. Rainey's entry.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Pantoufle	111	*Veronese 101
Barbary Maid	109	Cloisteress 101
Ballot Box	108	*Bellsnicker 98
Right and True	107	*Klamesha 98
Athlete	106	*Suffice 97
Keator	105	Anna May 95
Little Woods	104	Ace High 91
Mark Anthony II	103	*Cooney K. 86
Dr. Hollis	103	

SECOND RACE.—The Bayside Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles.

Jimmie Lane	163	*Waterford	148
Sandalwood	156	Northville	146
Arabo	156	Riggs	132
Tom Cogan	153	*Dulcian	130

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; four and a half furlongs.

Marston	107	*Thomas Calhoun	102
Sweet Taire	107	G. H. Schilling	100
Astoria Belle	106	Kerry	100
Adrian	105	*Oceanic	98
Montana Poet	104	Alderman Tim	98
Georges M. Cohan	104	*Youthful	94
Hannis Pound	104	Wedding	94
Band Box	102	Raimondo	94
Gold Foil	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Carter Handicap.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; seven furlongs.

Lord Badge	112	*Bellsnicker	106
Dapple Gold	112	*Klamesha II	103
Modest	112	*Society Bud	103
Durbar	110	Sir Toddington	100
Azora	108	Lally	100
Ocean Spray	108	Kilochan	93
*Tyrollian	105	*Ballot Box	86

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs.

Cuculum	111	Cazador	101
Orphan Lad	108	Lady Alicia	96
Alpenmarchen	105	Kernochan	94
Lord Stanhope	105	Russell T.	91
King Abab	101	Thomas Hay	91
El C	101		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

The Tel-Electric for the

Yacht and Country Home

Tel-Electric music rolls being impervious to heat, cold, dampness, dust or wear, make the Tel-Electric Player the ideal instrument for the Summer House or Yacht.

You may have the player attached to the city house piano connected with the piano in your yacht or country house and at the end of season put back in your city house.

Electric Current not required in House or Yacht

While the comparison of first cost of the Tel-Electric Piano Player with that of the old-style Players is in its favor—the Tel-Electric is more economical, when cost of maintenance of the music library is considered.

90% of Price Paid for Rolls Allowed on all Exchanges

Public recitals daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Private demonstrations by appointment.

The Tel-Electric Piano Player

285 FIFTH AVENUE

Cor. 30th Street

"HAL" CHASE JOINS GRIFFITH'S TEAM

Californian Appears at Washington in Good Shape, Ready to Begin Play.

DELAYED BY LATE TRAINS

Possible That Yankees May Be Weakened To-day by Punishment of Elberfeld's Escapade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—"Hal" Chase, the crack young first baseman of the New York American League team, reported to Manager Griffith here to-day and took a weight off the mind of the Yankee's leader. He explained the long delayed appearance by stating that late trains had compelled him to miss connection twice, losing two days in transit from California.

Chase declares he is in superb condition and ready to resume his place at first base at once. He has been playing steadily in the Winter season in California, and declares he was never in better shape than at present. Griffith expects to place him on the bag to-morrow.

There is some concern expressed by Griffith over the Elberfeld escapade of yesterday.

Two games were played by clubs yesterday. The game scheduled between the Pittsburg and Cincinnati Clubs in the latter city had to be postponed on account of wet grounds. In the American League, by their victory over the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday, the champion White Sox jumped into undisputed possession of second place in the race, while the Cardinals drop down seventh. The Chicagoes had an easy victory, winning by a score of 6 to 2.

In the only game played in the National League between the St. Louis Browns and the Cubs, the Chicago outfit was also successful, winning by a score of 2 to 0.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 0.

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Washington.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Detroit.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

American League.

Clubs.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	—	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1.000
Chicago	.	—	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.600
Phila'phia.	.	.	—	.	1	.	.	.	1	.500
Cleveland.	.	.	.	—	1	.	.	.	1	.500
Detroit	.	.	.	1	—	.	.	.	1	.500
Boston	.	.	1	.	.	—	.	.	1	.500
St. Louis	.	1	.	.	.	.	—	.	1	.333
Wash'ton.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	0	.000
Games lost.	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Cincinnati.	New York.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Pittsburg.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1.000
Phila'phia.	..	—	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1.000
Boston	..	..	—	..	..	1	..	..	1	1.000
Cincinnati.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	0	.000
New York.	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	0	.000
Brooklyn.	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	0	.000
St. Louis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	0	.000
Pittsburg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	0	.000
Games lost.	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1		

World's Champions Win Again.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Chicago won this afternoon's game from St. Louis, 6 to 2. White pitched in fine form and held the local team safe throughout the game, while Pelty was off edge and had poor support. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Pick'g, cf.	0	2	4	1	1
T. Jones, 1b.	0	3	6	1	0
Stone, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hemp'l, rf.	0	0	2	0	1
Wallace, ss.	0	1	2	4	0
Del'h'ty, 3b.	0	0	5	1	0
Yeager, 2b.	1	1	4	1	1
Stevens, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Pelty, p.	1	0	2	2	0
*Buelow	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	9	27	11	3

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hahn, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
F. Jones, cf.	2	3	7	0	1
Isbell, 2b.	0	2	2	1	0
Donhue, 1b.	1	2	5	0	0
Rohe, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
D'h'ty, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Davis, ss.	2	0	2	1	0
McFar'd, c.	1	1	6	1	0
White, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	6	10	27	7	1

*Batted for Pelty in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2
Chicago	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	—	6

Two-base hits—Donohue, McFarland, F. Jones. Sacrifice hit—Donohue. Stolen base—T. Jones. Double plays—Yeager, T. Jones, and Delehanty; Pickering and Wallace; Wallace and Yeager. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Pelty, 4; off White, 4. Hit by ball—Donohue. Struck out—By Pelty, 1; by White, 6. Passed ball—McFarland. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

Chicago Shuts Out St. Louis.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Chicago shut out St. Louis to-day on Lundgren's pitching, base stealing, and the visitors' battery errors. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Schulte, rf.	0	2	4	0	0
Chance, 1b.	1	0	4	0	0
Kling, 1b.	0	0	4	1	0
Steinfeldt, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0
Hofman, ss.	0	1	0	2	0
Evers, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Moran, c.	0	0	1	8	0
Lundgren, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	2	5	27	10	0

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
O'Hara, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Bennett, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Bliley, 1b.	0	1	11	2	0
Byrne, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Holly, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Burch, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall, c.	0	0	6	2	0
Beebe, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	0	4	24	14	0

Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Schulte. Sacrifice hits—Steinfeldt, Lundgren, O'Hara. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt, Hofman. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 6. Base on balls—Off Lundgren, 2; off Beebe, 4. Struck out—By Lundgren, 8; by Beebe, 6. Passed ball—Marshall. Wild pitch—Beebe. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Johnstone.

Athletics Win Easily.

The Philadelphia Athletics defeated the Newark Eastern League team at Wiedenmayer's Park, Newark, yesterday by a score of 12 to 2. More than 4,000 people witnessed the contest, and, despite the cold and one-sided result, the crowd stayed until the last inning. The feature of the game was the home runs of Oldsing and Lord in the third inning, which resulted in the Athletics piling up six runs. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Litchl, ss.	3	1	2	3	0
Nichols, 3b.	1	1	0	5	0
Seybold, rf.	1	0	2	0	0
Davis, 1b.	1	2	9	0	1
Murphy, 2b.	1	3	3	4	0
Ferry, c.	1	1	9	1	1
Oldring, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Lord, cf.	2	3	1	0	0
Dygert, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Vickers, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Total.	12	11	27	13	2

NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Engle, ss.	1	1	2	4	2
Mahling, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Cockm'n, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1
Sharpe, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Zacher, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Jones, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Perry, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Critchell, c.	0	1	6	1	0
La Belle, p.	0	1	1	3	1
McCart'y, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Stanage, c.	0	0	1	1	1
Kellogg, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	2	9	27	15	5

Athletics	0	1	6	0	0	3	0	1	1	—	12
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	2

Earned runs—Athletics, 6; Newark, 2. Two-base hit—Lord. Home runs—Oldring, Lord. Stolen base—Cockman. Passed ball—Stansge. Wild pitch—La Belle. Bases on balls—Off Vickers, 2; off La Belle, 2; off McCarthy, 2; off Dygert, 1. Hit by pitcher—Eltchl. Sacrifice hit—Nichols. Struck out—By La Belle, 2; by McCarthy, 5; by Dygert, 2; by Vickers, 2. Left on bases—Athletics, 5; Newark, 6. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. McTague.

Scores of Other Games.

At Stapleton, S. I.—

	R	H	E.
Stapleton A. A.	2	1	0
Crescents	0	0	0

Batteries—Bowen and Brewer; Fardetts and Geisler.

At New Orleans—Shreveport, 4; New Orleans, 5.

At Memphis—Little Rock, 3; Memphis, 4.

At Rock Point—Providence, 2; Boston Americans, 1.

WARNING TO BALLOONISTS.

Altitude Contests at Norfolk Dangerous to Pilots.

A valuable suggestion has been made by A. L. Rotch, Director of the Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston, to the aeronautical committee in charge of the balloon competitions at the Jamestown Exposition calling attention to the fact that the contests for altitude are liable to result in disaster to the pilots of the balloons from the fact that westerly winds are likely to be encountered when the balloons reach a height of about a mile. As Norfolk is situated so close to the ocean, a westerly wind would speedily drive the balloons out to sea. The committee has already considered this possibility, has practically decided that the contests for altitude will be limited to small pilot balloons, which will be equipped with proper instruments for measuring the height attained by the small balloons.

Entries have been received for the first balloon contest on May 4 at Norfolk for a special cup from Alan R. Hawley, A. N. Chandler, President of the Aero Club of Philadelphia, and Capt. T. T. Loveiace. Mr. Chandler will use his balloon Initial and Mr. Hawley will use the Aero Club's balloon Orient.

Kennel Club Show Judges.

The first annual show of the Westchester Kennel Club will be held on Saturday, June 1, at Howard Willets's Gedney farm estate at White Plains, composed of the leading residents and dog owners of Westchester County. The Department of Agriculture, through the State Veterinarian, has given permission for the Show Committee to issue tags to the exhibitors, which allow them to bring their dogs into and remove them from the county during the progress of the show. This was made necessary by the quarantining of Westchester County by the State authorities for supposed rabies.

Beals and Irving Wright Return.

Beals C. Wright and Irving Wright, the former National tennis champion and present Canadian champion, arrived here yesterday from Southampton on the American liner St. Louis. They have played tennis on the Riviera, competing in big annual tournaments at Nice and elsewhere. Both appeared to be in good health. The ex-National champion declared he felt no ill effects from his accident which last year incapacitated him just before the Davis International Cup matches in England, and was playing in practically as good form as ever.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

In addition to the projected tour to the Jamestown Exhibition at Norfolk, Va., by the Automobile Club of America in the Fall, plans have just been perfected by the Automobile Club of Maryland to hold a member's run from Baltimore to Norfolk.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club will be held in the Newark clubhouse on May 6. Angus Sinclair has been nominated for the Presidency to succeed Joseph H. Wood, and Louis T. Wiss has been nominated for the Vice Presidency. Joseph H. Wood, W. F. Kimber, and W. C. Crosby have been named for the Board of Trustees.

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Business Suits, $15 to $45.

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BROKAW BROTHERS

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Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M.—Giants vs. Philadelphia. Adm. 50c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR.—By expert repair man who has driven high-powered cars; speaks two languages; excellent references. H. A. R., 299 Adams St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swiss; 31; speaks German, English; acquainted here and abroad; seeks position with first-class party. W., 306 Times, Times Square.

$33 From Chicago

$30 From St. Louis

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Portland

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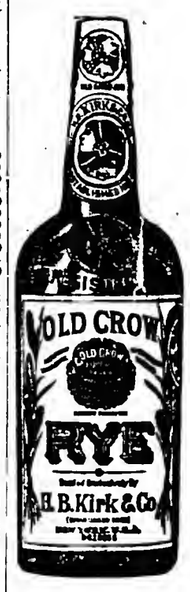

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Queens County Jockey Club

AQUEDUCT, L. I.

OPENING OF RACING SEASON
TO-DAY, MONDAY.

CONTINUING EVERY WEEK DAY UNTIL APRIL 25.
SIX INTERESTING CONTESTS DAILY, BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.
GREAT OPENING DAY ATTRACTION.

THE $10,000 CARTER HANDICAP

Special Race Trains for Opening Day leave East 34th St. at 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:10, 12:30, 12:40, 1:00, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 2:50 P. M.
Also from Flatbush Ave., 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, 1:05, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 3 P. M.
Also via Kings Co. "L" and thence by trolley to Field Stand.
CONCERTS BY LANDER'S BAND.
ADMISSION TO GRAND STAND, $3. LADIES, $1.50. FIELD STAND, $1.00.

BIG AUTO TOURING YEAR.

Club Committees Busy Mapping Out Routes for Runs.

Never has automobile touring been so popular as it is to-day. The busiest committees in the leading automobile clubs are the Runs and Tours Committees, while the Touring Board of the American Automobile Association, in addition to its labors in conducting the annual Glidden Cup contest, is doing a great deal of quiet but very practical work in mapping out new routes, securing reliable data in conjunction with the Good Roads Committee on the condition of the highways in the popular touring districts of the country.

Chairman Frank B. Hower has just sent requests to a number of clubs in the East and West advising them to make this signboard work one of the special features of the year. In New York, throughout New England, and in Ohio, most of the main roads are well marked, but many sections of New Jersey and Pennsylvania are still sadly lacking in this respect.

More members of the Automobile Club of America are making arrangements for long tours in Europe this season than ever before, and the inquiries for good touring trips and routes in this country far exceed the number received up to this time last year.

The Touring Bureau of the Automobile Club of America has been entirely reorganized within the last year, and it possesses the most complete collection of material on automobile routes in the Eastern States in this country. Besides its elaborate maps, which are especially drawn for automobile purposes, the club has provided 64 touring cars, each one designating a separate route. These include 18 routes in New York, 31 in New England, and 35 in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Twelve new routes are being compiled and these cards will be issued by June 1.

J. D. Maxwell, Vice President of the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, will leave to-night for Newcastle, Ind., for the purpose of inspecting the work on the new machine shop and power plant in process of construction at that place. The plans of the new works have been prepared with the idea of establishing at Newcastle the finest automobile plant in the world.

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OUT TO-DAY

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Ranking of Players, Championships and Open Tournaments throughout the United States and Canada. Photographs of the Champions, Rules of the Game and Dates for the Season.

For sale by all dealers of Athletic Goods.

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Australian Swims in Fast Time.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 14.—David Billington, the professional swimmer, to-day swam three-quarters of a mile in 17 minutes 36 2-5 seconds, said to create a new world's record.

In the absence of information of the conditions attending the trial of Billington, the record said to have been established cannot be accepted. If swam indoors, the tank must be of greater length than sixty feet to stand as a record, neither would an outdoor record with the tide be accepted. The best American record was 18:34, by M. F. Handy of Chicago, in a sixty-foot tank. This Daniels broke on Feb. 25 at the Interior Baths in this city, covering the distance in 17:45 1-5.

West End Church Athletic Meet.

The young athletes of the gymnasium of the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, held their annual competition in the church gymnasium on Saturday night. The winners were as follows:

First Division.—Won by Frank Blauville; Harry P. B. MacHarg second, Charles Livingston third.

Second Division.—Won by Merrill Come; Francis Rich second; Harold Craig and Allen Horton tied for third place, and they both received medals.

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WORKOUTS ON SPEEDWAY.

Miss Giulia Morosini Leads Drivers with Togo and Glorious.

The return of Miss Guilia Morosini to the Speedway after the closed seasons furnished quite the feature of the drive's doings yesterday, and her appearance was the signal for a gratifying reception from the crowd that lined both sides of the drive near the finish of the half-mile stretch. Miss Morosini drove her high-stepping pair, Togo and Glorious, with her father seated beside her. She was dressed in dark blue with hat to match, while the harnes sand carriage were of the same color. Miss Morosini is the only woman member of the Road Drivers' Association, and is a regular visitor to the Speedway every Sunday morning during the season. She will drive her spike team in the annual parade and horse show of the Road Drivers' opening day, May 4.

The heavy condition of the Speedway prevented any brushing, but about a score of horsemen were out in the morning. With few exceptions no attempt was made at speeding, the drivers contenting themselves with jogging their horses. Glaus Bobling drove his new pair, Kingmond, 2:09, and A. J. D., 2:09¼. The latter was purchased from F. G. Schmidt last week. The two horses are alike both in appearance and gait, and the new horse took kindly to the pole. George H. Huber drove his Pandit team, Frankie Pandit and Nigger Pandit. There were two other new teams out.

E. J. La Place drove Frank Wilson, 2:08¾. A. E. Ferrine was behind Alice Carr, 2:09¼. Christopher Hackett sent his roan pacer Blue Jay, 2:23¾, down the drive several times. Joseph F. Gibbons made a good showing with Bessie G. James H. Campbell's black pacer Susie G., 2:14½, figured among the workers. William J. Clark made an excellent impression with his new bay trotter Banker. Dr. Chase, 2:06¾, driven by Charles Welland, showed a nice turn of speed. Dr. Story drove Josephine Harrold, 2:13¾, and Thomss G. Hinds was in the wagon behind Kitty L., 2:10¾. W. J. Scott drove Regland. Helpenhausen jogged his chestnut pacer Lemon Girl, and M. Bruckhelmer drove Larabee Rose, 2:14.

SCHOOLBOY'S PRACTICE ROW.

Candidates for Harlem Regatta Crews Show Promising Form.

Schoolboys have taken to rowing the scientific boats on the Harlem River in no doubtful manner, and the sport promises to become popular at the high schools of the city. With the support of the Board of Education and the Public Schools Athletic League, there is every indication of rowing being made a permanent institution. Reports from the clubhouses where the boys are training for the eight-oared shell race at the Memorial Day regatta are very encouraging.

All the boys were tried in boats last week for the first time, and the result was quite encouraging. Capt. John E. Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club is coaching about seventy boys from the De Witt Clinton High School anad the High School of Commerce. The boys are rowing in barges. The average attendance daily at the Harlem Rowing Club is about fifty, and Capt. Nagle says the enthusiasm is growing.

The Morris High School boys of the Bronx, to the number of thirty-two, selected mainly because of their physique and proficiency in studies, are in charge of Coach E. J. Giannini of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island. The boys received their first rowing instruction on the water last Saturday, and were confined to elementary work. Barges were used, and the young candidates showed the usual aptitude of the average schoolboy. It is settled that the ultimate outcome will be a strong eight for the schoolboys' race of the Harlem regatta.

The Lone Star Boat Clubhouse is a busy place every afternoon, where the young students from the College of the City of New York are being put through their rowing races by H. Peckwell, one of the coaches at the colls, and a former Dauntless Rowing Club oarsman. Thirty-five names are on the candidate's list, and the boys will make the clubhouse their headquarters for the regatta.

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TYPEWRITERS Bargain prices all this month. General T. W. Exchange, 21 Murray St.

Typewriters.—$7.50 buys Remington, Densmore, Hartford, Munson, Keystone, or Blickensderfer. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

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Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3479 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

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a well known art connoisseur of Tokio, Japan, together with his most interesting and unusual collection of old

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Klinger & Baeb, 737 B'way. Wash Suits.
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Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
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Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

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Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. Flanagan, dress goods and silks; 214 Church Street; Prince George Hotel.
Donovan, J. J., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. Donovan, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.
Stein & Newman, Baltimore, Md.; L. Newman, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.
Witz Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Witz, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Reed, Joseph G., Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; E. T. Reed, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; A. F. Stitch, cloaks, suits, and waists; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Prince George Hotel.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Moe, furnishing goods; 874 Broadway; Hotel Latham.
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Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. W. Taylor dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, cloaks; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Bendiage.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; F. M. Fowler, cutions and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Hotel Grand.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

GAUNT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS GAUNT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at my place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur L. Livermore, No. 30 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of July, 1907.—Dated New York, Dec. 27th, 1906. WILLIAM HAMLIN, Executor. ARTHUR L. LIVERMORE, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROBINSON, LUCY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY B. ROBINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Blackwell Brothers, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of January, 1907. W. K. BOND EMERSON, Executor. BLACKWELL BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, HARRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elizabeth L. Brown, widow; Margaret D. and Helen Brown, Henry R. Wood, guardian of Margaret D. and Helen Brown; Robert D. J. Mein Austin, Tennent Ronalds, Frank Hunter, Charles H. Babcock, Henry R. Wood, Charlotte Wood, Isabella Wood Laidlaw, Frank Wood, Charles W. Bingham, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harry L. Brown, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry R. Wood, as administrator of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[Seal.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

KOHLER, GEORGE H. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. A. KOHLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of January, 1907. LOUISE M. C. KOHLER, Executrix. GEORGE C. DE LAY, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SKELLY, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK SKELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 24 West Eighty-third Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October, 1907.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1907. HUGH SKELLY, GENEVIEVE C. SKELLY, EMILY H. SKELLY, JOHN SKELLY, Executors. DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Executors, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

DRUMMOND, ROSE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE E. DRUMMOND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 182 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September, 1907.

Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1907. MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND, Executor.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MEYER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Thompson & Fuller, No. 60 Wall Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1907. ABRAHAM JACOBI, GEORGE MANENY, Executors.

THOMPSON & FULLER, Attorneys for Executors, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ADAMS, ALBERT J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT J. ADAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Robert E. Deyo, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1907.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1906. CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, GEORGE BAUERDORF, Executors. ROBERT E. DEYO, Attorney for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

FULLAM, Margaret D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Margaret D. Fullam, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.

Dated New York, the fourth day of January, 1907. WM. FREDERIC LAYTON, Executor.

AUGUSTINE & HOPPING, Attorneys for Executor, 302 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CANNON, LE GRAND B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LE GRAND B. CANNON, late of Burlington, Vermont, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 24 West Eighty-third Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October, 1907.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1907. HUGH SKELLY, GENEVIEVE C. SKELLY, EMILY H. SKELLY, JOHN SKELLY, Executors. DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Executors, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FOGG, FRANCIS A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. FOGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of November, 1906. THOMAS THACHER, Executor. SIMPSON, THACHER & BARTLETT, Attorneys for Executor, 62 Cedar Street, New York City.

BROWER, JOHN L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. BROWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Matthew C. Fleming, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October, 1907.—Dated New York, April 4th, 1907. HUGH GETTY, Executor. MATTHEW C. FLEMING, Attorney for Executor, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

COUGHTRY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. COUGHTRY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of D. Macon Webster, Room 636, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1907, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1906. ANNA V. V. COUGHTRY, Executrix. D. MACON WEBSTER, Attorney for Executrix, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SANFORD, LUCINDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCINDA SANFORD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Deshon, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1907. JESSIE S. ROBERTSON, Administratrix. CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SOUTHACK, JULIA W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia W. Southack, Mary E. Loge, Mary Cecils Loge, and Mary G. Woodruff as executrix of the last will and testament of Randolph B. Woodruff, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIA W. SOUTHACK, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 4th day of June, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Union Trust Company of New York as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[Seal.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MILLER, KING, LANE & TRAFFORD, Attorneys for Petitioner, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GWYNNE, ABRAM E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM E. GWYNNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of C. R. Waterbury, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1906. CLEVE G. SHEPHERD, Administratrix, with will annexed. C. R. WATERBURY, Attorney for Administratrix, 43 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

PROCHAZKA, KATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHERINE PROCHAZKA, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, February 7th, 1907. GEORGE A. PROCHAZKA, Executor.

MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executor, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Bor., New York City.

PIZER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB PIZER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max Seniheimer, their attorney, No. 119 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of October, 1906. LEON PIZER, SAMUEL SCHNAPER, EDWARD SCHNAPER, Executors. MAX SCHLEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 119 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

BRUNING, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNING, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1906. WILFORD HANKINSON, Executor. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executor, 135 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

BERGEN, JAMES C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. BERGEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorney, James W. Prendergast, Esq., at No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1907.

JEANNIE McCUE BERGEN, Executrix. JAMES W. PRENDERGAST, Attorney for Executrix, No. 25 Broad St., New York City.

GRAY, HENRY W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GRAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1906. JOHN M. BOWERS, Executor. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City. Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year	2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.05 per month.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is about to take up a matter having closer relation to the public welfare than the railway topics which recently have monopolized attention, and yet it is to be feared that the new topics will not receive a proportionate amount of attention, for there is nothing personal or scandalous about them. Many will follow closely the intricacies of a Wall Street "deal" who will tire quickly of a revival of the long and short haul controversy. Yet it is plain, and was from the beginning, that the Harriman matter led nowhere beyond his personal affairs. Whatever his offenses, and whatever their punishment, there is nothing in either suitable for modifying the principles upon which railway rates should be based. Having wasted months upon these piquant revelations, the commission now turns its attention to a humdrum matter concerning every shipper and carrier of everything. We are upon the eve of a new departure in ratemaking if in the Spokane case the commission which now possesses the ratemaking power gives effect to views which it entertained before those powers were given to it.

Spokane's grievance is that the railways make their rates from the East to Spokane by adding to the rates to Portland the local rate from Portland to Seattle. Seattle is unable to see why the goods cannot simply be dropped off at Spokane, without going on 400 miles more to Portland and being charged for the haul back again. Spokane is also unable to see why the rate should be the same from Chicago to Spokane as from New York to Spokane, since the distance from Chicago is 1,000 miles less. They think the shorter haul should get a lower rate, and they could do a great deal more business if they could get a reduction.

While taking a sympathetic view of Spokane's plaint, there is something else to think of—to wit, the rest of the United States, including Spokane's competitors. It is necessary to consider what would be the effect of granting Spokane's prayer for deliverance from conditions which seem oppressive and irrational when stated as above. Yet the rates are made by the railways exactly as the rates were made before the railways existed. From New York the original route was by ocean to Portland, and necessarily the additional distance to any interior point was charged for in the mixed land and water rate. The sum of these rates is the present rates, although it is true that the roads overland run through Spokane to Portland. Ought the rates to be lowered on that account?

The result would be that the railways would have to abandon the Pacific Coast business. They could not possibly do all their business at the Portland rate, and if the rates to Portland and Spokane were equal there would be little to go by rail from Portland to Spokane. Therefore, from Spokane to Portland the railways would have to haul empty cars, and the cost of this empty haul would be added necessarily to the return trip, for it is the round trip which makes the rate, not the rate in either direction separately. The coast ports cannot afford to have higher rates quoted upon all their native products—lumber, shingles, live stock—in order that Spokane can enjoy a reduction. Moreover, the East cannot afford to pay for coast products what would be required if railway rates were to pay by distance, as Spokane contends. Lumber, which is now hauled to Eastern pointe at 50 cents for 2,000 miles, could not come at all on the distance schedule, and would come only sparingly and at higher rates to consumers if the railways were compelled to haul empty cars beyond Spokane to get loads at ocean ports.

The subject so bristles with difficulties that there is a respectable body of opinion to the effect that it is uneconomic that railways should seek to equalize or distribute coste ae between competing markets. The cheaper route should get the business, they argue, and the railways are not entitled to any business in competition with water routes at the cost of raising rates to interior points. The most authoritative declaration to that effect was by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the case of Denver dry goods jobbers, who objected—like the Spokane complainants—to a rate of $2.24, against $1.50 to San Francisco, the longer haul, of course, including the shorter. The commission thought the subtraction of 1,400 miles over the mountains ought not to add to the rate. Nor ought it, stated thus. It is the partial statement of the case which begs the question. There is some reason to believe that the commission has revised its opinions. If not, and if its ratemaking powers are sustained by the courts, we are upon the eve of a revolution in the railway business.

OUR ENVOYS TO THE HAGUE.

Nothing, apparently, could be better than our selection of delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague. One cannot be much astray in attributing the selection in the main to the judgment of the Secretary of State. While it is quite true that Mr. STEAD's proposal of a "peace pilgrimage" has been received with vociferous applause at Pittsburg, and even conceivable that, as a disinterested and unselfish "lobby" at The Hague, such a pilgrims' procession might be very useful, in a cause otherwiee established to be both sentimentally deeirable and practically feasible, the procession of pilgrims would naturally not be of the same material of which one would build an official National delegation of representatives of international "weight and instance."

And suoh a delegation has without question been announced from Washington. It is a delegation of Americans who are either practically or theoretically, and in some cases both practically and theoretically, "charged with knowledge" of the ways of conducting international business. We suppose it would be generally agreed that Mr. CHOATE and Gen. PORTER are the foremost, if we except President ANDREW D. WHITE, of the diplomatists of the United States who are eligible to this mission as being no longer on the active list of the Diplomatic Service. The ex-President of the American Bar Aesociation is by that fact "indicated" as an eligible delegate to The Hague. The Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, in that capacity and as a former professor at West Point of law, which at West Point necessarily means so largely international law; the President of the Naval War College, the Solicitor of the Department of State—all these, one may say, are ex-officio eligible. They will have this advantage over any possible delegation of amateurs that they individually know what tbu customs and usages of international law are, that tbey have what has lately and happily been called the "legal instinct," and that among them they have knowledge of every subject of which the conference is likely to treat. We may be perfectly sure that the American delegation will not in any event become negligible in the deliberations of the conference. We may be fairly sure that they will carry, on disputed points, a weight in favor of peace and progress corresponding to the position of their country among the nations of the earth.

STANDARD OIL REBATES.

The Standard Oil Company in the Chicago cases has been found guilty of accepting rebates under an indictment covering 1,463 separate offenses. If the minimum fine is imposed, the company will have to pay about a million and a half dollars; if the maximnm fine of $20,000 for each offense is imposed, it will have to pay nearly $30,000,000—a penalty both punitivo and exemplary. In either case, the company's officers can blame no one but themselves. Seeking to obtain an unfair advantage over its competitors, the Standard Oil Company shipped oil from Whiting, Ind., to St. Louis over the Chicago & Alton at 6 cents a hundrod pounds, the regular published rate being 18 cents. It violated the Elkins law, of which it must have had full knowledge. It was a mean kind of crime, secret, underhanded, and contemptible. The people of the country are resolved that the giving and acceptance of secret rebates shall stop. The conviction of the Standard Oil Company will help on the reform.

From one part of Judge LANDIS's charge, however, we think there will be general dissent on the part of shippers. The Judge charged the jury that the defendant was bound to have knowledge of the lawful rate; it was its duty "diligently to endeavor in good faith to get from the Chicago & Alton Railway Company the lawful rate by applying to one of the railroad company's officials"; it was "presumed to have known that the railway company would be guilty of a misdemeanor if it gave the defendant a rate on inter-State traffic" other than the rate published and filed with the Commission. It seems to us this puts the shipper to no end of trouble. In a bargain of that sort the buyer is usually content with asking a price, and if he is willing to pay it, the transaction goes through. To compel him to inquire into the details of the business of the other party to the bargain, to consult its books and files, and to inform himself if the price of what he wants to buy has been made known to a Federal commission in Washington, seems to put upon him duties that would not only obstruct business but would seem in some degree to make him the guardian of public morals.

Much more sensible was that part of the Judge's charge in which he said that the Standard Oil Company, having a department which dealt with freight rates, "it apparently would have been necessary for the head of this department to be familiar with the tariff in question." Of course the head of the department knew that the six-cent rate from Whiting to St. Louis was far below the published and regular rate. That constituted guilty knowledge. The acceptance of a six-cent rate or of the rebate which left the cost of the service only 6 cents, was a violation of law for which a substantial fine will be a fit punishment.

M. STOLYPIN'S BLUNDERS.

It has to be owned that M. STOLYPIN is not fulfilling the promise of the beginning of his Premiership. The opportunity of mediating between the old and the new Russia, and of conducting peacefully the inevitable transformation, might suffice to fill the measure of any statesman's ambition. And at first it seemed that M. STOLYPIN was a statesman capable of seizing it. Rumor attributed to him the entirely unprecedented boldness of avowing himself not the humble eervant but the wise friend of the autocracy, and of delivering to it an "ultimatum" as the condition on which alone he would consent to hold power. And many of his reforms are admittedly excellent, and promise to fulfill the pledges of the Czar's manifesto of October, 1905.

But of late M. STOLYPIN, like hie predecessors, has seemed to be "subdued to what he works in." His treatment of the Duma has been sometimes in the new spirit, but sometimes in the old. The horrible and evidently Reactionary murder of the editor of a leading Liberal newspaper has been "deprecated" hy the Monarchists, but not effectively prosecuted by the Government, which would so surely have prosecuted the like murder of an official. Worse than that, the Premier's treatment of the question of "field courts-martial" has been that of a Reactionary. The London Times a fortnight ago pointed out, very justly, that M. STOLYPIN had blundered in his treatment of the Duma. And now Mr. STEPHEN BONSAL, in his dispatch to THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES—and Associated Press dispatches confirm his view—shows the impression that is made upon modern men by the Premier's refusal to admit to the meeting of the Duma expert witnesses desired and needed by the Duma for the intelligent discussion of the budget. M. STOLYPIN announces his intention to exclude them by force. By declining to continue a discussion on the subject witb a Premier who avows his main and indeed only argument to be force, M. GOLOVIN has vindicated the dignity of the Duma and put the Premier in a very unenviable light before tbe impartial world.

SOBERING UP.

That Mr. ROOSEVELT's recent activities have rather outrun those of some of bis most earnest followers seems to be indicated by the note of caution struck by Judge GROSSCUP in his Cooper Union address before the Voters' Festival the other evening. The proceedings illustrate the danger of starting such brushfires as Mr. ROOSEVELT's. What Mr. CLEVELAND calls "denunciations of conditions" elicited, we are told, volcanoes of applause, hut there were scant signs of approval of the "declaration of principles" which Mr. CLEVELAND postulated as the basis of wholesome reform. Nevertheless, it is a good sign tbat Judge GROSSCUP, even under such stimulus to extravagance, felt the need of balancing hie views as carefully as Mr. ROOSEVELT himself. For example, he said:

> In many Stats Legislatures bills have been introduced regulating local railroad mattere, and in some Legislatures euch bills have been passed. With a few exceptions these bills are not ths result of inquiry into the cost of service; are not founded on considerations of place or circumstance; are not founded on any judgment other than tbe general judgment of the legislators that the thing done is a popular thing to do.

Tbat hae been said before, but hardly so frankly by any one in such sympathy with the agitation as Judge GROSSCUP. Taken with Mr. ROOSEVELT's declaration of adherence to his original position—which signifies at least abandonment of intention to advance along a path which has suddenly developed obstacles—it may be regarded as a sign of the arrival of sober second thought, happily before excessive damage has been done this time.

PICTURES AND CONNOISSEURSHIP.

It appears that whereas the collections of bric-à-brac and "studio properties" left by the late STANFORD WHITE brought their full value at public auction, the sale of the pictures collected by the same connoisseur has been a disappointment. Many, if not most, of the canvases brought less than they cost the collector.

This is a strange result. It is almost an axiom that a collection made by a competent collector who brings zeal, knowledge, and personal inveetigation to the collection will always fetch more than its cost, and is a good investment. Of course fashions change in painting, perhaps more rapidly than in other arts. And in this case the acquisition of bric-à-brac from the collection of STANFORD WHITE had a "souvenir" value which does not attach to paintings. In fact, nohody cares whence a picture comes, so long as it is certain that it originally came from the pencil of the artist whoae name is eigned to it, and so long ae it is recognized ae a "good example." The personal equation of the collector counts for much more in the price of "objects."

But there is more than that in it. The American interest in pictorial art is not relatively holding its own. In the last generation a successful American who wished to show that he knew what to do with his good fortune, and who laid no claim to "altruism," was really forced to have a "gallery." The Aspinwall gallery, the Belmont gallery, the Blodgett gallery, the John Taylor Johnston gallery, the Lenox gallery, the Roberts gallery, the Stewart gallery, the Stuart gallery, and the rest, were the glories of New York, the things upon which New Yorkers relied against the scoff of the foreigner that there was nothing to see in New York. In proportion to the size and wealth of the city there are probably not so many collectors in 1907 as there were in 1877, or, for that matter, in 1867. Taking into account the amount of money available in New York for sumptuous and ornamental purposes there is no comparison at all.

SUNDAY'S TIMES.

THE TIMES feels like sharing with its readers congratulations on its issue of yesterday.

Its local news yesterday was of notable value, and rivaled even the Special Cable News Section, which put New Yorkers electrically in touch with topics that are at the moment agitating Londoners, Parisians, Romans, Russians, and Berliners. The extraordinary and perhaps unique revelations of a Thaw juror by a very exceptional juror, who knows how to record his impressions both by pencil and by pen, dealt with precisely tbe most "actual" of local topics, more than a local topic, for all over the world there is a lively curiosity to know what this country can do with a "plutocratic" culprit who is arraigned for a capital offenee. And from his single experience, a layman's experience, Mr. BREARLEY is enabled to make suggestions for the reform of our jurisprudence, a jurisprudence which has incurred the wondering pity, so nearly akin to contempt, of European and even of British commentators. These suggestions simply cannot be ignored when our jurists come to consider the reform of our code of criminal procedure.

Very remarkable, too, was the symposium of the distinguished visitors whom Mr. CARNEGIE has been enabled to assemble for the dedication of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, and for the informal and unofficial Peace Conference here in New York. These visitors, experts in their several kinds, flatter us with the assurnnce in particular lines and epecialties which Speaker CANNON expressed in general, that "this country is a great success." And they tell us of our success in science and art as well as in a material prosperity elsewhere and before undreamed of. How can any American inexpert in astronomy fail to be patriotically gratified by such a tribute as Sir ROBERT BALL pays to American astronomy and American astronomers, or any American inexpert in architecture by such a tribute as Herr VON IHNE paye to American architecture? Or how can any American city dweller fail to be admonished and instructed, by the deliverance of Sir ROBERT CRANSTON, the former Provost of Edinburgh, against allowing himself to be deluded into countenancing that particular variety of extravagance and waste, tending inevitably to plunder and corruption, which calls itself "municipal ownership," but which in fact is political operation of public utilities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sacrificed Fame to His Work.

Mr. MOBERLY BELL probably revealed the secret of Lord CROMER's marvelous success as the administrator, or, rather, as the maker, of modern Egypt when he emphasized the fact that the man consciously undertook his task there as his life work, not as part of a "career," in which euccess would be a claim to other and higher positions. In other words, he saw Egypt as needing something he could do and not as a place that could do something for him.

That he was well paid in both money and fame is a fact that does not detract from the intrinelc unselfishness of his policy, and it is generally admitted that he earned more, not lese, of both money and fame than he received. Indeed, even now, the recognition of his genius and of his achievements is chiefly that of experts and specialists. To others he is little more than a name. For he has always been content to remain in the background, to occupy a nominally transient position, and to wear a title absurdly humble, of no obvious or necessary relevancy to the work he was doing.

Our troubles, dieappointments, and humiliatione since we assumed the duty of digging the Panama Canal have been chiefly or largely due to our failure to select or to develop a man of like or similar quality to be the executive head of the adventure. We have sent one good engineer after another to the Isthmus, but none of them as yet hae turned out to be exactly the right man—none of them has forgotten himself in the task.

The fault may not have been in the men, or perhaps their fatal defect wae lack of the quality Lord CROMER muet have had, that of "getting along" with distant superiors and persuading them to give him a free hand and to let him work out a consistent policy. That he repeatedly refused promotion, once to a Cabinet poeition, ebows that Egypt wae a sort of obseeaion to him, exactly as the Far North is to Commander PEARY. Both of them are in a way and a measure incomprehenaible to men built on other linea and with other ambitions.

Settlements and Settlements.

There le, of coiree, a sense, and an extremely important sense, in which it is true that "aettled conditions are necesaary for progress and development." Mr. H. H. ROGERS doubtless had that senee in mind when he used the words in the now famous interview with him which was printed in THE TIMES on Friday, but he should not be at all surprised that the President and many besides instantly saw—and mentioned—the fact that conditione, simply because tbey are settled, are by no means neceasarily good, and that often it le a most desirable thing thoroughly to unsettle, as a preliminary to its abolition or reform, a state of affairs which bae long existed and is still considered highly satisfactory to those who have profited and are profiting from it largely.

Of all the places about which human beings have any definite knowledge, the moon is the one where conditions long since most nearly approached a permanent settlement. An ultra-conservative ghost might well be happy there, for he would have abeolutely no changes of any kind to fear, at least until the final diesolution of the solar eystem, and with confidence he could expect whole eons to be exactly what whole eons have been. The moon, however, ie not notable for progress and development, and its comparatively early arrival at the state of peace toward which ite more or less distracted mother-planet is moving, if the astronomore are to be believed, can hardly be viewed as a happy fate—except, possibly, by persons vastly more peeeimistic than Mr. ROGERE has ever given any signs of being.

But one does not have to go as far away as the moon to find settled conditione that bave been or will be the better for unsettling. The conditions of the meat business, for instance, were recently unsettled, much to their improvement; ae much can be said for the insurance business, and it will soon be safe, one can at least hope, to say the same thing of the business of governing Russia, the New York Police Department, and the Congo Free State. In thess, as in a thousand similar cases, including the tariff and the adjustment of railway rates, there are, it must be admitted, fierce differencee of opinion as to whether the established conditions need changing or not. In every one of them there are howls of paln at the very thought of any unsettlement and sad prophecies of general ruin at even the suggestion of trying new methods, but the question in each caee is apt to have two sides. Changes are by no means inevitably for the better, but neither are they always for the worse, and unless one is very careful in defining what he means by "settled conditions," somebody will coms along and prove to him with cruel conclusiveness that without unsettled conditions progress and development are "by definition" impossible.

Murderers and Insurance.

We notice that the Illinois Appellate Court has just affirmed the decision of a lower court that a life insurance company need not pay to the heirs of a man who was executed for murder the money for which it would have been liable if he had died in some other way. The position taken was that such a paymeat would be against public policy.

The decision, while doubtless satisfactory to the company which thus escapes a loss, might, we should think, be viewed with some regret in insurance circles, for murderers, while American law remains what it is, ought to be pretty good riske, their chance of dying from anything else than old age or lack of exercise being but slight. In many cases, indeed, a man's "expectation" of life is actually increased when he commits a murder, for thereafter and immediately he abandons the highly irregular habits to which potential murderers are lamentably prone. They stop drinking strong waters, they refrain from late and indigestible suppers, and they avoid the many perils of daily companionship with folk of their own kind.

Everything considered—and much more along this line might be said—we fear that it was a mistake to fight the payment of the policy declared void by the Illinois court. Business is business, or so we have often been told, and it strikes us as good insurance business to encourage murderers to insure their lives just before they commit their crimes. Now and then, of course, a policy would have to be paid, but the death rate among murderers as a class is abnormally low and seems to be getting steadily lower.

OPPOSES HIGH SCHOOLS.

Thinks They Benefit the Few at the Expense of the Body of Taxpayers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES's editorial article, April 11, on "Our Tophsavy School System" should commend itself to all observing and fair-minded readers. A good thing may sometimes run into a mere "fad." Our public school system is ons of the fairest products of our American life. It was developed in order to afford a sound elementary education to all children of every degree. All training beyond that was not contemplated in the common school. The later annex, the high school, is simply an ornamental feature. It has engrafted the academio grade on the public school idea, and taxpayers are now expected to furnish a costly preparatory course for admission to a college. It works unjustly in behalf of the well-to-do class, because only a comparatively small number of the poor can afford to keep their children in the high school. This fact was recently made very clear to me by a concrete example.

In a flourishing village where I was residing the high school class graduated numbered about eighteen. Their diplomas admitted all these to their State University. It really covered, as THE TIMES saye, what would be an equivalent to a collegiate course twenty-five yeara ago. Of those eighteen youths in that class, fifteen were children of comparatively wealthy parents. The father of two of the class was a bank President, one was a prosperous manufacturer, &c. In other words, 98 per cent. of those graduated and these sons and daughters of rich men, received a complete preparation for college at the public charge.

W. H. VAN ANTWERP.

New York, April 12, 1907.

CONDEMNS THE ACADEMY

And Thanks Heaven It Has No Monopoly of American Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Taking into consideration the quality of the majority of the work ehown at this last Academy exhibition, one is not very much surprised to learn that thirty-three of our best and most original artiste failed of election.

But how can men grown old and gray and bald in the noble art of painting little pink-faced wax dolle in bootblack's attire; insipid pretty girle in yellow and blue gowns; portraits with eyelashes drawn and buttons and buttonhoies showing in fashion-plate etyle; landscapee with each individual leaf in evidence on the treea—how, I ask, can such men be expected to appreciate a Robert Henri, an Arthur B. Davies, or a George Suks?

Robert Henri, whose name was not included in the jury for reaaons which are painfully evident, struck the nail squarely on the head when he said: "I am afraid that a large part of the Academy is against all that is real and vital in American art."

One is almost ashamed of being an American, but let us take heart, for, thank heavens, American art le not confined to the Academy.

E. C. CASWELL.

New York, April 12, 1907.

Abolishing Barbers' Tips.

By Order of the Paris Syndical Chamber of Master Hairdressers.

By a decision of the Syndical Chamber of the Master Hairdressers of Paris and of the Department of the Seine, in compliance with the wishes of the barbers' employes regarding the suppression of tips, these will be abolished on and after April 1, 1907, and the following will be in vogue:

Hair cut	1 fr.
Shave	50 cen.
Beard trim	50 cen.
Shampoo	1 fr. 50 cen.

Patrons are requested to abstain from April 1, 1907, onward from giving pourboires to the employes, as the latter's salaries will thereafter be paid entirely by the employers.

MISSED THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

Reader Thinks Jerome and Delmas Failed in Summing Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It hae always been recognized in literary and stage tragedy that the social or political poeition of the victim, and in general of the partiee concerned, is a potent factor in the prodduction of the tragic effect. It was 2,000 years after Aeschylus before a successful middle-claes tragedy was put on the stage. And even within the limits of this kind of tragio art we recognize the difference between the woea of a tragio hero from the alums and those of one to whom a fall from affluence and luxury means, according to the ordinary human instincts to whicb the etage eo etrongly appeals, a vastly more deplorable fate than any change of etate could mean to one already little to be envied.

Was it not a mistake, therefore, for Mr. Jerome to describe the crime through which our foremost architect loet his life at the hands of a young man of great wealth as a vulgar and cowardly Tenderloin murder? Cowardly it certainly was, but it was as far removed as possible from the ordinary killing in the Tenderloin. Such a killing is not usually reported to the Frencb and English papers by famous correspondente sent across the ocean for thet purpose. There must have been eoms quality in the crime itself, or in the character of the parties concerned, whicb gave it a unique interest.

It eeems to me that Mr. Jerome, no leas than Mr. Delmas, failed completely in the summing up of the case. The trial of Thaw waa the opportunity of a lifetime for a really great lawyer. I cannot help thinking how such an opportunity would have been utilized by an orator like Daniel Webster. It is not likely that his oration would have aeemed ponderous or elow even in these times of hurry and "strenuosity." He would have treated the evidence not only so ae to have made the moet of the case for the people or for the defendant, but also in such a way as to have produced a monument of oratorical power that would have found a permanent place in the world's literature. The schoolboye of New England would have been declaiming its peroration for the next fifty yeare.

The fault witb Mr. Delmas's summing up did not lie in his models, but in his complete misapprehenelon of his models. His speech would have been no lese grotesque and "out of date" in an age when the flowers of rhetoric were habitually woven into formal speechmaking than it wae last Monday and Tuesday.

Of course, it is a matter of indifference whether or not a lawyer misses his opportunity for a great speech so long as subetantial justice is done in the end, but one cannot avoid the reflection that on an occasion like this, justice often hangs on an adequate presentation of proofs and arguments, such as this case certainly did not receive.

G. H. S.

New York, April 13, 1907.

LESSON FROM THAW TRIAL.

Great Wealth a Curse to Those Who Misuse It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your splendid and extensive review and commenta on the Thaw jury disagreement in to-day's issue of THE TIMES are very timely and most commendable, to all of which I fully agree.

Apropos of the great trial just ended, allow me to say that money is a great blessing for those who possess and use it in a proper manner, but it is a great curse for those who have it in abundance and misuse it. Money is a great power and is king in certain circles of so-called society, and they who are fortunate, or rather unfortunate, enough to possess it in abundance may command and have every wish gratified.

Money talks. Money tells many strange and wonderful tales. Had it not been for the millions in the Thaw family the events which have shocked the whole country from its centre to circumference would never have happened, and without money in abundance the case of Tbaw would probably have been disposed of long ago with little expense, and he would either have been executed or be in prison for life. And had not Stanford White been comparatively a rich man, the horrible crimes chargsd against him would have been impossible. Moral: "Give me neither poverty nor riches"—only a competency for daily needs and deeds with contentment and honor.

J. M.

New York, April 13.

Agrees with The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any unneceasary waste of words would only tend to diminish the intensity and force with which I would characterize my applause for every word of your editorial on the "Thaw Disagreement."

It is a great comfort to see that perversity, morbid sentimentalism, hypocrisy, a total absence of decency and justice as represented by a certain class of newspapers havs no place in the minds of high-class Americane, of which I regard THE TIMES as a worthy repreeentative.

A GERMAN WOMAN.

New York, April 13, 1907.

Advocates Scotch Jury System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am etruck very forcibly, in reading the decision of the Thaw jury, with the contrast between the law of Scotland and that of England, on which, of course, those of this country are founded. It is another case of the worship of the Anglo-Saxon fetich. In the matter of jury the Scotch very sensibly abide by the will of the majority, making the jury fifteen, then we have a sensible verdict and no coercion neccasary on the part of the court. Whenever did twelve men really agree? If the history of any decision were really known, it would be seen that the majority simply coerced the minority into agreeing with them. When will we grow legally sensible?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Port Richmond, S. I., April 13.

Origin of the Cross Bun.

From The Leeds and Yorkshire Mercury.

The exact significance or origin of the cross bun is not too certain. A superstition regarding baked bread on Good Friday appears to have existed from an early period. Bread so baked was kept by a family all through the ensuing year, under the belief that a few gratings of it in water would prove a specific for any ailment.

A KISS.

"What is a kisa?" Heaven knowa! Not I!
And yet, with humble wit,
Now that you've asked me I will try
To give my view of it.

A friendly grimace, pleasing, quite;
A drooping of tbe eyes.
The thrilling of a moonlit night,
Or better, starry skies.

A rare Havana eacrificed—
A breath upon the lips;
The spirit of red wine enticed
To sparkle in long sips.

A contact either short or long;
A dozen thoughts or lese;
The question, Ie it right or wrong?
And then—just foolishness.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

NEED TO EXPEDITE CRIMINAL TRIALS

But De Lancey Nicoll Believes Present Procedure Needs Little Simplification.

JURY SYSTEM WELL ROOTED

Ex-District Attorney Says We Will Have the Unanimous Jury Verdict for a Long Time Yet.

"Always after a long criminal trial, particularly when no verdict le reached, you hear talk about revising and eimplifying our criminal proceduro," said De Lancey Nicoll last night. "It never gets any further than talk."

Mr. Nicoll was District Attorney of New York from 1890 to 1893, and prosecuted the famous Jacob Sharp bribery case, to get a jury for which required eix weeke. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, at which many suggestions were made for the simplification of the present criminal procedure. He is regarded ae one of the authorities on criminal law in thie city.

"Tbis popular impatience which follows a long criminal trial that brings no verdict, and has to be done all over again, brings the usual crop of suggested remedies designed to expedite criminal trials," Mr. Nicoll observed last night at his home, 23 Eaet Thirty-ninth Street. "The attention of the reformers is turned toward the jury. Sometimes it is suggested that the opinion of a majority of the jurors should eerve as a verdict, instead of requiring unanimity of opinion, as we now have it.

"Well, I think we shall have twelve jurors for a long time yet, and I think it will be demanded that they all decide the same wey to constitute a verdict. That idea is so deeply implanted in our criminal jurisprudence that even a prisoner himself cannot waive the requirement.

"In France they have the majority rule in the jury box. In England they hold to the unanimous verdict of twelve men, but there the law is designed rather in the interest of the prosecution than in the interest of the accused. With us, since the beginning of the Nation, the law has been designed to throw around the accused every safeguard. It is shaped in the interest of the defendant, throwing the burden throughout on the prosecution.

"I don't believe our criminal procedure needs any simplification. It is the result of years of experience. Constitutional Conventions will not brook any tampering with our jury system. In 1894, when our last such convention was held, an earnest effort was made to incorporate the majority verdict rule in civil cases only. The convention wouldn't even stand for that.

"I do believe our criminal proceedure might sometimes oe oetter administered by the Judges. Trials often could be expedited by the Judges.

"Take the matter of experts: The Judge may limit the number on each side. He may also limit the number of witnesses who give simply corroborative testimony. He may limit the time of the speeches. By quick decisions on controverted points much time can be saved, and not infrequently I have known the court to sit at night and to begin a good deal earlier in the morning than it now does."

David McClure, who was quoted on Saturday night as saying that the testimony of allenists was not of much value now in courts of law, refused yesterday to go into the matter of criminal procedure generally. He thought it quite possible, however, that some simplification of the procedure might soon be made. Peter B. Olney thought there was a need of expediting trials.

Champe S. Andrews, counsel to the County Medical Society, has drawn from the articles of Juror Henry C. Brearley in THE TIMES, the inference that the system should be reformed. He said yesterday:

"Every conscientious lawyer at some time or other must have wished for the opportunity of sitting as a juror in court. If all lawyers could be required as a part of their training to act as jurors in a certain number of cases, their professional knowledge and wisdom would be increased even more than the skill of a physician is improved by an adequate post-graduate course.

"The study of the law is only part of a lawyer's training. He must study human nature as well. The human nature of jurlee can best be studied not by addressing them, but by being one of the jurors and observing the effect produced by the counsel who appear before them.

"The rule exempting lawyers from jury duty prevents them from acting as jurors, but Mr. Brearley's graphic account of the Thaw trial from the standpoint of a juror is a notable addition to the literature of great trials, as well as a remarkable achievement as a brilliant stroke of journalism. Its careful study by lawyers will do much to compensate them for the exclusion from the jury box.

"Much that Mr. Brearley suggests by way of comment is open to attack and debate, but I am sure many lawyers will find in his story many arguments in support of the theory that our present jury system is an anachronism and ill-adapted to the ends of justice. The lay mind by its lack of legal knowledge and its unfamiliarity with the technical language of the law many times fails to meet the mind of the Judge, who charges the law, even when done as skillfully and simply as by Justice Fitzgerald.

"It is as illogical to expect a lay mind to decide a legal question where facts and law are intermingled, as to expect a lay mind to decide a medical question where fact and theories are mingled.

"What we need is a jury of men with legal training. The Court of Special Sessions, with its three Judges passing on the law and the facts, is the nearest approach to an ideal condition that exists in this country."

BRYAN ON TAINTED MONEY.

Praises Colleges and Churches That Refuse to Accept It.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—William J. Bryan addressed nearly two thousand persons at the New National Theatre this afternoon. He spoke under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and took for his subject "The Prince of Peace." Mr. Bryan concluded with praise for the colleges and churches that have declined to accept money from wealthy men "who have gained their riches by dishonest methods."

"One of our rich men," he said, "has reached a point where he sometimes has difficulty to find people to take his money, and that I regard as the best evidence of the growth of a moral sentiment in this country. It means something when a great church pauses, hesitates, refuses to accept the money until it knows how it was made.

"I believe the time will come when churches and colleges will refuse to go into partnership in the spending of money immorally made. The influence of that public opinion will be a powerful factor in the restoring of righteousnees. These great institutions should say to a man: 'You did not make your money honestly; we will not share the odium with you.'"

Mr. Bryan left for New York to-nigbt to attend the Peace Conference.

FOR STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Gov. Broward Recommends Its Adoption by Florida Legislature.

TLLAHASSEE, Fla., April 14.—Gov. Broward will to-morrow send a special message to the Legislature advocating State life insurance. He wil treat the matter exhaustively to demonetrate that the enterprise would be profitable to the people by showing that foreign insurance companies bave returned in lossee paid less than $5,000,000 and have received upward of $13,000,000 in premiums during the past thirteen yeare, and that the South alone paya Northern companies $50,000,000 per annum.

It will be suggested that the management be vested in a commisalon or a manager, which would eliminate high-salaried officers, and that the entire expense would be less than the salary of a Vice President or Board Chairman of one of the large companies now existing.

JAMES H. ECKELS DIES IN HIS SLEEP

Former Controller of the Currency Succumbs to Heart Disease at His Chicago Home.

HIS FAMILY NOW IN PARIS

Young Lawyer Appointed Controller by Cleveland Despite Opposition Proved Able Financier.

CHICAGO, April 14.—James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank and formerly Controller of the Currency, died at his home to-day of heart disease. The death of Mr. Eckels occurred apparently while he was asleep.

The fact that he was dead was discovered by his butler, Frank Evans, who entered Mr. Eckels's room to answer a telephone ring that had continued for some time. The butler called to Mr. Eckels, and, getting no response, sought to arouse the banker, only to find that he was dead. Dr. Frank S. Churchill was summoned and said that Mr. Eckels had been dead for several hours. It was ascertained later that the person who had tried to communicate with him by telephone was his brother, George A. Eckels.

Mrs. Eckels and her daughter Phoebe, 18 years old, are in Paris, where the latter is attending school. They have been abroad since last Fall, and planned to return to Chicago within a few weeks. They were communicated with by cable, and it is understood will sail from France for New York to-morrow.

The death of Mr. Eckels cams on the eve of a breakfast party which he had planned for a number of friends and relatives. Judge K. M. Landis of the Federal District Court, Mrs. Landis, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gary of New York, George M. Eckels, a brother, and his wife, and others wers to have been guests.

James A. Eckels of Princeton, Ill., father of James H. Eckels, died recently. At the time the son was a host of ex-President Grover Cleveland.

The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, after which the body will be placed in a vault until the return of Mrs. Eckels and daughter, when a private funeral will be held.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 14.—Ex-President Cleveland was deeply touched when he learned of the death of Mr. Eckels. He said:

"I was closely related to Mr. Eckels and his death comes to me with a peculiar shock. In important public work I learned to know how intelligently and industriously he devoted himself to duty, and in the intimacy of close friendship I learned to know and appreciate his many and attractive qualities of heart. Mr. Eckels illustrated the traits that make the best American citizenship."

James H. Eckels was one of the strong men of the second Cleveland Administration. He was often referred to as one of Mr. Cleveland's "personal discoveries," and, although no nomination of the President's was more strenuously opposed by leading men of both parties, his confidence in his nominee never wavered for an instant, and the nomination of Mr. Eckels to one of the most important posts in the financial department of the Government was eventually confirmed by the Senate. When Mr. Eckels retired from the office in the latter part of 1897 it was to accept the Presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, which office he assumed on the 1st day of January following.

Mr. Eckels was born in Princeton, Ill., Nov. 22, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He afterward studied law, and in 1883 was graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School. He then returned to Illinois, and for the next ten years practiced his profession in Ottawa, that State. In 1893 he was brought suddenly into public notice by his appointment to be Controller of the Currency.

The appointment came as a great surprise to the Senators who had to confirm it, and Mr. Cleveland had to overcome a vast amount of opposition in order to get the nomination confermed. One of the strongest and most influential of the opponents of the Eckels nomination was the late Senator Vest of Missouri. Senator Vest went to the President and begged him to withdraw the nomination, declaring that in his opinion it could not be confirmed.

Among the Republican Senators two of the strongest opponents of Mr. Eckels's confirmation were Senator Sherman of Ohio and Senator Morrill of Vermont. They were particularly outspoken, and their contentions as to the inadvisability of the confirmation found a great deal of newspaper support throughout the country. But the President was not to be shaken in his view that Mr. Eckels was the right man for the place, and he told Senator Vest in plain terms that under no consideration would he withdraw the name of the young lawyer from Illinois.

While the contest between the President and the opposition Senators was at its height ex-Controller Lacey of Chicago in an interview warmly defended the President's choice. The opposition to Mr. Eckels was due principally to the fact that he was not a banker. A country lawyer, the opponents of the confirmation declared, was the last man in the world to be considered for such an important post as the one to which Mr. Eckels had been appointed. It was said that he had never even read the National Banking act. He was a country lawyer, and while he was a lifelong student of economic questions along academic lines, he had never paid much attention to the subject of banking.

Hardly had Mr. Eckels taken hold of his office than he was brought face to face with a banking crisis without parallel in the country's history. In the thirty years preceding the date of Mr. Eckels's induction into the office of Controller of the Currency only 212 banks had failed, yet the number of those institutions that failed in the first ten weeks of his administration numbered 165. The policy of previous Controllers had been against failed banks resuming business. The new Controller from Illinois did not look with favor on this policy. Wherever he found grounds to hope for satisfactory results he encouraged the banks and assisted them to resume business. He put 115 out of the 165 on their feet again, and, as it turned out, nearly every one of them continued in business to the satisfaction and profit of all concerned.

An instance of Mr. Eckels's judgment, which is often referred to by his admirers, was his letter to the embarrassed Denver (Col.) banks, assuring them of his every assistance and criticising the people in that city for withdrawing their deposits and crippling institutions in which they had had confidence for so many years. This stopped the runs on the banks, and a more settled situation was the result.

Mr. Eckels declared that the failures in most cases were not due to wildcat mismanagement. In cases, however, where the management was open to criticism he was just as outspoken on the other side, and he never healtated to take immediate steps to protect the depositors.

The friendship of Mr. Cleveland for Mr. Eckele began when the latter was a law student in Albany, where it was that he also formed the friendship of the late Daniel S. Lamont, another warm friend of Mr. Cleveland'a, who was destined to play an important part in the financial affairs of the Government. When Mr. Eckels went to Washington in 1893 to see Mr. Cleveland he had no idea that the President was to appoint him Controller of the Currency. One afternoon during that visit Mr. Eckels went to the White House with his friend Congressman Ben Cable of Illinois. On the way they were stopped by a newspaper reporter.

"Do you know a man named Eckels from Illinois?" asked the reporter of Mr. Cable.

"What is his first name?" asked Mr. Cable.

"James," answered the reporter. "Mr. Cleveland has just nominated him for Controller of the Currency."

"This is Mr. Eckels," responded Mr. Cable, pointing to his companion.

Mr. Eckels as Controller soon gained a wide reputation as a speaker and writer on financial subjects. His speech before the Clearing House Committee of New York, deliver at the Union League Club, in defense of the Cleveland Administration, won earnest praise, while his reports to Congress are considered among the best literature upon the banking subject ever written. The men who had opposed Mr. Eckels's nomination in after years saw their mistake, and most of them took pains to go to him and tell him that they had been wrong.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. DEAN OLIVER OWEN, aged 65 years, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church of Clinton, N. Y., for twenty years, and of St. Mark's Church at Clark's Mills, died suddenly on Saturday night at his home in Clinton of heart trouble.

Dr. JAMES ADDISON QUARLES, for the past twenty-one years Professor of Moral Philosophy at Washington and Lee University, died at Lexington, Va., yesterday. He was 70 years old, and a native of Boonville, Mo. He had filled pastorates in Missouri, and was for ten years President of Elizabeth Aull Female Seminary at Lexington, Mo.

JAMES B. MURRAY, Past Exalted Ruler of Jersey City Lodge No. 211, B. P. O. E., and a prominent member of the Jersey City Council of the Knights of Columbus, died on Saturday in the City Hospital in Jersey City after a three months' illness of paralysis. He was 40 years old, and lived at 189 Grant Avenue. He leaves a wife. He owned a plumbing business and much real estate.

Mrs. LAURA SHERMAN TAYLOR, who was formerly a well-known resident of Brooklyn, died on Friday night at her home in Closter, N. J. She was the widow of the Rev. J. B. Taylor and a daughter of the late Judge Alpheus Sherman. Before the civil war Mrs. Taylor had many trying experiences in the Western border lands, where her husband established a number of mission stations. While they were living in Kansas their home was destroyed by a great prairie fire, and they returned East. Mrs. Taylor was 84 years old.

NOVELLI TO COME BACK.

Will Have Sixty New Plays and a Larger Company.

The Shuberts announced yesterday that, through his managers, Paradossi & Consigli, they have made another contract with Ermete Novelli, the Italian actor, who closed his American season at the Lyric Theatre on Saturday evening. By the terms of this new contract, Signor Novelli will return to America next November and will remain here for a period of fifteen weeks. The managers say that Signor Novelli's initial engagement, which covered a term of six weeks—two in Boston and four in New York—was in the nature of an experiment.

Signor Novelli and his wife, Olga Giannini, will sail for Europe on the Auguste Victoria on Thursday. They will make a brief visit to Paris before returning to their home, in Venice, where they will appear with their own company early in May. Signor Novelli's company, with properties and scenery, will sail on the Lombardia on Wednesday, April 17, for Genoa.

When Novelli returns to America next Autumn his tour will extend from New York to New Orleans; thence to the City of Mexico and the South American cities. Four weeks will be spent at the Lyric Theatre in New York, and the remainder of his time will be divided betwsen Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

On his next visit to the United States Novelli, who offered seventeen plays during his late engagement, will be under contract to present no lesa than sixty plays out of a répertoire which is said to number more than 100. Two of those to attract particular attention will be "Macbeth" and "Nero." He has already performed Signor Casso'a "Nero" in Italy and South America, but has never yet been seen in the rôle of Macbeth. When Signor Novelli returns again he will bring a much larger company and a complete equipment of scenery built to meet the American firs regulations.

COMEDY AT THE PLAYGOERS.

Play by Club's President Produced at Last Night's Meeting.

The fourth meeting of the Theatregoers' Club of America, which was held at 200 West Seventy-second Street last evening, was attended by 700 men and women. At the first meeting, on Washington's Birthday, only about two hundred were present.

As President Towne of the club explained last night, the purpose of the organization is to show the work of amateur playwrights for the amusement of the audience. Managers can in this way also see the works of playwrights intelligently presented without the expense of having them experimentally produced.

At last night's meeting a farce comedy written by Mr. Towne, was presented. It was: "Hy Wits Outwitted." The persons who took part in the piece were: Dr. Leroy R. Stoddard, Alexander Howell, Eugene S. Gehrung, Mrs. Le Roy Stoddard, Miss Anna McIntyre, Miss Glenna Bonhotol, and Miss Loraine Wright.

PARIS TO SEE NETHERSOLE.

Arrangements Made for a Four Weeks' Season in June.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—Arrangements were made this afternoon by Miss Olga Nethersole by which she will play a season in English drama in Paris this year. She signed a contract with an agent of G. Astruc & Co. of Paris, who will obtain a theatre for her for four weeks beginning about June 1. Her entire company will accompany her, and her present répertoire will be presented.

Miss Nethersole arranged to play in Paris last year, but an unusual number of popular plays there prevented her from obtaining a theatre.

VOLPE ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

Two Tone Poems by Edward MacDowell Played in Carnegie Hall.

Practically the last symphony concert of the seaaon was given yesterday afternoon by the Volpe Orchestra in Carnegie Hall. It was the third concert given by thia orchestra of young professionals this Winter and was better attended than the other two. The feature of the programme was the inclusion of two tone poems by Edward MacDowell. The tone poems were "Hamlet" and "Ophelia," seldom played in New York, but nevertheless interesting and beautiful. Neither of these pieceea received fair treatment at the hands of the orchestra, which is not a finished organization, nor Mr. Volpe, but the conductor deeerves much credit for reintroducing this music to the public.

Henrietta Michelson, a pianist, who made her New York reappearance, played Beethoven's G major concerto, which was a grateful relief after a Winter of Rubinstein. This young woman's touch and manner indicated more of a talent for the Saint-Saëns school. The other orchestral aumbers were Beethoven's Second Symphony and Goldmark's Overture, "In the Springtime."

N. Y. University Show on April 26.

The New York University's Senior "show" will be produced at the Carnegie Lyceum, April 26. Everything is ready for the play but final rehearsal.

MARK TWAIN TELLS OF BEING AN ACTOR

He Sees His Own "The Prince and the Pauper," and Relates Story of 22 Years Ago.

STAGE SPEECH CUT SHORT

He Managed to Narrate, However, That Once He Played Miles Hendon —Sees Educational Alliance Show.

Samuel L. Clemens—"Mark Twain"—in his white suit, sat in the audience that witnessed yesterday afternoon the Educational Alliance's performance of the play made from hie book, "The Prince and the Pauper," in the theatre of the Alliance Building in East Broadway. Beside him was William Dean Howells, and nearby Daniel Frohman, and Miss Clemens. The rest of the audience, eome 800 in all, was composed largely of the ohildren of the neighborhood.

After the second act, the curtain was raised to disclose Mr. Clemens in his white suit. He made a speech in which he referred to his own playing of the role of Miles Hendon, and complimented the Alliance on its theatre. He was about to tell a story which he said had been told by his friend Kate Douglas Wiggin, when from the players, looking out at him from the wings and entrances to the set, applause came. Mr. Clemens looked about, puzzled for a moment, when a young woman, entering by the left upper entrance into full view of the audience, went quite close to him and began to talk to him in an undertone.

"I must apologize," said Mr. Clemens. Again the young woman said something in a tone not audible to those in front.

Anxious to Tell His Story.

"I only want to tell this story and then I'll stop," Mr. Clemens said to her.

After he had told a story about a negro who had got a marriage license with the wrong woman's name in it, and had then decided to marry that woman rather than pay two dollars for a new license "as there wasn't two dollars' difference between the two women," he left the stage and the curtain was lowered.

The speech that had been interrupted began in a vein of family reminiscence.

"I have not enjoyed a play so much, so heartily, and so thoroughly," said the author, "since I played Miles Hendon twenty-two years ago. I used to play in this piece with my children, who, twenty-two years ago, were little youngsters. One of my daughters was the Prince, and a neighbor's daughter was the Pauper, and the children of other neighbors played other parts. But we never gave such a performance as we have seen here today. It would have been beyond us.

"My late wife was the dramatist and stage manager. Our coachman was the stage manager, second in command. We used to play it in this simple way, and the one who used to bring in the crown on a cushion—he waa a little fellow then—is now a clergyman way up high—six or seven feet high—and growing higher all of the time. We played it well, but not as well as you see it here, for you see it by practically trained professionals.

Never Remembered His Part.

"I was especially interested in the scene which we have just had, for Miles Hendon was my part. I did it as well as a person could who never remembered his part. The children all knew their parts. They did not mind if I did not know mine. I could thread a needle nearly as well as the player did whom you saw to-day. The words of my part I could supply on the spot. The words of the song that Miles Hendon sang here I did not catch. But I was great in that song."

Then Mr. Clemens hummed a bit of doggerel that the reporter made out as this:

There was a woman in her town,
She loved her husband well,
But another man just twice as well.

"How le that?" demanded Mr. Clemens. Then resuming:

"It was so fresh and enjoyable to make up a new set of words each time that I played the part.

"If I had a thousand citizens in front of me I would like to give them information, but you children already know all that I have found out about the Educational Alliance. It's like a man living within thirty miles of Vesuvius and never knowing about the volcano. It's like living for a lifetime in Buffalo, eghteen miles from Niagara, and never going to the Falls. So I had lived in New York and knew nothing about the Educational Alliance.

"This theatre is a part of the work and furnishes pure and clean plays. This theatre is an influence. Everything in the world is accomplished by influences which train and educate. When you get to be seventy-one and a half, as I am, you may think that your education is over, but it isn't.

Theatres Public Educators.

"If we had forty theatres of this kind in this city of 4,000,000, how they would educate and elevate! We should have a body of educated theatregoers.

"It would make better citizens, honest citizens. One of the best gifts a millionaire could make would be a theatre here and a theatre there. It would make of you a real Republic and bring about an educational level."

Then Mr. Clemens went on to quote from a speech of Kate Douglas Wiggin, when he was interrupted.

In the cast of "The Prince and the Pauper," the performance of which Mr. Clemens watched closely and frequently applauded, there were three young women—scarcely more than girls—who ahone. Rhoda Rosenblum played Tom Canty, the pauper boy who by force of circumstances changes his station with Prince Edward, with a touch of ingenuousness that was spontaneous.

The small part of Nan Canty, Tom's sister, undertaken by Sara E. Novick, a girl with humorous natural methods, was heartily applauded, while Helen H. Schwarlz, as the Prince, sketched well the range of her rôle.

PRAISE REAL ESTATE NUMBER.

Brokers and Operators Commend The Times Supplement.

Real estate men, including brokers, professional operators, and property owners generally, warmly commended the sixteen-page supplement in yesterday's TIMES devoted to their interests.

The articles dealing with the various parts of the city and its suburbs, many of them written by ths leading real estate experts in the different sections, constituted a most comprehensive review of the conditions now prevailing in the metropolitan real estate field.

Among the special features the discussion of the Torrens system of titled registration commanded attention. The bill providing for the introduction of the Torrens system in this State has aroused more interest than sny other bit of recent legislation affecting real estate. The analysis of this bill by Walter Lindner, solicitor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, was the first clear exposition of its legal features, beside being the first hearing of the title company's side of the question, and for these reasons was widely read in real estate circles.

The pictorial features of the supplement emphasized the important phases of the current market, showing the remarkable series of recent transactions involving properties of great value as well as indicating the progress made on the various bridges and tunnels around Manhattan.

Robert E. Dowling's concise review of the present situation, "that real estate owners during the next year will probably fare as well as the holders of other securities, and perhaps better," wus very generally indorsed.

In an article containing a few suggestions for the New York real estate fraternity Felix Isman of Philadelphia took occasion to upset several old notions. Mr. Isman says that nobody can know the ultimate value of New York's choice spots, and that real estate values generally do not increase gradually, but suddenly.

OLD MELODIES REVIVED BY JEWS

Mrs. Schechter Starts a Movement for Congregational Singing.

HELP FROM IMMIGRANTS

They Remembered Tunes Forgotten by Jews Here and Are the Mainstay of the Scheme.

The musical talent in the Jewish colony on the lower east side was intrusted some time ago with the task of re-establishing congregational singing in the synagogues and of reintroducing into the services many of the beautiful old Hebrew melodies which had fallen into disuse. It was demonstrated in the auditorium of the Hebrew Educational Alliance in East Broadway last night that the trust was well placed, and that the reformation had an excellent chance of success.

The idea was conceived by Mrs. Schechter, wife of Prof. Solomon Schechter of the Hebrew Theological Seminary. Last night Mrs. Schechter told how she happened to take it up.

"While in Cambridge, England, where we come from, I often attended the services in the Presbyterian Church there," said Mrs. Schechter. "I noticed that the congregation took great interest in the services, principally because it participated in the singing. I was greatly impressed because in my own church the congregation took no part in the singing, all that being done by a professional cantor.

"Thousands of years ago the congregations in the synagogues participated in the singing. That was in the temples told about in the books of the prophets. The congregation then had a leader. But gradually the congregation dropped out of the singing and the leader became a soloist. Thus the cantor was evolved. Today he does practically all the singing in the services, although in some synagogues he may be assisted by a choir.

"When I came to America I learned that in many of the wealthiest congregations in New York operatic selections and hymns borrowed from other faiths were sung. I found, too, that most of the singing was in English. I discovered also that some of the choirs were made up of Christians. This impressed me. We have some fine old melodies in the Jewish faith, and I wondered why these were not used instead of operatic selections and borrowed hymns. The Portuguese Jews alone retained these melodies in their service.

"Upon inquiry I found that the wealthy temples were not using the melodies because they did not know about them or could not get copies of them. The fact that the congregations no longer took any part in the singing, and that the old melodies were no longer used, led me to institute a reformation for the correction of these conditions. I realized, however, that the reformation must go from the town synagogues to the uptown synagogues. In the synagogues downtown many of the cantors have come directly from Europe, where the old melodies are used, while those in the uptown synagogues know nothing about them. So we have begun here, and are working hard."

The society which was to undertake the reformation was organized uptown at first, but proved a failure there. Then the task was intrusted to the musical talent in the Jewish colony downtown. The Choral Society for Ancient Hebrew Melodies was organized, and Isaac Rosenblatt was made its musical director. Its members included the daughters and sons of the poor families in the neighborhood of the Educational Alliance. Many of these were immigrants, and had sung the melodies in Europe, so they took readily to the work. Every Sunday they met in the rooms of the Educational Alliance and studied the old melodies. The Downtown Cantors' Association, with Henry Ruisotto as Director, and the Children's Orchestra of the Educational Alliance, with Sam Franko as conductor, co-operated with the new society.

Last night these societies showed what they had accomplished. Many interested persons, fathers, mothers, and friends from the colony, crowded into the auditorium of the Educational Alliance to look and listen. Around the entrance stood many others, who begged for tickets of admission. From uptown came Jacob H. Schiff and Mrs. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, and many others to look and listen. Rich and poor alike went away saying it was "great" or "excellent." The musical talent had vindicated itself.

First the Choral Society sang. The Seou Scheorim (Psalm 24) Naumburg was given, and the applause was liberal. Then the Odecha Ki Anisoni (Psalm 118) Traditional was given, and the applause was deafening. Then the Children's Orchestra played Pergolesi's Sonata. One boy player about 7 years old aroused the greatest interest. He handled his violin with the ease of an expert, and comments about his work were plentiful.

Then the Cantors' Association, in silk hats and frock coats, sang the Kol Nedra, and that was enthusiastically received. So it went on through the following programme:

Hashivenu, (replacing the scroll in the ark,) the Rev. S. Jacobson and Choral Society; violin solo, Largo by Handel, Miss Emily Gresser; Ledovid Boruch, (Psalm 144,) Choral Society; Adon Olam, Cantors' Association; Im Fruehling, (Grieg,) Children's Orchestra; Passover melodies; Ki Lo Noch and Echod Mi Yodea, Choral Society, and Yigdal, Choral Society.

ZEPILLI SAVES CONCERT.

Called Suddenly to Sing Mme. Russ's Part, She Does it Creditably.

Alice Zeppilli came to the rescue at the Manhattan Opera House yesterday and saved the Sunday night concert from disaster. Mme. Russ, who was to have sung the soprano rôle in the first part of Verdi's "Requiem," which formed half of the programme, suddenly became boarse, and, as no other soprano in the company knew the part, Mme. Zeppilli volunteered. She spent the morning with the score and Mr. Campanini, and acquitted herself with great credit in the evening. The "Recordare" was omitted in the representation on account of the short time the soprano had to learn her part. Mr. Altchevsky sang the tenor rôle, which Mr. Bassi had done at the first presentation of the mass here; Mme. de Cisneros repeated the exquisite contralto work which counts for so much in this score, and Mr. Arimondi sang the bass part.

After the intermission, Mr. Campanini conducted Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, a difficult work to attempt with ao new an orchestra, which has so little time to rehearse. Nevertheless, Mr. Campanini impressed the stamp of authority on his reading, as he always does. Frances Lee sang the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" for Mme. Russ. The other artists on the programme were Mme. Gilibert and Messrs. Gilibert and Ancona.

CAMPANINI OPERA NIGHT.

Manhattan Programme for Friday Night Is Again Changed.

The programme for next Friday evening at the Manhattan Opera House, which has been called "Campanin night," has been changed again, and instead of a performance of "Rigoletto," a mixed programme, consisting of acts from several operas, will be given, in which most of the singers associated with the success of the Opera House will appear.

The programme includes Act I. of Verdi's "Trovatore," with Mmes. Russ and Severina and Messrs. Dalmores and Sévellhac; a duet from Act I. of Donizetti's "La Favorita," with Mme. Bressler-Giannoll and Mr. Altchevsky; a duet from "Don Pasquale," with Mme. Zeppilli and Mr. Gianoli-Galletti; Act IV. of "Rigoletto," with Mmes. Pinkert and de Cisneros and Messrs. Bonci, Ancona, and Mugnoz; the prologue to Boito's "Mephistofele," with Mr. Arimondi, and Act I. of "I Pagliacci," with Mme. Donalda and Messrs. Bassi, Samaroo, Sévellhac, and Venturini.

Victor Herbert Concert at Daly's.

Victor Herbert and his orchestra gave a concert in Daly's Theatre last evening which pleased a large audience. Ada Chambers, soprano, was the soloist, and she sang Delibes's "Arioso." Ronald's "Evening," and Herbert's "If love were what the rose is." The orchestra played several Herbert numbers, the overture to "Fledermaus," and other selections.

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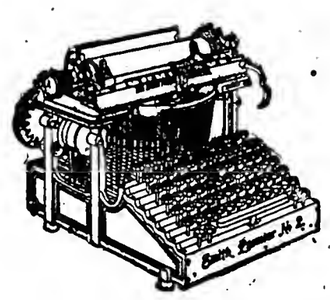

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WAND OF SPRING TOUCHES THE PARK

Big Sunday Turnout Notes Emerald Signs of a Belated Season.

BOYS INVADE THE MEADOWS

A Snow-White Angora Kid Is a New Arrival at the Zoo—Crowds View Animals.

The flowers that bloom in the Spring were not to be seen in Central Park yesterday, but the populace took comfort from a few other visible signs of the belated season. In protected corners little thickets of bramble were covered with red berries and white blossoms. Trees showed a faint touch of green, just enough to set the robins and sparrows fluttering and piping with joy.

The birds and animals in the Zoo showed by their restlessness that they, too, knew that Winter was losing its clutch on the earth, and the largest throng of visitors of the year was out for an airing.

A red flag waving over the common warned small boys that the turf was still too soft for games, even should the Park ordinances allow them on Sunday. But many of the bolder spirits simply moved on to a stretch of meadow beyond the tennis courts, near the East Ninety-seventh Street entrance, and, hatless and coatless, played to their hearts' content.

The Zoo was the centre of attraction. Special policemen were detailed there to keep the fine of sightseers moving. The animals were unusually restless. The black leopards, usually to be seen asleep in a corner of their cages, were pacing up and down, purring loudly their satisfaction at the close of Winter.

A little snow-white Angora kid was a new arrival yesterday. In the pen set apart for the aoudads, or African mountain goats, twins a few days old were disporting themselves. They have already learned to climb the heap of stones in the pen. A tiny zebu calf and a tiny spotted axis deer are other additions of a week to the membership of the Zoo family.

DIED.

BARNES.—On April 13, 1907, at his residence, 2,049 5th Av., New York City, Dr. Justin L. Barnes.
Funeral Monday evening at 8 o'clock at above residence.

BUCKWELL.—April 14, Merguerite Wetherill Diehl, beloved wife of Cyril Devereux Buckwell.
London papers please copy.

CHAPIN.—In Buffalo, N. Y., April 13, 1907, Edgar H. Chapin, son of Harriet C. and the late Cooley S. Chapin, and brother of Frank M. of Seattle, Wash.; Cooleys of New York City, Herbert W., Robert C., Milton H., and Chester W. Chapin of Buffalo, aged 50 years.
Funeral will take place from family residence, 312 Franklin St., Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend. Burial at convenience of family.

CHURCHILL.—On April 14, at Dinard, France, William Hunter Churchill, eldest son of Josephine Young and the late Richard Cuyler Churchill, Lieutenant U. S. A., in the 40th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CULVER.—On April 12, 1907, Josephine R., widow of the Rev. A. L. Culver.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jennie M. James, 133 West 93d St., Monday, at 10:30 A. M. Services will also be held at Highland Av. M. E. Church, Ossining, N. Y., Monday at 2 P. M. Interment private.

EMORY.—At Hempstead, L. I., April 13, Caleb North, youngest son of George S. and Hannah W. Emory, at the age of 3 years and 9 months.
Funeral services at the home of his parents, 106 Hilton Av., Hempstead, L. I., Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

KOMMEL.—Bernard Kommel, April 14, at his residence, 848 West 28th St.
Funeral Tuesday, 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

LOCKWOOD.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. Romaine Brown, at 340 Convent Av., Mary E., widow of Isaac Lockwood, in the 89th year of her age.
Funeral services on Monday, April 15, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

MATTESON.—In Providence, R. I., on the 14th inst., Emily Robinson, wife of George W. R. Matteson.
Funeral Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 485 Broadway. Burial at convenience of family.

METZ.—Henry Metz, father of Henry J. Metz, died in his 75th year at his late residence, 850 South 3d St., Brooklyn.
Funeral services will be held Wednesday, April 17, at 8 o'clock P. M. Funeral will take place Thursday afternoon at 2 P. M. Members of Teutonia Lodge No. 617, F. & A. M., are invited to attend.

PENNINGTON.—On April 14, 1907, John Pennington, in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral service Tuesday at 8 P. M., at 40 Hamilton Terrace, near West 141st St.

SHEPHERD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Sunday, April 14, 1907, James Marsh Shepherd of Sheffield, England, aged 85 years.
Funeral services at his late home, 115 Madison Av., Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday evening, April 16, at 8 o'clock.
Sheffield papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—Laura Sherman, Friday evening, April 12, 1907, in her 84th year, widow of the Rev. Jeremiah B. Taylor and daughter of former Judge and New York State Senator Alpheus Sherman.
Service at late residence at Closter, N. J., 2:30 P. M. Monday, April 15. Train 12:40 noon Northern R. R. of N. J., Chambers St. Ferry.

THERASSON.—On Saturday, April 13, 1907, after a brief illness, Julia Therasson, daughter of the late Louis and Frences Brusb Therasson, in the 85th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her home, the residence of her nephew, Louis F. Therasson, Larchmont, N. Y., Monday, April 15, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

WESTERVELT.—On Friday, April 12, in her 81st year, Isabella, daughter of the late John and Eleanor Herbert Westervelt.
Funeral services at the residence of her brother, Charles E. Westervelt, 1,023 Putnam Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, April 15, at 11 A. M.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION — THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Decline in Prices the Response to Varied Developments.

Slowly declining prices on the Stock Exchange last week was the response which the security markets offered to the week's varied and somewhat conflicting developments. Most interesting of these was the reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate from 5 per cent. to 4½ per cent., a further decline in interest rates at this centre accompanied by a slight recession in foreign exchange rates, and the publication of a favorable Government crop report, all of which were of favorable import, while the unfavorable developments, some of them of minor importance, included the suggestion that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul might abandon, at least temporarily, the construction of its Pacific Coast extension, a reduction in the price of copper on the local metal Exchange, a slight falling off in the average daily production of pig iron in March, and the appearance of the first of the season's crop "scares."

Inasmuch as monetary stringency growing out of excessive demands upon the capital of the country has come to be regarded as one of the fundamental causes of the disturbances through which the security market has recently passed, it would appear that the further easing of interest rates this past week might reasonably have been expected to have outweighed other developments of this week and to be reflected in the stock market by firmness, if not by actual strength. The contrary, however, was the case, and, coincidentally with sagging prices, the volume of transactions declined to the lowest level in several weeks. Too much significance ought not, perhaps, be attached to day to day movements in a market in which the operations were so largely of a professional character as those of last week, but it cannot be doubted that in many quarters the belief is held that the present ease in money in New York reflects temporary conditions at this centre, and cannot safely be taken as proof that the markets have reached the beginning of a period of sustained ease in money. The continuance of business on an enormous scale, despite such recessions as have occurred in certain limited circles is in itself a warning against the entertainment of hopes that money may be expected to continue indefinitely at the rates which are now quoted in this market.

The rapid expansion in loans during the past three weeks and more particularly the increase of nearly $37,000,000 in loans reported last week has brought the loan account to the highest level within a year. The significance of this fact is best realized when considered in connection with the recent decline in stock market values. A period of liquidation in the stock market had been hoped for in some quarters as a means of reducing the very large volume of loans shown by the New York City banks. The market has passed through such a period of liquidation or at all events of declining prices, yet the loan account is larger to-day than it was before the decline began. This is another fact that lessens the feeling of security that otherwise might be predicated on the present ease in the New York money market.

While the reduction in the English Bank rate may be taken as an indication of a general movement toward lower interest rates, it must be recalled that the recession in rates here which followed the large influx of cash resulting from the various relief measures adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury carried rates in New York considerably below what might be considered a normal level, in view of monetary conditions abroad. The large increase in the cash holdings of the banks here and the coincident decline of time money from above 6 per cent. to 4¼ per cent., while the English Bank rate still stood at 5 per cent., so altered the relations of this market to those abroad that from the gold-import point the foreign exchange market advanced rapidly almost to the gold-export point. Had the English Bank rate been maintained at 5 per cent. it seemed to be only a question of a short time when this market, which two weeks ago engaged a large amount of gold in London, would be exporting gold to that city. The equilibrium between this and the foreign markets was to a considerable extent restored by the reduction in the English rate, but that the reduction did no more than this is indicated by the fact that the establishment of the new rate was reflected by only a very slight decline in sterling exchange rates in New York.

It was inevitable that the publication of the Government's crop report on Thursday last should be followed by the first predictions of the season that the crops were suffering severe damage. Such reports appear almost as regularly as the crop reports themselves and usually, as was the case this past week, have reference to supposed damage to the crop between the date of publication of the report and the first of the month as of which date the reports are compiled. In the absence of any clear proof, however, that the crops have suffered material impairment there is no reason why last Thursday's report should not be accepted as one of great promise. Estimates of the probable yield of Winter wheat this year based on the acreage of 31,665,000 reported in December and on the 89.9 condition reported by the Government as of April 1, indicate a Winter wheat crop this year of 493,974,000 bushels. While this is 10,500,000 bushels under the indicated yield in December last it is more than 20,000,000 bushels in excess of the indicated yield in April, 1906, and is slightly in excess of the actual crop of last year, which amounted to 492,388,000 bushels. These figures are most favorable. On one hand, as is shown by last year's experience, improvement may take place between this date and the harvesting of the crop, and on the other hand, last year's results were so good that some little falling off in this year's crop would not be in any sense disastrous.

Admissions by representatives of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul that the road was considering the postponement of work on its Pacific Coast extension were sufficiently specific this past week to prepare the financial community for a possible announcement that the construction of its 1,500 miles of new road for the building of which the St. Paul stockholders have already provided $75,000,000 will be allowed to go over until some indefinite time in the future. President Earling of the St. Paul was quoted during the week as attributing the desire of the management to postpone the construction of the new line to the antagonistic legislation enacted by many of the Western State Legislatures. It was recalled that when the Erie Railroad announced the temporary abandonment of most of its improvement work in New York State the probability of the enactment of the Public Utilities bill was pointed to as the reason for this move on the part of the Erie management. In both cases it would appear that pending legislation was rather an excuse for than the explanation of the attitude of the railroad management. In the Erie's case the abandonment of the work can fairly be said to have been due simply to lack of funds, while the desire of the St. Paul management to put off the work on its extension to the Pacific Coast is probably prompted chiefly by the belief that changes now in progress in economic conditions will enable the road a little later to do the work at less cost. The problem, however, is one which is many sided, and in the absence of more definite information than has yet been had the most generally accepted view is likely to be that the St. Paul is too far committed to the Pacific Coast undertaking and has invested too much money in the venture to postpone its completion advantageously. A sale of the St. Paul's Pacific Coast extension to some other road or roads coincidentally with a readjustment of the relations with the railroads of the Northwest has been suggested, but thus far there is no official information that the adoption of such a course is in contemplation.

The prospect of a reorganization of the Union Pacific Executive Committee with the purpose of dividing the responsibilities which the Union Pacific Directors have allowed President E. H. Harriman to assume individually holds promise of the early recognition on the part of the management of the property of the need of conforming its methods more closely to standards which have the support of public approval. Mr. Harriman himself has characterized the proposal as a good one, but the public will look elsewhere than to Mr. Harriman for initiative in a movement which must needs deprive him of a large part of his personal power in Union Pacific affairs, substituting for it the rule of a committee which in fact as well as in name would be subject directly to the full Board of Directors and ultimately to the stockholders of the road as a whole.

LONDON DISCOUNT LOWER.

Market Confident That the Bank Rate Will Soon Be 4 Per Cent.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 14.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"Discount rates have come down to 3½ per cent., so that the market is evidently very confident that the Bank rate will shortly be 4 per cent. It seems likely enough, but after that it would take a bold prophet to see his way clearly. With a Bank rate of 4 per cent., 3½ per cent. seems quite low enough for the market, for the slightest tremor would soon send the outside rate up toward the official level. For nothing must be allowed to interfere with the Bank's task of making itself strong, and amply strong, while the present conditions last.

"After all, all that has happened is that New York exchange has gone up and time money is now plentifully offered in the United States. This is a very important improvement in the position, so important that it makes on the surface all the difference between apprehension and confidence. But it does not determine what shall happen in the future.

"A huge lump has been knocked off the aggregate value of American securities. There is a $2,000,000,000 reduction in their market value, some say, and this has very appreciably lightened the burden to be borne by the international monetary fabric. Nevertheless, behind all this lie the facts that trade shows little sign of slackening, and that American railroads are still hungry for money if only they dared open their mouths. If they are encouraged they will open them again as widely as ever."

LITTLE BUSINESS IN BERLIN.

No Confidence That the Improvement Is More Than Temporary.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, April 14.—The slight improvement in the tone of the Boerse manifested last week was due to the betterment of the conditions of the international money market. Business, however, was not more active.

There was a marked disinclination apparent in all departments to engage in transactions of any kind. The professional speculators and general public were so badly hurt in the March panic that they were not prepared to take on new commitments.

Moreover there apparently was no confidence that the improvement of the Boerse would be more than temporary. The industrial situation was viewed with anxiety. It was apprehended that unfavorable factors in the German financial status would sooner or later cause a reaction. Thus the industrial stock market was so affected that no branch was able to obtain attention for long. The market for American stocks was lifeless.

The Imperial Bank's status continues to be very unsatisfactory, so there is no talk of an immediate reduction in the 6 per cent. rate. No definite decision has been made as to how the financial requirements of the German Empire will be met. They are generally behind. However, a 4 per cent. loan of 300,000,000 marks will be issued.

RIO TINTOS FALL IN PARIS.

A General Decline Follows — South Africans Weaker.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 14.—The improvement in the monetary situation abroad, while creating a favorable impression here, has not stimulated much activity in trading, which remains dull and somewhat heavy.

The further decline in copper which was cabled from New York on Thursday was reflected in Rio Tintos, which broke sharply. This seemed to unsettle everything, and a general decline followed.

French rentes gave way a quarter of a point and foreign Government stocks lost a portion of their recent advance. Spanish railroads yielded on the higher rate of exchange in Madrid. Bank shares were steady. South African gold mines were weaker, especially the De Beers issues.

APRIL CROP REPORT.

Promise of a Winter Wheat Crop as Large as That in 1906—Record in Other Years.

Predictions of serious damage to the Winter wheat crop followed closely upon the publication of the April crop report of the Department of Agriculture. Were these predictions to be accepted at their face value it would appear that more damage had been done to the crop between April 1 and April 10 than had been suffered between the December and the April Government reports. The cereal markets showed firmness and prices rose on these rumors, but the extent of the advance in wheat indicated clearly that the market was inclined to ignore most of these rumors. Proof of this was found in the fact that a report on Saturday that one-third of the Kansas wheat crop had been destroyed was accompanied by an advance of only half a cent in the Chicago price of wheat, and even this gain was lost in the later trading.

The April crop report itself was highly favorable. While it showed an indicated crop of about 10,000,000 bushels smaller than the yield indicated in December, the promise was still for a crop as large as the actual yield last year. Compared with the showing in April, 1906, the indicated yield this month is larger by over 20,000,000 bushels, and, as was shown in the April report, improvement sometimes occurs after this date.

Interest attaches to a comparison of the December and April indications, with the actual yield as shown in the subsequent reports of the Government. The table below shows the actual yield of Winter wheat in each of the past six years, compared with the yields indicated by the December and April reports:

	December Indication. Bushels.	April Indication. Bushels.	Actual Yield. Bushels.
1907	503,475,000	493,974,000	.....
1906	495,188,000	473,249,000	492,888,000
1905	448,000,000	479,787,000	424,400,000
1904	492,800,000	423,000,000	332,935,000
1903	671,269,000	589,411,000	380,867,000
1902	457,890,000	*341,498,000	411,788,000
1901	484,512,000	437,258,000	458,834,000

*May report.

While these figures indicate a wide variation between the April estimated yield and the actual crops they afford no ground for argument that the final returns may be counted upon to make a less favorable showing than the estimates based on the April reports.

STEEL TRADE POSITION.

Large Purchase of Pig Iron at $21 at Pittsburg—Mills Still Crowded with Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—The sale on Thursday last of 192,000 tons of pig iron at $21 a ton for delivery in the second quarter is one of the most important transactions that has taken place in the iron market for some time. This was a reduction of $1 a ton from the level at which the previous large sales had been made, but the view is expressed here that transactions on such a large scale are likely to have absorbed the available supply of free pig iron, and that smaller consumers who have been holding off for lower prices can hardly expect to fill their needs on the same advantageous terms. Thus, though the decline which they have been looking for has actually occurred, it is thought that it will do the small consumers relatively little good, since the larger consumers have bought so freely at the lower price that the quotation is likely to be again advanced.

For some days a price of $21 had been made on second half iron, but the smaller buyers thought the price would go still lower. The closing of the big contracts, however, at the rate of $21 would tend to show that there is little hope now for a lower rate. It is not unreasonable to expect that the rate of $22 which was told the buyers some time ago will prevail for second half iron, now that the larger orders have been disposed of.

Activity continues in the iron and steel business. The mills are more than filled. The steel bar mills report that they have their orders booked for eight months ahead, and they will make no promises to deliver any new orders before the expiration of that time. The iron bar people say they will not attempt anything under four months, as they are so crowded with orders that they cannot hope to catch up before that time. A heavy tonnage in rails was booked during the week by the Carnegie Company. It is rumored that the books for 1908 will be opened May 1

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Many Companies Preparing to Increase Output—Copper Market Still Strong.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 14.—No change is to be recorded in the copper situation. The market for the metal continues strong, while that for shares is soft, dominated by Wall Street's influence. News from the camps is scarce, every one being busy and shipments being steady.

Never in the history of the Calumet and Hecla smelting plant has the production been so large as at present, and no copper is being stored.

The reported sale of the Phenix stamp mill to the Keweenaw Company is denied by the latter.

From the lake comes news that the Atlantic shaft is now down about thirty feet on the Baltic lode. Work on the No. 2 shaft at Allouez is progressing so rapidly that it is thought that within a year the mine's production will be doubled.

Great activity is reported from the Mass Consolidated and the Winona mines. The former expects to double production as soon as the Keweenaw Bay stamp mill is completed, which will be within a week or so.

Exceptionally good showing is reported from Isle Royale's new No. 6 shaft, and No. 5 shaft is also opening better ground. No. 4 shaft is soon to be opened on the same lode with the others. The first shipment of copper has been made by the Lake Copper Company from its mine in Ontonagon County, formerly the Belt mine.

East Butte's annual report shows earnings of about $30,000 per month and cash in treasury $1,060,000.

Old Dominion has made a contract with the American Metal Company for the sale of its copper on terms said to be more advantageous than those of the present contract, which will expire in August.

President Abercrombie of Majestic, sent word to Boston last week that more ore is in sight than ever before, and that shipments will soon be doubled. They are now at the rate of 500 tons per month.

Monthly earnings of the New England & Clifton Company, of which E. Rollins Morse is President, are said to be about $25,000.

The management of the Daly-West Company sends word of a strike of high-grade ore on the 1,500-foot level, the extent of which is yet to be ascertained. At least two and one-half feet of shipping ore shows in the face.

The Cactus mine is making a first-class showing this month. The high-grade ore, it is said, will pay all the expenses for the month.

COPPER DISCREPANCIES.

Metal Exchange Dealers Back Up Prices with Offers at the Quoted Figures.

Notwithstanding the protests of the big copper-selling companies that there has been no shading in the prices of copper metal, which is held at 26¼ cents per pound for electrolytic and 25¼ cents per pound for lake by the United Metals Selling Company, which markets the output of the Amalgamated Copper Company and a number of the large Lake Superior mines, and at 26 cents by the Calumet and Hecla interests, it is possible to buy the metal at the lower prices quoted by the New York Metal Exchange. A canvass of the largest wholesale metal dealers who have membership in the much-criticised Metal Exchange last week showed that these concerns are entirely willing to back up the asked prices with real metal if buyers should appear. These quotations at the close of the market on Friday were:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	24.00	25.00
Electrolytic	23.50	24.50
Castings	22.50	23.00

By which it will be seen that it is possible to buy lake copper in considerable quantity—nothing less than 100,000 pounds counts as a wholesale order—at from three-quarters of a cent to 1 cent per pound less than is quoted by the big sellers. The Metal Exchange dealers admit, however, that there have been no sales since the marked decline in prices began about ten days ago. This state of affairs is partly to be explained by the fact that the leading consumers have already supplied their wants up to the 1st of July, and by the extension of the same feeling of uncertainty which has prevailed in the stock market for the past few weeks to the metal market, which has an important speculative side.

One of the large metal dealers on the New York Metal Exchange makes the following explanation of the situation:

"Some of the principal producers and selling agencies being well sold ahead for two or three months, are quoting unchanged prices—i. e., for lake, from 25¼c to 26c, and for electrolytic a price of 25¼c, delivered, thirty days, which is on a parity of 25c cash, free on board, New York. There is no wholesale business done by these selling agencies at present, just as there is little, if any, important business done just now by any other concern. The quotations on the New York Metal Exchange may or may not fairly represent the present market, which is hard to quote owing to the absence of buyers. The asking prices represent, however, the quotations at which reasonably large quantities of copper can be purchased in this market, while the list price is supposed to give an indication of the present attitude of buyers whose bids are far away from sellers' asking price.

"Whether the quotations given by some of the large selling companies will have to be changed later on is an open question, and it will depend on the attitude of the consuming trade whether a lower level of prices is necessary to perfect large sales."

Another element in the metal market which cannot be overlooked is the decline in copper in London. At the low price of £91 15s. per ton for standard copper in the London market, it was possible to buy this low grade of metal, which is little better than furnace material, pay all charges of transportation, and refine it into the castings grade and sell it in this market at a handsome profit. The entire operation of trans-shipping and refining is a matter of about ten weeks' time, and it is a fact that that a larger number of the copper warrants which have been pressed for sale in London recently have been purchased by New York metal dealers, who are counting on getting their profits before the prices here go much lower. Even at Friday's closing price in London of £95 15s., it is possible to buy the metal for refining in New York at a considerable profit at the ruling prices.

While there has been severe criticism of the Metal Exchange quotations in some quarters as fictitious, it will be recalled that in 1901, just before the break in copper came, a somewhat similar situation prevailed here and in London in respect to the divergence of quotations on the Exchanges and among the big selling companies. The leading producers had been holding copper at 17 cents per pound for months, in the face of continual recessions on the New York Metal Exchange and in the London market. In the end it was the big selling companies that had to readjust prices.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, was discussing the money stringency a few days ago and drawing attention to the immense amount of our capital that is lost to business through the practice of hoarding, especially among the working class of foreigners and the agricultural population. He told of a workman who was killed by a locomotive near Ashland on a few weeks ago, who, as he was dragged along on the pilot, scattered some $5,500 over a mile of roadbed. With similar cases constantly coming into the police reports, in these prosperous times, of workingmen found dead or hurt with large sums in cash about them, Mr. McNeal thinks it is easy to understand that out of the $890,000,000 in gold coined in this country during the last ten years, the National banks and the Treasury hold but a little more than one-third as much as the pockets of the people. Mr. McNeal is an advocate of a system of savings banks similar to the postal banks of the Continent.

E. S. MENDELS, one of the old guard of Curb brokers, who is the proctor, in fact, as well as the dean by courtesy, of the outside market, has added to the rules which the traders in the Broad Street inclosure accept by common consent for their government, the requirement that all of the stocks traded in must be registered at his office. Here a record will be filed, giving as complete data as are obtainable of the property represented by the stock, the location of its transfer agent, etc. While no censorship is exercised over the securities registered, this move is a concession to the growing sentiment that some measure of relief is needed from the conditions that have allowed swindlers to use the Curb as a means of establishing "quotations" on which to sell their fake wares.

DAVID WILLCOX, who retired last week from the Presidency of the Delaware & Hudson Company, is one of the few railroad Presidents who came to the executive headship of a large system through the law. The anthracite roads found themselves in a legally embarrassing position early in the movement which has lately centred in the Inter-State Commerce Commission's examination of the Harriman lines, and it was, perhaps, for this reason that Mr. Willcox was chosen. He has always been the spokesman, not only for his own road, but practically for the entire anthracite industry.

S. V. WHITE, whose recent retirement from the Produce Exchange a few days ago brought out reminiscences of his long career as a market operator, has a greater claim to fame than his friends recollected in their stories of "Deacon" White's days on 'Change. It will be news to many of the newer generation in the Street that Mr. White is a member of the Supreme Court bar, and has served a term in Congress.

DR. I. DE V. WARNER of Bridgeport, one of the Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, is fond on occasion of enlivening the recesses in the deliberations of the New Haven Board by some humorous story suggested, directly or remotely, by the business in hand. It is said that at one of the recent sessions of the board, at which the acquisition by the New Haven Railroad of the Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Company was under discussion, Dr. Warner told this story, prompted by a discussion of the advantage of having a direct steamship connection with Philadelphia:

A Bostonian and Philadelphian who fell together on a railroad trip passed part of the time consumed by the journey in discussing the relative merits of their two cities. The Bostonian had been holding his point against the Philadelphian, when the latter, as if in a last effort to make a point in favor of his birthplace, remarked:

"Well, any way, Boston isn't laid out as well as Philadelphia."

Without a moment's hesitation, the Bostonian replied:

"Perhaps it will be by the time it is dead as long."

STOCKHOLDERS INCREASE.

Many Names Added to Lists of Shareholders in St. Paul and Other Roads.

Many new names have been added to the list of stockholders of railroad and other corporations as a result of the buying of stock by investors during the recent decline in prices. Figures obtained last week furnish some concrete examples of this sort of buying. An officer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stated the other day that there are now 400 more stockholders in that road than there were in December, not counting any increase in the holders of stock represented by the warrants for the new common and preferred stock that was offered to shareholders in December last. The St. Paul now has about 6,000 stockholders.

Within the past week the Missouri, Kansas & Texas has added to its list of stockholders 205 names, to which there have been credited all told 4,900 shares of stock, an average of a little over eighteen shares apiece. Buying of stock in this way is nearly always one of the results of break in prices such as occurred last month. On the other hand, it frequently happens in the case of prolonged periods of liquidation due to depression in business that the list of stockholders in railroad and other corporation contracts as smaller holders sell out to raise funds, the stock they sell passing, for the most part, into the hands of larger holders.

COMPETITION IN GERMAN IRON

Increased Output Disrupts German Trust Which Will Dissolve in June.

The enormous increase in the output of pig iron in Germany last year is finding its a natural sequence in a split in the Siegen Pig Iron Syndicate, which has controlled the German supply of spiegeleisen. In 1906 the pig iron output of Germany was 12,478,000 tons, an advance of nearly 1,500,000 tons over the production of the previous year. This gain of 13.5 per cent. compares with our own increase of only 10 per cent. in output in a year, which has never been equaled for the activity of the furnaces in this country, and brings the German production of the raw material up to nearly one-half of our own output of 25,307,191 tons.

While little has yet been heard of a slowing up in the industrial activity in the empire, which last year was competing with our manufacturers for the surplus iron of England, it is evident that the increase in spiegeleisen production has been too rapid for the manufacturers to absorb. It would seem from the meagre accounts that have come to this country of the quarrel which is to result in the dissolution of the syndicate in June that the greater part of the increased production is to be credited to one concern alone. Thus the Gelaweider Eisenwerke has greatly enlarged its capacity, and demands the allotment of about one-half of the German consumption as its share of the market. The split is the result of the refusal of the other syndicate members to concede this proportion. The natural result expected from the disruption of the German spiegeleisen trust is lower prices for that commodity in the near future.

RAILROADS OWNED BY PUBLIC.

There are fifty-five railroads reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission as having more than 1,000 stockholders. Of these roads, the Pennsylvania has about 44,000 stockholders, the Atchison 18,000, the Union Pacific 15,000, the New Haven 11,000, and the New York Central 10,000. The total number of stockholders of the fifty-five roads is about 350,000. It would thus appear that the railroads are owned quite largely by the public.

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CIRCULATION REDUCED.

The Aldrich bill, approved March 4, 1907, has resulted in reducing the outstanding circulation of National banks secured by bonds during March to the extent of $2,104,310, or from $549,737,373 to $547,633,063.

Commerce with American Countries.

The Bureau of Statistics of Commerce and Labor reports that during the fiscal year 1906 the foreign commerce of the United States aggregated $2,970,000,000. Of this sum the trade with American countries amounted to $759,000,000, or 26 per cent. of the total. Of the exports, valued at $1,744,000,000, $383,000,000, or 22 per cent., went to American countries, while of the imports, valued at $1,227,000,000, $376,000,000, or 31 per cent., came from American countries.

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CITY OF NEWARK NEW JERSEY.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of Newark, New Jersey, until three o'clock P. M. on Friday, the nineteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and seven, at his office in the City Hall, City of Newark, New Jersey, for the purchase of any or all of an issue of
$1,165,500 OF SCHOOL BONDS
They will be dated May first, 1907, will be fifty-year bonds, and bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and will contain a clause giving the City of Newark the option to pay the same at any time after forty years from their date. They will be issued as tax-exempt registered or coupon bonds. Bids to be accompanied with a certified check for 2½% of face amount of bonds bid for.
Circulars giving conditions governing bids and particulars respecting the financial condition of the City will be mailed upon request.
J. H. BACHELLER, Comptroller,
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THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Washington City, located at Washington, D. C., has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with the National Bank of Washington. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment to the National Bank of Washington. A. B. RUFF, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Ocala, located at Ocala, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. T. T. MUNROE, President.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

SALES OF STOCKS FOR WEEK ENDED APRIL 13, 1907.

TOTAL SALES, 5,125,364 SHARES.

Range for Year 1906. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1907. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, April 13. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change	Weeks	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended April 13. First	High	Low	Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 13, '07.
27⅞	16	16⅞	Jan. 2.	10	Mar. 14.	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛		Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$10,820,000				12¾	12⅞	12⅛	12⅜	22	1,500
67	40	43⅜	Jan. 3.	25	Mar. 14.	84½	85½	— 1		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	35½	35½	32¼	33½	57½	500
118¼	92⅝	121¼	Jan. 5.	78½	Mar. 20.	91½	91¾	— 6⅝		Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	Feb. 25, '07.	12	Q	97½	98¼	90⅜	91⅛	114⅝	564,020
35	20½	23½	Jan. 7.	14½	Mar. 14.	16½	17	..		American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000		..	..	17	17⅛	17	17	28	2,500
...	...	7½	Apr. 11.	5¼	Mar. 14.	6½	6⅞	+ ⅝		American Can Co.	100	41,233,300		..	..	6	7½	6	6⅝	..	7,962
...	...	60¼	Apr. 10.	48¼	Mar. 26.	55⅝	57¼	+ 2⅞		American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '07.	¾	Q	55¼	60¼	54½	57	..	11,790
47½	32⅜	45⅜	Jan. 14.	31	Mar. 25.	38½	38¾	— ¼		American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	½	SA	36½	38⅝	36½	39¾	44¾	12,810
106	98½	103	Jan. 12.	92½	Mar. 25.	98½	100½	— ½		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	..	99	99	98½	98½	102	600
44¼	28	33¾	Feb. 19.	27	Mar. 25.	30¼	31	— 1		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '06.	2	A	31½	31½	30¼	30¼	34	1,800
11⅜	7⅞	8¼	Jan. 4.	5⅛	Mar. 13.	6	6⅛	— ⅛		American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	⅞	..	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	9⅞	830
10⅞	5½	6¼	Jan. 16.	4¼	Mar. 5.	4⅞	5	+ ⅛		American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100		..	..	5	5	5	5	7½	100
43	24	30¾	Jan. 7.	20	Mar. 13.	21½	22	+ 1		American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	21¾	22	21⅜	22	34½	200
94⅞	35¼	88	Jan. 2.	76	Mar. 21.	81	85	..		American Ice Securities Co.	100	10,029,500	Apr. 5, '07.	1¾	Q	83	83	82⅞	83	60¾	500
78½	53⅜	75¾	Feb. 15.	55⅜	Mar. 25.	62½	63	— 3½		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '07.	1¼	Q	63	66¼	62½	62½	68⅞	4,856
120¼	108½	111¼	Jan. 16.	101	Mar. 25.	105	110	— 5		American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '07.	1¼	Q	107	107	105	105	115	200
174	138½	155	Jan. 7.	104¼	Mar. 23.	126⅞	127	— ⅝		American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 15, '07.	1¼	Q	130	138¼	126¼	126⅞	161½	883,900
130	112	117⅝	Jan. 7.	100	Mar. 23.	105	106	— 8½		American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	106	109½	105⅛	105⅝	121¼	4,570
101⅜	92¼	98¾	Jan. 7.	86	Mar. 23.	89	91	..		American Smelting Sec. pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	90⅝	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	100	100
107	100	99	Mar. 12.	97	Apr. 8.	97	100	..		American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	97¼	97¼	97	97	103	220
15¼	9¾	10⅜	Jan. 5.	7⅛	Mar. 26.	8	8½	— ¼		American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,810,000		..	..	9	9	8½	8½	12⅝	1,117
53¾	40	47½	Jan. 7.	34	Mar. 14.	38	40	— ½		American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	11,240,000		..	..	39¼	40	39	39	46½	699
157	127½	137½	Feb. 13.	114⅞	Mar. 14.	123⅝	124	+ 8¼		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	127	127½	123½	123⅝	140¼	10,800
140	128½	131	Jan. 2.	122	Mar. 5.	123	125	+ 8		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	125	125	124	124	137⅝	210
93¼	86	88	Feb. 13.	75	Mar. 21.	75	80	..		American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	80	80	80	80	..	25
109	96	98¼	Jan. 28.	86½	Mar. 25.	92¼	93	— ½		American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	78,689,100	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	93¼	93½	92	92⅝	104½	2,735
48	28	30¼	Jan. 7.	24	Mar. 26.	30	30¼	..		American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000		..	..	31	31¼	30	30	43	7,785
110⅝	101	102⅞	Jan. 5.	95	Mar. 14.	95⅞	96¼	— ¾		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	34,985,200	Apr. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	97½	98	96½	96¼	106¾	895
75	53⅜	75⅝	Feb. 16.	53	Mar. 14.	60	60⅛	— 3		Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jan. 17, '07.	$1.75	Q	63¾	64¾	60	60	70⅞	125,525
110¼	85⅜	108¾	Jan. 7.	82⅝	Mar. 14.	93¼	93¾	— 5⅜		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,998,000	Dec. 1, '06.	2½	SA	96¾	97½	92¾	93⅝	93½	142,070
106	98	101⅝	Jan. 12.	92	Mar. 25.	95½	97	..		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,195,500	Feb. 1, '07.	2½	SA	96½	96	95½	96	102	960
167⅝	131½	138⅝	Jan. 5.	94	Mar. 20.	101	101½	— 4¼		Atlantic Coast Line.	100	47,537,600	Jan. 10, '07.	8	SA	106¼	106¾	101½	101½	153½	2,250
125⅛	105⅝	122	Jan. 5.	90¼	Mar. 25.	98	98½	— 8¼		**Baltimore & Ohio.**											
99½	91	94¼	Jan. 10.	87	Mar. 25.	90	92	..		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	152,174,500	Mar. 1, '07.	3	SA	101	101¾	98	98	111⅛	28,450
26½	17½	20¼	Jan. 10.	10¼	Mar. 15.	12	13⅜	+ ½		Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	93	5
94½	71	88⅜	Jan. 7.	45¼	Mar. 14.	58½	59	— 8		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	14,802,000		..	..	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	..	800
178	103¼	121⅛	Feb. 14.	108	Mar. 19.	110	120	+ 5		Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	45,000,000		..	..	61	63¼	58	58¼	87⅛	71,590
21¾	13¼	14¾	Jan. 4.	11	Mar. 6.	12½	13	+ ⅝		Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '06.	1	..	115	115	115	115	129	800
											100	5,000,000		..	..	18	13	13	13	21¼	100
70⅞	65¼	65¼	Jan. 14.	60	Mar. 14.	63¾	63¾	..		**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1¼	SA	63⅜	63¾	63	63¼	..	500
201½	155¾	185½	Jan. 4.	155	Mar. 23.	174½	175	+ 1		Canadian Pacific.	100	121,674,100	Apr. 2, '07.	2½	SA	173¾	177½	173¼	175	172½	28,700
40⅞	33¾	40	Feb. 15.	25	Mar. 23.	28	28¼	— 3½		Central Leather Co.	100	33,378,900		..	..	33	33½	28½	28¾	46	8,082
107⅛	98¾	102	Feb. 8.	89	Mar. 26.	96	97½	..		Central Leather Co. pf.	100	30,669,900	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	97⅛	97⅞	97⅛	97⅞	105	182
239⅞	204	220	Jan. 29.	165	Mar. 25.	188	195	+15		Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,500	Feb. 1, '07.	2	Q	190	195	190	190	..	600
65⅜	51½	56	Jan. 2.	36¾	Mar. 25.	43⅝	44¼	— 1		Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 30, '06.	1	A	41½	43⅝	40⅝	41	55½	19,900
35⅞	25⅛	27½	Jan. 5.	14¾	Mar. 7.	14	16	— 1½		Chicago & Alton.	100	18,479,000		..	..	17¼	17½	15½	15½	..	800
*220	*202	218	Apr. 10.	200	Feb. 15.	190		+18		Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	110,138,100	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	210	218	210	218	..	200
23⅜	16	18	Jan. 2.	12¾	Mar. 20.	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛		Chicago Great Western.	100	44,465,100		..	..	14	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	21½	2,250
80	70	71⅜	Feb. 14.	58⅝	Apr. 8.	59	60⅜	— ⅜		Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Apr. 1, '07.	2½	SA	60	61	58⅜	60⅜	78	600
39⅝	24⅞	29½	Jan. 5.	17	Mar. 25.	19	19¼	— ⅛		Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	23,070,700		..	..	19	19	18¼	18⅜	27½	877
199⅜	146½	157¾	Jan. 14.	122¼	Mar. 25.	153	153¾	— 8⅞		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	82,913,100	Oct. 16, '06.	3½	SA	136⅜	138⅝	135	135⅛	178⅝	98,100
218	100	165½	Jan. 5.	145	Mar. 25.	148	151	— 2¼		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,747,100	Oct. 16, '06.	3½	SA	152	152	150	150	185	428
...	...	141	Jan. 14.	112	Mar. 26.	117	116¾	— 1⅜		Chi., Mil. & St. P. cfs., 10 p. c. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	121	121½	119¾	120	..	1,114
...	...	149	Jan. 15.	129	Mar. 26.	134½	136	— 8¼		Chi, M. & St. P. pf. cfs., 10 p. c. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	138	138½	134	135	..	8,627
240.	192	205	Jan. 10.	137½	Mar. 25.	149⅝	149½	— 2⅝		Chicago & Northwestern.	100	99,521,200	Jan. 2, '07.	3½	SA	151¾	153¾	149½	149½	214¼	13,811
270	223	234	Jan. 4.	200	Apr. 4.	195	220	+ 5		Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Apr. 1, '07.	2	Q	205	205	205	205	250	100
198	168	170	Jan. 8.	120	Mar. 25.	133	140	+ 4½		Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '07.	3½	SA	135	135	135	135	184	150
18¾	9¾	9¾	Feb. 1.	5	Mar. 28.	5	7	+ 1		Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000		..	..	6	6	5	6	..	500
42⅝	25	25	Jan. 11.	9	Mar. 27.	12	15	— 5		Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000		..	..	15	15	10	10	28	1,000
13¾	8⅞	8¼	Apr. 5.	4	Mar. 14.	5	6¼	— ⅛		Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000		..	..	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	6¼	500
47½	11⅞	19⅜	Jan. 9.	11½	Mar. 14.	15⅝	16	— 1⅞		Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	17	17¼	15½	15½	15	1,000
108⅝	89	92⅞	Jan. 7.	63	Mar. 23.	71½	72	— 1⅝		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	44,606,500	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	74	74¼	72	72⅝	100¼	2,100
83¾	40½	57⅞	Jan. 8.	29	Mar. 14.	34½	34½	— 2⅜		Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	87¼	88	84¼	84¼	62¾	27,575
41	29⅜	38⅞	Jan. 9.	22½	Mar. 25.	26½	27	— 1½		Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000		..	..	27¾	28¼	26	26½	35⅝	7,540
73⅛	68⅛	69½	Jan. 7.	58¾	Mar. 26.	60	61	— ¾		Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '07.	2	SA	60½	61	60	60½	72½	660
59	43	58½	Jan. 4.	44	Mar. 25.	48	48¼	— ⅜		Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '07.	2	..	48¾	48⅞	47½	48	51	1,800
30¼	17	28½	Apr. 5.	20	Mar. 5.	26½	27	— 1⅝		Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,928,000	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	27¾	27¾	26½	26½	24¼	8,230
181⅜	130⅝	140¾	Mar. 1.	110	Mar. 15.	128	129¼	— 2		Consolidated Gas Co.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	1	Q	130⅜	132	129	129	139⅜	5,680
28	18¼	24⅜	Jan. 15.	17⅝	Mar. 26.	18¼	20¼	..		Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,169,200		..	..	20¼	20¼	19¾	20	26	2,281
85⅝	74½	88	Jan. 28.	77	Mar. 26.	78	79½	— 1½		Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,297,000	Apr. 10, '07.	⁴¼	Q	81¼	81¼	78½	79⅞	81½	1,040
234⅝	189	227¼	Jan. 2.	167	Mar. 25.	187¼	189	+ 2		**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,888,000	Mar. 15, '07.	2¼	Q	185	193¼	184	187	211¼	7,100
51⅞	36⅝	42½	Jan. 17.	28¼	Mar. 14.	80¼	80½	— 1½		Denver & Rio Grande.	100	88,000,000		..	..	31½	31⅝	30	30	46½	4,130
91½	83	83	Jan. 2.	69¾	Mar. 25.	75¾	78	..		Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,754,400	Jan. 15, '07.	2½	SA	78	78	78	78	88⅝	25
23½	18	18	Jan. 7.	12	Apr. 8.	9	12	— 4		Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,253,100		..	..	12	12	12	12	..	100
11	7	8	Apr. 11.	8	Apr. 11.	8	9	— 4		Detroit Southern, tr. rcts.	100	9,500,800		..	..	3	3	3	8	..	150
102	79⅜	80¼	Jan. 17.	65¼	Mar. 14.	78½	80	+ 1¼		Detroit United Railways.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	74⅝	75	74½	74½	90	820
74⅝	51	78	Feb. 13.	62	Mar. 26.	70	70½	— 2		Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,598,700	Jan. 28, '07.	1¼	Q	71½	73⅞	69¾	70	60½	82,680
22⅞	16	19½	Jan. 5.	9¾	Mar. 14.	12	14	— 1		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000		..	..	18	13	13	13	20⅜	800
45	32	39	Jan. 9.	20	Mar. 11.	21¼	23	— 3½		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000		..	..	23¼	23½	22	22	41¾	800
50⅞	38¼	44¼	Jan. 5.	21¾	Mar. 27.	24	24⅝	— 1¼		**Erie.**	100	112,378,900				25¼	26⅝	23¼	24¼	45¼	77,910
83	74¾	75¾	Jan. 7.	52¾	Apr. 18.	53	53¼	— 6⅝		Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '07.	2	SA	58⅝	59½	52¾	52¾	76½	21,661
76⅜	62½	67	Jan. 7.	34¾	Mar. 25.	37⅛	38	— 8½		Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	SA	41	41	37⅛	37½	70¼	4,600
112⅞	91	97	Jan. 14.	80	Mar. 15.	84	86	— 8¼		**Federal Mining & Smelting pf.**	100	12,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	87	89	85	85	104⅝	8,200
...	...	60	Feb. 13.	42	Feb. 5.	53	60	+ 1½		Federal Sugar Refining Co.	100	6,677,200		..	..	54	54	54	54	..	120
...	...	46	Apr. 11.	76	Feb. 5.	85	90	+ 5		Federal Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	3,322,800	Aug. 1, '06.	8	..	88	90	88	90	..	800
82	74	75½	Jan. 14.	70	Mar. 19.	67	71	+ ½		**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Mar. 4, '07.	2	SA	70½	70½	70½	70½	..	100
106¾	103	103⅞	Feb. 8.	97½	Mar. 25.	98	100	..		General Chemical Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	104	260
184	150	153	Jan. 22.	136½	Mar. 14.	144	148	— 1½		General Electric Co.	100	63,715,500	Apr. 15, '07.	2	Q	150	150	147	147½	172	2,745
...	...	152	Feb. 13.	120	Mar. 28.	125	135	+ 4		Granby Con. Min., Sm. & Power.	100	13,100,700	Mar. 30, '07.	1½	Q	131	131	130	130	309	1,310
348	178	180¾	Jan. 2.	128	Mar. 25.	131¼	131¾	— 6½		Great Northern pf.	100	149,577,300	Feb. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	137½	140	131½	131¼	322½	60,810
...	...	130¾	Apr. 9.	123	Apr. 13.	122½	123½	..		Gt. Northern sub. rcts., 40 p. c. paid.	...	.....	.....	..	..	129½	130¾	123	123	..	8,156
85	70¾	85	Jan. 5.	50	Mar. 25.	57⅝	58½	— 8		Gt. North. temp. cfs. for ore props.	...	.....	.....	..	..	62	62¾	57¼	58	..	15,080
...	...	114	Mar. 6.	75⅝	Mar. 28.	80	85	— 5½		**Hocking Valley** tr. rcts.	...	8,214,800	.....	..	..	81	81	81	81	..	800
184½	164	172	Jan. 8.	134	Mar. 25.	144	146	— 8		**Illinois Central.**	100	95,040,000	Mar. 1, '07.	3½	SA	149	149½	145	145	175	612
55⅞	33⅜	39	Jan. 23.	22¼	Mar. 25.	24¼	25¼	+ 2		Interborough-Metropolitan	100	63,254,700		..	..	26	27½	25	25	..	4,188
87⅜	70¾	75½	Jan. 23.	52	Mar. 25.	59⅝	60¼	— 2		Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,740,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	62	62	59¾	60	..	8,170
26¼	16⅛	19½	Jan. 7.	13	Mar. 26.	14½	14¾	— ¼		International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900		..	..	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	16¼	400
90	80	81	Jan. 5.	73	Mar. 14.	74½	74¾	..		International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	74½	74¾	74¼	74¾	83¾	820
93	48	50¾	Jan. 15.	43	Mar. 15.	43	50	— ½		International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Jan. 26, '06.	1	..	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	67	100
60	27	41	Jan. 7.	25	Mar. 25.	28	30	— 8¼		International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. '05.	½	..	30	30¼	26¾	26¾	47	800
92	79	81	Jan. 14.	74½	Mar. 26.	78	80	..		International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1½	Q	80	80	80	80	85	80
34⅜	24	29	Jan. 12.	18	Mar. 14.	18⅝	18½	— 1		Iowa Central.	100	8,524,400		..	..	19	19⅛	18	18⅝	30⅝	1,200
63⅜	48	51	Jan. 7.	30¼	Mar. 25.	33	37	— ⅝		Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,300	May 1, '00.	1½	..	37⅝	37¾	37⅝	37¾	58¾	200
84½	77	80	Jan. 10.	74	Mar. 20.	76½	80	+ ½		**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	18,510,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1	Q	79	79	79	79	82¾	100
87⅝	22⅞	30¾	Jan. 4.	18	Mar. 14.	24¾	25⅜	+ ⅛		Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000		..	..	20	27	24¾	25⅜	29	8,200
71	49	61¾	Jan. 8.	45	Mar. 25.	59	59⅞	— ⅛		Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000		..	..	60¾	61⅛	59	59	58¾	11,645
44⅞	27½	28½	Jan. 12.	19¼	Mar. 18.	20	26	..		**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000				24	24	24	24	..	100
92	75	85	Apr. 5.	55	Apr. 2.	65	70	..		Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '07.	2	SA	65	65	65	65	..	300
51⅝	64⅛	67⅛	Jan. 9.	52	Mar. 13.	52	58	— 2		Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., 1896.	1	..	54	54	52	52	..	218
156½	136¼	145¾	Jan. 5.	108	Mar. 25.	115⅝	116	— 4½		Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 11, '07.	3	SA	120¼	120¼	116	116	150½	5,690
...	...	75¼	Jan. 24.	62½	Mar. 15.	69¾	70	— 1		**Mackay Companies.**	100	41,880,400	Apr. 1, '07.	1	Q	70	70	69	69	..	1,700
...	...	71	Jan. 24.	63	Mar. 15.	68	69⅝	..		Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1	Q	69¼	69¾	69	69	..	200
102	140	146	Feb. 13.	129	Mar. 25.	137	140	..		Manhattan Elevated.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	138

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Frederick G. Bourne, J. W. Hardenbergh, Richard A. McCurdy, A. D. Russell, John J. Voorhees
Wm. Brinkerhoff, William B. Jenkins, Robert H. McCurdy, Robert S. Ross, George W. Young
C. C. Cuyler, Clarence H. Kelsey, Allan L. McDermott, Edwin A. Stevens, Augustus Zabriskie.

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HENRY DAZIAN, EDWARD A. KERBS, CHAS. G. PHILLIPS
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Edmund L. Judson, Secretary & Treasurer
Robt L. Smith, Asst. Secretary.
Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE LOSS of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the CHESEBROUGH BUILDING COMPANY, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said CHESEBROUGH BUILDING COMPANY.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company, or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

PROPOSALS.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 15, 1907.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, upon blank forms furnished by this office only, will be received here until 1 P. M., May 15, 1907, for furnishing during year ending June 30, 1908, Smokeless Powder, Cloths, Ropes and Threads, Forging Steel and Iron, Seamless Brass and Copper Tubing, Tin, Zinc, Lead and Antimony, Iron Castings, Cartridge Metals, Hardware, Plumbing, Steam Fitting and Electrical Supplies, Leather and Belting, Lumber, Fuel, Lighting and Polishing Materials, Chemicals, Oils and Paints, Paper, Strawboard and Chipboard, Tools, and Miscellaneous Articles. For information apply to Col. Frank Heath, comd'g.

RETRENCHMENT BY RAILROADS

Extent to Which Improvement Work Will Be Postponed May Exceed $400,000,000.

NEW ST. PAUL LINE MAY WAIT

Lines West of Chicago Have Put Off Expenditures Totaling $180,000,000.

The railroads running west from Chicago, as a result of the retrenchment policy adopted by the great railroad systems, will spend this year $150,000,000 to $180,000,000 less than they had planned to spend, according to the President of one of the most important of these lines, who was in this city last week. These figures give some idea of the extent to which the railroads' policy of going slow is likely to affect both the labor market and the earnings of the industrial concerns that supply most of the material used in the construction and the improvement of railroads.

Reports from the West make it clear that already there has been a marked falling off in the demand for labor by the railroads and that the wages offered for railroad building work have fallen off. Men as well qualified to speak on the subject as President James J. Hill of the Great Northern have placed themselves on record as predicting that many men will be thrown out of employment during the next twelve months, and the prediction seems to be coming true already. So far there has been little sign of any falling off in business outside of this retrenchment by the railroads, but it cannot be doubted that such retrenchment in itself will have important effect upon the business of the country.

To what extent this retrenchment is likely to be carried is problematical. This past week brought the suggestion that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which already has postponed any further improvement work on its present line, was likely to abandon, temporarily at least, the construction of its Pacific Coast extension. If the St. Paul decides on this step, the aggregate of the work postponed by the roads running west from Chicago would have to be increased by at least $75,000,000. This added to the estimate already referred to would make a total of $250,000,000 of new work that has been or may be postponed on the lines west of Chicago. While the Eastern lines may not have put off an equally large amount of work, they are known to have decided to postpone many expenditures that were in contemplation, and in the aggregate these must represent a huge sum. The Pennsylvania Railroad alone will spend many millions less this year than it would have spent had its retrenchment policy not been decided upon, and the smaller roads in the East will add largely to the total work postponed. The Erie has put off work that was to have cost $12,000,000 or more, and the New Haven and many other lines, without announcing the amount of work that they have postponed, have publicly stated that no new work would be undertaken this year that could advantageously be put off.

It is not extravagant, therefore, to estimate that the retrenchment policy of the railroads will cause a shrinkage this year of not less than $350,000,000 to $400,000,000 in expenditures for improvements even if the St. Paul extension is not abandoned. The postponement of work by the railroads on such a scale as this means much to many industries as well as to a large body of laborers. It is true that the steel companies and the railroad equipment companies, up to the present have not felt the effects of this retrenchment, but they are bound to feel it in the near future.

The railroads have decided upon retrenchment, not because of any present falling off in business, but because it became well-nigh impossible to obtain further capital except at prohibitive rates. This fact, coupled with discontent at the enactment of anti-railroad laws by many Legislatures, lies at the bottom of the present policy of the railroads in this matter of improvements. It thus happens that the railroads are beginning to cut down expenses, although they are still taxed to this utmost to meet the demands of traffic. Owing to this pressure of traffic it has been supposed that orders for new equipment already placed by the railroads would be left undisturbed. Within the past few days, however, it has been rumored that some large orders for railroad equipment have been canceled, and while these reports have met with denials, they seem to gain some confirmation from the statement made last week by the head of one of the large railroad systems that he had been offered a large amount of equipment previously ordered by another road. Another indication that there has been some let-up in the activity of the car manufacturing companies is found in the statement made by an official of the Great Northern that cars ordered by that road are to be delivered six weeks ahead of the time originally set by the manufacturer.

In addition to the retrenchment represented by the postponement of improvement work, many of the railroads are said to have in contemplation further curtailment of expenses, to be brought about by the withdrawal of a certain number of trains and by the running of others at reduced speed. So far, however, the movements in this direction has been confined principally to predictions which have been prompted, apparently, by a desire to impress upon communities in various sections of the country that the rate-regulation laws passed by the States will result in much inconvenience to the public. It still remains to be seen how far the railroads will undertake to inconvenience the public in retaliation of reduction in passenger rates. If past experience may be taken as a guide, most railroads will look to increased business for offsets to reduced rates, rather than to a reduction in train service.

NEW BANKS.

State Bank of Harrisonburg, La.; capital, $15,000. President, D. N. Thompson.

State Bank of Newtonia, Mo.; capital, $10,000. M. A. Waterman.

Bank and Trust Company of Sallisaw, Indian Territory. President, I. H. Nakdimen.

Trades Union Trust Company of St. Louis, Mo.; capital, $100,000. Reported organized.

Bank of Eschita, Oklahoma; capital, $10,000. George D. Latham.

Blue Grass Bank of Midway, Ky.; capital, $20,000. President, Mayor.

State Bank of Nelson, Minn.; capital, $12,000. H. E. Ernster.

Gray's Harbor Bank of Aberdeen, Washington; capital, $50,000.

State Bank of Havelock, Neb. President, Whittemore of Lincoln, Neb.

A NEW RAILROAD OFFICIAL.

Several Western railroads, including the Burlington, have employed officials to travel over their lines and the roads of competitors to see how the public is treated. They buy their tickets at the stations, travel in day coaches, see how the train is handled, and note how station agents and other railroad officials handle the people.

The Week's Curb Transactions.

The transactions in the leading securities on the curb for the week ended Saturday, April 13, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Am. Brake S..	52	52	52	+ 1½
521	Am. Tobacco...	330	315	325	..
50	Am. W. Paper.	2½	2½	2½	— ½
80	Am. W. P. pf..	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
2,700	Cent. Found. pf.	15	14	14¾	+ 2¾
150	Houston Oil...	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ 1⅝
200	Int. Mer. M...	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
1,800	Int. Mer. M.pf.	24⅝	23¼	23½	+ 1¼
2,820	Meer. Co. of A..	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
2,340	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S....	28	26	26¼	— ¼
2	Otis Eb. pf....	92	92	92	..
265	Royal B. P. pf.	104½	103	104½	+ 2½
739	Standard Oil...	564	520½	547	+27
100	United Bk. Note pf.....	51	51	51	— 7
7,600	Waterbury Co.	48	43	43½	— 5½
11,100	West. Ice Co...	27	26⅝	26½	— ½

RAILROADS.

8,600	Chicago Sub...	21	19¼	19⅜	— 1
300	Kan. City Ry. & Light.....	51	51	51	..
22,700	Mnnhat. Tran..	5⅝	4	4⅞	+ ⅝

MINING.

1,350	Alaska Mining.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
500	Argentite Cob..	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
6,020	Balakala Min..	11½	9⅜	10	— 1⅜
2,000	Batopilas Min..	7⅜	6⅜	7	+ ⅜
700	Barnes-K. Dev.	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
1,700	Bingham Cent..	1½	1½	1½	..
950	Bonanza Belt..	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
1,000	Blua Bell.....	54	54	54	..
3,050	Boston Copper..	26½	24⅜	23	— 1⅜
6,300	Brit. Col. Cop..	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
500	Buffalo Minea..	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
3,275	Butte Coalition	28¼	25¼	25¼	— 2
100	Butte & Lond..	2	2	2	..
1,600	Butte & N. Y..	5½	5	5	— ⅛
156,600	Cobalt Central.	43	39½	41	— 1½
1,000	Cobalt Monarch	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3,640	Colonial Silver.	4	3⅝	3⅝	..
2,700	Colusa-L. Ext..	2½	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
2,920	Cum.-Ely Min..	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
2,100	Davis-Daly Es.	14	12⅜	12⅜	— 1⅝
100	Dolores Limit..	8	8	8	..
5,800	Dominion Cop..	6¼	5½	5½	— ⅝
1,445	Douglas Cop...	12	11¼	11¼	— ⅞
1,100	El Rayo.....	6	5¾	6	+ 1
2,900	Ely Central...	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ½
6,900	Ely Consol.....	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
4,080	Foster Cobalt..	1¾	1½	1⅝	—1-16
6,550	Furnace Cr. C.	1½	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
300	Gibraltar	59	59	59	..
1,600	Gillies S. & G..	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2,100	Giroux Mining.	9¼	8⅜	9	+ ⅝
10,150	Gold Hill Cop..	2	1⅝	1⅜	— ⅜
13,430	Greene-C. new	17⅝	15½	15¾	— 1⅞
1,785	Greene C. Cop.	26	23½	23½	— 2
600	Greena C. Gold	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
875	Greene Gold-S..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
2,075	Greena G.-S.pf.	8¾	8¼	8⅜	..
1,200	Greene-Meehan.	⅞	⅜	⅜	—1-16
400	Guanajuato C.	4½	4	4	— ½
3,525	King Edward.	1⅜	1¾	1½	— ⅛
11,100	McK.-Darragh	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+9-16
12,000	Micmac G. M.	4⅜	4	4¼	— ⅝
1,500	Mines Co. of A.	1⅝	1½	1⅜	..
4,400	Mitchell Min..	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	..
800	Mont.-Sh., new	12	10½	10⅝	+ ⅝
4,185	No. Butte Ext.	2⅜	2¼	2½	..
2,500	Newh. M. & S.	20½	19¾	20	— ½
8,500	Nevada Con...	14¼	14	14	— ¼
11,500	N.-U. M. & S.	4⅜	4	4	— ¼
4,000	Nev. Smelting.	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
18,200	Nipis. Mines...	13⅝	13¼	13¾	— ¾
4,700	Old Hun. Min.	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
1,600	Portland Cop..	1	1	1	..
12,000	Silver Queen...	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
5,800	Stewart Min...	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
2,800	Tonopah Ext..	4	3⅞	4	..
2,800	Ton. M. of N..	19¾	17¾	18	+ 2⅛
200	Trethewey	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—9-16
12,000	Tramp Cons.	$1.23	$1.12	$1.15	— 7
265	Trinity Copper..	22	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
8,740	Tri-Bullion ...	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
6,200	United Copper.	64	62	62¾	— 1⅝
700	United Cop. pf.	90	90	90	+ 4
1,000	Union Explor..	8¼	8	8⅜	+ ⅛

BONDS.

$500	Allis-Chal. 5s..	74	74	74	— 7½
7,000	Am. B. S. 5a..	87	87	87	..
7,000	A. Steel F. 6s.	95	95	95	+ 1
16,000	A. W. P. 5s....	84	83½	83½	— ½
4,000	C. Pdy. 6s.....	74	74	74	+ 1
125,000	I. M. M. 4½s..	71¾	71	71½	+ 1½

(Cents per share.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

176 Broadway, New York.
198 Montague Street, Brooklyn
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica

Capital & Surplus, $11,000,000

Acts as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, or other trust capacities. Deposits received subject to check, or on certificate. Interest allowed at best permissible rates.

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J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary.
ARTHUR TERRY, Treasurer
F. L. SNIFFEN, Mgr. Brooklyn Banking Dept.

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Charles S. Brown	William H. Nichols
Fuller T. Davies	James H. Oliphant
Charles R. Henderson	Robert Olyphant
John D. Hicks	Charles A. Peabody
William M. Ingraham	Frederick Potter
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Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
49 Wall St.

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WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

The Federal Bureau's Forecast for Today and To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Federal Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Monday and Tuesday:

North Carolina—Monday, warmer in western portions; Tuesday, fair, warmer, followed by showers in western portions by night; fresh northwesterly winds.

South Carolina, Georgia, and Eastern Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature; light northerly winds, becoming variable.

Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Fair and warmer Monday; showers Monday night or Tuesday, with rising temperature; fresh southeasterly winds.

LOUISIANA—Cloudy and warmer Monday, with showers in northwest portion; Tuesday, showers; increasing southeasterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Scattered showers in interior; fair and warmer on the coast, Monday; Tuesday, fair; fresh southeasterly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday in northern portions.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Showers Monday, with rising temperature; Tuesday, fair.

Tennessee—Fair in eastern, showers in western portions; warmer Monday; Tuesday, showers; warmer in eastern portions.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended April 13, 1907.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ended April 13, $9,775,900

Week Ended April 13, 1907.

	First.	High	Low.	Last	Sales
Adams Express 4s	99	99	99	99	3½
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	99	100	98½	98½	84
American Hide & Leather 6s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1
American Tobacco 6s	108¾	106⅞	105	105¾	429
American Tobacco 4s	74	74⅜	73	73	203
Ann Arbor 4s	87	87	87	87	3
Ateh., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100½	100⅜	99	99	1385
Ateh., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	91⅜	91⅝	91½	91½	4
Ateh., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	92	92¼	91⅝	92½	58
Ateh., Top & Santa Fé conv. 4s	102	102⅝	100	100	512
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95¼	95½	95	95½	90
Atlantic Coast Line, Louis. & Nash. col. 4s	88	88	88	88	6
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	92⅜	92¼	92¼	93	274
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien gold 4s	100⅜	100½	100	100⅛	64
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	90	90	90	90	13½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West. Va. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94¾	94¾	5
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	88¼	88½	86	86	216
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st 5s	102¼	103¼	102¼	103½	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	100	100	100	100	4
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	103½	106	103½	106	5
Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg gen. 5s	115	115	115	115	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	101	101¼	101	101	64
Canada Southern 2d 5s	102	102¼	102	102¼	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	104½	102	102	102	30
Central of Georgia 1st pf. Inc. 5s, stamped	85	85	85	85	5
Central Leather 5s	96¼	96¼	96	96	28
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	125	125	125	125	5
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	120	120	120	120	½
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	96¾	97	96¾	96⅞	9
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	102⅞	103	102	102	75
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	97	97	97	97	6
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	101	101	101	101	3
Chicago & Alton 3½s	69	69	69	69	1
Chi., Bur. & Qu., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	96¼	96½	94½	94½	223
Chi., Bur. & Qu., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg.	95¼	95¼	94½	94½	14
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	102½	102⅝	102⅛	102⅜	88
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91	91	91	91	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	104	104	104	104	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	6
Chicago Gas, Light & Coke 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	103	103	103	103	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 3½s, Series B	91⅜	92	91¾	92	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., Pnc. & W. 5s	111⅜	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, C., & Mo. River 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Southwest. Div. 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	102½	102½	102½	102½	96
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	89½	89½	95
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	87	87⅜	87	87	20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	73	100⅜	100	100⅜	156
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	73	73⅜	72½	72⅝	23
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	129¼	129¼	129½	129½	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coupon off	101	102½	101	101	234
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	99¼	100	99½	100	13
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	97	97	97	97	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	10
Colorado Industrial 5s	63½	64	62½	62½	5
Colorado Midland 4s	70	70½	69½	69½	33
Colorado Southern 4s	91¾	91¾	90½	90½	18
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	130½	132	130	131	135
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	20
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	102¾	103¼	102	102	200
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	94½	95	94½	94¾	19
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Distillers' Securities Corporation 5s	85	85	84	84	62
Edison El. Ill. of New York cons. 5s	100	100	100	100	10
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia con. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Erie gen. lien 4s	83	83¼	83	83	37
Erie convertible Series A	82	82	78½	80	203
Erie conv., Series B	75½	75½	75½	75½	50
Erie 2d extended 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Erie prior lien 4s	97	97	95½	96¼	29
Erie, Pennsylvania Div. 4s	86½	86½	86¾	86½	1
Erie & Pittsburg gen 3½s, Series B	92	92	92	92	5
Flint & Père Marquette con. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
General Electric 3½s	87	87	87	87	1
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	99	99	99	99	1
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	106	106	105¼	105½	6
Hocking Valley 1st 4½s	105	105	104¾	104¾	6
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111½	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	3
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	80¼	80¼	77	77	146
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	6
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	98	98	98	98	7½
International Paper conv. 5s	89	89	88½	88½	30
International Paper 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
International Steam Pump 6s	99¾	100	99¾	100	2
International Traction 4s	72⅜	73	72⅜	72⅝	58
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	81	81½	81	81½	22
Kansas City Southern 3s	69	69	69	69	17
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	10
Lackawannn Steel 5s	95¼	96¼	95¼	96¼	14
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	13
Lake Shore deb. 4s	97½	97½	96⅞	97	37
Lake Shore 3½s	93	93	93	93	13
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. gtd. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
Long Island ref. 4s	97⅜	97⅜	96⅞	96⅞	10
Long Island unified 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94¾	94⅞	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100	100¼	99¾	100¼	48
Manhattan consol. 4s	98⅜	99	98⅜	99	9
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	12
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	101½	101½	101⅜	101¾	4
Mexican Central consol. 4s	82¼	82¾	82	82⅜	23
Mexican Central 1st inc.	23½	25¼	23¼	23¼	347
Mexican Central 2d inc.	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	90
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie con. 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97¼

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 15.

Alliance Realty Co.—Dividend payable.
American Bridge Co.—Annual meeting.
American Chicle Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
American Rolling Mill—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Seeding Machine Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Smelting & Refining Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
American Typefounders' Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Woolen Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Associated Merchants' Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Baldwin Co., (Cincinnati.)—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada—Dividend payable.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Bellefield Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston Suburban Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central Coal & Coke Co.—Dividend payable.
Chicago Pneumatic Tube Co.—Books close.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Light & Traction Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Columbus Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Detroit United Railway—Books close.
Distilling Co. of America—Dividend payable on preferred.
Eastman Kodak Co.—Books close for extra dividend on common.
East St. Louis & Suburban Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Boston—Dividend payable May 1 to holders of record this date.
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
E du Pont Nemours Powder Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Ganscvoort Bank—Dividend payable.
General Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Co.—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railway & Electric—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Globe-Wernicke Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Grand Rapids Railway—Dividend payable on prefered May 1 to holders of record this date.
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway—Books close.
Havana Electric Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Houghton County Electric Light—Dividend payable May 1 to bolders of record this date.
Hudson River Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Illinois Brick Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.—Dividend payable.
Lanston Monotype Co.—Dividend payable.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Lowell Electric Light Co.—Books close.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light and Power—Dividend payable.
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co.—Annual meeting.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Monterey Light and Power Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
National Biscuit Co.—Dividend payable on common.
National Carbon Co.—Dividend payable on common.
National Fireproofing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New Orleans Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York Dock Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
North Butte Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Ohio Fuel Supply Co.—Dividend payable.
Otis Elevator Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Pacific Coast Co.—Books close for dividends on all classes of stock.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Quaker Oats Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Railway Equipment Corporation—Dividend payable.
Realty Associates—Dividend payable.
Remington Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Co.—Dividend payable.
Standard Milling Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Trust Co. of America—Books close for special meeting.
Union Bag and Paper Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Fruit Co.—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Co.—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machinery Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United States Rubber Co. old preferred, new first and second preferred—Books close.
United States Smelting and Refining Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Steel Corporation—Annual meeting.
United Zinc Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Utah Consolidated Mining—Dividend payable.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, April 16.

Batapilas Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Electric Bond and Share Co.—Dividend payable on preferred May 1 to holders of record this date.
Mexican Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable May 1 to holders of record this date.
National Securities Corporation—Annual meeting.
New York Connecting Railroad—Annual meeting.
St. Louis Rattan Co.—Annual meeting.
United Copper Co.—Books close.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Whatcom County Electric Railway & Light—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, April 17.

Associated Merchants.
Elm River Copper Co.—Annual meeting.
Franklin Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
J. S. Bailey & Co.—Annual meeting.
New York Central Railroad—Annual meeting.

Thursday, April 18.

American Shipbuilding Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Anaconda Copper Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books close.
Consolidated California Vineyards Co.—Annual meeting.
Contramaestre Cattle Co.—Special meeting.
International Harvester Co.—Annual meeting.
Mines Co. of America—Dividend payable April 26 to holders of record this date.
National Lead Co—Annual meeting.
Philipse Manor Co.—Annual meeting.
Riverside Bank—Special meeting.

Friday, April 19.

H. R. Worthington Co.—Books close.
International Steam Pump Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, April 20.

American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Ice Co., Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cripple Creek Central Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railway & Electric—Dividend payable on preferred.
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable May 1 to holders of record this date.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Homestake Mining Co.—Books close.
Miller Mining & Smelting Co.—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Mount Morris Bank—Books close.
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable May 15 to holders of record this date.
New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Nipissing Mines—Dividend payable.
Plymouth Cordage Co.—Dividend payable.
Pneumatic Transit Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad preferred certificates—Dividend payable.
Toledo Railways & Light—Books close.
United States Glass Co.—Dividend payable.
Vulcan Detinning Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended April 13.

Mexico, Havana, silver bullion	$5,853
Mexico, Havana, gold bullion	3,220
Mexico, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	2,869
Mexico, Vera Cruz, foreign silver coin	3,720
Grenada, Porto Spain, gold bullion	820
Grenada, Porto Spain, silver bullion	805
Finance, Colon, American gold coin	600
Finance, Colon, foreign gold coin	9,783
Zulia, Curacao, American gold coin	90
Zulia, Curacao, American silver coin	15
Zulia, Curacao, foreign gold coin	2,833
Pr. ter Nederland, La Guayra, American gold coin	2,900
Umbria, Liverpool, gold bullion	72,908
Sarnia, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	590
Sarnia, Porto Colombia, silver bullion	1,200
Manoa, Martinique, American gold coin	1,125
Manoa, Martinique, American silver coin	151
Manoa, Martinique, foreign silver coin	10
Manoa, Mertinique, foreign gold coin	187
Goyaz, Barbados, American gold coin	223
Goyez, Barbados, American silver coin	457
Goyaz, Barbados, foreign silver coin	66
Goyaz, Barbados, foreign gold coin	54
Philadelphia, Curacao, foreign silver coin	180
Philadelphia, La Gnayra, American gold coin	2,500
Prince Joachim, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	1,458
Prince Joachim, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	19,196
Prince Joachim, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	8,062
Prince Joachim, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	64,942
Panama, Colon, gold bullion	900
Virginia, Colon, gold bullion	583
New York, Southampton, gold bullion	248,325
Total	$446,383

Exports, New York, April 8 to 12.

April 8, K. Wm. II., London, sil. bars	$279,900
10, Baltic, London, silver bars	251,895
12, New York, London, silver bars	257,000
Total for week	$788,795

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

April 5, Lucania, London, silver bars	$83,650
Total	$872,445

SUMMARY.

Silver	$372,445

PENNSYLVANIA'S MILEAGE.

The Pennsylvania now operates 10,977 miles of line, and has 23,109 miles of track. It operates 4.88 per cent. of the total mileage, and 7.2 per cent. of the total trackage of the country. During the last six years, the Pennsylvania increased the length of its lines 359 miles, building 3,631 miles of track, 1,803 miles of which is in sidings and 1,409 miles built to relieve congested points. It now has a four-track line almost the entire distance between New York and Pittsburg. The system's lines pase through fourteen States, but the following nine States contain the major part:

Pennsylvania, 4,048 miles; Ohio, 1,829 miles; Indiana, 1,495 miles; New York, 814 miles; New Jersey, 766 miles; Illinois, 635 miles; Maryland, 548 miles; Michigan, 433 miles, and Delaware, 273 miles.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Atlanta, Ga., April 15, 1907.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received here until 11 A. M., May 15, 1907, for furnishing corn, oats, bran, hay, and straw, during the year commencing July 1, 1907, at Forts Barrancas, Dade, De Soto, and Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Forts Fremont and Moultrie, S. C.; Forts McPherson, Oglethorpe, and Screven, Ga.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; and Jackson Barracks, La. Information furnished on application here or to Quartermasters at posts named. U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. J. W. POPE, C. Q. M.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 15, 1907.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, May 15, 1907, for building materials, plumbing materials, gas and steam fittings, hardware, paints, glass, and other miscellaneous stores specified in schedules to be had upon application. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Inclose proposals in envelopes marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed Quartermaster West Point, N. Y.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., April 22, 1907, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and materials required to furnish and install an automatic fog-bell striking apparatus at the U. S. Immigrant Station, Ellis Island, N. Y. H. Particulars as to limitations and conditions governing bidders may be obtained from Robert Watchorn, Commissioner.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 15, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, for furnishing forage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, will be received here until 12 M. May 15, 1907; such forags being required for one year. Information furnished upon application. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage," addressed to Q. M., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is bereby given that an act (Assembly No. 1175, Int. No. 1016) has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER, IN RELATION TO QUALIFICATIONS OF FIREMEN.

Further notice is berehy given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Wednesday, April 17, 1907, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 12, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the sixth heard at that time.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act (Assembly No. 2006, Int. No. 965) has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER, IN RELATION TO THE DISPOSITION OF HORSES USED IN THE FIRE, POLICE, AND STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENTS.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Wednesday, April 17, 1907, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 12, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the eighth heard at that time.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of April 10 to 24, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 6. EAST 104TH STREET—ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT TO SEWER between 2d and 3d Avenues. 12TH WARD, SECTION 8. WEST 124TH STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, AND LAYING CROSSWALKS from Broadway to a point 325 feet east of 9th Avenue.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, April 9, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 2:30 o'clock P. M. on

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1907.

Title 1. For providing all labor and materials required for the tearing down and removal, excavation, masonry, steel and iron, roofing and metal work, carpentry, glazing, painting, hardware, fitting up of closets and linen rooms and all other work (except electric, heating, and ventilating and plumbing work, cooking service equipment (including refrigerators), gas and electric fixtures and fitting up (other than that of closets and linen rooms)) for the erection and entire completion of a residence for the Superintendent, a residence for the medical staff, and a dining hall and kitchen building in connection with the City Hospital at Blackwell's Island, The City of New York.

Title 2. For providing all labor and materials required for the electrical conduit, electric wiring and switchboard work, elevator and dumbwaiter work, heating and ventilating work, refrigerating work, plumbing work, gas pipings and all other work (except tearing down and removal, excavation, masonry, steel and iron, roofing and metal work, carpentry, cooking service equipment (including refrigerators), gas and electric fixtures and fitting up) for the erection and entire completion of a residence for the Superintendent, a residence for the medical staff, and a dining hall and kitchen building in connection with the City Hospital at Blackwell's Island, The City of New York.

Title 3. For providing all labor and materials required for the cooking service equipment (including refrigerators), gas and electric fixtures and fitting up (other than that of closets and linen rooms), and all other work (except tearing down and removal, excavation, masonry, steel and iron, roofing and metal work, carpentry, electric, heating, and ventilating and plumbing work) for the erection and entire completion of a residence for the Superintendent, a residence for the medical staff, and a dining hall and kitchen building in connection with the City Hospital at Blackwell's Island, The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner.

Dated April 10, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of April 12 to 26, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTION 9. EAST 164TH STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES, AND PLACING FENCES from Morris Avenue to East 165th Street. 24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EMMERICH PLACE—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES, AND PLACING FENCES from Heatb Avenue to Kingsbridge Road.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, April 11, 1907.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act (Senate No. 532, Int. No. 845) has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO COMPEL THE NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, LESSOR, AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, LESSEE, TO CONSTRUCT FOOT-BRIDGES OR PASSAGEWAYS FOR PEDESTRIANS OVER OR UNDER THEIR TRACKS ON CERTAIN STREETS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Wednesday, April 17, 1907, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 12, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the first heard at that time.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act (Assembly No. 199, Sen. rep. 1024, Int. No. 199) has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AUTHORIZE THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK IN ITS DISCRETION TO EXAMINE INTO THE FACTS CONCERNING THE SERVICES RENDERED BY HECTOR McNEILL AS CLERK TO A CORONER OF KINGS COUNTY, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF SUCH CLAIM.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Wednesday, April 17, 1907, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 12, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the second heard at that time.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act (Assembly No. 631, Int. No. 500) has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AUTHORIZE THE POLICE COMMISSIONER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, IN HIS DISCRETION, TO REOPEN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE LEGALITY OF THE APPOINTMENT OF JOSEPH DEVLIN AS A MEMBER OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND FORCE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TO MAKE A REINVESTIGATION OF THE SAME, AND TO REINSTATE OR RESTORE HIM AS A ROUNDSMAN IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND FORCE OF SAID CITY.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Wednesday, April 17, 1907, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 12, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will has the third heard at that time.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of April 10 to 24, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 12 and ANNEXED TERRITORY. TEMPORARY SEWERS, etc., within the district included in the former villages of WILLIAMSBRIDGE and SOUTH MOUNT VERNON, with the outlet through Bronx Park and Mosholu Parkway to Webster Avenue, at Mosholu Parkway South. Constructed under various contracts.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, April 9, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for dredging (Contract 1,060) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock (noon) April 19, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.
Third Judicial District,
Ulster County.
ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.
Section No. 4.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.

Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended. Such application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON MAY 15TH, 1907, AT 10 O'CLOCK in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and at least one of whom shall reside in the county where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act, and discharge all the duties conferred by the said law and the acts amendatory thereof, upon such Commissioners of Appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York.

The real estate to be acquired herein is situated in the Town of Olive, and is to be acquired in fee for the purpose of furnishing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water to the City of New York.

The following is a statement of the boundaries of the lands to be acquired herein, with a reference to the date and place of filing of the map.

All the parcels herein described are to be acquired in foe and are colored pink on the map hereinafter referred to.

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, known on a map entitled "Reservoir Department, Section No. 4. Board of Water Supply of the City of New York. Map of real estate, situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, to be acquired by The City of New York under the provisions of Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances, in the vicinity of Olive City and Brodbead," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, New York, on the 4th day of March, 1907, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the junction of the centre lines of the Tongore and Samsonville Roads, said point being the southeast corner of parcel No. 145, and running thence along the centre line of the said Samsonville Road and the southerly line of said parcel No. 145, S. 67° 18' W. 165.4 feet to the southeast corner of parcel No. 146; thence along the southerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre line of Samsonville Road, the following courses and distances: S. 46° 47' W. 55.7 feet, S. 28° 27' W. 49.8 feet, S. 54° 29' W. 55.3 feet, S. 53° 16' W. 32 feet, S. 36° 30' W. 200.1 feet and S. 68° 28' W. 91.7 feet; thence still continuing along the southerly line of parcel No. 143, N. 3° 44' W. 44.6 feet, N. 89° 26' W. 111.2 feet, S. 59° 02' W. 293.3 feet and S. 28° 26' E. 158.4 feet to the centre of the before-mentioned Samsonville Road; thence along the same, and still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 143, S. 53° 05' W. 116.6 feet and S. 71° 30' W. 74.7 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 144; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, S. 21° 12' E. 72.3 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of same, S. 71° 13' W. 160.8 feet, S. 48° 56' W. 100.9 feet, S. 64° 51' W. 80 feet, S. 55° 02' W. 102.8 feet and N. 77° 47' W. 104.9 feet to a point in the southerly line of the before-mentioned parcel No. 143; thence along the said southerly line, S. 55° 03' W. 146.7 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 142; thence along the said easterly line S. 58° 14' W. 47.3 feet, S. 25° 10' W. 49.6 feet, S. 35° 59' W. 24.8 feet and S. 11° 39' W. 106.5 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 140; thence along the said easterly line, S. 39° 04' E. 52 feet, S. 22° 39' W. 458.8 feet and N. 67° 43' W. 52.2 feet, crossing Samsonville Road; thence still continuing along the said easterly line and the southerly line of parcel No. 140, the following courses and distances: S. 72° 17' W. 602.6 feet, S. 24° 45' W. 272.5 feet, S. 45° 21' W. 389.3 feet, S. 56° 36' W. 486.4 feet, S. 20° 28' W. 751.3 feet and N. 72° 28' W. 30.5 feet to the westerly line of said parcel; thence along the same, N. 44° 06' W. 251.1 feet; thence on a curve of 633 feet radius to the right 760 feet and N. 24° 44' E. 963.7 feet, partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 141; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 on a curve of 1,867 feet radius to the left 479.3 feet; thence N. 4° 40' E. 4,019.6 feet, partly along the westerly line of said parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 140, and partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 156; thence still continuing along the westerly lines of parcel No. 156, on a curve of 467 feet radius to the left 59.9 feet to the most southerly point of parcel No. 170; thence along the westerly and southerly lines of said parcel the following courses and distances: On a curve of 467 feet radius to the left 386.2 feet and N. 50° 05' W. 261.8 feet; thence on a curve of 867 feet radius to the left 455.2 feet and N. 80° 05' W. 89 feet; thence along the southerly lines of parcels Nos. 179 and 177, N. 89° 00' W. 981.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,067 feet radius to the left 647.1 feet and S. 56° 15' W. 119.3 feet to the most southerly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 177; thence still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 177, N. 86° 01' W. 73.8 feet, N. 10° 43' W. 34.4 feet, N. 39° 47' W. 410.3 feet, N. 60° 10' W. 182.1 feet, S. 81° 59' W. 143.3 feet and S. 86° 57' W. 477.8 feet to the most westerly point of said parcel; thence along the westerly line of same, N. 20° 26' E. 822.8 feet, N. 16° 17' E. 871.8 feet and N. 28° 56' W. 480.8 feet to the northwest corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly line of same the following courses and distances: N. 60° 14' E. 76 feet, N. 53° 42' E. 262.4 feet, N. 62° 19' E. 103.6 feet, S. 5° 58' E. 186.7 feet, S. 68° 54' E. 872.3 feet, S. 59° 54' E. 129.6 feet and N. 16° 03' E. 853.4 feet to the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company; thence along the same, and still continuing along the northerly line of parcel No. 177, on a curve of 1,179 feet radius to the left 630.7 feet and N. 89° 48' 30" E. 52 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 180; thence along the northerly line of said parcel N. 89° 48' 30" E. 112.5 feet to the northeast corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly lines of the before-mentioned parcel No. 177 and parcel No. 175, N. 89° 48' 30" E. 2,106.2 feet, crossing Esopus Creek, to the northwest corner of parcel No. 174; thence along the northerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, the following courses and distances: N. 89° 48' E. 1,466 feet; thence on a curve of 1,466 feet radius to the left 395.9 feet, S. 45° 10' W. 246 feet, S. 44° 53' E. 33 feet and N. 45° 10' E. 808.6 feet; thence on a curve of 1,466 feet radius to the left 139.9 feet, N. 66° 08' E. 92 feet and on a curve of 1,009 feet radius to the right 22.5 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 173; thence along the northerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, on a curve of 1,009 feet radius to the right 640.6 feet, S. 54° E. 107 feet and on a curve of 1,113 feet radius to the right 156.7 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 171; thence along the northerly line of said parcel No. 171, and still continuing along the before-mentioned railroad property line, on a curve of 118 feet radius to the right, 474.5 feet; thence on a curve of 1,400 feet radius to the right 214.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,943 feet radius to the left 872.9 feet and S. 84° 25' E. 110.7 feet to the most northerly point of parcel No. 166; thence along the easterly lins of said parcel and the west property line of the before-mentioned railroad, S. 34° 35' E. 205.1 feet; thence on a curve of 1,670 feet radius to the left 1,138.1 feet and S. 73° 39' E. 850.3 feet to the most easterly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 166; thence along the easterly line of said parcel S. 79° 30' W. 344.1 feet and S. 6° 23' W. 650.4 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of said parcel the following courses and distances: N. 2° 39' W. 223.2 feet and N. 88° 31' W. 349.6 feet, crossing a road leading from Olive Bridge to Shokan; thence S. 84° 37' W. 281.3 feet, S. 86° 05' W. 521.1 feet, S. 32° 55' W. 152.0 feet, S. 42° 41' W. 184.6 feet, S. 52° 49' W. 384.9 feet, S. 51° 37' W. 158.4 feet and N. 84° 46' W. 108.7 feet to the centre of Esopus Creek and the northeast corner of parcel No. 154; thence along the centre of said Creek and the easterly line of said parcel, S. 5° 02' W. 202.9 feet and S. 12° 32' E. 223.5 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 143; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre of said Creek, S. 15° 32' E. 28.9 feet and S. 87° 56' E. 818.5 feet; thence S. 51° 48' W. 86.5 feet to the westerly shore line of the before-mentioned Creek; thence along the same, and still continuing along the easterly line of parcel No. 143, S. 37° 10' E. 139.2 feet and S. 27° 05' E. 139.6 feet; thence S. 66° 14' W. 396.6 feet to the centre of Tongore Road; thence along the same and the easterly lines of the before-mentioned parcel No. 148 and parcel No. 146, S. 47° 58' E. 132.8 feet to the most northerly point of parcel No. 145; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre of said road, S. 43° 31' E. 153.8 feet to the point or place of beginning.

The fee is to be acquired by The City of New York in all the real estate parcels Nos. 140 to 180, inclusive, contained in the above description.

Reference is hereby made to the said map, filed as aforesaid, in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, for a more detailed description of the real estate to be taken in fee, as above described.

In case any property above described is used for any public purpose, such as a bighway, &c., such use shall continue until The City of New York shall have legal right to take possession of or change the same.

Dated March 30th, 1907.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON, Corporation Counsel.

Office and Post Office address, Hall of Records, corner of Chambers and Centre Sts., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1907.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

For furnishing, delivering, and laying water mains in Davidson, Martha, Morris, Oneida, Plimpton, Teller, Valentine, and Walton Avenues; in Park Avenue West, in Barretto, Bronx, Extra, Fox, Hoffman, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth, and Two Hundred and Fifth Streets; in Fletcher Place, Ittner Place, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and in West Farms Road.

For furnishing materials, repairing, and restoring artificial stone sidewalks and curbing and resetting natural stone curbing.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

The City of New York, April 10, 1907.

Last Inactive Stock Transactions.

New York Stock Exchange.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1907 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Apr. 13. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1907. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
280	300	**Adams Express**	$3,500,000	Mar. 1, 1907	2	*295 Feb. 14	*280	Mar. 14	*280	Mar. 14, 1907
235	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,200,000	Jan. 2, 1907	4½	.. ..	..	.....	*236	Dec. 10, 1904
130	21	Allegheny & Western	3,200,000	Jan. 2, 1907	3	.. ..	..	.....	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
20	21	American Agri. Chemical	17,114,100	.....	..	25¾ Jan. 8	19	Mar. 25	21	Apr. 6, 1907
80	95	American Agri. Chemical pf.	18,382,000	Apr. 1, 1906	3	95 Feb. 20	93½	Feb. 26	93½	Feb. 26, 1907
..	83	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	80 Jan. 31	75	Mar. 5	75	Apr. 6, 1907
123	175	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1907	5	.. ..	..	.....	170	Dec. 20, 1906
80	88	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,800	Dec. 1, 1906	3	90 Jan. 21	88	Mar. 13	88	Mar. 13, 1907
25	40	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1906	1	.. ..	..	.....	37	Mar. 16, 1906
200	220	American Express	18,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	3	247 Jan. 5	200	Mar. 25	210	Apr. 1, 1907
13	15	American Linseed	16,750,000	.....	..	10¼ Jan. 10	12¼	Mar. 25	15	Apr. 5, 1907
28	35	American Linseed pf.	15,750,000	Sep., 1900	1¾	34 Jan. 7	27	Mar. 25	33	Apr. 5, 1907
5	9	American Malt	3,965,900	.....	..	*7½ Apr. 1	*7½	Apr. 1	*7½	Apr. 5, 1907
30	33	American Malt pf.	6,817,900	.....	..	40 Feb. 21	20½	Mar. 22	31½	Apr. 5, 1907
200	240	American Snuff	11,001,700	Apr. 1, 1907	2½	205 Jan. 18	197½	Jan. 11	205	Apr. 1, 1907
122	125	American Telephone & Teleg.	158,661,800	Jan. 15, 1907	2	133 Jan. 4	115½	Mar. 25	121	Apr. 5, 1907
20	30	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	.. ..	..	.....	*30	Mar. 19, 1906
70	80	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	.. ..	..	.....	70	June 26, 1905
100	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	6,063,400	Jan. 15, 1907	1½	105 Feb. 4	100	Mar. 26	103	Apr. 5, 1907
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1	.. ..	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
..	65	Bethlehem Steel pf.	14,908,000	Feb. 1, 1907	¾	65 Jan. 9	45	Mar. 23	49	Apr. 6, 1907
110	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Apr. 1, 1907	2	.. ..	..	.....	*110	Aug. 10, 1906
90	129	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	10

EX-SEC. SHAW'S OPINIONS.

Deposits of Custom Receipts No Relief to Market—Panic Not Unmixed Evil—Comments on Socialism and Democracy.

Leslie M. Shaw, who recently resigned as Secretary of the Treasury to become President of the Carnegie Trust Company of New York City, has given to THE TIMES his views on the Aldrich law, the recent panic, and Socialistic tendencies in the folowing statement:

That provision of the Aldrich law authorizing deposits of customs receipts in the National banks is of no real help to the money market.

More than sufficient internal revenue receipts have always been available for such purposes. During the past five years the total internal revenue receipts amounted to $750,000,000—a much greater sum than was necessary for the banks, as the deposits have not averaged over $100,000,000 in many years.

Formerly, internal revenue and customs receipts were comuined in the Treasury. But beginning with Secretary Shaw's administration, the two were kept separate. By paying the Government expenses out of customs, the internal revenue receipts were always available in toto for the banks. Under the old plan former Secretaries usually had available only the daily receipts derived from internal revenues, averaging $500,000, so that it would have taken them forty days to have furnished the $20,000,000 which Secretary Shaw brought in one day to the relief of the market.

The combination of customs revenue and internal revenue receipts under the Aldrich law is simply a return to old methods. The only improvement is that under its provisions the Secretary of the Treasury does not need to make any distinction between customs receipts and internal revenue. But the cup was already full. The internal revenue receipts alone have been more than sufficient to meet the needs of the banks. Speaking of the recent panic ex-Secretary Shaw said:

"The recent panic—the first since 1901—was not an unmixed evil. We have had a little more freight than the roads could satisfactorily handle, a few more orders than the factories could fill, a little more labor than laborers, somewhat more commerce than money, and this has continued until everybody has become more or less independent, while living expenses have advanced very materially. Living expenses are never cheap, except in periods of industrial stagnation. Therefore, we may well dread another period of cheap living. There is a reasonable limit, however, to all good things, and that limit has been a little more than reached. A slight curtailment all along the line will do us good.

"Our only danger is from unwarranted alarm. We have been running at a breakneck pace until everybody is well-nigh out of breath. If we can now slacken and nobody lie down in the road, it would be well with us.

"There is a great difference between a panic and industrial stagnation. It is an error to speak of the panic of 1893 to 1897. The panic was in 1893. The conflagration which followed the panic was of long duration; meantime commerce sat on the sidewalk and the Fire Department disbanded. That experience is not now to be repeated. Conditions are entirely different. Every dollar of our currency is now admittedly worth 25.3 grains of gold, is exchangeable therefore, and passes everywhere unchallenged. Revolutionary financial legislation is advocated by no one, and reactionary revenue reform is not threatened. Our prosperity rests on a surer foundation than stock market quotations. It rests in our faith, and our faith is anchored in the promises of God, that,

"'While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and Summer and Winter, and day and night shall not cease.'

"We are approaching seedtime. Let the crop be put in in great hope."

Concluding with the following comments on the undue haste which possesses us, he also gave his views on Socialism and democracy.

"But we are all in too much of a hurry. We read only headlines, and take no time for thought. The University of Virginia, with its unsurpassed landscape gardening, was planned by Thomas Jefferson in the quiet and leisurely atmosphere of his Virginia farm. The stately cathedrals of Europe are the expression of long, sober, and painstaking thinking. But we have no time either for art, religion, or statesmanship.

"The true statesman is he who studies and fulfills the needs of the people. This he can never do by conferences with financiers, or legislators, or newspaper men. He should cross the continent once a year, brush up against the farmer, the mechanic, take their hands in his, and learn their thoughts and needs—they for whom this Nation was founded and who are the producers of its wealth.

"Yet I cannot agree that the voice of the people is always the voice of God. If the majority had gained their wish in 1896, we would have adopted the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Democratic Party set forth in that platform particulars of legislation which should have been left to representatives in Congress.

"So long as the Nation avoids the extreme doctrines of Socialism, with its consequent paternalism, and retains its representative Government, its foundations are grounded on a rock. The people are well represented by our legislative bodies, better than for many years.

"Extreme democracy is rule by the mob. A good example of popular government gone to seed was the town meeting of New England, at which all the people of a town came together once a year to pass laws for the public welfare. These meetings were mere burlesques of government.

"'At one meeting a committee of 'fence-viewers' was appointed, consisting of Hefty Parker, weight 400 pounds, Skinny Dinks, an outline of pure thought, and Nifty Shanks, who was possessed of legs of the stilt variety. The committee was instructed to see to it that all fences which were built in the town should be strong enough for Hefty Parker to sit on, tight enough to keep Skinny Dinks from crawling through, and too high for Nifty Shanks to straddle."

Missouri Pacific's New Equipment.

The equipment requirements of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for the year have been covered by the sale to Tailer & Co. of $4,043,000 5 per cent. equipment trust bonds, which are due in ten annual installments, the last one maturing May 1, 1917. The par value of the bonds represents 90 per cent. of the cost of the equipment, which includes 50 freight locomotives, 3,000 coal cars, 750 ballast cars, and 750 stock cars.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Can. pf.	2½	Met. Street Ry.	6
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	3	Nat. Enameling pf.	3½
B'klyn Union Gas.	5	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	2
Canadian Pacific	1	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	1
Cent. of N. J.	15	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Chi., B. & Qy.	18	Union Pacific pf.	1¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	5	U. S. Pipe pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	U. S. Express.	2
Del. & Hudson.	2	U. S. R. & R. pf.	1¾
Det. United	1½	Vulcan Det. pf.	4½
Fed. Sugar	1	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¾
Fed. Sugar pf.	5		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	1	Iowa Central	1
Amal. Copper	6⅝	Long Island	2
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Louis. & Nash.	4½
Am. Locomotive	3½	Mackay Cos.	1
Am. Locom. pf.	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	5½
Am. Smelting	2¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Smelt. pf.	5½	Mo., K. & T.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	3½	Missouri Pacific	3⅝
Am. Woolen	1½	Nat. Biscuit	1½
Anaconda Copper	3	Nat. Lead	1¾
At., Top. & S. F.	3½	N. Y. Air Brake	3⅝
Atl. Coast Line	4¼	N. Y. Central	2⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¾
B'klyn R. T.	3	N. Y. Dock pf.	11
Cent. Leather	3½	Norf. & West.	3½
Ches. & Ohio	1	North American	2⅝
Chi. & Alton	1¾	Northern Pacific	6
Chi., M. & St. P.	3⅝	Northern Pac. rects.	2⅝
C., M. & St. P.	2½	Pacific Coast	2
C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10% paid.	1⅜	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	4¼
C., M. & St. P. pf. ctfs., 10% paid.	3½	Pacific Mail	2
Chi. & N. W.	2⅝	Pennsylvania	3½
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	4½	Peo. Gas. Chi.	2½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	5	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. Union Tr. pf.	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	Pressed St. Car.	3½
Col. Fuel & I.	3½	Pullman Co.	1¾
Col. Southern	1¼	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. ctfs.	4¼
C. & Hock. Coal.	1⅜	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Consol. Gas.	2	Reading	7½
Corn Prod. pf.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel	1⅜
Den. & R. G.	1½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Rock Island	2¼
Dist. Securities.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2¾
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	St. L. S. W.	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	3½	St. L., S. W. pf.	4
Erie	1½	Sloss-S. S. & I.	4½
Erie 1st pf.	6⅝	Southern Pacific	3⅞
Erie 2d pf.	5	Southern Railway	1½
Fed. M. & S. pf.	8½	So. Ry. pf.	7⅜
General Electric	1½	Texas Pacific	1¾
Granby Consol.	4	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Gt. Nor. pf.	6½	Twin City R. T.	1½
Gt. Nor. ore ctfs.	3	Union Bag & P.	1¼
Hocking Val. t. r.	3½	Union Pacific	7½
Ill. Central	3	U. S. Pipe.	2¾
Inter-Met.	2	U. S. Realty	5¾
Inter-Met. pf.	2	U. S. Red. & Ref.	4
Int. Steam Pump.	3¼	Wabash pf.	1⅜
		Wells-Fargo Exp.	13
		West. Maryland	4
		Wis. Central	1
		Wis. Cent. pf.	2

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Buff., R. & P. gen.	1	Int. Steam P. 6s.	2½
Can. So. 2d 5s.	1½	Lack. Steel 5s.	1¼
Cent. of N. J. 5s.	1½	Lake Shore 3½s.	1
C. & O. 6s, Ser. A.	1	L. & W. B. ext. 4½s.	3
Chi., B. & Q., Iowa div 5s.	3	Long Isld. ref. 4s.	1½
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st.	3	Mo., K. & T., St. L. div. 4s.	3
Chi., M. & St. P. 4s, Ser. A.	2	N. Y. G., El. L., H. & P. 5s.	1½
Chi. & N. Wn. 6s, deb. 1909.	1¾	N. Y., O. & Wn. 4s.	1
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s.	1	Nor. & W. Poc. 4s.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s, coupon off.	3	St. P., M. & M., M. ext. 4s.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. genl.	1	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1½
Col. Mid. 4s.	3	Sea. A. L. 6s.	1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y., conv 5s.	1	Undgrd. London 5s.	1¼
H. E. & W. Tex. 5s.	1	Wabash deb. B.	2¼
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d.	2	Wab. deb. B. tr. cts.	2
		Wab., D. & C. 5s.	1¾
		Wab., Pitts. 1st.	3½
		Wab., Pitts. 2d.	1¾

Bonds Declined.

Alb. & Susq. 3½s.	1¾	Kan. & Mich. 4s.	4½
Am. Tobacco 4s.	1½	Knox. & Ohio 1st.	1
At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s.	1	Met. St. gen. 4s.	1¾
At., T. & S. F. cnv. 4s.	2	M. St. P. & S. S. M. 4s.	2
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s.	1¾	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1
B. & O. C. & Sub. 5s.	1½	Mob. & Ohio gen.	1
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	½	N. Y. & Nor. 1st.	8¼
Cent. Leather 5s.	1½	Peo. & East. 1st.	1¾
Chi., B. & Q. jt. 4s.	2¼	St. P. M. & M., M. C. 6s.	1½
C., M. & St. P., L. & D. 5s.	1½	St. P. M. & M., M. C. 8s.	4
C., M. & St. P., So. Wn. 5s.	4	So. Ry. M. & O. 4s.	2½
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	1	Tenn. C. & I. gen.	1
Col. Indus. 5s.	1½	Texas Pac. 1st.	3
Dist. Secur. 5s.	1	U. Rys. of St. L. 4s.	1
Erie cnv. 4s, Ser. A.	2	U. S. Realty 5s.	1½
Erie cnv. 4s, Ser. B.	5⅛	Va.-Car. Chem. 5s.	1¼
Erie prior 4s.	1	Wn. N. Y. & P. 1st.	1¼
H. & St. J. con. 6s.	3⅝	West. Maryland 4s.	1
Int. Paper cnv. 5s.	1½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st.	1⅝
Int.-Metro. 4½s.	2½		

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Saturday last, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. In the case of exports of general merchnndise the returns are for tho week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise

Week ended April 12, 1907	$17,874,010
Week ended April 13, 1906	16,714,634
From Jan. 1, 1907	260,105,034
From Jan. 1, 1906	227,286,300

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended April 9, 1907	$13,973,573
Week ended April 10, 1906	11,854,405
From Jan. 1, 1907	175,199,484
From Jan. 1, 1906	174,918,622

The Trust Company of America

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $12,700,000

135 BROADWAY — 36 WALL STREET

OAKLEIGH THORNE, Prest. — JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman Exec. Com.

DIRECTORS

CHARLES T. BARNEY	FRANK R. LAWRENCE	E. CLIFFORD POTTER
A. D. BENNETT	CORD MEYER	JOHN J. RIKER
JOHN E. BORNE	SETH M. MILLIKEN	WM. F. SHEEHAN
WM. H. CLIESBROUGH	RANDAL MORGAN	GEO. R. SHELDON
JOHN D. CRIMMINS	MORGAN J O'BRIEN	HENRY F. SHOEMAKER
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ASHBEL P. FITCH	LOWELL M. PALMER	OAKLEIGH THORNE
ANSON R. FLOWER	HOSMER B. PEARSONS	ROBT. B. VAN CORTLANDT
H. B. HOLLINS	STEPHEN PEABODY	W. K. VANDERBILT, Jr.
JAS. S. KUHN	MARSDEN J. PERRY	P. A. B. WIDENER

Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 12, 1907	$481,557
Week ended April 13, 1906	1,013,265
From Jan. 1, 1907	4,979,518
From Jan. 1, 1906	4,336,554

Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 13, 1906	$482,101
From Jan. 1, 1907	1,741,336
From Jan. 1, 1906	4,299,522

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 12, 1907	$481,557
Week ended April 18, 1906	531,164
From Jan. 1, 1907	8,238,177
From Jan. 1, 1906	16,700,209

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 12, 1907	$557,619
Week ended April 13, 1906	998,143
From Jan. 1, 1907	11,852,604
From Jan. 1, 1906	16,081,433

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 12, 1907	431,557
Week ended April 13, 1906	1,057,318
From Jan. 1, 1907	5,600,151
From Jan. 1, 1906	5,045,626

Total Exports of Specie.

Notes reserved	Ins. 1,437,000
From Jan. 1, 1906	$87,332

Imports of Silver.

Week ended April 12, 1907	$14,826
Week ended April 13, 1906	44,053
From Jan. 1, 1907	635,464
From Jan. 1, 1906	708,771

Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 12, 1907	872,445
Week ended April 13, 1906	1,040,196
From Jan. 1, 1907	11,988,060
From Jan. 1, 1906	14,873,699

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 12, 1907	$337,271
Week ended April 13, 1906	351,890
From Jan. 1, 1907	13,743,780
From Jan. 1, 1906	19,918,824

Total Net Imports of Specie

Week ended April 13, 1906	$705,428

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company

SAN FRANCISCO, - CALIFORNIA.

Capital and Surplus - - $3,000,000

Total Assets - - - - - $10,500,000

A General Banking and Trust Company Business Transacted.

OFFICERS:

DAVID F. WALKER, President. — W. J. BARNETT, Vice-President

J. DALZELL BROWN, Vice-President and General Manager.

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Apr. 13, 1907. Bid.	Quotation Apr. 13, 1907. Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	215	225
America	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	350
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	8	S	Nov. 1, 06	235	240
Astor National.	350,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 07	750	..
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	130	150
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 07	325	..
Bronx Borough.	50,000	..	..	.....	320	330
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	155	165
Century	200,000	5	S	Dec 12, 06	230	235
Chase National.	5,000,000	6	S	Apr. 1, 07	305	315
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	400,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	305	..
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 07	395	415
Cit's Cent. Nat.	.....	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	140	145
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	235	240
Coal & Iron Nat.	500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	250	240
Colonial	100,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	400	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	500	550
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 07	170	180
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	155	160
Corn Exchange.	3,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 07	205	300
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 07	5000	..
Fifth National.	250,000	8	S	Jan. 1, 07	340	..
First National.	10,000,000	8	Q	Apr. 1, 07	625	630
Fourteenth St.	1,000,000	22½	Q	Feb. 1, 07	225	300
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	9½	S	Jan. 2, 07	185	195
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 07	3500	370
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30, 07	300	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 07	145	155
German Exch.	200,000	8	S	Jan 1, 07	450	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 06	500	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	275	285
Hamilton	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 07	250	275
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	500	515
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 07	540	565
Interboro	100,000	..	..	.....	140	160
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Apr 11, 06	125	130
Irv. Nat. Exch.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	175	190
Jefferson	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 07	200	215
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 07	..	515
Lincoln Nat.	500,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 06	300	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	18	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	315
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	260	270
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 07	230	240
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 07	165	175
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 07	225	240
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 07	160	170
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2 07	175	190
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Dec. 1, 06	390	410
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 07	165	175
Mount Morris.	250,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	240	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	295	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	200	..
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	270	..
New Ams. Nat.	1,000,000	6	Q	Apr. 1, 07	..	210
N. Y., (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 07	290	305
N.Y. County Nat	200,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 07	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 07	108	112
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 06	170	180
N't & Day B'k.	200,000	..	..	.....	400	410
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Mar 30, 07	350	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	170	180
Oriental	750,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	265	275
Pacific ($50)	500,000	14	S	Feb. 1, 07	230	250
Park National.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	440	465
People's ($25)	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1906	150	165
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 07	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 07	250	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	360	375
Second National	500,000	6	S	July 2, 06	700	..
State	1,000,000	50	S	Jan., 1907	320	..
24th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	220	..
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	350	..
23d Ward.	100,000	14	S	Feb. 1, 07	190	..
Union Exchange	750,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 07	220	240
U. S. Exchange.	100,000	..	..	.....	120	135
Wash. Heights.	100,000	..	..	.....	225	..
West Side.	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Dec 31, 06	400	425
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 07	180	190
Bankers Trust.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	500	540
B'k & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 07	350	370
Bowling Green.	1,000,000	8	Q	Apr. 1, 07	440	500
Broadway Tr.	750,000	3	S	Nov 5, 06	150	160
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 07	450	460
Carnegie	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 07	1850	2000
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	400	410
Columbia Trust.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	85
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	220	..
Empire	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	330	340
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30, 07	400	425
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($20)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 07	1275	1300
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 07	..	550
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	265	..
Franklin	1,500,000	3½	Q	Mar 30, 07	310	325
Fulton	500,000	17	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30, 07	480	510
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	240	..
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 07	310	335
Home	500,000	2	..	Jan 15, 07	155	165
Hudson Trust.	1,000,000	3	..	Mar 15, 07	90	100
Kings County.	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 06	450	480
Knickerbocker.	1,000,000	30	S	Jan. 2, 07	1175	1300
Lawyers' Mtg.	2,500,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	195	200
Law. Tit. & Tr.	4,000,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 07	245	260
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30, 07	315	330
Long Island.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 07	305	320
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	16	S	Jan. 2, 07	450	475
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 07	..	850
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Apr. 1, 07	550	590
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30 07	..	750
Mutual Alliance	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	195	205
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug 1, 06	270	275
National Surety	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 07	150	170
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	225	S	Dec 10, 06	1600	..
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 03	180	190
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 30, 07	700	725
People's Trust.	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	310	330
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Dec 29, 06	400	425
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Mar 30, 07	540	560
Title Insurance.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 2, 06	160	170
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	10	Q	Apr. 1, 07	725	750
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 10, 07	1275	1325
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	24	S	Dec 31, 06	465	480
United States.	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 07	1240	1270
Van Norden.	1,000,000	2	Q	Mar 30, 07	275	300
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 07	400	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 07	215	225
Windsor	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 29, 06	200	210
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 07	102	105
Do preferred.	6,396,300	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 07	92	95
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	¼	½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948.	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	96	99
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	65	..
Do 1st mtg. 5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	90	97
B. Un. G. cv. 6s.	3,000,000	3	S	Mar, 1906	100	115
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
††Do 5s.	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 06	68	70
Cent. Un. 5s. 1927	3,450,000	1½	S	July, 1906	98	101¼
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932.	1,500,000	3½	S	July, 1906	94	98
††N. G. of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1930	971,000	2½	S	July, 1906	85	91
Denver G. & El. ††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949.	2,650,000	..	..	.....	65	68
Do p.l.&s. 1918	2,580,000	2½	S	May, 1906	99	92
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1903	100	102½
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915.	1,940,000	3	S	July 2, 06	45	50
Hudson Co. Gas Do 1st 5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug. 1906	101	104
Indianapolis ($50).	10,500,000	1½	S	May, 1906	109	112
††Ind. Nat. & Oil 1st 6s, 1908.	2,000,000	2	..	July 2, 06	56	60
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924.	800,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	15	20
††Logansport & W. V. 1st 6s, 1925	1,000,000	..	..	May, 1904	44	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip. Do 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	32
Mutual	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	..
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.	250,000	3	S	Apr., 1903	103	105
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944.	3,500,000	3	S	Jan 10, 07	175	190
Do con. 5s, 1945	10,635,000	2½	S	July, 1906	96	98
North. Union 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1906	99	102⅛
Ohio & Ind. 1st 5s, 1921.	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1906	..	..
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937.	1,940,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	28	32
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944.	762,000	2½	..	July, 1905	75	80
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	2,537,000	2½	S	July, 1906	..	..
So. Jer. G. & El. Do 1st 5s.	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1906	85	87
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930.	6,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1906	..	..
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	10,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1906	98	100½
	1,382,000	2½	S	May, 1906	101½	103½
	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1906	100	102½
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth.	$500,000	6	S	Jan., 1907	240	250
Continental	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1907	1000	1300
Empire City	200,000	5½	S	Jan., 1907	120	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	..	..	.....	250	280
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	6	S	Jan., 1907	230	250
Germ'n-Amer.	1,500,000	15	S	Jan., 1907	480	515
Germania ($50).	1,000,000	6	S	Jan., 1907	225	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1907

SPRING RESORTS.

Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
Atlantic City, N. J.
April

The ending of Lent this year coincides with the beginning of April, the gayest and most distinguished month in Atlantic City's famous Spring season. During this month more eminent visitors and "nice people" are to be found in the great hotels than in any other month of the year, and the absence of the Easter Sunday "INTERRUPTION" enables guests to completely enjoy all the attractions of climate and artificial entertainment of this festive season with entire satisfaction.

The hotels claims distinction for its location, its ample public space devoted to its guests, its high-class music and dancing throughout the year, but particularly attractive with solo singers at the week-ends during the Spring season and its ownership management.

All the four dining rooms (two American plan, with the excellent cooking heretofore so popular, and two a la carte, with separate kitchens and French cooks) have white service throughout, and in one of the American rooms, called the "American Palm Room," and in the a la carte rooms smoking is permitted. These rooms are particularly attractive. Ocean and suites with large rooms 34 by 20 feet and a private bath (supplied with both sea water and fresh water and with running ice water) is with every alternate room in the Marlborough and with every room in the Blenheim, which in construction is regarded as the most completely fire-proof hotel in the world. Golf privileges.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, N. J.

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On the Beach. Fireproof.

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Cor. Virginia Av., Opp. Steel Pier.

HOTEL ILESWORTH.

500 rooms, all outside; salt and fresh water baths, telephones, &c.; American plan. Spring rates $2.50 up daily; $15.00 up weekly.

Wm. Hyman, Propr. W. F. Green, Mgr.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $3, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms; metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.

Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.

Walter J. Buzby.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.

BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

Lakewood.

THE LAUREL HOUSE
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Both hotels have been extensively improved since last season, including the addition of numerous private baths, and are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.

Westchester County.

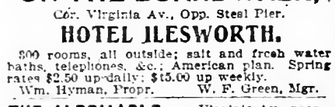

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GRAMATAN
BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.

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A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private baths; table d'hote dairy, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Sullivan County.

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If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute

HEALTH AT MODERATE COST,

2,000 feet above the sea, with pure air, pure water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquitoes, and within Three Hours' Ride from New York —a country heartily recommended by physicians, then send 8 cents for postage to the undersigned, E-mail and get free at offices below, the handsomely ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 135 pages. It gives a list of over 1,000 Hotels, Farms, and Boarding Houses, with their locations, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. Vacation Bureau at 425 Broadway, N. Y.

IN NEW YORK—141, 423, 1,180, 1,354, 1,360 Broadway, 45 Nassau St., 257 4th Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 2,798 3d Ave., 105 West 125th St., 182 5th Ave., Ticket offices, Desbrosses and West 42d St. Ferries, 56 Beaver St., Journal Information Bureau, Columbus Circle and 59th St., Eagle Information Bureau, 26 East 23d St.

IN BROOKLYN—4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Ave., cor. Macon St.; 399 Broadway, Eagle Information Bureau.

On May 20th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway, 1,351 Broadway, 105 West 125th St., 56 Beaver St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, Weehawken and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning May 30th or May 31st.

J. C. ANDERSON,
Traffic Manager, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL
GARDEN CITY - - - - - Long Island

18 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J.J.Lannin Co., Props.

MAIDSTONE INN,
EAST HAMPTON, L. I.

Reopens June 15.

Surf bathing, good roads—driving, automobiling. Fine club and golf links.

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LONDON
St. JAMES' PARK, S.W., Bet. Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace. Near shopping centres and theatres.

St. ERMINS
Delightful and Fashionable Hotel; 600 Rooms; Bedrooms, large and small suites, with private baths. Reasonable. For descriptive Booklet, address TOWN AND COUNTRY, 229, Fourth Av., New York. (Telegrams "Erminites, London.")

GOING ABROAD?
WRITE OR CALL 289 4TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR the Eligible List of COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS and HIGH SCHOOL TUTORS will be held in the Chapel on Thursday and Friday, May 9th and 10th, at 9 A. M.

Circulars giving full information concerning the same will be mailed on application to the Acting President.

PROF. JOSEPH A. GILLET.

SCHOOL OF SIGHT SINGING.

Thorough preparation for church position, unrivaled success; Mondays, Thursdays, afternoons, evenings; visitors cordially invited. Dr. Edouard Blitz, 820 Carnegie Hall, Manhattan.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 8t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large rooms; telephone; table guests; references.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable quiet single rooms; good table; close Subway; off Broadway.

93D, 122 WEST, Near "L."—Pleasant, desirable room; all conveniences; good board; references; telephone.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

L.—WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large room; southern exposure; table excellent; homelike surroundings.

East Side.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, The Palmetto.—Clean, pleasant rooms; good home meals; always hot water supply; reception parlor, piano; $5 up.

11TH, 116 EAST.—One desirable single room, with board; exceptionally good table; table guests.

17TH ST., 84 EAST.—Elegant saloon floor, fine table, moderate; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large, sunny room, first-class house, near Subway, L, and Gramercy; parlor dining room; reference. Tel. 3558 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 434.—Very pleasant, large third-floor front room; large elosete; good home cooking; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, 01ST.—Suites, double rooms, $18 to $22; single, $9, $12; table guests accommodated; high-grade board.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 8t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

37TH ST., 66 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class bachelor home; references.

39TH, 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

49TH ST., 139 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, medium-sized outside room, bath; telephone; gentlemen; moderate. Godet.

88TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; bath; second floor; Subway; reasonable. Mathis.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE. DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

96TH ST., 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms; private family; Subway express; gentlemen; references. Vanderhoff.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Room in private family of two; very neatest of care. Address or call evenings. Fred F. French.

135TH ST., 214 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; skylight room, $1.50; moderate; bath.

HIGH-GRADE apartments, suites, and rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

ST NICHOLAS AV., 92.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; no other roomers. Duke.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 St. Nicholas Av.—Pleasant, sunny room, suitable for gentleman, with board; references.

East Side.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Front alcove room, third floor; gentlemen; references.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable large room, with private bath; telephone.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private high-class house for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished; scrupulously clean; Summer rates; reference.

45TH ST., 23 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; hall room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Attractive room, above parlor; three windows; adjoining bath; gentlemen or couple.

58TH ST., 34 EAST (near Madison Av.)—Large and small rooms; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 151 EAST.—Parlor suite, private bath; other desirable rooms; superior house; references; telephone.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large room, comfortably furnished; running water; bath; gentlemen; references essential.

MADISON AV., 81.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small room.

Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS for young men; the finest club building in Brooklyn; only seven vacant; price, $4 per week; splendid reference. Telford Branch, 1,351 Bedford Av. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

BAYONNE, N. J., 51 East 33d St.—Furnished room; southerly exposure; on New York Bay; convenient to C. R. R.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Superior dramatic soprano; city church; large salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Contralto, Brooklyn church; good reader; $100. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED — An experienced stenographer; rapid worker; good English education. Apply in typewritten and handwritten letter. Handforth, 40 West 57th St.

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Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., nr. 18th.

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WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times Square.

WANTED—Clever, robust tenor; city church; high salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2362 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 70 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

BIG MONEY SELLING LOTS.

Live men who start now on Spring campaign can earn more in next three months than in any other line; quickest selling property on market to-day; experience not necessary to get good income at once; let us tell you why. Apply 11 to 1 to John Gill, Agency Manager, Laurelton Land Co., second floor Brunswick Building, 225 5th Av., New York.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night; free catalogue; visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th St. and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Aca-San, Box 880 Times Times Square.

WANTED—Boys over 16 wanted in our magazine bindery. Apply to Harper & Brothers, 326-337 Pearl St., New York.

WANTED—A young man to assist in bookkeeping. Write, giving address, Bookkeeper, Box 174 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Shoe salesmen. Frank Brothers, 5th Av. and 27th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; check books balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; neat, accurate, reliable; references; $10-$12. Competent, Box 144 Times Downtown.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 814 West 59th St. Phone 4788 Columbus.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

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If you have any doubt as to the choice of maker, a good way to dispel that doubt is to

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You will at once become a convert to all the good things you have heard about them.

The Wissner Pianos guarantee absolute satisfaction to the purchaser. Their marvellously fine tone, and their great powers of durability, the high average of their artistic qualities make them very popular with that large class of musicians who, privately or publicly, use a piano almost continuously and who will not tolerate anything but the highest standards.

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For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

STURZ PIANOS

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at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Antotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments. 105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Elegant Steinway upright, as good as new; must sell, $75; fine rosewood piano; stored. George Schiercher, 37-39 West 14th St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $9; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced; possesses tact and executive ability; very best references; $19. M. C. S., Box 192 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20;) an accurate and reliable beginner; good education; quick to comprehend; references; $8. Reliable, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience in mercantile office; rapid, accurate, responsible; Gentile; lives with parents; references; $16. Capable, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; rapid, accurate; references; $16. Miss Lawson, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Four years' commercial experience; neat, accurate; $12. Delevante, 841 East 187th St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; also fitted as correspondent; high school graduate. Clowry, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITIST.—Own machine; calls for manuscript, correspondence; (Harlem.) Write Miss Annis, Hotel St. Paul.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Young married man; no family; 7 years' written or personal reference present employer; expert city driver; leaving on account of family selling horses. Chrystie, 440 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN. — English; married; 7½ years' written and personal references. T. W., 628 Park Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Position on private place by single man; experienced and fully competent; references if required. Gardener, 60 Hawthorn St., Hartford, Conn.

Organists.

ORGANIST. — Open for a position; reference given. Henry Straub, 452 West 164th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By young married man, as head waiter in small country or city hotel; year around; $35 and rooms; no children. A. H., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

CORRESPONDENT.—A thoroughly experienced correspondent, (German and English,) wishes immediate position; best references; is also good salesman and representative; moderate salary. Permanent, Box 116 Times Downtown.

LAWYER.—20 years' experience, New York and Chicago; former assistant United States attorney; recent assistant State's attorney, Chicago; highest judicial references; expert in trials, equity, and appeals, wants legal association. Lawyer, 323 Times, Times Square.

READER and COMPANION.—Man of culture and social standing, having evenings free, offers services; references. W., Box 811 Times, Times Square.

LEGAL SALES.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and JOHN A. STEWART, as Trustees, complainants, against CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—In Equity, No. 28,130.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of a certain decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division thereof, duly entered in the above-entitled cause on the 20th day of February, 1907, and in pursuance of a certain decree ancillary thereto duly entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana on the 23d day of February, 1907, I, Henry W. Wales, the Special Master in Chancery named in said decrees, will sell to the highest bidder or bidders by public auction at the east main entrance on Fifth Avenue of the Grand Central Passenger Station, situated at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, on the premises so to be sold, at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the third day of May, 1907, all and singular the railroads, franchises, and property of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, said railroads, franchises, and property being described in said decrees as follows, namely:

All those certain railroads extending from a point at or near Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, and between Fifth Avenue and the south branch of the Chicago River; thence southerly across said south branch of the Chicago River, between Taylor Street and Twelfth Street, in the City of Chicago; thence southeasterly and westerly across Stewart Avenue, near Meagher Street, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly to and across Western Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near Fourteenth Street; thence westerly and northerly across Washtenaw Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near West Taylor Street; thence westerly and northerly to Madison Street, in Section 13, Township 39 north, Range 12, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the Village of Harlem, County of Cook, Illinois, with a branch railroad therefrom, leaving said last described railroad at a point near the intersection of Western Avenue and Fourteenth Street; thence south and southerly to the City of Blue Island, in said Cook County, and from a point known as Harvey Junction, on the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, to and through the City of Chicago Heights and to the east and west center line of Section 28, Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois, including the Thornton spur so called, which last described railroad, or branch railroad, is known as the Chicago Central Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad; also the Chicago and Southwestern Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a branch line of railroad leaving said first-mentioned railroad at a point near South Forty-sixth Avenue, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly and southerly to West Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly to Harlem Avenue, and thence northerly to a connection with said first-mentioned railroad, near Harlem Avenue, including the Race Track spur so called, together with the Interest of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Beach Street track, so called, being a railroad track owned jointly by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Chicago and Calumet Railroad Company, and extending along Beach Street, in the City of Chicago, from a point near Twelfth Street to a point near Polk Street; together with all the right, title and interest of the said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Chicago, Harlem and Batavia Railroad, so called, being a railroad which, at the time of the execution of said mortgage, extended from a point on said first described railroad near South Fortieth (or Crawford) Avenue; thence northerly to a point near the intersection of Randolph Street and South Fortieth Avenue, thence westerly to a point near Des Plaines Avenue, and thence southerly to the Concordia Cemetery, and thence easterly to Des Plaines Avenue; also the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a railroad extending from Pine Junction, on the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, in Lake County, in the State of Indiana; thence west through the Cities of East Chicago and Hammond, in said Lake County, and thence westerly through the City of Blue Island, and thence westerly and northerly to a point near the channel or canal of the Sanitary District of Chicago, near McCook, in said Cook County, in the State of Illinois; also the tracks, leases and trackage rights from the Chicago Junction Railway Company, from said point near McCook to Franklin Park, in said Cook County, with a branch therefrom from the City of East Chicago, in said Lake County, in the State of Indiana, north and northeasterly to Whiting, in said Lake County; together with trackage rights or leasehold in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from said Whiting to South Chicago, and certain other trackage rights from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, in said South Chicago, and a leasehold interest in the Lyons and Chicago Railroad, so called being a railroad extending easterly from said Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division at a point near McCook to and into the Chicago Crushed Stone Company's property; together with the Mayfair Extension, so called, being a railroad extending from said Franklin Park northerly and easterly to Mayfair, in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County; also the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; together with all branches, spurs, industrial tracks, side tracks, team tracks and other appurtenant tracks along and upon each and every of said described railroads; together with all depot grounds, yards, ways, rights of way, interlocking plants, switches, tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, station house, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, wood houses, elevators, warehouses, turntables, machinery and repair shops and their equipment, water tanks, turn tables, superstructures, erections, buildings and fixtures belonging to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all franchises, ordinances, licenses, permits, easements, leases, contracts and agreements belonging or pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all locomotives, tenders, cars and other rolling stock, equipment, supplies, machinery, tools and implements owned or acquired by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or by John N. Faithorn, the receiver heretofore appointed herein, and belonging, pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof; together with all properties, real, personal, or mixed, held in leasehold or in freehold, in law or in equity, by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, including all choses in action, bills receivable and moneys owned, possessed or held by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, or said receiver, and including the following described real estate, to wit:

Lots 1 and 2 in Baer's Subdivision of Lot 10, Block 53, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also Lot 3 in Gunzenhauser's Subdivision of Lot 9, Block 52, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision of Blocks in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian; also that part of Lot 11, Block 53, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east, described as beginning at a point 25 feet east of the northwest corner of said Lot 11, thence south 73 feet, thence east 25 feet, thence north 73 feet, thence west 25 feet to the place of beginning; also Lots 36 and 38 and Lots 40 to 50, both inclusive, Block 15, and Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, in Block 16 of Sampson and Green's Addition to Chicago; also Lots 33 and 47, Baldwin's Subdivision of Block 80, in Subdivision of Section 19, Township 39 north, Range 14 east; also Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17, in Cook's Subdivision of Block 10, (excepting railroad), in Ogden's Subdivision of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 39 north, Range 13 east; also a strip of land 66 feet wide in the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said west half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company and the north and south center line of said Section 3, thence north along the said center line of Section 3, 66 feet to a point, thence easterly and parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 855 feet more or less to a point in the southerly right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence southeasterly along said right of way line a distance of 273 feet more or less, to an intersection of said right of way line with the aforesaid right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along the last-mentioned line 613 feet to the point of beginning.

Also a strip of land 66 feet wide and 660 feet long, more or less, running in a northeast and west direction across the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said strip being partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of said Section 3, and being north of and adjoining the right of way of the Chicago Junction Railway Company; also a piece of land in the west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, said piece of land lying partly in the north half and partly in the south half of the said west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3 with the northerly right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence westerly along said right of way line 405 feet more or less to the intersection of the said right of way line with the right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence northeasterly along the last mentioned line a distance of 825 feet more or less to a point 71.8 feet north of the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, thence easterly parallel with the said right of way line of the Chicago Junction Railway Company 80 feet to the said north and south center line of the east half of the west half of Section 3, thence south along said north and south center line 71.8 feet to the point of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip of land 120 feet wide in the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, Township 38 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, north of the Indian Boundary Line, described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the south right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company intersects the west line of the said northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, and extending thence east along said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to a corner of land of the Illinois Brick Company, thence south 120 feet to a point, thence west parallel with the said right of way line 1,104.98 feet more or less to the said west line of the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, thence north along said line 120 feet to the place of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also an irregular piece of land in the northwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 5, Township 36 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, north of the Indian Boundary Line, said strip being described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the south right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company intersects the division line between the land of Henry Homeier and the land of the grantors, and extending thence east along said right of way line 1,868.51 feet more or less to a point which is 411.19 feet west of the intersection of the said right of way line with the said Indian Boundary Line, thence southwestward 844.8 feet to a point which is 120 feet south of said right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, thence west, parallel with the said right of way line, 1,023.11 feet more or less to the said division line between the lands of Henry Homeier and the lands of the grantors, thence north 120 feet to the place of beginning, situated in Cook County, Illinois.

Also a strip or tract of land 16 feet in uniform width, being all that part of the south three-fourths of the east half of the northeast quarter and of the north 40 acres of the southeast quarter, Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying east of a line 355 feet east of and parallel with the east line of the present right of way of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, as the same runs through the said south three-fourths of the east half of the northeast quarter and the north 40 acres of the southeast quarter of said Section 12, in Cook County, Illinois.

Also the east 633 feet of the north 20 acres of the west 80 acres of the north 60 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, (said 20 acres being the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12 aforesaid); also that part of the south five-eighths of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying between the west line of right of way of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company as the same extends through said south five-eighths of the west half of the northeast quarter of said Section 12, and a line drawn parallel with and 600 feet west of said west line of said right of way, Cook County, Illinois.

Also the property, railroad, and right of way between Fourteenth Street and Thirty-ninth Street in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, acquired by the defendant Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company from the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company in exchange for the railroad between the said points mentioned and described under the charter of the Chicago Central Railway Company, the title to which said last mentioned railroad has been transferred to and vested in the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company or the Chicago Junction Railway Company.

Also the north half of Lot 10 in School Trustees' Subdivision of Section 16, Township 40 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also 10.41 acres, more or less, described as follows, to wit: The north 20 acres of the west 80 acres of the north 60 acres, excepting the east 633 feet thereof, formerly sold to the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, said 20 acres being the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois.

Also all that part of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois, lying west of a line 600 feet distant west of and parallel with the west right of way line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company and south of the south line of Harry H. Honore, Jr.'s, subdivision of part of said northeast quarter of said Section 12.

Also the following described real estate, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, thence running west to a stake 280 feet and 6 inches, thence running south 924 feet 8½ inches; thence running east 280 feet 6 inches, thence running north 924 feet 8½ inches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres of land, situated in Cook County, Illinois.

Also Lot 10 in Block 76, and Lot 25 in Block 136, all in Chicago Heights, a subdivision in Township 35 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois.

Also all the railway lines, premises, and real and personal property formerly belonging to the Bridgeport and South Chicago Railroad Company, and latterly to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which property includes lands, docks, water rights and terminal facilities, and which was by said Bridgeport and South Chicago Railroad Company conveyed to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company by deed dated the 11th day of March, 1890, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, in Book 3,135, beginning at Page 80, except such parts thereof as have been heretofore conveyed by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company.

Also all of Blocks 88, 87, 86, 85, 77 and 76, in the School Section Addition to the City of Chicago.

Also Lots 1, 2, 15, and 16, in Block 2, in the Canal Addition to the City of Chicago, being a subdivision of the west fraction of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also all those lands and premises lying in the northeast quarter of said Section 21, south of Twelfth Street, west of the Chicago River, east of the centre line of Dodge Street and north of the south line of Fourteenth Street projected, except Lots 9 and 10, and except that part of Lot 8 lying southeasterly of a line parallel to and 17 feet southerly from the northeasterly line of said Lot 8, and except that part of Lot 11 lying northwesterly of a line parallel with and 34 feet northerly from the southeasterly line of said Lot 11 in Block 4, in said Canal Addition to the City of Chicago, lying easterly of a line drawn from a point on the south line of said Lot 8, 214 feet west of the southeast corner of said Lot 8 to a point on the north line of Lot 11, 134 feet west of the northeast corner of said Lot 5.

Also that part of Block 14 in said Canal Addition extanding from the last above described premises southwesterly to Stewart Avenue, bounded on the north and west by the property of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and on the southeast by the property of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company.

Also the south 300 acres of Section 19, and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 39 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, known as "the Sturges tract," and any rights, by contract or otherwise, which the railroad company now has in or to the same.

Also a tract of land purchased by the said Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company from Nelson Morris, containing 203.95 acres, being that part of the southwest quarter of Section 12, lying east of the right of way of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company, and the southeast quarter of said Section 12, except the north 40 acres thereof, all in Township 37 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Also all the right, title and interest of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in and to $5,000,000.00, or substantially $5,000,000.00, of the capital stock of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company, and $6,000,000.00 of the first mortgage bonds of said Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company, deposited with the complainant, the United States Trust Company of New York, for the benefit of the holders of the bonds issued under said mortgage of June 11, 1897.

Also 5,000 shares of $100.00 each, of the Hammond and Lake Michigan Railway Company, and 5,000 shares of $100.00 each, of the Calumet River Railway Company.

Also all other lots, pieces, or parcels of land acquired by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, situated in said Cook County, in the State of Illinois, or said County of Lake, in the State of Indiana, not specifically described herein; excepting therefrom, and from all of the foregoing, all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, or any of them, described in and conveyed by a certain deed of conveyance dated as of the 26th day of October, 1898, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, on the 14th day of March, 1905, in Book 8008 of Records, on Page 273, wherein the Chicago Title and Trust Company was and is the grantor and the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company was and is the grantee; and excepting also all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land described in and conveyed by those two certain deeds from the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, one dated June 1, 1898, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, April 25, 1901, in Book 7855 of Records, at Page 263, as document No. 3092077, and the other dated June 1, 1898, and recorded in said Recorder's office April 23, 1901, in Book 7834

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THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

Two Attractive Offerings.

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will buy a parcel that offers immediate opportunities for a quick profit. This parcel is situated on the west side and improvements now under way by the city will assure of a holding that will enhance its value on completion of the present work. It can be bought on very favorable terms, and by disposing of it at retail a good profit is assured. Will consider propositions to syndicate the transaction if agreeable. Particulars to principals only, on application.

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will buy a Madison Avenue Corner Apartment House which will return about 9% net annually on the above amount. The first mortgage has just been renewed for 3 years at 4½%. The second mortgage has 3 years to run at 5%, making the combined average rate of interest on both mortgages under 5%. This parcel should commend itself to investors who desire to buy where there is an assurance of an increase in the value of their holding. The vicinity of this property has a very bright future, and its location, together with the fact that it is a corner, makes it an attractive proposition.

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BARGAIN!—Grant Terrace, 39 minutes from Broadway, two residence lots, $480; easy payments; two minutes from station, five from beach; three car lines; high, dry; double your money quick; no agents. Owner, P. O. Box 171, Madison Square Station.

Plots at acreage price, near Staten Island Rapid Transit, Port Richmond; near new municipal ferry; ¼ acre, $1,200; easy terms. Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

A Fine Country Residence near Summit, N. J.

200 acres of land; splendid large house, 4 bathrooms and fully furnished, also a Lodge House. Barn and other buildings, horses, cows, carriages and poultry; a most desirable home for a man with some leisure time. Price only $40,000.

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NUTLEY PARK. New Jersey, twelve miles from City Hall.

The fastest growing home place in the metropolitan district, because—

Better read about it in our beautifully illustrated booklet, which also shows a number of houses we have ready for occupancy.

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and 8 Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
35 miles from New York, via Lackawanna R. R. In the centre of beautiful suburban residential section; Golf Links, Swimming Pool, Miles of Automobiling Roads, &c. Altitude, 800 feet. Write for booklet.
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45 minutes from 42d St. West Shore R. R. Schools, churches, water, electric lights, &c. Call or write for information on this beautiful suburb.

Dumont Realty Co., Dumont, N. J.,
or Room 8 Hay Exchange Bldg., 333 St., 11th Av.

GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON.

For rent, fine new, modern house on cliff front; view of Hudson River and New York; all conveniences; ten rooms and bath; steam heat, &c.; garage; fully furnished; immediate occupancy. B., Times, Times Square.

North Jersey Title Guarantee Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $125,000.
Examines and Insures Titles to Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Sells Guaranteed Mortgages.

For Bergen County real estate write to the Bergen Realty Co., 183 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

We have for sale the best property in Bergen Co.; also fine residence. Bergen Realty Co., 183 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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Let us demonstrate to you how easily you can own one of our model factories right in the heart of

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Instead of Paying Rent

15 minutes from up-town or down-town, New York, by subway.

If desired, will rent one or more floors or entire building.

Write for book of plans and schedule of payments.

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HOLLIS IS WAKING.

Invest Now for a Resale This Summer.

17 lots, bounded by four streets; big bargain.
11 lots, Fulton St., large house; investigate this.
Two contracts, Hollis Park Gardens, at a sacrifice.
30 lots, 2 blocks from trolley.....$13,500
40 lots, 2 blocks from trolley.....$20,000
3 lots, Willard Av., at.....$625
Large cor., Palatina Av., overlooking Hollis Park.....$2,900
Full size building lots, few more left at..$200
Seven new houses, ready for occupancy, moderate prices and easy terms.
House, six rooms, improvements; plot 75x130.....$3,500
Picturesque books of Hollis Park Gardens and Bellaire Park mailed free
Official map of Hollis, enabling you to locate any piece of property, free on request.

"WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT."

W. C. REEVES & COMPANY,
1,133 Broadway, Manhattan; 472 Fulton St., Jamaica; Fulton St., Hollis, L. I.

A Chance

to make money—invest the cash you have, $500 or $5,000—in Long Island water front acreage. Sold and controlled by this office—$15,000 more required.

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Jamaica.—8 acres, $4,000 per acre; near Fulton St., Hoffman Boulevard; great developments worth $5,000. D. L. Hardenbrook, 319 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Furnished cottages to rent, all modern improvements; water fronts a specialty. J. E. Jennings, real estate, Water Mill, L. I.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ACREAGE
ELEGANTLY SITUATED NEAR THE
EDENWALD PROPERTY
4 ACRES IN N. Y. COUNTY.
2 ACRES WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
5 minutes to station proposed. Westchester & Boston R. R.; 2 minutes to 5th Av. trolley. High, Level, Healthy, no rock. In condition to be cut up into lots.
FOR TERMS, MAPS, &c., APPLY TO
WALTER WHEWELL, Sole Agent,
1,929 WASHINGTON AV., (177TH ST.)

We have several homes ready to move into on a small payment down and
$15 A MONTH
5 and 8-room houses with all modern improvements, gas, running water, and electric lights.
THE HALLEY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
104-108 EAST 125TH ST., near Park Av., New York City.
WATCH FOR SEAL ON WINDOW.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Wednesday Evening Until 9 P. M.

For Sale.—Unionport Bargains; 1 lot, 25x108, on Tremont Av., $1,500; 4 lots, 100x109, on 9th St., $4,800; 3 lots, 75x108, on 12th St., $3,900; double house, 4 families, improvements, irregular lot, over 50 feet frontage on Tremont Av.; sewerage connection; first-class condition; price, $8,500, $2,000 cash; two-family house, 18 rooms and 2 baths; all improvements; beautifully decorated; lot, 25x100; one-half block from Westchester Av.; price, $7,000, $1,500 cash.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200.
Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light; near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed.
Houses Sold on Easy Terms.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

SPECIAL BARGAINS OFFERED BY
C. A. COLE
Tel. 406. Real Estate, 8 Railroad Place.
Residence Park; new 10-room house; tiled bath. Price $9,000
Beechmont Park; new house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; ½-acre plot $13,500
Fine houses to let, furnished, unfurnished.

ATOP THE WORLD!
This is the sensation as you stand on this 125-acre farm and sweep the country for miles; further, a real farm, kept up in the best shape, well watered; 25 acres splendid woods; 35 miles out; elevation 900 feet; $17,500. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
Apply Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Eureka.—Dandy new modern, shingled cottage, nine rooms, bath, butler's pantry, reception hall; dining room finished in green; other trim natural, varnished; electric lights; A-1 plumbing, enamel fixtures; lot 90x200; trees; residential location; $5,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

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100 acres, splendid self, in fine condition; picturesque woods, pond, good farmhouse and barns; 33 miles out; 2¼ miles from station; views at this office; $50,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

$6,000 Buys New Rochelle new 8-room House, Oak Trim throughout, Tiled Bath, Tiled Kitchen, lot 30x125.1 feet; good location; many others, $4,000 up. Furnished or unfurnished for rent.
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1¼ miles from Mt. Kisco; a 500-foot elevation, commanding extensive views; fine timber of all kinds; for the purpose, the best we have; six acres, $2,000; easy terms. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

FOR A SUMMER HOME.
About 25 acres; $2,000; 37 miles out; elevated, fertile land; fruit; small house and barn; two miles station; vigorous stream through property. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

New shingled cottage, 10 rooms and tiled bath, oak trim, restricted neighborhood, $7,500. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

New eight-room cottage, hot water heat; gas and electricity; high ground; $5,500. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

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MOUNT VERNON
A City of Homes
80 minutes by direct trains, N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. and N. Y. C.; houses from $4,500 upward, on very considerate terms.
High ground, healthful climate, pure air and water; nothing in or about Greater New York in comparison. Call to-day, write, or telephone 1439.
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GEORGE W. & CHAS. H. BARD,
11 Depot Place, City Hall Building,
Tel. 249. Mount Vernon, N. Y.
An elegant Country House four acres of land, price, $65,000.
Chester Hill; 10 rooms, two baths; lot, 50x115 feet; steam heat, hardwood trim; ready for occupancy; price, $12,000.
New seven-room cottage, all improvements, with one acre of ground.

LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES.
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
12-room house, with stable, ½ acre; excellent location; all improvements; price $9,000; rent $50.
HOUSES TO RENT
on Chester Hill and other best locations, $50 and upwards.
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Handsome new cottages, complete with every known improvement for comfort and convenience, steam heat, electricity, tile baths, open nickel plumbing, hardwood finish, double floors, artistic decorations; superior construction; ample grounds; restricted; best value in the city; price and terms within your reach. C. S. Mclellan, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

You are not speculating when you invest your money in Mount Vernon real estate.
SEE THE MAN WHO KNOWS.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mt. Vernon,
busy corner, near New Haven Station.

Large 12-room house, 30 acres, near Harlem R. R. station, $30,000.
Frank W. Wolfe,
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Bargains in one and two family houses; houses and flats for rent. Tichborne, 54 Mount Vernon Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
MAIN ST., CORNER LAWTON ST.
Capital, $100,000.00 Surp. & Profits, $90,000.00
Deposits, $1,889,004.04.
Total Resources, $2,202,050.26.
Organized 1899 as City Bank, converted 1902 into National Bank, its growth has been phenomenal, owing to its liberal policy upon which lines its business has been conducted. Small as well as large accounts welcomed.

Lawyers' Westchester Mortgage & Title Co.
New Rochelle office 32 Lawton St.
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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$815,000.00
Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage. Mortgages for sale, with principal, interest and title guaranteed. We examine and insure titles to real estate; no property owner should fail to be insured. Call at either office for blanks and full particulars. All information gladly given.

GEO. W. SUTTON
Tel. 129-225 Huguenot St., New Rochelle. Ten minutes from station, in restricted park; new house, on lot 75x170, 12 rooms, two baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, hardwood throughout; small payments, easy terms; A DECIDED BARGAIN at only.....$11,000
Within two minutes' walk of water, new 10-room house, all improvements; hardwood throughout, gas and electricity.....$8,500

BARGAIN
Pretty New Rochelle Home.
$7,500 will buy a beautiful end zocy stone and frame dwelling; 9 rooms, bath, and all improvements on lot 50x125; best neighborhood; only 5 minutes' walk station.
HAYDEN REALTY CO.,
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An attractive modern brick dwelling, with ample stable and three and one-half acres to rent on Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, for term ending May, 1909; a desirable Summer and Winter home; partially furnished at $2,400 or unfurnished. Caretaker. Telephone 479-R New Rochelle. W. H. Jacob, 258 Broadway.

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238 Main St.....New Rochelle, N. Y.
Invite accounts of residents of New Rochelle and vicinity, and will receive deposits by mail; also will open accounts with those residing in New York City and other parts of the State. 4% interest paid.

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"BROADVIEW" elegant plots; reasonable prices; exclusive.
Real Estate for Sale or to Let.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AUCTION SALE AT SCARSDALE, N. Y.
of 191 Building Lots.
See Advertisement in Auction Col.
STEWART M. GRIGGS, Auction'r,
96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

Tarrytown.—House, 14 rooms; electric light, bath; stable; fruit; five acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., New York City.

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WHITE PLAINS
We have just opened a new high-class residential section in Westchester Co. We will build you a modern up-to-date home on 2 lots, each 25x100, on payment of
$500 in cash; balance you can pay like rent; all city improvements; rapid transit now. Fare 10c.
LOTS FROM $300—$5.00 MONTHLY.
No interest. Title guaranteed. Early buyers get the choice.
HALLEY REALTY CO.,
2 E. 125th St., cor. 5th Av., New York.
Open Evenings and Sundays.
Telephone 2,308 Harlem.

For Sale.—Ridgeview Av., 12-room house, $16,000
Fisher Av., stucco house, ½ acre.....$25,000
Hamilton Av., 12-room house $22,000
North Broadway, 14-room house.....$21,000
Sound View Av., several places $12,000 & $24,000
Several choice places.....$6,000 to $10,000
SCARSDALE:
16-room house, 4 acres, fine trees.....$35,000
and other choice places.
Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished.
E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 4545—38th. (Depot Sq. W. P.)

AT WHITE PLAINS.
Two lots within ten minutes' walk of station; well located; all improvements; $1,300; semi-detached house, 7 rooms and bath each side; all improvements; hardwood floors, gas and electric lighting; rents, $720 per year; lot 75x135; $7,500, only $2,500 cash required. CHARLES E. COOLEY CO., 19 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

CASTLE HEIGHTS
NORTH WHITE PLAINS
Lots at station, small monthly payments; 30 minutes; streets macadamized; high elevation; view of three lakes. Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St., N. Y. City.

WILL ERECT
4-STORY BRICK BUILDING
on former site of Mead Building.
RAILROAD AVENUE,
WHITE PLAINS.
Will build to suit for desirable tenants.
W. W. FORD, WHITE PLAINS.

White Plains, Scarsdale, and Vicinity.
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED } HOUSES TO LEASE.
By the year or for the season. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 E. 42d. 'Phone 4545—38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 759.

Yonkers.
A BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM HOUSE,
bath, electric lights; $9,000; must be seen to be appreciated; a 6-family apartment house; rents for $1,008; will sell cheap.
RIVERSIDE CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Lowerre, Yonkers, N. Y.

For Rent—Apartments of eight large, light rooms; parquet floors, hardwood finish trim; beautiful residence section, commanding view of Hudson forty miles. Thompson Bros., Yonkers.

Yonkers on Hudson—Desirable residence for sale; some for rent; villa plots. See O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers. 'Phone 1970—Yonkers.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

"HOW THEY PROFIT"
Here is a typical letter:
"Vanderveer Crossings, Inc.:
"Gentlemen—On Nov. 14, 1906, I sold for a client one of your lots, 20x100 ft. 2 ins., for $3,500 spot cash, to Peter Olsen of 37th St. and Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, who has since put a store and apartments for two families on the plot and sold it for $15,500, making a clear profit of $2,500 in 50 days. Yours sincerely, A. J. MURPHY, Real Estate Brok r. 164 Montague Street, Brooklyn."
It is interesting to add that the above 20-foot front lot, recently sold for $2,500, was sold by us to Mr. Murphy's client only a few years ago for the ridiculous sum of $450.
From $450 to $3,500 in a few years, with no trouble and trivial expense (which can remain as a charge to account) is a little better than 4 per cent. per annum in a bank.
Money invested in our lots is almost as get-at-able as money in a savings bank—and a good deal safer.
Send your name and address and let us show you what you can do for as little as $60 or $70 down and $12 or $15 monthly.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS,
(Incorporated)
Borough Park Co. Densenhurst Co.
The Westminster Heights Co.
COMBINED CAPITAL, $1,500,000.
COMBINED SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
Wm. H. Reynolds, President.
R. Turnbull, General Manager.
277 Broadway, New York City.

BEST BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN
45th St., near 5th Av., most active section in Brooklyn, block from proposed Subway, 4-story building, bay windows, 20x50 feet; all improvements; (modern house;) all rented to refined tenants; similar houses asking $22,500.
My Price, $20,000.
NOTE.—430 49th St., Brooklyn, sold at auction this April 11th by Leonard Moody & Co. for $10,500; look at my house on 48th St. and you will admit my house is worth $3,000 more. It is positively best bargain in Brooklyn.
Aaron Kosofsky, 715 6th Ave.
New York. Phone 3102 Bryant.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

HOLLIS TERRACE
opposite Hollis Depot. Get free tickets from our men at the station, or write to our office. See the place where your money must double and treble quickly. The place where YOU can live to-day. One third-rail electric road in operation now; other lines nearing completion. Prices low; easiest terms. New York & Pittsburg Real Estate Co., 356 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

Elegant brick mansion, 18 rooms and 2 baths; best residential section in Eastern District; corner plot, 80x100 ft.; 20 minutes to Wall St. Apply Citizens' Realty Co., 1,054 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Attention.—Two-story-and-basement brick and brownstone one and two family houses, some near Broadway, others near Tompkins Av.; 20 minutes to New York; price, $6,000; terms easy. Citizens' Realty Co., 1,054 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Magnificent residence, 17 rooms, near six transit lines; 20 minutes to Manhattan; value $30,000; must sell. Grimes, 526 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Read this list through: Westchester acreage, $800,000, will divide; building lots, $305,000; Boston property, $1,250,000; 37 country estates; Bronx lots, $45,000; manufacturing plant, $175,000; Long Island estate, $90,000; Pennsylvania coal lands, $550,000; valuable flour mill, $40,000; also desirable income equities. Exclusively of J. Prescott Gnge, 45 Broadway.

A.—100 acres free, clear farm, Saugerties, New York, exchange for city property; will add $1,000 cash. Farmer, Box 153 Times Downtown.

NEW ENGLAND,
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A 30 Acre Farm
near growing city in Connecticut; high ground; buildings in fair condition; very cheap and easy terms.
Associated Board of Brokers,
252 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

BEAUTIFUL BERKSHIRES.
Near Stockbridge, Mass.; 25 acres, 8-room house, barn, fruit; near lake; beautiful location; $2,600. Holmes, 1,307 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN
Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 606 West 124th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT
N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.
SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.
Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

ALGONAC COURT
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
N. E. Cor. 173d St. and Audubon Av.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. THE ONLY ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE FROM 181ST ST. TO 191 STREET.
5 and 6 large light rooms and bath; electric lights; rent $40 to $60. Apply on premises.

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT
65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent $50.00.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
5-room apartment, bath; all improvements; hall service; rent $37.50.
Agent, Everett M. Selxas, 65 Morningside.

Cromwell Apartments
Riverside Drive and Broadway,
Cor. of 137th St.
A few 6, 7, and 8-room apartments; elevators, mail chutes, and all improvements. Rents, $37.50 to $80 per month.
Rapid Transit Stat'on
At the Corner of 137th Street.

503-505 West 140th St.,
4-5 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; superior location and appointments. PRIVATE TELEPHONES; RENTS $28-$35. INDUCEMENTS TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 145TH ST.

536-538 WEST 153D ST.
4-5 rooms and bath; all improvements; near Subway and surface cars, $19-$23.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 145TH ST.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
118th St., 204 West, Near 7th Av. Drive—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

140th St., 260 West.—L station at corner; 6 elegant rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hot water; $27-$30.

605 West 141th St., six rooms and bath, all light, furnished or unfurnished. Knapp.

WEST SIDE.
Colonial Apartments
Must be seen to be appreciated; one block from "L" and Subway; 6 large, light rooms, tiled bath, shower, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; $50 monthly. Apply 20 Columbus Av. or
SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
150 Columbus Av., at 66th St.

WASHINGTON,
315-322 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartment, 6 large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

ELEANOR APARMENTS
40-64 W. 139.
Light, steam heated apartments at reasonable rents; near subway and L stations; renting office on premises.

WASHINGTON,
315-322 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartment, 6 large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS
Edgemere, 3 and 5 West 104th St.; elevator, telephone, &c.; 4 and 6 rooms, bath, $10 and $00.

84th, 113 West.—Elegant apartment, 7 large, light rooms; one flight; hall attendant; telephone; no noise or dust; 2 to 4

814 West 134th St.—Four large rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; near station.

EAST SIDE.
Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern apartments; 6 rooms, rent $50 to $55. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

MULCASTER,
256 East 88th St., 2d Av.
An apartment, six large rooms; all improvements; hot water supply; rent, $38.
Firm: L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

CORNER FLAT
117th Street, 26 East, 6 large rooms on the 5th floor; all improvements.

Apartments—6 East 37th; two rooms, bath; latest improvements, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Elegant apartment, 6 light rooms; modern improvements; fine location. 116 East 92d St.

Lexington Av., cor. 48th St.—Beautiful elevator apartments, 6 rooms, bath, telephone, $50-$60.

BRONX.
LONGWOOD AV. (Parkway) SECTION.
JOHNSON HOUSES,
1,160-1,204 Hewitt Place,
Bet. Westchester and Longwood Avs.
A SELECT SECTION, (one block from Prospect Av. Subway.) 10 minutes from 116th St. Lenox Av. Subway.
MODELS OF BEAUTY WITH IMPOSING HALLS, RICHLY DECORATED.
5 LARGE ROOMS and BATH..$25 to $28.50
6 " " " ... 30 to 34.00
7 " " " ... 48
ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND AMPLE CLOSET ROOM.
LENOX AV. EXPRESSES GO TO PROSPECT AV. STATION.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
992-1,026 SIMPSON ST.
Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR. Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 nll light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.
ALSO rear of Trinity Av.,
939 JACKSON AV.
3-4 rooms, all modern improvements.
BY WEEK, $3.00-$5.50. | BY MONTH, $15.50-$25.00.
Apply on premises.

THE GREENWICH.
Elegant corner apartments, all modern improvements, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $22.00 up.
S. E. Cor. Webster Av. & 180th St.

To Let.—Elegant steam-heated flat, good location, two-family house; large, airy rooms. 3,707 Barnes Av., near 219th St., Williamsbridge.

1,181 Tinton Av., East 168th.—Elegant modern apartments; 6 light, airy rooms; bath; all outside; send for booklet; rent $30.

BROOKLYN.
18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.
Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
New 1-family houses, 7-8 rooms, porcelain baths; decorated to suit; $42 and $44; choice location; Shakespeare Av., Jerome, (167th.)
Attractive, large, modern, double house, 8 West 9th; price reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.
For Rent—352 Fordham Road, adjoining Jerome Av. 3-story brick American-basement dwelling; 11 large rooms; superior condition; possession; $55.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY
IN BUYING
Real Estate in Manhattan Borough you make no mistake. Backed by good judgment your investment is one of absolute security and great promise. My advertisement in the Real Estate page to-day should interest you.
206 BROADWAY

LONG ISLAND,
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HOLLIS BARGAINS.
Plot, 8,000 square feet, good section.. $1,000
Lot, Carpenter Ave., 25x125, installments, $10 per month.....$750
Plot, 104 feet front, 190 feet deep..... $1,000
Business corner, Fulton St., 11 lots.. $9,500
Plot, 14,000 square feet..... $2,250
8-room house, all improvements..... $6,000
HOLLIS PARK GARDEN plot..... $3,750
12 lots near station..... $7,000
12 lots near Fulton St..... $6,250
Woodhull Ave. corner, 125 feet..... $2,500
Lot, 25x137 ..... $300
Lot, 25x100 ..... $300
House, 9 rooms, improvements. Plot 75x138 ..... $3,500
Two-family house, 13 rooms, near station $7,000
Two-family house, 13 rooms, near Hillside Ave. $6,000
New house; all improvements, 5 rooms. $11,000
14-room house, steam heat, hardwood finish, all improvements, finest house in Hollis $15,000
Picturesque book describing "Hollis Park Gardens," with maps and full particulars, mailed to any address.
W. C. REEVES & CO.,
1133 Broadway, New York.
OR FULTON ST., HOLLIS, L. I.

RARE BARGAINS
To Investors and Homeseekers in and Around Huntington, L. 1.
40 ACRES, On Huntington and Babylon trolley. $275 per acre.
55 ACRES, Shore front at Lloyd's Neck, Huntington, $1,500 per acre.
75 ACRES, $650 per acre.
80 ACRES, At West Hills, Huntington, $250 per acre.
70 ACRES, Huntington, West Neck. $900 per acre.
55 ACRES, At West Hills, Huntington, $300 per acre.
60 ACRES, At Fort Hill, Huntington, $600 per acre.
131 ACRES, Greenlawn, $200 per acre.
110 ACRES, Shore front and centre-port, $115,000.
40 ACRES, At Half Hollow Hills, $80 per acre.
Estate of 17 Acres, Good buildings, $25,000
30 ACRES, On Huntington and Babylon trolley, $300 per acre.
230 ACRES, At Huntington, East Neck, $600 per acre.
SAMUEL SWETT,
Huntington, Long Island.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.
To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books, services of maid included. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 923 St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

Unusual Opportunity.—Centrally located, nine rooms and bath; large rooms, finely furnished; all outside, light and air; piano; telephone, elevator, &c. Dewey, 325 West 56th St.

The Sevilla, 117 West 58th St.—Furnished apartment to sublet from now to Oct. 1st; four rooms and bath. Apply after 10:30 o'clock A. M., S D.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath, $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Furnished apartment, seven rooms, delightfully located for Summer. Terms, particulars, apply F. S., Times, Times Square.

To sublet, furnished, Apartment 2, West 83d St.; 7 rooms, bath, elevator, parlor; overlooking park; May 15 to Oct 1st.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 139 East 140th; six rooms, bath; $50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Furnished apartment, 316 West 97th St.; 5 rooms, with bath and kitchen; will sublet furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
LARGE CORNER STORE
S. E. Cor. Lexington Av., 52d St.
To lease for term of years from May 1, 1907.
Laurence M. D. McGuire.
149 Broadway. 'Phone, 653—Cortlandt.

OFFICES
FOR RENT
Modern Building Below City Hall
Any part of 5,500 feet at very low rates
For particulars apply to
W. S. GOULD
No. 36 Wall St.

LARGE STORE
to let from May 1st.
28th St., near 5th Ave.
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 FIFTH AV. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

OFFICES 616 East 149th St., Just West of 3d Av. Subway and "L" Stations. Including advertising sign space for each tenant on roof, showing prominently from the above busy stations.
BRONX BUSIEST SECTION.
Suitable for stock broker, insurance, or other light business. All improvements. Janitor service. Low rent to desirable tenants. Loeb & Kaufman, on premises.

LARGE STORE TO LET
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING, (Fireproof.) Fronting Brooklyn Bridge, 205 feet.
216-18 WILLIAM ST.,
18 AND 20 ROSE ST.,
POWER, HEAT, &C., DAY AND NIGHT.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

OFFICES
LARGE AND SMALL
SOUTHWEST CORNER
CEDAR AND PEARL STREETS
Can also be used for light manufacturing. Very LOW rentals.
Superintendent on premises.

OFFICES and FLOORS
Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.
MARKET & FULTON NAT'L BANK BLDG., 81-87 Fulton St.
Two desirable offices to let at reasonable rates; possession at once or May 1st.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

37 WEST 42D ST.
Desirable store; good rear light. Possession May 1st. Rental $1,300.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 749 5th Av., near 58th St.

STORES 19 AND 21 BEEKMAN ST., WILL BE RENTED LOW ON SHORT TERM LEASES. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

STORE HARLEM'S BUSY CORNER, 204 EAST 120TH ST.; 20x75 feet. CRAWFORD, 182 East 122d St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

STUART M. GRIGGS, Auctioneer
will sell at public auction, on the premises, in a mammoth tent,
191 Building Sites, in Cecil Park,
Scarsdale, N. Y.,
On Saturday, April 27,
at 1:00 P. M., Rain or Shine.
LUNCH WILL BE SERVED TO ALL PRESENT AT NOON.
Free transportation to the first one hundred applicants, good only on day of sale.
For particulars, maps, &c., apply to
STUART M. GRIGGS, Auctioneer,
96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

George W. Bard, Auctioneer,
Mount Vernon
36 Chester Hill Lots
AT AUCTION TO CLOSE ESTATE.
SATURDAY, MAY 4, 2 O'CLOCK,
RESTRICTED SECTION;
GAS, WATER, SEWER, WALKS, LIGHT; 10 minutes' walk to New Haven Station.
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD.
SALE ABSOLUTE; TERMS VERY EASY
DIAGRAMS AND PARTICULARS OF
GEORGE W. BARD R. E. CO.
City Hall Building No. 11, Mount Vernon. Telephone 358 W, or 634 East 149th St. Telephone 1052—Melrose.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

AGAIN LARGE SPECIAL FUND.
BOND and MORTGAGE

MANHATTAN. BUSINESS PROPERTY	MANHATTAN. 1ST CLASS LOCATION	VARIOUS AMOUNTS
4%	4½%	5%

JOHN N. GOLDING
9 Pine St.
5th Av., cor. 45th St. Amst'dam Av. & 162d St.

Second Mortgages Bought
MAX J. MESKOWITZ,
8 East 110th St.

SECOND MORTGAGES BOUGHT
On east side, downtown property.
DAVID FINE, 2,016 7TH AV.

Second Mortgages Bought.
REMSEN BOND AND MTG. CO.,
215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BUILDING LOANS.
Can secure building loans for builders.
SUMNER REALTY CO.,
471 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

BUILDING LOANS WANTED
of $1,200 to $1,600 on six and seven room cottages on Long Island and in New Jersey at depots. Call or write, 147 East 125th St., Room 203.

$15,000-$17,000 to loan, first mortgage, 5%. Bronx, Manhattan, improved property. Fedden, 146th St., two doors east of 3d Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
Parlor for Doctor;
use reception room; parquet floors; electric current; fine location; reference. 210 West 44th St.

145 Tenth Av., store, basement, and three rooms, $480 per annum; favorable lease; good location cigars or dry goods. Martin & Sebmonsees, 627 9th Av.

West 125th.—Buildings, stores, basements, and lofts to lease; excellent location; any business; reasonable rent. Owner, Edward Farrell, 158 West 125th.

FINE CORNER STORE
3 windows, side entrance; good location, $75; southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

Desk room to let; light office; up-to-date building; Broadway, near Waverley Place. Plate & Clark Co., 31 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Fine light store, with 5 rooms and bath, 1,486 Lexington Av., near 90th St.; corner, $60. Apply to Janitor.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th St., 105 East.—Small offices; heat, light, attendance. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive stores, 6 & 8 E. 57th; latest improvements; $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Two lofts, 45 Warren St. Al. Davie, 148 William St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MANUFACTURING—PEARL BUTTON PLANT OF RECOGNIZED BUSINESS STANDING, IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; MACHINERY UP TO DATE, EMPLOYS AT PRESENT 60 SKILLED HANDS AND HAS THE BEST MANUFACTURING TRADE. PLANT TURNS OUT $60,000 WORTH OF GOODS PER YEAR, BUT PRODUCING CAPACITY IS MUCH LARGER. ENOUGH ORDERS AHEAD FOR SIX MONTHS. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY TO MAKE LARGE PROFITS ON SMALL INVESTMENT. MUST SELL AT SACRIFICE BECAUSE OF COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION. EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL. INVESTIGATE. ADDRESS PEARL BUTTONS, BOX 301 TIMES, TIMES SQ.

Established phonograph and notion business; best location Harlem; paying basis; large store, well stocked; low rent; long lease; $2,500; big chance; have other business. Rooney, 227 Canal St.

EXCURSIONS.

EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS!
All traveling and hotel expenses included.
WASHINGTON, 3 DAYS—ONLY $12
Three more trips, April 11 and 25, May 9.
IN EUROPE
During July and August. Six tours, big steamers, $275 to $555. Free descriptive Booklet of
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE
PEOPLES LINE — Steamers C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK
Lv. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., week days only, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with trains for ALL POINTS North, East, and West.
CITIZENS LINE — Steamers ONTEORA and ULSTER
Lv. Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays, 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.
LOW RATES—EXCURSION, $2.50
Staterooms and Tickets at Wharf Offices; also City Ticket Office, 229 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED
BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2. Providence, $2.35
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Charleon St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., week days only, 4 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Beek Slip, week days only, at 3 P. M.; Str. City of Lawrence.

$2.00 TO BOSTON
$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout Week Days at 4 P. M.; Newburgh at 5 P. M.; Sundays at 9 A. M. From foot of Franklin St.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

AMERICAN LINE
Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
ST. LOUIS.....Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA ....Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC (20,904 tons)..May 4.
NEW YORK.....May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. PAUL.....June 1, June 29

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MINNEHAHA .....Apr. 20, 11 A.M.; May 18
MESABA .....Apr. 27, 9 A.M.; May 25
MINNETONKA .....May 4, 11 A.M.; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS .....May 11, 5 A.M.; June 8

RED STAR LINE
From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND...Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22
KROONLAND..May 4, 10:

STRIKE THREATENED IN BUILDING TRADE

All Union Workers May Quit to Aid Strike of the Painters.

GOMPERS TAKES A HAND

Efforts to be Made To-day to Break Arbitration Agreement to Permit a Walkout.

The critical point in the strike of the Brotherhood of Painters on the arbitration contracts in violation of the arbitration plan will be reached to-day or to-morrow, when an effort will be made to get the other trades to strike on buildinge wbere non-union painters are employed.

National President Balhorn, of the Brotherhood Painters, came to this city yesterday in response to a call from the local unions, and had a conference at the Hotel Victoria with President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, add the local officers of the Brotherhood. Another conference will be held this afternoon, at which the painters will give Gompers a history of the trouble, and, accompanied by the local ond National officers, he will attend the meeting of the Consolidated Board of Business Agents early to-morrow morning and consult with tbe walking delegates of the unions in the other trades as to what may be done.

The unions in the other trades employed by members of the Building Trades Employers' Association are tied up with the arbitration agreement and cannot strike without violating its provisions.

It was agreed yesterday that the Walking Delegates of the Marble Industry, Plasterers' Union, Tile Layers' Union, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Upholsterers' Union, and Engineers' Union will meet this morning and go to the Plaza Hotel and one or two other arbitration contracts wbere, it is alleged, non-union painters are employed, and, after getting proofs of this, will go to the Building Trades Club and demand of the Secretary of the General Arbitration Board that the arbitration plan be raised on these buildings so thet the other trades may strike agoinst the non-union men. This arrangement resulted from a debate on the painters' strike at the meeting of the Central Fedeereted Union yesterday, where the orbitration plan was denounced. The subject arose first on a recommendation from the Executive Committee of the central body, in which it was declared thet the arbitration plan wos disrupting the unions, and that the other unions in the building trades should support the painters. This would mean that they would strike in sympathy. Tho recommendation was adopted, but the central body, under its charter from the American Federation of Labor, has no power to order strikes.

The floor was given to Victor Buhr of the Amalgamated Painters' Society, which has united with the Brotherhood of Painters in the strike for the new wage scale. Buhr declared that the arbitration plan so tied up the unions that they were deprived of their best weapon, the sympathetic strike. He asked if the arbitration plan was more important to the unions than tbe principle of trade unionism. Several other delegates attacked the arbitration plan, whereupon the Rev. William Carter of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, one of the fraternal delegates, took the floor and warned the unions to be careful abont violating any contracts.

"If I understand it properly," he said, "the unions under the arbitration agreement are pledged not to violate it by striking. If the unions violate it by striking it will place them in a bad position before the public."

Several other delegates attacked the arbitration plan. Then Buhr made a plea for eid from the unions to win the strike. This resulted in the decision that the walking delegates of the trades mentioned will try to get the arbitration plan raised on all the buildings upon which strike breakers are put to work.

CAPSIZED IN A SQUALL.

Two Men Clinging to Upturned Boat Rescued by Fishermen.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., April 14.—Morris Joyce and Frank Smith, employes of the Witchogue House, while out in a small sailboat to-day, were caught in a sudden squall, and the boat turned bottom up. Both men climbed on to the hull and clung there an hour before they were rescued by two fishermen in a power boat.

Smith did not suffer greatly from the exposure, but Joyce, a much older man, is in a serious condition.

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thercof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—Horse and buggy; horse, dark bay; weighs about 1,000 lbs.; height about 14 hands; short tail; top black buggy; rubber tires; reasonable reward. Address all information Pensacola Boarding Stables, 341 East 11th St. 'Phone 3613 Orchard.

LOST—In Manhattan, Saturday, a gold bar pin, with solitaire diamond centre; liberal reward. Medina, Apartment 45, 189 Claremont Av., city.

LOST—Saturday, between 28th and 23d Sts., or on car, gold fob, elk tooth charm; liberal reward for return or information. G. H. Mincho, 120 E. 23d St.

LOST—Blue handbag containing $5.75 and a key, on Flushing car April 14. Reward will be given if returned to 238 West 52d St., city.

LOST—$50 reward; 6 diamond rings, in chamois bag. Mrs. J. W. Reed, care of Minthorns Woolsey, 250 West 94th St.

LOST—Envelope containing money and benefit order receipts; reward. W. Miller, 213 North 4th, Newark, N. J.

LOST—Life saving medal, awarded by V. L. S. C.; reward if returned. Sydney Schwab, 24 White St.

LOST—Subway train, Sunday, April 7, package containing jacket; reward. Finn, 632 6th Av.

LOST—$5.00 reward, opera glass, Lyric Theatre, Saturday night. Room 934, 156 5th Av.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—From 213 East 18th St., gold color Alaskan dog, answering the name of Dada. A liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to the above address.

LOST—Red Chinese Chow dog, white tail, black tongue; answers to name of Chin Chin. $25 reward if returned to Mrs. Farquhar, 54 West 57th St.

LOST—Brownie French bull, black collar, square brass plates; liberal reward. 50 W. 34th St.

A REMARKABLE NEWSPAPER.

Index of the Contents of The New York Times of Sunday, April 14.

First News Section—
Page 1—Standard Oil Company found guilty of rebating and could be fined $29,260,000 under the law.
Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany, denies that he suggested Admiral Dietrich's move in Manila Bay.
Thaw is expected to change his lawyers, although he denied that any change is as yet made.
Dave Hennen Morris is indicted at Mobile as a lottery owner. Prominent New Orleans men are also accused.
Carnegie presents replicas of valuable fossils to Germany and France.
Page 2—The Thaw trial cost $300,000. Analysis of the Thaw jury and the way they voted. What the British press has to say about the trial and verdict.
Ambassador Tower talks over the international situation with the President.
Page 3—Chief Engineer John F. Stevens discusses his work on the Panama Canal.
Otto M. Kelsey obtains an order surcharging the accounts of the receiver of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company with $3,131.
Page 4—Senator Dick will not assist Secretary Taft in his fight with Foraker. He stands or falls with the latter.
Peary will start on his next dash for the Pole on July 1. He outlines his plans, and is sure of success.
Page 5—New Jersey Senate passes a law repealing immunity granted to promoters from restoration suits brought by defrauded stockholders.
Page 7—Western editors write to THE TIMES in praise of Roosevelt. A series of remarkable tributes to his hold on the masses.
Page 10—M. Sellers Largey, President of the State Savings Bank of Butte, Mon., testifies before the New Jersey Commission in the Hodgens-United Copper case. He says overdrafts are commonly allowed in Butte.
F. Augustus Heinze is cross-examined at the same hearing.
Page 11—Full report of all real estate transactions. Transfers recorded on Saturday.
Page 10—Roosevelt is attacked at Jefferson dinner at the Waldorf by Senator Rayner, Col. Harvey, and Martin W. Littleton. Hearst's friends are conspicuous by their absence.
William Randolph Hearst wants still another new National party, and discusses the subject at the Jefferson Day dinner of the Independence League in Brooklyn.
The Women's Democratic Club dines at the Hoffman House.

SPECIAL CABLE SECTION.

Page 1—The American colony in Rome is shocked by that Rev. Walter Lowrie, rector of the American Church, who speaks of the Pope as James Taylor.
Prince Lvoff writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES on behalf of the General Zemstvo Relief Organization, asking for help for the famine fund.
Stephen Bonsel, in a special dispatch, declares that the Russian Duma is avoiding a conflict with Premier Stolypin.
M. Hamard, chef de Surete in Paris, tells THE TIMES's correspondent that visitors need not fear attacks by "Apaches" or toughs.
German architects protest against the decision of the jurors in the selection of plans for the Carnegie Peace Palace at The Hague.
Page 2—The French Government threatens to close the Grand Cercle at Aix-les-Bains. Measurs which disestablished the Church may ruin the gambling places.
J. Pierpont Morgan is a match for the fake art dealers of Italy. He cannot see the Ascoli cope.
The season in London. Ambassador Reid returns from Biarritz in the best of health.
Great Britain must meet her colonies' wishes or part with them. A crisis is impending if the colonial conference results in a refusal to consider tariff reform.
Page 3—Roentgen rays are dangerous to life. Operators suffer severely from them in spite of all possible precautions.
British horsemen express anxiety lest American horses will carry off the chief honors at the International Horse Show in London.
German engineers express the belief that sixty-eight miles an hour will be the rate of trains in the future.
Page 4. James Dennis of Baltimore discovers the body of King Menhutohey I. at Luxor. Many interesting relics are found in his tomb.
A new cure for dysentery, discovered by Dr. Vaillard, is announced from Paris.
Felix Mottl, the Munich conductor, will not accept Conried's offer. Munich police stop the Salome dance.
E. H. Whitney declares that big changes are necessary in the apportionment bills if they are to be constitutional.
A Jamaican desperado holds up the whole of Costa Rica.
Giuseppe Fonza arrested in Italy for a murder committed in New York seven months ago.
Page 5—Interesting society paragraphs about Americans of prominence at home and abroad.
Page 6—Weddings, charity entertainments, and receptions which interest society.
Fashion article. Some original wedding gowns.
Page 7—Real estate transactions in Long Island.
The city water mains are extended widely in Queens.
Annie Besant is named to succeed Col. Olcott as head of the Theosophists.
Page 8—The City Club, on its fifteenth anniversary, praises Gov. Hughes and Commissioner Bingham. Richard Watson Gilder reads a poem.
New York Central's grab of city lots on the west side may be investigated. An important agreement is found in the Lenox Library.

Sporting News Section—
Five pages of trotting, baseball, racing, rowing, yachting, track athletics, football, golf, lawn tennis, polo, automobile, and other sporting news.
An illustrated article on the Public Schools Athletic League by its President, James E. Sullivan. Full list of the schoolboy records on track and field.
Harriman goes to court to testify against his clerk at the hearing about the stolen Webster letter.
Page 6—The financial markets. Full statistical summary of declared dividends and of the closing prices of the New York Stock Exchange, the Consolidated Exchange, the Boston Stock Market, Pittsburg transactions, railway earnings, &c.
Page 7—Topics in Wall Street. London expects cheaper money. Record increase in bank loans. Statements of the Associated Banks of the city, the outside securities, the cotton and other markets.

Magazine Section—
Pages 1 and 2—Illustrated article by Harry C. Brearley, Juror No. 6 on the Thaw trial, as seen from the jury box. The effect produced on the jury by the principal figures in the great tragedy and trial, and lessons drawn from the evidence.
Page 2—A skeptic speaks doubtingly on the central kitchen idea.
Page 3—Who gets the $7,500,000 spent yearly on the play in New York? The shares that go to the landlord, the manager, the author, and the actor. Illustrated.
A character sketch of President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton and a consideration of his fitness to succeed Theodore Roosevelt at the White House.
Pages 4 and 5—Distinguished guests to the Peace Congress give their views of American life. Baron de Constant makes an appeal for peace. Sir Robert Ball speaks of American astronomy. Theo von Moeller discusses American trade policy. Lieut. Gen. Alfred von Loewenfeld, Adjutant to the Kaiser, tells why Germany and America should be friends. Dr. John Rhys, Master of Jesus College, Oxford, tells of the work of Celtic scholars. Sir Edward Elgar has something of interest on the music of America. Maarten Maartens praises Edgar Allan Poe. Sir Robert Cranborne talks courses on the problems of City Government. Herr von Ihne gives his opinion of American architecture.
Page 6—The costly homes of three banking houses in New York and the loss their buildings brings them yearly.
Page 7—Railway officials are concerned about the increase in train wrecks and are making strenuous efforts to run down the wreck fiends.
Page 8—J. Pierpont Morgan is seventy. His life described and his advice "to keep on working" recorded.
Page 9—A strenuous day in the Colony Club is described and the hidden secrets of its inmost shrines are set forth to the gaze of mere man.
Page 10—What the Bachmann Club is doing for boys. It takes them from the Workhouse and tries to make them men.
Mr. Hennessy tells Mr. Dooley the true inwardness of the Peace Congress.
Page 10—A week with Secretary Loeb. How he foiled the conspiracy of the rich men. Little stories of fact and fancy.
Page 11—An illustrated article on the new home of the Automobile Club of America.
Page 13—The playbille for the week.
Page 15—Souvenir medals may be sold by the Government.
Calendar of concerts for the coming week.
Page 16—Some impressions of the Passing Show—Henry Mayer's cartoons.
Real Estate Section—Sixteen pages dealing with real estate all over the city. The boom in lower Broadway. Felix Isman's advice to realty operators. The Torrens system discussed by well-known real estate men. Reconstruction in "the Swamp." Concrete as a building material. Real estate on Long Island and its solution of the problem of housing Manhattan's workers. A new theory of the city's growth. Work on the tunnels and bridges in process of construction. Improvements moving uptown, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets. Real estate in Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Westchester. Rapid growth of the suburbs in New Jersey. The outlook in Staten Island, and other topics.

Picture Section—
Seven large pages of photographs of the events of the day. The latest portrait of J. Pierpont Morgan; child portraiture; scenes in which American tourists find themselves in foreign lands. Some notable pictures of Indian life by E. Irving Course, N. A. The palatial home of Mrs. James Henry Smith. Likenesses of prominent persons in society and stagefolk. A fine view of the Liverpool race track, and reproductions of the three prize pictures at the 1907 International exhibition held at the Carnegie Institute, in Pittsburg.

JEROME DENIES HEARING FROM JUROR

Says He Never Communicated with Pfaff in the Thaw Trial.

MAY RETAIN "ABE" LEVY

Thaw Thought to be Considering Him for Next Trial—Prisoner's Wife Not Admitted Yesterday.

Daniel O'Reilly was the only visitor received by Harry K. Thaw in the Tombs yesterday. The prisoner had been anxious to get hold of him on Saturday afternoon, but his message only reached Mr. O'Reilly's office after he had left for the day, and it was impossible to find him afterward.

None of the other counsel who have been defending Thaw in the trial called, and their absence at a time when he would naturally be most anxious for companionship confirmed the impression that there is likely to be a complete change in his legal advisers. It is believed that in whatever steps Thaw takes he will have the support of his family.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw visited the Tombs yesterday afternoon. She was not allowed to go upstairs to see her husband, but wrote him a long note. It was more than half an hour before the answer was brought down. It filled five or six sheets, and after reading it, Mrs. Thaw replied to the question about her husband's condition.

"He's very well. Things seem to be all right now."

If the Thaws have decided to retain different counsel for the next trial, and to allow the "unwritten law" and "dementia Americana" to revert to the Pacific Slope, it is expected that they will select counsel from among the members of the New York bar. Among the lawyers mentioned as likely to be selected is Abraham Levy. Mr. O'Reilly has been associated with him in many cases, notably in the defense of "Nan" Patterson. In the practical side of the criminal law he is recognized as an authority.

In Pittsburg it is believed that the Thaws will not neglect their own city in the search for competent counsel. From the first their family lawyer has maintained a watch over the defense, and hos been consulted upon many points, and particularly on the expenditure of money. It is thought probable that he will recommend retaining John Marron, who has a great reputation in Pittsburg as a criminal lawyer.

Prisoner's Wife Goes to Tombs.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw arrived at the Tombs yesterday afternoon alone. She evidently expected that she would be admitted as she had been on the last few Sundays. Warden Flynn explained, however, that as the trial was over there was no reason why he should make an exception to the rule against Sunday visits, and that he could not permit her to enter the prison.

"May I write a note?" she asked.

She jumped upon a clerk's high stool in the office and wrote a three or four page letter to her husband. This was sent upstairs with a package she had brought, and she talked to Deputy Warden Hanley while she waited for an answer.

She seemed in excellent spirits, and, perched on the high stool in the familiar blue costume, she looked more like a school girl than ever. The Deputy Warden told her that her husband was cheerful, and had attended the Episcopal service in the morning.

After half an hour Mrs. Thaw became impatient and sent up another note to the prisoner. This brought back an answer. It seemed satisfactory, and she prepared to depart. A reporter asked her to tell him something of the situation.

"Oh, no," she replied, "I mustn't say a word. They tell me that I must be more careful than ever about it."

"But you can tell me how your husband is now?" she was asked.

"He's very well. Things seem to be all right now."

"Will his lawyers be changed?"

"I really mustn't say a word," Mrs. Thaw answered.

"How are Mrs. William Thaw and the Countess?"

"Oh, they're very well," she replied, and then she ran out to her cab.

Thaw's Counsel Silent.

Neither Mr. Peabody nor Mr. Hartridge would discuss the situation yesterday. They refused to say whether they expected to continue as counsel for Thaw. With the exception of prepering an application for bail, there is no immediate need for counsel for the prisoner, and it appears likely that the consultation which wos to have been held to-day will now be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Delmas has accepted an invitation from Theodore Noel, a Michigan millionaire, to spend a few days with him at his country house at Berrien Springs, Mich. There Mr. Delmas will take a complete rest after the strain of the long trial. He will then proceed to the Pacific Slope.

Four large automobiles were purchased at the automobile show held at Pittsburg last week by a member of the Thaw family. It was announced here last week that it was planned if Thaw obtained his release to send him on a trip to France with his wife, accompanied by only a valet and a maid.

The cars were ordered in Pittsburg on condition that they should be ready for delivery in Paris within six weeks, and it is understood that three of them were for Mrs. William Thaw and the fourth for William Thaw, her grandson.

Mr. Jerome denied in the strongest terms from his Lakeville house last night a story published yesterday morning that in the course of the trial Georgo Pfaff, Juror No. 2, had written letters to him. Mr. Pfaff was the strongest advocate for a conviction on the charge of murder in the first degree, and did not change his vote when the question of a compromise with the five who were in favor of an acquittal on the ground of insonity came up.

"You may say," said Mr. Jerome, "that I had no communication of eny kind with Mr. Pfaff in the course of the trial. I never set eyes on him to my knowledge until he appeared in court as a talesman, and I never spoke to him or received any letter from him while the trial was in progress. You may make my denial as strong as you like."

Pfaff Won't Discuss Charges.

Mr. Pfaff himself has observed complete silence as to the doings in the jury-room since he and the other eleven were discharged. Even yesterday, with this serious allegation against him, he refused to discuss his own actions. All he would say was:

"Mr. Jerome did not write to me during the trial and the only time he spoke to me was in the courtroom in full view of all."

He referred to a few jesting remarks which the District Attorney had made before the trial began.

It was also pointed out that Mr. Pfaff was the brother-in-law of James C. Young, Secretary and Treasurer of the Madison Square Garden Company. This appears to be true, but Mr. Young said yesterday:

"George Pfaff is my brother-in-law, but I have not seen him since Christmas—long before the trial began—and I have never to my knowledge discussed the tragedy with him."

Mr. Pfaff thought that the last time he had seen Mr. Young was in October. Occasionally Mrs. Young comes to see Mrs. Pfaff, but they have not met recently.

Just before Justice Fitzgerald discharged the jury on Friday, Wilbur F. Steele bent over and whispered to Deming B. Smith, the foreman. The court paused a moment to see if there was anything to be said, but as Mr. Smith made no attempt to speak, the Justice proceeded with his formal discharge. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Steele wished the foreman to read a few lines which had been drawn up on behalf of the jury thanking Justice Fitzgerald, Capt. Lynch and the other court officials for the courtesy they had shown the jurors.

CATCHES AN AUTO SCORCHER.

Bicycle Policeman Ends a Tarrytown Alderman's Trial of Fast Car.

Alderman Theodore H. Dinkel of Tarrytown dickered yesterday afternoon with Frederick Hatch, a broker, at the latter's country house at Woodmere, L. I., over the price of a fast auto he was buying. Alderman Dinkel explained that he wanted a fast machine to overtake New York motorists who broke the Tarrytown speed limit.

Alderman Dinkel bought the auto, which Hatch declared was a record breaker, and started for New York. He was accompanied by his two sons and his chauffeur, Joseph Foley. The party got as far as Jamaica when a tire burst. After repairs the auto made a new start, crossed the Astoria Ferry, and turned out of Ninety-eighth Street into Fifth Avenue. Then the chauffeur thought he would "try out" the machine and see what sort of speed it possessed.

When he got as far as 104th Street he was overhauled by Bicycle Policeman Ajax Whitman, who placed the chauffeur under arrest on a charge of exceeding the speed limit.

At the police station the Tarrytown Alderman explained that he had purchased the auto to catch speeders at Tarrytown. He was anxious to bail his chauffeur, but owned real estate only in Tarrytown.

Finally he offered his gold watch and chain and diamond rings as bail for his chauffeur, and Foley was released on his promise to appear in court this morning. The new auto catcher returned to Tarrytown slowly.

BOY DROWNS IN HARLEM MERE

Rescued After Slipping Off Float, He Dies in the Hospital.

William Berger, the 11-year-old son of John Berger of 127 East 112th Street, was drowned in the Harlem Mere, Central Park, yesterday afternoon. The mere is a small sheet of water just south of the entrance at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue. Young Berger with a number of companions was roller skating near the lake, and the boy got out on the float from which children sail miniature yachts. The float is shelving and before he could make an outcry he had slipped into the water. Although the boys who saw him fall shouted for help, it was some minutes before Policemen Ehler and Himmel heard the shouts and came running up. The boy was dragged out and an ambulance was called from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. The police and surgeon made efforts to revive the child, but he died a few minutes after the hospital was reached.

KNOCKS A POLICEMAN DOWN.

Donlon Wanted to Ride Free on B. R. T.—Locked Up After a Fight.

Because he thought the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company should transport him free over its lines, John Donlon of 200 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn, insulted Miss Bella McQuade, the ticket agent at the Alabama Avenue Station of the Fulton Street Elevated Road, yesterday afternoon, and when Policeman Blenk of the Liberty Avenue Station tried to arrest him he assaulted the patrolman.

Blank came to the station at the request of Miss McQuade, and found Donlon in front of the ticket window using rough language to the young woman. He ordered Donlon out of the station, but Donlon, instead of going, sent the officer to the floor with a blow over the right eye. The policeman grappled with the man, and finally regaining his feet brought him to terms with his night stick.

Donlon is locked up in the Liberty Avenue Station.

FLAMES SWEEP A TOWN.

Hundreds Made Homeless Opposite New Orleans by a Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Between five and six hundred persons were made homeless to-day by a fire which swept the town of Westweg, on the Mississippi River opposite New Orleans.

In all forty-two office buildings, including a Presbyterian church, the Town Hall, the Post Office, and some stores, were destroyed. Only a few cottages and the terminal buildings of the Texas & Pacific Railroad were left standing.

The loss is estimated at $50,000, with only about $4,000 insurance. The fire started in the rear of a grocery store. Its cause is unknown.

Charles L. Hutzler Dead.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Charles L. Hutzler, a leading merchant of Baltimore and one of the oldest members of the firm of Putzler Brothers, dry goods merchants, died to-day of throat disease. He was 67 years old and was prominent in Jewish clubs and charities. His wife and four sons and two daughters survive. The sons are Messrs. George H., Edwin B., and Lewis B., and Lewis S. Hutzler, associated with their father and uncle in the firm of Hutzler Brothers, and Morton D. Hutzler, a member of the New York Stock Exchange. The daughters are Mrs. Isaac Strouse, Jr., and Mrs. Clarence J. Housman, whose husband is a member of the banking firm of A. A. Housman & Co., New York.

VICHY
Bearing the name
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
CELESTINS
is genuine and the only water that has the guarantee of the French Government for absolute purity.
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents DYSPEPSIA and cures GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ONE OF THE BEST.
James Scarlett & Co., (391 5th Ave.), just retired from business, have sold us their magnificent stock of imported woollens. Their price for Suits or Overcoats was $80. Our price $30.
Our blue and gray overplaid and check worsteds are exceptional value; Suit to measure $20. Call, phone or write for samples.
ARNHEIM
Broadway & Ninth Street.

A Fable
The old woman who lived in a shoe, had more children than she could properly take care of.
A Moral
One of the many advantages of trading at the Moe Levy Stores is in the fact that through our large and efficient sales force, each and every customer receives prompt service and careful attention Of course, there is that worth while of a 1/3 saving.
THREE STORES:
119-125 Walker St. New York
1457 Broadway New York
880-882 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Moe Levy & Co

NEW FINANCIAL REVIEW.

This Morning's Issue an Extended and Improved Form of the Supplement.

The Weekly Financial Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES appears this morning in an improved and enlarged form. Originally part of the paper itself, designed to present the statistical features of the security market and the financial events of the week in convenient form, the supplement met with such general approbation from financiers that it was deemed advisable to enlorge its scope and confine its circulation in its amplified form to those of THE TIMES readers who are especially interested in financial affairs. A constantly growing demand has justified a further expansion, of which to-day's issue is the first example.

In its new form, The Financial and Quotation Review, besides enlargements of its old statistical and news departments, devotes added pages to special articles on current financial topics of interest to the investor, as well as to the professional Wall Street man, and brings out for the first time a number of special departments.

There are pages devoted especially to banking topics, a summary of railroad news, Government finance, correspondence from the principal financial centres, and reviews of other Government department reports, subjects having important bearing upon the business and monetary situation. In addition, there will be contributed articles from the pens of recognized leaders in the field of finance.

In the present issue ex-Secretary Shaw, who resigned from the Cabinet last month to become the head of the Carnegie Trust Company, has contributed his opinions of the measure of relief afforded by the new Aldrich currency law, with some comments on the recent smash in stocks. Edwin S. Schenck has written on the evolution of the Clearing House.

Contributed articles on financial subjects should be sent to the Financial editor, NEW YORK TIMES.

RAPID TRANSIT REPORT.

Commission Tells of Past Work and of Its Future Plans.

The Rapid Transit Commission has published the annual report of the body for 1906, containing a long, detailed account of the proceedings of the board and the difficulties it has encountered in planning new subways.

The report contains a history of the rapid transit movement in this city for the last thirty years. It also gives the history of the planning and building of the present Subway, and contains full details os to the legal and financial operations of the board. A full list of the franchises for subways that have been prepared is given, and in speaking of the possibility of these lines being built, the report says:

"Limitations upon the rapidity with which construction can henceforth be carried on will probably be of a financial nature. The resources of the City of New York, magnificent as they are, are not unlimited; and it is certain that if any large measure of relief is to be obtained these resources must be largely drawn on. The comprehensive scheme of this board has been fitly characterized by the court as 'the most stupendous scheme of municipal improvement and expenditure ever undertaken, and without a parallel in its ultimate bearing upon the destiny of the people of what we have reason for thinking will be the greatest city in the world.'"

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The western area of high pressure has reached the Middle Mississippi Valley much diminished in strength. It is being closely followed by a depression whose centre is now over the Dakotas. Light snow has fallen in the lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the mountain regions of New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. In all other portions of the country except California and Nevada, where local thunderstorms have occurred, the weather has been fair.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England—Fair and colder Monday; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness; brisk northwest winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; fresh to brisk northwest winds, diminishing.

West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Monday; showers Monday night or Tuesday, with rising temperature.

Western New York—Cloudy Monday, with slightly higher temperatures; Tuesday, fair; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
8 A. M.	43	40	4 P. M.	53	46
6 A. M.	44	40	6 P. M.	54	41
9 A. M.	48	43	9 P. M.	53	37
12 M.	49	47	11 P. M.	55	36

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it waa 49; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:45—54 Oliver St.; John Mooney	Trifling
1:20—213 E. 21st St.; owner unknown	$25
8:10—497 Broome St.; Hirshfield & Co.	$2,500
8:20—14 Webster Av.; J. Davis	$300
10:45—1,815 Madison Av.; S. Abrams	$25
P. M.	
5:20—907 E. 156th St.; owner unknown	$25
5:40—1,287 Washington Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
6:20—191 Chrystie St.; Louis Wisselthe	Trifling
6:35—306 W. 84th St.; Elizabeth Heffner	$10
7:00—170 1st Av.; L. Leiberwitz	$50
7:40—320 East 60th St.; owner unknown	$25
7:45—260 Rivington St.; owner unknown	$150
8:10—Claremont Av. and 122d St.; owner unknown	Trifling

14.10
Mooday, April 15.
Wholesale Tailoring
The 4th Day
SUITS for Spring or Summer. For Day or Evening. For Home or Travel. TOPCOATS, UNIFORMS and LIVERY.
Made to Measure $14.10 Any Style
No Extra Charge for Big Men.
Subscription Closes Thursday, April 18, 6 P. M.
HOPE NEW YORK
Broadway, Cor. Chambers,
(Stewart Building.)

2 WEEKS' SALE
The Russian Store
Prior to the departure of
VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
who goes to Russia to purchase new stock, the entire collection of Real Russian Laces, Embroiderlee, Horn, China, and Birch Bark goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, &c., now on hand, will be placed on sale at greatly reduced prices. SALE BEGINS WED. APR. 10. Store will be closed from April 26th to Oct. 1st.
6 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 5TH AVE

NOVELLI
IN 3 COMEDIES:
"Il Burbero Benefico,"
"A Tempest in a Teapot,"
"60 Minutes Too Soon."
Farewell Appearance. WALDORF-ASTORIA. To-night at 8:30. Tickets at WALDORF & TYSON'S

LAST WEEK
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
BARNUM & BAILEY
3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Salling—Dip of Death—Acrobatic Novelties—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seals.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 AND 8.
Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie and museums.
Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50. Children Half Price (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Box Seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
No performance in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark or Paterson this year.

MINING EXPOSITION.
Grand Central Palace.
Afternoon and Evening. Admission 50c.
HIT the TRAIL WITH the 20 COWGIRLS.

NEW STAR Lex.Av.& 107th St. Mt. Tdy., 25c. 15,25,35, 50 & 75c. Dolly Kemper "Sweet Molly O"
AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Eve. 8:15, Mt. To-day 25c. 25, 50 & 75c. DAVID HIGGINS IN HIS LAST DOLLAR
IRVING Pl. Theatre. To-night 8:20. Last Time. Schaffmeyers Ehrliche Menschen. Tuesday, Benefit for Bischel & Herrnstadt.
THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. THE GAIETY GIRLS. Casey's Vacation. Pat White.
THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mt. To-day. THE PARISIAN BELLES Whitm'n Sisters, W. Robine'o.
BELASCO THEATRE. Eves., 8:15. MATS. THURS. & Sat. at 2. David Belasco Presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO
MADISON SQ. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Thea. 24 St. B'y. Last 2 Weeks. CARLOTTA NIELSON in THE 3 OF US
COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. Hondini, Cressy & Dayne, Clarice Vence, Willard Simms & Co., Max Wesley Troupe.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily, 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St. Master Gabriel, Carlotta, Truly Shattuck, Rice & Prevost, Cartere de Haven.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S Mat. Daily. Weber & Rush's Parisian Widows
YORKVILLE Mat. To-m'w, 25c. Helen Byron in Sergeant Kitty
METROPOLIS Mat. To-day, 15c., 25c. Billy S. Clifford in A Jolly Baron
HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings, 25c. to $1. Mats, Daily, 25-50c. ALICE LLOYD, The Futurity Winner, Jack Lorimer, The McNaughton Bros., Mason Keeler Co., &c.
Wed's End Mat. To-day, 25c. Souvenirs To-night. PARTED ON HER BRIDAL TOUR.
HACKETT THEATRE, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.
ASTOR B'way & 45th St., Evs. at 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15. LAST WEEK THE AMBITIOUS Mrs. ALCOTT
EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS Saving Life of JOHN SMITH

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN 34th St., near 8th Ave. OPERA HOUSE
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
—LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON—
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15, Verdi's RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Pinkert, Giaconia, Severina, Zaccaria; MM. Bonci, Sammarco, Reschiglian, Mugnoz, Fossetta, Romolo, Venturini. Conductor, Campanini.
TUES., APR. 16, at 8:15, 7th appearance of MME. CALVE, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Scotti, Gilbert, Deddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Cond., Campanini.
WED., APR. 17, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTHA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Max Bendix.
THURS., APR. 18, at 8:15, 8th appearance of MME. CALVE, GRAND OPERA-BLE BILL. Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Zeppelli; MM. Basi, Ancona, Reschiglian, Venturini, and Massenet's opera, LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Gilbert, Gianoli-Galletti, Arimondi. Cond., Campanini.
FRIDAY EV., APR. 19, at 8, FAREWELL CAMPANINI. All principal artists of the Manhattan Company will appear. Varied Programme—Regular prices.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day; fair to-morrow; increasing south to west winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,979. * * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1907.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

QUAKE LEVELS MEXICAN CITIES

Chilpancingo and Chilapa Almost Destroyed—Other Cities Cut Off.

500 DEAD, SAYS A REPORT

Government Discredits Dispatch to Bank, but Admits Widespread Destruction.

EUROPE RECORDS SHOCKS

Albany Seismograph Shows a More Violent Disturbance Than That at San Francisco.

CHILPANCINGO, Mexico, April 15.—This city has been almost destroyed by one of the most serious earthquakes that have ever visited this section.

Up to this evening the known dead number eleven, and the badly injured twenty-seven. Among the dead is the wife of Postal Inspector Leopoldo Lopez Guerra, and the child of Jose Aleman, the Postmaster. Jose Lopez Martinez, Manager of the Federal Telegraph office, was struck on the head by a block of stone and badly injured.

A panic prevails everywhere and people are fleeing to the open country. The earth continues to rock at half-hour intervals, and many minor shocks are completing the work of destruction of the first earthquake.

All telegraph communication with the outside world ceased shortly after 11:50 o'clock last night, when the first shock was felt. The telegraph operators later installed temporary quarters in an open square.

Word has reached here that the town of Chilapa, forty-two kilometers to the northeastward, has also been destroyed. As yet no details have been received as to the dead and wounded, but it is feared that the number will be large.

This city, which is the capital of the State of Guerrero, four years ago was visited by an earthquake that killed and wounded many of its inhabitants and destroyed a large part of the town. The population is 7,498. The population of Chilapa is 15,000. That place is the home of the Bishop of the Catholic Church who administers the ecclesiastical affairs of the entire region. No word has been received from the Bishop's palace.

Fear for Another City.

Midway between Chilpancingo and Chilapa is the City of Tixtla, a prosperous and progressive community. As no word has been received from that place, it is feared that it also has been destroyed. Tixtla was in the direct line of the earthquake.

The following message was sent to the Federal Telegraph Office in Mexico City from Chilapa:

"Our boys are working in a public garden. A terrible panic prevails, as the earth continues to tremble at regular intervals. Send us tents that we may establish an office out in the country."

All communication with the west coast has been cut off since the first shock, and it is not known to what extent that region suffered. The nearest big town, Acapulco, which is 131 kilometers to the southwest of this place, has not reported.

The volcanos of Colima and Jorullo are in this region, and the people fear that they have become more active, and will destroy much property and many lives. Colima is along the coast to the northwest of this city. Jorullo is much nearer, almost due north, in the State of Michoacan.

The native inhabitants of this region are known as "pintos," because of the "spots" on their faces. They are noted for their hardy, warlike spirit and for their stoicism and fanaticism.

This city is ninety-seven kilometers from the nearest railroad line, and it will be impossible for the people to flee except on foot or on horseback.

A great number of Americans have been in the State prospecting for mines.

500 Lives Reported Lost.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 15.—The National Bank of Mexico has received a telegram saying that 500 lives were lost in the destruction of Chilpancingo and Chilapa. The telegram adds that both cities were completely destroyed. In Government circles the report is not credited. It is admitted that both cities were severely damaged, but it is not thought that the deaths will even approximate 500, owing to the fact that the houses are massive affairs, built of stone in order to resist earthquake shocks.

The Federal authorities here have been appealed to by the Governors of the districts of Bravos and Chilapa for tents, as the inhabitants in the stricken cities are now living in the open in dwellings of palm leaves and branches.

The Governor of the State of Guerrero has dispatched military engineers and troops to the destroyed district, and the work of rescue and sanitation is being carried on in a systematic manner.

There were no deaths in Mexico City from the earthquake, and beyond damaged plaster and cracked and fallen walls the property loss will be insignificant. Owing to the long duration of the shock this is considered most remarkable, and is only accounted for by the peculiar swell-like motion of the earthquake, which was regular and from east to west.

VIOLENT SHOCKS RECORDED.

Seismographs in America and Europe Show Remarkable Disturbance.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—The strongest and longest earthquake shock recorded on the seismograph at the State Museum here since the instrument was installed began at 1:14 A. M. to-day, and continued more than two hours. The record was much more pronounced than that made by the earthquake which destroyed San Francisco a year ago.

In an official statement given out by State Geologist John M. Clarke, it is declared that "there is no doubt that the present disturbance belongs to the 'world shaking' variety."

"The first indication of the disturbance was received at 1:14½ o'clock this morning," the statement said. "At 1:28 A. M. the waves developed rapidly to extraordinary size, reaching an amplitude of over six inches, as traced by the pendulum and causing the recording arms to swing entirely off the cylinders on both the north-south and the east-west machines. The large waves lasted ten minutes, and the whole disturbance till about 3 A. M."

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A distant earthquake was recorded by the Weather Bureau's seismographs, commencing at 1:14:20 this morning. The duration of the quake was more than two hours. The records indicate an unusually violent disturbance, comparable in intensity with those at Valparaiso and Kingston.

BERLIN, April 15.—The seismographs at Hamburg, Potsdam, Goettingen, and Jena registered a severe earthquake shock this morning at a distance of 6,210 miles. The heaviest shock occurred at 8| A. M. The disturbance probably was somewhere in South or Central America.

VIENNA, April 15.—The meteorological stations in this city and at Trieste report a violent earthquake at a distance of 6,250 miles.

BUSSE IS INAUGURATED.

The First Republican Mayor in Chicago in Ten Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Fred A. Busse was installed as Mayor of Chicago at the meeting of the City Council to-night. He is the first Republican Mayor in ten years, and the first four-year-term Mayor in the history of the city.

Mayor Busse's inaugural message set a record for brevity, containing about 200 words, in which he pledged the new administration to the best interests of the public. The plans of the present administration are principally concerned with the rehabilitation of the local traction systems in acordance with the franchises approved at the last election.

Hopes of a comparatively speedy reorganization of the Union Traction Company into the Chicago Railway Company, with power to accept the ordinance for the North and West Side lines, were strengthened to-day. It was announced that the plan of reorganization is almost ready for presentation to holders of the various securities.

The work of completing the plan was taken up by the Chicago interests and Louis C. Krauthoff and George W. Wickersham, who arrived from New York in the morning. They represent J. P. Morgan and the other New York capitalists who are to furnish the money for the traction rehabilitation

WENT ALL MURPHY'S WAY.

Hardly a McClellan Head Showed at Tammany Society Election.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, is still the dominating factor in the Tamany Society. The McClellan contingent, headed by Maurice Featherson and Fire Commisioner Lantry, recently announced its intention of ousting Mr. Murphy, but last night a Murphy ticket for next year was elected without the slightest opposition. It was merely a re-election of old officers.

There was an unusual attendance at the election. All marched up to the Treasurer and paid their annual dues of a dollar apiece, so that they could cast their ballots. The Treasurer announced that so much money had not been taken in at one election in the last fifty years. Apparently all the money was Murphy money, judging from the way the election went. Neither Featherson nor Fire Commissioner Lantry appeared, and if any of their lieutenants did they probably sounded an alarm to run to cover when they saw how the tide was running.

Grand Sachem W. Bourke Cockran being away on his honeymoon, Sachem John J. Scannell presided. This ticket then slid through without encountering the slightest opposition.

Sachems—John F. Ahearn, William Dalton, Daniel F. Cohalan, John Fox, Asa Bird Gardiner, Randolph Guggenheimer, Louis F. Haffen, Patrick Keenan, Charles F. Murphy, Daniel F. McMahon, George W. Plunkitt, John J. Scannell, and Timothy D. Sullivan.
Secretary—Thomas F. Smith.
Treasurer—Joseph P. Day.
Sagamore—Bryan P. Henry.
Wiskinkie—John A. Boyle.

The Grand Sachem will be elected by the Sachems after their installation in May, if they choose to act. But they may not choose to act, and in that case Grand Sachem Cochran will hold over. This procedure has often been adopted in the past.

KILLED IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Motorman Sticks to His Post and Is Crushed—Passengers Injured.

Two street cars of the Public Service Corporation were in a rear-end collision on the trestle between West Hoboken and Weehawken at 7:30 o'clock last night, and the motorman of one car was killed. The passengers in the two cars were shaken up and about a dozen of them were cut by flying glass, but none was seriously injured. Both cars were bound for the Fourteenth Street Ferry, in Hoboken.

A car was at the east end of the trestle when the trolley pole pulled out, leaving the car in darkness, but it continued down the incline slowly to the other end of the trestle.

Hugo Hageman was the motorman of a car trailing behind, and evidently thought the disappearance of the lights ahead indicated that the car had crossed the trestle and reached the ground. He went across the trestle at good speed and crashed into the first car.

Hageman saw what was inevitable and had partly slowed down. He stuck to his post, and when the two platforms came together was crushed against the front of his car. Those in the forward car who had been on the rear platform saw the car coming, and all crowded inside, escaping injury. Hagsman lived in Willow Avenue, Hoboken.

WOMAN STARVED TO DEATH.

Homeless One Picked Up on the Bowery Had Not Eaten for Three Days.

Half an hour after being admitted to St. Vincent's Hospital last night a woman, who said she was Annie McDermott, 50 years old and homeless, died, probably of starvation.

Policeman Murphy found the woman unconscious at the Bowery and Houston Street. He summoned Dr. Strang, who managed to restore her to consciousness. She said that for three weeks, she had been unable to get work and for the last three days had eaten nothing. She died in the emergency ward.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 16 Av. & 10th St., vocal concerts & la Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

POLICE DRAGNET OUT FOR ARMED ITALIANS

100 Arrests in Raids from the Battery to the Bronx and in Brooklyn.

SEQUEL TO SUNDAY'S CRIME

Every Cell in Headquarters Filled—In Other Stations, Too—Some Men Resisted.

The Police Department, aroused by the murder of one policeman and the probably mortal wounding of another by an Italian, set its whole machinery in motion last night to take into custody every Italian who could be found carrying concealed weapons. The dragnet was spread out over all of the principal Italian colonies in the buroughs, and early this morning more than 100 men were in police cells.

Nearly all of the detectives attached to Inspector McLaughlin's staff in the Detective Bureau were sent to the various Italian colonies in Manhattan and the Bronx, and at midnight nearly 100 Italians had been arrested on charges of carrying concealed weapons. The foreigners had either revolvers or stilettos in their pockets, and their weapons were taken to Headquarters and confiscated.

Following the report of the murder, which reached Commissioner Bingham's office yesterday afternoon, Inspector McLaughlin was summoned and he and the Commissioner formulated plans. All of the detectives available received orders to report at Headquarters early last night. They were sent out in squads of five to make the arrests.

The detectives went to saloons or restaurants that the Italians were known to frequent. Some of the detectives were disguised. They mingled with the crowds and those suspected of carrying weapons were picked out and their clothing searched. The detectives ran their hands about the men's hip pockets and then up and down their trousers.

Many Italians protested and resisted, but they were quickly overpowered. Following the finding of a weapon or a knife (and many of the latter were dangerous stilettos, their blades being several inches long) the Italians were lined up against a wall and held until the others in the place were searched. Many times the detectives were compelled to draw their revolvers and small clubs in order to prevent an outbreak.

All of the prisoners arrested in Manhattan were taken to Police Headquarters where the charges were made against them. The weapons found in their possession were placed on a long table and at midnight the array looked like an arsenal.

Before midnight all of the cells at Headquarters were filled with prisoners, and those arrested later were sent to near-by precincts. The foreigners were a bad-looking set of men, and according to the police, the evidence which was found in their possession is sufficient to send each of them to Blackwell's Island for six months.

Five men under eDtective Botti went to a saloon at 163 Mott Street. When the detectives started to search the men, several put up a fight. The detectives had difficulty in subduing them and were compelled to draw their own weapons. Six were made prisoners and the detectives confiscated five stilettos and one revolver.

While Detectives Dondero and Mondo were searching the crowds of Italians at Elizabeth and Houston Streets, Dondero began to question an old man. A man, who later proved to be a son of the man questioned, jumped at Dondero, drawing a knife with a four-inch blade from his pocket. Dondero drew his "billy," knocked the weapon from the Italian's hand, and took him to Headquarters. He was Antonio Leggettero of 207 Elizabeth Street.

All of the saloons and cafés in Mulberry Street and Elizabeth Street where members of the so-called "Black Hand" are to be found, and where their sympathizers meet, were searched by the detectives. Whenever arrests were made the detectives were obliged to hurry to the street with their prisoners to avoid violence at the hands of the crowds that assembled.

In Brooklyn, the Central Office men captured five armed Italians before midnight. All of these men were taken to the Central Office, in State street, and searched, and were then taken to the Adams Street Station for the night. Three revolvers and two knives were taken from the prisoners. One of the revolvers confiscated excited curiosity and admiration. It was a .44 Colt magazine gun of the latest model, mounted in silver.

Salvatore Governale, the Italian who shot and killed Patrolman Sechler, and seriously wounded Patrolman Sellick and another Italian named Charles Vincenzo on Sunday afternoon while fleeing from arrest, was committed to the Tombs yesterday morning, without bail, by Coroner Harburger, to await the inquest on April 23.

At St. Vincent's Hospital last night it was said that Patrolman Sellick had a very slight chance of recovery, although Dr. Bryant said that it was possible that the policeman's remarkable pluck might pull him through.

By advice of his counsel, Governale refused to answer all questions. He lives at 25 Cornelia Street and has been employed in an iron foundry in Fiftieth Street, Bayonne, N. J. He is unmarried, is twenty-five years old, and has a mother, four brothers, and two sisters living in the city.

A meeting of the officers and patrolmen of the Mercer Street Station (the Sixteenth Precinct) was held in the station house yesterday morning, and resolutions were adopted expressing deep sympathy for the death of Policeman George M. Sechler. Capt. Miles O'Reilly and all of the officers and men of the Mercer Street Station will contribute financially to aid the family of the policeman.

Commissioner Bingham, in discussing the death of Sechler, said that he was a brave man. "If I had the power," said the Commissioner, "I would have every man in the city searched for a revolver."

3-CENT FARE TOO LOW.

Cleveland Electric Railway Says It Is a Losing Venture.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—The Cleveland Electric Railway Company submitted a report to the City Council to-night stating that the operation of cars on Central and Quincy Avenues at a three-cent fare in accordance with the avowed policy of the city administration is a losing venture. These lines have been operated at the low rate following the expiration of the company's franchise, according to the ruling of the District and Supreme Courts of the United States.

The report stated in brief that the cost of carrying passengers on the lines indicated was in excess of 3 cents, and that the expense would not warrant a continuance of the test.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

MRS. LEWIS-HILL'S GEMS SOLD

Total of $475,000 Realized at First Day's Sale.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 15.—The jewels left by Mrs. Lewis-Hill, widow of Sam Lewis, the money lender, sold to-day at Christie's for £94,800 ($475,000). The sensation of the sale came when the rope of pearls mentioned in my dispatch of Saturday was knocked down for £16,700; the pearl brilliant necklace brought £12,200, the tiara of brilliants £11,000.

Other notable items of the sale were a pearl rope of 183 gems, £7,300; a necklace of forty-five large pearls, £6,100; an emerald and brilliant brooch, £4,500; a pair of pearl earrings, £3,400; a necklace of 333 small pearls, £2,100; a brooch of brilliants, £1,820; a bar brooch of pearls and brilliants, £1,720; a muff chain of brilliants set in platinum, £1,450; a pair of bracelets of brilliants, £1,280; a tiara of brilliants, £1,200; a pair of earrings of bouton pearls, £1,180; a crescent brooch of brilliants, £1,040.

All the most important purchases were made by dealers, and though it was understood that several of them were buying on commission, it was impossible to ascertain for whom they bought. It was reported that the rope of pearls that brought the top price was going to America, but it was impossible to get confirmation of the report.

The sale of Mrs. Lewis-Hill's treasures continues through the week, but the most important of her jewels have already been sold. On Wednesday the silver plate will be disposed of, including a pair of candelabra weighing 443½ ounces.

WATER SHORT IN THE ENGINE

So the Morristown Fire Brigade Obligingly Pumps In a Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 15.—When Engineer Peter Mowry ran his engine into Millburn last night at the Lackawanna station he discovered that there was not enough water in the boiler to last the engine out on its trip to Morristown. In fact, there was not enough to make sufficient steam to pull the engine up Summit Hill.

Mowry sat for a minute in his cab, wondering how he would be able to make the run. Then, telling his fireman he would soon be back, he disappeared. Soon the fire engines were heard coming toward the railroad station, with bells ringing wildly.

"Where's the fire?" yelled the firemen.

"It's this way," said Mowry. "My engine needs water to carry the passengers in these cars up to Summit and Morristown, and there ain't no water near the tracks, so I thought maybe you could run a line of hose up to her tank."

"Guess we can help you out," responded the Fire Chief.

A line of hose was stretched to the railroad station and water pumped into the engine tank.

DOG DYING OF GRIEF ON SHIP.

Bloodhound Mourns Loss of Capt. Staal of Steamer Kentucky.

"Mira," a bloodhound, is dying of a broken heart, so Capt. Orsted and the officers of the Scandinavian-American liner Kentucky declare, and the pressing question on board when the vessel reached her pier yesterday was what they could do for the animal. The dog was reared from a puppy by the late Capt. Staal and has been on the vessel ever since. The animal became greatly attached to the skipper, and never went ashore except to accompany his master. When Capt. Staal went to meals the dog waited for him outside the door, and when the Captain retired it was Mira's duty to guard his door.

On the last trip of the vessel to Copenhagen Capt. Staal was taken ill and on March 15 died. The dog missed her master and began a search of the vessel. From bridge to cabin and in every part of the vessel where the skipper had been accustomed to go the faithful animal hunted.

"It was just as though some one had told the dog that Capt. Staal was gone for good," said Capt. Orsted.

McCREA'S WALKING TRIP.

Pennsylvania Road President to Travel in England Afoot.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Discarding private cars and automobiles as being modes of conveyance which do not afford enough exercise, James McCrea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is going to spend a vacation on foot. In less than a fortnight he will be somewhere in the British Isles with his sons, James K. and Archibald M., tramping from one place of interest to another on an energetic and healthful sight-seeing tour.

Mr. McCrea and his sons will sail from New York on Thursday on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. They plan to be back by the middle of next month, but may stay away longer.

FIVE DEAD IN WRECK.

Great Northern Officials Blame Wreckers for Derailment.

ST. PAUL, April 15.—Running at a speed of forty miles an hour on a straight track, the Great Northern westbound Oriental Limited, which left here for Pacific Coast points on Sunday morning, was derailed early to-day at Bartlett, N. D. Five persons were killed and a score or more injured. After the wreck a gas tank exploded and the train took fire, seven passenger coaches being destroyed.

It is believed that the rails had been tampered with. Officials of the road say that the track was in first-class condition a short time before the wreck.

Those killed were W. B. Jones, a mail clerk, and four unidentified foreigners, believed to be Greeks.

Mail Clerk Fodness entered the burning car three times to try to rescue Jones, and was severely burned about the head.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamer Finland, from Antwerp. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:18 P. M.

Haan's Restaurant, Park Row Bldg.—Refined surroundings for Ladies. Luncheon, Dinner, Music. —Adv.

PERCY JANIS, ACTOR, VANISHES AT SEA

News Comes by Wireless to His Managers from the Minneapolis.

BROTHER OF ELSIE JANIS

Was to Play In "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" in London—Washed Overboard It's Thought.

Many theatrical people were disturbed late yesterday afternoon by news which reached the office of Liebler & Co. in a wireless telegraph message addressed to George M. Welty. The message read:

To Geo. M. Welty,
Liebler & Co., 1,402 Broadway.
Percy Janis disappeared. Probably fell overboard during night. Send some one to take his place by Majestic. Company send deep regrets. HUGH FORD.

The message was sent from the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, via the Cunarder Carmania, to the wireless station at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Percy Janis, who is a brother of Elsie Janis, the musical comedy star, was a member of the company which is to produce "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" at Terry's Theatre, London. He sailed with most of the other members of the organization on the Minneapolis last Saturday morning. He was cast for the rôle of Chris Hazy, the lame boy in the play, and had distinguished himself in the two preliminary performances of the company given out of town on April 10 and 11.

Mrs. Janis and her family, who are living now at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, were naturally overcome by the news. The only information they had was that sent to them from the office of the managers, Liebler & Co., under whose direction Elsie Janis closed her season in "The Vanderbilt Cup" on Saturday night. Every means was tried to reach the Minneapolis by wireless, but there seemed little chance of success with the vessel midway in her voyage.

Percy Janis left for England in high spirits, much elated at his first opportunity to play a genuine rôle, and in anything but a morose frame of mind. His family entertained no idea that his disappearance and probable death could be otherwise than accidental. The weather has been rough for the last few days, which increases the probability that the explanation of his being washed overboard may be correct.

The message sent by the manager of the company, notifying his superiors and asking for another man to be sent on the Majestic, which sails on Wednesday, must be regarded as authoritative. Mrs. Janis tried bravely to hope that there had been some mistake, explaining that the young fellow had been commended most carefully to the care of other and older members of the company.

The young actor, whose correct family name is Bierbower, was 22 years old. He was born in Indianapolis and had been on the stage about four years. He had hitherto always played with his sister, Elsie, except during an engagement in "The Strollers." He appeared with Elsie Janis in "The Little Duchess" and for two seasons was seen as the "Hotel Clerk" in "The Vanderbilt Cup." He was popular with all his associates and gave promise of becoming a good player.

At the offices of Liebler & Co. the news of Percy Janis's disappearance was considered to be final. The company which is to support Madge Carr Cook in London, has been singularly unfortunate in organizing. Most of the rôles were changed once or twice while the company was being formed, and the management congratulated itself when the organization was finally complete and the trial American performances had been satisfactorily given.

"Just before Mr. Ford left I 'joshed' him about his company," said one of the Liebler representatives. "I asked him if he were sure that he had the company all assembled and told him to be sure to lose none of them on the way. I never dreamed that such a thing as this could actually occur."

CRAZED MAN FLAGS TRAIN.

Switchman Reported Tracks Torn Up Near White Plains, but They Weren't.

New York Central passenger train No. 318 was speeding along just south of North White Plains Station on Sunday afternoon when the waving of a red flag ahead called for the emergency brakes, and the train came to a stop so quickly as to bring the passengers to their feet. When the crew got to the man who had flagged the train, they were startled by the information that a short distance ahead the tracks were torn up.

The man with the flag was Bernard Cereligh, a switchman employed at the Wakefield station, and was known to the trainmen. His story was not doubted at first, but a careful examination ahead failed to disclose any tampering with the rails.

The man was taken to White Plains and lodged in jail. His brother said yesterday that Bernard had been acting queerly. The prisoner will have a hearing this morning and will probably be put in the care of physicians for observation.

THIRD STOCK EXCHANGE.

New Department of the Produce Exchange Is Opened.

The members of the Produce Exchange gathered in force yesterday morning to watch the opening of the stock-trading department which had been in process of organization for several months. The general business of the Exchange was practically at a standstill while the members crowded around the space on the Bowling Green side of the big trading floor to watch the opening of the stock market.

Andrew J. Toomey, Chairman of the general committee on securities, formally started the ball rolling at 10 o'clock by a call for quotations. The traders quoted prices for about one-fifth of the list. The bid and asked prices were, however, widely at variance for the most part, and actual selling during the day was limited to 2,700 shares, all in the mining list. This trading was confined to four stocks, of which one sold 2,000 shares, one 500, and two others 100 each.

A TOUR TO SEE WASHINGTON.
Three-day trip via Pennsylvania Railroad, April 18, visiting points of interest at the National Capital. Rate, $12 or $14.50 from New York, covers necessary expenses, according to hotel selected.—Adv.

TRACKMAN SAVED FLYER.

Another Attempt to Wreck 18-Hour Pennsylvania Train at Canton.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, O., April 15.—A bold attempt to wreck the 18-hour flyer on the Pennsylvania Railroad was frustrated on Sunday night by a track walker. The train wreckers had placed a number of bent rails upon the track near this city, sufficient to cause a terrible wreck. The track walker removed the obstruction a few minutes before the flyer thunderer by. He said he saw several men concealed in the woods near by run away while he was removing the bent rails. He was unable to give a description of them.

The Pennsylvania officials kept the news quiet expecting to run down the would-be wreckers, but so far they have failed to obtain even the remotest clew. The news became known to-night through the activity of railroad detectives.

A fast Pennsylvania train was derailed by train-wreckers near Hudson west of here two weeks ago. No one was injured as the train was running slowly.

ANOTHER FIRE AT McGILL.

Medical College in Flames Early This Morning.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, April 16.—The medical building of the McGill University is on fire. It is the largest of the group of structures which comprise the university.

It is probable that the entire medical building will be destroyed. The loss will reach $500,000. There was no one in the building when the fire started.

The engineering building, given by Sir William McDonald at a cost of $750,000, was destroyed by fire last week.

AMATEUR FINDS A COMET.

University Telescope Verifies a Back-Yard Discovery in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., April 15.—While standing in his back yard looking through a telescope, J. E. Mellish, an amateur astronomer at Cottage Grove, Wis., discovered a new comet on the night of April 13. His find was verified last night by Prof. G. C. Comstock and A. S. Flint of the University of Wisconsin Observatory.

ROCK FALLS IN TUNNEL.

One Man Dead, One Dying, and Another Hurt in Jersey City.

One Polish laborer late last night was killed, another is dying in the Jersey City Hospital, and a third escaped with slight bruises through the sudden fall of a large rock in the tunnel which the Lackawanna Railroad is constructing adjacent to that in present use under Bergen Hill. The rock fell as the night shift entered the tunnel after a blast.

LYNCHERS KILL EACH OTHER.

Were Firing After Negro Who Had Broken Away from Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—A score or more of white men were taking a negro, charged with assault on a white woman, from the jail at Bunkie, La., last night, with the intention of lynching him, when the man broke away from them and, in the excitement, while the would-be lynchers were firing after the fugitive three of them were accidentally wounded, one fatally.

The negro made his escape and another mob is hunting for him.

BEAT A YEAR-OLD BABY.

Father Gets Six Months in Prison—Mother Found Child Unconscious.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 15.—John Volk was tried yesterday and quickly sentenced to six months in the penitentiary and a fine of $50 for beating in an unmerciful manner a thirteen-months-old child. The beating took place on Sunday, when Mrs. Volk was at church. On her return she found the child on the floor unconscious, its face and head covered with blood. She summoned Dr. Bohm and a police officer, and caused her husband's arrest.

BURGLAR WAS A DETECTIVE.

Dr. Thomas Thought Guard on His Roof Was a Thief and Called Help.

Crouched behind a chimney on the roof of the home of Dr. Allan M. Thomas, at 35 West Fifty-fourth Street, last night, waiting for burglars, Detective Charles McDonald of the East Fifty-first Street Station was found by four policemen, who had been sent out when two servant girls in Dr. Thomas's house reported to Police Headquarters that there was a man on the roof.

As it was, Detective McDonald called to the policemen, who got to the roof, in time to save himself. He had been detailed by Capt. Lantry to stay on the roofs of the houses.

AUTO TURNS UPSIDE DOWN.

Bookmaker Burke, Two Friends, and Chauffeur Hurt or Badly Shaken Up.

An automobile returning from the Aqueduct track late yesterday afternoon, in which were "Eddie" Burke, the bookmaker; Leo Mann, Leo Schwartz, and the chauffeur, George Dutton, lost a wheel on Thompson Avenue two miles out of Long Island City. After a side leap the machine turned turtle, throwing the occupants clear of the wreckage.

Leo Schwartz had a wrist broken and his knee injured, while Chauffeur Dutton had several ribs fractured. Both were taken in an automobile, that had come up behind, to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. Burke and Mann, though shaken up, were able to continue their trip in the machine of a friend.

BIG SQUADRON GATHERS.

Fourteen Battleships in Hampton Roads—Two Foreign Cruisers Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 15.—Fourteen American battleships and the cruisers Brooklyn, Tacoma, and Washington are to-night anchored in Hampton Roads, awaiting the other vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, which will receive the foreign warships at the Jamestown Exposition. Headed by the Louisiana, the flagship of Admiral Evans, the battleships steamed through the Virginia Capes and came to anchor opposite the Chamberlin Hotel.

The big vessels are in from the Caribbean Sea, where the Winter manoeuvres have been held. The cruisers, colliers, and torpedo boats and destroyers will soon arrive, and on April 26, when President Roosevelt opens the exposition, the United States will have forty-three war vessels of all classes in the Roads.

The cruiser Presidente Sarmiente of the Argentine Republic arrived to-day, following the German cruiser Bremen. The observer at Cape Henry mistook the Sarmiente for a Russian cruiser.

The Purity of Burnett's Vanilla was never questioned by any food commission. —Adv.

ROOSEVELT FOR A PEACE TREATY

President Urges International Arbitration in a Letter to Conference Here.

WANTS RIGHTEOUS PEACE

No Nation Can Bind Itself to Accept It Otherwise, He Declares.

OPENED BY CARNEGIE

Secretary Root, Gov. Hughes, and Mayor McClellan the Other Speakers at the Afternoon Session.

President Roosevelt's sentiments toward international peace are not altogether in accord with those of Andrew Carnegie, it developed at the opening session of the first National Arbitration and Peace Conference, held yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The President in a letter came out for peace, not at any price, but with righteousness, and later Mr. Carnegie, in his speech, said the two things were inseparable, and asked the audience to imagine the state of mind of a man who held otherwise.

In his letter the President decried disarmament as impractical, warned against flamboyant utterances, reviewed the many achievements of this country in the interests of peace, declared that the second Hague Conference could not accomplish all that the peace advocates hoped for, though it would be a step in the right direction, and suggested the limiting of the size of warships as a most practical means of diminishing the cost of naval armaments. He said he hoped to see an international treaty for arbitration, and considered this matter the most important that would come up at the conference. His message contained the following passage:

"First and foremost I beseech you to remember that, though it is our bounden duty to work for peace, yet it is even more our duty to work for righteousness and justice. It is 'righteousness that exalteth a nation,' and, though nominally peace is the handmaid of righteousness, yet, if they are ever at odds, it is righteousness whose cause we must espouse."

Mr. Carnegie, speaking at the close of the meeting, interpolated the following in his prepared speech:

"We often hear justice contrasted with arbitration. Arbitration is the essence of justice. What is the first principle of justice? Junius tells us the first principle of justice is that men shall not judge in their own cause. When a man refuses to submit his dispute to arbitration, he is unjust. We hear righteousness contrasted with peace. There can be no divorce between peace and righteousness. Imagine the condition of a man's mind when he insists that there can be. The man who assumes that he is right and insists in judging his own cause has not the proper sense of either justice or righteousness. It is the man who offers to submit his cause to an impartial tribunal that embraces 'that righteousness that exalteth a nation.' What could be more nearly perfect righteousness than 'Peace on earth, good-will toward men'"?

At the evening session Mr. Carnegie was still belligerent. He took issue with Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, who asserted that Germany's army was not a burden on her people, to the very apparent embarrassment of the professor.

A few minutes later Mr. Carnegie had something to say about "that man Stead," because Mr. Stead had stopped short in the middle of a sentence, his allotted time being up. The burden of Mr. Carnegie's remarks on this occasion was that Mr. Stead would talk all night if they would let him, and that, as he had been talking ever since he landed, it was thought well to limit him.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mayor, Gov. Hughes, Secretary Root, and Mr. Carnegie Speak.

The first regular deliberative session of the Peace Congress was held yesterday afternoon, after a reception to the delegates at the City Club. Carnegie Hall was filled from orchestra to topmost gallery, the majority of the audience being women and elderly men. The platform was occupied by the delegates and their friends, as were the rows of boxes. Andrew Carnegie called the meeting to order, and immediately introduced Mayor McClellan, who made a brief address of welcome, in which he said in part:

The Mayor's Address.

"I am exceedingly gratified to have this opportunity of meeting so many of you who have done, and are doing and will continue to do, so much for the purpose which you have met to further. That a movement for universal peace is considered seriously, that practical men believe that, in God's good time and in God's own way, it may come to fruition, is because of a new spirit that influences mankind.

"I am one of those who believe that the world was better yesterday than it was the day before, is better to-day than it was yesterday, and with God's blessing, will be better to-morrow than it is to-day. Mortal man is by instinct a fighting animal. Were he not so he would never have survived in the fierce struggle for existence, and would never have reached his present state of civilization. But fighting animal though he is, he realizes the advantages of peace, and as the world grows better he becomes more willing to hesitate before sacrificing peace for war. You can no more secure universal peace by resolution than you can make mankind perfect by act of Congress.

"It is not so much a matter of world importance what those taking part in international conferences agree to do or not to do, as it is whether or not after adjournment they really try to keep the peace.

"There is no Government on earth that

is not influenced more or less by public opinion. If Governments are to be made to appreciate thoroughly the advantages of peace, then the peoples of the earth must be taught to appreciate its blessings. If the nations sincerely desire peace there is scarcely a difference that can arise among them that cannot be adjusted by peaceful arbitration. Your duty is to convince the world that man has a higher, nobler mission than to be forever at his brother's throat; that war should be resorted to only as a last desperate remedy for injustice and oppression. The task which you have set yourselves is to cultivate a spirit of sober common sense among men, which will cause them to think twice before going to extremes, and to hesitate before glorifying the war spirit.

"The people of this city have always been among the first to take up arms in defense of the flag when it has been in danger. But they believe that our country can best be served by a national policy so just and so righteous that the flag will never be assailed. Through me, their Mayor, they wish you godspeed upon your mission, and bid you welcome to their city."

The Mayor's speech was received with applause. Mr. Carnegie wasted no time, but announced that the Secretary would read a letter from the President. The letter was as follows:

President Roosevelt's Letter.

"White House, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1907.

"My Dear Mr. Carnegie:

"I much regret my inability to be present with you. Mr. Root will speak to you at length, and no man in the country is better fitted than he to address you on the subject you have so much at heart, for no man has in keener or more practical fashion, or with a nobler disinterestedness of purpose, used the National power to further what I believe to be the National purpose of bringing nearer the day when the peace of righteousness, the peace of justice, shall obtain among nations.

"In this letter of mine I can do little more than wish you and your association godspeed in your efforts. My sympathy with the purpose you have at heart is both strong and real, and by right of it I shall make to you some suggestions as to the practical method for accomplishing the ends we, all of us, have in view. First and foremost, I beseech you to remember that though it is our bounden duty to work for peace, yet it is even more our duty to work for righteousness and justice. It is "Righteousness that exalteth a nation," and though normally peace is the handmaid of righteousness, yet, if they are ever at odds, it is righteousness whose cause we must espouse. In the second place, I again earnestly ask that all good and earnest men who believe strongly in this cause, but who have not themselves to bear the responsibility of the soldier, the Nation's honor shall not, by insisting upon the impossible, put off the day when the possible can be accomplished. The peoples of the world have advanced unequally along the road that leads to justice and fair dealing, one with another, (exactly as there has been unequal progress in securing such justice by each within its own borders,) and the road stretches far ahead even of the most advanced. Hurry and not good, would result if the most advanced nations, those in which most freedom for the individual is combined with most efficiency in securing orderly justice as between individuals, should by agreement disarm and place themselves at the mercy of other peoples less advanced, of other peoples still in the stage of militarism or military despotism. Anything in the nature of general disarmament would do harm, and not good, if it left the civilized and peace-loving peoples, those with the highest standards of municipal and international obligation and duty, unable to check the other peoples who have no such standards, who acknowledged no such obligations.

"Finally, it behooves all of us to remember, and especially those of us who either make or listen to speeches, that there are few more mischievous things than the custom of uttering or applauding sentiments which represent mere oratory, and which are not, and cannot be, and have not been, translated from words into deeds. An impassioned oration about peace which includes an impassioned demand for something which the man who makes the demand either knows, or ought to know, cannot, as a matter of fact, be done, represents not gain, but loss, for the cause of peace, for even the noblest cause is marred by advocacy which is either insincere or foolish.

"These warnings that I have uttered do not mean that I believe we can do nothing to advance the cause of international peace. On the contrary, I believe that we can do much to advance it, provided only we act with sanity, with self-restraint, with power; which must be the prime qualities in the achievement of any reform. The nineteenth century saw, on the whole, a real and great advance in the standard of international conduct, but as among civilized nations and by strong nations toward weaker and more backward peoples. The twentieth century will, I believe, witness a much greater advance in the same direction. The United States has a right to speak on behalf of such a cause, and to ask that its course during the half dozen opening years of the century be accepted as a guarantee of the truth of its professions. During these six years we can conscientiously say that, without sacrificing our own rights, we have yet scrupulously respected the rights of all other peoples. With the great military nations of the world, alike in Europe and in that newest Asia, which is also the oldest, we have preserved a mutually self-respecting and kindly friendship. In the Philippine Islands we are training a people in the difficult art of self-government, with more success than those best acquainted with the facts had dared to hope. We are doing this because we have acted in a spirit of genuine disinterestedness of genuine and single-minded purpose to benefit the islanders—and, I may add, in a spirit wholly untainted by that silly sentimentality which is often more dangerous to both the subject and the object than downright iniquity.

Our Attitude Toward Cuba.

"In Panama we are successfully performing what is to be the greatest engineering feat of the ages, and while we are assuming the whole burden of the work, we have explicitly pledged ourselves that the use is to be free for all mankind. In the islands of the Caribbean we have interfered not as conquerors, but solely to avert the need of conquest. The United States Army is at this moment in Cuba, not as an act of war, but to restore Cuba to the position of a self-governing republic. With Santo Domingo we have just negotiated a treaty especially designed to prevent the need of any interference either by us or by any foreign nation with the internal affairs of the island, while at the same time securing to honest creditors their debts and to the Government of the islands an assured income, and giving to the islanders themselves the chance, if only they will take advantage of it, to achieve the internal peace they so sorely need. Mr. Root's trip through South America marked the knitting together in the bonds of self-respecting friendship of all the republics of this continent; it marked a step toward the creation among them of a community of public feeling which will tell for justice and peace throughout the Western Hemisphere. By the joint good offices of Mexico and ourselves, we averted one war in Central America, and did what we could to avert another, although we failed. We have more than once, while avoiding officious international meddling, shown our readiness to help other nations secure peace among themselves. A difficulty which we had with our friendly neighbor to the south of us, we solved by referring it to arbitration at The Hague. A difficulty which we had with our friendly neighbor to the north of us we solved by the agreement of a joint commission composed of representatives of the two peoples in interest. We try to avoid meddling in affairs that are not our concern, and yet to have our views heard where they will avail on behalf of fair-dealing and against cruelty and oppression. We have concluded certain arbitration treaties. I only regret that we have not concluded a larger number.

"Our representatives will go to the second Peace Conference at The Hague instructed to help in every practicable way to bring some steps nearer completion the great work which the first conference began. It is idle to expect that a task so tremendous can be settled by one or two conferences, and those who demand the impossible from such a conference not only prepare acute disappointment for themselves, but by arousing exaggerated and baseless hopes, which are certain to be disappointed, play the game of the very men who wish the conferences to accomplish nothing. It is not possible that the conference should go more than a certain distance further in the right direction. Yet I believe that it can make real progress on the road toward international justice, peace, and fair dealing. One of the questions, although not to my mind one of the most important, which will be brought before the conference will be that of the limitation of armaments. The United States, owing to its peculiar position, has a regular army so small as to be infinitesimal when compared to that of any other first-class power. But the circumstances which enable this to be so are peculiar to our case, and do not warrant us in assuming the offensive attitude of schoolmasters toward other nations. We are no longer enlarging our navy. We are simply keeping up its strength, very moderate, indeed, when compared with our wealth, population, and coast line; for the addition of one battleship a year barely enables us to make good the units which become obsolete. The most practicable step in diminishing the burden of expense caused by the increasing size of naval armaments would, I believe, be an agreement limiting the size of all ships hereafter to be built; but hitherto it has not proved possible to get other nations to agree with us on this point.

"More important than reducing the expense of the implements of war is the question of reducing the possible causes of war, which can most effectually be done by substituting other methods than war for the settlement of disputes. Of those other methods, the most important of which is now attainable, is arbitration. I do not believe that in the world as it actually is it is possible for any nation to agree to arbitrate all difficulties which may arise between itself and other nations, but I do believe that there can be at this time a very large increase in the classes of cases which it is agreed shall be arbitrated, and that provision can be made for greater facility and certainty of arbitration.

"I hope to see adopted a general arbitration treaty among the nations, and I hope to see The Hague Court greatly increased in power and permanency, and the Judges in particular made permanent and given adequate salaries, so as to make it increasingly probable that in each case that may come before them they will decide between the nations, great or small, exactly as a Judge within our own limits decides between the individuals, great or small, who come before him. Doubtless many other matters will be taken up at The Hague, but it seems to me that this of a general arbitration treaty is perhaps the most important.

"Again wishing you all good fortune in your work, sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Throughout the reading of the President's letter the great audience frequently applauded. At the close the applause was prolonged. Mr. Carnegie then introduced Secretary of State "Eli-hu" Root, as Mr. Carnegie pronounced it, with a broad "i" and a broad "u." He said that Mr. Root had been further north and further south than any other Secretary of State, and had become, not only the President's right hand, but did some head work as well, and had a great future before him.

Mr. Root said that in all countries there were two distinct and apparently inconsistent motives of National conduct, the ethical, altruistic, and human impulse and the utilitarian and practical motive. He continued in part:

Secretary Root's Speech.

"It is natural that the hard and practical motive shall be uppermost in the men engaged in the conduct of government; they are endowed with limited and definite powers and charged with specific trusts for the benefit of their own people; their duties are to protect and advance the interests of their own country, and those duties relate, in the main, to the material interests of their countrymen; their specific powers are given to them for that specific purpose; they have no warrant of attorney to express or give effect to the benevolent or humanitarian impulses of their constituents; under constitutional government, as a rule, such expression is not conferred by law upon public officers, but is reserved to the people. In the discharge of their international duties Governmental officers have to deal with a world of selfish competition and ever-present possibility of aggression and inquiry, which compel them to think first and chiefly of the interest of their own country as a lawyer argues the case of his client. They are constrained by the rules of conduct between nations which the experience of centuries has shown to be necessary to the peace of the world. Among the first of these is that the Government of each nation shall attend to its own business with the internal affairs of every other nation.

"It is natural that the altruistic and humanitarian view, broader and less immediately practical, shall be taken by students and thinkers, by teachers and philosophers, by men who, not burdened by the necessity of putting theories into practice, are at liberty to look upon the world as it ought to be and to urge mankind on toward acceptance of their ideals. These men are masters of their own power; they have a warrant from all whom their eloquence, their persuasion, their reasoning, or the inherent soundness of their ideas bring into agreement with them, to press their views upon the world and insist upon conformity.

Theory Opposed to Practice.

"It is inevitable that the men who are directed by these two widely differing impulses should sometimes be impatient of each other. The humanitarian is repelled by the hardness of the practical man. The practical administrator is distressed by the urgency of the theorist, who, ignorant of real conditions, urges him to a course of action which he knows cannot possibly be taken, or, if it were taken under existing conditions, would result only in evil.

"The American people are practical, material, strenuous in business, eager for wealth; energetic in production, and venturous in commerce; insistent upon their rights, proud of their country, jealous of its power and its prestige; but there is a stream of idealism in the American nature which saves our Nation from the grossness of sordid materialism and makes it responsive to every appeal in behalf of liberty and righteousness, of peace with justice and of human brotherhood the world over. No American Government could truly represent its people if it did not sympathize heartily with the purposes which this congress meets to promote; and the American Government of to-day does sympathize heartily with those purposes. In behalf of the Government I give you the kindly and appreciative greeting of the people of the United States and welcome you as spiritual kindred of those Americans of great heart and clear intelligence who in times past, striving for ordered liberty and the peace of justice in this land, have conferred inestimable benefits upon all mankind, and whose memory and example are our most precious possessions.

"The thoughts of all men who hope for the peace of the world are now turned toward the Second Peace Conference so soon to meet at The Hague. It is cheering to note the difference between the attitude of the world toward this conference about to meet and the way in which the world looked upon the First Conference at The Hague eight years ago.

"Upon the eve of the Second Conference, whose very possibility demonstrates the success and approves the wisdom of the First, it seems to me that all men who love their fellow-men and who hope for the rule of righteousness and peace on earth, should feel a deep sentiment of gratitude toward that sovereign whose noble character led him to call together the First Conference and an equally deep sympathy with him in the hard and difficult task in which he is now engaged of establishing Constitutional Government in his own dominions. The Second Conference is about to meet amid universal recognition that it is of practical significance; it commands respect; its possibilities are the subject of solicitude; the resolutions which it may reach are anticipated as of probable potency in the affairs of nations; it is not regarded as an occasion for mere academic discussion but finds its place among the agencies by which the world is governed. I cannot doubt that it will accomplish much for the benefit of mankind; that in many things it will bring the practice of nations into closer conformity with these great principles of conduct to which nations have accorded such ready assent in theory, but such reluctant compliance when their particular interests are involved. The First Conference relegated to a future conference the consideration of three broad general questions affecting the conduct of nations toward each other: First, the rights and duties of neutrals; second, the inviolability of private property in naval warfare; and third, the bombardment of towns, villages, and ports by a naval force. It is understood that all these subjects shall be considered at the Second Conference. The First Conference also adopted two resolutions relating to naval and military armament.

"The first was:

"The conference is of opinion that the restriction of military charges, which are at present a heavy burden on the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind.

"The second was:

"The conference expresses the wish that the Governments, taking into consideration the proposals made at the conference, may examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces by land and sea and of war budgets.

"The Government of the United States has been of the opinion that the subject matter of these resolutions ought to be further considered and discussed in the Second Conference; that the subject is in the nature of unfinished business and cannot be ignored, but must be dealt with; that there ought to be at least an earnest effort to reach or to make progress toward reaching some agreement under which the enormous expenditure of money and the enormous withdrawal of men from productive industry for warlike purposes may be reduced or arrested or retarded.

The Advance of Civilization.

"Long-continued and persistent effort is always necessary to bring mankind into conformity with great ideals; every great advance that civilization has made on its road from savagery has been upon stepping-stones of failure, and a good fight bravely lost for a sound principle is always a victory.

"The Government of the United States has also considered that the Second Hague Conference might well agree in putting some limitation upon the use of force for the collection of ordinary contract debts due by one Government to the citizens of another.

"It has long been the established policy of the United States not to use its army and navy for the collection of such debts. We have not considered the use of force for such a purpose consistent with that respect for the independent sovereignty of other members of the family of nations which is the most important principle of international law and the chief protection of weak nations against oppression. It seems to us that the practice is injurious in its general effect upon relations of nations and upon welfare of weak and disordered States.

"In the general field of arbitration we are surely justified in hoping for a substantial advance, both as to scope and effectiveness. It has seemed to me that the great obstacles to the universal adoption of arbitration is not the unwillingness of civilized nations to submit their demands to the decision of an impartial tribunal; it is rather an apprehension that the tribunal selected will not be impartial.

"What we need for the further development of arbitration is the substitution of judicial action for diplomatic action, the substitution of judicial sense of responsibility for diplomatic sense of responsibility. We need for arbitration judges who will be interested only in the question appearing upon the record before them. Plainly this end is to be attained by the establishment of a court of permanent judges who will have no other occupation and no other interest but the exercise of the judicial faculty under the sanction of that high sense of responsibility.

"Let me add a few words of warning concerning your anticipations of what the Second Peace Conference is to do. Do not expect too much for it.

"It is an essential characteristic of such a conference that it shall deal not with matters upon which the nations differ, but with matters upon which the nations agree. The moment an attempt is made to give such a conference any coercive effect, the moment any number of nations endeavor to use the conference for the purpose of compelling any other nation to do what it deems inconsistent with its interests, that moment the conference fails. Such a conference is an agency of peace, not the peace of conquest, but the peace of agreement; not enforced agreement, but willing and cheerful agreement. So far as the nations can go together in such an agreement, the conference can go, and no further.

"Many lovers of their kind will be sadly disappointed because The Hague Conference of 1907 does not realize their dreams and usher in 'the parliament of man, the federation of the world.' But let them take heart; a forward step will be taken, an advance will be made toward the reign of peace and justice and righteousness among men, and that advance will go just so far as the character of the great mass of civilized men permits. There lies the true measure of possibility and the true origin of reforming force. Arbitration and mediation, treaties and conventions, peace resolutions, declarations of principle, speeches and writings, are as naught unless they truly represent and find a response in the hearts and minds of the multitude of the men, whose desires and impulses determine the issue of peace and war.

"The end toward which this assemblage strives—the peace of the world—will be attained just as rapidly as the millions of the earth's peoples learn to love peace and abhor war; to love justice and hate wrongdoing; to be considerate in their judgment and kindly in feeling toward aliens as toward their own friends and neighbors, and to desire that their own countries shall regard the rights of others rather than be grasping and over-reaching. The path to universal peace is not through reason or intellectual appreciation, but through the development of peace-loving and peace-keeping character among men. The greatest benefit of the Peace Conference of 1907 will be, as was that of the Peace Conference of 1899, in the fact of the conference itself; in its powerful influence molding the characters of men; in the spectacle of all the great powers of the earth meeting in the name of peace, and exalting as worthy of honor and desire, national self-control, considerate judgment, and willingness to do justice." [Great applause.]

When Mr. Carnegie reminded those present that there were two kinds of politicians, those who sought office and those whom the office sought, and introduced Gov. Hughes, the applause was more loud and more prolonged than it had been at any time previous. So long did the hand-clapping continue that Mr. Carnegie shouted: "Have mercy on him; have mercy on the Governor." The answer to this was a cheer, the first of the day.

Gov. Hughes's Address.

Mr. Hughes began by saying it was fitting that the congress should be held in this State, representing to such a degree the activities of peace, and in a city whose citizens had done so much for the cause. Then he spoke in praise of Mr. Roosevelt:

"You will not think it amiss if I claim for this roll of honor the foremost citizen of the Nation, whose Federal activities have not obscured his relationship to his native State and the lustre of whose fame as President of the Republic has been heightened by his service as pacificator. And New York has also given to the Nation the eminent public servant who has addressed you, the keeper of our foreign interests in whose wise diplomacy every citizen is assured of the astute and jealous defense of our peaceful policies. We may also claim by right of his adoption the presiding genius of this congress, whose personal interest and generous benefactions have contributed so notably to the progress of this world-movement."

After speaking of the New Yorkers who had attended the first Hague Conference, he continued in part:

"There are few, if any, to plead the cause of war in general, however it may be defended in particular. Statesmen and soldiers alike condemn it, and against its monstrous cruelties and wastefulness commerce and sentiment are allied. The necessity of war as a last defense of liberty and honor is admitted only to be deprecated, and in the desire to prevent armed strife there is almost complete unanimity. There may still be those who believe in the beneficent effects of the discipline of war and who shrink from contemplating a society enervated by exclusive devotion to the pursuits of peace. Undoubtedly benefits have been conferred by war. Against the dark background of ruin, desolation, and death, the elemental virtues of humanity have stood out in bold relief. And aside from the important and beneficial results of certain wars, the world has largely learned its lessons of courage and fortitude; of the supremacy of duty and the sacred obligations of honor from those who, in fierce but heroic struggle, have revealed the noblest qualities of humanity. 'He maketh the wrath of man to praise Him.'

"But while we justly appraise these consequences of past conflicts, we also know well their cost, and we keenly appreciate the frightful evils and the enormous wastes which have been incident to the evolution of the race through strife. We rejoice that the currents of progress lead to peace and that the time will come, although it may be distant, when war will be unthinkable.

"We can no longer look to war for the development of either National or individual character. The heroics of war have been replaced by mathematical calculations. If it was ever anything else, it is now unmitigated horror exhibiting chiefly fiendish aspects of ingenuity and scientific skill in destruction. Under our modern conditions of civilization the supposed beneficent results of war in the development of courage and stamina must in any conceivable event be shared by so few of our teeming populations that even the most sanguinary must realize that the time has gone by when by any stretch of imagination it can be regarded as a general disciplinary agent. And in the controversies of peace and in the bloodless struggles for the maintenance of truth and justice in our personal and civic relations must be found the arena of the future in which character may find severer tests than ever were afforded by historic battlefield.

"In working for the interests of peace regard may well be had to the influences which have thus far proved so successful. The end is not to be sought through coercion, or by the vain attempt to compel peace by force, but by extending to the utmost provisions for deliberation and for conciliatory measures.

"The security of peace lies in the desire of the people for peace. Protection against war can best be found in the reiterated expression of that desire throughout the nations of the earth, and by convening their representatives in frequent assemblies. Provision for stated meetings of

Continued on Page 3.

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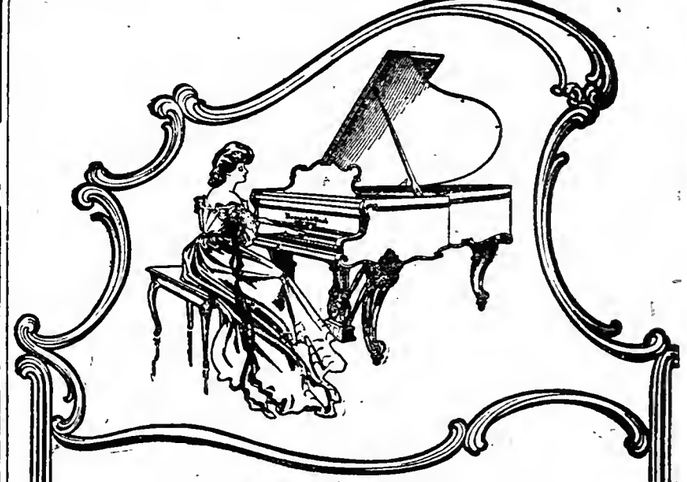

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ROOSEVELT FOR PEACE TREATY

Continued from Page 2.

the Peace Conference with their opportunities for interchanges of official opinion, the perfecting of plans for submissions to arbitration, and the improvement of the machinery of the international court indicate the lines along which substantial progress may be made.

"The people of the State of New York, cordial in their welcome to the delegates to this congress, will watch its deliberations with sympathetic interest, earnestly desirous that through these meetings the united sentiment of the United States may find effective expression."

Mr. Carnegie's Address.

Mr. Carnegie made the last speech of the session. He said, in part:

"We believe the psychological moment approaches when a decided step forward can be made. Personally, I am a convert to the League of Peace idea—the formation of an international police, never for aggression, always for protection, to the peace of the civilized world. It requires only the agreement of a sufficient number of nations to establish this. Since the civilized world is now united by electric bonds into one body in constant and instant communication, it is largely interdependent and rapidly becomig more so. War now involves the interests of all, and therefore one nation has no longer a right to break the peace without reference to others. Nations hereafter should be asked to remember this, and not to resort to war, but to settle their disputes peacefully.

"Leaving out of sight material interests, the savagery of war, from a moral and religious point of view, cries aloud to civilized man and rouees him to the firm resolve that it shall disgrace our civilization no longer. War never settties who is right, but who is wrong. Might, not right, eonquers.

"Before resorting to force it would be well to begin by proclaiming non-intercourse with the offending nation. No exchange of products, no loans, no military or naval supplies, no mails—these restrictions would serve ae a solemn warning and probably prove efective. Force should always be the last resort, but it should be the last."

Then, efter reviewing the work of the first Hague Conference, Mr. Carnegie said it had proved that international peace was far from being a mere dream, and that it lay in the power of one man to form a League of Peace composed of different nations, at the next meeting of The Hague Tribunal. He continued:

"Perhaps our President may yet have that part to play. He seems born for great rôics in the world drama. He it was who breathed the breath of life into The Hague Conference by sending five leading powers to it for the settlement of their disputes; who closed the war between Russia and Japan. Would that the great peacemaker of the future might be Theodore Roosevelt! Man of many triumphs, this last would life him to the highest place in history. He le a bold man who ventures to forecast or limit the horoscope of Theodore Roosevelt.

Kaiser's Influence for Peace.

"At this moment, however, it is not in his hands but in those of the Emperor of Germany, alone of all men, that the power to abolish war seems to rest. His invitation to form a union of nations for this specific purpose would result in more than six nations gladly responding to his call. And, as in the temporary league of nations in China, so in this grander league, a German General would again rightfully command the allied forces. Much has been written and said of the Emperor as a menace to the peace of Europe, but, I think, unjustly. Let me remind you, he has been nearly, twenty years on the throne, and, so far, is guiltless of the shedding of blood. No International war can be charged to him. His sin hereafter may be one of omission, since having been intrueted with power to abolish war, he failed to rise to this transcendent duty. Le us watch this possible man of destiny, however, and hope that a vision of his true mission may be revealed to him. A higher no man ever hed, if ever one even approached it in beneficence. Were that destiny revealed I, for one, believe he would fulfill it. I cannot see how a mortal man could resist the divine call to perform a service so glorious. There are no victories like those of peace."

It was at the close of his speech that Mr. Carnegie interpolated the remarks about righteousness which apparently referred to the President's letter.

One man in the audience occupied a seat at the reporters' table. He had the misfortune to arrive late, and the only seat available was on the extreme end. It transpired that he was very deaf, and before the proceedings began he brought out a pocket telephone arrangement, consisting of a black box, a lot of wire, and a receiver. He amused the audience by putting the box directly beneath the speaker's desk and stringing the wire to his seat.

In the session one men fainted. He was George Richardson of 328 West Fifty-seventh Street. As he was standing in one of the side aisles, he was carried from the hall without disturbing the rest of the audience. He was taken to an anteroom, where he was revived by a physician, after which he went home.

THE EVENING MEETING.

Carnegie Contradicts Munsterberg and Cuts Stead Short.

The evening session, the second of the congress, was remarkable for several things. William Jennings Bryan was present and received an ovation when he appeared on the platform. Probably second in importance was the assertion of Prof. Hugo Munsterberg that Germany was as peaceful a nation as there was on the face of the earth, and that the American railroads had killed more people than war had. He said, too, that Germany's army was not a burden to her people, and to this utterance Mr. Carnegie, when the professor had concluded, took violent exception.

There was also a passage at arms between Mr. Carnegie and William T. Stead of London, which showed that while Mr. Stead is recognized as a peace advocate by those at the head of the present movement, he is regarded as an overactive one.

The season opened with the taking of a flashlight picture of those on the platform the "heads of the peace movement in two countries," Mr. Carnegie and the Baron d'Estournelles standing in the centre of the stage. Mr. Carnegie then introduced the Baron as an "international man."

Suffering from a bsd cold, the Baron could not be heard clearly. He began in French, es is his custom, and then changed to English. He said that "L. I. U." Root, as he pronounced it, had said all he had intended to say, and he declared that while it was true that Europe had created a new world, the new world wes now to pay its debts and regenerate Europe.

Baron de Constant's Speech.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant continued in part:

"We ell expect a great deal from the coming Hague Conference, but what does a 'great deal' mean? Perpetual, universal peace, diearmament? No; nothing, alae! of that kind. Progress goes only step by step; all what we want for the preeent time is a new etep forward, knowing that many other steps will be the work of the future; so many that we cannot even foresee them.

"If we expect too much from the coming conference, its work will appear as a failure, as a fiasco, even if it is a real progress. We must see clearly, not what we would like to do, but what can be done, and do it. Other generations, other conferences will follow with new aims, new success.

"For the present yeer the Hague Conference can take up, besides the regulation of private property and other special questions, first, development of arbitration; second, general affirmation of the necessity for all nations not to increase their armaments, and, third, organization of conciliation.

"I do not speak of another branch of its activity—the amelioration of the conditions of war. I believe only in amelioration of peace. I believe the worse war appears, the better it is. When we try to 'humanize war,' as we say, we simply dissimulate its horrors.

Arbitration the solution.

"The development of international justice is easy. Arbitration must be applied to as many casee as possible and become more and more the normal solution. hTat is the principal the most urgent progress to realize.

"The limitation of armaments will follow as a consequence of the progress of arbitration, but it is not useless to discuss the question, though it may not come at The Hague Conference. The more the people understand that the burdens of armed peace are voluntary burdens, the more they will feel the necessity of a better organization to gt rid of them. But it would be the greatest of illusions to believe that the coming Hague Conference may settle the question of limtation of armaments. All that it can do will be to insiet upon the necessity of preparing for the soution.

"As for the conciliation, this is entirely new. It is very well to settle by arbitration the difficulties when they arise; it would be still better to prevent them beforo they arise. But this requires a careful and complex organization in all countries, beginning by the most civilized and the most liberal of them. Until now admirable efforts have been directed toward that end, nnmely, the aetion of the interparliamentary Union and other international essociations or administrtions; but these efforts want to be united and strengthened by public opinion as well as by the Governments.

"If The Hague Conference practically generalizes arbitration, advises limitation of armaments, and paves the way for international conciliation its work will be a progress as great as was the work of the First Conference.

"I declare that I feel eure of the success of the coming Hague Conference; I believe in the irresistible force of puolic opinion educated as it is tow snd as it will be more and more every day. After a manifestation like this, after such a powerful affirmation of your devotion to the service of civilization, it is impossible not to believe in the future, with American help."

Mr. Carnegie epoke in praise of Oscar S. Straus, whom he introduced next. Mr. Straus devoted his time to praise of the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize and to a contention that as eoon as the natione determined that they wanted peace, disarmament would follow as a natural consequence.

Mr. Straus said in part:

Secretary Straus's Speech.

"On the 10th of December last the committee eleeted by the Norwegian Storthing, under the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel, for the distribution of the Peace Prize, 'to be awarded to the person who shall have most or best promoted the fraternity of nations and the abolishment or iminution of standing armies and the formntion and increase of peace congresses,' awarded its prize to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. The peoplo throughout this country and from one end of the world to the other applaudingly approved the selection. They recognized that he first, among Presidents, Kings, and Emperors, opened the doors of The Hague Tribunal; that he, through his tectful initiative and mediation, brought about peace between Japan and Russia, and that he was the first to summon the second great peace congress, and in the interest of international good-will resigned the high privilege to the Czar of Russia. Thrice did he deserve the gratitude of the peace-loving world and thrice justified the award of the Norwegian Storthing.

"Fully as important as peace among nations is peace within nations. People who are subjected to unreasonable restrictions upon 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' and who are compelled to live under such conditions that they cannot earn their daily bread, beeome revolutionary. He who had intervened and brought about an equitable adjustment in the greatest industrial etruggle of modern times—the anthracite coal strike—dedicated the Nobel Peace Prize to the promotion oi industrial peace, and by an act of Congress, approved March 2 last, this Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace was made perpetual, with the purpose of aiding the industrial forces to arrive at a peaceful adjustment of their reciprocal rights on a basis of humanity and justice. In Theodore Roosevelt are united the historical foresight of a Jefferson with the humane consideration of a Lincoln for the welfare of the masses. He is ever as watchful to protect the poor man as well as the rich man in his rights as he is to restrain them from commiting wrong.

International Morality.

"Equally important, if not more so, than the limitations of armaments is to raise the standards of international morality. Let the nations exact the same standard from one another as they exact from their own subjects, substitute international morality for international expediency, and they will have instead of the arbitrament of war the arbitrament of law. The first step to this end is to enlarge and expand the laws of neutral obligations. Why should a nation be permitted to go to war to collect a debt at the mouth of a cannon when that same nation will not allow its own suojects to collect debts from one another with swords and pistols? The Drago Doctrine is in the interest of international morality. The casuistry of international pettifogism has whittled down the principles of international law. Neutral rights have been expanded in the interest of greed, and neutral obligations have been cramped and distorted so that as the law stands now neutral nations may not sell ships of war nnd arms to belligerents, but the subjects of neutral nations may. Neutral nations may not grant loans and subsidies to belligerents, but the banker subjects of neutral nations may.

"The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace. Probably no other great nation of the world is so anxious for peace as we are. These are the sentiments of President Roosevelt in his message to the Fifty-seventh Congress. The argument that war will kill war is about as sane as to claim that contagion will cure disease. The best guarantee for peace is peace, and the very fact that behind the world's diplomacy stand ever open the doors of The Hague Tribunal, whose permanent mission—the peaceful adjustment of international differences—cannot fail to have an ever-increasing voice in the Chancelleries of nations and in elevating the international morality of the civilized nations of the world."

Prof. Munsterberg was the next speaker, and his address was received with much applause, the speaker being frequently interrupted. The burden of his talk was that Germany had been much misrepresented, and that the German Emperor was one of the most peaceful sovereigns of the world. Referring to the peace movement, he said in part:

Prof. Munsterberg's Address.

"To support a movement ought to mean, first of all, to remove from it all misunderstandings and all illusions, inasmuch as every illusion must ultimately work as an obstacle to real progress. I therefore feel it as my duty to point first to some mistaken nrguments by which the missionaries of the peace movement too often weaken their influenee on the German Nation. I know, of course, that every word of this kind must be unpopular; yet I say it frankly at once: the German Armv is not felt by the nation as a disagreeable burden. On the contrary, the years in the army constitute a national school time which keeps body and soul in strength and vigor. The years in the army are a time of pride for the overwhelming mass of the German people. In the same way, it is not true that the material sacrifice has becomo too exorbitant. Germany is prosperous to-day and the expenses of the army are felt by the nation hardly more than fire insurance is felt by a good householder. Nor does the time lost through the years of service much impair the national economy in a country whose population grows so rapidly. And even if it ever came to war, the mere question of loss of property and life would not count overmuch. Disease and even recklessness kill many more in the midst of hopeful life. American railroads have brought more avoidable injury and death than American cannons, and the progress of German pathology through the work of Virchow, Koch, Behring, &c., has saved more livee than the avoidance of the last wars could have done.

"Such materialistic arguments must remain ever ineffective if the eore of the German nation is to be reached. For the best Germans it is entirely a moral question, as it was with Kant. To the German war seems like a disease which threatens life, but with Schiller, he feels that life is not the greatest of all goods, and that the greatest of all evils is unrighteousnse. If these idealistic convictions of the German soul were better understood the friends of peace would be much better able to put the lever on the right epot instead of losing ground by useless appeals to merely utilitarian motives.

Germany—A Friend of Peace.

"But just because war and peace are for the soul of the German nation first of all an ethical problem, it is utterly absurd to be suspicious of German motives and to look to Germany as a posible source of danger to the peace of the world. Mr. President, I do not hesitate to claim that there is no firmer bulwark of peace than the good will and sincerity of the whole German nation, and there is no more reckless and more inexcusable menace to peace than the foolish denunciation of German motives which abounde in the newepapers and assemblies of many lands, and of America not least. Unfair rumors are easily started, and denials follow slowly and clumsily; Mr. President, we need a simplified denying board. I said the central motive of Germany's desire not to disturb the peace ie her strong will for righteousness, but let us not forget that even if that were lacking there is nothing which might spur the German mind to an avoidable war.

"Whoever has the hallucination of secret disturbing plans brooding in Germany falsifies history and endangers the future.

"It does not follow that every one in Germany is enthusiastic overevery scheme of arbitration, although the movement for international arbitration has a daily growing body of warm supporters in Germany. There lurks still the instinctive feeling in some German quarters that it is impossible to give an international court the same degree of impartiality which we expect from a civil Judge; the interests of all nations are too much interwoven; the Judge is always to a certain degree a party. The forcing of the iesue to arbitration sometimes suggests, therefore, the suspioion of selfish politics. Not everybody desires, moreover, for patriotic conflicts the aris of wrangling attorneys and of dissenting experts who may have to decide whether or not there was a national brainstorm going on. The Germans feel, therefore, that there is one way still better than to arbitrate in quarrels, namely, to avoid quarrels from the start.

"The spirit of this new Germany which longs to work and not to quarrel, has found its highest symbol in the genius on the empire's throne. How did the prejudices of the world denounce him as the war lord of our time, and how has he shown in firmness and strength that his reign is the most powerful influence for peace and international friendship! This country knows the story; this country knows how the Emperor sent here his brother and his friends, sent scholars and artists, sent sporting yachts and museum treasures, and the only warship to go to the peaceful celebration of Jamestown. It is high time to drown the wicked prejudices if the world could see at last the true spirit of Germany, freed from all willful distortion, a mighty step forward would be secured in your holy movement. Yes, if a sculptor were to create to-day a statue of the Goddess of Peace, he might safely choose as his model fair Germania, with the Emperor's crown on her head, with a pure sword in her hand, and with mild eyes calmly looking on a serious yet happy nation of laborers who work for the eternal good of peaoeful civilization."

When the profeesor had concluded and the applause had ceased, Mr. Carnegie reiterated his statement of the afternoon that it was possible for one man to bring about world-wide peace and that that one man might be the German Emperor. In the afternoon he had hoped it would be President Roosevelt. Continuing, Mr. Carnegie said:

Carnegie's Reply to Munsterberg.

"I must take exception to the Professor's statement that the armies of Germany are not a burden on her people. I would like to take him to the mills at Pittsburg and have him ask the thousands of Germans there why they left their German homes and came to this country. [Applause.] When I started in business I had a German partner. I have had many German partners, many of whom are millionaires now. I have said to them: 'Why did you leave Germany?' And the reply has always been: 'I have two boys in my family and I would not have them in the barracks.'

"It is said that we are taking the best blood out of Germany—more and more every year. That is perfectly true, and the German Army is responsible for it. It is too late for the professor to teach me anything on that subject. Against his theory I give you facts."

Mr. Carnegie then introduced Dr. Rickards, founder of the first peace society in this city. As the ironmaster sat down Prof. Munsterberg, who had the next chair, leaned over and talked to him rather excitedly. The professor was red in the face and evidently very ill at ease, having no chance to reply to Mr. Car-

Continued on Page 4.

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ROOSEVELT FOR PEACE TREATY

Continued from Page 3.

negie. The latter shook his head at all the professor said and shrugged his shoulders.

Founder of First Peace Society.

Dr. Riekards, although a German, differed from Prof. Muusterberg and said soldiers were never implements of peace and that a soldier who did not like fighting was almost unknown. He said that "if this National Congress had any sense at all," it would instruct the authorities at Washington to have the delegates to The Hague lead and not follow, and try and persuade the English delegates, the only ones opposed to peace, to drop their opposition.

He said, too, that President Roosevelt had failed to bring about peace between Russia and Japan, and it was not until he had called upon the German Emperor and the latter had used his good offices that an agreement was finally reached.

Mr. Stead was next introduced, and he spoke, from preference, from the rear of the platform. He told the audience that he had been allowed ten minutes, and then talked very fast. He said he represented no Government; never had, and hoped he never would. He spoke for the people, and was going to join hands with his countrymen and try to make the next Hague Conference as successful as the first, which had succeeded simply because the United States and Great Britain stood side by side.

He was glad to have heard Prof. Munsterberg and agreed with much that he said. Nevertheless, twelve months ago every Frenchman looked at his paper in the morning fearing that the "peace-loving Emperor" had launched his indomitable army across the French frontier.

He said the word "disarmament" sould never be used at a peace conference. No Government in the world, especially his own, was going to run its head into a stone wall, not even to the extent of disarming one soldier. He suggested, however, that an agreement limiting armaments to their present maximum for five years might be reached between the nations.

Just then some one pulled Mr. Stead's coat tails and he sat down, exclaiming, "My time is up!"

"Go on!" shouted the audience, and there was long and loud applause and cries of "Stead!" Mr. Carnegie finally made himself heard.

"That man Stead could keep you here an hour. He has been speaking ever since he landed, and some of us, careful of his health, have been thoughtful enough to limit him."

There were more cries for "Stead!" and the editor got in a word:

"I always obey the decisions of the Chair, but I will say to Mr. Carnegie that he shouldn't play it so low down on me as to limit my time of speaking and then put it down to my health. All I have to say is that if you want to hear more from me I'll wait till the other speakers are through and then talk as long as you want.

Mr. Carnegie, when the tremendous applause had subsided, said it was best to have a little variety, and introduced Sir Robert Cranston, who spoke very briefly, as did "Maartens Maartens," the Dutch author. These two were followed by Sir Robert Ball, who spoke first of the Darwinian theory.

Sir Robert Ball's Address.

Sir Robert Ball said in part:

"Do you, my friends, suppose that all your five million ancestors were estimable and worthy men of peace, or, rather, shall we say creatures of peace, diffusing nothing but beneficent love and kindness all around them; creatures who after a long life devoted to the pursuit of every virtue at last closed their eyes in their beds amid the affectionate sobs of a family circle?

"Shall I tell you the truth about your ancestors or mine? It is just this: Out of every thousand of them nine hundred and ninety-nine passed their lives in trying to kill other creatures or trying to avoid being killed themselves. Battle and murder, treachery and assassination, sudden and often cruel death cut short their lives. The close of their careers was anything but the beautiful scene I endeavored to indicate. They did not die peaceably in their beds. I cannot indeed say they died in their boots. They did not wear boots. If they had done so they would have wanted two pairs at the same time. Such was, I have no doubt, the fate of nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of my ancestors. I have the profoundest respect and admiration for them all, for all—that is to say, except the odd one of the thousand, who was evidently some poor, mean-spirited creature.

"War by day and war by night has been incessant for all those millions of generations. What has been the result of that war? The result has been the survival of the fittest, the creation of man, rational man himself. No one in this room would have been as intelligent as a jolly-fish if it had not been for that warfare, incessantly waged for hundreds of millions of years.

"War, stern, ruthless war—war where no quarter is given. War where the weak are exterminated, hideously cruel war. War with no mitigating spark of chivalry—in a word, natural war, which has been essential to the evolution from which man has ascended.

"The warfare of civilized man is conducted according to the principles of chivalry. The non-combatants are not to be slaughtered. Their weakness is their protection. Civilized man for his warfare picks out all his strongest and best men, exposes them to all the risks of conflict while the weaker man is protected. Thus the race is not improved, it is deteriorated by warfare as conducted by civilized man. The conclusion, now, is obvious. By the natural warfare the human race has been created. The chivalrous warfare is conducted on principles quite wrong from the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. If, therefore, civilized man now conducts war it is against nature. The human race must pay the penalty. The moral law forbids us to purchase future improvement of the human race at the appalling price demanded by natural warfare. With no less force does the policy of nations demand that chivalrous war must cease, as by its means the human race will infallibly deteriorate."

It was anticipated that after this Mr. Stead would get a chance. It was very late, however, and the audience was tired. Mr. Carnegie introduced Mr. Bryan, who spoke a few words, mentioning that he had to speak again on Wednesday, and then gave way, as he thought, to Mr. Stead.

It was not to be, however, for the Secretary was introduced next and told of the messages received from foreign countries. There were telegrams from the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederacy, the King of Norway, President Diaz, and many others.

After this there were loud cries for Stead, but they died out when the editor bowed several times and started to put on his overcoat. Impartial observers expressed the opinion that Mr. Carnegie had won the day, but expressed their intention of watching Mr. Stead in future.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Five Regular Sessions Scheduled—Three Receptions.

This will be the busiest day for the delegates attending the Peace Congress. Five regular sessions are scheduled, as well as a conference and three receptions. If any of the delegates succeed in attending all the arranged functions they will be kept very busy indeed.

There will be a regular session devoted to "The Relation of Women to the Peace Movement" at Carnegie Hall at 10:30 o'clock, Mrs. Anna G. Spencer presiding. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. May Wright Sewall will be guests of honor, and a programme of music, to be rendered by the St. Cecilia Society and the Wednesday Morning Singing Club, has been arranged. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Lucia A. Mead, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Miss Mary E. Wooley, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Miss Jane Addams, Sir Edward Elgar, and Mr. William Archer.

At 3 o'clock there will be another session at the Hotel Astor, addressed by Baron d'Estournelles Constant, Oscar S. Straus, James W. Van Cleve, Nahum Bachelder, John Barrett, Edwin Ginn, and William McCarroll. The subject for the meeting is "Commercial and Industrial Aspects of the Peace Movement."

At 4 o'clock in Carnegie Hall there will be a young people's meeting addressed by W. T. Stead, Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Baron d'Esteurnelles Constant, Señorita Huldobro of Chile, Dr. James Walsh, Prof. Henry T. Bailey, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

The Columbia and Yale Glee Clubs will be present at the evening session at Carnegie Hall at 8:15 o'clock. It will be a university meeting and will be addressed by President Eliot of Harvard, Dr. John Rhys, Pro-Chancellor of the University of Oxford; the Rev. E. S. Roberts, Miss Jane Addams, Dr. Felix Adler, Edwin D. Mead, and President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois.

Another evening session will be held in Cooper Union, presided over by James Duncan of the Federation of Labor. The subject of the meeting is "Organized Labor in Relation to the Peace Movement." Algernon S. Crapsey of Rochester and W. T. Stead will address the meeting, as will John B. Lennon, James O'Connell, Dennis A. Haynes, Frank K. Foster, Daniel J. Keefe, John F. Tobin, Joseph Valentine, and James J. Murphy.

There will be a conference of student delegates at Columbia University at 10:30 o'clock, a reception at the Barnard Club, Carnegie Hall Building, at 1; another reception at Sherry's from 2 to 4 o'clock, and a third reception, held by President Nicholas Murray Butler and Mrs. Butler, in Earl Hall, Columbia University, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

ITALY'S PLAN REJECTED.

Powers Opposed to Concrete Proposal for Limiting Armaments.

ROME, April 15.—The proposition of the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, regarding the discussion of the limitation of armaments at The Hague Peace Conference, intended to avoid hurting the susceptibilities of powers not in favor of the original proposition, was, in brief, that a concrete proposition for the limitation of armaments should be communicated in advance to all the powers, to be discussed after the programme presented by Russia had been voted by the conference, with the understanding that the powers might either reject the proposition or recommend it for the consideration of the powers.

Great Britain and other powers have declined to accept the proposition. Great Britain not being desirous of placing herself in the position of having her proposition the only one voted upon, and, therefore, the only one rejected.

Germany also rejected Signor Tittoni's proposition, which is considered in official circles here to be most strange in view of the fact that the Italian Foreign Minister and the German Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Buelow, at their recent meet at Rapolla, had agreed that Italy and Germany should act in unison at The Hague. It is reported that this apparent change in Germany's attitude was due to the fact that Emperor William was "not willing to have a sword of Damocles, in the form of the question of the limitation of armaments, constantly dangling over his head."

Austria and Russia take the same view of the Italian proposition as Germany does.

DISDAIN PEACE CONGRESS.

Kaiser's Representatives Prefer to Study Pittsburg's Resources.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 15.—At a banquet at the German Club of Pittsburg to-night Baron von Moeller, German Minister of State, special guest of the club, created some enthusiasm by making the following remark:

"I feel that my time is better employed in looking into the vast industrial resources of Pittsburg than in taking part in a theoretical discussion on peace at New York."

It is discovered to-night that all other members of Kaiser Wilhelm's official family who came to Pittsburg for the dedication, and who it was thought might go to New York to take part in the Peace Congress, are still in Pittsburg, giving no thought to the congress.

DAUGHTERS FOR PEACE.

Hobson Delegated to Carry Resolutions to the Conference Here.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution unanimously adopted a resolution to-day in favor of international peace. Representative Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, who addressed the convention in behalf of peace, was delegated as the special envoy to present the resolution to the Peace Congress in New York City.

The resolution reads in part:

Resolved, That the President General is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to present to the Peace Congress at New York a copy of the resolutions, and also to present to Mr. Andrew Carnegie the great peace flag, tendered to him as an appreciation of his services to the cause of peace.

That the Continental Congress advocates the proposition in regard to the ten nations contributing to the cause of peace about one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the sum devoted to war, and indorse as well the peace pilgrimage recently suggested by William T. Stead of London.

On behalf of the Continental Congress, Mrs. McLean, President General, said it was an unusual honor for any woman's organization to be invited to participate in a movement looking to universal peace among the nations of the earth.

New De Forest Wireless Plant Starts.

The Royal Mail steamship Tagus arrived at Southampton yesterday. She was the first passenger vessel sent to England equipped with the De Forest wireless apparatus since the establishment of the new De Forest station at Hartland Point. The company report that the Tagus got into wireless communication with the Hartland Point station when 600 miles at sea, and that messages were received and sent until the vessel reached Southampton.

New Fireboats to be Launched To-day.

The new fireboats Thomas Willett and James Duane will be launched this afternoon at the yards of Alexander Miller & Brother at Newburg. Mayor McClellan will attend the launching, going to Newburg in his automobile with ex-Fire Commissioners O'Brien and Hayes. Deputy Commissioner Wise of Brooklyn will take another automobile party to the ceremonies. The fireboat New Yorker will give an exhibition immediately after the launching.

CALL FOR POLICE IN POLICE SITE ROW

Plan to Build In Fine Brooklyn Section Stirs Property Owners.

SITE NEAR PARK PLAZA

Grout, Boody, and Others Fight the Scheme, and McGowan Hints It Will Be Killed.

There was a tumultuous hearing, which seemed for a time likely to break into a row, in the Brooklyn Borough Hall yesterday over Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keeffe's proposal to put the new Brooklyn police headquarters at Flatbush Avenue and Sterling Place, in one of the sections of residential Brooklyn. A dozen men tried to talk at the same time, there were yells and derisive cries, and after some one shouted "Call a patrol wagon!" Commissioner O'Keeffe jumped up on the platform and begged the debaters to calm themselves.

The hearing was before the committee appointed by the Board of Estimate, composed of Controller Metz, President McGowan of the Aldermen, and Public Works Commissioner Desmond Dunne of Brooklyn. Several hundred men, who either favored or opposed Mr. O'Keeffe's plan, were crowded into the room when the hearing began. It soon developed that the opposition to the scheme was made up largely of prominent residents and property owners of the Park Slope, where it is proposed to locate the headquarters, while many of those favoring the plan were from Bath Beach, Canarsie, Ridgewood, and other neighborhoods far removed from the Park Slope.

Among the opponents of the idea were ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, William N. Dykman, President of the Riding and Driving Club; ex-President Frank L. Babbott of the Board of Education; Prof. Franklin W. Hooper of the Brooklyn Institute, and Judson G. Wall, President of the Prospect Heights Citizens' Association.

The opposition suggested that it would be better to house the police with the Department of Health in the new building which is to be erected on the Flatbush Avenue extension, near Fulton Street, where many car lines converge.

Commissioner O'Keeffe had read off a list of the names of those who favored the plan, when ex-Controller Grout pointed out that most of these men lived far from the site under consideration. At this three or four men sprang to their feet and began firing volleys of questions at Mr. Grout. One wanted to know why the ex-Controller had said it would take two and one-half years to erect the building and that Commissioner O'Keeffe would then be out of office. Mr. Grout replied that he had been merely quoting Mr. O'Keeffe himself. Several others tried to make themselves heard at the same time.

It was at this point that Mr. O'Keeffe sprang upon the platform and calmed the rising storm.

Mr. Boody, who was one of the leaders of the opposition, said that no more objectionable plan could have been thought of.

"When the extensive plans for improvement are carried out," said he, "the Prospect Park Plaza will be one of the finest, if not the most beautiful, in the world. Here will be the $2,500,000 Central Library, the splendid building of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the impressive Memorial Arch, and other beautiful and imposing structures. Yet it is proposed to destroy the harmony and beauty of things which would prevail there, locating at the very entrance to the plaza this Police Headquarters building.

"Near to the entrance where handcuffed criminals will be brought will stand two public schools and the Institute for Homeless Children. However beautiful this building may be made, it will still be a place to which criminals are brought."

Thomas P. Peters, who also spoke in favor of the scheme, tried to convince the committee that not more than a shadow of the building would be seen from the park entrance.

"Very likely not more than a shadow of what it is proposed to make it, when the Board of Estimate gets through with it," said President McGowan, dryly.

One man who spoke in favor of the plan said he represented a $10,000,000 syndicate which was preparing to spend that much money improving property in the neighborhood. He subsided when Mr. Grout asserted that the corporation the man said he represented possessed neither the property in question nor the money to buy it.

It is expected that the committee will report on the hearing to the Board of Estimate on Friday.

McCARREN TELLS BINGHAM

Just what Senator Patrick Henry McCarren would do if he were Police Commissioner was told by him yesterday in a talk on police conditions to a group of visitors at Democratic headquarters in Brooklyn. He asserted that while Commissioner Bingham and his men were devoting their chief efforts to the spectacular work of ferreting out poolrooms and other gambling places and the suppression of liquor selling out of hours, innocent citizens were being knocked on the head by thugs, their homes were being invaded by thieves, and their lives were unsafe in the public streets.

"Let 'em gamble and let 'em drink, if they want to," said McCarren, "but make the city a safe place for its people to live in.

"The Commissioner did not need the recently enacted law to empower him to restore efficiency to the force," he added. "If I was Commissioner, with all the power he has had, I am sure I would enforce discipline. If I could not, I would conclude that there was something the matter with me and quit the job."

The FLAVOUR'S THERE

See that you get it out.

The reason "mother's pies" tasted so much better than the kind you get at the restaurant, is because she took pains to make the pies "just right."

It's that way with

POSTUM FOOD COFFEE

Use four heaping teaspoonfuls in each pint of water. Then boil it 15 minutes—after it has come to a boil.

It's as easy to make right as wrong and when made right you'll get a beverage that, with good cream, is delicious and has none of the headaches and nervousness you may be getting in your coffee.

"There's a Reason" for

POSTUM

POMMERY

"Sec" and "Brut"

THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY

The best Champagne that Care, Experience & Money can produce

FRANCIS DRAZ & CO., SOLE AGENTS U.S. 24 HUDSON ST. N.Y.C.

BINGHAM GETS READY FOR THAT SHAKE-UP

And Hereafter Baseball Leagues Will Have to Police Their Own Grounds.

THREAT TO STOP GAMES

New Detective List Drawn Up, So When Reform Bill Is Signed the Axe May Fall Quickly.

Police Commissioner Bingham got back yesterday from somewhere. He would not tell where he spent his week's vacation, but most likely the State of New Jersey had him. It had been expected that Gov. Hughes would have signed the Commissioner's Reform bill yesterday, and that the same day would see the most radical shake-up the department has ever known. The new bill gives the Commissioner power to drop any police official he may regard as being worthy of dismissal.

Gov. Hughes having postponed signing the bill a few days for a possible hearing as to its merits, Commissioner Bingham wouldn't talk about the coming shake-up definitely.

"Oh, I won't say anything as to any shake-up until the bill is signed, if it is signed," he declared yesterday. "I don't know when any hearing on it will be had."

Commissioner Bingham admitted that an order had been sent out calling for the names and qualifications of all men in the department who can speak several languages, who have had training in law or any of the other professions, or who may be fitted by education or experience to do some special line of work. It is taken for granted that he wants this information to help him in the selection of men to take the places of those who are to be ousted from the Detective Department in the coming reorganization. He will consult a list made of the most boyish looking and smaller policemen in making these selections.

"As for trouble at the Polo Grounds which you boys mention," the Commissioner went on, "I will not give those baseball people any policemen inside the grounds, and if the men behind the game do not make full provision for protecting the public, why, I'll have the games stopped, that's all. The department, which is a public institution, will not do police work for private citizens and corporations. The police have been withdrawn from the interior of the Grand Central Station, and from Madison Square Garden, when there is a private function there, and they will not do inside police work for baseball people. I told them so a year ago, that they might have time to attend to the matter."

Roundsman Michael J. O'Grady of the Information Bureau and Policeman Thomas G. Clark of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies were ousted from their easy berths yesterday because of complaints of disrespectful treatment of visitors. Deputy Commissioner Bugher sent them to distant precincts to do patrol duty.

Another piece of reform work done by Mr. Bugher was to rummage around in the basement until he found a bag of old badges and shields. They should have been destroyed when they went out of use. That they weren't explains the occasional arrest of persons using old shields and posing as policemen and detectives. The find may cause one or two more Headquarters policemen to go back to patrol duty.

Inspector Schmittberger was worked up yesterday about a story that the four hundred and odd Traffic Squad policemen had been shaken down for $5 apiece to pay for a "vindication dinner" at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for Inspector Schmittberger. He said it was a lie. As for the dinner, the men of the Traffic Squad will give their usual annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in May on the night of the regular parade, and that was all. Inspector Schmittberger said he didn't need any vindication.

J. B. STEWART RESIGNS.

General Superintendent of Boston & Albany Quits Railroading.

BOSTON, April 15.—General Supt. J. B. Stewart of the Boston & Albany system of the New York Central Railroad resigned to-day to enter business outside of railroading. William J. Fripp, who had been Assistant General Superintendent, was promoted to succeed him.

Mr. Stewart had been General Superintendent for the past four years. Mr. Fripp recently was Superintendent of the River Division of the New York Central.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

INFANTS' OUTFITTING. *In Both Stores.*

Exclusive novelties in little Children's wearing apparel, including French and Domestic long and short Dresses, Cloaks, Coats, Bonnets, Sun Bonnets, Afghans and hand-embroidered Pique Coats and Hats.

Layettes—complete with every requisite for the Infants' wardrobe.

Bassinettes, Baskets, Hampers, Weighing Scales, Wrappers, Shawls and Nightingales.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, April the 16th and 17th.

Three-quarter length Reefer Coats. Various styles and colors. Sizes 2 to 5 years. 4.50 and 6.50

Russian Blouse and Princess Dresses. Low and high necks. White and colors. Sizes 2 to 5 years. 1.50 to 2.75

Children's Guimpes. Sizes 4 to 14 years.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Batiste Edging, insertion and Flouncings.

Novelty all-over Embroideries, Galloons and Medallion patterns.

Batiste and Lace combinations in the latest designs.

On Tuesday, April the 16th.

Sale of Bands, Beadings, Seamings and Edgings. ½ to 6 inches wide, 2½ to 4½ yards long.

75c, 1.00, 1.25 to 4.25 per length
About one-half usual prices.

CORSETS. *In Both Stores.*

All Corsets carefully fitted.

C. B. a la Spirite Corsets. All the new models. Made of fine French Batiste. High or low bust with long hips for medium and well developed figures. Long back, high bust and short French hips for slender figures. 1.50

C. B. a la Spirite Corsets. Made of fine mercerized Batiste. High and medium bust with long, medium and short hips and long back. 2.50

C. B. a la Spirite Corsets. Made of fine Silk Broche Batiste. High bust, Princess and long hips. 4.50

C. B. a la Spirite Corsets. Models for average and slender figures. Made of fancy Silk Broche. 6.00

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

New Tailored Suits
Just from the Makers.

PRACTICAL, STYLISH SUITS that are not only correct and smart, but so well tailored that they will give extra good service. We think that a trimmer or more likable style has not been presented anywhere this season.

They are Remarkable Values at $18.98.

Made of excellent worsted serge. The popular pony coat has semi-fitted back, double-breasted front and Tuxedo collar of satin edged with white linen. Coat sleeves, satin turned back cuffs. Taffeta lining. An eleven gored, full plaited skirt with cluster panel back and front. Colors are black, navy and brown.

All along the line, from **$9.98** *up to* **$125,** *the new Suits are the best that were ever to be bought for the prices, we believe. Certainly the showing is the broadest ever made in Brooklyn.*

Second Floor, Front.

The Finest Mousquetaire Gloves.

LITTLE IS SAID about them in the newspapers generally, because few stores have any adequate stock. But ever since the beginning of the demand, we have had a plenty of Mousquetaire Gloves and always the very finest quality. Every size, every wanted color, every length.

Suede Mousquetaires are $2 to $3.75 a pair.
Glace Mousquetaires are $2.25 to $4.50 a pair.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Brown, Russet and Navy Shades In Dress Fabrics : : Unequaled Show

MORE YARDS OF THESE COLORS are being sold now than of all the other colors together—a glance at the fabric counters evidences that.

The enormous assortment of brown, russet and navy shades in desirable wool fabrics here now is not a happen-so. We foresaw the demand months ago—convinced makers at home and abroad, gave large orders, and now at the height of the need time, when there is some general scarcity of these shades, Loeser's is splendidly ready.

The list includes:

Plain French wool Taffetas.
Shadow plaid wool Taffetas.
Shadow stripe wool Taffetas.
Shadow striped English Mohairs.
Shadow plaid English Mohairs.
Shadow check imported Serges.
All wool Panamas.
All wool storm Serges.
All wool Melrose.
All wool Armures.
All wool Veilings.
All wool French Voiles.
Satin finished Broadcloths.

Prices Range From 49c. to $2 a Yard.

Second Floor.

Silk Marquisettes.
For "Quality" Frocks.

A STRIKING STYLE-FEATURE in recent costume importations from Paris has been the Silk Marquisettes. Almost every frock for reception, dinner and carriage wear shows one of these lovely fabrics draped over silk of a harmonizing or piquantly contrasting color.

No material is more graceful or distinguished, and no collection of Silk Marquisettes can surpass the showing here now.

The fabrics were all brought from Paris, and many cannot be matched in this country. There are plain shades and new checked and striped patterns in the rich and beautiful colorings only possible to the highest class of silk manufacture. There are also all black and black and white effects at $1 to $3.50 a yard. Single width novelty Marquisettes come as low as.....98c. a yard.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

New "College" Waists, Tailored: Yet Dainty in Style

MADE OF WHITE LINEN with plaited front. Broad collar, elbow-sleeve cuffs and four-in-hand tie of pale blue, pink or lavender linen that is guaranteed to launder satisfactorily. Every detail is snappy in style and in perfect good taste. The waists are the product of a high class maker, and for golfing, tennis and all country sports they will be exceedingly comfortable and becoming..... $4.98.

New also are the coin dotted silk negligee Waists. Made of sheer cool China silk dotted with coin spots and trimmed with smart little pipings to match the dots. Simple as can be with trim stock and necktie and link cuffs. For shopping and traveling wear. White, with navy or brown spots, or ecru with red spots, $4.98.

Second Floor.

Tan Hosiery. NOT Scarce.

NOT IF YOU BRING YOUR NEED to Loeser's. We haven't exactly "cornered the market," but we *habe* assembled here more tan Hosiery of the best sorts than can be found anywhere through the Greater City.

No good style is missing. Nor is any size. Nor is any wanted shade of tan. And we bought early enough to keep the prices down, too.

Tan Hosiery for Women.

Silk embroidered.....$3.50 up
Plain silk.....$1.69 and $2.50
Spun silk.....$1
Lisle embroidered.....50c. to $1
Lace lisle.....35c. to $1
Gauze lisle.....35c. to $1
Medium lisle.....50c
Gauze cotton.....35c. and 50c
Medium cotton.....25c. and 35c

Tan Hosiery for Children.

Ribbed and plain lisle and cotton in light, dark and medium shades, 25c., 35c. and 50c

Tan Hosiery for Men.

Cotton.....25c. to 50c
Lisle.....25c. to $1.25
Silk.....$2.50

Main Floor.

Yoga Pongees, 59c. a Yard.

SILK AND COTTON PONGEES, with the snappy plaids, block checks and striped effects that are this year's development in high-class all-silk Pongees. The strong browns, blues, reds and greens on natural Pongee grounds, and the correctness and high character of the patterns make these new Yoga Pongees the

Most Important Silk-and-Cotton Fabric of the Year.

Only at Loeser's, in Brooklyn, will these desirable Pongees be found this season—by the way they are hurrying out at 59c. a yard.

Second Floor.

LAMPS: A Word From "The Place of a Thousand Lights."

LAMPS WITH TWO REASONS for being are assembled in the Basement Store. They are first reliable light givers. They are second artistic in form and color. And together they make probably the most brilliant display of the kind ever made anywhere.

If you have a peculiar and special Lamp need—say for some particular spot on the wall or in a den, or for the dining room or library table, you will be surprised how many Lamps here will exactly fill that need—and how very low are the prices.

Electric Table Lamps.

Wired and complete, but without shades:

$4.98, regularly $6.50
$5.25, regularly $7
$7.87. regularly $10.50
$8.25, regularly $11
$8.98, regularly $12
$9.98, regularly $13.50
$11.25, regularly $15
$16.98, regularly $22.50.
$21.75, regularly $29

Lamps for Oil.

A choice of finishes, Old English brass, shaded brass and old iron mounted, all fitted with best center draft burners, without shades:

$1.98, reg. $3.50
$2.98, reg. $3.50
$3.50, reg. $7
$4.50, reg. $9
$7.50, reg. $12
$8.25, reg. $15

Cathedral Glass Shades.

Suitable for the above, all eight panel, mountings to match lamps, complete with bead fringe, all colors:
$4.98, reg. $9—12 inch.
$6.98, reg. $12—14 inch.
$8.98, reg. $15—16 inch.
$10.98, reg. $18—16 inch, 12 panel.

Gas Lamps.

In a choice of finishes, complete with the best grade of fittings; choice of Welsbach or Argand burners; price without shades., $2.98, $3.50, $3.98, $4.98, $6.98, $7.98 and $9.98

Shades suitable for the above gas lamps, ranging in price from 74c for the green reading Dome up to the handsome Mosaics at $15

Chandeliers.

For library and dining rooms, fitted for gas or electricity, in a choice of well-known finishes, complete with cathedral glass in all colors with bead fringe to match $13.50 to $89

Floor Lamps for oil,
$6.98 up to $85

Basement.

COLONIAL PREMIERS MEET IN LONDON

Premier Campbell-Bannerman Reminds Them That Their Powers Are Limited.

NO DECISIONS BINDING

Laurier and Deakin Voice the View That Every Community Knows What Is Best for Itself.

LONDON, April 15.—The fourth conference between the Premiers of Great Britain's self-governing colonies and the British Colonial Secretary was opened this morning at the Colonial Office, under the Presidency of the Earl of Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Reporters are not admitted to the conference, so the public will have to be content with strictly censored official summaries of each day's proceedings until a Blue Book on the conference is issued, months after its final adjournment.

The Premiers present included Dr. Jameson of Cape Colony, Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the Transvaal; Alfred Deakin, the Australian Premier; Sir Joseph G. Ward, Premier of New Zealand; Frederick R. Moor, Premier of Natal, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada. Premier Sir Robert Bond of Newfoundland will arrive in the middle of the week. The Premiers were accompanied by their advisers. A number of British Cabinet Ministers attended teh morning session.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman opened the proceedings with a speech of welcome, in which he outlined the subjects for discussion, such as preferential trade between the colonies and Great Britain and among the colonies themselves, a project providing for a permanent Council, Imperial defense schemes, and emigration with rubber questions, such as penny postage, naturalization, and patent laws.

Tho Premier earnestly expressed the hope that the deliberations would have useful results. This was not a conference between the Premiers and the Colonial Secretary, he said, but between them and the members of the Government, which was a very different matter. He hoped an agreement might be reached on the points under discussion, but if there were differences between the Premiers and the Government they would agree to differ in a perfectly friendly manner.

They had no power to arrive at any binding decisions, for the Imperial Government could not go behind the declared opinions of the country and Parliament, but subject to this limitation there were many matters of great moment in which there was room for arrangements of mutual advantage.

Speaking for himself, his colleagues, and the British public, the Premier regretted that Joseph Chamberlain was unable to be present and participate actively in public affairs.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a brief reply. He said he recognized the difficulties besetting the Premiers, and that public opinion here might not run in the same groove as in the Colonies. "But we are all agreed," he continued, "on the desirability of the proper and permanent recognition of the principle that every community knows what is best for itself."

Alfred Deakin spoke in a similar vein, but advocated publicity for most of the proceedings. He said the greatest risk the conference could run was that of being ignored and misunderstood, and he regretted that previous conferences had failed in their full effect in the antipodes.

Dr. Jameson made a vigorous speech in which he said he hoped that South Africa would be consolidated and represented at the next conference by one Premier. He expected lasting results from this conference leading to further unity, not merely from the sentimental standpoint, but in the practical and material interest of the component parts of the empire.

Other Premiers having spoken a telegram of sympathy was sent to Mr. Chamberlain, expressing the hope that he would be speedily restored to public life. After this the conferes discussed the procedure and then adjourned. Meetings will be held three times a week, and they are expected to last at least a month.

TO CUT POSTAGE TO CANADA.

Big Reduction by Britain in Rate on Magazines and Newspapers.

LONDON, April 15.—The postage on newspapers, magazines, and trade journals between Great Britain and Canada will be reduced to 2 cents per pound on May 1, instead of the present charge of 8 cents, thus putting Great Britain in a more favorable postal position toward Canada in respect to these classes of publications than any other country.

In making the announcement in the House of Commons to-day Postmaster General Buxton said the concession must not be regarded as a precedent for a reduction in other cases. It was based on the very special and peculiar position occupied by Canada, geographical and otherwise, by which British newspapers, &c., were unable to obtain a footing in Canada.

The arrangement, Mr. Buxton added, was experimental and was limited at present to four years.

TAFT TO PORTO RICANS.

Tells Them Difficulties Stand in Way of American Citizenship.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 15.—Secretary of War Taft, who arrived here yesterday on board the Government yacht Mayflower, spent the day in consultation with various heads of departments inquiring minutely as to details in an effort to ascertain the reasons for the grievances of the people. Among others he conferred with Surgeon General Robert M. O'Reilly relative to the building now being used as a military hospital.

The Supreme Court and the Executive Council entertained the Secretary at luncheon. In a speech of welcom Chief Justice Quinones expressed the hope that the Porto Rican children now growing up would receive from the United States the great honor of American citizenship.

Secretary Taft made a brief reply, in which he said Porto Rico was free from many of the difficulties existing in the Philippines and Cuba, and he called attention to the fact that trade with the United States had brought prosperity and contentment to the islands. Referring to citizenship, he said:

"I beg of you to think of those things which you do have; let me call your attention to them. You have what is desired by the Philippines and Cuba, namely, the unsurpassed markets of the United States. What I am saying is not intended to oppose citizenship, but there are difficulties in the way of securing the passage of such laws through Congress."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—First Lieut. G. B. Rodney, Fifth Cavalry, detailed for general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, to relieve First Lieut. D. D. Gregory, Fifth Cavalry, who will join his regiment.

Capt. H. E. Yates, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will proceed to join his company.

Major S. S. Jordan, Artillery, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department.

The following officers will proceed to San Francisco for duty at the military prison at Alcatraz Island: Capt. Ross L. Bush, Tenth Infantry; Capt. James M. Wheeler, Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieut. James L. Long, Artillery Corps; Second Lieut. Archibald G. Hutchinson, Third Infantry, and Second Lieut. Max B. Garber, Twenty-second Infantry.

Capt. John P. Wade, Second Cavalry, Aide do Camp, is relieved from duty in the Atlantic Division and will join his proper station.

The Navy.

Ensign J. W. Hayward, when discharged from Naval Hospital, Mare Island, to home, and granted three months' sick leave.

Boatswains P. Shanahan and B. H. Shepley, detached naval training station, Newport, to temporary duty Independence.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Boston, at Amapala; Stringham, Wilkes, De Long, Blakely, and Stockton, at Norfolk; Texas and Tennessee, at Hampton Roads; St. Louis, at Newport News; Prairie, at Havana; Potomac, at Norfolk; Mayflower, at San Juan; Eagle, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Perry, ton, from Amapala for Acapulco; Sylvia, from Norfolk for Newport; Hercules, from Charleston for Norfolk; Brooklyn, from League Island for Hampton Roads; Uncas, from Key West for Norfolk; Dubuque, from San Juan for Puerto Plata; Vesuvius, from Mayport for Port Royal; Columbia, from Havana for League Island; Glacier, from navy yard, New York, for Hampton Roads; Galveston, from Yokohama for Amoy; Sterling, from Guantanamo for Newport News.

LIMOGES POTTERY CRISIS.

Conditions Which Cause Trouble with American Customs Authorities.

Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, April 15.—Stories published in some Paris papers represent that Limoges, famous for its pottery manufactures, is on the verge of an industrial crisis, owing to the action of the American Customs in holding up between 3,000 and 4,000 crates of ware in consequence of undervaluation by exporters.

The crisis, if crisis there be, is one which has been developing in the past ten years, during the course of which the Federal Customs authorities have been continually at odds with exporting firms, like Havilands, regarding the valuation of goods. A Treasury official a few years ago was specially detailed to investigate. The result showed that the question was a very difficult and complex one, owing, principally, to the extremely slight difference between what is known in the trade as first and second-class wares, which is frequently puzzling to experts. The manufacturers are hoping that the evidence submitted to the Customs authorities will clear away the difficulty.

The Treasury officials here say they have not had any recent instructions in the matter, and that the new developments reported are not the outcome of the reports sent through Paris.

SUTTON LEAVES FRANCE.

Billiard Champion, Expelled, Goes to Amsterdam.

Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, April 15.—George Sutton, the American holder of the world's championship at the 18-inch-balk-line billiard game, left Paris this morning for Amsterdam as a result of the polite but undeniable invitation of the French authorities to quit the country.

Sutton has been playing at a well-known establishment on the Boulevards where a certain number of professors of the cue play games upon which the public bets—which comes under the French gambling laws prohibiting games of chance.

Inquiries made to-day disclosed a curious state of affairs. All exponents of the games in these establishments have incurred a greater or less number of convictions. When French citizens among them reach a certain limit of number of convictions they become liable to imprisonment, while non-French players in similar cases are expelled.

In the case of Sutton he was warned some time ago what was in store for him if he continued to play his spectacular game of chance.

DENOUNCES KING LEOPOLD.

Radical Leader in Belgian Chamber Roused by Mines Decree.

BRUSSELS, April 15.—Paul Janson, the Radical leader in the Chamber of Deputies, in an interview to-day indignantly denounced the action of King Leopold in withdrawing by royal decree the Government bill concerning the hours of labor in the mines, which, he said, the country regarded as an insult to Parliament and the nation. A dissolution of Parliament, M. Janson added, was thereby rendered necessary, but before being dissolved Parliament ought to demand an apology for the attack on its dignity.

King Leopold's return is expected to mark the beginning of a new phase in the struggle between the monarch and Parliament over the question of the annexation of the Congo Free State by Belgium. The King is ulaiterably opposed to annexation, and for the time being seems complete master of the situation. His refusal to permit the Congo administration, of which he is the absolute, untrammeled monarch, to furnish information concerning the finances of his African State to the parliamentary commission of the country of which he is the constitutional King practically checkmates the Parliament.

Public opinion in Belgium is divided as to the advisability of annexing the Congo.

Notes of Foreign News.

HAMBURG, April 15.—Director Ballin of the Hamburg-American Line to-day declared in behalf of the Harbor Traffic Union that the union was ready to resume negotiations with the locked-out longshoremen, provided not only those but all local longshoremen desisted from participation in the May day celebration.

TANGIER, April 15.—The Sultan's uncle, Moulay Lamine, commander of the Moorish forces at Casablanca, is dead. The arrival of a French warship at Casablanca had the effect of tranquillizing the inhabitants of the town, but it is still dangerous for Europeans to go outside the walls.

GIBRALTAR, April 15.—The British steamer Andalusia, from Swansea for Barcelona, foundered on Saturday off the Spanish coast. Her Captain, first officer, and a sailor were picked up and brought here. All the rest of the crew are believed to have been drowned. The Andalusia was of 1,212 tons net, 287 feet long; had 34.5 feet beam, and was 24.6 feet deep. She was owned by the Iberian Steamship Company, Limited.

LILLE, France, April 15.—The greatest interest was aroused in the Law Faculty this afternoon by the opening of a course of thirty lectures on the subject of "American Law and American Institutions." The lecturer, Charles F. Beach, Jr., of New York, received a most cordial reception. He will stay here until the end of July, after which he will lecture before the Paris Faculty and later will deliver lectures in Southern France.

PARIS, April 15.—In view of the strong representations made in behalf of the population of Orleans and the threatened debate in the Chamber of Deputies against the order to the military not to participate in the Jean d'Arc festivities, Premier Clemenceau has modified his instructions to the authorities and has consented to permit the garrison of Orleans to take part in the celebrations and processions on a more important scale than usual, on condition that the clergy join in the ceremonies as simple citizens.

PIUS X. CREATES SEVEN CARDINALS

Also Appoints a Number of Archbishops and Bishops at Secret Consistory.

DENOUNCES FRENCH RULERS

But Loves "That Most Noble Nation," France—New Cardinal Once a Newspaper Man.

ROME, April 15.—Pope Pius X. held a Secret Consistory this morning in the Vatican and created seven Cardinals, as follows: Mgr. Cavallari, Patriarch of Venice; Mgr. Rinaldini, Papal Nuncio to Spain; Mgr. Lorenzelli, ex-Papal Nuncio at Paris; Mgr. Lualdi, Archbishop of Palermo; Mgr. Mercier, Archbishop of Malines; Mgr. Maffi, Archbishop of Pisa, and Mgr. Aguirre y Garcia, Bishop of Burgos, Spain. Archbishops and Bishops appointed included Mgr. Albert Guertin, Bishop of Manchester, N. H.; Mgr. James Davis, Bishop of Davenport, Iowa; Mgr. Emanuele Ruiz y Rodriguez, Bishop of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, and the Rigbt Rev. William A. Jones, Bishop of Porto Rico. Cardinal Martinelli was appointed Chamberlain of the Sacred College.

The Pope, in an allocution delivered to the Sacred College, referred to the struggle in France, which he said was particularly painful to him, as he loved that "most noble nation."

"Its sorrows and joys," he went on, "I consider as my own instead of being those of her French rulers, who, after arbitrarily denouncing the Concordat, violently despoiling the Church, and failing to recognize the ancient and true glory of the country, tried to uproot the remains of religion by committing all kinds of excesses, even those most repugnant to French politeness, violating with the gravest offense every public and private law and custom. In so doing they calumniated the episcopacy and clergy, tried to separate them from the Holy See, and purposely utilized the national institutions to further their anti-religious war, so as to be able to accuse the Holy See of being in opposition to French popular institutions, which in reality were always recognized and respected."

The Pope made no reference to the Montagnini affair.

The creation of seven new Cardinals makes a total membership of sixty-two in the Sacred College. There are thirty-seven Italians and twenty-five foreigners. Fifty years ago the Italian element had a majority of forty-nine. For several weeks it was feared that the Pope was about to allow the Italian element another member, but at the last moment he listened to counsel and appointed the Bishop of Burgos, Spain, a Cardinal.

In the group of prelates raised to the Cardinalate is a practical newspaper man, one who when he was not burdened with the carea of a Bishopric knew the joy of getting something for his papers that others were sure not to get, and of having in the paper he owned and edited "beats" and "scoops." He is Cardinal Maffi, who will this week leave the famous Primatial See of Tuscany and remain at Rome as one of the councilors of Piux X. Pietro Maffi is not yet 50 years old. He is a Lombard by birth. About this time last year the City of Pisa celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination. Before he was a priest he was a newspaper man, wrote for local papers, and was correspondent for Roman dailies and several foreign dailies.

As he grew older his mind leaned toward the sciences. After his ordination he was Professor of Physics and the Natural Sciences at Pisa Seminary. He built an observatory at Pisa, and later reorganized the Vatican Observatory, which was regarded as a monumental task. While at the seminary in Pisa he owned and edited Il Ticino, a weekly paper. On the death of Mgr. Capponi he was appointed to the See of Tuscany. This was the last episcopal nomination of Leo XIII. Cardinal Maffi has presided over several big meetings of scientists from all parts of the world. In addition to his work as a theologian, physicist, and newspaper man, the Cardinal has written several novels. One of them, "The Village Hawks," is said to be his best effort in this line.

BONILLA ON THE PRINCETON.

Honduran President Taken to Mexico —Conference with Bacon.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Dispatches were received at the Navy Department to-day from Commander Doyle, the senior naval officer in Pacific waters, in the vicinity of Central America, saying that the gunboat Princeton left Amapala on Saturday with President Bonilla of Honduras on board. It waa said that the Princeton is proceeding to Acapulco, Mexico, and that President Bonilla would be left at Salina Cruz, Mexico. 1lis departure is in compliance with an agreement entered into between President Zelaya of Nicaragua and President Figuera of Salvador, that the Honduran President shall quit Central America.

Commander Doyle reported the arrival of the gunboat Boston, which is to relieve the Chicago. The terms of tho surrender to Nicaraguan forces of the Honduran port of Amapala are being carried out peacefully. The plan for a general conference to consider the relations of the Central American States in the future is being received with satisfaction.

Ministers Calvo of Costa Rica, and Mejia of Salvador, conferred to-day with Acting Secretary of State Bacon concerning conditions in Central America.

New Plan for Cuban Army.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The General Staff has transmitted to Gov. Magoon a complete project for the creation and maintennnce of a standing army for Cuba, composed entirely of native troops, and numbering about 12,000 men. The adoption of this project involves the abandonment of the original plan for the increase of the Cuban rural guard.

FOOD RUSHED TO STARVING.

500,000 Pounds of Potatoes for Chinese —Steamboats on Upper Grand Canal.

SHANGHAI, April 15.—The sum of $5,000, received from the United States by the Famine Relief Committee to-day, was used to purchase half a million pounds of dried potatoes, which were rushed to the front.

A dispatch was received to-day from a Chinese official, offering to put, for the first time in history, steamboats above the locks on the Grand Canal, thus cutting down the time of the transportation of food to the famine districts from thirty to eight days.

Further particulars of the distress existing show that people are eating the green scum from the ponds, white clay, and the hulls of rice. A farmer who fell at the city gates from weakness due to lack of food lay on the road for twenty-four hours, and then died. Two villagers on reaching their doorsteps fell dead from starvation.

The Relief Committee was able to secure enough milk for one depot to feed 100 babies until the harvest, with the result that about 100 more lives have been saved. The committee, however, has been compelled to leave about 400 other babies in that district to die.

HAD PRISONERS BUTCHERED.

Russian Officials Under Charges Said to Have Prepared Fake Mutiny.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—The mutiny in the prison at Riga April 13, when thirty-three prisoners attacked and overcame the Superintendent and Wardens, necessitating th esummoning of troops, who fired on the mutineers, killing seven and wounding twelve of them, was the subject of an interpellation in the lower house of Parliament to-day.

Deputy Ozol of Riga asserted that he had information to the effect that the affair was deliberately arranged by the prison authorities in order to dispose of several prisoners who had been tortured in order to obtain confessions from them, which resulted in an official investigation of the affair and the commencement of proceedings against the guilty persons. The Deputy insisted that the prisoners made no attempt to escape, as nleged by the prison authorities at Riga.

Another interpellation of the Government to-day concerned the alleged torturing of a prisoner confined in the jail at Astrakhan, as a result of which the man is said to have deliberately burned himself to death.

TAKE LAW IN OWN HANDS.

Workmen at Lodz Driving Out the Terrorist Agitators.

LODZ, Russian Poland, April 15.—During the last four weeks over one hundred workmen have been killed or wounded here as the result of labor feuds. The Government has failed to protect those who are willing to work, and the latter have taken matters into their own hands and are violently expelling the Terrorist, Anarchist, and Socialist agitators, whom they hold responsible for tho ruin of the industries of Lodz.

As the Jews form over 80 per cent. of the Socialists, there is some apprehension that the incensed workmen may engage in an anti-Semitic outbreak.

Plot to Murder Father Petroff.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—Information has come to the leaders of the Constitutional Democratic Party that an attempt is being planned for the killing of Father Petroff, the noted St. Petersburg labor leader and Constitutional Democratic Deputy, who is at present imprisoned in a monastery, as soon as he is released. Suspicious individuals have recently joined the monastery where Petroff is confined. The members of the Black Hundred are anxious, at all costs, to keep Petroff out of the Dumn.

Nebogatoff Serving His Sentence.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, who commanded the Russian Third Pacific Squadron, which surrendered at the battle of the Sea of Japan, who was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death, but whose sentence was commuted to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress, has begun to serve his term in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. He was allowed to choose the time for the commencement of his sentence, has been assigned to a comfortably furnished room, and will be allowed to have a special diet.

Hope for Russian Suffragettes.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—Prince Paul Dolgorukoff received a delegation this evening from the "Feminists," who pleaded that the Constitutional Democrats take up the question of woman suffrage in the House. V. A. Maklakoff and other Constitutional Democrats informed the delegation in earnest and courteous addresses that the party would champion the cause of woman legislation to this end would be introduced when feasible.

MANCHURIA AGAIN IN CHINA'S CONTROL

All Russian and Japanese Troops Withdrawn Except Railway Guards.

REPLACED BY CELESTIALS

Hsu-Shih-Chang to be Viceroy—Japanese Railroad Director Promises Fair Play to All Nations.

PEKING, April 15.—The Russian and Japanese troops have now completely evacuated Manchuria, according to the terms of the treaty of Portsmouth, only retaining a certain number of railway guards. All military movements have ceased, and the Manchurian towns, &c., which were under Russian and Japanese control have been returned to the Chinese authorities.

Since the handing over of Mukden to the Chinese the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese had been going on gradually, the Chinese local authorities stepping in and taking over the administration of the places evacuated by the Japanese. Chinese troops had already departed from Heilungkiang to replace the garrisons of the towns evacuated by the Russians.

It is intended to have a considerable number of disciplined Chinese troops in the three Manchurian provinces, and it is understood that the administration of Manchuria will be reorganized, after which a definite statement will be made regarding the distribution of the troops.

China's note to Japan, expressing her hearty appreciation of the complete withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Manchuria, gives emphatic assurances that the Chinese Government will shortly proceed with the reorganization of the administration of the Manchurian provinces. It is understood that special powers will be given to Hsu-Shih-Chang, President of the Board of Public Safety and a Grand Councilor, who has been selected to be first Viceroy of Manchuria.

TOKIO, April 15.—The work of withdrawing the Japanese troops from Manchuria was completed April 8, and China has therefore expressed her hearty appreciation of the fact in a note to the Japanese Government. Baron Goto, to the management of whose company the Manchurian Railroad was transferred April 1, in an interview to-dny, said:

"The last vestige of war in Manchuria has now been removed. Fair play is my guiding principle. In promoting the peaceful development of Manchuria, through which our railway runs, national differences will be entirely ignored. Manchuria will be made a field for the fair competition of all nations."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—The expiration of the eighteen months' limit for the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian and Japanese troops was marked by the nomination to-day of Russian Consuls at Kirin and Tsitsihar, the last two towns in Manchuria to pass from Russian hands to the Chinese civil administration. The evacuation of the Russian troops was completed March 21, almost a month ahead of the specified date.

An official of the Foreign Office, commenting to-day on Russia's premature withdrawal, said:

"It is a complete justification of Russia's good faith in fulfilling the treaty. It was insinuated when the treaty was signed that Russia never would abandon Manchuria, but would find some means of evading her obligations. But the expiration of the stipulated period finds not a single soldier of the Russian military establishment left in Manchuria.

"The railroad guards, approximately 8,000 men, as provided for by the treaty, are commanded by Gen. Chicagoff, and are attached to the Ministry of Railroads, and not to the War Ministry. The functions of the guards are confined strictly to the railroad. The policing of the country and the repression of the Chinese bandits have been turned over to the Chinese troops."

Great Japanese Battleship Launched.

KURE, Japan, April 15.—The battleship Aki was launched here this morning in the presence of a representative of the Japanese Emperor and Vice Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore, Commander in Chief of the British Eastern Fleet. It is said that the Aki will be fitted with turbine engines. The Aki is of 19,000 tons, has an armored belt five to nine inches thick, and will carry four twelve-inch, twelve ten-inch, and twelve four and seven-tenths-inch guns.

HARPERS BOOKS

THE CRUISE OF THE "SHINING LIGHT"
By Norman Duncan

A story of love and mystery, of childhood and manhood, of humor and pathos. A story one cannot forget—the sort of book that can be read aloud. The people of the book are real people—the boy Dannie, old Nick Top, who brings the boy up to be a gentleman, after the rules of Lord Chesterfield, and the girl Judith, whom Dannie loves from childhood.

A novel full of the same fine, manly, religious feeling which marked the author's earlier success, *Dr. Luke of the Labrador*. A story that holds one as the great old-time novels hold and demands more than a single reading.

THE MYSTICS
By Katherine Cecil Thurston

A new novel—a story of romance and mystery in London by the author of *The Masquerader*. Scene follows scene with the same persistent excitement and breathless fascination.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
By Mark Twain

The keenest and most searching exposition of Christian Science that has yet been made. It is the result of years of painstaking investigation, and is written with an honestness of purpose and delightfulness of humor which make it, while instructive, also deeply entertaining.

KATHERINE
By E. Temple Thurston

In the very morning of life Katherine finds that she has only two more years to live, and reckless of all, she grasps at the romance and love which have never come to her empty life. The story hangs on the brink of tragedy.

TIBERIUS SMITH
By Hugh Pendexter

A story of rollicking humor, not fine spun, but healthful, delightful, funny. The *Brooklyn Eagle* says: "Never before did a book show so many curious and astonishing situations. The ingenuity is endless. And it is always funny!"

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

SHOT DOWN AGED MAN.

Roumanian Soldiers Suppressed Peasant Revolt by Massacres.

BUCHAREST, April 15.—The Adeverul publishes some dreadful particulars concerning the measures made use of recently in the suppression of the peasant revolt. It appears that at Viatu, when the soldiers appeared, the peasants fled to the forests, leaving behind them only some helpless old men. The soldiers arrested twenty-five of these, including the Burgomaster named Constantinesou, who was 82 years of age.

They were all executed under martial law. Constantinescu's grandson, a boy of 14, was compelled to witness the execution.

Similar wholesale shootings occurred at other villages, and it is recited that at Cincalmare fifty men, including the Archpriest Maracine and his secretary, were shot down. Large numbers of the individuals thus executed were completely innocent of participation in the riots.

Dine as you may—table-d'hote or a-la-carte, the feast will leave an endearing memory of its own if ended with

NABISCO

SUGAR WAFERS

In ten cent tins, also in twenty-five cent tins.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

One of the Important Duties of Physicians and the Well-Informed of the World

is to learn as to the relative standing and reliability of the leading manufacturers of medicinal agents, as the most eminent physicians are the most careful as to the uniform quality and perfect purity of remedies prescribed by them, and it is well known to physicians and the Well-Informed generally that the California Fig Syrup Co., by reason of its correct methods and perfect equipment and the ethical character of its product has attained to the high standing in scientific and commercial circles which is accorded to successful and reliable houses only, and, therefore, that the name of the Company has become a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy.

TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the appoval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. and the same heretofore known by the name—Syrup of Figs—which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., that the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. U. S. A. New York, N. Y.
London, England.

ALL GOES THROUGH TO Bloomingdales LEXINGTON TO 5TH AVE. 59TH to 60TH ST.

Women's Beautiful Messaline Dresses.

Very rich and effective models. The Waists are made of ruffled net and medallions. Skirts are entirely box pleated and finished with three deep folds at the bottom. The Messaline is the very best procurable. Such dainty shades as light blue, pink, nile and lavender, as well as black and white, are shown. Regularly $45.00. Special at..... $34.75

Women's Foulard Dresses. Made of the very best satin Foulards produced. The Waists are made of figured Net. The Skirts are very full box and side pleated effects. Blue, black and brown grounds covered with dots of various sizes. The equal of these dresses has never been offered for less than $35.00. Most Special at..... $22.50

Women's Rain Coats. Made of genuine Priestley Cloth, cravenetted, positively guaranteed to be rain-proof. The Coats are exact reproductions of an exclusive model that sells for $25.00. They are full 55 inches long and have a very wide sweep. Special at..... $11.75

Lingerie—Bridal Sets. For June brides-to-be here is an opportunity most timely. Beautiful Bridal Sets—recent arrivals from our Paris house—made of fine sheer Nainsook, low neck gown, with hand embroidered yoke, elaborately embroidered bosom and flowing sleeves, both run with ribbon. Drawers have deep ruffle and are hand embroidered. A splendid value at..... $10.25

Women's Long Gloves. Splendid quality, Glace Kid, Mousquetaire style, 16 button, 24-inch length. They reach well above the elbow. Here in black, white and brown. Actual $2.75 gloves at the clearance price of..... $1.98

Women's Golden Brown Gibson Ties (Color No. 21.) The correct shade in tbe correct shoe. Excellent values. Turned soles. Cuban heels, short vamps. Sizes 2½ to 7. Regular $3 Shoes. Special at $2.69

Lace Curtains and Blankets Cleaned and perfectly cleaned. The blankets are returned to you as soft and fluffy as when new. In addition we render tbem moth proof. The curtains will be perfectly satisfactory.

We Will Store Your Furs in the most scientifically constructed and conducted cold storage vaults in the city. We insure the garments against damage by moths or fire or loss by burglary. Charges are moderate.

Our facilities for remodelling and repairing furs are unsurpassed. The charges are the lowest possible.

A 'phone or post request will bring our wagon for the goods.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Property Values

Include the question of equipment—houses and buildings equipped with the Edison Service bring higher values because it has become a recognized fact that Edison Service is the most modern and approved method for light and power service obtainable. The time to install the

Edison Service

is during the early Summer season. Plans should be made now. Our representative will call upon receipt of a letter or telephone message and advise with you. A building equipped with Edison Service means economy in operation and supervision, higher rentals, better satisfied tenants, increased realty values and freedom from worry, care and responsibility.

Our new telephone number is 3000 Worth

The New York Edison Company, 55 Duane Street
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115 Delancey St. 3d Ave. & 149th St.

CALIFORNIA—COLORADO
Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily Over the
UNION PACIFIC R.R.

PLAN TO GET THAW RELEASED ON BAIL

The Application May Be Made to Some Justice Outside This County.

O'REILLY ACTING FOR HIM

Seems to be the Lawyer in Charge Now—Juror Steele Visits Delmas at His Office.

Nothing is settled yet about the counsel who will appear for Harry K. Thaw when he again faces a jury on the charge of having murdered Stanford White. It was announced yesterday morning that the prisoner would issue a statement upon this point in the afternoon, but after seeing Mr. Peabody twice, he merely announced that neither he nor his family had authorized any statements since Saturday.

The only information on the present status of the case had to be drawn from the movements of the lawyers themselves

It was deemed significant that Daniel O'Reilly was the only lawyer beside Mr. Peabody to call on Thaw yesterday, and that he took a step which would naturally be the part of the attorney of record.

Mr. O'Reilly went to Clerk Penny of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and requested him to lock up in the safe of the court all the exhibits produced at the trial. He explained afterward that he did this because Justice Fitzgerald was out of town, and something had to be done to ensure the safety of these documents. They could; for the most part, if destroyed be supplied by secondary evidence, but it was much better to have the originals at hand.

Until Mr. Jerome comes back from Lakeville no steps will be taken to get Thaw admitted to bail. The District Attorney wishes to talk the matter over with Mr. O'Reilly. It was learned yesterday that if, as Mr. Jerome has announced, the application is to be strenuously opposed, the defence will not hesitate to go out of the County of New York to find a complaisant judge.

Naturally Justice Fitzgerald would be the man to whom the request would be made, and, failing him, some other Supreme Court Justice of the County of New York. But any Supreme Court Justice of the State has equal jurisdiction in this matter, and Mr. O'Reilly will apply to whomever he thinks is most likely to listen to his argument.

All sorts of fancy sums have been mentioned as the figure at which bail, if granted, may be fixed, and as much as $1,000,000 has been talked of. The Thaw family do not anticipate that any such enormous deposit will be required. They received an unexpected offer of help in this matter yesterday. A man who said he was Samuel Fein, a cloak manufacturer of 441 Broadway, called at the Tombs and proffered his services as a surety on the bond.

Wilbur F. Steele, Juror No. 9, who was one of the five who stood out for the acquittal of Thaw on the ground of insanity, called on Mr. Delmas at his office in the Equitable Building yesterday and had a long conversation with him. He said afterward that he had merely gone to pay his respects, and that he would not have done so if he had not known that Mr. Delmas was finally out of the case.

Mr. Steele is a powerful advocate of the insanity theory, and has no faith in the "unwritten law" defense. Apparently referring to the fact that Mr. Delmas in his closing address ignored the question of the mental status of the defendant on the night of June 25 and laid all his stress upon the "unwritten law," he said:

"I was talking over with Mr. Delmas several points in connection with the case."

"Have you retained Mr. Delmas for any purpose?" he was asked.

"I won't say whether I have or I have not," he replied.

"Has your visit anything to do with your trouble in the jury room with Pfaff?" was the next question.

"I'm not afraid of Pfaff," said Mr. Steele, indignantly. "All the jurors were straight, and my life is open to investigation."

Mr. Delmas explained that he had known Mr. Steele's brother-in-law in California, and refused to state whether he had been retained in any capacity by the late juror.

"Are you out of the Thaw case?" he was asked.

"I refuse to discuss that matter in any way," he answered.

It is understood, however, that there is no likelihood whatever of Mr. Delmas appearing again for Thaw. Even if the defendant wished to retain him, the constant quarrels between counsel and the interference at the most critical moments of Thaw himself have decided Mr. Delmas to have nothing more to do with the case.

He will not return to California. He announced yesterday that he had rented offices in the new building of the American Realty Company for five years and that he would work up a practice in this city.

Mr. Hartridge would not discuss yesterday his own status in the case. It is known that because of the time he has had to devote to this criminal trial his regular civil law business has been neglected, and he prefers to attend to that part of his practice. It is even doubtful whether he is or is not still the counsel of record. During the trial Thaw wrote a note to Daniel O'Reilly making him counsel of record instead of Mr. Hartridge, but no action was taken upon it.

Mr. Peabody has a stronger hold upon the case in that he is a strong personal friend of the defendant, and all through the court proceedings shared with Mr. O'Reilly the task of explaining to Thaw the legal effect of the points which came up. However the shuffle comes out, he will be retained again.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, Mrs. William Thaw, and the Countess of Yarmouth visited the Tombs yesterday. To Mr. Peabody the defendant gave a walking cane made of various kinds of skin, with a handle mounted with pearls. It was sent to Thaw by F. R. Moore of Yuma, Ariz., and on the package was the inscription, "We all vote for acquittal. Wells Fargo Boys."

Howard Nesbit made affidavit at Pittsburg yesterday, denying that in his letter to Thaw, which was published on Sunday in THE TIMES, he had written the sentence:

"Perhaps I was wrong in coming here, (New York,) but my parents are responsible for that."

He swore that that had been interpolated, and said that he made the assertion voluntarily to clear his parents of the implied charge of having instigated him to appear as a witness against Thaw.

THAW'S MOTHER GOING HOME.

To Confer with Old Family Lawyers About Her Son's Next Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 15.—There is every reason to believe that Roger O'Mara, acting for Mrs. William Thaw, this afternoon retained Attorney John Marron as counsel for Harry K. Thaw in his next trial. Further than to admit that Attorney Marron is exactly the type of lawyer that the Thaws want, Mr. O'Mara will not talk. Mr. Marron is equally reticent.

Mrs. William Thaw is expected here within a fortnight for an important conference with several old friends of the late William Thaw, among them several lawyers, including D. T. Watson. At the written suggestion of Mrs. Thaw these lawyers had a conference last Saturday, when the affairs of the Thaw family were discussed. It was decided to inform Mrs. Thaw that if she wished to free her son it would be necessary to retain an entirely new set of lawyers and to make the fight solely on a plea that Thaw was insane when he shot White. The defendant himself must keep his hands out of the case, the lawyers say.

Preparations are being made at the new home of Mrs. William Thaw, adjoining Lyndhurst, for her return to this city.

What's the use of calling the "Interborough" names? You're still pretty sure to stand, when the "rush" is on. *Half* the trouble comes from *what you're standing in.*

THE CROSSETT SHOE

"Makes Life's Walk Easy"
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

$4.00 Standing in a Crossett is next best to **$5.00** sitting down.

THE CROSSETT STORE
1270 Boadway **(Above 32nd Street)**

RIGHT TO PUNISH PRESS.

Supreme Court Says ex-Senator Patterson Must Pay Fine for Contempt.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A decision that freedom of the press is not so broad as to permit criticism of courts in such fashion as to interfere with the administration of justice was handed down by the United States Supreme Court to-day. The Court declined to overturn the action of the Colorado Supreme Court in fining ex-Senator Thomas M. Patterson $1,000, holding that it had no jurisdiction. Justice Holmes handed down the decision. Justices Harlan and Brewer dissented.

The proceedings against Mr. Patterson grew out of the Colorado Supreme Court's decisions in election cases following the acrimonious State campaign of 1904. Mr. Patterson is the principal owner of the Denver Times and the Rocky Mountain News, both Denver daily papers, and the contempt proceeding was on account of strictures on those decisions published in the two papers, in which the charge was inferred to have been made that the court was subservient to the corporation interests of the State.

When called upon to answer, Mr. Patterson pleaded the truth of the allegations made by the papers. The court imposed a fine of $1,000. Mr. Patterson provailed upon Justice Brewer to issue a writ of error, bringing the case to the Federal Supreme Court.

In his opinion Justice Holmes said:

"When a case is finished, courts are subject to the same criticism as other people, but the propriety and necessity of preventing interference with the courts of justice by premature statement, argument or intimidation hardly can be denied."

In his dissenting opinion Justice Harlan said:

"The public welfare cannot override constitutional privileges, and if the right of free speech and of a free press are in their essence attributes of national citizenship, then neither Congress nor any State since the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment can, by legislation or judicial action, impair or abridge them. In my judgment the action of the court below was in violation of the right of free speech and a free press as guaranteed by the Constitution."

CHANLERS MUST PAY TAX.

Federal Supreme Court Upholds Levy on Mrs. Delano's Estate.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A decision that the heirs of Mrs. Laura Astor Delano must pay a transfer tax on the estate under the New York law was handed down by the United States Supreme Court to-day. Winthrop Chanler and other heirs of the late Mrs. Delano brought the action against Controller Kelsey.

Mrs. Delano devised to members of the Astor family about $4,000,000 worth of property left her by her father, William B. Astor, under directions given by him before his death and before the transfer tax law was enacted. The question thus presented was whether the tax law, in imposing a tax under these conditions, is constitutional. The State courts sustained the law, and the Federal Supreme Court upheld them in that course.

The opinion was handed down by Justice Day. He found Mrs. Delano's will to be the culminating act in devising the property, and therefore held the law to be applicable. Justice Holmes delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Moody concurred.

James Fay's Entire Collection of Antiques

Rare old pieces of Mahogany, Rosewood, English Oak, Adams's Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. Suits in Aubusson.

Oil Paintings, Bronzes, China, Brocades, Sheffield Plate, etc.

SALE THIS DAY
AT 2 P. M.
At 43-45 West 42nd Street.
BENJAMIN A. WISE, Auctioneer.

ROOSEVELT BUSY AT SPORTS.

Rides and Then Plays Tennis with Jusserand, Garfield, and Pinchot.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—President Roosevelt, availing himself of the agreeable weather conditions, took more than his usual amount of out-of-door exercise to-day. In the morning he went riding for two hours and in the afternoon he joined in a tennis game for an almost equal length of time.

Accompanying the President on his ride were his son, Theodore, Jr., and Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, one of the military aides at the White House. They went out in the suburbs, where they spent some time in taking the hurdles, at which the President and his son are very proficient.

Ambassador Jusserand, Secretary Garfield, and Gifford Pinchot joined with the President in his tennis diversion on the rear of the Presidential offices.

ROW OVER PRECEDENCE.

Steamboat Inspectors Here Carry Their Quarrel to Washington.

It became known yesterday that the strained relations that had existed for more than a year between Theodore T. Merserian and Henry M. Seeley, both United States Steamboat Inspectors, had culminated last Saturday in a letter sent by Merserian to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, in which he is said to have told the Secretary that he, Merserian, or Seeley must "get out."

Seeley is local Inspector of hulls and Merserian is local Inspector of boilers. Both are under the general supervision of Capt. Ira Harris, Supervising Inspector. The trouble in the first instance grew out of the question of the relative authority of the two subordinates.

National Safe Deposit Election.

The annual election of officers of the National Safe Deposit Company of New York was held yesterday. The following were elected: J. Lynch Pendergast, President; Theodore W. Morris, Vice President; Ferdinand J. Claussen, Secretary; Directors—John W. Auchincloss, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., Clarence H. Kelsey, Isaac F. Lloyd, Theoder W. Morris, Alfred E. Marlin, J. Lynch Pendergast, and B. Aymar Sands.

Nothing Will So Mar

the lines or the fit of a garment as a poorly made shoulder. Our natural "Concave" shoulder holds the coat in perfect balance and gives the true proportion.

Look for this shoulder in our series of $20 Spring Overcoats for men. An extensive showing, including three-quarter models, following the form in indefinite lines, and the new loose-back overcoats, in every correct fabric.

Wm. Vogel & Son,
Broadway, Houston St.

Are You Going West?

If your business calls you West select the route which gives you the greatest returns for your money.

Combine pleasure with business and increase the value of both. The NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES, "America's Greatest Railway System," offer you a train to Chicago EVERY TWO HOURS—a service of 15 daily trains. Trains that are marvels in the transportation world, combining the factors of Safety, Speed, and Appointments.

The Route of these Lines is up the Historic Hudson, thru the beautiful Mohawk Valley, Niagara Falls, and skirting the shores of the great Lakes.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILWAY SYSTEM"

For information see any of our ticket agents or apply to L. F. Vosburgh, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1216 Broadway, corner 30th Street.

Telephone, 5680 Madison Square.

"America's Summer Resorts" mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, Manager General Advertising Department, New York.

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NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON
BALTIMORE PROVIDENCE NEWPORT
HARTFORD NEW HAVEN
CAMBRIDGE WATERTOWN
LYNN ETC.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD A SALE OF

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS,

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), APRIL 16th, AS GIVEN BELOW:

TAFFETA SILK UMBRELLAS WITH HANDLES OF NATURAL WOOD, 24, 26 AND 28 INCH SIZES, . AT $2.00

TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS WITH A VARIETY OF NOVELTY HANDLES, 26 AND 28 INCH SIZES, . AT $3.00

ALSO A SALE OF

WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' HOSIERY,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS, AT MUCH BELOW THE REGULAR PRICES:

WOMEN'S BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE,
PLAIN AND OPENWORK.
35c. PER PAIR. PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS, $1.90

CHILDREN'S RIBBED BLACK COTTON HOSE,
20c. PER PAIR. PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS, $1.00

INFANTS' RIBBED BLACK SPUN SILK HOSE,
38c. PER PAIR. PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS, $2.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

To-morrow (Wednesday) Evening at 8:30
And concluding Thursday, Same Hour
Sale by Auction of the Remarkable Collection
OF
IMPORTANT PAINTINGS
BELONGING TO
Mr. Edward Brandus
At The Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 FIFTH AVE. (45th St.)
Under the Direction of Mr. James P. Silo.
The Collection Remains **ON EXHIBITION** (Day and Evening) Until Time of Sale.

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S GOWNS AND TAILOR SUITS.

IN THE DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN'S MADE-UP DRESSES AND SUITS, A NUMBER OF GOWNS ARE SHOWN, SUITABLE FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR.

MADE OF SILK AND CLOTH FABRICS, LACES AND NETS. TAILOR COSTUMES OF CLOTHS, SILKS AND FANCY VOILES.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

CARPET CLEANSING
Largest in the World, Every detail.
37 years' experience.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
B'way & 46th St., N. Y. Phone 776 Bryant.
Erie & 5th Sts., Jersey City.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE & MOVING VANS.
Write or telephone for interesting booklet.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN. Store Opens at 8:30, Closes at 6. BROOKLYN.

Extraordinary Tuesday Sales
As Announced Sunday.

No orders accepted for these goods until this Morning.

Guaranteed Black Silks.

AN OFFERING OF THE BEST SILKS at prices, in many instances, below to-day's cost of production. There is not a single GOOD brand of Black Silk that cannot be found on our counters; C. J. Bonnet's, Lyons, Regina, Windham, Moneybak, Winter-Sterling, Premier, etc. Some of these are sold by us exclusively in Brooklyn, and all are represented in this Sale. Every yard perfect and absolutely guaranteed.

At 39c. a yard, value, 59c. 23 inch all silk black India Pongee.
At 49c. a yard, value 69c. 19 inch black Taffeta; wear guaranteed.
At 59c. a yard, value 85c. 27 inch all silk rough Pongee.
At 65c. a yard, value, $1.00. 23 inch black Crepe de Chine; wear guaranteed.
At 69c. a yard, value, 90c. 21 inch C. J. Bonnet black Taffeta; wear guaranteed.
At 69c. a yard, value 90c. 27 inch black Taffeta; wear guaranteed.
At $1.15 a yard, value, $1.75. 27 inch Winterthur black Taffeta; wear guaranteed.

Main floor, West Building.

$4 Japanese Matting Shirtwaist Boxes, $1.98

Something different in Japanese Matting Shirtwaist Boxes; the coverings are in an allover figure of a pretty palm-leaf design; here exclusively in Brooklyn. Third floor front, Central Building.

Women's $20 to $30 Satin Rubber Coats, $14.75

THE FINEST MADE—100 samples in great variety—silk, satin with pure gum rubber back; grays, tans, browns, blues, greens, red and black. Most remarkable price ever quoted. Perfect for driving or motoring or shopping wear.

White Dress Linen, 29c Yd.

Medium weight, yard wide, pure Irish Linen Suiting. Very desirable for shirtwaists or entire suits. Splendid value, at 29c. a yard.
Main floor, rear, East Building.

Some of the Best China Values Yet

At $29.50, regularly $32.50, French China Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, floral border decoration and clouded gold edge. Set includes Soup Tureen and 8 Meat Dishes.
At $14.49, regularly $17.50, Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, green border decoration and gold edge on all pieces. Set includes Soup Tureen and 8 Meat Dishes.
At $13.98, regularly $16.50, Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, assorted floral decorations and gold trimming. Set includes Soup Tureen and 8 Meat Dishes.
At $15.98, regularly $23.98, English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, rosebud border with gold band and line decorations. Set includes Soup Tureen and 8 Meat Dishes.

German China, floral border decorations and gold over edge; lot consists of the following:

At 7c. Salt and Pepper Shakers.
At 9c. Preserve Saucers.
At 10c. Sugar Sifters.
At 12c. Oatmeal Bowls.
At 12c. Hair Receivers.
At 29c. Condensed Milk Jars on Tray.
At 9c. a pair, regularly 15c. Imported China Tea Cups and Saucers, floral decorations and gold trimming.
At 45c. Oatmeal Sets, 3 pieces.
At 33c. Fruit or Salad Bowls, medium size; large size at.....39c.
At 49c., regularly up to 98c. Imported China Celery Trays, various shapes and decorations, with gold trimming.
At 98c. to $1.49, regularly $1.25 to $2.00. Imported China Chocolate Pots, various shapes, richly blended with assorted floral decorations and gold trimming.

$11.00 to $14.25 Table Cloths and Napkins, $7.98

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Fine Outing Flannel, 6c Yd. Store Orders Only.
Main floor, rear, Central Building.

$3.98 Blankets, $3.19 a Pair Store Orders Only.
Main floor, rear, Central Building.

A Great Sale of Undermuslins.

Cambric Gowns, V neck, yoke of hemstitched tucking, lawn hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; also Chemise Gowns, low round neck, short sleeves, neck trimmed with fine embroidery insertion, lawn hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves.....69c

Cambric Gowns, Empire, with square neck, yoke of good open embroidery insertion, lawn hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; also V neck, with yoke of embroidery insertion and hemstitched tucking 85c
Others at.....98c., $1.09, $1.39, $1.59, and $1.98

Corset Covers.

Low Neck Corset Covers, trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon beading.....25c
Others at, 29c., 39c., 49c. and 79c

Drawers.

Muslin Drawers, tucked and trimmed with cambric hemstitched ruffle..... 39c
Muslin Drawers, with clusters of tucks and ruffle of choice embroidery; others in cambric, with lawn ruffle and two clusters of hemstitched tucks.....49c

Nainsook Drawers, with full lawn scalloped ruffle, prettily trimmed with insertions and lace edging. 79c

Walking Skirts.

Cambric Skirts, with lawn hemstitched tucked ruffle, trimmed with ruffle of choice embroidery.....59c
Cambric Skirts, deep lawn flounce, with three clusters of tucks and insertion and lace edged ruffle; others trimmed with embroidery.....98c
Others at $1.39, $1.69 and $1.98

Second Floor, center, East Building.

$3 Coaching Parasols, $1.98.

Coaching Parasols, in white linon, with colored dots and figures.

Men's $3.75 Umbrellas, $2.57.

28 inch, made of fine grade Union taffeta silk, mounted with handles of GUNMETAL, STAG and CAPE HORN.
Main Floor, front, Central Building.

Elbow Length Lisle Gloves, 69c.

In black and the much desired tans.

Women's Elbow Length Glace Gloves, $1.49

In black only. A remarkable offer. None sent C. O. D. and store orders only. Main Floor, center, Central Building.

$1.50 Eyeglasses, 48c.

Rimless, gold filled, not plated, Eyeglasses, ground periscopic lenses, comfortable offset nose guards. None sent C. O. D, and store orders only.
Main floor, rear, Central Building.

TEACHERS' BILL PASSED BY SENATE

White Compromise Measure in Place of McCarren Equalization Bill.

ONE VOTE AGAINST IT

Senator Fuller Declares That It Tends to Abrogate Teachers' Agreement with Education Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—With a vote of 45 to 1 the so-called White compromise bill introduced by the Senate Cities Committee, and providing for the equalization of salaries of male and female teachers in the public schools of New York City, passed the upper house at to-night's session.

The negative vote was cast by Senator Fuller (Ind. Dem.) of Brooklyn. He offered an amendment, the object of which he declared to be the protection of the annual increase of male teachers in the high schools.

"These teachers," said Senator Fuller, "have taken up teaching as their life work and have prepared themselves for it by lengthy study in college and normal school. They begin at a salary of $1,300, and under their present agreement are guaranteed an annual increase of $110, until the maximum of $2,400 has been reached.

"Under this expectation, they have gone ahead and made their arrangements, and in many cases contracted obligations. If this bill becomes law, there is nothing to prevent the Board of Education from abrogating the agreement."

The Fuller amendment was defeated by a vote of 42 to 2, Senator Cohelan (Dem.) of New York voting with Fuller for the amendment.

Senators White, McGovern, and Grady, who was in his seat to-night for the first time in two weeks, spoke in favor of the bill. Senator Grady became vehement, and accused Senator Fuller of bad faith. He said the White bill was only in a slight manner repairing the wrongs leveled against the women teachers in earlier legislation.

Senator McCarren spoke in the same vein, and opposed the Fuller amendment on the ground that it would add some $13,000,000 a year to the Department of Education to the city's budget.

The White compromise bill took the place of the McCarren Equalization bill. It establishes a minimum salary of $720 for teachers in the New York City schools.

It further provides that men and women teachers doing the same class of work shall receive the same salary, and makes $150 a year the maximum difference in salary between instructors of boys' and girls' classes. The bill provides that the tax rate shall be raised from 3 mills to 4 mills to meet the increased expenditures.

New Tenement House Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—A General Tenement House bill was introduced to-night by Senator McCall and Assemblyman Dobbs. It is the measure containing the ideas and recommendations of Tenement House Commissioner Butler of New York.

In a statement issued in his behalf Commissioner Butler says that the main purpose of the bill is to embody in the statute the various rulings and interpretations of the law that have been in vogue in the Tenement House Department since its inception.

87th Street Station Bill Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Because of objections of property owners around Columbus Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, Young of New York caused his Eighty-seventh Street Elevated Station bill to be sent back to the Railroad Commission for hearing. He stated that he expected the bill would be acclaimed throughout the district as a benefit, and was somewhat surprised at the opposition.

For Official Ballot at Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Assemblyman Prentice of New York introduced a bill in the Assembly to-night, which provides that an official ballot shall be used at primaries. It is similar in form to the ballot used election day.

Automobile Insurance Bill Passed.

ALBANY, April 15.—Senator Saxe's bill to amend the insurance law so as to permit insurance against loss or damage to an automobile resulting from a collision, was passed by the Assembly to-night.

Queens Record Commissioner Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—The De Groot bill creating the office of Commissioner of Records for Queens County was passed in the Assembly to-night by a party vote.

LOOKS DARK FOR KELSEY.

Governor's Friends Claim at Least Thirty Votes for Removal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Printed copies of the testimony taken in the case of Supt. Kelsey at the hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee were placed on the desk of every Senator to-night. The announcement was also made that the Judiciary Committee would take up the Kelsey case in executive session on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The friends of Supt. Kelsey on the committee, under the leadership of Senator Raines, will fight for submitting the evidence to the full Senate without any recommendations, while the Governor's friends propose that the Judiciary Committee should render a report in the case to submit to the Senate. This would leave the adoption or rejection of the report as the Senate's sole function, and would save time.

While it is likely that the friends of Kelsey will be able to check any such plan in committee, even those most opposed to the Governor's plan of removing Kelsey are not sanguine. The Governor's friends assert that at least thirty votes in the upper house will be for Kelsey's removal.

SPEAK FOR PASTEURIZATION.

Arguments Favoring It Advanced Before Medical Association.

The milk supply of New York was discussed last night before the Medical Association of this city at the Academy of Medicine. Doctors, practical milkmen, and Professors of Agricultural Science spoke and laid the burden of reform on the dairy farmer, the consumer, and the transportation companies in equal measure.

Prof. H. W. Conn of the State Board of Health of Connecticut said that the bacilli are the sole causes of the success of the buttermaker and the cheese producer. If the lactic acid bacilli were eliminated there could be neither of the products of milk.

Prof. Conn supported the use of Pasteurization on the ground that, whatever might be said against it, it was the only guarantee by which it was certain that the germs of tuberculosis and typhoid would be destroyed. But he pointed out that it was very important that the milk thus treated should be consumed at the earliest possible moment after it had gone through the process.

Dr. George W. Goler, Health Officer of Rochester, N. Y., asserted that half the cows in the United States are kept at a loss, and only about a quarter yield any profit.

"Milk is a perishable commodity," he said, "and people forget that milkmen have done more for reforms without demanding extra pay than any other class of men."

He recommended the establishment of model dairies in the public parks and the conversion of disused farm buildings by the State into dairies on the best model in order to show farmers how cheaply it can be done.

INDICTED FOR BRIBERY.

Private Detectives Accused in the Peonage Cases.

William J. Smith, law clerk and private detective, and Stanley Bagg, also a detective, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on bench warrants charging the attempted bribery of a Government official. The two were held in $1,500 bail each for trial, which they furnished.

The indictments grew out of the recent peonage cases. The men were arrested a few days ago in company with Michael Taglisch. They are accused of attempting to bribe Julius Kron, a special employe of the Department of Justice, detailed to assist in the investigation of the peonage suits. It is charged that Smith and Bagg endeavored to induce Kron to divulge the names of the witnesses before the Federal Grand Jury which indicted a dozen proprietors of employment agencies in this city. Taglisch was not indicted.

OPEN HOSPITAL AT CONEY.

City Officials Attend Ceremony at the Resort—To be Open All the Year.

The formal opening of the Coney Island Reception Hospital yesterday was attended by Controller Metz, Charities Commissioner McEnerney, and other city officials.

The hospital was first opened in 1901 for emergency cases, and has only been kept open during the Summer months. It will now be kept open the year around until the completion of a new and larger structure, now contemplated, which will be located in Surf Avenue near Fifth Street.

The hospital has eight beds and additional accommodations for emergency domands.

Dog Poisoner at Patchogue, L. I.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., April 15.—The poisoning of several valuable dogs here recently has aroused public indignation. The similarity of the methods employed in each case seem to point to its being the work of one person, and rewards have been offered for his arrest. Spite is supposed to be the only motive.

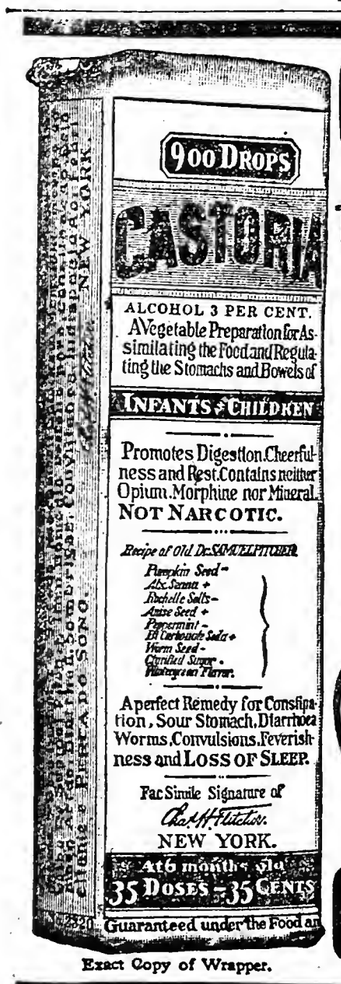

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith

Wedding Invitations engraved in the most approved styles.

Exclusive papers of Foreign importation for social correspondence.

Monograms, crests and dies of unusual artistic merit.

MADISON SQUARE
New York

COL. HARVEY IS ON WHITE HOUSE LIST

Catalogued as an Anti-Roosevelt Conspirator Because of His Recent Speech.

PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS FEAR

Cry of the "Rich Men's Plot," So Effective at First, May Be Made Tiresome, They Think.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Another chapter in the revelations of the "rich men's conspiracy" was unfolded at the White House to-day, and another name added to the fatal list. This time Col. George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly and The North American Review, is the guilty man. The cause of his denunciation is the speech he delivered at the Jefferson dinner in New York on Saturday night, in which he preached a sermon against one-man power and severely criticised President Roosevelt.

In due form and with all proper solemnity this speech was pointed out at the White House this morning as evidence that Col. Harvey had joined the conspiracy to prevent the nomination of a man of the Roosevelt type for the Presidency next year. It required a little ingenuity to make the connection, but ingenuity in politics is not lacking at the White House, where, according to official declaration, they "are not novices."

In this case Col. Harvey was connected with the rich conspirators through his relations with J. Pierpont Morgan. It was not very long ago that Mr. Morgan was regarded at the Executive Mansion with feelings which would not have justified the calling of any man a conspirator just for being associated with him. But since the revelations about Harriman, who once was and now is far from being a friend(to be consulted about messages to Congress and other important governmental affairs, there has developed a decided tendency to examine with great care all the sayings and doings of any man who may have ever crossed the path of one of those Wall Street millionaires.

Reason Given for Animus.

In somewhat indefinite manner it was recalled to-day that during the peace negotiations at Portsmouth in the Fall of 1905, Col. Harvey issued invitations to M. Witte and some other members of the Russian delegation for a dinner. M. Witte did not accept this invitation, as the story of to-day goes, and the reason intimated was that on making investigation as to who Col. Harvey was, he found out that his would-be host was in fact "the representative and mouthpiece" of J. Pierpont Morgan. From what was said the inference was drawn that it was through officials of this Government that M. Witte derived this information on which he declined the honor of dining with Col. Harvey. At any rate, ever since that invitation was refused, Col. Harvey has held the Administration, and particularly Mr. Roosevelt, responsible for his discomfiture, and has acted accordingly. That, on the solemn authority for this whole story, is the real reason for the bitter shafts which Col. Harvey has been launching at the President recently.

It is becoming more and more apparent that no opportunity is to be lost to arraign the rich men of the Republican Party as conspirators against the continuation of the Roosevelt policies. It was pointed out as soon as the remarkable disclosures were first made at the White House that they would have the effect of lining up the sheep and the goats. Now it appears that lest there should be any failure to effect that lining up, each man who delivers himself of anything unfriendly to the Roosevelt regime is to be branded at once as a conspirator. The interview with H. H. Rogers, which was printed the other day, promptly received this sort of attention at the White House, and Col. Harvey's utterance is not allowed to get by the first business morning after its delivery without being duly catalogued.

Question of Political Wisdom.

There is much comment in Washington about this action of the White House experts. Men known to be genuinely friendly to the President and desirous of securing the continuation of his programme of trust prosecution and anti-trust legislation are beginning to express their doubts about the political wisdom of this wholesale accusation. There was no doubt in their minds that the first general assault hit the mark it was intended for, and the Roosevelt followers throughout the country accept with joyous acclaim the old cry of the Populists, "Rich men's conspiracy," now advanced by the Republican President.

But they began to fear that, just as the Populists made themselves tiresome by the iteration and reiteration of their accusation, this new clamor against rich men generally will soon exhaust itself and leave the real friends of the programme which the President has carried along successfully so far worse off than if the conspirators had been permitted to work unheeded.

Mr. Roosevelt has been accused many times of having stolen Democratic thunder and carried away plank after plank from the Democratic platforms. But this new cry, it is pointed out, goes further than any Democrat ever went, and takes him squarely into the old Populist camp. The greatest rallying cry of the Populists was their denunciation of the rich, and that is the very thing that the President is now counting on to carry him and his friends through the campaign for control of the Republican National Convention next year.

H. W. TAFT SUPPORTS HUGHES.

Secretary's Brother Also Says the President Favors His Policies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Henry W. Taft of New York, brother of the Secretary of War, had a long interview with President Roosevelt to-day. When he left the White House he refused to discuss his brother's Presidential candidacy or any other feature of the Presidential situation. He made this statement regarding matters in New York:

"Public opinion approves the main features of Gov. Hughes's policies. The Republican Party in the State stands for the policies of President Roosevelt, and the President supports Gov. Hughes because they work on similar lines and have the same purposes.

"Some of the leaders of the Republican organization seem to be put in the attitude of opposition to Gov. Hughes. This cannot continue if the State is to be kept in the Republican ranks, and I believe that what must be found is some way by which Gov. Hughes may be given the sympathetic support of the organization.

"I feel sure that the President believes that Gov. Hughes's policies are good and should, with such changes as a friendly consideration may suggest, be put into effect. The Republican organization should have the advantage of the support of the public opinion which Gov. Hughes is leading, and he should have the support of a political organization which will aid him to carry his views into practical effect."

OPPOSES ROOSEVELT'S STAND.

Philadelphia Board of Trade Takes Up Defense of Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Alarmed by the attacks on corporate interests and fearing further legislation inimical to railroads, the Board of Trade adopted resolutions to-day in opposition to the principles of President Roosevelt and his whole administration and took up a defense of capital.

Frank D. La Lanne, a member of the Executive Council and President of the National Board of Trade, declared that the whole agitation against railroads was the work of thoughtless operators and others who made it a fad, thinking that by thus doing they were up to date.

The report of the committee says:

"It is to be regretted that the criticism of railroads and the large amount of suggested and enacted legislation, much of it hostile, should have produced the alarm among investors which seriously curtails the ability of railroads to make absolutely necessary improvements. At no time in the history of the country has there been such requirement for an immediate and large increase of our transportation facilities. This is emphasized by the widespread demand of merchants and shippers for relief from the freight congestion crippling the industries of all sections.

"It is also to be regretted that at the very time of this urgent and legitimate demand for increased efficiency in railroad service, the public should have come to regard with disfavor investments in railway securities. This disposition checks the necessary development of our vast railway system, and thus curtails all branches of industrial life and seriously restricts commerce. While the questionable financial methods of some railroad managers have invoked merited criticism, yet there is no justification for a continuing policy prompting antagonism merely for retaliation either by the Government or the people, as the universal railway system of the country must now be regarded as the great public carrier and necessary for the general prosperity.

"Confidence is the foundation stone of all business prosperity, and the loss of it tends to destruction. Rightly or wrongly, popular confidence is easily shaken. Nothing tends to destroy confidence more than uncertainty for the future. The complex and varying business operations of the country are so interwoven with one another that the prosperity of one, to a large extent, is the prosperity of all."

ELKINS MISSES ROOSEVELT.

Senator Feels Sure a Good Man Will Be Elected President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Senator Elkins, who has not yet received his official card of admission to the conspirators' band, and who seems determined not to get it, called at the White House to-day to see the President. Mr. Roosevelt was out horseback riding. An industrious effort was made to get Mr. Elkins to discuss Presidential policies, but he seemed to see a conspiracy indictment in the offing and declined.

"I am sure of one thing," he said, "and that is that a good man will be elected President next time, even if it should happen to be Bryan."

PISTOL OUT IN MOUQUIN'S.

Guest Threatens a Waiter Who Wouldn't Serve Him.

When a waiter in Mouquin's restaurant, at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, last night failed to attend him, Ernest Perhan, a civil engineer, of Edgeville, N. J., thought that by drawing a revolver and whirling it about in the air he might persuade the waiter to take his order.

According to the waiter, the men were so bolsterous that he refused to serve them. When the waiter drew near the table again, it is said, Perhan drew a revolver and is alleged to have said:

"Don't you think that I could persuade you to serve us?"

The waiter yelled and ran from the room and those sitting near by also hurried out.

Manager Schroeder called Policeman Terry, who arrested Perhan.

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LAWYERS' CONSPIRACY SUIT.

Theft of Ratings from Dun & Co. Charged in False Arrest Action.

The suit of Peter R. Gatens, attorney for R. G. Dun & Co., against the International Mercantile Agency, Charles H. Henderson, Patrick F. Gargan, and John F. Tinker, the two latter being Central Office men, to recover $10,000 damages for false arrest and malicious persecution, was brought to trial before Supreme Court Justice Dayton and a jury yesterday. At the same time a similar suit, brought by Francis L. Minton, another lawyer, for R. G. Dun & Co. was tried.

The plaintiffs declare that on Feb. 21, 1903, the defendant Henderson caused Gargan and Tinker to arrest them on a charge of conspiracy. They were taken to the Central Office, where they were required to give bail for their appearance the next day before Magistrate Pool. After an examination of the complaint the Magistrate discharged them.

The attorney for the two plaintiffs told the jury that the managers of R. G. Dun & Co. became aware that the International Mercantile Agency was copying from their rating directory. In the Dun directory, he said, there are certain fictitious names and ratings placed to enable the Dun people to detect the unauthorized use of the information gathered by them, and in the International's book these fictitious names appear.

The two plaintiffs, it was declared, visited a place where they were to meet a young man who had promised to give them information as to how the International people got out their book, and they were there arrested.

The suit will be continued to-day.

RETRYING POWER CO. SUIT.

Hoadley, Leiter, and Judson Again Defendants on Stock Deal.

A suit instituted by Franklin, Scott & Co., brokers, against Joseph W. Hoadley, President of the International Power Company; Joseph Leiter of Chicago, and Cyrus Field Judson to recover $55,000 with interest, balance due in a deal in the stock of the International Power Company, was brought to trial for a second time before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich and a jury yesterday. The shares in litigation were bought at 198 on the day of the crash in International Power stock.

The suit was tried first before Supreme Court Justice Amend, and a verdict was entered against the three defendants, who are declared by the plaintiff to have formed a pool to manipulate the stock. The judgment, costs, and interest amounted to $81,000. A like suit by the firm of Willard H. Jones & Co. was tried before Justice Amend and a verdict was found against Judson, but Hoadley and Leiter were exonerated.

The Appellate Division reversed the verdicts in both cases on the ground that evidence had been wrongfully admitted, and sent them back for retrial.

Although Cyrus Field Judson is named as a defendant, he has been a witness for the plaintiffs in both cases. The suit will be continued to-day.

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Chairs	$1.00 to 5.00	each.
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Chairs	$4.00 to 10.00	each.
Rockers and Arm Chairs	$4.75 to 12.50	"
Settees	$12.50 to 20.00	"

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Chairs	$6.00 to 14.00	each.
Rockers and Arm Chairs	$4.75 to 15.00	"
Settees	$14.50 to 22.00	"

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Chairs	from $2.50 to 12.50	each.	
Arm Chairs & Rockers	" $8.00 to 20.00	"	
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Spring Overcoats, $17 to $42.

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Ladies, too, we invite to this bargain sale.

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Piece dyed silk and cotton mixture, imported boxwood handles, Paragon ribs, brass springs—all the comforts of home.

Regular prices, $2.50 for 26 inch, $3 for 28 inch.

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We offer 2,000 Celebrated Pianos—prices beginning at $198

Walters Pianos are superior to pianos sold elsewhere at double their prices. Pianos priced up to $260.

$5 Down and $1 a Week.

Double Veneered Cases, mahogany, oak or walnut; 7 1-3 octaves, copper strings, finest repeating action; bushed tuning pins; solid brass pedals; guaranteed for 10 and 15 years; 16 pound hammers. FREE Tuning one year, stool and scarf.

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$375 Style A..	$198	$700 Colonial..	$350
$450 Style L..	$225	$750 Vertical Grand	
$500 Style G..	$250	Upright.....	$375
$550 Style D..	$260	$800 Premiere..	$400
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$900 Walters Mastertone Player Pianos $450

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NEWARK POLICE HEAD TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Chief Adams Shoots Himself Following Police Graft Exposures.

FOUND DEAD IN A PARK

He and Others Had Been Indicted and Mental Strain Was Too Much for Him.

Worried over possible suspension and laboring under a mental strain due to the police revelations of the last nine months, John H. Adams, Chief of Police of Newark, N. J., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head while sitting on a bench in Branch Brook Park, Newark, yesterday.

Chief Adams left his home, 286 Clifton Avenue, after bidding his wife an affectionate good-bye, and, going to the north end of the park nearest his home, walked to a point nearly a mile distant, where he sat down on a bench near the canal. Half an hour later E. C. Lauterman, an engineer employed by the Essex County Park Commission, who was passing through the park, heard two pistol shots and discovered the body lying in a pool of blood on the ground. The body was soon identified and removed to the dead Chief's home.

The fact that the act was premeditated is shown by the existence of two letters, one of which was addressed to his wife and the other to Sheriff Sommer. The latter message was found in one of the dead man's pockets, and its contents have not been revealed. The letter to the Chief's wife was found on a table at his home. It read:

Dear Wife: Forgive me, as I hope God will, for I am a victim of misplaced confidence. Tell our dear daughter Emma to pray for her old father. This strain is making me lose my mind, and I would rather be dead than live as I have lived for the past year.

I have not got the money to fight this case, and if I am called away it will be better for you. The men in the department know I am honest, and so do you. I see by the morning papers they are going to suspend me, and that means dismissal, and what will become of you and me?

I cannot expect anything from an anti-administration.

I have been hounded to death ever since I came in the office. Good-bye, and God bless you and help you.

Dear sisters, forgive me, your distracted brother.

Mrs. Adams heard of her husband's suicide under distressed circumstances. The Chief left her at Bloomfield and Clifton Avenues shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Adams intending to go to the Centre Market to do some shopping. When she arrived at the office of the market clerk, William R. Swan, who is an intimate friend of the family, the latter was notified by telephone of the suicide. The clerk was overcome with emotion, but refrained from telling Mrs. Adams, but he led her to believe that something was wrong, and going home she found her husband's note. It developed that after bidding his wife good-bye the Chief entered the house again and wrote the message.

Chief Adams had been subject to a constant mental strain ever since Sheriff Frank N. Sommer began his anti-vice crusade early last Summer. The Sheriff raided a number of places of questionable character over the heads of the police. Charges of neglect of duty were made again several police officers, including three of the Captains, but when the Police Commissioners failed to find them guilty the Sheriff laid the evidence before the Essex County Grand Jury, with the result that three of the Commissioners, Chief Adams, and two Captains and several minor officers were indicted for nonfeasance in office. Since that time charges had been made in the Newark newspapers intimating the existence of graft in the department. The resignations of all but one of the Police Commissioners followed, and the suspension of the accused police officials was imminent. The dread of being removed no doubt preyed upon Chief Adams's mind until he became despondent.

The most intimate friends of the Chief have never doubted the honesty of his administration, and expressions of sorrow for his act were profuse in Newark yesterday. The dead Chief was born in Brooklyn Dec. 13, 1848, and had been connected with the Police Department for over twenty-seven years. He was made Chief about two years ago. A widow and adopted daughter survive.

UNITED COPPER HOLDINGS.

Firm's Treasurer a Witness in the Hodgens Suit.

The hearing of the suit of Thomas M. Hodgens against the United Copper Company to compel that company to open its books for inspection was continued yesterday before the Commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court of New Jersey in the office of Cary & Robinson at 59 Wall Street.

The chief witness before the Commissioner yesterday was Stanley Gifford, Secretary and Treasurer of the United Copper Company. He told about the several subsidiary companies that had been purchased by the United Copper Company. He was asked to name the companies which the United Copper Company controlled, but he declined to do so, saying that the United Copper Company expected to purchase other companies, and to disclose its holdings now might interfere with its plans.

Frederick Eckstein, the cashier of the United Copper Company, was the next witness. He testified that between May 20, 1902, and December, 1906, the United Copper Company had gross earnings of $10,000,000, and had paid dividends of $4,900,000. He said that the Montana Ore Purchasing Company one of the subsidiary companies of the United Copper Company, had paid dividends, but he was not asked to name the amount.

EX-PASTOR HUNT QUITS.

Leaves His Greenpoint Manse, and Says He'll Write a Book.

The Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt, who resigned the pastorate of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church, Greenpoint, after being named as a co-respondent in the Bassett divorce case, and later was ordered out of his parsonage, moved to Manhattan yesterday before the three days in which the congregation requested him to go had elapsed. He says he is going to devote his time to writing a book called "The Minister and the Judge." His mother will remain in the parsonage until he finds another home for her.

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LID SHUT ON MINING SHOW.

Capt. Lantry Drops In and Gambling Devices Vanish—No Arrests.

The North American Mines Exhibition opened last night at the Grand Central Palace with all kinds of mining stocks on sale for the ambitious investor, and for the youngster with only 10 cents in his pocket a chance for investment, too—in wheels of fortune and ring-the-sticks games that held out as an allurement one large silver dollar for the lucky ten-cent investor.

The mining stocks will continue to be on sale, but the 10-cent investor lost his only chance early on the opening night. Police Capt. Lantry, on hearing about the wheels of fortune and kindred devices not of the stock variety, put his official foot down on the dime gambling. The Captain had an interview with the management and henceforth the exhibition will go on without that feature. No arrests were made.

The centre of one room in the exhibition is taken up by a large stock quotation board, on which the rises and falls in Western mining securities are carefully noted. On both sides of this room are the booths of companies having stock with which they can be persuaded to part. In front of each booth is an impressive exhibition of glinting ore. The prize on exhibit bears a legend which says there is 80 per cent. of gold in the ore in that mine.

Puffs and prospectuses of mines, heaps and heaps of them, are there to be given away, and if you didn't want to buy stock last night they were perfectly willing to take your name and address and either see or write to you after you'd had an opportunity to think it over.

In other rooms were "cowgirls"—young women in sombreros, flannel shirts, short buckskin skirts, leather leggins, and high heeled slippers, sample layouts of Western gambling apparatus—roulette wheel, bee-hive, crap cloth, faro box and cloth, stud poker, and Klondike—an imitation of a Coney Island midway, fortune tellers, air-gun shooting galleries, palmists, taffy men, and the ring-the-stick and wheel of fortune games.

The wheels did a rushing business till Capt. Lantry had interviewed the management. Then on that part of the show the lid was shut down quickly. The management said that the gambling had been introduced without their knowledge.

NEW MOTION IN EDDY SUIT.

Trustees Seek to Displace Christian Scientist's "Next Friends."

CONCORD, N. H., April 15.—Henry M. Baker, Archibald McLellan, and Josiah E. Fernald, trustees of the estate of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, filed a motion in the Superior Court this afternoon, asking that the "next friends" of Mrs. Eddy, plaintiffs in the original suit, be ordered forthwith to show cause why the motion of the trustees for leave to intervene and be substituted as plaintiffs in place of the original plaintiffs should not be granted.

The new motion was an answer to a petition filed recently in connection with the suit brought by George W. Glover of Lead, S. D., a son of Mrs. Eddy; his daughter, Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Baker of Bangor, Me., Mrs. Eddy's nephew, to obtain an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's property.

$8,000 VERDICT FOR SLANDER.

Miss Raymond Wins in Suit Against Wealthy Mrs. Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 15.—Instead of being settled to-day, when a jury in the Supreme Court here awarded $8,000 damages to Miss Grace Raymond, the suit for slander brought by the former Sunday school teacher against Mrs. Naomie Duncombe Ring has apparently only just begun. Mrs. Ring declared after hearing the verdict that she would carry the case to the last court, while Miss Raymond smilingly said she would never cease her fight to collect the judgment. The verdict is said to be the largest ever given in this State for slander where only spoken words figured in the complaint.

"All I sought," said Miss Raymond, "was vindication, and this I have obtained. The verdict of the jury completely exonerates me of wrongdoing and proves that the charges against my character and my name were unfounded. I am greatly pleased with the decision."

Mrs. Ring, whose fortune is estimated as high as $2,000,000, termed the entire proceeding a conspiracy between Miss Raymond and Mr. Ring.

"I never slandered Miss Raymond," she stated emphatically, "nor did I strike her as she charges."

ROUGH TRIP OF THE CEDRIC.

High Sea Floods Smoking Room—Arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow.

The steamship Cedric of the White Star Line got in yesterday from Liverpool after a rough trip. There were all kinds of weather, from sunshine and a calm sea to rains, hail, sleet, and gales, all to the accompaniment of tremendously high seas. At noon on Saturday one monster wave climbed aboard, sending spray as high as the sun deck. Some of this flood poured into the smoking room through the port lights, but did no damage. In spite of this the vessel came through without damage. Among those who arrived were:

James N. Alsop, Miss Harold Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. George Davies, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Galt, George L. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ketcham, Dr. J. H. Laidley, Charles MacVeagh, H. P. McKean, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Phipps, Charles Brooks Pittman, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Richardson, Major and Mrs. Archer Shee, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Turnbull, Mrs. T. Carlos Van Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Walker, W. R. Warren, J. Edward Whitford, and D. W. Williams.

The Anchor liner Caledonia, in yesterday from Glasgow, had among her passengers:

W. F. Alexander, Robert Allan, W. H. C. Brown, Miss Edith Cunningham, C. D. Millie, Mrs. S. A. Munsell, Mrs. Nora Perkins, W. S. Rowe, W. Shaw Fairplay, Mrs. W. T. Steward, G. H. Thompson, J. P. Tocher, and J. W. Weyka.

Among those who will sail to-day on the North German Lloyd liner Breslau for Bremen are Miss Marie Berger, Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Dunnwald, Mrs. Bertha Egener, Paul Hinnes, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Leonhardt, Adolf Preiss, Louis Thiel, and Carl Weber.

CREDITORS TO NULLIFY SALE.

Bankruptcy Defendants Sold Their Assets Before Filing of Petition.

Haupt Bros., manufacturers of infants' wear at 100 Wooster Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on March 26, sold their stock in bulk on March 22 to Samuel Schachter, assigned their accounts to him and disappeared.

From investigation made by James, Schell & Elkus, attorneys for creditors, it was learned that Schacter paid Haupt Bros. $4,950 for the stock and accounts. Part of the money he borrowed from the firm of Schacter & Son, composed of his father and brother. He repaid the loan by giving them part of the stock purchased from Haupt Bros.

Judge Hough granted a motion yesterday against the Schacters for the receiver to take possession of the goods and accounts pending a suit by James, Schell & Elkus to set aside the sale. The judge said: "The remedy here asked for is confessedly a most drastic one, and it should never be used except in the clearest case, and to prevent loss through equally obvious fraud."

The judge is of the opinion that the transaction is void, as against creditors.

Irvine A. Whitcomb Dead.

BOSON, April 15.—Irvine A. Whitcomb of the Raymond & Whitcomb Excursion Company, died of heart disease at his home in this city to-day. He was 68 years old, and is survived by a widow and three sons.

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

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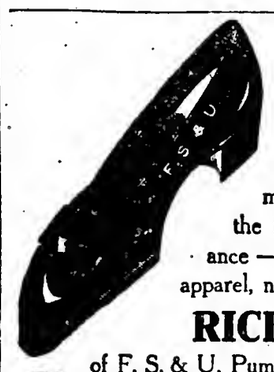

This most important accessory to a man's wardrobe should be faultless in the fitting, graceful and smart in appearance — yet, like the best fashions in all apparel, neither showy nor conspicuous. The

RICH REFINEMENT

of F. S. & U. Pumps charms at once the man whose sense of values is high and whose taste is exacting.

Shown in calf and patent calf for formal wear. For informal wear, week ends, house parties in the country and at the sea-shore, a two eyelet tie blucher pump, in black and tan calf and patent calf.

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Most Popular with All Housekeepers

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Youths' Shirts, Boys' Negligee Shirts, Waists & Blouses

in white and fancy fabrics

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TO DRAIN OLD SUBWAY CREEK.

Water Gains on Pumps and a New Scheme Is to be Tried.

Of late the water which has been bubbling up in the Lenox Avenue Subway, between 115th and 116th Streets, supposedly from the underground refuge of the old Harlem Creek, has been gaining on the two electric pumps, which have been keeping it below the level of the northbound track, which has been affected. A third pump has been installed, but the Subway officials have determined to attack the matter in a different way. Yesterday morning the northbound track was closed to traffic between 2:30 and 5:30 while a large hole was dug underneath it.

The purpose is to build a large concrete drain which will bridge the gap between two portions of the stream. General Manager Frank Hadley said last night that undoubtedly the present natural level of the stream was the bed of the subway. Its course is diagonally across the tracks. The drain will carry the water beneath the tracks from west to east.

Until such time as the drain is completed only the southbound track will be employed between 2:30 and 5:30 A. M. Between these hours trains will be run on this track alternately north and south.

The water has entered at several points from the roadbed, and yesterday in digging the men encountered what appeared to be another spring.

BRYAN HERE; NO POLITICS.

Attending Peace Conference and to Talk in Brooklyn To-night.

William J. Bryan came to town yesterday to attend the Peace Conferences and a few dinners, at which he has been invited to make addresses. Mr. Bryan declined to talk politics, but commended the objects for which the Peace Conference is assembled.

At noon to-day Mr. Bryan will address the Publicity League at the Hotel Victoria, and to-night will speak before the Kings County Democratic Club in Brooklyn. There he may break his rule about talking politics.

Speaking of the opportunities in the Orient, Mr. Bryan remarked that more Americans would establish scholarships in educational institutions there if they were better acquainted with the country. Then he added that during his trip through the East he had established eight scholarships. He remarked that he intended to keep them up if financial conditions remained as they now were.

BRONX WRECK INQUIRY.

New York Central Officials Tell of Safeguards Taken Since the Disaster.

State Railroad Commissioners Frank M. Baker and George W. Aldridge met in their offices in the Metropolitan Life Building yesterday to take further testimony relative to the wreck of the Brewster express on the New York Central Railroad on Feb. 16. Vice President Willgus of the New York Central and William B. Potter, Chief Engineer of the General Electric Company, testified concerning tests made of the track. Mr. Potter testified that after the tests he came to the belief that the accident was due to the condition of the rail and the speed of the train.

Vice President M. C. Brown of the railroad testified that since the accident a reliable man had been put in charge of the maintenance of the tracks within the electric zone.

Chief Engineer George W. Kittridge testified that the rails throughout the electric division of the road had been materially strengthened since the accident. He could not express any opinion as to the cause of the disaster.

Hunyadi János

Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water

A prompt remedy for biliousness and stomach troubles.

Half a glass on arising

FOR CONSTIPATION

The New Oxygen Face Cream

We desire to announce to the ladies of this city the perfection of the new

SANITOL FACE CREAM

The Oxygen Face Cream

After years of experiment and test, our chemist has at last perfected the most remarkable emollient for the complexion ever made.

What Sanitol Face Cream Is

This cream is pure white, smooth and delightfully perfumed, containing in combination certain ingredients which have a decidedly beneficial effect on the skin, cleansing, softening and beautifying.

The unique OXIDIZING and other properties contained in it are indorsed by those who know about skin health.

Sanitol Face Cream is a wonderful beautifier and beauty developer. It is something new in face creams, decidedly different and better.

How Sanitol Face Cream Acts

This cream is absorbed instantly into the pores of the skin. It antiseptically cleanses the pores by OXYGEN. All impurities are neutralized and the blood vessels are stimulated by the nourishment it supplies.

You will be surprised at the delightful glow on your skin after using it. For chapped hands and for all conditions of wind and weather, this face cream has no equal. Its beneficial effect is immediate.

Sanitol Face Cream will remove the glossy and shiny appearance of the skin. It frees the skin from all rough and disagreeable conditions. It provides lasting benefits and brings that perfect skin cleanliness which shows on a beautiful woman's transparent complexion.

SANITOL FACE CREAM

A Beauty Maker

More than all else Sanitol Facial Cream is a skin beautifier.

You will be astonished to find how readily your skin will yield to its treatment.

There is no toilet article that has ever been presented, that is so perfect in all its details as a toilet requisite, as Sanitol Face Cream. Thousands of ladies of St. Louis are using this cream to-day. Ask them what they think of it?

This cream is not a grease cream. It positively will not promote the growth of the hair on the face. There is nothing in it that will injure the skin in any way and is absolutely free from foreign substances that tend to injure the texture of the skin.

If your druggist is out of Sanitol Face Cream secure from us a small size sample, which is had for the asking, so that you can demonstrate for yourself how good Sanitol Face Cream really is.

For Sale by ALL Druggists

The Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co.

Cor. Boyle and Laclede Aves., St. Louis

Men's Pumps

The fashionable dress and semi-dress hot weather shoe. Style and fit to please the most fastidious.

Gun Metal Calf	$3.50 to $6.00
Patent Leather	$3.50 to $5.00
Tan Russia Calf	$6.00

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If you have a prescription you wish compounded and you cannot call at our store, why not send it by mail? It will be filled promptly and returned at once by special messenger. Our delivery system covers the remotest parts of Greater New York. A mail order will receive as much careful attention as if you called in person. A telephone order will bring you immediately what you require.

Prepaid orders amounting to five dollars and over will be sent, express paid, to any address within 100 miles of this city, mineral waters excepted.

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PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

GLORIFIER WINS $10,000 HANDICAP

Victor in the Carter at New York Turf Season's Opening.

BIG CROWD SAW THE RACE

Roseben Second, After a Thrilling Effort, with Don Diego Third, at the Aqueduct Course.

With the luck of racing all in his favor, James H. McCormick's horse Glorifier won the $10,000 Carter Handicap, the feature event of the opening of the New York racing season at the Aqueduct race course yesterday. With the luck of racing all against him, David C. Johnson's Roseben, winner of the same fixture a year ago, was second, a length and a half behind the victor, though it remains to be thrashed out in horsemen's arguments as to how far the great sprinter should have won. August Belmont's Don Diego, on a fairly meritorious performance, was third, as something of a consolation for the fact that horses of Mr. Belmont's breeding have twice won the big fixture after passing out of his hands.

The race was all that had been anticipated for it in its spectacular features, and marked the height of the big occasion of the first day of racing on a metropolitan track after the long Winter rest from the sport for New Yorkers, a crowd estimated at 15,000 visitors witnessing the running from grand and field stands and clubhouse.

The weather conditions were about the most favorable that ever attended the contesting of a Carter Handicap, and the single drawback was an ocean breeze that was chilling in spite of the sunshine. The track was dry and fast, and barring only the misfortune that befell Roseben, the race was fairly run under circumstances that offered every chance for swift running.

On the time test, the result was as far from convincing as it was in the defeat of Roseben, but it made a splendid contest, nevertheless, and gave a full share of satisfaction to the crowd in general, regardless of the ill-fortune of Roseben and the defeat of the betting favorite De Mund.

The race for the Carter had the chief place in the attention of the holiday gathering at the Queens County Jockey Club course by force of custom, but the big thing, in fact, was the opening of the new turf season, which brought a full attendance of the notable racing men of the racing world, and with them the most representative patronage of the general public that ever assembled at the Aqueduct track.

Following the general plan in force last season to withhold the news of the racing as long as possible to prevent its dissemination by the agents of the poolrooms, the withdrawals from the races were not announced until just before each race, and the betting element then remained in doubt as to the make-up of the field for the $10,000 prize until barely fifteen minutes before post time.

The crowd remained practically convinced that Roseben would not be a runner for the race until the horse's number was displayed as a starter, with the apprentice jockey Beckman as his rider, substitute for "Jack" Martin, the jockey under contract to the stable in which Roseben is trained. The substitution practically was decided on by Roseben's owner in the morning, though the stable made renewed efforts early in the afternoon to induce The Jockey Club officials to grant a temporary riding license to Martin, pending the submission of statements which it is said will clear him from the charges in connection with his riding in New Orleans last Winter.

Four horses of the nineteen named for the Carter—Pretension, Brookdale Nymph, Rivaslip, and Okenite—were withdrawn, while Shackle was added as a starter, bringing the field up to sixteen, with De Mund, the colt for which Paul J. Rainey was credited with paying $45,000 when the horse was a two-year-old, last Spring, always the favorite, and Glorifier, coupled in the betting with Tiling as K. H. McCormick's entry, the second choice. Roseben went back in the betting from 6 to 1 up to 10 to 1 at one stage of the speculation, while Dc Mund was backed down and started as a hot favorite at 13 to 5, Glorifier and Tiling at 4 to 1, and Juggler the third choice at 8 to 1.

Roseben was the first horse of the Carter field to warm up, and a cheer rose from the grand stand when the record-holding sprinter swept past in his preliminary gallop, with all four legs swathed in bandages, but the enthusiasm was for the horse's past fame and not from belief in his chance to win yesterday's race. De Mund, on the other hand, won the approval of the horsemen, and trainers by the style of his move, while the rejuvenated Glorifier also came in for a large share of attention.

The horses were sent to the post at 4 o'clock, parading in the order of the weights, with Roseben, under his 135 pounds and midget jockey, in the lead, followed by Glorifier, while Shackle brought up the rear. There was but a brief delay at the post, with Malacca on the rail, the favorite, De Mund, next to him, on the inside, Glorifier third, Ampedo fourth, and Roseben fifth, while Shackle, Comedienne, and Avaunteer were in the outside positions, ranging out in that order.

The barrier was lifted to a fair start, the horses breaking close together and in good order, with De Mund, Glorifier, Marster, Don Diego, and Roseben the quickest to move. De Mund, of the number, breaking off with such sped that he flashed out clear in front in the first half dozen strides. Avaunteer moved into second place as the horses settled into motion, Glorifier then third, with Rye, Don Diego, Colonel Jack, and Roseben close together in the second division, and in that order they went almost abreast the first furlong pole, where the light boy Notter, riding Colonel Jack, pulling over to the rail, rode Roseben over to the rail, and knocked the big sprinter out of his stride, Roseben promptly dropping back to within two places of last before Beckman could steady him again.

Then Beckman was forced to pull out and go around the field just as they came to the far turn, the top weight at that point looking hopelessly out of the race, while De Mund, carrying a stiff pace, stole away in front, leading by a length around the turn and into the stretch, Rye and Oxford being his closest competitors to that point, with Glorifier and Don Diego close up.

On the turn into the stretch Rye dropped back beaten and Oxford made his challenge to the favorite, Oxford closing steadily on De Mund into the last quarter, where both De Mund and Oxford began to tire. Oxford still hung on gamely and showed in front for a few strides, just outside the last furlong pole, where Glorifier, coming through on the rail, shot out for the lead, and, just as De Mund gave it up, heaten, showed in front.

Don Diego moved forward, picking up Oxford and De Mund at the same time, these seeming to have the race to themselves until just within the final furlong, when Roseben's backers were electrified by the sight of the great sprinter plowing his way through from the rear, and on the outside of the contenders, overhauling the leaders in magnificent style.

Little Beckman, after his mishap in being interfered with, had galloped all around the field, and closing ground while Roseben was running around the turn, had re-entered the contest on the stretch. The lightweight was not strong enough to be of any help at all to the record holder, but simply rode out on his horse's courage, and into the last strides was gaining rapidly on the leaders.

The distance to the winning post was too short to permit him to overcome the ground lost earlier in the race, however, and Glorifier, shaking off the other contenders after passing the final furlong pole, came on and won in clover style, hustled a bit at the end at that, a length and a half in front of Roseben, which, maintaining his last splendid rush to the end, caught Don Diego close on the post and beat him a neck for second place, while two lengths further back De Mund, Oxford, Avaunteer, and Orbicular finished heads apart in the order named.

Glorifier, like Beldame, winner of the Carter Handicap in 1904, is a product of August Belmont's Nursery Farm, in Kentucky, and is by Hastings-Glory, by Thistle. Glorifier, as a two-year-old, was one of the best of his age in 1904, and gave great promise when racing in the colors of L. V. Bell, but went amiss the next season, and never verified his early promise until the past Winter while racing at New Orleans, where he was regarded as the best handicap horse at the meeting. The horse is owned and trained by James H. McCormick, who trained him for Mr. Bell, when Hermis carried the Bell colors, and who also trained the Suburban winner of 1901, Alcedo.

WINNERS OF OTHER RACES.

Favorites Were Beaten in Five of Six Events at Aqueduct.

The betting patrons of racing made a disastrous beginning, at the opening of the New York turf season, at the Aqueduct track yesterday, when, in six races, only one post favorite was successful. The single success was delayed until the last event of the afternoon, when the Virginia three-year-old Orphan Lad, at odds on, racing well up most of the distance, and ridden by the popular jockey, Miller, won rather easily from a poor field, the race also being the only one of the day in which Miller had a winning mount.

In the four and a half furlongs sprint for selling class two-year-olds, the first "good thing" victory of the season was achieved by H. T. Griffin's colt, Thomas Calhoun, Griffin losing his horse, which was bid up to $1,700, and bought by Jules Garson. As the winner was backed from 10 to 1 down to 4 to 1, however, the Griffin stable took full payment for the colt from the betting ring.

In the first race of the day and year another long-chance horse, Athlete, at 12 to 1, was victorious, but Athlete ran practically unbacked and beat a hot favorite in Keator after a smart finish. Jimmy Lane led throughout the two-mile steeplechase, jumping in fine style and galloping in well off before Dulcian, his only real opponent. In a selling race at seven furlongs, P. H. McCarren's Bellsnicker romped away with the purse, with Sir Toddington, the odds-on favorite, unplaced. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs.

	S.	¾	F.
Athlete, 106, Hennessy, 12-1, 4-1	2	1	1ns
Keator, 105, Garner, 6-5, 1-2	5	2	2½
Dr. Hillis, 103, Shilling, 100-1, 40-1	3	4	3½
Anna May, 100, Miller, 16-5, 0-5	4	5	4
Barbary Belle, 99, J. Hennessy, 8-1, 2-1	1	3	5
Cloisteress, 101, B. Smith, 30-1, 12-1	8	6	6
Pantoufle, 111, Preston, 10-1, 4-1	11	8	7
Little Woods, 104, Koerner, 100-1, 40-1	9	7	8
Coney K., 80, C. Brady, 100-1, 40-1	7	9	9
Kiamesha II, 98, Beckman, 100-1, 40-1	8	10	10
Ballot Box, 108, Finn., 50-1, 20-1	13	11	11
Right and True, 107, McDaniel, 15-1, 3-1	12	12	12
Suffice, 102, Heffernan, 30-1, 12-1	10	13	13
Veronese, 101, Yorke, 20-1, 8-1	15	15	14
M. Anthony II., 103, J. Johnson, 40-1, 15-1	14	14	15

Time—1:00 2-5. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner, br. c., 4 years, by Atheling-Miss Doone. Fred Burlen, owner and trainer.

SECOND RACE.—The Bayside Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles.

	S.	1½	F.
Jimmy Lane, 163 Owens, 3-1, even	1	1	1½
Dulcian, 130, Hupper, 11-5, 4-5	2	2	2nk
Sandalwood, 158, E. Helder, 5-1, 7-5	4	3	3d
Jack, 146, Archibald, 12-1, 4-1	3	4	4
Riggs, 132, Dugen, 20-1, 15-1	6	5	5
Northville, 146, Dupee, 4-1, 6-5	5	*	

*Refused.

Time—4:36. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. g., aged, by His Grace—Anna Page. G. R. Tompkins, owner. M. Smart, trainer.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Thomas Calhoun, 103, Mosgrove, 6-1, 2-1	3	1	1h
Kerry, 101, Horner, 6-1, 2-1	2	2	2½
Sweet Taire, 107, Miller, 4-1, 8-5	1*	3	3½
C. H. Shilling, 100, Shilling, 20-1, 8-1	5	4	4
Raimondo, 94, Clausen, 20-1, 8-1	7	6	5
Marston, 107, Mountain, 5-1, 2-1	4	7	6
Alderman Tim, 97, C. Brady, 60-1, 20-1	6	5	7
Astoria Belle, 108, Aubuchon, 12-1, 5-1	9	8	8
Hands Around, 104, Preston, 12-1, 5-1	10	9	9
Montana Poet, 104, Mercado, 25-1, 10-1	12	10	10
Oceanic, 98, Berkmen, 15-1, 6-1	14	11	11
Adrian, 105, Koerner, 7-1, 5-2	11	12	12
Wedding, 94, Yorke, 20-1, 8-1	15	14	13
Geo. M. Cohen, 104, J. Johneon, 25-1, 10-1	8	13	14
Youthful, 94, Englander, 10-1, 4-1	13	15	15
Bandbox, 102, B. Smith, 20-1, 8-1	16	16	16

Time—1:54 4-5. Start poor. Won easily; place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Knight of the Thistle-Tantalize. T. H. Griffin, owner and trainer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Carter Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

	S.	¾	F.
*Glorifier, 119, Mountain, 4-1, 8-5	2	1	1½
Roseben, 135, Berkman, 8-1, 3-1	7	6	2h
Don Diego, 108, McDaniel, 10-1, 4-1	4	4	3d
De Mund, 108, Radtke, 13-5, even	1	2	4
Oxford, 122, L. Smith, 10-1, 4-1	8	3	5
Avaunteer, 109, Shilling, 30-1, 10-1	5	5	6
Orbicular, 105, Koerner, 30-1, 10-1	14	7	7
Colonel Jack, 99, Notter, 20-1, 8-1	15	8	8
Ampedo, 92, Preston, 100-1, 40-1	11	10	9
Rye, 109, Miller, 12-1, 5-1	10	8	10
Malacca, 93, John Hennessy, 8-1, 3-1	6	11	11
Marster, 93, Englander, 60-1, 20-1	3	12	12
Juggler, 110, Nicol, 8-1, 3-1	13	13	13
Comedienne, 108, Dillon, 40-1, 15-1	12	14	14
*Tileing, 97, Garner, 4-1, 8-5	9	15	15
Shackle, 92, Heffernan, 100-1, 40-1	16	16	16

*Coupled as J. H. McCormick's entry.

Time—1:28 1-5. Start good. Won cleverly; place driving. Winner ch. h., 5 years, by Hastings-Glory. Owner and trainer, J. H. McCormick.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; seven furlongs.

	S.	¾	F.
Bellsnicker, 105, Englander, 6-1, 8-5	2	1	1½
Killochan, 93, Garner, 6-1, 8-5	3	2	2d
Durbar, 110, Shilling, 20-1, 6-1	1	3	3¾
Lord Badge, 112, McDaniel, 6-1, 8-5	9	5	4
Sir Toddington, 100, Hennessy, 1-2, out	4	4	5
Ocean Spray, 108, J. Johnson, 20-1, 6-1	7	8	6
Society Bud, 103, Simmons, 15-1, 5-1	8	7	7
Tyrolian, 105, Beckman, 15-1, 5-1	6	9	8
Modest, 112, W. McIntyre, 40-1, 15-1	5	6	9

Time—1:28. Start poor. Won handily; place easily. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Mirshful-Fright. Owner, P. H. McCarren. Trainer, R. Minton.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Orphan Lad, 108, Miller, 9-20, out	3	1	1n
Alpenmarchen, 105, Garner, 7-1, 8-5	7	2	2d
El Cazador, 101, Preston, 8-1, 2-1	2	3	3n
Thomas Hay, 91, Englander, 60-1, 20-1	1	4	4
Lord Stanhope, 102, Flinn, 12-1, 8-1	6	5	5
Lady Alicia, 97, Shilling, 10-1, 2-1	4	6	6
Russell T., 92, Heffernan, 25-1, 7-1	9	7	7

Time—1:14 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 3 years, by Fatherless-Easter. Owner, David Dunlap. Trainer, William Garth.

ROSEBEN'S OWNER HARD HIT.

Side Bet Gives Him Capital of $100 After Losing $6,400.

The failure of D. C. Johnson's horse Roseben to win the Carter Handicap at the Aqueduct race track yesterday marked another turn in the fortunes of the owner, long known as a daring turf gambler and plunger. Immediately following the decision of the race, Johnson in the paddock inspecting his horse to see if he had been injured in the contest, encountered Fred Burlew, owner of Juggler, another runner in the race, and was reminded of a wager the two owners had made as to how their horses would finish.

"Here, Burlew," Johnson called out, "you bet me $100, Juggler against Roseben, and I've won. Give me the money quick, for I need it right away."

Johnson accepted payment of the wager, and tucked the money into his pocket with the remark that it constituted his entire capital. He had backed Roseben to win, and win alone, and had wagered $6,400 on the horse at odds of 10 to 1. Aside from the value of the ten-thousand-dollar stakes, the result made a difference to the plunger of nearly $70,000. Last season, when Roseben was at about the height of his success, Johnson was credited with having won more than $150,000 on that horse alone.

Frawley Boxing Bill Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—The Frawley Boxing bill, which has passed the Senate, was advanced to third reading in the Assembly tonight. Rogers of Broome gave notice he would fight it on final passage.

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BATTING RALLY WINS FOR GIANTS

Philadelphia Secures Lead, but Unable to Hold It — Ames Relieved by Taylor.

YANKEES MEET WITH DEFEAT

Hal Chase Unable to Save His Team from a Trouncing by Washington.

New York yesterday defeated Philadelphia by a narrow margin and was able to break even on the first series of games for the National League championship. Boston won from Brooklyn and Cincinnati defeated St. Louis.

Hal Chase played his first game of the season yesterday for the Yankees, but was unable to head off defeat. Philadelphia captured another game from Boston and Detroit surprised the Chicago champions by winning out by a close score.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Cincinnati, 9; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 9; New York, 4.
Detroit, 2; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Washington at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Boston	Cincinnati	Chicago	New York	Philadelphia	Brooklyn	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	—					2			2	1.000
Cincinnati		—					1	1	2	1.000
Chicago			—					1	1	.500
New York				—	1				1	.500
Phila'phia				1	—				1	.500
Brooklyn						—			0	.000
Pittsburg							—		0	.000
St. Louis								—	0	.000
Games lost	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	Detroit	New York	Washington	Chicago	Cleveland	Boston	St. Louis	Games Won.	Percentage.
Phila'phia	—						2		2	.666
Detroit		—			1	1			2	.666
New York			—	1				1	1	.500
Wash'ton			1	—				1	1	.500
Chicago					—			2	1	.500
Cleveland		1				—			1	.500
Boston	1						—		1	.333
St. Louis					1			—	1	.333
Games lost	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Giants Win from Philadelphia and Break Even in Series.

Three thousand shivering baseball rooters braved the chilling winds at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and were rewarded for their loyalty by witnessing the Giants turn the tables on Philadelphia in a close and exciting game by the score of 6 to 5.

The scoring began in the opening inning of the game. Thomas got a life when Devlin fumbled his slow grounder, and a moment later reached second on Gleason's safe bunt. Ames was then unable to locate the plate for Titus, and the bases were filled as a result. Courtney and Doolin also went to first on called balls, forcing in Thomas and Gleason.

The Giants tied the score in their half of the inning. Shannon and Brown were both "walked" by Duggleby, and they each moved up a base on Devlin's sacrifice. Bresnahan hit a single between first and second which sent Shannon and Brown home with the two tying runs.

New York gathered in two more runs in the fourth inning on a base on balls to Bresnahan, followed by Dahlen's sacrifice and Corcoran's single. The Phillies, however, evened up matters in their half of the fifth, when Thomas again reached first on a fumble by Dahlen, and went to second on Gleason's single. Titus hit Gleason with a batted ball. Thomas had reached third and Titus was safe on first as a result of the play. This was followed by a base on balls to McGee, and with the bases full, Bransfield singled, scoring Thomas and Titus.

There was no more scoring until the seventh inning when with two out, Courtney received a base on balls from Ames. Doolin followed with a long fly to right, which Brown muffed, and Courtney reached third. Beckitsch hit a slow grounder to Dahlen, but Corcoran was slow in covering second to catch Doolin. Courtney was able to score.

Doolin retired from the game at the end of the seventh inning, Sentelle taking his place at short. Ames also retired, Taylor taking his place in the box.

The Giants won out in the eighth with a batting rally. Seymour led off with a single to centre, Bresnahan following with a double to left, Seymour going to third on the hite. Dahlen singled between first and second, scoring Seymour and Bresnahan. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shannon, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Brown, rf.	1	0	2	0	1
Devlin, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1
Seymour, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Bres'han, c.	2	2	7	0	0
B'man, 1b.	1	1	11	2	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	1	1
C'coran, 2b.	0	1	4	3	1
Ames, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Strang	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	7	27	9	4

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	2	0	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	4	0	0
Titus, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
McGee, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
C'tney, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
Doolin, ss.	0	0	1	1	1
Sentelle, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Beckitsch, c.	0	0	5	2	0
D'gleby, p.	0	0	2	1	0
Total	5	4	24	3	1

*Batted for Ames.

New York	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—6
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—5

McGlynn Easy for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 15.—McGlynn was no puzzle for Cincinnati in the first and sixth innings of this afternoon's game, nine runs being made off him in that time. Mason held St. Louis safe at all stages. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H'gins, 2b.	2	3	1	2	0
Davis, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Kane, 3b.	1	2	1	7	1
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	15	0	0
Kruger, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Mitchell, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Mowrey, ss.	0	0	0	3	0
McLean, c.	1	1	3	0	0
Mason, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Total	9	12	27	12	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
O'Hara, lf.	0	1	1	1	0
Bennett, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Byrne, 3b.	0	1	2	4	1
Holly, ss.	1	2	4	1	0
Burch, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Marshall, c.	0	0	0	2	0
Hostetter, c.	0	0	2	2	1
M'Glynn, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	1	5	24	14	2

Cincinnati	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—9
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Kruger, Byrns, Holly. Sacrifice hits—Mason, Bennett. Double play—McGlynn, Holly, and Beckley. Stolen bases—Huggins, Davis, Kane. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 7. Base on balls—Off Mason, 2; off McGlynn, 4. Struck out—By Mason, 2; by McGlynn, 1. Passed ball—Marshall. Wild pitch—McGlynn. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Carpenter.

Boston Wins Game with One Hit.

BOSTON, April 15.—Rucker's wild throws and pitches and Ritchey's steal of home base gave Boston three runs on a single hit to-day and the final score was 3 to 2 in favor of the home team. Both shortstops fielded sensationally. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bates, rf.	0	0	4	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	10	0	1
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Howard, lf.	1	1	2	1	0
D'dwell, ss.	1	0	1	3	1
Ritchey, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0
Brain, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
N'dham, c.	0	0	9	0	0
Pfeffer, p.	0	1	0	5	0
Total	3	4	27	13	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Maloney, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
Casey, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Lumley, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Jordan, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Hatch, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis, ss.	0	0	4	3	0
Alp'man, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Hurley, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Rucker, p.	0	1	0	1	2
Total	2	3	24	12	2

Boston ..... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Brooklyn ..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Lumley. Sacrifice hits—Ritchey, Howard, Casey. Stolen base—Ritchey. Double plays—Lewis, Alperman, and Jordan; Howard and Ritchey. First base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 8; off Rucker, 1. Hit by pitcher—Beaumont. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 8; by Rucker, 4. Wild pitches—Rucker, (2.) Pfeffer. Umpires—Mr. Rigler. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington Makes Batting Rally and Defeats Yankees, 9 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—By bunching five hits off Clarkson in the seventh inning, Washington captured the last game of the series from the Yankees today by 9 to 4. New York got a good lead at the start, but in the sixth inning Washington tied the score. Griffith sent Clarkson in to relieve Keefe, and the locals hammered this former Harvard Captain to all parts of the lot, getting two doubles and two singles, which, together with two bases on balls, netted the five runs which won the game.

Hal Chase, who joined the Yankees here yesterday, played first base, and, despite his long ride from the coast, showed up well, getting two hits out of three times up and handling his ten chances faultlessly. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ganley, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Sch'fly, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1
Cross, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0
Hickman, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Jones, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Altizer, cf.	2	2	3	0	0
And'son, lf.					
1b.	2	3	11	6	0
Perrine, as.	1	0	1	1	0
Heydon, c.	0	1	1	2	0
Patten, p.	1	0	0	3	0
Total	9	12	27	17	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Kesler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Elb'rd, ss.	0	0	3	4	0
Chase, 1b.	0	2	10	2	0
Williams, 2b.	0	0	8	2	0
Laporte, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0
Hartman, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Kleinow, c.	0	0	8	2	0
Keefe, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Moriarty	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	6	24	15	0

*Batted for Clarkson in ninth.

Washington	0	2	0	1	0	1	5	0	—9
New York	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Hoffman, Anderson 2, Cross, Keefe, Perrine, Jones. Three-base hit—Perrine. Hits—Off Keefe, 8 in 7 innings; off Clarkson, 4 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Schlafley, Conroy, Kleinow, 2. Stolen base—Altizer. Double plays—Elberfeld, Williams, and Chase; Elberfeld and Williams; Perrine, Schlafley, and Anderson. Left on bases—Washington, 5; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Patten, 3; off Keefe, 3; off Clarkson, 2. First base on errors—New York, 1. Hit by pitcher—Keefe, 1. Struck out—Patten, 1; Keefe, 1; Clarkson, 2. Wild pitches—Patten, 1; Keefe, 1. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Philadelphia's Ninth Inning Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Philadelphia won the third game of the series from Boston to-day in the ninth inning on Murphy's single and Schreck's double. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sullivan, c.	0	0	9	1	0
Collins, 3b.	1	1	1	2	2
Unglaub, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Hoey, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Freeman, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	0	3	4	0	0
Wagner, ss.	1	0	2	8	0
Shaw, c.	0	2	2	1	0
Harris, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	2	8	*24	11	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Cross, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Seybold, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
Schreck, c.	0	1	4	3	0
Moore, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Knight, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0
Plank, p.	1	1	2	4	0
Total	3	8	27	13	0

*Winning run was scored with none out.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1—3

Two-base hits—Ferris, Seybold, Schreck, Knight. Sacrifice hits—Unglaub, Hartsel, Murphy, Plank, 2. Stolen bases—Cross, 2; Plank. Double plays—Plank and Davis, Sullivan and Ferris. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—off Plank, 5; off Harris, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Hit by pitcher—Plank, 1. Struck out—by Plank, 6. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Hurst and Evans.

Luck Was with Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., April 15.—Neither team was able to do much with the other's pitcher when hits meant runs. Every tally made on both sides was due to poor fielding, and luck broke with Detroit. Score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
M'Int'y'e, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Coghlin, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Crawf'd, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Cobb, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Rossm'n, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Sch'fer, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1
Schmidt, c.	0	0	6	1	0
O'Leary, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
Mullin, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	5	27	10	1

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hahn, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Jones, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Isbell, 2b

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.
Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year	2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.05 per month.

TWENTY PAGES.

PEACE ON EARTH.

When VON MOLTKE said that universal peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful dream, he expressed one view, the extreme view, upon a question of great weight and moment, as to which the opposing, and, it may be, also, the extreme view is expressed among others now thinking and talking a great deal upon this subject, by Mr. BARTHOLDT, for instance, when he says that "war is a flagrant violation of every tenet of religion." Curiously enough, the Rev. Dr. DIX takes his position beside VON MOLTKE, but, naturally and not unexpectedly, Bishop POTTER appears as the convinced advocate of peace. The impertinences of Mr. STEAD call for no notice.

To these augmenting diversities and to the discussions of the Peace Congress President ROOSEVELT contributes a warning and yet a sympathetic word, reinforced and added to as it is by the practical yet highly valuable counsels of Mr. ROOT. The President tells the Peace Congress that "though normally peace is the handmaid of righteousness, yet, if they are ever at odds, it is righteousness whose cause we must espouse." The volume of human activity is undiminished—it perpetually increases. We have the authority of GOETHE and of all experience to teach us that so long as he strives man is prone to err. Error is, of course, not righteous, and if righteousness cannot correct it the President reasons that another handmaid should be summoned—force. But we must stand for righteousness all the time, whether she be served by one or the other handmaid. Mr. ROOSEVELT points out another reason why our hopes of universal peace should not be set too high. "The peoples of the world have advanced unequally along the road that leads to justice and fair dealing one with another," he says, "and the road stretches far ahead even of the most advanced." It is obviously true, therefore, that "in the parliament of man, the federation of the world," we should come together not merely with differing minds but markedly unequal in our ethical dispositions. We should not even be agreed upon the primary virtues. So the President thinks it will be well for us to listen with composed and wary minds to impassioned orations about peace which include demands for the impossible; and Mr. ROOT dwells with great wisdom upon the perplexities of "the practical administrator distressed by the urgency of the theorist who, ignorant of real conditions, urges him to a course of action which he knows cannot possibly be taken, or, if it were taken, under existing conditions would result only in evil."

At seedtime no sower is sure of his harvest, but he knows that he is doing the right thing, and that it is the order and intent of nature that his reward should come. Peace conferences, as anybody can see, are bodies of persuasion, not of action. They sow the seed, they implant the ideas of peace in millions of minds. They picture forth its advantages, so perfectly obvious that the simplest understanding cannot fail to seize them, and so incontrovertible that the most gifted may not argue them away. Every peace conference makes war seem a little more hideous, a little less necessary. And so the work goes on—not without solid encouragement. Not so very many years ago these discussions turned upon such matters as the putting to death of prisoners captured in war, the poisoning of wells or of bullets, and the retention or the abatement of other fiendish cruelties practiced from the earliest times without any very definite idea that they were bad, infrahuman, and ought to be done away with. Mr. ROOT points out that the conception of individual charity and humanity "has slowly impressed itself upon the conception of national duty and responsibility." Deeds that are condemned as selfish and cruel between individuals have been put under the ban in the relation of nations. A study of present usages of war compared with old usages would suffice to put heart into any earnest advocate of peace. That so much has been done is warrant for the belief that more may be done.

And encouragement comes not from this source alone. In the creation of an international tribunal and the holding of conferences at The Hague, we may measure actual progress, if not toward the abolition of war, at least toward making it much less frequent. The civilized nations have set up a substitute for armed quarrels—peaceable settlement by arbitration. The machinery of arbitration will work better and will be made vastly more effective if we could get rid of the false notion spoken of as a stumbling block by Mr. ROOT in his address, the false notion, that is, that an arbitration is a diplomatic contest rather than a judicial proceeding. A member of a court of arbitration who acts upon the assumption that there is a victory to be won is to that extent ill qualified for his task. The true aim, of course, is to reach a just decision, and that may involve, inevitably will involve, either the loss of a cause or some abatement of pretensions for one of the nations in controversy. A partisan arbitrator is a living contradiction of terms.

The propaganda of peace will be vitalized and immensely reinforced when business men and the representatives of material interests take a hand in it. That view was somewhat prominently brought forward at the Washington conference two years ago, and was exemplified by the presence and participation of representatives of capital and great industrial systems. They have immense interests at stake. Their proverbial "timidity" inclines them to be the natural opponents of war. So it is not merely the altruist, the humanitarians, the students, thinkers, teachers, and philosophers who are the natural expounders of the ideal of peace; men who are hardly in any sense idealists have solid reasons for joining in the work. But whoever joins or holds aloof, so long as peace conferences are held that evoke speech and get the thing talked about, so long will men ponder the arguments and think for themselves about the merit and the soundness of the idea. That is gain, that is progress, for in that way all the world's great reforms have come about.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

THE TIMES'S Monday Financial Review estimated the reductions of expenditures in railway improvements at $400,000,000, with additions possibly carrying the sum to a half billion. Simultaneously the trade papers contain advertisements giving notice that the usual Spring auctions by first-hand producers will not be held, the goods being sold or salable otherwise. Moreover, the railway gross earnings are the largest for any March, pointing to unequaled domestic trade, while the March foreign trade statistics also are the largest on record. These contrasts suggest one or two questions.

Why is the railway industry alone depressed? Is it because it is the only one which is under the beneficent protection of the big stick, and if so, what would be the result of extending the same policy to all corporations instead of to railway corporations alone? Also, how much longer can the activity in distribution continue if the railways are unable to extend their accommodations, through the impairment of their credit, just as the need is at the maximum? And if the distribution of commodities is crippled by the anti-railway policy, which will suffer more, the railways or the producers whose goods cannot reach consumers?

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

It is a remark of Archbishop WHATELY'S that men practically engaged in a business are apt to be the best judges of proposed changes of detail in its conduct, but that they are apt to be the very worst of sweeping and radical reforms. That remark may occur to some minds on observing that, in the opinion of Mr. DE LANCEY NICOLL, formerly District Attorney, the result of the Thaw trial does not indicate anything wrong with our system of criminal procedure. When a trial which has lasted some eleven weeks and cost many thousands of dollars to each side ends in a mistrial, which is on any theory a failure of justice, the "man in the street" will be apt to differ with the learned ex-District Attorney. To the man in the street the result seems a public scandal. And so it seems to foreign lawyers as well as to foreign laymen, including the practitioners of the English law, from which our own criminal procedure is derived. They point to the case of RAYNER, which in some aspects is curiously parallel to the case of THAW, which took one day to try, and resulted in a verdict. With such a showing it certainly appears to the plain man that our system is in need of a thorough overhauling. For observe that the rules of evidence are practically the same in the two countries, and the requirement of the unanimity of the jury precisely the same.

One point which seems to need special attention is the matter of expert testimony. When MOLINEUX was convicted Judge NOAH DAVIS said that it was a scandal that a man should be found guilty of murder on "hired testimony." The experts in that case were experts in handwriting. In this case they were alienists. But the principle is the same. Leaving out the presumption that in a certain proportion of instances expert witnesses may, quite unconsciously to themselves, be swayed by their retainers, it is plain that a rich culprit in a case which depends upon expert testimony has the advantage over a poor culprit which the one weight and the one measure of absolute justice would deny to him. The fact is a clear arraignment of our procedure. Dr. HAMILTON'S suggestion, as we understand it, is that experts, like the "jury of matrons" under the old common law, should be ministers and officers of the court, paid by the public but by neither "side." A corollary to this proposition would probably be that when the defense of insanity is raised the investigation of that defense should be left to the special jury of disinterested experts, and that if they declare it to be unfounded it should not be pleaded on the trial. Some such system as this would prevent any such forensic impudence as the putting forward of the defense of "justifiable insanity," or of "Dementia Americana," which has in this case been allowed to be put in. And assuredly the progress and the result or no-result of this trial do not tend to show that everything is for the best under the best of all possible systems of criminal procedure.

THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

The American Contractor's building statistics contain suggestions of more than local interest, although the local facts are among the most striking of the National exhibit. The National total of constructions projected shows a decrease of 8 per cent. It could hardly be more satisfactory if made to order. It is just enough to indicate a beneficial reaction from extreme activity. The country would not suffer from a 3 per cent. reduction in the demand for labor, for supplies, and for financial accommodation. On the other hand, the local figures are almost sensational, and deserve citation as given, the figures representing estimated cost of new construction ordered in March:

	Cost—March, 1907.	Cost—March, 1906.	Per Cent.—Gain.	Per Cent.—Loss.
Manhattan	9,310,329	14,262,950	..	34
Brooklyn	5,801,283	4,886,645	82	..
Bronx	1,936,240	3,726,775	..	43
New York	17,047,852	22,876,870	..	23

Truly the Cinderella of Greater New York seems coming into her own when, at a time of general reaction, Brooklyn makes such gains at the cost of sister boroughs. Happily they are strong enough to stand the loss, especially when the loss is kept in the family. It would be different if the loss were to New Jersey, and perhaps that experience lies ahead. Unless Greater New York enables itself to grow where it can grow it will see itself robbed of population by residential regions made accessible by facilities rivaling even the splendid improvements under way by municipal and railway enterprise.

It may be remarked that New York City's loss of over $5,000,000 in the March orders is more than double the loss of the entire country. In other words, the loss of 3 per cent is the resultant of the offsetting of large losses here by greater gains elsewhere. Salt Lake City, for instance, gained 316 per cent., Topeka 153 per cent., Mobile 225 per cent., Birmingham 186 per cent. The boom in the West and South seems far from over.

"RESTORING" LATIN.

Whenever a new movement for a new "universal language" has been begun there has been a new revival of the pertinent question, "Why not Latin?" Down to and past the middle of the seventeenth century Latin was really internationalized and was the common medium of Europe not only for literary but for diplomatic purposes. Nay, after the middle of the eighteenth century, Dr. JOHNSON insisted on talking Latin in Paris, on the ground, as he put it, that "there is no sense in giving a Frenchman an advantage over you every time you open your mouth." There is already a society and a periodical devoted to making Latin the common medium for commercial purposes. Its eligibility consists in the fact that many modern languages are Latin grammatically, and that all of them are more or less Latin in their vocabulary. Also, when you are learning the Latin language you are also learning a literature, which is not the case when you are learning a new language fabricated or compiled "ad hoc."

One obstacle to the restoration of Latin to the position which it held when BACON translated his "Essays" into it as into "the universal language" is the modern varieties of pronunciation. It is said that at the last Ecumenical Council, where presumably all the ecclesiastical dignitaries spoke good Latin, they were, according to their several nationalities, mutually unintelligible orally, though all of them would have been perfectly understood on paper. It is true that even if a common standard of pronunciation had been agreed upon beforehand, the Council might still have been a Babel, by the different intonations and inflections which constitute the "accents" of different languages. But the adoption of a common standard of pronunciation would have done much to mitigate this incompatibility.

England is doubtless the chief anomaly in this respect. The "English" pronunciation of Latin is simply the pronunciation of Latin like English. There are differences among the Continental pronunciations, but they are not so great that they do not pretend to defer to a common standard. In all American colleges this standard is theoretically observed. In England itself it seems it is making its way, in so much that there is a "Classical Association Pronunciation Committee," of which the Honorary Secretary has contributed two interesting columns to The London Times, accompanied with another column of editorial comment. Mr. WINBOLT, the official in question, calls the pronunciation which he advocates "restored." But that will not carry him very far. There is really no way of knowing how CICERO pronounced his orations. It seems more to the purpose to argue that there is a pronunciation which is accepted everywhere but in the British Islands, and that for that reason it ought to be accepted there also. There really seems to be some hope that the "weewida weese animee," which is Mr. WINBOLT'S "classical example" of the "restored" pronunciation, or the "wekisshim—by turns" which excited the mirth of an Anglican prelate in a girls' school may come to sound familiar in the most conservative British classrooms. It is certain that the mountain will not come to MOHAMMED, and it seems reasonable that MOHAMMED should in that case go to the mountain. It is the endeavor for a common standard that is desirable. One of the chief grievances that old-fashioned spellers have against our own spelling reformers is that, so far as they succeed, they will succeed only in distinguishing American spelling still further from British, instead, by united international action, of establishing an international standard. That is what the British reformers or "restorers" are trying to do with Latin pronunciation. Everybody will wish more power to them, except the Bourbons of the old "English pronunciation."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Pretty Plan, But Not Workable.

While we cannot see even a trace of practicability in the suggestion of a Jersey genius that State, county, or municipality should pay the necessary and legitimate campaign expenses of all regularly nominated candidates for public office, and that the candidates themselves be not allowed to spend anything at all for such purposes, yet we confess that there is something distinctly attractive in the idea, and it seems to us that a good many things could be said in its favor.

In the first place, the present system, though not as bad as it used to be in the days when "assessments" were laid on candidates as inevitably and as sternly by party committees and machine representatives as by the tax collector, is still open to many and grave abuses—abuses which because they are taking new forms are not on that account to be ignored. It is certainly against public policy either that men not rich should be excluded from office through inability to make the incidental expenditures, or that the very wealthy should by a lavish use of money attain a political prominence for which they have no other qualifications. And it could easily enough be argued that the proper presentation before the people of the policies and personalities of candidates is a part, and an essential part, of every election, and that therefore the State or other political division could as well afford to pay campaign expenses as it can afford to pay the cost of registration and balloting.

But there would be terrible difficulties in the way. Who, for instance, would select the speakers for this and that candidate, and what candidate would consider his claims well presented by orators of other than his own selection? And how would the State get its board of campaign speakers? By advertising for so many Democratic and so many Republican sons of Demosthenes and then accepting the lowest bidders? This would soon bring the whole matter into the domain of comic opera—and a very funny comic opera it would be, too, so we advise the librettists to get to work on it, for we will not copyright the idea.

Fortunately there is no real necessity for adopting the Jersey statesman's plan. The one now in vogue will work well enough as soon as we get a publicity law that forces both the candidates and the party committees really to give the information which now, for the most part, they only pretend to give. When it is a matter of open record, clear and complete, just how much, whose, and how campaign money is spent, the poor candidate will not be placed on an equality, indeed, with the rich one, but most of the present dangers and scandals will be removed and the remainder will be made as small as can reasonably be expected in a world constructed like ours.

Dangers of the Theatre.

Of the many "lessons" of the Thaw trial, that which seemed most important to Mr. BREARLEY, the juror whose remarkable articles in the Saturday and Sunday issues of THE TIMES so conclusively proved that intelligence can find its way into the jury box, despite a somewhat general impression to the contrary, is the condition of the theatre as regards the many young girls it employs, chiefly in exploitation of their beauty of face and form. While many will disagree with Mr. BREARLEY as to the relative importance of this point, nobody at all serious-minded will deny that it deserves serious consideration.

Being a sensible man, he admitted that the moral atmosphere of the stage, even in its lower developments, is by no means necessarily fatal either to virtue or to respectability, but, also because he is a sensible man, he recognized clearly that the danger to the young girls whom the stage utilizes as animated scenery is very great, and he regretted that no well-devised and carefully executed plan for their protection from the incidental perils of their trade as yet exists. He appealed to the older, the wiser, and the more fortunate members of the theatrical profession to take the matter up, believing that in them more than elsewhere rests the power to free the stage from what, despite the eloquence of its defenders, is undoubtedly a reproach of long standing, and as great now as it ever was.

One who looked even deeper into this subject than Mr. BREARLEY did would probably end in being less hopeful than he. It is not for nothing, and it is not simply because of fanaticism and narrow-mindedness, that the theatre has always been viewed askance by the moralists of every age and country. For some curious reason or other, there is always moral peril in making a business out of amusement. Professional sport reveals an invincible tendency to become corrupt and corrupting, and the people of the stage are professional amusers. Even the best of them rarely escape all the regrettable consequences of the constant forcing and revealing of emotion, and for the weak, the ignorant, and the unprotected the dangers are great. Of course they are not invincible, but about all that can be expected is to reduce to a minimum the number of their victims.

Russia and Her Clocks.

When one recalls how extremely busy the statesmen and politicians of Russia are just now, and reflects upon the number and the size of the problems that confront them with rather energetic demands for immediate solution, it is—well, a little surprising, not to say discouraging, to learn that they are giving serious thought to a proposition to reform the faces of their clocks!

Unquestionably strong arguments can be made in support of the contention that the hours of the day should run straight along from 1 to 24, instead of running from 1 to 12, and then starting over from 1 to 12 again. Assorted conveniences would be served by such a change, and nobody denies their reality, but involved in it there are inconveniences and confusions without end, and, even though the chances are that these troubles would not last long, the period of transition would be pretty terrible, and much attention would be distracted from other matters.

Not all reforms are worth making, and even for such as are worth making there is a choice of times and seasons. Russia could get along well enough for some years to come with her clocks as they are, and for her at present to discuss the superiority of a 24-hour day over a day of twice 12 hours is little less than madness.

THE ROUMANIAN REVOLT.

Originally an Anti-Semitic Outbreak, Agrarian Outrages Followed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to demur to the analysis of "The Roumanian Revolt" in your issue of April 8. It is based on an entirely erroneous premise. The Roumanian uprising is not "essentially agrarian, only incidentally anti-Semitic."

Its inception was entirely and absolutely anti-Semitic. Driven forward by the impetus of its early success, it became agrarian—that is, the rioters not being checked while they pillaged property and took Jewish lives, enlarged the scope of their excesses. The Roumanian Government merely went through the motions of suppression so long as the violence was visited only upon the Jews. As soon, however, as Gentile land owners were disturbed the Government adopted real and effective measures.

The troubles in Roumania date back to last December, and at that time they were frankly and avowedly anti-Semitic. Consider these facts:

On Dec. 15 a concert for charitable purposes, which had been arranged by the Jewish Ladies' Society of Bucharest, had to be abandoned, the Prefect of Police having stated that he would be unable to restrain a hostile mob. On Dec. 23 a mob invaded a joint meeting of the Jewish societies, "Har Zion" and "Mizmor," at Craiova. The mob, which consisted of about 200 or 300 students, and was led by Mill Demetrescu, editor of the anti-Semitic paper, Apararea Nationala, mercilessly beat the assembled men, women, and children, and a number of persons were seriously injured. The police did not interfere, though upon the arrival of the Inspector and Prefect of Police the mob withdrew, forming a procession which marched through the streets, shouting, "Death to the Jews!" and smashing the windows of the local synagogue and of every house inhabited by Jews; it destroyed some of the Jewish shops and beat every Jew it met on the streets. On the following day the mob reassembled, set fire to one Jewish shop, and wrecked over a dozen others.

The situation became so serious that 200 Jews, residents of Roumania, but Austrian subjects, protested to the Austrian Consul. Another protest was filed with the Premier by Emanuel David, the head of the Jewish community. Then the soldiery was ordered out. It developed at the time that the Faculties of the secondary schools, the Lyceum, the Gymnasium, and the Commercial High Schools, created anti-Semitic sentiment among the students, and that many of the members of these Faculties had directly instigated the riots. An investigation ordered by the Government "whitewashed" the students with the statement that they had "carried out only a peaceful demonstration." A formal reprimand was administered to the students of the schools named by the Faculties. The moral force of this reprimand is quite evident.

Other disturbances of a similar character occurred at the same time, but the incidents mentioned suffice, I submit, to reveal the origin and the character of the Roumanian revolt. The agrarian phase of the disturbances has been "played up" by the Roumanian Government to "save its face," the terms of the Berlin Treaty explicitly requiring it to protect its Jewish subjects. The late John Hay once availed himself of the terms of that document to rebuke Roumania before the whole world for its shameful treatment of its Jewish subjects, and Roumania might have heard from Washington again, but for the fact that propelled by its own unchecked momentum the "uprising," essentially anti-Semitic, became incidentally agrarian.

A. H. FROMENSON,
Secretary Independent Order B'nai B'rith.
New York, April 8, 1907.

Magonigle's Design Not Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Friday, the 12th inst., under the caption "Magonigle's Design Faulty" is the statement that at the meeting of the Trustees of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held the day previous, there was criticism of the design for drinking fountains devised by Mr. H. Van Buren Magonigle, for which he received a prize and which was approved by the Municipal Art Commission.

The Committee on Fountains did not report to the meeting, nor has any adverse expression of opinion ever been made before the Trustees of the very beautiful design submitted. In addition to this design were two others by Mr. John S. Humphreys and by Mr. William Sanger, all three designs being illustrated in a folder recently issued by the society, soliciting subscriptions for building them and giving their prices, ranging from $350 to $965.

In casual conversation with a representative of the press after the meeting I expressed my individual regret that there had not been submitted a fourth design of greater simplicity without the upper portion for use in the districts where there is heavy trucking, fearing that this upper portion might be marred by being struck by heavy wagon poles.

At a time when the society is asking for subscriptions for building fountains it is unfortunate that I should have made a criticism that was reported as quoted.

FRANCIS E. WARD.
New York, April 13, 1907.

Not Rejected by the Academy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of to-day's TIMES I read that at the last meeting of the National Academy of Design my name was among those of candidates rejected for membership. I protest against this error, and kindly ask you to rectify it.

My name was proposed by some well-meaning friend or friends, and upon my hearing of it I immediately wrote in protest, declining the honor, and requesting my name to be withdrawn. It was, however, printed upon the list of candidates to be acted upon, and although the President, Mr. Dielman, announced at the meeting, so I am informed, that I had withdrawn for my own reasons, it was nevertheless given out to the press, as above stated, and suggesting, as it does, a very material change of my views, I wish to have that impression corrected through your columns.

WILLARD L. METCALF.
Lyme, Conn., April 12, 1907.

A Problem in Mathematics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following problem is submitted for a solution—perhaps it may be related to the arithmetical "Rule of Three":

If the united efforts of "twenty well-known firms and corporations" added to the pleadings of banks and Exchanges, and also the powerful help given by the Standard Oil Company, are required to influence Park Commissioner Herrman to remove one "fruit stand" from Bowling Green Park, how large must a similar petition be presented to obtain a like result in regard to the removal of all the "stands" which obtain an illegal occupancy in other—say, City Hall Park, for an example? The relative area of the two parks above considered, which must be taken into account in figuring out the answer, might be had from those who receive or share in the "graft" from such privilege.

CIVIC PRIDE.
New York, April 13, 1907.

COMING ART SALES.

Dutch Modern Paintings Japanese and Chinese Porcelains and Ivories.

American Art Galleries are showing in the large lower room a small but choice collection of paintings and water colors by modern Dutch masters, the private collection of Mrs. Anna N. Kendall of Lamoille, Ill., which will be sold by unrestricted auction in the upper galleries on the evening of Friday, April 19.

All but one of these twenty-nine pictures are by living or recently living Netherlanders; the exception is Fritz Thaulow, the Norwegian painter, lately deceased in France. "Bridge at Verona" is a view upstream, including bits of the old town, but chiefly the old bridge, near to the town-end of which the tourist is called upon to inspect the "tomb of Juliet." Thaulow gives very well the rush of water and the colors of the time-worn structure spanning it. The arches are of stone, the parapet of red brick; everything is done to bring out whatever there is of antiquity about the bridge.

Jakob Maris is seen in a characteristic canal and townscape called "Barges, Ville-Girerre," painted in few tints, but rich in color impressions nevertheless; and again in a small figure piece, "In a Garden," where the young woman reading her paper under an arbor is not well relieved from the background. The composition and touch are individual enough, but it is not a happy example of this member of the Maris family. One oil and four water colors by Josef Israels include "First Steps," a pleasing composition, the uncertain gait of the infant being particularly well described. "The Young Mother," "The Bashful Suitor"—who walks a little ahead of his lady-love and dares not look at her—"Far Away"—a peasant woman with back turned and baby in arms, looking out over a misty plain—and "Returning from Work," another single figure of a woman, have each their own charm. Blommers appears with a water color exactly the same in composition as, but smaller than, a very happy oil painting of "Children on the Beach." They are sailing toy boats in shoal lagoons in the sand, or tumbling naked in the edge of the sea. "The New Baby" is a group of three peasant women in oils. "The Simple Life," water color, shows a Dutch family lounging on the shore.

Neuhuys has a Dutch peasant interior with women and children in water color, and there are four small water colors by Anton Mauve, and five oils and water colors by T. de Bock. Church interiors by Bosboom and landscapes by Willem Maris and J. H. Weissenbruch add to the interest. Nine belonged to the Staats Forbes collection.

On the afternoons of Friday and Saturday, April 19 and 20, the same galleries will dispose of a large collection of ivory carvings and porcelains from China and Japan, made by the late Henry T. Cox. The ivories are elaborate, many consisting of groups of figures, human and supernatural; dragons, birds, fish, tortoises, tigers, and other animals being often added to the composition. A large signed piece represents a creggy spot swarming with little Onis or hobgoblins, who are being exorcised by Shoki, the foe of demons. The latter carries a magic devil-ouster in one hand; the imps sprawl about as if struck by lightning. The porcelains are large and small vases, bowls, ginger jars, and snuff bottles; there are also a few bronzes. The collection offers a good chance to pick up bargains.

Old Melodies Revived by Jews.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sincerely sorry for some remarks attributed to me in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES. My meaning was entirely misunderstood. What I did say was:

"I regret that our choirs are frequently composed of non-Jewish elements and our hymns borrowed from non-Jewish sources, when we possess such original, varied, and beautiful ancient melodies ourselves to be proud of."

I would never dream of accusing the uptown cantors of ignorance of Jewish music. All I said was that under present conditions they have no opportunity to display their great talents in that direction.

MATHILDE S. SCHECHTER.
New York, April 15, 1907.

A Car Seen In Seventh Avenue!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those interested in the improvement of the street car service will be glad to learn that a Seventh Avenue car has gone down Seventh Avenue! This phenomenon was seen at 5:14 at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street on April 11 by several eyewitnesses.

The return of the car is looked for on Tuesday next. "TWENTY-THIRD STREET."
New York, April 11, 1907.

Why D'Annunzio Refused.

La Tribuna di Roma throws some light upon the recent information cabled to this country that Signor d'Annunzio, the Italian poet and playwright, had refused a "tempting" offer to lecture in America. It seems that some time ago Signor d'Annunzio manifested a desire to Commendatore Riccardi to give a course of lectures in America. Signor Bonetti, the impresario, was informed, and at once offered to pay all expenses and $2,000 each for a series of eight lectures, or $16,000 in all. On this offer being received by the poet, the following reply was made:

"I was disposed to cross the Atlantic, but not for a packet of cigarettes. Thanks all the same. (Signed) 'GABRIELE.'"

Since the receipt of this message Signor Bonetti, who has all the enterprise of a Yankee press agent, has sought to discover the address of d'Annunzio's tobacconist—but in vain.

A SUGGESTION TO THE KAISER.

"Kaiser William is reported to have said that he would like to visit the United States, but, he added, "Who will take my place during my absence?"—Daily Paper.

Most Mighty Kaiser, Teuton Lord,
Belted with helmet and with sword,
Fail not to come across the sea
To where we all are waiting thee
With welcome rare, and loud acclaim,
For one of such exalted fame.

Who'll take thy place upon the throne
The while you visit this, our zone?
Let not this question make thee ill—
We've plenty here who'll fill the bill,
Although tho Bill is built like thee,
Most Mighty Lord of Germany.

There's Bryan from Nebraska's realm,
Whilst thou art here he'll take the helm,
And steer the German Ship of State,
With eye aflame and heart elate,
And give your Empire quite a throb—
We hear he's looking for a job.

Or if not Bryan, possibly
We'll send our only Taft to thee.
He's quite the biggest Bill we've got,
And used to situations hot.
He's sat on numerous thrones of late—
Almost a sitting syndicate.

And if not Taft, then, best of all
The notions just now at our call,
Thy very second self might he
The man t' assume thy Majesty.
At home with pomp, with strength of wrist
Quite equal to the mailed fist.

A man so like thee few would note
That thou hadst doffed th' Imperial coat,
And taken passage o'er the main
To visit this fair land of gain.
In short, O mighty Emperor,
Why not swap thrones with Theodore?

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

EQUITABLE REPORT SHOWS ECONOMIES

Saving of $3,179,910 from Fund Set Aside for Expenses in 1906.

FIRST TEST OF NEW LAW

Legal Expenses Cut from $204,019 in 1904 to $85,489 Last Year—Other Reductions.

Schedules filed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society with the State Insurance Department showing the operations of the society for 1906, and its financial condition on Dec. 31 last, afford some interesting comparisons with the figures reported by the Equitable for 1904, which was the last full year of operation under the old management. The year 1905, when the insurance scandals were uncovered and the Armstrong Committee's investigation held, was in effect an interregnum between the old régime and the new, although the administration of Paul Morton went into office in June, 1905. The balance of that year was devoted to a general cleaning-up, making 1906 the first full year of operation under the new conditions.

The figures of 1904, used for comparison, are taken from the report of the society to the Wisconsin Insurance Department, which for some years has required statements from insurance companies in something like the detail that has been prescribed in this State since the Armstrong laws took effect. The story of the year's economies is told by the items of the gain and loss statement in the most concrete form, although it is shown in part by a comparison of some specific items of expenditure in 1904 and 1906. Underlying all these comparisons, however, comes that between the amount of business written before and after the insurance agitation, which should be taken into account first in reviewing the general operations.

In 1904 the Equitable wrote $303,378,677 in new business, or approximately twice the amount which companies of its size are allowed to write under the new law. Its death losses and matured endowments in 1904 were $21,053,064 as against $22,767,962 in 1906. In the former year it had a premium income of $62,643,836, and a total income of $79,076,695. The reduction in the volume of new business brought the premium income for 1906 down to $57,285,250, while the total income was $76,854,694. In 1904 $34,309,929 of insurance in force was surrendered, and $71,336,364 lapsed, upon all of which $8,353,739 was allowed to policyholders in surrender values of various kinds. In 1906 $63,365,203 of insurance in force was surrendered, and $65,485,700 lapsed, a total of $13,315,088 being allowed to policyholders in surrender values on this insurance.

In 1904 dividends to policyholders in cash were $5,191,941, and in additional insurance $890,960. In 1906 the cash dividends to policyholders were $6,209,678, and the dividends in additional insurance were $1,080,056. The gain in surplus in 1904 was $6,365,146, of which amount $4,437,934 was a gain in market value of securities held. In 1906 there was a decrease in the market value of securities acquired prior to that year of $7,549,478, but an accompanying gain of surplus, after the payment of dividends, of $1,586,356 for the year.

The Economies Reported.

Some of the specific economies of the year are indicated. Commissions and bonuses to agents were $7,490,371 in 1904 and $5,226,853 in 1906, this saving being, of course, due primarily to the decrease in the amount of business written. Similarly medical fees decreased from $883,523 in 1904 to $308,846 in 1906, the saving in this case, however, being much larger proportionately than the reduction in new business. Home office salaries were reduced from $1,177,601 in 1904 to $549,119 in 1906. Advertising expenses were reduced from $325,847 in 1904 to $21,914 in 1906. A very large part of the saving in advertising came by cutting out of the advertising lists of the Equitable the raft of insurance publications which were a parasitic growth of the insurance business in the old days.

Printing and stationery account was reduced from $275,060 in 1904 to $88,999 in 1906, while postage account was reduced from $171,738 in 1904 to $95,008 in 1906. Legal expenses of the Equitable were $204,019 in 1904 and $85,489 in 1906. Of this latter amount, according to the schedules filed, $29,176 represented expenses of the society before legislative bodies and in connection with legislation, and out of the figure last mentioned $20,000 was a fee paid in 1906 to ex-Gov. Frank S. Black for services rendered during the investigation of the Armstrong Committee.

Gains and Losses.

The various economies of 1906 find their residual expression in the statement showing the insurance gains and losses for the year. In the Equitable the loading, being that part of the first year's premium set aside to cover expenses, was in 1906 $12,206,921. The insurance expenses amounted to $9,027,011, leaving a gain from loading of $3,179,910, as against a gain from this source of $1,465,438 in 1904. The interest earned by the Equitable in 1906 was $18,254,253, equivalent to 4.34 per cent. on its mean invested assets. The net income from investments, after deducting investment expenses, was $16,989,253, and the interest required to maintain the reserve was $12,661,317, making a gain from interest of $4,327,936, as against a gain from this source of $3,174,782 in 1904. The gains from mortality, representing the amount by which the expected mortality exceeded the actual mortality, was $5,161,993 in 1906, and $3,142,974 in 1904. The gain from the reserves released on lapsed and surrendered policies over the surrender values allowed was $3,274,930 in 1906, and $1,175,275 in 1904.

The Equitable carried bank balances ranging from nine million to fifteen million dollars in 1904, as compared with balances of thirty millions and over under the old regime. It had loans on collateral at the end of 1906 of $9,350,000, at interest rates ranging from 5 to 6 per cent.

CAN'T OUST NEW YORK LIFE.

Suit Brought in Ohio Is Dismissed on a Technical Point.

AKRON, Ohio, April 15.—The ouster suit brought by Prosecuting Atty. H. M. Hagelbarger and Frank S. Monnett, against the New York Life Insurance Company was dismissed in the Circuit Court to-day.

It was held that the franchise under which the company was operating in Ohio when the suit was begun had expired, and a new franchise had been granted.

DIDN'T MEET THE GOVERNOR.

Ellison Will Go to Albany Later to Talk Over City Investigation.

The conference between Gov. Hughes and Corporation Counsel Ellison on the plan to investigate every department in the city Government did not take place yesterday. The Governor waited for Mr. Ellison at the Hotel Astor and Mr. Ellison waited for the Governor at the Hall of Records. They exchanged explanations over the telephone about noon and Mr. Ellison announced that he would confer with the Governor in Albany on Thursday.

When they heard of the situation politicians in the City Hall were inclined to question the propriety of expecting the Governor to call on a city official to confer on a public question. They also expressed the opinion that Mayor McClellan was not so anxious for a sweeping investigation of city departments as he was some weeks ago.

It was the intention of the Corporation Counsel to ask the Governor to send a special message to the Legislature, requesting the appointment of an investigating committee. It is probable that he will do so on Thursday.

HUGUENOTS DINE AT DELMONICO'S

Loving Cups Passed According to the Society's Ancient Ritual.

MUSIC BY CHOIR BOYS

Seth Low, John R. Van Wormer, and the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay Among Those Who Spoke.

The Huguenot Society had a dinner at Delmonico's last night, the first one in three years. Among the 175 guests at the banquet were Ex-Mayor Seth Low, John Wormer, and the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay.

At the President's table were Col. William Jay, President of the Huguenots; Frank Hasbrouck, representing the Holland Society; James Gore King of the St. Nicholas Society, Robert S. Munro of the St. Andrew's Society, Macdougal Hawkes of the Cincinnati Society, Howard Pell of the Colonial Wars, and Bishop Darlington, Chaplain of the Huguenots.

Preceding the toasts and speeches the ceremony of the loving cup was observed. Two members carried the cups, and in the procession were flagbearers carrying the colors of the Huguenots, the Dutch, the French, the English, the German, and also the Stars and Stripes.

In response to the President's query: "What do these cups contain?" the Secretary, Mrs. James M. Lawton, responded: "The choicest wine of France, commemorating our Huguenot ancestors, fortified with spirit, the spirit of admiration for their faith and courage, and sympathy with the poor and aged among their descendants."

Following the President's address of welcome, Seth Low spoke of "Our City and Its Huguenot Founders." "Union of the Dutch and French" was the subject of John Van Wormer's toast. The Rev. Donald S. Mackay then spoke of "The Huguenot and the Covenanter," and "Our Guests" was the toast of Howland Pell.

Among the guests present were Prince Henri de Croy, Prince del Drago, Ashton de Peyster, Henry de Peyster, the Misses Augusta, Emily, Frances, and Helen de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Alfrd Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Loyall Farragut, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, the Rev. and Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Ripley Hitchcock, Henry B. Dominick, Henry B. Deminick, Jr., Miss Sarah Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Durant.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Gen. and Mrs. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Alexander Rieman, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. William F. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Prof. Samuel Macauley, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Johnstona, Paul De Blois Leighton, Walton Livingston Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Porter.

Prof. and Mrs. James Robinson, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sturgis, Samuel Thayer, William B. Parsons, Miss Florence Y. Parsons, Moncure Robinson, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. I. W. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Van Courtland, Henry Sayer Van Duzen, Edgar B. Van Winkle, Jr., Miss Van Winkle, Mr. and Mrs. Boudinot Keith, C. H. Hamilton, and Miss Julia Whiting.

Music was furnished by the choir boys of Grace Church.

ELOPEMENT IN SOCIETY.

Marriage of Miss Wilson and Mr. Putnam Announced by Their Parents.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Wilson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Wilson of East Seventy-first Street, and Edmund Putnam, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Putnam, was announced yesterday. Mr. Putnam and his bride were married several months ago by the Rev. Dr. Henry Marsh Warren at his home in West Ninety-fourth Street, but the fact was not divulged to their respective parents until about a week ago, when the couple decided to take a wedding trip.

Announcement cards were being engraved to be sent out to their various friends when the news got to the newspapers. The young couple are now spending their honeymoon at the country place of the Putnams in New Hampshire.

Mr. Putnam and his bride had been engaged for some time before their elopement, and the engagement met with the approbation of both the Wilson and Putnam families, but owing to the bride's youth, she being about 18, their parents wished them to wait two years.

Mr. Putnam is one of the sons of George P. Putnam, the publisher, and Miss Wilson's father, Henry R. Wilson, is President of the Lincoln Trust Company.

PETER VREDENBURGH TO WED.

Miss Virginia Cabell Baker to be the Bride of a Broker.

Special to The New York Times.

WINCHESTER, Va., April 15.—Announcement was made here to-day of the engagement of Miss Virginia Cabell Baker, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex M. Baker of Winchester to Peter Vredenburgh, Second, a member of the New York Stock Exchange. The wedding will take place on June 1 at Christ Episcopal Church, Winchester.

Miss Baker is known to society in Richmond, New York, and Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and other cities. Mr. Vredenburgh is the floor member of the brokerage firm of Lewis & Vredenburgh of New York.

VOGEL—BEAR.

Miss Florence Bear, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Bear of the Hotel Netherland, was married at 12:30 o'clock yesterday to Harry William Vogel in the Hotel St. Regis, the Rev. Dr. Mendes officiating.

The wedding took place in a bower of roses and lilies. The bride wore a white chiffon gown, with pearl and silver trimmings, and a veil of point applique. The bride's only attendant was Miss Rena Weinberg. Bernard Vogel was the best man, and the ushers were Jerome Banzig, Guy Millus, Albert Cahn, Beno Vogel, Howard Vogel, and Martin Vogel.

A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. Vogel left yesterday for an automobile trip through the Berkshires. They will sail for Europe on April 30 on the Deutschland.

HOPE—DUNSMUIR.

LONDON, April 15.—Elizabeth Dunsmuir, daughter of ex-Lieut. Gov. Dunsmuir of British Columbia, was married at St. Mark's Church here to-day to John Hope. The Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, gave the bride away. Many representatives of the nobility were present at the ceremony.

MOORE—RUTTER.

ATHENS, April 15.—Beatrice Baird Rutter, a niece of John B. Jackson, the United States Minister to Greece, and Thomas Ewing Moore, Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, were married at the American Legation here to-day.

VICHY CELESTINS
Avoid substitutes so-called "VICHY" offered by unscrupulous dealers

Chattanooga Girl a Countess.

FLORENCE, April 15.—Miss Mildred Montague of Chattanooga, Tenn., was married here to-day to Count Pasolini.

An Engagement Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Warner Groom Morton announce the engagement of their daughter, Lucretia, to Thomas E. Bancroft of New York, son of Major Eugene A. Bancroft, U. S. A., retired.

Social Notes.

The chief social event of to-day, aside from the weddings, of which the three most important are the house weddings of Miss Turnhull and Miss Kerr and the wedding in Grace Church chantry of Miss Bliss, is the production of the comic operetta by society girls, "Bonds and Balloons," at the Carnegie Lyceum.

The wedding of Miss Marjory R. Turnbull, daughter of the late Lieut. Frank Turnbull, to Charles De Loosey Oelrichs will take place at three o'clock this afternoon at the residence of Archbishop Farley. Following the ceremony, a reception will be held at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Appleton Hopkins, 51 West Eleventh Street. Miss Grace Chapin will be the maid of honor and Albert Zabriskie Gray will be best man.

Another wedding of to-day will be that of Miss Ruth Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dudley Kerr, who will marry Charles Henschel. It will be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, 12 West Forty-eighth Street. Miss Jeanne Kerr, a sister of the bride, is to be the maid of honor. The best man will be José Victor Onativia. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation will perform the ceremony.

C. Ledyard Blair and a number of his men friends have sailed on his yacht Diana for a cruise around the Bermudas. Among the guests are Erskine Hewitt, James Barnes, William Manice, Junius S. Morgan, Thomas Robins, and Thomas Hastings.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Jennings and Mr. anad Mrs. Nathaniel F. Moore are at the Virginia Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Putnam of West Seventieth Street, who leased their home for the Winter, going to the Hotel Willard, in West Seventy-sixth Street, went to Lakewood two weeks ago for an indefinite stay.

The progressive euchre party given on Thursday for the benefit of the Crippled Children's Home netted some $250. The Hotel Latham, where it took place, gave the use of the parlor and dining room and also the refreshments.

A euchre for the Stony Wold Sanitarium will be given by one of its auxiliaries today at the Waldorf-Astoria.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie entertained a company at dinner to-night in their home on New Hampshire Avenue, having as their guests the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Garfield, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Hill, Mrs. Postlethwaite, and Rear Admiral Schley.

Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Jenkins were hosts at dinner to-night. Their guests were the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf, the Danish Minister, the Swiss Minister, Dr. Leo Vogel, Constantine Bruno, Mrs. Earney, Mrs. Hunt Slater, Count and Countess Seckendorff, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Dr. McKim, Mrs. Granville Sharpe, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Addison.

The Misses Shonts accompanied their father, Theodore P. Shonts, to New York yesterday to spend the week there househunting. They will be chaperoned by Mrs. Philip, widow of Rear Admiral Philip.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Lyman, stationed at Porto Rico, are the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Robert Hinckley, who entertained in their honor yesterday.

FIRE ALARM FOR WALL PAPER.

It Was a Vivid Red, and Poker Party's Cigars Supplied the Smoke.

When Louis Meryash built his new row of apartment houses in 156th Street, at Broadway, a few months ago, he imported a nephew from Iowa, by name A. E. Press, to act as manager of the buildings, which were to shelter 140 families. Mr. Press has an eye for color. He picked out a vivid shade of red wall paper for the 140 dining rooms on the row, and everybody seemed to like it, for critical housewives selected it on snap judgment.

But early yesterday morning the red wall paper awoke the whole neighborhood, and brought out the Fire Department.

It happened about 1:30 o'clock. Perhaps fifty persons poured out of the 157th Street Subway exit into a deserted street. Then some one looked up toward the Meryash row, and promptly shouted: "Fire!"

Through an open dining-room window on the fifth floor came smoke, and back of it could be seen red flames, apparently enveloping the room. The crowd shouted for the police and started around the corner toward the building. Two men ran up to Amsterdam Avenue and turned in an alarm.

In response to the shouts Policeman Alexander hove into view on the double quick, rapping for assistance as he ran.

"What's the trouble?" he panted, as he overtook some of the stragglers.

"Fire, can't you see it up there?" was the response.

Alexander saw and warmed up again to a creditable clip, reaching the front doors of the apartment building with the vanguard. The doors were locked, so he rang for the janitor. The latter, already aroused in the basement by the clamor outside, appeared in trousers and slippers.

"The building's afire—open the door!" ordered Alexander.

The policeman got inside, rang the tenants' bells all over the house, and headed up the stairs. Up four flights he dashed, followed by a dozen men, all of them shouting the fire warning at the top of their lungs. In quicker time than Alexander could reach the top of the building, the halls were filled with excited white-robed figures.

On the third floor live four school teachers of Public School 46, at 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. They blocked the path of the rescue party and demanded the cold facts in the case.

When they were assured it was a matter of fire they asked whether they would have time to pack up their belongings. They were told they wouldn't. They'd better get out in a hurry.

"Myra, we must save your new dimity," said one, and they were soon packing suit cases and dressing in a frenzy.

Two men who were playing poker on the top flor came to the corridor and saw a woman dash by in her bare feet, carrying a kimono over one arm, a new Spring milliner's confection under her other arm, and a canary bird in its cage in her hand. She disappeared down stairs two steps at a time, almost knocking Alexander down in her flight. She was stopped at the front door by the firemen, who told her she need not leave the building until they had investigated.

When the police and their followers reached the fifth floor landing the two poker players were standing there, rather expectantly, to learn the news.

"Where's the fire?" asked Alexander.

"Don't know a thing about a fire."

"Do you mean to tell me your flat isn't afire? Let me look," said the policeman, pushing into the apartment.

"We've been here all night, and we ought to know whether there'e any fire," said one poker expert, who seemed annoyed, "but you're welcome to look."

The only evidence of fire in the apartment was a cloud of cigar smoke. The wall paper had supplied the red that looked like flame.

Stricken Dead on a Visit to Town.

Mrs. Mary Jaycox, 68 years old, of Monmouth Beach, N. J., came to town yesterday with her daughter Anita, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Samuel J. Fredericks, who lives at 101 West Ninety-third Street. While the two were passing through Beekman Street just before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Jaycox suddenly reeled and fell in the street. She died in Hudson Street Hospital without recovering consciousness.

DETECTIVES TO GUARD FORT MONROE GUNS

Ten Will Keep Watchful Eyes on Foreign Visitors at the Jamestown Fair.

GEN. GRANT SUGGESTED IT

Private Watchers Never Before Authorized in This Country for Work of This Nature.

The War Department, following out a recommendation of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, has authorized Col. George E. F. Harrison of the Artillery Corps, the commanding officer of Fort Monroe, Virginia, to employ, during the existence of the Jamestown Exposition, ten private detectives, whose duty it shall be to see that no unauthorized persons get within the new fortifications guarding the entrance to Hampton Roads. Fort Monroe is not far from Jamestown and the site of the Exposition.

These detectives, who will be supplied by an agency whose name is withheld, will be put on guard because of the great number of foreigners who will visit Norfolk and vicinity in the six months the Exposition will be open. As perhaps a large number of these visitors will be military and naval men, who would naturally have some curiosity to know the strength of the fortifications guarding Hampton Roads, which is one of the four most important coast artillery posts in this country, Gen. Grant regarded it as a wise precaution to guard against any of our military secrets becoming known to any of the visitors. His recommendation that the detectives be employed was at once acted on favorably by the War Department.

Gen. Grant was much surprised when he learned that the intention of the Government to employ private detectives for the purpose stated had become public. He admitted the truth of the report, however, and said the recommendation had gone through his office, as the commanding General of the department.

Col. Harrison, the commander at Fort Monroe, will have entire charge of the detectives, who will see to it that only authorized persons get within the fortifications. After any visitor, no matter who he be, gets within, the regular artillerymen will see to it that he does not get a look at any piece of ordnance the design of which the Government desires to keep secret, even from American citizens.

This is the first time in the history of the country, it is said, that private detectives have been authorized for this work. The military authorities realized that the regular soldiers could be depended upon to preserve the rules and regulations governing visits within the fortifications, but they also realized that there is always friction when soldiers attempt to enforce the military regulations outside of the post limits. Hence the determination to place the outside police work in the hands of competent civilians.

The regulation, which is a recent one, under which the War Department acted is as follows:

> Commanding officers of posts at which are located lake or coast defense are charged with the responsibility of preventing, as far as practicable, visitors from obtaining information relative to such defenses which would be communicated to a foreign power, and to this end may prescribe and enforce appropriate regulations governing visitors to these posts. American citizens whose loyalty to their Government is unquestioned may be permitted to visit such portions of the defenses as the commanding officer deems proper.

The new Fort Monroe is one of the most modern in equipment on the Atlantic seaboard. Its armament is the most modern, the main batteries consisting of new guns of the highest calibre, fitted with every device for controlling of their fire. There are eight full companies of Coast Artillery stationed in the fortifications, these companies being the Sixth, Thirteenth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-first, Fifty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-third, and 118th Companies of Coast Artillery.

"An American Geisha" Produced.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 15.—"An American Geisha," a four-act play by Will A. Page of New York, based upon incidents in "A Japanese Prince," a war novel by the late Archibald Clavering Gunter, was produced here to-night by the Malcolm Williams stock company. The play pleased a large house. Miss Florence Reed, daughter of the late Roland Reed, created the title rôle. She will probably be starred in the play.

Last Week of Opera at the Manhattan

The last week of the opera season at the Manhattan Opera House began last evening with a performance of "Rigoletto." The cast included Mmes. Pinkert and Ciaconia, and Messrs. Bonci and Sammarco. Mr. Romolo appeared in a minor rôle, and Mr. Reschiglian sang Monterone, which has formerly been done by Mr. Mugnoz or Mr. Gilibert. Mr. Campanini conducted.

"The Prince Chap" at the Majestic.

Cyril Scott was seen once more in "The Prince Chap" at the Majestic Theatre last night. The company was the same as that seen when the play was formerly done at the Madison Square and Weber's Theatre. This is the last time the original company will ever be seen here.

"The Road to Yesterday" Back Again.

"The Road to Yesterday," after an absence of a week, returned to town yesterday, and was presented last night at the Lryic Theatre, followed the engagement of Ermete Novelli. The cast has not been changed and the leading rôle is still played by Minnie Dupree. Its engagement is for an indefinite period.

New Play by Miss Crothers.

After a preliminary season of "The Three of Us" at the Madison Square Theatre next Autumn, following the Summer engagement of the play in Chicago, Walter N. Lawrence will produce at that house a new piece entitled "The Coming of Mrs. Patrick." This play is also by Rachel Crothers, author of "The Three of Us."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Toby Lyons replacsd Gus Wineburg in the cast of "The Land of Nod" at the New York Theatre last night. Mr. Wineburg continues to appear in "The Song Birds" as heretofore.

Gov. Edwin Warfield of Maryland occupied a box at the Empire Theatre last night to see Ethel Barrymore in "His Excellency the Governor." He was accompanied by ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Secretary of State Tilghan, and ex-Congressman William W. McIntire, Maryland delegates to the Peace Conference.

Dwight Allen, who last appeared here in support of Virginia Harned in "The Love Letter," has been engaged as the character comedian for the Keith & Proctor Fifth Avenue stock company. He will make his first appearance with the company on April 22, in "The Jungle."

Charles Frohman will present Henry Arthur Jones's play, "The Hypocrites," at the Grand Opera House next week with the same cast which appeared for more than six months at the Hudson Theatre.

The Spooner stock company at the Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn, presented yesterday for the first time on any stage a Western play in four acts by Anthony E. Wills, entitled "General Faulkner's Daughter."

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia.

MISS GEORGE IN "DIVORCONS."

Wins a Positive Success in the Old Sardou Comedy.

M. Henri des Prunelles.....Frank Worthing
M. Adhemar de Gratinac....Robert T. Haines
M. Clavynac .....A. H. Stuart
M. Bafourlin .....Charles Stanley
Bastien, servant to des Prunelles.....Edward Fielding
Joseph, waiter.....Max Freeman
Jamarot, officer .....Richard Wilson
Cyprienne, Mme. des Prunelles....Grace George
Josepha, maid to Cyprienne....Laura Lammers
Mme. de Brionne, a young widow.....Ruth Benson
Mlle. de Lusigan.....Justine Cutting
Mme. de Valfontaine....Evelyn C. Carrington

It was impossible to mistake the favorable verdict of the audience that went to Wallack's Theatre last night to see Grace George in that famous old Sardou comedy, "Divorcons." The play went with a spirit much to the credit of the company and the star; and as much to the credit of a comedy satire that seems to lose none of its brilliancy and acting quality with the passage of time.

The applause that greeted Miss George, who was much at home in the character of that vacillating but altogether charming woman, Cyprienne, was genuine beyond a doubt. The programme stated that William A. Brady presented in this play Grace George, Frank Worthing, and Robert T. Haines; and the latter two names were justly included.

"Divorcons," as old theatregoers know, is the story of a young woman who has married a man older than herself, and who fancies that her life has been one continual bore. To relieve the monotony she convinces herself that she is in love with a cousin of her husband, a young officer of military presence bearing the romantic name of Adhemar De Gratinac. And the young officer, not to be outdone, convinces himself that he is enamored of his cousin's wife. A new divorce law is before the Assembly, and they look to its passage as the solution of all their difficulties.

The husband disvovers that Adhemar has been making love unawares. At the crucial moment, when Adhemar sends a false report that the divorce law has been passed for the purpose of inducing Cyprienne to visit him in his rooms, the husband hits on a clever idea. He pretends that he, too, is glad of the divorce and the solution that it affords. Then Madame begins to make sober comparisons, from which even the question of income cannot be excluded.

Then she waxes jealous at the idea of a successor. When the husband finally takes his wife out to dine at a restaurant of the demi-monde positions are practically reversed. He in the position of lover; and the lover in the position of husband—or husband to be. The conclusion is obvious, and the complications leading to the conclusion are matters of stage history and perennial laughter.

Frank Worthing appeared as the sagacious husband in a manner that delighted the audience. Mr. Haines was the captivating lover, described by Cyprienne with such diverse feeling in the first and last acts. Max Freeman made a distinct hit as the waiter in the last restaurant scene. Miss George's performance was much appreciated. She delivered the audacious lines with charming vivacity.

"LA BOHEME" SUIT SETTLED.

Hammerstein Consents to Injunction Against Further Productions.

The "La Bohème" suit was settled yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, when an injunction was granted against Oscar Hammerstein restraining him from further presentations of the opera. The order was obtained at the instance of ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, attorney for Riccordi & Co. and the Metropolitan Opera House, and was signed by Judge Lacombe, only, however, as the result of a consenting stipulation signed by Mr. Hammerstein.

He announced several weeks ago that, having produced the opera as he had promised, he did not think of giving it again. The injunction is sweeping in character, and enjoins Mr. Hammerstein from producing the opera either personally or through agents.

When Mr. Hammerstein announced last Fall that be intended to give this Puccini opera, the Riccordi firm owning the productive rights asked for an injunction on the ground that Mr. Conried held the American rights. Mr. Hammerstein asserted that he had a verbal contract with the Riccordi's New York agent, and the Federal court at the time refused to grant the injunction. Mr. Hammerstein gave the opera four times at the Manhattan.

"THE ROUND-UP" PRODUCED.

Western Plains Scenes a Feature of Edmund Day's New Drama.

CHICAGO, April 15.—"The Round-Up," a four-act drama by Edmund Day, had its first production at McVicker's Theatre to-night. The scenes are laid in Arizona and New Mexico.

The opening scene shows the grounds and house of the Allens at Sweetwater, Arizona, where a wedding ceremony is performed. The second act takes the couple to their new home at Sweetwater Ranch, while the third act shifts the scene to the Apache Indian Reservation in New Mexico. The final act gives a glimpse of the plains at an annual "round-up" at Sweetwater Ranch.

In the company are several persons who have been identified with dramas dealing with Western life, including Macklyn Arbuckle, Orme Caldara, Wright Kramer, H. S. Northrup, Florence Rockwell, Julia Dean, and Marie Taylor.

WARNER TO WED MRS. HAMLIN

Actor Announces His Engagement to Manager's Widow.

H. B. Warner, who is leading man with Eleanor Robson at the Liberty Theatre, announced his engagement yesterday afternoon to Mrs. Fred Hamlin, widow of the late well-known theatrical producer. Mr. Warner is the son of Charles Warner, the noted English actor, whose performance of "Drink" is widely known, and who has recently appeared here in vaudeville with the dramatic sketch, "Heard at the Telephone." H. B. Warner first came to this country a year ago and played with Miss Robson for a season on the road. He has played the leading male rôles with all her productions at the Liberty Theatre this season under the management of Liebler & Co.

The wedding will take place at the end of the theatrical season, and the couple will spend the Summer abroad. Mr. Warner expects to return to America and continue playing in the Fall.

When asked why the report of the engagement had been denied a few weeks ago Mr. Warner replied that the report was premature. "It was not a fact then, but it is now," he said.

DEBT PAID, CHURCH BURNED.

Pastor of Hackensack Edifice Had Just Closed Its Mortgage.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 15.—The Second Reformed Church, which was fifty years old a few months ago, when the pastor, the Rev. Arthur Johnson, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his incumbency, was destroyed by fire early to-day. A carpenter's shop and five barns between Main and State Streets were also burned. The fire started in the carpenter's shop.

At the time of its fiftieth anniveresary the church was redecorated throughout. At the services yesterday it was announced that the last dollar of the congregation's indebtedness had been wiped out.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 925 B'way.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
Must not be confounded with ordinary run of whiskeys. It is a straight, not a blended Whiskey and cannot be "doctored."
W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

ART FAKIRS READY FOR THE LEMONFEST

Students Offer Some Novel Improvements on Famous Paintings.

REAL FRIED-EGG SUNRISE

And a Picture of the Ocean with Real Fish—Annual Show Open To-day —Midway One Attraction.

What the Art Students' League calls "The Sixteenth Annual Lemonfest of the Society of American Fakirs" will be opened to the public this afternoon at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. It will continue on Wednesday and Thursday, both afternoon and evening. The posters and caricatures of pictures by famous artists will be auctioned off on Thursday night for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund. The grand costumo ball and dance of the nations will take place on Friday night.

The visitors to the show will find the main entrance and halls decorated with paint pots in imitation of Chinese lanterns, old clothes as draperies, and milk bottles, tomato cans, and old shoes and hats as ornaments.

In addition to the Fakirs' picture exhibition there will be a "Midway," where girl art students will attend the various booths, spinning the wheel of fortune, selling unique postal cards, and peddling frankfurter sausages, popcorn, molasses taffy, etc. Here, also, will be found the merry-go-round, strength-testing machines, and a new invention for turning out oil paintings without the aid of an artist.

Prominent artists will appear as barkers for the "Edam Musee," a side show. Here many "strange and curious objects from all parts of the world" will be exhibited. One of the most remarkable of these is a monster tooth-shaped limestone, labeled "tooth from the mouth of the Hudson River." Then there is the man with the lobster head; Benny, the Texas giant; Laura, the young disappearing girl; Sandow, the strong man; Itchi Itchi, the Japanese juggler; Hoboken Harry, described as an amphibious, carnivorous, man-eating Bovilipus. An instructive lecture will be delivered daily on "The Influence of the Plumb Line on Modern Art."

In the tea garden this evening Scotty, Crusoe, May-be, and Calves will give a "brain storm" concert with the aid of the bass drummers of the Fakirs' Society. In addition to this two bands of musicians, real artists, will play popular airs under the lemon tree.

The official journal of the show is named The Lemon, and in it Thomas Hunt, the President, is referred to as the Main Squeeze. The press committee is composed of "Al Smith, a bucket of red paint, and J. P. Burnham." The advertising committee consists of "Pierson Radcliffe and Dog, Chairman, and their corpses."

The Lemon, it is announced, is "published by permission of the Society for the Prevention of Ice." Here are a few of the drops from The Lemon:

> Lost—From an Eighth Avenue cigar store, two wooden Indians. When last seen they were in the N. A. D. galleries giving the mirror signal.
>
> March 18—Book season opens. The league is closed in honor of the event.
>
> Prof. Du Mond will elucidate the Theory of Painting Easter Eggs. See his book on "The Anatomy of the Sausage."
>
> The Rev. Dr. Brueghan begs to announce his series of lectures for next year on the Influence of Esthetics on the Sub-Conscious Soul; or, Who is responsible for the Decay of House Painting.

Answering correspondents of The Lemon, "The Lady of the League" prints the following:

> Q.—How old should a girl be before entering the league? A.—We prefer them 16, and we might add, sweet.
>
> Q.—Where in New York can I live on 25 cents a day? A.—Select a sheltered spot in the park and eat grass.
>
> Q.—How long will it take me to become an artist? A.—Multiply your age by six, divide by one, reduce to years.

The Lemon contains many clever illustrations, but none so god as the Fakirs' pictures exhibited in the main hall. First there is a burlesque on Hugo Vallin's "Three Ages," two nudes and a semi-draped figure. The Fake shows a picnic scene with the figure of youth biting a real ear of corn that has been fastened to the painting. Two linen napkins serve as skirts for the other figures, and the remnants of a picnic feast, in sardine boxes and bread crusts, are pasted to the painted grass.

In many of the other fake pictures the members of the league have built up painted backgrounds by glueing genuine articles to them. A portrait of Julia Marlowe has genuine hair from a hair mattress. In a caricature of Sergt. Kendall's picture "The Interlude," the woman's knot of golden hair is seen by a close inspection to be a genuine doughnut.

In "A Morning Omelette at Venus," a fried egg is glued to the canvas. William M. Chase has not been forgotten for a student has painted a background of ocean on which he has glued two real mackerel and a smoked herring.

The annual cash prizes presented by Samuel T. Shaw for the three best fakes, and the prizes for the worst fake, consisting of a mince pie and 3 cents, will be awarded at the end of the show.

HANNA'S SISTER DIES HERE.

Mrs. Salome Hanna Jones Was Once a Social Leader of Cleveland.

Mrs. Salome Hanna Jonee, sister of the late Senator M. A. Hanna, died in Roosevelt Hospital in this city on Sunday night at the age of 64. Mrs. Jones was a social leader in Cleveland before her second marriage. She wae then Mrs. George Chapin, and lived in Franklin Avenue, near the residence of Mr. Hanna, who at that time had not been elected to the United States Senate.

After her second marriage Mrs. Jones lived in Thomasville, Ga., where the members of the Hanna family were frequent visitors. She was also a leader in the society in her Southern home.

She leaves two sisters and two brothers who are well known in Cleveland. They are Leonard Hanna, Melvin Hanna, Mrs. S. Prentiss Baldwin, and Mrs. J. Morse. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

Mrs. Jones's mother, Mrs. S. M. Hanna, died on April 16, 1897.

JAMES CLARK HOOK DEAD.

Famous English Artist Passes Away at the Age of 88.

LONDON, April 15.—James Clark Hook, R. A., the well-known Englisb artist, is dead. He was born in 1819.

James Clark Hook was born in London. He was educated at the North London Grammar School. He was elected to the Royal Academy in 1861, and received a gold medal and two silver medals. He received a gold medal at the fair in Chicago, and one at the Paris Exposition, and also got a first prize at Brussels.

Mr. Hook was a painter of portraits and of subjects from poems and history. Of late years he devoted himself to marines and landscapes.

TIFFANY & Co.
Timing Watches
Tiffany & Co. direct attention to their large stock of 18 Karat gold timing and repeating watches.
Split-second Chronographs with minute and hour register - $450 and $500
Split-second Chronographs with five minute repeater - - $500 and $550
Split-second Chronographs with minute register and minute repeater - $600
Split-second Chronographs with minute and hour register and minute repeater $625 and $650
Other split-second Chronographs $125, $200 and $400
Fifth Avenue & 37th Street

G. W. ROOSEVELT DEAD.

Consul General at Brussels Was the President's Cousin.

BRUSSELS, April 15.—George W. Roosevelt, the American Consul General here, is dead. His end came rather unexpectedly. He was under treatment early in February for intestinal trouble and his condition was then serious. He recovered, however, and on Feb. 14 his condition had so improved that hopes for his complete restoration to health were entertained.

George Washington Roosevelt, who was a cousin of the President, was born at Chester, Penn., on Feb. 14, 1844. He received his early education in the public schools of Chester. His first position was that of a clerk in a store, which he held until 1861, when he enlisted in the army. In the civil war he gained distinction and rose from the ranks until he obtained a Captain's commission. At the battle of Gettysburg he lost his left leg.

In 1874 he was appointed Consul at Auckland, New Zealand. In 1878 he was appointed Consul at St. Helena. He also served as Consul in several cities in Europe.

In March, 1905, he was appointed Consul General at Brussels.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David Crane Tiebout.

David Crane Tiebout, a retired banker, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 468 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in the old Seventh Ward of Manhattan in 1825. In 1862 he became connected with the National Citizens' Bank of New York, now the Citizens' Central National Bank, of which he was at various times cashier, Treasurer, and Vice President.

As a young man he was a member of the old Volunteer Hose Company No. 36. In 1863 he moved to Brooklyn, and two years later he married Mary A. Morrison. He was connected with many philanthropic and religious organizations. He was Vice President and Director of the Mercantile Library Association, and for twelve years Treasurer of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn.

He was a charter member of the Congregational Club of Brooklyn and a member of the Brooklyn Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

He leaves a widow, two sons, and three daughters. The funeral takes place from his home to-morrow night at 8 o'clock.

Alfred C. Burton.

Alfred C. Burton, who was well known in newspaper circles of Manhattan and Brooklyn, died at his home, 529 Fifth Street, in the latter borough, yesterday. He was born forty-five years ago in Yorkshire, England, and after coming to this country became an office boy in the office of the old Sunday Sun.

Later he became a member of the staff of The Brooklyn Eagle, with which paper he held a number of important positions, including that of city editor. Mr. Burton spent twenty-three years with The Eagle and then became editor of the tri-weekly edition of The World. He married a daughter of the late Thomas Kinsella, who was one of the proprietors of The Eagle.

John H. Durbin.

DENVER, April 15.—John H. Durbin, who made millions in mining and cattle raising, died yesterday of pneumonia. He was 57 years old. Mr. Durbin once owned the famous Homestake mine of Deadwood, S. D., now the property of the Hearst estate. Although Mr. Durbin had lost the bulk of his fortune, he died wealthy.

Obituary Notes.

ADAM J. BARTHOLME, a wholesale confectioner, died at his home, 170 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was 57 years old and a native of Baden, Germany. He leaves a widow, four sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. JANE McBRIDE LAPHAM, widow of United States Senator E. G. Lapham, died on Sunday at Glengarry, on Canandaigua Lake, N. Y., where she had lived for a number of years. She was born at Utica, Jan. 10, 1823.

J. C. APPERSON, prominent in Mathews County, Va., where he had served as a magistrate for thirty-two years, died yesterday in Portsmouth, Va., where he was recently assaulted and robbed by a highwayman. He was 70 years old.

LOUIS GODE, one of the best-known residents of the East New York section of Brooklyn, died at his home, 120 Jamaica Avenue, on Sunday. He was born in Germany in 1832, and for many years was in business in East New York as a dealer in grain, hay, and groceries. He leaves a son and three daughters.

CORNELIUS A. CALLAHAN, a telegrapher, died yesterday morning at his home, 125 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, N. J., after a long illness. He had been in the Adirondacks for several months in an endeavor to recover his health, but the change did him no good. Mr. Callahan was connected with the Postal Telegraph Company in Orange for a long time, and was popular with the patrons of the company. He had been a paralytic for several years.

DR. HENRY DE WITT JOY died suddenly yesterday at his home, 50 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I. Dr. Joy was born in this city in 1841, educated here, and in 1866 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He then moved to Sag Harbor and practiced his profession there for seventeen years. For the last five years Dr. Joy had practiced only as a consulting physician. He leaves a son. The funsral will take place tomorrow from his late home.

FRANK C. MARKHAM, a retired banker and former mamber of the New York Stock Exchange, died at the Hotel Latham yesterday of heart disease. He was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1838. As a young man he was in business in Detroit, and in 1880 he came to New York and became a member of the Gold Board. He leaves a widow and three daughters. Funeral services will be held at St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street on Thursday morning and the burial will be at Woodlawn.

JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, an old volunteer fireman of this city, and one of the original members of the Harry Howard Hose Company, died at his home, 214 Ashland Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday morning after an illness of several years, at the age of 78. For the last twenty years he had lived in Bloomfield. Mr. Van Buskirk was for many years engaged in the real estate business in New York. He was a grandson of Isaac Kip, the first Chancellor of New York, and his mother was a cousin of Bishop Kip of California. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

SHEPPARD GANDY, formerly a broker in William Street, died on last Sunday at his home, 358 Lexington Avenue, at the age of 83. Until his retirement several years ago he was connected with many commercial enterprises. He was a Director of the Associates Land Company, the Central Crosstown Railroad, the Christopher & Tenth Street Railroad, the Quicksilver Mining Company, and the Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation. He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Union Club. He leaves three daughters. The funeral will be held this morning at 10 o'clock from Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street.

WILLIAM N. WILLIAMS, who served for eighteen years as t

AUTOISTS DISCUSS TOURING CAR RULES

A. A. A. Technical Committee Will Meet Engineers This Week in Indianapolis.

TO TRAIN NATIVE DRIVERS

No Easy Task to Formulate Regulations for Machines of Varying Cylinder Displacements.

Word was received from Indianapolis yesterday by the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association that the meeting of automobile engineers which had been scheduled for last Saturday to discuss the rules and plans for the American touring car race over the Long Island Motor Parkway had been postponed until Thursday. There was, however, an informal conference between H. O. Smith and Edgar Apperson, who were the originators of the idea; Secretary Frederick H. Elliott of the A. A. A., and half a dozen other engineers and representatives of the National organization. As a result of this conference it was decided that no attempt should be made to suggest or formulate rules for the contest without the co-operation of the Technical Committee of the A. A. A. Racing Board.

Invitations, therefore, have been extended to the three members of the board in this country, E. R. Thomas of Buffalo, Henry Ford of Detroit, and A. L. Riker of Bridgeport. Mr. Ford has discussed the plan informally with several of those interested in the event. He has expressed entire approval of the race, and has consented to enter two cars. Mr. Thomas recently returned from Florida, and he has promised to be present at this week's meeting, but up to yesterday no word had been received from Mr. Riker.

Besides affording an excellent test of the reliability of American touring cars, both Mr. Smith and Mr. Apperson believe that the contest will do more than any previous motor race in America to educate American drivers in the expert handling of high-powered cars for long-distance events. If the Vanderbilt Cup race is to be held here another year American manufacturers recognize the fact that it is absolutely essential for success to have their cars in charge of well-trained men who have had considerable experience in long-distance competitions. In Europe this year there are nearly a dozen big events for both racing machines and touring cars, and in a majority of these all of the best automobile drivers on the Continent will take part. In this country the Vanderbilt Cup race has been the only one which has offered any opportunity to native chauffeurs to acquire much-needed racing experience.

GIRLS' ATHLETIC GAMES.

Public Schools Athletic League Exhibition of Dancing, Games, and Basket Ball.

An exhibition of National dances, contests, and games, winding up with a basket ball match, provided entertainment yesterday afternoon for a party of distinguished guests interested in the work of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League. Several hundred children participated in the dances and games, which were held in the gymnasium of the De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue.

The older girls took part in the Swedish, Norwegian, and Russian dancee. Very small girls, holding wisps of skirts in their hands, danced the "Baby Polka," a German adaptation, and other small tots an Irish "Ilit." For gamee there were a shuttle relay race and the prize game of "balloon goal."

Two teams of the Wadleigh High School competed in the basket ball match. It was a close contest, the girls of Class C, 4, defeating the girls of Class C, 2, by the score of 8 points to 4.

Among the guests were Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Edgerton Winthrop, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Dick Irwin, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Miss Dominick, and Miss Leverich. President of the Girls' Branch of the league; the Rev. Robert Collier, Principal McAndrew of the Girls' Manual Training School, Dr. Lyon of the Brooklyn Manual Training School, and many other school representatives.

TWO NAVY CREWS ON HUDSON.

Middies Want to Enter Eight in Freshman Race as Well.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 15.—The Naval Academy expects to take full crews of eight men with substitutes to the Hudson for the race of May 26, but will not be represented by a four. There is no four-oared shell at the Naval Academy, and no crew of the kind will be developed. The navy will ask permission to enter its second crew in the freshman race. Although its members do not belong to the lowest class, it is a junior crew, and has had freshmen crews as its competitors. The main reason for the sending of two crews is, however, in order that the first crew may have a boat to row against, and that there shall be plenty of good substitutes in the event of a shake-up in the first crew.

The crew men are agitated by the statement that Yale's second crew will row the Midshipmen at Annapolis on May 4, asserting that all communications with Manager Dixon of the Yale crew indicated that the race was to be between the first crews of the institutions.

COLUMBIA'S TRACK MEETS.

Manager Laye Announces Six Events, Beginning Next Saturday.

There are six meets on the schedule for the Columbia track team, issued yesterday by F. Lage, 1907, the manager. The season will begin next Saturday on South Field with the inter-class championship meet for the trophy recently given by Dr. Hammond. There are dual meets with Pennsylvania and Princeton. A team will be entered in the relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania on May 4, and in the intercollegiate games at Cambridge on May 31 and June 1. Besides these are the newly instituted interscholastic games on May 11 at South Field.

Yale-Columbia Freshmen Race Off.

It was announced yesterday at Columbia that the crew management had canceled the annual race between the Yale and Columbia freshman crew at Lake Whitney, New Haven, on account of the Harvard and Columbia 'Varsity race falling on the same day. The management is trying to arrange a race for the freshmen with some near-by crew, and they will be entered in the junior eight-oared race in the Harlem regatta on Decoration Day.

Yale Begins Football Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 15.—Capt. Bigelow of the Yale football eleven mustered about twenty-five candidates at the opening Spring drill this afternoon. The squad embraced all the 'Varsity and freshman players of last Fall's teams, including the members who will be graduated in June. Practically all of to-day's work was punting directed by Paul Veeder, half back last year.

Harvard's Southern Lacrosse Trip.

The Harvard lacrosse team, which plays Stevens Institute on Friday and the Crescent Athletic Club twelve at Bay Ridge on CSaturday, has five games schedule dfor the week. To-day it plays the Mount Washington team at Baltimore, meets Swarthmore College at Swarthmore to-morrow, and contests against Lehigh at Bethlehem on Thursday.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

30TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large rooms; telephone; table guests; references.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable quiet single rooms; good table; close Subway; off Broadway.

66TH ST., 62 WEST.—First-class table board, home cooking; terms reasonable. Frost.

85TH ST., 118 WEST.—To rent, two large front rooms, with board.

93D, 122 WEST, Near "L."—Pleasant, desirable room; all conveniences; good board; references; telephone.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Second floor, sunny front room for two; good board, telephone; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

121ST ST., 2 WEST.—Room, facing park; parlor dining, near Subway; Summer rates.

1.—WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large room; southern exposure; table excellent; homelike surroundings.

WEST END AV., 579 WEST. (Corner of 103d.)—Block from Riverside Park; Subway station and surface cars; most beautiful location New York; handsomely furnished rooms; overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—One desirable single room, with board; exceptionally good table; table guests.

77TH ST., 84 EAST.—Elegant saloon floor, fine table, moderate; telephone.

MADISON AV., 434.—Very pleasant, large third-floor front room; large closets; good home cooking; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, 61ST.—Suites, double rooms, $18 to $22; single, $9, $12; table guests accommodated; high-grade board.

Long Island.

Donglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WHERE can a young man with references obtain clean room, board, in home of Protestant family? C., Box 320 Times, Times Squars.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

27TH ST., 99 WEST, Corner of 6th Av.—Large front room, third floor, suitable for two gentlemen friends, (clerks;) also hall room; $2.50 per week.

37TH ST., 5d WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class bachelor home; references.

80TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

39TH, 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

42D ST., 248 WEST.—Newly furnished small and large rooms; two $3.50; private house.

52D ST., 246 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

88TH ST., 209 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; bath; second floor; Subway; reasonable. Mathis.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE. DOUBLE WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

96TH ST., 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms; private family; Subway express; gentlemen; references. Vanderhoff.

135TH ST., 214 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; skylight room, $1.50; moderate; bath.

144TH ST., 268 WEST.—Two large private hall rooms, $1.50 each; near L. Hamilton.

HIGH-GRADE apartments, suites, and rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring a three good references.

Party desiring finely furnished room in refined, quiet, comfortable home; price $6; 53d, near Madison Av. "Private Family," Times, Times Square.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 St. Nicholas Av.—Pleasant, sunny room, suitable for gentleman, with board; references.

East Side.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Front alcove room, third floor; gentlemen; references.

45D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable large room, with private bath; telephone.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; hall room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

58TH ST., 34 EAST (near Madison Av.)—Large and small rooms; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 150 EAST.—Parlor suite, private bath; other desirable rooms; superior house; references; telephone.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large room, comfortably furnished; running water; bath; gentlemen; references essential.

MADISON AV., 71.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small room.

Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS for young men; the finest club building in Brooklyn; only seven vacant; price, $4 per week; splendid reference. Bedford Branch of Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

BAYONNE, N. J., 51 East 33d St.—Furnished room; southerly exposure; on New York Bay; convenient to C. R. R.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Superior dramatic soprano; city church; large salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Contralto, Brooklyn church; good reader; $100. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A housekeeper who will take full charge of family of children and otherwise assist mother. M. E., 794 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., nr. 18th.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Clever, robust tenor; city church; high salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Base for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

BOYS—Have openings for boys over 16 years in positions presenting excellent opportunities for advancement. Applications can be made by mail or in person.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

INSTRUCTOR WANTED.—Commercial college wants experienced man to teach commercial courses, including bookkeeping, penmanship, business arithmetic, commercial law, &c.; knowledge of shorthand not required; salary, $900; call, write. Hapgoods, 367 Broadway.

WANTED—Boy or young man in the New York office and salesroom of a large publishing house; he must be intelligent and refined; a good position and opportunities for advancement are offered. Please apply by letter, stating salary desired. McLoughlin Brothers, 880 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Gardener, 30-45 years of age, competent with vegetables and flowers and in general management and able to direct two men; must bring references. Call Tuesday, 1:30 to 2:30 P. M., Mr. Wheaton, office Manhattan Hotel, West 42d St.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night. Free catalogue. Visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—Young man, downtown trust company; state experience, age, and salary expected. Answer, with reference, Trust, Box 144 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A boy in a broker's office who writes a good hand and lives with his parents. Address M Box 213 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man, quick at figures, in downtown office. Address B. B., Box 153 Times Downtown.

SPORTING GOODS.

Mullins Steel Boats and Launches. SQUIRES' SONS, 44 CORTLANDT ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; check books balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Waring, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experiance; neat, accurate, reliable; references; $10-$12. Competent, Box 144 Times Downtown.

Companions.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—By cultured woman as companion and housekeeper; would care for family absence of parents; values home life; has been own home only. Y., Martha Washington Hotel, East 20th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured woman would go in Summer hotel as managing housekeeper; experienced. Y., Martha Washington Hotel, East 29th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Phone 4780 Columbus.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—As good laundress in a private family. Apply at present employer's, 105 East 04th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By lady as baby nurse before April 30; highly recommended. Call after 2 o'clock, present employer's, 225 West End Av.

Stenographers.

A LADY, experienced in stenography, educated and capable, desires position of trust. Fidelity, Box 154 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced; possesses tact and executive ability; very best references; $18. M. C. S., Box 192 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20;) an accurate and reliable beginner; good education; quick to comprehend; references; $8. Reliable, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience in mercantile office; rapid, accurate, responsible; Gentile; lives with parents; references; $15. Capable, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; rapid, accurate; references; $15. Miss Lawson, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' commercial experience; neat, accurate; $12. Delevante, 841 East 137th St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; also fitted as correspondent; high school graduate. Clowry, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITIST.—Own machine; calls for manuscript, correspondence; (Harlem.) Write Miss Annis, Hotel St. Paul.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman leaving town desires to secure a position for his coachman, who is a married man, a careful driver, and thoroughly reliable. William C. Post, 44 East 23d St.

COACHMAN.—Young married man; no family; 7 years' written or personal reference present employer, expert city driver; leaving on account of family selling horses. Chrystie, 410 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN, married, no family, desires position in the country; 5 years' written and personal references. Shea, 313 West 42d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As gardener, by married man, wife, one child; good vegetable raiser; understands care lawns, drives, &c.; flowers, outdoors and under glass; no objection to small farm, with garden; can take full charge of gentleman's place; good reference. C., Box 157 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Position on private place by single man; experienced and fully competent; references if required. Gardener, 60 Hawthorn St., Hartford, Conn.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By young married man, as head waiter in small country or city hotel; year around; $25 and rooms; no children. A. H., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION, &c.—By educated, refined gentleman, especially qualified, to travel as companion, reader, or medical attendant. M. D., Box 213 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.

OFFICE PARTITIONS

$3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 PER FOOT

MOUNT & ROBERTSON,

TEL. 1057 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

OFFICE PARTITION 1,000 FT. IN STOCK. Anderson, 42 Beaver St. Tel. 295 Broad.

TYPEWRITERS Bargain prices all this month. General T. W. Exchange, 21 Murray St.

Typewriters.—$7.50 buys Remington, Densmore, Hartford, Munson, Keystone, or Blickensderfer. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

For Sale Cheap—Burroughs Adding Machines, Remington Typewriters, roll-top desk, Neostyle. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

FRANCIS M. WARE'S AUCTION SALES
at the
AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE
BROADWAY & 50TH ST.,
Thurs., April 18, at 8:30,
SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES
FROM
New Haven Horse and Carriage Co.
F. M. WARE, Auctioneer.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

The one-price exchange; marks all cars in plain figures; that's square business, isn't it? Four-cylinder Locomobile, $650; two-cylinder Locomobile, $305; gasoline and steam runabouts, $75.

Dealers, Attention.

New two-cylinder runabout, $35; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Headen Auto Exchange, 190 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.

HOW TO RUN AN AUTO.

Owners. Operators. Repairmen. Homans's Self-Propelled Vehicles le best practical book on automobiles, easily understood in text, diagrams, and illustrations; accepted as standard; price $2 postpaid to any address. Order to-day; money back if not satisfied. Audel Co., 63 5th Av., New York.

Old cars taken in trade; let us show you the Detroit at $1,500; nothing better under $2,000; 22-24 H. P., shaft drive, engine under hood, 32 inch wheels; see it. Detroit Motor Car and Supply Co., 2,230 Broadway, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swiss; 31; speaks German, English; acquainted here and abroad; seeks position with first-class party. W., 306 Times, Times Square.

CHAUFFEUR.—35; can make all necessary repairs; any make of gasoline car; reference. McDonnell, 844 8th Av., care of Barkley.

CHAUFFEUR.—By young man; with private family. H. M. Ennis, 150 W. 62d St.

THE TURF.

Queens Co. Jockey Club
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
TO-DAY, THE ROSE STAKES
and five other races, beginning at 2:30 P. M.
Trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50 P. M.
Also from Flatbush Av. 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, 1:05, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15 P.M.

SPRING RESORTS.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL
GARDEN CITY - - - - - - Long Island
18 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.

Westchester County.

HOTEL
GRAMATAN
BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Atlantic City

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most central location. Under entire new management. The Hotel has been thoroughly refurnished, and is the peer of cleanliness, luxury and comfort, conducted upon the highest standard of excellence; the cuisine is managed by the most competent of chefs. The terms range from $12.50 up by week; $2.50 up by the day. American Plan; $1.50 per day European Plan.
The Hotel contains 350 beautiful rooms, steam heated, many en suite, with fresh and seawater baths; also public hot sea-water baths. Orchestral concerts daily. Garage attached. Automobiles meet all trains. Booklet.
CHARLES E. COPE, Prop'r.

ON THE BOARDWALK,
Cor. Virginia Av., Opp. Steel Pier.
HOTEL ISLESWORTH.
300 rooms, all outside; salt and fresh water baths, telephones, &c.; American plan. Spring rates $2.50 up daily; $15.00 up weekly.
Wm. Hyman, Propr. W. F. Green, Mgr.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $5, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet.
J. P. COPE.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.
Walter J. Buzby.

HOTEL RUDOLF
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; phones in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor, capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

RALEIGH. Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in town at similar prices, capacity 500; all modern conveniences; special, $12.50 up weekly; booklet. H. J. DYNES.

HOTEL ABBEY.—Fireproof; Pacific Av., below Kentucky, close to Beach, Piers, and all attractions; capacity, 300. The leading hotel at $10 up weekly; private baths, elevator, southern exposure, open surroundings, &c.; booklet.
OLIVER H. GUTTRIDGE.

HOTEL LAMBORN Maryland Av., near Beach. Under new management. Convenient to piers and amusements. Elevator to street; suites with baths, sun parlor; Spring rates. Booklet. O. E. Miller.

BERKSHIRE INN, Virginia Av. Ocean end. Always open. Elevator, etc. $9 to $15 weekly. Cap. 300. 8th season. J. O. & J. E. Dickinson.

WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach. Elevator; sun parlor, $8 to $15 weekly. F. C. Buhre

Pocono Mountains.

Where You Can Catch Trout
NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN
In the Poconos; modern; 3 hrs. from N. Y. Open April 14. Booklet. W. J. & M. D. Price, P. O. Canadensis, Pa., Cresco Sta., Lackawanna R.R.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

MIDLAND HOTEL
LONDON ENGLAND

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ELIZA L. D. HOFFMAN, Plaintiff, against RICHARD CURZON HOFFMAN, Richard Curzon Hoffman, Jr., Henrietta Mactier Hoffman, Elizabeth Curzon Hoffman, Mary Dorothea Hoffman, Wilmer Hoffman, Eliza Lawrence Hoffman, Henry Mactier, and Olivia Mactier, his wife; Anna L. Mactier, Isabella G. Mactier, Anna Green Mactier, Allen Smith and Julia S. Smith, his wife; Allen Smith, Jr., and Antoinnette K. Smith, his wife; Charles F. Smith and Eda F. Smith, his wife; Margaret S. S. Hasson and John P. Hasson, her husband; Sue S. Smith, Fanny M. Oliver, Marshall F. Oliver, and Eda A. Oliver, his wife, Leslie A. Oliver and Lucie L. Oliver, his wife; Miriam K. Oliver, Henrietta L. Campbell and Charles M. Campbell, her husband; Richard D. Jewett and Elbe S. Jewett, his wife; Elizabeth H. Jewett, Augustine D. Lawrence Jewett, Gertrude Jewett, Elise Bache Jewett, George P. Pollen Jewett, Richard W. Dickinson Jewett, Robert Coleman Jewett, the Trust Company of North America and Henry G. Brengle, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of William L. Mactier, deceased; the People of the State of New York and George Dittrich, tenant of the premises hereby sought to be partitioned, and all other persons who at the time of the death of the said Anna Green Mactier may or shall answer to the description of heirs-at-law of the said William L. Mactier, deceased, under the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania then in force, such other persons being to the plaintiff unknown, defendants. Trial desired in New York County. Second supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 17, 1906.
WALTER H. MERRIAM,
Attorney for the Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Elizabeth Curzon Hoffman, Mary Dorothea Hoffman, Wilmer Hoffman, Eliza Lawrence Hoffman, Allen Smith, Jr., and Antoinnette K. Smith, his wife; Charles F. Smith and Eda F. Smith, his wife; Margaret S. S. Hasson and John P. Hasson, her husband; Sue S. Smith, Elizabeth H. Jewett, Augustine D. Lawrence Jewett, Gertrude Jewett, Elise Bache Jewett, George P. Pollen Jewett, Richard W. Dickinson Jewett, Robert Coleman Jewett, and all other persons who at the time of the death of the said Anna Green Mactier may or shall answer to the description of heirs-at-law of the said William L. Mactier, deceased, under the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania then in force, such other persons being to the plaintiff unknown, and each of them:

The foregoing second supplemental and amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of March, 1907, and filed with the second amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House in said county in the City of New York.

Dated New York City, March 12th, 1907.
WALTER H. MERRIAM,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 41 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES C. LAPHAM, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, April 16, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., at 118 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by order of court, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture and fixtures, typewriter, safe, filing cabinets, tables, desks, and chairs, &c.

NORWIN R. LINDHEIM, Trustee.
J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Trustee, 52 William Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Charles C. Lapham, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell this day, Tuesday, April 16, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, typewriter, safe, filing cabinets, tables, chairs, fixtures, &c.

NORWIN R. LINDHEIM, Trustee.
J. C. GUGGENHEIM, Attorney for Trustee, 52 William St., New York.

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Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points.
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$2.00 TO BOSTON
$3.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 19 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (Stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.
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BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of A. C. WILCOX & COMPANY, bankrupt.—No. 8,104.

Pursuant to an order duly made and entered in the above proceedings I, the undersigned, the Trustee for the creditors, will sell at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of April, 1907, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on that day certain property belonging to the above-named estate, consisting of the following:

BONDS.

$35,000.00	Pennsylvania Development Co.

STOCKS.

33,000.00	Pennsylvania Development Co., Preferred Stock.
50,500.00	Pennsylvania Development Co., Common Stock.
800.00	The Hames Tug Mfg. Co., Common Stock.
200.00	McPherson-Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company, Common Stock.
450.00	Champaign Armory Company, Common Stock.
2,000.00	Western Kansas Town & Land Co., Common Stock.
2,300.00	The Check Row Mfg. Company, Common Stock.
33,000.00	Kentucky Land & Investment Co., Common Stock.
10,000.00	The Big Four Mining & Smelting Company, Common Stock.
1,600.00	The Land Investment Company, Common Stock.
32,500.00	McKinley Mortgage & Debenture Company, Common Stock.
129,800.00	The Empire Trust Company, Common Stock.

NOTES.

$1,000.00	Pennsylvania Development Co.
1,000.00	Pennsylvania Development Co.
500.00	Pennsylvania Development Co.
500.00	Pennsylvania Development Co.
100.00	T. J. Long.
60.00	W. M. Gildersleeve.
40.00	Herman Gallifs.
175.00	William T. Owens.
35.00	Henry and Kate Rider.
75.00	Frank C. Gump.
50.00	George A. Emerick.
103.00	Louis Orofino.
75.00	Laird E. Wilcox.
15.00	Laird E. Wilcox.
25.00	Laird E. Wilcox.
100.00	S. Nelson.
24.20	Frank Sherwood.
100.00	William H. Elchman, Gustav L. Ansel, Samuel Cooper.
50.00	John F. Wilkin.
20.00	C. F. Johnson.
25.00	M. Van Keuren.
45.57	E. H. P. West.
1,500.00	Lemuel E. Miller.
500.00	F. F. Wilcox.
85.00	Michael M. Conely, Joseph E. Troville, A. J. Mero.
2,800.00	Edwin F. Duncan.
2,000.00	M. A. Alexander.

BANK STOCK.

25 shares of Capital Stock of First National Bank of Cornwall, New York.
135 shares of Capital Stock of State Bank of N. Y.

Also all the interest of the Trustee in and to 211 acres of land on the tract known as "Roseland Improvement Company lands" in Moore County, North Carolina, being all the lands owned by said bankrupt and not conveyed to the Pennsylvania Development Company

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes. 33—Marshall-D. L & W R R.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes. 387—U S Trading Co. 391—Lahnne-Weidinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. 394—Swen-N Y, N H & H R R 396—N Y & Phila Coal & Coke Co-S M Hamilton Coal Co. 400—Newhall-Anderson. 404—Buschman-N Y, N H & H R R. General calendar. 407—U S Steel Co. 1—Van Slingerland-L & N R R & Penn R R. 2 Kilbourn-Munn Wired Envelope Co. 3—Kilbourn-Ward & Gow. 5—Ryan-City of N Y. 6—Cook-Zimmerman. 7—Finance Co of Penn-Zimmerman. 8—Sullivan-Zimmerman. 9—Newbold-Zimmerman. 10—Earle-Zimmermann. 11—Rogers-Voelkens. 12—Rogers-L & N R R. 13—Coulson-Compagnie Francaise, &c. 14—Ross-Zimmerman. 15—Toland-Zimmerman. 16—Thayer-Curtiss. 17—Craig-Press Pub Co. 18—Porter-Sigafus. 19—Hullquist-N Y, N H & H R R. 21—Colgate-Fisher. 23—Clark Bros Cutlery Co-Nat Tools Cutlery Co. 26—Kuhne-Wm H Burns & Co. 27—Warren Foundry & Machine Co-Norton. 28—Central Trust Co of N Y-Treat. 29—Central Trust Co of N Y-Treat. 30—Central Trust Co of N Y-Treat.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 110—Schoonmaker-City of N Y.

Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Supreme Court of the United States.

223—Thomas M. Patterson vs. People of Colorado ex rel the Attorney General of Colorado.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

240—Winthrop Astor Chanler et al. vs. Otto Kelsey, Controller, &c.—Judgment affirmed.

76—Amelia C. Travers et al. vs. Marc L. Reinhardt et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Original ex parte. In the matter of Fernando V. Morales et al.—Motion for leave to file petition for appeal granted, and appeal allowed on appellants filing bond in the sum of $1,000, conditioned according to law, to be approved by the Supreme Court of Porto Rico.

257—American Tobacco Company vs. Emil Werckmeister, and 258—Emil Werckmeister vs. American Tobacco Company.—Motions to advances denied.

684—Hammond Packing Company vs. State of Arkansas.—Motion to advance denied without prejudice.

591—Delmar Jockey Club vs. State of Missouri.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

69—Standard Oil Company vs. Edward Anderson.—Certiorari granted.

673, 674, 675, 676, 677—The Deutsche Levante Linie vs. R. Wood, J. S. Stephenson Co. S. Galanopulo, Hills Brothers Company, National Board of Marine Underwriters, and W. H. Harris.—Certiorari denied.

689—Catharine J. White vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and 690—Catharine J. White vs. Ferryboat Philadelphia.—Certiorari denied.

Original ex parte—In the matter of the St. Louis Milling and Smelting Company.—Motion to file writ of mandamus and rule to show cause awarded to be addressed to the court below and to the Montana Mining Company, returnable April 29.

700—The United States vs. Forrey Cedar Company.—Dismissed.

701—United States vs. Paine Lumber Company.—Submitted.

697—William H. Ellis vs. the United States. 684, 685 and 687—Eastern Dredging Company vs. the United States.

687, 688, 689—Bay State Dredging Company vs. the United States.—Reassigned for argument April 22.

696—D. H. Miller, trustee, &c., vs. E. O. McCormick et al.—Certiorari submitted.

467—D. Hunter, Jr., et al. vs. City of Pittsburg.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted.

270—Jose Paralso vs. the United States.—Assigned for argument Oct. 21.

502 and 503—William McCoach, Collector, vs. Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, executors, &c.

504—William McCoach, Collector, vs. George W. Norris, executor, &c.

505—United States vs. Marion Trust Company, trustee, &c.—Argument commenced.

Petitions for writs of certiorari denied in the following cases: 506, 852, 831, 892, 886, 261, 263, 264, 269, 252, 275, 104, 277.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, April 15.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 172, 125, 179, 185, 187, 190, 197, 189.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 16.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.: Ingraham, Laughlin, Clark, Scott, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions. 2—Dunlop-Amasa Lyon. 24—Mexican Gas & Elec Co-Buffalo Loan, Trust Co. 65—Read-Fox. 31—Stearns-Titus. 54—Smit-Ritter Realty Co. 84—Elwood Roe-sle Lancaster. 90—N Y Bureau of Information-Ridgway & Thayer Co. 76—Bergstrom-same. 93—Haffey-Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested motions. 1—Gurewitz-Caplan. 2—Ward-Rundlo. 3—Gurewitz-Caplan. 4—In the matter of East 163d St. 5—In the matter of Bryant St. 6—In the matter of Tremont Av, &c. 7—Van Kleeck-Thayer. 8—Kemp-Opening of Sumpit Av, &c. 9—Coleman-same. 10—In the matter of Bathgate Av, &c. 11—In the matter of West 163th St, &c. 12—In the matter of West 179th St, &c. 13—Perley—Unsent to a part for trial."868—King-Reid. 559—Savage-Warren Featherbon. 847—Fleischman-Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. 815—Kehlee-City of N. Y. 1167—Beacon-same. 1167—Tobias-same. 1158—Same-same. 816 Murphy-Winant Co. 849 — Robinson-Van Norden Trust Co. 862—Jaffe-Levy. 630—Muario-Jetter. 1008 — Smith-Morris. 1249 —Nelson-N Y Herold Co. 421—Folmon-Cook. 763—Mulonay-Weiss. 401—Campbell-N Y Herald Co. 677—Fortune-Am Ics Co. 3989—Titus-Tangeman. 1051—Paltey-Egan. 1140—Peyns-Stebrecht. 1372—Berman-Stern. 1376—Dyer-Denny. 1395—Warnsr-Milliken. 1403— McIntyre-Burns. 1404—Gilroy-Roberts 1408—Keoshan-Goldman Schwelsheimer Co. 1409—Same-same. 1427—Ginsberg-McGrath. 1431 —Edelstein-Shortland. 1463—Simon-Kinsella. 1464—O'Neill-Nerlbert. 1465 — Foster-same. 1402—Maniscalo-Nangle. 1467—Cansuilo-Lenox Cons Co. 1413—King-Crimmins. 1429—Reiser-Springer. 3823—Opper-Davega, Jr. 1206—De Planty-Lathers, Jr. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1075.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Adjourned until April 23, at 2 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 1740—James-Adel Life Ins Co. 1622—Siffert-Bungar. 1740—Republic Gen Cont Co-Appleton, &c. 325—Fuller-Highland. 265—Hodge-Int Registry Co. 1409—Isear-Libman. 2022—People, &c-Koster.

The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 8007—Gleeson-Jonee. 6684—Bernbaum-Wohstetter. 815—Carey - Manning. 1852—Rosenberger. 1752—Robertson-Badger Stats Tanning Co. 1770—Joseph-U S Fidelity Co. 2562—City of N Y-Tuck. 1756—Greer-Claflin. 580—Megrua-Taylor. 1516—Peacock-Clark. 3349—Shayne - Shayne. 434—Spear-Hitchcbeln. 840—Kimball - Penn R R Co. 805—Isaacs-Habot. 1701—Pulis-Fountain. 1642—Lipshitz-McNiece. 2553—Gerarty-Mayor of N Y. 2761—Clement-Larson. 1121—Morris-Lindenhorn. 1339—Riverside Bank-De Cernea. 1747—Sheehan-Vosburg Mtg Co. 3292—City of N Y-Lawrence. 472—M G Brauney. 1686—Levy-Zimmerman. 3424—People, &c-Woolen. 817—Stancliff-Woods. 623½—Sand Filtration Corp of Amer-Mend Mfg Co. 1397—White-Augusta Patten Glover. 1402—Huptel, &c-Boston Ins Co. 1405—Pearson Pub Co-Rolston Purlith Co. 1434—McDonell-Mackey. 1414—Tomb Lumber Co-Hyams. 1447—Foote-MacNutt. 1448—Same-same. 1490—Derbyshire. 1464—Nadekman-Waldelich.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, —Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, Fifth Floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Eveline E Manuel. 2—Elizabeth Goldvogel. 3—Elizabeth Goldvogel. 4—Lucie E McIntyre. 5—William Barry. 6—Lathle Sc Downes. 7—Ida Graham. 9—Michael Gavin. 10—Thomas G. Rigney. 11—George F Gilman. 12—Elma May Ostrum. 13—James J Ragan. 14—Seim Marks. 15—Maria Flynn. 17—William Menck. 18—Max Jacobs. 19—Paul Rabes. 20—James Portlon. 21—Peter Conti. 22—Johnna Kavanaugh. 23—John Kurz. 23—Catherine Hart. 24—Elizabeth Dory or Daly. 25—Peter Thomrson or Mathias Gerlach. 26—Mary Murphy. 27—Mary Walsh. 28—Jules Teuffet. 29—Catherine Devery. 30—Francesco Brignano. 31—Lizzie Fann. 32—Joseph Fazio. 33—Fernando Tucci. 34—Johanna H Fearn. 35—Siegfried Willershausen. 36—Albert Berzevicy. 37—Louis Perceval. 38—Camilla Arnone 39—Albertina Skrunzki 40—Louis Liebes. 41—Jennie Schwartz. 42—Irene Vock. 43—Edward D Vock. 44—Marin T B Moore. 45—Patrick W Nally. 46—Thomas J O'Donohue. 47—Alfred J Barry. 48—Mary A Griswold. 49—Rebecca Ladew. 50—Leopold Jering. 51—Frank Gaudin. 52—Otto Lind. 53—Alonzo Jacobs. 54—Patrick Mullen. 55—John Stock. 56—Catherine Ward or McGrath. 57—Carrie Smith. 58—Edward Karcher. 59—Margaret Daly. 60—Patrick Durkin. 61—Elizabeth E Haskine. 62—Rny Sapiro. 63—Henry L Brown. 64—William Menck. 65—Henry J Chlekers. 66—Lewis Wessel. 67—Samuel Pickford. 68—John Giles 69—Katharine Zeunc. 70—Margaret Fleming. 71—Maria W S Kenyon. 72—Charles J Clinch. 73—Susan Amelia Cockey. 74—Augustin Daly. 75—Benjamin Richardson. 76—Albert D Nason. 77—Alice Key Browne. 78—Adrian Teng. 79—Hannah Downey. 80—Albert Stetthelmer. 81—Mathew Carney or Kearney.

Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Henry Barnard, Sarah M Briggs, Annie Hayes, Margaret Ward, Mery C. McCullough, Michael Burke, Andrew Musgrave, George H. Scott, Howard A. Haven. At 2:30 P. M.: Ella C. Cowan, Isaac Flannel, William D. Gulfiander, Nettie Bentley, Charles A. Browne.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Terms—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested wills. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Wadhsms, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Court opens at 10 A. M. Cases on. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1525—Aaron-N Y City Ry. 2188—Shipp-N Y City Ry. 2104—Fehr-42d St. &c-Ry. 2250—Miller-N Y City Ry. 2230—Sternback & Co-Griffith.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2236—Rauenberg-Gross. 2266—Reeves-Hallman. 274—Kohlberg-N Y City Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2206—Jallab-N Y City Ry. 1296—Nicholson-Interurban St Ry. 7297½—Kadan-Dry Dock, E B & B R R. 6367—Sarno-Culvert Con Co. 2166—Norwood-The Preferred Accident Ins. 1268—Resia-D'Arino. 2650—Heller-N Y City Ry. 2143—Goldstein-Interurban St Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes. 6269—Lustgarten-Schevick. 6385—Frey-Brown. 7140—Conay-Moss Realty Co. 7126—Davis-O'Connell. 7004—Schlessel-North Side Elev Ry Co. 7180—Corn Ex Bk-Doolittle. 7155—Evans-Schiff. 7290—Spricker-Schiffeld. 7306—Abramowitz-Abramowitz. 7319—Wilson-Small. 7321—Same-same. 7270—Pertb Amboy T Co-Friedman. 6721 — Schildkrat-Berger. 7331—John Simmons & Co-Sugarman. 8404—King-Nazetsky. 6978—Brennen-Brennen. 6978—Same-same. 7022—Rolaschild-Wm E Tillotson Mfg Co. 7020—Luban-Del, L & W R R. 7119—Pelbee-Pribes. 7214—Hannah-Maloof. 6184—Reedy Elev Co-Bennan. 7204—Freedman-Rubin. 7268—Empira City Wrecking Co-Rubin. 7230—Birkhaler-James. 3325—Zeisloft-Appleton Co. 7120—George Fleteher. 7199—Straus-Morganstern. 6769—Barrett-Moe. 6980—Saininger-Romm. 6779—Simmons-Gluck. 7316—Mitchael Co-New Amsterdam Bank. 7342—Schwartz-Sollinger. 1336 —Cohen Ex Bank-Schuttt. 7360—Sugarman-Goldstein. 6926—Tuills-Kuhne. 4206—Burkelman-Leahy. 7219 — Mendelsohn-Wehdelsohn. 7220—Hinsche-Hamburger. 7292—Muller-Metz. 7347—Doll-Munchlr. 7325—Sulomon-Waldman. 7046—Friedman-Roman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 1923—Borkowich-Kummel. 7374½—Schenfeld-Hochman. 2342—Moses-42d St, &c, Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2855—Fadman-Pousin. 2312—Nelkin-N Y City Ry. 1442—Moriarty-Sullivan. 1916—Rosenblatt-N Y City Ry. 1917 —Same-same. 2329—Schnurmacher-Met St Ry. 2132—Fuchs-same. 2364—Hershkorn-Int St Ry. 2257—Willisky-Wabash R R. 2379—Harrison-N Y City Ry. 1714—Kaufman-Simon. 2303—Webber-Autographic R Co. 2325—Grisel-Barber Asphal Co. 1253—O'Reilly-Solomen. 706—Lyons-Frank. Highest number reached on regular call, 2389.

SPECIAL COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term.) Adjourned to April 29.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Blanchnrd, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. 1—Michell Llo. 2—Joseph Figlin. Pleadings: 1—Raffaelo Grisadl.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Murphy for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Pleadings will be heard at the opening of court. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 A. M., and will be heard immediately after the pleadings.

The trial calendar will be called at 11 A. M. Notes of issue for motions must be filed with the clerk of the court the day before the day on which the motion is noticed to be heard, except where an order to show cause is granted returnable in less time.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McGuire, O'Connor, and Vandiver for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—William Muhiker. 2—Allan Jones. 3—Andrews Kraus, the younger. 4—Alfred Canaugh. 5—Percy Curtis. 6—Thomas Petizso, Samuel Lisnoff. 7 —Augurt Pitschman. 8—Matthew Berrian. 10—Charles Cohen. 11—Charles Williams. 12 —Henry Brown. 13—John Adame. 14—William Mabel. 15—John Bates. 16—George Tinti, John Kelly. 17—Frank W. Walsb.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part III.—Cain, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Charles Webster. 2—George Monroe. 3—William Knoblock. 4—Edward Schurlin, Joseph Monahan. 5—John Hartman. 6—Frank Medley. 7—Albert Sharp, James Connolly. 8—Isidor Brower. 9—Daniel Sullivan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Joseph Klein. 2—Morris Klein.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Bischoff, J. — Eureka Realty Co. vs. Hillsdale Realty Co.—Albert Sanders. Jack Berman vs. Wolf Holtzman—Albert Sanders. Greenwich Printing Co. vs. Rossran. Limited—Louis L. Gillers.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—City Real Estate vs. Rosentleton—Ernest Hall. Gray vs. Freeman—Robert E. McDonnell. Fisichmann vs. Fischer—Henry Murray Powell. Bell vs. Wixler—Francis W. Pollock. Lese vs. Horwitz—Eugene C. Gilroy.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Van Vleet vs. Garry—Victor Hungerford.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Quackenbush vs. Mapes (2 and 2)—Morrie J. Hirsch.

SUPREME COURT—McCalan, J.—Matter of Frees—George H. Engel. Klatt vs. Mantz; Moran vs. same; Tuomsy vs. same—Andrew H. Burd.

CITY COURT—Wadbams, J.—Gnitzer vs. Benjamin—Frank Sturges.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Jenks, Hooker, Gaynor, Rich, Miller, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. 97—Jackson-Hein. 98—Feldman-Gurland. 99—Matter of Reed. 100—Connell-Ont & West Ry. 104—Same-same. 105 — Rosenberg-Felering. 106—People-Rep Sev Assn. 107—Kinlen-Runyon. 109—Dicker-Black. 110—Matter of Forster Av. 111—Matter of Foster Av. 112—Dombroska-Wazeter. 113—Lorradori-Empire Surety Co. 114—Matter of Walker. 115—Buhs-N Y C & H R R R. 116—Krahan-Coffey. 117—Jannazewitz-Leicht. 118—Jacob-Town of Oyster Bay. 119—Brown-Dykmen. 120—Rosenberg-Wilson. Enumerated day calendar, 259 —People-Cahill. 511—People-Miles. 517—Matter of Cozine. 398—Frohilich-Imb Tran Co. 277—Mulvihill-Interborough Rapid Transit Co. Thompson. 330—Ballel-en-Schiff. 280—Breen-Gill. 247—Rounier-Clark. 362—Hope-Scranton Coal Co. 875—Dunn-N Y Herald Co. 170 —King-Am Sugar Co. 350 M A—Kauthen-Stache 286—Schmidt-B H R R. 393—Lung-Board of Supervisors.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Burr, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.; Part VII., Clark, J.—Day calendays—B R R Co. 5516—Finkelstein-B H R R. 5516—Fuhrman-B H R R. 11439—Gillen-O'Larry. 3304—Reiner-Ulmer. 10358—Ridgely-Bergstrom. 5398—Sweeny-B H R R. 11223—Janney Whiting Co-Watson & Pettinger. 4828—Magl.sro-N Y City R R. 5534—Bruch-B H R R. 5535—Same-same. 5535—Same-same. 5535—Shipton-B H R R. 13223—Kerby-Harbor & Sub Co. 4753—McGuire-B H R R. 5536—Hadley-B H R R. 5545—Maggie-Press Pub Co. 5549—Mahoney-B H R R. 5553—Welch-B H R R. 5576—McNally-Marcellone. 5577—Coman-Deeves. 5584—Cunningham-Raab Iron Works. 5589—Ballarino-B H R R. 5591—Lingren-Hogan & N Y Dock Co. 5592—Degan-Tracy. 5601—Dickson-Crawford Co et al. 5602—Bruch-McNamee. 13151—Varone-Clark. 5622—Hintz-Amer Bridge Co. 5167—Anchuzy-B H R R. 5626—Reisenberg-Deisner. 5645—Copeland-City of N Y. 5621—Sheehan-Durst. 5628—Cardonsky-Spektovsky. 5629—Schwartz-Nassau R R. 5634—Celifano-City of N Y et al. 5635—Smith-B H R R. 5630—Vizzard-Same. 5640—Moe-Neece. L H R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 5690.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials. Day Calendar. Maddox, J. 896—Kresman-Dunaff. 865—Moore-Remy. 407—Mutz-Levin. 854. 886—Hamer-Hamer (2 actions)-Goldman. 2624—Hallock-Norton Point Land Co 906—Meyer-Meyer. 6341—Fletcher-Fletcher. 967—Burnham-Burnham. 981—Harden-Malone. 839—Maasch-Graves. 993—Altman-Wilson 994, 995 —Ferguson-Robbins. (2.) 997—Goldberg-Goldstein. Prentice-Swartz-Zinc. 999—Becker-Cott. 1000—Kessman-Williamsburg Sav Bank. 1001 —Thompson-Arthur 1005—Druss-Ernste. 1006 —Glickman-Greenfest. 1007 — Mooney-Cantillon. 1009—Sullivan-Von Sicklen. 1011— Kempner. 1013—Cosgrove-Madsen. Cole-Register. 969—Horn-Progressive Realty Co.

CITY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Dike, J. 488—Abkarian-Dahl. 660—Higgins-Dugo. 562—Wilson-C I & B R R Co. 844—Mcormick-B H R R Co. 848—Rodgers-same. 867—Brennen-Von Betzen. 568—Abrahamowitz-Nassau Elec R R Co. 870—Lang-Minck. 871 —McAllister-B H R R Co. 873—Rink-Nassau Elec R R Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 874—Freedman-B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 876—Does-B H R R Co. 154—Kittel-Loerch. 906—Braisted-Krnnenberg. 877—Rolesharg-Nassau Elec R R Co. 878—McDonough-Harris. 879—Winchell-McLoughlin. 880—Francole-B H R R Co. 881—Blackburn-Accrevello. 882—Cleary-B H R R Co.

Queens County.

Calendar for Tuesday, April 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Part I., Abbott, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 861—Sutton-Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. 875—Talbot-B H R R. 741—Randolph-Stokes. 881—Seaman-N Y & L I Trac Co. 704—Klein-N Y & Q Co Ry. 810—Hillingham, a-B H R Co & Sub Ry. 811—Fitzherbert same. 634—Bumbrey-Tiffany Studios. 716—Schwers-L I R R. 698—Falkiewicz-Lunger et al. 1019A—Nelson-L I R R. 881—O'Brien-B H R R. 945—Orsinski-Onsinski et al. 947—Cronin-O'Rourke Eng & Con Co. 624—Stiles-N Y & L I R R. 1033—Bell-James et al. 810—People-Mold. Highest number reached on general calendar is 1019A.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term — Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Causes on day calendar from Calendar No. 3 to be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 1740—James-Adel Life Ins Co. 1622—Siffert-Bungar. 1740—Republic Gen Cont Co-Appleton, &c. 325—Fuller-Highland. 265—Hodge-Int Registry Co. 1409—Isear-Libman. 2022—People, &c-Koster.

The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 8007—Gleeson-Jonee. 6684—Bernbaum-Wohstetter. 815—Carey - Manning. 1852—Rosenberger. 1752—Robertson-Badger Stats Tanning Co. 1770—Joseph-U S Fidelity Co. 2562—City of N Y-Tuck. 1756—Greer-Claflin. 580—Megrua-Taylor. 1516—Peacock-Clark. 3349—Shayne - Shayne. 434—Spear-Hitchcbeln. 840—Kimball - Penn R R Co. 805—Isaacs-Habot. 1701—Pulis-Fountain. 1642—Lipshitz-McNiece. 2553—Gerarty-Mayor of N Y. 2761—Clement-Larson. 1121—Morris-Lindenhorn. 1339—Riverside Bank-De Cernea. 1747—Sheehan-Vosburg Mtg Co. 3292—City of N Y-Lawrence. 472—M G Brauney. 1686—Levy-Zimmerman. 3424—People, &c-Woolen. 817—Stancliff-Woods. 623½—Sand Filtration Corp of Amer-Mend Mfg Co. 1397—White-Augusta Patten Glover. 1402—Huptel, &c-Boston Ins Co. 1405—Pearson Pub Co-Rolston Purlith Co. 1434—McDonell-Mackey. 1414—Tomb Lumber Co-Hyams. 1447—Foote-MacNutt. 1448—Same-same. 1490—Derbyshire. 1464—Nadekman-Waldelich.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV., Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, —Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, Fifth Floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Eveline E Manuel. 2—Elizabeth Goldvogel. 3—Elizabeth Goldvogel. 4—Lucie E McIntyre. 5—William Barry. 6—Lathle Sc Downes. 7—Ida Graham. 9—Michael Gavin. 10—Thomas G. Rigney. 11—George F Gilman. 12—Elma May Ostrum. 13—James J Ragan. 14—Seim Marks. 15—Maria Flynn. 17—William Menck. 18—Max Jacobs. 19—Paul Rabes. 20—James Portlon. 21—Peter Conti. 22—Johnna Kavanaugh. 23—John Kurz. 23—Catherine Hart. 24—Elizabeth Dory or Daly. 25—Peter Thomrson or Mathias Gerlach. 26—Mary Murphy. 27—Mary Walsh. 28—Jules Teuffet. 29—Catherine Devery. 30—Francesco Brignano. 31—Lizzie Fann. 32—Joseph Fazio. 33—Fernando Tucci. 34—Johanna H Fearn. 35—Siegfried Willershausen. 36—Albert Berzevicy. 37—Louis Perceval. 38—Camilla Arnone 39—Albertina Skrunzki 40—Louis Liebes. 41—Jennie Schwartz. 42—Irene Vock. 43—Edward D Vock. 44—Marin T B Moore. 45—Patrick W Nally. 46—Thomas J O'Donohue. 47—Alfred J Barry. 48—Mary A Griswold. 49—Rebecca Ladew. 50—Leopold Jering. 51—Frank Gaudin. 52—Otto Lind. 53—Alonzo Jacobs. 54—Patrick Mullen. 55—John Stock. 56—Catherine Ward or McGrath. 57—Carrie Smith. 58—Edward Karcher. 59—Margaret Daly. 60—Patrick Durkin. 61—Elizabeth E Haskine. 62—Rny Sapiro. 63—Henry L Brown. 64—William Menck. 65—Henry J Chlekers. 66—Lewis Wessel. 67—Samuel Pickford. 68—John Giles 69—Katharine Zeunc. 70—Margaret Fleming. 71—Maria W S Kenyon. 72—Charles J Clinch. 73—Susan Amelia Cockey. 74—Augustin Daly. 75—Benjamin Richardson. 76—Albert D Nason. 77—Alice Key Browne. 78—Adrian Teng. 79—Hannah Downey. 80—Albert Stetthelmer. 81—Mathew Carney or Kearney.

Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Henry Barnard, Sarah M Briggs, Annie Hayes, Margaret Ward, Mery C. McCullough, Michael Burke, Andrew Musgrave, George H. Scott, Howard A. Haven. At 2:30 P. M.: Ella C. Cowan, Isaac Flannel, William D. Gulfiander, Nettie Bentley, Charles A. Browne.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Terms—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested wills. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Wadhsms, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Court opens at 10 A. M. Cases on. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1525—Aaron-N Y City Ry. 2188—Shipp-N Y City Ry. 2104—Fehr-42d St. &c-Ry. 2250—Miller-N Y City Ry. 2230—Sternback & Co-Griffith.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2236—Rauenberg-Gross. 2266—Reeves-Hallman. 274—Kohlberg-N Y City Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2206—Jallab-N Y City Ry. 1296—Nicholson-Interurban St Ry. 7297½—Kadan-Dry Dock, E B & B R R. 6367—Sarno-Culvert Con Co. 2166—Norwood-The Preferred Accident Ins. 1268—Resia-D'Arino. 2650—Heller-N Y City Ry. 2143—Goldstein-Interurban St Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes. 6269—Lustgarten-Schevick. 6385—Frey-Brown. 7140—Conay-Moss Realty Co. 7126—Davis-O'Connell. 7004—Schlessel-North Side Elev Ry Co. 7180—Corn Ex Bk-Doolittle. 7155—Evans-Schiff. 7290—Spricker-Schiffeld. 7306—Abramowitz-Abramowitz. 7319—Wilson-Small. 7321—Same-same. 7270—Pertb Amboy T Co-Friedman. 6721 — Schildkrat-Berger. 7331—John Simmons & Co-Sugarman. 8404—King-Nazetsky. 6978—Brennen-Brennen. 6978—Same-same. 7022—Rolaschild-Wm E Tillotson Mfg Co. 7020—Luban-Del, L & W R R. 7119—Pelbee-Pribes. 7214—Hannah-Maloof. 6184—Reedy Elev Co-Bennan. 7204—Freedman-Rubin. 7268—Empira City Wrecking Co-Rubin. 7230—Birkhaler-James. 3325—Zeisloft-Appleton Co. 7120—George Fleteher. 7199—Straus-Morganstern. 6769—Barrett-Moe. 6980—Saininger-Romm. 6779—Simmons-Gluck. 7316—Mitchael Co-New Amsterdam Bank. 7342—Schwartz-Sollinger. 1336 —Cohen Ex Bank-Schuttt. 7360—Sugarman-Goldstein. 6926—Tuills-Kuhne. 4206—Burkelman-Leahy. 7219 — Mendelsohn-Wehdelsohn. 7220—Hinsche-Hamburger. 7292—Muller-Metz. 7347—Doll-Munchlr. 7325—Sulomon-Waldman. 7046—Friedman-Roman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 1923—Borkowich-Kummel. 7374½—Schenfeld-Hochman. 2342—Moses-42d St, &c, Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2855—Fadman-Pousin. 2312—Nelkin-N Y City Ry. 1442—Moriarty-Sullivan. 1916—Rosenblatt-N Y City Ry. 1917 —Same-same. 2329—Schnurmacher-Met St Ry. 2132—Fuchs-same. 2364—Hershkorn-Int St Ry. 2257—Willisky-Wabash R R. 2379—Harrison-N Y City Ry. 1714—Kaufman-Simon. 2303—Webber-Autographic R Co. 2325—Grisel-Barber Asphal Co. 1253—O'Reilly-Solomen. 706—Lyons-Frank. Highest number reached on regular call, 2389.

SPECIAL COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term.) Adjourned to April 29.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Blanchnrd, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. 1—Michell Llo. 2—Joseph Figlin. Pleadings: 1—Raffaelo Grisadl.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Murphy for the People. Op

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Lower—Call Money Rates, 2½@1¾ Per Cent.

SMALL FAILURE ON 'CHANGE

Prices Drift to Lower Levels on Professional Trading—Banks Gaining —The March Trade Figures.

Prices broke with some violence at the opening of yesterday's stock market, apparently in anticipation of the failure of the Stock Exchange house of W. L. Stow & Co., recovered these losses, and arose vigorously, only to fall back again in the afternoon, and to end the day with substantial declines in all the leading issues. The failure noted was by no means of sufficient importance to explain the final course of stocks. The house involved went under in the bad market of 1903, and since that time has played only an inconspicuous part in the affairs of the Street. Efforts were also made to explain the day's movement by the bank return of Saturday, with its showing of an increase of over $37,000,000 in loans, but this expansion, which was very clearly due to the withdrawal of interior banks from the money market, owing to the lower interest rates now prevailing, together with the syndicate operations of the week, including the payment of four installments in lump sum upon new Great Northern stock, did not in the least affect money rates yesterday, while the money market itself was directly benefited by further heavy disbursements from the Sub-Treasury to the banks. The true explanation of the day's market seems to be that which held through the sagging sessions of last week, here is practically no buying on the part of the public, for reasons which have often been set forth in these columns, and in the professional trading, which makes up markets shunned by the public; even small speculative campaigns possess controlling influence over prices. There was evidence yesterday of such speculative operations, and, in addition to this, although it may have been a part of the professional programme, London was again a heavy seller of American shares.

As a result of routine transactions with the Government the banks have gained some $2,000,000 since Friday of last week, and this addition to resources was reflected in the continued ease in both call and time money. There were likewise indications of easing conditions in the European money markets. hTe Paris check of London fell 2 centimes, and is now about 10 centimes below the point at which it ruled a month ago, when the possibility of losses of gold to London helped the Bank of France to a decision to raise its discount rate. The Bank of Netherlands, which advanced its rate to 6 per cent. last month, upon learning that gold had been engaged in Amsterdam for American account, reduced its rate to . per cent. yesterday. In London discount rates eased again, and in all these developments there is apparently the promise of better money markets abroad. The foreign trade statement for the month of March, published yesterday, reflected the continuation of the tendencies characterizing foreign trade for several months past. Exports increased $17,000,000 and imports almost $20,000,000 over the same items in March, 1906. The excess of exports was again very narrow, being $2,546,000 less than a year ago. While the excess for the nine months of the completed fiscal year is now $44,500,000 less than that for the same nine months of the last fiscal year, it is still $80,000,000 above the nine months' excess of 1905.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Electric Bond & Share Co. preferred.
Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co.
United Copper Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Mexican Telegraph Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Batopilas Mining Co.
National Securities Corporation.
New York Connecting Railroad.
St. Louis Rattan Co.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.
Whatcom County Electric Railway & Light.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	306	309	309
4th week March.	$133,448	$121,855	$199,749
Month	337,035	331,069	310,505
From July 1....	3,049,724	2,836,371	2,409,064
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,890	1,897	1,878
1st week April..	219,800	212,300	191,900
From July 1....	9,615,712	9,022,955	8,005,966
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
4th week March.	232,815	283,593	220,407
Month	680,368	780,447	637,645
From July 1....	6,297,658	6,237,738	5,482,763
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY SYSTEM—			
1st week April..	109,952	97,546	82,826
From Jan. 1.. .	1,517,539	1,303,881	1,110,824
THE DETROIT, JACKSON & CHICAGO RAILWAY reports gross earnings for the first week of April at $5,087 and from Feb. 1 at $90,334.			
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	2,132	1,997	1,629
1st week April..	273,805	228,243	161,205
From July 1....	9,444,407	8,897,659	6,692,746
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	926	926	926
1st week April..	176,427	154,789	186,870
From July 1....	8,046,310	7,110,202	6,324,630
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week April..	8,472	9,481	8,795
From July 1....	405,107	436,363	871,907
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week April..	109,389	97,709	82,650
From Jan. 1....	1,455,604	1,294,128	1,111,816
CINCINNATI NORTHERN for the year ended Dec. 31—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross earnings..	1,027,728	847,220	703,790
Exp., con., &c..	790,693	764,819	655,864
Net earnings...	228,125	82,410	47,932
Other income...	463	122	93
Total income ...	228,583	82,532	48,025
Charges	95,892	77,860	79,926
Surplus	132,696	4,672	*31,901

*Deficit.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings.	9,902,209	9,108,730	8,645,374
Expenses	6,946,808	6,489,010	6,163,679
Net earnings....	2,955,401	2,625,720	2,481,695
Add.. bet., &c.,.	632,889	537,341	674,467
Balance	2,322,512	2,088,379	1,807,228
Other income...	30,710	35,156	...
Total income ..	2,370,218	2,119,093	1,842,384
Chgs., taxes, &c	1,282,015	1,248,732	1,223,467
Surplus	1,087,703	870,363	618,917
First pf. div....	250,000	250,000	250,000
Balance	837,703	620,363	368,917
Second pf. div...	440,000	330,000	330,000
Balance	397,703	290,363	38,017
Spec. imp. fund.	350,000	250,000	.....
Surplus	47,703	40,363	38,917

PEORIA & EASTERN'S full report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1906, is at hand. The income account compares as follows:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross earnings..	3,059,281	2,909,727	3,051,190
Exp., con., &c..	2,190,398	2,134,863	2,271,055
Net earnings....	859,855	805,862	780,144
Other income....	8,775	2,675	2,845
Total income ...	868,080	808,537	782,989
Chgs., taxes, &c.	635,853	529,221	532,830
Surplus	232,801	279,316	250,159
Int. on inc. bds.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Surplus	172,801	119,816	90,159
Spec. imp. fund.	150,000	.....	.....
P. & L. surplus.	22,801	.....	.....

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CUMBERLAND TEL. & TEL. for March—	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross earnings..	474,080	422,206	355,448
Expenses	280,469	238,433	225,036
Net earnings....	193,611	183,773	129,512
Chgs. and taxes.	37,707	30,535	*11,259
Surplus	150,814	133,238	118,253
Gross, 3 months.	1,440,551	1,301,834	1,114,559
Expenses	882,177	701,496	681,781
Net, 3 months...	558,374	610,338	432,778
Chgs. and taxes.	118,084	97,530	139,153
Surp., 3 months.	439,290	412,808	303,623

*Taxes included in expenses in this year.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 13, averaged 7.79 cents per pound.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, April 15, 1907.

Total sales April 15, 1907..... 1,086,032
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 84,136,940
Corresponding date last year..... 90,924,026

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Changes.
11¼	11¾	300	Allis-Chalmers Co....	12	12	11½	11½	—1¼
32	33	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf..	33½	33½	33½	33½	...
90½	90¾	88,350	*Amalg. Copper Co....	90	92⅞	89	90¾	— 1½
16	17	250	*Am. Beet Sugar Co...	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ½
6½	6¾	250	Am. Can	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
57	57⅝	600	Am. Can. pf.....	57	57	57	57	...
35½	35⅝	1,600	Am. Car & Foundry...	36	36½	35⅝	35⅝	—1⅛
97¾	98	300	Am. Car & F. pf.....	98	98	97⅝	97½	— ⅜
30	30¼	550	Am. Cotton Oil.....	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
200	220	60	Am. Express	210	210	210	210	...
21	21½	100	Am. Hide & L. pf....	22	22	22	22	...
79	81	200	Am. Ice Securities Co..	81	81	79	79	—1
60⅜	61½	3,100	*Am. Locomotive Co..	61½	62⅝	60⅜	60⅜	—1⅝
125⅜	125½	92,300	*Am. Smelt. & Ref....	125	128½	123½	125½	—1⅝
106	106¼	30	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf....	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	...
122½	123	5,125	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	123	123½	122	122½	—1¼
91	93	200	Am. Tobacco Co. pf...	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ⅛
29⅛	29½	580	*Am. Woolen Co.....	30	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ¼
96	97	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf...	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	— ⅛
59⅝	60	14,200	*Anaconda Cop. Min...	60	60⅞	59	59⅜	— ⅜
92½	92¾	44,000	At., Top. & S. F.....	92½	93⅞	92⅜	92⅜	—1½
94¼	96	200	At., Top. & S. F. pf....	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	...
101	102	400	Atlantic Coast Line...	101	102	101	102	+ ½
96⅞	97	9,075	Baltimore & Ohio.....	97½	97⅝	96½	97	—1
57	57½	12,250	Brook. Rapid Transit..	57¼	58⅞	56½	57¼	—1¼
173½	173¾	2,923	Canadian Pacific	173¾	174¼	173	173½	—1½
28¼	28¾	300	Central Leather Co...	28½	28½	28½	28½	...
97	97½	120	Central Leather pf....	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅝
190	200	200	Cent. R. R. of N. J....	190	190	190	190	...
40¼	41	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio....	40¼	41⅜	40¼	40⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	13⅞	900	Chi. Great Western...	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅝	...
18¾	19	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B..	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
132	132¼	17,800	Chi., M. & St. Paul..	132¾	134⅝	131	132	—1
148	150	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	151	151	150	150	...
115	117	900	*C., M. & St. P. cts., 10 per cent. paid....	116¾	117¼	116	116	—4
134	135	400	C., M. & St.P.pf.cts., 10 per cent. paid.....	135½	135½	134¼	134¼	— ⅝
148	149	1,675	Chi. & Northwestern..	149	149½	148¾	149	— ⅛
70	71	100	C., C., C. & St. L....	70	70	70	70	—2⅝
34	34½	6,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	34½	35	34¼	34½	+ ¼
26	26¼	2,000	Colorado & Southern...	26⅝	26½	26	26	— ½
47	48	200	Col. & South. 2d pf....	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ½
26	27	500	Colum. & H. C. & I....	26¾	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
131	132½	8,465	Consolidated Gas	129	134¼	129	131¾	+2¾
19⅝	20	900	Corn Products Ref....	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
78	79½	100	Corn Products R. pf..	79½	79½	79½	79½	— ⅛
184	185	2,800	Delaware & Hudson....	186½	187	185	185	—2
28¼	30	410	Den. & Rio Grande....	30	30¼	28¾	28¾	—1¼
72	76	100	Den. & Rio G. pf.....	75½	75⅞	75½	75⅞	+ ⅛
70	73	100	Det. United Ry, ex d..	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
68¾	69½	2,146	*Distillers Securities...	68½	69⅞	68½	68¾	—1½
23	23⅛	29,200	Erie	23	23⅜	23	23	—1¼
51⅞	52½	2,300	Erie 1st pf.....	52	53¼	51⅝	51⅞	— ⅝
36¼	37½	800	Erie 2d pf.....	37	37⅛	36	36½	—1
86	90	102	*Federal Sugar pf....	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝	—2½
145	147	400	General Electric	147	148	146¼	146¼	—1¼
131½	133	15,800	Great Northern pf....	130	133¼	129¾	132	+ ½
122	123	100	*Gt. North. sub. ctfs., 40 per cent. paid.....	122	122	122	122	—1
56	57	8,800	*Great Northern, temp. ctfs., ore property..	57½	58	56¾	56¾	—1¼
25	26	400	Interb.-Met.	25	25	25	25	...
58½	59¾	900	Interb.-Met. pf.....	59¼	59½	59¼	59¼	— ½
14	14¼	300	Internat. Paper Co....	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
18¼	18¾	310	Iowa Central	18	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
59	59⅝	300	Kan. City South. pf...	59	59	59	59	...
65	70	100	Lake Erie & W. pf....	65	65	65	65	...
115½	116¾	400	Louisville & Nash.....	116	116¾	116	116¼	+ ¼
67½	68¾	200	Mackay Cos.	69	69	68¼	68¼	— ½
68¼	69⅝	200	Mackay Cos. pf.....	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅝
22	22½	1,200	Mexican Central	22	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
104	104½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M....	104	104	104	104	...
34½	35¼	2,750	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	35¼	36	35	35	— ½
65½	66½	524	Mo. Kan. & T. pf.....	66	66	65½	66	— ½
73½	74	8,100	Missouri Pacific	73¼	75	72⅞	73½	— ½
76½	77¼	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	77	77	76½	76½	— ½
112½	115	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	—1
11½	12¼	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp...	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
58¾	59	6,700	*Nat. Lead Co.....	59	60¼	57½	58¾	— ¼
18⅞	18½	1,500	*Newhouse M. & S.....	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½	— ½
110	114	140	*New York Air Brake..	112	112	112	112	—2
116¾	116¾	6,100	New York Central.....	116¼	117½	116	116½	— ¼
41	42	650	N. Y., N. H. & St. L....	40	41	40	41	+ ⅝
37	38	100	N. Y. Ont. & West....	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
74	75	3,721	Norfolk & Western....	73½	76	74	74	—2⅝
71½	72½	1,200	North American.....	73	73	71½	73	+ 1
126¾	127	20,250	Northern Pacific	127	130	126½	127	—2½
114	114½	2,100	*N. P. rcts, 12½% pd..	114¾	115	114	114¼	— ½
100	101	100	Pac. Coast 2d pf.,ex d..	101	101	101	101	+2¾
255	260	200	Pacific Mail	257½	258	255	257¾	—1¼
123	123⅛	73,800	Pennsylvania R. R.....	123⅝	124⅜	122¾	123	—1⅜
92½	93	1,600	People's Gas, Chicago..	93⅝	93⅝	91¼	91¾	— ¼
123	124	100	Pittsburg Coal	124	124	123	124	+ ⅝
84½	84¾	1,855	Pressed Steel Car.....	85	85¼	84¼	84¼	— ⅝
167	172	61	Pullman Company....	169½	169½	169½	169½	...
43	43⅞	1,100	*Railway Steel Spring..	44	44	43⅝	43⅝	—1⅛
90	93	100	*Railway Steel Sp. pf..	92	92	92	92	—1
103⅞	104	163,300	Reading	103¼	106⅝	103¼	103⅞	— ⅝
281⅛	283½	2,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel....	281	287⅜	277⅜	277⅜	—2½
83	84	2,410	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	84½	85	83	83	...
21	21½	5,200	Rock Island Co.....	20⅞	21½	20⅝	21	—2
48½	49¾	700	Rock Island Co. pf....	50	50	48½	48½	— ⅜
33⅛	35½	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	35¼	35½	34½	34½	—1½
21	22	800	St. Louis Southwest....	21½	22	21½	20⅝	— ⅛
52½	53	400	Sloss-S. Steel & I. Co..	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
80	81¼	60,450	Southern Pacific	80	82⅛	79⅝	80⅛	— ⅛
115	116	300	Southern Pacific pf....	116	116	115	115	—1½
203⅝	203¾	3,000	So. Ry. extended.....	203⅝	204	201⅝	203⅝	— ⅛
62¾	63	800	So. Ry. pf., extended..	64⅝	64⅞	63	63	—1¼
38¼	39¾	1,025	*Tennessee Copper....	38	39¾	38	39¾	+ ¼
27½	27¾	700	Texas & Pacific.....	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
25	26	100	Tol. R'ways & Light....	26	26	26	26	— ¼
28¼	29½	400	Tol., St. L. & West....	29¼	29¼	28¾	29¼	— ⅛
52½	53	800	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	54	54	53	53	—1½
94¼	95	1,210	Twin City Rapid Tr....	95	95	93¼	94	—1¼
5¾	6	300	*Union Bag & P. Co....	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	...
132⅝	133	207,400	Union Pacific	133¾	136¼	130	132⅝	—1¼
86	88	100	Union Pacific pf.....	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ½
35⅛	35¾	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
53½	53¾	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref.....	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
71⅞	72½	300	U. S. Rlty & Imp. Co..	72	72½	72	72½	+ ⅛
41½	42½	1,100	U. S. Rubber.....	42¾	43	41¾	42	—1
101	103	200	U. S. R. 1st pf., ex d..	103	103¾	103	103¾	+ ⅝
72	73	200	U. S. R. 2d pf., ex d...	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ⅛
35¾	36	102,500	U. S. Steel	36¼	37	35¾	35¾	— ⅝
99⅛	99¾	18,100	U. S. Steel pf.....	99⅜	99⅝	98⅝	99¼	— ⅛
26	27	1,100	*Utah Copper.....	27	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
27½	28	350	Va.-Caro. Chemical....	28¾	28¾	28	28	— ½
69	70	30	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke..	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	...
14¼	14½	300	Wabash	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	...
25	26¾	200	Wabash pf.....	25	25	25	25	...
37½	41¾	100	Wisconsin Cent. pf....	40	40	40	40	...

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—United Gas Improvement stock hroks 4 points, selling as low as 85. The price rallying to 88⅝, but later it again receded, and last sales were made at 87¾. Cambria Steel, Lehigh Navigation trust certificates, and Union Traction were lower, but the remainder of the list held well, especially the Tonopah stocks and Philadelphia Rapid Transit, the latter advancing fractionally. Reading was heavily dealt in, and United States Steel was also active. Total sales, 46,461 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Am. Cement	42½	42¼	42½
69	Am. Railways	50	49⅝	50
235	Bell Telephone	52¾	52	52¾
525	Belmont Tonopah	4 11-16	4⅝	4⅝
100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
920	Cambria Steel	36⅜	35½	35⅝
132	Con. Trac. of N. J....	72½	72½	72½
550	Elec. Co. of America.	10¼	10	10⅛
112	Elect. Stor. Battery..	56	55	56
35	Erie 1st pf.....	53½	52	52
370	Lake Superior Corp..	12⅝	12	12
1,313	Lehigh Valley R. R....	63	62⅝	62⅞
203	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs..	84	84	85
100	Marsden	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Norf. & Ports. Trac..	32¼	32¼	32½
100	Northern Cent. R. R.	89½	89½	89½
1,109	Pennsylvania R. R....	62¾	61½	62¼
585	Philadelphia Electric.	8¾	8 5-16	8 5-16
1,665	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	17⅝	16¾	17⅜
3	Philadelphia Traction.	94¼	94¼	94¼
15,678	Reading	53¼	51 1-16	52 1-10
345	Tonopah Mining	18¼	17⅞	18¼
10	Union Traction	56½	56½	56½
16,206	United Gas Imp.....	88⅝	85	87⅝
5,620	U. S. Steel	36⅝	35⅞	36
10	U. S. Steel pf.....	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
100	Warwick Steel	8	8	8
110	W. J. & S. S. R. R..	55	55	55

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 15.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Crucible Steel	9	8⅞	9
40	Crucible Steel pf.....	72	71½	71⅝
50	Ind. Brewing	17½	17½	17½
65	Ind. Brewing pf.....	42½	42½	42½
475	Interior Mining	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
275	Mfrs.' Light & Heat...	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
300	Marsden	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Pittsburg Brewing	81⅜	81¼	81⅜
200	Pittsburg Coal	12¼	12	12
500	Pittsburg Coal pf.....	53½	53½	53½
1,500	Pittsburg Con.	19	18	19
1,000	Pittsburg Lead & Zinc	52	52	52
60	Sewickley Valley	20¼	20¼	20¼
50	Shoshone	10½	10¼	10¼
230	Tonopah Extension	3⅞	3¾	3¾
230	U. S. Steel	37	35⅞	36
5	U. S. Steel pf.....	99¼	99¼	99¼
55	West. Air Brake.....	150	150	150

BANKS.

25	Merchants' Sav. & T	50	50	50
40	Real Estate Trust.....	200	200	200

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—There was a good demand for investment, but prices did not advance. The sales of Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Straus Brewing bonds totaled $50,000, of which $74,000 of the honds changed hands at 21. The 4s lost ½. The market closed dull but steady. Shares, 435; bonds, $131,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	North Carolina 4s...	101½	101½	101½
10,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1960.	96	96	96
4,000	At. C. L. of S. C. 4s.	98½	98¼	98½
1,000	Seaboard 4s.....	74	74	74
1,000	Balt. Trac. 5s.....	111	111	111
1,000	Charles. Con. Elec. 5s	93	93	93
2,000	Unit. Rys. incomes..	54½	54⅜	54⅜
3,000	Unit. Rys. funding 5s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
1,000	Cot. Duck 5s.....	80	80	80
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s...	53	53	53
80,000	G. B. S. B. incomes	21¾	21	21¾

STOCKS.

200	Nor. Central.....	89¼	89	89¼
250	Unit. Rys.....	18	18	18
10	Com. & Farm. Bk., (W. L.).....	120	120	120
25	Georges Ck. Coal & I.	80	80	80

STOCKS ON PRODUCE EXCHANGE

In the first day of stock trading on the Produce Exchange only four stocks were traded in, and the total transactions for the day amounted to only 2,700 shares.

The transactions, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Montezuma	275	275	275	275
100	Jumbo Ext.....	350	350	350	350
2,000	Branch Mint.....	18	18	18	18
100	Furnace Creek...	150	150	150	150

At the close of the market the following bid and asked prices were quoted:

	Closing Bid.	Asked.
Helvetia	33¼	4
Troy Manhattan	3	5¼
Gibraltar Mines	1¾	2¼
Tramp Consolidated	125	150
British Columbia	7⅞	7¾
Buffalo Mines	2	2¾
Foster Cobalt	1¼	1½
Nipissing	12⅝	13
Silver Queen	155	158
Camp Bird	..	6¾
Atlanta Mines Co.....

Travelers' Letters of Credit

Payable Throughout the World

Foreign Cheques and Bills of Exchange

CABLE TRANSFERS

Collections made in all Countries

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16-22 William Street

475 Fifth Avenue

LONDON
18 Bishopsgate St. Within
PARIS
78 Rue de Richelieu

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 6% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE

PATCHOGUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of $10,500 in the purchase of bonds of said issue, providing such purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously.

Offers of said bonds may be sent to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York, on or before April 30th, 1907.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
By FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE,
First Vice President.

Dated April 12th, 1907.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Washington City, located at Washington, D. C., has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with the National Bank of Washington. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment to the National Bank of Washington. A. B. RUFF, Cashier.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

TRANSACTS ALL TRUST CO. BUSINESS

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

OFFICERS:

DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN..V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

Washington Trust Company

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL CORPORATION SECURITIES COMPANY.

Registered with the Corporation Trust Company, Jersey City, New Jersey.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the sixteenth day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of The Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the company within twenty days next preceding this election.

Dated April 1, 1907.

HOMER GREENE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.
88 Wall Street, New York, February 28, 1907.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of April, 1907, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of authorizing a Mortgage or Deed of Trust of all the property of the Railway Company, to secure an issue of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the amount at par of $35,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed four and one-half per cent. per annum, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

A. G. YATES, President.
J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.
NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Thayer Building, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninth Street, in Kansas City, Missouri, on Tuesday, May 14th, 1907, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. May 3d, 1907, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., May 17th, 1907.

J. A. EDSON, President.
R. B. SPERRY, Secretary.

Dated April 9, 1907.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SEWARD REALTY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Seward Realty Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 151 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of May, 1907, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, March 27, 1907.

SAMUEL WERSTEIN, President.
SAMUEL STONE, Secretary.
SOLOMON BADESCH, Attorney for the Seward Realty Company, 110 Nassau St., Manhattan Borough, City of New York.

OFFICE OF
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at this principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 1st day) of MAY, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of
WEST SIDE TRANSFER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of West Side Transfer Company will be held at the office of its counsel, Almet Reed Latson, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of April, 1907, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be forthwith dissolved and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York City, March 28, 1907.

MARCUS H. TRACY, Secretary.

New York, April 16th, 1907.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York Mutual Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 36 Union Square, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1907, at ten o'clock A. M. Polls will be open one hour. The transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of April, and will be reopened on the 15th day of May, 1907.

W. C. BESSON, Sec'y & Treas.

New York, April 9, 1907.

The adjourned annual meeting of stockholders of the LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at No. 140 Cedar Street, New York City, on Tuesday, April 23d, 1907, at two o'clock P. M.

A. W. HIGGINS, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE LOSS of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the CHESSEBROUGH BUILDING COMPANY, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said CHESSEBROUGH BUILDING COMPANY.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company, or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 Stats Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

WEINKEN & KONNER, 543 Broadway, dissolved partnership. Any debts incurred by said firm are not responsible.

JACOB KONNER.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

There are certain traditions in the financial district which are firmly rooted in the minds of old-time traders and habitués of the Street. One in particular, which was confirmed by the failure of Stow & Co., is that every panic in the market is followed by a sharp recovery, after which there is an irregular lethargic market, and finally prices recede below the low figures of the panic days. The vagaries of the present market give zest and emphasis to the old-timers' reminiscences. Croakings, the more optimistically inclined call it, but there is, after all, a logical side to the theory. Every panic leaves it quota of crippies, big and little, and their efforts to adjust their affairs make for a sagging market.

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Many persons have been aware that there were weak spots left after the panic. One very good customer of a weakened house has been right on the market. He transacted most of his business by telephone, and seldom went to the office. The house itself and its other customers had been wrong, and had, in fact, reached the point where help had been extended to them. The wise man's winnings went to keep the game going. Finally he discovered the situation, but his dilemma was as bad as that of the house itself. If he demanded his money he precipitated a failure. If he stood pat he might lose anyway, but then there was a chance that the house might be tided over. His proolem at present is not any nearer solution than it was a week or so ago, and the result will be watched with a great deal of intcrest.

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According to the best-posted brokers, there is no sign of really good buying in the market. They say that buying power is not apparent in any quarter of the market, and this accounts for the ease with which stocks break on the slightest provocation. There is no disposition apparent in banking circles to advise purchases of stocks by their friends. Their advice is cautious, and this in itself is an influence that operates against speculative enthusiasm. One house which is very often used as a distributing centre for big orders in one of the important industrial stocks, has taken for two months at least a consistently bullish view of this pet security of the firm. Needless to say, it has been persistently wrong, so much so that it has engendered scepticism of the honesty of its opinion. There should be no doubt of its honesty, for members of the firm, according to the best information, have contributed very largely to the profits of the bear crowd.

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"This market makes me tired," remarked a trader in a brokerage office yesterday. "If there is such a thing as a bull crowd in this market I should like to know its complexion. We get a rally in stocks here, coming apparently from short covering, and the chances seem to favor a better market. Somebody reports that the wheat crop in Southwestern Texas is suffering from drought, and the bullish gentlemen take to their heels. I have been in Texas, and I find the principal products raised in that section to be alkali and devilfry. This illustrates merely the stamina of our so-called bullish crowd."

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Consolidated Gas is one of the most difficult stocks on the board for the trader to gauge. The fluctuations at times are very wide, and it is often certain to act absolutely contrary to the general trend. For example, yesterday it was the one stock on the list scoring a substantial gain, and the total trading was less than 3,500 shares. It may be said that many of the interests who were short of gas on the big decline have kept their hands off from a speculative point of view ever since. One man in particular, who was always a holder of this security, has not had a share of stock for either speculative or investment account for months. He says he prefers to wait for an adjustment of political and business conditions.

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An analysis of the trading shows the limited interest in the market from the point of view of individual stocks. For example, six stocks in yesterday's market were traded in very heavily, while three or four others showed a fair amount of activity. The balance of the list was comparatively inactive. A few of the non-active stocks showed comparatively wide fluctuations. Clip trading is not so much in evidence and so-called "crowds," such as the "Waldorf crowd" and the "Hoffman House crowd," are reduced to mere names nowadays. For that matter, these particular names of late have meant nothing.

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Two banks in the financial district lend $150,000,000 of out-of-town money. This is an enormous amount and it gives a very valuable clientele to these banks. Of course they get a very substantial commission, usually one-half of 1 per cent., for their trouble in the matter. Recently trust companies, or at least a few of them, have been going into the business actively of lending money for out-of-town institutions and individuals, and they have been soliciting business through the medium of circulars. It has been profitable to some of them. This kind of brokerage business does not help the broker in the Street, inasmuch as the trust companies are able to place this money effectively without the mediation of an outside broker.

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Several of the more or less speculative bonds showed weakness in the early trading yesterday. Among examples which might be cited were Central Leatber 5s, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s, and Distillers' 5s. These bonds reacted more than a point without very evident pressure. In contrast to them was the fair degree of strength in the 4½ per cent. bonds of the Interborough.

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One of the big professionals who is usually active on the floor of the Exchange has taken to mining stocks for a diversion, and, incidentally, to see whether he can break the hoodoo which seems to have followed him for the last three or four months. He has become interested in half a dozen mining stocks, and his commitments in each are very large. Ordinarily, he is a factor to be reckoned with in the stock market, but for the present he is occupied with his new toys. He does oot seem to realize that the present game is pretty nearly as dangerous as the old ono, but while his enthusiasm lasts he will keep it going lively. Incidentally, he is a part owner in the Nevada Gold Mine, which was converted temporarily into a mineral spring, and of which an original mining engineer suggested that the water might be converted into money to pay a first dividend on the stock.

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Within a few days a member of a well-known brokerage house wrote to one of the officers of a prominent railroad in this section of the country, telling him that he had purchased a house along one of his lines, and calling attention to the condition of the station at that point as a detriment, in his estimation, to the town. He suggested that it be repaired and put in presentable order. The railroad officer answered courteously, but pointed out that railroads nowadays were having so much trouble in getting money with which to buy even locomotives and cars that it was difficult to say whether the proposed repairs could be accomplished when so many economies were necessary. The letter was exceedingly frank, and exceedingly positive on the point of compulsory retrenchment. The petitioner in this case expects to wait for the rehabilitation of that station.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 15.—The supplies of money were abundant in the market today, and rates were easy. Discounts were weak. The Bank of England secured the bulk of the $3,000,000 in gold in the open market.

On the Stock Exchange a confident tone prevailed, owing to the abundance of money and the prospects of an early reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount, but public buying was very meagre, and the transactions, therefore, were small. Prices were inclined to sag, except consols and home rails, which were fractionally harder.

Americans went below parity in the forenoon on the disappointing New York bank statement and the weakness of Copper, which were the chief influences in the selling movement. The decline continued until New York bid up various favorites, and then the fluctuations became uncertain and fairly wide, and the market closed irregular, but above the lowest quotations of the day.

Foreigners were easy, owing to the indifference of Paris. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101¼.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11; Lisbon, 2.75.

Bar silver steady at 30½d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@3½ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £19,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

PARIS, April 15.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive, and prices were unsteady, with an upward tendency. Russian imperial 4s closed at 73.00 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 492.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

BERLIN, April 15.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were dull. Americans were neglected.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 55c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols 3½s	90¾	97⅛
German Consols 3s	83	84
Hanoverian Government 4s	100⅜	101¼
Hessian Government 3½s	94	95
Saxony Government 3s	83	85¾
Hamburg Government 3s	83	84
City of Cologne 4s	100⅜	101
City of Munich 4s	100⅜	101
City of Augsburg 4s	100⅜	101
City of Frankfort o/M 3½s	93⅜	96⅜
City of Vienna 4s	97⅜	98¼
Mexican Government gold 6s	100	101¼
Russian Government 4s	74¾	75¼
French Rente 3s	94⅜	95¼
British Consols 2½s	86¾	86⅞

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	80⅛	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	80⅛	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	12⅝	61⅛	60 ex.	— ⅛
Atchison	93¾	92⅝	93¾	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	179	173½	175	— 1½
St. Paul	137½	133⅝	133	+ ⅝
Erie	23⅞	23⅛	24¼	+ 1
Erie 1st pf	55	53½	52¾	+ 1¼
Illinois Central	150	145½	145	+ ½
Louis. & Nash.	119¾	115¾	116	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	122	118¼	117¾	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	63¾	123½	124⅛	+ ⅜
Reading	54	101⅞	104⅛	+ ⅛
So. Pacific	82¾	80¾	81⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	137⅜	133⅝	134½	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	37¼	86	36½	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	101⅜	98¾	99¾	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 6	Esperanza	2 3 6
Tomboy	1 19 6	Dolores	1 11 6
El Oro	1 6 9	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 6

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money was quoted at 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days, and 5@5½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $198,885,949; balances, $11,636,530; Sub-Treasury debit, $771,268.

The local banks have gained $1,039,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $250,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8540@$4.8545, sixty days at $4.8245@$4.8255, and cables at $4.8580@$4.8585. Commercial bills were $4.81¼@$4.81¾.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 3-32 for long and 5.19¾ less 1-16 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 and 94¼ plus 1-64; guilders, 40⅜ plus 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—5@15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce and in New York at 66c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¾o.

BETHLEHEM STEEL DIVIDEND.

Directors May Pass It Altogether at Meeting To-day.

The Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation meet to-day to act on the quarterly dividend. Many of the holders of the preferred stock, on which the dividends were reduced in August last from the regular rate of 1¾ to ¾ of 1 per cent., have been expecting that at this meeting the dividend will be passed altogether.

Just before the annual meeting, on April 1, President Charles M. Schwab, referring to the movement in progress at that time for the formation of a protective committee by the minority stockholders, said he would prefer to see the dividend passed altogether should it appear that the company would impair its position by paying out further dividends at this time.

This minority movement flattened out at the annual meeting, when Samuel Untermyer, who had been expected to ally himself with the minority committee, took the ground that the earnings reported by the company made it clear that no other recourse had been left to the Directors than the reduction in dividends, which was decided upon last Summer.

It has been asserted by some of the preferred stockholders that at least a scrip dividend of 7 per cent. should be declared, but no intimation has been had of the probable attitude of the management toward this form of compromise.

Receiver for a Loan Association.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 15.—Vice Chancellor Learning to-day granted an order, returnable April 30, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the State Mutual Building and Loan Association of New Jersey. Prior to the court proceedings the Directors announced that at the annual meeting on April 25, the 27,000 shareholders will be asked to vote on a resolution to dissolve the association. The assets at one time amounted to $2,500,000, but in recent years the withdrawals have exceeded the receipts. The assets are now said to be $1,200,000, principally in realty and mortgages.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Activity Increases, with Signs of Improved Sentiment on Big Exchange.

STANDARD OIL SUFFERS

News of Chicago Verdict by Which Company May Be Fined Millions Causes Loss of 15 Points.

Curb trading yesterday was in better volume after the improved tone on the Stock Exchange which followed the announcement of the suspension of W. L. Stow & Co., became manifest. With the increasing activity prices hardened, though fluctuations were confined within narrow limits and the net gains for the day were fractional. In the industrial list some interest was taken in Standard Oil, which under small offerings sagged off 15 points in response to the unfavorable verdict handed down in Chicago, by which the company may have to pay fines aggregating over $29,000,000. The outside brokers were not worried about the opening of the Produce Exchange's stock department yesterday as soon as it was seen that the trading on the new Exchange would be in light volume. In the mining list fractional gains were common, though a number of these issues closed below the opening.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

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INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
640	Hav. Tobacco	13	13	12¾	12¾
200	Int. Mer. M. pf.	24½	23½	23½	23½
110	Inter. Salt	15⅞	*10	15½	16
1,150	Manhattan Tr.	4⅝	4⅝	*4⅜	4⅜
550	Meerschaum	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
20	N. Y. & C. M. S.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
125	Standard Oil	540	540	525	525
1,000	Waterbury Co.	44	45	44	45
2,000	Western Ice Co.	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26⅝

RAILROAD.

5,900	Cbic. Subway	19⅜	20½	19	19⅜

MINING STOCKS.

750	Alaska M. Sec.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40	Balaklala	10½	11	10¾	10¾
500	Bonanza Belt	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛
600	Catopilas Min.	7⅛	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
900	Boston Copper	24¾	25	24⅜	25
1,100	British Co. Cop.	7⅝	7¾	7⅜	7⅝
2,100	Butte Coalition	25¼	25¾	24⅝	25
300	Butte & N. Y.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
11,000	Cobalt Central	39½	40	39½	40
1,000	Colonial Silver	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
100	Colusa L. Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,250	Colos. Smlz. Sm.	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛
90	Cumb.-Ely Min.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
500	Davis-Daly Es.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
950	Dom. Cop.	5½	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
200	Douglas Cop.	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
250	Ely Con.	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
500	Ely Cen.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,200	Foster Cobalt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1 7-16
1,000	Fur. Ck. Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Giroux Min.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
20	Gold Hill	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,800	Greene-Can.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
400	Grne. Con. Cop.	25	25	24	24½
25	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Grne G.-S. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
710	King Edward	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,000	McKin. Dar.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
1,160	Mic. Gold Min.	4¼	4⅜	4	4⅛
500	Mines Co. of A.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Mitchell Min.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
1,000	Nev. Smelting	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
2,000	Nev.-U.M. & S.	4	4 1-16	4	4⅛
3,000	N.p. Mines Co.	13⅜	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝
800	Old Hun. Min.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Portland Cop.	1	1	1	1
1,600	Silver Queen	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
100	Stewart Min.	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 6-16	2 9-16
1,500	Tramps Con.	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
500	Tri-Bullion	2½	2½	2½	2½
2	Union Explor.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,400	United Copper	62	62½	62	62½
1,200	United Cop. pf.	90	90	90	90

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. W. P. 5s	83	83½	83	83½
10,000	Western Ice 5s	67	67	67	67

*Odd lots. †Sell certs per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	April 15. Bid.	Asked.	April 12. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	94	95	94	95
American Tobacco	310	350	315	330
Amer. Malt 6s	100	..	..	..
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83	84	83	84
Am. Writing Paper	2¼	3	2¾	3
Am. Writing Paper pf.	19½	20½	19	21
Balaklala	9¾	10	9¾	10
Bonanza Belt	5	5⅜	4⅝	5⅛
Bristol Copper	24¾	25½	25½	26½
British Col. Copper	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Butte Coalition	24¾	25	25½	26½
Butte & New York	4½	5¼	4⅝	5⅛
Central Foundry	2⅝	3	2½	3
Central Foundry pf.	14	15	14⅝	15½
Chicago Subway	19¼	19⅝	19¼	20
Cobalt Central	39½	40	40½	41
Colonial Silver	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅝
Cum.-Ely Mining	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
Colusa-Leonard Ext	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	13⅛
Dominion Copper, new	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Douglas Copper	10⅝	11	11	12
Empire Steel	7½	9	7½	9
Empire Steel pf.	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Ely Con.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
El Paso	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Foster Cobalt	1 7-16	1½	1⅜	1⅝
Furnace Creek	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Giroux	9	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛
Gold Hill	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Greene Con. Copper	24½	25	23½	24½
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
Greene-Cananea, new	15⅝	15⅞	10	16½
Havana Tobacco	12	14½	13½	14½
Havana Tobacco pf.	20	23	20	23
Houston Oil	7	8	8¼	9
Inter. Mer. Marine	7½	8¼	7½	8
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	22¾	23	23	24
International Salt	16	18	15½	17
Manhattan Transit	4½	4⅝	4¼	4½
McKinley-Darragh	1 9-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
Micmac Gold Mining	..	..	4¼	4½
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Mitchell Mining	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Nevada Con. Copper	13⅝	13⅞	14	14½
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	20	27	26	27
Nevada Smelting	3	3½	3¼	3⅝
Nevada-U. M. & S.	4	4½	4	4½
Nipissing Mines Co.	12⅞	13	13¼	13⅝
Old Hundred	3⅝	3½	3¼	3½
Otis Elevator	38	43	38	43
Otis Elevator pf.	90	95	90	96
Portland Copper	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	102	105	102	105
Silver Queen	1 9-16	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Standard Oil	522	525	549	550
Standard Milling pf.	..	..	81	83
Standard Milling 5s	..	..	77	80
Tramps Con.	1¼	116	114	116
Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅝
Tonopah Extension	..	..	3¾	4
Trinity Copper	20	21	20	21
Union Explor. Co.	8	8½	8	8½
United Copper	61¾	62¼	62½	62¾
Union Typewriter	84	87	..	..
United Type. 1st pf.	116	120	..	..
Union Type. 2d pf.	116	120	..	..
Western Ice	26⅝	26⅞	26¾	27
Waterbury Co.	44¾	45½	45	46

COAL FIELDS ROAD BUILDING.

Denial of Report That Work on Pittsburg Extension Has Been Suspended.

Representatives of the Pittsburg, Binghamton & Eastern, the new line projected from the Pennsylvania coal fields at Clearfield to Binghamton, N. Y., denied yesterday that there was any basis for the report that work on the construction of the road had been "practically suspended." They said that while the number of men at work was smaller than last Summer, more work was being done this month than last, and that the project had in no sense been suspended.

In reference to the report that F. P. Sawyer had resigned as President of the company, it was pointed out that he had left the Presidency of the road at the annual meeting of the stockholders on Jan. 15 last. The Pittsburg, Binghamton & Eastern, its representatives state, remains an independent project, denial being given to the report that the line has been brought under the control of the Vanderbilt lines or any other of the railroads in its territory.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—National bank-notes received to-day for redsmption, $995,459; Government receipts from internal revenue, $1,533,152; customs, $1,116,288; miscellaneous, $173,382; expenditures, $1,610,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$666,607,869
Silver dollars	474,132,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,234,000
Total	$1,146,973,869
General fund	188,698,817
Deposits in National banks	175,557,081
In Philippine Treasury	4,027,124
Awaiting reimbursement	823,067
Current liabilities	117,557,164

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 15.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Apr. 13,'07.	Increase For Week.	Decrease	Apr. 14,'06.
Loans	$170,003,000	$4,925,000		$181,318,000
Circulation	8,495,000	*16,000		7,475,000
Deposits	140,235,000	909,000		140,360,000
Due banks	32,961,000	2,698,000		61,904,000
U. S. deposits	4,026,000	245,000		2,580,000
Reserve agents	34,464,000	4,923,000		24,935,000
Ex. clearing	13,224,000	*2,040,000		14,480,000
Due from bks.	22,017,000	64,000		21,273,000
5 p. c. funds	424,150	.....		371,000
Legal tender	4,152,000	238,000		4,695,000
Specie	17,574,000	537,000		16,128,000
Ex reserve	2,957,143	709,714		965,714
Ex in N. Y.	15,065,143	4,828,714		14,916,714

*Decrease.

Realizing continued in the local copper shares to-day, and fractional losses were generally recorded throughout the list. Calumet and Hecla was a notable exception, advancing to $26, a gain of about twenty points. It closed at 805, losing nearly all the early advance. Calumet and Arizona was also in demand, selling up to 156, a four-point gain, and closing at the highest point of the day. The close was quiet and steady, and without feature.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
6,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1,000	Am. W. Paper 5s	82	82	82
1,000	Cbi., B. & Q. joint 4s	92½	92½	92½
2,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1,000	N. Y. N. H. & H. 3½s	106	106	106
1,000	Seattle Elec. 5s	101½	101½	101½
2,000	United Fruit 5s	111	111	111
1,000	West. Tel. & T. 5s	92½	92½	92½

RAILROADS.

167	Atchison	93½	92⅝	93¼
10	Boston Elevated	143	143	143
14	Boston & Albany	235	235	235
99	Boston & Maine	162	160½	162
30	Boston & Maine pf.	169	169	169
190	Boston & Worcester	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
60	Massachusetts Elec.	17	17	17
45	Mass. Elec. pf.	59½	59½	59½
5	N. Y. Central	116¼	116¼	116¼
91	N. Y. N. H. & H.	175

BEAR MARKET BREAKS W. L. STOW & CO.

Brokers' Firm Was Long in the March Smash and Suffered Heavily.

CUSTOMERS GAVE AID

Clubman Who Won $300,000 Lent Profits to Firm—Failure Not a Big One.

The suspension of the Stock Exchange house of W. L. Stow & Co. of 111 Broadway was announced shortly after the opening of the market yesterday, and had the immediate effect of checking a sharp downward movement in prices, which was being helped along by busy rumors of a big house in trouble. The assets were said to be considerably in excess of the liabilities, and the failure was not counted as of any great importance.

W. L. Stow & Co. was organized in 1899 and failed in 1903, during the period of depression in that year. Up to that time the firm had been a market factor of considerable importance, and was credited with managing the pool in Mexican Central stock, the failure of which to fulfill expectations was said at the time to have been the cause of the house's difficulties. Since 1903, although all liabilities were met within a few months after the suspension in that year, W. L. Stow & Co. have conducted business in a smaller way.

The partners are W. L. Stow, who has been a member of the Exchange since Nov. 29, 1882, and Henry Coolidge, who has been a member since June 11, 1884. It had been rumored in Wall Street for some weeks that the firm was having a hard time to keep above water, and the announcement of the suspension yesterday was not unexpected.

Although the members of the house refused to give any specific reason for the announcement of yesterday morning, it is known that the firm was committed to the bull side of the market during the decline since the 1st of January, and was caught long in the March smash.

It was said yesterday on very good authority that the suspension might have been precipitated several weeks ago if it had not been for the leniency of some of the firm's customers and friends on the Stock Exchange. One young client of the house, a well-known clubman, who has been mentioned as one of the heavy winners on the bear side of the market in the slumps of March 15 and 25, is said to have helped the partners, his friends, out by leaving his winnings, which have been put at some $300,000, in the firm's hands. He will now have to take his chances with the other creditors.

Among the assets of the house are two Stock Exchange seats, which would go entirely to secure the creditors, since it is announced that Stow & Co. have no outstanding obligations with their fellow-members of the Exchange.

One of the partners said yesterday that the suspension would be only temporary, and it was hoped to resume business in the near future. He denied a rumor, current in the afternoon, that the firm's difficulties might be largely attributed to heavy selling of privileges.

NEW CLEARING HOUSE RULES.

Advantages Obtained by Non-Members to be Corrected at Next Meeting.

The increasing dissatisfaction of a number of the larger Clearing House banks with the present regulations of the association which, they think, give non-member banks some undue advantages, is likely to result in a radical change in the Clearing House rules. It was learned yesterday that two resolutions have been framed, to be voted on at the next regular meeting of the Clearing House Association, which, in the first instance, will cut off the accommodation now enjoyed by non-member banks, especially those out of town, in the matter of collecting foreign checks. The second resolution carries the fight still further by imposing such conditions on institutions clearing through members of the association as to make it cheaper for these non-member banks to join the Clearing House Association than to continue their present arrangements.

While officials of the Clearing House Association refused yesterday to discuss these resolutions, it was learned that they are in effect as follows:

Foreign checks—that is, checks drawn on banks which are not members of the Clearing House, and which are now printed as payable at various New York Clearing House banks—will hereafter have to be certified at the bank from which they emanate.

The second resolution makes it obligatory on any institution clearing through the New York Clearing House to maintain a 25 per cent. cash reserve on its net deposits. The first resolution hits at an abuse which has been growing steadily since the Clearing House rules adopted rules compelling its members and all institutions clearing through them to charge collection fees of one-tenth of 1 per cent. on checks of all banks east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Valley States, and one-quarter of 1 per cent. on checks coming from beyond these limits.

It has been found that this provision has been worked to the disadvantage of Clearing House members by reason of out-of-town banks being able to avoid the payment of a collection fee by turning their business over to non-member banks which have these checks cleared.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Velvet-Covered Articles Taxed 45 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Marion De Vries the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed by D. Frohman of New York, it being held that writing pads, blotters, boxes, picture frames, and other articles, made of paper and covered with cotton velvet, are properly assessed at the rate of 45 per cent. under the provision in the tariff for "manufactures of cotton."

The importer alleged that the articles should be admitted at 35 per cent., the rate applicable to paper manufactures. Other claims are made, but the board sees no occasion to disturb the classification imposed by the Collector.

In a decision by Charles P. McClelland it was held that crimped hair, curled hair, and bleached and curled hair, reported by C. D. Stone & Co. is not dutiable at 35 per cent. as a "manufacture of hair." On the contrary, the board finds it should have been classified under the provision for "human hair," with duty at 20 per cent. The decision of the Collector is reversed.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	..	..	Sovereign	6¾	7
C. K. & N.	7¾	8	Isabella	23¼	24
C. C. Cons	5	5½	Mollie Gib.	..	7½
Dr. Jackpot	7	8	Portland	116	120
Elkton	56	57	Un. Gold	8¼	8¾
El Paso	42½	44	Vindicator	80	90
Findlay	65	65½	Work	16¼	18
Gold Dollar	7½	7¾			

TONOPAH.	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Belmont	4.70	4.75	Jumbo	3.80	3.80
Cash Boy	.11	.10	Kendall	.39	.40
Gold Anchor	.14	.38	Laguna	1.75	1.75
Home	.08	.09	Lone Star	.30	.30
Jim Butler	1.25	1.25	Red Top	4.00	4.10
Midway	1.70	1.62	Sandy Jorm	.73	.73
Montana	3.60	3.55	St. Ives	1.53	1.53
North Star	.39	.38	Silver Pick	1.22	1.22
Ohio	.39	.04	MANHATTAN.		
Ton. Exten	3.90	3.90	Jump. Jack	.12	.17
West End	1.30	1.30	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELD.			Bullf. Min	.27	.27
Adams	.19	.19	Bullf. N. B	.40	.40
Atlanta	.72	.60	Gold Bar	1.10	1.07
Diamondfield	.38	.38	Orig. Bullf	.16	.15
Dixie	.11	.14	Steinway	.15	.10
Gold Min	1.64	1.47	Tramp Cons.	1.17	1.15

THE COTTON MARKET.

Active and Irregular—Closes Unchanged to 4 Points Higher.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Federal Weather Bureau issued the following forecast for the cotton States for Tuesday and Wednesday:

North Carolina—Fair and warmer Tuesday, followed by showers in western portions in the afternoon; Wednesday showers, colder in western portion; fresh southerly winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday showers; fresh southwesterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair and warmer Tuesday and Wednesday; light, variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Showers Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy and colder; fresh southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

Louisiana—Showers Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and colder; fresh northwesterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Scattered showers in the interior, colder in northern portion Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy; showers on the coast; fresh, southerly winds, becoming northerly.

Western Texas—Fair in southern, showers and colder in northern portion Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Showers and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Tennessee—Showers Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and colder.

The cotton market was more active yesterday, and trading was more general. Sales for the day were about 175,000 halee. Fluctuations were somewhat irregular, but the market showed a steady tone, and the close was steady, net unchanged to 4 points higher. The opening was steady, at a net decline of 3 to 6 points in response to lower cables, but the market immediately rallied on the reports of cold weather and smaller receipts. May seemed to be in considerable demand from house which have been selling that position against purchases of July, in anticipation of a widening of the differences. There was no aggressive selling. Exports for the day were about five times the port receipts.

The range of contract prices in the local market were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
April	..	..	9.54@ 9.56	9.59
May	9.75	9.61	9.69@ 9.70	9.65
June	9.62	9.57	9.65@ 9.67	9.63
July	9.73	9.65	9.72@ 9.73	9.70
August	9.79	9.68	9.75@ 9.76	9.72
September	9.80	9.74	9.79@ 9.81	9.78
October	10.04	9.96	10.02@10.03	10.00
November	10.02	9.98	10.04@10.05	10.04
December	10.13	10.04	10.11@10.12	10.09
January	10.28	10.19	10.26@10.27	10.24
February	..	..	10.31@10.33	10.29

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices 5 points higher, at 11.15 for middling upland, and 11.40 for middling Gulf. No sales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Savannah—Steady, ⅛c higher, at 10⅜c; sales, 1,887 bales. Norfolk—Firm, ⅛c higher, at 11⅛c; sales, 201 bales. Augusta—Steady, unchanged, at 11¼c; sales, 346 bales. Memphis—Steady, unchanged, at 10¾c; sales, 1,950 bales. Houston—Steady, unchanged, at 11c; sales, 1,239 bales. Galveston—Steady, unchanged, at 11c; sales, 324 bales. New Orleans—Quiet and steady, unchanged, at 10¾c; sales, 1,159 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Conflicting crop end weather news from the Southwest made wheat somewhat irregular yesterday, and at times prompted considerable selling for long account. Right after the opening there was a sharp upturn on reports of insect damage and predictions for dry weather in Oklahoma and Kansas, but such active selling resulted that advances quickly disappeared, and at midday the decression was increased by a gain of 1,520,000 bushels in the visible supply, compared with a decrease last year of 357,000 bushels. Advances of 3d at Liverpool, 1 to 1 mark at Berlin and ½ franc at Budapest were shown. Receipts in the Northwest were double those of last year, and at Winnipeg were 193 cars, compared with 70 cars a year ago. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 83¾c elevator and 84¾c free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 92¼c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 83¼c, free on board afloat, opening navigation.

CORN.—The market showed steadiness during the forenoon, but had a rather quiet close. Small receipts at Chicago, with the decrease of 1,200,000 bushels in world's shipments for the week and an advance of ¼d to ½d at Liverpool, exhibited the early strength. The visible supply decreased 778,000 bushels, and cash corn in New York closed firm, as follows: No. 2 corn, 57¼c elevator and 54½c free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 57c, and No. 2 yellow, 54¼c free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
May	88⅜	89 9-16	86⅝	87⅛	
July	85½	87⅝	84¼	85⅜	
September	80⅝	83⅜	80¼	81⅝	
Corn—					
May	..	..	55¾	56	
July	..	..	53¾	54	

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Saturday's Close.
May	79⅝	78⅝	78⅜	79⅝
July	81⅝	80⅝	81⅛	81⅝
September	83⅜	82⅛	82⅜	83⅛
Corn—				
May	48	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝
July	47⅝	47⅜	47⅛	47⅝
September	48½	48	48⅛	48⅛
Oats—				
May	44⅛	43⅝	43⅜	44
July	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	40⅝
September	36	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
Lard—				
May	$8.65	$8.60	$8.05	$8.70
July	8.77	8.75	8.77	8.82
Ribs—				
May	8.47	8.45	8.47	8.50
July	8.70	8.62	8.67	8.70
Pork—				
May	16.17	15.85	16.00	16.17
July	16.20	15.90	16.05	16.17

GOOD PROFITS FOR 3 ROADS.

New York Central Subsidiary Lines Report on 1906 Earnings.

Three subsidiary lines of the New York Central system issued annual reports yesterday. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad shows earnings for 1906 of $9,992,209, an increase of $793,479 over the previous year. The total expenses increased $463,798, to $6,946,808, leaving net earnings of $2,955,401, or $329,681 greater than in 1905. Dividends paid during the year on the second preferred stock increased from $330,000 to $440,000, owing to an increase in the rate from 3 to 4 per cent. The final surplus, after appropriations for new construction, bond redemption, &c., was $44,075, which brings the profit and loss surplus up to $511,626.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway shows gross earnings for the year of $24,594,915, a gain of $2,077,152 over 1905. The expenses of operation were $18,432,713, an increase of $1,563,367. The net earnings were $6,162,202 and other income $208,568. While the net earnings increased $523,784 over 1905, the other income showed a decrease of $32,907, due principally to decreased interest earned from notes and deposits. The net income for the year was $2,004,731, out of which were paid the usual dividends, leaving a surplus for the year of $53,052.

The Peoria & Eastern Railway Company shows gross earnings for 1906 of $3,059,281, against $2,960,726 for 1905. Total expenses increased $44,530, to $2,199,396, leaving net earnings of $859,885, which with other income, brought the gross income to $868,660. Net income was $332,800.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Francie E. Bond has been elected to the Directorate of the J. G. Brill Company.

J. S. Alexander, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, will resign to become First Assistant Treasurer of the American Express Company on May 1.

Taller & Co. announce that they will accept the Wabash Railroad 5 per cent. notes maturing on May 10 at par and accrued interest in exchenge for the road's new two-year collateral 5 per cent. gold notes at 97¼.

FINANCIAL.

A gentleman having been manager of a New York Stock Exchange house many years and controlling business wishes to make a change. Address E. W. K., P. O. Box 822, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BROAD-EXCHANGE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the sixth day of May, 1907, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Corporation Trust Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come befors the meeting.

No stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the Books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.

Dated New York, April 15, 1907.

JOHN CARLSEN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT,
Third Judicial District,
Ulster County.
ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.
Section No. 4.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.

Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended. Such application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON MAY 15TH, 1907, AT 10 O'CLOCK in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and at least one of whom shall reside in the county where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act, and discharge all the duties conferred by the said law and the acts amendatory thereof, upon such Commissioners of Appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York.

The real estate to be acquired herein is situated in the Town of Olive, and is to be acquired in fee for the purpose of furnishing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water to the City of New York.

The following is a statement of the boundaries of the lands to be acquired herein, with a reference to the date and place of filing of the map.

All the parcels herein described are to be acquired in fee and are colored pink on the map hereinafter referred to.

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, shown on a map entitled "Reservoir Department, Section No. 4, Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, Map of real estate, situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, to be acquired by The City of New York under the provisions of Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances," in the vicinity of Olive City and Brodhead," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, New York, on the 4th day of March, 1907, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the junction of the centre lines of the Tongore and Samsonville Roads, said point being the southeast corner of parcel No. 145, and running thence along the centre line of the said Samsonville Road and the southerly line of said parcel No. 145, S. 67° W. 195.4 feet to the southeast corner of parcel No. 146; thence along the southerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre line of Samsonville Road, the following courses and distances: S. 40° 47' W. 55.7 feet, S. 28° 27' W. 409.8 feet, S. 34° 29' W. 52 feet, S. 53° 16' W. 52 feet, S. 63° 59' W. 290.1 feet, and S. 68° 28' W. 97.7 feet; thence still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 146, N. 8° 44' W. 46 feet, N. 89° 26' W. 111.2 feet, S. 59° 02' W. 293.3 feet and S. 28° 26' E. 158.4 feet to the centre of the before-mentioned Samsonville Road; thence along the centre of said road, continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 146, S. 70° 05' W. 110.6 feet and S. 71° 30' W. 74.7 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 144; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, S. 21° 12' E. 1109.8 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of same, S. 48° 58' W. 100.9 feet, S. 64° 51' W. 80 feet, S. 55° 02' W. 102.3 feet and N. 77° 47' W. 104.0 feet to a point in the southerly line of the before-mentioned parcel No. 144; thence along the said southerly line, S. 55° 03' W. 144.7 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 142; thence along the said easterly line S. 58° 14' W. 47.8 feet, S. 25° 19' W. 49.6 feet, S. 25° 09' W. 24.8 feet and S. 11° 36' W. 103.5 feet to a point in the easterly line of said parcel No. 140; thence along the said easterly line, S. 39° 04' E. 52 feet, S. 22° 39' W. 458.8 feet and N. 67° 45' W. 52.2 feet, crossing Samsonville Road; thence still continuing along the said easterly line and the southerly line of parcel No. 140, the following courses and distances: S. 72° 17' W. 602.6 feet, S. 45° 10' W. 272.5 feet, S. 45° W. 359.3 feet, S. 56° 36' W. 466.4 feet, S. 26° 30' W. 731.3 feet and N. 76° 28' W. 30.9 feet to the westerly line of said parcel; thence along the same, N. 44° 10' W. 251.1 feet; thence on a curve to the left 633 feet radius to the right 700 feet and N. 24° 44' W. 983.7 feet, partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 141; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 on a curve of 1,367 feet radius to the right 1,018 feet; thence N. 18° 01' E. 4,019.6 feet, partly along the westerly line of said parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 149, and partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 150; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 150 on a curve of 401 feet radius to the left 455.2 feet and N. 83° 06' W. 29 feet; thence along the southerly lines of parcels Nos. 179 and 177, N. 83° 09' W. 983.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,947 feet radius to the left 647.1 feet and S. 77° 41' W. 113.3 feet to the most southerly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 177; thence still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 177, N. 38° 01' W. 73.8 feet, N. 10° 43' W. 34.4 feet, N. 36° 47' W. 410.3 feet, N. 60° 10' W. 182.1 feet, N. 81° 59' W. 94 feet and S. 86° 32' W. 477.5 feet to the most westerly point of said parcel; thence along the westerly line of same, N. 20° 28' E. 322.8 feet, N. 18° 17' E. 871.6 feet and N. 28° 58' W. 380.6 feet to the northwest corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly line of same the following courses and distances: N. 50° 14' E. 76 feet, N. 53° 42' E. 262.4 feet, N. 62° 19' E. 103.6 feet, S. 5° 58' E. 166.7 feet, S. 68° 34' E. 872.3 feet, S. 60° 54' E. 1,000.6 feet and N. 16° 08' E. 553.4 feet to the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company; thence along the same, and still continuing along the northerly line of parcel No. 177, on a curve of 1,179 feet radius to the left 636.7 feet and N. 80° 48' 30" E. 52 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 180; thence along the northerly line of said parcel N. 59° 48' 30" E. 170.5 feet to the northeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of said parcel, N. 71° 30' W. 74.7 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 144; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, S. 21° 12' E. 1109.8 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of same, S. 48° 58' W. 100.9 feet, S. 64° 51' W. 80 feet, S. 55° 02' W. 102.3 feet and N. 77° 47' W. 104.0 feet to a point in the southerly line of the before-mentioned parcel No. 144; thence along the said southerly line, S. 55° 03' W. 144.7 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 142; thence along the said easterly line S. 58° 14' W. 47.8 feet, S. 25° 19' W. 49.6 feet, S. 25° 09' W. 24.8 feet and S. 11° 36' W. 103.5 feet to a point in the easterly line of said parcel No. 140; thence along the said easterly line, S. 39° 04' E. 52 feet, S. 22° 39' W. 458.8 feet and N. 67° 45' W. 52.2 feet, crossing Samsonville Road; thence still continuing along the said easterly line and the southerly line of parcel No. 140, the following courses and distances: S. 72° 17' W. 602.6 feet, S. 45° 10' W. 272.5 feet, S. 45° W. 359.3 feet, S. 56° 36' W. 466.4 feet, S. 26° 30' W. 731.3 feet and N. 76° 28' W. 30.9 feet to the westerly line of said parcel; thence along the same, N. 44° 10' W. 251.1 feet; thence on a curve to the left 633 feet radius to the right 700 feet and N. 24° 44' W. 983.7 feet, partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 141; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 on a curve of 1,367 feet radius to the right 1,018 feet; thence N. 18° 01' E. 4,019.6 feet, partly along the westerly line of said parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 149, and partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 150; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 150 on a curve of 401 feet radius to the left 455.2 feet and N. 83° 06' W. 29 feet; thence along the southerly lines of parcels Nos. 179 and 177, N. 83° 09' W. 983.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,947 feet radius to the left 647.1 feet and S. 77° 41' W. 113.3 feet to the most southerly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 177; thence still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 177, N. 38° 01' W. 73.8 feet, N. 10° 43' W. 34.4 feet, N. 36° 47' W. 410.3 feet, N. 60° 10' W. 182.1 feet, N. 81° 59' W. 94 feet and S. 86° 32' W. 477.5 feet to the most westerly point of said parcel; thence along the westerly line of same, N. 20° 28' E. 322.8 feet, N. 18° 17' E. 871.6 feet and N. 28° 58' W. 380.6 feet to the northwest corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly line of same the following courses and distances: N. 50° 14' E. 76 feet, N. 53° 42' E. 262.4 feet, N. 62° 19' E. 103.6 feet, S. 5° 58' E. 166.7 feet, S. 68° 34' E. 872.3 feet, S. 60° 54' E. 1,000.6 feet and N. 16° 08' E. 553.4 feet to the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company; thence along the same, and still continuing along the northerly line of parcel No. 177, on a curve of 1,179 feet radius to the left 636.7 feet and N. 80° 48' 30" E. 52 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 180; thence along the northerly line of said parcel N. 59° 48' 30" E. 170.5 feet to the northeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of same

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Resale of East Seventy-sixth Street Residence—Buyers for West Side Houses—Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Post & Reese have resold 38 East Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 102.

West 87th Street House Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Paul L. Dyrsen the three-story dwelling 131 West Eighty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

Varick D. Martin has sold, through the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, 37 West Ninety-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 100.5. Mr. Martin recently sold, through the same brokers, the adjoining house, No. 35.

Buek & Crawford have sold for Hobart Cleveland to the Speedway Realty Company 61 West Ninety-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 21 by 100.11.

Bertha H. Beckwith nas sold 326 West Eighty-fifth Street, a four-story American-basement dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 102.2.

Sale of Eighth Avenue Corner.

Morris Buchsbaum has bought from the estate of Alexander Kuh 2,405 and 2,407 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of 129th Street, two five-story double flats, with stores, on plot 49.11 by 75.

Samuel V. Braisted has sold for the United States Fire Insurance Company the five-story flat 193 St. Nicholas Avenue on lot 25 by 75.

Alfred D. Oppenheim is the buyer of the St. Denis apartment house at Riverside Drive and Ninety-second Street, sold recently through Pehlemann & Schwegler.

Operator Buys on First Avenue.

Charles B. Gumb has bought from Herman Singer 1,683 First Avenue, a four-story double tenement, with store, on lot 24.8 by 78, adjoining the northwest corner of Eighty-seventh Street.

Meses Kinzler has bought, through Oppenheimer & Co., 71 East 105th Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Jacob Adler and W. C. Dilger have sold for Jacob Bauer 207 East 114th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Isidor Landeker has sold to Julius Hornig the four-story tenement 341 East Seventy-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Deal for 352 Eighth Avenue.

Philip Jeselson sold for Louise Simon 352 Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story brick building, on lot 25 by 107.6. Edward Jansen is the buyer.

C. Schierloh has sold the five-story brick building 443 West Fifty-third Street, for Soir & Treusch to Henry Baumgartner.

Middle West Side Leases.

Louis Schrag has made the following leases: For Mrs. Eliza Cromwell, the store and basement in building 141 and 143 West Twenty-fourth Street, to the K. Bramble Company; also, for Charles T. Wills, the third loft in building 256 West Twenty-third Street, to Thomas Wallace; for the Foundation Company, the building 151 West Twenty-eighth Street, to Ruxlow & Traub; also, for Louis Spiro, the parlor floor in building 122 West Twenty-third Street, to the Wisconsin Condensed Milk Company, and for Emma M. Tarlton, the third floor in the building 381 Sixth Avenue to A. Agozzini.

C. Schierloh has leased 459 and 461 Eleventh Avenue, to Klaw & Erlanger, for a term of years.

Lower First Avenue Buying.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for a client 93 First Avenue, a six-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

The Whitney estate has sold 96 and 98 First Avenue, southeast corner of Sixth Street, 48 by 100.

The Whitney estate has also sold 309 and 311 Fifth Street, two four-story tenements on plot 50 by 97.

H. J. Kawtrowitz has sold for J. Moskowitz to Isaac Sollnger 620, 622, and 624 East Sixth Street, old buildings, on plot 71 by 97.6. The buyer will improve the property.

Sale of Delancey Street Property.

B. Burstiner and J. Cohen have sold 276 Delancey Street for a Mr. Rubins to M. Marks, who gives in exchange the single flat 441 East Eighty-sixth Street.

A. Phillips and B. J. Sokol have sold for J. Feinberg to A. H. Sarasohn and another the six-story tenement at 204 East Broadway.

Charles J. Britz has sold for a client 521 East Eleventh Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Frank Sica & Co. have sold for Rocco Mansella 21 Prince Street, 20 by 75, to Pasquale and Salvatore Pali.

Courtlandt Avenue Corner in Trade.

Cahn & Cahn have exchanged for a client the southwest corner of Courtlandt Avenue and 148th Street, a four-story flat, for thirteen lots, including five corners, on 38th Street, Williamsbridge.

Smith & Phelps have sold the two-family house on lot 25x100, known as 612 Engle Avenue.

George A. Bowman has sold for Lorenzo E. Tripler the dwelling and stable at 2490 Valentine Avenue, running through to Tiebout Avenue, 100 by 255.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for J. C. Julius Lamhelm the southwest corner of Tremont and Daly Avenues, a vacant lot, 25 by 101.

To Build on Prospect Avenue.

Lorenz F. J. Weiher is preparing plans for two elevator apartment houses, to be erected by Newmark & Jacobs, on the plot, 125 by 100, at the northeast corner of 164th Street and Prospect Avenue. The estimated cost of the structure is $150,000.

Frank B. Walker has sold to Mrs. Anna Kronberg 225 Concord Avenue, a two-family house, on lot 20 by 80.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company and William Stonebridge have resold for the Value Realty Company to Charles G. Curry 894 Oak Tree Place, a two-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 95; also, to John Carson, a plot, 100 by 114, on 221st Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues.

Buyers for Brooklyn Tenements.

B. Burstiner and J. Cohen have sold the tenements 45 and 47 osNtrand Avenue, Brooklyn, for a Mr. Warshower to Jungen & Delsberger.

Corner Sold in College Point.

William Moffitt, President of the Moffitt Realty Company, has bought the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, College Point, L. I., a three-story building, on plot 50 by 100.

Hotel on Jersey Coast Leased.

The John H. Fife Company has leased the Normandie Hotel, at Normandie-by-the-Sea, N. J., for the season to Palmer & Macdowell, who are proprietors of the Hotel Magnolia, St. Augustine, Fla.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Mangin St, 3 to 11, n w corner of Rachel Lane and 85 ft n of Grand St, 126.3x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary Connolly, $79,650.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Hudson St, n w corner of Leroy St, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 35x97; Bohland & Aikler of 742 East 156th St, owners; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $60,000.

25th St, 526 to 530 West, for a six-story brick warehouse and loft building, 75x98; E. I. Russell of 186 18th St, Brooklyn, owner; H. Davidson, architect; cost, $11,700.

Fort Washington Av, n w corner of 180th St, for two six-story brick flats, 82.1x98.9; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $200,000.

Bronx Park East, s e corner of Bleecker St, for a two-story dwelling, 28x30; Dr. Clayton A. Becker, owner; Albert E. Davis, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

(Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.)

61st St, n s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, to a five-story brick flat; T. T. Pratt of 11 East 16th St, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, April 15.

AVENUE B, n e corner of 12th St, 129x93; Frederick W. Hunter to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, $100.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St,. 75.6x100; Isadore Levy to Charles Hirschnorn, ½ part, (mtg $150,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St, 75.6x100; Yonkers North End Land Co. to Isadore Levy, (mtg $150,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, e s, 100.11 ft s of 125th St, —x—; Lucy R. Ball to New York Investment and Improvement Co., $100.

BROADWAY, w s, 277 ft n of 122d St, 151.4x —; Lucy R. Ball tu Georgianna H. Speer, $100.

BROADWAY, w s, 221.10 ft n of 122d St; Lucy R. Ball to Lawyers Realty Co., $100.

BROADWAY, w s, 99.11 ft n of 122d St, 130.11 x—; Lucy R. Ball to Charles M. Roseuthal, $100.

BROADWAY, w s, 207 ft e of 125th St, —x—; Lucy R. Ball to Charles Dittman and others, $100.

BRACKEN AV, w s, 472.9 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100; Land Co. B of Edenwald to Anna Rosenthal, $1.

BRYANT AV, s e s, 131.7 ft s of 179th St, 80x56.10; Theodore Fowler to Edwin A. Reinhardt, $1.

CAULDWELL AV, n w corner of 164th St, 13x 89.11; Caroline Finkenauer to Bernard W. Weber, $100.

COMMERCE ST, n e s, 81 ft w of Bleecker St, 21x40; Charles H. Eckerson to Sampson H. Schwarz, $100.

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 625 ft n of 122d St, 75x37.8; Jessie J. Zimmermann to Nathaniel A. McBride, $100.

CLAREMONT AV, s e corner of 125th St, 25.6x37.8; Frederick Kuhlman to Nathaniel A. McBride, $5,500.

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 875 ft n of 122d St, 100x irregular; Lucy R. Ball to Jessie C. McBride, $100.

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 50 ft n of 122d St, 75x70.5; Lucy R. Ball to Frederick A. Post, $100.

CLAREMONT AV, s e corner of 125th St, —x—; Lucy R. Ball to Nathaniel A. McBride, $100.

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 300 ft n of 122d St, 75x—; Lucy R. Ball to Edward F. Hussey and others, $100.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.6 ft s of 106th St, 22x 75; Bertha Levy to Clara Sommer, (mtg $25,500,) $100.

CHRYSTIE ST, 28, 25x100; Frederick W. Hunter to Harry Wittenberg, $100.

DUANE ST, 147, n s, 25x75; James Gibson to Mary A. Gibson, $1.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 112 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100; Flora Siegel to Joseph C. Zanderer, (mtg $33,134,) $100.

FULTON ST, w s, 26 ft n of 22d Av, 50x100; Samuel McCarthy to William Goll, $1.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 75.6 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100; Flora Siegel to Joseph C. Zanderer, (mtg $33,134,) $100.

HENRY ST, 37, 25x160; Allen T. Miner to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

HUDSON ST, 116, 21.10x75; Albert Elzel to Louis J. Ledlger, $1.

JEROME ST, n s, 300 ft e of Maple St, 25x 125, Charles W. Knoche to Central Brewing Co., $1.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 93d St, 75.8x 40; David Cohen to Golde & Cohen, (mtg $50,000,) $68,500.

LOTS 293 and 295, 307 to 309, 299 to 303, map of Laconia Park; Lots 418, 420, 421, 423, 463, 467, 450, 529, 530, 532, 419, 462, 427, 881, 882, 875, 880, 879, 884, 405, and 406, map of Arden property; Lots 43 and 54, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Peter Schultz to Walter W. Taylor, $1.

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 29th St, 16.9x81; Michael F. Lyons to Cyrille Carpeau, (mtg $24,000,) $1.

LOT 2, map of Bowne property, Westchester; Stephen V. Cross to George A. Cambets, $1.

LOT 150, map of W. F. Duncan; Irving Realty Co. to Joseph Barbera, (mtg $450,) $100.

LOTS 261 and 262, map of Varian estate; Mabel C. Gaskill to Grant Humphrey, (mtg $1,550,) $1.

MADISON AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 106th St, 75x100; Louis P. Holzwasser and others to Rae G. Holzwasser, (mtg $85,000,) $100.

MARION AV, e s, 44 ft n of 197th St, 21x90.6; Susannah Kirchner to Alma L. MacLaren, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

MONROE AV, w s, 70 ft s of 175th St, 25x 95; John Sohring to Anna E. Stohldreier, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

MOTT ST, 124 and 126, 50x94; Lina Schelnberg to Joseph Faggelle, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

OLD HUNT'S POINT ROAD, w s, between lands of Stoffordi & Barretto, —x—; Kendall W. Hess to George F. Johnson, all title, $00.

PLOT, begins 100 ft s of White Plains Road, at point 243 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x95; Isidor W. Lukach and others to Franz Broner, $1.

ROSE ST, n s, 100 ft e of Bergen Av, 133.11x217.9; Swift & Co. of Chicago to Swift & Co. of New York, $1.

ROSE ST, n s, 100 ft e of Bergen Av, 133.11x217.9; Minnie L. Maher to Swift & Co. of New York, $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 190, 20.6x97.1; Manda I. Moslert to Charles M. Higgins, (mtg $27,500,) $100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s s, 18.11 ft s of 127th St, 18.11x79.9; George J. Kaskel to Paul Kaskel, (mtg $14,000,) $1.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 127th St, 18.11x77; George J. Kaskel to Paul Kaskel, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 103, 24 10x irregular; the United States Fire Insurance Co. to Peter J. Doyle, $100.

TRAVERS ST, n e s, 25.11 ft n w of Briggs Av, 51.9x47.5; Charles D. Purroy to George D. Kingston, $100.

TINTON AV, 144 and 146, 40.9x112.1; Anna R. Corder to Nathan R. Loewes, (mtg $36,700,) $100.

TINTON AV, 1,035, 18.9x100; Dora C. Robbins to David S. Parluth, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

VILLA AV, e s, 585.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x82.4; Joseph Wolf to Jerome Siegel, (mtg $2,200,) $1.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 160 ft s of 183d St, 30x 90; Annie E. Fowler to Ernest R. Greuer, $5,000.

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 180th St, 75x100; Samuel Harris to Joseph Specklorsky, $100.

WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, 37, 27.6x 116.2; G. Shannon and others to Celestino Piva, $47,500.

WEST ½ OF LOT 682, map of Wakefield; Mary Havey to William Miller, $1.

WEST ½ OF LOT 682, map of Wakefield, 50x114; William Miller to Louis H. Hambro, $1.

1ST AV, w s, 37.6 ft n of 7th St, 20x50; Rebecca Rehmer to Davis Weinstock, (mtg $15,400,) $100.

1ST AV, w s, 37.6 ft n of 7th St, 20x50; Simon Rehmer to Rebecca Rehmer, (mtg $11,500,) $2,500.

2D AV, w s, 25 ft n of 76th St, 79.4x100; George H. Robinson to Max Moscovitz, $100.

2D AV, e s, 75.4 ft s of 49th St, 16.9x100; Hannah Straus to Rosehill Realty Corporation, mtg $9,500,) $100.

7TH AV, s w corner of 127th St, 50x80; Max G. Rieser to M. G. Rieser Realty Co., (mtg $167,000,) $100.

8TH AV, 352, 25x107.6; Louise Simon, executrix, to Edward Jansen, $100.

8TH ST, 304 and 306 East, 40.6x97.4; Max J. Kramer and others to Louis Levin, (mtg $69,000,) $100.

16TH ST, 143 East, 20x75; Julie Nosthen to Charles E. Brocklington, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

20TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Emily H. Moir to Six and Eight West Twentieth Street Co., $100.

20TH ST, 8 West 25x92; Sarah G. Thomes to Six and Eight West Twentieth Street Co., $100.

21ST ST, 151 West, 19.5x98.9; George M. Thomas to Hermann F. Kudlich, (mtg $15,000,) $25,500.

24TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; William E. Good to William B. Van Buren, (mtg $33,000,) $100.

25TH ST, 324 and 326 West, 40.6x98.9; Morris Weinstein to Richard E. Sause, (mtg $25,000,) $1.00.

25TH ST, 324 and 326 West, 40.6x98.9; Fannie M. Constable to Morris Weinstein, $1.

27TH ST, 114 West, 25x98.9; Sallie H. Winthrop to Michael Colemnn, $100.

28TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Martin H. Goodkind to Samuel G. Schwab, $100.

30TH ST, 360 West, 18.4x98.9; John B. Woodruff and another, executors, to Frank Becker, Jr., (mtg $12,000,) $23,000.

32D ST, 219 to 223 East, 75x98.9; John J. Schmitt to Nathan Horwitz, $100.

35TH ST, 207 East, 20x98.9; Joseph Grosser to James E. Dillon, $100.

36TH ST, 41 West, 20x98.9; Hugh McBirney to Clinton Realty Co., $100.

36TH ST, 206 to 212 West, 68.8x98.9; Zachariah Zacharias to Edward G. Soltmann, $1.

39TH ST, 512 West, 25x98.9; Otto Ocker to Annie A. Clear, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

39TH ST, 41 West, 22x98.9; Frederic S. Wells to Helene Pngenstecher, $100.

39TH ST, 325 East, 25x98.9; Dorothea Goetz to Patrick McCauley, (mtg $13,000,) $100.

43D ST, 410 West, 25x100.4; Mathilde Schierloh to Julius Weinstein, (mtg $12,500,) $100.

44TH ST, 315 West, 25x100.4; Lucy A. McDevitt to John Dellmer, $21,000.

44TH ST, 428 West, 20x100.4; Mary Olsen to Harry Schwartz and another, (mtg $13,500,) $100.

45TH ST, 422 West, 25x100.4; Edward D. Farrell, executor, to Margaret Nunan, $32,200.

68TH ST, 306 West; Emanuel Realty Co. to Emanuel Kanelsohn, $100.

71ST ST, 54 West, 20x100.5; John Townshend to Harold F. Sutton, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

71ST ST, 107 East, 20x102.2; City Real Estate Co. to Wesley Thorn, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

72D ST, s s, 140 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x 102.2; L. N. Levy to Atlantic Realty Co., $100.

74TH ST, 146 East, 18.9x68.2; Walter H. Powers to Helen B. Powere, (mtg $12,500,) $100.

77TH ST, 341 East, 25x102.2; Isidor Landeecker to Julius Horing, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

79TH ST, 82 East, 21x76; Julia G. Walker to Mary C. Delafield, (mtg $50,000,) $1.

82D ST, 351, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; S. N. Truckman to Louis Newman, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

86TH ST, 209 West, 20x100.8; Mary A. Gallett to Margaret Morrison, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

88TH ST, 145 West, 17x100.8; Marv B. Ward to William J. O'Shea, (mtg $16,500,) $1.

98TH ST, 63 East, 25x100.11; Louis Tinewitz to Louis Bernstein, (mtg $22,500,) $100.

102D ST, 217 East, 25x100.11; William Benigsohn to Louis Sidorsky, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

107TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of Exterior St, 125x 100.11; Maurice Rapp, referee, to William C. Roeber and another, (mtg $18,675,) $16,500.

113TH ST, 11 East, 25x100.11; Theresa Turk to Minnie Cohen, (mtg $21,250,) $100.

116TH ST, 374 West, 87x35.2; Philip Fauer to William Lyttle, (mtg $37,000,) $100.

119TH ST, 130 East, 19x100.11; Maggie E. Dunn to Saul Derches and another, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

120TH ST, 62 West, 18.9x100.11; Simon Oppenheimer to Louis Reichardt, $100.

132D ST, s s, 339 ft e of 8th Av, 18x99.11; Harriett B. Knight to Arthur V. Clarke, (mtg $10,000,) $14,500.

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 275x99.11; Morris J. Hirsch, referee, to State Bank, (mtg $141,750,) $55,000.

136TH ST, 102 West, 16.8x99.11; Robert A. Cole to Bella Cole, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

143D ST, n s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Simon Schey to J. S. Shea Co., (mtg $33,000,) $100.

151ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 225x99.11; Irving Bachrach to Thomas F. Murphy, (mtg $67,500,) $100.

162D ST, 434 West, 19.6x98; Marion T. Milligan to Frank P. Schimpf, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

181ST ST, 617 West, 20x100; Howard T. Colo to Richard D. Schell, $100.

181ST ST, 617 West, 20x100; Adelaide Schell to Howard T. Cole, $100.

240TH ST, e s, 125 ft w of Katonah Av, 120x 100; Otto P. Schroder to Augustus L. Hayes, (mtg $3,900,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

Monday, April 15, 1907.

JORDAN, Barbara J., to Floris T. Whittaker; 83d St, 302 West, prior mtg $19,500, demand, 6%.....$2,750

SCHWARZ, Sampson H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Commerce St, 3, bond.....$4,000

GARIBALDI, Caterina, to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.; King St, 21, 5 years.....$7,000

DE CARLO, James, to Frank Gass; lot 111 and 112, map of new village of Jerome, due Oct. 12, 1907, 6%.....$2,000

RAKE, Adolphus L., to Virginia Anderson; ½ of lot 179, map of Seton Homestead, due July 1, 1910, 6%.....$1,200

PIVA, Celestino, to Georgiana Shannon and another; Washington Square, West, 37, 6 years, 4½%.....$25,000

SCHREIER, Samuel, and another, to Margaretha Weegand; 136th St, 554 East, 3 years.....$9,500

REISNER, Ethel, to Gem Realty Co.; 135th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 70x99.10, 1 year, 6%.....$2,100

STEENECK, Heinrich J., to Cath. Lichtenberger; 38th St, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9, 5 years, 4½%.....$10,000

POLDTSCHEK, Jacob, and another, to Eliz. Bache and another, executors; Amsterdam Av, 2,134, dile Nov. 15, 1911.....$40,000

McGRODDY, Chas. R., and another, to Cath. L. Mogan; Shakespeare Av, s s, 127.10 ft e of 168th St, 32.2x irregular, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

MACLAREN, Alne L., to Susannah Kirchner; Marion Av, e s, 44 ft n of 197th St, 21x99.6, prior mtg $3,500 due Oct. 15, 1907, 6%.....$2,000

DILLON, James E., to Campion and others; 25th St, 207 East, 5 years.....$9,000

CLEAR, Annie A., to Mary L. Campton; 39th St, 512 West, 5 years.....$2,000

KEENAN, Jane M., and another to Joseph L. Keenan, Lexington Av, 508, 1 year.....$12,000

TEITELBAUM, Fannie, to Nathan Rottenberg; Rivington St, s e corner of Essex St, 50x17; prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 6%.....$5,000

LI'BIN, L. T. J., to Fidelity Development Co.; Lot 43, Block 72, map of Section 1, Morris Park, 3 years.....$1,200

SCHRADER, Frederick, to Elizabeth Dean; Elton Av, 871, 5 years.....$12,500

SCHRADER, Frederick, to Dora Steinkamp and another; Elton Av, w s, 50 ft n of Findlay Av, 25x100, prior mtg $12,500, 3 years, 6%.....$1,000

FRANK A. WAHLIG COMPANY and another to George F. Droste; Home St, 930 East, 5 years.....$48,000

VAN BUREN, William B., to William H. Good; 24th St, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9, 2 years, 6%.....$9,000

NEWMAN, Louis, to Stadelmann & Heimann; 82d St, 251 East, 5 years, 6%.....$8,000

SURPLUS REALTY COMPANY to Harlem Savings Bank; Lots 24 to 27, map of lots at Mount Hope, estate of John P. Schmenger, bond.....$12,000

ZANDERER, Joseph C., to Flora Siegel; Franklin Av, e s, 75.6 ft n of Jefferson Place, 2 lots, each 37.6x100, each $3,500, 2 prior mtgs, each $33,134, 3 years, 6%.....$7,000

SCHRADER, Frederick, to Elizabeth Dean; Elton Av, 869 East, 5 years.....$12,500

CLARKE, Arthur V., to Harriet B. Knight; 122d St., s s, 339 ft e of 8th Av, 18x99.11, 3 years.....$10,000

DEVINE, Peter J., to United States Fire Insurance Co.; St. Nicholas Av, 193, 3 years.....$15,000

CLINTON REALTY CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 36th St, 41 West, bond.....$55,000

BARBERA, Joseph, to Shintzkins & Sons, Inc.; Lot 150, map of lot in Williamsbridge of William F. Dunwoo, due Feb. 18, 1908.....$125

SIMPSON, Ellen A., to Julia M. Lucas; 47th St, 76 West, prior mtg $32,000, bond.....$5,000

WEINBERG, Jacob, to Louis Josephthal and others, executors; 4th St, 346 East, 5 years.....$10,000

HORWITZ, Nathan, to Anna M. Schmitt Baier; 32d St, 219 to 223 East, 3 lots, each 25x98.9; 3 mtgs, each $30,000, 7 years.....$90,000

HORWITZ, Nathan, to John J. Schmitt; 32d St, 219 to 223 East, 3 lots, each 25x98.9; 3 mtgs, each $30,000, 3 prior mtgs, $90,000, 3 years, 6%.....$9,000

BLACKBURN, Ellen, to John Wagner, trustee; 57th St, 457 West, due July 1, 1910.....$11,000

JANSEN, Edwa. to Louise Simon, executrix; 8th Av, e s, 41.6 ft e of 28th St, 20x100, 5 years.....$15,000

ROANOKE REALTY CO. to Bank for Savings; St Nicholas Av, s e corner of 125th St, 80.10x100, 3 years, 4½%.....$20,000

GRAUER, Jane M., to Annie E. Fowler, executrix; Webster Av, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 30x90, 3 years.....$3,000

REINHARDT, Edwin A., to Theo. Fowler; Bryant Av, s e s, 131.7 ft s of 179th St, 30x 50.10, 1 year, 6%.....$1,200

EISEN, Joseph, to Amalia Selz; 5th St, s s, 87.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x90.2, 5 years, $18,000

EISEN, Joseph, to Oscar Kunath and others; 5th St, s s, 87.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x90.2, prior mtg $18,000, 6 years, 6%.....$7,000

EISEN, Joseph, to August Knatz; 5th St, s e, 87.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x90.2, prior mtg $25,000, 2 years 6%.....$2,000

WITTENBERG, Harry, to American Mortgage Company; Chrystie St, 28, 1 year.....$25,000

WITTENBERG, Harry, to American Mortgage Company; Chrystie St, 28, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 6%.....$5,000

LOMENFELD, Pincus, and another, to American Mortgage Company; Avenue B, n e corner of 12th St, 50x93, 1 year, 5½%.$50,000

LOMENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Avenue B, e s, 50 ft n of 12th St, 50x93, 1 year, 5½%..$20,000

LOMENFELD, Pincus, and another, to American Mortgage Company; Avenue B, 203, 5 years, 6%.....$5,000

ROSEHILL REALTY CORPORATION to Hannah Strauss; 79th St, s s, 75.4 ft s of 49th St, 16.9x100, 5 years, 6%.....$9,000

DILL, Alois, to George F. Droste; 75th St, 428 and 430 East, 5 years, 5½%.....$5,000

WEBER, Charles A., to Clara B. Owen; 1st 662, map of Wakefield, 100x114, 3 years.$2,000

DETTMER, John, to New York Savings Bank, 44th St, 315 West, bond.....$15,000

FINK, Catherine, to John Evers; Trinity Av, e s, 483 ft n of 161st St, 10.8x100, 3 years, $2,500

WEINSTOCK, David, to Rebecca Rehmer, 1st Av, w s, 57.6 ft n of 7th St, 20x50, prior mtg $10,500, 4 years, 6%.....$2,000

BECKER-REALTY COMPANY to Oscar Taussig; Washington Av, w s, 125 ft s of Fletcher St, 50x150, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

STOHLDREIER, Anna E., to John Gohring; Monroe Av, w s, 75 ft s of 175th St, 25x95, due June 1, 1912, 6%.....$5,000

LOMBARDI, Gennaro, and another to Eastchester Savings Bank; Lot 53, map of new village of Jerome, 25x100, 3 years, 6%..$5,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Allen T. Wimer; Henry St, 37, 1 year.....$20,000

CARRITH, David S., to Dora C. Robbins; Tinton Av, 1,035, 2 years, 6%.....$800

6 AND 8 WEST 30TH ST CO. to Francis H. Scott; 20th St, s s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 92, 5 years, 4½%.....$250,000

BONWIT, Sadie, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Grand St, n w corner of Elizabeth St, 84.5x 50.7, 5 years.....$75,000

J. C. LYONS BUILDING AND OPERATING Co. to New York Life Insurance Co.; 17th St, n s, 398 ft w of 5th Av, 75x184, 3 years, —.....$525,000

BARROWS, Cecilia F., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 54th St, 138 and 140 East, 2 lots, each 17.10x100.5, 2 mtgs, each $10,000, 5 years, 4½%.....$20,000

HERCULES REALTY CO. to Benjamin Light; Prospect Av, 586, prior mtg $24,000, 3 years, 6%.....$10,000

HAMBRIO, Louis H., to William Miller; w ½ of Lot 682, map of Wakefield, 3 years..$5,000

WITTMAN, Eva, to Minna Kreuder, executrix; Charles St, 106, due July 1, 1910.....$12,000

THORN, Wesley, to Henry A. C. Taylor; 71st St, n s, 60 ft e of Park Av, 20x163.2, 1 year, 4½%.....$35,000

LIPKOWITZ, Jacob D., to Jacob Schlamp; 111th St, 221 East, prior mtg $24,000, 5 years, 6%.....$7,500

REICHARDT, Louis, to Simon Oppenheimer; 120th St, 62 West, 3 years, 4½%.....$20,000

SMITH, Mary A., to Lillian V. Towers; 183d St, n s, 225 ft o of 11th Av, 50x99.11, prior mtg $8,500, 1 year, 6%.....$7,000

HOLLENDER, Philip, and others to Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co.; 105th St, n s, 280 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11, 3 years..$18,000

MEYERING, Anton, to Elvina Quast; 59th St, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, 5 years, $20,000

FENDRICH, Peter, to Louis Constable and others, executors; 8th Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 113th St, 25.2x100, 5 years.....$18,000

STORCH, Abraham, and another to Meyer Katzenberg; 3d Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x100, 3 years.....$18,000

HOFFMAN, Isabella, to Louise C. McCrery; 150th St, 554 West, 5 years.....$9,000

SCHWAB, Samuel, to New York Savings Bank; 24th St, e s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 98.9, bond.....$65,000

NUMAN, Margaret, to American Mortgage Co.; 45th St, 442 West, 3 years.....$20,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Co.; Avenue B, 195 to 201, 1 year, 6%.....$14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

65TH ST, 417 to 423 East; Charlas Greenbaum against Joseph Isaacs, owner and contractor, $2,100.

65TH ST, 417 to 435 East; Neal & Brinker Company against Joseph Isaacs, owner and contractor, $926.

100TH ST, 210 East; Louis Polstein against Joseph Cohen, owner and contractor; Taure Cohen, owner; Louis Cohen, contractor, $415.

129TH ST, 58 East; Dimock & Fink Company against Catherina Van Valin, owner; George Sheer & Alexandar Ebert, contractors, $512.

58TH ST, 5 West; H. Newbury & Co. against Raymond S. Wood, owner; William Naumann and Harlem Engineering and Construction Company, contractors, $106.

FREEMAN ST, 1,136 to 1,142; George Hoffman against Harris Ratner, owner and contractor $2,000.

CHRYSTIE ST, s e corner of Delancey St, 50x100; V. Cardo & Son against Isaac Kleinfeld and Isaac Rothfield, owner and contractors, $140.

BRYANT AV, e s, 75 ft s of 172d St, 100x100; Fred Wohl against Samuel Horowitz and Isaac Swartz, owners and contractors, $1,700.

104TH ST, 78 East; G. Palmieri & Co. against Gelileh & Sugarman, owners and contractors, $475.

BROOK AV, e s, whole front between 136th and 137th Sts, 200x100; Georgs B. Raymond against Abraham Silbermintz, owner and contractor, $87.

65TH ST, 417 to 433 East; Joseph Sagovitz and others against Benjamin Jackerson and Joseph Isaacs, owners and contractors, $1,950.

137TH ST, s e, 200 ft e of Riverside Drive, 170x100; A. B. Brown Co. against Cathedral Parkway Realty Co., owner and contractor, $310.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

FERRY ST, 166 to 172; Wight-Easton-Townsend Co. against Edmund Coffin, Nov. 15, 1905, (canceled,) $1,525.

FERRY ST, 166 to 172; John Hurley against Edmund Coffin, Nov. 16, 1905, (canceled,) $9,365.

FERRY ST, 166 to 172; Empire Brick and Supply Co. against Edmund Coffin, Nov. 10, 1905, (canceled,) $4,397.

FERRY ST, 166 to 172; John Morrow against Edmund Coffin, Nov. 17, 1905, (canceled,) $1,000.

FERRY ST, 166 to 172; Pelham Operating Co. against Edmund Coffin, Nov. 20, 1905, (canceled,) $803.

FERRY ST, 166 to 172; Jacob Stockinger against Edmund Coffin, Nov. 20, 1905, (canceled,) $820.

FERRY ST, 160 to 172; Union Construction Waterproofing Co. against Edmund Coffin, Nov. 31, 1905, (canceled,) $650.

FERRY ST, 160 to 172; John Kane against Edmund Coffin, Nov. 21, 1907, (canceled,) $2,620.

FERRY ST, 166 to 172; Wight-Easton-Townsend Co. against Edmund Coffin, Nov. 22, 1905, (canceled,) $10,525.

FERRY ST, 166 to 172; Wight-Easton-Townsend Co. against Edmund Coffin, Nov. 14, 1906, (canceled,) $1,525.

FERRY ST, 166 to 172; Wight-Easton-Townsend Co. against Edmund Coffin, Nov. 14, 1906, (canceled,) $10,525.

FERRY ST, 166 to 172; Pelham Operating Co. against Edmund Coffin, Feb. 7, 1906, (canceled,) $386.

179TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 100; Schonfeld & Freudenheim against Louis Mayer and others, Oct. 26, 1906, $135.

BRYANT AV, e s, 50 ft s of 172d St; Fred Holl against Samuel Horowitz, April 5, 1907, $1,700.

Lis Pendens.

Lis Pendens filed yesterday, April 15.

158TH ST, 550 East, and 159th St, s s, 151.3 ft e of Cauldwell Av, runs e 18.10x s 3.8 to Cedar St or Pl, x w 18.10x n 3.7 to beginning; Ada C. Hildebrandt against Mary Hawkhurst and others, partition; attorneys, Hollander & Bernheimer.

HESTER ST, 17, and Suffolk St, 7 and 9; Amelia Jacobs against Augusta Jacobs and others, (partition;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

FULTON AV, n w corner of 168th St, runs n 41.9x w 111.1x n 57x w 55.2x n 50x w 161.7 to 2d Av, x s 170 to 168th St, e 257.1 to beginning; Blanche B. Neukirch against North Side Brewing Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nathan, Leventritt & Perham.

GOUVERNEUR ST, w s, 113.6 ft s of Madison St, 16.11x63.6; Charles Griffin and others against Isidor Saberski and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

BROADWAY, s s corner of 39th St, 65x110; Walter T. Osborn against Elmer E. Almy, (specific performance;) attorneys, J. T. Easton.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,

will sell at auction

Wednesday, April 17, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street.

Executors' Sale, Estate of Gustav Salomon, Dec'd,

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

Two Attractive Offerings.

$50,000 CASH

will buy a parcel that offers immediate opportunities for a quick profit. This parcel is situated on the west side and improvements now under way by the city will assure of a holding that will enhance its value on completion of the present work. It can be bought on very favorable terms, and by disposing of it at retail a good profit is assured. Will consider propositions to syndicate the transaction if agreeable. Particulars to principals only, on application.

$33,000 CASH

will buy a Madison Avenue Corner Apartment House which will return about 9% net annually on the above amount. The first mortgage has just been renewed for 3 years at 4½%. The second mortgage has 3 years to run at 5%, making the combined average rate of interest on both mortgages under 5%. This parcel should commend itself to investors who desire to buy where there is an assurance of an increase in the value of their holding. The vicinity of this property has a very bright future, and its location, together with the fact that it is a corner, makes it an attractive proposition.

I have other parcels in various locations, the particulars of which can be had on application.

If You Want to Buy or Sell Real Estate

in Manhattan Borough I believe you will find it to your interest to place your business in the hands of an office where your wants will receive consideration, where the particulars will be truthfully stated, and where the desire to make a satisfied client is paramount to that of making a commission resulting from misrepresentation.

By having the exclusive handling of your business, the Broker is not handicapped and is able to proceed on more intelligent lines and very often obtain better and quicker results than could be had otherwise.

I am asking for your business on the above lines and if you are interested I would be glad to hear from you.

206 BROADWAY

Hundreds of Builders and Contractors will tell you that

WILLIAM T. HOOKEY,

3rd Ave. and 129th St.,

Is the best man from whom to buy your Brick, Cement, Lime, etc.

$1,000,000 in Second Mortgages for Sale.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS

REAL ESTATE

62 Cedar Street

BROKERAGE CASES.
NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.
Lawyer Jacob Friedman, 302 B'way.

West Side.

Investigate This

Amsterdam Ave., in the 80's.
5-Story with Stores, 40 x 100
Mortgage $50,000 at 4%
Rents $12,000 Guaranteed
PRICE $120,000.
Will Entertain Small Trade

Ed. C. H. Vogler
Amst. Av., cor. 81st St.

For Sale or To Lease for 21 Years,

39 W. 34th St.

Running through block to 55 W. 35TH ST.
To lease for 21 years.

STORE AND BASEMENT

lo Century Building, 1 W. 34th St.
Also, First Loft.
A few desirable offices for rent from May 1, '07.
BANKERS' INVESTMENT CO.,
MINTURN POST COLLINS, Pres.,
1 West 34th St.

6TH AVE. AND 45TH ST.

4-STORY BUILDING,
Opposite Hippodrome; Greatest Bargain.
Price $59,000; rent $5,000; worth $70,000.

Delancey, cor. Cannon St.; 7-story; rent $8,000; price $65,000.

44th St., between 9th and 10th Avs.; private; price $16,500.

AARON KOSOFSKY, 715 6TH AV.
715 6th Av., (41st St.) 'Phone 3,192 Bryant.

FOR IMPROVEMENT

with possession.
WEST 17TH ST., plot 75x92, and L 15x17.
WEST 19TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 55.9x92.
WEST 21ST ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 67.1x92.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 109.6x103.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 58.6x103.
929 6TH AV., with L to 102 W. 53D. 25x100 20x79
H. J. SACHS & CO., 23 West 22d St., or your own broker.

Albert E. Gibbs, Chas. W. Kirby.

GIBBS & KIRBY REAL ESTATE

2,705 BROADWAY,
at 103d St.,
N. Y. City.
Tel. {975 / 976} Riverside.

SELECTED BARGAINS.

23d St., 5-story business building.....$75,000
24th St., 45x98.9, Broadway block.....120,000
25th St., 68x98.9, near 6th Av.....110,000
26th St., 40x98.9, near 6th Av.....75,000
27th St., 40x98.9, near 6th Av.....72,500
41st St., 50x98.9, near 8th Av.....52,000
S. B. GOODALE & SON,
6 W. 34th St.

ESTATE'S SACRIFICE.

9th, 10th, and 11th Avenues. Free and clear. Terms to suit.

FRANK ZOTTI & CO.,
783 10TH AV.
Will remove May 1 to
430 W. 42D ST.

AUTOMOBILE STABLE

vicinity 50th St. and 6th Av.; full-sized lot, oorth side of street; two-story building; good condition; reasonable price.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
749 Fifth Av., Near 58th St.

A.—Will sacrifice for cash the handsome ten-story etone-front fireproof mercantile building 29 West 17th St.; leased to responsible tenants; call and examioe.
GALWAY BUILDING CO., 156 5TH AV.

$22,000, 38th St., dwelling, 17 feet.
$23,000, 40th St., tenement, 25 feet.
$13,000, 45th St., tenement, 25 feet.
$19,500, 115th St., single flat, 19 feet.
S. B. GOODALE & SON.

MUST SELL AT ONCE.
5-story double flat, West 115th St., 25x85x100, twelve rooms; hot water supply; price, $30,000. Write for particulars at once. (Might exchange.)
LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., Nr. 161st St.

Absolutely compelled to sacrifice
5-story double, 6 rooms, bath, 117th, near Lenox; $4,500, cash required; 15% investment.
H. RAWAK, 36 WEST 116TH ST.

RARE BARGAINS.

Choice dwellings, sale or rent; west side only; rentals, $1,700 up. Schuyler Dunne, 2,904 Broadway. Tel. 2199 Morningside.

I have a client who has an income property, 10%, and wants to sell for part payment of mtges., $8,000. For particulars, B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

13th St., Near Avenue A.—Tenement suitable for alteration; $21,500; cash, $3,500. Folsom, 845 Broadway.

East Side.

Yorkville Bargain.—80th St., near 3d Av., 5-story, 14 rooms, 20-family tenement, brick; airshafts, improvements; first mortgage, $2,000 at 5 per cent., 4 years; second mortgage, $4,700 at 6 per cent., 4 years; $32,250. Sam Levy, 36 West 116th St. Tel. 1865 Harlem.

Bargain, Lenox Hill Section.—Two four-story and basement brownstone dwellings to rent, $2,000 each; for sale, $60,000; controlling elegant corner plottage; possession. Wilson, 979 Lexington Av.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT KINGSBRIDGE HEIGHTS

Directly in the line of the City's natural growth and alongside of the Subway station at 225th Street, which is 20 minutes from 42d St. Stations of the N. Y. Central and Putnam R. R., also adjacent.

For residential purposes there is no more beautiful section within the limits of the Greater City, to say nothing of the comfort and convenience of the transit facilities.

A FORTUNE

hers for builders who will supply the great demand for houses in this section.

Accessible on all sides by macadamized avenues completed with sewers, gas, and water.

For terms, maps and further particulars, apply to

RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY
37 PINE STREET.
Bronch Office, Kingsbridge Road and Bailey Avenue.

30 MINUTES FROM WALL STREET,
best 8-story, 2-family brick houses
IN THE BRONX,
near Pelham "L" and Fordham Station.
SURROUNDED BY PARKS AND SCHOOLS;
parlor & basement floor, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 toilets; top floor, 6 rooms, bath and toilet, floe swell front; high stoops, double floors; tiled bathrooms, electric light and gas large, light, dry cellars, opening on rear street, giving facilities for auto garages;
GREAT BARGAIN TO QUICK BUYER;
TERMS TO SUIT.
Also, most desirable private houss, choicest location, up-to-date in every particular.
CAN BE SEEN AT ANY TIME.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
E. S. Briggs Av., just North Kingsbridge Road.

Investors' Opportunity.
Prominent Avenue Corner
with stores, 50x100, assuring 12 per cent. net.
On Crosstown Thoroughfare
(Manhattan;) 15-family flat and store; rent, $3,600; asking $35,500; little cash; must be sold.
2-Family Brick
Morris High School section, only $1,500 cash.
Excavated Plot 125x100
ripe for improvement, for 2-family houses; high-class neighborhood, near Subway and trolley; price, $20,000.
Piza & Johns,
East 151st St. & Melrose Av. Phone 3803 Mel.

$500 CASH, balance 3-year mortgages; elegant 8-story basement, brick two-family houses, 20x100 each. Price, $8,500; hardwood floor, tiled baths, nickel plumbing; near St. Mary's Park, (142d St.) Call without delay.
$3,000 BUYS 5-story double flat, with store; cold water, improvements; ranges, boilers, baths; 1 block from 149th St., 3d Av. Price, $20,000.
FOR EXCHANGE—Three 5-story double flats, St. Ann's Av.; modern improvements, no steam. Price, $20,000 each. Will exchange for Manhattan property or 2d mortgages.
Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
Realty Building, 149th St. and 3d Av.

NEW AND INTERESTING

details of real estate prices throughout Manhattan, Bronx, & Westchester County.
TWO OFFICES:
793 Broadway, near 10th St.
1,313 Broadway, N. W. Cor. 34th St.
FREDERICK G. FOX & CO.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity to the Bronx to secure home sites at very low prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

THE A-RE-CO.
Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.
Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $25. Send for particulars or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson Street Subway station, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

JOHNSON HOUSES,

on Whitlock Av., at Hunt's Point Road, three blocks from Simpson St. Subway station.
Brick semi-detached two-family houses; can be seen daily and Sunday. 2 only remain unsold.
GEORGE F. JOHNSON'S SONS CO.
1044 Westchester Av.,
At Prospect Av. station of Subway.

Direct from Builder. Just Completed.
Superior arranged 2 and 3 family houses; first floor, 6 rooms and bath; second and third, 7 rooms and bath each; house 24x65; lots 100 feet deep; steam heat, gas, electric light, double floors. On premises, cor. Tiffany St. and Whitlock Av., 5 blocks from Prospect Av. R. T. station; or ROTHERMEL'S, (hardware store,) 986 East 149th St.

For Sale.—Unionport Bargains; 1 lot, 25x108, on Tremont Av., $1,500; 4 lots, 100x108, on 9th St., $4,900; 3 lots, 75x109, on 12th St., $3,900; double house, 4 families, improvements, irregular lot, over 50 feet frontage on Tremont Av.; sewerage connection; first-class condition; price, $8,500, $2,000 cash; two-family house, 13 rooms and 2 baths; all improvements; beautifully decorated; lot, 25x100, one-half block from Westchester Av.; price, $7,000, $1,500 cash. E. Gass, Westchester, N. Y.

Beautiful Home and Unusual Investment Combined!!!—Forced to sell immediately 3-family house, East 134th St.; value sure to double in two years on completion of extensive railroad and bridge improvements; present low rents pay 5% on equity; only one month's vacancy in six years;) price, $7,200. Capen, 6 East 23d.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

We have several homes ready to move into on a small payment down and

$15 A MONTH

5 and 8-room houses with all modern improvements, gas, running water, and electric lights.
THE HALLEY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
104-106 EAST 125TH ST., near Park Av., New York City.
WATCH FOR SEAL ON WINDOW.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Wednesday Evening Until 9 P. M.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200.

Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light; near station, oo trolley; titles guaranteed.

Houses Sold on Easy Terms.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

AUCTION SALE AT SCARSDALE, N. Y. of 191 Building Lots.

See Advertisement in Auction Col.
STEWART M. GRIGGS, Auction'r,
90 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

SPECIAL BARGAINS OFFERED BY C. A. COLE

Tel. 406. Real Estate, 8 Railroad Place.
Residence Park; new 10-room house; tiled bath. Price.....$9,000
Beechmont Park; new house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; ½-acre plot.....$13,500
Fine houses to let, furnished, unfurnished.

ATOP THE WORLD!
This is the sensation as you stand on this 125-acre farm and sweep the country for miles; further, a real farm, kept up in the best shape, well watered; 25 acres splendid woods; 35 miles out; elevation 600 feet; $17,500. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

A MAGNIFICENT TRACT FOR ESTATE.
100 acres, splendid soil, in fine condition; picturesque woods, pond, good farmhouse and barns; 33 miles out; 2½ miles from station; views at this office; $30,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

$6,000 Buys New Rochelle new 8-room House, Oak Trim throughout, Tiled Bath, Tiled Kitchen, lot 50x112.1 feet; good location; many others, $4,000 up. Furnished or unfurnished for rent.
A. H. COLE & SON, 62 Mechanic St.

BUNGALO SITE.
1½ miles from Mt. Kisco; a 500-foot elevation, commanding extensive views; fine timber of all kinds; for the purpose, the best we have; six acres, $2,000; easy terms. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Fern Cliff

A place at Scarsdale for sixty modest homes. Write for booklet.
ANGELL, 16 East 42d Street.

Pleasantville.—The finest plot for subdivision in village; fronts two main streets; small expense, subdivide; good house, outbuildings; about thirty acres; $25,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ACREAGE

ELEGANTLY SITUATED NEAR THE
EDENWALD PROPERTY
4 ACRES IN N. Y. COUNTY.
2 ACRES WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
8 minutes to station proposed, Westchester & Boston R. R.; 2 minutes to 5th Av. trolley. High, Level, Healthy, no rock. In condition to be cut up into lots.
FOR TERMS, MAPS, &c., APPLY TO
WALTER WHEWELL, Sole Agent,
1,029 WASHINGTON AV., (177TH ST.)

FOR A SUMMER HOME.
About 25 acres; $2,000; 37 miles out; elevated, fertile land; fruit; small house and barn; two miles station; vigorous stream through property. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Tarrytown.—House, 14 rooms; electric light, bath; stable; fruit; five acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., New York City.

Mount Vernon.

GEORGE W. & CHAS. H. BARD,
11 Depot Place, City Hall Building,
Tel. 249, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
An elegant Country House four acres of land, price, $65,000.
Chester Hill; 10 rooms, two baths; lot, 50x115 feet; steam heat, hardwood trim; ready for occupancy; price, $12,000.
New seven-room cottage, all improvements, with one acre of ground.

LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES.

Handsome new cottages, complete with every known improvement for comfort and convenience, steam heat, electricity, tile baths, open nickel plumbing, hardwood finish, double floors, artistic decorations; superior construction; ample grounds; restricted; best value in the city; price and terms within your reach. C. S. McClellan, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

You are not speculating when you invest your money in Mount Vernon real estate.
SEE THE MAN WHO KNOWS.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mt. Vernon,
busy corner, near New Haven Station.

Large 12-room house, 50 acres, near Harlem R. R. station, $50,000.
Frank W. Wolfe,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Bargain!—Chester Hill house, eleven rooms, all improvements; parquet floors; lot 50x100; near station; $8,500. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

Bargains in one and two family houses; houses and flats for rent. Tichborne, 54 Mount Vernon Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
MAIN ST., CORNER LAWTON ST.
Capital, $100,000.00 Surp. & Profits, $90,000.00
Deposits, $1,889,004.04.
Total Resources, $2,202,050.26.
Organized 1899 as City Bank, converted 1902 into National Bank, its growth has been phenomenal, owing to its liberal policy upon which lines its business has been conducted. Small as well as large accounts welcomed.

Lawyers' Westchester Mortgage & Title Co.

New Rochelle office 52 Lawton St.
White Plains office 125 Railroad Ave.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$315,000.00
Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
Mortgages for sale, with principal, interest and title guaranteed. We examine and losure titles to real estate; no property owner should fail to be insured.
Call at either office for blanks and full particulars. All information gladly given.

GEO. W. SUTTON

Tel. 129-225 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.
Ten minutes from station, in restricted park; new house, on lot 75x170, 12 rooms, two baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, hardwood throughout; small payments, easy terms; A DECIDED BARGAIN at only....$11,000
Within two minutes' walk of water, new 10-room house, all improvements; hardwood throughout, gas and electricity.....$8,500

BARGAIN
Pretty New Rochelle Home.
$7,500 will buy a beautiful and cozy stone and frame dwelling; 9 rooms, bath, and all improvements on lot 50x129; best neighborhood; only 5 minutes' walk station.
HAYDEN REALTY CO.,
65 Mechanic St. Open Sundays. Tel. 10.

An attractive modern brick dwelling, with ample stable and three and one-half acres to rent on Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, for term ending May, 1909; a desirable Summer and Winter home; partially furnished at $2,400 or unfurnished. Caretaker. Telephone 479-R New Rochelle. W. H. Jacob, 288 Broadway.

PEOPLE'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
238 Main St.....New Rochelle, N. Y.
Invite accounts of residents of New Rochelle and vicinity, and will receive deposits by mail; also will open accounts with those residing in New York City and other parts of the State.
4% Interest paid.

WM. W. WHITE,
Tel. 2343 - - - - 252 Main St.
"BROADVIEW"; elegant plots; reasonable prices; exclusive.
Real Estate for Sale or to Let.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS

We have just opened a new high-class residential section in Westchester Co. We will build you a modern up-to-date home on 2 lots, each 25x100, on payment of
$500 in cash; balance you can pay like rent; all city improvements; rapid transit now; Fare 10c.
LOTS FROM $300—$5.00 MONTHLY.
No interest. Title guaranteed. Early buyers get the choice.

HALLEY REALTY CO.,
2 E. 125th St., cor. 5th Av., New York. Open Evenings and Sundays. Telephone 2,368 Harlem.

For Sale.—Ridgeview Av., 12-room house.$16,000
Fisher Av., stucco house, ½ acre.....$25,000
Hamilton Av., 12-room house $22,000
North Broadway, 14-room house.....$21,000
Sound View Av., several places $12,000 & $24,000
Several choice places.....$9,000 to $10,000
SCARSDALE
16-room house, 4 acres, fine trees.....$35,000
and other choice places.
Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 4545—38th. (Depot Sq.W.P.)

White Plains, Scarsdale, and Vicinity.
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LEASE.
By the year or for the season. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 E. 42d. 'Phone 4545—38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 759.

AT WHITE PLAINS.
Two lots within ten minutes' walk of station, nicely located; all improvements; $1,300; semi-detached house, 7 rooms and bath each side; all improvements; hardwood floors, gas and electric lighting; rents, $720 per year. lot 75x135; $7,500, only $2,500 cash required CHARLES E. COOLEY CO., 19 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

CASTLE HEIGHTS
NORTH WHITE PLAINS

Lots at station, small monthly payments; 30 minutes; streets macadamized; high elevation; view of three lakes. Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St., N. Y. City.

WILL ERECT
4-STORY BRICK BUILDING
on former site of Mead Building.
RAILROAD AVENUE,
WHITE PLAINS.
Will build to suit for desirable tenants.
W. W. FORD, WHITE PLAINS.

Yonkers.

For Rent—Apartments of eight large, light rooms; parquet floors, hardwood finish trim; beautiful residence section, commanding view of Hudson forty miles. Thompson Bros., Yonkers.

Yonkers on Hudson—Desirable residence for sale; some for rent; villa plots. See O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers. Phone 1970—Yonkers.

$5,800 2d mortgage in Yonkers for sale; will allow 10% payment guarentee. Sale, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

Furnished houses in beautiful Park Hill section for rent. Gaul & Bell, 23 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY ESTATE, BARRYTOWN, N. Y.
880 acres; 18-room modern mansion, stables, &c.; highly cultivated; magnificent gentleman's estate, on east bank of Hudson, overlooking Catskill Mountains. Ask for beautifully descriptive pamphlet.
W. & J. GOLDBURG,
170 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.
OUT OF CITY.

Acreage property, Greater New York or Long Island; full particulars. S. A., Box 821 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted—To rent for Summer, or year, unfurnished ten-room house and grounds; option to buy if for sale; near station, about 30 minutes from 42d St.; rent, about $40 per month. B. E. S., Box 289 Times.

BRONX FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"BOOM" Properties

have price lists that are always HIGHER than those of the *surrounding country*. Morris Park lots are NOW selling at about ONE-HALF the prices asked for land *within fifteen minutes* walk of the property.

MORRIS PARK

is in the
"Heart of the Bronx"
and it is the *last chance* to buy in the Bronx on the GROUND FLOOR.
Write TO-DAY for prices.
Address Dept. C
FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.
Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

Money To Loan
From $2,500 to $10,000
on good 1st mortgages in Bronx.
ALSO
$40,000 on 2d Mortgages in Manhattan and Bronx.
E. J. Busher 627 East 149th St. Just West 3d Av.

BARGAIN
Ten Lots on White Plains Road, near Morris Park Avenue.
$2,500 EACH
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149TH ST. & 3D AV.

Will Exchange
Stebbins Ave. Corner
for improved property; will add cash.
Julius H. Haas,
149th St. and 3d Av., Realty Bldg.

Several Choice Plots FOR SALE CHEAP
RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.
Send for particulars.
The Geiszler Haas Realty Co.
149th St. and 3d Av., Realty Bldg.

A CORNER IN BRONX BARGAINS.

For sale, plot 149.82 by 194, at corner 175th St. and Clifton Av., with two old buildings; subject to mortgage. Cash necessary to purchase, $25,000.
A. W. OPP, 15 William St., N. Y.

WE HAVE A PLOT OF 34 LOTS

extension, which can be bought for $23,000; extension, which can be bought for $2,500; will show a profit of 50% within a year; present owner needs cash NOW.
Sharrott & Thom, 2,706 3d Av., (148th.)

Several single lots and plots; excellent location. Low prices, easy terms.
FIRST REAL ESTATE COMPANY OF WILLIAMSBRIDGE, INCORPORATED,
Gunhill Road and Bronx Boulevard, Bronx.
Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 183d and 184th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 5 minutes' walk west from 181st St. station, L. Y. station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

135th St., Neighborhood St. Ann's.—5-story double, renting for $2,256; price, $23,000; easy terms; elegant condition. Kirtland, 103 E. 125th.

$5,000 cash above 1st mortgage buys plot 21ox 100; excavated; 200 feet of Subway station; principals only. H Box 312 Times, Times Sq.

Cold water flat, 5-story, 5 families on floor, paying 20% on investment; near station; great bargain. Gerlach, 1,384 Boston Road.

Bargain.—6 lots, including corner, block from Tremont Av., 3 blocks from station; price, $25,000. Hertz, 177th St. and Boston Road.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

St. Ann's Av., vicinity Westchester.—Five-story double; $5,000 cash required. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

Builders, Speculators.—Washington Av., 50-foot plot, must be sold. Zimmerman, 705 East 146th.

$10,000 buys business corner; rental, $3,600; price, $32,500. Smith & Phelps, 699 E. 149th.

Two-family house near Prospect Av. Subway, 16.4x121; $6,600. Erlanger, 4 West 116th St.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AVE. CORNER
Six-story apartment; all improvements, with stores; near Subway station; good proposition to shrewd investor.

PARK AVE. CORNER
Finest and cheapest corner on this fine avenue, below 96th St.; can be bought at less than 10% basis; do not miss this opportunity.

PRIVATE HOUSE SPECIAL
3-story and basement; lo 20'6; private block; Park & Lexington Avs.; very fine house at low price of $22,000.

SCHNELLE & ALTSTADT,
1,328 Lexington Av., near 88th St.

ESTATE MUST SELL.
3 story and basement private dwelling, 20x 104, 14 rooms, bath. 81st St., near Lexington Av.; price, $19,000, free and clear.
Loft Building.—Unusual opportunity for person saving $65,000 to invest in high-class business property which will net 11%. O'Reilly & Dahn, Yorkville Bank Bldg., 86th St. & 3d Av.

East Side Corner

Northwest corner 79th St. and East End Av.; plot 148x102; overlooking the river; desirable for factory or apartment house; terms to suit. A. Hollander, Owoer, 100 Broadway, or your own broker.

Investors and Speculators.—Corner Harlem, Park Av., 27x74; 4-story; cold water; 3 stores; price $22,000; terms to suit. M. Fraade, 200 Broadway.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story triple, east Seventies, 9 rooms each floor; separate toilet to each apartment; $23,500. Bargain. Adler, 1,506 1st Av.

East 89th, near Park.—Beautiful 3-story, 11 rooms, private dwelling; $9,000; cash required only $2,500; investigate. Adler, 1,506 1st Av.

158 East 93d. Dwelling in good order.
BARGAIN AT $14,000.
Romaine Nichols & Co., 253 5th Av.

Two four-story tenements on East 79th St., lots 50x140; price, $49,000; bargain. Apply to John Zemek, 331 East 71st St.

$2,300 Cash.—Single flat, 10x100; fine condition; 55th St., near 2d. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

79th, near 3d.—5-story 14-roomer; solid investment, $39,000. Connor, 162 East 103d St.

3d Av., 80th St.—5-story stores, 14-roomer, $47,500. Connor, 162 East 103d St.

8th Av. adjoining corner, near 23d St.; 5-story store, $40,000. Connor, 162 East 103d St.

9th Av., Near 34th St.—Two double tenements; price $38,000. Folsom Brothers, 845 Broadway.

6½-story fireproof; 4-year mortgage; best renting section. $40,500. Connor, 162 East 103d St.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Homes or Investments, NEW DORP

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.
"Ground Floor" Prices, $350 per Lot.
J. W. Hughes, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

BARGAIN!—Grant Terrace, 39 minutes from Broadway, two residence lots, $480; easy payments; two minutes from station, five from beach; three car lines; high, dry; double your money quick; no agents. Owner, P. O. Box 171, Madison Square Station.

Plots at acreage price, near Staten Island Rapid Transit, Fort Richmond; near new municipal ferry; ¼ acre, $1,200; easy terms. Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

Twenty lots at Prince's Bay for $1,000. Harold Wittemann, Owner, Crabtree Building, St. George.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—2 Family

DWELLING IN FLATBUSH, FROM 1 TO 5 BLOCKS ON EITHER SIDE OF B. B. R. R., BETWEEN WOODRUFF AND KINGS HIGHWAY STATION. MUST BE NEW, DETACHED HOUSE. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. WILL PAY CASH (NOT ABOVE $9,000.) ADDRESS BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, CHAS. HARTNER, 26 NORWOOD AV., BROOKLYN.

Customers waiting for Bronx old and new law flats; one, two three family houses and lots in Wakefield and Unionport; quick sales assured if prices are right. Fedden, 140th St., two doors east of 3d Av.

Attention! —We want immediately good paying tenement that can be bought with $7,000 cash. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent,, to MARIA LOUISA IVES, Elizabeth Harriman Ives, Charles Winthrop Carman, William B. Valentine, Edwin Leo Harry Thompson, Harry Davis Ives, Greenwood Cemetery, Children's Aid Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Trustees of Phillips Exeter Academy, the American Museum of Natural History, and to all persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN I. DAVIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereoy cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Bergen R. Carman and Frederick Merwin Ives, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be here-
[Seal] unto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

Not 45 Minutes from Broadway.

This house, one of seven, just built, two sold already; located in the swellest section of

Flatbush, Marlborough Road,

Bet. Church and Caton Avenues.

Steam Heated, 2 Baths, Parquet Floors, Handsomely Decorated.

$13,500 to $17,000

127-135 Fenimore St., also Detached, $9,600.

RUTLAND ROAD, NEAR BEDFORD AVENUE,

2 story and basement stone front houses, something entirely new for small families.

W. A. A. BROWN, Builder,

2044 Bedford Avenue. **Phone 1115 Flatbush.**

"HOW THEY PROFIT"

Here is a typical letter:

"Vanderveer Crossings, Inc.:

"Gentlemen—On Nov. 14, 1906, I sold for a client one of your lots, 20x100 ft. 2 in for $3,500 spot cash, to Peter Olsen of 37th St. and Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, who has since put a store and apartments for two families on the plot and sold it for $15,500, making a clear profit of $2,500 in 30 days. Yours sincerely, A. J. MURPHY, Real Estate Broker, 164 Montague Street, Brooklyn."

It is interesting to add that the above 20-foot front lot, recently sold for $3,500, was sold by us to Mr. Murphy's client only a few years ago for the ridiculous sum of $450.

From $450 to $3,500 in a few years, with no trouble and trivial expense (which can remain as a charge to account) is a little better than 4 per cent. per annum in a bank.

Money invested in our lots is almost as get-at-able as money in a savings bank—and a good deal safer.

Send your name and address and let us show you what you can do for as little as $60 or $70 down and $12 or $15 monthly.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS,
(Incorporated.)
Borough Park Co. Bensonhurst Co.
The Westminster Heights Co.
COMBINED CAPITAL, $1,500,000.
COMBINED SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
Wm. H. Reynolds, President.
R. Turnbull, General Manager.
277 Broadway, New York City.

BEST BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN

48th St., near 5th Av., most active section in Brooklyn, block from proposed Subway, 4-story building, bay windows, 30x80x100; all improvements; (modern house;) all rented to refined tenants; similar houses asking $22,500.

My Price, $20,000.

NOTE.—439 49th St., Brooklyn, sold at auction this April 11th by Leonard Moody & Co. for $19,500; look at my house on 48th St. and you will admit my house is worth $3,000 more. It is positively best bargain in Brooklyn.

Aaron Kosofsky, 715 6th Ave.
New York. Phone 3192 Bryant.

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Every feature incidental to the care and maintenance of real estate, mortgages, interest, taxes, water, assessments, insurance policies, repairs, rents, and over one hundred other details.
You can't keep house without it. Annual examination and audit free of cost to purchasers.
$2—Two dollars per copy.—$2.
Send for it to-day.
THE CONTINENTAL AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Room J, 4 West 22d St., New York.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

WHAT FOLLY TO BUY
away out; see beautiful Flatbush, Brooklyn's centre; transportation perfect; quarter the distance; half the price; small monthly payments if desired. Unparalleled opportunity for lots or two-family houses. Albert Edwards, owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Elegant brick mansion, 18 rooms and 2 baths; best residential section in Eastern District; corner plot, 80x100 ft.; 20 minutes to Wall St. Apply Citizens' Realty Co., 1,054 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Attention.—Two-story-and-basement brick and brownstone one and two family houses, some near Broadway, others near Tompkins Av.; 20 minutes to New York; price, $6,000; terms easy. Citizens' Realty Co., 1,054 Broadway, Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A 30 Acre Farm

near growing city in Connecticut; high ground; buildings in fair condition; very cheap and easy terms.
Associated Board of Brokers,
252 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

BEAUTIFUL BERKSHIRES.

Near Stockbridge, Mass.; 25 acres, 8-room house, barn, fruit; near lake; beautiful location; $2,400. Holmes, 1,367 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN

Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 595 West 124th St.

Litchfield, Conn.—Furnished house, 11 rooms and bath; price $450 per season. Inquire Mrs. Ward, Euclid Hall, Broadway and 86th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

HOUSE TO LET

NO. 1,348 LEXINGTON AV.
NEAR 89TH ST.
Three-story, high-stoop, 9 rooms, all conveniences; "L" station 86th St. and 3d Av.
Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
81 NASSAU ST. 'Phone 3125 Cortlandt.
or 214 EAST 86TH ST.

No. 170 East 79th Street.

Three-story and basement; 18.9 wide; ten rooms and bath; three years' lease; $1,400.
Duff & Conger Madison Av., corner 86th St.
Residences, Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th, $24,

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Free Tickets or Special Trains Not Necessary to Reach

ELMHURST HEIGHTS NEW YORK CITY

THE HIGHEST GRADE RESIDENTIAL PARK IN TOWN

Only 4 Miles from Herald Square

WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT.
NO ASSESSMENTS TO WORRY ABOUT.
Nearer Than Harlem and Easier of Access Than the Bronx.
5 CENTS, TRAIN OR TROLLEY.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY On Completion of Tunnel About the End of July.

Within a Year, 300% Profit Is Guaranteed

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. Elegant Colonial mansions ready for occupancy for sale on easy terms.

10% DEPOSIT WILL SECURE A PLOT. DON'T DELAY.

Send postel to-dey for handsome colored maps and views.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

DON'T BUY PROPERTY BEFORE KNOWING

that it is the best to be had.

MANY DON'TS must be considered before you can decide the question. We have just published a list of the **MOST IMPORTANT DON'TS** which clearly defines the dangers and remedies. **BE SURE THAT YOUR INVESTMENT** contains **NONE** of the objections shown therein.

Will mail same on request.

It will pay you to drop a postal **TO-DAY.**

PARIS & MACDOUGALL,
1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N. B.—This folder will show you that Kissena Park North ELIMINATES EVERY DON'T mentioned, and many more.

The Ideal Spot of Long Island

"FOREST PARKVIEW"

Borough of Queens, N. Y. City.
(Bet. Ridgewood and Richmond Hill.)
Modern two-family houses for sale on easy monthly payment plan. Write for particulars. A postal will receive prompt personal attention.
GEORGE E. LOEFFLER,
4 WEST 22D ST., N. Y. CITY.

Flushing.—Will sell the highest land at the cheapest prices in all New York City; fully improved; city water and gas; easiest terms. R. H. Ford, Room 1,003, 110 West 34th St., New York City.

$4,250 buys 12-room house, two sets improvements; four lots; near station; immediate possession; pay $750 now, balance same as rent. Conklet, Room 202, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

Queens acreage. H. Bockelmen, 53 West 92d St.

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LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bayside | **Broadway Flushing** | **Whitestone**

$250 TO $500 PER LOT
INCLUDING ALL IMPROVEMENTS

McKnight Realty Co.
21 WEST 34th ST.

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CEDARHURST PARK

LONG ISLAND.

The most desirable natural residence site anywhere near New York. A country home with all city advantages.

Commanding a magnificent view of Ocean and Bay, with fine fishing and boating within five minutes' walk. SCHOOLS equal to those anywhere. Pure air. Purest water in the world.

Big plots, from 100x100 to 175x175; highly restricted; completely developed; with all city improvements; at phenomenally low prices.

Water, Gas and Electric Mains are now being run to the property. Streets are rolled hard—some exquisitely parked—cement sidewalks throughout—shade trees, etc., etc.

A costly and pretentious Clubhouse for residents is to be erected; a plaza with a magnificent fountain likewise, and flower beds have been placed at many points on the property.

Sale on premises every day and Sundays.

Write or Telephone for Maps and Further Particulars.

Cedarhurst Park Land & Improvement Co.,
OWNERS.
Office, 34-36 W. Houston St., N. Y.
Telephone 1134 Spring.

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GILT-EDGE INVESTMENT

Within the Limits of Greater New York.

A possible fortune for developers; 100 acres of high level land at "Springfield," adjoining "Laurelton"; fine road frontage; electric light. This property will show a profit of $200,000 sub-divided into New York City lots. For price, terms, etc., address L. McKeon, Suite 63, World Building, New York City.

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SEASON OF 1907

Southampton

Long Island

Alfred E. Schermerhorn
7 East 42d St.

Hicksville, Broadway, 16 acres, station 2 blocks. Hicksville, new house, 5 acres, near station. Huntington, 24-acre farm and buildings. Farmingdale, Main St. front, 99-acre farm. East Moriches, 20 acres, station ½ mile. West Hampton, 100 acres, opp. station, North. For maps and particulars apply to

IGNATZ MARTIN,
957 Broadway, cor. Myrtle, Brooklyn, 9-11 A.M.

PIQUET & PIQUET,

5 Flushing Ave., (opp. Town Hall,) Jamaica. **HOUSES** from $3,000 up; all improvements. **LOTS** from $500 up; sewers, gas, electricity. Special bargains in all parts of Long Island.

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opposite Hollis Depot. Get free tickets from our men at the station, or write to our office. See the place where your money must double and treble quickly. The place where YOU can live to-day. One third-rail electric road in operation now; other lines nearing completion. Prices low; easiest terms. New York & Pittsburg Real Estate Co., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A few lots on 13th and 15th Avs., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 34th St., New York.

Two fine lots at Jamaica, near trolley and railroad; big future value; must sell now; small monthly payment. F. S., 241 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

HOLLIS BARGAINS.

Plot, 8,000 square feet, good section..	$1,000
Lot, Carpenter Ave., 25x125. Installments, $10 per month.....	$750
Plot, 104 feet front, 190 feet deep.....	$1,000
Business corner, Fulton St., 11 lots..	$9,500
Plot, 14,000 square feet.....	$2,250
8-room house, all improvements.....	$6,000
HOLLIS PARK GARDEN plot.....	$3,150
12 lots near station.....	$7,000
12 lots near Fulton St.....	$6,250
Woodhull Ave. corner, 125 feet.....	$2,500
Lot, 25x137.....	$300
Lot, 25x100.....	$300
House, 6 rooms, improvements. Plot, 75x138.....	$3,500
Two-family house, 13 rooms, near station.....	$7,000
Two-family house, 11 rooms, near Hillside Ave.....	$6,000
New house, all improvements, 8 rooms,	$6,000
14-room house, steam heat, hardwood finish, all improvements, finest house in Hollis.....	$15,000

Picturesque book describing "Hollis Park Gardens," with maps and full particulars, mailed to any address.

W. C. REEVES & CO.,
1133 Broadway, New York.
OR FULTON ST., HOLLIS, L. I.

HOLLIS, L. I. SPECULATORS:

HOLLIS IS WAKING.

Invest Now for a Resale This Summer.

17 lots, bounded by four streets; big bargain. 11 lots, Fulton St., large house; investigate this. Two contracts, Hollis Park Gardens, at a sacrifice.

30 lots, 2 blocks from trolley.....$13,500
46 lots, 2 blocks from trolley.....$20,000
3 lots, Willard Av., at.....$625
Large cor., Palatina Av., overlooking Hollis Park.....$2,900
Full size building lots, few more left at..$200
Seven new houses, ready for occupancy, moderate prices and easy terms.
House, six rooms, improvements; plot 75x130.....$3,500

Picturesque books of Hollis Park Gardens and Bellaire Park mailed free.

Official map of Hollis, enabling you to locate any piece of property, free on request.

"WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT."

W. C. REEVES & COMPANY,
1,133 Broadway, Manhattan; 472 Fulton St., Jamaica; Fulton St., Hollis, L. I.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES.

AMITYVILLE—10 lots, 25x100, including 4 corners, on Carman Road, near railroad; $150 each.

3 lots, 25x150, corner, on Clock Boulevard, one block from Merrick Road; $200 each.

2 lots, 25x100, corner, on Merrick Road; $250 each; all within 10 minutes' walk from station.

BAY SHORE—88 lots, 25x100, on Saxon Boulevard, ½ mile from railroad, 2 blocks from proposed trolley; mapped; $75 and up, or $5,500 for all.

FREEPORT—Finest corner, 150x150, Porterfield Place and Park Av., Alpine section; price $3,000. Address DeVeer, 100 William St., N. Y.

Jamaica—40x100, near trolley.....	$550
Corner, 40x100, cemented walks.....	800
35x100, near Town Hall.....	2,000
Flushing Av. lots, each.....	1,000
Two-family house and plot.....	2,000
Two-family house.....	2,400
33x98 business place.....	2,500
100x100 corner, near school.....	2,000

Have choice acreage, $25 up.
Henry Price, Jamaica.

Jamaica.—8 acres, $4,000 per acre; near Fulton St., Hoffman Boulevard; great developments; worth $5,000. D. L. Hardenbrook, 319 Fulton St., Jamaica.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books, services of maid included. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED APARTMENT of seven rooms and bath; southwest exposure; all rooms light, airy, cool; rent May to November, $600; exceptional references required. St. Ives, 155 East 72d St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $4.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Furnished apartment, seven rooms, delightfully located for Summer. Terms, particulars, apply F. S., Times, Times Square.

To sublet, furnished, Apartment 2, West 83d St.; 7 rooms, bath, elevator, parlor; overlooking park; May 15 to Oct. 1st.

Furnished apartment, 816 West 97th St.; 5 rooms, with bath and kitchen; will sublet furnished or unfurnished.

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EXAMINE THESE PICTURES CLOSELY!

and you will see at a glance some of the incidents to everyday life at

LEONIA,

(15 minutes from 130th St. Ferry), where we are selling building lots and beautiful homes, ready for occupancy, to

Homeseekers—Investors,

on the easy-payment plan.

To appreciate LEONIA as a place of residence, where you can save rent money by owning your own home, you must visit this most beautiful and healthful of New York's suburbs, and we invite you to do so at OUR expense.

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Leonia Heights Land Co.,
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Interlaken, New Jersey

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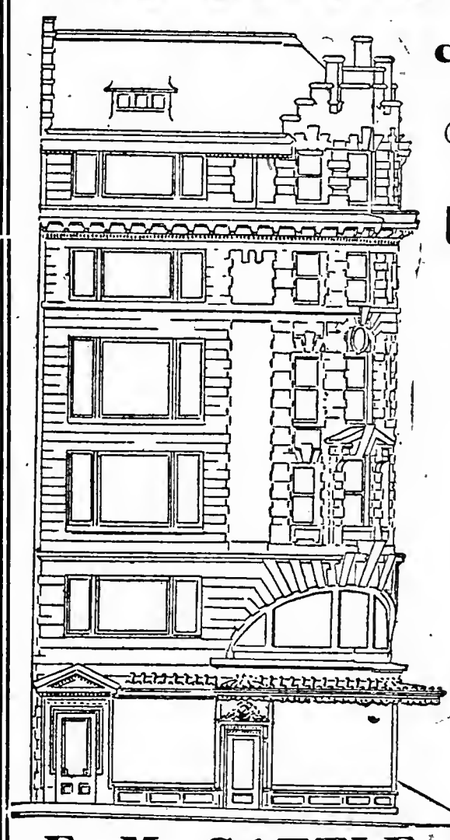

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5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.

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Elegant corner apartments, all modern improvements, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $22.00 up. S. E. Cor. Webster Av. & 180th St.

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1,181 Tinton Av., East 168th.—Elegant modern apartments; 6 light, airy rooms; bath; all outside; send for booklet; rent $30.

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Parlor for Doctor;

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$15,000-$17,000 to loan, first mortgage, 5%, Bronx, Manhattan, improved property. Fedden, 146th St., two doors east of 3d Av.

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DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

Children's Dressmaker.—Misses, ladies, shirtwaist suits, reasonable; home, out. Bodine, 306 West 129th St.

MURDER CLUE LEADS TO SHORT, STOUT MAN

Police Seek Him in an Apartment Next to Schanbacher's, but Too Late.

DISPOSSESSED BY VICTIM

And After His Room Was Vacated a 38-Calibre Cartridge Was Found There.

The police discovered last night a clue which they think may bring them close to the murderer of George J. Schanbacher, but when two detectives searched the supposed home of an Italian whom they suspected of knowledge of the crime, he had vanished. At midnight they were still trying to take up the trail where it seemed to lead from the back room of 307 East Forty-fourth Street, in which the wealthy real estate dealer was shot to death on Sunday morning by a supposed burglar, who entered and escaped through an open window.

The man the police are seeking to throw some light upon the crime answers in appearance in some degree to the description of the murderer given by the dying man.

"He was short and stout and dark—very dark," were the words of Mr. Schanbacher when his family found him standing in his night-clothes, looking blankly at the open window through which the murderer had apparently just disappeared.

The Italian from whom the detectives want to hear and whom they expected to find last night in an apartment in the house adjoining the Schanbacher home, is also short, stout, and dark.

Detectives Cummings and Tobin of the East Fifty-first Street Station learned early yesterday that a short, stout Italian who is known to have sometimes carried a .38-calibre revolver, was on the second floor of No. 305 East Forty-fourth Street late on Saturday night. It was supposed that he boarded there with the family of Tony Morello. He had boarded with Morello at 314 East Forty-fourth Street prior to a few days ago, but had moved with the Morello family when they were ordered out of that apartment house by Mr. Schanbacher, who for years had rented the place and sub-let it in apartments.

In the room vacated by the short, dark Italian at No. 314 was found a .38 calibre revolver cartridge. A .38 calibre bullet killed Mr. Schanbacher. It was also learned by the detectives that the fire escape, on which opens the kitchen window of the Schanbacher apartments, runs along the rear of the house at No. 305, and that a man by crawling through a window on the second floor of No. 305 would have been only a few feet from the window through which the murderer entered the Schanbacher kitchen.

There were finger marks on the top of this window, and the paint was smeared as though a man in his stocking feet had crawled through. The detectives also learned that a shot was fired, apparently through this same window, about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, just a little more than five hours before the murder. Several men and women in the houses near by heard the shot, and one woman, Mrs. Cole of No. 305, saw the flash.

The detectives believe that the murderer may then have been testing his revolver to make sure it would shoot when needed. Only two families use the room into which this window opens. One of these families, the detectives say, gave a party on Saturday night, and several friends, all men, were there.

After learning all this the two detectives decided to take the short, stout, dark Italian into custody on suspicion.

Last night at 9:30 o'clock Cummings and Tobin, accompanied by an Italian interpreter, went to the second floor of No. 305 and rapped at the Morello door. The family was preparing for bed. Morello came to a little latticed window which opens upon the hallway and through this talked to his visitors. He said that the short, stout Italian was not there and he knew nothing of him. Such a man had boarded with him, but does not now.

This man, he said, worked in a wrecking crew at the New York Central yards. The detectives will visit the New York Central yards this morning and try to find the man they want. Other Italians in the neighborhood were questioned, but none were inclined to talk of the short, stout man.

"I have always been suspicious of the short, stout fellow who lived with Morello," said Mrs. Cahill yesterday afternoon. "His face scared me, and I was glad when they got out of here. It was a short, stout man in a sweater who threw the bomb in Forty-second Street. This man wore a sweater, too."

One of those who heard the shot fired from the window at 9 o'clock on Saturday night was Freda Schanbacher. She was in the bathroom of her home when this shot was heard. She screamed and ran into the dining room, where her father and mother were. They also had heard the shot, and wondered who could be firing a pistol at such a time.

Mrs. Schanbacher, in recalling this yesterday, said that the noise was like the shot which killed her husband.

"It was just as loud," she said, "as the one I heard after my husband's yell. I sprang out of bed and ran to the back room, where my husband was standing, in his night clothes, pointing to the open window."

Plans had previously been made for the arrest of the short, stout man early in the afternoon. The detectives watched for him to come home from work, but he did not come.

Morello and his boarders lived for about five years at 314 East Forty-fourth Street. There was never ill-feeling between him and his landlady until Friday two weeks ago.

On that day Mr. C. Schanbacher notified the Morellos that they would have to vacate immediately, as he wanted to make some repairs to the apartment. The Italians packed up at once and moved across the street to 305. Although there were no harsh words, the neighbors say that the Italians evidently thought they had been treated badly.

After they left 314 Mrs. Johanna Cahill, the janitress, and her son, Johnnie, went to clean up the Morello apartment.

It was then that Johnnie found the .38 calibre cartridge on the mantel of the room which had been occupied by the short, stout man. Johnnie kept the cartridge. Yesterday when the detectives called on Mrs. Cahill she remembered it. Johnnie fished it out from a drawer and gave it to Detective Cummings.

Mrs. Cahill says that the inmates of the Morello apartment had at least three revolvers while they were living at No. 314.

Many flowers arrived at the Schanbacher home yesterday. They came from the friends and relatives of the murdered man and his wife. In the front room of the apartments the body was laid out. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon. Herman Schanbacher, a brother of the dead man, is on his way from Springfield, Ill., and will arrive to-day. He is an artist of some note in the West, and has painted mural scenes for public buildings in Illinois, according to the story of his nephew, Herman, oldest son of the murdered man.

Herman, the artist, came to this country with his brother George about twenty-five years ago, and after living a while in New York went West to seek his fortune. The brothers were devoted to each other.

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant

FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—March 29, about noon, 5th Av., near 49th St., gold bracelet with stones. Owner will receive same by giving description to Miss Flower, 611 5th Av.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Friday, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity pin, Delta Chi Chapter; engraved "Charles H. Marshall, Cornell University, Class 1885." Most liberal reward will be paid by Charles H. Marshall, no questions asked, care Wardwell & Adams, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y.

LOST—100 shares of Delaware & Hudson R. R. Co. stock certificate No. 46,255, in the name of Tower & Sherwood. Suitable reward will be paid if returned to C. I. Hudson & Co., 86 Wall St., New York City.

LOST—Sunday evening, between Carnegie Hall and 23d St., gent's moonstone brooch, set with sapphires above and diamonds below. Reward. W. H. Brown, 117 East 21st St.

LOST—Lady's gold hunting case watch, between 18th and 137th Sts., 3d Av. Liberal reward returning Clarendon Hotel, 18th St. and 4th Av.

LOST—Black lynx muff, at circus Saturday afternoon; will finder please return it and receive liberal reward? Jaeckel, 2,783 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, with diamond in back, between 60 Wall St. and Brooklyn Heights. Reward. Ives, 60 Wall St.

LOST—Silk umbrella, red tinted boar's tusk handle, Belasco Theatre, Saturday night; reward. N. Wenrich, 27 Beaver St.

LOST—Diamond out of ring setting, April 9, in Maiden Lane district. Liberal reward. Heymsfeld, 78 5th Av.

LOST—Sunday night, April 7, gold mesh bag getting in or out of cab; reward. Brisbane, 2 West 94th St.

LOST—Thursday, Masonic charm; reward offered. Anawanda Club, 414 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—A sapphire and chain bracelet; suitable reward. Return to 63 East 64th St.

LOST—Sunday, black enamel round filigree pin. Reward. 264 West 77th St.

LOST—Notice is hereby given of the loss of Stock Certificate Numbered 441 of the Chesebrough Building Company, issued to the Century Realty Company, bearing date February 14th, 1906, representing 1,646 shares of the capital stock of said Chesebrough Building Company.

Any person having any cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the one so lost or destroyed to the Century Investing Company or claims to be the owner thereof, will promptly notify the Chesebrough Building Company at its office, No. 17 State Street, in the City of New York, and the undersigned at its office, No. 111 Broadway, in said city.

CENTURY INVESTING COMPANY.

LOST—Saturday, between 28th and 23d Sts., or on car, gold fob, elk tooth charm; liberal reward for return or information. G. H. Mincho, 120 E. 23d St.

LOST—$50 reward; 6 diamond rings, in chamois bag. Mrs. J. W. Reed, care of Minthorne Woolsey, 250 West 94th St.

LOST—$5,00 reward, opera glass, Lyric Theatre, Saturday night. Room 934, 156 5th Av.

$100 REWARD given for return of jewelry taken Saturday night from Lorraine Apartment; no questions asked. Dalmin, 953 Park Av.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 174,346, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bankbook No. 168746, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Book No. 169,359, New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,037,115, Bowery Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,004,814, Bowery Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Large red Irish setter dog, Sunday, 14th, on Morningside Drive West and 115th St.; white spot on breast; legs heavy from knees down; part of tail cut off. Liberal reward. Apartment No. 4, 50-53 Morningside Drive West, between 115th and 116th Sts.

LOST—Red Chinese Chow dog, white tail, black tongue; answers to name of Chin Chin. $25 reward if returned to Mrs. Farquhar, 54 West 57th St.

LOST—Fox terrier, on Saturday; white body, black head and tail; license 20481. Reward if returned to 258 West 94th St.

LOST—Collie dog, white collar, feet, and breast; black ring around tail. R. Stephens, 427 Walton Av., Bronx.

LOST—Bulldog, brindle; black collar, red lining; liberal reward; no questions. 50 West 88th St.

PERSONAL.

Russell Driver of Ely, England, who drove for Mr. Mora, West 74th St., about five years ago, will hear something to his advantage by addressing James Patterson, 836 West 72d St., N. Y. City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The western depression has reached the western portion of the lake region and extends thence southwestward into Texas. It has caused snow or rain and scattered showers and thunderstorms, together with a sharp rise in temperature.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware—Showers Tuesday; Wednesday, fair; increasing south, shifting to west, winds.

New England—Fair in east, showers in west portions Tuesday; Wednesday, showers; fresh west winds, becoming south.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	54	35	4 P. M.	59	42
6 A. M.	53	34	6 P. M.	60	43
9 A. M.	52	38	9 P. M.	55	41
12 M.	56	42	12 P. M.	51	40

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 39; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 44 degrees at 4:45 P. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 5:15 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M., 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M. Loss.

3:40—110 3d Av.; Michael Mosien.....$100
8:40—810 East 9th St.; Aaron Phillip...None
9:00—197 Mulberry St.; owner unknown...Trifling
10:00—670 Water St.; Jacob Pergiz....Trifling
10:25—27th St. and 9th Av.; owner unknown.Trifling
11:00—254 Broome St.; L. Gordon.....$75
11:20—1,875 Lexington Av.; Alonzo Northrop.Trifling

P. M.

12:15—166 Ludlow St.; Simon Beloff.....$50
12:45—Foot Canal St.; Dept. Street Cleaning.None
1:10—49 East 19th St.; Louis Goldwasser.$1,000
1:10—First Av. and 38th St.; Edison Co.$1,000
2:00—326 East 61st St.; unknown.....$200
2:35—147 East 161st St.; Herman Bath....$50
5:55—205 E. 29th St.; George Lustig.....$50
6:05—729 Caldwell Av.; Catharine Hart.$1,000
7:00—38 E. 50th St.; C. G. B. Bitters..Trifling
7:40—301 West 137th Street; John Brush...$5
7:40—2,224 2d Av.; unknown.....Slight
8:30—223 East 56th Street; unknown.....$10
10:20—471 West 42d St.; J. Noonan.....$50
10:45—490 East 76th St.; F. Smobil..Trifling
10:45—608 Water St.; C. McDonald....Trifling

Telephone Removals.

Owing to the rush of removal orders received during April and May, it is requested that subscribers desiring to make any changes in telephone equipment

Notify the Contract Departments as far in advance as possible.

New York Telephone Co.
15 Dey Street
Telephone 9010 Cortlandt.

The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn
Telephone 9000 Main.

The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
160 Market St., Newark
or any local office.

STABBED TO DEATH OPPOSING ROWDIES

Young Man Remonstrates with Italians on Train and Is Killed in the Street,

COMPANION BADLY INJURED

Trouble in Third Avenue Elevated Car Followed by a Mortal Encounter —Police Make an Arrest.

Two young men who had resented the actions of a party of roystering Italians on a Third Avenue elevated train in the Bronx early yesterday morning were stabbed by two of the Italians after they had left the train. One of them, Ernest Hardman, a machinist of 315 West Twenty-fifth Street, died several hours later in Lebanon Hospital of a stiletto wound in his right lung, while the other, Jacob Theiss, of 418 Willis Avenue, was still in a critical condition last night as the result of a similar wound in the groin.

Hardman and Theiss were on the train going north to the latter's home in the Bronx, where Hardman had been living for several days, when a number of Italians, who had been spending the night in "Little Italy," got into their car at Seventy-sixth Street. For a time they hung on straps and amused themselves by swinging violently into other strap-hangers about them each time the train started and stopped. Then when people left the train some of the Italians would slip into the vacated seats before any of the women who were standing had a chance to get places. The train had crossed the Harlem River when at a station a young woman with a baby, followed by an older woman, got aboard. They saw two empty seats and were making their way toward them when one of the Italians pushed them out of the way, getting the places for himself and a companion.

At this there was much complaint among the women in the car.

"None of these men seem to have any spunk about them," said one woman. "I believe that they'd let their own mothers and wives be insulted by those Dagoes."

The train stopped with a jerk just then and the Italians bumped into Theiss and Hardman, who had seemed about to act on the woman's complaint.

"You'll have to quit this and behave yourself," Hardman told the Italians.

"That's right," agreed Theiss.

The Italians swore in their own tongue and added something in English. For a time it looked as though there would be a fierce fight in the car. The Italians, gesticulating, crowded about the two, who in turn raised their fists.

At 135th Street two of the most quarrelsome left the car. One of them was a man with one arm.

"You'll be all right now," said a guard, who had interfered in the incipient fight, to the two friends.

"We get off here anyway," Hardman told the guard as the train stopped at 143d Street. Two of the Italians, however, followed them down the stairway to the street. As they, glancing back over their shoulders, reached the bottom of the stairway they saw two more who resembled the two who had gotten out at 138th Street, one of them being short in stature and the other having but one arm.

As Hardman and Theiss got to the street the two who were waiting for them moved off a little, so that they got to the sidewalk. Then the two Italians with drawn stilettoes rushed toward them. Before Hardman could guard himself in any way one of the two assailants had thrust a stiletto into his side. He struggled for a moment and then fell to the pavement.

Theiss then found himself engaged with the pair. For a moment he used his fists to good effect, though the one-armed man succeeded in inflicting several small cuts. A final blow settled this assailant, who scuttled off down the avenue.

As the other Italian was about to strike, Theiss knocked him over with a blow. He thought the fight was over, as the man on the ground made no movement for a moment. But when Theiss stepped closer to him the fellow suddenly got partly to his feet and in this position buried his stiletto in Theiss's groin.

As Theiss fell, Policeman Otto Schmuck of the Alexander Avenue Station, who had heard the sounds of the fight further up the avenue, came up. The fleeing Italian was soon overtaken and knocked down by a blow from his nightstick.

Theiss and Hardman were sent at once to the hospital. When the policeman got his prisoner to the station house the Italian said he was Antonio Di Genoza, 20 years old, of 1,451 Robbins Avenue. The patrol wagon with a number of policemen was sent to the Italian tenement at that address and six others were arrested.

The seven were taken to the hospital, where Hardman was now unconscious. Theiss, however, picked out Di Genoza from the line formed before his cot. Later Di Genoza was held without bail by Coroner McDonald. At 3 A. M. Hardman died.

Complaints of rowdyism on the Third Avenue line, especially on Sunday nights, have been frequent. The disorder has embraced everything from baseball games in the cars to rough and tumble fights. The police have frequently been called upon to make arrests in such cases, while not a few have been dealt with by the train crews.

PEDDLERS PROTEST TO METZ.

Parade to Controller's Office to Object to License Fee.

Under the guidance of a professional stimulator of east side news a crowd of Jewish peddlers invaded the Controler's office yesterday afternoon. They marched from the impromptu pushcart marketplace under the Williamsburg Bridge, across Delancey Street, along the Bowery, and thence across Chambers Street to the Stewart Building. In the crowd were men and women, young and old.

Sigmund Schwartz, President of the United Citizen Peddlers' Association of Greater New York, had been "tipped off" that there was something loing, and he was at the head of the procession with the news tipster. No one else in the crowd jostling along behind seemed to know whither they were going or why.

When they passed the market for peddlers that Joe Marcus is building at Delancey and Orchard Streets, the tipster waved his hat and yelled, "Hoo-ray." And the mob behind raised its collective hat and echoed, "Hoo-ray."

At Chambers Street a camera man from a morning newspaper was waiting, and the procession posed in a picturesque group on the steps of the County Court House. But before the camera man could snap the shutter an unsympathetic policeman shooed them all away.

Then Schwartz and his companion went up to arrange an audience with the Controller. They were met at the door of the Controller's room by Sergt. Shavlin.

"The Controller is away, but Deputy Controller John McCooey is here," said the Sergeant. "He'll see you, all right."

So the crowd was herded into the Stewart Building, up one flight of stairs, and along the hallway to the entrance of the Controller's office. There they gathered and stayed till Deputy McCooey appeared.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said he nurriedly, "if you will submit your grievances in writing, the Controller will give them earnest consideration."

But Schwartz and the other leaders, with a flow of words and gesticulations, protested that delay would mean ruin. Deputy McCooey, as a compromise, suggested that they "appoint a committee of five, and that the five come around and talk it over to-morrow."

This suggestion was accepted and the leaders told the indignant citizens to go home. They went, the tipster staying behind to tell the reporters all about it. According to his story, two market inspectors, reinforced by a squad of policemen, had appeared in the market under the Williamsburg Bridge yesterday morning and demanded a daily license fee of 25 cents from each peddler. The resultant indignation gradually crystallized into the march on the Controller's office.

Last night a delegation of twenty peddlers presented to Police Inspector Nally a gold framed set of resolutions,

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

April 16th

Few things give a man more genuine satisfaction than the sure knowledge that he's getting his money's worth. Young's Hats have always inspired that feeling; always will.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 99 Nassau near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 6 Broadway, near Beaver St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

WISDOM LOOKS AHEAD.

Order now. The "Arnheim" garment is absolutely perfect. The long lapels and beautiful rounded shoulders are guaranteed never to break. Special Sale of overplaids in blue, gray and brown worsteds is exceptional value: Suits or Overcoats to measure, $25.

Another Special:—On our second floor is the stock of James Scarlett & Co., 391 5th Avenue. Their $80 Suitings and Overcoatings are here at $30.

Samples and illustrated booklet given or forwarded to any address.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth Street.

5th Ave. at 42nd St. **Nicoll,** Young Men's Tailor

If you haven't found just what you want—our assortment of Specials (just received) may interest you. They bear the stamp of Individuality and Exclusiveness.

Suit and Extra Trousers (Special)
$35.00
To Order Only

AHEARN DECIDES TO IGNORE INQUIRY

Not Properly Notified of Its Scope, Says Borough President.

HIS REQUESTS REFUSED

Corporation Counsel Talks of Making Charges to the Governor—May Appeal to Court.

On the ground that he had not been properly informed of the scope of the intended inquiry into the workings of his department, Borough President Ahearn refused yesterday, through his counsel, Martin W. Littleton, to appear before the Commissioners of Accounts, Hertle and Von Skal, who are to conduct the investigation, and served notice on them that he did not recognize their right to require him to testify. Mr. Ahearn did not attend the meeting of the Commissioners.

Corporation Counsel Ellison asked the Commissioners to adjourn the examination of Mr. Ahearn for two weeks and to take evidence on Thursday from persons who are to testify against the Borough President. The Commissioners accepted this suggestion. The Corporation Counsel announced later that he would appeal to the Supreme Court for a writ requiring Mr. Ahearn to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt.

When the Commissioners met the Citizens' Union, whose bureau of city betterment made the adverse report which caused Mr. Ahearn to ask for an inquiry, had William M. Ivins present to help the investigation. Corporation Counsel Ellison, representing the city, announced that he was ready to proceed. Mr. Littleton asked for an adjournment to give his client opportunity to learn the intended extent of the investigation.

"I asked that my client be apprised of the facts along the lines of which the investigation was to be conducted," said Mr. Littleton. "The Corporation Counsel agreed to my request. I received a note from J. P. Mitchell, special counsel for the Corporation Counsel, to the effect that there was to be a general inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Ahearn's department. I do not consider that notice definite enough. I think it nothing but fair that the Borough President be furnished with a full account of the scope of the investigation."

Mr. Ellison opposed the request for an adjournment, declaring that the purpose of the investigation was to determine whether charges should be made before the proper tribunal.

"If the investigation shows the need," he added, "charges will be made to the Governor, and Mr. Ahearn will be brought to trial. At present there are no charges."

Mr. Littleton replied that he had not supposed that Mr. Ahearn was to be charged before the Governor, and demanded again that his client, for this additional reason, should know the subject matter of the investigation. After reading from the Mayor's letter of Dec. 28, ordering the investigation, he continued:

"There are charges against Mr. Ahearn of extravagance and waste in the Bureau of Highways and other departments. These charges are made by an outside organization not responsible to the law. The charges have not been presented to the Board of Aldermen, as the charter provides. You are making an effort to try Mr. Ahearn on charges preferred by no responsible parties, and now you propose to make this the basis of charges to the Governor. I submit that such a course is beyond your jurisdiction.

"I will join with the Mayor in a common investigation, and then we will have the proper information. Under such conditions we will welcome an investigation, but I protest against this so-called investigation, which is inspired wholly by a hostile, bitter, and splenetic feeling on the part of one man for President Ahearn. My client does not wish to submit himself to such a cause of hostile action."

"The President of the borough is as safe in your hands, Messrs. Commissioners, as in the hands of a State Committee," said Mr. Ellison.

Mr. Littleton renewed his request for an adjournment, which the Commissioners refused to grant.

"In that case," retorted Mr. Littleton, "I shall stand on my legal rights and decline to recognize the notice to appear here as binding on my client."

Mr. Ellison then asked for the adjournment of two weeks "to test the powers of the Commissioners." His request was granted.

"The Commissioners can do what they have already done, examine the records of the department," said Mr. Littleton later. "But they cannot serve a subpoena and conduct a judicial investigation. The admission that the investigation was to be the prelude to charges before the Governor was just what I wanted. It is worth $5,000 to us. I have been trying to get that admission."

14.10
Tuesday, April 16.

Wholesale Tailoring
ONLY 3 DAYS MORE

SUITS for Spring or Summer. Day or Evening, Home or Travel. TOPCOATS, UNIFORMS, LIVERY.

Made to Measure **$14.10** Any Style

No Extra Charge for Big Men.

Subscription Closes Thursday, April 18, 6 P. M.

HOPE NEW YORK

Broadway, Cor. Chambers,
(Stewart Building.)

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1
20 East 23d Street

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO. 415-23 E. 48 Cor. Brandt 1535 Broadway

FACTORY GIRLS IN COURT.

Supt. Taylor Accused of Violating Child Labor Law in Employing Them.

The State Department of Labor is waging a crusade against the employment of young girls in factories. No child under 14 is permitted to work in a factory, and children between the ages of 14 and 16 must file certificates with the employers from the Health Board, certifying to their physical condition.

Miss Lillian Foster, an agent of the Department of Labor, summoned Supt. Taylor of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, 356 West Broadway, to Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of employing Sarah Spector without a certificate of her age. She was born in Russia, and beyond the statement of the girl's mother, there is no record to prove the age of the child. Mrs. Spector said her daughter would be 16 on July 6. Magistrate Whitman held Taylor in $300 bail for trial.

The cases of three other girls were continued. They were Rose Glickman, 15; Concetta La Castro, 15, and Florence De Flora, all employed by the same firm. The Superintendent said he did not know that the girls were under age or had not filed proper certificates.

Falls Forty Feet and Lives.

John Wilkinson, a carpenter employed on the construction of Golden City, the new pleasure park at Canarsie, L. I., fell forty feet yesterday from a scaffolding and dislocated his right shoulder. He was working on the lower part of one of the towers of the theatre building and stumbled over some loose lumber. In falling Wilkinson struck a projecting piece of the scaffolding, which broke the fall and probably saved his life.

John Daniell Sons & Sons
Men's Wear Dep't.

Sale of Cravats and Half Hose.

THREE NEW STYLES OF FOUR-IN-HAND CRAVATS, French and Folded Squares, novelty weaves and colors, representing 75 new effects,

Each **50c.**

IMPORTED HALF HOSE in fine gauze lisle thread hand embroidered fronts and clocks, Black and Colors, values 50c. and 65c.,

for **35c.** pair, or 3 pairs for **1.00.**

OUR 1.00 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS in white and new effects are unequalled.

Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

1.00 Neckwear at 49c.

Colors are Hunter Green, French Gray, Champagne, Plum, Garnet, etc.

Linen Collars (4-ply), 11c.
It's the only All-Linen Collar on the market at 11c.

1.00 Negligee Shirts 79c.
They are Sample Lots.

1.50 Walking Gloves 98c.

Gray Suede Gloves, 1.25

TRADE E. & W. MARK

Troy's best product
(from a green box)

Totoket is a difficult collar to make. We are delayed a little in delivery.

EARL & WILSON

Glasgow Shirts.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
LAST WEEK GRAND OPERA SEASON
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15, 7th appearance of MME. CALVE, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Lejeune, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Cond., Campanini.
WED. APR. 17, at 8:15, Flotow's MARTHA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Max Bendix.
THURS., APR. 18, at 8:15, 8th appearance of MME. CALVE, GRAND DOUBLE BILL, Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI, Mme. Zeppelli; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Reschiglian, Venturini, and Massenet's opera, LA NAVARRAISE, Mme. Calve; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Arimondi. Con., Campanini. Tel. Ev., Apr. 19, SPECIAL PRICES, FAREWELL CAMPANINI Varied Program. All Principal Artists will Appear.
Act 1., Verdi's Il Trovatore. Mmes. Russ, Severina; MM. Dalmores, Sevelhac, with chorus.
Duet from Donizetti's La Favorita, Mme. Bressler-Gianoli; Mr. Jean Altschevsky.
Duet from Les Dragons de Villars. Mme. Lejeune, M. Gilibert.
Duet from Donizetti's Don Pasquale. Mlle. Zeppilli, M. Gianoli-Galletti.
Act. 4, Verdi's Rigoletto. Mmes. Pinkert, de Cisneros, MM. Bonci, Ancona, Mugnoz.
Prologue from Boito's Mephistophele. M. Arimondi and chorus and band.
Act 1. of Leoncavallo's I Pagliacci. Mme. Donalda, MM. Basei, Sammarco, Sevelhac, Venturini. Conductor, M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
SAT. MAT., APR. 20, at 2:15, 9th appearance of MME. CALVE, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 20, at 8:15, Last Night of the season, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Basei, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini. Prices 75c., $3.00.
Seats for all above now selling.
Next Season—Subscription Sale Now Open.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, TO-DAY, 3 P. M., FAREWELL VIOLIN RECITAL OF FRANCIS MACMILLEN
Direction Loudon Charlton. (Steinway Piano) Tickets 50c. to $1.50. Box Office & 10 E. 17th St.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. | Houdini, Cressy & Dayne, Clarice Vance, Willard Simms & Co., Mnx Wesley Troupe.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily, 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St. | Master Gabriel, Carlotta, Truly Shattuck, Rice & Prevost, Carter de Haven.
THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. THE GAIETY GIRLS. Casey's Vacation, Pat White.
THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mt. To-day. THE PARISIAN BELLES Whitm'n Sisters, W. Robins'n.
BELASCO THEATRE. Eves., 8:15. MATS. THURS. & Sat. at 2 David Belasco Presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO
MADISON SQ. Thea. 24 St. B'y. Last 2 Weeks. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US
NEW CIRCLE B'way & 60th St. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat. M. M. Theiss presents 5th MONTH WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.
HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mats. Daily, 25-50c. Evenings, 25c. to $1. ALICE LLOYD, The Futurity Winner, Jack Lorimer, The McNaughton Brothers, others.
HACKETT THEATRE, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.
GRAND JOE WEBER AND HIS BIG ALL STAR COMPANY
ASTOR B'way & 45th St., Evs. at 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15. LAST WEEK THE AMBITIOUS Mrs. ALCOTT
NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 25c. 15, 25, 35. 50 & 75c. Dolly Kemper "Sweet Molly O"
AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. 25c. 25, 50 & 75c. DAVID HIGGINS in HIS LAST DOLLAR
IRVING Pl Theatre. To-night 8:20. Benefit for Bischel & Herrnstadt, Moser's Comedy, "Mit Vergnuegen."

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. MAT. TO-MORROW. GOOD SEATS $1. THE GRAND MOGUL with FRANK MOULAN & 100 Singers.
BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:10. Still the Biggest and Best Show in Town. ANNA HELD and Parisian Belles.
LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mt. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN
ELEANOR ROBSON AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong (Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY. GRACE GEORGE IN SARDOU'S DIVORCONS EXCEPTIONALLY NOTABLE CAST.
DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. MAT. TO-MORROW. BEST SEATS $1.50 LAST WEEK CARLE in THE SPRING CHICKEN. Next Sun., 8:30 VICTOR HERBERT'S ORCHESTRA. Seats Now on Sale.
Academy of Music. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK Klaw & Erlanger's BEN HUR Last times of the great race scene. Prices 25c., $1.50. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8 sh. NEXT WEEK Geo. M. Cohan in LITTLE JOHNNY JONES
NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE LAND OF NOD 125 in the Matchless Company, combining Singers, Dancers, "Show Girls," Gorgeous Effects.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. Best Features of Circus, Spectacle, and WILD WEST PIONEER DAYS With 100 Sioux Indians NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaids and Gorgeous Ballet
PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. MARGARET ANGLIN The Great Divide HENRY MILLER LAST 2 WEEKS OF SEASON REOPENS DALY'S THEATRE AUG 26.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1646 Bryant Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN. Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, Lotta Faust.
FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs. at 8:15. Tel. 2925—38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat. Best Seats, $1.50 EDDIE FOY in THE ORCHID
LYRIC 42 St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY with Minnie Dupree and Original Cast.
MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CYRIL SCOTT Last New York Engagement. PRINCE CHAP
BIJOU Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. MME. NAZIMOVA in Comtesse Coquette. Fri., Apr. 19—Special Mat., "Doll's House."
LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. 25, 50, 75c. Mat., 25, 50c. Reg. Mat. Sat. Wm. Morris Stock Co., "The Lost Paradise"

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's farcical romance, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Begins 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. ARNOLD DALY "THE BOYS OF COMPANY B."
GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. 5TH MONTH. Showers of Fun "One of the B. st."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun. WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN
HUDSON

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; fair, colder to-morrow; southwest to west winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,980. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DEMOCRATS HAIL BRYAN AS LEADER

Brooklyn Club Speakers Point to Him as Party's Hope in 1908.

FIND ABLEST MAN, HE SAYS

"Don't Care So Much About Being the Candidate Myself"—Great Enthusiasm for Him.

When William J. Bryan appeared last night at the annual dinner of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, held in the Assembly dining hall, he was hailed enthusiastically as the man to lead the Democratic Party in 1908.

There was some difference of opinion among the speakers as to whether Mr. Bryan was to be the candidate or chief general of the forces in the next Presidential election. Some with great enthusiasm, which was responded to liberally by the diners, declared that he would be the next President. Others, while declaring that he would be nominated by the Democratic Party at its next National convention, did not hazard any decided opinion as to the outcome of the campaign.

The general opinion seemed to be that Mr. Bryan would be the leader to whom the party must look for guidance during the next campaign. References were made to President Roosevelt as having stolen Bryan's thunder.

Great Cheering for Him.

Mr. Bryan did not hear many of these expressions of faith in him. Shortly after the serving of the dinner began, Mr. Bryan rose from his place at the guest table and left the dining hall. He hurried away to the Baptist Temple at Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, where he delivered a lecture on "The Old World and Its Way," to a large audience. On this occasion he forbore any discussion of politics. Mr. Bryan returned after the dinner, when half the speeches had been delivered.

When his tall form appeared in the rear of the hall the diners rose to their feet and started a wild demonstration. Keyed up to a high pitch of excitement by the forceful remarks of the speakers, who had already addressed them, the diners showed their sentiments by ringing shouts, in which the unmistakable cry "Our next President" was predominant. Mr. Bryan walked smilingly back to the guest table and took the seat he had occupied in the early part of the evening.

Says He's Not Anxious to Run.

Responding to the toast "Thomas Jefferson," Mr. Bryan talked politics long enough to say that he did not care so much about being a candidate himself as of finding the strongest candidate. Then he launched into a discussion of the social and economic conditions of the country, during which he criticised the rich who are slaves to instead of masters of their money, and of the scholars who do not educate the people, but prefer to live buried in their monuments to learning.

"I do not care so much about being a candidate myself," said Mr. Bryan. "I favor the policy of finding the strongest candidate, who can raise the greatest vote, and of working hard for his election. When I realize how much I enjoy seeing a few Democratic principles set forth by a Republican President, I understand how greatly I should rejoice to see these principles set forth by a Democratic President.

"No one is more fortunate than I am. It would require all my life to get even for all the favors which I have received already from the people of the United States. I want to give you a few words of encouragement. A Democrat should work for the Democratic ideas, without any ideae of success, and yet Democrats are human enough to ask for encouragement. What day is better for this purpose than the birthday of the greatest Democrat in all history, of the greatest constitutional statesman who ever lived?

"Thomas Jefferson was the founder of the Democratic Party. He knew the human heart, its strength and its weakness. Thomas Jefferson believed in the people. He believed not only that they had the right to self-government, but that they were capable of self-government. Thomas Jefferson is the finest example to people living under the conditions of to-day.

"One of the chief difficulties of to-day is that the rich do not sympathize with the poor. Thomas Jefferson had money, but still he was the servant of the people. His money was his servant. The trouble at present is that so many people who have money are the servants of their money. I have been asked sometimes how much money a man could have and yet remain a Democrat. I have replied that if a man makes money honestly, it makes no difference, and that he must be master and the money must be servant.

"Another difficulty is that the people of education seem to look down upon the ordinary men. It has been said that the people make history and scholars write it. Let the scholars take part in public life. Thomas Jefferson had the learning of the school, and yet he had a heart in the interests of the people. We can respect every man, who with a great brain has yet a heart unshriveled by prejudice.

"To the enduring men of to-day I present that Thomas Jefferson was heart and mind for the common weal. We must admire him as an exponent of the principles of Government that have found their way around the world. At the Republican banquets we hear much of Alexander Hamilton. Jefferson says that in every country there are naturally two parties; the Democratic Party trusts the people, the aristocratic party does not trust the people. Go where you will you will find two parties."

Then Mr. Bryan gave a sketch of Hamilton's ideas in favor of electing a President and Senators for life. He suggested that the measure of Hamilton's statesmanship was in this plan put forth by him.

"Take this first proposition," said he—"a President for life. Who would be in favor of that? Would not all we younger people have a personal objection? The President is only two years older than I, and in perfect health. If he were President for life what chance would we younger men have? [Laughter and cheers.] If any Republican says that he believes in Hamilton, ask him what

Continued on Page 2.

THE BATTLE OF TAPPAN ZEE.

Pistol Fight for a Yacht Ends in a Justice's Trial for Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, April 16.—William Whyard, for eighteen years Justice of the Peace of this town, was on trial here to-day before Justice Platt and a jury on the charge of assault, the charge being that he with a constable and four longshoremen on April 15 attacked Edward H. Leubbers, Secretary of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York City, who was sailing for New York in a yacht which he had contracted for in Nyack. After overtaking him in the middle of the Hudson River, it was charged, the parties had an encounter, during which the alleged assault is supposed to have taken place.

According to the testimony, the battle was fought near Tappan Zee. Leubbers bought a yacht from W. C. Johnson, then doing business under the name of the Clyde Launch and Motor Company, but before it was completed the firm went to the wall and attachments were issued against the property.

Leubbers claims that he had paid for the yacht, and, to avoid complications, he employed a New York pilot with a launch and three longshoremen to get the yacht.

They were getting under way when Constable McNichol stopped Leubbers and took him to Justice Whyard's office.

Leubbers, according to the testimony, went to the Justice's office. There was a washstand there and he suggested to the constable that he wash his hands. The constable went to get a towel, and when he returned Leubbers had fled.

The constable went in pursuit and was joined by Justice Whyard. They engaged the launch Chorus Girl, and, with some longshoremen, started after Leubbers, who was by this time far down the river in the launch, towing the yacht. The Justice and his crew overhauled the launch, and, according to the testimony, drew their pistols and called upon Leubbers and his crew to surrender.

According to Leubbers both the Justice and Constable flourished five shooters and demanded that he put back with the yacht. When he again refused to surrender he alleges they threw him down in the hold and then cut the tow line and made the yacht fast to the Chorus Girl. Subsequently Leubbers was released and on his producing certain papers he got his yacht.

Justice Whynrd denies that he drew a pistol or assaulted Leubbers. On the contrary, he says their greeting aboard the yacht was so cordial that they shook hands. The pistol was drawn, he alleges, by Constable McNichol. The case will be continued to-morrow.

TO LET CLEVELANDERS WALK.

Company in 3-Cent Fare Fight Will Tear Up Tracks.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 16.—As a result of the long-standing street railway war in this city, a large proportion of the population soon may have to seek other means of transportation, or even walk.

Some time ago the Supreme Court decided that the Cleveland Electric Railway Company had no right to the lines in Central and Quincy Avenues, but pending negotiations for a lease of the Cleveland Electric's propery by the new Three-Cent Fare Company, the old company continued to run cars on these two lines at a straight three-cent fare. A few days ago all peace negotiations were called off. The first move of the Cleveland Electric was to stop selling seven tickets for a quarter, and to-day a sensation was caused by the statement sent to the Council that within eight days the tracks on the Central and Quincy lines would be torn up, as the company could not make money at three-cent fares.

Mayor Johnson is thus placed in rather a tight hole, and it will be up to him to provide transportation for the thousands who live along these five miles of tracks.

CHICAGO POLICE SCANDAL.

Campaign Contributions Long Exacted from the Force.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Revelations regarding the systematic exaction of campaign contributions from members of the Chicago police force during the last decade in the interests of both political parties, particularly by the retiring administration during the last campaign, will furnish the basis for prosecution of high police officials, and possibly well-known politicians, now contemplated by the State's Attorney's office.

The revelations referred to have been wrung from commanding officers of the police force by the Civil Service Commission, and the testimony of these witnesses was given to-day to State's Attorney Healy for presentation to the Grand Jury, which convenes next Monday.

ALTON CONVICTION UPHELD.

Federal Appeals Court Decides on a Terminal Rebate Case.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The United States Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the conviction in the District Court of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and John M. Faithorn and Fred A. Wann, former officials of the line, for granting rebates. The company and the two officials were found guilty last year, and an aggregate fine of $60,000 was imposed, $40,000 on the railroad and $10,000 each on the two officials.

JUSTICE'S SALARY ATTACHED.

Controller Ordered to Give Part of Fitzgerald's Pay to a Creditor.

Supreme Court Justice Thomas of Brooklyn granted an order yesterday directing Controller Metz to pay over 10 per cent. of the salary of Special Sessions Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald to George B. Fountain, who recently obtained a judgment of $1,336.16 against the Justice. The order was opposed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Docherty, who said the judgment creditor had a remedy in an action at law against the Controller.

Justice Fitzgerald was declared in contempt of court last Fall for failing to pay a tailor's bill when ordered to do so. He was out of the State at the time, and did not return until January, when he paid the bill and the costs of the action. As a result of Justice Fitzgerald's long absence from the bench the Grievance Committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association has taken up the case and is expected to submit a report at the May meeting of the association.

So easy and delightful! Spencer's Toric eyeglasses with Hold-firm guards. 12 Maiden Lane. After 25th 1 door below Nassau St., No. 21.—Adv.

SECOND POLICE RAID ON ARMED ITALIANS

Bingham's Dragnet Reaches Out Again and Prisoners Now Number 214.

TOMBS PRISON JAMMED

Magistrates Impose Heavy Sentences—Tip Got Out Ahead of Raiders and Hundreds Escaped.

The Italian detective squad attached to Inspector McLaughlin's Central Office bureau stretched the police dragnet last night as it had done on the previous night, and landed another big batch of Italian prisoners on whom they found all sorts of concealed weapons. More than a hundred of the men arrested on Monday night were held for examination in the police courts yesterday. In the majority of cases the bail was fixed at $2,000 and they were sent to the Tombs.

As the City Magistrates have agreed to work in harmony with the police in arresting men found with concealed weapons, it is believed that the habit now so prevalent among the Italians of New York of carrying revolvers, dirks, knives, and stilettos will soon be wiped out. It was on information furnished by men in the employ of the Central Office bureau that the arrests were made yesterday and last night. Many of those caught vowed they would kill the men who had informed on them when they got out.

Both of the policemen who were shot on Sunday are now dead, Alfred Selleck having died yesterday morning in St. Vincent's Hospital.

The murders of these two policemen have aroused the wrath of every policeman in the department, and every man on the force seemed to consider it his duty yesterday to get into the hunt for men carrying concealed weapons. The total number of arrests in the last two days up to last night was 214.

Last Night's Raids in Bronx.

Detectives acting under orders of Acting Captain Price of the Bronx Detective Bureau had two fights with gangs of Italians last night whom they were gathering into the police net for carrying concealed weapons. They got fourteen prisoners.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Detectives Gilde, Abusser, Farrell, Tierney, and Tantredi, under Acting Captain Price, went to "Frog Hollow." They stationed themselves on Morris Avenue near 150th Street, and every Italian who passed was stopped and searched. If he had a revolver or knife he was placed in a doorway and guarded by two of the sleuths, while the others waited for the next catch.

Suddenly a gang of Italians under the leadership of a big Italian came running down the street calling in Italian upon the men in the hallway to break away. Acting Capt. Price sprang into the street, and with one blow of a nightstick sent the Italian to his knees. The others broke and fled. Price dragged the man he had hit into the doorway. He said he was Vincenzo Marro of 150th Street and Morris Avenue. The five prisoners were locked up.

Detectives Connolly, Cabianssco, and McCarton, under Detective Sergeant Wines, stationed themselves in front of the saloon kept by an Italian named Mascio, at Arthur Avenue and 152d Street. As men left the saloon and entered it they were held up and searched. In a short time the detectives had six prisoners. After the arrests three cousins, named Calacchi, dashed upon the scene with drawn revolvers. The three shouted in Italian for all "good men of Italy" to join them and to rescue their fellow-countrymen.

Detectives McCarton and Connolly pushed the six prisoners into a corner and held them at the point of revolvers, while the others closed in upon the attacking party.

The three Calacchis were soon rolling in the gutter and a little later they were in cells.

Bushels of Weapons Seized.

Groups of from ten to twenty were arraigned in every police court in Manhattan yesterday. They offered all sorts of excuses, some explaining that the long dirks they carried were simply bread knives, which they needed at luncheon time, while others tried to get off by saying that the knives belonged to friends. All sorts of knives were brought to view. Two patrol wagons were used to collect the pistols, daggers, stilettos, and dirks after the proceedings at the various courts, and all of the weapons were taken to Police Headquarters, where 180 revolvers of all shapes and makes were counted out on a table. There was a whole barrelful of stilettos, a bushel basket full of knives with double-edged blades, another basket of short, wide-bladed daggers, and a box filled with leaden bludgeons, pieces of gaspipe, and brass knuckles, which had been taken from the men who were arrested yesterday and the night before.

Those on whom loaded pistols were found will all be sentenced to the penitentiary, while the prisoners who were caught with bludgeons, stilettos, and other knives will be dealt with more severely. It is a felony to carry a concealed weapon, which means a weapon such as a bludgeon or brass knuckles, or a long-bladed knife of any sort. The carrying of a revolver, however, is simply a misdemeanor. For the latter offense the extreme penalty is a year in the penitentiary and $500 fine. As there is no special penalty provided for the carrying of concealed weapons, it lies with the Magistrate to impose a seven years' term if he feels so disposed, for the reason that there is a section of the code which says that in case no special penalty is provided for a felony the penalty shall be not more than seven years. The Judges of all branches of General Sessions Court have expressed the opinion that the men found with deadly weapons concealed upon their persons should get the extreme penalty.

Italians from all parts of Manhattan gathered early yesterday morning in the Tombs Police Court for the purpose of making an effort to get relatives or friends out of jail. They said the concealed weapon raids would not have panned out so well if their countrymen had known it was against the law to carry a knife or a dagger. A representative from the District Attorney's office told Magistrate House that every Italian in town was perfectly familiar with the

Continued on Page 2.

HUGHES SIGNS POLICE BILL.

Inspectors Planning to Fight the New Law in the Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—Gov. Hughes late to-day signed the Bingham Police bill, which thus becomes law, having before received the approval of Mayor McClellan.

The Tammany members of both houses declare that the bill is unconstitutional. It was learned that it was the intention of several of the Inspectors to resist any action under the law in the courts.

It is freely admitted here that the victory of the Bingham Police bill was due entirely to activity of the Commissioner himself and the favorable impression he created at his various appearances before the committees and the crusade and revelations made in the New York papers regarding police conditions.

Police Commissioner Bingham said last night that he would not make known his policy under the new police law until he had received a copy of it as signed by the Governor.

CHAMBERLAIN VERY ILL.

His Wife's Mother Hurrying to Europe to be at His Bedside.

BOSTON, April 16.—Having received word that the illness of her son-in-law, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the distinguished English statesman, continues serious, Mrs. W. C. Endicott, widow of the ex-Secretary of War, accompanied by her son, William C. Endicott, and his wife, sailed for Liverpool to-day on the steamer Saxonia.

The party are hurrying to Mr. Chamberlain's bedside.

Mr. Chamberlain last July celebrated his seventieth birthday, apparently in fair health. At the beginning of this year his health gave way, and a statement concerning him was given out late in February. While this did not confirm the worst reports, it showed that Mr. Chamberlain was completely broken down physically, while mentally alert.

Recently, when Mr. Chamberlain left England for the Continent, he was unable to walk unassisted.

PRESIDENT CHOOSES WIGHT.

Offers Post of Internal Revenue Commissioner to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President Roosevelt has tendered the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made vacant by the resignation of John W. Yerkes, to Pearl Wight, the Republican National Committeeman of Louisiana. Mr. Wight, who is now in Washington, has the offer under consideration, but it was impossible to-night to obtain from him a definite statement as to its acceptance. No white Republican from any of the Southern States now holds an important Federal position in this city. Mr. Wight is one of the big business men in the South, and is said to be wealthy.

The firm of Woodward & Wight, ship chandlers, of New Orleans, owns several plantations in Cuba and Louisiana, and is interested in a number of banks. Mr. Wight has paid little attention to politics, and, although voting the Republican ticket in National elections, frequently supports the Democratic ticket in local and State elections.

SHERIFF CHANLER'S HUNT.

He Searches Philadelphia for a Fugitive Wanted in Dutchess.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Following a futile exploration of the Italian quarters for a fugitive from justice, R. W. Chanler, Sheriff of Dutchess County, New York, returned home to-night. Sheriff Chanler was accompanied by two City Hall detectives and two Italian patrolmen in plain clothes. They searched for a man who was charged with a murderous assault in Dutchess County.

To Superintendent Taylor, the Sheriff said he had accepted office in a determination to rid his home county of the stigma of murder and murderous assaults that had attached to it by reason of the many affrays among the alien population.

He took dinner with Silas W. Pettit at the Union League prior to his departure for New York.

CORNELL OUTDOES OXFORD.

So Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell Assures Students at Ithaca.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 16.—In a commentary on the difference between Oxford and Cornell, Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary of the Royal Zoological Society of London, said to-day that the ordinary man turned out at Cornell was much better fitted to face the world than the average pass man at Oxford. In the latter institution the doctor thought that a man could be too much "dry nursed." A soft man might leave it even worse than when he entered, so much of his work being done by his tutors and his college. Being thrown on one's own resources, as at Cornell, was of tremendous value. Dr. Mitchell stoutly insisted, however, that the Oxford honor man was the best equipped in the world.

He declared that no English university could compare with Cornell in site. He also said that Oxford differed from Cornell in that everything at Ithaca was so tremendously comfortable. Cornell, too, in Dr. Mitchell's opinion, was much more "alive" than Oxford.

HARRIMAN IN WASHINGTON.

He Is the Guest of Honor at Dinner to Scientists.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—E. H. Harriman came to Washington to-night in his private car and was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the home of Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to the members of the National Academy of Sciences in session in the city.

Mr. Walcott said the guests included only men interested in scientific work. Secretary of the Interior Garfield and other prominent Government officials were present. Mr. Harriman left for New York on a late train.

Boy Killed by Live Wire.

Howard Linstrom, 11 years old, was burned to death in the coils of a fallen electric wire at Far Rockaway last night. The boy was a son of the caretaker of Oscar Steiner's cottage at Far Rockaway. He was out alone not far from his home when he became entangled in the wire, which had broken from a pole. Dr. Hill of St. Joseph's Hospital was called, but could do nothing for the boy.

TO TRY 17 CADETS FOR LENDING COATS

Gallantry to Girls at West Point Will Lead to Punishment.

PRESIDENT GETS REPORT

Col. Howze Upheld by Washington Authorities for Ordering Visitors to Give Up Garments.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 16.—Seventeen cadets at the Military Academy here are to be put on trial for violation of the rules of the institution in lending overcoats to girl friends. These trials will be the outcome of the incident of Sunday, April 7, when Col. Howze, Commandant of cadets, at dress parade ordered that various girl visitors be deprived of gray coats that had been loaned by cadets to protect their visitors from the wind at dress parade. The court before which the young men will appear will soon be appointed from among the army officers at the Academy by Col. Scott, Superintendent of the Academy.

There is no longer any doubt that Col. Howze is upheld in the action he took by the military authorities, both in Washington and at West Point. In consequence of the protest made by the cadets and the wide publicity given to the incident a report of the whole affair was sent to Gen. Ainesworth, the Military Secretary of the General Staff. It was communicated by him to the War Department and to the President. It can be stated that the President and officers of the department are thoroughly in sympathy with Col. Howze. The order to place the cadets on trial is the direct outcome of comments received from Washington.

Five Young Women Disappeared.

Of the twenty-two young women who appeared on the parade grounds wearing cadet overcoats, five got away before the authorities learned the names of the cadets who owned the coats. These five cadets will escape the ordeal. The other seventeen who will have to face a court are:

A. H. Acher, Pennsylvania, L. D. oBoth, Mississippi, D. H. Crissy, Michigan, R. Donovan, Kentucky, J. C. Drain, Pennsylvania, E. B. Garey, Maryland, C. C. Gee, Idaho, H. Geiger, New Jersey, L. V. Greer, Texas, E. F. Harding, Ohio, F. C. Harrington, Virginia, P. J. Horton, Georgia, E. E. Lewis, South Dakota, G. M. Morrow, Jr., Alabama, H. Pfeil, Maryland, C. J. Taylor, Kansas.

It is known that the punishment of the young men will not be severe, the general impression being that it will be a few demerits, the number to be determined by Col. Scott.

The cadets are still worked up over the affair, but they realize that Col. Howze is determined that regulations of the academy shall be rigidly enforced. Some of the cadets said to-day that they would do the same thing again should any of their girl friends visit West Point on a cold day. Most of them understand, however, that any offender would forthwith be brought up on charges of violating Section 133 of the regulations prohibiting cadets from selling or loaning their clothing.

Too Many Coats Loaned.

It was explained to-day that only the presence of an unusual number of young women at the dress parade wearing the regulation overcoat caused Col. Howze to act. Had there been only a few he probably would have permitted the incident to pass unnoticed. Col. Howze was with Col. Scott, the Superintendent, when he noticed first five young women among the crowd watching the parade who were wearing coats. He winked at that. A few minutes later he saw seventeen more girls similarly clad. Some even had cadet caps. Then he called a Sergeant of the guard and told him to request the young women to take off the coats.

"In as courteous a way as possible," Col. Howze said to the Sergeant. "Inform those young ladies that the owners of the coats they are wearing violated the regulations when they loaned them. Then present my compliments and ask the young women to remove them."

This the Sergeant did, and most of the young women obeyed. Others objected. One young woman, who was accompanied by a civilian, thought the action of the commandant presumptuous, and refused to take her coat off. The Sergeant said he was sorry, but that he must stand by until the order of Col. Howze was obeyed. Five of the girls had wisdom enough to realize that if the owners of the coats became known they would get into trouble, and they quickly left the parade grounds. No attempt was made to follow them. In the other cases the names of the cadets were ascertained.

Col. Howze Sent Regrets.

After the parade Col. Howze asked the seventeen cadets to communicate to him the names of the girls, and to each he wrote a note expressing his regrets that his duty had made necessary the action he had taken. When a committee of the cadets waited on him and made a sort of formal protest against the order he explained what he had done.

"Col. Howze," said an officer at West Point to-day, "knew all along that what he did would be upheld both by the Academy authorities and by those in Washington. It is true that the regulations forbidding the loaning of coats has long been a dead letter here, but Col. Howze believes that there should be no dead-letter regulations, and those who know him are not a bit surprised at the action he took. He is one of the officers who forgets all about things social when they interfere with his administration of the military laws. So there's the explanation of the whole affair."

Col. Howze said to-day that he did not want to discuss the case. The cadets would be punished, he added, "but not severely."

Mexicans Arrest American Engineer.

NOGALES, Arizona, April 16.—On the arrival of Train No. 1 from Guaymas this morning, Philip Clarke, the engineer, was arrested on the Mexican side on telegraphed instructions from Judge Huacaja at Hermosillo. Clarke is charged with rebellion. Clarke's fireman, Martinez, was also arrested, but released later. American Consul Hickwood is investigating the case.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

BANDIT GOT $25,000.

Holds Up the Northern Express Office in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 16.—A bandit held up the Northern Express Company's Union depot office to-night and compelled the clerk to open the safe and give him a package containing $25,000.

The robber escaped.

COUNTESS A SUICIDE.

Russian Noblewoman Grieved Over Her Husband's Arrest.

PARIS, April 16.—The Countess de Jotemps committed suicide by shooting with a revolver in this city to-day. The Countess was a Russian, 27 years old, and a woman of considerable beauty. She was married two years ago against the wishes of her parents to the Count de Jotemps. The couple were continually in financial straits.

Last Summer the Count was arrested on a charge of pawning certain jewels that had been sent him on approval by a Paris dealer, and was held in custody for two months. Upon his release the Countess went to Russia, presumably with the object of appealing to her parents for aid.

On her return to Paris she appeared most despondent, and made no attempt to conceal her desperate situation. The fact that her husband, after his arrest, was ostracized by society added greatly to her anguish, and it is believed helped to unhinge her mind.

$200,000 FROM ROCKEFELLER.

Baptist Union Gets This Sum for Its Missionary Work.

BOSTON, April 16.—Announcement was made to-day that the American Baptist Missionary Union has just been assured by John D. Rockefeller that this year his contribution to the needs of the Union will be $200,000. The first installment of $125,000 has already been paid. Of the entire sum $125,000 is for general missionary work, and $75,000 is for buildings.

$10,000 GONE FROM MAIL.

Package Sent from Wilmington, N. C., to Chemical Bank is Missing.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 16.—It was learned here to-night that a registered package containing $10,000 sent by the Atlantic National Bank of Wilmington to the Chemical National Bank of New York in the last few days was not in the registered pouch when opened in the New York Post Office. No arrests have been made.

A voice answering the general telephone at the Post Office last night said the Superintendent of the registry department should be consulted about such matters. Another voice on that department's telephone said that the possessor of it was only an assistant, and that he could give no more information about such matters than he could about Adam. "Anyhow," he went on, soothingly, "that is a matter for the Department of Depredations, and those people don't work at night at all."

3D-TERM IDEA DISTASTEFUL.

Jacob A. Riis Explains the President's Attitude on It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Jacob A. Riis, intimate friend and confidante of President Rosevelt, said to-day that the idea of a third term was distasteful to the President, but that he was determined that his successor should be a man who would continue the policies of his Administration.

"If the matter rested with the people of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt would be elected for a third term," said Mr. Riis. "The only thing that stands in the path of a third term is Mr. Roosevelt's decision not to accept it. However, the people will insist upon having his policies continued, and he will see to it that they get what they want."

HONOR FOR DR. ADLER.

Chosen Roosevelt Professor at Berlin University for 1908-9.

In the course of a speech at the Peace Conference last night President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University announced that Dr. Felix Adler had been selected as Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin for the years 1908-9. The chair is now occupied by Prof. Burgess.

Dr. Butler's announcement was the first public statement of the choosing of Dr. Adler.

The Prussian Minister of Education has most to do with the selection of the Roosevelt professor.

MAX SPITZNER LOSES AN ARM.

Champion Gymnast Injured in a Factory at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 16.—Max Spitzner, who won the National gymnastic championship in several events in the contests at the Madison Square Garden last year, to-day lost his left arm.

It was torn away by machinery in a camera factory in which he was employed. Spitzner was the champion gymnast of Connecticut.

BABY AND MOTHER LOCKED UP

Young Woman Accused of Robbing Another at Bridge Entrance.

Mrs. J. B. Roberts of 110 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, shouted to Policeman Ryan on the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge last night to arrest a young woman whom she had caught. Mrs. Roberts said her prisoner had opened her bag and taken out a five-dollar bill. The woman was taken to the Oak Street Station, where Mrs. Roberts made a charge of grand larceny. Only $2.20 was found on the young woman.

The prisoner said she was Ida Morningstein of 275½ Madison Street. She had a nursing baby at home, she told Sergt. McCarthy. She wished that it might be brought to her. Her husband, a musician, brought to the station a two-months-old baby. It was locked up with the mother.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—S. S. Francesca, Fiume, March 23. S. S. Katahdin, Georgetown, ——.

HAAN'S Restaurant, Park Row Bldg. For ladies' downtown luncheon and dinner. Music.—Adv.

PEACE CONFERENCE NOT ALL HARMONY

Dutch Delegate Arouses Storm by His Advocacy of Preparedness for War.

STEAD CENTRE OF UPROAR

His Speech at Children's Meeting Cut Off and He Has Lively Tilt with East Siders.

The shouting of nearly 5,000 school children for peace among all nations and an end to war was probably the most pleasing feature of the Peace Congress yesterday, though the lack of harmony among the delegates cropped out even this meeting. Carnegie Hall could scarcely hold the youngsters, who listened patiently for hours to speeches sometimes dry and uninteresting, but rose and clapped as loudly in the late hours as they did in the beginning for the cause that has brought together in this city so many wise men.

Yesterday was the busiest one so far for the delegates. It was a round of sessions from early morn till late at night, with receptions, conferences, and luncheons interlarded, so that the task of attending even a fair part of the ceremonies constituted a forced march in the "war on war" as the peace movement sometimes is called.

Harmony reigned in the women's meeting at Carnegie Hall in the morning. Not so, however, at the first meeting of the afternoon, that held in the great ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Here James W. Van Cleve uttered sentiments that were not at all to the liking of his auditors, and they were not slow to show their disapproval, nor was the speaker backward in resenting interruptions. His defence of the theory of preparation for war as a guarantee of peace caused the trouble. He left the hall before the proceedings ended.

Then at the children's meeting, held in Carnegie Hall at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, came another discordant note. The programme had been long; too long for children. William T. Stead was the last speaker. He began his pilgrimage talk and was in the act of asking the girls and boys to aid him with contributions, when City Superintendent Maxwell interrupted him with "Your time is up."

"I must go on," said Stead, and there was a short wrangle. Finally Mr. Maxwell accorded Mr. Stead 2 minutes, and thus quite spoiled the appeal he was making. When the children called for "Mr. Stead" and applauded, Mr. Maxwell motioned them to desist.

There were two evening sessions; one at Carnegie Hall and the other at Cooper Union. The former was a University meeting, and was attended by a vast crowd, making necessary the holding of an overflow meeting at Calvary Church. Nicholas Murray Butler, who presided, took exception to a statement made by Prof. Munsterberg the night before, and Dr. Felix Adler made an allusion to men perpetuating their names in their gifts, which was regarded by some as a hit at Mr. Carnegie.

The labor meeting at Cooper Union was attended by a great crowd and was addressed by labor leaders, the Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey and William T. Stead. It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings held during the Congress.

Mr. Stead, at this meeting, caused excitement by taking exception to what Mr. Gompers and Dr. Crapsey had said, and by trying to answer all the questions put to him by the audience. Socialists and labor men opposed to Gompers assailed him, and there was quite an uproar. Finally the janitor complained that he wanted to put the lights out, and the crowd was sent home.

VAN CLEVE SOUNDS WAR NOTE.

Dutch Delegate Promptly Interrupted at Hotel Astor Meeting.

The first session in the afternoon was held at the Hotel Astor, and of the audience of 800 three-fourths were women. Those who spoke were Baron d'Estournelles, James W. Van Cleve, Nabum J. Bachelder, and Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Marcus M. Marks of the National Association of Clothiers presided, and "Commercial and Industrial Aspects of Peace" were discussed.

Baron d'Estournelles told the audience that the question of commerce was the great question of peace, for commerce and peace were inseparable. He said there had always been a lack of interest in Europe in the peace movement, as there had been in The Hague Tribunal until President Roosevelt sent that court its first case, and afterward insisted that another dispute be submitted to it instead of to him personally. He spoke in great praise of the President and of Mr. Carnegie, who had given a "home" to the Tribunal, and closed by urging everyone present to join the International Conciliation League, of which he is the French President.

Mr. Straus spoke briefly, as did most of the others, repeating in part the sentiments he had expressed previously. Mr. Van Cleve, the delegate from Holland, however, had a long speech prepared. He spoke directly to the point, going into details of the money invested in mills and the terrible effect that war had on commerce. He went on to say that arbitration must, at el. hazards, be based on justice. He continued:

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." These were the words of a man who was first in peace as well as first in war. They were the words of a lover of the entire human race—George Washington. And, happily, they are just as applicable to the America of to-day as they were to the America to which they were directed.

To the great surprise of the speaker, there were cries of "No, no," from all over the room, and one man in the rear of the hall rose and shouted in no uncertain tones, "No, no; you're wrong."

"What's the matter?" asked Mr. Van Cleve, turning to Mr. Marks.

"I guess they don't agree with your sentiments," replied the Chairman.

Very red of face, Mr. Van Cleve stuck to his text, however, and a minute later he said:

But suppose that, even with the right on our side, justice is denied to us. What then? Then we must accept Davy Crockett's doctrine.

Being sure that we are right, we must go ahead.

Then he added, loudly: "Just as Dewey said at Manila, I will say that for the benefit of my interupters."

There were murmurs of dissent at this, and several people got up and left. When Mr. Van Cleve sat down, Mr. Marks tried to explain.

"You have listened to a very warlike talk for a peace conference," he said, "but you must remember that we must have patience at a meeting such as this and listen carefully to the opinions of every one."

Mr. Van Cleve was plainly disconcerted by the incident, and left the room at the earliest opportunity.

CHILDREN CHEER FOR PEACE.

W. T. Stead's Appeal to Them Cut Short—Greet Roosevelt Children.

Carnegie Hall, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was a glorious sight. Orchestra, balcony, gallery, and platform were packed full of young Americans, the girls with their best bonnets and the boys with their hair neatly brushed. The boxes had been reserved for the pupils of private schools, and all the rest of the vast hall was given over to public school children. There were a great number of teachers present, of course, but they were scarcely noticeable amid so many children.

Some of the speeches that had been prepared were hardly suitable for the children, but they were apparently interested, and cheered lustily whenever the peace movement was mentioned. Among the speakers were Nathan C. Schaeffer, Dr. James J. Walsh, Prof. Henry Turner Bailey, and Rabbi Stephen Wise. City Supt. Maxwell presided and made a brief opening address.

The children seemed to take great delight in the address of the Baron d'Estournelles, who hurried up from the Hotel Astor to talk to them. He commenced to speak in French, to the amazement of the youngsters. In his own language he asked them a question, and waited for an answer. It was not forthcoming, of course. With a shrug the Baron asked them to answer; then wanted to know if he should speak in English, to which there were cries of "Oui!" which amused the speaker greatly.

He said he thought it was selfish of the children to make him speak in English, and pointed a moral from the difference in languages, declaring that misunderstandings were often brought about by small things, and wars resulted. He completely won the children before he had been speaking two minutes.

He told the boys and girls that he had met the President's children and had found them "good." Of course they played tricks.

"One of them," he said, "offered me some sweets out of a box that was quite empty, and the other put in my pocket his guinea pig."

Then of the President he said:

"I have known more than the President of the United States; I have known the man Roosevelt; one of the best and greatest of men, and one of the most respected."

If the assemblage had been a convention of Republicans the applause could not have been more deafening.

There was a remarkable drill by thirty boys dressed in white on the stage after that, and a salute to the flags of the city, State, and Nation. During the proceedings, too, a child's chorus on the platform sang specially arranged peace songs to well-known airs, and every boy and girl in the house took the oath of allegiance to the flag. At Baron d'Estournelles's suggestion a telegram was sent to the children of President Roosevelt:

"The children of New York send a message of congratulation to the children of President Roosevelt, who has done so much for peace."

The story of the placing of a statue of Christ at the highest point on the road between Chile and Argentina in commemoration of the peace between those two nations was told the children by Carolina Huidobro, and then Mr. Stead spoke. It was after 5 o'clock when he began.

Mr. Stead told the boys and girls that Great Britain owed a debt of gratitude to George Washington for having licked George III. He said that he had been talking to an old man about his project of a pilgrimage to The Hague Conference, but that the old man shook his head. Then he explained that his idea was to take twelve men from America to the capitals of Europe and to the conference, to insist on a practical programme being adopted, and the possibility of sudden war being forever destroyed.

"But," he said with emphasis, "Oh, that damnable word 'But'."

At this Mr. Maxwell showed signs of impatience.

Then Mr. Stead said he had found the older people in this country liked his plan, but did not see how he could carry it out. The people who had means to help him had not the time, though they had the time to go to Europe every year. He sometimes thought that the older Americans' hearts had dried up until there was nothing left but the clinking of a dollar. They seemed to him to represent all that was worst in the country cankered by too much prosperity.

"Time's up," said Mr. Maxwell.

"I must go on," said Mr. Stead, and on he went.

He explained how his twelve pilgrims would go to the President and to Secretary Root, and then to all the rulers of Europe, and get the necessary indorsement of their programme, and then go to The Hague.

"You really must stop," said Mr. Maxwell.

"I must go on; I must go on," exclaimed Mr. Stead, warm with eloquence.

"I say you must not go on," said Mr. Maxwell. "Some of these children have two hours to go before they get home."

"They can go just as well in two minutes as they can now."

"But it is late now."

"I will yield to the Chair in two minutes."

"You may have two minutes, but no longer."

"Why do you ask me to come here and make an appeal and then not give me the chance to make—" began Mr. Stead.

"I said you only had two minutes, Mr. Stead," said Mr. Maxwell.

All this time the children had been applauding vigorously. There were cries of "Go on," and "Mr. Stead, Mr. Stead." Mr. Maxwell raised his hand for silence, and the children near him obeyed.

Mr. Stead finished his appeal very quickly. He told the boys and girls that they could help him carry out the plan, and that if it was God's will he had no doubt they would do so. He sat down evidently very much annoyed.

Then Mr. Maxwell made a brief closing speech and told the children how they were to file out of the building.

THE NIGHT SESSIONS.

University Leaders Talk of Peace—A Hit at Carnegie.

Speeches on the attitude of university men toward the peace movement, punctuated with college glees of an incongruous character, were the feature of the evening session at Carnegie Hall. At the conclusion of a peroration by Dr. Felix Adler, for instance, the Yale Glee Club sang, to the great delight of the audience, "Oh, Where, oh, Where, Can My Little Dog Be?"

The meeting was termed a university meeting, and was presided over by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia. The presence of a great many college men, including a delegation from the Military Academy at West Point, had presumably brought out a multitude of sweethearts and mothers, as well as fathers, for the hall was more crowded than at any previous session.

In his opening speech President Butler took exception to one of the speeches made on the evening previous. After declaring that the universities stood first and foremost as representative of the ideals of the people he said:

Last night on this platform poor use was made of a noble sentiment. "Infamous the nation which does not sacrifice everything for her moral integrity," said the speaker, and he interpreted this as an excuse and foundation for expressions in favor of wanton militarism. He misinterpreted the real feeling of the people for whom he presumed to speak. It is a full generation since the nations of Western Europe have stained their hands with war against each other. At no time in history has economic and industrial progress been so rapid as during this era of peace.

Believe me, the moral integrity of a nation is shown not by surrender to militarism, but by stern resistance to it. Defense against assault is the privilege and duty of a nation, as it is the privilege and duty of an individual. Defensive armaments are not evidences of militarism. Exaggerated armaments which, by their very existence, are an invitation to offensive use, are an evidence of militarism. Infamous indeed is the nation which will not sacrifice everything for its moral integrity; but it will find its moral integrity in following the teachings of ethics and the exhortations of reason, and to these teachings and exhortations the universities give constant and emphatic voice.

His speech was taken as referring to the remarks of Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard, whose utterances had also been made a point at issue by Mr. Carnegie. Prof. Munsterberg was present on the platform when President Butler spoke.

After Mr. Butler, the first speaker was Dr. John Rhys of Oxford, who spoke of how war robbed countries of their learned men. He mentioned also the Rhodes scholarships, which sent American scholars to Oxford every year, and wished that Englishmen might attend American colleges, though he feared they would never come back. He said the university he represented had contributed somewhat toward the peace movement and thoroughly appreciated the steps in the direction of peace taken by this country.

Dr. Rhys was followed by the Rev. E. S. Roberts, Vice Chancellor of Cambridge, who made the suggestion that the setting aside of one Sunday in the year in all countries to be devoted to the discussion of universal peace would accomplish much for the peace movement, as it would cause the minds of men to dwell on the subject at least for a time, and the very fact that on the same day every people of the world were thinking of the same thing would aid the cause greatly.

Dr. Felix Adler of the Ethical Culture Society followed, speaking to the point that the university men could do much by contributing to public reason, as against public sentiment. The "sober second thought" of the university men, he believed, would do much for peace in times of excitement. Then, having said that men perpetuate their names by various means and by "having their names emblazoned over the doors of philanthropical institutions they had founded," he added that "there is something higher and more spiritual than this, and that is anonymity; the desire to let the work stand and the name be forgotten." By some of those in the audience it was thought that Dr. Adler was making an indirect reference to Mr. Carnegie.

The other speakers at the meeting were Miss Jane Addams, who said that newspapers were an important factor in the peace movement, as they brought people nearer together; John H. Finlay, who recalled that an arbitration scheme was devised 600 years ago, and had not yet been adopted, and Edwin D. Mead, who spoke in praise of the world's peacemakers, Kant, Grotius, Sumner, and many others.

Unfortunately, neither President Eliot of Harvard nor President James of the University of Illinois were present, though they had been expected. President Eliot will be present at to-day's session.

Eighteen hundred people, mostly from the lower east side, gathered in Cooper Union last night to listen to discussions on "Organized Labor in Relation to the Peace Movement." Joseph R. Buchanan presided. Among those who spoke were Frank K. Foster, Dennis A. Haynes, James J. Murphy, James O'Connell, and John F. Tobin, all of whom represent labor unions.

The burden of the speeches was that the laborers were more interested in universal peace than any one else, because war meant greater hardship for the workingman than for any other class; his was the body that stopped the bullets, his the family left bereft.

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, said in part:

We in labor have been fighting for years for some part of that which we feel to be due to labor. We have had to fight as well as contend for the right, not that we had hearts in nor loved contest, but because justice we found could not be secured otherwise.

But the one who has borne the brunt of battle will seek some way to maintain independence and honor without the necessity of battle. Nor as workers will we permit ourselves to be shot down in order to conquer the markets of barbarians and savages. [Applause.] I know of no gathering of labor in the last twenty-five years which did not declare itself unequivocally for international brotherhood and peace.

Miss Leonore O'Reilly of the Woman's Trades' League referred to the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Dix, in which he expressed thanks for a standing army.

"I read these words with horror," she said. "To think that one who calls himself a follower of the Gentle One should say such words."

This was received with great applause.

Mr. Stead, when he rose to talk, was greeted with "You're all right, Bill."

"But you are not all right," began the Englishman; and he then told the audience that he was very much dissatisfied with them for agreeing with the sentiments of Mr. Gompers and Dr. Crapsey, which were directly opposed on the question of disarmament. He was loudly applauded.

"And now you applaud me for telling you your faults," he said. Then he explained his pilgrimage idea at length, and was interupted by a Socialist, who declared that "all this peace talk is a lot of nonsense," and dragged in "the exploitation of the laboring classes." This interrupter also said that Gompers and Powderly, whom Mr. Stead proposed taking to Europe, were not real labor leaders.

"We usually get back at our speakers down here," shouted one man, "but there was so many of youse to-night we had to be polite."

Everybody started talking at once, and there was quite an uproar. Then Mr. Buchanan announced that the janitor wanted to close up and sent the crowd away, still wrangling among themselves.

WOMEN DECLARE FOR PEACE.

Their Share in the Present Movement Discussed at Carnegie Hall.

What proved to be the most harmonious session of the Peace Congress thus far was the women's meeting yesterday morning in Carnegie Hall, when the "Relation of Women to the Peace Movement" was discussed. Women from all parts of the country, and from many foreign countries as well, were present. On the platform were women representatives of every State. A few men were present, and one spoke.

Music by the St. Cecilia Society and the Wednesday Morning Singing Club added to the attractiveness of the programme. The soloist was Miss Jeanette MacClenahan and the musical programme was under the direction of Victor Harris. Mrs. Anna G. Spencer presided.

The first speaker was Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston, who reviewed at length "The History of the Peace Movement." She traced the movement from the time of Grtius down to the Czar's manifesto in 1898, through the first Hague Conference, and concluded:

The Second Hague Conference, which this time includes not merely twenty-six nations, but all the forty-six nations of the globe, offers the greatest opportunity in human history to lessen the world's poverty and misery. Let every teacher tell her pupils of it. Let every woman who believes in prayer pray for it. Let every mother, wife, and daughter speak words of wisdom about it in their households. Let not the women of America be childish and inert when such stupendous issues hang in the balance.

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of the Woman's Industrial Trades Union League spoke on "The Home and the Economic Waste of War." She said that while woman had played no active part in the wars of the past, for the most part, she had suffered none the less, through the laying waste of her home and the killing of those on whom she depended for support.

Miss Mary E. Wooley, President of Mount Holyoke College for Women, spoke on "The Relation of Educated Women to the Peace Movement." After saying that women's opportunity extended into every walk of life and the union of the intellectual and the emotional gave woman a peculiar fitness for any uplifting work, she concluded:

The peace movement places the emphasis upon the man who can think, rather than upon the one who can fight; it would make right stronger than might; subordinate selfish interests to the common good; allay passion, promote self-control, and give to individual, nation and race the opportunity to "set the noblest free."

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League, spoke of the commercial advantages of peace and declared that war was too unbusinesslike for a businesslike nation to indulge in because of the enormous expense of hostilities.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, made an earnest appeal to the women present to make peace as attractive to the men as war was; to make it as spectacular and give it an appeal to the imagination that was totally lacking. If this was done, she said, there would be no more war, but the trouble was that women had little imagination and development of what she did possess was necessary.

The last speaker at the meeting was William Archer, the dramatic critic of The London Times, who appealed for a "United States of Europe." He pointed to this country as the leading spirit in peace, and ascribed this to the love of country and of flag. The peace that prevailed here, he said, between the States was a very different thing from the Pax Romana or the Pax Britannica of India, and he emphasized the fact that the United States was free from the rancors, jealousies, and cupidities which kept Europe continually under arms. He concluded as follows:

I am sure artist, ladies and gentlemen, nor have I had time to take counsel with designers. But I suggest that, in the form of the flag, the analogy with the Stars and Stripes should be emphasized. The star, as it is the most wonderful of all visible things, is the most beautiful of all symbols; and I have floating in my mind a vision of a Star of Stars—a star-cluster grouped so as to form a single star—which I think might perhaps serve the purpose. To that star we and our children might quickly learn to look up with pride, with hope, with reverence. Under the guidance of that star we should march forward to a world, freed from the awful burden, the pitiful stupidity, of war; for it would indeed be a star of sweet influence, radiating, in very truth, the spirit of peace on earth and good will toward men.

Sir Edward Elgar, who was to have spoken, was unavoidably detained, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who was to be guest of honor, was unable to be present.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Conference to End with Two Dinners This Evening.

What may prove to be the most important meeting of the delegates to the Peace Congress will be held at Carnegie Hall at 10:30 o'clock this morning. This will be a general conference of delegates for the purpose of submitting and considering resolutions. Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood will preside, and it is expected, owing to the differences of opinion that have been expressed, that there will be some argument on what resolutions shall be passed.

In the afternoon there will be a regular session in Carnegie Hall at 3 o'clock, at which William J. Bryan will be one of the speakers. Seth Low will preside, and the other speakers will be Richard Bartholdt, William W. Morrow, Senator James B. McCreary, John W. Foster, and Diego Mendoza.

There will also be a conference of peace workers at the Broadway Tabernacle at 9:30 o'clock, at which Mrs. Lucia A. Mead will preside, and in the evening the delegates will wind up their session with two dinners, one at the Hotel Astor and the other at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Carnegie will preside at the Astor and Mr. Low at the Waldorf. The speakers, as far as possible, will be heard at both places. The list includes James Bryce, the British Ambassador; Earl Grey, Governor of Canada; Dr. Edward Everett Hale, President Eliot of Harvard, Archbishop Ireland, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Samuel Gompers.

KING TALKING A HAND.

British Ruler Believed to be Interested in Hague Conference.

NAPLES, April 16.—Orders have been given that as soon as the royal yacht bearing King Edward arrives here she is to be put in direct telegraphic communication with London.

From this the conclusion is drawn that King Edward has certain diplomatic matters, probably The Hague Peace Conference, under advisement during his cruise in the Mediterranean.

The Municipality of Gaeta, at a meeting held to-day, adopted a resolution to ask King Edward to visit the tomb of Cicero, which was recently found at Formia, on the Gulf of Gaeta, where the celebrated Roman philosopher was assassinated on Dec. 7, 43 B. C.

ROME, April 16.—The proposition of the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, that a concrete proposal for the limitation of armaments be communicated to all the powers before the meeting of The Hague Peace Conference, with the understanding that the powers can either reject the proposition or recommend it for consideration after the adjournment of the conference, was communicated only to France, Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and America, and to none of the minor powers.

The answer of the United States to this proposal is not known.

SPAIN TO INCREASE NAVY.

Programme Provides for Expenditure of $16,000,000 More a Year.

MADRID, April 16.—The Minister of Marine in an interview to-day declared that the naval programme to be presented at the opening of the Cortes provided for fresh expenditures amounting to $16,000,000 annually and lasting for several years.

The propositions approved by the Naval Consultative Committee include the construction of a defensive squadron, the improvement of the coast defenses, and the reorganization of the arsenals.

It is understood in well-informed circles that the total of the appropriations demanded amounts to $64,000,000.

Lord Grey to Speak Here To-day.

OTTAWA, April 16.—Lord Grey left here last night for New York. He will speak at the International Peace Conference to-morrow.

OLD GUARD'S NEW OFFICERS.

Major Charles A. Stadler, Commandant of the Old Guard, has announced these appointments to the staff, with the rank of Captain: George H. Wyatt, Adjutant; John Parr, Aide de Camp; Belden J. Rogers, Quartermaster; Frederick W. Seybel, Commissary; Rastus S. Ransom, Judge Advocate; Homer W. Warner, Surgeon; Charles A. Dubois, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Frank H. Clement, Captain of Engineers; Herman A. Metz, Inspector; William F. Coxford, Ordnance Officer; Frank B. Whitney, Paymaster, and the Rev. James B. Wasson, Chaplain.

The battalion will parade in full dress uniform next Monday to celebrate its eighty-first anniversary. After the installation at the armory by Adjt. Gen. Henry, the command will march to St. Thomas's Church, in Fifth Avenue, where the memorial services are to be held. The annual dinner will be held at the Hotel Astor the same night.

PIANOLA RECITAL

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) AT 3 P. M.

(No cards of admission required.)

Soloist, Mrs. REBA CORNETT EMORY, Soprano

PROGRAM:—

Gavotte et Musette, Op 12.....Pabst
Elfentanz, Op. 39.....Philip-Popper
PIANOLA.
Aria of Michaela from Carmen.....Bizet
Mrs. Emory.
Accompanied with the Pipe Organ
Romance .....Svendsen
Aeolian Pipe Organ

Hungarian Dance, No. 5.....Brahms
Cracovienne Fantasie, Op. 14, No. 6 Paderewski
Polonaise, Op. 11.....Moszkowski
PIANOLA.
Oh, Dry Those Tears..... del Riego
The Maide of Cadiz.....Delibes
Mrs. Emory.
Accompanied with the Pianola.

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If they interest you and you want them, they will cost you a modest sum.

Burnham & Phillips

Broadway at 27th St. Tailors Nassau Street below Beekman

SECOND POLICE RAID ON ARMED ITALIANS

Continued from Page 1.

concealed weapon section of the code. He added that the majority of Italians in New York City knew that members of the Black Hand band recognized each other by producing two knives, a long and a short one. This means of identification accounted for the large number of knives rounded up in the raids.

Got Tip that Raid Was Coming.

Detective Sergeant Joseph Petrosini, who was in command of the raiders, told Magistrate House that his squad had been divided up and sent to the various Italian colonies about Manhattan, and, entering saloons and other public places, had no trouble in picking out what he termed the "lazzione," or bad men. The detectives had been at work only fifteen minutes when the tip was telephoned all over town. Otherwise Petrosini said his men would have rounded up at least one thousand offenders. Each place that got the tip notified its patrons, and in many instances Italians with knives and revolvers dropped or hid them in saloons just before the arrival of the detectives. In one saloon that Petrosini entered he found sixteen stilettos and twelve revolvers hidden in a glass-washing tank of water, where the weapons had been hurriedly deposited.

While the complaints were being drawn up in the Tombs Court, Sergt. Gorman, acting under instructions from Police Headquarters, ordered the doors closed, and then with a squad of uniformed policemen began a systematic search of the clothing of every man in the courtroom, or, in other words, of the friends and relatives of the men who were about to be arraigned. Although seventy Italians were searched, not a knife or a pistol was found, the Italian interpreter explaining that the men had left their weapons at home for fear of being subjected to just such a search.

The police next tackled the Italians who were waiting out in the corridors of the Criminal Court Building, with like result.

As one man after another was committed to the Tombs, the Warden of the prison began to get alarmed. He already had 596 prisoners to care for, and had little room for any more. He telephoned to Correction Commissioner Coggey, asking what should be done with the extra prisoners brought in, and the Commissioner ordered that as many as three or four be placed in one cell.

Coroner Peter B. Acritelli, who was in court, said that he intended to start a movement for the passage of a law that would deport Italians caught carrying concealed weapons. The better element of Italians in this city, he said, had been annoyed and worried for many months by Black Hand murders and threatening letters from bands of blackmailers, so he intended to interest the leading Italians of the city in his movement to crush out the weapon-carrying habit. Coroner Acritelli said that two-thirds of the crimes perpetrated in New York were committed by his countrymen—Italians—but when it came to arresting them there were no witnesses willing to testify against them.

In the Court of Special Sessions, Justice Wyatt imposed sentences ranging from one month to six months, and a fine on prisoners who were found with loaded revolvers. Two American-born citizens told the Justice that they carried the weapons for the purpose of defending themselves from the Harlem Black Hand band. This excuse did not go, however, and the men were committed to the Tombs. The crush of prisoners in the Tombs became so great that Warden Flynn was again compelled to telephone the Correction Commissioner, telling him that the Tombs was now so badly crowded that at least a hundred prisoners there had no cots to sleep on.

Commissioner Coggey sent 100 cots to the Tombs later in the day, and these were placed in the exercise room on the top floor of the prison building, where many of the concealed weapon prisoners were huddled together for the night with extra keepers from the workhouse to guard them. Many of the prisoners were desperate-looking fellows, whom Petrosino identified as old offenders, and some of them may be shipped back to Italy if their records of crime can be produced by the detectives.

By 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Tombs had become so crowded that Commissioner Coggey had to send out notices to the keepers of the district prisons not to ship any more prisoners downtown.

Magistrate Barlow, in the Jefferson Market Court; Magistrate Cornell, in Harlem, and Magistrate Finn, in the Essex Market Court, held large batches of the Italians yesterday. The Magistrates said they would support the police to the limit of the law.

Judge O'Sullivan of the Court of General Sessions, who has been imposing limit sentences on Italians convicted of carrying concealed weapons, said that if the police kept up the good work New York would soon be rid of the Black Hand men and fewer murders would be recorded.

Some May Get Seven Years.

Judge Rosalsky of the General Sessions said: "I gave one of the stiletto men a limit sentence on Friday last. He was a Black Hander, and pleaded guilty to attempted extortion and to carrying concealed weapons. After sentencing him to two and a half years in prison on one indictment, I found a way of adding seven years more for the reason that the code provides no particular penalty for the particular crime of carrying concealed weapons, but has a clause which provides a seven-year limit for felonies for which no particular penalty is prescribed."

Police Commissioner Bingham yesterday said he intended to keep up the stiletto raids until he had the town cleared of Black Hand men and pistol carriers. He said that the police would soon succeed in making New York a very safe place to live in if the Magistrates and Judges of the Sessions would back him up. As they had agreed to do this, the work would go along smoothly. Commissioner Bingham said a stop ought to be put to the promiscuous sale of revolvers. The weapons confiscated by the police, he said, ought to be destroyed, and not sold at public auction, as is now the case, the proceeds of the annual sale being turned over to the Police Pension Fund.

Won't Sell Weapons at Auction.

"We have now at Headquarters about 2,000 pistols," said the Commissioner, "and I don't feel like selling them at public auction for 25 or 50 cents each. They should be destroyed, and I am not going to sell them."

Justice Wyatt of the Special Sessions said that in view of the alarming facts resulting from the stiletto raids, the Justices of the Special Sessions Court would in the future impose the maximum penalty on all foreigners who were found guilty of carrying revolvers. This would be a year in the penitentiary and $500 fine, or 500 additional days in prison.

John J. Hamburger, a Director of the Kings County Democratic Club, went to Albany last night to have introduced in the Legislature a bill making it a felony to carry firearms without a permit. His bill provides a punishment of six months in prison without the alternative of a fine. In the case of a second offense the penalty is to be two years in prison or a fine of $500.

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DEMOCRATS HAIL BRYAN AS LEADER

Continued from Page 1.

chance Republicans would have had and point out that Cleveland is still alive.

"What about Senators holding office for life? I can understand that in New York you might be in favor of it, [great laughter,] but the worst objection is that the Senate would be too Hamiltonian in methods. The most popular institution of to-day is the election of United States Senators.

"The most popular reform to-day is the proposal to elect United States Senators by direct vote. The people have studied it. Sixteen years ago I had it in my platform when I stood for Congressman. I have seen five Congresses act upon it. I have seen nearly two-thirds of the States favor it. I have seen two National Conventions adopt it. Can I not say that I have seen the Jeffersonian idea grow in the estimation of the country?

Plea for the Referendum.

"One thing is coming and nothing can defeat it—the initiative and the referendum. We put that in the Democratic platform in Nebraska ten years ago last Summer. It seemed rather advanced, and I remember at the time that one Republican paper suggested that it was a new kind of Democratic drink. Since then Republican State after Republican State has adopted this Democratic drink.

"No one will deny the value of the initiative and the referendum unless you deny the capacity for government of the people. You may differ with me on other points, but if you do not believe in the right of the people to govern themselves you will drive yourselves out of the Democratic party, and if the Democratic party does not believe in the rule of the people, you will have no trouble in driving me out of the Democratic Party. (Cheers and yells.)

"The faults of government do not lie in the people, but in the people they elect, for they betray their trust and turn to private advantage the power that has been handed over to them. The initiative would put it in the power of the people to act as they would wish to act. The referendum gives the people the right to pass upon anything which the Legislature has already adopted. Already you give to your Governor the right to veto any legislative measure. Who will say that the majority of the people have not also the right to veto?

"Not only are these ideas of Jefferson gaining ground in the country, but throughout the whole civilized world. If everywhere you find your ideas are gaining ground does not that increase your faith in them? I believe it is the destiny of our Nation to shake every throne upon etarth, not by force, but by showing the strength of a Government which rests upon the people.

"It is said that I have raised myself. It is, rather, true to say that I have attached myself to principles which have risen and have raised me with them. In my home city I have reminded them that they have buried me several times. I have asked them why they have found it so difficult to keep me under ground. I have told them that it was not genius, but they could not destroy my faith in the principles for which I stood. I have invented nothing. What I have preached has been called in derision 'Bryanism.' But I have not made these things. They have made me. [Shouts and cheers.]

"I only want to show my gratitude to the country for what it has done for me. A man may serve his party best by serving his country best. And so I have praised the President when he has acted in a Democratic manner, as I would have expected, if I had been President, praise from Republicans when I put Republican principles into practice. And why should I not?

"The President has no popularity to-day except when he puts in practice what the Democrats have advocated before him. He has proved the popularity of Democratic ideas. He has proved, by going against Democratic ideas at times, the unpopularity of Republican ideas."

Then Mr. Bryan quoted the ship subsidies as an example of the unpopularity of Republican ideas; also the elastic currency, with the banks holding both ends of the elastic; also the attempt to interfere with the school system of California. He pointed out that as soon as the President meddled with that he aroused a strong State's rights sentiment throughout the Pacific slope.

Bryan's Prophecy.

Mr. Bryan concluded with this prophecy: "In 1908 we shall not only win a victory, but shall be in power for generations, and it shall fall to our lot to carry out all the reforms for which the people are clamoring."

Mr. Bryan was wildly cheered as he sat down.

President Moynahan spoke a few words of welcome for the noted Nebraskan, but to Edward M. Shepard, the father of the club, was intrusted the real task of welcoming the guest of the evening. Mr. Shepard hailed Mr. Bryan as the leader of the Democratic Party. After telling the principles for which the Brooklyn Democratic Club stood and for which it has labored since its organization in 1880, Mr. Shepard said in part:

During the last ten years the intelligence and the sound emotions of Americans have been stirred to a hatred of oppressive and greedy monopolies and of corrupt and dangerous abuses of financial and organized power—stirred as never before, except during the year when Jefferson gave the dominant inspiration to this Republic, or when in the fifties and the early sixties the battle was on against human slavery. The work of wholesome, even if disturbing, public upheaval has now gone far; the prompt and practical leverage of public opinion has now been efficiently and even wonderfully strengthened.

Responding to the toast "The Mother of Presidents," Mr. Tyler of Virginia recounted the accomplishments of the sons of "the proud old Commonwealth, the mother of States and statesmen" in all life's callings. Declaring that the opportunity of the Democracy was at hand, Mr. Tyler continued:

"I have been asked to say a word as to what the people of the South think of William Jennings Bryan. The mention of his name down there is as potent in flashing a magic spell of enthusiasm as it was in 1896. This is indisputably true with the great masses of the people.

Other speakers were Augustus Thomas on "Democracy"; Ollie James of Kentucky, "Democracy in the South"; Gov. Warfield, "A United Party"; Controller Metz, "New York City"; John W. Tomlinson of Alabama, "Law and Public Opinion"; W. S. Jackson, "New York State"; William Sulzer, "Congress," and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, "Government Control of Railroads."

The Men at the Dinner.

The dinner was undoubtedly the largest and the most representative that has been held in Brooklyn in many years. There were 500 members and friends of members of the club present, and it was said that 1,500 more were unable to obtain seats.

At the guest table sat Daniel Moynahan, President of the club; Gov. Warfield of Maryland, Gov. Tyler of Virginia, Lewis Nixon, and Edward M. Shepard. Other guests included Perry Belmont, Bird S. Coler, Robert Davis, A. H. Eastmond, William J. Gaynor, William S. Jackson, Ollie M. James, Jefferson M. Levy, Patrick F. McGowan, Herman A. Metz, Charles F. Murphy, Josiah Quincy, Augustus Thomas, John W. Tomlinson, Augustus Van Wyck, and George Fred Williams.

There were also delegations from neighboring States present. From New Jersey came E. A. Van Nest, President of the Bergen County Democracy, and George Hamill and ex-Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, with many followers. Robert Davis of Hudson County and Luther Campbell of Hackensack also brought some constituents. From Massachusetts came Josiah Quincy and George Frederick Williams, with delegations.

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NEED CRIMINAL LAW IN ELECTIONS---BRYAN

Corrupt Givers of Big Political Funds, He Says, Should Go to Prison.

BOTH PARTIES GUILTY

Hints at Publicity Bill Hearing That White House Disclaimer Was Insincere.

W. J. Bryan appeared before the National Publicity bill organization yesterday noon at the Hotel Victoria, and outlined what kind of bill calling for public statements of campaign contributions he thought best. Perry Belmont, in introducing Mr. Bryan, said that the Nebraskan could be depended upon, if he should be nominated for the Presidency again, to insist that the Democratic National and Congressional Campaign Committees make public their receipts and expenditures, even if he were not elected.

"I am not prepared to say what part I shall take in the next campaign, or what part I shall desire to take," began Mr. Brynn, modestly. "But I am interested in this movement, and I want to lend whatever influence I have to carrying out what it represents.

"This movement rests on the idea that there should be honesty in politics. There is not as much enthusiasm for honesty in politics as there should be. It is not honest politics to formulate and adopt a platform and nominate a ticket on that platform if there is a secret understanding that the platform policy will not be carried out in case of election."

Corporations the Givers, Says Bryan.

Mr. Bryan said that such legislation was made necessary primarily by corporations. He didn't think that one person would, except in rare instances, have sufficient interest in directing legislation and executive action to give the large contributions that corrupt. It was the corporations, he said, who induced public servants to betray their constituents.

"This evil is not confined to one party," went on Mr. Bryan. "In an examination of Mr. Havemeyer, the head of the Sugar Trust, he said he had contributed to the Democratic fund in New York, to the Republican fund in Massachusets, and he admitted that something had been given out in New Jersey. 'To what party there?' he was asked. 'Oh, I'll have to look at the books on that,' he answered, 'that's a doubtful State.' If the race was close, it is a safe bet, at even 16 to 1, that he gave to both sides."

Mr. Bryan's idea of a proper publicity bill was that all contributions above a set minimum amount should be made public. He thought one statement of receipts and expenditures should be made about thirty days before the election, a supplemental statement about ten days before election, and still another after the shouting was over.

"I won't mention any names," continued Mr. Bryan, "but we have known of candidates who vowed before election that they were not receiving any money from corporations, whereas after-election developments proved that huge bundles of corporation money had gone toward their election. They decry the set of men who received such money, but passionately declare that when they next run for office only righteous men will have charge of that branch of the campaign work. And finally they can run in the original set of men again, possibly on the ground that time has purged their hearts of all evil."

Criminal Law the Only Cure.

The speaker said he thought that nothing short of the criminal law would serve to purify our elections. The publicity bill to be finally adopted by Congress, he went on, should make it a penal offense for the person making a contribution, and the committe receiving it not to make public a statement of the amount, and the purpose for which it had been spent.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor claimed for the labor political organization the honor of being the first in this country to actually make public all their receipts and expenditures. That was done by the American Federation after the last election in a report that showed the names of the contributors, the amount of the contribution, and the purpose for which the money was expended. Speaking for organized labor, he pledged the Federation's support to the movement.

In his speech Mr. Belmont said that he had written letters to the Chairmen of the Democratic and Republican Congressional Committees after last election, suggesting that they follow the good example of the American Federation of Labor in making a public report of contributions and expenditures. The Democratic Chairman, while saying that he could not, "with propriety," publish the names of contributors, could say that none of the contributions had come from corporations, so far as he knew.

Sherman a Dodger, Says Belmont.

But no sort of satisfactory answer had ever been received from James Sherman, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, Mr. Belmont said. He read a letter from Mr. Sherman's secretary, dated last October, which said that the writer would call the attention of Mr. Sherman to the matter when he should recover from his illness. Mr. Belmont continued sarcastically that he had noticed that Mr. Sherman had been able to attend the sessions of Congress and then to go to Panama, but that his indisposition had not lifted enough to allow him to answer his letter as to making public the contributions to his committee during the last election.

Gov. Warfield of Maryland, ex-Senator W. E. Chandler of New Hampshire, Controller Herman A. Metz, Alexander Troup, and others spoke. Probably one hundred persons attended yesterday, among them being William H. Martin, Democratic National Committeeman from Arkansas; ex-Gov. Hoge Tyler of Virginia, Edward Feeney, President of the Catholic Knights of America; A. L. Stevens of Colorado, President Bell of Drake University, Iowa, and Secretary of State Whalen.

LAWMAKERS FOR BRYAN.

Tennessee House Says He Is the Logical Democratic Candidate.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 16.—The Tennessee House, before sine die adjournment last night, adopted a resolution declaring William J. Bryan the logical candidate of the Democratic Party for President in 1908.

There was some opposition to the resolution, but the majority on final vote was large.

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MRS. HOLMAN TELLS OF EVELYN'S CAREER

Breaks Silence Kept at Her Daughter's Request Since the Murder.

COULD NOT CONTROL GIRL

Would Have Killed White If She Had Known of Her Daughter's Experience—Trip Abroad a Nightmare.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 16.—Mrs. Evelyn Florence Nesbit Holman, the mother of Mrs. Harry K. Thaw, to-day broke the silence she has kept strictly since the murder of Stanford White. In a statement, which is published in The Pittsburg Leader, she defends her attitude toward her daughter, and declares that she kept silent at the young woman's request, that she did not aid District Attorney Jerome, and that her home always will be open to her daughter. The statement begins:

"Two days after the night upon which Hary Thaw shot Stanford White, at Madison Square Garden, we received this telegram:

It is most important for you to say absolutely nothing. FLORENCE.

"I did say nothing. I remained silent. I have remained silent until now, and I would have kept silence had it not been for attacks made upon me by Mr. Delmas in his closing address to the Thaw jury. I made no statement to District Attorney Jerome or to any of his representatives.

Resents Utterance of Delmas.

"One of the sentences from Mr. Delmas's speech referred to me as 'A mother who manifested that character of frivolity and extravagance which were later to bear such deplorable consequences.' At the death of my first husband I was thrown entirely upon my own resources to support my daughter and son, both small children, and myself. When the estate was settled and all debts paid I found myself with exactly $113.33 and a house filled with furniture."

Mrs. Holman thon details her struggle to raise her children. Her daughter first posed for an artist named Storm of Philadelphia, who met her at a Summer resort, when she was a little girl.

"Florence," she says, "was in love with the stage. I did everything in my power to discourage her, but I confess that I possessed neither the resolution nor the discipline to cope with the situation. Florence had threatened to run away unless she was permitted to go on the stage, and I found that I could not help myself, as she was very determined."

Warned by Stanford White.

Of her daughter's life she says:

"The story of her first encounter with Mr. White has been told several times, including once by herself on the witness stand. Her account was substantially correct. It was Edna Goodrich, who was in the 'Florodora' company, who introduced them. Soon after this Mr. White sent a request for me to see him in his office. I went. I was greatly impressed with his manner and what he told me. Among other things he said:

"'Mrs. Nesbit, do you know you have a remarkably beautiful daughter? She shouldn't be on the stage or going around to studios. She is too good for that sort of thing. You must be careful of her. Watch her closely. Watch her associates, especially the men she goes with. You cannot take too many pains. New York is a very dangerous and wicked city and it is full of dangers for a young girl.'

"Mr. White warned me specifically against several young men with whom Florence had become acquainted. Of one of them he said:

"'Don't, for heaven's sake, let her have anything to do with that fellow. He is one of the worst little rats in New York. Your daughter is not safe in his company.'

Thought White Was Noble.

"If ever a woman reposed implicit confidence in a man I did in Stanford White. His manner, his words, his actions, were the personification of whole-hearted, disinterested generosity. He was the first man with whom I had come in contact in New York who seemed disinterested; who seemed to be doing what he did without expectation of return.

"After our first conversation I went away from his office in tears, it seemed so grateful, so comforting to know that at last I had found a friend upon whom I could depend, who interested himself in my children, to assist us and ask nothing in return; who did it simply for the pleasure of giving of his abundance to those who needed it. I thought that Stanford White was one of the noblest men on earth.

"I never went away from New York and committed my daughter to the care of White. The time when I came to Pittsburg and Florence remained in New York, was after we had gone to the Audubon, when friendly relations had scarcely been established between Mr. White, Florence, and myself.

"Howard was on a farm near Tarentum, owned by clients of his father. He wrote me that he was ill. Florence I left in charge of the maid who looked after our room at the Audubon, and I went to Tarentum. The last injunction I gave the maid was: 'Take care of my baby.'

Would Have Killed White.

"When I returned, to all appearances Florence was well and happy. There was nothing to indicate that anything out of the ordinary had occurred. If she underwent the experience that is said to have befallen her, she did not take me into her confidence. Had she told me what she told the Thaw jury, it would not have been necessary for Thaw to kill Stanford White. I would have done it myself."

Mrs. Holman then tells of the meeting with Thaw. She denies that White ever said a word to her against Thaw. Every story which came to her ears concerning Thaw, she declares, was told her by Ethel Barrymore. She tells of the trip abroad with Thaw.

"Every detail of the trip was and is a nightmare to me. Mr. Thaw joined us in Paris. Florence and I shared the same apartments. Mr. Thaw had apartments by himself. There was no pleasure in the tour for me. The things which appealed to Florence and Mr. Thaw in Paris did not appeal to me. Florence testified that we quarreled frequently while in Paris—in fact, continually. The disagreements were caused by my protests at her visits to various restaurants.

"Florence said that I asked for money continually. I did. I begged them to give me passage money and let me return to New York. I was sick and disgusted at the whole proceedings.

Deserted in London, Fainted.

"The climax came one afternoon when Mr. Craig Wadsworth of the American Embassy had an engagement to take us out sailing. I was very ill when he called. We were at Claridge's Hotel. The servant showed him in, and I explained that I was feeling badly, and suggested that he summon Florence, who, I supposed, was in her bedroom next to mine. He tapped upon the door. There was no answer. I requested him to open it.

"'Why, there is no one here,' said he. 'The roo mhas been stripped.'

"I ran to look for myself. Every article of apparel belonging to Florence was gone. The shock caused me to faint, and I remained unconscious for three hours.

"I did not see Florence from that day she and Mr. Thaw left London until the afternoon of her marriage on the 4th of April, 1905. I was not consulted about the marriage. We did not know that a marriage had been arranged until my husband and I were asked to go to the home of the Rev. Dr. McEwan. This was one hour before the ceremony. All the arrangements had been carried out by Mr. J. Dennison Lyon, Mr. Thaw's banker. Mr. Lyon had the marriage license clerk at the clergyman's house. It was necessary that the mother sign the application for a license, for my daughter was a minor. This I readily and cheerfully did. I was glad that Mr. Thaw was man enough to give her his name.

Snubbed at the Wedding.

"We were shown into the drawing room. No one greeted us or spoke to us. Mrs. William Thaw came in, accompanied by her son, Josiah, and another witness. The clergyman was there. No salutations were exchanged. Florence and Mr. Thaw entered. The ceremony ended, they and the rest immediately left the room. No words of farewell were said. I went into the hall and encountered one of the witnesses, a woman. I asked to see my daughter.

"'I will see if I can find her,' she replied. She went away and did not return.

"Mrs. William Thaw came into the hallway. I told her I wished to see Florence.

"'I don't know where she is,' she said, and turned away.

"The clergyman was the next to whom I appealed.

"'I don't know anything about her,' he responded, passing by me. I have never seen my daughter since.

Love for Daughter Unaltered.

"As solemnly as though these words were uttered with my last breath, I wish here to affirm that my love for my daughter is as deep and intense as it was when I first held her in my arms a helpless babe. Resentment I may have felt, but never hatred, or vengetul sentiments. My heart beats as responsive to her sorrows as though they were woes of my own. Regardless of all that has transpired, my affection is unaltered.

"A word from her would at any time have brought and will bring me to her side. The door of my home is open to her, it will swing wide at her lightest tap to-day, to-morrow, and always while I live."

DAUGHTER HEARS STATEMENT.

May Make Some Comment on It To-day—Lawyers Visit Thaw.

The long statement of Mrs. Charles J. Holman, in which the mother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw defends herself against the accusations of selfish and unnatural conduct in the rearing of her daughter, caused the young woman little apparent concern when it was shown to her last night. The statement was read to Mrs. Thaw in her apartments at the Lorraine by Dan O'Reilly, her personal counsel. Mr. O'Reilly later said that no statement would be given out in reply.

"Mrs. Thaw may, however, have something to say to-morrow," added Mr. O'Reilly.

Mrs. Thaw visited her husband in the Tombs shortly after noon yesterday, remaining with him for over an hour. Josiah Thaw was another visitor at the Tombs. He said he could say nothing definite of the plans of the family, but that the Countess of Yarmouth would probably sail for England before long. He did not know if she would return for a second trial.

Considerable surprise was created by the visit of Lawyer Hartridge to the Tombs shortly before 5 o'clock. Since the disagreement he had not called upon Thaw. He did not visit the Tombs in the last few days of the trial. It had been generally understood that the connection with the case of Mr. Hartridge, together with the others of Thaw's counsel, with the exception of Dan O'Reilly, had been severed.

The lawyer permitted it to be understood yesterday that he was still to be numbered among the Thaw counsel. His interview with Thaw, he said, had been at the latter's request, and they had gone over some papers together. It was rumored in the Tombs yesterday that just prior to the visit of Hartridge, Thaw had filled out and sent checks to Mr. Delmas and to Dan O'Reilly, the first for $37,500 and the second for $25,000.

A. Russell Peabody, also of counsel for Thaw, paid a visit to the Tombs yesterday, and upon leaving the building strengthened the conviction that he, too, is still interested in the case.

"Mr. Thaw authorizes me to say that no statement will be given out by him to-day," he said, adding, "and no one connected with the case will make any statement to-day."

Henry Clay McPike called upon Clerk Penny in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday and asked that the letters written by Thaw to Mr. Delmas and submitted to the lunacy commission be immediately surrendered. The request was refused, as an order must first be obtained from Justice Fitzgerald, who is now on his way to Canada.

It was learned positively yesterday that ex-Gov. Frank S. Black of the law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, whose name has been mentioned as next counsel for Thaw, will never be connected with the case. It is known that he has privately stated that nothing could induce him to undertake the defense of Thaw. He has been connected with only two murder cases, one of them the defense of Molineux, and he has frequently said that he would never again appear in a criminal action.

Value in Champagne.

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WOMAN FIGHTS A BURGLAR.

Catches Him in Flat and Pluckily Attacks Him—Runs Out, Is Caught.

Mrs. Ray Marks, who lives with her husband in a flat at 839 Park Avenue, Williamsbridge, went out yesterday afternoon, locking up her flat. On her return two hours later she found the kitchen door unlocked.

As she stepped inside she was seized by a man, who had entered by means of false keys, and who had gathered together all the silverware and other valuables. Mrs. Marks screamed and the burglar began to choke her. He then locked the kitchen door so that she could not get out. Mrs. Marks then attacked the burglar, and while the two were in a rough-and-tumblo fight, during which chairs were overturned, neighbors were attracted by the racket. They kicked in the kitchen door, and the buglar rushed down the stairs to the street.

Mrs. Marks pursued him and caught him on the stoop. They had another tustle, during which the thief hit the woman again. Half a dozen women then seized the man, but he broke away and fled. Policeman Steers of the Vernon Avenue Station caught him.

The prisoner said his name was William Noble, but refused to tell where he lived. When he was searched a revolver, two daggers, and a hunch of burglars' keys were found on him. Magistrate Higginbotham held him without bail for the Grand Jury.

BROTHER SHOOTS BROTHER.

Ex-Policeman Bayne Fires Shot After a Quarrel at Home.

In a pistol duel last night George Bayne, a plasterer of 319 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, shot and perhaps mortally wounded his brother, William, in the presence of William's wife, five-year-old daughter, and mother-in-law.

George Bayne boarded with his brother's mother-in-law, Mrs. Johanna Muck. William's wife and daughter lived in the same house. William was formerly a policeman attached to the Mercer Street Station. He retired a year ago, and having no funds, deserted his wife and child and went to California. He returned in February, still without funds, and found his wife living with her mother.

William quarreled with Mrs. Muck, and on Feb. 28 attacked her, stabbing her in the throat. For this he was arrested and held in $1,000 bail. After his release he lived apart from his family at 315 East Ninetieth Street, Manhattan. Nothing more was heard of him until last night.

The shooting followed a quarrel in the house.

POLICEMAN BADLY BEATEN.

Reilly Attacked with His Brother—Two Men Arrested.

Policeman Peter Reilly of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, and his brother John, who lives at 218 East Seventy-fourth Street, Manhattan, were attacked yesterday morning in front of a saloon at Bedford Avenue and North Eleventh Street, by five young men who jumped out from different doorways.

Reilly's club was taken from him, and after he and his brother had been beaten they were thrown between car tracks. It was there that half a dozen policemen, who had been told of the attack, found them.

The police arrested George Dooley of 137 Engert Avenue and William Donnelly of 151 Greenpoint Avenue. They were held on charges of assault by Magistrate Higginbotham in the Lee Avenue Court yesterday.

SHOW INDIANS LAND IN CELL.

Try Revolver Practice on Broadway, but Promise Not to Do It Again.

"Bear-in-the-Woods" and "Big Charger," two Sioux braves, who left the reservation long ago and are now doing "Big Medicine" at a local theatre, escaped the watchful eye of the press agent and went on the warpath yesterday. They chose Broadway as the path, and it led to a cell in the Thirtieth Street Police Station.

Accompanied by numerous squaws, papooses, and braves, they started for their boarding place, after finishing their part of the performance. At Broadway and Fortieth Street the procession was halted. "Bear-in-the-Woods" suddenly reached inside his blanket and produced a revolver. He fired two shots in the air, when Policeman Burns of the Traffic Squad appeared.

"Hey, you're in wrong," he said. "Who's got the gun?"

No one answered, and Burns was compelled to go through the entire outfit before he located it on the person of "Big Charger," to whom the other had passed it.

Burns took both to the station house. They did not seem intoxicated, but after long questioning failed to give any reasonable explanation of the shooting. To be sure, "Bear-in-the-Woods" made some remarks about suspecting that his household had been invaded, but there was no evidence to show that he really intended to injure any one.

In the Jefferson Market Court in the afternoon "Big Charger" was discharged and "Bear-in-the-Woods" held in $200 bail, which was furnished by the management of the theatre, to keep the peace for six months and to refrain from carrying concealed weapons.

HOLD UP PASTEURIZATION.

Aldermen Send the Milk Ordinance Back to the Committee.

When the Board of Aldermen met yesterday the ordinance introduced some time ago by the Committeo on Public Health relative to the pasteurization of milk was called up.

"The Mayor has appointed a commission to investigate this question," said Alderman Dowling. "I move that we recommit this ordinance to the committee in order to give us a chance to receive the report of the Mayor's commission. When we get the report we can unite it with the ordinnnee and pass both as one measure."

Dr. Everson declared that "pasteurization does not kill tuberculosis bacilli," and Dr. Jacobson, Chairman of the Committee on Public Health, took the opposite view. Alderman Downing demanded that public hearings on the question be held in all the boroughs. Alderman Freeman arraigned the Democrats for "obstructionistic tactics," declaring that the delay would mean the death of thousands of children in the coming hot months.

"If the resolution is passed I believe it will drive the smaller dealers out of business in the interests of the larger dealers," said Alderman Sullivan. "If it is passed it will result in the creation of a trust. I believe the matter should be recommitted. Then we shall have an opportunity to get the Health Commissioner, who has a 'bug' on the question, to come before us and not before one of our committees."

The motion to recommit was carried by a vote of 33 to 28.

THE MYSTICS

By KATHERINE CECIL THURSTON

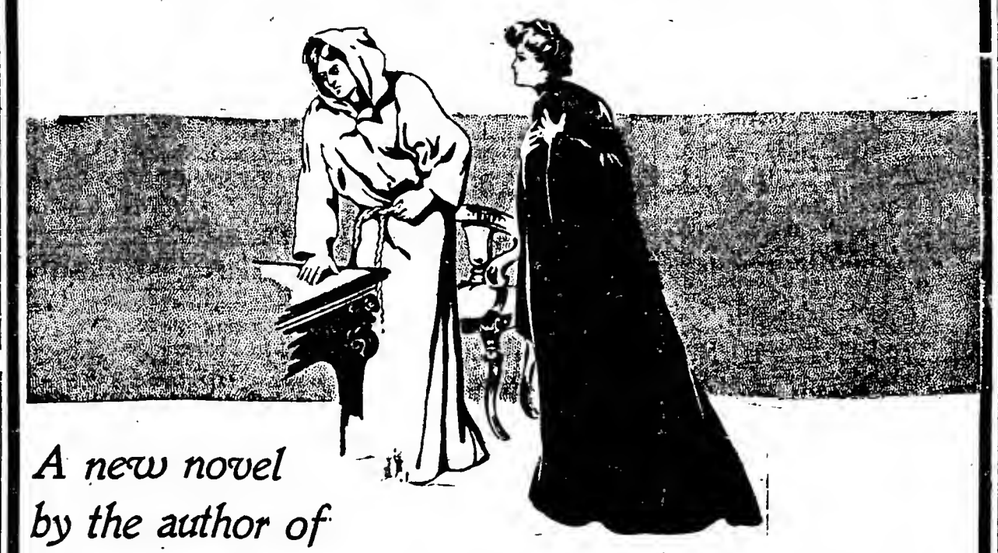

A new novel by the author of

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GOLDEN HAWK
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New Book
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Illustrated, $1.50

Pleasant and characteristic stories, we everywhere recognize the urbane optimism, the shrewd insight, the unpretentious humor and pathos, and the excellent English.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Stories

THE VEILED LADY OF STAMBOUL
A COAT OF RED LEAD
THE BEGUILING OF PETER GRIGGS
SAM JOPLIN'S EPIGASTRIC NERVE
CAPT. JOE AND THE "SUSIE ANN"
LORETTA OF THE SHIPYARD
MISS MURDOCK—"SPECIAL"
MISS JENNINGS'S COMPANION
MISS BUFFUM'S BOARDER
AGAINST ORDERS
MUGGLES'S SUPREME MOMENT

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Fiction Worth While

LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW BY VICTORIA CROSS

"One of the most daringly graphic revelations of the inner life and secret emotions of a woman of vigorous vitality that have ever been presented in a work of fiction."—Boston Globe.

Mitchell Kennerley, Publisher, New York

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

500 Rolls of New Japanese Linen-Warp Mattings Go On Sale at 28c a Yard.

Fourth Floor.

LET us tell you at the outset that here is one of the most satisfactory purchases that the Simpson Crawford store has ever made in the matting line, and because of it you are offered a really remarkable saving on just the sort of floor covering most popular for summer.

These mattings come in beautiful carpet patterns, in such colors as red, green, blue, etc., and are linen-warp—which speaks for wear and good service more emphatically than anything else possibly could. For this special sale our price is

$10 per roll of 40 yards, or 28c a yard. Sold usually at $14 a roll, or 40c a yard.

China Mattings.
Heavy quality, in small checks, 25c. quality at 18c. yd., or $7 a roll of 40 yds.
35c. quality at 22c. yd., or $8 a roll of 40 yds.
40c. quality at 25c. yd., or $9.50 a roll of 40 yds.

Fibre Matting.
A heavy quality of this extremely popular summer floor covering, in five colors.
45c. quality at 29c. yard.

Carpets.
Axminsters of extra quality, in beautiful patterns; some with ¾ borders; others without.
$1.50 quality at 95c. yard.

Linoleums.
Granite Inlaid Linoleum, in all colors (colors clear through); excellent for hard wear.
$1.00 quality at 65c. yard.
Genuine Imported Scotch Linoleum in new designs and a profusion of fine colors.
60c. quality at 39c. yard.

500 Boys' Wash Suits In new materials, $1.29

Second Floor.

THE story of their acquirement is common-place, but the fact that every suit in this big lot is worth $2.25 makes a news feature of great interest to every mother of a boy.

The suits are made with the usual Simpson Crawford care and skill, in the new Russian and sailor styles; the materials are in all shades and effects of Gaolata, Chambray, Linens and all the new Suitings.

All shades guaranteed absolutely fast color. The Russian styles come in sizes 2½ to 8 years; the Sailor styles in sizes 5 to 10 years.... **$1.29**

This Star Refrigerator, $7.

Fifth Floor.

THE "Star" is the last word on perfect refrigerator construction. That's why the Simpson Crawford Store handles it and no other.

It is the most economical user of ice that possibly can be made, for it is lined with extra heavy zinc and sheathed with charcoal.

Ask for Style 620

This style is 24½ inches wide; 15¾ inches deep, 38 inches high; capacity 35 lbs; fitted with one galvanized shelf and foot drain; regular price $8.25; special at. **$7**

Price news from that section devoted to
Stamped Lingerie Linens.

Second Floor.

FIRST know that our designs are most of them exclusive with us, and while striking, are not intricate by any means.

You will find in the list below that pricing is far below what you've been accustomed to pay for such goods when stamped, even with ordinary patterns.

1440 Shirt Waist patterns of Lingerie Lawn.....48c.
1200 Corset Cover patterns of Lingerie Nainsook, each .....10c.
3000 Hat Patterns, each.....10c.

Extra Special.

1500 Cretonne Pillow Slips, almost any combination imaginable, worth at least 59c. each. Sale price..... **33c.**

Rubberized Auto Coats for Women $13.50 to $65.00

You may be able to keep dry if you open the throttle and make a dash for cover, to wait until the rain stops; —but we have provided a surer and far better way.

Nor are coats of black rubber or stiff mackintosh cloth our solution.

We have taken the sheerest of crepe de chine, the newest silks and satins, and by coating them with pure gum rubber rendered them absolutely waterproof.

Thus we are enabled to transform into rainproofs the daintiest creations of Strom, Dunhill and La Belle Jardiniere, as well as those of our own corps of designers.

Consider that we use only materials of the grade that we can absolutely guarantee, and you will find the prices altogether modest.

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Franklin Square, New York

MORE MEXICAN TOWNS DESTROYED

Havoc Wrought by the Earthquake Greater Than at First Reported.

CHILPANCINGO IS IN RUINS

Shocks Continued Till 4 A. M. Yesterday—Acapulco Partly Submerged —Number of Dead Unknown.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 16.—Severe earthquake shocks continued on the west coast until 4 o'clock this morning. Late news from the area of greatest destruction shows that the devastation was greater than at first supposed.

Besides the destruction of Chilpancingo and Chilapa, it is now reported that Tixtla, between these two cities, containing about the same population as Chilpancingo, was leveled.

Messengers from the coast who have reached Chilpancingo also say that the towns of Ayutla and Ometepeo have been destroyed.

Ayutla is about fifty miles south of Chilpancingo in the State of Guerrero and some twenty miles west of Acapulco. It is one of the historic towns of the republic, for it was here that was conceived the "plan of Ayutla," which caused the revolution. The population of Ayutla is small, and it is thought that the loss of life there was insignificant.

Ometepec is further south, near the boundary line of the States of Guerrero and Oaxaca. It is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants.

Tlapa, a town 80 miles west of Chilpancingo, and near the border line of the State of Oaxaca, is also reported damaged.

A report from Chilpancingo says that the whole of the west coast from Acapulco south to Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminal of the Tehuantepec National Railway, has been badly damaged.

A dispatch to El Pais, a daily paper, which is the organ of the Catholic Church in this city, from the Bishop of Chilapa, confirms the reports of the widespread destruction in that vicinity. Fourteen persons are reported to have been killed in one house and the number of wounded is given at thirty-nine.

In Tixtla, it is reported, twelve bodies have been taken from the ruins, and twice that number of wounded are being cared for in temporary structures erected in the open country.

An operator at Chilpancingo says that the four men in the office have been working without relief for 48 hours, exposed to inclement weather. He reports that the State Government has provided tents for the homeless and has taken other means to provide for the comfort of the inhabitants.

Up to 4 o'clock this morning the shocks continued with more or less severity near Chilpancingo, completing the work of destruction and razing many of the most important public buildings of the city. The new Municipal Palace was badly shattered. Its predecessor was leveled by an earthquake four years ago. The hospitals, schools, and jail are in ruins. The prisoners from the jail were placed under guard by the Rurales and are now incarcerated in barracks. The hospital patients are being cared for in a temporary structure erected in the open country. The General in command of the troops was seriously injured.

Up to this time the number of deaths reported at Chilpancingo is thirty-eight, and the number of wounded is given as ninety-three, but in view of the latest reports it is thought that these figures will fall far short of the real number of fatalities. These may never be accurately known, as many of the dead are of the poorer classes, living in small settlements.

It is reported that Acapulco was partly submerged by great waves which dashed over the breakwater. Although no breath of wind was stirring at the time of the first shock, when the earth began to tremble the sea was lashed into a fury, and as the shocks continued the harbor took on the appearance of a typhoon-swept sea. It is said that no ships suffered to any extent.

Communication by rail with Vera Cruz is entirely cut off owing to the sinking of roadbeds on both the Mexican and Interoceanic Railways.

Reports from nearly all the large cities in the southern part of the republic have now been received, and although many of these places felt the shock severely, no further loss of life has been reported, and the property loss is insignificant.

News is anxiously awaited from the Istbmus of Tehuantepec.

FEEDING 500,000 CHINESE.

Relief Committee Cannot Do More Unless It Gets Further Funds.

SHANGHAI, April 16.—Investigation shows that the plans of the Famine Relief Committee are admirable. There has been no leakage of the funds administered by foreigners.

A house-to-house inspection has resulted in 90,000 families, totaling 500,000 famine sufferers, being enrolled by the committee, which is attempting to provide food for them until the harvest. Additions to the list of families will be made only when the funds available justify it.

The persons receiving relief are divided into three classes. The first class consists of those who get free food tickets, which are not issued unless the family has absolutely no money, food, or pawnable articles and its members are too weak to work. Often the thatch roofs and timbers of houses are sold. Families, because they had a table left, have been unable to get relief, and, utterly discouraged, have committed suicide.

The second class is where one member of a destitute family is able to work. This is given to him and is paid for in food.

The third class consists of families to whom the Chinese Government is paying 1½ cents per day. Tickets are given to these families entitling them to purchase famine supplies at cost.

Food is furnished to ticket holders at the relief sub-centres at stated times.

A LONDON-PARIS MOTOR CAR.

To Leave London Fridays and Return Mondays—To Seat Five Passengers.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 16.—A motor car service for passengers between London and Paris is to be established by a London firm.

A car seating five will leave London every Friday, beginning May 3, at 8 A. M. It will reach Folkestone in time for the noon boat, will leave Boulogne about 2:30 P. M., and will arrive in Paris at 8 P. M. It will return to London on Monday, leaving Paris at 8 A. M.

The fare for the round trip will be 12 guineas, ($60.)

LONDON LIONIZING BOTHA.

War Secretary Haldane Compliments Him—Roberts Seeks Him Out.

LONDON, April 16.—Gen. Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, is becoming the central, as he is the most picturesque, figure in the gathering of Colonial Premiers. He was the recipient of a pretty compliment from War Secretary Haldane at a banquet to the Premiers given tonight by the Eighty Club. Mr. Haldane, in the course of a speech, said:

"As the Secretary of State responsible for the War Office, I welcome a new General among us, and a very great General, too, and I believe my General Staff and I are going to have the pleasure on Saturday of conferring with him on the mutual defense of the Empire." A great burst of cheering greeted this statement.

The Colonial Premiers received the freedom of the city at the Guildhall this afternoon, and subsequently were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor, Sir William Treloar, and the Corporation. Each of the visitors received letters-patent as a freeman, inclosed in a gold casket.

The Premiers drove in procession to the Guildhall, Gen. Botha, as the "Benjamin of the Brotherhood," riding with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister, and bringing up the rear. The decorations of the streets through which the procession passed were not pretentious, but the visitors received a hearty welcome from large crowds.

The luncheon at the Guildhall was a brilliant function. It was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Premier Campbell-Bannerman, and other Cabinet Ministers; Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who cracked jokes with Gen. Botha about their experiences on the veldt; many Peers and members of the House of Commons, and military and naval men in uniforms sparkling with decorations, while the women present were dressed in the most elaborate costumes. Lord Roberts sought out Gen. Botha in the reception room and sat next to him at luncheon.

The Boer flag captured by the City Imperial Volunteers at Jacobsdal, which usually ornaments the banqueting hall, was removed on this occasion so as not to offend Gen. Botha and his party.

Replying to the Lord Mayor's toast to the Premiers, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was seated in the place of honor on the Lord Mayor's right, predicted that the results of the conference just opened would demonstrate to the world that the British Empire was a living entity and said that the success of the conference was assured. The presence of Gen. Botha and Dr. Jameson at the same conference board, the speaker added, showed that the meeting could not be a failure.

While driving to the Guildhall it was noticed that Gen. Botha saluted in passing the statue of Gladstone. It was Gladstone who restored their independence to the Boers after Majuba.

Many of the editorial articles appearing on the conference of Premiers voice the opinion that the conference has opened auspiciously and that its success is assured.

ART DEAL BY MR. MORGAN.

Prince Strozzi to Give Him First Chance if Treasures Are to be Sold.

FLORENCE, April 16.—J. Pierpont Morgan has paid $4,000 to Prince Strozzi in order to have the refusal whenever the Prince wishes to sell any of his art objects.

The Strozzi Palace at Florence was begun in 1489 for Filippo Strozzi, the celebrated adversary of the Medici family, and was not completed until 1533. It is regarded as an example of the Florentine palatial style in its most perfect development, and possesses three imposing façades, constructed of regular courses of heavy rustica work, with narrow intervening cornices, immediately above which are the handsome windows, with their columnar mullions.

The corner lanterns, the link holders, and the rings are classed as being among the finest specimens of Italian ironwork of the period. The rooms of the palace are elegant, and it formerly contained a good gallery of pictures, busts of the Strozzi family, and some sculpture, but it has been generally understood that most of these were sold and removed to Berlin.

CRISIS TAKES LEOPOLD HOME.

Manifesto to be Drawn Up Protesting Against His Action.

NICE, April 16.—King Leopold of Belgium left Nice for Brussels to-day in order to consult the Cabinet regarding the political situation.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—The Liberals and Socialists are about to draw up and issue to the Belgian Nation a manifesto protesting against King Leopold's unconstitutional act in withdrawing the Mines bill.

RAISES DUTY ON OUR COFFEE.

France Also Imposes Maximum on Coffee from Porto Rico.

PARIS, April 16.—The Minister of Finance issued a decree to-day applying the maximum tariff on coffee from Porto Rico and from United States ports after June 30.

Hitherto the minimum tariff has been applied, under the convention of 1901.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN CHILE.

Exchange on London Dropped 12d. Yesterday.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 16.—Exchange on London to-day dropped 12 pence.

The financial situation is considered to be critical.

Has a Special Mission from Panama.

PANAMA, April 16.—José Augustin Arango, the Minister of Panama at Washington, will leave here for the United States this afternoon on the steamer Trent, charged with a special mission to the American Government. The National Assembly held a preparatory session yesterday.

Kuroki Sails for America To-day.

TOKIO, April 16.—The American Ambassador, Luke E. Wright, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Gen. Kuroki, who, with his party, will sail for Jamestown, Va., to-morrow on the Japanese steamship Aki. The affair was a brilliant success.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

CETTINJE, April 16.—Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has accepted the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—The body of George W. Roosevelt, the American Consul-General here, who died on Sunday, has been embalmed and deposited temporarily in Ixelles Cemetery while awaiting transportation to the United States.

KING MENTUHOTEP'S BEAUTIFUL SHRINE

Made of Blocks of Alabaster, with an Enormous Red Granite Ceiling.

ABODE OF THE KING'S "KA"

M. Naville Does Not Believe It Was a Tomb—Only Egyptologists to be Allowed to Enter It.

Details now to hand of the discovery of the sanctuary of Mentuhotep I. at Luxor, reported by cable from Paris in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sundsy, show that the excavations, in which James Dennis of Baltimore is associated with Edouard Naville, have been productive of results of extreme interest. This year, M. Naville writes, no such sensational discovery of museum objects as that of last year, when the Hathor goddess and her shrine were found, has so far been made; but the excavators have discovered that Mentuhotep, who lived in B. C. 2700, was a King to whom special honors were paid by his successors, even as late as Rameses the Great, and that Mentuhotep was worshipped by the Egyptians.

M. Naville's account follows:

"The temple of the Eleventh Dynasty, discovered three years ago, has a peculiar form, which at present is unique. It consists of a rock platform, to which access is given by a ramp. In the middle is a square mass of building, which originally had a casing of white limestone; it probably is the basement of a pyramid, towering above a columned hall, for there are rows of columns on all sides. But the temple extends a great deal further back, toward the lofty rocks forming a majestic circle at the end of the Valley of Deir el Bahari. The clearing of this part has been the work of the last weeks of 1906 and of this campaign.

"We first met with an open court lined on both sides with a single colonnade; further we found remains of a hypostyle hall not yet completely excavated, but where we can trace already seventy-two columns of the so-called protodoric style, and bearing the name of Neb-hepet-Ra Mentuhotep.

"In the open court which we reached last year we stopped at the entrance of a sloping passage extending down below the pavement, and the door of which was obstructed by heaps of enormous stones and rubbish. We left the clearing of it for this year. We entered it a fortnight ago. It is a well cut rook tunnel, which goes down quite straight for 150 metres (about 500 feet). On more than half of its length it is vaulted; two sandstone blocks leaning against each other at the top, and cut in the form of an arch, rest on the rock and on walls of dry stones erected on both sides. Except at the entrance, where there was a pile of stones, the passage was free. Between the two walls there was a path sufficiently wide for a man to go down.

"At the end of the tunnel there is a room of granite made of big blocks extremely well joined, like the chambers in the pyramids. The dor was blocked by a stone. One might have expected that this chamber was a tomb, but it seems clear that it had a different purpose. The greatest part of it is occupied by a great alabaster shrine, made of large blocks of that beautiful stone. Except a cornice and a molding, it has no sculpture or ornament of any kind. The ceiling is made of an enormous monolithic red granite slab, over which comes again alabaster.

"This shrine was empty except for a few well-cut black granite stones, which were part of a casing inserted between the shrine and the walls of the chamber. In my opinion this shrine was a sanctuary; it was the abode of the 'ka,' as the Egyptians called the double or the image of the King, which was represented by a statue now destroyed. In front of the shrine there was a heap of broken wooden figures, fragments of furniture, and a quantity of cloth in which must have been wrapped offerings, or perhaps mummified animals, also a few small pieces of bones said to be human. But there was no trace of a wooden or stone coffin, no definite evidence of a burial. That is the reason why I consider this shrine as a sanctuary. This agrees with a decree found on a large stele at the entrance of the passage, in which a successor of Mentuhotep, of the following dynasty, orders that for what he calls 'the cave of Mentuhotep' should be provided every day food and drink, and whenever a bull should be slaughtered in the great temple of Amon, roast meat should be brought to that cave. These offerings are those of a god or of the King adored as such; they are not funerary.

"It must have been a place where priests had frequently to descend, since an arch was made over the passage evidently after the chamber and shrine had been finished. There would have been no reason for arching a passage leading to a closed funereal chamber.

"The shrine, which is 3 mètres 50 long, 2 mètres 25 wide, and 2 mètres 50 high, is striking by its fine architecture, and the beautiful material out of which it is made. It would be extremely difficult to remove it to a museum. It would be an expensive work, also somewhat dangerous. Besides, in a large hall it would by no means produce the same effect as it does in its subterranean granite chamber. It will remain for the present in its deep hiding place. The passage will be closed by a door, so that people specially interested in Egyptian architecture may reach it; for it is not advisable for tourists to go in, nor would they much enjoy it.

"As it is, it has added a new feature to the temple of the Eleventh Dynasty, which has been so rich in unexpected architectural discoveries. The platform, the pyramid issuing out of a colonnade, the hypostyle hall, the subterranean sanctuary, form a whole of a nature quite unique among Egyptian temples.

THE DUMA ENCOURAGED.

Government Says It Is Doing Its Best to Work with Them.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—There has been issued a semi-official statement declaring that the letter of Prof. De Martens to The London Times reflects only the personal views of the writer, and that the Government is devoting its utmost efforts to the carrying out of the Emperor's desire to perform legislative work in co-operation with the duly elected representatives of the nation.

Members of the Lower House of Parliament attach the greatest importance to this statement, which is regarded as a most encouraging sign for the prolongation of the life of the Duma.

It is understood that the Budget Committee of the Lower House is making headway in its examination of the financial schedule. It has already made provisional reductions to the amount of $11,500,000.

New Russian Prelate for America.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—The Most Rev. Dr. Tikon Bellavin, Archbishop of the Orthodox Russian Church in the United States, who has been transferred to the Archbishopric of Yaroslaff, will be replaced by the Right Rev. Sergius, now Bishop of Finland.

CHILDREN LIKE

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

with Cream.

Let them tell

"THERE'S A REASON."

B. & G. Olive Oil

(Barton & Guestier. Established 1725)

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Inferior oils with shield-shaped label are substituted for B. & G. Olive Oil.

"The analysis of this Olive Oil demonstrates clearly that it is perfectly pure." FRASER & CO., Chemists, 262 5th Ave.

BARTON & GUESTIER BORDEAUX (Passeg) HUILE D'OLIVE Superfine Claritée

Look for This Label

Genuine B. & G. Olive Oil has name of Barton & Guestier on the label.

"This is a pure Olive Oil, free from adulteration." STILLWELL & GLADDING, 55 Fulton St., Chemists to the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Every Bottle Guaranteed Absolutely Pure

E. LA MONTAGNE'S SONS, Sole Agents for the U. S., 45 Beaver St., N. Y.

McGILL FIRE INVESTIGATION.

Medical College and Museum with its Collection Destroyed.

MONTREAL, April 16.—The fire which started in the Medical Building of McGill University at an early hour this morning practically destroyed the building, which, in addition to the usual equipment of a college medical building, contained the museum, one of the best on the continent. The loss in this cannot be considered in money value, as the museum had been collecting for nearly three-quarters of a century, and contained many absolutely priceless specimens. The magnificent medical library, however, was saved.

Immediately after the disastrous fire which wiped out the Engineer Building a week ago, the university authorities, it is understood, placed a half million dollars of extra insurance on the whole university plant. The Medical Building was insured for $250,000, and its contents for $100,000.

Dr. F. J. Shepherd says that his collection of a whole lifetime has been lost.

The Fire Commissioners are to make a searching investigation in regard to the origin of the fire, which they are inclined to believe was incendiary.

German Officers Punished for Duel.

DRESDEN, April 16.—A court-martial in session here has sentenced ex-Col. Baron von dem Busche-Ippenburg and Lieut. Bechwell to three months' confinement in a fortress for having fought a duel with pistols. The Colonel is 60 and the Lieutenant 24 years old. The Colonel was the offender and was challenged by the Lieutenant. The duel was bloodless.

Troops Being Sent to Morocco City.

TANGIER, April 16.—An expeditionary column of 500 men is aproaching Tangier from Fez and will embark here for Mazagan, whence it will proceed to its destination, Morocco City, with the intention of suppressing the disturbances there.

VOGEL BROTHERS

Button-Through Overcoats, Special at $20

LET the word go forth that the button-through Chesterfield is THE Overcoat this season. Possessing great style and smart appearance, one does not wonder that it has secured the approval of the best-dressed men.

Our price—$20—is marvellously low. The few custom tailors who can equal this button-through Chesterfield demand $35 and more. It is a decidedly new form of overcoat, following the lines of the figure closely to the waist and flaring out over the hips. Shown in gray over-plaids, diagonals and herringbones, with deep centre vents or side plaits.

15 other distinctive models in Spring Overcoats, $15 to $35.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. At 8th Ave

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 — FLINT QUALITY

FLINT CONSTRUCTION

"Flint Quality," as applied to furniture, means that each individual piece is built as well inside as outside and this construction is a necessity in the trying climate of the seashore.

We have a number of plain, well constructed suites especially made for transient use.

EXAMPLES

Bed	$23.00	Toilet Table	$21.00
Bureau	29.00	Bureau	43.00
Chiffonier	27.00	Chiffonier	39.00
Toilet Table	19.00	Toilet Table	24.00
Bed	25.00	Bureau	50.00
Bureau	32.00	Chiffonier	47.00
Chiffonier	30.00	Toilet Table	33.00

Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Settees, Costumers' Wardrobes, Bachelor Chiffoniers, Shaving Stands and Desks to match the above.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-45-47 WEST 23rd STREET

James McCreery & Co.

DRESSMAKING DEP'T. *34th Street Store Only.*

Imported Gowns are now being exhibited from which copies are carefully made, including Walking Suits, Afternoon and Dinner Gowns.

A late importation of Lingerie and Linen Gowns.

Orders executed promptly.

Thirty-fourth Street.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

TRIMMED MILLINERY. *In Both Stores.*

Attractive Hats for carriage, street or evening dress. Showing the latest ideas in Leghorns and light colored straws.

Trimmed with Casoar and beautiful new French flowers and foliage. 20.00
value 30.00

DRESS TRIMMINGS. *In Both Stores.*

Colored cord and braid Passementerie. 35c to 1.00 per yard
value 50c to 1.50

Persian Edgings and Bands. 35c to 85c per yard
value 50c to 1.25

Black cord and braid Passementerie. 50c to 1.50 per yard
value 75c to 2.00

LADIES' COATS. *In Both Stores.*

Black Taffetas Silk Coats. "Pony" or Eton models. Trimmed with braid. Lined with white or black silk. 12.50
value 16.50

Tourist Coats, made of English Tweed. 50 inches long. Suitable for travelling. 16.50
value 21.00

ART DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Various new patterns stamped on fine materials for making Waists, Underwear, Collar and Cuff Sets, Hats and Belts.

Lounging Pillows, Bureau and Dresser Scarfs.

Centre Pieces, Tea Cloths and D'Oyleys.

On Wednesday, April the 17th.

Sale of stamped Patterns (unmade).

Shirtwaists on fine sheer Batiste 90c
value 1.75

On Fine Nainsook.

Night Gowns 75c
value 1.50

Chemises 40c
value 75c

Drawers 35c
value 65c

Corset Covers 22c
value 40c

Hats stamped on lawn 15c
value 35c

Lawn Dresser Scarfs. Figured and plain materials with ruffle and lace edge 50c
value 75c

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Fabrics and Art Stuffs suitable for Summer Furnishings including fine Cretonnes, shadow Taffetas, Chintz and Madras Curtains and Tissues.

10,000 yards, French and English Cretonnes. Desirable for furniture and drapery slip covers, window and door hangings, cushions, table and couch covers and art fancy work. 25c to 35c per yard
value 38c to 65c

Upholstery materials in soft colors and numerous designs, for inexpensive portieres and furnishings. 85c, 1.35 and 2.25 per yard

500 fancy Muslin Bed Sets, with deep valance and bolster cover. All sizes. White and colors. 3.75 and 5.75 per set
value 5.00 to 9.00

1,200 pairs, Muslin Curtains with deep hemstitched ruffle. Plain or figured centres. 75c, 1.15 and 1.40 pair
usual price 1.00 to 2.00

Draperies, Lace Curtains and Bed Sets cleaned and stored.

King's Scotch Holland Shades and Awnings made to order at moderate prices.

TRUNK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores*

Russet Cowhide Dress Suit Cases. With double steel frames, brass spring locks, leather capped corners. Fitted with shirt pockets, lined with English plaid. Size 24 inches. 4.50

Wardrobe, Bureau and Chiffonier Trunks. Various styles. 28.00 to 70.00

A complete stock of dress, steamer and skirt Trunks. Millinery and Visiting Boxes.

Sole leather Trunks, Valises and English Hampers. Kit Bags, Hold-alls, etc.

Dress Suit Cases and Bags with and without fittings. Various leathers.

Automobile, lunch and tea Hampers and Cases.

Adjustable Toilet Tablets for Bags and Cases.

Dog Collars, Harness, Carriers, Sleeping Baskets, etc.

James McCreery & Co.

3rd Street. *34th Street.*

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON

89 Regent Street

Goods Charged In London to Home Account—Prices Less U. S. Duties.

Unexpected Reductions

A shipment of Cross Gloves arrived from England—too late for Easter—all in perfect condition—all sizes—none fitted, exchanged or credited.

Ladies' Long Gloves
Tan, Black and White.

8 button length, $1.90, formerly $2.75.
12 button length, $2.25, formerly $3.25.

Loose Wrist Gloves
(No Buttons)

6 inch length, tan and white, reduced to $1.35 pair.
8 inch length, tan and white, reduced to $1.90 pair.

Ladies' Street Gloves
Short length, 1 button.

Tan and White, reduced to $1.00 pair.
Tan, White and Pearl, 2 clasps, reduced to $1.15 pair.
White Buckskin, 1 button, reduced to $1.00 pair.

Men's Hand-Sewn Gloves
$1.00 pair.

Black Gloves, reduced to $1.00 pair.
Special Driving Gloves, white buckskin, reinforced, reduced to $1.15 pair.
Loose Wrist Gloves, with strap, reduced to $1.25 pair.
Seamless Driving Gloves, reduced to $1.00 pair.
Men's Black Gauntlet Gloves for automobiling, reduced to $1.25 pair.

Street and Shopping Bags

Green and Black morocco, silk elastic pockets and lining, $6.75 and $7.75.

English Writing Portfolios from $3.50.

In morocco and pigskin; contain paper, envelopes, pen and ink; fold flat for bag or trunk.

Ladies' Jewel Cases from $3.25.

Separate compartments and trays for all pieces of jewelry; in pigskin and morocco—various colors.

Travelling Clocks from $4.25.

In morocco and pigskin cases; fold flat—open in easel shape; good timepieces.

Scrap Baskets, All Leather.

Morocco and Pigskin; large size, $10.75; small, $6.75.

Cross Newfold Kid Belts, All Colors.

With Gold-Plated Buckle, $2.75.

Silk Travelling Pillows in morocco envelope case—Smelling Salts in leather cases

English Travelling Goods
Kit Bags

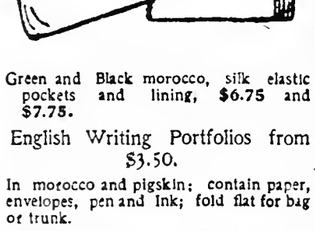

From $12.00.

English Grain Leather Saddler Sewn.

Hand-sewn Suit Cases, linen lined, from $14.75.

Cross Windsor Bags, from $16.00.

Cross Dressing Cases, with toilet articles, from $8.75.

Trunks, Hat and Shirt Boxes, Steamer Rugs and Shawl Straps.

Catalogue Mailed on Application. Advertised Goods at All Cross Stores.

MARK CROSS

Up-town { 210 Fifth Avenue / 1132 Broadway
Between 25th and 26th Sts.
Downtown—253 Broadway, Opposite City Hall.
Boston—20 Summer Street.

D. A. R. IN QUARREL OVER BOND DEALS

Finance Committee Invested in Railroad Securities—Treasurer Now Objects.

HISSES FOR MRS. McLEAN

President General Also Fails to Get an Indorsement for Re-Election from New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Factional differences among the Daughters of the American Revolution came to a head in their Continental Congress to-day. A good-sized quarrel developed out of the fact that the Finance Committee had invested funds of the Daughters in Baltimore & Ohio and Union Pacific Railroad bonds, and they had lost in value in the recent slump. On one side were Mrs Donald McLean, the President General, and the Finance Committee, on whose behalf it was asserted that "the most reliable financial experts in New York had been consulted." On the other side were Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, the Treasurer General, and the anti-administration element.

Mrs. McLean was hissed at one point. She also failed to-night to get an indorsement for re-election by the delegation of New York, her home State.

The financial trouble had been talked over a great deal among the members before the congress met. Mrs. Davis having charged openly that investments had been made in "insecure speculation," and there was expectation of trouble over Mrs. Davis's report. Every delegate was at attention, therefore, when Mrs. McLean, at the morning session, called for that document. The President General's manner and voice were strictly formal as she did so.

Mrs. Davis arose to an apology. The Auditing Committee had not finished its work on her report in time for presentation, and it was still in the hands of the printers.

Mrs. McLean then opened hostilities. Addressing Mrs. Davis, she said coldly:

"You have no report when it is called for by the society? Is it possible that you have not a copy of it?"

Mrs. Davis replied with much animation and some indignation that her report was in the hands of the printers, but that she would see to it that it was presented when the congress met after recess for luncheon. Then she returned Mrs. McLean's fire by asking the President General why no recommendations had been made on her report of last year, saying that it had been left "up in the air."

"That seems to be the condition of your report this year," Mrs. McLean retorted sharply.

This remark created considerable excitement, and many of the delegates hissed the remark. Several endeavored to gain recognition. One delegate of the administration side was permitted to ask if it was not the first time in the history of the congress that a report was not ready on time.

Others wanted to speak, but Mrs. McLean demanded order, and the convention resumed its business programme.

Mrs. Davis had her report ready to read at the afternoon session, and the opposing factions were all ready for trouble over it. When Mrs. Davis arose to read it, however, the administration faction showed a disposition to keep back all the revelations in it. Mrs. Davis was prepared to read all the plain remarks she had written out, but Mrs. Thomson of Massachusetts moved that only the figures be read as the report.

This motion was carried before the majority of women knew what had happened. The Treasurer General, an elderly woman of quiet dignity and motherly face, with gently waving hair, was aghast. Recovering herself, she said firmly:

"Very well, ladies. Since this is not a report, I will not submit it."

With this she left the platform, and the report was not voted on for receiving. Applause was loud for Mrs. Davis's action, and just what will be done about the report is a matter of conjecture. The committee appointed by the President General to consider all recommendations embodied in the reports of the officers is expected to decide this matter to-morrow.

The report showed that the society had a total of $24,477 bonds, $10,150 in Baltimore & Ohio, and $10,328 in the Union Pacific.

Mrs. Davis in the report said that she was not consulted about the purchase of these bonds and that she paid out checks for the investments, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, of which she was not a member. She recommended that she be made a member of the committee.

In reference to the depreciation in the price of the bonds, the report pointed out that if the bonds were sold now there would be lost $502 as a result of the depreciation of their market value, or a net loss to April 11 of $271. Mrs. Davis recommended that when there were sufficient funds to be invested only United States bonds be purchased.

Objection was raised by a delegate to the last recommendation. She said that she had purchased such bonds at 4½ per cent., and they had now declined to 3 per cent.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey of this city stated that the bonds had been purchased by the Finance Committee only after its members had sought the advice of the most reliable financial experts in New York City.

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Chairman of the Finance Committee, read a letter from an expert financier in New York, advising the ladies not to dispose their holdings just now, consoling them by saying that, although stocks were low now, they would go higher again in time. There were many suggestions that Mr. Harriman was the adviser. A New York woman asked if they might hear the name of the financier.

"Certainly, it is Canfield," Mrs. Main replied.

Instantly there was an uproar and "Was it Dick?" flew about.

The report was referred to the proper committee for its consideration.

Despite expectation of a battle royal over the proposal to indorse Mrs. McLean's candidacy, the question was not brought before the meeting of the New York delegation to-night.

After a spirited contest Mrs. Charles H. Terry of Brooklyn was elected Vice President General for New York State over Mrs. James Griswold Wentz of New York City. Mrs. Terry, who is a supporter of Mrs. McLean, succeeds Mrs. James Cunningham Hazen.

INSULT TO OUR FLAG.

Honduran Rebel Officer Hauled It Down and Tore It Up.

PUERTO CORTEZ, April 12. (Via Mobile, Ala., April 16.)—The Marietta is expected here to-day from Ceiba, where Capt. Fullam went yesterday to confer with the Captain of the Paducah.

Capt. Fullam betrayed some anxiety at the time of sailing to meet the revolutionary Colonel, Isaula. It is said that he tore down an American flag from the house of an American at Ceiba, and then tore the flag into pieces.

Cablegrams are received here, but none is transmitted.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The gunboat Boston has started from Amapala, Honduras, for Corinto, Nicaragua, to convey President Zelaya to Amapala for the conference he will have there with President Figueroa. The Chicago, it is believed here, will be used to convey President Figueroa to the conference, which will be held either at Amapala or on board one of the American vessels to be anchored in Fonseca Bay.

At the State Department to-day it was admitted that an agreement between the United States and Mexico had been entered into by which a guarantee had been given that there should be no hostile demonstrations between the forces of Guatemala and Salvador on the frontier in the course of the conference. The promulgation of a joint order by Mexico and the United States will, it is believed, be sufficient to guarantee quiet.

Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, visited Acting Secretary of State Bacon to-day. The Minister is enthusiastic in his conviction that the proposed conference of the Central American States, which will probably be held after the present difficulties are temporarily disposed of, will be a success. He now wants the conference held in Washington.

W. & J. SLOANE

LINOLEUMS
The Very Highest Quality

ALTHOUGH not so generally appreciated, there is quite as much need for a careful consideration of *quality* in selecting Linoleum as in choosing any other floor covering.

The durability, beauty and variety of designs of the Linoleums shown in our stock are unequalled.

Linoleums are usually employed on floors which are subjected to constant traffic, and the qualities which we offer for inspection can be thoroughly relied upon to meet every requirement.

Prices: Printed, 50c. to 80c. per sq. yd.; Inlaid, $1.25 to $1.60 per sq. yd.

Broadway & Nineteenth Street

A D-licious Spring Food
Gives the joyous backbone
Good, Morning, Noon or Night.

MALTO-RICE

Pure rice baked like a cracker malted into a piquant sweet-bitter, crisp golden flake, satisfying and most nutritious. All grocers.

15c. PACKAGE. NEEDS NO COOKING

MORTON & CLARK, Sole Selling Agents, 90 W. Broadway, N. Y.

WITTE DIDN'T HEED THE TIP ON HARVEY

Dined with Him Despite Warning That He Was Morgan's Mouthpiece.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S ACT

Now There is Speculation as to Why at That Time Such a Step Was Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Information received here to-day is at variance with the statement made in Administration quarters yesterday that Col. George Harvey has a grievance against the President because of the Administration having kept Count Witte away from a dinner given by Col. Harvey.

It was alleged that Count Witte, having inquired who Harvey was, learned from administration sources that he was "the representative and mouthpiece" of Mr. Morgan, and thereupon stayed away from the dinner; since which time Harvey has a grudge against the administration sources which supplied Witte with the information.

The information now received is that Count Witte attended the dinner which was held in September, 1905, at the Metropolitan Club, and proposed the toast to the President of the United States.

It thus becomes evident that if Witte did receive from Administration sources the news that Col. Harvey was "the representative and mouthpiece" of J. Pierpont Morgan, it did not have any effect in lowering Harvey in Witte's opinion. The person from whom the report published this morning was obtained, was therefore in error on that point, and yet he is a person very close to the Administration.

That person can hardly be in error about the fact that Col. Harvey was represented to Witte as "the representative and mouthpiece" of Mr. Morgan. If any such representations were made to Witte, he is the man who made them. He may be mistaken about their effect on Witte, but he cannot be mistaken about the fact that they were made, for he and Witte and one other are the only persons in the world who are personally cognizant of whether they were made or not.

The result of this state of things is simply this: Witte was informed from Administration quarters, either at his own request or voluntarily, about Col. Harvey. The information he received was that Col. Harvey was "the representative and mouthpiece" of J. Pierpont Morgan. This information, to judge by the circumstances under which it is now recalled, was not given for the purpose of establishing Col. Harvey in M. Witte's favor, but rather the reverse. Nevertheless, M. Witte was so far from being deterred from associating with such a person that he attended the dinner and took a prominent part therein.

It is further to be remembered that at that time there was no "rich men's conspiracy," and Mr. Morgan was persona grata at the White House. An act of hostility against Mr. Morgan, at least such an act as endeavoring to deter his visitor from attending a dinner given by his "representative and mouthpiece," was hardly to be looked for.

It is, of course, possible that the hint was given Witte for the purpose of putting him on his guard against the gentleman whom the President had no objection to personally, but whom he thought it his duty to warn a foreign visitor against. If so, however, it failed of its purpose, either because Witte attached no sinister significance to the name of Morgan or because he did not care.

SENATOR BORAH'S TROUBLES.

District Attorney Ruick Summoned to Washington by Bonaparte.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—District Attorney Norman M. Ruick of Idaho has been summoned to Washington to see the Attorney General, and may see the President before he goes away. This is because of appeals made by the friends of Senator Borah to the President to help him out in his troubles. He has been indicted for complicity in the timber frauds, along with other Republican leaders in the State, and they are asserting that their indictments are the result of a conspiracy.

Borah is the special counsel for the prosecution of Haywood and Moyer, the alleged assassins of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, whom the President has recently branded as "undesirable citizens." Since the publication of the President's letter to James S. Sherman, in which this phrase occurs, Borah's friends have been redoubling their efforts to get him to interfere in their behalf. It is alleged that the indictment of the counsel for the prosecution is partly for the purpose of helping the defense.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

James Fay's Entire Collection of Antiques

Rare old pieces of Mahogany, Rosewood, English Oak, Adams's Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. Suits in Aubusson.

Oil Paintings, Bronzes, China, Brocades, Sheffield Plate, etc.

SALE THIS DAY
AT 2 P. M.
At 43-45 West 42nd Street.
BENJAMIN A. WISE, Auctioneer.

TAFT TOURING PORTO RICO.

Avoids the Citizenship Question In a Speech at Caguas.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 16.—Secretary Taft and his party left San Juan this morning for Ponce in automobiles.

CAGUAS, Porto Rico, April 16.—Secretary Taft and his party stopped here this morning on their way to Ponce. The city was decorated with American and Spanish flags and large crowds from the surrounding country gave the Secretary a cordial greeting. The Alcalde in his address of welcome did not refer to the citizenship question. Mr. Taft in his reply felicitated the people on the prosperous condition of the country and praised Gov. Winthrop's administration.

Caguas is the most important inland city, and its inhabitants have been most persistent in their demand for American citizenship. Mr. Taft did not mention the question at this place, where President Roosevelt spoke strongly in favor of granting citizenship to the Porto Ricans.

A steel bridge at the entrance of the city, which has just been completed, was named Winthrop Bridge by Miss Marjorie Ide of Mr. Taft's party, who broke a bottle of champagne on the structure.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Assignments to regiments of infantry officers recently promoted: Col. T. F. Davis, to 18S; First Lieuts. —W. J. Davis, 8th; J. F. Cispham, 5th; K. F. Williams, 13th; W. A. Alfonte, 18th; D. A. Nolan, 5th; C. E. Swartz, 10th; B. D. Foulois, 24th; R. H. Leavitt, 22th; G. Compton, 13th; L. M. Purcell, 3d; C. H. Farnham, 4th; J. E. McDonald, 5th; W. F. C. Jepson and C. F. V. Bussche, 14th.

Major J. W. Benet, Ordnance, will make, not to exceed two visits in May and one visit per month in June, and July to Santa Cruz, on official business.

The retirement of Major Gen. J. F. Wade is announced.

First Lieut. G. F. Jenks, Ordnance, will make not to exceed three visits to Providence on official business.

Major O. C. Horney, Ordnance, to Bradford, Penn., and Elizabethport, N. J., on official business.

Capt. E. M. Shinkle, Ordnance, will visit Fort Miley, Fort Baker, Fort McDowell, Fort Mason, and Fort Winfield Scott, on official business.

The following officers will report to the Examining Board, Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: Second Lieuts. E. P. Thompson, Twenty-sixth Infantry; R. L. Weeks, Thirtieth Infantry, and A. G. Goodwyn, Twenty-eighth Infantry. Lieut. Col. W. F. Tucker, Deputy Paymaster General, to Chicago, on report for duty as Chief Paymaster, Department of the Lakes.

The Navy.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. Williams to Bureau Construction and Repair, Navy Department.

Chief Gunner L. J. G. Kuhlwein to Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment and observation.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dubuque at Puerto Plata, at Washington and Tennessee, at Lynnhaven Bay; Vesuvius at Port Royal; Ajax and Marcellus at Baltimore; Brooklyn, Yankton, Maine, Louisiana, Missouri, Virginia, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Alabama, Illinois, Kearsage, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa at Hampton Roads; Boston at Corinto.

Sailed—Morris, from Key West for Port Royal; Arkansas, from Norfolk for Annapolis; Caesar, from Mayport, Fla., for Norfolk; Eagle and Guantanamo for Survey Grounds;

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
Day 9 to 6 | Evening 8 to 9:30
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH | NEW YORK CITY
ON FREE VIEW | Day and Evening

LAST SALES OF THIS SEASON

On Friday Evening
OF THIS WEEK
at 8:30 o'clock
AT THE
American Art Galleries
Madison Square South.
At Unrestricted Public Sale
A Choice Collection of Works of Sterling Artistic Merit
BY THE
Modern Dutch Masters
BELONGING TO
Mrs. A. N. Kendall
La Moille, Illinois,

"The collection is one of the smallest ever brought forward to furnish a sale of this kind in this city. But in quality and charm of subject it has never been surpassed in the history of local art sales."—PRESS.

"There are just twenty-nine paintings in oil and water color, but it rarely happens that the reviewer is called upon to pass on so thoroughly artistic a lot of modern work, where the quality is so uniformly high.

"They all have the feeling of spontaneity of enthusiasm, and one is sure they were painted because the various artists were genuinely impelled to put down their thoughts, or their impressions of nature.

"All, too, are of modest dimensions, easily placed on the walls of the modern drawing room, and they are pictures to keep ever before one, to live with and grow fond of."—GLOBE.

"Many of these pictures have come from the famous Loudon collection of J. S. Forbes and Alexander Young, but they need no recommendation other than their inherent beauty and tenderness. Mauve, Israels, Jacob and Willem Maris, Blommers, Neuhuys, Wissenbruch, Theophile De Bock, Bosboom and Bernard de Hoog are the Dutchmen represented here, and the whole effect is of quiet harmony, restful grays and greens and browns, and peasant life that is sober, and homely without being melancholy."—MAIL.

ON FREE VIEW
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Only
Unrestricted Public Sale
on FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS of this week at 3 o'Clock.
An Extraordinary Collection
OF
Japanese Ivory Carvings
Collected by the late
Joseph B. Stearns
and exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art from 1885 until 1897.
ALSO
Ivory Carvings and Chinese Porcelains
Collected by the late
HENRY T. COX, of Brooklyn.
—— ALSO ——
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
April 22nd, at 7:45 o'clock,
A Choice Collection
OF
Japanese Color Prints
BELONGING TO
Hamilton Easter Field,
Brooklyn,
—— AND ——
ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT,
April 23, at 8 o'clock.
Rare Etchings
By Whistler, Haden & others.
Mezzotints and Engravings
BELONGING TO
Mr. Theodore Offerman

THE SALES WILL BE CONDUCTED BY MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, OF
The American Art Association, Managers
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

Royal Worcester
ADJUSTO
CORSET
For Stout Women

THERE are women over the average size who desire to *reduce* some *one* part of the form to be corseted—to reduce it in order to produce a fashionable figure.

The "Adjusto" is just the model for such women. By the pulling of the straps, as indicated, the abdomen is flattened and the hips brought into the right relation to the waist, for the up-to-date figure. The straps may be loosened or tightened at will. All boning double.

Adjusted *"in the twinkling of an eye."*

STYLE 610, Average length,
STYLE 614, Long length,
Price $3.00

SOLD ALSO IN BATISTE FOR SUMMER
SOLD EVERYWHERE
OR SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE
ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., Worcester, Mass.
340 Broadway, NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
Makers of ROYAL WORCESTER and BON TON CORSETS

TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
and Concluding To-morrow (Thursday), same hour
SALE BY AUCTION OF
IMPORTANT PAINTINGS
Collection of
Mr. Edward Brandus
At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 FIFTH AVE. (45th St.)
Under the Direction of Mr. James P. Silo.
The Collection Will Remain ON EXHIBITION Until Time of Sale.

Budd
Madison Square West
Attention is asked to the new models of
SHIRTS
for
DINNER & CLUB
wear.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
LEXINGTON TO 3d AVE. 59th to 60th St.

Boudoir Utility Stands. Very elegant and refined in appearance and most substantially built. Have white enamelled frames and brass handled drop head drawers. Covered with fine French Cretonne in exquisite floral designs. Especially priced as follows:
4 drawer stand.. $10.00
5 drawer stand.. $12.00

Cut Glass Punch Set. An uncommonly pretty design selected from a comprehensive collection of American Cut Glass for Special Selling. The set consists of a beautiful Bowl, with large base; six cups and a silver plated ladle with a finely cut, glass handle. Special at..... $17.49

Women's Spun Silk Hose. An assortment aggregating 900 pairs of Women's finest quality pure spun Silk Hose, made with cotton splicing in every new design. In black only. Every size. Regular $1.50 value, for..... 89c

Men's Spun Silk Clocked Half Hose. A distinguished collection of 600 pairs Men's Spun Silk Half Hose made with side clockings, in fashionable designs. Colors: tan, black and silver gray. Regular $2.00 value, at..... 98c

Men's Oxfords. Two distinctive and well-known makes, catering to particular dressers, and possessing exceptional merit in style and quality. Made in nobby Toe shapes, of Tan Russia Calf, Dull Calf, Patent Colt and Vici Kid.
"Worthmore" at $3.50
"Perfectoe" at.. $4.00
Shoe Trees Free.

Lace Curtains and Blankets Cleaned and perfectly cleaned. The blankets are returned to you as soft and fluffy as when new. In addition we render them moth proof.
Nottingham Lace Curtains Cleaned, pair 50c.
Other, finer, Curtains Cleaned, pair 65c., 75c.
Blankets Cleaned, pair..... 75c.

Cold Storage for Furs
We will store your Furs in the most scientifically constructed and conducted cold storage vaults in the city. We insure the garments against damage by moths or fire or loss by burglary. Charges are moderate.
Our facilities for remodeling and repairing furs are unsurpassed. The charges are the lowest possible.
A 'phone or post request will bring our wagon for the goods.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

WHAT IT MEANS

SURE WAY TO KNOW WHAT YOU ARE GETTING IN BUYING CLOTHING IS TO BUY OF THE MAKERS.

IN DEALING HERE, THEREFORE, YOU HAVE OUR UNDIVIDED AND UNDOUBTED RESPONSIBILITY.

YOU ARE SURE OF ALL-WOOL FABRICS, THOROUGHLY SHRUNKEN.

OUR REGULAR AND HALF SIZES GUARANTEE THE FIT.

OUR ESTABLISHED REPUTATION INSURES STYLE AND QUALITY.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS. $15 TO $40.

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By Compressed Air FOUNDED 1863 By Vacuum Cars
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The New Double-Breasted Suit

YOUNG men especially will appreciate our new double-breasted coat. Built with the soft roll lapel to be worn down to the second button, this coat, with all the attractive features of the double-breasted style, is quite as cool as a single-breasted coat.

Shown in many smart fabrics.

Suits $25 to $30

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

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Is Absolutely Pure and is Guaranteed under The National Pure Food Law.

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FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH, Representatives, 15 William St., New York, N. Y.

If time is anything to motorists, the completeness of our motor wear department is in its favor.

Owner and chauffeur, everything they wear in the car is here—Burberry weatheralls, woolen slip-ons, dusters, leather garments, all sorts of waterproofs.

Goggles, gauntlets, leggins, even fitted lunch baskets and the wonderful "Thermos" bottles which keep hot things hot and cold things cold.

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Three Broadway Stores.

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Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st

De Pinna

Fifth Ave. at 36th St.
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Girls' Tub Dresses

in exclusive De Pinna style

Ready in all sizes from 4 to 14 years. Value $15.00; Special at $10.50.

Wallach's Hats

$5. Style
$3. Quality

$1.90

34-YEAR SENTENCE FOR YOUNG BURGLAR

Judge Rosalsky Says Such Criminals Merit the Severest Punishment.

ASSAULTED HIS VICTIMS

C. M. Smith Robbed and Beat the Oestreicher Family—A Warning to Others.

Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, yesterday, imposed sentences aggregating thirty-four years and three months on Clifford M. Smith, who pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree and assault. Smith, who is also known as James C. Pierce, is 22 years old.

On the night of March 28 last Smith climbed through a transon over the entrance to John Oestreicher's saloon, at 2,577 Eighth Avenue, and, passing through the saloon, went up stairs to the family sleeping apartments. He was rifling a bank owned by one of the children when the child awoke, and asked if it was her papa. Smith struck the child a blow on the head, and when its mother appeared Smith hit her on the head with an iron-bound screwdriver handle weighing three pounds. He next attacked the saloon keeper, knocking him down, and was caught by a policeman while escaping from the place with money and jewelry. In passing sentence Judge Rolsalsky said:

"Punishment of crime is no pleasant task on the part of a Judge. The security and safety of the homes of our citizens is one of the most essential elements of our life. In the case of first offenders the court is always disposed to help the unfortunates, and give them an opportunity to redeem themselves after the first misstep, and give them another chance to take advantage of the many opportunities which this country affords. Though this is the case of a first offender, the crime was committed with deliberation and calculation, and demands that punishment consistent with the character of the offense he imposed. Society demands that vicious and hardened criminals be put out of harm's way. The crime of burglary in the first degree is next to murder. This case illustrates what a burglar will do when he invades the home of a peaceful citizen.

"It is true the defendant is a young man, but the court would be derelict in its duty if it did not impose severe punishment. Crimes of burglary in the first degree are too frequent in this community. I regret that my duty obliges me in this case to administer severe punishment as a warning to others of this defendant's class that New York is not a safe place for burglars who use violence. On the assault the sentence is four years and three months; on the burglary in the first degree thirty years."

The lawyer who appeared for Smith said that the young man was the son of a former traffic squad policeman who had committed suicide while insane. The lawyer said he thought young Smith was insane.

After the sentence had been imposed one of the court attendants informed Judge Rosalsky that a young woman who was standing in the corridor of the Criminal Court Building had remarked that Judge Rosalsky would get "what's coming to him from me." The Judge sent an officer after her and brought her into court. She denied making the statement, and Judge Rosalsky released her after a severe lecture.

NAST SALE BEGINS.

Many Rare Art Objects Bring Very Moderate Prices.

The sale of the art collection of the late Thomas Nast, cartoonist, was begun by the Merwin-Clayton Company, in East Twentieth Street, yesterday. The attendance was large. The collection consists of arms and armor, Indian implements, brasses and bronzes, carved ivory objects, ceramics, medals, &c.

An Indian paint bag and small leather beaded bag, the former taken from the body of the eldest daughter of Chief Dull Knife at the Fort Robinson massacre, accompanied by a letter to Mr. Nast from the soldier who took them, fetched $17.50. An Indian tomahawk, with crude carving, sold for $5.50. A pair of elk horns, presented to Mr. Nast by Gen. Ruggles in 1873, brought $22.50. A fine old breastplate of the sixteenth century sold for $11, and a suit of German armor of the same period brought $41. An old, high-combed morion, or headpiece, of the time of Charles I. brought $10. A finely inlaid and decorated Spanish pistol, head of the Queen of Spain on barrel and butt, fetched $8, and a rare Filipino hand cannon, $8.50.

A finely tempered, two-handed sword of the sixteenth century sold for $75; another two-handed sword, Flamberg blade, of the sixteenth century, $70; a fine steel rapier, with cup guard and cross, of the same period, $15; an old two-edged Prussian sword, double-headed eagle on hand-guard, sixteenth century, $14, and a two-handed sword, Flamberg blade, also of the sixteenth century, $87.50.

An old brass French clock and two candelabra, with two sconces, First Empire period, fetched $51, and a pair of beveled glass mirrors in brass frames, with three sconces each, Renaissance period, $65. A bronze full-length figure of Mercury sold for $22.50; a bronze lion by F. Barye, $42; a bronze tiger by F. Barye for $42.50, and a bronze statue of the Venus of Milo for $40.

MAJOR FREMONT'S TRIAL.

Goes Over for a Week After Government Makes a Concession.

The court-martial of Major Francis P. Frémont, U. S. A., who is being tried on charges growing out of his financial transactions with a number of New York banks, was resumed in the Army Building in Whitehall Street yesterday morning. The session was taken up in reading the depositions that were to have been sent to California for the purpose of getting the testimony of Miss Elizabeth Frémont, a sister of the accused, and M. F. Michael, a San Francisco lawyer, both of whom were expected to give evidence that the defense had hoped would get Major Frémont out of trouble. The depositions will later be withdrawn.

Capt. Glasgow, the Judge Advocate, announced that the Government was willing to admit that Major Frémont and his brother had conveyed property near Fort Mason to their sister, and also that Major Frémont had reasonable grounds to believe the land would be sold to the Government, and that, in this event, his sister would advance him sufficient funds to pay his indebtedness. Mr. Loftus, Major Frémont's lawyer, on the Government's admission of these facts, withdrew his request for the California depositions.

The Judge-Advocate then announced that the Government had no further evidence to offer until the arrival in New York of W. H. Vaughn, President of the National Bank of Cuba. Mr. Vaughn is expected to reach New York on Sunday. The court-martial then adjourned until 11 o'clock next Tuesday.

Troops for McClellan Unveiling.

TRENTON, April 16.—Gov. Stokes today selected as the State troops to attend the McClellan Monument ceremonies in Washington the Third Regiment of Infantry of Camden, Second Troop of Cavalry of Red Bank, and Batter B of Camden, under command of Brig. Gen. Dennis F. Collins.

TWO FIREBOATS LAUNCHED.

Commissioner Lantry's Daughters Name Them.

Two more modern fire-fighting boats for New York's Fire Department were launched yesterday, and within a few months they will be ready for service along the city's water front. The boats were the Thomas Willett and the James Duane, which were launched from the Newburg yard of Alexander Miller & Brother.

Three Fire Department automobiles took a part of the official party to the launching, while the fireboat New Yorker carried up another official delegation, and two parlor cars chartered by Alexander Miller & Brother took the rest. Those who rode in the parlor cars were T. D. Miller of the launching firm, who acted as host; Alfred M. Downes, Secretary of the Fire Department; F. J. Lantry, Jr., and Miss May Lantry; Deputy Commissioner Hugh Bonner, Battalion Chiefs Barrett, Hauck, and Beggins; Charles W. Culkin, chief clerk of General Sessions; Capt. George J. Fox, and Joseph J. O'Reilly, editor of The Chief, the department's publication.

When the train reached Newburg the two private cars were detached from the train and a special engine hauled them down to the shipyard. There already awaiting them was the party who had come in the three Fire Department automobiles. They were the Mayor and Mrs. McClellan, Clarence S. Hoyt, Assistant Corporation Counsel; Fire Commissioner Lantry and two daughters, Catherine and Lillian, who later christened the two boats; ex-Fire Commissioner O'Brien, and Sheriff Hayes, who also at one time was a Fire Commissioner.

The fireboat New Yorker had steamed up the river with an official party on board that included Chief Croker, Battalion Chiefs Kenion and Conlon, Capt. Murray of the New Yorker, Capt. Conley of the William L. Strong, Capt. Platt of the Seth Low, Capt. Hyde of the Abram S. Hewitt, and Capt. McCarthy of the George B. McClellan.

The visitors mounted a platform erected at the bow of the Thomas Willett. A large crowd of Newburg people filled the yard. There was no speechmaking. Mr. Miller turned toward the stern.

"All right, Bill," said he. "Let 'er go."

Instantly there came the sound of pounding. A gang of men, headed by "Bill," was knocking away the wedges that held the new boat fast. As the last wedge fell away there was a pause. On the platform Miss Catherine Lantry stood, with her hands holding the ribbon attached to the bottle of champagne at the boat's bow. Then, while all watched, the boat slid down the ways.

Miss Lantry drew the ribbon toward her and then released it abruptly. The shattered bottle fell to the ground beneath, while at the bow there was a bubble and the hanging neck of the broken bottle.

"I christen thee Thomas Willett," she said joyously.

Almost before the tug had finished tying up to the Willett the official party had moved to the platform at the bow of the James Duane. This time the sister of Miss Lantry, Lillian Lantry, broke the champagne, and christened the boat as she slid down the ways. Again the New Yorker made the water christening following the champagne ceremony.

The two new fireboats are each 131 feet long, with a breadth of beam of 27 feet and depth of 14 feet. The engines will each develop 150 horse power and are turbines. The pumps are of the new centrifugal pattern and will throw 10,000 gallons of water a minute.

ACTRESS IN AUTO ARREST.

Adele Ritchie Said She Owned Machine—M. L. Sire Bails Chauffeur.

When Fred W. Harnach, a chauffeur, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday for violating the speed law, Magistrate Walsh held him in $100 bail for trial. The bail was promptly furnished by Meyer L. Sire, a real estate dealer of 24 East Sixty-third Street, by whom Harnach said he was employed.

Bicycle Policeman John Geideman said that when he made the arrest at Forty-third Street and Broadway a young woman leaned out of the automobile and said that she was in a hurry to reach the Casino Theatre for a rehearsal. Geideman told her he would have to take the driver to the station house and she agreed to go, too.

At the West Forty-seventh Street Station she said she was Miss Adele Ritchie, the actress, and, Geideman says, also declared that she owned the machine. At the time of the arrest Miss Ritchie was accompanied by her maid. She did not appear in court.

Bell Indicted for Murder.

John Bell, the Brooklyn trolley car conductor, who is in the Richmond County Jail, charged with having shot and killed Dr. C. Wilmot Townsend at his home in New Brighton, on Jan. 27, was indicted yesterday by the Richmond County Grand Jury. District Attorney Kenny says the chances of Bell ever being brought to trial are very slight. He believes the man is hopelessly insane.

FREE PENNSYLVANIA PRESS.

Senate Votes to Repeal Libel Law—No Direct Vote on Senators.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 16.—The bill repealing the Grady-Salus libel act, the measure that was passed at the instance of Gov. Pennypacker, passed the Senate to-day without a dissenting vote. The bill now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments inserted by the Senate. They correct minor defects. The repeal was demanded by the entire press of the State.

The House bill giving the voters of the State an opportunity to express their choice for United States Senators at the Uniform Primary elections, one of the most important political bills before the present Legislature, failed on final passage in the Senate to-day, the vote being 22 to 22. A majority vote of the Senate, 26, was necessary to pass the bill, which was opposed by the Republican organization.

SHAW ADVISES ECONOMY.

Ex-Secretary Speaks to the Y. M. C. A. Real Estate Classes.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw spoke last night at a dinner at Reisenweber's and warned the members of the real estate classes of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association against extravagant living. Extravagance, he said, was fast becoming the chief characteristic of the age. The ex-Secretary urged a return to the old Benjamin Franklin doctrine of economy and industry.

"The world owes you a living," he said, "but you have to collect it. Unless you save your salaries, you will be in the position of the old man who said that he had always lived from hand to mouth, but that as he grew older he found that the distance increased."

Two hundred members and guests were present at the third annual dinner of the real estate classes. Ex-President Francis E. Ward of the Real Estate Board of Brokers was toastmaster.

Sir Daniel O'Connor, Postmaster General of Australia, spoke on "Title Registration in Australia." He leaves New York to-morrow to see various members of the Legislature in Albany with a view to interesting them in the Torrens or Australian system of land titles.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue spoke on "Real Values and Realty Values." Other speakers were Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Joseph P. Day, Robert E. Simon, and Gilbert H. Montague.

IT IS EASY

to sell or secure a loan upon real estate under this Company's title insurance.

When you consider that the protection we give is absolute and enduring and that it adds to the marketable value of your holdings, can you afford to forego its benefits?

Our services are invaluable in every real estate transaction. We loan money upon New York City realty and offer Guaranteed First Mortgages and Mortgage Certificates to the investors

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital and Surplus, - $11,000,000

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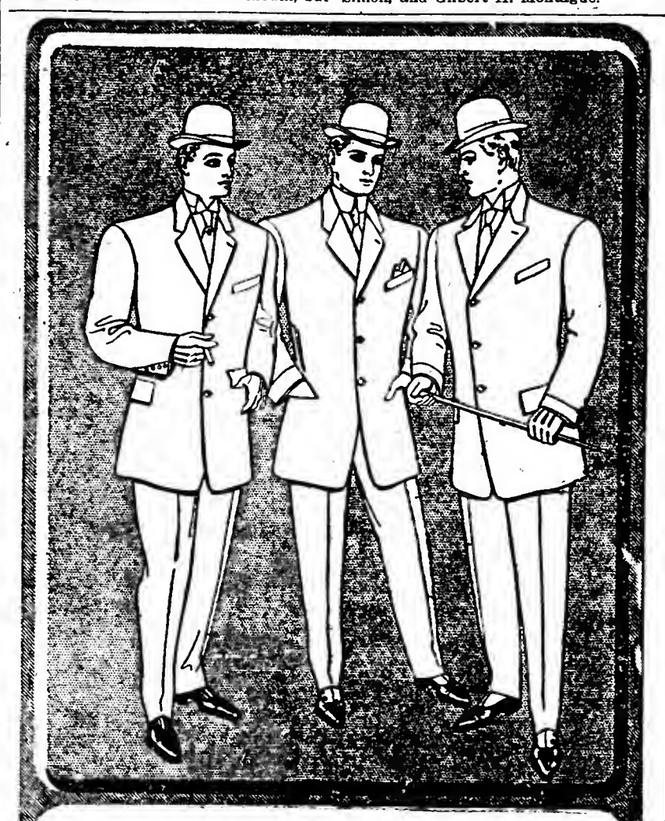

The style exaggerations which commonplace clothes fall into are not tolerated with us. Although ours reflect every tendency of the mode, dignity, refinement, and an air of elegant ease marks every line and curve. And all this is true of any of our suits from $15 to $40.

The famous Ralston Health Shoes at $4 are on sale at our two down-town stores, 265 Broadway and 420 Broadway.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three Broadway Stores

At 13th St. At Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FOR AN unapproachable picture of the busy world; for all the news of the city and the country; for pages cabled from the capitals of Europe; for special articles by authoritative writers on the most vital and timely subjects; for a hundred splendid photographs of scenes and personages of the week; for the fullest report and the best informed discussion of all that is going on in the worlds of science, art, music, society, fashion, the theatre, sport and finance—get The Sunday New York Times. Get it next Sunday, or, rather, order it to-day. The Sunday issue of The Times is bigger than ever and better than ever. Its completeness is astonishing. Its interest is absorbing.

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For Spring

Distinctive Wear for Misses and Girls

Spring Coats and Wraps in select modes, showing the latest Spring materials and colorings.

Spring Suits, Dresses and Shirt Waists, cleverly designed and representing many exclusive patterns and fabrics.

Spring Millinery: A fine selection of imported models, with many chic creations from our expert designers.

Spring Accessories: Parasols, Belts, Toilet Sets, in fine and dainty qualities.

Prices invariably the lowest for goods of standard value.

Wide Assortments
Exclusive Novelties

60-62 West 23d Street

B. Altman & Co.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.—FIRST FLOOR.

COMMENCING THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), APRIL 17th, A SALE WILL BE HELD IN THIS DEPARTMENT, COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING:

WOMEN'S TRIMMED WALKING HATS	. .	$6.50
UNTRIMMED HATS IN VARIOUS STYLES	.	1.75
ROSES, LILACS, ETC.,	. . PER BUNCH,	75c.
ROSE FOLIAGE	PER BUNCH,	45c.

ALSO THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), APRIL 17th,

TEN THOUSAND YARDS OF SILK RIBBONS,

SUITABLE FOR GIRDLES, SASHES, MILLINERY PURPOSES, DRESS TRIMMINGS AND FANCY WORK, INCLUDING PLAIN TAFFETA AND FAILLE, IN BLACK, WHITE, CREAM AND VARIOUS DESIRABLE SHADES, ALSO CHANGEABLE TAFFETAS,

23c. PER YARD. $2.10 PER PIECE OF 10 YARDS.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

The Electric-Lighted

OVERLAND LIMITED

leaves Chicago 8.02 p.m. daily for San Francisco and Portland over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, via the

Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line

Pullman sleeping cars with standard sections, private compartments and drawing-room, composite observation cars with buffet-smoking room, library and handsome observation parlor, and splendid dining car service.

Another through daily train to the Pacific Coast is the China and Japan Fast Mail to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, leaving Chicago at 11.00 p.m.

R. M. Johnson, General Agent,
C. & N.-W. Ry., 461 Broadway, New York.

'Phone Spring 1722.

It's the prescription that cures the ill.

In a case of illness a physician's advice is absolutely necessary. He will write a prescription for you and that will do the work intended if properly compounded.

If you want to be sure that you are getting the right kind of drugs and the right kind of service take your prescriptions to the Times Square drug store.

A telephone call will bring a messenger at once. Your prescription will be filled and returned to you without extra charge.

HEGEMAN & CO.,

(A Corporation)

Times Building,
Broadway at 42nd Street.

Phone 4323 Bryant

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One enjoys both the method and the results when SYRUP OF FIGS —AND— ELIXIR OF SENNA is taken. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine. MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only.

Lest You Forget We Say it Yet—

Uneeda Biscuit

"YANKEES" BEATEN IN OPENING GAME

Philadelphia Athletics, Aided by Errors, Win Erratic Contest by Score of 9 to 6.

FIVE PITCHERS WERE USED

Ten Thousand Persons Turn Out for New York's Debut at American League Park.

YESTERDAY'S AMERICAN GAMES.

Philadelphia, 9; New York, 6.
Boston, 4; Washington, 2.

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Washington at Boston.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Philadelphia.	Detroit.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	New York.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Phila'phia	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	.750
Detroit	..	..	—	..	1	..	..	..	2	.667
Boston	1	..	—	..	..	..	1	..	2	.500
Chicago	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	2	2	.500
Cleveland	..	1	..	..	—	..	..	..	1	.500
New York	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	..	1	.333
Wash'ton	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	..	1	.333
St. Louis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	—	1	.333
Games lost	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2		

The opening game in this city of the American League championship, played yesterday at the American League grounds between New York and the Philadelphia Athletics, was productive of a strange mixture of baseball. The contest, on the whole, was a disappointing one for the spectators, both from a playing standpoint and the final result. At times the playing would have disgraced a minor league team, while at others the plays were little short of the sensational order. It was a long-drawn-out game, with Philadelphia always in the lead and little real cause to worry, despite the spasmodic rallies of the Yankees, who found a stern chase a long one and were finally compelled to concede victory to the Philadelphians by the score of 9 to 6.

Seldom has so much enthusiasm been aroused at an American League game in New York. It was an impartial crowd, that applauded friend and foe alike when the occasion arose, and no opportunity was lost by the spectators to give full vent to their feelings. During the first half of the game the spectators were treated to a miserable exhibition of fielding on the part of the New York players, nor were their feelings improved by the onslaught of the Quaker batsmen, who benefited to the full by the Yankees' mishaps, which, added to opportune batting, enabled the Athletics to open up a big gap and secure a practically sure victory.

Three pitchers were used on the New York team, while the visitors found it necessary to effect one change in the pitching department. Orth began operations, but after he had been hit safely four times in two innings Hughes was requisitioned. It was a difficult task for the young pitcher, as the Athletics had secured a lead of six runs from Orth's delivery. Two more runs were added by the Philadelphians in the fourth inning, when Hughes settled down, and for the next three innings disposed of his opponents in one, two, three order. He pitched six innings, with but three hits registered against him, when Thomas was sent in to bat for him at a critical stage and Castleton finished the last inning. Dygert was very effective for six innings, but in the seventh, after two singles and a double had been made off his delivery, he was taken out of the box and replaced by Bender, the Indian, who brought the scoring to a sudden halt and held the New York hitters safe during the remainder of the game.

Four errors were charged up to New York. Chase, Elberfeld, and Kleinow suffered from overanxiety and made wild throws, while Hoffman allowed a somewhat easy fly to slip through his hands. Cross was the only offender on the visiting team, his error being the result of a wild throw. These errors, though fatal for the Yankees, did not detract from the excellent field work of the remaining members of both nines.

Considering the day, there was a big crowd on hand to greet the rival teams. The threatening weather doubtless kept thousands away from the game, but fully 10,000 persons showed their loyalty to the Yankees by turning out and encouraging their favorites. The edge of the usual opening ceremony was somewhat taken off by the game last week, when the Giants and the Philadelphias ushered in the regular season at the Polo Grounds. The time-honored ceremonies were observed—the flag raising, march across the playing field by the combined teams, headed by the Old Guard Band, and the verbal bouquets which replaced the old custom of presentation of flowers to each player. Catcher Kleinow was the only favored one in the latter respect, as he received a huge horseshoe of roses, with an attached card bearing the inscription, "From the Bunch." It was the only gift of the day.

In the absence of President Ban Johnson, who was expected to formally open the season, "Dismond Jim" Brady, the horseman, threw the new ball to Umpire Evans, which marked the opening of the hostilities. No time was lost by the umpire as he received the ball, and he turned toward the Philadelphia bench and shouted, "Batter up!"

Orth received an indication of the treatment he was to get from the outset. Hartsel led off with a clean single. Cross bunted in front of the plate, but Kleinow threw the ball several feet above Chase's head, and when it was returned the Athletics had men on second and third bases and none out. Seybold was disposed of without trouble, and Davis drove a long fly to Hoffman in centre field, which struck the fielder's glove and dropped to the ground. Hartsel and Cross scored on the misplay.

The Yankees were blanked in the second half of the first inning. Knight began the Quakers' second inning with a base hit. Berry hit an easy grounder to Elberfeld, who threw the ball over Chase's head at first base. Knight reached third and Berry went to second. Both men scored when Dygert hit to centre for two bases. Harteel's sacrifice sent Dygert to third, and the latter came home when Crose drove the ball down the third-base line for a triple. Cross was run down between third base and the home plate on Seybold's grounder to Elberfeld. Davis was hit by a pitched ball, and Murphy was safe when Chase tossed the ball wild as Williams covered the initial bag, and Seybold added the fourth run of the inning.

New York's scoring began in the second half of the fourth inning, after Philadelphia had carried its total to eight by means of two long singles by Hartsel and Seybold and a base on balls by Hughes, who had relieved Orth in the third inning. Elberfeld was safe on a wild throw by Cross. Laporte doubled to the left-field fence and Elberfeld crossed the plate. As Cross threw to the plate to catch Elberfeld, Laporte ran to third, and scored on Hoffman's long fly to Seybold.

In the sixth inning the Yankees added two more runs. Elberfeld went to first on called balls, and was forced by Williams. Laporte doubled, sending Williams to third. Hoffman singled, scoring Williams and Laporte. New York started a batting matinée in the seventh inning. Conroy started with a single. Keeler was thrown out at first. Conroy going to second. Chase singled, and a wild pitch put Conroy on third. The latter tallied on Elberfeld's two-base hit. Bender relieved Dygert at this stage. Williams singled and sent Chase home. Laporte struck out, and the Yankees lost their only chance of winning the game.

The Athletics added one run in the eighth inning. Lord received a base on balls, went to second on Knight's sacrifice, and scored when Berry doubled to centre. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	2	2	0	1	0
Cross, ss	2	1	2	2	1
Seybold, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Davis, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	0	6	0
Lord, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Knight, 3b	1	1	1	3	0
Berry, c	1	1	7	1	0
Dygert, p	1	1	0	0	0
Bender, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	9	7	27	15	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Chase, 1b	1	1	11	0	1
Elb'f'd, ss	1	1	0	4	1
Williams, 2b	1	1	3	1	0
Laporte, 3b	2	2	1	1	0
Hoffman, cf	0	2	3	0	1
Kleinow, c	0	0	4	3	1
Orth, p	0	0	0	1	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Thomas	0	0	0	0	0
Castle'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	8	27	11	4

*Batted for Hughes in eighth.

Philadelphia .....2 4 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—9
New York .....3 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—6

Two-base hits—Laporte, 2; Elberfeld, Berry, Dygert. Three-base hit—Cross. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Knight, Hartsel. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Dygert, 4. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Dygert, 6; by Bender, 1. Stolen base—Hartsel. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 3. Wild pitches—Dygert, Hughes. Hits—Off Orth, 4 in 2 innings; off Hughes, 3 in 6 innings; off Dygert, 6 in 6 2-3 innings; off Bender, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off Castleton, 0 in 1 inning. Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hurst. Attendance—10,000.

One Inning Enough for Boston.

BOSTON, April 16.—Before an unusually large crowd for the season of the year Boston defeated Washington to-day by the score of 4 to 2. Graham, who began the game in the box for the visitors, gave way to Falkenberg after one inning, during which the home team scored all its runs. Young held the visitors to scattered hits. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Sullivan, cf	1	2	3	0	0	
Collins, 3b	0	1	1	0	0	
Lng'b, 1b	1	2	9	0	0	
Hoey, lf	0	1	1	0	0	
Parent, rf	1	2	1	0	0	
Ferris, 2b	0	2	2	2	1	
Wagner, ss	0	0	1	2	0	
Criger, c	0	0	7	3	0	
Young, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	4	10	26	10	1	

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Ganley, rf	0	0	1	1	0	
Schlafly, 2b	2	2	1	0	0	
Cross, 3b	0	1	2	1	1	
And'son, lb	0	3	11	1	0	
Altizer, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Jones, lf	0	1	2	1	0	
Perrine, ss	0	0	2	2	0	
Bl'k'ship, c	0	0	6	0	0	
Hayden, c	0	1	4	4	0	
Graham, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Falk'berg, p	0	0	0	1	4	0
Total	2	8	24	16	1	

*Cross out, hit by batted ball.

Boston .....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Washington .....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Parent. Hits—Off Graham, 4 in one inning; off Falkenberg, 6 in seven innings. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Stolen bases—Cross, Schlafly, Criger. First base on balls—Off Young, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Graham, Sullivan. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 3; by Young, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Scores of Other Games.

De Witt Clinton High School baseball team defeated the Columbia freshmen at South Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 11 to 3. Score by innings:

	R	H	E.
De Witt Clinton	1	0	1
Columbia Freshmen	1	0	2

3 4 2 0 1 2 0 1 2—11 9 2
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 3 3 6

Batteries—Waters and Hunt; McGuinness and Stevenson.

AT ITHACA, N. Y.

	R	H	E.
Cornell	0	0	0
Syracuse, (S. League)	0	1	0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 5
1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—4 8 4

Batteries—Deshon and Hastings, Gallo and Graves; Maurer, Schmidt, and Trainor.

AT WASHINGTON.

	R	H	E.
Georgetown	0	1	2
North Carolina	0	0	0

0 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 —6 7 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 3

Batteries—Cantwell and Mudd; Morrow, Storey, and Rogers.

At Lancaster—Buffalo, (Eastern,) 7; Lancaster, (Tri-State,) 5.

At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, (Tri-State,) 18; Wallbrook A. C. of Baltimore, 1.

At York—Toronto, (Eastern,) 4; York, (Tri-State,) 0.

At South Orange—Seton Hall, 3; A. J. and G., (New York State League,) 1.

At Andover, Mass.—Lowell, (New England,) 9; Phillips Andover, 0.

At Columbia, S. C.—Columbia, 1; Augusta, 0.

At Jacksonville—Savannah, 3; Jacksonville, 1.

At Macon, Ga.—Macon, 6; Charleston, 1.

At Montgomery—Montgomery, 3; Nasbville, 0.

At Norwich—Lynn, (New England,) 3; Norwich, (Connecticut,) 2.

At Waterbury—Newark, (Eastern,) 12; Waterbury, (Connecticut,) 3.

At Providence, R. I.—Providence, (Eastern League,) 10; New Bedford, (New England,) 1.

At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 8; George Washington, 1.

At Lynchburg, Va.—Baltimore, (Eastern League,) 1; Lynchburg, (Virginia League,) 0.

At Greensborough—Agricultural and Mechanical College, 5; Guilford, 2. (15 innings.)

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Trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50 P. M.

Also from Flatbush Av., 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, 1:05, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15 P. M.

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GIANTS EASILY BEAT BROOKLYN

Eighteen Thousand See Donovan's Team Lose Opening Game at Washington Park.

CHICAGO STILL UNDEFEATED

New York is Tied for Second Place with Three Other League Teams—Phillies Defeat Boston.

The New York Giants opened the season in Brooklyn yesterday and trounced Donovan's team handily before a crowd of 18,000 people. It was the biggest attendance ever recorded in Brooklyn. Chicago did not play in the West, and retained its unbroken record of victories, but both the other teams which had clean scores—Cincinnati and Boston—met defeat, bringing the Giants up to second place, tied with the two and with Philadelphia, which opened its home season by beating Boston. St. Louis won her first victory, but Pittsburg and Brooklyn have still to break the ice.

YESTERDAY'S NATIONAL GAMES.

New York, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 5.
St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 0.

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Chicago.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Pittsburg.	Brooklyn.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	10	1.000
New York	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	.667
Phila'phia	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	8	.667
Boston	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	8	.667
Cincinnati	0	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	6	.667
St. Louis	0	1	1	1	1	—	1	2	4	.250
Pittsburg	0	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	3	.000
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	.000
Games lost	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

McGinnity Pitches Fine Ball and Giants Score an Easy Victory.

Eighteen thousand persons—a record-breaking crowd for Brooklyn—witnessed the opening of the baseball season in the City of Churches yesterday afternoon. A very fair percentage of the throng consisted of Manhattan rooters who went over the Bridge to cheer for McGraw's pennant aspirants. Elaborate preparations were made for the occasion, and the grounds were in gala attire. The turnout was remarkable, considering the day and the rival attraction at American League Park, and just before the game began the crush was terrific. The crowd filled every inch of the stands and overran the outfield, massing behind the players.

Shortly before 3:30 the band formed in front of the players' clubhouse and the two teams marched abreast to the flagpole, raising the Stars and Stripes. The march was then resumed to the home-plate amid wild enthusiasm. This continued intermittently during the preliminary practice until Umpire Rigler finally called play.

The game was principally marked by the brilliant work of old "Tommy" Corcoran, the Giants' new second baseman. He was here, there, and everywhere around the base when in the field, cutting off safe hits and getting the runner at first. He rounded out his work with some batting that figured largely in the run getting, smashing out a double and a triple, which, except for a ground rule, would have been a home run. "Cy" Seymour and Roger Bresnahan were also important factors in the Giants' victory, both in fielding and at the bat.

McGinnity's effective pitching discredits the carping critics, who have declared the "iron man's" arm is giving out. Throughout the game he had the Brooklynites at his mercy.

New York got the first run in the opening inning. Shannon walked and Browne's sacrifice put him on second. He scored when Capt. Casey failed to get Devlin's grounder and then made a poor throw to the plate. A base on balls to Dahlen, followed by triples by Corcoran and Browne, added two more in the second. The fourth and last run came in the third inning, when Bresnahan hit into the crowd in left field for three bases, scoring on McGann's single.

Brooklyn's only tally was obtained in the opening inning on Jordan's double and Casey's single. After that no Brooklyn runner got past second. The score follows:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shannon, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Browne, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Devlin, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Seymour, cf	0	1	5	0	1
Bresh'n, c	1	1	5	1	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	11	2	1
Dahlen, ss	1	0	1	3	1
Corcn, 2b	1	2	2	4	0
McGinty, p	0	0	1	3	0
Total	4	8	27	16	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Maloney, cf	0	0	4	2	0
Casey, 3b	1	1	1	2	1
Lumley, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Jordan, 1b	0	2	10	0	1
Hummel, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Lewis, ss	0	0	1	2	2
Alp'm'n, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Ritter, c	0	0	4	2	0
McIntyre, p	0	0	2	0	0
*Batch	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	6	27	10	5

*Batted for Ritter in the ninth.

New York .....1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Brooklyn .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Corcoran, Jordan. Three-base hits—Corcoran, Bresnahan, Browne. Sacrifice hits—McGinnity, Brown. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off McIntyre, 2. First base on errors—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By McGinnity, 4; by McIntyre, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; New York, 8. Umpire—Mr. Rigler. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

First National Game in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Boston and Philadelphia opened the National League season in this city to-day. Hard hitting in the fourth inning gave the locals a lead which Boston could not overcome. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Bates, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Tenney, 1b	1	1	12	1	0	
Beaum't, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Howard, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Bridwell, 2b	1	0	2	5	0	
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	5	0	
Brain, 3b	1	1	1	2	2	
N'dham, c	2	1	3	0	0	
Flaherty, p	0	1	1	3	0	
Total	5	7	24	17	2	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	3	0	0	
Gleason, 2b	2	1	4	1	1	
Titus, rf	0	1	2	0	0	
Magee, lf	1	2	2	0	0	
Bransf'd, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	
C'tney, 3b	1	0	0	2	0	
Doolin, ss	1	1	2	6	0	
J'klitsch, c	0	2	4	1	0	
Corridon, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	6	8	27	12	1	

Boston .....0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—5
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 4 0 1 1 0 0—6

Two-base hits—Flaherty, Tenney, Beaumont, Magee, Doolin. Sacrifice hit—Ritchey. Stolen base—Bransfield. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Flaherty, 2; off Corridon, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Hit by pitcher—Bridwell. Struck out—By Flaherty, 2; by Corridon, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Klem.

St. Louis Got All the Runs.

CINCINNATI, Ohio., April 16.—Inability to hit Karger after getting men on bases was responsible for the defeat of Cincinnati by the St. Louis team to-day. Holly put up a brilliant game at short, accepting ten chances without an error. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	1	5	1	2
Davis, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Kane, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Kruger, lf	0	0	4	1	0
Mitchell, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Mowrey, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Schlei, c	0	0	3	5	2
Coakley, p	0	0	1	4	0
*Lobert	0	0	0	0	0
Ewing, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	9	27	12	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly, rf	0	1	2	0	0
O'Hara, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Bennett, 2b	0	3	2	3	0
Beckley, 1b	1	3	8	1	0
Byrne, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Holly, ss	0	1	3	4	0
Burns, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Marshall, c	0	0	6	2	0
Karger, p	1	0	2	5	0
Total	3	10	27	18	0

*Batted for Coakley in seventh inning.

Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
St. Louis .....0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Mitchell, Bennett. Hits—Off Coakley, 9 in seven innings; off Ewing, 1 in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Coakley, Byrne, (3.) Stolen base—Kane. Double plays—Huggins to Ganzel; Karger to Beckley. Base on balls—Off Coakley, 2; off Karger, 2. Struck out—By Coakley, 2; by Ewing, 2; by Karger, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Johnstone.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Athletics.—Adv.

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DANIELS ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

American Swimmer Will Go Against English Champion in Match.

C. M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club yesterday accepted a challenge from Henry Taylor. The latter is the long-distance champion of England, and is supposed to be one of the world's fastest swimmers from the quarter to the mile. Daniels was unable to compete in the mile championship of England while abroad last year, due to a clash of dates. The match will take place at Battersby Sept. 10, where most of the English salt-water championships are held.

The one regrettable feature of the match, from the American standpoint, is its coming off only three days after the 100-yard English championship, in which Daniels will compete. Still, as he will probably have no formidable rivals in this race, he can begin his training immediately after the 220-yard race of Aug. 10.

Of the outcome of the match Americans feel very confident. Taylor has covered a quarter-mile in open water in 5:35, and can probably do it again in spite of his having done only 5:42 3-5 in last year's championship. Daniels, on the other hand, has no better mark than 5:31 2-5, made in a 75-foot pool, which is equal to about 5:45 in open water. But he established these figures on the way to 1,000 yards, so that comparing them to his time in the furlong, one may safely conclude that he can swim around 5:30 if properly trained for this event. In fact, there are many who believe him quite able to dispose of Barney Kezan's world's record of 5:19, and expect to see it reduced.

A victory for Daniels, which is certainly among the probabilities, would mean an important step toward America's all-round supremacy in swimming.

HORSE SHOW AT ASHEVILLE.

Classes Well Filled—Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt Among Exhibitors.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 16.—The annual Spring horse show, which is the big society feature of the Asheville season, was opened at Riverside Park this afternoon. The classes were well filled and the attendance large. There are between 200 and 300 entries, George W. Vanderbilt showing some fine horses from his Biltmore stables. Mrs. Vanderbilt also entered "Jet" and "Cinder," her two favorites. Among the prize winners were Mrs. A. B. Doyle, Miss Mary Hamilton, Mrs. Cheskley Shaw, Mrs. H. H. Briggs, Miss Katherine Grant, C. C. Millard, Miss Alyne Reynolds. Those who offered prizes were George W. Vanderbilt, John A. Roebling, Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, C. Brewster Chapman, Frederick Graham, Philip Henry, and Beekman Lorillard.

The parking spaces were well filled with gay equipages, among those present being Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Lorillard, Mrs. Frank Lockwood, Miss Lockwood, and Roger Lawsen, Jr., of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a house party at Biltmore to-night.

STUDENTS TO USE RIFLE.

College Marksmen to be Developed by National Rifle Association.

Under a plan formulated by the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association training for marksmen will be introduced in the universities, colleges, and schools of the United States. The plan was adopted yesterday at a meeting held in the association's headquarters, 299 Broadway. In its workings it is practically the same as that arranged by Gen. James A. Drain, the association's President, for the introduction of rifle shooting in the schools of this city under the direction of the Public Schools Athletic League.

Those who espouse the plan declare that it is the best safeguard for peace that is to be obtained, that the United States is years behind all other great countries in taking up this work. Boys and young men taught to use the rifle as a means of making them fit to serve their country in time of need, are not on that account more inclined to warlike strife.

It is proposed to hold intercollegiate and scholastic competitions every Spring. The first of the kind will be held on the ranges at Creedmoor, L. I., June 21 and 22. At this meeting a new and valuable intercollegiate trophy will be competed for.

MEADOW BROOK'S GOOD HUNT.

Club Members Enjoyed Most Successful Run of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

MEADOW BROOK, L. I., April 16.—With a dozen riders afield, all save four of whom stayed in the hunt until the finish, the Meadow Brook Hunt Club to-day enjoyed the largest run it has taken this season. Only two women riders were out, but they acquitted themselves well, being in the front not only throughout the running, but at the finish as well.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and Miss Cornelia Bryce took the many fences exceptionally well.

The start was from New Cassel, where the hunters met at 8:30 o'clock. From the starting point they rode to Synsette, where a welcome meet was held. Thence they rode through grassy fields to the White Church in Woodbury, where they finished.

The ground was in splendid shape and gave promise of other pleasant Spring hunts. The following finished: Miss Cornelia Bryce, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, H. Peter, R. F. Potter, J. P. Grove, Malcom Stevenson, Samuel Willets, M. F. H. Beverly Robinson.

On and Off the Diamond.

President Harry C. Pulliam of the National League has issued a bulletin announcing that the following contracts between clubs and players have been approved: With Boston, Clarence Beaumont; with Chicago, Mordecai Brown, John G. Kling, Michael Kahoe, Carl L. Lundgren, P. J. Moran, John F. McCormick, Wilford Osborne, Orvel Osborne, John Pfiester, Newton J. Randall, Frank H. Schulte, J. W. Seabrough, James T. Sheckard, for 1907, 1908, 1909, and Blair A. Durbin, John Evers, Arthur C. Hoffman, W. J. Sweeney, James F. Slagle and Joe B. Miller for 1907, 1908.

Mordecai Brown, one of the players signed by President Murphy for three years, has had a remarkable career in baseball, and although but 19 years old is conceded by baseball experts far and wide as being one of the best pitchers in either of the two big leagues. He won more games for Chicago, which won the championship last year, than any other pitcher on the team. And, more remarkable than all, he has but two fingers and a thumb on his pitching hand, the other two, the third and little fingers, having been amputated.

Fred Parent, the well-known shortstop of the Boston American League team, has signed a contract to play with the club this year. The decision was made upon the offer of President John I. Taylor of the club to compromise the salary differences that existed between the player and the club. Parent is to receive $3,750 for the season.

Coach Billy Lush of the Yale nine has again been compelled to give up coaching. He has caught cold in the eye which was struck with a stone while he was in Washington with the Yale nine for its Easter trip. He returned from the hospital in Washington last Saturday and visited the Yale field on Monday.

"C. E. L.," in a letter to THE TIMES, complains of the injustice of making it compulsory for persons having received rain checks to use them for the succeeding game. One part of the complaint says: "How many office boys could have a grandmother die on two succeeding days, or how many funerals are postponed because of inclement weather?"

ADDED HORSE WON THE FILLY STAKES

Notasulga, from Winter Tracks, Took the Rose from a Big Field at Aqueduct.

J. R. KEENE'S FIRST VICTORY

Masks and Faces, in a Sharply Fought Finish, Beat Magazine and Rosario for a Purse.

The very light fields of ordinary horses offered as the racing programme at the Aqueduct track yesterday, backed by the cold and gloomy weather, served to increase the reaction after the semi-holiday of the season's opening, and the stands looked empty by comparison.

The racing was of a kind to appeal only to the regulars, but these, shivering in the corners of the stands and betting ring between races, and venturing into the open parts of the stands and out on the lawn only when the races were in progress, gathered fair reward for their courage, as three post favorites were successful in the course of the afternoon. A big proportion of the winners were from the Winter tracks, and animals of moderate selling class. There was one exception, in Notasulga, a two-year-old filly, which made her début in the East in the race for the Rose Stakes, half a mile for fillies, two years old, with a rather clever field, from the biggest field of the day, in which several of the big stables of the East were represented by what were reputed to be well-tried two-year-olds.

Eighteen horses were named to run for the Rose, the fourth race of the card, but seven of these were withdrawn, while three starters were added, Notasulga being among the number of added horses. Notasulga is owned by Albert Hamel, and, though she was a new element to the public generally, the regulars and betting men had full knowledge of her record at the New Orleans Winter tracks, where she was a winner, and accordingly was made a strong favorite, though a dozen other horses were backed on tips concerning their work in private.

The race was confined to Notasulga, James R. Keene's Frizette, Fred Burlew's Ella O'Neill, and the Holly Stables' Tea Leaf all the way, these four breaking out of the crowd at the lifting of the barrier and racing together all the distance, with Notasulga in front most of the distance. Notasulga was conceding weight to all the new-comers of the field, but she stuck to her work with fine courage, and, shaking off her opponents in the final furlong, won rather easily by two lengths, with Tea Leaf and Frizette head and head as named, second and third. The winner's performance made so favorable an impression on the horsemen who saw the race that several offers were made to her owner, the best bid coming from Fred Burlew, who also saw Notasulga racing at New Orleans. It was said that a bargain was made, and that Notasulga will be transferred to-day to Burlew on private terms.

James R. Keene won his first race of the season in the second contest of the afternoon, a half mile, for two-year-olds, for which he started Masks and Faces, a son of the great Keene horse, Disguise. Eight horses ran, with the betting shifting between Magazine and Rosario, while Masks and Faces went to the post at odds of 5 to 1. The Keene colt, with quite an advantage in the weights over Magazine, raced out in the lead with that colt from start to finish, and, hard ridden at the end, managed to last just long enough to win by a half length from Magazine,

The New York Times.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.
Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

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EIGHTEEN PAGES

A GERMAN VIEW OF OUR TARIFF.

In the interesting group of utterances in THE TIMES of Sunday from distinguished foreign visitors none was more significant or more worthy candid attention than the spirited statement of his Excellency THEODORE VON MUELLER, late Imperial Minister of Commerce in Germany, on the trade relations of the two countries. It was entirely courteous, and even warmly kind, but it was frankly a criticism, a warning, and an urgent invitation to modify some of the essential features of our fiscal system as they affect foreign commerce and must ultimately affect our own prosperity.

Herr VON MUELLER ought to have a respectful hearing from those even who are most rigidly attached to our protective system, for he is not a free trader, he does not approach the study of our situation in a hostile spirit, he is a representative, and has been an authoritative official, of a Government committed to a rational employment of protective tariffs. But he is well grounded in the study and in the practice as well of international trade, and he knows how tariffs of different kinds and degrees actually work. The one thing that he finds hardest to excuse in our tariff is the adherence to ad valorem rates. That system, he says, "is the most abominable nuisance and handicap." He has succeeded in abolishing it in Germany and substituting a specific duty on each of the classes of a minutely divided dutiable list. "I should have preferred," he says, "a closer classification, but the idea was not popular. That is no matter. The principle is the thing—a fixed rate, one determined not by the conscience of exporter, importer, or the caprice of customs officers, but by the footrule and the scales. You can do business to advantage only when you—what is your word—when you know 'where you are at.'"

Of course to the vexations necessarily attending the administration of a complex tariff like ours, there must be added those arising from our rule that duties shall be levied not on the actual cost of the imports, but upon the price of like goods in the open market in the country of exportation. This Herr VON MUELLER calls the source of "constant uncertainty, constant dispute, constant temptation to subterfuge, mendacity, bribery, extortion, a constant source of ill-will, private and international."

In connection with this topic Herr VON MUELLER makes what is perhaps the most important statement in his interview: "I am quite prepared to say that you would perfectly satisfy Germany if you were to retain the amount of your customs just what they are today, but put them on the specific basis, so much a pound, so much a foot." There could be no more graphic and emphatic presentation of the final effect of the process our protectionists have been carrying on for years, the process of surrounding importation of every sort with the utmost difficulty, harassment, vexation, and impediment for the express purpose of preventing competition from abroad as much as possible. Here is a statement from the representative of a country with which our trade is more important than with any other in the world save one—a country that for two years has been on the verge of tariff war with us—that entire peace is possible on the simple condition that we shall define our exactions precisely. Germany, according to Herr VON MUELLER, does not ask us to reduce the duties on her goods, though many of them are extremely high; she asks us to say exactly what those duties are, so that they can be understood by all parties interested in them.

Of course we ought not really to stop there. If we hope to get the foreign trade to which the variety of our resources and industries clearly entitles us, we must not merely remove the barbed wire entanglements from our tariff wall, we must reduce the wall itself. We must abandon an isolation which never was justified. On this point Herr VON MUELLER has a few words of extreme pertinency to say:

> Surely the time is coming when you will perceive that the world has moved past the day of national isolation. For one thing, you need the inspiration of competition—foreign competition, the competition of German science, French skill, British methods—contact and freshening from other national minds and ideas. It is a great big world, and the business of the big world is a great, splendid game. Why not get into it, instead of playing off in a corner by yourself?

THE TIGHT-ROPE COMPETITION.

There is an interesting contrast between Republican comments upon Mr. BRYAN'S railway policy and Democratic comments upon Mr. ROOSEVELT'S. Thus a respected neighbor remarks that Mr. BRYAN is drawing it pretty fine when he proposes or predicts that the next campaign will turn upon Government regulation of railways by a man who believes in it or by another man who disbelieves in it. This is running away from Government ownership.

On the other hand, Mr. ROOSEVELT'S shrinking as prices collapsed on Wall Street bears a resemblance to a similar tenderness on the part of the beneficiary of Mr. BRYAN'S ideas. Mr. ROOSEVELT wanted to frighten the railways into being good, but did not want a panic. Neither did the alleged panic promoters. As a Philadelphia contemporary remarked:

> An immediate occasion for the fall in securities was the effort of the speculative railroad interests to have just enough of a panic to frighten the Administration and the country. They got more panic than they wanted.

We agree with both. Truly the "making of an issue that will be neither too radical nor too conservative is ticklish business." Our diffident suggestion is that issue-making shall stop on both sides. No issue that is really worth while is made to order, and if ever there is an excuse for looking a gift-horse in the mouth it is when a candidate offers himself, or his policy, and so manoeuvres that no other candidate or policy is available. No vaudeville show on earth possesses such equilibrists as those now posturing before Americans. To some it seems possible that the "turn" has been begun too soon to last until the end of the performance. No artists could be expected to keep attention at the breaking point until November, 1908. Before then we are entitled to an interval of rest from excitations whose results terrify their producers.

A HOUSECLEANING NEEDED.

Even Mayor MCCLELLAN, it appears, in his capacity of Citizen MCCLELLAN and member of a neighborhood association of householders, has been forced to admit that our municipal housekeeping is not in a satisfactory condition. It might be put very much more strongly. It is in a condition so unsatisfactory as to be disgraceful. Certainly in two important particulars it has not been so bad since the care of the streets was taken away from the Police Department. And these two particulars are the care of the streets and the suppression of crimes of violence.

The responsibility for the state of the streets must be divided between two departments, the Department of Highways and the Street Cleaning Department. The streets have not since WARING began his Augean labors been so dirty as the disappearance through natural causes of the Winter's accumulation of filth concealed by filthy snow shows them to be now. It is true that the new Commissioner is entitled to a considerable indulgence. But the limit of that indulgence is about reached.

The state of the pavements is the concern of the Department of Highways, and is an unmitigated disgrace to that department. It is true that a great many of the contracts by which the layers of the asphalt pavements bound themselves to maintain those pavements for a specified term of years have lately been expiring. But this fact is only an explanation, not an excuse. Surely the Department of Highways must be aware that, in the matter of holes in asphalt, a stitch in time saves nine, and that a force of Inspectors followed by a force of repairers would prevent small holes from growing into huge, deep, and dangerous gaps. But the department seems to maintain neither one of these forces. The condition of the pavements all over town is inexcusable.

The primary duty of the police is to prevent crimes of violence. Keeping order and protecting the persons and property of peaceable persons are obligations which no police force can in the least degree escape by attending to the less weighty matters of the law. Burglaries and highway robberies were never within memory so frequent as they are now. Of course they are frequent because they are unpunished. Immunity is the rule; detection the exception. The Judges, one is gratified to note, are doing their part toward infusing some terror of the law into the criminal classes by giving convicts the extreme penalty of the law. But the police are very far from doing their part. Now that two of them have been killed, they seem to be aroused to a keener sense of the situation, and are taking steps to disarm the criminals. But this disarmament is an inadequate substitute for the faithful patrolling of the streets which is the first and the most extensively neglected duty of the uniformed force. Very seldom, if ever, has our municipal housekeeping been done so badly as it is done to-day.

THE APPEAL TO JUSTICE.

According to the letter of Miss EMILY H. LUTH, replete with historical precedent, which appears elsewhere in this issue of THE TIMES, the Board of Education in its oversight of teachers' salaries is everything that is cruel, arbitrary, and unjust. It is a tyrannical GEORGE III.; it has seceded from the women teachers' inviolable union; it is the despicable King JOHN at Runnymede, who promised, refused, and was forced to sign Magna Charta; it is the dreadful Patriciate of early Rome; it is the Attic grinder of poor debtor slaves and mortgaged peasants, whom wise and noble Solons of the State Legislature are asked to set free. Equalization of salaries with the men is the new blazoning of unfurled freedom, and behind that banner march ten thousand Amazons to victory or death.

With the scorn of a twentieth century Antigone Miss LUTH spurns compromise. There shall be no halting at salaries that approximate the increased cost of living. This is a fight of "moral right and civic justice," the divine right of the employed to fix the employer's payroll, so that Tyrant Man may be dethroned. Equalization obtains in other cities, with or without the consent of the governing body; why not here? Chicago, Pittsburg, Washington, Columbus, Allegheny, and more than these in lengthening roll have witnessed its triumphant establishment. What will it do for New York?

What has it done for them? Here is the table of maximum salaries for high schools in fourteen cities, where the "square deal" and "moral right and civic justice" play in fraternal and sororal accord, paired with cities of the same class in which the hated sex discrimination is discernible by the dual schedules:

MAXIMUM HIGH SCHOOL SALARIES.

City.	Men.	Women.	Equal Pay.	Pop., 1900.
New York	$3,000	$2,500	....	3,716,000
Chicago	....	....	$2,000	1,873,000
Cleveland	2,200	1,900	....	414,000
Pittsburg	....	....	1,900	345,000
Newark, N. J.	2,200	1,000	....	247,000
Washington	....	....	1,500	279,000
Worcester	2,800	1,050	....	128,000
Columbus	....	....	1,282	125,000
New Haven	2,000	1,250	....	114,000
Allegheny	....	....	1,400	138,000
Seattle	1,250	1,200	....	92,000
Portland, Ore.	....	....	1,000	98,000
Duluth	1,300	900	....	57,000
Salt Lake City	....	....	1,080	57,000
Erie	1,800	1,102	....	56,000
Elizabeth	....	....	1,000	56,000
Norfolk	1,400	900	....	55,000
Harrisburg	....	....	1,045	52,000
Tacoma	1,050	930	....	45,000
Lincoln	....	....	855	44,000
East St. Louis	1,200	850	....	34,000
Topeka	....	....	900	33,000
Chattanooga	765	630	....	30,000
Joplin, Mo.	....	....	630	30,000
Gloucester, Mass.	....	....	1,000	26,000
Orange, N. J.	1,400	900	....	25,000
Burlington, Ia.	1,200	725	....	23,000
Clinton, Ia.	....	....	808	23,000

These are typical examples, as reference to the manual of the National Educational Association on "Salaries, Tenure, and Pensions of Public School Teachers in the United States" clearly indicates. In public school systems men's salaries are few. There are few men. "Equalization" does not increase salaries generally; it lops and prunes the exceptional salaries. If merely the sordid question of high wages actually paid were to the fore, whether maximum, minimum, or average, whether in high schools or in grammar schools, the New York dual schedules would have the better of the argument, even without approximate advancement to the increased cost of living.

LESSONS OF THE THAW TRIAL.

Very few persons, it seems, excepting hardened and inveterate criminal lawyers, are disposed to agree with some representatives of that class that the Thaw trial does not indicate any desirable change in our methods of criminal procedure.

One of the changes which other people find to be indicated is set forth in an interesting letter of Dr. ALLAN MCLANE HAMILTON to The Sun. Naturally it concerns the matter of expert testimony. Dr. HAMILTON disparages the accepted legal criterion of insanity, which dates remotely back to "the ruis in MCNAUGHTON'S case," or some other antique precedent, and renews and urges his suggestion of a permanent board of experts, who shall be "friends of the court," and retained by neither side. Doubtless the existence of such a body would prevent injustice and avoid scandal upon the difference between the amount and weight of expert testimony that can be adduced by a rich and by a poor defendant.

There is another point upon which legal correspondents have addressed us privately, and that is the abuse in connection with criminal trials of the freedom of the press. We are not prepared to deny the impeachment. There is some ground for it. But we are prepared to say that the courts have now ample power to prevent the abuse. The rule, of course, is clear. The press has a right to report criminal trials. It has no right to add comment, or to color its reports of a case sub judice. An admonition by the court, in the course of a case, would sufficiently put newspapers on their guard as to the limits of their rights. Respectable newspapers would observe these limits. Newspapers which transcended them the courts already have abundant power to deal with according to the measure of their offenses.

But certain of our correspondents have gone further, and have laid it down that a juror has no right, or "ought" to have no right, to comment on a trial publicly, even after the trial is over, that the injunction of secrecy is permanent. In that position we cannot in the least concur. The reflections of an intelligent juror upon a trial in which he has taken part, and which is completed, such reflections as those which Mr. BREARLEY has been publishing in this journal on the Thaw case, seem to us of high illuminating power and of value to reformers and legislators as well as to practicing lawyers. Necessarily the jurors, until they are discharged, are debarred from talking about either the merits of the case or the methods of the trial while the trial is in progress. But a perpetual injunction upon them of secrecy about both would come altogether too near converting the jury room into a Star Chamber to suit the modern and most of all the American sense of justice as well as of liberty.

MAX STIRNER.

When JOHANN CASPAR SCHMIDT went to the University of Göttingen his fellow-students jocosely called him Max Stirner, (Maximus Stirn,) because of his prodigiously high forehead. The name clung to him. He signed it to his extraordinary book, "Der Einzige und sein Eigenthum," in which he set forth the doctrine of individualism, the opposite of Socialism, afterward so brilliantly represented in German and Norwegian literature by NIETZSCHE and HENRIK IBSEN. Stirner's book was almost forgotten until 1898, when JOHN HENRY MACKAY published in German his painstaking account on Stirner's life and work. "Der Einzige und sein Eigenthum" has now been translated into English, and it will be the subject of a striking article by JAMES HUNEKER in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS this week. Mr. HUNEKEN has long been familiar with Stirner in the original, and knows MACKAY'S book, too, and it is needless to say that he has been a close student of the individualistic literature of modern Europe. Stirner was an extraordinary man, if not a great one, and Mr. HUNEKER has written a wonderfully interesting article about him and his ideas.

We have heard righteousness contrasted with peace. Why, I tell you that righteousness and peace cannot be divorced. Imagine the state of mind of that man who insists that they can be divorced. * * * The man who assumes that he is right and insists on judging his own course has not the proper sense, either of justice or of righteousness. It is the man who offers to submit his cause to a righteous judge that embraces the "righteousness that exalteth a nation."—Mr. CARNEGIE.

Would Mr. CARNEGIE be willing to refer the dispute between him and Mr. ROOSEVELT to the arbitrament of a third disinterested judge, and abide by the decision?

It is the custom to run campaigns with funds subscribed secretly and spent secretly. Then, after the election, the corporations control the Government and the people are betrayed.—Mr. BRYAN at the Publicity bill meeting yesterday.

It has been so in the past, but it strikes us that it is not the people but the corporations that are getting the hot end of the poker nowadays.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Everyday Heroism Illustrated.

Two policemen of the quality of SELLECK and SECHLER are a huge price to pay for the arrest of a miserable imported brigand like the Sicilian GOVERNALE, particularly as the man was "wanted" for shooting another of his own kind, an act which, while technically most criminal, could have been viewed with a certain equanimity since it decreased by one a part of the city's population that is both a nuisance and a danger. But of course that is a wrong way to look at GOVERNALE'S crime, and it was not the way in which the two policemen viewed it.

What they did, and it evidences the quality to which we have referred, was to pursue and attack the assassin without the slightest hesitation, though they knew perfectly well that by approaching such a man at such a time they were inviting peril to life and highly probable death. For it was certain that GOVERNALE, excited by the success of his murderous attack on his own countryman, would resist arrest while he had the strength to fire a revolver or wield a knife, and that he would kill if he could anybody who stood in his way and threatened his liberty. The policemen knew that, but they did not think of it. They thought only of the performance of their duty and threw themselves on the maddened animal, as regardless of personal consequences as he was. This, undoubtedly, is heroism, but it is a little hard to keep that fact in mind, since it was also, for policemen, a part of "the day's work," and it would have been as promptly attempted by at least 95 per cent. of a body of men who, whatever other failings they may have, betray a lack of physical courage only in the rarest instances.

SECHLER leaves a wife and a child only a few weeks old, and the provision which the city makes for their support is meagre. The most that the Commissioner of Police can do is to give her a pension of $300 a year. He can, if he pleases, divide this sum between the mother and the child, but he cannot increase it above what he could give the widow if she were alone, nor could he if she had half a dozen children instead of one. Hence there is reason for the present movement to raise a fund for the surviving dependents of the two dead policemen. The city certainly ought to take care of them, but the hands of the Trustees of the Pension Fund are bound by the limitations created by the charter.

War Viewed in a New Light.

Sir ROBERT BALL'S address at the first session of the Peace Conference presented some ideas on the subject of war that must have been startling to a good many of his hearers, and highly novel to most of the people who have since read what he had to say. For Sir ROBERT, being a scientist and not at all sentimental, did not hesitate to remind the assembled votaries of universal peace that they were themselves, especially as regards their virtues and their strength of mind and body, the products of a warfare which, up to comparatively few generations ago, had been incessant and had been waged with a ferocity and ruthlessness far beyond the worst of what they were met to reform.

Good or bad, that has been "nature's" plan from the beginning of life on the globe, and the survival of the fittest has always involved the killing off—and usually the eating—of the unfit; that is, of the weaker. But though Sir ROBERT saw and said this very plainly, he yet had an explanation of his presence, scientific and unsentimental as he is, at a meeting where peace was preached as necessarily and always better than the fight over a food supply which is called war. The old form of war, he said, was the natural form, not despite, but because, it lacked even a trace of chivalry, of consideration by the strong for the weak. With the notions of chivalry and of abstract right and wrong, however, war, he held, had become unnatural and was no longer serving its old purposes.

"Civilized man," the argument ran, "for his warfare picks out all his strongest and best men, exposes them to all the risks of conflict, while the weaker man is protected. Thus the race is not improved, it is deteriorated by warfare as conducted by civilized man. The conclusion, now, is obvious. By the natural warfare the human race has been created. The chivalrous warfare is conducted on principles quite wrong from the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. If, therefore, civilized man now conducts war, it is against nature. The human race must pay the penalty. The moral law forbids us (to purchase future improvement of the human race at the appalling price demanded by natural warfare. With no less force does the polity of nations demand that chivalrous war must cease, as by its means the human race will infallibly deteriorate."

This is ingenious and provocative of thought, but it occurs to us that Sir ROBERT ignored one important fact—that the definition of "fittest" has changed as well as the character of war since the days when, as he said, if our ancestors had died with their boots on, they would have had to wear four boots. Now, as always, in war as in every other competition, those who survive must be the fittest—for survival. The exceptions are individual and therefore negligible in any broad view.

The Stories of the Seismographs.

So many earthquakes occur in out-of-the-way parts of the earth where they do no harm that it means little when a seismograph has its delicate equilibrium disturbed, and even when, as in the case of this latest disaster in Mexico, the instruments in Washington, Albany, Berlin, and elsewhere record what has happened after only a few minutes have elapsed, the information thus acquired is interesting rather than directly useful, for we must still depend on the telegraph to tell us just what city has been wrecked, how many people have been killed, and how much property has been destroyed, which is about all anybody except the scientists wants to know.

But the seismographs have other uses. They reveal much about the direction of earth tremors and the speed at which they travel, and of course they show that no part of the earth is really stable for any great length of time. The little quivers that hitherto passed unnoted are now all recorded at every scientific centre, and the study of these records can be trusted, sooner or later, to increase the sum of human knowledge about the most mysterious of terrestrial activities. Curiously enough, when a seismograph is really at or near a place seriously shaken, it is almost always put out of commission before the agitation reaches its height.

INDORSES DR. DIX'S VIEWS.

One of the Loyal Legion Surprised at Bishop Potter's Dissent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a member of the Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the State of New York, and one of a large number of companions who yesterday attended the beautiful service at the Church of the Incarnation commemorative of the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox, and listened with great interest and pleasure to the admirable address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Dix, upon which there was none but enthusiastically favorable comment by the companions present, I was greatly surprised by the attitude assumed by Bishop Potter at the opening of the Peace Conference at Carnegie Hall last night, in which he characterized the address of Dr. Dix as "oratorical drippings" and stated, in substance, that the position of Dr. Dix in his address was inimical to the purposes and objects of the Peace Conference.

The address of Dr. Dix contained no word that was not in sympathy with the desire of all men and nations to accomplish international peace, and whatever was contained in his address which furnished a basis for the remarks of Bishop Potter referred solely to intra-national conditions caused by the undigested, and perhaps indigestible, elements of which our body politic is composed.

Illustrative of the soundness of the argument of Dr. Dix that our police cannot be discharged nor our National Guard disbanded within the life of any of those present is the fact that almost simultaneously with the utterance of his words two members of our police force were being ruthlessly murdered without any cause whatever by an enraged foreigner. It is regrettable that the newspapers, in their comments upon the criticism made by Bishop Potter, have not more clearly stated the position assumed by Dr. Dix, which, if stated, will commend itself to all right-thinking citizens.

LOYAL LEGIONER.

New York, April 15, 1907.

Chance for the National Academy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The National Academy is receiving just now a great deal of adverse criticism from certain artists. These artists are "progressives" or "freaks," according to the point of view. I should say these perpetrators of startling innovations have all the representation they deserve; and that their protests sound like efforts at self-advertisement.

The Academy deserves censure, however, on other scores. New York has no gallery which will hold one-quarter of the pictures which deserve to be hung, and great numbers are excluded for lack of space only. Why don't the Academicians bestir themselves to remedy this? It can only be done through their efforts.

The answer, of course, is that the insiders are provided for now and that it would involve a sacrifice of time and work. OUTSIDER.

Princeton, N. J., April 15, 1907.

Through Trains on Second Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to Mr. Shonts's statement that the "Second Avenue elevated road is not being worked to its fullest capacity," I believe one of the reasons for this condition is that the trains on this line do not run above 129th Street. Neither do any of them run to the City Hall. If people coming from or going to the Bronx could avoid the necessity of changing cars at 129th Street and again at Chatham Square, many more would use this line. If they ran these trains directly to and from the Bronx and also to City Hall station I believe many who now use the Third Avenue line exclusively would find it to their advantage to use this line. People do not like to transfer, especially at 129th Street, where one has to climb up and down a flight of stairs in order to change cars. Some people would rather walk a few extra blocks than transfer from one train to another. A. L. FUSS.

New York, April 7, 1907.

Syracuse Won the Debate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Saturday morning's TIMES I saw a dispatch from Middletown, Conn., stating that Wesleyan University had won the decision over Syracuse University in their debate on the question, "Resolved, That the Sixtieth Congress should proceed to a general review of the tariff schedule for the purpose of reducing duties."

This dispatch, however, was not based upon fact, for upon investigation I find that Syracuse received a unanimous vote over her opponents, and therefore as a lover of justice and loyal alumnus of Syracuse I ask that you correct the erroneous report.

PAUL V. HOYLER, Syracuse, '05.

New York, April 15, 1907.

THE SALARY CONFLICT.

A New War of Liberation Waged by the Women Teachers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since you were liberal enough to publish to-day letters that criticised your attitude toward President Roosevelt's popularity and the charges against the Evening High School teachers, you may be borne under again by a wave of broad-mindedness toward the injustices of New York's women teachers and print this reply to your editorial "Suppositions for Teachers."

To the first supposition, answer: A great business concern should scrutinize with care not only the proposal of 12,000 of the employés to increase their pay by 32.6 per cent. to 51.9 per cent., but also the cause of such a proposal. If the concern has a logical, just head, it will grant such a request upon finding justifiable conditions after investigation. For every effect there is a cause, you know, and the nineteenth century method is scientific; it looks with an open heart and mind at facts, and tries to see great truths, the fundamental verities.

To the second supposition: Suppose their plea were made mandatory by the employés, who should force a bill embodying the mandate through the State Legislature. Would it not arouse a degree of reasonable hostility in the breasts of the employers?

I ask: When, in the history of the world, did men try to establish a great ethical political principle that they did not have to resort to arms or to mandatory legislation or employ other means that "aroused a reasonable hostility in the breasts" of the enemies of that great moral principle? Did the Colonists obtain freedom from the tyrannical administration of George III. by means that did not "arouse a reasonable hostility in the breasts" of that monarch and his followers? Did the North, as represented by Webster and Lincoln, proclaim the sacred principle of the inviolability of our Union without arousing a "reasonable hostility in the breasts" of the Secessionists? To revert to European history, I ask: Did the Norman baronage and Saxon population of England force King John at Runnymede to sign the Magna Charta and grant its demands without arousing a "reasonable hostility in the breast" of that august gentleman? To revert to ancient history, I ask: Did the plebeians of the early Roman Republic by secession force the patricians to grant them the renowned Tribunate of the Plebs—a protection against the abuses of their debt and military-service laws—without arousing a "reasonable hostility in the breasts" of the unselfish patricians? Or did the wise and noble Solon set free the poor debtor-slaves and unjustly mortgaged peasants of Attica without arousing a "reasonable hostility in the breasts" of the worthy Athenian creditors? I might cite cases of history an infinitum where the struggle for human freedom and justice was steadfastly and nobly endured, but never without arousing a "reasonable hostility in the breast" of those that did not espouse that cause. The camp militant of tyranny, of injustice, and class privilege sees, through its own defective vision, the reasonableness of its hostility to all measures of liberty and enlightenment. So with the opposers of the "Equal Pay for Equal Work" bill of the women teachers.

To the third supposition that women employes admitted that they entered the service contentedly, with full knowledge of what their wages were to be from year to year, I answer they accepted present terms for present needs contentedly, but no people can predict what its future needs will be indefinitely hence. Why are constitutions amended? Is anything in life so static that it does not adapt its supply to its needs? Are you so benighted as to think the great mass of women teachers do not experience the changes in economic conditions in America to-day? They realize the necessity of work to maintain a living, and they realize the dignity of their labor as it has always been eloquently referred to, but never adequately rewarded by the means of making life comfortable. The women teachers accepted the wage-terms because there was no alternative but idleness. Furthermore, they did not accept the offer of their employers to consider the question of advancing salary schedule to a point corresponding to the increased cost of living, because that would compromise their principle of moral right and civic justice, on which this salary conflict is being waged. The war-cry is "Equal Pay for Equal Work," and that is the only appeal women teachers need make to all lovers of liberty and justice. Their demand is therefore reasonable to any democratic community. If we had an equality of liberties in America, so woman had a right to the ballot, there would be no unfavorable legislation against her; for her vote would mean something tangible to the office-seeking candidate of the Legislature.

To the fourth supposition, I must say you show how poorly equipped you are with data for entering a debate on the question of the choice of the teaching profession by women during the past five years. The women teachers have been tempted to enter other fields of service, as you say the men have, by the higher salaries offered. You might consult statistics, at the Board of Education Hall, and learn that there have been over six hundred vacancies in the elementary schools alone during the past year, which vacancies could have been filled, according to the existing salary schedule, by these excellent superior men teachers that we women are said to be keeping out of employment by offering our poor services at a lower wage. As a student of economics, I ask: Where do men find the case of supply and demand they give as an explanation of the higher salaries for their work? There is a demand in excess of the supply, even with the tempting higher wages to counteract the competition for male service in other fields. Then you might also consult city records and see whether women teachers are establishing a precedent in the matter of equalizing salaries. You will find no sex distinction in salary among telephone operators, stenographers, or clerks employed in other city departments. They have no professional preparation of at least six years to complete, with severe tests of scholarship and eligibility to teach; but these women receive the salaries attached to their positions regardless of sex, and the salaries are higher than the girl beginner at teaching: $1,300 to $1,800 per annum, as against $600, minus 17 per cent. for the Pension Fund. Remember here, the period of professional preparation and the examinations for eligibility are the same for men and women; the sex-distinction only appears in the salary schedules.

I mention these facts and numbers to show that your statement that "the mandate of the mass of women to have their salaries advanced above the top notch" is without careful consideration. Hence, this "mandate of the mass of women to have their salaries advanced above the top notch and equalized with the exceptional salaries paid to relatively few and indispensable men" does not totter on its economic foundations as you think.

Let the taxpayers of New York know the truth about this conflict. Let them judge the case from facts and not suggestions. If you believe in freedom of speech and of the press, you will publish this retort, and correct the erroneous theories advanced in this morning's editorial.

EMILY H. LUTH.

New York, April 11, 1907.

EUROPE NEAR TO WAR?

Gen. Spiridovitch Points Out Things the Peace Congress Might Do.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Peace Congress, of which so much was expected, is about to end. Many orators have done their utmost to raise laughter or win applause from the galleries, not refraining from compliments to those who are powerful. The time and money spent have contributed little to the furtherance of peace, though the people assembled in Carnegie Hall and the whole brilliant American Nation are sincerely desirous to help the cause of peace.

When the laughter was at its height last night in Carnegie Hall I became awfully sad and thought to myself:

"Europe is on the eve of a disastrous war. The fire is started already. Macedonians, victims of Turkish massacre, recently sent a despairing appeal to Campbell-Bannerman, the British Premier. This Peace Congress instead of trying to devise means to save the Macedonians and prevent unrestricted murder, laughs and hopes that all the work for peace will be done by Emperor William. Was it not I who, long ago, was perhaps the first in my speeches to recognize Emperor William as a genius? But it must not be forgotten that he is also a real father to his splendid nation and to German industry, which demands orders for Krupp guns and other products of manufacture—rifles and powder. The Kaiser is obliged to protect the Turks in order to obtain those orders, and we must not ask of him the impossible. All that peace lovers can expect of this great man is benevolent non-interference. Are not his delegates still in Pittsburg, studying the making of ironclads and guns, being thus demonstratively absent from the Peace Congress?"

I repeat: Instead of flattery to the strong would it not be in better taste for the Peace Congress to endeavor to protect the weak ones, to save Christians from the knives of Turks, to help Macedonians and Armenians by peaceful means, and thus to stop otherwise unavoidable war?

These lines are written by the man (1) who was called to the post of Commander in Chief of the forces in Macedonia; (2) who in 1908 stopped an already started insurrection in Macedonia, and in 1906 another in Bosno-Herzegovina only by promising that peace congresses would certainly improve their awful situation by applying to the generosity of the powers to revise the Treaty of Berlin—that greatest danger to universal peace; (3) who in 1905, in presenting to the celebrated peace lover, A. Carnegie, a diploma of honor of the Slavic Society, informed him how a savage horde of Turks proceeded to exterminate Christians in Macedonia and Armenia, and showed him pamphlets and books confirming those facts, signed by Mr. James Bryce, (now Ambassador to Washington,) M. Clemenceau, (now Premier of France,) &c.

In concluding my speech to Mr. Carnegie I said: "I appeal to you, lover of humanity: I, who saw in Macedonia Christians mowed down by Turks, I, who smelled the burned flesh of Armenian children, whose fathers were cut to pieces, whose mothers were ravished and massacred, and whose houses were burned to the ground."

The Macedonians patiently waited. It is time now either to do something practical or to say honestly to those unfortunate sufferers: "Do not rely on us; we are banqueting in luxurious hotels; we are cabling to Emperors and Kings; we are safe and secure here, and your dangers and calamities do not trouble us."

If the Peace Congress will not interfere the insurrection in Macedonia will be started in earnest; a war between Bulgaria and Turkey will follow as predicted by THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 14 in the article "Turks to Attack Bulgars." Then Servia, Greece, Roumania will interfere; Austria will not miss the opportunity to occupy Macedonia. Add to such disturbance the possible death of the sick Sultan or of old Franz Joseph (79 years) and a probable picture of what might be is complete if the Macedonian question is not settled. It is possible to avert all that misfortune by peaceful means.

I deem it necessary to add that although I am a Russian Major General, from the moment of being elected President of this Slavic Society I left the service. I am not at all an emissary of the Czar, and my words are not at all official words, but my own. The Czar is far more powerful and far more firmly seated on the throne than is generally supposed here, and needs not my assistance. History has already opened for him its golden page with the title "Immortal," for he it was who created The Hague Conference, and he it was who granted a constitution to his people, regardless of great danger to himself. Not the contemporaries, blinded by lies and calumnies, may be his judges, but history and future generations. I am not an emissary of the powerful and great, but of the weak and poor, and I am here only in my capacity as President of the Slavic Society, which in the year 1878 gained liberty for Macedonia, returned again into slavery to Turkey by the Treaty of Berlin.

A. TCHEREP-SPIRIDOVITCH.

New York, April 16, 1907.

THE CHAUFFEUR'S CHANT.

See her scarlet bonnet gay.
See her chassis low and long.
Listen when I turn the crank,
To her happy, humming song;
Hear the throbbing of her heart,
Tempered steel, and every beat
Finds an echo in my own—
Where's the woman half so sweet!
Don't you seem to hear her say;
"Hurry up, get under way!"

Give her drink of gasoline,
'Tis the life blood of my car;
Tighten every bolt and screw
To withstand each jolt and jar.
Clearly burns the vital spark,
Smooth and punctureless the tires,
Sound and steady all her nerves,
Which are made of shining wires.
She begins to wheeze and cough,
She is eager to be off.

Now the trees are gliding by,
Pull the throttle open wide,
Roofs and fences past us go
As she settles to the stride.
Like an arrow to the mark,
Like a meteor from the sky,
On the wings of fire and steel
Fairly she begins to fly.
Faster, faster, let her go,
Clear the track before us, hoi

Panting up the steep incline,
Coasting down in clouds of dust,
Naught can catch her as she flies,
In our lucky star we trust.
We are burning up the road.
There's a man in blue and brass,
Say, you guardian of the law,
Leap aside and let us pass.
Oh, we cannot stop, I vow,
For a word with you just now!

How the breezes whistle by,
When the road is good and straight!
All the people stop and stare,
Wondering what will be our fate.
Oh, the glory of the hour
When you feel beneath your hand
Such a thunderbolt of power,
Strength and speed at your command!
Toot the horn, and whirl the wheel,
'Tis the merry, mad 'mobile.

MINNA IRVING.

SOCIETY WOMEN GIVE THEIR PLAY

"Bombs and Balloons" Draws a Fashionable Audience at Carnegie Lyceum.

GIVEN FOR A CHARITY

Spence School Graduates Assist the Henrietta Industrial School.

"Bombs and Balloons," a musical comedy, the music and lyrics written by Miss Grace Hollingsworth and the book by the Misses Catharine Tweed, Helen Ludington, Grace Henry, Emily Grugen, Gillian Barr, and Ruth Ashmore, the libretto being revised and staged by Mlle. M. L. Girault, was presented yesterday afternoon and evening by fashionable amateurs at the Carnegie Lyceum for the benefit of a class of crippled children in the Henrietta Industrial School.

All of the girls taking part, not only in the presentation of the play, but in the preparation of the book, were graduates of the Spence School, and the music and lyrics were written by a young graduate and teacher of the same school, so that the school alumnae and their relatives were out in full force.

Miss Christine Roosevelt was ticket agent, and the Misses Helen Ludington, Gertrude Easton, Kate De Forest Prentice, Martha Orr, and Mrs. John D. Crimmins, Jr., were the ushers. The cast was as follows:

Venus, Constanca Pratt; Mars, Gladys Waterbury; Czar, Katharine Bushnell; Cloudy, Mary Hazard; Cupid, Alice Anderton; Sento Didmount, Eleanor Townsend; Philippa, Gertrude Leverich; Claira, Grace R. Henry; Clarice, Marion Stevenson; Alexandrovitch, Paulina Boulton; Petrovitch, Olivia Hitchcock; Evelyn, Beatrice Pratt; Halen Mary A. Vanderhosf; Florence, Matilde Leverich; Kats, Edith Landon; Dorothy, Mrs. D. H. Taylor; Alice, Colenne Gelshenen; Butterfly Dancers, Helen Harbeck and Mildred Harbeck; Dancers, Jacquelyn Kelley and Alice Anderton. Venus Attendants—Edith Talcott, Marjory Lyon, May Wells, Anna Kelsey, Mary Shreve, Edith Doudge, Fanns Coleman, Tina Hall, and Pauline Fiske.

Miss Anne Crane was the property man, Miss G. W. Barr the prompter, while Miss Julia Freeman was stage manager. The comedy was staged as being on the planet Venus, but it looked much like a mundane setting. The first act was laid in Venus's ballroom in the town of Medici, and the second at a meeting-place at Milo.

The scene opened with Venus's house party, destitute of men, and the appearance of Santos Didmont and his balloon, soon followed by the Czar of Russia, blown in by a bomb. Then Miss Jaqueline Kelly and Miss Alice Anderton did a Dutch dance in blue skirts, red stockings, sabots, and the regulation Dutch caps. This was one of the hits of the evening. The two sons of the Czar, who appeared in the first act, promptly became enamored of Claire and Clarice, daughters of Santos Didmont, and Philippa, the jealous and former sweetheart of Santos, made it lively for Santos when he flirted with Venus, who also encouraged the Czar. The timely recall of Mars from the field of battle to the side of Venus, the disappearance of Santos with his aeroplane and of the Czar by means of a bomb—and the comedy was over.

A butterfly dance by the Misses Helen and Mildred Harbeck, who came on in black cloaks and dominos which, when doffed, disclosed rose-colored dancing dresses, was another hit, colored lights being effectively used, and the dance being graceful.

The music and words were catchy. Among the songs most applauded were "In an Aeroplane" and "The Teddy Bear." Several lines of the latter were:

"I fear as'll frankly have to state,
That bables now are out of date.
No longer would a bulldog dara
Stand master with a Teddy Bear.
For when the world looks dull and gray,
And nothing seems to come your way,
There's always something big and whits
To make you feel that life is bright;
Who never cries, or wakes at night,
Who never growls or tries to bite."

Among those present were Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. Clarence Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, A. D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Henry, Mrs. William Anderton, Miss Mildred G. Townsend, Miss Grace Ruggles, Mrs. J. D. Kelley, Mrs. William Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. John Towar Bates, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderhoef, Mrs. Gelshenen, Mrs. R. W. Stevenson, Mrs. William J. Hazard, Miss Mary C. Lefferts, Miss Christine Roosevelt, Miss Helen Tweed, Mrs. J. D. Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. Charles Tweed, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Barr, Mrs. Frank C. Grugen, Mr. and Mrs. Ludington, and many others.

Unlike most performances of this kind, no one was asked to serve as a patroness, and the girls relied on their own efforts. Several hundred dollars were cleared for their pet charity.

MISS RIVES'S WEDDING.

To Become William P. Burden's Bride at Noon To-day.

To-day's social events will include the wedding at noon in Grace Church Chantry of Miss Natica Rives, daughter of Mrs. George Lockhart Rives, and William P. Burden, son of the late James A. Burden, Sr. The wedding is to be a very quiet one, because of the comparatively recent death of tha bridegroom's father. A reception will follow at the Rives residence.

Many unfounded reports have been spread about Miss Rives being ill. She has been at the Hotel Netherland with a trained nurse for several weeks, as she has had a mild attack of nervous exhaustion, and it was decmed best by Mrs. Rives that her daughter should be away from the confusion incident to the wedding preparations, which Mrs. Rives attended to in detail.

Miss Rives has driven out every day and has seen her fiancé and her mother, but has denied herself to others, so that she might be fully recovered before her wedding day.

MISS ROBBINS TO WED JUNE 1.

To Live in England After Her Marriage to Cyril Martineau.

Miss Muriel Delano Robbins has decided that the date of her marriage to Cyril Martineau of England will be Saturday, June 1. The wedding will take place in the picturesque Tuxedo Church, St. Mary's, and will be followed by a wedding breakfast and reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier.

Miss Robbins is the daughter of Mrs. Collier by her first husband, and made her début several years ago. She is a great beauty, has been an attendant at many fashionable weddings. She was presented at the Court of St. James's during a recent visit to England.

The engagement of Miss Robbins and Mr. Martineau was announced a few weeks ago. Miss Robbins met Mr. Martineau on the occasion of his visit to this country some time ago. He is a distant relative of Harriet Martineau, one of the most celebrated women of her day.

After a short wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Martineau will sail for England. Mr. Martineau has taken a house in London for the season.

"Silver Plate that Wears"
Fancy Serving Pieces
Spoons, knives, forks, etc., can be obtained to match—all marked
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
Unexcelled for exclusive designs and lasting quality.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
In buying tea sets, tureens, baking dishes, etc., insist on goods made by
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

MISS AUGUSTA BLISS WEDS.

Marries William Willis Reese in Grace Church Chantry.

The wedding of William Willis Reese, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Reese of Overcreek, New Hamburg-on-the-Hudson, and Miss Augusta Bliss, a daughter of Mrs. George T. Bliss, took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church chantry, Broadway and Tenth Street, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington officiating.

Miss Bliss wore a princess gown of heavy white satin, embroidered in silver and having a point lace yoke and sleeves. She also wore a string of large pearls and a point lace veil. She was escorted to the altar by her brother, Walter Phelps Bliss, who gave her in marriage. Her only attendant was her niece, the daughter of her brother, W. P. Bliss. The altar was banked with white roses and lilies and the windows had window boxes of white and pale blue hydrangeas.

Alison Wright Post was best man, and the ushers were Charles R. Swords and Richard Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J. Only a limited number of guests were invited to the ceremony and to the reception, which followed at the home of the bride's mother, 887 Fifth Avenue.

The bridegroom was graduated from Columbia University in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Reese will spend their Summer abroad, and upon their return to New York in the Autumn will live in this city.

The guests asked included Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Reese, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bowdoin, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. George Post, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkin, Mrs. Walter P. Bliss, Miss Wickes, Miss Baldwin, Willis Terry, H. G. Agnew, Irving Grinnell, and others.

HENSCHEL—KERR.

Charles Henschel, a son of the late Dr. Edward Henschel, and Miss Ruth Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dudley Kerr, were married at 3:30 o'clock, yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 12 East Forty-eighth Street. The ceremony took place in the drawing room, which was decorated with smilax, arranged with a lattice-like effect, the young couple standing in a bower of roses.

The Rev. William Mercer Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Harrison Dudley Kerr.

She wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with old point lace, and with bodice entirely of lace. Her veil was also of rose point lace, and she carried a bouquet of white lilacs and orchids.

Miss Jeanne Kerr was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a gown of rose chiffon and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

Jose Victor Onativia, Jr., was the best man, and the ushers were Charles Henschel Theroe, Daniel Farr, Elmore Coe Kerr, and Childs Frick, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Frick.

Among those invited to the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Jan de Chelminski, Roland Knoedler, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Mofitant, Mrs. Noel, Mr. and Mrs. William Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thourd, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Victor Onativia, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Miss Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, Charles Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kerr, Mme. Fabricotti, Frederick Von Stade, Miss Von Stade, Mr. and Mrs. Lynde Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Earle, Gen. and Mrs. Anson McCook, Mr. and Mrs. James Sutter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, the Rev. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Harmon, Drelincourt Martin, Henry Millbank, Mrs. Chauncey Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Benedict, Mrs. Ferdinand M. Thierot, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hubbard Johnston, Miss du Vivier.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spofford, Mr and Mrs Samuel Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stokes, Miss Clara Barclay, Miss Louise Kobbe, Miss Grace Henry, Miss Isabelle Tilford, Miss Jacquelin Kelly, and Miss Marjory Clinton.

Mr. and Mrs. Henschel will sail on Saturday for an extendsd tour through Europe.

OELRICHS—TURNBULL.

The wedding of Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, and Miss Marjory Turnbull, daughter of the late Lieut. Frank Turnbull, U. S. N., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the archiepiscopal residence, Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral officiating. The bride wore a princess gown of white cloth trimmed with white lace, and a tulle veil. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her maid of bonor was Miss Grace Chapin. There were no bridesmaids. Albert Zabriskie Gray was Mr. Oelrichs's best man, and there were no ushers. The brother of the bride, Archibald Turnbull, gave his sister in marriage.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the sister of the bride, Mrs. J. Appleton Hopkins, 51 West Eleventh Street.

The house was decorated with white roses and Spring flowers.

Among those invited to the reception were Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Blanche Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Coleman Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, the Misses Turnbull, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Janette Fish, Miss Julia Fish, Miss Effie Pearson, Miss Gertrude Sheldon, Miss Elsie Nicoll, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, John Talmadge, Kenneth Schley, Kenneth Budd, Bertram Cruger, T. Suffern Tailer, Percy Pyne, Percy Haughton, William Whitehouse, Davis Barnes, Lytel Hull, Robert Livingston, H. F. Eldridge, Peter Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

MAPES—BRITTON.

Owing to the illness of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Charles Victor Mapes, the marriage of Miss Winifred Hale Britton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick William Britton of Cleveland, Ohio, to Clive Spencer Mapes yesterday afternoon was a quiet affair.

The wedding took place in the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Britton at the Marquis, 12 East Thirty-first Street, the Rev. Robert Collyer officiating.

After the ceremony, which took place at 3:30 o'clock, a small reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, which was attended by only the immediate members of the family and intimate friends.

There were no bridal attendants. It had been originally planned to have a large wedding in Cleveland, at the home of the bride.

The bridegroom is a member of the Racquet, Columbia, University, and Strollers' Clubs. He is a brother of Victor Mapes, the playwright.

Miss Lea to Wed May 4.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 16.—Miss Mary Lea, daughter of Gov. and Mrs. Lea, will be married to William Corbit Spruance, Jr., on Saturday, May 4. The ceremony will be performed at The Orchards, near Delaware City, the Governor's Summer home. Mr. Spruance is a son of Judge Spruance of the State Court and a graduate of Princeton University.

Social Notes.

Mrs. Winfield Scott gave a large bridge party yesterday afternoon, at her residence, for the mambera of the Tuesday Afternoon Bridge Class.

Mrs. E. Reeva Merritt will sail for Europe to-morrow for a short trip to Paris. She will return on June 1, when she will go to her country place, at Oyster Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Bull will sail for Europe on June 10. They will spend the Summer traveling on the Continent.

Miss Spence's School Society will give a tea and reception for the members and their guests on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at 9 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Oliver S. Carter and Miss Suzanne Livingstone Groen will spend the Summer at Bar Harbor, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan, who have been traveling in the South of France and Italy, will open their house at Hempstead next month for the Summer and will go to Bar Harbor in August.

Mrs. James Ditmars Remsen (Miss Linda Plimpton) is here from Boston for a few days, and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Arthur Plimpton. Mrs. George Heye gave a luncheon for Mrs. Remsen on Monday, and Mrs. James Ditmars Voorhees gave a bridge party for her.

William A. Crombie announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Maud E. Crombie, to George F. Ladue of New York.

A musicale followed by a luncheon was given by Mrs. Samuel D. Levy to a number of her friends yesterday afternoon at her residence, the Hotel Majestic. Among those present were Mrs. Carrie Furth, Mrs. Henry Rice, Mrs. Arpad G. Gerster, Mrs. Leopold Herzig, Miss Irma Herzig, Mrs. Henry Solomon, Mrs. Nettie Kahn, Miss Florence Furth, Miss Elsie Solomon, Miss Pauline Hoffman, Mrs. Seymour Oppenheimer, Dr. Henry W. Berg, Julian Barnard, Dr. A. Ashton Berg, Harry and Edward Gallnger, Henry Lehman, Malcolm Sundheimer, Mrs. Rosenfield, Mrs. A. Lehman, and others.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Capt. and Mrs. Ryan of the British Embassy staff will leave Washington in May for a three months' trip through the West, visiting California, Montana, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the Yosemite Valley, and other points of interest. They will return to their home in England in September.

Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister, will sail from this country May 2 for The Hague to attend the peace congress there as first delegate from Denmark.

The Colombian Minister and Mme. Cortes have cards out for a dinner Wednesday evening, April 24. With their son-in-law and daughter, the First Secretary of the Legation and Mme. Guhaan, the Minister and Mme. Cortes returned to Washington last week from Atlantic City, where they spent the Easter season.

Viscount and Viscountess De Martel of the French Embassy will sail from this country in June for France, where they will spend the months of June and July with the Viscountess's mother. Upon their return they will go to Newport for the rest of the season.

The Misses Meyer, daughters of the Postmaster General, are the guests of the Misses Carson in New York. They will return to Washington Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean entertained a company at a small informal dinner this evening in their country home, Friendship.

Prof. Newcombe entertained a company at dinner to-night.

LETTER FROM THE POPE.

He Writes Daughters of the Faith Warning Against Present Day Evils.

The Daughters of Faith, a society of the Roman Catholic Church, organized for the purpose of social reforms, held a meting at the Catholic Club, 120 West Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. A representative gathering of Catholic women was present, with Archbishop Farley in the place of honor on the platform.

Mgr. Lavelle presided, and there were addresses by Archbishop Farley, Dr. J. J. Walsh, George Roesch, John Jerome Rooney, and the Rev. Father Sweeny. Miss Anna R. McIntyre read a letter from the Pope to Miss Eliza O'B. Lummis, founder of the society, approving of the work. He spoke of the necessity of striving against "naturalism, the increasing evil of the day," and added, speaking of the social reform to which the Daughters will devote themselves chiefly:

Among these duties we mention particularly that of protecting Christian marriage against and disgraceful stain of divorce, of providing for proper education within the domestic walls as well as within the schools; of checking those pests of society, namely, the shameless license of spectacular representation and immoral books, of idle and wanton conversation and gatherings, and the shameful extravagance of dress.

Archbishop Farley urged the women to use their influence with lukewarm Catholics, and told them to look after the education of the children and see that they went to church schools.

A letter was read from Alice Sullivan, Secretary of the Queen's Daughters, an organization formed to offset the work of the King's Daughters in the Protestant Churches, asking the Daughters of Faith to help.

"There are 8,000 children in the parish," the letter said, "only some 2,000 under the care of the Church. Thousands of souls may be lost to us because they are taken in at the settlements or the King's Daughters get them into their churches. We have formed the Queen's Daughters to counteract this work. The tabernacle on Bronx Street is most harmful to us, and it could be purchased for a not very large sum of money. We need a building and we need helpers."

"This subject is very near to my heart," said Archbishop Farley. "The Protestant clergy are less engaged in proselyting than the women, and it is women workers that we need."

NO MORE HEARD OF JANIS.

Additional News of Missing Actor Not Expected for Several Days.

Nothing more was heard yesterday of Percy Janis, the young actor and brother of Elsie Janis, who was on Monday reported by wireless to have fallen overboard from the Minneapolis on his way to London.

Mrs. Janis, according to information from her apartments at the Marie Antoinette, has given up hope of being able to get into communication with the vessel for two or three days, until it approaches the British coast.

DITRICHSTEIN AT THE ASTOR.

He and His Plays to Appear There Soon.

Wagenhals & Kemper, managers of the Astor Theatre, announced yesterday that they had concluded arrangements by which their house, for a portion of each season, will be a producing home for Leo Ditrichstein's farces, with a permanent company, including the author. Under the terms of a contract signed yesterday Mr. Ditrichstein is to supply original characteristic farces at stated intervals, each in turn to be produced by Wagenhals & Kemper.

This arrangement will go into effect at the conclusion of the present engagement of "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott." The first performance will be a revival of "Before and After," on Thursday, April 25. "Before and After" will be followed by "Vivian's Papas," and then possibly by "Are You a Mason?"

In speaking of their plan yesterday, the managers explained that the regular season of farce at the Astor Theatre would not interfere with the annual engagements of Blanche Walsh, Annie Russell, and Mrs. Leslie Carter. Though no official announcement has been issued, it is understood that "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott" will close its engagement at the Aator Theatre on Saturday night.

6,000 CHILDREN ENJOY THE CIRCUS

Day of Happiness for the City's Little Orphans and Cripples.

FROM 70 INSTITUTIONS

They Saw the Freaks and the Animals, Laughed with the Clowns, and Went Home Satisfied.

In Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon 6,000 orphan and crippled children from seventy-odd institutions saw the marvels of Barnum & Bailey's Circus. The first detachment, about fifty strong, arrived at noon, and had to wait for the doors of the Enchanted Garden to be opened unto them. But the waiting made the anticipation only so much the more delicious, and the anticipation is a very big part of the pleasure, even when the indescribable wonders of a circus are in the balance.

The children arrived in many different ways. Some came in omnibuses, some arrived in the private automobiles of the women who are interested in their welfare, some came in barges, some appeared upon the scene in carriages, and some were brought in ambulances. The hundreds of poor little cripples made the scene pathetic in spite of all the funny incidents aure to happen in such a throng. However, they seemed to be as happy as the strongest youngsters of all the host.

By 1 o'clock the children were arriving in shoals. The sidewalk in front of the building waa literally jammed with them, and the sidewalk on the other side of the street was almost equnlly full of other youngsters gazing enviously across the way. The spirit which prompted James A. Bailey to found this unnusl Orphans' Day several years ago has plainly survived his death, and was evident yesterday among all the hundreds of employes of the "Greatest Show on Earth." Not a man but did his share in helping along the good work.

Many a poor child had to be carried, and there were always strong arms ready to perform this service. The men bandied them as gently as if they had been trained to the treatment of just such cases. They lifted them carefully in their arms and were rewarded with the brightest of smiles and the most childish confidence. Many of the children who were not crippled came by squads through the street from the nearest car line, marching soldier fashion, but no amount of discipline could restrain their ceaseless chatter.

In front of the magic portals were stationed men with bags and bags of popcorn, and not a child entered in without a generous supply of the traditional circus delicacy. They marched in to see the freaks—the fat lady, the Lilliputians, the giantess, the giant, the man with the elastic skin, the sword swallower, all the other marvels of those regions. They stared in such frank and open wonderment that the marvels must for once have appreciated how really marvelous they are. Surely no false frenk could have endured their loquacious inspection without confessing his duplicity. There was lots of conversation, too, for the magnificent freaks condescended to come down from their elephantine heights and chat with the motherless ones of earth.

But more wonderful than the freaks to the children were the tigers, lions, elephants, monkeys, and all the other startling examples of the animal kingdom which hold court now in the basement of the Garden. The menagerie became a veritable paradise.

But the real joy of the afternoon for the children was the circus performance itself, and tho real joy for the onlookers was to see the immense Garden lined on all sides with open-mouthed youngsters. One little fellow, strapped to a board su that he looked almost like an Indian papoose, was to absorbed to laugh. He just simply gazed and gazed with all his might.

For the most part, the children were not uproarious, though here and there a little fellow fairly laughed until he cried. Most of them were too struck with wonderment to make much noise, and their shrill voices were hushed waiting for each new wonder.

Despite the allurements of the riding seal, the acrobatic performers, and the ski experts, the prime favorites of the afternoon were Silvers and his fellow clowns. The clowns rose to the occasion, and played directly to the henches full of children. When one of them dropped the dishes he was pretending to balance, and it was seen that they were all tied fast, the boys howled in derision. The clown shook his fist and shouted back, and that was just what was needed to set the fun going.

As the afternoon wore away the enthusiasm grew greater and greater. The dog races and the horse races were followed with the most intense interest. The four-horse chariot races capped the climax, and nothing was left to be desired.

After the close of the performance hundreds of small boys rushed down into the arena and began practicing to be circus celebrities themselves.

NAT GOODWIN SUED FOR RENT.

Leased Rooms in the Croisic, but Failed to Pay, Landlord Says.

Nat C. Goodwin is being sued by A. D. Ireland, of The Croisic, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street for the rent of his apartments there. It is alleged that he signed a lease for the apartments for a year from last October. In January, he left the city, and it is charged has not paid for the rooms from that date. Mr. Goodwin is now in the West, and Henry Goldstein, of 71 Nassau Street, attorney for Ireland, has not yet succeeded in serving the actor.

The name of Miss Edna Goodrich appeared upon the lease as joint lessee with Mr. Goodwin, but she did not sign it and is not therefore legally responsible. Miss Goodrich was the member of the Florodora Company, who, according to Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, introduced her to Stanford White. Miss Goodrich has denied this absolutely.

Dates for "The Great Divide."

The opening date for "The Great Divide" at Daly's Theatre next season has been fixed for Aug. 20. The last week of the play for this season will begin at the Princess Theatre next Monday and the 250th performance will take place on the following Friday night.

United Hebrew Charities Appeal.

The United Hebrew Charities has issued an appeal to the Jews of this city for $50,000 necessary to carry on the work of relieving the distress of the Jewish poor up to Sept. 30. For the work next year $150,000 is needed outside of the regular sources of income.

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TRENTINI AGAIN SINGS.

Reappears in "Carmen" at the Manhattan After Her Recent Illness.

Emma Trentini stepped before the footlights again, for the first time since her serious illness, in the second act of "Carmen" at the Manhattan Opera House last evening, and the performance gained much thereby. Mme. Lejeune, who was down on the programme for Miss Trentini's part, sang Micaela instead.

Emma Calve has toned down her performance of Carmen very considerably, and it is not the same eccentric display of this singer's mannerisms that it was when she first sang this season. Probably she will give a still better performance next Saturday afternoon. Paul Seycilhac reappeared in the cast, and Charles Dalmorés sang and acted Don José with as much fire as if the season were beginning instead of closing. Mr. Campanini conducted. The audience was a large one and very enthusiastic.

MACMILLEN HEARD AGAIN.

Rosina Van Dyk Assists the Violinist in His Final Recital.

Francis Macmillen gave another violin recital—announced as his last this season—in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon, in which he disclosed no qualities with which those who have heard him play are not already familiar. His programme was made up of showy, brilliant pieces and light, graceful ones. Most of the music called for either a display of technic or a pleasing style. There was no number on the programme which demanded the brains and depth of a finished artist. However, the young man proved scarcely capable of attending to the matter at hand, as a movement from the Paganini D major concerto was not played with tonal purity. Neither was his technical equipment sufficient for the task. In the lighter numbers he was more successful, but his mannerisms are always unpleasant.

Rosina Van Dyk, a soprano, wife of Richard Hageman, who played the accompaniments, assisted Mr. Macmillen in the programme. She sang four German songs and the "Bell Song" from "Lakme," disclosing a voice remarkable for its purity of tone, especially in the higher register, and brilliant in coloratura work. The singer has many faults, however, observable in a most unpleasant trill and an occasional forced tone. The audience was moderate in size and very enthusiastic over everything.

VICTOR HERBERT'S OPERA.

He Consults Hammerstein, but Hasn't Decided on a Libretto.

Victor Herbert visited the Manhattan Opera House last evening, during the performance of "Carmen," and he and Mr. Hammerstein had a long talk about the American opera the composer is to write for next season.

"I have not decided on a libretto as yet," said Mr. Herbert. "We have received many, but I scarcely think any of them will do. Primarily, I want a good idea, and when I get that, we—the author and I—can work it up. I don't want too tragic a theme, but it must be serious, something, perhaps, with a comedy interest, like 'Carmen,' or 'La Bohème.' I am anxious to get to work on it, and shall be glad when the question of a libretto is decided."

Lhevinne to Play for MacDowell Fund

Josef Lhévinne will give a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall this evening for the benefit of the MacDowell Fund. It is announced by the committee in charge of the fund that the pianist is giving his services, and that the entire proceeds of the concert, except for rent of the hall and printing, will be turned over to the fund.

HIPPODROME WANTS A GOAT.

The Hippodrome wants a goat—a genuine goat of the Harlem breed. Any one possessing a good, healthy goat of a genteel disposition, amenable to discipline, yet strong and active, can get a good price for him by bringing him to the stage door of the Hippodrome at 10:30 this morning and asking for Frank Melville, the circus director.

Mr. Melville thinks he can persuade the goat to climb up a pyramid of elephants. He argues that any good Harlem goat that can scale the cliffs of Washington Heights should be able to leap from one pachyderm to another.

The press agent says that Mr. Melville is quite in earnest and hopes there will be a big delegation of "mammiferous quadrupeds" on hand. The lucky goat which joins the Hippodrome's menagerie will be fed thrice daily on real food, with no tin cans or printed matter on the side.

Margaret Illington Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 16.—Margaret Illington, leading woman with John Drew, in "His House in Order," fainted on the stage of the new Grand Theatre to-night, and kept the audience waiting thirty minutes while doctors worked over her. She had a serious case of hysterical hysteria.

When she was revived she asked to be permitted to go on again. Several times she nearly fel on the stage, but courageously finished. She was ill from overwork and a severe cold.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Helen Pullman and Edith Speare, the two children appearing in "The Prince Chap" at tha Majestic Theatre, will hold a children's reception after the matinee on Saturday. These receptions will be in order at all matinees hereafter in tha run of the play in New York.

Ned Wayburn has decided to give another performance by his pupils on Friday and Saturday, April 26 and 27. The dramatic students will hold forth on Friday and the vaudeville pupils on Saturday, both performances being given on the little stage at 143 West Forty-fourth Street.

Graca George's engagement in "Divorcons" at Wallack's will probably be extended beyond the original two weeks set for the limit. Under these conditions it has been considered best to postpone the matinee performances of "The Lady from the Sea."

Frederic Thompson yesterday sold to J. C. Williamson tha Australian rights to "Brewster's Millions." Mr. Williamson is the most important manager in Australia.

James Forbes will sail to-day on the Majestic to make preparations for Robert Edeson's London season, which has been arranged by Henry B. Harris to begin at the Aldwych on May 6. Before Mr. Harris returns he will go to Paris to complete arrangements for the production there of his play "The Chorus Lady."

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. John J. Mallon.

The Rev. John J. Mallon of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, in Brooklyn, died on Monday at the home of his brother, 389 McDonough Street, that borough. He was born in Brooklyn fifty-one years ago, and was graduated from the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, now Niagara University. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1878, and for a time was pastor of the Church of the Assumption, Brooklyn. For eleven years he had been attached to Our Lady of Victory Church.

George E. Baldwin.

George E. Baldwin, ex-United States Consul to Nuremberg, died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital of cerebral hemorrhage. He was born in Portage County, Ohio, 68 years ago, the son of Dr. George B. Baldwin, a physician of National reputation. He nominated McKinley for his first public office, that of Prosecuting Attorney of Stark County. In Mr. McKinley's first Administration he was appointed Circuit Judge, and later the office of United States Circuit Judge of the Northern District of Ohio was offered to him. This he was forced to decline owing to ill health. Subsequently Mr. McKinley appointed him Consul to Nuremberg, which office he held up to the first of this year when continued ill health caused his resignation. Services will ba held at the First Methodist Church, Canton, Ohio, on Thursday.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. HELEN MERYDITH of Tacoma died yesterday at Messina, Italy.

Dr. AUSTIN S. TINSLEY, a Southern medical specialist, died at Augusta, Ga., yesterday after an illness of two weeks.

H. GUYON CLAWSON, a well-known resident of Staten Island, died in the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton on Monday night. He was 72 years old and a bachelor.

JOHN NORTON died at his home, 481 East Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was a native of Boston and had been in business as a wine merchant in Brooklyn for many years. His wife and four sons survive him.

JOHN L. MANNING, a retired furniture dealer of New Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday of heart trouble. He served through the civil war and was mustered out a Captain. He was a Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mrs. CATHERINE DELANEY, mother of ex-School Commissioner Daniel F. Delaney of Newark, is dead at her home in that city, aged 70 years. She had been a resident of Newark for more than sixty years. She is survived by three sons and three daughters.

WILLIAM M. POTTER died at his home, 200 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was born in Brockville, Canada, in 1841, and for many years had been employed as a silk buyer by a Manhattan dry goods house. His wife and three daughters survive him.

THOMAS BURNETT, an old and well-known resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died at his home, 415 Kosciusko Street, on Monday. He was 72 years old, a native of Ireland, and was in business as a contracting truckman. His wife, son, and two daughters survive him.

HENRY METZ, a retired Manhattan hotel proprietor, died on Sunday at his home, 350 South Second Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany seventy-nine years ago, and was at one time prominent in Democratic politics in the old Thirteenth Ward, Manhattan. A son survives him.

Yesterday's Ocean Travelers.

Among those who sailed on the Majestic for Liverpool yesterday were C. F. Moberly Bell, manager of The London Times; Sir Robert Ball, James Forbes, the playwright; Walter Hale, the actor; Vice Chancellor E. S. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Dr. John Ross, Kyrle Bellew, the actor, and Mrs. Madge Corr Cook.

Capt. Otto Sverdrup, the former arctic explorer, arrived yesterday on the steamship United States from Copenhagen.

MARRIED.

BROWN—THROCKMORTON.—On April 16, 1907, at St. John's Church, Summit Av., Jersey City, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. E. L. Stoddard, Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Throckmorton, to Mr. Willard Morrow Brown.

DE WITT—NEILSON.—On Tuesday, April 16, 1907, by the Rev. William Hude Neilson, D. D., Elisabeth Denniston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Neilson, and William Archilaus De Witt.

MAPES—BRITTON.—On Tuesday, April 16, at 12 East 31st St., Winifred Hale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick William Britton, to Clive Spencer Mapes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Victor Mapes.

MILLS—MOORE.—On Tuesday, April 16, by tha Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie, Seldee Ransom, daughter of Mrs. William D. Moore, to Frederic Carlos Mills.

REESE—BLISS.—On Tuesday, April 16, 1907, at Grace Church Chantry, in this city, by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., Augusta, daughter of Mrs. George Bliss, to William Willis Reese.

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WHO WAS MAX STIRNER?
JOHANN CASPAR SMITH (John C. Smith) was his name, and he was born in Wagner's Bayreuth. He died in 1856, aged 50. But the name his student companions gave him, Max Stirner, (Maximus Stirn) because of his high forehead, clung to him

N. Y. CENTRAL ASKS FOR BRONX STREETS

Bill Provides Track and Station Facilities on Half a Dozen Thoroughfares.

TERMS TO BE ARRANGED

Belief in Albany That Plan Is to Connect with Port Chester and Westchester Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—While a movement is on foot and legislation has been passed to compel the New York Central Railroad to remove its surface tracks from the streets of the west side, a bill was introduced in the Legislature to-day by Senator Owens, who represents Percy Nagle's district, to turn a number of streets in the Bronx over to the railroad company on any terms the company can make with the city authorities.

Among the number of bills that are reserved for the end of every session, when the sponsors hope to jam them through in the bustle and confusion of the last days, this one has provoked the most comment. The first section of the bill gives the Board of Estimate the power to grant to the New York Central and its lessee, the Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris Railroad, the right to occupy and use for their incorporation and during their corporate existence, which runs in perpetuity, as much of the "sub-surface of Spuytsu Duyvil Road" as is included within the right of way of the Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris Railroad.

The second section gives the Board of Estimate power to grant to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and its lessors the right to occupy and use for the purposes of their incorporation, and during their corporate existence such right, title, interest, or easements as may be necessary or reasonably required, to provide suitable track and station facilities for proper management, maintenance, and operation in these streets: East 149th Street between Park Avenue and Spencer Place, Spencer Place between East 149th Street and East 144th Street, East 144th Street between Park Avenue and a line 100 feet east from Mott Avenue, Mott Avenue from a line 350 feet south to a line 200 feet north of East 138th Street, Cheever Place from a line 50 feet west of Mott Avenue, and East 138th Street between Park Avenue and Mott Avenue.

The company, the bill provides, must lay before the board a plan of its tracks and the proposed alterations in the streets, and after these shall have been approved by a majority vote of the Board of Estimate, the company shall be considered as authorized to go ahead and make the changes, and the map of the city shall be deemed to have been changed accordingly, without any further act on the part of the city or any of its officers and boards.

No time is fixed for the completion of the proposed work, and a provision is made repealing all acts—including the New York charter—as far as the rights, powers, and obligations of the railroad company under this act are concerned.

The bill has caused much comment here. There has been considerable speculation as to the purpose of the proposed legislation, but it is generally believed that it would open a way for connection between the existing lines of the New York Central and the independent Port Chester and Westchester lines now under construction which run through the largely unbuilt territory between the existing Central lines and the Sound.

Senator Owens said he understood the bill had the approval of the Corporation Counsel of New York City.

Boston & Albany Lease Hearing Ends.

BOSTON, April 16.—The hearing before the joint railroad committee of the Legislature on the matter of revoking the lease by the New York Central Railroad of the Boston & Albany Road was concluded to-day. Representative Dean of Wakefield, in concluding his argument favoring revocation, made the declaration that the New York Central Road had "baited a trap with increased commerce" and the business men of Boston had walked blindly into it."

TRUST FUND BILL CRITICISED.

Measure Passed by Assembly Benefits Title Companies Alone, It Is Argued.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—By a vote of 89 to 14 the Assembly to-day passed a bill introduced by Assemblyman Duell of Westchester, which gives administrators of trust funds the right to invest such funds in securities now excluded for this purpose by law, on condition that the investment is insured by the payment of one-half of 1 per cent. on the amount involved to some title company. The bill was drawn by Charles H. Young, who is a resident of Westchester and counsel for the Bronx and Westchester Title and Mortgage Guarantee Company. Young is President of the Republican Club of New York.

Assemblyman Fowler of Ulster led a spirited attack on the bill, in which Cunningham of Ulster and Cuvillier of New York joined.

"The bill," said Fowler, "would be a source of immense profit to bonding, indemnity, and guarantee companies. Trustees would be enabled to invest in any securities whatsoever, and be protected in their action merely by paying an indemnity concern to guarantee their investment. The bill will benefit such concerns alone, and what would happen if the indemnity concern should go to the wall? I don't think it would be wise to tear down existing safeguards for such a hazardous scheme as this."

Other bills introduced by Mr. Duell propose amendments to the insurance and banking laws which experts have declared would shatter existing safeguards and broaden the powers of investments of these fiduciary corporations also, for the sole benefit of the title companies. It is not likely, however, that any of the other measures will be reported out by the committees having charge in the Assembly.

CHANLER FOR UTILITIES BILL.

Says Both Parties Should Be Represented on the Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—Lieut. Gov. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, speaking to-night before the Albany Jefferson Club on the subject of the pending Public Utilities bill, said in part:

"The commission, if it is to have the confidence of the people, should represent the people—not the people of one party, but of at least two parties. Both parties are, to a certain extent, actually in power so far as the State Administration is concerned. In my opinion, should the Republican majority in the Senate and Assembly fail to provide that the people of the State be fairly represented upon this commission, they will do so at their peril."

In concluding, the Lieutenant Governor said:

"To-day the eyes of the civilized nations are turned toward the City of New York, where their representatives are gathered in a parliament of peace. To-day the eyes of Democracy are turned with uneasy apprehension toward the same city, where, under the guise of peaceful diners, the leaders are declaring war one upon the other. Cannot we have a peace conference of our own? Cannot we at least recognize the advantage of conferring together?"

Kelsey Case May Be Deferred.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Senate Judiciary Committee is scheduled to take up the case of State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey in secret session to-morrow afternoon, but it learned to-night that owing to the illness of Senator Hinman, consideration of the case may be deferred for a week. This would suit the friends of Mr. Kelsey on the committee

BOXING BILL PASSED.

Vote in the Assembly Was Close—Goes to the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—By a vote of 77, one more than was necessary, the Frawley Boxing bill was passed by the Assembly to-day. Assemblyman Prince of New York, representing Senator Frawley's home district, turned defeat into victory on the call of the absentees, the first roll call showing twenty-one votes less than was necessary to pass the bill. The bill now goes to Gov. Hughes. The same bill was disapproved by Gov. Higgins two years ago.

Mr. McCue of the Sixteenth New York declared that the bill would create a monopoly for the Amateur Athletic Union, and that boxers could not receive money for their work in the ring.

Assemblyman Schwegler, who has been a prominent amateur boxer for many years, defended the bill, saying that it would do away with the present fake bouts, the participants of which, he declared, were only "guerrillas."

Since the repeal of the old Horton law in 1900 efforts have frequently made to pass a bill that would allow amateurs in the strictest sense of the word to hold contests.

While the Horton law was in operation the National boxing championships of the Amateur Athletic Union were held in this city, several times at the Metropolitan Opera House, and in the last years at the Broadway Athletic Club. Since 1900 the boxers have had a hard time of it. The championships have been held in New Jersey, Massachusetts, and this year are scheduled for a Western State.

CONSOLIDATED A. C. RAIDED.

Boxers and Referee Arrested—To be Arraigned in Court To-day.

Police Captain Halpin of the Sixty-eighth Street Station, with Detectives Devanney, Cook, and Levins, raided Billy Elmer's Consolidated Athletic Club, 114 West Sixty-fifth Street, last night, and prevented the holding of the club's semi-monthly boxing show. Jimmy Rose, the referee, and Bill Smith and Harry Johnson, the principals in the first preliminary bout, were arrested, after the men had sparred about a minute. The two were charged with violating Section 458 of the Penal Code, and were held in $500 bail each. They were afterward bailed by M. J. Gilhooly, a saloonkeeper. The case will come up before Magistrate Walsh, at the Yorkville Court, this morning.

The club has a membership of about 200 well-known men, who pay $10 a year for the use of the club's gymnasium and an additional $10 a month to witness the boxing bouts. The main attraction last night was to have been a ten-round bout between Howard Smith and Kid Stinger.

The unexpected raid came as a shock to the members. A few timid ones tried to make a hasty exit, fearing arrest. No one but the actual participants were molested.

Brown's Athletic Association, with headquarters at Brown's Gymnasium, 117 West Twenty-third Street, having complied with the Fire and Police Department regulations, was permitted to hold its regular weekly boxing last night. Five bouts were decided, and the sport was interesting throughout. The stellar event was for six rounds between Patsy Connors and Tommy Murphy (not "Harlem Tommy"). They fought a draw.

BOXERS AGAIN DISCHARGED.

Long Acre Manager Allowed to Go for Lack of Evidence.

Because of flimsy evidence, Magistrate Barlow, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday discharged the manager of the Long Acre Athletic Club, 158 West Twenty-ninth Street, and also two pugilists, who were arrested on the charge of violating that section of the Greater New York charter prohibiting prizefights and boxing bouts where an admission fee is charged. Magistrate Whitman had previously discharged the offenders for the same reason.

TRAINER ROWE MARRIED.

Handler of the Keene Stable Weds Miss Young of Toledo.

Trainer James Rowe, a well-known figure on the racing turf and the handler of James R. Keene's stable, yesterday announced his marriage to Miss Elza Mary Young, daughter of George R. Young of Toledo. He is living at the old Villipique House at Sheepshead Bay.

Rowe was married before and has two sons, James Rowe, Jr., and Belmont Rowe. He is a native of Fredericksburg, Va., and entered the racing game as a stable boy and later became a jockey and then trained for the Davis stable. He was then engaged by Dwyer Brothers, and now handles the Keene stable.

He developed Hindoo, Luke Blackburn, George Kinney, Miss Woodford, Requital, L'Alouette, Chacornac, Commando, Cap and Bells, Delhi, Sysonby, Wild Mint, Court Dress, and Peter Pan. Sysonby won his most brilliant success, though Requital won the Realization in 1896 and Chacornac the Futurity in 1899.

CHILD LABOR BILL SAVED.

Senate Refuses to Permit Further Delay in Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Page Child Labor bill, providing that minors shall not be employed more than eight hours a day in factories, and fixing the hours of employment between 8 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the evening led to a sharp debate in the Senate to-day.

The measure, which had been passed by the Senate, came back after having been amended by the Assembly so as to make it effective from Jan. 1, 1908, instead of Oct. 1, this year, as provided in the Senate bill. Senator Page asked that the amendment be concurred in, but Senator Davis, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, wanted it referred to that body for a hearing. Senator Armstrong came to his support.

Senator Grady attacked Armstrong and Davis.

"These are the tactics always employed regarding labor bills," he said. "If this bill goes back to committee it will take two weeks to get it back, and then—goodbye."

The motion to recommit the bill for a hearing was lost by a vote of 17 to 25, and the measure went on the calendar for final passage.

REAPPORTIONMENT TAKEN UP.

Raines at Conference Opposes a General Rearrangement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Republican members of the Senate held a conference to-night in the Finance Committee room with Senator Davis of Erie, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, presiding, to consider the reapportionment of Senate districts rendered necessary by the recent action of the Court of Appeals in declaring the reapportionment of last year unconstitutional. The conference adjourned without reaching any conclusion on the subject.

Two or three Senators advocated a general rearrangement as the safest means of meeting the situation. Senator Raines, the majority leader, took the opposite view, however. The conference seemed to settle one thing—namely, that the reapportionment legislation probably will be deferred until just before the failing of the curtain on the session of the Legislature.

Five-Minute Speeches for Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Assembly passed a resolution to-day limiting all speeches to five minutes, unless unanimous consent is given for a longer time.

CHARGES GRAFT IN EDUCATION BOARD

Senator Gilchrist Calls for Investigation by a Legislative Committee.

SAYS CITY LOSS IS HEAVY

Architects Accused of Changing Plans to Meet Demands of Favored Contractors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—Charges of graft in the New York Board of Education were made by Senator Gilchrist of Brooklyn in a speech this afternoon before the Senate Finance Committee in support of his concurrent resolution calling for an investigation of the department by a legislative committee. The charges made by Senator Gilchrist, summarized, are:

That the architects employed by the board are drawing their plans and making changes in them to meet the demands of favored contractors.

That the teachers are permitted to use for dining rooms space in the public schools that should be used for classrooms.

That the teachers' meals are prepared from materials furnished by the city for the purpose of giving children instruction in cooking, where it would be more appropriate to supply luncheons from such materials to poor children.

That the teachers are compelled to use school books on which school superintendents receive royalties; that the city pays $1 apiece for text books which outsiders can purchase for 88 cents, and that for the purpose of swelling the income of these school officials a larger number of these books is being bought than is required.

That coal contracted for is delivered to private individuals, and that the receipts are signed by janitors of the public schools, and the city is compelled to pay the bills.

That there is jugglery in connection with the selection and purchase of school sites, causing great financial loss to the city.

"A wholesale investigation of city departments has been proposed," said Senator Gilchrist. "The Board of Education is the first department that should be investigated. It is the closest corporation in existence. The corps of architects maintained by the Board of Education make no two designs alike, and seem to be aiming principally at providing fat plums for their friends. I know of a recent instance in which a plan was changed so as to provide an extra $7,000 to the contracting firm, with no particular benefit to the city."

Speaking about the selection of school sites, Mr. Gilchrist said among other things:

"The manner in which these sites are selected and acquired as a scandal. Here is an instance. The Board of Education had an option of $10,000 on a site. The option was allowed to expire. Then the property was appraised at $7,000, but the city ultimately was compelled to pay $22,000 for it on condemnation proceedings. In another instance the board paid $40,000 for a site which could have been acquired for $20,000."

Senator Tully said that if a bill was passed providing for a general investigation of city departments it would cover the Board of Education as well.

Senator Gilchrist then declared that if such a measure was passed he would not press his resolution.

BILL CALLED RANK JOBBERY.

Queens Borough Building Measure Squeezed Through by Three Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—With only three votes to spare, Assemblyman De Groot's bill providing for the erection of borough buildings in Queens passed the lower house to-day. The final passage of this bill was preceded by a debate, during which the bill was denounced as the "rankest piece of real estate jobbery" that had come before the Legislature in years.

The bill calls for the appointment by the Supreme Court of a commission of five members to select suitable sites for the buildings, and gives the court itself power to select a site from among those submitted by the commission. The commission has supervision over the erection of the buildings. Each member is to receive $10 a day for his services, and no limit is placed on the time to be consumed in the selection of sites or the completion of the structures.

Assemblyman Todd of Queens fiercely arraigned the bill as an out-and-out job. Assemblyman De Groot was compelled to admit that he had received the bill for introduction from a merchant of his district. Mr. Todd said that this merchant held an option on practically all the real estate in the section where the borough buildings were to be erected, and had had the bill introduced for the purpose of finding a profitable market for his holdings.

Travis H. Whitney, a New York lawyer, representing the Citizens' Union, in commenting upon the provisions of the bill said:

"There is no necessity for this legislation, inasmuch as the authority to erect these buildings if necessary is vested in the city authorities under the charter. It is one of the worst bills that has come up this session."

Some of the Tammany members opposed the bill on the same grounds as the Citizens' Union.

JOKER IN THE POLICE BILL.

Bingham Abolishes "Telegraph" Bureau and Heads Off Wage Increase.

What was considered an effort on the part of Police Commissioner Bingham to head off a "joker" in the Police bill, which Gov. Hughes signed yesterday, became known yesterday when the following order changing the name of the Telegraph Bureau was made public.

The term "Telegraph Bureau" in this department is hereby abolished, and the designation "Bureau of Electrical Service" is substituted therefor. The Superintendent of Telegraph will hereafter be known and designated as "Superintendent of Electrical Service." The Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph will hereafter be designated as "Assistant Superintendent of Electrical Service," and the word "telegraph" will be eliminated and changed to the word "telephone," and corresponding changes will be made wherever necessary. This order is to take effect at 8 P. M. April 15, 1907.

Commissioner Bingham, when asked why he had promulgated the order, said: "We haven't any telegraph instruments in the whole building."

The attention of the Commissioner was then called to the fact that the Police bill specifies that operators in the telegraph office shall be known as Lieutenants. There are ten of these men who are now classed as Sergeants. The Commissioner said the men will hold the same rank as heretofore. He said he did not have them in mind when he issued the order.

The elimination of the word "telegraph" from the rules and regulations is considered at Headquarters as a wise move to prevent these ten men from going to the courts and suing for the advance of their rank from that of Sergeants to that of Lieutenants with the corresponding large increase in pay.

200-Pound Baggage Bill Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Eagleton 200-Pound Baggage bill was passed by the Assembly to-day. Prentice of New York declared the measure would conflict with the long-established rule that 150 pounds should be the standard maximum weight between the United States and Canada. Eagleton admitted this, but declared that the State of New York could afford to establish a precedent. The bill was introduced at the request of the Association of Commercial Travelers of America.

TAKE ADVANTAGE
Of the Remarkably Low Rate
OF
$42.50, $50, $60
TO
CALIFORNIA
And Pacific Coast Points
If you are contemplating a trip to the Pacific Coast you should take advantage of these low rates now in effect and should remember that the best route for comfortable travel and picturesque scenery, combined with clean motive power (OIL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES, NO SMOKE, NO DUST, NO CINDERS), is via the
Southern Pacific Steamship Line
New York to New Orleans
in connection with Sunset Route traversing,
LOUISIANA, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

AUTO CUP CIRCUIT MAY BE ENLARGED

Parkway Racing Course Likely to be Longer Than Sixteen Miles.

WILL SOON ANNOUNCE SITE

American Manufacturers Surprising Committee by Eagerness to Enter Vanderbilt Cup Trials.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., attended an important meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Long Island Motor Parkway yesterday at the offices of the Parkway, 527 Fifth Avenue. Those present were A. R. Pardington, Dean Alvord, Ralph Peters, and Jefferson De Mont Thompson. The plans for the racing circuit for the coming Vanderbilt Cup race were carefully discussed, but while no definite statement was made regarding the exact place of starting and ending the contest, it was ascertained that these important points were practically settled.

Mr. Vanderbilt since his return from abroad, where he made a careful study of the various conditions for the big European events of the year, has inspected the proposed Parkway site, and it was learned that largely through his influence a longer racing circuit will undoubtedly be completed for the big cup race in October than originally seemed feasible to the committee. While nothing positive on this subject has been announced, it has been generally understood that the committee proposed to build a sixteen-mile circuit, and to require the cars in the Vanderbilt Cup event to traverse this section twenty times. All of the big races abroad are held over much longer circuits, varying from forty-nine to fifty miles for the Grand Prix to about eighty miles for the German Emperor's cup race.

"I hope to have a meeting of the Racing Board within the next week," said Mr. Thompson after the Parkway meeting. "I have had several talks with Mr. Vanderbilt on the subject of rules and changed conditions for this year's event, and we seem to be agreed that certain modifications must be made. I am sure that twenty cars will be entered, and probably twenty-five, so there is no tendency to hold back on account of slight changes in rules. The foreigners also will all be over just as usual, and I have received word from the representatives of the Panhard, De Dietrich, and Darracq cars in France that their cars are ready to enter at the proper time. Whether any effort will be made in France to designate the eligible cars for the Vanderbilt Cup race according to their places in the Grand Prix, as was the case last year, is a matter that has not yet been acted upon by the French officials."

Mr. Thompson stated that among the American cars which he believed would be seen among the entries for the elimination race were three Thomas cars, one and possibly two Locomobiles, two Dragons, three Pope-Toledos, one Apperson, two Frayer-Millers, a Haynes, American Mors, and a Moon. Walter Christie's new front drive racing car, which is to compete in the French Grand Prix on July 2, will try for the American team. The car is practically finished, and has been inspected with interest by several experts. It is believed that it will be the lightest car in the Grand Prix event, weighing but 1,700 to 1,800 pounds.

MISS EGER CLEVER AUTOIST.

Drives Car 215 Miles from Wilkesbarre to New York.

Miss Marie Eger arrived in this city early yesterday morning after a 215-mile automobile run from Wilkesbarre, Penn. Accompanied by her uncle, Charles Greuter, the designer of the Matheson car, Miss Eger drove one of the new thirty-five-horse power machines from the Wilkesbarre factory by the Port Jervis route. She left Wilkesbarre Sunday morning and spent the night at Milford, Penn.

Miss Eger had less than six weeks' experience with the car before starting on the journey. Bad roads were encountered from the start. The Pocono Mountains provided the first serious grades, one of which is 27½ per cent. Here was found the only stretch of road that was good, six miles of macadam. Stroudsburg was the next town of importance, and from that point the car was driven up the Delaware Valley, through Milford, where the tourists passed the night. The route then followed was to Port Jervis, Middletown, Goshen, Newburg, where the ferry brought the car across to Fishkill.

Coming down the east side of the Hudson the roads were in miserable condition. At Ossining the road was torn up for street railroad construction, leaving a five-foot ditch on either side. Miss Eger, almost worn out with the severe tax on her, let her hand tremble on the wheel so that the front wheels of the car went over the side of the road and into the ditch. Several laborers lifted the machine back to the road. Despite the accident, a banquet was held, at which a silver loving cup was presented to the President by R. C. Heck, on behalf of its members. The first trip to the fishing banks will be made Sunday, April 21, from Long Beach, on the auxiliary yacht Katie M.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER APRIL 17 to 20.

N. London. Will. Point. S. Hook. Gov. Island.

A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
12:06	12:40	1:56	2:22	10:50	11:05	10:48	11:00
12:33	1:23	2:35	3:03	11:29	11:45	11:29	11:46
1:43	2:34	3:18	3:48	12:11	...	12:00	...
2:38	3:35	4:08	4:40	12:31	1:10	12:29	12:52

The steamer Angler carried a number of fishermen to the banks on Sunday. The catch included 341 codfish, the largest weighing 24 pounds. Several hundred blackfish were landed, one angler taking eleven. Three lobsters, the largest weighing 14 pounds, and a number of cunners made up the result of the day's work.

Members of the Emil Dreecher Fishing Club have arranged trips every Wednesday on the schooner yacht Gussie, which will anchor for deep-sea fishing. The boat will leave Canarsis at 7 A. M.

The annual election of the South Brooklyn Fishing Club resulted as follows: President—J. B. Thompson; Vice President—C. H. Ward; Secretary—R. B. Williamson; Treasurer—W. W. Washington; Steward—W. Wheeldon.

Members of the Neptune Fishing Club went out from Rockaway last Saturday and returned with 450 flounders.

The Thomas MacNee Social Club is arranging a schedule of fishing trips for the coming season. The first will be on board one of the deep sea fishing steamers next Sunday.

The schedule of trips for the South Brooklyn Fishing Club follows: May 5, 19, June 2, 16, 30, July 14, 28, Aug. 11, 25, Sept. 8, 22, Oct. 13, 27, and Nov. 10. The motor boat Three Sisters will leave Stillwell's Pier, Gravesend Beach, at 7:30 A. M.

At the regular meeting of the Black Stocking Fishing Club, held at 021 Tenth Avenue, the following officers were elected: President, Louis Ulrech; Vice President, George Hild; Treasurer, George Weisensee; Secretary, A. C. Heck; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. Miller. Following the meeting, a banquet was held, at which a silver loving cup was presented to the President by R. C. Heck, on behalf of its members. The first trip to the fishing banks will be made Sunday, April 21, from Long Beach, on the auxiliary yacht Katie M.

EXCURSIONS.

EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS!
All traveling and hotel expenses included.
WASHINGTON, 3 DAYS—ONLY $12
Three more trips, April 11 and 25, May 9.
IN EUROPE
During July and August. Six tours, big steamers, $275 to $555. Free descriptive Booklet of
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE
PEOPLES LINE — Steamers C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK
Lv. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., week days only, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with trains for ALL POINTS North, East, and West.
CITIZENS LINE — Steamers ONTEORA and ULSTER
Lv. Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays, 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.
LOW RATES—EXCURSION, $2.50
Staterooms and Tickets at Wharf Office; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED
BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Priscilla and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., week days only, 4 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P.M.; Str. City of Lawrence.

$2.00 TO BOSTON
$1.00 to Fall River, $1.00 to Providence. Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, 5 P. M. (stops foot E. 24th St. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:20 P. M.) 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout Week days at 4 P. M.; Newburgh at 5 P. M.; Sundays at 9 A. M. From foot of Franklin St.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY PARCHEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 22, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 979 Park Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, horse and wagons, fixtures, &c.
MERLE I. ST. JOHN, Receiver.
WILLIAM H. FEAIN, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York.

FAST TENNIS PLAY IN DOUBLES FINAL

Miss Marion Fenno of Boston and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., Take Mixed Event.

MISS SUTTON WILL COMPETE

Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Little Beaten in Main Contest on St. Nicholas Rink Court.

Swift volleying at the net won for Miss Marion Fenno and George L. Wrenn, Jr., the final of the indoor mixed doubles lawn tennis tournament yesterday on the court of the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. Three slashing sets of tennis were necessary to decide the match before the Boston girl and her partner defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Raymund D. Little.

It was unusually lively playing for matches of this sort, and the fashionable gallery that attended heartily applauded the splendid shots from places of vantage on the side lines and in the balcony boxes, where they sipped tea and nibbled toast. They also discussed the prospects of the American challenging team, for Karl H. Behr, Jr., made his appearance. Paired with Raymond D. Little, who is at present an uncertain quantity as to joining the team, Behr faced William A. Larned and George L. Wrenn, Jr., in an exhibition doubles contest. The latter had slightly the better of this match, as Little made frequent nets and outs, while Behr was also erratic at times. It was reported that Behr would continue active practice at doubles, with which he is unfamiliar, so that he may be in trim to take his place beside Beals C. Wright against the Australians and the Englishmen.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach also announced that Miss Hazel Sutton, the California girl who two years ago wrested the women's title from the English, was expected to arrive in this city to-morrow for play in other of the scheduled tournaments. Miss Sutton will go to Hempstead, L. I., as the guest of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg.

From the beginning of the mixed doubles final both Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Little elected to play a driving and a lobbing game. This was made necessary because of Mrs. Barger-Wallach's inability to bring off overhead shots. Miss Fenno and Wrenn immediately camped at the net. Both were strongly aggressive. Miss Fenno frequently making some telling smashes. Wrenn attended to the lobbs from deep court, and he got such good length and direction to his drives from that position that his side was enabled to keep in the lead. Miss Fenno ably supported Wrenn in her service games. The summary:

Mixed Doubles—Final Round.—Miss Marion Fenno and George L. Wrenn, Jr., defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Raymond D. Little, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

New Yorker Buys Pacing Fillies.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 16.—E. W. Allen has sold to W. E. B. Lockwood of New York, through Clem Beachy, the two-year-old bay filly by Nervola, 2:04¾, dam Sallie Clinker, 2:13, by Clinker, and the two-year-old bay filly by Nervola, dam Margaret, 2:15¼, by Eaglebird. These fillies are pacers, and as yearlings showed sensational speed.

Harvard Beaten at Lacrosse.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16.—The Harvard lacrosse team was defeated to-day by the Mount Washington team, score 3 to 12.

AMERICAN LINE — Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
ST. LOUIS.....Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA.....Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC, (20,904 tons.) May 4, 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....June 1, June 29
NEW YORK.....May 11, June 8, July 6

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 20, 11 A.M.; May 18
MESABA.....Apr. 27, 9 A.M.; May 25
MINNETONKA.....May 4, 11 A.M.; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....May 11, 5 A.M.; June 8

RED STAR LINE — From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND..Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22
KROONLAND..May 4, 10:30 A.M.; June 1, July 13
VADERLAND..May 11, 3:30 P.M.; June 8, Jy. 6

WHITE STAR LINE — From Pier 48, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
MAJESTIC....Apr. 17, 10 A.M.; May 15, 10 A.M.
CEDRIC.....Apr. 10, 10 A.M.; May 17, June 20
OCEANIC....Apr. 24, 3 P.M.
CELTIC.....May 31, June 27
TEUTONIC....May 1, 10 A.M.
ARABIC.....July 4
BALTIC.....May 8, 3 P.M.; June 14, July 11
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC..May 4, 11 AM. (from Pier 15 N.R.
†ADRIATIC..May 22, June 19, July 17.
TEUTONIC...May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC.....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
REPUBLIC.....Apr. 20, 10 A.M.
CRETIC.....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
ROMANIC.....July 16, 3 P.M.
FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC.....Apr. 27, 9:30 A.M.; June 8
CANOPIC...May 18, 2:30 P.M.; June 29, Aug. 10
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronpr'z.Apr. 23, Noon K. Wm. II.July 9, 0 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM Kronprinz.July 16,9 AM
K.W.II.May 14, 7:30AM Kaiser..July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z.May 21, 10 AM K. Wm. II.Aug. 6.5 AM
Kaiser..June 4, 10 AM Kronp'z.Aug.13,7:30AM
K.Wm.II..June11,6 AM Cecilie(new)Au.20,1 PM
Kronpr'z.June 18, 10 AM Kaiser..Aug. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser..July 2, 10 AM K.Wm.II..Sept.3,1 PM
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.
Brandenburg...Apr. 18 *Barbarossa ...June 8
Main.....May 2 *Kurfuerst .....June 13
*Kurfuerst .....May 9 *Friedrich .....June 20
Rhein .....May 16 *P. Alice .....June 25
*Friedrich .....May 18 *Bremen .....July 4
*P. Alice .....May 23 *Barbarossa.....July 11
*Bremen .....May 26 *Konigin .....July 18
Chemnitz.....June 6 *Friedrich .....July 23
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.
P. Irene .....Apr. 20 K. Albert .....June 29
*Neckar .....Apr. 27 P. Irene .....July 13
Barbarossa .....May 4 *Neckar .....July 20
K. Luise .....May 11 K. Luise .....July 27
K. Albert .....May 18 K. Albert.....Aug. 3
P. Irene .....June 1 P. Irene .....Aug. 17
*Neckar .....June 8 K. Luise .....Aug. 31
K. Luise .....June 15 K. Albert.....Sept. 7
*Omits Genoa.
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North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
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Hamburg-American.
Special Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Kaiserin (new) Ap.18, 9 AM Bluecher...May 9
Amerika (new) Ap. 25, 3 PM Kaiserin..May 16
Deutschland.Apr.30, 6:30 AM Amerika...May 23
Among special features of these vessels are: Grill Room, Gymnasium, Palm Garden, Ritz-Carlton Restaurant, Elevators, Electric Baths.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Batavia..Apr. 18, 8 AM Pennsylvania....May 25
Pretoria..Apr. 27, 4 PM Waldersee.....May 18
Patricia..May 4, 10:30 AM *Batavia.....June 1
*Hamburg direct.
Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
**MOLTKE..Apr. 23, May 28. July 2. Sept. 3
†HAMBURG..May 7, June 11. Aug. 13, Sept. 24
*Has Grill Room. †Has Gymnasium.

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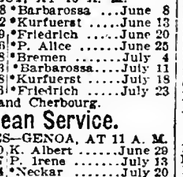
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CUNARD LINES
From Piers 31-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Passengers booked through to London and Paris.
Campania..Apr. 20, 11 AM Lucania..May 4, 10 AM
Carmania..Apr. 23, noon Caronia....May 7, noon
Etruria..Apr. 27, 6 AM Umbria..May 11, 6 AM
HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE.
TO FIUME VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND TRIESTE.
PANNONIA.....May 2, noon; June 20, Aug. 8
CARPATHIA. {calling also at GENOA, May 16, 10 AM.; July 4, Aug. 22
SLAVONIA.....May 30, noon; July 18, Sept. 5
VERNON H. BROWN, Gen'l Agent, 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list
Potsdam.....April 17, 8 AM; May 22. June 26
New Amsterdam(new) Apr.24, 2 PM; May 29, Jy.3
Statendam.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—642—William Spaugh, Jr., vs. H. L. Fitts, Sheriff, &c.—Motion to continue denied.

14, Original—State of Missouri vs. State of Kansas.—Leave granted to file answer and cross-bill.

502 and 503—William McCoach, Collector, &c., vs. Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Co., executors, &c.; 504—William McCoach, Collector, vs. George W. Norris et al., executors, and 505—United States vs. Marion Trust Co., trustee, &c.—Argument concluded.

522—Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. the Chicago Great Western Railway Co.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Wednesday: 352, 331, 332, 583, 261, 263, 264, 269, 272, 275, 104, 277, 278, 279.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes. 887—U S-U S Trading Co. Inquest: 394—Swan-N Y, N H & H R R. 404—Buschmansama. 896—N Y & Phila Coal & Coke Co-S M Hamilton Coal Co. General calendar: 12 S-Neely. 17—Craig-Press Steel Co. 19—Hull-quist-N Y, N H & H R R. 21—Colgate-Fisher. 31—Adler-Kentucky D & W Co. 32—Liggett-Reed. 34 to 39—New Amsterdam Coal Co-Berwin White Coal M S (6 cases.) 45—Franzen-Merritt & Chapman D & W Co. 46—Schewerman-N Y, N H & H R R. 47—Gorgesame. 48—Alexander-Mason. 49—Moen-Crucible Steel Co of Am. 50—U S-Fidelity & Deposit Co of Md. 54—Maptea-N Y, N H & H R R. 55—Marriott-City of N Y. 60—Crow-Penn R R. 61—Harby-Am Overedging S M Co. 62—Billinger-City S & S Co. 63—Fishburn-same. 65—Cooper-Canadian Imp Co. 66—Buchanan-Miller. 67—Berthold-Burton. 68—Coburn-Taylor Mfg and Am Writing Paper Co. 71—Montgomery-Penn R R. 74—Webster-French. 75—Stewart-Liberty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 4—Ferryboat Southside-Limitation, &c. 148—Hastof-S S La Savoie.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, April 16.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Numbers 187, 197, 199, 138, 141, 161, 202, 203.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Barlenza, administrator, appellant, vs. New York City Railway Company.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Ayers, respondent, vs. Grand Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In re application to strike from enrollment name of O'Brien, Dellessandro, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

In re to strike from enrollment name of Titus, Giles, appellant; in re to strike from enrollment name of McGuire, Davies, appellant.—Orders affirmed, without costs.

In re application of Harding for writ of habeas corpus; in re Tiffany and others, executors, appellants, vs. Tiffany and others, executore; in re Hirsch, deceased; people ex rel. Adams, appellant, vs. Stoll and others, assessors, &c.; in re will of Doelger; Seitz, appellant, vs. Messerschmitt and others, imbecile.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Leask and others, respondent, vs. Hoagland and others, respondents, and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to parties appearing in this court by attorney and filing briefs payable out of the funds.

In re estate of Kidd.—Orders of Appellate Division and of Surrogates' Court reversed, and the application denied, with costs in all courts.

Parsons, respondent, vs. Teller, administrator; Baptiste, administrator, respondent, vs. Suburban Street Railway Company.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Robertson and another, Trustees, &c., respondents vs. Buriatour and others.—Judgment affirmed, costs to both parties to be paid out of the capital of the trust.

Ely, respondent, vs. Edison Electric Light Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Calendar for Wednesday, April 17.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, Laughlin, Clark, Scott, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions. 54—Medina Gas & Elec Co-Buffalo Loan, Trust Co. 56—Read-Fox. 58—Smith-Retter Realty Company. 80—Elwood Roesale-Lancaster Brass and Copper Co. 59—Moreisin-Vaughan. 5—People-Way. 6—Same-Joseph. 2—Same-Hummel. 77—Douglass-N Y City Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of aopeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Velleman-Rohrig. 2—The Title Ins Co-Soloman. 8—Flegenheimer-Wilson. 4—Bastide-Holden Co. 5—Rosa-Lehrer. 6—Velleman-Rohrig. 7—Hendler-Culner Co. 8—Collins-Dorr. 9—Paleroky-Hamenetzry. 10—Marsh-Smith. 11—Huntley-Button Sewing Attachment Co. 12—Goldsmith-Haskell. 13—Star Co-Brown, &c. 14—Cols-Hinck. 15—Wright-Singleton. 16—Manhattan Shoe Co-Marino. 17—Dotsen-Dotsen. 18—Fogarty Forgerty. 19—Same-same. 20—Collver-Johnson. 21—Liebing-Liebing. 22—People, &c-Lentino. 23—Butterick Pub Co-N Y Typographical Union No. 6. 24—In the Matter of R. E. Level & Horcher Co. 25—Abolt-Cornell Mfg Opers Co. 26—Micklebrongh-Hull Bros Co. 27—Wood-Hoffman Co. 28—Harrison-Hind-Harrison Co. 29—In ths matter of Church Construction Co. 30—Westcott-Church Const Co. 31—Cowperthwait-Minister, Elders, and Deacons &c. 32—Barman-Kolbe. 33—In the matter of Parks. 34—Stanclift-Woods. 35—Hogveen Brothers-Drug and Chemical Club. 36—Egan-Doll Mfg Co. 37—Berrman-Dunkhurst. 38—Pearson-Calhoun. 39—Monroe-Eremer. 40—Wahlde-Johnson. 41—Murphy-N Y City Ry Co. 42—Whitlock-Nat Steel and Wire Co. 43—Rosenfield-Rosenfield. 44—Webster-Webster. 45—Berger-Independent Bros of Nieshvis. 46—Traficanti-Scibilia. 47—Thayer-Schley. 48—Estates Settlement Co-Fox. 49—Peter-St-39 Anniversary Conference. 50—Finn-Twombly Power Co. 51—Brown-Hanson. 52—McLaughlin-Collins Building and Const Co 53—Levinson-Renioff. 54—People, &c-Skelly. 55—U S Trust Co of N Y-Campbell. 56—Gordon-Gordon. 57—Hurt-Muller, &c. 58—Cowing-German Savings Bank of N Y. 59—In the matter of McArdle, (480 Cherry St.) 60—In the matter of same, (857 Water St.) 61—In the matter of same, (Unionport.) 62—In the matter of same, (480 Cherry St.) 63—In the matter of same, (857 Water St.) 64—Cleeve-Fisher & Hansen. 65—Carpenter-Klein. 66—Mason-Mason. 67—Same-same. 68—Rosenberg-Rosenberg. 69—Same-same. 70—Vulcan-Rosenbluth. 71—Carmen-Broadway Reliance Realty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blackoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar called at 10:15 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Saabny J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term.) Adjourned to April 29.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Blanchard, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. Michael Foto, 1—Joseph Figlia, 3—Enrico Pavoni, 4—Angelo Laudiero, 5—Rocco Caggino, 6—James Cassidy. Pleadings. 1—Joseph P Miles, George Eckerson. 2—John Dunn, alias John Youngberty. 3—John Secor. 4—Emily Consorti. 5—Arthur Jacobs. 6, 7—William Schmidt, Berthold Ellis. 8—Joseph Cohen, Charles Williams. 9—Charles Brown, Charles Beck. 10—Walter Hawkins. 11—Michael O'Connor. 12—John Crawley. 13—Giovanni Barressa. 14—Joseph De Wolf. 15—Michael J McKeon. 16—William H Mackey. 17—Alice Smith. 18—Harry Boles. 19—Anna Carlo. 20—Isidor Yorkels. 21—Eugenia Davis, Benjamin Lane. 22—Theodore Bernstein. Hyman Kolber. 24—Dominick Mastrangelo.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 8012—Corn Exchange Bank-Douthitt. 8287—Foley-Dempsey. 8302—Merkert-Cook. 8420—Cox-Kenny. 8503—Nussbaum-Rechnitz. 8573—Sherry-Proal. 8810—Galerstein Stutzz. B F S.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. No. 1—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI. and VII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 894—Keenan-N Y City Ry. 1760—Kaeger-N Y Trans Co, &c. 873—Taylor-Interb R T Co. 834 — Mahler-Int St. Ry. 857 — Sanitate-N Y City Ry. 2255—Duffy-N Y C & H R R R. 708—Lyons-N Y City Ry. 885—Gilsman-same. 856—Same-same. 887—Burdette-Union Ry. 820 — Pedras-N Y City R. 2243 — Dreper-Interb R T Co. 798—Levy-Dry Dock, &c. R R. 799—Lake-N Y City Ry. 801—Newberth-N Y C & H R R R. 804—Nichols-Interb R T Co. 805—Klein-Cent Crosstown Ry. 807 —Gallagher-City Ry. 813—Severese-same. 814—Mang-same. 828—Conner-N City Ry. 829—Pearsall-City of N Y, &c. 832—O'Neil-same. 835—Grant Union Ry of N Y. 838—Moses. 832—Simmone-N Y City Ry. 698—Gallaghar-same. 845—Siem-same. 846—Same-same. 847—Strohecker-same. 850—Farley-N Y C & H R R R. 851—Brown-N Y City Ry. 853—Rabadan-Union Ry. 854—Noakes-N Y C & H R R R. 859—Connelly-N Y City Ry. 861—Kotchen-R Q Co & Sub Ry. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1,087.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Nawburger, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar No. 2. To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M.

"Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial." 1204—De Planty-Lathers. 838—King-Reid. 847—Fleischmann-Lawyers' Title Ins Co. 815—Kehler-City of N Y. 1167—Beacon-same. 1157—Tobias-same. 1168 — Same - same. 849 — Robinson - Van Norden Trust Co. 862—Jaffe-Levy. 630—Muarlo-Jetter. 1008 — Smith-Morris. 1249—Nelson-N Y Herald Co. 421—Folmon-Cook. 763—Maloney-Weiss. 401—Campbell-N Y Herald Co. 877—Fortune-Am Ice Co. 3989—Titus-Tangeman. 1051—Paltey-Egan. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 1872—Berman-Stern. 1876—Dyer-Denny. 1395—Warner-Milliken. 1403— McIntyre-Burns. 1404—Gilroy-Roberts 1408—Keeshan-Goldman Echwelsheimer Co. 1409—Same-same. 1431—Ginsburg-McGrath. 1431 —Edelstein-Shortland. 1443—Simon-Kinsella. 1464—O'Neill-Neribert. 1465 — Foster-same. 1402—Manlecalo-Nangle. 1407—Cansullo-Lenox Cone Co. 1413—King-Crimmins. 1429—Reiser-Springer. 8523—Upper-Davega, Jr. 1816—Tierno-Weiss. 1152—Schreiber-Hantchsrow. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1675.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Adjourned until April 23, at 2 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned to April 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar No. 1—To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 8272—Clement-McCann. 206—Hodge-Int Registry Co. 1409—Isaac-Libman. 2022—People, &c-Koster. 6884—Berbaum-Wohlstettar. 815—Cary-Manning.

The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M. 883—Washington Life Ins Co-Scott. 1683—Hapgood-Sulzberger. 1752—Robertson-Badger State Tanning Co. 2362—City of N Y-Buck. 1736—Grier-Claflin. 580—Msgrue-Taylor. 1518—Peacook-Clark. 8849—Shayns-Shayne. 424—Spear-Hirschbein. 849—Kimball-Penn R R Co. 1361—Pulls-Fountain.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV., Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Olegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate. Philip Acker, Philip Latby, Dainal Frey, Mary Nagle, Hattie H Vail, Bertram Barnett, Mary A. Van Reed, James Mooney, Isabella Swainson, Clara Hettbrum. At 2:30 P. M. John J Smith, Robert Morrison, Jacob Danim, Emma F. Du Barry, George H. Scott.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested wills. 2924—Feyan T. Stites.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Court opens at 10 A. M. Cession. 9753 — Squires-Davis. 2370 — Jacofsy-Adler. 2378 — Schlickhorn-Vussman. 2384—Louis-Kambert. 7521½ — De Reys-Congelton. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1923—Buckelman-The State Bank. 752—Ross-Int St Ry. 7502—Gonsenheim-Hecht. 2365 — Schmail-Schwimmer. 2368—Mitchell-Hall. 2024 — Finley-Int St Ry. 2368—Fettio-Ancalgne. 1606—Rubin-Elkins. 2337—Cormack-N Y, N H & H R R. 2385—Scully-Wolf. 1530 — Greenberg-Herst. 1028—Dorsey-Met St Ry. 2291—Broeder-Union Ry. 2392—McGlone-same. 2389 — O'Connor-Int St Ry. 2330—Same-same. 2358—Bander-N Y City Ry. 2358—Sholken-Bernstein. 2360 — Bimbilch-N Y City Ry. 2361 — Kosdin-Futzel. 2362—Ratzenberg-N Y City Ry. 2393 —Goldberg-same. 2394—Same-same. 2395—Lesser-Levinsky.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2230—Sternbach &, Co-Griffith. 2234—Gorlitzer-Levenson. 2183—Liebman-N Y City Ry. 1234—Engethart-Int St Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2230—Rosenberg-Gross. 2244—Kohlberg-New York City Railway. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2206—Jallab-N Y City Ry. 1230—Nicholson-Interurban St Ry. 7297½—Kadan-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 6567—Sarnoff-Cohert Con Co. 2196—Norwood-The Preferred Accident Ins. 1265—Resta-D'Arino. 2060—Helfer-N Y City Ry. 2143—Goldstein-Interurban St Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes. 7004—Schlessel-North Side Brew Co. 7180—Corn Ex Bk-Douthitt. 7155—Evans-Schiff. 7306—Abramowitz-Abramowitz. 7270 —Perth Amboy T Co-Friedman. 6721—Schildkraut-Berger. 7315—John Simmons & Co.-Augarman. 6975—Brennen-Brenman. 6979—Same-same. 7022—Rothschild-Wm E Tillotson Mfg Co. 7020—Luban-Del, L & W R R. 7214—Hannah-Maloof. 7204—Freedman-Rubin. 7268 —Empire City Wood Co-same. 8325—Zeleloff-Appleton Process Company. 8980—Seininger-Romm. 8979—Simmons-Gluck. 1336—Corn Ex Bk-Douthitt. 6928—Tullis-Kuhne. 7232—Muller-Metz. 7049 —Friedman-Romm. 7315 — Schaoht-Hurwitz. 7181—Cheatnut Ridge White Brick Co-Martin. 7227—Harvey Auto Shop-Leary. 6769—Barrstt-Mfg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2342—Moses-42d St, &c, Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2312—Nelkin-N Y City Ry. 1445—Moriarty-Sullivan. 2316—Rosenblatt-N Y City Ry. 1977 —Same-same. 2329—Schnurmacher-Met St Ry. 2332—Fuchs-same. 2334—Hershkorn-Int St Ry. 2327—Willinsky-Wabash R R. 2370—Harrison-N Y City Ry. 1714—Kaufman-Silverman. 2303—Weber-Autograph Co. 2325—Grinl-Barber Asphalt Co. 1253—O'Reilly-Solomon. 706—Lyons-Frank. Highest number reached on regular call, 2399.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Murphy for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Michael Foto, 1—Philip Harvey, Jacob Fry, (2.) 2—John Ryan, Martin Carroll, William Stratton, 4—Vito Martineill. 5.—Robert Doran. 6—Herman Brown. Martin Peckelea. 7—Nicola Morlale, (3.) 8—Rosa Gessner. 9—Jos Brady. 10—Geo Baum, John Duffy, Thos Gessler. 11—Michael Palmieri. 12—Chas Johnson. 13—Geo E Kenney. 14—Herman Weinberg, Max Koesler, Jacob Halper. Pleadings. 1—Thos Noonan. 2—Matthew J Burns. 3—Jacob Wainess. 4—Leo Strauss. 5—Wm Horowitz. 6—Geo Redmer. 7—Meyer Knufman, (2.) 8—Chas T Geyer, 0 —Chas McQuade. 10—John J Healy. 11—Nicola Gomma. 12—Vincenzo Tacobuci. 13—Ferdinnnd Keller. 14—David Sherman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Vandiver for the People. 1—Raphael Pecsolano. 2—Benj Wilson. 3—Julius Smith. 4—Michael Foto. 5—John Bates. 6—Henry Brown. 7—Wm Mabel. 8—Frank Rothschild, (2.) 9—Tony Boulmasel. 10—Louis Wendel, (3.) 11—Matthew Berrlan. 12—Allan Jones. 13—August Pitschman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Crain, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Ulric J. De Poll. 2—James Lindsey. 3—Eugene Wellington. 4—Louis Goldstein. 5—Louis A. De Vito. 6—Frank Dugan. 7—Charles Murray. 8—Samuel Berg. 9—Charles Webster.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Joseph Montesen. 2—Carmello Gilbert. John Tredenaro. 4—William Horan. 5—Annie Whitehead. 6—John F. Goeller, Charles Schneider. 8—Pedro M. Vivancos. 7—John Dooley. 8—Annio Brown. 9—Lena Cosby. 10—Joseph Klein, Morris Klein.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, Hooker, Gaynor, Rich, and Miller, JJ.—Day calendar. 517—Matter of Cozine. 808—Proehlich-Interbor Tr Co. 191, Mt Hanna-Thompson. 880—Balielson-Sohiff. 247—Reumer-Clark. 302, M A —Hope-Scranton Coal Co. 870—Dunn-N Y Herald Co. 170—Krug-Am Sugar Co. 296—McGrath-B H R R. 398—Long-Board of Supervisors. 103, N E—People-Republic Savings Assn. 398—Matter of Dittrich. 119, N E—Brown-Dyckman. 384—Warth-Kastriner. 383 —Wetter-Teale. 844—McGovern-Degnon Co. 823—Hawkins-Rudolph. 390—Matter of Hunt. 404—Hayes-N Y, N H & H R R. 145—Matter of Thompson. 274—Nat Bank Sing Sing-Sing Sing Gas Co. 319—Mitznacht-Mitznacht. 405 —Hoyt-Harbor Savings Assn. 285—Anderson-L I R R. 800—Romaine-Village of Sing Sing. 410—Morch-Smith. 282—Boocieri-N Y Contracting Co. 289—Schramma-Lewinson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J.—Day calendar. 907—Meyerson-Lavin. 884, 886—Banner, (8 actions)-Goldman-262—Hallock-Norton Pt Land Co. 906—Meyer-Meyer. Inquest, 934½—Pletcher-Pletcher. 907 —Burnham-Burnham. 993 — Altman-Wilson. 894, 895—Ferguson, (2 cases)-Robbins. 897—Goldberg-Goldstein. 998—Schwartz-Eder. 909 Becker-Ott. 1000—Keleman-Wmsbg Savings Bank. 1001—Thompson-Arthur. 1005—Druss-Ermete. 1006 — Glickman-Greenfest. 1007—Mooney-Cantillon. 1009—Stallmack-Von Sicklen. 1011 — Kempner-Brossberg. 1015—Cosgrove-Madsen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Burr, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. Day calendar. 12207—Culp-City of N Y. 1122 — Janney-Whiting Co-Watson & Pittinger. 4035—Van de Carr-Press Pub Co. 5638 —Shipton-B H R R. 4753—McGuire-same. 5539—Hadley-same. 5546—Mahoney-same. 5548 —Welch-same. 5577—Coman-Deevee. 5584—Cunningham-Raab Iron Works. 5588—Ballantine-B H R R. 5591—Lingren-Hogan and N Y Dock Co. 5601—Dickson-Cranford Co et al. 5602—Bruch-McNamase. 13151—Varone-Clark. 4280—Porter-Am Bridge Co. 3167—Askanazy-B H R R. 5045—Copeland-City of N Y. 5628—Cardonsky-Spektovsky. 5629—Schwartz-Nassau R R. 5634—Califano-City of N Y et al. 5635—Smith-B H R R. 5636—Vizzard-City of N Y. 5640—McNeece-B H R R. 5641, 5568—Stratton-same. 5642—Conlonsame. 5644, 5649—Bauer-Voorhees et al. 5646 —Rauscher-Goodman. 5647—McGoldrick, Jr.-Colonial Works. 5648—Miller-B H R R. 5652 —Burns-same. 5655—Kearney-McKinney. 13292 —Schanzer-Goodman. 12823—Magner-Butler. 8425—Mayer-City of N Y. 4169—Cross, Austin & Ireland-Goodwin. 3739—Lernity-Downe. 5685—Smolensky-H H R R. 2668—Kenny-City of N Y.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 5658—Allen-Nassau R R. 5659—Wilmert-B H R R. 5666 —Union Stores Corp-Haight. 5671—Graham-B H R R. 5672—Louisen-Nassau R. 5675—Degato-B H R R. 5677—Sauer-Benzlinger. 5678—Davidson-City of N Y. 5679—Connsilsame. 5680—Bund-N Y City R R. 8621—Bernstein-Berger. 18189—Silverman-Dworkowitz. 4792-4793-Wescos-Continental Ins Co. 4065—Carlson-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 8107—Fnliert Brewery-Adams. 12507—Same-Payer. 12699—Hellman-B H R R. 12365—Mengis-Connor et al. 4333—Kolb-Krajewski Peasant Co. 5186—Baxter-York Realty Co. 5454—Kahan-Standard Dairy Co. 13422—Schruell-City of N Y. 5284—Gilroy-Schnacke. 4736—Paasch-Harris. 9874—Lindwall-May. 8958—Eastman-Hammerschlg. 1877—Ranken-Donovan. 4831—Butler-Sheehan et al. 4743—Schutter-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4756—Lodetti-B H R R. 6293—Spring-Fownes. 5681—Levy-Nnsau R R. 5684—Charbonneau-same. 5690 —Lucca-N Y City R R. 13165—Sansone-Grilli. 13213—Rovegno-Elliott. 5203—Stotowski-Pearson. 5580—Dwyer-Ogden Lumber Co. 5007—Howlden-Jackson. Highest number reached on regular call, 3090.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Dike, J.—562—Wilson-C I & B R R. 546—McCormick-B H R R. 563—Abramamovits-Nassau R R. 571—McAllister-B H R R. 578—Rink-Nassau R R. 574—Freedman-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 575—Doerr-B H R R. 154—Hirsch-Hirsch. 6—Braisted-Kranenberg. 577—Ralesburg-Nassau R R. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 578—McDonough-Bonert. 583—McGuire-City of N Y. 584—Ritter-Given, Jr. 585—Dwyer-B H R R. 586—Schloeder-Demuth Glass Mfg Co. 588—Foran-Peace. 558—Moher-Ryan. 590—Meatchink-Nassau R R. 591—Yorwinkel-B H R R. Highest number reached, 691.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dowling, J.—Richardson vs. Ellingwood—Julius M. Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Blackoff, J.—Richdale vs. Wiesiman-Adam Wiener. McLaughlin vs. Reeve—Robert Ten Eyck.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Reeher vs. Sakski-Henry M. Steinert. Livingston vs. Whitney Con. Co.—Charles D. O'Connell, Master of Summit Avenue. (Kemp and Coleman)—S. Howard Cohen. Foundation Co. vs. Engelsberg—Samuel Cohn. Seymour Realty Co. vs. Eden Const. Co.—Sol Tekulsky.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Conhalm vs. Conhalm—Marmsell B. Field.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

Samuel J. Surk vs. Archibald Hadden—Edward R. Finch.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Day Calendar—Platt, J.—People-Del Gudice. 644—Harrington-N Y, N H & H R R Co. 571—Gilligan-Westchester Elec R R Co. 650—Longman-same. 457—France-Yonkers R R Co. 931—Faulkner-Eaton.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 1417—Schwerdt-Int R T Co. 2087—De Stefano-N Y City Ry Co. 1536—Carpenter-same. 1380 —Silvtaroff-Schults. 1395—Herns-Met St Ry Co. 1421—N Y Life Ins & Trust Co-Church of Holy Communion. 1533—Morlander-Westchester Elec Ry Co. 1535—Menche-Int R T Co. 1544—Young-same. 1480—Blandford-Rowe. 1481—Pierson-same. 1482—Haddow-same. 1483 —Riker-same. 1484—Travis-same. 1242—U S Battery Co-Fehrs. 1485—Brown-N Y C & H R R Co. 1514—Techele Elephente-same.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1515—Cooke-N Y City Ry Co. 1304—Lucartorte-Westchester Elec Ry Co. 1903-1-2—Lamb-Union Ry Co—Coles-Village of North Tarrytown. 1542—Bantel-Westchester Elec R R Co. 1464—Devitt-N Y C & H R R R Co. 1494—Shepard-Wood. 1517—Trotto-Bellew & Merritt Co. 1540—Hermann-N Y City Ry Co. 1547—N Y & Stamford Ry Co-Schulthelaer. 1543—Shotz-Spreitzer. 1546—Lounsbnry-Raymond. 1550—Goldbat—Acker-Stiles. 1551—Richmond-New Netherland Realty Co. 1552—Sanseverino-Ehrenstein. Highest number reached, 1552.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Abbott, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.—Held (temporarily at the Town Hall in the former village of Flushing. Court opens and calendar called in Part 1. at 10 A. M. 891—Surisen-Westinghouse. Church, Kerr & Co. 741—Randolph-Stokes. 884—Seamsn-N Y & L I Trac Co. 919—Bingham, D, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 662—Fitzherbert-same. 651—Homberg-Tiffany Studios. 716—Schwers-L I R R Co. 608—Falkewicz-Linger et al. 1019A—Nelson-L I R R. 981—O'Brien-B H R R Co. 945—Osinski-Osinski et al. 947—Cronin-O'Rourke Engineering & Contract Co. 925—Silfvast-N Y C & H R R Co. 1200—Imrioh, as admx-S. Pearson & Son. 558-9—Owen-City of N Y. 1013—Fildman-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 1000—Travers-Steele et al. 847—Smith-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. Highest number reached on general calendar is 1019A.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 102—Angell-Long Island Heights Railroad Company. 138—Bliss-same. 134—Bennett-same. 71 and 72—Flynn-same. 73—Same-same. 82—Watts-same. 91—Gruttke-same. 92—Condren-same. 95—Rothermel-Bklyn, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 113, 114—Lorens-Nicholas et al. 122—Cassin-S Pearson & Son. 69—Kiely-Doyle. 121—Murowski-Hludenski.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

C. & S. CORSET COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the C. & S. Corset Company, 438 Broome Street, by Gartner, Sons & Co., $150; Muser Brothers, $188, and Abraham Steinmann, $153. The concern is said to have submitted in writing, within the last three days, its inability to pay its debts in full.

THE E. J. WILLIS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the E. J. Willis Company, automobile supplies, at 8 Park Place, with branch at 231 West Fifty-fourth Street, by the Automobile Supply Manufacturing Company, $53; Joseph T. Cohn, $250, and Bjuckstahl & Lewis, $200. The liabilities, it is thought, will exceed $75,000, with assets of $25,000. Judge Hough, in the United States District Court, appointed Jesse Watson temporary receiver and fixed his bond at $10,000.

DUNN & ZIMMERMAN.—A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Dunn & Zimmerman, furniture dealers, of 2,035 Second Avenue, by J. Fred Cowan, $168; A. Druckman, $124; American Oilcloth Company, $124, and Louis Ganz, $105. The firm had been in business since August, 1904.

HORACE E. PAYSON.—Horace E. Payson, salesman, living in Larchmont, formerly in business at 141st Street and Walnut Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $37,000 and no assets. The largest creditors are Horace L. Kent, $14,683, and E. St. C. Payson, $5,227. The petitioner was formerly in the varnish business.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Archibald, R. E.—H. Stein, $64.
Barlow, C. R.—J. W. Lund, $27,494.
Boettner, J.—McGraw Pub. Co., $183.
Bernstein, F. E.—L. Holihan, $124.
Baker, J., (not summoned)—A. Johnson, costs, $291.
Bradford, H.—People, &c., $500.
Bernstine, N.—W. G. McCrea, $105.
Bollenbacher, C.—Clover Leaf Line Co., $39.
Bogosian, S.—B. H. Sandler, $44.
Curria, J. M.—R. F. Henry, $194.
Cohen, C.—J. Weltzner, $120.
Drake, J.—J. B. McDonald, costs, $107.
Drake, Mary—Same, costs, $107.
Dubinsky, Dora—Arnons, $145.
Dicke, T., (not summoned)—McGraw Pub. Co., $135.
De Leon, G. H.—Simpson-Crawford Co., $28.
Dunn, R. H.—J. F. Mullon et al., $95.
De Spain, P.—People, &c., $300.
Freadman, M.—Tenement House Dept., $59.
Froehlich, J.—Same, $264.
Foran, Margaret—Same, $264.
Flaxman, W.—C. Galewski, $51.
Farmer, A. J.—Smith & Mabley, $90.
Fried, S. and E.—W. Bchimper & Co., $876.
Faust, S.—R. Reis & Co., $256.
Gagan, J. or C.—D. Jacobs, $395.
Geoghegen, J.—Same, $305.
Herbst, W.—J. Wanamaker et al.,

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10,000 Hudson River Elec. Power 5s 1944
20,000 International Nickel 1st 5s 1982
10,000 Standard Cordage 1st 5s 1981
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THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

New York, April 10, 1907.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA:

AN AGREEMENT for the merger of the Colonial Trust Company into The Trust Company of America was adopted by the respective Boards of Directors of the said Companies, at meetings held on the 9th day of April, 1907, and a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 135 Broadway, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 25th day of April, 1907, to consider and act upon the said agreement of merger, and upon any matter or thing concerning the same or the mode of carrying the same into effect, and upon any other matter or thing which may come before the meeting for its consideration in connection therewith.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business April 15th, 1907, and reopened at 10 A. M. on April 26th, 1907.

FRANK L. HILTON, Secretary.

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THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Washington City, located at Washington, D. C., has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with the National Bank of Washington. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment to the National Bank of Washington. A. B. RUFF, Cashier.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Strong — Call Money Rates, 2½@2 Per Cent.

TRADING OF SMALL VOLUME

Talk of Crop Injury Finds No Reflection — Passing of Bethlehem Dividend.

The chief characteristics of yesterday's stock market were its dullness and strength. Prices rose rather sharply in the early part of the day, and when business came to an almost complete standstill at the end of the first hour of the afternoon session they continued to hold their ground. In the last half hour the market as a whole became active under the leadership of Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, Reading, and American Smelting, and a further advance set in which carried quotations above the previous high levels and to gains running from 1 to 3 points. The dullness of the trading is illustrated by the fact that the volume of transactions was little more than half that of the preceding day. Practically all of the business originated within the four walls of the Stock Exchange, and price movements were, therefore, dictated almost entirely by the necessities or desires of professional speculators. There were no news developments of sufficient importance to play a part in the market, although the financial community as a whole displayed some interest in the dispatches coming from various Western points telling of the unfavorable conditions surrounding the development of the wheat crop in certain States. For the most part, however, yesterday's advices of this kind, particularly those dealing with the "disastrous visit" of "green bugs" in Kansas wheat fields, need not be taken too seriously; they have apparently a common origin in the minds of a group of so-called "crop experts," and fall pat with operations in the grain markets demanding supporting material of this character. After the close of the market announcement was made of the passing of the dividend on Bethlehem Steel preferred stock. This action had been foreshadowed by the peculiar circumstances surrounding the conduct of this company, especially as regards its failure to secure any adequate return on the equipment installed by it for producing armor plate for the United States Government, and is, therefore, in no way to be referred to the condition of the steel trade itself.

In the local money market rates were again easy, and the banks once more gained heavily from the Sub-Treasury, having received from that source over $3,000,000 since the compilation of the last bank statement, this comparing with a small loss in the same period a week ago. Out-of-town banks continued to draw down their balances here, and, in addition to this, it is understood that a number of interior institutions are otherwise securing funds in this market, presumably to meet the demands of the season, which appear to be unusually heavy. Fully as interesting as these movements at home, however, were those in the European money markets yesterday, especially in London and in Paris. London, which was so recently an importer of gold from France, turned exporter yesterday, over $1,000,000 being withdrawn during the day from the Bank of England for shipment to Paris. This matter exercised a favorable influences upon sentiment in the French capital, where securities were strong, and it caused no alarm whatever in London, where markets likewise displayed strength. Money remains so easy in London, where discount rates are now a full 1 per cent. below the Bank rate, that the disposition seems to be to assist liberally Continental money markets.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Great Northern Railway preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Associated Merchants.
Elm River Copper Co.
Franklin Mining Co.
J. S. Bailey & Co.
New York Central Railroad.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 16.—Centennial advanced to 80. Calumet & Hecla gained 15 points, being in demand at the advance, closing at 820, the highest point of the day. Amalgamated was strong, selling at above 98. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
8,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾
1,000	C. & W. Mich. 5s	101	101	101
2,000	Western T. & T. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼

RAILROADS.

80	Atchison	93	93	93
10	Atchison pf	96¼	96¼	96¼
108	Boston Elevated	142½	141½	142½
10	Boston Suburban	12	12	12
29	Boston & Albany	235	235	235
17	Boston & Maine	164	161	164
250	Boston & Worcester	24¾	24½	24¾
510	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	114	114	114
1	Fitchburg pf	130	130	130
50	Mass. Electric	17	17	17
45	Mass. Electric pf	59½	59½	59½
15	N. Y. N. H. & H.	174¾	174¾	174¾
1	Old Colony	195	195	195
847	Union Pacific	135⅞	132¾	135⅞
25	*West End	89½	89½	89½
3	*West End pf	105¾	105¾	105¾
10,634	West End rights	11c.	9c.	9c.

TELEPHONES.

830	American	123¾	122½	122¾
14	New England	120	120	120
50	Western	7	7	7
10	Western pf	70¼	70¼	70¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

410	Am. Pneu. Service	8¼	8	8¼
100	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	18	18	18
470	Am. Sugar Ref	122¾	122	122
2	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	127	127	127
25	Am. Woolen	30	30	30
138	Am. Woolen pf	96½	96½	96½
1	*Edison	201	201	201
8	Gen. Electric	147½	147½	147½
42	Ga. Ry. & Elec. Lt	110	110	110
380	Mass. Gas	61¼	61	61¼
180	Mass. Gas pf	85¾	85½	85½
27	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf	88	88	88
67	Pullman	177	170	171
5	Scattle pf	95	95	95
12	Torrington pf	25	25	25
160	Swift & Co	100	105	106
80	Union C. L. & M	2¾	2¾	2¾
86	United Fruit	111½	111½	111½
1,445	United Shoe Mach	63¼	63	63¼
131	United Shoe Mach. pf	27½	27½	27½
2,477	U. S. Steel	37¾	36	37¾
228	U. S. Steel pf	100¾	99	100¾

MINING.

10,086	Amalgamated	93¼	91½	93
65	Allouez	51	50	51
415	Am. Zinc	39	37	39
800	*Anaconda	60¾	60¼	60½
100	Arcadian	0¼	0	0
300	Arnold	75c.	75c.	75c
160	Atlantic	13	12½	13
237	Balakiala	10¾	10	10⅜
180	Bingham	17¾	17	17½
300	Boston Cons	24¾	24½	24¾
1,295	Butte Coalition	27¾	25¾	25¾
125	Calumet & Arizona	158	155	156
37	Calumet & Hecla	820	805	820
300	Centennial	30	28	30
2,925	Copper Range	81¼	78½	81½
50	Daly-West	16	16	16
50	Elm River	2	2	2
220	Franklin	16¾	15½	16½
320	Granby	132	130	132
1,770	Greene-Can. tem. cfs.	16	15¼	16
10	Guanajuato	3¾	3¾	3¾
240	Isle Royale	17¾	17½	17¾
740	La Salle	16	15¾	16
320	Mexico Cons	12½	12¼	12½
45	Mich'gan	14¾	14¼	14½
105	Mohawk	76¾	76½	76¾
3,718	North Butte	86½	85	86½
940	Old Dominion	53⅜	52	53¼
15	Parrot	21	21	21
50	Phoenix	1¼	1¼	1¼
259	Quincy	118	115½	118
140	Santa Fe	3¼	3	3⅛
315	Shannon	17¼	17	17¼
10	Tamarack	106	106	106
184	Trinity	21	20¼	20¾
105	U. S. Oil	10¼	10	10¼
480	U. S. Smelting	54	53¼	53⅝
103	U. S. Smelting pf	44	43½	44
1,100	*United Copper	60¼	60	60
970	Utah	61¾	60¼	61⅛
110	Victoria	7½	7⅜	7½
150	†Winona	8	8	8
25	Wolverine	150	150	150

*Ex. dividend. †Assessment paid.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, April 16, 1907.

Total sales April 16, 1907 640,531
From Jan. 1, 1907 84,783,471
Corresponding date last year 91,750,003

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
11⅜	11½	200	Allis-Chalmers Co	11½	11½	11¼	11½	...
93⅝	93¾	70,500	*Amalg. Copper Co	91½	93⅞	91⅛	93⅝	+3
13½	13⅝	100	*Am. Beet Sugar pf	16	16	16	16	− ½
6⅝	7	530	Am. Can	6⅝	6¾	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
57	57¾	220	Am. Can pf	57½	57½	57	57	...
36⅞	37	900	Am. Car & Foundry	36	36¾	36	36¾	+1½
97½	98¾	200	Am. Car & F. pf	97¾	98	97¾	98	+ ¼
30¼	30½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	...
6	6½	50	*Am. Grass Twine	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
78	80	100	Am. Ice Securities	78	78	78	78	−1
62¼	62½	900	*Am. Locomotive Co	61¾	62½	61¾	62½	+1⅝
130⅝	130¾	55,400	*Am. Smelt. & Ref	127	130¾	125½	130⅝	+4⅜
107½	107¾	700	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106¾	108¾	106⅜	106½	+1⅝
90	100	10	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	98	98	98	98	...
38	39	110	Am. Steel Found. pf	39	39	39	39	...
123½	123¾	2,625	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	122½	123¾	122	123¾	+1¼
91½	92¼	620	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	91¾	92	91¾	92	− ¼
29¾	30½	600	*Am. Woolen Co	29½	30	29½	30	+ ¼
61¼	61¾	9,700	*Anaconda Cop. Min	60½	61⅞	60	61¼	+1⅝
93⅞	93¾	22,600	At., Top. & S. F	92⅝	93⅞	92½	93⅞	+1¾
95	97	382	At., Top. & S. F. pf	95½	96	95½	96	+ ⅝
102	102½	500	Atlantic Coast Line	101	101½	101	101½	− ½
98⅞	99	4,000	Baltimore & Ohio	97⅞	99	97½	99	+2
60⅝	60½	9,500	Brook. Rapid Transit	57½	60½	57½	60½	+3¼
177½	177⅝	9,750	Canadian Pacific	174	178¼	173⅝	177⅝	+4¼
29	30	700	Central Leather Co	28¼	28½	28¼	28⅝	− ⅛
96	97½	900	Cent. Leather Co. pf	97	97	97	97	− ½
190	195	200	Cent. R. R. of N. J	190	190	190	190	...
41¾	42	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅜	41⅞	40⅜	41½	+ ⅞
13½	13¾	700	Chi. Great Western	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	− ¼
58	59	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	59	59	58	58	−2⅜
17⅝	18	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	18¼	18¼	18	18	− ½
183⅞	134	10,920	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132¼	134	131¾	134	+2
116½	118½	46	*C., M. & St. P. cts., 10 per cent. paid	116	116	116	116	...
135¼	137	644	*C., M.& St.P.pf. cts., 10 per cent. paid	135	135	135	135	+ ⅝
149⅞	150	700	Chi. & Northwestern	149	149¾	148¾	149⅞	+ ⅝
15	18	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	14	16½	14	16½	+6½
4⅝	5¼	100	Chi. Union Traction	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
15	15¾	400	Chi. Union Trac. pf	16	16	16	16	+ ½
35¼	35¾	4,550	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34½	35¼	34½	35⅛	+ ⅝
26	26¼	800	Colorado & Southern	26	26⅜	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
47½	48	300	Col. & South. 2d pf	47½	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ¼
26¾	27	30	Colum. & H. C. & I	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26¾	− ⅛
130½	131½	1,310	Consolidated Gas	130	131½	129¾	131	− ¾
19⅝	19¾	200	Corn Prod. Ref. Co	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
78	79½	110	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	...
186	187	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	185	186	185	186	+1
460	470	500	Del., Lack. & West	460	460	460	460	−13
29½	30	950	Den. & Rio Grande	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
72	76	135	Den. & Rio G. pf	75	75	75	75	− ½
69⅜	70	840	*Distillers Securities	69	69⅞	69	69⅝	+1
13	14	100	*Dul., S. S. & At	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¾	...
23½	24½	500	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	23	24	23	24	+2
23¾	23⅞	9,600	Erie	23½	23⅞	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
52½	53	1,100	Erie 1st pf	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	38	500	Erie 2d pf	37	37¾	36⅜	37¾	+1⅝
83	86	100	Fed. Min. & S. pf	85	85	85	85	...
146¼	147	810	General Electric	147	147½	146¾	147	+ ¾
133¾	134	12,782	Great Northern pf	131¾	134	130¾	133¼	+1¼
123½	124½	980	Great N. sub. certs., 40 per cent. paid	122	123⅝	122	123½	+1½
57¼	58	100	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	56½	56¾	56½	56½	− ¼
25	25½	100	Interb.-Met.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
60	60¾	350	Interb.-Met. pf	60	60	59¾	59¾	− ⅜
14	14¼	200	Internat. Paper Co	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	− ½
18½	19	300	Iowa Central	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
60	61	1,450	Kan. City South. pf	59½	60	59¼	60	+1
116	117	640	Louisville & Nash	116	116	116	116	− ¼
69	70	100	Mackay Cos	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	+ ⅛
68¾	69	200	Mackay Cos. pf	69	69	69	69	+ ⅛
138	140	125	Manhattan Elevated	138⅞	138⅞	138⅝	138⅝	+ ⅛
48	49¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	49	49	49	49	...
134½	135¼	810	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf	131	134¼	131	134¼	+2⅜
36⅜	36½	4,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35¼	36⅜	35	36⅜	+1⅜
65½	66	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	66	66⅝	66	66	...
74½	74⅝	1,000	Missouri Pacific	73¼	74⅝	73¼	74⅜	+1¼
77⅛	78	578	*Nat. Biscuit Co	77	78	77	77¼	+ ⅛
60¼	61	1,250	*Nat. Lead Co	60	60⅝	59½	60⅜	+2
98½	98¾	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	− ½
52⅝	53½	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	−1⅛
19	19⅜	8,400	*Newhouse S. & M	18⅞	19¼	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅛
111	116	900	*New York Air Brake	113	114⅞	113	114⅞	+2⅝
118	118¼	3,300	New York Central	116⅞	118¼	116¾	118¼	+1⅝
41⅞	43	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	41¾	41¾	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
111	112	10	N. Y. & N. J. Tel	112	112	112	112	...
38	38⅜	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	38	38	38	38	+ ¼
75¼	76	810	Norfolk & Western	75¼	76	75¼	76	+2
129⅜	130	15,650	Northern Pacific	127½	130	126⅜	130	+3
115⅜	116	1,110	*N. P. rcts., 12½% pd	115	116	114½	116	+1½
5	6	100	Ontario Mining	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5⅛	− ⅛
100	104	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	101⅜	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	− ⅛
124½	124⅝	20,500	Pennsylvania R. R	123	124⅝	122⅝	124⅝	+1⅝
91⅜	92	300	People's Gas, Chicago	91½	92	91½	92	+ ¼
35	35¼	500	Pressed Steel Car	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
43¾	43¾	100	*Railway Steel Spring	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	− ⅛
106¾	106¾	95,600	Reading	104½	106⅞	104¼	106⅝	+2⅝
84	86	200	Reading 1st pf	83	87	84¾	84½	−1½
20⅝	20⅝	1,725	*Rep. Iron & Steel	28⅝	29⅝	28¼	29⅛	+1¼
84¾	85	670	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	83½	85	83⅜	85	+2
21¼	21¼	3,720	Rock Island Co	21	21¼	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
48¾	50¾	500	Rock Island Co. pf	48	49¼	47½	49½	−1
82¾	82¾	45,850	Southern Pacific	80¾	82⅞	79⅝	82⅝	+2⅝
21	21¼	3,900	So. Ry. extended	21	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
63½	64	1,000	So. Ry. pf., extended	63¼	64	63¼	63⅝	+ ⅛
143	145	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	143½	144⅞	143½	143⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	41	600	*Tenn. Copper	39¼	40¼	39¼	40¼	+ ⅛
28¾	29	500	Texas & Pacific	27¾	28¼	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	29½	600	Tol., St. L. & West	28¾	29¼	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
53⅞	54¼	850	Tol. St. L. & W. pf	53	53⅞	53	53⅞	+ ⅛
5½	6	200	*Union Bag & P. Co	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
135¾	136	110,400	Union Pacific	133½	136¼	132⅞	136	+3
35½	...	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅝
80	83	100	*U. C. Cast Iron P. pf	80¼	80¼	80½	80½	−1½
71¾	72¼	200	U. S. Realty & I. Co	71⅜	72	71⅜	72	− ⅛
52	55	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	54¾	54¾	54⅜	54⅝	− ⅛
101	103	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	102½	102¾	102¼	102¾	− ⅛
37⅝	37½	63,800	U. S. Steel	36¾	37¾	35⅞	37½	+1⅝
100¾	100⅞	9,040	U. S. Steel pf	99⅝	100¾	99	100¾	+1⅝
28¼	28½	700	Utah Copper	27	28¼	27	28¼	+1⅝
28	28½	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	28	28½	28	28¼	+ ⅛
104	105	164	Va.-Car. Chemical pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
70	80	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	73	73	73	73	+3
14	14½	500	Wabash	14¼	14¼	14½	14⅜	− ¼
24¾	25	600	Wabash pf	25	25	24½	25	...
82¾	83	450	Western Union Tel	82¾	83	82⅞	83	+ ½
146	147	300	Westinghouse E. & M	144	146	144	146	−1

Total 646,431

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

5.00	5.50	100	Alice	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	...

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, April 16, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
83,190	Amal. Copper	91¾	93⅝	91¼	93⅛
80	Am. Car & F.	80¾	80¾	80½	80½
80	Am. Locomo.	62	62	62	62
15,360	Am. Smelting	126⅞	130¼	125⅝	130¼
250	Am. Sugar	122¼	123½	122	123½
1,430	At., T. & S. F.	92⅝	93⅞	92¾	93⅝
80	Balt. & Ohio	97½	99	97¼	98½
8,800	Brooklyn R. T.	57⅛	60¼	57	60¼
1,170	Can. Pacific	174	179	174	178¼
120	Chas. & Ohio.	40⅝	40¾	40¼	40⅝
40	Chi. Gt. West.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
2,010	C., M. & St. P.	132½	133¾	132	133¾
610	Col. Fuel & I.	84¼	85	84¼	85
50	Den. & R. G.	29	29	29	29
50	Dist. Securities	69	69	69	69
2,410	Erie	23¾	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞
280	Mo., K. & T.	35	36	35	36
70	Mo. Pacific	73⅝	74¼	73¼	74¼
90	Nat. Lead	60	60	59¾	60
150	N. Y. Central	117	117¾	116¼	117⅝
10	N. Y., O. & W.	38¼	38½	38¼	38½
2,620	Pennsylvania	123¼	124⅝	122¾	124⅜
61,640	Reading	104⅛	106¾	104	106
100	Rep. Steel pf.	28¾	29	28½	29
10	Rep. Steel pf.	84	84	84	84
650	Rock Island.	21	21¾	20⅝	21¾
2,870	Southern Pac.	80⅝	82⅝	79⅞	82¼
1,750	Southern Ry.	21	21½	20¾	20¾
20	Texas Pacific	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
74,530	Union Pacific	133½	136	133	135¾
12,870	U. S. Steel	36¼	37½	36	37¾
510	U. S. Steel pf.	99¾	100¾	99	100¾

220,150

MINING STOCKS.

100	Alles	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½
500	Belcher	.52	.52	.52	.50
200	Belshazzar	.77	.78	.77	.78
1,000	Crip. Cr. Con	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
2,500	Cracker Jack	.21	.22	.21	.22
800	Comstock	.35	.35	.35	.35
200	Chollar	.22	.22	.22	.22
500	Diamondfield	.39	.39	.39	.39
700	Elkton	.57	.58	.57	.58
500	Jim Butler	1.24	1.26	1.24	1.26
1,000	Lone Star	.32	.32	.32	.32
8,000	Magnet Rock	.03	.03	.03	.03
500	Mohawk Ext	.25	.25	.25	.25
100	Ontario	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½
800	Ophir	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
200	Portland	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
2,500	Red Hills	.44	.45	.44	.45
200	Savage	.98	.98	.98	.98
800	Sandstorm	.70	.70	.70	.70
300	Yellow Jacket	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

15,500

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Mileage	309	309	309
1st week April	$63,798	$67,421	$60,746
July 1-April 7	2,113,522	2,203,792	2,038,669

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	336	336	336
1st week April	149,111	156,925	129,615
July 1-April 7	6,446,767	6,304,663	5,612,378

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for February—

Gross	1,975,522	1,616,303	1,389,537
Exp. and taxes	1,541,064	1,819,787	1,125,524
Net	433,858	296,516	214,313
Int. and rents	430,074	388,765	356,402
Surplus	3,784	*92,249	*141,089
8 months gross	17,605,586	14,645,810	13,713,424
Exp. and taxes	11,358,196	10,477,560	9,914,258
8 months net	6,247,490	4,168,250	3,799,166
Int. and rents	3,333,702	2,940,952	2,830,043
8 months surp	2,913,788	1,227,298	969,123

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	11,250,080	8,866,340	7,443,800
Expenses	8,584,115	7,325,425	7,135,860
Net	2,765,965	1,540,915	307,940
Other income	20,400	32,995	*440,235
Total income	2,786,365	1,573,910	748,175
Previous surp	38,425	87,154	27,890
Total surplus	2,822,790	1,611,064	776,065
Depreciation	1,098,910	910,305	699,480
Balance	1,723,880	700,759	76,606
Inc., taxes, insurance, &c			
Balance	1,522,080	606,488	87,155
Dividends	400,005	320,004	
Balance	1,122,055	286,434	87,155
Reserve

Travelers' Letters of Credit

Payable Throughout the World

Foreign Cheques and Bills of Exchange

CABLE TRANSFERS

Collections made in all Countries

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16-22 William Street

475 Fifth Avenue

LONDON
18 Bishopsgate St. Within
PARIS
78 Rue de Richelieu

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

66 BROADWAY.
FIFTH AVENUE and 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH ST.
THIRD AVENUE and 148TH ST.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHHCK.

Household and Personal Accounts Solicited.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED 1836.

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

E. B. MORRIS. President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Transacts at
Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street
A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Interest paid on Deposits subject to check.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $3,265,000.00

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

Capital & Surplus $2,000,000

We invite correspondence from those contemplating opening accounts.

26 NASSAU ST., N.Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice of special meeting of the stockholders of The Stirling Export Company.

THE STIRLING EXPORT COMPANY,
85 Liberty St., New York, April 16, 1907.

To the stockholders of The Stirling Export Company:

Gentlemen: You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Stirling Export Company will be held pursuant to the call of its Board of Directors the company's office, No. 85 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y., at eleven A. M., on the 17th day of May, 1907, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be forthwith dissolved and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Respectfully,
JOHN E. EUSTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 1st day) of MAY, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

New York. Buenos Ayres.
ARGENTINE QUEBRACHO COMPANY,
17 BATTERY PLACE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, April 24th, 1907, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Polls will remain open until three-thirty P. M.

WILLIAM C. LOW, Secretary.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1907.

MILLER MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Miller Mining and Smelting Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 18 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the first day of May, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1907.
HALSTEAD H. FROST, Junior, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of PERSIAN RUG MANUFACTORY:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Persian Rug Manufactory, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may lawfully come before the meting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 894 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated New York, April 17th, 1907.
GILES WHITING, Secretary.

COMPAGNIE HAITIENNE.
New York, N. Y., April 10th, 1907.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Compagnie Haitienne for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 156 William St., in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 24th day of April, 1907, at 11 o'clock A. M.

P. C. WADDINGTON, Secretary.

WESTERN GAS COMPANY.

By order of the Board of Directors, a meeting of the stockholders of the Western Gas Company will be held at the office of the President of the Company, on the fifth floor of No. 40 Wall Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, 1907, to vote upon the proposition that the Western Gas Company be forthwith dissolved.

ROBERT M. MURRAY, Secretary.

New York. Buenos Ayres.
ARGENTINE QUEBRACHO COMPANY,
17 BATTERY PLACE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, April 24th, 1907, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Polls will remain open until three-thirty P. M.

WILLIAM C. LOW, Secretary.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1907.

RIVERSIDE BANK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the special meeting of the stockholders of the Riverside Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking offices, No. 902 Eighth Avenue, at said City, on the 18th day of April, 1907, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., to determine whether the number of its Directors shall be increased from ten to fifteen.

H. H. BIZALLION, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Life Association of America for the purpose of electing Directors and officers will be held on Wednesday, May 1st, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the offices of the Association, at 100 Broadway, New York City. The polls will remain open from ten until eleven o'clock A. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of Cottier & Co. will be held at 3 East 40th St. on Wednesday, May 1st, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES S. KNOWLES, President.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

"One of the things in the present situation that does not inspire me with the feeling that we shall have a continuance of easy money, is the extent of bank horrowing," remarked one of our bankers yesterday. "Bank borrowing at the present time is very heavy, and this particular kind of horrowing usually possesses a distinct significance unless it is seasonal. Such borrowing at this time of the year is expected on a small scale, but at the present time the demands from out of town, and particularly Western banks, is inordinately heavy. If it were for Fall requirements I should not pay so much attention to it, hut at the present time it is significant of more than ordinary business developments. These loans, as you know, are made on the bills receivable of the borrowing bank, and the entire aspect of the situation from the point of view of this centre is not eepecially reassuring."

***

Gossip on the floor of the Exchange yesterday had to do with the personal affairs of a well-known operator in stocks whose condition at his hrokerage offics is supposed to be precarious, and the possibility of his embarrassing the house with which he trades being reasonably certain. In answer to a criticism of his extended position one man remarked that he was all right, that he had several thousand acres of land in his own right. "That is fine stuff to have when your broker calls for margin," bruequely remarked a broker who is familiar with operations on a hig scale. "What good is ten thousand acres of sand at Montauk Point when your broker wants $100,000 before 12 o'clock? The one real sure enough asset on a day of falling prices is cash, not land."

***

Plunging speculators are not an unknown quantity, of course, in the speculative district, but their experience of late has not been particularly pleasant, nor are they regarded as a healthful acquisition for a hrokerage house. Developments of the past two or three days recall the fact that one of this class has been shifted from one house to another, until finally he wound up with one of his friends, and very muoh to the detriment of that friend's financial affairs. He is a consistent hull, and he has carried as high as 500,000 shares of stock, and he has seen profits of $5,000,000 on paper. He can nevsr see a top to the market, and the net result of his speculative astigmatism has been his practical failure.

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Some of the shrewdest traders in the Street have been keeping away from Amalgamated Copper because of the current gossip that certain men identified with the business have not been in a very good financial position. These men have no direct connection with Amalgamated Copper, hut the traders in question know ths offeot of sentimental influences, some of which are very far-fetched, but at the same time dangerous. Sentiment is an elusive thing, and it is difficult to figure whether it is a cause or an effect. It is discussed gravely in every hrokerage office, but it has little weight when the real big factors in the market take a hand in the game.

***

There are many who attribute the sharp decline in the opening market of several days during the past two weeks to the work of bucket shops. A two or three-point decline in a few important stocks will work wonders for the etability of these institutions. There is a tendency to underestimate their strength, hut they exsrcise a vast influence even on the Stock Exchange. They are competent to force a sharp decline if there is any tendency in that direction at all, and this means the wiping out of hundreds of accounts on their books.

***

Brokerage houses do not report at the present time any significant investment buying of stocks. It does not always follow that fractional lots represent investment, although, of course, a substanttial amount of such transactions means the taking out of the market of these securities. The fact seems to be forgotten that there are several hig houses doing an odd-lot business, and their huisness is not limited to a period immediately following a panio in the market.

***

Official denial of a further issue of Southern Railway notes in the immediate future was made yesterday. The rumor was persistent, but it was rather tinged with a bearish aspect and emanated apparently from quarters unfriendly to the stock. Such rumors continue indefinitely and their speculative weight should be measured by the real facts in the case, which are at present contradictory of the gossip.

***

One of the quesr manifestations of the times in the financial district is the appearance among the so-called conservative element of many extreme radicals from the point of view political. Of course, the Street in the public mind is always synonymous with the reactionary element, so called, hut it would surprise those who are not in intimate touch with bankers and brokere to find out how many of the members of big brokerage houcse take a positive delight in voicing their views on current topics to the exclusion of the idea that the old times were best. This seems to he a development of the past year or eo, but it is not likely to spread to any alarming extent while the speculative and investment markets remain constituted as they are at present.

***

"So far as the hond market is concerned the nature of the present situation depends entirely on the point of view," said a bond expert yesterday. "When we get a little activity in the market now it contrasts so sharply with the preceding dullness that we are disposed to enthuse over the betterment and to exaggerate its importance. Thue, the idea prevails for a few days that things are getting decidedly hetter. But thie does not last, and when the stimulation of the unwonted activity disappears we get the real perspective of the bond market. Compared with real good markots of two or three years ago, we are standing still, hut you see our point of view has changed. I have hopes of a good bond market some time in the future, hut for the present I am content with these little spurts from time to time and their conesquent exhilaration."

***

Those who place their speculative faith in crop gossip emanating from wirehouses should find out first of all how such gossip originated. It must he borne in mind that the big grain houses are very often in pools for the manipulation of certain grain options, and, as we have not arrived at the millennium yet, the information conveyed through these wirehouses is intended primarily to fortify the position of the house in its pool operations, rather than to convey the unvarnished truth to the man who fesls that the present price of traction stocks is in some remote way connected with the condition of Winter wheat in the West.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise for the week were valued at $14,897,719 compared with $13,978,573 in the preceding week and $12,152,985 in the correeponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $188,974,933, against $187,071,607 in the corresponding period last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Sluggish, with Trading Reduced to Nominal Volume.

COLE-RYAN STOCKS UP

United Copper Loses a Fraction, Selling ex-Dividend — Subway Closes Lower.

Curb trading was practically at a standstill yesterday, though prices were fairly well maintained under what little selling appeared. Outside of a few issues, in which activity is specially stimulated, the market was as flat as on a midsummer day, and nothing of interest developed. In the mining list some slight activity was manifest in the Cole-Ryan Coppers, which moved up. Greene-Cananea sold up from 15¾ to 16⅛, and Butte Coalition sold 2,500 from 25 up to 25¼ at the close. United Copper, which sold ex-dividend, lost ¼ point on transactions in 1,100 shares. The close was at 60. Chicago Subway moved only fractionally, closing ¼ below the opening, at 10¼, after transactions of 4,300.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Tobacco	320	320	320	320
100	Am. Writ. P.	2½	2½	2½	2½
500	Man. Transit	4½	4½	4½	4½
83	Standard Oil	525	525	520	523
900	Waterbury	44¼	45¼	44¼	45
500	W. L. & M. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,200	West. Ice Co	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝

RAILROAD.

4,800	Chi. Subway	19¼	20⅜	18	19¼

MINING STOCKS.

450	Alaska M. Sec.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
110	Balakala	*10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
800	Batopilas Min.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
400	Bonanza Belt	5	5¼	5	5¼
200	Boston Copper	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
2,200	†B. M. Lit & M.	18	18	16	17
500	Brit. Col Cop.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2,500	Butte Coalition	25	25¼	24⅞	25¼
300	Butte & N. Y.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
20,000	†Cobalt Central	40	41	39¼	40½
210	Colonial Silver	3⅝	3⅝	*3½	3⅝
300	Colusa L. Ext.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	Con. Ariz. Sm.	5	5	5	5
300	Cum.-Ely Min.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
500	Davis-Daly Es.	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12½
100	Dom. Copper	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
250	Douglas Copper	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
200	Ely Con.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
	El Rayo Mining	..	..	..	6
500	Ely Central	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
650	Foster Cobalt	1⅜	*1⅜	1⅜	1 7-16
3,000	Fur. Creek Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Giroux Mining	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
800	Goldfield Daisy	2.27	2.27	2.20	2.20
50	Gold Hill	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	Greene-Can	15¾	16½	15¾	16½
100	Greene C. Cop.	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
800	Greene G.-S	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Greene G.-S. pf.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
120	Ising Emard	1¼	*1 9-16	1¼	1 6-16
8,000	McKinley-D	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1 9-16
1,200	Micmac Gold M.	4½	4½	4	4½
100	M. Co. of Am.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Mitchell Mining	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
520	Mont.-Shoshone	10¾	10¾	10½	10¾
500	Nevada Smelt.	3¼	3¼	3	3⅛
675	N.-U. M. & S.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
3,500	Nip. Mines Co.	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞
700	Old H. Mining	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½
800	Portland Copper	1	1	1	1
1,200	Silver Queen	1 9-16	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
800	Stewart Mining	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
25	Tonopah Ext.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
800	Tramps Con	1.14¼	1.16	1.14¼	1.15
5	Trinity Copper	2 1½	2 1½	2 1½	2 1½
200	Tri-Bullion	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Union Explo	8	8	8	8
1,100	United Copper	60¼	60¼	60	60

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. W. P. 5s	83¼	83¼	83½	83½

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Ex divi. dend.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

	April. 16. Bid.	Asked.	April 15. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Steel Foundry 6s.	94	95	94	95
American Tobacco	310	330	310	330
American Malt. 6s	..	..	100	105
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	83	84	83	84
Am. Writing Paper	2¾	2¾	2¼	3
Am. Writing Paper pf.	19½	21	19½	20¾
Balakala	10¼	10⅜	9½	10
Bonanza Belt	5	5¼	5	5⅝
Boston Copper	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25¼
British Col. Copper	7⅜	7⅞	7¼	7⅝
Butte Coalition	25¼	26	24⅝	25
Butte & New York	4½	5¼	4⅝	5¼
Central Foundry	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Central Foundry pf.	14	15	14	15
Chicago Subway	18½	19¼	18½	19⅜
Cobalt Central	39½	41	39½	40
Colonial Silver	3½	3¾	3⅜	3½
Cumb.-Ely Mining	8⅞	9	8½	9
Colusa-Leonard Ext.	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Davis-Daly	12⅜	12½	12⅛	12⅜
Dominion Copper now	5⅜	5½	5¼	5½
Douglas Copper	10¼	11	10⅛	11
Empire Steel	7⅝	9	7½	9
Empire Steel pf.	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅝
Ely Con.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
El Rayo	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	0
Foster Cobalt	1⅜	1⅜	1 7-16	1¼
Furnace Creek	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Giroux	9	9⅜	9	9¼
Gold Hill	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅞
Greene Con. Copper	23¾	24	23½	23⅝
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
Greene-Cananea new	10	16¼	15¾	15⅞
Havana Tobacco	12½	13½	12	14½
Havana Tobacco pf.	20	23	20	23
Houston Oil	7¾	8¼	7	8
Inter. Mer. Marine	7¾	8¼	7¼	7¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	23½	24	22½	23
International Salt	15	16	15	16
Manhattan Transit	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4¾
McKinley-Darragh	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1 11-16
Micmac Gold Mining	4	4¼	4	4¼
Mines Co. of America	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Mitchell Mining	3⅜	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Nevada Con. Copper	13¾	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	20	27	20	27
Nevada Smelting	3	3¼	3	3¼
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Nipissing Mines Co.	12⅜	12¼	12⅞	13
Old Hundred	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
Otis Elevator	38	43	38	43
Otis Elevator pf.	90	95	90	95
Portland Copper	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1
Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	102	106	102	106
Silver Queen	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
Stewart Mining	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Standard Oil	520	525	522	525
Tramps Con	1.14	1.16	1.14	1.15
Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Tonopah Extension	3¾	4		
Trinity Copper	20	21	20	21
Union Explor. Co.	8	8½	8	8½
United Copper	60	60¼	61¾	62¼
Union Typewriter	..	..	84	87
Union Typewriter pf.	..	..	110	120
Union Typ. 2d pf.	..	..	116	120
Western Ice	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
Waterbury Co.	44⅜	45¼	44⅝	45¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—United Gas Improvement made a further recovery to-day, advancing from 87⅜ to 89. Philadelphia Rapid Transit was helped early by the announcement that Gov. Stuart had signed the first of the Fahey bills, which authorizes City Councils of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to enter into contracts for traction improvement. Total sales, 81,328 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bell Telephone	52	52	52
725	Belmont Tonopah	4 11-16	4⅝	4⅝
100	Brooklyn R. T.	60½	60½	60¼
507	Cambria Steel	36	35⅝	36
117	Con. Traction, N. J.	72½	72½	72½
238	Elec. Co. of Am.	10¾	10	10
300	Erie	21	21	21
100	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	22¼	22¼	22¼
12	Keystone Tel. pf.	82	82	82
65	Lake Sup. Corp.	12	12	12
720	Lehigh Valley R. R.	63	62¾	63
75	Norfolk Rys. & Lt.	19	19	19
297	Penn. R. R.	62	61¼	62
2	Penn. Salt	101½	101½	101½
88	Penn. Steel pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾
410	Phil. Electric	8 9-16	8 5-16	8⅜
6,589	Phil. Rapid Transit	18½	17¼	17¾
7	Phil. Traction	94½	94	94
18,115	Reading	58 1-16	52 1-16	53
150	Southern Pacific	82	81	82
80	Tonopah Mining	18¼	17⅞	18⅛
40	Union Traction	57¼	56⅝	57¼
2,803	United Gas Imp.	89	88	89
4,250	U. S. Steel	37¼	35⅞	37¼
504	Warwick Steel	8	8	8
18	W. J. & S. R. R.	55	55	55

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal made substantial recoveries in the London market yesterday, spot going up £2 5s and futures £2 from the last prices of Monday. The closing quotations were £96 10s for both spot and futures. Pig tin closed strong at £185 5s for spot and £183 5s for futures. Lead was unchangsd at £19 17s 6d. Spelter was down 5s, at £25 10s. Iron warrants were firm at 54s 6d for standard foundry and 55s 6d for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	24.00	25.00	24.00	25.00
Electrolytic	23.50	24.50	23.50	24.50
Castings	22.50	23.00	22.50	23.00
Lead	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Spelter	6.70	6.80	6.70	6.80
Tin	40.87½	40.50	40.25	40.38

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 16.—The supplies of money were so ample in the market today that borrowers could hardly he found. Discounts were weak.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull and uninteresting. There was a slight downward movement of consols and other gilt-edged securities, due to realizations, owing to the fact that the London County Council loan of $10,625,000 at 3½ per cent. will be issued to-night. Mexican rails weaksned on account of the earthquake in Mexico, hut they hardened later.

Foreigns were apathetic until the afternoon, when Paris buying caused an improvement, especially in Rio Tinto. Japanese Imperial 6s closed at 101⅝.

Americans opened dull, hut the lower level attracted moderate buying. The market hardened to oyer parity at noon, with Canadian Pacific leading. Later the New York opening came flat and checked ths advance, but prices improved and at the closs wsre steady at about the best quotations of the day.

Bullion amounting to £71,000 was taksn into ths Bank of England to-day, and £200,000 was withdrawn for shipment to France.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid 10.90; Lisbon, 8.

Bar silver steady at 30⅛d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

PARIS, April 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened unsteady, but generally grew firmer at the close.

Russian Imperial 4s closed at 73.75 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 493.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 60c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 21½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 16.—The tone on the Boerse to-day was irregular. Americans, with the exception of Canadian Pacific, were lower. Coal and iron shares improved.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	86⅛	..	..	..
Consols, account	86⅜	..	..	..
Anaconda	12⅞	62⅜	59⅝ ex.	— 1
Atchison	96⅜	93	92⅞	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	180½	175	173½	— 1½
St. Paul	136½	132⅝	132	— ⅝
Erie	24	23⅝	23	— ⅝
Erie 1st pf.	54½	53	51⅞	— 1⅛
Illinois Central	150	145¼	..	..
Louis. & Nash.	119¾	116½	116½	— ⅜
N. Y. Central	121	117¼	116½	— ⅝
Pennsylvania	64	124	123	— 1½
Reading	53⅜	104⅜	103⅞	— ½
South. Pacific	83	80⅝	80¼	— ⅜
Union Pacific	135⅜	134½	133	— 1½
U. S. Steel	37⅞	86⅝	85⅞	— ¾
U. S. Steel pf.	102	99	99⅜	— ⅝

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 5 6	Esperanza	2 8 6
Tomboy	1 17 0	Dolores	1 11 6
El Oro	1 6 3	Stratton's Indep.	0 8 6

ONLY ONE STOCK DEALT IN.

Produce Exchange Share Trading Nearly at a Standstill Yesterday.

The second day of the stock market on the Produce Exchange yesterday saw dealings in only one stock, and that a mining stock which sells at cents per share. Tranactions of 1,550 in this issue at 17 cents per share, the high price of the day, represented only $263.50 in money value.

The brokers in the stock corner of the floor were undiscouraged at the lack of trading. They say they have lots of orders, only the gaps between bid and asked prices are too wide to make a market. So far no talk has been heard of abandoning the stock-trading project, and the Committee on Securities is determined to see the thing through.

Meanwhile the Curb market continues to do business on the Broad Street pavement.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were ths closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104½
2s, c., 1930	104	104½
3s, r., 1918	102⅝	103¼
3s, c., 1918	104	104½
3s, 1918, Am.	102¾	..
4s, r., 1907	101½	102
4s, c., 1907	101½	102
4s, r., 1925	129½	130¼
4s, c., 1925	180½	131¼
Panama 3s	104¾	105¾
Philip'ne 4s	109½	..
Adams Exp.	280	300
Alh. & Sus.	235	..
Alls. & W.	180	..
Allis-Ch. pf.	82	83¼
Am. Agr. C.	19	21
A. A. C. pf.	80	85
A. B. S. pf.	..	63
Am. Coal	127	175
A. C. O. pf.	80	88
Am. Cot.	40	45
Am. Exp.	200	220
A. H. & L.	4⅞	5
A. H. & L. pf.	..	21
Am. L. Co.	13	15
Am. L. Co. pf.	..	85
Am. L. pf.	100	110
Am. M. Co.	5	9
Am. M. Co. pf.	..	82
A. S. pf. L. B.	89	91
Am. St. F.	8	8¼
A. S. R. pf.	122	127
A. T. & C.	75	90
A. T. & T.	120	125
Am. W. Co. pf.	96	97
Ann Arbor	20	80
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	100	..
A. M. 2d pf.	98	..
B. & O. pf.	88	92
Beth. Steel	12	14⅜
Beth. S. pf.	..	55
B. A. L. pf.	110	123
B. R. T.	72	73
Bruns. City	11	13
B. Un. G.	90	128
B. R. & P.	110	139½
B. R. & P. pf.	110	144½
B. & S. pf.	..	84⅝
Butter'k Co.	40	63¾
Canada So.	63¾	70
C. C. & C.	..	..
C. & S. A. Tel.	130	140
Chi. & Alt.	14	15
C. & A. pf.	..	59
C., B. & Q.	190	..
C. & E. I. pf.	110	150
C. G. W.	d. 76¼	76¾
C., I. & L. pf.	60	90
C. M. & St. P. pf.	145½	..
C., St. P., M. & Om.	185	140
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	180
C. T. & T.	5	6½
C. & C. pf.	125	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	70	71
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	109
C., L. & W.	70	..
C., L. & W. pf.	108	125
Cleve. & P.	165	..
C. F. & I.	..	70
C. S. 1st pf.	50½	60¼
Crip. C. C.	..	75
D. M. & Ft. D.	9	12
Del. & M.	45	..
Det. South.	8	7
Det. So. pf.	20	40
Det. U. R.	73½	78¼
Elec. S. &	30	75
Erv. & H.	65	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	93
F. M. & S.	130	150
Fed. Sugar.	52½	60
Fed. S. pf.	84	90
Gen. E. C.	65	71
G. C. Co. pf.	98	100
G. & S. T.	110	..
Granby Con.	120	130
H. B. Claflin.	102½	110
Hav. E. Ry.	..	35
H. E. R. Ry.	..	78½
Hock. Val. pf.	77	85
Hock. V. pf.	..	85
Homestake.	71	86
Ill. Central.	143	146
Ill. C. l. l.	..	102
Ing.-Rand	54	..
Ing.-R. pf.	90	..
I. P. Co. pf.	73½	74½
Int. Power.	42	80
Int. S. P.	26	80
I. S. P. pf.	70	80
Iowa C. pf.	35	37
Jol. & Chi.	172	..
Kan. & M.	40	60
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	76¾	80
Kan. C. So.	24½	25
K. & D. M.	8	10
K. & D. M. pf.	..	35
Kn. L. Chi.	11	13
K. L. C. pf.	40	75
Laclede Gas.	..	105
Lact. G. pf.	90	110
L. E. & W.	20	25
L. E. & W. pf.	65	70
Long Island	50	60
Man. Beach	3	0
Met. St. R.	94	100
Mex. Cent.	21¾	22½
Mich. Cent.	123	190
M. & St. L. pf.	82	85
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	104	106
Mor. & Es.	172

HEINZE HEARING CLOSED.

Copper Man Declares Butte Bank Directors Were Hodgens's Dummies.

The hearing before the commission in the suit of Thomas M. Hodgens against the United Copper Company and Stanley Gifford, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, to compel the company to open up its books, was concluded yesterday before Nicholas W. Bindsell, the Commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, at 59 Wall Street.

F. Augustus Heinze, who controls the State Savings Bank of Butte, Mont., and is largely interested in the United Copper Company, was recalled by Mr. Walsh in rebuttal. He said that he had drawn up resolutions commending the administration of Mr. Hodgens of the State Savings Bank, but that his reason for doing so was more to save the reputation of the bank and its credit than to commend personally Mr. Hodgens. He said that Mr. Hodgens had control of the Directors of the bank, and that he did not consider them under the administration of Mr. Hodgens other than dummies.

Hodgens was recalled. He said that Mr. Heinze had promised him 72,000 shares of common stock of the United Copper Company, and gave him 6,000 shares, and afterward asked for their return on the ground that they had been given by mistake, and that the shares should be returned. Mr. Hodgens said he could not see the matter in that light, and he and Mr. Heinze disagreed. He stated that afterward he settled with Heinze by his returning the 6,000 shares and letting the balance go. He denied ever having accepted the stock as a gift or as a reward for services to the bank.

He said that at this time the State Savings Bank was in a desperate state and short of money, and that he tried to get Mr. Heinze to come to its relief, but the latter said that things would have to go on in the old way. Hodgens admitted that the State Bank had brought a suit against him in Butte for an accounting. He said that if a judgment was obtained against him by the bank, he was amply able to meet it. He said in order to do so he might have to part with some of his securities. He said he and Heinze had made $30,000 profit jointly in one month in the Fall of 1905, in the purchase and sale of 5,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper stock.

This closed the hearing. The Commissioner will report to the New Jersey court.

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Why move your old piano when we will allow you full value for it in trade. Splendid stock of new and used uprights. Special prices and terms offered to buyers.

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For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 135 LINCOLN AV., 134th St., Block East of 3d Av.

WINTERROTH PIANOS

at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments. 105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Elegant Steinway upright, as good as new; must sell, $75; fine rosewood piano; stored. George Schlercher, 37-39 West 14th St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $9; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

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Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.

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$3.50
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SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
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Family leaving city next week will sell at any price furniture of 12 rooms; only used 2 months; mahogany upright piano; elegant chance for one starting housekeeping; private house. 109 East 91st St.; call all week.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched. Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

OFFICE PARTITION 1,000 FT. IN STOCK. Anderson, 42 Beaver St. Tel. 295 Broad.

TYPEWRITERS Bargain prices all this month. General T. W. Exchange, 21 Murray St.

Typewriters.—$7.50 buys Remington, Densmore, Hartford, Munson, Keystone, or Blickensderfer. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

For Sale Cheap—Burroughs Adding Machines, Remington Typewriters, roll-top desk, Neostyle. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

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An old-established trade paper will sell whole or part interest, or may take good man with no capital, but ability and good character. Address R. G. C., Box 169 Times Downtown.

A wealthy banker will show you how to make 1,500 per cent. on sums of $100 and upward, without risk. Address Murray, Room 5,005 Metropolitan Life Building.

Men who want to start business in millinery and ready-to-wear ladies' hats, inquire Hirsch, 1,230 Dawson St., Bronx; personally; evenings and Sundays; $3,000-$4,000 to start.

Insurance man offered office accommodations in Germania Bank Bldg.; lawyers' 3 rooms; stenographer; telephone; other conveniences. R. N., 194 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

Children's Dressmaker.—Misses, ladies, shirtwaist suits, reasonable; home, out. Bodine, 308 West 129th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large rooms; telephone; table guests; references.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable quiet single rooms; good table; close Subway; off Broadway.

66TH ST. 62 WEST.—First-class table board, home cooking; terms reasonable. Frost.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; parlor dining, all conveniences; Summer rates.

85TH ST., 118 WEST.—To rent, two large front rooms, with board.

93D, 122 WEST, Near "L."—Pleasant, desirable room; all conveniences; good board; references; telephone.

93D ST., 185 WEST.—Second floor, sunny front room for two; good board, telephone; references.

94D ST., 163 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

121ST ST., 2 WEST.—Room, facing park; parlor dining, near Subway; Summer rates.

1.—WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large room; southern exposure; table excellent; homelike surroundings.

WEST END AV., 879, corner 103d, block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars.—Most beautiful location New York; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

77TH ST., 84 EAST.—Elegant saloon floor, fine table, moderate; telephone.

MADISON AV., 434.—Very pleasant, large third-floor front room; large closets; good home cooking; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, 61ST.—Suites, double rooms, $18 to $22; single, $9, $12; table guests accommodated; high-grade board.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 and 7, (Heights.)—Overlooking Wall St.; 5 minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; large connecting rooms, furnished, unfurnished; single rooms; neighborhood; phone; table high class. 995 Main.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

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10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

7TH AV., S. W. Corner 141st St., "The Merconi."—Newly furnished room for one or two; telephone, &c. Apartment 27.

27TH ST., 99 WEST, Corner of 6th Av.—Large front room, third floor, suitable for two gentlemen friends, (clerks;) also hall room; $2.50 per week.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class bachelor home; references.

43D ST., 235 WEST.—Large newly furnished parlor bedroom; also single room; elevator; references. Sparks.

49TH ST., 139 WEST.—Outside, comfortably furnished room; absolute cleanliness; baths; telephone; gentlemen; moderate. Godel.

81ST ST., 175 WEST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms; telephone; reference. Sands.

88TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; bath; second floor; Subway; reasonable. Mathis.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE, DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

96TH ST., 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms; private family; Subway express; gentlemen; references. Vanderhoff.

123D ST., 43 WEST.—Large and small rooms, $3 to $8; also parlor floor.

125TH ST., 214 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; skylight room, $1.50; moderate; bath.

130TH ST., 135 WEST.—Private American family will rent large or small well furnished room; breakfast if desired; references.

Elegant front, back parlor; conveniences; piano; homelike; $7 weekly; gentlemen or couple. 2,456 5th Av., near 123d St. Subway, "L." Moore.

HIGH-GRADE apartments, suites, and rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 542 St. Nicholas Av.—Pleasant, sunny room, suitable for gentleman, with board; references.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan. —Very desirable large room, with private bath; telephone.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; hall room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

62ST ST., 150 EAST.—Parlor suite, private bath; other desirable rooms; superior house; references; telephone.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large room, comfortably furnished; running water; bath; gentlemen; references essential.

MADISON AV., 21.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small room.

PARTY desiring finely furnished room in refined, quiet, comfortable home; price $8; 53d, near Madison Av. "Private Family," Times, Times Square.

New Jersey.

BAYONNE, N. J., 51 East 33d St.—Furnished room; southerly exposure; on New York Day; convenient to C. R. R.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A housekeeper who will take full charge of family of children and otherwise assist mother. M. E., 784 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Singers.

WANTED—Superior dramatic soprano; city church; large salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Contralto, Brooklyn church; good reader; $100. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—In the office of a well-known manufacturing concern, girls for addressing, &c.; salary, to start, $8 per week; good chances for advancement. Address, stating references, &c., Lincoln, Box 143 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; young man to assist on books and general office work by white goods commission house; experienced party in this line with knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred. Address, with particulars, Opportunity, Box 160 Times Downtown.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church; large organ; excellent salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., nr. 18th.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Clever, robust tenor; city church; high salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Bass for Brooklyn church; good reader; $150. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2362 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 9th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 383 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—Bright young man, about 20, to assist on books, copy, and general office work; must be good penman and figure correctly; $10 weekly to begin; only those desiring permanent employment need apply. Steady, Box 112 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy or young man in the New York office and salesroom of a large publishing house; he must be intelligent and refined; a good position and opportunities for advancement are offered. Please apply by letter, stating salary desired. McLoughlin Brothers, 890 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Professor; Eastern college has opening for Professor of Natural Science who can teach botany, geology, and zoology; applicant must not only be a scholar, but must possess good personal qualities; salary according to man. Call, write, Hapgoode, 307 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—In office wholesale dry goods bright American boy; must reside with parents; salary to begin, $5 per week. B., Box 51, General Post Office, New York City.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Kitchenmaids.

WANTED—Teachers; buelness college has opening for man who can teech bookkeeping; knowledge af ehorthand desirable, but not required; bours, 9 to 3:30, and 3 nights a week; salary according to men. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Assistant professor; technical school wants assistant professor in railroad engineering; must have had some experience in practical railroad work; salary, $1,600-$1,800, according to ability. Call, write, Hapgoode, 307 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Young man; one who undcretands raising vegetables; references from last place; work in garden; wages $40, with increase to right man. Address A. Abernathy, Hastings-on-Hudson, care of A. D. Cochran. Write or call.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night. Free catalogue. Visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—In office of large manufacturing company boy, 16 or 17 years old, residing with his parents. Apply, in own handwriting, with references, to Co., P. O. Box No. 1,122.

WANTED—Real estate salesman to handle Long Beach property. Call, mornings at 10 o'clock, 255 5th Av., Estate of Long Beach. Wm. H. Reynolds, President.

WANTED—Reliable, energetic, ambitious boy by glowing advertising agency; unlimited opportunities; salary, $4.50 week. Ambitious, Box 103 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Drivers, double and single; bring references; come ready for work. Geo. W. Jump Co., Greenpoint Av. and Oakland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A boy in a broker's office who writes a good hand and lives with his parents. Address M Box 213 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy (14 years) to learn jewelry business. Address Jewelry, Box 160 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTS written up and audited; house bills examined, checked, paid, and filed monthly; check books balanced; reports and statements compiled; accounts of societies, general and personal accounts supervised and audited. Miss Wering, 440 West 22d St. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

Companions.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—By cultured woman as companion and housekeeper; would care for family absence of parents; values home life; has been own home only. Y., Martha Washington Hotel, East 29th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured woman would go in Summer hotel as managing housekeeper; experienced. Y., Martha Washington Hotel, East 29th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786 Columbus.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city reference; 218 East 48th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, PHYSICIAN.—Recent graduate, licensed this State, wishes care of one or more persons travelling or at country house until Sept. 1; has good habits; 35 years of age; salary reasonable. Address Graduate, Box 340 Times, Times Square.

NURSE.—By lady as baby nurse before April 30; highly recommended. Call after 2 o'clock, present employer's, 225 West End Av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience in mercantile office; rapid, accurate, responsible; Gentile; lives with parents; references; $15. Capable, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - Three years' experience; efficient, neat; rapid and accurate transcriptions; excellent references; salary, $14-$15. Miss W., Box 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced; possesses tact and executive ability; very best references, $18. M. C. S., Box 192 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20;) an accurate and reliable beginner, good education, quick to comprehend; references; $8. Reliable, Box 153 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; rapid, accurate; references. $15. Miss Lawson, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid operators; long experience; formerly school teacher; $18. Stenographer, Box 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; also fitted as correspondent; high school graduate. Clowry, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As gardener, by married man, wife, one child; good vegetable raiser; understands care lawns, drives, &c.; flowers, outdoors and under glass; no objection to small farm, with garden; can take full charge of gentleman's place; good reference. C., Box 157 Times Downtown.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER.—Highly experienced; wishes to do private garden work; reasonable prices. Address Alex. Boda, 222 East 51st St.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION, &c.—By educated, refined gentleman, especially qualified to travel as companion, reader, medical attendant. M. D., Box 213 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR.—Young man, 20, experienced in soliciting, seeks situation; best references. Energetic, 151 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPHER.—Experienced telegraphr, 8 years Wall Street; highest Stock Exchange references; familiar every branch telegraph service in financial district. Confidential, 315 Times, Times Square.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A white goat; must be amenable to discipline, well bel-aved, and active; needed for circus purposes; bring goats to stage door, Hippodrome, 43d St., at 10:30 A. M. Wednesday. Ask for Frank Melville, Circus Director.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Dianonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF SIGHT SINGING.

Thorough preparation for church position, unrivaled success; Mondays, Thursdays, afternoons, evenings; visitors cordially invited. Dr. Edouard Blitz, 826 Carnegie Hall, Manhattan.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—DAVID GORDON, Plaintiff, against MORRIS NIERENBERG and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 67th Street, distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue with the northerly side of 67th Street; running thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between 67th and 68th Streets; running thence westerly along said centre line of the block one hundred feet; running thence southerly and parallel with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of 67th Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of 67th Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1907.

PHILIP W. KOPPER, Referee.

ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

Following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,239.99, with interest thereon from April 5th, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $125.04, together with the expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $593.86 and interest.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1907.

PHILIP W. KOPPER, Referee.

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Dated New York, April 16th, 1907.

PHILIP W. KOPPER, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, Third Judicial District, Ulster County.
ASHOKAN RESERVOIR. Section No. 4.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.

Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court at the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended. Such application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, AT THE COURT HOUSE IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON MAY 15TH, 1907, AT 10 O'CLOCK in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and at least one of whom shall reside in the county where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act, and discharge all the duties conferred by the said law and the acts amendatory thereof, upon such Commissioners of Appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York.

The real estate to be acquired herein is situated in the Town of Olive, and is to be acquired in fee for the purpose of furnishing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water to the City of New York.

The following is a statement of the boundaries of the lands to be acquired herein, with a reference to the date and place of filing of the map.

All the parcels herein described are to be acquired in fee and are colored pink on the map hereinafter referred to.

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, shown on a map entitled "Reservoir Department, Section No. 4, Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, Map of real estate, situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, to be acquired by The City of New York under the provisions of Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances, in the vicinity of Olive City and Brodhead," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster at Kingston, New York, on the 4th day of March, 1907, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the junction of the centre lines of the Tongore and Samsonville Roads, said point being at the southeast corner of parcel No. 145, end running thence along the centre line of the said Samsonville Road and the southerly line of said parcel No. 145, S. 67° 18' W. 195.4 feet to the southeast corner of parcel No. 143; thence along the southerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre line of Samsonville Road, the following courses and distances: S. 40° 47' W. 55.7 feet, S. 28° 27' W. 106.8 feet, S. 34° 20' W. 55.3 feet, S. 53° 16' W. 32 feet, S. 63° 30' W. 290.1 feet and S. 53° 28' W. 97.7 feet; thence still continuing along the southerly line of parcel No. 143, N. 3° 44' W. 44.0 feet, N. 89° 26' W. 111.2 feet, S. 59° 02' W. 293.3 feet and S. 28° 26' E. 158.4 feet to the centre of the before-mentioned Samsonville Road; thence along the same, and still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 143, S. 53° 05' W. 116.6 feet and S. 71° 39' W. 74.7 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 144; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, S. 21° 12' E. 72.3 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of same, S. 71° 13' W. 160.8 feet, S. 48° 56' W. 100.9 feet, S. 64° 51' W. 80 feet, S. 55° 02' W. 102.3 feet and N. 77° 47' W. 104.9 feet to a point in the southerly line of the before-mentioned parcel No. 143; thence along the said southerly line, S. 55° 03' W. 144.7 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 142; thence along the said easterly line S. 58° 14' W. 47.3 feet, S. 25° 19' W. 49.0 feet, S. 35° 59' W. 24.8 feet and S. 11° 36' W. 193.5 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 140; thence along the said easterly line, S. 30° 04' E. 52 feet, S. 22° 39' W. 458.8 feet and N. 67° 43' W. 52.2 feet, crossing Samsonville Road; thence still continuing along the said easterly line and the southerly line of parcel No. 140, the following courses and distances: S. 72° 17' W. 602.6 feet, S. 24° 45' W. 272.5 feet, S. 45° 21' W. 389.8 feet, S. 56° 36' W. 486.4 feet, S. 20° 50' W. 751.3 feet and N. 70° 28' W. 30.8 feet to the westerly line of said parcel; thence along the same, N. 44° 06' W. 251.1 feet; thence on a curve of 633 feet radius to the right 760 feet and N. 24° 44' E. 963.7 feet, partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 141; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 on a curve of 1,367 feet radius to the left 479.3 feet; thence N. 4° 40' E. 4,019.6 feet, partly along the westerly line of said parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 140, partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 138; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 156, on a curve of 467 feet radius to the left 59.9 feet to the most southerly point of parcel No. 170; thence along the westerly and southerly lines of said parcel the following courses and distances: On a curve of 407 feet radius to the left 386.2 feet and N. 59° 05' W. 281.8 feet; thence on a curve of 667 feet radius to the left 455.2 feet and N. 89° 00' W. 29 feet; thence along the southerly lines of parcels Nos. 179 and 177, N. 89° 00' W. 981.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,067 feet radius to the left 647.1 feet and S. 56° 15' W. 119.3 feet to the most southerly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 177; thence still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 177, S. 30° 01' W. 73.8 feet, N. 10° 43' W. 34.4 feet, N. 36° 47' W. 410.3 feet, N. 60° 10' W. 182.1 feet, N. 81° 59' W. 143.3 feet and S. 86° 32' W. 477.5 feet to the most westerly point of said parcel; thence along the easterly line of parcel No. 143, S. 37° 10' E. 139.2 feet and S. 27° 08' E. 139.0 feet; thence S. 08° 14' W. 396.6 feet to the centre of Tongore Road, thence along the same and the easterly lines of the before-mentioned parcel No. 143 and parcel No. 146, S. 47° 58' E. 182.8 feet to the most northerly point of parcel No. 145; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre of said road, S. 43° 31' E. 153.8 feet to the point or place of beginning.

The fee is to be acquired by The City of New York in all the real estate parcels Nos. 140 to 180, inclusive, contained in the above description.

Reference is hereby made to the said map, filed as aforesaid, in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, for a more detailed description of the real estate to be taken in fee, as above described.

In case any property above described is used for any public purpose, such as a highway, &c., such use shall continue until The City of New York shall have legal right to take poeession of or change the same.

Dated March 30th, 1907.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON, Corporation Counsel.

Office and Post Office address, Hall of Records, corner of Chambers and Centre Sts., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commiesioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1907,

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

For furnishing, delivering, and laying water mains in Davideon, Martha, Morris, Oneida, Plimpton, Teller, Valentine, and Walton Avenues; in Park Avenue West, in Barretto, Brenx, Extra, Fox, Hoffman, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth, and Two Hundred and Fifth Streets; in Fletcher Place, Ittner Place, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and in West Farms Road.

For furnishing materials, repairing, and restoring artificial stone sidewalks and curbing and resetting natural stone curbing.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

The City of New York, April 10, 1907.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

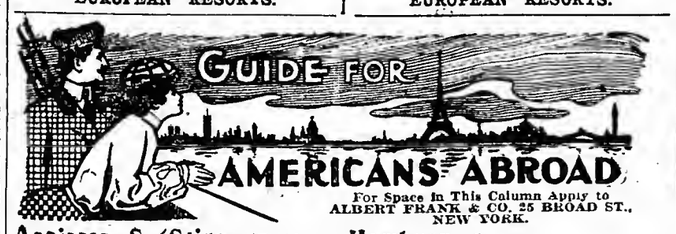

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Asnieres, S/Seine, (Paris): *LOUIS VUITTON'S TRUNKS.* Paris: 1 Rue Scribe. London, 149 New Bond St.; New York, John Wanamaker; Philadelphia, John Wanamaker; Boston, Jordan, Marsh Co.; Chicago, Marshall Field & Co.; San Francisco, Roos Bros.; Buenoe Ayres, Jamee Smart.

Baden-Baden, Germany: *HOTEL MESSMER.* Adjoining Curhaus. Most modern establishment.

Baden-Baden, Germany: *HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.* Strictly first-class. Favorite resort of Americans. Finest location. See "Baedecker's Guide."

Bad Kissingen (Royal), Germany: April 1st to November 1st. RAKOCZY famous Salt Spring containing iron (also Pandur and Maxbrunnen.) Solesprudel rich in carbonic acid for drinking and bathing. Bockleter Steelspring for stomach, heart, liver, kidneys, cures Asthma, Emphysaem, Obesity, Diabetes, Anaemia, and Female Diseases. Mineral water sold by Royal Mineral baths, ebroad by druggiste. Information by Kurverein Bad Kissingen.

Bad Kissingen, Germany: *HOTEL VICTORIA & KAISERHOF.* All modern comfort. Finest situation.

Bad Wildungen, Germany: *GRAND HOTEL FÜRSTENHOF.* Strictly first-class. Sprudel baths.

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Hamburg, Germany: *HAMBURGER HOF.* Americans visiting Hamburg will find the Hamburger Hof a hotel of the highest order of excellence, delightfully located on the Alster. Modern comforts, private baths, including toilette.

Interlaken, Switzerland: *GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA. GRAND HOTEL JUNGFRAU. HOTEL BELVEDERE.* Favorite hotels for Americans. Location unsurpassed. Beautiful mountain views. All modern comforts. Extensive improvements. A. MUELLER, Director.

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Marienbad, Bohemia: *HOTEL KLINGER, First Class.*

Montreux (Lake of Geneva): *GRAND HOTEL EDEN.* First-class modern hotel, beautifully situated on Switzerland's finest lake, and close to the Casino Spacious Garden. Favorite resort of Americans.

Paris, France: 223 Rue St. Honore. *HOTEL DE LILLE T D'ALBION,* First-class; all modern improvements.

Vienna, Austria: *HOTEL BRISTOL.* The modern hotel of the beautiful Austrian capital. Private apartments and single rooms, with baths. Favorite hotel for American, English, and European Society. Five o'clock tea (5 to 7) and dinner concerts (8 to 12.) Auto Garage. Shooting and Fishing.

Wiesbaden, Germany: *PALACE HOTEL.* A favorite hotel for Americans.

LONDON ST. JAMES' PARK, S.W., Bet. Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace. Near shopping centres and theatres. St. ERMINS Delightful and Fashionable Hotel; 600 Rooms; Bedrooms, large and small suites, with private baths. Reasonable. For descriptive Booklet, address TOWN AND COUNTRY, 289, Fourth Av., New York. (Telegrams "Erminites, London.")

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SPRING RESORTS.

New Hampshire.

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The New Profile House

C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.

Built in 1906. Open July 1st to Oct. 1st. One of the largest of leading resort h

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OPENING OF SECTION NO. 4.

THE NEW BRONX ORMONDE PARK

LOTS $95 TO $400 Nothing Higher. $10 Down. $5 Monthly.

10 Per Cent. Discount on All Cash

Electric Lights. Free Delivery. Other City Improvements.

HANDSOME COTTAGES, 6 ROOMS, ATTIC, CELLAR, VERANDA, NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Property Located at City Line of New York City, Fronting on

FAMOUS MERRICK ROAD

The Fifth Avenue of Long Island. Just Escaping the Heavy Taxes, Although First in Line for the Benefits of the Enormous Expenditures

FIRST STOP AFTER JAMAICA

5 Minutes from station and trolley direct to New York.

THIRD RAIL SYSTEM IN OPERATION TO ORMONDE

An Established Fact—Not a Promise for the Future—A Proof Positive that there will be Enormous Demand for Lots, Plots and Home Sites at Beautiful ORMONDE PARK, Where the History of the Bronx will Positively be repeated. Lots Purchased Now Will Double in a Few Months, and in a Year Will Be Worth Nine Times the Price. Investors and Homeseekers Need Not Go into Obscure Places Miles from the Railroad and Remote from the Line of Improvements. But Here Is the Unparalleled Opportunity to Purchase Property Bordering New York City Where Values Will Increase by Leaps and Bounds. EVERY LOT COVERED BY A POLICY OF TITLE INSURANCE FROM THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., Capital $10,000,000.

Our Special Excursion Train---10:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

EVERY WEDNESDAY—SATURDAY—SUNDAY.

For Maps, Circular, Free Tickets, Etc., Write, Call or 'Phone

CARROLLTON REALTY CO.

MAIN OFFICE, 63 AND 64 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, 584 ATLANTIC AVENUE, NEAR 4TH AVENUE.
BROOKLYN BRANCH OFFICES, 22 VAN SINDEREN AVE., 193 HIMROD STREET.

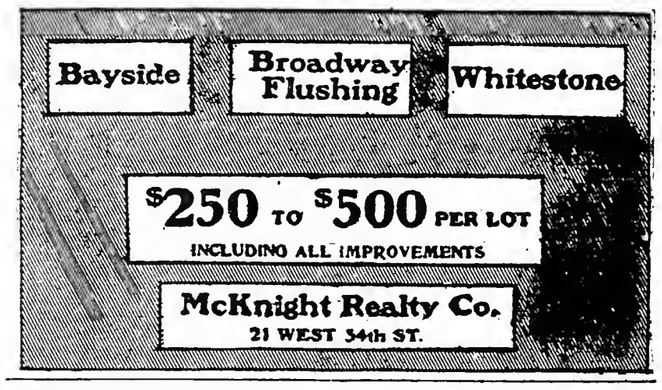

A Neighbor of Belmont,

Havemeyer and other prominent Americans is what you can become. Their Suburban homes surround our beautiful residence parks.

FIVE DOLLARS

is all that is necessary in cash in order to purchase a full-size lot and at the same time secure the best investment in New York City suburban real estate.

HEMPSTEAD

THE GARDEN SPOT OF LONG ISLAND

A locality of proven value, a suburb that is a suburb NOW, but will be part of this city when improvements in transit facilities are complete. Total price of lots, $99 and up; easy terms; $5 down, $2.50 a month. Every city convenience.

FREE title insurance policy.

Write at once for FREE railroad tickets, descriptive circulars, views of Hempstead, &c.

O. L. SCHWENCKE
LAND & INVESTMENT CO.
277 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN OFFICE,
Linden Building, Broadway and Myrtle Av.

Artistic Cottages at Ormonde Park

RIGHT AT NEW YORK CITY LINE. THIRD-RAIL SYSTEM NOW IN OPERATION; SIX ROOMS, ATTIC AND CELLAR; PLOT 40X100. PRICE $2,500 TO $3,000. SMALL AMOUNT DOWN. THESE COTTAGES ARE THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY ON LONG ISLAND. CALL OR WRITE.

CARROLLTON REALTY CO.,
Suite 64, World Building, N. Y.
Phone 3154 Beekman.
Brklyn Office, 584 Atlantic Av., near 4th Av. (Open Evenings.)
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An Office in the Times Building.

Light On an island with 100 foot streets on all sides. Every office an outside room. No tall buildings near to obstruct light. Lightest building in the city.

Location Most accessible building in New York. Third largest station in subway system in basement. Convenient to all transportation lines.

Service Building is open night and day, every day in the year. Capacious elevators. Doubly filtered water. No steam in building in summer. Highest standard of operation for safety, comfort, convenience and health of occupants.

A few offices to rent, singly or en suite; $500 and up.

Rental Agent, Room 406.
Telephone, 1000 Bryant.

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Times Square.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Interlaken, New Jersey

Situated in the heart of the greatest summer resort colony in New Jersey, and within ten minutes' walk of the world famous Asbury Park board-walk.

The most exclusive, restricted high-class property on the Jersey Coast.

Gravel streets, brick gutters, granolithic curbs and sidewalks, shade trees, sewer, water, electric lights, etc., all included in purchase price of lots.

Prices will advance 100% within a year.

Don't delay. Investigate now. Prices moderate. Terms easy.

For descriptive booklet, information and free transportation, call or address

THE GERARD, STORMFELTZ, LOVELEY COMPANY
299 Broadway, New York Telephone, 2833 Worth

The Foundation Stone

of happiness is centered by the home, be it humble or grand. The more attractive the happier it will be. Compare a cramped, stuffy apartment to the freedom and healthfulness of a home among the trees and flowers, with sunshine and invigorating breezes. It is such a home as this, complete with all city conveniences and yet ONLY TWENTY MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, that we offer you for no more than the high class flat. A partial description of such a house is as follows:

Nine rooms, bath, steam heat, quartered oak, parquet floors on first floor. Selected oak and chestnut trim throughout. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantels, etc., selected to please the most critical.

All improvements in the street—Water, gas, electric light, sewer, cement sidewalks, curb and gutters; shade trees.

Price, $8,750, on terms to suit purchaser.

Moderate taxes, good schools, the highly restricted character of the property insuring only most desirable neighbors, make this and other larger and smaller houses at

MORSEMERE

just what you have pictured to yourself the real home to be.

Office on property reached by 130th St. ferry and trolley.

Write to-day for booklet, "Homes on the Palisades."

TRANSPORTATION FREE.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.
Phone 507 Bryant. Times Building, Broadway and 42d St.

A Fine Country Residence near Summit, N. J.

200 acres of land; splendid large house, 4 bathrooms and fully furnished; also a Lodge House, Barn, and other buildings; horses, cows, carriages, and poultry; a most desirable home for a man with some leisure time. Price only $40,000.

C. F. Bedell Co.,
Broadway and 71st St., N. Y.

WEST ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

Houses ready built and also built to order on easy payments, $200 CASH, AND $10 MONTHLY.

Building lots, $95 and upward. $10 CASH, AND $5 PER MONTH.

Water, gas, and electricity on the property. 38 minutes from West 42d St., N. Y. Commutation, 8½ cents.

Schaeffer Bros.,
500 5th Av., cor. 42d St., N. Y.
Room 402. Open evenings.

MORE MONEY

can be made out of good suburban real estate than out of any other proposition in the market. YOU HAVE THE MONEY.

We have the land in one of God's chosen spots, Cranford, New Jersey, consisting of about 72 acres of good, high, and level land, situated along both sides of fine macadam State road, near the best residential section of the town, cut up into lots, and ready to be sold by lots. Excellent opportunity, reasonable terms. New York Real Estate Improvement and Investment Co., 116 Nassau St., N. Y.

Atlantic Highlands and Vicinity

Cottages to rent for season, $125.00 up. Farms, large and small; Residences for sale on easy terms.

JOHN L. SWEENEY,
First Avenue,
Near Station.
Call, write, or telephone.

North Jersey Title Guarantee Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $125,000.
Examines and Insures Titles to Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Sells Guaranteed Mortgages.

NUTLEY PARK. New Jersey, twelve miles from City Hall. The fastest growing home place in the metropolitan district, because—

Better read about it in our beautifully illustrated booklet, which also shows a number of houses we have ready for occupancy.

Send for a copy now.

NUTLEY REALTY CO.,
96 Nassau St., N. Y. West Nutley, N. J.

DUMONT, THE GEM TOWN,

45 minutes from 42d St. West Shore R. R. Schools, churches, water, electric lights, &c. Call or write for information on this beautiful suburb.

Dumont Realty Co., Dumont, N. J.,
or Room 8 Hay Exchange Bldg., 33d St., 11th Av.

Have 10 lots in New Jersey at railroad station; will sell cheap for cash. Address W. C., Box 824 Times, Times Square.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Barclay Building

299 Broadway, Corner Duane St.

Second Floor over 10,000 square feet.

Few Offices Single and En Suite.

Large, Desirable Basement.

Wm. C. Walker's Son,s
Wright Barclay. **299 Broadway.**

OFFICES FOR RENT

Modern Building Below City Hall

Any part of 5,500 feet at very low rates. For particulars apply to

W. S. GOULD
No. 36 Wall St.

Mercantile Real Estate Company
Corner Worth and Elm Sts.,
By Subway Entrance,

have a few offices to rent at reasonable prices; prompt possession. Apply to D. Birdsall & Co., 317 Broadway, cor. Thomas Street.

MONTAUK BLDG.,

Maiden Lane, Liberty and William Sts.

Corner suite of three or four bright offices, containing 430 sq. ft., to let; immediate possession.

Apply to
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

OFFICES 616 East 149th St., Just West of 3d Av. Subway and "L" Stations. Including advertising sign space for each tenant on roof, showing prominently from the above busy stations.

BRONX BUSIEST SECTION.

Suitable for stock broker, insurance, or other light business. All improvements. Janitor service. Low rent to desirable tenants. Loeb & Kaufman, on premises.

OFFICES

LARGE AND SMALL.
SOUTHWEST CORNER

CEDAR AND PEARL STREETS

Can also be used for light manufacturing. Very LOW rentals.

Superintendent on premises.

LINCOLN SQUARE ARCADE

1947 Broadway, 65th and 66th.

Offices, studios, club rooms, floors; elevators; steam heat, electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

STORE FOR RENT,

At No. 2,790 Broadway, between 107th and 108th Sts., with or without real estate fixtures; fixtures, records, maps, &c., will be sold for $500. For further particulars apply to Hillenbrand & Nassoit, Broadway and 109th St.

MARKET & FULTON NAT'L BANK BLDG.,
81-87 Fulton St.
Two desirable offices to let at reasonable rates; possession at once or May 1st.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

STORES 19 AND 21 BEEKMAN ST., WILL BE RENTED LOW ON SHORT TERM LEASES. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH; Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3850 Morningside.

THE PRINCELY

543 West 123d Street

off Broadway.

New high-grade apartments of

5-6 large attractive rooms,

elegantly decorated; everything of the highest order; electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern conveniences,

at exceptionally low rates,

with most liberal concessions to desirable tenants. These apartments will attract those desiring tenancy in a high-grade house, but at a moderate rent.

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT

65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent $50.00.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE,

5-room apartment, bath; all improvements; hall service; rent $37.50.

Agent, Everett M. Selxas, 65 Morningside.

Cromwell Apartments

Riverside Drive and Broadway,
Cor. of 137th St.

A few 6, 7, and 8-room apartments; elevators, mail chutes, and all improvements. Rents, $57.50 to $90 per month.

Rapid Transit Station.
At the Corner of 137th Street.

503-505 West 140th St.,

4-5 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; superior location and appointments. PRIVATE TELEPHONES; RENTS $28-$38. INDUCEMENTS TO DESIRABLE TENANTS. APPLY ON PREMISES, OR

DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH ST.

ALGONAC COURT

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
N. E. Cor. 173d St. and Audubon Av.

High-class elevator apartments. The only elevator apartment house from 161st St. to 181 Street.

5 and 6 large light rooms and bath; electric lights; rent $40 to $60. Apply on premises.

536-538 WEST 163D ST.

4-5 rooms and bath, all improvements; near Subway and surface cars, $19-$23. Must be seen to be appreciated.

DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH ST.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

118th St., 204 West, Near 7th Av. Drive—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

West 144th St., 140-142, (Gladys Apartments;) West 143d St., 103-105, (Pasadena Apartments,) new four and five rooms; Dutch dining rooms, red burlap paneled; rentals, $20-$29.

143d, 257 West.—Six large, light rooms, $28; inducements. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

WEST SIDE.

Colonial Apartments

Must be seen to be appreciated; one block from "L" and Subway; 6 large, light rooms, tiled bath, shower, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; $50 monthly. Apply 29 Columbus Av. or

SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
150 Columbus Av., at 66th St.

To sublet at a great sacrifice, a superb ten-room and foyer apartment in Sixties on Broadway; all rooms extremely large and light; 3 baths, enormous closets and shelf room, spacious hallways, handsomely decorated; cold storage and electric lights included; private telephone and extension; elaborate entrance and reception hall; perfect service; Subway, elevated, and surface cars at hand; possession May 1; communicate at once. E. S. B., Box 240 Times.

LINCOLN

306 West 51st St.

Beautiful apartment, four large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 483 5th Av.

WASHINGTON,

318-322 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartment, 6 large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 483 5th Av.

ELEANOR APARMENTS
40-64 W. 139.

Light, steam heated apartments at reasonable rents; near Subway and L stations; renting office on premises.

84th, 113 West.—Elegant apartment, 7 large, light rooms; one flight; hall attendant; telephone; no noise or dust; 2 to 4.

EAST SIDE.

71st St., 217 East.—$45; single flat, 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, parquet floor; 2 flights; fine location; electric light. Tel., 1769—79th.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern apartments; 5 rooms; rental $50 to $55. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Elegant apartment, 6 light rooms; modern improvements; fine location. 116 East 92d St.

Lexington Av., cor. 48th St.—Beautiful elevator apartments, 6 rooms, bath, telephone, $50-$60.

BRONX.

LONGWOOD AV. (Parkway) SECTION.

THE JOHNSON HOUSES
1160-1204 HEWITT PLACE.
Bet. Westchester and Longwood Avs.

A SELECT SECTION, one block from Prospect Av. Subway; 10 minutes from Lenox Av., 116th St. Subway.

5 large rooms and bath.....$25 to $28.50
6 " " " " .....$30 to $34.00
7 " " " " $46.00

Models of beauty, with all improvements and ample closet room.

Lenox Av. express goes to Prospect Av. 6th.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.

Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR. Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.

RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.

CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.

5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.

RENTS, $26 TO $34.

ALSO rear of Trinity Av., 939 JACKSON AV.

3-4 rooms, all modern improvements.

BY WEEK. | BY MONTH.
$3.90-$5.50. | $15.50-$25.00.

Apply on premises.

Choice Apartments (The Claremont.)—5 and 6 large, light, cheerful rooms, every modern improvement; grand location, overlooking park, corner 175th St and Crotona Av.; $25 upward; inducements offered desirable tenants; "L" and Subway stations convenient.

THE GREENWICH.

Elegant corner apartments, all modern improvements, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $22.00 up. S. E. Cor. Webster Av. & 180th St.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

In the Heart of Cedarhurst

CEDARHURST PARK

LONG ISLAND.

The most desirable natural residence site anywhere near New York. A country home with all city advantages.

Commanding a magnificent view of Ocean and Bay, with fine fishing and boating within five minutes' walk. SCHOOLS equal to those anywhere. Pure air. Purest water in the world.

Big plots, from 100x100 to 175x175; highly restricted; completely developed; with all city improvements; at phenomenally low prices.

Water, Gas and Electric Mains are now being run to the property. Streets are rolled hard—some exquisitely parked—cement sidewalks throughout—shade trees, etc., etc.

A costly and pretentious Clubhouse for residents is to be erected; a plaza with a magnificent fountain likewise, and flower beds have been placed at many points on the property.

Sale on premises every day and Sundays.

Write or Telephone for Maps and Further Particulars.

Cedarhurst Park Land & Improvement Co.,
OWNERS.
Office, 34-36 W. Houston St., N. Y.
Telephone 1134 Spring.

RARE BARGAINS

To Investors and Homeseekers in and Around Huntington, L. I.

40 ACRES, On Huntington and Babylon trolley. $1,500 per acre.
75 ACRES, $275 per acre.
80 ACRES, 28 ACRES, At West Hills, Huntington, $250 per acre. $650 per acre.
70 ACRES, Huntington, West Neck, $500 per acre.
55 ACRES, At West Hills, Huntington, $300 per acre.
60 ACRES, At Fort Hill, Huntington, $600 per acre.
134 ACRES. Greenlawn, $200 per acre.
119 ACRES, Shore front at Centreport, $115,000.
40 ACRES, At Half Hollow Hills, $60 per acre.
Estate of 17 Acres, Good buildings, $25,000
30 ACRES, 230 ACRES, On Huntington and At Huntington, East Neck, $500 per acre. Babylon trolley. $300 per acre.

SAMUEL SWETT,
Huntington, Long Island.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE.

65 acres at Hollis.....$4,500 per acre
74 acres at Bayside.....$2,500 per acre
166 acres at Glen Head.....$625 per acre
91 acres at Farmingdale.....$325 per acre

Harry S. Sharpe, 509 E. 16th St., Brooklyn.

Summer hotel on Fisher's Island, N. Y., (L. I. Sound,) to let; furnished complete; accommodates 100; established trade; excellent opportunity. J. Dillon, 400 Pearl St., New York City.

A few lots on 13th and 15th Avs., Long Island City; half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap, easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 34th St., New York.

I have a few choice lots on North Shore, 20 minutes out; restricted section; improvements, bathing, fishing; $500; terms. S. J., Box 311 Times, Times Square.

Jamaica.—8 acres, $4,000 per acre; near Fulton St., Hoffman Boulevard; great development; worth $5,000. D. L. Hardenbrook, 819 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Two fine lots at Jamaica, near trolley and railroad; big future value; must sell now; small monthly payment. F. S., 241 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLIS, L. I. SPECULATORS:

HOLLIS IS WAKING.

Invest Now for a Resale This Summer.

17 lots, bounded by four streets; big bargain. 11 lots, Fulton St., large house; investigate this. Two contracts, Hollis Park Gardens, at a sacrifice.
30 lots, 2 blocks from trolley.....$13,500
46 lots, 2 blocks from trolley.....$20,000
8 lots, Villard Av., at.....$625
Large cor., Palatine Av., overlooking Hollis Park.....$2,900
Full size building lots, few more left at.$200
Seven new houses, ready for occupancy, moderate prices and easy terms.
House, six rooms, improvements; plot 75x130.....$3,500
Picturesque books of Hollis Park Gardens and Bellaire Park mailed free.
Official map of Hollis, enabling you to locate any piece of property, free on request.

"WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT."

W. C. REEVES & COMPANY,
1,183 Broadway, Manhattan; 472 Fulton St., Jamaica; Fulton St., Hollis, L. I.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
SEASON OF 1907
Southampton
Long Island
Alfred E. Schermerhorn,
7 East 42d St.

A Chance

to make money—invest the cash you have, $500 or $5,000—in Long Island water front acreage. Sold and controlled by this office—$15,000 more required.

GEORGE M. EHRGOTT,
156 Broadway. Phone 3582 Cortlandt.

ASTORIA,
LONG ISLAND CITY,
Corner Broadway & Boulevard,
19¼ Lots.
APPLY
W. A. MORRISON,
45 PINE ST., N. Y.

HOLLIS TERRACE

opposite Hollis Depot. Get free tickets from our men at the station, or write to our office.

See the place where your money must double and treble quickly. The place where YOU can live to-day. One third-rail electric road in operation now; other lines nearing completion. Prices low; easiest terms. New York & Pittsburg Real Estate Co., 356 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.

J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

PIQUET & PIQUET,

5 Flushing Av., (opp. Town Hall,) Jamaica. HOUSES from $3,000 up; all improvements. LOTS from $500 up; sewers, gas, electricity. Special bargains in all parts of Long Island.

A fine lot in Jamaica, near trolley and railroad depot; big future value; must sell now; small monthly payments. Stretch, 279 Pearl St.

Furnished cottages to rent, all modern improvements; water fronts a specialty. J. E. Jennings, real estate, Water Mill, L. I.

CAPITALIST TAKE NOTICE. GILT-EDGE INVESTMENT

Within the Limits of Greater New York.

A positive fortune for developers; 100 acres of high level land at "Springfield," adjoining "Laurelton"; fine road frontage; electric light. This property will show a profit of $200,000 sub-divided into New York City lots. For price, terms, etc., address L. McKeon, Suite 63, World Building, New York City.

Close to Subway Station and Surface Cars.

Choice 4 and 5 room up-to-date apartments in select neighborhood; rents from $22 to $29. 556-560 West 179th St., (near Broadway.) Apply on premises.

Trout Fishing Oakdale's Luxury

Season Closes Aug. 30.

Making a Good Basket.

Acre plots on South Country road close to Depot, with free and permanent access to Great South Bay can now be had at reasonable prices. Property carefully restricted.

Title Insurance free.

W. K. ASTON, 80 Wall St.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted—To rent for Summer, or year, unfurnished ten-room house and grounds; option to buy if for sale; near station, about 80 minutes from 42d St.; rent, about $40 per month. B. B. S., Box 299 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IRVING TRUST COMPANY.
NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO CHANGE NAME.

Notice is hereby given that "Irving Trust Company," a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part ... thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Fidelity Trust Company."

Dated New York, March 23d, 1907.

IRVING TRUST COMPANY,
By SAMUEL S. CONOVER, President.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,627.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE AMERICAN FANCIER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of The American Fancier Printing and Publishing Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1907, the said The American Fancier Printing and Publishing Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
April 16, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SEWARD, CAROLINE D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline D. Seward, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorneys, Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, No. 52 William Street, in Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1907.

ROBERT ENDICOTT, Executor.
CRAVATH, HENDERSON & DE GERSDORFF, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 52 William Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SPALDING, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. SPALDING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise, No. 62 Cedar Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of October, 1906. REBECCA A. SPALDING, Executrix. ROUNDS, HATCH, DILLINGHAM & DEBEVOISE, Attorneys for Executrix, 62 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Operators Buy Amsterdam Avenue Apartment Houses—East Thirty-fourth Street Purchase—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

M. Cohn & Co. have sold for a client to Lowenfeld & Prager the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 124th Street, two new six-story apartment houses on plot 100.11 by 100.

Salkind & Savitt have sold for Henry Ehlin to J. Baum the southeast corner of 151st Street and Broadhurst Avenue, a six-etory apartment house 50 by 85.

Estate Sells on Platt Street.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the White estate to the George Chirls Realty Company 16 Platt Street, a four-story building on lot 20.1 by 60.

Deal on East Thirty-fourth Street.

Pocher & Co. have sold for W. J. Koepnick the three-story brownstone dwelling 209 East Thirty-fourth Street, on lot 12.6 by 100, to M. J. McDonald.

New Building for Seventeenth Street.

Philip Braender is the buyer of 28, 30, and 32 West Seventeenth Street, three three-story dwellings recently sold by James A. Renwick. Mr. Braender will erect a twelve-story mercantile building on the plot.

The Edison Company is the buyer of 27 and 29 West Sixteenth Street, and will build a five-story power plant on the site.

West Side Flats and Dwellings Sold.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Anton Hilburt the four-story dwelling 255 West Ninety-ninth Street, 14 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house in October.

H. W. Shutte & Co. have sold the four-story dwelling 18 West Eighty-seventh Street, on lot 20 by 100.8, for A. D. Oppenheim to a client for occupancy.

O. G. Manss has sold for Mrs. E. O'Rourke 70 West Ninety-fifth Street, a five-story single flat, 20 by 100; also, to Mrs. O'Rourke, 146 West Ninety-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling. The same broker has resold the latter property to Charles Gabren.

Louis Becker & Co. have leased for William I. Seaman the three-story dwelling 883 St. Nicholas Avenue to John M. Logan for a term of years.

To Build on 134th Street.

Lorenz F. J. Welher is preparing plans for a six-story apartment house, 47 by 100, to be erected by Lordi, Pernetti & De Respiris on the north side of 134th Street, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, at a cost of $50,000.

Leases in Times Square District.

The McVlekar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for James Caulfield to Stanley & Pearsall the third floor at 164 West Forty-sixth Street, for a term of years; also, the parlor floor at 586 Seventh Avenue, for Patrick Bourke, to James Fook and Loule Cong.

Charles E. Duross leased for the Malone estate the store and basement, 493 West Street, to Henry Uffen.

West Forty-fourth Street Purchase.

Henry M. Weill has sold for S. A. Singerman 438 West Forty-fourth Street, a five-story single flat, to a Mr. Schwartz.

The estate of L. Bayer has sold 164 West Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story tenement on lot 18 by 98.9.

Verdict in Suit for Brokerage.

A verdict for $310 and interest was rendered yesterday in the City Court in favor of Lewis B. Crane, a real estate broker, and against Charles E. McManus. The broker claimed that, through his services, an agreement was reached between Mr. McManus and one Lubelsky for the purchase by the latter of the property at 1403 Fifth Avenue for $31,000. Mr. McManus then declined to make the sale, on the ground that his mother, who also had an interest in the property, refused to sell. Lawyer Jacob Friedman, for the broker, contended that, as Mr. McManus had enployed the broker to find a purchaser, it was immaterial who was the owner of the property. The proof of part ownership by the mother was thereupon excluded, and Judge Hascall charged the jury that if, through any other interest in the property, the defendant was unable to make the sale, that that fact could not deprive the broker of his commission.

Buyer for Stanton Street Parcel.

Henry Gans has bought, through Israel Altman and Max Birnbaum, the six-story tenement 253 Stanton Street.

Samuele & Krakower have sold for Pauline L. Goodman, 114 and 116 St. Mark's Place, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, on plot 40 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold for a client to A. C. Weingarten 146 East Broadway, a five-story tenement, 24.6 by 60.

Watkins & Co. have sold for M. L. Blumberg, to the American Central Real Estate Company, 49½ Division Street, a four-story building on lot 25 by 68.2.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company have leased for the N. H. Lyons Company the five-story double tenement 615 East Fifteenth Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $15,000.

Bronx Dwellings in New Hands.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Rosalie Magda 1,030 East 156th Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 100.

Martin Walter has sold for Charles R. Jung the dwelling at the southwest corner of 176th Street and Anthony Avenue. The buyer will occupy the house.

Parsons & Holsman have sold 1,400 Prospect Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on plot 40 by 100.

Casey & Irwin have sold to Irene Montgomery a lot, 32 by 108, at the southeast corner of Catherine Street and De Milt Avenue, Wakefield.

In Mount Vernon and White Plains.

Finestone & Albert have sold for Henry Leslie Harrison 121 North Terrace Avenue, Mount Vernon, a three-story dwelling on plot 60 by 100.

E. Nelson Ehrhart has sold for a Mr. Southard his plot, 80 by 150, on Flaher Avenue, White Plains, to a client, who will build on the property.

Builders Buy in Montclair.

Finestone & Albert have sold for Arthur Dyett a plot, 850 by 200, in Montclair, N. J., on the east side of Watchung Avenue and Hill Top Place; also a plot, 200 by 100, on the west side of Pleasant Avenue, near Hill Top Place, to a local builder for immediate improvements.

Operator Sells Jamaica Acreage.

Adolf Mandel has sold thirty acres on the Rockaway Plank Road, South Jamaica, known as the A. Barnes farm; also three and one-half acres adjoining, known as the Bergen farm. The two properties together have a frontage of 1,400 feet on the Rockaway Plank Road.

The Ricker-Finlay Realty Company has sold, in Broadway-Flushing, to Ernest Rosenberger the plot, 60 by 100, on the west side of Eighteenth Street, 380 feet north of State Street, and to Elizabeth B. Smith the plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Nineteenth Street, 80 feet north of Cypress Avenue; also, in Douglas Manor, to Berthe Aldrich, the plot, 60 by 100, on the north side of Hollywood Avenue, 170 feet east of the East Drive, and to John M. Cummings the plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Cherry Street, 200 feet east of Circle Road; also, in Westmoreland, to Clara G. Austin, the plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Bayview Avenue, 33 feet north of Summit Avenue, and to Peter E. Floria the plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Westmoreland Avenue, 200 feet north of Cutter Avenue.

H. Widmayer has sold for Wallace Post his property at 14 Wallace Avenue, Freeport, L. I., a dwelling on plot 50 by 150.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Pine St, 87, s s, 47.1 tt w of Water St, 20.3x20.8, five-story store and loft building; public auction sale, to John C. Prendergast, $24,100.

Leonard St, 52, s s, 150 ft e of West Broadway, 25.5x101.2x25x100.11, six-story building; public auction sale, to Frederick J. Davison, $47,500.

Franklin St, 49, s s, 78.7 ft w of Lafayette St, 19.11x75.4, two-story building, with store; public auction sale, to Frederick J. Davison, $23,500.

Willatt St, 89 and 91, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, each 20.6x100.8, two five-story tenements; public auction sale, to Herman Glasser, $97,850.

166th St, 213 to 217, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11, three five-story flats; executors' sale, to Taylor More, $108,000.

123d St, 118 West, s e, 240 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling; executors' sale to Morrill Beal, $17,950.

130th St, s w corner of Mohegan Av, 70.2x118.2, vacant; public auction sale, to Morris Goldwater, $18,000.

Audubon Av, s e corner of 180th St, 75x95, two-story brick buildings, with stores; foreclosure sale, to William C. Strange, $101,000.

Mohegan Av, n e corner of 179th St, 99x150, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Leo M. Mosauer, $10,016.

144th St, s s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale to the Cohn, Baer, Myers & Aroneon Co., $28,041.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Broadway, corner of 123d St, for a six-story brick flat, 100.11x90; N. Confortl Realty Corporation of 1,288 Amsterdam Av, owner; N. Confortl, architect; cost, $200,000.

98th St, n s, 125.3 tt w of Broadway, for a two-story brick garage, 68x100.11; P. C. Long of 2,608 Broadwny, owner; A. Kolbe, architect; cost, $10,000.

Verlo Av, e s, 66 ft s of 236th St; tor two two-story frame dwellings, 18x50; German Realty Co. of 302 Willis Av, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $10,000.

Verlo Av, e s, 41 ft s of 236th St; for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x48; same owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Verlo Av, e s, s e corner of 236th St; for a two-story tramo dwelling, 26x36; same owner and architect; cost, $6,000.

154th St, s e corner of Park Av; for a three-story brick stable, 66x86; Dennis M. Oalbo of 97 MacDougal St, owner; A. Vondrasco, arobitect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Blackwell's Island, opposite 56th St, to two three-story brick workshop; city, owner; C. Jamer, architect; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,305 and 1,305, 50x99.7; Ernest A. Fairbanks to Charles F. Coy, (mtg $52,000,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 85th St, 44.4x100; Gottlieb M. Karpas to D. A. Costa and others, (mtg $87,000,) $100.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 12th St, 51.9x100, George Well to Barnett Levy and another, (mtg $125,000,) $100.

AVENUE A, n e, 44.11 ft s of 3d St, 22x76; Hyman Auerbach to Bernard Trusch, $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, 720, 25.8x80; George Latour to August Schrerlon, (mtg $52,000,) $100.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 25.4 tt s of Bpchanan Place; Edward B. Teichman to James Frawley, (mtg $2,300,) $100.

BATHGATE AV, 2,195, 20x90, Charles H. Marnol to Elisa Koops, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, 817 and 819, s w corner of 12th St, —x—; William A. Gaston and others to Isabel Anderson.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 140th St, 199.10x90; Patrick Reddy to City Real Estate Co., (mtg $70,000,) $100.

CHURCH ST, w s, 50 tt s ot Thomas St, 25.8x irregular; William A. Gaston and others to Isabel Anderson, omitted.

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 159th St, 48.6x95; Joseph R. Walsh, referee, to Simon Uhlfelder and another, (mtg $46,000,) $57,750.

CATHARINE ST, n e corner of Water St, 30x69.4; Daniel W. Harnett to Martin Garone, ½ part, (mtg $47,000,) $100.

CHERRY ST, 196, 25.8x104.2; Martin Garone to Daniel W. Harnett, ½ part, (mtg $30,500,) $100.

COLUMBUS AV, 807, 25x75; Charles F. Coy to James J. Mooney, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

CRESTON AV, 2,388, 25x95; Veritas Realty Co. to Siegfried Lechner, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

DIVISION ST, 49 and 49½, s s, 25x95; Moses L. Blumberg to American Central Realty Co., (mtg $19,000,) $100.

ELIZABETH ST, 196, 25.2x98; Bernard J. Mocann to P. Grassi and another, $1.

ESSEX ST, 137, 25x87.6; Hyman Auerbach to Bernard Trusch, $100.

EAST BROADWAY, 146, 25x81.10; Pauline L. Goodman to Abraham C. Weingartsn, (mtg $26,000,) $100.

EAGLE AV, 896, 18.9x100; Victor Gerhards and others to Katie Zorn, (mtg $9,500,) $100.

FEALDS AV, w s, 120.10 tt n of Newton Av, —x—; Mary V. Sheridan to Daniel V. Mahoney and another, $1.

GRAMERCY PARK CARRIAGEWAY, e s, 89.5 ft s of 21st St, 83.5x irregular, Augusta Siebold to George Rehfuss, (mtg $103,000,) $100.

HANCOCK ST, w s, 418.9 ft n of Columbus Av, 18.9x100; Josephine B. Rezzano to Antonio D'Onofrio, (mtg $4,700,) $100.

HUGHES AV, w s, 300 tt e of 183d St, —x—; Mary A. McGirr and others to Marie Krabo and others, $100.

HOUSTON ST, s s, 4 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75; Esther Kolzea to Aron Gottenrer, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

JACKSON AV, 823, 18x75; Marie Menkoff to Christian Korth, (mtg $5,500,) $100.

JEROME AV, 2,443, 27x90; Charles Berle to George Barthold, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

JACOB ST, 10, s e s, 23.4x21.11; Alfred E. Myers and others to Mary M. Myers, $1.

LOT 55, map of 84 lots of Susan A. Valentine; Abraham Shapiro and others to Charles V. Halley, (mtg $2,800,) $1.

LOT 91, map of Highbridgeville; John Cominsky to Alice M. Johnston, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

LOTS 40, 41, 49, 50, and 99, revised map of Seneca Park; Walter W. Taylor to Charles C. Watkins, Jr., and another, $1.

LOTS 654 to 666, map of Van Nest Park; Regent Realty Co. to Harlem River & Port Chester R. R. Co., $100.

LOT 171, map of Neill estate; Jacob Cohen to Frederick O. Quarg, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

LOTS 118 and 119, map of part of Hunt estate; James J. Mulhearn to Margaret E. Mulhearn, (mtg $10,000,) $1.

LOTS 101 and 102, map of W. F. Duncan, 50x100; Jacob Schwartz to Loulsa Schwartz, $100.

LEYDEN ST, s e corner of Teumuson Place, —x—, and other property; City of New York to Spuyten Duyvil & P. N. R. R. Co., $1.

LOTS 4 and 5, Map 1 of South Vernon Park; Kenneth Cranford to Anfas Wilken, $1.

LEONARD ST, 97, 25x100; William A. Gaston and others to Isabel Anderson.

LOT 189, map of Section 2, Bronx View Park; Rosa Flood to Louisa M. Weber, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

LOT 362, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Charles Weber to North Borough Realty Corp., (mtg $2,000,) $100.

LOT 55, map ot Edward T. Young; Sophia Gorsch to Charles F. Deshler, 1-3 part, $1.

LOTS 40 and 41, map of 107 lots of Hudson Park; Harold M. Brown to Bertha Baresel, $100.

LOT 28, map ot 37 lots of Nellie Marvin; John B. Dosso to Josephins B. Rezzano, $1.

LOTS 202-303, Block 75, amended map ot Mapes estate; Peter Lennon to Amelia Steinmetz, $100.

MANHATTAN AV, 23, 25x100; B. J. Reilly to John Basse, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

MADISON AV, 1,483, e s, 25.2x106.5; Bernhard Klingenstein to Emanuel J. Lasar, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

MORRIS AV, 1,873, 21x95; Millie M. Wendis to Max Levi, (mtg $2,500,) $1.

MORTON PLACE, n s, 148 ft w ot Harrison Av, 50x100; Jnmes Frawley to Edward B. Telchman, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

MADISON ST, 183, 25x100; Henry Harburgor and others to Sarah Glicksman, (mtg $28,000,) $100.

OLINVILLE AV, 147, 25x99.10; Martha A. Smith to David Allen, (mt $6,000,) $1.

PERRY ST, 84, 20x95.2; Charles Koechling to Roswell P. Horton, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 114 and 116; Pauline L. Goodman to Abraham C. Weingarten, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

SPRING ST, n s, 25 ft w of Mercor St, 50x irregular; William A. Gaston and others to Isabel Anderson.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 11, 64x23.6; Mary C. Higgins to Archer M. Huntington, $100.

TINTON AV, 808, 18x75; Pauline Rose to Katie Sissenberger, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

WATER ST, n w corner ot Scammel St, 24.1x 68; Nathan L. Fischer and others to Bernard M. Maltz and another, (mtg $26,700,) $100.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 65th St, 25.1x 100; Mary Kirwan to Louis Hirsch and another, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 75 ft s of Scott Av, 25x 115; Fannie G. Horne to Frances M. Welte, (mtg $4,300,) $100.

WHITE ST, 60, 23.5x108.6; William A. Gaston and others to Isabel Anderson, omitted.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 13 and 15, 66.9x100; William A. Gaston and others to Isabel Anderson, omitted.

WALTON AV, e s, 125 ft n of Belmont St, 50x 75; E. N. Roeser to Frederick W. C. Hoeltze, $100.

WILLETT ST, 28 and 30, 31.5x100; Sarah Gnodman to Congregation Tiferes Achim Anshal Denahurg, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

WEST AV, 1,141 to 1,147, 80x100; E. J. Lasar to Bernhard Klingenstein, (mtg $38,000,) $1.

2D AV, 1,704 and 1,706, 50x100; Frank Volz to Samuel Autses and another, (mtg $38,900,) $100.

2D AV, w s, 50.4 ft n of 59th St, 25x75; Henry J. Schumacher to Joseph Goldstein, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

2D AV, n w corner of 46th St, 25x78; Christopher H. Steinkamp to Andrew Davey, $100.

3D AV, 4,036 and 4,038, 54.9x100; Bertha Wolf to Louis Berger, (mtg $35,000,) $1.

3D AV, e s, 225 ft s ot 171st St, 50x100; Joseph T. Dallas, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

3D ST, 296 East, 22.7x106; Bertha Orlick to Rubin Fisher, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

3D AV, w s, 46.10 tt e ot 110th St, 43.8x100; John Haydock and another, executors, to Edwin Breckelmer and another, $61,000.

4TH AV, 440, 18.6x70; Madison Square Mortgage Co. to William J. Kelly, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

4TH AV, 411, 22.8x80; Keenan Land Co. to James A. Manning, (mtg $46,000,) $100.

4TH AV, 407 to 413, 90.8x irregular; James A. Manning to 407-413 Fourth Avenue Co., (mtg $165,000,) $100.

4TH ST, n s, 25.11 tt e of Greene St, 102.8x 99.2; William A. Gaston and others to Isabel Anderson.

4TH AV, n e corner of Greene St, 25.11x96.2; William A. Gaston and others to Isabel Anderson.

4TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, —x96.5; Morris J. Feinberg and others to Nathan Paul, (mtg $44,000,) $100.

42D AV, 407 and 409, 45.4x80; 4th Av, 413, 22.8 x irregular; William T. Emmet to James A. Manning, (mtg $105,000,) $100.

7TH AV, 2,505 and 2,507, 39.10x100; Louis Stamm and others to Paulino Greenwald, (mtg $52,000,) $100.

7TH AV, 788, 25x100; Karl Groll to Dora Groll, (mtg $20,000,) $1.

10TH ST, s s, 133 ft e of Avenue C, 40x92.3; Charles Martin to Julius Stoluff ond another, (mtg $34,000,) $100.

10TH ST, 406 and 408 East, 40x02.3; Julius Stoloff and others to Abram Brothers, (mtg $34,000,) $100.

13TH ST, 507 East, 25x103.3; Esther Stamfer to Joseph Weinstein, (mtg $36,500,) $100.

14TH ST, 517 and 519 East, 50x103.3; Barnett Levy and others to George Weil, (mtg $62,000,) $100.

16TH ST, 649 East, 16.8x92; Catharine K. McIntyre to Augustus Goodman, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

96TH ST, n s, 162 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.11; Howard Cleveland to Speedway Realty Co., $1.

90TH ST, 140 West, 15.4x82.8; Emma M. Furney to Charles Gabren, (mtg $5,500,) $100.

112TH ST, 240 West, 23.4x100.11; Harry L. Rosen to Lillian Cohen, (mtg $39,000,) $100.

115TH ST, 14 West, 25x100.11; Benjamin F. Vinehurg to Samuel Weiss, (mtg $28,500,) $1.

116TH ST, 66 West, 25x100.11; Bernstein & Felnberg Realty Co. to Esther M. Broder, (mtg $37,500,) $100.

125TH ST, s s, 725 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x irregular; William McGowan to John B. Simpson, (mtg $43,000,) $100.

130TH ST, e s, 136.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 36.3x90.11; Capital Realty and Construction Co. to Georga Hamidt, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

132D ST, 249 West, 19.6x99.11; Louis Rosenthal to Edward A. Krausman, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

145TH ST, 120 East, 37.3x99.9; John Brown and others to Brown & Lapin Realty Co., $100.

146TH ST, 235 West, 39x99.11; Hugo L. Lederer to Gem Realty Co., (mtg $33,500,) $100.

149TH ST, e s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x88; Aloise Gelsmann to William B. Clarke, $100.

152D ST, 553 East, 50x100; Stephen H. Jackson to Isaac Aaronson, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

157TH ST, s s, 100 tt w of Elton Av, 100x168.3; Thomas D. Malcolm to Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co., (mtg $19,000,) $1,000.

167TH ST, 767 East; Morite L. Ernst and others to Louis Meyer Realty Co., (mtg $19,000,) $100.

169TH ST, 365 East, 19.11x90; Thornton Brothers Co. to Henry W. Koster, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

176TH ST, 747 East, 25x108; Charles A. Baas to Angle E. Mess, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6% unless otherwise specified.

AMERICAN CENTRAL REALTY CO. to Moses L. Blumberg; 49 and 49½ Division St, prior mtg $19,000, 5 years, 6%.....$5,000

ADLER, Charles, to Flora A. Volt; 433 St, n s, 100 e 3d Av, 25x100.5, 5 years...$12,500

AARONSON, Isaac, to Stephen H. Jackson, 1524 St, 553 East, 5 years, 6%.....$23,000

BLEICH, Ignatz, to Jette Dittman; 52d St, s s, 169 ft e e of 1st Av, 20x100.5, 5 years.....$8,000

BERGEN, William C., to Nellie M. Brown, Hull av, w s, 214 ft s of Mosholu Parkway, 25x114.6, due Sept 1, 1907, 6%...$3,500

BENEDICT, Louis, to William R. Wilder and others, trustees; 125th St, n s, 100 tt w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11, due June 1, 1912.....$22,000

BECKER, Charles A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 135th St, 615 East, bond.....$3,500

BRUCKHEIMER, Edwin, and another to John Haydock and another, executors; 3d Av, w s, 67.1 tt s of 116th St, 23.6x100, 2 years..$25,000

BRUCKHEIMER, Edwin, and another to John Haydock and others, executors; 3d Av, w s, 46.10 tt s of 116th St, 20.2x100, 2 years..$15,000

BROWN & LAPIN REALTY CO. to John Brown; 145th St, 820 East, 3 years, 6%.....$12,500

BERGER, Louis, to Bertha Wolf; 3d Av, 4,098, prior mtg $17,500, 3 years, 6%...$6,000

BERGER, Louis, to Bertha Wolf; 3d Av, 4,038, prior mtg $17,500, 3 years, 6%.....$6,000

BENJAMIN, Barnet, to John Rottksmp; 2d Av, e s, 40.11 ft n of 113th St, 20x80, prior mtg $7,500, 3 years, 6%.....$5,500

BROTIERS, Abram, to Julius Stoloff and another; 10th St, 402 and 404 East, 2 years, 6%.....$12,000

BRENNAN, Gertrude M., to Frederick Deming; 21st St, 143 West, 5 years, 4½%...$18,000

BARESEL, Bertha, to Harold M. Brown; Lots 40 and 41, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, 2 years, 5½%.....$1,000

COSTA, Dionisio A., and others to Gottlieb M. Karpas; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 85th St, 44.4x100, prior mtg $87,000, 3 years, 6%.....$20,000

CLARKE, William H., to Moise Weisman; 140th St, s s, 340 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x88, 3 years.....$30,000

CASEY, Ellen, to Patrick J. Daly; Bathgate Av, w s, 178 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 30x95, 3 years, 5½%.....$4,000

DETTMAR, John F., to Henry F. Doscher; 502 West 50th St, prior mtg $8,000, 2 years, 6%.....$4,000

DECARLO, James, to Thomss B. Bowne & Son Co.; 215th St, Lot 111, map of new village of Jerome, 25x125; Lot 112, same map, 25x125, due Oct. 12, 1907, 6%.....$700

DAVEY, Andrew, to Christopher H. Steinkamp; 2d Av, n w corner of 46th St, 25x78, 5 years.....$24,000

DONOGHUE, Mary C., to Franklin Trust Co.; 51st St, 414 West, 5 years.....$10,000

DONOGHUE, Mary C., and snother to Thomas J. Daley; 51st St, 414 West, prior mtg $10,000 due June 1, 1908, 6%.....$2,000

DEMARSICO, Michele, to Giovanni Lordi; Thompson St, 71, 1 year, 6%.....$2,500

D'ONOFRIO, Antonio, to Joseph B. Rezzano; Hancock St, w s, 418.9 ft n ot Columbus Av, prior mtg $4,700, 3 years, 6%.....$4,700

DEMPSEY, Mary A., to Mary C. Conroy; Lexington Av, n w corner of 83d St, 26.8x100, 1 year, 6%.....$700

FISHER, Rubin, to Bertha Orlick; 3d St, 296 East, prior mtg $8,000, 5 years, 6%...$10,500

FISCHER, Ludwig, to Anna S. Miller; 52d St, s s, 181.6 tt w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, 3 years, 6%.....$5,000

FLAXMAN, David, to Elizabeth H. Dennis and another; Bristow St, w s, 255 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100, due July 1, 1910.....$4,000

FISCHL, Adolph M., and another to Mathilde E. Weber; 2,006 2d Av, 3 years.....$13,500

FRANCK, Philip J., to Klara Josephson; 136th St, s s, 150 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, prior mtg $16,000, demand, 6%.....$500

FINE, Joseph, to Annie F. Brandt; 117th St, 109 West, 3 years, 6%.....$2,250

FROELICH, Jacob, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Grand St, 271, 5 years..$30,000

GLICKSMAN, Sarah, to Henry Hamburger and another; Madison Av, 183, prior mtg $28,000, 5 years, 6%.....$10,000

GLICKSMAN, Sarah, to Davis Cohn; Madison Av, 163, due Jan. 15, 1906, 6%.....$1,200

GOLL, William, to Caroline Goll; Fulton St, w s, 20 tt n of 22d Av, 50x100, East Chester, 3 years.....$3,000

GRASSI, Pancrazio, and another to Bernard J. McCann; Elizabeth St, 196, 3 years....$18,000

GRASSI, Pancrazio and another to Citizens' Investing Co.; Elizabeth St, 196, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6%.....$4,000

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph, to Max A. Lesser and another, executors; 2d Av, w s, 80.4 ft n of 50th St, 25x75, 1 year, 6%.....$8,000

GOTTFEHRER, Aron, to Esther Kotzen; Houston St, s s, 60 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75, due Oct. 15, 1907, 6%.....$1,500

GROSS, Lilllian, to Harry L. Rosen; 112th St, 240, prior mtg $33,000, 3 years, 6%...$9,000

HEANEY, Mary E., to Aaron Coleman; 134th St, 74 West, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6%.....$0,300

HOELTJE, Frederick W. C., to Edward N. Roeser and another; Walton Av, e s, 125 ft n of Belmont St, 50x75, bond.....$2,000

HERBERT REALTY CO. to Joseph T. Dallas; 36 Av, e s, 225 ft s of 171st St, 50x100, 1 year, 6%.....$9,000

HUNT, Eliza, to Greenwich Savings Bank; Grove St, 27, 5 years, 4½%.....$8,000

HORWITZ, Abram, and another to Max Mortried; 5th Av, n w corner of 120th St, 99.11x110; 158th St, s s, 350 tt w ot Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11, demand.....$42,000

HORTON, Roswell, P., to Charles Kochling; Perry Av, 84, prior mtg $7,500, bond...$2,000

HERCULES REALTY CO. to Benjamin Light; 590 Prospect Av, prior mtg $24,000, 3 years, 6%.....$10,000

HALL, William E., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 29 East 61st St, 3 years..$37,500

HALL, William E., to Hatasatah Realty Co.; 29 East 61st St, prior mtg $37,500, 2 years.....$12,500

HARLOW, John J., to Sarah E. Bruce; 51st St, 340 West, 3 years.....$20,000

HURWITZ, Mayer, to David Gordon; 181st St, 415 East, demand, 6%.....$1,500

JOHNSTON, Alice M., to John Cominsky; Sedgwick Av, e s, Lot 9, map of 16 building lots of K. B. Daly estate, 1 year, 6%...$1,000

KEENAN, Michael, to Abraham C. Quackenbush, Clinton Place, s s, 125 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100, bond.....$2,500

KELLY, William J., to Samuel Riger; 4th Av, 449, prior mtg $23,000, bond.....$12,000

KLEIN, David, to Paul Gross; 127th St, 143 East, prior mtg $17,000, 3 years, 6%....$4,000

KLEIN, David, to Bronx Investing Co.; 127th St, 143 East, 3 years.....$17,000

KEENAN, Edward, to James S. Bryant; Mapes Av, 2,115, 5 years, 6%.....$15,000

KRABO, Marie, and others to James G. Wentz; 182d St, n e s, 57 ft w of Hughes Av, 66.5x50, demand, 6%.....$24,000

KRABO, Marie, and others to Mary A. Mc-Girr and others; Hughes Av, w s, 300 ft s of 183d St, —x—, 1 year, 6%.....$14,000

KWINT, Abraham, to Sol H. Kohn; 4th St, 260 and 262, 2 lots, each 24.10x96.4, 2 mtgs, each $25,000, bond.....$50,000

LYKES, George W., to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; 163d St, e s, 140 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100, installments, 6%.....$1,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Lexington Av, n w corner of 133d St, 50x84.10, 5 years.....$45,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, to Reuben Sadowsky; Lexington Av, n w corner of 133d St, 50x84.10, prior mtg $48,000, 3 years, 6%.....$15,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Lexington Av, w s, 50 ft s of 133d St, 50.11x84.10, 5 years.....$34,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, and another to Reuben Sadowsky; Lexington Av, w s, 50 ft s of 133d St, 50.11x84.10, prior mtg $34,000, 3 years, 6%.....$10,000

LANGE, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 203d St, 711 East, bond.....$1,500

LOUIS MEYER REALTY CO. to Sigmund Ernst and another; 167th St, 701 East, prior mtg $19,000, due Sept. 1, 1907, 6%.....$1,000

MAYER, Louis, to David Werdenschlag; 179th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x irregular, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years, 6%.....$15,000

MAHONEY, Daniel V., and another to Mary V. Sheridan; Foraday Av, w s, 120.10 ft n of Newtun Av, 75x irregular, 5 years.....$3,000

MAYER, Louis, to John Slattery; 179th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100, 3 years.....$40,000

MOONEY, James J., to Charles T. Coy; Columbus Av, e s, 75.11 ft n of 102d St, 25x75, prior mtg $20,000, bond.....$10,000

McADAM, Carris, executrix, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 92d St, 86 West, bond.....$11,000

MASON, Millard D., to Emanuel Heilman and others; 86th St, 128 West, prior mtg $28,000, 2 years, 6%.....$7,000

MANNING, James A., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 407 to 411 4th Av, 5 years.....$150,000

MANNING, James A., to Cornelia A. Emmet; 407, 409, and 411 4th Av, prior mtg $150,000, 3 years, 6%.....$15,000

MARBACH, George, and another to John Jahurg and another; Park Av, 1,076, prior mtg $35,000, bond.....$8,000

NEUMAN, Moritz, to Bowery Bank; 134 Suffolk St, 5 years, 4½%.....$22,000

NEW YORK EXCHANGE REALTY CO. to Hudson P. Rose Co.; Lots 318 to 318, and 320 to 327, map of 327 lots Hunter estate, 3 years.....$3,500

NUNAN, Margaret, to Samuel Newman; 45th St, 422 West, prior mtg $20,000, due July 15, 1908, 6%.....$5,000

NUSS, Anna E., to Charles A. Baas; 176th St, 747 East, prior mtg $7,000, 4 years.....$8,000

QUARG, Frederick O., to Okks Jacobs; Lot 171, map of Neill estate, 5 years.....$4,000

SIMMONS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Frederick W. Miller; South St, n s, 150 ft w of Jackson St, 50x140.4, 5 years, 5½%.....$27,000

SHEDLINSKY, Harris, to Bernhard Ulmann; East Broadway, 46, bond.....$10,000

SCHRAMM, Charles E., to Samuel Wenck; 402 East 89th St, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6%.....$8,000

SOLOMON, David, to Kern Realty Co.; Avenue A, e s, 76.1 ft s of 75th St, 20.1x98, 3 years, 6%.....$4,000

STORM, Jules P., to David J. King and others, executors; 164 West 79th St, 5 years, 4½%.....$20,000

SPEEDWAY REALTY CO. to Hobart Cleveland; 96th St, n s, 102 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.11, 3 years.....$17,000

STORM, Jules P., to Bennett J. King; 79th St, 136 West, 5 years, 4½%.....$20,000

STEINMETZ, Amelia, to Peter Lennon; Lots 302 and 303, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

SCHOLZ, Thcresa, to Isaac Stern; 111th St, 67 East, bond.....$16,000

SENDERLING, Martin L., to Franklin Savings Bank; 627 West 47th St, 5 years.....$5,500

UHLFELDER, Simon, and another to Samuel Williams and another; Courtlandt Av, s w corner of 169th St, prior mtg $46,000, demand, 6%.....$10,541

VINEBURG, Joseph F., to Joseph Goldstein; 115th St, 14 West, 3 years, 6%.....$8,500

VARIAN, Huram B., to Tremont Building and Loan Association; 237th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d St, 50x100, installments, 6%.....$2,100

VINEBURG, Benjamin F., to Samuel Weiss; 51st St, s s, 165 ft e of 2d Av, 20x70.5, prior mtg $8,000, bond.....$5,500

WATKINS, Charles C., Jr., and another to Walter W. Taylor; Lots 40, 41, 49, 50, and 99, revised map of Seneca Park, 5 years, 6%.....$2,300

WILLIAMS, Marietta E., to Mary Fischer; 57th St, 439 East, bond.....$13,000

WEINGARTEN, Abraham C., to Pauline L. Goodman; East Broadway, 146, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

WEITS, Francis M., to Fannie G. Horne; Webster Av, w s, 75 ft s of Scott Av, 25x 115, 3 years, 6%.....$2,000

WEIL, George, to Barnett Levy and another; 14th St, n s, 241 ft e of Avenue A, 50x103.8, 1 year, 6%.....$7,000

WEBER, Louise M., to Rosa Flood; plot 240 tt e of White Plains and 700 ft n of Morris Park, 25x100, 1 year, 6%.....$400

WHITE, Alfred L., and another to Frederick A. Clark; 142 Liberty St, bond.....$27,000

WIEDERMAN, Rosa, to Hyman Cohn; Trinity Av, e s, 300 ft s of 156th St, 25x—, due Oct. 12, 1909, 6%.....$2,500

WHELAN, James, to Chalmers Wood and another, trustees; Bailey Av, w s, 335.11 ft n of 231st St, 50x irregular, 8 years.....$4,500

WILSON, John, to Frank S. Allen; 52d St, n s, 225

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

Two Attractive Offerings.

$50,000 CASH

will buy a parcel that offers immediate opportunities for a quick profit. This parcel is situated on the west side and improvements now under way by the city will assure of a holding that will enhance its value on completion of the present work. It can be bought on very favorable terms, and by disposing of it at retail a good profit is assured. Will consider propositions to syndicate the transaction if agreeable. Particulars to principals only, on application.

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will buy a Madison Avenue Corner Apartment House which will return about 9% net annually on the above amount. The first mortgage has just been renewed for 3 years at 4½%. The second mortgage has 3 years to run at 5%, making the combined average rate of interest on both mortgages under 5%. This parcel should commend itself to investors who desire to buy where there is an assurance of an increase in the value of their holding. The vicinity of this property has a very bright future, and its location, together with the fact that it is a corner, makes it an attractive proposition.

I have other parcels in various locations, the particulars of which can be had on application.

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in Manhattan Borough I believe you will find it to your interest to place your business in the hands of an office where your wants will receive consideration, where the particulars will be truthfully stated, and where the desire to make a satisfied client is paramount to that of making a commission resulting from misrepresentation.

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I am asking for your business on the above lines and if you are interested I would be glad to hear from you.

206 BROADWAY

Hundreds of Builders and Contractors will tell you that

WILLIAM T. HOOKEY,

3rd Ave. and 129th St.,

Is the best man from whom to buy your **Brick, Cement, Lime, etc.**

$1,000,000 in Second Mortgages for Sale.

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Investigate This

Amsterdam Ave., in the 80's.
5 Story with Stores, 40 x 100
Mortgage $50,000 at 4%
Rents $12,000 Guaranteed
PRICE $120,000.
Will Entertain Small Trade

Ed. C. H. Vogler
Amst. Av., cor. 81st St.

For Sale or To Lease for 21 Years,

39 W. 34th St.

Running through block to 55 W. 35TH ST.
To lease for 21 years.

STORE AND BASEMENT,

in Century Building, 1 W. 34th St.
Also, First Loft.
A few desirable offices for rent from May 1, '07.
BANKERS' INVESTMENT CO.,
MINTURN POST COLLINS, Pres.,
1 West 34th St.

FOR IMPROVEMENT

with possession.
WEST 17TH ST., plot 75x92, and L 15x17.
WEST 19TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 55.9x92.
WEST 21ST ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 67.1x92.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 109.6x103.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 58.8x103.
929 6TH AV., with L to 102 W. 58D.
25x100 20x50
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St., or your own broker.

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REAL ESTATE

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SELECTED BARGAINS.

23d St., 5-story business building.....$75,000
24th St., 45x98.9, Broadway block.....120,000
25th St., 68x98.9, near 6th Av.....110,000
29th St., 40x98.9, near 6th Av.....75,000
27th St., 40x98.9, near 6th Av.....72,500
41st St., 50x98.9, near 8th Av.....52,000

S. B. GOODALE & SON,
6 W. 34th St.

ESTATE'S SACRIFICE.

9th, 10th, and 11th Avenues. Free and clear. Terms to suit.

FRANK ZOTTI & CO.,
783 10TH AV.
Will remove May 1 to
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79th Street West

ATTRACTIVE AMERICAN BASEMENT
5 story house on 100-foot street, near Subway station. A bargain at $28,000.

MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Av. Tel. 1268—Bryant.

144th St., 234 and 236 West.—Two five-story double flats, lately remodeled; all open plumbing, tiled baths, and main halls, halls, and bathrooms heated from hot water system; almost ready for occupancy; price $30,000; mortgage to suit. Reilly, owner, 533 Lexington Av.

AUTOMOBILE STABLE

vicinity 50th St. and 6th Av.; full-sized lot, north side of street; two-story building; good condition; reasonable price.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
749 Fifth Av., Near 58th St.

Unsurpassed Bargain.—$105,000; guaranteed rental $12,600; elevator apartment; near Broadway Subway (110th.); 50x100; excellent proposition; investigate. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

$22,000, 88th St., dwelling, 17 feet.
$23,000, 40th St., tenement, 25 feet.
$18,000, 45th St., tenement, 22 feet.
$19,500, 115th St., single flat, 19 feet.
S. B. GOODALE & SON.

MUST SELL AT ONCE,
5-story double flat, West 115th St., 25x85x100, twelve rooms; hot water supply; price, $30,000. Write for particulars at once. (Slight exchange.) LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., Nr. 161st St.

Absolutely compelled to sacrifice
5-story double, 6 rooms, bath, 117th, near Lenox; $6,500 cash required; 15% investment.
H. RAWAK, 36 WEST 116TH ST.

Small, handsome dwelling, 104th St., near Riverside; delightful neighborhood; house has all conveniences, and very desirable. Owner, Suite 603, 71 Nassau St. Tel. 3757—Cortlandt.

West 70th St., between Broadway and West End Av., No. 279; brick and brownstone three-story house, 15x50x100.5; side windows; part mortgage; shown during noon hour.

RARE BARGAINS.

Choice dwellings, sale or rent; west side only; rentals, $1,700 up. Schuyler Dunns, 2,904 Broadway. Tel. 2109 Morningside.

I have a client who has an income property, 10%, and wants to sell for part payment of mtgee., $8,000. For particulars, B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

7-room corner house; size of lot, 72x100; all improvements; near 133d St. L station; will let or sell. Owner, Rosenberg, 138 Eowery.

Attractive dwelling, near Broadway Subway; 5 savanties; 14 rooms; $28,500. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

EIGHTH AVE. TENEMENTS,
near 22d St., with L to side street.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Near Grand Central Depot.—Full lot, suitable improvements, $15,500. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

$20,000.—Lenox Av.; 5-story double flat, stores; mortgage 4%. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

22d St., West.—Two 5-story flats, 75 feet; low price. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

8th Av., adjoining corner, near 23d; five-story store, $30,000. Connor, 162 East 103d.

$5,000 cash buys five-story double flats on Manhattan Av. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AVE. CORNER

Six-story apartment; all improvements, with stores; near Subway station; good proposition to shrewd investor.

PARK AVE. CORNER

Finest and cheapest corner on this fine avenue, below 96th St.; can be bought at less than 10% basis; do not miss this opportunity.

PRIVATE HOUSE SPECIAL

8-story and basement; in 90's; private block; Park & Lexington Avs.; very fine house at low price of $22,000.

SCHNELLE & ALTSTADT
1,326 Lexington Av., near 88th St.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Fine site for gentleman's residence.

35x100

$6,000 per front foot.
Sole Agents,
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
749 Fifth Ave., near 58th St.

ESTATE MUST SELL
8 story and basement private dwelling, 20x104, 14 rooms, bath. 81st St., near Lexington Av.; price, $19,000, free and clear.
Lott Building.—Unusual opportunity for person having $65,000 to invest in high-class business property which will net 11%. O'Reilly & Dahn. Yorkville Bank Bldg., 85th St. & 3d Av.

East Side Corner

Northwest corner 79th St. and East End Av.; plot 148x162; overlooking the river; desirable for factory or apartment house; terms to suit. A. Hollander, Owner, 100 Broadway, or your own broker.

Bargain, Lenox Hill Section.—Two four-story and basement brownstone dwellings to rent, $2,000 each; for sale, $60,000; controlling elegant corner plottage; possession. Wilson, 979 Lexington Av.

Private Dwellings.—89th, near East River Park, $9,000, $2,500 cash; 78th, near 3d Av., $11,000, $3,000 cash; Avenue A, near 86th, $11,500, $3,000 cash. Adler, 1,500 1st Av.

Investors and Speculators.—Corner Harlem, Park Av., 27x74; 4-story; cold water; 3 stores; price $22,000; terms to suit. M. Frande, 200 Broadway.

85th, Near 1st Av.—Grand double flat; 5 story, 12 rooms, baths; mortgages four years' standing, $29,000. Connor, 162 East 103d.

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168 East 92d.—Dwelling in good order.
BARGAIN AT $14,000.
Romaine Nichols & Co., 253 5th Av.

Exceptionally Rare Opportunity.—3d Av., Yorkville; rents, $3,600; price, $38,500. Principals, 1,704 3d Av.

3d Av. Corner, Near 59th.—Double tenement, 25x75, $45,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two four-story tenements on East 76th St., lots 50x140; price, $48,000; bargain. Apply to John Zemek, 331 East 71st St.

Cheapest house on 3d Av., in the 50's; price, $24,000. Harry Thomas, 1376 East 56th St.

3d Av., 80th St., five-story stores, 14-roomer, $47,500. Connor, 162 East 103d.

52d Near 1st Av., 6½-story fireproof 14-roomer, $40,500. Connor, 162 East 103d.

1st Av. corner, near 23d St.; close estate. Geo. E. Kilgore, 71 Nassau. Tel. 3737 Cort'dt.

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NEW AND INTERESTING

details of real estate prices throughout Manhattan, Bronx, & Westchester County.
TWO OFFICES:
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BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at very low prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

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Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.

Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
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Direct from Builder. Just Completed.
Superior arranged 2 and 3 family houses; first floor, 6 roome and bath; second and third, 7 rooms and bath each; house 26x65; lots 100 feet deep; steam, heat, gas, electric light, double floors. On premises, cor. Tiffany St. and Whitlock Av., 6 blocks from Prospect Av. R. T. station; or ROTHERMEL'S, (hardware store,) 630 East 149th St.

For Sale.—Unionport Bargains; 1 lot, 25x108, on Tremont Av., $1,500; 4 lots, 100x103, on 9th St., $4,600; 3 lots, 75x108, on 12th St., $3,900; double house, 4 families, improvements, irregular lot, over 50 feet frontage on Tremont Av.; sewerage connection; first-class condition; price, $8,500, $2,000 cash; two-family house, 13 rooms and 2 baths; all improvements; beautifully decorated; lot, 25x100, one-half block from Westchester Av.; price, $7,000, $1,500 cash. F. Gass, Westchester, N. Y.

Beautiful Home and Unusual Investment Combined!!—Forced to sell immediately 3-family house, East 134th St.; value sure to double in two years on completion of extensive railroad and bridge improvements; present low rents pay 5% on equity; (only one month's vacancy in six years;) price, $7,200. Capen, 6 East 23d.

A beautiful 2-family dwelling, Woodycrest Av., at great sacrifice; terms to suit. Call personally between 2 and 5 at 80 William St., Room 102. Telephone 3387 John.

Cheapest plot in Bathgate estate to-day; 100x97; $3,000; easy terms. Hugo Wabst, 147 Olinville Av., near 218th St.

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OPPORTUNITY
FOR
PROFITABLE INVESTMENT
AT
KINGSBRIDGE HEIGHTS

Directly in the line of the City's natural growth and alongside of the Subway station at 225th Street, which is 30 minutes from 42d St. Stations of the N. Y. Central and Putnam R. R., also adjacent.

For residential purposes there is no more beautiful section within the limits of the Greater City, to say nothing of the comfort and convenience of the transit facilities.

A FORTUNE

here for builders who will supply the great demand for houses in this section.

Accessible on all sides by macadamized avenues completed with sewers, gas, and water.

For terms, maps and further particulars, apply to

RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY
27 PINE STREET.
Branch Office, Kingsbridge Road and Bailey Avenue.

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30 MINUTES FROM WALL STREET,
best 8-story, 2-family brick houses
IN THE BRONX,
near Pelham "L" and Fordham Station.
SURROUNDED BY PARKS AND SCHOOLS; parlor & basement floor, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 toilets; top floor, 9 rooms, bath and toilet; fine swell front; high steops, double floors; tiled bathrooms, electric light and gas large, light, dry cellars, opening on rear street, giving facilities for auto garages;
GREAT BARGAIN TO QUICK BUYER;
TERMS TO SUIT.
Also, most desirable private house, choicest location, up-to-date in every particular.
CAN BE SEEN AT ANY TIME.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
E. S. Briggs Av., just North Kingsbridge Road.

Investors' Opportunity.

Prominent Avenue Corner
with stores, 50x100, assuring 12 per cent. net,
On Crosstown Thoroughfare
(Manhattan;) 15-family flat and store; rent, $3,600; asking $35,500; little cash; must be sold.
2-Family Brick
Morris High School section, only $1,500 cash.
Excavated Plot 125x100
rips for improvement, for 2-family houses; high-class neighborhood, near Subway and trolley; price, $20,000.

Piza & Johns,
East 151st St. & Melrose Av. Phone 3803 Mel.

Money To Loan
From $2,500 to $10,000
on good 1st mortgages in Bronx.
ALSO
$40,000 on 2d Mortgages
In Manhattan and Bronx.
E. J. Busher 627 East 149th St. Just West 3d Av.

BARGAIN

Ten Lots on White Plains Road, near Morris Park Avenue.

$2,500 EACH

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149TH ST. & 3D AV.

Will Exchange
Stebbins Ave. Corner
for improved property; will add cash.
Julius H. Haas,
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Several Choice Plots
FOR SALE CHEAP
RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.
Send for particulars.
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Several single lots and plots; excellent location. Low prices, easy terms.
FIRST REAL ESTATE COMPANY
OF WILLIAMSBRIDGE, INCORPORATED,
Gunhill Road and Bronx Boulevard, Bronx.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" Station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 671 5th Av.

Make Williamsbridge Your Home.
1-family Houses from $3,500 up. } Terms
2-family Houses from $5,700 up. } to
3-family Houses from $7,500 up. } Suit.
Lots near White Plains Av., $900 up.
E. BURLANDO, Williamsbridge Sq.

Elegant 8-story and basement and cellar 2-family brick dwelling, containing 18 rooms and 2 baths, including laundry, on lot 21x100; mortgage, $8,000; price, $12,500; easy terms. Louis Reiss, 161st St. and Melrose Av.

Everything in real estate, improved and otherwise, in all boroughs and Westchester County; for sale and much to exchange.
Call, write, or 'Phone.
ULLMAN, 3,000 3d Av., Cor. 157th St.

$7,000 cash buys six two-family houses, three blocks west of Simpson St. Subway Station; for sale or exchange, private house in Fordham, with stable for two horses and carriage room; on the line of Grand Central electric road. Inquire JOHN M. RUHL, 691 EAST 184TH ST.

If you desire a home we can supply your wants; if you want to speculate we have bargains. Call and see us. F. M. Weiss & Co., Westchester Square, Westchester Village, Bronx.

IF YOU INTEND BUYING
REAL ESTATE OF ANY KIND.
Lots, 1, 2, or 3 family Houses or Investment Properties. Call and see me.
MATTHIES, 741 TREMONT AV.

Very desirable plot for 2-family house, 400 feet from West Farms Subway Station; will build house cheap to suit buyer. Geo. Stolz, 177th St. and Daly Av.

$2,500 cash; 3-family frame on Jackson Av.; near Subway station; price, $8,500.
KOENIG, 875 Brook Av.

$2,000 buys 4-story double, cold-water flat, ranges, boiler, baths; price, $17,750; situated one block to 3d Av. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
Call on Von Der Linden & Selig,
2,853 Webster Av., 158th St. "L" Station.

Four 2-family houses on Morris Av., between 179th St. and Burnside Av.; all improvements; hot water heating. Inquire on premises. A. Balschun, Builder.

Four-story double brick flat, $16,500; excellent condition; rents $1,650; cold water; $3,500 cash. Loewy Realty Co., 161st St. and 3d Av.

RIVERDALE-VAN CORTLANDT DISTRICT

My specialty. J. B. James, 15 Wall St.

$4,000. Triple flat; 3d Av.; stores; near "L" station. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

135th St., Neighborhood St. Ann's.—5-story double, renting for $2,256; price, $23,000; easy terms; elegant condition. Kirtland, 108 E. 125th.

$5,000 cash above 1st mortgage buys plot 210x100; excavated; 200 feet of Subway station; principals only. H Box 312 Times, Times Sq.

Bargain.—6 lots, including corner, block from Tremont Av., 3 blocks from station; price, $25,000. Hertz, 177th St. and Boston Road.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"BOOM" Properties

have price lists that are always HIGHER than those of the *surrounding country*. Morris Park lots are NOW selling at about ONE-HALF the prices asked for land *within fifteen minutes'* walk of the property.

MORRIS PARK

is in the
"Heart of the Bronx"
and it is the *last chance* to buy in the Bronx on the GROUND FLOOR.
Write TO-DAY for prices.
Address Dept. C
FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.
Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

$500 CASH, balance 3-year mortgages; elegant 3-story basement, brick two-family houses, 20x100 each. Price, $8,500; hardwood floor, tiled baths, nickel plumbing; near St. Mary's Park, (142d St.) Call without delay.
$3,000 BUYS 5-story double flat, with store; cold water, improvements; ranges, boilers, baths; 1 block from 149th St., 3d Av. Price, $20,000.
FOR EXCHANGE—Three 5-story double flats, St. Ann's Av.; modern improvements, no steam. Price, $20,000 each. Will exchange for Manhattan property or 2d mortgages.
Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
Realty Building, 149th St. and 3d Av.

WE HAVE A PLOT OF
34 LOTS

on line of proposed Westchester Av. Subway extension, which can be bought for $25,000; will show a profit of 50% within a year; present owner needs cash NOW.
Sharrott & Thom, 2,706 3d Av., (148th.)

Own a Beautiful Home
ON EASY TERMS.
East side of Morris Av., bet. 165th and 166th Sts.; two-family; $15 rooms.
Cannot Be Equalled.
Premises or 160 5th Av., Room 723.

BARGAIN for Builder, Speculator, or Investor, choice plots on Columbus Av., near Morris Park and Bronxdale Avs., $1,800 each; $750 cash.
McQUAY & CO., 3d Av. and 148th St.

Adjacent to Jerome Av., 50x125, excavated; neighborhood fast building up. Polak, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

$10,000 buys business corner; rental, $3,600; price, $32,500. Smith & Phelps, 699 East 149th St.

Must sell. Finest corner in Wakefield, 25x100. What am I offered? H. Wabst, 147 Olinville Av., 218 St., Williamsbridge.

St. Ann's Av., vicinity Westchester.—Five-story double; $5,000 cash required. Kirtland, 108 East 125th St.

Builders, Speculators.—Washington Av., 50-foot plot, must be sold. Zimmerman, 705 East 146th.

Two-family house near Prospect Av. Subway, 16.4x121; $6,600. Erlanger, 4 West 116th St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

We have several homes ready to move into on a small payment down and
$15 A MONTH

5 and 8-room houses with all modern improvements, gas, running water, and electric lights.
THE HALLEY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
104-106 EAST 125TH ST., near Park Av., New York City.
WATCH FOR SEAL ON WINDOW.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Wednesday Evening Until 9 P. M.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
Quick Service Charges Reasonable
WESTCHESTER & BRONX
TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus and Undivided Profits, $825,000.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200.

Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light; near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed.
Houses Sold on Easy Terms.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

AUCTION SALE AT SCARSDALE, N. Y. of 191 Building Lots.

See Advertisement in Auction Col.
STEWART M. GRIGGS, Auction'r,
96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

SPECIAL BARGAINS OFFERED BY
C. A. COLE
Tel. 406. Real Estate, 8 Railroad Place.
Residence Park; new 10-room house; tiled bath. Price.....$9,000
Beechmont Park; new house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; ½-acre plot.....$13,500
Fine houses to let, furnished, unfurnished.

ATOP THE WORLD!
This is the sensation as you stand on this 125-acre farm and sweep the country for miles; further, a real farm, kept up in the best shape, well watered; 25 acres splendid woods; 85 miles out; elevation 600 feet; $17,500. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Grand opportunity to buy unrestricted property at Scarsdale; all improvements, fine roads, shade trees, city water; trolley passes property; unsurpassed as home site or as an investment; easy terms; titles guaranteed; prices, $300 up. $5 monthly payments; write for maps and passes. William H. Cromwell, 217 W. 125th St.

On account of death, 95 acres country seat offered at $22,500; high ridge land, stream, fine views; lake and surrounding country; 400 fruit trees; 14-room house, good repair; located on crest of hill seven miles north of White Plains, 2½ miles station. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

A MAGNIFICENT TRACT FOR ESTATE.
100 acres, splendid soil, in fine condition; picturesque woods, pond, good farmhouse and barns; 33 miles out; 2½ miles from station; views at home office; $30,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

$6,000 Buys New Rochelle new 8-room House, Oak Trim throughout, Tiled Bath, Tiled Kitchen, lot 80x125.1 feet; good location; many others, $4,000 up. Furnished or unfurnished for rent.
A. H. COLE & SON, 62 Mechanic St.

BUNGALO SITE.
1½ miles from Mt. Kisco; a 500-foot elevation commanding extensive views; fine timber of all kinds; for the purpose, the best we have; six acres, $2,000; easy terms. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

IF YOU INTEND BUYING
REAL ESTATE OF ANY KIND.
Lots, 1, 2, or 3 family Houses or Investment Properties. Call and see me.
MATTHIES, 741 TREMONT AV.

Very desirable plot for 2-family house, 400 feet from West Farms Subway Station; will build house cheap to suit buyer. Geo. Stolz, 177th St. and Daly Av.

$2,500 cash; 3-family frame on Jackson Av.; near Subway station; price, $8,500.
KOENIG, 875 Brook Av.

$2,000 buys 4-story double, cold-water flat, ranges, boiler, baths; price, $17,750; situated one block to 3d Av. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
Call on Von Der Linden & Selig,
2,853 Webster Av., 158th St. "L" Station.

Four 2-family houses on Morris Av., between 179th St. and Burnside Av.; all improvements; hot water heating. Inquire on premises. A. Balschun, Builder.

Four-story double brick flat, $16,500; excellent condition; rents $1,650; cold water; $3,500 cash. Loewy Realty Co., 161st St. and 3d Av.

RIVERDALE-VAN CORTLANDT DISTRICT

My specialty. J. B. James, 15 Wall St.

$4,000. Triple flat; 3d Av.; stores; near "L" station. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

135th St., Neighborhood St. Ann's.—5-story double, renting for $2,256; price, $23,000; easy terms; elegant condition. Kirtland, 108 E. 125th.

$5,000 cash above 1st mortgage buys plot 210x100; excavated; 200 feet of Subway station; principals only. H Box 312 Times, Times Sq.

Bargain.—6 lots, including corner, block from Tremont Av., 3 blocks from station; price, $25,000. Hertz, 177th St. and Boston Road.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Mount Vernon.

ACREAGE
ELEGANTLY SITUATED NEAR THE
EDENWALD PROPERTY
4 ACRES IN N. Y. COUNTY.
2 ACRES WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
5 minutes to station proposed. Westchester & Boston R. R.; 2 minutes to 5th Av. trolley. High, Level, Healthy, no rock. In condition to be cut up into lots.
FOR TERMS, MAPS, &c., APPLY TO
WALTER WHEWELL, Sole Agent,
1,929 WASHINGTON AV., (177TH ST.)

GEORGE W. & CHAS. H. BARD,
11 Depot Place, City Hall Building,
Tel. 249, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

An elegant Country House four acres of land, price, $65,000.

Chester Hill; 10 rooms, two baths; lot, 50x115 feet; steam heat, hardwood trim; ready for occupancy; price, $12,000.

New seven-room cottage, all improvements, with one acre of ground.

LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES.

Large 12-room house, 30 acres, near Harlem R. R. station, $30,000. Frank W. Wolfe, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Bargain!—Chester Hill house, eleven rooms, all improvements; parquet floors; lot 50x100; near station; $8,500. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

Bargains in one and two family houses; houses and flats for rent. Tichborne, 54 Mount Vernon Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
MAIN ST., CORNER LAWTON ST.
Capital, $100,000.00 Surp. & Profits, $90,000.00
Deposits, $1,889,004.04.
Total Resources, $2,202,050.26.
Organized 1899 as City Bank, converted 1902 into National Bank, its growth has been phenomenal, owing to its liberal policy upon which lines its business has been conducted. Small as well as large accounts welcomed.

Lawyers' Westchester Mortgage & Title Co.
New Rochelle office 52 Lawton St.
White Plains office 125 Railroad Ave.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$315,000.00
Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage. Mortgages for sale, with principal, interest and title guaranteed. We examine and insure titles to real estate; no property owner should fail to be insured. Call at either office for blanks and full particulars. All information gladly given.

GEO. W. SUTTON
Tel. 129-225 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.
Ten minutes from station, in restricted park; new house, on lot 75x170, 12 rooms, two baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, hardwood throughout; small payments, easy terms; A DECIDED BARGAIN at only.....$11,000
Within two minutes' walk of water, new 10-room house, all improvements; hardwood throughout, gas and electricity.....$8,500

BARGAIN

Pretty New Rochelle Home.
$7,500 will buy a beautiful and cozy stone and frame dwelling; 9 rooms, bath, and all improvements on lot 50x129; best neighborhood; only 5 minutes' walk station.
HAYDEN REALTY CO.,
65 Mechanic St. Open Sundays. Tel. 10.

An attractive modern brick dwelling, with ample stable and three and one-half acres to rent on Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, for term ending May, 1909; a desirable Summer and Winter home; partially furnished at $2,400 or unfurnished. Caretaker. Telephone 479-R New Rochelle. W. H. Jacob, 258 Broadway.

PEOPLE'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
238 Main St.....New Rochelle, N. Y.
Invits accounts of residents of New Rochelle and vicinity, and will receive deposits by mail; also will open accounts with those residing in New York City and other parts of the State.
4% Interest paid.

WM. W. WHITE,
Tel. 2343 - - - - 252 Main St.
"BROADVIEW"; elegant plots; reasonable prices; exclusive.
Real Estate for Sale or to Let.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS

We have just opened a new high-class residential section in Westchester Co. We will build you a modern up-to-date home on 2 lots, each 25x100, on payment of
$500 in cash; balance you can pay like rent; all city improvements; rapid transit now. Fare 10c.
LOTS FROM $300—$5.00 MONTHLY.
No interest. Title guaranteed. Early buyers get the choice.
HALLEY REALTY CO.,
2 E. 125th St., cor. 5th Av., New York.
Open Evenings and Sundays.
Telephone 2,305 Harlem.

For Sale.—Ridgeview Av., 12-room house.$16,000
Fisher Av., stucco house, ½ acre.....$25,000
Hamilton Av., 12-room house.....$22,000
North Broadway, 14-room house.....$21,000
Sound View Av., several places $12,000 & $24,000
Several choice places.....$6,000 to $10,000
16-room house, 4 acres, fine trees.....$35,000
and other choice places.
Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished.

Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 4545—38th. (Depot Sq. W. P.)

White Plains, Scarsdale, and Vicinity.
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED } HOUSES TO LEASE.
By the year or for the season. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 E. 42d. 'Phone 4545—38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 759.

AT WHITE PLAINS.
Two lots within ten minutes' walk of station, nicely located; all improvements; $1,300; semi-detached house, 7 rooms and bath each side; all improvements; hardwood floors, gas and electric lighting; rents, $720 per year; lot 75x135; $7,500, only $2,500 cash required. CHARLES E. COOLEY CO., 19 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

CASTLE HEIGHTS
NORTH WHITE PLAINS

Lots at station, small monthly payments; 20 minutes; streets macadamized; high elevation; view of three States. Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St., N. Y. City.

WILL ERECT
4-STORY BRICK BUILDING
on former site of Mead Building.
RAILROAD AVENUE,
WHITE PLAINS.
Will build to suit for desirable tenants.
W. W. FORD, WHITE PLAINS.

Yonkers.

Artistic home overlooking Hudson, palisades, and surrounding country from covered veranda and majority of windows; 10 rooms, foyer hall and bath; hardwood floors and finish; good closets and very convenient; solidly built and modern in all respects; lot 50x100, on west crest of Lowerrs, Yonkers; will sell for $10,500, being less than cost; $5,000 can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. J. D. Plumb, 140 Nassau St., Room 407, City.

A bargain at $8,500, ($4,500 cash;) well built house of 10 rooms and bath; open plumbing and all modern conveniences; large lot (79 ft. front) in high-class neighborhood; sightly location with Hudson River outlook. Inquire of owner, 28 Landscape Av., Lowerre, Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers on Hudson—Desirable residence for sale; some for rent; villa plots. See O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers. Phone 1970—Yonkers.

Furnished houses in beautiful Park Hill section for rent. Gaul & Bell, 23 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Homes or Investments,
NEW DORP

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.
"Ground Floor" Prices, $350 per Lot.
J. W. Hughes, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

BARGAIN!—GRANT TERRACE

39 minutes from Broadway, two residence lots, $480; easy payments; two minutes from station, five from beach; three car lines; high, dry; double your money quick; no agents. Owner, P. O. Box 171, Madison Square Station.

A Bargain.—Plot of 10 lots at $200 each, South New York, directly opposite new Silver Lake Park, Staten Island; all improvements; will sell in small plots and on easy payments, if desired. O. L. Box 128 Times, Downtown.

Plots at acreage price, near Staten Island Rapid Transit, Port Richmond; near new municipal ferry; ¼ acre, $1,200; easy terms. Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

Twenty lots at Prince's Bay for $1,000. Harold Wittemann, Owner, Crabtree Building, St. George.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

To manage apartment houses or tenements; long, successful experience. 'Phone 3161 John, James King, 46 Wall St.

Manhattan maps, and Record and Guide quarterlies wanted. Harris, 469 St. Ann's Av.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Free Tickets or Special Trains Not Necessary to Reach
ELMHURST HEIGHTS NEW YORK CITY
THE HIGHEST GRADE RESIDENTIAL PARK IN TOWN
Only 4 Miles from Herald Square

WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT.
NO ASSESSMENTS TO WORRY ABOUT.
Nearer Than Harlem and Easier of Access Than the Bronx.
5 CENTS, TRAIN OR TROLLEY.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY On Completion of Tunnel About the End of July.
Within a Year, 300% Profit Is Guaranteed

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. Elegant Colonial mansions ready for occupancy for sale on easy terms.
10% DEPOSIT WILL SECURE A PLOT. DON'T DELAY.
Send postal to-day for handsome colored maps and views.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

Write This Very Day

—better still, if you can, call or phone us—but in *some* way, right away; if you have the slightest idea of buying real estate, get all the facts and inside information about

Senator Reynolds'

LAURELTON

before placing a dollar anywhere.

It's fair to yourself—yes, it's vital—that you learn all you can and convince yourself that you're buying to the very best advantage. A postal to us will bring you points you'll appreciate. Address: **P. B. Purdy,** General Manager Laurelton Land Co.,

225 Fifth Avenue, New York
SECOND FLOOR OF BRUNSWICK BUILDING,
26th to 27th St. Telephone 3601 Madison.

DON'T BUY PROPERTY BEFORE KNOWING

that it is the best to be had.

MANY DON'TS must be considered before you can decide the question. We have just published a list of the **MOST IMPORTANT DON'TS** which clearly defines the dangers and remedies. **BE SURE THAT YOUR INVESTMENT** contains **NONE** of the objections shown therein.

Will mail same on request.
It will pay you to drop a postal **TO-DAY.**

PARIS & MACDOUGALL,
1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N. B.—This folder will show you that Kissena Park North ELIMINATES EVERY DON'T mentioned, and many more.

The Ideal Spot of Long Island
"FOREST PARKVIEW"
Borough of Queens, N. Y. City.
(Bet. Ridgewood and Richmond Hill.)
Modern two-family houses for sale on easy monthly payment plan. Write for particulars. A postal will receive prompt personal attention.
GEORGE E. LOEFFLER,
4 WEST 22D ST., N. Y. CITY.

For Rent—At $100 month, splendid residence in

Oppenheimer Institute,
159 West 34th Street.
ALCOHOLISM,
Drug Addiction, Neurasthenia.
Good Accommodations for the Care of Private Patients. All Conveniences and Special Nursing.
Inquiries Treated Confidentially.
Cut this out and send for free literatura and full information.
(7)

Don't Lose Faith
in your fellow-men until you have advertised your lost article in The New York Times.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.
The New York Times' Finds Lost Articles.

FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—March 29, about noon, 5th Av., near 49th St., gold bracelet with stones. Owner will receive same by giving description to Miss Flower, 611 5th Av.

LOST.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Gold charm, round; one side Masonic emblem, other side Elks' emblem, with small diamond between the antlers; lost on Lexington Av. elevated, from Bridge St. station to Gates Av. station, or from Gates Av. station to Bushwick Av. and Woodbine St., Brooklyn. Finder please return to Wm. Honick, 62 Woodbine St., Brooklyn; reward, $10.

LOST—On April 13, silver purse, containing Tiffany gold watch and other articles; liberal reword will be paid and no questions asked for return of same; came on inside watch, St. Francis Court, corner Riverside Drive and 135th St.

LOST—10 reward; Friday evening, near Mendelsohn Hall or Washington Square, amethyst pendant and silver chain. De Forest, 7 Washington Square.

LOST—Tuesday, April 16, on 5th Av. or to Central Park, old-fashioned blond lace veil. Liberal reward if returned to 28 East 39th St.

REWARD for return of a lady's gold watch, lost Monday afternoon, between Liberty and 45th Sts. M. L. M., 319 West 45th St.

LOST—A small fur collar on 5th Av., near 68th St.; reward. Mrs. Kernochan, 824 5th Av.

LOST—Small gold purse and gold pencil ring. Liberal reward if returned to 29 Washington Square.

LOST—On Broadway car, Monday, package hollow tape; reward. Room 40, 114 5th Av.

LOST—Lady's gold hunting case watch, between 18th and 137th Sts., 3d Av. Liberal reward returning Clarendon Hotel, 15th St. and 4th Av.

LOST—Black lynx muff, at circus Saturday afternoon, will finder please return it and receive liberal reward? Jaeckel, 2,783 Broadway.

LOST—Sunday night, April 7, gold mesh bag getting in or out of cab; reward. Brisbane, 2 West 34th St.

LOST—Thursday, Masonic charm; reward offered. Anawaoda Club, 414 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—$5.00 reward, opera glass, Lyric Theatre, Saturday night. Room 934, 156 5th Av.

$100 REWARD given for return of jewelry taken Saturday night from Lorraine Apartment; no questions asked. Dalmin, 953 Park Av.

LOST BANK BOOKS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 475,454, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Good sized shepherd dog, 2 weeks ago; brown, white color; can be had by paying expense. Holsten, 1,488 5th Av.

LOST—Strayed from Clyde steamer, West St., Sunday, April 14, a white fox terrier, with lemon markings about face; eyelashes of one eye white; had collar marked "Fritzi, Seabright, N. J." Liberal reward will be paid on return to owner, 532 Madison Av., New York.

LOST—White poodle, male; has one yellow ear and black nose; name Reggie; liberal reward for return; no questions asked. 35 West 115th St., Apartment No. 111.

LOST—White bull terrier; name Tramp; reward. Berthaume, 66 West 84th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—Large red Irish setter dog, Sunday, 14th, on Morningside Drive West and 115th St.; white spot on breast; legs heavy from knees down; part of tail cut off. Liberal reward. Apartment No. 4, 50-53 Morningside Drive West, between 115th and 116th Sts.

LOST—Red Chinese Chow dog, white tail, black tongue; answers to name of Chin Chin. $25 reward if returned to Mrs. Farquhar, 54 West 57th St.

TO SAFEGUARD SEAFARERS.

Navigation Conference to Discuss Welfare of Passengers and Crews.

The Navigation Conference will open this morning in the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at 203 Broadway. William McCarroll, President of the Board of Trade, called the meeting to discuss additional safeguards for passengers and crews, not only on coastwise steamships and excursion craft, but also on yachts sailing under foreign flags, and on motor boats.

The conference will discuss wireless telegraphy in its relation to the equipment of coastwise vessels, the establishment of relief ships, and a generally more efficient examination of steamers.

Used Mrs. Jane Wilson's Name.

Mrs. Jane Wilson of 175 West Eighty-fifth Street denies that she is the woman who gave that name and address when arrested by the police last Friday night in a raid on an alleged gambling house in Seventh Avenue. Mrs. Wilson has made it clear that the use of her name and address was without warrant.

Life Sentence for Negro Porter.

Edward Harris, a negro porter, formerly employed at the Phoenix Bank, and living at 857 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday by Justice Blanchard in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Harris pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree for the killing, on Nov. 6 last, of Herbert M. Vance, a negro Pullman porter. Vance lodged with Mrs. Louise Page, in the house where Harris dwelt, and the latter shot him after an altercation.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 929 B'way.

ENGINEERS OPEN THEIR NEW HOME

Carnegie, Who Gave $1,500,000 for It, Shares in the Dedicatory Exercises.

ROOSEVELT SENDS LETTER

President Hadley Talks on the Ideals of Professional Life—Week of Receptions.

The dedicatory exercises of the new building of the United Engineering Society, at 25 West Thirty-ninth Street, to which Andrew Carnegie gave $1,500,000 for construction and still more when it came to raising an endowment fund, were held yesterday afternoon. The exercises were in the assembly hall of the new building, which is one of the finest auditoriums of its kind in the city. There will be other meetings to-day, to-morrow, and Friday.

Mr. Carnegie left the Peace Conference long enough to attend the opening yesterday. There he shared attention with the venerable Dr. Edward Everett Hale, President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, Ambassador Creel of Mexico, Sir William H. Preece, President of the Institute of Electrial Engineers of England, and "Uncle" John Fritz of the Building Committee, who received the most prolonged applause of any of those present.

Charles Wallace Hunt, who presided, had as a gavel the setting maul which Mrs. Carnegie used when she laid the cornerstone of the building. The popularity of Dr. Hale with the audience of engineers was curiously attested when applause broke out as the clergyman rose to make the opening prayer. T. C. Martin, President of the Engineers' Club, read this telegram of congratulation from President Roosevelt:

The White House, Washington.
April 13, 1907.

My Dear Sir: I heartily congratulate you on the opening of the building of the Engineering Societies. The building will be the largest engineering centre of its kind in the world. It is, indeed, the first of its kiod, and its erection in New York serves to mark and emphasize the supremacy which this country is steadily achieving through her proficiency in applied science. The whole country is interested in the erection of such a building, and particularly, of course, all of those who follow either the profession of engineering or any kindred profession, and in no branch of work have Americans shown to greater advantage what we like to think of as the typically American characteristics.

With all good wishes, believe me, sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. T. C. Martin, 114 Liberty Street.

President Hadley's Address.

President Hadley delivered the principal address and declared that a combination of ethical and technical standards would produce the best professional service.

"It is not enough," said Dr. Hadley, "to know the special sciences on which the practice of a profession is based. A man ought to have clear conceptions of the public service which his profession can render, and the public duties that its members owe. Thus, and only thus, can the engineer, the lawyer, the physician, or a member of any learned profession, rise to the full dignity of his calling.

"There are two quite distinct qualities which must be combined in order to secure the best professional service; two quite distinct tests, which work must meet in order to be pronounced first-class. One of these is the technical standard; the other, for want of a better word, may be called the ethical standard.

"This larger view of professional obligations is not so fully recognized as it should be. We have, in the nineteenth century, made so much progress in the technical training of doctors and lawyers and engineers that we sometimes forget that there is need of anything more than technical training. We have let the old idea of public leadership, which was prominent in the minds of the great professional men of past centuries, give place to another and narrower ideal, which is fully satisfied when a man has made himself a technical expert. Many a man of real eminence in his calling deliberately rejects the wider conception of professional duty which I have here indicated. Perhaps he recognizes the claims of public service, perhaps he does not; but in any event he believes that these claims rest upon him as a man, rather than as an engineer or a lawyer. In his professional capacity he says he is hired not to tell what the law ought to be, but what it is; not to advise how a railroad can do the most public service, but how certain men with certain ideas of their own can best use the differential calculus to get those ideas carried out.

"This is, perhaps, the prevalent view of professional ethics to-day. I believe that it is a wrong view, which must menace not only the influence and standing of the professions themselves, but the general interest of the Republic.

"In the first place, a man who believes that he is hired to carry out another man's ideas can never claim a position of actual leadership. He remains a paid servant—highly paid, doubtless, because he is possessed of a kind of skill which is very unusual, but nevertheless a servant, bound to carry out the wishes of his master. A group of professional men, which regards this as a proper view, thereby forfeits the claim to stand in the first rank socially and politically, and voluntarily accepts a position of the second rank.

"A commonwealth like that of the United States is necessarily governed by public opinion. Courts may formulate this opinion. Legislatures may pass rules to give effect to it. Police may enforce its demands against the recalcitrant. If the lawyers as a class try to keep the law in line with the demands of intelligent public opinion, we can get good law. But if lawyers are content to see the law perverted to private ends, and judges take refuge in technical construction of precedents, without full regard to the needs of the existing situation, Legislatures will step in to create a chaos of conflicting laws which are worse than no law at all.

"There are three professions to-day which do not regard themselves as servants, but as masters—the financier, the journalist, and the politician. If the engineer and the lawyer accept positions as servants, simply putting their technical knowledge at the disposal of the merchant, journalist, or politician who will pay the highest price for it, it is not simply a confession of inferiority—it is a dereliction of public duty."

A Tribute to Carnegie.

Ambassador Creel voiced the greeting of President Diaz of Mexico, and a letter was read from Charles A. Haswell, who, at the age of 97, is the dean of New York's community of engineers. Just before Mr. Carnegie was introduced, Charles F. Scott, the Chairman of the Building Committee, delivered an historical address. It was in the course of this that the mention of "Uncle" John Fritz called forth the applause for that member of the Building Committee. Mr. Scott concluded by turning to Mr. Carnegie and saying:

"Mr. Carnegie, it has been your great privilege to make this possible. You provided money. It has been transformed into bricks and mortar. But your letter gives more than money; in it is an ideal: 'A union building for you all.' That, too, has transforming power. Already the harmonizing feature is an active force. Our societies are working together, they are getting a broader view of their position, and a new inspiration for the large work that lies before them."

When Mr. Carnegie rose to speak, he asked the audience not to applaud him too long, lest he should conclude that they did not want to hear him.

"Mr. President, Mr. ex-President, Mr. Present President, and Uncle John Fritz," he said, and then he had to stop again for the applause to subside.

"The Scotch have a saying," continued Mr. Carnegie, "and they have many wise sayings that fools and bairns should never see a thing half done. I do not want to associate myself with fools and bairns, but I think I may add that donors should never see a thing half done.

"I went to Pittsburg the other day to see the completion of a task which I had placed in the making as far out of my personal observation as was this building. I saw a palace such as Aladdin might have brought forth and was overwhelmed. So to-day with this hall and this audience; and I am minded of what Mrs. Carnegie said in Pittsburg when I likened it to the rubbing of Aladdin's lamp. She said: 'Yes, but we didn't even have to rub the lamp.'

"It is the spirit of the men that does the work; the safety of human society lies just here. Whenever we coalesce to do some good, a unification takes place and a consolidation; and whenever men meet to conspire against the public good—to do some evil—they find themselves unable to trust each other. That's why you needn't lie awake nights and worry about the future and about what problems society is going to meet. As sure as the sunflower turns toward the sun so the human race turns toward better things.

"This is the rock on which I rest, and on which I meditate sometimes. Nor can you deny this, that, quite apart from whatever evil exists, there is that principle of improvement inherent in us. To-day is better than yesterday and to-morrow will be better than to-day. So I look forward to the future of this building, and I know that the organizations to whom it is devoted will advance and continue to meet the developing needs of our age."

"Who are the architects?" he said. "Are they a well-known firm? No. They are two young men who perhaps were never heard from before in New York, and there is the proud father of one of them, [pointing to Dr. Hale,] and there is a proud lady sitting up there in the gallery, [pointing to Mrs. Carnegie,] for the other one was Mrs. Carnegie's brother. There's democracy for you. No social influence in determining the architecture of this building, but twenty-eight sets of plans out of which this one was selected by unanimous choice."

Mr. Carnegie had a word to say for universal peace to which he arrived by speaking of the American spirit of co-operation. This, he declared, was not found in the Englishman, nor yet in the Scotchman.

"Where are you going Sandy?" said one Scotchman to another in the story that Mr. Carnegie told.

"Doon to the club," said Sandy.

"An' wha foor?"

"Just to contradeect a wee bit."

"We only hate those we don't know," said the donor of the engineering building in conclusion, "and the more I go on and the younger I get, and the more experience I have with men and women, the more I come to realize the truth of this. To know the virtues of your brother is to know the spirit of brotherhood. That is why I am an advocate of the peace of the world. We only have to go on to know our brothers the world over in order to realize that all men of all nations are indeed brothers."

Last evening, from 9 o'clock until early this morning, there was a succession of receptions in the Engineering Building, first a general reception in the main auditorium, and then receptions by officers and councils of the foundar societies in their various headquarters.

BROKER SUED FOR $10,000.

Cowan Says Rawak Falsely Accused Him in Advertising Transaction.

An action has been brought in the Supreme Court by Isaac Cowen, of 1418 Fifth Avenue, an advertising agent, through his lawyer, Bernard H. Sandler, against Henry Rawak, of 36 West 116th Street, a real estate broker, for $10,000 damages.

Cowen alleges that he received from Mr. Rawak on March 13 last two advertisements to be inserted three times each in two daily papers of this city.

The advertisements were not published, according to Mr. Rawak, and he appeared at Mr. Cowan's office the following day, Mr. Cowan says, and with great abuse drove him into the street, at the same time advising the assembled crowd that he, Cowen, had stolen his money.

It now develops, according to Cowen, that the advertisements were published as ordered, and the suit is the result.

DON'T WANT STATE INQUIRY.

Aldermen Say They Have Power to Investigate City Departments.

The Board of Aldermen, at its meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution offered by "Tim" Sullivan requiring the Commissioners of Accounts to turn over to the board the reports of the investigations into the department of Borough President Ahearn. The resolution declared that the commissioners are required by Section 112 of the charter to do this.

"Speaking for the Republican contingency in this body, I would like to say that they believe there is no necessity of going to Albsny for an investigation of the city departments, the power to make such an inquiry being vested in this body," said Alderman Meyers, leader of the Republicans.

"We entirely concur in that view," replied "Tim" Sullivan.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Western area of high pressure has overspread the Missouri Valley, with colder weather extending to Oklahoma. The disturbance from the lake region is moving eastward with the general area of low pressure over northeastern districts, causing snow and light showers.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh west to southwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh west.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair in south, snow or rain in north, portion Wednesday. Thursday, fair and colder; brisk southwest to west winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair and somewhat colder Wednesday. Thursday, fair; fresh west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
8 A. M.	48	38	4 P. M.	58	49
9 A. M.	46	38	6 P. M.	56	47
10 A. M.	51	41	9 P. M.	52	45
12 M.	56	44	12 P. M.	48	46

This thermometer is 109 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature, 50 degrees at 4:40 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, April 16.—Damage of about $100,000 was done to-day by fire in a Central Wharf warehouse. Three firms were burned out, the Commonwealth Oil Company, the Borne-Scrymser Company, oil refiners, and Howe, French & Co.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 16.—The Osage Indian Boarding School for Boys, situated across the line from here in Oklahoma, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss was $75,000. So far as known all the inmates escaped safely.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
1:40—709 Wendover Av.; Nathan Rosner	$300
2:30—741 10th Av.; Solomon Dunmore	Trifling
5:00—1,520 Broadway; Klaw & Erlanger	$5,000
7:15—12 Morton St.; owner unknown	$25
9:10—62 Attorney St.; Adolph Url	Trifling
P. M.	
2:15—24 Clinton St.; owner unknown	Trifling
7:00—2,042 1st Av.; J. Millango	Slight
7:30—60 1st Av.; T. Lolden	Trifling
8:30—520 5th St.; Pins & Leskowitz	$300
9:15—170th & Charlotte Pl.; unknown	Unknown
9:00—60 Water St.; Kuhn & Libby	$1,000
10:20—9 Avenue C; A. Branower & Sons	$400
10:50—65 Cannon St.; H. Heber	$500

VICHY CELESTINS
PURITY and EXCELLENCE
Standard Natural Alkaline Water
A Delightful Table Water with Highly Medicinal Qualities
Standard Cure for Dyspepsia Stomach Troubles and Gout
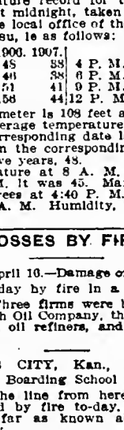
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Light, Sweet Wholesome Bread
Delicious Pastry

FIRE AND WATER CLOSE 2 THEATRES

Eight Streams on New York Theatre Roof Blaze Do Much Damage in the Criterion.

FRANK DANIELS A LOSER

Scenery and Costumes of "The Tattooed Man" Company Ruined—Skating Rink Burned.

The patrone of the hotels in and about Times Square were awakened by the fire engines at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and, looking out, saw a tongue of flame shooting from a window of the roof garden skating rink of the New York Theatre Building. The flames started beneath the skating rink floor and ate their way beneath the flooring to the front of the building, facing Times Square, and then extended to the corner of the roof at Seventh Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

The men of four engine companies and two hook and ladder companies succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading to the lower part of the building. The firemen, however, were compelled to bring into use eight streams before they got the fire under control, as considerable woodland scenery of papier-maché took fire.

The eight streams of water which were turned into the roller skating rink damaged the New York Theatre, which occupies the Forty-fifth Street end of the block, and also the Criterion Theatre, at the Forty-fourth Street end of the building. In fact, so much water was poured into the place that it leaked down into the two theatres and did much damage.

"Tattooed Man" Company's Losses.

The Criterion Theatre was so deluged that it cannot be occupied for some time. The scenery and costumes of "The Tattooed Man" company were injured to such an extent that practically an entire new production will have to be prepared for the opening of Frank Daniels in the attraction at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, next Monday evening. To this end, scena painters and costumers were put at work yesterday, and they will keep at it night and day in order to have the play ready in time.

In addition to damaging the theatres by water, many of the business offices in the building were so badly damaged that they had to close down yesterday. The majority of these offices were on the fifth floor, directly under the roof garden or skating rink floor. Among them were Jules Murray's Amusement Agency, the business offices of the New York Theatre, J. Fred Zimmerman's office, the American Theatrical Exchange, the Klaw & Erlanger Construction Company, Lew Dockstader's Minstrels, Matt Grau's agency, the Rogers Brothers, William A. Brady's office, Joseph R. Grismer's office, Wilton Lackaye's and Robert B. Mantell's headquarters, the offices of the Gulf Fisheries Company, Joe Hart and Frederick W. Bert.

In some of these offices the ceilings fell after the firemen had chopped away the concrete flooring of the skating rink, which was practically the main roof of the building. Above the skating rink the glass roof was smashed to flinders.

Tons of water leaked down from the skating rink at the top of the building to the electrical offices of Klaw & Erlanger on the fourth floor, and then to the offices of Rich & Harris on the third floor.

The skating rink, where the fire originated, was conducted by Walter Rosenberg, whose loss is covered by insurance.

New York Theatre Damage.

At the New York Theatre, where "The Land of Nod" is holding forth, Louis Werba, the house manager, said that considerable damage had been done by the water, though the fire did not get inside the building.

"We shall close the theatre for a few days," said Mr. Werba last evening. "The ceiling is badly damaged, and we must make a thorough investigation for the sake of public safety before again opening the theatre. However, 'The Land of Nod' will resume its engagement shortly."

It is believed that the fire was caused by defective insulation of an electric light wire.

The folks from the hotels who were routed out of bed went into the street and watched for three hours the firemen at work. Many of the patrone of the Hotel Astor stood at the windows of their apartments and saw the firemen work in relays, as the dense smoke from the oil-polished tar-papered flooring of the skating rink time and again drove the firemen to the fire escape balconies and ladders for fresh air. Three of the firemen had their hands and faces slightly cut by broken glass when they were compelled to smash windows to get into the building from an extension ladder which they raised in Times Square.

NEW PHASE OF SEWER FRAUDS

Two Claimants for Damages to One House—Metz Tells Jerome.

Controller Metz consulted with District Attorney Jerome yesterday about a new phase of the sewer frauds which has come out in Brooklyn. It is quite likely that the Grand Jury will be asked to take up the matter. The Controller said that a certain physician in Brooklyn recovered $257.52 for damages to a house in Hancock Street, Brooklyn, owned by him in August, 1904. He filed a claim in November of that year for $500, and the action in the First District Municipal Court resulted in the verdict stated.

About two months later five claims, for $2,344, were filed by a lawyer for a builder who said he owned the house in question. The builder appeared before the Controller and withdrew some of the claims, admitting that they were fraudulent, but reserved the right to file new claims. Later three new claims were filed. Then the records of the physician's case were examined, and it was discovered that somebody had lied.

This information was submitted to District Attorney Jerome yesterday by Chief Examiner Prial of the Finance Department.

14.10
Wednesday, April 17.
To-Morrow Last Day
Wholesale Tailoring
ANYTHING YOU WANT
SUITS TO MEASURE
Top Coats to Measure
Raincoats to Measure
Uniforms to Measure
Livery to Measure
ANY STYLE. $14.10 ANY FABRIC.
No Extra Charge for Big Men.
Subscription Closes To-Morrow 6 P. M.
HOPE
Broadway, Cor. Chambers,
(Stewart Building.)

A Fable
You know the story of Jack Sprat and his wife.

A Moral
No matter what your clothes tastes may be, our showing of Spring clothes contains such a large variety of swagger styles that we can easily satisfy you. Satisfactory prices too — "*one-third lower than the lowest.*"
THREE STORES:
119-123 Walker St. New York
1457 Broadway New York
380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Moe Levy & Co
CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO

The "Arnheim" Clothes
Are perfect in every detail. We can build a Suit or Overcoat at $20 from our special line of blue, gray and brown invisible stripes and overplaids that is matchless the world over.
A rare opportunity is the stock on our second floor from James Scarlett & Co., 391 Fifth Avenue. Their lowest price for Suit or Overcoat was $80; ours $30.
May we send our illustrated Volume No. 3 and samples?
ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth Street.

HORNER'S OFFERING
Of the FURNITURE Stock of GEO. F. VETTER'S SONS
STILL CONTINUES
AT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF LESS THAN MARKED PRICES OF VETTER'S SONS
The assortments are complete and the prices are greatly reduced to insure quick clearance.
On Sale at 35-37 West 23d Street
Embraced in this extensive collection will be found Parlor and Library Furniture in Gold and Mahogany; Dining Room and Chamber Sets in Circassian Walnut, Dark and White Mahogany; also Bookcases, Library Tables, Chairs, China Closets, Chime-Clock Cases, &c.
The Firm of GEO. F. VETTER'S SONS have catered strictly to a high class trade. The stock is absolutely new and combines the best quality with the most artistic appearance.
ORIENTAL RUGS Included in this offering are over 100 finest ORIENTAL RUGS in various sizes and styles
R. J. HORNER & CO. Furniture Makers and Importers. West 23d Street West 24th Street

2 WEEKS' SALE
The Russian Store
Prior to the departure of
VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
who goes to Russia to purchase new stock, the entire collection of Real Russian Laces, Embroideries, Horn, China, and Birch Bark goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, &c., now on hand, will be placed on sale at greatly reduced prices. SALE BEGINS WED. APR. 10. Store will be closed from April 26th to Oct. 1st.
6 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 5TH AVE

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN 34th St., near 8th Ave. OPERA HOUSE
LAST WEEK GRAND OPERA SEASON
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director
TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Flotow's MARTHA. Mmes. Donalda, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Arimondi, Gianoli-Galletti, Mugnoz. Conductor, Max Bendix.
THURS., APR. 18, at 8:15, 8th appearance of MME. CALVE. GRAND DOUBLE BILL. Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Zeppelli; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Reschiglian, Venturini, and Massenet's opera, LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Arimondi. Con., Campanini.
Fri. Ev., Apr. 19, S—REGULAR PRICES, FAREWELL CAMPANINI Varied Program.
All Principal Artists will Appear.
Act I., Verdi's Il Trovatore. Mmes. Russ, Severina; MM. Dalmores, Seveilhac, with chorus.
Duet Donizetti's La Favorita. Mme. Bressler-Gianoli; Mr. Jean Altchevsky.
Duet from Les Dragons de Villars. Mme. Lejeune, M. Gilibert.
Duet from Donizetti's Don Pasquale. Mlle. Zeppilli, M. Gianoli-Galletti.
Act 4, Verdi's Rigoletto. Mmes. Pinkert, de Cisneros, MM. Bonci, Ancona, Mugnoz.
Prologue from Bolto's Mephistopheles. M. Arimondi & chorus & band.
Act I. of Leoncavallo's I Pagliacci. Mme. Donalda, MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Seveilhac, Venturini. Conductor, M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.
SAT. MAT., APR. 20, at 2:15, 9th appearance of MME. CALVE, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnos, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
SAT. NIGHT, APR. 20, at 8:15. Last Night of the season, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini. Prices 75c., $3.00. Next Season—Subscription Sale Now Open.

LAST WEEK
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
BARNUM & BAILEY
3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Sailing—Dip of Death—Acrobatic Novelties—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seals.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 AND 8.
Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie and museums.
Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 Children Half Price (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Box Seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
No performance in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark or Paterson this year.

CARNEGIE HALL CHAPTER ROOM,
Thursday, April 18, 3 P. M., Free Trial German Conversational Lesson.
Special prepared course of four weeks.
Professor Roebel will demonstrate his wonderful method to acquire within four weeks a sufficient knowledge not only to be able to converse and travel abroad independent of a guide, but will also make the student familiar with a number of beautiful poems and songs. The whole term, $10.

MINING SHOW
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
APR. 15 TO 27
AFT. AND EVE. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
HIT the TRAIL WITH the 20 COWGIRLS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. MAT. TO-DAY. GOOD SEATS $1.
THE GRAND MOGUL
with FRANK MOULAN & 100 Singers.
BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10.
Still the Biggest and Best Show in Town. **ANNA HELD** In The Parisian Model.
LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN.
ELEANOR ROBSON AS **SALOMY JANE** By Paul Armstrong
(Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)
WALLACK'S B'y. & 30th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees To-day & Sat. 2:15.
"THE MOST BRILLIANT COMEDY SEEN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON."—New York Commercial.
GRACE GEORGE IN SARDOU'S **DIVORCONS**
CRITICAL COMMENT:
"A hit. The best work of Miss George's career."—Herald.
"Grace George wins a positive success."—Times.
"Miss George delightful. It has been a long time since an audience on Broadway has had such good and sufficient reason to applaud."—Louis De Foe in World.
"Her work a triumph."—Commercial.
"Grace George at her best—her acting subtle and clean cut."—Press.
"Ought to crowd Wallack's."—Acton Davies.
"Miss George was at her best.—Eve. World.
"Miss George surprised everybody. Even her fondest admirers did not know it was in her."—Globe.
"French comedy with Grace George proves a capital Spring tonic."—Mail.
"A rattling good play. The best thing Miss George has done."—Alan Dale.
"Miss George was distinctly charming."—News.
DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
MAT. TO-DAY. BEST SEATS $1.50.
LAST WEEK **CARLE** in THE SPRING CHICKEN.
Next Sun., 8:30 VICTOR HERBERT'S Seats Now on Sale. ORCHESTRA.
Academy of Music, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Klaw & Erlanger's
LAST WEEK **BEN HUR**
Last times of the great race scene. Prices 25c., $1.50. Mts. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8 sh.
NEXT WEEK Geo. M. Cohan in LITTLE JOHNNY JONES

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
Best Features of **WILD WEST** Circus, Spectacle, and With 100 Sioux Indians
PIONEER DAYS
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER
With Mermaids and Gorgeous Ballet
PRINCESS Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:25. B'way & 29th. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 2 WEEKS OF SEASON
MARGARET ANGLIN The Great DIVIDE HENRY MILLER
REOPENS DALY'S THEATRE AUG 26.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1646 Bryant Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.
Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, Lotta Faust.
FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Tel. 2485—38. Matinee To-day. Best Seats, $1.50.
EDDIE FOY in THE ORCHID.
LYRIC 42 St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15
THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY.
with Minnie Dupree and Original Cast.
MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
CYRIL SCOTT in PRINCE CHAP
BIJOU Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:20.
MME. NAZIMOVA in Comtesse Coquette.
Fri., Apr. 19—Special Mat., "Doll's House."
LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. 25, 50, 75c. Mat To-day 25-50c. Reg. Mt. Sat. Wm. Morris Stock Co., "The Lost Paradise"

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's Farcical romance, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Begins 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
ARNOLD DALY "THE BOYS OF COMPANY B."
GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
5TH MONTH.
Showers of Fun "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun.
WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
CRITERION THEATRE—Closed acc. of fire; money refunded until Saty. night on advance sale for Frank Daniel in "The Tattoed Man."
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.
SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
MAN OF THE HOUR
The Boys of Company B
ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Last Week.
THE AMBITIOUS MRS. ALCOTT
Beg. Thurs. April 25. A CURE FOR THE BLUES
The Screaming Farce. BEFORE AND AFTER.
With Leo Ditrichstein.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. Houdini, Cressy & Dayne, Clarice Vance, Willard Simms & Co., Max Wesley Troupe.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily, 25c. 7th Av. & 126th St. Master Gabriel, Carlotta, Truly Shattuck, Rice & Prevost, Carter de Haven.
THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. THE GAIETY GIRLS. Casey's Vacation, Pat White.
THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. THE PARISIAN BELLES Whitm'n Sisters, W. Rohins'n.
NEW IRON PIER B'way & 60th St. MAT. TO-DAY M. M. Theise presents 5th MONTH

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; fresh northwest winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,981. * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1907.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HUGHES SAYS MAYOR HAS POWER TO PROBE

No Investigation of City Departments by the Legislature Is Necessary.

READY TO LEND A HAND

Tells Ellison He Will Entertain Charges Against Any Official Removable Solely by the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—Corporation Counsel Ellison of New York came up to the Capitol to-day and presented to Gov. Hughes the suggestion of Mayor McClellan that the various city departments be subjected to a general investigation by a committee of the Legislature. The Governor told Mr. Ellison that the Mayor had full powers under the charter to investigate these departments, and that no legislative investigation was necessary.

The Corporation Counsel of New York, however, left the Governor with the distinct assurance from him that if the charter should prove defective in this respect he would be very glad to suggest legislation that would provide for a proper extension of the Mayor's powers, and that he would entertain any charges properly preferred against elective city officials who, while part and parcel of the New York City Administration, could not be removed by the Mayor, but were removable solely by the Governor.

This is thought to have special reference to the case of President Ahearn of the Borough of Manhattan, who at present is under fire for the manner in which he conducted his department. Corporation Counsel Ellison, in speaking to a TIMES correspondent before his departure to-night, declared that if the disclosures in the investigation now in progress in New York should warrant it, he would not hesitate, as the Mayor's legal adviser, to urge the preferment of charges before the Governor against Borough President Ahearn.

Here is a statement authorized by the Governor, after his talk with Corporation Counsel Ellison:

"There is no necessity in my judgment for a legislative investigation. So far as heads of departments are responsible to the Mayor, he is in a position to make a full inquiry and he may remove any officer who refuses to give him all the information necessary to disclose the condition of his department.

"Generally, with regard to all the city departments, including those in charge of elected officers, it was the intent of the charter that the Commissioners of Accounts, who are responsible to the Mayor, should have full opportunity for investigation. I believe that these Commissioners have full power to investigate all the city departments. Further, if the information thus obtained warrants the presentation of charges, with suitable specifications against any city officer removable by me, such charges can be presented and the matter investigated in accordance with law.

"It should be distinctly understood that the Mayor has full authority through his appointed officers to investigate the city departments, and is responsible for making all necessary inquiries to insure the proper administration of the City Government. If, however, it can be shown that in any respect the power is lacking that clearly the framers of the charter intended to give the Mayor in this particular, then the power should be supplied, and I shall be glad to recommend any legislation which may be found necessary for that purpose."

Corporation Counsel Ellison said:

"The Governor is a good lawyer. I agree with him without any reservation whatever in his construction of the charter as regards the Mayor's powers to make a formal investigation of the Borough Presidents' departments, or the department of any officer holding a place under him, through his Commissioners of Accounts. On the other hand, if the contention of the counsel employed by the Borough President is correct, then, as the Governor intimates, we shall seek by legislation an extension of powers under the charter to remedy any defects the courts may declare to exist."

Mr. Ellison said the special counsel employed to conduct the investiagtion would present proof to-morrow of conditions existing in the Borough President's department from witnesses who were willing to testify and had an adequate knowledge of facts.

"This testimony," Mr. Ellison said, "may seriously affect the situation, though what the exact result of the testimony will be I shall not attempt to say at this time. It is quite possible that sufficient may be shown to warrant charges, independent of the testimony of bureau heads which at one time seemed necessary."

"What about the political aspect of the Mayor's move?" Mr. Ellison was asked.

"Oh," he replied, "I think it should be conceded that there is no politics in the Corporation Counsel's office."

"What about the charge that this is merely a move in the Mayor's war on Tammany Leader Murphy?"

"I think the political aspect may be safely eliminated, because the Borough President asked for an investigation and is merely getting what he declared he was after, nothing more and nothing less," said Mr. Ellison.

FAMILY HELD FOR MURDER.

Mrs. Gilman Accused with Son and Daughters of Slaying Dona Gilman.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 17.—Affidavits were filed this afternoon charging Mrs. Leah C. Gilman, mother; Collins, brother, and Fayne and Bessie, sisters, with murdering Dona Gilman, whose body was found on a commons near her home Nov. 20 last. The Grand Jury recently ignored the case against the Gilmans. The attorney filing the affidavit said there was no new evidence.

With the exception of the daughter, Bessie, who has been living in Germantown, and who will be in court to-morrow, the members of the family appeared voluntarily and gave bond for their appearance. The mother and son were released on $2,500 bond and the two daughters on bond of $1,000 each. The affidavits were sworn to by Lemuel C. Miller.

Pure food laws are good. Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Insist upon having Burnett's.—Adv.

ANNOYED MR. ZIMMERMANN.

Former Clerk Sent Cablegrams in His Name—Goes to Bellevue.

Leopold Zimmermann of the banking house of Zimmermann & Forshay of 9 Wall Street was complainant in the Tombs Police Court yesterday against Peter Pegosse, a former stenographer, whom he accused of writing him annoying letters and with sending fictitious cablegrams to the correspondents of his house abroad. Pegosse, who had been arrested at his lodgings in 83 East Fifty-sixth Street, was sent to Bellevue to have his sanity investigated.

Mr. Zimmermann told the story of his troubles with his former clerk at his apartments in the Hotel Savoy last night. Pegosse, he said, had the delusion that he was an important figure in international finance and had been acting accordingly, making free use of Mr. Zimmermann's name and of the names of his partners. In addition to this he had recently taken to opening accounts with various firms, giving him as a reference, and had made repeated applications to the house to have checks casbed which were drawn on banks where he had no account.

Mr. Zimmermann said he had had the man arrested simply to have him taken care of. He had entered his employ about five years ago, he said, and had proved unusually capable, so much so that he had taken him to Europe as his private secretary.

Soon afterward he left to go with the Stock Exchange bouse of A. A. Housman & Co., but had stayed there only six months, having had to go to a hospital for treatment. He began to act strangely soon after his release from the hospital. He first began to annoy Mr. Zimmermann by talking erratically about his connections with foreign banking houses which he thought he repreented. Then he appeared frequently at the Wall Street office with checks which the firm knew would not be honored. A few weeks ago the house learned that some one was sending cablegrams, collect, to some of their European correspondents, giving incoherent bearish views of the market, to which the names of the firm and some of its clerks were signed.

This and a letter sent to one of Mr. Zimmermann's partners, which had a threatening tone, led Mr. Zimmermann to act.

CONRIED WANTS BLAUVELT.

Sends an Offer to Weber's Soprano, Who Is Getting Real Money Now.

Lillian Blauvelt, who is now singing the leading part in "The Magic Knight" with Joe Weber's Stock Company at the Grand Opera House, has received an offer from the Metropolitan Opera House and may next season take the place made vacant by the departure of Bessie Abott. It will not be the first time that Miss Blauvelt has sung at the Metropolitan. She has a large répertoire of opera rôles, including Micaela in "Carmen," Violetta in "Traviata," Rosina in "The Barber of Seville," Juliette in "Romeo et Juliette," and Marguerite in "Faust."

Miss Blauvelt's contract with Mr. Weber runs until Jan. 1. She is under contract to sing with him for thirty-five weeks, and that period will not have closed at the end of this season. Whether she will be able to appear at the Metropolitan or not is not yet decided.

"I haven't made my plans yet for next year," Mme. Blauvelt said yesterday. "I am going abroad this Summer for rest, as this has been a very trying season. It is true that I have received an offer from a certain impresario, but I can't talk about it. I am still under contract with Mr. Weber, and what I will do when that contract runs out I don't know."

At present Miss Blauvelt is receiving more money than many of the opera stars, and that will be a great factor in determining whether she will return to the grand opera stage. She is said to receive a sum of $40,000 for the period of thirty-five weeks in which she sings. She appears only in Victor Herbert's "The Magic Knight," and is on the stage only some twenty-five minutes.

RUNAWAYS ON SPEEDWAY.

Elmer Stevens, Horse Trainer, Thrown from Runabout and Injured.

Elmer Stevens of 1,313 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, well known on the Speedway as a trainer of fast horses, was thrown from his runabout yesterday afternoon and painfully injured when he was "brushing" along the upper course with George Oliver of 241 West 141st Street. Many teams exercising on the Speedway at the time were terrified by the runaways.

Stevens and Oliver had just started north of Washington Bridge when a newspaper fluttering across the driveway frightened Oliver's horse. The animal shied to the right, struck Stevens's black trotter, and then set off up the Speedway. Stevens's horse balked and began backing. It then turned sharply around, spilling Stevens, and galloped away southward, turning in and out among the line of light rigs.

Mounted Policeman Fitzgerald caught the horse at 159th Street. Oliver held to his reins, and, with the aid of Mounted Policeman Murphy, brought his horse to a stand. An ambulance was summoned, and Stevens was taken to the Washington Heights Hospital, where it was said that he was badly cut about the head.

$120,000 DUTY ON JEWELS.

Money Paid Over on Leeds and Tiffany Pearls Pending Decision.

More than $120,000 has been paid over to the United States Treasury as a result of the litigation involving the importation of the so-called "Tiffany pearls" and also the "Leeds necklace."

A dispute over the question of classification of these two expensive jewels caused this litigation.

The last appeal having gone against the importers, the court having decided that the duty must be paid before any further appeal would be considered, Bernard Citron, the importer of the Leeds necklace, paid Collector Stranahan yesterday $110,335, the balance due upon the pearls in question. Upon such payment the papers were forwarded to the Board of General Appraisers for determination of the question whether the pearls were subject to duty at the rate of 10 per cent. or 60 per cent.

There was received also by Collector Stranahan yesterday the sum of $10,032 from Tiffany & Co. A representative of this company, accompanied by counsel, appeared before the Collector with the copy of an order signed by Circuit Judge Lacombe, directing that there be a stay in the case now pending, provided the importer paid to the Collector within ten days from April 16, 1907, the sum of $8,122, the increased duty due upon the pearls in dispute, together with interest of $1,010 at the rate of 6 per cent. from the date of filing protest.

SUES TO UNCOVER SECRET DIVIDENDS

Mine Broker Wants to Know Things About United Verde Copper Co.

AND C. W. CLARK'S STABILITY

Prying, Says the Company, but a Hearing to Prove Mr. Clark Not a Bankrupt Is to Begin.

The earnings of the United Verde Copper Company are to be investigated by order of the Supreme Court of Texas next week, and the public will have a chance of finding out if the rumor that the company has paid 200 per cent. for years is correct. Strenuous opposition has been made by the company. The inquiry will also be made to determine the financial standing of Charles W. Clark, son of ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, general manager of the company.

Three or four years ago the Rosario Mining and Milling Company, a Texas corporation, wished to dispose of a mining property in Guadalupe y Calvo, State of Chihuahua, Mexico. It employed as its broker ex-Judge M. W. McConnell of Butte, Mont. He made a conditional sale to Charles W. Clark, Edward L. Whitmore, and E. L. Sizer.

This syndicate took possession and expended about $100,000 in development work. It was asserted that the mines did not turn out as well as they expected, and they repudiated the sale. So far no question has been raised as to their right to do so under their contract with the Rosario Company, but the matter may come up later.

When McConnell tried to collect his commission from the Rosario Company he was told that he had not produced a bona fide purchaser willing and able to buy. He was told, it is alleged, that Charles W. Clark was a bankrupt, E. L. Sizer was in a like condition, and that Edward L. Whitmore, who is dead, was also insolvent. At the time of the transaction McConnell had represented to the Rosario Company that Clark was a multimillionaire, whereas the company asserted that Clark was then, and has always since been, a bankrupt.

McConnell turned over his claim for commission, which amounts to $40,000, to G. Himminghoffen of Guadalupe y Calvo, and he began action in the Supreme Court of Texas against the Rosario Mining & Milling Company. The matter turns entirely upon the question of the financial standing of Charles W. Clark, and so George W. Harper, Jr., of 277 Bradway was appointed by the Texas courts a Commissioner to take evidence from the Secretary of the United Verde Copper Company, Pierre V. C. Miller, and to examine the books of the company to discover the holdings of Mr. Clark, the rate of interest paid him in the last five years, and the salary he has been receiving as general manager of the company.

The copper company has strongly objected to these proceedings. Atwater & Cruikshank, counsel for the company, and the private attorneys for ex-Senator Clark, acting as counsel for Mr. Miller, appeared yesterday before Justice O'Gorman and asked that a subpoena duces tecum issued by Commissioner Harper for the production of the company's books should be vacated. In an affidavit Mr. Miller gave his reasons for this application.

"The United Verde Copper Company is a close corporation," the affidavit said. "The Hon. W. A. Clark of Montana is the President of the corporation and is the holder of most of the stock.

"The stock of the company is not traded or dealt in, and, so far as I know, none of it is now for sale. The affairs of the corporation have always been kept from the public. There have been from time to time attempts made by outsiders, for business or other reasons, to gain information concerning the affairs of this corporation and the names of the stockholders.

"These attempts have always been resisted, and it is not the policy of the company to discuss its own affairs or the private affairs of the stockholders.

"I desire to have the subpoena served upon me vacated, as I consider it is a wholly urnecessary prying into the affairs of the stockholders of the United Verde Copper Company. Mr. Charles W. Clark is a resident of San Mateo, Cal., and if his financial responsibility is material to either of the parties in the litigation in Texas they should be required to get this information from him."

Justice O'Gorman refused to vacate the subpoenas which, as a matter of courtesy to the Supreme Court of Texas, had been signed by Justice MacLean, and the proceedings will take their course. The hearing has not yet been finally fixed, but probably it will be held on Monday morning at the office of Mr. Harper, 277 Broadway.

FLORIDA AGAINST NEGRO VOTE

Senate Votes Disfranchisement and House Will Follow Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 17.—The Senate, by a vote of 23 to 5, has adopted a joint resolution to declare the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the National Constitution void and to disfranchise the negro in Florida.

The resolution was introduced by Senator John S. Beard of Pensacola, who spoke at length upon the subject, his speech leaving no doubt in the minds of his audience that the amendments were irregularly adopted and hence illegal. Senator Beard declared that he believed the Supreme Court of the United States would uphold the action of this State in disfranchising the negro.

The house will adopt the resolution without a dissenting vote, and the question of the validity of the amendment will undoubtedly be brought before the United States Supreme Court.

A great crowd heard the debate and applauded the Senate's action.

$1,870 for Two Candlesticks.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 17.—A pair of William III. silver table candlesticks 8¾ inches high sold at Christie's to-day for £374 14s., or 170 shillings per ounce.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 2d Av. & 10th St., vocal concerts à la Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

SAYS ROOSEVELT MEDDLES.

Weyerhauser Fears a Reaction—Talks Too Much, Says Perkins.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—Frederick Weyerhauser, who is said to be at the head of the lumber trust and to be wealthier than John D. Rockefeller, discussed President Roosevelt's attitude toward the railroads and other large corporations to-day.

"I will say that I think the President has gone into his course with the best of intentions, yet I think that he has been a trifle meddlesome," he said. "I think everybody should observe the law, whether it be the railroads or any one else. I think that rebates were wrong and should have been done away with.

"It is unfortunate, however, that the railroads have been forced to adopt more conservative methods and discontinue some of their extension work. There is no doubt that some of this work now in progress would be halted if it were practicable to do so. When the railroads begin to curtail the effect will become apparent in other lines, the iron interests for instance, and thus it will be felt ultimately by the people at large."

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—United States Senator Perkins created a sensation last night at the annual banquet of the Oakland Merchants' Exchange by declaring that President Roosevelt talks too much.

"It is the history of the human race," he said, "that some people talk too much, and this is the fault of our President. He wanted to naturalize the Japanese, and on this point, as you all know, he talked too much, but the people forgive him because he is in earnest and his heart is for the right."

LOCKED INTRUDER IN CLOSET.

Mrs. Von Bermuth Kept Him There Until Help Came.

When detectives from the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station arrived at the home of Oscar Von Bermuth, a commission merchant at 57 West Sixty-eighth Street late last night, they found a man locked in a closet on the first floor. He was arrested and taken to the station, where he was charged with being a suspicious person. The prisoner gave his name as John Lee, a brakeman of Utica, N. Y.

While Mrs. Von Bermuth was in the parlor she heard a noise in the basement. Going into the hallway, she says she saw a door of a closet at the top of the basement stairs slowly closing. When the door finally closed she heard a click, and knew that the door was locked. She stayed on guard until her husband returned home a few minutes later. Mr. Von Bermuth telephoned to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Detective Levins was sent to the house. The detective opened the door and found Lee.

LEAVES $2,000,000 TO FAMILY.

Will of Aurelius Hull Admitted to Probate at Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 17.—By the will of Aurelius Hull, admitted to probate to-day in the Morris County Surrogate's office, Charles A. Hull of Brooklyn and Harrie T. of this city are heirs to $2,000,000, and are appointed executors and trustees of the estate. Miss Irene Mills, Miss Maria A. Mills, and Miss Mary Mills are to receive $2,500 each. Mrs. Carolino H. Maxwell is left $1,500, and James K. Polk, the colored coachman, $500.

A fund of $150,000 is left in trust to the executors, one-third of the income from which goes for the support of his daughter-in-law, Elizabeth Van Rens Hull, widow of George L. Hull, as long as she remains a widow. The remaining two-thirds will go to the support of her son, George L. Hull, Jr.

Another fund of $15,000 is left to the executors in trust, the income to be paid to Miss Mary E. Starr during her life, and at her death the principal to revert to the estate. The sum of $12,000 is left in like manner for Miss Josephine D. Hull, and $8,500 for Mrs. Caroline H. Maxwell.

HORSE CAUGHT IN BED SPRING

Odd Accident Blocks Bridge Traffic—Linemen Release the Animal.

Traffic on the north roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge was blocked for twenty minutes yesterday by a queer accident, in which a horse and a bed spring figured. A truck loaded with bed springs from a factory was crossing the bridge, when one of the springs fell to the roadway. A horse attached to a truck close behind stepped on to the spring and the spiral wires, breaking from the framework, coiled around the front legs of the animal. The horse plunged and floundered until he was hopelessly entangled.

A long line of cars was held up, and motormen and conductors aided the driver in his efforts to release the horse. All attempts, however, failed and finally a repair wagon was summoned. The linemen had to cut away the springs with their nippers before the horse could be released. The animal was badly frightened, but uninjured.

BLOODHOUNDS HUNT FIREBUGS

Paul Rainey's Dogs on Trail of Men Who Burned His Barn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ALBANY, Miss., April 17.—English bloodhounds, for which Paul Rainey of Cleveland paid a fancy price, have been mustered into service for the first time in a man hunt, and are now trailing four persons supposed to have set fire this morning to a great barn on his place, near here, which serves him and his guests as a Winter home. The barn was destroyed, with some valuable horses.

The hounds took a trail which led into the wood preserves, but at a late hour to-night nothing had been heard from the party in charge of them.

RUEF JURY BOX FILLED.

Members Selected Subject to Peremptory Challenges.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—After preliminaries, examinations, adjournments, and other delays occupying twenty-two days a trial jury subject to the exercise of peremptory challenges was completed to-day in the case of Abraham Ruef, charged with extortion. Four tentative jurors were chosen to-day, thus filling the box.

It is thought likely that another week will be required for the permanent filling of the box after the peremptories have been satisfied.

SCHIFF DEFENDS THE RICH WHO GIVE

Says That Men Like Morgan and Rockefeller Fill Him with Admiration.

DO THE MASSES DO AS WELL?

Little Streams of No Use to Mankind Help to Swell Great Fortunes.

Jacob H. Schiff was one of the guests of honor at the dinner of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School at Delmonico's last night.

"I was invited to the peace banquet," said he, "but I decided I would rather be with you. After all, this is as efficient a peace meeting as the congress. You, who try to cure diseased minds and bodies, are the true missionaries of peace."

Then he took as his text an announcement made earlier in the evening by Dr. G. N. Miller, Secretary of the Institution. The Jones bequest of from $110,000 to $115,000 will be paid next week, with $25,000 to $30,000 to come later. This will reduce the debt on the Post-Graduate Hospital to $300,000. Mr. Schiff congratulated the institution, and proceeded to express his views upon the benefactions of the wealthy.

"If only rich men," he said, "who do so much for education and art would do something for the medical schools they would effect more good. They should support not only the schools attached to universities, but those situated in great cities where the material for medical study is plentiful.

"We hear much of the responsibility of the classes to the masses. Gentlemen, I am not sure whether the masses do their duty as thoroughly as do the classes. I am filled with admiration for men like Rockefeller and Morgan and the others of whom Dr. Miller spoke. They have great fortunes, but they direct their diffusion rightly. Their wealth is like a reservoir, into which run little streams from the mountains, which of themselves would be of no use to mankind."

Mr. Schiff then pointed out that the medical profession could do much to assist the classes in the management of the wealth they had collected from the masses, by allowing the general run of mankind that it was a good thing that the means of doing things had been concentrated in the hands of the few who could use them wisely.

"You doctors," he said, "who come into touch with all classes can not do better than to teach toleration of the wealthy man. At present the men who have gathered great fortunes are indiscriminately condemned."

"I congratulate you on what you have accomplished. The city and country have the right to be proud of your achievements. Those who come from Europe may say there is here too much business, too much rush. But when they ask for palaces and castles let them look at our universities and libraries—even if they are Carnegie libraries. Let them listen to our men of science. They are our real Princes."

The dinner was a celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Post-Graduate Hospital and the speeches were all of a laudatory character of the good work done. Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, the President, grew very sarcastic over the old system of teaching, and contrasted the small classes of his own institution with the ordinary schools, where undergraduates are expected to learn by hearing a book read in the pit and watching through opera glasses an operation half a mile away. He looked forward, too, to the time when the medical profession would get its proper influence, and the Legislature would not dare to say anything on medical subjects without its approval.

Dr. J. N. West put in a plea for more special hospitals. "If our wealthy men," he said, "instead of spending money upon libraries in places where they are rarely visited, would build hospitals, the American poor would be better off. There is in all this vast city but one hospital where cases of inoperable cancer will be received, and that is a small one kept by Sisters of Charity. I know a case in which a young girl was practically confined to one small flat for two years, because her mother was suffering from this disease, and no institution would receive her.

The pre-eminence of American surgery over German in relation to appendicitis was maintained by Dr. Carl Beck. He is a German himself, but he told how he had lectured the Berlin Medical Society upon this topic.

"When the King of England had appendicitis," he said, "he was not treated as well as an ordinary American is. The Germans know all about appendicitis, but they do not know what to do. The American may know less of its pathology, but his practical sense tells him how to fight its poison. It is a pity that the inventiveness of American surgeons is not better understood. They should understand German better and publish more in that language."

BURGLAR IN BATTLE ON ROOF.

Policeman Wins, Capturing Assailant of Mrs. Englebrith with Loot.

William J. Kelly, who says he is a printer and lives at 220 East 120th Street, was locked up in the East 104th Street Police Station last night on the charge of burglary.

Mrs. Lena Englebrith returned to her flat at 228 East 115th Street late last night and discovered a man rummaging through a dresser in her bedroom. The intruder hit her with a jimmy that he had used in forcing an entry to the flat, and then fled to the hallway and thence to the roof.

Mrs. Englebrith's shrieks for help were heard by Policeman Gibbons, who on running up the stairs was told that the thief had escaped to the roof. Up there he went and thief and policeman grappled. It was only by freely using his night stick that the policeman at last subdued his opponent.

When the prisoner was searched in the East 104th Street Station four watches and a quantity of other jewelry were found in his possession.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship City of Atlanta, Savannah April 15.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT AND STOCKS.

Reported as Doubtful of Railway Issues—An Emphatic Denial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Ex-Gov. Larrabee of Iowa had a talk to-day with the President about strengthening the Inter-State Commerce law, having in view a more strict Federal supervision of railroads and the prevention of overcapitalization.

Mr. Larrabee refused to-night to affirm or deny a report printed in New York that the President had said that if he were Trustee of an estate he would not buy railroad stocks under present conditions, but would buy National bank stocks.

At the White House it was denied emphatically that Mr. Roosevelt had said any such thing to Mr. Larrabee.

MORGAN 70 YEARS OLD.

Cable to Italy Carries Round Robin Congratulations from His Men.

J. Pierpont Morgan, to whom Wall Street willingly concedes the title of Dean of American Finance, was seventy years old yesterday, and the cables to Italy were kept busy carrying congratulatory messages from his associates in the Street.

One of the longest was a round robin from Mr. Morgan's partners and employes, to which was attached upward of 100 signatures, including those of the entire working force of his banking house.

LOTTERY MEN PLEAD GUILTY.

Oscar Hauger of Hoboken and W. C. Henderson Admit Violating Law.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., April 17.—The United States Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against Herman Brunner of St. Louis, Mo., and Oscar Hauger, a resident of Hoboken, N. J., for an alleged conspiracy to violate the Anti-Lottery laws.

Hauger went before United States Commissioner Richard Jones, Jr., immediately after he was informed of the indictment and entered a plea of guilty. Shortly after Hauger had left the Commissioner's Court he was followed by William C. Henderson, a former resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., but now living in Los Angeles, Cal., who also entered a plea of guilty. Sentence in each case was suspended.

Amendment was also made of the indictment of John M. Rodgers of Wilmington, Del., who, the Government alleges, printed tickets of the lottery company. Arrangements for his arrest have been made at Wilmington. It is expected that by Saturday a number of indictments will have been returned against persons in different parts of the United States.

RED BANK'S MAYOR HELD UP.

Stopped for Speeding and Running Boy Down, He's Ready to Sell.

Mayor William Otterson of Red Bank, N. J., came to town yesterday and purchased an automobile from the Manhattan Storage Company. The company lent him Albert Schwartz to take the machine to the Fort Lee Ferry at 130th Street.

Schwartz and Mayor Otterson were stopped on Lenox Avenue five minutes after they started by Traffic Policeman Mars on the chargo of exceeding the speed limit.

Magistrate Cornell held the chauffeur in $500 bail for trial, but paroled him until to-morrow. The visiting Mayor said he would load the automobile on a truck and treat it as freight until he got to the more liberal atmosphere of New Jersey.

The Mayor, when he left the court, changed his mind and decided to let Schwartz run the machine to the Fort Lee Ferry.

The automobile was running west on 116th Street, and when near Lexington Avenue the machine knocked down Michael Miolo, an eleven-year-old boy, of 340 East 114th Street. His nose was broken.

Patrolman Cameron arrested Schwartz for the second time in one day. The chauffeur was held in $500 on two charges of assault and not having a proper license.

"The machine is a hoodoo," said Mayor Otterson dejectedly. "I will sell it cheap." The Mayor then went to look for some one to take the machine to New Jersey for him.

CHAMBERLAIN HOPEFUL.

Says Complete Restoration to Health Has Been Promised Him.

LONDON, April 17.—Joseph Chamberlain, the ex-Colonial Secretary, in acknowledging the receipt of a telegram of sympathy from the Colonial Premiers, telegraphed to them to-day:

"I am promised complete restoration to health and hope speedily to resume public work."

$200,000 MORE FOR YALE.

Currier Bequest for Deserving Students Who Need Assistance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 17.—Announcement was made to-day of two bequests of $100,000 each which have recently been made to Yale University. By the death of Edward West Currier of New York City Yale is to get $100,000. The bequest is left by the will of Lura Currier, who left the money to his stepson, Edward W. Currier, to hold in trust during his lifetime. The income is "to be paid to deserving students in need of assistance, preference being given to students coming from New York City." The fund is to be known as The Nathaniel Currier Fund.

By the will of William C. Egleston, who died on March 25 in New York City, Yale receives another $100,000.

BOY DRAGGED UNDER A TRAIN.

Five-Year-Old Rolled Under One Car, Then Another, but May Recover.

Five year old Joseph Tropia was struck by a northbound Bath Beach electric train yesterday afternoon at New Utrecht Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. Before Motorman Kearns could bring his train to a stop, the boy was dragged a hundred feet by the motor under the first car, dropped, and then caught by the motor of the second car.

The passengers attempted to remove him from beneath the motor, but he was wedged in so firmly that it was necessary to send for the wrecking car. There was a wait of thirty minutes for its arrival.

The car was then jacked up and the boy removed. The ambulance surgeon, who had meanwhile been summoned, said that the child had suffered a broken right arm and scalp wounds, with possible internal injuries. He may recover.

HONOR CARNEGIE FRIEND OF PEACE

Congress Here Ends with His Decoration as Knight of the Legion of Honor.

CALLED A WORLD CITIZEN

Baron d'Estournelles Praises His Great Work for International Peace.

TWO NOTABLE DINNERS

Resolutions Adopted at Morning Meeting Brought the First Congress to a Close.

The National Peace Congress, the first to be held in this country, ended last night with the holding of two dinners. The feasts followed a day of labor, resulting in the passage of a set of resolutions which those who framed them believe will be helpful to the American delegates at the next Hague Conference, as showing clearly the sentiment of the American people. They believe also that the Congress accomplished much more, and Andrew Carnegie, in an interview given last night, expressed the opinion that the Congress had resulted in answering all the important objections against the plan of worldwide peace.

Mr. Carnegie was decorated last night with the Cross of the Legion of Honor of France by the French Government through the French representative to the Congress, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. The presentation was made at the dinner at the Hotel Astor before seven hundred guests, to all of whom the honoring of Mr. Carnegie came as a surprise. In announcing the action of his Government, the Baron praised Mr. Carnegie highly for his interest and energy in behalf of the peace movement, and said that he had not alone proved to be a good citizen of this country, but was a good citizen of the whole world.

The resolutions which were passed at the morning conference, and which epitomized the work of the congress, included recommendations for international peace and international law generally; for the permanency of The Hague Court, to be open to all nations; the adoption of a general arbitration treaty and the invocation of an investigating committee before a resort to arms; the establishing of the neutrality of personal property at sea, and the limitation of armaments. Resolutions praising President Roosevelt, Elihu Root and Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman were also adopted.

In his interview Mr. Carnegie, discussing the accomplishments of the congress, said:

"Our Peace Conference has brought three objections clearly before us:

"First—Nations cannot submit all questions to arbitration. Answer. Six of them have recently done so by treaty—Denmark and the Netherlands, Chile and Argentina, Norway and Sweden. So much for the claim that nations cannot submit all questions. They have done it.

"Second—Justice is higher than peace.—Answer. The first principle of natural justice forbids men to be judges when they are parties to the issue. All law rests upon this throughout the civilized world. Were a judge known to sit upon a case in which he was secretly interested he would be dishonored and expelled from his high office.

"If an individual refused to submit his dispute with a neighbor to disinterested parties (arbiters or judges) and insisted upon being his own judge, he would violate the first principles of justice. If he resorted to force in defense of his right to judge, he would be dishonored as a breaker of the law. Thus peace with justice is secured through arbitration, either by court or by tribunal, never by one of the parties sitting as judge in his own cause.

"Nations being only aggregates of individuals, they will not reach justice in their judgments until the same rule holds good, viz.: That they, like individuals, shall not sit as judges in their own causes. What is unjust for individuals is unjust for Nations. Justice is justice, unchangeable, and should hold universal sway over all men and over all nations.

"Third—It is neither peace nor justice, but righteousness, that exalteth a nation. Answer—Righteousness is simply doing what is right. What is just is always right; what is unjust always wrong. It being the first principle of justice that men shall not be judges in their own causes, to refuse to submit to judge or arbitrator is unjust, hence not right, for the essence of righteousness is justice. Therefore, men who place justice or righteousness above peace practically proclaim, as it appears to me, that they will commit injustice and discard righteousness by constituting themselves sole judges of their own cause in violation of law, justice, and right.

"Civilized man has reached the conclusion that he meets the claims of justice and of right only by upholding the present reign of law. Our pressing duty is to extend its benignant reign to combinations of men called nations. What is right for each individual must be right for the nation. This union of law and justice, insuring 'Peace and good-will among men,' through disinterested tribunals, is 'righteousness which exalteth a nation.' The demand that interested parties shall sit in judgment is the 'wickedness that degrades a nation.'"

The last day of the conference was comparatively harmonious, though at the morning session there was some dissension and one interruption of a speaker which caused astonishment. It was at this session that the resolutions embodying the sentiment of the congress were read and passed unanimously.

FRANCE HONORS CARNEGIE.

Legion of Honor Ribbon Given Him at Hotel Astor Dinner.

The great peace dinner at the Hotel Astor last night, which marked the end of the Congress, reached its climax when Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the distinguished Frenchman who leads the delegation from that country, bestowed upon Andrew Carnegie the Order of the

Legion of Honor as a "good citizen of the world." The seven hundred guests who thronged the ballroom and the rooms adjoining almost to suffocation, rose and cheered the host and the foreign guests to the echo, and then cheered again as Mr. Carnegie, when he had recovered his composure, returned thanks for the decoration.

But if Baron d'Estournelles paid tribute to Mr. Carnegie in bestowing the insignia of the Legion, he paid no less tribute to the venerable Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who had just preceded him on the speaker's dais. It was Dr. Hale to whom the warmest welcome had been given of all the notables of the evening, and he talked not of peace, but of justice, which he deemed the necessary forerunner of peace between the Nations. "The Grand Old Man of America" was the title by which Dr. Hale had been introduced. He began in a voice that resounded through all the halls where the diners sat.

"'The old man has lived long enough to hold his tongue on occasion. I don't propose to say one word about peace," Dr. Hale continued. "I propose to say my word about justice. Give us justice, and peace will follow. When you meet a lady on the train going home and she tells you that her grandfather fought at Bunker Hill, thank her, not because her grandfather fought for peace, but for justice. And when they tell you about the difficulties which are in the way of uniting forty or fifty nations in an international agreement, say that these are not to be compared with the difficulty of uniting the thirteen seaboard States of America in 1787. We must not forget that the first International Peace Society in the world was organized in 1780, and what was the first peace society in the world is now the greatest."

The Supreme Court and the Union.

Dr. Hale dwelt upon the part that the Supreme Court of the United States has played in contributing to the stability of the Union, and drew the parallel between such a tribunal of justice and The Hague tribunal, concluding with the words: "Believe me, gentlemen and ladies, it is the last word that I will say. Peace follows justice, peace follows justice."

Baron d'Estournelles, who had been at the Waldorf dinner earlier in the evening, had entered the room while Dr. Hale was speaking, and he was immediately presented.

"It is," he said, "a fine sight to see in your country an old man speaking of the future. I thought yesterday that I had seen all I could in that great gathering of children brought together in the name of peace. But now I have seen more, for I see that there is no difference between generation and generation. I see the agreemnt of youth and age that the principle of eternal justice shall be substituted for the horrors of war."

The speaker then turned toward Mr. Carnegie.

"It is not enough for a man to be a good citizen in his own country," he said. "Here is a man who has been a good citizen of the world Government.

"Mr. Carnegie"—and the Baron's voice trembled as he spoke—"let me say, my dear friend, that I am the bearer of good news. Let me attach to you, my dear friend, this ribbon, and let mo consider that you are now a citizen of America and of France, a citizen of the world, because you have done for it such good work."

As he spoke the Baron placed about Mr. Carnegie's neck the broad red ribbon, from which hung the star. The ironmaster trembled and it was a moment or two before he could recover sufficiently to reopond.

"This great honor," began Mr. Carnegie, and then he had to stop to let a round of applause subside. "This honor is as surprising as it is overwhelming. None knows as well as I that it is not deserved for anything that I have done. But if a heart that keeps on enlarging as I grow older and embracing more and more of the earth's surface and more of its people, merits the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, it will be because every year of my life will lead to a nigher and bigher view of the humanity and a brighter view of the future.

"That this honor comes from France makes it doubly receptable, for I know what France did for this country when this country needed a friend. I love France for her idealism, I love her because she le a friend of my country and always a friend of my native land. None knows so well as I how little I deserve this honor, an honor so great that it does not exault, but humbles by comparison the achievements for which it is given.

"It will be another bond binding me to live my life so that France, which hae bestowed it upon me, mny never have occasion to regret that ehe has placed me within that circle of faithful servants of mankind."

Ambassador James Bryce in his speech had a good deal to say about the responsibility of the newspapers for wars and international trouble in general. He narrated how they reported back and forth across the border or across the ocean every spiteful thing said on either side that tended to stir up passion, and omitted everything tending to mitigate passion. Yet the Ambassador did not blame the newspapers.

"They want to please the public," he said. "They believe that the people like to have their passions aroused. The press is what the public makes it. Every nation has just such newspapers as it deserves. The blame after all rests upon the people themselves, who lose their heads with excitement. They can resist anything but temptation."

To Reduce "Fever Fits."

Mr. Bryce suggested as a means to reduce the "fever fits" a general reduction of the armaments of the world and the enlargement of the general arbitration treaties, which he valued not only for the actual results accomplished, but because the fact of arbitration brings to bear upon the questions involved the attention of the whole world. Lastly, Mr. Bryce hoped that the conference would bring home to every citizen a sense of his own responsibility for the removal of "this oldest evil of humanity."

When President Charles W. Eliot of Hervard was called upon late in the evening he declared that he wanted to supplement the idea that Mr. Bryce had offered by way of suggesting concrete steps to be taken in the interest of peace.

"One common cause of war," said Dr. Eliot, "is, of course, ignorance of one people about the characteristics and purposo of another. I believe that one of the next things to be done is to increase the amount of international publicity, to increase the knowledge of the nations about each other and their mutual intercourse."

President Eliot suggested an international publicity bureau, for the organization of which, he said, the press associations and newspapers had paved the way. He believed that it should have in every capital and every large port a corps of experts to carry on its work.

"And," he said, "if the nations will not finance it I think I could suggest four or five rich men who could do it without National aid of any sort. I will not need to name them, more than to say that they are Americans, who could perform this great service for mankind."

Another suggestion that Dr. Eliot had to offer was the establishment of an international police force to back up the decisions of The Hague Tribunal. He found a precedent in the expedition to Pekin, nor did he find it incompatible with the idea of peace, for he believed that the police power must be exercised for many a century to come, just as it was suggested in the translation which he placed on the message of Bethlehem —"Peace on earth to men of good will."

President Eliot thought that the enforced neutrality of the Suez Canal and of the Panama Canal ehowed the way for declaring the great waterways of commerce neutral, and backing such a peaceful declaration by an international naval police force. In conclusion he said:

"There is one sentiment which especially causes war. That is what is falsely termed sometimes 'National honor.' We havo heard of the great progress that has been made by international arbitration; yet we hear of international disputes that cannot be adjusted without war because of 'National honor.' It is said that the honor of a nation is violated whenever its flag, once raised, is hauled down. Yet we hauled down our flag in Cuba, and never was a more honorable thing done by the United States.

"If there is no other outcome of this Peace Congress than that we offer to the world a new definition of 'National honor,' it would be enough."

William J. Bryan, who had spoken earlier at the Waldorf, arrived at the Astor dinner very late in the evening and received a rather cold reception. There wns little applause when he entered the room, and that which groeted him when he rose to speak did not compare with the tribute paid Dr. Hale and several of the other speakers.

Mr. Bryan's Remarks.

Mr. Bryan discussed the protection in peace nnd not in the preparation for war that should be sought by the United States. In opening his speech he referred to the "diplomats, politicians, agriculturists, and others" who had already addressed the guests, and then declared that he could not come before them as any of these. "I cannot appear as a diplomat," he said, "because I have not been diplomatic at times. I cannot appear as a politician, because I cannot be referred to by any other title than the permanent 'ex.'"

Continuing, Mr. Bryan said in part:

"The best way in which this Nation can protect itself is to make the people of other countries acquainted with our ideals, our customs, and our people.

"If we spent 10 per cent. of the money that is not used in the preparation for war in establishing colleges to which we could invite the youth of the world, we could accomplish much along this line. When they had become acquainted with the ideals of this nation, we could send them back home. Thus we would obtain more protection than by all the Dreadnoughts in the world."

The other epenkers at the dinner were Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada; Don Enrique Creel, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, and Samuel Gompers.

Earl Grey spoke of the industrial arbitration law that had been recently passed by the Canadian Parliament, and under which there have been threo important arbitrations in a month. Then he said:

"Now why should we not apply to international disputes the principle of this Canadian act which forbids men to draw the sword until after a round table conference has taken place? Let the legislatures of the world who wish to promote peace decree that it shall be illegal to furnish a war loan to any Nation who begins hostilities without first coming to the round table of The Hague Tribunal."

BRYAN AT PEACE DINNER.

Gets Enthusiastic Greeting From Delegates at the Waldorf-Astoria.

With a large chorus singing a peace festival hymn nnd waving flags of all nations, 500 of the delegates to the Peace Congress and their friends filed into the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night and sat down to the dinner that had been provided when it was found that there was no hotel in the city large enough to necommodate all the peace workers, and the Hotel Astor banquet hall rromised to be more thnn filled.

There were men and women from all over the country who took their seats at tables bearing the names of the vnrious States from which they came. There were also foreign notables who sit at tables marked with the names of nearly all the lands on the face of the globe. At the end of the hall, before which the epeakers stood in turn, there being no guest table, were two large American flags, and about them flags and coats of arms of many nations.

During the dinner an orchestra rendered National anthems, and the guests focused their attention on a table near the end of the hall where sat Yang Yu Wei of the Mikado's realm, dressed in native costume and accompanied by his daughter, whom he has just brought back from Paris. Mr. Yang was not a delegate to the congress, but his presence was nevertheless welcome.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low acted as toastmaster and began the speaking by congratulating himself on the fact that although there might have been "smacks" at the various sessions of the congress, it was highly probable that after a good dinner every one would be in a peaceful frame of mind. If dissensions arose between the epeakers and the Chairman, he said, they would be sent to The Hague Tribunal; if among the speakers themselves, they would be allowed to fight it out. He then introduced Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

The Baron said he felt somewhat like Daniel in the lion's den. He said that when the King chided Daniel and remarked that he seemed glad to be in his dangeroue position, and that the lions would doubtless make a good dinner of him, Daniel replied:

"Yes, oh, King, but I smile because there will be no speeches at this dinner."

Continuing the Baron dwelt at length on the great hope and satisfaction that the sight of the children in Carnegie Hall on the day previous had given him. He said he could go back to France now and eay to the old people that he did not care whether they believed in him or not; the children were with him. Then he praised Andrew Carnegie, and made an announcement similar to that made by him at the Hotel Astor, that Mr. Carnegie was to be decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. When he concluded and started for the Astor the diners rose and applauded him until he was out of sight.

The nevt speaker was Prof. Kuno Francke, who told of the progress of Germany and of how much the other nations had had to do with it. The happy relations between Germany, France, and England, he said, were a great blessing, and it seemed impossible that they should ever be broken.

Mr. Low next introduced William Jennings Bryan, who received an enthusiastic welcome. Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"This Peace Congress hae served at least one purpose; it has shown that the nations that keep large armies, supposedly for protection against each other, are after all quite good friends when you bring them together. A good effect must come from the way in which these gentlemen who have visited us here have slyly admitted to esch other that they really have a deep feeling for each other.

"The world is appreciating more and more the valuo of a human life, and is beginning to dread the wasto of human life in war. The burden of proof that war is necessary to advancement is on the advocates of war. Who will dare to put an estimate on the value of ever one human life? If we would measure the value of the lives lost on battle fields, or in camps, let us estimate the measure of affection we have for our own children and then multiply that by the number that have been killed. Before a child is old enough to talk it has awakened in nne heart the responsibility of womanhood, nnd in another breast the new strength of fatherhood, and it has brought these two hearts nearer together. Who shall measure the value of such a life?

"Tell me that liberty is of greater value than life, but why take the alternative of life or liberty, give me life and liberty?"

Mr. Bryan went on to say that bloodletting was not necessary for human progress, otherwise wars should occur regularly. He concluded:

"War is not necessary, and I could not worship my God with the zeal I do if I thought that he intended to make my advancement dependent on my taking my brother's life. I prefer to build society on the doctrine of human brotherhood rather than on the doctrine of hatred and ill-will."

The speaker was vigorously applauded when he concluded. He stopped on his way out of the room and shook hands with the chinese representative.

Archbishop Ireland spoke next, and told the peace workers that Jesus Christ was the first great peacemaker, and that ever since His coming peace had shone in the world and had increased.

John Bassett Moore told of the progress of arbitration in this country, nnd said that the various arbitral courts had cost more than a permanent court would have.

Mr. Moore pointed out that for many years progress had been made in arbitration, and he mentioned the many conferences and congresses that had been held in various countries at which new matters had been brought within the scope of arbitration. He said that he had recently looked up the matter and had found that since the Constitution of the United States was drawn this country had been party to more than sixty arbitrations. These, he said, occupied 125 years, a period much longer than the life of the country, because in some cases there were two or three different arbitral tribunals in session at once.

As an answer to the argument that a permanent arbitration court would be too costly, he said that he had no doubt whatever that the cost of the various arbitrations carried on in this country exceeded what it would have cost to maintain a permanent court. Tho variety of matters that hnd been arbitrnted by the courts here, he said, was very large, and covered almost every conceivable matter of difference between nations. He related one or two particular instances, and said that it was true that nothing had been henrd of some of the cases afterward, simply because the mnttere had been so quietly settled that no one knew of the settlement.

Speaking of tho Alabama claims, Prof. Moore spoke of Hamilton Fisb and praised him highly, saying that no Peace Congress should fail to recognize his signal services. He said, too, that an announcement he had read recently that comparatively few of the decisions of the arbitration court were regarded by the nations interested was entirely misleading, because the instances in which the decision had been disregarded were ones in which new information had come to light after the court's decision and an amicable settlement had been reached by the interested nations between themselves.

At the conclusion of his speech Prof. Moore was vigorously applauded and comment was made on the fnct that it constituted one of the strongest arguments that had been advanced in behalf of international and general arbitration.

Sir Robert Cranston also spoke, taking the place of Ambassador Bryce, who found it impossible to visit both dinners.

PEACE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Conference Closed After a Day of Comparative Harmony.

The Peace Congress proper came to an end with the meeting at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning with the adoption of resolutions declaring for international peace and for international law; the making of The Hague Court, to be open to all the world; it nrged the adoption of a general arbitration treaty, and the invocation of an investigating commission before a resort to arms; it suggested the establishing of the neutrality nf personal property at sea, and the limitation of armaments, and passed additional resolutions commending the work in the intereste of peace of President Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Secretary of State, and the British Prime Minister, Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

All this was not accomplished without discord, but it was finally accomplished. The resolutions, each of which was preceded by the usual "whereas," were as follows:

The Resolutions Adopted.

Resolved, by the National Arbitration and Peace Congress held in New York City, April 14 to 17, 1907, composed of delegates from thirty-five States, that the Government of the United States be requested, through its representatives to the second Hague Conference, to urge upon that body the formation of a more permanent and more comprehensive international union for the roguler purpose of insuring the efficient co-operation of the nations in the development and application of international law and the maintenance of the peace of the world;

Resolved, That to this end it is the judgment of this congress that the Governments should provide that The Hague Conference shall hereafter be a permanent institution, with representatives from all the nations meeting periodically for the regular and systematic consideration of the international problems constantly arising in the intercourse of the nations, and that we invite our Government to instruct its delegatee to the coming conference to secure, if possible, action in this direction;

Resolved, That as a logical sequence of the first Hague Conference The Hague Court should be open to all the nations of the world;

Resolved, That a general treaty of arbitration for ratification by all the nations should be drafted by the coming conference, providing for the reference to The Hague Court of international disputes which may hereafter arise which cannot be adjusted by diplomacy;

Resolved, That the congress records its indorsement of the resolution adopted by the Interparliamentary Union at its conference last July, that in case of disputes arising between nations which it may not be possible to embrace within the terms of an arbitration convention, the disputing parties before resorting to force shall always invoke the services of an international commission of inquiry, or the mediation of one or more friendly powers;

Resolved, That our Government be requested to urge upon the coming Hague Conference the adoption of the proposition, long advocated by our country, to extend to private property at sea the same immunity from capture in war as now shelters private property on land;

Resolved, That the time has arrived for decided action toward the limitation of the burdens of armaments, which have enormously increased since 1899, and the Government of the United States is respectfully requested and urged to instruct its delegates to the coming Hague Conference to support with the full weight of our National influence the proposition of the British Government, as announced by the Prime Minister, to have, if possible, the subject of armaments considered by the conference.

George Foster Peabody presided at the conference in the morning, and the Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Richard Bartholdt, Samuel B. Capen, Andrew Carnegie, Judge George Gray, Judge C. Holt, John Bassett Moore, and Daniel Smiley, and presided over by Dr. Benjamin Trueblood, had held a meeting previously and framed the foregoing resolutions. Everything went smoothly for some time, in the course of which Mr. Bartholdt made a speech, nnd a suggestion that the resolutions be presented to the President, Mr. Root, and the delegatee to The Hague by a special committee was adopted. Thomas Nelson Page suggested that a committee of fifteen be appointed to keep up the good work and not let it die.

Rabbi Levy Interrupted.

Then Rabbi Levy began to speak, and his enthusiasm led him to diverge from the point and utter some ideas of his own on peace. In the heighb of his eloquence Dr. Levy was interrupted by Dr. Richard, who shouted loudly:

"Will the gentleman pleaso speak to the point? We have heard sufficient argument in favor of peace, and we have very little time left."

Dr. Levy was dumbfounded. He turned to the audience and asked whether he should go on. He was told to proceed, amid applnuse, and thereupon had something to say about the "sneers of the interrupter" and the inconsideration some people showed. At the conclusion of his speech Dr. Richard went after him and shook hands with him, and thus was peace brought about once more.

Mre. D. A. Lockwood of Washington, after trying for some time to get the attention of the Chair, started to speak toward the platform, and was told to turn around. She had previously asked: "Are no delegates but those on the platform to be allowed to epeak to the resolutions?" and then ehe added:

"I must turn my back on the audience or on the platform. Those on the platform seem to have had it nll their own way so far, and I much prefer to face the common people."

Mrs. Lockwood wanted included in the resolutions a petition for a general and gradual reduction of armament. Judge Murphy of Buffalo offered a resolution to the effect that neutral nations should be allowed to support the nation of the two at war supposed to be in the right, and there were many other resolutions along similar lines which were received and may be considered later by the committee. The meeting wound up with a speech by Dr. Mead of Boston, and thereafter the resolutions were put through without a dissenting voice.

BRYAN TO THE PEACE MAKERS.

Tells Afternoon Session the Conference Will Carry Weight.

The afternoon session, as well attended as any of the others, though it was to discuss the apparently dry subject of "The Legislative and Judicial Aspects of the Peace Movement," was one of perfect harmony and accord and remarkable in the reception vouchsafed to William Jennings Bryan, who was the last speaker to address a regular session of the congress.

Mr. Bryan was preceded by Richard Bartholdt, who concluded his address by putting the international peace proposition squarely up to the President. He said:

"I hold that we cannot take a backward step now end disappoint the world by failing to make the next great Council of Nations produce results proportional to the possibilities of this hour and to the rightful place of the United States in the politics of the world. On the contrary, I believe I voice the sentiment of this congress when I repeat what I said in a letter to President Roosevelt: That the prestige which he has obtained throughout the world by his successful intervention in the war between Russia and Japan, and by other acts in bringing The Hague Court into operation, points to him as the Chief Executive who should lead in espousing these great reforms for the benefit of mankind, and thus achieve more glory in one day than could be gained on a dozen battlefields in a hundred years."

Mr. Bryan said that while the congress was unofficial, its actions had none the less weight, and that no one should be surprised to find that realities seldom came up to ideals. The point was that progress was being made. It had been said that Germany was a menace to the peace of the world, but it transpired that the so-called war lord was a strong advocate of peace, and the same might be said of King Edward. This country increased its army and enlarged its navy, but its ruler was found to be one of the greatest of peacemakers, and the country was foremost as an advocate of world peace.

"We live in the ideal, but we work in the real," continued Mr. Bryan. "We need not be surprised if our nation makes proposals that are not acceptable to other nations. Having taken one step we must stand there until we are able to take another step. Thus all progress is made. You can't expect all the people of the world to think alike, if they think at all."

Continuing, he said that he believed that money should be made contraband of war and that it should be made impossible for "the financiers of one nation to profit enormously by encouraging war by another nation." He declared that there was no valid reason why all international disputes should not be submitted to arbitration, and that it would be found that all nations would accept the rulings of the court. It was important, also, that there should be deliberation, as man calm was a very different animal from man excited, the one thinking and saying what he could do and the other thinking what he ought to do.

Mr. Bryan finished with a story of his visit to the tomb nf Napoleon, where he saw the great conqueror, perhaps the greatest of all warriors, lying beneath a crucifix, at the foot of the "Prince of Peace."

When Mr. Bryan concluded, there was tremendous npplause. He had been greeted with an nvation and frequently interrupted with applause, and the enthusiasm with which his peroration was greeted was remarkable.

Other speakers at the meeting were ex-Secretary of Stato, John W. Foster, Judge William W. Morrow of San Francisco, and Senor Diego Mendoza, who declared that the aspiration of the great South American, Bolivar, had been realized. At the beginning of the session, over which Seth Low presided, Capt. Hobson and Mrs. Helen Beach Tillottson of the Daughters of the Revolution, presented Mr. Carnegie with a large white bordered American "peace" flag and a set of appropriate resolutions.

MRS. EDDY FOR PEACE.

Head of Christian Science Church Writes to Hayne Davis.

Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christinn Science cult, believes that international conelliation is of paramount importance. The following letter from her to Hayne Davis, the American Secretary of the International Conciliation Committee, was made public yesterday by Mr. Davis:

"Pleasant View, Concord, N. H.,
"April 3, 1907.

"Mr. Hayne Davis, American Secretary, International Conciliation Committee.

"Dear Mr. Davis:—Deeply do I thank you for the interest you manifest in the success of the Association for International Conciliation. It is of paramount importance to every son and daughter of all nations under the sunlight of the law and Gospel. May God guide and prosper ever this good endeavor. Most truly yours, MARY B. G. EDDY."

ITALY GIVES UP PEACE PLAN.

France Doesn't Expect Much from a Discussion of Armaments.

PARIS, April 17.—An announcement of the withdrawal of Italy's compromise proposition in the matter of a discussion of the limitation of armaments at The Hague Peace Conference owing to Austria's and Germany's decided attitude in opposition to it was made public here today.

It does not greatly affect France's position relative to the limitation of armaments. Authoritative circles declare that France, as a matter of principle, regards favorably all efforts to advance the idea, but is of the opinion that its discussion at the approaching Peace Conference is not likely to assume concrete shape.

BERLIN, April 17.—Germany's delegation at The Hague Peace Conference will be:

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Ambassador to Turkey.

Privy Councillor Kriege, the German permanent member of The Hague Arbitration Court.

Prof. Zorn, Professor of Law at Bonn University, who as a delegate to the first conference at The Hague accompanied the late F. W. Holls of New York, one of the American delegates, to Berlin, with the object of persuading Emperor William to make concessions, which rendered possible the organization of the Arbitration Court.

Major Gen. von Guendell of the General Staff will be Military Adviser.

Rear Admiral Siegel, now Naval Attaché at Paris, will be Naval Adviser.

Branch of Peace Union in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, April 17.—A branch of the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Union was organized here to-day, and a telegram will be sent to Earl Grey in New York notifying him of the fact.

MORE HONORS FOR CARNEGIE.

To Be Perpetuated in Bronze in Brooklyn Public Libraries.

More honors are to be heaped upon Andrew Carnegie. The Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library are planning to immortalize him in bronze. A bas relief in bronze of Mr. Carnegie is to be put in each of the twenty-six public libraries in Brooklyn.

BRYAN HAD NOBODY IN MIND.

He Says, When He Talked of Driving Out a Self-Called Democrat.

Because nf the discussion aroused by his speech at the dinner of the Brooklyn Democratis Club on Tuesday night, William Jennings Bryan was asked yesterday to give, as well as he could remember it, the exact wording of that part of his speech referring to the attitude of Democrats toward the question of whether or not the people should govern themselves.

Mr. Bryan's own version of what he said, which differs slightly from all the printed reports of it, was:

"The right of the people to govern themselves is the fundamental Democratic doctrine. We may differ about other questions, but if there is a man calling himself a Democrat who does not believe in the right of the people to govern themselves, I shall drive him out of the Democratic Party if I can, and I may add that if the Democratic Party does not believe in the right of the people to govern themselves it will have no difficulty in driving me out of the party.

Many people at the dinner professed to believe that the speaker was hitting at Thomas F. Ryan. Mr. Bryan denied this yesterday and said that he had no particular man in mind when he made his speech, but was simply enunciating a fundamental doctrine of his party.

CHARGE FRAUD IN LAND DEAL.

Suit Brought Against F. D. Turner and Other Real Estate Men.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 17.—John A. Middleton and Thomas N. Jarvis have brought suit here in the Supreme Court against Frank D. Turner, the Hillair Realty Company, Charles H. Munch, and Frank D. Turner, Jr., charging them with fraud and false representations. Mr. Turner is a well-to-do real estate dealer.

The plaintiffs, Middleton and Jarvis, in their complaint allege that on Nov. 19, 1906, Frank D. Turner represented to them that he knew of certain real estate located near Croton Lake, in the towns of Yorktown and New Castle, in Westchester County, consisting of 198 acres, on which he had a purchase option at $350 per acre, and that if bought at that price it would prove a good investment. Two days before this Turner showed them the property and told them at that time that his option might expire on that date, and that unless the land was purchased on that day the owners probably would refuse to sell the land at $350 per acre.

Turner and the plaintiffs bought the property as a joint enterprise. Middleton was to contribute $15,000, Jarvis to contribute $10,000, and Turner the balance of $37,300. A corporation was to be capitalized at $62,300 of $100 shares, par value, the stock to be issued proportionately to Turner, Middleton, and Jarvis. On Nov. 19, it is asserted, Middleton and Jarvis paid $8,115 each on account of the land, and on Dec. 12 Turner purchased the land and transferred it to the corporation.

The plaintiffs assert that Turner did not pay $350 per acre for the property, and that he did not have an option on the property. They allege that Turner owned the property at the time he made the agreement with the plaintiffs. They also set up that the property was worth only $150 an acre, and that in October Turner offered to sell the land for $30,000.

An injunction was asked restraining Turner from transferring any shares on the books of the company, pending the trial of the action.

FELL TWO STORIES AT FIRE.

Lieut. Whitby, Who May Die of Injuries, Rescued by Salvage Corps.

Lieut. Frnnk Whitby of Engine Company 108 fell from the third to the first floor of a burning building at 137 Furman Street, Brooklyn, last night at 10 o'clock. The fall through an open hatchway rendered him unconscious, injured him internally, and probably fractured his skull. Four members of the Insurance Salvage Corps rescued him from the burning building. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital and may die.

The fire was in a four-story brick building used by the Foster Pump Works for a storehouse. Whitby went up to the third floor to investigate.

When he was missed by Deputy Chief Lally four men under Lieut. Lloyd of Truck Company 68 were ordered to go in search of him. The building was aflame throughout by this time. As the four were preparing for the search four men nf the Salvage Corps under Lieut. Ray came staggering out of the burning building with the unconscious Whitby. The four rescuers immediately succumbed from the smoke through which they had groped their way. Ambulance Surgeon Tousey revived them.

Whitby had fallen through an open hatchway to the first floor, landing in a pool of water. The salvage men had stumbled across him in trying to get out. The building was gutted with a loss of $20,000.

LEXOW WITNESS BARRED.

Returning Here from France, She Is Ordered to Leave in 48 Hours.

Released on parole to enable her to sell some real estate in this city, Mrs. Louise Smith has given her promise that she will sail on the French liner La Savole today for France never to return. Mrs. Smith, under the name of Mme. Herrman, was a witness before the Lexow Committee in 1894. The committee wanted to know what causes led to her great prosperity. After the investigation she sailed for France.

She never acquired citizenship here, and as she is now the wife of a Frenchman, there was no doubt in the minds of the immigration officials as to her right to enter this country. Last week she came in as a first cabin passenger on the French liner La Savole. The Inspectors recognized her, and concluded that she was not a proper person to enter the country. She was taken to Ellis Island and to Commiesioner Watchorn she explained that she did not come here to live, but to dispose of some property she owned in West Third Street.

Commissioner Watchorn investigated and found that the woman's story was true, and he accordingly paroled her for forty-eight hours in the custody of the French Line, and on her pledge that she will sail to-day and never come back.

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STEAD ADDRESSES SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

Tells Women Men Should Tell Them of Their Faults and Let Them Vote.

FALSE CHIVALRY HERE

Wives Are Without Proper Discipline, He Says—Never Speaks at Meetings Where Women Are Barred.

A large gathering of women met in the big drawing room of the new Colony Club yesterday afternoon at a benefit reception given by the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League for its Colorado research fund.

The league is a new organization of young college women, which aime to take up equal suffrage work practically. It has employed an expert statistician to investigate universal suffrage conditions in Colorado. This is Miss Helen Sumner, who has been told to report conditions exactly as they are, favorable or unfavorable. W. T. Stead was invited to tell the collegians end their friends what he thought of woman suffrage. Mr. Stead thought favnrably of it, and said so with much vehemence. He was heartily applauded.

Mr. Stead's Address.

"I am glad to see the three gentlemen here," said Mr. Stead in opening his address, "for since the Lord has seen fit to put boys and girls in the same family I have never believed they should be separated in any way. I have never belonged to any club to which women were not admitted or addressed a meeting where women were excluded. I wou'dn't go to luncheon—I really wanted to to-day—because women were not invited. A few years ago, just before I went to jail—"

Here the speaker stopped a moment to wait for a laugh to subside.

"Just before I went to jail," he continued, "I was to speak at a meeting, and in the announcement that was sent me I read: "'W. T. Stead will speak to a meeting of men only.'

"'No, I will not,' I sent word back. There will be ono man who will not be there if women are not admitted.' So when I reached the place I saw the public notices of the meeting. 'For men only, but women are invited to attend.' At another time they sent me word that I was to speak at a meeting of a men's organization, and they couldn't possibly let women in becauee the men had taken all the seats.

"There will be room for one woman,' I wrote back. 'She can have my place,' and I don't know what they did about it, for I didn't go.

"America," said Mr. Stead, getting down to the suffrage question, "in some things is taking a back seat in the world. You have the reputation of being very democratic, but as a matter of fact you are very conservative."

"Hear! Hear!" called a woman's voice.

"They say that women here are greatly respected by men, and I used to think that this was a paradise for women and that their opinion counted ae much as men's. It was a great awakening when I came over here fourteen years ago. It may be all true enough, for the women in the homes and the American wives are spoiled and don't have the discipline that every human being requires. But in the city, State, and National life women are not considered as human beings. In politics the best half of American life does not count for 1 per cent.

"There are two nations here, and the half which reads books and thinks wears petticoats and the half which never reads anything but the newspapers wears trousers. Anything that serves to separate men and women and prevent one from having the advice and help of the other is bad.

Male Organizations Bad.

"Male clubs, male legislatures, male barracks, are bad; they need humanizing. Any organization from which one sex is barred is inhuman, anti-social, and dangerous. I speak particularly of the male organizations, because there are so many things that the men can bar you from, and so few from which you can bar them.

"There is a true and false chivalry. The false kind is smiling and polite to a woman because she is a woman, but it is not good for you; it is distinctly bad. For instance, a pretty and attractive woman comes in to the drawing room and says, 'What do you think? I have been having examinations in mathematics, and I have discovered that by adding the figures sideways 2 and 2 make 5.'

"'Dear me, what a discovery,' the men will say. 'And to think that it should have been left to you to find it out.' Then she goes out to repeat the same thing and the men say, 'What a fool she is!' Instead of telling you that you are fools and idiots they let you go out to continue to make fools and idiots of yourselves. How do our boys get sense knocked into them? Everywhere they go they are told very forcibly when they make mistakes. I don't think a man is my friends when he doesn't tell me when I am wrong. I got into a horrible row in a Chicago club telling some plain truths, but I hope I shan't here.

"Men say they don't want women in the dirty work of politics. In England the women do what I think is the very worst kind of political work, making a house-to-house canvass. It is a very important part of the campaign, and the man who does not have it is likely not to be elected, and yet women can do all that, but when it comes to putting their names on a ballot they can't do it.

"And why shouldn't a woman hold any office for which she is fit? Whatever she can do, even to being a good policeman, why shouldn't she do it? You may be miserably inefficient, but however sentimental, weak, and emotional you may be, that is no reason for handicapping you for life. Why should we be afraid of your competition? We have had for a long time all the advantageous places, and then we ask why you don't equal us.

The Suffragette Movement.

"The suffragette movement in England is not one of revolt against men who don't believe in woman suffrage, but those who have promised and won't do. The Liberal Cabinet is divided on the question, and when a party is split it is worse than an earthquake or the day of judgment. In all movements there is a time to get mad, though it is a delicate question when that time is. Never get mad when you can get more some other way. When the M. P.'s have to be guarded by 1,000 policemen to protect them against a handful of women who never strike, but press forward then they have learned that the suffragists are in earnest."

The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw made an address. Miss Caroline Lexow, President of the league, received the guests with Miss M. Cary Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Mrs. Simon Flexner, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, Miss Annette Finnigan, Miss Helen Hoy, Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Mrs. W. H. Fain, Mrs. Helena Fischer, and Mrs. Charles Edward Knoblauch. Refreshments were served.

DENIES CHARGES OF GRAFT.

P. Jones Says He Doesn't See How Coal for the Schools Could Be Stolen.

Patrick F. Jones, Superintendent of Supplies of the Board of Education, was asked yesterday about the charges of graft in the matter of supplies to the Board of Eduoation made by Senator Gilchrist before the Senate Finance Committeo at Albany.

He said, regarding the charge that coal was being diverted to private uses, that he could not see under the present system of inspection how coal could be taken to private houses without detection. They had four Inspectors in Manhattan and the Bronx, three in Brooklyn, and one each in Queens and Richmond, he said, from whom he had received 401 reports since May, 1906, and in them there was no intimation of graft.

As for the charge that New York pays more for its books than other States, he said, according to the rules of the Board of Education, it might be true that some other States paid less for their books, but they must be an inferior grade of book. The department obtained its books at from 20 to 30 per cent. less than they could be bought in the open market.

SAYS CITY BROKE CONTRACT.

Ryan-Parker Co. Wants Storage Yard —Metz's Offer of a Site Declined.

Controller Metz and ex-Controller Grout had a little spat at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday. Mr. Grout, representing the Ryan-Parker Construction Company, which is building the Manhattan Bridge, contended that the city had contracted to give the company a storage place for the steel used in the work, and had not done so.

There is no suitable place in New York for such a storage plant, so the Bridge Commissioner recommended that two and three-quarter acres owned by Terry & Tench in Bayonne be leased. The owners wanted $25,000 for the site.

Controller Metz objected. He said he understood the company would make $100,000 through the lease. Mr. Grout declared the city was repudiating a contract, "an unconscionable act." Mr. Metz offered a yard at Ninety-sixth Street, but Mr. Grout scoffed at it. A committee will try to compromise the matter.

SAYS LICENSE ELEVATOR MEN.

Attorney Dunphy Is Going to See the Aldermen About It.

Thomas P. Dunphy, an attorney of 170 Broadway, intends to appear before the Aldermen next Tuesday on the introduction of Alderman "Little Tim" Sullivan, and bring before the Board a proposal for an ordinance for the better regulation of elevators in office buildings. He wants a special commission appointed under the Building Department to consider the qualifications of elevator operators and to license them.

"At present," said Mr. Dunphy yesterday, "the elevators are under the supervision of the Building Department, but it is not strict or direct enough. If we had a special commission, the public safety would be far better secured."

Sheriffs' Arrest Follows Lynching.

MARKSVILLE, La., April 17.—Charged with manslaughter for alleged carelessness in allowing a negro, Charley Strauss, to be lynched yesterday, Deputy Sheriffs J. E. Keegan and J. J. Salmon were today arrested and placed under $700 bond each. Strauss was hanged to a tree in the woods near Eola, La., where a crowd of masked men met the deputies as the latter were escorting the negro to jail.

About Dyeing Dresses.

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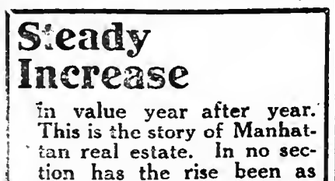

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MACHINE BLOCKED ON 5-C. FARE BILL

Wadsworth and Moreland Made Believe Governor Wanted It Recommitted.

HUGHES DENIES REPORT

Democratic Line-Up Wins Republican Votes—Advanced to Third Reading.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—On the plea that the Governor had demanded it, Speaker Wadsworth and Majority Leader Moreland tried to-day to have the Wagner Coney Island Five-cent Fare bill bill recommitted to the Railroads Committee, which had just reported the measure out. The integrity of the House machine, which has been such a power at the present session, went to smash, temporarily, over the proposition. Republicans broke away from their leaders, and, joining with the Democrats in the House, took matters into their own hands. After defeating the motion to recommit by a vote of 74 to 49, they advanced the bill to third reading.

Prior to bringing the bill up, the Speaker and Mr. Moreland had circulated the report that the Governor had sent for them yesterday afternoon and informed them that he desired the bill recommitted, because its passage at this time would detract from the powers of the proposed Public Utilities Commission. The Governor was asked about this report to-night and authorized the following statement:

"I am informed that a rumor has been circulated that I sent for Speaker Wadsworth and ordered that a certain railroad bill, I believe the so-called 5-cent bill, should be killed. There is no basis for this statement. I have not ordered this bill or any similar bill to be killed. I shall assume responsibility with reference to such measures only as they reach me and as I have opportunity to deal with each specific measure according to its merits."

The Democrats lined up solidly against the proposition to recommit. The Republicans flocked over to the Democrats only after Assemblyman Merritt, who is one of the sponsors of the Governor's Public Utilities bill, had made it plain that he was determined to vote against the bill being recommitted. He ridiculed the contention of Assemblyman Moreland that the bill would take all the ammunition away from the proposed Public Service Commission. He said he scouted the idea that the Governor could have intervened at this time, and declared that the attitude of Speaker Wadsworth and Mr. Moreland was more than a riddle to him.

"This is a very fair proposition," said Mr. Merritt. "Let us realize that this bill affords immediate relief. That is what the people are demanding, and that is what they should get. This bill deals with a real condition. Why send this bill back? Why have all the efforts of the introducer and the Railroads Committee wasted? We reported this bill because we believed it to be a good bill. It should pass. I do not agree that we should wait for the Public Utilities Commission to act. I do not agree that the commission will be shown any discourtesy by this measure."

Many Republicans went to Moreland and told him that to support his motion to recommit was the hardest and most difficult thing asked of them this session. They were informed that the Governor had instructed Speaker Wadsworth that he wished the bill recommitted.

Before the roll call was half over it was evident that the machine could not stem the tide. When the vote was announced the bill was advanced without a fight.

CHILD LABOR BILL PASSED.

Page's Measure Gets Unanimous Vote After Some Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—The Page Child Labor bill passed the Senate to-day and will go to the Governor for his approval. As the measure carries out recommendations made in his message to the Legislature, it is considered certain that the Governor will sign it.

Its provisions, making it a misdemeanor to employ minors in factories more than eight hours in twenty-four, and fixing the hours of employment between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., were attacked again by Senator Armstrong of Rochester and Senator Davis of Buffalo, both of whom wanted the bill amended so as to fix the hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Senator Cobb of Watertown came to Senator Page's assistance.

"We don't want to make old men out of our working boys," he said. "We want them to have all the freedom from cares possible, and the opportunity to go out in the sunlight and play with other boys."

Senator Ackroyd (Dem.) of Utica also opposed the amendment, declaring that he had been working more than twelve hours a day before he was 14, and knew from bitter experience what such toil meant to a child. The amendment was lost by 14 to 31, the following Senators voting in favor of it: Allds, Armstrong, Cordts, Davis, Dunn, Franchot, Gates, Hill, Hooker, Knapp, Raines, Taylor, Tully, and Wemple.

The vote on final passage stood 47 to 0.

Bronx County Bill Not Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—The Bronx Assemblymen, all Democrats, provided an hour's fight in the Assembly to-day on a motion to discharge the Internal Affairs Committe from further consideration of the bill creating the county of Bronx. The Republicans fought it. The motion to discharge the committee was beaten—48 to 75.

PLEA FOR A CLEAN RIVER.

Merchants Ask Hughes for Hudson River Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—As a step in their campaign for the purification of the Hudson, the Merchants' Association, through Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of its Committee on Pollution of Rivers and Streams, has presented a petition to Gov. Hughes, asking him to make an investigation of the defiling of the waters of the Hudson by the big paper mills at Glens Falls, Fort Edward, Palmer's Falls, Sandy Hill, and Hadley, with a view of devising some remedy.

"A recent investigation by agents of the Merchants' Association revealed the fact that between Hadley and Fort Edward, in a distance of about twenty miles, the sulphite paper mills were dumping into the river about 160,000,000 pounds of refuse a year, and the ground pulp paper mills about 48,000,000 pounds.

"The worst part of the pollution, according to the Merchants' Association Committee, comes from the sulphite mills. Farmers below Glens Falls complain that stock will not drink the river water. It cannot be used for washing purposes. There are no fish in the stream, and even boys do not swim in it."

Dr. Thomas Darlington, Commissioner of Health; John H. O'Brien, Commissioner of Water Supply, and Dr. Eugene H. Porter, State Commissioner of Health, held a conference here on Monday, with reference to the conditions at Mount Kisco and Katonah, on the Croton watershed, which threaten the pollution of the water supply of New York. As a result, experts from all three departments are to-day going over the watershed, and prompt steps will be taken to clean it up.

Dr. Porter has written to Dr. Darlington, urging the construction of a filtration plant for New York as soon as possible. He says it is the only safe way in which the water supply can be protected. The State Commissioner of Health says that a filtration plant would practically eliminate typhoid from this city.

FIGHT FRANCIS'S BILL.

New York Surgeons Oppose Measure to Limit Vivisection.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—A delegation of New York physicians and surgeons appeared before the General Laws Committee of the Assembly to-day in opposition to the Francis bill, which restricts vivisection to such experiments as shall be performed under the supervision of the State.

They argued that to limit vivisection might compel experiments on human beings, with a possible check to medical and surgical science. E. J. Hanna of the New York City Humane Society said:

"The very fact that they oppose this bill is in itself incriminating. The greatest vivisectors have said that at no time during experimentation did they have time to think whether the animal was suffering. The German scientists, who rush with glee to the torture trough, shrink from some of the things done in American universities."

Col. Wagstaff, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, suggested that the bill be amended so as to permit unrestricted experimentation only by scientific colleges. Henry Bergh took the same view.

HUGHES VETOES TWO BILLS.

Provided for Court House and More Attendants in Queens County Jail.

ALBANY, April 17.—Gov. Hughes vetoed to-day the bill of Assemblyman Sinclair providing for a special commission to build a new Columbia County Court House at Hudson; also, that of Assemblyman Garbs, providing for an increase in the force of employes at the Queens County Jail.

Both vetoes were the subject of messages by the Governor, in which he stated his general attitude toward special and local legislation. Of the Queens County Jail bill he says, in part:

"I disapprove the bill because it is important that matters of this sort should be placed in the control of the appropriate local authorities. A large number of bills have been introduced providing for new positions and increases of salaries in various local offices of political sub-divisions of the State, and I am convinced that the policy should be established of giving to the local authorities adequate power to deal with such matters."

In vetoing the Columbia County Court House bill Gov. Hughes says, in part:

"The object of this bill is to take from the Board of Supervisors of Columbia County the power vested in it by the county law to build a new County Court House, and to place this power with a commission named by the Legislature. It has been shown to me by evidence, which, in the absence of suitable contradiction must be accepted, that the people of this county have confidence in this present board, and there is no apparent ground upon which this matter which normally belongs with the Board of Supervisors, should be taken, against the wishes of their constituents, out of their hands."

KELSEY'S CASE GOES OVER.

Hughes's Friends Say That Insurance Superintendent Will Have to Go.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—With the outlook distinctly favoring a victory for the Governor in the final action of the Senate Judiciary Committee on his recommendation for the removal of State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey, the Committee, late this evening, decided to put consideration of the case over for a week. The delay is caused partly by the fact that Senator Hinman, who is one of the leading members of the Judiciary Committee, is prevented by illness from attending, and partly because Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee, is scheduled to accompany the Governor to Buffalo, where he is to make the principal speech to-morrow night at the semi-centennial celebration of the local Chamber of Commerce.

The Governor's friends now say that with Senator Hinman present, they would have eight of the thirteen votes of the Committee for Kelsey's removal. The eight are: Davis, Armstrong, Cobb, Page, Hinman, Grattan, Taylor, and Cohalen. Those who are expected to vote in favor of Kelsey are: Allds, Raines, McCarren, Grady and Smith.

DR. AKED INVITES ALL TO HIS CHURCH

Doesn't Come Here As the Rockefeller Pastor, He Declares.

NO PLAN OF A CRUSADE

Man Who Stirred Liverpool Says He Must Study New York Conditions Before Acting.

The first thing that the Rev. C. F. Aked, who comes here from the Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, to accept the call from the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church—the "Rockefeller Church"—said when he arrived here yesterday was that he hoped to make that church serve as the place of worship for the longshoreman, the shop girl, the laborer, and the poor man as well as for the millionaire. Dr. Aked arrived on the Cunarder Carmania, with his wife, and declared that he came to preach a gospel which knew no caste or rank, and that the poor were as welcome in the church on Fifth Avenue as the wealthy. Indeed, Dr. Aked invited the others and other members of the engine room crew of the Carmania to attend his first Sunday service.

Dr. Aked, who was here a few months ago to preach in the church which has extended to him the call, is tall, muscular, and active, with a ruddy complexion which speaks of strenuous days in the open air. In Liverpool, where he was immensely popular, they called him the athletic parson.

When interviewed, somehow the conversation turned first to Mr. Rockefeller, and Dr. Aked rather resented the idea that he was to be the pastor of "Rockefeller's church."

"I know nothing of Mr. Rockefeller," he said, "and it is rather hard to call the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church Rockefeller's church. He is only a pewholder in the church."

Here some one managed to get in a question as to tainted money, and Dr. Aked brightened up.

"I am not talking now on tainted money," he said. "But perhaps you feel like the negro. The story goes that two negroes were talking when one of them asked whether he had heard that a certain rich man had tainted money.

"'What is this tainted money?' asked one.

"'Whst,' said the other, 'ain't you heard what dat is? Well it 'tain't yours and it 'tain't mine.'"

Then becoming very serious, Dr. Aked continued: "I have come here to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ. My ministry is one of conciliation. I want to reconcile all classes in religion, for in religion there is no rank. The poor girl will be as welcome in our church as the woman with money, and the day laborer will be received with as open arms as will the money king."

"Does this invitation go out to the slums?" he was asked.

"Yes," came the prompt reply. "All are welcome."

Mr. Aked is interested in the Peace Conference, but while he says he believes in a peaceful man, he likes to see one who has the fighting blood in his veins.

"I have been preaching peace since I was ordained," said Mr. Aked, "and I shall continue to do so. Yet a man must have fighting blood in his veins if he would stand for peace. He must labor strenuously on peaceful lines if he would strive for peace. The idea that peace can only come through the sword is silly. It should come by peaceful methods. It was one time said that the way to resume payment was to resume; so the way to obtain peace is to obtain it. If the nations are to stop fighting they are to stop, and it will not be stopping to increase the armies and the navies. Nations can stop fighting if they choose. For example, the 300 cities of Italy made war on one another. They wanted peace, so they stopped fighting and they have not fought since.

"There are three points to be agreed upon by nations for the furtherance of peace," he continued. "There must first be an agreement not to increase armaments beyond their present level; second, there must be an agreement to arbitrate, and third, there must be an agreement for a permanent tribunal for the purpose of arbitration."

Mr. Aked knows something of war, for he was a pro-Boer at the time of the late war, and as a consequence he had to take part in several battles in Liverpool, where for a time he was unpopular.

As a reformer Mr. Aked obtained a reputation in Liverpool which made him feared by evildoers. He was asked whether he intended doing any active work toward the suppression of gambling and other vices in this city, and he replied:

"At this moment my mind is a blank. It will take me a little time to study existing conditions. I shall feel my way at first. I think, however, that my fighting days are over; the things I have been fighting in Liverpool are not here."

SAXE'S TAX BILL PASSED.

Owners of Fences for Bill Posting May Have to Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—By a vote of 28 to 16, the Senate passed to-day Senator Saxe's bill providing that Tax Assessors in their valuation of unimproved real estate for taxation purposes should take into consideration fences used for billposting purposes, and include in their assessments the income derived by the proprietors from that source. The bill provoked a lively debate. Senator Cassidy, the gentle cynic of the upper house, objected to the bill as "foolish legislation."

"It is just as absurd as though we should decide that the Tax Assessors must take into consideration the woodchucks' holes on a piece of property," he said. "I want to explain, though, that it was Senator Raines who suggested the woodchucks' holes as a good comparison."

The Senate laughed, and then Senator Foelker of Brooklyn offered an amendment to the effect that trees, boulders, and grass on a lot should be taxed as well, but after Senator Grady had spoken warmly in favor of the bill, giving instances of how along upper Broadway in New York one-third of the property on either side which should be built up was held for an increase in price by the owners, who in the meantime enjoyed large incomes from bill posting contracts, he withdrew his amendment with the explanation that he did not believe the bill could be laughed to death.

DEADLOCK IN WISCONSIN.

First Ballot Shows No Choice for Senator to Succeed Spooner.

MADISON, Wis., April 17.—The first ballot in joint session of the Legislature for United States Senator, to succeed John C. Spooner, was taken to-day with no choice. The vote was:

George W. Bird, Democrat, 24; John J. Esch, 19; Irvine L. Lenroot, 19; H. A. Cooper, 19; Isaac Stephenson, 17; W. H. Hatten, 16; scattering, 17.

To Watch Democratic Club Election.

Supreme Court Justice Dickey announced yesterday the appointment of James B. Graham, former secretary to Gov. Odell; ex-Judge Hurd, and Hugo Hirsch a commission to supervise the annual election on April 25 of the Democratic Club of the Borough of Queens. The club has had one election, but the Cassidyites counted themselves in and Justice Dickey decided that the election was fraudulent.

BRAIN STORMS, SAYS OLIVER.

Minority Leader's Attack Defeats Bill He Wanted Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—Minority Leader Oliver and the McClellan Assemblyman, Cuvillier, had a clash to-day over Oliver's bill for the selection of uniform school books by a commission which would be authorized to make a five-year contract between the City of New York and a text-book publishing house. The bill was beaten. Cuvillier accused Oliver of hypocrisy. He said the measure was of a "petit larceny order" against the City of New York. Oliver was furious. He denounced the McClellan member as a traitor, as a Republican ally, and as possessed of "more brainstorms than Albany has physicians."

Cuvillier's attack went a long way to defeat the bill. Oliver's declaration that it was primarily aimed at the school book trust was not sufficient to attract support.

CENTRAL WILL FIGHT.

Road Objects to Amendments in Eleventh Avenue Track Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—Ira A. Place, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, appeared before the Assembly Railroad Committee to-day in opposition to the amendments which have been put in the Saxe-Bohan Eleventh Avenue bill. The representatives of the Committee of Fifty argued in favor of the adoption of the new amendments, which they said were proposed to meet the demands of the additional taxpayers' organizations. They declared that the amendments were not opposed by the city authorities.

Mr. Place wanted to know by what right the committee had put the amendments in the bill. He said that the New York Central, the Rapid Transit Board, and the civic organizations had agreed upon the original bill, and that now these civic organizations were breaking faith with the railroad company. He declared that the New York Central would not accept the amended bill, and that if it passed the company would be forced to fight it to the highest courts.

The Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, Charles De Hart Brower, Senator McManus, and Assemblyman Bohan appeared for the bill.

FIGHTS PRENTICE BILL.

Assemblyman Cuvillier Argues Against New Recount Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—At the hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee today on the Prentice Recount bill, Assemblyman Cuvillier, Clarence J. Shearn, and J. Fairfax McLaughlin appeared. Mr. Cuvillier made a long argument against the measure and sought to justify his statements with court decisions. Mr. Shearn covered much of the old ground the Hearst men have been tramping over so long. A delegation of original Hearst men was on hand to lend dignity to the plea.

"The cry is raised that we must not go behind the returns," said Mr. Shearn. "I say there is nothing sacred about a fraudulent election return. Pray, why are ballots preserved by statute for six months except to be recounted, if necessary? The law now provides a court review for void and protested ballots. Why not, then, for the real frauds involved in ballot-box stuffing and actual miscounting?

"To those who say there is a remedy in the courts, I reply that the remedy is nullified by the interminable delays of the law. An action was begun on Jan. 8, and, though pressed with the utmost vigor, issue has not yet been finally joined."

The bill passed the Assembly by a large majority.

Guard Rail Bill Recommitted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—By a vote of 75 to 35, the Assembly recommitted to-day the Cuvillier bill, requiring guard rails on the elevated railroad stations in New York County. Majority Leader Moreland fought the bill on the ground that it took power away from the local authorities.

CHANCELLOR MAGIE KICKS.

Jersey Justice Says Law Cannot Make Him Name Insurance Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 17.—Chancellor Magie came here to-day, saying that he is not pleased at the Hillery act, which puts up to him the appointment of three Directors of life insurance companies from among the stockholders. He says that the duty is not a judicial one and he can and may decline to perform it. He further says that the Legislature has no power to force his compliance, on the ground that his functions, as prescribed by the Constitution, are purely judicial.

In support of his position, the Chancellor cites a similar duty put on Chief Justice Beasley by the Legislature some years ago, which the Chief Justice declined to perform on the ground that no duty other than judicial can be put on the Judges under the Constitution.

Should the Chancellor continue to hold his views, this act of the Legislature will be abortive. Gov. Stokes refused to make any comment. It was he who suggested the law to the Legislature.

AID FOR WALSH'S SYNDICATE.

Chicago Clearing House to Facilitate Completion of Chicago Southern.

CHICAGO, April 17.—James B. Forgan, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee of this city, issued a statement today in relation to the affairs of the Chicago National Bank and those of John R. Walsh, the former President of that institution, and of the Equitable Trust Company and of the Home Savings Bank. The Clearing House Committee at the time of the failure of the Chicago National Bank and the other institutions, advanced money to meet their pressing obligations. The statement is as follows:

"John R. Walsh is forming a syndicate to complete the Chicago Southern Railway Company, thus giving to the Southern Indiana Railway Company, his main line, an entrance into Chicago. To enable him to accomplish this the Clearing House Committee will exchange the Chicago Southern notes in the hands of the associated banks, amounting to $766,000 for the first mortgage bonds of the completed road. The committee has also agreed to a subscription of $250,000 to be made to the syndicate in connection with the exchange of these bonds.

"Besides this the Directors of the Walsh banks are to make a substantial subscription to the syndicate which finishes the Chicago Southern Railway."

Its Smoke Costs the Edison Co. $4,000.

The Court of Appeals has just affirmed a verdict for $4,000 damages recovered by Sarah A. Ely against the Edison Company for damages arising out of the defendant's violation of the "smoke nuisance" law. Through her attorney, Frank M. Hardenbrook, she sued for an injunction restraining the operation of the defendant's power house in West Twenty-sixth Street, and asked for damages.

VICHY CELESTINS
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

EDITOR MASSON ARRESTED.

Accused of Violating Speed Law, as He Said Others Did.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 17.—Thomas L. Masson, editor of Life, who at the last meeting of the Glen Ridge Council complained of the reckless driving of automobiles, was himself taken into custody last night, charged with having violated the State law regulating the speed of automobiles.

The Council, shortly after the receipt of Mr. Masson's complaint, employed two special policemen to watch for reckless autoists, and Mr. Masson's arrest was the first one made by the officers. They asserted that Mr. Masson's machine was going at a twenty-five-mile-an-hour rate. The limit allowed by law is 12 miles an hour. Recorder Smith, after a warning, allowed Mr. Masson to go.

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I can furnish your office well at a fair price.

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In addition to office furniture, I design and supply office railings, partitions, and special cabinet work of any kind. Get my estimate.

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SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

Through a special purchase of dust-proof fast color linen by our foreign branch, we are able to offer

Five-Piece Slip Covers of Imported Linen at $9.

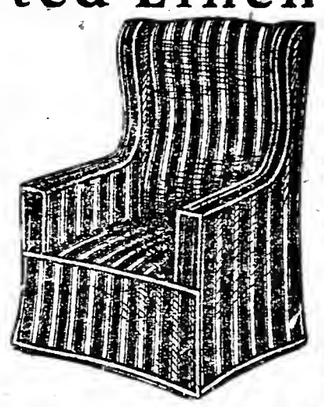

DURING the progress of our sale of cotton damask Slip Covers we were constantly asked for the imported Linen Covers *At a Special Low Sale-Price.*

In response to this demand we instructed our Belgian representative house to locate and ship us at once

500 Pieces of Dust Proof Fast Color Linen

and we are now ready with the largest variety of new stripes *At the Lowest Price High-Class Linen Covers Were Ever Offered.*

We allow twelve yards of 50-inch linen at the sale price, but we will make covers for any number of pieces, or for any size furniture, at the special price of 75c. a yard for the material used.

This price applies to Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond and Hoboken or Jersey City, and will prevail only while the present shipment lasts.

Remember, these covers are to be high class and custom-made in every sense of the word; properly cut and fitted by experts; double stitched at all the important seams and bound with shrunk Petersham wool binding.

No Better Covers Can Be Made Anywhere. Call at the Store and select if possible. Otherwise, write or 'Phone 2100—Chelsea for samples.

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Furniture made for country living takes an important part in our Spring exhibits.

The Dining Room, with its beautiful opportunities for simple refinement; the Bedroom, with its need of quiet atmosphere; the Living Room, where "Comfort" is the entire motif, are given perfect representation in this "House of Woodcraft."

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
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Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue

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It is easy to make mistakes in compounding prescriptions if a rigid system is not employed.

We point with pride to the fact that we have the most complete checking system ever invented for prescription work. By this system when a prescription is completed it has passed an inspection that defies every possibility of error. A clerk is never permitted to act alone; his work is carefully watched by another.

Every ingredient put into a prescription by us is of the highest grade. The patient gets the benefit of the best there is in pharmacy.

Ask Your Doctor About It.

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Bulletin.

THE "JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION SPECIAL."

Great expositions have been called milestones marking a nation's industrial progress. The Jamestown Exposition, which opens April 26th, is the three-hundredth milestone in the development of the American nation. Future generations will turn to it as one of the prominent events in our National history. It is our privilege to visit this Exposition and see for ourselves what three hundred years of American enterprise has wrought.

To further provide for the increased travel between New York and Norfolk during the Exposition, the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Sunday, April 21, will establish the "Jamestown Exposition Special," via the "Cape Charles Route." It will leave New York at 10.55 P. M., daily, and arrive at Norfolk at 10.30 A. M.; returning it will leave Norfolk at 7.00 P. M. and arrive at New York at 8 A. M., daily. It will carry Pullman sleeping cars and standard coaches.

Additional express trains to Norfolk leave New York at 7.25 A. M., week-days, with Pullman parlor cars and coaches; 6.05 A. M., Sundays, with parlor car from Philadelphia, and at 8.55 P. M., daily, with Pullman sleeping cars and coaches. Similar trains run from Norfolk to New York.

EARTHQUAKES IN EUROPE AND ASIA

Much Damage Is Done to the Spanish Towns of Tortosa and Murcia.

CONSTANTINOPLE SHAKEN

Severe Shock at Askabad—List of the Victims of the Disaster in Mexico Continues to Grow.

MADRID, April 17.—Severe earth shocks were felt to-day at Tortosa and Murcia. Much damage was done, but no casualties have been reported.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.—An earthquake shock was felt here and in the suburbs at 4:30 A. M.

It was especially sharp in the upper part of the Bosphorus.

ASKABAD, Russian Transcaspian Territory, April 17.—A severe undulatory earthquake occurred here at 12:26 P. M. to-day.

It lasted five seconds.

Tortosa is a fortified town in Catalonia, Province of Tarragona. It is built in terraces on an eminence above the River Ebro, and has a fine cathedral. The population in 1900 was about 25,000.

Murcia is about thirty miles from Cartagena. The city, which is situated in an exceedingly beautiful valley, was formerly the capital of the Moorish Kingdom of Murcia, and is now the capital of the modern province of its own name. It has a fine cathedral, a number of colleges, and extensive manufactures. The population in 1900 was about 110,000.

AYUTLA IS DESTROYED.

Members of Prominent Mexican Families Killed by the Earthquake.

MEXICO CITY, April 17.—Details of the destruction wrought by the great earthquakes of last Sunday and Monday are reaching this city slowly. Each succeeding dispatch magnifies the extent of the disaster.

A message from Acapulco to-day confirmed the story of the total destruction of Ayutla. The jail and hospital collapsed, but the prisoners and patients were taken out safely. Factories throughout the district are in ruins, and thousands of workers will suffer terribly from the loss of their homes and enforced idleness. The Post Office, telegraph office, and barracks at Ayutla were destroyed.

In Tixtla seven bodies were taken from the ruins to-day and many injured persons were removed. At Tixtla eight dead and forty injured are reported; in Ayutla nine dead and about fifty injured.

In Huamixtlan the cathedral fell, and the Government offices and schools are in ruins. Every other building was damaged.

At Techan and Tlapa nearly all the houses fell in, but nobody was hurt.

A survey of Mexico City shows that the damage sustained was heavier than at first supposed. In some instances buildings were shaken in the foundations so that it has been necessary to prop them up.

A remarkable escape from death was reported from Santa Julia to-day. In that colony is the Salesiano College, a school for children. The building was a new structure and supposed to be earthquake proof. When the big shock came on Sunday night over a hundred children were asleep in the dormitories. Thirty-five of these, together with the teachers of the institution, left the building before the second story and the roof fell in. When the terrified teachers counted their charges and found that seventy were missing they improvised rope ladders and ascended to where they believed they would find the mangled bodies of the missing pupils.

Their surprise and joy were unbounded when they reached the highest point of the ruins and found the terrified children clinging to beams and rafters. Not one was injured. The roof in falling rested on the beams, so that a space was left over the place where the little ones had sought refuge. The children were safely conveyed to the ground.

In the State of Guerrero and elsewhere along the Pacific Coast occurred the greatest property loss. In the vicinity of this city severe loss was suffered by the Mexican Clay Manufacturing Company, an American concern. The damage to the company's works will probably amount to $50,000.

From the latest reports it is learned that the earth is now quiet in the region which was afflicted, but the last shock occurred as late as noon to-day.

In the list of known dead, which now totals fifty, and of the injured, which approximates 300, are many names of members of prominent Mexican families and men conspicuous in the official life of the region. So far the name of no American or other foreigner has appeared in the meagre lists of dead and injured sent to this city. The country most damaged is a particularly rich territory.

LOS ANGELES, April 17.—George Mitchell, President of the La Dicha Mining Company, whose properties are in Mexico, thirty miles from Chilpancingo, to-day received the following telegram from Acapulco, dated April 16:

"This city and vicinity visited by an earthquake. No damage or loss at Marques. No news from La Dicha yet. Our residence and office also demolished. Expect to save all our records."

TRIES TO DIE IN ST. PETER'S.

Pope Concerned About Act of Conscience-Stricken Youth.

ROME, April 17.—A youth of 19 attempted to commit suicide to-day at the entrance of the sacristy of St. Peter's. He was taken to a hospital, seriously wounded.

The Pope, when he heard the news, gave orders that inquiries be made regarding the reasons for the young man's action.

The would-be suicide said at the hospital that he had attended mass before the shooting. A letter was found on him saying he was going to kill himself because when intoxicated he had been induced to write some blackmailing letters in the interest of others. This act had been discovered and he was about to be condemned for it.

Enthusiasm for Gen. Booth in Tokio.

TOKIO, April 17.—Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army had an enthusiastic reception on his arrival here this afternoon from the United States. The Governor and the Mayor of Tokio were among those who welcomed the General at the railroad station.

Killed by American Preserves.

MADRID, April 17.—The local newspapers to-day publish a dispatch from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, saying that a whole family there has been poisoned as the result of eating American preserves. Three of its members are dead and two are dying.

BRAINS are BUILT by the kind of food material in

Grape-Nuts

Made of wheat and barley by a special process.

"THERE'S A REASON"

NEW MOVE BY FRANCE.

Menacing Demonstration Off Mogador —Moroccan Situation Grave.

TANGIER, April 17.—A menacing French naval demonstration is taking place off Mogador.

Information from Casablanca is that the situation there has much improved, thanks to the presence in the harbor of the French cruiser Lalande. The Governor has paid out $900 to neighboring tribesmen to induce them to keep quiet.

The success of the French naval visit to this port induced the commander of the Lalande to send the cruiser Gloire on to Mogador in an endeavor to bring about a similar result there.

The general situation is grave, owing to the resentment of the Moors over the French occupation of Oudja. Native opinion is unanimous that France is seeking to pick a quarrel with Morrocco in order to make further annexations of territory. In the meanwhile the country is swarming with "provocative agents."

The members of the Diplomatic Corps here are consulting together regarding the effects of the Sultan's concessions to German companies for the construction of sewers and other public works at Tangier costing over $200,000, and for the construction of port works at Larache to the value of about $1,000,000. There is a tendency in many quarters to regard these concessions as not being in conformity with the terms of the Algeciras Convention.

Mogador is a fortified city and seaport of Morocco on the Atlantic, 225 miles west by south of the city of Morocco. It has a population of about 15,000, including Christians and Jews. Its port, south of the citadel, is sheltered by an island off the shore. Mogador has considerable commercial importance.

ENGLISH CRIMINAL APPEAL.

Measure Constituting a New Court Introduced—Not a "Rich Man's Bill."

LONDON, April 17.—A bill constituting a Court of Criminal Appeal, which has not heretofore existed in Great Britain, was introduced in the House of Commons today by Attorney General Walton. He explained that the measure would create the right of appeal against convictions for crime, similar to that now existing in civil cases.

The new court will consist of seven Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, to be selected and presided over by the Lord Chief Justice. The right of appeal in matters of law will be unqualified, and in matters of fact it will be left to the discretion of the new court. There will be no new trials, but the court will have ample powers to get at the truth. It will be able, if necessary, to summon fresh evidence and, when the court has satisfied itself of the true merits of a case, it will be the duty of the court to determine whether the conviction shall stand, be set aside, or be modified.

The Attorney General said that this was not a "rich man's bill." An official would be appointed whose duty it would be to collect the material necessary in order to have a case reheard, and if professional assistance were required a solicitor and counsel would be provided for poor prisoners. The prerogative of the Crown in regard to mercy would be left untouched.

The Attorney General added that the bill was not a party measure. Its adoption was necessitated by the fact that justice had blundered. Enterprising newspapers had rushed in where jurists feared to tread. Retrial by newspaper had taken the place of a rehearing before a judicial tribunal.

The measure passed its first reading.

FOR A BRITISH COUNCIL.

Resolutions Introduced at the Colonial Premiers' Conference.

LONDON, April 17.—The business transacted at the second sitting of the Colonial Conference here to-day included the introduction of resolutions from the Governments of Australia and New Zealand urging the appointment of an imperial council, and one from the Government of Cape Colony proposing the organization of some plan by which contributions for imperial defense from each colony shall be equitably fixed on the condition that the colonies be represented upon the imperial council, by which questions concerning the peace of the empire shall be discussed.

The resolutions were not formally moved, but there was a general discussion of matters connected with them.

The Earl of Elgin, the Colonial Secretary, who presided, eventually drafted a composite resolution for consideration at the next meeting of the Conference.

The conference adopted a resolution lamenting the death of Prime Minister Seddon of New Zealand.

An Increased Unionist Majority.

LONDON, April 17.—The bye-election held to-day to fill the seat in the House of Commons for the North Division of Belfast, made vacant by the death of Sir Daniel Dixon, Unionist, resulted in the victory of George S. Clark, Unionist. Mr. Clark, who is a member of the shipbuilding firm of Workman, Clark & Co., received 6,021 votes. William Walker, the Lahorite candidate, received 4,194 votes. At the previous election Sir Daniel Dixon received 4,907 votes and Mr. Walker 4,616.

CHINA OBSTRUCTS RELIEF.

Officials Interfering with Work for the Famine Sufferers.

SHANGHAI, April 17.—The Famine Relief Committee is feeding 400,000 persons and will continue to do so until June. Grain is arriving daily. The estimated purchases for April are 3,150 tons of millet, 140,000 bags of flour, 350 tons of potatoes, and 5,000 bushels of wheat for planting. Thirty thousand men are employed on work provided by the Relief Committee, principally at Tsing-kiang-Pu.

The Chinese official relief has ceased. Some official obstruction is being placed in the way of the most suitable and the most needed relief works on the plea that China herself proposes to undertake these measures. No fulfillment of these promises, however, is probable.

LIBERAL PRIEST SUSPENDED.

Pope Punishes Father Murri, Leader of the Catholic Democrats.

ROME, April 17.—Father Romolo Murri, leader of the Catholic Democrats, has been suspended "ad divinis" by the Pope for disobedience of the Papal instructions regarding the behavior of the clergy.

The punishment inflicted upon Father Murri has aroused more or less excitement here, principally among the liberal section of the Catholics. Father Murri's offense consisted in severe criticism of the action of the Church in Italy, as well as comment on the French situation, especially on the Montagnini documents.

The suspension decreed by the Pope means that Father Murri may not exercise his clerical office or administer and enjoy the fruits of his ministry.

Rome, a weekly Catholic paper, recalls that in 1902 the Pope, who was then Patriarch of Venice, had occasion to admonish Father Murri for certain writings. Father Murri thereupon wrote a strongly worded letter to the Patriarch, saying he had expressed an opinion about writings which, perhaps, he had not read. He added that he could not permit such criticism and asked for an apology.

At the recent Consistory the Pope delivered a speech in which he condemned with energy certain new ideas which, he said, threatened to bring about rebellion under the pretext of a return to the pure Gospel. The allusion to the principles of Father Murri was evident.

GERMANS ATTACK THE BRITISH RULER

Believe He Is Trying to Win Italy Away from the Triple Alliance.

KING VICTOR AT GAETA

Is Supervising the Preparations for His Meeting with King Edward—Weather Is Very Bad.

GAETA, Italy, April 17.—King Victor Emmanuel arrived here to-day on board the royal yacht Trinacria and is personally supervising the preparations for his meeting here with King Edward. The Trinacria is escorted by twelve men-of-war.

The weather is most unpropitious, however, and the people are beginning to fear that all their preparations to give color and brilliancy to the royal meeting at Gaeta, which is one of the most beautiful spots on the Mediterranean, will go for naught.

ROME, April 17.—The Marquis of San Giuliano, the Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, has arrived at Naples ready to proceed to Gaeta if summoned to take part in the coming conference between King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel.

This fact, added to the presence of Foreign Minister Tittoni at Naples, strengthens the view that the meeting of the two Kings will have considerable political importance, and that they will confer on important international questions.

BERLIN, April 17.—King Edward's approaching meeting with King Victor Emmanuel at Gaeta is attracting much attention in the German press, which comments on the event as being an effort to isolate Germany and win Italy away from the Triple Alliance.

An article in the Cologne Gazette in this sense is being widely discussed, because it is believed to have been inspired from Berlin. The writer says public opinion in Germany sees in King Edward's course an attempt to disturb the European equilibrium, which is calculated to awaken misgivings regarding his disarmament proposal. The writer, in conclusion, warns Great Britain that "war with Germany would be dangerous for any opponent or any coalition of opponents."

This sharp language is interpreted by the Tägliche Rundschau as meaning that the German Government has grown weary of the "English game of hide and seek, and the comedy of peace and disarmament."

The attention of the Foreign Office was called to the Cologne Gazette's article, with the result that it was stated that it expressed only the editorial opinion of the paper; that the German Government was in no way responsible for such views, and that the Government officials would have taken steps to prevent their publication if they had been known in advance.

The Foreign Office, it is asserted, does not see any reason for disquiet in connection with the meeting of the Kings of England and Italy, since Italy knows that her independence is better guaranteed by being a member of the Triple Alliance than if she were thrown wholly upon Anglo-French support. Great Britain's predominant position in the Western part of the Mediterranean is fully recognized by Germany, which has no interests there.

PARIS, April 17.—The forthcoming meeting of King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel is viewed with the utmost satisfaction in Governmental circles here.

The royal conference is regarded as not only likely to strengthen the cordial relations existing between Italy and Great Britain, but as binding closer the ties between those two countries and France, and as exerting a good effect on the European situation.

MADRID, April 17.—It is reported here that arrangements are being made for King Victor Emmanuel to visit Cartagena and Madrid in the course of his Mediterranean cruise.

GUILTY, BUT JURY DISAGREED.

Stood 8 to 4 for Acquittal of Prisoner, Who Then Confessed Theft.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 17.—A remarkable situation was disclosed in the County Court to-day. A jury that heard the evidence against Frank Zions, who was charged with purse snatching, was out for hours, and was finally discharged because unable to agree. Eight of the twelve men stood steadfast for acquittal. The other four said there was no question that the young man was guilty.

Soon after the jury had been allowed to go by the Judge, Zions went before the Judge and pleaded guilty to the indictment charged. Sentence will be imposed on Friday.

New Governor in Jamaica Soon.

LONDON, April 17.—Sydney Olivier, until recently prfnelpal clerk of the West African Department of the Colonial Office, ex-Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, and at various times Acting Governor of the island, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Alexander Swettenham as Governor of Jamaica, will sail for Kingston on May 4 on the steamer Port Kingston in order to take over the Governorship.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, April 17.—A number of workmen recently discharged from Woolwich Arsenal are preparing for a demonstration on April 22 in the form of a march on the Houses of Parliament, with bands and banners, to impress their grievances upon the Government. War Secretary Haldane's scheme for reducing the military expenditures has resulted incidentally in the loss of employment by several thousand skilled workers, and they and their friends are stirring up an agitation in the press and Parliament which is welcomed by political opponents of the Administration.

ROME, April 17.—The mission of the Rev. Stephen Sater Ortynskyi, who has been appointed Bishop for the Catholics of the Greek Ruthenian Rite in the United States, will consist in direct religious ministrations to all the members of that rite in the country. Not having any particular diocese, the new Bishop will act in accord with the American Bishops. The Poles have already asked for the appointment of a prelate to act for them in the United States, as Bishop Ortynskyi will act for the Ruthenians.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 17.—Prof. Leo S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania, President of the American Academy of Political Science, has arrived here and later will visit various other points of interest in Chile.

MARSEILLES, April 17.—Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge of Harvard University, who has been lecturing in France under the auspices of the Alliance Française, delivered a lecture here to-day on "The United States as a World Power." He was applauded by a large and notable audience.

LONDON, April 17.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Macgregor Stewart, Governor of Bermuda since 1904, who has resigned owing to the pressure of private affairs, expects to be relieved of his post in May.

OTTAWA, April 17.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Acting Premier, to-day informed Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, that the United States Government had not asked permission to take the protected cruiser Detroit from Boston by the St. Lawrence waterway to the Great Lakes.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BONILLA IN MEXICO.

Taken There on the Princeton—Promised to Quit Central America.

MEXICO CITY, April 17.—Ex-President Manuel Bonilla of Honduras was landed at Salina Cruz, Mexico, from the United States gunboat Princeton to-day.

President Bonilla is expected to come to this city. He left Amapala last Saturday aboard the Princeton after having entered into an agreement with President Zelaya of Nicaragua and President Figueroa of Salvador that he should quit Central America.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Representatives of the Governments of Nicaragua and Salvador are about to confer at Amapala or on board an American gunboat in Fonseca Bay, Honduras. The object of the conference is the settlement of the difficulty between Nicaragua and Honduras and Salvador. It was expected that the conference would be between Presidents Zelaya of Nicaragua and Figueroa of Salvador personally, but at the last moment they decided to send representatives.

Señor Corea, the Minister from Nicaragua, conferred with Assistant Secretary Bacon to-day. He said that the representative of Zelaya was J. D. Gamez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he understood that Minister of Foreign Affairs Garcia of Salvador would represent that Government. He thought the conference would begin to-morrow.

The failure of the Presidents personally to confer was because of the illness of President Zelaya, according to a dispatch received by Señor Corea.

It is not expected by Señor Corea that the conference will result in more than a temporary agreement, because the five States of Central America have determined that it is necessary to hold another conference, at which all will be represented, for the purpose of agreeing upon a peace proposition on an enduring basis. The Ministers from the Central American States are exchanging views with their Governments on the plan to select Washington as the place for holding the conference, and already have assured them that such a selection would be warmly welcomed by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root.

$15 FOR EACH MURDER.

Paid by Warsaw Terrorists—W. H. Stuart's Slayer Sentenced.

WARSAW, April 17.—It was announced to-day that in the course of police investigations into the recent murder of a physician here by a hired Terrorist, it was established that $15 each was the price paid by the Terrorists of Warsaw for murders.

TIFLIS, April 17.—The actual murderer of William H. Stuart, an Englishman, and who was American Vice Consul at Batum, and who was killed at his country place, near Batum, last May 20, was sentenced by a court-martial yesterday to be hanged, but in view of his youth the assassin's sentence was commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

Two others who were accused of complicity in the crime were acquitted.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—Judge Arnold, President of the Moscow Supreme Court, who sentenced several reactionists in the Kostroma district, where serious disorders occurred, has resigned at the request of M. Chtcheglovitoff, the Minister of Justice. The Liberal press contrasts the Minister's action in this case with his speech in the Duma on April 12 advocating an independent Russian judiciary. Judge Arnold, who is a Senator, is an outspoken opponent of drumhead courts-martial.

Although the conflict regarding the taking of the testimony of experts by the committees of the lower house of Parliament is supposed to have been peacefully terminated, an unpleasant incident to-day caused a revival of the ill-feeling. Prince Lvoff, the greatest authority in Russia on famine matters, whose relief organization is feeding nearly 1,000,000 persons in the stricken districts, was to-day forbidden to enter the Tauride Palace. After a long wait outside the Prince was finally permitted to enter the Secretary's office, but police agents dogged his footsteps and listened to everything he said. This became so unpleasant that the Prince departed in indignation.

PARIS WAITERS STRIKE.

Most of the Cafes Able to Keep Open—Many Strikes in France.

PARIS, April 17.—A number of the café waiters of this city went on strike this evening. The movement caused some inconvenience, which was offset by considerable amusement.

Profiting by the example set by the electrical workers in their recent successful strike, sealed instructions to stop work were sent out at a late hour this afternoon, and at 6 o'clock a number of men left the cafés. Most of the establishments on the principal boulevards, however, remained open with the assistance of extra hands, hastily summoned from outside.

This strike commands a certain amount of public sympathy. It is recognized that the waiters have to work hard under unfair conditions, that they receive no wages, and that they are obliged to purchase their places.

General unrest in the labor world is indicated by numerous dispatches reporting strikes throughout the country. The most important is probably at Evian, where the famous alkaline spa is located. The workers of all kinds at Evian have voted to go on strike unless they receive an increase in wages, and this movement is liable to cause considerable loss to the thermal establishments there.

The Minister of Labor, M. Viviani, has ordered that all mines must be supplied with a certain number of respiratory machines, and that specially trained rescue gangs be in attendance in case of accident.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith

Wedding Invitations engraved in the most approved styles.

Exclusive papers of Foreign importation for social correspondence.

Monograms, crests and dies of unusual artistic merit.

MADISON SQUARE
New York

Young man of Good Character and Fine Appearance, well connected socially in New York City—College Graduate, possessing marked ability in salesmanship, can make Commission arrangement with A1 house in New York City that would yield handsome income. Highest references required. Address D. K., Box 920, Times, Times Square.

Our Natural "Concave" Shoulder

is an index to the character of our suits at Twenty Dollars. It is a shoulder made as well as it can be done—an expression of the infinite capacity of our tailormen.

These suits at $20 take form in a varied series of single breasted sack models, closing with two or three buttons and in conservative or radical styles. Exclusive worsteds, cassimeres and flannels and blue and black thibets are the fabrics.

Wm. Vogel & Son,
Broadway, Houston St.

TANS

Men of taste will be pleased with our comprehensive showing of tan footwear —high and low cut—for negligee wear.

Quality and Workmanship appeal at once to men whose sense of values is keen.

Exclusive Colors

also distinguish our showing. One may wear "F.S.&U. Tans" and not be conspicuous—convincing proof of the real economy in buying shoes of the better class.

(Expert service at all of our stores.)

French, Shriner & Urner
MEN'S SHOES

153 BROADWAY, near Liberty
865 BROADWAY, cor. Franklin
Brooklyn—367 and 506 Fulton St.
1263 BROADWAY, bet. 31st and 32d
149 W. 42d ST., near Broadway
Philadelphia—1229 Chestnut St.
Agencies throughout the United States

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

TO-NIGHT AT 8:30

Concluding Sale by Auction of
IMPORTANT PAINTINGS
Collection of
Mr. Edward Brandus
At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 FIFTH AVE. (45th St.)
Under the Direction of Mr. James P. Silo.

The Collection Will Remain ON EXHIBITION Until Time of Sale.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

The Subway—and Loeser's.

THOSE who are within reach of a Manhattan Subway station will find it particularly easy to reach the Loeser Store.

Twelve minutes by Subway Express from 72nd street to the Bridge. Then a few minutes on a Fulton, Gates, Putnam, DeKalb, Flatbush, Third avenue or any other car that runs on Fulton street will take you to the door.

Used Pianos of High Grade
On Which Prices Are Much Reduced.

The Loeser, Heller and Reiman Player-pianos are responsible for the most extraordinary offerings of Upright and Grand Pianos ever made.

For these Player-pianos, with their double usefulness, have induced many people to part with Pianos which for hand-playing are absolutely as good as new—Pianos with some of the most famous and honorable names in the history of Piano selling.

It should be remembered also that these Pianos for the most part are not at all in the class warranting the term "second hand" Pianos.

They have all been used, in the sense that they all came to us from private owners in exchange for some one of the instruments in our regular line.

But very many of these Pianos are so nearly new and so absolutely perfect that even their own salesmen could not tell them from new instruments without looking at the serial number.

It is the HIGH GRADE of these Pianos which makes them extraordinary values—quite as much as the low prices.

The list is interesting. You will find the Pianos themselves even more interesting when you come to-day. You will find that such values cannot be matched or even nearly matched anywhere in the greater city.

	Originally.	Now.
Bradbury upright, rosewood	$300	$150
Haines & Co. upright, walnut	$250	$150
Knabe & Co. upright, rosewood	$350	$150
Wissner upright, rosewood	$350	$150
Chickering parlor grand, rosewood	$900	$175
Hardman upright, rosewood	$250	$175
Sterling upright, oak	$275	$175
Reiman upright, mahogany	$250	$195
Eyer & Hughes upright, walnut	$450	$200
Emerson upright, walnut	$325	$200
Hallett & Davis upright, rosewood	$400	$200
Knabe & Co. upright, rosewood	$550	$200
Newby & Evans upright, walnut	$350	$200
Newby & Evans upright, walnut	$350	$200
Schleicher upright, oak	$350	$200
Smith & Barnes upright, mahogany	$300	$200
Stelway & Sons upright, rosewood	$500	$200
Behning upright, mahogany	$400	$225
Chase upright, mahogany	$350	$225
Chase upright, walnut	$300	$225
Emerson upright, mahogany	$325	$225
Heller & Co. upright, mahogany	$275	$225
Heller & Co. upright, walnut	$300	$225
Heller & Co. upright, oak	$375	$225
Mathushek upright, ebony	$300	$225
Richmond upright, mahogany	$300	$225
Smith & Barnes upright, mahogany	$325	$225
Smith & Barnes upright, mahogany	$325	$225
Waters & Co. upright, walnut	$350	$225
Anderson upright, mahogany, like new	$325	$250
Chickering upright, walnut	$500	$250
Emerson upright, mahogany	$375	$250
Gabler Bros. upright, mahogany	$450	$250
Hardman upright, ebony	$400	$250
Heller & Co. upright, mahogany	$300	$250
Heller & Co. upright, mahogany	$300	$250
Heller & Co. upright, oak	$300	$250
Knabe & Co. upright, rosewood	$500	$250
Kranich & Bach upright, rosewood	$450	$250

Special Terms for This Sale.

Upright Pianos priced at $200 or under, $10 cash and $5 monthly. Over $200 to $300, $10 cash and $6 monthly. Over $300 to $400, $10 cash and $10 monthly. Grand Pianos, $25 cash and $20 monthly.

On Cabinet Players, $10 cash and $6 monthly. On combinations of Piano and Piano Players, priced at $400 or under, $20 cash and $12 monthly. All others, $35 cash and $20 monthly.

As all Pianos on our floor are priced on a cash basis (fictitious values being eliminated), interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be charged on deferred payments.

Fourth Floor.

The New Cut Glass Room
A Glory of Light and Brilliance.
Showing More Cut Glass and Finer Cut Glass Than Was Ever Before Assembled at One Time.

THE CUT GLASS is in proper quarters at last. Carpenters and cabinet makers have been at work. Lighting fixtures have been put in place. And the new Cut Glass Room in the Basement Art Wares Store gives proper setting now to the broadest and most brilliant display of Cut Glass ever made anywhere in the greater city.

The Cut Glass itself is no better than it has been. But it LOOKS better, because in this new room there is space for its adequate exhibition.

Loeser Cut Glass has always been of distinctive character. We may be over-particular in insisting on quality, but the result is that the very fact that a piece of Cut Glass comes from the Loeser Store stamps it as above criticism—the best Cut Glass possible.

Here in this new Cut Glass Room you will be astonished at the immense variety. As you look closer you will be again astonished at the variety and new beauty of the designs—many of them entirely original and not to be found elsewhere.

And as you investigate still more carefully you will learn, if you have not already done so, that our immense business in Cut Glass makes possible LOWER PRICES than are charged even for less perfect pieces outside of this Store.

Men's 50c. Underwear 35c.

SPRING WEIGHT for immediate wear. Made of balbriggan of an excellent quality, but, because of insignificant mill hurts, they are offered at this low price. In this lot are some athletic sleeveless Shirts and knee length Drawers.

Most unusual value at 35c. a garment.

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

German Kid Gloves, 59c. a Pair—$1 Value.

THESE GLOVES are known to hundreds of Brooklyn women as full dollar values.

Made of serviceable German kid in tans, modes, brown and white; finished with two clasps.

Special to-day for 59c. a pair.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

A Sale of Pictures for Summer Homes.

PEOPLE WHO ARE FOND OF GOOD PICTURES—especially of good Pictures when they can be bought for less than their worth—will be interested in the news for to-day. Several hundred such Pictures are concerned, and though there are not many of any one style, the stock will very generally be found especially adaptable for country homes.

$1.50 to $2 Framed Pictures at $1.

Two hundred reproductions of drawings by Christy, Gibson, Hutt, Remington, Fisher, etc., in wood frames. Also artotypes, etchings, etc.

Burlington Proofs and Sadler Etchings.

The Burlington Proofs are without doubt the finest reproductions of great paintings ever sold for such modest prices. Framed in oak or ebonized frames at $7.50.

The Sadler Etchings are in mahogany, rosewood and walnut frames and include the best subjects. $7.50

$3 to $4 Framed Pictures at $2.50.

Seventy Gravures, Etchings, colored Sporting Pictures and Pastels—especially good dining-room subjects. They include "The Meet," "First of September," "Hunting Morning," "The Punch Bowl" and so on.

$7 to $10 Framed Pictures at $5.

Fifty Pictures in gilt, ebonized, oak and fancy frames, including such subjects as "Homeward," "Solid Comfort," "The Chariot Race," "Reading From Homer," "Harvest Moon," "Confidences."

Third Floor, Bond Street.

Unusual Stocks of Tan Hosiery For Men, Women and Children.

THERE SEEMS TO BE A FAMINE of Tan Hosiery. Stocks, in most stores, are very small. Importers, too, are sold out. Luckily, we foresaw the vogue. We placed large orders and placed them early. Now, in the height of demand, the Loeser stocks are complete with the best varieties, and prices are moderate.

Tan Hosiery for Women.

Silk embroidered	$3.50 up
Plain silk	$1.69 and $2.50
Spun silk	$1
Lisle embroidered	50c. to $1
Lace lisle	35c. to $1
Gauze lisle	35c. to $1
Medium lisle	50c
Gauze cotton	35c. and 50c
Medium cotton	25c. and 35c

Tan Hosiery for Children.

Ribbed and plain lisle and cotton in light, dark and medium shades. 25c., 35c. and 50c

Tan Hosiery for Men.

Cotton	25c. to 50c
Lisle	25c. to $1.25
Silk	$2.50

Main Floor.

MISSING TRUSTEE'S PAPERS SEIZED

District Attorney Clarke on Trail of Roehr's Alleged Shortage.

GONE FOR TWELVE DAYS

Heirs of Kiehl Estate Want to Know How Much Money Is Left for Them.

The disappearance of Edward H. M. Roehr, a trustee for the $200,000 estate of the late Judge Charles Kiehl of Brooklyn, has caused considerable uneasiness among the Kiehl heirs, and an investigation of the missing lawyer's books has begun. His office in the Home Life Insurance Building, at 256 Broadway, was entered yesterday by two detectives at the instance of District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn, and two boxes, containing papers relating to the estate, were taken.

When opened later in the office of the District Attorney it was found that several important documents were missing. Just what they are Mr. Clarke declines to say. He admits, however, that the trustee's accounts seem to be badly tangled, and that the matter will be placed in the hands of a title company to unravel.

The larger part of the estate, which was placed in charge of Mr. Roehr eight years ago, was invested in mortgages. Some of it was in securities. The records in the City Register's Office will be searched in an effort to trace the transactions which have been made by the trustee in the past few years. Until this is done and the records of the mortgage traasfers are compared with the entries in the trustee's books the exact extent of the supposed shortage canaot be ascertained.

Mr. Roehr disappeared soon after one of the Kelhl heirs, Mrs. John Paul, had applied at the Surrogate's Office in Brooklyn, demanding an accounting. That was twelve days ago. Mr. Roehr was living at Montclair, N. J. His wife was on a visit to friends in Lakewood. His former law partner, Robert H. Elder, an assistant in the Brooklyn District Attorney's office, was not aware that Roehr had left the city until a few days ago. He knew that the trustee had not been at his office, but had not thought seriously of the matter until he had learned of the application of Mrs. Paul for an accounting.

Mrs. Roehr continued for several days to write to her husband. The letters were found unopened yesterday in his office. The wife is now with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Christian Friedmann, at 174 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. She says she knows nothing of her husband's whereabouts. She thinks some accident must have befallen him, and will not believe that he fled rather than face an investigation into the affairs of the Kiehl estate.

The date of the hearing before the Surrogate had been set for yesterday. John T. McGovern, a brother-in-law of the trustee, appeared and asked for a postponement of the case for one week. He said he wished to make a thorough examination of his brother-in-law's affairs. Later in the day he gave out the following interview:

"It cannot be denied that Mr. Roehr is financially involved. His trouble dates back to certain investments, made about two years ago, in a mortgage and realty company, a corporation organized to lend money on bonds and mortgages. Roehr invested his own funds and those of others in the concern. I understand he and his clients lost about $250,000 through that company. He has since been endeavoring to make good his losses and those of his clients. I have not had a talk with Roehr for more than a year and a half, when I severed all connection with his law firm. Assistant District Attorney Elder had nothing at all to do with his business transactions."

It was after this loss in the realty concern that Mr. Roehr began to play the stock market heavily, according to information received yesterday by District Attorney Clarke. It is said that he lost large sums in Wall Street. He also became affiliated with the Imperial Coal and Coke Company at No. 1 Broadway, a concern which figured in the public prints a few weeks ago because of its method of doing business. Mr. Roehr was a Director in that company. Capt. Englehart, President of the company, is a cousin of the missing man. He said yesterday that Roehr's disappearance can in no way affect the coal and coke company, and that he did not know his cousin had disappeared until he learned it from the District Attorney's men.

All of the Kiehl heirs who intrusted the handling of their inheritance to Roehr are women. They are Mrs. Mary Fint, a daughter of the Judge; Mrs. Louisa Schmidt, a granddaughter; Mrs. Bertha Nahe, stepmother of Louisa Nahe, who was a granddaughter of Judge Kiehl, and Mrs. John Paul of Richmond Hill, who represents her children, beneficiaries in Judge Kiehl's will. These children were grandchildren of Mrs. Margaret Hexamer, a daughter of the Judge.

The incomes of all the heirs was paid regularly by the trustee during the eight years he managed the estate. Whether in recent years this income waa taken from a diminished principal or was paid from his own pocket in order to tide over the crash until he had a chance to recoup in the stock market is a question the District Attorney is now trying to solve.

Two other heirs to the Kiehl estate received their inheritance in full a few years ago from Roehr. They were Charles Hasloecher and Catherine Magg. Each received about $30,000.

Roehr has been living like a man with unlimited means during the past few years. He had an automobile and a yacht, and was a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club. He is about 40 years old. He was born in Brooklyn, and was educated abroad. His grandfather, Col. Henry E. Roehr, owned the Freie Presse, Brooklyn's German newspaper. Edward was a reporter for a while on his grandfather's paper, and was Albany correspondent. Then he studied law, having been advised to do so by Hamilton Fish, and soon built up a good practice, forming a partnership with Robert H. Elder. He entered politics and was elected Assemblyman. In 1895-96 he was clerk to Speaker Fish.

He married Miss Annie Friedmann, daughter of a wealthy baker of Brooklyn. Mrs. Roehr's personal estate is supposed to have gone in the pool with which the trustee tried to make good his losses in the realty concern.

At one time Roehr was President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, in Montague Street, Brooklyn, but the institution soon went to the wall.

Mr. Elder, in telling why he dissolved the partnership with Roehr, said yesterday that he did not like the way Roehr was running his business. Bills were coming in which Roehr refused to meet, and the affairs of the firm were in a bad fix, owing to his careless business methods. He said that Roehr neglected the practice that had been built up by years of work, so a few weeks ago Elder notified Roehr that they must part.

"I know that Roehr lost heavily in the stock market, said Mr. Elder yesterday. "I know nothing, however, of the Kiehl estate. He never told me of that side of his affairs, and I never inquired. He kept the papers of the Kiehl and the Hexamer estates in two boxes, which the District Attorney now has in his possession. They will tell the story of what he has done when the Register's Office records have been run out. I cannot say that I am surprised that he has come to grief." He was on that road long ago."

Charles Henshal is counsel for Mrs. Paul. He said yesterday that his client had reason to believe that a demand for an accounting was reasonable owing to certain rumors that had reached her ears of the business methods of the trustee.

District Attorney Clarke said: "I have conferred to-day with Mrs. Nahe, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Hexamer, and with Mrs. Fint. I have learned that Mrs. Nahe's interest in the estate is about $60,000, and that of each of the other direct heirs, or their heirs, about the same. The value of the estate should be in the neighborhood of $200,000 from what I have learned from the heirs. Until I carefully examine all the papers in the two tin boxes and have a title company make a thorough investigation, I will not be able to determine just how much the estate is short. There are grave doubts entertaind that all of it is left, according to the reports already at hand. Before taking any official action, however, I must determine whether a crime has been committed."

SECRETARY CORTELYOU HERE.

He Has Nothing to Say About Government Deposits in the Banks.

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou paid his first visit to this city yesterday since his appointment to his present post on March 4. Mr. Cortelyou spent yesterday attending to custom house matters, and he is expected to remain in New York for a day or two longer, during which he will get in touch with the other Treasury offices here.

Secretary Cortelyou had nothing to say yesterday for publication regarding his policies in the administration of the Treasury Department, nor, more particularly, regarding the deposit of custom receipts in the National banks. It has not yet appeared to what extent the current receipts from customs are to be placed with the banks.

POISON GIVEN TO WIFE.

Physician's Wife Held in Cleveland—Warrant Out for Husband.

ROCHESTER, April 17.—The police here say that the woman arrested in Cleveland last night, who gave her name as Mrs. Loretta Leavitt, is Mrs. Blanche Bourvalle, wife of a physician who lives at 130 Plymouth Avenue. George W. Johnston is also wanted, and is thought to be in Cleveland.

The story told by the police is that George Johnston and his wife rented rooms in a house on Plymouth Avenue, in which Dr. Bourvalle and his wife were lodgers. Mrs. Johnston became ill on March 29 and Dr. Bourvalle prescribed for her, it is said. After he left the room, it is said, Mrs. Johnston asked for more medicine. Later Mrs. Johnston was hurried to a hospital.

Detective Bauer declares that the hospital physicians say the womnn had taken belladonna, and without treatment would have died in an hour. Mrs. Johnston told her story to the police, and when she returned home found that her husband and Mrs. Bourvalle had gone away. A warrant was then sworn out for Mrs. Bourvalle, charging assault in the first degree. Detective McDonald has gone to Cleveland after Mrs. Bourvalle.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—Mrs. Blanche Leavitt Bourvalle, a strikingly handsome woman is under arrest here as a fugitive from justice, and will be turned over to a detective from Rochester, who is expected to arrive here this evening. Mrs. Bourvalle came to Cleveland about four weeks ago from New York. She obtained employment in a dressmaking establishment as an assistant, where she was known simply as Mlle. Blanche. Her employers knew nothing of her antecedents.

The local police have not succeeded in locating George W. Johnston, who, it is said, is wanted by the Rochester authorities.

TO FORCE PAINTERS' HANDS.

Masters Hiring Non-Union Men to Test Sympathy Strike Move.

The real test of the power of the Brotherhood of Painters to get the other trades to strike in sympathy on arbitration contracts was invited yesterday by the members of the Master Painters' Association starting to fill the places of the strikers with new men. This was also an official intimation that no union of painters would be recognized, the men being employed only as individuals.

Up to last evening the unions in the other trades had lived up to the arbitration agreement and stayed at work. Two hundred marble workers who struck in sympathy at the Plaza Hotel were ordered back to work at once by Business Agent McAllister of the Marble Workers' Union on the ground that they had no authority to strike and that their action was premature. The Consolidated Board of Business Agents declined to take the responsibility of ordering strikes of the other trades on arbitration contracts, and left the question to the affiliated unions, which are now voting on it.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Promotions of artillery officers: Major S. E. Allen, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capts. W. G. Haan and S. Jordan, to be Majors.

Major G. F. Downey, Paymaster, to the Army of Cuban Pacification as Chief Paymaster.

Capt. G. V. Heidt, Eleventh Cavalry, to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, for observation and treatment.

First Lieut. J. J. Lipop, recruiting officer, Atlanta, to Fitzgerald, Ga., to procure evidence for the trial of an enlisted man now before a court-martial at Fort Screven.

Capt. E. C. Carey, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department and will proceed to San Antonio for duty in the Department of Texas.

Maj. G. H. G. Gale assigned to the Sixth Cavalry, and will join that regiment.

Major J. Pitcher is transferred from the Sixth Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry and will report to the commanding officer, Fort Riley, for assignment to duty.

Col. J. D. Knight, Engineers, will report to the Chief of Engineers for temporary duty.

First Lieuts W. A. Mitchell and M. Brooke, Engineers, from duty in Cuba to Washington Barracks for duty.

Transfers: Capt. M. M. Weeks, from the Fifth to the Ninth Infantry; Capt. C. A. Trott, from the Ninth Infantry to the Fifth.

The Navy.

Commander C. J. Badger, to Bureau of Navigation.

Medical Director D. N. Bertolette, sick leave extended three months.

Boatswain E. Hosinger, to naval training station, Guantanamo.

Movements of Navnl Vessels.

Arrived—Hercules, at Norfolk; Aileen, at New York; Sylvia, at Newport; Hannibal, at Philadelphia; Whipple, Worden, Truxtun, MacDonough, Hull, Hopkins, and Arethusa, at Hampton Roads; Annapolis, at Honolulu.

Sailed—Yorktown, from Magdalena Bay for Acapulco; Chicago, from Acajutla for Amapala; Vesuvius, from Port Royal for Boston; Princeton, from Salina Cruz for Acapulco; Boston, from Corinto for Amapala.

Poor footwear is a sharp bargain with the edge your way—turn the edge of foot suffering with Crossett Shoes.

THE CROSSETT SHOE

"Makes Life's Walk Easy" FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

$4.00 Stylish, Durable, Comfortable. **$5.00**

THE CROSSETT STORE

1270 Broadway (Above 32d Street)

D. A. R. PRESIDENCY MAY BE CONTESTED

Mrs. Washington Howard, It Is Said, Will Run in Opposition to Mrs. McLean.

HALL PORTICO DEDICATED

Fund to Pay for the Memorial Continental Building Now Nearly Subscribed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.-Speculation is rife to-night on the eve of election of the National officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution as to whether the President-General will be re-elected unanimously. That she will be elected is conceded, and the only hope the opposition, or conservative, party have is of preventing the election from being unanimous.

Until to-day the slate of the conservative party had no candidate for President-General, because no one could be found willing to allow her name to be used. For all other places there were candidates. To-night there is a belief that Mrs. Washington Howard of Alexandria, Va., is to be the opposing candidate to Mrs. McLean.

The McLenn slate to be presented for election to-morrow includes the names of Mrs. Donald McLean to succeed herself; Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Vice President General, in charge or organization; Chaplain General to succeed Mrs. Tennis S. Hamlin, Mrs. Esther Frothingham Noble; Recording Secretary General—Miss Elizabeth Pierce; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. John Paul Ernest; Registrar General—Mrs. Amos Draper of the District of Columbia; Treasurer General—Mrs. Mabel G. Swormstedt of the District of Columbia; Historian General—Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby of Georgetown; Assistant Historian General—Mrs. Helen M. Boynton. The ten Vice Presidents General to be elected or re-elected on this ticket are Mrs. Charles H. Terry of Brooklyn, Mrs. Alexander B. Patton of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Charles H. Deere of Illinois, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith of Alabama, Mrs. Baldwin D. Spillman of West Virginia, Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain of Tennessee, Mrs. A. A. Kendall of Portland, Me.; Mrs. Wallace Delafield of Missouri, and Mrs. Lindsay Patterson of North Carolina.

The other slate will have, besides Mrs. Washington Howard, if she agrees to run, Mrs. Frederick Dubois, for Vice President General in charge of organization; Mrs. Charles Brown, formerly of Tioga, Penn., Treasurer General; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Virginia Miller; Librarian, Miss Aline Solomons; Register General, Mrs. Fisher; Chaplain General, Mrs. Gilfillan; Recording Secretary, Miss Bartow; Historian General, Miss Susan R. Hetzel; Assistant Historian General, Miss Minnie F. Mickley. The Vice Presidents General are the same, except for the names of Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Delafield, and Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, who are replaced by Mrs. James M. Fowler and Mrs. B. M. C. Clarke, and two others yet to be selected.

The features of to-day's proceedings of the Continental Congress were the dedication of the memorial portico at the Memorial Continental Hall and the collection of contributions to swell the Continental Hall building fund. To-night a reception to the delegates was given at the Library of Congress.

Practically the entire afternoon session was devoted to the announcements of the contributions to the fund by the various State chapters. Already the organization had accumulated a fund of $250,000 for this purpose, and it is believed that with to-day's contributions there will be nearly enough to pay for the buildings.

The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, a kindred organization, which is also holding its annual convention here, will make its annual pilgrimage to the tomb of George Washington at Mount Veraon to-morrow.

Injured in Wreck, Sues for $25,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 17.—David Geddis of Rathbun Avenue, this place, who had one of his legs broken and suffered other injuries in the wreck of the Brewaters express on the Harlem Rond at 200th Street on Feb. 16, has entered suit against the railroad company for $25,000 damages. He asserts that he lost a good paying position through inability to attend to his duties.

FEAR RULES CHICAGO POLICE.

Dare Not Disobey Chief's Wishes Even to Obey the Law.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Fear of the man higher up has always ruled campaign contributions in the Police Department of Chicago, the Civil Service Commission was told to-day. In its investigation of charges against ex-Chief of Police John M. Collins it got proof that a levy had been made on the police during the receat Mayoralty campaign.

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau was questioned by the commission to-day.

"A short time before the primaries," he said, "Chief Collins called me into his office and said he was trying to raise money to assist Mayor Dunne. He wanted me to help him. He said those opposing Mayor Dunne had plenty of money, while the Mayor himself had but little. I didn't say anything, but when I reached my office I spoke to my lieutenants about it. I told them that I was not in favor of it, but that I would leave the matter to them, and they could do as they pleased. A few days later $445 in envelopes was handed to me, and I gave it to the Chief himself."

"Did the commanding officers ever discuss the clause of the civil service law, which forbids them to contribute for political purposes?"

"Yes, I have heard it discussed, and have talked about it myself."

"Then, why did some of the officers not rebel against the contributions?"

"I can't explain that. There was a certain fear that exists among members of the department that makes a man hesitate in matters of that kind, and they think the best way is to do as the other officers do, contribute."

TOMBSTONE CUTTERS STRIKE.

New Union Takes First Action of the Kind in the Trade.

Demands were formulated yesterday for a new wage scale by the Independent Letter Cutters and Monumental Workers' Union, formed a fortnight ago, and which has already started a strike. The demands were announced by Harris Lauterstein, President of the union, at 151 Clinton Street, headquarters for the strikers. The wages demanded are $3.50 a day for first class, $3 for second class, and $2.50 for third class workmen.

The strike, which is the first in the trade, affects shops at Bayside Cemetery, Silver Lake Cemetery, S. I.; Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, and eight shops on the east side devoted to the making of tombstones. One of the strike leaders said:

"One would think, on account of the nature of the trade, which is not a cheerful one, that we would be paid at least as much as men in other and more attractive branches of stone carving. We are the worst paid class of skilled mechanics.

Local Credit Men Dine.

Three hundred credit men of New York and its suburbs met last night in the Hotel Savoy for the annual dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association. The speakers were Sherman Moreland, one of the Republican leaders in the Assembly; Assemblyman Warren S. Lee, and the Rev. James E. Freeman of Yonkers.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Messrs. Harper & Brothers beg to announce the publication of **The Cruise of the "Shining Light,"** a new novel by Norman Duncan, author of "Dr. Luke of the Labrador."

PUBLISHER'S OPINION

Whatever else the book is, it is not ordinary. It is an unusual story unusually told.

It is a story of the strange lives of three people, a boy, an old man and a girl whom the boy grows to love.

It is a story of to-day, yet full of the mystery of a more romantic time. There is humor in it and drama and tenderness, and the same fine manly religious feeling found in Mr. Duncan's earlier book.

The people in the book, the minor characters and all, are live people, and when you finish the story they seem like old friends—people you are sorry to part from.

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

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Scotch Dinner Napkins. Fine quality Satin Damask, 24x24 ins. Choice new designs. Special per dozen.. **$3.25**

Tea Cloths. Hand drawn, Teneriffe, excellent quality, pure linen. Size 54x54 inches. Hemstitched. Each, **$5.98**

French Renaissance Scarfs. With three linen centres. Size 16x54 inches. Special value..... **98c**

Also Filet Scarfs on fine lawn.

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German Huck Towels. Hemstitched, Damask border. Pure linen. 22x43 ins. Each..... **39c**

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PORTO RICO DEMAND SENTIMENTAL---TAFT

He Tells the Islanders They Have All the Real Advantages of Citizenship.

DECLARES WE LOVE THEM

Says That Speaker Cannon Is In Some Respects the Most Powerful Man In This Country.

PONCE, Porto Rico, April 17.—Secretary Taft and his party, Gov. Winthrop, and the insular officials accompanying them arrived here yesterday afternoon. They stopped at the Hotel Francaise and were visited by many representativ citizens.

A banquet in honor of the Secretary was given by the city last night. The speech of welcome was delivered by Augusto Gautier, President of the City Council. Señor Gautier spoke of the excellent work done by Gov. Winthrop dnuring his tenure of office, referred at length to the question of citizensbip, and declared he was convinced of Mr. Winthrop's continued interest, while in Washington, in Porto Rican affairs.

Gov. Winthrop delivered his response to this address in Spanish. He expressed gratitude for the confidence of the people, deeply regretted his departure, and promised always to lend his aid in matters affecting the island. He was visibly moved.

Herminio Diaz, a member of the Executive Council, who acted as toastmaster, then made a long speech, in which he introduced Secretary Taft and paid another tribute to Gov. Winthrop. He made a passionate plea for citizenship and expressed the hope that Secretary Taft would unite with President Roosevelt against Speaker Cannon, who, when here recently, gave the Porto Ricans little hope in the matter of citizenship.

Secretary Taft then spoke vigorously in reply, saying in part:

"Again I am urged to make a full and specific declaration regarding the policy of the United States toward the dear people of Porto Rico. I am only a humble member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet. Whatever I may think or whatever I may do is a matter of little importance to the people of this island. I can only invoke your attention to the fact that President Roosevelt has visited Porto Rico und the island has been visited by Mr. Root, the Secretary of State, and by Mr. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in some respects the most powerful man in the Republic.

"What these visits indicate is this: That the people of the United Stats have a deep affection for the people of Porto Rico and feel more kindly toward them, and have a greater interest in them, than in the people of Cuba or the Philippines. The United States has gathered Porto Rico to her bosom and given her that which means the material progress of the island, namely, the beuetit of the markets of the United States. She has givein her the markets and the prosperity she enjoys to-day. She has given every Porto Rican the same liberty enjoyed by the people of the United States.

"You say citizenship has not been given to you. President Roosevelt has recommended that citizenship be given, but there have been Congressional difficulties with reference to this matter. I am not dealing, however, with generalities, but with concrete facts. I ask what is it that a Porto Rican does not enjoy that an American enjoys? You have every guarantee and security which a citizen of the United States has under the Constitution. You have the writ of habeas corpus and the trial by jury, and when you are in a foreign country the same flag protects you that protects a citizen of the United States. Therefore, while President Roosevelt urges citizenship, he urges it on the ground of gratifying the sentiment of the people of this island. But when you come to examine the facts of what you ask, the question is whether it is not nominal rather than substantial."

The Secretary closed his speech with complimentary references to the work done by Gov. Winthrop.

During the dinner the streets in the vicinity of the hotel were so crowded that it was necessary to invoke the aid of the police to make a passageway. The banquet room is situated on the ground floor and next to the street, and this made it possible for a great crowd to hear and see the Secretary. He was cheered at the close of his remarks.

Secretary Taft is the second Secretary of War to visit Ponce. Secretary Alger came here eight years ago this month, and a banquet was given to him in the hotel in which Mr. Taft was entertained. Secretary Alger, responding to a toast on that occasion, predicted that the new life under the Stars and Stripes would bring prosperity to the island.

Secretary Taft and his party left here this morning for Guayama.

BLOW AT PORTO RICAN TRADE.

French Action Likely to Be Disastrous—Other Decrees Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Although notice of the issue yesterday in Paris of a decree imposing the maximum duties on coffees imported from the United States and Porto Rico has not yet reached the State Department, the officials were fully prepared for some such action, having been informed in the course of the correspondence which has been going on for the past six months that it was contemplated.

The reason for the decree is said to be the dissatisfaction of the French Government at the failure of the United States Senate to act upon the French reciprocity treaty which has been pending before that body for several years. Added to this, it is said, is a suspicion on the part of the French Government that the negotiations now in progress between the United States and Germany relative to the tariff upon American goods imported into Germany conceal some advantage to be bestowed upon German trade with the United States in which French trade is not to share.
which French trade is not to share.

This decree is regarded as the beginning of a systematic effort to bring such pressure to bear upon the American Congress, through the imposition of restrictions upon the American export trade, as will force the whole subject of reciprocity upon the attention of Congress at the beginning of the next session. The State Department officials fear that this French action is the precursor of similar attacks upon American trade by other nations of Continental Europe.

No serious damage is expected to result to American trade from the French decree, because there is little traffic in coffee at any time, but it is feared that the effect will be disastrous to Porto Rico, which at present finds almost its only market in France for its coffee, now that the Spanish market is closed by excessive duties.

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EDDY DEFENDANTS' DENIAL.

Complaint Not Brought in Good Faith, They Assert.

CONCORD, N. H., April 17.—A general denial of all the allegations made by the complainants in the suit for an accounting of the property of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, filed March 1, was the answer filed to-day by the defendants named in the original action. These defendants include Alfred Farlow, Ira O. Knapp, William B. Johnson, Joseph Armstrong, and Edward A. Kimball of Boston, Stephen A. Chase of Fall River, and Calvin A. Frye, Irving C. Tomlinson, Herman S. Hering, and Lewis C. Strang of Concord. The complainants are George W. Glover, Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Baker, relatives of Mrs. Eddy, who sued as her "next friends."

The specifications directed against the Boston defendants in the original bill were that Mrs. Eddy was, and for a long time had been, incompetent to do business or to understand transactions conducted in her name; that the defendants, whose answer was filed to-day with other leaders of the Christian Science Church who were named in the original bill, had possessed themselves of the person and property of Mrs. Eddy, and had carried on her business; that on account of Mrs. Eddy's infirmity these persons were bound to give account of all transactions undertaken in her name, and that the defendants had wrongfully converted property to their own use.

To these representations the defendants, Farlow, Knapp, Johnson, Chase, Armstrong, and Kimball, have filed specifications and detailed denial, declaring also that they have no knowledge of many of the allegations of the complainants and demanding that the complainants furnish proof thereof. They also declare that they have reason to believe that the bill of complaint was not brought by the plaintiffs in good faith, but that "the so-called 'next friends'" have been induced to loan their names at the instigation and at the expenss of certain evil-minded persons who were furnishing money for the prosecution of the bill of complaint for their own evil purposes, and to advocate their own selfish interests.

NO ARREST ON SUSPICION.

Magistrate House Refuses to Hold Prisoner Without Definite Charge.

Magistrate House, sitting in the Tombs Court yesterday, refused to take any action in the cases of two prisoners whom J. J. Gegan, a Detective Sergeant, said raigned before him. The detective said he had picked up the men on suspicion, as they were well-known pickpockets. He had no evidence against them.

"This thing has got to stop," said the Magistrate; "at least it has got to stop so far as I am concerned. I refuse to discharge or hold these prisoners. I won't take any action in this case. You can do as you please with these prisoners."

Turning to a volume of decisions by the Appellate Division, Magistrate House quoted the case of Phillips vs. Leary and said:

"Under this ruling these men have a right to sue you. They had a right to be along the street if they were not violating the law. Even if the Police Department is above all courts, as some people seem to think, I propose to conduct this court on the principles of law and not in accordance with the dictates of the police."

POLICEMAN A SUICIDE.

Baker's Transfer to Patrol Duty Affected His Mind.

John F. Baker, 36 years old, for seven years probation officer for Justice Zeller in Special Sessions, but for several weeks attached to the Liberty Avenue Station, Brownsville, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at his home, 1,012 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, by shooting himself in the left side of the head.

He had previously sent his wife and little boy away from the house. He was alive but unconscious when his wife returned almost an hour later, but died without regaining consciousness.

Baker's transfer to precinct duty seemed to affect his mind. His wife said he had brooded over being sent to a station. Baker was on vacation since last Saturday. His wife says that he had been complaining much of late of having severe pains in the head.

LAWYER THE PRISONER.

Thomas H. Ray Accused of Threat in a Civil Case.

Charged with writing a threatening letter, Thomas H. Ray, 24 years old, a lawyer of the firm of Phillips & Ray, and who lives at 555 West 182d Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon and afterward arraigned before Magistrate House in the Tombs Court. The lawyer was arrested on the complaint of Dr. Herman Besser of 95 West 119th Street. The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

HELD FOR $25,000 ROBBERY.

Discharged Employe Arrested for Express Company Theft.

ST. PAUL, April 17.—The police have arrested John Gunderson on the charge of holding up Fred Zimmerman, the clerk in the Northern Express Company's office, last night, and robbing the safe of $25,000. The police would not say whether the money had been recovered or not.

When Gunderson was taken to the police station he appeared to be under the influence of liquor, and said he knew nothing about the robbery. Upon the police suggesting that they would let him go without prosecution if he would tell where he had hidden the money, Gunderson said he could not remember what he had done with it. Then he said he had been drinking and did not remember what had happened during the night.

Gunderson had been employed by the Northern Express Company, and was discharged recently. He is said to have been familiar with the details of the office and knew that a package containing the $25,000 was going to Duluth on the night train.

To Discuss a Calvin Memorial.

Plans for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the birth of John Calvin, in Geneva, in 1909, will be discussed at a conference at the Union Theological Seminary at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The proposal of the Genevan Committee to erect a monument will be considered. Among the speakers will be President Eliot of Harvard, President Patton of Princeton, Prof. Williston Walker of Yale, and Dr. Felix Adler.

Dr. Guy Indicted for Murder.

Dr. Samuel S. Guy, the dentist and former Coroner of Queens County, who shot and killed his wife, Lillian Mott Guy, at their home in the old Mott mansion at Far Rockaway on April 8, was indicted yesterday by a Queens County Grand Jury for murder in the first degree. Attorney Youngs moved for the transfer of the indictment into the Supreme Court. The motion was granted and Guy will soon be tried. Mrs. Guy's body has not been buried. The funeral services will take place to-morrow.

Ex-Capt. Wendel's Trial Postponed.

The trial of Louis Wendel, former Captain of the First Battery, for larceny, which was to have been heard before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday, was adjourned, at the request of Wendel's lawyer, Abe Levy, until April 26. No reason was assigned for this move. Wendel was in court.

Mrs. Doyle Gets Divorce and Allmony.

Supreme Court Justice Truax signed an interlocutory divorce decree yesterday in favor of Mrs. Rose Marie Doyle against William Sherwood Doyle, general agent in the State of Illinois for the Reserve Loan Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis. Several women are named in Mrs. Doyle's complaint. The plaintiff is awarded $20 a week allmony and the custody of her eleven-year-old son Richard.

ICE TRUST MUST OPEN ITS BOOKS

Court Upholds Attorney General's Petition to Get at Monopoly.

NOT A POLITICAL MOVE

Suggestion of Counsel That Losing Speculators Were Back of Suit Rejected.

Supeme Court Justice Greenbaum granted yesterday the petition of Attorney General Jackson for permission to examine the books of the American Ice Company. The Justice declares that the Attorney General has presented enough facts to entitle him to the inspection.

The object of the inspection is to replace copies of the company's records either lost or stolen from the office of the Attorney General just before Mr. Jackson succeeded Julius S. Mayer. The result of the inspection is to be used in an action brought in the name of the People for a judgment setting aside contracts made by the Ice Trust with subsidiary companies on the ground that they are in restraint of trade and a violation of the anti-trust laws. Justice Greenbaum said, in part:

"The action is based upon the alleged maintenance by the defendant of a monopoly in the sale of ice, and is brought to secure the annulment of certain arrangements and contracts, alleged to have been entered into and illegally continued by the defendant, and to enjoin the consummation of said alleged unlawful acts. Justice Greenbaum says:

"The State, by virtue of the duty of owes to the people to protect them against monopolies, has seen fit to provide by statute a most drastic and sweeping procedure for the examination of witnesses, papers, and documents upon the application of the Attorney General whenever he has determined to commence an action under the act in question, before the beginning of the action.

"It will thus be observed that in this case the Attorney General would have had the right to apply for an order as sweeping and broad as that now asked for. His position before the court upon this motion is therefore somewhat analagous to that of one who had a right before the commencement of the action to an inspection of the papere, and where the petitioner, seeking to examine the papers after the action was brought, should not be subjected to the strict rules that may be applied where a different relationship between the parties exist.

"The bad faith of the Attorney General is assailed by the defendant in the assertion that this action is inspired by two unnamed 'prominent politicians, high in the counsels of the Democratic Party,' who it is alleged lost large sums of money in speculativ dealings in the stock of the American Ice Securities Company, which is a large holder of the stock of the defendant corporation. It is alleged that this motion is made as a retaliatory measure in behalf of the aforesaid politicians. The charge is a most serious one, and, if established, would undoubtedly be entitled to great weight upon the question of the good faith of the application.

"But the affidavit discloses no facts whatever upon which judicial consideration may be based. The sources of affiants' information are not disclosed, the grounds for asserting the Attorney General's complicity with the so-called Democratic politicians are not stated, and not a solitary circumstance is presented showing the Attorney General's relation to or connection with the politicians. The names of the latter persons are not disclosed, although it is suggested on defendant's brief that if desired they would be secretly whispered in the ears of the court."

The opinion declares that it would be monstrous to heed allegations presented in this fashion, and that the petition should be granted on the merits solely.

PLANS FOR LIFE SAVING.

Maritime Interests Ask More Men and Equipment In These Waters.

"Our deliberations are, and will be, much more peaceful than those of the peacemakers who are now meeting in this city," said Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan at a meeting of the maritime interests held yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway, to consider ways and means to obtain better inspection of and laws governing the vessels plying the waters of New York and the Sound.

Admiral Coghlan submitted a resolution asking that the Government provide a landing place for the Life Saving Service at Point Judith, near which the Larchmont was sunk, and that one high-power, self-righting, and self-bailing lifeboat be stationed there.

A number of resolutions were submitted asking for more Inspectors and for provisions requiring an adequate number of bulkheads in oceangoing vessels, greater care in ship inspection, and suitable examinations for Captains, mates, and seamen before granting them licenses. Guido Rossati read a communication from the Italian Chamber of Commerce in which changes in the present inspection laws were suggested.

In the afternoon session Lincoln C. Cummings of Brookline, Mass., President of the National Movement for Government Inspection of Crews, suggested that on oceangoing vessels a trained officer be provided for each lifeboat. Other speakers were Capt. Luther R. Dow, General Manager of the American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots; E. C. Brennan of the American Life Saving Society, Charles Darsch, President of the Society of Slocum Survivors, and J. Augustus Johnson, a Director of the Legal Aid Society. The Committee on Resolutions will make its report at 11 o'clock to-day.

Arrested on Tobacco Fraud Charge.

Jacob Marquisee of 685 East 130th Street was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Supreme Court Justice Blanchard in an action to recover $15,050 brought by Julius E. Mosheim. Bail was fixed at $16,000. Mosheim, in his complaint, declares that Marquisee and two other men borrowed $17,050 from him on the representation that they wanted to enlarge their tobacco business. He charges that they returned $2,000 and converted the balance to their own uses.

Gourdain Ordered Back to Chicago.

Louis A. Gourdain of New Orleans, who was convicted of conducting a lottery in Chicago in violation of the United States laws, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, and, waiving examination, was ordered taken back to Chicago to-day. He begged the privilege of remaining at his hotel over night, but the Commissioner refused to show him any especial consideration, and he spent the night in the Tombs.

Court Gives Wheeler Ten Years.

Although the jury added a recommendation for mercy to their verdict, Judge O'Sullivan, in General Sessions, sentenced Joseph Wheeler of 412 West Thirty-ninth Street, who was convicted of assault, to ten years' imprisonment yesterday. On March 18, Wheeler forced an entrance into the house at 31 West Sixteenth Street, where he seized May McLaughlin and made her give up $20 at the point of a revolver, afterward beating her.

CHILD GIANT IN COURT.

175-Pound Boy Charged With Having Too Big an Appetite.

Richard Kraft, 15 years old, who stands 5 feet 10 inches and weighs 175 pounds, was up before Magistrate Conorton in the Long Island City Court yesterday on complaint of his mother, who said he was an ungovernable child. The boy's mother is now Mrs. Ellen Allen of 646 Grand Avenue, Astoria. She is a little woman, and when her big son stood up alongside of her the Magistrate asksd:

"Where is the child?"

"Here he is," answered the mother, who was almost hidden behind her boy's bulk.

"What!" exclaimed the Magistrate; "is this a 'child'?"

"Yes, your Honor, and we have a terrible time with him."

"Well, I should think so," remarked the Magistrate. "I wouldn't want to get into his hands."

Young Kraft's mother said her son refused to go to school, and when his appetite got working he simply raided the pantry while the family sought refuge in the cellar. She said they were all afraid of him and she wanted him sent away.

"He only gets hungry, Judge," said the mother. "If you could only give him something for his appetite, I think perhaps he might go to school or go to work."

"Just leave him here and I'll see if there's anything in the Penal Code that I can give him for his appetite," said the court. The "child" was held until to-day. The court believes a good dose of work will help little Richard.

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A large selection of attractively trimmed Sailors, Leghorn, large chip, fancy braids and Lingerie Hats with various trimmings. 10.00
value 15.00 to 18.00

SHIRTWAISTS. *In Both Stores.*

A very extensive variety of Lingerie Waists and simple or elaborate Blouses for Spring or Summer dress.

Tailor-made Waists for horseback riding,—made of the best materials, excellent cut and finish.

A large assortment of hand-made, hand-embroidered Waists showing the latest trimmings and designs. At moderate prices.

On Thursday and Friday,
April the 18th and 19th.

5,000 dozen, Lingerie Waists. Attractively trimmed with dainty laces. 2.25 and 3.75
values 4.00 and 5.00

MISSES' HATS. *In Both Stores.*

School, dress and Lingerie Hats. All the new models. 4.75 and 6.75
value 6.00 to 9.00

MISSES' SUITS. *In Both Stores.*

Bolero coat Suits, trimmed with braid. Pleated skirt with row of braid around bottom. Made of grey mixed cloth. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 15.00

Taffetas "Jumper" Dresses. Pleated skirt tucked around bottom. 15.00

"Jumper" Dresses, made of Nun's veiling. Pleated skirts. 10.50

Princess Dresses. Made of white all-over embroidery. 10.50

White, washable, Poplin Skirts. Pleated model with fold at bottom. Length 37 to 40 inches. 3.50

FURNITURE. *In Both Stores.*

Craftsman Furniture. Made of English brown fumed oak. Upholstered in leather. Models suitable for country homes, cottages, camps and bungalows.

Craftsman Canvas, Bloom Cloth, printed Linens, Cushions, Portieres and materials for casement windows.

Fire-place Fitments made of iron or copper, Electric light Fixtures, Russian hand-beaten Copperware, including jardinieres, smoking sets and many quaint and unusual articles useful in country furnishings.

On Thursday and Friday,
April the 18th and 19th.

Dining Chairs and low Rockers.....3.00 to 7.50 each
Tea and lunch Tables.3.75 " 10.00 "
Large roomy Armchairs and Rockers...9.00 each
Writing Desks.....12.00 to 23.50
Bookcases, various models.....18.50 to 27.50
Morris Chairs, large loose cushions..19.50
Hall Seats and Settles.....24.00 to 75.00 each

Clothes Trees, Linen Chests and Plate Racks.

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street. *34th Street.*

Stern Brothers

Are now showing their Latest Importations of

Tailor-made Gowns

Afternoon and Evening Costumes

which are being offered at

Less Than Cost of Importation.

Exceptional facilities for the

Cold Storage of

Furs, Fur Lined Garments, Draperies and Oriental Rugs

WITH FULL INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY MOTHS AND FIRE AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

Alterations and Repairs

MADE DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER AT MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR RATES. ESTIMATES SUBMITTED AND ARTICLES CALLED FOR UPON REQUEST.

Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored.

Attention is directed to a New Importation of

French Hand-made Blouses

of Filet, Cluny, Flandres, Irish and Valenciennes Laces, English Eyelet Embroidery and Soutache Braid on Linen, French, Nainsook and Marquisette.

Special Values, To-day

French Hand-made Lawn Waists, trimmed with lace insertions and hand embroidered, $5.95, 9.50, 15.50

West Twenty-third Street

Cretonne, Department.

In this department we have now on sale an exquisite collection of this season's exclusive designs of French and English Fabrics primarily adapted for Summer Furnishings.

Cretonnes.

31-inch wide .....30c., 50c., 75c. yd
50-inch wide .....75c., $1.25, $2.25 yd

French Taffetas.

50-inch.. $1.35, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 yd

Curtain Muslins,

Plain and Ruffled—woven and embroidered.

Narrow width.....15c., 25c., 35c. yd
Full width .....35c., 45c., 55c. yd

Fancy Nets and Madras,
50-inch width

Nets .....35c., 50c., 75c. yd
Madras.....35c., 45c., 75c. yd

Lord & Taylor
Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Lord & Taylor

Stirling Black Taffeta Silks.
Reliable, Lustroue and Fully Guaranteed.

21-inches wide.....85c. & $1.00 yd
22 " " .....$1.25 & $1.50 "
26 " " ..$1.10, $1.35, $1.50 & $1.75 "
35 " " ..$1.50, $1.75, $2.00 & $2.50 "
Samples Mailed Upon Reques

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

James McCreery & Co.

LADIES' SUITS. *In Both Stores.*

Panama Cloth Tailor-made Suits. "Pony" coat model. Trimmed with braid. Colors:—blue, tan, brown, black and grey mixtures. 18.00
usual price 25.00

Grey Worsted, Panama and fancy check Suits. Medium length, semi-fitted coat. Pleated skirt. 22.50
usual price 32.50

23d Street. *34th Street.*

Ignorance of the safety afforded by our pantograph tints on checks and other instruments requiring security may some day prove expensive to you.

Knowing how we can protect you costs nothing but an inquiry.

American Bank Note Company,

86 Trinity Place, New York.

Weather's just right for Spring overcoats.

Tan and olive coverts—so hard to wear out, and always good form for knockabout wear.

$18 to $25.

The more dressy grays of all shades and blacks.

$15 to $38.

Especially the sun-and-rain coats—cravenetted.

$18 to $35.

Luckily Spring Derbies need not wait on Spring weather.

Old hats are just as rusty, new hats just as fresh, Spring blocks as smart, as though it were balmy and warm.

Spring Derbies, $3, $4 and $6.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st

The Ehrlich System

requires an OCULIST to examine the eyes, an OPTICIAN to make and fit the glasses. Better service is not possible.

Glasses Only if Needed.
Always at moderate prices.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
ESTABLISHED
Nearly 50 Years.

223 Sixth Ave., Below 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave., Below 22d St.
1274 Broadway, Below 33d St.
217 B'way, Astor House Block.

James Fay's Entire Collection of Antiques

Rare old pieces of Mahogany, Rosewood, English Oak, Adams's Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. Suits in Aubusson.

Oil Paintings, Bronzes, China, Brocades, Sheffield Plate, etc.

SALE THIS DAY
AT 2 P. M.
At 43-45 West 42nd Street.
BENJAMIN A. WISE,
Auctioneer.

A Nose Like This

Made Perfect.

Long experience has made the Famous Woodbury Method for performing this delicate plastic operation a matter of only a few minutes. High skill and intelligent care being exercised, no noticeable trace remains. Call or write to Dept. P for information and advice free.

THE John H. Dermatological
WOODBURY INSTITUTE
22 W. 23d St., N. Y. City.

WHEN YOU NEED DRUGS

remember that our service excels in quality of material, skill and accuracy in compounding and promptness in delivery. Prices moderate. Waldorf-Astoria Branch open all night. Telephone 5583—38.

RAMSDELL DRUG CO.,

Retail successors to Daggett & Ramsdell, 17 West 34th St. & "The Waldorf-Astoria."

CALIFORNIA—COLORADO
Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily Over the
UNION PACIFIC R.R.

CHURCHLESS BRONX CRIES FOR CHURCHES

Banners Bearing "We Want a Church" Invade Presbyterian Mass Meeting.

CRUSADE THERE PLANNED

Said to be Fewer Churches in the Bronx To-day Than in 1890—$42,000 Raised.

The carrying of the Gospel to the Bronx was considered by a number of the speakers at a Presbyterian mass meeting in Carnegie Hall last night, where the Peace Conference decorations were still in place. Something of the work that has been done thus far in that particular was brought out by the speakers, who told of strange journeyings and of portable chapels which moved where they were most needed.

To add effect to the remarks of the speakers who dwelt on the nearly churchless Bronx, there were two delegations from Bronx sections who bore bannsrs setting forth: "We Want a Church."

For last night's meeting the Presbyterian churches of the city had given over their midweek prayer meetings. In addition to music by a choir of 300 Sunday School voices, the evening was devoted to eight-minute speeches by various clergymen. The church must expand, they said. In 1890 there were fifty-six Presbyterian churches in Manhattan and the Bronx and now there are fifty-four. And in thtse seventeen years the Bronx had grown over 200 per cent. Some of the speakers also referred to the recent reorganization of the Presbytery with the addition to it of a lay-clerical council, to mark which reorganizaton the meeting had been called.

"I once went to the Bronx," said the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, after the topic, "The Church Aggressive," had been announced.

The audience laughed.

"I did," he continued. "I made my will before I went. I was afraid to go alone. So I went with Dr. Coffin."

Again the audience, seeing funerals, laughed.

"We finally got up there somewhere. There was a race track near by. I wasn't very familiar with the surroundings, but Dr. Coffin seemed to be. We hired a little room and started a Sunday school."

In addition to describing his exploration trip in the Bronx, Dr. Wylie said that the Church should stand for good in the city, it should carry the gospel to the strangers who came in via Ellis Island, and it should win for itself the children.

The Bronx was considered at greater length by the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin.

"The Church has many problems to solve," said he, "but it also has the ever present problem of the Bronx. We have few churches there. The Woodstock church requires for its building $60,000. A chapel could be built for $15,000. It takes gold to buy dirt in New York. In some quarters we have the ground, the dirt, but not the building. We need a church on the Washington Heights section north of 155th Street, at least twenty-five block further north than the church on the Heights. The people are pouring into the section to the north, but the dirt is expensive. Kingsbridge, too, should have a church. There is scarcely a downtown church that has not members who come from the Kingsbridge section.

"The people of the portable Intervale chapel can in time be moved to the Prospect Avenue Church, and the portable chapel itself moved to the other side of the elevated subway, where there is now no Protestant church.

"Some years ago the people of Williamsbridge got some land. On their church there is a mortgage of $10,000, which they cannot pay. The people of the Bronx have mortgages on their own homes, and then there are always the assessments. You who have never lived in the Bronx do not know what assessments are, but they come and they come."

Then Dr. Goffin had the two delegations of Bronx church seekers stand up. They were received with applause.

Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, President of the Church Extension Committee, pleaded for a million-dollar endowment for his committee.

"A church in the Bronx can be built and equipped for $40,000," said he. "We want to buy lots on Washington Heights, in Van Nest, and on Lenox Avenue a cry has been heard for land. We want to buy land at Kingsbridge, too. This committee is incorporated. It can hold property permanently. A million-dollar endowment would guarantee the building of a church a year for all time."

Subscriptions for the fund of the Extension Committee were then received amounting to some $42,000, among them being several $10,000 subscriptions.

The other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, the Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, and the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson.

GUY DENOUNCES EXPERTS.

The Justice Says Reform Is Needed in Civil and Criminal Practice.

In an address delivered before the Bronx Bar Association at their third annual dinner held last night at the Morris Building at 140th Street and Third Avenue, Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy denounced the system of expert testimony now in use in courts. He said in part:

"It seems to me that the time has come for a united effort on the part of the legal profession in the matter of the employment of expert testimony to correct abuses which unquestionably prevail in the employing of witnesses, not to enlighten the court and jury on questions requiring scientific knowledge, but to make a case for their employers regardless of truth and right.

"While of course there must always be a large class of cases in which expert testimony will be a necessity, there must be in civil as well as criminal practice strict lines of limitation established within which the testimony of those who testify for hire shall be accepted."

Sixty members of the association attended the dinner. Supreme Court Justice John J. Brady was the guest of honor. The other speakers were Supreme Court Justice Brady, Deputy Attorney General James Donnelly, City Judge Tierney, and Charles P. Hallock.

Ex-Justice Whyard Fined.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 17.—William Whyard, for eighteen years a Justice of the Peace and a prominent politician, was found guilty by a jury in the County Court to-day of assault in the third degree, and was fined $150 by County Judge Platt. The fine was paid. The complainant was Edward H. Leubbers, Secretary of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York City, who alleged that he was towing down the Hudson River a boat that he had purchased from a Nyack firm that had meanwhile become bankrupt, and that he was pursued by the Justice and Constable McNichol in the launch Chorus Girl, and was overtaken and thrown in the hold of the boat while the Justice made fast to the Chorus Girl the yacht whose ownership was disputed.

125,000 Children to be in Parade.

Gov. Hughes has accepted an invitation to review the main division of the Anniversary Day parade of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union on June 6. For the first time, the schools of the Williamsburg and Greenpoint churches will parads with those of the other sections of Brooklyn. It is estimated that 125,000 children will march.

HIS ACT WINS HIM FREEDOM.

Leddy Demands Restitution by Partner in $8,000 Trunk Robbery.

The odd plea of his lawyer that he had not only urged his partner in the theft to make restitution, but that he had even attempted to throttle him in the counsel room of the Tombs prison in an effort to make him agree to this, earned James Leddy a chance to reform yesterday, for Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions suspended sentence in his case, although sentencing Harry Murray to four years and ten months' imprisonment. Leddy said he was 22, and lived at 500 West Fifty-fifth Street. Murray is 28, and is an ex-convict. He lives at 124 East 118th Street.

The men were arraigned before Judge O'Sullivan yesterday, charged with being the men who, passing as expressmen, had stolen four trunks from Ogden Mills Reid, son of the Ambassador to England, and Trenor L. Park, on Dec. 27 last, instead of delivering the trunks at the Pennsylvania ferry, to which they were directed, Murray, who had engaged Leddy to assist him, carried them to a room which he rented in Ninth Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street. Then Murray gave Leddy a few articles to pawn, while in his absence he rifled the trunks.

According to Lawyer George Simpson, who appeared for Leddy, Murray never told him of about $6,000 or $8,000 worth of jewelry, which he had found in the trunk, and which, it is said, he had given to a young woman acquaintance. At the time of their arrest Leddy, who had had no stomach for the job, not only told where he had pawned the goods which had been given to him, but surrendered the tickets to the police. Murray, however, refused to give up the jewelry, which Leddy learned of then for the first time.

According to Simpson, Leddy then urged Murray to make restitution of the valuables, even trying the argument of force. Simpson said that Murray laughed at Leddy, telling him that he was too honest to be at liberty and that he would be better off at Sing Sing.

The fact that a second lawyer, who had also witnessed the choking, arose in the court room and assured him that the story was absolutely true, led Judge O'Sullivan to suspend sentence in Leddy's case. In doing so he remarked:

"This is a case where one might err in trying to do justice to this defendant, Leddy, and I am going to give him an opportunity to make something of himself."

Leddy had once been in the army and had made a good record there, so Judge O'Sullivan continued:

"The three years' good record you made in the army has been blasted by your crime, but you must now go out and win it back, and I will suspend sentence to enable you to do so."

VACATION FOR J. J. HILL.

He Goes to Washington for a Few Days' Social Visit.

James J. Hill went to Washington yesterday for a visit of several days. It was said by Mr. Hill's friends that no significance was to be attached to his trip, as it was purely of a social nature. It is understood that Mr. Hill with members of his family has gone to visit his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hill, who reside in Washington.

This is the first vacation that Mr. Hill has taken since he threw off the burdens of the Presidency of the Great Northern to assume the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors of that road. He is now facetiously described by his friends as a man of leisure, but Mr. Hill himself has said, and his friends believe, that he will continue, notwithstanding the change in his official title, to take an active part in the management of Great Northern affairs.

METZ KISSED THE BRIDE.

The Controller and Others Witness a Wedding in Mayor's Office.

There was a marriage in the Mayor's office yesterday to which several of the heads of the City Administration were witnesses. The bridal couple were John H. Fleberger of 62 Columbia Terrace, Weehawken, and Lillian M. Gerlach of College Point, L. I. Fleberger is a chemist who was employed by Controller Metz, when the Controller was more interested in chemistry than finance.

Mr. Metz brought the couple into the Mayor's office. He had President McGowan of the Aldermen with him to act as a witness. Dock Commissioner Bensel and Water Commissioner O'Brien were also present.

The Mayor performed the ceremony. After Fleberger had kissed his bride, Controller Metz bestowed a fatherly kiss on her also. Then the couple hurried away.

The HALL MARK OF QUALITY

For nearly a century it has been the aim of Reed & Barton to see how well, rather than how cheap, a thing could be made. In consequence of this discrimination the name of Reed & Barton on a piece of silver stands to-day as the hall-mark of quality and is so accepted by discerning people throughout the world.

Tea Services, $135 to $2,000. Chests of Silver, $46 to $1,362

REED & BARTON CO.

Diamonds Watches Sterling Silver — Fifth Ave. & 32nd St. — Silversmiths and Jewelers — Cut Glass Leather Goods Art Stationery

Brill Light-Weight Overcoats

Now's sure the time for light-weight overcoats.

Brill stores are sure the stores to buy light-weight overcoats, because Brill stores' assortment is largest and most diversified and Brill value best.

Spring Coats, Topcoats and Raincoats, $12.50

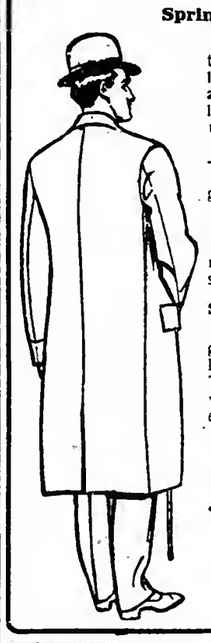

GRAY SPRING COATS of smart herringbone twill and wale weave, all-wool cheviots and hard finished cassimeres, fitted and semi-fitted models, velvet and self collars; satin sleeve linings and serge body linings, every garment hand tailored and good value under $18.

TOPCOATS of high-grade tan and Oyster gray covert—smart new models, hand tailored.

RAINCOATS of hard finished worsteds in gray and grayish mixtures, cut on new semi-fitted models.

Spring Coats, Topcoats & Raincoats, $15

These garments because journeyman tailored and made of high-grade fabrics are usually good values. The selection is very wide.

Spring Coats, Topcoats & Raincoats, $20

Presenting probably the largest assortment of these garments in all America. Included are many exclusive Brill designs that are extra smart in cut and fabric. The range of models, fabrics, weaves, colorings, &c., is as wide as most particular critics can desire. The values are exceptional at much more than $20.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE, 14th, near B'way.
279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT, near Greenwich St.
125th STREET, corner 3d Avenue.

MUST SHOW AHEARN.

And Till the Courts Rule, Will Refuse to Appear at Mayor's Inquiry.

Borough President Ahearn was subpoenaed yesterday by the Commissioners of Accounts, who are investigating his department, to appear before them on Monday, April 29, for examination. It was said by persons who know that Mr. Ahearn, on advice of his counsel, Martin W. Littleton, will not appear.

Corporation Counsel Ellison, who was responsible for the serving of the subpoena, will then apply to the courts for a ruling on the right of the Mayor's Commissioners to compel the attendance of witnesses. The continuance of the investigation will depend on such a ruling. The Corporation Counsel contends that Section 119 of the charter does give the Commissioners this power.

R. W. Davis, Jr., auditor in Mr. Ahearn's office, has been summoned to appear before the Commissioners to-day, when the examination of witnesses against Mr. Ahearn will be resumed.

Mr. Littleton has gained the point he raised at the hearing of the Commissioners on Monday that information should be given to his client as to the intended scope of the investigation. Corporation Counsel Ellison has turned over to him further details already adduced by the investigators from the books in Mr. Ahearn's department. These charge extravagance and favoritism in awarding contracts.

RAIDS ON TOBACCO FIELDS.

Many Beds of Plants Salted and Destroyed in Tennessee.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., April 17.—The destruction of tobacco plant beds in this district by "night riders" has reached an alarming stage, and it is feared that unless the depredations are speedily stopped there will be an unusually light crop.

During the past week a number of plant beds have been salted and the plants killed. In Trigg County, Ky., the situation is serious in the extreme. Fully a score of plant beds have been destroyed, tobacco rolled into the river, and warnings posted in the places of independent planters.

Trainmen have even been threatened with violence if they haul the tobacco of growers not connected with the Growers' Association.

200 Factory Girls Strike.

A strike of 200 non-union girls took place yesterday at the white goods factory of Rottner Brothers, 33 East 103d Street, because, according to the strikers, they were asked to work too hard. Twelve non-union men quit in sympathy. The strikers said that the firm was using new machines and requiring more work for the same wages. After they struck they decided to demand an increase.

The General Condemnation of So-Called Patent or Secret Medicines

of an injurious character, which indulge in extravagant and unfounded pretensions to cure all manner of ills, and the

National Legislation Enacted to Restrict Their Sale

have established more clearly than could have been accomplished in any other way

The Value and Importance of Ethical Remedies.

Remedies which physicians sanction for family use, as they act most beneficially and are gentle yet prompt in effect, and called ethical, because they are of

Known Excellence and Quality and of Known Component Parts.

To gain the full confidence of the Well-Informed of the world and the approval of the most eminent physicians, it is essential that the component parts be known to and approved by them, and, therefore, the California Fig Syrup Company has published for many years past in its advertisements and upon every package a full statement thereof. The perfect purity and uniformity of product which they demand in a laxative remedy of an ethical character are assured by the California Fig Syrup Company's original method of manufacture, known to the Company only.

There are other ethical remedies approved by physicians, but the product of the California Fig Syrup Company possesses the advantage over all other family laxatives that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts, without disturbing the natural functions or any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of Syrup of Figs, and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtlessly it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs; and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for Syrup of Figs, or by the full name, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company, and the same heretofore known by the name, Syrup of Figs, which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. U. S. A. New York, N. Y.
London, England.

PACIFIC COAST

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES

APRIL 25 to MAY 18 and JUNE 8 to 15 inclusive

$62.50 from Chicago to **San Francisco** and **Los Angeles** going via one route and returning via a different route. Through Pullman standard and tourist sleepers every day.

$75 For **Grand Circuit Tour of the Coast** including Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria. Choice of diverse routes going and returning, including **Scenic Colorado** and **Utah,** the **Twin Cities** and **Mississippi River,** the **Black Hills** and the **Great Northwest.**

PROPORTIONATELY LOW RATES FROM OTHER POINTS

The "Burlington" offers a greater variety of routes to and from the Pacific Coast than any other line. Our book, "Pacific Coast Tours," describes them in detail and may be had for the asking. Send for it to-day. Questions about your trip cheerfully answered.

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W. J. O'MEARA, Eastern Passenger Agent,
C., B. & Q. Ry.,
379 Broadway, New York.

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GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE DESIGNING AND MAKING TO ORDER OF

Wedding Gowns and Bridesmaids' Costumes.

RICH BRIDAL VEILS ARE SHOWN WITH LACE FLOUNCES AND GALOONS TO MATCH. ALSO LACES IN RARE OLD MAKES, FOR TRIMMING BRIDAL GARMENTS.

Several Exquisite Bridal Sets of Paris Lingerie.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR TRAVELING AND VISITING COSTUMES, TEA GOWNS AND NEGLIGEES, WRAPS, HATS AND COMPLETE OUTFITS.

Wedding Stationery.

INCLUDING INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS AND CARDS, ENGRAVED TO ORDER.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Revillon Frères

FURRIERS — 19 West 34th St. NEW YORK

MODEL DRY COLD STORAGE

WHERE EXPERIENCE, SKILL AND MODERN METHODS COMBINE FOR THE PERFECT CARE AND PRESERVATION OF FURS AND WEARING APPAREL.

CHEMICALS AND RUINOUS OLD-FASHIONED METHODS, WE HAVE ENTIRELY DONE AWAY WITH.

THE DRY, COLD AIR RETAINS THE RICHNESS AND LUSTRE OF THE FUR AND PROHIBITS INSECT LIFE.

WE DO ALSO EXPERT REPAIRING AND REMODELING—OUR CHARGES ARE VERY MODERATE.

PARIS ESTABLISHED 1723 LONDON

B. Altman & Co.

THIS DAY (THURSDAY) AND FRIDAY, APRIL 18th AND 19th, THERE WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES LOWER THAN USUAL,

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS,
AS FOLLOWS:

WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, IN BOXES OF SIX,
INITIALED, REGULAR PRICE $1.45 PER BOX, . AT $1.00

PLAIN HEMSTITCHED, SHEER TEXTURE,
REGULAR PRICE $1.10 PER BOX . . AT 85c.

MEN'S HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
IN BOXES OF SIX,
REGULAR PRICE $2.00 & 2.85 PER BOX AT $1.25 & 1.90

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

ITALIANS PUT BLAME ON THE SICILIANS

Say Latter Are Chiefly Responsible for Lawlessness Police Are Suppressing.

HUNT FOR GUNS GOES ON

Magistrates Impose Heavy Penalties on All Offenders—Bingham's Orders Not Relaxed.

The orusade against the carrying of concealed weapons that began after the murder of two policemen Sunday afternoon by an Italian went steadily forward yesterday. Commissioner Bingham did not relax his orders in the least; the whole police force, rank and file and superiors, are aroused by the death of Policemen Selleck and Sechler; the Magistrates are co-operating against the class of men who carry concealed weapons, and an aroused general public sentiment adds to the force of the crusade.

To-day the Grand Jury will consider fifty cases of prisoners, Italians and others, which have been sent up by the Magistrates since Monday morning. The Tombs is full of prisoners, the number being still further augmented yesterday. The police courts were jammed with arrested persons again yesterday morning. Last night the campaign continued. The weapon room at Police Headquarters was still further packed yesterday with more seized weapons of all kinds and shapes.

It is asserted that most of the offenders who are arrested for carrying assorted arsenals, and who are called Italians, are really Sicilians. But the police say they can't tell any difference between those who come from Italy and those from the island adjoining.

Say Sicilians Are the Guilty Men.

Coroner Acritelli got a long letter yesterday signed by some 200 Italian women. The letter showed, in picturesque language, that Italians do not want to be shouldered with the odium attaching to them because of Sunday's shooting, which they said was really done by Sicilians.

"The Sicilian," says the letter, "is bloodthirsty man; treacherous; thief, overbearing; vindictive; liar; counterfeiter. He belong to Black Hand. He exercises blackmail. Is a dynamiter, and by blood a coward. Therefore if the Government wants peace, if the Government wants quietness in America, we must suppress the immigration from the Sicily. Then you will see if the Italians in America will not be mentioned any more erlinally.

"The Sicilian is not liked even by ourselves. He should not belong to Italy. He is out of the peninsula geographically, and is a dishonor to Italy."

Alleged Murderer Arrested.

In looking for Italians carrying concealed weapons in the Stalian district in Mulberry Street last night, Detective Sergeants Petrosino and Archipoli arrested a man who was, they say, afterward identified as a man wanted in Italy for murder. He was arrested only after a struggle and locked up in Police Headquarters on a charge of being a suspicious person. He gave his name as Eurico Alfano, and refused to say where he lived.

According to the police, Alfano was the leader of a band of brigands in Italy, and about three months ago one of the band was murdered. The members disappeared and warrants were issued for their arrest. The prisoner, the police say, admitted his identity last night and said that he had been in this country about six months. The Detective Bureau said last night that if the Italian Government did not desire to send for him he would be deported.

Policeman William F. Voss of the Mulberry Street Station, saw a big Sicilian named Archangel Seafudl encounter two passing citizens at Hester and Mott Streets yesterday morning. Scafudl had pulled his pistol. The three were quarreling. Voss pushed the Sicilian's pistol close up against his breast, so that if it went off Scafudl would get the bullet, and then began to beat him in the face. They grappled and rolled out in the street. The two citizens fled.

When Policemen Smith and Sindt came up they found Voss straddling the huge body of the Sicilian. Scafudl's head was in such condition from Voss's nightstick that he had to be sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. The revolver the Sicilian had was a brand-new one of the latest pattern and fully loaded. When arraigned Scafudl said he was a Sicilian and a laborer, but refused to give his address.

Magistrate House Aroused.

Eight Italians were up before Magistrate House in the Tombs Court yesterday charged by Central Office men with carrying dirks and pistols and other deadly weapons. The Magistrate held them all in $3,000 each for trial.

"And to-morrow I'll hold any man brought before me for this offense in $4,000," he told them. "The next day I'll raise it to $5,000, and I'll keep raising it until this praetice is broken up."

An Italian named Michael Cerussi of 512 East 149th Street was up before Magistrate Crane in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning.

"Has he been searched?" asked the Magistrate.

"He has," answered the complaining policeman.

"Did you find any concealed weapons?"

"No, sir, but he spit upon the platform on the elevated railway station at 161st Street."

"Fined $2 for spitting," said the Magistrate.

The fourteen Italians who were arrested Tuesday night by Acting Captain Price of the Bronx Detective Bureau after a spectacular fight for a rescue of prisoners were also before Magistrate Crane yesterday. Thirteen of them were held in $500 each for trial. Luigi Fullo was fined for trying to incite his countrymen to resist the police.

Magistrate Baker's crop of prisoners arrested for carrying concealed weapons yesterday morning numbered five. Four of them, being unable to furnish the $1,000 bail that was imposed upon them to keep the peace for six months, were sent to the Island. The fifth was held in $1,000 for trial. The five had been arrested the night before by County Detectives Reardon and Brennan fighting in front of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Avenue A and Fourteenth Street. They all had dirks.

"I'm sorry I can't inflict more severe punishment on you," said Magistrate Baker in sentencing the prisoners. "This praetice of carrying dirks and revolvers has got to stop."

Herman Schwartz of 126 Cannon Street is not an Italian, but he was before Magistrate Finn, in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning, for carrying a concealed weapon. He was held in $500 bail for trial. Two policemen said he had been driving a wagon aimlessly around the streets, and that when they had asked him what he was doing he drew a revolver on them.

Payton Scott, a negro, had a detailed explanation yesterday morning in the Harlem Police Court of why he had had in his pocket a pistol the night before when arrested on West 125th Street. As he was running to catch an elevated train his weapon dropped out on the sidewalk. Policeman Mahoney promptly arrested him.

"Ah had jest borrowed dat gun f'om mah brudder," explained Payton Scott, "ter-ter shoot chickens wif."

"Five hundred dollars bail for trial!" was the judgment on Payton Scott.

Boy Victim of Ready Revolver.

Salvatore Forina, 13 years old, of 136 Hudson Avenue, died in the Brooklyn Hospital yesterday from pistol wounds in the thigh which he had received Sunday at a wedding party where the entrance of the defeated suitor and a consequent rough house preceded the coffee. The boy was one of two who got the stray bullets. The other, a man named Scantino, it was said yesterday, would probably recover.

Funeral services for Policeman George M. Sechler of the Mercer Street Station, one of the officers shot while trying to arrest an Italian early Sunday morning, were held last night from his late home, 618 Macon Street, Brooklyn. Capt. Miles O'Reilly and a squad of reserves from the Sixteenth Precinct, the police band, and a detail of mounted police under the command of Mounted Sergeant Hilliard, were among the mourners.

The reserves, the mounted squad, and the band escorted the body from the policeman's late home to the Fulton Ferry, where it was taken aboard an annex boat for Jersey City. The body was shipped to the western part of the State for burial.

The funeral of Policeman Alfred A. Selleck will be held from his late home, 304 South Third Street, Williamsburg, this morning.

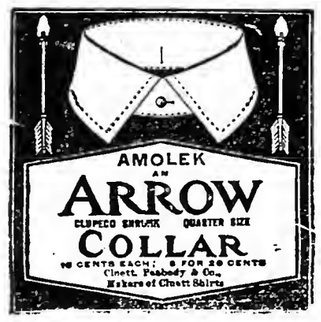

ASTOR THEATRE BENEFIT.

Selleck and Sechler Families to Get Half of 3 Days' Receipts.

The management of the Astor Theatre will give one-half the gross receipts of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday performances to the widows and orphans of Policemen Alfred Selleck and George M. Sechler, who were shot to death on Sunday.

Mr. Wagenhals of the theatre made the offer to Inspector Walsh yesterday, and Walsh got the consent of Commissioner Bingham. It is expected that $7,000 will be realized by the sale of tickets. Half of this sum will be turned over to the Commissioner for the use of the bereaved families.

AN INTERNATIONAL MEET THIS SUMMER

Oxford and Cambridge Propose Track Games with Yale and Harvard.

ENGLISHMEN TO COME HERE

Contests Would Be Held in the Harvard Stadium at Cambridge—Negotiations Now Pending.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—There is every probability that there will be an international intercollegiate athletic meet during the coming Summer between America and England—with Yale and Harvard on one side and Oxford and Cambridge on the other. The proposition, which was originally made by the English collegians, to alumni of Harvard and Yale residing in London, was that Oxford, as winner of the Oxford-Cambridge dual meet, compete against the winner of the Yale-Harvard meet to be held on May 11 in this city. This, however, did not meet with the approbation of the American universities, and the counter suggestion was made that the two English universities join and meet a Yale and Harvard team. It is on this basis that the international meet is likely to be arranged.

The American alumni in London communicated with the university authorities here and in Cambridge, and conveyed the wishes of the English universities to them. Yale and Harvard agreed that a meet was desirable and immediately authorized alumni in London to enter into preliminary negotiations with Oxford and Cambridge as to the time and place of the games and the list of events to be included in them. It is expected that a formal challenge will be received within a short time from England, and that it will be promptly accepted.

The games, if arranged, will be held in this country as the fast international meet was held abroad. They will undoubtedly take place in the Stadium at Cambridge, as the most suitable place for holding college track meets. New York City is out of the question owing to the lack of suitable grounds within easy reach of the city proper, where a good track and facilities for handling a big crowd are available. The Stadium affords both.

The games will be the third held jointly by Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge. In 1901 an Oxford-Cambridge team came to America and was defeated in New York by Yale and Harvard. In 1904 Yale and Harvard went abroad and defeated Oxford and Cambridge in London. Yale in addition has twice met Oxford, losing in England in 1894 and winning in America in 1896.

MRS. VANDERBILT GETS CUP.

Takes Trophy for Best All-Around Horse in Asheville Show.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 17.—The annual spring horse show at Riverside Park came to a close to-day, ending with the judging of all the blue ribbon winners for a cup to determine the best all-round horse in the show. This honor was captured by Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who also carried off the blue ribbon in the second event of the day. Mrs. Vanderbilt handled the ribbons herself, driving her two favorites, Jet and Cinder. The attendance was larger than yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Lorillard were the guests of Mrs. A. B. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Olmstead of New York were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Roehling of New York entertained a party of friends. Mrs. Frank Lockwood and Miss Lockwood of New York also entertained visitors to the show, while Augustus Sheppard and a party from New York were with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rees.

Among those who showed their horses in the ring were Mrs. J. B. A. Bennett, Mrs. Mortimer Hancock, Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Beekman Lorillard, and Mrs. Tench Coxe. Cups were presented by John A. Roehling, George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Annie Martin, Miss Radeker, and Mrs. Joseph M. Mazzam. The chief prizewinners of the day were Mrs. Tench Coxe, Mrs. Ruth Radeker, Mrs. H. H. Briggs, Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. W. S. Ray, and F. A. Mears.

METROPOLITAN WEIGHTS.

Top Impost on Accountant for Belmont Park's Opening Handicap.

The weights for the Metropolitan Handicap, at one mile, the great open event of the opening day at the Belmont Park first spring meeting, to be run Thursday, May 9, have been announced by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh, with weights assigned to eighty-two horses, as follows:

The Metropolitan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $100 each, half forfeit, or $10 only if declared by Thursday, April 25, to the winner, with $10,000 added, of which $2,000 to the second, $1,000 to the third, weights to be announced Thursday, April 30. Winners after the publication of the weights of two races of any value, or one of $1,000, to carry 4 pounds extra; of two races of $1,000, or three or more races of any value, 8 pounds extra. Closed March 2 with 84 entries, of which 2 declared. One mile.

Horse, Age, Pounds.	Horse, Age, Pounds.
Accountant, 4.....124	Comedienne, 4.....104
Roseben, 6.....124	Handzarra, 5.....104
Go Between, 6.....122	Don Hamilton, 4.....104
Dr. Gardner, 4....120	Jacquin, 6.....103
Dandelion, 5.....119	Cressiana, 4.....103
Glorifier, 5.....119	Fantoufle, 4.....102
Tanya, 5.....118	Avaunteer, 5.....102
Dishaglile, 5.....118	Jack Atkin, 3.....102
The Picket, aged....116	Vendor, 4.....102
Water Light, 5....115	Ethon, 3.....102
Tokalon, 6.....115	Dreamer, 5.....102
Hot Toddy, 4.....115	Sewell, 3.....100
Savable, aged 116	Clovercreet, 4.....100
Whimsical, 4.....114	McCarter, 3.....100
Nealon, 4.....114	Race King, 4.....100
Far West, 5.....113	Superman, 3.....100
Cairngorm, 5.....112	Horace E., 3..... 99
Inquisitor, 4.....112	Okenite, 3..... 99
Grapple, 5.....112	Phlieder, 3..... 99
Oxford, 5.....111	Senator Clay, 3..... 99
Dolly Spanker, 6....111	Standover, 4..... 99
Blandy, 5.....111	Waterwing, 4..... 98
Good Luck, 4.....111	Conville, 3..... 98
W. H. Carey, 4....110	Zambesi, 3..... 98
Puleus, 6.....110	C. Core, 3..... 98
Sir Wilfred, 4.....110	Belle of Dequest, 4... 97
Pretension, 6.....110	Mulvaney, 3..... 97
Hyperion 2d, 4....110	Allowmalse, 3..... 96
Minnie Adams, 4....110	Colonel Jack, 3.... 96
Ironsides, 4 110	Cabochon, 3..... 95
Halifax, 4.....110	Tartan, 5..... 95
Brookdale Nurse, 4..110	Rosemount, 3..... 95
Clark Griffith, 4....109	They're Off, 3..... 95
First Premium, 4....109	Tileing, 3..... 94
Kuroki, 4.....109	Zienap, 4..... 94
Astronomer, 4.....108	Bat Masterson, 3... 93
Wexford, 5.....107	Mentha, 3..... 92
Don Diego, 4.....107	Tim O'Toole, 3..... 92
Suffrage, 4.....106	Ben Ban, 4..... 90
Juggler, 4.....104	Cederstrome, 5..... 88
De Mund, 3.....104	Ampedo, 3..... 88

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The scarcity of competent jockeys, noted by many horsemen early in the season, already has caused turfmen to talk of inducing some of the American riders now abroad to return. Already an offer has been made to get Shaw to come back, but it is said that there is no chance for Shaw to do so, as he has made contracts for the year with foreign turfmen.

Jockey John Bullman, the leading rider of the turf a few years ago, and one of the best riders of two-year-olds that racing ever has produced, made his reappearance in the East yesterday at the Aqueduct track after having been in retirement for two years. Bullman is in good condition, and believes that he easily can ride at 110 pounds or less, and already he has made a contract for the year to ride for J. J. Walsh.

The race track police at Aqueduct, alleging that they had detected the man carrying information out of the rack track inclosure to the agents of poolrooms, arrested a young man who gave his name as James Wilson, late in the afternoon, and through the remainder of the racing detained him in the police room at the track.

In a letter received from the American jockey, Fred Taral, now riding in Europe, the news reached the Aqueduct track yesterday that Johnny Taral, Fred Taral's fifteen-year-old son, is in such ill-health that the boy, one of the most promising young jockeys in Europe, has been sent to the Alps for the Summer by his employer. Johnny Taral is under engagement to Baron Springer at a retaining fee of $7,500 a year.

The mare Logistilla, handicapped at 111 pounds, has been declared out of the Suburban Handicap by her owner, Samuel Hildreth. At the same time Logistilla was stricken from the Sheepshead Bay Handicap, the Thistle Stakes, and the Long Island Handicap, all to be run at the Coney Island Jockey Club's Spring meeting.

ROAD DRIVERS' PARADE.

Entry List for Annual Event Will Exceed That of Previous Years.

The annual Speedway parade and horse show of the Road Drivers' Association, which will be held on the Speedway Drive Saturday, May 4, promises to be the biggest event in the history of the organization. At a special meeting of the association, held last night at the Hotel Cadillac, Chairman G. A. Coleman of the Horse Show and Parade Committee reported that the entry list was in excess of last year, and it was probable that 500 horses would be in the parade. In order to accommodate a number of intending entrants it was decided to keep the entry list open until to-morrow at midnight.

The horse show grounds will be laid out directly in front of the grand stand, which will enable the occupants to witness both events from the grand stand.

The judges who will officiate at the horse show are Senator Horace White, Frank Ware, J. G. West, George Webb, and George R. Hall.

JUGGLER IS FIRST IN SELLING STAKE

Beaten Carter Handicap Horse Cleverly Captures the Rockaway at Aqueduct.

HOT SHOT'S STEEPLECHASE

Jockey Miller, After a Bad Fall, Rides Two Winners—Four Favorites First in Small Fields.

When Juggler won the Rockaway Stakes at the Aqueduct race course yesterday, the victory left a clean seore for horses from the New Orleans Winter tracks, every stake event of the Aqueduct meeting to date having been won by seasoned horses from that Southern city.

Juggler's performance in the Carter was so far behind what his owner, Fred Burlew, believed to be his true form that the gelding was sent back to try again in company of lesser class, and in a fair field of selling class horses won a really good race, in clever style at the end, though it took hard riding and a lot of urging to keep him in front through the stretch. Of the nine horses named to run for the Rockaway, six furlongs, with selling allowances, four were withdrawn, and the fast four-year-old Jacobite, carrying E. R. Thomas's colors, was sent to the post a hot favorite at odds on, with Juggler the next choice. Slickaway, Pater, and Hooray made up the field, and to the lead of Slickaway at the lifting of the barrier, every horse had a turn in front in the run through the first five furlongs. Slickaway then was in the lead, with Jacobite second, and Juggler third, with just a furlong more to run, and through that last furlong whips and heels were at work on all three, Juggler responding best and coming away after a sharp struggle, to win at the finish by two lengths, while Slickaway, hanging on better than Jacobite was second, well off in front of the favorite.

The second feature of the afternoon's racing was the victory of Thomas Hitchcock's, Jr.'s, green jumper, Hot Shot, in the steeplechase. Hot Shot has been on the shelf so long that he had been absolutely forgotten by the general public, though he is the same Hot Shot that in the colors of J. E. Madden ran third in the Belmont Stakes of two years ago, finishing the race disabled with a split hoof, which was only repaired in time for him to be trained this season. Hot Shot went to the post at 8 to 1 in a field of four, with Commodore Fontaine a warm favorite at 20 to 9 on. Hot Shot performed in a style to surprise even his owner and trainer, and the manner of his victory was such as to make it appear that he is a worthy stable mate to the great jumpers of the Hitchcock stable, Good and Plenty and Hylas.

In the six-furlongs handicap a sensation was provided for the spectators when, just after the three horses running were started, Workman, ridden by the popular jockey Walter Miller, stumbled and pitched Miller over his head, in what seemed to be a severe fall. Miller was hardly on the ground before he arose and scrambled under the rail, limping slightly, while Workman, recovering quickly, went on before the field and actually galloped in first. Grapple, the odds on favorite, just behind him, winning easily from Clare Russell, the only other starter. Miller was bruised and shaken up, but he insisted that he was not hurt and could fill his riding engagements for the afternoon, and so he was out riding in all the remaining races, his next mount being Hooray, in the Rockaway Stakes, and his next two both winners, Suffrage and Master Robert. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Rustle, 98, Swain, 3-1, 6-5.....	6	1	1²
Evelyn G., 100, Miller, 4-1, 8-5.....	1	2	2½
Trey of Spades, 100, J. Johnson, 7-2, 3-5	2	3	3h
Onda, 99, Shilling, 20-1, 8-1.....	5	4	4
Sweet Taire, 103, Preston, 8-1, 3-1..	3	5	5
Elvira M., 111, Nicol, 7-1, 5-2.....	4	6	6
Astoria Belle, 107, Aubuchon, 15-1, 6-1	10	7	7
Slumberless, 99, Lowe, 30-1, 10-1.....	12	10	8
Dramatic, 100, Horner, 8-1, 2-1.....	8	8	9
Cuernavaca, 103, Hennessy, 20-1, 8-1.	11	9	10
George Degg, 97, C. Brady, 100-1, 40-1	7	11	11
Crack Shot, 94, Mercado, 100-1, 30-1.	9	12	12

Time—0:54 1-5. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Russell-Lady Louise. Owner, L. A. Cella. Trainer, H. McDaniel.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles.

	S.	¼.	F.
Hot Shot, 136, Palmer, 8-1, 8-5.....	3	2	1¼
Com. Fontaine, 182, McInerney, 9-20, out	2	1	2nd
Arabo, 151, Archibald, 4-1, 7-10.....	4	3	3rd
Drone, 136, Finnegan, 15-1, 8-1.....	1	4	4

Time—4:32 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place eame. Winner ch. g., 5 yeare, by Meddler-Royal Gun. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, C. Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Grapple, 118, Beckman, 4-5, 1-4.....	8	1	1¹
Clare Russell, 102, Lowe, 5-1, even....	1	2	2
Workman, 105, Miller, 11-5, 1-2.....	2	*	

*Threw rider.

Time—1:14. Start good. Won easily. Winner h. g., 5 years, by Woolethorpe-Embrace. Owner, Frank J. Farrell. Trainer, F. D. Weir.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rockaway Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Juggler, 110, Hennessy, 3-1, 4-5.....	5	3	1¹
Slickaway, 108, McDaniel, 10-1, 5-2....	1	1	2ª
Jacobits, 110, Notter, 9-10, 2-5.....	3	2	3ª
Hooray, 108, Miller, 15-1, 4-1.....	4	4	4
Pater, 111, Radtke, 6-1, 8-5.....	2	5	5

Time—1:14 1-5. Stert good. Won cleverly; place same. Winner br. g., 4 years, by Hamburg-Elusive. Owner and trainer, Fred Burlew.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares three years old and upward; five furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Suffrage, 101, Miller, 2-5, out.....	1	1	1¹
Handzarra, 97, Garnsr, 11-5, out.....	2	2	2

Time—0:59 2-5. Start good. Won easily. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Voter-Queenston. Ownwer, James R. Keene; trainer, James Rowe.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two yeere old; four furlonge.

	S.	¼.	F.
Master Robert, 108, Miller, 8-5, 7-10....	1	1	1¹
Bridge Whist, 109, Cherry, 5-2, even....	3	3	2h
Senator Beckham, 107, Aubuchon, 8-1, 8-1	6	4	3¹
Mad Harry, 107, Mountain, 6-1, 2-1....	4	5	4
Hellwether, 108, Lowe, 4-1, 2-1.....	2	6	5
King Thistle, 105, Hennessy, 12-1, 5-1.	5	2	6
Com. Thomas, 108, C. Brady, 100-1, 30-1	7	7	7
Lady Bellew, 105, Dunn, 50-1, 20-1.....	8	8	8
Acreedor, 108, W. McIntyre, 15-1, 6-1..	9	9	9

Time—0:47. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Mazagan-Flocarline. Owner, Samuel Emery. Trainer, A. G. Blakely.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old; especial weights, with allowances; half a mile.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Aunt Rose 107	Divorcee 104
Berry Maid 104	Hands Around.....104
Matches Mary 104	N'Importe 104
Stylit 104	Biskra 104
Frizette 104	Disturbance 104

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs.

Little Woods 112	*Eudora 96
Ocean Spray 111	*Lady Alicia 96
*Mary Morris 103	*Mariposa 86

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

W. H. Carey.....126	Samuel H. Harris..114
Maxnar 122	Tartan 110
Orphan Lad 117	Umbrella 98

FOURTH RACE.—The Ozono Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; half a mile.

Roseibloom 110	Ben Rose 99
Magazine 107	Laura Clay 99
Rosario 104	Masks and Faces... 99
*Thomas Calhoun....104	Purple Maid 99
Blue Heron 102	*Duke of Bridgewater 99
Bigot 101	*Merrimac 98
Rifle Range 99	
Montbert 99	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs.

Jersey Lady 107	Nigger Mike 96
Sir Toddington....104	*Barbary Belle 96
El Cazador 106	Alta Farola 95
L'Amour 103	Constantina 95
Golden Shore 103	Athens 93
Russell T.....103	Royal Onyx 93
Berkeley 102	Ringlet Arab 91
Ace High 102	*Thomas Hoy 88
Bentinck 101	*Autumn Flower ... 88
Anna May 99	*Jacinta 86

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; special weights; six furlongs.

Roland 108	El Chico 105
Tim O'Toole 108	George G. Holl....105
Sugar Pine 105	Pins and Needles...103
Millstone 105	Miss Spooner 103
Jarvis Lane 103	Lady Pride 103

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Gould Favored for Championship.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 17.—The Times's tennis exnert will say to-rmorrow:

"Jay Gould's path to championship honors seems easy if Miles persists in his determination not to defend the title. One of the competitors might conceivably beat Mr. Gould, but it is most unlikely that any one would grudge Mr. Gould the victory."

St. Bartholomew A. C. Games.

By winning the high jump and taking second in the potato race O. G. Telschow last night captured the point trophy at the indoor games of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club. The summary:

20-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Liesa, (3 feet;) Hunter, (4 feet,) second; Wernecken, (6 feet,) third. No time taken.

Potato Race, Handicap.—Won by Stumpf, (4 feet;) Telschow, (scratch,) second; Krug, (3 feet,) third. No time taken.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Wernecken, (25 yards;) Liesa, (20 yards,) second; Lafogue, (scratch,) third. Time—2:10 2-5.

Medley Race, Three Laps.—Won by Jindrak, Kellstead, second; Krug, third. Time—0:34.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, for Boys' Club members.—Won by Reich, (12 yards;) Higginsou, (10 yards,) second; McDermott, (8 yards,) third. Time—1:03.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Telschow, (5 inches,) jump 5 feet 6 inches; Stumpf, (4 inches,) jump 5 feet 6 inches, second; Roisel, (7 inches,) jump 5 feet 2 inches, third.

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Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.

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WE FIRST INTRODUCED THEM A MONTH AGO.

TO MAKE THEM BETTER KNOWN WE OFFER THEM FOR THE REST OF THIS WEEK AT

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CUFFS, 20 CENTS A PAIR.

BEAUTIFUL NEW SCARFS AND TIES FOR SPRING AND CHOICE PATTERNS IN SHIRTS.

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FOUNDED 1840

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St. Julien Superior
A Most Delicious Claret
Price, Nine Dollars per Case

Chateau St. Bris
A Light, Delicate White Wine
Price, Seven Dollars per Case

Broadway and Twenty-first Street.
Broadway and Forty-first Street.
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Sixth Avenue, near 9th Street
Columbus Ave. & Seventy-second St.

THE wonderful work of the Public Schools Athletic League is recognized by The New York Times as deserving widest notice. Accordingly, the Sunday issue of this paper will hereafter devote much space to it. With 175,000 active members in this city alone, with President Roosevelt as its honorary Vice President, the League has become a fact which is bound to have a most important effect upon the rising generation. Already it is plainly promoting manliness, honor, scholarship, manners and bodily health. Parents ought to know all about the League. Boys are eager for the League news. Both should have regularly The Sunday New York Times; which leads in news in this, as in all other branches of Sport.

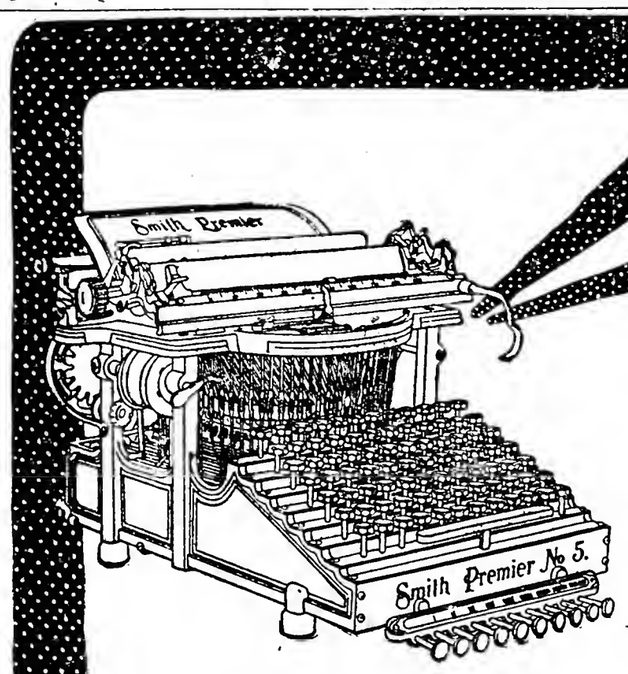

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CLOSE VICTORIES FOR LOCAL TEAMS

"Yankees" Defeat Athletics in Exciting Contest by the Score of 5 to 4.

TEN INNINGS AT BROOKLYN

"Giants" Take Second Consecutive Game by the Narrow Margin of 2 to 1.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Boson, 2; Washington, 1.
Chicago, 4; Detroit, 1.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1; (ten innings.)
Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 2.

SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Washington at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Boston	Cincinnati	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Pittsburg	Brooklyn	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—				1	2	1		3	1.000
New York	1	—			1			2	3	.750
Boston			—		1			2	3	.750
Cincinnati				—		2	1		3	.750
Phila'phia	1	1			—			1	2	.500
St. Louis			1			—		1	2	.500
Pittsburg				1			—		1	.250
Brooklyn		1			1			—	0	.000
Games lost.	0	1	1	1	2	4	2	4		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Boston	Chicago	Philadelphia	New York	Detroit	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won.	Percentage.
Cleveland	—			1			1	2	4	.667
Boston		—		1		2		2	3	.600
Chicago			—		1		2	3	3	.600
Phila'phia	1			—	1			2	2	.400
New York		1		1	—	1		2	2	.500
Detroit	1		1			—		2	2	.500
Wash'ton				1			—	1	1	.250
St. Louis		1			1			—	1	.250
Games lost.	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	—	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Yankees Defeat Athletics, 5 to 4, on Ninth Inning Batting Rally.

A ninth-inning batting rally by the New York Americans yesterday turned defeat into victory and gave them the second game of the series with the Philadelphia Athletics by the score of 5 to 4. It was an exciting and unexpected termination to an otherwise uninteresting contest, and aptly illustrated the glorious uncertainties of the National sport. The erratic "Rube" Waddell pitched for Philadelphia and kept his hits so well scattered that when the "Yankees" began their half of the ninth inning the score was 4 to 2 in favor of the Quakers. Waddell began by sending the first player to first on called balls. A single followed, when Capt. Davis sent his star pitcher to the bench and replaced him with the Indian, Bender. The change did not work as it did on the opening day, when Bender succeeded in stopping a threatened batting rally, as two clean singles and a dropped thrown ball enabled the home team to gather in three runs with only two men out.

The Yankees were entitled to the game by their playing. They outbatted and outfielded the Athletics, but up to the turning point of the game were unfortunate in making their hits at the wrong time. Elberfeld, who aent in the winning run, led both teams in batting with three hits, but his first two singles were thrown away for run-getting purposes, as his efforts were unsupported. He was the only player to make more than one hit.

The contest, considering the cold weather, was well played, but lacked the brilliancy which is necessary to arouse the enthusiasm of the spectators. Doyle pitched a steady, effective game, and held the heavy hitting Athletics down to six hits, three of which were made in the first inning, but thereafter he steadied down and had his opponents at his mercy. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, lf.	0	0	2	1	0	Hartsel, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Cross, ss.	1	0	4	3	0
Elb'f'd, ss.	0	3	3	3	0	Seybold, rf.	0	1	3	2	0
Chase, 1b.	0	1	9	0	1	Davis, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Lepore, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0	Murphy, 2b.	1	1	4	4	0
Williams, 2b	1	2	2	3	0	Shreck, c.	0	1	1	1	1
Hoffman, cf.	1	1	7	0	0	Lord, cf.	0	1	0	0	1
Kleinow, c.	0	2	4	1	0	Knight, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Doyle, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Waddell, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Taylor	1	0	1	0	0	Bender, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	9	27	12	1	Total	4	6	26	14	3

*Batted for Doyle in the ninth inning.
†Two out when winning run was made.

Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—5

Two-base hit—Lord. First base on balls—By Doyle, 3; by Waddell, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Waddell, 2. Struck out—By Waddell, 1; by Doyle, 2. Stolen base—Davis. Double plays—Seybold and Davis, 2; Williams, Elberfeld, and Chase; Cross, Murphy, and Davis. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 2. Hits—Off Waddell, 7 in 8 1-3 innings; off Bender, 2 in 1-3 inning. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Evans. Attendance, 2,000.

Cleveland's Good Two Innings.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Cleveland defeated St. Louis this afternoon, 5 to 2, by bunching hits in the first and ninth innings. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	P'ck'g, cf.	1	3	3	0	0
Stovall, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	Jones, 1b.	1	0	8	0	0
Flick, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	Stone, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	2	2	6	6	0	H'phill, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Turner, ss.	0	1	2	6	1	Wallace, ss.	0	0	4	2	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0	Del'h'ty, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
B'm'g'm, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Niles, 2b.	0	0	1	1	3
Clark, c.	0	1	4	2	1	Stevens, c.	0	0	9	4	0
Joss, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Howell, p.	0	2	0	2	0
						*Frisk	0	0	0	0	0
						†Yeager	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	7	27	18	2	Total	2	7	27	9	3

*Batted for Stevens in ninth.
†Batted for Howell in ninth.

Cleveland	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Turner, Clark, Pickering. Sacrifice hit—Turner. Stolen bases—Flick, Stone. Double plays—Niles and Jones; Joss, Lajoie, and Stovall. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Cleveland, 2. First base on balls—Off Howell, 1; off Joss, 2. Hit by pitcher—Joss. Struck out—By Howell, 9; by Joss, 4. Passed ball—Stevens. Wild pitch—Howell. Time—1.50. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

Glaze Pitched in Good Form.

BOSTON, April 17.—Glaze held Washington to three hits to-day, and although substituted batsmen made trouble in the ninth, Boston's two runs were enough to win. The accurate first base playing of Unglaub was the feature of the game. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sullivan, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Ganley, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1	Sch'fly, 2b.	0	0	2	4	1
Ungl'b, 1b.	1	1	10	2	0	Cross, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0
Hoey, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	And'son, lf.	0	0	10	0	0
Parent, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Altizer, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Jones, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	Perrine, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Armb'r, c.	0	1	5	1	0	Hayden, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Glaze, p.	0	1	2	1	0	Smith, p.	0	0	0	3	0
						*Hickman	1	1	0	0	0
Total	2	7	27	12	1	†Nill	0	1	0	0	0
						‡Warner	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	1	3	24	12	1

*Batted for Jones in ninth inning.
†Batted for Hayden in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Smith in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—Glaze. Sacrifice hits—Parent, Ferris. First base on balls—Off Glaze, 6; off Smith, 1. Struck out—By Glaze, 4; by Smith, 5. Passed ball—Hayden. Wild pitch—Glaze. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Chicago Bunched Hits and Won.

DETROIT, Mich., April 17.—Chicago bunched three hits and a base on balls on Killian in the fourth, scoring three runs and deciding the result. Smith was hit freely, except when there were men on bases. Manager Jones was put out of the game for disputing one of Umpire Stafford's decisions, and off the field for debating one of Umpire Sheridan's. Davis was put out of the game and off the field for throwing a ball at Umpire Stafford. The weather made the game a torture for both players and spectators. Score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McIntyre, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Hahn, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Coughlin, 3b.	0	1	1	2	1	Jones, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Crawf'd, cf.	0	1	5	0	0	Welday, cf.	0	1	2	1	0
Cobb, rf.	1	0	2	1	0	Isbell, 2b, ss.	2	2	1	4	0
Rossman, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0	Donohue, 1b.	1	0	11	1	0
Schaefer, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Hohe, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
Schmidt, c.	0	1	3	0	0	D'ghty, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
O'Leary, ss.	0	1	2	2	0	Davis, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
Killian, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Sullivan, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
*Payne	0	0	0	0	0	McFarl'd, c.	0	1	5	0	0
						Smith, p.	0	1	1	6	0
Total	1	4	27	11	1	Total	4	7	27	17	1

*Batted for Killian in ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hit—Welday. Sacrifice hits—Coughlin, Crawford, Hahn, Donohue. Stolen bases—McIntyre, Cobb, Rohe, Dougherty. Double play—Sullivan and Rohe. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Chicago, 7. First base on balls—Off Killian, 4; off Smith, 4. First base on errors—Detroit 1; Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Killian, 1; by Smith, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Stafford.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Giants Win from Brooklyn in Exciting Finish at Washington Park.

There was plenty of excitement in the closing scenes of the game at Washington Park yesterday, which New York won from Brooklyn by a score of 2 to 1. It took ten innings to decide the issue, and until the last half of the ninth it looked all New York. The score was only 1 to 0, but Ferguson, who occupied the box for the Giants, had allowed but one hit. But after Maloney had struck out, "Bad Bill Dahlen" hurled Casey's grounder to the right field bleachers and the Brooklyn Captain pulled up on second base. Lumley then drove a clean single over second base, but though Seymour held Casey on third, Lumley made second on the throw in. A hit meant two runs and the game, and Jordan drove one out that looked good enough, but Corcoran made a bully stop. He could not recover in time to get the runner and one man scored. Ferguson put on steam and struck Batch out. Lewis drove a terrific grounder at Devlin, which the third baseman juggled, but caught his man at first.

In New York's tenth inning both Ferguson and Shannon were retired. Then Browne beat out a grounder to short and stole second, getting both bases by a hair's breadth. Devlin singled to centre and Maloney ran in on the ball, getting it as Browne rounded third base. A perfect throw had the right fielder by ten feet, but for some reason Bell stepped in front of Ritter and intercepted the throw, fumbling it and allowing Browne to score. It proved the winning run, for Brooklyn in her half was unable to get a man around, though Ritter reached first on balls and both Hummell and Maloney hit hard flies which Browne caught.

The game was replete with brilliant fielding features, which, with the splendid pitching, was responsible for the close score. There was plenty of hard hitting, but again and again a remarkable stop or throw robbed the batsman of the credit of a hit. Brooklyn suffered especially in this respect, the remarkable support he received enabling Ferguson to hold them down to two hits. Both Ferguson and Bell were effective when men were on bases and hits meant runs.

Seymour was the only man to hit safely consistently, getting three clean doubles and losing one through a fine catch by Lumley. New York's first run came through his first two-bagger following Shannon's single. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shannon, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Maloney, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Browns, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Casey, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0
Devlin, 3b.	0	1	3	3	0	Lumley, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Seymour, cf.	0	3	0	0	0	Jordan, 1b.	0	0	12	2	0
Bres'h'n, c.	0	0	8	0	0	Batch, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
McGann, lb.	0	0	10	2	0	Alp'man, 2b	0	1	5	3	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	2	2	3	1	Lewis, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Corcoran, 2b	0	1	2	0	1	Ritter, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Ferg's'n, p.	0	0	1	4	0	Bell, p.	0	0	0	8	1
						*Hummell	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	9	30	12	2	Total	1	3	30	10	1

*Hummel batted for Bell.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Seymour, 3. Sacrifice hits—Bell, Alperman. First base on balls—Off Ferguson, 2; off Bell, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—By Ferguson, 5; by Bell, 3. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rigler.

St. Louis Long on Errors.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 17.—Errors of the St. Louis team were largely responsible for the victory of the local team this afternoon. Outfielder Mitchell of the Cincinnati team injured his hand sliding to second base in the first inning, causing his retirement from the game. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	1	1	6	2	1	Kelley, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Davis, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	O'Hara, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Kane, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0	Bennett, 2b.	1	2	4	3	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Kruger, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Byrne, 3b.	1	0	4	0	2
Mitchell, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Holly, ss.	0	2	5	0	2
Odwell, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Burch, cf.	0	0	2	0	1
Mowry, ss.	2	0	1	4	2	Marshall, c.	1	2	2	5	3
Schiel, c.	1	0	3	2	0	Brown, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Ewing, p.	0	1	0	2	1						
Total	8	7	27	12	4	Total	3	11	24	11	8

Cincinnati	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	.	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Bennett. Sacrifice hits—Huggins, Ewing. Stolen bases—Huggins, Kane. Double play—Huggins, unassisted. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 8. Base on balls—Off Ewing, 1; off Brown, 7. Struck out—By Ewing, 3; by Brown, 2. Wild pitch—Brown. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Carpenter.

Baseball To-day, 3:30, P. M.—American League Park, N. Y., Americans vs. Athletics.—Adv.

Opening Day at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—In spite of the cold weather over 8,000 people to-day saw the opening of the local baseball season with a game between the Pittsburg and Chicago teams. President Pulliam of the National League was present and threw out the first ball. The Chicagos won by getting hits at opportune times and taking advantage of errors by the Pittsburgers. Neither pitcher was startling in his work, but Taylor was given errorless support, while the support of Willis was poor. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
And'son, cf.	1	1	1	0	1	Slagle, cf.	1	2	0	1	0
Hallman, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Sh'k'd, lf.	1	1	5	1	0
Clarke, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Schulte, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	1	1	4	2	Chance, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0
Abbat'o, 2b.	0	1	1	5	1	Steinf't, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
Nealon, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0	H'fman, ss.	2	2	2	5	0
Leach, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Evers, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
Gibson, c.	0	2	6	0	0	Moran, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Willis, p.	0	1	0	3	0	Taylor, p.	0	0	1	2	0
*Clymer	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	2	10	27	14	4	Total	6	9	27	15	0

*Batted for Willis in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Chicago	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	—6

Two-base hits—Anderson, Clymer, Sheckard, Hofman. Home run—Schulte. Stolen bases—Hallman, Wagner, Willis, Slagle, Hofman. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Chicago, 6. First base on balls—Off Willis, 2; off Taylor, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 3. Struck out—By Willis, 3; by Taylor, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Lindaman Too Much for "Phillies."

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Inability to hit Lindaman's delivery caused the defeat of the Philadelphia team to-day. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bates, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0	Pleason, 2b.	0	0	3	8	0
Beaum't, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Sentelle, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Howard, lf.	0	1	5	0	1	Nagee, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Bdwell, ss.	1	1	3	3	1	Braner, 1b.	0	0	15	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	2	2	2	1	Titney, 3b.	0	2	0	6	0
Brain, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0	Doolin, ss.	0	0	3	3	0
Brown, c.	0	2	4	2	0	Dooln, c.	0	0	6	0	0
L'daman, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Lush, p.	0	0	0	4	0
						Tulitsch, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	10	27	0	3	*Titus	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	1	3	27	16	0

*Titus batted for Dooin in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Tenney, Brown. Sacrifice hits—Howard, Brain, Gleason, Doolin. Stolen bases—Bridwell, Lush. Double play—Bridwell, Ritchey, and Tenney. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Lindaman, 0; off Lush, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Lindaman, 3; by Lush, 4. Wild pitch—Lush. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Columbia in Eight Innings.

Columbia and Stevens Institute of Technology played an eight-inning game of baseball on South Field yesterday afternoon during the time that the Captain of the latter institution's team was not disputing the decisions of the umpire. The local collegians had little difficulty in defeating the Jerseyites by a score of 8 to 2. O'Connell officiated in the box for the Blue and White men, with Young as the other part of the battery, while Utz and Steinmetz opposed them for Stevens. Following is the score:

COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	STEVENS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shafer, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Meigs, cf.	0	0	0	0	1
Tonking, rf.	2	1	2	0	0	Stewart, ss.	0	0	1	1	3
Young, c.	2	4	1	0	1	Kelsey, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
M'th'r'f'rd, 1b.	2	1	11	0	1	R'gewa, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
W.O'Con't, p.	0	0	1	5	0	Utz, p.	1	1	1	2	0
Zimber, ss.	0	0	2	2	1	Heues, p.	1	2	3	2	1
Smith, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0	Perkins, 1b.	0	0	2	1	0
Hayes, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Little, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Schmidt, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	Steinmetz, c.	0	1	13	0	1
J.O'Con't, cf.	0	0	0	0	1	Lantry, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
						Roheson, 1b.	0	1	1	0	0
Total	8	6	24	11	4	Total	2	5	21	6	6

Columbia	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	—8	
Stevens	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2	

Scores of Other Games.

The baseball team of the College of the City of New York defeated the nine of the New York Training School for Teachers on Ontario Oval yesterday afternoon by the score of 7 to 2. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
N. Y. Trainiok.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2	5	7
C. C. N. Y.	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0 .—7	6	3

AT ANNAPOLIS.

										R.	H.	E.
Harvard	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	1	—8	8	1
Navy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	5	4

Batteries—Hartford and Currier for Harvard; Van Auken and Jones for Annapolis.

Batteries—Lowenthal and Wictorowitz; Molloy and Tully.

At Bridgeport—Montreal, (Eastern,) 7; Bridgeport, (Conn.,) 0.

At Columbus—Columbus, 6; Milwaukee, 4.

At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Kansas City, 4.

At Providence—Brown, 1; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 0; (11 innings.)

At Waterbury—Yale, second team, 6; Waterbury, (Conn.,) 5.

At Middletown, Coon.—Wesleyan, 9; New York University, 0.

At New Haven—Yale, 11; Niagara University, 3.

At Lawrence, Mass.—Lawrence, (New England,) 4; Norwich, (Conn.,) 3.

At Exeter, N. H.—Bates, 4; Phillips Exeter, 0.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 4; Minneapolis, 0.

At Toledo—Toledo, 8; St. Paul, 0.

At Ithaca—Cornell, 5; Syracuse, 4.

At Holyoke—Holyoke, 8; Jersey City, 8; (called end of ninth.)

At Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, 5; Gettysburg, 5.

At Worcester—Worcester, 12; Newark, 4.

At New Bedford, Mass.—New Bedford, (New England,) 6; Dean Academy, 2.

14 INNINGS AT PRINCETON.

Lafayette Wins a Remarkable Game from the Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 17.—It took fourteen innings to decide to-day's baseball game between Princeton and Lafayette, the visitors finally winning out by a splendid batting rally. The weather was too cold for good baseball, but both sides played remarkably well notwithstanding. The contest was largely a pitchers' battle, Schneider and Heyniger dividing the honors about evenly. The score:

														R.	H.	E.
Princeton.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	9	4
Lafayette.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4	8	1

Batteries—Schneider and Snook for Lafayette, Heyniger and Cooney for Princeton.

Harvard Turned Tables on Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 17.—Harvard won from the Naval Academy by a score of 8 to 1 here this afternoon, thus paying up for the defeat of last Saturday, when the midshipmen won, 3 to 2. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Harvard	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	1	0—8		
Navy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1		

Fordham Bats Out a Victory.

In a game replete with hair-raising stops and splendid catches and heavy batting by Fordham, Villa Nova was trimmed yesterday at Fordham Field by the score of 9 to 2. The New York boys played one of the best games they have put up so far this year and showed a liking for Peloquin's delivery. In all, the Bronx boys hammered out eleven safeties, including two three-baggers and three two-baggers. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Villa Nova	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2	8	6	
Fordham	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	—9	11	3	

Batteries—Peloquin and Casey for Villa Nova; Egan and McDonald for Fordham.

Holy Cross Won Uphill Game.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 17.—After retiring the first two batsmen on easy outs, Holy Cross gave Trinity six runs in the fourth inning on five errors, two of the errors being muffed thrown balls by First Baseman F. Flynn.

										R.	H.	E.
Holy Cross	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	.—7	0	5	
Trinity	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0—6	4	5	

Batteries—Dowd and Sweeney; Cook, Badgley, and Smith. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Reilly.

N. Y. U. Easy for Wesleyan.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 17.—Wesleyan shut out New York University in baseball here this afternoon by the score of 9 to 0. The feature of the game was the heavy hitting of Wesleyan, Eaton and Cunningham each getting three hits. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Wesleyan	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	.—9	11	4	
New York Univ.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	2	0	

Batteries—Connelly and Day; Lillis, Townsend, and Freidrick.

Lehigh Beat West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 17.—Lehigh defeated West Point here to-day, the score being 13 to 7. With the score favoring the Army in the sixth inning Haverkamp relieved Beavers, and in the eighth the entire visiting team batted and, aided by some poor fielding, brought in five runs, which ended the cadets' chances. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City. Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year	2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.05 per month.

TWENTY PAGES.

THE DELUSIONS OF MR. BRYAN.

"In 1908 we shall not only win a victory, but shall be in power for generations, and it shall fall to our lot to carry out all the reforms for which the people are clamoring," said Mr. BRYAN to his friends of the Brooklyn Democratic Club Tuesday evening.

We do not know upon what facts or beliefs Mr. BRYAN bases this prophecy. If he is really speaking as a prophet he risks his whole reputation; if he speaks as a politician seeking merely to put heart into his followers, we must doubt the sufficiency of the means to the end. He deludes himself, but not his followers. A Bryan Democrat would have to be very blind to the signs of the times if he believed that his party, or the Bryan portion of his party, will triumph next year and remain in power for generations.

All the reforms for which the people are clamoring? Every man who keeps his ears open knows that these are Mr. ROOSEVELT'S reforms. Originally they were Mr. BRYAN'S. Mr. ROOSEVELT has seized upon them, has made them completely his own, and he has vitalized them with his personality and his genius. He is so far superior to Mr. BRYAN in ability, in intellectual reach and resource, in picturesqueness, in zeal, force, and ardor, and in his command of all the arts by which crowds are roused and led that Mr. BRYAN is as completely "blanketed" and beaten as if he had never been in the race. In comparison with the wonderfully gifted leader in radicalism Mr. BRYAN seems pale and ineffectual indeed. No very large number of persons any longer seriously attends to him. Demonstrations organized in his honor seem cold and perfunctory. Democrats who wish to remain "in politics" abide with him because they have nowhere else to go. But the people? The reforms for which they clamor, the chastising of the railroads, the chaining of the corporations, the abridgment of the swollen fortunes, with all these another and a far abler agitator and radical than Mr. BRYAN has charged himself.

Robbed by Mr. ROOSEVELT of all his living issues, afraid to trust himself to his issue of Government ownership of railroads, Mr. BRYAN, desperately casting about for some idea with which his name may be identified in the popular mind, has fished up the ancient, battered, uninteresting, and academic notion of the initiative and referendum. You might as well try to inspire the people by urging upon them a new method of extracting the cube root. The initiative and referendum has a deathless charm for raw minds. It is the last support of frayed and outworn political reputations. A theory which, if applied in private business, would result in universal bankruptcy, which has in every land been rejected by the founders of political institutions, which is applicable only to the affairs of small, primitive, and homogeneous communities, will not be transformed by Mr. BRYAN into an issue about which the people will go wild.

Mr. BRYAN really confesses failure upon all issues but one. He says he will drive out of the party Democrats who differ with him in respect to the initiative and referendum. In driving Democrats out of their party Mr. BRYAN has been tremendously successful. In that field he is supreme. We know of no other in which he any longer counts for much. He may get himself nominated next year, but it will be a campaign without enthusiasm, without confidence, without heart. Running against Mr. ROOSEVELT he would be beaten worse than Judge PARKER was beaten in 1904. Running against Mr. TAFT his campaign would be equally hopeless. But, whether intentionally or not, Mr. ROOSEVELT has forced Mr. TAFT into a position in his own State that gravely imperils his availability. He has provoked a fight, he has made a direct issue with the Republican organization in that State, and while Mr. TAFT and Mr. TAFT'S candidacy are the subject matter of the contest, Mr. TAFT himself is sent away upon distant missions, and so loses whatever advantage might accure to him from personal appeal to his fellow-citizens and from active participation in the strife. If the President had desired to clear the field so that he should remain not only the most conspicuous but the sole figure in it, his forcing of the Taft issue in Ohio would have been set down by able politicians as a master stroke of policy. Mr. BRYAN can judge whether circumstances and manoeuvres that tend to make Mr. ROOSEVELT'S nomination inevitable are likely to be favorable or fatal to his own ambitions.

PEACE CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions yesterday adopted by the Peace Congress agreeably refute the prognostications of those who predicted that the congress would be controlled by impratical sentimentalists. That bas, undoubtedly, been the general European view, as expressed by the press. The "platonics" of Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN have been answered by inquiries whether Great Britain was prepared to abandon "the two-power standard." When the United States proposed that the limitation of armaments should be added to the programme, our Government was advised at Paris to "go to Berlin," and at Berlin to "go to Paris." The general question was that put in the debate on naval expenses in the French Senate, "Who is going to begin?" And the organs of the nations which stagger under the weight of their armaments bave told American and even British organs of peace and conciliation that these organs were talking much at their ease.

The answer to these doleful vaticinations is found in the resolutions of the Peace Congress assembled by the efforts of Mr. CARNEGIE. The sentimentalists and the visionaries who were expected to control the congress have not controlled it. What is there unpractical or fantastic in the proposal that The Hague Conference shall become an "institution," meeting periodically and statedly for the furtherance of the ends of its original assembly? Or that The Hague Tribunal shall be an international court in permanent session, and open to all nations? Or that a general treaty of arbitration shall at the next Hague Conference be drawn up and submitted for ratification to all the nations? Or that all international disputes shall be submitted, not to the arbitration, but to the mediation of impartial powers before a war is declared or waged? Or that private property at sea shall have the same immunity in case of war as private property on land? Or even that action should be taken for the limitations of the armaments which have so greatly increased since the first Hague Conference was called to regulate them?

How can any power justly or plausibly except to the consideration, at least, of these propositions? The adoption of them would plainly be a great step in the direction of peace. It would be for every nation concerned a policy of national insurance at a premium a mere trifle in comparison with the cost of the armaments which are avowedly maintained for purposes of national insurance. And these propositions are in line with the opinion of the civilized world. They are, in fact, so far as they go, the expressions of that public opinion which, as DANIEL WEBSTER said three-quarters of a century ago, is destined to supersede "fleets and armies" in the direction of the destinies of mankind. We may, to be sure, repeat the eloquent words of the Baron D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, in the debate from which we have already quoted:

> I am not combating the Minister of Marine, I am combating the errors of many Ministers, Ministers of yesterday, Ministers of to-day, and—for I am under no illusions—Ministers of to-morrow. Well do I know that more than one day and more than one effort will be needed to triumph over an error by which many private interests profit, but of which the whole country is the unconscious victim.

As an effort for the enlightenment and the organization of that public opinion which is more and more coming to be the court of last resort, the "last argument" of peoples if not of Kings in the modern world, it may well be that the New York Conference of 1907, as a prelude to The Hague Conference of the same year, will be entitled to a memorable place in history.

THE UTILITIES COMMISSION.

At the Albany Club's Jefferson reception Lieut. Gov. CHANLER looked beyond the controversy over the Public Utilities bill to what will result upon its passage. His plea was for a business commission, representing neither the Republican nor the Democratic Party, but the people. The strap-hangers in New York City, said Mr. CHANLER, are not yearning for a Republican commission. The Brooklynites who daily struggle in the Bridge crush do not care as much for either party as they do for their comfort and lives. Said Mr. CHANLER:

> What they want is some guarantee that there will be as little partisan politics as possible in the commission. What is true of the city is true of the State. We do not want politics in the men who, as Commissioners, are to have a decided power over our railroads.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to borrow trouble upon this account with such a man as Mr. HUGHES as Governor, and yet it is neither gratuitous nor premature to take precautions. The Federal statute forbids the appointment of more than three Commissioners from the same party, and political considerations are always balanced in making appointments. In one aspect this is an absurdity. There is no Republican method nor any Democratic method of administering a railway, whether steam or electric, and whether street or elevated, city or suburban. It is fortunate that this is so when a Democratic metropolis has to trust a Republican administration for the supervision of one of its greatests interests, and when politics are so mixed that the Republican Governor has only Democratic colleagues in the State offices. This is pre-eminently a situation in which politics should be ignored, and the most competent men should get the appointments.

The ideal to be aimed at is not a miniature Legislature, with elaborate procedure and interminable red tape. "The Texas idea," as described in The Outlook's account of the government of several Texas cities, would be a good model. Galveston and Houston have learned under stress of necessity how to boil down entire city administrations into exequtive bodies of a small membership, with whom business can be done as readily as with any mercantile establishment. There are Aldermen, but they are such only in name. There are no committees, nor hearings, except such as are in continuous session in business hours. These officials in charge of all public utilities resemble corporation Directors more than anything else, and business is done with a facility and speed and thoroughness to which the cities named had been strangers. This is as it should be, for cities are corporations, not political sovereignties, and municipal politics is a misnomer and an incumbrance. The plea that our Utilities Commission shall not be partisan is therefore in the interest of efficiency rather than of equity in the distribution of patronage.

THE CLEVELAND OBJECT LESSON.

The Cleveland Electric Railway "cannot do that sum." Our telegram does not supply details, but states definitely that 8-cent fares do not cover cost, and that the deficit prevents a continuance of the experiment. So sure is this that the tracks are to be torn up. This is conclusive as the case stands, but it may be supposed that the conditions are not immutable. There have been cases in which men of talent for that sort of thing have been able to create business enough to turn a loss into a profit. It is not the fare per passenger, but the receipts per car, which determine whether the balance of profit or loss is upon the debit or credit side. It is conceivable that through a term of years the right man might produce a density of traffic which should give Cleveland the cheap fares which it has not been able to produce by enactment. A promoter of that sort would be willing to take long chances and to wait for his reward, but he would require it to be considerable, and reasonably certain. Any chance that the conditions of his contract would be modified without asking his advice or consent would be fatal to private enterprise, and Cleveland would be left to see what municipal administration could do for it. It is now clearly perceived that payment of deficits from tax money is not true economy, and that fares and tax bills must be taken together in the reckoning of prudent citizens.

Cleveland's experience seems to us to have a double significance. It justifies what has been called the Bourbon attitude by those who are implacable against innovations not thoroughly worked out. The abolitionists could not compromise on slavery, because it was a question of morals. Economists cannot compromise upon Government or municipal ownership, because it is a question of the multiplication table. However admirable the argument, it will not make good deficits, and deficits have thus far been the surest product of public utility experiments. In the second place, Cleveland is only one among several examples of the extremity to which the rate regulating mania is proceeding. Not only is the Federal Government active. Not only are the States imitating the United States. Municipalities are catching the fever. Gov. FOLK has summoned a special session of the Legislature of Missouri, and in his message especially counsels the fixing of rates by cities. If this meant the fixing of "reasonable" rates, in good faith in the public interest, it might be hard to justify opposition. Nobody will volunter to defend extortion, or injurious monopoly; but the true remedy for such offenses—when they are facts instead of dreams—is to safeguard the future, not to invalidate existing rights because of improvident bargains in the past, or because of any theoretical right to regulate rates. The first contract invalidated by retroactive legislation will signify the retirement of private capital from the field. Cleveland exemplifies the futility of campaign promises. St. Louis will pay a penalty upon a larger scale if its Legislature shall be dragooned into doing what it has just refused to do in order to make a campaign issue. But New York will suffer worst if, with its nearly exhausted borrowing power and urgent need for the expenditure of millions only obtainable by private enterprise, it shall take any action disturbing capital in its security for profits lawfully realized from contracts freely entered into.

DISARMING ITALIANS.

It is possible, of course, that if policemen had not been the victims of the habit of many of our Italian, and especially of our Sicilian, immigrants of carrying concealed weapons, the general raid upon those immigrants for the purpose of disarming them would not have been made. But it is none the less a matter for public congratulation and an unmixed good that it should have been made.

It does not follow that because an Italian or a Sicilian is found in possession of a concealed weapon he is a professional criminal, a robber or a blackmailer; that he is a member of the Mafia, the Black Hand, or any other criminal organization. But it is true that every professional criminal among the Italian immigrants is also a carrier of concealed weapons. It is also true that there is a belief among many Italians who are not professional criminals that there is something unmanly in an appeal to the law, and that it behooves every man to right his own wrongs. This belief and action upon it are as incompatible with American notions of civilization, which is in the first place a matter of law and order, as organized crime. True, it is generally at the expense of another Italian that these Italians put their theories into practice. But that should make no difference. The life of an Italian immigrant is as sacred in the eyes of American law as that of a native. The professional criminals among the Italian immigrants form a dangerously large proportion. A large proportion of the weapons seized by the police were undoubtedly provided by their owners as aids to crime. But, even leaving out the professional criminals, it is intolerable that the most passionate and lawless part of the population should be abundantly provided with the means of doing deadly mischief when their murderous passions chance to be aroused. Such a lesson as this raid and its consequences are likely to administer will teach these immigrants, in a very impressive fashion, that the presumption that a man who conceals a deadly weapon means to make deadly use of it is the presumption on which the police and the Magistrates of New York are prepared to act. After the lesson has been administered and learned it will be overwhelming. Every Italian in New York will be put upon notice that the carrying of concealed weapons is in itself a crime, and a sign that the man who carries them does so for purposes of committing other crimes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Are Wise to Go Slowly.

It is beyond question that a large number — perhaps something like 30 per cent.—of the children in the public schools have defective eyesight and that all of these children need properly adjusted glasses to enable them fully to utilize the educational facilities provided for them and to have a fair chance of developing their physical, mental, and moral possibilities. Yet we think that the Board of Education has done well not to undertake without further consideration and information the great task of supplying free the glasses needed. The thing itself should be done; that is, the children with defective sight should all get their glasses, but there are several reasons, all more or less weighty, though perhaps none of them is conclusive, why the glasses should be supplied, at least whenever possible, by their own parents.

The reason presented first in an opposing statement made by the Assistant Secretary of the board's Committee on Physical Welfare of Children is that the expense would be much greater than the advocates of the plan have yet admitted. To that we do not ascribe much importance, for whether the first cost would be $30,000, or two or three times as much, the city could afford and would be willing to pay it if necessary. Of greater moment is the argument that the gift of glasses would be an undermining of parental responsibility and lead to still further calls upon the city to act as a dispenser of alms. Its duty, in a matter like this, it seems to us, is to teach the parents to meet their responsibilities, rather than to relieve them of them, and only when the inability to buy glasses is demonstrable should they be given. Even in that case, according to the third argument of the Assistant Secretary, the indigent parent had better apply to the clinics, dispensaries, and other relief agencies that stand ready to meet such a demand.

All of these considerations should receive the attention of the board, and it may be that their final decision will be to limit their part of the reform to periodic examination of the children's eyes by the regular achool physicians, all of whom are or ought to be competent to tell when a pupil needs glasses, and then by due regulations compel the parents to send their children to an oculist. Glasses so secured would be much better appreciated and guarded than those obtained for nothing.

Care should be taken, however, that the children get, not glasses, but the right glasses, for if this is not done their last state will be worse than their first, and just there will lie the danger, in a city like New York, if the matter is left to the parents, for the delusion that opticians are oculists is lamentably widespread. The examination of the eyes of children is particularly difficult, because their muscles of accommodation are strong and their defects of vision not to be found by testing their ability to read letters across a room.

A New Law and New Wickedness.

Secretary WILSON has done well in making emphatic and public announcement of the fact that when the manufacturers of foods and drugs pretend that in allotting to them a "serial number" the Government has guaranteed the purity of their wares, they are guilty of a deliberate deception of the public—of a deception of exactly the sort which the new law was intended to prevent.

It is true that the "serial number" is proof of the existence of a guarantee, but the guarantee is that of the manufacturer to the Government, or, rather, that of the manufacturer to the retail dealer, recorded by the Government, and not that of the Government to the purchasing public. In other words, the manufacturer files at Washington a general statement to the effect that all his products are pure and true to label. Then, without investigation, the Department of Agriculture issues to him a serial number, to show that the statement has been made, and the retailer can sell packages bearing that number without incurring general responsibility for the nature or quality of their contents. That responsibility falls exactly where it belongs, on the manufacturer, and, by means of the serial number, the manufacturer can be easily and promptly prosecuted if the consumer or a Government Inspector discovers that the label is misleading.

In other words, the serial number implies nothing except that the manufacturer has made a formal assertion of his honesty and of his purpose to obey the law. That he is the one or intends to do the other is left quite undetermined. If he is not and does not, he is in more peril than he used to be, but he hasn't the slightest right to advertise his serial number as if it were a Government guarantee. Indeed, by doing so, he lays himself open to suspicion, and the Secretary of Agriculture charges him with "outrageous misrepresentation." The department advises the consumer, he says, "to judge the purity or the impurity of the products according to the false reprssentations mads concerning the guarantee," and he adds: "In other words, manufacturers who will deceive the public about the guarantee will lie about the quality of their product." That is a shrewd way of putting ths case—a little cruel, perhaps, but just and accurate, so far as we can see.

Tolerance Gained Expensively.

A new "most important lesson" of the Thaw trial is found by almost everybody who looks for one. Perhaps the most curious of thess discoveries is that of the able person who writes a daily column for The Boston Transcript under the caption of "The Clerk of the Day." He finds satisfaction, or at least consolation, where nobody else had thought of looking for it—in the fact that "we have all talked about the Thaw case, pretty nearly all of us far more than was nice."

The established conversational limitations having been thus broken down, they can never be re-established, the Clerk thinks, and in common justice we will have to adopt a more tolerant frame of mind toward peoples—the so-called Latin races, for instance—who, if they ever recognized those limitations lately so dear to us, long since forgot them. Therefore, he argues:

> "Perhaps the gain in toleranoe will make up for the loss in delicacy. We've been altogether too cocky about our morals—which weren't so much after all. We've been strutting around with 'Better than thou' written all over us. And it's not unnatural that 'Better than thou' should connote 'Worse than we.' * * * Tolerance isn't the mere indulgent looking upon other countries as horrid while declining to punch their heads for it. It's a frank recognition of differing points of view—in manners, taste, and morals. It's an agreement to disagree. It's an arrangement by which ws accept all the good in other nations snd refuse to let the good be blotted out by ths evil. It's an optimistic, hopeful, generous attitude, and friendly withal. How finely we boast of our love for humanity, yet how hostile, at heart, has been our feeling for the races (saving only our own) that compose humanity! Chiefly, that has been because we thought so absurdly well of ourselves—especially as concerned our notions of propriety."

That is ingenious, amusing, provocative of thought—most things except convincing. It's not quite that.

ENGLISH CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Exception Taken to the Comments of De Lancey Nicoll and Mr. Jerome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Naturally the Thaw case has caused comparisons to be made between English and American methods of justice in criminal cases. Mr. De Lancey Nicoll ascribes the law's greater delay here to the fact that the American system favors the accused more than the English. Except as to rich defendants, the exact contrary is true. From arrest until verdict the accused in England is treated as not guilty. The third degree is unknown there; public opinion would not tolerate it for an instant. A prosecuting counsel never engages in England in a desperate fight for a verdict of guilty; the traditions of the English bar in modern times do not countenance such a practice. The prosecutor simply places the facts before the jury dispassionately, and calmly awaits their verdict. The Judge will himself bring out points in the prisoner's favor if his counsel fails to do so. The accused may be an habitual criminal of the worst type, yet no previous conviction is allowed to be known to the jury until after their verdict is given.

Mr. Jerome, in an interview, ascribes the greater rapidity of English trials to the superior ability of their Judges; also because an English Judge is the judge of fact as well as of law. This, again, is not the case, nor does another comment of Mr. Jerome's, this time on the Whiteley murder, possess much value. He says:

> "In the recent Whiteley case, tried in London, a conviction was obtained and the defendant was sentenced to death in a few hours. It is also on record that within a few hours afterward the Home Secretary commuted the sentence to life servitude, which stands a commentary that a mistake had been made."

There is only one verdict possible in England in murder cases—there are not two degrees—and the Judge must pronounce the death sentence. The Home Secretary always reviews the evidence in every capital case, and at least one-third of the condemned have their sentences commuted. ENGLISH LAWYER.

New York, April 16, 1907.

AN EXTREMIST

Who Would Abolish Women Teachers —For the Sake of "the Quietness."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in regard to the women teachers of New York fills the bill exactly. If the women teachers in the New York public schools are not satisfied with their too good wages, long vacations, and short hours, let them resign and go to the States they came from to better themselves in New York.

I was educated in a public school in England nigh fifty years ago, and I never had a female teacher, always men.

My wife was educated in a public school in Wisconsin nigh fifty years ago, and she never had a female teacher, always men.

Why not do away with female teachers in all boys' and girls' schools except in the primary grades? If we do this we will have quietness about equal pay and better educated children. R. R. R.

New York, April 11, 1907.

English as She Is Written.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received the following neatly engraved circular letter. It may interest your readers as an example of French tradesmen's English:

> Madam,
>
> We have the honour to adoite you that we will be transferred next april on the 15th; from the 23 rue de la Paix to the 279, Rue St. Honore near the Rue Royale on account of expropriation and in the same occasion for enlargement of our house.
>
> We take thie opportunity in profit to make a exposition of our news models for spring and summer and we hope, Madam to have the advantage of your visite.
>
> Hoping to see you soon in our news salloons, we beg to remain, Madam, yours very respectfully.
>
> P. S.—As the past we begain very mee travelling coat et tailor dresses from 50 to 60 dollars.

We now have an authoritative statement as to the gossip which goes on in such places, for does not the worthy tradeaman say the place is a "news" saloon? E. B.

New York, April 16, 1907.

What of the Plaza Hotel Murder?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Thaw case has been relegated to the background for a while, can somebody tell us what is doing about the "Plaza Hotel murder"?—as foul a stain as ever rested on the fair name of New York. J. W. E.

New York, April 16, 1907.

WEE PORTRAITS IN COLOR.

Some Fantasies Also at the Show of Miniature Painters.

This year the Society of Miniature Painters celebrates its eighth year of existence by taking possession of the upper gallery at Knoedler's, where the stream of sightseers and flirta moves most continuously, carrying with it now and then an artist or a lover of art.

Certain miniatures are arranged in wall boxes covered with glass, which gives them a kind of prominence and suggests that they are coetlier, more precious, than the ruck of little portraits. But they are not; it is just cleverness on the part of the committee. So the grouping and the boxing off help to dispel that monotony which is sure to be heard droning from walls where many pictures are displayed which are nearly the same in size and greatly similar in colors.

Mr. Baer, the President, offers four portraits, of which only that of Mrs. J. S. K. rises above mediocrity, but, fortunately, he has a fanciful miniature of Spring sailing through the air and scattering flowers over the greensward upon a cliff by the sea. Prima Vera's drapery of pale pink gossamer trails after her, uncovering the torso to the waist, and mingling with the fleecy clouds behind. Prima Vera is perfectly comfortable as we may see from her smile; that smile would surely come off if she swept head on into an April snowstorm. Miniature work is very suitable to conceptions of this kind, where the delicate water color technique and underground of ivory fit the daintiness of such themes.

Mrs. Mary Fairchild has a nude kneeling figure of a girl of 13, with gossamer drapery over head, shoulder, and one forearm; she is arranging a spray of roses in a vase, and one large pink rose lies on the floor in the foreground. The title is merely "The Rose." Here, then, is one symbolical picture and ons of genre; but there is also a miniature landscape. Mrs. Anna Brewster paints on ivory a minim view of the Hudson from Riverside Park. Then there are "An Old Dutch Woman," in big white cap, seated on a bench, with her hands in a dish on her lap, shown by Miss Lucy May Stanton; "The Olden Style" of bonnet, (1820,) by Miss Daggett, and "Old Pete," who, heaven knows, looks Dutch enough, in his brown cap and visor, with his mutton-chop white whiskers and long clay pipe, the sending of Miss Mabel R. Welch. Even the modern study of sunlight has penetrated into the ranks of the miniaturists if we are to take seriously Mrs. A. W. Siebert's claim to be working for that end in the seated portrait of a young woman under a white umbrella. The fair sitter's profile is in shadow and defines itself against the umbrella.

After all, the main reason for the existence of an American or any other society of miniature painters must be found in portraits, and for the most part portraits hardly to be distinguished from pot-boilers. An exception is the likeness of Miss May Herrick by Mrs. Ella Condie Lamb. Delicacy of feature and charm of coloration in the sitter have been reflected with great exactness. Mrs. Lamb has known how to eliminate all that is dull and frigid in the miniature of commerce and leave a dainty vision of snow-white hair, dark-blue eyes, sparkling expression, and perfect features; this suggests the fairylike color-prints in lithograph by Whistler.

Another miniaturist who gives life and vigor to these wee small likenesses is Miss Harriette R. Strafer. Her portrait of Mr. McM. is a little work of the finest art judgment, full of expressiveness and color-tact. Mrs. Jenny Delony Rice shows an excellent miniature of Miss Cooper and Miss Isabel Nash offers a brilliant little standing figure, a woman in kimono, called "The Peacock Gown," while a somewhat classic eighteenth century effect is produced by Miss Jessie Isaacs, who paints a very beautiful "Irene" as a well-bred Bacchante, after the fashion of Reynolds and Romney, with grapes and vine leaves in her dark hair.

Miss Ella Shepard Lamb exposes two firmly and finely colored heads rather above the common size for miniatures, which she calls "A 'Kappa' of Washington" and "A Princess in a Fairy Tale," the latter a comely young person in a very low-necked gown, whose red-gold hair comes down in two majestic braids.

More than ever before the miniaturists offer examples of broad workmanship instead of the minute and stipply handlings which one often sees. Thus Miss Mary Gay uses water-color wash effects, and Miss Florence H. Dreyfous paints a "Miss B." in strong light and shade with the broad treatment of charcoals and pastel. One asks whether some of these miniaturists do not make a life-size portrait first and then reduce the picture, as a sculptor works for a medallion in a large scale and reduces the model to a smaller size before putting it in bronze.

Notable are the likenesses by Miss Alice Beckington, Miss Mary H. Tannahill, Miss Jane H. Valentine, and Mrs. Orrick-Semmes, ("The Artist's Mother.") Fräulein Magda Heucrmann paints Lenbach looking over his spectacles as in his well-known self-portrait, and under "The Chemist" depicts some well-known person who certainly looks the part. Mr. William J. Whittemore has attractive little portraits of Mrs. N. E. Paine and the Misses L. McCutcheon, and M. Scoville.

The Miniature Painters are only sixteen in number, so the greater part of the exhibitors are non-members. Among the noteworthy in the former class are Mrs. Bush-Brown, who gives a lifelike expression and takes to unusual backgrounds; Mrs. Collver, who paints Japanese children and maids in Japanese garb; Mrs. Lucia Fairchild Fuller and Miss Laura Coombs Hills, about whom there is little to say this year; Mrs. L. A. Josephi, who contributes a "Decorative Panel," and Mr. Thomas R. Manley, who exposes four miniatures.

Simplified Spelling Ambitions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's leader on "Restoring Latin," you say incidentally: "One of the chief grievances that old-fashioned spellers have against our own spelling reformers is that, so far as they succeed, they will succeed only by distinguishing American spelling still further from British, instead, by united international action, of establishing an international standard."

Permit me to state for the information of your readers that the Simplified Spelling Board is doing its very best to bring about that "united international action" which you deiderate. The matter has been a very important part of uor programme from the outset. We attacked the problem in our own way by endeavoring to arouse an intellectual interest in the subject of spelling without proposing anything new whatsoever. In that preliminary effort we have been remarkably successful, which should be teken as an augury that the rest will come. Just now the prospect is pretty good. CALVIN THOMAS.

New York, April 16, 1907.

THE MILLENNIUM.

O would the blest Mellennium
Would kindly hurry up and come,
And help us in the troubles that
Obscure our view of where we're at!

How pleasant it would prove to see
Ben Tillman sitting down to tea
With Theodore, our favorite son,
And Mister Booker Washington!

How nice 'twould be if some bright day
That Brownsville set, in glad array,
Paraded as a Regiment
Commanded by the President!

How we'd rejoice in nineteen-eight
Electing a Triumvirate
To rule the land—Fairbanks and Taft
And Root—with Roosevelt abaft!

O wouldn't it be mighty fine
To see the Railroads all in line,
So prosperous they'd pay the fare
Of passengers to anywhere!

How happy all the world would seem
If we could realize the dream
When taxes and high tariffs end,
And Congress pays a dividend!

What great and welkin-splitting cheers
Would greet Millennial Engineers
Who'd take that mighty Salton Sea
And pipe it down to Panamee!

O what a glorious, gladsome time,
When for the men who write our rhyme
Carnegie builds a mansion tight
Instead of for the things they write!

O prithee blest Millennium,
On bended knee we beg thee come
And bring fruition, rich and ripe,
Unto these visions of the Pipe!

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

ART EXHIBITION AT THE ARTS CLUB

Sculpture, Paintings, Pastels, by Artist Members Only, Fill the Gallery.

AN EXCELLENT SHOWING

Great Variety and Vitality Mark the First Annual Show of the Fine Arts.

Some grumbling was indulged in by a few of the painter and sculptor members of the National Arts Club this Winter because the Art Committee had not made arrangements for an Autumn or mid-winter exhibit of fine art by club members. It is a fair and debatable question, however, whether April is not as good a month as Decsmber for such a purpose. At any rate, during this first season of the club's occupsncy of its new quarters on Gramercy Park other exhibitions took precedence; whether hereafter the annual showing of club work in the fine arts shall be held in Autumn, Winter, or Spring will depend on the artist members themselves.

Meantime the new Art Committee has brought together a very enjoyable collection of sculptures, oils, pastels, water colors, and drawings in black and whits, and of medals and miniatures, which fill the galleries, and may be seen daily, afternoons and evenings, during the coming fortnight.

Last night there was a preliminary opening for members and the press, and on Saturday there will be a general reception, at which none-members will be present by special invitation.

One of the places of honor above the hearth in the large gallery is held by a Japanese symbolical figure painted by John La Farge, who contributes also a picture of Samoan maidens engaged in a ceremony, views of South Pacific islands in water color, a small "Supper at Emmaeus," and other pictures. Robert W. Vonnoh shows a full-length portrait of a lady in Louis Quinze costume, and a fine flower piece taken in his own garden at Rockland, near the Tappan Zee. Frank V. Du Mond contributes original paintings of forest interiors with groups of people, one showing an encampment of gypsies in a Spanish oak wood. This is a picture that repays examination. Some of the gypsies are busied about the fire with cooking pans; others are extended luxuriously in the glow of the fire; still others play the guitar. The little figures emerge from the depths of the oak forest in a way that makes one think of George Borrow's description of gypsy life in Spain.

Two decorative landscapes by Leon Dabo, kept in a low and cool key, have a place to themselves in the southern end of the long gallery. Miss Juliet Thompson shows a number of life-size portraits and fancy half-lengths in pastel, executed with remarkable skill and feeling for color. Richard Hall exhibits a life-size portrait of his daughter, and other likenesses. Douglas Volk has a capital full-length portrait of Mr. Seligmann as virtuoso with his 'cello, about half life-size, an an ideal figure of a girl in colonial dress. Mrs. Ella Condie Lamb sends a group of small portraits, one being a head of Mr. Spencer Trask, President of the club. It is something of a novelty to see this charming artist as a painter of portraits; she has a decided talent that way. William Walton exposes three odd little fanciful pictures called "The Haughty Princess," "A la Canicule," and "The King's Daughter," the last a scene from some Arabian Nights entertainment, with figures suggestive of Persian paintings. Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls has a half-length of her young daughter and a delightful little oil sketch of Venetian boys lounging in the sun on the stairway that leads from the water to the Giardino Pubblico, a painting on water color card board. Benjamin C. Porter shows two portraits of attractive little ladies dressed in old-fashioned gowns that suggest the eighteenth century. These pictures have the tone of paintings of that period.

Nudes are very rare in this exhibition, doubtless owing to the fact that they are unsalable in this country. An exception, but a brilliant one, is a nude woman lying with head toward the spectator, a red cushion placed near her shoulder. It is by Miss Helen Watson Phelps and has already won an Honorable Mention at an International Fair. A most difficult feat in drawing the head and figure foreshortened is met with extraordinary success and the flesh painting is adequate.

Sculpture is well represented by ideal heads and busts from Daniel C. French and Herbert Adams, statuettes by George E. Bissell and Hermon A. MacNell, medals and medallions by Victor Brenner, and others. Richard George sends two excellent busts, and there are good pieces by Brewster, symbolical figures and bas reliefs. Among the MacNell figurines are his "Snake Dancer" and "Multonomah." Bissell sends a statuette of Diogenes with his lantern, and a reduction in bronze of his seated statue of Abraham de Peyster on Bowling Green.

Among the paintings are decorative compositions by Bicknell, interiors with figures by Miss Alethea Platt, an alert and excellent likeness by Miss Clara McChesney of Francis Wilson strand views and scapes with fishermen by George Wharton Edwards, romantic figure pieces by Mrs. Parrish, and flower pieces by Mrs. E. M. Scott.

Although a number of artist members have failed to respond to the call for this exhibition, which comes at a time when there are many rival art shows going on here and in other cities, the collection is varied and attractive, while the committee found it necessary to limit the number of pieces accepted owing to lack of room. It is clear that hereafter this will prove an annual art show to reckon with.

NAST COLLECTION SALE.

A Shakespeare Coat of Arms a Feature of the Bidding.

A casket with Shakespeare's coat of arms and this inscription carved on the lid: "Old oak from Shakespeare's Birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon. Restored 1857," was among the interesting things at the second day's sale of the late Thomas Nast's art collection by the Merwin-Clayton Company, in East Twentieth Street, yesterday. On the back of the casket is inscribed: "Picked from the Chaff and Ruin of the Times, to be new varnished 1878. John Marshall, Carver, Stratford-on-Avon." This souvenir was brought from Stratford-on-Avon by Mr. Nast. It was sold for $40.

Wedgwood medallions of Benjamin Franklin, Paul Jones, Lafayette, and George Washington sold for $10.50 each.

A statuette, in full length figure, of Washington fetched $12.50. Four of the famous Chelsea (England) statuettes representing "London Cries" sold, the first three for $10 each and the fourth, a finely gilt female figure, for $16.

"The Amazons," an Elkington electro-plated plaque, from the English exhibit at the 1876 Centennial, brought $20. A silver and bronze Elkington plaque from the same exhibit, "The Pompeiian Lady at Her Toilet," fetched $25. "Paradise Lost," an Elkington electro-plated plaque, and an Elkington cloironne vase, both from the English exhibit at the exposition of 1876, sold respectively for $50 and $32.50. A First Empire clock in gilt bronze, surmounted by a statue of Napoleon, fetched $26. A carved ivory casket from the Centennial Exposition sold for $21, and a complete set of ivory chessmen for $55. A Chinese quilt, eider-down lining, hand embroidered in silk, brought $25. A jug and two drinking mugs, Doulton ware, fetched $51. The jug has a small caricature of Nast with a little stick, made by himself while on a visit to the Lambeth pottery at James Doulton's request. After Nast had made the caricature in the soft clay Doulton told the potter to finish the piece and then sent it to Nast. August, 1878.

MISS RIVES WEDS WILLIAMS P. BURDEN

Few Guests Asked Owing to the Bridegroom's Being in Mourning.

HELD IN GRACE CHURCH

Reception Followed the Ceremony at the Home of the Bride's Parents.

The wedding yesterday in Grace Church at noon of Williams Proudfit Burden, second son of the late James Abercrombis Burden, and Miss Natica Rives, a daughter of Mrs. George Lockhart Rives, was a fashionable, but a small one, as comparatively few guests were asked, owing to the bridegroom being in mourning.

Ths nave of ths church was spanned by arches wound with ssparagus vines, and showing Easter lilies here and there. The altar was decorated with Easter lilies. Large palms shut the centre lines of pews from the side aisles. Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Huntington officiated.

The bride wnre a gown of whits chiffon and point lace and a point lace veil. She walked up the nave with her stepfather, Georgo Lockhart Rives, who gave her in msrriage. She had ns her only attendant Miss Evelyn Parsons, who was in white chiffon and lace, topped by a blue-plumed leghorn hat.

The ushers leading the bridsl procession were Willing Spencer, Robert L. Gerry, Ernest Iselin, E. Townsend Irvin, Henry O. Havemeyer, 2d, and William Woodward. Mr. Burden's best man was his younger brother, Arthur Scott Burden.

A reception and wedding hrcakfast followed the ceremony at the Rives home, 14 West Thirty-eighth Street. The bride and bridegroom received congratulations in a bower of asparagus vine and fruit blossoms, erected in the drawing room. Snowballs and farleyenell ferns were the other flowers in this room. Over the entrances to the drawing, dining, and white rooms, baskets filled with bridesmaid rnses were suspended. The dining room was done in red roses and smilax.

Mr. and Mrs. Burden will spend their honeymoon traveling in this country. Late in June they will sail for Europe for the Summer.

Among those invited to the receptinn were: Mrs. Astor, who is the bride's godmother; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leroy Emmet, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews Swan, the Misses Brice, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald W. Rives, the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. M. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Post, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kounze, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, and Mrs. Ernest Iselin.

The Misses Evelyn and Gwendolyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Misses Harriman, Misses Borland, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Burden, J. T. Burden, Jr., August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Raymond Belmont, Mrs. W. P. Douglas, Miss Sybil Douglas, Judge John Clinton Gray and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Miss Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Barger, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Dr. Kinnicutt and Mrs. Kinnicutt, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Alexander Proudfit, Alfonse de Navarro, Miss Mary Morton, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Lloyd Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Jr., and Dr. Woodbury and Mrs. Woodbury.

SMITH—LAMP.

The marriage of Morton W. Smith and Miss Marie Natalie Lamy, formerly of Minneapolis, took place yesterday at Stamford, Conn., the Rev. Thomas Robinson officiating. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's mother, the wedding was a small one. Among those who accompanied the bridal party to Stamford were Mrs. Lamp, Edward Gould Smith, Richard Penn Smith, Clay M. Greene, S. E. Crimmins, and Frank Unger.

MISS DODD TO WED JUNE 12.

Her Engagement to Henry Noble MacCracken Announced.

The engagement of Henry Noble MacCracken, third son of Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken and Mrs. MacCracken, and Miss Marjorie Dodd, the only daughter of the late Samuel C. T. Dodd, has been announced. Ths marriage will take place June 12. The wedding will be a small one, and the two families only will be asked, as Miss Dodd's father died only a few months ago, and her mother, who was Miss Melvina Fuller Smith, died a few months before her husband. It was because Miss Dodd has been in deep mourning that no public announcement was made of her engagement. The wedding will probably take place in Miss Dodd's home, 42 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Mr. MacCracken is a brother of Jnhn Henry MacCracken and of George G. MacCracken, whose marriage to Miss Martha J. Hall, daughter of Mrs. John H. Hall, will take place at the Fifth Avenue home of the latter on April 29.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid Sail To-day.

Among the many passengers arriving yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic from Liverpool were:

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Barclay, Mr., and Mrs. George M. Ashton, Daniel C. Brigge, Edward L. Brady, Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Brockman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Case, H. A. D. Chalmers, Mrs. Walter W. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Chagnon, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. de Gex, Mrs. F. E. Freshman, Andrew F. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Hotchkiss, Charles Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Judd, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lemon, H. P. McCurdy, J. E. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Overstreet, J. H. Richardson, Edward L. Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mrs. H. N. Slater, A. H. Smith, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad; Major J. Y. Stephen, H. Hanbury Tracy, S. R. Van Sant, ex-Governor of Minnesota, and Mrs. Van Sant, B. H. Warner, H. R. Werner, and Miss H. E. Yeater.

The Cunarder Carmania from Liverpool had among her passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Aldrich, William Anderson, Miss Sibyl F. Bald, Dr. Frank Billings, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Llewellyn Bullock-Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Carstairs, Mrs. A. Clouston, Mrs. Howland Davis, Major and Mrs. Leonard Darwin, Dr. Frederic S. Dennis, Miss C. E. Dudgeston, Mr. and Mrs. L. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Edwards, F. D. Fairbank, Col. John Gretton, Mr. and Mrs. George Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hutchinson, the Rt. Rev. B. J. Kelley, Miss A. L. Meyo, C. E. Pillsbury, James Redmond, the Rt. Rev. John Shanley, Mr. and Mrs. Byron L. Smith, Dr. Charles G. Stockton, J. J. Townsend, Mrs. A. J. Van Oostveen, and James K. M. Wylie.

Arrivals by ths White Star liner Republic from Naples were:

Maitland Armstrong, Guy Ellis Baker, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bird, Dr. and Mrs. O. G. Blackwell, Capt. A. Cecil Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Girard Fox, Mrs. R. A. Herlow, Dr. Francis Huston Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ireland, Dr. Mary E. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Alvah K. Potter, Miss C. E. M. Sommerville, Prof. Pedro P. Traversari, Dr. and Mrs. D. L. Thureton, Dr. and Mrs. M. E. Waldstein, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ward, and Mr. and Mrs G. F. Campbell.

The Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria will sail for Hamburg to-day with every cabin full. Among her passengers are:

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Astor, Mrs. Francis Alexander, J. Frad Ackerman, Mrs. Daniel Ahl, Charles J. Ahrenfeldt, David Wolfs Bishop, Isaac Boehm, the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Carliels, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Chalfant, Hedley Cuthbertson, Dr. J. B. De Lee, Mrs. K. G. Eckart, Eugene Fischof, Mrs. John Barclay Fessitt, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Fleischmann, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. O. Gorman, Mrs. William Miller Graham, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Green, Mrs. Catharine Young Hobart, Judge and Mrs. W. W. Morrow, Mrs. J. H. Mertin, R. W. Millbank, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Josephine T. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Pelham, Mme. Henry Pictet da Rougemonte, F. W. Sharon, Dr. and Mrs. Wilhelm, H. A. Schaeffar, Prof. Frank Van der Stucken, Dr. Elizabeth Schetky, and Henry W. Stackhouse.

Sailing to-morrow on the White Star liner Cedric for Liverpool are:

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Beckett, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, William C. Carnegis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardner Cassatt, Capt. Hugh E. Corey, W. H. Cortelyou, Henry Dibbiee, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. T. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Eldridge, William Forbes Fleher, Mr. and Mrs. John Grierson, Mrs. Francis Howard, Mrs. James Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Miller, Daniel O'Connor, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Reid, Mrs. Henry L. Van Hofa, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Zerelia.

Outgoing passengers on the French liner La Savoie are:

A. Brisse de St. Victor, H. J. Chevalier, Baron Daniel d'Hauteserve, T. R. Lewis, Austin Meade, Pol. Plancon, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Spencer, Alvanos Valladares, and A. A. Zeliner.

Social Notes.

Mrs. Woodbury Kane and her family have arrived from Aiken and are at the Algonquin as are also Mr. and Mrs. Clason Graham of Berkeley Springs, W. Va. Later Mr. and Mrs. Graham will go to Atlantic City. They will spend part of the Summer at Newport.

The concert by the Muslo Schonl Settlement, assisted by Mr. Gilibert, will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall.

To-day's weddings include those of Marcellus Hartley Dodge and Miss Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller at the home of the bride. It is to be a family wedding, owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's father, Norman Dodge. The wedding of Miss May Tuckerman and G. Hermann Kinnicutt in the Church of the Incarnstion will take place at 3:30 o'clock. The reception will be in the old William E. Dodge house, in Madison Avenue, which has been loaned for tho occasion to Mr. and Mrs. Tuckerman.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons gave a small dinner last night for the Duks of Newcastle at their home.

Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay will entertain to-day with a luncheon at hor home.

Miss Lydia Day will give a musical for charity to-morrow at her home, 31 West Forty-sixth Street.

Members of the Alliance Française of this city will present Bisson and Carre's comedy, "Monsieur le Directeur," to-night in Carnegie Hall for the benefit of the Home Garden and East Side Settlement.

The Misses Shonts, daughters of Theodore Shonts, are at the St. Regis.

The wedding of William Archibald De Witt and Miss Elizabeth Dennlston Nelson occurred Tuesday morning in Roosevelt Hospital instead of Tuesday afternoon at the Nellson home. Mr. De Witt, taken ill Sunday, was removed Monday to the hospital for an operation for pertonitis. The wedding ceremony was performed Tuesday morning by the Rev. William Hude Nellson, the uncle of the bride. Upon the recovery of Mr. De Witt a reception will be given to the guests asked to the house wedding, whom it was impossible to notify of the change of plan.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Mr. Montagna of the Italian Embassy, who landed in New York yesterday after a prolonged leave of absence in Europe, returned to Washington to-day.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Bonaparte were hosts to-night in their home near Baltimore at a dinner. The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf, and the Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge were among those who went from Washington to attend.

Mrs. Straus, wifs of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is visiting her daughters in New York. She will return to Washington next Wednesday.

PRESIDENT HEINS TO WED.

Will Marry Miss Boschen, Commissioner Dunne's Stenographer.

The friends of John L. Heins, President of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, the only rival of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in Brooklyn, were surprised to learn yesterday that he was to marry again, and that he was to take as a bride Miss Margaret A. Bnschen, a stenographer employed in the office of Public Works Commissioner Desmond Dunne of Brooklyn.

Mr. Heins's first wife, who was a Miss Zundt, died a year ago. She was well known for her many charities and for the deep interest she tnok in the welfars of the hundreds of employes of her husband's road.

The bride-to-be lives with her brother and three sisters at 384 Union Street. The date for the wedding has not been announced, but it was said yesterday that it would probsbly take place next week. Mr. Heins, who is much older than Mise Boschen, has a home at 1,941 Albemarle Road.

Mr. Heins has been the head of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, which operates the Smith Street line to Coney Island; the DeKalb Avenue, Hamilton Ferry, and Franklin Avenue lines, for several years.

WOMAN LEFT SIX WILLS.

Mrs. Jones Had Many Ideas About Disposition of Her Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 17.—Because six wills of Mrs. Samuel Jnnes were offered for probats in the Orphans' Court to-day, Dr. Frank C. Jones, a son, who is named as a legatee in each testament, told the court that his mother was weak minded.

Four heirs are interested in the estate, which is worth ahout $30,000. They are the three children of the testatrix, Samuel W. Jones snd Mrs. M. Louisa Brown of this city, Dr. Frederick C. Jones of Bernardsville, and a minor daughter of Mrs. Brown. No one has asked to have any of the wills probated.

The first will was drawn in 1898. It left the property to the thres children. The second will was drawn in 1899, and was a duplicate of ths first, except for a change in the trustee. A will drawn in 1900 again changed the trusteeship, and one of 1901 mado some minor changes. In 1902 the fifth testamentary document was executed by Mrs. Jones, whereln her counsel, Charles F. Axtell, was named as trustee. In 1903 the last will, so far as known, was drawn. By it Samuel W. and Frederick C. Jones are named as trustess. Ten days after this will was executed a codicil was added, which named Samuel W. Jonee as executor, and provided that if the eatats was not large enough to pay the legacies in full, that Samuel W. Jones's and Mrs. Brown's shares should be first paid.

Government Steamer Launched.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 17.—The steamer Captain T. W. Morrison, which the Pusey & Jones Company of thia city is building for the Quartermaster's Department of the Federal Government, waa launched to-day. The sponsor was Miss Maude Leontine Morrison of Pasadena, Cal., daughter of the late Capt. T. W. Morrison, for whom the vessel was named. The veasel is 86 feet long, and will be used in New York harbor.

HILDA SPONG SUES MANAGER LAWRENCE

Though He Thought All Was Friendly After Closing Her Season.

HER LAST PLAY FAILED

Now She Wants to be Recompensed for the Twenty Weeks' Salary She Lost.

Hilda Spong, the actress, has coms to a parting of the ways with Waltsr N. Lawrencs, ths manager who first brought her before the public as a full fledged star at Websr's Theatre last Autumn in "Lady Jim." She began suit yesterdsy to recover from Mr. Lawrencs $4,000, whieh, shs asserts, is due to her for salary, although she has not been playing since November, when she closed in "John Hudson's Wife."

Mr. Lawrence said last night that he had not yet personally received ths papers in the case, but hs knew such a suit was contemplated by Miss Spong.

"Shs wrote mo a letter in which she made certain demands," said Mr. Lawrencs, "and I answered it. I ehall bs glad to have both the letter nnd the answer shown in court. When we closed 'John Hudson's Wife' we supposed that everything was most amicable, for she was consulted before any action was taken. It obviously wasn't fair to expect us to continus a losing vsnture. We gave every one the customary two weeks' notice, and closed the company. She now seems to think that her season was not then over."

Mr. Lawrence's attorney is S. H. Weinhandler. Mr. Weinhandler said that, as Mr. Lawrence was very busy, he had arranged to have ths papers served upon himself, snd hsd accepted service yesterday.

"Miss Spong sues for salary for twenty weeks at the rate of $200 a week," said Mr. Weinhandler. "When her season in 'Lady Jim' and 'John Hudson's Wife' came to a close, all the company received the regular twn weeks' notice and she mnde no complaint. All relations appeared to hs most friendly and we were arranging for a new play for her next season. Miss Spong was under contract to Mr. Lawrence for a term of yeare, but now she voluntarily reseinds the contract. Of course, we sbsolutely deny our liability for salary during the time that Miss Spong has been idle."

At Miss Spong's house it was said that she had left town for a few days.

ELLEN BEACH YAW MARRIED.

Singer the Bride of Vere Goldthwaite, a Boston Lawyer.

BOSTON, Mass., April 17.—It became known to-day that Ellen Beach Yaw, the singer, and Vere Goldthwaite, a young lawyer of this city, were married here several days ago. Mr. Goldthwaite is the son of Dr. S. V. Goldthwaite of Concord Square. The marriags took place at the Hotel Somerset, the Rev. Dr. Beach, a relative of the bride, performing the ceremony. Immediately after Mr. and Mrs. Goldthwaite went West for their wedding journey.

The wedding is the outcome of a romance which began nine years ago in Arizona, where Miss Yaw was detained by a washout which had stopped traffic on the Southern Pacific Railroad. A group of cowboys gathered around the stranded train. In the group was young Goldthwaite, who at that time lived on a ranch in Arizona, and he and the singer became sequainted.

BIJOU THEATRE FORECLOSURE

Suit Begun by New York Life on Two Mortgages Aggregating $355,000.

Suit has been begun in the Suprems Court by the New York Life Insurancs Company to foreclose two mortgages on the Bijou Theatre property on the west side of Broadway, between Thirtieth snd Thirty-first Streets. The property is owned by John W. Hazlett.

The proceedings nlso cover two parcels fronting on Sixth Avenue, nt the rear of the theatre, the combined properties forming a plot 40 hy 248.

The first mortgage is for $275,000 and was made on July 16, 1896. The other, for $80,000, was made on Dec. 30, 1899. A lis pendens was filed against the property yesterdny.

"HUMAN FREIGHT CAR" SUED.

Berman Seeks to Keep Ex-Pugilist Dunkhorst Under His Management.

Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman was asked yesterday to issus an injunction restraining "Ed" Dunkhorst, the sx-pugilist, who is known as "ths human freight car," from sppearing in ths sketch "Mamma's Darling Boy," under the management nf any person except Morris J. Berman, the plaintiff.

Berman says Dunkhorst has "a unique personality," and is ths only person fitted for the rôle assigned to him in the sketch. Dunkhorst weighs 420 pounds. Decision was reserved.

Margaret Illington Ill.

Margaret Illington, who has been playing the leading feminine rôle with John Drew in Pinero's "His Houes in Order," is tn leavs the cnmpany next week and go to French Lick Springs, Indiana, with her husband, Daniel Frohman. She has been suffering from stomach trouble. Mabel Roehuck will take her plaes for ths rest of the season. Miss Illington will rest until Autumn, when ehs will be seen here at the Lyceum Theatre.

Mantell to Play Brutus.

Robert Mantell, in a round of Shakespearean plays, le announced to succeed "The Grand Mogul" at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Monday, April 29, for a brief engagement. This will be Mr. Mantell's second engagement in New York this eesson, his previous visit to the Acndemy of Music having heen for four weeks. His first rôle at the New Amsterdam will be Brutus in "Julius Caesar," which hs revived while at the Academy.

Urges Mary Anderson to Play Here.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—Marie Cahill, the actrsss, playing in "Marrying Mary" at the Nixon Theatre here, has written Mary Anderson in England, inviting her to give a series of benefit performances in some New York theatre during her visit to her husband's relatives in that city. Miss Cahill wishes to devote the proceeds to the establishment of her proposed "Mary Anderson Guild" to help the women, and particularly the chorus girls, of the atage to a realization of their ambitions.

"Tom Jones" as a Comic Opera.

LONDON, Thursday, April 18.—"Tom Jones," a freely expurgated version of Fielding's novel in the shape of a comic opera, was produced at the Apollo Theatre last night. It scored an immense success, and is highly praised by the critics. The music is by Edward German.

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PICKED A ROSE AS SHE SANG.

Donalda Wins Her Audience by a Pretty Bit of Stage Business.

Mme. Donaldo introduced a pretty bit of stage business into her singing of "The Last Roes of Summer" in "Martha" last evening at the Manhattan Opera House. Holding a pink rose as she sang, she slowly pulled the petals off, one by one, after the manner of the girl who is trying "hs loves me, he loves me not." Seldom has she sang better, and ths large audiencs insisted on a repetition, which was granted.

It was practically Mme. Donalda's farewell at the Manhattan, although she will appear in the bill on Friday evening. Shs made a great success.

Mme. de Cisneros again sang Nancy, and Messere. Bonci, Arimondi, and Gianolli-Galletti were in the cast. Max Bendix conducted the opera for the first time here.

LHEVINNE'S RECITAL.

Large Audience Hears Him Play for the MacDowell Fund.

Josef Lhévinne gave a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall last evening in aid of the MacDowell fund. There wae a large audience, and as the artist gavs his services there was a generous addition to the fund.

Mr. Lhévinne commenced his programme with Brahms's F minor sonata, a profound work, which is a test of pianistic genius, not of mere technic. This young pianist plays with great feeling, and his technic is undisputed.

Appropriately enough, three of MacDowell's own pieces, "Winter," "The Eagle," and "Moto Perpetuo," were played, and the programme closed with three Rubinstein numbers.

PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA SPLIT.

Musicians, Dissatisfied with Order by Paur, Threaten to Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—The autocratic sway of Conductor Emil Paur over the Pittsburg Orchestra has resulted in an upheaval among the members. To-day it is announced that Paur has prohibited the musicians from playing outsido engagements during the twenty weeks' season of the orchestra. Ths members declare they will etrike unless the order is revoked.

Henry Bramsen, the first violoncellist, has left the orchestra and contracted with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra of Chicago for next season. Luigi von Kunits, the concert master, will not make a contract under present conditions. There are numerous reports of further changes.

Coupled with the report of contemplated changes also comes information from Toronto, Canada, that a committee of the Mendelssohn Choir, Canada's greatest musical organization, has opened negotiations with the Thomas Orchestra, with a view of procuring that organization for the chorus services of concerts there next season. The Pittsburg Orchestra has been appearing in conjunction with the organiztion, but will not be considered for next season's concerts.

Concert for the MacDowell Fund.

A concert will be given on Monday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of ths MacDowell fund, under the auepices of ths National Opera Company. Madame de Cisneros and Mr. Sammarco will appear.

Bonci's Little Son Has Diphtheria.

Master Bonci, the young son of Bonci, the tenor of the Manhattan Opera House company, was stricken with diphtheria yesterday. He was taken to the Minturn Hospital.

JANIS'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

Wireless from the Minneapolis Shows He Was Really Lost Off Vessel.

Elsie Janis and her mother, Mrs. Jane Bierbower, who are at the Marie Antoinette, received yesterday afternoon a wireless message from the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, dated yesterday morning, and confirming the report of the death at sea of Percy Janis, who disappeared on Sunday night. The earlier report stated that the young man, who is a brother of Elsie and who was to appear as Chris Hazy in the production of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" in London, was missing from the ship and was supposed to have fallen overboard.

Ths message received yesterday afternnon reads: "Held services for Percy today. Heartfelt sympathy to father, mother, and sister."

This final report was a severe blow, as Mise Janis and her mother had been hoping against hops that the first message was a mistake, and possibly the result of an incomplete examination of the ship.

JOB FOR HAMMERSTEIN'S GOAT

May Graduate from "La Boheme" to Circus Tricks at the Hippodrome.

Hammerstein's operatic goat, especially famous for its appearances in "La Boheme," is to fill the goat vacancy at the Hippodrome, and will doubtless learn tn climb up a pyramid of elephants as gracefully as an antelope. Frank Melville, circne director of ths Hippodrome, was forlorn yesterday morning when only thres goats answered to his advertisement for a goat to be trained for circus purposes. After one had inspected the three goats it was evident why Mr. Melville was disconsolate. Harlem had done her worst —and they were, all of the commonplace black and white variety.

The operatic goat has not yet been gathsred into the Hippodrnme fold, but will soon arrive. Its name is Melba, and if it can learn to climb from ons elephant to another and stand on top of Lena, the biggest elephant of all, an offer will be made for its purchase. For the present it is to be boarded at the Hippodroms on trial for its scaling abilities—as if it had not learned all tho scales at ths Manhattan Opera House!

A SOCIALIST PLAY.

Julius Hopp's "Friends of Labor" to be Seen on the Bowery.

Julius Hopp, who organized the Socialist Stage Society and under whose direction performances have been offsred at the Berkeley Lyceum, is finally to see a professional production of one of his own plays, "Friends of Labor" is to be presented at the Kalich Theatre on the Bowery for one week at least, beginning on May 21. The performance will be in English.

Tickets are to be sold through the Socialist papers and the Socialist societies. Those that are left over will then be sold at the box office. Part of the proceeds are to go for the aid of certain leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, who are now in prison on a charge of murder.

The play has fourteen speaking parts and is principally hued out in mob scenes. "We should have at least 150 people in the mob," says Mr. Hopp. "We shall train only nine of them, though—three for the Democrats, three for the Socialists, and three for the Republicans. Then around the lodging houses we will go and collect the rest of them."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Beverly Sitgreaves will sail for Europe on April 27. She goes to consider offers made to her to appear in London and Paris.

Frank Connor, who is to play in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" in London, sailed yesterday on the Majestic. He was accompanied by Kyrle Bellew.

A vaudeville performance as a benefit to the Treasurer of the Lincoln Square Theatre will be held at that playhouse on Suaday night. Many vaudeville players have volunteered their services in honor of Mr. Mackenzie.

The date for the opening of Luna Park has been set for May 11.

The engagement of "The Land of Nod" will not be resumed at the New York Theatre. The actors received their notice yesterday.

The hearing in reference to the city's application for the revocation of the license of the Victoria Theatre was again postponed yesterday to Saturday morning.

ENGINEERS' PRIZES ARE PRESENTED

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell Gets the Founders' Day Gold Medal.

ADVANCE IN ELECTRICITY

Dr. Sheldon Tells of the Added Responsibility In This Line of Work.

It was founders' day yesterday for the members of the allied engineering societies who are devoting the greater part of this week to the dedication of the new $1,500,000 building in West Thirty-ninth Street which Andrew Carnegie gave them. That meant an afternoon session given over to addresses by the Presidents of the various engineering organizatione and ths presentation of commemorative medals. A company not much smaller than that which heard the addresses of Mr. Carnegie and President Hadley of Yale on ths opening day of the dedication was present in the big assembly hall of the new structure.

After introductory remarks by John W. Lieb, Jr., Chairman of the Dedication Committee, Dr. Samuel Sheldon, Preeldent of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, epoke on behalf of that organization. He said in part:

"The rapid growth and character of his work necessitates that the engineer shall continually deal with the probabilities of the future. Because of the magnitude of modern engineering undertakings and the desirs for high efficiency there is a marked tendency to intrust the purchase, erection, and installation of electrical apparatus to large engineering organizations. A firm in New York City, besides the installation of electrical railways, power, and lighting plants, is engaged in the construction of sewerage systems, and in the erection of hotels, banks, thestres, terminal stations, and other large structures. To such an organization the financing and engineering construction of ths Panama Canal is a natural and feasible undertaking."

F. R. Hutton, President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, said in part:

"This building stands as a rebuke to certain economic fallacies. It is a convincing answer to a contention that manual labor of arm and brawn are the only resl creators of wealth in the production process, and that the reward of toil is to be directed entirely to him who contributes bodily effort. It says to such a theorist that misdirected toil and labor, which goes for naught through ignorance of physical or economic law, will impoverish the community, not enrich it. Experiments are costly when at their basis lie assumptions contrary to truth and fact. The director and organizer of labor is to be compensated both practically and in the public consideration according to his economic value. The engineer is a factor in production that transcends by far the significance of the mere craftsman, and this building evidences the truth of that fact. The economic future does not lie amid the dreariness of some of the contentions of the Socialist. It lies in releasing more and more the human unit from the stress which we lay upon the beasts of burden. In this releasing process the engineers will inevitably be the leaders."

T. Comerford Martin, President of the Engineers' Club, which is included in the organizations to which the building is given, produced a poem that told about the Little Club Nearby." The clubhouse of the Engineers' Club and the new Engineering Building stand back to back and are connected both through a courtyard and by a bridgs from the seventh floor. Among other verses Mr. Martin delivered this one:

Here may brethren dwell in peace; here may your tribes increase;
Here may the founts of knowledge ne'er run dry.
But for leisure moments sunny, or refreshing milk and honey,
Come over to the kindly Little House near by.

John Hays Hammond spoke for the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and then greetings were read from fifty or more foreign societies. The exercises closed with the presentation of the John Fritz gold medal to Prof. Alexander Graham Bell and the presentation of medals for distinguished services to R. W. Pope, Secretary of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; F. R. Hutton, Secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Rnssiter W. Raymond, Secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

ENFORCED HER OWN LAW.

East Orange Woman Gets First Conviction Against Patent Medicine Man.

The woman who was responsible for the passage of nn ordinance in East Orange forbidding the distribution of samples of patent medicines was also responsible for the first arrest under the ordinance yesterday.

Several months ago Mrs. William H. Klimeke of 71 Sussex Avenue, East Orange, wrote to the City Council calling attention to the fact that samples of patent medicines were distributed about the streets and were likely to fall into the hands of children who might eat or drink them, and thereby be made ill. She said one child nearly died as a result of eating some patent preparation. The Council passed the ordinance, and Mrs. Klimeke produced a copy of it when the first offender she spotted was arraigned before Recorder Fort. He fined the man $2.

The man gave his name as Harry J. Hummell of Newark.

WHO WAS MAX STIRNER?

JOHANN CASPAR SMITH (John C. Smith) was his name, and he was born in Wagner's Bayreuth. He died in 1856, aged 50. But the name his student companions gave him, Max Stirner, (Maximus Stirn,) because of his high forehead, clung to him through life.

What Was MAX STIRNER?

The philosopher whose theory of "individualism" and the importance of "the Ego" largely influenced Nietzsche and Ibsen and a host of lesser European philosophers.

STIRNER'S GREAT BOOK

"The Ego and His Own" has just been translated into English and will be the subject of a remarkable article by

JAMES HUNEKER

in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS This Week.

MARTIN L. SYKES DEAD.

He Was a Pioneer Railroad Financier, Beginning His Career in 1844.

Martin L. Sykes, for many years Vice President and Treasurer of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad system, and one of the wealthiest residents of Mount Vernon, died at his home in Chester Hill, that city, yesterday morning. Mr. Sykes, who was 81 years old, was one of the pioneer railroad financiers of this country. He began his career as a civil engineer on New York, New Haven & Hartford Road, in 1844, soon after the opening of that road to Hartford.

The road at that time was laid with strap rails, and was operating the old English stylo of coaches. Later he became clerk to the President, Charles F. Pond, and from that position was promoted to General Superintendent. After serving nine years, he became Superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad, and in 1854 he took charge of the Hudson River Railroad as Superintendent under Edwin D. Morgan, President.

In 1860 Mr. Sykes turned his attention to the Western roads and was elected Vice President of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana. In 1865 he returned to New York, becoming Vice President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, where he remained up to 1867, going to Cleveland as Vice President of the Cleveland, Painsville & Ashtabula Road.

In 1867 he was elected Vice President and Treasurer of the Chicago & Northwestern, where he remained until 1902, when he resigned on account of advanced age. Mr. Sykes held a large block of Chicago & Northwestern stock, and is reported to have amassed a large fortune. He was a widower without children, and his niece, Miss Lyman, kept house for him in Mount Vernon. His executors are Miss Lyman, F. H. Deman of Mount Vernon, and William G. Wiley, a member of the Stock Exchange.

He was one of the largest contributors to the support of ths Mount Vernon Hospital and other local charities.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles J. Peshall.

Charles J. Peshall, a well-known lawyer, died in St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday of pneumonia. He was born in England 67 years ago. He came to this country, and settled in Arkansas. Later he removed to New York. He was a great lover of animals, and was a member of the New York Kennel Club. He severely criticised some of the club members for their treatment of dogs, and they sued him for libel. Peeball defended his own case, and won it.

Shortly after he removed to Jersey City, where he first came into prominence through his efforts to save Edward Halliger, the negro minstrel, who killed his wife, from the gallows. He went before a Federal court and applied for a writ of habeas corpus. When the writ was denied he took an appeal, which acted as a stay. In this way he prolonged Halliger's life for two years.

He also strived for a time the execution of Edward Clifford, who killed William Watson, Division Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken. After that the Federal Judges declined to recognize him, and he became a railroad lawyer. Though he was prosperous for a while, he died in poverty.

His wife died three years ago. He has no relatives in this country so far as known.

John P. Dunning.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—John P. Dunning, a well-known newspaper correspondent, died to-day in a hospital here of tumor on the brain. He was 44 years old.

Dunning first came into notice as a newspaper writer of exceptional ability in 1889. He had been sent to Samoa by The Associated Press to watch for developments in the Samoan difficulties. The naval squadrons of the United States, Great Britsin, and Germany having gathered at that place. A great hurricane swept over the islands on March 15, 1889, and fifteen merchant vessels and six men-of-war were piled upon the shores of Apia Bay and 142 officers and men of the American and German warships lost their lives. Dunning assisted the natives in saving many lives. Afterward he wrote a 20,000-word story of the storm, which, for graphic English, was considered a model of descriptive writing.

Dunning acted as war correspondent in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

Police Captain Mannion.

Police Captain Thomas H. Mannion of the Eldridge Street Station died yesterday afternoon in the Presbyterian Hospital as the result of an operation for kidney trouble. Capt. Mannion was one of the largest men on the police force, being known by many of his friends as "Big Tom." He was born in October, 1855, and was appointed a patrolman on July 7, 1884, a Roundsman on Dec. 30, 1890, a Sergeant on Dec. 30, 1892, and a Captain on April 13, 1903.

Woman Dies at 109 Years.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 17.—Mrs. Hannah Armsworthy is dead at the home of her son near Queenport, Guysboro County. She was 109 years old.

Obituary Notes.

EMILE HARTMANN, a retired cloth printer, died on Tuesday at his home, 785 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in France in 1834, and came to this country in 1890. Mr. Hartmann leaves a widow and one daughter.

PATRICK J. RILEY, a contractor and builder, died on Monday at his home, 10 Windsor Place, Brooklyn. He was born in the neighborhood of Fort Hamilton 54 years ago. In the last ten years Mr. Riley had built more than 5,000 houses in

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Lower—Call Money Rates, 3@2 Per Cent.

THE TRADING PROFESSIONAL

A Day of Rumors on Exchange—Books Open for Rail Orders for 1908—German Borrowing.

The instability of markets so completely dominated by professional traders as the stock market here has been for some days was well exemplified by the course of prices yesterday. Following the sharp upturn of Tuesday on a narrow volume of business, stocks rose an additional point or so in the early part of the morning session and then fell back steadily on dull trading until at the end of the day losses of a point or more were general. Fluctuations were quite unconnected with the meagre news developments of the day, although attempts were made to make speculative capital of such matters as the unfounded report that the Inter-State Commerce Commission was to resume its hearings in this city to-day after having obtained a ruling from the Circuit Court on the question of Mr. Harriman's answering the inquiries to which he refused replies, and a rumor that the Union Pacific had arranged to sell the $10,000,000 of notes. The response to such reports was by no means commensurate with the trouble taken to give them wide circulation. That they should have arisen and received a moment's consideration supplies one further illustration of the professional character of the market. So far as the report concerning the Inter-State Commerce Commission is concerned, the truth appears to be that a representative of the commission is to hold an inquiry here to-day into the propriety of certain rates enforced by the Union Pacific. As to the note issue, it is well known that sooner or later the Union Pacific must obtain a substantial amount of money in order to meet obligations incurred in the course of the purchase of certain stocks, but there is, it is understood, no pressing necessity upon the road to accomplish this transaction, which will be carried out whenever money market conditions seem favorable. One item of news which received less attention than it deserved was the announcement by the Iron trade authority that the United States Steel Corporation had opened its books for rails for 1908 delivery, no change in prices having been made, and that inquiries already footed up to some 250,000 tons. Sales of iron for the last half of the current year have been heavy, and inquiries are numerous for the first quarter of 1908. Another matter of interest was the further advance in the price of copper in the London market, where substantial recovery has now been made from the depressed level of the past fortnight.

For money markets, the most important development of the day was undoubtedly the announcement of issues of $50,000,000 each by the Prussian and German Governments. This financing took the form of bills bearing 4 per cent. interest, redeemable in five years, and while its details were not received here up to the close of business, it is, of course, apparent that the combined demands will fall heavily upon the German money market, which has been struggling with a 6 per cent. discount rate for several months. The announcement of this borrowing, together with the prospect of further shipments of gold to Paris, was perhaps not wholly unconnected with the hardening of discounts in London. In this market, while time money rates were unchanged, call monsy rose to 8 per cent. for the first time in a fortnight. Exchange on New York at interior cities continued to decline, indicating the growth of the inland demand.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Mines Co. of America.
Pere Marquette.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.
American Shipbuilding Co. on preferred.
Anaconda Copper Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Consolidated California Vineyard Co.
International Harvester Co.
National Lead Co.
Philipse Manor Co.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.
Contramaestre Cattle Co.
Riverside Bank.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@8 per cent., with the last loan at 8 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money was quoted at 8½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4⅛@5 per cent. for ninety days, and 5@5½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $336,561,309; balances, $13,665,317; Sub-Treasury debit, $1,397,991.

The local banks have gained $3,697,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $247,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85¾ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8545@$4.8550, sixty days at $4.8245@$4.8250, and cables at $4.8500@$4.8595. Commercial bills were $4.81¾@$4.82.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.19¾ plus 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅞ and 94 13-16; guilders, 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3c discount. Chicago —25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah —50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—15@30c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce, and in New York at 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Financial circles were interested to-day in reported negotiations of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, and the Maryland Telephone Company, with a view to the two first-named companies taking over the business of the latter. The Consolidated's preferred stock to-day advanced 1½ points. The continued demand for Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s by investors sent them up another ½. Northern Central Railway shares were firmer. United Railways 4s and incomes were slightly weaker. The close was firm, but dull. Shares, 440; bonds, $48,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Fla. Southern 4s	91½	91½	91½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	106	106	106
6,000	Seaboard 4s	74	74	74
1,000	Seaboard 10-yr. 5s	98½	98½	98½
13,000	United Rys. 4s	87¼	87	87
1,000	United Rys. inc.	54½	54¼	54¼
1,500	Unit. Rys. fdg. 5s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
5,000	Con. Gas 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼
8	Cot. Duck 5s	80⅝	80	80½
11,000	G. B. S. Brsw. inc.	23	22½	23

STOCKS.

85	North. Central	89½	89¼	89½
200	Con. Gas, E. L. & P. pf.	82	82	82
5	Con. Cot. Duck pf.	80½	80½	80½
25	German Fire	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
300	Houston Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼
5	U. S. Fidelity	112	112	112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, April 17, 1907.

Total sales April 17, 1907..... 727,770
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 85,511,241
Corresponding date last year..... 92,993,050

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
11⅞	12	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	12	12	12	12	+ ½
30	31	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	32	32	32	32	−1½
93½	93¼	78,000	*Amal. Copper Co	94	94⅝	92⅞	93⅛	− ⅞
15½	16½	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	16	16	16	16	...
6	6½	210	American Can	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	− ⅜
57	57½	100	American Can pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
36¼	36⅜	900	Am. Car & Foundry	37	37¼	36¾	37	+ ¼
99	100	100	Am. Car & Found. pf	99	99	99	99	+1
30	30½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ½
6	6½	100	*Am. Grass Twine	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
20½	21	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	21	21	21	21	−1
76	80	100	Am. Ice Securities	77	77	77	77	−1
12¾	14	100	*Am. Linseed Co	13	13	13	13	−2
62½	63	1,200	*Am. Locomo. Co	63½	63½	62¾	62¾	+ ¼
130¾	131	71,500	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	131	132½	129¾	131	+ ⅞
108¼	108½	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+1⅝
8	8½	300	Am. Steel Founds	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	− ⅛
122⅝	123	250	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	124	124	122⅝	122⅝	−1⅜
123	128	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	+ ½
96½	97	225	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅞
61	61½	7,480	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	62	62¼	61	61	− ¼
93½	93⅝	13,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94½	94⅝	93¼	93½	− ⅜
95	97	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
102	102½	20	Atlantic Coast Line	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
98¼	98⅜	4,800	Baltimore & Ohio	99⅝	99⅝	98⅝	98½	− ½
58⅝	59	13,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	60½	60¼	58⅜	58⅝	−1⅝
175	175¼	6,150	Canadian Pacific	177	177⅞	175	175¼	−2½
28⅛	28½	700	Central Leather Co	29	29	28¼	28¼	− ⅛
41⅜	41⅝	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	41⅞	42⅜	41½	41½	...
13¼	13½	600	Chicago Great West	13¾	13⅞	13¼	13¼	− ¼
17⅜	18	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	18	18½	18	18	...
132½	132⅝	8,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	134½	134⅝	132½	132½	−1½
149½	...	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	150	150	150	150	...
116	118	475	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	118	118	117⅜	117½	+1½
134	135	1,750	C., M. & St. P. pf. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	136	136½	135	135	...
149⅜	150¼	100	Chi. & Northw	150	150	150	150	+ ¼
135	140	200	C., St. P., M. & Om	136½	138½	136½	136½	+1½
5	5½	100	Chicago Union Trac	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
16	16½	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf	15½	16	15½	16	...
69	70	200	C., C., C. & St. L	71	71	71	71	+1
34¾	35½	4,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35⅜	35¾	34¾	35⅛	...
28½	27	3,250	Colorado & Southern	28¾	27¼	26¾	26⅝	+ ⅝
47¾	48	200	Col. & South. 2d pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	...
26½	27	500	Col. & H. C. & Iron	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	− ¼
130	132	125	Consolidated Gas	131¾	131¾	131	131½	+ ½
19¾	19⅞	640	Corn Products Ref	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	...
78	79⅛	500	Corn Products Ref. pf	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	...
185	186	700	Delaware & Hudson	186	186½	185	185	−1
29	30	600	Denver & Rio Grande	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
75	77	10	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	77	77	77	77	...
73¾	74	100	Detroit United Ry	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
69¾	70½	1,870	*Distillers Securities	70⅜	71	69¾	70	+ ¼
23½	23⅝	3,000	Erie	24	24	23¾	23¾	...
52¾	53¾	500	Erie 1st pf	53¼	53¾	52¾	52¾	...
36½	37	300	Erie 2d pf	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
85	86	300	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	86	86½	86	86½	+ ½
98	101	200	General Chemical pf	100	101	100	101	+1¼
146¾	147	300	General Electric	147	147	146⅞	146⅞	− ⅛
131⅜	132¾	8,065	Great North. pf., x d	132	133¾	131¼	132	+ ½
124¼	124½	1,020	*Great North. sub. ctfs., 40 per cent. paid	125	125	123¾	124¼	+ ⅝
57	58	150	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	58	58	58	58	+1½
25	25¼	800	Intsrborough-Met.	25½	25	25	25	− ⅛
58½	59	500	Interborough-Met. pf	60¼	60¼	58¾	58¾	− ⅝
43	...	100	*Internat. Power Co	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ½
18½	19	100	Iowa Central	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−1
36	37	800	Iowa Central pf	35½	36⅜	35½	36⅛	+ ⅜
60	60¼	100	Kansas City So. pf	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅛
110	110½	150	Louisville & Nash	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	+ ⅛
68	69	255	Mackay Cos. pf	68¾	69⅜	68¾	68⅞	− ⅛
21	21⅝	1,200	Mexican Central	21½	22	21¾	21⅝	− ⅛
48	49	100	Minneapolis & St. L	49	49	49	49	...
132⅜	136	300	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf	134½	134½	133	133	−1½
35⅝	35⅞	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36¼	36⅜	35½	35⅝	− ⅜
66	66¾	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	69	68½	66	66	−1
73¼	74½	1,900	Missouri Pacific	74	74	73¾	73¾	−1
77⅜	77⅞	25	*Nat. Biscuit Co	78	78	78	78	...
60⅝	61	2,300	*Nat. Lead Co	61½	62	60⅞	60⅞	+ ⅛
194	195	400	*Newhouse M. & S	195	195	193	193	+ ¼
115	117	815	*New York Air Brake	115	116¾	115	116¾	+1⅞
117	117⅜	1,200	New York Central	118¾	118¾	117	117	−1
...	...	150	New York Dock	30	30	30	30	−2
112½	114	63	N. Y. & N. J. Tel	113	114½	113	114½	...
76	76	510	Norfolk & Western	76	76	75½	75½	− ½
71	74	100	North American	72	72	72	72	−1
129	129⅝	11,800	Northern Pacific	130¾	131¾	129	129¾	− ⅝
116	116⅜	80	*N. P. rcts., 12½% pd	116	116½	116	116	...
97	98	100	Pacific Coast	97	97	97	97	...
27¼	28	400	Pacific Mail	27½	27¾	27¼	27¼	+1½
123¾	124	27,500	Pennsylvania R. R	124½	125	123⅝	123⅞	+ ⅛
91¼	92	1,000	People's Gas, Chicago	92	92½	92	92	...
70	72⅜	200	Pr. Coal & St. L	72	72	72	72	+2
34	34	450	Pressed Steel Car	36	36	35½	35½	+ ¼
93	94	10	Pressed Steel Car pf	94	94	94	94	...
168	171	172	Pullman Company	168	168	168	168	− ⅛
105	105¼	144,000	Reading	106⅜	107⅜	104⅞	105	−1⅜
28½	29	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	29⅜	29⅝	29	29	− ½
84½	84⅝	650	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	85	85	84¾	84¾	− ¼
21⅝	21⅝	1,700	Rock Island Co	21¾	21¾	21¼	21½	...
49	50	200	Rock Island Co. pf	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
53	54	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I. Co	53	53	53	53	−1⅜
82⅞	83⅛	39,000	Southern Pacific	82⅞	83¼	81⅝	81⅝	−1⅝
115	116¾	100	Southern Pacific pf	116¾	116¾	116¼	116½	+1⅜
208	208½	900	So. Ry. extended	210	210	208	208½	− ¼
64½	64¾	610	So. Ry. pf. extended	64¾	64¾	63¾	64½	+ ½
145	146	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	145	145⅞	145	145⅞	+ ½
40¼	40¾	200	*Tennessee Copper	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	...
28¼	28⅜	200	*Texas & Pacific	28¾	28¾	27⅞	27⅞	...
77	78	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	78	78	78	78	+ ½
25	26	100	Tol. Railways & L't	26	26	26	26	...
19¾	20	100	Tol., St. L. & West	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
53¾	54⅜	700	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	54	54¼	54	54½	+ ¼
95	96	100	Twin City Rap. Trans	95	95	95	95	−1
134⅝	135	161,600	Union Pacific	136¾	137⅛	134⅝	135	−1
36	37	300	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	37⅞	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
72	73	100	*U. S. R. & Imp. Co	72	72¼	72	72¼	+ ½
18	18	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref	18	18	18	18	+ ½
54½	55	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	54½	54⅝	54½	54½	+ ½
37⅝	38⅛	64,400	U. S. Steel	37⅝	38⅛	36⅝	36⅞	− ⅝
100¾	100⅝	13,000	U. S. Steel pf	101	101⅝	100⅛	100⅜	− ⅝
208	208½	550	*Utah Copper	208¾	209	208¼	208¼	+ ¼
27¾	28⅛	400	Wabash pf	27¾	28¼	27¾	28⅛	+ ¼
25⅞	25¾	100	Western Union Tel	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
82¾	83¼	100	*Westinghouse Elec	82⅞	83⅛	82⅞	83⅛	+ ⅛
19	19¼	100	Wisconsin Central	19	19	19	19	+ ¼
38½	42¾	100	Wisconsin Central pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ½

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 17.—North Butte was an early feature, advancing about 2 points, but later losing the gain on profit taking. Amalgamated was in demand, selling as high as 94¾. Calumet and Hecla gained 5 points, to 825. Commission house have been doing comparatively little in to-day's market, trading being chiefly confined to traders' operations, and these generally but for little more than a small turn. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$17,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	98	97⅞	98
3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾
1,500	A. T. & S. F. adj. 4s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
8,000	C. R. & S. Y. 5s	101	101	101
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	97	97	97
30,000	United Fruit 5s	112	112	112

RAILROADS.

27	Boston Elevated	142¼	141¾	141½
1	Boston & Albany	236	235	235
25	Boston & Maine	162	162	162
150	Boston & Worcester	25	25	25
5	Boston & Worc. pf	71	71	71
25	C. J. & S. Y.	147	147	147
61	Fitchburg pf	130½	130	130
224	N. Y., N. H. & H	175	175	175
17	Old Colony	195	195	195
620	Union Pacific	137	135	135
10	†West End	89	89	89
7,279	West End rights	10c.	6c.	7c.

TELEPHONES.

350	American	123¼	123	123¼
10	*Mexican pf	6	6	6
20	New England	120	120	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

105	Am. Pneu. Service	8	8	8
5	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	18	18	18
73	Am. Sugar	124½	123	123
85	Am. Sugar pf	125	125	125
157	Am. Woolen pf	97	96¼	96½
46	*Edison	205	203	205
10	General Electric	147¼	147¼	147¼
6	Ga. Ry. & Elec. L	110½	110½	110½
875	Mass. Gas	61¾	61	61
535	Mass. Gas pf	85½	85⅜	85⅜
55	Mergenthaler	211	209	211
20	Pullman	171	168½	168½
10	Reece	10	10	10
12	Swift & Co.	100¼	100	100¼
390	United Fruit	112	111½	112
50	United Shoe Machine	65	65	65
34	United Shoe Mach. pf	28	27½	27½
965	U. S. Steel	38	37	37
120	U. S. Steel pf	101	100⅜	100⅜

MINING.

10,872	Amalgamated	94⅜	92⅞	93
250	Am. Zinc	40	38¾	38⅝
935	Arcadian	6½	6	6
205	Atlantic	13½	13	13
1,130	Balaklala	10⅞	10½	10¾
20	Bingham	25¾	25	25
230	Boston Con.	26	26½	25¾
1,040	Butte Coalition	26	26½	26
125	Calumet & Arizona	158	157	157
6	Calumet & Hecla	825	825	825
100	Centennial	39½	39½	39½
300	Con. Mercur	38c.	38c.	38c.
1,401	Copper Range	81	79½	79½
140	Daly-West	18½	16½	16½
125	Franklin	17	16¾	17
100	Granby	133	133	133
1,409	Green-Cananea t. c.	10¼	10	10
300	Isle Royale	18¾	18	18¼
20	La Salle	16¾	16¼	16¾
85	Mass	6	6	6
100	Mexican Con.	12½	12½	12½
5	Michigan	14	14	14
170	Mohawk	78	78	78
250	Montana C. & C. rote.	2¾	2¾	2¾
5,040	North Butte	88	86¼	86¾
940	Old Dominion	53⅝	52½	53
70	Osceola	133	133	133
20	Parrot	21	21	21
60	Quincy	118½	118	118
50	Santa Fe	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,087	Shannon	17¾	17½	17½
10	Tamarack	107	107	107
445	Trinity	21	20	20⅝
170	U. S. Oil	10⅜	10	10
220	U. S. Smelting	64¼	63¼	64¼
62	U. S. Smelting pf	44	43¼	43¾
880	Utah	62¼	61	61¾
1,000	Wolverine	155	150	155

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 17.—The following were the closing prices on the local exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9	10	Sovereign	6⅝	6⅞
C. K. & N.	7½	9	Isabella	23½	23½
C. C. Cons.	5	5½	Mollie Gib.	6	8
Dr. Jackpot	7½	8	Pharmacist	5½	6
Elkton	56½	57	Portland	116	119
El Paso	43	48¼	Un. Gold	8¼	8¾
Findlay	65	66	Vindicator	82	84
Gold Dollar	7⅛	7¼	Work	16	16¼

STOCKS ON PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Transactions on the Produce Exchange yesterday were in larger volume than in any session since trading began on Monday. Sales totaled 6,525, all in the mining list, trading being confined, in fact, to seven stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Mont-Shoshone	10½	10½	10½	10½
700	Cobalt Central	39½	39½	39½	39½
400	Greene G.-S	1 11-16	1 11-10	1 5-8	1 11-16
5,000	Branch Mint	17	17	15	15
100	Furnace Creek	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
25	Nevada-Utah	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Sil. P., (Pitts.)	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00

The bid and asked prices quoted at the close of the market compare as follows with those of the previous day:

MINING STOCKS.

	April 17. Bid.	Asked.	April 16. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Treadwell Gold	32	33	...	...
East Butte	.9	.11	.0	.11
Helvetia	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4
Troy Manhattan	2	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
Gibraltar Mines	.1	.57	...	.60
Gold Bar	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Mayflower Con	...	.46	...	.40
Mont.-Shoehone	10⅛	.11	10⅛	.11
Tramp Con	$1.12	$1.14	$1.13	$1.10
British Columbia	7⅝	8	5½	6
Dom. Copper, Ltd	5	6¾	5¼	5½
Buffalo Mines	2	2⅜	...	...
Cobalt Central	38½	39⅛	39	40½
Foster Cobalt	1¼	1½	1⅜	1½
Niplssing	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
Silver Queen	$1.50	$1.62½	$1.50	...
Trethewey	...	$1.35	...	...
Tonopah Mining	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
Jumbo Extension	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
Montana Tonopah	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
West End Con	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Belmont	4.65	4.75	4.65	4.75
Jim Butler	1.20	1.22	1.20	1.22
MacNamara	.46	.48	.46	.48
Midway	1.50	1.70	1.50	1.70
Montana	3.50	3.60	3.50	3.60
North Star	.37	.38	.37	.38
Ohio	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
Tonopah Ex.	8.50	8.75	8.50	8.75
West End	1.25	1.27	1.25	1.27

GOLDFIELD.

Adams	.18	.19	.18	.19
Atlanta	.72	.73	.72	.73
Diamondfd	.38	.38	.38	.38
Dixie	.11	.11	.11	.11
Goldfield M.	1.50	1.47	...	...

BONDS.

$5,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s	113	113	113
1,000	Pitts., McK. & C. 5s	102½	102½	102½

TORONTO STOCKS.

The bid and asked prices at the close of business yesterday on the Standard Stock Exchange of Toronto, Canada, compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	April 17. Bid.	Asked.	April 16. Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo	...	...	2.00	2.50
Foster	1.36	1.42	1.25	1.50

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

"My feeling toward the market is not very friendly," said a broker who is usually active on the floor of the Exchange, "mainly because the crowd over there does not present the appearance of money. I know that is a queer way to express myself, but ths trading to my mind reflects clearly that the big interests or the wealthy individual operators are not doing anything just at present. No matter how strong the market may appear, it has no real stamina when its activities are developed on the floor or from traders. I doubt if any panic in recent years hurt so many good traders. By that I mean men who are in and out of the market and traded in big lots of stocks. This buying power is not present, and the particular kind of buying that I notice does not inspire me with a desire to get into the game myself."

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Three stocks furnished more than one-half of the total transactions in yesterday's market. This was an evidence, in itself, of the general apathy. Industrials, with the exception of the Steel issues, Amalgamated Copper, and Smelters were neglected. It is curious to note that many traders are disposed to take a bearish position on industrials while assuming a friendly attitude towrd railroad stocks. Their argument is that a general reaction in business is imminent apparently, and that the industrial stocks have not reacted in proportion to the severity with which they will feel a period of depression, while the railroad stocks have discounted, in a greater degree, hard times. This argument does not appear to be very logical, but it is held tenaciously by good traders.

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Rumore concerning Union Pacific are a daily part of the gossip, and the only variation yesterday was a shifting from individuals to note issues. The idea was conveyed that banking interests identified with the Union Pacific are trying to arrange a note issue which will be floated nbroad, but that they had had no success up to the present. So many details were given that little credence attached to the story, the purpose of its manufacture being apparent. It is safe to assume that Union Pacific would be glad to take a substantial amount of money, but its needs are scarcely as urgent as the rumors have pictured them.

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According to those who make a profession of speculation, the one element absolutely essential to success is courage. "That may be a necessary element," remarked a trader in a discussion of this point, "but you will find that it is the courageous chap who comes to grief inevitably. Perhnps if we could distinguish mere closely between courage and recklessness we might appreciate more thoroughly the ultimate effectiveness of courage. The trader who is timid is never likely to be caught in a bad place. His profits may not be so great nor his reputation so spectacular, but he will not cause his broker much trouble, nor will he be a factor in contributing to panic conditions. There are too many men who are possessed of a competence who feel that it is incumbent upon them to become absolutely wealthy in the modern meaning of that term, and they play this game under the assumption that with a sufficient amount of cash to margin safely 5,000 shares, there is no possible dangor in trading in 20,000 shares. If courage means overtrading, tben I prefer to be cowardly."

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Copper men point out that when there is no surplus stock of the metal, care is exercised in accepting orders for delivery, and that one of the results is a burdening of the price for short-time delivery. Ordinarily the copper mined in January is figured for delivery in April, and the delivery runs from about April 15 to the end of the month. The sales are made in January on the reports from the mines, and the sales are gauged according to the indications of production. For instance, if 10,000,000 pounds are figured on, about half is sold by the middle of January and about 9,000,000 pounds is disposed of in the next ten days. The balance is reserved until it is known that it has been actually produced. In accepting contracts for short time or quick delivery, it is very often the case that this copper is "pinched out," as they say, of other long-time delivery contracts.

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Close attention is paid to the sales of securities at public auction, and it is not only brokers and bargain hunters who make it a point to note cheerfully the names of the securities offered. Corporations sometimes watch closely that odd lots of their stocks or bonds do not fall into unfriendly hande. An instance of what might develop in such a case happened not very long ago. A broker chanced to pick up at public auction five bonds of a second mortgage issue of a big downtown skyscraper. He paid 50 for the bonds. A day or so after hie purchase the company defaulted the interest. He found that the mortgage provided tbat on second default the bonds could be foreclosed. In the meantime he found out that be possessed the only five bonds of tbat issue not in the hands of the building's owners. When a second default was made he offered the bonds to the men most interested, and after some ehrewd work on his part they were compelled to buy them at 120. This profit was eminently satisfactory to bim.

***

Banks, as a rule, fight shy of high-priced stocks in their collateral loans. They will take n little of them, but they will not entertain a suggestion of an entire loan on such high-class collateral. One of the big banks hae a woman client who makes it a point to accept just such securities, and she will also take guaranteed stocks and first-class bonds. She hae no objection to such stocks as Lackawanna, Chicago Northwestern, Northern Pacific, or the securities of the big gas companies. There are some banks that will not accept bonds exclusively as collateral for loan, one in particular being the agent of a foreign institution. A broker a day or so ago made a first-class loan with 30 per cent. margin, and he was surprised to find it returned with the statement that the amount of his Union Pacific was too large. Naturally, this surprised him, and he found on investigation that the bank had made a rule that the loans of the institution must not contain much of any stock quoted above par. Another institution took the loan in a hurry.

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There is no more confirmed optimist than the railroad traffic man. His weekly reports, as presented in the gossip of the Street, are always a perfect paean of prosperity. Of course, he is in intimate personal touch with the traffic situation, and he can see developments more quickly than the other officers of the system. That his reports are not always shown to be accurate by the earnings does not mean anything particularly, or does it mean that he was necessarily mistaken. His statements generally do not contain an analysis of the cost of transportation, and the item of operating expenses is complicated by many conditions, and where increases are shown, naturally the net result is not a verification of the traffic man's statement. These statements are very interesting, without doubt, but sometimes they are a little too general to have speculative influence.

***

Brokers are not particularly fond of inactive accounts, and there are some traders who will hang on to a few hundred shares of stock for months at a time. Commission Houses depend on activity for their profits, but they are very careful, as a rule, to avoid the appearance of urging their customers to trade actively. There is a substantial profit to the broker in a well managed interest account, but that is a part of the secret history of every office. The theory, however, is that the interest account should pay expenses and the commissions should be clear profit. Old-time brokers recall the days when an account that lay dormant for thirty days was charged up at the end of each month of inactivity with an additional eighth. This cannot be done now, under the rules, but many houses wish that old-time rule could be revived.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 17.—Rates for money were extremely easy in the merket today. Discounts were steady on the gold shipments to Paris.

Trading on the Stock Exchange developed a steady tone with the recovery of Americans, but business was meagre, operatore waiting for to-morrow's budget announcements. Consols eased on the selling of those securities in order to exchange them for scrip of the London County Council loan, while the announcement of the German loans in the afternoon caused a sagging of gilt-edged securities. Home rails were affected by rumors of fresh issues.

Foreigns, after early weaknese, closed firm on Continental support.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101¾. Kaffirs ruled firm.

Americans opened steady at over parity and became quite strong in the forenoon on good buying of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Union Pacific, which favorably affected the whole list. The receipt of the New York opening prices caused a reaction, but the market picked up and prices closed steady.

Copper shares were active and firm.

The Indian Secretary to-day obtained an option on £150,000 in gold, due bere shortly.

Bullion amounting to £158,000 wae taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.00; Lisbon, 8.

Bar silver steady, 30¼d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¾@3½ per cent.; for three months' bills it is 3½@3⅝ per cent.

PARIS, April 17.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm on the monetary situation, but trading became dull owing to rumors of failures in Germany and the market closed heavy. Russian imperial 4s closed nt 74.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 493.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f. 52½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 22c. for checks.

BERLIN, April 17.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was extremely quiet. Americans were firmer.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	63,700,000
Treasury notes increased	1,740,000
Other securities decreased	129,020,000
Notes in circulation decreased	121,040,000

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consol 3½s	90⅝	90⅞
German Consol 4s	98⅜	98⅝
Bavarian Government 4s	100	100⅝
Hessian Government 4½s	103¾	104¾
Saxony Government 3s	84¼	85¼
Hamburg Government 3s	82⅝	83⅛
City of Cologne 4s	100	100⅝
City of Munich 4s	100	100⅝
City of Augsburg 4s	100	100⅝
City of Frankfurt-am-Main 3½s	95½	96⅛
City of Vienna 4s	97¾	98½
Mexican Government gold 6s	100	101⅜
Russian Government 4s	75	76
French Rents 3s	94¾	95¼
British Consol 2½s	86	86⅞

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	86 1-16	..	..	—3-16
Consols, account	86 3-16	..	..	—3-16
Amalgamated	13	63	62½ ex	..
Atchison	97¼	94¼	93⅞	+ ⅜
Can. Pacific	182¾	176⅜	177¾	— 1
St. Paul	138½	134⅜	134	+ ⅝
Erie	24¾	24	23¾	+ ¼
Erie 1st pf	55	53¼	52¾	+ ¼
Ill. Central	150	145½	..	..
Louis. & Nash.	120	116⅛	116	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	122½	118¾	118	+ ⅝
Pennsylvania	64¾	124⅞	124⅝	+ ⅛
Reading	105⅞	103⅛	103¼	+ ⅛
So. Pacific	85½	83	82⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	140¾	136⅝	136	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel	38⅞	37¾	37½	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	103¾	100¾	100¾	..

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 3 6	Esperanza	2 3 9
Tomboy	1 17 6	Dolores	1 11 6
El Oro	1 7 0	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 6

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Wednesday, April 17, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
85,110	Amal. Copper	93⅞	94⅝	92⅞	93¼
50	Am. C. & Fdy.	87	87	86¾	86¾
20	Am. Locomo.	83¼	83¼	83	83
17,500	Am. Smelting	130¾	132¾	130¼	130⅝
80	Am. Sugar	124	124	122⅞	122⅞
1,830	A., T. & S. F.	94½	94½	93½	93⅝
350	Belt. & Ohio.	99¼	99¾	98¼	98¼
8,190	Brook. R. T.	60½	61	58¾	58¾
820	Can. Pacific	177¼	177⅝	174⅞	176
100	Ches. & Ohio.	42	42½	41¾	41¾
10	Chi. Gt. West.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅝
1,640	C., M. & St. P.	134¾	134¾	132½	132¾
980	Col. F. & I.	35⅞	35⅞	34¼	35
50	Dist. Secur.	70¼	70¼	69¾	69⅞
1,810	Erie	23⅞	24⅛	23⅜	23½
50	Gt. Nor. pf.	133	133	133	133
120	M., K. & T.	36¾	36¼	35⅞	35⅞
40	Mo. Pacific	74⅝	74⅝	74⅛	74⅜
60	Nat. Lead	62	62	61	61
270	N. Y. Central	118⅝	118⅝	117⅛	117¼
8,480	Pennsylvania	124½	125	123⅝	123⅞
20	People's Gas	92½	92½	92½	92½
50	Pr. St. Car	86	86	85⅝	85⅝
62,700	Reading	106¾	107¼	104⅞	105¾
10	Rep. Steel	29½	29¼	29¼	29½
20	Rock Island	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛
4,210	So. Pacific	82⅞	83¼	81⅞	81⅞
200	So. Railway	21¼	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝
30	Texas Pacific	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼
83,050	Union Pacific	136½	137¼	124⅝	135¼
12,310	U. S. Steel	37⅞	38	36¾	36⅞
290	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅞	101	100½	100⅝
10	Wabash	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
10	Wabash pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
229,110					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.71	.74	.71	.74
200	Balehazzar	.78	.79	.78	.79
500	Blue Ball	.27	.27	.27	.27
1,100	Cracker Jack	.21	.21	.21	.21
1,000	Comstock	.35	.35	.35	.35
800	Elkton	.57	.57	.57	.57
500	El Paso	.44	.45	.44	.45
1,000	Fan. Rawlings	.05	.05	.05	.05
400	Ind. Tonopah	.04	.04	.04	.04
500	Isabella	.24	.24	.24	.24
800	Jim Butler	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
300	Mon. Tonopah	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
1,000	Orig. Bullfrog	.16	.16	.16	.16
500	Overman	.17	.17	.17	.17
500	Potosi	.12	.12	.12	.12
200	Sierra Nev.	.64	.64	.64	.64
9,100					

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 17. — National bank-notes received to-day for redemption, $732,320; Government receipts from internal revenue, $439,371; custome, $1,399,854; miscellaneous, $168,702; expenditures, $2,550,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$667,396,869
Silver dollars	474,588,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,230,000
Total	$1,148,214,869
General fund	185,784,478
Deposits in National banks	175,557,296
In Philippine Treasury	4,027,124
Awaiting reimbursement	304,363
Current liabilities	117,599,507

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Nominal Volume, With Prices Fractionally Off at the Close

SOME COPPERS HIGHER

Curb Market at a Standstill, With Market Generally Lower, Except for Some of the Coppers.

The curb market again yesterday attracted very little interest, the active trading being confined chiefly to a few issues in which manipulative orders made the bulk of the business. Stocks were weak in the desultory market and a number of fractional declines were recorded at the close. Transactions in the copper stocks, which though extremely dull in comparison with past markets were the only issues in which sales of any volume were made yesterday, fell away sharply before offerings. Losses at the close, however, were limited to fractions. Greene-Cananea, United Copper, and Nevada Utah were exceptions to the general market and made small gains. Butte Coalition and Boston Copper were among the shares which were lower at the close. In the industrial list, which was extremely sluggish, sales of Manhattan Transit were reported at only 100 shares.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Tobacco	325	325	325	325
100	Cent. Found. pf.	15	15	15	15
130	Havana Tob.	12	*12⅝	12	12⅝
40	Int. Mer. Mar.	8	8	8	8
100	Int. M. M. pf.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Man. Transit	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Meerschaum	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
275	N. Y. & C. M. S.	26½	27	26½	26½
60	Standard Oil	520	523½	520	520
1,500	Waterbury Co.	45	46	45	45½
2,200	West. Ice Co.	26¾	26⅞	26½	26⅝

RAILROAD.

800	Chi. Subway	19¼	19¾	19	19

MINING STOCKS.

35	Balaklala	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
100	Bonanza Belt	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
500	Batopilas Min.	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
115	Boston Copper	*25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼
800	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
850	Buffalo Mine	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
550	Butte Coalition	26	26	25¼	25¼
800	Butte & N. Y.	4¾	5	4¾	5
45,000	Cobalt Cent.	39	39¼	38½	39
300	Colonial Sil.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
300	Colusa L. Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	Con. Ariz. Sm.	5	5	5	5
1,000	Cum.-Ely Min.	9	9	8⅞	8¾
100	Davis-Daly Est.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1,000	Dominion Cop.	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
800	Douglas Copper	10	10	10	10
700	Ely Central	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
1,100	El Rayo Min.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
1,000	Foster Cobalt	1⅝	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16
500	Fur Creek Cop.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
500	Gillies S. Mines	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
850	Giroux Mining	*9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
1,000	Gold Hill	1¾	2	1¾	1¾
2,500	Greene-Can.	16⅛	16⅝	16¼	16⅜
350	Greene Con. Cp.	24	24½	24	24½
175	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
365	G. Gold-Sil. pf.	5⅜	5⅜	8⅝	8⅝
1,000	Green Mechan.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	King Edward	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	McKin.-Darragh	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,300	Mic. Gold Min.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Mines Co. of A.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Mitchell Min.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Mont. Sho.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
500	Nev. Con. Cop.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
200	Nev. Smelt.	8¾	8¾	9¾	8¾
8,000	Nev Utah M &S.	4	4¼	4	4¼
2,000	Nipis. Mines Co.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	11
5,000	Ph'nix Sec. deb. 6s	15	18	15	18
10,000	West. Ice 5s	67	67	67	67

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

BONDS.

$1,000	Int. M. M. 4s	70	70	70	70
5,000	Phinix Sec. deb. 6s	15	18	15	18
10,000	West. Ice 5s	67	67	67	67

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

	April 17. Bid.	Asked.	April 16. Bid	Asked.
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	94	95	94	95
American Tobacco	315	330	310	330
Am. Malt. 6s	..	..	100	105
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83	84	83	84
Am. Writing Paper	2½	2¾	2¼	2⅜
Am. Writing Paper pf.	19½	20½	19½	21
Balaklala	10	10½	10¼	10¾
Bonanza Belt	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
Boston Copper	24	25	24¾	25¼
British Col. Copper	7¾	8	7⅞	7⅞
Butte Coalition	25¾	26	25¼	26
Butte & New York	4¾	5	4½	5¼
Central Foundry	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Central Foundry pf.	14¾	15¾	14	15
Chicago Subway	19	19¾	18¾	19¾
Cobalt Central	38½	39	39¼	41
Colonial Silver	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
Cumb.-Ely Mining	8¾	8¾	8⅝	9
Colusa-Leonard Ext.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
Davis-Daly	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Dominion Copper, new	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
Douglas Copper	10	10	10¼	11
Eu pira Steel	7⅞	8	7⅞	9
Empire Steel pf.	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5¼	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
Ely Con.	..	..	..	1¼
El Rayo	5¼	5¾	5⅝	5⅞
Foster Cobalt	1¼	1⅝	1⅝	1½
Furnece Creek	1¼	1⅜	1¼	..
Giroux	9¾	9¾	9	9¼
Gold Hill	1¾	2	1¾	2
Greene Con. Copper	24½	24⅝	23⅝	24
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
Greene-Cananea, new	16¾	16¾	16	16⅜
Havana Tobacco	12¾	14	12¾	13½
Havana Tobacco pf.	20	23	20	23
Hecla	..	..	..	7½
Inter. Mer. Marine	7½	8¼	7½	8½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	22¾	23½	23½	24
International Salt	15	16	15	16
Manhattan Transit	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
McKinley-Darragh	1 9-16	1¾	1 9-16	1¾
Miemac Gold Mining	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1¾
Mitchell Mining	8⅝	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
Nevada Con. Copper	13½	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	26½	27	26	27
Nipissing Mines Co.	12⅞	13	12¾	12⅞
Old Hundred	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3½
Otis Elevator	37	42	38	43
Otis Elevator pf.	90	95	90	95
Portland Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1¼
Royal Bak. Pow pf.	101	105	102	105
Silver Queen	1 7-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1⅝
Stewart Mining	2 7-16	2½	2½	2⅝
Standard Oil	518	520	520	525
Trimps Con.	112	113	114	116
Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Tonopah Extension	3¾	3¾	4	4
Trinity Copper	20¼	21¼	20	21
Union Explor. Co.	..	8¼	8	8¼
United Copper	60	61⅝	60	60¼
Union Typewriter	..	..	84	87
Union Typa. 1st pf.	..	..	116	120
Union Type. 2d pf.	..	..	116	120
Western Ice	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26⅞
Waterbury Co.	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	568	568	.....
2d week April	$159,526	$89,180	.....
From July 1	6,463,168	6,792,580	.....
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	307	280	280
1st week April	61,038	47,475	$40,023
From July 1	1,896,618	1,613,450	1,437,226
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	269	227	227
1st week April	25,574	15,075	13,239
From July 1	961,863	759,431	670,099
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,517	2,517	2,517
2d week April	509,505	437,832	415,017
From July 1	21,430,255	19,647,257	19,930,155
WESTERN MARYLAND—			
Mileage	544	544	477
2d week April	118,054	108,092	79,181
From July 1	4,228,223	3,648,963	2,993,992
MISSOURI PACIFIC for February—			
Miles operated	6,402	6,279	6,236
Gross	3,624,177	3,459,757	2,741,802
Expenses	2,561,014	2,578,336	2,481,390
Net	1,062,263	881,421	260,912
8 mos. gross	32,163,431	29,843,392	29,320,093
Expenses	21,776,830	20,237,546	20,005,821
8 mos. net	10,378,101	9,615,846	9,314,272

Miscellaneous Earnings.

THE AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY for tha three months ended March 31—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Earn. of sub. coe.	$571,519	$549,879	$252,719
Misc. earn., int., &c.	56,606	52,140	36,536
Total gross	628,015	602,019	289,055
Expenses	12,000	12,000	7,500
Net	616,015	590,019	281,555
Preferred div.	213,543	212,650	140,053
Common div.	84,508	67,428	85,106
Reconstruct. res.	176,500	180,190	..
Total deduct.	474,551	460,178	176,059
Surplus	141,464	129,841	105,496

The surplus and earnings account for the year ended March 31, 1907, shows as follows:

Surplus March 31, 1906	$2,258,710
*Net surplus for year ended March 31, 1907	372,888
Profit and loss surplus April 1, 1907	2,631,607

*After charging off $676,900 for reconstruction reserve account.

CHICAGO TERMINAL LEASE.

Minority Pleased at Court Order Enjoining Sale on May 3.

The committee recently appointed to represent the minority stockholdere of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company expressed satisfaction yesterday, through one of its members, at the outcome of the hearing on Tuesday before the United States Court at Chicago of argument on the petition of the Baltimore & Ohio to be subrogated in the foreclosure proceedings.

The court decided to permit the Baltimore & Ohio to pay off the bonds of the Terminal Company, principal and interest, but enjoined the foreclosure sale, which had been set for May 8, until a chance had been given to the stockholders to litigate the validity of the Baltimore & Ohio's lease of a large percentage of the Terminal Company's facilities.

The Baltimore & Ohio holds this lease on terms which the minority stockholders regard as altogether unfair to the Terminal Company, and the committee representing these stockholdere was much pleased yesterday at the fact that a chance would be given them to test the validity of the lease.

HARRIMAN & CO. WON'T QUIT.

Will Only Rerent Suites of Offices Customers Decided to Give Up.

Reports current in Wall Street for several days that Harriman & Co. were to dissolve on May 1, and that the offices of the firm in the Trinity Building, at 111 Broadway, were for rent, were declared yesterday by members of the firm to be baseless. It appears that the firm arranged some time ago to lease, in behalf of customers, a suite of offices in the extension to the Trinity Building which is now under construction.

Since these arrangements were made the customere have decided not to take these offices, and Harriman & Co. therefore have offered to rerent this suite, which consists of six rooms, the rent of which was to amount to $12,000 a year.

The giving up of these offices has no bearing on the business of the firm itself, which has in its present offices, which occupy most of the second floor of the building, all the rooms it needs. The firm has a ten-year lease of these offices, for which, it is understood, $35,000 a year rental is being paid.

BUDD RENOMINATED.

Little Exchange Officers to be Voted For on May 13.

President Ogden D. Budd of the Consolidated Exchange and the other executive officers have been renominated, to be voted for at the annual election on May 13. C. H. Badeau and S. A. Luther were nominated for the offices of First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively.

The candidates nominated ee members of the Boerd of Governors are C. W. Beal, W. R. Bogert, W. R. Brown, V. De Cordova, F. Jngels, A. D. Moir, R. H. Reid, F. L. Solomon, A. C. Sommer, and W. L. S. Webster.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Lower, Closes Steady at a Net Decline of 6 to 12 Points.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Federal Weather Bureau issuee the following forecast for the Cnton States for Thursday and Friday:

North Caroline and South Carolina—Fair Thureday, preceded by rain in the early morning; Friday increasing cloudiness, probably rain; fresh northerly winds.

Georgia—Partly cloudy Thursday, colder in eastern and southern portions; Friday unsettled weather, probably rain; light variable winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Thursday, colder in northern portion; Friday increasing cloudiness; light variable winds, mostly southwesterly.

Western Florida, Alabama, Missippi, and Louisiene—Rain and warmer Thursday; Friday rain; light to fresh easterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair in southern, rain in northern portion Thursday; Friday rain, colder in northwest portion; increasing southeasterly winds.

Western Texas—Foir Thursday and Friday, colder in northern portion.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Rain and warmer Thursday; Friday fair.

Tennessee—Fair Thursday, except rain in extreme western portion; Friday rain.

The cotton market was lower yesterday owing to rains in the Southwest. The close was steady but at a net decline of 6@12 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 150,000 bales.

The market opened barely steady at an advance of 1 point on April, but generally 3@4 points lower in response to lower European cables. Rain was more or less general over the belt. The English futures market was lower than due, but the English spot sales were heavy at 14,000 bales. Receipts ran a little heevier, but exports alsn continued liberal.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close	Tues. Close.
April	9.62	9.62	9.55@9.57	9.61
May	9.71	9.64	9.64@9.65	9.74
June	9.68	9.60	9.60@9.62	9.69
July	9.73	9.66	9.67@9.68	9.76
August	9.74	9.70	9.69@9.70	9.76
September	9.80	9.74	9.76@9.72	9.82
October	10.00	9.92	9.92@9.93	10.04
November	....	....	9.96@9.98	10.08
December	10.09	10.00	10.00@10.01	10.12
January	10.23	10.15	10.15@10.19	10.26
February	....	....	10.21@10.23	10.32
March	....	....	10.28@10.30	..

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices 5 points lower, at 11.10 for middling upland and 11.35 for middling Gulf. Sales, 66 beles.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Norfolk—Firm, unchanged, at 11¼c; sales, 239 bales. Augusta—Steady, unchanged, at 11¼c; sales, 284 bales. Mobile—Quiet, unchanged, at 10¾c; eales, 2,400 bnles. Galveston—Steady, unchanged, at 11c; eales, 1,698 bales. New Orleans—Steady, unchanged, at 10¾c; sales, 2,150 bales. Memphis—Steady, unchenged, at 10¾c; sales, 1,600 bales. Houston—Steady, unchanged, at 11c; salee, 1,697 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—The only response made by wheat bullish weather condition in the South yesterday was an advence nf ½ to ⅝c around the opening when shorts were good buyers. Outside of this the market was generally weak all day. From all parts of the West and Southwest crop news showed little improvement. No help was received from cnbles for aside from a slight rise at Liverpool due to rains in India, the foreign markets were generally lower and dull. Seeboard clearances were moderate. Export business consisted of ten loads. Cash wheat in New York closed as follow: No. 2 red, 83¾c elevator and 84½c free on board, efloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 91½c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 87¾c free on board, afloat.

CORN—There was a fair speculative trade and an easier range of prices due to the fact that holdere were influenced by lower wheat prices. Cables were about ½d higher, clearances aggregated 522,000 bushels and receipts at Chicago were under the estimate. Export business was seven loads. No. 2 corn in New York was quoted al 57½c elevator and 54c free on board, afloat; No. 2 whita, 57c, and No. 2 yellow, 54c free on board, efloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
May	....	....	85¾	85¾
July	88 1-16	87	87⅞	87½

THE NEW GERMAN LOAN.

An Attempt Is Being Made to Interest London and Paris.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES CO.

LONDON, April 17.—The loan requirements of Germany and Prussia are to be met by an issue of Treasury bonds to the amount of 400,000,000 marks at 4 per cent., redeemable in 1912. A quarter of this sum has already been bespoken, and the remainder will be issued soon. The market price is 99.

The avowed object of thees highly favorable conditions is to attract foreign capital, and it is understood that efforts have already been made to interest both London and Paris in the new issue.

German and Prussian 3s and 3½s made a good recovery on the Berlin Boerse to-day on the strength of the favorable reception of the announcement of the new loan.

BERLIN, April 17.—The issue of $30,000,000 in Imperial and $50,000,000 in Prussian Treasury bills was announced to-day. The bills bear 4 per cent. interest and are redeemable in five years.

The two Governments would have preferred to have issued convertible loans, to run five or six years, but the bankers prevailed on the Governments to issue bills instead, arguing that they would find a readier market abroad.

PARIS, April 17.—Reports on the Bourse here to-day that German consols were about to be officially quoted in France caused the greatest concern among holders of French rentes, who feared their rapid decline, owing to the fact that the German securities are quoted far lower, though bearing a similar rate of interest.

The Minister of Finance, who was interviewed on the subject, reassured the holders of rentes, denying that he was even considering such a proposition.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS EXCHANGED

Why move your old piano when we will allow you full value for it in trade. Splendid stock of new and used uprights. Special prices and terms offered to buyers.

SELF-PLAYER PIANOS

that are par excellent; superb every way; very easy to play; acme of simplicity. Write, call, or 'Phone 692 Bryant.

FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.

MATHUSHEK & SON

B'way & 47th St. (607 Broad St., Newark, and 77-79 Montgomery St., J. C.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.

For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, sliwly up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

STURZ PIANOS

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AV., 132th St., Block East of 3d Av.

Steinway, Almost New.—Lady about to move into small apartment May 1st, will sell her Steinway piano, in first-class condition, showing no effect of use; must be sold before May 1st. Address M. D. W., Lock Box 38, Brooklyn Post Office.

WINTERROTH PIANOS

at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotona pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments. 105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Elegant Steinway upright, as good as new; must sell, $75; fine rosewood piano; stored. George Schlercher, 37-39 West 14th St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $9; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

FOR SALE.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.

OFFICE PARTITIONS

$3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 PER FOOT

OAK

MOUNT & ROBERTSON,

TEL. 1957 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Moseman, 55 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices

SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Family leaving city next week will sell at any price furniture of 12 rooms; only used 2 months; mahogany upright piano; elegant chance for one starting housekeeping; private house. 109 East 91st St.; call all week.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

OFFICE PARTITION 1,000 FT. IN STOCK. Anderson, 42 Beaver St. Tel. 295 Broad.

TYPEWRITERS Bargain prices all this month. General T. E. Exchange, 21 Murray St.

Typewriters.—$7.50 buys Remington, Densmore, Hartford, Munson, Keystone, or Blickensderfer. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

For Sale Cheap—Burroughs Adding Machines, Remington Typewriters, roll-top desk, Neostyle. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For Sale—Long established coal and building material business on Harlem River; six horses, seven trucks, office, barn, coal bins, scales, contracts, names of customers, good will, $4,000. M. W., Box 103, 617 6th Av.

Wide-awake, active business woman can join advertiser in money making; small cash business for women, requiring only few hundred dollars. Mack, Box 312 Times, Times Square.

An old-established trade paper will sell whole or part interest, or may take good man with no capital, but ability and good character. Address R. G. C., Box 169 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

Children's Dressmaker.—Misses, ladies, shirtwaist suits, reasonable; home, out. Bodine, 106 West 129th St.

INSTRUCTION.

French, German, Spanish, Italian quickly and easily taught by the Languages-Phone Method. 807 Metropolis Building, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HERERY GIVEN THAT CHARLES LOWEN COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of April, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to TOWNSEND-ODELL COMPANY.

Dated New York, March 29th, 1907.

CHARLES LOWEN COMPANY,
by GEORGE W. ODELL, President.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Petitioner, 66 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOESER, PAUL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Herman A. Loeser, Johannesburg, South Africa, and to all persons interested in the estate of PAUL LOESER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1907, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Herman A. Metz, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto (L. S.) affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, Attorney for Executor, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 10, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; tabla guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

24TH ST., 314 WEST.—Nice large rooms, with board; German cooking; $5-$5.50.

30TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large rooms; telephone; table guests; references.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable quiet single rooms; good tabla; close Subway; off Broadway.

60TH ST., 62 WEST.—First-class table board, home cooking; terms reasonable. Frost.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; parlor dining, all conveniences; Summer rates.

85TH ST., 118 WEST.—To rent, two large front rooms, with board.

93D, 122 WEST, Near "L."—Pleasant, dasirable room; all conveniences; good board; references; telephone.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Second floor, sunny front room for two; good board, telephone; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

118TH ST., 410 WEST.—Elegant, sunny front rooms; high-class apartment; telephone. Superintendent.

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—To rent, with board, a desirable single room, with closet.

121ST ST., 2 WEST.—Room, facing park; parlor dining, near Subway; Summer rates.

1.—WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large room; southern exposure; table excellent; homelike surroundings.

A NURSE retired from outside practice and having a lovely country home will take a few boarders who are "semi-invalids," afflicted in any way that require kind treatment; references from physicians of high standing. Address Nurse, Post Office, Tenafly, N. J.

WEST END AV., 879, corner 163d, block from Riverside Park. Subway station, and surface cars.—Most beautiful location New York; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Single room; table board.

77TH ST., 84 EAST.—Elegant saloon floor, fine table, moderate; telephone.

MADISON AV., 434.—Very pleasant, large third-floor front room; large closets; good home cooking; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 674, 696, 61ST.—Suites, double rooms, $18 to $22; single, $8, $12; table guests accommodated; high-grade board.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 6 and 7, (Heights.)—Overlooking Wall St.; 5 minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; large connecting rooms, furnished, unfurnished; single rooms; neighborhood; phone; table high class. 905 Main.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

7TH AV., S. W. Corner 141st St., "The Marconi."—Newly furnished room for one or two; telephone, &c. Apartment 27.

27TH ST., 99 WEST, Corner of 6th Av.—Large front room, third floor, suitable for two gentlemen friends, (clerks,) also hall room; $2.50 per week.

37TH ST., 50 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class bachelor home; references.

43D ST., 225 WEST.—Large newly furnished parlor bedroom; also single room; elevator; references. Sparks.

44TH ST., 133 WEST.—Large and small rooms, $3 to $8; also parlor floor.

45TH ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor floor suite; elegantly furnished; consisting of two large rooms with private connection; bath; with or without board; telephone; near "L" and Subway.

49TH ST., 139 WEST.—Outside, comfortably furnished room; absolute cleanliness; baths; telephone; gentlemen; moderate. Godel.

53D ST., 143 WEST.—Nicely furnished double parlors, $3 and $6; private house; desirable locality.

61ST ST., 178 WEST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms; telephone; reference. Sands.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE. DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

96TH ST., 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms; private family; Subway express; gentlemen; references. Vanderhoff.

135TH ST., 214 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; skylight room, $1.50; moderate; bath.

HIGH-GRADE apartments, suites, and rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; excellent restaurant. Inquire first floor, east, 417 West 118th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 St. Nicholas Av.—Pleasant, sunny room, suitable for gentleman, with board; references.

East Side.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; hall room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 150 EAST.—Parlor suite, private bath; other desirable rooms; superior house; references; telephone.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

MADISON AV., 21.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large end small room.

New Jersey.

BAYONNE, N. J., 51 East 33d St.—Furnished room; southerly exposure; an New York Bay; convenient to C. R. R.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Episcopal Church; $100. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Superior dramatic soprano; city church; large salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Contralto, Brooklyn church; good reader; $100. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED — Excellent opening for stenographer who can take dictation rapidly and transcribe notes correctly; must be experienced operator on Oliver machine; salary, $8-$10; Saturday half holiday. Call at once, M. B. Wiley, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Siegel, Cooper Co. require young lady experienced in selling and demonstrating sewing machines. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—In the office of a well-known manufacturing concern, girls for addressing, &c.; salary, to start, $5 per week; good chances for advancement. Address, stating references, &c., Lincoln, Box 143 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A waitress and chambermaid in private family for two months. Apply 63 East 64th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist, city Presbyterian church; fairly good salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., nr. 18th.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Experienced tenor for city Catholic Church; $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Clever, robust tenor; city church; high salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young man experienced in fire insurance; excellent chance in growing firm; commission only. Leo & Rumbough, 93d St. and Columbus Av. 'Phone 7378 River.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Adv.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boy, in an importing and exporting house, to go general office work; state age, references, and salary desired. Importer, Box 125 Times, 33 Broad St.

WANTED—Young man, quick at figures, in downtown office. B. B., Box 153 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy (14 years) to learn jewelry business. Address Jewelry, Box 160 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Clerks for ledger work; $12 to start. Call Business Opportunity Cn., No. 1 Union Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Office manager for Southern office, with knowledge of selling and shipping coke; man with some experience in stenographic and typewriting work preferred; salary from $100 to $150, according to experience and ability. Apply with references, stating experience, to C. Thorne, 30 Pine St., New York.

WANTED—Boy or young man in the New York office and salesroom of a large publishing house; he must be intelligent and refined; a good position and opportunities for advancement are offered. Picase apply by letter, stating salary desired. McLoughlin Brothers, 890 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night. Free catalogue. Visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—Sales manager for food product company for New York office; competent to handle salesmen and increase output; salary, $3,000. Call Business Opportunity Co., No. 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Bright boy not under 17 years by wholesale coffee firm for general office work; good chance for advancement; good penman, but no experience neccessary. B., Box 203 Times Downtown.

WANTED—In a bank uptown, a young man about 18 years old as messenger. Address in own writing, giving age and references, if any. Bank, Box 161 Times Downtown.

WANTED—In downtown broker's office, smart boy, residing with parents; excellent chance for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, Broker, 168 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—By cultured woman as companion and housekeeper; would care for family absence of parents; values home life; has been own home only. Y., Martha Washington Hotel, East 29th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured woman would go in Summer hotel as managing housekeeper; experienced. Y., Martha Washington Hotel, East 29th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By lady as baby nurse before April 30; highly recommended. Call after 2 o'clock, present employer's, 225 West End Av.

Stenographers.

A LADY, experienced in stenography, educated and capable, desires position of trust. Fidelity, Box 154 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience in mercantile office; rapid, accurate, responsible; Gentile; lives with parents; references; $15. Capable, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; efficient, rapid and accurate transcription; excellent references; salary, $14-$15. Miss W., Box 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced, possesses tact and executive ability; very best references; $18. M. C. S., Box 192 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20,) an accurate and reliable beginner; good education; quick to comprehend; references; $8. Reliable, Box 153 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; rapid, accurate; references; $16. Miss Lawson, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid operators; long experience; formerly school teacher; $18. Stenographer, Box 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; also fitted as correspondent; high school graduate. Clowry, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Colored, with private family; first-class driver; A1 reference; city or country. H. Pope, 104 West 53d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married man, no children, experienced, understands cows, horses, gardens, wants position on gentleman's place; expects furnished cottage; references. Address letter to Hollander, 143 8th Av.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION, &c.—By educated, refined gentleman, especially qualified, to travel as companion, reader, or medical attendant. M. D., Box 213 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—As office assistant by young man; eight years' experience. B., Box 343 Times, Times Square.

READER and COMPANION.—Man of culture and social standing, having evenings free, offers services; references. W., Box 311 Times, Times Square.

TELEGRAPHER.—Experienced telegrapher, 8 years Wall Street; highest Stock Exchange references; familiar every branch telegraph service in financial district. Confidential, 315 Times, Times Square.

SUMMONSES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—UNITED STATES against ISRAEL B. WOLOSKI.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within sixty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness: The Honorable George B. Adams, Honorable George C. Holt, and Honorable Charles M. Hough, Judges of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in the City of New York, this 21st day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

THOS. ALEXANDER, Clerk.

HENRY L. STIMSON, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles M. Hough, Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of New York, signed the twenty-ninth day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the United States Court and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1907.

HENRY L. STIMSON,
United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AUGUST DREIER, Plaintiff, against MINNIE DREIER, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Action for Divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 21st day of March, 1907.

HARRY D. NIMS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Minnie Dreier:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, State of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York.—Dated 21st of March, 1907.

HARRY D. NIMS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—UNITED STATES against LUIS KASTAN.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within sixty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness: The Honorable George B. Adams and Honorable George C. Holt and Honorable Charles M. Hough, Judges of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York this 21st day of March, in the year nine thousand nine hundred and seven.

THOS. ALEXANDER, Clerk.

HENRY L. STIMSON, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles M. Hough, a Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of New York, signed the twenty-ninth day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the United States Court and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1907.

HENRY L. STIMSON,
United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address; U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

ON ACCOUNT

of the many successful investments your friends have made in Manhattan Real Estate has the idea ever occurred to you that you might do the same? If so, my advertisement on the Real Estate page today should interest you.

206 BROADWAY

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

To Whom It May Concern:

Whereas there are certain unredeemed sales of December 20, 1894, to the former Town of New Utrecht, County of Kings, for the assessment for the

"OPENING AND GRADING OF 65TH STREET,"

affecting property in the 30th Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, public notice is hereby given that upon proper verified application being filed with the Comptroller of the City of New York ON OR BEFORE MAY 10, 1907,

by the owners of the property affected by said sales, the principal amounts of the present liens without interest, will be accepted in full settlement and adjustment of the city's claims therefor.

On and after May 10, 1907, no adjustments of these sales will be made under any circumstances, for any sum less than the full amount of principal and interest due.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller of the City of New York.

Dated New York, N. Y., April 1, 1907.

Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room 16, until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1907.

No. 1. For the erection and completion, (excepting plumbing and gas fitting,) of a public bath building at Nos. 342, 346, and 348 East Fifty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

No. 2. Labor and material required for the plumbing and gas fitting to be installed in a public bath building to be erected at Nos. 342, 346, and 348 East Fifty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN F. AHEARN,
Borough President.

The City of New York, April 13, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of April 17 to May 1, 1907, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named Street and Place in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 9 and 11. EAST 170TH STREET—OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to the Western Approach of the Concourse, and from the Eastern Approach to the Concourse to Morris Avenue. Confirmed April 12, 1907; entered April 13, 1907; 23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. SEABURY PLACE—OPENING, from Charlotte Street to Boston Road. Confirmed March 25, 1907; entered April 15, 1907.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, April 15, 1907.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.

New York, March 13, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, UNTIL 4 P. M., MONDAY, MAY 13, 1907, for the position of

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAUGHTSMAN.

The examination will be held on Wednesday, May 29, 1907, at 10 A. M.

The examination is open to all citizens of the United States.

Vacancies exist in the Board of Water Supply.

Certification will be made for appointment at $1,200 per annum ONLY.

For scope of examination and further information apply to the Secretary.

FRANK A. SPENCER,
Secretary.

Headquarters of the Fire Department of the City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M., on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1907.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering paints, oils, varnishes, brushes and painters' supplies for the repair shops.

No. 2. For furnishing and delivering rubber tires for the repair shops.

For full particulars see City Record.

FRANCIS J. LANTRY,
Fire Commissioner.

Dated April 12, 1907.

Headquarters of the Fire Department of the City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M., on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1907.

Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Richmond

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering nozzles and tools for new fireboat "Thomas Willett."

No. 2. For furnishing and delivering nozzles and tools for new fireboat "James Duane."

No. 3. For furnishing and delivering glass for the building bureau.

For full particulars see City Record.

FRANCIS J. LANTRY,
Fire Commissioner.

Dated April 12, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, NOS. 13 TO 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1907.

For installing the ventilating system and the electrical equipment for the Manhattan subway station of the Williamsburgh (New East River) Bridge over the East River, between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

For full particulars see City Record.

W. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Bridges.

Dated April 12, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for a lease of a portion of the pier foot of 21st Street, East River, for dumping board purposes will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, April 24th, 1907.

(For particulars see City Record.)

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UP TO DATE CLOTHING MANUFACTURING CO., Bankrupt.—No. 9,445.

To the creditors of Up To Date Clothing Manufacturing Co. of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1907, the said Up To Date Clothing Manufacturing Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 17th, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of EUGENE J. STOLTZ, Bankrupt.—No. 9,320.

Notice is hereby given that Eugene J. Stoltz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 8th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 29, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 17, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of NATHAN LEVERANT, Bankrupt.—No. 9,654.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Leverant, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 15th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 29, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 17th, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS. LEXINGTON AVENUE ROUTE.

The City of New York (hereinafter called the City,) acting by its Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners (hereinafter called the Board,) contemplates building a Rapid Transit Railroad along the routes described below. By this advertisement the City invites proposals to construct such railroad upon the routes and in accordance with the detailed plans and specifications adopted therefor. Such proposals may be submitted for any one or more of the eleven separate parts of which such railroad consists, as hereinafter stated.

The points within the City between which the said several parts of the said road are to run and the route or routes to be followed, are briefly as follows:

Section 5-O-3: This part of Section 5-O as described in the routes and general plan, begins at Lexington Avenue and 129th Street and runs southerly under Lexington Avenue to a point about 50 feet north of 103rd Street.

Section 5-O-2: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O-3, and runs southerly under Lexington Avenue to a point about 50 feet north of 71st Street.

Section 5-O-1: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O-2, and runs southerly under Lexington Avenue to a point between 42nd and 43rd Streets, the Southerly end of Section 5-O as described in the routes and general plan.

Section 5-A: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O as described in the routes and general plan and runs thence under private property, 42nd Street and Park property to a point in Park Avenue between 38th and 41st Streets, at which a junction can conveniently be made with the existing subway.*

*This Section will not be contracted for at present if a contract for Section 5-D-3 is let.

Section 5-B: Begins at the northerly end of Section 5-O above described and runs thence northerly under the Harlem River to the Borough of the Bronx, where it continues under Third Avenue and Morris Avenue and then curves under private property to a point in 149th Street between Morris Avenue and Cortlandt Avenue, at which a junction can conveniently be made with the present subway.

Section 5-C-1: This part of Section 5-C as described in the routes and general plan, begins at the northerly end of Section 5-O above described, and runs thence northerly under Lexington Avenue and the Harlem River to the Borough of the Bronx, and then continues under Park Avenue to 130th Street.

Section 5-C-2: This part of Section 5-C consists of a spur beginning in the Borough of the Bronx at a point in Park Avenue between 131st and 132nd Streets, and runs thence northwesterly and westerly under private property and connects with the spur Section 5-C-2 above described near the point where the centre line of said spur would intersect 131st Street if produced.

Section 5-D-3: This part of Section 5-D as described in the routes and general plan, begins at the southerly end of Section 5-O above described in Lexington Avenue between 42nd and 43rd Streets and runs thence southerly under Lexington Avenue for about half way between 36th and 37th Streets, at which point the tracks will diverge into two branches. One of these branches will curve southwesterly under private property to 36th Street, and then run westerly under 36th Street, curving southerly into Fifth Avenue, and then under Fifth Avenue to a point where it will be rejoined by the second branch diverging as above stated. The second branch will run from the said point of divergence southerly and westerly under Lexington Avenue and 35th Street to Fifth Avenue, where it will rejoin the branch first above described at a point between 34th and 35th Streets. From the last mentioned point, the route of this Section will run southerly under Fifth Avenue along Madison Square and into Broadway; thence southerly under Broadway to a point about half way between 17th and 18th Streets.

Section 5-D-2: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-D-3 and runs southerly under Broadway, passing under Union Square) to a point about 50 feet south of Reade Street.

Section 5-D-1: Begins at the southerly end of Section 5-D-2, and runs thence southerly under Broadway, Vesey Street, Church Street, Trinity Place and Greenwich Street to a suitable terminus under Battery Park.

The general plan of construction calls for a railroad placed in subways or tunnels. The road is intended to be operated by electricity or some other power not requiring combustion within the tunnels and the motors are intended to be capable of running trains at a speed of not less than forty miles per hour for long distances, exclusive of stops.

For all of Sections 5-O-1, 5-O-2, 5-O-3 and 5-A there will be four tracks. For Section 5-B there will be two tracks. For Section 5-C-1 and Section 5-C-2, there will be two tracks. In the loop above described as Section 5-C-2, there will be one track. For Section 5-D-3 there will be four tracks as far south as the point between 36th and 37th Streets, where the line diverges as above described; there will be two tracks from the point of divergence through 36th Street and Fifth Avenue to the point where the lines reunite and two tracks from the point of divergence through Lexington Avenue and 35th Street to the point in Fifth Avenue where the lines reunite, and for the remainder of the distance southerly under Fifth Avenue and Broadway there will be four tracks. For Section 5-D-2, there will be four tracks. For Section 5-D-1, there will be four tracks to the Chambers Street Station, South of the Chambers Street station southerly under Broadway, Vesey Street, Trinity Place and Greenwich Street there will be two tracks. Additional tracks for terminal purposes are to be constructed under Battery Place and Battery Park. Suitable stations, as shown on the plans, together with crossovers, turnouts and sidings as may be necessary, are to be provided.

The tracks are to be of standard gauge. The tunnels are to have a height of not less than 13 feet in the clear; and a maximum width of 15 feet for each track, except at stations, curves, &c., where such width may be increased. The roof of the tunnels is generally to be as near the surface of streets as street conditions and grades will permit, but will be depressed whenever necessary to avoid grade crossings as well as where approaching the Harlem River. The roof and sides of the tunnels will be of iron or steel and masonry.

Entrances to stations will in general be placed within private property, rights in which will be acquired for the purpose.

Construction is to be generally carried on by means of tunnelling or excavation under cover, except as may be otherwise specially provided in the contract; in such places where the

AUTOISTS SUCCEED IN BLOCKING BILLS

Objectionable Act Permitting Any One to Offer Car as Bail Virtually Dead.

AN INJURY TO THE OWNER

Only One Motor Bill Signed by Gov. Hughes—Liberal Speed Allowance in Pennsylvania.

Automobilists in this city who have been watching the progress of the McManus bill at Albany have received information this week that there is little likelihood that the bill will be reported out of the committee and come before the Senate. The bill provides that any one who is arrested while driving a motor car may give the car as bail, if he so wishes. The law at the present time seems to cover the provisions that this bill seeks to attain, namely, the minimum of annoyance if the offender has not the proper amount of cash to deposit as bail or has difficulty in securing a bondsman. The present law permits the owner of the car to leave it at the station house as bail. This new bill of Senator McManus's, it has been pointed out, would grant no more benefits to the owner than he already possesses under the existing law. It would also, it has been pointed out, entail actual hardship upon the owner, as it would give the chauffeur, or any one else who might take the car out without permission, the opportunity of offering it as bail in case of arrest.

Charles Thaddeus Terry, Chairman of the A. A. A. Legislative Committee, who has been co-operating with the New York State Association in opposing objectionable legislation at Albany, stated yesterday that he had filed a brief with Senator Tully, Chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, outlining its unsatisfactory features. One hearing was held on the bill last week, and Senator McManus promised to alter the bill so that it would be more acceptable to autoists, but no changes thus far have been reported.

From the unusually large number of fifteen or more bills on automobile matters introduced into the New York Legislature this season, only three have met with any appreciable degree of success. One has already become law, having been signed by Governor Hughes a few days ago. This is the Whitney bill, and regulates the toll charges for motor cars on bridges and tunnels in the State where the toll system is still in vogue. It prohibits the charging of excessive rates for automobiles, as has been the custom in a few places up the State, requiring that the toll rate to be charged shall not be greater than the maximum rate allowed by law to be charged for the passage of vehicles drawn by two animals.

The other two bills that appear likely to pass are the Young automobile insurance bill and the Brought bill, making a slight change in the bail section of the present law.

"No serious legislation against automobilists will be enacted in this State," said Mr. Terry yesterday. "On the whole, motorists are securing very liberal treatment this season from the majority of State Legislators. Even Pennsylvania has perhaps one of the most generous speed regulations in its new bills that has appeared for some time. It permits a speed of thirty miles an hour in the country districts. Surprising as it may seem, the bill has met with general favor, and stands a very good chance of becoming a law. If it does, Pennsylvania will, I believe, be the only State in the country authorizing a speed of thirty miles an hour wherever it is consistent with complete safety."

AUTO TOUR OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Church Criticises A. A. A. Rules for Glidden Cup Contest.

Serious objections have been made to the rules as formulated this year for the Glidden Cup contest in the annual American Automobile Association tour by A. W. Church, a member of the Automobile Club of America and Secretary of the automobile concern of Wyckoff, Church & Partridge. Mr. Church has participated in most of the big touring events in this country, and was in the Glidden Cup event last year.

"There should be no reason why tourists, owning and using cars cannot combine in the Glidden tour," said Mr. Church. "The deed of gift originally was intended for owners and gentlemen. It is true, but the first run to the White Mountains demonstrated clearly that this was practically impossible, and also detrimental to the automobile industry.

"My belief is that every possible mishap to be met by trivial should have a sliding scale of penalties previously arranged and agreed upon that would be of such a broad character as to include the equation of driving, and would include every condition of motor and road and the open the contest to the world.

American Tennis Player Wins.

LONDON, April 17.—D. F. Rhodes, the Boston tennis player, whose play has improved steadily of late, caused a surprise at the Queen's Club to-day, in the covered court lawn tennis championship contests, by beating A. W. Gore, the ex-champion, in the third round of the singles. It was generally expected that Mr. Gore would win. Mr. Rhodes will play against A. F. Wilding of New Zealand in the semi-finals.

Yale Gun Club Fixtures.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—Capt. King of the Yale Gun Club to-day announced his schedule for 1907 as follows: April 20, Yale vs. Boston Athletic Association, at Boston; May 4, Yale vs. Calcott Gun Club, at Garden City; May 11, Yale vs. Harvard, Princeton and Pennsylvania in intercollegiate shoot, at Rockaway; May 18, Yale vs. Princeton, at New Haven. Yale has decided to enter freshmen as members of her team.

Cates to Coach Annapolis Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 17.—John M. Cates, the Yale end of 1905, who acted as field coach for the Naval Academy team which defeated West Point last season, has consented to return to Annapolis for the coming season.

REAL ESTATE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

IN BUYING

Real Estate in Manhattan Borough you make no mistake.
Backed by good judgment your investment is one of absolute security and great promise.
My advertisement in the Real Estate page to-day should interest you.

206 BROADWAY

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

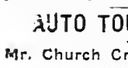

Fitted with the incomparable
Monarch Cushions
Indorsed by all the prominent Billiard Experts in the world, professional and amateur.
PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT ANY AND ALL REQUIREMENTS. BILLIARD MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS AT REASONABLE RATES.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Salesrooms, 227 and 229 4th Av., cor. 19th St.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL
GARDEN CITY - - - - - - Long Island
18 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.

Westchester County.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

Shelter Island.

PROSPECT HOUSE,
Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.,
Opens Thursday, June 27th; New York office, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Av., Room 5,004; telephone 6488—Gramercy; see Long Island R. R. time tables.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Atlantic City

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most central location. Under entire new management. The Hotel has been thoroughly refurnished, and is the peer of cleanliness, luxury and comfort, conducted upon the highest standard of excellence; the cuisine is managed by the most competent of chefs. The terms range from $12.50 up by week; $2.50 up by the day, American Plan; $1.50 per day European Plan.
The Hotel contains 350 beautiful rooms, steam heated, many en suite, with fresh and seawater baths; also public hot sea-water baths. Orchestral concerts daily. Garage attached. Automobiles meet all trains. Booklet.
CHARLES E. COPE, Prop'r.

ON THE BOARDWALK,
Cor. Virginia Av., Opp. Steel Pier.
HOTEL ISLESWORTH.
300 rooms, all outside; salt and fresh water baths, telephones, &c. American plan. Spring rates $2.50 up daily, $15.00 up weekly.
Wm. Hyman, Prop'r. W. F. Green, Mgr.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily. $10 for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet.
J. P. COPE.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.
Walter J. Buzby.

HOTEL RUDOLF
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Directly on Beach. American and European plans. 200 ocean view rooms; suites in rotunda; suites with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

RALEIGH, Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in own at similar prices; capacity 500; all modern conveniences; special $12.50 up weekly; booklet.
H. J. DYNES.

HOTEL ABBEY.—Fireproof; Pacific Av., below Kentucky, close to Beach, Piers, and all attractions; capacity 300. The leading hotel at $10 up weekly; private baths, elevator, southern exposure, open surroundings, &c.; booklet.
OLIVER H. GUTTRIDGE.

HOTEL LAMBORN Maryland Av., near Beach. Under new management. Convenient to piers and amusements. Elevator to street; suites with baths, sun parlor; Spring rates. Booklet. O. C. Miller.

BERKSHIRE INN, Ocean end
Always open. Elevator, etc. $9 to $15 weekly. Cap. 500. 8th season. J. O. & J. E. Dickinson.

WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach.
Elevator; sun parlor, $8 to $15 weekly. F. C. Buhrs

Pocono Mountains.

Where You Can Catch Trout
NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN
In the Poconos; modern; 2 hrs. from N. Y. Open April 14. Booklet W. J. & M. D. Price, P. O. Canadensis, Pa., Cresco Sta., Lackawanna R.R.

Virginia.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN.
New Pompeian Baths. Booklet Free.
Geo. F. Adams, Fortress Monroe, Va.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRESTON LEONIDAS M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to Anna Preston, Ruth Matthews, Edward M. Preston, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, all creditors, next of kin, and heirs of LEONIDAS M. PRESTON, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of May, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York should not issue, appointing the Windsor Trust Company administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said Leonidas M. Preston, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be apointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal [L. S.] of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CHARPILLOZ, MATHILDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATHILDE CHARPILLOZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, December 4, 1906. GEORGE SIDNEY WEBSTER, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

PACKARD, ELIZABETH CLARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH CLARY PACKARD, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Charles N. Morgan & Son, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1907. EDWARD W. PACKARD, Executor. CHARLES N. MORGAN & SON, 27 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMMA W. WINGATE, plaintiff, against CORNELIA R. KROEHL et als., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, which are more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, distant southerly 46 11-100 feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eighth Avenue and the southerly side of West 22d Street; running thence easterly and along a four-story brick flat 13.0½ feet to a point which is distant southerly 46.10¼ feet from the southerly side of 22d Street; running thence southeasterly and at an angle of 114 degrees 25 minutes and 21 seconds to the before mentioned line and still along the four-story brick flat 2.5¼ feet, which point is 40 1-10 feet southerly from the southerly side of 22d Street; running thence easterly parallel to West 22d Street and at an angle of 114 degrees 35 minutes and 54 seconds to the last-mentioned line, and still along the four-story brick flat, and the yard adjoining on the north, 86.2 feet to a point which is 99.11 feet east of the easterly side of Eighth Avenue and 49.1 feet south from the south side of 22d Street; running thence southerly and parallel or nearly parallel to Eighth Avenue 151 feet, more or less, part of the way along the easterly wall of 261 West 21st Street, to the northerly side of West 21st Street, to a point which is one hundred (100) feet more or less, distant from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eighth Avenue and the northerly side of West 21st Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of West 21st Street to the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eighth Avenue and the northerly side of West 21st Street; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Eighth Avenue 150 feet and seven inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 2d, 1907.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Esq., Atty. for Jacob C. Turfler.

MacFARLAND, TAYLOR & COSTELLO, Esqs., Attys. for Dett Kroehl.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226 228 and 230 Eighth Avenue and Nos. 261 and 263 West 21st Street.

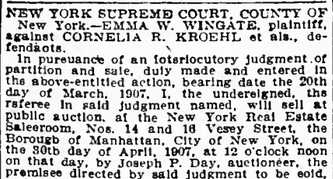

8th Av.

Dated New York, April 2, 1907.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL H. BAER, plaintiff, against HENRY H. GOLDBERGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and now or lately known as number 201 Lewis Street, and distinguished on map of part of lots of land belonging to Samuel Pickett in the Eleventh Ward, in the City of New York, drawn by Thomas R. Ludlam, C. S., July, 1826, by the Lot No. 73, said lot being bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Southwesterly in the rear by an alleyway laid down on said map three (3) feet in width, southwesterly on one side by Sixth Street and northeasterly on the other side by a lot laid down on said map by the number 77, being in width in front twenty-two (22) feet nine (9) inches, in width in the rear twenty-two (22) feet eight (8) inches, and in length on the southwesterly side seventy-three (73) feet and on the northeasterly side seventy (70) feet, be the said distances and dimensions more or less. Also all the right, title and interest in the rear of the above described premises and fronting on Sixth Street, being three (3) feet in width front and rear and sixty-eight (68) feet in depth on each side.

Also all that other certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and formerly known as number 392 Sixth Street and now known as number 813 East Sixth Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixth Street distant two hundred and twenty (220) feet ten (10) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of Sixth Street with the easterly side of Avenue D; and running thence easterly along said Sixth Street twenty (20) feet two (2) inches to an alley; thence northerly and along said alley sixty-seven (67) feet nine (9) inches to southerly face of building on the north; thence westerly along buildings on the north twenty-three (23) feet three (3) inches to easterly face of building on the west, and thence southerly running along the westerly boundary line of the said lot as the same is enclosed, sixty-eight (68) feet four (4) inches to Sixth Street at the point or place of beginning. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all the right, title and interest in and to the said alleyway adjoining said premises on the east side thereof.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1907.

HENRY J. GOLDSMITH, Referee.

STROCK & STROCK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street Nos. are 201 Lewis Street and 313 East Sixth Street.

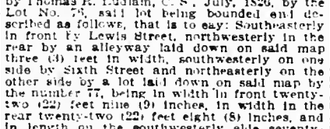

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,283.35, with interest thereon from the 29th day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $325.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $266.19 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $14,000, with interest thereon at 5½% per annum from November 1st, 1906.

Dated New York, 10th day of April, 1907.

HENRY J. GOLDSMITH, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. NIXON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thereis described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Lenox Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; running thence northerly along Lenox Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of Lenox Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; thence easterly along One Hundred and Fourteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; thence westerly along One Hundred and Thirteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the first-mentioned corner, the point or place of beginning. The above-described premises lie in Section 6, Block 1,597, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, April 1, 1907. ABRAHAM STERN, Referee.

DICKMAN & KUHN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 189 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

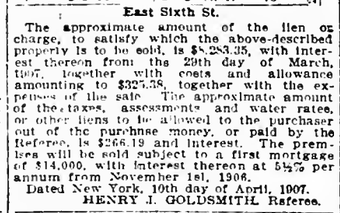

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $317,620.82, with interest thereon from the 27th day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $467.53, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid to the referee, is $5,500.—Dated New York, April 1, 1907. ABRAHAM STERN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FLEISCHMANN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, plaintiff, against D. SYLVAN CRAKOW et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated April 12th, 1907, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on April 15th, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on May 7th, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold separately, and therein described as follows: All those certain plots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and respectively bounded and described as follows, to wit:

(a) Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and thence easterly and along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Also

(b) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet, and thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Also

(c) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant seventy-nine (79) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet, and thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Also

(d) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly and along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Also

(e) Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and thence easterly and along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Also

(f) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Also

(g) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant seventy-nine (79) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet, and thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Also

(h) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly and along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Also

(i) Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly and along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1907.

JOHN J. HYNES, Referee.

HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Bornugh of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the respective parcels as described above, no part thereof having any street number:

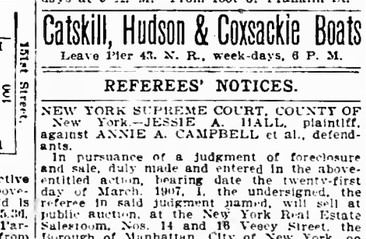

The approximate amount of the respective liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described parcels are to be separately sold is respectively as follows: Parcel (a) $9,295.30, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (b) $4,821.30, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (c) $4,821.30, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (d) $4,821.29 with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (e) $8,705.52, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907, and in addition to all of the foregoing costs and allowance amounting to $437.37 and interest thereon from April 8, 1907, and the expenses of the sale.

The said respective parcels will be sold subject to the following prior mortgages, viz.: Parcel (a) $22,500, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907; Parcel (b) $15,000, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907; Parcel (c) $15,000, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907; Parcel (d) $15,000, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907, and Parcel (e) $22,500, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $423 31 with interest.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1907.

JOHN J. HYNES, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MILTON L. BOUDEN, plaintiff, against LONG ACRE SQUARE BUILDING COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1906, as amended by an order duly made and entered therein, and bearing date the 28th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment as amended to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that present leasehold estate created by and existing under and by virtue of that certain indenture of lease, hearing date the 15th day of October, 1902, made and executed by Henry Lewis Morris, Alfred L. White, and Charles A. Peabody, as Trustees of Henry Astor, to Milton L. Bouden, the plaintiff herein, of the following-described premises to wit:

All those certain lots and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Broadway and 45th Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly side of 45th Street 148 feet and 11 inches; thence northwardly and perpendicular with 45th Street 100 feet and 5 inches to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly and along said middle line 32 feet and 0½ inches; thence in a southerly direction 7 feet 11½ inches to a point distant north from the northerly line of 45th Street 66 feet 1¼ inches and eastwardly in a straight line from the easterly line of Eighth Avenue 675 feet; thence southwardly and perpendicular with 45th Street to a point 70 feet and 10 inches northerly therefrom; thence eastwardly and parallel with 45th Street 88 feet 3½ inches to the westerly side of Broadway; and thence southwardly along the said westerly line of Broadway 80 feet and 7 inches to the point or place of beginning; which said indenture of lease is recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 4, Liber 92, Page 309, and indexed under Block No. 1017 on the Land Map of The City of New York, and was assigned by the said plaintiff to the defendant Long Acre Square Building Company by assignment hearing date the 5th day of May, 1903, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 4, Liber 92, Page 308, and indexed in Block No. 1017 on the Land Map of The City of New York, together with the said indenture of lease and all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said defendant Long Acre Square Building Company in and to and under the said indenture of lease and in and to the said premises and the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated New York, N. Y., March 20, 1907.

WILLIAM F. QUIGLEY, Referee.

EMERY H. SYKES, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property the above-described interest in which is to be sold:

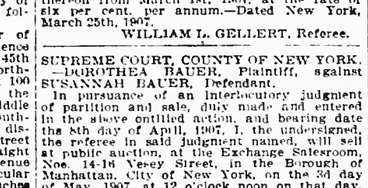

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $58,256.07, with interest thereon from the 11th day of February, 1907, together with costs and allowances amounting to $219.22, together with the expensea of the sale. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a final order in summary proceedings entered on the 2d day of June, 1904, in the Municipal Court of The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Tenth District, and the warrant issued thereon directing delivery to the landlords by the tenant, the mortgagor herein, of the mortgaged premises, and subject also to all costs and charges which may be required to be paid to redeem the leasehold estate in case any right of redemption exists, amounting approximately to $25,000, besides any claim that may exist for taxes and further unpaid rent amounting approximately to $44,000.

Dated New York, N. Y., March 29, 1907.

WILLIAM F. QUIGLEY, Referee.

EXCURSIONS.

TWO DAYS IN
WASHINGTON!
TWO MONTHS IN
EUROPE!
All Expense Plan Trips.
$123 and $275.
THOS. J. HENDERSON'S TOURS,
843 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BERMUDA
SPRING TOURS
By Quebec S. S. Co.'s Mail Steamships
Bermudian and Trinidad,
From New York April 20.
Nine to Fifteen Days.
INCLUSIVE RATES $68.50 TO $80
Hotels Princess and Hamilton.
A. E. Outerbridge & Co., A. Ahern, Sec'y.
29 Broadway, N. Y. Quebec, Canada.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 & 1,200 Broadway, 649 Madison Av. New York.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE
PEOPLES LINE — Steamers C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK
Lv. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., week days only, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with trains for ALL POINTS North, East, and West.
CITIZENS LINE — Steamers ONTEORA and ULSTER
Lv. Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays, 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.
LOW RATES—EXCURSION, $2.50
Staterooms and Tickets at Wharf Office; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE
FARES REDUCED
BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2
Providence, $2.30.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points.
Steamers Priscilla and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Steamer Chester W. Chapin and Maine.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., week days only, 4 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P. M.; Str. Naugatuck.

$2.00 TO BOSTON
$1.00 to Fall River; $1.00 to Providence.
TEMPORARY SCHEDULE.
Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 P. M. 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout Week days at 4 P. M.; Newburgh at 5 P. M.; Sundays at 9 A. M. From foot of Franklin St.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JESSIE A. HALL, plaintiff, against ANNIE A. CAMPBELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighteenth day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of One Hundred and Third Street distant three hundred feet west of the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; running thence westerly along One Hundred and Third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street twenty-five feet; and thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue to the place of beginning. The westerly wall of the building thereon being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 25th, 1907.

WILLIAM L. GELLERT, Referee.

WESSELMAN & KRAUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Liberty Street, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 122 West 103d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

New Twenty Story Building on Maiden Lane and John Street—Buyers for West Side Houses—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

A twenty-story building is to be erected on the plot at 15, 17, and 19 Maiden Lane, running through to 18 and 22 John Street, owned by Edward Holbrook, President of the Gorham Manufacturing Company. The old five-story buildings now on the site are to be torn down within the next few weeks, and the new building is to be ready for occupancy in May, 1908. Ground and building, the operation will represent an outlay of $2,000,000. The project will probably be handled by a corporation in which Mr. Holbrook will have a large interest.

The properties included in the site were bought by Mr. Holbrook through Herbert A. Sherman about three years ago, with a view to their improvement, but the undertaking was deferred on account of unexpired leases and also because it was hoped that the parcel at 20 John Street might also be secured. Apparently it has now been decided to go ahead without this lot, which will be completely inclosed by the proposed building.

Mr. Holbrook's holdings have a frontage of 72.7 feet on Maiden Lane, the distance through the block to John Street being about 145 feet. No. 18 John Street has a frontage of 25 feet and No. 22 a frontage of 24.8 feet. A feature of the new structure will be an arcade extending through the block.

Upper Broadway Corner Deal.

M. B. Larkin has sold to the Kohring Realty Company the four brick tenements at the southeast corner of Broadway and 130th Street, on plot 100 by 75.

Lorenz F. J. Welber is preparing plans for a six-story apartment house, 125 by 100, to be erected by the Arnold Realty Company on the west side of Edgecombe Avenue, 150 feet eoutb of 145th Street, at a cost of $150,000.

West Side Properties in New Hands.

The City Real Estate Company has sold to H. D. Baker the five-story limestone-front American basement building 325 West 108th Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Hellner & Wolf and N. L. & L. Ottinger have sold 245 West 102d Street, a four-story American basement dwelling, 18 by 100.

David & Harry Lippmann have sold to a client of Bernard Mayhoff the two five-story brick and stone flats, 157 and 161 West Ninety-eighth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, each on plot 27 feet front by about 121 feet deep, with a rear line of about 42 feet.

In the deal for the dwelling 255 West Ninety-ninth Street, closed recently by John P. Kirwan, Anton Hilbert was the buyer and not the seller.

Buyers for Lenox Avenue Flats.

Penzel & Muller bave eold 87 and 89 Lenox Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100, between 114th and 115th Streets.

Aaron Coleman has sold to Mary Heaney, through Levy Brothers, 74 West 134th Street, a five-story stone-front flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Honses Sold East of the Park.

J. L. Rubenstein has sold to Alanson T. Enos 120 East Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 102.2.

Henry R. Beekman is the buyer of 38 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Upper Second Avenne Purchase.

Solon B. Lillenstern, as attorney, has bought for a client from Frank Volz 1,704 and 1,706 Second Avenue.

Ernest N. Adler negotiated the recent sale of 1,653 First Avenue for M. Singer to Charles B. Gumb.

Hutter Brothers have sold to Harris Taschman for Moritz Weiss the three-story single flat 206 East 104th Street, 16.8 by 100.

The H. H. Fuller Realty Company has leased the five-story factory at the southwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street and First Avenue for a long term of years to Jacob Stahl, Jr., & Co., cigar manufacturers. This completes the renting of this group of buildings by these brokers.

Mere Ground for 17th St. Project.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. and Max Kayser sold for the Gourlie estate and James A. Renwick to Philip Braender, 26 West Seventeenth Street, a four-story brick building, plot 22 by 92. Mr. Braender recently purchased 28, 30, and 32 on the combined plot 93.6 by 92, he will erect a twelve-story mercantile building.

David and Harry Lippmann have sold, through M. Schwitzer 416 West Twenty-ninth Street, four-story front and three-story rear buildings, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Charles E. Duross has sold for Mandelbaum & Levine 330 West Eighteenth Street, a two-story building, on lot 25 by 92, to John C. Gabler & Co., who will occupy it after making extensive alterations.

Marks, Werdenschlag & Pett were the brokers in the sale of 164 West Twenty-fifth Street for the estate of L. Bayer.

Louis Schrag has leased the following dwellings: For R. G. Barthold, 45 West Twenty-fifth Street to Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, and for Jesse and Samuel Rosenthal 249 West Twenty-fourth Street to Mrs. Elisa Schonfeld.

Deal for First Avenne Parcel.

B. Menschel hae bought from John Wheeler 371 First Avenue, a five-story tenement on lot 24 by 100, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets.

Goldberg & Greenberg have bought from the Tyson estate 217 East Forty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.5.

Natkins & Co. negotiated the sale of 49 and 49½ Division Street to the American Central Realty Company.

Folsom Brothers have leased for Mary Ray the five-story building 11 East Eighth Street to Samuel Medlin for a term of eleven years.

Sales of Two-Family Honses.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Frank B. Walker to Mre. M. Jacobs 353 Concord Avenue, a three-story brick two-family house, on lot 20 by 100; also, in conjunction with Joseph Probst, 353 Concord Avenue, a three-story two-family house, to Bertha Kessler; also, 331 Concord Avenue, a three-story two-family house, to Joseph Becker; also, in conjunction with Henry Reiman & Son, for Frank B. Walker, 333 Concord Avenue, a three-story two-family house, to Mrs. Martha McCaffery.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has also sold for Isak Tepper the northwest corner of Union Avenue and 168th Street, a five-story apartment house, 98 by 96; also, for Alfred Pioner, the plot 50 by 100, on the north side of 233th Street, 200 feet west of Keppler Avenue. The new owner intends to erect three two-family houeee on the property.

Alexander Gerhards has sold for Peter Otten and Victor Gerhards the two four-story single flats 894 and 896 Eagle Avenue.

Hall J. How & Co. have resold for Raynor & Just the plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Park Avenue, 50 feet north of 184th Street.

Third Avenne Deal in the Bronx.

Smith & Phelps have sold the southwest corner of Third Avenue and 141st Street, a three-story brick building on lot 27 by 100, with an "L" 20 by 23.

M. B. Larkin has sold for Margaret Tabor to a client of Casey & Irwin, the plot 64 by 94, on the west side of Decatur Avenue, 25 feet north of 198th Street.

Brooklyn Theatre Changes Hands.

H. J. Sachs & Co. have sold for the Lotus Realty Company the Naesau Theatre property at the corner of Willoughby and Pearl Streets, Brooklyn. The buyer is Marcus Loew, who intends to remodel the structure and use it for vaudeville.

E. T. Newman, as broker, reports the sale of 386 Eighth Street, near Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, a two-story dwelling, for $7,800.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company reports that it bas sold for Mrs. Anna M. Stanley to Frederick Oppekofer, a plot of land, 60 by 200, with a three-story cottage thereon, on Ocean Parkway, near West Avenue, Coney Island.

Large Tract Sold at Sonth Beach.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have bought from the Trinity Securities Company 513 lots at South Beach, Staten Island, tbe property being known as the MacFarland estate.

F. M. Weiss has sold for John P. Meninger Lots 165, 166, and 167 in the Benson estate property on Pelham Road; also, for Charles Money, his residence on the north side of Poplar Street, near Roselle Street, to Robert E. Walker.

Company Buys in Monnt Vernon.

Finestone & Albert have sold to the Ionic Realty and Construction Company 41 to 47 North Fulton Avenue, Mount Vernon, two two-story dwellings, on plot 122.6 by 100.

Buyer for Nantucket Cottage.

Herbert A. Sherman hae sold for Miss Fanny R. White her country place at Siasconset, Nantucket, Mass., fronting on the ocean, consisting of a large three-story frame house with extensive grounds.

Demand for Fifth Avenne Offices.

That Fifth Avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second Street, has not been wholly dependent upon store trade for its growth, but is also attracting attention as an office building district for certain classes of business, is shown in the demand for office space in some of its newer structures.

The Knabe Building, at Thirty-ninth Street, opposite the Union League Club, is one of the buildings of recent construction in which a large number of single offices and even entire floors are being taken by concerns which five years ago would probably have located a mile further downtown, but which, with the office facilities now available, have decided to move to the heart of the uptown business district. Besides embodying the most approved features of design and equipment, special attention has also been paid to the matter of light in the new Fifth Avenue structures. To a greater extent than in other sections corners have been selected for the tall buildings, and, as is the case with the Knabe Building, low adjoining houses have insured unobstructed light from all directions.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Water St. 144, w s, 86.1 ft s of Maiden Lane, 19.9x82.2x20.8x80.8, five-story building; executors' sale, to A. M. Levy, $45,500.

Water St, 160, n w corner of Fletcher St, 17.9x80.5, four-story building; executors' sale, to S. O. Post, $41,000.

Cherry St, 123, n s, between Catharine and Market Sts, 25x103, four-story tenement; executors' sale, to A. M. Levy, $29,600.

824 St, 68, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; public auction sale, to Fellner & Wolf, $27,200.

19th St, 133 and 135 West, n s, 276.8 ft w of 6th Av, 41x92, two three-story dwellings; executors' sale, to A. H. Kurshcedt, $45,000.

Grand St, 78, n s, 100 ft w of Greene St, 25x100, five-story loft building; executors' sale, to C. D. Williams, $59,000.

North Moore St, 26, s s, 121 ft w of Varick St, 18.8x87.6, three-story brick and frame tenement; partition sale, to H. J. Macon, $12,100.

149th St, s s, the block front between Beach and Union Avs, 200x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Church Extension and Missionary Society, $8,000.

Beach Av, e s, 100 ft s of 140th St, 75x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Church Extension and Missionary Society, $8,000.

Tinton Av, w s, 110.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 103x135, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Ellen Mulhare, $19,470.

58th St, 532 West, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Maier Brothers, $14,600.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and Bronx.

Jay St, 10 and 18, for a six-story brick warehouse, 50x89.1; H. Getty of 304 West 105th St, owner; F. Bayliss, architect; cost, $50,000.

Lexington Av, 189 and 191, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 37.4x61.7; J. L. Togliasso of 114 Macdougal St, owner; J. P. Voelker, architect; cost, $30,000.

86th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, for a four-story brick dwelling, 25x60; S. Harris of 126 East 59th street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $12,000.

82d St, s s, 70 ft s of 3d Av, for three six-story brick tsnements and stors, 46x102.2; Hillman & Price of 230 Grand St, owners; H. G. Harris, architect; cost, $45,000.

143d St, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, for six six-story brick tenements, 41.8x86.11; Pekeiner Brothers of 1,151 Hoe Av, owners; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $400,000.

Harrison Av, w s, 50 ft n of Norton Place, for a three-story brick dwelling, 21x55; James F. McGarry of 542 West 150th St, owner; Harding T. Hrnell, architect; cost, $10,000.

Woodlawn Road, e s, 25 ft n of 207th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x97; Wahlig & Schwartz of 1,853 Boston Road, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $11,000.

Rush St, n w corner of Grand Concourse, for a three-story brick dwelling, 25x38; E. Weoigman of 493 East 179th St, owner; Clement B. Brun, architect; cost, $10,000.

138th St, n w corner of Exterior St, for a two-story brick stable, 137x54; S. Trimmer & Sons of 138th St and Harlem River, owners; Clement B. Brun, architect; cost, $30,000.

Westchester Av, n s, 74 ft e of Castle Hill Av, for a two-story frame office, 19x40; Frank Gass of Eleventh St, near Avenue D, Unionport, owner; Henry Lono, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

1st Av, 778, to a three-story brick slaughter house; United Dressed Beef Company of 44th St and 1st Av, owner; Mortensen & Co., architects; cost, $26,000.

94th St, 231 and 233 East, to two five-story brick tenements; M. Goldberg and A. Greenberg of 140 Nassau St, owners; M. Muller, architect; cost, $10,000.

54th St, 34 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. Austin Flint, premises, owner; Hiss & Weekes, architects; cost, $6,000.

3d Av, 2,316 and 2,318, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; M. Gumpel of 29 West 94th St, owner; S. D. Cohen, architect; cost, $6,000.

64th St, 49 East, to a five-story brick dwelling; F. C. Barlow of Boston, Mass., owner; W. Adams, architect; cost, $5,000.

125th St, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, to a four-story brick tenement and store; estate of W. H. Belden of 45 Wall St, owner; A. J. Johnson, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, April 17.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 77th St, 102.2x115; The Henry William Co. to The Crawford Bradley Co., $100.

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 32, map of new Village of Jerome, 25x100; Frank McGarry to Frank Capodiupo, (mtg $425,) $100.

CHRYSTIE ST, 52, 100.6x irregular; Teresa M. J. O'Donohue to Julius Braun, $100.

CHRYSTIE ST, 22, 100.6x irregular; Julius Braun to Jarus Woll and another, (mtg $28,000,) $100.

CLINTON AV, n w s, 68.5 ft n s of 170th St, 151.2x irregular; John F. Fetzer to August C. Hacht, (mtg $4,500) $100.

EAST END AV, s e corner of 83d St, 20x81; Jacob Goldstein to Leander M. Hammer, (mtg $21,000,) $100.

FILLMORE ST, s e corner of Morris Park Av, 50.1x irregular; Mary Denning to Charles Gerlich, (mtg $4,940,) $1.

GROVE ST, a s, 83 ft w of Bleecker St, 42x100; Kathi Paffen to Jacob Roses, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

HENRY ST, —, n e; Morris Weinstein to Kotzen Realty Co., (mtg $23,000,) $100.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,018, 17x80; Bernard B. Bromberg to Bromberg Realty Co., (mtg $15,250,) $100.

LOT 170, second map of Neill estate; Charles Huster to Julius Henter, (mtg $3,000,) $1.

LOT 334, Block 1, map No. 514 of Mapes estate; Anna C. Kraft to Freak T. Holt and another, $100.

LOT 19, Map 1,064 of Hudson Park; Rosina Schnitzer to Basilius Busch, $100.

LOTS 101 and 102, 12 and 13, map of Neill estate; Charles H. Stanton to City and Country Contract Co., (mtg $12,800,) $1.

LOTS 22, 23, and 24, Block 8, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Eugen V. Daly to Fridolin Weber, (mtg $1,312.50,) $100.

LOTS 313 to 318 and 320 to 827, map 1,130, Hunter estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to New York Exchange Realty Co., $1.

LOTS 15 to 18, Block 71, map of Section 1, Morris Park; Fidelity Development Co. to Hiram W. Harris, $100.

LOTS 229 and 230, Map 1,009; Morris P. Joachim to Thomas A. M. Stevenson, ½ part, all title, (mtg $3,225, limitted.

LOTS 13 and 14, Block 4, map of Section 1, Bathgate estate; John Goergen and others to Joseph Zacbarzowsky, (mtg $1,120,) $100.

LOTS 7 to 10, Block 50, map 1,138, Morris Park; Fidelity Development Co. to Edward Schmidt, $100.

MADISON AV, e s, 41.4 ft n of 62d St, 19.4x50; Gertrude F. Harrison, executrix, to George F. Moody, $45,000.

MARION AV, w s, 21.1 ft s of Hull Av, 25x113.6; Nellie M. Brown to William C. Bergen, $100.

ONEIDA AV, e s corner of 226th St, 200x irregular; Thomas Greenless and others to Joseph Dolinsky, $1.

PARK AV, 1,982, 25.5x86; Samuel Tisohler and others to Rachel Cohen, (mtg $17,668.66,) $100.

PELHAM ROAD, e s, 25 ft n of Lee St, 75x100, Throgg's Neck; Freak J. Holderman to Benjamin M. Luther, $1.

POPLAR ST, Lots 41, 42, 43, 47, and 48, partition map of Wells and others vs. Stover; Otto Silherman to Louis Silherman, $100.

RANDALL AV, s e corner of Hill Av, 50x100; Pratt Av, e s, 483.4 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x101.6x50x—, Edenwald; George J. Fernschild to Louisa Fernschild, $100.

ST HAV, w s, 91.7 ft n of 25th St, 17.6x90; Sarah J. Hull to Asa Hull, $1.

UNION AV, old, w s, at n a of Denman Place, 20.9x106; David Allen to Martha A. Smith, (mtg $10,500,) $100.

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 48.5 ft w of Marine St, 48.6x103.3; Philip Schnur to Walter W. Taylor, (mtg $1,800,) $100.

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 88.3 ft n of land of Episcopal Church, 221.3x irregular; City Real Estate Co. to the City and County Contract Co., (mtg $75,000,) $100.

WHITLOCK AV, s w corner of Barretto St, 200x400.9; Lulu Bose to Simon E. Barnheimer and another, (mtg $78,000,) $1.

1ST AV, 77, 24x100; Rsbecca Hamis to Samuel Sisser, (mtg $21,000,) $100.

1ST AV, 77, 24x100; Louis Hamis to Samuel Sisser, $100.

2D AV, 203, 26.2x110; Catherine E. Weber to Lina A. Weber, $1.

2D AV, 2,204, 20x80; John Rottkamp to Barnet Benjamin, $1.

4TH ST, n s, 137.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2; Barnet Klar to Samuel Klar, ¼ part, $100.

81H AV, 827, 24.9x93.11; Barnet Klar to Samuel Klar, ¼ part, (mtg $27,500,) $100.

10TH AV, w s, 25.6 ft s of 77th St, 25.6x irregular; Ella A. Micau and others to Euphemia S. Coffin, confirmation deed, $1.

13TH ST, 141 East, 25x100; Charles M. Siggel to Samuel Tischler and another, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

14TH ST, 328 and 330 East, 45x103.3; Louis Segman and others to Morris Haupt and another, (mtg $78,125,) $100.

17TH ST, s s, 403 ft w of 5th Av, 22x92; Eliza C. Lourie and others to Philip Braender, $100.

224TH ST, n s, being Lot 524, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Thomas Greinless and others to Joseph Dolinsky, $1.

46TH ST, 510 West, 20x100.5; Ann May to Annie T. May, $2.

77TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; James R. Smith and others to Euphemia S. Coffin, correction, $1.

84TH ST, 433 East, 15.8x102.2; Marie Meyer and others, executors, to Mary Freifeld, $9,500.

84TH ST, 232 East, 17x102.2; New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association to Annie Shaughnessy, $1.

85TH ST, 345 East, 25x102.2; Stanislaus N. Tuckerman to Morris Schlossman, (mtg $34,500,) $100.

108TH ST, 235 to 237 West, 75x100.11; Dora M. Weill to Horace W. Stearns, (mtg $119,000,) $100.

109TH ST, n s, 823.9 ft e of Park Av, 87.6x100.11; Bernhard Goldstein to Fred Goldstein and another, 1-3 part, (mtg $49,250,) $100.

114TH ST, 340 East, 25x100; Giuseppe Uhriaco to Ciccio Ubriaco, all title, $100.

128TH ST, s s, 122.6 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x99.11; Marietta Mahbett to Grace C. M. Gibbs, $1.

132TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 70x99.10; Gem Realty Co. to Ethel Reisner, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

138TH ST, n s, 125 ft s of St. Ann's Av, 89.8x100; William W. Coller to William Wagler, Jr., (mtg $45,000,) $100.

140TH ST, 265 to 273 West, 125x99.10; Patrick A. Conroy to Old Town Realty Co., (mtg $122,500,) $100.

161ST ST, 822 East, 27x110; Rachel Magnes to Merlo Frerck, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

182D ST, n e s, 46.4 ft e of Crotona Av, 25x100; Harry Feller and others to Ida Lerman, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

182D ST, n s, 71.4 ft e of Crotona Av, 25x100; Harry Feller and others to Annie Kelly, $100.

211TH ST, s w s, 275 ft s e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Sound Realty Co. to James J. McCann, $100.

211TH ST, s w s, 275 ft s e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; James J. McCann to Margaret E. McCann, (mtg $2,500,) $100.

LOUISE ST, w s, 175 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x95, Van Nest; Anna Kaiser to Margaretha Leickert, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

WILLIAM ST, e s, w ½ of Plot 25, map of Melrose, 25x100; William St, s w s, 300 ft n w of Washington Av, 50x100; John A. Bruckner and others to Bruckner Brothers, $1.

ELTON AV, n w corner of 161st St, 17.10x irregular; Elton Av, w s, 17.10 ft n of 161st St, 85.10x irregular; Elton Av, w s, 49.6 ft n of 161st St, 11.11x irregular; John A. Bruckner and others, to Bruckner Brothers, Inc., $1.

DENMAN ST, s s, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Nicola Biondi to Nazzareno Guarriallo, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

ROAD to Pelham, w s, s ½ of lot, 24 map of Elijah Valentine, Westchester, 470x irregular, containing 49.3-1000 acres; Willow Lane, 145 ft from land of Robinson, adjoining land of Meyers, 150x irregular, ½ acre, Throgg's Neck; Middletown Road, e s, 123.1 ft s of road to Pelham Bridge, 105.7x irregular, Westchester; Zulette Av, e s, 425 ft w of Mapes Av, 50x100, Westchester; Cornell Av, n s, 135 ft e of old road, 50x100; Washington St, w s, Lot 419, map of Unionport, 200x216; highway leading from crossways to Pelham Bridge, at s e corner of land of Henderson, 125x— C. Adelbert Becker, executor, to Lizzie H. Burke, all title, $1.

127TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Herman Scheidcberg to Max Reese, (mtg $9,000,) $1.

LOT 123, map of Bensonia, 16x25; Lisette Georgi and others to Sarah F. Georgi, $1.

135TH ST, e s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 275x99.11; State Bank to Salvage Realty Co., (mtg $141,750,) $1,000.

GRAND AV, 1,996, 25x90; the Lochinvar Realty Co. to Harry B. Cutner, (mtg $6,500,) $100.

415T ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x98.9; Edwin Parsons and others, executors, to the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co., $1.

MADISON AV, 75, 24.8x100; Jere W. Dimick to Bernherd Frankenfelder, (mtg $77,600,) $100.

LOT 386, map of Van Nest Park; Frederick Rieter to Philip J. Cair, (mtg $900,) $100.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 9th St, 20.4x113; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Davis Podolsky and another, $100.

86TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Ventris Building Improvement and Investment Co. to Sarah Harris, $100.

EAST BROADWAY, 20, 25x½ block; William L. Thompson and another, executors, to Harris Mandelhaum and another, $100.

AVENUE B, 193, w s, 13.4 ft n of 12th St, 18.4x80; Ignatz Gluck to Bernat Well, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

ST. LAWRENCE AV, s s corner of Merrill St, 25x100; Abraham Bedrick to Harry Laudy, all title, $100.

178TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 83.4x100; Louis Cohn to Arthur W. Saunders, (mtg $64,000,) $100.

178TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 83.4x100; Arthur W. Saunders to Herman Cohen, (mtg $72,400,) $100.

29TH ST, s s, 550 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Williarth A. Robioson to Flora H. Ball, $100.

LOTS 306, 307, 310, 326, 327, and 328, map of Woodlawn Heights; Herman Scheidcberg to Max Reese, (mtg $1,419.20,) $1.

123D ST, 333 to 341 East, 103.0x100.11; Harry Gleick and others to George H. Simonson and another, $1.

HEATH AV, w s, 415.10 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100; Fordham Realty Co. to William J. McNulty, (mtg $4,500,) $1.

51ST ST, s s, 165 ft e of 2d Av, 20x70.5; Benjamin F. Vitebure to Louis Meyer Realty Co., (mtg $13,500,) $100.

138TH ST, s s, 402 ft w of Cypress Av, 87.5x100; 138th St, 872, 37.6x100; Hyman Silver and others to Bessie Ruth, (mtg $70,000,) $1.

PLOT, contains 5.022 acres, being that part of present roadway to the S. D. & P. M. R. R. Co. to be abandoned; S. D. & P. M. R. R. Co. to City of New York, $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ARONOWITZ, Louis, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 144th St, 928 and 930, bond $58,000

BUSCEMI BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Henry Hoffman; Bedford St, s w s, at n w s of Downing St, 90x92.7, 1 year, 6%.....$40,000

BECKER, Adolphine C., to Ernest Harvier; Washington Terrace, s w corner of 168th St, 17.0x62.6, bond.....$5,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Gaston Worth; Chrystie St, 22, 5 years.....$28,000

BUXBAUM, Bernhard, to Titio Guarantee and Trust Co.; 152d St, 523 and 525 West, 50x99.11, bond $35,000

BRAENDER, Philip, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 17th St, 26 West, bond.....$33,000

BALL, Flora H., to Park Mortgage Co.; 29th St, s s, 550 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9, 5 years $5,000

CRAWFORD-BRADLEY CO. to United States Trust Co.; Amsterdam Av, a w corner of 77th St, 102.2x115, due Oct. 1, 1011.....$115,000

CRAWFORD-BRADLEY CO. to Euphemia S. Coffin; Amsterdam Av, a w corner of 77th St, 102.2x115, prior mtg $115,000, due Oct. 1, 1911, 5% and warehouse.....$35,000

CALDER, Fred V., to Goodfield Realty Co.; 114th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6%.....$2,000

CAPODILUPO, Frank, to Frank McGarry; Lot 22, map of new village of Jerome, 12 months $425

CALLAN, Ann, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 176th St, s s, 62 ft e of Marmion Av, 50x100 .....$5,000

DI BENEDETTO, Angelo, to Henry Hoffman; 114th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x110.10, 1 year, 6% $10,000

DOLINSKY, Joseph, to Thomas Greenless and another; Lot 524, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 5½% $3,200

FREDENBERGER, John B., to Franklin Savings Bank; 51st St, 508 West, 5 years.....$16,000

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO. to Washington Savings Bank; Lot 87, Block 49, map of Section 1, Morris Park, 2 years, 6%..$4,500

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO. to Washington Savings Bank; Lot 50, Block 54, map of Section 1, Morris Park, 2 years, 6%..$4,500

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO. to Washington Savings Bank; Lot 87, Block 54, map of Section 1, Morris Park, 2 years, 6%..$4,500

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO. to Washington Savings Bank; Lot 11, Block 51, map of Section 1, Morris Park, 2 years, 6%..$4,500

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO. to Washington Savings Bank; Lot 19, Block 45, map of Section 1, Morris Park, 2 years, 6%..$4,500

FREIFELD, Mary, to Marie Meyer and others, executors; 433 East 84th St, 5 years....$6,000

FELLER, Harry, and others to Simon Banner, trustee; 182d St, n s, 46.4 ft e of Crotona Av, 25x100, bond.....$5,000

FELLER, Harry, and others to Simon Banner, trustee; 182d St, n s, 71.4 ft e of Crotona Av, 25x100, bond.....$5,000

FREUDENBERGER, John B., to John Ewait; 51st St, s e, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6%.....$3,000

FISCHL, Adolph M., and another, to Louisa Fink; 2d Av, 2,000, prior mtg $13,500, 2 years, 6%.....$5,000

GALASSO, Antonio, to Giovanni Lordi; 115th St, n s, 80 ft s of 2d Av, 20x100.10, 1 year, 6% $500

GEILICH, Solomon, to Samuel Barkin; Bathgate Av, s w corner of 173d St, 100.3x100, prior mtg $3,000, 1 year, 6%.....$4,000

GEILICH, Solomon, to Hens Cooper; Bathgate Av, s w corner of 173d St, 100.3x100, 1 year, 6% $3,000

GEILICH, Solomon, to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Bathgate Av, s w corner of 173d St, 100.3x100, bond $10,000

GOLDBERGER, Samuel, to Jacob Rieger; 5th st, 729 East, prior mtg $9,000, installments, 6% $1,000

GOLDBERG, Harry M., to Arthur Smith; Washington Av, e s, 310 ft s of 172d St, 100x109.7, 1 year.....$17,000

HARRIS, Hiram W., to Fidelity Dsvelpoment Co.; Lots 15 to 18, Block 71, map of Section 1, Morris Park, 3 years.....$4,000

HARRIS, Hiram W., to Fidelity Development Co.; Lote 15 to 18, Block 71, map of Section 1, Morris Park, 1 year.....$1,500

HAUPT, Morris, and another, to Louis Segman and another; 14th St, s s, 107.6 ft s of 2d Av, 45x103.3, prior mtg $58,000, 7 years, 6% $20,125

HECHT, August C., to John F. Fetzer; Clinton Av, n w s, 93.5 ft n of 170th St, 51.1x25, 1 year, 6%.....$900

KELLY, Annie, to Harry Feller and others; 182d St, n s, 71.3 ft e of Crotona Av, 25x100, bond $14,000

KRAKOW, Markus, to Clement Le Boutillier; 158 East 107th St, 5 years.....$13,000

KIRCHNER, Susannah, to Veritas Realty Co.; Creston Av, 2,388, due Oct. 11, 1908....$1,400

LERMAN, Ida, to Harry Feller and others; 182d St, n e s, 46.4 ft e of Crotona Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6%.....$1,000

LEVIN, Hyman, to Abraham Elfenstein; 1,541 Madison Av, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

LEVINE, Solomon, to John Kudlich; Victor St, w s, 100 ft e of Morris Park, 25x100, 3 years $5,000

MANHATTAN STORAGE Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 41st St, 117 to 121 East; Lexington Av, s w corner of 42d St, 197.6x 125, prior mtg $400,000, bond.....$100,000

MCCANN, James J., to Sound Realty Co.; 211th St, s w s, 275 ft s e of 10th Av, 25x99.11, 3 years $2,500

ORENTLY, Abraham, to Hyman Fish; Morris Av, e s, 75 ft n of 165th St, 17.6x92.6, prior mtg $6,500, demand, 6%.....$1,500

ORENTLY, Abraham, to Hyman Fish; Morris Av, e s, 92.6 ft n of 165th St, 17.6x92.6, prior mtg $6,500, demand, 6%.....$1,500

ORENTLY, Abraham, to Hyman Fish; Morris Av, s e corner of 166th St, 48.11x92.6, prior mtg $4,000, demand, 6%.....$1,500

PODLOSKY, David, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Avenue A, n w corner of 9th St, 26.4x113, prior mtg $51,000, 0 years, 6%.....$21,000

RABINOWITZ, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Emmett Av, s e s, at n e s of Pelham Av 83x100, bond.....$8,000

ROSES, Jacob, to Kathi Paffen; Grove St, s s, 83 ft w of Bleecker St, 2 lots, each 21x100, (2 mtgs, each $5,000,) 2 prior mtgs $8,000, 3 years $10,000

BUCKHOUT, Frank C., to Annie L. Kneer; Ryer Av, w s, 529.2 ft e of Anthony Av, 3 years.....$15,000

SANGUANINI, Joseph, to City Equity Co.; Lots 73 and 74, map of 110 lots, ection Woolf vs. Woolf, 1 year, 6%.....$3,000

SALVAGE REALTY CO. to State Bank; 135th St, s e, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 6 lots, each 45.10x99.11, 6 mtgs, each $21,692, prior mtg of whole plot $225,000, 1 year, 6%.....$130,155

STEDEROTH, Elizabeth K., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; East End Av, 62, bond.....$11,000

SALVAGE REALTY CO. to City Mortgage Co.; 135th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 275x99.11, demand, 6%.....$225,000

SMITH, Martha A., to David Allen; Union Av, w s, old line, at n e of Denman Place, 20.9x106, prior mtg $15,500, 5 years.....$1,500

SIEGEL, Abraham, to Louis E. Klehan; 3t Canal St, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years, 6%.....$10,000

SCHMIDT, Edward, to Fidelity Development Co.; Lots 7 to 10, Block 50, map of Section 1, Morris Park, 3 years.....$5,000

SCHLOSSER, Morris, to Stanislaus N. Tuckman; 85th St, 345 East, 3 years, 6%.....$3,500

TURKEL, Bernhard, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Willett St, s w corner of Stanton St, 75x25, 5 years.....$33,000

TURKEL, Bernhard, to Lucinda Millard; Willett St, s w corner of Stanton St, 75x25, prior mtg $33,000, due Oct. 17, 1907, 6%.....$2,000

TOWNE, Catherine, to Julia F. Maguire; Lexington Av, 1,683, prior mtg $9,000, bond.....$2,000

WOLF REALTY CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; East End Av, 46, bond.....$12,000

167 WEST 71ST ST to Cornelius W. Luyster; 167 West 71st St, 3 years, 6%.....$90,000

MILLIGAN, James I., to Yonkers Building and Loan Association; Cogan's Alley, n s, 104.4 ft e of Riverdale Av, 69.9x69.11, installments, 5 1-10%.....$900

HOLT, Frederick T., to Anna C. Kroft; Lot 333, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years, $2,300

HAWES, Gertrude D., to Title Insurance Co.; 104th St, 244 West, 5 years.....$60,000

HAWES, Gertruda D., to Chelsea Realty Co.; 104th St, 244 West, prior mtg $60,000, 3 years, 6%.....$10,000

COHEN, Louis, to Title Insurance Co.; 178th St, n s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 2-lots, each 41.8x100, 2 mtgs, each $32,000, 3 years, $64,000

ROSENWEIG, Bertha B., to Edward D. Thurston; 101st St, n e corner of Madison Av, 73.7x26, 5 years.....$28,000

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to Louis Cohen; 178th St, n s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 41.8x100, prior mtg $32,000, 3 years, 6%.....$8,400

GAURIELLO, Nazzareno, to Nicola Biondi; 150th St, s s, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100, prior mtg $12,000, due Oct. 1 1911, 6%.$4,000

MCCANN, Mary E., to Mary L. Smith; Elsmera Place, n s, 375 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100, due Oct. 17, 1906, 6%.....$500

HUTKOFF, Nathan, to American Mortgage Co.; Cherry St, 364 and 366, 5 years..$30,000

LEWIS, Sarah, to Central Building and Investing Co.; 86th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x102.2, prior mtg $25,000, due July 1, 1908, 4%.....$12,500

STEARNS, Gertrude, to Emily H. Moir; 1024 St, n s, 200.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, 3 years.....$20,000

DOGUET, Robert J.,

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r.
TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS

The first question to consider in buying lots at auction is the confidence in the location of the property.

Second—The present and future demands.

Third—The accessibility of the location.

When this is firmly established in your mind, then do not let any one throw you off your opinion. Come to the auction to buy. The person paying the highest price gets the property, and the price it is sold at establishes the value—not what any one tells you

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

Wilbur Larremore, Esq., Referee.

Comprising

1500 City LOTS
Ogden Estate

Suitable for

Residence, Business, or Manufacturing Purposes, including Water Front Lots with excellent Railroad facilities.

SITUATE:

Depot Place.	Harlem River Water Front.	Ogden Avenue.
Sedgwick Avenue.	West 168th Street.	Boscobel Avenue.
Lind Avenue.	West 170th Street.	West 169th Street.
Nelson Avenue.	Undercliff Avenue.	West 171st Street.
Washington Bridge Park.	Commerce Avenue.	Aqueduct Avenue.
	Highbridge Park.	

SALE TO TAKE PLACE

Wednesday, April 24—Thursday, April 25
At 9 o'Clock A. M. Sharp,

Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

DANIEL SEYMOUR, Esq., 20 Wall Street, N. Y. City. } Attorneys
RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Esq., 62 William St., N. Y. C. } for Plaintiffs
DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT,
88 Nassau Street, New York City, Attorneys for Defendants.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—This sale, which is absolute, without reserve, being a Supreme Court partition sale, opens up a part of the Bronx which for years has been kept intact by the Ogden Estate trustees.

Send for Booklet.

Policies of Title Insurance of the Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co. will be issued to purchasers free of charge.

50% may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years at 5 per cent.

Maps and booklets or any further information of above sales apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, OFFICES 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer
will sell at auction

THURSDAY, April 18, 1907

at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City

TRUSTEES' SALE
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE

By order of FANNY C. LYON, ALFRED SETON and FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON, TRUSTEES of the

Estate of SAMUEL E. LYON, deceased

50 LOTS ON
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, WALES AVENUE, CONCORD AVENUE, ROBBINS AVENUE, 142D ST., and ST. MARY'S ST.

The property is now ripe for immediate improvement. It can be reached by the Subway and by the Third and Second Avenue Elevated Roads, also by the Southern Boulevard surface line (passing the property) and the 138th Street Crosstown car line.

The new Lexington and Third Avenue Subway lines (the contract for the former now being advertised) will have a station at 140th St. Proposed Rapid Transit route No. 19, 138th St. and Southern Boulevard (3 tracks), passes the property. The great six-track New Haven electric road and the New York Connecting Railway (connecting the Pennsylvania, New Haven, and Long Island Roads) will be in the immediate vicinity.

80 PER CENT. may remain on mortgage 1, 2, or 3 years at the option of the purchaser, at 5 per cent. interest, or **70 PER CENT.** at 4½ per cent. interest, Purchaser to pay recording tax of ½ of 1 per cent.

171 and 181 ALEXANDER AVENUE
3-story and basement high stoop brownstone houses. Lots 16.8x70 each between 135th and 136th Sts.

All titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., and policies of title-insurance will be issued free to purchasers.

Maps from THOMAS N. RHINELANDER, Attorney, 54 William St., or HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. & 532 5th Ave., cor. 44th St.

STUART M. GRIGGS, Auctioneer
will sell at public auction, on the premises, in a mammoth tent,

191 Building Sites, In Cecil Park, Scarsdale, N. Y.,
On Saturday, April 27,
at 1:00 P. M., Rain or Shine.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED TO ALL PRESENT AT NOON.

Free transportation to the first one hundred applicants seen only on day of sale.

For particulars, maps, &c., apply to

STUART M. GRIGGS, Auctioneer,
96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Washington Heights.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Sold another one of the row of new 4-story American basement dwellings on north side 141st Street, between Convent and Amsterdam Avs., restricted section; complete in every detail; decorations and chandeliers to suit; must be seen to be appreciated.

Open for inspection week days and Sundays.

Picken Realty Co. Owners and Builders, on premises, or 359 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Av.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AVE. CORNER
Six-story apartment; all improvements, with stores, near Subway station; good proposition to shrewd investor.

PARK AVE. CORNER
Finest and cheapest corner on this fine avenue, below 96th St.; can be bought at less than 16% basis; do not miss this opportunity.

PRIVATE HOUSE SPECIAL
3-story and basement; in 90's; private block; Park & Lexington Avs.; very fine house at low price of $22,000.

SCHNELLE & ALTSTADT,
1,326 Lexington Av., near 88th St.

FIFTH AVENUE.
Fine site for gentleman's residence,

35x100
$6,000 per front foot.
Sole Agents,

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
749 Fifth Ave., near 58th St.

ESTATE MUST SELL

3 story and basement private dwelling, 20x104, 14 rooms, bath. 81st St., near Lexington Av.; price, $19,000, free and clear.

Loft Building.—Unusual opportunity for person having $65,000 to invest in high-class business property which will net 11%. O'Reilly & Dahn, Yorkville Bank Bldg., 85th St. & 3d Av.

East Side Corner

Northwest corner 79th St. and East End Av.; plot 148x102; overlooking the river; desirable for factory or apartment house; terms to suit. A. Hollander, Owner, 100 Broadway, or your own broker.

Bargain, Lenox Hill Section.—Two four-story and basement brownstone dwellings to rent, $2,000 each; 5 years; now; controlling elegant corner plottage; possession. Wilson, 979 Lexington Av.

Investors and Speculators.—Corner Harlem, Park Av., 27x74; 4-story; cold water; 3 stores; price $22,000; terms to suit. M. Fraade, 200 Broadway.

158 East 103d. Dwelling in good order. **BARGAIN AT $14,000.** Romaine Nichols & Co., 756 5th Av.

An Avenue A bargain! 5-story double; open shafts; stores; in Seventies; bottom price, $24,000; $4,000 cash. Adler, 1,506 1st Av.

Madison Av. flat, store; hot water; $28,500; $4,000 cash. C., Box 187 Times Downtown.

1st Av. corner, near 23d St.; close estate. Geo. B. Kilgore, 71 Nassau. Tel. 3787 Cortlandt.

2d Av., Near 102d St.—5-story double store bakery; price, $25,500; terms to suit.

Bargain!—East 32d; wide 3-story dwelling, $12,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

85th, Near 1st.—5-story, 12 rooms; standing mortgages $26,000. Connor, 162 East 103d St.

82d, Near 1st.—6½-story, fireproof, 14 rooms, $40,500. Connor, 162 East 103d St.

3d Av., Near 80th.—5-story, stores, 14-roomer, $47,500. Connor, 162 East 103d St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

East Side.

13th St., Near Avenue A.—Tenement suitable for alterstion; $21,500; cash, $3,500. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

$2,500 Cash.—Single flat, 19x100; fine condition; 55th St., near 2d. Michaells, 203 Broadway.

Below 14th Street.

For Sale.—Property N. E. corner of Charlton and Washington Streets, 63 feet on Charlton, 97 feet on Washington, with an L of 148 feet to Greenwich Street, 26 feet wide. Very desirable location for Warehouse. Convenient to principal shipping points. For particulars, J. M. J., 256 West Street.

Shippers!! Manufacturers!! Jobbers!!

FOR SALE

SIX STORY AND BASEMENT BLDG.

Best Location on West St.

Suitable for Storage or Mfg.

Every Modern Improvement.

Two Electric Elevators. 40 H. P. Boiler.

A. H. SPENCER, 97 CEDAR ST.

Excellent Opportunity!—Ninth Ward new-law apartment; rent, $9,000; price, $82,000; easy terms; brokers protected. Chas. B. Van Valen, 95 William St.

Residences, Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th, $24,000 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elizabeth St., Bargain.—Old buildings, to settle estate. Miller, 92-94 Liberty, City. Room 64.

West 11th.—Three-story dwelling, 20x85, $14,000; possession. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Orchard St.—5-story tenement, $35,000; $8,000 cash. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Henry St.—Six-story, 14 rooms, stores; $52,500. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Broome St.—Five-story tenement, $40,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

BRONX FOR SALE OR TO LET.

30 MINUTES FROM WALL STREET, best 8-story, 2-family brick houses IN THE BRONX, near Pelham "L" and Fordham Station.

SURROUNDED BY PARKS AND SCHOOLS; parlor & basement floor, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 toilets; top floor, 6 rooms, bath and toilet. fine swell front; high stoops, double floors; tiled bathrooms, electric light and gas large, light, dry cellars, opening on rear street, giving facilities for auto garages; GREAT BARGAIN TO QUICK BUYER; TERMS TO SUIT.

Also, most desirable private house, choicest location, up-to-date in every particular. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY TIME. **OWNER ON PREMISES.**

B. S. Briggs Av., just North Kingsbridge Road.

Elegant 3-story and basement and cellar 2-family brick dwelling, containing 18 rooms and 2 baths, including laundry, on lot 21x100; mortgage, $8,000; price, $12,500; easy terms. Louis Reiss, 161st St. and Melrose Av.

Very desirable plot for 2-family house, 400 feet from West Farms Subway Station; will build house cheap to suit buyer. Geo. Stolz, 177th St. and Daly Av.

$5,000 cash above 1st mortgage buys plot 210x100; excavated; 200 feet of Subway station; principals only. H. Box 312 Times, Times Sq.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Beldsn's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

Two-family house near Prospect Av. Subway, 16.4x121; $9,000. Eriemor, 4 West 116th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

Not 45 Minutes from Broadway.

This house, one of seven, just built, two sold already; located in the swellest section of

Flatbush, Marlborough Road,
Bet. Church and Caton Avenues.

Steam Heated, 2 Baths, Parquet Floors, Handsomely Decorated.

$13,500 to $17,000
127-135 Fenimore St., also Detached, $9,600.

RUTLAND ROAD, NEAR BEDFORD AVENUE,

2 story and basement stone front houses, something entirely new for small families.

W. A. A. BROWN, Builder,
2044 Bedford Avenue. **Phone 1115 Flatbush.**

Magnificent residence, 17 rooms, near six transit lines; 20 minutes to Manhattan; value $30,000; must sell. Grimes, 526 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"BOOM" Properties

have price lists that are always HIGHER than those of the *surrounding country.* Morris Park lots are NOW selling at about ONE-HALF the prices asked for land *within fifteen minutes'* walk of the property.

MORRIS PARK

is in the *"Heart of the Bronx"* and it is the *last chance* to buy in the Bronx on the GROUND FLOOR.

Write TO-DAY for prices.

Address Dept. C

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.

Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT KINGSBRIDGE HEIGHTS

Directly in the line of the City's natural growth and alongside of the Subway station at 225th Street, which is 30 minutes from 42d St. Stations of the N. Y. Central and Putnam R. R., also adjacent.

For residential purposes there is no more beautiful section within the limits of the Greater City, to say nothing of the comfort and convenience of the transit facilities.

A FORTUNE
here for builders who will supply the great demand for houses in this section.

Accessible on all sides by macadamized avenues completed with sewers, gas, and water.

For terms, maps and further particulars, apply to

RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY
27 PINE STREET.

Branch Office, Kingsbridge Road and Bailey Avenue.

NEW AND INTERESTING

details of real estate prices throughout Manhattan, Bronx, & Westchester County.

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BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at very low prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars. H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

THE A-RE-CO.

Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.

Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY.
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard. Simpson Street Subway station, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

Direct from Builder. Just Completed.

Superior arranged 2 and 3 family houses; first floor, 6 rooms and bath; second and third, 7 rooms and bath each; house 20x65; lots 100 feet deep; steam heat, gas, electric light, double floors. On premises, cor. Tiffany St. and Whitlock Av., 5 blocks from Prospect Av. R. T. station; or **ROTHERMEL'S,** (hardware store,) 686 East 149th St.

For Sale.—Unionport Bargains; 1 lot, 25x108, on Tremont Av., $1,500; 4 lots, 100x108, on 9th St., $4,000; 3 lots, 75x108, on 12th St., $3,000; double house, 4 families, improvements, irregular lot, over 50 feet frontage on Tremont Av.; sewerage connection; first-class condition; price, $8,500. $2,000 cash; two-family house, 13 rooms and 2 baths; all improvements; beautifully decorated; lot, 22x100, one-half block from Westchester Av.; price, $7,000, $1,500 cash. F. Gass, Westchester, N. Y.

BARGAIN

Ten Lots on White Plains Road, near Morris Park Avenue.

$2,500 EACH

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149TH ST. & 3D AV.

FLAT BARGAINS.

$4,000 CASH; fine triple; no vacancies; price $26,000; rents $2,500; hot water only.

$5,000 CASH; corner triple; no vacancies; price $31,000; rents over $3,000; a sacrifice to quick buyer; owner must sell on account of illness.

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Every feature incidental to the care and maintenance of real estate, mortgages, interest, taxes, water, assessments, insurance policies, repairs, rents, and over one hundred other details.

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New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.

Call and I will show you a first-class investment

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be had right for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L. ain to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

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away out! see beautiful Flatbush, Brooklyn's centre; transportation perfect; quarter the distance; half the price; small monthly payments if desired. Unparalleled opportunity for lots or two-family houses. Albert Edwards, owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Great Bargain.—One of the best built houses in Prospect Park South; finest decorations and paintings, 12 rooms; also well equipped automobile garage; [illegible] possession. 171 Westminster Road. Owner on premises.

Bargain!—Three-family frame house, 57th St., near 5th Av.; $500 cash, balance mortgage, easy terms. Schneider, 5,603 5th Av., Brooklyn.

New 12-room house, 1 block Brighton Beach "L" station. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau.

New 12-room house, with every improvement, and 6 lots. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

5 lots, corner of Avenue N and East 17th St. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

231 Lots four centre of Brownsville, $300 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

40 lots on Lincoln Road and Flatbush Av. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

20 lots on Graveend Av.; bargain. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

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Investors' Opportunity.
Prominent Avenue Corner

with stores, 50x100, assuring 12 per cent. net,

On Crosstown Thoroughfare

(Manhattan;) 15-family flat and store; rent, $3,600; asking $35,500; little cash; must be sold.

2-Family Brick

Morris High School section, only $1,500 cash.

Excavated Plot 125x100

ripe for improvement, for 2-family houses; high-class neighborhood, near Subway and trolley; price, $20,000.

Piza & Johns,
East 151st St. & Melrose Av. Phone 3806 Mel.

$500 CASH, balance 5-year mortgages; elegant 3-story basement, brick two-family houses, 20x100 each. Price, $8,500; hardwood floor, tiled baths, nickel plumbing; near St. Mary's Park, (142d St.) Call without delay.

$3,000 BUYS 5-story double flat, with store; cold water, improvements; ranges, boilers, bath; 1 block from 149th St., 3d Av. Price, $20,000.

FOR EXCHANGE—Three 5-story double flats, St. Ann's Av.; modern improvements, no steam. Price, $20,000 each. Will exchange for Manhattan property or 2d mortgages.

Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
Realty Building, 149th St. and 3d Av.

WE HAVE A PLOT OF

34 LOTS

on line of proposed Westchester Av. Subway extension, which can be bought for $225,000; will show a profit of 50% within a year; present owner needs cash NOW.

Sharratt & Thom, 2,796 3d Av., (148th.)

Own a Beautiful Home
ON EASY TERMS.

East side of Morris Av., bet. 165th and 166th Sts.; two-family; $15 rooms.

Cannot Be Equalled.

Premises or 160 5th Av., Room 728.

Will Exchange
Stebbins Ave. Corner

for improved property; will add cash.

Julius H. Haas,
149th St. and 3d Av., Realty Bldg.

Several Choice Plots FOR SALE CHEAP RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Send for particulars.

The Geiszler Haas Realty Co.
149th St. and 3d Av., Realty Bldg.

Several single lots and plots; excellent location. Low prices, easy terms.

FIRST REAL ESTATE COMPANY OF WILLIAMSBRIDGE, INCORPORATED,

Gunhill Road and Bronx Boulevard, Bronx.

BARGAIN for Builder, Speculator, or Investor, 2 choice plots on Columbus Av., near Morris Park and Bronxdale Avs., $1,800 each; $750 cash.

McGUAY & CO., 3d Av. and 148th St.

$2,000 buys 4-story double, cold-water flat, ranges, boiler, baths; price, $17,750; situated one block to 3d Av. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,

Call on Von Der Linden & Selig,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

A beautiful 2-family dwelling, Woodycrest Av., at great sacrifice; terms to suit. Call personally between 2 and 3 p. m. at 80 William St., Room 102. Telephone 3387 John.

Four 2-family houses on Morrie Av., between 179th St. and Burnside Av.; all improvements; hot-water heating. Inquire on premises. A. Balschun, Builder.

Fine corner lot for sale, southeast corner of 182d St. and Belmont Av.; price $4,700. W. J. Baker, Room 25, Tribune Building.

Established office wants experienced realty salesmann on commission. Address Good Opportunity, 2,960 3d Av.

At Woodlawn Heights.—To let, cottage; 8 rooms; rent, $30. Irving, 237th St., Woodlawn.

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Right on the Sound.
22 Minutes From 34th St. Ferry. At Whitestone Landing Station.

A beautifully situated residential reservation, with all municipal improvements, such as broad and shaded boulevards, a complete sewerage system, water, gas and electric lights, and with the railroad station on the property.

Beautiful, high, undulating country, with fine woodland, are combined here with all the attractions afforded by the shore and Sound.

Houses of artistic architecture are now in course of construction. They are for sale to desirable people on easy terms. Choice villa plots are offered at reasonable prices.

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IF YOU WANT TO SHARE IN THE RISING TIDE OF FORTUNE THAT IS COMING TO INVESTORS IN HIGH CLASS NEW YORK REAL ESTATE, YOU MUST JUMP IN NOW. THERE IS NO OTHER PROPERTY COMPARES WITH

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from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River about the end of July. The prices you pay NOW will double then.

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MANY DON'TS must be considered before you can decide the question. We have just published a list of the MOST IMPORTANT DON'TS which clearly defines the dangers and remedies. BE SURE THAT YOUR INVESTMENT contains NONE of the objections shown therein.

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N. B.—This folder will show you that Kissena Park North ELIMINATES EVERY DON'T mentioned, and many more.

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"FOREST PARKVIEW"
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Modern two-family houses for sale on easy monthly payment plan. Write for particulars. A postal will receive prompt personal attention.

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

$3,500 cash buys triple flats; hot water only; price $26,000; a bargain; will accept 2-family brick dwelling, with cash, in trade; dwelling must be in good neighborhood.

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786 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Beautiful Home and Unusual Investment Combined!—Forced to sell immediately 3-family house, East 154th St.; value sure to double in two years on completion of extensive railroad and bridge improvements; present low rents pay 5% on equity; (only one month's vacancy in six years;) price, $7,200. Capen, 6 East 23d.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" Station. Wm. E. Miller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Make Williamsbridge Your Home.
1-family Houses from $5,500 up.
2-family Houses from $6,700 up.
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Lots near White Plains Av., $900 up.
} Terms to Suit.
E. BURLANDO, Williamsbridge Sq.

Everything in real estate, improved and otherwise, in all boroughs and Westchester County; for sale and much to exchange.

Call, write, or 'phone.

ULLMAN, 3,060 3d Av., Cor. 157th St.

If you desire a home we can supply your wants; if you want to speculate we have bargains. Call and see us. F. M. Weiss & Co., Westchester Square, Westchester Village, Bronx.

IF YOU INTEND BUYING
REAL ESTATE OF ANY KIND,
Lots, 1, 2, or 3 family Houses or Investment Properties. Call and see me.
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$2,500 cash; 3-family frame on Jackson Av.; near Subway station; price, $8,600.
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on east side downtown property.
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Can secure building loans for builders.
SUMNER REALTY CO.,
471 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

BUILDING LOANS WANTED

of $1,200 to $1,600 on six and seven room cottages on Long Island and in New Jersey at depots. Call or write, 147 East 125th St., Room 303.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A 30 Acre Farm
near growing city in Connecticut; high ground; buildings in fair condition; very cheap and easy terms.

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Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

We have several homes ready to move into on a small payment down and

$15 A MONTH

5 and 8-room houses with all modern improvements, gas, running water, and electric lights.

THE HALLEY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
104-106 EAST 125TH ST., near Park Av., New York City.

WATCH FOR SEAL ON WINDOW.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Wednesday Evening Until 9 P. M.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200.

Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light; near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed.

Houses Sold on Easy Terms.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

AUCTION SALE AT SCARSDALE, N. Y. of 191 Building Lots.
See Advertisement in Auction Col.
STEWART M. GRIGGS, Auction'r,
96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

SPECIAL BARGAINS OFFERED BY
C. A. COLE

Tel. 406. Real Estate, 8 Railroad Place, Residence Park; new 10-room house; tiled bath. Price $9,000

Beechmont Park; new house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; ½-acre plot $13,500

Fine houses to let, furnished, unfurnished.

ATOP THE WORLD!

This is the sensation as you stand on this 12½-acre farm and sweep the country for miles; further, a real farm, kept up in the best shape, well watered; 25 acres splendid woods; 35 miles out; elevation 600 feet; $17,500. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

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on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly paymants; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.

Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Grand opportunity to buy restricted property at Scarsdale; all improvements, fine roads, shade trees, city water; investors property; unsurpassed as home site or as an investment; easy terms; titles guaranteed; price, $300 up, $5 monthly payments; write for maps and passes. William H. Cromwell, 217 W. 125th St.

Pleasantville.—Do you want finest home for sale in town; one acre, stable, hennery, fine trees, 11-room dwelling, tile bath, hardwood floors, electric lights, steam heat, fine repair; bargain, $12,500? E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

A MAGNIFICENT TRACT FOR ESTATE.

100 acres, splendid soil, in fine condition; picturesque woods, pond, good farmhouse and barns; 33 miles out; 2½ miles from station; views at this office; $20,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

$6,000 Buys New Rochelle new 8-room House, Oak Trim throughout, Tiled Bath, Tiled Kitchen, lot 30x125.1 feet; good location; many others, $4,000 up. Furnished or unfurnished for rent.

A. H. COLE & SON, 62 Mechanic St.

BUNGALO SITE.

1½ miles from Mt. Kisco; a 300-foot elevation, commanding extensive views; fine timber of all kinds; for the purpose, the best we have; six acres, $2,000; easy terms. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

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A place at Scarsdale for sixty modest homes. Write for booklet.

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FOR A SUMMER HOME.

About 27 acres; $2,000; 37 miles out; elevated, fertile land; fruit; small house and barn; two miles station; vigorous stream through property. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Larchmont Manor.—Fine corner, near Sound, 100x100, house 12 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, steam heat; $8,000 cash; $7,000 mortgage. B., 827 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

A large number of attractive properties for sale and for rent in Scarsdale, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, and White Plains. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Av.

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Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON
CHESTER HILL.

Beautiful house, handsomely finished in mahogany and quartered oak. Electric lights, 10 rooms. Price $12,000; $2,000 cash required.

One of the finest corners on Chester Hill, 100x110; macadamized street, sewer, water, gas. The house is artistic and spacious; broad verandas; steam heat, electric lights; hardwood, parquet floors; 3 modern bathrooms; 12 rooms; title and $10,000 mtge. are guaranteed; house is in perfect condition, vacant, and owner is extremely anxious to sell. Offer solicited. Could not be duplicated for $25,000.

GIFFORD PARK.

11-room house, 10 minutes from station; steam heat, electric light; lot 60x100; price $9,000; terms to suit purchaser.

COOLEY & WEST, Inc.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ACREAGE
ELEGANTLY SITUATED NEAR THE EDENWALD PROPERTY

4 ACRES IN N. Y. COUNTY.
2 ACRES WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

8 minutes to station proposed Westchester & Boston R. R.; 2 minutes to 6th Av. trolley. High, Level, Healthy, no rock. In condition to be cut up into lots.

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WALTER WHEWELL, Sole Agent,
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GEORGE W. & CHAS. H. BARD,
11 Depot Place, City Hall Building,
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An elegant Country House four acres of land, price, $65,000.

Chester Hill; 10 rooms, two baths; lot, 50x115 feet; steam heat, hardwood trim; ready for occupancy; price, $12,000.

New seven-room cottage, all improvements, with one acre of ground,

LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES.

Bargain!—Chester Hill house, eleven rooms, all improvements; parquet floors; lot 50x100; near station; $8,500. Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

Bargains in one and two family houses; houses and flats for rent. Tichborne, 54 Mount Vernon Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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Flushing.—Will sell the highest land at the cheapest prices in all New York City; fully improved; city water and gas; easiest terms. R. H. Ford, Room 1,005, 110 West 34th St., New York City.

$4,250 buys 12-room house, two sets improvements; four lots; near station; immediate possession; pay $750 now, balance same as rent. Comfort, Room 202, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

Queens acreage. H. Boekelman, 52 West 92d St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Customers waiting for Bronx old and new law flats, one, two, three family houses, and lots in Wakefield and Unionport; quick sales assured if prices are right. Fedden, 146th St., two doors east of 3d Av.

For Cash Client.—5 story, 6 rooms, double; hot water supply; west side, above 100th St.; also 5 story, 5 rooms, double; cold water; on Lenox, 7th or 8th, above 125th. Samuel Cohn, 25 West 23d St.

$4,500 to loan on 2d mortgage at 5½% for 3 or 4 years; rates reasonable; quick decision; 'phone or call.

L. W. Johnson, 500 5th Av.

$4,500 to loan on 2d mortgage at 5½% for 3 or 4 years; rates reasonable; quick decision; 'phone or call.

L. W. Johnson, 500 5th Av.

Careful, economical management of property my specialty. Samuel V. Braisted, 354 West 116th St.

Manhattan maps, and Record and Guide quarterlies wanted. Harris, 469 St. Ann's Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
F. & C. EXCHANGES.

Read this list through: Westchester acreage, $800,000, will divide; building lots, $365,000; Boston property, $1,250,000; 37 country estates; Bronx lots, $45,000; manufacturing plant, $175,000; Long Island estate, $60,000; Pennsylvania coal lands, $250,000; valuable flour mill, $40,000; also desirable income equities. Exclusively of J. Prescott Gage, 45 Broadway.

NEW-LAW APARTMENTS, RENTED. MORTGAGE TO SUIT, BRONX, FOR DESIRABLE PLOT, NO ROCK, WITH CASH. J. ADAMS, GERARD HOTEL, 44TH ST., B'WAY.

Want Manhattan single flat and cash or 2d mtges. for Bronx corner store property. Single, Times Downtown.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Homes or Investments, NEW DORP

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

"Ground Floor" Prices, $350 per Lot.

J. W. Hughes, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

BARGAIN!—GRANT TERRACE

39 minutes from Broadway, two residence lots, $480; easy payments; two minutes from station, five from beach; three car lines; high, dry; double your money quick; no agents. Owner, P. O. Box 171, Madison Square Station.

Plots at acreage price, near Staten Island Rapid Transit, Port Richmond; near new municipal ferry; ½ acre, $1,200; easy terms. Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

Twenty lots at Prince's Bay for $1,000. Harold Wittemann, Owner, Crabtree Building, St. George.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Beautiful Residence on **HIGHLAND AV.,** 12 rooms and bath, completely furnished. Abundance of shade; to let for the Summer to high-class tenant.

RENT, $1,500—make appointment.

H. M. Fitch & Co., 404 Amsterdam Av., N. Y.

To let for the Summer, brick house; all furnished; large lawn; plenty of shade trees; Fen's swing; fine view. Address E. J. Rogers, Antrim, New Hampshire.

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Gentleman's suburban home; 72 acres; 14-room house; all improvements; large stable; 50 minutes out; $15,000; terms to suit. Call Dowling, 200 East 27th St. 'Phone 1810 Mad.

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Handsome new cottages, complete with every known improvement for comfort and convenience, steam heat, electricity, tile baths, open nickel plumbing, hardwood finish, double floors, artistic decorations; superior construction; ample grounds; restricted; best value in the city; price and terms within your reach. C. S. McClellan, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Large 12-room house, 30 acres, near Harlem R. R. station, $30,000. Frank W. Wolfe, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
MAIN ST., CORNER LAWTON ST.
Capital, $100,000.00 Surp. & Profits, $90,000.00
Deposits, $1,889,001.04.
Total Resources, $2,202,050.26.

Organized 1899 as City Bank, converted 1902 into National Bank. Its growth has been phenomenal, owing to its liberal policy upon which lines its business has been conducted. Small as well as large accounts welcomed.

Lawyers' Westchester Mortgage & Title Co.

New Rochelle office 52 Lawton St.
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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$315,000.00

Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage. Mortgages for sale, with principal, interest and title guaranteed. We examine and insure titles to real estate; no property owner should fail to be insured. Call at either office for blanks and full particulars. All information gladly given.

GEO. W. SUTTON

Tel. 129-225 Huguenot St., New Rochelle. Ten minutes from station. In restricted park: new house, on lot 75x170, 12 rooms, two baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, hardwood throughout; small payments, easy terms; A DECIDED BARGAIN at only....$11,000
Within two minutes' walk of water, new 10-room house, all improvements; hardwood throughout, gas and electricity.....$8,500

BARGAIN
Pretty New Rochelle Home.

$7,500 will buy a beautiful and cozy stone and frame dwelling; 9 rooms, bath, and all improvements on lot 50x129; best neighborhood; only 5 minutes' walk station.
HAYDEN REALTY CO.,
65 Mechanic St. Open Sundays. Tel. 10.

An attractive modern brick dwelling, with ample stable and three and one-half acres to rent on Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, for term ending May, 1909; a desirable Summer and Winter home; partially furnished at $2,400 or unfurnished. Caretaker. Telephone 479-R New Rochelle. W. H. Jacob, 258 Broadway.

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238 Main St.....New Rochelle, N. Y.
Invite accounts of residents of New Rochelle and vicinity, and will receive deposits by mail; also will open accounts with those residing in New York City and other parts of the State. 4% interest paid.

WM. W. WHITE.
Tel. 2343 - - - - 252 Main St.
"BROADVIEW"; elegant plots; reasonable prices; exclusive.
Real Estate for Sale or to Let.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS

We have just opened a new high-class residential section in Westchester Co. We will build you a modern up-to-date home on 2 lots, each 25x100, on payment of
$500 in cash; balance you can pay like rent; all city improvements; rapid transit now. Fare 10c.

LOTS FROM $300--$5.00 MONTHLY.
No interest. Title guaranteed. Early buyers get the choice.

HALLEY REALTY CO.,
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Open Evenings and Sundays.
Telephone 2,368 Harlem.

For Sale.—Ridgeview Av., 12-room house.$16,000
Fisher Av., stucco house, ½ acre.....$25,000
Hamilton Av., 12-room house $22,000
North Broadway, 14-room house.....$21,000
Sound View Av., several places $12,000 & $24,000
Several choice places.....$6,000 to $10,000
SCARSDALE
16-room house, 4 acres, fine trees.....$35,000
and other choice places.
Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 4545--38th. (Depot Sq. W.P.)

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FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED | HOUSES TO LEASE.
By the year or for the season. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 E. 42d. 'Phone 4545--38. Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 159.

BEAUTIFUL HOME.

White Plains, Greenbridge Av., plot 175x190; fine lawn, grand shade, stone porch, foyer hall, music room, library, large dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen; oak floors, oak trim, beamed ceilings; spacious bedrooms, with bath; den, guest's chamber; nursery and elaborate bath; maids' room, and billiard room. For sale.....$50,000; 60 per cent. mortgage For rent, furnished.....$300 per month
WESTCHESTER LAND EXCHANGE,
White Plains, N. Y.

AT WHITE PLAINS.

Two lots within ten minutes' walk of station, nicely located; all improvements; $1,300; semi-detached house, 7 rooms and bath each side; all improvements; hardwood floors, gas and electric lighting; rents, $720 per year; lot 75x135; $7,500, only $2,500 cash required. CHARLES E. COOLEY CO., 19 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

CASTLE HEIGHTS
NORTH WHITE PLAINS

Lots at station, small monthly payments; 30 minutes; streets macadamized; high elevation; view of three lakes. Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St., N. Y. City.

WILL ERECT
4-STORY BRICK BUILDING
on former site of Mead Building.
RAILROAD AVENUE,
WHITE PLAINS.
Will build to suit for desirable tenants.
W. W. FORD, WHITE PLAINS.

Yonkers.

Yonkers on Hudson—Desirable residence for sale; some for rent; villa plots. Sea O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers. Phone 1970—Yonkers.

$5,800 2d mortgage in Yonkers for sale; will allow 10% payment guarantee. Sale, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

Furnished houses in beautiful Park Hill section for rent. Gaul & Bell, 23 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

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COUNTRY ESTATE, BARRYTOWN, N. Y.

860 acres; 18-room modern mansion, stables, &c.; highly cultivated; magnificent gentleman's estate, on east bank of Hudson, overlooking Catskill Mountains. Ask for beautifully descriptive pamphlet.
W. & J. GOLDBURG,
170 Broadway.

Grand-View-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.—Large and small frame cottage with barn, comprising about 10 acres of land, with a beautiful view of the Hudson River; rent only $600 per year. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

No. 170 East 79th Street.

Three-story and basement; 18.9 wide; ten rooms and bath; three years' lease; $1,400.
Duff & Conger Madison Av., corner 86th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books, services of maid included. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 2843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

Handsomely furnished six-room elevator apartment; convenient to Subway; all light, airy rooms; southern exposure; to rent from May 1 to Oct. 1; $80 a month to small refined family, who can furnish first-class references. Hawkins, 511 West 112th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; ons, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Furnished apartment, seven rooms, delightfully located for Summer. Terms, particulars, apply F. S., Times, Times Square.

Choice furnished apartment; sublet until October; eight light rooms and bath; seventh floor, west. 126 East 84th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted—To rent for Summer, or year, unfurnished ten-room house and grounds; option to buy if for sale; near station, about 30 minutes from 42d St.; rent, about $40 per month. B. E. S., Box 299 Times.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bayside **Broadway Flushing** **Whitestone**

$250 TO $500 PER LOT
INCLUDING ALL IMPROVEMENTS

McKnight Realty Co.
21 WEST 34th ST.

In the Heart of Cedarhurst

CEDARHURST PARK
LONG ISLAND.

The most desirable natural residence site anywhere near New York. A country home with all city advantages.

Commanding a magnificent view of Ocean and Bay, with fine fishing and boating within five minutes' walk. SCHOOLS equal to those anywhere. Pure air. Purest water in the world.

Big plots, from 100x100 to 175x175; highly restricted; completely developed; with all city improvements; at phenomenally low prices.

Water, Gas and Electric Mains are now being run to the property. Streets are rolled hard—some exquisitely parked—cement sidewalks throughout—shade trees, etc., etc.

A costly and pretentious Clubhouse for residents is to be erected; a plaza with a magnificent fountain likewise, and flower beds have been placed at many points on the property.

Sale on premises every day and Sundays.

Write or Telephone for Maps and Further Particulars.

Cedarhurst Park Land & Improvement Co.,
OWNERS.
Office, 34-36 W. Houston St., N. Y.
Telephone 1134 Spring.

Artistic Cottages at Ormonde Park

RIGHT AT NEW YORK CITY LINE. THIRD-RAIL SYSTEM NOW IN OPERATION; SIX ROOMS, ATTIC AND CELLAR; LOT 40X100. PRICE $2,500 TO $3,000. SMALL AMOUNT DOWN. THESE COTTAGES ARE THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY ON LONG ISLAND. CALL OR WRITE.

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Suite 64, World Building, N. Y.
'Phone 3154 Beekman.
B'klyn Office, 584 Atlantic Av., near 4th Av. (Open Evenings.)
Branch Offices—22 Van Sinderen Av., 193 Himrod St.

RARE BARGAINS
To Investors and Homeseekers in and Around Huntington, L. I.

40 ACRES, On Huntington and Babylon trolley. $275 per acre.
55 ACRES, Shore front at Lloyd's Neck, Huntington, $1,500 per acre.
28 ACRES, $950 per acre.
80 ACRES, At West Hills, Huntington. $250 per acre.
70 ACRES, Huntington, West Neck, $600 per acre.
55 ACRES, At West Hills, Huntington, $300 per acre.
60 ACRES, At Fort Hill, Huntington, $600 per acre.
134 ACRES, Greenlawn, $200 per acre.
119 ACRES, Shore front at Centreport, $115,000.
40 ACRES, At Half Hollow Hills, $90 per acre.
Estate of 17 Acres, Good buildings, $25,000
80 ACRES, On Huntington and Babylon trolley. $300 per acre.
230 ACRES, At Huntington, East Neck, $600 per acre.

SAMUEL SWETT,
Huntington, Long Island.

CAPITALIST TAKE NOTICE. GILT-EDGE INVESTMENT
Within the Limits of Greater New York.

A positive fortune for developers; 100 acres of high level land at "Springfield," adjoining "Laurelton"; fine road frontage; electric light. This property will show a profit of $200,000 sub-divided into New York City lots. For price, terms, etc., address L. McKeon, Suite 63, World Building, New York City.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
SEASON OF 1907
Southampton
Long Island

Alfred E. Schermerhorn
7 East 42d St.

A Chance

to make money—invest the cash you have, $500 or $5,000—In Long Island water front acreage. Sold and controlled by this office—$15,000 more required.

GEORGE M. EHRGOTT,
156 Broadway. Phone 3582 Cortlandt.

ASTORIA,
LONG ISLAND CITY,
Corner Broadway & Boulevard,
19¾ Lots.
APPLY
W. A. MORRISON,
45 PINE ST., N. Y.

HOLLIS TERRACE

opposite Hollis Depot. Get free tickets from our men at the station, or write to our office. See the place where your money must double and treble quickly. The place where YOU can live to-day. One third-rail electric road in operation now; other lines nearing completion. Prices low; easiest terms. New York & Pittsburg Real Estate Co., 356 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PIQUET & PIQUET,

5 Flushing Av., (opp. Town Hall,) Jamaica. HOUSES from $3,000 up; all improvements. LOTS from $300 up; sewers, gas, electricity. Special bargains in all parts of Long Island.

Two fine lots at Jamaica, near trolley and railroad; big future value; must sell now; small monthly payment. F. S., 241 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

100 fine lots near railroad and beach, $25 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Neighbor of Belmont,

Havemeyer and other prominent Americans is what you can become. Their Suburban homes surround our beautiful residence parks.

FIVE DOLLARS

is all that is necessary in cash in order to purchase a full-size lot and at the same time secure the best investment in New York City suburban real estate.

HEMPSTEAD
THE GARDEN SPOT OF LONG ISLAND

A locality of proven value, a suburb that is a suburb NOW, but will be part of this city when improvements in transit facilities are complete. Total price of lots, $99 and up; easy terms; $5 down, $2.50 a month. Every city convenience.

FREE title insurance policy.

Write at once for FREE railroad tickets, descriptive circulars, views of Hempstead, &c.

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LAND & INVESTMENT CO.
277 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN OFFICE,
Linden Building, Broadway and Myrtle Av.

HOLLIS, L. I. SPECULATORS:
HOLLIS IS WAKING.
Invest Now for a Resale This Summer.

17 lots, bounded by four streets; big bargain.
11 lots, Fulton St., large house. Investigate this.
Two contracts, Hollis Park Gardens, at a sacrifice.
80 lots, 2 blocks from trolley.....$13,500
46 lots, 2 blocks from trolley.....$20,000
8 lots, Villard Av., at.....$625
Large cor., Paladin Av., overlooking Hollis Park.....$2,900
Full size building lots, few more left at..$200
Seven new houses, ready for occupancy, moderate prices and easy terms.
House, six rooms, improvements; plot 75x130.....$13,500
Picturesque books of Hollis Park Gardens and Bellaire Park mailed free.
Official map of Hollis, enabling you to locate any piece of property, free on request.
"WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT."

W. C. REEVES & COMPANY,
1,133 Broadway, Manhattan; 472 Fulton St., Jamaica; Fulton St., Hollis, L. I.

A fine lot in Jamaica, near trolley and railroad depot; big future value; must sell now; small monthly payments. Stretch, 279 Pearl St.

Furnished cottages to rent, all modern improvements; water fronts a specialty. J. E. Jennings, real estate, Water Mill, L. I.

A few lots on 13th and 15th Avs., Long Island City, half block from two trolleys; improved streets; cheap; easy terms. Chas. Hallock & Co., 110 West 34th St., New York.

Jamaica.—8 acres, $4,000 per acre; near Fulton St., Hoffman Boulevard, great developments; worth $5,000. D. L. Hardenbrook, 319 Fulton St., Jamaica.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THOMAS D. NEELANDS, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of ladies' china silk, lawn and assorted shirt waists, and ladies' linen and lawn suits, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of May, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. The aforesaid property will be open for inspection at the above-mentioned address on the first day of May, 1907, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.
Dated New York, April 17th, 1907.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Jas. N. Rosenberg, Trustee, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THOMAS ELIJAH, doing business as T. ELIJAH & CO., Bankrupt.
By order of this court the assets of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at his warehouse, No. 113 Leonard Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 18th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M.
The property consists of the following: Novelties mirrors, combs, shawls, stockings, razors, scissors, and a general stock of peddler's supplies.
Same can be inspected at the warehouse up to the date of the sale.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER,
Attorneys for Receiver,
No. 132 Nassau Street,
New York City.
LAWRENCE B. COHEN, Esq., Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. TIEDE KUGEL, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 18, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of outstanding book accounts and a certain assignment of a certain right or privilege, which the bankrupt had to manufacture and sell garments, which right or privilege refers to a combined skirt and drawers, comprising skirt and wings.
ASCHER OSTERMAN, Trustee.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS ELIJAH, doing business as T. Elijah & Co., bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 18, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of novelties, mirrors, combs, shawls, stockings, razors, scissors, soap, glasses, &c.
LAWRENCE B. COHEN, Receiver.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SELIGMAN, JACOB.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Ottenooser, Herman Ottenooser, the heirs and next of kin of Jacob Seligman, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Lewis M. Hornthal and Simon R. Riem of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Jacob Seligman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
LOWENSTEIN & ROSSMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EXAMINE THESE PICTURES CLOSELY!
and you will see at a glance some of the incidents to everyday life at

LEONIA,

(15 minutes from 130th St. Ferry), where we are selling building lots and beautiful homes, ready for occupancy, to

Homeseekers—Investors,
on the easy-payment plan.

To appreciate LEONIA as a place of residence, where you can save rent money by owning your own home, you must visit this most beautiful and healthful of New York's suburbs, and we invite you to do so at OUR expense.
Write to-day for our Booklet, "Money Made in Real Estate."

Leonia Heights Land Co.,
Times Bldg., Broadway & 42d St.
Tel. 572 Bryant.

The Foundation Stone

of happiness is centered by the home, be it humble or grand. The more attractive the happier it will be. Compare a cramped, stuffy apartment to the freedom and healthfulness of a home among the trees and flowers, with sunshine and invigorating breezes. It is such a home as this, complete with all city conveniences and yet ONLY TWENTY MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, that we offer you for no more than the high class flat. A partial description of such a house is as follows:
Nine rooms, bath, steam heat, quartered oak, parquet floors on first floor. Selected oak and chestnut trim throughout. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantels, etc., selected to please the most critical.
All improvements in the street—Water, gas, electric light, sewer, cement sidewalks, curb and gutters; shade trees.
Price, $4,750, on terms to suit purchaser.
Moderate taxes, good schools, the highly restricted character of the property insuring only most desirable neighbors, make this and other larger and smaller houses at

MORSEMERE

just what you have pictured to yourself the real home to be.
Office on property reached by 130th St. ferry and trolley.
Write to-day for booklet, "Homes on the Palisades."

TRANSPORTATION FREE.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.
Phone 507 Bryant. Times Building, Broadway and 42d St.

Interlaken, New Jersey

Situated in the heart of the greatest summer resort colony in New Jersey, and within ten minutes' walk of the world famous Asbury Park board-walk.
The most exclusive, restricted high-class property on the Jersey Coast.
Gravel streets, brick gutters, granolithic curbs and sidewalks, shade trees, sewer, water, electric lights, etc., all included in purchase price of lots.
Prices will advance 100% within a year.
Don't delay. Investigate now. Prices moderate. Terms easy.
For descriptive booklet, information and free transportation, call or address

THE GERARD, STORMFELTZ, LOVELEY COMPANY
299 Broadway, New York Telephone, 2833 Worth

A Fine Country Residence near Summit, N. J.
200 acres of land; splendid large house, 4 bathrooms and fully furnished; also a Lodge House, farm, and other buildings, horses, cows, carriages, and poultry; a most desirable home for a man with some leisure time. Price only $40,000.
C. F. Bedell Co.,
Broadway and 71st St., N. Y.

WEST ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
Houses ready built and also built to order on easy payments, $200 CASH, AND $10 MONTHLY.
Building lots, $95 and upward, $10 CASH, AND $5 PER MONTH.
Water, gas, and electricity on the property. 88 minutes from West 42d St., N. Y. Commutation, 8½ cents.
Schaefer Bros.,
500 5th Av., cor. 42d St., N. Y., Room 402. Open evenings.

MORE MONEY
can be made out of good suburban real estate than out of any other proposition in the market.
YOU HAVE THE MONEY.
We have the land in one of God's chosen spots, Cranford, New Jersey, consisting of about 72 acres of good, high, and level land, situated along both sides of fine macadam State road, near the best residential section of the town, cut up into lots, and ready to be sold by lots. Excellent opportunity, reasonable terms. New York Real Estate Improvement and Investment Co., 116 Nassau St., N. Y.

NUTLEY PARK. New Jersey, twelve miles from City Hall.
The fastest growing home place in the metropolitan district, because—
Better read about it in our beautifully illustrated booklet, which also shows a number of houses we have ready for occupancy.
Send for a copy now.
NUTLEY REALTY CO.,
95 Nassau St., N. Y. West Nutley, N. J.

DUMONT, THE GEM TOWN,
45 minutes from 42d St. West Shore R. R. Schools, churches, water, electric lights, &c. Call or write for information on this beautiful suburb.
Dumont Realty Co., Dumont, N. J.,
or Room 8 Hay Exchange Bldg., 33d St., 11th Av.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To West End or Elberon," she said.
LONG BRANCH, WEST END, ELBERON
Choice furnished cottages for sale or rent. Come to responsible agents. Bargains for sale.
WARDELL & BURKE.
Park & Tilford Building, West End.

North Jersey Title Guarantee Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $125,000.
Examines and Insures Titles to Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Sells Guaranteed Mortgages.

Bargain.—To be sold at sacrifice, country residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; 6¾ acres; asking $30,000; will divide; on western side of Orange Mountains; high, dry, and fine view. E. N. Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St., New York City. Tel. 4545--38th.

HIGHLAND PARK, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY. $500 per acre, twenty-two acres; seven minutes from New Brunswick depot on trolley. A. W. OPP, 15 William St., N. Y.

Linden, N. J.—Pretty cottages within 5 minutes' walk from station, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, from $2,650 on very easy terms; write for particulars. C. L. Schwerin, 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

At Nutley, N. J.—Furnished house, 7 rooms, all improvements; 3 months or longer, from June 1; 15 minutes from railroad; references. J. W., Box 163 Nutley.

$4,000.—300-acre farm, half mile from station, main road, New Jersey; splendid fishing, shooting; orchards, house, barn. 234 W. 104th.

We have for sale the best property in Bergen Co.; also fine residence. Bergen Realty Co., 183 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

Have 16 lots in New Jersey at railroad station; will sell cheap for cash. Address W. C., Box 324 Times, Times Square.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gusman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

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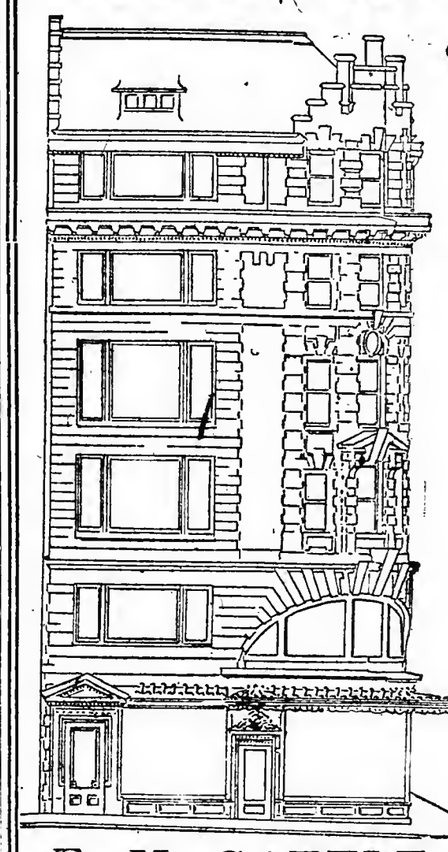

Cor. 5th Av. & 38th St.
(420 FIFTH AVENUE)

UNEQUALLED UPTOWN BUSINESS LOCATION

OFFICES ANY SIZE.

Apply to your own broker, or

E. M. GATTLE & CO.,
420 Fifth Avenue.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING
90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

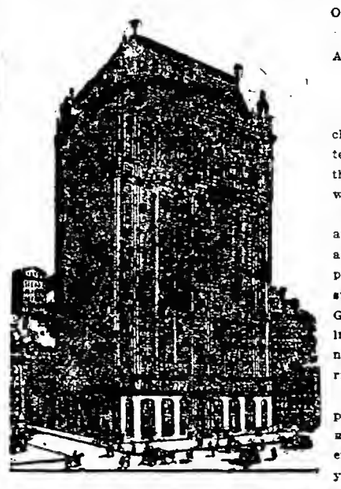

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.
Architect: Cass Gilbert. Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the metropolis.
Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent view of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.
The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

TENANTS NOW MOVING IN.
For plans and particulars apply to
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agent
141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OFFICES
To Sublet in modern Broadway Corner Building.
NEAR FULTON ST. SUBWAY.
Eighteen, large light offices, singly or en suite, suitable for any line of business.
On account of moving will make price attractive and give one, two or three year leases.
Apply to renting department
IRVING P. LOVEJOY CO.
Tel. 6407 Cortlandt. 55 Liberty St.

Barclay Building

299 Broadway, Corner Duane St.
Second Floor over 10,000 square feet.
Few Offices Single and En Suite.
Large, Desirable Basement.
Wm. C. Walker's Son,s Wright Barclay. 299 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA

corner, ocean view, ALLENHURST, NEW JERSEY. Buildings cost over $30,000. Lot worth $20,000. A bargain. If you want anything in New Jersey acreage, lots or houses, let us know.
Wallace Wilbur Slocum,
Times Building, New York.

WEST END, N. J.
FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN
NORWOOD PARK.
Large lawns and abundance of shade; 7 bedrooms, 2 baths; private stable.
$1,200 PER SEASON.
H. M. FITCH & CO.,
404 Amsterdam Av., N. Y.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Furnished House on the Ocean Front. In perfect order; 10 bedrooms, 2 baths, and private stable; rent, $1,400.
Make appointment through
H. M. Fitch & Co., 404 Amsterdam Av., N. Y.

Westfield, N. J.—82 Park St.; three blocks from station; residence, nine rooms and bath, electric light, furnace, lawn, and shade; comfortable home; four rooms first floor. Inquire on premises or 54 William St., Manhattan, or telephone. W. Edgar Reeve.

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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
For Rent.

40 FOOT STORE.

WITH OR WITHOUT BASEMENT.
Hudson St. near Franklin.
SUITABLE FOR WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Immediate possession.
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42 Broadway. 6400 Broad.

SUITE OF 6 LARGE, LIGHT OFFICES, 14TH FLOOR FLATIRON BUILDING 23RD ST., TO SUBLET, TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY. PRICE VERY LOW. APPLY ROOM 1415 FULLER BUILDING.

AN OPPORTUNITY,
FOR A
Live business
catering to gentlemen in the busiest section, near Wall Street.
Address E. M. S., Box 807 Times, Times Square.

CORNER STORE, THREE WINDOWS. Southwest cor. of 128th St., Madison Av.; fine location; $75.

Store to let; double show windows; light all through; big yard. Inquire J. Schonleben, 822 6th Av., near 47th St.

Desk room for engineers, draughtsmen, or salesmen after May 1st. Address P. O. Box 18 Madison Square.

Stores, 7th Av., 27th and 28th Sts., suitable any business; rent reasonable. Apply 160 West 28th St.

Owing to the pressure on the advertising space of The New York Times, advertising reservations must be made before 6 P. M. to insure appearance in the next issue. Copy should be in The New York Times office before 7 P. M.
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

OFFICES
FOR RENT
Modern Building Below City Hall
Any part of 5,500 feet at very low rates.
For particulars apply to
W. S. GOULD
No. 36 Wall St.

MONTAUK BLDG.,
Malden Lane, Liberty and William Sts.
Corner suite of three or four bright offices, containing 420 sq. ft., to let; immediate possession.
Apply to
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

SMALL DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET at
30 Beekman St., corner of William; 3d and 4th lofts; 25x25 each; rent for the two, $600.
40 Fulton St., corner of Pearl; 2d loft; 25x50; rent, $420.
58 Fulton St., half top loft; 25x40; rent, $200.
43 John St., front half of 2d loft, 25x55; rent, $400.
381 Pearl St., top loft; 35x40; $200.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

STORE FOR RENT,

At No. 2,700 Broadway, between 107th and 108th Sts., with or without real estate fixtures; fixtures, records, maps, &c., will be sold for $500. For further particulars apply to Hillenbrand & Nassoit, Broadway and 109th St.

STORES 19 AND 21 BEEKMAN ST., WILL BE RENTED LOW ON SHORT TERM LEASES. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Attractive, light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 84th; steam heat; rent $35. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

OFFICES 616 East 149th St., Just West of 3d Av. Subway and "L" Stations. Including advertising sign space for each tenant on roof, showing prominently from the above busy stations.
BRONX BUSIEST SECTION.
Suitable for stock broker, insurance, or other light business. All improvements. Janitor service. Low rent to desirable tenants. Loeb & Kaufman, on premises.

OFFICES
LARGE AND SMALL, SOUTHWEST CORNER
CEDAR AND PEARL STREETS
Can also be used for light manufacturing. Very LOW rentals.
Superintendent on premises.

LINCOLN SQUARE ARCADE
1947 Broadway, 65th and 66th.
Offices, studios, club rooms, floors; elevators, steam heat, electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

West 125th.—Buildings, stores, basements, and lofts to lease; excellent location; any business; reasonable rent. Owner, Edward Farrell, 158 West 125th.

Parlor for Doctor;
use reception room; parquet floors; electric current; fine location; reference. 210 West 44th St.

148 Tenth Av., store, basement, and three rooms, $480 per annum; favorable lease; good location cigars or dry goods. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

Elegant stores, established neighborhood; suitable for any business; moderate rent. 57 West 58th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT
N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L station; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.
SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.
Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

THE PRINCELY
543 West 123d Street
off Broadway.
New high-grade apartments of
5-6 large attractive rooms,
elegantly decorated; everything of the highest order, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern conveniences.
at exceptionally low rates,
with most liberal concessions to desirable tenants. These apartments will attract those desiring tenancy in a high-grade house, but at a moderate rent.

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT
65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent $50.00.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
5-room apartment, bath; all improvements; hall service; rent $37.50
Agent, Everett M. Seixas, 65 Morningside.

Cromwell Apartments
Riverside Drive and Broadway,
Cor. of 137th St.
A few 6, 7, and 8-room apartments; elevators, mail chutes, and all improvements. Rents, $57.50 to $80 per month.
Rapid Transit Station
At the Corner of 137th Street.

503-505 West 140th St.,
4-5 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; superior location and appointments. PRIVATE TELEPHONES; RENTS $28-$35. INDUCEMENTS TO DESIRABLE TENANTS. APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 145TH ST.

ALGONAC COURT
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
N. E. Cor. 173d St. and Audubon Av.
High-class elevator apartments. The only elevator apartment house from 161st St. to 1B Street.
5 and 6 large light rooms and bath; electric lights, rent $40 to $60. Apply on premises.

Close to Subway Station and Surface Cars.
Choice 4 and 5 room up-to-date apartments in select neighborhood; rents from $22 to $28; 656-660 West 179th St., (near Broadway.) Apply on premises.

536-538 WEST 153D ST.
4-5 rooms and bath, all improvements; near Subway and surface cars, $19-$23. Must be seen to be appreciated.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 145TH ST.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
115th St., 204 West, Near 7th Av. Drive—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

To sublet, a very desirable eight-room apartment, third floor, west, 307 West 113th St.; rooms large, light, and exceptionally well arranged; possession May 1st. Inquire on premises.

West 144th St., 140-142, (Hilalys Apartments,) West 143d St., 103-105, (Pasadena Apartments;) new four and five rooms; Dutch dining room, red burlap paneled; rentals, $20-$29.
WEST SIDE.

To sublet at a great sacrifice, a superb ten-room and foyer apartment in sixties on Broadway; all rooms extremely large as well as light; 3 baths, enormous closets and shelf room, spacious hallways, handsomely decorated; cold storage and electric lights included; private telephone and extension; elaborate entrance and reception hall; perfect service; Subway, elevated, and surface cars at hand; possession May 1; communicate at once. 12 S. B., 180x 800 Times.

LINCOLN
306 West 51st St.
Beautiful apartment, four large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

WASHINGTON,
316-322 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartment, 6 large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

ELEANOR APARMENTS
40-64 W. 139.
Light, steam heated apartments at reasonable rents; near subway and L stations; rentals office on premises.
BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS
Edgemere, 3 and 5 West 104th St.; elevator, telephone, &c.; 4 and 6 rooms, bath, $40 & $50.
84th, 113 West—Elegant apartments, 7 large, light rooms; one effient; hall attendant; telephone; no noise or dust; 2 to 4.
EAST SIDE.
71st St., 217 East.—$45; single flat, 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, parquet floor; 2 flights; fine location; electric light. Tel. 1769—79th.
A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.
To sublet, refitted family apartments, adjoining physician's office; reference. Box 20, 1 515 3d Av.
116th St., 18 East.—Four rooms; all improvements; $20. Janitress, or Sachs, 1,268 Amsterdam Av.
116th St., 20 East.—Four rooms; all improvements; $20. Janitress, or Sachs, 1,268 Amsterdam Av.
Lexington Av., cor. 48th St.—Beautiful elevator apartments, 6 rooms, bath, telephone, $50-$60.
BRONX.
LONGWOOD AV. (Parkway) SECTION.
THE JOHNSON HOUSES
1160-1204 HEWITT PLACE.
Bet. Westchester and Longwood Avs.
A SELECT SECTION, one block from Prospect Av. Subway; 10 minutes from Lenox Av., 116th St. Subway.
5 large rooms and bath....$25 to $28.50
6 " " " ....30 to $34.00
7 " " " 36.00
Models of beauty, with all improvements and ample closet room.
Lenox Av. express goes to Prospect Av. Sta.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.,
Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
888-898 TRINITY AV.,
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.
ALSO Pair of Trinity Av., 3529 JACKSON AV.,
3-4 rooms, all modern improvements.
BY WEEK, $3.00-$5.50. | BY MONTH, $15.50-$25.00.
Apply on premises.

Choice Apartments (The Claremont.)—5 and 6 large, light cheerful rooms, every modern improvement; grand location, overlooking park, corner 175th St. and Crotona Av.; $25 upward; inducements offered desirable tenants; "L" and Subway stations convenient.

THE GREENWICH.
Elegant corner apartments, all modern improvements, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $22.00 up.
S. E. Cor. Webster Av. & 180th St.
BROOKLYN.
18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.
Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—701—Ex parte: In the matter of John Johnson, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—Dockeled and dismissed.

252—Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. Chicago Great Western Railway Company.—Argument continued.

251 and 252—Adams Express Company vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky, and 583—American Express Company of New York vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Thursday: 531, 332, 583, 261, 263, 264, 269, 272, 275, 104, 277, 278, 279, 280.

Calendars for Thursday, April 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 109, Post Office Building, at 10:45 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes. 404—Buschman-N Y., N H & H R R. 17—Craig-Press Pub Co. 19—Hullquist-N Y, N H & H R R. 45—Franzen-Merritt & Chapman D & W Co. 48—Alexander-Mason. 49—Moen-Crucible Steel Co of Am. 54—Mapica-N Y, N H & H R R. 65—Cooper-Canadian Imp Co. 67—Berthold-Burton. 68 — Coburn-Taylor Mfg and Am Writing Paper Co. 75—Stewart-Lihberg. 76—Ames-Funk & Wagnalls Co. 77—Sprague-Bramhall-Dean Co. 78—Kingsley-Wells Realty & Const Co. 79—Ames-Star Co. 81—Cloutts-Murphy Varnish Co. 83—U S for Putnam Co-Griefer. 84—Fisk-Graham. 85—Keller, an infant-Lehigh Valley R R. 86 —Same-same. 87—Conghlin-N Y, N H & H R R. 88—Dorsett-same. 89—Dorsett-same. 90—Mott-Bronx Gas Light Co. 92 — Kartzenberger-same. 93—Schmitz-McCullough, receiver. 94—Anglo-American, &c, Co-Brisell. 95 — Gallagher-N Y Air Compressor Co. 96—Ranagan-same. 97—National Mfg Co-Miller-Tompkins Co. 98 — Rommnder-Kyll Automat Co. 100 — Laverge-Chesborough Bldg Co. 101—Jacobs-R G Packard Co. 102 — Dunne-Decanie Steam Nav Co. 103—Smart-Pullman Co. 104—Bedford-Lehigh Valley R R. 105—King-Development Co of America.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J. —Opens in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes. 58—Goldsmith-Merritt. 87—Same-same. 356—Hatch-Scranton Coal and Coke Co. 351—Flahive-Penn R R. 353—Kopplck-same. 371 —U S-Windmuller. 62—Billinger-Clyde S S Co. 65—Fishburn-same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 4—Ferrybrat Southside-Limitation, &c. 148—Hastof-S S La Savoie. 82 Melbonough-SS Sif. 111 Manhelm 1ns Co-SS Amsterdam.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, April 17.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 202, 203, 145, 147, 206, 209, 211, 212.

Calendars for Thursday, April 18.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, Laughlin, Clark, Scott, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions. 2—People-Hummel. 77—Douglass-N Y City Ry. 84—Roessle-Lancaster.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions: 1—McCoun-Cotter. 2—People, &c-Ahern. 3—O'Rourke Eng & Con Co-Goodwin Car Co. 4—Derbyshire Coffee Co-Aetna Indemnity Co. 7—In the matter of Lawyers' Surety Co. 6—Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co-Eastern Union Realty Co. 7—Brown-Brown. 8—Higgins-Levy Building Co. 9—Harrison-The Hinds & Harrison Co. 10—Perley-Outray. 11—Sackett & Wilhelms Lith & Print Co-Nat Asso of Lith. 12—Werther-Rausch Co-same. 14—Sackett & Wilhelms Lith & Print Co-same. 15—Levinson-Benioff. 16—Sackett & Wilhelms Lith & Print Co-Nat Asso of Lith. 17—Hiller Co-Rosenbaum. 18—Werther-Rausch Co-Nat Asso of Emp Lith. 19—Beth-Schlesinger. 20—Clark-Adelaide. 21—In the matter of Irving Trust Co. 22—Wolf-Corn. 23—Reich-Lane. 24—Same-Bliss Bldg Co. 25—Sume-Lane. 26—Schosser-Equit Mut Fire Ins Co. 27—Burnet-Lunte. 28—Gribble-Raymond-Van Praag Sup Co. 29—Sackett & Wilhelms Lith & Print Co-Nat Asso of Lith. 30—In the matter of Church Con Co. 31—Westcott-Church Con Co. 32—Werther & Rausch Co-Nat Asso of Emp Lith. 33—Lauer-Houser. 34—Franklin-Hart. 35—Same-same. 36—Cadi-Gattle. 37—Snyder-Shields. 38—Kornmay-Hofman. 39—Shields-Kellus. 40—De Costa-N Y Elec Work Union. 41—In the matter of West 170th St, &c. 42—In the matter of Bathgate Av, &c. 43—In the matter of West 163d St, &c. 44—Williams-City. 45—Mineh-N Y Dvg Journal. 46—Same-same. 47—Herbst-Wanamaker. 48 —Williams-Dock Dvelng Eng Co. 49 Samesame. 50—Clute-Clute. 51 — Rappaport-Forman. 52—Andrews-Fitzgerald. 53—Catricola-Lisberger. 54—In the matter of ..... 55—Hyde-Pendergast. 56—Berger-Strong. 57—Pierson-Gorham. 58—Stratton-Sands, &c. 60—Steckler-Brown. 61—Bright-Hardin. 62—N Y Cap Fronts Mfg Co-Goldstein. 63—Buckley-Buckley. 64—Cohnfeld-Mendel. 65—Mass Chem Co-Am Ben Trad Co. 66—Sanes-Austin. 67—Gribble-Raymond-Van Praag Sup Co. In the matter of Lawyers Surety Co. 69—Hoggson Bros-Drug & Chem Club. 70—Lewinthan-Tobias. 74—People, &c-Urano 72 Mooney-Winnill. 73—Harden-Berg. 74—Cowperthwait-Minister. Elders and Deacons, &c. 75—Vulcan-Rosenzlatt. 76—Seph-Rodman. 77 —Mexican Onyx & Quarry Co-Kelley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar called at 10:15 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Wyatt, J.—Opens April 22.

SUPREME COURT Special Term Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term.) Adjourned to April 29.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Blanchard, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Nott and House for the People. 1—Joseph Figlia. 2—Evelen Pavoll. 3—James Cassidy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Inquest, John Haberlein-Stutz. 3612—Corn Exchange Bank-Bourhitt. 3287—Foley-Dempsey. 3345—Higgins-Chrysler. 1146—Krafft-Citizens' Ins of Tyerbaugh, Tenn. 3565—McKesson-Van Vredenburgh. 3079—Woo-Woo. 3020—Riverside Co-Monahan. 3609—London-Kaiser Brothers Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 1—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar and calendar Nos. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 801—Kroger-N Y City Ry. 789—Karger-N Y Terminal Co. 857—Sanitator-N Y City Ry. 890—Stone-same. 709—Lyons-same. 856—Glennan-same. 837—Hunlette-Union Ry. 870—Pelton-N Y City Ry. 2243—Draper-Int R T Co. 708—Levy, Dry Dock, &c, R R. 801—Newberth-N Y C & H R R R. 804—Nichols-Interb R T Co. 805—Kriesberg-Interborough Ry. 807 —Gallagher-N Y City Ry. 812—Severese-same. 818—Mang-same. 828—Pearsall-City of N Y, &c. 862—O'Neil-same. 835—Grant-Union Ry of N Y. 859—Moses. 869—Gallagher-same. 870—Barker-N Y C & H R R R. 851—Brown-N Y City Ry. 853—Rabadan-Union Ry. 854—Noakes-N Y C & H R R R. 860—Connelly-N Y City Ry. 861—Kotchen-B, Q Co & Sub Ry. 791—Williams-Union Ry. 862—Murphy-Int R T Co. 863—Sullivan-N Y City Ry. 865—Store-same. 866—Wolf-same. 872—Whitlock-Int R T Co. 874—Gilligan-same. 876—Conroy-N Y City Ry. 878—Folgelsame. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1037.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar No. 2. To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M.

"Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial." Inquest. Bultman-Haderm in. 868—King-Reid. 815—Kehler-City of N Y. 1187—Beacon-same. 1157—Tobiassame. 1158—Same-same. 839—Robinson-Van Norden Trust Co. 862—Jaffe-Levy. 630—Muard-Jetter. 421 -Folmon-Cook. 401—Campbell-N Y Herald Co. 677—Fortune-Am Ice Co. 2989—Titus-Tangeman. 1051—Epley-Egan. 140 Payne-Silbrecht. 1374—Berman-Stern. 1376—Dyer-Denny. 1395—Warner-Milliken. 1403—McIntyre-Burns. 1404—Gilroy-Roberts 1408—Keeshan-Goldman Echweisheimer Co. 1409—Same-same. 1427—Glassberg-McGrath. 1431 —Friedrich-Shortland. 1441—Stern-Kinsella. 1464—O'Neill-Nerlbert. 1465 — Foster-same. 1402—Manisealo-Nangle. 1407—Cansullo-Lenox Cons Co. 1413—King-Crimmins. 1429—Reiser-Springer. 3828—Opper-Davega, Jr. 1436—Tierno-Weiss. 1189—Farrell-Scott. 1190 —Leonard-same. 1464—Gilroy-Roberts. 1407—Murphy-Lutus. 816—Murphy-Winan Co. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1075.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until April 23, at 2 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 3272—Clement-McCann. 325—Fuller-Highland. 1409 —Iscar-Libman. 2022—People, &c-Koster. 688½ —Berbaum-Wohlstetter. 815—Cary-Manning.

The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 1052—Hapgood-Sulzberger. 1752 —Robertson-Badger State Tanning Co. 1756—Greer-Caladin. 550—Negrue-Taylor. 1515—Peacock-Clark. 3349—Speece-Shayne. 434—Spear-Hirschbein. 849—Kimball-Penn R R Co. 1361—Pulls-Fountain.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV., Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Adjourned until April 22.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas S. —Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Estates of Evelina C Manuel, William Radcliff. Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Elizabeth F Farrell, Sarah A Hyland, Sarah Walton, Rachel Heyman, Thomas M Keyes, Sarah W Rossman, Anna C Wetterer. At 2:30 P. M.: Martin Sadler, Thomas Murphy, Jane Madden, Margaret Ward, George B Fowler.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Court opens at 10 A. M. Cases on. 2384 — Louis-Kambert. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1093—Buckelman-The State Bank. 752—Ross-Int St Ry. 7502—Conseuheim-Hecht. 2365 — Schmall-Schwinner. 2296—Mitchell-Hill. 2024 — Flahive-Int St Ry. 2368—Feitlo-Ancaigne. 1996—Rubin-Elkins. 2357—Cormark-N Y, N H & H R R. 2381—Scully-Wolff. 1550 — Greenberg-Herst. 1028—Dorsey-Met St Ry. 2391—Broeder-Union Ry. 2392—McGlone-same. 2382 — O'Connor-Int St Ry. 2390—Same-same. 2358—Bender-N Y City Ry. 2350—Sheilken-Bernstein. 2360 — Elmblich-N Y City Ry. 2361 — Kosdin-Futzal. 2362—Ratzenberg-N Y City Ry. 2393 —Goldberg-same. 2394—Same-same. 2395—Lesser-Lesinsky. 1073 — Stein-N Y City Ry. 447—Lacharime-Int St Ry. 2171—Lyon-Alstor.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases from Part IV.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehnnty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Paso on. 2266 Reeves-Helenan. 274—Kohlberg-N Y City Ry. The following cause, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2290—Hub-N Y City Ry. 1286—Nicholas-Interurban St Ry. 7297½—Kadan-Dry Dock, &c, R R. 8567—Sarno-Culvert Con Co. 2186—Norwood-The Preferred Accident Ins. 2950—Hofter-N Y City Ry. 2146—Goldstein-Interurbnn St Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes. 7180—C Ex Dk-Douthitt. 6721—Schildkrat-Berger. 7331—John Simmons & Co-Sugarman. 6978—Brenpo-Brennan. 6370—Samesame. 7294—Hub-N Y City Ry. 7214—Hannah-Maloof. 7204 -Freedman-Rubin. 7293 —Empire City Wood Co-same. 3225—Zeisloft-Appleton Co. 6980—Selninger-Romm. 6770—Simmons-Glick. 1330—Corn Ex Bk-Douthitt. 6828—Sulli-Kuhns. 7040 — Friedman-Romm. 7313—Schachl-Hurwitz. 7181—Christian Bldgs White Brick Co-Martin. 7227—Harvey Auto Shop-Leary. 6769—Barrett-Moo. 7011—Renst-Landek. 7091—Mairs-Gramercy Pub. Co. 6121 Brady-Koschel. 7293—Horwitz-Prince. 7330—Kat Ann-Adelaid. 7327—Fur Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2312—Nelkin-New York City Railway. 1442—Hegarty-Sullivan. 2222 —Schnurmacher-Metropolitan Street Railway. 2332—Fuchs-same. 2334—Hershkorn-Int St Ry. 2327—Willinsky-Wabash R R. 2376—Harrison-N Y City Ry. 1714—Kaufmann-Solomon. 2305—Webber-Steegraphic Co. 2326—Grisl-Barber Asphalt Co. 1253—O Rally-Solomon. 706—Lyons-Frank. Highest number reached on regular call, 2309.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Murphy. The following cases will be put down for a day upon the call: 1904—Lucas-Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 1533 — Kahlmann-De Nisco. 1554—Mansfield-N Y C & H R R R Co. 1556 — Sport-Westchester Elec Ry Co. 1557—Steckler-same. 1558 — Syracuse-Thwing. 1559 Downing-Meyer. 1560 Handlon-Whitman Co. 1561—Dugan-N Y City Ry Co. 1562 —Mellen same. 1563 — Callahan-Bader Bros Construction Co. 1551 Rebler-City of Mt Vernon. 1566 — Griffon-Murray. 1567—De Paolo-United Engineering & Contracting Co. 1568—Seidl-Mahutow. 1569—Cortlang-City of Mt Vernon. 1570—Fredericks-Central R R of N J. Highest number reached, 1570.

Moore et al. 5720—Rudzinski-B H R R. 5730 —Lambert-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5734, 5735— O'Hara-City of New York. 5737—Sachs-B H R R. 5739—Kassinitz-Berlin et al. 5740— Knobel-N Y City R R. 5742—Bill-Nassau R R. 5743—Minogue-Brevoort et al. 5746— Lessen-B H R R. 5749—Blanco-same. 5751— Kellogg-same. 5752—Verderasso-Davis. 5753 —McGione-City of N Y. 5755—Tobin-Dadanzo. 5756—Clifford-City of N Y. 5757— Blair-N Y Continental Jewell Co. 5759—Meehan-Newman. 5764—Jacobson-B, Q Co & Sub. R R. 5765—Kane-B H R R. 5766— Schroeder-Bindram. 5767, 5768—Herman-Nassau R R. 5769—Jaeneeke-Board of Education. 5770—Richard-Nassau R R. 5780—Horwitz-B H R R. 5782—Johanson-same. 5783—Lenisame. 5787—Smith-Weber. 5788—Fensley-N Y & Cuba Mail S S Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 5788.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Dike, J.—Civil Calendar. Inquest: 565—De Murio-Gallo. 508—Abrahamovitz-B H R R Co. 571—McAllister-same. 572—Ruhl-Nassau Elec R R Co. 874—Frocdman-B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 576—Does-B H R R Co. 506—Bralsted-Kranenberg. 577 —Rarisberg-Nassau Elec R R Co.; 563—Petruzzi-Brooklyn Elec R R Co. 567—Brennan-Von Bergen. 570—Lang-Minck. Reserved calendar: 583 — McDonough-Rupert. 585— Dwyer-B H R R Co. 587—Schloeder-Demuth Glass Mfg Co. 588—Foran-Peace. 590—Meratchink-Nassau Elec R R Co. 591—Vowinkle-B H R R Co. 592—Nelson-City of N Y. 593—Weiss-B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 594—Peterson-B H R R Co. 795—Ucropina-Edmons. 596—Sheren-City of N Y. 597—Ryerson-Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Assn. 598—Bausch-B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 598—Stillwell-Anderson. 600—Wisotsky-Stein. 601—Serritella-City of N Y. 602—Rehanek-Moller. 603—Thanelon-H H R R Co. 604 — Chase-Flanagan. 605 — Goldstelo-B H R R Co. 606—Singer-Barlick. 607— Sgritta-Everitt & Co. 608 —Healy-City of N Y. 609—Hilton-B H R R Co. 610—Bils-City of N Y. 611—Matthewson-same. 614—Goetzsame. 615—Moore-B H R R. 616—Sub R R Barnes-Jablonski. 617—Smith-City of N Y. 618—Carter-B H R R Co. 619—McCollum-Slattery. 620—Snyder-B H R R Co. 621—Grundeverg-Weintraub. 622—Schczchski-City of N Y and B H R R Co. 623—Brandt-Baker & Co. 624—Austen-City of N Y. 625—Burke-B H R R Co. 626—Clavin-same. 627—Siegel-Bedford Construction Co. 628—Winter-B H R Co. 629—Canty-Nassau Elec R R Co. 631—Denn-Coney Island Boulevard R R Co. 632—Green-Nassau Elec R R Co. 633—Griggs-Coney Island & B H R R Co. 634—Walsh-Ford and B H R R Co. 635—McCormick-B H R R Co. 636—Casey-Volpe. 637—Zlotoloff-City of N Y.

Queens County.

Calendar for Thursday, April 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Abbott, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J. Held temporarily at the Town Hall in the former village of Flushing. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 741—Randolph-Stoke. 884—Seaman-N Y & L I Trac Co. 310—Billingham, admr-B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 651—Blomberg-Tiffany Studios. 716 Schwers-L I R R Co. 1019A—Nelson-same. 981—O'Brien-B H R R Co. 947—Cronin-O'Rourke Eng & Const Co. 628—Stillwell-N Y & L I R R Co. 847—Smith-N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 900—Connors-N Y City Ry Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 1020—Phillips-City of N Y. 1021 — Same-same. 1022 — Berkery-B H R R Co. 1023—Gray-L I R R Co. 1024 -Schoffeld-Blank. 1025—Same-same. 1026—Merkel-N Y City Ry Co. 1030—Gallipeau-Long Island Ry Co. 1031—Nevill-Ricker & Sons Co. 1032—Link-Ritter R T Co. 1033—Lanyon, an infant-B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 1034—March, an infant-B H R R Co. 1035—Snyder, as admx-L I R R Co. Highest number reached in its regular order on calendar is 1035.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term — Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 132—Angell-Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 135—Bliss-same. 154—Bennett-same 71 and 72—Flynn-same. 75—Same-same. 82—Watts-same. 91—Grutiko-same. 92—Conlren-same. 95—Rothmeir-B'klyn, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 113, 114—Lorenz-Tisdale. 63 Kiney-Doyle. 15 —Passalaqua-B H R R Co. 122—Kelly-L I R R Co. 122—Casolino-B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J.—Day calendar. —People-Castrogianni. 739—Starr-Yonkers R R Co. 911—Spearing-Westchester Elec R R Co. 1—Vaughan-Stahl.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—Day calendar. Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. 1531—Lawton-Relyea. 1421 — N Y Life Ins & Trust Co-Church of Holy Communion. 1395 —Hernes-Metropolitan St Ry Co. 1523 Mc-Farlane-Westchester Elec Ry Co. 1533 Menpche-Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 712—Middleton-Interurban St Ry Co. 1453—Brown-N Y C & H R R R Co. 1481—Pierson-Rowe. 1482 —Hadlow-same. 1483 — Riker-same. 1484— Frank-same. 1531—Conke-N Y City Ry Co. 1093-1-2—Lamb-Upton Ry Co. 1495—Shepard-Wood. 1517—Trotto-Bellew & Merritt Co. 1546—Hermann-N Y City Ry Co. 1547—N Y & Stamford Ry Co-Schultheiser. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1364—Lucas-Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 1533 — Kahlmann-De Nisco. 1554—Mansfield-N Y C & H R R R Co. 1556 — Sport-Westchester Elec Ry Co. 1557—Steckler-same. 1558 — Syracuse-Thwing. 1559 Downing-Meyer. 1560 Handlon-Whitman Co. 1561—Dugan-N Y City Ry Co. 1562 —Mellen same. 1563 — Callahan-Bader Bros Construction Co. 1551 Rebler-City of Mt Vernon. 1566 — Griffon-Murray. 1567—De Paolo-United Engineering & Contracting Co. 1568—Seidl-Mahutow. 1569—Cortlang-City of Mt Vernon. 1570—Fredericks-Central R R of N J. Highest number reached, 1570.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

CARLO COLLIANI—Carlo Colliani of 575 Broome Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,100 and nominal assets of $500. The debts were contracted principally in 1906 for money deposited with him by fifty Italians in amounts ranging from $50 to $1,000. To twenty-two of these he gave notes.

W. F. HOGL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the W. F. Hogl Manufacturing Company, dealer in watches and diamonds at 175 Broadway, show liabilities of $14,431 and nominal assets of $74,441. Among the secured creditors are Hoguawn brokers, R. Simpson & Co., $2,000; William Simpson & Co., $1,000; McAleenan, $1,900, and the Provident Loan Society, $2,750. Among the other creditors are David Mayer, $2,835, and Byron L. Stracbarger & Co., $2,659.

MORRIS MANHEIMER—Schedules in bankruptcy of Morris Manheimer, who did business as the Morris Hardware Company at 20 Fulton Street, show liabilities of $1,627 and assets of $575.

C. & S. CORSET COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed Row M. Robinson receiver in bankruptcy of the C. & S. Corset Company of 478 Broome Street. Liabilities, $6,000; assets, $4,000.

BROADWAY HOTEL COMPANY.—B. Gerson Oppenheim, assignee of the Broadway Hotel Company, formerly the Gilsey House, obtained leave from Judge Bischoff yesterday to file a provisional bond of $25,000 until schedules are filed. Assets are estimated at $20,000. This is a separate matter from the bankruptcy proceedings. Yomkauer & Davidson, representing James M. Shaw & Co., creditors, are contesting the petition in bankruptcy filed by other creditors on the ground that, under the bankruptcy law as the business was solely that of a hotel keeper, it should not be adjudicated a bankrupt.

Out-of-Town.

UTICA, April 17.—W. H. Nichols, banker and general merchant at Hancock, Delaware County, has filed a bankruptcy petition here. His liabilities are about $162,000 and the assets about $145,000, a considerable part of them being notes.

BOSTON, April 17.—Dwight W. Vaughn of Salem, who was petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy in February last, filed his schedule of liabilities and assets this morning. The liabilities are $44,049 and the assets $22,829.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abbott, W. G.—Helena Jenny, $70.
Allmaras, H.—J. Glass, $43.
Butler, J. J.—W. Prat

CANADA PUTS UP POSTAGE.

Most of Our Magazines Will Have to Add to Subscription Price There.

The new postal laws, which go into effect in Canada on May 8, advancing the postage on second class matter which comes from the United States from 1 to 4 cents a pound, have stirred up several of the American magazine publishers. The publishers say that the English magazines do not coms under this rate, and that the American magazines have been unfairly discriminated against. The Post Office Department in New York sent out statements to the publishers yesterday.

Some of the magazines, notably, The Delinsator, will gain by the new order, as they have been paying 8 cents a pound for some time. The Delineator has been charging $1 extra for postage, but it is said that this custom will be dropped when the new law goes into effect.

Most of the magazines will probably add the amount of postage to the price of the periodicals when taking subscriptions. This has been practically decided by the Periodical Publishers' Association, although no official statement has yet been issued.

Trumbull White, editor of Appleton's Magazine, said yesterday: "We do a very small business in Canada, anyway, and the new law can have comparatively little effect upon us. However, we shall simply charge the extra postage to our subscribers. This is what is done in England and other foreign countries. We shall be forced to put the same practice into effect across the border."

S. A. Everett of Donbleday, Page & Co., Secretary of the American Publishers' Association, said: "Undonbtedly, the only effect the new law can have is to add the amount of postage to the price of the magazine."

Mr. Shorter of the Butterick Publishing Company said: "The Delineator gains instead of losing. We have been paying 8 cents a pound since last Summer; so this will come as a cheaper rate for us. We have been charging our subscribers extra for postage for some time."

A member of the Periodical Publishers' Association said: "It will make very little difference to most of the magazines. There are few which have a large Canadian circulation."

EVERY TELEPHONE

puts you in touch with the greatest agency for recovering lost articles—the lost and found column of The New York Times.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Bill sent after insertion of advertisement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Finds Lost Articles.

FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—March 29, about noon, 5th Av., near 49th St., gold bracelet with stones. Owner will receive same by giving description to Miss Flower, 611 5th Av.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—April 15, in the evening, at the Y. W. C. A., or between Edgett's and 174 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, gold pin, with diamond in centre. Finder please return to Frazier, 174 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between 53d and 20th Sts., old-fashioned gold cuff button set with small diamond; substantial reward. Finder return to J. S. Jones, 149 E. 34th St.

LOST—Tuesday morning, April 16, a small gold pendant, ram's head, surrounded by gold spirals, five oval gold pendants at bottom; reward. J. M., 328 West 83d St.

LOST—Between 23d St. and 3d Av. to Wanamaker's, via Broadway and return via Columbus Av. car, $20, one ten and two fives; reward. 69 West 125th St.

LOST—Between Beach, Varick, and Hudson Sts., lady's diamond ring; liberal reward offered. Address C. F., care Seeman Bros., Hudson and North Moore Sts.

LOST—Gold pin, inscribed "M. G. A. S. Charity," Friday, April 12, Madison Av., between 89th and 120th Sts.; reward. Room 1,816, 25 Broad St.

LOST—Card case, Tuesday evening, containing about $150, from Weehawken to 42d St.; liberal reward. W. W. D., Box 147 Times Downtown.

LOST—Old-fashioned emerald pin and cameo locket, between 76th St. and Columbus Av. and Sarony's; reward. Thackara, 69 West 76th St.

REWARD for return of mink boa left on Subway train at Bleecker St. Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Miller, 162 West 72d St.

LOST—Brown feather neckpiece, Monday, April 15. Return to 229 West 71st St.; reward.

LOST—Monday, L. I. train to race track, fur scarf; reward. Stanley, 226 West 43d St.

FOUND—Small watch, on 5th Av., near 43d St. Mackenzie, 542 5th Av.

LOST—On April 13, silver purse, containing Tiffany gold watch and other articles; liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked for return of same; name on inside watch. St. Francis Court, corner Riverside Drive and 125th St.

LOST—10 reward; Friday evening, near Mendelssohn Hall or Washington Square, amethyst pendant and silver chain. De Forest, 7 Washington Square.

LOST—Lady's gold hunting case watch, between 18th and 137th Sts., 3d Av. Liberal reward returning Clarendon Hotel, 18th St. and 4th Av.

LOST—Black lynx muff, at circus Saturday afternoon, will finder pleass rsturn it and receive libe'al reward? Jaeckel, 2,783 Broadway.

LOST—A small fur collar on 5th Av., near 48th St.; reward. Mrs. Kernochan, 824 5th Av.

LOST—Sunday night, April 7, gold mesh bag getting in or out of cab; reward. Brisbane, 2 West 44th St.

LOST—Thursday, Masonic charm; reward offered. Anawanda Club, 414 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LIBERAL REWARD for immediate return of diamond pendant set with pearls, lost Sunday between 23d St. and 59th St.; no questions asked. Albert Friedmann, care of S. Steinfeld & Co., 600 Broadway.

$100 REWARD given for return of jewelry taken Saturday night from Lorraine Apartment; no questions asked. Dalmin, 953 Park Av.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank book No. 6,751, Yorkville Bank, Special Deposit Dept., issued to Emma J. Herman; payment stopped; return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 92,312, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please retnrn to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 168,331, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return.

LOST—Bank Book No. 193,059, Harlem Savings Bank; paymsnt stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 164,174, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly rsturn to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Large red Irish setter dog, Sunday, 14th, on Morningside Drive West and 116th St.; white spot on breast; legs heavy from knees down; part of tail cut off. Libsral reward. Apartment No. 4, 50-53 Morningside Drive West, between 115th and 116th Sts.

LOST—Wednesday morning, very large cat, black, with white markings, wears leather collar marked "130 West 80th Street"; reward. Return to above address.

LOST—White poodle, male; has one yellow ear and black nose; name Reggie; liberal reward for the immediate return to 35 West 115th St., apartment No. 11.

LOST—White bull terrier; name Tramp; reward. Berthaume, 66 West 44th St.

THAW'S CHANCE OF BAIL SMALL

Jerome's Opposition Makes His Lawyers Hesitate to Ask for His Release.

PRISONER IS FEELING ILL

Arises Later Than Usual in the Tombs —Retains Hartridge and Peabody as His Lawyers.

The chance of Harry K. Thaw, faoing a second trial, being released on bail from the Tomba Prison, where he has been confined since ths night of June 25 of last year, when he shot and killed Stanford White, is very remote. This much was learned yesterday after Daniel O'Reilly, Thaw's counsel, had a talk with Distriot Attorney Jerome. As he left the Criminal Court Building Mr. O'Reilly said:

"No steps will be taken in the case for a time. We have not yet selected a successor for Mr. Delmas, and in the meantime we shall simply rest."

As to his present array of counsel, Thaw issued this statement from the Tombs yesterday:

Messrs. Hartridge and Peabody, 149 Broadway, New York:
Dear Sirs: Please continue as my attorneys of record. Very sincerely,
HARRY K. THAW.

It is accepted that Daniel O'Reilly is acting with Messrs. Hartridge and Peabody.

Mr. O'Reilly was waiting at the Criminal Court Building when Mr. Jerome arrived from Lakeville, Conn., where he had been spending the days since ths disagreement of the jury. The two immediately went into Mr. Jerome's private room, where they were in closs conversation for some time. At ths conclusion of this talk Mr. O'Reilly said that he had discussed many matters with the District Attorney, among them ths poolroom cases and the question of admitting Thaw to bail.

"No arrangement has yet been made, however, to bail Thaw," added Mr. O'Reilly.

Thaw's counsel, it was learned, had wished to know if Mr. Jerome's attitude toward admitting Thaw to bail had changed since he left this city last week, and was promptly assured that it had not. Mr. Jerome went over with Mr. O'Reilly his reasons, which have already been made public, for opposing the release of Thaw.

With the jury standing seven for conviction for murder in the first degree and the five others in favor of acquitting Thaw only on the ground that he was insane, Mr. Jerome declared that he truly believed that Thaw at liberty would prove a menace to public safety, and added that he strongly doubted whether any Justice of the Supreme Court would accept bail.

"No application for bail has as yet been made to me," added Mr. Jerome, "but I shall surely oppose such a motion if it is made. However, that bridge can be crossed when we come to it."

Mr. Jerome said that, while he stood ready to move the trial of Thaw again at any time, it was improbable that his case would be reached until Fall. There are now in the Tombs fifteen or sixteen men charged with murder in the first degree, whose trials must take precedence over the retrial of Thaw. Unless these shall be taken care of by a Summer session of the court, the Thaw case cannot be reached before October. In the meantime Mr. Jerome can see no good reason for releasing Thaw simply because the financial position of his family permits them to furnish any security demanded.

It is possible for Thaw's counsel to move before any Justice of the Supreme Court for the bailing of Thaw, and it was rumored yesterday afternoon that Mr. O'Reilly would shortly swear out a writ of hnbeas corpus, holding that confinement is seriously menacing Thaw's health.

For the first time since his confinement Thaw failed to srise at his customary early hour yesterday, and in consequence was not prepared for the visit of A. Russell Peabody, who called upon him at the Tombs. Thaw complained of feeling ill. He was compelled to ariae and dress, however, in order to see his counsel, and, instend of the usual ten or fifteen minute intervlew, the pair were engaged in earnest conversation for over two hours. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was kept waiting downstairs during part of this time, and hurried to her huaband when Mr. Peabody left the building, saying that no statement would be given out.

Young Mrs. Thaw left tho Tombs shortly before noon, on her way from the building again repeating her statement of Tuesday night that she would maks no reply to the statement of Mra. Holman. In connection with thia statement Mr. Jerome admitted yesterday that that part of it in which Mrs. Holman denies ever having supplied information to the District Attorney's office was true.

Thaw's other visitors yesterday were his mother and his sister, the Countess of Yarmouth. They remained with him for three-quarters of an hour. Later Thaw said that in the statement which he intends giving out to-day he will tell when his mother and the Countess are to leave this city, besides making an announcement as to his counsel.

ECHO OF THE THAW TRIAL.

Senator Agnew Proposes New Legislation on Insanity Inquiry.

ALBANY, April 17.—One of the aspects of the case of Harry K. Thaw sppears to be responaible for the introduction in the Senate to-day by Senator Agnew of New York, himself a lawyer, of a bill designed to amend the Criminal Code in relation to inquiry before trial into the aanity of a defendant indicted for a felony. It is provided that either the defendant's attorneys or the District Attorney may apply to any Justice of the court in which the indictment is pending for an order committing the defendant to a State hospital for the insane for observation. The motion must be based upon affidavits, executed by two duly qualified examiners in lunacy, which must ahow that a personal examination within ten days before the notice of motion satisfied tho examiners that the defendant was insane.

If tho Judge be satisfied that the interests of justice so require, he shall make an order committing the defendant to a State hospital for the insane for observation for a period of not less than three, nor more than six, weeks. The Superintendent of the hospital or the phyaician in charge of the defendant ahall report to the court at the end of three weeks ths results of the observation, and ahould the defendant be detained in the hospital for more than three weeks a second report shall be made when he is returned from the hoapital.

Hunyadi János

Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water

Take half a glassful in the morning for headache, biliousness, torpid liver and especially

OR CONSTIPATION

ACCUSED OF MANY FRAUDS.

Charles Ackron Arrested as Ringleader in a Worthless Stock Scheme.

In the arrest of Charles Ackron at his home, 416 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, Detective Sergeant McConville says that the police bave at last caught the ringleader of a gang of swindlers who have been cheating business houses out of thousands of dollars. Ackron was arrested on a warrant issued by Magistrate Wahle on April 12 charging "conspiracy to cheat and defraud." Three other men are already in the Tombs in connection with the case.

According to McConville the men have defrauded more than a dozen business houses. The chief complainant is the Plymouth Interior Construction Company of 12 West Twenty-seventh Street, which is said to have been defrauded of $6,000.

According to McConville, Ackron, witb Frederick Robinson of 403 West Twenty-second Street, who is now in the Tombs, posed as the owner of a café at 424 Columbus Avenue.

Robinson, McConville says, was a dummy put forward by Ackron, and Ackron guaranteed the cost of redecorating it. A certificate for 100 shares of Norfolk & Western Railroad stock was deposited as security for payment in a vault in the Phoenix National Bank, according to McConville. When the work was finished this was found to be an old and cancelled issue of the Norfolk & Western.

Two other men were arrested after Robinson, and are in the Tombs awaiting trial. They are George Horn, Jr., of 196 Catharine Street and William H. Houghton, a real estate dealer of 37 South Eighth Street, Mount Vernon.

Among other firms alleged to have been defrauded, Detective McConville says, are William H. Zerbe, brass fixtures, 291 Monroe Street, who lost $1,000; Sibley & Pitman, 48 Warren Street, lamps, $800; Pittsburg Glass Company, 60 Vandam Street, $1,000; Union Carpet Company, 221 Canal Street, $1,500; A. D. Matthews, 398 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, $500; Patterson Brotbers, coal, Brooklyn, 20 tons of coal.

The men, McConville says, were about to open other restaurants on the same plan.

THEY HADN'T REHEARSED.

So the Prisoner's and Interceding Uncle's Stories Didn't Hitch.

Despite an ingenious attempt of his uncle to save him, which would probably have succeded had the two had an opportunity to rehearse their parts, John Kean, a negro, living at 18 West 133d Street, was sentenced to three years in Sing Sing by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday. Kean was charged with carrying concealed weapons. A pair of brnss knuckles was found in his possession when he was arrested for disorderly conduct on March 4.

Judge Rosalsky had already passed sentence, when William Lewis, Kean's uncle, with whom he lives, hurried to the Judge's side and protested that the sentence had been unduly severe.

"Ah found them ere knuckles mahse'f, Judge, yoh Honor," he explained. "Ah'm a street cleaner, and ah found dem brass t'ings eighteen months ago, an' took 'em home foh a curiosity. Dat boy, George, yoh Honor, he's a fool niggah, an' he done took 'em an' liked to carry 'em. Dere ain't no harm in dat boy."

Judge Rosalsky was impressed by Lewis's plea, and he immediately ordered that Kean be again brought before him. But Kean's first statement, however, undid the good effect produced by Lewis's story and nearly brought about the indictment of his uncle for perjury.

"Ah found dem knuckles at 118th Street and Third Avenue," he told Judge Rosalsky and stuck to his story. The Judge said that Lewis really ought to be indicted for perjury.

A GRAB, SAYS WINTHROP.

School Board to Fight Teachers' Salary Increase Bill.

A determined stand ngainst the women teachers' Salary bill will be made by the Board of Education at a hearing at 2 o'clock to-day before the Assembly Cities Committee. At this hearing, which will be held at the request of President Egerton L. Winthrop, Robert L. Harrison, Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, and Abraham Stern will appear for the board.

President Winthrop says the bill will give political and other influences a stronghold in the public schools, and that it gives practically no increase to 6,000 women in the lower primary grades and devotes over $4,000,000 to those in the higher positions, whose salaries would be increased by all the way from $500 to $1,000 a year.

"This bill," said President Winthrop, "will put the schools of New York back fully fifteen years. I should characterize it as a discriminating piece of special class legislation. It's provisions raise the salaries of women in the upper grades by anywhere up to $1,000 per year, while for the women in the primary department it does practically nothing. If any teachers are promoted in salary the primary women should be.

"It is unfortunate that such a piece of legislation should be called an 'Equal Pay bill.'"

HUNT FOR MISSING $10,000.

Loss of Package Sent Here Will Fall on a Wilmington, N. C., Bank.

Regarding the disappearance of a registered package containing $10,000 while in trnasit from the Atlantic National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., to the Chemical National Bank here, Postmaster Willcox said yesterday that he had no official knowledge of the matter.

"From what I have learned from Post Office Inspectors, I know that there was such a package, and that it was lost," said Mr. Willcox. "The matter is in charge of the Inspectors in Washington."

At the Chemical National Bank it was said that the Wilmington Bank regularly sent funds to the Chemical National. The package should have arrived, and it was understood that it had been sent. However, the responsibility for the loss and efforts for the recovery of the money belonged to the Wilmington Bank, it was said.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Ths strong area of high pressure that occupied the Missouri Valley Tuesday night has moved eastward, greatly diminished in energy. Under its influence, however, the temperature is still much below ths seasonal avsrage east of the Rocky Mountains.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh west; South Atlantic Coast, fresh and variable, becoming northwest.

Steamers departing for European ports on Thursday will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; fresh northwest winds.

New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; light to fresh west winds.

The temperature record for ths twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	44	39	4 P. M.	68	47
6 A. M.	41	37	6 P. M.	63	46
9 A. M.	49	41	9 P. M.	57	44
12 M.	58	45	12 P. M.	57	43

This thermometer is 108 feet abcve the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding dats last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for tho last twenty-five years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 45; maximum temperature, 47 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 37 degress at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
5:00—134 Delancey St.; Michael Susskind..	Trifling
5:25—171 Hester St.; Louis Angelo.....	$25
9:00—252 Rivington St.; P. Ampsank.....	$100
10:50—64 Nassau St.; Benkiser & King.....	None
11:03—55 E. Houston St.; Rocco Marasco..	None
11:30—9 E. 117th St.; owner unknown.....	$500
P.M.	
12:01—70th St. and Amsterdam Av.; Hotel Regent	$5
1:30—152 Rivington St.; P. Ampsank.....	$100
2:00—138 10th Av.; K. Griffin.....	Trifling
2:35—53 Broome St.; Louie Febert...	Trifling
2:50—635 11th Av.; P. Austin.....	$50
3:05—301 W. 37th St.; Stephen Moorehouse.	Trifling
3:50—239 South St.; Metropolitan Rag Co.	Trifling
4:30—70 E. 125th St.; George Brown.....	$5
5:15—9th Av. and 27th St.; unknown..	Trifling
7:10—38 West 71st St.; Mrs. A. Hudson...	$25
P. M.	
8:25—2,231 8th Av.; Leader & Co.....	$200
8:45—435 East 107th St.; J. Toddinio....	$5,000
9:25—93 Maiden Lane; E. Kaufman...	Trifling
9:30—630-632 West 30th St.; J. Vogel....	$5,000
9:50—Spuyten Duyvil Road, near R. R. Station; John Isaacs.....	Slight
10:40—73 Avenua C; George Airing.....	$25

POLICE SHAKE-UP NOT YET, BUT SOON

Commissioner Bingham Wants to Look Over the New Law First.

NO POLITICS, SAYS MAYOR

And Commissioner Bingham Says the Same—Some Probable Changes.

Police Commissioner Bingham did not use the newly acquired power the Police act gives him to shake up anybody yesterday. The shake-up is coming, but he said that though he had been notified that the bill had been duly signed, before doing anything in the reorganization line he must see an actual certified copy of it.

"And even after that," he went on, "I must see my chief, the Mayor, and have a talk with him about some matters that I propose to do. We shall go over the whole matter together. Of course, there will be some changes, but I cannot say what they will be. I can't say what Inspectors, if any, will be reduced; nor can I say whether McLaughlin will be allowed to remain at the head of the Detective Bureau."

Asked about the possibility of political considerations being allowed to operate through him and his bill, Commissioner Bingham said that the Mayor had never tried to influence him in political matters. He added:

"The Mayor will act on the square, I know." He added, "He has always done so with me."

Mayor McClellan said that he had told the Commissioner that he might proceed exactly as he should wish without recommendations from him "other than those which the charter requires me to make."

"The statement in some of the afternoon papers that I shall 'direct the reorganization,'" continued the Mayor, "is true only to the extent that I shall obey the provisions of the charter which requires me to see to it that every department head does his duty. Other than this I have made no recommendations whatever in regard to any proposed changes in the department. The only request I have made of Commissioner Bingham is that he continue tho detail at the Mayor's office of Lieuts. Kennell and Kelly."

Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station, a brother of Fire Commissioner Lantry, one of the scarce Tammany leaders on the McClellan side in the fight against Murphy, is expected to become an Acting Inspector. He has been a Captain a long time. Schmittberger, a reputed victim of Sullivan hostility, the Sullivans being now the reputed enemies of the Mayor, is expected to hold his place at the head of the traffic squad. It is said that Inspectors McLaughlin and McCluskey are slated to go, because the Commissioner just thinks they are not worth having around the shop.

But making out slates of what the Commissioner and the Mayor will do is not very positive labor. While the Sullivans are the reputed enemies of McClellan, there are those who say that if they were the Commissioner's men they 'would be more active in lower New York. "They are on the fence," it is argucd on some sides, "and they will probably work both sides," it is added.

This uncertainty makes waiting for action at 300 Mulberry Street all the more grinding upon the uneasy of the force. The rank and file are getting some enjoyment out of life now. It is good to many of them who have been subject to petty tyrannies to see their "uppers" really worrying, and with cause.

Meanwhile, under the new law, Roundsmen are Sergeants, former Sergeants and Detective Sergeants are Lieutenants, and Inspectors are only Captains.

I. K. TAYLOR'S HOME BURNED.

Bonfire Started Blaze That Destroyed $80,000 Residence in Orange.

The $80,000 residence in Orange of Irving K. Taylor of the firm of A. W. Taylor & Co., of 39 Broadway, Manhatlan, was wrecked by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire burned, fiercely for two hours.

The entire Orange Fire Department waa called out. The firemen were handicapped by lack of water.

The fire is supposed to have started from n bonfire nt the rear of the house. A brisk wind was blowing, and it is thought that sparks were carried to and lodged on the dry roof. The house, which was built several years ago, was recently purchased hy Mr. Taylor. Much of the valuable contents of the house, including pictures, bric-a-brac, and costly furniture, was saved. Several firemen were cut by glass, but none dangerously.

FIRE BURNS ONTARIO TOWN.

Fifty Buildings in Latchford, Near Cobalt, Destroyed—100 Homeless.

TORONTO, April 17.—The new Ontario town of Latchford, on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, nine miles south of the famous Cobalt silver mining camp, was practically destroyed by fire to-night. The fire swept the main street from end to end. The loss is estimated between $100,000 and $150,000. The fire spread so rapidly that within two hours fifty large buildings were destroyed.

The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway brought a special train from Cobalt with a fire engine and over two hundred citizens of Cobalt. Several explosions of dynamite occurred, but there were no fatalities.

One hundred people rendered homeless by the fire were taken to Cobalt.

GETS BACK HIS $1 BILL.

R. C. Dewey at Last Convinces the Man Who Picked It Up.

Ralph C. Dewey, a wealthy Manhattan wine merchant, who lives at 631 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, spent two days away from his large business interests to recover $1.

Mr. Dewey dropped a bill while on a Putnam Avenue car. A young man named Hanson picked it up. Mr. Dewey claimed, but Hanson demanded proof of ownership. Mr. Dewey then had Hanson arrested. After the wine merchant had made several visits to the Bates Avenue Court the matter was settled yesterday. Hanson said he was convinced that Mr. Dewey had dropped the bill and agreed to return it. The case was then dropped. Mr. Dewey will now have to spend some more time going to Police Headquarters to get the money from the property clerk.

Costly Fires Laid to Incendiaries.

Two fires, both believed to have been of incendiary origin, occurred on Staten Island early yesterday morning. The first fire did an estimated damage of $25,000 to the dyeing house of Barrett, Nephews & Co. The second fire destroyed the house and barn of a family named Driscoll. The Driscoll family cow was burned.

14.10

Thursday, April 18, '07.

Last Day

Wholesale Tailoring

ANYTHING YOU WANT

MADE TO MEASURE

ANY STYLE. $14.10 ANY FABRIC.

No Extra Charge for Big Men.

Subscription Closes To-Night

HOPE NEW YORK

Broadway, Cor. Chambers, (Stewart Building.)

Kennedy 15 CORTLANDT ST.

The economy which comes from low expense and large business makes these prices possible—

$3.00 Derbys at $1.90 (Hand-made)

$4.00 Clear Nutria Derbys, $2.75

Nutria is the best fur used in hat making.

Stunning shapes and new colors in Varsity Soft Hats.

$1.90 and $2.75.

Up-to-date Golf, Auto and Yacht Caps, 50c., 75c., $1.50.

TRADE E.&W. MARK

Troy's best Product

(from a green box)

If shown you as a Glasgow Shirt and not so stamped, the inference is plain.

EARL & WILSON.

Totoket next week.

Young's Hats NONE SETTER MADE

April 18th

Young's Hats. "Moderate Price and None Better Made." We say it several hundred times a year and several hundred times a day. Let us prove it to you.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00

Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St.	1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.	500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
848 Broadway, near 14th St.	99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.	6 Broadway, near Beaver St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

LOOK AHEAD.

Warm weather calls for Summer clothes. Let us have your order for one of our special $25 Suits, built to your measure, of the beautiful new English shadow stripes, checks and overplaids, in blue, gray, and brown. They are exceptional value. Or if you would like the rarest and best materials that money can buy, it is the stock we purchased from James Scarlett & Co., 391 Fifth Avenue. Their lowest price for a suit was $80; our price $30.

Samples and our illustrated booklet, "Elegance at Moderate Cost" given or mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

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OF GEORGE VETTER'S SONS FURNITURE STOCK STILL CONTINUES AT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF LESS THAN PRICES ORIGINALLY MARKED.

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Embraced in this extensive collection will be found Parlor and Library Furniture in Gold and Mahogany, Dining Room and Chamber Sets in Circassian Walnut, Dark and White Mahogany —Bookcases, Library Tables, Chairs. China Closets, Desks, &c.— Best Quality—beautiful finish and artistic appearance.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. LAST 9 NIGHTS. **THE GRAND MOGUL** with FRANK MOULAN & 100 Singers.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10. Still the Biggest and Best Show in Town. **ANNA HELD** in The Parisian Model.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. For Wed. Mat., MERELY MARY ANN. **ELEANOR ROBSON** AS **SALOMY JANE** By Paul Armstrong (Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. "A Hit."—Herald. **GRACE GEORGE,** in SARDOU'S **DIVORCONS.** "Wins a positive success."—Times.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Sat. LAST 3 NIGHTS. **CARLE** in THE SPRING CHICKEN. Next Sun., 8:30 VICTOR HERBERT'S Seats Now on Sale. ORCHESTRA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Klaw & Erlanger's. Last Week **BEN HUR** Prices 25c. to 1.50. Last Mat. Sat. 2. Ev. 8 shp. NEXT WEEK, for two weeks only. **Geo. M. Cohan** in LITTLE JOHNNY JONES. Seats on sale. Prices 25c. to $1.00

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., near 8th Ave. LAST WEEK GRAND OPERA SEASON OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN..... Director TO-NIGHT at 8:15, 8th appearance of MME. CALVE. GRAND DOUBLE BILL. Leoncavallo's I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Zeppilli; MM. Bassi, Ancona, Reschiglian. Venturini, and Massenet's opera, LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve; MM. Dalmores, Altchevsky, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Arimondi, Conductor, Campanini. Tel. Ev., Apr. 19, 8—REGULAR PRICES. **FAREWELL CAMPANINI** Varied Program. All Principal Artists will Appear. Act 1., Verdi's Il Trovatore. Mmes. Russ, Severina; MM. Dalmores, Sevellhac, with chorus. Duet Donizetti's La Favorita. Mme. Bressler-Gianoli; Mr. Jean Altchevsky. Duet from Les Dragons de Villars. Mme. Lejeune, M. Gilibert. Duet from Donizetti's Don Pasquale. Miss Zeppilli, M. Gianoli-Galletti. Act 4, Verdi's Rigoletto, Mmes. Pinkert, de Cisneros, MM. Bonci, Ancona, Mugnoz. Prologue from Bolto's Mephistopheles, M. Arimondi & chorus & band. Act 1, of Leoncavallo's I Pagliacci, Mme. Donalda, MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevellhac, Venturini, Conductor, M. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI. SAT. MAT., APR. 20, at 2:15, 9th appearance of MME. CALVE, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian, Conductor, Campanini. SAT. NIGHT, APR. 20, at 8:15. Last Night of the season, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Campanini, Tecchi, Conductor, Campanini. Prices 75c., $3.00. Next Season—Subscription Sale Now Open.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. **ETHEL BARRYMORE** in R. Marshall's farcical romance, **HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.**

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Begins 8:20. Matinee To-day & Sat. 2:15. **ARNOLD DALY** "THE BOYS AND COMPANY B." Sun. at 8:30. **BURTON HOLMES** VESUVIUS & NAPLES. Mon. at 8.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. 5TH MONTH. Showers of Fun "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun. **WILLIAM COLLIER** in his great laughing success, **CAUGHT IN THE RAIN**

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EDWARD ABELES in **BREWSTER'S MILLIONS**

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. **MONTGOMERY & STONE** in THE RED MILL.

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Tdy. Mt. 2:15. Best Seats 1.50. **MAN OF THE HOUR**

ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last Week. **THE AMBITIOUS MRS. ALCOTT** Beg. Thurs. April 25. A CURE FOR THE BLUES BEFORE AND AFTER. With Leo Ditrichstein.

NEW CRYSTAL B'way & 60th St. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat. M. M. Theise presents 5th MONTH **WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO.** Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. LAST CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. **Olive Mead Quartet** Tickets, $1.50, at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings, 25c. to $1. Mats. Daily, 25-50c. ALICE LLOYD, The Futurity Winner, Jack Lorimer, The McNaughton Brothers, others.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH 23d Street, near 7th Av. Grand Concert To-night, 8:15, Sascha Jacobsen, Boy Violinist, and other first-class artists.

HACKETT THEATER, W. 42 St. Ev. 8:20. Matinees To-day & Sat. at 2:20. **ROSE STAHL** in THE CHORUS LADY.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS Saving Life of JOHN SMITH

AMY GRANT IN MUSICAL READINGS. Astor Gallery, Waldorf Astoria. Thur. Ap. 18, 3:30

GRAND JOE WEBER and his All-Star Co. Next Week—THE HYPOCRITES.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK MADISON SQUARE GARDEN **BARNUM & BAILEY** 3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Sailing—Dip of Death—Acrobatic Novelties—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seals. TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 AND 8. Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie and museums. Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50. Children Half Price (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Box Seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. No performance in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark or Paterson this year.

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

HOME AGAIN from FOREIGN LANDS **BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST** and ROUGH RIDERS of the World. LIVING PICTURES of HEROIC PAST

OPENING FOR A BRIEF ENGAGEMENT AT **Madison Square Garden** TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, **APRIL 23.**

THE BATTLE OF SUMMIT SPRINGS, THE GREAT TRAIN HOLD-UP. A HOLIDAY AT "T—E" RANCH. BUFFALO BILL at Every Performance. Full Particulars in Saturday Evening and Sunday Morning Papers.

Advance Sale of Seats Opens To-day. PRICES 25c., 50c. and 75c. (On Sale When Doors Open, Tuesday Night.) RESERVED SEATS NOW ON SALE. $1.00, $1.50. Box Seats $2.00, $2.50. According to Location. Box Office open from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; wind northeasterly.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,982. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CALLS PRESIDENT FAKIR AND HUMBUG

J. W. Wadsworth Thanks God He "Can't Fool All the People All the Time."

ROW OVER FEDERAL JOBS

The ex-Congressman Denounces Roosevelt for Dismissal of Good Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Ex-Representative James W. Wadsworth to-day made open and irreconcilable his break with the President, which began a year ago over the fight in the House Committee on Agriculture for the Meat Inspection bill.

Mr. Wadsworth came out in a careful interview, declaring his opinion that the President "is a humburg and a fakir," and that "the country is fast awakening to the real character of this bloody hero of Kettle Hill."

Ever since the controversy over the Meat Inspection bill Mr. Wadsworth has been having hard sledding in his political travels. He was defeated for re-election in a memorable canvass, in which his successful opponent, Peter A. Porter, who was nominated as an Independent Republican and indorsed by the Democrats, used as his chief argument the stand taken by Wadsworth on the meat bill.

Wadsworth's friends in the House undertook to make things interesting for Porter by putting him down among the Democrats in the temporary roll of the next House. Porter raised a howl at them, and the President came to his assistance as a Republican by turning over to him all the Federal patronage of the district. Man after man who held his place by virtue of the friendship of Wadsworth has gone by the board to make room for an adherent of Porter. The climax came to-day when the "resignation" of Archie Sanders, Collector of Internal Revenue at Rochester, was announced. It was a resignation all right, but one that had been demanded by telegraph by Secretary Cortelyou on the order of the President.

Sanders had made a good record for efficiency, and at a recent examination of his office had been passed with high marks. In the usual routine he had been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to renew his bond for another four-year term. He had hardly got that done when the demand for his resignation fell on him. He was surprised and grieved, and he tried to secure a hearing to find out what was the matter. But his request was refused. The fact was that Peter Porter headed the place, and the President determined to give it to him.

When Wadsworth heard of this he boiled over. "President Roosevelt's removal of Federal office holders in Western New York is such a flagrant violation of the precepts he has always laid down about his intention to retain efficient men in the public service that I am led to believe he was merely faking when he voiced those lofty principles," declared Wadsworth.

"This Sanders case is merely another instance of the purpose of the President to punish all my friends simply because I differed, and wisely differed, as time has proved, from him on certain recent issues. It is in line with the unprecedented action of the President in refusing to reappoint the Postmasters at Dansville, Attica and Lockport. The incumbents of those offices discharged their duties to the complete satisfaction of the Post Office Department and I was practically asked by the department to recommend them for reappointment. I did so, but the President held up the papers. As soon as I was defeated for Congress the President selected new men for these offices—men recommended by my successor. This was in absolute violation of the expressed intention of the President to retain in office good officials.

"The President practically turned down the recommendations of his advisers in the Post Office Department, who wanted the Postmasters reappointed because they had proved to be good officials, and at the same time he violated his own promises to the people. The whole thing stamps the President as unreliable, a fakir, and a humbug. For years he has indulged in lofty sentiments, and violates them all for the sake of gratifying petty spite. It is apparent that he intends to persecute in a like manner every Federal officeholder who is so unfortunate as to be my friend. Thank God, he 'can't fool all the people all the time,' and the country is fast awakening to the real character of this bloody hero of Kettle Hill."

It is expected that to-morrow, when the President reads this, Mr. Wadsworth will be officially elected a member of the Conspirators' Chorus.

TAFT LEAVES PORTO RICO.

President Eagerly Waits to Send Him Into the Ohio Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It was announced from the White House to-day that Secretary Taft and Congressman Burton would be back in Washington next Tuesday. The President, it seems, had cabled to the War Secretary to ascertain the exact date set for his return.

While Taft and Burton have fully carried out their programme for the trip of inspection through Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone, they have not added a day or a half hour to the original schedule. From the day when Foraker issued his challenge and the cablea told the news to the traveling statesmen, they have hustled through their itinerary with all speed.

At that the President has shown impatience ever since the return of Foraker to Ohio and his opening gun at Canton. The President wants Taft back in the United States to fight this battle for him, for the President regards the Taft-Foraker contest as his own battle. Hence the cablegram of inquiry to the War Secretary and the reply, eagerly announced from the White House to-day, that Taft is coming home.

One reason for the impatience shown by the President is his distaste for the fashion in which Charles P. Taft has managed his brother's boom up to this point.

A Democratic Presidential boom for Judson Harmon of Ohio is apparently about to be started. A feeler was published in one of the Washington papers to-day, and it is said that others appeared in Ohio papers this afternoon. More will appear there to-morrow morning.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 18.—Secretary Taft and his party sailed for home on the dispatch boat Mayflower at noon to-day, accompanied by Beekman Winthrop, the retiring Governor of Porto Rico, and Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. Taft, and Miss Marjorie Ide. An immense crowd bade the Secretary farewell.

BIG TIMES SQUARE SALE.

The Forty-sixth Street Corner Is Sold for $1,000,000.

The property at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, Times Square, which was owned for many years by the Ross estate, hse been sold to a syndicate in which sre interested Walter J. Salomon, a real estate operator, and Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, cigar manufacturers.

The deal covers the six five-story buildings, 1,539 to 1,549 Broadway, and the adjoining house, 202 West Forty-sixth Street. The combined properties have a frontage of 127.3 feet in Times Square and 99.3 feet in Forty-sixth Street, and form a plot of about 12,850 squsre feet. All of the properties on the west side of Timee Square, beginning just north of the Astor Theatre and extending to Forty-sixth Street, are included in the transaction, which was negotiated by the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company.

The Ross estate holdings have been in the market at $1,000,000, and the consideration in the present deal is said to be a little, if any, below that figure.

None of the interested parties would disclose anything last evening as to what plans the buyers have for the future of the property. Mr. Salomon hae achieved several successes in the remodeling of antiquated buildings at prominent points throughout the city—such as the old Hotel Bristol at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. It is assumed that the new owners of the Times Square corner will eventually undertake some complete renovation of the property. One report yesterday was that a combination office and theatre building will be erected on the site.

On the south side of Forty-sixth Street, adjoining the Ross property, are five old houses, Nos. 204 to 212, controlled by ex-Police Sergeant James Churchill, which may be taken in later by the owners of the corner, if they find that they need more room for their project, but so far as could be learned last evening the Churchill properties have not yet changed hands.

The sale of the Forty-sixth Street corner means that another of the commanding locations facing Times Square has passed into active hands and will be developed just as rapidly as the demands of the neighborhood warrant. By reason of the large holdings of the Astors, this corner has been one of the few large parcels facing the square that has been on the market at anything short of a prohibitive price.

This transaction marks the second large undertaking on Times Squsre with which Mr. Salomon has become identified. He also controls, under a long lease, the block front at the northerly end of the Square, with large frontage on Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

CHINESE STUDENT WINS.

Koo Gets First Prize in Debating Contest at Columbia.

V. K. Wellington Koo, a Chinese student, won the first prize in the annual debating competition of the Philolexian Literary Society at Columbia last night. This society is the oldest of its kind at the institution, and its annual competition attracts much attention.

Koo has made a remarkable record at the university, for, unlike the rest of his countrymen there, he takes part in every form of student activity. He has msde himself so popular that his victory last night was applauded by all the undergraduates.

Koo is the son of Zing Chuen Koo, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs. Koo is now taking the couree which leads to an A. B. degree. He is fitting himself for the diplomatic service of China, and intends to take up courses in public and international law at Columbia after obtaining his Bachelor's degree.

Koo is identified with more literary activities at Columbia than most of the white students.

Koo is a leader among the Chinese etudents in this country, having entire editorial charge of The Monthly Chinese Bulletin, which circulates among the 500 Chinese students in this country.

SIDES WITH MRS. MACKAY.

Court Dismisses ex-Vestryman's Suit to Set Aside Roslyn Church Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 18.—Supreme Court Justice Carr dismissed to-day the injunction against Mrs. Clarence Mackay and others in the matter of the removal of the old Trinity Church at Roslyn, which haa been replaced by a $100,000 edifice in memory of Mrs. Mackay's mother, Mrs. Katherine Duer.

The injunction was obtained by Lawyer Henry W. M. Eastman, who has been a vestryman of the church for thirty years. He asked the court that the sale of the old church, which is an old landmark, made by McKim, Mead & White, agents for Mrs. Mackay, to William Sherrard, a coachman of Roslyn, for $25 a week ago, be declared void, on the ground that Mrs. Mackay had no authority from the Board of Trustees to sell the old edifice.

Judge Carr dismissed the case on the ground that the plaintiff had no property rights as an individual, and that the church must either bring the suit or be a party to it.

SPEED IN MURDER CASE.

Case That Follows Thaw's Long Trial Takes Only Two Days.

In marked contrast to the long-drawn-out proceedings of the Thaw trial was the next murder case brought before the Supreme Court. Joseph Figlia, a garment worker, was arraigned on Wednesday before Justice Blanchard on the charge of murdering Antoinette Macioce, a girl working with him at the shop of Heller & Co., at 67 Spring Street.

The impaneling of the jury began at noon and it was completed before the court adjourned at 5 o'clock. Assistant District Attorney Nott opened the case for the prosecution yesterday and called Vincenzo Tonaro, who was engaged to marry the murdered girl. He told how he had jumped in to save his sweetheart and had been badly wounded himself.

The case for the People was closed, and Figlia pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. The plea was accepted, and he will be sentenced on Monday morning.

The defense which Figlia could have made was of much the same character as that which Thaw put forward. At the time of the shooting he declared that the scoffs of the girl had driven him to frenzy and that he did not know what he was doing. Practically he declared that he had a "brainstorm."

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS. Westhampton, Manzanillio; SS. City of Philadelphia, Baltimore, April 17.

TRINITY'S INCOME IS ONLY $775,000

First Public Statement of the Parish's Receipts Issued by the Rector.

RETURNS ARE A SURPRISE

Corporation's Income Had Been Supposed to Reach Up Into the Millions—Realty Holdings Here.

For years speculation has been abundant as to the amount and value of the property held by the Corporation of Trinity Church. It has been commonly reported that this corporation is the largest single real estate owner in New York City and that its annual income reaches far up into the millions. The Astor estate, as a whole, is said to be larger, but it is divided among a number of heirs. The same is believed to be true of the Goelet estate, which is about the same size, supposedly, as that of Trinity.

All this, however, has been until now mere speculation, for the reason that the officers of Trinity Corporation have always refused to make public any statement showing the actual amount of Trinity's income or the sum that is paid by the latter to the city in taxes. This secresy has given rise to a good deal of criticism that has appeared from time to time in the newspapers, and it is on account of the misconceptions which have thus become current that the rector of Trinity, the Rev. Morgan Dix, has made the following statement, which appears in this year's annual report of Trinity Parish:

Many articles having from time to time appeared in the public prints regarding the fabulous wealth of Trinity Parish, we will state that the annual income of the corporation last year from all sources was less than $775,000, not including collections and contributions in the churches. (These latter are all used for church work within and without the parish.)

Out of this annual income the corporation paid all the expenses of Trinity Church and its eight chapels, including the care and maintenance of buildings and grounds, salaries of the clergy, music, schools, and many of the parish charities, also the expenses and care of Trinity Hospital and Trinity Cemetery.

About $40,000 was contributed to other churches and institutions outside of the parish; $127,000 was paid to the city for taxes and water rates, and $135,000 for repairs and insurance premiums on the buildings other than church properties.

The corporation has outstanding loans made to churches outside of its own parish amounting to over $365,000 on which no interest is charged, besides which it has given large amounts of property to other churches as endowments.

There are no liquor saloons on any of the corporation property, excepting in two instances where the lots are on long lease and not under control of the corporation, and in one other case in connection with a first-class restaurant; nor does any gambling or other objectionable house exist on any of its property.

MORGAN DIX, Rector.

This statement, of course, does not give the actual present holdings of Trinity from which the income of $775,000 is derived. As yet no report has been published covering this question. The following statement, however, in regard to this question was made to a TIMES reporter by Hermann H. Cammann, Controller of Trinity Corporatinn:

"It would be difficult to give the actual amount of Trinity's real estate holdings as they are to-day. The property from which Trinity derives its income came to the church by a grant from Queen Anne in 1705. This grant comprised what was known as the 'Queen's Farm,' a piece of property vested in the crown by Gov. Lovelace in 1671. Its original boundaries were from Fulton Street to Christopher Street, and a line running partly east and partly west of Broadway, and extending, not invariably, to the Hudson River. Another piece of property, mentioned in the same grant as the 'Queen's Garden,' began on Broadway with the present Trinity churchyard and extended to the Hudson. Since the grant was made a large amount of this property has been given away, mostly to other churches, while some portions of it have been sold. The present property of Trinity consists of what is left of this old 'farm,' but just what this actually amounts to has not been estimated. As a rule, tenants have put up their own houses on this land, paying Trinity a ground rent. Frequently, when these leases have expired, Trinity has bought the buildings of the former tenants.

"Until now, Trinity Corporation has never made public the amount of the annual income derived from this property."

Besides the eight chapels mentioned in Dr. Dix's statement, Trinity supports twelve parish schools and a hospital, and maintains wholly or in part twenty-six other churches, hospitals, and missions. There are twenty-four clergy employed in the parish. The number of communicants is 7,271. The expenses of the parish last year are given as $71,842.33, which was more than covered by the total voluntary contributions for the year, $80,296.08. The expenses outside of the parish amounted to $31,599.25.

BANK PRESIDENT QUITS.

W. T. Fields of New Haven Says He Made Injudicious Investments.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 18.—The resignation of William T. Fields, President of the National Tradesman's Bank, caused a stir in financial circles in Connecticut to-day. He has had charge of the Lucy H. Boardman and the Joseph Earl Sheffield trust funds, and he said to-night that in handling them he had made injudicious investments.

"I purchased high-class securities which have shrunk since the present slump in Wall Street," said Mr. Fields to-night in explaining the deficiency. "I shall make every effort to raise and replace the amount which the funds have shrunk."

Mr. Fields said that the amount of the shortage was about $75,000. The fund from which the securities have shrunk in value is the Sheffield trust, established by the founder of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale. His son, George St. John Sheffield, of North Attleborough, Mass., is said to be the chief beneficiary of this.

These funds have no connection with the Tradesman's Bank, and to-night the bank examinere and Directors announced that the bank's funds were not affected in the slightest degree.

Mr. Fields has been President of the bank about fifteen years. The Boardman estate amounts to more than $1,000,000. The Sheffield fund is understood to be about half that amount.

BALKED IN LOVE, THEY DIE.

Young Couple in Virginia Leap from a High Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

CLIFTON FORGE, Va., April 18.—Humiliated by the failure of their plan for a runaway marriage, a boy and a girl leaped from a high suspension bridge here to-day, and sank in the river clasped in each other's arms. The young sweethearts were Mabel Pendleton, 17 years old, and Stewart C. Gay, only two years her senior. It is said that possibly the young man jumped in an effort to save his fiancée.

For some time young Gay and Miss Pendelton had been infatuated with each other, but the girl's parents objected to their marrying on account of their youth. The young couple finally determined to get married anyhow. They planned to run away to Washington, and return from there only after a wedding.

Last night they ran away. The parents of the girl learned the direction they had taken, and jumping to the conclusion that Washington was their objective point, telegraphed the police at intervening stations.

When the train bearing the young couple reached Staunton, a policeman boarded it and took both the girl and the boy into custody. They were made to leave the train, and under the policeman's escort were brought back to their home city.

At 6 o'clock this morning they met, and after a short talk the girl jumped into Jackson River from the suspension bridge. The lad followed an instant later.

SOUND STEAMER DISABLED.

Passengers Taken Off the Orient Near Plum Island.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 18.—While the Montauk Steamboat Company's large side-wheel passenger steamer Orient was en route from Greenport, L. I., to this city on her regular trip this afternoon her shaft broke and she was completely disabled. The accident happened about 3 o'clock, just as the steamer wae entering Plum Gut, south of Plum Island, the short channel followed by the big Sound steamers when they make a detour from the "outside route" and enter Long Island Sound.

The Orient's distress signals were noticed by the wireless telegraph operator at Fort Terry, Plum Island, and aid was summoned from New London. The Scott Wrecking Company's towboat Harriet started immediately for the crippled craft, a dozen miles distant. The United States Government transport steamer General Nathaniel Greene was also pressed into service, and succeeded in getting alongside the Orient and transferring her paseengers—about twenty-five in all—and landing them here about 5:30 o'clock.

The Orient will be towed to New London to-night by the tugs Harriet and Cassie if weather permits.

GIGANTIC BONES UNEARTHED.

Remains of Prehistoric Animals Found in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., April 18.—Perfectly preserved bones of gigantic prehistoric animals which roamed the Allegheny Mountains were discovered by a blast in the quarries of the American Lime and Stone Company along the Pennsylvania Railroad, just east of Hollidaysburg, to-day. The Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg has been notified and is sending an agent here.

The fossils, which are evidently of different animals or a family of one species, were found thirty-five feet under the surface of a limestone formation, and Superintendent J. King Henry of the quarries has preserved the fossils unearthed to-day and will do no further work in the quarries until scientists have had an opportunity to make a further search.

A thigh bone of one of the animals is 10½ inches in diameter, while many teeth 5 and 6 inches long have been found. The teeth are ribbed, each rib having a chisel edge, ivory coated, and somewhat worn from mastication. One vertebra is 8 inches in diameter, while another is 4 inches.

J. A. C. MASON ARRESTED.

Baltimore Man and His Wife Accused of Swindling.

LONDON, April 18.—John Archibald Campbell Mason of Baltimore and his wife were arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court to-day, for extradition on the charge of obtaining money and goods under false pretenses in Florence. Of the amount involved, about $2,000 was obtained on checks, payment of which was refused. Counsel for the defendants said it was a case of misunderstanding, Mr. Mason's family in America having failed to pay in money to his account.

The case was remanded.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—"Jack" Mason and his wife have lived away from Baltimore for several years. Mr. Mason is related to some of the leading families in the city. He spent most of his time here until the nineties, and was identified with fashionable club life and the hunting set. He inherited some money, but was never wealthy. His tastes were mostly in the direction of clothes and horses, and he was never considered a business man.

He was married seven or eight years ago, and brought his bride here from Chicago.

WILL WED IN HOSPITAL.

Bride-to-Be Awaits W. G. Morgan's Return to Consciousness.

William G. Morgan, an employe of the circus, lies in Bellevue Hospital suffering with Bright's disease, and beside his cot is Miss Elizabeth Garvey of 29 Lake Park Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., who will become his bride whenever he regains consciousness for a period long enough to summon a minister and have the ceremony performed.

The Rev. E. P. Newton of Calvary Church went to Bellevue yesterday to perform the ceremony, but Morgan had a relapse as a result of the excitement, and the nurse in charge refused to allow the ceremony to proceed.

Morgan was brought to the hospital five days ago. He had traveled with the circus for some time as a holder of a candy privilege. Three years ago he met Miss Garvey in Terre Haute, Ind., and their wedding was to have occurred this year. When he was taken ill Morgan telegraphed to Miss Garvey, and she came on from Chicago.

Haan's Restaurant, Park Row Bldg.—Refined surroundings for Ladies, Luncheon, Dinner, Music. —Adv.

CHICAGO CANNOT BUY CAR LINES

State Supreme Court Knocks Out the Municipal Ownership Plan.

CITY NOT ABLE TO PAY

Might Own the Lines, but Has No Power to Reimburse the Present Owners.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The Supreme Court of Illinois administered what is generally considered a deathblow to municipal ownership of the street car lines of Chicago to-day.

The decision was in the case in which the legality of $75,000,000 worth of Mueller law certificates, which ex-Mayor Dunne wanted issued, was challenged, and the court decided against the certificates. In doing so it practically made the law itself inoperative. The Mueller law still stands intact, but the power of putting it into effect so far as Chicago is concerned has been taken away from it.

The city can own and operate street car lines if it wants to, but the method of getting money to buy or build them has been taken away from it. The proposed certificates were declared invalid by the court for the reason that they would be an addition to the bonded indebtedness of Chicago, and this city is already fully up to its constitutional limit.

The decision also finds fault with the certificates because they are a mortgage, not only on what street car properties the city might acquire under them, but also on the streets o fthe city as well. The Mueller law provides that in case there is a default in the payment of the principal or interest of these certificates the owners of the properties in foreclosure not only would acquire them, but also a twenty-year franchise to operate them.

As the case now stands, the only way in which municipal ownership of street car lines is possible in Chicago reduces itself to these alternatives. The city can buy up all its outstanding bonds so as to leave a clear field for the issuance of bonds with which to buy street car lines.

At this time it could not issue more than $30,000,000 of bonds, and a traction system covering the whole city could not be built or bought for this. It can save up the 55 per cent. net receipts of the companies it will receive under the recently adopted ordinances until the total amounts to enough to buy a system.

It can take what little money it can raise now, and take over some small line, saving the profits of operation and whatever extra money it may have to spare for the extensions.

The decision makes short work of Mayor Dunne's plan to acquire immediate possession of the street car properties by condemnation proceedings. Neither a municipality or any other corporation can condemn property without the cash in hand to pay for it, and the invalidation of the Mueller law certificates takes it out of the power of the city to raise the money.

While the decision does not affect the legality of the traction ordinances recently passed by the Council and approved by the people, it makes them practically twenty-year permits to run, unless somebody is willing to pay a bonus of 20 per cent. on the investment and the city will sanction the purchase.

BETWEEN FERRYBOATS.

Over Went a Little Sailboat and Her Crew—Commotion on the River.

Two young amateur sailors in a small rowboat made over into a sailboat, beating against a strong wind up the North River were upset off Gansevoort Street just before 10 o'clock last night.

Two ferryboats passed each other in mid stream and upset their craft, and before the excitement attendant on the rescue of the lads subsided three police boats, several tugs from the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company and the fireboat George B. McClellan had reached the scene, while police reserves all along the river front had been sent out on a report that the two ferryboats had been in collision.

The amateur sailors were Frank Fuchs and his brother, Anton, of 132 Franklin Street, Union Hill, N. J. They had their only sail set and were making good progress when the West Shore ferryboat West Point passed up stream and a Pennsylvania ferryboat came down close together. The little sailboat was buffetted about between the two for less than a minute. Then the West Point hit the boat, which capsized. The two young men clung to the gunwale and shouted for help.

Their cries were heard by the crew of the McClellan, and Capt. McCarthy had his men throw the searchlight across the river. Then the McClellan put out to the scene, and the youths were taken from the water and stowed away in the engine room to dry out.

LENIENT TO CAPT. LOW.

Navy Department Modifies Sentence of Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Capt. Theodore H. Low of the Marine Corps was recently tried by court-martial at New York on the charge of culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty in connection with the care of post funds intrusted to his keeping. Although exonerated from all criminal intent, he was convicted of the charge and sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for three months and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy.

Consideration of the cases at the Navy Department has resulted in the remission of that portion of the sentence calling for suspension and the severe reprimand of the officer by the Secretary of the Navy.

UNIVERSITY OUT $400,000?

Discrepancy to This Amount Said to Exist in Wisconsin's Accounts.

MADISON, Wis., April 18.—A report that a discrepancy of $400,000 exists in the accounts of the University of Wisconsin wae circulated at the Capitol to-day.

Several months ago the University Regents put a New York expert to work on the books. Recently the expert made his report. President Van Hise of the university said to-day that there was absolutely no suspicion of any mieappropriation of funds, but admitted that there had been failure properly to charge up certain investments to their proper accounts.

When the report was circulated at the Capitol President Van Hise immediately went to the State House and explained as best he could the details of the alleged $400,000 discrepancy.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

SMITH WILL CONTEST RUMORS

Founded Apparently on the Fact That No One Knows What's in the Will.

Reports have been in circulation for several days as to the possibility of a contest over the estate of James Henry Smith, supposed to amount to more than $50,000,000.

Diligent inquiry has merely brought out the fact that as no one except his lawyers know what is in Mr. Smith's will, and they do not tell, no one knows whether there will be a contest or not or what there is to contest.

EARTHQUAKES AT MANILA.

Two Severe Shocks This Morning—No Damage Reported.

MANILA, Friday, April 19.—There were two severe earthquake shocks here this morning.

No damage is reported.

2-CENT RATE BILL PASSED.

Only One Dissenting Vote in the Assembly at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—The Assembly to-day passed with but one dissenting vote, that of Mr. Prentice of New York, the bill of Mr. Baldwin of Onondaga, providing for a flat rate of two cents a mile on all railroads in the State.

LANSING, Mich., April 18.—Gov. Warner to-day signed the two-cent fare bill, which becomes effective in September. It applies to all lower peninsula roads earning more than $1,200 per mile per year on passenger traffic. Upper peninsula roads are reduced from four cents to three cents, and lower peninsula roads under the $1,200 limit can charge three cents.

The measure provides that all railroads in the State with a mileage of 150 miles or more shall not charge more than 2 cents a mile. It does not affect the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, and it is also understood it does not affect the Long Island Railroad.

SHOT BY DEER POACHERS.

Boy Badly Wounded in the Woods Near Sayville, L. I.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., April 18.—A boy was shot to-day in the woods near W. K. Vanderbilt's country place, "Idle Hour," by poachers who were hunting deer out of season. The boy is badly wounded, but he will recover. The man who shot him has not been found, but the case has been put in the hands of Game Protector Overton, and every effort will be made to capture him.

For some days illegal deer shooting has been going on near Oakdale. It is feared that unless the poaching is stopped it will lead to the extermination of the deer in this neighborhood.

Two men who were seen in a wagon with at least one deer that they had killed have been identified. It is thought that one of them may have fired the shot that injured the boy.

PURCHASE BY PRESS CLUB.

Site Bought for a New Building at William and Spruce Streets.

The New York Press Club has bought, through the Ruland & Whting Company, the property at the northwest corner of William and Spruce Street, 36.10 by 72. The club will probably erect a new building on the site in the near future.

The purchase was made from the Ward estate, represented by Otis & Otis, as attorneys. The property had been held in the Ward family for nearly a century.

The Press Club now occupies leased quarters at 120 Nassau Street. It is understood that a six-story building has been planned for the William Street corner.

RECORD IN SHIPBUILDING.

Fast Time Being Made in Constructing the Collier Vestal.

Naval Constructor Baxter said yesterday that he believed a new record in shipbuilding in this country had been established in the construction of the naval collier Vestal in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Congressmen Calder and Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, who are strong advocates of building Government ships in Government yards, visited the yard a day or two ago and were enthusiastic over the work on the Vestal. It is believed that the ship will be completed well within the specified time.

CAUGHT BETWEEN CARS.

Mrs. D. B. Turner Pinned in the Wreck of Her Carriage in Broadway.

Mrs. David B. Turner, of 1,045 Fifth Avenue, narrowly escaped injury late last night when the brougham in which she was seated was crushed between a north and a south bound Broadway car which demolished the carriage. The woman, the driver and the horses all escaped. The carriage was smashed beyond repair.

The driver, Peter O'Hara, was driving slowly south on Broadway. Near Twenty-ninth Street Mrs. Turner ordered him to take her home. O'Hara turned from the west side of Broadway to go back on the east side. The brougham was just in the middle of the street on both tracks when a north and a south bound car approached. Both cars struck the carriage at the same time, crushing the body of the carriage between them. It held firm, and Mrs. Turner escaped injury.

Mrs. Turner was held a prisoner until the arrival of the wrecking crew. She remained calm throughout, and when released Mrs. Turner called a cab and was taken home.

DAVIS STATUE IN PLACE.

3,000 Children Haul Bronze Memorial to Its Site.

RICHMOND, April 18.—The bronze statue of Jefferson Davis, which is to be unveiled here on June 3, was hauled through the streets to the site to-day by 3,000 children, clinging to a double rope three blocks long.

The rope was cut into thousands of pieces for souvenirs.

Mrs. Donald McLean Re-elected.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—While the vote of the Continental Congress for National officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution probably will not be announced until to-morrow, it is admitted by both factions that Mrs. Donald McLean has been re-elected as President General of the society.

Bare Cigarettes from Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18.—The House to-day passed the Young anti-cigarette bill making unlawful the selling of cigarettes or cigarette papers in Illinois. The bill now goes to the Senate.

HUGHES TELLS OF REPUBLIC'S FOES

Those Who, by Abuse of State Privileges, Bring the Law Into Contempt.

PEOPLE TIRED OF TRICKS

Financial Juggiery Must Cease, He Says at Buffalo Chamber of Commerce Banquet.

BUFFALO, April 18.—Nearly one thousand of Buffalo's foremost business men gathered at the banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce to-night and cheered to the echo the speakers' predictions of a greater Buffalo.

The magnificent new home of the Chamber of Commerce was formally dedicated to-day. Robert R. Hefford, chairman of the building committee, turned the new structure over to President William H. Gratwick, who received it on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. The building is thirteen stories in height and faces on both Main and Seneca Streets.

In his introductory remarks at the banquet to-night at the Ellicott Club President Gratwick declared that it was not visionary to forecast an industrial Buffalo that would cover the Niagara frontier from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

Gov. Hughes's Speech.

After recalling that in fifty years the population of Buffalo had increased from 84,000 to over 380,000, and its manufacturing capital from $4,000,000 to $157,000,000, the Governor continued:

"We sometimes hear voiced a feeling of resentment against the assertion of public rights upon the ground that it is an attack upon the business interests of the country. A sullen and defiant attitude toward public opinion ill becomes an American citizen. Both unprincipled attempts to corrupt it and despotic efforts to defy it must, in this land of sound common sense, inevitably fail.

"One of the dangers of the rapidity of our development is overstrain. Brain and nerve have never been subjected to such tests as are now imposed upon those who are charged with the responsibilities of success, either in commercial, industrial or professional life. A railroad man told me the other day that for the purpose of securing necessary assistants in the enlargement of his railroad facilities he had sent to one of the largest railroad corporations in the country for a list of available men. He had received the names of a considerable number between 35 and 45 years of age, among whom he recognized many who had won distinction for their abilities, and against all was the note "broken down." That I suppose was the reason why they were "available."

Danger of Undue Tenseness.

"Now, in a situation like this, where executive ability is crowded to the utmost, and the demands of the day are multiplied, while the hours of the day remain inexorably fixed, there is danger of an undue tenseness and of a tendency to disorganization. If I were to put in a phrase the special demand of the hour upon all those engaged in the discussion of public and economic questions affecting the business interests of the country, I should say: Let these questions be upon your conscience and upon your heart, but not upon your "nerves."

"The prevailing sentiment in this country is wholesome and just; it is idealistic; it rejoices in the extension of commerce and the development of industry; it takes pride in the ability that invents, in the talent that can organize effort and make coöperation productive; it honors honest toil of hand or brain; it prizes sagacity and thrift; it extols prudence; it reverences achievement. But it also demands honesty. It also exacts fidelity, both to private and public obligation. It believes in freedom of opportunity, not that a few may exploit the many, but that each, working according to his talent, may receive a just return and that the rights of all in their community relations shall be paramount to the selfish interest of any one.

"The people draw a clear distinction between the builders and the destroyers of our Commonwealth. Work is honorable and no true American begrudges the workman his well-earned reward. For the rank and file who are toiling to develop the resources of our country and to facilitate the exchanges of commerce; for the great army of workers in their varied fields of effort who are giving their lives to industry and making possible our commercial development, people have naught but praise. They are not against business, but against abuses; and to preserve the interests of the former the latter must be stopped.

Enemies of the Republic.

"Who are the enemies of the Republic? They are not those who are doing an honest day's work and who seek to do their work under fair and decent conditions.

"They are not those who manage industry and commerce with just regard for those who are under their direction and with proper recognition of public rights.

"They are not those, who, husbanding the resources they have lawfully acquired, seek to enlarge the field of enterprise and to afford opportunity for new and useful employments.

"They are not those, who, taking account of the evils that afflict society, attempt to provide adequate remedies.

"There are two classes of enemies to the prosperity of this country.

"The first consists of the unscrupulous, who have no sympathy with democratic ideals, and who, by their abuse of the privileges obtained from the State and their cynical indifference to public obligations, bring law and government into contempt.

"The second class consists of those who seek profit in unprincipled agitation.

"The second thrives upon the evils created by the first.

"Now the great progress of the country so strikingly exemplified in this favored city must give us pause. Business and commerce must have stability, but they cannot find it unless the public confidence is maintained. This means efficient government and adequate public regulation of public service. There is no measure more truly conservative than that which commands the public respect, as conserving the public interest. Favoritism in public service is an iniquity that the people will not and should not toler-

ate; it is an evil which the business men of the country are determined to end.

Tired of Financial Jugglery.

"The public is entitled to be assured that the business which is conducted by virtue of the franchisee they grant is conducted as the public interest requires. They desire extensions of facilities; they wish to encourage betterments; they have no inclination to hamper industry, but they are tired of financial jugglery, and they demand proper service. There is no reason why those who are endeavoring to meet fairly public obligations should suffer by the improper practices of others engaged in the same business.

"The remedy is to provide such regulation of public service as will assure the people that provision has been made for the investigation of every question, and that each matter will be decided according to its merits in the light of day. But equally important is it to insist upon the maintenance of the highest standards of administration in government and not to tolerate any prostitution of public office to selfish purposes.

"Now, I have confidence in the people. And I have no confidence in those makeshifts which result from distrust of the people. But whether you have confidence or not in popular judgment, let me assure you that in this country it is idle to inveigh against it. You must abide by it. And the security of business is in the provision of adequate means for responsible government, in holding officials strictly to account for their performance of duty, and in a compliance on the part of those in charge of our great business enterprises with the obvious demands of justice."

W. C. Brown's Appeal.

W. C. Brown, Senior Vice President of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, spoke of the rapid development of the railroads of this country, and the increasing demands upon them for greater facilities of transportation. He said in part:

"Money for the great improvement and extension of our transportation facilities, if these necessary improvements are made at all, must be provided as the money for the original construction of these facilities was provided, i. e., by private capital; and, in order to secure the vast amount of money required, the investment must be made reasonably attractive and secure

"If the development and the extension of the Nation is to go on, if the progress made during the last ten years may be accepted as in any respect a measure of progress to be made during the coming decade, almost as much money will have to be expended in increasing the facilities of existing railroads, and in building additional railroads, as has been expended during the eighty years since the beginning.

"But unless assurance can be had, not of condoning wrong-doing, or winking of abuses, but of friendly co-operation, of protection, and aid, in every fair and legitimate manner against oppression and injustice; of such guarantee as the Government can give of protection from legislation which will prevent earning a reasonable return of money invested, and a fair participation in increased values and general prosperity which investments of this character aid in promoting, it is going to be impossible for the railroads to obtain the money necessary for such improvements and extensions alone.

"Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of necessary improvements have been stopped, and will not be undertaken until a restoration of confidence can be had, which will make it possible to float large issues of railroad securities, both at home and abroad.

Opinion Molded by the President.

"It is doubtful if, in the history of the United States, and upon any great national question or issue, public opinion has been so molded and directed by the President as it has in the consideration of and attitude toward great transportation interests of the country. This powerful influence has been exerted fearlessly and forcefully in correcting abuses by the railroads, and I believe it will be exerted just as fearlessly and effectually in protecting the railroads from injustice.

"I am firmly and unalterably in favor of the regulation of railroads and all other corporations by the Nation and the States. The people created these corporations and have the undoubted right to regulate them. I would not, if I could, materially change the laws thus far enacted by Congress.

"The appalling blow to the credit of our railroads is not so much the result of what has been done as from the manner and temper with which it has been done and the fear of what may follow. The business of the railroads should be as open and public as that of the national banks; rates should be reasonable, stable, and absolutely equal to all. This and this alone will fully and finally restore confidence and promote that industrial and commercial tranquility so necessary to permanent national prosperity."

Railroads Not Overcapitalized.

John P. Thayer, Jr., Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines, speaking on the general subject of railroads, said he believed that any one who studied the question of overcapitalization, watering of stocks, and dishonest financing would reach the conclusion that the railroads of this country were not overcapitalized, but that on the contrary their capitalization did not represent their real value. The so-called water which was originally in the securities of some railroads had long since been squeezed out, either by bankruptcy and reorganization, or by increase in the value of the property. The "watered" securities merely represented the speculative chances which the investor took in putting his money into a speculative railroad, and in innumerable instances he not only never realized on the water, but lost the actual cash besides.

He did not deny that there had been dishonest methods in financing some railroad transactions, but would venture to assert that the proportion of dishonesty among railroad financiers, or among the rank and file of the men directly charged with the management of railroads, was less than in any other line of business in this country.

Mr. Thayer denied that the Wall Street financiers dictated the policy of railroads as to rates and details of management. The railroad situation, he declared, was misunderstood, and he believed that if the full facts could only be presented intelligently to the people there would be an entire change of sentiment, and there would not be such pressure of legislation as that which now confronted the railroads.

Proposes Second Legislature.

Henry J. Pierce, President of the International Railway Company and Chairman of the Municipal Railroad Terminal Commission of Buffalo, suggested that in each State the Governor call a second Legislature, to be composed of the heads of Chambers of Commerce, and to meet at the Capitol after the regular Legislature had adjourned.

"It should not meet for a day, but for weeks, if necessary," he said. "It should discuss every question of interest or at issue in any way affecting the public service of the people. Its members should aid to bring about a thorough understanding of corporation business from the business standpoint. It would result in a better understanding, and during that time, if later the laws needed to be amended, the State's Chief Executive and other officials would ascertain the practical business side, apart from the technical legal side, for subsequent use in such amendment as might be found necessary.

"The convening of such an assemblage would mark a new era in our country's development. Certainly no harm could come from hearing all sides of every question. Then we could ascertain just what charges of corruption, if any, in public service corporations were true, and just what accusers and accusations were untrue.

"Here in our own State the people surely would uphold the Governor if he should call in conference representatives of all of the Chambers of Commerce of the State and discuss with them questions pertaining to the regulation of public utilities, and invite the criticisms and suggestions of these practical men.

"I believe the Governor would find that they, knowing the wants and necessities of the corporations which they represent, would be able to give him advice and suggestions that he would be glad to accept, and that, as a result, a measure, if any were deemed necessary, would be drafted whose requirements could be observed without hardship by the corporations, and that would, while safeguarding the interests of the people, meet the approval of business interests, and that the State of New York would have a public utility law that would be so workable, sane, and practicable that it would be a model likely to be adopted by the other States."

KELSEY CASE AGAIN PUT OFF.

Hope That a Final Decision Will Be Reached Next Week Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day decided to let the Kelsey case, which was to have been considered, go over until such time as all the members of the committee are able to attend. Senator Hinman is still kept away by illness, and Senator Davis, Chairman of the committee, was on his way to Buffalo with Gov. Hughes.

The plan now is to take up consideration of testimony at the meeting of the committee next Wednesday afternoon. Should a conclusion be reached at that session the report to the full Senate will probably be made the following day. The Senate will then fix a day for action on the matter the following week, probably Tuesday or Wednesday. All hope of having a final decision by next week, as the Governor's friends had expected, has therefore passed.

KELSEY'S APPEAL HEARD.

Mott Terms Receivership of the Loan Association as Scandalous.

The appeal of Otto Kelsey and Edmund G. Riggs as receivers of the Republic Loan and Savings Association, from the order of Supreme Court Justice Kelly appointing Alexander McKinny a referee to investigate their management of the affairs of the defunct organization, was argued yesterday in the Appellate Division in Brooklyn.

The attorney for the receivers opposed the continuation of the order on the ground that Justice Kelly had conferred on the referee the power to investigate the actions of Kelsey and Riggs outside the State. In many of these States ancillary receivers were appointed by the United States Circuit Court, and Supreme Court Justice Kelly, it was contended, had no authority to appoint a referee to review their actions. The proper appeal, the lawyer said, would be to the Federal Courts.

The order of Justice Kelly was defended by Deputy Attorney General Mott. Mr. Mott said the receivership had been conducted in a scandalous manner. Decision was reserved.

BILLS AT ALBANY.

That Against the So-Called Fire Insurance Pool Reported Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—Following a hard fight in the Insurance Committee, the Smith bill, aimed against the so-called "fire insurance pool," was reported out to-day. The measure forbids fire insurance companies to fix rates for certain districts, and compels every company issuing a policy in that district to charge the same rate.

The Glynn bill, obliging railroads to pay their employes in cash, occupied the attention of the Assembly for an hour today. Glynn of Monroe moved to discharge the Committee on Labor and Industries from further consideration of the measure. His motion was defeated.

The Assembly passed the Wagner fireman's salary increase bill. This measure gives the second-grade firemen $1,300 instead of $1,200, the third-grade firemen $1,200 instead of $1,000, and the fourth-grade firemen $1,100 instead of $800.

The Senate advanced to the order of final passage the Public Health Committee's bill substituting a single medical examining board for the three boards now governing the allopathic, homeopathic, and eclectic schools of medicine.

Pilots to Stick to Their Demands.

Pending a settlement of the question of the advance in wages asked for first, second, and third officers on all coastwise steamships, Harbor No. 1 of New York of the American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots decided yesterday that no new places will be taken by its members except at the advances demanded.

Union Seeks Reinstatement.

The Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, whose members have been working on the open shop basis for over a year, announced yesterday that it will make a strong effort to be reinstated under the arbitration plan. President Ryan of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, against which the open shop was declared, was in this city yesterday, and had a conference with the officers of the local union.

The
ORCHESTRELLE

"Period" and Art Case Designs

So great is the demand for this superb and distinctive musical instrument that a special Art Department has been created to furnish case designs in harmony with all the more elaborate schemes of interior decoration.

The impressive character of the Orchestrelle's tone, together with the facility it offers *anyone* to interpret orchestral and cathedral music with *individual expression*, is the foundation on which its enormous success is based.

Orchestrelles in Colonial, Louis XV., Empire and other "Period" cases, and Grecian, Renaissance and Gothic effects may now be obtained ready for delivery, or special designs will be executed to order.

Orchestrelles in regular styles, $400 to $3,500

Daily informal demonstrations.

The Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., Near 34th St., New York.

THAWS TO RAISE $1,000,000 FOR BAIL

Prisoner's Mother in Pittsburg, Conferring with Managers of the Estate.

TRIED TO INFLUENCE JURY?

Jerome Investigating the Story That a Policeman Apealed to Thaw's Judges.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—Mrs. William Thaw and her daughter, the Countess of Yarmouth, reached home here this evening. They came to raise $1,000,000 in cash, which may be needed in case it is decided that Harry K. Thaw can be admitted to bail.

There was much bustle in the offices of Frank Semple, Sr., the business manager of the estate, in the Arrott Building, today. In just whet way the business managers of the estate will go about disposing of such parts of the estate so ae to raise the necessary funds is not made public. It is known that Lyndhurst, the home of Mrs. Thaw, is on the market, and a quick cash sale is wanted. To raise $1,000,000, the sum given out as the amount required, will mean the disposal, either temporarily or permanently, of stocks and bonds or real estate.

It has been known for some time that Mrs. Thaw has spent the mejor part of her fortune on Harry within the past ten years.

Assistant District Attorney Smyth began yesterday an investigation into a curious incident which is said to have occurred while the Thaw jury was still in consultation as to its verdict. It is alleged that one night as the jurors were returning from dinner at the Broadway Central Hotel one of the policemen assigned to the Criminal Courts Building caught sight of a Mystic Shriner's pin worn by one of them and called out:

"Don't forget Thaw's father was a Mystic Shriner!"

Mr. Jerome believes that if this was said it was a very serious attempt to influence the jury, and he is determined to discover which of the policemen so far forgot his duty. Supposnas have been issued for George Pfaff, Charles D. Newton, and John S. Dennee, three of the jurymen, to come to the District Attorney's office this morning and say if they know anything about the matter. Harry C. Brearley visited Mr. Jerome yesterday for a few minutes, but refused to state the object of his call.

The only step taken yesterday in the elucidation of the mystery as to who will be the lawyers of Harry K. Thaw next time he faces a jury was the announcement by Mr. Hartridge that he did not consider himself the senior counsel. Referring to the brief statement by Thaw published in yesterday's TIMES to the effect that the firm of Hartridge & Peabody would continue as his attorneys of record, Mr. Hartridge gave out the following statement:

"I regret that there le a misunderstanding regarding Mr. Thaw's letter of April 16. There is an impression that I am senior counsel in this case, which is absolutely unwarranted. My connection with the case is simply that my firm is counsel of record."

For the present, at any rate, Mr. Hartridge is not busying himself much in the matter, and leaves everything to Daniel O'Reilly and Mr. Peabody. Both of these lawyers were at the Tombs yesterday morning early and had a prolonged interview with the defendant in the counsel room. Thaw gesticulated wildly and there were rumors that there had been a serious disagreement between the lawyers. Both of them denied it afterward, but would not say what was the subject of the conference.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw had arrived at the prison before the conference began, and for a time allowed her husband to talk alone with his lawyers. But after forty minutes she became impatient and joined them. Another visitor was Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg detective. He had been sent for by the prisoner, but would not say what was the object of his call.

Both Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Peabody went to the Tombs again in the afternoon, but persisted that there was no significance in their close attention to their client. They said that no decision as to the senior counsel to be engaged was likely for some time. A long list of possible lawyers has been prepared, and Thaw is slowly sifting them out. In Boston it was reported that ex-Attorney General Herbert Parker was under consideration. But he replied when he was asked about it:

"This is the first intimation I have had of anything of the kind."

A visit paid to Thaw by Dr. Jelliffe, one of the alienists retained in his behalf, late on Wednesday night, aroused stories that at last the strain of the trial and confinement had begun to affect the prisoner mentally. They were absolutely denied. It was explained by his lawyers that Thaw had only wished to ask Dr. Jelliffe about some matters connected with the trial, and that he was in the best of health.

At the Tombs it was explained that Thaw had not felt very well and that as Dr. McGuire, the prison physician, was ill, Dr. Jelliffe had been summoned. As Warden Flynn has told the prisoner that in case he falls ill he will be immediately transferred under guard to one of the public warde at Bellevue, it is believed that Thaw will not permit himself to demand medical care more than is necessary.

Mrs. William Thaw left New York yesterday for Pittsburg, accompanied by the Countess of Yarmouth. After a stay there of some days, the Countess will pay another visit to Thaw before she returns to England. It will therefore he some time before she sails. Edward Thaw and his wife sailed yesterday for Europe in the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. Among their fellow passengers was James Clinch Smith, brother-in-law of Stanford White, whose evidence had so important an effect in strengthening the case of the prosecution.

A men who said he was C. M. Howell of 5 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, obtained a pass from Commissioner Coggey to visit the Tombs, and according to the Commissioner, stated that he was a friend of Thaw's. He found his way up to Murderers' Row, and was there stopped by one of the deputy keepers. The visitor admitted that he did not really know Thaw, and was asked to withdraw immediately.

TRIES TO PROVE HER SANITY.

Young Woman Says She Is Victim of Brothers' Cupidity.

Special to The New York Times.

STAUNTON, Va., April 18.—Mies Ethel Davis is seeking to have herself declared sane by a lunacy commission now in session here. She has been in several asylums, one of them in New York State.

She alleges that she has been detained at the instance of her brothers, who, she says, wish to keep possession of her fortune. Dr. Trice of Mooresbrook Hospital, said that the young woman had been an inmate of his institution, but that she had been taken away at his request.

Her brothers are opposing her in her fight. Witnesses have testified that she has acted in a sane manner since her release from the asylum here.

Those who have had bitter experience with "systematizers" will find it decidedly to their advantage to consult

STEPHEN T. WILLIAMS & STAFF,

346 Broadway;

DEVELOPERS OF EARNING-POWER.

FOR THE CALVIN MEMORIAL.

College Presidents Speak at Conference in Aid of the Fund.

President Eliot of Harvard, ex-President Patton of Princeton, Prof. J. H. Foster of Dartmouth, and Edwin D. Mead of Boston were among the speakers yesterday afternoon at a conference held in Union Theological Seminary in the interest of the proposed memorial to John Calvin to be erected in Geneva in 1909, the four hundredth anniversary of his birth. Dr. Patton declared that Calvin stood for the intellectual enfranchisement of the race, and that, whatever one's religious faith, tribute must be paid to the rugged and militant insistence of the reformer upon the rights of conscience, to which he attributed, not only the political awakening in Europe brought by the period of the reformation, but the sturdy standards of the founders of this country. President Eliot spoke briefly along similer lines.

Mr. Mead told about meeting Dr. Felix Adler in Europe some time ago and of remarking that he was engaged in making a Calvin pilgrimage. Dr. Adler replied:

"I rejoice that there is one radical in America whose reading of Calvin is as enthusiastic as mine. Calvin had a message for the American people, which you and I ought to go back and preach to them."

SHOT BABE WHO GREETED HIM

Father Returned After Year's Absence to Commit Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 18.—When O. P. Dudson of Gadsden, Ala., approached his home after a year's absence, his four-year-old baby spied him from the window and called out, "Daddy! Daddy's come!"

In reply to the joyful greeting of his little one, the father shoved his pistol through the pane and shot the child dead. Then, as his wife ran screaming toward the body, Dodson fired twice, but missed her, and then fled.

He was captured later and lodged in jail. There will be no lynching as he is evidently insane. Dodson is a telegraph operator.

NO TRACE OF LAWYER ROEHR.

Fears Now That the ex-Assemblyman May Have Killed Himself.

Fears that he may have taken his life while in a fit of despondency were expressed yesterday by friends of ex-Assemblyman Edward H. M. Roehr of Brooklyn, the lawyer, who has been absent from his office and home for nearly two weeks. He is said to have talked despondently to his brother-in-law, John T. McGovern, a short time before he went away, saying he felt like killing himself.

No word was received from Roehr yesterday. District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn took temporary possession of the papers in the safe in the lawyer's office here, and is now looking carefully over them. He said yesterday that he had found nothing on which a charge against Roehr could be based.

Mrs. Roehr is seriously ill.

ACKRON AGAIN IN A CELL

Former Proprietor of the Tivoli Is Accused of Fraud.

Charles Ackron, once proprietor of the Tivoli Café in the Tenderloin district, is again commanding the attention of the police. He was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday and held in $1,000 bail for examination on Monday. Being unable to obtain bail he was locked up.

Ackron is charged with having deposited 100 shares of canceled Norfolk & Western stock in the vault of the Phoenix National Bank for security for work done by the Plymouth Interior Construction Company of 12 West Twenty-seventh Street in the café in West Twenty-second Street, of which he posed as owner. Ackron was arrested at his home, 416 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn.

FOUND A HUMAN HIVE.

Five Persons Slept in a Bed in This Brooklyn Tenement.

What is believed to be the most crowded dwelling house in New York City was discovered in Brooklyn yesterday by a policeman. It is a two-story and basement structure in Second Avenue, near Twelfth Street, and the conditions which were found there astonished the authorities.

Patrolman Carroll, who stumbled across the human hive, was looking for a man named Senda, charged with assault. He reached the house early in the morning when the inmates were asleep. Most of the tenants were Poles. Carroll says he found an average of four beds in a room, and that from four to five people were accustomed to sleeping in each bed. He says he counted about 200 persons in the house, and believes that there were others tucked into out-of-the-way corners who escaped his notice.

WORKED THE "LEMON GAME."

John McCormick Convicted of Fleecing Westerner Out of $1,500.

The "lemon game" was successfully played a few days ago on Edwin F. Myers, a Nebraska rancher, who is studying law at the Harvard Law School. One of the men who fleeced him, John McCormick, was found guilty yesterday before Judge Rosalsky, in Special Sessions, of larceny in the second degree.

Myers came to town knowing no one, and was glad to enter into conversation with a stranger in the Subway. They got off at Twenty-third Street and had a drink. Then they went across to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and McCormick entertained Myers at dinner.

After dinner McCormick introduced Myers to two of his friends and they all went around to a Sixth Avenue room to play pool. Myers knew nothing of the game and was surprised when told that by pocketing a certain ball he had won $1,500. He was willing enough to accept the money, but one of the men objected.

"Well, if you didn't know there was that much on the game could you have paid if you'd lost?"

"Certainly," answered Myers, "I've got a draft for $1,500."

"I'd like to see it cashed," said the other with a sneer.

So next day Myers met his friends by appointment and produced three $500 bills.

"There they are," he said.

"I reckon I'll keep these," said the largest of the men. He snatched the money and ran.

Then Myers bethought him of his old college friend Elihu Root, Jr. He went to him and told his sad story. Young Mr. Root took him to the District Attorney's office. The description Myers gave resulted in the arrest of McCormick, and he was found guilty yesterday.

DR. HAUGH EXECUTED.

Ohio Physician Murdered His Parents and Brother.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 18.—Dr. Oliver C. Haugh of Dayton was executed by electricity at midnight for the murder of his parents and brother.

He killed them on Nov. 1, 1905. The Haughs' home at Dayton was burned, and when the ruins were searched the bodies were found. Dr. Hnugh's defense was insanity, but he was declared sane. It was brought out, however, that he wes addicted to the use of drugs.

Attempts were made to connect him with the murder of several women in Cincinnati who were strangled. Haugh's widow, who got a divorce, and their two children live in Dayton.

Benefits for Policemen's Families.

At the suggestion of Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher the benefits at the Astor Theatre arranged for the families of Policemen Sellick and Seckler, who were shot and killed by an Italian last Sunday, have been postponed. The benefits will consist of three performances on next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, when "Before and After" will be revived.

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GRADY CHAMPIONS TEACHERS' BILL

Attacks Superintendent Maxwell in Defending Jasper's Administration.

BUTTS AND STERN HEARD

Board of Education and Corporation Counsel Fight Proposed Salary Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—At the hearing on the New York Teachers' Salary bill before the Assembly Cities Committee to-day, Senator Grady appeared as the champion of the teachers. His argument included an attack on City Superintendent Maxwell. The Board of Education's opposition to the bill was summed up by Abrahem Stern. The city administration, through Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts, also fought the measure. It is not believed here that the bill will be reported out. Reierences had been indirectly made to ex-Superintendent John Jasper by some of the advocates of the bill and to these Senator Grady addressed himself.

"I wish to denounce as unworthy," he said, "any observations that have been made here about ex-Supt. Jasper, under whoss administration New York public schools made such great progress. He had no books to sell. He had no locked and barred doors. He had no lackeys standing about when teachers wished to see him.

"Let me tell you that this bill here is the most conservative bill you will have put before you. If you deny these women teachers justice let me warn you that the next will be drastic. We propose to do away with thess injustices somehow."

Mr. Butte argued that the bill took from New York the right to regulate the salaries of it's teachers, a right that is not denied to any village or city in the State. He contended that to carry out the provisions of the bill would entail an increase of from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 in the budget, and announced that the city administration was flatly opposed to the measure. The Board of Education's representative, Commissioner Stern, tore the bill to tatters in the opinion of some of the members of the committee. Some of his arguments went unanswered.

"This 'equal pay for equel work' proposition," he said, "cannot be carried out under the present conditions.

"In grades from the fourth B down, there being no men teachers, the women teachers would receive absolutely no increase, except the initial increase of $120, that is, from $600 to $720. Otherwise they get absolutely no benefit from this bill."

WORK ON UTILITIES BILL.

Measure Not Likely to Come Before the Legislature This Month.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—It does not seem likely that the Public Utilities bill can come before the two houses of the Legislature from the committees having the measure in charge until after May 1.

The Assembly Railroads Committee took up the bill to-day. It will consider the bill section for section and make any amendments that may be suggested by the briefs both of friends and opponents of that measure. Its work will probably not be completed before the middle of next week. Then, according to the plan which has been adopted, the Assembly Railroads Committee will go over the bill again in joint session with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to which body it was referred to in the upper house.

National Guard Bill Finally Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—The Wainwright bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the National Guard and revise the Military Code was passed to-day in the Assembly as amended by the Senate which cut down the appropriation of $15,000 for the investigation purposes in the original bill to $10,000. The bill, which is favored by the Governor, now goes to him for his signature.

Port Warden Adler Seriously Ill.

Judge Rosalsky announced yesterday afternoon that Port Warden Charles Adler was very ill at his home, 313 Broome Street. Adler is the Republican leader of the Eighth Assembly District, and was campaign manager for Judge Rosalsky in the recent political campaign. Mr. Adler is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Franko Orchestra to Play in Harlem.

Nahan Franko, who until recently was concertmaster of the Metropolitan Opera House, has signed a four months' contract with the proprietors of the Pabst Harlem Concert Hill, whereby he is to give nightly popular concerts with his orchestra, beginning Monday, April 29.

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REMOVAL ORDER FOR FITZGERALD

Justice of Special Sessions in Brooklyn May Be Deposed.

HASN'T PAID HIS DEBTS

Brooklyn Bar Association Advises His Removal and a Show Cause Order Is Served on Him.

Supreme Court Justice Jenks of the Appellate Division has granted an order returnable next Monday for Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald of the Brooklyn Court of Special Sessions to show cause why he should not be removed from office and debarred from practicing law. The order is the outcome of the investigation by the Grievance Committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association of charges made the first part of the year against Justice Fitzgerald.

The Grievance Committee considered cherges, including fifteen points, drawn up and sworn to by Albert G. McDonald, President of the Brooklyn Bar Association. Its report was submitted to Justice Jenks Wednesday afternoon. As soon as he had signed the order it was put in the hands of a clerk from the office of Charles J. McDermott, a member of the Grievance Committee, at 149 Broadway, Manhatten. Late that night McDermott found Justice Fitzgerald at his home, 54 Lefayette Avenue, Port Richmond.

In his petition for the removal of the Special Session Justice, Mr. McDonald says:

Your petitioner alleges upon information and belief that said Thomas W. Fitzgerald is not a proper person to hold the office of Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, and is morally delinquent and unfit to administer justice, and to sit in judgment in this community, or to practice before our courts as an attorney and counselor at law by reason of the following acts and circumstances:

Mr. McDonald then charges Justice Fitzgerald with having violated the city charter by failing to devote his whole time and capacity to the duties of his office. Instead, he says, the Justice spent much of his time in Oceanport, N. J., in idleness, carousing and drinking, and that he ran up bills for clothing which he failed to pay.

Justice Fitzgerald is also charged with having failed to pay John G. Milburn the sum of $1,100 due Mr. Milburn, who defended the Justice when the Attorney General of the State attempted in 1904 to oust him from office. James Burke, Jr., another lawyer, who acted as counsel for Justice Fitzgerald, told the Grievance Committee that he had received only $1,000 of the $2,000 due him.

The Justice is accused of having appropriated to his own use money advanced to him by one Margaret Slevin to invest in bonds and mortgages, and that he also failed to account for $1,000 paid to him by Julia O'Connor. The money should have gone to Margaret Slevin. The charges further recite that several creditors of Justice Fitzgerald were compelled to bring suit for their money, and that to avoid payment of one judgment he left the State for several months and was declared in contempt by the Supreme Court. Another creditor received an order last week directing the Controller to pay 10 per cent. of the Justice's salary until a judgment of $1,335 is satisfied.

In summing up Mr. McDonald says:

"By reason of the acts of the said Thomas W. Fitzgerald and the publicity attendent thereon, his usefulness to the community has been impaired, his judicial administration has been interfered with, his reputation and character have been brought into dispute, a feeling of distrust and lack of confidence have been created in the minds of the public, the members of the bar and the community, and in the minds of the judicial and administrative officers in the county and State, and his usefulness as a Justice of the said court has been destroyed and the intercsts of the public placed in jeopardy."

Blow Safe Open; Get 6 Postal Cards.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 18.—Burglars broke into the postoffice at Hartsdale last night and blew open the safe in the regulation yeggman way. They dammed the crevices about the door and poured in their explosive, wrapped up the safe, and the explosion tore the door out. They escaped with the entire contents, which consisted of six postal cards.

We are "on the jump" for a full share of the Spring patronage of those to whom STYLE and QUALITY appeals. Lambert custom-made, ready-to-wear Overcoats are neck-and-neck with the models of the best tailors—but at prices about ¼ less than the best tailor charges. Modish Oxfords, blacks and grays, semi-form fitting, ¾ length, these Overcoats are in every detail the best of this Spring's productions.

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$375 Style A.....$198
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$500 Style G.....$250
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$700 Colonial.....$350
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Finest player piano in the world. Exchange your old piano for a Walters. Upon request a representative will call.

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DIES ON ELEVATED STATION.

B. M. Mitchill Meets Sudden End When About to Take a Train.

Bleecker N. Mitchell fell to the platform of the elevated station at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue yesterday morning just as he was about to board a downtown train. Dr. Corscaden of the Presbyterian Hospital, who was summoned, said that Mr. Mitchill had died almost instantly and that the probable cause was heart disease.

Mr. Mitchill lived at 142 East Thirty-eighth Street, and leaves a widow, who is now in Europe.

Besides acting as executor of his father's estate, with an office at 45 William Street, Mr. Mitchill was a Director in the Alabama Mineral Land Company. He was not otherwise engaged in business. Mr. Mitchill was a member of a number of clubs, including the Salmagundi, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Mendelssohn Glee Club, and the New York Historical Society.

COLLEGE GIRL TO BE ADIRONDACKS GUIDE

She Is Miss E. M. Young, Formerly of Philadelphia, a Descendant of Ethan Allen.

LAUDS THE COUNTRY LASS

Points Out Many Ways for a Woman to Earn Her Living in the Open Air.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE-OF-THE-WOODS, N. Y., April 18.—"I do not see why it should follow because ons happens to he a girl college graduate that she should cling forever to the cities and hold only to the vocations and avocations which are considered as peculiarly belonging to her sex. Therefore I cannot see why so much ado is made about me—a very ordinary girl—simply because I love nature so passionately that I wish to be always in touch with her, and because I am going to act, for the coming season at least, as a guide through the magnificent wilds of Northern New York."

The foregoing is a statement "made today for publication" by Miss Elia Marion Young, formerly of Philadelphia, and a direct descendant of Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame, who for the past three years has been a nomadic resident of half a dozen villages in the Adirondacks and along the shores of the St. Lawrence. Miss Young is at present occupying a little rustic cottage belonging to her brother-in-law, Dr. John A. Miller, of Atlanta, and situated upon Green Island, in the Lake-of-the-Woods.

An announcement appearing recently in a local paper stated that Miss Young would act in the capacity of guide during the coming season, and the girls of a score of villages whispered and wondered. They were sure it must be a "joke," for many of them knew Miss Young and were aware of her accomplishments. However, that there might be a grain of truth in the report was suspected by a number of them, for she had already won a name as a champion of out-of-doors living and as the foremost hunter of her sex in this part of the Empire State. Many large-sized "don'ts" came in her mail.

"Of course, I take none of the letters too seriously," she said to the correspondent who went over to Green Island today. "No doubt many of my girl friends are very much in earnest, but I must own that the more dolefully advisory the missives are the greater is my enjoyment of them. But I wonder if the girls think I am thus easily dissuaded from carrying out an idea I have had in mind for years? I was always fond of the 'great outside-of-houses,' and at Bryn Mawr took delight in all athletics, but only now have I reached the deal.

"No," said Miss Young pleasantly, answering the newspaperman's request for more about herself and her family; "I don't think it is necessary to make a biography of this 'story,' do you? You see it is a long hark back to Ethan Allen and Fort Ticonderoga, and while we are all proud of the old hero, there is no good reason why he should be exploited in my behalf. Perhaps, though, the love for the lakes and woods and mountains with which my blood is filled was generated in the veins of the Revolutionary patriot whose authority for most things was 'the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.'

"The whole world of honest endeavor is open to women, and there is no good reason why they should not take advantage of it. Do not understand me as being in favor of my sex going into coal mines, machine shops, or nerve-racking factories. But they may become more generally small farmers, dairy proprietors, fruit raisers, and poultry keepers, to say nothing of becoming carriers of mail in the rural free delivery system, railroad and telegraph agents, guides, and so forth.

"I really pity those of my sex who think that they must be employed in stores or offices to maintain a certain standard of respectability. They delude themselves into thinking that to be a 'country girl' is to be a little out of date and not quite refined. But do they ever stop to think that health, happiness, and beauty are more frequently found among the tall pines than among the 'skyscrapers'?

"It is said that I am the first girl guide; but you may be sure that there will be others, for I myself will gladly help any girl who wishes to take up the work.

"Many girls and women come to the Adirondacks and the St. Lawrence every season without male escort. They spend much of their time about the hotel verandas, and really see but little of woods life, though a majority of them are anxious to do so. Some of these—and I believe without good reason—do not care to have men guides, and it is these who, I believe, will address themselves to me."

Dr. William H. Young, Miss Young's father, was a prominent surgeon of Philadelphia, and at one time a professor of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He died, a widower, in 1901, leaving a comfortable fortune to his daughter.

SCOUT ELLMORE'S DISCOVERY

Chemists Here Declare Ashes Cannot Be Burned—Company Formed.

Chemists were laughing yesterday at the formula sent to this city from Altoona, Penn., which was going to allow the householder to cut his fuel bill in half.

Tho formula was as follows:

Common salt, one pound.
Oxalic acid, two ounces.
Water, one gallon.

This compound was to be sprinkled over old ashes, the ashes to be mixed with coal in the proportion of 3 to 1. Result—a better fuel than straight coal makes.

Prof. Bellew of the Columbia University's department of chemistry said:

"There is absolutely no potential heat stored up in ashes. To a large extent ashes represent only the clay and silt that got mixed some millions of years ago with the decaying, coal-producing vegetation of the carboniferous age. In ashes the combustible vegetation has all been burned out, and only the clay and silt left. So it would be just as logical to pour some of this wonderful formula on ordinary dirt and expect it to burn as to put it on ashes and expect them to burn.

"As for the formula itself, I can only say that so far as my chemical knowledge goes, there is nothing about it that would increase the combustion of anything."

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Pa., April 18.—John Ellmore, the cobbler who invented the original ash-burning compound, refuses to reveal the formula, but a company has been formed to be known as the Ellmore United States Fuel Company, and chartered under the laws of Arizona, with a capital of $20,000,000. The formula is only known to two persons—Ellmore and Dr. H. K. Hoy of this city.

Since Ellmore made his discovery known there have been a dozen or more persons in Altoona who say they have learned how to cut down coal bills by the use of a compound for burning ashes mixed with one-fourth coal.

Bishop Wilson Chosen.

OCEAN GROVE, May 18.—Bishop Luther B. Wilson, the youngest Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, has consented to serve as Acting President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association until the annual meeting of that organization in November next. He will succeed Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, who died recently in Hong Kong, China. The meetings will begin on Sunday, June 16, and continue until October 1.

WRITING PAPER CO. UPHELD.

Payment of Dividend on Preferred Stock Declared Legal.

Vice Chancellor Bergen filed an opinion in the suit of William Nelson Goodnow of Boston in Newark yesterday against the American Writing Paper Co., to enjoin the payment of a dividend of 1 per cent. on $12,500,000 of preferred stock. It sustains the demurrer to the bill of complaint entered by Lindaburg, Depue & Faulks, counsel for the company.

The question involved was the right of a corporation to pay dividends when the amount of stock issued exceeded the assets, including the physical property and good will. It was the first time that this point had been raised in any court in the United States, and the opinion is a victory for the corporation.

Vice Chancellor Bergen in his decision holds that as between the stockholders, no fraud being charged, the agreement to issue the stock as full paid for property purchased was binding upon the company and its stockholders, and that the stock so issued is not subject to further call, either directly or indirectly, by suppression of dividends declarable from annual net profits, and that if all of the assets for which the stock was issued still remain in the possession of the company, or if exhausted, replaced in kind with money, a dividend ascertained by reserving for capital, the actual cost of the assets for which the stock was issued, they being still in possession, is not dividing the capital of the corporation.

ARRESTED IN A CAB.

B. Gimbel Charged with Attempting to Bribe an Officer to be Released.

Benedict Gimbel of 914 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, was arrested while driving up Fifth Avenue to Central Park yesterday afternoon with the sixteen-year-old son of W. Hudson Clarke, a broker living at the Calumet Hotel in West Fifty-seventh Street, on a complaint made by the boy's mother to the District Attorney.

He was arraigned later before Magistrate House in the Tombs Court and then a second charge of attempting to bribe a public officer was made against him. Magistrate House remanded him for examination until Saturday, bail being fixed at $5,000 on the first charge and $1,000 on the bribery charge.

Gimbel had started up Fifth Avenue in his carriage from the Hoffman House. When it reached Fifty-second Street the detectives, who were following in another carriage, ordered their driver to get up alongside the cab in front and to stop it. Detective Reardon jumped down and arrested Gimbel. According to Reardon, he said:

"This will kill me! What can I do?"

Reardon made him get into his cab. He says that when he did so Gimbel cried, "Money is no object. Can I fix it?" and pulled out a roll of $105. He thrust this, Reardon said, into his hand and asked:

"Will this do?"

"You are under arrest for attempting to bribe a public officer," answered the detective.

Reardon said that at Gimbel's request he handed $5 back to Gimbel, so that he should not be entirely without funds. Then, according to Reardon, he again offered money to him. This time he promised to give $2,000 for his release. The detective took him into a real estate office on Fifth Avenue, where it was possible to get a blank check. Gimbel wrote out a check for $2,000 on Wolf Brothers of 100 Broadway, and then himself called up Benjamin Wolf, to satisfy the doubts that Reardon expressed as to there being funds to meet it.

"That's all right, Mr. Gimbel's good for any amount," said Mr. Wolf, and the detective pretended to be satisfied. He then took his prisoner to the banking house and there cashed the check, after having had Gimbel identified by the cashier. He received four five-hundred-dollar bills.

Then he told Gimbel that their next stopping place would be the District Attorney's office. The prisoner was taken aback and declared that he thought that he had arranged things. Then Reardon says that when the prisoner found that he meant all he said he began to ask questions about Assistant District Attorney Krotel.

"How much will he want? Do you think $2,000 is enough for him?" the detective says Gimbel asked. "I'll leave it to you. Just you settle it quietly. If this gets out, I'll never be able to face people."

In Mr. Krotel's office he was confronted with Mrs. Clarke and the boy. He begged to be allowed to go, but his petitions were cut short and he was hurried down to the Tombs Court, where Magistrate House was sitting. There Mr. Gimbel asked for Daniel O'Reilly, who was one of Thaw's counsel.

Mr. O'Reilly appeared, and when asked what the defense would be, talked vaguely of blackmail. On behalf of Mr. Gimbel he gave out this statement:

"I was excited. I feared the notoriety for my wife and family. I did not want my name in the papers, though entirely innocent. I would have given all I possessed to spare my family. The charge was a terrible one. The publication of it would be awful for my family.

"To save my family, I would do or give anything, and when I explained this to Detective Reardon he said that $2,000 would about fix it. I was still excited when I was brought before the District Attorney. I would have done almost anything within my means to avoid notoriety. Any proposition I made to the District Attorney was to spare my family.

At 10:30 o'clock last night half a dozen men went with Mr. O'Reilly to the Tombs with bail papers, and Mr. Gimbel was discharged by Warden Holmes. When the Warden was asked by reporters who furnished the bail, he would not tell the name of the bondsman.

Mr. Gimbel and his counsel hurried away at once. It was said that he was going back to Philadelphia.

Mr. O'Reilly said:

"The man is out of jail. That's my contract for the day. We'll have him on hand on Saturday."

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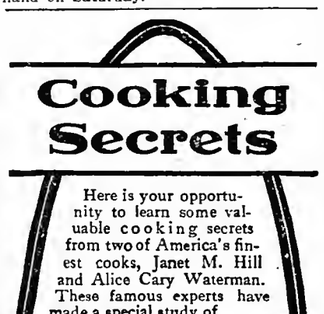

ROUGH RIDER GETS JOB AS GOVERNOR

President Names Capt. Curry of His Old Troop for Executive in New Mexico.

A CONSPIRACY—HAGERMAN

Retiring Governor Declares He Was Not Concerned in Bull Andrews's Land Deals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—President Roosevelt has settled the controversy over Gov. Hagerman of New Mexico by having him resign and appointing in his place Capt. George Curry, former Rough Rider, now Governor of the Island of Samar, in the Philippines. Gov. Hagerman goes out protesting that he is the victim of a conspiracy.

The enforced resignation recalls the collapse of the Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny, Penn., and the subsequent suicide of its cashier. That bank had largely financed the Pennsylvania Development Company in building the Santa Fé Central Railroad in New Mexico. W. H. Andrews, familiarly known as "Bull" Andrews, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, was interested in that company. He is now a Delegate in Congress from New Mexico. The Legislature of the Territory, which has been fighting Gov. Hagerman, charges that he was mixed up in a deal whereby the Santa Fé Central secured irregularly a considerable parcel of territorial lands.

A similar charge was made against ex-Gov. Otero of the Territory, who failed to obtain reappointment at the expiration of his term, when Hagerman got the place. Now Hagerman declares that his only connection with the deal was to sign the papers which Otero had prepared.

Capt. Curry is thoroughly familiar with the Southwest, having spent the greater part of his life there. He had served as Sheriff for a time and as member of the Legislature. He was Captain of Troop H of the Rough Riders, but had the bad luck not to get to Cuba. When the volunteer regiments were raised for service in the Philippines in 1899 Curry took a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Eleventh Cavalry.

Because of his expert knowledge of the business he was detailed in charge of the pack train of a squadron that was engaged in the big hike of Schwan's column through Cavite, Laguna, and Balangas Provinces in January, 1900. On one occasion, when the volunteers came into competition with a squadron of the Fourth Cavalry regulars, under Col. "Jack" Hayes, Curry managed to keep his pack train ahead of the regular troops, and beat the regular's pack train so badly that it did not catch up for several days. He was in the famous run across Cavite Province from Bingan to Indan, and kept his pack mules so close to the fighting men that there never was a breathing halt that was not enlivened by the tinkle of the lead mare's bell. Old Indian fighters who had hiked all over the plains with pack trains declared they had never seen a performance like it.

When the Eleventh Calvary was mustered out Curry took a commission in the Philippine Scouts, and afterward was in the customs service for a while. Then he was appointed Governor. It was while trying to straighten out some trouble with natives about a year ago that Curry was jumped upon suddenly by bolo men and came very near losing his life. He disappeared and it was reported that he had been killed, but after two or three days he turned up and it proved that he had been out in the bush among the natives getting a personal line on their doings. Then troops were sent to Samar from Manila, and under his direction a good drubbing was administered to the insurrectos.

FOR A U. S. HEALTH BOARD.

Members of Committee of 100 Discuss Plans for New Department.

First steps in a movement looking to the creation of a new Government Department of Health were taken yesterday afternoon at a meeting of a Committee of One Hundred, named in June last by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to promulgate the project. Twenty members of the committee were present at the meeting, which was held in the rooms of the Bar Association, in West Forty-fourth Street.

They devoted themselves to a general discussion of the subject, and to creating a committee of seven to carry on the work.

These Vice Presidents were elected after Prof. Fisher had been elected President of the larger committee:

President Eliot of Harvard, Felix Adler, Dr. William H. Welch, professor in Johns Hopkins; Dr. Lyman Abbott, President Angell of the University of Michigan, Jane Addams, Andrew Carnegie, Archbishop Ireland, Judge Lindsay of the Juvenile Court of Denver, and John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

FOR OUR DREADNOUGHTS.

Plans for Two 20,000-Ton Battleships Go Out To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary Metcalf to-day signed the plans and specifications for the two 20,000-ton battleships to be built for the United States Navy. They are to be of the general type of the Dreadnought of the British Navy.

The plans will go to two navy yards and such private shipbuilding firms as signify their intention to make bids. They will be sent out on Saturday and bids will be opened on June 20.

GUNDERSON OWNS UP.

Express Company Thief Admits Hold-Up—$24,000 Recovered.

ST. PAUL, April 18.—The police got a confession to-day from John Gunderson, who held up a clerk in the Northern Express Co.'s offices on Tuesday night and compelled him to open the safe and hand out a package containing $25,000.

Gunderson told the officers where to find the money and they have $24,000 of it. The remaining $1,000 was hidden in another place.

KILLED BY BAD OYSTERS.

60-Year-Old Clergyman Victim of Ptomaine Poisoning.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—The Rev. W. G. Herbert, one of the most widely known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore, died tonight of acute indigestion after a brief illness. He is believed to have been a victim of ptomaine poisoning, resulting from eating bad oysters. He was 60 years old. Other members of the family were also affected.

Takes Over Swamp at Long Beach.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 18.—The Hempstead Town Board, in accordance with the verdict of the voters delivered at the town election on April 2, transferred to-day to a corporation headed by ex-Senator Reynolds of Brooklyn 1,084 acres of swamp and land under water on the north side of Long Beach. The corporation paid the town $108,400. It proposes to erect a second Atlantic City on Long Beach.

SAYS PFOUTS PAID FOR AUTO.

Miss Mahon a Reluctant Witness in Case Against Chauffeur.

Miss Theresa A. Mahon of 51 East 129th Street, also known, according to her sworn admission, as Mrs. Russell, complainant against a chauffeur for the alleged theft of an automobile, when asked in the West Side Court yesterday where she had obtained the $500 and other sums which she said she had paid the chauffeur, replied, but only when directed to by the court, that seh had received the money from I. A. Pfouts of Philadelphia, said to be an officer of the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company.

When Miss Mahon was asked further questions on the same lines by Terrence McManus, counsel for William E. Hotchkiss, the prisoner, Sol Hyman, Miss Mahon's counsel, ordered her not to answer.

When arraigned Hotchkiss said that he bought the auto in September last, paying $2,000 for it. A month later, he testified, he was approached by Miss Mahon and Mr. Pfouts in Times Square, and took the pair to the Vanderbilt Cup races that night.

In November he met with an accident, and had his auto repaired. He did not have the necessary $500 to pay for the repairs, and got the money from Miss Mahon, he said, agreeing to pay off the debt by taking Miss Mahon and Mr. Pfouts about in the auto at $5 per hour. The bill of sale Miss Mahon offered was nothing more than a mortgage, he asserted.

Counselor Hyman asked for an adjournment, saying that Mr. Pfouts was coming here from Philadelphia this morning. He said he would produce Mr. Pfouts in court. An adjournment was granted until next Tuesday afternoon, Hotchkiss being paroled by consent.

LEGISLATION IN DOUBT.

Mix-Up in New Jersey House May Nullify Important Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 18.—At the meeting of lawyers in attendance on court here to-day it was generally held that the railroad commission act and the act creating a water commission would not stand the judicial test because they were all passed at 1:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, after Speaker Lethbridge had declared the House of Assembly adjourned until June 18. Afterward the Speaker came back to the desk and declared that he had misunderstood the record. He called Mr. Perkins of Union to the chair, and many important acts, besides those named, were passed.

The records of the House have been changed, showing the mistake of the Speaker, and they are expected to be approved on June 18, when the Legislature comes back to consider vetoes by the Governor.

SAY HE SWINDLED SELIGMAN.

Police Arrest Man Who Got $4,000 from the Banker.

A middle-aged man who said in court that he was Vinton Murphy, but who gave his name to the police, when arrested, as Frank Russell, and his address as 118 West Twenty-third Street, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday charged with having obtained $4,000 fraudulently from Alfred Seligman, the banker, by pretending that he could buy for Mr. Seligman an automobile at a big discount. The man was arrested at Mr Seligman's apartments, 16 East Sixtieth Street, about noon yesterday, and taken immediately to court. Magistrate Baker held him in $2,000 bail for examination to-day.

The police say Murphy went to Mr Seligman several weeks ago and told him he knew where an imported automobile could be bought very much below its real value. He impressed Mr. Seligman so favorably that the latter put $2,000 to Murphy's credit in the Mechanics and Traders' Bank on March 4. A few days after that Mr. Seligman received a telegram from Murphy which caused the banker to put an additional $2,000 in the same bank to be drawn on by Murphy.

Then Mr. Seligman became suspicious and sought the aid of the police. Detectives Collins and Valley were detailed on the case and arranged a decoy telephone message, which resulted in Murphy visiting Mr. Seligman's apartments. The detectives were hidden in the apartments and say they overheard Murphy make a full confession to Mr. Seligman, telling the banker that he had lost the money in speculating.

Hearing To-night on Free Eye Glasses.

The taxpayers and friends of school children are invited by Abraham Stern, Chairman of the Committee on Elementary Schools, to attend to-night's hearing at the hall of the Board of Education, and to express their opinions on the proposal to give eyeglasses free to all school children needing them, just as text books are lent without cost.

RUSSIAN LOYALISTS SPEAK FOR THE CZAR

Count Spiridovitch and Leon Navakoff Address D. K. E. Meeting.

SAY WE'RE MISINFORMED

News of the Doings in Their Country Has Been Distorted, They Declare—Duma Improving.

Wishing to hear "the other side" of the Russian situation, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Association of New York had as guests at its annual meeting last evening Gen. Count Tcherep Spiridovitch and Leon Navakoff, the representatives of the Slavic Society in this country. The gathering of the "Dekes" was at the Yale Club in West Forty-fourth Street, and the picture that they got of the political conditions in Russia was a very different one from that which other observers have given to the people on this side of the water.

It was to the newspapers of this country that the two Russians charged the pro-revolutionary feeling which has been developed here. Count Spiridovitch said that the Russians generally were astonished at reading in the American newspapers the versions of Russian doings that are current here. They are disposed to say, in Bible terms, he said:

"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Col. John J. McCook, the retiring President of the "Dekes" in this city, who was an aide-de-camp on the staff of his brother, Gen. Anson G. McCook, at the coronation of the present Czar, presided last night. Col. McCook said that at the presentation ceremony that followed the coronation Gen. McCook had asked the Czar how it happened that two nations with such radically variant forms of government should be good friends. The Czar replied, according to Col. McCook.

"Russia and the United States have each enfranchised a race. My illustrious grandfather by a single act changed twenty millions of serfs into subjects; President Lincoln by one stroke of his pen changed every black man into a free man. No other nation has ever done that, and none other ever will.

"The second reason is that when your hereditary foe, England, and your traditional ally, France, joined to interfere in your internal affairs, my illustrious grandfather sent his Pacific fleet into your Harbor of San Francisco, and his Atlantic fleet into the Harbor of New York, and neither your hereditary foe nor your traditional ally has ever interfered since that time. That is the reason why there is friendship between Russia and the United States."

Count Spiridovitch suggested at the opening of his brief address that Americans should suspend judgment upon Russian affairs until Russia marched a little further on the way to civilization.

"At the time of the war with Japan," he said, "the efforts of the Anglo-Japanese agents to set the American press against Russia were successful. And in the end Russia was beaten, not so much by the Japanese as by the help and encouragement given to the revolutionists. The peace came at a time when Russia was stronger in Manchuria than ever before and when the Japanese were at the end of their resources. It was because of the prospect of another railroad strike." The Count turned to the present situation in the Empire.

"The Duma," said he, "does not correspond to the real mind of the Russian people. The Monarchists are not strong in the Duma, but they are strong among the people at large. Don't forget that nine-tenths of the Monarchists did not present themselves for election to this Duma because they were afraid to do so and because they thought that the Duma when elected would strive to harass the Emperor. Yet this Duma is better than the one that preceded it. We will have to wait until the Duma is perfected, and that may not be possible until it has been dissolved several times."

Count Spiridovitch said that he would answer three charges made against the Russian Government, and he named as the first of these that the Government was responsible for the Jewish massacres. He said in this connection:

"Why should the Government kill a few hundred Hebrew workmen when the chiefs of the conspiracy were in safety abroad?"

The Count charged the Kishineff massacre to Roumanians who had been delegated by their Government to seek a national revenge under that guise. On the count that the Russian Government is unable to protect life generally throughout the empire, the Count declared that the killings in Russia in the first three months of 1907 were no greater than those on the American railroads in a corresponding time in spite of the fact that one country has a population of 150,000,000 and the other a population of 80,000,000. The Count, as his third reply, defended the Czar against charges of incompetence and lack of courage.

Col. McCook read a letter from Baron Rosen, in which the Russian Ambassador here excused himself from speaking on the ground that it might be taken as a reply to the revolutionaries who have been speaking in this country. Col. McCook then introduced Mr. Navakoff. Somebody asked Mr. Navakoff to explain the make-up of the present Duma.

"That first Duma didn't work, it just talked," he said. "The second Duma is much better."

Mr. Navakoff was asked what part the Duma had in framing legislation.

"Very little part," he answered. "Very few of the members of the Duma are capable of taking any part in legislation. They are now criticising the budget—think of it, men who can't add, criticising the Imperial budget."

TO DISCUSS TERRORISM.

Some of the Members of the Duma Will Defend Assassinations.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—To-morrow will witness a stormy debate in the Lower House of Parliament that has been in preparation for a fortnight past.

The Conservatives will introduce a motion that the House disapproves of Terrorism. A resolution of the Constitutional Democrats, the Poles, and the Mohammedans, expresses horror at the great wave of Terrorism, but says that it is an outgrowth of the absence of a constitutional régime. A resolution to be introduced by the members of the Group of Toil and the Social Democrats will set forth that Terrorism is necessary to break the grip of Despotism.

BIG STRIKE AT ODESSA.

Harbor Closed—Trouble Due to Murders by Reactionaries.

ODESSA, April 18.—Serious disturbances have again broken out in this city.

Yesterday several members of the Union of Russian People attacked workmen along the harbor front who refused to join the union, killing two and wounding five of them. No arrests were made.

The workmen at once retaliated by going on strike, demanding that the members of the union be disarmed. The authorities declined to grant this demand.

To-day the railroad laborers joined the strike, with the result that the harbor is entirely closed, and all exporting is at a standstill.

The situation is causing immense losses to trade.

RULERS OF ITALY AND BRITAIN MEET

Embrace Several Times and Confer Privately at Length.

NO POLITICAL MOTIVE?

Official Statement Regarding the Meeting at Gaeta Says It Is Without Significance.

GAETA, Italy, April 18.—The British royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board, arrived here at 9:30 o'clock this morning from Valetta, Malta, escorted by the British armored cruisers Suffolk and Lancaster.

King Edward was received by King Victor Emmanuel on board the Italian royal yacht Trinacria, which was surrounded by twelve Italian warships and twelve torpedo boats. The two Kings embraced each other repeatedly, and King Victor Emmanuel kissed Queen Alexandra's hand. The Mayor of Gaeta sent her Majestry a bouquet of orchids and roses with a card bearing the words, "Devotion and admiration to the most powerful Queen in the world."

Luncheon on board the Trinacria followed. It was mainly attended by military and naval officers, the only local official invited being Gen. Del Rosso, commander of the fort of Gaeta. The presence of Marine Minister Mirabello, a strong advocate of increasing the strength of the Italian Navy, and the commanders of so many men-of-war before one of the chief strongholds in the Mediterranean accentuated the martial character of the affair. The toasts exchanged were simply expressions of the friendship between Italy and Great Britain.

A crowd of Englishwomen who were permitted to witness King Edward's arrival from the high bastions of the fort, gave vent to their patriotism by singing "God Save the King," which was acknowledged by the British royal yacht dipping her ensign.

The two sovereigns conferred privately at some length, after which, amid the cheers of the people, the English ruler departed on the royal yacht for Naples, and King Victor Emmanuel returned to Rome.

An official communication issued this evening declares this meeting to have been without political significance.

NAPLES, April 18.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with the King and Queen of England on board, arrived here this evening.

Their Majesties, who are preserving the strictest incognito, were received by the Duke and Duchess of Aosta.

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Prices range from $15.00 to $43.00.

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Sale of Covert Coats for Men

Many are silk-lined, and all are fashioned with those exclusive touches which indicate the highest order of tailoring.

Formerly $15.00 & $16.50		Now	$11.50
Formerly $20.00 & $22.50		Now	$14.00
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Also:—Crepes in plain colors only. Made especially for us by Welch, Margetson & Co., of London. } 95c

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BRITISH INCOME TAX IS REFORMED

Earned Incomes Are to Pay Less—Death Duties on Big Fortunes Raised.

FOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Sum Set Aside for This Purpose in Chancellor Asquith's Budget—Intense Interest in His Speech.

LONDON, Friday, April 19.—In a House crowded in every part, and with the Prince of Wales in the Peers' Gallery, Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith, in an able two hours' speech, yesterday delivered a budget statement which, if not rivaling the great financial achievements of his famous predecessors, Gladstone and Harcourt, has the merit of extreme simplicity in its main features. Judging by the debate which followed, this statement will meet with a greater degree of general approval and less sectional antagonism than usually falls to the lot of budget statements.

The most persistent complaints emanate from the extreme section of the Labor Party, which is disappointed at the postponement of the old-age pension scheme and the absence of any direct relief in the taxation of the working classes. James Keir Hardie calls it a "brutal budget," and declares his belief that the Government has no intention of dealing with the pension question during its lifetime, but purposes to reserve it as an effective election plank when it becomes necessary to appeal to the country.

That there is some justification for the complaints of the workers may be gathered from the fact that in the lobbies of the House the statement was generally characterized as a "middle-class budget."

Mr. Asquith had the rare good fortune of dealing with a year of unusual prosperity in national finances. The national debt is being reduced rapidly, and in this connection the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the Government held it as an obligation to reinstate and improve the national credit.

Briefly, instead of the estimated deficit of $230,000 for 1906-7, Mr. Asquith has realized a surplus of $26,995,000, while for 1907-8 he estimated the surplus at $17,165,000. His proposals are not for a reduction in indirect taxation, but provide relief from the burden of the income tax by preferential treatment of earned incomes below $10,000 a year to the extent of 6 cents for every pound sterling. To compensate for the loss from this measure he proposes that the death duties on large fortunes be increased.

The Chancellor promises an old-age pension scheme for next year and sets aside $7,500,000 for this purpose.

Mr. Asquith's Speech.

Mr. Asquith opened his speech with a brief review of the past year, pointing out that with the exception of the stock markets, which suffered from the money stringency, trade at home and abroad had been remarkably flourishing. The Treasury receipts were over $10,000,000 in excess of the estimates, unanticipated death duties accounting for $6,000,000 of this sum, while the balance was made up of increased receipts from the coal duty and the mint. The last-named item was due to the increased demand for coinage on account of the prosperous state of trade and the large amount of silver, aggregating $2,500,000, required for various purposes in connection with the general election.

This statement reminded the House of numerous petitions to annul elections on account of alleged bribery and called forth much laughter.

As a whole, the Chancellor said, the revenue returns had not shown great elasticity, and in view of the undoubted prosperous state of trade they were distinctly disappointing.

The reduction in the tea duty in the last budget, said Mr. Asquith, had been followed by increased consumption, amounting to 4,500,000 pounds. The revenue from tobacco had not realized expectations. There had been a progressive formidable decline in the revenue from the alcohol group since 1899. Until last year. Mr. Asquith said that, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was glad to say that there were signs of definite reaction, and the present year had furnished an increase of $2,470,000 in these receipts.

Continuing, the Chancellor said there had been a falling off in the revenue from stamps in consequence of the slackness of operations on the Stock Exchange and the fact that the telephoned was superseding letters.

Turning to the financial year 1907-8, the Chancellor estimated the expenditura at $703,785,000, showing a reduction of $8,320,000 compared with 1906-7. He hoped the reduction would be continuous and progressive.

On the existing basis of taxation the revenue for the forthcoming year was estimated at $720,950,000, showing an estimated surplus of $17,165,000.

Discussing the liabilities of the State, the Chancellor announced amid cheers that the permanent reduction of the national debt in the course of 1906-07 amounted to $88,570,000.

Dealing with the lines on which the Liberal administration proposed to direct the finances of the country, the Chancellor said the Government was under the immediate obligation of reinstating and improving the national credit.

Referring to the recent fall in gilt-edged securities, the Chancellor declared that Consols were still the premier security. The existing conditions were largely the result of unliquidated commitments and constituted a serious embarrassment, not only to the Government, but to the community at large. The further reduction of the national debt was the paramount duty of the Government, but behind all that was the unconquered territory of social reform.

"I am not a Socialist," the Chancellor remarked, "but there is nothing which appeals to us so loudly and imperiously as the possibilities of social reform."

Old-Age Pensions.

In regard to old-age pensions, the Chancellor said he would not commit himself to any scheme for the purpose. Everything must be done by steps. But, on behalf of the Government, he declared that in the sphere of finance the Ministers regarded old-age pensions as being the most serious and most urgent of all the demands for social reform. It was their hope and intention before the close of the next session of Parliament, if they were allowed to have their way, to lay a firm foundation for this reform.

Continuing, the Chancellor said that if these objects of the Government, the strengthening of the national credit and the creation of a fund for social reform, were to be carried out, he could not do anything involving a permanent diminution of the revenue. He was satisfied that a further reduction in the duty on tea by 2 cents would not benefit the consumer, and he did not propose to make any change this year in indirect taxation. He intended, however, to deal with the income tax, which in its present shape worked unjustly. The scheme must be one which, without destroying the productive character of the tax, would differentiate between earned and unearned incomes. Earned incomes under $10,000 a year would hereafter only pay 18 cents, while the existing tax of 24 cents in the pound sterling on unearned incomes would remain. It would be compulsory on every one receiving an income tax form to make a return, and the penalties for evasion would be increased.

The Chancellor estimated the loss from the differentiation of the income tax at $6,250,000. This would be made up by a revision of the death duties as follows: Five per cent. as at present, on $750,000 and under; above $750,000, 7 per cent.; above $1,250,000, 8 per cent.; above $2,500,000, 9 per cent.; above $3,750,000 and up to $5,000,000, 10 per cent. On estates of $10,000,000 14 per cent. would be levied on the second $5,000,000. On estates of $15,000,000 or over 10 per cent. would be levied on the first $5,000,000 and 15 per cent. on every other $5,000,000.

The scale of duties, the Chancellor explained, could thus be altered without injury to property or checking the accumulation of capital. He hoped the revised scale would bring in $6,000,000 yearly, but he only calculated on $3,000,000 for the present year.

In conclusion the Chancellor said that, after making all reductions, he had a disposable surplus of $9,165,000, and he proposed to keep $1,665,000 for emergencies. The remaining $7,500,000 would be invested in the sinking fund and set aside for old age pensions next year. Mr. Asquith estimated that in the course of the year the national debt would be reduced by $85,000,000, and that the nucleus of a fund for the honorable relief of necessitous old age would be commenced. In addition to the $7,500,000 set aside there would be $3,750,000 of uncollected arrears of this year's income tax, making a total of $11,250,000. The Chancellor said he relied confidently on further economy in expenditure and counted on the support of the House and the Government in this direction.

MAY HURT OUR INDUSTRIES.

British Patents Bill Aimed at American Manufacturers.

LONDON, April 18.—The Patents and Designs bill, introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd-George, and which subsequently unanimously passed its second reading, is of particular interest to American manufacturers of machinery, largely used in British factories, who, having obtained patent rights in Great Britain, continue to supply British factories with machines made in America. The measure is designed to compel these manufacturers to make in Great Britain the machines which they sell or lease here.

Clause 10 of the bill enacts that at any time not less than three years after the grant of a patent, any person interested may apply for the revocation of the patent, on the ground that the patented article is manufactured exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom. The Controller may revoke the patent unless the patentee proves that the patented article is manufactured to an adequate extent in the United Kingdom, or "gives satisfactory reasons why the article is not so manufactured."

The Shoe and Leather Record believes this clause is aimed at shoe machinery invented and manufactured in America, and patented, but not made, in Great Britain. The same paper criticises Clause 16, which, it says, was avowedly inserted for the protection of the British shoe manufacturer against the so-called American Shoe Machinery Trust.

The American manufacturers have many machines on lease in England, which would be affected by this clause should it become law.

FOR BRITISH RECIPROCITY.

Demonstration at Dinner to Premiers —Laurier on Canada's Loyalty.

LONDON, April 18.—The Conservative Party gave vent to a tremendous display of enthusiasm in welcoming the Colonial Premiers at a banquet in Albert Hall tonight. There were 1,600 guests, including ex-Premier Balfour, and all the other leaders of the party.

The decorations of the hall were unique. The floor was carpeted with a huge Union Jack, covering 20,000 square feet, and a large imperial crown made of flowers, thirty-three feet in circumference, was suspended from the dome.

The banquet became the occasion for a demonstration in favor of preferential treatment for the Colonies. A long letter was read from Joseph Chamberlain dilating upon the importance of this imperial movement.

Mr. Balfour devoted a long speech to setting forth the views of the Conservative Party on the colonial question.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada took occasion to deny with some warmth the reports that Canada would turn to the United States if Great Britain rejected her proffer of preferential treatment. He declared that Canada was on better terms with the United States than ever before, but that in time of distress she would stand by the mother country. The Canadians had built their harbors, the Premier said, to keep their trade floating, not north and south, but east and west.

According to the brief official précis, the Colonial Conference to-day discussed questions concerning its constitution and considered the draft of a resolution drawn up by the Earl of Elgin, the Colonial Secretary, on the subject, which was accepted in principle, though the settlement of the precise terms was held over until April 20.

It is learned from another source that Lord Elgin's resolution indicates one distinct advance, namely, the creation of a new, permanent department, presumably at the Colonial Office, whose special duty it will be to look after questions of general imperial interest, carrying on the work between the Colonial conferences, which will be held every four years. This is understood to be the result of a compromise, there being no desire on the part of the Premiers to emphasize a divergence of opinion or occasion anything looking like a split.

NO CUNARD CHANGES.

Steamship Company Has Not Decided Yet to Move from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Presiding today at the annual meeting of the Cunard Steamship Company, Chairman Watson said he had no positive announcement to make as to whether or not the company proposed to move from Liverpool to a Channel port. Regarding the relations with competitors, the Chairman said they were much the same as last year.

The statement that the Cunard Company had sold its interests in the Hungarian-America trade was incorrect, he added, and the Hungarian Government had not asked the company to cancel its contract.

PLAGUE KILLS 75,000 IN WEEK

1,500,000 Victims in India in the Last Ten Years.

SIMLA, India, April 18.—There were 75,000 deaths from the plague in India during the week ended April 13. Seventy thousand of these occurred in Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Punjab.

The epidemic began in the Punjab in October, 1897, since when nearly 1,500,000 deaths have occurred.

Crew of the Ennerdale Rescued.

QUEENSTOWN, April 18.—The British steamer Asuncion de Larrinaga, from Galveston March 28 for Manchester, passed Browhead to-day and signaled that an accident had happened to her, as a result of which her first officer had been drowned. She also signaled that she had on board the crew of the Norwegian bark Ennerdale.

The Ennerdale, which left Gulfport on March 12 for Buenos Ayres, was passed waterlogged and abandoned April 4 in latitude 29.25 longitude 79.46 by the British steamer Lord Iveagh, which arrived at Norfolk April 9.

MEXICO'S FAMOUS CATHEDRAL CRACKED

Earthquake Made a Wide Rent in the Rear Wall from Floor to Roof.

MANY KILLED AT CHILAPA

341 Buildings Destroyed There—Another Earth Shock at Chilpancingo Wednesday Evening.

MEXICO CITY, April 18.—As the examination of this city proceeds it is found that the damaga from the earthquake is much more extensive than was at first supposed.

It has been discovered that the Cathedral has been cracked from top to bottom. There is universal regret over the damage to the great building, which is one of the largest and most famous churches in the world. The crack, which is in the rear wall, extends in a zigzag line from the roof to the floor, and is from five to six inches wide. The cathedral is over three centuries old and took 100 years in the building. It is situated on the site of the old Aztec Temple and has been visited by thousands of tourists.

The first press dispatch received here from Chilapa, one of tha destroyed towns in the State of Guerrero, saye that thirty-three bodies have already been removed from the ruins and that 770 injured persons ara being cared for in a temporary hospital.

A special commission named to inspect the buildings of Chilapa reports 341 totally destroyed, and hundreds of others rendered uninhabitable. A heavy fall of rain is adding greatly to the distress of the refugees, who are encamped in tha open. It is thought that the total death list at Chilapa will run into three figures and that the total of persone injured will be above 1,000. The Government is organizing relief as rapidly as possible. Chilapa had a population of about 9,000.

A dispatch from Chilpancingo saye another earth shock was felt there at 9:25 P. M. yesterday. It caused great alarm among the refugeee, none of whom has yet returned to the city limits.

Another telegram from Chilpancingo, describing the first shocks, says:

"In tho beginning the earth movement was oscillating, and then it changed to trepidatory. Nobody could tell how long it lasted on account of the intensity of the phenomenon, but must have lasted more than four minutes. At the same time there was a very pronounced odor in the air. On the following day almost everybody complained of headache. In some parts of the city the odor could be detected when excavations for water were made. On the night of April 14 the same odor was detected on the road to Acapulco and in the streams as far as Agua del Perru, eixty-one miles from here.

"There are ten dead. Up to the present it is impossible to calculate the amount of the property loss, because, with the exception of the City Hall and about twenty other houses, the whole city is in ruins."

News of the death of Señora Inez Bonilla of Chilpancingo, the first American reported killed in the earthquake, was received last night. Señora Bonilla was the wife of the ex-Secretary to the Governor of the State of Guerrero.

Relief committees are being formed in Mexico City to give much needed aid. The nearest railroad station to Chilpancingo is Iguala, on the Balsas River, and to get supplies into the stricken district it is necessary to convey them on horseback, a journey of three or four days.

SAN FRANCISCO CELEBRATES.

Public Demonstrations on Anniversary of Earthquake and Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—One year ago to-day San Francisco was all but wiped out of existence by fire succeeding a terrific earthquake shock. Nearly 250,000 people were made homeless, and the financial loss amounted to about $500,000,000. To-day the sun rose in a cloudless sky over a busy city, in which the volume of business more than equals that of twelve months ago, and whose population is fast approaching its former figures.

In the year $75,000,000 has been expended in the work of reconstruction, over $50,000,000 has been paid for labor, and 50,000 men are engaged in the building industry. About 200 miles of street railways, rendered useless, are now in running order.

In recognition of what has been accomplished in the year, services were held to-day in the various churches, and in many places work was suspended. The Merchants' Association, a prominent factor in the labor of reconstruction, held a banquet to-night in the new Fairmount Hotel.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—King Leopold conferred to-day with Premier De Smet de Nayer, who announced the resignation of himself and his whole Cabinet on April 12. The King later conferred with M. de Trooz, the Minister of the Interior, who has since been endeavoring to form a Cabinet. His success is considered probable, as some of the present Ministers are inclined to join him.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, April 18.—A new Cabinet has been formed under the Premiership of M. Tomanovics, President of the High Court of Justice, who also takes the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Justice. The other posts are allotted to Government officials.

HAMBURG, April 18.—The locked-out stevedores and longshoremen have agreed not to celebrate May Day, hence it is expected that the Harbor Traffic Union, representing the companies, will reopen negotiations with the men and that the lockout will be declared off in a few days.

PEKING, April 18.—G. O. Wallenberg, the Swedish Minister to Japan, has arrived here with the object of establishing diplomatic relations between Sweden and China. Minister Wallenberg will be accredited to both Japan and China.

BERLIN, April 18.—Count Von Schwerin, ex-Councillor of the German Embassy at Vienna, has been appointed Minister to the Republics of Central America.

NEW DISPUTE OVER MOROCCO.

French Envoy Regards Concessions to German Firms as Improper.

TANGIER, April 18.—The French Minister, M. Regnault, and the Minister of Germany, Dr. Rosen, conferred to-day relative to the Sultan's concessions to German firms.

Dr. Rosen took the ground that they did not infringe on the terms of the Algeciras Convention, as they emanated directly from the Sultan. M. Regnault held the opposite view. He declared that it was understood that after the signature of the convention all efforts to obtain concessions would cease until the Moroccan State Bank was in operation.

The French Minister decided to refer the question to Paris.

Further evidence of the excellent effect on the Foreign Board of the occupation by France of Oudja and the presence of French cruisers on the Moroccan coast was seen in the arrival here to-day of nine prisoners from Morocco City, laden down with chains. It is understood that these men are the murderers of Dr. Mauchamp, and that they will be tried and executed if found guilty.

PARIS, April 18.—It is asserted in official circles here that nothing in the nature of a French naval demonstration is intended off Mogadar, Morocco. The French cruisers Lalande, Forbin, and Gloire, it is added, are merely cruising off the Moroccan coast, putting into various ports, and prepared at all times to cope with eventualities until the present intervention of France in Morocco is no longer necessary.

The reports received by the French Government say that the situation is quieter than for some time past.

AMAPALA CONFERENCE BEGUN

Envoys of Salvador and Nicaragua Trying to End the Dispute.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Chargé Brown telegraphs to the State Department from Amapala, Honduras, that the representatives of Salvador and Nicaragua, appointed for the purpose to-day, began a conference with the object of composing the differences between those countries that threaten a renewal of hostilities in Central America. His dispatch does not indicate the result of the meeting.

The Minister from Guatemala, Señor Toledo Herrarte, and Señor Mejia, the Salvadoran Minister, had another talk with Secretary of State Root today in regard to the projected congress to be held in Washington or Mexico City for the purpose of effecting a lasting peace in Central America. They stated that the proposed congress seemed to have the unanimous approval of the Central American States, but that before the details of the meeting could be arranged it would be necessary to await the conclusion of the conference now in progress at Amapala.

Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, to-night received a telegram from President Zelaya stating that the Nicaraguan forces were being withdrawn from Honduran territory. The administration of affairs has been entrusted by the visitors to the Provisional Government of Honduras and President Zelaya expresses the belief that permanent peace will result.

WAITERS' STRIKE EXTENDS.

Big Paris Cafes Serve Their Customers with Great Difficulty.

PARIS, April 18.—The strike of the waiters here extended in the course of the day to many of the principal cafés and caused the greatest inconvenience at luncheon time, when some of the staffs deserted entirely. The older men, however, generally remained at their posts and contrived to carry on the service, with the assistance of new hands, under the protection of the police.

In the evening the strike further extended, various important establishments being affected.

Detachments of cavalry patrolled the boulevards during the evening. Many slight disturbances occurred owing to strikers intimidating workers. A number of arrests were made on the charge of intimidation.

The Confederation of Labor is placarding the public buildings with a most violent manifesto, condemning the "criminal Government's" attempts to defeat the efforts of the workingmen to ameliorate their condition, and vilifying especially Premier Clemenceau, Education Minister Briand, and Labor Minister Viviani in connection with the arrest of the strike lesders, Marck and Yvetot, "under charges concocted by means of barbarous and antiquated laws."

Hundreds of excavators employed on the new Metropolitan underground railroad lines joined the strike movement this afternoon.

CARDINALS GET RED HATS.

Impressive Ceremonies at the Public Consistory.

ROME, April 18.—A Public Consistory was held at the Vatican this morning. This being the season in which Rome is crowded with tourists, especially Americans, the demand for tickets was phenomenal.

The procession accompanying the Pope was long and interesting. The Swiss Guard headed the procession, and the Noble Guard surrounded the person of the Pontiff, who was dressed in white. He was preceded by the Cardinals in full red robes and followed by the Bishops and Archbishops.

When the Pontiff was seated on the throne the six new Cardinals advanced one by one to receive the red hat. Each prelate knelt at the feet of the Pope while the Master of Ceremonies held a magnificent red hat over the Cardinal's head, and the Pope, saying, "Accipe galerum rubrum," rose and gave the Papal embrace. The only Cardinal created at the Secret Consistory of April 15, who was not present was Mgr. Rinaldini, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, who will receive his red hat at the next Public Consistory.

The United States was represented by Mgr. Robert Seton of New Jersey, Titular Archbishop of Heliopolis; Mgr. Thomas O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls, and Mgr. John Farrelly, Spiritual Director of the American College.

Whether your judgment inclines toward a spring suit or a spring overcoat or both, we believe we've a showing that lays great claim to your interest. From the most radical to the most conservative models and fabrics, there is every taste reflected. But there's only one degree of tailoring—it's far above the usual.

Ralston Health Shoes $4
The famous Ralston Health Shoes at $4 are on sale at our two down-town stores, 265 Broadway and 420 Broadway.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three Broadway Stores
At 13th St. At Canal St. Near Chambers St.

James McCreery & Co.
23d Street. *34th Street.*

RIBBON DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Brilliant Taffetas Ribbon. 5½ inches wide. Colors:—pink, brown, cardinal, light, navy and "Alice" blue, green, lilac, black and white. 25c per yard

HOSIERY. *In Both Stores.*

Ladies' tan Stockings. Light, dark and medium shades. Daintily embroidered or lace woven insteps. 50c per pair

Children's fine ribbed, black cotton Stockings. Medium weight. Sizes 6 to 9. 6 pairs for 1.00

UNDERSKIRTS. *In Both Stores.*

Ladies' white Albatross Underskirts. With silk embroidered ruffle. 1.50 value 2.50

Ladies' Jersey top Underskirts. Finished with Albatross ruffle trimmed with lace insertion. 2.25 value 3.25

LADIES' HOUSE-GOWNS. *In Both Stores.*

Challie and Albatross House Gowns. 6.75 and 11.50

Silk Kimonos. Oriental patterns or plain colors. 5.50

Silk Negligees, trimmed with lace. Loose or semi-fitted models. 10.00 and 14.50

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street. *34th Street.*

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
An Important Sale of High Grade
Silk Lined Spring Overcoats for Men
Special at $22.50
Formerly $30.00, $35.00 and $40.00
AT OUR WARREN STREET AND THIRTY-FIRST STREET STORES ONLY

It is an event which demonstrates more than the extreme price reductions suggest. It demonstrates our disposition to be rid of every garment designed for this season's service before the season is done.

Loose box, slightly form defining and other models fashioned of unfinished worsteds, vicunas and rough surface fabrics in grays and black.

$30 and $35 Raincoats for Men at $22.50

Garments of an exceptionally high grade, with none of the characteristics which usually mark the raincoat—so well are ours head-and-hand-tailored.

Smith, Gray & Company
Broadway and Warren Street - *New York* - Broadway and 31st Street.

The After-Theater Pharmacy.

The drug store in the Times Building at the Junction of Broadway and Forty-second Street is the most convenient in New York for theater-goers.

If you wish a cooling and refreshing glass of soda after an evening in an overheated playhouse, stop a moment at our fountain before taking a Subway train up or down town.

If you have any purchases to make or a prescription to be filled you will get the same kind of service that you would receive in the day time.

Make Us Your Druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
(A Corporation)
Times Building
Broadway at 42nd Street.
Phone 4323 Bryant

CORTELYOU TO ALTER THE CUSTOMS RULES

Plans to Relieve Inconvenience to Which Travelers Are Put at This Port.

DECLARATIONS AT SEA

Present System of Having Them Made at Quarantine May Be Done Away With.

Home coming Americans hereafter may find the ordeal of entering port less of an inconvenience than it has been for the last few years, if Secretary Cortelyou decides to modify the baggage inspection rules which have been in force since the first administration of President McKinley.

The Treasury officials in Washington have had under discussion ever since Secretary Cortelyou succeeded Mr. Shaw, ways and means of lightening the burden, inconvenience, and delay which must be borne under the existing conditions. Since the Secretary of the Treasury has been in New York he has been in conference with the port officers to determine what measure of relief will do most to remedy the situation and at the same time safeguard the Government from smugglers.

Secretary Cortelyou has not visited the Custom House in his two days in town, but he has been in touch with the Customs staff. He refused yesterday to discuss the plans that he has been considering for the remedy of present conditions, but it is known that he is convinced that some change in the system of meeting and examining the baggage of home-coming citizens is necessary. His own experiences in returning from abroad have given him ample knowledge of the sufferings of returning travelers.

At present incoming steamers are met down the bay by customs officials, to whom American passengers make written declaration of their dutiable belongings. Then, when the steamer reaches her pier travelers must wait, sometimes for two hours, and often for five, while the Customs Inspectors delve among their baggage in search of dutiable articles that have not been declared. This search frequently involves the ruin, especially in the case of women, of delicate fabrics, which, for lack of proper accommodation, must be dumped in the search on the muddy pavement of the pier. At best, when the ship is one of the big liners, the search takes an hour and forty minutes, and it often takes five hours.

The system of baggage examination at present in force is a growth of many years, and is, in the opinion of the Secretary, subject to important changes. The public object to the rule by which they are required to make declarations and subsequently submit to a search on the pier. It is the plan of the Secretary to lessen these complaints if possible by arranging for the taking of declarations while the ships are en route across the ocean, such declarations being mere statements made on blanks supplied by the ship's officers, giving the names of passengers and the number of pieces of baggage carried.

It is contemplated that the actual declarations of dutiable articles shall be made to the Inspector on the pier when he opens the trunks.

DRYDEN BACK AT WORK.

Fully Recovered from His Illness, He Returns to the Prudential.

Former United States Senator John F. Dryden has fully recovered from the illness which prompted him to withdraw from the Senatorial contest. He assumed his duties as president of the Prudential Insurance Company in Newark yesterday.

One of Mr. Dryden's first acts was to promulgate the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors of the Prudential granting concessions to policy holders. By an edict which went forth yesterday every industrial policy holder in the Prudential who has attained the age of seventy-five years will receive a paid up policy for the full amount of the insurance.

$15 a Month for Pet Dog.

Jack, a collie dog, is insured full care for life by the will of Mrs. Emily N. Cook of Floral Park, L. I., who died last June, leaving an estate of $10,000. Mrs. Cook gives for the support of her pet $15 a month as long as he lives.

MORE DISCLOSURES OF CAPITOL GRAFT

Pennsylvania's Ex-Treasurer Tells of Profits in Metallic Furniture.

PUTS BLAME ON ARCHITECT

Declares That If Contracts Had Been Carried Out Scandal Would Have Been Avoided.

HARRISBURG, April 18.—Startling testimony was given by Frank G. Harris of Clearfield, an ex-State Treasurer, before the Capitol Investigating Commission to-day. He was a member of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, of which the Governor and Auditor General are also members.

From May, 1902, to May, 1904, contract for Capitol furnishings amounted to m millions of dollars. Two millions were paid to the Pennsylvania Construction Company for metallic furniture; $6,500,000 was expended for interior furnishings, and $3,000,000 was to have been expended for beautifying Capitol Park. The contracts for the expenditure of the $3,000,000 were cancelled in January, 1900, or a few months before William H. Berry became State Treasurer.

Harris contradicted himself repeatedly, but was allowed to correct his testimony. Lawyer Scarlett brought out the fact that the contract for the metallic furniture was awarded long before the sample of granite was selected for the Capitol, and nearly three months before the contract for the construction of the building was awarded to George F. Payne & Co.

During the examination of Harris it developed that Architect Joseph M. Huston collected 4 per cent. commission on $2,000,000 for designing the metallic furniture, which had been designed long before by the architect of the construction company. Harris admitted that "the board spent money blindly in furnishing the Capitol," and that when the contract for the metallic furniture was made, there was no definite idea of the cost. He thought it would cost between $100,000 and $200,000, and had not the slightest idea that it would amount to $2,000,000. He explained that if he had had any conception that this furniture would have cost $2,000,000 he would not have put his name to the contract.

"If the architect had been faithful in his duty," he went on, "and had the contracts been lived up to as he could have forced them to, I believe there would have been no trouble and that there would have been no scandal."

It was brought out to-day that Sanderson collected $72 a pair for fifty pairs of "specially designed Colonial andirons" and that these andirons were really stock patterns which can be bought for $23 a pair.

The hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday.

ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING.

Mrs. Nellie Zebley, Who Lives at Empire Hotel, Held for Trial.

Mrs. Nellie Zebley, who lives at the Empire Hotel, was held in $500 bail in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of shoplifting in a Sixth Avenue department store, and was remanded for examination to-day. She is 54 years old.

Miss Rose McCormack and D. D. Kash, the store detectives, said they saw the woman pick up two corset covers and a silk night dress valued at $18.88, and that the articles were in her muff when she was arrested.

Mrs. Zebley said her husband failed in Wall Street ten years ago for $1,000,000. At the Hotel Empire it was said last night that Mrs. Zebley had lived there for about five years, and that her reputation was of the best. She was visited every two or three weeks by her husband, who came from Boston, and who registered as J. S. Zebley.

Policy Holders See District Attorney.

Abraham Benedict of Guggenheim, Untermyer & Marshall, counsel to the International Policy Holders' Committee, called on Acting District Attorney Smyth yesterday afternoon and laid before him evidence of forgery in the elections held by the Mutual and the New York Life Insurance Companies.

FROM $20 A WEEK TO $150,000 A YEAR

Boston Piano Salesman Made the Jump and Kept It Up Two Years.

THEN INTO BANKRUPTCY

But While He Had Money He Cut a Big Figure with Automobiles and Fast Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 18.—From a salesman in a piano factory at $20 a week to a daring speculator with a fortune of $300,000, and now declared a bankrupt—all within two years—is the record made by Ray S. Cogswell of 1,453 Beacon Street, Brookline. His creditors filed a petition to-day. His debts are given as $91,231.64 and his assets as $11,050.

On borrowed capital he made several turns in the stock market, his ventures netting him about $300,000. He leased a fine house in Brookline, the property of William H. Canterbury of the Standard Oil Company, and lived there with his wife and mother-in-law. For some time he cut a big dash with automobiles and fast horses, but was caught in a bad turn of the market and lost his money.

He borrowed $63,415 from his mother-in-law, who is the chief creditor, but could not regain his financial standing. A short time before he was forced into bankruptcy he left for Europe, leaving his wife and mother-in-law in Boston, and his creditors have not seen him since.

Cogswell owes $275 in wages, and the unsecured claims amount to $80,981. The assets consist of $5,000 household goods, $2,300 cash, a carriage valued at $1,100, and an automobile, electric piano player, music rolls, and a pool table, all valued at $2,300. The secured creditors all hold jewelry as collateral. Diamond rings, pendants, chains, and other articles were deposited by Cogswell to raise money. One New York pawnbroker holds a claim for $6,500, while another holds a thirty-three-hundred-dollar claim.

There are about fifty-five unsecured creditors, Mrs. Smith, Cogswell's mother-in-law, holding the largest claim. Automobile repairs, veterinary work on his fast horses, flowers, borrowed money, and hotel bills appear among the claims.

Several New York jewelry firms are named as creditors.

Kindergarten Teacher Asphyxiated.

Miss May Zaugham, 21 years old, was found dead from gas asphyxiation in her room, at her home, 390 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, yesterday. It was supposed by the police that she had committed suicide. The girl's parents, however, were of the opinion that the gas had escaped accidentally. Miss Zaugham had been in ill health for some time. She was in charge of the kindergarten department of the Pacific Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Capt. J. L. Knowlton, Artillery, to Fort Myer for examination by a Surgeon.

Major J. W. Littell, Quartermaster, to Wilmington, Del., on official business pertaining to the inspection of boats.

Transfers: Capt. E. G. Peyton from the Seventeenth Infantry to the Eighteenth, Capt. C. L. McKain from the Eighteenth Infantry to the Seventeenth.

The Navy.

Capt. C. E. Vreeland to command the Kansas.

Surgeon R. Spear to home and granted sick leave two months.

Lieut. J. T. Tompkins and Ensign E. C. S. Parker to the West Virginia for staff duty.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Chattanooga at Chinkiang, Arethusa at Norfolk, Abarenda at Newport News, Uncas at Hampton Roads, Lebanon at Lambert Point.

Sailed—Minnesota from Norfolk for cruise, Morris from Port Royal for New York, Hannibal from Philadelphia for Hampton Roads, Dixie from Cienfuegos for Havana.

Brill Clothes Heralded by the Press as "New York's Coming Correct Styles"

The Articles Reproduced Above Illustrate and Describe Brill Clothes

"New York's coming styles,"
says *Men's Wear*, March 20th, 1907,
and *Chicago Apparel Gazette*, March 20th, 1907,
two foremost American men's fashion magazines.

"Here's the latest in men's fashions for Spring,"
says the *New York Evening Journal*, March 30th.

"Correct wear for men,"
says the *Brooklyn Standard Union*, March 31st.

"Truly new wear for men,"
says the *New York Press*, April 6th, 1907.

"Brill models clearly demonstrate the degree of perfection attained in ready-made clothes,"
says the *New York Mail*, April 9th, 1907.

"Correct Spring Fashions for 1907,"
says the *New York Globe*, April 9th, 1907.

"Authoritative Styles for Men,"
says the *New York American*, April 18th, 1907.

Wearers of Brill Clothes secure not only correct style, but also satisfactory clothes service and best clothes value anywhere.
Brill Suits in a great range of models, fabrics and colorings, are $10 to $40.
Brill Spring Coats, Top Coats, etc., are $10 to $35.
Brill Cravenette Raincoats are $10 to $35.

Send for free booklet "Brill Clothes" for Spring and Summer 1907.

Get the Habit. Go to

UNION SQUARE, 14th, near B'way.
279 BROADWAY, near Chambers.

Brill Brothers
FOUR STORES

47 CORTLANDT, near Greenwich.
125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.

Just before going out apply to the face and arms a little

SANITOL FACE CREAM

The Oxygen Face Cream

It will protect your skin from the ravages of wind, dust and smoke. Put on your gloves and veil immediately, they will not become soiled because, Sanitol Face Cream contains no grease. It is instantly absorbed, entering the pores, neutralizing the skin impurities by its oxygen and antiseptic properties. It feeds the blood tissues and produces a delightfully healthy, beautiful skin. A perfect complexion cream. Pure white, delicately scented and agreeable to use.

25c At All Druggists 25c

THE SANITOL CHEMICAL LABORATORY CO. St. Louis

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

For Friday & Saturday

we direct attention to a

Special Sale of

Misses' and Girls' Suits

Fresh Spring Models in all the new shapes and styles, made of various materials both imported and domestic.

Liberal Reductions have been taken on a large assortment.

We also direct attention to another lot of models, some of which have been priced as high as $42.00. All may now be selected

at $15.00 & $19.50

60-62 West 23d Street.

$62.50 CALIFORNIA

Round trip from Chicago daily April 25 to May 18. Tickets are good on the Electric-Lighted Overland Limited and the China and Japan Fast Mail leaving Chicago daily for San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, via the

CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC & NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Correspondingly low rates on convenient selling dates from all points East.
All agents sell tickets via this line.
For any information call on or address

R. M. Johnson, Gen'l Agent, C. & N. W. Ry.
461 Broadway, New York.
Phone, Spring 1722.

ALL CHECKS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's LEXINGTON TO 3d AVE. 59th to 60th St.

Summer Necessities. Below are designated a number of Summer Requisites which are particularly desirable for the country home or your outing. They are especially selected with regard to quality, and sufficiently underpriced to interest every one.

Satin Damask Bedspreads. Fine quality, choice new designs. For full size beds. Hemmed, ready for use.. $3.50

SilkolineComfortables Full size, filled with soft Sanitary cotton. Choice, dainty colorings. Plain satin borders..... $2.50

Summer Wool Blankets. Finest grade, light-weight, pink or blue borders. Size, 1¼... $4.25

Sofa Pillows, Art Ticking. Choicest designs with Japanese Silk ruffle, filled with odorless Java down $1.39

Steamer Rugs. In Scotch plaids, a large variety of designs, $4.50, $5.50 & $6.50

Bed Pillows. Filled with good quality live geese feathers. Weight 3 lbs. Odorless and Sanitary..... $2.25

St. Regis Bed Sheets. Excellent quality. Size 81x90 in. 2 in. hem.... 85c.

Cold Storage for Furs.
We insure the garments against damage by moths or fire or loss by burglary. Charges are moderate.
Our facilities for remodeling and repairing furs are unsurpassed. The charges are the lowest possible.
A 'phone or post request will bring our wagon for the goods.

Lace Curtains and Blankets Cleaned.
The blankets are rendered moth proof and as soft and fluffy as when new.

Nottingham Lace Curtains Cleaned, pair.....50c
Other, finer Curtains Cleaned, pair.....65c, 75c
Blankets, Cleaned, pair 75c

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge most agreeable to take
FOR
CONSTIPATION
Haemorrhoids, Bile, Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
Gastric and Intestinal Troubles.
TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON,
PARIS, 33, RUE DES ARCHIVES,
Sold by all chemists.

CARPET CLEANSING

By Compressed Air FOUNDED 1863 By Vacuum Cars

T. M. STEWART

Our New Fireproof Building, 438 to 442 W. 51st St. 326 7th Av. Telephones 633 } Chelsea 634 }

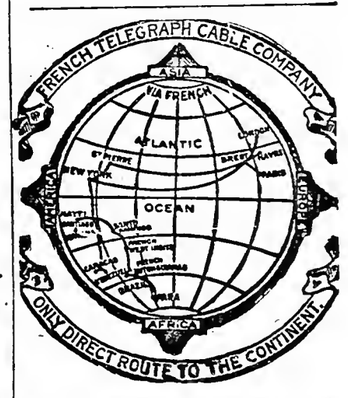

If you have Lost or Found Anything, Telephone 1000 Bryant.

250 West 94th Street, New York, April 16th.

I am pleased to report that the six diamond rings lost on the 8th inst. by my daughter, Mrs. James Wood Reed, which were advertised in THE NEW YORK TIMES, were recovered this afternoon as a result of the advertisement in The Times.

MONTHORNE WOOLSEY.

The New York Times
Finds Lost Articles.

THE young man who knows how to dress well doesn't accept every novelty that comes out. He approves new features, but—only when they are tempered by good taste.

With a view to meeting such discrimination, we offer this Spring the "Country Club," a distinctly new overcoat; also several smart sack suit models of new character.

Suits $15 to $45.

The "Country Club" $32 and $35.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

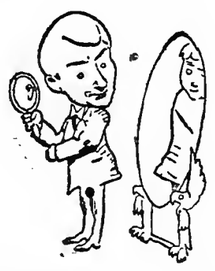

To look back over the career of one of our suits must be as satisfactory as the outlook when you try them on.

Otherwise you'd not come again.

Our Spring suits and overcoats leave no regrets.

The test of time is a strong point with Crofut & Knapp derbies, too.

They wear—stay black and lustrous.

$3, $4 and $6.

As for "Star" neglige shirts—would we sell so many thousands year after year if they were not satisfactory?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st

TO-DAY'S SPECIAL

OUR OWN BRAND OF PURE LINEN COLLARS—REGULARLY 15 CENTS; TWO FOR A QUARTER—ARE OFFERED TO-DAY AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF

10 Cents Each; $1.20 per Doz.

FIFTY STYLES FROM WHICH TO SELECT.

WHILE BUYING YOUR COLLARS TAKE TIME TO LOOK AT THE NEW SPRING SUITS—TRUSTWORTHY IN EVERY THREAD AND EVERY DETAIL.

A HALF DOZEN DISTINCTLY NEW MODELS IN THE FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

$15 TO $40.

Browning, King & Company

Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

James Fay's Entire Collection of Antiques

Rare old pieces of Mahogany, Rosewood, English Oak, Adams's Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. Suits in Aubusson.

Oil Paintings, Bronzes, China, Brocades, Sheffield Plate, etc.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2 P. M.

At 43-45 West 42nd Street.

BENJAMIN A. WISE, Auctioneer.

One enjoys both the method and the results when SYRUP OF FIGS —AND— ELIXIR OF SENNA is taken. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine. MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only.

32-YEAR LITIGATION ENDED BY THE CITY

Distribution of the Daniel Riker Estate Is at Last In Sight.

LITTLE FOR RICH HEIRS

Notable Array of Counsel to Get Shares of Land Bought for Williamsburg Bridge.

When the City of New York has finally paid the awards for property taken in the Williamsburg Bridge improvement, and when the Court of Appeals has passed upon certain technical questions awaiting its decision; when the already discovered heirs have been rounded up and all the lawyers have been paid, then the fifty descendants of Daniel Riker, who died in 1850—provided no more are discovered in the meantime—will receive the patrimony that has been coming to them since before most of them were born. Of course this happy settlement is contingent upon the absence of further legal complications growing out of conditions that it is now impossible to anticipate.

Yet the Riker heirs and their staff of lawyers, a mere catalogue of whom would take up a great deal of space, are feeling that they have at last got out of the woods because within the last few days Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has had judgment entered in the partition cass that was brought in 1876, when the first attempt was made to settle Daniel Riker's estate. All told, as much as $25,000 is to be distributed—if none of the things happen that are catalogued above—including the fees to the lawyers. What will remain for the heirs could not be learned yesterday with even an approximate degree of accuracy.

To some notable households will the distribution of the Riker riches bring happiness. Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, the wife of the President of the Sugar Trust, is entitled to one-one hundred and twentieth of the estate, which might bring in as much as $100, if the lawyers do not take more than half the entire amount. Mrs. McCoskry Butt, who was a Miss Havemeyer, comes in for one-thirtieth share, and George Elder, long a partner of the Havemeyers in the sugar business, is scheduled to receive a thirtieth. Mrs. Butt is represented, with respect to the $400 or $500 that she may get, by John E. Parsons, the wealthy counsel for the Sugar Trust. Charles E. Noyes of 198 Broadway appears for a majority of the heirs, and Col. Alexander S. Bacon comes in somewhere. There are many other lawyers.

If Daniel Riker, dying in 1850 possessed of the property at 81 Suffolk Street, had taken the trouble to make a will all these complications would have been avoided. As it was, the old house, which had a frontage also on Delancey Street, was left in a general estate that belonged, or was expected to belong, to his five children. By some of them it was either occupied or rented down to 1870, when, the character of the neighborhood having changed and the property run down, a partition suit was brought. The five children had by that time increased Riker's heirs to twenty-five.

Troubles set in. The first partition suit was dismissed for a technicality, and another was brought. There were various substitutions of parties in the action, and eventually a receiver was appointed for the property, to which post Charles F. Moadinger, husband of one of Daniel Riker's daughters, was appointed. Along in 1880 there was a sale, but this was upset by the court, and another twelve years passed without more definite happenings than the disappearance of Norman A. Lawlor, a lawyer, from whom some of the Riker heirs still seek an accounting.

It appeared that nobody in the action was particularly anxious to have the matter wound up, until finally, about a year and a half ago, some of the heirs brought an action against the receiver for an accounting of the rents. The matter went before a referee, who reported that the heirs had $10,500 coming to them. An appeal was taken, as a matter of course, and so there was prospect of hanging things up indefinitely again.

The city was the real peacemaker, bringing about the final solution. It decided that it wanted the property for the Williamsburg Bridge, started condemnation proceedings, became obliged under the decision of the court to pay $15,000 for it, and is now delaying the payment for some reason unknown to the heirs. This left little to fight over except the receivership accounting, and it may be supposed, if none of the complications already noted set in, that the thirty-second year of the litigation, closing in 1908, may see its wind-up.

TRIES SUICIDE IN BELLEVUE.

Prisoner Makes Second Attempt There to Cut His Throat.

Duncan Blume, a prisoner in Bellevue Hospital, convalescing from a self-inflicted gash in his throat, tried again yesterday to end his life. He got a carving knife at luncheon time, and attempted to cut his throat again.

Miss Treon, the nurse, grappled with Blue, and succeeded in keeping the knife away from his throat, although all of the fingers of her right hand were cut.

It required the combined efforts of the nurses, Policeman George Hathmaker, and some of the convalescent prisoners to disarm Blue.

Blue is a Scotchman, and a laboring man. He was taken to Bellevue last Monday night from 521 West Twenty-third Street, where he had attempted to end his life.

ATTACKED BY A NEGRO.

Woman Left Senseless In a Lonely Spot in the Bronx.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Schleiter, a widow, of 13 St. Mark's Place, was seized by the throat from behind by a negro last night, choked so that she could make no outcry, and dragged into a dark corner of a lumber yard at 153th Street and Rider Avenue, the Bronx. Her assailant escaped, leaving her unconscious. The entire police force of the Alexander Avenue Police Station began a search for him.

Mrs. Schleiter described her assailant as 5 feet 10 inches in height, wearing a peaked cap and gray sack coat. Later in the evening Capt. Shevlin's men arrested a young negro near the lumber yards who somewhat resembled the man she described.

The prisoner said he was William Gans, a porter of 377 Rider Avenue, and denied knowledge of the assault.

ROOSTER THEIR PARTING GIFT.

Peacock Family Furnish Excitement for German Liner's Passengers.

When Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Peacock and their daughter, Miss Irene, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria they were hardly prepared for the demonstration of parting affection which awaited them. The family intend to spend the next three months at the resorts in Southern Europe.

"Cluck, cluck, cluck," came from a basket which Mr. Peacock found on a table in his stateroom. Before fleeing in alarm he took a glance at the tag, which read: "Bon voyage. From your friends."

The wise old steward, who was called to take charge of the basket, sprung back the catch. There was a whirring sound, a bundle of red and brown feathers bounced up into the air, and a fine-looking rooster of the common garden variety almost landed on Mr. Peacock's head. Straight out over their heads went the rooster, and landed in a group of some fifty persons who were crowding that particular part of the vessel.

Then followed a free-for-all rooster chase about the liner's decks. It was not until the "all ashore" had been sounded for the last time and the vessel was about to back out into the river to begin her trip to Hamburg that the runaway rooster was caught by an adventurous steward and returned to the Peacock family.

CITY TO APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

Request to Be Made for Records Removed in Revolutionary Period.

At the instigation of President McGowan there will be introduced at the meeting of the Aldermen on next Tuesday a resolution asking Mayor McClellan to see what can be done through the United States Department of State toward recovering from the British Government part of the records of the City Fathers of proceedings in the Revolutionary period, and which the British took with them when they evacuated New York.

Mr. McGowan has learned that the Aldermanic records for that period are all that are required to make complete the city's record of the legislative work done by the municipal authorities. There is a record showing that the missing papers were taken away by the English, and Mr. McGowan believes that if the British authorities were asked to return them they would either do so or would at least permit a copy of them to be made.

PROBING THE COTTON BOARD.

Inquiry by Department of Commerce and Labor to End Next Week.

Representatives of the Department of Commerce and Labor are engaged in an investigation of the methods of the New York Cotton Exchange, and it is expected that they will have completed their examination at the end of another week, when Herbert Knox Smith, the Commissioner of Commerce and Labor, is expected to visit the Exchange.

The investigation now under way takes in the markets of all the cotton centres of the country and includes the operations of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, which has been the chief enemy of the New York Cotton Exchange.

The officials of the Cotton Exchange have been co-operating with Mr. Conant of the Department of the Commerce and Labor. Nothing further has been heard by the New York cotton men of the fraud order application, which was made by President Harvie Jordan of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association.

CHANGES FOR STEAMSHIPS.

Jacob W. Miller Suggests Decks Arranged as Life Rafts.

Capt. Jacob W. Miller, representing the American Steamship Association, at the second day's session of the navigation conference at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, made some suggestions yesterday to bring about a reform of conditions on the harbor craft. He wanted a change made in the present steering gear to simplify it.

Another suggestion made by Capt. Miller was that the upper decks of passenger steamships should be made so that they could be used as sectional rafts in time of need. He also advocated the building of no boats on the coast passenger-carrying trade with less than five water and two fire bulkheads, and that those on foggy routes carry search lights.

A resolution was adopted petitioning the Government for a commission to draft amendments and revisions of the navigation laws, particularly in respect to the rules of the road as introduced in the petition of Charles Sprague Smith at yesterday's session.

CALLS WIFE COMMON SCOLD.

R. C. Clute's Defense to a Suit for a Separation.

Application was made to Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman yesterday for alimony and counsel fees pending settlement of the suit for a separation by Mrs. Ina E. Clute against Richard C. Clute. The defendant has candy stores in various cities and is the author of "Foy's Book of Formulas and Guide to Soda Water Dispensers."

In his answer he declares that his wife is a common scold, and that she has no control over her temper, and that he has lost four good jobs because of her temper. Decision was reserved.

TO AID NORMAL SETTLEMENT.

Students, Alumnae, and Friends of College to Discuss Its Needs To-night.

A conference called by the Delegates' Council of the clubs and classes of the Normal College Alumnae Settlement will be held at Normal College, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, at 8 o'clock to-night, at which students, alumnae, and friends will discuss the needs of the house. Miss Cornelia F. Bradford of Whittier House, Gaylord White of Union Settlement, and John W. Ward, President of St. John's Guild, will speak. There will be a Bohemian peasant dance and some tumbling.

MAIL CLERK THE THIEF.

Nelson Admits Stealing $10,000 from Train—Most of It Recovered.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 18.—The mystery of the disappearance of $10,000 in transit from the Atlantic National Bank of this city to the Chemical National Bank of New York was cleared up to-day, when Edward A. Nelson, a railway mail clerk, was arrested. He admitted the theft.

Most of the money was found under his house.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia.

A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation Caused by Mosquito Bites.
Unexcelled for Cleansing the Finger Nails.
Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.

Used by all the Royalties of Europe.

At Grocers and Druggists, 25c. per large bottle.
Scrubb & Co., Ldt., 20 Desbrosses Street, New York

Our "Concave" Shoulder in Men's Suits & Overcoats at $18

THE natural "Concave" shoulder is not the fad of an hour, nor one of fashion's vagaries, but a necessity, the pivotal point upon which the success of a coat turns. It is not a stuffed, padded shoulder but a shoulder that adds grace to the garment.

The suits at $18 take form in a series of single-breasted models, fashioned of worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres in exclusive designs, and blue and black thibets.

The overcoats at $18 involve a series of models in all the new tans, grays & blacks, in a diversity of weaves.

WM. VOGEL & SON

Broadway Houston Street

NEW CHARGE AGAINST HARRIMAN SYSTEM

Truck Owners Allege Discrimination at the Morgan Line Pier.

COMPANY MEN FAVORED

Trucks Controlled by Southern Pacific Are Admitted to Pier First, Commerce Commission Hears.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission, in the person of Martin S. Decker, its Assistant Secretary, sitting as special examiner, turned its attention from the finances to the trucking of the Harriman railroads yesterday, when a hearing was held in Room 70 of the Federal Building, upon the complaint of the New York Team Owners' Association. It was in Room 70 that Mr. Harriman and Otto H. Kahn told the commission how the Alton deal was put through. Yesterday the witnesses included Antonio Pagano, Thomas F. McCarthy, Charles F. Coppins, and other truck owners.

The gravamen of the charges against the Harriman system this time—and it is the Southern Pacific, as owner of the Morgan Line of steamers, that is most immediately concerned—is that preference is given at Pier 25 North River, where the Morgan Line docks, to the teams belonging to the firm of Kelly & Buck, which were said by Attorney Maxwell Evarts to belong practically to the Southern Pacific Company. William L. Schneider represented the truck owners. Mr. Evarts's contention was that, as the teams belonged to the company, there could be no discrimination in favor of any shippers.

There was some preliminary argument, and then Examiner Decker decided that he would take testimony on the allegations of the complaint. Accordingly, Antonio Pagano was called. Pagano said that all trucks marked "Sunset Route" were allowed on the pier and that other trucks were held up for hours. He produced two pictures showing the congestion at the pier, which were put in evidence. Then Thomas F. McCarthy was called, and testified that the preference shown to the Kelly & Buck trucks was so great that the trucks of the members of the association had frequently to stay in the street all night to unload. McCarthy said that he had frequently counted from 75 to 122 trucks lined up outside of Pier 25, waiting to be admitted, while the favored trucks of Kelly & Buck passed in and out at will.

The witness also declared that in 1905 the attention of Inspector Brooks of the Police Department had been called to the matter and that steps had been taken to have Mayor McClellan conduct a public hearing, but without material result. He added that the Southern Pacific pier is the only one in the city on which special favor is shown to certain trucks over others. Charles F. Coppins, another member of the Truck Owners' Association, added his testimony to that of McCarthy.

"How long has preference been given to the trucking firm of Kelly & Buck?" asked Attorney Schneider.

"For fifteen years to my knowledge. It was worse fifteen years ago than it is to-day," the witness replied.

Ezra Buck of the trucking firm was also put on the stand by the truck owners and admitted that his trucks had the right of way on the dock and that the police see to it that his trucks are not obstructed in getting to the dock.

"Do you pay the police for getting your trucks out of the way of other trucks?" asked Mr. Schneider.

"I do not," said the witness.

"Does the Southern Pacific Company?"

"I don't know," said Buck.

Under examination by Mr. Evarts, Buck said that the growth of the business of the Southern Pacific Company at Pier 25 had overtaxed the facilities of the pier and that crowding could not be avoided. He denied that his firm paid anything to the Southern Pacific Company for the privileges that it enjoys.

The hearing was not finished yesterday.

CITY BREVITIES.

The naval tug Pontiac, returning to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from a wrecking expedition down the coast, reported that she had destroyed a coal barge, which was a dangerous derelict, off Barnegat Light in the path of coastwise craft.

There has been organized here a Society for the Care of German Seamen in New York, the object of which is to look after the welfare of the sailors who come here on the German steamships. Leading men in the Lutheran churches are responsible for the organization. George Gravenhorst of 96 Wall Street is Treasurer.

Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, spoke to Club A of the People's Institute, 318 East Fifteenth Street, last night on "The Function of the Stage," and advocated an endowed theatre.

"To-Day at 3 P. M."

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

Unrestricted Public Sale

This (FRIDAY) and To-morrow SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'Clock,

An Extraordinary Collection OF Japanese Ivory Carvings

Collected by the late Joseph B. Stearns

—— ALSO ——

Ivory Carvings and Chinese Porcelains

Collected by the late HENRY T. COX, of Brooklyn.

—— ALSO ——

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, April 22nd, at 7:45 o'Clock,

Japanese Color Prints

belonging to

Hamilton Easter Field,

Brooklyn.

—— AND ——

ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, April 23, at 8 o'Clock,

Rare Etchings

By Whistler, Haden & others.

Mezzotints and Engravings

belonging to

Mr. Theodore Offerman.

The Sales will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers, 6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

CHARGED WITH MAIL THEFTS.

Decoy Letters Containing Marked Bills Found in Deutsch's Pockets.

Charged with stealing letters containing money from the mails, David Deutsch, 24 years old, of 103 East 106th Street, was arrested last night and locked up at Police Headquarters. Deutsch, was employed at the Central Post Office as a "separator."

It is charged that he stole letters which were addressed to publication houses and mail order stores. The arrest was made by Postal Inspectors Jacobs and Meyers. For several months the postal authorities have been receiving complaints from publication and mail order houses, among them being The Christian Herald, The Review of Reviews, and The Catholic News. The Inspectors caught Deutsch by using decoy letters containing marked bills. The letters, the Inspectors say, all disappeared, and in less than an hour after the letters had gone to Deutsch's table he was arrested. The seven letters containing the marked bills, the Inspectors allege, were all found in the clerk's pockets.

$13,500 A YEAR NOT ENOUGH.

Miss Bailey Applies for a Larger Allowance from Grandmother's Estate.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday appointed Louis H. Phelps to be guardian of Alleta Nathalie Bailey, who is nineteen years old. He will represent her in an application for an increased allowance out of the estate of her grandparents.

Miss Bailey declares that when she was thirteen years old the court granted her an allowance of $13,500 a year. Now that she is expected to entertain friends and to live in the manner that her means call for, she says this income is not sufficient and should be greatly increased.

In 1879 Alleta Remsden Bailey was married to James Muhlenberg Bailey. The husband died in 1897. Miss Bailey's grandmother died in 1900 and left her an income of $28,000 a year, and from other sources she is entitled to $8,700 a year.

B. Altman & Co.

BOYS' SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

THE LATEST STYLES AND MATERIALS IN BOYS' SUITS, TOP COATS AND REEFERS, ADAPTED FOR SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS; ALSO SELECTIONS OF YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND COATS.

SEVERAL STYLES IN BOYS' CLOTHING ON SPECIAL SALE, THIS DAY (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY, AS FOLLOWS:

NORFOLK SUITS WITH TWO PAIRS OF KNICKERBOCKER TROUSERS; SIZES 9 TO 16 YEARS.

OF MIXED CHEVIOT $6.00 & 8.00 OF BLUE SERGE $8.00

SAILOR SUITS OF MIXED CHEVIOT AND BLUE SERGE; SIZES 6 TO 10 YEARS 5.00

BLUE SERGE REEFERS; SIZES 3 TO 10 YEARS . . . 4.00

MEN'S COTTON AND LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE, AT THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES:

MEN'S BLACK COTTON HALF-HOSE,

25c. PER PAIR. PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS, $1.35

MEN'S FANCY LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE,

32c. PER PAIR. PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS, $1.75

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Royal Worcester ADJUSTO CORSET

For Stout Women

THERE are women over the average size who desire to *reduce* some *one* part of the form to be corseted—to reduce it in order to produce a fashionable figure.

The "Adjusto" is just the model for such women. By the pulling of the straps, as indicated, the abdomen is flattened and the hips brought into the right relation to the waist, for the up-to-date figure. The straps may be loosened or tightened at will. All boning double.

Adjusted "*in the twinkling of an eye.*"

STYLE 610, Average length,
STYLE 614, Long length, Price $3.00

SOLD ALSO IN BATISTE FOR SUMMER

SOLD EVERYWHERE OR SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., Worcester, Mass.

340 Broadway, NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Makers of ROYAL WORCESTER and BON TON CORSETS

B. Altman & Co.

FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING THROUGH OUT THE SUMMER MONTHS.

DURING WHICH PERIOD THE PLACING OF ORDERS, FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

To-night at 8:30 o'Clock AT AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, MADISON SQUARE SOUTH

The Anna N. Kendall Collection

Works of Sterling Artistic Merit

BY THE

Modern Dutch Masters

ON VIEW TO-DAY 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, OF

The American Art Association, Managers

Budd

Madison Square West

Presents as the most advanced fashions in

SHIRTINGS

a very chic collection of novel and original cloths, including several notable examples of French *Piumetis* and *Tapoteur* work.

COUNTY COMMITTEE DROPS LEADER HAHN

Republican Contest Decided in Favor of Farrel of 13th District.

"PLOT," DECLARES STEWART

Negro Committeeman Says President Roosevelt Wants to Drive Him Out of Party.

Alderman John J. Hahn is no longer the Republican leader in the Thirteenth Assembly District. He and his followers were read out of the County Committee at that body's regular monthly meeting in the Murray Hill Lyceum last night as the result of the contest brought by John J. Farrell some time ago and referred to a special committee, the Chairmen of which was Ghererdi Davis. The report of the committee ousting Hahn went through with a large majority in its favor.

In the report the committee stated that evidence had been put before it that there had been browbeating, bribery, and all sorts of crimes against the election law in a number of the election districts at the primery last Fall, and that in one district fifteen more ballots were found in the box than there were enrolled Republicans in the district. In one case, the committee found, money had been "openly paid" by adherents of Hahn for votes. The committee added thet the returns were falsified and unworthy of belief.

Originally the vote in the district had been: Hehn, 683; Farrell, 593. The committee threw out four districts in which Hahn had a majority and four in which Farrell led. The election districts left out of the recount were the First, Second, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, end Twentieth. With these out the vote stood: Hahn, 297; Ferrell, 308, and when the report had been read Mr. Davis offered a resolution that the Hahn men be unseated and the Ferrell delegates take their places.

In the discussion that followed President Roosevelt's neme was dragged in by Gilchrist Stewart, a negro committeeman who had been unscated by the decree. Mr. Stewart said that the big stick had hit him beceuse he had been interested in the Brownsville affair, and that the powers at Washington were elso after him because he was going to Ohio to help down Taft. Mr. Stewart is quite an orator, and he made the most of his opportunity. He said he once thought that County Chairman Persons was a reformer and not practicel enough for his job.

"But," he added, "he has given all the old leaders I ever knew cards and spades and beaten them at the game of real old-fashioned, rough-house machine politics."

Mr. Stewart retorted that "the big stick at Washington hasn't been able to shut me up and I ain't a-going to to entertain no little sticks." The burden of his remerks was that the negro vote was with him; that the Republicans were adopting a "lilly-white" policy, and that he would come back next yeer stronger than ever.

M. Parsons replied to Mr. Stewart to the extent of saying that when the contest was first brought Mr. Stewart hed written him a letter suggesting that it would look like persecution of him for interesting himself in the Brownsville affair if he was unseated. To which Mr. Parsons said, he had replied that the suggestion was insulting. Stewart, he said, had tried to inject the Brownsville matter into the contest without rhyme or reason.

There was considerable disorder during Mr. Stewart's speech and following Mr. Parson's remarks, though most of the Hahn men kept very quiet. Stewart, however, was not going to let the matter drop.

"I know perfectly well," he shouted, "that President Roosevelt gave orders that my political power should be curtelled."

Hisses, groans, and shouts drowned him out at this point, and when he got in a motion to refer the report back to the committee it was lost nearly unanimously, and a subsequent motion to adopt the report was passed.

ADDICKS IN SECLUSION.

Former Gas King Living in Hoboken —Process Servers Vainly Seek Him.

An army of reporters besieged the house at 1,042 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, yesterday, in a vain effort to see J. Edward Addicks of Delaware, who is said to be living quietly in that city. Mr. Addicks refused to show himself, but this was probably because at the same time the reporters were looking several process servers were also trying to get within reach of the former gas king and unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate.

Mr. Addicks is staying with D. W. Roome, and is evidently determined to enjoy his seclusion, for ringing et the bell of the epartment in which he is living brought no response. The subpoena servers are said to represent service in a number of suits against the Bay State gas man. One is said to have been brought by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston.

The landlady, who came out to repair the bell after repeeted rings had broken it, would volunteer no information about her new boerder.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 18.—The news that J. Edward Addicks is living practically in seclusion in an apartment house in Hoboken was received throughout Delaware with interest. It signifies what is regarded as the downfall, financially, of the man who is said to have expended $1,000,000 in this Stete in a futile effort to obtain his election to the Senate.

United States Marshel Flynn, who has figured prominently in the litigation against Addicks and the Bay State, said to-night that Addicks wes not dodging a Delaware subpoena.

"We have no subpoena for him from the Federal Court in this district," replied the Marshel. "If he is dodging such a document, it was issued from another jurisdicton, of which I know nothing."

HEARST FOLLOWERS DINE.

Gov. Hughes, McCarren, and Woodruff Among Those Denounced.

Seven hundred of those who believe in William Randolph Hearst gethered last night in the Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, hut Mr. Heerst himself wes not there. It was the first annuel dinner of the King'a County Independence League, and Henry A. Powell, Chairman of the Brooklyn City Committee of the Leegue, presided. Clarence J. Shearn, Mr. Heerst's personal attorney, waa the first speaker, and denounced Senator McCarren and Timothy Woodruff. He asked if it wes strange that with such men as the leaders of its opponents the Independence League swept the county. Then he turned his attention to Gov. Hughes.

"Compare his promises with his performances," he said. "While he was seeking your votes he declared that he would spere no pains to reform the transit problem of Brooklyn. He has been three months in office, and what has he done?

"If Mr. Hearst had been elected instead, I tell you that he would have never ceased his efforts till something had been accomplished. He would have estabilished his heedquarters here in your Borough Hall until a remedy hed been provided."

Mr. Shearn elso criticised the Governor sharply for employing Mr. Woodruff in his election end dropping him as soon as he was seated et Albany. He did not blame him for refusing to listen to him now, but he did blame him for making use of him for his personal advantage.

Attorney General Jackson denounced the provision in the Corrupt Practices ect that no candidate should spend more then $10,000 of his own money, es a "contemptible bit of legislation, directed at your leader, who spent his own money, honestly and honorebly mado, end not coined in the mint of suffering and oppreesion."

ADVERTISERS DINE.

Discuss the Advance in the Business in Recent Years.

The April dinner of the New York Advertisers' League wes held last night et 111 Fifth Avenue. Robert Frothingham, advertising manager of Everybody's Magazine, discussed "The Personal Elcment in the Placing of Advertisements." He spoke at length of the man who allows prejudice to interfere with his business success.

"When prejudice steiks in at the doroway logicel thought flies out of the window," he said. "The prejudiced advertiser is like a mummy, all swathed in bandages—he is e dead one."

He drew attention to the effect of the policy of e magazine or newspaper in refusing to take advertisements of which it did not approve.

"By so doing that magazine or newspaper becomes a criterion," he said. "Such a policy is equal to an editorial guerantee of the advertisements which appear in the periodical. We are our brother's keeper in a sense. It is the youngster of to-day the magazine publisher is thinking of when he refusos to take a cigarette advertisement. There has been a wonderful upliffing of the edvertisment business in the last two yeare. The 'rooter' baa been crowded out, the fakir has been shoved to the wall. There is no room for him."

W. S. Crowe spoke on "What Is Service?" and seid that the up to date edvertisin gman should be salesman, lawyer, and General all in one.

"Just Advertising" was the theme upon which Thomes Balmer, edvertising director of the Street Railweys Advertising Company, talked.

"QUAKE" DINNER AT LAMBS.

Actors Commemorate the San Francisco Disaster.

A dinner at which about fifty persons were present was held at the Lambs' Club yesterday in commemoration of the anniversary of the San Francisco disaster, in which several theatricel companies suffered severe losses on account of the earthqueke and fire. William Collier, who was in San Francisco et the time of the earthquake, waiting to embark for Australle, wes present with most of the male members of his company. George Nesh, Joseph R. Grismer, and Myron M. Rice, who was in charge of the "Babes in Toyland" company at the time of the disaster, were also emong the guests.

Delphine M. Delmas was the guest of honor and mede a speech. William Collier told how his Japanese valet was the only man who slept through the earthquake. The Jap was "under the influence."

LUNCHEON FOR SENOR CREEL.

Mexican Ambassador Entertained by L. H. Stevens at the Lawyers' Club.

L. H. Stevens geve a luncheon yesterday in the Lawyers' Club, in honor of Ambassador Enrique C. Creel, ex-Governor of Chihuahua, Mexico. Among those present were: Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, John Pierce, R. A. C. Smith, John Annan, Jefferson M. Levy, Thomson Alkman, William M. Kerr, H. B. Parsons, R. L. MacDuffie, John B. McDoneld.

Ambassndor Creel made a specch in which he dwelt on the cordiality of relations between the sister republics, the stability of the Mexican Government, and the unassailable sefety of American investments in Mexico.

FAREWELL TO PEACEMAKERS.

Carnegie Entertains Notable Delegates at His Home.

A dinner was given by Andrew Carnegie lest night at his Fifth Avenue home as a sort of informel farewell to the men, or some of them, who took pert in the Peace Conference which hed been going on since last Sunday.

About fifty men attended the reception end dinner. There was not a woman present. They went early, and it wes lete when they got away. It was planned to be an informal dinner. No speeches had been arranged for, as it was essumed that the peace delegates bad heard more than enough talk.

Sitting near the host were Earl Grey, Governor General of Cnnada; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, W. T. Stead, the London editor; Sir Robert Cranston, Joseph H. Choate, Morris Carnegie, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. The guests included many other well-known men.

VOGEL BROTHERS

Smart Suits For Young Men, Special at $12.50

DUPLICATE THEM FOR LESS THAN $15 YOU CANNOT.

FOR the young man of 14 to 18 years of age and small men measuring up to 34 inch chest measure, here are suits full of vigor, dash and style, that express all the fads and fancies of the latest fashion to the smallest detail.

The coats are long, shaped at the waist, have broad, deep lapels and athletic shoulders. The trousers are in the full peg style. Bright, nobby patterns, such as plaids and broken designs are shown in every shade of gray, brown and other tones.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave

HIGH PRICES MARK END OF BRANDUS SALE

$193,085 Obtained at Auction in Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

$18,100 FOR A TADEMA

"The Rainstorm," by Corot, Sold for $16,000—"King of the Forest," by Bonheur, Brought $8,950.

High prices were obteined in the second day's sale of the collection of Edward Brandus in the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last night. Altogether $193,085 was realized before the sale closed.

The highest prices were obtained for "The Rainstorm" of Corot, which brought $16,000, and Sir Alma Tadema's "Bacchanalia," for which $18,000 was paid. The pictures, with artists, purchascrs, and prices, were:

Adrian Schulz, View at Montigny; Daniels	$120
J. B. Guerin, Portrait of a Young Girl; "Ashworth"	125
Selvator Mege Landscape; C. Henderson	110
Adolphe Montecelli, Gerden Paryt; F. Demorest	140
Hyacinthe Rigaud, Montmorency, Duc de Luxemborg, Marshal of France; C. Liddington	115
Delpy, Banks of the Seine; P. S. Dudley	245
Delpy, View at Tournedo? H. R. Corse	305
Francis Cotes, R. A., Miss Ceuldwell; L. A Lanthier	450
Jacopo Marieschi, St. Mark's Square, Venice; H. A. Blakeslee	130
Isabey, Louis Gabriel Eugene Leaving for the Promenade; W. Jones	2,850
Gaston Latouche, Mariage de Convenance; F. Mitchell	650
Carle Van Loo, Mme. de Roisey; W. J. Chisholm	675
Giacomo Necchio Palma, Eleanore Gonzaga; J. C. Crawford	$1,725
J. B. Jonskind, Canal Near Rotterdam by Moonlight; B. Meeks	1,650
Nemeno Diaz de la Pena, The Wood Gatherer; Georgs C. Eaton	10,100
George Henry Harinn, Mre. Clark; Louis Raiston	1,250
John Riley, A Hard Chancellor; J. R. Lamb	200
Bouguereau, A Peasant Girl	8,300
Louis Kratske, Vive l'Empereur"; L. A. Lauthier	400
Hyacinthe Rigaud, Louis XIV.; A. A. Norton	425
Pierre Mignard, La Marquise de Montespan; F. Nickerson	900
Frederick Ede, Near Montigny; O. Sutherland	215
Frederick Ede, Bridge at Montargis; C. F. Winch	225
Frederick Ede, The River Loing at Fontenielle	250
Frederick Ede, The Seine et Romilly	230
Bernardino Luini, Virgin and Child; D. W. Jones	1,500
Pieter van Mierevelt, portrait of the Chevalier; Peter C. Brown	325
Gaston Latouche, Sunset on the Bingos Canal; F. Mitchell	600
Theodoro Rousseau; Thomas Troy	1,400
Franz Paurbus, Margin of Montecoucoli; name of purchaser not given	4,000
Hubert Drcunals, Mme. de Loubise; P. M. West	800
Daubigny Landscape; J. W. Hopkins	2,300
Rose Bonheur, The King of the Lanet; W. L. Evans	8,950
Lely, The Duchess of Sunderland; name of purchaser refused	650
Knellen, Lady Denham; F. Mitchell	320
Charles Jacque, Shepherds end Flock; C. F. Dix	9,100
Sir Nathaniel Dance, R. A., Children of George III.; F. Mitchell	800
Jules Dupre, Landscape; W. S. Travers	11,500
A Cottage in Surrey, Frederick W. Watts; R. M. Haan	230
Portrait of a Noble Lady, Jan Van Radesteyn; P. M. West	4,800
Margaret Bryant, George Harlow, R. A.; Louis Ralston	800
Le Quai des Esclasons, Felix Zeim; J. Herrerra	4,000
Madame Lambert de Thorigny, Nicolas de Longilierre; T. J. Blakeslee	14,100
Duchess de Montmorency, Louis Tocque; P. M. West	1,600
In the Fields of Barbizon, Aime Perret; Charles Burtis Scoville	1,250
Shepherdess, J. V. Nickerson	1,150
The Pack of the Hounds, Narciso dias de la Pena; G. Barringer	12,200
Grand Canal—Venice, Canaletto; S. Sanderson	1,050
Princess of Bavaria, Pierre Mignard; unknown purchaser	1,250
Winter Scene in Norway, Frite Theulae; Louis Ralston	3,500
J. J. Henner, Mignon; John Fenning	5,600
Jean Grimoux, Portrait; F. Mitchell	3,900
Sir Peter Lely, Comuntess of Kildare; purchaser unknown	1,500
Gustave Jacquet, La Romance; B. Meeks	2,300
Thomas Gainsborough, R. A., Dr. Haviland; A. W. Pierson	1,200
J. B. Cernot, The Rainstorm; T. Simmons	16,000
Sir Thomas Lawrence, Lady Lyndhurst; T. J. Blakeslee	8,300
Sir Alma Tadema, Bacchanalia; purchaser unknown	18,100
Carlo Van Lad, Mademoiselle de Pompadour; Louis Ralston	9,500
Antonio Torres, Spanish Beauty; R. M. Haan	200
Antonio Tours, Carmencita; R. M. Haan	175
Antonio Tours, Florodora; J. G. Ward	200

SALE OF NAST'S BELONGINGS.

Presents from Gen. Grant to the Cartoonist Sold at Auction.

"Christ on the Cross," the figure modeled in brown varnished leather, the cross of stained black wood, 3 feet 5 inches long, was one of the interesting things sold yesterday by the Merwin-Clayton Company in East Twentieth Street in the third and final day's sale of the art collection of the late Thomas Nast.

It is said to have hung in Nast's bedroom. It was sold for $27.50 to Cyril Nast, a son of the cartoonist.

A pair of Japenese cloisonné vases bought by Gen. U. S. Grant in Japan, and presented by him to Thomas Nast in 1881, was sold to J. W. Crawford for $50. A large Limoges vase, 17 inches in height and decorated, was bought on order for $40. A fine pair of Canton Falence vases, decorated with flowers, went to H. Mischke for $39.

Three hanging plates, Daniell Falence, with painted reproductions of E. Landseer's pictures on white glass ground, in blue end gold medallion, were bought for $120.

A hanging plaque, "The Burgomaster," Germen Falence, was bought on order for $23. "Pate Sur Pete," by L. Solon, oblong Greek design in gold, white, and brown, was sold for $100.

A very fine set of candelabra was bought on order for $55. A beautifully cerved Chinese corner stand was sold to "M. N." for $40. A Dutch marketing table, inlaid in a floriated design, was bought on order for $148. A mantel set, clock and two vases, brought $47.50. A fine walnut table, from the Egyptian exhbit at the Centenuial Exposition, sold for $35. An antique carved black oak settle, bought by Nnst in Chester, brought $30. An eight-day grandfather's clock went to Mr. Bigelow for $22. A silver-plate reproduction set of the famous treasure of Hildesheim was bought on order for $60. This is one of twelve sets copied from the original which was exhumed in Hildesheim, Prussia, and is now in the Royal Museum, Berlin. It is supposed to have belonged to Taurus, a Field Marshel of the Emperor Augustus.

A fine old silver and gold watch brought $80; an Elkington shield, "The Race of Life," $25, and a colored plaster Shakespeare mask, fac simile of the effigy in Stratford-on-Avon church, $15, bought by James Carhart, the actor. A tete-a-tete set of Coilridge Falence, used for after-dinner coffee by Gen. and Mrs. Grant while on a visit to Thomas Nast, May 3, 1877, shortly before Grant's trip around the world, sold for $18, to "C. N."

BIG PRICES AT LONDON SALE.

Dispersal of the Late Mrs. Lewis-Hill's Collection Continues.

LONDON, April 18.—Interest in the sale at Christie's of the artistic effects of the lete Mrs. Lewis-Hill, widow of "Sam" Lewis, the well-known money lender, increased to-day.

Some old English porcelain was eagerly bought up at prices ranging from $210 to $1,000, while old Sèvres brought from $475 to $2,600. Old Dresden ware also sold well, but the keenest bidding wes for old French decorative objects and furniture, the prices ranging from $975 to $19,000.

The day's sale realized e totel of $83,000.

BRYAN FINDS MUGWUMP.

Discovers Picture of Indian Chief in Connecticut Archives.

HARTFORD, April 18.—In his speceb before the Legislature here to-day, William Jennings Bryan said:

"While waiting for the time to speak I visited the State Library, end hed found a copy of the 'Blue Laws.' Having read them, I wish to say that I much prefer them to some yellow laws recently adopted in other States. I found a picture of an Indian chief called Mugwump. It was news to me that the name originated in Connecticut. I did not understand it until I saw the chief's signature. This was a crooked mark which zigzagged and wriggled around, first on one side and then on the other."

E Pluribus Unum

MILITARY GAMES OF SIGNAL CORPS

Major Gen. Roe Reviews Capt. Erlandsen's Men in Their Annual Drill.

NOVEL ATHLETIC EVENTS

Mounted Melee and Wrestling Provided Exciting Sport in Ring of Central Park Academy.

It was a military show in all of its interesting features that the officers and privetes of the First Company, Signal Corps, N. G. S. N. Y., with Mejor Gen. Charles F. Roe as reviewing officer, held last night in the ring of the Central Park Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. Old Glory waved to the martiel strains of National airs by the Twelfth United States Infantry Band, and all branches of the military end naval service were represented by elaborately gold-laced officers.

Following the review of the corps, decorations end medals were presented by Gen. Roe. These included the John S. Scully Prize for the champion signalman of 1906, which was won by First-Class Private Harry T. Graf. A long list also qualified for experts' medals. State Decorations were pinned to the breasts of Second Lieut. James P. Holmes, First Sergt. Joseph C. Ceswell, and First Sergt. Charles P. Barker for ten years' service.

The ethletic part of the programme provided exciting sport, as the men contested on foot end mounted. The melee and the rough riding presented dangerous work. In the melee the sabres cut and parried at the plumes in the padded helmets of the soldiers with such vigor that the men came from the ring rubbing sore and bruised spots. The squed led by Corp. Jacob Thoma won with shreds of their red plumes still standing when all of the green plumes of Sergt. John K. Koll's had been laid low.

The novelty rece and the mounted tug-of-war proved furciical, for in the novelty manoeuvre the soldiers forced the horses to don trousers and sunbonnets before riding at racing speed around the ring. Cept. Erlandsen put his men through some exciting head-cutting stunts and Cossack riding that displayed excellent drilling. The summary:

Broadsword Contest.—Won by Corporal Jacob Thoma; Private Otto J. A. Grassl, second.

Double Pursuit Race.—Won by Private Robert W. Maloney; Sergt. William R. Wallace, second.

Egg and Spoon Race.—Won by Private Jerome B. Sullivan; Private William H. Stephens, second.

Novelty Race.—Won by Privats Georgs Weeden; Private Charles R. Woods, Hospital Corps, second.

Potato Race.—Won by First Class Sergt. Allen F. Myers; Private Samuel T. Stewart, second.

Tug-of-War, Mounted.—Won by Team B, composed of Privates Van Riper, Endress, McKenna, Callan, and Lee; Team A, composed of First Class Sergt. Barker and Privates Livingston, Weeden, Stephens, and Waterhouse, second.

Mounted Melee.—Won by Team A, composed of Corporal Thoma and Privates Vail, Everitt, Martin, and Taft; Team B, composed of Sergt. Roll and Privetes Schmid, Woods, Anderson, and King, second.

Wrestling, Mounted—Won by Team B, composed of Privntes Schmid, Wilcox, Brokaw, Dressner, and Overton; Team A, composed of Sergt. Spencer, Corporal Tack, and Privates Bruckner, Stewart, and Shaughnessy, second.

A. A. U. Basket Ball Championships.

The semi-final games in the Amateur Athletic Union's basket ball tournament for teams of unlimited weight were played last night on the Central Young Men's Christian Association's courts and resulted in victories for the Clerk House team over the Xavier A. C. five by a score of 23 to 11, and for the Central Y. M. C. A. over the Montclair Y. M. C. A. by a score of 30 to 22. The Central Y. M. C. A. and the Clark House teams will meet for the championship. The teams lined up as follows:

Clark House, 23.	Position.	Xavier, 11.
Hanrahan	Forward	Cantor
Seeney	Forward	Margolies
Donovan	Centre	Cowan
Craven	Guard	Henry
Kearin	Guard	Thaler

Goals from the field—Cowan (5,) Kearin (1,) Margolies (3.) Goals from foul—Cowan (7,) Donovan (3,) Kearin (6.)

C. Y. M. C. A., 30.	Position.	Montclair A. C., 22
Tuthill	Forward	Goodman
T. Behrens	Forword	Rohn
H. Behrens	Centre	Bunten
A. G. Salmon	Guard	Wilheralske
Bogg, W. Salmon	Guard	Loomis

Goals from field—Rohn, (6,) H. Behrens, (5,) Tuthill, (3,) W. Salmon, (3,) Goodman, (1,) Bunten, (1,) Bogg, (2,) Goals from foule—Salmon, (4,) Wiberalske, (6.)

Company D Wins 71st Regt. Shoot.

In the closest and most exciting contest that has ever taken place on the rifle ranges of the Seventy-first Regiment, Company D, in the annual contest for the Homer Trophy, last night wrested it from Company E, the winner last year. The contest was not decided until the last shot had been fired, the second team of Company D finishing first with a total score of 220. Second on the list at the finish, with a total score of 222, was the first team of the same company, while the second teem of Company B was a very close third, with a total score of 221.

Northern Route for Auto Parkway.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., April 18.—That it is the intention of the Directors of the Long Island Motor Parkway to use a northern circuit for a portion of the private automobile speedway was clearly indicated to-day when it became known in this vicinity that men who are said to be agents of the Parkway Company were in town endeavoring to secure consents to rigbts of way through private properties. Rumore were tbick that in the event of the consents being obtained, the Automobile Parkway, over which the race for the Vanderbilt Cup will be run, will be built through this place and along the North Shore, instead of through the middle of the island, as had been expected.

Will Try to Break Painters' Strike.

It was said yesterday at the Building Trades' Club that the Executive Committee hed taken up a complaint by the Brotherhood of Painters thet non-union painters were employed at the Plaza Hotel, where the George A. Fuller Company is general contractor. The firm denied this. Up to yesterday few members of the Master Painters' Association and the Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers' Association had begun to fill the places of the striking painters. Beginning to-day, a general attempt will be made to fill their places on the open-shop plan.

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Does Germany Menace the World's Peace? ..... W. G. FITZ-GERALD

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED
Steel's "A Sovereign Remedy" ..... LOUISE COLLIER WILLCOX
"The Journal of International Law" ..... HENRY LOOMIS NELSON
The Hohenlohe Memoirs ..... GRACE ISABEL COLBRON

WORLD POLITICS
London: The London County Council Elections; Parliamentary Business; Lord Curzon's Return to Public Life; The Third Colonial Conference. St. Petersburg: The New Duma; Character of the Elections; Hostility to the Government; Anti-Monarchical Symptoms.

THE EDITOR'S DIARY
American and English Manners and Morals; Athletic Wives; Women as Friends Again; An Infant Prodigy; Transitional Methods of Housekeeping; What Is Success in Life?

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Honor is honor, - - whether it hurts or not.
"THE CAVE MAN" is a college man, a manufacturer, a man of honor in evening clothes and overalls, in love and in a great business war.
He has a mighty hard time proving it.
But he proves it—and wins out.
Read the romance of this modern and learn why they call him "the CAVE MAN"
Incidentally, do not forget that Robert W. Chambers's new serial begins in the May number of Appleton's Magazine.

The New York Times.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
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OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
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EIGHTEEN PAGES

FRANCE AND PORTO RICO.

The unexpected, and we had almost said undeserved, complaisance of Germany has deferred rather than averted the tariff dispute which threatened from that quarter. But tha skies no sooner clear in that direction than another similar question is raised precisely because the United States and Germany seem to be approaching an understanding which France chooses to construe unfavorably to itself. The incident serves to show that the question of tariff reform may be brought to a head sooner by foreign pressure than by all the protests of domestic interests. Our standpatters at home have resources to quiet thosa suffering from our customs policy which cannot be used against buyers and sellers across the ocean, opening the prospect that the tariff question is entering upon a novel phase. According to our Washington dispatches "tha State Department officials fear that this French action is but the precursor of similar attacks upon American trade by other nations of Continental Europa."

It is a coincidence worth noting that France's penalization of Porto Rico's coffee is published upon the same day with Secretary TAFT'a assurance to the Porto Ricans that they possess United States citizenship in all but its sentimental aspects. The Porto Ricans are likely to test these words by noting whether the response to France's discrimination against Porto Rican coffee is in all respects the same as that which would be made to a like discrimination against the trade of those Americans whose citizenship is a substantial as well as a sentimental asset in their business. When the Secretary assures them that the same flag protects them that protects all Americans, the Porto Ricans are likely to ask if the same tariff protects them also. The answer must be that when the United States "gathered Porto Rico to its bosom" and gave it the benefit of the United States market the privilege included free competition with Brazil's coffee, upon perfect equality of opportunity. We fear that the Porto Ricans will regard the bosom to which they are gathered as somewhat cold. It is aure, at any rata, that no other beneficiary of the boldest and bravest and highest tariff would regard similar equality of competition as accordant with the sacred principle of protection, and esteem their claim of citizenship fully discharged thereby.

Yet sympathy with the Porto Ricans must be qualified by regard for other Americans. Eighty-four millions of Continental Americans cannot penalize themselves because of affection for a few island wards, nor even for a few millions of them, if tha little brown brothers in tha Philippines ba included. In other words, we cannot be expected to tax all the coffee we drink, even if we are mostly protectionists, because a small portion of it is produced by distant outlying posaessions. We do ao, it is true, regarding products of what the British call the mother country, but we do not see the application of tho same logic to what is called the free breakfast table. To tax a billion pounds of importa in ordar to protect a Porto Rican production of, say, one-twentieth, and a capacity of perhaps one-tenth, has not seemed good economic logic even to protectionists who have applied the eame theory to their own goods.

Happily it does not follow that we must either abandon the Filipinos and Porto Ricans or enter upon a policy of retaliation involving our general relations with France. There is a middle ground which recommends itself independently of the immediate question now before us. Our general trade relations with Brazil leave something to be desired, and in this specific trade Brazil is promoting a policy of unfair competition with American coffee. It is true that the corner in coffea which is being run under Governmental auspices in Brazil is beneficial to the Porto Rican product so far as it raisas the price of all coffea. But the corner must collapse sooner or later, and even if it should be permanent it is subordinate to the question of unfair competition. Our compass is set upon a course of inconsistencies and embarrassments which sooner or later must cause a revision of our commercial relations with all the world, as well as with France, Germany, and Porto Rico.

PEACE AND "ALL BIG GUNS."

The President has announced to the Peace Congress, as his one practical contribution to the progress of disarmamant, a proposal for a limitation in the size of battleships. On that very day, almost, was announced the launching of a Japanese battleship, built in Japan, and completed for launching almost if not quite in "record time," which was bigger than the British Dreadnought. Our Secretary of the Navy yesterday passed upon the plans of two 20,000-ton battleships.

As the authorization for these sea monstera was largely due to the President's urgency, his remarks about limiting the size of battleships look rather "platonic." Of course, as things are now, every nation builds the biggest battleships it can. Every naval Power is building "to the limit." The limit is fixed not by international legislation, but by tha practical conditions of shipbuilding. "It is provided that tha trees shall not grow into the sky." It is provided that a battleship must not be too big to enter a harbor or even a drydock. But the limit is nevertheless enlarging. No naval nation will consent to bave less than the most powerful battleship afloat. And no naval nation will at prasent consent to have the size of the battleships it may project limited by a conference of peacemakers. The President's suggestion is not likely to ba taken seriously, even by himsif. We might say, least of all by himself.

THE MAYOR'S PROBE.

To the Mayor's suggestion that the Legislature undertake an investigation of various departments of the City Government Gov. HUGHES makes the sound and salutary reply that the Mayor already has the power to make a full inquiry, and that he may "remove any officer who refuses to give him all the information necessary to disclose the condition of his department." This refers, of course, to offices filled by the Mayor's appointmant. President AHEARN, for instance, could not be removed by the Mayor, only by the Governor.

We hope Mayor MCCLELLAN will act, and act vigorously, upon the Governor's advice that he do his own investigating. That is a good home-rule principle. There is need of inquiry, not only in the publio interest but in the interest of the Mayor himself and of his Administration. The people of the city are very likely to blame him for evils for which he is neither personally nor officially responsible, and which he can cure only by making some other municipal officer do his duty. Thorough investigation will disclose abuses, fix responsibility, and put the Mayor in a position to cause the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State to be executed and enforced as the charter requires.

The powers of the Mayor'a Commissioners of Accounts are very broad. They may not only make special examinations of accounts and methods of tha departments, but they are empowered to make "such other examinations as the said Commissioners may deem for the best interests of the city and report to the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen the results thereof." They have the power to compel attendance of witnasses, to administer oaths, and without restriction to examine "such persons as they may deem necessary." The Mayor has power enough, and ha has the assurance of the Governor's support should a case demanding removal be made out.

Borough President AHEARN'S office is in particular a good subject for inquiry. The streets of Manhattan Borough are in notoriously bad condition. Mr. AHEARN is prima facie responsibla. He has asked to be investigated, yet somehow his office shows no great eagerness to assist in the inquiry, as was shown by tha obstacles put in its way yesterday. The Commissioners of Accounts have carried on an investigation not yet completed, and have from time to time made reports to the Mayor. Meanwhile tha Bureau of City Betterment of the Citizens' Union has been looking into the management of the Borough President'a office. It has got a great deal of information of publio interest and wants more. President AHEARN resists the effort to get more information. His bureau chiefs decline to answer questions and set up all manner of technical objections. Mr. AHEARN says the inquiry is political persecution. He is mistaken. Tha purpose is to gat at the facts, to ascertain the truth. Enough has been aacertained already to ahow that muoh more must be made known. Mr. AHEARN will be ill-advised if he continues his policy of resistance.

Almost cartainly the Mayor must now pursua the investigation with ranewed vigor through his Commissioners of Accounts. He owes it to himself and to tha public. The cry of "politics" will be raiaed, but that is quite another matter. It is true that some of the important offices in the City

gently and faithfully performed the duties of his office, whether he has held his subordinates to strict accountability, whether in letting of contracts and purchase of supplies his methods have been lawful and regular—whether, in short, he has been a good public officer. If he has been faithful to his trust investigation will not harm him. If he has been unfaithful the question whether he is to be harmed or not by investigation is the very least of the considerations to be weighed. It is time to turn the light into all the corners of his office.

BAGGAGE EXAMINATION.

Thousands of Americans will give attantion to Mr. CORTELYOU'S inquiry into the present barbarous method of conducting the customs examination of passengers' baggage, and if he should order sensible reforms their gratitude will be his reward.

The present method is senseless, outrageous, and indecent. It makes the Government seem to assume that every citizen of this Republic returning from abroad is a cheat and a liar. Lest some might forbear to lie intentionally arrangements are made to betray them into lying by inadvertence. The exacting of a declaration aboard the ship and the enforcing of a further examination on the dock constitute a method that would ba almost offensive against criminals or the public anemy. The resulting benefit to the revenues is insignificant, the annoyance to everybody is serious enough to constitute a publio abuse.

We are glad that the Secretary of the Treasury is thinking about the matter.

BANKS AND RAILWAYS.

The report that the President had told ex-Gov. LARRABEE that it was more prudent to invest in bank stocks than in railway stocks was unworthy of denial, bearing its falsity upon its face. Tha only ground for drawing distinctions between the two classes of securities is that bank stocks are in some way exempt from the policy attributed to the President of causing railway property to be valued for the purpose either of regulating rates, or the profits to ba allowed to that class of capital.

But it is obvious that the two classes stand upon an equality of reason in that respect. Railway rates are moderate compared with the interest which National banks exact under their charters, and it may be added that ratea and interest are alike independent of the capitalization theory. Neither railways nor banks regulate their charges with reference to their capital. And while it is true that the capitalization of banks is revised with the greatest exactness known to the business world, yet it is also true in another sense that their stocks show market valuations to make railway Presidents blush for their incompetency. To the Newport chickens was only promisad 200 for Union Pacific, but there are plenty of banks quoted at 500, and some at 1000 and more, eclipsing even Standard Oil, the moat shameless trust of all.

It is much to be desired that those who are perplexed by the President's capitalization theories should read Prof. FISHER'S Chapter V., upon "Capital Accounts." They would learn, what every business man knows, that capital in this relation is a mere bookkeeping term. A railway's eharea cannot be reprinted every time that a balance aheet is struck, or that the market shifts. Their value must alter, like a bank's stocks, as earnings alter, and the market appraises thesa altering relations faithfully every day. If a perfect physical appraisal were to be made, and were to be kept oonstant, market valua neverthaleas would remain unstable, corresponding to brisk or dull trade, or to the vicissitudes of competition. And in this respect also the parallel with bank stocks holds good. If the principle of valuation and control by Government is good for railwaya it is good in unexpected other directions.

STRIPPING THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

A very serious argument against the Equal Pay bill now before the Legislature is made by Mr. ABRAHAM STERN in a communication to The Evening Post. He says:

If the so-called Equal Pay bill for teachers, now before the Legislature, had been deliberataly concocted to deceiva the 6,000 primary women of this city and to restora the old régima of political and other influence into the schools of New York, it could not have been drawn more effectively to work havoo. If it had been designed specifically to rob the little children in the earliest grades of experienced teachers and to place the first education of our citizens—the most crucial point—entirely in tbe hands of novices, again it could not have been more accurately drawn.

The division contemplated by the bill is that the teachers in the upper grades ara to receive increasea in salary ten times greater than those for the primary women. The equalization principle will apply only to thosa teachers above the 4 A grade. This means that women teachers in the 4 B grade and upward are to receiva $920 a year more than women teachers in the 4 A grade and downward. This sudden demarkation in salary between tha 4 A grade and the 4 B grada can mean but one thing—that the experienced teachers below tha 4 B will turn heaven and earth to get out of the lower grades into the grades abova the 4 A, where their salariea will be $920 greater.

These statements are made by a responsible official with every opportunity of citizens. No legislation in regard to this class, directly or indirectly, is tolerable that does not tend to cure the gross evils that already exist. If these evils, instead of being removed or reduced, are to be aggravated, the gravest responsibility will rest on those who bring about that result. This is a matter compared with which the question whether the men are overpaid or the women underpaid is insignificant. It is a matter that concerns the entire city and involves the essential rights and interests of the whole community. If a bill operating as Mr. STERN says this bill will operate comes before the Mayor, it will be his duty to examine it with the greatest care and not only to interpose his veto, but to use all the influence he can command to secure its defeat.

By the method and principle of promotion in practice the teachers of the youngest pupils are necessarily the least skillful, the least experienced, the most poorly paid, and much the hardest worked. As the children grow older their teachers have smaller classes, easier tasks, higher rank, and better pay. By the time the "highest" grade is reached the average pupil receives tuition and training that costs the city saveral times as much as the tuition and training given to the children in the "lowest" grades. In other words, thosa who need the most, whose instruction is the most difficult and of the greatest value, are relatively neglected. This is true of the majority of pupils, who are compelled to quit at an early age; the parents of these are least able to pay the school tax, and actually pay much more in proportion to their means than the parents of the minority. The Legislature ought in all conscience to refrain from aggravating this unfairness.

THE BAILING OF THAW.

That THAW should be released on bail pending a second trial is a suggestion opposed by every consideration of justice and of the publio safety. It may be, as his humane counsel points out, that confinement in the Tombs will be prejudicial to his bealth. THAW had no like solicitude for the health of the man he shot down.

He killed WHITE, he intended to kill him, and aeven men of his jury believed and voted that the killing was murder in the first dagree. The other five voted for his acquittal only because they believed him insane at the time of tha shooting, and therefore legally irresponsibla. To let such a man go free under bail would be monstrous. More than that—it would be dangerous. A depraved being of his stamp, declared by his own witnesses to be subject to "brain storms," and by nearly a score of medical experts to be of unsound mind, is no more fit to be at large than a mad dog. A great many persona believe that THAW should never see the sky again save through the grated windows of a prison or of an asylum for the criminal insane.

Why so much consideration and tenderness for the slayer of STANFORD WHITE? The medical witnesses employed by the State were not permitted to examine him. At every possible point he was sheltered, protected, and hedged about with safeguards as though he were entitled to unusual treatment. If he were a common Italian murderer he never would have escaped examination by the experts of the State, and thare would be no talk of bailing him. The ability to give bail is no measure of the merit of the application for it.

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE and HENRIK IBSEN were much greater men than SCHMIDT of Bayreuth, who called himself Max Stirner. Yet both of these restless men of genius owed much to the influence of Max Stirner, whose exposition of his idea of individualism, in his remarkable book called "Der Einzige und sein Eigenthum" was the first noteworthy pronouncement of that creed of selfishness, the first formulation of the doctrines of the Anarchist. Mr. JAMES HUNEKER'a articla on the English translation of Stirner's book, "Tha Ego and His Own," to be published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS this week, is a clear exposition of Stirner's ideas, and involves an interesting study of the man and his work.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Italians and Their Crimes.

No records have been kept, so far as we are aware, that will show what basis there is for the present vehement assertions that all the crimes called "Italian" are committed by immigrants of Sicilian birth. We have our doubts, howevar, that the records, if they had been kept, would have shown any such segregation of Italy's criminals.

Everybody knows, of course, either from travel or reading, that social conditions in Sicily are still decidedly primitive, that the people there are much inclined both to bear knives and to wield them in the exercisa of a wild justica upon anybody who has excited passionate hate by carrying cash on his person, and that tha law, as a means of righting either real or imaginary wrongs, is held in something less than light esteem by a considerable fraction of the island's population. Still, there ara other parts of Italy, or, if the mainlanders insist, there are parts of Italy, whare much the sama conditions and notions prevail in only slightly mitigated form. There have been brigands, not a few in the Calabrian mountains, assassinations ara not unknown in Rome or Venice, and one has only to interview

Newspapers Are Not So Bad.

We cannot quite follow—it could hardly be expected that we would quite follow—the British Ambassador in his attempt to convinca tha Peace delegates that newspapers have much to do with creating between nations the ill-feeling whioh leads to war. The papers, according to him, report back and forth across the border or across tbe sea every spiteful utterance that tends to stir up passion and they omit the utterances that maka for good-will.

It is a fact, of course, that the newspapers do much, perhaps too much, in tha way of giving publicity to statements which wise men would not utter, but, unless they invent the unkind things they print, we do not see that they can be severely—and fairly—blamed for what they reveal of this nature, since it is their business to keep their readers informed about wbat is going on everywhere, and the state of public feeling in foreign lands is surely a legitimate matter of news.

As to tbe charge that the newspapers do not give equal spaca to the kind things said by the orators of one country about the people in others, tbere may be something in it, but it is by no means true that the newspapers never print matter of that kind. As a matter of fact, they print lots and lots of it—more, we are certain, than many of their readers care to perusc, for it is usually dull and punky stuff, interesting chiefly for its unconscious humor and its wild inaccuracies.

And Mr. BRYCE should remember that, in the years since newspaper reading became the daily custom of all civilized peoples, wars bave not increased in number; on the contrary, they have become extremely rare as compared with their frequency in the days when the fates of nations rested wholly in the hands of Kings and diplomats, and the newspapers, where there were any, humbly printed without criticism what came to them from official sources. Heaven knows—and the other place, too, probably—that the newspapers are not perfect yet, but it could be successfully maintained, we think, that they prevent far mora quarrels of every sort than they cause, and, taking them by and large, they compare well enough with any other buman institution the name of which we recall at this moment as the guardian of both national and international peace.

Mr. Stead Wins Applause.

After several rather successful experiments, Mr. STEAD seems to have found at the reception of the Collegiata Equal Suffrage League an audience which not only heard him out, but did it with frequent manifestations of approval. This recalls the old saw that refers, among other things, to walnut trees, for Mr. STEAD drew freely upon his larga stock of harsh epithets for use upon his gentle hearers and treated them to a long enumeration of their faults and follies.

By so doing he illustrated what he said was the right way of treating women, and justified—perhaps—his elaborately formulated criticism of the opposite policy followed by American men. We have, it seems, a false idea of chivalry and are so reprehensibly smiling and polite toward tha other sex that if a woman announced in a drawing room that after profound study of mathematics she had discovered a way of adding 2 and 2 so as to make 5, the men present would suavely congratulate her on her achievement to her faca and later call her a fool among themselves. Mr. STEAD'S notion, apparently, is that true chivalry, in such a case, would give a man the happy inspiration to tell the lady, openly and boldly, that she was certainly mendacious and probably meretricious, and, with a few more well-chosen adjectives, reduce her to proper humility.

Such is our distinguished visitor's own practice, and, as the Collegiate Suffragists suffered him gladly, there may be something in his theory. Indeed, it is almost certainly a fact that feminine errors and inaccuracies are too often passed over as if they were not worth correcting, and that is not nearly as complimentary to women as it would be to treat them as a courteous man treats the errors and inaccuracies of another man. Too much "consideration" is rather more disdainful than too little, and if Mr. STEAD had contented himself with saying that true masculine respect for women is best shown by addressing them as on an intellectual level—when, as often happens, it can be done with soma show of sincerity—he would have talked at least the semblance of good sense.

Roosevelt and Bryan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"He [Roosevelt] is so far superior to Mr. Bryan in ability, in intellectual reach and resource, in picturesqueness, in zeal, force, and ardor, and in his command of all the arts by which crowds are roused and led that Mr. Bryan is as completely 'blanketed' and beaten as if he had never been in the race."—TIMES editorial.

With due respect for THE TIMES, this quotation will seem to many an instance of "sinning against light."

Whatever Mr. Bryan's political handicaps or misfortunes, he is undoubtedly a man of real genius—the most remarkable in our public life to-day. It will not be denied that on several occasions he has achieved real oratory—the message, the measure, the sacred fire. From the other Fortunate Person we have had, and continue to have, just talk, with the steady and uninspiring operation of a sawmill.

In the judgment of many besides the undersigned, Mr. Bryan's intellectual distinction is quite as patent and pronounced a fact as Mr. Roosevelt's political success.

REAL ISSUE OF THAW CASE.

Need for Radical Change in the Law to Protect the Defenseless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though not less weary of this protracted and heart-sickening Thaw case than the writer of the abla editorial of a day or two ago, I feel that attention should be called to one of tha fundamental issues brought to our notice during the trial, but recently forced into tbe background. I have no defense for the prisoner at the bar, but the trial's long offense against public taste and public morals can only be justified by lasting reforms.

Much has been said concerning the need of reform in our methods of judicial procedure, but since our first shock of horror at the underlying cause of the crime there has been a tendency on the part of the District Attorney and now of the editor of THE TIMES to minimize the crime of whicb Stanford White was accused, and on the evidence apparently convicted. He was guilty, according to that evidence, not of unchastity, but of seduction, which, if you read your Dante, you will find is a very different thing. Seduction is not a "deplorable weakness"—it is a dastardly crime, and one which our law does not punish in any adequate way, even upon undisputed evidence.

Men in the position and with the talents and habits of life of Stanford White are infinitely more dangerous to the community than those of tbe Thaw type. What protection haa the individual or the community against them? Young girls of 16 are permitted under the law to sell tbemselves, even to be robbed unwittingly of their honor, years before they could part with a foot of land. We want no private vengeance or "Dementia Americana," but New York is worsa than a mining camp so long as the individual cannot protect tha defenseless and the law will not.

While the sickening story is still fresh in our minds, will the District Attorney or THE TIMES make any effort to do away with that abomination, "the age of consent," or will honorable men continue to condone it and justice reach the offender only by the hand of the assassin?

B. E. K.

Pittsburg, April 16, 1907.

AUTOS ON ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.

Speed of Forty Miles an Hour Frequently Attained in One Stretch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the sad death of Inspector Grant's son by an automobile at St. Nicholas Avenue and 144th Street yesterday, I desire to call attention to the custom which has prevailed among autoists passing down this thoroughfare of running at high speeds St. Nicholas Avenue from 160th to 120th Street has a considerabla grade, the pavement is laid with wooden blocks, and is smooth, with few breaks. I bave many times held my watch on speeding autos passing between 148th and 145th Streets, and have calculated the speed frequently the cars thus observed have been traveling at the rate of forty to fifty miles. One evening last Autumn I timed a large touring car containing a party of five, whicb attained a speed between these points of 56.2 miles per hour!

Few people realize the rapidity with which even a horse-drawn vehicle is going to cover eight miles in an hour. I own a road horse capable of traveling twelve miles an hour. I have frequently driven over the route above referred to at the rate of eight miles an hour, and I am constantly observing passing autos going the same direction as I am which will cover three to four blocks to my one! Many serious accidents have occurred on this stretch of roadway, and numerous minor mishaps are witnessed. It seems to me that the time has arrived when the authorities should take cognizance of the situation in this section.

LIBERTY NOT LICENSE.

New York, April 8, 1907.

Mr. Bryan's Popularity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial and news columns appear sadly at variance as regards the feeling of the people toward Mr. Bryan. I read in your editorial of this morning on Bryan that "no very large number of persons any longer seriously attends to him. Demonstrations organized in his honor seem cold and perfunctory." In your news columns of the same date, however, I read an entirely different story. Mr. Bryan addressed three sections of tho Peace Congress yesterday, whicb was certainly not a "demonstration organized in his honor," at all, of which he was received enthusiastically, and at two almost tumultuously. Notwithstanding he was the last speaker at a three days' session of the Peace Congress and at a time when the audience was about surfeited with "peace talk," I read, according to your news report: "When Mr. Bryan concluded there was tremendous applause. He had been greeted with an ovation and frequently interrupted with applause, and the enthusiasm with which his peroration was greeted was remarkable."

Is it then true that "no very large number of persons any longer seriously attends to him," or, rather, is it that "the wish is father to the thought"? QUERY.

New York, April 18, 1907.

Good Work of Educational Alliance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The committee to investigate the work of the entertainment department of the Educational Alliance has filed its report with tbe Directors. The benefits to be derived may be classified as educational and moral. Judged from the former standpoint, there is no question of the benefit derived from the performances, especially in the matter of perfecting the pronunciation of the alien children. The exercise of the memory, always coincident witb theatrical productions, may also be noted.

Morally it was evident that the chtldren receive most beneficial influence. There is no tendency to draw the children to a stage career, as had been conjectured. The children enter into the work with full zeal, and while a healthy spirit of fun is engendered there is no question that a refining influence is ever at work. The performances, moreover, form a wholesome diversion for those who make up the audience. Perhaps the greatest good derived is tbe happiness it gives the children who participate. They enter into the spirit of the play with evident enthusiasm. EDUCATION.

New York, April 16, 1907.

Slow Response to Ambulance Call.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning at ahout 9:28 o'clock a manhole at the corner of Forty-second Street and Park Avenue exploded, apparently seriously injuring a workman who was engaged in removing the lid of the same. He was laid on the curb of the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Belmont, and I understand two police officers sent in calls for an ambulance. The man was hleeding seriously from cuts in the head where the lid struck him, and was to all appearances suffering great pain, hut did not lose consciousness. Notwithstanding tbe fact that this accident occurred at the time above given, and calls for an ambulance were immediately made, it was 9:45 o'clock before one arrived. With three prominent hospitals—Bellevue, Flower, and Roosevelt—within seven to ten minutes' run of this prominent corner should it take twenty-two minutes for at least one of them to get an ambulance to the point in question?

GALLANTRY AT WEST POINT.

Why Not Court-Martial Col. Howze for Previous Lapses?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the article in to-day's issne under "Gallantry at West Point," it might ba well for tha general public to be made aware of some of the facts, regardless of any regulations to the contrary. The custom of loaning overcoats and raincoats at West Point is almost as old as the institution itself; it is only practiced when the weather is such that additional wraps are necessary, and it is very questionable if one of the so-called "guilty" cadets even knows of its prohibition as stated in Section 133 of the regulations. At any rate, if Col. Howze had done his entira duty he would have stopped the custom long ago. If any one should be tried at court, certainly he should be tha one, for it is his duty to enforce the order. If he had even in this instance issued an order on the day, why, of course it would have been promptly obeyed. However, he did not do so, but preferred to insult the ladies wearing the coats as well as unnecessarily to humiliate the cadets.

To further show the spirit, a cadet is being severely punished for apologizing for Col. Howze's ill manners. As an old West Pointer, I say in behalf of the service, if a serious breach of discipline has taken place, "try" the officer that permitted it. J. V. L.

New York, April 17, 1907.

Wesleyan Won After All.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in your paper of to-day a communication from a Syracuse alumnus, in which be asserts tbat THE TIMES'S statement of Saturday that Wesleyan had won the Wesleyan-Syracuse debate by a unanimous decision was falacious. The truth of the matter, however, is as THE TIMES stated in the news item of Satnrday, namely, that Wesleyan was the winner. Mr. Hoyler, the Syracuse alumnus, based his error upon the error of The Syracuse Daily Orange of Saturday morning. Friday night after the debate, this paper was informed that the debate had taken place, and that the decision was unanimous, the message not stating which side had won. The paper, deciding that this meant that Syracuse had been successful, so stated in the Saturday edition of The Orange. If our Syracuse alumnus had only looked into the Monday's edition of that paper, he would have seen that statement corrected, and Wesleyan given due credit for the winning of the debate.

HARRY W. LAIDLER.

Middletown, Conn., April 17, 1907.

Too Much Verdi.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many music lovers must regret that a more interesting programme was not arranged for the closing nights of the season at Mr. Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House. Three performances of "Rigoletto" (April 13, 15, and 19) in seven days are certainly too many, especially as Verdi's opera was also given as recently as April 6, and on many previous occasions. And why repeat the hackneyed and rather tiresome "Martha," which attracted but a small audience a few nights ago?

Operagoers had hoped to hear Caiva in "Faust," at least once. Rossini's delightful "Barbiere" might well have been repeated, and why was Bellini's "I Puritani," originally announced for the 19th, withdrawn? It has not been given since the opening week of the season, and, though far from a great work, it is decidedly more interesting than some which have been heard here of late, besides affording Signor Bonci an opportunity to appear in his last role. G.

New York, April 12, 1907.

Alexander Berkman's "Retirement."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent announcement in Mother Earth, the Anarchist magazine, by Alexander Berkman, that he had quit his business, referred, not to the publication of Mother Earth, which existed as a monthly even before his release from prison, but to the printing shop he had opened with the hope that by doing all of the work himself he might he able to escape from the necessity of being "either exploiter or exploited." The "friends" to whom he addressed that announcement in Mother Earth are those whom he had for a number of months heen asking through that same journal to let him do what printing they may need.

I trust that you will show your fairness hy publishing the above for the benefit of all parties concerned. A. C. BRANDSCHAIN.

Amsterdam, N. Y., April 12, 1907.

Economy and Justice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to a letter published in your paper this morning, and leaving out all questions that have been thrashed over, except the economic aspect and justice; if the "economic foundation" would "totter," (for a while,) would not the "foundation of justice" be strengthened? Is economy and not justice always to rule? Is it not a fact that in all arguments advanced by the men, teachers and otherwise, the word "justice" is conspicuous by its absence? AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, April 13, 1907.

Are Stock Tickers So Degrading?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES entitled "Likes Bronze Nightmare," I would ask "McMann" what he finds so degrading in the stock ticker and in the quotation board? I infer from his sentence, "Is it not incentive to raise their minds and hearts to something more elevated than the stock ticker and the quotation board," that he must he laboring under a misapprehension as to stock tickers and quotation boards.

A SUMMER CAMPER.

Englewood Cliffs, N. J., April 15, 1907.

The Second Line.

From The Montreal Gazette.

President Roosevelt has been driven in connection with the Harriman charges from bis first line of defense and calling all his traducers liars to a second line where he holds that contributions made by corporations to the Republican Committee which secured his election in 1904 were not made for improper purposes or through improper motives. Some of these contributions also, but only some of them, were returned. Mr. Roosevelt's enemies seem to have him where they want him and doing what they can rejoice in.

IN LOWER BROADWAY.

Here where the canyon narrowest runs
And the stream of life flows fierce—
Here where nor morn nor twilight suns
Nor evening planets pierce—
Here where nor seas nor prairies lure,
Nor brook nor wood nor bird—
Here find I full in power and pure
A song by Keats unheard.

It is the song of the heart of man,
His strong creative heart,
It is the song that rose and ran
When Earth became a chart,
Our Frémont followed it to the West,
Our Hill was borne on its pulse,
All great men love that music best
With which New York exults.

Through it men wrought their brotherguilds,
By it the Earth is hurled—
It makes man as a god, who builds
His world within the world!
It is that music of the eyes,
That undertow of speech,
That strength that in great faces lies,
That grace, that love, that reach

Of one soul into another soul
Through which men work as one,
Through which a million track one Goal,
One Vision 'neath the sun.
It builds the Earth, it bridges seas,
It bids man give his blood

MISS ROCKEFELLER WEDDED TO MR. DODGE

Ceremony at William Rockefeller's Home, with Only Near Relatives Present.

THE REV. DR. CARY MARRIED

Society Flocks to Mr. Kinnicutt's Marriage to Miss Tuckerman—Today's Social Doings.

Marcellus Hartley Dodge, son of the late Norman Dodge, and grandson of Marcellus Hartley, was married to Miss Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, 689 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, officiated.

The house was decorated with bridesmaids' roses and palms. The bride wore a princess robe of white satin, with tulle and lace, and a tulle veil, and carried white roses. She wore no jewels. She was given in marriage by her father. Her only attendant, Miss Anna Bush of Tarrytown, wore white chiffon and carried lilies of the valley. Barent Lefferts was Mr. Dodge's best man.

There were no ushers and there was no music. The guests were near relatives only, as Mr. Dodge is in mourning for his father, who died only a short time ago. Among them were:

Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. George Walker Jenkins, the Misses Jenkins, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Grace Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, the Misses Dodge and Messrs. Dodge, Mrs. O. B. Jennings, Miss Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings, Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice, Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, the Misses Nicoll, Arthur G. Sedgwick, Miss Anita Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Cotton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rogers Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. F. Edgerton Webb, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Miss May L. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Miss Edith Deacon, and Miss Electra Havemeyer.

GIBB—DWIGHT.

H. Elmer Gibb, a son of the late John Gibb, was married to Miss Grace Dwight, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Dwight, yesterday afternoon in the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. H. P. Dewey officiating. Yellow and white daffodils and white roses figured largely in the decorations in the church, as they did also at the home of the bride's parents, at 51 Remsen Street, at the reception which followed the ceremony.

The bride wore a robe of point lace applique on white satin, and carried a bouquet of white lilacs, with trailing ferns. She was attended as maid of honor by her sister, Miss Antoinette Dwight, who wore yellow chiffon over yellow satin.

The best man was Arthur Gibb, and the ushers were Walter Gibb, Lewis Mills Gibb, Henry Rutherford Dwight, Frederick Dwight, Frank Lawrence, and Albert Fish.

WHEELER—PEARCE.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Holy Trinity Church was thronged to-day at noon for the wedding of Miss Jennie Pearce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Winfield Pearce, and Andrew Wheeler, Jr. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mildred Pearce, as maid of honor. Arthur L. Wheeler acted as best man for his brother.

MUSIC SETTLEMENT CONCERT.

Fashionable Audience Hears Pupils at Mendelssohn Hall.

The pupils of the Music School Settlement gave their annual Spring concert yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall before a fashionable audience. An interesting programme was presented with the assistance of Charles Gilbert of the Manhattan Opera House Company, who sang several songs.

Other selections on the programme were Beethoven's adagio from the sonata in F minor, by Miss Clara Rabinowitz; Schroeder's romance in B minor for violoncello, by Lief Rosenmann; fantasie in C minor for piano by Miss Beatrice Baker; Haydn's allegro for quartet in D major, by Simon Cohn, Otto Born, Samuel Dushkin, and Lief Rosenmann; Mozart's Serenade, a gavotte by Gillet, and Tschaikowsky's Elegie by the orchestra class.

Mrs. Howard Mansfield is President of the Board of Managers of the Music School Settlement, and her associates include: Vice Presidents, Mrs. Frederick Trevor Hill, Miss Florence H. Matthews; Treasurer, Mrs. George L. Nichols; Secretary, Miss Laura J. Post; and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Miss C. V. Baker, Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, Mrs. James B. Gayley, Mrs. Adrian B. Joline, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Miss Mildred Barnes, Miss Katherine Barney, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Miss Agnes Carpenter, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Miss Helen Dunham, Mrs. Charles Fairchild, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. Rudolph E. Schirmer, Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner, Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mrs. F. T. Van Beuren, Mrs. H. Montague Vickers, Miss Florence Wardwell, Mrs. Francis Wellman, and Mrs. J. A. H. Worthington.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mrs. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Frederick Bull, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, Mrs. William Draper, Mrs. Henry T. Flick, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. Alexander C. Humphreys, Mrs. Harold Humphreys, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Edward MacDowell, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Miss Annie P. Morgan, Mrs. DeLancey Nicoll, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Edward Robinson, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE BENEFIT.

"Monsieur le Directeur" Presented at Carnegie Lyceum.

Members of the Cercle Dramatique of the Alliance Française presented Bisson and Carre's comedy, "Monsieur le Directeur" in Carnegie Lyceum last night for the benefit of the Home Garden and East Side Settlement.

The comedy was staged under the direction of Ernest Perrin of Paris, who was the only professional actor in the company.

Among those in the audience were Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mrs. Lyon Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. R. Burnside Potter, Frederick Sturges, Jr., Alexander T. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Tileston Wells, and M. Velten of the French Embassy. The Alliance Française has presented a series of French plays this season. Plans are already under way for the continuance of the performances next season.

Among the managers are Mesdames Van Rensselaer Schuyler, Charles Babcock, Charles Burroughs, Francis W. Murray, Frederick B. Hibbard, H. H. Cammann, J. B. Mabon, Frederick Parmly, Charles Pinkerton, William Choate, T. Tileston Wells, Frederick Lewis, Arthur H. Masten, William S. Dodd, and the Misses Babcock, Elizabeth Knevels, Susan Warren, Grace de Luze, Susan Bliss, Harriet Wells, Louise Watson, Mary Weyman, and Margaret A. Jackson.

MISS BARCLAY ENGAGED.

Will Wed Henry W. Shoemaker, ex-Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

The engagement is announced of Henry Wharton Shoemaker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, to Miss Beatrice Barclay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Barclay of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Shoemaker is a Columbia graduate, Class of 1901, and has served as Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin. He is a Second Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment. He has for two years been in the banking business in New York. His younger brother, the late William Brock Shoemaker, who died some months ago, married Miss Ella de Peyster, a daughter of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster. His sister, Miss Blanche Le Roy Shoemaker, who made her début two Winters ago, published a volume of poems recently.

Mr. Shoemaker's mother was Miss Blanche Quiggle of Philadelphia. His father is a well-known railway official. He has been associated in business with Eugeno Zimmerman and Vice President Fairbanks. No date has been set for the wedding.

Social Notes.

Miss E. Lucy Washburn, whose marriage to Sidney Beardsley Wood is set for June 8, will have her cousin, Mrs. Joseph S. Ulman, as her matron of honor, and not Mrs. Joseph F. Simms as previously announced. Mrs. Ulman was Miss Pauline Cory.

Miss Mary Cozine Lefferts, whose wedding plans were published in this column on Friday last, will have Miss Aleid Schenck and Miss Amory Hare, the latter of Philadelphia, among her attendants.

About fifty friends of Miss Laura Fisher of 9 West Fifty-eighth Street, gave her a surprise farewell luncheon at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday noon, which was followed by bridge. There were five tables arranged for the luncheon, with ten guests at each table. Miss Fisher sails Saturday to spend the Summer abroad.

Miss Hall's Wedding Plans.

Miss Jane Ruthven Hall, whose engagement to Reginald W. Robbins of Boston was announced a few days ago, has decided to wed on May 17 in Grace Church Chantry at noon. She will have only one attendant, her sister, Miss Margaret Hall, as maid of honor. Mr. Robbins has not decided on his best man and ushers. Miss Hall is a daughter of Mrs. Henry B. Hall of 107 East Sixty-fifth Street.

T. J. Hallowell to Wed in June.

The wedding of Thomas Jewett Hallowell of New York and Miss Marion Slocum Ricketson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ricketson, will take place on June 15 in Grace Church, New Bedford, Mass. The engagement was announced last Winter in THE TIMES. Mr. Hallowell is a member of the Players' Club, the Sons of the Revolution, and other clubs.

WHITE HOUSE GIRLS' PARTY.

Ethel Roosevelt's School Companions Dine and Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mrs. Roosevelt gave a dinner at the White House this evening for the junior class of the National Cathedral School for Girls, of which Ethel Roosevelt is a member, in compliment to the senior class. The dinner was followed by a dance in the East Room. About forty girls from the school were guests of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel at dinner, and an equal number of young men were invited for the dancing afterward, for which the Engineers' Band furnished the music.

This is the first time in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants that there has been any such festivity for young people in the White House.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt went for a horseback ride this afternoon, leaving the White House about 4 o'clock in their open surrey and mounting their horses at the edge of the city, according to their custom. They rode in the suburbs until almost dark. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain at dinner next Wednesday evening.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Bonaparte were hosts this evening at dinner in their town house in Baltimore. Among the guests who went over from Washington were Justice and Mrs. Day, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the Secretary of Interior and Mrs. Garfield, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Converse, wife of Admiral Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Walcott, and Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock.

Mrs. Edson Bradley entertained at luncheon to-day.

The Minister from Bolivia, Mr. Calderon, who has been ill in his home on Sixteenth Street for the past two weeks, is now convalescent, but is not able to leave the house yet.

The American Minister to Norway and Mrs. Herbert H. D. Pierce, who are in this country on leave of absence from Mr. Pierce's post of duty, and have been spending the past few days in Washington, went to Boston to-day. They will remain there until the first of June, when they will sail for Norway.

GERMANS CRITICISE TREE.

Find He Lacks Depth in Conception of Shakespeare's Characters.

BERLIN, April 18.—Beerbohm Tree, with his stock company from His Majesty's Theatre, London, brought his cycle of Shakespearean plays to a close tonight with the production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which was received with unusual enthusiasm.

These performances have drawn large houses and have been well received, but most of the German critics deal harshly with Mr. Tree's interpretation of Shakespeare. They object especially to the interpolations and the addition of pantomimes not belonging to the text, and find the English actor lacking in philosophical depth in his conception of the characters of Shakespeare. Furthermore, the rhythmical style of declamation is not in accord with the realistic German method of playing Shakespeare.

Mr. Tree's company will leave here for London to-morrow on a special train.

To Plan for New German Theatre.

A meeting will be held at the Hotel Astor on next Wednesday afternoon under the patronage of Ambassador Charlemagne Tower, to hear the plans of the new manager of the Irving Place Theatre for a reorganized German theatre. Dr. Baumfeld, the new manager, has interested a number of prominent American and German-American women in the movement, and they have formed a committee of which Mrs. Emil L. Boas is the Chairman. Karl Ruenz, the German Consul General, and Prof. William H. Carpenter of Columbia are among the speakers who will make brief addresses.

"Cleo" Produced at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 18.—After many disputes, "Cleo" received its first American presentation at the Savoy Theatre here to-night. Edwin Milton Royle, the author, and Nance O'Neil, the star, were heartily congratulated after the performance. This is the play in which Mrs. Leslie Carter was to appear, but gave it up after a quarrel with the author.

Arnold Daly in a New Play.

Arnold Daly will offer a series of special matinées at the Lyceum Theatre during his engagement in "The Boys of Company B." The first series of four will be presented on successive Tuesdays, beginning on April 30. Each matinée performance will consist of three short plays, "The Lemonade Boy," by Gladys Unger; "The Flag Station," by Charles Arthur Kenyon, and "The Monkey's Paw," a dramatization by Louis N. Parker of W. W. Jacobs's story of the same name.

Message from Nat Goodwin.

Herman L. Roth, counsel for Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, sent this telegram to the newspapers last night, as having been received from Mr. Goodwin:

San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1907.
Herman L. Roth, Knickerbocker Theatre Building.

Kindly deny, as my counsel, report that I have been sued for rent in conjunction with Miss Goodrich. I simply became responsible on a lease made to her mother and herself; nothing more. NAT C. GOODWIN.

Art Gift from Mrs. Gardner.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 18.—Mrs. John L. Gardner has presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts a fine set of reproductions of Botticelli's drawings for the illustrations to Dante's "Divine Comedy." The gift includes reproductions of both the Vatican Library series and the Berlin series.

FOOD.

THE KNOW HOW

To Feed Children and Get Good Results.

There are more nervous persons made so by undigested food lying in the stomach than the average individual would suppose.

If food remains undigested in the stomach, it begins to ferment, set up gas and a large portion is thus converted into poison.

That's why imperfectly digested food may and often does cause irritation of the nerves and stupor of the mind—brain and nerves are really poisoned.

"My daughter had complained for some time of a distressed feeling in the stomach, after eating, which set me thinking her diet was not right," writes an anxious and intelligent mother.

never tried Grape-Nuts. From reading the account of this predigested food, it seemed reasonable to try Grape-Nuts for

"She had been fond of cereals, but had her case.

"The results were really wonderful. The little brain that seemed at times unable to do its work, took up new life and vigor. Every morning, now, before going to school, she eats the crisp little morsels and is now completely and entirely well, she seems to have a new lease on life—no more distresses in the stomach, nor headache, but sound and well every way." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

ELSIE JANIS WINS IN LEGAL CONTEST

Actress Allowed to Take $3,000 a Week Vaudeville Engagement.

OLD CONTRACT NOT BINDING

Liebler Company's Request for a Permanent Injunction Is Denied.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday denied the application of Sargent Aborn, Theodore A. Liebler, and George C. Tyler for a permanent injunction restraining Elsie Janis from leaving their management to appear in vaudeville under the management of Percy Williams. This is the latest development in one of the most interesting theatrical lawsuits of the season, regarded among theatrical people as a test of the respective responsibilities of manager and actress.

Miss Janis, who closed her season in "The Vanderbilt Cup" on Saturday, had been receiving $750 a week from the plaintiffs, which was to have been increased to $900. In her affidavit she says that she has received an offer of $3,000 a week to do a twenty-minute act in vaudeville.

Miss Janis was to have made her vaudeville début under the Williams management last Monday in Brooklyn, but was prevented by a temporary injunction in favor of the plaintiffs. It is now announced that she will appear at the Colonial Theatre, Manhattan, next Monday.

Miss Janis, who is a minor, signed the contract with the Liebler firm herself. In spite of this and the fact that the contract was also signed by the defendant's mother, Jane Bierhower, the court held that the contract was not of such a nature that it could be signed by a minor, and that the agreement of the mother could not bind a minor child.

Herman Frommc, counsel for the Liebers and the Aborns in the suit, announced yesterday that he would take the matter immediately before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

"The opinion of the Justice was long," said Mr. Fromme. "He held that the contract was unfair and not beneficial to the defendant, and decided the matter strictly on a question of law. We contend that the mother was appointed Miss Janis's guardian by the Surrogate Court for the express purpose of signing the contract, and that the young woman had herself a perfectly clear idea of its significance. Her consent is proved by her signature.

"We will not urge that any injunction be continued, for we should then have to give a bond and would be obliged to forfeit if the present decision were sustained and Miss Janis had been prevented from appearing. If we get the ultimate decision she will have to pay back to us all over $900 a week she may earn. The season of 'The Vanderbilt Cup' would have continued at least a month longer if Miss Janis had not refused to remain in the production. The appeal can be heard on May 10."

VERDICT FOR HAMMERSTEIN.

Horn Player's Suit Against Him Dismissed.

Oscar Hammerstein, Signor Campanini, and Nathan Vidaver were in Judge Waldam's chambers in the City Court yesterday, in the suit of John Waring, a horn player. Mr. Waring declared that he had been discharged without reason at the beginning of the season from the orchestra at the Manhattan Opera House and wanted $700 for his services.

Mr. Hammerstein and Mr. Campanini contended that he could not play the horn satisfactorily. Mr. Waring contended that he had played the horn in every Opera House in the world. The Judge listened, and the jury was out three minutes. Returning, they delivered a verdict for the defendant, Oscar Hammerstein.

DOUBLE OPERA BILL.

Changes in Cast at the Manhattan Not Improvements.

The double bill of "I Pagliacci" and "La Navarraise" was given again at the Manhattan Opera House last night, and there were several changes in cast in each opera. Alice Zeppilli sang Nedda for the first time on any stage, even without a rehearsal, it was stated. She was an ideal Nedda in appearance, and when she first jumped from the donkey cart there was hope that she might carry out the promise of her face and figure. Unfortunately, she did not. In action she was disappointing and her voice was not at its best.

Mr. Ancona sang Tonio for the first time this season and failed to replace Mr. Sammarco in any sense of the word, and Mr. Reschigilan was a poor substitute for Mr. Sevéilhac in the part of Silvio. The bright spot in the cast was Mr. Bassi, who sounded the heights and the depths in the pathetic figure of Canio. No other tenor has made such a success in this rôle.

The second performance of "La Navarraise" at this theatre followed, and there were changes of cast in that opera, too. Mr. Gilibert took the part of Remigio, originally sung here by Mr. Séveilhac, and Mr. Gilibert's rôle of Bustimente was taken by Mr. Gianoli-Galletti, who has scarcely enough voice to give effect to the one song of the part. Mme. Calvé again impressed the audience with her wonderful performance of Anita. It is by far the best work she has done this season. Mr. Dalmorès sang Araquil again, and made much of the rather small part. Mr. Campanini conducted both operas. The audience was a large one.

Olive Mead Quartet Concert.

The last concert of the season by the Olive Mead Quartet was given last evening in Mendelssohn Hall and the room was well filled. The programme opened with Novacek's Quartet in E flat, written in the modern Hungarian manner, and included Mozart's duet in G major for violin and viola, and Mendelssonn's Quartet in D major. The numbers were well played by the four young women who comprise this quartet. The Novacek number was of especial interest.

Recital at Columbia.

The Music Department of Columbia University gave a recital in Earl Hall yesterday. The performers were Herwegh von Eude, violin; Modest Altschuler, conductor of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, 'cello, and Prof. Cornelius Rübner, head of the Department of Music at Columbia, pianoforte, assisted by Mr. Kenneth Bingham, baritone. Mr. Bingham pleased the audience by his rendering of an aria from the "Queen of Sheba," "The Friend," by Hugo Wolff, and "The Old Black Mare," by Squires.

Withdraws Hyde-Behman Complaint.

In the Manhattan Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, the Rev. Canon William Sheafe Chase, pastor of Christ Episcopal Church, withdrew the complaint he had made against the Hyde-Behman company in Brooklyn for conducting Sunday performances. He said that the Hyde-Behman company had decided to discontinue its Sunday theatricals.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Ernest Shipman has re-engaged Alfred Jamee for the role of the Jester in the forthcoming revival of "Dorothy Vernon," which is to open on April 22 at the Academy of Music in Jersey City.

Willi Thaller, Herr Conried's leading comedian at the Irving Place Theatre, will have a benefit to-night at that playhouse. Mr. Thaller, who is to sail next Thursday, will appear in "Gebildete Menschen," by Victor Leon. The same comedy will be repeated to-morrow night at the last time on Monday. Hedwig von Osterman will have a benefit on Tuesday, when Sudermann's "Blumenboot" will be presented for the first time in New York.

Charles Dickson, R. C. Herz, and Kenyon Bishop have been engaged to appear with Leo Ditrichstein in the revival of "Before and After," which is to open at the Astor Theatre next Thursday night.

Four hundred members of the Alpha Delta Chi fraternity attended the performance of Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady" at the Hackett Theatre last night. They sang songs between the acts, and after the third act the officers went behind the scenes and were introduced to Miss Stahl. Appropriate lines were interpolated and applauded.

The William Morris Stock Company at the Lincoln Square will continue the production of "The Lost Paradise" for a second week, beginning on Monday.

REV. DR. T. S. HAMLIN DEAD.

He Was Pastor of a Washington Church for 21 Years.

The Rev. Dr. Teunis Slingerland Hamlin, who was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, in Washington, D. C., and one of the best known preachers of the East, died shortly before midnight, on Wednesday night at the Hahnemann Hospital, in this city.

He had been stricken with apoplexy in the afternoon at the office of his son, Elbert B. Hamlin, a lawyer, of 59 Wall Street, associated with Lewis R. Conkling. Funeral services will be held at the church, where he had been pastor for almost twenty-one years, on Sunday afternoon. He leaves a widow, and another son, Francis D., who is a student at Yale University.

Dr. Hamlin came here from Washington on Wednesday night to attend the sessions of the Peace Congress, to which he had been delegated, in company with John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State. Attending the morning session of the congress, he joined his son at the latter's office. He had previously breakfasted with him at the Yale Club. Shortly before 2 o'clock the clergyman suggested luncheon and in company with his son started to leave the office.

He complained of illness in the hall and was removed to his son's private office. Several physicians were at once called in and succeeded for a time in relieving the stricken man. Later he was taken to Hahnemann Hospital.

The body was taken to Washington last night. The funeral services will be in charge of Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, one of Dr. Hamlin's old friends, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Smith of Washington.

Dr. Hamlin, who had been heard as a summer preacher in New York pulpits in almost every season in recent years, was not heard here last year. He had often preached at the Brick and Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Churches. He spent last summer in Europe, preaching throughout the warm months to Dr. Campbell Morgan's congregation in Westminster Chapel, London.

Dr. Hamlin's church was visited annually by hundreds of sightseers, and it was the church of Washington officials of the Presbyterian faith.

He was born in Glenville, N. Y., on May 31, 1847, and was graduated from Union College in 1867, receiving the degree of D. D. in 1886. He held a pastorate for thirteen years in Troy, was two years in Cincinnati, and since 1885 had been in Washington. Dr. Hamlin was married to Frances E. Bacon, at Ypsilanti, Mich., on Feb. 4, 1873. He was connected in official capacities with many institutions and societies.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—News of the death of the Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin was a great shock to his friends and parishoners here. His congregation numbered many persons of wealth and social prominence, President Benjamin Harrison having been a regular attendant.

VISCOUNT MIDLETON DEAD.

Ex-War Secretary Brodrick Will Now Enter the House of Lords.

LONDON, April 18.—The death is announced of William Brodrick, Viscount Midleton.

By the death of Lord Midleton, the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, the ex-Secretary for War and for India, will enter the House of Lords as the holder of the Midleton Viscountcy.

Lord Midleton, who was the eighth Viscount of the line, was born in 1830, and succeeded his father in 1870.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Gardner.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Huntington Gardner, Principal of the Gardner School, at 907 Fifth Avenue, and for many years prominently identified with missionary work among the Indians and with educational work in this and other cities, died yesterday at the Gardner School.

He was born at Worthington, Mass. In 1847 he was graduated from Williams College, and soon took up missionary work among the Choctaw Indians. Assisted by the Rev. Allen Wright, who afterward became Governor of the Choctaws, he established a new mission in the Choctaw Agency, and remained at the head of this work until the health of his family forced him to return to the East.

After serving as President of several schools in New England and in this State he became in 1857 the Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, then the largest school for girls in this city. He founded the Gardner School in 1858, and was continuously associated in the direction of that school until his death. It was established first in Thirty-second Street, and later was removed to Fifth Avenue. Many well-known New York women were graduated from the Gardner School, among them being Helen Gould, Mrs. W. M. K. Olcott, and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen.

The funeral services will be held on Saturday afternoon at the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.

Ferdinand Greenebaum.

Ferdinand Greenebaum, one of the Directors of the American News Company, died early yesterday morning at Lakewood, N. J., after a short illness. Mr. Greenebaum was born in Germany in 1853, coming to this country when he was ten years old, shortly after which he obtained employment in the composing room of The New York Staats Zeitung. After a few years he entered the wholesale newspaper business, and in 1892 he organized the Nassau Newspaper and Delivery Company, of which he was elected President and Manager. He was a member of the Ben Franklin Lodge, F. and A. M., Ayrch Lodge, and United Brethren. He leaves a widow and one son.

Mary Sheddan Fithian.

Mrs. Mary Sheddan Fithian, wife of Richard B. Fithian, died at the International Sunshine Sanitarium, Bensonhurst, on last Saturday of pneumonia. She was one of the leaders in the Women's Club of Brooklyn, an organizer of the Edgewood Reformed Church, and she organized the New Utrecht Sunshine branch. She was President for thirteen years of the Ladies' Aid Society of Borough Park; was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Diet Dispensary, and President of the New Utrecht Study Club.

She was a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Sheddan, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Rahway, N. J., for twenty-three years.

Anson F. Harrold.

BARRINGTON, R. I., April 18.—Anson F. Harrold, 38 years old, President of the American Electrical Transformation Company, and formerly a well-known football player, died of tuberculosis of the throat at his home here to-day. He was a tackle on the Princeton team fifteen years ago. He leaves a widow and daughter.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES F. MALONE, a prominent merchant and a member of the wholesale firm of Ragan, Malone & Co., died in Augusta, Ga., yesterday, of meningitis, after an illness of a few hours.

JOHN H. TIER, one of Plainfield's oldest and best known business men, died at his home yesterday after a long illness, at the age of 76. He came to Plainfield from New York in 1850. He served six terms as Freeholder in Union County and was a City Councilman for six years. He leaves a widow and two sons.

MARRIED.

EDDY—WOODRUFF.—On April 15, at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. William M. Hughes, Elisabeth, daughter of Frederick Woodruff, Esq., to Jesse Mase Eddy of New York.

GIBB—DWIGHT.—On April 18, 1907, at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, by the Rev. H. P. Dewey, D. D., Grace, daughter of Frederick and Antoinette R. Dwight, to Henry Elmer Gibb, son of the late John Gibb.

JACKSON—DE MILT.—On Thursday, April 18, 1907, at Holy Trinity Church, by Rev. H. P. Nichols, Hannah Wing De Milt to Francis De Milt Jackson.

KINNICUTT—TUCKERMAN.—On Thursday, April 18, 1907, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith of Washington, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, Gustav Hermann Kinnicutt and May Appleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman.

PECK—STEELE.—On Monday, April 15, 1907, at Leyte, Philippine Islands, Mabel Rodney Steele to Capt. Robert Halford Peck, U. S. A.

ROPES—WIERUM.—On April 17, 1907, at the residence of her brother, in Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., Nathalie, daughter of Mrs. Otto C. Wierum of Brooklyn, to Ernest Chapin Ropes of Boston.

DIED.

BAKER.—On April 17, 1907, Boaz Baker, in his 91st year, at his residence, Philadelphia, Penn.

Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Pacific St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Friday, April 19, at 1:30 P. M.

TIFFANY & Co.

Timing Watches

Tiffany & Co. direct attention to their large stock of 18 Karat gold timing and repeating watches.

Split-second Chronographs with minute and hour register - $450 and $500

Split-second Chronographs with five minute repeater - - $500 and $550

Split-second Chronographs with minute register and minute repeater - $600

Split-second Chronographs with minute and hour register and minute repeater $625 and $650

Other split-second Chronographs $125, $200 and $400

Fifth Avenue & 37th Street

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Nov. 26, 1906

DROPS IN HIS EYE PUT BOY'S LIFE IN PERIL

Remarkable Case of Atropine Poisoning—Small Patient's Heart and Brain Terribly Overstimulated.

[redacted] the nine-year-old son of [redacted] of [redacted] Spruce street, is rapidly recovering from one of the strangest attacks of atropine poisoning in the medical records. Four drops of atropine placed in the boy's eyes in the course of an ordinary ophthalmic examination were communicated to the brain and heart through the fine blood vessels and nerves of the eyes, and muscles of the heart and brains were overstimulated to such an extent that for several hours the boy's life was in danger.

The lad had been under the treatment of an oculist only two days and a half, and the ordinary atropine solution used by all oculists had been administered only twice in each eye when the patient's condition became alarming. Dr. Albert E. Roussel, professor at the Medico-Chirurgical College, was then called in. He found the boy delirious and hysterical. Strong antidotes were administered hypodermically, and after ten hours of heroic treatment the boy was finally declared out of danger.

Charles Sheldon to Go to England.

TELEGRAM TO PUBLIC LEDGER
Nov. 25

Our experience of twenty years in this work has demonstrated beyond a doubt that where the best methods and skill are employed greater accuracy and better results are obtained without the use of "drops."

Our work combines that of both Oculist and Optician. We prescribe for the correction of all defects of vision, however complicated and we grind and fit our own lenses and assume entire responsibility for the accuracy of the work. Our pamphlet "Eyestrain" is both interesting and instructive. *Send for one.*

A. MARTIN, INC. Eyesight Specialist

17 W. 28th ST., NEW YORK, and FLATBUSH AV. & LIVINGSTON ST., BROOKLYN

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Silver of High Degree

The owner of spoons, knives, forks, etc., stamped

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Is proud of them because this mark is a recognized standard of quality.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

Beautiful, serviceable silver dishes, trays, tureens, etc., are made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

DIED.

BANGS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 18, 1907, Jessie Candler Bangs, wife of Charles W. Bange.

BUDD.—On Wednesday, April 17, Mary Jaques Budd.

Funeral services at the residence of her mother, Mrs. A. M. Good, 4 West 75th St., on Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

CRABB.—At the home of his daughter, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Saturday, April 13, Major George W. Crabb, U. S. A., retired.

DAWES.—At Englewood, N. J., Tuesday evening, April 16, 1907, Christine Wetmore, wife of Henry Franklin Dawes and daughter of Jacob S. and Mary L. Wetmore.

Funeral services at her late residence, Johnson Av., Englewood, N. J., on Friday, April 19, at 11.15 A. M.

FISH.—At his home in Southington, Conn., on Sunday, 14th inst., Asa Fish, in the 63d year of his age, son of James D. and the late Mary E. Fish of Brooklyn.

Interment in Elm Grove Cemetery, at Mystic, Conn.

GARDNER.—On Thursday, April 18, Rev. Dr. Charles Huntington Gardner, Principal of the Gardner School.

Funeral services will be held at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Av. and 48th St., on Saturday afternoon, April 20, at 4 o'clock. Members of the New York Presbytery and of the Williams College Alumni Association are invited to attend.

GREENEBAUM.—After a short illness, at Lakewood, N. J., April 18, 1907, Ferdinand Greenebaum, beloved husband of Cornelia B. and father of Max F., in his 54th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 103 West 118th St., N. Y., on Sunday, April 21, at 1 P. M.

HALLOCK.—At his residence, Queens, L. I., Fourth month, Seventeenth day, Valentine H. Hallock, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services Seventh day at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the trains at Queens leaving Long Island City and Flatbush Av. at 1 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

HAMLIN.—Wednesday, April 17, 1907, Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., of Washington.

HATZFELD.—On Wednesday, April 17, at her late residence, 438 West 116th St., New York City, after a short illness, Maibelle George, wife of Louis E. Hatzfeld.

Funeral services at St. Agnes's Church, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Friday, April 19, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

JONES.—On Wednesday, April 17, 1907, at the residence of her uncle, Thomas Fitch Rowland, 328 Madison Av., New York City, Caroline Rowland Jones, widow of Winthrop Sargent Jones and daughter of the late Frederick L. Bostwick of New Haven, Conn.

Funeral services at 329 Madison Av., New York City, on Friday, April 19, at 2:15 P. M. Burial at Greenwood Cemetery.

McNULTY.—At Los Angeles, on April 10, Edward O., beloved son of Anne E. and the late John S. McNulty.

Funeral on Friday, 19th, at 10:30 A. M., from the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th St. and Columbus Av.

MERRITT.—At Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., on Tuesday, April 16, 1907, Miss Mary G. Merritt, in her 65th year.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, on Raymond St., Hasbrouck Heights, on Friday afternoon, April 19, at 3 o'clock. Burial at Woodlawn on Saturday, April 20, about noon.

MITCHELL.—Entered into rest on April 17, 1907, at her late residence, 668 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Louisa P. Mitchell, widow of Charles Livingston Mitchell.

Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. Interment in Greenwood.

MITCHELL.—Suddenly, Thursday, April 18, 1907, Bleecker Neilson Mitchell, in his 57th year.

Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 142 E. Thirty-eighth Street, Saturday morning, April 20, at 11 o

YANKEES DEFEAT ATHLETICS AGAIN

Giants Are Blanked in Brooklyn, Getting Only Two Hits Off Pastorius.

FIVE SHUTOUTS MARK DAY

Chicago and Cincinnati Lead — The National White World Champions Head American League.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 4; Boston, 0.
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Detroit, 2; Cleveland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 3; New York, 0.
Pittsburg, 1; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 10; Boston, 8.
St. Louis-Cincinnati—No game.

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
New York at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Detroit	Cleveland	Boston	Philadelphia	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—		1					3	4	.667
New York		—				2	1		3	.600
Detroit	1		—	2					3	.600
Cleveland			1	—				1	2	.500
Boston					—	1	2		3	.500
Phila'phia		1			2	—			3	.500
Wash'ton		1			1		—		2	.400
St. Louis	1							—	1	.200
Games lost	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Cincinnati	New York	Boston	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—					1	2		3	.750
Cincinnati		—				1	2		3	.750
New York			—			1		2	3	.600
Boston				—		1		2	3	.600
Phila'phia		1	2		—				3	.600
Pittsburg	1					—			1	.333
St. Louis	1						—		1	.200
Brooklyn		1						—	1	.200
Games lost	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Yankees Win Final Game from Athletics by Score of 8 to 4.

In a game that was marked by heavy hitting, and in which there were two accidents and considerable squabbling between the players and the umpires, the Yankees defeated the Athletics by a score of 8 to 4 yesterday at American League Park.

The accidents both, unfortunately, happened to members of the local team, and as a result Kleinow and Clarkson may be laid up for several days. The accident to Kleinow happened during the third inning, when a foul tip split one of the fingers on his right hand and he was forced to retire. Clarkson received his injury in the seventh inning, when he tried to stop a ground hit made by Hartsel, the ball tearing one of his fingers badly.

The Athletics began the game by scoring two runs and then retiring the Yankees in one, two, three order. Hartsel led off with a single, and moved to second when Clarkson failed to locate the plate for Cross. Seybold doubled to right field, scoring Hartsel and putting Cross on third.

There was a dispute and a long wrangle over Seybold's hit. The entire New York infield surrounded Evans, but he ended the argument by sending Manager Griffith to the bench, refusing to change his decision. After order had been restored Cross scored on Davis's long fly to centre.

Successive triples by Coombs and Hartsel gave the visitors a run in the third. Their fourth run came in the fifth inning, on singles by Cross and Seybold and Murphy's long fly to centre. In the fifth inning Vickers succeeded Coombs.

For the Yankees, Laporte and Williams scored in the second inning, after Coombs had hit Laporte and Williams and Kleinow had made doubles. Two more were added in the third, on a single by Hoffman, followed by Conroy's double and Laporte's single. A base on balls to Thomas, Clarkson's single, and Conroy's second double increased the Yankees' total to six in the fourth, while a base on balls, a passed ball, and Clarkson's second single added one in the sixth. In the eighth Hoffman hit along the right-field foul line for a home run. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
H'fman, cf	2	2	4	0	0		
Conroy, lf	1	2	1	0	0		
Elb'f'd, ss	0	0	3	0	0		
Chase, 1b	0	0	7	1	0		
Laporte, 3b	1	1	2	4	1		
Williams, 2b	1	1	6	0	0		
Mor'rty, rf	1	0	2	0	0		
Kleinow, c	0	1	1	1	0		
Thomas, c	1	0	1	3	0		
Cl'kson, p	1	2	0	3	0		
Keefe, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	8	9	27	12	1		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	3	0	0	0		
Cross, ss	2	1	1	1	0		
Seybold, rf	0	2	0	0	0		
Davis, 1b	0	0	9	0	0		
Murphy, 2b	0	0	3	2	0		
Lord, cf	0	0	0	0	0		
Knight, 3b	0	1	1	2	0		
Berry, c	0	1	5	0	1		
Coombs, p	1	1	0	2	0		
Vickers, p	0	1	1	1	0		
Total	4	9	24	8	1		

New York	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	—8
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Seybold, Williams, Conroy, (2,) Kleinow. Three-base hits—Coombs, Hartsel. Home run—Hoffman. Sacrifice hits—Elberfeld, Cross. First base on balls—Off Clarkson, 3; off Coombs, 1; off Vickers, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Coombs, 4; by Clarkson, 1; by Vickers, 5. Double plays—Williams, La Porte, Kleinow, and Elberfeld; Knight, Murphy, and Davis. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 6. Passed ball—Berry. Hit by pitched ball—By Coombs, 2. Stolen bases—Hoffman, Conroy. Time of game—Two hours and 20 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Evans.

Bay's Muff Gave Detroit Victory.

CLEVELAND, April 18.—The season opened in Cleveland with a tremendous crowd prssent. Detroit won by the score of 2 to 0. Mullin held the Clevelands down to three hits. Heas was effective with men on bases. Detroit's two runs being the result of Bay's muff of Schaefer's fly. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bay, cf	0	0	2	0	1		
Stovall, 1b	0	0	12	0	1		
Flick, rf	0	1	3	0	0		
Lajoie, 2b	0	1	3	3	0		
Turner, ss	0	0	1	6	0		
Bradley, 3b	0	0	2	1	0		
B'sham, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Peoples, c	0	1	2	1	0		
Hess, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	0	3	27	13	2		

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
M'Intyre, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Coughlin, 3b	0	1	0	2	0		
Crawf'd, cf	1	1	4	0	0		
Cobb, rf	1	1	0	0	0		
B'sman, 1b	0	1	11	0	0		
Sch'fer, 2b	0	0	2	2	0		
Payne, c	0	0	9	0	0		
O'Leary, ss	0	0	0	0	0		
Mullin, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	2	6	27	10	0		

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hit—Roesman. Sacrifice hits—Lajoie, Schaefer. Stolen bases—Flick, Bemis, McIntyre. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 9. First base on balls—Hess, 2; Mullin, 3. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Hess. Struck out—By Hess, 1; by Mullin, 5. Wild pitch—Hess. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

Washington Wins at Boston.

BOSTON, April 18.—Washington won the third and concluding game of the series from Boston to-day by hitting Oberlin at opportune times. Hughes was in danger for only two innings, when Boston got two men on bases, with no one out. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ganley, rf	1	3	0	0	0		
Schlafly, 2b	1	0	3	4	1		
Cross, 3b	0	0	0	1	0		
And'son, 1h	0	2	16	0	0		
Altizer, cf	0	1	0	0	0		
Jones, lf	1	2	1	0	0		
Perrine, ss	1	0	1	6	1		
Bl'k'ship, c	0	1	6	1	0		
Hughes, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	4	9	27	16	2		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sul'van, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Collins, 3b	0	1	2	3	1		
Ung'b, 1b	0	1	13	3	0		
Hoey, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Parent, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Ferris, 2b	0	0	0	3	0		
Wagner, ss	0	0	1	5	0		
Shaw, c	0	1	6	1	0		
Oberlin, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	0	4	27	16	1		

Washington	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Anderson, 2; Collins. Three-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hit—Schlafly. Stolen bases—Schlafly, Perrine. Double plays—Ferris, Unglaub, and Shaw; Wagner Unglaub, and Shaw. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Oberlin, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1; by Oberlin, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 4; by Oberlin, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Chicago Scored Lucky Win.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Two stolen bases, a wild pitch, and Davis's first hit of the season scored two runs and won to-day's game with St. Louis for the Chicago American League team. Opening day ceremonies consisted of the hoisting of the league pennant. The fing emblematic of the world's championship will be dedicated next month. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
F. Jones, cf	0	1	4	0	0		
Isbell, 2b	0	0	0	2	0		
Donohue, 1b	1	1	13	0	0		
Rohe, 3b	0	0	2	1	0		
D'ghty, lf	1	1	2	0	0		
Davis, ss	0	1	2	5	0		
MacFl'd, c	0	1	3	0	1		
Altrock, p	0	1	1	5	0		
Total	2	8	27	13	1		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
P'kering, cf	0	1	2	0	0		
T. Jones, 1b	0	1	13	1	0		
Stone, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Burnhill, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Wallace, ss	0	0	2	4	0		
Dineen, 2b	0	0	0	4	0		
Yeager, 2b	0	1	3	3	0		
Buelow, c	0	1	2	1	0		
Morgan, p	0	0	1	7	0		
Total	0	7	24	16	0		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Dougherty. Sacrifice hits—Delehanty, 2. Stolen bases—Donohue, Dougherty, Wallace. Double plays—Isbell, Davis, and Donohue; Davis and Donohue; Yeager and T. Jones. Bases on balls—Off Altrock, 2; off Morgan, 3. Struck out—By Altrock, 2; by Morgan, 2. Wild pitch—Morgan. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Stafford.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Shuts Out Giants in Final Game of Series, 3 to 0.

Brooklyn yesterday shut out the Giants at Washington Park, Brooklyn, by the score of 3 to 0. It was a pitcher's battle between Pastorius and Taylor, in which the former had somewhat the better of the argument. Two hits were made off Pastorius, while Brooklyn made three singles off Taylor's delivery, one of these, by Ritter, in the seventh inning, scored two of the three runs made in the game.

For six innings neither team was able to score. Two hits had been recorded at this stage of the game, with the fielding of the players brilliant. After New York had been retired in the seventh, Brooklyn scored the first runs of the game when Jordan went to first on called balls and reached second on Batch's fly to Shannon. Alperman was hit by a pitched ball and Jordan reached third when Lewis forced Alperman. Ritter drove a long single to left, sending home Jordan and Lewis. Brooklyn tallied another in the following inning on a base on balls, Corcoran's error, and Jordan's single.

Scanlon, the Brooklyn pitcher, who has been studying medicine all the year at the Long Island Medical College, announced yesterday that he had played his last game on the diamond. Hereafter he will devote his time to medical studies. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf	0	0	2	1	0		
Browne, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Devlin, 3b	0	0	1	2	0		
Seymour, cf	0	0	0	0	0		
Bres'han, c	0	0	6	1	0		
McGann, 1h	0	0	11	1	1		
Dahlen, ss	0	1	0	4	0		
Ceoran, 2b	0	0	2	3	1		
Taylor, p	0	0	1	1	4		
Total	0	2	24	15	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Casey, 3b	0	1	0	2	1		
Lumley, rf	0	0	3	0	0		
Jordan, 1b	1	2	6	1	0		
Batch, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Alp'man, 2b	0	0	3	3	0		
Lewis, ss	1	0	2	2	0		
Ritter, c	0	1	6	2	0		
Pastorius, p	0	0	1	1	1		
Total	3	3	27	10	1		

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3

Sacrifice hits—Alperman, Seymour. Stolen base—Lewis. Left on bsses—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Pastorius, 3; off Taylor, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Pastorius, 5; by Taylor, 6. Wild pitch—Taylor. Time of game—One hour and twenty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rigler.

Pittsburg Shut Out Chicago.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—Pittsburg to-day shut out Chicago by a score of 1 to 0. The single run was made in the third inning, when Phelps gained two bases when Slagle dropped his fly. Sacrifices by Leifield and Anderson put Phelps over the plate. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
And'son, cf	0	0	3	1	0		
H'lman, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Clarke, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Wagner, ss	0	1	2	2	1		
Abbat'o, 2b	0	0	1	6	0		
Nealon, 1b	0	0	10	3	0		
Storke, 1b	0	0	3	0	0		
Leach, 3b	0	0	0	2	0		
Phelps, c	1	0	6	2	1		
Leif'd, p	0	0	1	3	0		
Total	1	2	27	19	2		

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	1	0	1		
*Kling	0	0	0	0	0		
Randall, cf	0	0	0	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Schulte, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Chance, 1b	0	1	14	1	0		
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	1	1	6	0		
H'fman, ss	0	0	1	4	1		
Evers, 2b	0	0	1	1	0		
†Tinker	0	0	0	0	0		
Moran, c	0	1	3	0	0		
Brown, p	0	1	0	6	0		
Total	0	6	24	18	2		

*Batted for Slagle in seventh inning.
†Batted for Evers in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Sacrifice hits—Anderson, Hallman, Leifield, Moran. Stolen bases—Clarke, Abbatichio, Nealon, Chance. Double play—Brown, Steinfeldt, and Chance. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Leifield, 3; off Brown, 2. Hit by pitcher—Chance. Struck out—By Leifield, 4; by Brown, 2. Passed balls—Phelps, Moran. Wild pitch—Leifield. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Errors Help Philadelphia to Win.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Philadelphia defeated Boston to-day in a game marked by numerous errors. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bates, rf	3	1	0	0	0		
Tenney, 1b	2	2	11	1	0		
Beaum't, cf	1	2	3	0	0		
Howard, lf	0	2	1	0	0		
Bridwell, ss	0	0	0	3	3		
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	2	3	0		
Brain, 3b	0	0	4	4	0		
N'dham, c	0	0	0	3	2		
Boultes, p	1	1	2	5	1		
Ormsdorf, c	0	1	1	0	0		
*Browne	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	8	10	24	19	6		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	0	1	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	3	1	2	3	0		
Gush, rf	2	2	3	0	0		
Magee, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
Br'sf'd, 1b	0	8	12	1	1		
C'tney, 3b	1	0	3	3	1		
Doolin, ss	1	1	2	4	2		
Doolin, c	0	0	5	0	1		
P'tinger, p	1	0	1	3	0		
Total	10	8	27	15	5		

*Browne batted for Ormsdorf in ninth.

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1—8
Philadelphia	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	—10

Two-base hits—Howard, Beaumont, Tenney, Bransfield, Lush. Three-base hit—Lush. Sacrifice hit—Tenney. Stolen bases—Pittinger, Thomas, Gleason. Double play—Courtney and Bransfield. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Boultes, 6; off Pittinger, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Hit by pitcher—Ritchey, Brown, Courtney. Struck out—By Pittinger, 2. Wild pitches—Boultes, 2; Pittinger, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Klem.

Harvard Again Downs Middies.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 18.—Harvard defeated the midshipmen here to-day in the third and decisive game of the series. All of the runs were made in the first inning after Jones, the navy catcher, had missed a chance to retire the side by dropping McCall's third strike when two hands were already out. The score by innings follows:

										R.	H.	E.
Harvard	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	6	2
Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	2

Batteries—Boush and Currier; Lanphier and Jones.

Scores of Other Games.

At Springfield—Rochester, (Eastern,) 14; Springfield, (Connecticut,) 5.

At Holyoke—Jersey City, (Eastern,) 3; Holyoke, (Connecticut,) 0.

At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, (Connecticut,) 2; Montreal, (Eastern,) 5.

At Waterbury—Waterbury, (Connecticut,) 6; University of Niagara, 4.

At Bronx Oval—Loyola, 30; Berkeley School, 9.

At Lawrence.—Lawrence, (New England,) 8; Norwich, (Connecticut,) 6.

At Lynn—Lynn, (New England,) 4; Philadelphia Giants, 1.

At Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, 7; Elizabeth, (Atlantic League,) 3.

At Altoona—Altoona, (Tri-State,) 80; Buffalo, (Eastern,) 3.

At Harrisburg—Toronto, (Eastern,) 7; Harrisburg, (Tri-State,) 0.

At Williamsport—Williamsport, (Tri-State,) 10; Wilkesbarre, (New York State,) 2.

At Worcester—Newark, (Eastern,) 9; Worcester, (New England,) 6.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Boston.—Adv.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 929 B'way.

BLUE HERON WON THE OZONE STAKES

Victory Was the Second in Two Starts for Horses of Samuel Emery's Stable.

ACE HIGH FIRST BY A NOSE

Larry Mulligan's Colt Upset a Betting Coup in the Selling Sprint at Aqueduct—Four Favorites Won.

The record of the afternoon's results at the Aqueduct track yesterday made a singular tribute to the judgment of the racegoing public generally. In four of the six races the actual post favorites finished first. In spite of the fact that the older horses now racing at Aqueduct within a few days have been gathered from the four corners of the racing world, and that horses from the Winter tracks met the fresh horses trained on the Long Island tracks, in the fourth day of the New York season, backers picked the winners with precision. The one event on which public opinion went wrong was in the single atake of the programme, the Ozone, for two-year-olds, at a half mile, on the straight. Twelve horses ran, and then it took an absolutely newcomer in racing to upset the public judgment, for the post favorite was second, fighting out at the finish with the newcomer, Blue Heron, which, at 7 to 1, was the longest-chance winner of the day. Blue Heron is the property of Samuel Emery, and the colt's victory gives to the Emery stable the record of the Aqueduct meeting, the stable having started only two horses at the meeting, and both of these having been returned winners.

Simply because he is the stable mate of Master Robert, the Emery winner of a fast race the day before, Blue Heron received some attention, but the betting crowd generally refused to consider any horse other than J. R. Keene's Masks and Faces, a winner on the second day of the meeting, which went to the post a warm favorite, Miller riding her. Blue Heron was ridden by Notter, and from end to end of the contest the race was between the two, Masks and Faces having slightly the better of it at the start, but giving way to Blue Heron in the run around the bend in the chute. When straightened out through the long stretch Blue Heron showed the more courage, and coming away under hard riding at the very end, won a hotly contested race by barely three parts of a length, Masks and Faces second, being a length and a half away from Tartar Maid third.

In the Selling Spring, for three-year-olds, fifth on the programme, there were so many tips on private trials and omens that public form lost something of its usual convincing power, but at that the public insisted on backing the horses that had run best in public, and Barbary Belle, Ace High, and Sir Toddington were the ruling choices in that order. Sir Toddington ran a vastly better race than in his earlier effort at Aqueduct, and only just failed to achieve a betting coup for his stable, Ace High, however, running just a shade better than Sir Toddington, and in a fierce struggle to the winning post getting the decision by a scant nose. Ace High is the colt that won several sensational races for Timothy D. Sullivan last year, later racing in the name of the Five Points Stable, and yesterday coming out in the name and colors of Larry Mulligan, "Big Tim's" half brother. Consequently, the apparent changes in ownership of the horse deceived none of the Suwery patrons of racing.

The opening race went to James R. Keene's Frizette, which romped in an easy winner from a fair field of two-year-olds. W. H. Carey, a newcomer from the Pacific Coast, took up top weight in the mile handicap and won in easy atyle, after waiting on his field into the last quarter of a mile. Mary Morris and Tim O'Toole, both at odds on, were easy winners of their respective races, Tim O'Toole taking the closing event on the card. The weather was bright but cool, and the attendance was the best since the opening day of the season. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old; four furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Frizette, 104, Miller, 1-2, 1-5	3	1	1*
Aunt Rose, 107, Shilling, 7-2, 4-5	2	2	2?
Berry Maid, 104, McDaniel, 15-1, 4-1	1	3	3½
Biskra, 104, Notter, 15-1, 5-1	5	4	5
Hands Around, 104, Preston, 15-1, 4-1	8	5	5
Stylit, 104, Hennessy 20-1, 6-1	4	7	6
Disturbance, 101, Mercado, 100-1, 40-1	6	6	7
Matches Mary, 104, J. Johnson, 20-1, 5-1	7	8	8
N'Importe, 104, Hayes, 100-1, 40-1	9	9	9

Time—0:48. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. f., 2 years, by Hamburg-Ondulee. Owner, James R. Keene. Trainer, J. Rowe.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; seven furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Mary Morris, 103, Sumter, 4-5, 15-20	3	2	1½
Lady Alicia, 96, Englander, 8-1, 7-5	4	1	2?
Endora, 96, Berkman, 0-5, 2-5	1	3	3*
Little Woods, 112, W. McIntyre, 40-1, 6-1	2	4	4

Time—1:28 4-5. Start good. Won drivin; place seme. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Victory-Furiano. Owner and trainer, J. H. McCormick.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
W. H. Carey, 126, Miller, 7-5, 1-2	4	1	1*
Sam H. Harris, 114, Crimmins, 16-5, even	2	2	2?
Tartar, 110, Preston, 2-1, 3-5	3	3	3½
Umbrella, 98, Englander, 20-1, 6-1	1	4	4
Maxnor, 122, Finn, 15-1, 4-1	5	5	5

Time—1:40 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Ed Farrell-Bettie Brambis. Owner, R. F. Carman. Trainer, J. Blutc.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ozone Stakes, for two-year-olds; four furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Blue Heron, 102, Notter, 7-1, 5-2	2	1	1¾
Masks and Faces, 100, Miller, 2-1, even	1	3	2½
*Tartar Maid, 90, Swain, 5-1, 2-1	3	2	3?
Laura Clay, 99, Shilling, 10-1, 4-1	4	4	4
Magazine, 107, Preston, 6-1, 2-1	11	5	5
Merrimac, 98, Beckman, 15-1, 6-1	9	6	6
Rosebloom, 110, Nicol, 5-1, 2-1	5	7	7
Monthert, 99, Garner, 15-1, 6-1	7	8	8
*Bigot, 101, Horner, 5-1, 2-1	10	9	9
Thomas Calhoun, 104, Musgrove, 8-1, 6-1	11	10	10
Duke of Bridgewater, 99, Englander, 20-1, 8-1	12	11	11
Rifle Range, 99, McDaniel, 30-1, 10-1	8	12	12

*Coupled as A. J. Joyner's entry.

Time—0:47 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Griffon-Blue Bells. Owner, Samuel Emery. Trainer, A. G. Blakely.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; five furlongs; selling.

	S.	¾.	F.
Ace High, 102, Miller, 5-1, 2-1	2	1	1n
Sir Toddington, 106, Hennessy, 5-1, 2-1	1	2	2½
Berkeley, 102, Lowe, 40-1, 12-1	3	4	3h
Barbary Belle, 96, Englander, 15-5, 7-5	4	3	4
Anna May, 100, J. Johnson, 5-1, 2-1	5	5	5
Jersey Lady, 108, Mountain, 7-1, 5-2	7	6	6
Nigger Mike, 97, Brussel, 30-1, 12-1	12	8	7
L'Amour, 103, McDaniel, 20-1, 8-1	6	7	8
Constantia, 98, Shilling, 20-1, 8-1	14	11	9
Golden Shore, 103, Rowan, 5-1, 2-1	8	9	10
El Cazador, 106, Preston, 40-1, 15-1	9	10	11
Athens, 96, Notter, 8-1, 3-1	10	12	12
Bentwick, 101, Horner, 40-1, 12-1	11	13	13
Alta Farola, 96, Beckman, 100-1, 40-1	13	14	14

Time—1:00 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Trouhadour-Run of Luck. Owner, L. Mulligan; trainer, A. Zimmer.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Tim O'Toole, 108, Beckman, 7-10, 1-4	5	3	1n
Pins and Needles 103, Preston, 5-1, 8-5	7	2	2¾
Communipaw, 105, Miller, 10-1, 3-1	3	1	3*
Miss Spooner, 104, W. Doyle, 40-1, 12-1	4	4	4
El Chico, 105, Horner, 20-1, 6-1	1	5	5
Roland, 111, Radtke, 7-1, 5-2	10	6	6
Jarvis Lane, 105, Garner, 30-1, 10-1	2	7	7
Tuckernuck, 108, Notter, 12-1, 4-1	6	8	8
Sugar Pine, 105, C. Brady, 100-1, 40-1	8	9	9
Millstone, 105, McDaniel, 12-1, 4-1	11	10	10
Lady Pride, 103, Englander, 20-1, 6-1	0	11	11

Time—1:15. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 3 years

AUTO CLUB OPENED WITH BIG RECEPTION

Members and Friends Inspect Palatial Home in West Fifty-fourth Street.

NOVEL GARAGE EQUIPMENT

Assembly Hall Modeled After French Chateau—Membership Limit Is Increased.

An automobile reception amid surroundings such as have never before been seen in this country was held yesterday afternoon in the new home of the Automobile Club of America, West Fifty-fourth Street, near Broadway. The occasion marked the formal opening of the new building, which was started over a year ago and in its palatial equipment both for owners of cars as well as for the machines themselves represents a financial outlay approximating $1,000,000.

The present membership of the club is 1,000 active members with 300 additional associate and honorary members. At the annual meeting last night which marked the actual possession of the new building the members authorized an increase of 200 members, as the waiting list includes practically that number. Only two or three European clubs exceed America's largest and pioneer motor club in membership and none of them possesses a home so complete in every detail.

President Colgate Hoyt with his Board of Governors and ex-Presidents, including Dave Hennen Morris, Winthrop E. Scarritt, and George F. Chamberlin, acted as the reception committee in greeting the hundreds of members and their guests, who filled up the broad staircase to inspect the new building. Women were as numerous as the men and they were particularly pleased with the special room that has been set apart for their use on the ground floor.

At the head of the grand staircase on the second floor are the two most imposing rooms of the new house, the large assembly hall, two stories in height, occupying the entire front of the building, while adjoining it is the capacious grill room, offering restaurant facilities for 300 members. The great assembly hall, with its lofty beam ceiling and lavish decorations, is an exact copy from a famous French chateau, an attractive gallery being erected at one end from which a band of musicians contributed their share to the enjoyable features of the day.

On the third floor are the billiard room, private committee rooms, and the clerical offices of the club, including the well-equipped quarters of the Touring Bureau, which is furnishing touring information this year to over 500 members for long motor trips in Europe as well as in this country.

The most novel feature of the clubhouse to the practical automobilist is its private garage. The headquarters are on the ground floor, where the Superintendent has his room. A checker has an office at the big entrance for motor cars, and an exact record is kept of the arrival and departure of every machine. Five of the upper floors are also devoted to garage purposes, affording accommodation for 350 cars. About 75 cars are now stored there, and the visitors enjoyed a regular automobile show, for the cars include some of the finest models of foreign and American machines. The big repair room is on the top floor, and special rooms for chauffeurs are provided on the different floors. Two large elevators capable of carrying four tons each carry the cars to the various floors.

The building has a street frontage of 131 feet. It is 100 feet deep and eight stories in height, built of reinforced concrete and absolutely fireproof. Marble, Indiana limestone, and terra cotta form the chief exterior decorations.

At the annual meeting last night the constitution and by-laws were amended, and the Board of Governors were authorized at their discretion to raise the active membership to 2,000, but this will only be done by gradual installments. The club will continue its policy of holding tests and various forms of competitions from time to time, among the features proposed for this season being a commercial wagon test and a four to six days' endurance run for touring cars.

NEW AUTO ASSOCIATION.

Indpendent Importers Expect to Organize with Twenty Members.

A call will be issued within a few days for a meeting of the American agents and representatives of foreign cars who are not members of the Importers' Salon for the purpose of organizing an association of the independent importers. Paul Lacroix, with half a dozen representatives of foreign cars, has taken the initiative in this new association plan and he believes it will be formed within a short time with from twenty to twenty-five members.

The Importers' Salon, which consists of eight firms, is affiliated with the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, and its members pay royalty upon the cars imported into this country. Mr. Lacroix stated yesterday that the statistics of foreign importations in 1906 showed that 1,402 cars came in, representing about fifty different makes, of which the Salon controlled 20 per cent.

The proposed organization, for which the name Automobile Importers' Union has been suggested, will devote particular attention to making a big exhibit of foreign cars next season in the independent show at the Grand Central Palace. Among the cars eligible to be represented in this new organization are the Panhard, Richard, C. G. V., Bianchi, Berliet, Westinghouse, Delauney-Belleville, Bolice, Brasier, Itala, Martini, Mors, Delahaye, Napier, and Zust.

Want More Autos for Orphans' Day.

A strong effort is being made by the committee of the New York Motor Club in charge of the Orphans' Day automobile outing on June 12 to obtain enough cars to give at least 1,000 children an enjoyable day's entertainment. Requests have been sent to manufacturers, agents, and owners to furnish cars for the run. Thirty-five cars have already been promised, affording capacity for 210 children. The cars are: Stearns, 4; Acrocar, 4; Columbia, 4; Stoddard-Dayton, 4; Berliet, 4; Apperson, 2; Hilde, 2; Premier, 2; Pleice, 2; Rambler, 2; Reo, 2, and 1 each of the Logan, Rochet-Schneider, and White cars. The committee in charge of the affair consists of Samuel A. Milse, R. O. Howell, and William J. Morgan.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER, APRIL 19 to 20.

S. London. Will. Point. S. Hook. Gov. Island.
A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.
4:42 5:04 3:18 3:48 12:11 .... 12:00 ....
2:38 3:05 4:08 4:40 12:33 1:10 12:20 12:52

J. Schubarik, Treasurer of this Bronx Sports Fishing Club, announces that the club has engaged the auxiliary yacht Cruso for seventeen days, beginning next Tuesday.

The Sunrise Fishing Club has left Clifton, S. I., and the former Shoals. The starting point will be Stapleton, S. I. The club has fished the shoals for the past ten years, and the scarcity of fish made it necessary to change the fishing grounds.

The first fishing trip of the Bell Ringers' Fishing Club took place last Sunday from Frank White's Wreck Pond, L. I., on the launch Lillian G. The officers for the year are: Thomas J. Gregg, Captain; James E. McCoy, pilot; Phil Miller, steward; Richard Cotter, bait digger; Charles Nolan, deck hand, and James O'Mara, spray mate.

At a recent meeting of the Aeolus Club the following boat officers were elected: Captain, George O'Brien; mate, Tony Schulman; steward, Frank Wall; first assistant steward, Fred Boettcher; second assistant steward, R. Wagner; weighing master, George Geercken, and assistant weighing master, Fred Scheele. The club has chartered the Agnes to start from Canarsie on the following Sundays: May 19, June 9, 23; July 14, 28; Aug. 11, 25; Sept. 8, 29; Oct. 13 27; Nov. 10, and Dec. 8.

King's Cup Coming on Etruria.

The King's Cup, presented to the Jamestown Exposition by King Edward for competition in the yacht races to be held in September at Jamestown, will arrive to-morrow on the steamship Etruria. The cup is in the custody of the United States Express Company, and application will be made at the State Department to allow it to be admitted free of duty, as is the custom with similar trophies. Word was received from Europe with the notification regarding the cup's shipment that Sir Thomas Lipton has also consigned to Jamestown a large number of pictures and bric-a-brac valued at $500,000.

GOLFERS AT GARDEN CITY.

Champions Beaten for Low Score Prize by Whitlatch of Montclair.

Over sixty golfers, including three ex-National champions—Charles B. Macdonald, H. J. Whigham, and Walter J. Travis—drove off from the first tee yesterday morning on the Garden City links in the opening tournament of the season. Mr. Whigham, the English golfer, who held the American championship in 1896 and 1897, has been seen here very seldom since that time. He was not up to his best form, and failed to return a card. He played in the eighteen-hole qualifying round with Mr. Macdonald, who held the American title in 1895. The prize for the best score of the day was won by the Montclair golfer, Marshall Whitlatch, who, despite the high wind that blew over the course all day, made the excellent record of 88 strokes for the long 6,400 yard course.

The pick of the metropolitan contingent was out, including a number of young players who have captured Southern prizes during the Winter. Harold Sands was one of those who got a place in the first set. He won the Southern Cross Championship Cup at Aiken last month, while L. A. Hamilton, the new Florida champion, qualified for the second cup.

The star contest in the first match-play round for the chief trophy in the afternoon was between Travis and James M. Rhett, the Dyker Meadow champion. It was nip and tuck from the start. On the seventeenth hole Travis was dormie one, and by winning the home hole he took the match by two up. Travers had an easy victory over Bowers by 5 up and 3 to play, while Whitlatch beat C. M. Hall by 6 up and 4 to play. Macdonald also won his round, thus qualifying among the eight survivors for the second round today. Travers will meet A. M. Robbins of St. Andrew's, and Travis will play Harold Sands. Those who qualified for the two cups were:

Marshall Whitlach, Montclair:

Out	4	7	4	5	5	7	5	4—45
In	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	3—43

Charles B. Macdonald, Garden City....46 45 90
Walter J. Travis, Garden City....45 45 90
Jerome D. Travers, Montclair....43 47 90
James M. Rhett, Dyker Meadows....46 45 91
Harold A. Sands, Aiken....45 47 92
Oscar Woodward, Marine and Field...49 44 93
L. A. Bowers, Brookhaven....46 47 93
Oswald Kirkby, Englewood....45 48 93
Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's....48 46 94
W. R. Simmons, Dyker Meadow....52 44 95
A. W. Tillinghast, Philadelphia....48 47 95
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood....46 49 95
C. M. Hall, Garden City....50 46 96
F. S. Wheeler, Garden City....45 50 95
B. C. Fuller, Apawamis....52 44 96

Second Cup.—Chadwick Sawyer, Midland, 48, 48—96; C. West Taintor, Richmond County, 48, 48—96; Max Behr, Morris County, 50, 46—96; P. R. Jennings, Garden City, 49, 47—96; Robert Weir, Wilmington, 51, 45—96; James D. Foot, Apawamis, 49, 48—97; W. L. Hicks, Nassau, 47, 50—97; W. D. Vanderpoel, Morris County, 52, 48—100; C. F. Watson, Essex County, 52, 49—101; L. A. Hamilton, Englewood, 52, 49—101; G. Batterson, Fox Hills, 52, 49—101; Grinnell Willis, Morris County, 47, 54—101; C. A. Spofford, Garden City, 54, 46—100; H. S. Hubbell, Nassau, 50, 50—100; Morton L. K. Smith, Morris County, 54, 48—102; James C. Taylor, Dyker Meadow, 53, 49—102.

The results of the match-play rounds in the afternoon were:

Garden City Cup.—First Match-Play Round—Travers beat Barnes, 5 up and 3 to play; Robbins beat Fuller, 4 up and 2 to play; Whitlatch beat Hall, 6 up and 4 to play; Wheeler beat Kirkby, 3 up and 2 to play; Sands beat Tillinghast, 4 up and 3 to play; Travis beat Rhett, 2 up; Lynch beat Simmons, 7 up and 6 to play; McDonald beat Woodward, 5 up and 4 to play.

Second Cup.—First Round—Sawyer beat Foot, 6 up and 5 to play; Behr beat Jennings, 3 up and 2 to play; Smith beat Hamilton, 3 up and 1 to play; Batterson beat Hicks, 4 up and 3 to play; C. F. Watson beat Hubbell, 2 up and 1 to play; Weir beat Vanderpoel, 4 up and 2 to play; Spofford beat Willis, 2 up; Taylor beat Taintor, 2 up and 1 to play.

WOMEN LED AT FINISH.

Huntsmen Were Outridden in Meadow Brook Run Across Country.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., April 18.—Lovers of the sport of fox hunting had the best run of the season to-day when about twenty-five members of the Meadow Brook Club and their friends enjoyed an eight-mile run across country behind the drag hounds, during which time about seventy jumps were made. Five ladies were in the saddle and they vied with the men in being first in at the finish, and so well did they ride that the men were soon outridden and the ladies had the field to themselves, and when it came to the finish they had a very pretty race to see who should be first in.

After a spirited dash of a mile, during which five stiff jumps were taken, Miss Gwendolyn Burden outrode the others and finished first.

Saturday will be the last drag hunt of the Spring season, and Master of Hounds Samuel Willetts has arranged a fine line for that day. Among those to finish to-day were Samuel Willetts, E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. James Ladenburg, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Miss Gladys Mills, R. F. Potter, H. E. Drier, F. Kernochan, Jr., J. P. Grace, Beverly Robinson, F. G. Griswold, and W. S. Cameron and the two whips, Davy and Hayden.

TIGERS' CALEDONIAN GAMES.

Juniors Capture the Annual Inter-Class Event with Freshmen Second.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 18.—The thirty-sixth annual Caledonian games of the Princeton Track Athletic Association were held on University Field this afternoon. The games, which are an inter-class contest, were won by the juniors with 40 points; the freshmen took second with 31 points, and the seniors and sophomores finished in the order named, with 29 and 17 points.

A cold wind blew up the home stretch and kept down the time in most of the events. John Elsele, the cross-country Captain, was easily the star of the afternoon, winning the mile and two mile runs in hollow fashion. In the two-mile event he distanced the other competitors so quickly that he ran the race practically unpaced. McCormick, Captain of the football team, bettered his previous record with the shot and is expected to improve as the season progresses.

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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Nos. 331 and 332—Adams Express Company vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky; and 583—American Express Company of New York vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Argument concluded.

261—The Goat and Sheepskin Import Company vs. The United States.—Argued.

263—United States vs. William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company; and 264—William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company vs. The United States.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Friday—Nos. 263, 264, 269, 272, 275, 104, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, and 282.

Calendars for Friday, April 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes, 17—Craig-Press Pub Co. 19—Hull-mlat-N Y, N H & H R R. 45—Franzen-Merritt & Chapman D & W Co. 48—Alexander-Meson. 49—Moen-Crucible Steel Co of Am. 54—Mapteaf-N Y, N H & H R R. 65—Cooper-Canadian Imp Co. 67—Berthold-Burton. 88 — Coburn-Taylor Mfg and Am Writing Paper Co. 75—Stewart-Libberg. 81—Cloutte-Murphy Varnish Co. 84—Fisk-Graham. 104—Bolles-Lehigh Valley R. R. 105—King-Development Co of America.

The following cases, if answered ready when reached, will be called for trial at the session beginning May 7, 1907: 106—Sunerwell-N Y Press Co, Ltd. 107—Sohebstyk-Vlegel. 108—Campania-Tweedle Trading Co. 109—Murphy-Lehigh Valley R. R. 110—Chander-Sherman. 111—McKeever-N Y City Ry. 112—Violett-Landis. 113—Hunter-Leland. 114—Halsey-Woodin. 115—Schaefer-Int Power Co. 116—Pandolf-Penn. R. R. 117—Von Robeln-N Y City Ry. 118—Mertin-N Y, N H & H R R. 119—Levine-Central R R of N J. 120—Ringsams. 121—Olsen-Chauncey. 122—Leeds-Eldman. 123—Morris & Cunnings Co-Newhall. 124—Leroy-McMullen. 125—Warren-Erie R R. 126—Bloom-Klaw. 127—Campe-same. 128—Eldridge-same. 129—Same-same. 130—Hammond-seme. 131—Koehler-same. 132—Levinsame. 133—Seme-same. 134—Lutiger-eama. 135—Reise-same. 136—Shabad-same. 137—Strong-same. 138—Shabad-same. 139—Western T S Bank-same. 140—Semesame. 141—Lent-N Y, N H & H R R. 142—Kenney-North German Lloyd SS Co. 143—Ward-Drexel. 144—Browne-Catskill. 145—McGuire-Compagnie Generale. 146—Wall-N Y, N H & H R R. 147—O'Neill-Candwell. 148—A C Gunter Pub Co-Pratt. 149—Hamill-N Y, N H & H R R. 150—Farrell-Erie R R.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Calendar. Preferred causes, 55—Goldsmith-Merritt. 57—Same-same. 350—Hanis-Keystone Coal and Coke Co. 851—Flahive-Penn R R. 853—Koppick-same. 102—Dunne-Oceanic Steam Nav Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned causes. 1—In re Fagona-Watchorn. 2—Richmond Safety Gate Co-Smith Bros Typewriter Co. 3—Underwood Typewriter Co-same. 4—Quirk-Consol R R Co. 5—Gregory-Int Rap Tran Co. 6—Scott-Washington Life Ins Co. 8—Amer Graphophone Co-Int Record Co. 9—Meritor Co-Anagyros. 10—Gibson-Aurora Beacon Pub Co. Noticed cases. 11—Robertson-Amer Cotton Co. 12—Underwood Typewriter Co-The Automograph Co. 14—Rzikenstein-Kootman. 15—Goldsmith-same. 16—Westinghouse Elec & Mfg Co-Strauss. 18—Benbow Brauner-esme.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 148—Hastof-S S La Savoie. 83—McDonough-SS Sit. 114—Manheim Ins Co-SS Amsterdam.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, April 18.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 209, 211, 213, 215, 216.

Calendars for Friday, April 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.: Ingraham, Laughlin, Clark, Scott, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Non-enumerated motions: 43—Meyere-Harris. 14—Matter of Dunning. 41—Violett-Rishell. 7—East River Gas Co of L I City-City of N Y. 8—Same-same. 9—Mandl-Nathan. 6—Same-same. 47—Levy-Central Consumers' Wine & Liquor Co. 49—People ex rel Winthrop-Delany. 50—Moss-Blanchard. 54—Paul-Nahl. 56—Toma-Foundation Co. 57—Violett-Horlach. 59—Matter of Goelz, deceased. 60—Kelly-Kelly. 61—Hyman-Hyman. 62—Mulligan-O'Brien. 63—Tomkins-Moros. 64—Oakes-Star Co. 65—Mills & Gibb-Starin. 66—Cleeve-Fischer Hansen. 67—Blatt-Baker. 68—Kuh-Goldman. 69—Dewsnap-Matthews. 70—Chicago Title & Trust Co-German Ins Co of Freeport. 71—Smith-Anderson. 72—Lubbe-Illigert. 73—Baruch-Hazeltine. 74—Knickerbocker Trust Co-Post.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. Av Realty Co. 2—Jones-Gould. 3—Fassett-Duryea. 5—Goupy-Read. 6—Van Kleeck-Traver. 7—Chrystie-Janney. 8—McGinley-Seligman. 9—In the matter of East 135th St. 10—In the matter of Bryant St., &c. 11—Brown-Hansen 12—City of N Y-Hughes. 13—Jones-Gould. 14—Fleisch-Schuler. 15—Buckley-Dorg. 16—Ernst-Am Real Estate Co. 17—Vialt-Vialt. 18—Culligan-Thompson. 19—Abel-Conried Met Opera Co. 20—Goldsmith-Haskell. 21—Mandelbaum-Shapiro. 22—In the matter of Ellis. 23—Conway-Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co. 24—Title Ins Co of N Y-Morgenroth. 25—In the matter of mechanic's lien. 26—Grube-Grube. 27—Gilroy-Int-Met Co. 28—Rankers' Surety Co-Sullivan. 29—In the matter of Schwan. 30—In the matter of Crescent Biscuit Co. 31—Bunte-Bunte. 32—Beatty-Ireland. 33—Koch-Rosenberg. 34—Gordon-Lynch. 35—Goldberg-Mitchell. 36—Clark-Addicks. 37—Hettman-Doll. 38—Cowperthwait-Smith. Sisters, &c. 39—Mulvey-N Y City Ry. 40—In the matter of Cohen. 41—People, &c-Metz. 42—Nulley Co-Sieber. 43—Mitchell-Piper. 44—Searing-Lee. 45—Sharkey-A C-Bingham. 46—Schlesinger-Bruner. 47—Tolman-Cook.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar called at 10:15 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned to April 22.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term.) Adjourned to April 29.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. 1—Enrico Pavoli. 2—Angelo Laudiero. 3—James Cassidy. Pleadings. 1—James Burke. 2—Daniel Pederson. 3—Julius Weil. 4—Francis Bennings, Daniel Fitzgerald, Bernard Mooney, and Thomas Mahoney. 6—Samuel Stafer. 7—Michael Slattery. 8—John Rappadakos. 9—Bone Zasa. 10—Joseph Rosenwasser. 11—William Kramer. 12—Frank J. Gallagher. 13—Charles Diorio. 14—James O'Toole. 15—Harry Algass. 16—Joseph Henry. 17—George Fellan. 18—Santo Catoralno. 19—William R. Foy. 20—John Roberts. 21—Peter Van Haaren. 22—Frank Brown. 24—William J. Gaynor. 25—Pasquale Jacobelli. 26—Arthur Thornton. 27—John Morrissey, Samuel Baroff.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1146—Krafft-Citizens' Bank of Dyerburgh, Tenn. 3620—Riverside Bank-Manhan. 2978—Washburn-Washburn. 3627—Myers-Herd. 3594—Thomas-Consolidated National Bank of New York. 3539—Koehler-Oakes Manufacturing Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 1—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 801—Newberth-N Y C & H R R. 837—Santate-N Y City Ry. 880—Pedros-N Y City Ry. 2243—Draper-Int R Tr Co. 790—Laks-N Y City Ry. 894—Nyce-N Y City Ry. 1000—Smith-Morris. 421—Folmon-Cook. 401—Campbell-N Y Herald Co. 677—Fortune-Am Ice Co. 3089—Altus-Tangeman. 1051—Palley-Egan. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 1372—Berman-Stern. 1376—Dyer-Denny. 1395—Warner-Millikan. 1403—McIntyre-Burns. 1427—Ginsberg-McGrath. 1431—Edelstein-Shortland. 1464—O'Neill-Nsribert. 1465—Foster-same. 1402—Maniscalo-Nadele. 1407—Consullo-Lenox Cons Co. 1413—King-Crimmins. 1429—Reiser-Springer. 3828—Opper-Davega, Jr. 1316—Tierno-Weiss. 1189—Farrell-Scott. 1190—Leonard-same. 1447—Murphy-Lutus. 816—Murphy-Winan Co. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1078.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10.15 A. M. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until April 23, at 2 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dunne, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar Nos. 2 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. Inquest, 586—Spaulding-Barkley & Hudson River Lighting Co-Kellog B & L. 325—Fuller-Highland. 6884—Berbaum-Wohlstetter. 815—Cary-Manning. 1752—Robertson-Badger State Tanning Co. 1756—Greer-Claflin. 1518—Peacock-Clark.

The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 1682—Hapgood-Sulzberger. 3349—Shayne-Shayne. 434—Spenr-Hirschbein. 849—Kimball-Penn R R Co. 1361—Pulls-Fountain. 2553—Gearty-Mavor of N Y. 2761—Clement-Marson. 1121—Morris-Lindenborn. 1339—Riverside Bank-De Cernia. 1737—Shechan-Vosburg Mfg Co. 1609—Irving-Zimmerman. 6384—Sand Foundation Corp of America-Mead Mfg Co. 1411—McDonald-Mschay. 399—Rothstein-Isaac. 847½—Thompson-City of N Y. 435—Duffy-same. 3471—Kilpatrick-Whitmer. 2788—Clement-Herrenschmidt. 236—Bach-Manheim Ins Co. 511—McLain-House Machine Co. 731—Controvelier-Hall. 747—Joseph-Anderson. 1675—Siegel-Cooper Co-Maryland Casualty Co. 2951—Freifeld-Crobs Sons. 883—Washington Life Ins Co-Scott. 2566—City of N Y-Tuck. 1669—Schlesinger-Hungarian Restaurant. 1712—Kramer-Haegar Storage Warehouse Co. 3249—Penje, &c-Conron Bros. 1085—Phenix Nat Bank-Waterbury. 1889—McClure, Phillips Co-Home Life Ins Co. 1495—Schwitzer-Mandel. 1469—Grunbman-Young Co. 1470—Bernstein-Kessler. 1487—Schaefer, Jr-Conklin. 1191—Kelley-Powell. 1501—Schleicher-Brenner. 1495—Hoyt-Forrest. 1501—Same-Howley. 1902—Kessler-Kessler.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Adjourned until April 22.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Patrick A. Fogarty. 2—Frederick Emanuel. 3—Amanda Fearn. 4—Frederick W. Dierckes. 5—James W. Miller. 6—Clinton Adams. 7—Philip Herzig. 8—Julia L. Skillin. 9—James W. Miller. 10—Thomas G. Rigney. 11—George F. Gilman. 12—Elma May Ostrum. 13—Peter Billgmeier. 14—John A. Dake. 15—David E. Cohn. 16—Julie J. Follok. 17—Isalas Meyer. 18—Same. 19—Same. 20—Agnes C. Taylor. 21—Wilhelm Elbert. 22—Elizabeth Elbert. 23—Henry C. Voss. 24—Robert W. Bootman. 25—Mary Walsh. 26—Henry W. McAdams. 27—Augustus Van Sicklen. 28—Albert Berzevizy. 29—Jennie Schwartz. 30—George W. Phillips. 31—Frederick Emanuel. 32—Mary C. Wallace. 33—Charles Fass. 34—Ellen Cleary. 35—Wilhelmina Meyer. 36—Barbara Podolnk. 37—Francnes A. Spaulding. 38—John McSorley. 39—Alice Key Browne. 40—Ferdinand Muhl. 41—Watson H. Smith. 42—Robert H. Cole. Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Emma E. Bowne, John Miller, Catharine Hamiter, James Wiseman, Henry Rock, Marie Hohn, Mary Anderson, Edwin D. Lackey. At 2 P. M.: Moritz Simon, Helene J. A. Illick, George Gesener, August F. Perle, John A. Taylor, George Gessiner.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Wadhams, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Court opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 789—Hoch-Dry Dock, &c. 1095—Buckley-man-The State Bank. 272—Reiss-Int St Ry. 7592—Gonsenheim-Hecht.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases from Part IV.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 1250—Nicholson-Int St Ry. 7276—Baker-Dry Dock, &c. 811 R. T.—Sarno-Calvert Con Co. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day: 2106—Norwood-The Preferred Accident Ins. 2650—Heifer-N Y City Ry. 2143—Goldstein-Int St Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A.M. Calendar clear. Short causes. 7029—Luban-Del, L & W R R. 7204 — Freedman-Rubin. 7046 — Friedman-Romm. 7315—Schocht-Hurwitz. 7227—Harvey Auto Shop-Leary. 6728—Barrett-Jaffe. 7011—Renyl-Landek. 7081—Mairs-Gramercy Pub Co. 7530—Kann-Adelson Fur Co. 7126—Davis-O'Connell. 6845—Leechtman-N Y Storage Co. 7229—Yorhime-Carpenter. 6114—Littel-Penn R R. 7194—Reedy Elec Co-Berman. 7247—Doll-Mincher. 7370—Frost-Gilbert. 7287—Coen-Cholzel. 7223—Manketein-Kennedy. 6078—Cohen-Bachrach. 7127—Cohen-Congregation N Y. 7062—Gerard Sun-Richman. 7328 — Karland-Aaron. 7216 — Schnee-Sodnn. 4985½ — Helmenmann-Boland. 7361 — Ravitch-Friedman. 7101 — Horwitz-Hamberg. 7330—Budd-Kurzrok. 7226—Flann-Kelser Bros. 4103—Barth-Schutz. 6368—Hollenbeck-Glass. 6166 — Klein-Campbell. 6482—Diorio-Tierney. 4195½—Roheson-Hoyog. 5708—Whitman Co-Rost Co. 4801—Loewenstein-Louisville. 6791—Orange-Fisher. 6712—Boley-Western Mantel Co. 6538—Blum-Schwinger. 7222—First Nat Bk-Ireland. 6051—Winterbury-Rels. 6396—Reisler-Lampert. 7236—Peraval Co-Broadway Hotel. 4961—Rice-Newman. 7188—Illmis-Bliss. 5408—Osorio-Burlington Realty Co. 7010—Greenberg-Heiris. 6568—Goldstein-Welr. 7339—Friedman-Kalalsvinji.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. 2329—Schnermacher-Metropolitan St. Ry. 2332—Fuchs-same. 2334—Hershkorn-Interurban Street Ry. 2370—Harrison-N Y City Ry. 1714—Kaufman-Simon. 2303—Webber Autographic R Co. 2325—Grisel-Barber Asphal Co. 1233—O'Reilly-Solomon. 706—Lyone-Frank. Highest number reached on regular call, 2390.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Murphy for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. 1—Maurice Gloster. 2—William H. Cogan. 3—Thomas Walsh. 4—Margaret Kelly. Trial calendar. 1—Philip Harvey, Jacob Fry. 2—John Foy, Jessie Ashton. —Michael Palmieri. 4—Joseph Cohen, Charles Williams. 5—Harry Boles. 6—Alice Smith. 7—William H. Mackey. 8—John Secor. 9—Charles McQuade. 10—Anna Carle. 11 — Charles Brown. 12—John Kenny. 13—Morris Pomerantz. Pleadings. 1—Gabriel Ferrara. 2—Thomas Flynn. 3—Maggie Burns. 4—James J. Feeney. 5—Benjamin Lilienthal. 6—Paul Canzler. 7—Jacob Kleinkop. 8—William J. Leo. 9—Alonzo Splendore, Domenico Carlucci. 10—Samuel Forest. 11—George Williams, alias George MacWilliams. 12—Giovanni Angelone. 13—Domenico Giangrasso. 14—Domenico Costanzo. 15—Sebastino Tadonizo. 16—Giuseppe Germano. 17—Vottorio Lanzorto. 18—Mariano Lore. 19—Salvatore La Rocco.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Vandiver for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—George Tiato, John

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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that by an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, made April 16, 1907, in the action now pending therein, and brought by the United States Trust Company of New York and John A. Stewart, as trustees, complainants, against Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company and others, defendants, it was adjudged, ordered and decreed, among other things, as follows:

(1) That the holders of the said bonds and coupons issued under said mortgage dated June 11, 1857, be required to present said bonds and coupons for redemption at the office of the United States Trust Company of New York, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, on May 3, 1907, and that on that day interest thereon should cease.

(2) That the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company, or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should deposit with the United States Trust Company of New York on or before May 3, 1907, a sum sufficient to pay the amount due on said bonds as ascertained by the decree heretofore entered, with interest on such amount from the date of the decree (February 20, 1907) to the date fixed for redemption at five per centum; and

(3) That the amounts due on said bonds and coupons with interest thereon as aforesaid should be paid to the holders thereof by the United States Trust Company of New York upon the presentation and surrender of said bonds and unpaid coupons.

Dated April 15, 1907.
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
as Trustee under the said Mortgage.

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50 Broadway, New York.
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THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Washington City, located at Washington, D. C., has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with the National Bank of Washington. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment to the National Bank of Washington. A. B. RUFF, Cashier.

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., April 22, 1907, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and materials required to furnish and install an automatic fog-bell striking apparatus at the U. S. Immigrant Station, Ellis Island, N. Y. H. Particulars as to limitations and conditions governing bidders may be obtained from Robert Watchorn, Commissioner.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 2, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, April 22, 1907, for supplying Structural Steel and Iron Stairs for present Cadet Barracks, as per drawings and specifications in this office. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Forms for proposals furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

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Business Smallest of Year on Exchange — Foreign Markets Stimulated by Better Money Outlook.

The etory of yesterday's stock market is told briefly in the statement that the total volume of transactions was some 310,000 shares, or half that of the previous day, making ths trading the dullest since October of last year, and that in the final half hour of the day prices were bid up a point or more on the average. The controlling factors in the movement were again the absence of outside buying in any degree whatever, and the diminishing efforts of professional traders to stimulate activity. Such developments as might under happier speculative conditions have exerted some influence upon stocks were discussed on the floor of the Stock Exchange impassionately. These included the earnings statement of the Baltimore & Ohio for the month of March, in which was set forth the heavy loss in gross earnings and a decrease of $870,000 in net, due, according to the road's executive, to unfavorable operating conditions; the declaration of only the usual dividend upon Amalgamated Copper; reports of Southern Pacific borrowing, and another flood of dispiriting news from the Southwest anent the pernicious activity of "green bugs," which promise to create as much anxiety in grain circles as does the "boll-weevil" in cotton circles. The grain markets expressed, through declining prices, relief over the coming of much-wished-for moisture in large areas of the Winter wheat territory, but self-appointed crop experts hastened to point out the short-sightedness of this feeling inasmuch as the "green bugs" were impervious to moisture in any quantity whatever. The stock market closed with these matters under discussion and the trading active at the day's high prices.

Matters of real moment, which attracted little attention on the Stock Exchange, included the submission by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Budget, which contained several provisions of unusual importance and one, at least, of direct influence upon financial markets. This lies in the rebate of 6 cents in the pound sterling which will be allowed on the income tax on earned incomes under $10,000 a year. It is believed that this measure will stimulate investments, and its effect was apparent in some measure in the arbitrage buying here late in the day. Another development of unusual interest was the excellent success which attended the offering of German and Prussian Treasury bills in Berlin, international houses reporting that these issues ross during the course of the day to a premium of only a fraction under a full 1 per cent. Although the Bank of England bettered its reserve position slightly, the Directors evidently considered it the part of prudence to maintain, for a time at least, the prevailing discount rats of 4½ per cent. in view of the Paris takings of gold from London and the unusually low reserve position of the bank itself. Outside discount rates were weaker in both London and Paris, however, and if surface indications are trustworthy, their persistent holding below the bank rates points to an early reduction in these quotations.

In the local money market call rates were a little changed and time money was difficult to lend. The putting out of a substantial amount for nine months at 5¼ per cent. was reported. The banks again gained heavily in their routine operations with the Sub-Treasury, and since Friday have secured from that source some $5,000,000 against $1,700,000 in the same period a week ago. The presence in town of Secretary Cortelyou led to discussion in banking circles of the possibility of an early recall of some part, or all, of the $20,000,000 of special deposits recently made, but no official intimation of the Treasury's course in this respect has been as yet forthcoming.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
H. R. Worthington Co.
International Steam Pump Co. preferred stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money was quoted at 3¼@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4¼@5 per cent. for ninety days, and 5@5¼ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $302,020,219; balances, $11,258,076; Sub-Treasury debit, $630,667.

The local banks have gained $4,759,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $1,698,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.83¼ for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8540@$4.8545, sixty days at $4.8540@$4.8242, nnd cablea at $4.8580@$4.8585. Commercial bills were $4.81⅞@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-32 for long and 5.19⅜ less 3-64 for demand; reichmarks, 93⅞ and 94 13-16 less 1-64; guilders, 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3c@10c discount. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—20c@30c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 65¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Title and Trust showed a small gain, as did Swift shares, which sold up to 100. Trading was very slow.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	6⅝	6½	6½
100	American Can pf	57¼	57¼	57¼
10	American Shipbuilding	73	73	73
160	Am. Shipbuilding pf	105¼	105	105
160	Chicago Edison	145	145	145
50	Chicago Telephone	130	130	130
120	Chicago Title & Trust	105	105	105
200	Chicago Union Traction	5	4⅞	4⅞
90	Diamond Match	124	124	124
20	Illinois Brick	53½	53½	53½
50	Kan. City Ry. & Lt. pf	84¼	84¼	84¼
48	Metropolitan Elevated pf	65	65	65
125	National Biscuit	77¼	77	77½
200	National Carbon	71	70	70
125	People's Gas	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
85	Quaker Oats	140	140	140
25	Quaker Oats pf	101	100	101
100	Sears-Roebuck	41½	41½	41½
160	Sears-Roebuck pf	89¼	88¾	88¾
150	Street's Stabls Car	29¼	29	29¼
110	Swift & Co	106	105¾	106
465	United Boxboard	2¼	2	2¼
1864	United Boxboard pf	12¼	12¼	12¼
40	Western Stone	27	26¾	26¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, April 18, 1907.

Total sales April 18, 1907 310,200
From Jan. 1, 1907 55,821,450
Corresponding date last year 94,550,914

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
29	31	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	29	29	29	29	−3
93¾	93⅞	22,750	*Amal. Copper Co	93⅝	93⅞	92½	93⅝	+ ⅝
6	6½	10	American Can	6	6	6	6	...
57	57⅜	360	American Can pf	57⅜	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	− ⅛
36½	36¾	850	Am. Car & F. Co	36	36½	36	36½	+ ½
98	100	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	99	99	99	99	...
30½	30¾	100	Am. Cotton Oil	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	− ⅜
5¾	6¼	150	*Am. Grass Twine	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
75	78	300	Am. Ice Securities	76½	76½	75	75	−2
62¾	63	800	*Am. Locomo. Co	62⅝	63	62⅝	63	+ ⅛
130⅞	131	28,450	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	131½	131½	129¼	130⅞	− ⅛
107½	108½	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	108½	108½	108	108	− ¼
122¾	123	525	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	122¾	123½	122½	123½	+ ⅞
61	61½	2,900	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	61¼	61½	60½	61½	+ ½
94½	94⅝	4,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	93¾	94½	93⅝	94½	+1
98	98¼	4,000	Baltimore & Ohio	98⅛	98½	97⅞	98	− ½
11½	13	300	Bethlehem Steel	12	12	12	12	− ½
59½	59⅝	6,335	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	59	59½	58¾	59¼	+ ½
175⅞	176	2,000	Canadian Pacific	175¼	176	174¼	176	+ ⅝
27½	28	700	Central Leather Co	28⅛	28⅛	27½	27½	− ⅝
96	97	20	Central Leath. Co. pf	96	97	96	97	...
41¼	41½	8,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	41⅜	41⅞	41	41⅜	− ⅛
13¼	13½	300	Chicago Great West	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
133½	133¾	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132½	133½	132½	133½	+1
150	...	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	150	150	150	150	...
116½	117¾	50	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid		117½	117½	117½	...
151¾	152	2,400	Chi. & Northw	149	152	149	152	+2
5	6½	4	Chi. Term. Trans	5	5	5	5	...
5	5¼	300	Chi. Union Trac	5	5	4⅜	4⅜	− ¼
16¼	17	500	Chi. Union Trac. pf	17	17	15½	16¾	+ ¼
69	70½	100	C., C., C. & St. L	70	70	70	70	−1
35⅛	35¼	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34⅝	34¾	34½	34⅝	− ⅛
26⅝	27	650	Colorado & Southern	26⅝	27	26⅜	26⅝	...
130½	132	200	Consolidated Gas	130	130	130	130	−1½
78	79½	100	Corn Products Ref. pf	79½	79½	79⅛	79½	...
470	473	100	Del., Lack. & West	470	470	470	470	+10
29	80	200	Denver & Rio Grande	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	− ⅜
73¾	76	100	Detroit United Ry	74	74	74	74	+ ½
...	...	50	Diamond Match	125	125	125	125	...
70¼	70¼	610	*Distillers Securities	70	70	69¾	70	...
23⅝	24	4,240	Erie	23½	24	22⅞	24	+ ¼
53⅜	53⅞	1,300	Erie 1st pf	53	53¾	52⅜	53⅜	+1
35¾	36¼	1,300	Erie 2d pf	36¼	37½	35¼	37	+ ¼
136	145	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt	145	145	145	145	−2
145½	147	400	General Electric	146½	146½	145½	145½	−1½
133½	133¾	6,060	Great Northern pf	132	133½	131	133½	+1½
124	124½	1,400	*Great North. ctfs., 40 per cent. paid	124	124	123	124	− ¼
59	60	400	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	57½	59½	57½	59½	+1½
65	85	100	Green Bay & Western	71	71	71	71	...
102½	110	20	H. B. Claflin Co	106	106	106	106	...
25½	25⅝	350	Interborough-Met	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
59	60	400	Interborough-Met. pf	58¼	59½	58¾	59½	+ ½
14	14¾	100	Internat. Paper Co	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+1
28	29	800	Internat. Steam Pump	27	29	27	29	+2½
36	37	100	Iowa Central pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	− ½
59⅞	60	125	Kansas City So. pf	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59¾	− ⅛
110¾	117¾	500	Louisville & Nash	116½	117	116½	117	+ ½
69	70	100	Mackay Cos. pf	69	69	69	69	+ ⅛
134	135¼	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	133¾	134	133¾	134	+1
36⅜	36½	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35⅝	36⅜	35⅜	36⅜	+ ⅝
66½	67	615	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	66¾	66¾	66½	66½	+ ½
74	74½	600	Missouri Pacific	73¾	74⅜	73¾	74⅜	+ ⅝
81	85	10	Nat. Enam. & Stp. pf	84	84	84	84	...
61¼	61½	800	*National Lead Co	61	61½	60½	61½	+ ⅝
99	100	25	*National Lead Co. pf	99	99	99	99	...
20¾	20⅞	4,100	*Newhouse M. & S	19½	20⅜	19⅜	20¼	+1⅛
115	117	510	*N. Y. Air Brake	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	+ ⅛
118½	119	3,400	New York Central	117½	119	117	118½	+1½
41½	43	125	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	...
176	179	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	176	176	176	176	...
113½	114⅜	200	N. Y. & N. J. Tel	114	114½	114	114½	+1½
38	38¾	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	38	38	38	38	...
131¼	131⅝	11,100	Northern Pacific	129¼	131½	129	131½	+2¼
115¾	116	1,310	*N. P. rcts., 12½ p.c. pd	116⅝	116½	115¾	116	...
99	104	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ¼
120¼	124½	18,760	Pennsylvania R. R	124	124⅝	123¼	124¼	+ ⅝
53	55	50	Pittsburg Coal pf	53	53	53	53	...
35⅝	36	625	Pressed Steel Car	36	36	35⅝	36	+ ½
93	94	120	Pressed Steel Car pf	93	93	93	93	−1
165	170	100	Pullman Company	168	168	168	168	...
43¼	44	100	*R'way Steel Spring	44	44	44	44	+ ¼
106½	106¾	57,300	Reading	105½	106⅞	104⅝	106⅞	+1⅝
28⅜	29	1,610	*Rep. Iron & Steel	29¼	29½	28½	28⅝	+ ¼
84½	85	150	*Rep. Iron & S. pf	85	85	85	85	+ ¼
21⅝	21¾	600	Rock Island Co	21¼	21¾	21¼	21⅜	+ ¼
53	54	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	53	53	53	53	...
82⅝	82¾	13,200	Southern Pacific	81⅜	82¾	81⅜	82¾	+1⅛
115	116¼	50	Southern Pacific pf	116¼	116¾	116¼	116⅝	...
20¼	20⅝	700	South. R'way ext	20¼	20⅜	20½	20½	− ⅛
65½	65¾	500	South. R'way pf., ext	64	65¼	64	65¼	+ ¼
40⅝	40⅞	300	*Tenn. Copper	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	+ ¼
27¾	28⅛	100	Texas & Pacific	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	...
29½	29⅝	100	Tol., St. L. & West	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	− ⅛
54½	55	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	54½	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ¼
5¾	6	100	*Union Bag & Paper	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
133½	133⅝	57,200	Union Pacific	133½	134⅜	133½	133⅝	+1½
85	90	10	United Cigar Mfg. pf	90	90	90	90	...
102½	103	20	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	102½	103¼	102½	103¼	+ ¼
71½	72½	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	+ ⅛
37⅝	37½	22,850	U. S. Steel	37½	38⅝	37½	37½	+ ⅝
100¼	100⅝	5,250	U. S. Steel pf	100¼	100⅝	100	100⅜	+ ⅛
28⅞	29	200	*Utah Copper	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
103	105½	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	104	104	104	104	−1
14	14⅜	100	Wabash	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
25	25½	100	Wabash pf	25½	25½	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅛
82¾	83½	700	Western Union Tel	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
Total		309,209						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

0.33	0.37	1,000	Comstock Tunnel	0.35	0.35	0.35	−0.01

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 18.—Calumet and Hecla gained 5 points, selling at 835 on limited transactions. There appeared to be a large demand for Boston Consolidated during the afternoon, the price advancing 2 points, to 27⅝, closing at the highest point of the day. There was some selling of Amalgamated by the trading element upon declaration of the usual dividend, causing a slight softening in this issue, but outside of this there was absolutely no feature. To-morrow being a local holiday there will be no session of the Boston Stock Exchange until Saturday. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$36,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	98	98	98
2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	84½	84½	84½
15,000	N.Y.,N. H. & H. 3½s	106½	106½	106½

RAILROADS.

202	Boston Elevated	142⅝	141½	142⅜
51	Boston & Albany	235	235	235
200	Boston & Lowell	225	225	225
5	Boston & Maine	162	162	162
200	Boston & Worcester	25¼	25	25¼
27	C. J. R. & S. Y.	147	145	147
76	Fitchburg	131½	131	131½
10	Massachusetts Elec	17	17	17
283	N. Y., N. H. & H.	177	177	177
2	Norwich & Worc. pf	225	225	225
1	Old Colony	195	195	195
500	Union Pacific	136	134⅞	136
85	½West End	88½	88	88
2	½West End pf	106	106	106
7,855	West End rights	8c.	7c.	8c.

TELEPHONES.

250	American	123¼	123	123¼
25	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
20	*New England	118½	118½	118½
50	Western	7	7	7

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	88	88	88
500	Am. Pneu. Service	8	7¾	8
30	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	18	18	18
29	Am. Sugar Ref	123¼	123	123
20	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	125	124½	125
42	Am. Woolen pf	97¼	96¾	97
91	General Electric	147	145¾	145¾
29	Massachusetts Gas	91	91	91
428	Mass. Gas pf	88½	85½	86
100	Mergenthaler	215	215	215
89	Pullman	169	168	168
5	Seattle pf	95	95	95
44	Swift & Co	106	106	106
30	Torrington	112	112	112
10	United Shoe Machins	64	64	64
705	U. S. Steel	37¼	36¾	37
221	U. S. Steel pf	100¾	100	100⅝

MINING.

125	†Adventure	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5,600	Amalgamated	93⅞	92½	93⅞
15	Am. Zinc	38½	38½	38½
100	Arcadian	6	6	6
785	Balaklala Temp. ctfs.	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Bingham	17¼	17	17¼
2,770	Boston Con.	27⅝	25¾	27⅝
1,075	Butte Coalition	26¼	25⅞	26
321	Calumet & Arizona	158	155	156
13	Calumet & Hecla	835	830	835
500	Con. Mercur	38c.	37c.	38c.
640	Copper Range	80½	79½	80¾
17	Franklin	17	17	17
10	Granby	131	131	131
8,320	Greene-Cananea temp. ctfs.	16¼	15⅞	16
55	Isle Royale	18¾	18	18
100	La Salle	16¼	16¼	16¼
305	Mass	7	6	7
10	Mayflower	59c.	56c.	56c.
500	Mexico Con.	12¾	12¼	12¼
1,295	Michigan	14	13¾	13¾
13	Hohawk	78	77¾	78
250	Mon. C. & C. rcts	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Nevada	14	14	14
755	North Butte	86½	80	86½
101	Old Colony	1	1	1
575	Old Dominion	53	52½	53
1	Osceola	138	138	138
82	Quincy	118½	118	118
20	†Rhode Island	5½	5½	5½
262	Shannon	17⅞	17½	17½
470	Trinity	21	20½	20½
100	U. S. Oil	10¼	10	10¼
50	U. S. Smelting	53½	53½	53½
90	U. S. Smelting pf	44	43¾	44
500	*United Copper	60½	60½	60½
655	Utah	61½	60¾	61½
160	Victoria	7¾	7¼	7¼
36	Wolverine	160	158	160

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid. ‡Ex rights.

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Trading was slow to-day, and the only price changes were fractional declines in G. B. S. Brewing incomes and United Railways bonds. Shares, 565; bonds, $47,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Va. Century 3s	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	Seaboard 4s	74	74	73
9,000	Western Md. 4s	75	75	75
1,000	West Va. Central 6s	105	105	105
1,000	Ana. & Potomac 5s	101½	101½	101½
3,000	Char. Con. Elec. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼
1,000	United Railways 4s	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞
1,000	United Railways inc	54	54	54
1,000	United Rys. 4g. 5s	85	85	85
11,000	G. B. S. Brew. Inc	23¾	23½	23¾
2,000	Light & Power 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾

STOCKS.

10	Northern Central	89½	89½	89½
550	United Railways ctfs.	13	13	13
5	Mer. & Miners' Trans.	265	265	265

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Thursday, April 18, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
19,650	Amal. Copper	93¾	93⅞	92¾	93⅝
100	Am. C. & Fy	56	56¼	55¾	56¼
9,330	Am Smelting	131⅜	132⅜	131¼	131¾
670	At., T. & S. F.	64½	64¾	63¾	64¼
50	Balt. & Ohio	98⅛	98⅛	97⅞	98
1,180	Brook. R. T.	59	59½	58½	59⅜
100	Can. Pacific	175¾	175¾	174¼	175½
20	Cent. Leather	28	28	27¾	27¾
50	Ches. & Ohio	42¼	42¼	41¾	41¾
10	Chi. Gt. W.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
300	C., M. & St. P.	133½	133¾	132¾	133½
240	Col. Fuel & I.	34¾	34¾	34½	34¾
10	Dist. Secur	70	70	70	70
2,170	Erie	24	24	23	24
50	Gt. North. pf.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
80	Mo., K. & T.	35¾	36	35¾	36
60	Mo. Pacific	74	74	74	74
30	Nat. Lead	61	61	61	61
250	N. Y. Central	117⅝	118¼	117	118¼
1,720	Pennsylvania	124	124½	123¼	124⅝
20	Pr. Steel Car	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
32,890	Reading	106⅞	108⅜	104¾	106⅞
80	Rep. Steel	29¼	29½	28½	28½
70	Rock Island	21¾	21¾	21¼	21⅞
1,480	Southern Pac.	81¾	82¾	81½	82⅝
10	Southern Ry.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
37,770	Union Pacific	133½	135½	133½	135¼
4,630	U. S. Steel	36¾	38⅝	36¾	38⅜
150	U. S. Steel pf.	100½	100⅝	99⅝	100⅜
20	Wabash pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼

113,190.

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.71	.71	.71	.71
100	Belshazzar	.78	.78	.78	.78
400	Challar	.22	.22	.22	.22
1,000	Consider	.35	.35	.35	.35
500	Con. C. & Va.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
500	Cracker Jack	.21	.21	.21	.21
200	Goldfield	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
500	Isabella	.24	.24	.24	.24
500	Jim Butler	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
1,000	Lone Star	.31	.31	.31	.31
1,300	Mexican	.95	.96	.95	.96
500	Potosi	.12	.12	.12	.12
1,000	Red Hill	.44	.44	.44	.44
400	Sandstorm	.72	.72	.72	.72
200	Savage	.93	.98	.93	.98

9,200.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	2,354	2,100	1,585

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DIVIDENDS.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.

25 Broad St., New York, April 3, 1907.

The Board of Directors this day declared a dividend of 4% on the Preferred Stock of the company from the net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1907, payable on July 1, 1907, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. June 10, 1907.

The Stock Transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. June 10, 1907, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2, 1907.

Checks for the dividend will be mailed to stockholders. H. H. SPERRY, Secretary.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, April 18, 1907.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared payable May 27, 1907, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, April 25, 1907. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, April 25, 1907, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, May 6, 1907.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.

49 Wall Street, New York, April 4, 1907.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable May 10, 1907, to Stockholders of record on April 20, 1907. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on April 20, 1907, and will reopen on the morning of May 10, 1907.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice President.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY.

Consecutive Quarterly Pref'd Dividend No. 48.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 48) of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the American Graphophone Company will be paid May 15, 1907, to stockholders of record May 1.

By order of the Directors.

EDWARD D. EASTON, President.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK OF NEW YORK.

DIVIDEND NO. 32.

April 1st, 1907.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) will be paid on May 1st, 1907, to stockholders of record April 20th.

Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on April 20th.

LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,

Corner of Church and Worth Streets

New York City, April 18, 1907.

The quarterly interest on the Preferred stocks will be paid May 1st.

Transfer books for the Preferred stocks only will be closed at 3 P. M. Monday, April 22d, and reopened at 10 A. M. May 21, 1907.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

MINES COMPANY OF AMERICA,

111 Broadway, New York, April 18, 1907.

The 53d Regular monthly dividend of Two Per Cent. has been declared, payable on April 26th, 1907, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 18th, 1907.

J. D. TOOKER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 1st day) of MAY, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER R. R. CO.

April 18th, 1907.

The Preferred and Common stock transfer books of the Company, heretofore ordered to be closed on the nineteenth day of September, 1906, will be reopened at once, and the same will be again closed on Wednesday, the eighth day of May, 1907, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Friday, the thirty-first day of May, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M., or until the same hour of the day following an adjournment of the meeting fixed for Wednesday, May 29th, 1907. W. T. WISNER, 2nd, Secretary.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

There has not been such a dull and absolutely stagnant opening in the stock market for months as was witnessed yesterday. Initial trades showed transactions in one hundred share lots and the general comment in brokers' offices was emphatic and to the point. The tape dragged out slowly, recording merely the price, which indicates that the trade is for one hundred shares only. Then three hundred shares appeared and a few more one hundred share lots, after which there was a little animation. This lethargic condition of the opening reveals the nature of the trading and the character of the market. It has been professional for some time and the indications are that there is no hope of anything better than professionalism for some time to come. The customers' rooms in the brokerage houses throughout the district were deserted until almost noon, when force of habit furnished the usual quota of board and tape watchers.

***

Comment on the dullness in the market was varied to some extent by predictions of a sudden revival, which were heard at the headquarters of traders identified with professional operations. "I am not disposed to assume that this passive attitude on the part of the big interests is to be maintained indefinitely," said a trader who has had varied experiences in the market. "How many persons assumed that no market was possible last fall and how many of them within a week became active traders under the inspiration of price movements dominated by the real factors in this game? Unless one can be conclusively informed as to the plans of the speculative hierarchy he has no business taking anything for granted in the stock market."

***

Although no definite suggestion to that effect has been made yet, it is entirely possible that within a comparatively short time some of the money now on special deposit with the National banks may be called in by the Secretary of the Treasury. This refers particularly to the $30,000,000 deposited by Mr. Shaw and which were to have been returned some time ago. The present Secretary extended the time for such return indefinitely, but the continued easy money at this centre and the apparent ease in many other quarters may bring about some definite action on this point. That it has been considered is stated positively, but for the present no one can tell when such action may be taken. The immediate effect of such action is difficult to judge, but it is not likely that it would have any serious effect on the money market.

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During the recent sharp decline in prices, it was noted that many customers of commission houses were long of the high-priced issues. This seems to have been a result of a comparative analysis of prices, independent of the broker's judgment, by the customer himself. So many stocks had sold at practically prohibitive prices for a long time that when they broke twenty or thirty or forty points they looked extremely attractive. Many traders who would have nothing to do with them at the higher figures bought them readily and not because of the especially good yield on the investment. The crash in prices sent these stocks down twenty points more, and the result is that many traders are hung up with securities which were decidedly a luxury for any one but a wealthy man.

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Gradually but surely the activity in Government bonds has been lessening. During the last week the trading was concentrated almost entirely with one bank. This institution was a very heavy purchaser of the 2 per cents, but for what purpose is not exactly known. Presumably, the bonds are to be used for circulation purposes. The present price of these bonds makes them attractive as security for circulation. The tax on circulation secured by the Government 2s is only one-half of 1 per cent., in contrast with the 1 per cent. tax on other issues. Taking the price of these bonds at about 104¾, a profit of a little more than 1 per cent. a year can be obtained by the bank on its investment in the bonds for circulation in excess of the amount that might be obtained by lending it over the counter.

***

Of course there is an extremely technical phase to the circulation of National banks, but the science of the whole affair is to keep the circulation out. That is, to keep it from being returned to Washington, which entails expense in the transmittal of new notes and the necessity of putting out those notes again. Generally it may be stated that banknotes are not available as reserve money, and consequently a bank that gets the notes of another institution hurries them to Washington for redemption. Some banks manage to keep their circulation outstanding for a long time. It is said that one simple expedient is to deposit a block of such circulating notes with a trust company which is willing to make itself useful for a consideration. The trust company can count the banknotes in its reserve, whereas a National bank could not. It is no burden to the trust company; it keeps the circulation outstanding, which is, after all, the point aimed at in the first instance. Equally as good is remitting circulation notes to corporations in the interior or in the mining districts, where they are not likely to be heard from for a long time.

***

Some of the big institutions have specific rules governing the examination of the securities held, and one bank in particular presents a very interesting object lesson in directing Directors on at least two occasions in the year. The assumption, of course, is that this attitude of effective direction is not peculiar to any season, and is, indeed, a regular habit. There is a semi-annual examination of securities by a committee of Directors which is thoroughly effective in determining many things for the directing body itself, and the detail work of which requires the presence of numerous clerks and other assistants.

***

Brokers are usually very careful to live up strictly to the Stock Exchange rules, and one reason for that is, of course, the extreme strictness and severity with which the governing committee enforces its regulations. That committee, however, would have to be composed of master minds versed in extreme subtleties of expression if it were able to formulate a set of rules which could not be violated in spirit, at least, without any possible interference by the Governors. There are scores of offices in the financial district in which men are on the pay roll simply because they control the trade of important customers. They attend to the accounts of these customers, and their value to the houses is determined by the activity of their clients. This is in violation of Stock Exchange rules, inasmuch as the salary paid to these men is really taken from the commissions paid by their clients. If one man controls business of $50,000 a year in commissions, he may get from $10,000 to $20,000 a year. He would not get it only for the customers which he controls.

***

Arbitrage trading is, of course, an established feature of the stock market and its functions are generally understood. This particular kind of trading, however, is not the only one that the cable companies have to take care of, for many houses have clients abroad who trade daily in this market. Some are abroad for pleasure, some are residing abroad for a year or so, and there are some who live abroad entirely who keep up their trading in this market almost as effectively as if they were right here on the ground. Some houses have discretionary orders from their clients and simply notify them as they operate, while others receive specific instruction on every trade. This is a very valuable business for many houses, and at some seasons of the year these transactions for special foreign account figure up a very large total.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 18.—The supplies of money were increased in the market to-day. Discounts were steady. The fact that the Bank of England's rate of discount was not reduced to-day was attributed to the probability that the French bankers will gradually withdraw the $15,000,000 in gold lent to London bankers in the latter part of last year.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull and the tone was hesitating, pending the presentation of the budget. In the meantime the disappointment manifested at the non-reduction of the Bank rate cause a slight easing in the prices of first-class securities, but the effect was partly offset by the good Bank return.

Americans failed to attract public attention, owing to the uncertainty regarding the situation in New York, and the trading was confined to professionals, who put prices up to over parity in the forenoon. The New York advices received later depressed the market, but prices recovered and the market closed dull, with prices steady. Home rails and foreigns were lifeless. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101¾.

Bullion amounting to £184,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £30,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.90; Lisbon, 3.

Bar silver steady at 30 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£660,000
Circulation decreased	222,000
Bullion increased	438,272
Other securities decreased	639,000
Other deposits increased	60,000
Public deposits decreased	57,000
Notes reserve increased	722,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 44.65 per cent., as compared with 43.35 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4½ per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was reduced to-day from 9 to 8 per cent.

PARIS, April 18.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was generally dull. Russian imperial 4s were not quoted. Russian bonds of 1904 closed at 405.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 42½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 23c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	4,750,000
Treasury deposits increased	27,350,000
General deposits decreased	7,675,000
Gold in hand increased	500,000
Silver in hand increased	3,350,000
Bills discounted increased	1,850,000
Advances increased	600,000

BERLIN, April 18.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet and prices were irregular. Americans were depressed. Home Government securities and iron and coal shares improved.

Exchange on London—20 marks 48 pfennigs, for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 4 per cent; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols 3½s	95¾	96⅜
German Consols 3s	84½	85¼
Bavarian Govt. 4s	100	100⅜
Hessian Govt. 3½s	93½	94⅛
Saxony Govt. 3s	84⅛	85½
Hamburg Govt. 4s	100	100⅜
City of Cologne 4s	100	100⅜
City of Munich 4s	100	100⅜
City of Augsburg 4s	100	100⅜
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s	95¾	96¼
City of Vienna 4s	97⅞	98⅛
Mexican Govt. gold 6s	100	101⅝
Russian Govt. 4s	75	76
French Rente 3s	94½	95⅛
British Consols 2½s	86⅛	86⅝

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	80 1-16	..	..	..
Consols, account	80 3-16	..	..	..
Anaconda	61¾	61	61	+ ⅛
Atchison	96⅜	94	93½	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	180⅝	175⅞	175¼	— ⅝
St. Paul	137	132⅞	132¼	— ⅝
Erie 1st pf.	55½	54	52⅝	+ 1⅛
Erie 1st pf.	55½	54	52⅝	+ 1⅛
Ill. Central	149	145¼	..	— ¼
Louis. & Nash.	120	116⅝	116½	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	122	118¼	117	+ 1¼
Pennsylvania	64	124¼	123⅞	+ ⅜
Reading	54¼	106⅞	105	+ ⅝
South. Pacific	84¼	82	81⅝	+ ⅜
Union Pacific	137	135¼	135	+ ¼
U. S. Steel	38¾	37⅛	36⅞	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106¼	106¼	..

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 3 0	Esperanza	2 2 0
Tomboy	1 17 6	Dolores	1 12 0
El Oro	1 6 0	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 6

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,600	Cable Consolidated	.32	.31	.32
100	Crucible Steel	9¼	9¼	9¼
6	Crucible Steel pf.	72	72	72
500	Interior Mining	.46	.45	.45
54	Ohio Fuel	35½	35½	35½
10	Pittsburg Brewing	31⅞	31¾	31⅞
50	Pittsburg Coal pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾
4,000	Pittsburg Lead & Z.	.60	.55	.60
800	Ross Mining	.48	.48	.48
70	Sewer Pipe	20¼	20	20
100	Shoshone	10	10	10
2	Union Switch	81¼	81¼	81¼
100	U. S. Steel	37	37	37
180	West. Elec. 2ds	72¾	72¾	72¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Independent Brew. 6s	104¼	104¼	104½
2,000	Lafayette & L. Tr. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—National bank-notes received to-day for redemption, $789,087; Government receipts from internal revenue, $1,021,671; customs, $1,057,374; miscellaneous, $211,770; expenditures, $2,090,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$663,478,869
Silver dollars	474,607,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,225,000
Total	$1,149,310,869
General Fund	184,844,250
Deposits in National banks	175,752,397
In Philippine Treasury	4,027,124
Awaiting reimbursement	323,477
Current liabilities	115,959,051

TORONTO STOCKS.

The bid and asked prices at the close of business yesterday on the Standard Stock Exchange of Toronto, Canada, compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	April 18. Bid.	Asked.	April 17. Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo	2.60	2.80	..	..
Foster	1.28	1.32	1.36	1.42
McKinley-Darragh	1.40	1.52	1.50	1.62
Kerr Lake	4.90	5.25	4.50	5.00
Peterson Lake	.40	.51	.50	.52
Silver Leaf	.13½	.15	.14	.16
Silver Queen	1.40	1.52	1.60	1.66
Trethewey	1.27	1.32	1.25	1.35
University	8.00	9.00	8.00	9.00
Green-Meehan	.70	.73	.72	.74
Amalgamated	.65	.70	.65	.70
Central	.39	.40	.39	.40
Nipissing	12.87	13.00	12.75	13.00

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

American Writing Paper Up on Report of Favorable Dividend Decision.

SPURT IN SOME COPPERS

Boston Copper, Davis-Daly Estate, and Butte Coalition Make Strong Showing—Nevada Utah Sold Down.

An interesting feature of the curb market yesterday was the activity in American Writing Paper preferred, which sold up from 20½ to 23½ on the news from New Jersey that Vice Chancellor Bergen had upheld the action of the Directors in the declaration last October of a 1 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock. The dividend was payable April 1, and was held up pending the action of the courts. Transactions in the stock totaled over 1,000 shares.

In the mining list, Davis-Daly Estate and Boston Copper moved sharply upward under active trading. The former went from 26 to 27⅝, after selling 6,000 shares. Davis-Daly sold 7,950 shares, going up from 13¼ to 14⅞. Butte Coalition gained ¼, closing at 26, after transactions of 500. Nevada-Utah was heavily sold on the downward scale. Transactions of 12,500 sent the price down from 4⅛ to 3¾. Trading in the balance of the mining list was without special interest, and the prices generally moved within narrow limits.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Tobacco	325	325	325	325
200	Am. W. Paper	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,095	Am. W. P. pf.	20½	23½	20½	23
900	Cent. Foun. pf.	15½	15⅝	15	15
370	Havana Tobac.	12	12	11⅞	12
500	Int. Mer. M. pf.	22½	22½	22	22
300	Inter. Nickel	115	115	115	115
300	Manhat. Transit	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
100	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S.	20½	20½	20½	20½
96	Standard Oil	518	520	518	518
1,000	Waterbury Co.	43¼	43¼	44	44
2,000	Western Ice Co.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝

RAILROAD.

1,600	Chicago Subway	19¼	19	19¼

MINING STOCKS.

700	Balaklala	10	10	10
250	Bonanza Belt	5½	5	5
6,000	Boston Copper	27⅛	25¾	27⅝
200	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Butte Coalition	25¾	26	25¾
1,500	Butte Exemp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Butte & N. Y.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
700	Chiquita	10	10	9⅝
33,900	Cobalt Central	32	33½	30
150	Cobalt Coalition	1	1	1⅛
200	Colonial Silver	3¼	3¼	3⅛
100	Colusa Leon. Ex.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
150	Cum.-Ely Min.	9	9	8⅞
7,950	Davis-Daly Es.	13¾	14⅞	13¾
1,000	Dominion Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
550	Douglas Copper	10¼	10¼	10⅜
300	Ely Central	5⅝	5⅝	5½
200	Ely Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Foster Cobalt	1⅜	1⅜ 1 5-16	1 5-16
1,500	Fur. Creek Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Fur. Creek Ex.	40	40	40
900	Giroux Mining	9½	9½	9½
525	Gold Hill	1⅞	2	1⅞
2,500	Greene-Can	16¼	16¾	16⅜
1,400	Greene C. Cop.	24	24¼	24¼
800	Greene Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
105	Greene G.-S.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Greene G.-S. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3,000	McKinley-Dar.	1⅝	1⅝	1 9-16
1,400	Mcmac G. M.	4¼	4⅜	4¼
1,000	M. Co. of Am.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
670	Mitchell Min.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Nevada Con. Cop.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1,100	Nevada Hills	4.50	4.50	4.40
700	Nevada Smelt.	3	3½	3½
12,500	N.-U. M. & S.	4⅛	4⅛	3⅝
2,200	Nip. Mines Co.	13	13⅛	12⅞
900	Old H. Mining	2¾	2⅞	2¾
300	Port. Copper	⅞	1	⅞
1,600	Silver Queen	1⅛	1⅛ 1 7-16	1 7-16
700	Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2⅝
200	Tramps Con	1.12	1.12	1.11
800	Tri-Bullion	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Trinity Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
100	Union Exp	7¾	7¾	7¾
600	United Copper	60½	60⅝	60⅝
100	United Cop. pf.	88	88	88

BONDS.

$8,000	Am. W. P. 8s	83½	83½	83½

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

	April 18. Bid.	Asked.	April 17. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	94	95	94	95
Am. Tobacco	315	330	315	330
Am. Malt. 6s	100	105	..	..
Am. Writing Paper 5s	84	87	84	87
Am. Writing Paper	23½	23¾	23½	23⅝
Am. Writing Paper pf.	23	24	19½	20½
Balaklala	9¾	10¼	10	10½
Bonanza Belt	5¼	5⅜	5	5⅛
Boston Copper	27¾	27⅝	24	28
British Col. Copper	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Butte Coalition	26	27	25¾	26
Butte & N. Y.	5⅛	5½	4⅜	5
Central Foundry	2¾	3	2¾	3¼
Central Foundry pf.	14¾	15	14¾	15¾
Chicago Subway	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
Cobalt Central	38½	39½	38½	39
Colonial Silver	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
Cumb.-Ely Mining	8¼	8⅝	8¾	8⅞
Colusa-Leonard	2½	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
Davis-Daly	14¾	15	12⅝	13¾
Dominion Copper	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅜
Douglas Copper	10¼	10⅝	9½	10
Empire Steel	7¾	8	7¾	8
Empire Steel pf.	47	51	47	51
Ely Central	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Ely Con.	1⅝	1⅝	..	..
El Rayo	5⅝	6¼	5¼	5¾
Foster Cobalt	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Furnace Creek	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅝
Giroux	9	9½	9¼	9⅝
Gold Hill	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Greene Con. Copper	24	25	24	24½
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
Greene-Cananea, new	16	16⅛	16¼	16⅜
Havana Tobacco	12	13½	12⅝	14
Havana Tobacco pf.	20	22	20	23
Houston Oil	71½	72	..	..
Inter. Mer. Marine	7½	8⅛	7½	8⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	22½	23½	22½	23½
International Salt	15	16	15	16
Manhattan Transit	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅝
McKinley-Darragh	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16	1⅝
Mcmac Gold Mining	4	4¼	4¼	4⅜
Mines Co. of America	15½	15¾	15½	15¾
Mitchell Mining	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
Nevada Con. Copper	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	26	27	26½	27
Nevada Smelting	3	3½	3	3½
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3½	3⅝	4	4⅛
Nipissing Mines Co.	13	13⅛	12⅞	13
Old Hundred	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Otis Elevator	37	42	37	42
Otis Elevator pf.	90	95	90	95
Portland Copper	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	102	105	101	103
Silver Queen	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1 9-16
Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2 7-16	2½
Standard Oil	517	520	518	520
Tramps Con	111	112	112	113
Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Tonopah Extension	3¾	4	3¾	4
Trinity Copper	20	21½	20¼	21½
Union Explor. Co.	7⅜	8¼	8	8¼
United Copper	60¾	61	60	61⅜
Union Typewriter	84	87	..	..
Union Type, 1st pf.	116	120	..	..
Union Type, 2d pf.	110	120	..	..
Western Ice	26½	27	26⅜	26⅞
Waterbury Co.	44⅝	44⅞	44¾	45½

RUSH OF STEEL INVESTORS.

Long Line of Stock Purchasers Who Seek Registration.

During business hours of the last two days the demand for the transfer of the stock of the United States Steel Corporation has been so great that there has been a continuous line of clerks in front of the transfer windows of the company in the basement of the Empire building. Yesterday the line extended down the long hall as far as the Trinity Place corner of Rector Street.

All of those who have bought the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation since the books closed for the dividend on March 15 had to wait until Tuesday, when the books were again thrown open for the transfer of stock, to have their purchases registered in their own names. It was said at the offices of the company that there had never before been such numbers of new names to go on the books at one time.

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 18.—The following were the closing prices on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9	9¼	Sovereign	6½	6¾
C. K. & N.	7½	8	Isabella	23⅜	24
C. C. Cons.	5	5½	M. Gibson	6	7½
Dr. Jackpot	7	8	Pharmacist	5¾	6
Elkton	56½	57	Un. Gold	8¼	8¾
El Paso	43½	44¼	Vindicator	80	83½
Findlay	64	66	Work	16	16½
Gold Dollar	7¼	7½			

THE COTTON MARKET.

Steady, Fairly Active, Closes at Advance of 4 to 6 Points.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the Cotton States for Friday and Saturday:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Showers, followed by fair Friday, colder in the western portions. Saturday, partly cloudy; fresh, variable winds.

GEORGIA—Showers Friday, colder in northern portion. Saturday, showers; fresh northwesterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Friday and Saturday, except showers in extreme northern portion; light, variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Showers and somewhat cooler Friday. Saturday fair; fresh to northerly winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair in northern, showers in southern portion Friday. Saturday, partly cloudy; fresh northerly winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair Friday. Saturday, partly cloudy.

The cotton market was steadier yesterday and regained part of Wednesday's loss. The close was at a net advance of 4@6 points. Sales were estimated at 150,000 bales.

The opening was steady, at a decline of 1 point on one month, but generally 2@4 points higher, in response to higher cables and large spot sales in the English market.

Exports were about 18,000 bales in excess of port receipts for the day, and so far for the season have been about 7,500,000 bales, against 6,750,000 bales during the big crop year, when the total exports for the season were 8,733,000 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
April	...	...	9.60@ 9.62	9.55
May	9.71	9.64	9.70@ 9.71	9.64
June	...	...	9.66@ 9.68	9.60
July	9.73	9.66	9.72@ 9.73	9.67
August	9.75	9.69	9.74@ 9.75	9.69
September	9.73	9.72	9.74@ 9.75	9.70
October	9.98	9.92	9.96@ 9.97	9.92
November	10.00	10.00	10.00@10.02	9.96
December	10.07	10.01	10.05@10.06	10.00
January	10.23	10.16	10.21@10.22	10.15
February	...	...	10.27@10.29	10.21
March	...	...	...@ ...	10.28

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices unchanged at 11.10 for middling uplands and 11.55 for middling Gulf. Sales, 300 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile—Steady, unchanged, at 10¾c.; sales, 100 bales. Savannah—Steady, unchanged, at 10¾c; sales, 1,265 bales. Norfolk—Steady, ⅛c higher, at 11⅛c; sales, 101 bales. New Orleans—Firm, unchanged, at 10⅝c; sales, 6,500 bales. Augusta—Steady, unchanged, at 11c; sales, 221 bales. Houston—Steady, unchanged, at 11c; sales, 316 bales. Galveston—Firm, unchanged, at 11c.; sales, 1,153 bales. Memphis—Steady, unchanged, at 10¾c; sales, 2,100 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Improvement in Southwest weather conditions broke wheat prices about a cent a bushel yesterday, half of which was recovered on export rumors after midday that 50 loads had been taken. The total export transactions as reported after the close were about 70 loads. Liverpool closed ½c higher, and slight advances also occurred in Paris and Berlin, but the Budapest market was 4 points lower. Northwest receipts of 522 cars, against 186 last year, and the Argentine estimate of 5,200,000 bushels, against 4,448,000

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

24TH ST., 314 WEST.—Nice large rooms, with board; German cooking; $5-$5.50.

89TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 90 WEST.—Large rooms; telephone; table guests; references.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable quiet single rooms; good table; close Subway; off Broadway.

66TH ST., 62 WEST.—First-class table board, home cooking; terms reasonable. Frost.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; parlor dining, all conveniences; Summer rates.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Sunny front room for two; good board; terms moderate; telephone; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, select home; gentlemen, couple; table guests; references.

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—To rent, with board, a desirable single room, with closet.

121ST ST., 2 WEST.—Room, facing park; parlor dining, near Subway; Summer rates.

1.—WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large room; southern exposure; table excellent; homelike surroundings.

A NURSE retired from outside practice and having a lovely country home will take a few boarders who are "semi-invalids," afflicted in any way that require kind treatment; references from physicians of high standing. Address Nurse, Post Office, Tenafly, N. J.

WEST END AV., 879, corner 103d, block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars.—Most beautiful location New York; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Single room; table board.

77TH ST., 84 EAST.—Elegant saloon floor, fine table, moderate; telephone.

MADISON AV., 678, 694, 696, 61ST.—Suites, double rooms, $18 to $22; single, $9, $12; table guests accommodated; high-grade board.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 and 7, (Heights.)—Overlooking Wall St.; 5 minutes' walk Broadway. N. Y.; large connecting rooms, furnished, unfurnished; single rooms; neighborhood; phone; table high class. 906 Main.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

7TH AV., S. W. Corner 141st St., "The Maroon!."—Newly furnished room for one or two; telephone, &c. Apartment 27.

48TH ST., 238 WEST.—Hall room for gentlemen; running water; private house.

87TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class bachelor home; references.

43D ST., 235 WEST.—Large newly furnished parlor bedroom; also single room; elevator; references. Sparks.

44TH ST., 133 WEST.—Large and small rooms, $3 to $8; also parlor floor.

45TH ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, elegantly furnished, consisting of two large rooms with private connecting bath; with or without board; telephone; near "L" and Subway.

45TH ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor floor suite; elegantly furnished; consisting of two large rooms with private connection; bath; with or without board; telephone; near "L" and Subway.

49TH ST., 139 WEST.—Outside, comfortably furnished room; absolute cleanliness; baths; telephone; gentlemen; moderate. Godel.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room; excellent location; private house; moderate; telephone.

85TH ST., 211 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for gentlemen or business woman appreciating quiet, refined surroundings; strictly private family; apartment, first floor, one block from 86th St. Sub. station; telephone; reasonable. Beck.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE. DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

135TH ST., 214 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; skylight room, $1.50; moderate; bath.

145TH ST., 530 WEST.—Two airy front rooms, suitable two; conveniences; telephone; Subway; use piano; bright single room, adjoining bath; $3. Rosenthal.

HIGH-GRADE apartments, suites, and rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 St. Nicholas Av.—Pleasant, sunny room, suitable for gentleman, with board; references.

East Side.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private, high-class house for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished; scrupulously clean; Summer rates; reference.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; hall room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room; all conveniences; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 150 EAST.—Parlor suite, private bath; other desirable rooms; superior house; references; telephone.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

MADISON AV., 21.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small room.

New Jersey.

BAYONNE, N. J., 51 East 33d St.—Furnished room; southerly exposure; on New York Bay; convenient to C. R. R.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Episcopal Church; $100. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Contralto, Brooklyn church; good reader; $100. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ALTERATION HANDS.—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE ALTERATION HANDS ON CORSETS; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY. APPLY AT SUPT.'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—In the office of a well-known manufacturing concern, girls for addressing, &c.; salary, to start, $5 per week; good chances for advancement. Address, stating references, &c., Lincoln, Box 143 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist, city Presbyterian church; fairly good salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for Brooklyn church, $500. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av., nr. 18th.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Experienced tenor for city Catholic Church; $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Clever, robust tenor; city church; high salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Clever soprano for city church quartet; $700. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for city church quartet; nice position. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—Normal School in South has opening for teacher of English geography, who can also act as athletic coach and direct physical training class; salary, $1,000; call, write. Hapgoods, 307 Broadway.

WANTED.—Good opening with High School for experienced teacher of physics, chemistry, science, who can also coach in baseball and football; salary, $1,300; call, write. Hapgoods, 307 Broadway.

WANTED—Office boy by a large manufacturing company; state age, nationality, experience, if any, references, and salary expected. Address J. L. J., P. O. Box 237, New York City.

WANTED—Bright young man as reporter and "ad" man on suburban newspaper; good chance promotion; references and some experience required. The Herald, Montclair, N. J.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ane-San, Box 340 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boy, in an importing and exporting house, to go general office work; state age, references, and salary desired. Importer, Box 125 Times, 39 Broad St.

WANTED—Boy (14 years) to learn jewelry business. Address Jewelry, Box 160 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Piano chipper; steady work. Krakauer Brothers, Cypress Av. and 136th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE LITHOGRAPHERS' INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE AND BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION, HAVING DECLARED THE SACKETT & WILHELMS LITHO. & PTG. CO. A FAIR SHOP, WE ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO EMPLOY A LARGE NUMBER OF STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS UNION TRANSFERRERS AND PROVERS UNDER UNION CONDITIONS. APPLY IMMEDIATELY OUR NEW YORK OFFICES, 225 FOURTH AV.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2302 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 5th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—A bright young man to sell coffee and tea to hotel trade and near by; salary to start $15 and commission; excellent chance for the right party; don't be afraid to make your own proposition; references required. Write full particulars to S. J. Alexander & Co., 10a Front St., N. Y.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night. Free catelogue. Visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, six months' experience, seeks position where she can advance. S. L. Ficken, 507 E. 146th St.

Companions.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—By cultured woman as companion and housekeeper; would care for family absence of parents; values home life; has been own home only. Y., Martha Washington Hotel, East 29th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured woman would go in Summer hotel as managing housekeeper; experienced. Y., Martha Washington Hotel, East 29th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786 Columbus.

Stenographers.

A LADY, experienced in stenography, educated and capable, desires position of trust. Fidelity, Box 154 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience in mercantile office; rapid, accurate, responsible; Gentile; lives with parents; references; $15. Capable, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Three years' experience; efficient, neat; rapid and accurate transcriptions; excellent references; salary, $14-$15. Miss W., Box 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced; possesses tact and executive ability; very best references; $18. M. C. S., Box 102 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20;) an accurate and reliable beginner; good education; quick to comprehend; references; $8. Reliable, Box 153 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; rapid, accurate; references; $15. Miss Lawson, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid operators; long experience; formerly school teacher; $18. Stenographer, Box 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; also fitted as correspondent; high school graduate. Clowry, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—Married, no incumbrance, and disengaged 11th inst.; employer gone to Europe; 10 years in his employ; investigators will be gladly interviewed at his office. D. Shine, 235 E. 28th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER—Married man, no children, experienced, understands cows, horses gardens, wants position on gentleman's place; expects furnished cottage; references. Address letter to Hollander, 143 8th Av.

Miscellaneous.

DRAUGHTSMAN, architect, good designer, perspective, wash, and air brush drawing wants to take work. Address R. Lenz, Fort Lee, N. J.

NURSE, PHYSICIAN.—Recent graduate, licensed this State, wishes care of one or more persons travelling or at country house until Sept. 1; has good habits; 35 years of age; salary reasonable. Address Graduate, Box 340 Times, Times Square.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—As office assistant by young man; eight years' experience. B., Box 343 Times, Times Square.

TELEGRAPHER.—Experienced telegrapher, 8 years Wall Street; highest Stock Exchange references; familiar every branch telegraph service in financial district. Confidential, 315 Times, Times Square.

TO PUBLISHERS.—Printer experienced in making of books and magazines desires situation in publishing house to look after the manufacturin and be otherwise useful; references. Printer, Box 150 Times Downtown.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS EXCHANGED

Why move your old piano when we will allow you full value for it in trade. Splendid stock of new and used uprights. Special prices and terms offered to buyers.

SELF-PLAYER PIANOS

that are par excellent; superb every way; very easy to play; acme of simplicity. Write, call, or 'Phone 692 Bryant.

FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.

MATHUSHEK & SON

B'way & 47th St. (997 Broad St., Newark, and 77-79 Montgomery St., J. C.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.

For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

STURZ PIANOS

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AV., 134th St., Block East of 3d Av.

WINTERROTH PIANOS

at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments. 105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Elegant Steinway upright, as good as new; must sell, $75; fine rosewood piano; stored. George Schlercher, 37-39 West 14th St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $9; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act (Assembly 919, Int. No. 547,) has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO ENABLE THE FIRE COMMISSIONER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK TO REHEAR AND DETERMINE THE CHARGES AGAINST WILLIAM H. WEISE, FIREMAN OF THE FIRST GRADE, FOR REINSTATEMENT IN SAID DEPARTMENT.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Monday, April 22, 1907, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 17, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the first heard at that time.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of April 17 to May 1, 1907, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named Street and Place entered April 15, 1907, 23D AND 24TH WARDS SECTION 11. SEABURY PLACE—OPENING, from Charlotte Street to Boston Road, Confirmed March 25, 1907; entered April 15, 1907. HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, April 15, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for a lease of a portion of the pier foot of 21st Street, East River, for dumping board purposes will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, April 24th, 1907.

(For particulars see City Record.)

Owing to the pressure on the advertising space of The New York Times, advertising reservations must be made before 6 P. M. to insure appearance in the next issue. Copy should be in The New York Times office before 7 P. M.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REAL ESTATE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

ON ACCOUNT

of the many successful investments your friends have made in Manhattan Real Estate has the idea ever occurred to you that you might do the same? If so, my advertisement on the Real Estate page today should interest you.

206 BROADWAY

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ASCHHEIM, MAYER S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Selmar Aschheim, Selmar Aschheim as one of the executors named in the last will and testament of MAYER S. ASCHHEIM, deceased; Emil Spiro, Emil Spiro as one of the executors named in the lost will and testament of MAYER S. ASCHHEIM, deceased; Dorie Oelsner, Ieidor Spiro, Henriette Griesenhagen, Soion Spiro, Johana Sachs, Zerline Spiro, Meta Levy, Rosa Seemonn, Heymann S. Aschheim, Dorothee Joseph, Jacob Aschheim, Alex Frankel, Julius Frankel, Anna L. Hamm, Ruth Frankel, the heirs and next of kin of Mayer S. Aschheim, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Richerd Joseph of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, executed by Mayer S. Aschheim, late of Berlin, Germany, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1906, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mayer S. Aschheim, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 5th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

AKERS, FREDERICK.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to John Smith and the heirs at law of George H. Jefferies, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK AKERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the tenth day of May, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of James P. Niemann, as sole executor of the last will and testament of FREDERICK AKERS, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SHERMAN, GARDINER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SHERMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Shepard, Smith & Harkness, No. 128 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 1st day of March, 1907.

MARY MOORE SHERMAN, Executrix.

SHEPARD, SMITH & HARKNESS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

STEWART, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN STEWART, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, March 21, 1907. Maria Stewart, Teresa Elderd, Hulbert Peck Executors. Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, Attys. for Executors, 150 Nassau St., N. Y City.

WILLIAMS, CHARLOTTE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE E. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of December, 1906. GEORGE J. GREENFIELD, Executor.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—DAVID SHAFF and SAMUEL J. SILBERMAN, composing the firm of "Shaff & Silberman," Plaintiffs, against FREDERICK GROSSE, if living, and "MARY" GROSSE, wife of said Frederick Grosse, if any such wife there be (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true name of such wife, if any there be of said Frederick Grosse, being unknown to plaintiffs,) if said Frederick Grosse be dead, then "Mary" Grosse, widow of said Frederick Grosse, if any such widow there be, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true name of such widow, if any there be of said Frederick Grosse, being unknown to plaintiffs,) and each and every person (other than Louise Maus, his sister; William B. Grosse, Berthold J. Grosse, his brothers, and Frederick Passow, his nephew,) not specifically named herein, entitled as heir-at-law or devisee of said Frederick Grosse, or of his brothers Theodore Grosse or Franz, or Frank B. Grosse, deceased, to any interest in the real property of said Frederick Grosse, deceased, or of Theodore Grosse, deceased, or of Franz, or Frank B., Grosse, deceased, or holding as creditor of said Frederick Grosse, deceased, of Theodore Grosse, deceased, or of Franz, or Frank B., Grosse, deceased, any claim or right against said real property, and each and every person entitled through or under any such widow, heir-at-law, or devisee, whether as husband, wife, widow, heir-at-law, devisee, assignee, lienor, creditor, or otherwise, to any interest in and to said real property of said Frederick Grosse, deceased, of Theodore Grosse, deceased, of Franz, or Frank B., Grosse, deceased, the names and places of residence of such widow, heirs-at-law, devisees, and creditors, and their said husbands, wives, widows, heirs-at-law, devisees, assignees, lienors, and creditors, and person, otherwise claiming or entitled by, through, or under them, if any, being unknown to plaintiffs, and Frederick Passow, (formerly known as Frederick Passow, Jr.,) Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 26th, 1907.

HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 17th, 1907, and on said date filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York.

Dated New York, April 18th, 1907.

HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, Third Judicial District, Ulster County.

ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.

Section No. 4.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.

Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended. Such application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON MAY 18TH, 1907, AT 10 O'CLOCK in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and at least one of whom shall reside in this county where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act, and discharge all the duties conferred by the said law and the acts amendatory thereof, upon such Commissioners of Appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York.

The real estate to be acquired herein is situated in the Town of Olive, and is to be acquired in fee for the purpose of furnishing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water to the City of New York.

The following is a statement of the boundaries of the lands to be acquired herein, with a reference to the date and place of filing of the map.

All the parcels herein described are to be acquired in fee and are colored pink on the map hereinafter referred to.

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, shown on a map entitled "Reservoir Department, Section No. 4, Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, Map of real estate, situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, to be acquired by The City of New York under the provisions of Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances, in the vicinity of Olive City and Brodhead," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, New York, on the 4th day of March, 1907, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the junction of the centre lines of the Tongore and Samsonville Roads, said point being the southeast corner of parcel No. 145, and running thence along the centre line of the said Samsonville Road and the southerly line of said parcel No. 145, S. 67° 18' W. 195.4 feet to the southeast corner of parcel No. 143; thence along the southerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre line of Samsonville Road, the following courses and distances: S. 40° 47' W. 53.7 feet, S. 28° 27' W. 409.8 feet, S. 34° 29' W. 55.3 feet, S. 53° 16' W. 32 feet, S. 62° 36' W. 200.1 feet and S. 58° 28' W. 97.7 feet; thence still continuing along the southerly line of parcel No. 142, N. 39° 44' W. 44.9 feet, N. 59° 26' W. 111.2 feet, S. 59° 02' W. 293.3 feet and S. 28° 20' E. 158.4 feet to the centre of the before-mentioned Samsonville Road; thence along the same, and still continuing along the southerly lines of said parcel No. 142, S. 53° 05' W. 116.6 feet to the centre of Eeopus Creek at the northeast corner of parcel No. 144; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, S. 21° 12' E. 72.3 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of same, N. 71° 13' W. 146.8 feet, S. 48° 56' W. 109.9 feet, S. 64° 51' W. 80 feet, S. 55° 02' W. 102.3 feet and N. 77° 47' W. 104.9 feet to a point in the southerly line of the before-mentioned parcel No. 143; thence along the said southerly line, S. 82° 00' W. 144.7 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 132; thence along the said easterly line S. 58° 14' W. 47.3 feet, S. 25° 19' W. 49.6 feet, S. 33° 59' W. 24.8 feet and S. 11° 36' W. 133.5 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 140; thence along the said easterly line, S. 36° 04' E. 52 feet, S. 22° 39' W. 458.8 feet and N. 11° 18' W. 52.2 feet, crossing Samsonville Road; thence still continuing along the said easterly line and the southerly line of parcel No. 140, the following courses and distances: S. 72° 17' W. 602.6 feet, S. 24° 47' W. 272.5 feet, S. 45° 21' W. 399.3 feet, S. 56° 36' W. 466.4 feet, S. 20° 30' W. 751.3 feet and N. 70° 28' W. 30.9 feet to the westerly line of said parcel; thence along the same, N. 44° 00' W. 251.1 feet; thence on a curve of 633 feet radius to the right 709 feet and N. 24° 48' E. 903.7 feet, partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 141; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 on a curve of 1,367 feet radius to the left 479.3 feet; thence N. 4° 40' E. 1,019.6 feet, partly along the westerly line of said parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 140, and partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 156; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 156, on a curve of 407 feet radius to the left 59.9 feet to the most southerly point of parcel No. 170; thence along the westerly and southerly lines of said parcel the following curves courses, and distances: On a curve of 407 feet radius to the left 286.2 feet and N. 54° 05' W. 201.5 feet; thence on a curve of 867 feet radius to the left 455.2 feet and N. 89° 00' W. 29 feet; thence along the southerly lines of parcels Nos. 170 and 177, N. 89° 00' W. 981.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,067 feet radius to the left 647.1 feet and S. 56° 14' W. 118.5 feet to the most southerly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 177; thence still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 177, N. 30° 01' W. 72.8 feet, N. 10° 43' W. 34.4 feet, N. 36° 47' W. 410.9 feet, N. 89° 10' W. 182.1 feet, N. 81° 50' W. 147.3 feet and S. 66° 32' W. 477.5 feet to the most westerly point of said parcel; thence along the westerly line of same, N. 20° 26' E. 322.8 feet, N. 16° 17' E. 871.3 feet and N. 28° 58' W. 180.8 feet to the northwest corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly line of same the following courses and distances: N. 59° 14' E. 76 feet, N. 33° 42' E. 262.4 feet, N. 62° 19' E. 100.6 feet, S. 5° 58' E. 166.7 feet, S. 68° 54' E. 872.3 feet, S. 59° 54' E. 129.6 feet and N. 16° 03' E. 553.4 feet to the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company; thence along the same, and still continuing along the northerly line of parcel No. 177, on a curve of 1,179 feet radius to the left 650.7 feet and N. 89° 48' 30" E. 52 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 150; thence along the northerly line of said parcel N. 89° 48' 30" E. 112.5 feet to the northeast corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly lines of the before-mentioned parcel No. 174 and parcel No. 175, N. 89° 48' 30" E. 2,106.2 feet, crossing Esopus Creek, to the northwest corner of parcel No. 174; thence along the northerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, the following courses and distances: N. 89° 48' 30" E. 88 feet; on a curve of 1,466 feet radius to the left 395.9 feet, S. 45° 10' W. 240 feet, S. 44° 53' E. 33 feet and N. 45° 10' E. 308.6 feet; thence on a curve of 1,466 feet radius to the left 139.9 feet, N. 66° 08' E. 92 feet and on a curve of 1,069 feet radius to the right 222.5 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 173; thence along the northerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, on a curve of 1,000 feet radius to the right 540.6 feet, S. 84° 34' E. 617 feet and on a curve of 1,113 feet radius to the right 156.7 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 171; thence along the northerly line of said parcel No. 171, and still continuing along the before-mentioned railroad property line, on a curve of 113 feet radius to the right, 474.5 feet; thence on a curve of 1,400 feet radius to the right 214.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,043 feet radius to the left 372.9 feet and S. 34° 23' E. 110.7 feet to the most northerly point of parcel No. 161; thence along the easterly line of said parcel and the west property line of the before-mentioned railroad, S. 34° 25' E. 205.1 feet; thence on a curve of 1,670 feet radius to the left 1,138.1 feet and S. 73° 39' E. 380.3 feet to the most easterly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 161; thence along the easterly line of said parcel S. 79° 30' W. 344.1 feet and S. 6° 23' W. 650.4 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of said parcel the following courses and distances: S. 83° 39' W. 223.2 feet and N. 88° 31' W. 349.6 feet, crossing a road leading from Olive Bridge to Shokan; thence S. 84° 37' W. 281.3 feet, S. 86° 05' W. 521.1 feet, S. 32° 55' W. 152.6 feet, S. 42° 41' W. 164.6 feet, S. 52° 40' W. 334.9 feet, S. 61° 57' W. 154.2 feet and N. 84° 41' W. 105.7 feet to the centre of Esopus Creek and the northeast corner of parcel No. 154; thence along the centre of said Creek and the easterly line of said parcel, S. 5° 02' W. 202.9 feet and S. 15° 32' E. 223.5 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 143; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre of said Creek, S. 15° 32' E. 28.9 feet and S. 37° 56' E. 318.5 feet; thence S. 51° 48' W. 86.5 feet to the westerly shore line of the before-mentioned Creek; thence along the same, and still continuing along the easterly line of parcel No. 143, S. 37° 19' E. 139.2 feet and S. 27° 08' E. 139.6 feet; thence S. 66° 14' W. 396.6 feet to the centre of Tongore Road, thence along the same and the easterly lines of the before-mentioned parcel No. 143 and parcel No. 146, S. 47° 58' E. 132.8 feet to the most northerly point of parcel No. 145; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre of said road, S. 43° 31' E. 153.8 feet to the point or place of beginning.

The fee is to be acquired by The City of New York in all the real estate parcels Nos. 140 to 180, inclusive, contained in the above description.

Reference is hereby made to the said map, filed as aforesaid, in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, for a more detailed description of the real estate to be taken in fee, as above described.

In case any property above described is used for any public purpose, such as a highway, &c., such use shall continue until The City of New York shall have legal right to take possession of or change the same.

Dated March 30th, 1907.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON, Corporation Counsel.

Office and Post Office address, Hall of Records, corner of Chambers and Centre Sts., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS and Electricity, Room 1536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1907, Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering pig lead.

No. 2. For furnishing and delivering 80,100 gross tons of anthracite coal.

No. 3. For furnishing and delivering coal and wood—

Section I.—370 gross tons anthracite coal.
Section II.—10 gross tons bituminous coal.
Section III.—70 cords Virginia pine wood.
Section IV.—40 gross tons anthracite coal.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner.

Dated April 12, 1907.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DOROTHEA BAUER, Plaintiff, against SUSANNAH BAUER, Defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereto, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street; running thence easterly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street nineteen feet; running thence southerly and parallel with Park Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-three feet ten inches; running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street nineteen (19) feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue; and running thence northerly along the easterly sids of Park Avenue seventy-three (73) feet and ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1907.

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.

JULIUS MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SAMUEL MARKS, Attorney for Defendant, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Baroness von Klench Sells Broadway Building—Buyer for West Sixteenth Street Parcel—Other Dealings —Bronx Lots at Auction.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Baroness Cornelia von Klench of Dresden 441 Broadway, a five-story business building on lot 25 by 105, 75 feet north of Howard Street.

The sale of ths Ross estate property at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth Street (Timss Square) is referred to in more detail in another column.

West 16th Street Property Sold.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for Mrs. Ella Davis Kimball to Hugh E. O'Reilly ths four-story brownstone dwelling 47 West Sixteenth Street, 20 by 92.

Sachs & Co. have sold for William D. Du Bois to Mrs. Lina Well 130 West Twenty-sixth Street, a four-story building with store, 25 by 98.9.

Preas Club's New Site.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold, through Otis & Otis as attorneys for the Ward estate, the property on the northwest corner of Spruce and William Streets, 36.10 by 62 and irregular, to the New York Press Club. This property has been held by the Ward estate for nearly a century.

Estate Sells Eighth Avenue Corner.

Alfred J. Koch sold for the Tierpler estate to Charles Laue the ten thrse-story housss 216 to 230 Eighth Avenue, and 261 and 263 West Twenty-first Street, being the northeast corner, with frontages of 150.7 feet on Eighth Avenue and 100 feet on the street. This property has been owned by the Tierpler family for over seventy years and has been held at $230,000.

John P. Kirwan and William Richtberg have sold for Elizabeth Phillips 769 Ninth Avenue, a four-story double flat with stores on lot 25 by 80, near Fifty-first Street.

A. M. Johnson & Co. have sold for Amelia M. Bauchis 243 West Forty-first Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 98.9, adjoining the American Theatre.

Pocher & Co. have sold the two four-story brick tenements, 50 by 98.9, at 550 and 552 West Furty-fifth Street, for Edward Badt to Henry Nechols and Samuel Blumenstock.

Purchase on Madison Avenue.

E. De Forest Simmons, in conjunction with Moore & Wyckoff, has sold for Mrs. C. C. Harrison to George F. Moody the four-story dwelling 695 Madison Avenue, on lot 19.4 by 50.

Buyer for West 91st Street House.

Lee & Rumbough have sold the dwelling 159 West Ninsty-first Street to a client for occupancy.

Porter & Co. have sold 109 and 111 Wsst 102d Street, a new six-story flat, on plot 45.10 by 100.11, for Emma L. Kuhne and Elizabeth T. Ring.

The Columbian Board of Brokers has sold to H. Wolff 249 West 122d Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17.8 by 100.11; also, for Harry L. Wolff 222 and 224 West 135d Street, two five-story flats, on plot 33 by 99.11.

Builders Sell on Eighth Avenue.

Silverson & London have sold the new six-story apartment house 2,742 and 2,744 Eighth Avenue, 40 by 100, 40 feet south of 146th Street. This is the fourth house sold out of the row of five erected by the sellers on the block front between 145th and 146th Streets

Henry Gottlieb negotiated the sale of 2,405 and 2,407 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of 129th Street, for the Kuh estate to Morris Buchsbaum.

Du Bois & Taylor have sold for Alfred Rauchfuss the five-story triple flat 832 Amsterdam Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

The Columbian Board of Brokers and H. P. Hertz & Co. have sold for the Beeker estate the five-story building at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenus and Manhattan Street, on plot 76.2 by 112 and irregular.

The Columbian Board of Brokers haa also sold to Charles Wynne 2,240 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, on plot 48 by 84.4.

More Co-operative Apartments.

Plans have been filed for the eleven-story apartment house to be erected at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenus and Sixty-seventh Street for ths Nine Hundred and One Lexington Avenue Corporation, of which Walter G. Merritt is President. The structure will have a frontage of 90.5 feet and a depth of 59 feet, and will have accommodations for seventeen families. It is to cost $275,000. Rossiter & Wright are the architects.

Lease at Broadway and 54th Street.

The Gross & Gross Company has leased for the Richard S. Ely estate the six-story building at the northwsst corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street for a term of years to the H. J. Koehler Sporting Goods Company, which will make extensive alterations.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased the following properties: For John Bannon, the four-story building 649 Sixth Avenue, adjoining the corner of Thirty-eighth Street, to George Bucklirk for a term of years; also, for the Astor estate to George Ferris, the four-story dwelling 231 West Thirty-fourth Street; also, for N. Taylor Phillips the four-story dwelling 234 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Jacob Finkelstein has leased to Peter P. Cappei the six-story building 71 Bowery and has sublet it to the Amger Baking Company for a long terms of years. The same broker has also leased for Peter P. Cappel, the building 69 Catharine Street, and to Samuel Blum the building 170 and 172 Canal Stuet.

East 121st Street Tenements Sold.

G. Brettell & Son, in conjunction with Sol Coben, have sold 235 and 237 East 121st Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.

Simon Fine has sold for John Callen the five-story tenement 339 East 107th Street. 28.2 by 76.2.

Deals for First Avenue Corners.

John Schutz has sold 218 First Avenue, northeast corner of Thirteenth Street, 26 by 94, to Henry Fuldner, furniture manufacturer, who will extend his present factory through to Thirteenth Street and also improve the First Avenue corner.

H. J. Kantrowitz has resold for Rosenbloom & Rosenblum to Louis Goldman the southwest corner of First Avnue and Twenty-first Street, a six-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 40 by 100.

Ames & Co. have sold for the Harrison estate the two new five-story double tenements 417 and 425 Thirtd Avenue, on lots 25 and 24.8, respectively, by 110, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser. Robert A. White represented the seller.

Builder Buys Vyse Avenue Plot.

McLaughlin & Co. have sold for Corbett & Co. the plot at the northeast corner of 170th Street and Vyse Avenue, 119 by 116 by 103 by 101, to J. T. Barry, who will improve the property.

Henry M. and Joel H. Ribeth have sold for Lese & Blumenthal 1,006 East 165th Street, a two-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for John Messimino the plot, 90 by 100, on the west side of Sherman Avenue, 200 feet north of 163d Street. The buyer will erect two-family houses.

Buyers for Bronx Tenements.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the Milton Realty Company 4,664 to 4,670 Third Avenue, four four-story triple tenements, with stores, to Charles D. Graff, and have resold the properties for Mr. Graff.

Kurz & Uren have also sold for Charles H. Gumbuehlt 677 and 679 East 162d Street, a six-story four-family tenement, 37.6 by 100; also, for Frederick E. Brussel, the lot, 27 by 103, on the west side of Third Avenue, 200 feet north of 175th Street; also, resold for John J. Kohler 585 Courtlandt Avenue, a three-story house, with store.

Zinser & Clausen have sold for a client the four-story double flat, 863 East 130th Street, 25 by 100.

Hugo Wabst has sold the southwest corner of 227th Street, and has resold the plot, 33.4 by 114, on the south side of 221st Street, 305 feet east of Second Avenue.

Land Company A of Edenwald has sold to Solomon Mishman two lots on the east side of Monaghan Avenue, near Jefferson Avenue, and to Louis Kleinburgh one lot on Murdach Avenue, 125 feet north of Jefferson Avenue. Land Company B of Edenwald has sold a lot on Jonss Avenue, 275 feet north of Jefferson Avenue, to Louis Kleinburgh.

New Owner for Brooklyn House.

E. T. Newman, in conjunction with L. L. Waldorf & Co., has sold 457 Ssventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, a two-story dwelling.

Deal for Staten Island Acreage.

E. V. Pescia & Co. havs bought from Charles Rosenberg fifteen acres of land at Grasmere, Staten Island, adjoining ths property known as ths Parkinson farm.

Farm Sold at Richmond Hill South.

Adolf Mandel has sold the Duhl farm of twelve acres, on the Rockaway Plank Road, Richmond Hill South, opposite the Aqueduct race track, and having a frontage of 699 feet.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold, in Broadway-Flushing, to Joseph M. A. Swick the plot, 60 by 100, on the west sids of Nineteenth Street, 234 fsst north of Broadway, and to Alexander McDonnell ths plot, 40 by 100, on ths east sids of Twenty-third Street, 620 feet north of State Street; also, in Douglas Manor, to W. H. Daycock, Jr., the plot, 60 by 100, on the north side of Kenmore Avenue, 280 feet west of Douglas Road, and to Kats Clements the plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of Oak Lane, 192 feet east of the East Drive; also, in Westmoreland, to Thomas T. Lewis, the plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Locust Place, 140 feet west of Westmoreland Avenue, and to G. George Howe ths plot, 40 by 100, on the west side of Glenwood Avenue, 120 feet north of Cutter Avenue.

The Auction Room.

Modsrate prices prsvailed at yesterday's sale of fifty lots in the Bronx, conducted by Herbert A. Sherman. The property was that owned by the Lyon estnte on Robbins, Wales, and Concurd Avenues, and 142d Street. Considerable rock will have to be removed from many of ths lots before they can be improved, and this fact apparently was not disregarded by bidders. Ths entire offering was disposed of, however, the total amount realized, including two dwellings on Alexander Avenue owned by the same estate, being $91,565.

Detailed results of yesterday's auction sales follow:

By Herbert A. Sherman.
Trustees' Sale.

Robbins Ave, s e corner of 142d St, 120x100, vacant; to Louis Wechsler, $6,225.

Robbins Ave, n e corner of 142d St, six lots, each 25x100; to Louis Wechsler, $9,775.

Robbins Ave, s corner of St. Mary's St, 17.8x100, together with three adjoining lots, each 25x100, to D. Oberwager, $7,600.

Concord Ave, s w corner of St. Mary's St, 41x100 and irregular, together with five adjoining lots, sach 25x100; to J. Figliulo, $9,750.

Concord Ave, n w corner of 142d St, four lots, each 25x100; to J. Clarence Davies, $8,000.

Concord Ave, s e corner of St. Mary's St, 45x100 and irregular, with three adjoining lots, each 25x116; to Henry Mankin, $5,450.

Concord Ave, n e corner of 142d St, two lots, 50x100; to J. Clarence Davies, $3,400.

Concord Ave, adjoining the foregoing on the north, two lots, 50x100; to John H. Deeves, $2,700.

Wales Ave, w s, 151 ft n of 142d St, 20x120.5x 72.5x110, vacant; to Roger di Pasca, $3,150.

Wales Ave, adjoining the foregoing, 50.4x111, vacant; to Louis Wechsler, $1,050.

Wales Ave, n w corner of 142d St, two lots, each 25.2x100; to T. Baer, $2,850.

Lot adjoining; to J. Rubin, $1,150.

Lot adjoining; to E. R. Lockwood, $1,050.

142d St, n s, 100 ft w of Wales Ave, 44.0x100, vacant; to Mrs. M. Samusl, $1,675.

142d St, n e corner of Wales Ave, 50x98.8; to J. Figliulo, $3,075.

142d St, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 30.9 x81.9x72.10x98, vacant; to Richard Maslen, $3,350.

Three adjoining lots, 75x98.8, to M. E. B. French, $2,400.

Alexander Ave, 171, w s, 50 ft e of 155th St, 19.5x70, three-story stone-front dwelling; to M. V. Granger, $7,600.

Alexander Ave, 181, w s, 50 ft s of 136th St, 16.8x70; three-story stone-front dwelling; to Ralph Mazlatta, $7,900.

By Joseph P. Day.

5th Ave, 2,041, n e corner of 126th St, 99.11x129, six-story brick tensment; foreclosure sale; to the Security Mortgage Company, $251,404.

136th St, 122 Wsst, s s, 316.8 ft ws of Lenox Ave, 16.8x99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plainuff, I. O. Nuller, $12,450.

133d St, 27 to 81 West, n s, 860 ft w of 5th Ave, 50x99.11, six-story brick tenemsnt; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, David Sbaff and others, $56,080.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

103d St, 122 West, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Ave, 25x100, three-story stone-front flat; foreclosuro sale, to the plaintiff, J. A. Hall, $34,000.

146th St, 546 and 548 West, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11, two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, F. D. W. Searing, $74,002.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Franklin Av, e s, 291 ft s of Jefferson Place, for two five-story brick tenements, 108x106; John Boyland of 396 Broadway, owner; John P. Bopland, architect; cost, $100,000.

Cascade Av, w s, 75 ft s of 179th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 37x62; John O'Leary of 2,354 Cambreling Av, owner; John T. Boyland, architect; cost, $70,000.

Seminole St, s s, 105 ft e of Eastchester Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 33x44; Thomas F. Story of 628 East 135th St, owner; E. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $4,500.

Woodycrest Av, e s, 50 ft n of 164th St, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22x30; Rhinehart & Schneider, owners; J. I. Campbell, architect; cost, $5,000.

Lexington Av, 901, for an eleven-story brick apartment house, 90.5x50; Nine Hundred and One Lexington Avenue Corporation of 27 William St, owner; Rossiter & Wright, architects; cost, $275,000.

Alterations.

Items involving lesa than $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 1,127, to a twelve-story brick office building; 1, Townsand of 141 Broadway, owner; Werner & Windolph, architects; cost, $5,000.

Attorney St, s e corner of Houston St, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Gordon, Levy & Gruenstein of 230 Grand St, owners; E. A. Meyer, architect; cost, $7,500.

Broadway, 100, to eight and twenty story brick office buildings; American Surety Co., premises, owner; Bruce, Price & Du Sihour, architects; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, April 18.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 178th St, 50x85; Louis Cohen to Bessie Ruth, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 179.10 ft n of 176th St, 193.5x irregular; William P. Hamilton, Jr., to Matilda Leuchtenburg, $21,825.

AMSTERDAM AV, 793, 25x100; Henry Kslthan to Sampson H. Weinhandler, (mtg $10,-000,) $100.

BROADWAY, w s, 65.8 ft n of 122d St, 25x—; Lucy R. Ball to Joseph H. Mahan, $100.

BROADWAY, 3,230 to 3,230; Isidore S. Korn and another to Kobring Realty Co., (mtg $20,000,) $100.

CHRYSTIE ST, n e corner of Delancey St, 100x75; Elvina Quast to Leopold Kaufman, (mtg $65,000,) $100.

CHRYSTIE ST, n e corner of Delancey St, 100x75; Leopold Knufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $165,000,) $100.

CLAREMONT AV, e s, bounded on south by n s of 122d St, on west by e a of Claremont Av, on north by line 300 ft n of 122d St, and on east by centre line of old Bloomingdale Road, (closed;) Lucy R. Ball to Charles A. Post and another, $100.

CLINTON AV, 1,419, 22x140; Martin K. Wendling to Jacob Fritz, (mtg $5,500,) $100.

CHRYSTIE ST, n e corner of Delancey St, 100x75; Elvina Quast to Leopold Kaufman, (mtg $65,000,) $100.

EAST BROADWAY, 204, 26.4x65; Julius Feinberg to Abraham H. Sarasohn and another, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 180th St, 252.1x irregular; Max Marx and others to Pinehurst Realty Co., (mtg $82,500,) $100.

FOREST ST, w s, 400 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Wm. Deale to Emilie Goldman, mtg $1,800, $100.

HAMMOND AV, e s, 100 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100; William H. Cloke to Alwina Mantel, $100.

LOTS 24 and 25, Map 903, Metropolitan Real Estate Association at Fordham Ridge; Louise Simon, executrix and trustee, to Rachel A. Blanchard, $3,750.

LOT 43, Block 72, map of Sec 1 of Morris Park Fidelity Development Co., to L. T. J. Lubin, mtg $1,200, $100.

LOTS 204 and 205, map of 1,130 lots of Hunter estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to William J. Hanna, $1.

LOT 216, map of Laconia Park; Salvatore Di Bella to Antonio Cirrincione, $2,000.

LOT 542, map of Gleason property; Stephen McBride to John Rohrbach, (mtg $4,800,) $100.

LOT 131, map of Harrington estate; John Goergan to Margaret Crowley, $100.

LUDLOW ST, 87, 27x87.6; Jacob Volk to Sussman Volk, all title, $1.

MORRIS AV, w s, 18 ft n of 176th St, 17.10x 95; Jane Brockington to Arthur Haviland, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

MARION AV, w s, 40.1 ft s of Mosholu Parkway, 50x113.6; William F. Norton to William C. Bergen, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

MAYFLOWER AV, w s, 725.5 ft from Pelham Road, 50x100; Winslow E. Buzby to Charles M. Preston, receiver, $1.

MADISON AV, a e corner of 88th St, 100.8x 62.2; Joel Rathbone to Carlisle Norwood, (mtg ——,) $24,417.

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 116th St, 100.1x100; Charles Helborn and others to Harry J. B. Young, (mtg $180,000,) $325,000.

MAYFLOWER AV, w s, 725.5 ft from Pelham Road, 50x100; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Albert Baker, $800.

MATILDA AV, w s, 200 ft n of 237th St, 125x 100; John H. Rohleder to John A. Bruckner and another, (mtg $3,400,) $1.

NORTH HALF of Lot 13, map of Arden property, 50x100; William J. Wallace and others to Annie Goldfiam, (mtg $500,) exchangs.

PLOT beginning at stone wall bet land of Crawford R. E. & B. Co. and sst of J. L. Palmar at a point 659.6 ft s e of Boston Road, 377.6x irreg; plot beginning at stone wall, as above, at s s of land of N. Y. W. & B. R. R., 214.3x irreg; Randall Realty Co. to Irving Realty Co., (mtg $86,000,) $100.

PARK AV, 1,505, 80x irregular; Fischel Friedman to Gstsel Katcher and anothsr, (mtg $14,250,) $1.

PLOT 313, map of Arden property; Emma L. Shirmsr to Walter W. Taylor, $1.

PERRY AV, e s, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 82x100; Florence D. Kellogg to Martin J. McAndrews, $1.

ST. ANN'S AV, 672, 94.5x irregular; Moritz Sondberg to Adam Thorn, Jr., (mtg $14,500,) $100.

TIEBOUT AV, 2,102, 20x100; Giuseppe Tanmura to Josephine Sobslnin, mtg $3,900, $1.

VYSE AV, w s, 50 ft s of 181st St, 50x100; Christians Meyer to Susanna Wirth, (mtg $4,200,) $100.

WOOSTER ST, 116 and 118, 50x100; Eburn F. Haight to John E. Olson, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

8D AV, 1,070, 100x irregular; Charles D. Graff to Arthur W. Wall, (mtg $70,000,) $100.

5TH AV, 574, 25x100; Emma V. V. Rapollo to Ida C. Bracher, (mtg $235,000,) $100.

57H ST, 222 East, 20.9x92.4; Charles Elsinger and others to Phillip Wolfman, $1.

5TH ST, e s, 412.3 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9x 97.6; Samuel Eichelbaum to Samuel Grossman, (mtg $20,500,) $100.

10TH AV, 650, 19.4x94; Margaret Fanghnan to Patrick Kealy, $100.

11TH ST, 519 East, 25x108.8; Morris Ross to Jacob Kantor, (mtg $85,500,) $1.

12TH AV, n w corner of 137th St, 178.4x irregular; Daniel C. Devlin and others to Peter W. Felix, rsrecorded, $1.

12TH ST, n s, 94.6 ft — of Hudson St, 46x80; Parker K. Deane, trustee, to Mary L. J. Culkin, (mtg $30,000,) $37,000.

13TH ST, 512 East, 25x103.8; Paolo Bonomolo to Mansusto Di Salvo and another, ½ part, (mtg $32,250,) $100.

13TH ST, 512 East, 25x108.8; Nathan Kohn to Paolo Bonomolo, (mtg $24,000,) $100.

16TH ST, 47 West, 20x½ block; Ella D. Kimball to Hugh E. O'Reilly, $30,000.

22D ST, e s, 883.4 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x98.9; Rosanna M. Sweeny to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

22D ST, 138, s s, 362.6 ft s e of 7th Av, 20.10x 98.9; Richard L. Salisbury to Albert Cavanagh, $100.

25TH ST, 114 and 116 East, 41.8x98.9; Alonzo Hernandez to Louise M. von Hecht, ½ part, $1.

29TH ST, e s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 98.9x irregular; Max Kaufman to Henry Freiberger, (mtg $18,300,) $100.

30TH ST, n s, 100 ft s of 1st Av, 100x98.9; Jacob Doll to Frank C. Buckhout, $100.

84TH ST, 209 East, 12.6x98.9; William J. Koepnick to Mary J. McDonald, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

63D ST, 507 West, 10.8x100.5; James P. McAllister to John A. Stutz, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

35TH ST, 45 West, 18.9x100.5; Madison Av, s e corner of 58th St, 100.8x02.2, trust deed; Carlisle Norwood and others to The New York Trust Co., $1.

56TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 230x irregular; Harris M. Cohn to Sara Golding, (mtg $225,125,) $100.

79TH ST, 358 East, 17x100; Amelia Frank to Mamie C. Featherson, mtg $5,000, $100.

80TH ST, n s, 148 ft w of Avenue B, 75x102.2; Harry Abrahams to Joseph H. Schwartz, $100.

82D ST, 20 East, 27x102.2; Richard W. Buckley and wife, individually and as partner, to Eugene M. O'Neill, (mtg $60,000,) $1.

82D ST, 20 East, 27x102.2; John McCafferty to Richard W. Buckley, $100.

82D ST, 20 East, 27x102.2; John McCafferty to Richard W. Buckley, $100.

84TH ST, 233 to 237 East, 60x102.2; Samuel Parnass and others to Parnass & Dellon Realty Co., $100.

87TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 3d Ave, 25.6x100.8; Walter Ashe to Geo. M. Fitzpatrick, mtg $55,000, $100.

10TTH ST, 224 East, 25x100.11; Amelia S. Bartlett, executrix, to Peter Sauerbrey and wife, $50.

10TTH ST, 224 East, 25x100.11; Clara S. Warren to Peter Sauerbrey and wife, all title, $1.

10TTH ST, 224 East, 25x100.11; Emily F. Squire to Poter Sauerbrey and wife, all title, $1.

107TH ST, 224 East, 25x100.11; Amelia S. Bartlett to Peter Sauerbrey and wife, all title, $1.

115TH ST, s w s, 200 ft n w of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; Catherine Cello to P. Imperato Realty Co., mtg $16,000, $100.

121ST ST, 488 East, 25x100.11; Samuel Grossman to Samuol Eichelbaum, (mtg $21,750,) $100.

124TH ST, n s, 81.8 ft w of Willis Av, 24.9x 100; James Seibert to Herman M. Schap and another, mtg $21,000, $100.

132D ST, 270 West, 10.8x99.11; Francis A. McMullen and others to Albert J. McMullen, $1.

133D ST, n s, 292 ft w of 7th Av, 99.11x irregular; James N. Thompson to Floria T. Whittaker, $1.

133D ST, e s, 292 ft w of 7th Av, 99.11x irregular; Floris T. Whittaker to James N. Thompson, (mtg $20,000,) $1.

135TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x 100; Peter Zucker to Samusl Well, (mtg $12,-500,) $4,600.

135TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x 100; Peter Zucker to Samuel Well, (mtg $12,-500,) $2,000.

146TH ST, n s, 359.8 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 110; Nicola Massa to Giovannina Massa, (mtg $4,750,) $100.

148TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Brook Ava, 25x100; Charles Ettinger to Valentine Klein, mtg $17,000, $100.

154TH ST, 408 West, 20x99.11; Meta Stern to Auguste Lilienthal, $1.

154TH ST, 410 West, 20x99.11; Auguste Lilienthal to Meta Stern, $1.

158TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Arthur W. Wall to Charles D. Graff, (mtg $43,500,) $1.

163D ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 100xirregular; Mary Robinson to Louis Frambach, (mtg $22,150,) $100.

168TH ST, 321 East, 25x80; Thornton Brothers Co. to Edward Boylston, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

178th St, n s, 209.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 41.8x100; Louis Cohen to Abraham Ruth, (mtg $82,000,) $100.

183D ST, n s, 225 ft s of 11th Av, 50x99.11; Mary A. Smith to Thomas Smith, (mtg $15,500,) $100.

226TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x114, Wakefield; Irving Realty Co. to Domenico Ferrsnto, $1,200.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, Delta Chapter, Delta Phi Fraternity, to Charles C. Bull and another, trustees; 110th St, s e, 225 ft w of Broadway, 22x100.11, prior mtg $30,000 5 years $4,000

BAILEY, Thomas, to Alice F. Brown; St. Nicholas Av, e ... 74.11 ft n of 164th St, 79.11x irregular, prior mtg $32,000, 3 years, 6% $5,000

BERNHARD, Frank J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 8th St, s s, 155 ft e of Avenue C, 50x100, Unionport, bond $1,500

BARRA, Frank, to David Mayer Brewing Co.; Arthur Av, w s, 230 ft n of Jacob St, 25x120, 3 years $2,800

BUCKHOUT, Frank C., to Jacob Doll; 30th St, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av., 100x98.9, 5 years. $35,000

BUCKHOUT, Frank C., to Jacob Doll; 30th St., s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av., 100x98.9, prior mtg $35,000, 5 years, 6% $16,000

BUCKHOUT, Frank C., to Jacob Doll; 30th St, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 100x98.9, due as per notes, 6% $5,000

BRACHAR, Ida, to Emma V. V. Rapallo; 5th Av, 374, prior mtg $225,000, bond $67,500

BANTA, Mary A., to Ruth Bush-Banta; — s at s e corner of land of Oswald Bergen, 25.5x84, 3 years, 6% $250

BRUNJES, Bernhard, to Broadway Savings Institution; South St, 199, 1 year $75,000

BONOMOLO, Paolo, to Nathan Kohn; 512 East 13th St, prior mtg $24,000, 5 years, 6% ..$6,250

BERMAN, Jacob, to Paul Hellinger; 205 West 125th St, prior mtg $8,000, 2 years, 6% .$2,000

BACHRACH, William, and another to George Ricard; 152d St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 99.11, 1 year, 6% $50,000

BAUER, Jacob, and another to American Mortgage Co.; 114th St, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11, 3 years $14,000

BLANCHARD, Rachel A., to John H. Burt; Lots 24 and 25, map of property Metropolitan Real Estate Association at Fordham Ridge, 3 years $1,000

CULKIN, Margaret J., to New York Savings Bank; 12th St, n s, 71.6 ft e of Hudson St, 46x80, bond $22,000

CULKIN, Margaret J., to Parker K. Deane, trustee; 12th St, n s, 71.0 ft e of Hudson St, 23x80; 12th St, n s, 94.6 ft e of Hudson St, 24x80, prior mtg $20,000, 5 years ..$8,000

CHASIS, Joel M., to Albert V. da Giocourla; 10th St, 319 East, 3 years $17,000

CHASIS, Joel M., to Josephine Hirschberg; 10th St, 319 East, prior mtg $17,000, 5 years $3,000

CLARK, Le Grand L., to Ida Campbon and others; 11th St, 215 West, 5 years $11,300

CRAWFORD, Robert, to John L. Sauervein; Webster Av, e e s, at e w s of Scott Av, 25x 100 ..... $1,000

CAHILL, Cornelius J., to Frank J. Bleak; Washington Av, e s, 03 ft n of 181st St, 25x 84, prior mtg $2,400, 2 years, 6% $500

CARLEY, Patrick H., to David Stevenson Brewing Co.; 11th Av, s e corner of 40th St, 25.1x78, demand $10,000

CAVANAGH, Albert, to State Realty and Mortgage Co.; 188 West 22d St, 2 years .. $17,000

CAVANAGH, Albert, to Richard L. Salisbury and another; 138 West 22d St, prior mtg $17,000, 2 years, 6% $3,000

CAVANAGH, Albert, to Rosanna M. Sweeney; 22d St, e s, 383.4 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $14,000, 2 years, 6% $8,000

CLUG, Simon, to Jacob Chizik and another; 106d St, 77 East, prior mtg $20,000, 4 years, 6% $6,000

CASTALDO, Lingi, to Louis Jaeck; Villa Av, e s, 660.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x 78.5, bond $10,000

CUTNER, HARRY B., to Lochinvar Realty Co.; Grand Av, 906, bond $500

DE LUCCA, Josephine, to Agnes Cochrane; Lot 442, map of Van Neat Park, 3 years $8,000

DE LUCCA, Josephine, to Augusta Thierbach; Lot 442, map of Van Neat Park, prior mtg $8,000, 2 years $2,000

DOWNS, Harry D., to Annie Miller; 28th St, n s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 6% $7,500

DAVIES, David, to Stephan Parker; Amsterdam Av, e s, 200 ft s of Madison Av, 50x100, 2 years $2,000

DE ROSA, Frank, to George Ehret; 59th St, 543, prior mtg $11,000, 1 year, 6% $4,000

EICHBAUM, Samuel, to Samuel Groesmann; 121st St, 438 East, prior mtg $12,000, due Oct. 15, 1909, 6% $2,650

FITZPATRICK, George M., to Walter Ashe; 87th St, s s, 230 ft w of 8d Av, 25.6x100.8, bond $9,000

GALLATIN, Ida A., to Henry P. Moorehouse and another; 7th Av, s e corner of 26th St, 20.9x70, dus Oct. 15, 1908, 6% $7,500

GRASSI, Pancrazio, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 50th St, s s, 187.6 ft w of 2d Av, 41.8x100.5, 5 years $43,000

GOODMAN, Elias, and another to Mitchell Valentine; 1,842 2d Av, 5 years $20,000

GOODMAN, Elias, and another to Mitchell Valentine; 1,846 2d Av, 5 years $20,000

GOODMAN, Samuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 173d St, s s, 70 ft w of Bathgate Av, 54.5x100.2, bond $7,000

GOLDMAN, Barney, to Morris Oshansky; West St, 306, 2 years, 6% $6,000

IRVING REALTY CO. to Max Hoffman and another; Boston Road, s e s, adjoining land of Crawford Real Estate and Building Co., 1 year, 6% $30,000

KOHRING REALTY CO. to Union Trust Co.; Broadway, s s corner of 130th St, 99.11x75, 5 years $50,000

KOHRING REALTY CO. to Isidore S. Korn and another; Broadway, s e corner of 130th St, 99.11x75, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years $10,000

KAUFMAN, Philip, to George Hauser; Watson Av, s s, 204.9 ft e of Olmstead Av, 2 lots, each 24.11x108, (2 mtgs, each $3,200,) 3 years, 5½% $6,400

KAUFFMANN, Leopold, to Elvina Quast; Chrystis St, n e corner of Delancey St, 100x 75, 5 years $100,000

KATCHER, Getsel, and another to Fischel Friedman; Park Av, 1,505, prior mtg $14,500, due Oct. 1, 1907, 6% $500

KOELBLE, Anthony F., to Anna E. Maginn; Webster Av, w s, 375 ft n of 189th St, 75x 100, 3 years $9,000

KEALY, Patrick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 10th Av, 530, bond $7,500

KEPLEIN, Theodore, to Richard Cordes; Stebbins Av, 909, 3 years $4,500

LORDI, BERNETTI & DE RESPIRIS Construction Co. to Susan C. Houghton; 116th St, 348 East, prior mtg $5,564, 2 years, 6% $2,000

LORDI, BERNETTI & DE RESPIRIS Construction Co. to Susan C. Houghton; 116th St, 340 East, prior mtg $5,500,) 2 years, 6% $2,000

LORDI, BERNETTI & DE RESPIRIS Construction Co. to Susan C. Houghton; 116th St, 350 East, prior mtg $8,000, 2 years, 6% $2,500

McDONALD, Mary J., to William J. Koepenick; 34th St, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 12x 98.9, 2 years, 6% $4,500

MANSFIELD, Susan H., to Louis Wechsler; Riverside Drive, 316, 5 years $39,000

McANDREWS, Martin J., to Florence D. Kellogg; Perry Av, e s, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 33x100, 5 years $5,250

MALTZ, Bernard M., and another to Nathan L. Fischer and others; Water St, 630, 2 years, 6% $3,000

MARCUS, Joseph, and others to Marie L. Hall and another, executors; 1st Av, w s, 800 ft s of 1st St, 818x848, Olinville, bond $18,000

MEHRBACH, Julia, to Rachel Pfeiffer; 1st Av, 1,881, 5 years $14,000

NORWOOD, Carlisle, and others to New York Trust Co.; Madison Av, s e corner of 85th St, 100.8x82.2, prior mtg $125,000; 55th St, n s, 543.6 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9x100.5, prior mtg $40,000, notes, 6% $14,000

NORWOOD, Carlisle, and others to Bank for Savings; Madison Av, e e corner of 85th St, 100.8x02.6, 3 years, 4½% $25,000

OLSON, John E., to Eburn F. Haigbt; Wooster St, 116, 2 years $45,000

O'REILLY, Hugh E., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 10th St, 47 West, 5 years, 4½% ..$25,000

O'OARA, Katharine, to Julia A. Groh; Watts St, n s, 133.8 ft s of Varick St, 21.2x80.6, 5 years, 4½% $8,000

PERLMAN, Louis H., to Kate Ryan; 30th St, n s, 166.8 ft w of 3d Av, 20.8x98.9, 5 years, ... $25,000

PAUL, Frank M., to Nathan Necarsulmertens; Southern Boulevard, n s, 150.11 ft s of St. Ann's Av, 25.4x irregular, 3 years $12,000

PAUL, Frank M., to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; Southern Boulevard, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x87.8, 3 years $11,000

PIQUERON, George H., to County Holding Co.; 20th St, 39 East, 2 years $100,000

PIQUERON, George H., to Randolph Guggenheimer; 20th St, 39 East, prior mtg $100,000, demand, 6% $2,250.0

PINEHURST REALTY CO. to Sound Realty Co.; Fort Washington Av, n w corner of 180th St, 100x108.2, prior mtg $30,000, bond..$15,000

PINEHURST REALTY CO. to Sound Realty Co.; Fort Washington Av, n w corner of 181st St, 100x107.6, prior mtg $37,500, bond. $15,000

FINEHURST REALTY CO. to Sound Realty Co.; Fort Washington Av, w s, 100 ft n of 180th St, 82.1x108.2, prior mtg $15,000, bond. $12,500

ROHRBACK, John, to Stephen McBride; Lot 542, map of Gleason property, 8 years..$4,000

ROHRBACK, John, to Stephen McBride; Lot 542, map of Gleason property, 2 years, 6% $800

SUGARMAN, Joseph D., and others to Jacob Hyman; Modison St, 848, prior mtg $7,300, Installments $450

SAUERBREY, Peter, and another to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 107th St, 224 East, 5 years $9,000

SARASOHN, Abraham H., and another to Julius Feinberg; East Broadway, 204, 2 years, 6% $7,000

TESTA, Raffa

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction
MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey st.,

15 Choice Washington Heights Lots,
ENTIRE BLOCK
East Side Broadway, South Side W. 172d St.,
West Side St. Nicholas Av. & North Side W. 171st St.
size of block, 200.6x217x190x165

9 Choice Bronx Lots,
Entire Block
East Side Washington Ave., North Side E. 182d St.,
West Side Bassford Av. & South Side Fletcher St.,
with the six three story and cellar brick and stone two family Dwellings, all improvements, &c.; size of plot, 130x134x110x109.

Southeast Cor. 183d St. and Creston Av.
Choice Plot, 89x93.
75 Per Cent May Remain on Mortgage for 2 Years at 5 Per Cent.

ADJOURNED SALE
Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
Tuesday, April 23, 1907.,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Valuable Water Front
North Side East 120th St.,
with frontage on
Harlem River,
KNOWN AS THE OLD
Harlem Hospital Site.
This choice water front, consisting of about 14 lots, is 347 feet on East 120th St. by 113.7 feet on Harlem River to the centre line of the block, and used as ferry to Randall's Island.
Terms Liberal.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

STUART M. GRIGGS, Auctioneer
will sell at public auction, on the premises, in a mammoth tent,
191 Building Sites, In Cecil Park,
Scarsdale, N. Y.,
On Saturday, April 27,
at 1:00 P. M., Rain or Shine.
LUNCH WILL BE SERVED TO ALL PRESENT AT NOON.
Free transportation to the first one hundred applicants, good only on day of sale.
For particulars, maps, &c., apply to
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MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.
East Side.

LEXINGTON AVE. CORNER
Six-story apartment; all improvements, with stores; near Subway station; good proposition to ehrswd investor.

PARK AVE. CORNER
Finest and cheapest corner on this fine avenue, below 96th St.; can be bought at less than 10% basis; do not miss this opportunity.

PRIVATE HOUSE SPECIAL
8-story and basement; in 90's; private block; Park & Lexington Avs.; very fine house at low price of $22,000.

SCHNELLE & ALTSTADT,
1,326 Lexington Av., near 88th St.

FIFTH AVENUE.
Fine site for gentleman's residence,
35x100
$6,000 per front foot.
Sole Agents,
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
749 Fifth Ave., near 55th St.

ESTATE MUST SELL
3 story and basement private dwelling, 20x104, 14 rooms, bath. 91st St., near Lexington Av.; price, $19,000, free and clear.
Loft Building.—Unusual opportunity for person having $65,000 to invest in high-class business property which will net 11%. O'Reilly & Dahn, Yorkville Bank Bldg., 85th St. & 3d Av.

East Side Corner
Northwest corner 79th St. and East End Av.; plot 148x102; overlooking the river; desirable for factory or apartment house; terms to suit. A. Hollander, Owner, 100 Broadway, or your own broker.

Bargain, Lenox Hill Section.—Two four-story and basement brownstone dwellings to rent, $2,000 each; for sale, $60,000; or rolling elegant corner plottage; possession. Willcox, 979 Lexington Av.

BROKERAGE CASES.
NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.
Lawyer Jacob Friedman, 302 B'way.

Below 14th Street.

For Sale.—Property N. E. corner of Charlton and Washington Streets, 63 feet on Charlton, 97 feet on Washington, with an L of 148 feet to Greenwich Street, 26 feet wide. Very desirable location for Warehouse. Convenient to principal shipping points. For particulars, J. N. J., 256 West Street.

Shippers!!
Manufacturers!!
Jobbers!!
FOR SALE
SIX STORY AND BASEMENT BLDG.
Best Location on West St.
Suitable for Storage or Mfg.
Every Modern Improvement.
Two Electric Elevators. 40 H. P. Boiler.
A. H. SPENCER, 97 CEDAR ST.

Excellent Opportunity!—Ninth Ward new-law apartment; rent, $9,000; price, $82,000; easy terms; brokers protected. Chas. B. Van Valen, 65 William St.

Bargain.—Stanton St. corner; 5-story tenement, $55,000; rents, $5,400. Foleom Brothers, 835 Broadway

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Clinton St.; six-story; 14 rooms; $58,000; immediate action. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW AND INTERESTING
details of real estate prices throughout Manhattan, Bronx, & Westchester County.
TWO OFFICES:
793 Broadway, near 10th St.
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BRONX LOTS.
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Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.
Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson Street Subway station, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

Direct from Builder. Just Completed.
Superior arranged 2 and 3 family houses; first floor, 6 rooms and bath; second and third, 7 rooms and bath each; house 26x65; lots 100 feet deep; steam heat, gas, electric light, double floors. On premises, cor. Tiffany St. and Whitlock Av., 5 blocks from Prospect Av. R. T. station; or ROTHERMELS, (hardware store,) 686 East 149th St.

For Sale.—Unionport Bargains; 1 lot, 25x108, on Tremont Av., $1,500; 4 lots, 100x108, on 9th St., $4,600; 3 lots, 75x108, on 12th St., $3,900; double house, 4 families, improvements, irregular lot, over 50 feet frontage on Tremont Av.; sewerage connection; first-class condition; price, $8,500, $2,000 cash; two-family house, 13 rooms and 2 baths; all improvements; beautifully decorated; lot, 25x100, one-half block from Westchester Av.; price, $7,000, $1,500 cash. F. Gass, Westchester, N. Y.

$4,000. Triple flat; 3d Av.; stores; near "L" station. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

Builders, Speculators.—Washington Av., 50-foot plot, must be sold. Zimmerman, 706 East 149th.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADJOURNED SALE
Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
Tuesday, April 23, 1907.,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Valuable Water Front
North Side East 120th St.,
with frontage on
Harlem River,
KNOWN AS THE OLD
Harlem Hospital Site.
This choice water front, consisting of about 14 lots, is 347 feet on East 120th St. by 113.7 feet on Harlem River to the centre line of the block, and used as ferry to Randall's Island.
Terms Liberal.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

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Six-story apartment; all improvements, with stores; near Subway station; good proposition to ehrswd investor.

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Best Location on West St.
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Every Modern Improvement.
Two Electric Elevators. 40 H. P. Boiler.
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Superior arranged 2 and 3 family houses; first floor, 6 rooms and bath; second and third, 7 rooms and bath each; house 26x65; lots 100 feet deep; steam heat, gas, electric light, double floors. On premises, cor. Tiffany St. and Whitlock Av., 5 blocks from Prospect Av. R. T. station; or ROTHERMELS, (hardware store,) 686 East 149th St.

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to buy property in the Bronx at GROUND FLOOR prices is offered at Morris Park. The last chance is better than the first one because those who buy now will not have to wait for a rise, since values are advancing NOW.

MORRIS PARK
is in the
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New York's fastest growing borough, and it offers the greatest opportunity of the day for investment.
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AT
KINGSBRIDGE HEIGHTS
Directly in the line of the City's natural growth and alongside of the Subway station at 225th Street, which is 30 minutes from 42d St. Stations of the N. Y. Central and Putnam R. R., also adjacent.
For residential purposes there is no more beautiful section within the limits of the Greater City, to say nothing of the comfort and convenience of the transit facilities.

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here for builders who will supply the great demand for houses in this section.
Accessible on all sides by macadamized avenues completed with sewers, gas, and water.
For terms, maps and further particulars, apply to
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80 MINUTES FROM WALL STREET,
best 3-story, 2-family brick houses
IN THE BRONX,
near Pelham "L" and Fordham Station.
SURROUNDED BY PARKS AND SCHOOLS;
parlor & basement floor, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 toilets; top floor, 6 rooms, bath and toilet.
fine swell front; high stoops, double floors; tiled bathrooms, electric light and gas
large, light cellars, opening on rear street, giving facilities for auto garages;
GREAT BARGAIN TO QUICK BUYER;
TERMS TO SUIT.
Also, most desirable private house, choicest location, up-to-date in every particular.
CAN BE SEEN AT ANY TIME.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
E. S. Briggs Av., just North Kingsbridge Road.

Investors' Opportunity.
Prominent Avenue Corner
with stores, 50x100, assuring 12 per cent. net,
On Crosstown Thoroughfare
(Manhattan;) 15-family flat and store; rent, $3,600; asking $35,500; little cash; must be sold.
2-Family Brick
Morris High School section, only $1,500 cash.
Excavated Plot 125x100
ripe for improvement, for 2-family houses; high-class neighborhood, near Subway and trolley; price, $20,000.
Piza & Johns,
East 151st St. & Melrose Av. Phone 3803 Mel.

$500 CASH, balance 3-year mortgages; elegant 3-story basement, brick two-family houses, 20x100 each. Price, $8,500; hardwood floor, tiled baths, nickel plumbing; near St. Mary's Park, (142d St.) Call without delay.
$3,000 BUYS 5-story double flat, with store; cold water, improvements; ranges, boilers, baths; 1 block from 149th St., 3d Av. Price, $30,000.
FOR EXCHANGE—Three 5-story double flats, St. Ann's Av.; modern improvements, no steam. Price, $20,000 each. Will exchange for Manhattan property or 2d mortgages.
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Realty Building, 149th St. and 3d Av.

WE HAVE A PLOT OF
34 LOTS
on line of proposed Westchester Av. Subway extension, which can be bought for $25,000; will show a profit of 50% within a year; present owner needs cash NOW.
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Own a Beautiful Home
ON EASY TERMS.
East side of Morris Av., bet. 165th and 166th Sts.; two-family; $15 rooms.
Cannot Be Equalled.
Premises or 160 5th Av., Room 723.

Will Exchange
Stebbins Ave. Corner
for improved property; will add cash.
Julius H. Haas,
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A CORNER IN BRONX BARGAINS.
For sale, plot 149.82 by 104, at corner 175th St. and Clinton Av., with two old buildings; subject to mortgage. Cash necessary to purchase, $25,000.
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Several Choice Plots
FOR SALE CHEAP
RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.
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$3,500 BUYS FLAT.
28x90, and 4-story double of 5 rooms and bath to each apartment; hot water supply; rental $1,944; price, $19,500.
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Several single lots and plots; excellent location. Low prices, easy terms.
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Gunhill Road and Bronx Boulevard, Bronx.
Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av., "L" Station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

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1-family Houses from $3,500 up.
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Lots near White Plains Av., $900 up.
Terms to Suit.
E. BURLANDO, Williamsbridge Sq.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

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IF YOU WANT TO SHARE IN THE RISING TIDE OF FORTUNE THAT IS COMING TO INVESTORS IN HIGH CLASS NEW YORK REAL ESTATE, YOU MUST JUMP IN NOW. THERE IS NO OTHER PROPERTY COMPARES WITH
ELMHURST HEIGHTS NEW YORK CITY
ONLY 4 MILES FROM BROADWAY, MANHATTAN
Offers the greatest opportunity for investors or homeseekers,
Because the services of a financial expert are not required to figure out the
300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year
by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. 10% DEPOSIT WILL SECURE A PLOT.
5c. by Train or Trolley. Time 18 Minutes Through
THE BELMONT TUNNEL
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Send postal to-day for handsome colored maps and views.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

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that it is the best to be had.
MANY DON'TS must be considered before you can decide the question. We have just published a list of the MOST IMPORTANT DON'TS which clearly defines the dangers and remedies. BE SURE THAT YOUR INVESTMENT contains NONE of the objections shown therein.
Will mail same on request.
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N. B.—This folder will show you that Kissena Park North ELIMINATES EVERY DON'T mentioned, and many more.

The Ideal Spot
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"FOREST PARKVIEW"
Borough of Queens, N. Y. City.
(Bet. Ridgewood and Richmond Hill.)
Modern two-family houses for sale on easy monthly payment plan. Write for particulars. A postal will receive prompt personal attention.
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If you desire a home we can supply your wants; if you want to speculate we have bargains. Call and see us. F. M. Weiss & Co., Westchester Square, Westchester Village, Bronx.

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Lots, 1, 2, or 3 family Houses or Investment Properties. Call and see me.
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BARGAIN for Builder, Speculator, or Investor, 2 choice plots on Columbus Av., near Morris Park and Bronxdale Avs., $1,800 each; $750 cash.
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$2,000 buys 4-story double, cold-water flat, ranges, boiler, baths; price, $17,750; situated one block to 3d Av. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

$2,500 cash; 8-family frame on Jackson Av.; near Subway station; price, $8,000.
KOENIG, 875 Brook Av.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2 and 3 family houses,
Call on Von Der Linden & Selig,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

A beautiful 2-family dwelling, Woodycrest Av., at great sacrifice; terms to suit. Call personally between 2 and 5 at 80 William St., Room 102. Telephone 3387 John.

Four 2-family houses on Morris Av., between 170th St. and Burnside Av.; all improvements; hot-water heating. Inquire on premises. A. Balschun, Builder.

Very desirable plot for 2-family house, 400 feet from West Farms Subway Station; will build house cheap to suit buyer. Geo. Stolz, 177th St. and Daly Av.

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Every feature incidental to the care and maintenance of real estate, mortgages, interest, taxes, water, assessments, insurance policies, repairs, rents, and over one hundred other details.
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New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
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Great Bargain.—One of the best built houses in Prospect Park South; finest decorations and paintings, 12 rooms; also well equipped automobile garage; immediate possession. 171 Westminster Road. Owner on premises.

Magnificent residence, 17 rooms, near six transit lines; 20 minutes to Manhattan; value $30,000; must sell. Grimes, 526 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

New 12-room house, 1 block Brighton Beach "L" station. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau.

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5 lots, corner of Avenue N and East 17th St. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

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231 lots near centre of Brownsville, $300. each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

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40 lots on Lincoln Road and Flatbush Av. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

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20 lots on Gravesend Av.; bargain. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Homes or Investments,
NEW DORP
A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.
"Ground Floor" Prices, $350 per Lot.
J. W. Hughes, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

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39 minutes from Broadway, two residence lots, $480; easy payments; two minutes from station, five from beach; three car lines; high, dry; double your money quick; no agents. Owner, P. O. Box 171, Madison Square Station.

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Twenty lots at Prince's Bay for $1,000. Harold Wittemann, Owner, Crabtree Building, St. George.

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For Cash Client.—5 story, 6 rooms, double; hot water supply; west side, above 100th St.; also 5 story, 5 rooms, double; cold water; on Lenox, 7th or 8th, above 125th. Samuel Cohn, 25 West 23d St.

$4,500 to loan on 2d mortgage at 5½% for 3 or 4 years; rates reasonable; quick decision; phone or call.
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Acreage property, Greater New York or Long Island; full particulars. S. A., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

Careful, economical management of property my specialty. Samuel V. Braisted, 354 West 116th St.

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We have several homes ready to move into on a small payment down and
$15 A MONTH
5 and 8-room houses with all modern improvements, gas, ruoning water, and electric lights.
THE HALLEY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
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Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
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Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light; near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed.
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AUCTION SALE AT SCARSDALE, N. Y.
of 191 Building Lots.
See Advertisement in Auction Col.
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on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Grand opportunity to buy restricted property at Scarsdale; all improvements, fine roads, shade trees, city water; trolley passes property; unsurpassed as home site or as an investment; easy terms; titles guaranteed; price, $300 up, $5 monthly payments; write for maps and passes. William H. Cromwell, 217 W. 125th St.

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A place at Scarsdale for sixty modest homes. Write for booklet.
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Pleasantville.—55 acres choice ridge land, extensive views, wooded knoll, large orchards, grand trees, ten-room dwelling on hill; carriage house, large barn, cottage; $25,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville.

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Tarrytown.—House, 11 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; five acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., New York City.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.
MOUNT VERNON
CHESTER HILL.
Beautiful house, handsomely finished in mahogany and quartered oak. Electric lights, 10 rooms. Price $12,000; $3,000 cash required.
One of the finest corners on Chester Hill, 100x110; macadamized street, sewer, water, gas. The house is artistic and spacious; broad verandas, steam heat, electric lights; hardwood, parquet floors; 3 modern bath-rooms; 12 rooms; title and $10,000 mtge. are guaranteed; house is in perfect condition, vacant, and owner is extremely anxious to sell. Offer solicited. Could not be duplicated for $25,000.
GIFFORD PARK.
11-room house, 10 minutes from station; steam heat, electric light; lot 50x100; price $9,000; terms to suit purchaser.
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ELEGANTLY SITUATED NEAR THE
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4 ACRES IN N. Y. COUNTY.
2 ACRES WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
8 minutes to station proposed, Westchester & Boston R. R.; 2 minutes to 5th Av. trolley. High, level, healthy, no rock. In condition to be cut up into lots.
FOR TERMS, MAPS, &c., APPLY TO
WALTER WHEWELL, Sole Agent,
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GEORGE W. & CHAS. H. BARD,
11 Depot Place, City Hall Building,
Tel. 249, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
An elegant Country House four acres of land, price, $65,000.
Chester Hill; 10 rooms, two baths; lot, 50x115 feet; steam heat, hardwood trim; ready for occupancy; price, $12,000.
New seven-room cottage, all improvements, with one acre of ground.

LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES.
Handsome new cottages, complete with every known improvement for comfort and convenience, steam heat, electricity, tile baths, open nickel plumbing, hardwood finish, double floors, artistic decorations; superior construction; simple grounds; restricted; best value in the city; price and terms within your reach. C. S. McClellan, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ON CHESTNUT HILL AV.
Choice lot for sale, 50x150, overlooking Town of White Plains, N. Y.; three minutes from depot; near trolley; improvements; Lot 103, Fisher map, 50 ft. west of Crescent St.; cheap at $2,750; price subject to change. Owner, 245 West 135th St., N. Y.

Large 12-room house, 30 acres, near Harlem R. R. station, $30,000. Frank W. Wolfe, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Bargains in one and two family houses; houses and flats for rent. Tichborne, 54 Mount Vernon Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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OF NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
MAIN ST., CORNER LAWTON ST.
Capital, $100,000.00 Surp. & Profits, $90,000.00
Deposits, $1,889,004.04.
Total Resources, $2,202,050.26.
Organized 1899 as City Bank, converted 1902 into National Bank. Its growth has been phenomenal, owing to its liberal policy upon which lines its business has been conducted. Small as well as large accounts welcomed.

Lawyers' Westchester
Mortgage & Title Co.
New Rochelle office 52 Lawton St.
White Plains office 125 Railroad Ave.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$315,000.00
Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage. Mortgages for sale, with principal, interest and title guaranteed. We examine and insure titles to real estate; no property owner should fail to be insured. Call at either office for blanks and full particulars. All information gladly given.

GEO. W. SUTTON
Tel. 129-225 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.
Ten minutes from station, in restricted park; new house, on lot 75x170, 12 rooms, two baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, hardwood throughout; small payments, easy terms; A DECIDED BARGAIN at only....$11,000
Within two minutes' walk of water, new 10-room house, all improvements; hardwood throughout, gas and electricity.....$8,500

BARGAIN
Pretty New Rochelle Home.
$7,500 will buy a beautiful and cozy stone and frame dwelling; 9 rooms, bath, and all improvements on lot 50x129; best neighborhood; only 5 minutes' walk station.
HAYDEN REALTY CO.,
65 Mechanic St. Open Sundays. Tel. 10.

SPECIAL BARGAINS OFFERED BY
C. A. COLE
Tel. 406. Real Estate, 8 Railroad Place.
Residences Park; new 10-room house; tiled bath. Price $9,000
Beechmont Park; new house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; ½-acre plot $13,500
Fine houses to let, furnished, unfurnished.

An attractive modern brick dwelling, with ample stable and three and one-half acres to rent on Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, for term ending May, 1909; a desirable Summer and Winter home; partially furnished at $2,400 or unfurnished. Caretaker. Telephone 479-R, New Rochelle. W. H. Jacob, 258 Broadway.

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238 Main St. ..... New Rochelle, N. Y.
Invite accounts of residents of New Rochelle and vicinity, and will receive deposits by mail; also will open accounts with those residing in New York City and other parts of the State.
4% Interest paid.

$6,000 Buys New Rochelle new 8-room House, Oak Trim throughout, Tiled Bath, Tiled Kitchen, lot 30x125.1 feet; good location; many others, $4,000 up. Furnished or unfurnished for rent.
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Tel. 2342 - 252 Main St.
"BROADVIEW"; elegant plots; reasonable prices; exclusive.
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WHITE PLAINS
We have just opened a new high-class residential section in Westchester Co. We will build you a modern up-to-date home on 2 lots, each 25x100, on payment of
$500 in cash, balance you can pay like rent; all city improvements; rapid transit now. Fare 10c.
LOTS FROM $300—$5.00 MONTHLY.
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Open Evenings and Sundays.
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Fisher Av., stucco house, ½ acre.....$25,000
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Sound View Av., several places $12,000 & $24,000
Several choice places .....$6,000 to $10,000
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16-room house, 4 acres, fine trees.....$35,000
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Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished.
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4-STORY BRICK BUILDING
on former site of Mead Building,
RAILROAD AVENUE,
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Will build to suit for desirable tenants.
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Yonkers on Hudson—Desirable residence for sale; some for rent; villa plots. See O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers. Phone 1070—Yonkers.

Furnished houses in beautiful Park Hill section for rent. Gaul & Bell, 23 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

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MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE HOUSE,
West Seventies; every modern improvement; three tiled baths, electric light, parquet floors; perfect condition; finest house on the west side; will exchange honest equity for New York property or country home, healthy location; Jersey preferred; within 30 miles of New York City; honest proposition only considered. Address full detailed particulars to "Merchant," 852 Columbus Av., New York City.

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Read this list through: Westchester acreage, $800,000, will divide; building lots, $305,000. Boston property, $1,250,000; 37 country estates; Bronx lots, $1,000,000; manufacturing plant, $175,000; Long Island estate, $60,000; Pennsylvania coal lands, $550,000; valuable flour mill, $40,000; also desirable income equities. Exclusively of J. Prescott Gage, 45 Broadway.

Want Manhattan single flat and cash or 2d mtges. for Bronx corner store property. Single, Times Downtown.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY ESTATE, BARRYTOWN, N. Y.
860 acres; 18-room modern mansion, stables, &c.; highly cultivated; magnificent gentleman's estate, on east bank of Hudson, overlooking Catskill Mountains. Ask for beautifully descriptive pamphlet.
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A 30 Acre Farm
near growing city in Connecticut; high ground; buildings in fair condition; very cheap and easy terms.
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Cape Cod. (Harwich, Mass.) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 306 West 124th St.

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Second Mortgages Bought.
REMSEN BOND AND MTG. CO.,
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BUILDING LOANS.
Can secure building loans for builders.
SUMNER REALTY CO.,
471 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted, $10,000 on 1st mtge. on 7 East 132d St., Manhattan; lot 25x100; 4½ story; seven rooms and bath on floor; all improvements, except steam; value of property, $17,000. Philip I. Schick, 116 Nassau St. Tel. 5317 Beekman.

BUILDING LOANS WANTED
of $1,200 to $1,600 on six and seven room cottages on Long Island and in New Jersey at depots. Call or write, 147 East 125th St., Room 303.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

$65.00 per month;
110 West 133d Street.
8-story high-stoop dwelling.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.,
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Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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The Foundation Stone

of happiness is centered by the home, be it humble or grand. The more attractive the happier it will be. Compare a cramped, stuffy apartment to the freedom and healthfulness of a home among the trees and flowers, with sunshine and invigorating breezes. It is such a home as this, complete with all city conveniences, and yet ONLY TWENTY MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, that we offer you for no more than the high class flat. A partial description of such a house is as follows:

Nine rooms, bath, steam heat, quartered oak, parquet floors on first floor. Selected oak and chestnut trim throughout. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantels, etc., selected to please the most critical.

All improvements in the street—Water, gas, electric light, sewer, cement sidewalks, curb and gutters; shade trees. Price, $8,750, on terms to suit purchaser. Moderate taxes, good schools, the highly restricted character of the property insuring only most desirable neighbors, make this and other larger and smaller houses at

MORSEMERE

just what you have pictured to yourself the real home to be.

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200 acres of land; splendid large house, 4 bathrooms and fully furnished; also a Lodge House, Barn, and other buildings; horses, cows, carriages, and poultry; a most desirable home for a man with some leisure time. Price only $40,000.

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Houses ready built and also built to order on easy payments. **$200 CASH, AND $10 MONTHLY.** Building lots, $95 and upward, **$10 CASH, AND $5 PER MONTH.** Water, gas, and electricity on the property. 38 minutes from West 42d St., N. Y. Commutation, 8½ cents.

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45 minutes from 42d St. West Shore R. R. Schools, churches, water, electric lights, &c. Call or write for information on this beautiful suburb.

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Furnished House on the Ocean Front. In perfect order: 10 bedrooms, 2 baths, and private stable; rent, $1,400. Strictly appointment through Henry M. Fitch & Co., 404 Amsterdam Av., N. Y.

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Have 10 lots in New Jersey at railroad station; will sell cheap for cash. Address W. C., Box 324 Times, Timee Square.

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THE JOHNSON HOUSES

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A SELECT SECTION, one block from Prospect Av. Subway; 10 minutes from Lenox Av., 116th St. Subway.

6 large rooms and bath....$25 to $28.50
6 " " " ....$30 to $34.00
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Models of beauty, with all improvements and ample closet room.

Lenox Av. express goes to Prospect Av. Sta.

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Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; **PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.** Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.

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HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,

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5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms, large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.

RENTS, $23 TO $34.

ALSO, rear of Trinity Av., 939 JACKSON AV.

3-4 rooms, all modern improvements.

BY WEEK, $3.90-$5.50. | BY MONTH, $15.50-$25.00.

Apply on premises.

Choice Apartments (The Claremont.)—5 and 6 large, light cheerful rooms, every modern improvement; grand location, overlooking park, corner 175th St. and Crotona Av.; $25 upward; inducements offered desirable tenants; "L" and Subway stations convenient.

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Elegant corner apartments, all modern improvements, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $22.00 up. S. E. Cor. Webster Av. & 180th St.

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18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

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FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NORWOOD PARK.

Large lawns and abundance of shade; 7 bedrooms, 2 baths; privats stable.

$1,200 PER SEASON.

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For Sale, Bargain—At Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., adjoining Stevens Castle, elegant privets brick and stone corner residence; 16 rooms, two baths, and laundry; hard wood trim and floors; fine view; also 427 Ogden Av., cor. Hudson St.; particulars. J. C. H. Razzetti, 458 West Broadway, New York.

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;

Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

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Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

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543 West 123d Street

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New high-grade apartments of

5-6 large attractive rooms,

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at exceptionally low rates,

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65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St. FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent $50.00.

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5-room apartment, bath; all improvements; hall service; rent $37.50.

Agent, Everett M. Selxas, 65 Morningside.

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A few 6, 7, and 8-room apartments; elevators, refuse chutes, and all improvements. Rents, $57.50 to $90.00.

Rapid Transit Station At the Corner of 137th Street.

503-505 West 140th St.,

4-5 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements, superior location and appointments. PRIVATE TELEPHONES; RENTS $28-$35. INDUCEMENTS TO DESIRABLE TENANTS. APPLY ON PREMISES, OR

DU BOIS & TAYLOR, AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH ST.

ALGONAC COURT

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N. E. Cor. 161st St. and Audubon Av.

High-class elevator apartments. The only elevator apartment house; rents from 161st St. to 162 Street.

5 and 6 large light rooms and bath; electric lights; rent $40 to $60. Apply on premises.

Close to Subway Station and Surface Cars.

Choice 4 and 5 room up-to-date apartments in select neighborhood; rents from $22 to $29; 656-660 West 179th St., (near Broadway.) Apply on premises.

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4-5 rooms and bath, all improvements; near Subway and surface cars, $19-$23. Must be seen to be appreciated.

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115th St., 204 West, Near 7th Av. Drive—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

Corner 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, opposite Columbia University, one block from Subway station; six large airy rooms and bath; modern improvements, all-night service. Apply to tenant, Apartment 61, 425 W. 116th St.

To sublet, a very desirable eight-room apartment, third floor, west, 507 West 113th St.; rooms large, light, and exceptionally well arranged; possession May 1st. Inquire on premises.

West 144th St., 140-142, (Gladys Apartments;) West 143d St., 103-105, (Pasadena Apartments;) two four- and five rooms; Dutch dining rooms, red burlap paneled; rentals, $20-$29. $35 up; 5 rooms; elevator, telephone; Subway station, 22 Lenox Av., (111th St.)

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To sublet at a great sacrifice, a superb tenroom and foyer apartment in Sixties on Broadway; all rooms extremely large and light; 3 baths, enormous closets and shelf room, spacious hallways, handsomely decorated; cold storage and electric lights included; private telephone and extension; elaborate entranco and reception hall; perfect service; Subway, elevated, and surface cars at hand; possession May 1; communicate at once. E. S. B., Box 300 Times.

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306 West 51st St.

Beautiful apartment, four large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

WASHINGTON,

318-322 WEST 51ST ST.

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40-64 W. 139.

Light, steam heated apartments at reasonable rents; near Subway and L station; renting office on premises.

84th, 113 West.—Elegant apartment, 7 large, light rooms; one flight; hall attendant; telephone; no noise or dust; 2 to 4.

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A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Lexington Av., cor. 48th St.—Beautiful elevator apartments, 0 rooms, bath, telephone, $50-$60.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.

Architect: Cass Gilbert. Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structurs in the world. One of the eights of the metropolis.

Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent view of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

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For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agent 141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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To Sublet in modern Broadway Corner Building

NEAR FULTON STREET SUBWAY.

Eighteen large light offices, singly or en suite, suitable for any line of business.

On account of moving will make price attractive and give one, two or three year leases.

Apply to renting department

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Tel. 6407 Cortlandt. 55 Liberty St.

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Modern Building Below City Hall

Any part of 5,550 feet at very low rates. For particulars apply to

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MONTAUK BLDG.,

Maiden Lane, Liberty and William Sts.

Corner suite of three or four bright offices, containing 420 sq. ft., to let; immediate possession.

Apply to

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

OFFICES 616 East 149th St., Just West of 3d Av. Subway and "L" Stations, including advertising sign space for each tenant on roof, showing prominently from the above busy stations.

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Suitable for stock broker, insurance, or other light business. All improvements. Janitor service. Low rent to desirable tenants. Loeb & Kaufman, on premises.

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Northeast corner Fourth Av. and 12th St. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING. Two blocks from Subway Express Station. Store 3,500 square feet. Basement 10,000 square feet.

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Desirable lofts, offices, and studios.

LANG BUILDING,

602-604 6th Av. Steam heat, elevator, &c. Rents moderate.

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LARGE AND SMALL. SOUTHWEST CORNER

CEDAR AND PEARL STREETS

Can also be used for light manufacturing. Very LOW rentals.

Superintendent on premises.

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At No. 2,790 Broadway, between 107th and 108th Sts., with or without real estate fixtures; fixtures, records, maps, &c., will be sold for $500. For further particulars apply to Hillenbrand & Nassoit, Broadway and 106th St.

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1947 Broadway, 65th and 66th.

Offices, studios, club rooms, floors; elevators, steam heat, electric and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

FIRST CLASS LOFTS TO LET

in splendid new mercantile building, 684 Broadway; entire ninth floor, 5,500 square feet; light on all sides; rent reasonable. Inquire 8th floor.

MARKET & FULTON NAT'L BANK BLDG., 81-87 Fulton St.

Two desirable offices to let at reasonable rate; possession at once or May 1st.

RULAND & NITTING CO., 5 Beekman St.

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Two offices; north light; building specially arranged for dentists; elevator; electricity, gas, steam, and compressed air.

27 WEST 38TH ST.

STORES 19 AND 21 BEEKMAN ST., WILL BE RENTED LOW ON SHORT TERM LEASES. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

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13 East 30th St.; entire fifth loft to let; size 21x85; rent $900; steam heat and elevator; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

West 125th.—Buildings, stores, basements, and lofts to lease; excellent location; any business; reasonable rent. Owner, Edward Farrell, 158 West 125th.

Parlor for Doctor;

ues reception room; parquet floors; electric current; fine location; reference. 210 West 44th St.

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148 Tenth Av., store, basement, and three rooms, $480 per annum; favorable lease; good location cigars or dry goods. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Foleom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant stores, established neighborhood; suitable for any business; moderate rent. 57 West 100th St.

Large light lofts, 25x100; 5 horse power; five steam; elevator service. Friedrich's 140 Sullivan St.

17th St., 105 East.—Small offices; heat, light, attendance. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desk room with window privilege in real estate office. 435 Lenox Av., 132d St.

SUITE OF 6 LARGE, LIGHT OFFICES, 14TH FLOOR FLATIRON BUILDING 23RD ST., TO SUBLET, TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY. PRICE VERY LOW. APPLY ROOM 1413 FULLER BUILDING.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—Trial desired in New York County.—FRANK SCHMITT, Plaintiff, against JOHN FOERSTLL and JACOB PLATT as executors and trustees under the will of Michael Schmitt, deceased; William Schmitt and Eliza Schmitt, his wife; George Schmitt and Emma Schmitt, his wife; John Schmitt and Currie Schmitt, his wife; Adam Schmitt and Eva Schmitt, his wife; George H. Schmitt and Amanda J. Schmitt, his wife; Elizabeth Schmitt, wife of the plaintiff Frank Schmitt; Eva Schmitt, widow of Anton Schmitt, deceased; Agnes M. Dahnke, Rosa B. Boston, Daisy H. Schmitt, May M. Schmitt, William H. Schmitt, Marie Fackelman, Anna Stelnrück, William Schmitt and Katie M. Schmitt, his wife; Dorothea Lorey, Agatha Burger, Jacob Burger and Kunigunda Burger, his wife; Nicholas Burger and Barbara Burger, his wife; Mary Platt and Jacob Platt, her husband; Michael Schraut and Babetha Schraut, his wife; Barbetha Jaecklein; Nicholeus Jaecklein, Joseph Jaecklein, and Minnie Jaecklein, his wife; Hans Jaecklein, Anton Jaecklein, Gretchen Jaecklein, Dorothea Jaecklein, August Spanheimer, Friederich Spanheimer, Bertha Spanheimer, Maria Spanheimer, Johann Spanheimer, Johann Schraut, Barbara Goetzen, Michael Burger, William Schmitt, grandnephew of Michael Schmitt, deceased; Anna Schwartz, Frida Schwartz, and Charles Schmitt, Gustavus Rader, Ludwig Zahner, Charles A. Perry, Eliza Poll, the City of New York; the City Fireproofing Company, and the People of the State of New York, Defendants.

To the above-named Defendants:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 8th, 1907.

M. H. WINKLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post office address, No. 100 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To all the defendants above named, except John Foersch and Jocob Plott as executors of and trustees under the will of Michael Schmitt, deceased; Mary Platt, Jacob Platt, Gustavus Rader, Charles A. Perry, Eliza Poll, the City of New York, the City Fireproofing Company, and the People of the State of New York:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of April, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, April 19th, 1907.

M. H. WINKLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 90 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—IRVING REALTY COMPANY, Plaintiff, against A. SHATZKIN & SONS, (INCORPORATED), VINCENZO GIGANTE and MARIA RACHELE GIGANTE, his wife, and ROSINA DE RARIO, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1907.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Vincenzo Gigante and Maria Rachele Gigante, his wife, defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 13th, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House of the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. HOWARD GREGORY, J. CALBRAITH GULICK, and J. HENRY REUTER, doing business under the firm name and style of Gregory, Gulick & Company, plaintiffs, against J. RUSSELL BARNES, defendant; Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1907.

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, office and Post Office addresses, No. 93 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To J. RUSSELL BARNES, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph I. Green, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 11th day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at New York City, N. Y.—Dated New York, March 11th, 1907. LOUIS H. MOOS.

Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 93 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,696.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bonkruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED A. SOMMERVILLE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Alfred A. Sommerville of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1907, the said Alfred A. Sommerville was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New Ynrk City, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditore may nttend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 19, 1907.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—IRVING REALTY COMPANY, Plaintiff, against A. SHATZKIN & SONS, (INCORPORATED), VINCENZO GIGANTE and MARIA RACHELE GIGANTE, his wife, and ROSINA DE RARIO, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1907.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Vincenzo Gigante and Maria Rachele Gigante, his wife, defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 13th, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House of the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ABRAHAM MIERS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Miers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 14th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the bearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on April 29th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not ba granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 19, 1907.

EXCURSIONS.

TWO DAYS IN **WASHINGTON!** TWO MONTHS IN **EUROPE!**

All Expenses Plan Trips. $12 and $275 up.

THOS. J. HENDERSON'S TOURS, 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE

PEOPLES LINE Steamers C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK

Lv. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., week days only, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with trains for ALL POINTS North, East, and West.

CITIZENS LINE Steamers ONTEORA and ULSTER

Lv. Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays, 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

LOW RATES—EXCURSION, $2.50

Staterooms and Tickets at Wharf Offices; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED

BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.

Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points.

Steamers Priscilla and Providence leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 6:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., week days only, 4 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P. M.; Str. Naugatuck.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River; $1.00 to Providence. TEMPORARY SCHEDULE.

Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 P. M. 'Phone 2300 Broad. Enterprise Transportation Company.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout Week days at 4 P. M.; Newburgh at 5 P. M.; Sundays at 9 A. M. From foot of Franklin St.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PART 1.—AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1907. Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Justice. In the matter of the application of the MANHATTAN BEACH SECURITIES COMPANY for authority to change its name to the MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATES.—Order:

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Manhattan Beach Securities Company, a domestic stock corporation, duly verified March 9th, 1907, by its Secretary, Herbert B. Dodge, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, namely, "Manhattan Beach Estates," and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto certifying that the name which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporate corporation, or any which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that the notice of the presentation of such petition has been published once a week for three successive weeks in The New York Press and The New York Times, two newspapers published daily in the County of New York, State of New York, in which said corporation has its business office, and the court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1907.

JAMES DONOVAN, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MICHAEL F. DEE, Receiver, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the application of THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY for leave to change its name.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that at a special term of the Supreme Court, Part 1., in and for the County of New York, to be held for the hearing of motions, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1907, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, a corporation created under that name by Chapter 319 of the Laws of 1858 of the State of New York, and the acts amendatory thereof, will present a petition for the change of the name of said society, so that it shall thereafter be designated The American Numismatic Society.

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, President. BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, JR., Attorney for Petitioner, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

IN BUYING

Real Estate in Manhattan Borough you make no mistake. Backed by good judgment your investment is one of absolute security and great promise. My advertisement in the Real Estate page to-day should interest you.

206 BROADWAY

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

ST. LOUIS.....Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA....Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC, (20,904 tons.) May 4, 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....June 1, June 29
NEW YORK.....May 11, June 8, July 6

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MINNEHAHA .....Apr. 20, 11 A.M.; May 18
MESABA .....Apr. 27, 9 A.M.; May 25
MINNETONKA .....May 4, 11 A.M.; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS .....May 11, 5 A.M.; June 8

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND..Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22
KROONLAND.May 4, 10:30 AM; June 1, July 13
VADERLAND..May 11, 3:30 P.M.; June 8, Jy. 6

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

CEDRIC .....Apr. 19, 10 A.M.; May 17, June 20
OCEANIC.....Apr. 24, 3 P.M.
CELTIC.....May 31, June 27
TEUTONIC....May 1, 10 A.M.
ARABIC.....July 4
BALTIC.....May 8, 3 P.M.; June 14, July 11
MAJESTIC....May 15, 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC.May 4, 11 AM. (from Pier 15 N.R.
†ADRIATIC..May 22, June 19, July 17.
TEUTONIC...May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC.....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA THE AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

REPUBLIC .....Apr. 20, 10 A.M.
CRETIC .....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
ROMANIC .....July 15, 8 P.M.

FROM BOSTON.

ROMANIC .....Apr. 27, 6:30 A.M.; June 8
CANOPIC ....May 18, 2:30 P.M.; June 29, Aug. 10

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY. Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place

---

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronpr'z.Apr. 23, Noon K.Wm.II.July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM Kronprinz.July 16,9 AM
K.W.II.May 14, 7:30AM Kaiser..July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z.May 21, 10 AM K. Wm. II.Aug. 6,5 AM
Kaiser..June 4, 10 AM Kronp'z.Aug.13,7:30AM
K.Wm.II..June11,8 AM Cecilienew)Aug.20,1 PM
Kronpr'z.June 18,10 AM Kaiser..Aug. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser..July 2, 10 AM K.Wm.II..Sept.3,1 PM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.

Main.....May 2 *Kurfuerst .....June 13
*Kurfuerst .....May 9 *Friedrich .....June 20
Rhein .....May 16 *P. Alice .....June 25
*Friedrich .....May 18 *Bremen .....July 4
*P. Alice .....May 23 *Barbarossa.....July 11
*Bremen .....May 25 *Kurfuerst .....July 18
*Chemnitz.....June 6 *Friedrich .....July 23
*Barbarossa....June 8 P. Alice.....Aug. 1
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.

P. Irene .....Apr. 20 K. Albert .....June 29
*Neckar .....Apr. 27 P. Irene .....July 13
Barbarossa .....May 4 *Neckar .....July 20
K. Luise .....May 11 K. Luisa .....July 27
K. Albert .....May 18 K. Albert.....Aug. 3
P. Irene .....June 1 P. Irene .....Aug. 17
*Neckar .....June 8 K. Luies .....Aug. 31
K. Luise .....June 15 K. Albert.....Sept. 7
*Omits Genoa.

From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.

North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

Plymouth--Cherbourg—Hamburg

'Amerika (new) Ap. 25, 3 PM. †Bluecher...May 9
†Prstoria.....Ap. 27, 4 PM. †Kaiserin..May 16
*Deutschl'd..Ap. 30

HIS LAST $100 LOST, BETTOR ENDS LIFE

Young Frenchman, Depressed Over Ill Luck at Races, Shoots Himself.

NOTE LEFT TO SWEETHEART

Says, "Be a Comfort to My Mother"—Man Only Known as "J. Richman."

"I lost my last $100 at Benning on Saturday, and there is no chance for me to win again."

A pistol shot was heard in a young Frenchman's room on the seventh floor of the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday morning, and when the door was burst open and his body was discovered the above lines were found in a hastily scribbled note addressed to "My darling Antoinette." The note told the story of his effort to win fortune at the race track, a fortune which Antoinette was to have shared.

It was on the last race at Benning Saturday that the young man staked his remaining hundred-dollar bill. The horse he played ran in the rear of the field. The Frenchman left the track and went to the Broadway Central, where he registered as "J. Richman" of Boston. His only baggage was a small grip containing an extra suit of clothes, a Prayer Book, a pack of cards, and some toilet articles and linen. After he went to his room he evidently began to read a packet of letters, most of them from Antoinette. One was from a relative, apparently, and was addressed to Joseph. The last name had been obliterated, as had all other names in letters which might have afforded a clue to the man's identity. Only "Antoinette B." remained of all the signatures.

From this woman were several poems in English. Most of her letters were in French. Some of the verses were entitled "Love Me," "The Passing of the Year," and "The Two Roses." In her letters Antoinette spoke of love and advised him to be very discreet in all he did. Some of the letters had been burned; others were left upon the table of his room.

He sent for two bottles of champagne and two bottles of beer late Wednesday night, drank them all, and then wrote his last message:

"No doubt, when you read the papers you will learn of my death. I have lost—lost all I possessed. I cannot go to you nor to my home, but I go to Him who made me. 'Twas for you that I left home to make my fortune, but my dream of love is over. Good bye, I will love you in heaven as I have on earth. Good-bye, my love; be a comfort to my mother."

Under this, in larger handwriting, was: "Dear Mother: I leave thee, but no doubt we will meet in heaven." There was no signature, nor was there an address.

This letter was left upon the top of his satchel, where it could not be overlooked by those who entered the room. Before retiring the young man had left a call for 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Although the sound of a shot was heard in the night, no one attempted to enter his room until a bellman rapped in the morning and received no response. He crawled through the transom and found the guest huddled in a corner of the room.

There was a bullet hole in his right temple, and a revolver with one chamber empty lay a few feet away. He had apparently stood in front of the mirror, pulled the trigger, and fell forward against the wall. Coroner Shrady said yesterday that the suicide was about 25 years old, and that he was sure "J. Richman" was not his real name.

BOSTON, April 18.—Inquiry among the various persons named Richman in this city failed to give any clue to the identity of the man who registered as "J. Richman" at a New York hotel and then killed himself by shooting.

Lost Articles Found
by
The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—On Tuesday, a black pocketbook, containing about $40 and lady's handkerchief, initialed "L. B.," from 9th Av. "L," between 125th and 155th Sts.; reward. 56 Cedar Av., Morris Heights, city.

LOST—Wednesday evening, between 78th St. and 14th St., on Subway, or way to stations, a diamond bar pin, containing ten stones. Suitable reward paid to finder for returning same to 258 West 78th St.

LOST—100 shares of Delaware & Hudson stock, Certificate No. 46,255, in the name of Tower & Sherwood. Suitable reward will be paid if returned to C. I. Hudson & Co., 36 Wall St., New York City.

LOST—Between 1st and 4th Avs., on 27th St., Thursday noon, April 18, a lady's gold watch. Reward of $5.00 is offered for its return to the office of Cornell Medical College, 28th St. and 1st Av.

LOST—April 18, about 4:45 P. M., between 6th Av. and 31st St., via 23d St., 5th and Madison Ave., gold watch, Lambert works; suitable reward. L. M. M., 117 East 35th St.

LOST—Thursday, April 18, pearl necklace, two strands, irregular pearls, between West 80th St. and 35th St. and Madison Av. Return to 127 West 80th St. Reward.

LOST—Mink piece, on 11 A. M. train to Far Rockaway, Wednesday morning, the 17th inst.; suitable reward. F. W., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

$25.00 REWARD—Loet in Brooklyn or New York, a small diamond scroll pin, with two pearls. May be returned to 158 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

LOST—In dressmaking establishment, diamond bar pin, with pearl at each end. Reward if returned to 12 East 55th St.

LOST—On 3d Av. car, diamond ring; reward $50. Return to E. Babcock, 357 West 24th St.

LOST—On April 13, silver purse, containing Tiffany gold watch and other articles; liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked for return of same; name on inside watch. St. Francis Court, corner Riverside Drive and 136th St.

LOST—Between 23d St. and 3d Av. to Wanamaker's, via Broadway and return via Columbus Av. car, $20, one ten and two fives; reward. 69 West 128th St.

LOST—10 reward; Friday evening, near Mendelssohn Hall or Washington Square, amethyst pendant and silver chain. De Forest, 7 Washington Square.

LOST—Black lynx muff, at circus Saturday afternoon, will finder please return it and receive liberal reward? Jaeckel, 2,783 Broadway.

LOST—A small fur collar on 6th Av., near 68th St.; reward. Mrs. Kernochan, 824 5th Av.

LOST—Thursday, Masonic charm; reward offered. Anawanda Club, 414 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—Near 53d St. and Broadway, French poodle, male; name Rags; coat badly matted. Liberal reward for return to M. Morris, 363 West 53th St.

LOST—White poodle, male; has one yellow ear and black nose; name Reggie; liberal reward for the immediate return to 35 West 115th St., partment No. 11.

LOST—Male brindle bulldog, white strips on head, white breast; liberal reward. Smith, 265 West 112th St.

LOST—White bull terrier; name Tramp; reward. Besthaume, 66 West 84th St.

$10 REWARD for the return of white French poodle called Duke; no questions asked. 125 E. 74th.

HEARING IN HUMMEL CASE.

Arguments Heard in Appeal from Conspiracy Conviction.

Arguments were heard by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday in the appeal of Abraham H. Hummel from the judgment convicting him of conspiracy in the Dodge-Morse divorce suit.

The indictment under which Hummel was convicted charged that he had falsely conspired to maintain a proceeding to set aside a decree of divorce, and alleged that the proceedings were instituted by a perjured affidavit by Charles F. Dodge made under an agreement between him and Hummel.

It was declared by Hummel's attorney that Dodge failed to testify to facts necessary to establish the guilt of the defendant, and that his testimony was without corroboration. The trial Justice erred in his charge to the jury when he declared, as a matter of law, there was evidence tending to corroborate Dodge.

The People were represented by Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Taylor. He contended that the evidence of the prosecution was wholly uncontradicted. There was only one question in the case, declared the Assistant District Attorney. Did Hummel know whether or not Dodge was committing perjury? Was there guilty knowledge? The evidence in the case abundantly proved that Hummel was guilty even if Dodge's testimony had been eliminated.

John B. Stanchfield argued the appeal for Hummel. Decision was reserved.

BIG STORE FOR BROOKLYN.

$1,000,000 Corporation Formed to Build It.

Papers were filed yesterday with the Secretary of State at Albany for the formation of a corporation to open in Brooklyn a large department store with a capital of $1,000,000. The incorporators are Ralph Leininger, J. A. Kohner, and George D. Beattys.

Mr. Leininger is one of the largest real estate operators in the borough. He is President of the Kingston Realty Company. Mr. Kohner, who for years was President of Journeay & Burnham's, is a member of numerous society and business organizations. Recently he was elected to the local School Board. Mr. Beattys is an attorney representing large New York interests. He lives in Brooklyn, but his offices are at 49 Wall Street, Manhattan.

Mr. Kohner said yesterday: "The department store that we intend opening in this borough will be one that Brooklyn's citizens will be proud of, for no money will be spared in the construction of the building, the maintenance of the store, the quality and completeness of the stock. The store will be on a par with the best in the country. As soon as our plans are matured the public will be informed."

MANY POLICEMEN PENALIZED.

Deputy Commissioner Hanson to Recommend Dismissals from Force.

Among the policemen who were before Third Deputy Commissioner Hanson yesterday on charges was William J. Flannery, a patrolman of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who has been on the force only three weeks. He was charged with being off post in an office for forty minutes on April 4.

Hanson said that Flannery would do better truck driving than doing police work, and that he would recommend that he be dismissed from the force absolutely.

Capt. James F. Thompson of the Tenderloin Station, five Roundsmen, and nineteen patrolmen were on trial for not knowing that there was an excavation in the sidewalk at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street from Feb. 7 to March 22 without a permit. Nearly all of them were fined or otherwise penalized.

Detective Sergt. Lawrence J. Collins was on trial because after shadowing a woman on April 1 to Hoboken he left her to shadow a man whom she met. He said he had understood that he was to shadow her until she had "connected."

"You are so stupid," railed Deputy Hanson, "that you ought to be ashamed of yourself. A little schoolboy could do better work than this. I will fine you thirty days' pay."

Theodore P. Trayor, a patrolman, was charged with presenting a Detective Sergeant's shield at the Grand Central Subway Station for passage. The Commissioner will recommend his dismissal from the force.

Patrolman John J. Donahue of the Madison Street Police Station, who had been tardy over an hour at roll call on April 3, was penalized an extra patrol duty. Mr. Hannon said he would recommend the dismissal of Patrolmen Walsh and Arthur of the Leonard Street Station because it was charged that they had been found in a saloon while supposed to be on duty, and the dismissal of Patrolman Herman Lohn of the Madison Street Station for being off post for thirty minutes on April 4.

2 DIE IN MONTREAL FIRE.

Nine Other Persons Injured by Jumping from Windows.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 18.—A fire this afternoon in the plant of the Canada Steam Laundry caused the death of a man and a woman and injury to nine other persons, one of whom may die.

A quantity of benzine in the building spread the flames rapidly, and a panic ensued among the employes, thirty women and ten men. A number of them jumped from windows, and six women who had made their way to a fire escape on the third floor also leaped.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Abnormally low temperatures over Northern districts have changed but little and will doubtless continue for several days.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have light to fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY

Eastern New York—Showers in south, snow or rain in north portion Friday; Saturday partly cloudy; variable winds, becoming fresh northeast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	54	38	4 P. M.	73	48
6 A. M.	51	37	6 P. M.	70	47
9 A. M.	58	41	9 P. M.	66	43
12 M.	68	45	12 P. M.	61	42

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 43; maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 5 A. M.; humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
2:10—61 3d Av.; John Hoope	$200
2:30—1,881 3d Av.; P. Parker	Trifling
4:00—48 Willott St.; owner unknown	No damage
6:15—1,517 3d Av.; owner unknown	$15
7:20—124 West 102d St.; owner unknown	$200
9:10—85 Sheriff St.; Jacob Kleinman	$150
9:45—2,119 8th Av.; S. Krauss	Trifling
11:00—756 Park Av.; Gordon Knox Bell	$500
P. M.	
12:45—538 West 39th St.; W. Maxwell	Trifling
1:30—148 Norfolk St.; T. Rosenfeld	$500
2:45—159 West 46th St.; James Anderson	$500
5:00—211 East 88th St.; owner unknown	$100
5:00—483 Broome St.; John Healy	$15
5:15—120th St. and Lexington Av.; owner unknown	$15
6:20—108th St. and 2d Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
6:20—335 E. 59th St.; owner unknown	Trifling
8:30—222 East 27th St.; John Connolly	$500
9:15—107 1st Av.; Elias Rosenberg	$25
10:20—346 Greenwich St.; Samuel Blick	$150
10:40—297 Cherry St.; H. Birman	Trifling

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BINGHAM DENIES ROW WITH MAYOR

Promises to Begin Shake-Up of the Police Department This Morning.

TRYING TO SAVE McCLUSKY

McClellan Said to Have Warned Police Commissioner Not to Drop Him.

A certified copy of the police bill is expected to be on Commissioner Bingham's desk this morning, and then action will begin. The Commissioner said so yesterday. He had given it out that he would consult with his "Chief, the Mayor," before he took action. But he has already seen his "Chief."

The Mayor and the Commissioner talked it all over in the Mayor's office on Wednesday afternoon. It is taken for granted that the schedule of the coming shake-up is already made out. The Commissioner was told yesterday that an eavesdropper had heard him and the Mayor quarreling at their interview, and that they had squabbled over the reducing of Inspector McClusky, the Mayor defending McClusky on the ground that he had helped him out when he needed it.

The eavesdropper's report of the alleged stormy interview continued like this:

Mayor McClellan: "I don't think I would disturb McClusky."

Gen. Bingham: "He is one man I have marked to go."

Mayor McClellan: "There are reasons why I want Inspector McClusky to remain in the position he now occupies."

Gen. Bingham: "If I can't run this Police Department like I want to, somebody else can come in and do it."

The report goes on to say that the Mayor calmly said that if Gen. Bingham didn't like his job he could get out as soon as he wanted to. A newspaper man told the Commissioner he had been looking worried all day. District Attorney Jerome had been closeted with him for a half hour or more and had evidently brought him a copy of the afternoon paper containing the story of the alleged quarrel. The Commissioner took up the points one by one.

"My interview with the Mayor yesterday," he said, "was quite peaceful and altogether satisfactory to me. The Mayor's statement printed in this morning's papers to the effect that he had made no recommendations except as to the keeping of two men in his office was entirely correct.

"The man who says he overheard the Mayor and I quarreling, and that we said any of the things printed here is a liar, and he knows it. I am tired, and perhaps that is the reason I look worried. And the reason I am tired is that since yesterday afternoon I have been doing my work and that of Secretary Slattery, who is sick with tonsilitis.

"Mr. Jerome stayed with me quite a while. He dropped in to see me a moment, and when he started to leave I asked him to stay and chat with me a while. He is a fine talker, and a chat with him is absolutely restful. He is a good friend of mine. He stayed half an hour.

"So, there you are, boys. This eavesdropper has got his dates mixed. He is away off."

The Commissioner was asked how the Mayor would go about getting rid of a Police Commissioner. He said that so far as he understood it, the Mayor or the Governor could fire him by telephone if they so desired. He was asked if his resignation was in the hands of the Mayor already, along with that of every other man who had served in that office. He said he wouldn't answer that.

"Are you receiving any applications from the outside to enter the Detective Bureau?" he was asked.

"About a bundred a minute," he replied.

"Have any Inspectors resigned?"

"They have not."

The Commissioner said he was not worrying about the story that some of the Inspectors had combined to fight the new police bill in the courts if he reduced them to do a Captain's work. There doesn't seem to be much substance to the report. Grant & Rous, lawyers of 99 Nassau Street, said that they had been approached by several Inspectors to know what redress they might have in case it was deemed advisable to fight the law. But they had not been retained to fight any case.

The general sentiment among the nineteen Inspectors seems to be against going into the courts. If they are reduced in title, they will continue to get $3,500 for doing work that other Captains do for $2,750. Some of them say they will make no complaint if they are forced to do a Captain's work on an Inspector's pay.

The Commissioner said yesterday that new shields would be provided for the Sergeants and Lieutenants, and that while he was about it he proposed to change the general design of the shield that is now being used. There would also be some minor changes as to the stripes of the officers under Captains.

The mind that started the story of the quarrel between the Commissioner and the Mayor yesterday went through this course of arguing:

"McClellan knew he would have to use a man like Bingham to get passed a police bill with which he could whip his enemies. He knew he could not use Bingham for that purpose. Now that the bill is passed, McClellan wants to get rid of the Commissioner. McClellan knew that Bingham holds that McClusky is worthless, and yet McClusky is a friend to McCarren and other anti-Murphy moguls. By forcing the McClusky issue the Mayor could kick out Bingham on a good excuse, and at the same time strike a blow for McCarren et al. Inspector O'Brien would be a ductile Commissioner. Quod erat demonstrandum."

ELLIS ISLAND CONGESTED.

New Record Established for Immigration to This Port.

The flood of immigration which has been pouring through this port since the coming of Spring, reached such proportions yesterday, that there was much congestion on Ellis Island. Yesterday morning 9,874 immigrants were waiting at the station at Ellis Island to be inspected. The total for the two days was 16,121 immigrants. Added to this are 2,779 first and second cabin passengers, though these do not pass through Ellis Island.

The immigration officials say that these figures make a new record for the department. The table shows the ships and number of passengers each brought here:

ARRIVED TUESDAY.

	Steerage.	Cabin.
Finland, from Antwerp	1,353	174
United States, from Bremen	1,133	180
La Gascogne, from Havre	1,401	1
New Amsterdam, from Bremen	2,300	892
Total	6,247	747

ARRIVED WEDNESDAY.

	Steerage.	Cabin.
Oceanic, Liverpool	1,093	553
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	640	585
Carmania, Liverpool	2,102	519
Francesca, Trieste	1,439	83
Republic, Liverpool	2,212	219
Gallia, Marseilles	989	4
Gerty, Trieste	1,399	6
Prinz Eitel Friederich, West Ind.	....	48
Siberia, West Indies	....	15
Total	9,874	2,032
Tuesday's arrivals	6,247	747
Grand total	16,121	2,779

WHY NOT TRY

"Arnheim" made-to-order clothes? They have snap, character, and fit perfectly. We take your order, and if not satisfactory they remain here. Our $25 Suits and Overcoats are exceptional value. Write for samples of the new gray, blue and brown shadow stripes, plaids and checks.

SPECIAL SALE of James Scarlett & Co.'s (391 5th Ave.) choicest Merchant Tailoring stock. Their lowest price for Suit or Overcoat was $80; ours $30. Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth Street.

WAR ON HIDDEN DIRKS PROVING A SUCCESS

Courts Increase the Bail of Offenders Arrested and Grand Jury Acts.

POLICE MAKE NEW ARRESTS

Crusade Against the Carrying of Concealed Weapons Also Spreads to Tenderloin.

The crusade against Sicilians and other Italians who carry concealed weapons resulting from the slaying of two patrolmen last Sunday, continued yesterday, though there was a diminishing number of arrests. So much has been printed in the American and Italian newspapers about the severity that would be visited upon offenders, and the police and the Judges have been so energetic in the weapon hunt that certain districts of New York are more disarmed now than they have been in a long time, the detectives assert.

Those interested in a permanent abatement of the menace of weapon carrying hope that the crusade will not die out after a little spurt. Old policemen point out that after a week or so most of those who now leave their pistols and dirks at home will probably put them on again.

There are fifty cases of carrying concealed weapons already on the calendar of the Grand Jury, and eight of them were considered yesterday. An equal number of indictments were handed down to Judge O'Sullivan, in Part I. of General Sessions.

All of the men indicted were Italians, and all of them were released on bail, though bail in some instances was $2,000 and $3,000. It is reported that the Grand Jury will devote a good part of the remainder of the week to considering these weapon cases.

Magistrate House yesterday kept his word as to increasing the bail of these prisoners. Six Italians were held in $3,000 bail each for carrying loaded pistols. All of them were sent to the Tombs. He announced through the interpreter, so that the friends of the Italians could hear it, that to-day he would fix the bail of prisoners charged with carrying knives and dirks at $5,000, and that of prisoners charged with carrying loaded pistols at $4,000.

In Special Sessions yesterday Justice Olmsted said that it was the intention of the court to inflict increasingly heavy penalties on such prisoners as they were brought in from day to day. This announcement was made after three Italians had been sent to the workhouse for sixty days for carrying loaded pistols without permits.

The same court sent Andrew McKay, 19 years old, of 227 East 105th Street, to the penitentiary for one year. When arrested for violating a parole he had on his person two loaded pistols and a jimmy. He had been formerly paroled after a charge of petty larceny.

In a descent on 108 Mulberry Street yesterday Detective Petrosino, who is at the head of the crusade against the Italians, got into a fight with an Italian whom he arrested on the charge of murder. Petrosino believed that his prisoner was Enrico Aisano, who is wanted for the murder of Andrea Cuocolo in Naples.

The police of the Tenderloin stations have been instructed to press the search for weapons in their districts. Tenderloin policemen say that in the Black Belt enough razors and bulldog pistols could have been found a week ago to load a freight car. They are left at home now by the negroes.

The crusade has swept from the Bronx to Staten Island. Two Italians were before the Court of Special Sessions in Staten Island yesterday. When the Justices heard that the prisoners had been arrested for shooting at one another at Rosebank, they at once decided to send them to the penitentiary for six months. The Justices said that the best way they could see to put an end to the concealed weapon menace was to send every prisoner to jail, a fine being too mild a punishment.

HIS WIFE OR HIS AUTO?

James Webb Asked in Court for Larger Allmony.

Should a man pay more for the keep of his automobile than for the support of his wife? This question was propounded to Magistrate Furlong in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. It was asked by Mrs. James Webb, the wife of a Fulton Street restaurant keeper, and was an outcome of a telephone romance.

Before her marriage Mrs. Webb was employed as an operator in the Bedford Telephone Exchange. Mr. Webb had a phonograph in his restaurant, and in order that the girls at the Exchange might enjoy the music it ground out he left open the telephone receiver in the restaurant. Because she listened to the music the present Mrs. Webb was suspended. She went to Mr. Webb to have him intercede for her, and the restaurant man fell in love with her at first sight. Some months later they were married.

Yesterday Mrs. Webb alleged that her husband had agreed to pay her $8 a week for her support, but had cut the amount down to $5. It cost him more than that for the keep of his automobile in an Albany Avenue garage, she said. Mrs. Webb wanted to know if she was not entitled to as big an allowance as the automobile. The Magistrate said he would think the matter over.

THINK HE ROBBED WALKER.

Alleged Wire Tapper Held for Swindling Absconding Banker.

On suspicion of knowing something about the wire tapping swindle in which William F. Walker, the absconding bank treasurer of New Britain, Conn., was said to have lost $105,000, Charles Earle of 21 West Ninety-ninth Street, was arrested at 106th Street and Broadway late yesterday afternoon by Detectives Jackson and Collins of Inspector McLaughlin's staff.

Detective Jackson asserts that Earle is also wanted in Chicago on a wire tapping charge. The New Britain authorities were notified of Earle's arrest.

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2 WEEKS' SALE
The Russian Store
Prior to the departure of
VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
who goes to Russia to purchase new stock, the entire collection of Real Russian Laces, Embroideries, Horn, China, and Birch Bark goods, Carved Wood, Boohara Silk, Toys, &c., now on hand, will be placed on sale at greatly reduced prices. SALE BEGINS WED. APR. 10. Store will be closed from April 26th to Oct. 1st.
6 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 5TH AVE

AHEARN HEARING ON WITHOUT HIM

And the Borough President's Lawyer Is Not Allowed to Examine Witnesses.

HOLES IN CITY'S STREETS

Complainants Tell of Long Neglect to Make Repairs in the Pavements.

The condition of the streets in Manhattan formed the sole topic of discussion yesterday in the investigation of Borough President Ahearn's office by the Commissioners of Accounts. The hearing was held in the reception room of the Mayor's office. It had been adjourned on Monday because Mr. Ahearn refused to respond to a subpoena, but, though neither he nor any of the employes of his office who had been summoned were present when the proceedings opened yesterday, the hearing went on.

There was a tilt between counsel at the opening. Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Mr. Ahearn, contending that it was unfair that he should not be allowed to examine witnesses, and if the proceedings were not to become a farce, then the defendant, as Mr. Ahearn appeared to be, should be represented by counsel.

"All I ask," said Mr. Littleton, "is that Mr. Ahearn be treated as a white man who is 21 years old."

John Purroy Mitchell, special Assistant Corporation Counsel, contended that the proceedings were ex parte, with no defendant and no need of counsel for witnesses. The Commissioners took Mr. Mitchell's view of the question and proceeded.

Frederick De Berard of the Merchants' Association was the first witness. He had a lot of photographs of holes in the asphalt pavements all over the city, and said that examinations made by the association in 1904 and 1906 had shown that the streets were in much worse repair in the latter year than in the former. In 1906 1,000 more holes were found, the inspection covering the whole city except Eighth Avenue, where, Mr. De Berard said, the "holes were too numerous to be counted."

At the afternoon session the witness went on to say that an examination made this year had established the fact that there were holes in practically all the streets of the city that had been there for months, some dating back to July of last year. On Thirty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, sixteen holes were found, and on the west side of Broadway, between Fifty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, ten holes were found, four of which were originally discovered by the association last July.

Allen Wade, a specialist in paving matters who has done similar work in many cities, testified that an inspection made by him of the city south of Fourteenth Street to Park Row had shown him that 60 per cent. of the streets were in a "wretched condition," some of the holes he found being three or four feet in diameter and four or five inches deep. They were extremely dangerous, he said, and in many instances the entire pavement had been worn away. In one place, where the pavement had been restored, it stood a foot above the rest of the street.

"I have never seen a city with the streets in such miserable condition as they are in New York," said Mr. Wade. James W. Howard, who said he had studied the street conditions in many foreign cities and who had examined those in a large part of this city, declared that 50 per cent. of the streets were in very bad repair.

The Commissioners of Accounts stated their intention of having Corporation Counsel Ellison see what can be done to compel Mr. Ahearn and his subordinates to respond to the subpoenas served on them. The Corporation Counsel is in Canada and will not be back until Monday. The hearing will go on to-day from 10:30 until 1 o'clock.

SUBWAY CONTRACT LET.

Degnon Company to Build the Loop Between the Bridges.

The Rapid Transit Commission awarded yesterday the contract for the construction of the first section of the subway loop between the East River bridges to the Degnon Contracting Company without comment. There were only two bids on the work, the other being the Cranston Company of Brooklyn. The Degnon people bid $2,952,000 for the tunnel construction and $83,000 extra for building pipe galleries.

Six votes were required to pass the resolution awarding the contract, and Morris K. Jesup, though ill, came from his home to make up the necessary number. While he was present the plans for changing the Subway and elevated stations at Third Avenue and 149th Street were also put through. Mr. Jesup appeared very weak, and left the meeting the moment his services were no longer required.

George L. Rives of counsel reported to the board yesterday that to make the changes in the Subway at Ninety-sixth Street, suggested by the chief engineer, and calculated to do away with the switches at that point, exactly the same steps would have to be taken as would be necessary in building a new line. Consents of property owners will have to be obtained, and all other formalities will have to be gone through. The matter was referred to the Committee on Plans.

On the suggestion of Mr. Rives, the board voted to instruct the chief engineer to prepare plans of the New York Central's tracks on Eleventh Avenue preparatory to the commencement of condemnation proceedings.

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SHOWING OF MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS looms up from the factory in one gigantic array.

At 1.00
White, new designs, neat effects; cuffs attached and detached.

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Coat style, cuffs detached and attached; novelty designs; white and light effects.

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THIS OFFERING IS ONE OF MARKED INTEREST.—Negligee and plaited bosom Shirts, Cuffs attached and detached; light and dark effects, including white. 35 designs.
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Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

A Fable
The King of France with 10,000 men marched up the hill and then marched down again.
A Moral
We have been marching up the hill ever since we started in business. It's because we're continually raising the quality and keeping down the price, that our number of followers has grown each year. It's wise to follow a progressive house. Prices ⅓ less than the lowest.
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380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn
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CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. LAST 8 NIGHTS. THE GRAND MOGUL with FRANK MOULAN & 100 Singers.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-m. 2:10. Still the Biggest and Best Show in Town. ANNA HELD in The Parisian Model.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. (For Wed. Mat., MERELY MARY ANN.) ELEANOR ROBSON AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong (Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. "A Hit."—Herald. GRACE GEORGE in SARDOU'S DIVORCONS. "Wins a positive success."—Times.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-m'w. LAST 2 NIGHTS. CARLE in THE SPRING CHICKEN. Next Sun., 8:30. VICTOR HERBERT'S ORCHESTRA. Seats Now on Sale.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Klaw & Erlanger's Last Week BEN HUR. Prices 25 to 1.50. Last Mat. Sat. 2. Ev. 8 shp. NEXT WEEK, for two weeks only, Geo. M. Cohan in LITTLE JOHNNY JONES. Seats on sale. Prices 25c. to $1.00

HIPPODROME

6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. Best Features of Circus, Spectacle, and WILD WEST PIONEER DAYS With 100 Sioux Indians. NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaids and Gorgeous Ballet.

PRINCESS Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:25. B'way & 29th. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS OF SEASON. MARGARET ANGLIN The Great Divide HENRY MILLER. REOPENS DALY'S THEATRE AUG 26.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN. Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, Lotta Faust.

FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way, 35 St. Ev. 8:15. Tel. 2485-38. Mt. W., S. EDDIE FOY in THE ORCHID.

LYRIC 42 St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Road to Yesterday with Minnie Dupree & original cast.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CYRIL SCOTT in PRINCE CHAP

BIJOU Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. MME. NAZIMOVA Comtesse Coquette. TO-DAY—Special Mat., "Doll's House."

LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. 25, 50, 75c. Wed. Mat. 25-50c. Reg. Mat. Sat. Wm. Morris Stock Co. This week and next The Lost Paradise.

MANHATTAN 34th St., near 8th Ave. OPERA HOUSE. LAST WEEK GRAND OPERA SEASON. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN..... Director. TO-NIGHT at 8, REGULAR PRICES, CAMPANINI FAREWELL. Varied Program. All principal artists will appear. Act 1, Verdi's "IL TROVATORE," Mmes. Russ, Severina; MM. Dalmores, Sevelihac, chorus; Act 4 of Verdi's "RIGOLETTO," Mmes. Pinkert, de Cisneros; MM. Bonci, Ancona, Mugnoz; Act 1 of Leoncavallo's "I PAGLIACCI," Mme. Donalda; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Sevelihac, Venturini. Duet from Donizetti's "LA FAVORITA," Mme. Bressler-Gianoli; Mr. Jean Aitchevsky. Duet from "LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS," Mme. Lejeune; M. Gilibert. Duet from Donizetti's "DON PASQUALE," Mlle. Zeppilli; M. Gianoli-Galletti. Prologue from Boito's "MEPHISTOPHELES," M. Arimondi and chorus and band. Conductor, M. Cleofonte Campanini.

SAT. MAT., APR. 20, at 2:15, 9th appearance of MME. CALVE, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM. Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Mugnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.

SAT. NIGHT, APR. 20, at 8:15. Last Night of the season, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM. Bassi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Tecchi. Conductor, Campanini. Prices 75c., $3.00. Next Season—Subscription Sale Now Open.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Begins 8:20. Matinee Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. ARNOLD DALY "THE BOYS OF COMPANY B." Sun. at 8:30. BURTON HOLMES VESUVIUS Mon. at 3. & NAPLES.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. 5TH MONTH. Showers of Fun "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun. WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15. EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. MAN OF THE HOUR

LAST WEEK. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. BARNUM & BAILEY. 3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Sailing—Dip of Death—Acrobatic Novelties—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seals. TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 AND 8. Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie and museums. Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 Children Half Price (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Box Seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. No performance in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark or Paterson this year.

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST. Home-Coming Engagement Opens at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Tuesday Afternoon, April 23. Full Particulars in Saturday Evening and Sunday Morning Papers. Box Office Now Open. PRICES: 25c., 50c., 75c. (On sale when the Doors Open.) Reserved Seats Now on Sale, $1.00, $1.50. Box Seats $2.00, $2.50. According to Location. Box Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M

MINING SHOW. GRAND CENTRAL

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; increasing cloudiness Sunday; wind, fresh northwest.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,983. * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newsrk, {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

POLICE UPHEAVAL; MORE YET TO COME

Bingham's Axe Falls, Cutting Eight Inspectors Down to Captaincies.

McLAUGHLIN IS BANISHED

Cross, McClusky, and Others Among the Slaughtered—Lieut. McCafferty Heads Detective Bureau.

The storm that has been hanging over Police Headquarters for more than a week broke yesterday, and eight Inspectors and almost unaumbered Detective Sergeants (Lieutenants under the new law) in the Detective Bureau were hit. Common patrolmen cluttered the earth. A number of Captains with good records were made Acting Inspectors.

The Inspectors became Captains, their duties to be confined within the little limits of a precinct. The Lieutenants, erstwhile Detective Sergeants, were scattered all over the city.

"And it has only begun," said Deputy Commissioner Bugher last night at 7 o'clock, when he and Commissioner Bingham knocked off work for the day. They had been laboring all day without the assistance of Secretary Slattery, who was ill.

Here are the Inspectors who were reduced and transferred:

Inspector William W. McLaughlin, sent from the Detective Bureau to command of Westchester Precinct as Captain.

Inspector Murphy, sent from the Eighth District of Brooklyn to command the Adams Street Precinct as Captain.

Inspector Adam A. Cross, sent from the Borough Inspectorship of Brooklyn to command of the Hamburg Avenue Station as Captain.

Inspector Donald A. Grant, sent from the Flatbush Inspection District to the command of the West One Hundredth Street Station, Manhattan, as Captain.

Inspector James Kane, sent from Chief Inspectorship of Queens to command of the West Twentieth Street Station as Captain.

Inspector George McClusky, sent from the Second Inspection District to command of the West Thirtieth Street Station as Captain.

Inspector John Wiegand, from Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, to command of City Island Precinct.

Inspector Stephen O'Brien, from Coney Island Inspection District to command of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, Manhattan.

The Commissioner had promised three general orders for one day's work. They were forthcoming. One gave the text of the new Bingham police bill, which killed the title of "Inspector" and "Detective Sergeant" and "Roundsman," and did other things. Another reduced the eight Inspectors to mere Captains, made seven Captains into Acting Inspectors, and shifted about several other Inspectors, who are now Acting Inspectors. The third provided that Lieut. James McCafferty should be the temporary head of the Detective Bureau, made vacant by the exile of McLaughlin to a Captaincy in Westchester among the goats. It also transferred a lot of Lieutenants and patrolmen.

Police to Test New Law.

It is pretty certain now that the Bingham Police bill will be fought to the last court by some of the deposed Inspectors. It is expected that four of the eight will begin action in the courts at once. Grant & Rouss, 99 Nassau Street, have already been consulted by some of the Inspectors. The bill will be fought on the ground that it is unconstitutional, the stand being taken that the courts will not stand for reducing the Inspectors without charging them with something and giving them a fair trial.

The Inspectors who were reduced to Captains called at Police Headquarters last night and handed to Chief Inspector Cortright their shields. They received Captain's shields.

The Captains who were made Acting Inspectors also called at Police Headquarters to turn in their shields and get Inspector's shields.

There seemed to be the possibility of a hitch on the proposition of shields, as the Bingham bill was said to have abolished the position of Inspector, and made it possible for a Captain to be appointed an Acting Inspector.

The Bingham bill robbed the Inspectors of their titles, all of them becoming plain Captains.

Hard Blow to McLaughlin.

William W. McLaughlin, known as a "Millionaire Cop," who has been head of the Detective Bureau, and was sent to command a little Westchester station, suffered the hardest come-down that the Commissioner handed out yesterday. He left Police Headquarters pretty early yesterday. His magnificent house at 60 East Eighty-third Street, among the millionaires, was closed up fast, outside iron door and all. A footman stood outside to tell reporters that the new Captain of the Westchester Precinct would see no one. He is expected to fight for his title. Following is his record:

WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN—Patrolman, Nov. 26, 1868; Roundsman, Oct. 31, 1870; Sergeant, Feb. 20, 1884; Captain, June 20, 1877; Inspector, Oct. 1, 1892; Deputy Chief, Dec. 9, 1898; rank changed Oct. 30, 1899; dismissed from force June 10, 1895; reinstated, June 18, 1898.

The rumor at Headquarters yesterday was that McCafferty would be the permanent head of the detectives. His rank must be raised to that of a Captain before he can be made an Acting Inspector. McCafferty was appointed to the force in 1887, and has been a Detective Sergeant at Headquarters for years. His record is a clean one.

The next hardest fall was that of Inspector George W. McClusky, whom Devery dubbed "Chesty" McClusky, and whom the old Chief hated. It was he who was the cause of the alleged squabble between the Mayor and Commissioner Bingham this week. It was declared that the Mayor fought against his reduction. He is taken out of the Second District, including the lower west side, and sent to do Captain's work in the old Tenderloin, which has before been a scaffold for undesired police material.

Following is his record:

GEORGE McCLUSKEY—Patrolman, April 26, 1882; Roundsman Dec. 27, 1895; Sergeant, Feb. 17, 1896; Captain, Oct. 20, 1897; Inspector March 9, 1903.

His place in the Second District is taken by Henry Burfeind, raised from the Captaincy of the West 100th Street Station. He is made an Acting Inspector. McClusky is expected to fight the bill.

Cross Gets a Jolt.

Adam A. Cross, Borough Inspector of

Continued on Page 2.

PLOT TO KILL ROOSEVELT?

Tale of a Slav Laborer Leads Newark Police to Notify Secret Service.

The Newark police are out with the discovery of a plot beside which, in the view of the skeptical Secret Service, all the Anarchist stories that have come from Paterson are milk and water. A Slav laborer named Jan Bartula, who lives at 79 Mercer Street, Newark, walked into Police Headquarters with the revelation of an Anarchist plot to assassinate President Roosevelt, concocted by the identical gang which chose Czolgosz to murder President McKinley.

There is nothing to show that the laborer is not crazy, but the Newark police have been sufficiently impressed by the yarn to call on the Secret Service authorities for help.

Bartula's tale is that he fell in with the gang while working in the Pennsylvania coal fields. Now he has fallen out with the Anarchist plotters and is willing to tell all he knows to get even.

He supplied the police with a list of men who, he said, were the gang that hatched the conspiracy which ended with the assassination of President McKinley. Incidentally, he volunteered the information that the real assassin was never captured, though he does not explain how he got away from the mob that fell upon him in Buffalo at the moment of the shot and beat him nearly to death before he was rescued by the Secret Service men and soldiers.

The names Bartula gave the police were Peter Coates, Paul Noga, Jan Bal, Woznich Zito, Charles Krauss, Jr., "Bill" Staats, "Jim" Goldwitt, and Nitro Kapitula, the latter being a saloonkeeper at Audenreid, Pa. The other men are miners employed at Honeybrook and Hazleton.

Audenreid, the man said, was the first town this side of Hazleton on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE Penn., April 19.—Peter Coates and Nitro Kapitula are both residents of McAdoo, near Haleton, and the citizens of that town assert that they are both hard-working, intelligent men. They came to this country about fifteen years ago from Slavonia, and have lived in McAdoo for the last ten years.

Kapitula runs an orderly saloon, and neither he nor Coates has ever been arrested in McAdoo. Coatss is the local agent for the Kaier Brewing Company of Mahoney City. Both men are about 45 years old, and are said to have families.

Hazleton citizens say that the name Jan Bartula is familiar to them, but they cannot remember what his employment was while at Audenreid.

CRUELTY IN STATE HOME.

Jersey Epileptic Says Patients Are Maltreated—A Denial.

William Tulp, 14 years old, of 130 North Park Street, East Orange, an inmate of the State Home for Epileptics at Skillman, N. J., who is at his home on a leave of absence, has told a story of alleged cruelty at the home which is now being investigated by Probation Officer Gascoyne.

According to the story told by the Tulp boy, boy inmates, himself included, have had their heads banged against the walls by attendants and have been beaten with a piece of rubber hose. They have also been obliged to do all kinds of drudgery, he says, and the work of educating them has been neglected. For months at a time, the boy said, he had not had a chance to go to school, and when he wrote a letter to his mother about it the letter was withheld and was never sent.

The boy further stated that frequently after he had a fit he was compelled, although so weak that he could scarcely stand, to do hard work about the place.

SKILLMAN, N. J., April 19.—Dr. Henry M. Weeks, who is in charge of the Home for Epileptics, said to-day that there was no place in the village in which patients are locked up, as Tulp claims. There is a "quieting room," in which any inmate who becomes violent is put, for the safety of both the person who is violent and others. As to education being neglected, there had been no school in the village since last November.

Dr. Weeks said he did not think there had been any head hanging or any beating with a rubber hose, but if there had been no one wished to know about it more than he.

POLICE CHECK DOCK RIOT.

Angry Longshoremen Strike Again for a Saturday Payday.

There was a short-lived riot among the longshoremen employed on the Bush Docks, Brooklyn, yesterday, and the reserves of the Fourth Avenue Station had to be called out. Two men were arrested and two were sent to the hospital with their heads cut.

Demonstrations on the Bush Docks have become an institution since the Bush Terminal Company announced three weeks ago that payday was changed from Saturday until Monday. The men objected and went on strike at the end of last week. There was trouble then, but most of the men later decided to go to work.

"Long Pete," who works at the Erie Basin, came around yesterday and began to talk about the good time he was going to have on Saturday night, and the longing for a Saturday pay night broke out afresh.

With this end in view the men struck again, and began a campaign of beating those who wanted to work. Capt. Joseph O'Rourke of the Bush Docks force held them off with his pistol when they attempted to assault a number of men on Pier 3. He was still blocking an onslaught when the reserves arrived and scattered the rioters.

LARGEY TO BUILD A THEATRE.

Rialto Hears That the W. J. Block Co.'s Backer Has Got Churchill's Site.

It was reported yesterday that the plot of land at the southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, which was sold to a syndicate on Thursday for $1,000,000, had been transferred to M. S. Largey, who has been involved in the various theatrical ventures of the Will J. Block Amusement Company. The latter, with capital furnished by Mr. Largey, has put out such plays as "Comin' Through the Rye," "The Land of Nod," "Genesee of the Hills," and "The Mills of the Gods." The company's manager said that a theatre would be built on the site, and would be ready for occupancy a year from next October.

Good health depends on pure food. Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Take no substitute.—Adv.

PREDICTS WAR FOR MASTERY IN PACIFIC

Australian Premier Thinks England Will Have to Fight Germany and Japan.

PILGRIMS GIVE BIG DINNER

Lord Roberts Presides at Entertainment in London in Honor of Delegates to Colonial Conference.

LONDON, April 19.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts presided at a banquet given this evening at Claridge's by the Pilgrims' Society in honor of the Colonial Prime Ministers who are in London to take part in the Colonial Conference. It was the most brilliant of the functions in honor of the visiting Premiers since their arrival in this city. The speeches were far from commonplace, and one of them was sensational. It was that of the Australian Premier, who predicted that Great Britain would have to fight Germany and Japan for the mastery of the Pacific.

The members of the society and their guests numbered 350. Twice that number would have attended, but many applications were refused because of the lack of accommodations. At the same table with Lord Roberts sat Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary; Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner; Alfred Deakin, the Premier of Australia, and the Duke of Devonshire.

The Government was represented by a majority of the members of the Cabinet, and in addition many of the most prominent men of the bar, the Church, and the commercial world were present. The Duke of Argyll, Austen Chamberlain, Winston Spencer Churchill, Lord Fairfax, Lord Esher, Lord Fitzmaurice, H. Rider Haggard, Lord Kinnaird, Archdeacon Sinclair, the Duke of Sutherland, Field Marshal Sir George White, Gen. Methuen, and Gen. Nicholson were among those who attended the dinner. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, and Dr. Jameson, Premier of Cape Colony, were absent.

Those who delivered speeches were Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Deakin, Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand; Alfred Lyttelton, T. W. Smartt, Commissioner of Public Works for Cape Colony, who spoke for Dr. Jameson, who is ill; the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Roberts.

Sir Edward Grey, in his address, referred to the mistake Great Britain had made in her colonial policy in a former century, and said he was sure this would not be repeated. Sir Edward remarked that he feared the colonists found the Colonial Office much further from the colonies than the colonies were from the Colonial Office.

Mr. Deakin dealt with international problems in straightforward words that undoubtedly will make the careful British diplomatists shudder.

He said it was a fact that the Colonial Office was further from the colonies than the colonies from the Colonial Office, and he emphasized the claim that the colonies should be independent nations. He said it was "refreshing" to come to London and talk with the Government face to face. He promised that Australia next year would inaugurate a system whereby she could defend herself in the event of war without assistance from the mother country. He emphasized the fact that the problems of Australia were not the problems of England, saying the mother country had no Asiatic populations as menacing rivals.

Then, referring obviously to the German occupation of the New Hebrides, the Premier of Australia said he wished it to be noted that England had not allowed a rival European nation to secure a foothold close to Australia without a warning from Australia. While the British navy had not been called on in a test of sea supremacy in the past century, the speaker said this would happen in the next hundred years. Without mentioning nations by name, he predicted pointedly that there would be war for supremacy in the Pacific with Germany and Japan.

Lord Roberts and Mr. Smartt spoke of the reunion of the Anglo-Saxon nation, and reminded their hearers that Americans were taking part in the celebration of the evening.

CAR SMASH ON BRIDGE.

More Than a Dozen Persons Injured in Collision—Scare at Terminal.

There was a rear-end collision of trolley cars on the Brooklyn Bridge at 6 o'clock last evening which shook the structure and brought Capt. Murtha and his policemen to the scene on the double quick. A dozen or more persons were injured and the first car was badly wrecked.

A Park Avenue car smashed into the rear end of a Graham Avenue car just ahead, throwing passengers from their seats. Glass flew in all directions, and the Graham Avenue car was littered with it.

Some of the injured refused to give their names, and left for their homes. Giovanni Luce of 305 East 105th Street sustained an injured back; Michael Monaghan of 753 Ninth Avenue, internal injuries, and Conducter John Duhig of 109 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, an injured back.

Others hurt and attended by Surgeon Kibbe of the Hudson Street Hospital were Abraham Caggiano of 147 Skillman Street, Brooklyn; Abraham Figgenbaum of 6 East 108th Street, Isidor Janos of 54 East 100th Street, and Harvey Holtz of 1,109 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, the motorman of the Graham Avenue car.

Charles Martin of 193 Ainslee Street, Brooklyn, motorman of the Park Avenue car, was breaking in John Hustage, a green man, who was running the car. Hustage said the tracks were slippery and that he lost control of the car.

Two hours before this smashup a Myrtle Avenue car jumped the track as it was entering a loop at the Manhattan terminal and crashed into an iron column. The car hood was smashed and the passengers thrown into a panic and badly shaken up.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

ODD STORM HITS LINER.

Compass Does Strange Antics on La Provence.

For five hours on Tuesday and Wednesday the French liner La Provence, which sailed from Havre on April 18 and arrived here last evening, passed through a storm of cyclonic force, during which the wireless apparatus was temporarily put out of commission and the needle of the compass jumped about in the strangest fashion. The storm, the ship's officers say, has seldom been equalled on the North Atlantic, and during the height of it La Provence was above to. The officers could only explain the queer behavior of compass and wireless apparatus by connecting it with the recent earthquake disturbance in Mexico.

Day broke on Tuesday with the weather exceptionally fine and the sea calm. Capt. Alix was on his way to his cabin at 8 P. M. to dress for dinner when he happened to glance at the glass. The mercury was going down fast. The skipper did not go to dinner; instead he prepared to weather the dirty spell he knew was coming.

It was about midnight when the compass began to do "stunts" and the atmosphere became charged with electricity. The needle danced about and became so erratic that the Captain sent for a reserve instrument. It was brought to the chartroom, and it, too, began to act as though possessed by some evil spirit.

The wind increased in violence and the sea began to break inboard, sweeping the decks and thundering against the superstructure. The stewards were sent about the vessel to close all ports against an invasion of the flood.

From 1 P. M. to 6 A. M. on the morning of April 17 the ship logged only 15 knots.

With the dying down of the storm the compass began to act in a well-ordered manner and the wireless instrument continued in good order.

SHOT THROUGH A WINDOW.

Man Held for Wounding Four Persons In Hackensack.

Four persons were shot in the home of John Falato on Chestnut Avenue, Hackensack, last night. An unknown man broke a pane of glass in a front window, thrust a revolver into the room, and fired five shots from it. Those wounded were:

James Wenzie, 27 years old; wounded in the right arm and in the right cheek.

Lizzie Falato, 9 years old; shot in the left leg.

Michael Falato, 36 years old; shot in the right hip.

Philip Gambuti; one bullet entered the right leg and passed through and lodged in the left leg. Another bullet entered his right hip.

Nobody identified the man who did the shooting. Just before the affair occurred Philip Conti, 24 years old, who was under the influence of liquor, was in Falato's barber shop and quarreled with two men there. He tried to pull a revolver, but was prevented and put out. The shots were fired into the house a few minutes later. Constable Garret A. Dawson and Policeman Graber went to Conti's house and arrested him on suspicion, and he is detained. Although it is said Conti had a revolver when he was at the barber shop, none was found on him nor in his house when he was arrested.

MAY BE MISSING MARVIN BOY.

Child with Peddlers at Gloversville Says He Is "Hello Pete."

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., April 19.—A small boy who answers in many ways the description of Horace N. Marvin, Jr., the four-year-old son of Dr. Marvin of Dover, Del., who was kidnapped over a month ago, has been found here in company of a traveling peddler and his wife, who, the child says, are not his "mamma" and "papa."

His striking resemblance to the Marvin child was at once apparent, and the local authorities communicated with the Dover police. Nothing was done to excite the fears of the peddler, but a close watch was kept on his movements. The stranger seemed to have become aware that he was being shadowed, and late this afternoon attempted to slip out of town. This strengthened the suspicions of the Chief of Police, and he detained him. Meanwhile, Dr. Marvin had been so much impressed with the description of the boy sent from here that he wired his brother-in-law, Myles Standish of New York to start immediately to see the child. He has been expected on every train tonight.

The peddler and his wife insist that the child is theirs, but the youngster persists in denying that they are his "mamma" and "papa." Beyond that the police have been able to learn nothing from him except that he is "Hello, Pete." This is the name by which Dr. Marvin used to call his boy. He is too young to talk understandingly.

ENOUGH CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

Please Don't Give the City Any More for Two Years, Metz Says.

The Board of Estimate awarded yesterday the contract for the interior finish of the new Public Library to the John Pierce Company, which bid $3,330,000. At the same time Controller Metz told the board that $300,000 was needed to acquire property for Carnegie library sites, and that he had informed the donor of libraries that the city could not accept any new ones for the next two years.

The John Pierce Company's bid was the lowest of several sent to the Controller for the finishing work on the library, and the Mayor announced that the completion of the work under that contract would bring the total cost of the library up to $10,000,000. A representative of the Central Federated Union protested against the award on the ground that the Pierce Company had no plant in this city. He was told to make his protest to the contractors.

At the meeting the Mayor announced that the Poulsen plan for relieving the Brooklyn Bridge crush would be tried out at Coney Island next Sunday morning.

GOV. HAGERMAN'S THREAT.

Will Resign and Then Make Startling Exposures, He Says.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Gov. N. L. Hagerman of New Mexico, whose resignation as Governor has been officially requested, departed to-night for New Mexico. He said that his resignation had been requested as the result of enmity incurred through his efforts to overthrow a ring of grafters.

He said that he would send his resignation to President Roosevelt as soon as he reached Albuquerque and that he would then make startling exposures.

HUGHES FOES GET OUT---ROOSEVELT

Even Lukewarm Federal Office Holders in New York Are in Peril.

WILL BACK THE GOVERNOR

Official Announcement of the President's Position in Politics Here—Doesn't Affect Taft Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—It was officially announced at the White House this afternoon that President Roosevelt is with Gov. Hughes in his fight in New York.

It was further made known there that the President is not content with being passively in sympathy with the Governor, but is actively aiding him by making such Federal appointments as will strengthen the Governor's hands, and is even letting out Federal officials who are lukewarm or hostile.

Finally, it was explained that this support of Gov. Hughes has nothing to do with the Presidential situation and relates only to the Governor's fight for good government in his own State. This last announcement is to dispose of the reports let loose lately by the enemies of Secretary Taft to the effect that the President contemplated deserting him in favor of Gov. Hughes as a Presidential aspirant.

The source of these canards is tolerably well known in Washington. They proceed from another Presidential aspirant, whose friends have been industriously trying to spread abroad the report that the President is lukewarm toward Mr. Taft or that Taft is no more his candidate than anybody else.

The President has not changed his attitude toward Taft since the last time he uttered that often-repeated declaration of his, "I would go from the White House to the Capitol and back again on my hands and knees if that would help Taft to be President."

This other Presidential candidate, who is no more desirous of seeing Gov. Hughes nominated than of seeing Mr. Taft nominated, has suffered somewhat by reason of the identification of Taft's candidacy with the Administration policies, and his friends have been quietly trying to check the progress of the Taft boom by giving the impression that the President is getting ready to drop Taft for Hughes. Knowing that he is not getting ready to do anything of the sort, they count on impeding Taft's progress by this means, without doing any particular good to Hughes.

These reports would not have met with so ready a crowd of gullible listeners if it were not for the erroneous impression current in Washington that Taft has an uphill road to travel in Ohio, and that Foraker and Dick are to have an easy thing of it. The exact reverse is the fact, as anybody who has been in Ohio recently knows. The Taft forces there are carrying everything before them so far, and Foraker and Dick are on the defensive, not on the aggressive. The mistaken idea, however, that Taft has but slight chance in Ohio has given currency to the report coming from interested sources that the President despairs of Taft's success and is about to desert him.

As to the President's support of Gov. Hughes in his fight in New York, that has long been tacitly understood by those who visit the White House, but the utterance to-day was the first official declaration on the subject. It was drawn forth by ex-Representative Wadsworth's fulmination of yesterday, in which the President was accused of trying to drive Wadsworth's friends out of politics in the interest of Congressman Peter Porter, Wadsworth's successor.

The fact that Mr. Porter is in sympathy with Gov. Hughes is vouched for. It is further pointed out that it has always been the custom to give new Republican Congressmen some patronage in their districts. This statement officially settles the question raised by Wadsworth's friends as to whether Mr. Porter is a Republican or not. It is also stated that the White House has nothing against Speaker Wadsworth, the ex-Representative's son, and that the Administration will continue to uphold the Speaker's hand.

It is expected that these announcements will have effect upon scaring Federal office holders in other parts of the State who may be hostile to Gov. Hughes.

Despite these White House statements, there is another feature of this subject. Mr. Wadsworth is determined to have himself elected a delegate to the National Convention as a vindication. If the Federal Administration continues to break down his power in his district as it has been doing, it is to be supposed that Mr. Wadsworth will not find his vindication so easy to obtain. It is plain, of course, that if Wadsworth is elected a delegate he will go as an anti-Roosevelt delegate, and that there will be at least one vote in the New York delegation against the President and his policies and candidates.

If the President desires to have some control over the next National Convention he naturally will want to have his own State solid for him, and there is reason to suppose he does not care to have an active insurgent in the delegation. If he does not, he is going about the right way to prevent it.

NOT SERIOUS YET—HARMON.

He Talks of the Presidential Boom Started for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—"There is just an excess of political lightning around Cincinnati now," said Judson Harmon today, "and one of the shafts happened to hit me."

Mr. Harmon hadn't heard of any Presidential boom in his behalf until the news came over the wires from Washington, he said. The matter was not serious enough "yet" for any statement, he said.

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by wireless—SS. Etruria, incoming from Liverpool, was reported by Marconi wireless 580 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9 P. M. last night; due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-morrow.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 2d Av. & 10th St., vocal concerts a la Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

DROP MUNICIPAL OWENRSHIP.

Rutherford Citizens Decide Not to Build Gas Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., April 19.—The plan of municipal ownership of a lighting plant by this borough was rejected tonight at a public meeting called by Mayor Andrew H. Brinkerhoff.

A committee of fifteen was appointed a year ago to investigate the question. Nine members of the committee presented a majority report, with which the other six disagreed.

"It should be mentioned," the majority report says, "that every member of our committee is, in the abstract, in favor of municipal ownership. As a concrete proposition, however, the facts elicited compel a contrary judgment, so far as Rutherford is concerned, at the present time."

The minority report agreed that it was indavisable for the borough to install at the present time a municipal gas plant, but advocated the establisbment of an electric plant.

SUIT AGAINST HITCHCOCK.

Action for $100,000 Against ex-Secretary of the Interior.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 19.—Taking advantage of the presence in this city of E. A. Hitchcock, formerly Secretary of the Interior, Dr. T. B. Rider to-day filed suit against him in the Circuit Court for $100,000, the suit being based upon arrests and prosecutions of Dr. Rider for alleged violations of the rules and regulations of the Interior Department which were promulgated while Mr. Hitchcock was a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

Dr. Rider, in the body of his complaint, charges that the prosecutions were irregular, and that they were the result of a conspiracy to injure him financially.

STRIKE LIKELY ON LINERS.

Steamship Companies Ready for Walkout by First and Second Officers.

There is a strong possibility of a strike on the coastwise steamship lines as a result of the demand of Harbor No. 1 of the American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots for higher wages for first, second, and third officers.

It became known yesterday that the Merchants and Miners Steamship Company of Baltimore is preparing for a strike. Men who applied at 18 Broadway, where for some time first and second officers have been advertised for, said they were told they were wanted for the Merchants and Miners' Company's vessels.

Secretary Campbell of the Ward Line said yesterday that the managers of the different companies in the Consolidated Steamship lines would likely act on the union's petition in a few days. He would make no predictions as to what action would be taken.

ROMANCE OF CENTENARIANS.

Bundren to Wed Sweetheart of His Youth on Her 100th Birthday.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—It was announced to-day that John B. Bundren, who is 101 years old, will marry Miss Rose McGuire on her 100th birthday, Aug. 26 next. They were sweethearts in Tennessee in their youth, but neither has been married.

Miss McGuire's parents would not let her marry Bundren, and took her to live in England. Bundren went to California and acquired considerable wealth. He returned to Tennessee and bought the Bundren homestead, near Tatesville. He decided to hold a reunion of old friends on his estate this year, and sent out invitations, including Miss McGuire. Correspondence followed, he renewed his offer of marriage, and was accepted. The date for the wedding and the reunion of friends was then set for Aug. 26.

Bundren will go to England in June to escort his intended bride to his Tennessee estate for the wedding.

FASTED FOR 45 DAYS.

Woman Ate Nothing Until All Rheumatic Pain Had Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, April 19.—After fasting for forty-five days, during which not a morsel of food passed her lips, Mrs. Harriet M. Closz of this city last night began taking nourishment.

Mrs. Closz began fasting as a cure for rheumatism, and declared that she would eat absolutely nothing until every vestige of rheumatic pain had left her. She has been free from all pain for the past week. During the first week she suffered from hunger and rheumatism, but after the first two weeks, she says, she felt no hunger at all. While she grew somewhat weaker, considerable strength remained with her, and she did her housework during the whole of her fastings.

CONVICTED OF LAND FRAUDS.

Three Men Tried to Cheat the Government Out of 500,000 Acres.

OMAHA, April 19.—Thomas M. Huntington, Alfred B. Todd, and Fred Hoyt were convicted to-day in the United States Court on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government of 500,000 acres of public lands in Sheridan and Cherry Counties, Neb. The cases have been on trial for ten days.

Huntington, a banker at Gordon, Neb., furnished the money to pay the expenses of the entrymen. Hoyt is his partner. Todd, a resident of Denver, got old soldiers to file claims on the homesteads.

AMAZED AT OUR COALFIELDS.

Morning Visitors Don Evening Dress to Tell the President So.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Roosevelt to-day gave a reception to a party of Austro-Hungarians who are making a tour of the United States, looking particularly into the coal industry. They included J. Petsehek of Aussig, Bohemia, a coal operator; several of his relatives, Counselors Bihl and Hvizdalek, and Engineer Loecker.

The visitors wore evening dress, a costume rarely if ever seen at the White House at a morning function. They told the President that they had enjoyed their trip very much and were amazed as well as greatly instructed by the sights they had seen.

"The people of this country, I feel sure, have little idea of the magnitude of the Illinois and Missouri coal fields," said Mr. Petsehek. "We were simply astounded."

THE NEW LONG ISLAND.
Its wonderful development, future, and real estate values. In The Brooklyn Eagle every Saturday.—Adv.

SMITH'S WEALTH TO LADY COOPER.

"Silent Millionaire's" Sister Now Becomes the Richest Woman in the World.

ALREADY HAS $50,000,000

New Inheritance Will More Than Double That Immense Fortune.

ON WAY TO THIS COUNTRY

Coming Here to Attend the Funeral of Man Who Died Suddenly in Japan.

NO CONTEST IS LIKELY

Previous Settlement with His Wife—Relatives Deny That They Intend to Sue.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 19.—Sir George Alexander Cooper, Bart., and Lady Cooper sailed to-day on the Deutschland for America for the purpose of aiding in the settlement of the estate of James Henry Smith, who died in Japan on March 27 while on a honeymoon trip around the world.

It is understood by the friends of Lady Cooper, who is a sister of the late James Henry Smith, that the greater part of Mr. Smith's estate, which is reported here to amount to over $70,000,000, has been left to her. James Henry Smith and Lady Cooper were children of George S. Smith of Evanston, Ill., a cousin of George Smith, the Chicago real estate owner, and promoter of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and other Western enterprises, who left James Henry Smith a fortune of $50,000,000. Lady Cooper is said to have received an equal amount from George Smith's estate. James Henry Smith was erroneously known as a nephew of George Smith, being in fact, like his sister, only a second cousin.

According to their friends, the Coopers will remain in America until July, by which time, it is hoped, the plans for the settlement of the estate will have been completed.

Miss Effie Evans, whose sister married Eugene Zimmermann of Cincinnati, is authority for the statement that the Duchess of Manchester, who, with the Duke, was on the trip with Mr. Smith at the time of his death, has also been remembered in Mr. Smith's will. Miss Evans said to me to-day:

"The Duchess of Manchester will inherit a substantial sum by the will of Mr. Smith, but I cannot say exactly how much. The Duke and Duchess are now in America, or about to arrive there, and before they return to England they will meet the Coopers for a discussion of the settlement of the estate."

Sir George Cooper was a hard-working country barrister when his wife inherited her millions from George Smith. The change in his financial circumstances caused him to abandon the law and adopt the life of a country gentleman. He takes great interest in agriculture and stock breeding. One of his country places is Hursley Park, near Winchester. The other is near Elgin. His town residence in Grosvenor Square is a very beautiful mansion and contains many valuable art treasures. Sir George was created a baronet in 1905.

Lady Cooper was Miss Mary Emma Smith, the daughter of George S. Smith of Evanston, Ill. She was popular in Chicago society before her marriage.

Sir George and Lady Cooper have two sons and one daughter. The heir to the baronetcy, George James Robertson Cooper, who is likely one day to be one of the richest men in the world, was born in 1890. Sir George is a Deputy Lieutenant for Morayshire and a Justice of the Peace for Morayshire and South Hampshire. He is Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Volunteer Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders. He was born in 1856 and married Miss Smith in 1887.

If the opening of the will confirms the London news, Lady Cooper will become easily the richest woman in the world. With an initial inheritance of upward of $50,000,000 from the late George Smith and an even larger amount as her share of the money left by James Henry Smith, her fortune will reach figures well in excess of $100,000,000, and she will outrank in point of wealth even Mrs. Anne Weightman-Walker of Philadelphia, who inherited $60,000,000 from her father and has been regarded as the richest woman, and Mrs. Hetty Green, who previously was often called the world's richest woman.

On this side of the water little or noth-

ing has been heard definitely about the prospects of the Smith estate eavs that the will would not, in any event, be opened until after the funeral. But from a source as well informed of the personal affairs of Mr. Smith as any in New York, it was learned yesterday that he is understood to have made abundant provision for his widow, who as Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart had already a large fortune of her own before she married James Henry Smith.

The inference upon this information would be, in the event that the will turns the bulk of the estate over to Lady Cooper, that a cash settlement satisfactory to Mrs. Smith was effected at the time of the marriage or soon afterward.

The reports which have been in circulation for some time that there would be a contest over the will took definite form yesterday in a printed story that an attorney had been retained in this city to make the fight for a distribution of the estate to the relatives, of whom there appear to be six at least, in addition to Lady Cooper. These reports were positively denied, however, by some of Mr. Smith's relatives in Evanston, Ill., who were named as among those likely to join in the contest. Mrs. Victor A. Rossbach of 1,021 Lee Street, Evanston, a sister of James Henry Smith, said to a TIMES correspondent:

"I know nothing of the proposed contest, and I have no intention of being a party to it, if one is made."

On behalf of his wife, who is also a sister, J. N. Mills of Evanston expressed a similar view, while William S. Mason, Vice President of the City National Bank of Evanston and a nephew of James Henry Smith, said:

"I do not think there is any possibility of a contest being made to break the will of my uncle."

Mr. Smith's mother, Mrs. Beatrice Smith, now 80 years old, is living in Evanston, and is still strong for her years and in good health. It is said that few people there knew of her relationship to New York's "silent millionaire." It was the intention of Mr. Smith to visit his mother and present his bride on his return from the East.

The same authority who declared yesterday that Mr. Smith had undoubtedly made provision for his wife was of the opinion that the relatives would also find themselves taken care of, and that in any event it was unlikely that Mr. Smith, being himself a lawyer and having at his disposal the best legal talent in the world, would make a will that was easily breakable. Moreover, it was added that he had been most generous to his near relatives in his lifetime.

"It is not likely," said this man, "that Mr. Smith would change when he made his will the disposition he had maintained toward his relatives ever since he came into the possession of his fortune."

Sir George Cooper and Lady Cooper will arrive next Thursday on the Deutschland. It is understood that they will go to Chicago and meet the body, which is being brought back from the Orient, and the funeral party will arrive in New York on May 3. It is expected that the burial will take place the following day.

A brother of James Henry Smith, George A. Smith by name, is a resident of Philadelphia. George C. Mason of Aberdeen is his nephew, and Mrs. Frederick P. Vose of Evanston his niece.

NEW HOSPITAL SITE.

Lincoln Trustees Buy Whole Block Adjoining Present Property.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for the trustees of the estate of Samuel E. Lyon the entire block bounded by 141st Street, 142d Street, the Southern Boulevard, and Wales Avenue. The consideration was between $75,000 and $100,000. The purchasers are the Trustees of the Lincoln Hospital, and they are to present it to the hospital. It is said that Morris K. Jesup and Miss Emily Booth, who are both connected with the management of the institution, are the principal donors.

The Lincoln Hospital was established where it now stands, on the block bounded by 141st and 142d Streets, Concord Avenue, and the Southern Boulevard, about ten years ago. The increasing population of the Bronx has overtaxed the present building, and it is proposed to build additional wards on the property just bought. A convalescent ward will also be established.

The new property contains about thirty city lots, and on it stands the old homestead of Samuel E. Lyon, once a prominent lawyer in New York. The Trustees of his estate are Francis C. Huntington, Alfred Seton, and Miss Fanny C. Lyon.

80,000 TINS OF BAD SALMON.

Seized in Montreal While Being Sold at Auction.

MONTREAL, April 19.—The Civic Health Department to-day seized and destroyed 80,000 tins of salmon valued at $8,000. The salmon was shipped here from Toronto and was being auctioned off to retail grocers.

Dr. McCarry, the Chief Food Inspector, found the fish to be badly decomposed and totally unfit for use. Wholesale cases of ptomaine posoning would have resulted, he declared, had the salmon reached the public. An effort is being made to discover the shipper.

Negro Hallboy and Jewels Missing.

The police of the East 104th Street Station are looking for Samuel Pommut, a colored youth, who since last Saturday and until last night was hallboy at the Balmorel, 70 Lenox Avenue. Pommut disappeared last night. At the same time there vanished $500 worth of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Abraham Gressman, who lives in the apartment house.

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FREE GLASSES PLAN MEETS OPPOSITION

Supt. Maxwell's Proposal Sharply Criticised by Charity Organizations.

THEIR WORK, NOT CITY'S

Adoption of the System, They Say, Would Be False Charity—Sharp Talk at Hearing.

The friends and foes of the proposition pending before the Board of Education to furnish free eyeglasses to all school children, whose parents cannot afford to buy them, had their hearing last night before the Committee on Elementary Schools, of which Abraham Stern is chairman. The committee le committed to the free eyeglasses plan. Last night its friends outside the Board proved to be exclusively a delegation of school principals mustered by Supt. William H. Maxwell. Against the measure were representatives of most of the largest charitable organizations in the city. The hearing was productive of some rather sharp talk before it was over.

The protestants of last night did not take the position that the school children whose vision is defective should not be taken care of. On the contrary they commended the board in its undertaking to have the children examined and their sight corrected wherever it was possible. What they did object to was that the city should furnish the eyeglasses free to the children of indigent parents on the ground, first, that there were plenty of organizations which would perform this service in the cases of real need, and second, that any general action by the School Board, if not absolutely unlawful, would be false charity and tend to defeat the ends for which it was intended.

That the feeling was not quite pleasant in some instances developed when Charles C. Burlingham, formerly President of the Board of Education and now Chairman of an organization known as the Committee on the Physical Welfare of Schoolchildren, turned his attention to the recommendations of Supt. Maxwell, favoring the plan.

Supt. Maxwell Attacked.

"Mr. Maxwell is a persistent man," declared Mr. Burlingham, "and even when he is making mistakes he sticks to his proposition." Mr. Burlingham believed that the Board of Health should go right ahead with its examinations of schoolchildren, but he attacked the figures in Supt. Maxwell's report, which purported to show that only 36,000 children would need glasses if the city undertook to supply them free.

"I don't argue on the matter of cost," said Mr. Burlingham. "The poor old taxpayer is a back number in these days, but I would like to know where Mr. Maxwell got this sacred figure of 36,000 pupils. I have tried to find out. I found his report a mine of information, some gold, some brass, some lead, and when I had gone all through it I found that he had done what we all have done when we're tired—he referred me to Dr. Darlington. And when I see these innocent gentlemen headed by Mr. Stern, my excellent friend, convinced they would only need from the city 20,000 pairs of glasses at $1 a pair, I am moved to think what it costs me to keep my own three children in eyeglasses, which have to be replaced from time to time upon re-examination, or when they are lost or broken.

"If this is a proposition of pure Socialism, and the board intends to go on from eyeglasses to supplying food and clothing and gold fillings for the children's teeth, I have nothing to say about it. But as a way of accomplishing a much-desired end I am against it altogether."

Jacob A. Riis Quoted Against It.

Mr. Burlingham read a letter from Jacob A. Riis in which he declared that although he had long wanted to have the condition of the school children's eyes looked into, the proposition to furnish eyeglasses was about as sensible as a proposition to furnish clocks so that the children might get to school on time.

The Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon, Supervisor of the Catholic Charities of the city, opposed the free eyeglass proposition on the ground that the most important thing in all charity work was a proper investigation of the beneficiaries, and that the entry of the Board of Education in this field would tend to make many families look to charity who might otherwise supply their own children's needs.

"As we used to say when I was a boy," said Dr. McMahon, "'Shinny on your own side.' Your duty is to look after the education of the children; ours is to look after the charitable side, and it is all important not to duplicate charities."

A Charity Function, Says Dr. Bull.

Dr. Charles S. Bull of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary said of his experience there since 1872 was that there were very few cases coming up for treatment in that institution in which the parents were unable to provide glasses for the children, and in such cases, he added, it was always possible to have the glasses furnished through charitable institutions. He declared also that it was preposterous to expect a $1,200 Inspector of the Board of Health properly to diagnose the affections of the eye, which required the most expert oculists to handle in hospital work.

Dr. Henry D. Chapin backed up Dr. Bull, and added that there were many defects in the eyesight of children which would come in for glasses under the proposed rule of the board which glasses could not remedy in the slightest degree.

William R. Nichols of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities suggested that, as various organizations were ready to supply glasses to children, the Board of Education had better use its funds in needful work along other lines, which it cannot do under present conditions.

Then Dr. C. B. Meany of the Harlem Eye and Ear Infirmary told how in that institution out of nearly 4,000 children treated for eye affections in five years there were but 31 cases in which the glasses were not paid for by the parents. He suggested that the city reimburse every charitable institution called upon to furnish glasses.

"Then," he said, "we could be reasonably sure that there wasn't anything in this question but charity."

On behalf of the United Hebrew Charities, Dr. Lee Frankel offered to have every Jewish child supplied who needed glasses that parents could not buy, and Edward T. Devine, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, referred to the project as "unnecessary, unwise, and demoralizing."

Along about this time somebody asked if the other side was not going to be heard from, and Mr. Stern called Supt. Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell suggested that he should speak after all the others had concluded, but Mr. Burlingham took exception to this proposition, and so Mr. Maxwell suggested that Dr. John J. Cronan of the Board of Health should talk.

Dr. Cronan said that the children ought to be attended to at once, and the parents investigated afterward, but he didn't think that the board should furnish the glasses.

After Dr. Cronan various school Principals were marshaled by Mr. Stern and Supt. Maxwell. Most of them read essays which they had prepared advocating the plan which Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Stern's committee are in favor of. The essays were still being presented at a late hour.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE IN HOTEL.

Benedict Gimbel, Accused by Detectives, Cuts His Throat.

Benedict Gimbel of Philadelphia, who was arrested in this city on Friday by two of the District Attorney's detectives, who charged that he had attempted to bribe them, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by slashing his throat and left wrist with pieces of a broken glass pitcher in a room of the Palace Hotel, in Hoboken. He is now in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, with a good chance for recovery.

Mr. Gimbel was bailed out of the Tombs at 10:30 o'clock on Friday night, and was taken by friends to the Pennsylvania ferry. There the friends left him, expecting him to take the train to Philadelphia. Instead, on reaching Jersey City he took a car to Hoboken.

He arrived at the Palace Hotel at 11:15 o'clock, and registered as Wilson Helvridge of Trenton. He went to his room, saying that he was tired, and would probably sleep late.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a maid rapped at the door of the room, but was told from within to go away.

When she rapped again just before 6 o'clock she received no answer, and the clerk forced open the door. Mr. Gimbel was found lying in front of the door of the bathroom adjoining his room with his throat and left wrist cut. His windpipe was severed, but the wrist cut was only superficial.

The cuts had been made with a small piece of glass, a fragment of the water pitcher, which he had evidently broken on the edge of the bathtub.

When the clerk entered Mr. Gimbel moved slightly and moaned, "Water, water." Then he appeared to lose consciousness.

An ambulance was called and Mr. Gimbel was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. There under the ministrations of Dr. J. C. Farr and Dr. M. F. Foley he recovered slightly and motioned for a pad and paper and pencil. These were given to him and he wrote "Joseph Hetherington, Depot House, Trenton," and "Give me ether or chloroform, please, and give me water. Spare no expense, but save me." Then he relapsed into a stupor.

Dr. Farr sewed up the man's windpipe and inserted a silver tube through which the injured man could breathe. Dr. Farr said late last night that the greatest danger was from pneumonia. At midnight Mr. Gimbel was sleeping.

When his room at the Palace Hotel was searched it was found that Mr. Gimbel had stuffed the cracks of the door and the windows with surgeon's gauze as though he had intended to turn on the gas to kill himself. The room, though it had gas fixtures, was lighted, however, by electricity alone.

In his pockets were several of his cards and a police pass signed by Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia, a fifty-trip book over the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and New York, made out in his name and a check for $1,250 made out to Benedict Gimbel on the Commercial Trust Company and signed by Joseph Weil. These led to his identification, and Charles Gimbel, a brother, and Bernard Gimbel, a nephew, who were at a New York hotel, were soon at the hospital.

Isaac Gimbel, his brother, with Mrs. Benedict Gimbel, arrived from Philadelphia at 11 o'clock last night, having started as soon as they heard from the Hoboken police, and went to the sick man's bedside.

Charles Gimbel gave out this statement at St. Mary's Hospital:

"Mr. Benedict Gimbel has been in poor health for the last few weeks. His brothers have been urging him to take a vacation, which he has refused to do.

"At intervals during the past few weeks Mr. Gimbel's mind has been a blank. In the last three months he has been to New York twice. His condition has not permitted him to go over more frequently. He has always enjoyed a spotless reputation, and his domestic life has been one of complete happiness."

Mrs. Gimbel came from Philadelphia this evening and is with her husband. Dr. Jurist of Philadelphia and Drs. Farr and Foley of St. Mary's Hospital, report his condition as favorable and expect an early recovery.

STEAD AT COOPER UNION.

Says We Are the Most "International" Nation in the World.

W. T. Stead, the English editor, was the principal speaker last night at Cooper Union under the auspices of the People's Institute. Charles Sprague Smith presided and introduced Mr. Stead, who said in part:

"The United States is the most international nation in the world. As you are all living together I think you ought to be prompt to respond to make substantial progress toward the United States of the World.

"We of Europe regard you as a new nation who will not shrink from the leadership of the world. In the year 1898, when the Czar of Russia summoned the world to The Hague, the nations thought well of disarmament. What has happened since? They have gone on increasing their military and naval forces. Six hundred million dollars a year has been added to the naval and military equipment since The Hague conference.

"The Morocco trouble has put back the cause of peace in France for at least ten years. France is not in an idealistic mood at present. Quite the reverse. From France I went to Italy. They told me that Italy was for peace. They said Italy would support England and America in anything they would do for peace at The Hague Tribunal."

GRAND JURY AND ROEHR CASE.

Inquiry Into Missing Man's Affairs Begun in Brooklyn.

It was reported at the County Court House in Brooklyn yesterday that the Kings County April Grand Jury had started an investigation into the affairs of Edward H. M. Roehr, lawyer and former Assemblyman, who disappeared two weeks ago. Several bankers, some of them from Manhattan, appeared before the Grand Jury. They had been summoned, it was said, to tell what they knew of Roehr's dealings with them.

District Attorney Clarke refused to make any statement regarding the case. Friends of Roehr gave no credence yesterday to the theory that he has committed suicide. They say he loved life too much to make away with himself.

Wisconsin's Anti-Tobacco Bill.

MADISON, Wis., April 19.—A bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco in any form to persone under sixteen was adopted today by the State Assembly. The bill also prohibits such minors from using tobacco.

POLICE UPHEAVAL; MORE YET TO COME

Continued from Page 1.

Brooklyn and Queens, is shipped to the Hamburg Avenue Station in Brooklyn. He is not even brought to Manhattan, where he has a fine house. He was dismissed in 1903, but was restored after a fight in the courts. He will fight again, it is almost sure. This is his record:

ADAM A. CROSS—Patrolman Oct. 16, 1878; Roundsman Sept. 28, 1882; Sergeant Jan. 3, 1884; Captain Dec. 8, 1890; Inspector Oct. 13, 1897. Dismissed April 6, 1903; restored Dec. 22, 1904.

Inspector John Flood is sent from the Bronx to take the place of Cross.

Stephen O'Brien, who has been on the force many years, and who was mentioned as a possible successor of Commissioner Bingham himself if the Mayor should get rid of him, is sent from the Coney Island District to do a Captain's work in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. That work is now quite as dangerous as that in the Tenderloin, and it is predicted that O'Brien will soon slide further. Some time ago O'Brien was sent to the Tenderloin as a Captain. He got out of the precinct quickly. He was sick, he said. He became an Inspector since Bingham took office. Following is his record:

STEPHEN O'BRIEN—Patrolman Nov. 20, 1875; Roundsman Jan. 21, 1890; Sergeant Feb. 1, 1896; Captain Feb. 17, 1896; Inspector Jan. 4, 1907.

It cannot be predicted safely whether he will join the fight against the Bingham bill. He is said to be as yet undecided. His district at Coney Island is to be filled by Patrick J. Harkins, who is raised from the Captaincy of the West Twentieth Street Station.

Inspector Thomas Murphy is sent from the Ninth District in Brooklyn to do Captain's duty at the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn's Tenderloin. He is not expected to fight the Bingham bill. This is his record:

THOMAS MURPHY, patrolman Dec. 23, 1867; Roundsman Nov. 23, 1870; Sergeant Sept. 1, 1878; Captain June 22, 1880; Inspector March 12, 1895.

Murphy just swaps jobs with George H. Holahan, who is said to be a stanch friend of Senator McCarren. Holahan is made an Acting Inspector, going to the Ninth District. Murphy is reduced to a Captaincy, and is sent to take Holahan's precinct.

Long Transfer for Grant.

Inspector Donald Grant got his papers last night at 8 o'clock to walk from the Flatbush District in Brooklyn to the Captaincy of the West 100th Street Station. He is said to be all broken up by the recent death of a son and wants to resign. His place will be taken by John J. O'Brien, who is advanced from the Captaincy of the Hamburg Avenue Station, Brooklyn. Grant's record follows:

DONALD GRANT, patrolman June 1, 1876; Roundsman Feb. 10, 1877; Sergeant May 25, 1880; Captain Sept. 13, 1887; Inspector Feb. 14, 1898; dismissed Feb. 4, 1903; restored March 22, 1904.

Inspector James Kane goes from the Jamaica District to be captain of the West Twentieth Street Station. He was forced to retire in 1889, but had himself reinstated. But he is not expected to fight in the courts this time. Inspector Nally, who is not reduced, is sent from the lower end of Manhattan Island to take Kane's place in the suburbs. This is his record:

JAMES KANE.—Patrolman Sept. 29, 1883; Roundsman, Dec. 29, 1886; Sergeant, Jan. 19, 1889; Captain, no date; Inspector, Dec. 9, 1898; was retired Jan. 31, 1899; reinstated May 4, 1900.

City Island for Wiegand.

The eighth and last Inspector to get mixed up in the storm that started yesterday was John Wiegand. He went last night from the Eighth Inspection District in Brooklyn to be a Captain on City Island, one of the suburban places where Captains have been wont to retreat to eat humble pie. But Wiegand is expected to join the warlike McLaughlin, Cross, and McCluskey in fighting the Bingham bill. Inspector Hussey, who has been commanding the territory including most of the Tenderloin precincts, goes over to take Wiegand's place, while Capt. John Russell, who has been doing great work in the West Thirty-seventh Street Precinct, goes to be Acting Inspector of the Tenderloin District, bossing it over McClusky. This heave-up of the force is putting more than one Captain over an Inspector who has previously lorded it over him.

Following is the record of the last of the deposed Inspectors:

JOHN WIEGAND—Patrolman Sept. 8, 1869; Roundsman, June 16, 1884; Sergeant June 21, 1887; Captain Oct. 20, 1897; Inspector June 23, 1903.

General Order No. 21, the piece of paper that wrought the worst havoc yesterday, raises seven Captains to "act as Inspectors of Police, with the title while acting of Inspector of Police." Eleven Inspectors who were robbed of their titles with the signing of the Bingham bill were also detailed in the same way. The permanent title of Inspector is done away with. The former Captains detailed to do the work of Inspectors will get $3,500 a year, the regular salary for commanding a district. Following are the fortunate seven:

Capt. Henry W. Burfeind from West 100th Street to the lower east side.
Capt. John H. Russell from West Thirty-seventh Street to the lower west side.
Capt. John Burns from East 126th Street to the lower Tenderloin.
Capt. James F. Thompson from Thirtieth Street to the Bronx.
Capt. George R. Holahan from Adams Street, Brooklyn, to the Eighth Brooklyn District.
Capt. J. J. O'Brien from Hamburg Avenue to Flatbush District.
Capt. Patrick J. Harkins from West Twentieth Street to the Coney Island District.

Cortright Holds His Job.

Moses W. Cortright, dean of all the Inspectors, who has been their chief for some time, keeps his place and title, though it is only "to act" as such. He holds his job no matter which way the wind blows. The list of the other Inspectors who fared well follows:

John W. Flood is promoted to the Borough Inspectorship of Brooklyn.
Richard Walsh remains on the upper west side.
James E. Dillon remains on the upper east side.
Dennis Sweeny remains in West Harlem.
James E. Hussey is transferred from the New York to the Brooklyn Tenderloin.
James F. Nally is transferred from the lower east side to Jamaica.
William G. Hogan remains in Staten Island.
Max Schmittberger remains in charge of the Traffic Squad
Sylvester Baldwin remains in Williamsburg.
George F. Titus remains in the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.

At 7 o'clock Second Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher gave out a printed list of changes affecting the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, including transfers from and to the bureau. The list follows:

Lieut. James McCafferty, temporarily assigned to take charge of the Detective Bureau, to report to the Police Commissioner forthwith. McCafferty takes the place of McLaughlin, ex-Inspector.

Changes in Detective Bureau.

The following Lieutenants were transferred from the Detective Bureau:

Joseph O'Connor, to the Fifth Avenue Station, Brooklyn.
John F. O'Connor, to the Liberty Avenue Station, Brooklyn.
Michael L. Kear, to the Madison Street Station, for patrol duty.
John W. Boyle, to the Corporation Counsel's office.
Edward J. Armstrong, to the Mulberry Street Station, for patrol duty.
William H. Barrett, to the Madison Street Station, to desk duty. Barrett formerly, on alternate nights, was in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters.
John Barry, to the Old Slip Station.
Richard Berkley, to the Mercer Street Station to patrol duty.
William F. Delaney, to the Mercer Street Station.
Henry Hahn, to the Leonard Street Station to patrol duty.
Alonzo Powell, Jr., to the Bailey Avenue (Kingsbridge) Station, the Bronx.
Cornelius Sullivan, to the Fifth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, to patrol duty.
John L. Langan, to the Charles Street Station.
John D. McGuinness, to the Amity Street Station, Brooklyn, to patrol duty.
William T. Day, to the West Twentieth Street Station, to patrol duty.
William T. Deering, to Long Island City.
John J. Cray, to Long Island City, to patrol duty.
William Savage, to the Coney Island Station, to patrol duty.
Charles A. Stripp, to the Second Sub-Station at Whitestone, to patrol duty.

Roosevelt Man Hit.

William H. Funston to the Coney Island Station. Funston was assigned on several occasions to escort noted foreign dignitaries about not only New York City, but the country at large, among them being Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and the Chinese Ambassador. Funston was a favorite with President Roosevelt.

Lawrence J. Collins, to the Voorhees Avenue Station.
Thomas F. Brennan, to the Liberty Avenue Station, Brooklyn, to patrol duty.
William J. Deavy, to the Macdougal Street Station, to patrol duty.
William W. Duggan, to the Newtown Station, to patrol duty.

Duggan, with Lieut. Kinsler, arrested a so-called crank who tried to approach President Roosevelt, when the latter came to this city two years ago to attend a funeral. With Kinsler, Duggan had made many notable arrests within the past four years, and it was due to this pair that the "Monk" Eastman gang was caught and sent away.

Joseph J. Dowling, to the Newtown Station, to patrol duty.
Thomas J. Munday, to the Snyder Avenue Station, Brooklyn, to patrol duty.

Munday, with Lieut. Fogarty, cleaned up the "Larry" Summerfield gang of wiretappers.

Maurice Bonnoil, to the Madison Street Station, to patrol duty.

Bonnoil for many years was the active partner of Lieut Petrosino, head of the Italian Bureau, and as such figured in many notable arrests in so-called "Black Hand" and murder cases.

Patrolmen Transferred.

The following patrolmen have been remanded from Police Headquarters to patrol duty in precincts as patrolmen:

George H. Dale, to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.
William B. McManus, to the East Twenty-second Street Station.
John F. Lyons, to the Flushing Avenue Station, Jamaica.
James J. Finn, to the Union Market Station.
Frank D. Cassaesa, to the Macdougal Street Station.
Charles T. Carrao, to the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn.

The following are detailed to serve in the Detective Bureau:

New Men in Detective Bureau.

Lieut. Bernard Kelleher, from Mercer Street Station. Kelleher had charge of the police during the Thaw trial in the Criminal Court Building.
Lieut. Frederick J. Mott, from the Harbor Squad.
Lieut. William F. Boettler, from the Traffic Squad.
Lieut. Dennis Grady, from the Charles Street Station.
Sergt. (formerly Roundsman) Daniel J. Farrell, from the Macdougal Street Station.
Patrolman Henry A. Stewart, from the West Twentieth Street Station.
Patrolman Thomas S. Hughes, from the Third Inspection District.
Patrolman James Devanney, from the Fourth Inspection District.
Patrolman James Bresnan, from the West 100th Street Station.
Patrolman Frank A. Flynn, from the Fifth Inspection District.
Patrolman Frank A. Campbell, from the Third Inspection District.
Patrolman Addison G. Ramay, from the West Thirtieth Street Station.
Patrolman Charles O'Neill, from the East Fifty-first Street Station.
Patrolman William H. Van Twistern, from the Fifth Inspection District.
Patrolman Edmund Leigh, from probation duty in Magistrates' Courts.

Leigh has for a number of years been Magistrate Barlow's probation officer, and is one of the most popular men in the Police Department. He is a graduate of the United States Marine Engineering Corps, and had done able detective work.

Patrolman Michael P. Fursillo, from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

Crush at Police Headquarters.

Police Headquarters was a busy place last night. In the Detective Bureau, in the corridors, in Mulberry Street, and standing around the corners were hundreds of Lieutenants, Sergeants, and others who while waiting for orders formed what they called "The Know Nothing Squad."

In outlying precincts, according as telephone messages came into the station houses for So-and-So to proceed to Police Headquarters forthwith, new entanglements arose.

Acting Inspector Joseph Burns, who is said to have the backing of Percy Nagle, was an early arrival at Police Headquarters last night. He declined to discuss police matters. It was noteworthy that Burns will now have under his command in the Third Inspection District three former Inspectors, McClusky, Stephen O'Brien, and Kane.

Adam A. Cross, who was reduced to a Captain and sent to the Hamburg Avenue Station, Brooklyn, being relieved of the Inspectorship of the Borough of Brooklyn, was one of the first of the reduced Inspectors to call at Police Headquarters last night.

Capt. Cross was asked if he cared to say what, if anything, he proposed to do about it. He would not answer. Neither would McClusky, Grant, or McDonald.

James Kane, deposed Inspector, when he went to the West Twentieth Street Station last night, said he was satisfied.

JUSTICE SAYS FRAUD.

Sends Papers in Zuckerman Suit to the District Attorney.

Supreme Court Justice Leventritt decided yesterday to send the papers in an action brought before him by Joseph Zuckerman against his former partner, Isaac Rabham, to the District Attorney for investigation. The two men composed the firm of Rabham & Zuckerman, manufacturers of cloaks and suits. They dissolved partnership in 1906, but Zuckerman brought an action to have the agreement under which the partnership was dissolved set aside, alleging that he was induced to sign it by false and fraudulent representations.

In the course of the trial several statements made by the members of the firm to the Dun Mercantile Agency, to Bradstreet's, and to firms supplying the firm of Rabham & Zuckerman with goods were read in evidence. These statements, it was said, were false, and were made for the purpose of obtaining extended credit. Justice Leventritt declared that it was an unexampled case of effrontery for the plaintiff to come into a court of equity and seek relief. He added:

"These people ought to be held accountable beyond the portals of this court for their attempted fraud, practiced by both of them upon the mercantile community, so I propose to send the record in this case to the District Attorney, and I propose to call it to the attention of the Merchants' Association, which has been properly organized for the purpose of frustrating just such attempted frauds and cheats as these people were practicing at the time of their dissolution."

A representative of the District Attorney called on the Justice, and after examining the proofs promised to report the case fully to Mr. Jerome.

DEADLOCKS OVER SENATORS.

Third Joint Ballot in Wisconsin; Fifty-sixth Ballot in Rhode Island.

MADISON, Wis., April 19.—The third joint ballot in the Wisconsin Legislature to-day for United States Senator resulted in no choice. There was practically no change in the previous votes. Following is the vote: Republicans—Cooper, 19; Esch, 18; Lenroot, 18; Stephenson, 19; Hatten, 16; Baensch, 6; Winkler, 3; Hudnall, 1; Bird, Democrat, 18; Rummel, Social-Democrat, 4; Thompson, Social-Democrat, 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19.—On the fifty-sixth ballot for the election of a United States Senator in the Senate today Representative Latham of Cranston, who since the first ballot has been the single supporter of ex-Gov. Utter, announced his vote for Wetmore. The vote to-day stood: Goddard, 41; Colt, 38; Wetmore, 31.

The Legislature will adjourn on Tuesday next, and it appeare probable that a United States Senator will not be elected at this session. It is understood that only one more ballot will be taken before final adjournment.

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PLAN TO WIN OUT IN APPORTIONMENT

Republicans Seek to Safeguard Their Power Under New Arrangement of Districts.

NEW BILL INTRODUCED

Considered by the Attorney's Office as Attempt to Prevent a Proper Court Review.

ALBANY, April 19.—While leaders all over the State, and legislators in general, are exercised over the new reapportionment of Senatorial districts, which now is regarded as inevitable in view of the recent decision by the Court of Appeals upsetting the apportionment of 1906, a bill was introduced in the Senate to-day which is regarded in many quarters as providing a safeguard against attacks on any reapportionment scheme that may be railroaded through the Legislature in its closing moments with a view of protecting the present powers of the leaders.

That such a safeguard is planned the machine Republicans in the Senate has been frankly admitted by Senator Raines and other influential Republicans in the upper house. They believe that a construction may be put on the opinions handed down by the Judges of the Court of Appeals with their decision which may render such a scheme safe. But with all that a distinct danger to its success has existed in the attitude of Secretary of State Whalen, who is a Democrat, and in a sense has the election machinery of the State in his hands, and of Attorney General Jackson, who went out of his way almost at the moment he took office to attack the constitutionality of the apportionment of 1906, which the Republican leaders hope to re-enact with only such changes as have been rendered mandatory through the Court of Appeals decision.

The bill was introduced by Senator Cobb of Jefferson. It provides that whenever an apportionment shall be made by the Legislature or any other body it may be reviewed by the Supreme Court on the suit of any citizen. If the apportionment is by the Legislature, as it must be in the case of Senate districts, the bill directs that it shall be reviewed by the Appellate Division of the Third Department, which meets in Albany, and that in the case of apportionments made by other bodies it shall be reviewed in the first instance by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the department within which such locality is situated. The bill then goes on:

The application shall be in the form of a proceeding for peremptory mandamus, but it shall not be necessary to allege or prove that the officer against whom the mandamus issues has refused to perform any act, and there shall be a presumption that in the absence of a judicial decision to the contrary he will otherwise treat the apportionment attacked as valid and binding upon him in the performance of the duties of his office. If the apportionment attacked be by the Legislature the proceeding for a mandamus shall be against the Secretary of State; if the apportionment attacked be by any other body than the Legislature the proceeding for a mandamus shall be against such officers as the rules and practice of the court requires or shall hereafter require.

It was pointed out here to-day that if the Cobb bill were passed it would be possible for any one who, for some reason, was anxious that the reapportionment plan now contemplated should remain in force, to attack its constitutionality by some action in the courts which would place the Secretary of State in a position where, as defendant in mandamus proceedings, he would be compelled to uphold the other contention that the law was constitutional. Under the provisions of the bill, such an action could be brought at any time without any affirmative act on the part of the Secretary of State as basis for the proceedings.

District Attorney General Decker, who assisted Attorney General Jackson in the proceedings before the Court of Appeals which led to the old apportionment being declared unconstitutional, said to-day that it was one of the most peculiar bills he had ever had called to his attention.

"It is the first time, as far as I know," said Mr Decker, "that any attempt has been made to enact legislation to base an action at law on the presumption or expectation of what a person may do. It is also the first time, as far as I am aware, that the Legislature has sought to forestall the act of an elective officer before it is known what he intends to do. The purpose of this bill is too obvious to require any extended comment."

In the Attorney General's office it was said that despite this obvious attempt to prevent a proper court review of the proposed apportionment there would undoubtedly be some way of getting the matter before the courts.

WOMEN TEACHERS COMPLAIN.

Say Men Misrepresented Facts at Legislative Hearing.

A statement was given out yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers as to the hearing in Albany on Thursday on the Salary bill.

"The Association of Men Teachers and Principals," says the statement, "has prepared and sent out for publication a schedule of figures attempting to prove that according to the White bill, an unequal distribution of the increases will be given to the women teachers above the 4A grades.

"The facts are these: There are at present 986 high school teachers in Greater New York. Of these there are 49 first assistants, with maximums as stated. The remaining 730 teachers, known as juntors and assistants, have maximums of $1,900 for women and $2,400 for men. The intent to deceive is evident when the salaries of 49 members of the corps are given as those of the whole 986 members. The Chicago maximum for both men and women is $2,000. Considering the cost of living in New York, these figures carry their own commentary and conviction."

Long Sault Company Bill Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—The Assembly today passed the O'Neil-Merritt Long Sault Development Company bill. Only Majority Leader Moreland and Foley of Niagara voted against it. There were thirty members in their seats when the Senate bill came over in a batch of messages from the Senate. Merritt quickly moved to substitute it for his, which was on the calendar. No objection was made, and he moved the bill to final passage. Had the point of order been raised that a quorum was not present the bill could not have been considered. The measure now goes to the Governor.

PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Tentative Agreement Reached—Nicaraguans to Quit Honduras.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A tentative agreement which will probably end the Central American war has, according to advices received to-day, been arranged between Nicaragua and Salvador.

Orders have been issued for the withdrawal of all Nicaraguan troops from Honduras, and the peace negotiations are proceeding with every prospect of successful fruition within a brief time.

Minister Corea of Nicaragua had a conference to-day with Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, at which he communicated to him cablegrams which he had received from his Government indicating that the conference between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs now being held on Tigre Island has proceeded far enough to show that several clauses of the peace agreement have been decided upon. The Ministers, according to Señor Corea's advices, are communicating with their Governments as to the terms of the agreement.

As he left the State Department Minister Corea said it was not unlikely he would receive word in a few hours that the peace agreement had been concluded finally.

MEXICO CITY, April 19.—Ex-President Manuel Bonilla of Honduras will arrive here to-morrow or Sunday morning. He is in Las Esperanzas at present.

The story published in an afternoon paper here that Bonilla had gone to Coatzacoalcos to hoard a ship for Belize, where he intended to reorganize his army, is without foundation.

BLOCKING FORAKER'S PLANS.

Frank Hitchcock Is in Georgia Lining Up for Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 19.—The answer of President Roosevelt to the formation of the Georgia State League under the fostering care of Senator Foraker came in the visit of Assistant Postmaster General Frank Hitchcock to Georgia.

Hitchcock has held conferences in Atlanta and in Macon with the leading Republicans of the State, and the object of these meetings was to fight the effort of Foraker to control the Georgia vote. While in Atlanta a conference was held in the office of State Marshal Walter Johnson, at which Hitchcock, Johnson, and, in fact, all the local Federal officials were present. It is understood that the regular party men will give all their influenes to Roosevelt.

WADSWORTH STARTS FIGHT.

His Follower to Contest with a Porter Man for the Judgeship.

Special to The New York Times.

LOCKPORT, April 19.—With the announcement from District Attorney Burt G. Stockwell to-night that he is in the race for the nomination for the County Judgeship against the incumbent, Charles Hickey, comes the signal for the first blow to be struck by the forces of ex-Representative James W. Wadsworth to regain control in Western New York. Stockwell enters the race with the backing of the Wadsworth forces, while Hickey is the recently elected Niagara leader of the Hughes-Stevens-Porter faction.

It is learned to-night that ex-Senator Irving L'Hommedieu of Orleans, who delivered that county's delegates to Wadsworth last Fall and was later turned down for his own renomination in the famous seven-day deadlocked convention, is a candidate for the place of Revenue Collector for Western New York. L'Homm

MANILA IS SHAKEN; ALSO CHARLESTON

Severe Shocks in Two Towns of Southern Luzon—Buildings Destroyed.

EARTHQUAKE IN ALGERIA

Lives Lost in Mexico Believed to be Less Than 100, but Property Loss is Very Great.

MANILA, April 19.—Earth shocks were felt here at intervals for three hours early this morning. Three of the shocks were severe, but the majority were very light.

Reports received here from the southern part of the Island of Luzon announce that there were severe earthquakes at Nueva Caceres, Camarines Province, and at Tayabas, sixty-two miles southeast of Manila. Buildings were destroyed in both places, but no loss of life has been reported up to the present.

Communication with the two towns mentioned is affected.

ORAN, Algeria, April 19.—A telegram received here from Mostaganem, forty-five miles northeast of Oran, says a severe earth shock was felt in that region at 9:40 P. M.

The message makes no mention of casualties or damage.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 8:30 o'clock this morning. It rattled windows and woke up a number of persons, but did no damage. The shock was accompanied by a puff of wind. The undulatory motion was apparently from southeast to northwest.

A rumbling sound was heard during and after the shock, which lasted from eight to ten seconds.

At Summerville, a Winter resort twenty miles distant, the shock was more distinctly felt than here, and in some houses ornaments were shaken from mantels.

MEXICO CITY, April 19.—Communication has now been opened with all the important points in the section most affected by the earthquakes. The latest reports indicate that the loss of life will not reach 100, but many persons have been injured and the property loss is very great.

Vice President Corral in a communication published here to-day, declares that the whole of the State of Guerrero has been devastated.

At Ayutla seven persons were buried under wreckage and killed. None of the killed was prominent. The wounded number thirty-seven. Many buildings were thrown down, and those which are still standing are in danger of falling. None of the houses is habitable, and the citizens are camped under improvised tents. The loss is estimated at approximately $200,000.

Thousands of dollars are being subscribed to the fund being raised in this city for the relief of the earthquake sufferers.

POTSDAM, April 19.—The seismograph of the Geodetic Institute last night again registered two violent earth shocks, estimated to have occurred about 8,000 miles from here.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Two feeble earthquake shocks were recorded by the seismograph at the Weather Bureau yesterday afternoon. The first shock began at 4:35 P. M., and ended about 5:35 P. M. The strongest motion was from 5:11 to 5:18.

The second, and slightly more severe, shock began at 7:49 P. M. and ended at 8:40 P. M. The strongest motion was between 8:05 and 8:07 P. M.

Private messages received in this city yesterday from business interests in the territory affected by the earthquakes in Mexico show that these interests suffered no damage at La Dicha in the State of Guerrero. Extensive business interests in which Americans are concerned and employed at Marques, although it is only about twelve miles from Acapulco, escaped damage.

As there was no loss of life at La Dicha or Marques the alarm felt as to the safety of American mining engineers in that district was apparently unwarranted.

It is a striking and curious fact that while San Franciscans were celebrating their recovery from the California earthquake of precisely a year ago there comes news of the frightful convulsion which shook Mexico on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, destroying a number of cities and many lives. It is even more remarkable that the Mexican earthquake was followed on Wednesday by shocks in Spain, Turkey, and Transcaucasia, and yesterday by disastrous shocks in the Philippines and a slight shock in Charleston, S. C.

The recurrence of seismic disturbances exactly a year after the California disaster is probably no more than a coincidence. As a matter of fact, there had already occurred within the year two other great convulsions, namely, at Valparaiso, Chile, Aug. 16, 1906, and at Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 15, 1907.

The close synchronism between shocks so far separated in location as Mexico, Spain, Turkey, and the Philippines tends, however, to give the impression of more than a coincidence. It was a practical demonstration of the sympathetic alertness of the earth's crust that before they had heard of the catastrophe in Mexico the seismograph observers at Albany Washington, Berlin, Trieste, and Vienna had reported that an earthquake had occurred—the Viennese observer adding "at a point 6,500 miles from the Austrian capital."

The vibrations of the great Martinique cataclysm were felt half-way around the globe, and when Krakatoa blew up twenty years ago the great waves to which it gave rise beat on the Pacific shores of America.

It is one thing, of course, to detect on the seismograph record faint signs of a far-off earthquake, and another to have simultaneous convulsions of equal violence in three continents. The earthquake record of the past six days includes:

Destructive shocks at Chilpancingo, Chilapa, and Ayutla, Mexico, April 14, 15, and 16.

Tidal wave at Acapulo, west coast of Mexico, April 16.

Shocks at Tortosa and Murcia, Spain.; shock at Askabad, Ruesian Transcaucasia; sharp shock at Constantinople, April 17.

Severe shock at Manila, and a shock at Charleston, April 19.

It is possible that some deep and far-reaching dislocation of rock in the earth's bosom might produce earthquakes in lands so widely separated. There are no records of synchronizing earthquakes to sustain this hypothesis, but the possibility now suggested will undoubtedly be considered and investigated. In the present case, it is true, the Mexican disturbances are by the inhabitants connected with the condition of Mount Colima, the terrible volcano, which is now active. Its activity has never before been simultaneous with earthquakes. An earthquake resulting from volcanic disturbance would be local. Only some more deeply seated cause could disturb the earth's crust at far-separated points.

There is no generally accepted theory of earthquakes. As to one point only is there agreement—and this is not universal—namely, as to the existence of two earthquake belts—lines of weakness in the earth's crust. These belts are shown in the accompanying map, and it will be observed that all the points from which disturbances are this week reported are situated upon one or the other of them.

THE WORLD'S EARTHQUAKE BELTS.

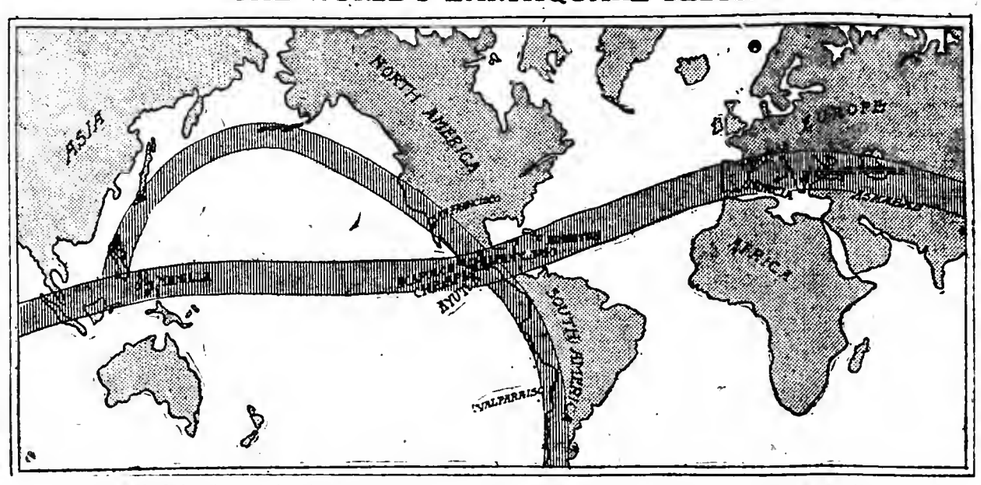

Within the shaded strips are the places, with the exception of Charleston, affected by recent seismic disturbances.

KING'S CUP FOR JAMESTOWN.

Beautiful Specimen of Silverware Due Here from London To-day.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES CO.

LONDON, April 19.—The beautiful yachting cup presented by King Edward to be competed for at the Jamestown Exposition next September is due in New York to-morrow on the steamship Philadelphia. It is consigned to I. P. Roosa, the United States Government dispatch agent, who will place it on exhibition in New York a few days before sending it to Jamestown.

The cup was made by a Regent Street concern. It is of the finest silver-gilt, molded on an ebony base. Its style is of the early Georgian period. There are two massive scroll handles. The body and cover are ornamented with handsome inlaid scroll and strap work. The cup is 22 inches high and 22 inches wide over the handles. It weighs 278 ounces. On one side it bears the King's crown and personal monogram, with the following inscription:

Presented by
HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
to the
Jamestown Exposition Regatta of 1907
at Hampton Roads, Virginia,
U. S. A.,
In commemoration of the first permanent settlement of America in 1607.

On the reverse side is the following:

This cup is to be competed for by yachts of Class II. at the International Races at the Jamestown Exposition in September, 1907.

The cup will be the permanent property of the winner.

PARIS STRIKE SPREADING.

Cooks Joining the Waiters — Hotel Servants May Go Out.

PARIS, April 19.—The hotel domestics threaten to strike in sympathy with the striking waiters, who were joined to-day by some cooks and kitchenmen.

Republican Guards were stationed before most of the cafés to-day in order to prevent violence.

Hail Falls in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 19.—Unseasonably cold weather prevails throughout Germany. Hail fell here to-day and a dispatch from Treves says that light snow has fallen on the Highlands and that the fruit has sustained much damage from frost. There were snow gusts to-day at Hamburg.

FOOD.

WOULDN'T GO BACK

To Old Days of Coffee Misery for Millions.

A N. Y. lady is emphatic about coffee, and in comparing her former condition when using it, with her later improvement under Postum Food Coffee, says:

"We have used Postum instead of coffee for the past four years, and have been greatly benefited by the change.

"I have always had a weak stomach from childhood, and about five years ago one doctor told me I must leave off coffee entirely. I thought I could not, but tried it for a few mornings, using cocoa in its place, but tired of it.

"Then I went back to coffee and kept getting worse, until my stomach was unable to hold or digest much of anything.

"One day I got hold of a little booklet, 'The Road to Wellville.' I read it, and decided to try Postum.

"I got better as time went on, and we all learned to like it so well that now we use it to the exclusion of everything else in the line of drink at table.

"This Summer I went away for two weeks, and my husband took his meals at the restaurant. As he did not drink coffee he asked for Postum. They brought it to him, 'pale, weak stuff,' made in a hurry.

"But the first morning after I returned home he said, 'Oh, it seems good to have a cup of Postum that's made right'! At the restaurant, he said, they did not boil it long enough. (Postum must be well boiled to get the delicious flavor—see directions.)

"I would not use coffee again and go back to the old days of suffering for millions. I have a friend who drank Postum for two weeks, during a siege of typhoid fever, the only nourishment she took in all that time, and she came out all right. I would be willing to give $1.00 a box for Postum rather than use coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

3 WOMEN CRAZED BY GRIEF AT ONCE

Mother, Wife, and Sister of a Political Prisoner Go Insane in St. Petersburg.

CONVICTS BEING TORTURED

Duma to Interpellate the Government —Dr. Kennard Says 20,000,000 Russians Are Famine-stricken.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—Three women were arrested in the Baltic Railroad station here to-day while in the act of throwing handfuls of gold coin about the waiting room. An examination brought out the fact that they were demented by grief.

They are respectively the mother, wife, and sister of a political prisoner who was brought here to-day in chains from Riga. Worry over the fate of their relative unhinged their minds.

The lower house of Parliament to-day adopted unanimously an interpellation of the Government in regard to the allegation that political prisoners in the prison at Akatul, Trans-Baikal Territory, had been beaten and tortured. The charges were based on a letter from Sassonoff, the assassin of Interior Minister de Plehve, who is undergoing fourteen years' imprisonment in the Akatul mines.

LONDON, April 19.—Writing from the Russian famine district, Dr. Kennard, who was sent by the Society of Friends to investigate conditions among the peasantry, draws an appalling picture of the suffering. After calling attention to the urgent and immediate need of funds, he says:

"This is the worst famine Russia has known. No less than 20,000,000 people distributed throughout the Southeastern Provinces cannot live without aid to see another harvest, and I may say that this figure has been not only approved by the Zemstvo organization, but also by the Government itself. The date of the harvest will vary with the latitude, and the famine-stricken region is spread over such a wide area (five times the size of France) that more than ten degrees of latitude are involved. This means that in direct proportion from south to north the harvest will be from July 3 to 23, (new style.)

"It will be seen that funds will be needed to the end of July to feed all these millions, and then the harvest will bring relief, but there are many hundreds of thousands to whom the harvest will not bring relief, for they have neither land nor cattle."

Dr. Kennard makes an urgent appeal for tinned milk and for tinned meats and meat juices. He says: "I have seen the Zemstvo workers and investigated their methods, and can vouch for it that not only is the work being carried out in a businesslike and capable manner, but that the most is made out of every farthing."

CHINESE FAMINE WORSE.

Many Dying — $55,000 More Cabled from This Country Yesterday.

SHANGHAI, April 19.—The following are extracts from reports just received from foreigners in four famine centres:

Yao-Wan—The famine is growing worse. Children in great numbers are dying.

Su-Chien—Almost out of supplies. Need large amounts immediately to continue the relief commenced.

Sing-kiang-Pu—Many dying. Must decrease relief work unless larger shipments of supplies are received.

Lu-Kia-Wie-Tse—The whole country is in the deepest distress. Refugees who went south hoping to find relief are returning empty handed. There are processions of persons with wheelbarrows, transporting their doors, tables, beds, and cupboards to market, to be sold for almost nothing. Hundreds of women and children are seen in the fields, scratching out roots and scanty blades of grass. Hundreds of trees have been stripped of their bark from the roots to the tips of the highest branches for use as food. The majority of the population are living on wild roots, &c., which is causing disease.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A contribution of $50,000 was received to-day from The Christian Herald of New York by the American National Red Cross, to be applied to the relief of the famine sufferers in China.

The amount, together with $5,000 received by the Red Cross from contributors throughout the country, was cabled to-day to China. This remittance makes $220,000 in money that has been forwarded from this country for Chinese famine relief.

QUEEN HELENA'S ILLNESS.

Condition of Italian Ruler's Wife Complicated by Fever.

ROME, April 19.—The indisposition of Queen Helena, which prevented her from going to meet King Edward and Queen Alexandra, continues.

The Queen's condition is complicated by fever.

FIRE DESTROYS ILOILO.

20,000 Persons Homeless—No Details of the Disaster Received.

MANILA, April 19.—The town of Iloilo, Island of Panay, was destroyed by fire this morning, with the result that 20,000 persons are homeless.

As this dispatch is filed the conflagration is still raging, and, owing to the heavy wind blowing, it is beyond control. The civil and military authorities are doing everything possible to check the flames and assist the sufferers.

No estimate has as yet been made of the amount of damage done and no details of the fire are obtainable, owing to communication with Iloilo being seriously affected.

Iloilo is the capital of the province of that name in the Island of Panay of the Visayas group. It was an open port, and commercially important under the Spaniards. It had a cathedral, a seminary, a Court House, and other public buildings. The population in 1903 was about 19,000.

TYPHOON KILLS 230.

Ululthi Group in the Caroline Islands Devastated.

BERLIN, April 19.—Colonial Director Dernburg informed the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day that a cable message had been received from the Governor of the Island of Yap announcing that a disastrous typhoon swept over the Caroline Islands on March 29 and that 230 of the 800 natives of the Ululthi group were drowned.

Cocoanut trees were destroyed and famine threatened the surviving natives. The steamer Planet of the Germany Navy, which had been engaged in geodetic work, and the steamer Germania of the Jaluit Company, proceeded to the Ululthi Islands, taking food and help.

It is proposed to take as many of the suffering natives as possible to the Pelew and Mariana (or Ladrone) Islands.

IRISH LAND BILL PASSED.

Commone Approve Measure Providing for Compulsory Purchase.

LONDON, April 19.—By a vote of 208 to 60 the House of Commons to-day passed the second reading of the bill, introduced by the Nationalist Party, amending the Irish Land act. Under the bill the power of the Land Commiselonere to acquire estates, sell them to tenants and provide the purchase money is extended, so that they can compulsorily buy out such landlords as Lord Clanricarde and others who refuse to sell. The Commissioners will be empowered to fix the price of estates to be so acquired.

The Unionists opposed the measure, which they described as being "purc confiscation."

The Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Cherry, on behalf of the Government, approved the principle of the measure, but said that in consequence of the congestion of business, it could not become law in the course of the present session of Parliament.

Mikado to Receive Gen. Booth.

TOKIO, April 19.—The Emperor has joined in the popular welcome to Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, and will receive him in special audience to-morrow.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, April 19.—Brazil's announcement that her treaty with France of 1826, concerning commerce, navigation, and the jurisdiction of Consuls, will be denounced after July 13, though unexpected, is considered in diplomatic quarters to have arisen merely from the desire of Brazil to readjust her system of internal jurisdiction and is not regarded as likely to create any difficulties between the two countries.

TANGIER, April 19.—The commanders of the French cruisers Lalande and Forbin report that all is quiet at Mogador, Safi, Mazagan, and Casablanca.

ROME, April 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh and their daughter were received by Queen Margherita in private audience to-day. When Mr. MacVeagh was Ambassador to Italy ten years ago he occupied the palace where Queen Margherita now lives.

GUAYAQUIL, April 19.—President Alfaro officially received the new American Minister, William C. Fox, yesterday afternoon in the presence of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the Consuls, and the members of the Supreme Court of Justice. The route from the American Legation to the Presidential palace was lined with troops.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 19.—The ceremonies attending the inauguration of Gov. Post, who succeeds Beekman Winthrop, ended last night with a grand ball at the theatre, which was crowded. The Governor and Mrs. Post led the grand march.

TOKIO, April 19.—The Emperor has appointed M. Tsuzuki, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, to be a member of the House of Peers and head of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague.

ROME, April 19.—It is reported that Mgr. Sbarretti, the Apostolic Delegate in Canada, who is now here, will not return to Ottawa owing to family reasons.

HAMBURG, April 19.—The locked-out longshoremen have voted to resume work on Monday. The decision means a complete victory for the shipping companies.

GOV. SWETTENHAM OBEYED AND QUIT

Apologized to Admiral Davis and the Same Day Resigned His Post.

LETTERS ARE PUBLISHED

But the English White Paper Does Not Give the Correspondence with the Mayor of Kingston.

LONDON, April 19.—A White Paper issued this evening contains a portion of the correspondence relating to the resignation of Sir Alexander Swettenham as Governor of Jamaica. It gives verbatim the letters of Rear Admiral Davis and Sir Alexander and the cable comment of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Elgin.

The Governor's letter to Admiral Davis, as cabled by himself to Lord Elgin, contains two or three verbal differences from the version which was published. There is only one of any importance. Toward the end of Sir Alexander Swettenham's version he says: "I believe that the police surveillance of no city is adequate to protect private property," and apparently as an example of this inadequacy Sir Alexander refers to the pillaging of a millionaire's house in New York.

Lord Elgin telegraphed to the Governor on Jan. 22:

"If such a letter is correctly attributed to you I must observe that both in tone and expression it is highly improper, and especially unbecoming to his Majesty's representative in addressing an officer of a friendly power engaged on an errand of mercy. I must further require you to withdraw forthwith and unreservedly any such letter and to express your regret for having written it. Your withdrawal should be telegraphed to me at once, when it will be transmitted to the Government of the United States through the proper channels."

On Jan. 24 the Governor cabled to the Colonial Secretary asking that the following be transmitted to Admiral Davis:

"At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies I desire to fully and unreservedly withdraw my letter of Jan. 18 and to express my regret that I wrote it."

On the same date the Governor cabled to Lord Elgin as follows:

"I respectfully apply for permission to retire on account of age forthwith and to be relieved."

The letter of the Mayor of Kingston to Admiral Davis and the latter's reply, which are being especially called for by the House of Commons, are not published.

NEW BELGIAN MINISTRY.

M. de Troos Succeeds in Forming One —King to Visit Falliéres.

BRUSSELS, April 19.—The ministerial crisis is considered to be over for the present, M. de Troos, the Minister of the Interior, having succeeded in obtaining acceptances for all the portfolios. The names of the ministers have not yet been announced, but they will be submitted to King Leopold to-morrow, when the formation of a new ministry is almost certain.

The King's acceptance of M. de Troos as Premier indicates the continuance of a conservative policy, but on more democratic lines than hitherto.

The King intends to leave Brussels for Paris on Sunday on a visit to President Falliéres.

STEINWAY PIANOS

The international leadership of the Steinway among pianos is not the result of accident; it is the reward of over half a century of unparalleled effort, backed by creative genius. While others are only following and imitating, the Steinways are always leading and creating.

The newest evidence of this is the Steinway Vertegrand at $500, the standard for all uprights.

Pianos of all makes taken in exchange. Time payments if desired. Also pianos for rent.

STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 E. 14th St., New York.
Subway Express Station at the Door.

ALBERTA MINERS OUT.

May Not Heed Mitchell's Order to Return to Work.

WINNIPEG, April 19.—Reports from the coal districts of Alberta show that with but few exceptions every miner is out. John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, has wired to President Sherman of the British Columbia and Alberta unions ordering the men back to work, but it is said that the men will refuse to act on these instructions.

The situation throughout the West is said to be critical, and already the Canadian Pacific Railroad has confiscated several cars of coal along its system to keep the engines running.

ROUMANIAN-MAGYAR TROUBLE

Hungarian Judge Killed by Peasants—Notary's House Burned.

VIENNA, April 19.—The anti-Magyar movement is spreading and growing in intensity in some of the districts of Hungary inhabited jointly by Roumanians and Magyars. The movement is an outcome of jealousies and racial feeling aroused by the aggression of the Magyars, who seek to dominate the situation, politically and otherwise.

A Hungarian Judge has been killed by Roumanian peasants in the village of Szelecske.

Roumanian peasants have burned down the residence in the village of Lopanncy of a Hungarian Notary named Pap. The notary, however, escaped into a Magyar district.

These attacks have aroused considerable resentment among the Hungarians.

SUIT AGAINST THE POPE.

Heirs of Father Massarenti Serve Papers on Merry del Val.

ROME, April 19.—The heirs of the late Father Marcello Massarenti have brought a lawsuit against the Pope, serving papers upon Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, as his representative.

They claim part of his fortune, most of which was derived from the sale of his famous art collection to an American.

Simpson Crawford Co.
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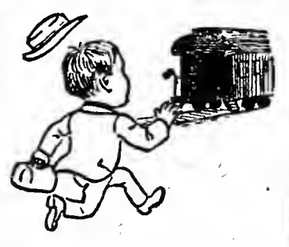

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MUTUAL TRUSTEES DECLARED ELECTED

Inspectors of Election Give Their Certificate to President Peabody.

THE AWARD TO BE OPPOSED

Untermyer Calls Canvass a Travesty and Says the Legislature Will Be Asked to Upset It.

The Inspectors of Election in the Mutual Life Insurance Company gave to President Charles A. Peabody yesterday their official certificate showing the result of the election in the company according to the canvass made by them. As forecast by the Inspectors some time before the count was over, the certificate gave the election to the administration Trustees, including the four members of the International Committee who were nominated against their will, by a large vote.

The highest vote cast for any Trustee was that for Cyrus W. Curtis, who received 189,152 votes. The vote of Hamilton McK. Twombly, who declined to serve if elected, was somewhat below that of the other administration candidates. With the exception of Mr. Twombly, the administration Trustees received from 185,000 to 189,000 votes apiece, whereas the candidates on the United Committee's ticket received from 63,000 to 68,000 votes apiece, according to the official canvass.

The announcement of the result drew from Samuel Untermyer the declaration that the canvass was a farce. In support of this, Mr. Untermyer gave out figures showing that of the administration votes 159,359 were "Peabody ballots" and 15,320 official ballots. The "Peabody ballots" were the ones with which the agents of the company made their house-to-house canvass, and in the collection of which the International Committee charges that thousands of forgeries were committed in practically every State in the Union. Mr. Untermyer said that when the hearing takes place on the bill now pending at Albany to correct some of the defects in the present laws governing insurance elections on Wednesday of next week the International Committee, which proposes to keep up its fight, will ask the Legislature to order a new election on account of the methods that were used in this one. The bill referred to provides among other things that only official ballots will be valid in the future.

Peabody on the Election.

President Peabody said yesterday that the four members of the International Committee who are elected—namely, Judge George Gray of Delaware, Col. Alfred M. Shook, Harlow N. Higginbotham, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy—will all serve. Officials of the International Committee were of the contrary opinion. The new board will meet on next Tuesday to elect officers. When President Peabody was asked yesterday if he would be a candidate for re-election he replied:

"I am not a candidate in the sense that I am seeking re-election. I have not spoken to a single trustee regarding the matter."

The election, including the $35-a-day canvassers, is said to have cost the policy holders about $500,000, the cost of inspection of the vote alone, according to conservative figures, being placed as high as $75,000.

In addition to the declaration by President Peabody that he would serve again as President if the trustees insisted upon it, a statement given out by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee, that an effort is being made in the Legislature to correct the evils that were disclosed at the recent election was perhaps the most interesting disclosure that was made incidental to the announcement of the official certification of the election of the administration's trustees. The matter of charges which were made about two weeks ago by George R. Scrugham, manager of the International Policy Holders' Committee, that certain of the ballots cast for the administration's trustees had been forged, is now in the hands of District Attorney Jerome.

When President Peabody was asked about these allegations of fraudulent ballots made by Mr. Scrugham, he picked up a memorandum and read off denials and explanations of a few.

In the case of David Krebs, for whom, as charged in the statement of Mr. Scrugham, a forged Peabody ballot had been sent in, Mr. Peabody explained that two ballots had been turned in for him, one a United Committee's ballot, and the other an administration ballot. The administration ballot, Mr. Peabody said, had been found incorrect and had not been counted.

In the case of Ethen L. Reynolds, Mr. Peabody explained, the name on the administration ballot which he had cast had been found to be the same as that signed to the application for a policy in the company, and had therefore been accepted as correct. The same was also true, he said, of the ballot of John E. Schmidt, which was said to have been imperfect, and that too had been accepted as genuine.

The Official Returns.

According to the explanation of Mr. Peabody, the votes in dispute, when they appeared rightly to belong to the International Committee were counted as such. That the administration could easily spare them will appear from the following detailed figures of the vote given out by the company:

Cyrus Curtis	189,132	Jas. N. Adams	67,236
W. H. Lambert	188,964	S. S. McClure	67,178
Chas. S. Brown	188,949	C. A. Hopkins	67,109
Geo. F. Miller	188,930	H. B. McDaniel	67,094
Hugo Baring	188,928	Lyman C. Smith	67,087
Geo. C. Rand	188,911	Frank Tilford	67,063
Louis Stern	188,890	J. D. Phelan	67,046
Henry Phipps	188,864	E. P. Bailey	67,044
Leroy Springs	188,852	C. L. Sulzberger	66,970
Sir H. S. Maxim	188,845	Herman Ridder	66,944
C. A. Peabody	188,823	T. Reid Fell	66,912
H. R. Duval	188,808	W. L. Gillaudeu	66,886
Thos. M. Mulry	188,805	E. A. de Lima	66,846
E. McClintock	188,733	J. C. Strawbridge	63,946
E. O. Philippi	188,674	A. C. Braxton	63,901
George Gray	185,984	Carroll S. Page	63,884
Benj. F. Tracy	185,808	Chas. A. Smith	63,883
Henry W. Taft	185,785	Chas. Andrews	63,880
M. C. McMillan	185,737	J. L. Darlington	63,859
Dumont Clarke	185,690	Henry P. Scott	63,704
Charles Lanier	185,653	Wm. B. Lamar	63,790
W. H. Truesdale	185,647	Geo. F. Hilton	63,788
Wm. P. Dixon	185,643	C. C. Shirley	63,779
C. R. Henderson	185,642	R. L. Fryer	63,772
Chas. D. Dickey	185,612	E. A. McAlpin	63,764
Theo. Morford	185,598	F. A. Brainerd	63,761
Jas. N. Jarvie	185,590	W. H. Gawick	63,759
C. Vanderbilt	185,561	Geo. E. Amyot	63,726
J. T. Davies	185,552	Wm. McCarroll	63,728
A. D. Juilliard	185,538	I. H. Robb	63,687
Fred. Cromwell	185,538	Alfred Schiffer	63,683
Alfred M. Shook	185,513	Herman Sielcken	63,681
J. W. Auchincloss	185,502	R. W. Lord St. Oswald	63,066
Geo. F. Baker	185,473	Pierre Bandin	63,063
H. N. Higinbotham	185,308	Geo. T. Dexter	46,310
H. McK. Twombly	142,308	Chas. E. Hughes	4,592
Stewart Shillito	68,175	J. Wanamaker	4,038
Wm. T. Peele	67,470	Bisco Hindman	3,770
		Fred O. Paige	3,274
		H. E. Duncan	3,046

Mr. Untermyer's Statement.

The statement by Samuel Untermyer, for the International Policy Holders' Committee, was as follows:

"I am surprised that the Inspectors counted any of the ballots of the Policy Holders' Committee. They might as well have thrown all of them out as do what they did. They rejected genine ballots for our ticket that were supported by affidavits of the policy holders and counted ballots for the Administration ticket that were shown by affadavit to be forgeries. The excuse they made was that they had no right to inquire as to whether the ballots were genuine or forgeries, even where the policy holder whose ballot had been forged offered to prove it. That inquiry is now being conducted by the District Attorney. We have here the anomalous condition of Inspectors having actually counted ballots that were proven to them to be forged, and having rejected the ballots of the same policy holders which they knew to be genuine. It is a queer 'coincidence' that all the genuine ballots thus rejected were in favor of the policy holders' ticket, and all the forged ballots accepted were in favor of the administration ticket.

"Such has been the farcical result of this long and costly canvass under the personal conduct of Supt. Kelsey and his inspectors. The whole performance has been a travesty due to the absurd attitude of the Inspectors and to the defects in the law. Over 92 per cent. of the entire administration vote was handed in in baskets and buadles by agents not on the official ballot, but on the 'Peabody trick ballot.' The figures are as follows:

Peabody ballots	159,359
Regular ballots	13,320

"So long as the administration is permitted to turn the agency force loose upon the policy holders, there can be no such thing as an honest election. The entire performance is honeycombed with fraud and forgery. We have affidavits from almost every State in the Union showing these forgeries. The International Committee will continue this fight until the policy holders have had an opportunity for the honest expression of their will. Of all the scandals that characterized the present discredited management, the shifts to which they have resorted in this so-called 'election' are the worst.

"An effort is now pending in the Legislature to correct the evils that were disclosed at the recent election. A joint hearing of the Senate and Assembly committees on the bill is to be had on Wednesday of next week. We shall ask the Legislature to order a new election, to provide for an official ballot only, and to especially exclude the agents from participation. There is no hope for the policy holders so long as the paid agents of the officials in the company can use their positions and the money of the company to corrupt these elections."

William C. McMillan, named as one of the thirty-six men elected as Directors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, died Feb. 21.

THAW'S WIFE WEARY.

Wants to Go West, Where She Can Forget "Dress, Dress, Dress."

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw told a reporter yesterday afternoon that her one ambition when Thaw is acquitted is to go out West, where she can forget "the eternal dress, dress, dress, that is necessary here."

Throughout the trial of her husband Mrs. Thaw, except on three days when she wore a brown tailor suit, was attired in the school miss's blue dress with white collar and cuffs, which she wore on the stand.

There was very little action in the case yesterday. Thaw was visited by Mr. Hartridge and Mr. Peabody in the morning, and his wife and his sister, Mrs. G. L. Carnegie, also called. None of them had anything to say about their business at the Tombs. Dr. Jelliffe spent three hours with Thaw in the afternoon.

The jury of the late trial will be at the District Attorney's office this morning to tell what they know of the alleged attempt to influence their verdict by a policeman on guard in the Criminal Court Building. They will also meet to-night at the Broadway Central Hotel to dine and talk over the two sleepless nights they spent in the jury room. Wilbur F. Steele called on Mr. Jerome yesterday. He said he came merely to pay his respects, and tell the District Attorney how much he had approved of his summing up.

From Pittsburg comes an authoritative denial that the visit of Mrs. William Thaw to that city has anything to do with the case of her son. It is declared that she has gone there merely to rest. A rumor was current there that she would consult with David T. Watson, the family lawyer, in connection with the new trial. Mr. Watson refused to discuss the matter beyond saying that he hardly expected to see Mrs. Thaw.

THAW'S MOTHER ILL.

Collapses When She Reaches Her Home in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—When Mrs. William Thaw reached her Pittsburg home to-day she collapsed and physicians were summoned. With her is her daughter, the Countess of Yarmouth. This is the first time the Countess has been in Pittsburg since she left here immediately after her wedding, four years ago.

In anticipation of the arrival of Mrs. Thaw, a representative of the family yesterday requested Superintendent of Police McQuaide to detail men to guard the Thaw residence and keep away cranks.

Josiah Thaw, who accompanied his mother home, was very busy to-day. He went to the Union National Bank this morning, and, after a meeting with J. Denny Lyons, deposited $3,000 to his cash account. Laetr, Mr. Thaw went to the office of Frank Semple, Sr., general agent of the estate of William Thaw. Thaw and Semple were closeted together most of the forenoon, and Semple later admitted that he was going out of the city to-night on a secret mission for the Thaws.

The work of converting part of the fortune of Mrs. William Thaw into cash will, it is stated, begin next Monday. Practically every piece of property owned outright by Mrs. Thaw will be sold and the money received pooled into a fund for bail for Harry K. Thaw.

BANK SAFES DYNAMITED.

Robbers Get Away with Booty in Illinois and Indian Territory.

PEORIA, Ill., April 19.—Safe blowers blew open the safe of the Bank of Weston at Weston, Ill., fifty miles east of this city, early to-day with three separate charges of dynamite. About $2,000 was obtained by the robbers, who then escaped after keeping the entire town in a state of terror for more than an hour.

TULSA, Indian Territory, April 19.—Robbers early to-day dynamited the safe of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank at Bixby, Indian Territory, twenty miles south of here, obtained several thousand dollars in currency, and escaped, leaving no clue.

MARRIAGE NOT VOID.

Appellate Division Reverses Lower Court in Mrs. Stein's Suit.

The Appellate Division yesterday reversed a judgment sustaining a demurrer in a suit brought by Edith C. Stein against James Dunne, a lawyer, for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff sued for $50,000 damages. In his answer, besides setting up a denial of an engagement, Mr. Dunne alleged that the plaintiff had married one Julius Stein and that their wedding had not been set aside.

The plaintiff answered that, although she went through a marriage ceremony in January, 1900, with Mr. Stein, he had a wife living, and consequently her marriage was void. To this reply the defendant demurred, and Supreme Court Justice Newburger sustained his demurrer. This ruling is set aside by the decision of the Appellate Division.

Cowboy Held for Freight Robberies.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19.—Leroy Taylor, the cowboy who is wanted for "shooting up" Montowese and North Haven, was again in the City Court today, the charge being that he had plundered freight cars. He was held in $2,000 for a hearing. The police have recovered goods worth $3,500 at the little house occupied by Taylor, in which his wife lies ill with pneumonia. The police believe that Taylor is one of a gang of men who for some time have been breaking into freight cars in the Cedar Hill yards.

Los Angeles Limited to Resume.

OMAHA, April 19.—It was officially announced to-day that the service of the Union Pacific train, the Los Anegles Limited, will be resumed on April 28.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS ON COUNTRY ESTATES

To the person who has always lived in the city, the hugaboo of country life is the necessary giving up of many of the luxuries and even conveniences of the city.

A well and an uncertain windmill replace the municipal water supply. The kerosene lamp is a poor substitute for the electric light. All these inconveniences are avoided in the Belle Terre Estates, where a central water plant furnishes chemically pure water and at fire pressure all over the estates.

A general electric plant provides light and power for all purpoaes. Added to these useful features are the fifty miles of woodland drives and bridle paths, golf links, tennis courts, bowling green, yachting privileges in the best of harbors, and every other possible adjunct of deligbtful country life, including the most elaborate Clubhouse on Long Island. The property will be ready about May 1st.

DEAN ALVORD, Pres., 277 Bway, N.Y. —Adv.

B. & G. Olive Oil

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"The analysis of this Olive Oil demonstrates clearly that it is perfectly pure." FRASER & CO., Chemists, 262 5th Ave.

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Every Bottle Guaranteed Absolutely Pure

E. LA MONTAGNE'S SONS, Sole Agents for the U. S., 45 Beaver St., N. Y.

WANTS A RECEIVER FOR MUTUAL RESERVE

Western Policy Holder Alleges the Concern's Income Has Been Wasted.

CALLS THE REPORT FALSE

Complainant Says Company's True Financial Condition Was Misrepresented in Its Annual Statement.

A bill of complsint asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of 309 Broadway was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by William Hepburn Russell, the lawyer, representing Reuben O. Scovill of Kankakee, Ill., a policy holder in the Mutual Reserve Company. Although only Mr. Scovill is named as complainant, it is understood that a pool of policy holders has been formed to try to throw the insurance company into the hands of a receiver.

A hearing on the complaint in the near future has been asked for, and Mr. Russell expects a temporary receiver to be named in a few weeks. Charges of a grave nature are made in the bill of complaint against the present officers of the company. Many of them are based upon evidence which came out when the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company were investigated by the Armstrong Committee. It is alleged in the bill that the company is bankrupt and that its true financial standing has been concealed by the officials of the concern.

Charges Against Officials.

The company's President, Frederick A. Burnham, who, with the Vice-President, George D. Eldridge, is under indictment, is accused in the complaint of having diverted the funds of the company for his own private ends. It also sets forth that the president, vice-president and directors of the company have from year to year "voted and appropriated for themselves large, excessive and extravagant salaries, percentages, commissions and other emoluments out of the funds contributed by the complainant and other policy holders, and have entered into contract with agents for the payment of commissions and in many other ways have misappropriated the funds and have dissipated a large part thereof."

The bill goes on to state that the officers and directors paid $134,000 to the widow of E. B. Harper, the former president, on account of an alleged interest in a certain commission contract, for which the Mutual Reserve Fund Association, which was absorbed by the respondent, was not responsible.

It also accuaea President Burnham and his associates of having manipulated the affairs of the company so that all members of the association were prevented from voting on the policy of the company, thus bringing about a three-man control of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company. The complainant protests against the continued control by the present officials of the company and sets forth many reasons why they should be enjoined from operating the concern any longer on its present basis.

It is said in the bill of complaint that Burnham and his associates have altered the constitution and bylaws of the concern so that while they appear to give the policy holders the power to control they really do nothing of the kind, and that they are so worded that the policy holders have no protection. The assertion is made that the company, through the manipulation of Burnham and the other officials, has "wasted and frittered away large, unnecessary, and excessive sums of money in unwarranted, inequitable, and unmerited claims, and will continue to do so unless prevented by the appointment of receivers.

Over-Assessments Alleged.

Mr. Scovill, the complainant, was a policy holder in the old Northwestern Life Insurance Company, an assessment concern, not unlike the Mutual Reserve. Several years ago, when the Northwestern Company was taken over by the Mutual Reserve, his policy, with others, was transferred to the new company. The amount of his policy is $2,000. He says he has been assessed far beyond the reasonable limits fixed by law, and applies for the return of his overtaxation. In his complaint Mr. Scovill cites what he says is the gradual decline of the Mutual Reserve Company's business, all tending to show its present alleged insolvency.

The complainant says that last December the company's report to the Insurance Department showed that the total liabilities were $4,877,986, while the assets were only $4,982,331. The complainant charges that this report was not only misleading, but was "false and was known to be untrue by the officials at the time it was made." The complaint sets forth that in the report to the Insurance Department the officials put the Mutual Reserve Building at 309 Broadway among the concern's assets. The complaint alleges that it is not an asset at all, but is a constant source of loss to the concern. Although the building was constructed for the Mutual Reserve Company, it is owned by a construction company, and is rented by the life insurance company.

The complaint says that a large number of suits are now pending against the company in various parts of the country. It estimates the number of Mutual Reserve policy holders at 50,000. A large part of these were stockholders of other insurance concerns, mostly in the West, which became embarrassed and their policy holders were taken over by the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.

Papers in the proceeding asking for a receiver were served yesterday afternoon on Charls W. Camp, Secretary of the company. Later in the afternoon a representative of the insurance concern gave out the following statement on authority of the President: This action brought by Mr. Russell is similar to one which he brought about two years ago. His former attempt was unsuccessful, and we expect this one to be the same. The company will reply to the accusations in the bill of complaint as soon as it learns their exact nature.

Dr. Hess Accepts Call to New York.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19.—The Rev. Dr. William M. Hess, Recorder at Yale for the past three years, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Trinity Congregational Church, New York City. He was graduated from Yale in 1898.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION.

SELTERS
MANUFACTURED FROM GISTILLED WATER BY
CARL H. SCHULTZ.
430-444 1ST AVE C P & M S NEW YORK.

LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

WOULD ALTER UTILITIES BILL.

Isaac N. Seligman Thinks Small Contracts Should Not Be Revived.

Isaac N. Seligman of the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co. made these comments yesterday on the financial aspects of the Public Service Commissions bill.

"I believe public service corporations should have the right to contract for the operation of their works by others without the consent of the commission, provided such contract does not cover more than a limited period of time, say two or three years. The new commission will be very busy in the first few years, and the delays that will result if they must approve every contract made by a gas or electric company or by a railroad affecting franchises, will bear hardly upon the companies. If the commission is given the right at any time, upon proper hearing, to order the cancellation of contracts, the public interests will be amply safeguarded and at the same time the corporations would not be unduly restricted.

"Other provisions of the bill would prohibit an individual or a banking firm in the ordinary course of its business from pledging, without the consent of the commission, more than 10 per cent. of the stock of a public service corporation as security for a loan. Surely no public good can be served by such a prohibition.

"The object of the bill, I take it, is to do away with holding companies as a means of stock watering. Why should there not be excluded from such prohibition the holding of stock by companies, the capital stock of which has been paid at par in cash? Also, the wording of the act would seem to prevent the acquisition by companies now controlling a large majority of the capital stock of a public service company of small amounts of minority stock still outstanding. This is a great hardship to impose upon minority stockholders, depriving them of practically the only market they have for their holdings."

HARRIMAN MUST APPEAR.

Case Against His Former Stenographer Put Over Till Next Week.

The court hearing in the criminal case against Frank Hill, the former stenographer of Edward H. Harriman, on the charge of selling the Sidney Webster letter to a morning newspaper, was again postponed yesterday because of the non-appearance of Mr. Harriman. The hearing was before Magistrate Wahle in the private examination room in the Tombs court, with Assistant District Attorney Krotel ready to prosecute.

Former Magistrate Ommen, Hill's counsel, objected to going on with the case on the ground that he wanted to cross-examine Mr. Hnrriman. Mr. Krotel said the counsel had declined to do this at a previous hearing, but the court held he had a right to cross-examine at any time, and ordered that Mr. Harriman be present at the next hearing, to be held next Tuesday.

Sidney Webster was in court, but was not called to the stand. Hill's counsel asked the court to afford his client relief from what he called the persecution of the Pinkerton detectives, who, he said, were dogging Hill's every footstep, day and night.

Magistrate Wahle said he could not take an uncorroborated statement for the truth of the assertion that Mr. Harriman had hired the detectives, and asked for facts.

Mr. Ommen said he would apply to the Supreme Court for a writ to call off the Pinkertons.

HEARING ON RAILROAD RATES.

Briefs to be Filed in Harriman Case—Cambria Company's Complaint.

Special Examiner Martin S. Decker, for the Inter-State Commerce Commission yeaterday continued the hearing of complaints of discrimination by the Harriman roads against the truckmen in this city. No new testimony was taken, and the examiner instructed counsel on both sides to file briefs with him before May 1.

The next complaint investigated was that of the Cambria Steel Company against the Great Northern Railway Company, alleging the enforcement of unreasonable rates for the transportation of steel rails sixty feet in length on twin cars. The Cambria Steel Company's complaint is based on a shipment of 750 cars of steel rails sixty feet in length from Johnstown, Penn., to Seattle, Washington.

The Great Northern Railway, not being represented at the hearing, it was announced that the testimony taken in support of the complaint would be submitted to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

URGE A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

Unions In Other Trades Refuse, However, to Aid Painters.

Another appeal was made yesterday to the Consolidated Board of Business Agents at a meeting of the board yesterday in Groll's Hall, 147 East Fifty-third Street, by Victor Buhr, business agent of the Amalgamated Painters' Society, which united with the Brotherhood of Painters in the present strike to order sympathetic strikes of the other trades. He said that the interests of unionism were paramount and that the painters should be supported.

The board contains the representatives of most of the unions under the arbitration plan. It was decided by a vote that the board could not take the action asked for, and Buhr announced that he would make his appeal to the unions individually. A number of strike breakers were put to work at the Plaza Hotel yesterday in place of striking painters.

AGED HUSBAND ACCUSED.

Eighty-two-Year-Old Wife Says He Beat Her—Dennis Arrested.

NEWPORT, April 19.—Mrs. William T. Dennis, 82 years old, was admitted to the hospital here to-day with a fracture of the nose, a severed artery in the ear, and bruises about the head, as the result, it is said, of a quarrel with her husband, who is 80 years old. Dennis was arrested, and gave $2,000 bail for his appearance.

The cause of the alleged quarrel has not been learned.

Mrs. McLean Again Heads Daughters.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The principal feature of to-day's session of the Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the announcement of the result of the vote taken yeaterday. Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, President-General, was re-elected, and the entire administration ticket was elected with her.

A. C. Hunt Killed in Auto Wreck.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, April 19.—A. C. Hunt of Elizabeth, N. J., foreman for the Hall Signal Company, was instantly killed to-day, when his motor car was run down by a Chicago & Northwestern train.

James McCreery & Co.

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MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

A large assortment of trimmings, blossoms, flowers, foliage, ostrich plumes and fancy feathers.

Hair Ornaments and Floral Garnitures.

On Saturday, April the 20th.

Sale of Untrimmed Hats. Made of fancy braids. All the latest shapes and colors. 2.50

A complete stock of Trimmed Hats including Leghorn, Milan, hair and fancy braids.

LADIES' SUITS. *In Both Stores.*

Check Silk Princess Dresses. Attractively trimmed with lace.

Taffetas Silk Suits. "Eton" coat model. Pleated skirt. 24.50 value 30.00

LADIES' COATS. *In Both Stores.*

Full length, Taffetas Silk and shower proof China Silk travelling Cloaks. 14.50 value 18.50

Motoring Coats, made of Shantung Silk. 18.50 value 24.00

Taffetas Silk, Hip length Coats. Braid embroidered. Lined with black or white taffeta silk. 21.00 value 25.00

MERINO UNDERWEAR DEP'TS. *In Both Stores.*

Pajamas for Children. Made of delicate colored Lawn. Sizes 2 to 14 years. 65c value 1.00

Ribbed Vests for small Children. Odd sizes. Made of silk, silk and wool, lisle thread or cotton. 25c value 40c to 1.00

MISSES' SUITS. *In Both Stores.*

Light mixed cloth Suits. Full pleated skirt with two folds at bottom. Semi-fitting coat, lined with silk. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 30.00

Mixed cloth Suits. Pleated skirt. 24 inch coat, semi-fitting back lined with satin. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 15.00

Taffeta Silk Shirtwaist Dresses. Full pleated skirt. Tucked waist trimmed with insertion. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 16.50

"Box" Coats. Made of tan covert cloth. Lined with silk. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 10.50

CHILDREN'S

Mixed cloth Suits. Pleated skirt. "Box" coat lined with satin. Sizes 12 and 14 years. 12.50

"Box" Coats. Made of mixed cloth finished with velvet collar. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 5.00

Dimity Guimpe Dresses. Short sleeves and Bertha trimmed with insertion. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 2.25

"Jumper" Dresses. Made of pink and white, blue and white striped gingham. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 1.50

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THE SUNDAY TIMES

Classified advertisements for the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to insure classification, should be received at the Main Office, Times Square, not later than

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TO BUILD GARDEN CITIES.

American Association Has Five Sites Under Consideration.

It was announced last night that the Garden Cities Association of America, an organization to encourage and aid corporations in building garden cities for workingmen, had decided to give its support to three movements for this purpose, and is about about to indorse two others. The sites of these cities, it was stated, would not be made public immediately, because the land would be seized by speculators. The three sites are on Long Island, in Virginia, and in Pennsylvania. The other two now under consideration are in Connecticut and New Jersey. The Long Island tract is being developed, and consists of 800 acres. One factory has agreed to move there, and others are considering the matter.

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WAR WITH JAPAN NEVER NEAR---ROOT

No Danger of It at Any Time, He Tells International Law Society.

NO STATES RIGHTS ISSUE

Shows Constitutions and Laws of States Contrary to Federal Treaties Are Null and Void.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—That there was never at any time any danger of war between the United States and Japan growing out of the recent controversy regarding the segregation of Japanese school children in the public schools of San Francisco, was made clear by Secretary Root in an address on "The Real Question Under the Japanese Treaty and the San Francisco School Board Resolution" at the first annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, which convened here to-day for a two days' session.

The question of State rights, Secretary Root declared, was not involved. He said in part:

Mr. Root's Address.

Secretary Root reviewed the events connected with the trouble over Japanese children in the San Francisco schools, and then continued:

"The excitement has now subsided, so that it may be useful to consider what the question really was, not because it is necessary for the purposes of that particular case, but because of its bearing upon cases which may arise in the future under the application of the treaty-making power of the United States to other matters, and in other parts of the National domain.

"It is obvious that three distinct questions were raised by the claim originating with Japan and presented by our National Government to the courts in San Francisco. The first and second were merely questions of construction of the treaty. Was the right to attend the primary schools a right, liberty, or privilege of residence? and, if so, was the limitation of Japanese children to the Oriental school and their exclusion from the ordinary schools a deprivation of that right, liberty, or privilege?

"These questions of construction, and especially the second, are by no means free from doubt; but as they concern only the meaning of a particular clause in a particular treaty they are not of permanent importance, and, the particular occasion for their consideration having passed, they need not now be discussed.

"The other question was whether, if the treaty had the meaning which the Government of Japan ascribed to it, the Government of the United States had the constitutional power to make such a treaty agreement with a foreign nation which should be superior to and controlling upon the laws of the State of California. A correct understanding of that question is of the utmost importance, not merely as regards the State of California, but as regards all States and all citizens of the Union.

"There was a very general misapprehension of what this treaty really undertook to do. It was assumed that in making and assenting to the ratification of the Treaty of 1894 the United States was asserting the right to compel the State of California to admit Japanese children to its schools. No such question was involved. That treaty did not, by any possible construction, assert the authority of the United States to compel any State to maintain public schools, or to extend the privileges of its public schools to Japanese children or to the children of any alien residents.

What the Treaty Did Assert.

"The treaty did assert the right of the United States, by treaty, to assure to the citizens of a foreign nation residing in American territory equality of treatment with the citizens of other foreign nations, so that if any State chooses to extend privileges to aliens residents as well as to citizen residents, the State will be forbidden by the obligation of the treaty to discriminate against the resident citizens of the particular country with which the treaty is made, and will be forbidden to deny to them the privileges which it grants to the citizens of other foreign countries.

"The effect of such a treaty, in respect of education, is not positive and compulsory; it is negative and prohibitory. It is not a requirement that the State shall furnish education; it is a prohibition against discrimination when the State does choose to furnish education. It leaves every State free to have public schools or not, as it chooses, but it says to every State: 'If you provide a system of education which includes alien children you must not exclude these particular alien children.'

"It has been widely asserted or assumed that this treaty provision and its enforcement involved some question of State's rights. There was and is no question of State's rights involved, unless it be the question which was settled by the adoption of the Constitution.

"This will be apparent upon considering the propositions which I will now state:

"1. The people of the United States, by the Constitution of 1787, vested the whole treaty-making power in the National Government.

Distribution of Power.

"Legislative power is distributed; upon some subjects the National Legislature has authority; upon other subjects the State Legislature has authority. Judicial power is distributed; in some cases the Federal courts have jurisdiction; in other cases the State courts have jurisdiction. Executive power is distributed; in some fields the National Executive is to act; in other fields the State executive is to act. The treaty-making power is not distributed; it is all vested in the National Government; no part of it is vested in or reserved to the States.

"In international affairs there are no States; there is but one nation, acting in direct relation to and representation of every citizen in every State. Every treaty made under the authority of the United States is made by the National Government, as the direct and sole representative of every citizen of the United States residing in California equally with every citizen of the United States residing elsewhere.

"It is, of course, conceivable that, under pretense of exercising the treaty-making power, the President and Senate might attempt to make provisions regarding matters which are not proper subjects of international agreement, and which would be only a colorable—not a real—exercise of the treaty-making power; but so far as the real exercise of the power goes, there can be no question of State rights, because the Constitution itself, in the most explicit terms, has precluded the existence of any such question.

Some Implied Limitations.

"2. Although there are no express limitations upon the treaty-making power granted to the National Government, there are certain implied limitations arising from the nature of our Government and from the other provisions of the Constitution; but those implied limitations do not in the slightest degree touch the making of treaty provisions relating to the treatment of aliens within our territory.

"3. Reciprocal agreements between nations regarding the treatment which the citizens of each nation shall receive in the territory of the other nation are among the most familiar, ordinary, and unquestioned exercises of the treaty-making power. To secure the citizens of one's country against discriminatory laws and discriminatory administration in the foreign countries where they may travel, or trade, or reside, is, and always has been, one of the chief objects of treaty making, and such provisions always have been reciprocal.

"During the entire history of the United States provisions of this description have been included in our treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation with practically all the other nations of the world. Such provisions had been from time immemorial the subject of treaty agreements among the nations of Europe before American independence; and the power to make such provisions was exercised without question by the Continental Congress in the treaties which it made prior to the adoption of our Constitution.

"The Treaty of 1778 with France, made between the Most Christian King and the thirteen United States of North America by name, contained such provisions. So did the Treaty of 1782 between Their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Netherlands and the thirteen United States of America by name. The Treaty of 1785 with Prussia, ratified by the Continental Congress on the 17th of May, 1786, contained an exercise of the same kind of power. It is not open to doubt that when the delegates of these thirteen States conferred the power to make treaties upon the new National Government in the broadest possible terms and without any words of limitation, the subjects about which they themselves had been making the treaties then in force were included in the power.

"4. It has been settled for more than a century that the fact that a treaty provision would interfere with or annul the laws of a State as to the aliens concerning whom the provision is made is no impeachment of the treaty's authority. The very words of the Constitution, that the Judges in every State shall be bound by a treaty 'anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding,' necessarily imply an expectation that some treaties will be made in contravention of laws of the States.

"Far from the treaty-making power being limited by State laws, its scope is entirely independent of those laws; and whenever it deals with the same subject, if inconsistent with the law, it annuls the law. This is true as to any laws of the States, whether the legislative authority under which they are passed is concurrent with that of Congress, or exclusive of that of Congress."

Mr. Root cited the case of Ware vs. Hylton, in the year 1797, in which the Supreme Court considered the effect upon the Constitution of the treaty of peace with England of 1783, the case of Fairfax vs. Hunter in 1812, and the case of Chirac vs. Chirac in 1812, to show that the Constitution or laws of any State contrary to treaties made under the authority of the United States were null and void.

"A long line of cases," he continued, "have followed in the Supreme Court applying the provisions of various treaties and maintaining without exception the unvarying rule that the State statute falls before the treaty. It equally appears from these cases that the treaty provisions which were sustained by the Supreme Court and the State laws which were declared void, so far as they conflicted with a treaty, related to matters regarding which Congress had no power to legislate, but upon which, in the distribution of legislative powers under the Constitution, the States, and the States alone, had power to legislate."

"5. Since the rights, privileges, and immunities, both of person and property, to be accorded to foreigners in our country and to our citizens in foreign countries are a proper subject of treaty provision and within the limits of the treaty-making power, and since such rights, privileges, and immunities may be given by treaty in contravention of the laws of any State, it follows of necessity that the treaty-making power alone has authority to determine what those rights, privileges, and immunities shall be.

Things a State Cannot Do.

"No State can set up its laws as against the grant of any particular right, privilege, or immunity any more than against the grant of any other right, privilege, or immunity. No State can say a treaty may grant to alien residents equality of treatment as to property, but not as to education or as to the exercise of religion and as to burial but not as to education, or as to education but not as to property or religion. That would be substituting the mere will of the State for the judgment of the President and Senate in exercising a power committed to them and prohibited to the States by the Constitution.

"There was, therefore, no real question of power arising under this Japaness treaty and no question of State rights.

"There were, however, questions of policy, questions of national interests and of State interests, arising under the administration of the treaty and regarding the application of its provisions to the conditions existing on the Pacific Coast.

"In the distribution of powers under our composite system of government the people of San Francisco had three sets of interests committed to three different sets of officers—their special interest as citizens of the principal city and commercial port of the Pacific Coast represented by the City Government of San Francisco their interest in common with all the people of the State of California represented by the Governor and Legislature at Sacramento; and their interests in common with all the people of the United States represented by the National Government at Washington.

Interest Not Really in Conflict.

"Each one of these three different Governmental agencies had authority to do certain things relating to the treatment of Japanese residents in San Francisco. These three interests could not be really in conflict; for the best interests of the whole country is always the true interest of every State and city, and the protection of the interests of every locality in the country is always the true interest of the Nation.

"There was, however, a supposed or apparent clashing of interests, and, to do away with this, conference, communication, comparison of views, explanation of policy and purpose were necessary. Many thoughtless and some mischievous persons have spoken and written regarding these conferences and communications as if they were the parleying and compromise of enemies. On the contrary, they were an example of the way in which the public business ought always to be conducted; so that the different public officers respectively charged with the performance of duties affecting the same subject-matter may work together in furtherance of the same public policy and for a common purpose for the good of the whole country and every part of the country.

"Such a concert of action with such a purpose was established by the conferences and communications between the National authorities and the authorities of California and San Francisco which followed the passage of the Board of Education resolution.

"There was one great and serious question underlying the whole suoject which made all questions of construction and of scope and of effect of the treaty itself—all questions as to whether the claims of Japan were well founded or not; all questions as to whether the resolution of the School Board was valid or not—seem temporary and comparatively unimportant.

No Question of War with Japan.

"It was not a question of war with Japan. All the foolish talk about war was purely sensational and imaginative. There was never even friction between the two Governments. The question was, What state of feeling would be created between the great body of the people of the United States and the great body of the people of Japan as a result of the treatment given to the Japanese in this country?

"What was to be the effect upon that proud, sensitive, highly civilized people across the Pacific, of the discourtesy, insult, imputations of inferiority and abuse aimed at them in the columns of American newspapers and from the platforms of American public meetings? What would be the effect upon our own people of the responses that natural resentment for such treatment would elicit from the Japanese?

"The first article of the first treaty Japan ever made with a Western power provided:

"There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part and the Empire of Japan on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

"Under that treaty, which bore the signature of Matthew Calbraith Perry, we introduced Japan to the world of Western civilization. We had always been proud of her wonderful development—proud of the genius of the race that in a single generation adapted an ancient feudal system of the Far East to the most advanced standards of modern Europe and America. The friendship between the two nations had been peculiar and close.

What Was Averted.

"Was the declaration of that treaty to be set aside? At Kurihama, in Japan, stands a monument to Commodore Perry, raised by the Japanese in grateful appreciation, upon the site where he landed and opened negotiations for the treaty. Was that monument henceforth to represent dislike and resentment? Were the two peoples to face each other across the Pacific in future years with angry and resentful feelings? All this was inevitable if the process which seemed to have begun was to continue, and the Government of the United States looked with the greatest solicitude upon the possibility that the process might continue.

"It is hard for democracy to learn the responsibilities of its power; but the people now, not Governments, make friendship or dislike, sympathy or discord, peace or war, between nations. In this modern day, through the columns of the myriad press and messages flashing over countless wires, multitude calls to multitude across boundaries and oceans in courtesy or insult, in amity or in defiance. Foreign Offices and Ambassadors and Ministers no longer keep or break the peace, but the conduct of each people toward every other.

"The people who permit themselves to treat the people of other countries with discourtesy and insult are surely sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind, for a world of sullen and revengeful hatred can never be a world of peace. Against such a feeling treaties are waste paper and diplomacy the empty routine of idle form.

"The great question which overshadowed all discussion of the treaty of 1894 was the question: Are the people of the United States about to break friendship with the people of Japan? That question, I believe, has been happily answered in the negative."

The Drago Doctrine.

Much of the afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the so-called Drago doctrine, which ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster declared was first originated by Alexander Hamilton more than a hundred years ago.

William Barnes, Sr., of Nantucket, Mass., introduced a resolution asking the society to go on record as considering it "a degradation of the functions and purposes of the navies of the world to pervert them to the duties of debt collectors, and the lowering of the dignity of Admirals of the navies to force them to perform the duties of constables, bailiffs, and sheriffs in the collection of debts."

The resolution, which also carried an indorsement of the Drago doctrine, was referred to the Executive Committee for recommendation.

Judge Advocate General Davis of the Army addressed the meeting upon the subject of immunity of neutral property from seizure. He said the abolition of the distinction of contraband of war would not bring to neutral trade the relief from war hoped for, so long as the right of blockade continued to exist along with the right of maritime search and capture. It would, however, restrict the maritime area in which searches and captures were habitually made, but without any diminution of the rigor with which they were now exercised.

William L. Penfield, Solicitor General of the United States, said that the Drago Doctrine had been made use of as a convenient substitute for the threadbare Monroe Doctrine, which had ceased to serve the purposes of those who would pervert and use it as a shield for wrongdoing.

Rear Admiral Stockton resented what he termed a "charged of piracy" made by Everett P. Wheeler of New York City, who in an address criticised the conduct of American naval officers in capturing a shipload of non-combatants in the siege of Santiago, during the Spanish-American war.

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COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.

International Transactions Exceed $26,000,000,000 Annually.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The international commerce of the world now exceeds $26,000,000,000 annually, of which $15,750,000,000 is in imports and $12,500,000,000 in exports, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor to-day. Imports of countries other than the United States, 14 1-3 per cent. are drawn from this country, and of their exports, 9½ per cent. are sent here.

These figures of exports include only the domestic products exported, but do not include the foreign or colonial merchandise brought into the country and re-exported. The total imports of the countries other than the United States are given as $12,513,149,000, and the share of these imports drawn from the United States as $1,798,338,000, or 14.37 per cent. of the total.

The total exports of the countries other than the United States are given as $10,778,466,000, and the share sent to the United States as $1,031,113,000, or 9.57 per cent. of the total.

CAPT. KNIPE ACCUSED.

Police Official Arrested for Assaults on His Son and Daughter.

Police Capt. William Knipe of the Fort Hamilton Station was before Magistrate Furlong, in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with assaulting his son and daughter. Neither the son, John, 15 years old, nor the daughter, Grace, was in court, and the hearing was set down for next Thursday.

In their affidavits the son and daughter accuse their father of having attacked them in their home, 129 Jefferson Avenue, on last Monday night. John Knipe alleges that he was violently assaulted and beaten and that his father forced him across a trunk and choked him.

Grace says her father struck her in the face and then drove her from the house.

Following the alleged attack the children went to the home of a friend. The next day they went to court and swore to the complaints. They were represented yesterday by a lawyer, who explained that he had not had time to notify them to be in court. Capt. Knipe was paroled for the hearing.

A young woman who sued Capt. Knipe in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, for slander obtained a verdict of $2,500 last week.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Capt. R. S. Abernethy, Artillery, transferred from Fifty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, to unassigned list.

Capt. L. W. Cornish, Ninth Cavalry, is retired on account of disability incident to the service.

Capt. G. L. Goodale, Quartermaster, from Boston to Bristol for the purpose of examining and reporting upon a collection of military buttons.

First Lieut. W. J. Hawkins, Ordnance, from Springfield Armory and report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

Changes in stations and duties of medical officers: Lieut. Col. Gray will proceed to Omaha, relieving Lieut. Col. J. M. Banister, Deputy Surgeon General; who will rejoin his proper station.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. A. C. Markley is announced.

Lieut. Col. F. H. Hardie, Fifteenth Cavalry, from the Army of Cuban Pacification to Fort Ethan Allen.

Capt. E. M. Shinkle, Ordnance, will make one visit to each of the following posts on official business pertaining to the inspection and proof of new guns and carriages: The Presidio of San Francisco, Fort McDowell, and Fort Barry.

The Navy.

Capt. G. A. Merriam detached from navy yard, New York, to command the Missouri.

Capt. E. C. Pendleton detached from command of the Missouri to duty as Commandant of the navy yard and station at League Island.

Lieut. Commander J. R. Y. Blakely to the Wolverine as executive.

Lieut. L. M. Overstreet detached from the Wolverine to the Vermont.

Naval Constructor R. Stocker detached from navy yard at Norfolk to Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Gunner A. Anderson to navy yard at Mare Island.

Commissioned: Capt. W. C. Cowles.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arkansas at Annapolis, Princeton at Acapulco, Chicago and Boston at Amapala, Milwaukee at Santa Barbara, Buffalo at Mare Island.

Sailed—Nevada from Annapolis for Norfolk, Des Moines from Guantanamo for Habana, St. Louis from Newport News for Newport, Hannibal from Philadelphia for Hampton Roads, Ajax from Baltimore for Hampton Roads, Mayflower from San Juan for Washington, Scorpion from San Juan for Santiago De Cuba.

The Kansas was placed in commission yesterday at the navy yard at League Island.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

Frauds In The Mail
By GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Ex-Postmaster General

Legislation By Commission
By THOMAS THACHER, LL. D.

In the current issue of the

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW
Price 25 Cents — For Sale Everywhere

GUARDSMEN REFUSE REGULAR ARMY OFFER

7th and 13th Regiments Will Not Co-operate Except as Organizations.

OLIVER WAXES SARCASTIC

Hopes Other Regiments Are Not Suffering from Similar Apparently Unfortunate Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, has written to Gov. Hughes asking whether it cannot be arranged for some of the National Guard regiments of New York to co-operate with the artillerymen of the regular army in the coast defense practice this coming Summer. Incidentally the letter contains a left-handed compliment to the Seventh and Thirteenth regiments of the New York Guard.

Major Gen. Roe and the colonels of the two regiments refused to participate in the practice unless the State troops could preserve their organizations, on the ground that it would be impossible to maintain the morale of the troops if the men were not directly under the charge of their own officers. This is much the same stand as was taken by the Seventh during the war with Spain.

The War Department wanted to have the men as reserves and supports at Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton, Schuley, and Totten, and invited all of the field, staff, and non-commissioned officers to take part in the instruction as individuals. But the regiments refused because they could not serve as organizations. The Department holds that fixed units are absolutely out of place in such practice.

Gen. Oliver, in writing to Gov. Hughes, expresses the hope that New York will not lose the benefit of the practice "because of the unfortunate conditions that apparently exist in the regiments in question," and that other organizations in the National Guard will be found which "will not suffer from loss of direct control of their field officers for one week."

He added that "the department is loath to believe that New York alone, with its admirable National Guard, will fail to meet the request of the department because the conditions necessarily demanded do not meet the views of the two organizations specified. It was hoped by the department that the Seventh Regiment would be the one above all others which might be willing to assist the department in carrying out the plans proposed for the defense of New York harbor."

All the other States which have had opportunity to participate in such practice have taken advantage of it.

ALBANY, April 19.—Gov. Hughes said to-night that he had received the letter from Assistant Secretary of War Oliver relative to New York regiments in connection with regular army maneuvers, but declined to give out the letter or comment on the subject at present.

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COLONIAL PROBLEMS UNDER DISCUSSION

Bryce and Beveridge the Chief Speakers at American Academy Convention.

ON INSULAR BANKING

Ex-Gov. Ide and Prof. Jenks Talk of Phases In Philippine Government.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The American Academy of Political and Social Science began its eleventh annual meeting here to-day. The principal speakers at the night session were Ambassador Bryce, who spoke on "Some Difficulties in Colonial Government Encountered by Great Britain and How They Have Been Met," and United States Senator Beveridge, who talked about "Development of a Colonial Policy for the United States."

Ambassador Bryce said in part:

"Both in India and the crown colonies we have left the native law, so far as it is inwoven with native custom and native religion, untouched. In India, the family rights and the inheritance rights, both of Hindoos and of Mohammedans, are still governed by their own law; and this has been greatly to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the country. It has been our policy everywhere to protect the natives in every way, and to repress attempts of Europeans to deal unfairly with them."

In the course of his address Senator Beveridge said:

"What of the development of our colonial policy? The ruling principle along which that policy must be evolved was clear from the first. I repeat it is the principle of administration. From this principle we have departed somewhat—departed because of the supposed exigencies of party politics; because of the foolish attempt to apply a self government, which we ourselves have taken a thousand years to work out, to a people that are centuries behind us in development; because of the ignorance of some of our public men—of the impatience of others with the vast but simple duties which our colonial task presents. Both parties have been 'playing politics' with our government of dependencies. To these causes are due every departure from the natural principle of administration. And it is from these departures that all our future difficulties will flow."

Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University spoke on the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippines, saying:

"The law establishing the Agricultural Bank in the Philippines authorizes the Philippine Government to guarantee a 4 per cent. income on the capital actually invested for a period of twenty-five years. The principal itself is not guaranteed. Under no circumstances can the liability exceed $400,000 a year. The bank can make loans only for the purpose of assisting agriculture, and must treat the small farmers wishing petty loans with especial favor."

Henry C. Ide, ex-Governor of the Philippines, also talked about banking, currency, and finance in the islands:

"The Philippine Government has paid its own way from the beginning. In every department—for the maintenance of schools, scientific institutions, the construction of roads and bridges, public buildings, the preservation of good order, and all other Governmental activities—from insular revenues.

Ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith presided at the evening session and made the opening address, which he concluded by conveying the greetings of the Academy to Ambassador Bryce, presenting him as the permanent honorary Chairman of the organization. Mr. Bryce received an enthusiastic greeting.

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Three Piece Evening Set *Consisting of HAT, MUFF and BOA made of pink Point-de-Esprit.*
An exquisite creation now on exhibition in our Millinery show rooms. HAT is trimmed with imported rosebuds and foliage, the Crown is encircled by soft Louisine ribbon, caught with a large rhinestone buckle, crossing in back with loops and falling below the waist. The large MUFF and BOA are most artistically entwined with little buds and velvet ribbon to match. Conservatively valued at $100. Our price $65.00

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Glace Kid Mousquetaires. An assortment of 1,200 pairs, embracing the newest effects—extremely smart in appearance. They are 20-inch, elbow length, Glace Kid Mousquetaire Gloves, in Brown, Black and White. All sizes. The real value is $2.75, but specially priced at $1.79

Men's Suits and Spring Overcoats. A man who discriminates with exceptional severity in the selection of clothes, will find these particular garments to his liking. They are possessed of unusual merit in Material, Fit and Style. The workmanship is the finest product of the tailors' art, which, combined with the variety in style and color, goes to make this representative $30 garment an unequaled value at $19.75

Women's Footwear.
This season's correct shades of Brown and Tan are here in abundance, further than that, our Women's Shoe Dept. offers the most alluring inducements to the woman decidedly exacting in shoe value. Women's, Children's and Misses' Tan Russia Calf and Golden Brown Kid (color No. 21), Boots, Gibson and Sailor Ties and Pumps. Also colored Swede leathers and White Canvas. Prices
$2.98 TO $5.98
Patent and Glazed Kid for more formal dress at
$1.98 TO $5.98

Men's Oxfords. In presenting this sale to-day we do not merely strive to attain our end in the underpricing, but also endeavor to make the value of the Oxfords such that its impression, when you decide to buy again, will cause you to choose the same, regardless of any increase in its cost, necessary to the attainment of its regular and standard price. The offering comprises: Men's Oxfords in Nobby Spring shapes of Tan Russia Calf, Patent Cronona Colt, Gun Metal Calf and Vici Kid. They are hand made. The prices range from
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BOOTH'S VOLUNTEERS GET $250,000 HOME

Gift of Six-Story Building in 28th Street from Wealthy Contributors.

HAVE NO DEBT TO FACE

A Climax to Twenty Years of Work by Ballington Booth and His Wife.

Ballington Booth, President of the Volunteers of America, announced yesterday that he had taken title, in the name of the Volunteers, to a new six-story building at 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, just off Broadway, which will be used for the executive headquarters of the organization. The property represents an investment of something like $250,000, and as a home for the Volunteers it furnishes about as great a contract to the present headquarters, in an old rookery at 88 Cooper Row, just off the Bowery, as can be imagined.

Gen. Booth was enthusiastic when he received the reporters in his office yesterday to tell them about the new acquisition of the Volunteers.

"It is a happy and triumphant climax to our ten years of work in connection with the Volunteers of America," he said. "This building seems to have been built Providentially for us. The funds with which it has been bought have been raised to the last dollar outside of our regular contributions, and not a dollar has been diverted from our work to accomplish this result.

"We did not want to place any additional burden upon the Volunteer workers, and no Volunteers have been asked to help us in raising the funds. In fact, the news will be as much a surprise to many of them as to the public at large. The help has come from those who have been interested in the headquarters and have realized its usefulness in the work of the movement."

Booth's Twentieth Anniversary.

All of a sudden Gen. Booth jumped about three feet out of his chair, as if somebody had set off a firecracker behind him. He threw his long arms high above his head and almost shouted:

"Oh, it just comes to me—it is most interesting, most interesting. Do you know, gentlemen, that it was just twenty years ago yesterday, at 10:45 in the morning, that Mrs. Ballington Booth and I sailed up New York Harbor to take up our work in America? To think that it was at the same hour twenty years later when I took title to this magnificent building for the Volunteers!"

The new building of the Volunteers is a very up-to-date affair both in design and construction. Its entire front is of copper, with granite base stones, and the window arrangement is such as to afford a maximum of light. Expense was apparently not spared in its decoration, and it has all the modern devices for fire protection. The vendor was Harry L. Toplitz, who built it.

According to the present plans of the Volunteers the street floor and basement will be rented and the sixth floor as well, which contains three suites especially designed for studio purposes. That leaves four floors for the organization. On the second floor there will be the private office of Gen. Booth and a board room to accommodate 200 people where the meetings of the executive heads of the Volunteers may be held. The third floor will be given over to the financial offices of the Volunteers and to those of the trade department. The fourth floor will be the home of the editorial department of the organization, and the fifth floor, the lightest in the building, will be the headquarters of Mrs. Ballington Booth and her Prison League, which is now cramped up in a little room in the old shack on Cooper Row.

Names of Donors Withheld.

Gen. Booth explained yesterday that the donors of the fund out of which the building was purchased did not want their names to appear in any announcement of the gift. There are between forty-five and fifty of them, all told. Then he waxed enthusiastic again.

"Why, just think of it," he cried, "one man, one of the largest givers to our building, sent along his regular contribution to the work of the Volunteers by return mail upon receipt of the regular invitation, and this only a few weeks after he had contributed so generously to our building. And we raised the money—or the greater part of it—in about six months. When we started it seemed like an impossible undertaking, and when we had raised $16,500 we stopped, thinking that we would not possibly do better than that. Then we took it up again, and now in so short a time the whole amount has come in."

Gen. Booth went over some of the figures on the work of the Volunteers for the year of 1906, how 3,933 unfortunate women were cared for in the homes of the organization, and 21,487 women giving lodgings, how the Volunteers' workers visited 27,557 families to render succor, had lodged altogether 280,812 persons, and had fed 499,754 exclusive of the holiday feasts in the large cities.

Mrs. Booth's Prison League.

There were some interesting figures upon the work of the Volunteer Prison League, which is the special charge of Mrs. Ballington Booth. The league has 50,000 members now, of whom some 43,000 are still serving their sentences. Of the 7,000 who had served their time, 2,860 have been placed in steady positions where they are doing well, and upward of 70 per cent. of the whole number of released members are leading reformed lives according to the league's reports.

The Volunteers have just incorporated St. Gregory's Hospital in Gold Street, where an average of 1,100 surgical treatments and dressings are being given free every week to the workers in that crowded district. The hospital has treated 27,960 persons since June 9 of last year.

JONES'S REMOVAL UPHELD.

One Phase of Litigation with the Hirsch Estate Is Ended.

George Thoms of the law firm of Quigg, Bostwick & Coleman, of 32 Liberty Street, received word from Albany yesterday that the Court of Appeals has affirmed the decree of Surrogate Thomas removing Edward K. Jones as an executor of the will of Ferdinand Hirsch, the millionaire cigar maker. This finding is the end of one branch of a protracted litigation between the Hirsch family and Jones, arising out of complaints as to the method of Jones in using the funds of the estate.

Another branch of the litigation before the Court of Appeals is an appeal from a judgment obtained against Jones for $129,000, alleged to have been illegally taken by him from the Ferdinand Hirsch Company while its President.

$15,000 Verdict in 20 Minutes.

One of the quickest verdicts ever rendered in the Supreme Court was in the case of Henrietta Gelesman against the New York City Railway Company before Justice John W. Goff and a jury yesterday. Mrs. Gelssman was thrown off a car in October, 1904. It was claimed on her behalf by Alfred and Charles Steckler that the accident happened through the negligence of the defendant. The woman was made a cripple for life. The jury, after a deliberation of only twenty minutes, brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $15,000.

INJUSTICE TO THE POOR.

President Wilson Says Law's Delay Is Responsible.

President Wilson of Princeton, in his address to the students of Columbia University, in the series he is delivering there, yesterday sounded a warning against allowing the central Government to encroach on the power of the Supreme Court. He also discussed the evils in our judiciary system. He said in part:

"There are eighteen things which are enumerated in the Constitution of the United States that the Federal Government can do. If the executive authorities can read into this Constitution in addition, anything else that they want to, what is the use of the original provisions? If you can read into them anything you please that affects commerce or other matters not contained in them, they become useless. If the Senators can't reason, it is imperative that the courts should be able to reason for them. The Supreme Court has the delicate task of saying just what the President can do and of saying how far the powers of Congress extend."

The speaker then said that there was a feeling that justice was only to be obtained by the rich man. He admitted that this feeling was well founded, but said that the reason for it was misunderstood. He said it was not because of any partiality to the rich man as such, but because we have made our legal processes so slow that the poor man cannot afford an appeal to them. On this point he continued: "It is true that the courts afford justice fully only to the rich litigants. The trouble is that the poor man needs to have his troubles settled promptly, because delay pinches. If to the delay and the cash outlay of a long litigation is added doubt as to the outcome, it is not to be wondered at that the poor man decides he cannot afford to wait and compromises—surrenders a part of his rights for immediate settlement."

FREED ON SELIGMAN CHARGE.

Vincent Murphy Then Rearrested on Old Charge of Forgery.

There were unexpected developments in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon when Alfred Seligman, the banker, asked for the discharge of Vincent Murphy, whose arrest he had caused on Thursday for the alleged larceny of $4,000. Mr. Seligman had said Murphy had obtained the money by false representations in connection with the purchase of an automobile of foreign make supposed to be somewhere in the West. After being released on the Seligman charge Murphy was arrested on an old charge of forgery in New Haven, Conn.

Murphy had given the name of Frank Russell when he was taken to the police station, but when Mr. Seligman came into court he greeted the prisoner rather warmly as Murphy. During their conversation, it is said, Mr. Seligman told Murphy that if he would sign a paper releasing him from any civil action he would see that Murphy was discharged. Murphy's lawyer, Frederick A. Ware, brought this to the attention of Magistrate Baker, and protested against his client being allowed to sign the document. Magistrate Baker sustained the protest and discharged Murphy.

Then Detective Sergeant Ward of New Haven rearrested Murphy on the fugitive charge. Ward told the Magistrate that Murphy had cut quite a dash in New Haven in January, and had made the acquaintance of Pierpont Foster, a lawyer. Murphy, according to the detective's story, forged a check on the City Bank for $18 in Foster's name, after which he disappeared.

FORT LEE BATTLE MONUMENT.

Sculptor Carl E. Tefft's Design Accepted by the Committee.

The Fort Lee Battle Monument Committee held a final meeting at Fort Lee, N. J., last evening, and announced that Sculptor Carl E. Tefft's design had been accepted for the bronze statue to be erected to commemorate the masterly retreat of the Continental Army from New York to Fort Lee during the Revolution.

The site is at Parker's Pond, Fort Lee, and the monument, which will be unveiled in October, will be in full view from Manhattan and the river.

The New Jersey State Militia, the Grand Army of the Republic, and a score of civic bodies will take part in the unveiling, and it is expected that a detachment of United States troops will also participate. Trenton and Newark will send many school children to the dedication.

Sculptor Tefft described the monument as follows:

On a granite base will stand an upright, oblong boulder, weighing forty tons. Clinging to the boulder will be bronze figures of two Continental soldiers, each seven and one-half feet high. The design is emblematic of soldiers scaling the Palisades.

The greatest trouble I have encountered was my long search for a suitable boulder and many an excursion and incursion have I made in my hunt for one. One day I happened to ask a very young man—almost a boy—if he knew of such a one. He thought for a while, shook his head, and then said, with a confident smile, that he could quarry one for me. I laughed, but he was so persistent that I questioned him. He gave the name of Knue Viiter, quarryman, age 21, and said that he could quarry such a boulder from the cliffs of the Palisades, about a mile from Parker's Pond, at Coytesville. Well, that young man has undertaken a big contract. He'll have to make the biggest blast ever made in the Palisades. The people along the New Jersey and New York shores of the Hudson will think Hell Gate is being blown up again.

Mr. Tefft is a native of Bangor, Maine, and although a young man, has achieved several successes, among which is the fountain in Bronx Park. Eighteen sculptors competed.

To Test Steel for Geological Survey.

Prof. William Campbell of Columbia University has been appointed metallographer by the United States Government to take charge of all the metallurgical investigations connected with the testing of structural steel which is being carried on by the Geological Survey. Prof. Campbell and Prof. Howe of Columbia form the Committee on the Corrosion of Iron and Steel of the Society of Testing Materials.

$300 Fire at the Navy Yard.

Building No. 20, in which is located the steam engineering foundry, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was damaged by fire yesterday morning. When the blaze was discovered it had obtained a good start, and the marine fire brigade was unable to get it under control. An alarm was turned in and it did not take the firemen long to put the blaze out. The damage was about $300.

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ALLEGE NEGLECT OF CITY'S STREETS

Needed Repairs Not Made, Say Witnesses at the Ahearn Hearing.

MR. AHEARN NOT PRESENT

His Lawyer Again Makes a Demand to be Allowed to Examine Witnesses, but Is Refused.

Marvin Scudder, an accountant, was the chief witness yesterday in the examination into the affairs of Borough President Ahearn's office. He declared that there were 615 street openings reported in 1906, with no restoration work ordered, as against 102 such cases in 1905, and 106 in 1904. The hearing yesterday only lasted half the day, and Mr. Ahearn was not in attendance.

Jamee W. Howard, who testified on Thursday, was examined further yesterday. He told at length of the condition of the east side streets as he had found them, and said that they were all badly in need of repair. He said the same was true of the streets on the lower west side, but that the streets west of Central Park were in fair condition. He suggested that the system of repaving in this city was poor, and that much better results might be obtained if a system of prompt reports was introduced.

Special Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. Mitchell next called Mr. Scudder, who said he had assisted Mr. Hughes as statistician in the insurance investigation. He said he had examined the street opening and paving contracts and explained the nature of them and the manner in which repairs were made.

He asserted that the records of the Bureau of Highways showed that in 1904 106 cases of street openings were reported for which there was no record of restoration work being ordered. In 1905 the number was 102, and for last year 615. He explained, however, that it was possible that the latter figure might be a little high, as there appeared to be some confusion in the records.

The hearing was concluded at 1 o'clock, Mr. Mitchell announcing that he had no other witnesses to call. At his request an adjournment was taken until Monday at 10:30. During the session Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Mr. Ahearn, was present, and as the examination of each witness was concluded he asked permission to cross-examine, which was denied by the Commissioners of Accounts, before whom the examination was held. The ruling of the Commissioners on Thursday was that the affair was ex parte, and that witnesses, as Mr. Ahearn would be, had he appeared, were not entitled to counsel.

Nothing was done during the day to compel the attendance of Mr. Ahearn. A subpoena has been served on him, directing him to appear on the 29th. It is possible that he will attend the hearing on that day.

The Automobile Club of America, through its special committee on streets, has unearthed an order issued by Fire Chief Croker on March 12 directing the drivers of all fire apparatus to proceed slowly on account of the bad condition of the streets. The order reads:

To Battalion Chiefs:

You are hereby notified that during the time the streets are in the condition they are at present, due consideration will be taken while driving to fires. If necessary, go very slowly in proceeding through the various streets which are almost impassable, as a large number of apparatus are now at the repair shops on account of broken axles, springs, etc., and a large number of men are on the sick list through being thrown from apparatus. The utmost care should be taken in responding to alarms of fire under present conditions.

As far as can be learned the order is still in force. It is probable that Fire Department officers may be called to testify at the examination now being held.

EDWARDS IN CHARGE.

Former Princeton Football Star Takes Street Commissioner's Place.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Macdonough Craven has been confined to his home for nearly a week suffering from gastritis and rheumatism. On Wednesday his condition was regarded as extremely serious. Since that time he has been recovering, and it is expected that he will resume charge of the department on Monday.

During the Commissioner's enforced absence his deputy, "Big Bill" Edwards, formerly a Princeton football player, has been in charge.

WORKMEN MADE DIRECTORS.

Knox Hat Co. Recognizes Services of Three Old and Faithful Employes.

Because they remained faithful to the company in the big strike of three and a half years ago, three employes of the Knox Hat Manufacturing Company have been elected to the Board of Directors. These men are Supt. John W. Osmun of the company's plant at Boonton, N. J.; Supt. Albert Thetford of the factory at St. Mark's and Grand Avenues, Brooklyn, and Foreman Mark A. Kerwin of the curling department of the Brooklyn factory. Kerwin and Thetford have been with the company for twelve years, and Osmun for eight years.

It is announced on behalf of the company that its principle of operation is to obtain co-operation between the workmen and the executive management, and that the advancement of the three men named is in line with this policy. The especial reason for the recognition of Osmun, Thetford, and Kerwin dates back to the strike of 1902, when the Knox firm and the United Hatters of America came to an issue and the manufacturers announced that they would never allow a member of the union to enter their employ again.

The trio remained with the company and worked with their fellows to induce them to declare for the open shop, on the ground that the union had broken its contracts with the Knox concern.

SCHOOLBOY A SUICIDE.

Shoots Himself After Being Expelled for Misconduct.

Oscar Kearn, 15 years old, who lived on the Ferry Road, Guttenberg, shot and killed himself yesterday afternoon. The boy was a member of the graduating class of the Guttenberg grammar school. He was reprimanded by his teacher yesterday, and when he was not repentant for his misdeed was sent to Principal Broughton, who expelled him.

Kearn went home and took the money he had belonging to the class, he being its Treasurer, and made up his accounts. He had threatened to shoot himself and the teacher, Miss Loeffel, so when he returned to the school after the noon recess he was watched. He seemed cooled down. He rendered an accounting to the members of the class and then left, after telling some of the boys they would never see him again.

He went out along the Bulls Ferry Road to Thirty-fourth Street, where he shot himself in the breast. He was taken to the North Hudson Hospital, where he died.

B. Altman & Co.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' TRIMMED HATS,

EMBRACING THE LATEST STYLES IN SCHOOL HATS; LINGERIE AND FLOWER TRIMMED MODELS, FOR DRESS WEAR.

THE FOLLOWING AT SPECIAL PRICES:

MISSES' AND GIRLS' HATS, RIBBON TRIMMED - $6.50
MISSES' AND GIRLS' HATS, RIBBON & FLOWER TRIMMED 10.50

(MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, FIRST FLOOR)

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Just for Young Fellows

YOU NEVER SAW any clothes like these. They're chosen just to suit young fellows. The makers have not been afraid to go in for extreme ideas. They've built togs that will make you stand out of the crowd. There is no crime against style so great as being commonplace. College Brand Clothes are proportioned differently than suits which have to please young men, *middle aged* men and *grandfathers*. Clothes intended to fit everybody, in the end fit nobody well. College Brand Clothes are the only clothes in America intended just for young men—and for men who want to stay young.

Priced According to Fabric, $13.50 to $30

College Clothes Shop
129 West 42d Street

Ask for College Book of Athletic Records. It's Free.

Brill Furnishings

Mercantile fame costs money. Recognizing this fact, Brill stores, while presenting articles of standard worth from makers of national and international reputation, also present articles no less worthy because produced by younger concerns not yet widely known. Embodying maximum worth, but manufactured at minimum expense, these articles are best furnishing values anywhere.

Brill Neckwear, 50c

Gathered from several sources, each selected because excelling in some particular point. One maker excels in ability to choose handsome silks, another in ability to cut and make a four-in-hand that slips easily under turn-down collars and knots gracefully, another in ability to make up plain black or white silks rather than fancies, etc. From them all Brill stores present the best—an assortment larger, more variegated and better value than any other showing you will find.

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Introducing at a popular price an exclusive Brill mesh underwear designed to keep the skin "kool." Of all mesh, net or porous woven underwear Brill "Koolskin" is probably the most practical at any price. Its fabric construction has all the "skin breathing" advantages claimed by best mesh underwear, and in addition "Koolskin" does not scratch or irritate the most delicate skin.

"Koolskin" shirts, athletic style or with long or short sleeves.

"Koolskin" drawers, knee length or regular or short and stout. All sizes. Sold only in Brill stores. Per garment, 50c.

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New one-piece slumber dress—coat and trousers all together, avoiding knots and string about the waist. Made of fancy madras and plain color soisette.

Send for Free Booklet "Brill Clothes"

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers
FOUR STORES

UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way. 47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich.
279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers. 125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

BOYS' SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

THE LATEST STYLES AND MATERIALS IN BOYS' SUITS, TOP COATS AND REEFERS, ADAPTED FOR SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS; ALSO SELECTIONS OF YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND COATS.

SEVERAL STYLES IN BOYS' CLOTHING ON SPECIAL SALE THIS DAY (SATURDAY), AS FOLLOWS:

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OF MIXED CHEVIOT $6.00 & 8.00 OF BLUE SERGE $8.00

SAILOR SUITS OF MIXED CHEVIOT AND BLUE SERGE; SIZES 6 TO 10 YEARS 5.00

BLUE SERGE REEFERS; SIZES 3 TO 10 YEARS . . 4.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Santa Fe
All the Way

$62.50
From Chicago

$57.50
From St. Louis

California and back for one fare

First-class, April 25 to May 18.
Return limit, July 31.

You may ride on The California Limited and enjoy Fred Harvey meals.
Side trips to Grand Canyon of Arizona and Yosemite Valley cost a few dollars more.
Personally-conducted Shriners excursions.

Drop me a postal to-day for souvenir booklet, "California Summer Outings," and excursion folders.

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 377 Broadway, New York City.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED

The ancient and crude methods used in prescription compounding have long since passed. Intelligent and enlightened people demand up-to-date service. The drug store that can give the best service is the store that has the best equipment.

We invite your inspection of our prescription department. We believe that it will defy the most rigid criticisms. Only the highest salaried and the most skilled prescription clerks are employed. The best drugs and chemicals that the market affords are used exclusively. Prescriptions delivered to the patient from this department are the highest interpretation of pharmaceutical skill.

Let us fill your prescriptions for you, and you will get just what the doctor orders.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
(A Corporation)
Times Building,
Broadway at 42nd Street.
Phono 4323 Bryant
PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

KENDALL PICTURES SOLD FOR $44,930

C. K. G. Billings Largest Buyer of a Group of Modern Dutch Canvases.

AN ISRAELS BRINGS $4,300

W. Scott Thurber of Chicago Bids In a Beautiful Marine by Jacob Maris, Once in Forbes Collection.

An unusual and beautiful lot of pictures was sold last evening at the American Art Galleries. It was the private collection of Mrs. Anna N. Kendall of Lamoille, Ill., twenty-nine canvases, which brought $44,930. The paintings were, with one exception, the work of modern Dutch masters, the nineteenth century artists, several of whom are still living. Fritz Thaulow, the Norwegian, was the one artist not belonging to the Dutch group.

All the pictures were purchased personally by the collector, Mrs. Kendall, for her own pleasure, osme of them coming direct from the artists themselves, and they were all "livable" pictures. The largest of the lot was that by Thaulow, the "Bridge at Verona" an dthis was only 25 by 32 inches. Many pictures in similar sales are distinctly art gallery pictures, beautiful, but two large for many homes and not suitable in character.

Mrs. Kendall is a great lover of nature and any one of her pictures would have been in place in the simplest home as in the richest, and they were by such artists as Mauve, Jacob Maris, Israels, and others of this well-known group.

There were photographs with several of the pictures, autographed by the artist, and one of Israels, "First Steps," a little child learning to walk, had underneath it a sentence in English by him which read: "It is long ago since I made this picture and I like it still as one of my nicest compositions."

This painting brought the highest price of the evening, $4,300. It was started at $1,000, ran immediately up to $2,000, and was knocked down to C. K. G. Billings, who made the greatest number of purchases of the sale. Mr. Billings is putting up a new house at Mt. Washington, into which these pictures will probably go.

The second highest price of the evening was given by W. Scott Thurber of Chicago for a water color by Jacob Maris, a beautiful marine, "Barges-Ville-Girerre." This picture, which brought $3,550, was formerly in the collection of J. Staats Forbes, London.

There was a large number of persons present, and the avcrage of prices was good for an unrestricted sale, yet many of the pictures, it was understood, brought less than their original purchase price.

Following is the order of sale, names of pictures, artists, buyers, and prices:

Dutch Baby, Bernard de Hoog; C. K. G. Billings	230
An Old Doorway, Johannes Bosboom; C. K. G. Billings	350
Brood of Ducklings, William Maris; C. K. G. Billings	500
Church at Leyden, Johannes Bosboom; W. Scott Thurber	700
A Peaceful Day, Johannes Hendrik Weissenbruch; C. K. G. Billings	850
Tending the Flock, Anton Mauve; C. K. G. Billings	1,450
In a Garden, Jacob Maris; James G. Shepherd	850
Returning from Work, Josef Israels; C. K. G. Billings	1,275
The Only Charge, Anton Mauve; Mrs. Josephine Schmid	1,450
Far Away, Josef Isreals; C. K. G. Billings	1,375
Church Interior at Dordrecht, Johannes Bosboom; C. K. G. Billings	1,025
The Grafter's Cow, Anton Mauve; W. Scott Thurber	1,650
The Bashful Suitor, Josef Isreals; C. K. G. Billings	1,500
The Edge of the Wood, Theophile de Bock; C. K. G. Billings	750
The Young Mother, Israels; C. K. G. Billings	1,750
A Restful Day, De Bock; James G. Shepherd, Scranton	700
The New Baby, Bernardus Blommers; J. S. Andrews	1,350
Barges, Ville-Girerre; W. Scott Thurber	3,550
A Hazy Day, Weissenbruch; W. Scott Thurber	1,500
First Steps, Israels; C. K. G. Billings	4,300
A Cloudy Day, De Bock; A. Tooth & Son	675
Beech Woods, De Bock; C. K. G. Billings	1,000
Across the Dunes, Mauve; W. Scott Thurber	3,000
Approaching Storm, De Bock; W. Scott Thurber	1,500
The Latest News, Albert Neuhuys; Otto Burnet, agent	3,050
Children of the Beach, Blommers; C. K. G. Billings	1,700
Ducks and Ducklings, Willem Maris, W. Scott Thurber	2,750
The Simple Life, Blommers; R. H. Lorenze, agent	1,650
Bridge at Verona, Fritz Thaulow; C. K. G. Billings	2,000
Total	$44,930

LOW PRICES FOR IVORIES.

The Joseph B. Stearns Collection Brings $3,504.50.

The collection of ivory carvings made by the late Joseph B. Stearns was sold at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon and the 150 pieces brought $3,504.50. This collection was exhibited as a loan at the Metropolitan Museum of Art from 1883 until 1897.

The highest price wof the afternoon was $135, brought by a carving of two Buddhist priests signed by Ryomin. It was 4½ inches high. The carvings of a Chinese sage and child on a stand, signed by Okawa Somin, brought $120. The lowest price was $3, given for an ivory Netsuke.

There will be another sale of ivory carvings, porcelains, and pottery collected by the late Henry T. Cox this afternoon.

FELL DEAD AT DINNER.

Bayonne Workman's Death May Have Been Due to an Assault.

Edward Tvedik, aged 35, of 13 William Street, Bayonne, dropped dead yesterday while eating his dinner at the Tide-Water Oil Company's plant at Constable Hook, where he was employed. On March 30 Tvedik was found lying on the street near his home with a hole in his head. He was taken to the City Hospital, and after several stitches were taken in the wound h was sen home.

Tvedik accused Harry Ridzik of having assaulted him. The latter was arrested, but discharged.

County Physician Converse will hold an autopsy to find out if Tvedik's death was due to the assault. Ridzik was rearrested last night.

SUICIDE FROM THE COMANCHE

Man Said to be Railroad Official Jumps Overboard at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 19.—L. F. Ford of Philadelphia, said to be Superintendent of Construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, committed suicide early to-day by leaping overboard from the Clyde Line steamer Comanche just off the jetties before she entered this harbor. Ford's wife was aboard the ship. They took passage on the steamer from New York. The body was recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—L. F. Ford is not in the Philadelphia Directory or in the Pennsylvania Railroad list of employes.

Indian Agent Clerk Indicted.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., April 19.—It was officially stated to-night that Lyman K. Lane, formerly financial clerk for the United States Indian Agent, has been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury now in session, charged with embezzeling $5,600 of Government funds.

SPRING BEATS A RETREAT.

Weather Man Says To-day Will Be Clear, but Not Much Warmer.

March, April, and May were all crowded into one brief day yesterday, and the New Yorker who got up in the morning and discovered that it was snowing so hard that one could hardly see two blocks away had the pleasure later in the day of watching the sun smile over the land before it disappeared behind the hills of Jersey. It was a day of reversals. Spring retreated, suburbanites went back to start their furnaces again, and those who had discarded Winter clothing went back for overcoats.

Gentle Spring has been erratic this month. The records of the Weather Bureau for the first eighteen days of this month show that the temperature has been 4½ degrees lower than the normal temperature for New York, the mean temperature for this month being 41 2-10 degrees, while the normal is 45 7-10. As compared with last year the contrast is more pronounced, the mean temperature for the first eighteen days in April, 1906, being 49 1-10 degrees.

The New Yorker who is longing for the return of Spring, and the small boys who would woo her beside the creek where the fish bite, the baseball rooters who are looking forward to days on the bleechers, and the lover of the seaside who is looking forward for the joy that Spring brings may all take heart. The weather to-day will be fair, according to predictions, but it will not be much warmer. Here is what the Weather Man has to say.

"The Eastern disturbance has passed of to sea south of Hatteras. The Southeastern depression has greatly increased in strength and has caused, in conjuncture with an area of high pressure to the northward, snows in Colorado and Southeast Wyoming. Cold weather continues in eastern and northern districts. The weather Saturday will be fair."

Snow began to fall about 7 o'clock yesterday morning and continued steadily for several hours, but in the streets it disappeared as soon as it fell. The record shows that .16 of an inch fell, but it melted as it touched the ground. The maximum temperature was 40 degrees at 12:05 o'clock, and the minimum 35 degrees at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

SNOWSTORM IS GENERAL.

Fruit and Truck Interests Suffer Severely from Cold.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Snow fell early to-day throughout the greater part of Pennsylvania. The local Weather Bureau reports this month as the coldest April in twenty-six years.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 19.—Snow fell last night and early to-day over nearly the entire State. The temperature registered from 28 to 30 above zero.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 19.—Advices from this district report damage to the fruit and truck interests aggregating over $400,000 by the late frosts and cold weather. Peaces are reported a total loss.

DENVER, Col., April 19.—The snowstorm that has prevailed in the mountains for two days has spread over Colorado, Wyoming, a portion of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. The Weather Bureau predicts that the storm will continue for at least twenty-four hours.

THE HORSE HAD CORNS.

G. L. Jacquin Arrested for Making the Animal Work.

Gaston L. Jacquin of 430 Fifth Avenue was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of cruelty to animals in working a horse suffering with corns. Jefferson Seligman, the banker, of 11 East Sixty-ninth Street, who is an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, wrote to Magistrate Barlow as follows:

My Dear Judge Barlow: The case of the arrest of Mr. G. L. Jacquin of 430 Fifth Avenue has been brought to my attention as an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and after giving the same careful consideration I find that the arrest was unjustified, and I hope that you will dismiss it.

Magistrate Barlow called for expert testimony, which was furnished by two veterinary surgeons, one of whom favored the action of the society and the other testified for Mr. Jacquin.

"Was this horse in condition to be at work?" asked the Magistrate of Dr. Jackson of the society.

"It was not."

"In my opinion, he was in proper condition and there was no cruelty," testified Dr. Sullivan.

Then the Magistrate dismissed the case.

HOTEL DISASTER VERDICT.

Jury Gives $15,000 for Life Lost In the Darlington Collapse.

A verdict for $15,000 for he death of his son in the Hotel Darlington disaster of three years ago was given to Emil Haenschen against the Roebling Construction Company, the Allison Realty Company, and Pole & Schwandtner by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Guy yesterday.

On March 2, 1903, the Hotel Darlington, in course of crection on West Forty-sixth Street, suddenly collapsed, killing twenty-five people and injuring thirty more. Young Haenschen was a plumber.

No More Early Baseball Openings.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 19.—No more early April openings in the American League. President Ban Johnson has decided that no matter what the National League does next year, the opening games in the American would not take place until April 18 or 20 at the earliest. The bad weather of the early weeks has determined his mind. There will still be 154 games in the American League schedule. It will not go any later in the Fall, but open dates in the present schedule will be utilized to make up for the late start.

With smiling lips and genial talk the family sit about the table, the guests about the banquet board, in pleasant anticipation of the moment when

NABISCO

SUGAR WAFERS

are served. Delightful dessert confections that add to the joy of ice creams and ices, fruits and frozen puddings, preserves and sweets of any kind or character.

In ten cent tins,
also in twenty-five cent tins.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Give us just five minutes with your feet and we will *show* them more about solid comfort than they ever dreamed. Let them find why

THE CROSSETT SHOE

"Makes Life's Walk Easy"

$4.00 Let them get into a pair and *feel* the Crossett freedom—and we won't say another word. **$5.00**

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RITE-TITE SHUR-ON EYEGLASSES

No screws to work loose.
Fit any shape of nose.
Dainty in appearance. Comfortable. Secure.
Gold filled mountings, $3. Solid gold, $5.
Can be attached to your own lenses.
Made and sold at my stores exclusively.

Paul A. Meyrowitz 5th AVE. COR. 38th ST
BRANCH STORE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL—34TH ST. ENTRANCE

CUTS DOWN VERDICT AGAINST CANFIELD

Appellate Division Decides Gambler's Lawyer Is Not Entitled to $42,000.

WILL RECEIVE $17,853

Comment Made on Delahunty's Collection of Notes for Vanderbilt Gambling Debts.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday by which $22,500 is to be cut from the judgment for $42,000, obtained by John Delahunty, the lawyer, against Richard A. Canfield for professional services. It was announced last night that Mr. Delahunty would accept the verdict. This will, in effect, terminate the suit, as Mr. Canfield cannot appeal unless the Justices of the Appellate Division permit him to do so.

The service rendered by Mr. Delahunty to Mr. Canfield and on which the suit was based, was the collection of $130,000 on notes aggregating $300,000. The notes were said to have been made out by a wealthy young man who was afterward referred to by District Attorney Jerome as a "drunken kid," and who at the time the suit was tried was said to be Reginald Vanderbilt. He was referred to at the time of the trial as "Mr. V.," and it was made plain that he was under age.

Other services rendered, and pleaded as a second cause of action, were the care of the interests of Canfield at the time of the raid conducted on his gambling house in Forty-fourth Street by District Attorney Jerome in December, 1902, and afterward until Canfield pleaded guilty to the charge of being a common gambler. Under yesterday's decision, Mr. Delahunty will receive $17,853 in settlement for all his claims with the interest and costs.

Two opinions were written, one by Justice Laughlin, in which Presiding Justice Patterson concurs, and the other by Justice Clark and in which Justices Ingraham and Clarke concur. Justice Scott says in part:

"So far as concerns the plaintiff's first cause of action for the collection of $130,000 on notes of $300,000, the plaintiff sues on an alleged special agreement made two years before whereby, defendant promised to pay to plaintiff 25 per cent. of all claims which were defended or objected to on the ground that they were gambling debts. If such a contract was in fact made, it was in our opinion contrary to public policy and void, and the court should give no aid to its enforcement. The defendant was a common gambler pursuing his vocation in a house sustained by him for the purpose in the City of New York and also at other places. The statutes of this State have placed gambling, such as this defendant pursued, in the category of crimes and have expressly declared that all evidence of indebtedness, of which the consideration in whole or in part is money lost at play, shall be utterly void. If gambling is criminal, illegal, and immoral, and the money lost is for that reason unconfectible, it seems to me perfectly clear that an agreement to compensate a lawyer for collecting such a claim by paying him a percentage of the amount recovered must be treated as itself illegal and unenforceable."

The Justice, continuing, calls attention to the fact that the notes in question were concededly made by a minor, and could not by any process of law be collected. If, on the other hand, moneys collected had been loaned, as Mr. Canfield said, the collection did not come within the special agreement, and $10,000 would be a sufficient compensation. The Justice also declares that the amount allowed by the jury in the second cause of action, for services rendered by Mr. Delahunty after the raid on Canfield's place, appear to be very liberal, but on this question the court is not disposed to set up its judgment against that of the jury. Justice Laughlin arrived at the same result in another opinion.

Receiver for Syndicate Buyers' Co.

Vice Chancellor Stevens, in Newark, yesterday signed an order appointing Horace C. Grice receiver for the United Syndicate Buyers' Company of Paterson. Robert B. Sedgwick, a stockholder of the concern, says that the company is insolvent.

LAST HONORS FOR POLICEMAN

Notable Tributes Paid to Patrolman Sellick on Funeral March.

A crowd of a thousand persons vainly sought admittance to the house at 304 South Third Street, Williamsburg, yesterday. On the door of the modest home was the death crepe, and, standing at the curb, was a hearse drawn by four black horses with white trappings. It was the funeral of Al. Sellick, the brave policeman, who when mortally injured by a crazed Italian's bullet on last Sunday, grappled with the man in a Thompson Street hallway and made him a prisoner in the performance of his duty.

The procession, which followed the services, was headed by a squad of mounted policemen and the police band of sixty pieces, and on its progress to the Grand Central station in Manhattan is was met by a remarkable outpouring of people. On the Manhattan side of the Williamsburg bridge, reserves from the Delancey Street Station held the crowds back. The Brooklyn mounted escort was relieved by a squad of "Bingham's Rough Riders," and at Essex Street the Brooklyn horsemen drew up as for inspection, presented their clubs as a mark of respect, and dropped out of the line of march.

In the Bowery and in Great Jones Street there were notable demonstrations. In the latter thoroughfare, outside Fire Headquarters, the famous engine 33 stood in the doorway, a driver in his place as though about to respond to an alarm. The whole company was drawn up in line in uniform. As the hearse passed, the engine house bell tolled and the firemen, in unison, doffed their caps.

Farther along the men of Fire Patrol 2, with their apparatus, paid a like tribute of respect to the police hero, as did Engine 72's crew at University Place and Twelfth Street, Sellick's old beat. All the policemen on duty at the Mercer Street Station were out with doffed caps.

There were a dozen carriages in the rear of the procession, one piled high with flowers.

E Pluribus Unum

Try Gibson's

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THE BEST **$3.50 SHOES** FOR MEN

DO YOU WEAR W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES? IF NOT, I BELIEVE I CAN GIVE YOU GOOD AND SUFFICIENT REASONS WHY IT WILL PAY YOU TO WEAR THEM.

I give the wearer the benefit of my thorough and practical knowledge of shoemaking, which has extended over fifty years.

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As I am the largest manufacturer of men's fine Hand-Sewed Process shoes in the world, it is necessary for me to purchase leather and other materials in enormous quantities; the benefit of the very low prices I obtain I give to the wearer in superior quality over other makes.

I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after and watched over by these expert men, regardless of time or expense.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the past ten years, and have found them easy to walk in, stylish and very comfortable. I am constantly on my feet 16 hours daily, and have never known a pain or ache since wearing your shoes.

WM. LEISHMAN,
Commissioner of Deeds,
46 Manhattan Street, New York City.

THESE ARE A FEW OF THE REASONS WHY I MAKE AND SELL MORE MEN'S FINE HAND-SEWED PROCESS $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Shoe

Cannot be Equalled at Any Price.

W. L. DOUGLAS BOYS' SHOES $1.75 AND $2.00. JUST THE SAME AS MY MEN'S $3.50 SHOES, THE SAME LEATHERS, FOR $1.75 AND $2.00.

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JERSEY CITY, N.J.—18 Newark Ave.
NEWARK, N. J.—785 Broad Street.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.
Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
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AND SECTION DEVOTED TO REVIEW OF BOOKS.

THE TREATY POWER ONCE MORE.

It is gratifying to learn from the able and lucid exposition of the questions arising from the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools of San Francisco, which Secretary ROOT made the subject of his opening address at the first annual meeting of the American Society of International Law in Washington yesterday, that there was at no time in our negotiations with the Government of Japan "the slightest departure from perfect good temper," and that between the authorities in Washington and the authorities of the State of California and the City of San Francisco a like relation of "entire harmony and good understanding" prevailed. To his exposition of the matter Secretary ROOT adds an argument in support of a particular and not uncontroverted view of the scope of the treaty power which, in some respects, makes us regret that the suits begun in the Federal courts in California were not pressed to a conclusion. The question of whether a treaty is the supreme law of the land, even in respect to subjects that lie wholly without the pale of Federal action, being exclusively reserved to the States, seemed to be raised in the San Francisco dispute. The Supreme Court is quoted upon both sides of the discussion; we think the country would like to know what its present and matured opinion really is.

The treaty with Japan having guaranteed to Japanese in this country equality of treatment "in whatever relates to rights of residence and travel," and under the laws of California the San Francisco School Board having excluded Japanese children from the general public schools, the question was at once raised by Japan whether the treaty, the supreme law of the land, had not been violated. The dispute having been settled in another way, Mr. ROOT was not called upon to pass upon that point, but he does most emphatically assert that had the apparent conflict been pressed to an issue, the treaty must have prevailed, even though the school regulations were a matter exclusively within the State power and outside that of the Federal Government. Supporting this view with citations from opinions of the Supreme Court, the Secretary of State says:

> Far from the treaty-making power being limited by State laws, its scope is entirely independent of those laws; and whenever it deals with the same subject, if inconsistent with the law it annuls the law. This is true as to any laws of the States, whether the legislative authority under which they are passed is concurrent with that of Congress or exclusive of that of Congress.

That is the extreme position, uncompromisingly stated. And again:

> It equally appears from these cases that the treaty provisions which were sustained by the Supreme Court and the State laws which were declared void, so far as they conflicted with a treaty, related to matters regarding which Congress had no power to legislate, but upon which, in the distribution of legislative powers under the Constitution, the States, and the States alone, had power to legislate.

Nevertheless, we suppose full faith and credit must be given to those opinions of the Supreme Court, in which it is declared that the treaty making power "extends to all proper subjects of negotiation between our Government and the Governments of other nations," and we suppose some heed must be paid to the views repeatedly expressed by the court that the treaty power is limited by the Constitution in respect to what are "proper subjects" for its exercise. In Geoffroy vs. Riggs, Justice FIELD writing the opinion, the court said:

> The treaty power as expressed in the Constitution is in terms unlimited except by those restraints which are found in that instrument against the action of the Government or of its departments, and those arising from the nature of the Government itself and of that of the States. It would not be contended that it extends so far as to authorize what the Constitution forbids, or a change in the character of the Government, or in that of one of the States.

The view taken by Mr. ROOT removes all limitations, makes the President and the Senate, as the treaty making power, the sole judges of their authority and of its scope, and leaves no imaginable subject of State legislation or policy free from their supreme control. It is hardly necessary to say that such an exercise of power would change the character of the Government and that of the States.

The regulation of school attendance being, as ex-Secretary OLNEY pointed out in his letter to Congressman MCCALL, an exercise of the police power, and the great mass of that power being reserved to the State, it will be seen that the question Mr. ROOT discusses seemed to be involved. Mr. OLNEY, however, called public attention to the fact that the treaty itself, in Article Second, expressly declared that its stipulations should not "in any way affect the laws, ordinances, and regulations with regard to trade and the immigration of laborers, police, and public security, which are in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries." This makes it evident that the school regulations of San Francisco lie quite outside the scope and effect of the treaty—in fact, that the exclusion of Japanese schoolchildren raised no question under the treaty. We presume it was on this consideration that the suits were abandoned. It will be remembered that the controversy was settled otherwise by the passage of an amendment to the Immigration act, excluding Japanese coolie laborers, and by an amendment to the school regulations of San Francisco basing the assignment to the special schools, not upon race, but upon age and want of familiarity with the English language.

The question of the supremacy of treaties over State laws dealing with the subjects reserved exclusively for State regulation remains undecided, unless we are to accept Mr. BUTLER'S conclusions as given in his "Treaty Making Power," that "The Supreme Court has, in regard to treaties, as it has in regard to Federal statutes, ever kept in view the exclusive right of States to regulate their internal affairs, and has not allowed either treaty stipulations or Federal statutes to be so construed as to prevent the proper exercise of police powers." The opinion of the court in the Slaughter House cases is still, it seems to us, of some validity.

THE CHICAGO MUDDLE.

New York may well heed the check to "immediate" municipal ownership of public utilities in Chicago, for the conditions are similar here and there. That is to say, after the tumult and shouting, and after the popular mandate has been given, there remains the question of ways and means, and it is harder to coax dollars out of unwilling pockets than to carry elections by tricks with popular sentiment.

The vote in favor of municipal ownership was taken when the city was so near the constitutional debt limit that it could not borrow directly the money which it did not possess, and which was necessary to execute the mandate of the election. Thereupon Chicago sought to borrow the money, like a margin plunger, upon pledge not of the city's credit, but of the property which it proposed to buy. The court sees through the transparent device, and Chicago is still $75,000,000 away from immediate ownership. And we fancy that after this experience it will be harder either to borrow the money or to induce private capital to venture into a field which has been demonstrated to be the plaything of politicians and the sport of heedless voters.

New York City also is fortunate enough to have a constitutional limitation compelling revision of any hasty judgment at the polls. Moreover, the $75,000,000 which would suffice for Chicago's needs would scarcely serve for a beginning with us. Chicago's experience is a happy demonstration that something more than a vote lies between American cities and the unhappy experience of London and many other British cities.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Many years ago, The Saturday Review, commenting on the unfitness of Mr. GLADSTONE, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, to deal with foreign affairs, remarked that the subject matter of his speech enabled him for a space "to disport himself in the flowery glades of Budget." And it is a fact that a British statesman who can make a clear and interesting statement on national finance thereby gains or increases a reputation as a parliamentary orator. Even Americans who cannot read a Treasury report of their own country frequently find the budget speech of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, be he GOSCHEN, LOWE, HARCOURT, or GLADSTONE, if not DISRAELI or BALFOUR, not merely intelligible but interesting. Mr. ASQUITH has also, it seems, now earned this praise.

"A middle-class budget" is what the Conservative critics call Mr. ASQUITH'S. "A brutal budget" is what Mr. KEIR HARDIE calls it as a Radical and "Laborite" critic. This latter criticism is made, doubtless, mainly because the budget contains no specific provision for such humane and questionable a measure as that of old age pensions at the public expense to persons who have spent their active years in private employment. It is true that Prince VON BUELOW is continually flattering the German Extreme Left with the hope of some such measure, true that the present French Government is holding out hopes still vaguer. But one would have supposed that the British notion of self-help and self-provision for old age, which is also the American notion, would prevent the appearance of any serious scheme for old-age pensions from being incorporated in a British budget. Such schemes, it is assumed among the self-respecting and self-supporting classes of England and America, are but sops to Socialism. Mr. ASQUITH throws his sop, but it is the most shadowy of sops. He is of the opinion that the "subject of old-age pensions is the most serious and the most urgent of all the demands for social reform." A million such fine words as these would not deplete the British Treasury of a single pound sterling, nor yet hutter a solitary parsnip.

The disgust of the Conservatives is equally explicable with the disgust of the Laborites, and better based. The new income tax is to discriminate in favor of the man who earns his own living, in comparison with the "rentier," the man who is living on the accumulations of the past, whether these be his ancestors' or his own. Without doubt the proposal will bring on a debate of great bitterness. There is nothing "academic," in the British House of Commons, about a proposition to cut down the incomes of Englishmen who are living on inherited or stored wealth instead of their own earnings, or about a proposition to increase the death duties. This debate will be particularly worth watching in comparison with the French proposal to import the income tax into France. The proposal is very generally resented upon the ground that the tax is necessarily invidious and inquisitorial, and that the only safe uninvidious taxation is that upon visible sources of income, which cannot lie and cannot abscond. But, given an income tax, it will be very difficult to resist by argument the proposal of Mr. ASQUITH that it shall fall most heavily on the drones and most lightly on the working bees. On the other hand, it will surely arouse the fiercest hostility on the part of the drones.

THE PRESIDENT AND LABOR.

The Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union assumes that MOYER, HAYWOOD, and PETTIBONE are innocent, assumes that President ROOSEVELT assumes that they are guilty, and then presumes to reproach the President for referring to them as "undesirable citizens." Mr. ROOSEVELT has the Union's full permission to say what he likes about Mr. HARRIMAN, but he must speak softly and not use his big stick when he refers to laboring men. And the Union requests "Dear Sir" to retract.

We are concerned only with the position into which the Union gratuitously thrusts itself when it takes up the case of such men. We assume neither guilt nor innocence in this specific case, but leave it to be tried on its merits. We regard only the principles and practices of the organization of which the accused were officers and members when we say that no good citizen can sympathize with it or them without exposing himself to reproach. The Western Federation of Miners is, we believe, the only American labor body formally to indorse Socialism, and to support its views in the manner of Anarchists, or rather of wild beasts. The bomb which killed FRANK STEUNENBERG was only one of several which removed the Federation's enemies on separate occasions. And there is a long list of other killings which have advantaged the Federation and which have not been repudiated by it.

Now, why should workmen elsewhere intrude in this quarrel? The accused men and their organization are not fellow-workmen. They belong to antagonistic organizations whose aims and methods are different from those of the organization which assumes to censure the President. Can nothing be done so shocking in the name of labor that that word will not rally to its defense those equally incapable of doing or approving such deeds otherwise? Has citizenship a different meaning to "labor" than it has to other Americans? Will labor commit itself to the view that murder and violence which are wrong when done by others are praiseworthy when done by "entertainment committees"? There are reasonable men in the Central Federated Union. We should like to know what good they think their representatives are doing the accused, and whether they appreciate the harm they are doing their own reputable body by likening themselves to men who certainly are undesirable citizens and who would be such even if they are acquitted in this specific case.

MGR. MERRY DEL VAL.

The Washington Star prints a story "derived from authoritative sources in Rome," that "Cardinal MERRY DEL VAL, the Papal Secretary of State, will be asked to resign his post." This announcement will surprise nobody who has had occasion to pay any attention to the disclosures of the Montagnini letters as published in the Paris Figaro, and republished in every newspaper in France and in Europe. The authenticity of the selections made from them for publication in the Figaro has not, that we are aware of, been impeached.

They show very conclusively that the Vatican, after being shut out from official intercourse with France, continued to interest itself very warmly in the domestic politics of France and to endeavor to influence those politics. But that is not all. Cardinal MERRY DEL VAL took upon himself to assure his agent that the public utterances of the Pope and the private sentiments of the Vatican were two things. He expressly admonished his correspondent to pay no attention to the published statements of the Pope's attitude in comparison with the private information which he transmitted to his correspondent. In fact, he "played politics" to an extent that would have disqualified any secular politician in any civilized country from playing any further part in public life.

To say that these disclosures have excited the indignation of the Supreme Pontiff would be to say only that the Supreme Pontiff is an honest man. "Too much zeal" may be the chief fault of Mgr. MERRY DEL VAL. But too much zeal of his kind impairs the usefulness of any agent and negotiator whatever, whether in the secular or the sacred sphere, so soon as it is disclosed. The report that the too zealous Secretary of State will vacate his office, though as yet unconfirmed, is hardly more than a necessary sequence of the revelations of the Montagnini letters.

VITALITY OF THE OCTOPUS.

The death of an octopus does not always follow its legal execution, for that extraordinary creature, to borrow an illustration from an animal of a higher natural order, is sometimes given to "playing 'possum." Thus the obsequies of the Louisiana State Lottery Company were duly celebrated when MURPHY J. FOSTER was, after the most exciting campaign ever known, elected Governor of that State; an event coincident with the passage of Federal laws excluding all lottery business from the mails and providing heavy penalties against vending tickets or mailing drawing lists. But it appears that the octopus was only scotched, not killed, for the United States Grand Jury recently returned indictments against certain persons for conspiring to keep alive the old company under the name of the Honduras Lottery Company.

In the old days the head of this business would no more have denied owning an interest in the Louisiana Lottery than would PAUL CONRAD have neglected to notify the New Orleans newspapers when a man was coming into the quaint Louisiana State Lottery office, with its alligator ponds in front, to cash a ticket winning the capital prize. Enduring monuments to the lottery régime in Louisiana are the splendid Charity Hospital, the Howard Memorial Library, and the levee system at New Orleans. Equally monumental are the fortunes of the Morris and Howard families. Gen. CABELL, late C. S. A., came into the employ of the Louisiana State Lottery Company before P. G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL T. EARLY, also Generals late C. S. A., severed their connection with this form of gambling and other earthly frivolities. New Orleans bankers, with or without their consent, have constantly appeared as guarantors of the Honduras Lottery Company, their names being printed on the backs of every issue of tickets, just as they were on the tickets of the ci-devant Louisiana company. It will be difficult to prove that the old Louisiana and the present Honduras Lottery Company are not one and the same thing, for all the advertising matter surreptitiously distributed since drawings have been alleged to take place in Puerto Cortez has emphasized their identity. It is unquestionably a felony to engage in the lottery business in any part of the United States, and it has been ever since the gentlemen from Louisiana expatriated their corporate existence to Honduras. Every large city has had its distributing agent, and the retail dealers were allowed to deduct 15 per cent. from their returns as profit. Business went on as usual, but under cover, for the Federal statutes, sustained by the Supreme Court, forbade the transportation of the tickets, literature, and material of lotteries.

There were occasional seizures of tickets at Mobile, Port Tampa, and at other ports in communication with Central America, and the entire set of plates from which tickets were printed was said to have been captured in Delaware by the Postal authorities, but the octopus was still alive and still playing its tentacles over every part of the country in which it had been officially pronounced dead.

The Sunday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES is bigger and better than ever before, with its complete News Sections, its Special Cable Section, its Sports Section, its Pictorial and Magazine Sections crowded with matter of the keenest interest. Among the Magazine features which will appear to-morrow are these: A description of the new organization of the Chinese Army, with an inquiry as to what it means that the "Yellow Empire" is importing 2,000,000 rifles; an interview with Major WOODRUFF, the eminent army surgeon and historian, in which is advanced the startling theory that excess of sunlight is killing off the Aryan inhabitants of America; a reply by Prof. MUENSTERBERG of Harvard to Mr. CARNEGIE'S criticism of the German Army; a letter from STEPHEN BONSAL, THE NEW YORK TIMES'S special commissioner in St. Petersburg, who has found Russia transformed; ROBERT T. HILL, the seismologist, on the cause of earthquakes; two ex-Assistant District Attorneys of New York on the value of expert testimony; reminiscences by one of the party of the visit to America of the Comte DE PARIS and the Duc D'ORLEANS, and an account, illustrated by several pages of wonderful photographs, of the Jamestown Exposition, about to open.

Those who fight their way to the National game through our April snowstorms may take comfort in the news (which arrives authentically from Houston, Texas) that the youthful ball players are "trampling to death the thousands of beautiful carnations which grow in profusion upon the vacant lots" of that fortunate city. The citizens of Houston, on the other hand, find the spectacle saddening.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Blame Will Follow the Praise.

Secretary CORTELYOU is receiving no end of praise because of his determination to reform and simplify the relations between returning tourists and the Custom House representatives who meet them on the pier; but he must prepare himself for the comment of another kind which will surely come to him, in less quantity, but perhaps with greater force, from the beneficiaries of high protection.

For they do not want people who commit the crime of buying things abroad to have either an easy or a pleasant time when they reach their native or adoptive shore. On the contrary, they want such people to be harassed and bothered as much as possible, and that only one way of escaping annoyance be left them—the way of not buying cheaply in foreign lands wares which they could buy—or something "just as good"—for two or three times as much right here at home. And hitherto the rulers of the Custom Houses, or, rather, the rulers of those rulers, have usually been willing to help along that pretty policy by all convenient, and especially by all inconvenient, means.

We can, at least, imagine no other reason why the combined system of declarations and subsequent searches was devised, the newly offered explanation that it resulted from an unintentional superimposition of one order upon another being both tenuous and reticulated. Just how many foreign purchases it has prevented cannot be determined, of course; but that must have been one of its effects. The others have been in the line of breaking moral and statute laws by innumerable people with a general tendency toward respectability and away from mendacity and smuggling.

Come to think of it, however, we do not know that anybody has a tendency away from smuggling. At any rate, almost everybody falls into it with alarming ease, and the facility with which both men and women will violate the revenue laws would be appalling if it were not so much like a natural and irresistible instinct. Be that as it may, it is evident that Secretary CORTELYOU did not consult, before he acted, with that fraction of our population which never saw anything wrong with tariff severities except lack of severity. They will not like his reform at all unless he is able to prove very clearly that more duty is collected under a sane method of inspection than under one that drove everybody to whom it was applied into a state of rage.

Wrong in Her Nomenclature.

That young woman who has chosen the "career" of being an Adirondack guide was entirely convincing in the interview with her we printed yesterday, while she dwelt upon her right to live an outdoor life to her heart's content; but when it came to proving her ability, or that of any of her sisters, really to enter into competition with men in this industry she was considerably less successful.

Leaving aside several other questions that would at once arise in the mind of anybody who studied the problem, it is sufficient to note that the guide, when he is a man, does much more than show the way through the woods. He is a general servant who performs a large amount of work requiring strength as well as skill. He has to row boats and carry them over portages; he must build camps, cut wood, and cook, performing many of these services while his weary charges are resting from the day's toils in which he has more than shared, and he must be the master of anywhere from six to a dozen trades.

But apparently the young woman whose plans we were privileged to outline does not purpose to be a guide of this sort; in other words, her intention is to be something quite different, and, as nearly as we could see, she expects to get paid for accompanying other women in afternoon strolls through the woods around a Summer hotel. Money might be made, and even earned, by a competent person in that way, but it would hardly be guiding in the common or masculine sense, and the ambitious damsel should show her ingenuity by inventing a different name for the occupation she intends to follow.

The Committee on Physical Welfare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A minor editorial appearing in your issue of this date in reference to eyeglasses for children in the public schools having defective eyesight refers to the Committee on Physical Welfare of School Children as a committee of the Board of Education. The writer of the editorial is misinformed. The Committee on Physical Welfare of School Children has no official connection with the Board of Education; it is composed of a number of men and women interested in improving school conditions, &c., and its headquarters are in the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. The Assistant Secretary of the committee is, of course, not authorized to speak for the Board of Education.

Possibly the fact that the Chairman of the Committee on Physical Welfare of School Children, Mr. C. C. Burlingham, was formerly President of the Board of Education may have produced, in some minds, the mistaken impression that said committee is appointed by and responsible to the Department of Education.

A. EMERSON PALMER, Secretary Board of Education.
New York, April 18, 1907.

Better Than Peace Conferences.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Charles W. Eliot addressing the peace conferees made the folowing suggestions: "I believe that one of the next things to be done is to increase the amount of international publicity, to increase the knowledge of the nations about each other, and their mutual intercourse."

I venture to say, after a careful perusal of the last two issues of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the work of making known the passing events in every branch of human activity is exceedingly well done in your wonderful newspaper—wonderful because it embraces such a variety of themes and interests. Your cable service does as much to bind nationalities together as any peace conference could possibly effect, while your editorials constantly preach the grand lesson of "peace on earth," peace compatible with our National pride and honor.

COSMOPOLITAN.
New York, April 18, 1907.

Would Abolish Male Teachers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter signed "R. R. R." in this morning's TIMES, in which the total abolition of female teachers is advocated.

May I mildly suggest, if such extreme views—not to mention other even more assailable points in the letter in question—are attributable to a training received wholly at the hands of men, that we reverse the suggestion and plead for the total and immediate abolition of all male teachers.

It happens that my education, such as it is, was received almost wholly at the hands of women. AN ENGLISHWOMAN.
New York, April 18, 1907.

NEW YORK AND MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Scott Asks If the Newspapers Refused to Understand Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Within the last forty-eight hours editorials have appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES which raise a serious question as to whether it is Mr. Bryan's fault or the fault of the newspapers that he appears not to be able to get a fair hearing here in New York. For instance, THE NEW YORK TIMES in its editorial leader this morning says:

"Mr. Bryan really confesses failure upon all issues but one. He says he will drive out of the party Democrats who differ with him in respect to the initiative and referendum. In driving Democrats out of their party Mr. Bryan has been tremendously successful."

And now Democratic as well as Republican newspapers are declaring in sober seriousness that Mr. Bryan has stated that he will drive out of the party Democrats who do not believe in the initiative and referendum.

Yet it cannot be that the spirit which is behind THE NEW YORK TIMES is a spirit of unfairness, for the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES was careful enough to send a reporter to Mr. Bryan and ask him to repeat as well as he could the exact wording of that part of his speech referring to the attitude of Democrats toward the question of whether or not the people should govern themselves. According to the reporter for THE TIMES Mr. Bryan's own version of what he said, which differs slightly from all the printed reports of it, was:

"The right of the people to govern themselves is the fundamental Democratic doctrine. We may differ about other questions, but if there is a man calling himself a Democrat who does not believe in the right of the people to govern themselves, I shall drive him out of the Democratic Party if I can, and I may add that if the Democratic Party does not believe in the right of the people to govern themselves it will have no difficulty in driving me out of the party."

If THE NEW YORK TIMES will take the trouble to interview any of the 400 members and guests of the Brooklyn Democratic Club in attendance upon the dinner on the night of April 16 it will find that nowhere did Mr. Bryan say that he would drive out of the Democratic Party any man who did not believe in the initiative and referendum. What he did say was that he would if he could drive out of the Democratic Party any man who did not believe in the right of the people to rule.

All of which suggests the interesting psychological question, "Is it Mr. Bryan's fault that the great metropolitan dailies do not understand him, or is it the fault of the newspapers themselves that they do not understand him?"

Was there ever a public man who has taken the public so completely into his confidence—who even tells what he is thinking about upon all the public questions of the day? Is that the real reason why he is so often misunderstood by the great editors of the great dailies? How happens it, then, that the millions of people who have listened to him in all of the States of the Union and in many of the countries of the world appear never to have any trouble in understanding him when they get their Bryanism first hand—from the lips of the man himself?

WALTER SCOTT.
New York, April 18, 1907.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE.

Approved as the Best Possible School of Americanism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following letter has just been sent to Prof. Muensterberg:

Dear Professor Muensterberg:

I have read your remarks on the attitude of the German people toward the Militärdienst with much interest. I have lived altogether more than seven years in Germany and have never met a man there who regretted the time he had served; the general opinion on every side was that the military service was one of the best possible schools for developing the citizens in body and in character. I do not hesitate for an instant in saying that a compulsory military service of one or two years would be the best way of training American young men to a sense of responsibility to their country, to habits of uprightness and discipline and to devotion to America and all it stands for. Without some such "school of Americanism" we cannot hope to amalgamate the hordes of Italians, Russians, Poles, &c., that have descended upon us.

Yours most truly, &c.

It is difficult for Americans to understand the conditions in Germany—a land where "graft" is unknown, where scientific achievement ranks higher than the possession of dollars, where the politicians work honestly for Fatherland and not for their own pockets, and where the fifty millions of inhabitants live in contentment and peace. The German standing army and its head—not William, the War Lord, but—William, the Steadfast, are to-day the guarantees of European peace.

E. W. SCRIPTURE.
New York, April 17, 1907.

THE ENGLISH WAY.

Passenger Fined Five Shillings for Standing In a Motor Bus.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

At Bow Street, before Mr. Fenwick, Walter Rockett, motor bus conductor, was summoned for carrying more than the proper number of passengers, and Walter Barnes of King's College, Strand, was summoned for aiding and abetting.

A constable stated that he saw Rockett's bus in Wellington Street, Strand. All the seats were occupied and two persons were standing. He signaled the conductor to stop, but the latter took no notice, and went inside the bus to collect fares. The vehicle was stopped, however, by another constable to whom the witness had signaled. The defendant Barnes was one of the two passengers he saw standing on the top of the bus; the other got away before witness could take his name and address.

Rockett pleaded that he did not see the constable signal to him to stop. As to the two passengers who were without seats, they must have mounted without his seeing them while he was collecting fares inside.

Barnes said it was rather dark at the time, and he could not be certain whether there was a vacant seat or not.

The Magistrate pointed out that it was the conductor's duty to see that his bus was not overcrowded. He would be fined 10s. and 2s. costs. Barnes was not so much to blame, but he must pay a fine of 5s. and 2s. costs.

Crowded Cars Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the press is such a power for effecting things, could you aid a long-suffering locality to a decent trolley service? On Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, the cars at the home hour pass so crowded that there is no room for another unless he "hangs on" somewhere.

Think of American citizens crowded to suffocation in a car, or not having a chance of a rainy day even of hanging on under the dripping from the roof, while the exploiters take good money for such lack of service. Certainly there is no excuse for not running cars at the busy hours with frequency enough to give the tired mechanics not only standing room, but seats. Because the patrons are mostly workingmen may be the reason they are so imposed upon. PRO BONO REIPUBLICAE.
New York, April 19, 1907.

LATIN THE LANGUAGE.

Its Possibilities Overlooked by Those Seeking for a World Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorial on a "'Restored' Latin" is somewhat suggestive. It has always seemed to the writer that if one-half of the energy and ingenuity displayed in the creation of Volapük, Esperanto, and kindred enterprises had been devoted to simplifying and regularizing Latin the dream of a universal language would have been nearer a fulfillment.

The scholars of the Renaissance were such extreme purists that they made a fetich of Latin and overlooked its possible utility for everyday use. The advantages of Latin are many; its adoption would excite no National prejudices, it is extensively studied even to-day, its vocabulary is copious and has yielded tribute to nearly every cultivated tongue. In fact, we have in Latin a ready-made language whose possibilities seem to have been overlooked by those striving for a world speech. Classical scholars sneered at monkish and law Latin, but the monks and lawyers were making of Latin a working tool for thought and business; but because they coined words and did not always comply with grammatical rules and idioms of the Augustan age they were held up to scorn and criticism, and any departure from the standards of antiquity was regarded as sacrilege.

The growth of the language question in many countries, where it is considered as a badge of patriotism, would seem to postpone, at least, if not forbid, the adoption of any modern language as a master tongue, and until this spirit subsides no nation can hope to see its speech spread much beyond its borders.

The great difficulty with any speech, made, as you say, "ad hoc," is that the mother tongue of the builder plays, unconsciously perhaps, such a part in its construction; a glance at Esperanto reveals this. The utility and desirability of a world language are such that they prove themselves, but the question naturally arises, What shall it be? Each nation thinks its tongue is, or ought to be, the speech of Paradise, and to admit that there might be a better and simpler language would savor of treason.

It seems to the writer that Latin simplified and regularized would be more readily accepted by the world than any purely artificial language, however ideal and scientific in its construction. X.

Norwalk, Conn., April 17, 1907.

GOOD WORDS FOR SICILY.

And Some Not Nearly So Good for Calabria.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not only a reader, but a real admirer of your paper, and my admiration for it increases when I see that it deals with the question of Italians carrying concealed weapons in a fairer way than an Italian himself, Coroner Acritelli, does with his letter signed by 200 Italian women. I am proud to be a Sicilian, and to show that I am a law-abiding citizen, I have only to show that I was the first to cause the arrest and conviction to five years in Sing Sing of a Black Hand man, exactly as you wrote in one of your Sunday issues. But to read such foolish and cowardly insults, thrown at a beautiful and glorious island by an Italian, and, moreover, a Calabrese, makes the blood hot.

Has it been shown by a regular and official canvass that all or even the greater part of the Italians arrested in the last raids are Sicilians? And suppose they were, would it prove that the Sicilian is a bloodthirsty man, treacherous, &c.? You answer very well to this, when in your editorial you say: "It does not follow that because an Italian or a Sicilian is found in possession of a concealed weapon he is a professional criminal, a robber, or a blackmailer," &c.

Sicily has always been a great and glorious country, and a great factor in the welfare of Italy; all those qualities attributed to Sicilians must instead be attributed (and so are, in Italy and out of Italy,) to that disgrace of Italy, the Calabrian Provinces, whose history has nothing to compare with the glorious past and present of Sicily. S. GRASSO.
New York, April 18, 1907.

ALL FOR PEACE.

Complaint That the Conference Was Meagrely Reported.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a daily reader of your paper, I beg to claim your attention and a short space in your columns to register a deep feeling of indignation, due to the keen disappointment experienced in reading your meagre report of the Peace Conference sessions held on Tuesday at Carnegie Hall. In every way you have given to the public, unable to attend, a wrong impression of those gatherings. You have not only omitted to publish enlightening and uplifting addresses of many scholarly minds, but you have apparently taken pains to pick out as "fit to print" the few unpleasant or trifling incidents. And yet for months the public has had thrust upon it the Thaw trial, in all its loathsome detail. With this glaring contrast of "news" ennobling and "news" revolting, opportunity for good neglected on the one hand and chance for sensational harm accepted on the other, I ponder upon your motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

Would it not have been more in keeping with your policy to have given as much of your valuable space to the addresses delivered at the Peace Conference for three days as you have given to that notoriously miserable trial for three months?

Desiring to review the thought gems from such sources as Prof. Felix Adler, Miss Jane Addams, and others, I naturally regret that my daily paper has failed to print "news" worth while. Can you not make good by giving the best discourses of the Conference in your next Sunday magazine edition?

MRS. A. DENNIS.
New York, April 18, 1907.

The Drago Doctrine.

From the London Chronicle.

What is the "Drago doctrine," which is to be excluded from the deliberations of The Hague conference? It has nothing to do with the late Queen Draga of Servia, but derives its name from Dr. Drago, Foreign Minister of the Argentine Republic, who, imitating the example of President Monroe, enunciated the convenient theory that debts owed to the citizens of one Government by those of another may not be "collected" by force.

This was when the combined fleets of England, Germany, and Italy, in 1902, appeared off Venezuela, and caused Mr. Kipling to write his "Rowers." This "Drago doctrine" was naturally hailed with enthusiasm by all money-borrowing republics of South America; but they were told from Washington that it could not be regarded as a sub-clause of the Monroe doctrine.

REMINISCENT.

I'm longing now with all my heart
I was a boy again;
I wished a hundred dollars looked
The size that it did then.

I'm wishing that I was a youth,
My fortune still to seek,
And earning by my honest toil
Ten twenty-five per week.

I'd like to wear a tattered coat
With such a joyous pride,
I fain would go my barefoot way
With such a lordly stride.

Don't think I am a millionaire,
And kicking up this row;
I'm yearning for those days, h'gee,
Because I'm poorer now.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

TWO COTILLIONS FOR YOUNG FOLK

Friday Dance and University Ball Held at Sherry's Last Night.

MISS ELSIE SHAW TO WED

Her Engagement to H. J. Hemmens Announced—Miss Burdett to Marry N. C. Halstead—Social Notes.

The Easter Undergraduates' Dance, the University Cotillion, took place last night at Sherry's, and was largely attended by college men and women well known in society. Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton Universities were well represented at tha dance, and the flags and colors of these colleges formed the principel decorations.

The cotillion was led at one end by Seth Low Pierrepont, who danced with Miss Annie Sturges, and from the other by José Victor Onativia, Jr., who danced with Miss Clara Wright Barclay. The favors consisted of card cases for the men and women, with the monogram of the University Cotillion; pictures tied with college colors; playing cards tied with ribbone; buttonnières and sachets.

Dancing began at 10:30 o'clock. Among those who received were Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Gordon Macdonald, and Mrs. Charles B. Foote.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. Ogden Codman, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Frederic B. Jennings, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. William P. Dixon, Mrs. Henry H. Landon, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Henry L. Morris, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. C. O'Donnell Iselin, Mrs. Gordon Macdonell, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, and Mrs. C. E. Foote.

The Cotillion Committee included Gordon Auchincloss, Chauncey P. Beadleston, Theodore P. Dixon, T. H. Powers Farr, Jr., Charles S. Brown, Clarence C. Pell, O'Donnell Iselin, M. Taylor Pyne, Jr., J. McVicar Haight, William L. Wood, Lewis S. Morris, Seth L. Pierrepont, Harold S. Vanderbilt, and J. Watson Webb.

A buffet supper was served at midnight.

The Spring dance of the Friday Junior Cotillion was held at Sherry's last night. Griswold A. Thompson led the cotillion, and the figures danced included the Arbor figure, composed of girls grouped as shepherdesses, and holding wands. Among the young women who participated in this figure were the Misses Alice Anderton, Doris Bissell, Natalie Lorillard Bailey, Elizabeth Bertron, Frances Burr, Beatrica Benjamin, Mary Edgar, Elizabeth Fowler, Marjorie Gould, Dorothy Hayden, Cornelia Hoyt, Miss Mary Hazard, Ruth Landon, Vera Onativia, Emily Potter, Alice Potter, Jean Roosevelt, May Sutton, Dorothy Salisbury, Gertrude Slocum, and Bessie Lockman.

Some of the men present were Walter P. Anderton, Graham G. Bigelow, Sidney Colford, J. C. Cowdin, Lindley H. P. Chapin, Edward de Forrest, Robert Ludlow Fowler, Henry C. Emmet, Harry Fish, Edwin Fox, Gibson Fahnestock, Dawson Glover, P. Greene, Dwight C. Harris, Frederic Rhinelander King, Rnbert H. Livingston, Charles Lanier, Wadsworth Lewis, F. M. Murray, Sydney C. McCall, William Beach Lawson, Julius W. Noyes, Walter Oakman, John Rutherford, Malcolm Stevenson, Harry B. Schwab, and Eugene Watson.

The favors included wands for the women, jewel trays, mirrors, and paper lockets. For the men favors were matchboxes, fancy whistles, and college flags.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. William Anderton, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. E. C. Potter, and Mrs. John E. Roosevelt.

WOMEN FENCERS' RECEPTION.

Annual Spring Tea Held at the Fencers' Club.

The women's class of the Fencers' Club gave their annual Spring tea and exhibition at the clubhouse, in the Windsor Arcade, in Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The women's medal and cup competition, which has always been a feature of the class, was not held this year owing to the absence in Europe of many of those who usually take part.

Yesterday's exhibition included the grand salut by Mrs. George Ethridge and Miss Elisabeth Claiborne, a bout with foils between Miss Adelaide Baylis and Miss Claiborne, a similar bout between Mrs. Ethridge and Charles Tatham, a bout with dueling swords between Miss Baylis and J. Scott O'Connor, a bout with sabres between Dr. Alfred Lawrence and Martin Capdeville, a bout with foils between Mrs. Ethridge and Miss Adelaide Jackson, a bout with dueling swords between J. Scott O'Connor and Chardes Tatham, a bout with foils between Miss Violet Niles and Miss Jackson, and a closing bout with foils between Maitre Gousby of the New York Athletic Club and Maitre Braubuisson of the Fencers. Miss Niles is the daughter of Commander Niles of the Maine, and a member of the Navy team that competed with the ladies' class at Annapolis and later with a Philadelphia team.

Tea was served by Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, wife of the club's President. Among the club's active members who were present yesterday were Miss Margaret Stimson, Miss Cynthia Delafield, Miss Antolnette Heckscher, Miss Virginia Gillette, Mrs. Arthur Webb Parsons, Miss Cora L. Van Norden, Mrs. A. H. Peats, Miss Edith Talcott, and Miss Josephine Bulkley.

WEDDINGS TO COME.

Miss Bates to Marry To-day—Miss Barclay to Wed June 12.

The marriage of Miss Florence Bates and Russell Steenback Carter, son of Dr. Henry Skelton Carter and Mrs. Carter, will take place at 4 o'clock to-day at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles K. Bates, 160 West Fifty-ninth Street. The Rev. J. Ross Stevenson of tha Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church will officiate. Miss Bates's sister, Miss Edith Bates, will be her maid of honor, and Miss Nellie Bulkley of St. Paul, a cousin of the bride, and the Misses Ethel Du Bois, Jean Brown, and Marguerite Hanford will be the bridesmaids. The bride's uncle, Benjamin Hinman, will give her in marriage.

Mr. Carter's brother, Jarvis P. Carter, who married Miss Harriet Delafield, is to be his best man, and the ushers will be Dudley Cotton of Boston, Douglas Carter and James Carter, brothers of the bridegroom; Edmund Brown, and Aaron H. Grout of Vermont.

The wedding of Henry Wharton Shoemaker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker of this city, and Miss Beatrice Barclay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Barclay, will take place at the bride's home, in Western Pennsylvania, on June 12. There will be no attendants, as Mr. Shoemaker is in mourning for his brother, and the two families only will be present. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker will drive through the mountains of Western Pennsylvania, and later will visit Mr. Shoemaker's parents at Riverside, Conn., while their new country house at Conway, N. J., is being prepared for them. The engagement of Miss Barclay and Mr. Shoemaker was announced yesterday in THE TIMES.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

Miss Shaw to Wed H. J. Hemmens—Miss Burdett to Marry.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Francis Shaw of 31 West Fifty-first Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie Bertron Shaw, to Henry James Hemmens. Miss Shaw is a débutante of the last Winter. Mr. Hemmens is a lawyer, with offices at 54 Wall Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillian Pendleton Burdett, daughter of Mrs. James S. Burdett of this city, to Nathaniel Cary Halstead of Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Social Notes.

Daniel Chauncey, Jr., who is to marry Miss Grace Lindley Fargo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo, on April 25, will give his bachelor dinner to-night at Delmonico's.

At a general meeting of the Calumet Club, held on Thursday last, it was unanimously decided that its membership should be limited to 400, and the annual dues increased to $100. The Calumet is one of the very few social clubs of New York that retains its old quarters in Fifth Avenue, at Twenty-ninth Street.

William Kepner Grove, who is to marry Miss Mary Brodhead Bradley on April 23, will give his bachelor dinner to-night at Sherry's. His guests will include his best man, H. Ray Paige, of New Haven, Conn., and the ushers.

Mrs. Charles H. Truax is arranging for a concert at the Savoy Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, April 30, at which Samuel Kotlarsky, the 10-year-old Russian violinist, is to play. The boy played a few weeks ago at a performance at the Metropolitan Opera House. The proceeds are to go toward Kotlarsky's musical education.

Mrs. Henry Siegel of 26 East Eighty-second Street gave a dinner at her home last night in honor of Sir William Preece, the English scientist, who is now a visitor in this country. There were thirty guests at the dinner. Miss Dorothy Wilde, a daughter of Mrs. Siegel, will sail for Europe to-day.

Miss Lydia Day of 31 West Forty-sixth Street, gave a musicale at her home yesterday for several charities, including the Darrach Home, and the Music Home Settlement. Those who contributed to the programme were Paul Kefer, Mme. Kefer, and John Merle Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson Smith are in Washington.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Lady Scully and the Misses Seligman Among Those Sailing To-day.

Among the passengers sailing on the Cunarder Campenia to-day for Liverpool are:

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Armstrong, Dr. Alfred W. Balch, U. S. N.; Sir Edward Elgar, Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn P. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Guggenheim, Harry C. Hutchins, W. L. Lindsay, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. E. Meyer, Dr. and Mrs. P. Chalmers Mitchell, Mrs. T. C. Morton, C. H. Post, W. T. Pullman, Lady Scully, Mrs. William Allen Smith, Henry Untermyer, and Mrs. E. Walpole Warren.

Booked to sail on the American liner St. Louis are:

John S. Alcorn, Mrs. Xenophon Baltazzi, Alfred de Costa, Dr. L. O. Howard, F. J. Mackey, Miss Natalie Pearson, Mrs. Jesse Seligman, Miss Madaline Seligman, and Dr. Albert Shaw, Mrs. Charles Sheridan, Capt. Tamblyn, F. C. Townsend, Mrs. J. I. Westergard, Carlos R. Wardner, Mrs. F. B. Shoemaker, and Thomas F. Wilson.

These passengers will sail on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha:

Dr. and Mrs. William Armstrong, F. D. Atherton, Mrs. W. H. Chambers, Charles P. Voles, Dr. R. M. Curtis, Lieut. Col. Mathias W. Day, Mrs. E. C. Dillingham, Mrs. R. Parker Drake, Mrs. Kate Masterson, Mrs. J. C. Moorehead, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Semple, Mrs. C. A. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wismer.

The Prinzessin Irene will sail for Naples with the following passengers:

Marquis and Marquise de Casa Arguelin, Miss Clara Preston Ames, Mrs. Howard S. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer F. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Baird, Capt. Delehanty, U. S. N.; Mrs. Josephine Emerson, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Hayden, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Samuel Y. Nash, Miss Elizabeth Hope Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Severance, William Savage, and Mr. and Mrs. Willard, H. Walls.

These passengers will sail by the Red Star liner Finland for Antwerp:

Miss Louise B. Bell, Mrs. C. A. Dearborn, W. B. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Macdonald, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Perkins, Victor de Rudder, and Dr. W. E. West.

The following persons will sail on the White Star liner Republic for Naples:

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Chaffee, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cleaver, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Jewett, Mrs. R. Stuart Latrobe, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Perlin, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Pierce, Prof. and Mrs. John D. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ross, Miss H. A. Van Alstyne, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wadsworth, and T. S. Weed.

The Caledonia of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow, will carry these passengers:

Col. Frederick Buist, Richard J. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Grice, Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Kyle, Dr. J. Grant Pirie, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Swan, and Charles A. Seddon.

The French liner La Provence arrived last night from Havre. Among her passengers were:

Comte Bernard, Clinton Morrison, E. P. Guy, Comtesse de Moltke, Comtesse de Somhreuil, E. A. Taff, Jr., J. E. Duveen, J. K. Vanderlip, and George Rhelms.

A. L. M. Gottschalk, United States Consul General at Mexico City, arrived from that city yesterday on the steamer Merida.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was the hostess at tea this afternoon complimentary to the Michigan delegation to the D. A. R. convention.

Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth is entertaining her niece, Miss Nelka de Smirnoff, who has spent the last two years in Russia.

Miss Julia Meyer and Miss Alice Meyer, daughters of the Postmaster General, returned to Washington this afternoon from New York, where they went to attend the marriage yesterday of Miss May Tuckerman to Herman Kinnicutt.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Waggaman announce the engagement of Miss Mary Agnes Waggaman to Albert W. Willet. The wedding will take place in June.

The First Secretary of the Spanish Legation and Mme. Pastor, who are spending a few days in Washington, after a month or more in Atlantic City and New York, before sailing on Tuesday for Europe, were the guests of Mrs. Walter Fairfield at a dinner given by her to-night.

The Minister from Peru, Señor Felipe Pardo, has gone to Massachusetts for a few days, to find a suitable home for the legation somewhere on the north shore.

Mrs. Henry Lane Wilson, wife of the American Minister to Belgium, is spending the week in Washington at the Raleigh, with her son, John Vajen Wilson, who took an examination for Annapolis early in the week. Mrs. Wilson will leave early in the week for her former home in Indianapolis, where she will visit her father and sisters. She will return to Belgium in the Summer.

CALUMET A 400 CLUB.

Decides to Restrict Its Membership to That Figure.

At a general meeting of the Calumet Club, held on Thursday, it was unanimously decided that in view of tha club's flourishing condition its membership should be limited to 400 and the annual dues increased to $100. The Calumet is one of the few social clubs of New York retaining its old quarters in Fifth Avenue. It has recently renewed a long lease of its home at the corner of Twenty-ninth Street.

The North Star at Venice.

VENICE, April 19.—The American steam yacht North Star, Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York Yacht Club, owner, arrived here to-day.

IBSEN DRAMA CHOSEN FOR MME. NAZIMOVA

Russian Actress Will Appear Next Season as Rita in "Little Eyolf."

AMERICAN PLAY ALSO

"The Mad Stone," by Ridgely Torrence, to be Produced at the Bijou.

Plans for Alla Nazimova's productions next season under tha management of Henry Miller were made public yesterday. Mme. Nazimova's next new venture will be a presentation of Henrik Ibsen's famous and singular play, "Little Eyolf." The production will not be made in the Autumn, but will take place either in the middle of the season or in the early Spring.

Mme. Nazimova, according to present arrangements, will open next season at the Bijou Theatra, where she is now appearing in "Comtesse Coquette," and will continue for a few weeke in the present comedy and matinée performances of "A Doll's House." She will then go on tour, and will later come back to ths city with her new production.

"Little Eyolf" has never been presented here by a professional company. Some years ago it was produced by the studente of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. Curiously enough, this is the piece in which Mme. Oda, the noted Danish actress who has recently arrived on leave of absence from the Royal Theatre of Copenhagen, expects to open in New York some time in May. Mme. Oda, it has been announced, will play in Danish with an English-speaking company.

"Little Eyolf" is one of Ibsen's later works, and is pervaded with the spirit of mystic symbolism so noticeable in his compositions. The leeding character is that of a woman, Rita, who has become jealous of the love her husband bears their little lame child. As if to punish her, the child is drowned. Thereafter husband and wife begin a new life, striving to forget their sorrow in devoting their attention to the sufferings of others. The part of Rita, though played by several actresses abroad, has been one at which American players have hesitated, fearing that it could not be made sympathetic.

When she returns to the Bijou from her tour on the road next season Mme. Nazimova expects to make a second production in addition to "Little Eyolf." This second play, which has been purchased by Henry Miller for the use of his Russian star, is a modern drama of American life by Ridgely Torrence, entitled "The Mad Stone." A "mad stone," according to the old belief, is a stone which if put over the bite of a mad dog will serve to draw out the poison. Mr. Torrence, who is now sailing on the Mediterranean with William Vaughn Moody, author of "The Great Divide," has been employed by the Cosmopolitan Magazine, and is a well-known poet.

With regard to the report that she would soon be seen in a productinn of Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," Mme. Nazimova last night said that though it was her ambition to appear in this play, she had no intention of attempting it for several years to come. She appreciates that she must become more familiar with the English language and English traditions before essaying such a classic rôle. "I may appear as Cleopatra about four years from now," said Mme. Nazimova.

WON'T REMODEL DALY'S.

Shuberts Will Get the Old Theatre Practically as It Is.

When Daly's Theatre passes into the hands of the Shuberts on May 1, it will not be dismantled, as has been expected. Instead of removing all the interior decorations, the chairs, and even the tiling and paneling, the Daly estate will remove only a few historic paintings in the lobby, and the theatre will then be ready for the occupancy of Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin.

Lee Shubert explained last night the change in the plans of the present management.

"This morning I received a letter from the agent of Mr. Jones, owner of the theatre building," said Mr. Shubert. "This letter said that Mr. Jones had purchased from those at present in control of the theatre all of the fittings which Daly put into the building, and which, by the terms of the lease, his estate had the right to remove. The only exceptions were the pictures in the lobby."

Mr. Shubert reiterated that he expected to continue the famous playhouse under its old name.

"We do not see how we can be prevented from using the name 'Daly's Theatre,'" he said. "We do not expect that any serious attempt will be made to prevent us from doing so."

To Sell Actors' Scarfpins at Fair.

When the Actors' Fund Fair opens at the Metropolitan Opera House on May 6 the girl matinée-goers of the city will have an opportunity to buy souvenirs of their pet "idols." The Twelfth Night Club has obtained for sale the favorite scarfpins worn by many popular actors. Among those who have donated pins are John Drew, Henry Miller, William Faversham, James K. Hackett, Robert Edeson, Guy Standing, Edward Aheles, Robert Loraine, Cyril Scott, William Collier, De Wolf Hopper, Eddie Foy, John Barrymora, Charles Richman, Melville Ellis, and Edmund Breese.

Becomes a Catholic to Wed.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 19.—Saul William Wertheim of Jersey City was received into St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Nutley yesterday, and later wedded Miss Augusta McKaig of Centre Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis A. Foy, pastor of the church. Miss Mary E. McKaig, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Frank Kernan of Jersey City was best man.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 19.—Mrs. Woodbury Kane, who has been spending the Winter at Aiken, S. C., with her three sons, is expected here in a few days to occupy her Bellevue Avenue cottage.

W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, accompanied by his youngest son, arrived this evening to inspect the improvements to his villa, Eastburne Lodge. Mr. Whitehouse recently purchased two adjoining estates, which have been laid out in gardens and lawns.

Misses Alice and Caroline Grosvenor and Robert Grosvenor have joined their mother, Mrs. William Grosvenor, at her villa, Roslyn, on Beacon Hill Road.

Miss Rosa Anne Grosvenor is returning to-morrow from an automobile trip to Baltimore.

Edward H. Harriman, who is expected to become a Newport Summer resident, is negotiating for the purchase of James J. Van Alen's Elizabethan villa, Wakehurst.

Edward J. Berwind has just obtained the deeds of the Butler estate, adjoining his Bellevue Avenue villa, The Elms, after negotiations extending over a year. This and the John S. Tooker estate on Bellevue Court are two of eight which he desires to add to his Newport property. The others are owned by Mrs. J. G. Johnson, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. P. A. Stockton, and Emmanuel Church. None of these is desirous of selling at present, even at the price Mr. Berwind offers.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia

RAPS COLLEGE MEN.

Garfield Tells Alpha Delta Phi Members Modern Students Are Too Cynical.

Nearly seven hundred members of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity attended a dinner held last night in the grand ball room of the Hotel Astor, as part of the seventy-fifth annual convention of the fraternity, which has been going on for the greater part of the week. The dinner was remarkable for ths large attendance, for the extreme high spirits displayed by a number of the brothers, and for the severe criticism of the young college men of to-day indulged in by Hamilton Wright Mabie and James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior.

The guests occupied tables beneath Japanese umbrellas hung with Japanese lanterns and triangular lamps bearing the names of the various colleges which have "Alpha Delt" societies. There were twenty-three colleges represented at ths dinner, two of them Canadian.

In the entire evening, until the speaking began, and intermittently thereafter, the room resounded with the college yells of a dozen institutions of learning, sometimes rendered ona at a time, often two or three simultaneously. At ona end of the wing of the ballroom, where the Harvard delegates to the convention sat, the noise was almost continuous from start to finish.

Joseph H. Choate Cheered.

Joseph H. Choate, who spoke at tha twenty-fifth and the fiftieth annual convention dinner, was to have been present and to have spoken last night, but a summons to Washington to talk over the programme for The Hague Peace Conference interfered. At tha announcement of his enforced absence, made by Talcott Williams, the toastmaster, three rousing cheers were given for him. Mr. Williams then told a story of a parson on his way to witness a football game, who, when asked where he was going, recalled the Harvard slogan, stoppad himself in time and replied:

"To yell with Hale."

In this way Mr. Williams introduced Edward Everett Hale, a member of the fraternity since five years after its foundation.

Mr. Hale told the diners that such associations as theirs were formed to break up separation, and that by such associations the forty-four States had become welded into one Nation. To train the leaders, he said, was the principal thing, and that duty should be theirs. "If you hang together," he said, "you will not hang separately. I, me, and mine. My stocks, and my securities, and my interests. If that is the spirit of the educated man of to-day in this country, it were better he had never been born."

Continuing, he said he would like to know what man in the country the men under twenty-one admired the most. At this there were cries of "Hale! Hale! Hale!" The veteran shook his head, however, and declared that it was the man who held the reins of power at Washington, an Alpha Delt, himself. Then he said that together, was the great ward of the future, and the delegates must go back to their own towns to "make people of one heart and of one soul in the service of one God."

Mr. Mabie began his speech by saying that he had recently heard that "you can always tell a Harvard man—but you can't tell him much." He hoped those at the end of the room would appreciate that. Then he went on to say that if the fraternity would continue to be successful, it must be planted in all the smaller colleges, and this work depended on the younger men in it.

"What I want to know is how the college man of to-day regards the Alpha Delta Phi? Does he regard it as simply a social club, to which he is elected by an arbitrary rule? Or do you think of the men in it as the founders thought of them; as men on whose foreheads there was branded the invisible star that marked them as the men that were to be? Are you thinking of yourselves as the descendants of ancestors who were great in their time? And are you seeing to it that those who enter it now are gentlemen in all that that word meant in its old accepted sense? Four things go to make a gentleman—a sense of honor, a sense of loyalty, a sense of obligation, and a sense of courtesy."

Mr. Mabie was loudly cheered when he set down. It was learned afterward that he had heard of a man not a member of the society, who, however, was entitled to attend the dinner, being forcibly ejected from the room, and that incident probably led him to shape his speech as he did.

Mr. Garfield's Speech.

Mr. Garfield was the next speaker, and he brought the following message from President Roosevelt:

"Tell them I hope the Alpha Delta Phi will continue to be in the future, as she has in the past, the leader of fraternities, to teach men that there is something better and higher than what we learn in books."

Secretary Garfield said he wanted to talk of the obligations that rested on the educated men of to-day, which too few of them understood.

"It is unfortunate," he said, "that the college life of to-day is not the life that opens to the young man those ideas of what he must stand for when he goes out into the world. It is unfortunate that the college man of to-day becomes imbued with cynicism and believes that the day of opportunity is passed. Never in the history of the world was opportunity so golden; never was there greater need of honest, God-fearing men then to-day. If the educated man fails to realize this, and fails to meet his obligations then this country will gradually slip down hill and it will be said that the democratic form of government has proved a failure."

In addition to the speakers mentioned, there were at the guest table Francis L. Stetson, W. B. Leonard, B. W. Franklin, James H. Hoyt and Prof. Frederick J. Woodbridge of Columbia.

MOSQUITO HUNTERS DINE.

Dr. Felt Urges State Appropriation to Aid in the Work.

The mosquito hunters, who call themselves the American Mosquito Extermination Society, held their fourth annual campfire at the Union League Club last night and listened to stories of the chase.

Dr. L. O. Howard of Washington, the Government's chief entomologist, who, as tha pioneer mosquito hunter in this country, is always the leader at such gatherings, told of the hunt in foreign lands. He sails to-day on a tour of investigation for the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. E. Porter Felt, the New York State Entomologist, was another of the speakers, and referred to the need of a State appropriation for researches into the habits of the mosquito, which he said are not yet sufficiently known, especially the salt water species, so make it easy to take local action with sufficient certainty of success. He proposed to make a thorough study of these pests with special reference to the time and extent of their migrations and other variation in habits.

ANIMAL DINNER A SURPRISE.

Novel Birthday Feast Given to Lehman Strauss.

A masquerade dinner, with the guests appearing in costumee representing various animals, was a feature of last evening's social doings. It was a birthday surprise dinner given to Lehman Strauss, tha horseman, and his friends at his home, 604 West 115th Street. The guests were asked to gather in tha afternoon. They were all at table when Mr. Strauss arrived, and their animal costumes completely hid their identity.

The decorations were all typical of animal life, the horse predominating. About the room were whips, spurs, saddles, and other trappings of tha horse. About the table, arranged tastefully amid floral designs, were large and small animals of various types.

In the centre of the table was a haystack, and under it was a pair of horses wearing the blue ribbon which Mr. Strauss's pair of harness horses, Delight and Delightful, won at the last National Horse Show.

LAUD CAMPANINI AT THE MANHATTAN

Conductor Gets an Ovation at His Farewell Performance at the Opera House.

LOADED WITH PRESENTS

All the Principals of the Company Heard—Hammerstein Pays a Tribute to His Leader.

Cleofonte Campanini waved his official farewell last evening at the Manhattan Opera House, and it was a gala occasion. The house was packed, for all tha principal artists in the company sang, sava Calvé and Trentoni.

Tha bill was a varied one and included acts from several of the popular operas of the répertoire, and ona or two novelties, but the main interest centred in the conductor, who has had so much to do with the success of the season.

In the second intermission he was called before the footlights many times and showered with presents, among them a full silver dinner set from the artists. Finally Mr. Campanini dragged Mr. Hammerstein before the curtain with him, and when quiet was restored the impresario made a little speech.

"I am glad that you appreciate my conductor," he said. "I consider him one responsible in a large measure for the success of the season."

Then Mr. Hammerstein retired, leaving the conductor to stand and bow. All the men of the orchestra were applauding, and the artists and chorus behind the scenes.

Next to Mr. Campanini's ovation, the feature of the evening was the chorus singing in the prologue to Boito's "Mephistopheles." It was perfectly done and reflected great credit on the singers.

Mme. Bressler-Gianoli appeared in a duet from "La Favorita" with Jean Altchevsky. It is the first time that she has sung on this stage since Emma Calvé has been here, and she was warmly welcomed. Mme. Arta sang an air from "Der Freischütz" with much charm. She is evidently well adapted for German rôles.

The first act of "Trovatore" was sung, with the usual cast; Mr. and Mme. Gilibert appeared in a duet from "Les Dragons de Villars," Mme. Zeppilli and Mr. Gianoli-Galletti sang a duet from "Don Pasquale," and the fourth act of "Rigoletto" was sung, with Mme. de Cisneros for the first time this season in the rôle of Maddalena.

The programme ended with a performance of the first act of "Pagliacci," in which Mme. Donalda said her good-bye to the Manhattan. She acted and sang with great spirit. Mr. Sévelhac returned to the part of Silvio, Mr. Sammarco to the part of Tonio, and Mr. Bassi sang Canio.

BARON DE HIRSCH SERVICES.

Youthful Aliens Observe Anniversary of Their Benefactor's Death.

Five hundred little Jewish boys and girls, most of them new arrivals in America, all of them protégés of the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch Educational Fund, crowded into the auditorium of the Education Alliance, in East Broadway, yesterday, at the "Yahrzeit" services held to commemorate the death of Baron de Hirsch, the anniversary of which falls to-day. The anniversary of the death of Baroness de Hirsch was celebrated in March.

The little ones marched into the hall wearing miniature American flags. Some of them have been only three months out of Russia, and they sang patriotic songs with a touch of Yiddish accent. The children have similar exercises each Friday morning at the Alliance. It is part of the training afforded the little foreigners in molding them from Russians, Roumanians, and Gallicians into American citizens.

The provisions of the de Hirsch gift provided that children from these three lands should be secularly educated and trained in manual arts and in agriculture. Dr. David Blaustein, the head of the school, explained yesterday that it aims to prepare the immigrant children for the public school. Half a dozen boys and girls, none of whom had been in America more than a few weeks, recited quotations. One black-haired little girl, who left Ellis Island hardly three months ago, recited a Psalm, and did it so well that she had to repeat it.

Dr. Blaustein made an address in Yiddish, explaining to the youngsters in simple terms the munificent purpose which led the two Jewish philanthropists to establish the educational work and telling of their lives.

SONS OF REVOLUTION DINE.

Celebrate the 132d Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington.

The Sons of the Revolution celebrated the 132d anniversary of the battle of Lexington with a dinner at Delmonico's last night. A paper on "The Regimental Colors in the War of the Revolution," illustrated by stereopticon views, all prepared by the author, was read by ex-Assistant District Attorney General Gherardi Davis. The scenes, over forty in number, represented the work of fifteen years on the part of the author, who is an artist as well as a traveler and expert photographer.

The views represented the flags of tha Americans, their French allies, and the English and Hessian regiments who fought during the Revolution.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner and Edmund Wetmore, President of the Sons of the Revolution in New York State, also spoke.

TABLE DELICACIES.

The continued cold weather is putting up the prices of all vegetables. On Tuesday there was not a stalk of asparagus to be found in the wholesale market, but the wily retailer who knew his business had laid in a stock to last until to-day, when the next supply is expected. The cold weather price is $1 and $1.25 a bunch.

Cucumbers are good and 20 cents apiece.

Beets are scarce and bring 18 and 20 cents.

Peas are 25 cents a quart.

String beans are higher and 40 cents.

French cauliflower is selling at 75 cents.

Egg plant is 40 cents.

Southern strawberries have been going up, and were 45 cents yesterday.

Rhubarb is selling at two bunches for 25 cents.

Spinach is 35 cents a half peck.

Fine large mushrooms which come from Pennsylvania are $1 a pound.

Squabs, the "jumbos" which average nine pounds to the dozen, are $5.50 a dozen and 50 cents apiece.

New potatoes, No. 1, of the second crop of Bermudas, are 20 cents a quart.

Lobstere are 25 to 45 cents a pound. The lobster season is just beginning, and there is nothing better for a Spring luncheon.

Trailing arbutus is selling in the streets and in the flower shops.

The Santo Domingan Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The State Department has been informed that a vote will probably be reached next week by the Santo Domingo Congress upon the pending treaty between the United States and Santo Domingo.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 929 B'way.

JOHN V. L. FINDLAY DEAD.

Ex-Congressman of Maryland Was Noted as an Orator.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Ex-Congressman John V. L. Findlay died suddenly of heart disease at his home here to-day. He was 67 years old. He served in Congress from 1883 to 1887, and was an orator of wide repute.

John Van Lear Findlay was born near Williamsport, Md., on Dec. 21, 1839, and was graduated from Princeton in 1858 with high honors.

In 1861 he was elected to the State Legislature. Here he became a conspicuous figure, and was elected Chairman of the Committee on State Militia. He soon became noted as an orator, and was chosen to deliver an address before both houses of the Legislature in 1862.

He was offered the position of United States District Attorney by Montgomery Blair, but declined the honor. He served as Collector for the Port of Baltimore, and was City Solicitor for two years. During the Centennial in Philadelphia, in 1876, he was selected by the Maryland Commissioners to make the oration on Maryland Day. He also delivered the oration on Maryland Day at the Chicago World's Fair.

He was elected to Congress in 1883. In President Harrison's Administration he was named as one of the Arbitration Commissioners in the disputs with Chile. He also was a member of the committee on the boundery dispute with Venezuela.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Venners.

Thomas Venners, a retired ironmaster, who was at one time associated with Henry Bessemer, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. W. Court, 405 Park Place, Brooklyn. He was born near Birmingham, England, in 1823, and when a boy went to work in a rolling mill.

In 1859 Mr. Veners was made Superintendent of the Round Oak Iron Works, Brierly Hall, Staffordshire, England, owned by the Earl of Dudley. Ten years later he came to America, and erected a rolling mill at Portsmouth, Ohio. Later he took charge of the steel works of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at Cumberland, Md. He resigned in 1875 to become the Superintendent of the Keystone Mill at Pittsburg.

Mr. Venners invented many processes which improved the quality of iron and steel and reduced the cost of their manufacture. He retired in 1892. He leaves two sons and four daughters.

Thomas MacAdam.

Thomas MacAdam, a lawyer, son of the late Justice David MacAdam, died yesterday morning at the San Remo, in Central Park West, near Seventy-fourth Street, of angina pectoris. Mr. MacAdam's illness was brief. He spent Thursday evening with friends. He reached home about 12 o'clock. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning he called his family, complaining of severe pains about the heart. He died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. MacAdam was born in this city in 1864. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1884, and in 1887 he was graduated from Columbia Law School, being admitted to the bar soon after. He had been a practicing lawyer ever since, making a speciality of real estate law. He was a member of the Lawyers Association. Mr. MacAdam leaves a widow, who was Miss Sarah Blair of this city, and a son 9 years old. The funeral will be held at the San Remo on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Mary Linn Bruce.

ANDES, N. Y., April 19.—Mrs. Mary Linn Bruce, mother of Supreme Court Justice M. Linn Bruce, and wife of the Rev. Dr. James Bruce, died here to-day. She was 77 years old. She was the daughter of the late Col. Matthew Linn of Pennsylvania and was married to Dr. Bruce in 1855. She is survived by her husband, two daughters, and five sons, among whom are ex-Lieut. Gov. Bruce and the Rev. W. P. Bruce, pastor of the Park Hill Reformed Church, at Yonkers, N. Y. Dr. Bruce has been the pastor of the United Presbyterian Church here for forty-three years.

Pierre Courtney Talman.

Pierre Courtney Talman, ex-Assemblyman and retired lawyer, died on Wednesday at his home, 953 President Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1830, and came North when a young man. At the age of 24 he was elected to the Assembly from Westchester County. He won a reputation as an orator, and for many years was a prominent figure on the Democratic platform. Before he retired from active practice Mr. Talman took part in many leading cases in the Brooklyn and Manhattan courts.

The Rev. Dr. Andrew C. Hubbard.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., April 19.—The Rev. Dr. Andrew C. Hubbard, one of the clergymen who officiated at the funeral of Abraham Lincoln, died this morning of heart disease. At the time of the President's death he was pastor of the Baptist Church at Springfield, Ill. He was pastor of the Baptist Church here from 1868 to 1904. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a Past Grand Coommander of

"GIANTS" GET ONE GAME AT BOSTON

The Second Contest Postponed on Account of Inclement Weather.

"YANKEES" UNABLE TO PLAY

Three Games in the West Completed, but Rain Prevented All the Others Scheduled.

Only one of ths Patriot Day games at Boston could be played yesterday, the Giants winning it by a score of 4 to 1. The Yankees could not play, and three other major league games were prevented by the rain. Chicago and Cleveland were the American League winners, while St. Louis defeated Cincinnati in the only other National League match played.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	3	2	.714	Boston	3	3	.500
New York	3	3	.500	Philadelphia	3	3	.500
Cleveland	3	2	.600	Washington	2	3	.400
Detroit	3	3	.500	St. Louis	1	5	.167

Clubs.	Chi.	N. Y.	Cle.	Det.	Bos.	Phil.	Wash.	St. L.	Won.
Chicago	—	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	4
New York	.	—	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Cleveland	.	.	—	2	.	.	1	.	3
Detroit	1	.	2	—	.	.	.	.	3
Boston	.	.	.	.	—	1	2	.	3
Philadelphia	.	1	.	.	2	—	.	.	3
Washington	.	1	.	.	1	.	—	.	2
St. Louis	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	1
Lost	2	2	2	3	3	3	5		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	3	1	.750	Boston	3	3	.500
New York	4	2	.666	Pittsburg	1	2	.333
Cincinnati	3	2	.600	St. Louis	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	Brooklyn	1	4	.200

Clubs.	Chi.	N. Y.	Cin.	Phil.	Bos.	Pitt.	St. L.	Brl.	Won.
Chicago	—	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	3
New York	.	—	.	.	1	.	2	1	4
Cincinnati	.	.	—	.	.	1	2	.	3
Philadelphia	.	1	.	—	2	.	.	.	3
Boston	.	.	.	1	—	.	.	2	3
Pittsburg	1	.	.	.	.	—	.	.	1
St. Louis	.	.	2	.	.	.	—	.	2
Brooklyn	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	—	1
Lost	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	4	

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Washington at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

"Giants" Win Morning Game Through Dorner's Wild Pitching.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 19.—The New York Giants defeated Boston in the morning game here to-day by a score of 4 to 1. Two games were to have been played, but owing to a snow and rain fall in the afternoon the second was postponed.

New York's morning victory was won in unusual fashion. Dorner held the visitors down to two hits, but gave five bases on balls in the opening inning and hit a runner, forcing in three runs. They scored one more later, and, as it proved, these were enough to win.

Shannon and Browne got bases on balls in the first inning, Devlin sacrificed, Dorner hit Seymour, filling the bases, and then passed Bowerman, forcing Shannon across the plate. McGann rapped to Brain, who threw to the plate, forcing Browne. Dahlen walked, forcing in Seymour. Corcoran beat out a slow one to Brain, and Bowerman scored. Ames fanned, ending the inning. In the fifth Devlin scored on a pass, a sacrifice, and Dahlen's single.

Boston's only run came in the seventh, when Corcoran fumbled Howard's easy grounder. Bridewell forced Howard, Devlin to Corcoran. Ritchey singled to left, but was out trying to stretch the hit. Shannon to Devlin, to Corcoran. Brain singled to right, scoring Bridewell. Brown hit in front of the plate, and Bowerman threw him out at first.

Dorner was effective after the first inning, when it was too late. Ames held Boston just where he wanted them all through. Despite the cold weather 8,000 persons saw the game. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bates, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Shannon, lf	1	0	1	1	0
Tenney, 1b	0	0	13	0	0	Browne, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Devlin, 3b	1	0	0	4	0
Howard, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Seymour, cf	1	0	1	0	0
B'dwell, ss	1	0	1	1	0	B'w'n'n, c	1	1	6	2	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	McGann, 1b	0	0	12	3	0
Brain, 3b	0	2	1	4	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	0	3	0
Brown, c	0	0	6	0	0	C'coran, 2b	0	0	4	3	1
Dorner, c	0	1	0	2	0	Ames, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	1	4	27	10	0	Total	4	2	27	21	1

New York	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Three-base hit—Brain. Sacrifice hit—Devlin.

THE TURF.

Queens Co. Jockey Club

AQUEDUCT, L. I.

TO-DAY The Canarsie Stakes, The Queens Co. Handicap and a Steeplechase, and three other races, beginning at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 12:40, 1:00, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 2:50 P. M.

Also from Flatbush Av., 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, 1:05, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 3:00 P. M.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

Old cars taken in trade; let us show you the Detroit at $1,500; nothing better under $2,000; 22-24 H. P., shaft drive, engine under hood, 32 inch wheels; see it. Detroit Motor Car and Supply Co., 2,230 Broadway, New York City.

I am in the market for a high-grade foreign car, touring body, about forty horse power, preferably a 1906 model. Any bona fide offer by mail will receive due consideration. L. B. Willaid, 2 Maiden Lane, New York.

YACHTS, VESSELS, ETC.

For Sale—Seaworthy cabin launch, 33 ft. long; all conveniences; new 15-horse power engine. Milton Edgar, Perth Amboy, N. J.

21-foot launch, 5 h. p. motor, new, $300. Geo. G. Gates, Room 411 Hartford Building, Union Square.

SPORTING GOODS.

Mullins Steel Boats and Launches, SQUIRES' SONS, 44 CORTLANDT ST.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

Fine horse, rubber tire runabout, harness, robe, and blanket at bargain price; no dealers. Apply Dr. Mendling, 2 East 117th St., N. Y. City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 25, desires position with private owner; gasoline car; understands both operating and repairs; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; highest references. H. G. S., 150 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEURS—Competent, reliable, and honest, can be secured at Employment Dep't, West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th St. and 6th Av.

Double play—Dahlen, Corcoran, and McGann. First base on balls—Off Dorner, 6; off Ames, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Dorner, 3. Struck out—By Dorner, 4; by Ames, 6. Passed balls—Bowerman, Brown. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

St. Louis Downed Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Despite cold weather to-day's game was well played, St. Louis winning, 4 to 1. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Hug'ns, 2b	0	2	3	2	0
O'Hara, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Davis, sf	0	0	2	0	0
Bennett, 2b	0	1	2	4	0	Kane, 3b	0	1	1	2	2
Beckley, 1b	0	0	5	0	0	Ganzel, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Byrne, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	Kr'ger, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Holly, ss	1	1	2	1	0	Ockwell, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Burch, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Mowrey, ss	1	1	0	4	1
Marshall, c	0	1	9	2	0	McLean, c	0	1	7	1	0
Beebe, p	1	1	3	0	1	Esslck, p	0	0	0	4	0
Baxter, 1b	1	1	6	0	0						
Total	4	10	27	13	2	Total	1	5	24	15	3

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	.	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—McLean. Sacrifice hits—Krueger, Byrne. Stolen base—Davis. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Cincinnati, 5. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 3; off Esslck, 1. Hit with ball—Esslck. Struck out—By Beebe, 7; by Esslck, 4. Wild pitch—Beebe. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpiree—Carpenter and Johnstone.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Played an Errorless Game and Beat Detroit.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—Cleveland defeated Detroit to-day by the score of 4 to 1. Both Selver and Liebhardt pitched good ball, but Detroit's errors proved costly. The fielding was excellent, considering the cold. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf	1	0	2	0	0	M'Intyre, lf	0	1	5	0	0
Stovall, 1b	1	1	13	1	0	C'ghlin, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Flick, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Crawf'd, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	2	3	4	0	Cobb, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Turner, ss	0	0	1	3	0	R'sman, 1b	0	1	5	2	0
Bradley, 3b	1	0	2	1	0	Sch'fer, 2b	0	1	3	0	0
B'm'g'm, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Schmidt, c	1	2	5	1	2
Bemis, c	0	0	5	3	0	O'Leary, ss	0	0	3	1	1
L'bh'dt, p	1	1	1	5	0	Siever, p	0	0	0	3	0
						*Mullin	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	6	27	15	0	Total	1	7	24	9	3

*Batted for O'Leary in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	.	—4
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Flick, Lajoie. Sacrifice hits—Bay, O'Leary. Stolen base—Bradley. Double play—Lajoie and Stovall. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 7. First base on balls—Off Liebhardt, 2; off Siever, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Siever, 1. Struck out—By Liebhardt, 5; by Siever, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

Chicago Won Light Batting Game.

CHICAGO, April 19.—None of the St. Louis batsmen passed first base in to-day's game at the American League ball park, Chicago winning, 1 to 0. A double steal sent F. Jones home with the lone tally. Walsh's pitching and fielding formed a feature. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Stone, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0	T. Jones, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Isbell, 2b	0	0	1	0	0	H'phill, c	0	0	3	0	0
Donohue, lb	0	0	17	2	0	P'ker'g, cf	0	1	3	1	0
Rose, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Wallace, ss	0	1	3	0	0
D'gh'ty, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Ycager, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
Davis, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Deleh'ty, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	2	2	0	Ruelow, c	0	0	2	2	0
Walsh, p	0	1	2	11	0	Jacobsen, p	0	1	0	0	0
						*Frick	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	3	27	21	0	Total	0	3	24	15	0

*Batted for Jacobsen in ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—F. Jones, Walsh. Sacrifice hit—Isbell. Stolen bases—Jones, Donohue. Double play—Pickering and Wallace. First base on balls—Off Jacobsen, 2. Struck out—By Walsh, 2; by Jacobsen, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Stafford.

American Association.

At Toledo—St. Paul, 2; Toledo, 0.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 2; Minneapolis, 1.

At Louisville—Louisville, 4; Kansas City, 4, (ten innings, darkness.)

Southern League.

At Montgomery—Montgomery, 3; Atlanta, 2.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 1; Nashville, 0.

South Atlantic League.

At Augusta—Augusta, 3; Charleston, 6.
At Savannah—Savannah, 3; Macon, 2.
At Columbia—Columbia, 3; Jacksonville, 2.

Scores of Other Games.

At Lawrence, Mass.—A., J. and G., (New York State,) 5; Lawrence, (New England,) 4.

At Columbus—Milwaukee, 8; Columbus, 5.

At Lexington, Va.—Virginia Military Institute, 2; Trinity College, (N. C.,) 4.

At Lexington, Va.—Washington and Lee University, 1; Davidson College, 2.

At Portland, Me.—Portland, 3; Bowdoin, 2. Portland, 8; Bowdoin, 3.

At Whiterville, Me.—Colby, 6; University of Maine, 0.

At Macon, Ga.—Mercer University, 6; Auburn (Ala.) Polytechnic, 6, (11 innings; called on account of darkness.)

At Wake Forest, N. C.—Wake Forest, 8; Roanoke College, 0.

At Raleigh, N. C.—Shaw University, (colored,) 9; Howard University of Washington, D. C., (colored,) 4.

At Portland, Me.—Lawrence, (New England League,) 7; Portland, (Maine State League,) 4.

At Worcester, Mass.—Rochester, (Eastern,) 6; Worcester, (New England,) $1.

At Haverhill, Mass.—Haverhill, (New England League,) 7; A., J. and G. Club of New York, 0.

At Lowell, Mass.—Philadelphia Giants, 4; Lowell, (New England League,) 0.

At Lowell, Mass.—Lowell, (New England,) 6; Philadelphia Giants, 2.

At Atlanta—Georgia Tech., 8; University of the South, (Sewanee,) 0.

At Brockton, Mass.—Brockton, (New England,) 6; Norwich, (Connecticut,) 2.

At Holyoke, Mass.—Montreal, (Eastern,) 4, Holyoke, (Connecticut,) 0, (six innings.)

Holy Cross in Ten Innings.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 19.—Holy Cross defeated Georgetown in a remarkably well played ten-inning game to-day hy a score of 1 to 0. The run was made by Mansfield, who opened the tenth with a two-base hit and went to third on a sacrifice. The third man up hit to third base, but while a good stop was made, the baseman hesitated and then tried to catch Mansfield at the plate. The ball struck the runner in the back and Mansfield scored. Holy Cross saved the game twice by double plays. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Holy Cross	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	2
Georgetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries—Mansfield and Sweeney; Cantwell and Mudd. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hassett.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. —Adv.

AUTOMOBILES.

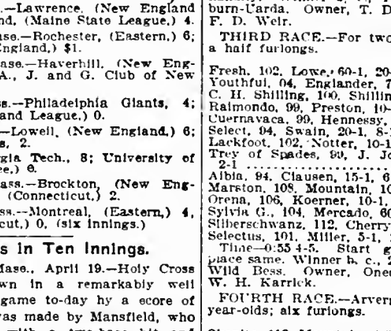

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BELMONT COLT WON ARVERNE STAKES

Okenite, at Odds On, Had an Easy Victory Over a Field of Fair Class.

FRESH FIRST AT LONG ODDS

Oneck Stable's Two-Year-Old Filly Landed Victor at 60 to 1 in a Head Finish at Aqueduct.

The rather ordinary racing programme offered at the Aqueduct track yesterday produced one really remarkable effect when, in spite of the snowstorm and dismal weather it attracted an attendance of about 7,000 visitors to the bleak Queens County course.

It was a notable day for horsemen who figure as race track owners or officials of The Jockey Club, for these made a clean sweep of the programme, August Belmont, Chairman of The Jockey Club, winning the stake feature of the card with his home-bred three-year-old Okenite. H. M. Knapp, Steward of The Jockey Club and member of the State Racing Commission, won another race with Fresh, carrying the colors of the Oneck Stable, while Timothy D. Sullivan of the Metropolitan Jockey Club sent out a winner in Dr. Gardner. Samuel Ross of the Washington Jockey Club and chief owner of the Columbia Stable won with the fast filly Lady Isabel, and J. A. Bennett of the Brooklyn Jockey Club won two races with Ed Ball and Molesey.

Okenite's race in the Arverne Stakes, at three-quarters of a mile, was the most ambitious performance of the afternoon, and the style of the Hasting gelding's victory caused horsemen generally to move up the Belmont three-year-old a notch or two in their estimation. Eight of ten horses named to run for the stakes went to the post with Okenite carrying equal top weight with the Oneck Stable's Clare Russell, and starting favorite at odds on over Malacca, winner of two good races at Washington, and Colonel Jack and Ampedo, horses that showed high-class form at the California Winter tracks. The race was the fourth on the card, the track by that time having become sodden on the surface, but the softening of the going suited Okenite perfectly. Ridden by Mountain, he broke back in the crowd, Colonel Jack and Dan Buhre leading away, while Malacca and Clare Russell bumped togcther just as they broke and both dropped back out of the contest. George S. Davis ran through the crowd in the opening strides and carried the field at a fast pace well into the stretch, Okenite closing in on him from the moment that the horses were turned into the straight and showing in front more than a furlong from the end. From that point to the winning post Okenite had it all his own way and galloped in an easy victor in fast time for the track, halt a dozen lengths away from Dan Duhre, a 20 to 1 outsider, which lasted just long enough to get second place a head before Colonel Jack, which closed a lot of ground after stumbling immediately after the start.

The betting sensation of the day was furnished in the third race, when the Oneck Stable's Fresh, starting at 60 to 1, got up in the last strides and snatched the purse for selling class two-year-olds from the heavily backed Youthful. The latter was sent out as a good thing of the first water, and was backed from 20 to 1 down to 7 to 2 at post time. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Ed Ball, 112, Preston, 3-2, 7-10	7	8	1⁵
Melbourne Nominee, 110, Notter, 25-1, 7-1	3	2	2½
Klamesha II., 108, Shilling, 30-1, 12-1	4	5	3⁸
Park Row, 110, Finn, 100-1, 30-1	6	1	4
Jacquin, 110, Beckman, 7-5, 3-5	8	6	5
Durbar, 105, Englander, 7-1, 8-5	2	4	6
Gold Circle, 93, Garner, 10-1, 3-1	5	7	7
Shackle, 94, Swan, 15-1, 4-1	1	8	8

Time—1:15 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., aged, by Verge d'Or-Niobe. Owner, J. A. Bennet. Trainer, A. J. Goldsborough.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; six and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Dr. Gardner, 126, Beckman, 11-20, 1-6	3	1	1¾½
Heaslip, 111, Radtke, 15-1, 5-2	4	2	2¹
Marster, 106, Koerner, 25-1, 6-1	2	3	5³
Tommy Waddell, 110, Horner, 12-1, 2-1	5	5	4
Avaunteer, 106, Miller, 13-5, 1-2	1	4	5

Time—1:21. Start good. Won easily; place handily. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Bannockburn-Uarda. Owner, T. D. Sullivan. Trainer, F. D. Weir.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Fresh, 102, Lowe, 60-1, 20-1	1	1	1⁸
Youthful, 04, Englander, 7-2, 8-5	4	2	2³
C. H. Shilling, 100, Shilling, 7-1, 5-2	2	3	3¹
Raimondo, 99, Preston, 10-1, 4-1	7	5	4
Guernavaca, 99, Hennessy, 20-1, 8-1	6	4	5
Select, 94, Swain, 20-1, 8-1	3	6	6
Sweet Foot, 102, Spitter, 10-1, 4-1	9	7	7
Trey of Spades, 99, J. Johnson, 5-1, 2-1	8	8	8
Albia, 94, Clausen, 15-1, 6-1	5	9	9
Marston, 108, Mountain, 10-1, 4-1	13	10	10
Orena, 106, Koerner, 10-1, 4-1	12	11	11
Sylvia G., 104, Mercado, 30-1, 20-1	11	12	12
Silberschwanz, 112, Cherry, 50-1, 15-1	14	13	13
Selectus, 101, Miller, 5-1, 2-1	10	14	14

Time—0:55 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Previous-Wild Bess. Owner, Oneck Stable. Trainer, W. H. Karrick.

FOURTH RACE.—Arverne Stakes, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Okenite, 112, Mountain, 4-5, 2-5	4	1	1⁵
Dan Buhre, 100, Notter, 20-1, 6-1	2	4	2h
Colonel Jack, 112, Koerner, 6-1, 2-1	1	2	3⁸
George S. Davis, 106, Horner, 20-1, 6-1	6	3	4
Ampedo, 103, Preston, 12-1, 4-1	3	6	5
Workmaid, 98, McDaniel, 15-1, 6-1	5	5	6
Clare Russell, 110, Lowe, 15-1, 4-1	8	7	7
Malacca, 112, J. Johnson, 5-1, 8-5	7	8	8

Time—1:14. Start fair. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. g., 3 years, by Hastings-Orienta. Owner, August Belmont. Trainer, John Whalen.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Molesey, 91, Preston, 9-10, 1-3	3	1	1⁸
Bellsnicker, 106, Englander, 5-2, 3-5	1	2	2¼½
Ocean Spray, 101, J. Johnson, 40-1, 8-1	6	4	3⁸
Lord Badge, 107, Crimmins, 9-2, 6-5	4	3	4
Chancellor, 100, Shilling, 20-1, 4-1	2	5	5
Suffice, 105, Dillon, 40-1, 8-1	5	6	6

Time—1:43. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. g., 3 years, by Kingston-Sylvabelle. Owner, J. A. Bennett. Trainer, A. J. Goldsborough.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Lady Isabel, 110, Radtke, 2-1, 1-2	1	1	1½
Rosario, 100, Horner, 3-2, 2-5	4	3	2½
Blue Ban, 99, Hennessy, 8-1, 2-1	3	2	3⁸
Sepoy, 101, Miller, 8-1, 2-1	6	4	4
Goasoon, 105, J. Johnson, 10-1, 3-1	2	5	5
Spohn, 99, Mercado, 100-1, 20-1	5	6	6

Time—0:55. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner, ch. f., 2 years, by Holstein-Utilitas. Owner, Columbia Stable. Trainer, W. Garth.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Hooray	113	Helen Porter	104
Pater	110	*Veronese	101
Fustian	108	*Marvel P.	99
Foxmead	108	Sir Toddington	98
Keator	108	*Lady Alicia	96
Little Woods	108		

SECOND RACE.—The Winfield Steeplechase Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles through the field.

Pagan Bey	150	Dulcian	137
Tom Cogan	145	California King	135
Dr. Logan	142	Drone	131
Pioneer	140		

THIRD RACE.—The Canarsie Stakes, for two-year-olds; special weights, with allowances; half a mile.

Magazine	112	Bolando	107
Notsuliga	109	Tea Leaf	104
Master Robert	107	Frizette	104
Bellwether	107	Laura Clay	104
Thermidor	107		

FOURTH RACE.—The Queens County Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Glorifier	122	Juggler	110
Oxford	116	Rys	106
Good Luck	115	La Londe	102
W. H. Carey	115	King Henry	100
Bobbie Kean	114	Ampedo	90
Pretenalon	112	Cederstrome	88

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old; selling allowances; four and a half furlongs.

Senator Beckham	106	King Thistle	99
*Martha Jane	105	*Hands Around	99
*Ruetle	104	Please	99
Kerry	102	Jansion	99
Twigs	102	Onda	99
Montana Poet	100	*Look	94
Montbert	100	*Evelyn G.	94

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Claude Duval	111	Millstone	102
Yankee Bells	104	Fire Opal	100
Alleharm	104	Golden West	100
Trenton Blue	105	Willdo	100
El Chico	105	Lady Ogden	100
Green Hill	105	*Kernochan	100
Thomas Hoy	102	*Cooney K.	97
Royal Onyx	102	*Star Cat	95
Russell T.	102		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

STEVENS'S LACROSSE VICTORY

Harvard Outplayed and Beaten by 9 Goals to 1.

The Harvard lacrosse team was defeated at Hoboken yesterday by Stevens Institute by the score of 9 to 1. The game was played in very cold weather, which, although unfavorable for fast playing, did not aeriously interfere with the players. Stevens made seven goals in the first half, and outplayed Harvard at all points of the game. Furber shot the only goal for Harvard, and it was a lucky shot which Sturken should have stopped.

Starzenski made the first goal for Stevens in 30 seconds, only three passes being necessary to accomplish the play. The goals then came thick and fast, Starzenski, Roberts and Wiley sharing the honors.

Both teams played the second half with one man short. Wendell, the Harvard Captain, was forced to retire because of injuries, and the visiting team had no substitutes available. The game in this half was much more even than in the first, and although Harvard got through the Stevens defense, it could not shoot past Sturken, who made several sensational stops. The line up:

Harvard, 1.	Position.	Stevens, 9.
Shelp	Goal	Sturken
Marsters	Point	Van Beuren
Arnold	Cover point	Demarest
Cochrane	First defense	Youmans
Comey	Second defense	Helms
Cobb	Third defense	Murray
Barber	Centre	McBurney
Currie	Third attack	Armstrong
Francis	Second attack	Roberts
Vanco	First attack	Starzenski
Furber	Outside home	Wiley
Wendell	Inside home	Drinkwater
		Cunningham

Goals—Starzenski, (2.) Wiley, (4.) Roberts, (2.) Drinkwater, Furber. Referee—Dr. Maddern, Crescent A. C. Goal umpires—Mr. Shaw, Harvard, and Mr. Norris, Stevens. Timekeepers—Mr. Elder, Harvard, and Mr. Mervine, Stevens. Time of halves—Twenty-five and twenty minutes.

Cornell Beat Indians at Lacrosse.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 10.—Cornell defeated the Seneca Indians 2 to 0 at lacrosse to-day.

Metropolitan A. A. U. Championships.

The Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association, consisting of H. Obertubbesing, Chairman; George A. Casey, F. C. Benner, James Byrne, John J. Dolan, Thomas J. Hughes, G. M. Strauch, John P. Boyle, Harry L. Hillman, J. V. Mulligan, and L. W. Dorneden, at a meeting held last evening decided on uly 6 for the junior championships at Celtic Park. The senior events will take place at Travers Island Aug. 24. Entries and applications should be made to H. Obeutubbesing, Chairman, Box 611, New York City.

American Tennis Player Beaten.

LONDON, April 19.—A. F. Wilding to-day beat D. P. Rhodes of Boston, Mass., in the semi-finals of the covered courts lawn tennis championship games. The score was 6—3; 6—3, 6—3. Rhodes won the first game, lost the second, and never again held the lead. Wilding played brilliantly, his low volleys completely puzzling the American.

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A. L. Kull Automobile Co.
1677 Broadway, near 52d Street.

MARATHON RACE GOES TO LONGBOAT

Speedy Canadian Indian Wins Easy Victory in 25 Mile Run from Big Field.

SURPASSES OLD RECORD

Fowler, Who Gets Second, Also Improves on Former Mark—John Hayes Finishes In Third Place.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—Thomas Longboat, the Canadian long-distance Indian runner, to-day won the Marathon road race over the twenty-five-mile course, finishing at the Boston Athletic Association house after a magnificent run, in spite of unfavorable conditions, and broke the existing record for the event by over five minutes. He finished the course

MANY MOTOR RUNS BY LOCAL AUTOISTS

Long Islanders Will Open Touring Season To-morrow with Oyster Bay Outing.

WANT HILL CLIMB EVENT

If Not Arranged In New York Territory, Many Competitors Will Enter Philadelphia Contest.

It has remained for the Long Island Automobile Club to give the first evidence of real activity in the metropolitan district by announcing the first of its series of club runs of the year, which will begin to-morrow, going to Oyster Bay. The start will be made from the clubhouse, 360 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, and the route chosen will go through Flushing, Little Neck, Lakeville, and Roslyn. It is to be a pleasure run pure and simple says the committee and no stipulations will be exacted concerning the number of passengers to be carried or the exact time of departure or arrival at Oyster Bay. A number of similar runs to adjacent towns in Long Island are being planned by the committee. They will probably come at intervals of every two weeks if the members, as is expected, show sufficient interest to go in a body to one place for a social automobile outing.

"Is any competition of interest going to be held in the New York locality on Decoration Day?" has been the question asked by a score or more of motorists during the past week. Several plans have been proposed as a means of stirring up motor activity and affording spectators who are interested in motor contests an opportunity to see what some of the latest types of runabouts and touring cars can do. Several agents have stated that they were ready to enter hill climbing contests or track races for stock cars whenever such events are arranged. The hill climbing competition has found considerable favor, but in case it should fail to meet with success, a number of New York motorists intend to go to Philadelphia on May 30 and take part in the hill climbing event of the Quaker City Motor Club.

Considerable trouble has been experienced by the Philadelphians in securing a hill where they could hold their races unmolested on Decoration Day. The first selection in Fairmount Park had to be abandoned, but Monk's Hill, near the Gladwyn Station, on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, has now been chosen. The hill is about a mile long, with an average grade of 20 per cent. and one very sharp turn. The road surface is only fair, and it will probably present the severest test of auto hill climbing abilities that has ever been tried in an event of that character near New York. Several classes for different types of cars will be provided, and the victors will surely win all the honors that may be coming to them.

Owing to legislative difficulties, the Worcester Automoobile Club has abandoned its proposed hill climb on May 30 up the famous Dead Horse Hill, just outside of Worcester, Mass. In past years this has been one of the most notable events of the kind ever held.

New York motorists will have an opportunity of entertaining their Albany friends on June 20, when a big delegation of members from the Albany Automobile Club will arrive in the city on their annual tour. After spending the night in New York the up-State travelers will go to Atlantic City, stopping a day at Asbury Park.

Y. M. C. A. SWIMMING RACES.

West Side Branch Athletes Show Skill In the Tank.

The third of the series of swimming races to be held by the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, West Fifty-seventh Street, provided exciting sport last night. There was a great splashing among the novices in their short dash, which was won by William Friedlander. The use of strokes was as various as the men, although many of them displayed some degree of skill in following the crawl stroke made famous by C. M. Daniels.

In the fifty-yard handicap race Sidney Grant, with 7 seconds, and William Friedlander, scratch, made a fine spurt at the finish. Grant was especially clever at the turns at the ends of the tank, and it was on this that he managed to defeat Friedlander by inches. The relay race also brought about a close finish for Dr. Louis Weizmiller, who acted as referee, to decide. The summary:

Fifty-Yard Swim, Handicap.—First heat won by William Friedlander, (scratch;) George Hippard, (12 seconds,) second. Time—0:37 1-5. Second heat won by Sidney Grant, (7 seconds;) Henry Eylers, (scratch,) second. Time—0:35 4-5. Final heat won by Sidney Grant, (7 seconds;) William Friedlander, (scratch,) second; Henry Eylers, (scratch,) third. Time—0:34 4-5.

Twenty-Yard Swim, Scratch.—Heats won by A. Marra. Time—0:16. William Friedlander, Time—0:13. Henry Eylers. Time—0:13 3-5. Final heat won by William Friedlander; Henry Eylers, second. Time—0:12 1-5.

Thirty-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by Sidney Grant; Francisco Hollweg, second; George Hippard, third. Time—0:23 4-5.

Eighty-Yard Relay Race.—Won by team, George Hippard, James W. Owens, Sidney Grant, and Henry Eylers; team, A. Marra, William Friedlander, Francisco Hollweg, and Charles Davidson, second. Time—1:09.

Medals for Y. M. C. A. Gymnasts.

Young athletes of the Boys' Branch of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association last night held their annual gymnasium exhibition. A squad of 100 boys performed on the apparatus. Instructor Charles Batchellor and President Frank Fall presented medals to the winners in the season's work. Wilfred Ackerly received the gold medal for scoring the highest number of points, a total of 355 out of 400; Robert McCann got the silver medal with 340 points, and Keeler Mann, Charles Ehein, and Edwin Folz received special mention. William Church, Philip Miller, Joseph Polanka, William Weber, and Joseph Dawes were awarded to leaders' places. Thomas Just, Garland Reis, and Charles Risdon received emblems.

Baseball Contracts and Releases.

Harry C. Pulliam, President of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, gave out the following statement last night: Contracts—With New York: Leon Ames, Frank Bowerman, Roger Bresnahan, George Browne, Frank Burke, Thomas Corcoran, William Dahlen, Arthur Devlin, G. C. Ferguson, M. W. Fitzgerald, John Hannifan, J. B. Seymour, William P. Shannon, Daniel Shay, Sam Strang, Luther H. Taylor, D. L. McGann, Joseph McGinnity, C. Mathewson, Henry Mathewson, James H. Mullen, George Wiltse.

Releases—By Cincinnati to Louisville: John Kennedy. By Pittsburg, (unconditionally,) Harry Mellveen.

Yale's 'Varsity Crew Shows Form.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19.—In the most satisfactory attempt to cover the four-mile course this Spring the Yale 'Varsity eight today defeated the two substitute crews by six lengths. Owing to high winds and adverse tide the three eights stopped at the end of three miles.

The substitute oarsmen were badly pumped out, but the regulars finished strong. The reserve strength and finish in blade work shown were the best displayed since the oarsmen launched their shell this Spring. The 'Varsity rowed as follows:

Stroke, Boulton, No. 7. Ide; 6, Howe; 5, Taft; 4, Hopkins; 3, Rice, 2, Griswold; bow, Auchincloss.

Amateurs Play Good Billiards.

Two games were played last night in the Harlem amateur open handicap 14.2 billiard tournament at Morningstar's billiard academy, Lenox Avenue and 125th Street. In Class A, A. Barnes and R. Irving were the opponents, each to play 125 points. Barnes won the game, scoring 125 to 98 for Irving, the winner's high run being 25, with an average of 4, while Irving's best run was 20, and his average 3 23-25. In the Class C match E. Parker beat W. Colman by a score of 85 to 83, the winner making a high run of 14, with an average of 3 10-25, while Colman averaged 3 8-25, his high run being 16.

MISS SUTTON AT THE NETS.

California Girl Practices on St. Nicholas Rink Courts.

Miss May Sutton, the lawn tennis expert, made her appearance on the canvas-covered court of the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The girl from Pasadena, Cal., who two seasons ago carried off the English honors, appeared to be in the best of trim for her contemplated conquest of the British tournaments and championships again this year. So eager was Miss Sutton to practice on the court that although it had not been her intention to play she could not resist contesting a few sets with a number of the tennis devotees who were on hand, including Karl H. Behr, Jr., William A. Larned, Miss Sears, and Miss Fenno.

While Miss Sutton was not as consistently steady as usual, nothing was lacking in that abounding vigor for which her game is remarkable. Her drives were splendidly played with length and speed, and she seemed to have completly mastered all of the strokes in a truly masculine manner. No record was kept of the sets in which she played, as they were only for practice. She will compete next week in several of the regularly scheduled tournaments of the indoor series.

The California girl was surprised at the late April snowstorm. She said that she had been playing at the Ojai Valley championships in Southern California with success, and that out there the tennis weather had been perfect. She made the suggestion that in order to get early training the American international team members would find the Pacific Coast an ideal spot with plenty of opportunities for play long before the snow and ice melt from the courts around New York.

Four teams will compete in the men's doubles tournament, which will begin this afternoon on the rink courts. The list includes Beals C. Wright and Irving C. Wright, Raymond D. Little, and Karl H. Behr, Jr., Edgar W. Leonard and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, and William A. Larned and George L. Wrenn, Jr. This series will be played as a round robin, two matches each day.

GOLFERS PLAY IN SNOW.

Travis and Travers Opponents To-day for Garden City Cup.

Walter J. Travis and Jerome D. Travers, who have been rivals for tournament honors in many previous events, will be the opponents to-day on the Garden City links in the final round for the chief trophy. Travers is the present metropolitan champion, and he intends to make a strong bid to retain his title in the coming local championship next month. Both played such excellent golf yesterday in the second day's contests of the Garden City Tournament, despite the severe conditions, that the chances for victory for either are practically even. The cold weather and heavy snowfall yesterday practiently eliminated every one from the links except the survivors, who still had something to play for.

Nearly all the players suffered from numbed fingers in the morning, and Travers's club actually dropped from his hands as he was preparing to put on the eleventh green, costing him the hole. He was playing Arden M. Robbins of St. Andrew's at the time, but had so good a lead that by winning the next two holes he took the match by the good score of 6 up and 5 to play.

In the semi-final round Travers played against Marshal Whitlatch, the young Montclair golfer who won the low score prize on the previous day. The expectant close match did not materialize, for the local champion had everything his way from the start, and won by 7 up and 6 to play. Travis also had the game all his own way in the afternoon, beating Charles B. Macdonald, the first United States champion, by 7 up and 5 to play. Travis completely outclassed Harold Sands, who won all the big cups at Aiken this season, by finishing the game at the eleventh hole.

With few exceptions all the victors won by high scores. The only match that closed even on the home ground, necessitating an extra hole, was in the President's Cup event between J. G. Batterson of Fox Hills and M. K. Smith of Morris County. The beaten eights for the first and second trophies were paired for special cups, making a total of five cups during the day. The results were:

Garden City Cup, Second Round.—Jerome D. Travers, Montclair, beat Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's, 7 up and 5 to play; Marshall Whitlatch, Montclair, beat F. S. Wheeler, Apawamis, 4 up and 3 to play; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat Harold Sands, Aiken, 3 up and 8 to play; Charles B. Macdonald, Garden City, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 6 up and 5 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Travers beat Whitlatch, 7 up and 6 to play; Travis beat Macdonald, 7 up and 5 to play.

Cup for Beaten Eight in First Set, First Round.—S. D. Hazen, Brooklyn, beat R. C. Fuller, Apawamis, by default; C. M. Hall, Garden City, beat Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, 3 up and 3 to play; James M. Rhett, Dyker Meadow, beat A. W. Tillinghast, Philadelphia, 2 up and 1 to play; W. R. Simms, Dyker Meadow, beat C. Woodward, Englewood, 8 up and 2 to play.

Second Round.—Bowera beat Hall, 3 up and 1 to play; Rhett beat Simms, 5 up and 4 to play.

President's Cup, Second Round.—Max Behr, Morris County, beat E. C. Sawyer, Midland, 2 up and 1 to play; J. G. Batterson, Fox Hills, beat M. K. Smith, Morris County, 1 up, (19 holes;) Robert Weir, Wilmington, beat C. P. Watson, Essex County, by default; James L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow, beat C. A. Spofford, Garden City, 4 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Behr beat Batterson, 3 up and 2 to play; Taylor beat Weir, 2 up.

Consolation Cup, First Round.—J. D. Foot, Apawamis, beat C. R. Jennings, Garden City, 4 up and 3 to play; W. L. Hicks, Nassau, beat L. A. Hamilton, Englewood, by default; W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, beat H. L. Hubbell, Nassau, by default; C. W. Tainter, Fox Hills, beat Grinnell Willis, Morris County, 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Hicks beat Foot, 3 up and 2 to play; Vanderpool beat Tainter, 7 up and 5 to play.

The survivors for the third cup are C. L. Tappin of Westbrook and George E. Watson of Garden City. In addition to the final rounds to-day there will be an eighteen-hole handicap.

Sophomores Land Cane Spree.

Sophomores beat the freshmen in all the three bouts yesterday in the annual cane sprea contests at the New York University. The evenis were held in the gymnasium, each contestant being limited to five minutes, and they aroused the usual enthusiasm among the members of all tha classes. The lightweight bout was won by J. A. Shias, who beat G. A. Girean. G. A. Reynolds captured the middleweight bout after a hard tussle. T. R. Smith, the freshman contestant, was slightly injured before the bout was completed, and another bout was held, with S. N. Bruce representing the freshman class. The heavyweight bout was won by J. B. Freeman, who defeated H. Koar. At the conclusion of the events the university gymnasium team, which recently won the Intercollegiate and A. A. U. championships, gave an exhibition.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Silk and Paper Wall Hangings Pay 25 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Marion De Vries, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a protest filed by R. F. Downing & Co. of New York regarding the rate of duty applicable to wall hangings composed of a paper backing and silk facing.

The merchandise was assessed by the Collector of Customs at 50 per cent. as manufactures of silk. The importers alleged a rate of 25 per cent. under the provision in the Dingley tariff for paper hangings. This claim is sustained.

A decision was handed down by Eugene G. Hay overruling a claim filed by the H. G. McKerrow Company of Boston, it being held that so-called wool-washing residue used for laying dust on boulevards or macadamized roads is dutiable at 20 per cent. under the provision in the law for non-enumerated manufactured commodities. The importer's contention for a 10 per cent. duty is denied.

Other importers' protests overruled were filed by Marcellino, Porez & Co., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, M. Gardner & Co, Holcombe & Co., Samstag & Hilder Brothers, Habricht, Braun & Co., and others, New York; F. E. Ketchum, Marquette, Mich.; B. Illfelder & Co., Philadelphia; Lyon & Healy Chicago, and Mattoon & Co., San Francisco.

NORMAL COLLEGE WINNERS.

Its Basket Ball Team Defeats Heffley in Championship Match.

The basket ball team of the Normal College girls last night defeated the team from the Heffley High School of Brooklyn by a score of 16 to 10. The game was played in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, and, as it practically decided the interborough championship, it was attended by an unusually large crowd of spectators.

The rivalry between the two schools was intense, each having previously won a game in their series. Last night's contest was fought out bitterly from start to finish. Normal College was first to score. Miss Edythe Fredericks shooting the first goal five minutes after the game had started. The half closed with the score 6 to 2 in favor of the Normal College team. The second half was unusually lively. Heffley School scored four goals, but Normal College scored point for point, and the game ended with the score 16 to 10. Line-up:

Normal College.	Position.	Heffley School.
Miss Christie	Right forward	Miss Billings
Miss Fredericks	Left forward	Miss Crespi
Miss Lans	Centre	Miss Wilcox
Miss Rosenband	Right guard	Miss Ludwig
Miss Brady	Left guard	Miss Gifvert

Goals scored—Miss Fredericks, (5.) Miss Rosenband, Miss Lans, (2,) Miss Gifvert, Miss Billings, Miss Wilcox, (3.) Referee—F. L. O'Connor of the Normal College. Umpire—Dr. Cardoza of the Heffley School.

Newtown High's Championship.

Newtown High School won the basket ball championship of Queens Borough yesterday, defeating the Flushing High School by the score of 18 to 14 in an unusually rough game on Public School No. 117 court, Stagg Street and Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg. Line-up:

Newtown H. S., 18.	Position.	Flush. H. S., 14.
Young	Forward	Tonjes
Kazorek	Forward	Marshall
McCron	Centre	McElroy
Hurlbutt	Guard	Reilly
Kally	Guard	Pittman

Goals from field—Tonjes, (3,) Kazorek, (2,) Kelly, McElroy. Goals from foul—Kelly, (2,) Marshall, (3,) Tonjes, (2.) Pittman. Referee—Mr. Cox of Flushing H. S. Umpire—Mr. Twaddle of Newtown H. S. Time of game—Twenty and fifteen minute halves.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—281—American Sugar Refining Company of New York, appellant, vs. the United States.—Continued by stipulation.

283—The United States, appellant, vs. the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, and 284—The William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argument concluded.

Day call for Monday: 272, 588, 601, 638, 642, 597, (and 634 to 639,) 275, 104, 277, and 278 (and 279.)

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, April 19.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, April 22: Nos. 182, 153, 190, 194, 195, 200, 217, 219.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Stein, Stein, appellant, vs. James Dunne, respondent. Judgment reversed, with costs and demurrer overruled, with costs. Opinions by Scott, Laughlin, and Lambert, JJ. (Laughlin and Lambert, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

George S. Bradt, respondent, vs. James McClenahan, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

John Delahunty, respondent, vs. Richard A. Canfield, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as stated in opinion, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Scott, JJ. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Henry H. Browne, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Houghton, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Elias Hoffman, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Lambert, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Charles McKenna, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

People ex rel. Abraham H. Goldberg, relator, vs. Edmond J. Butler, Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Agnes E. Killian, appellant, vs. Katherine E. Heinzerling, as administratrix, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. All concur except Houghton, J., who votes to modify the judgment by inserting a provision that the title to the four bonds of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was not involved in the issues of the action, and as so modified to affirm. Order filed.

Maggie B. Gaspard, appellant, vs. George Pierre et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Fraser-Houghton, Limited, appellant, vs. Mary A. Mott, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Fernando B. Hesse and another, appellants, vs. Daniel M. Griffin and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Fernando B. Hesse and another, appellants, vs. Darnell M. Griffin and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Hover, as temporary administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Margaret Dunne, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John Williams and another, appellants, vs. The City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Clark Johnson Medicine Company, appellant, vs. Allen D. Olmsted, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Hiram C. Slavens, respondent, vs. William T. Jebb, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Sophia Gorsch, respondent, vs. Clement H. Smith, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Benjamin W. Payna and another, appellants, vs. Baker, Smith & Co., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George J. Gould et al., respondents, vs. John H. Springer, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Solomon Polsky, respondent, vs. New York Transportation Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Houghton, J., (Patterson, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Arthur H. Wadick, appellant, vs. Malinda G. Maco, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Lambert, J. Order filed.

Bertha Thompson, as administratrix, appellant, vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bernard Johnson and another, respondents, vs. Ann A. Callahan and another, appellants.—Judgment modified by granting leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and plead over on payment of costs in the court below. Costs in this court to the defendants. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of the North River, between West Eighteenth and Twenty-third Streets.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Order filed.

Chandler A. Oakes, respondent, vs. Thomas B. Riter, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Chandler A. Oakes, respondent, vs. Thomas B. Riter, impleaded, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

People ex rel. James M. O'Donnell, appellant, vs. George B. McClellan and others, respondents. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Kopetzky, respondent, vs. Brown Forman Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William Rsiman, appellant, vs. James R. Roosevelt, Jr., respondent.—Order reversed, without costs, on conditions stated in opinion; if such conditions be not complied with, order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Mary E. McNulty, resnondent, vs. Patrick J. McNulty, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

George G. Dewsnap, respondent, vs. Moses Matthews and others, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and case remitted to Special Term as stated in opinion. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Settle order on notice.

Elias M. Stonbery, appellant, vs. Chase Andrews, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Bessie Strasburger and another, respondents, vs. Julius Lanowitz, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Francis J. Groarke, an infant, respondent, vs. Georgs Laemmle, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Calendars for Saturday, April 20.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 11.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Thomas, S.—Wills for probats at 10:30 A. M. Myron J. Amick, Barbara E. Saltar, Grace Thurman.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Greenwood—Albert P. Massey.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Title Insurance Co. vs. Morgenroth—Oscar P. Willman, N. Y. Cap. Fronts Mfg. Co. vs. Goldstein—Joseph P. Morrisey. Mitchell vs. Piper—Joseph Fettrsich.

SUPREME COURT—Dale, J.—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce—Francis C. Huntington.

SUPREME COURT—Levantritt, J.—Coster vs. Coster—Howard Townsend.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Henry Stone vs. Isador W. Becker—Henry Stone.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

MARY ALEXANDER.—Miss Mary Alexander, residing at 120 West Forty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,616, and no assets. Of the liabilities $1,814 is for rent of three places, and the balance is for flowers, cab hire, millinery, milk, gas, electric light, borrowed money, medical attendance, and funeral expenses of a relative. The debts were contracted in 1906 and 1906.

CHARLES HOLDORF.—Charles Holdorf, a carpenter residing on Zulette Avenue, Westchester, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,204, contracted in this city in 1901, and no assets. Magdalena Holdorf also filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,442, and no assets. There are eleven judgments against Holdorf and three against Mrs. Holdorf.

MELZER & LERNER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Melzer and Louis Lerner, who compose the firm of Melzer & Lerner, manufacturers of furs, at 76 East Houston Street, by these creditors: Altman & Weinberg, $596; Rosenfeld & Etelson, $838, and Barel Barnett, $275. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred property to creditors to prefer them, and have concealed themselves so that no legal process could be served upon them. They were in business about one year.

STONE & BECKER.—Judge O'Gorman has appointed Henry Stone receiver for the assets of the firm of Stone & Becker, wholesale dealers in jewelry, at 24 Forsyth Street, in a suit brought by Stone against his partner, Isadore. W. Becker, for a dissolution of the partnership, which was formed on March 10, 1906. It was stated that Becker is in an asylum. Mr. Stone placed their affairs before their creditors several weeks ago, and asked an extension of eighteen months, as he was desirous of continuing the business. Their sales for the year were about $100,000. Liabilities are $30,000, and nominal assets $35,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name belog that of the debtor:

Arpino, Domenico—Raffaelo Savarese, $65.
Amato, Francesca—Interurban St. Ry. Co., costs, $71.
Appleton, Charlotte L. and Edw. D.—Republic General Contracting Co., $1,280.
Brous, P.—Dr. L. R. Williams et al., costs, $108.
Same—Lucas R. Williams, costs, $108.
Bell, W. W.—James J. T. Maher, $454.
Borger, John J.—Joseph Conron et al., $236.
Bernstein, Edward—T. B. Allison et al., $110.
Bulger, William—Saunders P. Jones, $109.
Cheverton, Edwin G.—Wm. A. Rix, $173.
Cordes, Bertha—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs, $110.
Cowperthwaite, J. A.—Same, costs, $108.
Carnrick, Gertrude, executrix—Frank P. Kendall, costs, $123.
Duchan, Mendel, guardian—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., costs, $32.
De Lacey, Thomas R.—Herman Aaron, $808.
Douthitt, John F.—T. H. Heffran, $273.
Dunne, C.—Josephine D. Robinson, costs, $27.
Eckley, Henry W.—Frank Addieg, $140.
Engelhardt, C. M.—F. G. Bamman, $45.
Firestone, Chas.—Otto Reissmann, $32.
Fowle, Alfred L.—Styles & Cash, $91.
Faggello, Joseph—Anthony L. Aste, $239.
Gannon, Patrick G.—N. Y. City Interborough Ry. Co., costs, $32.
Gardner, Mary—Henry Herrmann, $68.
Gussman, Simon—Conron Bros. Co., $19.
Gibbs, Geo. C.—Henry S. Lippett, $108.
Goodman, Abraham—John Bell Co., $116.
Gellich, Solomon—Same, $116.
Harvey, Edwin C.—N. Y. Tel. Co., $26.
Harrigan, Thos. T.—Frank Addieg, $94.
Hornitz, Samuel—Union Ry Co. of N. Y. City, costs, $70.
Harris, Samuel—Wm. G. Clark, costs, $25.
Same—Same, $395.
Hamrah, Alex. J. and Peter J.—N. N. Maloof & Co., costs, $72.
Hart, Emanuel I. S.—Interborough R. T. Co., costs, $32.
Harnischfeger, Josepb—Walter C. Heidelberger et al., $42.
Hare, Meredith, trustee—Frank P. Byrne et al., $395,745.
Jones, Geo. R.—Shelton & Snyder Furniture Co., $143.
Kohn, Mary—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs, $67.
Koschel, Albertina D.—Barnet Brody, $55.
Keenan, Hugh J.—Crane Glass and Mig Co., $140.
Kellner, Emil—Leo Schlesinger, $184.
Karmel, Nellie—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs, $180.
Karlsberg, Nicholas—Paul Friedman, $469.
Kmetz, Adolph G.—Same, $469.
Le Doux, W. L.—M. Falk et al., $75.
Leber, E.—M. Leight, $214.
Lauer, W.—N. J. O'Connell, $60.
L'Asperales, S.—H. Seiffert, $391.
Lauzer, A. H.—I. Stern, $44.
Lager, A.—J. Marks, costs, $12.
Mass, J.—T. H. McCann, $94.
Meyer, M.—Rosie Meyers et al., costs, $108.
Same—Provident Loan Society of N. Y., costs, $165.
Mendel, S.—L. Wolfson, $120.
Moulton, J. S.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $33.
Mathes, H. J.—W. C. Heidelberger et al., $42.
Moonan, C.—A. Casey et al., $113.
Natonson, M.—S. Cantor, $102.
Newcombe, I. B.—F. B. Byrne et al., $395,745.
O'Brien, D.—D. Stevenson Brewing Co., $40.
Renko, George T. and Agnes L.—Patchogue Bank, $88.
Roe, J. H.—P. Morich, $224.
Ronn, Louis and Morris—M. Marx et al., $454.
Rice, E.—P. Hall, Garden, $45.
Reid, Elizabeth M.—E. Mitchell, costs, $155.
Sachs, N.—Yeager-Hunter Spring City Stove Works, $263.
Shiers, A. E.—Mosaic Tile Co., $20.
Sheridan, E. F.—C. Smithson et al., costs, $107.
Same—J. McKeefrey, costs, $118.
Scheider, P.—J. F. Knorr et al., $124.
Stremmel, Matilda—Cecelin A. Callahan, $231.
Sterck, E.—P. Friedman, $463.
Tashjian, Hoohannes M.—Louisa Berriman, $74.
Voight, W.—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs, $67.
Van Wyck, J. E.—Same, costs, $115.
Walker, Eloise B.—Four Realty Co. et al., costs, $32.
Wright, Ella B., (not summoned)—P. Morich, $224.
Waldstein, A.—J. Jacob et al., $53.
Weinberg, Rose—14th St. Bank, $220.
Woodruff, Delia—3d Av. R. R. Co., costs, $108.
Weidenfold, Camille—F. P. Byrna et al., $395,745.
Zwerdling, M.—M. Wortmann, $103.
George F. Hinrichs Co.—W. H. Mott, $174.
Monolith Reinforced Concrete Co.—Fairbanks Co., $205.
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. Ry. Co.—Mary V. Nanck, $1,250.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—Ella Shipp, $389.
Northern Steamship Co.—J. McGarry, $1,772.
Met. St. Ry. Co.—Carmela Luppini, $831.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—F. Feldman, $2,144.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first nnms is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Brennan, Anna E.—M. Kaufman, Dec. 18, 1906, (reversed,) $329.
Burtis, Fanny B.—D. F. Burtis et al., March 20, 1907, $770.
Curran, Margaret A.—S. Kessler, Sept. 18, 1906, $84.
Kaufman, R. S., and Sophie L.—Interborough Bank of N. Y., Oct. 31, 1906, $173.
Ledogar, M., and R. Engelken—J. G. Powers et al., Sept. 11, 1906, $182.
Lawrence, G. H., and J. Knewitz—A. W. Sias, March 13, 1905, $106.
Levin, S. and L.—B. Bank, May 27, 1904, $150.
McLaurin, A. E.—T. A. L. Davis, April 15, 1907, $128.
Same—J. E. Van Pelt, Feb. 21, 1907, $317.
Same—W. Davie et al., March 19, 1907, $103.
Ryshpan, Paulina—M. Goldberg, April 8, 1907, $684.
Waring, W.—S. Baumann, July 20, 1906, $87.
Zinsler, L.—Baptist Church of the Redeemer, April 4, 1907, $27.

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Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 B'way. Emb'd
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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24th,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

27 shs. New York Central & Hudson River R. R.

3 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.

$1,000 Consolidated Gas Co. 6% Convt. Deb. Bd.

$1,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4% Gold Bd. Regstd., 1948.

$4,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Genl. Mtge. 6% Regstd. Bds., 2047.

$1,000 Virginia Midland R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5% Bd., 1936.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

10 shs. Carnegie Trust Co.

15 shs. Kick Baking Co. (Hypd.)

15 shs. Coal & Iron National Bank.

65 shs. Suburban Automobile & Garage Co.

940 shs. Epiphone Co.

50 shs. Union Ferry Co.

80 shs. Nassau Trust Co. of Bklyn.

100 shs. Thompson-Starrett Co. common.

50 shs. Thompson-Starrett Co. 8% Pfd.

20 shs. Cuyey-Cagnas Tobacco Co. Pfd.

100 shs. Adams Express Co.

$5,000 Housatonic R. R. Const. 5% Gold Bds., 1937.

$7,000 Park & Tilford 6% Skg. Fd. Deb. Bds., 1936.

$5,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. Refdg. 4s, 1942.

50 shs. Christopher & 10th Street R. R. Co.

20 shs. Columbia Trust Co. of Middletown, Conn.

THE TOLEDO RAILWAY AND TERMINAL COMPANY.

First Mortgage Four and a Half Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

A decree of foreclosure and sale under the mortgage securing the above bonds was entered on March 30, 1907, in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio, (Western Division,) and the sale will take place about June 1, 1907. $3,370,000, face value, out of the total issue of $3,500,000 of bonds, have already been deposited under the bondholders' protective agreement of May 1, 1906. Bonds not deposited will be received on or before May 11, 1907, after which no further bonds will be received, except subject to such penalty and upon such terms as the Committee may impose. Bonds must be deposited with the Columbia Trust Company, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, or with the Portland Trust Company, of Portland, Maine.

Dated New York, April 4, 1907.

ANDREW T. SULLIVAN, Chairman;
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
R. E. JAMES,
JOHN G. READING,
HARRY M. VERRILL,
CHARLES H. GILMAN,
FRANCIS B. SEARS,
D. S. MILLS, Secretary. } Committee.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Heavy — Call Money Rates, 2@3 Per Cent.

MARKET ALMOST STAGNANT

Banks Gain Cash on Currency Movements, but Expansion in Loans May Again Affect the Statement.

Yesterday's stock market differed from that of Thursday only in that a few thousand shares more stock were traded in and prices were a little heavier. An addition of 10,000 shares, however, to a volume of 310,000 shares, which was the total of Thursday's trading, means very little in the way of activity, and such fluctuations as occurred in prices were, save in a dozen instances, confined to fractions. Closing quotations revealed as many losses as gains in the list of stocks traded in during the day. The professionals were again in charge of the market, but their energy is plainly diminishing under the public indifference. An effort nevertheless was made to stir the market with further advices from the crop territory of an unfavorable tenor, but it was unsuccessful in spite of the fact that in the grain markets wheat ended the day substantially higher. Some attention was devoted to the reversal of the sentiment created in London by the publication of the Exchequer budget on Thursday. The wave of optimism, after running through a part of yesterday's business, subsided rather abruptly, leaving markets fairly despondent. This change was due in part, probably, to the offerings of German bills in the London market. The whole matter seems to have been somewhat overdone sentimentally if it is measured by the success of the offering of London County stock.

Renewals of call loans were made at 3 per cent. for the second time, and while this is still a comparatively easy rate, its establishment at this time is important since it should help to stem the withdrawals of interior funds from the loan market. Interest rates at interior cities are now well above those in force here, and this fact, together with the ordinary procedure of inland institutions in canceling loans when rates fall below the 2 per cent. allowed by the banks, will have much bearing upon to-day's bank statement. Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week indicate a gain of some $3,000,000 in cash on all movements, but on transactions with the interior there has been a substantial loss, and this, together with the shifting of the burden of carrying loans to the shoulders of local institutions, may well result in another enlargement of the loan item in to-day's statement. There have also been several extensive syndicate operations, including that involving the payment of $30,000,000 to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Light & Traction Co. common and preferred.
Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. preferred.
Central Traction Co., Pittsburg.
Consolidated Machine Co., Pittsburg.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania.
General Electric Co.
Germania Bank.
Homestake Mining Co.
Michigan State Telephone Co. preferred.
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light preferred.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway preferred.
Mount Morris Bank.
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Chicle Co. on common.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on common and preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad preferred.
Consolidated Ice Co. (Pittsburg) preferred.
Cripple Creek Central Railroad common and preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.
Georgia Railway & Electric preferred.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. preferred.
Miller Mining & Smelting Co.
New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
Nipissing Mines.
Plymouth Cordage Co.
Pneumatic Transit Co. on preferred.
Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad preferred certificates.
United States Glass Co.
Vulcan Detinning Co. preferred.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money was quoted at 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4¼@5 per cent. for ninety days, and 5@5½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $279,747,554; balances, $16,660,949; Sub-Treasury debit, $1,145,710.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8565@$4.8570, sixty days at $4.8270@$4.8275, and cables at $4.86@$4.8605. Commercial bills were $4.81⅞@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-32 for long and 5.19⅜ plus 1-64 for demand; reichmarks, 93 15-16 and 94 13-16; guilders, 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Holiday. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—20c@30c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¼d per ounce, and in New York at 65¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50⅜c.

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Seaboard ten-year 5s, United Railways 4s, Consolidated Gas 6s, and Light and Power 4½s were each fractionally stronger. There was a bid of 10 made this afternoon on the ourb for the May coupon on the Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Straus Brewing Company's income bonde. The Directors of the company will meet next Tuesday to take action on the payment of this interest warrant. The income bonde bear interest up to 5 per cent. a year when earned, but for several years only 3 per cent. has been paid. Merchants and Miners' Transportation stock made a new high record to-day, selling up to 270, an advance of 5 points, as compared with the last previous sale, and an advance of 70 points in about six weeks. Shares, 95; bonds, $54,100.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Gentral of Ga. 5s	108½	108½	108½
2,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	102½	102½	102⅛
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	106	106	106
8,000	Seaboard 10-yr. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	West Va. Cen. 6s	105	105	105
5,000	Augusta Ry. & Elec. 5s	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
13,000	United Rys. 4s	87	86⅞	87
1,100	United Rys. 4s, 3d	85	85	85
4,000	Brush Elec. 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000	Consol. Gas 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾
5,000	Consol. Gas 4½s	95½	95½	95½
2,000	Light & Power 4½s	93	93	93

STOCKS.

15	Nor. Central	89½	89½	89½
17	Mer. & Miners' Tran.	270	270	270
50	Mercantile Trust	126	126	126
13	Georgee Ck. Coal & I.	80	80	80

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, April 19, 1907.

Total sales April 19, 1907 324,202
From Jan. 1, 1907 86,145,652
Corresponding date last year 95,783,181

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
29	30	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
93¾	93⅞	20,250	*Amal. Copper Co	93½	94¼	93¼	93⅞	+ ⅝
16	17	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
38¼	38¾	300	Am. Car & F. Co	38½	38½	38½	38½	...
98¾	99¼	50	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	...
6	6¼	100	*Am. Grass Twine	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
73	80	600	Am. Ice Securities	75	75	74	74	−1
14	15	200	*Am. Linseed Co	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+1¼
63	63½	1,500	*Am. Locomo. Co	63	63⅜	62⅜	63	...
131	131⅛	25,920	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	131	132¼	130½	131⅛	+ ⅛
106½	108½	33	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
123	123⅛	600	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	123¾	123⅞	123⅛	123⅝	− ⅜
91½	92	200	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	92⅝	92¾	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅝
96½	97½	10	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	...
61¼	61¾	2,800	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	61¼	61¾	61⅛	61⅝	+ ⅛
94	94⅛	5,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	94¼	94½	93⅞	93⅝	− ⅝
95	96	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	− ¾
102¼	103	200	Atlantic Coast Line	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102½	+1
98	98½	2,330	Baltimore & Ohio	98	98½	97⅝	98	...
59	59¼	3,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	59½	59⅞	59	59	− ¼
174⅜	175	1,750	Canadian Pacific	175¾	176	174⅞	174⅞	−1⅜
27⅝	28	200	Central Leather Co	28	28	28	28	+ ½
96	97	100	Central Leath. Co. pf	97	97	97	97	...
41¼	41½	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
16⅝	17	400	Chicago & Alton	17	17	16½	17	+1⅛
13¼	13½	1,000	Chi. Gt. Western	13¼	13¼	13	13	− ½
133¼	133⅜	4,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	133¾	134¼	133¼	133⅜	− ⅛
151	...	210	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	151	151½	151	151½	+1½
134	135	1,280	*C., M. & St. P. pf. cts., 10 per cent. paid	135	136	135	136	+1
152⅜	152½	2,600	Chicago & Northw	152	152½	151¾	152⅜	+ ⅜
136	140	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om	137	138	137	138	+1½
4⅜	5	100	Chicago Union Trac	4⅜	4⅜	4¾	4¾	...
16	16½	700	Chi. Union Trac. pf	16½	17	16½	17	+ ⅝
24⅝	25	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	25½	25	25	+ ⅝
26½	27	300	Colorado & Southern	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26¾	...
26½	26⅝	50	Col. & H. C. & Iron	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	...
131	133	50	Consolidated Gas	130¾	130¾	130¼	130¾	...
19½	20	100	Corn Products Ref	19½	19½	19	19½	− ¼
186	186¾	200	Delaware & Hudson	186	186	186	186	+1
473	474½	145	Del., Lack. & West	473	473	473	473	+3
69¾	70	875	*Distillers Securities	70¼	70¾	69⅜	69⅝	− ¼
23⅝	23⅞	8,100	Erie	23⅝	24	23¼	23½	− ½
53⅝	53⅞	214	Erie 1st pf	54	54	53⅜	53⅜	...
36	36½	20	Erie 2d pf	37⅝	37¾	37¼	37⅝	...
136	145	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt	137	137	137	137	−8
83	85	125	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	85	85	85	85	−1½
98	101	200	General Chemical pf	99	99	99	99	−2
125	136	150	Granby Consol	130	130	130	130	...
133	133¼	4,350	Great Northern pf	133	134	133	133	− ½
123⅝	124⅛	540	*Gt. Nor. sub. cfts., 40 per cent. paid	124	124¼	124	124¼	+ ¼
60⅝	61	8,800	*Great Northern temp. ctfs. ore property	59¾	61¼	59¾	61	+1½
70	75	100	Homestake Mining	75	75	75	75	−9½
143	146	100	Illinois Central	145	145	145	145	...
25	25½	850	Interborough-Met	25⅛	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
59	60	100	Interborough-Met. pf	59	59	59	59	− ¼
14	14¼	200	Internat. Paper Co	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ½
43	49	300	*Internat. Power Co	43	43	43	43	−13
77	78	100	Int. Steam P. pf., x d	79	79	79	79	+ ¾
18¾	19	200	Iowa Central	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	...
36⅞	37	800	Iowa Central pf	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
59	60	300	Kansas City So. pf	59	60	60	60	+ ⅛
116⅝	117½	225	Louisville & Nash	117	117	117	117	...
67	69	240	Mackay Cos. pf	68½	68¾	68	68	−1
137	140	100	Manhattan Elevated	139	139	139	139	+ ½
21⅛	21⅜	700	Mexican Central	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ½
36	36¾	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36⅜	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	...
65¼	65½	300	Mo., K. & T. pf., x d	65	65	65	65	+ ½
74¼	74⅝	700	Missouri Pacific	74⅜	74⅝	74¼	74¼	− ⅛
77	77¼	250	*National Biscuit Co	77⅛	77¼	77⅛	77¼	...
61¼	61½	800	*National Lead Co	62	62	61	61⅛	− ⅜
98½	99	200	*National Lead Co. pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅛	98½	...
19⅝	19¾	3,400	*Newhouse Mines & S	20¼	20½	19⅞	19⅞	−¼
115	117	400	*N. Y. Air Brake	116	116¾	116	116¾	...
113¾	113⅞	600	New York Central	113⅝	*115⅞	113⅝	113⅞	+ ⅛
38¼	38⅜	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	38¼	38½	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
74¾	75¼	600	Norfolk & Western	75¼	75⅝	75	75	+ ½
71½	72	185	North American	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
131⅜	131⅝	7,550	Northern Pacific	131⅜	132¼	131	131¼	− ¼
115⅞	116	300	*N. P. rcts., 12½ p.c. pd.	116	116	116	116	...
95½	97½	200	Pacific Coast	96½	97	96¼	97	...
124	124¼	13,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	124¼	124¾	124	124	− ¼
35½	36	120	Pressed Steel Car	36	36	36	36	...
92½	93	430	Pressed Steel Car pf	93	93	92	92¼	− ½
106¾	106⅞	70,800	Reading	106¾	107⅛	106⅛	106¼	− ⅝
28¾	28⅞	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel	28¾	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
85	85¼	1,750	*Repub. Iron & S. pf	85	85	85	85	...
21½	21⅝	600	Rock Island Co.	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½	− ¼
48	50	100	Rock Island Co. pf	48	48	48	48	−1⅝
35½	35⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	+1
21	22	200	St. Louis Southwest'n	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅝
53½	54	500	St. L. Southwest'n pf	53	53¼	53	53	− ¼
82½	82⅝	17,050	Southern Pacific	82⅛	83¼	82⅛	82½	...
115	116¼	30	Southern Pacific pf	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	...
21	21¼	700	South. R'way ext	21	21	20⅝	21	− ½
65¼	65⅝	220	South. R'way pf., ext.	65	65	65	65	− ¼
40½	40⅝	200	*Tenn. Copper	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	...
54	54⅛	150	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	− ½
5⅞	6	100	*Union Bag & Paper	6	6	6	6	...
136½	136⅝	74,600	Union Pacific	136¾	137⅜	136	136⅜	+ ½
88½	88⅝	230	Union Pacific pf	86	86⅞	86	86⅝	+ ⅞
42	43	200	U. S. Rubber	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
37⅛	37⅜	25,000	U. S. Steel	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37¼	− ¼
100¾	100¾	2,170	U. S. Steel pf	100⅝	100¾	100¾	100¾	− ⅛
27½	28⅝	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	28	28	28	28	− ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	600	Wabash	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	− ⅛
25	25⅜	300	Wabash pf	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅜

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

151,660

MINING STOCKS.

100	Alice	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
500	Atlantic	.74	.74	.74	.74
300	Belcher	.60	.60	.60	.60
100	Belshazzar	.78	.78	.78	.78
400	Choller	.23	.23	.23	.23
500	C. C. & Va.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
1,500	Cracker Jack	.25	.25	.25	.25
1,000	Dompek	.35	.36	.35	.36
10	Granby	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00
600	Jim Butler	1.25	1.29	1.25	1.26
500	Lone Star	.30	.30	.30	.30
500	Mary McKinley	.60	.60	.60	.60
1,300	Mexican	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
1,000	Mont. Mt.	20½	20½	20½	20½
1,000	Potosi	.13	.13	.13	.13
300	Savage	.98	.98	.98	.96

8,410

MINING BOND.

$2,000	Comstock 4s	21	21¼	21	21½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Mileage	1,857	1,640	.....
2d week April	$213,254	$210,134	.....
From July 1	10,574,509	9,257,689	.....
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—			
1st week April	72,703	65,857	55,511
From July 1	3,274,645	3,239,702	2,709,415
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	592	592	586
2d week April	55,837	53,273	54,381
July 1-April 14	2,500,348	2,386,411	2,087,607
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,528	4,528	4,528
2d week April	889,091	765,378	714,057
From July 1	32,915,578	31,015,928	28,453,952
HIDALGO & NORTHEASTERN—			
2d week April	18,218	.....	.....
July 1-April 14	783,240	.....	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,159
2d week April	140,000	112,000	108,200
From July 1	6,958,697	5,442,456	5,072,749
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	736	736	736
2d week April	133,808	128,258	142,875
July 1-April 14	5,551,006	4,876,659	.....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	4,298	4,117	3,986
2d week April	926,460	846,285	751,295
July 1-April 14	37,865,122	33,664,595	30,392,033
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	140	140	140
2d week April	11,344	13,033	10,407
July 1-April 14	508,252	592,222	547,642
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—			
Mileage	911	884	880
2d week April	160,255	131,014	127,216
July 1-April 14	6,325,842	5,531,083	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,730	1,730	1,683
2d week April	313,760	268,158	225,173
July 1-April 14	11,889,803	10,726,990	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,451	1,441	1,451
2d week April	201,884	72,688	176,752
From July 1	8,868,073	7,018,031	7,097,678
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,552	7,508	7,201
2d week April	1,072,018	1,027,884	920,537
From July 1	44,470,476	42,407,379	38,444,654
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,826	1,826	1,826
2d week April	285,052	210,032	200,968
From Jan. 1	4,988,553	3,992,653	3,452,859
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
2d week April	74,972	68,595	58,492
From July 1	3,236,950	3,261,087	2,936,570
SCHENECTADY RAILWAY for the quarter ended March 31—			
	1907.	1906.	Increase.
Gross	239,056	192,187	37,869
Expenses	182,494	140,925	41,569
Net	47,562	51,262	*3,700
Other income	1,933	615	1,318
Total income	49,495	51,877	*2,382
Fixed charges	25,881	25,056	*25,175
Surplus	19,614	3,179	22,798

*Decrease.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Friday, April 19, 1907.

Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
16,570	Amal. Cop.	93¾	94¼	93¾	93⅝
20	Am. Car & Fy.	39½	39½	39½	39½
20	Am. Loco.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¼
5,870	Am. Smelt.	131	132¼	130⅝	131¼
220	Am. Sugar	124	124	123½	123⅝
1,010	Am. T. & S. F.	94⅝	94⅝	93⅝	94
40	Balt. & Ohio	98⅝	98⅝	97¾	97¾
1,500	Brook. R. T.	59½	59⅝	58¾	59
10	Can. Pac.	175¾	175¾	175¾	175¾
20	Con. Leather	28	28	28	28
40	Chi. Gt. West.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
550	Chi., M. & St. P.	133¾	134¼	133¾	133⅝
120	Col. Fuel & I.	35¾	35¾	35	35
2,000	Erie	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛
20	Mex. Nat.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
50	Mo. Pac.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74⅝
30	Nat. Lead	62	62	62	62
200	N. Y. Cen.	113½	113¾	113½	113¾
1,180	Penn.	124½	124¾	124¾	124¾
50	Pres. St. Car.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39⅝
26,150	Reading	106¾	107¼	106¾	106¾
10	Rep. Steel	29	29	29	29
70	Rock Island	21⅞	21¾	21½	21½
3,220	So. Pac.	82¾	83⅛	82¾	82⅝
60	So. Ry.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
88,520	Union Pac.	136¾	137⅛	136	136⅝
3,130	U. S. Steel	37¾	37⅝	37	37¼
80	U. S. Steel pf.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
10	Wabash	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	Wabash pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½

Total 324,202

MINING STOCKS.

0.30	0.37	200	Comstock	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	+0.02

STOCKS ON PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Trading in the stock department of the Produce Exchange yesterday was limited to 2,000 shares, divided among three mining stocks.

The day's transactions, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Gibraltar Mines	55½	55½	55½	55½
1,000	Branch Mint	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾

The bid and asked prices quoted at the close of the market compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	April 19. Bid.	Asked.	April 18. Bid.	Asked.
Super & Pitts	...	...	17	18
Helvetia	3⅝	4½	3⅝	4½
Trey Manhattan	...	...	2	2¼
Gibraltar Mines	.50	.55	...	.60
Gold Hunt	$1.10	$1.15	$1.12½	$1.12½
Montgomery Shoshone	9½	10½	10¾	10¾
National Bank	.42	.48	...	...
Tramp Consol	$1.08	$1.12	$1.10	$1.13
British Columbia	...	...	7⅜	8
Dominion Cop. Ltd	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
Fairview Mines	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
Cobalt Central	38	39½	38	39
Foster Cobalt	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
Green-Meehan	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
McKinley-Darragh	...	1 9-16	1 1-16	1⅛
Nipissing	12¾	13	12¾	13
Silver Queen	155	160	110	135
Trethewey	120	135	...	135
Camp Bird	.50	.6	.5½	.6
El Paso	.40	.45	.40	.45
Portland Gold	.117	...	...	.117
Tomboy Gold	9	9½	9	9½
Montezuma	2⅝	3¼	2⅝	3¼
Atlanta Mines Co	72	75	72	75
Blue Bell	25	30	25	30
Blue Bull	27	51	27	51
Booth	73	81	...	...
Combina. Fractionl	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Columbia Mountain	...	...	4½	4⅝
Conqueror	...	...	90	95
Cracker Jack	25	29	25	29
Diamondfield B. B.	...	...	37	39
Diamondfield Tri

Travelers' Letters of Credit

Payable Throughout the World.

Foreign Cheques and Bills of Exchange

CABLE TRANSFERS

Collections made in all Countries

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16-22 William Street

475 Fifth Avenue

LONDON

18 Bishopsgate St, Within

PARIS

78 Rue de Richelieu

Fulton Trust Co. of New York

30 NASSAU ST.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

HENRY C. SWORDS, Pres't.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-Pres't.
H. W. REIGHLEY, Sec'y.

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.

28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST., London. E. C.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

TRANSFER AGENTS & REGISTRARS.

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Chicago Union Traction Co.

Call for Deposit of Stock.

The benefits of the new ordinance relating to the system of street railways in the north, west, and south divisions of the City of Chicago, now maintained and operated by the receivers of Chicago Union Traction Company, passed by the City Council of the City of Chicago on February 11, 1907, are only available through a deposit of stock, both preferred and common, of the Chicago Union Traction Company, as in said ordinance required and to the amount therein specified. A plan of reorganization is to be formulated, as provided by said ordinance, and prompt action on the part of the preferred and common stockholders of said company is essential to secure proper representation and consideration in the preparation and adoption of such plan.

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large proportion of both preferred and common stock of Chicago Union Traction Company, have consented to act as a committee on behalf of those stockholders who desire to participate in such plan of reorganization and who shall make the deposit of stock hereinafter referred to.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 22, 1907, certificates of stock of Chicago Union Traction Company, preferred and common, duly indorsed in blank for transfer, will be received by Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, as depositary under an agreement, copies of which will then be ready for delivery at the office of said Trust Company. Suitable certificates will be issued by said depositary in exchange for stock certificates deposited, and application to list the certificates so to be issued by the depositary will be made to the New York Stock Exchange.

The time within which deposits will be received will expire on **May 15, 1907.**

Dated April 16th, 1907.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman:
JOHN W. CASTLES,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
H. B. HOLLINS,
JAMES JOURDAN,
ALFRED SKITT,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Counsel.
FRED C. RANDALL, Secretary, 54 Wall St., New York City.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Washington City, located at Washington, D. C., has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with the National Bank of Washington. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment to the National Bank of Washington. A. B. RUFF, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

Room 419, No. 17 Battery Place,
New York, April 17, 1907.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable May 1st, 1907, to stockholders of record on that date. Transfer books close April 26th at 3 P. M. and reopen May 2d at 10 A. M.

M. BAXTER, Secretary.

THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY,
TRENTON, N. J., April 18, 1907.
DIVIDEND NO. 37.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) was declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on April 25th, 1907, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., April 18th, 1907.

Transfer books do not close.

C. E. LAWTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
Cleveland, Ohio, April 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 1st day) of MAY, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., April 4, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon April 24, 1907, for plumbing fixtures, pipe, and fittings, for new bath and toilet rooms in old cadet barracks at West Point, N. Y. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Forms for proposals furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 2, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, April 22, 1907, for supplying Structural Steel and Iron Stairs for present Cadet Barracks, as per drawings and specifications in this office. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Forms for proposals furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

If all the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES—over 100,000 actual purchasers in New York City, in addition to many thousands in the suburbs and elsewhere—bought your goods, your present facilities would be overtaxed. Why not try to interest them?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Traders who found their way into Wall Street yesterday could find nothing cheerful in the situation and were inclined to believe that this was the beginning of a long period of dullness. "We shall have it worse than this before very long," was the comment in many offices. This deduction is based on the assumption that usually active operators are either crippled or out of the market for the present. Every house can show a list of clients who have dropped the game either permanently or temporarily, and in almost every case the men who have done so have been stimulating influences in the market. The casual trader in a few hundred shares of stock cuts no figure in any market from the point of view of total transactions. He is a helpful factor, but his influence is not very far reaching unless there are plenty of him.

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Weather conditions are attracting attention even in quarters where skepticism of crop scares is very pronounced. The peculiar brand of weather which we are having here has emphasized a growing uneasiness as to the possibility of accuracy in the serious reports from some of the Western States. Unseasonable weather is reported from every section, and this, coupled with the reported "green bugs" in wheat, has raised the question of a possible adverse influence which real crop news may exercise in the immediate future. The strength of wheat yesterday showed that traders in that cereal felt that there is some fact in the stories of crop damage. It is too early to form any idea of the real situation in the Winter wheat belt, but the condition of the crop even now will not help in a campaign for better prices in the stock market.

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While they may keep their opinions to themselves, brokers do not like to have their customers trade very freely in industrials. They are not adverse to liberal purchases of these securities, provided, of course, that railroad stocks are also being bought. A broker has a problem to face when a customer buys 5,000 or 10,000 shares of an industrial issue. He cannot place the whole amount in a loan, so the plan usually adopted in the event of his carrying few railroad stocks is to borrow a block of some railroad issue, split his industriale and his railroads thus obtained into several loans, and thus satisfy the banks. He can borrow the railroad stocks usually, and the interest rate is about the current call rate. Sometimes the broker is able to make a special loan with individuals on the floor, and blocks of industrials can be placed without further trouble.

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Apropos of this question of industrials and loans is the question of "all industrial" loans. A broker has to pay a substantially higher rate of interest for a six months' "all-industrial" loan than for a standard loan. Assuming that call money is about 2½ per cent., and he has to pay from 5½ to 6 per cent. for a time loan with all industrial collateral he does not feel very pleasant if after he has made his "all industrial" tims loan for 6 per cent. his customer should see fit to sell out in a day or so after the time loan. He would have to substituts other collateral, possibly bonds or good railroad stocks, and loss the advantage of their specific borrowing capacity at a lower rate. Of course all these things are for the broker to look out for, and the client does not worry about his principal.

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Some brokerage houses said yesterday that they have noticed within the last week or so odd lots of steel coming on the market that were purchesed apparently in the slump of 1903. The deduction they make from this fact is that many persons who are not intimately connected with the financial district ars worried over the talk of industrial depression and the possibility of a reaction similar to that of four years ago. Steel stocks bought at that time have only received partial dividends, of course, but they would be held in the hope of a 4 per cent. dividend were it not for this uneasiness precipitated by gossip and comment, which the striking figures of the Steel Corporation have been unable to nullify.

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Less is heard at present of pools in stocks than for some time. This is merely due to the stagnant market conditions. Although the break in March was violent, the belief obtains that most of the pools weatbered the storm although hurt consisdrably. These that have cms this far safely have still hefore them the necessity of getting rid of their holdinge, and many professionals are figuring on their ability to do so. Should they decide that there is any urgency in letting go pool stocks, a violent drive at the market would be sure to result. Some of the professionals who feel that way ars perfectly frank in expressing their opinion as to what they will do and what they hope to accomplish.

* * *

Bankers are loath to express an opinion as to the amount of railroad borrowing still necessary. That much borrowing will he needed before the end of the year seems to be so taken for granted that the banking fraternity will not reduce to figures the suggested needs of the railroads. Several roads are especially mentioned, and in some cases the official denials are accepted merely as statements intended to describe this gossip as at least premature. One big bank admits that borrowing on a liberal ecals is likely to be attmpted, but it is said that many attempts to obtein funds will not come to the public notice. Only the successful efforts will become public property.

REST FOR HENRY C. DEMING.

Health of ex-President of Trust Co. Shattered and He'll Go to Europe.

Henry C. Deming, who resigned the Presidency of the Mercantile Trust Company on Wednesday, has announced his intention of going abroad for an extended vacation in the hope of restoring his shattered health. He had been twenty-seven years in the company's service, and close attention to his work hae seriously impaired his health. His nerves have been affected hy the strain and his withdrawal from harness at last became imperative.

The directors have taken no action toward electing a new President, and it is expected that Vice-President John T. Terry will continue to act as executive head of the company until the next meeting of the board, which is scheduled for May 15.

The retirement of Mr. Deming has revived the old rumors of a consolidation of the Mercantile and Equitable Trust Companies, which have had currency ever since the control of the Equitable Life paseed into the hands of Thomas F. Ryan. The cloee connection of the insurance company with the two trust companies was brought out at the insurance investigation, and since Mr. Ryan is the dominant factor in both trust companies, it has long been expected that the two institutions would be made one. Officials of both trust companies said yesterday, however, that the merger is no nearer accomplishment than it was months ago. When it occurs it is expected that the Equitable Trust Company will lose its identity in the older institution.

Tobacco Trust Takes Up More Bonds.

With the announcement yesterday by the American Tobacco Company of the purchase and cancellation of $500,000 more of its outstanding 4 per cent. bonds, the total of such cancellations as reported since the first of the year hae been brought up to $4,000,000. All of the bonds thus canceled have been hought in the open market in pursuance of a policy inaugurated by the company last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Interest in Curb Market Shown in Increased Trading Throughout List.

DAVIS-DALY BUOYANT

Leads Copper Stocks in Activity and Gains Seven-eighths of a Point—Market Firm in Tone.

Curb trading picked up yeterday during the morning session and it looked for the first few hours as if the day would make a record in point of activity equal to the best of the past winter. As the day progressed, however, the volume of business diminished, though at the close the transactions, in the mining list at least, mounted up to a considerable total. Prices were well maintained, and a number of substantial gains were recorded. In the industrial list an unusual volume of activity developed in American Tobacco, which sold 420 shares, from 310 up to 325. Davis-Daly Estate was one of the most active in the mining list, transactions totaling 11,300 sharee. After an opening of ⅛ up at 15, the price was put to 16¼, from which recessions before the close carried it back to 15¾, a net gain of ⅞. Boston Copper, which was another of the mining stocks which took an upward spurt on Thursday, opened yesterday ⅛ down at 27½, and was weak through ths trading. The close, after sales of 4,000, was at 27⅛.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
420	Amer. Tobacco	310	325	310	325
800	Central Fdy. pf.	15	15	14¼	14¼
100	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
25	Inter. Salt	16	16	16	16
500	Manhattan Tr.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	N.Y. & C.M.S.S.	26	26	26	26
15	Standard Oil	519½	519½	519½	519½
900	Waterbury Co.	44½	44½	44½	44½
2,300	Western Ice Co.	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
	RAILROAD.				
300	Chic. Subway	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞
	MINING STOCKS.				
570	Alaska Mines	⅛	*1¼	1¼	1¼
583	Balaklala	10¼	10¼	10	10
200	Bonanza Belt	4⅛	5	4⅞	5
4,000	Boston Copper	27¼	27½	27	27⅛
500	British C. Cop.	7⅞	8	7	7¼
200	Butte Coalition	25½	25½	25¼	25⅞
1,900	Butte Exempt'n	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Butte & N. Y.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
35,000	†Cobalt Central	38½	39	38½	39
200	Cobalt Coalit'n	1	1	1	1
1,500	†Cobalt Contact	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Colonial Silver	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
1,800	Colusa L. Ext.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
200	Cumb.-Ely Min.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
11,800	Davis-Daly Est.	15	16⅛	15	15¾
1,000	Diamondfield	38	38	38	38
100	Dolores Limit.	8	8	8	8
200	Dominion Cop.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
490	Douglas Cop.	*10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10¼
500	Ely Central	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
100	Ely Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	Foster Cobalt	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,100	Furnace C. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Gilsa River M.	¼	¼	¼	¼
300	Giroux Mining	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,240	Goldfield Con.	*8⅛	8⅝	*8	8
1,000	Gold Hill	1½	2	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Greene-Cananea	16¼	16½	16	16
100	Gr. Con. Cop.	24	24	24	24
170	Gr. Gold-Stl. pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
670	Gr. Gold-Stl. pf.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8⅝
200	Gr.-Meehan	¾	¾	¾	¾
175	King Edward	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	McK.-Darragh	1 9-16	1⅝	1½	1 9-16
900	Micmac Mar. & M.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Mines Co. of A.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Mitchell Min.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	New. Con. Cop.	14	14	14	14
450	New. Smelting	3	3	3	3
7,000	N.-U. M. & S.	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
1,600	†Nipp-no	59	60	58	59
500	Old Hun. Min.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
11,000	†Pitts. L. & Z.	63	68	63	68
100	Portland Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,200	Silver Nick	$1.23	$1.28	$1.25	$1.28
1,200	Silver Queen	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16	1⅜
400	Stewart Mining	2 9-16	2⅝	2 9-16	2⅝
500	Tonopah Ext.	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,900	Tramps Cons.	$1.06	$1.09	$1.06	$1.09
800	Tri-Bullion	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
10	Trinity Copper	22	22	22	22
100	Union Explora.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,400	United Copper	61	62	61	61½

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with thos of Thursday:

	April 17.		April 18.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	94	95	94	96
Am. Tobacco	315	330	315	330
Am. Malt 6s	100	105	100	105
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83	84	83	84
Am. Writing Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2⅜
Am. Writing Paper pf.	23	25	23	24
Balaklala	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10⅛
Bonanza Relt	4⅞	5	5¼	5⅜
Boston Copper	27	27½	27⅜	27¾
British Col. Copper	7	7⅜	7¾	8
Butte Coalition	25⅜	25⅝	26	27
Butte & N. Y.	4⅛	5¼	4⅝	5⅛
Central Foundry	2½	3	2¾	8
Central Foundry pf	14½	14⅝	14⅜	15
Chicago Subway	18¾	19½	19	19½
Cobalt Central	38½	39	38½	39½
Colonial Silver	8¼	8⅜	8⅜	3¼
Cumb.-Ely Mining	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅞
Colusn-Leonard	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	15⅞	16¼	14⅞	15
Dominion Copper	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Douglas Copper	10	10¼	10¼	10⅛
Empire Steel	..	..	7⅛	8
Empire Steel pf	..	..	47	51
Ely Central	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Ely Con	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
El Rayo	1⅜	1½	5⅜	5⅞
Foster Cobalt	..	..	1¼	1⅜
Furnace Creek	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Giroux	9	9¼	9	9¼
Gold Hill	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
Greene Con. Copper	23½	25	24	25
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1¾
Greene Gold-Silver pf	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
Greene-Cananea	..	..	16	16¼
Havana Tobacco	..	..	12	13½
Havana Tobacco pf	..	..	20	22
Houston Oil	..	..	7½	8½
Inter. Mer. Marine	7½	8¼	7½	8⅜
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	22¾	23¼	22¾	23⅛
International Salt	15	16	15	16
Manhattan Transit	4½	4⅝	4¼	4½
McKinley-Darragh	1¼	1⅝	1⅛	1 9-16
Micmac Gold Mining	4½	4¾	4	4½
Mines Co. of Am	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Mitchell Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Nevada Con. Copper	13⅞	14	13¾	14
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	25¼	26½	26	27
Nevada Smelting	3	3½	3	3½
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅞	4	3½	3⅝
Nipissing Mines Co.	13¼	13¾	13	13⅛
Old Hundred	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Otis Elevator	36	40	37	42
Otis Elevator pf	90	95	90	95
Portland Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	1⅛
Royal Bak. Powder pf	101	105	102	105
Silver Queen	1½	1⅝	1 7-16	1½
Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Standard Oil	516	520	517	520
Tramps Con	108	112	111	112
Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Tonopah Extension	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	4
Trinity Copper	20	22	20	21½
Union Explor.	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
United Copper	61½	62½	60¾	61
Union Typewriter	84	87	84	87
Union Type. 1st pf	116	120	116	120
Union Type. 2d pf	116	120	116	120
Western Ice	28	28½	26½	27
Waterbury Co.	44¼	44¾	44⅝	44⅝

ASK MINING CO. RECEIVER.

New York Creditors Say Mexican Concern Has Never Been Made to Pay.

Vice Chancellor Stevens, in Newark yesterday, signed an order directing the officers of the Vichachi Mining Company of Mexico to show cause on April 30 why a receiver for the company should not be appointed.

Application for the order was made by E. M. and W. D. Day, counsel representing Henry Ward and Ilma M. Catlin of New York, and other creditors who may subsequently come in after receiving a notice from E. P. Elliott, the Secretary of the company, who is located in Mexico City, which reads:

Must have at least $20,000 gold, besides funds to pay back loan of $5,000 and bills aggregating $5,000 more—that or quit.

Besides the demand for the $20,000 gold, the Secretary's notice calls for a meeting to be held May 6 at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, when resolutions to authorize a bond issue are to be submitted. The mining property, the bill says, has never been made to pay, although showing good indications of mineral value.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,154,629, as against $3,712,580 for the previous week, and $2,934,156 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the dry goods marketed was $3,091,668, as against $3,572,832 for the previous week, and $2,794,927 for the corresponding week last year.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 19.—The supplies of money were abundant in the market today and the demand was quiet. Discounts were easy.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull. In the opinion of the operators the budget presented to Parliament yesterday should favor British securities, but the addition to the sinking fund had already been discounted and the numerous new issues effectually checked the broadening of business for the time being and also caused declines, especially in consols, which were again sold to-day in order to enable participation in the new loans which are to be floated.

Foreigns barely moved, in spite of the steadiness of the Paris market. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101½.

Americans maintained their steadiness, with prices a fraction over parity in the forenoon, but without much stock changing hands. Later, owing to the colorless New York advices, the market became apathetic, with narrow movements, and closed dull.

Bullion amounting to £94,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.50; Lisbon, 2.50.

Bar silver quiet, 30½d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½@3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills it is 3⅝@3½ per cent.

PARIS, April 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, but trading was inactive throughout. Russian imperial 4s closed at 74.60 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 496.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f. 42½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 21½c. for checks.

BERLIN, April 19.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was very dull. Americans were steady.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols 3½s	95⅝	96⅛
German consols 3s	84⅛	85
Bavarian Government 4s	100⅛	101
Hessian Government 3½s	93⅞	94⅛
Saxony Government 3s	84⅝	85
Hamburg Government 3s	84	85
City of Cologne 4s	100	100⅝
City of Munich 4s	100	100⅝
City of Augsburg 4s	100	100⅝
City of Frankfort a/M 3½s	95¼	96
City of Vienna 4s	97½	98¼
Mexican Government gold 5s	100	101½
Russian Government 4s	75	76
French rents 3s	94⅝	95
British consols 2½s	85⅝	86⅛

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	85⅝	..	..	—5-16
Consols, account	85⅝	..	..	—5-16
Anaconda	12⅝	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
Atchison	97¼	94¾	94¾	+ ¼
Can. Pacific	181	175½	176	— ½
St. Paul	137½	133	133½	— ½
Erie	24¾	23⅝	24	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf	54¾	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅜
Ill. Central	150	145¼	..	..
Louis. & Nash	120½	116⅞	117	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	122½	118⅝	118½	+ ⅜
Pennsylvania	64¾	124¾	124¼	+ ⅜
Reading	53	106⅞	106⅝	— ⅛
Southern Pacific	85⅛	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
Union Pacific	140⅜	136⅛	136⅛	..
U. S. Steel	38⅝	37¼	37¼	— ¼
U. S. Steel pf	103½	100⅝	100⅝	— ¼

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	0 3 0	Esperanza	2 3 0
Tomboy	1 18 0	Dolores	1 12 6
El Oro	1 6 8	Stratton's Indep.	0 8 8

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Strong Market Indicated for Fourth Quarter Iron—Foreign Iron Strong.

An interesting feature of the iron market in the Pittsburg district is the purchaso of 5,000 tons of basic pig and 2,500 tons of Bessemer for fourth quarter delivery at a price reported at $21 valley by a consumer which only a few weeks ago filled its third quarter requirements at this same price. Trade observers take this sale as significaant of this firmness which mey be expected in fourth quarter iron when the buying begins in earnest for this period. Commenting on the general situation, Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

Since the heavy sales of Bessemer ten days ago interest has centred chiefly in foundry grades. Sales are irregular, dull in one of the markets, and conspicuously active in others. But confidence on the part of all buyers is moro oronounced, and interest in the last half of the year seems to be spreading. Sales during tho first half of April have been surprisingly large, and several of the large inquiries mentioned a week ago, which are still pending, will, when closed, absorb a large slice of the tonnage still available for the third and fourth quarters.

Prices for distant delivery on domestic irons, though not, remain unchanged. Premiums for spot delivery continue to be pushed further and further ahead. Meanwhile interest in British irons for May and June arrival is more active. Advices from Middlesborough report an activity in shipping out of warrant yards absolutely without precedent. Vessels are being loaded for Germany and the United States as fast as the inadequate dock facilities will permit. Middlesborough stocks have been reduced during the last three months at a more rapid rate than ever before. The British situation seems good, and quotations on warrants have shown almost daily advances for the last ten days.

No Financial Crisis in Chile.

VALPARAISO, Chile, April 19.—The financial condition of Chile is not serious. The banks are in good condition, but ars limiting credits to speculators, and this has caused a temporary stringency. Thers has been some liquidation and a fall in the price of stocks, and there has been a decline in the rate of exchange on London, owing to large imports, general speculation, and unfounded rumors of the intention of the Government to purchase additional war vessels. Exchange has risen to 12½d. There may be a temporary reaction, but it is not regarded as serious.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 167 failures in the United Statee during the week, against 194 for the previous week and 167, 183, 199, and 152 for the corresponding weeks of 1906 to 1903. The Middle States had 63, New England 18, Southern 25, Western 30, Northwestern 8, Pacific 22, and Territories 1. Canada had 18, against 28 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Big Verdict for Bank Depositors.

A jury in the Supreme Court, sitting at Richmond, S. I., returned a verdict of $183,000 last night against the estate of the late August Prentice, the President and a Director of the defunct Bank of Staten Island. The bank closed after Otto Ahlmann, the Treasurer anr cashier, committed suicide. He looted the bank before his death. Receiver Davenport sued the Prentice estate for the full amount of Ahlmann's defalcation, setting up that Prentice should have prevented the stealing by Ahlmann. If the verdict is sustained the bank depositors will get about 70 per cent.

CITY BREVITIES.

Col. Edward S. Fowler, Appraiser of the Port, has announced the appointment of Nathaniel G. Van Doren as his private secretary to succeed Henry M. Day, who was promoted in February to be Special Deputy Appraiser.

The Building Code Revision Commission will hold a public hearing for those connected with the building trades, ou the revision of the Building Code on May 8 at 2 P. M. in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall. Separate hearings will be held for engineers, ironworkers, architects, and others interested.

STATEMENT OF JERSEY BANKS.

112 Institutions Have Resources of Nearly $300,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 19.—David O. Watkins issued to-day his statement of the condition of the State banks, trust companies, and savings banks in New Jersey. The statement covers 112 institutions. They have total resources of $292,458,457.42. The combined deposits amount to 237,026,894.06, and the surplus funds $22,758,801.55.

The number of trust companies reporting is 49, with the following showing: Resources, $176,448,919.47; deposits, $131,838,798.06; surplus, $15,221,706.82.

State banks to the number of 17 report as follows: Resources, $15,268,691.73; deposits, $11,744,386.27; surplus, $1,045,000.

The savings banks report covers 26 institutions with resources of $100,790,846.22, deposits of $93,445,710.33, and surplus of $6,492,094.73.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Active, Firmer, Closes Very Steady at 7 to 12 Points Gain.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Saturday and Sunday:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair Saturday; Sunday rain, fresh northwesterly winds, becoming easterly.

Georgia—Rain Saturday and Sunday; fresh and variable winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair in southern, rain in northern portion Saturday; Sunday rain, fresh, variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Rain Saturday and Sunday; brisk northeast to north winds, becoming southeasterly.

Eastern Texas—Rain and warmer Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy; brisk northeasterly winds, shifting to southerly.

Western Texas—Fair and colder in southern, rain or snow in northern portion Saturday; Sunday fair, continued cold.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Rain Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy, continued cold.

Tennessee—Fair Saturday; Sunday rain, continued cold.

The cotton market was more active and firmer, with the close very steady at a net advance of 7@12 points, which placed prices at the highest figure since the early part of last month.

The market opened steady at an advance of 3@8 points, with the near months relatively firm owing to better csbles than expected. There was active covering, owing to the light movement, firm spot markets, and good English spot sales, and the market gradually worked higher, with the South buying the new crop months. Interior stocks lost heavily for the week, and exports again exceeded port receipts for the day, while the into sight figures suggested a bullish visible supply statement for to-day.

Supt. King's weekly total crop movement figure follow: Port receipts, 9,257,175 bales, against 7,047,070 last year; overland to mills and Canada, 1,071,570, (7,584 added overland season, correction at St. Louis,) against 824,241 last year; Southern mill takings, 1,841,000, against 1,680,000 last year; stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1, 301,744, against 264,859 last year; brought into sight thus far for season, 12,471,499, against 9,825,170 last year.

The total crop movement is for 231 days this season, against 232 days last season.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
May	86⅝	85¾	86¼	85⅝
July	87 11-16	86⅝	87½	86⅜
September	89	88¼	88¼	88⅛
Corn—				
May	..	..	55⅜	55
July	..	..	55⅞	55¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
May	78¼	77	78	77
July	80¾	79⅜	80½	79¼
September	82⅝	81⅛	82¼	81⅝
Corn—				
May	47¾	47	47¼	47
July	48⅛	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜
September	48⅝	48	48½	48
Oats—				
May	43⅝	42¾	43⅝	42⅞
July	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	40¼
September	35⅝	34⅞	35¾	34⅞
Lard—				
May	$8.62	$8.55	$8.62	$8.55
July	8.75	8.70	8.75	8.67
Ribs—				
May	8.47	8.42	8.47	8.40
July	8.67	8.60	8.65	8.57
Pork—				
May	15.90	15.80	15.81	15.82
July	15.91	15.87	15.92	15.90

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS. Atlantic City.

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CHALFONTE, THE LEEDS COMPANY.

MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM, JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

GALEN HALL, HOTEL AND SANATORIUM. F. L. YOUNG, Manager.

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Through vestibule train service from New York to Atlantic City without change, via the Central R. R. of New Jersey or the Pennsylvania R. R.

SUITS AGAINST FITZGERALD.

Brooklyn Justice to be Summoned to White Plains Court.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 19.—More trouble over the way he managed the money of Margaret M. Slevin is in store for Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald of Special Sessions, in Queens, and he will be ordered to appear in White Plains to explain many things to Judge Tompkins.

The matter was brought to the attention of Justice Tompkins this morning on application of Margaret M. Slevin for an order to show cause why the Justice should not pay over certain moneys to her. In her application the petitioner alleges that she retained Justice Fitzgerald as her counsel, and that under his advice and direction she invested much money in mortgages. She says she was told that this money was in first mortgages, but later found that some of it had been invested in second mortgages, and in one instance a third mortgage.

She cites several cases where mortgages were never satisfied by her, although she learns they had been paid. She also says that on several occasions blank papers were sent her by the Justice to be signed, and she now believes that some of those may have been blank satisfactions of mortgages.

When she asked Mr. Fitzgerald about these matters she alleges he told her that he was ill and that he had not had time to attend to his business properly, and he also made several other excuses which she says were very unsatisfactory.

SHIP LEFT IN DISTRESS.

Wireless from New York Navy Yard to Newport Without Result.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 19.—News that an English sailing ship, displaying the codo signal letters J B F G, was dismasted and in need of a tow off the Nantucket Shoals lightship, was received at the Naval Training Station here today by Commander Albert Gleaves, commandant of the station. The news came in a wireless message from Rear Admiral Coghlan, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, who had received a wireless dispatch from the French steamer La Provence.

Commander Gleaves notified a tugboat office in New Bedford, but as it was a holiday in Massachusetts no tug could be obtained. Providence declined on the ground that it was out of their district, and an appeal was made to New London.

The vessel, although dismasted, did not display signals of distress, and for that reason no Government steamer was sent from here.

MISS TOMLINSON A SUICIDE.

Sister of Defendant in Eddy Suit Jumps from Window.

BOSTON, April 19.—Miss Mary E. Tomlinson of Concord, N. H., committed suicide here to-day by jumping from a window in an upper story of the Parker House. It is believed that she was demented.

She came to Boston yesterday morning and went to the home of Mrs. Ida Berkman at 35 Barton Street. When Mrs. Berkman, to whom she was a stranger, asked her what she wanted she replied that she was looking for a drink of water. A few moments later she pretended to be a deaf-mute. It was necessary to summon the police to eject her.

Miss Tomlinson was a sister of Irving C. Tomlinson, one of the readers of the Christian Science Church of Boston, who is one of the defendants in the suit for an accounting of the property of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy.

CONCORD, N. H., April 19.—Miss Tomlinson was prominent in the Christian Science denomination, and up to a year ago was Second Reader in the Concord church. When the term of her brother, the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, as First Reader expired she also retired. Since then she had been active as a healer. She formerly lived in Hudson, Mich. She was 65 years old. She leaves four brothers, one of whom is the Rev. Vincent E. Tomlinson of Worcester, Mass.

To Name Receiver for Uncle Sam Co.

TOPEKA, April 19.—Judge Pollock of the United States District Court announced to-day that he would grant the petition of complaining stockholders and appoint a receiver for the Uncle Sam Oil Company, whose Secretary-Treasurer, H. H. Tucker, Jr., was recently indicted on the charge of using the mails to defraud. The company has 10,000 stockholders. A statement, issued on April 5, showed receipts from the sale of stock of over $1,000,000.

New Line to Kalamazoo.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Chicago is to have a new route to the Michigan peninsula, by way of South Haven and the Kalamazoo, Lake Shore & Chicago, a new railroad incorporated on Jan. 15, and owned by stockholders who own the steamers of the Chicago & South Haven line. The new line will give Chicago a route to Kalamazoo competitive with the Michigan Central, which heretofore had a practical monopoly of the business.

Lumber Combine in Canada.

OTTAWA, April 19.—The committee appointed to investigate the alleged existence of a combine in the lumber trade of the Canadian West reported to Parliament to-day. The committee unanimously agreed that the prices of lumber are excessive and that there is a combine in the Retail Lumbermen's Association and the Lumbermen's Manufacturers' Association.

Southern Pacific Buys a Road.

PHOENIX, Arizona, April 19.—Col. Randolph, President of the Southern Pacific lines in Arizona, arrived yesterday from Tucson, and is authority for the statement that the Southern Pacific has taken over the Phoenix & Eastern Railroad, a Santa Fé construction line now running from Phoenix east to Winkelman, Arizona.

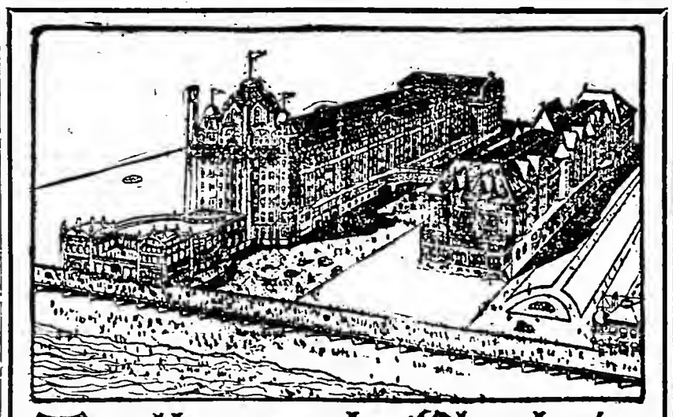

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., OPEN ALL THE YEAR, begs to announce the installation on November 1st of WHITE HELP throughout its dining-room service, both American and a la Carte. The spacious outdoor plaza and heated indoor sun parlors overlooking the Ocean and the Boardwalk are among the most attractive features at this time of year. THE PRIVATE BATHROOMS are each equipped with hot and cold seawater as well as fresh water. Running artesian icewater in every bedroom. The Marlborough-Blenheim music, which under the direction of Louis Kroll has become noted, continues every evening throughout the year.

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WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach. Elevator; sun parlor; $5 to $15 weekly. F. C. Buhrs

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Opens Thursday, June 27th; New York office, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Av., Room 5,004; telephone 6468—Gramercy; see Long Island R. R. time tables.

D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

Westchester County.

HOTEL GRAMATAN

BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y. 15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. This Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Massachusetts.

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FOR BOYS UNDER FIFTEEN

On Buzzard's Bay, also near forest and fresh water lakes. Boating, swimming, fishing, athletics. Careful and experienced counselors in charge. For booklet and full information address R. G. Hemenway, Tufts College, Mass. After June 1st, 175 Tremont St., Boston.

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS. IN THE BERKSHIRES. Red Lion Inn now open. Allen T. Treadway. Heaton Hall opens middle of June. Prop. New York office, Hotel Longacre.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS EXCHANGED

Why move your old piano when we will allow you full value for it in trade. Splendid stock of new and used uprights. Special prices and terms offered to buyers.

SELF-PLAYER PIANOS

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STURZ PIANOS

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at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments. 105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Elegant Steinway upright, as good as new; must sell, $75; fine rosewood piano; stored. George Schlercher, 37-39 West 14th St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $9; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

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Children's Dressmaker.—Misses, ladies, shirtwaist suits, reasonable; home, out. Bodine, 306 West 129th St.

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The Hotel contains 350 beautiful rooms, steam heated, many en suite, with fresh and seawater baths; also public hot sea-water baths. Orchestral concerts daily. Garage attached. Automobiles meet all trains. Booklet.

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Cor. Virginia Av., Opp. Steel Pier.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.

300 rooms, all outside; salt and fresh water baths, telephones, &c.; American plan. Spring rates $2.50 up daily; $15.00 up weekly.

Wm. Hyman, Propr. W. F. Green, Mgr.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet.

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Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.

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THE SCARBOROUGH Beach front and Maryland Av. Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor, private baths. Excellent ocean view rooms, connecting. Opposite Steel Pier and all attractions. Very finest French cuisine. Always open. Weekly rates, $12.50 and $15. Eleventh season. Personal management of

ALFRED WYMAN, Owner.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,

South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.

BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

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Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; phones in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

RALEIGH. Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in town at similar prices; capacity 500; all modern conveniences; special, $12.50 up weekly; booklet. H. J. DYNES.

HOTEL ABBEY.—Fireproof; Pacific Av., below Kentucky, close to Beach, Piers, and all attractions; capacity, 300. The leading hotel at $10 up weekly; private baths, elevator, southern exposure, open surroundings, &c.; booklet.

OLIVER H. GUTTRIDGE.

HOTEL LAMBORN Maryland Av., near Beach. Under new management. Convenient to piers and amusements. Elevator to street; suites with baths, sun parlor; Spring rates. Booklet. O. C. Miller.

BERKSHIRE INN, Ocean end Virginia Av. Always open. Elevator, etc. $9 to $15 weekly. Cap. 300. 8th season. J. O. & J. E. Dickinson.

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NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN

Located in the Poconos; modern hotel; 3 hrs. from New York. Booklet. W. I. & M. D. Price, P. O. Canadensis, Pa., Creeco Sta., Lackawanna R. R.

Virginia.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN.

New Pompeian Baths. Booklet Free. Geo. F. Adams, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "More than Conquerors"; 8 P. M., "The Seed Growing Secretly."

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., west of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Beauty of Goodness"; 7:45 P. M., lantern lecture, "The Prodigal Son."

Epiphany Baptist Church, WORSHIPPING IN LESLIE HALL, CORNER W. 83D ST. AND BROADWAY. SABBATH SERVICES: Bible School, 9:30 A. M.; Divine Service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Fifteen minutes of helpful praise at first of evening service, aided by excellent quartette. PREACHER, REV. H. F. ADAMS, M. A. A WELCOME TO ALL. SEATS FREE.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 4-8 WEST 46TH ST., Rev. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D., Minister. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. PREACHING BY DR. AKED. Bible School, Young Men's and Young Women's Classes at 9:45 A. M.

First Baptist Church, Broadway and 79th St. Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN. 11 A. M.—"THE WORLD NOT UNDER LAW, BUT UNCONDITIONAL GRACE." 8 P. M.—"WHY DOES NOT THE CHURCH OF TO-DAY BELIEVE IN AND SPEAK OF THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST?" All who study prophecy and believe in the Coming of Christ cordially invited.

Lenox Avenue Church, cor. 123d St.; Pastor, Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the pastor.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 31ST ST. KERR BOYCE TUPPER, D.D., LL.D., Minister. 9:45 A. M.—Bible School, with special classes for young men and young women. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon by Dr. Tupper. 8 P. M.—Worship and Preaching. Sermon by Dr. Tupper. Each of these services will be introduced by the ordinance of baptism. A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square.—Edward Judson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Mount Morris Baptist Church, FIFTH AV., ABOVE 126TH ST., Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "Deliverance from Evil." Evening: "The Elder Brother." Eighth in series on "The Prodigal Son."

Washington Heights, Cor. 145th St. and Convent Av.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. All are welcome.

West 83d St. Baptist Church, (8th and 9th Avs.)—Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor, preaches at 10:45; Rev. Arthur Brooks at 7:45. All are cordially invited to attend.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St. 11 A. M., Public Worship. The Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, will preach. 8 P. M., Public Worship. Rev. Mr. Kirkwood will preach. 5 P. M., Dr. Thomson's Bible Class.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and 121st St., Rev. FREDERICK LYNCH, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av., at 11 A. M., Mr. JUSTICE DAVID J. BREWER of the United States Supreme Court, and PROF. GEORGE KIRCHWEY of Columbia Law School will speak. Subject: "LAW AND ETHICS."

JEWISH.

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday, 11:15. Dr. Magnes on "The Ethics of the Fathers." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, B'way & 93d, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, 65th St., Central Park West, C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, Northeast corner 145th St. and Convent Av.—English preaching 11 A. M; German preaching 8 P. M. Reverend Martin Walker, Pastor.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Jnmes, Madison Av and 73d St., Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., near Columbus Av., Rev. T. H. Baragwanath, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 60th Street. Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "THE WAR AGAINST WAR." Bible School at 9:45 A. M. Midweek Prayer Service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

7th Av. Methodist Temple, 14th St. REV. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor. Pastor preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. TEMPLE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

Quo Vadis? Methodist Church, Lexington, 110th St.—11, A. M. evening; theme—"Hawaii; Paradise of the Pacific." by Dr. Stone. Seats free.

St. Andrew's M. E. Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Avenue. Rev. GEORGE C. PECK, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street. Allan MacRossie Pastor. Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th Street, Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Master-Will." 8 P. M.—"Expert Testimony in Religion."

The Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th St., bet. the Square and 6th Av.—Rev. G. E. STROBRIDGE, Pastor, will preach; morning, 10:45, "The Law of Christ"; evening, 8, subject—"The Three Conditions of Intimacy with Christ."

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Service 11 A. M.; Sermon by the Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Adams Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon services at 4:30 o'clock. The fourteenth of the series of sermons on "THE PERSON AND WORK OF CHRIST." Preacher, the Rev. Prof. Thomas Cuming Hall; subject—"The Christ of Today."

All are welcome.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp.

Dr. Richards will preach at 11. Mr. Knapp At the VESPER SERVICE at 4 and EVENING SERVICE at 8. SEATS FREE. Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M. MEN'S CLASS taught by Dr. FAGNANI. Wednesday Service, 8 P. M. Friday, 5 P. M.

Central Presbyterinn Church, West 57th St., Bet. Broadway, 7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D. D., Pastor, Rev. A. F. Schauffler preaches 11 A. M. 8 P. M., Rev. Hugh Black. Sunday School at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Meeting Sunday morning at 9:45. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street. Rev. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister; Rev. GEO. H. TRULL, Assistant. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dr. Stevenson will preach at both services. Bible School, 9:30 A. M. Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.

Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St. REV. EDWIN HOLMAN Preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The pastor will preach.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. George R. Montgomery, Asst. Minister. Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach morning and evening. The Bible School, with classes for adults, meets in the Chapel 9:45 A. M. A fifteen-minute service will be held daily, except Saturday, in the auditorium of the Church At 12:20 o'clock. Ten minutes of organ music before each service.

North Presbyterinn Church, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Rev. WILSON D. SEXTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M., 8 P. M. All welcome.

Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street. Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James A. McCague, Assistant. Services, 11 A. M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Park Presbyterian Church, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.—Preaching by pastor, Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Minister. Rev. ALLEN McCURDY, Assistant Minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly Service Wednesday.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West, Rev. DAVID G. WYLIE, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Pastor—Sunday, preaching 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

The Harlem Presbyterian Church, Mount Morris Park West, 122d St., JOHN LYON CAUGHEY, D. D., Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the services to-morrow the pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. & 105th St.—The Pastor, Rev. A. Edwin Kelgwin, D. D., will preach. Morning subject: "Election"; evening: "The Man Without a Chance."

West Presbyterian Church, on 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs. REV. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., near 7th Av.—Rev. HARLAN G. MENDENHALL preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Souls' Church, St. Nicholas Av. and 115th St., Rev. George S Pratt, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, 4, and 8.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. G. A. STRONG, Rector.—8, 11 A. M., Rev. Charles H. Babcock, D. D.; 4 P. M., Musical Service; 8 P. M., Mr. Miller

Church of the Ascension, FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET. REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon, (rector.) 4 P. M., "Kyrie Benedictus Agnus Dei," Dvorak. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach. 8 P. M., Evening service and sermon, (rector.)

Church of St. Mary the Virgin. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, (above 45th St.,) REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Litany; Preacher, Rector; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. Daniel H. Verder.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector,) and Holy Communion; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer and Address, (Rector.)

Church of the Transfiguration, 6 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 A. M.; CHORAL EUCHARIST and SERMON, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock; SERMON, 8 P. M.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer; Preacher the Rector..11 o'c. Special Service, Actors' Church Alliance; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton..... 8 P. M. Tuesday, April 23d. Thanksgiving Service, Woman's United Offering; Celebrant, Bishop Greer; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Lubeck..... 11 A. M.

Église du Saint Esprit, 45 Est 27e Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a' 10½h. du matin, 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur

Rev. Frederick H. Sill, O. H. C., will preach in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th Av. and 39th St., Sunday morning at 11.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street, The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address. Anthem, "Lead Me, Lord, in Thy Righteousness," Wesley.

At St. James's Church, Madison Av., 71st St.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Sermon, Holy Communion; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer, Sermon. Bishop Courtney will preach at both services.

Brooklyn.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St., four Sqs. from Brklyn Bridge—8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Rev. J. H. Mellish preaches at 11.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Collegiate Reformed Church, Harlem, Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Senior Pastor.

First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av.; Pastor, Rev. Benj. E. Dickhaut.—Services at 11 A. M. Rev. G. J. Raynor, Ph. D., of the Anti-Saloon League will preach. At 8 P. M. sermon by Rev. Geo. C. Maddock, D. D., of Trenton, Chnplain to the New Jersey State Prison.

The Middle Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, Rev. Samuel W. Zwemer, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.; Dr. Burrell at 8 P. M. Subject: "A Passing Friend."

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Topic: "What is the Use of Worrying"—Christ's Answer."

The West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening service at 8 P. M. Dr. W. T. Grenfell will speak of his work among the Labrador Fishermen.

5 P. M., Studies for Men in the Teachings of Jesus, conducted by Dr. Cobb.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Cor. 57th., Rev. Wm. Carter, Ph. D., Pastor, Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Carter will preach in the morning on "The Things That Make for Peace." In the evening Rev. M. J. Zwemer, the noted missionary from Arabia, will preach.

South Church, Madison Av. and 38th St. Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., Minister. 9:45 A. M., Children's Service. 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon. 4 P. M., Evening Service and Sermon.

34th St. Reformed Church, West of 5th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Religious Society of Friends, Religious Meetings, 11 A. M. at East 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, Manhattan, and Schermerhorn St. and Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av.—Public meetings: Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Theosophical Movement," C. E. Birdsall; next Tuesday evening, "Yoga."

UNITARIAN.

All Souls', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach on "THE PLACE OF THE CHURCH IN MODERN LIFE." Services, 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

At Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Corner 121st St. Service at Eleven. "My Life Work in Labrador; the Problem, the Method, and Results," by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell. The Pastor presiding. Collection for the Cause.

Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) 34th St., cor. Park Av. Ministers { Rev. Robert Collyer. Rev. John Haynes Holmes. Services 11 A. M. REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach. Subject: "HOW MAY WE PREVENT WAR?"

UNIVERSALIST.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., Minister.—At 11 A. M., Rev. W. H. McGlauflin, D. D., the newly elected General Superintendent of the Universalist Church, will preach on the subject, "To Whom Shall We Go?" At 8 P. M. the Associate Minister, Rev. Thornton A. Mills, will speak on "The Story of Jean Valjean," and the choir will render special music, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

OTHER SERVICES.

A Large Chorus of Children will sing HYMNS NEW AND OLD 3:30 SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 WORTH STREET. SUPERINTENDENT, WM. R. GARBUTT. ORGANIST, S. N. PENFIELD, MUS. DOC.

Dr. Grenfell of Labrador. Farewell mass meeting for men, illustrated with moving pictures, Majestic Theatre, Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Auspices West Side Y. M. C. A.

Henry Frank, Lotus Hall, 115 West 79th St. 11 A. M., "New Visions of Modern Truth." Free. Music.

Madison C. Peters's subject at Majestic Theatre, 11 o'clock, "The Modern Impediments to Marriage." These meetings, because of the thousands attending, will be continued until June at least, to resume in October. The most cosmopolitan congregation in the world. More men attending than any regular Protestant service in America. The minister's invitation to the masses backed up by the congregation which makes all feel at home. Seats free.

The People's Institute, Cooper Union, Large Hall, 8 P. M.; doors open 7:15. Address by the Rev. Dr. John Howard Melish; subject—"The Moral Strain in Modern Life."

23d Street Y. M. C. A., 215 West 34th St. Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration, will speak on "The Immigrant." Miss Lillia Smelling, Contralto.

REAL ESTATE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

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of the many successful investments your friends have made in Manhattan Real Estate has the idea ever occurred to you that you might do the same? If so, my advertisement on the Real Estate page today should interest you.

206 BROADWAY

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AGENCY.—Boston agency wanted; a salesman of experience and ability would like to secure a Boston agency for a New York house in high-class wholesale line. Address H., Box 322 Times, Times Square.

Photo studio; first class, equipped; located on the best part of Broadway; must be sold at once; moderate price; low rent, with lease. Apply to S. Green, 1,164 Broadway, New York.

Finely equipped newspaper and job printing office. Apply personally by appointment to Charles H. Noxon, attorney, New Rochelle, N.Y.

MACHINERY.

Two 6 p. motor, new, $45. Geo. G. Gates, Room 411 Hertford Building, Union Square.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following proposed assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

List 9,154, No. 1. Paving with asphalt block pavement, curbing and recurbing West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Hamilton Place and Amsterdam Avenue.

List 9,155, No. 2. Paving with asphalt block pavement, curbing and recurbing West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, between Eighth and Bradhurst Avenues.

List 9,157, No. 3. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging West Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, from Broadway to Tenth Avenue, and constructing thereon necessary masonry wall with guard rail, and placing thereon the necessary bridgestone.

List 9,163, No. 4. Flagging and reflagging west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, from Amsterdam Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, from Amsterdam Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

List 9,171, No. 5. Regulating and grading, curbing and flagging West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, between Edgecombe Avenue and St. Nicholas Avenue.

List 9,172, No. 6. Sewer in Convent Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets.

List 9,173, Lot 7. Repairing sidewalk on the northeast corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich Streets.

List 9,174, No. 8. Repairing sidewalk at No. 842 First Avenue.

List 9,175, No. 9. Flagging and curbing sidewalk in front of No. 330 East Fortieth Street.

List 9,176, No. 10. Repairing sidewalk at Nos. 342 and 344 East Forty-seventh Street.

List 9,177, No. 11. Repairing sidewalk at No. 340 East Forty-seventh Street.

List 9,178, No. 12. Repairing sidewalk at Nos. 418 to 426 Lafayette Street.

List 9,179, No. 13. Repairing sidewalk at No. 636 Lexington Avenue.

List 9,180, No. 14. Repairing sidewalk at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

List 9,181, No. 15. Repairing sidewalks at the southwest corner of West Broadway and Washington Square South.

List 9,182, No. 16. Paving with Belgian blocks, reregulating, regrading, curbing, recurbing, flagging, and reflagging East Seventieth Street, from the west line of Exterior street to a point 150 feet westerly, and placing necessary bridgestone thereon.

List 9,183, No. 17. Paving with Belgian blocks, reregulate, regrade, curb, recurb, flag, and reflag East Seventy-fourth Street, from the west line of Exterior street to a point 87.30 feet westerly, and placing the necessary bridgestone thereon.

List 9,205, No. 18. Repairing sidewalk at No. 344 East Fortieth Street.

List 9,206, No. 19. Repairing sidewalk at No. 552

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Estate Sells Fifth Avenue Residence—Big Deals on Lafayette Street—Purchase of 595 Broadway—New Building for West Fifteenth Street.

The W. H. H. Childs estate has sold 1.056 Fifth Avenue, a four-story dwelling, 19.7 by 102.2, adjoining the Benjamin Thaw houee, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets.

Block Front Sold on Lafayette St.

Sonn Brothers have bought from the Jay estate the block front on the east side of Lafayette Street, between Walker and Canal Streets, a five-story building with frontages of 135.10 feet on Lafayette Street, 71.8 feet on Canal Street, and 73.9 feet on Walker Street. The buyers will erect on the Walker Street end of the plot an eight-story building, which has been leased for a long term to the Colwell Lead Company at an aggregate rental of $350,000. J. N. Kallet & Son negotiated both the sale and the lease.

Banyer Clarkson has sold to Charles Laue the northwest corner of Lafayette and Walker Streets, two four-story buildings known as 92 and 94 Walker Street, 48.6 by 76.5 by 54.5 by 82.7. Ashley M. Herron wae the broker in the deal. Mr. Laue is also the buyer of 441 Broadway, the sale of which was reported yesterday

New Building on Fifteenth Street.

M. & L. Hesa have sold for Col. William Jay, as executor of the estate of Florence May Bagnell, and trustee for Robert Armstrong Bagnell, the property 30 and 32 West Fifteenth Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 110. The buyer, the Realty Holding Company, will erect a twelve-story store and loft building on the site. This property is likely to enjoy unusual advantages in the matter of light and air, at least for some time, since the entire rear is occupied by old buildings on Van Beuren leaseholds.

Operator Buys 595 Broadway.

Herman Wronkow has bought from the David estate 595 Broadway, a six-story building on lot 29.10 by 200, running through to 168 Mercer Street, for about $200,000. Spear & Co. were the brokers. The property is between Prince and Houston Streets.

Deal for Princeton Apartments.

Herman Wronkow has bought from Richard Lathers the Princeton, a seven-story apartment house at 322 to 328 West Fifty-seventh Street, on plot 100 by 100, for about $355,000. A. W. Miller & Co. were the brokers. The property adjoins the west side branch of the Y. M. C. A.

The Taylor-Sherman Company has sold for the Farrell estate to Mayer S. Auorbach 20 West Sixtieth Street, a three-story garage on lot 25 by 100.5.

Sale of Big Bronx Warehouse.

The Riley Transfer Company has bought from F. Stolz the ten-story storage warehouse and stable at 2,064 and 2,066 Third Avenue, running through to Bergen Avenue, on plot 50 by 197. The new owners will occupy the premises.

Dwellings Sold East of the Park.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Charles Isham 15 East Sixty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 19 by 100.5.

The Gem Realty Company has bought from Augusta Polifeme 961 Madison Avenue, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 105, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets.

Post & Reese have sold for Emily S. Arnold 114 East Sixty-fifth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5. The buyer is Mrs. Lion Gardiner.

Buyers for West Side Houses.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Robert E. Tod 320 West 105th Street, a five-story American basement dwelling with extension, 22 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for William L. Hall 51 West Seventy-first Street, a four-story high-stoop dwelling on lot 18 by 102.2.

Frederick A. Booth has sold for a client the four-story brick dwelling 579 West 161st Street, 18.11 by 99.11.

Washington Street Purchase.

Woodcock & Britt, in conjunction with William Douglas Kilpatrick, have sold for F. Knubel the property 338 Washington Street.

M. V. Lenane has sold for the Aitken estate to Frederick Goldstein 188 and 190 Duane Street, four-story buildings on an irregular plot of about 1,600 square feet.

Upper Broadway Apartments Sold.

Emanuel Doctor has sold to Koelsch Brothers, through H. L. Sonand, the six-story apartment house, 55 by 100, at the northwest corner of Broadway and 125th Street.

The Gem Realty Company has bought from Hugo Leerer 235 West 148th Street, a five-story apartament house, on plot 39 by 99.11.

J. C. Cooker is preparing plans for six six-story apartment houses, to be erected by Louis Meryash on the south side of Manhattan Street, 150 feet west of Broadway, each 41 by 136, at a cost of $360,000.

Du Bois & Taylor have leaaed, for a term of years, the large corner store in the Mecklenburg, at the southwest corner of Broadway and 146th Street, to the N. Wolfert Pharmacy Company.

Lease Opposite Flatiron Building.

Louis Schrag has leased for Daniel C. Connell the five-story business building 174 Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, to Mengo L. Morgenthau, proprietor of the Mirror candy stores. The lessee will make alterations.

Huberth & Gabel have leased for the Kips Bay Realty Company to Nannie Livingston Young the three-story dwelling 118 East Sixteenth Street.

E. K. Van Winkle has moved his offices to 3,644 Broadway, corner of 150th Street.

New Tenant for Broadway Store.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for the New York Electric Music Company to Julius Levy, confectioner, for a term of years, the northerly store in the building 1,412 to 1,416 Broadway.

A. M. Johnson & Co. have leased for a term of years for the Schaefer Brewing Company to the William L. Douglas Shoe Company the buildings at 982 and 984 Third Avenue.

H. C. Senior & Co. have leased to the H. S. Van Beuren and New York Bill Posting Company the dwelling 132 West Sixty-fifth Street for a long term of years.

Frederick A. Booth has leased the third, fourth, and fifth lofts in the building 95 and 97 Front Street to John V. A. Cattus.

Buyer for 25th Street Deal.

Aaron Coleman is the buyer of 164 West Twenty-fifth Street, sold recently by the estate of L. Bayer. Mr. Coleman owns adjoining property.

The American Real Estate Company will move its general offices to the Night and Day Bank Building, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on May 1.

Resale of 90th Street Property.

Charles B. Gumb has resold, through Schindler & Liebler, 325 East Ninetieth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100, and has bought 435 East Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story 1welling, 18 by 100.

To Build on Avenue B.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Charles I. Weinstein, for improvement, the northeast corner of Avenue B and Twelfth Street, five old buildings, on plot 129 by 98.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Samuel Barkin 27 Spring Street and 212 and 214 Mott Street, being the northeast corner, old buildings, on lot 23.9 by 114.

Company Sells Bronx Block.

The Sound Realty Company has sold to Marcus Nathan the block bounded by Westchester, Lyon, Parker, and Grace Avenues, containing forty-five lots.

Louis Reiss has sold for a Mrs. Barry 992 Brook Avenue, a four-atory double flat on lot 27.6 by 102.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for the Tremont Avenue Land Company the lot on the south side of Tremont Avenue, 25 feet west of Daly Avenue, 25 by 101.

Brooklyn Property Finds Buyers.

Charles Buermann & Co. have reaold 131 Keap Street, Brooklyn; a four-story double flat, 30 by 85 by 100.

Deal for Lots at Winfield, L. I.

James Bleecker & Son have sold for Stuard Hirschman to A. W. Kemp fifty-six lots situated in Winfield, near Long Island City, on Jackson, Lexington, Jefferson, Railroad, and Maurico Avenues, Montgomery Street, and Hilton Place.

The following sales at Elmhurst Heights are reported: To Fred E. Coe the plot, 60 by 100, on the south side of Arlington Avenue, 60 feet west of Kensington Terrace; to Martin McLaughlin, the plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, 100 feet north of Albemarle Terrace, and to Charlea Grasenkamp, the plot, 20 by 100, on the east side of Woodside Avenue, 80 feet north of Colonial Parkway.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 100 ft n of Berretto St, 75x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, D. L. Phillips and others, $11,330.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

6th Av, n e corner of 35th St, for a six-story brick bank and office building, 24.8x100; Greenwich Bank of 492 Hudson St, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $60,000.

97th St, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, for a six-story brick flat, 100x87.11; Apartment Construction Co. of 135 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $175,000.

West St, n e corner of Hunnewell Av, for a three-story brick tenement, 20x53; Margaret M. Chambers of 182d St and Mohegan Av, owner; L. Howard, architect; cost, $6,000.

Green Lane, n s, 25 ft s of Lyon Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x55; Norbert Robillerd of Castle Hill Av, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Morris Park Av, s s, 25 ft e of White Plains Av, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 19x48; Louisa H. John, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $6,000.

Tompkins St, e s, 225 ft n of 152d St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25x40; Angelo Bruno of 98 Castlo Hill Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $3,000.

Kinsella Av, s s, 200 ft e of Matthews Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Sarah F. Cahill of Morris Park Av, owner; T. J. Kelly, architect; cost, $4,500.

Hull Av, e s, 75 ft n of 209th St, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 21x37; Luder Hanken of 1,819 Prospect Av, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $6,500.

Prospect Av, w s, 200 ft n of 183d St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 18x54; Charles F. Dillberger & Co. of 1,800 Crotona Av, owners; Charles F. Clark, architect; cost, $18,000.

Fairmount Place, n s, 337 ft s of Prospect Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x48; J. J. Embree of 1,949 Fairmount Place, owner; Charles F. Clark, architect; cost, $5,500.

Morris Park Av, w s, 58 ft s of Mosholu Parkway, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 27x46; William C. Bergen of Anderson Av and 180th St, owner; Charles F. Clark, architect; cost, $9,000.

Arthur Av, w s, 264 ft s of 187th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x103; Joseph Tesoro of 2,128 Hughes Av, owner; Charles F. Clark, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

West End Av, n e corner of 97th St, to a five-story brick factory; S. Welner, premises, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $10,000.

14th St, 434 East, to two four-story brick tenements and stores; A. A. Weigert of 139 East 72d St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $5,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, April 19.

ALEXANDER AV, 291 and 293, 33.2x70; J. Boyce Smith to Dora Rosenstein, (mtg $4,000) $100.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 179.10 ft n of 176th St, 193.5x irregular; Matilda Lenchtenborg to Agnes K. Mulligan, $1.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 171st St, 90x100; Max A. Schimpf to Edwin Outwater, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 133d St, 24.11x39.10; Frank D. Maresch to Mary J. Morris, (mtg $30,000,) $1.

BROAD ST, Lot 84, map of Fairmount, 120.5x irregular; Carolina Wenninger to Agnes K. Milligan, $1.

BOWERY, 23 and 25; Madison St, 20, 47x irregular; Domenico Candela to Raymond Guarini and another, all title, (mtg $18,000,) $1.

BROOME ST, 49, 25x60; Samuel Friedman to Louis Cohen, ½ part, (mtg $18,000,) $1.

CATHARINE ST, n w s, Lot 271, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Lawrence Ryan and another to Charles J. Brown, $100.

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 88.9 ft n of 180th St, 17.3x100; Fremont Realty Co. to Charles Arendt, (mtg $2,800,) $100.

DECATUR AV, n s, 250 ft e of Mosholu Parkway, 50x110; Gaetano Galerdi to William C. Bergen, (mtg $2,400,) $100.

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of Fort Schuyler Road, containing 31.54-100 acres; Henry A. Coster to Alfred W. D. Hogg, $100.

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of Fort Schuyler Road, containing 31.54-100 acres; Alfred W. D. Hogg to the Estates Development Co., (mtg ——) $100.

FAILE ST, n w corner of Seneca Av, 351.11x irregular; Hunts Point Realty Co. to City of New York, $1.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 75.6 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100; Joseph C. Zanderer to Sophia Zanderer, (mtg $36,634,) $100.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 113 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100; Joseph C. Zanderer to Sophia Zanderer, (mtg $36,634,) $100.

GLEBE AV, s e corner of Parker Av, 102.9x25; Mary Roche to John D. Cullinton, $100.

GREENWICH ST, 418, 20.7x58; James O'Shea to Jacob J. Dubber, $100.

GRAND ST, 250, 19.4x75; Francis Lautenburg to The Mutual Alliance Trust Co. of New York, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

GRAND ST, 248½, 18.1x75; Jacob Froelich to The Mutual Alliance Trust Co. of New York, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

HOFFMAN ST, n w s, Lot 103, map by Findlay, March 14, 1851, Fordham, 50x100; Max Boehm to Carrio Scherz, (mtg $2,000,) $100.

JACOB ST, 10, 20x irregular; Mary M. Myers to D. B. Fleming & Sons, $100.

LOTS 115 to 118, map of Cebrie Park; Thomas E. Vermilyea to David Bingham, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

LOT 22, Block 46, map of Section 1, Morris Park; Bankers' Realty and Security Co. to Mary B. Germond, $100.

LOTS 22 and 33, Block 46, map of Section 1, Morris Park; Fidelity Development Co. to Bankers' Realty and Security Co., $1.

MAGENTA ST, n s, e of White Plains Road; Lots 223 and 224, map 426, near Williamsbridge Station; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Vincenzo Graziano, (mtg $1,450,) $100.

NORTH ½ of Lot 499, Map 1,106 of Arden property; August C. Buscher to Agnes C. Nugent, (mtg $1,050,) $100.

PERRY AV, s s, 101.11 ft w of 201st St, 51.5x irregular; Daniel Houlihan to Louis E. Van Normen, $100.

POPLAR ST, s s, 300.5 ft w of Main St, 111.8x irregular; E. R. Cooper and others to Frances Cooper, 5-6 parts, $1.

PERRY ST, 166 to 172, 80x irregular; Edmund Coffin to The Henry Williems Co., (mtg $75,000,) $100.

PARK AV, s w corner of 127th St, 40x75; Lots 53 to 63, 110, and 120, map of Met. R. E. Assoc. at Fordham Ridge; Creston Av, e s, 459.11 ft n of Wellesley St, 33.10x irregular; Ida Tynberg to Morris A. Tynberg, $1.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 134 ft n of 175th St, 100x—; Leah E. Swenn to Arthur W. Saunders, (mtg $24,000,) $100.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 201.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 210x—; Jacob Weinstein and others to Gottlieb M. Karpus, (mtg $38,000,) $100.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,156 and 1,158, 50x187; Catello Cavallere to Nicola Cavallere and another, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

WILLIS AV, s e corner of 136th St, 40.6x92; Gaines Brothers Co. to Louis Roeser, (mtg $60,000,) $100.

1ST AV, n s, 75.7 ft n of 107th St, 25.2x100; Alice Reilly and others to Antonio Sorge, 4-5 part, $100.

1ST AV, n e, 75.7 ft n of 107th St, 23.2x100; Mary Reilly and another to Antonio Sorge, all title, $5,000.

3D AV, a w corner of 74th St, 52.2x104.10; Gottlieb M. Karpus to Max Lurie and another, (mtg $95,000,) $100.

5TH AV, e s, 23 ft n of 41st St, 100x irregular; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, to John Hoge, (mtg $15,300,) $200,000.

7TH ST, 76 East, 37.6x90.10; Harris Weleberg to Dora Welsberg, ½ part, (mtg $68,000,) $100.

9TH AV, n w corner of 211th St, 100.10x150; Edward J. Knapp, executor, to Angeline M. Knapp et al., confirmation deed, $8,840.

9TH AV, n w corner of 211th St, 100.10x150; Angeline M. Knapp to Annie K. Walt, ½ part, all title, $1.

11TH ST, 507 East, 25x103.3; Adolph Reichmann to Simon Grun, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

11TH ST, 326 East, 25x94.10; Domenico Candela to Raymond Guarini and another, all title, $1.

22D ST, 458 West, 21.6x98.9; Sarah A. Thomas to Isaac D. Thomas, $1.

26TH ST, 420 West, 25x98.9; Edward D. Farrell, executor, to Harris Beaver, $28,100.

26TH ST, n e, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 21.10x28.9; Myer L. Sire to the Netherlands Corporation, $100.

28TH ST, 34 West, 27.6x98.9; Harry L. Toplitz to The Volunteers of America, (mtg $80,000,) $100.

32D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.6; Nathan Horwitz to Rachel Horwitz, (mtg $33,000,) $100.

42D ST, 210 and 212, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x98.9; John C. Wallace to Samuel McMillan, 1-3 part, (mtg $137,000,) $1.

63D ST, 108 West, 19x100.5; Elizabeth M. Collins to Caroline Rullman, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

63D ST, 108 West, 19x100.5; Caroline Rullman to Louis J. Rickendorfer and others, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

67TH ST, 7 East, 25x100.5; Louise L. Williams to John T. Williams, $1.

69TH ST, 137 West, 18x100.5; Sarah W. Cape to Aspinwall Judd, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

72D ST, 235 East, 17.6x102.2; Robert H. E. Elliott to James O. Post, (mtg $12,000,) $1.

85TH ST, 304 West, 18x86.2; Joe G. Dreyfus to Emma P. Dreyfus, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

90TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 25x75.9; Annie D. Harris to Frederick S. Myers, $1.

114TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.10; Antonio D'Angelo and others to Francesca Fiscella and others, (mtg $10,300,) $100.

116TH ST, 150.10 ft e of 1st Av, 18.7x100.10; 110th St, 342 tn 346 East, 75x100.11; Concetta Marrone to Michael Marrone, $1.

117TH ST, 318 West, 26.3x100.11; Katherine Scheid to Josephine L. Harer, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

130TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of Park Av, 80x99.11; Ahrehsm I. Spiro to Isaac Cohen, $100.

140TH ST, 873 East; Sadie Myer to George F. Picken, (mtg $35,500,) $100.

145TH ST, 687 East, 38x100; Louis Roeser to Gaines Brothers Co., (mtg $20,000,) $100.

147TH ST, 685 East, 99.11x irregular; Adolph Hymen and others to Samuel Gross and another, ½ part, $100.

155TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of Boulevard, 20x99.11; Anna L. Outwater to Max A. Schimpf, $1.

152D ST, n e s, 96.4 ft s e of Crotona Av, 25x100; Herry Feller and others to Helen Traynor, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

153D ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 25x100; Clara Meyer to Josephine Schwarz, $100.

162D ST, 521 West, 10x99.11; William F. Kohring to Mary S. Taber, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

165TH ST, n s, 50.5 ft e of Tiffany St, 96.8x irregular; William Sinnott to Peter Sinnott, (mtg $2,300,) $100.

165TH ST, n s, 107.3 ft e of Kelly St, 100x irregular; Peter Sinnott to William Sinnott, (mtg $2,000,) $100.

171ST ST, 750 East, 10x100; Katherine Bantz to Edward Steinauer, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

173D ST, 681 East, 88.2x irregular; Katherine Bantz to Edward Steinauer, (mtg $4,050,) $100.

213TH ST, e s, 50 ft w of Carlisle Place, 50x100, Williamsbridge; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Gennaro Cinque, (mtg $1,500,) $100.

213TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Maple Av, 50x100, Williamsbridge; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Gennaro Cinque, (mtg $800,) $100.

235TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Keppler Av, 50x100; Louis Eickwort to Fairmount Realty Co., $1.

236TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Keppler Av; Louis Eickwort to Fairmount Realty Co., $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, Maria W., to Henry Doll; 156th St, 1,123 East, 1 year, 6%.....$2,000

ARENDT, Charles, to Fremont Realty Co.; Cumbreling Av, w s, 88.9 ft n of 180th St, 17.3x100, prior mtg $2,800, installments, 6%.....$1,700

ARONSON, Felix, to Sadie B. Clocke; Lots 351 and 352, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 2 mtgs, each $3,600, 3 years, 5½%.....$7,200

BALTHAHN REALTY CO. to Wright D. Goss; 156th St, s w s, at e e s Fox St, 210x100, prior mtg $163,000, bond.....$29,127

BAUHAHN REALTY CO. to Wright D. Goss; 156th St, s w s, at s e s Fox St, 210x100, prior mtg $16,000, bond.....$3,000

BEAVER, Harris, to Elizabeth Scofield; 26th St, 420 West, 3 years.....$15,000

BEAVER, Harris, to Annie R. Bauerdorf; 26th St, 420 West, prior mtg. $15,000, 3 years.....$2,000

BILOTTA, Raffaelo, to Warren B. Simmis; Lot 99, map of lots in Williamsbridge property of W. F. Duncan, due Sept. 22, 1909, 6%.....$1,200

CAHILL, Sarah F., to Sadie B. Clocke; Lot 90, map of 91 lots, part of Downing estate, 3 years, 5½%.....$3,000

CHODOROV, Keba, to Josephine Kimhel; Bleecker St, n s, 210 ft w of Bowery, 20x65.4, 3 years, 5½%.....$3,000

CINQUE, Gennaro, to A. Shatzkin & Sons, Inc.; 213th St, n s, 50 ft w of Carlisle Place, 50x100, due Sept. 1, 1907.....$500

CIOCCA, Madelena, to Gaetano del Bello and another, executors; Hughes Av, e s, 100 ft — of Jacob St, 50x87.6, installments.....$1,300

CIPOLLARO, Maria, to Henry De F. Weekes and another; 1st Av, 2,171, 5 years.....$25,000

COHEN, Simon, and another to Goldc & Cohen, Corporation; 107th St, 124 to 128 East, demand, 6%.....$3,000

CONNOLLY, Ellen M. B., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 6th Av, e s, 69.4 ft n of 27th St, 29x100, 3 years, 4½%.....$1,500

D. B. F. FLEMING & SONS CORPORATION to East River Sevings Institution; Jacob St, 10, 5 years.....$20,000

DINA, Biaggio, and others to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 74, map of 107 lots Hudson Park, prior mtg $3,000, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

DUBBER, Jacob J., to Jas. O'Shea; Greenwich St, 418, 10 years.....$10,000

DURANT, Alve, and another to John H. Burt; 2d Av, e s, 450 ft n of 216th St, 25x98.11, 5 years, 5½%.....$4,500

ESPEN, Fredk., of Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 150th St, 457 and 459 West, bond.....$25,000

FARRINGTON, John W., to Thomas P. Howley; Bartholdi Av, n s, 30.8 ft e of Rosewood Av, 50x100, 3 years, 6%.....$1,250

FELLER, Harry, and others to Rose Jennewein; 182d St, n e s, 90.4 ft s e of Crotona Av, 25x100, 3 years.....$5,000

FISCELLA, Francisca, and others to Antonio D'Angelo and another; 114th St, n s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.10, prior mtg $72,000, 3 years, 6%.....$3,100

FORDHAM, Mary E., to Mitchell Valentine; Washington Av, e s, 140.3 ft n of 2d St, 100x75, Westchester, 5 years.....$2,500

GRUEN, Simon, to Adolph Reichman; 11th St, 507 East, prior mtg $11,000, due Jan. 3, 1911, 6%.....$7,000

HARRIS, George, in Seymour Realty Co., 5th Av, 2,226, 5 years.....$26,000

HOGE, John, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee; 5th Av, e s, 24 ft n of 41st St, 17.4x100, 3 years, 4½%.....$153,000

HOGG, Alfred W. D., to Henry A. Coster; Eastern Boulevard, s e corner of Fort Schuyler Road, and runs to Town Dock Road, contains 26.54-100 acres, bond.....$177,000

JACOBS, F. Meehan, to Chas. Mortgage Co.; Prospect Av, s w corner of 163d St, 100x106, demand, 6%.....$110,000

JUDD, Aspinwall, to Sarah W. Cape; 69th St, 137 West, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years..$10,000

KAPLAN, Alex. P., to Louis Singer; 1st Av, n e s, 44 ft s of 2d St, 22x irregular, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

KENT, Stephen, to Daisey E. Booss; 144th St, 481 and 481½ East, bond.....$3,500

KENT, Stephen, to George R. Dutton; 144th St, 481x481½, bond.....$7,000

KIMBEL, Richard M., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 142d St, 464 West, 5 years, 4½%.....$10,000

KLEINFELD, Isaac, and another to Selma Morris; Chrystie St, 138 and 140, due July 13, 1907, 6%.....$1,000

LANE, Estelle K., to Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank, Lexington Av, 1,810, 1 year.....$3,000

LEUCHTENBURG, Matilda, to William G. Mulligan; Arthur Av, e s, 179.10 ft n of 176th St, 100.10x100, 3 years, 6%.....$14,000

LEVY, Jacob, to Clarence M. Coddington; 134th St, 15 East, bond.....$10,000

LURIE, Max, and another to Gottlieb M. Karpus; 3d Av, s w corner of 74th St, 52.2x104.10, prior mtg $95,000, 5 years, 6%..$26,000

MANNARINO, America E., to Samuel Rosenblatt; 111th St, 107 East; 111th St, 109 and 111 East, prior mtg $18,522, 3 years, 6%..$3,000

MARX, Louis, to American Mortgage Co.; Delancey St, n w corner of Tompkins St, 50x irregular, 3 years.....$80,000

McQUADE, Besse M., and another to Sebastian J. Brierhoff; Carter Av, w s, 82.2 ft s of Tremont Av, 16.8x75.3, due Oct. 18, 1907, 6%.....$2,000

McQUADE, Besse M., and another to Sebastian J. Brierhoff; Carter Av, w s, 98.10 ft s of Tremont Av, 16.8x74.3, due Oct. 18, 1907, 6%.....$2,000

McQUADE, Besse M., and another to Sebastian J. Brierhoff; Carter Av, w s, 66.0 ft s of Tremont Av, 16.8x76.1, due Oct. 18, 1907, 6%.....$2,000

MURRAY, Michael, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 153, map of 327 lots Hunter estate, 3 years, 5½%.....$400

PERCIVAL, Charles, to Paul Tuckermnn and another, trustees; 29th St, 44 West, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years.....$14,000

RAHE, Marie E., to Benjamin Robitzek; Union Av, 621, 3 years.....$5,000

REEBER, William C., and another to Lambert S. Quackenbush and another; 107th St, n s, 170 ft w of Exterior St, 125x100.11, bond.....$25,000

REUBENSTONE, Louis, and others, executors, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; 12th St, 119 West, 3 years, 4½%.....$29,000

ROESER, Louis, to Gaines Roberts Co.; Willis Av, s e corner of 136th St, 40.6x92, prior mtg $60,000, 3 years, 4½%.....$8,000

ROSENSTEIN, Dora, to J. Boyce Smith; Alexander Av, 291 and 293, 2 mtgs, each $1,500, 2 prior mtgs $5,500 ench, 3 years, 6%...$3,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Thomas S. Ormiston, trustee; Whitlock Av, w s, 125 ft s of Tiffany St, 25x100, 3 years.....$8,000

SCHORER, Charles F., to George Hotchkiss; 116th St, a s, 310.6 ft e of 7th Av, 32x100.11, 1 year, 6%.....$10,500

SMITH, Emma, to Edward L. Partridge, trustee; Sherman Av, e s, 175 ft e of Academy St, 3 years.....$4,500

SORGE, Antonio, to American Mortgage Co.; 1st Av, w s, 75.7 ft n of 107th St, 25.2x100, 3 years.....$8,000

TRAYNOR, Helen, to Harry Felly and others; 182d St, n e s, 90.4 ft e e of Crotona Av, 25x100, prior mtg $5,000, bond.....$1,400

TREMONT AVENUE LAND CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Crotona Parkway, e s, 100.9 ft s of 177th St, 100.9x90.11; Crotona Parkway, e s, 274.5 ft s of 177th St, 109.9x95.8, bond.....$10,000

TREMONT AVENUE LAND CO. to Title Guarantee and Truet Co.; Crotona Parkway, e s, 570.4 ft s of 177th St, 141.11x182.1, bond.....$10,000

TREMONT AVENUE LAND CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 177th St, s s, 126.11 ft e of Crotona Parkway, 203.2x101, bond.....$10,000

TROY, Mary A., to Mutual Life Ins. Co.; 130th St, 17 East, bond.....$11,000

WEIL, Leon, to Excelsior Sav. Bank; Lexington Av, 1,801, 3 years.....$18,000

WHITE, Richard, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 164th St, 835 East, bond.....$3,500

WHITE, Richard, to Rose White; 164th St, 835 East, prior mtg $3,500, 1 year, 6%..$1,500

WILLIAMS, John T., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; 67th St, 7 East, 8 years..$115,000

WOLF, Joseph, and another to Mosee Altzer; 4th St, 102 East, prior mtg $59,000, 5 years, 6%.....$15,000

ZELLER, Bernard, to Samuel Goldberg, Jr.; 99th St, 13 West, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years.....$2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CHRYSTIE ST, 73 and 75, and Hester St, 137 to 143; Charles Weissberg against Harry A. Thuor, owner; Max Siegel, contractor, $420.

CARMINE ST, 60 to 64, and Bedford St, 35 and 37; Charles Weissberg against Harry A. Thuor, owner; Max Siegel, contractor, $880.

AUDUBON AV, e s, whole front between 178th and 179th Sts, 200x100; Jean Johnson against Louis Cohen, owner and contractor, $300.

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 125x100; Jean Johnson against Louis Cohen, owner and contractor, $250.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 159th St, 66.7x150; Jean Johneon against Robert Arnstein, owner and contractor; Abraham Ruth, contractor, $600.

48TH ST, 40 West; Syracuse Co. of New York against Anna M. Johnston, owner and contractor, $505.

WEST ST, e s, whole front between Cedar and Albany Sts, 200x250; John F. Sullivan against West Street Improvement Co, owner; J. E. Jaheney Co., contractor, $11.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 135th St, —x—; John J. Kelly against Bessie Ruth, owner; Highland Construction Co., contractor, $1,154.

AUDUBON AV, s s, whole front between 178th and 179th Sts, 200x85; John J. Kelly against Louis Cohen, owner and contractor; Bessie Cohen, owner, $6,550.

HARLEM RIVER, e s, from 189th to 193d St, 200x250; Morrison Dredging Co. against Kingsbridge Real Estate Co., owner and contractor, $14,428.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LEWIS ST, 227 and 229; Morris Schwartz against Aron Gottherer, Jan. 7, 1907, by bond, $400.

39TH ST, 134 East; Toscani Brothers against John Doe and nthers, Dec. 6, 1906, $24.

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; T. D. Gleeson against Hyman Horwitz and others, Feb. 9, 1907, $163.

VILLA AV, e s, 75 ft s of 204th St; T. Morelli against Luigi Castaldo and others, June 21, 1906, $422.

AVENUE B, 103; Harry Brocks against S. Ellinger and others, April 1, 1907, $40.

120TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Pleasant Av; Anton Larsen against Max Epstein and others, Dec. 6, 1906, $120.

155TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Wales Av; James M. Dorgan against Dawson Realty Co., April 17, 1907, by deposit, $19.

116TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av; Excelsior Terra Cotta Co. against First Hungarian Congregation Ohab Zedek and others, Feb. 23, 1907, $2,399.

Lis Pendens.

9TH ST, s s, 103 ft e of Avenue B, 20x93.11; Emil Elias against Adolf Moskowitz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Honig.

25TH ST 114 and 116 East; Louise M. von H. Hernandez against Wm. H. Smith et al. (partition;) attorney, W. H. Osborne.

57TH ST, 338 and 340 East; Barnet Goldfein et al. against Aaron Segal, (specific performance;) attorney, A. S. Weltfisch.

27TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 85x98.9; Thomas J. Mooney against Maria Wimple et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hulbert & Webb.

UNION AV, w s, 168.7 ft s of road from West Farms to Westchester, 27.6x irreg.; Eachela Dacunto against Maria Francesco Venuto et al., (partition;) attorney, R. M. S. Putnam.

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 129.9 ft s of 177th St, 25x114; the Geiszler-Haas Realty Co. et al. against Pauline B. Frankel et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moran & Hasly.

137TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 150x99.11; Sender Jarmulowsky against Pearl Realty and Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Mr. Clark.

2D AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 118th St, 25.3x100; Mercy M. Plum against Febbe Rinaldini et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Silberberg.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

STUART M. GRIGGS, Auctioneer

will sell at public auction, on the premises, in a mammoth tent,

191 Building Sites, In Cecil Park, Scarsdale, N. Y., On Saturday, April 27, at 1:00 P. M., Rain or Shine.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED TO ALL PRESENT AT NOON.

Free transportation to the first one hundred applicants, good only on day of sale.

For particulars, maps, &c., apply to STUART M. GRIGGS, Auctioneer, 96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

George W. Bard, Auctioneer,
Mount Vernon
36 Chester Hill Lots
AT AUCTION TO CLOSE ESTATE,
SATURDAY, MAY 4, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
RESTRICTED SECTION;
GAS, WATER, SEWER, WALKS, LIGHT; 10 minutes' walk to New Haven Station.
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD.
SALE ABSOLUTE; TERMS VERY EASY;
DIAGRAMS AND PARTICULARS OF
GEORGE W. BARD R. E. CO.
City Hall Building No. 11,
Mount Vernon. Telephone 358 W, or
634 East 149th St. Telephone 1052—Melrose.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r, will sell at auction
Tuesday, April 23, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-10 Vesey St.,
4 Choice Bronx Lots, W. S. Reservoir Oval West about 300 ft. north E. 208th St.
Size of plot, 50x98x irreg.
West Side Monroe Av., 150 feet north East 174th St.
Size of plot, 50x85.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

5TH AVENUE SECTION.

High-class property for sale, 556-558 5th Av., 85-37-39 West 33d St., 34 West 35th St. Particulars of
JACOB NEADLE, 59 WILLIAM STREET, or your own broker.

JOHN J. HOECKH
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
Property taken in charge. Some choice parcels in the new Pennsylv

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to buy property in the Bronx at GROUND FLOOR prices is offered at Morris Park. The last chance is better than the first one because those who buy now will not have to wait for a rise, since values are advancing NOW.

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New York's fastest growing borough, and it offers the greatest opportunity of the day for investment.

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FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.
Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT KINGSBRIDGE HEIGHTS

Directly in the line of the City's natural growth and alongside of the Subway station at 225th Street, which is 30 minutes from 42d St. Stations of the N. Y. Central and Putnam R. R.; also adjacent.

For residential purposes there is no more beautiful section within the limits of the Greater City, to say nothing of the comfort and convenience of the transit facilities.

A FORTUNE

hers for builders who will supply the great demand for houses in this section.

Accessible on all sides by macadamized avenues completed with sewers, gas, and water.

For terms, maps and further particulars, apply to

RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY
37 PINE STREET.
Branch Office, Kingsbridge Road and Bailey Avenue.

80 MINUTES FROM WALL STREET,
best 8-story, 2-family brick houses
IN THE BRONX,
near Pelham "L" and Fordham Station,
SURROUNDED BY PARKS AND SCHOOLS;
parlor & basement floor, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 toilets; top floor, 6 rooms, bath and toilet.
fine swell front; high stoops, double floors; tiled bathrooms, electric light and gas large, light, dry cellars, opening on rear street, giving facilities for auto garages;
GREAT BARGAIN TO QUICK BUYER;
TERMS TO SUIT.
Also, most desirable private house, choicest location, up-to-date in every particular.
CAN BE SEEN AT ANY TIME.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
E. S. Briggs Av., Just North Kingsbridge Road.

Investors' Opportunity.

Prominent Avenue Corner
with stores, 50x100, assuring 12 per cent. net.
On Crosstown Thoroughfare
(Manhattan:) 15-family flat and store; rent, $3,600; asking $35,500; little cash; must be sold.
2-Family Brick
Morris High School section, only $1,500 cash.
Excavated Plot 125x100
ripe for improvement, for 2-family houses; high-class neighborhood, near Subway and trolley; price, $20,000.

Piza & Johns,

East 151st St. & Melrose Av. Phone 3803 Mel.

$500 CASH, balance 3-year mortgages; elegant 3-story basement, brick two-family houses, 20x100 each. Price, $8,500; hardwood floor, tiled baths, nickel plumbing; near St. Mary's Park. (142d St.) Call without delay.
$3,000 BUYS 5-story double flat, with store; cold water, improvements; ranges, boilers, baths; 1 block from 149th St., 3d Av. Price, $20,000.
FOR EXCHANGE—Three 5-story double flats, St. Ann's Av.; modern improvements, no steam. Price, $20,000 each. Will exchange for Manhattan property or 2d mortgages.

Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,

Realty Building, 149th St. and 3d Av.

THE A-RE-CO.
Two-Family Houses on Easy Terms.
Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for particulars or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson Street Subway station, Lenox Av. and West Farms express

NEW AND INTERESTING

details of real estate prices throughout Manhattan, Bronx, & Westchester County.
TWO OFFICES:
793 Broadway, near 10th St.
1,313 Broadway, N. W. Cor. 34th St.
FREDERICK P. FOX & CO.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at very low prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

Direct from Builder. Just Completed.
Superior arranged 2 and 3 family houses; first floor, 6 rooms and bath; second and third, 7 rooms and bath each; house 26x85; lots 100 feet deep; steam heat, gas, electric light, double floors. On premises, cor. Tiffany St. and Whitlock Av., 5 blocks from Prospect Av. R. T. station; or ROTHERMEL'S, (hardware store,) 636 East 149th St.

For Sale.—Unionport Bargains; 1 lot, 25x108, on Tremont Av., $1,500; 4 lots, 100x108, on 9th St. $4,600; 3 lots, 75x108, on 12th St., $3,900; double house, 4 families, improvements, irregular lot, over 50 feet frontage on Tremont Av.; sewerage connection; first-class condition; price, $8,500; $2,500 cash; two-family house, 13 rooms and 2 baths; all improvements; beautifully decorated; lot, 25x100, one-half block from Westchester Av.; price, $7,000, $1,500 cash. F. Oass, Westchester, N. Y.

WE HAVE A PLOT OF
34 LOTS

on line of proposed Westchester Av. Subway extension, which can be bought for $25,000; will show a profit of 50% within a year; present owner needs cash NOW.
Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av., (148th.)

Will Exchange

Stebbins Ave. Corner
for improved property; will add cash.
Julius H. Haas,
149th St. and 3d Av., Realty Bldg.

Several Choice Plots FOR SALE CHEAP
RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.
Send for particulars.
The Geiszler Haas Realty Co.
149th St. and 3d Av., Realty Bldg.

$3,500 BUYS FLAT.

26x90, and 4-story double of 5 rooms and bath to each apartment; hot water supply; rental $1,944; price, $19,500.
KELLUM, 3D AV., NORTH OF 138TH ST.

Several single lots and plots; excellent location. Low prices, easy terms.
FIRST REAL ESTATE COMPANY
OF WILLIAMSBRIDGE, INCORPORATED,
Gunhill Road and Bronx Boulevard, Bronx.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av., "L" Station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Make Williamsbridge Your Home.
1-family Houses from $4,500 up.
2-family Houses from $5,700 up.
3-family Houses from $7,500 up.
Lots near White Plains Av., $900 up.
Terms to Suit.
E. BURLANDO, Williamsbridge Sq.

BARGAIN.
Must be sold; $3,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 6 rooms, bath, ranges, boilers, 2 long mortgages; price $25,000; very good location. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

Everything in real estate, improved and otherwise, in all boroughs and Westchester County; for sale and much to exchange.
Call, write, or 'phone.
ULLMAN, 8,060 3d Av., Cor. 157th St.

If you desire a home we can supply your wants; if you want to speculate we have bargains. Call and see us. F. M. Weiss & Co., Westchester Square, Westchester Village, Bronx.

Cheapest plot in Bathgate estate to-day; 100x97; $3,000; easy terms. Hugo Wabst, 147 Olinville Av., near 218th St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DON'T WAIT—ACT TO-DAY

IF YOU WANT TO SHARE IN THE RISING TIDE OF FORTUNE THAT IS COMING TO INVESTORS IN HIGH CLASS NEW YORK REAL ESTATE, YOU MUST JUMP IN NOW. THERE IS NO OTHER PROPERTY COMPARES WITH

ELMHURST HEIGHTS NEW YORK CITY

ONLY 4 MILES FROM **BROADWAY, MANHATTAN**

Offers the greatest opportunity for investors or homeseekers,
Because the services of a financial expert are not required to figure out the
300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year
by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. 10% DEPOSIT WILL SECURE A PLOT.
5c. by Train or Trolley. Time 18 Minutes Through
THE BELMONT TUNNEL
from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River about the end of July. The price you pay NOW will double then.
Send postal to-day for handsome colored maps and views.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

DON'T BUY PROPERTY BEFORE KNOWING

that it is the best to be had.

MANY DON'TS must be considered before you can decide the question. We have just published a list of the MOST IMPORTANT DON'TS which clearly defines the dangers and remedies. BE SURE THAT YOUR INVESTMENT contains NONE of the objections shown therein.

Will mail same on request.
It will pay you to drop a postal TO-DAY.

PARIS & MACDOUGALL,

1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N. B.—This folder will show you that Kissena Park North ELIMINATES EVERY DON'T mentioned, and many more.

OVERLOOKING FLUSHING BAY
QUEENSBORO HILL

The Highest, Healthiest Land the Finest View in All New York.
30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.
Houses and lots for sale on easy terms.
SEVEN ROOM COTTAGES READY TO LIVE IN
thoroughly and substantially built. $500 CASH, BALANCE LIKE RENT.
FULL LOTS $250 TO $600.
Take East 34th St. Ferry to Main St. Station, Flushing. Our agent there will direct you. For booklet, photos, and tickets send postal to-day to
CHAS. HALLOCK & CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. 'Phone 2287—38th.

The Ideal Spot of Long Island
"FOREST PARKVIEW"

Borough of Queens, N. Y. City.
(Bet. Ridgewood and Richmond Hill.)
Modern two-family houses for sale on easy monthly payment plan. Write for particulars. A postal will receive prompt personal attention.
GEORGE E. LOEFFLER,
4 WEST 22D ST., N. Y. CITY.

FINE HOUSE AT FLUSHING FOR RENT.
Three-story brick dwelling, late residence of H. A. Bogert, cor. Lawrence Av. and Washington St.; about 4 acres lawn; 17 rooms, 2 bathrooms; butler's pantry, large kitchen and laundry in basement; $250 per month; $300 per month furnished; will sell $75,000. Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway, N. Y. City, or local agents at Flushing.

At Flushing—A $40,000 residence and grounds to sub-let till October; $75 a month. Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

THE BOOK FOR HOUSE OWNERS!
CACONY REAL ESTATE RECORD.
Every feature incidental to the care and maintenance of real estate, mortgages, interest, taxes, water, assessments, insurance policies, repairs, rents, and over one hundred other details.
You can't keep house without it. Annual examination and audit free of cost to purchasers. $2—Two dollars per copy.—$2.
Send for it to-day.
THE CONTINENTAL AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Room J, 4 West 22d St., New York.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment

OTTO SINGER, Builder,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

WHAT FOLLY TO BUY
away out: see beautiful Flatbush, Brooklyn's centre; transportation perfect; quarter the distance; half the price; small monthly payments if desired. Unparalleled opportunity for lots or two-family houses. Albert Edwards, owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Magnificent residence, 17 rooms, near six transit lines; 20 minutes to Manhattan; value $50,000; must sell. Grimes, 520 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Sea Gate—Beautifully located plot near Atlantic Yacht Club, unincumbered. Hertwig, 254 Marlborough, Flatbush.

New 12-room house, 1 block Brighton Beach "L" station. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau.

5 lots, corner of Avenue N and East 17th St. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

231 lots near centre of Brownsville, $300 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

40 lots on Lincoln Road and Flatbush Av. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

20 lots on Gravesend Av.; bargain. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IF YOU INTEND BUYING
REAL ESTATE OF ANY KIND.
Lots, 1, 2, or 3 family Houses or Investment Properties. Call and see me.
MATTHIES, 741 TREMONT AV.

BARGAIN for Builder, Speculator, or Investor, 2 choice plots on Columbus Av., near Morris Park and Bronxdale Avs., $1,800 each; $750 cash.
McQUAY & CO., 3d Av. and 148th St.

$2,000 buys 4-story double, cold-water flat, ranges, boiler, baths; price, $17,750; situated one block to 3d Av. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

$2,500 cash; 3-family frame on Jackson Av.; near Subway station; price, $8,000.
KOENIG, 875 Brook Av.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
Call on Von Der Linden & Selig,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

A beautiful 2-family dwelling, Woodycrest Av., at great sacrifice; terms to suit. Call personally between 2 and 5 at 80 William St., Room 102. Telephone 3387 John.

Four 2-family houses on Morris Av., between 179th St. and Burnside Av.; all improvements; hot-water heating. Inquire on premises. A. Balschun, Builder.

Very desirable plot for 2-family house, 400 feet from West Farms Subway Station; will build house cheap to suit buyer. Geo. Stolz, 177th St. and Daly Av.

Lots $250, on line of Jerome Av. Subway; take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th St.

Must sell; finest corner in Wakefield, 25x100. What am I offered? H. Wahst, 147 Olinville Av., 218th St., Williamsbridge.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY ESTATE, BARRYTOWN, N. Y.

360 acres; 18-room modern manaior, stables, &c.; highly cultivated; magnificent gentleman's estate, on east bank of Hudson, overlooking Catskill Mountains. Ask for beautifully descriptive pampblet.
W. & J. GOLDBURG,
170 Broadway.

For sale, at Ferndale, near Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., a farm, 90 acres, large house and barn, spring water, pine grove on place, sell one-half of cost. For further particulars apply 311 West 75th St.

Queens acreage. H. Boekelman, 53 West 92d St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

SECOND MORTGAGES BOUGHT

Max I. Lefkowitz, 8 East 116th St.

Second Mortgages Bought
on east side downtown property.
DAVID FINE, 2,016 7th Av.

Second Mortgages Bought.
REMSEN BOND AND MTG. CO.,
215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BUILDING LOANS.
Can secure building loans for builders.
SUMNER REALTY CO.,
471 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted, $10,000 on 1st mtge. on 7 East 132d St., Manhattan; lot 25x100; 4½ story; seven rooms and bath on floor; all improvements, except steam; value of property, $17,000. Philip L. Schick, 116 Nassau St. Tel. 5317 Beekman.

BUILDING LOANS WANTED
of $1,200 to $1,000 on six and seven room cottages on Long Island and in New Jersey at depots. Call or write, 147 East 125th St., Room 303.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A 30 Acre Farm

near growing city in Connecticut; high ground; buildings in fair condition; very cheap and easy terms.
Associated Board of Brokers,
252 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN

Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 906 West 124th St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

We have several homes ready to move into on a small payment down and

$15 A MONTH

5 and 8-room houses with all modern improvements, gas, running water, and electric lights.
THE HALLEY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
104-106 EAST 125TH ST., near Park Av., New York City.
WATCH FOR SEAL ON WINDOW.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Wednesday Evening Until 9 P. M.

124 ACRES—WILL DIVIDE.
ALONG THE HUDSON—DOBBS FERRY AND HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON; SPLENDID VIEWS OF RIVER, PALISADES AND HILLS; MEADOWS AND HILLSIDES AND LARGELY WOODED; NEARLY A MILE FRONTAGE ON VILLARD AV., WITH MACADAM ROAD AND DOUBLE ROW OF TREES, 150 FEET FROM BROADWAY; 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM STATION; BUT BEFORE COMPLETION OF N. Y. CENTRAL ELECTRIFICATION SENDS VALUES SKYWARD. ADDRESS JOHN OTTO, JR., CARE OF PERCY L. KLOCK, ESQ., 149 BROADWAY.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200.
Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light; near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed.
Houses Sold on Easy Terms.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

AUCTION SALE AT SCARSDALE, N. Y.
of 191 Building Lots.
See Advertisement in Auction Col.
STEWART M. GRIGGS, Auction'r,
96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare, 5c.; title insured free.
Offenbach, 97 East 115th.

Attention! See ad. in Auction Column. 96 Chester Hill lots in restricted section, GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER, to close estate of Alfred B. Darling.
Sale to be held on the premises
SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 2 P. M.
Circulars and diagrams on application.

Grand opportunity to buy restricted property at Scarsdale; all improvements, fine roads, shade trees, city water; trolley passes property; unsurpassed as home site or as an investment; easy terms; titles guaranteed; price, $300 up, $5 monthly payments; write for maps and passes. William H. Cromwell, 217 W. 125th St.

Eureka.—Dandy new modern, shingled cottage, nine rooms, bath, butler's pantry, reception hall; dining room finished in green, other trim natural, varnished; electric lights; A-1 plumbing, enamel fixtures; lot 90x200; trees; residential location; $5,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

A large number of attractive properties for sale and for rent in Scarsdale, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, and White Plains. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 6th Av.

Tarrytown.—House, 14 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; five acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., New York City.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON

CHESTER HILL.
Beautiful house, handsomely finished in mahogany and quartered oak. Electric lights, 10 rooms. Price $12,000; $3,000 cash required.
One of the finest corners on Chester Hill, 100x110; macadamized street, sewer, water, gas. The house is artistic and spacious; broad veranda; steam heat, electric lights; hardwood, parquet floors; 3 modern bathrooms; 12 rooms; title and $10,000 mtge. are guaranteed; house is in perfect condition, vacant, and owner is extremely anxious to sell. Offer solicited. Could not be duplicated for $25,000.
OIFFORD PARK.
11-room house, 10 minutes from station; steam heat, electric light; lot 50x100; price $9,000; terms to suit purchaser.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ACREAGE

ELEGANTLY SITUATED NEAR THE
EDENWALD PROPERTY
4 ACRES IN N. Y. COUNTY.
2 ACRES WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
8 minutes to station proposed Westchester & Boston R. R.; 2 minutes to 5th Av. trolley. High, Level, Healthy, no rock. In condition to be cut up into lots.
FOR TERMS, MAPS, &c., APPLY TO
WALTER WHEWELL, Sole Agent,
1,929 WASHINGTON AV., (177TH ST.)

GEORGE W. & CHAS. H. BARD,

11 Depot Place, City Hall Building,
Tel. 249, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
An elegant Country House four acres of land, price, $65,000.
Chester Hill; 10 rooms, two baths; lot, 50x115 feet; steam heat, hardwood trim; ready for occupancy; price, $12,000.
New seven-room cottage, all improvements, with one acre of ground.

LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES.

Handsome new cottages, complete with every known improvement for comfort and convenience, steam heat, electricity, tile baths, open nickel plumbing, hardwood finish, double floors, artistic decorations; superior construction; ample grounds; restricted; best value in the city; price and terms within your reach. C. S. McClellan, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ON CHESTNUT HILL AV.
Choice lot for sale, 50x150, overlooking Town of White Plains, N. Y.; three minutes from depot; near trolley; improvements; Lot 102, Fisher map, 50 ft. west of Crescent St.; cheap at $2,750; price subject to change. Owner, 245 West 135th St., N. Y.

Large 12-room house, 30 acres, near Harlem R. R. station, $30,000. Frank W. Wolfe, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Bargains in one and two family houses; houses and flats for rent. Tilbourne, 54 Mount Vernon Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

New Rochelle.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
MAIN ST., CORNER LAWTON ST.
Capital, $100,000.00 Surp. & Profits, $90,000.00
Deposits, $1,889,004.04.
Total Resources, $2,202,050.26.
Organized 1899 as City Bank, converted 1902 into National Bank, its growth has been phenomenal, owing to its liberal policy upon which lines its business has been conducted. Small as well as large accounts welcomed.

Lawyers' Westchester Mortgage & Title Co.
New Rochelle office 52 Lawton St.
White Plains office 125 Railroad Ave.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$315,000.00
Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage. Mortgages for sale, with principal, interest and title guaranteed. We examine and insure titles to real estate; no property owner should fail to be insured. Call at either office for blanks and full particulars. All information gladly given.

GEO. W. SUTTON
Tel. 129-225 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.
Ten minutes from station, in restricted park; new house, on lot 75x170, 12 rooms, two baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, hardwood throughout; small payments, easy terms; A DECIDED BARGAIN at only.....$11,000
Within two minutes' walk of water, new 10-room house, all improvements; hardwood throughout; gas and electricity.....$8,500

BARGAIN
Pretty New Rochelle Home.
$7,500 will buy a beautiful and cozy stone and frame dwelling; 9 rooms, bath, and all improvements on lot 50x120; best neighborhood; only 5 minutes' walk station.
HAYDEN REALTY CO.,
65 Mechanic St. Open Sundays. Tel. 10.

SPECIAL BARGAINS OFFERED BY
C. A. COLE

Tel. 406. Real Estate, 8 Railroad Place.
Residence Park; new 10-room house; tiled bath. Price $9,000
Beechmont Park; new house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; ½-acre plot $13,500
Fine houses to let, furnished, unfurnished.

An attractive modern brick dwelling, with ample stable and three and one-half acres to rent on Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, for term ending May, 1908; a delightful Summer and Winter home; partially furnished at $2,400 or unfurnished. Caretaker. Telephone 479-R New Rochelle. W. H. Jacob, 258 Broadway.

PEOPLE'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
238 Main St.....New Rochelle, N. Y.
Invite accounts of residents of New Rochelle and vicinity, and will receive deposits by mail; also will open accounts with those residing in New York City and other parts of the State. 4% interest paid.

$6,000 Buys New Rochelle new 8-room House, Oak Trim throughout, Tiled Bath, Tiled Kitchen, lot 30x125.1 feet; good location; many others. $4,000 up. Furnished or unfurnished for rent.
A. H. COLE & SON, 62 Mechanic St.

WM. W. WHITE.
Tel. 2343 — 252 Main St.
"BROADVIEW"; elegant plots; reasonable prices; exclusive.
Real Estate for Sale or to Let.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS

We have just opened a new high-class residential section in Westchester Co. We will build you a modern up-to-date home on 2 lots, each 25x100, on payment of
$500 rent; all city improvements; rapid transit now. Fare 10c.
LOTS FROM $300—$5.00 MONTHLY.
No interest. Title guaranteed. Early buyers get the choice.
HALLEY REALTY CO.,
2 E. 125th St., cor. 5th Av., New York.
Open Evenings and Sundays.
Telephone 2,368 Harlem.

For Sale.—Ridgeview Av., 12-room house, $16,000
Fleher Av., etucco house, ½ acre.....$25,000
Hamilton Av., 12-room house $22,000
North Broadway, 14-room house; $21,000
Sound View Av., several places $12,000 & $24,000
Several choice places.....$6,000 to $10,000

SCARSDALE
16-room house, 4 acres, fine trees.....$35,000
and other choice places.
Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished.
E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 E. 42d St. 'Phone 4545—38th. (Depot Sq. W.P.)

WILL ERECT
4-STORY BRICK BUILDING
on former site of Mead Building.
RAILROAD AVENUE,
WHITE PLAINS.
Will build to suit for desirable tenante.
W. W. FORD, WHITE PLAINS.

BUILDING LOTS WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Large assortment, near station, all prices. Send for maps and full particulars.
A. C. TODD REALTY CO.,
92 Spring St., New York City.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Nine-room cottage, Greystone Park; nice, high location; convenient trolley or train; all improvements; to lease from May, $600, and redecorate; or sell reasonably. Write owner, Albert J. Potter, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

Yonkers on Hudson—Desirable residence for sale; some for rent; villa plots. See O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers. Phone 1070—Yonkers.

Furnished houses in beautiful Park Hill section for rent. Gaul & Bell, 23 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

HOUSE TO LET

NO. 1,348 LEXINGTON AV.
NEAR 89TH ST.
Three-story, high-stoop, 9 rooms, all conveniences; "L" station 89th St. and 3d Av.
Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU ST. 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

Bronx.

New 1-family houses; 7-8 rooms, porcelain baths; handsomely decorated; choice location; $42-$44. Shakespeare Av., bet. Jerome and 167th.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLORAL PARK

The Gem of Long Island's Home Section.
Less Than 15 Miles from New York City.

20 Minutes from Broadway

on Completion of the P. R. R. Subway.

The Great Transit Revolution, Which Is Rapidly Approaching the Stage of Actual Operation, Will Make Floral Park More Accessible from the Centre of New York Than the Bronx Is To-day.

Should not this new condition affect property values in Floral Park as it affected the Bronx on completion of the Subway? We know it will!

Floral Park Is a Beautiful Town, with Every City Convenience — Public Schools, Churches, Hotels, &c. For the Past 25 Years It Has Been the Centre of a Great Flower Growing Industry.

The opportunity to secure lots in this town will be open for a short time only. Only a small section is left for sale.

Prices of Full Sized City Lots, $300 and upward. $10 Down, $5 Monthly.

You Cannot Come Out Too Soon to Get the First Choice of These Lots.
Maps, free railroad tickets and all particulars may be had at any of our offices.

The House and Home Company.

202 East 23d St., 1,415 Broadway, 375 Manhattan Ave. } New York, Brooklyn, { 18 East 125th St., 895 Manhattan Av., 895 Bridge St.

In the Heart of Cedarhurst
CEDARHURST PARK
LONG ISLAND.

The most desirable natural residence site anywhere near New York. A country home with all city advantages.

Commanding a magnificent view of Ocean and Bay, with fine fishing and boating within five minutes' walk. SCHOOLS equal to those anywhere. Pure air. Purest water in the world.

Big plots, from 100x100 to 175x175; highly restricted; completely developed; with all city improvements; at phenomenally low prices.

Water, Gas and Electric Mains are now being run to the property. Streets are rolled hard—some exquisitely parked—cement sidewalks throughout—shade trees, etc., etc.

A costly and pretentious Clubhouse for residents is to be erected; a plaza with a magnificent fountain likewise, and flower beds have been placed at many points on the property.

Sale on premises every day and Sundays.
Write or Telephone for Maps and Further Particulars.
Cedarhurst Park Land & Improvement Co.,
OWNERS.
Office, 34-36 W. Houston St., N. Y.
Telephone 1134 Spring.

RARE BARGAINS
To Investors and Homeseekers in an Around Huntington, L. I.

40 ACRES, On Huntington and Babylon trolley. 75 ACRES, $275 per acre.
55 ACRES, Shore front at Lloyd's Neck, Huntington, $1,500 per acre.
28 ACRES, $650 per acre.
80 ACRES, At West Hills, Huntington, $250 per acre.
70 ACRES, Huntington, West Neck, $900 per acre.
55 ACRES, At West Hills, Huntington, $300 per acre.
60 ACRES, At Fort Hill, Huntington, $600 per acre.
134 ACRES, Greenlawn, $200 per acre.
119 ACRES, Shore front at Centreport, $115,000.
40 ACRES, At Half Hollow Hills, $60 per acre.
Estate of 17 Acres, Good buildings, $25,000
30 ACRES, On Huntington and Babylon trolley, $300 per acre.
280 ACRES, At Huntington, East Neck, $600 per acre.

SAMUEL SWETT,
Huntington, Long Island.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
SEASON OF 1907
Southampton
Long Island
Alfred E. Schermerhorn
7 East 42d St.

HOLLIS TERRACE

opposite Hollis Depot. Get free tickets from our men at the station, or write to our office. See the place where your money must double and treble quickly. The place where YOU can live to-day. One third-rail electric road in operation now; other lines nearing completion. Prices low; easiest terms. New York & Pittsburg Real Estate Co., 356 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PIQUET & PIQUET,

5 Finishing Ave., (opp. Town Hall,) Jamaica. HOUSES from $3,000 up; all improvements. LOTS from $500 up; sewers, gas, electricity. Special bargains in all parts of Long Island.

Beautiful new country home at Blue Point, L. I., ten rooms; view of bay; modern improvements; electric light; convenient to depot; $8,000; will rent for season to prospective purchaser. Monroe & Maraton, 156 Fifth Av., New York.

Two fine lots at Jamaica, near trolley and railroad; big future value; must sell now; small monthly payment. F. S., 241 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

Jamaica.—8 acres, $4,000 per acre; near Fulton St., Hoffman Boulevard; great developmente; worth $5,000. D. L. Hardenbrook, 319 Fulton St., Jamaica.

A fine lot in Jamaica, near trolley and railroad depot; big future value; must sell now; small monthly payments. Stretch, 279 Pearl St.

Furnished cottages to rent, all modern improvements; water fronts a specialty. J. E. Jennings, real estate, Water Mill, L. I.

HOLLIS, L. I. SPECULATORS:

HOLLIS IS WAKING.
Invest Now for a Resale This Summer.

17 lots, bounded by four streets; big bargain.
11 lots, Fulton St., large house; investigate this. Two contracts, Hollis Park Gardens, at a sacrifice.
30 lots, 2 blocks from trolley.....$13,500
40 lots, 2 blocks from trolley.....$20,000
3 lots, Villard Av., at.....$625
Large cor., Palatina Av., overlooking Hollis Park.....$2,000
Full size building lots, few more left at...$200
Seven new houses, ready for occupancy, moderate prices and easy terms.
House, six rooms, improvements; plot 75x130.....$3,500
Picturesque books of Hollis Park Gardens and Bellaire Park mailed free.
Official map of Hollis, enabling you to locate any piece of property, free on request.
"WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT."
W. C. REEVES & COMPANY,
1,183 Broadway, Manhattan; 472 Fulton St., Jamaica; Fulton St., Hollis, L. I.

A Chance

to make money—invest the cash you have, $500 or $5,000—in Long Island water front acreage. Sold and controlled by this office—$15,000 more required.
GEORGE M. EHRGOTT,
156 Broadway. Phone 3582 Cortlandt.

ASTORIA,

LONG ISLAND CITY,
Corner Broadway & Boulevard,
19¼ Lots.
APPLY
W. A. MORRISON,
45 PINE ST., N. Y.

BARGAINS, LONG ISLAND.

Hicksville, Broadway, 16 acres, station 2 blocks.
Hicksville, new house, 5 acres, near station.
Huntington, 24-acre farm and buildings.
Farmingdale, Main St. front, 60-acre farm.
East Moriches, 20 acres, station ½ mile.
West Hampton, 100 acres, opp. station, North.
For maps and particulars apply to
IGNATZ MARTIN,
957 Broadway, cor. Myrtle, Brooklyn, 9-11 A.M.
100 fine lots near railroad and beach, $25 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Homes or Investments,
NEW DORP

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.
"Ground Floor" Prices, $350 per Lot.
J. W. Hughes, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

BARGAIN!—GRANT TERRACE

39 minutes from Broadway, two residence lots, $480; easy payments; two minutes from station, five from beach; three car lines; high, dry; double your money quick; no agents. Owner, P. O. Box 171, Madison Square Station.

For Sale—In Richmond Borough, the handsomest and best-equipped gentleman's home therein, easily worth $28,000; will be sold for 25% less if bought before May; no agents. Address W. F. Banks, Fort Wadsworth, S. I.

Plots at acreage price, near Staten Island Rapid Transit, Fort Richmond; near new municipal ferry; ½ acre, $1,200; easy terms. Condict, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

Twenty lots at Prince's Bay for $1,000. Harold Wittemann, Owner, Crabtree Building, St. George.

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

350 acres, Sullivan Co.; high ground, on Delaware River; less than $20 per acre. Harry Lilly, sole agent, 2,064 Seventh Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Beautiful Residence on HIGHLAND AV., 12 rooms and bath, completely furnished, abundance of shade; to let for the Summer to high-class tenant.
RENT, $1,500—make appointment.
Henry M. Fitch & Co., 404 Amsterdam Av., N. Y.

To let for the Summer, brick house; all furnished; large lawn; plenty of shade trees; Fern's swing; fine view. Address E. J. Rogers, Antrim, New Hampshire.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.
SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.
Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3580 Morningside.

Cromwell Apartments

Riverside Drive and Broadway,
Cor. of 137th St.
A few 6, 7, and 8-room apartments; elevators, mail chutes, and all improvements. Rents, $57.50 to $90 per month.
Rapid Transit Station
At the Corner of 137th Street.

503-505 West 140th St.,
4-5 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; superior location and appointments. PRIVATE TELEPHONES. RENTS $28-$35. INDUCEMENTS TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH ST.

ALGONAC COURT

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
N. E. Cor. 173d St. and Andubon Av.
High-class elevator apartments. The only elevator apartment house from 161st St. to 1B Street.
5 and 6 large light rooms and bath; electric lights; rent $40 to $60. Apply on premises.

Close to Subway Station and Surface Cars.
Choice 4 and 5 room up-to-date apartments in select neighborhood; rents from $22 to $29; 656-660 West 179th St., (near Broadway.) Apply on premises.

536-538 WEST 153D ST.
4-5 rooms and bath, all improvements; near Subway and surface cars, $19-$23. Must be seen to be appreciated.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 148TH

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Foundation Stone

of happiness is centered by the home, be it humble or grand. The more attractive ths happier it will be. Compare a cramped, stuffy apartment to the freedom and healthfulness of a home among the trees and flowers, with sunshine and invigorating breezes. It is such a home as this, complete with all city conveniences and yet ONLY TWENTY MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, that we offer you for no more than the high class flat. A partial description of such a house is as follows:

Nine rooms, bath, steam heat, quartered oak, parquet floors on first floor. Selected oak and chestnut trim throughout. Cemented cellars. Decoratione, fixtures, mantels, etc., selected to please the most critical.

All improvements in the street—Water, gas, electric light, sewer, cement sidewalks, curb and gutters; shade trees.

Price, $8,750, on terms to suit purchaser.

Moderate taxes, good schools, the highly restricted character of the property insuring only most desirable neighbors, make this and other larger and smaller houses at

MORSEMERE

just what you have pictured to yourself the real home to be.

Office on property reached by 130th St. ferry and trolley.

Write to-day for booklet, "Homes on the Palisades."

TRANSPORTATION FREE.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.

Phone 507 Bryant. Times Building, Broadway and 42d St.

A Fine Country Residence near Summit, N. J.

200 acres of land; splendid large house, 4 bathrooms and fully furnished; also a Lodge House, barn, and other buildings; horses, cows, carriages, and poultry; a most desirable home for a men with some leisure time. Price only $40,000.

C. F. Bedell Co., Broadway and 71st St., N. Y.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Come to Ridgewood and inspect some of the beautiful homes built by us, with every modern convenience; only 5 Houses left at $4,500, $5,500, $6,500, and $10,000; easy terms, or will sell you a building Plot from $500 up, and will build after your own ideas; our properties are in finest section of town; or buy a Plot and build in

WASTENA PARK,

and have your meals and servants furnished from Wastena Lodge, which is to be built in centre of Park. Send for illustrated booklet. RIDGEWOOD DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION CO., Hutton Building, opposite depot.

WEST ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

Houses ready built and also built to order on easy payments, $200 CASH, AND $10 MONTHLY.

Building lots, $95 and upward, $10 CASH, AND $5 PER MONTH. Water, gas, and electricity on the property. 38 minutes from West 42d St., N. Y. Commutation, 8½ cents.

Schaeffer Bros.,

500 5th Av., cor. 42d St., N. Y., Room 402. Open evenings.

NUTLEY PARK. New Jersey, twelve miles from City Hall. The fastest growing home place in the metropolitan district, because—

Better read about it in our beautifully illustrated booklet, which also shows a number of houses we have ready for occupancy.

Send for a copy now.

NUTLEY REALTY CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y. West Nutley, N. J.

DUMONT, THE GEM TOWN,

45 minutes from 42d St, West Shore R. R. Schools, churches, water, electric lights, &c. Call or write for information on this beautiful suburb.

Dumont Realty Co., Dumont, N. J., or Room 8 Hay Exchange Bldg., 33d St., 11th Av.

LONG BEACH COTTAGES.

Beautifully furnished eight-room cottages for rent for the Summer season at Long Beach, L. I.; an ideal and accessible resort to Manhattan. For particulars apply

Estates of Long Beach,

225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

North Jersey Title Guarantee Co., HACKENSACK, N. J.

Capital and Undivided Profits, $125,000. Examines and Insures Titles to Real Estate. Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage. Sells Guaranteed Mortgages.

Finest 6 lots on Palisades; choice corners; streets on three sides; surrounded by fine restricted dwellings in the Palisades section; right at top of Palisades and near trolley line to 130th St. ferry, only 10 minutes from Harlem; price, $7,500; might entertain exchange. Address B. W. Hitchcock, 49 8th Av., New York.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Furnished House on the Ocean Front. In perfect order; 10 bedrooms, 2 baths, and private stable; rent, $1,400. Make appointment through Henry M. Fitch & Co., 404 Amsterdam Av., N. Y.

Choice plots, 50x155, in elegant location at Palisade Park; price $1,200 each; also on monthly payments if desired; only a few remaining unsold; take 130th St. ferry and trolley car; only 15 minutes from Harlem to our office, on the property, or call in forenoon at city office, 49 8th Av., New York.

Bargain.—To be sold at sacrifice, country residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; 6¾ acres; asking $30,000; will divide; on western side of Orange Mountains; high, dry, and fine view. E. N. Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St., New York City. Tel. 4545—38th.

For Sale—Arlington Heights: all improvements, up to date; 8 rooms; lot 47½x150 and barn; $5,000; 9 rooms, lot 50x170; $5,500; 10 rooms, lot 50x180 and barn; $6,250. John A. Smith, 559 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

At Tenafly, N. J.—Gentleman's place; fine house, 15 rooms; fine stable; three acres ground; splendid location, six minutes from station; for sale or rent. William S. Illne, 49 Malden Lane, New York.

Linden, N. J.—Pretty cottages within 5 minutes' walk from station, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, from $2,650 on very easy terms; write for particulars. C. L. Schwerin, 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

$4,000.—360-acre farm, half mile from station, main road, New Jersey; splendid fishing, shooting; orchards, house, barn. 234 W. 104th.

We have for sale the best property in Bergen Co.; also fine residence. Bergen Realty Co., 183 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

New 12-room house, with every improvement; and 6 lots. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WEST END, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN

NORWOOD PARK,

Large lawns and abundance of shade; 7 bedrooms, 2 baths; private stable.

$1,200 PER SEASON.

HENRY M. FITCH & CO., 404 Amsterdam Av., N. Y.

Perfect Gem of a Home at Elizabeth.

Summer or Winter residence, just finished; seven rooms, all light, pleasant; tiled bath and kitchen, all conveniences; fireplace, steam heat, commodious veranda, side and rear porches; good location and neighborhood, built up; avenue paved, sewered; gas, water, sidewalk; ten minutes' walk main depots; trolley within half block; rent, $50; sell $1,200 cash, balance $5,000, 5% mortgage, reducing monthly. Owner, 534 Madison Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Westfield, N. J.—32 Park St.; three blocks from station; residence, nine rooms and bath, electric light, furnace, lawn, and shade; comfortable home; four rooms first floor. Inquire on premises or 54 William St., Manhattan, or telephone. W. Edgar Reeve.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHESTER MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH GAMACHE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and known and designated as Lot Number 148 on a certain map entitled "Map of Van Nest Park," made by George C. Hollerith, dated June 10th, 1895, and annexed to a certain deed made by Esther Lent to David Levy, dated June 12th, 1895, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on June 18th, 1895, a copy of which said map was also filed in said Register's Office on June 18th, 1895, which said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Hancock Street and the northerly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northerly, along the said westerly side of Hancock Street, 100 feet to Lot Number 150 on said map; thence westerly along the southerly line of said Lot No. 149 on said map, 25 feet to Lot No. 147 on said map; thence southerly along the easterly line of said Lot Number 147 on said map 100 feet to the said northerly side of Columbus Avenue, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Columbus Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 1st, 1907.

JACOB MARKS, Referee.

LEE & FLEISCHMANN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,692.50, with interest thereon from the 10th day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowances amounting to $272.47 and interest thereon from March 22d, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $250.00 and interest.

Dated New York, 1st day of April, 1907.

JACOB MARKS, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART 1., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York held at the Court House in the County of New York on the 9th day of April, 1907. Present: Honorable Henry Bischoff, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of the F. W. GESSWEIN COMPANY for leave to assume another corporate name, to wit: WILLIAM DIXON, INCORPORATED.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the F. W. Gesswein Company, a domestic stock corporation, duly verified March 6, 1907, by William Dixon, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit: William Dixon, Incorporated; and the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which be deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive; and due proof by affidavits that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published once in each week, for three successive weeks, in two daily newspapers published in the County of New York, in which said corporation has its principal business office, and the Court being satisfied by said petition, affidavits, and certificate that the said petition is true, that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition has been given as required by law,

Now, on motion of Scott, Upson & Newcomb, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing it is

Ordered, that said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, the F. W. Gesswein Company, be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit: William Dixon, Incorporated, on and after the first day of January, 1908; and it is further

Ordered and directed that this order be entered and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed; that a certified copy of this order be filed within ten days after the entry thereof in the office of the Secretary of State, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in The New York Times, a newspaper in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry thereof.

Enter: H. B., Justice Suprema Court.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS HAZARD ROE, deceased:

Take notice that I have applied to the Surrogate of the County of Orange for the issue of Letters of Administration, &c., with the will annexed of the estate of Thomas Hazard Roe, deceased, who resided at time of his decease at No. 261 Grand Street, in the City of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., and that the amount of my bond he fixed on May 14th, 1907, at ten o'clock A. M., at Surrogate's office, in Newburgh, N. Y., under the provisions of Section 2,685 of the Code of Civil Procedure at double the amount of the claims of creditors against said estate.

All creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to Hon. Obadiah P. Howell, Surrogate of Orange County, on or before May 13th, 1907.

They may be presented on Tuesday mornings at his office. In the Court House, in City of Newburgh, N. Y., or any day at his office in the Village of Goshen, N. Y.—Dated April 9th, 1907.

HENRY C. HASBROUCK, BROWN & CASSEDY, Attorneys, 43 Third Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TUCKERMAN, ESTHER H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ESTHER H. TUCKERMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of their attorney, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1907. HENRY C. QUINBY, ROBERT W. PATTERSON, Executors. JOHN F. VALIEANT, Attorney for Executors, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.

Architect: Cass Gilbert. Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the metropolis.

Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent view of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

TENANTS NOW MOVING IN.

For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agent

141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OFFICES

To Sublet in modern Broadway Corner Building

NEAR FULTON STREET SUBWAY.

Eighteen large light offices, singly or en suite, suitable for any line of business.

On account of moving will make price attractive and give one, two or three year leases.

Apply to renting department

IRVING P. LOVEJOY CO.

Tel. 6407 Cortlandt. 55 Liberty St.

FOR RENT.

12 STORY LOFT BUILDING, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, COVERING 15,059 SQ. FT.

NO. 30 TO 34 W. 33D ST., AND 29 TO 35 W. 32D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 6TH AVE.

REASONABLE RENT.

BROKERS PROTECTED.

W. & J. MANGER, 10 WALL ST.

OFFICES

FOR RENT

Modern Building Below City Hall

Any part of 5,500 feet at very low rates. For particulars apply to

W. S. GOULD

No. 36 Wall St.

MONTAUK BLDG.,

Maiden Lane, Liberty and William Sts. Corner suite of three or four bright offices, containing 430 sq. ft., to let; immediate possession.

Apply to

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

OFFICES 616 East 143th St., Just West of 3d Av. Subway and "L" Stations. Including advertising sign space for each tennnt on roof, showing prominently from the above busy stations.

BRONX BUSINESS SECTION.

Suitable for stock broker, insurance, or other light business. All improvements. Janitor service. Low rent to desirable tenants. Loeb & Keufman, on premises.

6th Ave. at 38th St.

Desirable lofts, offices, and studios.

LANG BUILDING,

662-664 6th Av.

Steam heat, elevator, &c. Rents moderate.

OFFICES

LARGE AND SMALL. SOUTHWEST CORNER

CEDAR AND PEARL STREETS

Can also be used for light manufacturing. Very LOW rentals.

Superintendent on premises.

STORE TO LET

1,680 2D AV., cor. 87th, "L" station 86th. Apply

RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO., 31 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125 Cortlandt. or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

STORE FOR RENT,

At No. 2,700 Broadway, between 107th and 108th Sts., with or without real estate fixtures; fixtures, records, maps, &c., will be sold for $500. For further particulars apply to Hillenbrand & Nassoit, Broadway and 109th St.

OFFICES 616 E. 140th St., just west of 3d Av. Subway and "L" station, including advertising sign space on roof showing prominently from above busiest Bronx stations; suitable for stock broker, insurance, or light manufacturing; inducements to desirable tenants. Loeb & Kaufman, premises.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

FIRST CLASS LOFT TO LET

in splendid new mercantile building, 684 Broadway; entire ninth floor, 5,500 square feet; light on all sides; rent reasonable. Inquire 8th floor.

STORES 19 AND 21 BEEKMAN ST., WILL BE RENTED LOW ON SHORT TERM LEASES. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

West 125th.—Buildings, stores, basements, and lofts to lease; excellent location; any business; reasonable rent. Owner, Edward Farrell, 138 West 125th.

148 Tenth Av., store, basement, and three rooms, $480 per annum; favorable lease; good location cigars or dry goods. Martin & Schmoerer, 627 9th Av.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of CONCRETE BUILDERS COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, will sell at public auction the personal property of this estate, consisting of desks, typewriter, chairs, &c., at No. 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on April 25th, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. The sale will be held subject to the rules of this Court. Inspection of property may be had at No. 113 Leonard Street during the two days preceding the sale.

Dated New York, April 19th, 1907.

FREDERIC E. MYGATT, Receiver.

OLCOTT, GARDNER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for the Receiver, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In tha matter of KAROTSONYI & KMETZ, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells April 25th, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 54 2d Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, cigars, and liquor licensa to run to May 1st, 1907.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Receiver.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 50 Pine St., New York.

Owing to the pressure on the advertising space of The New York Times, advertising reservations must be made before 6 P. M. to insure appearance in the next issue. Copy should be in The New York Times office before 7 P. M.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

STORES

Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

Brooklyn.

FULTON ST., NR. FLATBUSH AV.

Two floors over an old-established, live concern, having a retail woman trade exclusively. Henry A. Ficken, 81 Flatbush Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GUNTER, ARCHIBALD C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. MARY GUNTER CAMPBELL, Thomas Gunter, Mrs. Alice Gunter Rowe, Charles Gunter, Godfrey Gunter, John Gunter, Alice Gunter, Eva Gunter, H. Edwin Gunter, Mrs. Lydia Gunter, Henry Gunter, Amy Gunter, Mrs. Florence Gunter Giles, Elsie Gunter, William Gunter, John J Sharples, Archibald Sharples, Harry Sharples, and John Sharples, Jr., the heirs and next of kin of ARCHIBALD C. GUNTER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Esther L. Gunter of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 20th, 1905, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Archibald C. Gunter, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SEYMOUR MORK, Atty. for Petitioner, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

JOHNSON, MARY JANE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To the Attorney General of the State of New York, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, James Reid, one of the executors named in the last will and testament of MARY JANE JOHNSON, deceased, and all the heirs and next of kin of Mary Jane Johnson, deceased, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting: Whereas, William A. Hubbard of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated June 18th, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Jane Johnson, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 23d day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DICHMAN, LUCKEY, & SCHWARTZ, Attorneys for Executors, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.

MOTLEY, HENRY K.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry L. Spaulding, residing at South Killingly, Connecticut, and John F. Spaulding, residence unknown, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY K. MOTLEY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Helen J. Motley of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry K. Motley, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of April, ona thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probata of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE P. BRECKENRIDGE, Attorney for Executrix, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

KELSO, G. RADFORD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against G. RADFORD KELSO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Room 1,001, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1906. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, Executor. ELEK JOHN LUDVIGH, Attorney for Executor, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

O'DAY, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgarald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL O'DAY, late of tha County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to tha subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1906. COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Executor. PARKER, HATCH & SHEEHAN, Attorneys for Executor.

REAL ESTATE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

IN BUYING

Real Estate in Manhattan Borough you make no mistake. Backed by good judgment your investment is one of absolute security and great promise. My advertisement in the Real Estate page to-day should interest you.

206 BROADWAY

FOR SALE.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.

OFFICE PARTITIONS

$3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 PER FOOT

MOUNT & ROBERTSON,

TEL. 1957 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman. 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices **SELL** Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. 1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Family leaving city next week will sell at any price furniture of 12 rooms; only used 2 months; mahogany upright piano; elegant chance for one starting housekeeping; private house. 109 East 91st St.; call all week.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched. Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

OFFICE PARTITION 1,000 FT. IN STOCK. Anderson, 42 Beaver St. Tel. 295 Broad.

TYPEWRITERS Bargain prices all this month. General T. W. Exchange, 21 Murray St.

For Sale Cheap—Burroughs Adding Machines, Remington Typewriters, roll-top desk, Neostyle. Nathan's, 20 Fulton St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 7340 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

Worn-out gold and silver bought. R. Longmann's Sons, gold, silver refiners, 8 John St.

EXCURSIONS.

TWO DAYS IN

WASHINGTON!

TWO MONTHS IN

EUROPE!

All Expense Plan Trips. $12 and $275 up.

THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS, 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE

PEOPLES LINE Steamers C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK

Lv. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., week days only, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with trains for ALL POINTS North, East, and West.

CITIZENS LINE Steamers ONTEORA and ULSTER

Lv. Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays, 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

LOW RATES—EXCURSION, $2.50

Staterooms and Tickets at Wharf Office; also City Ticket Office, 230 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED

BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.

Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 36, N. R., week days only, 4 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P. M.; Str. Naugatuck.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River; $1.00 to Providence. TEMPORARY SCHEDULE.

Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 P. M. 'Phone 2300 Broad. Enterprise Transportation Company.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout Weak days at 4 P. M.; Newburgh at 5 P. M.; Sundays at 9 A. M. From foot of Franklin St.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—DAVID SHAFF and SAMUEL J. SILBERMAN, composing the firm of "Shaff & Silberman," Plaintiffs, against FREDERICK GROSSE, if living, and "MARY" GROSSE, wife of said Frederick Grosse, if any such wife there be (the name "Mery" being fictitious, the true name of such wife, if any there be of said Frederick Grosse, being unknown to plaintiffs,) and if said Frederick Grosse be dead, then "Mary" Grosse, widow of said Frederick Grosse, if any such widow there be, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true name of such widow, if any there be of said Frederick Grosse, being unknown to plaintiffs and each and every person (other than Louise Maas, his sister; William B. Grosse, Berthold J. Grosse, his brothers, and Frederick Passow, his nephew,) not specifically named herein, entitled as heir-at-law or devisee of said Frederick Grosse, or of his brothers Theodore Grosse or Franz, or Frank B. Grosse, deceased, to any interest in the real property of said Frederick Grosse, deceased, of Theodore Grosse, deceased, or of Franz, or Frank B., Grosse, deceased, or holding as creditor of said Frederick Grosse, deceased, of Theodore Grosse, deceased, or of Franz, or Frank B., Grosse, deceased, any claim or right against said real property, and each and every person entitled through or under any such widow, heir-at-law, or devisee, whether as husband, wife, widow, heir-at-law, devisee, assignee, lienor, or creditor, or otherwise, to any interest in and to said real property of said Frederick Grosse, deceased, of Theodore Grosse, deceased, or of Franz, or Frank B., Grosse, deceased, the names and places of residence of such widow, heirs-at-law, devisees, and creditors, and their said husbands, wives, widows, heirs-at-law, devisees, assignees, lienors, and creditors, and persons otherwise claiming or entitled by, through, or under them, if any, being unknown to plaintiffs, and Frederick Passow, formerly known as Frederick Passow, Jr.,] Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summone, exclusive of tha day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be token against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 20th, 1907.

HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Blschoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 17th, 1907, and on April 18th, 1907, filed with tha complaint, in tha office of the Clerk of tha County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York.

Dated New York, April 18th, 1907.

HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

ST. LOUIS.....Apr. 20, May 18, June 15
PHILADELPHIA....Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC, (30,904 tons,) May 4, 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....June 1, June 29
NEW YORK.....May 11, June 8, July 6

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MINNEHAHA .....Apr. 20, 11 A.M.; May 18
MESABA .....Apr. 27, 9 A.M.; May 25
MINNETONKA .....May 4, 11 A.M.; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS .....May 11, 5 A.M.; June 8

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

FINLAND..Apr. 20, 10:30 A.M.; May 18, June 15
ZEELAND..Apr. 27, 3:00 P.M.; May 25, June 22
KROONLAND..May 4, 10:30 AM; June 1, July 13
VADERLAND..May 11, 3:30 P.M.; June 8, Jy. 6

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

OCEANIC.....Apr. 24, 3 P.M.
TEUTONIC...May 1, 10 A.M.
.....July 4
BALTIC.....May 8, 3 P.M.; June 14, July 11
MAJESTIC....May 15, 10 A. M.
CEDRIC..May 17, 8:30 A. M.; June 20, July 18
CELTIC..May 31, 8:30 A. M.; June 27, July 25

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC..May 4, 11 AM, (from Pier 15 N.R.
‡ADRIATIC...May 22, June 19, July 17.
TEUTONIC...May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC.....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
‡New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

REPUBLIC .....Apr. 20, 10 A.M.
CRETIC .....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
ROMANIC .....July 15, 3 P.M.

FROM BOSTON:

ROMANIC .....Apr. 27, 9:30 A.M.; June 8
CANOPIC ...May 18, 2:30 P.M.; June 29, Aug. 10

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY. Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronpr'z.Apr. 23, Noon K.Wm.II.July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM Kronprinz.July 16,9 AM
K.W.II.May 14, 7:30AM Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z.May 21, 10 AM K. Wm. II.Aug. 6,8 AM
Kaiser..June 4, 10 AM Kronp'z.Aug.13,7:30AM
K.Wm.II..June11,0 AM Cecilie(new)Au.20,1 PM
Kronpr'z.June 18,10 AM Kaiser..Aug. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser..July 2, 10 AM K.Wm.II..Sept.3, 1 PM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

BREMEN DIRECT, AT 10 A. M.

Main.....May 2 *Kurfuerst .....June 13
*Kurfuerst .....May 9 *Friedrich .....June 20
Rhein .....May 16 *P. Alice .....June 23
*Friedrich .....May 18 *Bremen .....July 4
*P. Alice .....May 23 *Barbarossa.....July 11
*Bremen .....May 28 *Kurfuerst .....July 18
*Chemnitz.....June 6 *Friedrich .....July 23
*Barbarossa.....June 8 P. Alice.....Aug. 1
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.

P. Irene .....Apr. 20 K. Albert .....June 29
*Neckar .....Apr. 27 P. Irene .....July 13
Barbarossa .....May 4 *Neckar .....July 20
K. Luise .....May 11 K. Luise .....July 27
K. Albert .....May 18 K. Albert.....Aug. 3
P. Irene .....June 1 P. Irene .....Aug. 17
*Neckar .....June 8 K. Luise .....Aug. 31
K. Luise .....June 15 K. Albert.....Sept. 7
*Omits Genoa.

From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken. North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

Plymouth--Cherbourg—Hamburg

*Amerika (new) Ap. 25, 3 PM *Bluecher...May 9
Pretoria....Ap. 27, 4 PM *Kaiserin...May 16
*Deutschl'd..Apr. 30, 6:30 AM Waldersee..May 18
Patricia....May 4, 10:30 AM *Amerika..May 23
*Among special features of these vessels are: Grill Room, Gymnasium, Palm Garden, Ritz-Carlton Restaurant, Elevators, Electric Baths.

Mediterranean Service.

TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

†MOLTKE....Ap

GAVE $100,000 TO WIRE TAPPERS

Arrest Discloses Method Used in Swindling Defaulting Banker W. F. Walker.

THIEVES HAD FALLING OUT

One Who Didn't Get His Share Said to Have "Squealed"—Charles Gondorf Under Arrest.

Through the arrest of Charles Gondorf, sometimes known as Cbarles Earle, the police hope to ehow how William F. Walker, the defaulting Treasurer of the New Britain (Conn.) Savings Bank, who disappeared on Feb. 10, leaving a shortage of over $600,000, was stripped in this city of over $100,000 by means of wire-tapping and other get-rich-quick schemes.

When arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Gondorf was held on charges of grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. He was held on a short affidavit made by Detective Sergeant Vallely of the Detective Bureau, and on the statement of Howard S. Gans of the law firm of Gans & Iselin, which has been retained by the Directors of the New Britain bank. In addition to the statement of Mr. Gans, there was one by Norman T. Bailey of the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

For some time there have been rumors that Walker had been defrauded of a large share of his stolen money hy various wildcat financial adventurers. According to these rumors, some one on the inside who did not get his fair share of the plunder in revenge betrayed the scheme.

Gondorf, who is well known about the Tenderloin as a sporting man, was arrested on Thursday night as he was leaving a bakery near his home, in upper Broadway.

Walker had been investing in wildcat mining schemes in this city. With the hope of retrieving himself he was induced as far back as last September to go into the "wire-tapping game." Though now and then he was allowed to make a small winning in order that the sharpers might induce him to go deeper into the game, he was eventually stripped of everything. It is said that $85,000 of the $100,000 worth of securities he lost has been recovered through a reputable banking firm through which they were negotiated.

Gondorf was arrested with a view to finding out whether or not he knew how Walker was swindled and how the securities were negotiated. The affidavit on which Gondorf was held included two counts, the first charging grand larceny and the second reciting that "the defendant is charged by the Savings Bank of New Britain, Conn., of receiving stolen goods."

Gondorf's attorney obtained William R. Nelson, commonly known as Bob Neleon, a Seventh Avenue saloon keeper and a former Tenderloin hondsman, to go on the $20,000 bail hond. Although Nelson asserted that he could qualify in the sum of $250,000, Magistrate Barlow refused to accept him as bondsman.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 19.—Secretary Charles B. Oldershaw of the Savings Bank of New Britain went to New York to-day to make affidavit to the amount of the stealings of Former Treasurer William F. Walker. The evidence, it is understood, will be used in the case against Charles Earle, who was arrested in New York yesterday in connection with a wire-tapping scheme by which Walker is thought to have been swindled out of thousands of dollars.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Thursday afternoon on uptown "L" train, between Cortlandt and Franklin Sts., pocket book, with diamond brooch and money; also card of Dr. Schels, Jersey City. Suitable reward to finder for return to 803 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

LOST—Friday morning, April 19, between 169 East 64th St. and 787 Lexington Av., (62d St.,) lady's gold watch, "M. D. L." in blue enamel on back. Liberal reward will be paid for its return to first-named address.

LOST—In the neighborhood of Fifth Av., between 52d St. and the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., a small topaz broocb set in pearls. Reward if returned to Carrere, 28 East 41st St.

LOST—White belt, gold buckles, topaz mountings, Wednesday night, between 86th St. Broadway, and Waldorf-Astoria. Liberal reward. 560 West End Av.

LOST—A lady's tortoise shell back comb, gold mounted and set in pearls, between 122d St. and 122d St. on 7th Av. Return to 131 122d St. and receive reward.

LOST—Pearl heart brooch, neighborhood of 71st and 73d Sts. and Columbus Av. Liberal reward at 41 West 71st-St.

LOST—Thursday, April 11, Masonic charm; reward offered. Anawanda Club, 414 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Several colored sketches of women's figures. Reward. Jno. J. Mitchell Co., 41-43 West 25th St.

LOST—Fields' Theatre, Wednesday night, small gold spangled fan; $5 reward. 106 East 36th St.

LOST—Coral necklace, with locket marked "Elsa." Reward. Sievers, 686 East 149th St.

LOST—April 17, lady's small open-face gold watch; reward. 215 West 43d St.

LOST—On April 13, silver purse, containing Tiffany gold watch and other articles; liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked for return of same; name on inside watch. St. Francis Court, corner Riverside Drive and 135th St.

LOST—Between 23d St. and 3d Av. to Wanamaker's, via Broadway and return via Columbus Av. car, $20, one ten and two fives; reward. 69 West 128th St.

LOST—Mink piece, on 11 A. M. train to Far Rockaway, Wednesday morning, the 17th inst.; suitable reward. F. W., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Black lynx muff, at circus Saturday afternoon, will finder please return it and receive liberal reward? Jaeckel, 2,783 Broadway.

LOST—In dressmaking establishment, diamond bar pin, with pearl at each end. Reward if returned to 12 East 65th St.

REWARD—$50 for return of horse and buggy which disappeared April 11 from City Hall Park, Brooklyn; dark brown horse, bobbed tail, initial V. C. on blinds; buggy single seated, top black, rubber tire, wheels painted red; no questions asked. Vincenzo J. Correale, 386 Melrose St., Brooklyn.

$100 REWARD for return of diamond heart-shaped brooch, lost between 45th and 23d Sts., Thursday evening. Mrs. Cottrell, Hotel Seymour, 50 West 45th St.

$25 REWARD.—Lost in Brooklyn or New York, a small diamond scroll pin, with two pearls. May be returned to 158 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

$10 REWARD.—Lost between Washington Square and 5th St., small gold purse and gold pencil on a ring. Return to 29 Washington Sq.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,013,429, Bowery Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,031,843, Bowery Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 944,350. Kindly return to Bowery Savings Bank. Samuel Schensul.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Black and tan dog, name on collar "Rowdy"; $10 reward. D. E. Block, 513 West 145th St.

LOST—White bull terrier; name Tramp; reward. Berthaume, 66 West 84th St.

Owing to the pressure on the advertising space of The New York Times, advertising reservations must be made before 6 P. M. to insure appearance in the next issue. Copy should be in The New York Times office before 7 P. M.
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CORTELYOU IN WALL STREET.

Visits the Custom House and Confers on Routine Matters.

Secretary Cortelyou visited the Custom Houee yesterday for the first time since his arrival in New York. He spent half an hour in consultation with the officials of the port. It was said after the meeting that nothing but the routine affairs of ths department had come up for discuesion, though the plans of the new Secretary of the Treasury for sweeping reform in the methods of inspecting the baggage of home-coming Americans had been referred to informally.

The inspection of the helongings of passengers on the transatlantio liners is one of the most important duties devolving upon the customs officers of this port, and le always the subject of more or less comment in the conferencee that are usually held when the Secretary of the Treasury visits the New York Cuetom House. Whatever plans Mr. Cortelyou may have under consideration for remedying existing conditions were not taken up officially with the authorities here.

CAME 3,000 MILES TO WED.

Then Betty Drecher Found That Her Fiance Was Missing.

Betty Drecher, who is 22 years old, journeyed more than 3,000 miles from Hanover to meet and wed Frank Thormes, a chief steward on one of the Hamburg-American liners. She expected to find him "waiting at the church" yesterday when she arrived on the Batavia. But he was not there.

She was taken to Ellis Ieland. As she had ample funds and as there was no reason why she should be detained she was alowed to go to the Lutheran Miselon Home, in State Street.

Soon after a young man called to see her. He said he was a friend of the miasing fiancé. The latter, he called to say, had been unable to "lay off" for the ceremony and had been forced to sail with his veasel, and was now somewhere near Kingston.

The young woman was angry at first and declared that the missing swain could remain away as long as he pleased. Then she stamped her foot, and womanlike, changed her mind. In consequence, her friends at the Lutheran home are preparing to celebrate the marriage ceremony.

SUES TO RECOVER HER HOME.

Mrs. Wooster Says She Was Defrauded in "Bible Club" Transaction.

Declaring that she was induced to exchange her home at 732 Macon Street for stock in the Economy Bible Club, with offices at 275 Water Street, Manhattan, and defrauded in the transaction, Mrs. Grace E. Wooster filed papers yesterday in the County Clerk's office, Brooklyn, in an action to compel Charles W. Yates to pay her $1,705 and restore to her the Macon Street house.

Mrs. Wooster, a widow, who lived for twelve years at the Macon Street address, says she met Yates in 1904 and that on Oct. 25 of that year he inducsd her to exchange her $5,000 equity in the house for a one-fifth interest in the Economy Bible Club, which, she says, Yates told her had been capitalized at $25,000. She was assured, she says, that the Bible concern would pay her 12 per cent. in dividends annually.

She decided that this was a better investment than kepeing her money tied up in the house, so she transferred the property to Yates, she says, and received $5,000 worth of stock in the Economy Bible Club.

Mrs. Wooster says that since parting with her house, two and a half years ago, she has received neither dividends, interest, nor income of any kind from the Bible concern. Shortly after she acquired the stock she says the name of the corporation was changed to Wilfrid Smith Company. As a result, she says, shs was defrauded out of her interest in the concern and her stock became worthless.

The $1,705 for which Mrs. Wooster sues is the rent she says the defendant has collected since she deeded to him her home.

NEGROES SHOT DOWN.

Escaped Convicts Entered and Robbed a Georgia Home.

SUMMERVILLE, Ga., April 19.—Four negro convicts, who recently escaped from the Durham coal mines in Pittsburg, entered ths home of J. E. Denson, in Chattooga County, stole clothing, provisions, and $50, and made their escape. A posse was formed which located them in the woods.

One of the negroes was killed and two others were perhaps mortally wounded. The fourth got away.

Ask to Enjoin Labor Union.

Application was made to Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman yesterday for an injunction restraining the members of the Cloth Examiners' and Spongers' Union from interfering with or intimidating the members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who are at work for James Nutley & Co., clothing makers of 10 Jones Street. It was alleged on behalf of Nutley & Co. that the officers of the Cloth Examiners' Union were sending circulare to people in the clothing trade in which it wns stated that the concern was employing non-union labor. Decieion was reserved.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Cold weather continues throughout Eastern and Northern districts, and snow and freezing temperatures are indicated for the Rocky Mountain region.

The Eastern disturbance has passed out to sea south of Hatteras.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light to fresh west winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Saturday; Sunday, increasing cloudiness; fresh northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	59	39	4 P. M.	71	37
6 A. M.	55	40	6 P. M.	66	39
9 A. M.	61	38	9 P. M.	58	38
12 M	69	37	12 P. M.	51	38

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 12:05 A. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 12:20 P. M. Humidity, 85 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—An explosion of gasoline in the garage of the Mississippi Valley Automobile Company to-day caused $225,000 damage by fire. A serise of explosions followed, and every window in the neighborhood was broken.

ELMIRA, April 19.—The Hotel Campbell in Athens, Penn., was destroyed by fire this morning. Elm Kendall, a cripple, was burned to death, and several persons were injured.

NASHVILLE, April 19.—Fire did damage estimated at $50,000 to the stock of the Montgomery Company, retail furniture dealers, last night. The loss is covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
2:40—221-223 Fulton St.; John Cassidy	$5,000
6:35—73 Rivington St.; Max Dick	$25
8:06—2,116 1st Av.; M. Schwartz	Slight
10:20—752 Columbus Av.; J. Ellison	None
10:45—52 7th St.; Mrs. Marcus	$200
10:45—1,003 3d Av.; Max Wenkrub	None
11:30—203 Duane St.; A. F. Young	$100
P. M.	
1:30—432 West 35th St.; Mrs. McManus	$50
3:10—211 West 60th St.; J. J. Powers	Trifling
8:50—163d St. and Melrose Av.; New York Central H. & H. R. R.	$3,000
4:05—143d St. and Walnut Av.; N. Y. N.	Trifling
5:40—339 East 8th St.; owner unknown	Trifling
6:55—11 East 26th St.; J. F. Kreuchen	Trifling
9:10—810 Madison Av.; Mrs. C. M. Travers	Slight
8:30—237 Cherry St.; M. Abramowitz	Slight
9:30—33 Monroe St.; E. Keesler	Slight
10:40—804 West 35th St.; unknown	Trifling
10:50—37 Stanton St.; Joseph Alstein	$25

PLEA BY JEROME SENDS MAN TO JAIL

Judge Crain Reconsiders His Suspension of Sentence on Hold-Up Man.

IS AN OLD OFFENDER

Sullivan's Appeal to the Court Impressive and Almost Obtains His Freedom.

At the suggestion of District Attorney Jerome, Judge Crain of General Sessions yesterday revoked his decision admitting Daniel Sullivan to a suspension of sentence for robbery in the second degree, and sent him to the penitentiary for two months. It was shown that Sullivan had already been convicted three times.

Sullivan is a plumber, who for the last few weeks has been living at 509 West 179th Street. On March 12 he saw George Herrlinger, a brewery worker of 123 Wadeworth Avenue, coming out of a saloon at 179th Street and Ameterdam Avenue, apparently in need of assistance. Sullivan helped him along until he got him in front of his own house.

There he struck Herrlinger and robbed him of $20. Herrlinger struggled with him and they both fell against the area door. Mrs. Herrlinger opened it and came to the rescue of her husband. Sullivan struck her in the face with his fist. The police arrived before Sullivan could get away and he was arrested. Some of the money was found that night on the snow in the area, and more was picked up next day.

Sullivan was arraigned before Judge Crain in Part Three of General Sessions last Tuesday on the charges of robbery in the second degree, grand larceny in the first dsgree, and assault in the second degree. He was tried on the first count and found guilty.

He was brought up for sentence yesterday morning with another batch of prisoners. Seated on the bench with Judge Crain was Jamee J. Hagan, formerly Warden of the Tombs, and a Tammany district leader.

When Judge Crain first took his seat on the hench a few months ago and received a floral emblem, Mr. Hagan was one of those who were present to congratulate him upon his elevation and to point the moral of the inscription on the flowers, "Reward for Loyalty."

When Sullivan'e turn came the Judge asked if any one knew him. A man named Penny arose in the back of the court and said that he was formerly Sullivan's employer and would be glad to take him on again at any time. Then the prisoner himself was put in the witness chair, although when he was on trial he had not testified on his own behalf, and made the following statsment:

As I was on my way home with a friend of mine I saw this man in a saloon, and as I come with the friend of mine from the saloon, he said to me: "There will be an easy mark to get his money." Well, it is never my intentions to do anytbing like that, and as I passed my home this man was lying across the street, with a man evidently trying to arouse him, and he asked me to lift him up, which I was my intention. As I brought him home, up as far as the corner, he insisted on going alone, and I, not knowing the man or being acquainted with him, I left him go, and I thought still to follow my act of charity and see him home, so I still kept my eye on him, and as he turned into the gateway leading to the cellar, and as I was about to turn to go back home, I heard a sound as though he was falling downstairs. I goes back to the gateway and looked down and saw his form lying helplessly at the bottom of the stairs. I went down and lifted him up on the street again, and asked him if he lived there or stayed there, and as I was raising him to his feet, I don't know whatever put it into my head, but I put my hand in his pocket and I took his money, but my conscience would not let me keep it, and I put the money back again.

As soon as Sullivan finished his story, Judge Crain suspended sentence. Sullivan was walking out of court when Assistant District Attorney Appleton jumped to his feet and objected. He read the man's record, which was:

1901, convicted of assault in the second degree before Justice Newburger in General Sessions. Sentence suspended.
1902, convicted of assault in Special Sessions. Fined $10.
1903, convicted of assault on a policeman in Special Sessions. Fined $25.
1906, accused of felonious assault before Magistrate Finn. Discharged.

Judge Crain then ordered Sullivan once more brought into court. Assistant District Attorney Appleton asked for delay in order that he might consult authorities and despatched ons of his attendants for Mr. Jerome. He atates that as he gave this order Mr. Hagan said to him:

"Don't do that. There's no use getting Jerome."

However, Mr. Jerome came immediately and discussed the legal questions involved with the Judge.

"I don't want to exceed my legal powers," said Judge Crain. "Now what I suggest is that I suspend sentence, and then you can bring mandamus proceedings to make me take action. We'll have a test cass then."

"I don't want to do that," replied the District Attorney. "Of course there may be some divine influence which will make the man reform under a suspended sentsnce, but my experiencs is that men liks the prieoner are not apt to reform."

"Well, I ehould not like to exceed my powers," said the Judge. "I'll revoke my suspension of eentence and eentence him."

Then Sullivan was called to the bar and received a sentence of two months instead of a possible fifteen years.

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Troy's best Product
(from a green box)
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The Collar Totoket
Any Size.
EARL & WILSON.
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Kennedy Shirts

Negligee Shirts
at 1.19
This is a windfall of 2.00 and 2.50 Shirts.
Manufacturer's Samples, Plain and Pleated Bosoms.
59c for 1.00 Negligee Shirts
Fine percale in new Patterns, Cuffs attached.
1.50 Walking Gloves, 98c.
New shades of tan and oak made of imported cape skins.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, rolls, crusts, griddle cakes and muffins.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NO MERCY SHOWN TO GUN CARRIERS

Courts Impose Severe Sentences on Offenders for the Revolver Habit.

ONE MAN GETS 16 MONTHS

Head of Italian Labor Union Calls on All Members to Disarm and Obey the Law.

Severe sentences were again meted out yesterday in the courts against thoss found carrying concealed weapone. Judge Rosaleky, in General Sessions, sentenced Carlo de Sanctle, a barber, to the State Prison for one year and four months for carrying a loaded revolver and a dirk. Herman Schwartz of 126 Cannon Street, who had heen arrested on the charge of robbery from a truck, escaped from that accusation only to go to the penitentiary for eix months for carrying a loaded revolver.

Eight additional indictments were handed down by ths Grand Jury on similar charges, and five more are pending before the Grand Jury, which will report Monday.

Gilchrist Stewart, the colored lawyer and member of the Republican County Committee, was brought before Magistrate Walsh, in the West Side Court, yesterday, charged with being drunk and disorderly. At the time of his arrest he had with him John Johnson, a colored editor and publisher, of 324 East Nineteenth Street, who was held on the charge of carrying a revolver concealed under his vest.

According to Patrolman Connor of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, Stewart and Johnson entered a lunchroom at 80 Amsterdam Avenue. Stewart began picking the raisins out of a bowl of rice. The clerk told bim to stop, and he only dug the further into the dish.

The clerk pushed him from the counter, and he turned to Johnson and said:

"Give me that thing, quick."

Johnson reached down inside his vest and pulled out a pearl-handled Colt's revolver, fully loaded. Hs was quickly disarmed.

Stewart admitted having been drunk and was fined $10. Johnson was held in $1,000 bail for exanination to-day.

Detective Frank Casassa brushed against Anton Marirrano of Paterson, N. J., on the Forty-second Street elevated station on Sixth Avenue. He felt a revolver in Marirrano's pocket, and took bim to Jefferson Market Court, where the prisoner said to Magistrate Barlow:

"I carry $400 or $500 all the time, and need the gun to protect it."

He actually had $400 on bim, but he was held in $500 for trial.

Edward Manning, who manages an automobile garage in West Seventy-firet Street, was arreated yesterday for carrying a revolver. His lawyer objected to having him classed with Italians, but Judge Olmsted, in Special Sessions, cut him off sbort and declared that he had knew no discrimination. However, as the revolver was broken, Manning was allowed to go with a $25 fine. One Italian went to the island for three months and three others for two months.

It was Magistrate Crane, in the Morrisania Court, who had the first case before him of selling revolvers to a minor. Oscar Hanssn, a clerk in his mother's store, at 3,134 Third Avenue, sold a cheap revolver to Eddie Rueher, a lad of 15 years. His father saw it and took his son and the gun to the police station.

Hansen was arrested, and Magistrate Crane lectured him severely. He held him in $500 bail for trial.

Tito Pascelli, President of the Italian Rockmen and Excavators' Union, came out yesterday as the ally of the police in their crusade. He was one of the delegates to the Peace Conference, and has taken to heart the lessons of Carnegie Hall.

He issued an order yesterday that at all meetings of the union every member will be eearched and any carrying arms will have them taken away, and they will be turned over to the police. All locals will eearch their members before their meetings commence. This order was posted in the headquarters of the union at 2,157 First Avenue, and sent to every local within its jurisdiction. It contains an appeal to the members of whatever nationality to obey the law and to remove from the Italian race the stigma which the habit of carrying concealed weapons has cast upon it.

PATERSON IS AROUSED.

Court Says Future Gun Carriers Will Go to Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, April 19.—Judge Scott in the Passaic County Court to-day served notice that hereafter pereone brought before him for carrying concealed weapons would be sent to State prison. The court said that this offense must be checked, and he would do bie share.

Luigi Stifano was arraigned on a charge of etabbing Joseph Maloni with a stiletto. Stifano escaped a State prieon sentence because of the many representations of his previous good character, and a fine of $250 was imposed, in default of which Stifano will remain in jail at the rate of $1 a day.

Judge Scott was emphatic in declaring, however, that in future no leniency would be shown to prisoners accussed of using or carrying deadly weapone.

CAMORRA'S CHIEF CAUGHT.

Arrest of Alfano Here for Murder Causes a Sensation in Naples.

Detectives Petrosini and Anchiopli, in making a raid on Wednesday night in the course of the crusade against Italiane for carrying concealed weapons, arrested a man in the sub-baeement of this house at 108 Mulherry Street who admitted that he was Enrico Alfano. Petroeino said the man was wanted in Italy for the murder of Cuocolo and his wife.

Alfano was head of the Camorra at the time, and Cuocolo was his rival. At Alfano'a instigation, it is eaid, both Cuocolo and his wife were condemned to death, their murder being later accomplished. Alfano disappeared.

Alfano was arreated only after a desperate struggle. He was locked up at Police Headquarters as a suspicious person. The Italian Government was notified, and the prisoner is being held for extradition.

NAPLES, April 19.—The receipt of the news here that Enrico Alfano, called "Erricone," the head of the Camorra, has been arrested in the United States, has produced a sensation. The populace considered Alfano in the light of a demigod; he was thought to be invulnerable to bullets and able at all times to escape his pursuers.

At one time Alfano was a well-known figure here. When attending to his criminal business he used to drive about in his own carriage, and was always fashionably dressed. He had a rival for the leadership of the Camorra in a man named Cuocolo, and to get him out of the way Alfano informed the police that his rival was a spy.

The Camorra then condemned both Cuocolo and his wife to death, and they were brutally murdered. Alfano remained in Naples for some time after this murder trying to cover up the traces of the crime and deceive the police. In thie he was not successful, and when he finally realized he was in danger fled to the United States. The authorities are endeavoring to obtain the extradition of Alfano with the least loss of time.

GIFT FROM THE BLACK HAND.

Italian Banker Gets Box Filled with Explosives.

Salvatore Gemovese, a banker of 416 Eest Eleventh Street, received a euspicious looking box by express yesterday morning, and having recently received a number of threatening Blaok Hand isttere he reported the matter at Police Headquarters.

Detective Degulda of Detective Sergeant Petrosino's staff took the box to the Bureau of Combustibles, where it was opened by Inspector Wolf. The box, which was 8 inches wide, 10 inches high, and 19 inches long, was found to contain, packed in with a lot of old newspapere, eight 32-calibre cartridges, one electric blasing coil, a lot of lead wire, an 8 by 10 sparking coil, several fulminating caps, and a coil of insulating wire. Inspector Wolf said that the contents of the box formed the making of an infernal machine that would have created havoc had the parts been connected, but as they were they were practically harmless.

Mr. Gemovese told the police that several weeks ago he began receiving Black Hand letters, the first one dsmanding that he pay $1,000. Then the demand was raised to $2,000. Last Wednesday he received a letter which told him that if he did not send the $2,000 by a trusty messenger he would be killed and the banker believes that the box he got yeeterday was meant as a warning of what he might expect if he did not send the money.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

April 20th

Measured by almost any standard but Young's, Young's Hats are worth more than they cost, but "Moderate Price and None Better Made" is the most we need to claim for them.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 99 Nassau near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 6 Broadway, near Beaver St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

SOLID VALUES

Are the $25 Suits and Overcoats, we build to measure, of the blue, gray and brown shadow stripes, plaids and checks. Indestructible fronts and shoulders, style, and perfect tailoring are the foundation of "Arnheim" clothes. Write, call or phone for samples, illustrated booklet, measuring blank and tape.

SPECIAL:—The stock of James Scarlett & Co., 391 Fifth Avenue; their $80 Suitings and Overcoatings on sale on our second floor at $30.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth Street.

HORNER'S OFFERING

OF GEO. VETTER'S SONS FURNITURE STOCK STILL CONTINUES

AT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF LESS THAN PRICES ORIGINALLY MARKED.

Embraced in this extensive collection will be found Parlor and Library Furniture in Gold and Mahogany; Dining Room and Chamber Sets in Circassian Walnut, Dark and White Mahogany—Bookcases, Library Tables, Chairs, China Closets, Desks, &c.—Best Quality—beautiful finish and artistic appearance.

ON SALE at 35-37 West 23d Street

ORIENTAL RUGS | Included in this offering are a number of Persian, Kermanshah, Mahal, Gorovans, Herez, Mersheds, &c., in various sizes.

Reduced to Less Than Market Value!

R. J. HORNER & CO. West 23d Street
Furniture Makers and Importers West 24th Street

AMUSEMENTS. | AMUSEMENTS.

CASH PRIZES

MINING SHOW

Grand Central Palace
Lexington Av., 43d and 44th Streets.

The mining exhibitors have increased in number, necessitating the elimination of the side shows and trail. The cow girls have gone.

The scenic production of Goldfield is interesting large audiences nightly.

H. S. Woolley of Salt Lake City will deliver a lecture this evening in the Auditorium at 8.30: "Mining from a Business Standpoint."

Three cash prizes amounting to $500 will be distributed for criticisms on Mr. Woolley's statements. Governing rules will be furnished.

Mr. Woolley is a practical miner. He speaks from the "know how." Is firmly convinced mining is in its infancy.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. LAST 7 NIGHTS.
THE GRAND MOGUL
with FRANK MOULAN & 100 Singers.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Today 2:10
Still the Biggest and Best Show in Town. ANNA HELD
In The Parisian Model. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:10.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed.
For Wed. Mat., MERELY MARY ANN.
ELEANOR ROBSON
AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong
(Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
"A Hit."—Herald.
GRACE GEORGE
In SARDOU'S
DIVORCONS
"Wins a positive success."—Times.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day.
Last Time To-night. CARLE in THE SPRING CHICKEN.
To-morrow, 8:30. VICTOR HERBERT'S
Seats Now on Sale. ORCHESTRA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Klaw & Erlanger's
Last Week
BEN HUR
Prices 25 to 1.50. Last Mat. To-day 2. Ev. 8 shp.
NEXT WEEK, for two weeks only,
Geo. M. Cohan in LITTLE JOHNNY JONES.
Seats on sale. Prices 25c. to $1.00

HIPPODROME

6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
Best Features of Circus, Spectacle, and WILD WEST
PIONEER DAYS Sioux Indians With 100
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER
With Mermaids and Gorgeous Ballet

PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Tel. 2818 Mad. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:20.
LAST 2 WEEKS OF SEASON
MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide | HENRY MILLER
REOPENS DALY'S THEATRE AUG 26.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1646 Bryant Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.
Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, Lotta Faus.

Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15 Tel. 2485-38. Mt. Tdy & Wed
EDDIE FOY in THE ORCHID.

LYRIC 42 St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
The Road to Yesterday with Minnie Dupree & original cast.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Ev. 8:15. Mts. To-day & Wed. 2:15
CYRIL SCOTT in PRINCE CHAP
the

BIJOU Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20.
MME. NAZIMOVA In Comtesse Coquette.

LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. 25, 50, 75c. Wed. Mat. 25-50c. Reg. Mt. Tdy.
Wm. Morris Stock Co. This week and next. The Lost Paradise

LAST WEEK
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
BARNUM & BAILEY
3-Ring Circus—Double Menagerie—Roman Hippodrome—Sensational Ski-Sailing—Dip of Death—Acrobatic Novelties—Bicycle Twirls—Riding Seals.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 AND 8.
Doors open an hour earlier to afford patrons an opportunity to visit the menagerie and museums
Admission to everything, including numbered seats, 25c. and 50c. (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 Children Half Price (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Box Seats, $2.00 and $2.50. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
No performance in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark or Paterson this year.

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST
Home-Coming Engagement Opens at
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Tuesday Afternoon, April 23
Full Particulars in Saturday Evening and Sunday Morning Papers.
Box Office Now Open.
PRICES: 25c., 50c., 75c. (On sale when the Doors Open.)
Reserved Seats Now on Sale, $1.00, $1.50. Box Seats $2.00, $2.50, According to Location. Box Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M

MANHATTAN 34th St., near 8th Ave. OPERA HOUSE
LAST DAY GRAND OPERA SEASON
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN..... Director
TO-DAY MAT. at 2:15, 9th appearance of MME. CALVE, Bizet's CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, Zeppilli, Trentini, Giaconia; MM Dalmores, Ancona, Gilibert, Daddi, Magnoz, Reschiglian. Conductor, Campanini.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Last Night of the season, Verdi's AIDA. Mmes. Russ, de Cisneros; MM Basi, Sammarco, Arimondi, Mugnoz, Pechi. Conductor, Campanini. Prices 75c., $3.00.
Next Season—Subscription Sale Now Open.

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215 West 57th St.
LAST DAY TO-DAY
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
8 to 10 P. M.
82D ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
ADMISSION.....50c.

THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. THE GAIETY GIRLS. Sunday Aft. & Ev. Concerts.
THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mt. To-day. THE PARISIAN BELLES Sunday Aft. & Ev. Concerts.

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. at 2. David Belasco Presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO
MADISON SQ. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Theo. 24 St. E'y. Last 2 Weeks. CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US

ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Last Mat. To-day 2:15. Last Time To-night, 8:15.
Beg. Thurs. April 25. THE AMBITIOUS MRS. ALCOTT
A CURE FOR THE BLUES BEFORE AND AFTER. With Leo Ditrichstein. Seats Now Selling.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. Hondini, Cressy & Dayne, Clarice Vance, Willard Simms & Co., Max Wesley Troupe. MAT. DAILY, 25c.
ALHAMBRA 7th Av. & 126th St. Mat. Daily, 25c. Master Gabriel, Carlotta, Truly Shattuck, Rice & Prevost, Carter de Haven.

NEW IRWIN'S WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. B'way & 60th St. MAT. TO-DAY. M. M. Theise presents 5TH MONTH
Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

Williams College Dramatics
"MY FRIEND FROM INDIA."
Carnegie Lyceum, 8 P. M., April 23.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings, 25c. to $1.
Mats. Daily, 25-50c. ALICE LLOYD, The Futurity Winner, Jack Lorimer, The McNaughton Brothers, others.

HACKETT THEATER, W. 42 St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees To-day & Thurs. at 2:20.
ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour POCAHONTAS Saving Life of JOHN SMITH

IRVING Pl. Theatre. To-day Matinee, 2:15, & Eve., 8:20, Willi Thaller in Leon's Comedy Drama, "Gebildete Menschen."

GRAND Mat. To-day JOE WEBER All Star Co. Next Week—THE HYPOCRITES.

West End Theatre. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. Parted on Her Bridal Tour. Next Week—James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's farcical romance,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Begins 8:20. Matinee Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
ARNOLD DALY—The Boys of Co. B.
Sun. at 8:30. BURTON HOLMES VESUVIUS & NAPLES.
Mon. at 3.

GAR

APRIL 1907

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907. 16 PAGES.

IDEAS OF MAX STIRNER.

First English Translation of His Book, "The Ego and His Own"—His Attack on Socialism—The Most Revolutionary Book Ever Published.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JAMES HUNEKER,

Author of "Iconoclasts."

I.

IN 1888 John Henry Mackay, the Scottish-German poet, an intransigent, while at the British Museum reading Lange's "History of Materialism," encountered the name of Max Stirner and a brief criticism of his forgotten book, "Der Einzige und sein Eigenthum." ["The Only One and His Property"; in French translated "L'Unique et sa Propriété," and in the first English translation more aptly and euphoniously entitled "The Ego and His Own."] His curiosity excited, Mackay, who is a man of assured talents, wealth, and an ardent scholar, procured after some difficulty a copy of the work, and so greatly was he stirred that for ten years he gave himself up to the study of Stirner and his teachings, and after incredible painstaking published in 1898 the story of his life. ["Max Stirner: Sein Leben und sein Werk," John Henry Mackay, Schuster & Loeffler, Berlin und Leipsic.] To Mackay's labors we owe all we know of a man who was as absolutely swallowed up by the years as if he had never existed. But some advanced spirits had read Stirner's book, the most revolutionary ever written, and had felt its influence. Let us name two: Henrik Ibsen and Frederick Nietzsche. Though the name of Stirner is not quoted by Nietzsche, he nevertheless recommended Stirner to a favorite pupil of his, Prof. Baumgartner at Basle University. This was in 1874.

One hot August afternoon in the year 1896 at Bayreuth I was standing in the marktplatz when a member of the Wagner Theatre—the performances were in progress that Summer—pointed out to me a house opposite, at the corner of the Maximilianstrasse, and said: "Do you see that house with the double gables? A man was born there whose name will be green when Jean Paul and Richard Wagner are forgotten." It was too large a draught upon my credulity, so I asked the name. "Max Stirner," he replied. "The crazy Hegelian," I retorted. "You have read him, then?" "No; but you haven't read Nordau." It was true. All fire and flame at that time for Nietzsche, I did not realize that the poet and rhapsodist had forerunners. My friend sniffed at Nietzsche's name; Nietzsche for him was an aristocrat, not an Individualist. In reality, a lyric expounder of Bismarck's gospel of blood and iron. Wagner's adversary would, with Renan, place mankind under the yoke of a more exacting tyranny than Socialism, the tyranny of culture, of the Over-Man. Ibsen, who had studied both Kierkegaard and Stirner—witness Brand and Peer Gynt—Ibsen was much nearer to the champion of the Ego than Nietzsche. Yet it is the dithyrambic author of "Zarathustra" who is responsible, with Mackay, for the recrudescence of Stirner's teachings.

***

Stirner, Nietzsche and the Doctrine of Individualism.

Nietzsche is the poet of the doctrine, Stirner its prophet, or, if you will, its philosopher. Later I secured the book, which had been reprinted in the cheap edition of Reclam. [1882.] It seemed colorless, or rather gray, set against the glory and gorgeous rhetoric of Nietzsche. I could not see what I saw a decade later—that Nietzsche only used Stirner as a springboard, as a point of departure, and that the Individual had vastly different meanings to these widely disparate temperaments. Stirner, indifferent psychologist as he was, displayed nevertheless the courage of an explorer in search of the pole of the Ego.

The man, whose theories make a tabula rasa of civilization, was born at Bayreuth Oct. 25, 1806, and died at Berlin June 25, 1856. His right name was Johann Caspar Schmidt, Max Stirner being a nickname bestowed upon him by his lively comrades in Berlin because of his very high and massive forehead. His father was a maker of wind instruments, who died six months after his son's birth. His mother remarried, and his stepfather proved a kind protector. Nothing of external importance occurred in the life of Max Stirner that might place him apart from his fellow-students. He was very industrious over his books at Bayreuth, and when he became a student at the Berlin University he attended the lectures regularly, preparing himself for a teacher's profession. He mastered the classics, modern philosophy, and modern languages. But he did not win a doctor's degree; just before examinations his mother became ill with a mental malady, (a fact his critics have noted,) and the son dutifully gave up everything so as to be near her. After her death he married a girl who died within a short time. Later, in 1843, his second wife was Maria Dähnhardt, a very "advanced" young woman, who came from Schwerin to Berlin to lead a "free" life. She met Stirner in the Hippel circle, at a Weinstube in the Friedrichstrasse, where radical young thinkers gathered; Bruno, Bauer, Feuerbach, Karl Marx, Moses Hess, Jordan, Julius Faucher, and other stormy insurgents. She had, it is said, about 10,000 thalers. She was married with the ring wrenched from a witness's purse—her bridegroom had forgotten to provide one. He was not a practical man; if he had been he would not have written "The Ego and His Own."

It was finished between the years 1843 and 1845; the latter date it was published. It created a stir, though the censor did not seriously interfere with it; its attacks on the prevailing government were veiled. In Germany rebellion on the psychic plane expresses itself in metaphysics; in Poland and Russia music is the favorite medium. Feuerbach, Hess, and Szeliga answered Stirner's terrible arraignment of society, but men's thoughts were interested elsewhere, and with the revolt of 1848 Stirner was quite effaced. He had taught for five years in a fashionable school for young ladies; he had written for several periodicals, and translated extracts from the works of Say and Adam Smith.

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Max Stirner and His Wife.

After his book appeared, his relations with his wife became uneasy. Late in 1846 or early in 1847 she left him and went to London, where she supported herself by writing; later she inherited a small sum from a sister, visited Australia, married a laborer there, and became a washerwoman. In 1897 Mackay wrote to her in London, asking her for some facts in the life of her husband. She replied tartly that she was not willing to revive her past; that her husband had been too much of an egotist to keep friends, and was a man, "Very sly." This was all he could extort from the woman, who evidently had never understood her husband and execrated his memory, probably because her little fortune was swallowed up by their mutual improvidence. Another appeal only elicited the answer that "Mary Smith is preparing for death"—she had become a Roman Catholic. It is the irony of things in general that his book is dedicated to "My Sweetheart, Marie Dähnhardt."

Stirner, after being deserted, led a precarious existence. The old jolly crowd at Hippel's seldom saw him. He was in prison twice for debt—free Prussia!—and often lacked bread. He, the exponent of Egoism, of philosophic anarchy, starved because of his pride. He was in all matters save his theories a moderate man, eating and drinking temperately, living frugally. Unassuming in manners, he could hold his own in debate—and Hippel's appears to have been a rude debating society—yet one who avoided life rather than mastered it. He was of medium height, ruddy, and his eyes deep blue. His hands were white, slender, "aristocratic," writes Mackay. Certainly not the figure of stalwart shatterer of conventions, not the ideal iconoclast; above all, without a touch of the melodrama of communistic anarchy, with its black flags, its propaganda by force, its idolatry of assassinations, bomb throwing, killing of fat, harmless policemen, and its sentimental gab-fests about fraternity. Stirner hated the word Equality; he knew it was a lie, knew that all men are born unequal, as no two grains of sand on earth ever are or ever will be alike. He was a solitary. And thus he died at the age of fifty. A few of his former companions heard of his neglected condition and buried him. Nearly a half century later Mackay, with the co-operation of Hans von Bülow, affixed a commemorative tablet on the house where he last lived, Philipstrasse 19, Berlin, and alone Mackay placed a slab to mark his grave in the Sophienkirchhof.

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The Most Thoroughgoing of Nihilists.

It is to the poet of the "Letzte Erkentniss," ("Sum of Knowledge,") with its stirring line, "Dooh bin ich mein," ("But I am Mine,") that I owe the above scanty details of the most thoroughgoing Nihilist who ever penned his disbelief in religion, humanity, society, the family. He rejects them all. We have no portrait of this insurrectionist—he preferred personal insurrection to general revolution; the latter, he asserted, brought in its train either Socialism or a tyrant—except a sketch hastily made by Friedrich Engels, the revolutionist, for Mackay. It is not reassuring. Stirner looks like an old-fashioned German and timid pedagogue, high-coat collar, spectacles, clean-shaven face and all. This valiant enemy of the State, of Socialism, was, perhaps, only brave on paper. But his icy, relentless, epigrammatic style is in the end more gripping than the spectacular, volcanic, whirling utterances of Nietzsche. Nietzsche lives in an ivory tower and is an aristocrat. Into Stirner's land all are welcome. That is, if men have the will to rebel. Above all, if they despise the sentimentality of mob rule. "The Ego and His Own" is the most drastic criticism of Socialism thus far presented.

II.

THE book called "The Ego and His Own" is divided into two parts: first, The Man; second, I. Its motto should be, "I find no sweeter fat than sticks to my own bones." But Walt Whitman's pronouncement had not been made, and Stirner was forced to fall back on Goethe—Goethe, from whom all that is modern flows. "I place my all on Nothing," ["Ich hab' Mein Sach' auf Nichts gestellt," from the joyous poem "Vanitas! Vanitatum Vanitas!"] is Stirner's keynote to his Egoistic symphony. I, Me, Ich, Ego, je, moi—the list might be lengthened of the personal pronoun in various languages. The hateful I, as Pascal said, caused Zola, a solid egoist himself, to assert that the English were the most egotistic of races because their I in their tongue was but a single letter, while the French employed two, je, and not capitalized unless beginning a sentence! Stirner must have admired the English, as his I was the sole counter in his philosophy. His ego and not the family is the unit of the social life. In antique times, when men were really the young, not the ancient, it was a world of reality. Men enjoyed the material. With Christianity came the rule of the spirit; ideas were become sacred, with the concepts of God, Goodness, Sin, Salvation. After Rousseau and the French Revolution humanity was enthroned, and the State became our oppressor. Our first enemies are our parents, our educators—an idea first enunciated by Stendhal, though also original with Stirner. It follows, then, that the only criterion of life is my Ego. Without my Ego I could not apprehend existence. Altruism is a pretty disguise for egotism. No one is or can be disinterested. He gives up one thing for another because the other seems better, nobler to him. Egotism! The ascetic renounces the pleasures of life because in his eyes renunciation is nobler than enjoyment. Egotism again! "You are to benefit yourself, and you are not to seek your benefit," cries Stirner. Explain the paradox! The one sure thing of life is the Ego. [Descartes] Therefore, "I am not you, but I'll use you if you are agreeable to me." Not to God, not to man, must be given the glory. "I'll keep the glory myself." What is Humanity but an abstraction? I am Humanity. Therefore the State is a monster that devours its children. It must not dictate to me. "The State and I are enemies." The State is a spook. A spook, too, is freedom. What is freedom? Who is free? Free for what? The world belongs to all, but all are I. I alone am individual proprietor.

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Stirner's Idea of Property.

Property is conditioned by might. What I have is mine. "Whoever knows how to take, to defend, the thing, is him belongs property." Stirner would have held that property was not only mine but ten points of the law. He repudiates all laws. Repudiates competition, for persons are not the subject of competition, but "things" are; therefore if you are without "things" how can you compete? Persons are free, not "things." The world, therefore, is not "free." Socialism is but a further screwing up of the State machine to limit the individual. Socialism is a new god, a new abstraction to tyrannize over the Ego. And remember that Stirner is not speaking of the metaphysical Ego of Hegel, Fichte, Schilling, but of your I, my I, the political, the social I, the economic I of every man and woman. In a sense Stirner is not a philosopher. He is, rather, an Ethiker. He spun no metaphysical cobwebs. He reared no lofty cloud palaces. He did not bring from Asia its pessimism, as did Schopenhauer; nor deny reality, as did Berkeley. He was a foe to general ideas. His was an implacable realist. Yet while he denies the existence of an Absolute, of a Deity, State, Categorical Imperative, he nevertheless had not shaken himself free from Hegelianism, [he is Extreme Left as a Hegelian,] for he erected his I as an Absolute, though only dealing with it in its relations to society. Now, nature abhors an absolute. Everything is relative. So

* "THE EGO AND HIS OWN." By Max Stirner. Translated from the German by Stephen T. Byington, with an introduction by James L. Walker. New York: Benjamin R. Tucker. $1.25.

we shall see presently that with Stirner, too, his I is not so independent as he imagines.

He says "crimes spring from fixed ideas." The Church, State, the Family, Morals, are fixed ideas. "Atheists are pious people." They reject one fiction to cling to many old ones. Liberty for the people is not my liberty. Socrates was a fool in that he conceded to the Athenians the right to condemn him. Proudhon said, "Property is theft." Theft from whom? From society? But society is not the sole proprietor. Pauperism is the valuelessness of Me. The State and pauperism are the same. Communism, Socialism abolish private property and push us back into Collectivism. The individual is enslaved by the machinery of the State or by Socialism. Your ego is not free if you allow your vices or virtues to enslave it. The intellect has too long ruled, says Stirner; it is the will (not Schopenhauer's will to live, or Hertmann's will to power, but the sum of our activity expressed by an act of volition; old-fashioned will, in a word) to exercise itself to the utmost. Nothing compulsory, all voluntary. Do what you will. Fey ce que vouldras, as Rabelais has it in his Abbey of Thelème. Not "Know thyself," but get the value out of yourself. Make your value felt. The poor are to blame for the rich. Our art to-day is the only art possible, and therefore real at the time. We are at every moment all we can be. There is no such thing as sin. It is an invention to keep imprisoned the will of our Ego. And as mankind is forced to believe theoretically in sin, yet commit it in its daily life, hypocrisy and crime are engendered. If the concept of sin had never been used as a club over the weak minded, there would be no sinners—i. e., wicked people. [Here the Christian Scientists should read.] The individual is himself the world's history. The world is my picture. There is no other Ego but mine. Louis XIV. said, "L'Etat, c'est moi"; I say, "l'Univers, c'est moi." J. S. Mill wrote in his femoue essay on liberty that "Society has now got the better of the individuel."

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Ibsen and Individualism.

Rousseau, a madman of genius, is to blame for the "social contract" and the "oquality" nonsense that has poisoned more than one nation's political ideas. The minority is always in the right, declared Ibsen, as opposed to Comte's "Submission is the base of perfection." To have the will to be responsible for one's self, advises Nietzsche. "I am what I am," (Brand.) "To thyself be sufficient," (Peer Gynt.) Both men failed, for their freedom kills. To thy own self be true. God is within you. Best of all is Lord Acton's dictum that "Liberty is not a means to a higher political end. It is of itself the highest political end." To will is to have to will. (Ibsen.) My truth is the truth, (Stirner.) Mortal has made the immortal, says the Rig Veda. Nothing is greater than I. (Bhagavat Gita.) I am that I am, (the Avesta, also Exodus.) Taine wrote. "Neture is in reality a tapestry of which we see the reverse side. This is why we try to turn it." Hierarchy, oligarchy, both forms submerge the Ego. John Stuart Mill demanded: "How can great minds be produced in a country where the test of a great mind is agreeing in the opinions of small minds?" Bakounine in his fragmentary essay on God and the State feared the domination of science quite as much as an autocracy. "Politics is the madness of the many for the gain of the few," Pope asserted. Read Spinoza, "The Citizen and the State." ("Tractatus Theologico-Politicus.") Or enjoy Oscar Wilde's brilliant epigram: "Charity creates a multitude of sins."

Science tells us in this century that our I is really a "we"; a colony of cells, an orchestra of inherited instincts. We have not even free will or at least only in a limited sense. We are an instrument played upon by our heredity and our environment. The cell, then, is the unit, not the ego. Very well, Stirner would exclaim, (if he had lived after Darwin and 1859,) the cell is my cell, not yours! Away with other cells! But such an autonomous gospel is surely a phantasm. Stirner, too, saw a ghost. Stirner, too, in his proud Individualism was an aristocrat. No man may separate himself from the tradition of his race unless to incur the penalty of a sterile isolation. The solitary is usually the abnormal man. Man is gregarious. Man is a political animal. Even Stirner recognises that man is not man without society.

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"Letting Go and Holding On."

In practice he would have agreed with Havelock Ellis that "all the art of living lies in the fine mingling of letting go and holding on." The body includes the soul and the soul permeates the body. That gentle mystic Joachim of Flora said: "The true ascetic counts nothing his own, save only his harp." But Stirner, sentimental, henpecked, myopic Berlin

MAX STIRNER.

Portrait sketch made by Friedrich Engels. From John Henry Meckay's "Max Stirner," (Schuster, Loeffler & Co., Berlin.) The only portrait of the great "individualist" extant. The philosopher of anarchy looks like a harmless domioo player.

professor, was too actively engaged in wholesale criticism—that is, destruction of society, with all its props and standards, its hidden selfishness and heartlessness—to bother with theories of reconstruction. His disciples have remedied the omission. He speaks, though vaguely, of a Union of Egoists, a Verein, where all would rule all, where man, through self-mastery, would be his own master. "In those days there was no King in Israel; every man did that which was right in his own eyes." Indeed, Stirner's notions as to Property and Money—"it will always be money"—sound suspiciously like those of our captains of industry. Might conquers Right. He has brought to bear the most blazing light rays upon the shifts and evasions of those who decry egoism, who are what he calls "involuntary," not voluntary, egoists. Their motives are shown to the bone. Your Sir Willoughby Patternes are not your real egoists, but are only half-hearted, selfish weaklings. The true egotist is the altruist, says Stirner; yet Liebnitz was right; so was Dr. Pangloss. This is the best of possible worlds. Any other is not conceivable for man, who is said to be at the top of his zoological series. (Though Quinton has made the astonnding statement that the birds follow the mammals.) We are all "spectres of the dust," and to live on an overcrowded planet we must follow the advice of the Boyg: "Go roundabouti" Compromise is the only sane attitude. The world is not, will not be, to the strong of arm or spirit, as Nietzsche believes. The race is to the mediocre. The survival of the fittest is to the weak. Society shields and upholds the feeble. Mediocrity rules, let Carlyle or Darwin enunciate laws as they may. It was the perception of these facts that drove Stirner to formulate his theories in "The Ego and His Own." He was poor, a failure, and despised by his wife. He lived under a dull, brutal régime. The individual was naught, the State all. His book was his great revenge. It was the efflorescence of his Ego. It was his romance, his dream of an ideal world, his Platonic republic. Philosophy is more a matter of man's temperament than some suppose. And philosophic systems often go by opposites. Schopenhauer preached asceticism, but hardly led an ascetic life; Nietzsche commanded us: "Be hard!" when he really meant it for his own tender, bruised soul. His injunctions to be free, to become Immoralists and Overmen, were but the buttressing up of a will diseased, by the needs of a man who suffered his life long from morbid sensibility. James Walker's suggestion that "We will not allow the world to wait for the Overman. We are the Overmen," is a mordant criticism of Nietzscheism. I am Unique. Never again will this aggregation of atoms stand on earth. Therefore I must be free. I will myself free. (It is spiritual liberty that only counts.) But my I must not be of the kind described by the madhouse doctor in "Peer Gynt": "Each one shuts himself up in the barrel of self. In the self-fermentation he dives to the bottom: with the self-bung he seals it hermetically." The increased self-responsibility of life in an Egoist Union would prevent the world from ever entering into such ideal anarchy, (an-arch, without government.) There is too much of renunciation in the absolute freedom of the will—that is its final, if paradoxical, implication—for the man in the street. Our Utopias are secretly based on Chance. Deny Chance in our existence and life will be without salt. Man is not a perfectible animal. He fears the new and therefore clings to his old beliefs. To each his chimera. He has not grown mentally or physically since the Sumerians—or a million years before the Sumerians. Man is not a logical animal. He is governed by his emotions, his affective life. He hugs his illusions. His brains are an accident, possibly from overnutrition, as De Gourmont says. To fancy him capable of existing in a community where all are self-governed is a rare poet's vision. That way the millennium lies. And would the world be happier if it attained this truth?

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Qualities of the English Translation.

The English translation of "The Ego and His Own" is admirable; it is that of a philologist and a versatile scholar. Stirner's form is open to criticism. It is vermicular. His thought is never confused, but he sees so many sides of his theme, embroiders it with so many variations, that he repeats himself. He has neither the crystalline brilliance nor poetic glamour of Nietzsche. But he has left behind him a veritable Breviary of Destruction, a striking and dangerous book. It is dangerous in every sense of the word—to Socialism, to politicians, to hypocrisy. But it asserts the dignity of the individual, not his debasement. It fascinates even though it does not convince, and it is a handy weapon in these days when Socialism is tightening its sluggish coils preparatory to swallowing the State. Herbert Spencer, too, foresaw the dangers of Socialism.

"Is it not the chief disgrace in the world not to be a unit; to be reckoned one character; not to yield that peculiar fruit which each man was created to bear, but to be reckoned in the gross, in the hundred of thousands, of the party, of the section to which we belong, and our opinion predicted geographically as the North or the South?"

But Spencer did not write these words, nor did Max Stirner. Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote them. J. H.

New York, April, 1907.

A DETECTIVE STORY FAR OUT OF THE COMMON.

THERE is nothing in the unfamiliar name of Robert Fraser, nor in the unimpressive title of his "Three Men and a Maid" (Edward Clode) to give any one a hint that this is another of those "first books" that turn up at pleasant intervals on the reviewer's table and fairly amaze him with their all-around excellence of plot, construction, and style, and their utter lack of any sign that would indicate a novice as their author. There is always the possibility, of course made surer by its frequent past fulfillment—that the first success will never be followed by a greater or even an equal one, but certain it is that the discovery of such good promise of a worth-while addition to story tellers affords a satisfaction quite distinct from and superior to that to be derived from well established sources. There is no knowing at the beginning of what wonders one is assisting, and possibilities are always interesting.

It is in the well-worn field of the detective story that Mr. Fraser makes his first essay and shows his fitness by concocting a series of happenings so involved and mystifying that not only is everybody in the story led awey on a wrong trail, but the reader himself, though apparently the author's confidant and chuckling all the way along over his own perspicacity, is astounded on the seventh page from the last by a denouement of which he has never even dreamed, except as a possibility for "another story." If this rarital trick has ever been played before by the ingenious makers of mysteries it has escaped memory, but its effectiveness is so great that one can appreciate to the full the chagrin of the star detective in the story who finds his brilliance distinctly dimmed at the end by the same humiliating discovery of the one thing he did not know. A charming little touch of the author's, by the way, is this discomfiture of the great Mr. Webster, and it is calculated to soothe the reader's ruffled vanity.

Unpromising enough of excitement would seem the remote Yorkshire village of Hudston, which Mr. Fraser chooses for the scene of his strange drama, did we not know well enough that the darkest of tragedies have over and over again developed in just such deadly quiet surroundings. A Country Squire and his most villainous cousin, a vicar and his nephew, an innkeeper's two handsome daughters, a scoundrelly lawyer or two, and a most excellently drawn detective furnish the personnel of the narrative, the special recommendation of which is that it is not put in the first person, and has not a visible trace of the tiresomely wise deductions and logical puzzle-reading that are the ordinary accompaniments of the detective story. Mr. Webster is built on quite a different plan from his predecessors, but he is much more human and convincing than most of them. The "maid" seems all that her lovers thought her, which is vastly more than can be said of most heroines, and the "three men" are strong characters skilfully portrayed. There is always one personality which stands out beyond the rest in any story, seeming to best respond to the author's efforts and in this case it is the wicked sister, Hannah Nayland, who dominates the scene and is its tragic figure.

The keynote of the tale is the rivalry of the three men for the hand of Marjorie Nayland. She is only the village inn-keeper's daughter, but she has had the advantage of spending much time in London, and is the object of her sister's venomous jealousy. One of the three is found murdered, and as his death is greatly to the benefit of the other two and the piling up of the circumstantial evidence in the affair is both enormous and enormously mystifying, it will be seen whither Mr. Fraser's ingenious fancy wanders, but it would be a thousand pities to spoil a splendid story by telling any more about it than that it is well worth reading.

TIPPOO TIB.

AN odd but interesting biography published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. is "Tippoo Tib," narrated by Dr. Heinrich Brode, an old resident of Zanzibar. In his preface Dr. Brode says:

> The name of Tippoo Tib is familiar to all who took an interest in the affairs of East Africa or the Congo fifteen or twenty years ago. He was the most remarkable of the band of Arab traders and explorers who, starting from the East Coast, penetrated to the Congo, and were the rulers of whatever country they happened to be in, though they established no States and did not even claim the right of conquest on behalf of their sovereign, the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Becoming personally acquainted with and interested in Tippoo Tib, Dr. Brode induced him to write the story of his life, which he did, in Swahili, using Arabic characters which Dr. Brode transcribed for translation into German. The material thus obtained Dr. Brode expanded so that he has given a picture of Africa before the foreign inroads.

Books in Demand.

The popular books of the week ended April 16, as reported by the circulation department of the New York Public Library, are: Adult Fiction—Mason's "Running Water," Klein's "Lion and the Mouse," Nicholson's "Port of Missing Men"; Juvenile Fiction—Dudley's "Making the Nine," Barbour's "On Your Mark," Jamison's "Lady Jane"; Non-Fiction—Ibsen's Plays, Hall's "Three Acres and Liberty," "Clemens's "Christian Science."

APRIL

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FREDERICK DOUGLASS

A Biography of the First Conspicuous American Negro by Booker T. Washington.

IN the nature of things a life of Frederick Douglass, the best-known American negro of the past generation, by Booker Washington, the best-known American negro of the present generation, is not so much a history as a panegyric and a plea. The Principal of Tuskegee is bound to see the black Apostle of Abolition, not as he seems to the ordinary white American, but writ large. For the ordinary white American sees Douglass against the background of the whole body of his contemporaries of all colors and measures him accordingly, while his like-colored fellow-citizen consciously or unconsciously measures him by his pre-eminence in his own race. There, of course, since that race was in his times even more than now a race of field hands, he loomed gigantic.

The truth is that the Maryland slave who elected (out of Scott's "Marmion") to call himself Douglass, able as he was, was rather a weapon in the hands of fate and the Abolitionists than a force in himself. His historic value is chiefly as a symbol. He was caught up by a tendency which owed its motive power not at all to him and pushed forward as Exhibit A of what the enslaved black man might become if he were free. It is no reflection upon the Principal of Tuskegee (whose own eminence owes much to a like fortune he may be called Exhibit B) that he mistakes Douglass for a power in himself.

Thus much by way of adjusting the picture to the larger view, and the present volume, "Frederick Douglass," (American Crisis Biographies, Philadelphia, George W. Jacobs & Co.) may fairly be described as a work of real value as well as of great interest. Douglass (whose real name was Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey) was born of a slave mother and a white father, unknown, on a plantation at Tuckahoe, Md., in 1817, and the story of his childhood and youth spent in bondage makes, ne Principal Washington tells it, a tale at once moving and picturesque, in which the young slave assumes many attributes of the hero and martyr. The material, of course, is furnished by Douglass's own autobiographical writings—the dramatic incidents worked over and touched up, no doubt, for use during the Abolitionist propaganda which followed his escape to Massachusetts in 1838—but the substance of it bearing sufficient internal evidence of as reasonable accordance with the actual facts as may be expected in impassioned or heroic biography. Once Douglass is safe in New Bedford, Mass., in the midst of the Abolition sentiment, and once his value as an object lesson and inspiration begins to be appreciated by the leaders of the movement, the runaway chattel is launched upon a career to which his conspicuous native ability and his handsome gifts as an orator presently lent an individual and personal value.

He served his Abolitionist friends as a symbol, but he made himself felt among them also as something more, became a distinct influence with a will of his own, a leader of free negroes, and a man of power in the politics of his party. His biographer dwells at length upon this career and, as previously hinted, exaggerates its importance in the total. But it is an interesting career, and sufficiently notable. He discusses also the whole question of the issues between the sections, and interprets those issues in terms of the interests of the negro race as he sees them. This is not new ground for Principal Washington, but he goes over it again stoutly, reiterating his points as indefatigably as the eminent person with whom he once so historically lunched. And he states his case well, as usual.

Coming to the relations of Douglass to John Brown claims are made for Douglass as a familiar of Brown and as an accessory to his schemes, which we note are disputed by Mr. F. B. Sanborn in the Springfield Republican on behalf of certain white Abolitionists. It is worth observing in this connection that Principal Washington (who has a right as a negro to look at things differently) appreciates and deprecates the horror of the mad thing Brown planned, while Mr. Sanborn apparently does not, insisting as he does that the excellent New England philanthropists whom he represents shall have all the credit due them for financing the raid. Douglass himself, though he participated in the preliminary counsels, refused to take part in it, and according to Washington advised against it.

Douglass's part in the civil war—his instrumentality in the enlisting of negro troops and the conduct of the Government in sidetracking the commission he expected—provide a chapter which is necessarily an argument for the prosecution (of prejudice), and the same may be said of the further chapters on the office-holding period in Washington which followed the war. One of these chapters also recapitulates Principal Washington's defense of the Freedmen's Bureau and its work (commonly anathema in the mouths of Southerners who enjoyed the dubious benefit of his ministrations) while her remarks of Douglass's second marriage to a white woman (of a family of Abolition propagandists) that "his own race especially condemned him." The dismay of the Abolition propagandists of the wife's race caused by the marriage is not noticed specifically by the present biographer—but it is a matter of history. Douglass died in 1895, after enjoying successively the offices of Recorder of Deeds and Marshal of the District of Columbia and Minister to Haiti. The present volume contains sufficient quotations from his speeches to prove that he was a man above the ordinary (apart from his color), and no mean orator, even if it fails, taken with his deeds, to prove him an epoch-making character. An epoch-made character instead, he was beyond doubt, and for all that a remarkable personage.

MEMOIRS OF FRENCH COURT.

AN important addition to the reminiscences of the French Court, and the most important publication of the season from their press, in the opinion of Charles Scribner's Sons, is a volume of memoirs from an entirely unnotorious person—the Comtesse de Boigne. Largely because the manuscript was written in her old age to her nephew, the Marquis d'Osmond, the last of his line, the memoirs are of a familiar interest and a style of simple and convincing literary quality that have decided the publishers to add the book to the many works of its kind. The Comtesse shows herself to have been a remarkable woman whose friendships make her a valuable chronicler. Her parents both held official positions, and she has given a vivid picture of the court before the Revolution. Incidentally she describes her father's acquaintance with the Bonaparte family in Corsica when Napoleon was a boy, and she gives a great deal from her own experience about Napoleon and the Restoration. Her pages are filled with intimate and amusing personal reminiscences of men and women distinguished in society, politics, and literature—Mme. Recamier, Mme. de Staël, Guizot, Lamartine. For a time she was an emigre, and she formed friendships with Lady Hamilton, Lady Harrington, and Lady Hester Stanhope, of whom she has characteristic things to say. After having witnessed the entry of the Allies into Paris she accompanied her father on his appointment to the embassy at Turin. Here the present volume ends. Others are expected to follow. The present one has lately been published in France. The manuscript of it was withheld from publication as long as its references were to living people. The book will be published in May.

BLAKE'S EDITORS.

A NEW work by Edwin J. Ellis continues the revival of interest in William Blake, the poet and painter, who is called, with equal reason, a genius and a lunatic because of the uncertain flights of his irresponsible art. Mr. Ellis will be remembered as the co-editor with W. B. Yeats of the first full edition of the poetical works of Blake, which appeared from the press of Chatto & Windus, London. Under the title "The Real Blake" he has here presented a lengthy and elaborate treatise purported to establish his interpretation of the poet. Worthy or unworthy as the work may prove, it is vanguarded by a rampant impugnment of other editors of Blake. Mr. F. Tatham and Mr. G. B. Russell, editors of Blake's Letters, including his Life, are treated in a vexatious spirit largely because of alleged shortcomings. But upon Mr. John Sampson, who edited the shorter poems of Blake, Mr. Ellis draws the knife uncompromisingly. Mr. Sampson has, says Mr. Ellis, "produced a work which is a monumental record of every error that the hasty pen of Blake himself or any of his previous editors had ever committed. This work shows every ailment from which every text of Blake has suffered, and its long pages of notes are like the wards of a hospital." This was called forth by a criticism by Mr. Sampson of "some few slight errors" in Mr. Ellis's full edition. Mr. Ellis proceeds upon many big and small points of difference. The book will be issued by Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. May 8.

Falkland.

"Falkland and His Times," by J. A. R. Marriott, is published this week by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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THE CAREER OF EDWIN L. GODKIN

Study of the Life and Aims of a Great Journalist and Political Reformer—The Nation and The Evening Post.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD CARY.

MR. EDWIN L. GODKIN was a born journalist. No one can trace his career in the two volumes devoted to his life and letters, edited by Mr. Rollo Ogden, his successor as editor of The Evening Post, without being impressed by that fact. One proof of many, and convincing in itself, is that he drifted into journalism despite a definite determination to follow another profession. He had made for himself a considerable reputation as a correspondent of The Daily News in the Crimean war, and as the sub-editor of a Belfast paper, when, at the age of 25, he declined a favorable offer to become its editor in order to cross the sea and "practice at the American bar." He studied law here in the office of David Dudley Field, was admitted, and practiced a little, but only a little. He could not resist the call that appealed to his strongest instincts and aroused his most active faculties. He very promptly, besides writing letters to The London News, became an editorial writer on THE NEW YORK TIMES, then the editor of The Nation, then, after sixteen years, an editor of The Evening Post with Mr. Carl Schurz as chief, and finally, in 1883, the editor-in-chief of that paper, where he remained until 1899, three years before his death. During this long period of active work in journalism Mr. Godkin made repeated attempts to change his occupation. At one time he applied for the chair of political economy and jurisprudence in the then new Cornell University, and at another seriously weighed an invitation to assume a chair at Harvard; so late as his accession to The Post he declared that he intended to retire after ten years, but though he found his task often irksome and sometimes distasteful, his hand seemed unable to drop the pen to which it was fitted as a swordsman's to his weapon.

Mr. Ogden has done the work of editing with great modesty and with good judgment. For the most part he allows the letters of Mr. Godkin and of his correspondents to tell so much of the story of Mr. Godkin as it is desired to tell. Some incidents do not receive the attention which their interest at the time of their occurrence would suggest; some personal phases are treated with more fullness than would have been expected by those acquainted with Mr. Godkin's extreme reticence; and habitual readers of The Nation might desire that the essential character and extent of his peculiar work should be more fully brought out. But within the space allowed—and, with reference to the general reading of the volumes, it is clearly sufficient—any selection decided on by the editor would seem to some not the best. Any plausible objections to that of Mr. Ogden are but rare.

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The debt due to Mr. Godkin from his adopted country was substantial and of an unusual kind, such as few others, if any, could have imposed. The service for which it was incurred began early. He came to the United States in 1856, as above noted, at the age of 25. He was born in Ireland among the Wicklow hills. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, traced his ancestry back to an Anglo-Saxon colony in the twelfth century; his mother was of a family of Cromwellian settlers, so that there was plenty of fighting blood in the race. Young Godkin was graduated from Queen's College, Belfast, at 19, went to London to study law at Lincoln's Inn, attracted the attention of Knight Hunt of The Daily News, was sent to the Crimea for a couple of years, and then came to the United States. "John Stuart Mill was our prophet," he wrote of his college days, "but America was our promised land." Before entering on the study of American law he made a journey of seven months on horseback through the lower Southern States, following nearly in the steps of Mr. Olmsted, whose remarkable letters had been secured by THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Godkin's journey, made primarily for a business house in England interested in the cotton situation, resulted in a valuable series of letters to The London News, which had a powerful influence in setting before liberal England the actual condition and temper of the South a few years before the civil war. They compared favorably with those of his friend Olmsted in acuteness of observation and penetration of judgment. They were the beginning of the service to which reference has been made.

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In 1860, on the eve of the Presidential election, he was obliged by impaired health to return to Europe, and remained there until the Fall of 1862. During this sojourn he was incessantly active in setting before the British public the real issues of the conflict raging in what he then regarded as his own country, where he had found his wife, and where his eldest son was born. During the anxious weeks following the seizure of Slidell and Mason on board the Trent, he maintained the stoutest defense of the American action, going beyond our own Government in its justification, and arraigning the British Government almost savagely for its inconsistency and its bullying. With the battle of Antietam the adverse tide in the affairs of the Union may be said to have begun to turn. Mr. Godkin's letters to The News continued into the seventies, and were at all times of value. In the light of the subsequent reputation he acquired as a critic of our public life it is worth noting that they were of especial value in their refutation of the misrepresentations of the country in the British press. A native writer could not have been more friendly, and no native writer could have carried the same weight.

In 1865 The Nation was started. How Mr. Godkin was then regarded in his profession may be seen from a letter addressed to him by Mr. Henry J. Raymond.

I cannot permit your connection with THE TIMES to cease without saying how deeply I regret your loss and how cordially I wish you success in your new enterprise. Your pen has been of the utmost value to THE TIMES for a good many years past, and it will be missed by thousands who had come to distinguish it among all those employed upon its columns.

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The Nation was really a success from the beginning, though it had the vicissitudes not unusual when capital is subscribed by a number of very earnest gentlemen with pronounced views. It established a standard both as to ability and dignity not common at that day; it was managed with energy, enterprise, and fidelity; and, not a negligible element, it paid about twice the customary rate for contributions, and the command of contributors thus secured was exercised with much firmness and discrimination. Mr. Wendell Phillips Garrison, who had charge of the literary side of the weekly, had rare gifts for that work, and was in perfect sympathy with Mr. Godkin. The list of writers announced in the prospectus was a remarkable one, including quite the best among littérateurs, college professors, publicists, and essayists. "Our leading political aim," wrote Mr. Godkin to his intimate friend Olmsted, "is to secure political equality before the law in all parts of the Union; all others are open questions, but I seek to have everything discussed more temperately and accurately than is usual. 'Social articles,' however, are my great need." After a little, he got these also. J. R. Dennet came on the office staff, and W. D. Howells later, and W. C. Brownell; the paper had a charm, as had Godkin himself a very strong charm, for that sort of men, and he knew, with Garrison's aid, how to use them. When The Nation in 1881 was sold to The Evening Post the tributes to it from persons of the highest standing here and abroad were most striking, and they were well deserved. The man who won these tributes, and, perhaps, even more the gentlemen associated with him, were not blind to the merits of the paper. It had a certain loftiness of tone not always to be borne patiently. "The Weekly Judgment Day" was an epithet applied to it without malice by one of its friends, and one of the brightest of American poets confessed to writing "a hymnkin to my Godkin." But these gibes were due to the defects of its qualities, and the latter were of unquestionable value.

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When Mr. Godkin became the responsible and controlling mind in The Evening Post he lost something of his individuality of influence, perhaps, and was forced to do his work under conditions to which he never quite accustomed himself, but he gave to the paper a power and distinction of a marked kind. Independence, consistency, thoroughness of information, and disregard of temporary advantages in politics, these were the traits peculiarly due to him. On the other hand, the weaknesses of temper and the tendency to intellectual haughtiness, which were softened by the deliberateness of weekly writing, became more noticeable in daily work, and apparently somewhat grew upon him. It may be said, but it must be said with entire respect, that confidence in the soundness of his own conclusions gradually was exceeded by confidence in the utter unsoundness of those that differed from his, and with this came a certain readiness to suspect the motives that could lead to such difference. And these idiosyncrasies are the more noteworthy in his newspaper work because they were by no means conspicuous, were, on the contrary, unusually rare in personal intercourse. There is ample evidence in these volumes of the varied charm Mr. Godkin exerted in such intercourse, evidence contributed freely by many of the best men of our own land and of England. His visits to the latter country toward the close of his life brought him into familiar and delightful relations with a multitude of such men, and the partial record of his impressions on these occasions is a happy feature of these volumes.

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Mr. Godkin, to his great credit be it said, did not confine his efforts toward the promotion of good government to discussion in the press, important as was this part of his work. In the establishment of the merit system in the administrative branch of the Government, in the advance of what is generally known as civil service reform, he took a practical and substantial part. The cause was the object of much ridicule in its earlier stages, and it was no small part of Mr. Godkin's service to it that, with thorough information both as to the present and the past, he not only confuted misrepresentation but visited upon its authors a merciless sarcasm, of which they soon learned to have a wholesome dread. In the patient and wearying labors of the Civil Service Reform Organization, particularly the New York association, he took his full share of work, and of very efficient work. He was, for instance, a member of the committee which, under the law of 1883, assisted in framing the rules by which the police and fire services have ever since, with but little modification, been administered. In politics he never joined any party, maintaining with entire fidelity the independence he insisted on in his papers, though he had a keen appreciation of the necessity of parties and of the work that could be done through them only. E. C.

New York, April, 1907.

*LIFE AND LETTERS OF EDWIN LAWRENCE GODKIN. Edited by Rollo Ogden. In two volumes 8vo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4 net.

PORT-ROYAL.

THE famous nunnery, Port-Royal des Champs, founded in 1204 at Chevreuse, near Versailles, has been chronicled by Ethel Romanes, author of the life of George John Romanes. The book, "The Story of Port-Royal," is published by E. P. Dutton & Co. The institution has been the subject of interest and discussion for centuries, and has been treated in lengthy histories by Fontaine, Racine, and Sainte-Beuve. Many men and women of note were connected with it from time to time, and its Jansenistic movement in the seventeenth century against the Jesuits carried the weight of strong forces. A branch Port-Royal was founded in the historic Hotel de Clugny, but that was later taken over by the Jesuits. The nuns of Port-Royal des Champs were dispersed in 1709 and their abbey was leveled to the ground.

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1907

JAMESTOWN.

Old and New Books Relating to Its Settlement and Articles in Periodicals.

THE little town that was the cradle of the Nation has been, naturally, the subject of so many writings that an exhaustive and elaborate bibliography would be necessary to include all noteworthy references to Jamestown. The great libraries have many old manuscripts and quaint records and "relations" by explorers and recorders of the day, historical societies have such records in originals and purchasable reprints, and general references can, of course, be found in all standard United States histories. A few of the old and a few new books are particularly to be recommended to those prospective visitors to the coming exposition who are seriously enough interested in their pleasure to want to refresh their memories on the history of the place, with its romance and its rich stories of adventures. For the exposition, with all the glory of modern achievement, cannot rival the enthralling interest of the vanished hamlet it commemorates.

For those who are looking for a single work that will survey in brief space the entire history of Jamestown, the most terse account is the chapter on Virginia in the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge's one volume, "Short History of the English Colonies in America." (Harpers, $3.) A general history of greater length is John Fiske's "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 2 volumes.) No better books of their kind could be mentioned than these two of authoritative authorship and literary charm. They are highly readable and thorough histories of broad interpretation. An expensive reference work that will be found of value to those who can reach it for detailed geographical, biographical, and historical reference is "Harper's Encyclopaedia of United States History." (10 volumes.)

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A work that must be put in a class by itself is the fascinating first-hand account "The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," by Capt. John Smith, to be had in the recently published and first collected works of the doughty Captain, ("John Smith's Travels," Macmillan; two volumes, 8vo, $6 net—including also "The True Travels, Adventures, and Observations of Capt. John Smith" and "A Sea Grammar.") These books are neither terse nor short, but they are rich in color and intimate interest and most entertaining and valuable reading. The man commonly thought of to-day as the bluff adventurer and the working partner of the grantees of the settlement shows himself to be, if not an imaginative litterateur, at least a master of phrase according to the quaint manner of the day. "The Generall Historie" covers six books, four, included in the first volume, being on Virginia, the expedition to Jamestown, its settling and succeeding events, with descriptions of its lands and waters and an account of the internal dissensions of the colony, its troubles with the Indians, and many small incidents and personal experiences. Reports of other men are employed, but for the most part the story is of what came under Smith's own observation.

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The personal stories of John Smith and of Pocahontas, which so color the history of "James Towne," and which are of more than common adventure and romance because the two stand for the preservation of the first settlement of English-speaking America, are treated biographically by a dozen or more writers, including Jared Sparks, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Charles Dudley Warner, and Edward Eggleston, (mentioned in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, Jan. 5, 1907.)

Other books to be mentioned here are "Jamestown," by E. H. Hall, (New York: American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society;) papers by Lyon Gardiner Tyler, (Whittet & Shepperson, Richmond, and Harpers, New York,) and "The Site of Old James Towne," by Samuel H. Yonge, (Richmond: Association for Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.) A noteworthy book published this month is Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's "The Birth of the Nation." (Macmillan.) In which she has put much information into a readable account of Jamestown.

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Two books for juvenile readers there are fortunately, which give the young folk reading as worthy as any their parents may have. One is the entrancing volume, published years ago, "Old Times in the Colonies," by the excellent writer, Charles Carleton Coffin, (Harpers, $2.) only certain chapters being on Jamestown; the other is "The Story of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith," by E. Boyd Smith, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.50.) Mr. Smith, who won distinction two years ago through his book called "Noah's Ark," has given, with the same genius for pictured story books, a brief and nicely written text, and many full-page illustrations of the decorative quality of Boutet de Monvel.

The current periodicals will contribute some important articles on the history of the exposition's grounds. Thomas Nelson Page has written for the April 27 issue of Collier's Weekly "Jamestown and What Happened There." Another article by him will appear in the May number of The Century, under the title "Jamestown, the Cradle of American Civilization." Scribner's Magazine for May will commence a series of articles by Sidney Lee, the English writer, on "America and Elizabethan England," dealing, in part, with the conditions which led to the English settlement of Virginia.

Finally, it is interesting to note that the New York Public Library has made, in reference to the time, a complete and elaborate list of all material possessed by the library relating to the history of Virginia—which proves to be a valuable and exhaustive collection. This bibliography is to be found in the February and March (1907) numbers of the library's Bulletin.

LETTERS TO A DAUGHTER.

IRRESPECTIVE of the fact that everybody is more or less weary of the diluted sort of fiction that has so often been served up in the guise of letters illustrative of all possible forms of relationship and friendship, the "Letters to a Daughter" contributed to the series by Mr. Hubert Bland, (Mitchell Kennerley,) are unsatisfactory from various intrinsic reasons. Chief of these is the suspicion amounting to certainty that no real father ever wrote anything like them to any real daughter, and that if he did he was not the possessor of the best of taste or the wisest of judgment. Then one insensibly harks back, while reading them, to the delectable epistles in which another father, of quite a different type, bequeathed to his son the accumulated wisdom and philosophy of a lifetime spent in the thick of the fight, and, comparing the pleasure and profit derived from the two parental disclosures, one is led to the conclusion that sons are vastly more inspiring subjects of fatherly admonition than daughters, and that the concerns of young ladyhood do present a decidedly frivolous air when used as texts for serious discussion.

Alexa and her father assume a somewhat superior pose in their one-sided conversation, but there is nothing strikingly new to be offered on such topics as tactfulness, good manners, fashion and dress, the undesirableness of flirting and worshipping at the shrines of matinée idols or of sitting in judgment upon one's neighbors, and Mr. Bland contents himself with the expression of extremely familiar views on all of these points. In the several chapters devoted to matters of the heart, however, Alexa's father shows a decided tendency to individuality and modernity, and proceeds with more frankness than good taste to strip most of the romances from life for her benefit and all possibility of glamour from any young man upon whom she may have been looking with favorable eyes. It isn't at all surprising to find all the parental eye-openers working havoc with her belief in one who did at first seem to be of "the right sort," and causing her to go through with the horrors of a broken betrothal because he did not have "that subtle something" which is only noticed when it is absent. Nor do we wonder that her father had "a curious feeling that it was he and not Alexa" who had done the jilting. One thing Alexa's father did not have, and that was keen sense of humor, a thing hardly to be forgiven in a letter-writer.

THE JENA CAMPAIGN.

THE John Lane Company are publishing "Napoleon's Conquest of Prussia," by F. Loraine Petre, with maps and plans, and an introduction by Field Marshal Earl Roberts. This is an exhaustive first-hand account from a military point of view, and the result of careful study of the subject. The campaign of Jena, generally supposed to be so well known, has not, in fact, been reviewed before in the light of full detailed knowledge of it. We quote from Earl Roberts's introduction:

> One cannot read the story of the Jena Campaign, as told by Mr. Petre, without realizing from the tragedy of Prussia in 1806, as depicted therein, a tragedy without a parallel in modern times—the fate, amazing in its swiftness and appalling in its severity, which may at any moment overtake a state which exists in fancied security, based on traditions of a heroic past, and wrapped in a selfish indifference, hoping, ostrich-like, to escape the danger it refuses to see. . . .
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> "I earnestly recommend this volume to all classes of British subjects, and more particularly to statesmen, on whose shoulders rests the responsibility of power. Mr. Petre has done his work well. He has consulted the best authorities for his facts, and he has visited and explored the theatre of war and the battlefields which he so graphically describes. His book, which is lucid in style and admirable in arrangement, gives a more complete and concise account of this epoch-making struggle than has yet appeared in the English language. Its value is greatly enhanced by the admirable maps and plans which accompany and illumine the text."

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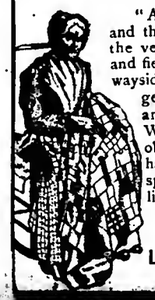

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STUDIES OF THE SEVEN ARTS.

Arthur Symons's New Volume of Essays—Poetry, Music, Painting, the Plastic Arts and the Art of Acting.

CRITICS may be divided into two kinds: those who express the thoughts of the world directing few, and those who disentangle the meditations of the multitude. The former are the few great critics, whose mission it is to explain what their fellow-workers themselves cannot usually explain by reason of being too hard at work. The latter are the lesser critics, who have their needed place, and fulfill their necessary mission of saying what the people think but cannot say because most of them have neither talent nor time. Of these latter Mr. Arthur Symons is assuredly one of the foremost, if not quite the first, English representative. He has made several good studies in the art of elucidation, (notably an "Introduction to the Study of Browning,") and this book of "Studies in Seven Arts" (Dutton) may possibly be considered generally the best. Of the seven arts here considered, poetry, so far as that is the art of pure language, is not one; for

That is my main concern in most of my other books of criticism. In this book I have tried to deal with the other arts, as I know or recognize them; and I find seven: painting, sculpture, architecture, music, handicraft, the stage, (in which I include drama, acting, pantomime, scenery, costume, and lighting,) and, separate from these, dancing.

This seems a fair division of the arts. Moreover, along with this division and at the head of the book is set forth that dictum of Walter Pater in which the great critic says:

It is the mistake of much popular criticism to regard poetry, music, and painting—all the various products of art—as but translations into different languages of one and the same fixed quantity of imaginative thought, supplemented by certain technical qualities of color in painting, of sound in music, of rhythmical words in poetry. In this way the sensuous element in art, and with it almost everything in art that is essentially artistic, is made a matter of indifference; and a clear apprehension of the opposite principle—that the sensuous material of each art brings with it a special phase or quality of beauty, untranslatable into the forms of any other, an order of impressions distinct in kind—is the beginning of all the aesthetic criticism?

Observing this, Mr. Symons preserves order throughout his book and reproduces for the reader much of his own original aesthetic enjoyment. He nowhere shapes any such commanding thought as that of Pater's just quoted; but simply disentangles deep sense from superficial opinion in the general mind of the well educated. Then and there he leaves them better prepared to receive whatever master-thought shall come next and lead them further.

The plastic arts are here discoursed of first. Sculpture is seen through Rodin. Painting through Gustave Moreau, Watts, and Whistler, and in a criticism of D. S. MacColl's "Nineteenth Century Art." Architecture is treated of in a chapter on cathedrals. Handicraft is expounded by contrasts with the deplorable productions of recent English crafts men and women. The stage is dealt with in the last five chapters, and of these only one, given to Eleanora Duse, is at all adequate. Three massive chapters on music in the middle of this book so far surpass the rest of it in power and in critical quality, and have besides such unity of design, that one might well wish they had been left to be a whole book by themselves.

But first of the plastic artists; among his painters Watts is enthusiastically praised; Whistler much more warm-heartedly admired; Moreau justly put into his proper place. Of sculptors Rodin is shown supreme in the nineteenth century by one paragraph which will stand for all the rest:

Here is the Balzac with its royal air shouldering the crowd apart, as it steps into the final solitude, and the triumph. It is the thinker of action, the visionary creator of worlds, standing there like a mountain that has become man. The pose is that of a rock against which all waves must dash themselves in vain. There is exultation, a kind of ferocity of enjoyment of life and of the making of life, in the great beaked head, the great jaws, the eagle's eyes under the crag of eyebrows. And the rock which suggests the man, the worker wrapped in the monastic habit of his dressing gown, all supple force under the loose folds of molded clay, stands there as if growing up out of the earth, planted for the rest of time. It is the proudest thing that has been made out of clay.

For Whistler Mr. Symons has a quieter enthusiasm than such as needs rhetoric. Whistler was the artist par excellence in this interpretation, for he possessed a perfect and intuitive recognition of limitations. That is to say, whatever he did was made to avail itself to the utmost of the fact that "the sensuous material of each art brings with it a special phase or quality of beauty." This was revealed in tiniest details.

The monogram which he designed for a friend who was a publisher is the simplest and the most decorative monogram that I can remember. He drew the lettering for the books of another friend, and this lettering, which seems the most obvious thing in the world, makes the lettering on every other modern book look clumsy and far-fetched.

Whistler, besides being a great painter, was a many-sided man, with a great talent for conversation. Indeed, conversation with him became an art—not an art of skipping paradoxes—but an art of telling exact truth in words. And the words were truthful because he gave them the same power as he gave to paint. The portrait of a gentleman whose character and appearance could not be adequately rendered except in a picture of a many-tentacled devil at a piano is "Whistler's one joke in paint," and may serve to present one particular quality of his conversation.

In work of a higher order the portrait of Sarasate by Whistler is contrasted with that of Joachim by Watts:

Joachim is in the act of playing; he bends his brows over the music which he is studying, not reading; if there is any platform or any audience, he is unconscious of them—he is conscious only of Beethoven. Note how Sarasate dandles the violin. It is a child, a jewel. He is already thinking of the sound, the flawless tone, not of Beethoven. Whistler has caught him, poised him, posed him, another butterfly, and alive. Imagine Sarasate painted by Watts, or indeed in any way but Whistler's! There might have been other great pictures, but no other such interpretation.

Throughout this book Mr. Symons recognizes and is, indeed, himself filled with the modern artistic impulse to strain beyond the bounds of art. Not, that is to say, to discount the inevitable limitations of each kind of art, but within those limitations to create life, is the desire of those who have set themselves to pursue their way without stopping anywhere to love rather than to appreciate the things of that life which, if they could create, they would only spoil. In despair of achieving this ultimate alchemy Mr. Symons and the rest take forced refuge in suggestion. They see, or think they see, the futility of imitation, even as Plato saw it in the Republic. For instance, in a theatre they have, some of them, come to revolt against the realism of the painted scenery, and there would prefer vague curtains and misty movements of dancers to suggest, to create in the imagination of the spectator what cannot be actually created at all. Thus Mr. Symons would here commend a certain Mr. Craig, who indulges in this kind of thing to the utter exclusion of popular common sense. Yet Mr. Symons has in this same book written a wonderfully sound appreciation of Richard Wagner. And Richard Wagner, above all things, appeals to common sense in the people. After the first failure of Tannhäuser he writes: "I saw myself forced to take the people into my confidence." Indeed, no one else has ever opened such a magnificent opportunity for display of scenic engineering ability of the most popular kind as Wagner has provided, especially in the Ring.

The fact is that to the healthy human mind in which there lives always the faculty (which supremely belongs to children) of being easily pleased—the play's the thing, and must please, provided it be good; and if only it appeal to the depths of the healthy mind. Realism of painted scenery will never be rebelled against when it sets off the true and noble realism of the eternal purposes which for us are of the past, the present, and the future. These grow old only when the effort to appreciate them is made from the depths of an unhealthy mind. The mind of Mr. Symons as revealed in this book is assuredly very healthy in itself. But when in the fulfillment of itself in its critical office it is temporarily dominated by an unhealthy influence Mr. Symons appears at a disadvantage. When, on the contrary, Richard Wagner or Ludwig von Beethoven take hold of him he becomes fine; or when he is made by his love for those masters to rebel against undoubted faults in Richard Strauss.

But even in the contemplation of Beethoven Mr. Symons evinces a deplorable desire for suggestion at the expense of sense. He says that the final chorus of the Ninth Symphony might be just as well supported with unmeaning syllables as with Schiller's words. That is a critical lie.

PERCY VINCENT DONOVAN.

The Mecklenburg Declaration.

William Henry Hoyt has written an interesting revised chapter to history, described by its title "The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence: A Study of Evidence Showing that the Alleged Early Declaration of Independence by Mecklenburg County, N. C., on the 20th of May, 1775, is Spurious." There have been few problems of American history so productive of discussion and so seemingly far from convincing solution as the authenticity of this remarkable North Carolina document, which bears such a marked resemblance to the great declaration that followed it the year after. Mr. Hoyt's book is an exhaustive study of original sources. Its purpose is to prove that during the Revolutionary War a series of resolves passed in Mecklenburg County May 31, 1775, were transfigured by the imperfect understanding and recollection of many persons into a declaration of independence, and that the several versions of the paper purporting to have been adopted May 20, 1775, trace their origin to rough notes written in 1800 by one who attempted to reprodnce from memory the substance of these resolves.

ABOUT THE STARS.

THE FRIENDLY STARS. By Martha Evans Martin. With an introduction by Harold Jacoby. Illustrated. Pp. ix.-260. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

IT is fairly presumable that there are thousands of intelligent people who would greatly like to have some definite, comfortable knowledge of the stars; these people find themselves hopelessly bewildered by the simplest astronomical treatises, and quickly give up their attempt in utter despair. For the benefit of such readers this admirable little book has been prepared. The writer, although she "minds high things," graciously "condescends to men of low estate," and she succeeds in doing so without giving that impression of coming a long way downstairs, always so distressing to one's self-respect. This is a book to rank with Mrs. Dana's "How to Know the Wild Flowers," which for the past fourteen years has been a source of so much pleasure to readers quite ignorant of botany; and it is a significant fact that these books which teach us how to enjoy more fully the fairest things on the earth and in the sky should come to us from the hands of women. The book has for its motto a very apt quotation from Walt Whitman, in which he describes his weariness and consternation at an astronomical lecture—

Till rising and gliding out I wandered
off by myself,
In the mystical moist night-air, and
from time to time
Looked up in perfect silence at the stars.

The writer tells us how to find and to become acquainted with a large number of stars, planets, and constellations, and she does this in a plain, simple way, quite free from the technical language which baffles the unscientific mind. If the character of this work becomes generally known it can scarcely fail to have a very wide circulation. Prof. Jacoby of Columbia University warmly commends the book in a few graceful introductory words. The style is highly attractive, as may be seen in this quotation:

With one exception, Altair is the most attractive of the stars that rise during the early evening in Summer. By the middle of the first Summer month there is a lull in the noisy rush of the oncoming season. The dazzling blossoms of the fruit trees are scattered and almost forgotten, while the tiny green outlines of the fruit are quietly swelling toward their perfect form. The leaves on the forest trees have assumed their proper shape and are gradually expanding to full size. The old-fashioned annual roses are in their fullest glory. The bluejays have become stealthy and quiet, and most of the birds, while still in full song, have given over the frolicsome hilarity of the Spring for the serious work of the nesting time.

Then there comes a soft June evening, with its lovely twilight that begins with the last song of the wood thrush and ends with the first strenuous admonitions of the whippoorwill, and, almost as if it were an impulse of nature, one walks to the eastern end of the porch and looks for Altair.

The Way to Europe.

Brevity, convenience, and authority mark the little European guide-book originally written by Dr. W. J. Rolfe in 1870-2 and subsequently revised by him annually. (A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist to Europe. 16mo. PP. 308. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company $1.50). The book is "a compact itinerary of the British Isles, Belgium and Holland, Germany and the Rhine, Switzerland, France, Austria, and Italy," as is announced in the subtitle, but the fact should not be overlooked that fourteen full pages of introductory are devoted to advice to the tyro globe-trotter which is most valuable and suggestive. These pages deal with money, clothing and baggage for the trip, the convenience or necessity of passports, books to read, languages to learn, and foreign customs.

The "Satchel Guide" for 1907, although revealing many textual changes, has one feature of revision which is worthy of particular notice. This refers to the maps which have been brought down to date in respect to new railways, streets, bridges—a circumstance frequently ignored by certain more elaborate and otherwise important and authoritative guides. As usual the editor in his annual preface expresses his gratitude to those who have called his attention to alleged slips in former editions; he trusts that their critical interest may be continued.

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APRIL

1907

BOSTON NOTES.

More Fiction—Some New, Some Old—Some Poetry and Other Notes.

DURING the civil war the weekly papers devoted to fiction abounded in stories of love bred during the correspondence of a hero and heroine unknown to one another, but brought into communication in various irregular ways, such as a soldier's advertisement for correspondents, or his perusal of a wonderful letter written to a comrade. The passage of years, the production of better stories, and the adoption of a stricter standard of etiquette have combined to make these stories a prey to dumb forgetfulness, and it is somewhat startling to find the hero and heroine of Miss Norah Davis's "The World's Warrant," playing an ingenious variation of the old game. The girl is not guilty of playing it for herself, but acts as the emanipensis of a beautiful, utterly illiterate, and ill-bred girl of bad character, whom the heroine and two others benevolently conspire to bestow upon an unknown but apparently honest Western advertiser for a wife. Their amiable intention has its reward in the discomfiture of some of their own pet schemes, but the story ends with a fair average of happiness for every one, after some uncommonly pretty wooing. This is the next novel on Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s list.

***

"The Castle of Doubt," Mr. John H. Whitson's novel, and "Jenifer," Mrs. Lucy Meachom Thruston's, announced by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. for April 13, have been postponed until May 4, and possibly their date of publication may be even later, for this week Patriots' Day cometh, when no man can work without being scorned by the unions. It is possible that to-morrow also may be a day of idleness, for the Bostonian, once so economical of time, now often declines to resume work for Saturday only.

***

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. are bringing out Mr. Arthur Davieon Ficke's "The Happy Princess" in a very pretty volume, containing also "Poems and Pilgrim Verses." The title poem, written from a mind saturated with Tennyson, Browning, and Keats, contains many good lines and some fine images and promises better things to come in spite of such rhymes as "dawn" and "on," and "love" and "of." For the latter, one may thank the New England school teachers, who, unsuccessful in their efforts to eliminate "aww" from the list of prepositions, have for fifty years instructed their pupils to pronounce "of" "uv." The first evil result was to make the dialect spinners print "would of" for "would have," in representing rapid speech; the second is this appalling rhyme. The third division of the book, "Pilgrim Verses," in which the author has expressed his notion of Oriental thought and story Japanese, Indian, Thibetan, Persian, is by far the best. Bound by no precedent of his English models, and apparently caring naught for Arnold, or for Mr. Kipling, or for FitzGerald, he here offers some forty pages that no reader will soon forget. Forty good pages! How many were there in "Poems by Two Brothers"?

***

The American Unitarian Association has produced President David Starr Jordan's "College and the Man" in a well-considered dress of sage-green boards, illuminoted by the name and a symbolic lamp in gold. The substance of the address, says the author, has been used many times in talking to high school boys and girls. The book should be in the libraries of all such institutions to dissuade pupils from electives, abbreviated and condensed courses of study, and premature haste to become earners instead of learners. The book is dedicated "To John Casper Branner (Jack Branner of the 'Cornell Strug'), otherwise Vice President of Leland Stanford University.

***

Messrs. John W. Luce & Co. are to be the American publishers of Mr. Ernest Oldmeadow's "Susan," which has been highly commended in England, and of which other American publishers think well, judging by liberal offers made for the contract with the English publishers, and even for the serial rights. The author's first book was highly successful, and that counts for more now than in the old days of writing and copying by hand, when the author might be mentally transformed between the publication of two books.

***

Prof. J. D. M. Ford, now Smith Professor at Harvard, in succession to Ticknor, Longfellow, and Lowell, is writing the volume on "The Novel" to appear in the "Types of English Literature" series published under the editorship of Mr. William Allen Neilson. It will be remembered that the Smith Professorship was originally of the Romance Languages and English, the latter being of comparatively small importance in the days when spelling and the other branches of grammar were taught in the elementary schools and rhetoric in the high schools, but now a serious matter, when the college receives the boy in the state in which the grammar schools formerly left him. The "English" half of the work is now in the hands of Prof. Bliss Perry, but the name of "Smith" is held by the Romance chair.

***

The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company has brought out Miss Nina Rhoades's "Priscilla and the Doll Shop" as a little square, fat volume, containing three stories each, one almost as long as any one of its author's former books, and two dealing with those cases of naughtiness in which children generally good occasionally outdo the feats of normal little sinners.

***

Miss Margaret Belle Houston, whose "Prairie Flowers" was published by Richard G. Badger the other day, represents the third generation of writers in her family, for she is the granddaughter of Gov. "Sam" Houston of Texas and the daughter of "Young Sam," both of whom were verse writers. Much of her work has been printed in Texas, but she has found her way into some Northern magazines. She is an entirely Southern educated girl, having been graduated from St. Mary's College, Texas. Mr. Badger also announces "In the Path of the Persian," by Stephen Magister, and "Sonnets to Dusa and Other Poems," by Miss Sara Teasdale.

***

Massachusetts folk are looking forward with no small interest to the publication of Miss Mary C. Crawford's "Old New England Inns," for many of these taverns, as obsolete speech named them, lingered until the bicycle and the motor car came to awaken them to a new although different life, and the word Turnpike may yet be found on more than one sign within the limits of the present State capital. Miss Crawford has wisely consulted not only history, but early American fiction, in making her description of the part played by the inn in New England life, and her work will be illustrated from rare and valuable pictures and photographs. It will be published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.

***

The C. M. Clack Publishing Company is issuing Mr. Laurence R. Mansfield's "Fires of Desire" this week.

***

Mr. Arthur Upson of Minneapolis, the author of "The City," is in Boston, among friends. He will be remembered as the young writer whose work drew from the fastidious Aldrich the exclamation, "This young man is a poet." He is preparing two volumes to appear in the Autumn, and when his work is completed will sail for London, where he intends to spend the season, going later to Brittany, which he has made the scene of a coming dramatic poem.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, April 19, 1907.

A HOWELLS NOVEL.

SPRING book announcements have come at last to a novel from one of the bigger writers—William Dean Howells. The Harpers are publishing from him "Through the Eye of the Needle." The subject as well as the authorship of this novel promises unusual interest, for Mr. Howells is giving us a criticism of ourselves. In his introduction he comments upon American ways in a strain of kindly irony, and then proceeds to his story of a visit to America by a citizen of "Altruria." The hero records his observations on the domestic and public phases of American life, and comments upon them from the point of view of the ideals of his country. He falls in love with an American girl of the best type, who is, incidentally, rich. Her acceptance of him is delayed because in "Altruria" she could not enjoy the usual benefits of her money. But eventually the scene changes to the other land, and then Mr. Howells reverses the point of view of his observation.

New Stokes Books.

Three books on hygiene are to be brought out this Spring by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. They are "The Nutrition of Man," by Prof. Russell H. Chittenden of Yale; "The Art of Living in Good Health," by Dr. D. S. Sager, and "Worry," by Dr. C. W. Saleeby. Prof. Chittenden's book consists of a series of eight lectures, recently delivered in Boston, embodying the latest discoveries in "Fletcherism" and the transformation of food into energy and tissue, as shown by experiments on men and animals. "The Art of Living in Good Health" is a discussion of the many various doctrines of diet, and contains much practical advice. "Worry: The Disease of the Age," is a scientific exposition of the place occupied by worry as a factor in ill-health, and its various sources and cure.

Lessons in Story Writing.

The evasive art of short story writing is elucidated at last by E. M. Albright, who publishes this week, through Messrs. Macmillan, "The Short Story: Its Principles and Structure." Though no teaching can alone make a writer, there are many suggestions in this book purporting to help not only young writers, but readers, who wish to appreciate the technique and requirements of fiction. In the analysis of style and construction many successful novels are studied.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, APRIL 20, 1907.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

PROF. WALTER RALEIGH'S "Life of Shakespeare," in the English Men of Letters Series, strangely deferred until lives of many if not most of the English men of letters of lesser note had been written, will be published in England on Shakespeare's birthday, next Tuesday, and presumably will soon be in the American reviewers' hands. It is gratifying to learn that Prof. Raleigh has not tried to "throw new light" on the career of the foremost English man of letters and greatest of the world's poets. But sanity and moderation of judgment were to have been expected of Mr. Raleigh, himself a distinguished man of letters and an earnest student of literature. We know quite as much of Shakespeare as we are ever likely to know, and the reasons why we know so little, comparatively speaking, are perfectly plain. We know something about his personal appearance, his manners, his wit in conversation, from his contemporaries We know that he was born in Warwickshire, and that the charm and spell of the Warwickshire country are in his plays. We know that he went to school and learned some Latin, and that he knew his Bible. We know that he was a dramatist, actor, and manager, and that he made a great deal of money. We know that the actors were a despised class, in his era, and that most of the respectable middle-class folk disliked the theatre. We know that he had literary aspirations beyond the theatre, and it is no vain surmise that his realization that the careful publication of his poems did not advance his personal repute out of his own set may have caused him to neglect preparing his dramatic works for print. It does not matter. Shakespeare was Shakespeare, and a generation of neglect, a century or so of slight comprehension of his genius, and another century of silly denial of his identity has not dimmed the lustre of his fame. Mr. Raleigh's book will be most welcome, and is almost sure to deserve its place in a noteworthy series of biographies.

THE Academy of London makes the astonishing assertion that a very large percentage of the manuscript novels received by London publishing houses are written on expensive paper bearing the Government stamp. The inference is that "the whole strength of the Civil Service is engaged in the important work of literary production." If this assertion is well founded a Government inquiry is certainly needed. English civil servants have easy hours and good pay, and they might at least buy the paper they use for novel writing in their ample leisure. We believe they do. Moreover, we do not believe that the "whole strength" of the British Civil Service is employed in making novels. Some of the civil servants write poetry, which is hard work, and more of them play golf, a game which is very exacting in its demands on one's leisure, and, consequently, of great benefit to publishers' readers. The Academy's statement, also, loses force because it is coupled with the announcement that "nearly every middle-class woman in London" is now writing a novel. This, of course, is not true. Every London theatre manager can tell you that all the middle-class women and men are writing plays.

THE perennial newspaper subject of "Books that have helped me" is brought to mind by the announcement of the forthcoming sale at Sotheby's, in London, of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's copy of Robert Southey's "Life of Wesley," in two volumes, a work which we should hesitate to call a potboiler, but clearly not one that is often well remembered in connection with Southey's fame. It has always been known, however, that Coleridge liked the book, which was published in 1820, and that he called it his "favorite among favorite books." The "Life of Wesley," however, scarcely ranks with the short "Life of Nelson" among biographies, and nowadays, when we mention Southey, we are thinking of "The Curse of Kehama" and "Thalaba," though we may never have read them, (who has?) and "The Battle of Blenheim" rather than of his prose works. Coleridge's autograph is on the flyleaf of the first volume of his copy of the Wesley, with the expression of his desire that the work, after his death, should be returned to its donor, the author. Coleridge wrote:

The substance and character of the marginal annotations will abundantly prove the absence of any such intention in my mind at the time they were written, but it will not be uninteresting to him to know that the one or the other volume was more often in my hands than any other in my ragged book regiment.

These "marginal annotations" were, presumably, the notes by Coleridge that were used in the third edition of Southey's book. The reading of the greatest of English mystics and critics was enormous, and of a wonderfully varied character. It seems strange to be told, across the years, that Southey's "Life of Wesley" was more frequently in his hands than any other book in his library.

IN the town of Knutsford, in Cheshire, in England, a tower has been erected by Mr. R. H. Watt as a memorial to Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell, the novelist, who lived there in her girlhood, was married there, and was buried in the cemetery of the Unitarian chapel. Knutsford is the Cranford, celebrated for all time in that charming book of Mrs. Gaskell's, which is now the best known of the many she wrote. The tower is architecturally graceful and well built, and, although it is only seventy feet high, which is rather small for a tower, it harmonizes well with the other buildings on Knutsford's main street. This seems to be a sort of celebration year for Mrs. Gaskell's admirers. It is not her centenary, (she was born in 1810,) but there seems to be a general agreement that the time has come for the development of new interest in her books. We have frequently noted the appearance of the volumes in the handsome new edition of her complete works which the Putnams are publishing here—the Knutsford edition, it is called—with introductory essays by Dr. A. W. Ward. Volumes recently at hand are "Wives and Daughters," "Cousin Phillis," "My Lady Ludlow," "North and South," and "Sylvia's Lovers."

THOMAS WRIGHT'S new "Life of Walter Pater" (Putnam) is still the subject of heated discussion in London, where the author's prefatory disparagement of Mr. A. C. Benson, his predecessor as biographer of Pater, was resented by many reviewers, thereby securing for the book timely and readable notices. Mr. Wright is a painstaking biographer, and a very alert man, with the skill to take advantage of his opportunities. The discussion of his book, to which he has ably taken part, must have enormously increased its sales. Mr. Wright has lately been accused of attributing Pater's success to his friend Jackson, as he attributed Burton's translation of "The Arabian Nights" to Payne. In the matter of Payne and Burton he made out a very good case. His statement of the facts, as he found them, was clear. He declares now that Pater owed nothing to Jackson but sympathy, inspiration and encouragement. Jackson was the original of Marius the Epicurean. Wright contends, in a newspaper letter, that of Pater's contemporaries only Lady Dilke really understood him:

She could see that Pater's knowledge of most of the subjects upon which he wrote was superficial. In short, he was to art very much what Goldsmith was to zoology. He was not a deep student. He picked up his knowledge haphazard as he went about. He did not go to the root of things. But he was more than a scholar. He was a man of genius. He illuminated everything he touched. I love the man, (deploring, of course, the one lamentable stain on his life,) and I love his works, but I should only have stultified myself had I described him as a profound student of art. A hundred better men than I would instantly have ridiculed me. When writing a book I never ask myself whether any fact I may have disinterred tells for or against the person who forms the subject. In goes everything. Some persons like my method, others do not. My motto is, "Truth at all costs."

WASHINGTON IRVING.

Born April 3, 1783.

IN Lindaraxa's Garden by the fountain
I see thee, gentle phantom, woo the light—
The sunlight!—as fare forth the magic mountain
Old dreams of Moorish glories rift from night.

Thou sawest all their wondrous necromancy,
Thee living 'mid these ruins now I see.
Thou didst reinhabit them with thy fancy—
My fancy now reinhabits them with thee.

HERMAN SCHEFFAUER.

ON A BUST OF SHAKESPEARE.

(Born April 23, 1564.)

FAME'S kiss has brushed this brow.
These lips shall ne'er be dumb;
Word-beacons that still glow
Spherelike have swung therefrom.

His song of fiery worth
Like the sea's voice soars and sways
A lute note blown o'er earth
Remembering starlit ways.

ANDREW SHAUGHNESSY.

Businesslike Authors.

C K S in London Sphere

I know no author who is better at a bargain as to so much "per thou" than Mr. Zangwill; I know no journalist who has given editors so much trouble in past years as to the precise amount he should receive per column as Mr. Bernard Shaw. On the other hand, Mr. Zangwill has given to the ideal—some of us think a most fantastic ideal—of Zionism an infinity of labor which if devoted to writing new novels would have brought him hundreds of sheckels that he has had to forego. Mr. Bernard Shaw again is the least mercenary of human beings. He is generosity personified, although his hatred of cant sometimes leads to his being misunderstood on this point.

Story of Life Insurance.

Burton J. Hendrick's "Story of Life Insurance" will be published next week by McClure, Phillips & Co. The articles which compose this book will be remembered as having appeared in McClure's Magazine. They are republished in book form practically as written. The purport of the work is to describe the causes that led to the insurance scandals of 1905-6.

LONDON NEWS.

French Novels in England—Italian Bronzes—A New Concordance of Dickens.

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LONDON, April 10.—An experiment which is being tried by a London publisher, David Nutt, shows plainly the recent change in the English attitude toward French novels. There was a time, not so long ago, either, when the reading of French novels was a habit we looked at askance. If an English novelist wanted to indicate that one of his fictitious personages was a person of very shaky morals, he had only to mention that the table of her boudoir, or his library, was "littered with yellow-backed French novels." The adjective "French," as applied to books, was, to the ordinary mind, synonymous with "immoral." All this is changed now, however, and it is proposed to issue, especially for English readers, a long series of French books which shall be bound in cloth, instead of the yellow paper covers of yore. This, to the Englishman, who is fond of solid, lasting things, shows that the disposition now is to make the French novel an honored item in the library, instead of a temporary distraction, to be read on the sly, and flung in the fire at the approach of disapproving visitors.

Talking about French novels, an English novelist tells me that he thinks the best English stylists of recent years have been men who have been enthusiastic readers of French literature. In his opinion, the reading of French is an almost indispensable preparation for writing well in English.

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A VERY important book for connoisseurs of the fine arts will be issued by Messrs. Grevel. It is "Italian Bronze Statuettes of the Renaissance," and the author is Dr. William Bode, Director General of the Royal Museums in Berlin. He is said to be incomparably the greatest authority on the subject. The book will be published in ten parts, at a net price of more than $60 for the whole. One of the best collections of Italian Renaissance bronzes is Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's, now deposited in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.

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FISHER UNWIN announces two interesting books, both written in English by foreigners. One is "Sweden's Rights," by a Swede, who calls himself Ankers Svenske, and who predicts the reunion of Sweden and Norway, under possible conditions. The other is "The Soul of a Priest," by Duke Litta, an Italian, who may have been helped by his wife, an American lady, in the difficult task of writing a novel in English.

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FRANCIS GRIFFITH is to publish a Concordance, containing a complete list of the characters and places mentioned in Charles Dickens's works. GALBRAITH.

DR. HERTER'S WORKS.

TWO different houses will publish this month medical books from the pen of Dr. Christian A. Herter, long known through the results of his medical research, and of late Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics at Columbia University. Messrs. Macmillan are issuing an important new work entitled "The Common Bacterial Infections of the Digestive Tract." Messrs. Putnam publish "Diagnosis of Organic Nervous Diseases." This manual teaching the diagnosis of nervous diseases appeared before in different form and under different title, the continued demand for it making its revision and reissue advisable. The revision of the present edition has been done by Dr. L. Pierce Clark.

The Rev. Mr. Aked in Print.

The Rev. Charles F. Aked, for some time a prominent pastor in Liverpool, England, and just now in New York in response to a call to the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, arranged by letter with Fleming H. Revell & Co. before sailing to have his first sermon, to be preached tomorrow, taken immediately by the publishers, who are to have it ready in the form of a booklet for distribution the Sunday following. In this sermon Mr. Aked will outline his religious platform. In the near future Messrs. Revell will issue a volume of Dr. Aked's sermons under the title of "The Courage of the Coward."

APRIL

THE BICENTENARY OF HENRY FIELDING.

First English Writer Who Made the Novel a "Criticism of Life"—His View of British Society.

IT really does not seem that Henry Fielding would be 200 years old if he had lived to see the twenty-second day of this current month of April. That he does not seem so remote from us as that is explained by the lasting humanity of his work. If he was not quite the father of the English novel, he stood not far from its source, only Defoe and Richardson, of famous names, antedating him. But how much nearer he is than they, how much nearer than Richardson, who was his contemporary, and who derived considerable comfort from despising him or pretending to do so! Richardson was no doubt of his age, of that periwigged Georgian age which for many purposes is further away from us than the Elizabethan. Yet in comparison with Richardson what a "modern" Fielding is! How, as Carlyle puts it, he "holds of the perennial."

Doubtless he suffered in the estimation of his contemporaries as a novelist by their knowledge of the recklessness and the Bohemianism of the man. Like Thackeray a century later, he was driven into writing by his own dissipation of his own patrimony. In his case the patrimony was dissipated by "horses and hounds," and in Thackeray's by more reputable and accredited modes of dissipation. But each of them was in literature an amateur, "and proud of the title," and the amateurism is part of the charm of each. In Fielding's time one may say that there were no professional men of letters. To live by writing one had to be a playwright, a bookseller's hack, or a bookseller, like Richardson, in whose favor it was that he had so reputable a calling. Everybody began by trying to write plays, even the undramatical Johnson, who nevertheless came up from Lichfield to London with the tragedy of "Irene" in his pocket.

The plays with which Fielding began were by no means classical tragedies. They were farces and low comedies supposed to be reflective of the current life of London. But they are quite as illegible now as the tragedy which Johnson extracted from Knolles's "History of the Turks." In truth, if one had to choose reading matter for a desert island, he would rather take "Irene." But some of them saw him through the week, possibly some through the month, before he found his true vocation as a novelist. There was nothing academic or conventional about him there. "Joseph Andrews," though an avowed and unkind ekit upon the "Pamela" of the solemn Richardson; "Amelia," and, most of all, "Tom Jones"—these have been accepted ever since as "criticisms of life"—not the avowed satire of "Jonathan Wild," which Swift, for example, would have done so much better.

To most readers "Tom Jones" is not only Fielding's masterpiece, as it is to all, but it is the gum and substance of his achievement. The words of his succeeding "amateur" in the preface to "Pendennis" are not to be forgotten: "Since the author of 'Tom Jones' was buried no writer of fiction among us has been permitted to depict to his utmost power a Man." Thackeray himself was not, in the very novel thus introduced. The episode of Fanny Bolton is very lightly touched compared with the matter which makes the stuff of "Tom Jones." It is a difference of authors as well as a difference of times. Squire Western and the rest did not survive in their native British coarseness to furnish studies for Thackeray. That they were really shocking to contemporary readers, we have abundant evidence, as none of Thackeray's characters was shocking to his contemporaries. But the main difference is that Thackeray, in spite of his brag, did not venture to emulate the frankness of his predecessor and "to depict to his utmost power a Man."

Whatever the source of Fielding's courage, he had the courage of his observation, had it in a degree beyond any British writer of anything like his power in his own or in a subsequent generation, had it in a fullness to equal which we must cross the British Channel, where, paradoxically, an equal frankness takes no courage at all. Perhaps it was his personal Bohemianism that gave him the courage. It remains a wonder how in that generation Fielding, in spite of his defiant unconventionality, obtained the "pull" to become a Magistrate, and, according to all report, an energetic and useful Magistrate. It is no wonder at all how that friend of the established respectabilities, Dr. Johnson, ventured to describe him as a "blockhead," and feeling, even he, a little ashamed of that crudity, added, "When I say a blockhead I mean a barren rascal," and proceeded to contrast him to his disadvantage with Richardson. One had to be a good deal in Bohemia, and perhaps a little in Coventry, to draw such outside and detached pictures of "British Society" as Fielding drew. But he had his reward, for his picture was of life, in spite of the supplementary Johnsonian grawl, "Sir, it is of very low life." But Samuel did himself an injustice, for did he not admit, or proclaim, that he read "Amelia" through at one sitting? It is by his perceptions and the courage of his perceptions, and also, to be sure, by the skill with which he rendered his perceptions, that Fielding did the work which has a chance of being read and considered for yet another century, and so far surpassed his contemporaries and his predecessors that he is entitled to be called the first British novelist.

A SELF-PICTURED CURIOSITY.

THE LETTERS OF ONE. A Study in Limitations. By Charles Hare Plunkett. Pp. 179. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

BY means of a series of letters written by a man represented as a young English author to a charming young woman, Mr. Charles Hare Plunkett has made an intimate and revealing study of a peculiar, and probably an uncommon, temperament. At the beginning of the letters it appears that the man had just removed himself from the immediate vicinity of the lady, that he is very much in love with her, and that she is not unwilling to accept and return his affection. He makes known his love to her delicately and tenderly, but tells her that they cannot marry for two reasons—his ambition and his temperament. If he should marry her he would at once give up everything else and devote himself to being her husband, whereas he has already devoted his life to the muse of literature, and he could not serve them both. Moreover, if he should marry she would cease to be to him a sweet and unattained mystery, and therefore would be less inspiring and less lovable. But he wants to keep up between them a sort of lover-friendship, to be carried on by means of voluminous letters, in which they are to reveal their souls to each other, and he, at least, is to cover pages of foolscap describing his temperament and his moods to his sweetheart confessor. He tells her frequently that if she calls him he will fly to her side. He confesses that he hopes she will do so, but at the same time he begs that she will not, that she will take pity upon his weakness and help him to hold to his decision. The letters continue through six months or more, and then the young woman puts an end to his fantastical arrangement of their two futures by stopping the correspondence.

The author has shown not a little good craftsmanship in the skill with which he has made the letters reveal the man's character—his weaknesses and limitations and perverse ideas about life, his refinement, gentleness, and tenderness. It is not a manly enough character to arouse much admiration in the reader's mind. But it is painted, with all its curious limitations and contradictions, very clearly and convincingly.

MILITARY BOOKS.

THE ARMY IN 1906. A Policy and a Vindication. By the Right Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M. P. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

An analysis of the British Army by a man for the last sixty years known as a close student of military affairs. Dealing in particular with the work accomplished, begun, or attempted at the War Office from October, 1903, to December, 1905, during which period the author, as representative of the War Department in the House of Commons, laid before Parliament proposals for the reorganization of the army. Part II., in this book of 560 pages, is devoted to an examination of general military problems.

CAVALRY IN FUTURE WARS. By his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Frederick von Bernhardi, Commander of the Seventh Division of the German Army. Translated by Charles Sydney Goldman, with an introduction by Lieut. Gen. Sir John French. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

An exhaustive summary of the work of cavalry in war as related to the probable conditions of future conflicts. A plea for the cavalry as an arm of attack apart from its value as a mounted rifle force. In the words of the author: "The brilliant field of enterprise which is open to the cavalry soldier in his rôle of a mounted rifleman can only be attained by him when he has overthrown the enemy's cavalry."

ARTILLERY AND EXPLOSIVES. Essays and Lectures written and delivered at various times by Sir Andrew Noble, Bart., K. C. B. With diagrams and illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.

A purely technical work by a noted authority of many years' experience, recognized as an advocate of progressive naval and military armament. A work of more than 500 pages, with numerous carefully arranged tables and plates. A study of the mechanics of modern warfare, particularly devoted to analyzing various explosives and methods of firing projectiles.

THE BOOK OF THE V. C. A Record of the Deeds of Heroism for which the Victoria Cross has been Bestowed from its Institution in 1857 to the Present Time. By A. L. Haydon. With ten illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

An authentic account of some of the valiant deeds for which certain of the 522 existing Victoria Crosses have been awarded since the time when the Queen first pinned this decoration on the breast of a noble soldier. Compiled from official sources and personal narratives. Containing an alphabetic list of the men who have won this distinction and emphasizing the variety of deeds for which the cross has been awarded and the democratic manner in which it has been given to men in all branches and ranks of the service.

BIOGRAPHIES MADE USEFUL.

A CONSPECTUS TO THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY. Uniform with the "Cyclopaedia." Compiled by George Derby. 8vo. New York: James T. White & Co.

THE inadequacy of the usual name index attached to a biographical cyclopedia is strikingly illustrated by what George Derby has done in a "Conspectus to the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography." This biography, as everybody knows, contains the names and achievements of Americans who have made history. But the usual name index proves an inadequate key to the treasures locked up in the work if one would go beyond personalities. These treasures Mr. Derby has unlocked.

It requires no strain of credulity to imagine that a history of this country in its constitutional, political, sociological, economic, literary, and artistic phases might be extracted from an exhaustive study of the biographies of the Cyclopaedia. But who has the time to make such a study when one would like immediate answers to such questions as: Who was United States Minister to France in 1818? Who was President of Princeton College at the same time? What American authors were living when John Howard Payne wrote "Home, Sweet Home?" Who were the candidates for President when Jackson was elected? What prominent Americans are dealt with in book, poem, or play? What were their notable sayings? What were their last words? What are the anniversaries connected with American achievements?

Answers to these questions are, of course, to be found in the "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography," but the search for the proverbial needle in the haymow would be relegated as a pastime by one who attempted to reach them by no other means than an index of names.

By alphabetical lists, tables, and cross-references Mr. Derby has compiled a work built up from an exhaustive analysis of the biographies in the Cyclopaedia so that answers to these and a thousand other questions may be almost instantly reached. From every biography in the Cyclopaedia every fact has been extracted and classified. That, in a phrase, is the principle of the Conspectus which will prove invaluable to any one who may require the most abstract or remote information concerning the facts in date and circumstance which go to make up the history of this country in all its multiple and varied phases and characteristics. Mr. Derby's work is as important as that of an explorer who opens up a new country for industrial and commercial activity. The treasures were there. Mr. Derby has made them available for all.

"What to do in the garden in May" is the timely theme of the current issue of
THE GARDEN MAGAZINE
which is out this week.

Among its many articles of interest to those who own gardens is one on the best of the quick-growing temporary vines, which will appeal to every owner of a house. It tells how porches and verandas may be quickly transformed into beautiful and shady bowers; unsightly fences and trellises into objects of novel attraction.

For the person with home grounds to decorate, "All the azaleas worth growing," "How to make an azalea bed," and "Bulbs for May planting" are three articles of great interest.

Special information about table corn, squashes, the broad bean, and the small kitchen-garden is also contained in this well-filled and valuable number.

Take a copy home with you tonight; the illustrations alone are worth much more than the newsman will ask you for it.

15c. a copy; $1.00 a year.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA · THE WORLD'S WORK · THE GARDEN MAGAZINE

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. NEW YORK.

THREE MEN AND A MAID

BY ROBERT FRASER

The fascination of the unusual pervades this story.

A crisp, vigorous portrayal of the mystery that startled a whole countryside, spiced with the refreshing humor of the man who solved it all.

A MYSTERY STORY THAT STAGGERS SURMISALS

Edward J. Clode - Publisher - New York

THE VIEWS OF MANY READERS.

Protests from Admirers of The Capital Articles of Hildegarde Hawthorne—Other Subjects Discussed.

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IT is not vital to Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne that any one should champion her, but it would be downright pusillanimous if some or us women did not take up arms against Mr. Hubert H. Harrison for his altogether ungracious summary—not to use a more adequately descriptive term—of the delightful columns on "Woman in All Ages," in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, April 6.

It isn't that gallantry is expected. Miss Hawthorne would be the first to repudiate such an idea. One can guess from her personality, overflowing every sentence, that she enjoys a doughty opponent. Only let the opponent be doughty. Not, as in this instance, simply "grumpy." Yet I venture to say that Mr. Harrison, tête-à-tête with the object of his literary scorn, would be captivated by these same sentiments, couched in precisely the same language. More, he would come away feeling that he had enjoyed a special privilege, maybap an honor. Now, why is be so unreasonable, when Miss Hawtborne addresses him—as much as any other—in print? Apparently because what she says does not dovetail with some ideas of his own as to what a book review ought to be.

Mr. Harrison complains that he can gather nothing of the book from Miss Hawthorne's review of it. Why need he? If she has succeeded in making any one curious about the work, interested to know more of it, she has done her part, and for the rest one may go to Dr. Donaldson. To make us impatient to read the book reviewed is not the least of the reviewer's triumphs.

To meet Mr. Harrison's ideal, the reviewer in question would have to give over the very things everybody else admires most in her writing. The unborrowed and unbiased expression of opinion, for instance. Then the essentially womanly point of view; the alert observation, the humorous penetration—oh, a score of things which now make her essays so intensely individual and human. It is this essence of femininity which Mr. Harrison does not understand, but which is definable by him only as the schoolgirl giggle.

This is too much! But admitting for a moment that the review is all a "rehash," where, pray, will he find anything of the sort that does not contain the original ingredients? A new light on an old subject is all we can look for in a world of much-worn and faded ideas. And to me it seems a great deal to be grateful for, to have them freshened, made over, by just such brilliant rays as flow from Hildegarde Hawthorne's pen.

MARY HAMLIN ASHMAN.
Huntington, L. I., April 19, 1907.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I dissent from Mr. Harrison's opinion that Miss Hawthorne is "impossible as a critic for the first page," and concur in THE NEW YORK TIMES's recent editorial appreciation of her articles? The one on "Woman and Her Position" seemed to me excellent, and I sent several copies to distant friends that they might share my pleasure. Criticism is not confined, as Mr. Harrison seems to imply, to comparison of ancient with modern authors; and while sympathetic treatment of the subject reviewed may be unusual it is not an offense against art.

A. C. PLEYDELL.
New York, April 18, 1907.

III.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Feeling chafed by your correspondent's remarks in your last issue about Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne's work, I may perhaps be permitted to say a few words. Attacks of this kind may cause a momentary annoyance, but are powerless to do any serious injury. Hamlet counsels the Players that even in the whirlwind of passion they "must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness"; and it is well to remember that this holds good as a maxim for literary work.

For several months I have been reading Miss Hawthorne's essays with pleasure and admiration; and the particular review chosen for this harsh criticism was in no respect crude or immature. In common with Miss Hawthorne's other work, it was distinguished by warm appreciation, clear analysis, kindly humor, and was graced by that charm of literary distinction which so well befits her high lineage. I have not the honor of the lady's acquaintance, and therefore am not writing from any personal motive, but simply in the interest of fair play.

EDWARD TUCKERMAN MASON.
Ossining, N. Y., April 18, 1907.

John Addington Symonds.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I express an opinion as to Horatio F. Brown's recent shorter life of Symonds, "imported by the Scribners"? Brown, whom I was, a priori, disposed to regard worshipfully as Symonds's friend, is either a poor protagonist or has erred in the selection of such material from "the mass of letters, diaries, notebooks, and memoranda" as would portray a character always admirable as well as lovable; or else these "materials" were such as to make a different choice impossible.

In this latter case we are thrown back upon the conclusion that Brown saw Symonds with eyes unblinded by affection, and was impelled in his compilation of the biography only by a wish to truthfully portray him to the world, or rather to the charmed circle who would know their Symonds. Brown, on the other hand, may have realized that duality in Symonds's nature which made Stevenson say that while talking to him and "listening to the voice of the sirens he still heard the barking of the Sphinx."

Our biographer, who has in any case merited our gratitude in bringing the life of John Addington Symonds within reach of many who could not own the two-volume life by reason of its scarcity and expense, (I have only found it on hand in Edinburgh and at Blackwell's, Oxford,) might, it would seem, profitably have omitted in selecting from it the too thinly veiled allusions to a habit of thought which manifestly told upon Symonds's health of body and mind. If his divagations were purely speculative and his nature as lovable as it appeared to Stevenson and Sidgwick and his daughter Margaret, one deplores the laying stress upon the period of his Oxford life which produced "In the Key of Blue."

As to his later life, especially that in touch with his daughter Margaret, one knows of no personal and intellectual relation more beautiful. She tells us in the biography of his last ill days in Rome, brave days his admirers will love to reread, days ending an almost preternaturally courageous life of great achievement despite ill-health, an invalid life free from petty selfishness, and devoted along its broadest lines to human betterment. Like Clough, "he wandered till he died," but for him we feel as for the Scholar Gypsy, "the light he sought is shining still," guiding him to the infinite he sought imperfectly on earth.

KATHARINE HALL.
Reading, Penn., April 18, 1907.

"The Silent Door."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a recent issue of the NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW there appeared a long and interesting notice of Florence Wilkinson's new book, "The Silent Door." While this notice was still fresh in my memory I read the book, and the impression made upon my mind by the chief character, Little Rue Penrith, is so unlike that made upon the mind of your reviewer that I have been wondering ever since which of us represents the average and unselfconscious reader.

Never before in fiction have I met a child at once so individual and so true to life. It is a remarkable portrayal of an unusual child; a portrayal as delicate and revealing, and—to my way of thinking—even more convincing than that of Sentimental Tommy in Mr. Barrie's exquisite story. Rue is not intended for a commonplace child—by way of contrast and revelation, her little cousin, Justine, fulfills that role to perfection. On the contrary, Miss Wilkinson's little heroine is gifted, unusual, individual. But she is none the less deliciously childlike and real, and there is about her that fragrant suggestion of other worldliness which is the sweetest trait of normal childhood. Now, if there is any word in the English language which should not be applied to such a child it is the word "sophisticated." Yet that is precisely the word which is used by your reviewer to characterize the little Rue, whose outlook is pre-eminently that to which all things seem:

"Appareled in celestial light,
The glory and the freshness of a dream."

And though little Rue is a gifted and unusual child, she is not precocious—if the term precocious carries any suggestion of abnormal development. She does not "babble Latin declensions," but they recur to her in nightmarish fashion, as foreseen punishments. Also any imaginative child of six, who has been brought up on Milton, might repeat his verses as naturally as another child would repeat "Mother Goose" rhymes. As for Rue's old-fashioned phraseology, it is not one whit more precocious than that of other observant and intelligent children. Her favorite descriptive word, "excellent," happens to fill precisely a like place in the vocabulary of my 7-year-old boy, and has done so for a long time. He has just been telling me of a personal adventure in which a pond and a raft figured prominently, and the raft, to quote my son, was "excellently well made."

To your reviewer, then, Rue Penrith is sophisticated and precocious, while to me, one of the readers of "The Silent Door," she is a revelation and a delight, one of the few true and masterly delineations of child character in all literature. And I have been intimately associated with children all my life while a child and ever since. I wonder whether (I make no accusation), but I wonder whether your reviewer of "The Silent Door" could make the same boast?

MARY LAMSON.
Montclair, N. J., April 17, 1907.

A Literary Burglary.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Saturday morning, April 6, on my way from my house to Euston to take the transatlantic train, I called at my office, The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, London, where, to my surprise, I found a Police Inspector, two detectives, and my usually cool staff in a very excited state. I soon discovered the reason of the presence of the majesty of the law, for my publishing office had been burgled.

Vigo Street has long been known as a centre for Golden Thoughts and Silver Plate. Perhaps I should state that all the shops in the street but four are either goldsmiths, silversmiths, or publishers, hence it has sometimes been called Golden Lane.

This seems to be the first time that burglars have taken to active literary pursuits and preferred Golden Thoughts rather than Silver Plate. It must be acknowledged that recently these gentlemen have displayed a commendable interest in art, but this is probably the first occasion that their attention has been seriously turned to literature. I feel, however, that the result of their enterprise will not be so easily converted into that modern trinity, £ s. d., as if they had turned their friendly attention to my neighbors' silver, which I can so highly recommend.

It is interesting to study the tastes of my new clientèle, which I am now able to do from my stock clerk's inventory. As might be expected, all the stock of "The Golden Age" and "The Quest of the Golden Girl" had disappeared. We also found that the bin in which "The Champagne Standard" is kept had been drained. As for "A Boy's Marriage," that had been left intact. It did not probably prove to the taste of this moral critic. Oddly enough, a set of proof sheets of a detective story by Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies, entitled "The Finances of Sir John Kynnersley," had been taken. This threatens to become a public danger, as the author at great pains elaborates many ingenious schemes for fraudulently obtaining large sums of money, for which reason the police and the public at large are urged to be on their guard.

This new force in literature seems to be greatly interested in Napoleon, as several copies of "Napoleon's Conquest of Prussia" and "Napoleon's Conquest of Poland," together with "The Boyhood and Youth of Napoleon" and "The Fall of Napoleon" have enriched the collections of my unknown patrons. This latest literary movement does not display any great interest in the "New Theology," as both "The Creed of Christ" and Mr. Chesterton's "Heretics" were untouched. Perhaps Bodley Head theology is not quite orthodox enough for these new searchers after truth. On the other hand, not a single copy of "The Beloved Vagabond" remains. This Mr. Locke, the author, should regard not only as a touching but as an active tribute to him from a kindred spirit of his own vagabond.

One literary coincidence it is interesting to note, and that is the burglars seemed to entirely agree with the criticisms in The London Times of M. P. Willcocks's "The Wingless Victory," where it stated that "Such books are worth keeping on the shelves, even by the classics," for not a single copy is missing. There is no trace of any of these new collectors having a book plate, but there is abundant proof that they had book marks, for their thumb and finger prints have been photographed at Scotland Yard. The moral, it would seem, for authors who desire to have a wide circulation among burglars, at any rate, is always to select titles with either a metallic or a liquid sound.

JOHN LANE.
The Bodley Head, New York, April 19, 1907.

Ministers of the Past.

"The ministers of the past generation were a grim and unrelenting group to whom happiness meant the uprooting of all the lovely flowers of life for the sake of a future quite unrelated to this bitter training."—Hildegarde Hawthorne in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, March 30.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have just read these words and cannot willingly let them pass in silence. Miss Hawthorne must have been exceedingly unfortunate in what she has been told or heard of these worthy men. There rises before my mind's eye the figure of the genial Rev. Andrew Peabody, afterward of Harvard, on his way to church in Salem, his pulpit robe flowing around him on the street, and escorting on his arm Miss Elizabeth Peabody, Miss Hawthorne's grandmother's brilliant sister. I did not call him grim when, as a child, I met him at my aunt's on an exchange. The early and middle and later middle years of my life were passed among lawyers and clergymen, and, were I asked which were the most genial, cheery, and apparently enjoying life, I should say the ministers. I can include one, the Rev. Mr. Gilee, whose Irish wit electrified audiences in lecture halls all through the country; another, of charming personality, from green Erin, a missionary from Africa, "uncle" to the mission daughters sent here for their school education, others on their way to mission fields in Turkey, Africa, China, and India, many professors in theological seminaries, one afterward Consul at Jerusalem.

I recall among many others the genial and accomplished Dr. William B. Sprague of Albany, the collector of many autographs and gift books from their authors; Dr. Hume of Boston, who could still scatter the flowers of poesy in old age; Dr. Kirk, whose very presence was a rare benediction; the witty and eccentric Mr. Swett of Lynn, who, when a working parishioner exeused his absence from church because he must needs earn even on Sunday, hired the man for that day, set him to reading the Bible and learning a hymn between the services, and at night paid him for his day's work, which the man acknowledged was the hardest he had ever experienced. Another, pleading lack of footgear to present himself among well-dressed people, the parson drew off his own boots, and rode home unshod. Going to meet Dickens at the dinner given him in Boston, Mr. Swett told the author that he had been busy searching to bring him as a curiosity a man who had never

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APRIL

1907

The Views of Many Readers.

(Continued.)

heard of him. At last, deeming himself successful, the name of Boz (the cognomen by which Dickens was then popularly known) happened to be spoken, when the man exclaimed: "Boz! I know Boz!" and the parson went to the dinner alone. Once, in preaching to a congregation where things had been permitted to run down, Mr. Swett gave out the hymn, and added: "If the congregation can find it in their books it is missing from mine." It was not very long before the people built a new church in a fashionable part of the city.

These men were of various denominations. One I recall as introducing among his hesitating parishioners the floral decoration of the church. They enjoyed life and made others enjoy it. Their ministrations to the sick and suffering, of course, none can deny. As a few weeks bring my eightieth anniversary, I may perhaps be permitted to bear my testimony to the genial ministers of the east who have gone before me. Peace and honor to their ashes. C. L. S.

New York, April 19, 1907.

In the Twilight.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The following verses were dedicated to Donald Grant Mitchell (Ik Marvel) on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday, April 12, 1907:

"The aefen-glom" our Saxon fathers said
Of that dim, mystic fading of the day,
When all the glow of brightness passed away,
And deep, gray shadows took the place of red:
A time of gloom: to them the day was dead;
They watched the fading of the less'ning ray;
They heard the night winds sweeping on their way;
They looked not for the day-dawn just ahead.

We see it now with far, far different eyes—
This mystic time which we the twilight call:
It stands a milestone now 'twixt two great days.

The lights of glory on our vision fall,
Eternity's great shore breaks on our gaze,
And we lift up our hearts in glad surprise.

WALDO H. DUNN.

Elkins, West Va., April 17, 1907.

"The Far Horizon."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The carping critic, I believe, does not hold a very high place in general esteem, but there are occasions to justify his existence. So, when one of your correspondents refers to Lucas Malet's "The Far Horizon" as the best novel recently published (or words to that effect) I humbly beg leave to carp. My objection to the book is a very prosaic one and has escaped your correspondent's notice, without doubt, because he was more occupied with broad effects than with minutiæ.

For this reason apparently he failed to observe how exceedingly ill-written is "The Far Horizon." Let me offer a few specimens:

On Page 29 you will find the following example of English undefiled: "Of all kinds of uselessness, that of we godlike human beings," &c. On Page 66 is displayed an equally grammatical exhibit: "• • • unless he was well assured beforehand whom such persons might be." And yet the author comments upon her heroine's use of the merely syncopated expression "More fools they!" as "a fine disregard for grammar."

However, the proofs have been abominably read, and Mrs. Harrison may not be responsible for the above-mentioned atrocities. But she will have to plead guilty of double dealing with the present perfect tense. It's down in black and white on Page 112: "It would have been difficult for her • • • to have stated." There are one or two more.

Third count: obscurity and general messiness of language and ideas. See Page 114, (near bottom): "All [women] are not enigmas equally well worth finding out." Cannot you picture to yourself some cruel, cruel college theme reader running his ruthless red crayon through such expressions as "very comfortless," Page 182: "twilight and embryonic regions," Page 118, and "love, which • • • makes marriage otherwise than an outrage," and writing sarcastic scholiae in the margin?

Misplaced emphasis is another offense that the author commits. Witness this sentence from Page 196: "Thence the skirt flowed down in a froth of rose-scarlet gaugings and fluted frills which trailed behind her far." I wonder if you will feel, as I felt, when you read that—exactly as if you had stubbed your toe on something. I wonder, as Serena says. And I notice that Mrs. Harrison has not yet got rid of that cheap, Smart-Aleck barbarism "well understood" for "of course," which she so frequently perpetrated in "Sir Richard Calmady."

Enough of carping! Let's part friends, Mr. Correspondent. Mrs. Harrison and you will well understood be pleased to know that I think "The Far Horizon" après tout not so bad. The characterization of Serena Lovegreve—to adopt the language of publishers' notices—approaches Dickens at his happiest. And you are wrong in thinking the last scene of "The Far Horizon" as good as the twenty-second chapter of "Richard Feveral." It is better. For the death of Richard Feveral was plain, premeditated, cold-blooded, first-degree murder at the hands of that literary felon, George Meredith, whereas Dominic Igiesias died a natural, and hence profoundly moving, death. That last chapter is all right. I remain, Yours pacifically,

H. K. F.

Detroit, Mich., April 18, 1907.

Proposed Poe Monument.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Another Poe monument movement has been started in Baltimore. A local newspaper has taken up the matter, and day after day communications are printed, giving the opinions of all sorts of people, school teachers, doctors, lawyers, college professors, "literary" women, and the one solitary professional man of letters of whom the city can boast.

All this excitement was started by a Frenchman, who, hearing that Poe's grave in Westminster Churchyard, Baltimore, was not decorated on the ninety-eighth anniversary of his birth, (Jan. 19, 1907,) grew indignant, and wrote a furious letter denouncing the provincialism of Baltimore and declaring that Poe's genius is of that "lofty and glorious order that misses the rabids altogether." "Rabble" is a rude name to apply to the cultured people of the Southern metropolis.

Monumental honors can add little or nothing to the great fame of Edgar A. Poe. Genius rears its own monument, a monument more enduring than brass or marble. In strolling through the classic streets of Rome we meet, in one direction, the stately column of Trajan; in another we view, with astonishment, the enormous ruins of the Baths of Diocletian, while far away from both of these the Pyramid of Cestius raises its lofty head. But in all Rome there is no statue, no monument, no column to commemorate Julius Cæsar, the greatest of the Romans. Rome itself is an all-sufficient monument of him who made Rome immortal and carried her name and his to the ends of the ancient world. Poe's rare and remarkable genius has given him a high and splendid place in the American literary firmament, has placed him a fixed star among the immortal names that were not born to die. Whatever is done to honor him in the city where his ancestors lived, and where he died in the flower of his manhood, will redound to the credit of the people of Baltimore.

The present Poe monument movement recalls a similar movement eleven years ago, when a large meeting was held in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University. The Mayor of the city presided. Resolutions were passed, addresses were made, and "The Edgar Allan Poe Memorial Association of Baltimore" was organized, with Daniel Colt Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University as President, together with a Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer. Dr. Appleton Morgan, the Founder and President of the New York Shakespeare Society, whose broad and liberal mind is always responsive when genius calls, came on from New York and addressed the meeting in behalf of its object. That was the first and last effort of "the Edgar Allan Poe Memorial Association of Baltimore." Fortunately the present movement is in different hands, and may result in something practical.

In conclusion, I wish to say that an amazing lot of ignorance has been displayed by some of the advocates of the proposed monument. Prof. Charles W. Hodell, head of the department of English at the Woman's College, writes: "Poe made his first literary success in Baltimore in winning the prize for 'The Gold Bug.'" It is true that Poe won his first success in Baltimore, but it was not with "The Gold Bug," but with the "MS. Found in a Bottle." "The Gold Bug" was written in Philadelphia in 1843, and won a prize of $100, offered by The Dollar Magazine. I have been very much surprised that Miss Sara Sigourney Rice, who took so active and important a part in securing the funds for the erection of the monument over Poe's grave, should persist in saying the monument was unveiled in 1877, and that the letter of Tennyson upon the subject of an epitaph was written in the same year. The monument was unveiled on the 17th of November, 1875, and Tennyson's letter was dated Feb. 18, 1875. I was present at the unveiling as the representative of The New York Tribune, and have verified the date by referring to my account of the proceedings published at the time. Miss Rice's "Memorial Volume" shows that these are the right dates. EUGENE L. DIDIER.

Baltimore, April 17, 1907.

Guild of Book-Workers.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The "Guild of Book-Workers," composed of the amateur and other binders and printers, illuminators, engravers, &c., will give its first annual exhibition at the old Tiffany Studios, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, on April 24-29 inclusive.

This exhibition will be an exceedingly interesting affair for the reason that books will also be exhibited in process of being bound, the original William Morris Kelmscott press will be in operation by a private printer, &c.

Illustrations will be given by amateur binders of the various processes through which a book passes before the final tooling is done. The guild has had great success in attracting members, inasmuch as almost all the States in the Union are represented. This exhibit will form the largest collection of American amateur work ever gathered together and will give the patrons of fine binding an opportunity of seeing what is now being done in this country. While admission tickets are not a sine qua non, they can be obtained of the Secretary, Mrs. Ruth Starrett, 347 West Eighty-fifth Street. M. L. K.

New York, April 19, 1907.

"30."

The "30" which appears instead of the usual "Finis" at the end of Arthur Stringer's novel "Phantom Wires" is the symbol that telegraphers customarily send over the wires for "Good night."

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HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

MYRA KELLY AMONG THE HILLS.

A Talk With the East Side Chronicler in Her Country Home—The Author of "Felicity"—Experiences of Norah Davis.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

OTIS NOTMAN.

MYRA KELLY, the chronicler of east side life, is living among the Orange Mountains. I went out there to see her, and was initiated into the wonders of the proposed new village, Oldchester, as it is to be called, in the construction of which she and her husband are so interested. We drove from the house where they are living now to the new home they are building. We passed the land where the village green is being laid out, on to what they call Oldchester Farm, where the new house is located. The house is nearly completed, and stands on the crest of a hill, at an elevation of something like a thousand feet. There is a wonderful view in every direction, and in three directions one can see for fifty miles or more. There are rolling hills and valleys and stretches of meadow land, and clumps of trees, and not far from the house is a thick wood. The air was keen and bracing, and one might have been in the Berkshires, and it came to me with a sort of shock that New York City in a straight line was only twelve miles away, just over beyond the first Orange Mountain. The Macnaughtans' new house is to be most attractive. There is a living room thirty by twenty feet, with a big open fireplace. Below this is a billiard room of almost the same size. The southern porch, which is so large it is a room in itself, extends the length of the house. It is enclosed in glass, and is steamheated for the Winter, and commands the splendid view. Mrs. Macnaughtan seemed so happy and absorbed in the farm, the horses, and the imported Jersey cattle that I hesitated to bring her down to Myra Kelly and her work.

The first thing of course I wanted to know was, had she ever seen any of the little children of the east side since she gave up teaching there, to which she replied:

"Yes indeed, I often go back to the school, and not long ago I wrote a letter to Morris Moglewsky. I told him where I was living, but did not on that occasion ask him to visit me. He no sooner, however, received my note than he started out to find me. He came straight across the city from the east side to the North River, and took the first ferryboat he came to that took him to the Jersey side. Then he proceeded by trolley. He started at 10 in the morning and got to my house at 5 in the afternoon. His first words of greeting were: 'Teacher, I spent all my money.'"

"Does Morris know that he figures in your stories?"

"No. He inquired if I were teaching, and I told him that I was not, but that instead I was writing. His face lighted up at that. I had sent him a typewritten letter, and he exclaimed: 'I noticed you wrote fine.'"

"Your last story does not deal with the east side. Does that mean that you are going to give up writing those stories?" I next asked.

"Not necessarily," she replied, "but to keep it up I have to go back and gather more material constantly. My critics are rather puzzling in their attitude. If I do only east side stories they say it is because I can't do anything else, and then when I try something else they say I have run out of east side material. My new book, "The Isle of Dreams," is a departure. It is a romance of grown people, but of course there are children all through it."

"How did you come to write that story?" I started to ask, but then I stopped, for I realized that the hero in both appearance and manner so resembled her husband that there could be no doubt of the reason why. I suggested as much to her, and she protested, but I am sure I am right.

Myra Kelly's method of work is original and interesting. First she dashes on her characters, and puts down on separate slips of paper a description of them. Then she works out the stories and lets she developed also. As the heroes "charming manners" are in a hotel in Venice the story she turns to the slip of paper which bears his description and reads over "charming manners," and soon realizes her made the hero complete.

I think Myra Kelly's husband is as much interested as is she in her stories, and he and his secretary correct all the proofs for her and relieve her of that drudgery.

"Have you a new long story under way?" I inquired.

"Hardly yet," she said, "at least not to talk about. I have had a plot in my mind for a long time, but the story is to be laid in Ireland, where I was born, and I am going to wait until I go over there before I write it."

"Do you expect to go soon?"

"My husband and I are thinking of going in August for two or three months."

Mr. Macnaughtan owns 600 acres in Oldchester, and as we were driving out we passed a little old farmhouse by the side of the road that belongs to his land.

"Do you see that house?" said Myra Kelly. "Well, we have had the funniest time with the people who are there. They moved in one night without any comment. They have never paid any rent, and several times we have asked them to go, but still they remain. We even went so far as to take down the barn as a gentle hint, but it had no effect. Then we removed the shed connected with the house, but still they stayed on. I suggest now that we remove the front porch and see what happens, or, better yet, as we intend to move the house across the road, to do so with the family in it. We started to dispossess them once, but we found they had a lot of little children, and we could not bear to do it."

When I came away I carried with me a vision of the polo pony that Myra Kelly rides. It can jump four and a half feet, a great stretch of open country, a big fireplace, where there was a cheery, crackling wood fire, gun racks, polo mallets, fishing rods, and hunting trophies, and Myra Kelly sitting at one side of the fire and her husband on the other, and I thought to myself it hardly seems fair to be so happy and famous too.

***

I HAD a letter from Clara E. Laughlin, whose new book, "Felicity," is causing so much comment. She is a resident of Chicago, and has been for some time on the staff of the Interior Magazine. She has written numerous stories, both short and long. I wrote and asked her to give me some material about her interesting self, to which she replied:

"There isn't anything interesting about me. I'm just a seasoned, hard-working individual, with pretty thorough experience in nearly every phase of the literary game. I have a beautiful time in the world, and am glad every day that I'm alive. My riches are chiefly in my friends and my home, which latter is a great rallying place for those dear, delightful folks who 'do things.'"

Her novel, "Felicity," is a story of a great actress, and of the work and suffering she goes through to gain her fame, and when I asked Miss Laughlin how she came to write the story, she replied:

"I have always been passionately interested in biography, letters, and memoirs, especially of artistically gifted persons. My wide reading in those lines and my wide acquaintance with living persons at that work, have given me a tremendous interest in the psychology of success; this interest has been evident in nearly everything I've done, but finds its fullest expression in "Felicity."

"The first thought of Felicity I had was that she was a woman to whom the world gave everything, but a woman who, by the very temperament that made her great, was doomed to a thousand sufferings that sturdier, denser, happier folk could not understand. We pay for everything in this world, and, of course, for nothing more heavily than for genius. I wanted to show how a woman of gentle sort pays, and pays. As I wanted the crucial element of immediate personal contact with her public, I saw that my woman was an actress, who must give her personal life for her art, and may not preserve them both, as a writer or painter or other artist may do. That is how the book came to 'go on the stage.'

"Another thing I wanted to show was the alienation of sympathy that success always causes. No one is so successful as he seems to us to be, but unless we can see the price he pays for his fame, the conditions on which he gets it and which bring him, in the average, pretty much to the level of our own enjoyments, we don't love him; we have first to be sorry for a person before we really love him."

Some of Miss Laughlin's reviewers have been distressed because she apparently made her "Felicity" self-pitying, and they went on to prove that it was not a pretty trait, and did not do for a heroine. When this arraignment was brought to Miss Laughlin's attention she said:

"Poor Felicity! The lonely self-pity of the too-successful is one of the traits which make the great all akin. And Felicity laughed at herself in her dear, whimsical way when she caught herself complaining that she was tired of her fame; she knew she was only half honest about it, even at the moment, and she liked herself for knowing it. However, I am very much flattered by these reproaches from my reviewers, for they show that Felicity is vital, and that is what I wanted. I didn't put Felicity in a book because I thought she was perfect, but because I thought she was human."

In answer to the question as to whether any of her characters were taken from life, Miss Laughlin writes: "I hope they all resemble a great many people, both on and off the stage, but not one of them is in any least degree sketched from a single living model. Some lay readers insist that the characters must have been 'really, truly' people because they seem so vividly alive, but this is because I have lived with those characters, waking and sleeping, for five years. They have been my life, everything I have read and seen and felt and thought, every new person I've met in the flesh, every place I've been, and experience I've had, has seemed to serve but one end, the further illumination of those personalities which were shaping the story of "Felicity." I have known those people "inside and out"; they could have no secrets from me, bluff me off with no false fronts. I've laughed with them, cried with them, and suffered with them until they have become closer inwoven with the warp and woof of my life than any of the flesh-and-blood creatures who were about me."

Miss Laughlin's story throughout is occupied with the stage and the stage folk. In one place the actor Vincent, who married Felicity, saves her life at the cost of his own. This incident is laid at the stage entrance, so that the theatre inevitably brings her own story to Miss Laughlin's mind whenever she attends it, and speaking of that she says:

"When I go to Power's Theatre here I see the play in a haze of unreality. What my real vision is concerned with is a ghostly dark stage—that same stage—and in a little booth-like dressing room on one side, the woman of the wondrous smile, stricken in that strangely mixed way, so that her deliverance was lost sight of in self-reproach and pity, and on the other side, in another little booth-like dressing room, the debonair gentleman—poor, weak, merry Vincent—who died so unhesitatingly, trying to do 'the decent thing.' I have so many times lived through the agony of that night that it seems like the vividest page out of my own life history."

MISS CLARA E. LAUGHLIN.
Author of "Felicity."

***

MISS NORAH DAVIS is a Southern woman. She was born in Huntsville, Ala. Her mother was English, and her father Welsh. She speaks of herself as a "penniless lass wi' a long pedigree." Every generation or so of the Davises produced a Norah, with a Celtic temperament, and Miss Davis has proved no exception to the rule. Speaking of it herself, she says:

"I was christened Norah and proceeded as promptly as I could to betray the cloven hoof of the Celtic temperament. I was registered the fool of the family, and turned over to my own devices, which probably accounts for my particularly happy childhood."

Miss Davis's childhood was spent in an old-fashioned Southern home, filled with her father's books, which were a constant source of delight to her. When asked about her childhood she said:

"I lived in a charming world of my own, and 'huilded with roofe of gold my beautiful castles in Spain.' Every book I took down from the wall opened a chink to its glories, for in those blissful days all was grist that came to my mill in the way of books. I had an unappeasable hunger for them, and I swallowed Smollett and Fielding without a wink, and Scott and Balzac and the chronicles of one—Froissart—nothing came amiss to me. I read all that came into the house, history, law, politics, down to the yellow-backed novels that my big brothers smuggled in for their private delectation—and no one said me nay. I had a perfectly phenomenal memory, and as I simply reveled in poetry, by the time I was 10 years old I could—and did—reel off pages of Milton and Tennyson, of Tasso's "Jerusalem" and "The Inferno." That was my delight. I knew all the 'shivery' part by heart, and used to frighten the other children after we were put to bed at night by saying it to them. I must have been an absurd little parrot, and the worst of it is, to this good day I cannot rid myself of the style I acquired in those days. If I am interested in anything I am sure to 'drop into poetry,' and when I am angry my language rivals Macaulay's.

"I wrote poetry long before I could spell correctly, and preserved correctly the rhythm of verse that I could not have understood. I certainly, do not understand it now. My younger sister and I invented a language that no one else could understand, but which we spoke with marvelous fluency. To my great sorrow I have entirely forgotten it now."

But this happy, joyous childhood came to an end when Miss Davis was 16, for her father died, and she had to take care of herself. Some friends got her a position to teach in one of the public schools of Huntsville. Speaking of that period of her life, she says:

"It seems to me now a very humorous thing to have done, but I took myself more seriously then, and did not hesitate to try to fit my square stick into the round hole that presented itself. I knew a lot of things out of books, it is true;

APRIL

Myra Kelly Among the Hills.

(Continued.)

but there are books and books, and what I knew was about as useful to the little minds I was supposed to stuff as a handful of shining pebbles would have been to their stomachs. But I held on, and the School Board put up with me for some reason, I never could think why, unless because the children loved me. But after a couple of years I had picked up a few of the things a teacher is supposed to know, and, what was more to the purpose, lost some of the things they are not desired to know, though I never could altogether rid myself of this latter inconvenience. For instance, I was teaching one time in a little town in Northwest Arkansas—the rawest place on earth. There was a red brick school building, all new and sticky, and a very 'important' School Board, and I had the honor to teach literature—good heavens!—to the sons and daughters of the river bottom planters. So one day in class one of the pupils called my attention to a reference to Lilith tucked away in a footnote and asked who Lilith was.

Now Lilith had always been a particular friend of mine, I admired her immensely, so I laid down the book and rather indiscreetly, perhaps, gave those country lads and girls a glowing description of her. That night, as might have been expected, it was told in fifty families in the little town that Miss Davis had said that Adam had a wife before Eve, that he was a widower when Eve snapped him up! I was duly summoned before the board to explain the libel I had started upon Adam to twelve orthodox and scandalized farmers, all solemnly bent upon probing Adam's matrimonial matters to the bottom. In my desperation and to clear myself of malicious libel, I cited the Talmud, which only made matters worse, and I was politely requested to take myself and my heresies and schisms back to Alabama, for the State of Arkansas would brook no 'such.'"

Miss Davis found teaching, as may be imagined, dull work, and after a short time she gave it up and took up instead stenographic work in the courts, and also newspaper writing. While so engaged she made her way all over the South from Key West to the Ozark Mountains, and lived in all the States along the way. She got keen pleasure out of these experiences and says of them:

"The world is a good place if a woman knows how to take it. It treats her well enough. The memory of those days when I knocked about, a small soldier of fortune, living by my wits, is full of pleasure. I had achieved without knowing it all the rights that my emancipated sex has been striving for so long and so eloquently. My life was my own and the world was my oyster—what more is there?"

It was the work she did in the courts that she liked the best; the drama of life there appealed to her irresistibly. After a little bit she was offered an appointment as clerk attached to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, which was stationed at Birmingham, and she accepted it. It was then, she maintains, her education began, and she says:

"My work threw me with men from whom I learned an incredible amount of things—lawyers and Judges and experts of all sorts. I got to see life as it looke to the eyes of men who are in it, to have a knowledge of good and evil, not got out of books; to look on, close by, at the wrestlers in the arena, and by and by, before I knew it, I, too, was a wrestler. Men do not own their ideas, but their ideas own them and force them into the arena to fight for them, and so it came about I wrote 'The Northerner.'"

Miss Davis's answer to the question whether she ever had any intention of making literature her profession was as follows:

"I do not remember that I ever had any literary ambition. I wrote because I had something to say uenally, and the newspapers paid me to say it, and when I found myself committed to 'The Northerner' I was very much surprised. But the story clamored to be told. There had been a lynching here of particularly atrocious aspect, and the lynchers were tried in the Federal Court, where I was a clerk. I did not have time to write a book, did not know if I could, in fact, but there was no escape for me. The story would be told. So I got a month's leave from my office and wrote in twenty-eight days the version that stands in print to-day. I made no draft, simply sat at the typewriter and wrote and wrote! I put in fifteen hours a day.

"And so this last book, 'The World's Warrant,' grew. I hadn't any idea of writing that sort of book; I had the outline of another book in my head and several chapters written, when this began to take shape in my head, growing from a bit of real life that I had chanced upon, an atom of experience merely. I find that I cannot write from an imaginary premise; if I have a foothold in fact, no matter how narrow, I can rear all sorts of castles in Spain upon it, and shore them up with logical arguments, too, but it must have that narrow basis in fact; even if no one would suspect it but myself, I must know it. The fact acts somewhat as a hypnotic suggestion, I suppose, upon which my subjectivity works. Also I find that once the plot is laid and the characters begin to draw the breath of life, they take things into their own hands. The immutable laws of character grip them, and within the circle of their mimic stage it is not what I say, but what the logical outgrowth of their own characters dictate, that goes at last into print.

"In the vanity of my 'literary aspirations' I had worked out quite a different ending for 'The World's Warrant,' as well as a different name, but it was no use. The characters quietly and firmly put me aside and worked out their own destinies to suit themselves. I was merely a spectator—their amanuensis, in fact."

ROMANTICISM.

THE ROMANTIC REVOLT. By Charles Edwyn Vaughan. Pp. viii-507. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS volume is the tenth in the series of monographs upon "Periods of European Literature," edited by Prof. Saintsbury. It is unusual to find so large an amount of important literary history and of sound literary criticism within the compass of a book which may be read within a comparatively short time. In few instances does the modern tendency to specialization more fully commend itself than in such treatises as the present. Even the most cursory perusal of a work so convincingly adequate must leave definite impressions upon the mind. In his first chapter the author treats of the rise and progress of the Romantic Revolt against classicism in Great Britain, where that great intellectual awakening had its birth. He introduces us to the precursors of the movement, Thomson, Gray, Goldsmith, and Collins, and he then proceeds to their followers, poets, dramatists, novelists, philosophers, and orators, no less than thirty-seven of whom he gives an account. The reviews of Cowper, Coleridge, and Wordsworth are particularly suggestive. In this chapter of 165 pages we have a masterly abstract of English literature during a period covering the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the first few years of the nineteenth, and however familiar one may be with the subject, it is impossible to read these clear summaries and sane judgments without gaining a sense of mental stimulus and refreshment. The second chapter takes us to Germany, and here the author somewhat changes his method, and concentrates his attention on Lessing, Herder, Kant, Schiller, and Goethe, having little to say of the host of minor writers; although he makes passing mention of Richter, Novalis, the Schlegels, and a few others. To give even the barest synopsis of this chapter would far exceed our limits. In his third chapter, treating of the romantic movement in France and Italy, the author returns to the method pursued in the first chapter, a large number of writers being criticised. As to the fourth chapter, tracing the history of romanticism in other lands, the author expressly says that it was intended for nothing more than a sketch, and he trusts that it may be judged accordingly. Spain, the Netherlands, the Slav countries, Scandanavia, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia are considered in this final chapter. The words of Matthew Arnold, chosen as a motto for the series, have an especial aptitude for this particular volume: "The criticism which alone can much help us for the future is a criticism which regards Europe as being, for intellectual and spiritual purposes, one great confederation, bound to a joint action and working to a common result."

Mrs. Wharton in French.

Mrs. Wharton's novel "The House of Mirth" has been translated into French, and will be produced serially in the Figaro—the daily paper, and not the Figaro Illustré—beginning early this month. The title is translated as "La Demeure d. Liesse," although in the article by Th Bentzon (Mme. Blanc) which appeared in the Revue des Deux Mondes, and discussed both "The House of Mirth" and "Mme. de Treymes," the title was translated as "Maison de la Fête."

A Boy's Story.

Messrs Harper & Brothers have issued this week a boy's story, one that will interest adult readers as well, by Hamlin Garland. It is entitled "The Long Trail," and in it Mr. Garland has drawn from his own experiences in the late 80s to tell the story of a boy who goes over the long Telegraph Trail to the Klondike.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

An addition to Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons' Memoir Series in May will be "Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Her Times," by George Paston. Lady Montagu was an English lady of the eighteenth century, who was distinguished by her beauty, her eccentricities, and her wit. Her biographer has used many unpublished letters and Jonathan Richardson's portrait of her.

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Authors, literary aspirants! Have you seen The Cosmos? A somewhat "different" publication. The Cosmos Publishing Club, 27 East 22d St., New York.

QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department avery communication must be signed with ths full name and address of ths inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await thsir turn.

Mrs. A. E. H.—Can you tell me where I can procure a four-volume edition of the Bible, not the Frowde Oxford edition? The Frowde edition is published on India paper, and for constant use I prefer a thicker paper. I have searched the largest book stores and publishing houses, but failing to replace the one I found in 1896, (burned in the San Francisco fire,) I appeal to you as a last resort.

Four-volume editions of the Bible, exclusive of the Frowde Oxford edition, hars besn published recently by Revell, 158 Fifth Avenue, New York; N. D. Thompson of St. Louis, Mo., and the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau Street, New York. Inquiry might be made also of Hurst & Co., 395 Broadway, and John C. Winston Company of Philadelphia, who publisb Bibles. A visit to ths old book stores of this city would result probably in the finding of a satisfactory second-band four-volume edition of ths book sought.

THOMAS.—Is there any edition of the old miracle and mystery plays published with the matter in modern English?

The Macmillan Company publishes, at $1.90, "English Miracle Plays, Moralities, and Interludes," edited by Alfred W. Pollard. The Shakespearean Society publications include "Chester Plays: Mysteries," edited by T. Wright; "Coventry Mysteries," edited by J. O. Halliewell, and "Digby Mysteries," edited by Dr. J. F. Furnivall.

E. P.—Some time ago there was advertised a cheap edition of the old book, "The Household of Sir Thomas More." Please let me know price and publisher.

"The Household of Sir Thomas More," by Anne Manning, (Mrs. Rathbone,) is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., 372 Fifth Avenue, at $1. There is also an edition published by Herder & Co. of St. Louis at 90 cents.

NORTH ADAMS.—Will you kindly give a list of good, French Canadian dialect stories? Short stories, suitable for recitations, &c., are especially desired.

"Pierre and His People," by Sir Gilbert Parker, published by the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, contains a number of such stories.

Mrs. F. AKRON.—Will you kindly cite me some books or articles dealing with the subject, "Where and how do the family names of the people originate"?

"English Surnames," by C. W. Bardsley. Charles Scribner's Sons; "Our Names," by Mrs. Sarah M. Burnham, Bradley & Co., Boston; "Names and Their Meaning," Mrs. D. P. Sanford, E. P. Dutton & Co.; "Names and Their Meaning," L. Wagner, Georgs P. Putnam's Sons; "British Family Names: Their Origin and Meaning," H. Barber, Charles Scribner's Sons, are some of ths books that you would find useful in your study.

I. C.—I have a fairly well preserved copy of The Ulster County Gazette, printed Jan. 4, 1800. It is in mourning for George Washington. Who would be interested in it, and has it any value? If so, what?

If your copy is genuine it is rare and of value, but there are many reprints of the paper which closely resembls ths original, and it is only an expert who could on examination of the paper in your possession decide the question.

S. BROWN—Will you kindly inform me what books, aside from Rollin's History, are considered the best authorities on the history of Carthage, by whom they are publisbed, and if possible, the prices?

"Carthage and Her Remains," by N. Davis, Harper & Brothers, $4; "Carthage and the Carthaginians," by R. B. Smith, Longmans, Green & Co., $1.25; "Hannibal and the Carthaginians," by Jacob Abbott, Harper & Brothers, 50 cents; "Carthage and Punis," by D. Sinden, two volumes, G. W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia, $6; "Carthage," by A. J. Church, George P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50; "Carthage of the Phoenicians," by Mabel Moore, E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50, would doubtless answer your inquiry.

ALEX. FRANCIS—Will you kindly inform me, if possible, where I can obtain a poem entitled "Evolution," by Langdon Smith?

The poem was published in The Scrap-Book for April, 1906.

Answers from Readers.

H. B. L.—Your reply to the queries of "M. C. L." under date of March 24, gives some interesting information regarding Magna Charta. It is possible, however, to be quite definite as to the number of original versions in existence. The British Museum contains two versions. There is a third original under the custody of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral. A fourth exists in the archives of the cathedral at Salisbury. So far as is known to day there are no other originals of the Great Charter in existence. No one of these four takes precedence of the others. Any one of these four charters may have been actually on the famous field at Runnymede. The royal seal is affixed to three of the versions those at Salisbury, at Lincoln, and on one of the two in the British Museum. There is no trace of any seal on the other of the versions in the museum, but there is no reason which lends doubt of its originality. All are of course manuscript versions, the only kind there could be before the art of printing came in. In explanation of the number it is generally agreed that the men who exacted the Charter from John insisted that the great seal should be appended to many copies practically identical and of equal authority. These versions were distributed through England, preserved in the various episcopalic and among the archives of the chapters of cathedral churches. Four have survived the wear and tear of time. For one who cares to know the curious history of these old manuscripts, there is no better place to find it briefly set forth than in W. S. McKechnie's recent volume, entitled "Magna Charta: A Commentary on the Great Charta of King John. With an Historical Introduction." (Glasgow, 1905: James Maclehose & Sons.)

H. T. GILBERT—In your issue of March 16, "L. A. W." asks concerning "Graciosa and Percinet." This is one of the fairy tales of the Countess d'Aulnoy. A collection of Mme. d'Aulnoy's fairy tales, translated from the French by Anne Thackeray Ritchie, was published by Lawrence & Bullen of London in 1892. This tale is also to be found in a collection called "Household Tales," published by Routledge, and quite popular with English children a generation ago.

R. E. K.—The lines quoted by "J. E. C." (March 23) should read:

"Talk not of genius baffled. Genius is master of man;
Genius does what it must, and talent does what it can.
Blot out my name, that the spirits of Shakespeare and Milton and Burns
Look not down on the praises of fools with a pity my soul yet spurns."

These lines are from a poem entitled "Last Words," by Owen Meredith, (Robert, Lord Lytton,) and can be found in any complete edition of his poetical works under the head of "Minor Poems," generally the last in the list.

CLEVELAND.—In answer to the appeal of Maud Lee, I would say that the poem entitled "The Bell of Zanora," beginning:

"The ruddy sun was setting
Behind the Western hills;
The fields were warmed to splendor
And golden flowed the rills,"

was written by William R. Rose, associate editor of The Cleveland Plain Dealer. The verses were printed in "Our Continent," the short-lived periodical founded by Albion W. Tourgee. It can also be found in No. 12 of "The Best Selections" in the series of the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

LEWIS D. BURDICK.—The lines "Ah, eloquence, thou wast undone," &c., for which "Subscriber" asks, are from an "Ode to Eloquence," by Henry Carey, and may be found in Sanders's High School Reader of 1856. It may also be found in Porter's Rhetorical Reader. He was also the author of "The African's Lament," beginning:

"Far from home and all its pleasures,
Afric's Coast I left forlorn," &c.

P. A. P.—As to the poem "There Is a Garden In Her Face," about which "C. W. T." inquires, it may interest him to know that it is printed in the "Bibelot" for 1895, which is made up of selections from the poems of Thomas Campion. Reference is made in the introduction to A. H. Bullen's collection of Campion's poems, (privately printed in 1889,) but there is nothing said as to the disputed authorship of the poem.

It can also be found in "Old English Love Songs," edited by Hamilton Wright Mabie.

CHARLES W. FLINT.—The poem desired by S. L. Koziell in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of March 30, is probably "The Inchcape Rock," by Robert Southey, two stanzas of which end "And blessed the Abbot of Aberbrothock" and "Won't bless the Abbot of Aberbrotbock," while a third ends with "And I'll plague the Abbot of Aberbrothock."

The poem, which is entitled "The Inchcape Rock," is by Robert Southey. Besides appearing in any good edition of his poems it can be found in "Dana's Household Book of Poetry" and in ths "World's Best Poetry," Volume V., Page 431. We are greatly indebted to many of our readers for information in relation to this poem.

Appeals to Readers.

Capt. H. D. SMITH.—Missing in bis "Field Book of the War of 1812" makes use of the following lines. Can you inform me from what poem they were taken?

"Clear ship for action!" sounds the boatswain's call,
"Clear ship for action!" his three mimics bawl.
Swift round the decks see war's dread weapons
And floating ruins strew the watery world.
"All hands to quarters!" fore and aft resounds,
Thrills from the fife, and from the drumbead bounds.

ANNA T. BYINGTON.—Some fifty or sixty years ago, in an old book in the attic, I was interested in some verses describing the life of the idle rich, beginning:

"There was a youth, but woe is me,
I quite forget his name, and he,
Without some label round his neck
Is like one pea among a peck."

I should like to see the whole of it again. I think it may have been by Jane Taylor. Can any of your readers tell me the author, and where I could find it?

J. M. PARKER.—What is the last verse of the popular song Rosina Vokes used to sing, "My Heart Was True to Poll"? Some of your readers would give it, I am sure. I remember all but the last verse. It was all very funny.

R. L.—Some years ago I read a story the title of which I have forgotten, but the gist of it was that a party of young college men advanced the theory that women were not necessary as housekeepers, to the comfort of mankind, and that the men felt themselves fully equal to the task of conducting the affairs of a household without the help of any of the gentler sex. The sister of one of them, at whose house they were staying, announced her intention of going away for a visit, with the condition that the said young men should assume the care of the house during her absence. Their experiences in the matter are related in the story. Can any one tell me the title of the story, and where it may be obtained?

GUSTAV G. LANSING—I wish to find a poem, each verse ending

"Even this shall pass away."

I heard it recited in the early '90s by Major Carroll, a well-known war correspondent of The New York Herald. I think the Major was connected with the Treasury Department at the time of his death. He said the verses were clipped from an old newspaper found at Pittsburg Landing. I can recall the stately calm of the rhythm, in complete harmony with the Major's baritone voice.

H. E. G.—Please tell me where I can find the following quotations:

"Pleading for whatsoever touches life with upward impulse,
Be He in where else, God is in all that elevates and lifts,
In all that humbles, sweetens, and consoles."

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EMANUEL SWEDENBORG: His Life, Teachings, and Influence. By George Trowbridge. 8vo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. Paper, 25 cents.

A HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION. By Thomas M. Lindsay. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

ALBANY CHRONICLES: A History of the City Arranged Chronologically from the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time. Compiled by Cuyler Reynolds. 8vo. Albany, N. Y.: J. B. Lyon Company.

THE NEMESIS OF NATIONS. Studies in History. By W. Romain Paterson. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

GARIBALDI'S DEFENSE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC. By George Macaulay Trevelyan. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.40.

THUCYDIDES MYTHISTORICUS. By Francis Macdonald Cornford. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

NAPOLEON'S CONQUEST OF PRUSSIA: 1806. By F. Loraine Petre. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $5.

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THE EVENTS MAN. Being an Account of the Adventures of Stanley Washburn, American War Correspondent. By Richard Barry. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

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SCHOOL GRAMMAR. By William H. Maxwell. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

THE SHORT STORY. Its Principles and Structure. By Evelyn May Albright. 12mo. New York. The Macmillan Company. 90 cents.

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Miscellaneous.

SUCCESSFUL AUTHORSHIP, or, HOW TO BECOME A SUCCESSFUL AUTHOR. By Frederic Reddaie. 12mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. (Paper.) 25 cents.

PHRENOLOGICAL FINANCE. Being a true history of the life and adventures of Mortimer Kensington Queen. By Nick Sherlock Collier. Boston: C. M. Clarke Publishing Company.

INTRODUCTION TO DOGMATIC THEOLOGY. By Rev. Francis J. L. Hall. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE HOTELS OF SWITZERLAND. Lake of Constance, Lake Geneva, Italian Lakes and Chamois. 12mo. Published by the Swiss Society of Hotel Proprietors at their central office in Basle.

AMERICAN ARMOURY AND BLUE BOOK. 8vo. Edited and published by John Matthews, Chancery Lane, London, Eng. New York: The Gotham Company.

THE CAUSES OF DECAY IN A BRITISH INDUSTRY. By "Artifex" and "Opifex." 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE. With statistical tables. By Sir Roper Lethbridge. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

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INSIDE FACTS ON FUGILISM. By George Siler. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee Co. $1.

CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT: Its Principles and Technique. By William Chandler Bagley. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

OUT DOORS IN SCOTLAND.

FROM FOX'S EARTH TO MOUNTAIN TARN.—Days Among the Wild Animals of Scotland. By J. H. Crawford. With 16 Illustrations. Pp., 271. 8vo, cloth. New York: John Lane Company.

AGAIN the Old Country gives us one of the glimpses of herself of which we never tire. This time the way lies from Fox's Earth to Mountain Tarn, and a pleasant part it is, and something to cause many men of many minds to linger by the way. It is a book to hold upon the knees before the log fire in Winter and let the wood smoke blend its colors with those of the various animals and scenes that pass across the pages—lowland and hill fox, wildcat, marten and polecat below, the eagle and falcon above, or to read in the open with the first breath of Spring to the nostrils mingling with the salt breath of the Northern Isles, then a run down Tweed, and the sport of salmon and trout. Golf links and wild life blended, with the August beauty of Scotland, for, as Mr. Crawford prefaces, "this book is a contribution to the natural history of Scotland." It tells of days among the wild creatures; days selected from many days, because more crowded with incident, against a picturesque background. It starts from the earth of a lowland fox, and ends by a lonely mountain tarn. It ranges from the border to Shetland, from burn to river, from shaded lane to fenceless moor and bare mountain top. Trout and salmon, singing-bird to eagle, field mouse to deer—all find place.

The current ripples, the rings break out on the pools; in the twilight the voles come forth from their tunnels. The rod flashes its silvered line; the bay of the hound, the crack of the gun, echo through its pages. It is confined to the north. Scotland is, perhaps, the only part of the British Isles where the term wild life has much meaning. M. O. W.

Voyage of the Dewey.

An account that promises to be highly entertaining of one of the most unique voyages on record will be given in the next issue of Scribner's Magazine. It is that of the dry dock "Dewey" from this country to Manila, and the writing and illustrating will be done by W. J. Aylward, who went the whole way on the transport that towed the dry dock. Mr. Aylward was a member of Howard Pyle's select art school at Wilmington, Del., some three or four years ago, and has since gained a reputation by his illustrations of marine subjects for which he has shown a natural instinct.

Lippincott Books.

The J. B. Lippincott Company published this week "The Truth About the Case," a book of true detective adventure, written by M. Goren, ex-Chief of the Paris detective police. The same house has in preparation for early publication a book explanatory of the card game of "skat," which grows in favor. It is written by A. Elizabeth Wager-Smith, who has a high standing among whist players. The author has endeavored to present this game, which is rather involved and difficult, in a clear and popular manner.

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FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

Capt. John S. Barnes Writes of Lincoln—Chambers's New Novel Out Next Week.

A NOTEWORTHY contribution to the literature of Lincoln and associated with him during the last days of the civil war is the group of important figures to be published in the May and June numbers of Appleton's Magazine. The author is Capt. John S. Barnes, who was brought into peculiarly intimate association with the President when assigned as his escort and charged with his safety during the President's and Mrs. Lincoln's visit to Richmond immediately after its surrender. The articles, entitled, "From Washington to Richmond with Lincoln in 1865," will be illustrated by reproductions of many valuable old photographs and engravings.

Robert W. Chambers's novel, "The Tree of Heaven," (Appleton,) will be published Wednesday of next week. In this novel Mr. Chambers has dealt largely with the occult sciencee of the East.

Frederick Trevor Hill's "The Trial of the Chicago Anarchists" will appear in the next number of Harper's Magazine. The same number will have an article by Capt. Mahan on the navy during the civil war. A crucial days preceding the civil war. A welcome art feature will be the reproduction of many of the works of John W. Alexander, including his decorations for the new Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons issue to-day the following previously announced books: "Military Memoirs of a Confederate," by Gen. E. P. Alexander; "The Pickwick Ladie, and Other Collectore' Stories," by Winfield Scott Moody, and "Short Cruises," by W. W. Jacobs.

Next week the Macmillan Company will add to their English Men of Letters Series a volume on "Shakespeare," by Prof. Walter Raleigh of Oxford. The date of issue is April 23, the day on which Shakespeare was born and died—which coincidence has caused it to be said that he must have been a quick worker.

Previously announced publications from the Macmillans that have appeared this week are Zangwill's "Ghetto Comedies," "A Book of Vegetables," by Allen French, giving the time of planting of the useful vegetables of this clime; "The Reform Movement in Judaism," by David Philipson, D. D., a promiffent rabbi of Cincinnati, and "The Spirit of American Government," by Dr. J. Allen Smith of the University of Washington. The last is issued as a number of the "Citizens' Library," edited by Prof. Ely.

Harper's Weekly for to-day contains an article on Alla Nazimova, by H. J. Forman, and an appreciation of Fielding, by C. H. Gaines.

With the idea of helping readers digest the many facts being brought out about Christian Science, and of adding to the knowledge of its philosophy and the history of its development, the Rev. Lyman P. Powell, of Northampton, Mass., has written for Messrs. Putnam "Christian Science: Its Relation to Philosophy, Science, and Religion." This book is based upon a pamphlet, privately printed by Mr. Powell, which came to be in demand, although it was not regularly put upon the market.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. issue to-day "Our Sister Beatrice," by Grace Grier; "The Trust Movement in British Industry," by Henry W. Macrosty, and "The Natal Rebellion of 1906," by Walter Bosman.

Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. have for immediate publication "The Disciple of a Saint," by Miss Vida D. Scudder. Miss Scudder edited the "Letters of St. Catherine of Siena," which was well received, and she has now written an intimate romance of St. Catherine's time. Her effort has been to show something of the inner and spiritual realities of a period dear to romance, but usually studied for the sake of its external picturesqueness only.

The publication by the John Lane Company of A. C. Fox-Davies's detective story, "The Dangerville Inheritance," was postponed until this week, because the first edition of it was exhausted by orders received before they had time to put the book on the market.

The Broadway Publishing Company, 835 Broadway, N. Y., will have ready about April 20 "William McKinley: A Biographical Study," by A. Elwood Corning. The book will contain fifteen striking illustrations and an "introductory address" by President Roosevelt as a preface.

The publication date of Commander Peary's "Nearest the Pole" was postponed from April 15 to April 23 to allow for the insertion of some additional matter. Its publishers, Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., announce for the same date "Water Wonders," by Mrs. Jean M. Thompson, who deals here with the formation of snow and ice crystals. Advance orders for Grace Thompson Seton's forthcoming book, "Nimrod's Wife," have been so large that the first edition has had to be doubled. An English order has been received for 5,000 copies.

Arthur Train, author of the McAllister stories, has contributed to the May number of the American Magazine an article on the Patrick case. At the time of Patrick's trial Mr. Train was, as he is now, Assistant District Attorney. He has written not only a narrative of the famous case, but has made a careful psychological study of the man Patrick.

"The Clansman," Thomas C. Dixon's novel, is to be translated into Arabic.

The author of "Carmichael," Miss May Wilson, who signs herself "Anison North," is a native of Ontario. Although "Carmichael" is her first novel, Miss Wilson has done magazine writing, and she is at present en editor of a Canadian magazine.

The World's Work is having an interesting aftermath to the article in its April issue on "the dog's life" of the United States soldier. A great number of letters have been received at the office—heartfelt commendations from enlisted men and deserters, and refutations from the army officers. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston has written a short criticism of the matter of the article, and this will be printed in the May issue of the magazine under the title "Army Life and Discipline."

Gov. Hughes, the man and the executive, will be studied by Dr. W. H. P. Faunce and "Q. P." respectively in the next issue of The World's Work.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish next week the following books: "The Siamese Cat," by Henry Milner Rideout; "The Smiths," by Keble Howard; "The Trimmed Lamp, and Other Stories of the Four Million," by O. Henry; "The Master of Stair," by Marjorie Bowen; "His Courtship," by Helen R. Martin, (a second printing already ordered;) "Through Portugal," with thirty-two illustrations in color, by Martin Hume, and "A Night at Avignon," by Cale Young Rice.

Hannah Whitall Smith, whose "Christian's Secret of a Happy Life" has attained a circulation of about 250,000 copies, has, since the appearance of that book, written several others, but none which has obtained a popularity like that of the first. Her last book, "Living in the Sunshine," (Revells,) bids fair to repeat the success of the first, for while it has been out only a short time, it is already approaching the end of a third edition. It is worth noting that the general theme of the two successful books is pretty much the same. Either Mrs. Smith is at her best on this subject or else it is one that is particularly interesting.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. issue to-day their previously announced "Making a Newspaper," by John L. Given. Their publication of "Alice for Short" is delayed because the proofs are being read by the author in Florence. After the close of the Peace Congress Messrs. Holt will issue a book entitled "As the Hague Ordains; Journal of a Russian Prisoner's Wife in Japan." The author of this book does not disclose his name.

The Smith Professorship at Harvard University, which has been vacant since the passing of Longfellow and Lowell, has again been filled by the appointment of Prof. J. D. M. Ford, author on the Romance Languages. Prof. Ford is now writing a volume on "The Novel" for "Types of English Literature Series," edited by Prof. William Allen Neilson.

James Gillet, at one time Bret Harte's mining partner and the original of that author's "Truthful James," died at his home in Sonora, Cal., last week.

Kate Douglas Wiggin's "New Chronicles of Rebecca," which is published in America this week by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will be brought out in Great Britain by Archibald Constable & Co., Limited; in Germany, by Tauchnitz, and in Sweden, by Bannier.

A NEW LANDOR MS.

A WELCOME surprise comes as we learn that Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are to issue by the middle of next month a hitherto unpublished work of Walter Savage Landor's—a study of the life and character of the statesman Charles James Fox. The book was printed in 1812, but suppressed, and the manuscript and all but one copy of the book were destroyed. On the flyleaf of that one copy the following was written and signed by Richard M. Milnes:

I believe this volume to be unique. Mr. Landor told me he was aware of the existence of no other copy. The whole edition was wasted, with the exception of this copy, which the author gave to Mr. Southey.

The work is a commentary on John Bernard Trotter's "Memoirs of the Latter Years of the Right Honorable Charles James Fox." Landor's opening sentence is: "Mr. Fox bore about him, until he advanced in years, all the characteristics of an age the most corrupt and profligate." A glance at the advance pages indicates a book of Landor's usual charm.

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Pictorial Section, Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday, April 21, 1907.

OPENING SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ARBITRATION AND PEACE CONGRESS.

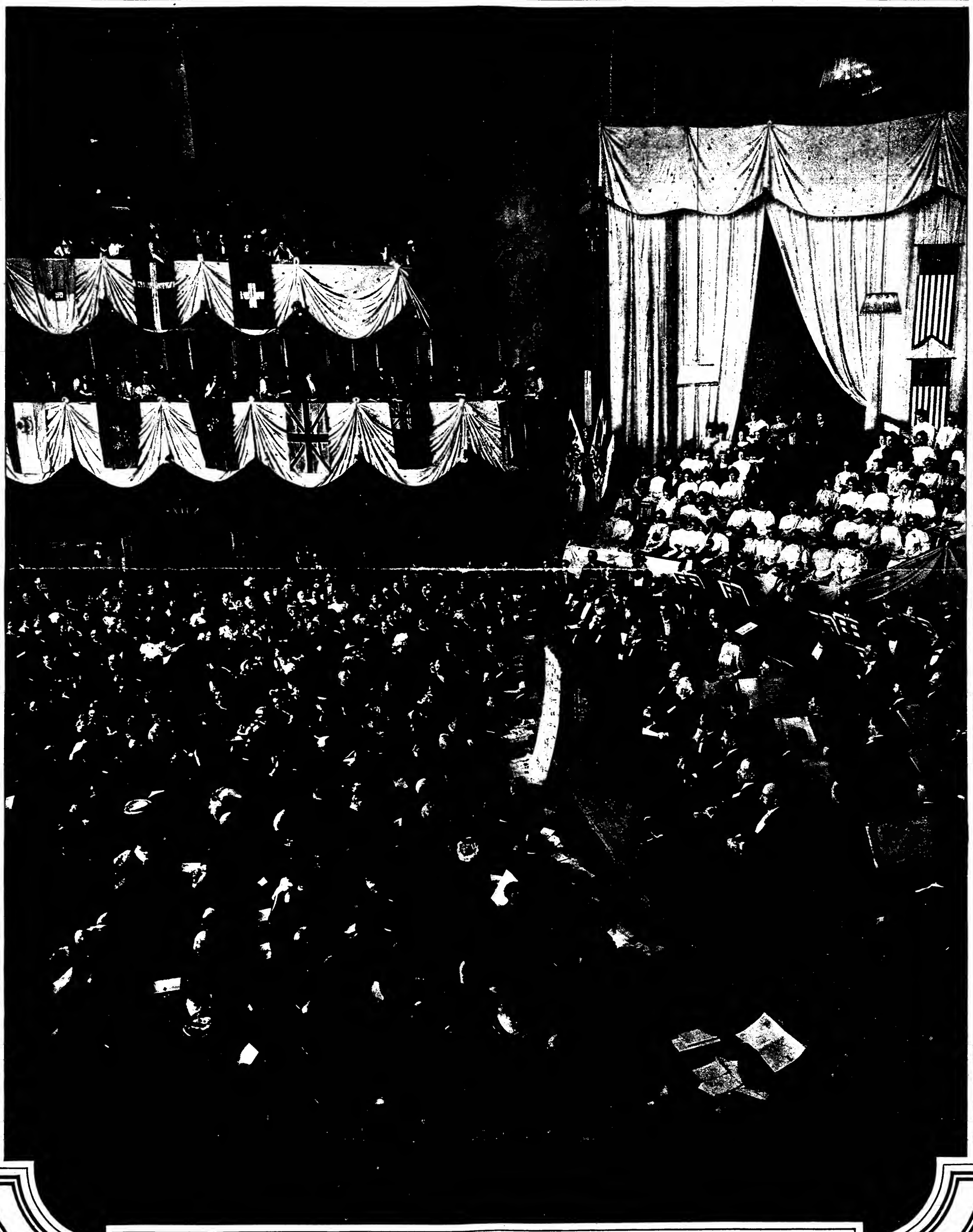

On the platform are seen from right to left: Dr. Robert Erskine Ely, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, George Foster Peabody, Booker T. Washington, Rev. M. J. Lavelle, Rt. Rev. Henry Codman Potter, and Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch (standing.)

Photograph taken in Carnegie Hall, Sunday Evening, April 14.

(*From Stereograph, Copyright, 1907, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.*)

THE EXPOSITION AT HISTORIC JAMESTOWN.

To be inaugurated by an international naval, marine, and military celebration. In this exposition, which opens April 26, local history from 1607 to the date of opening will be exemplified. Near the site of the exposition grounds the first English settlement was effected. It was here that the first English marriage was solemnized in America, the first trial by jury held, the first legislative body convened, and the first English child born.

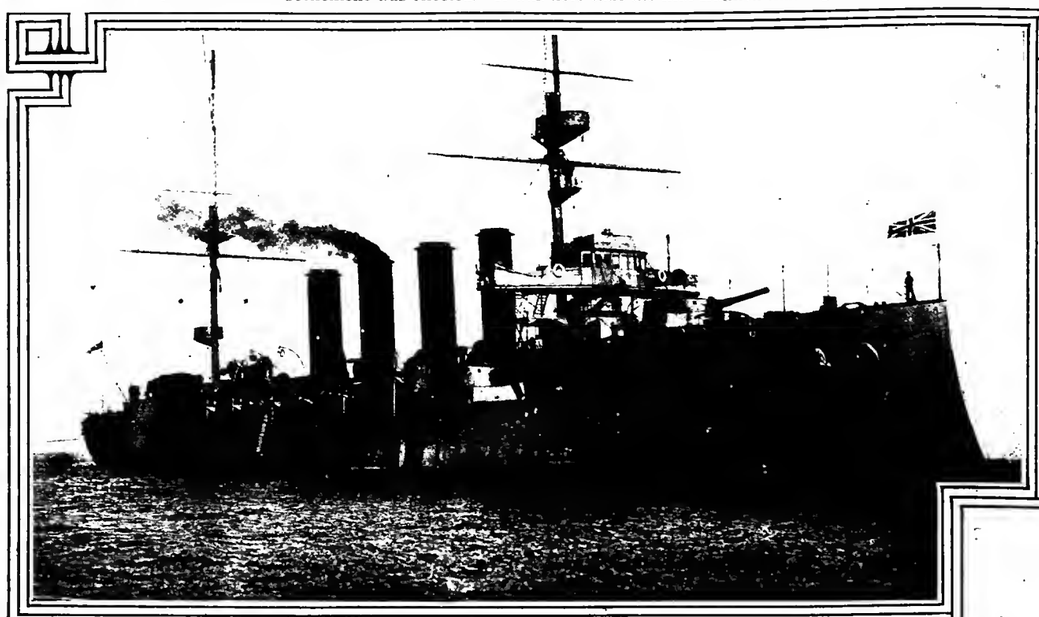

H. M. S. HAMPSHIRE.
Commanded by Capt. Robert K. Arbuthnot, Bart. M.V.O.

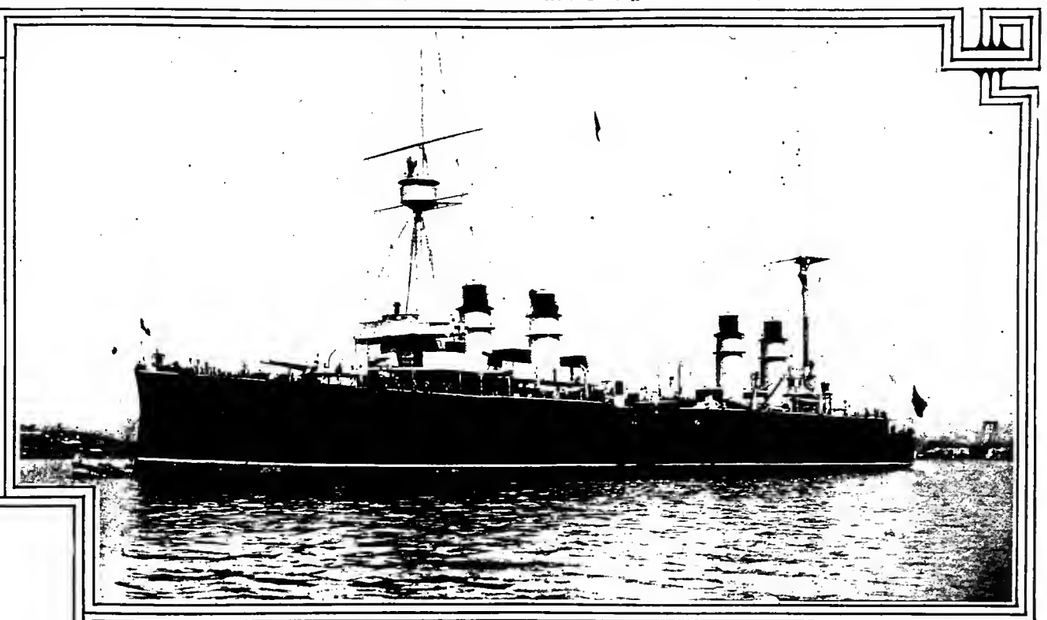

FRENCH FLAGSHIP KLEBER
Which Is Coming to Jamestown.

Birds-eye View Jamestown Exposition Grounds, Hampton Roads, Near Norfolk, Va.

JAPANESE CRUISER CHITOSE.
Which, with the Tsukuba, will be at Jamestown, May 13.
ADMIRAL IJUIN, commanding the Japanese warships Tsukuba and Chitose (*in circle.*)

THE DESIGN FOR THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

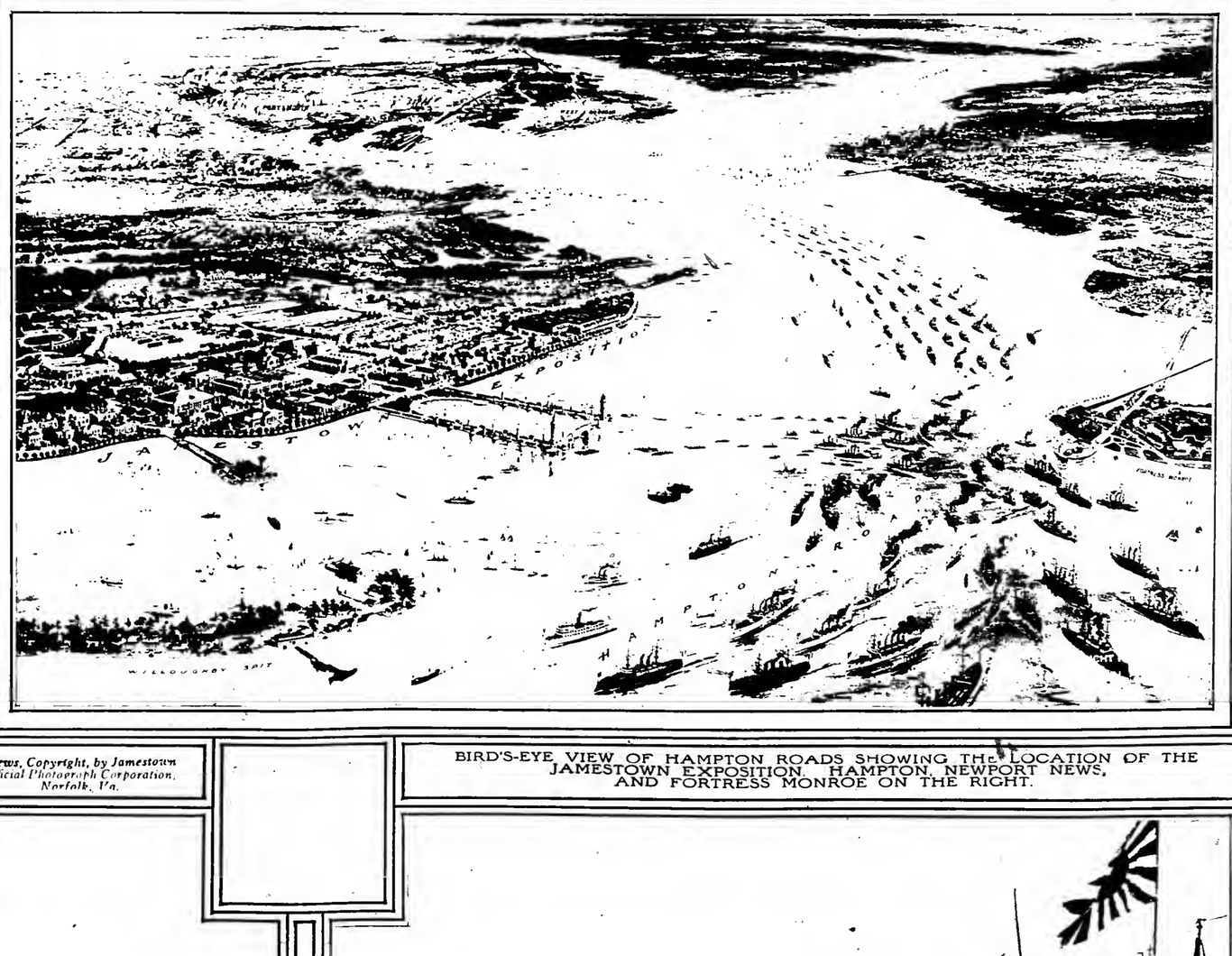

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF HAMPTON ROADS SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, HAMPTON, NEWPORT NEWS, AND FORTRESS MONROE ON THE RIGHT.

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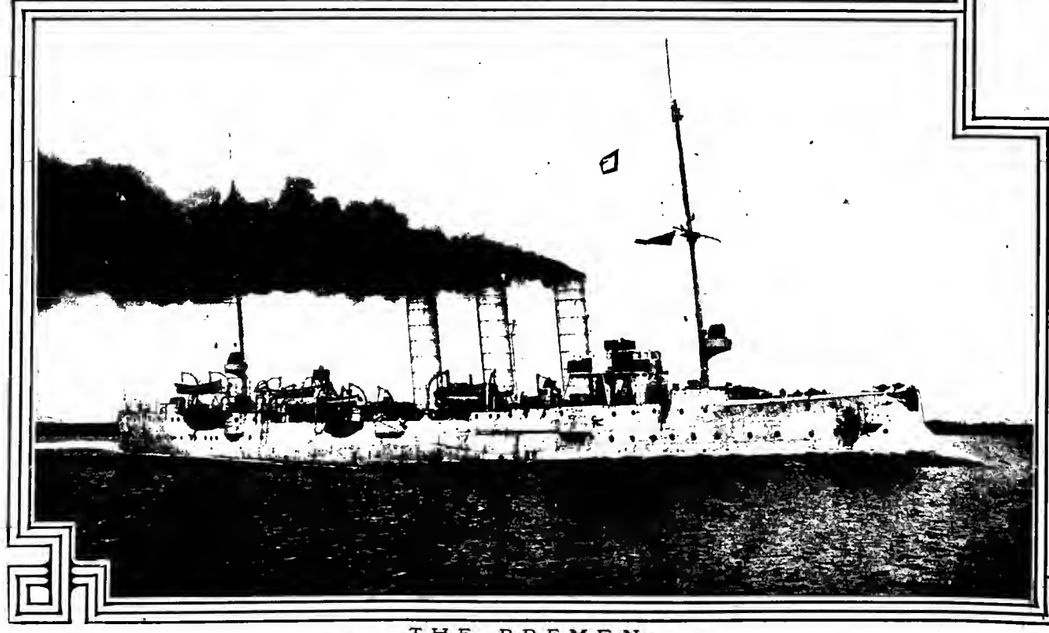

THE BREMEN,
German warship which is coming to Jamestown.

A NOTABLE SCENE.
Farewell of Admiral Ijuin at Yokohama on board the great armored cruiser Tsukuba leaving together with the Chitose for the naval celebration at Jamestown, May 13.

SCENES WITHIN THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

Notable historic buildings of many States will be reproduced and the architectural display will form one of the most prominent features. A great field of thirty acres has been set apart within the exposition grounds for the camps of the marines from visiting battleships, and for the first time in the history of the country it will be possible to witness an international encampment.

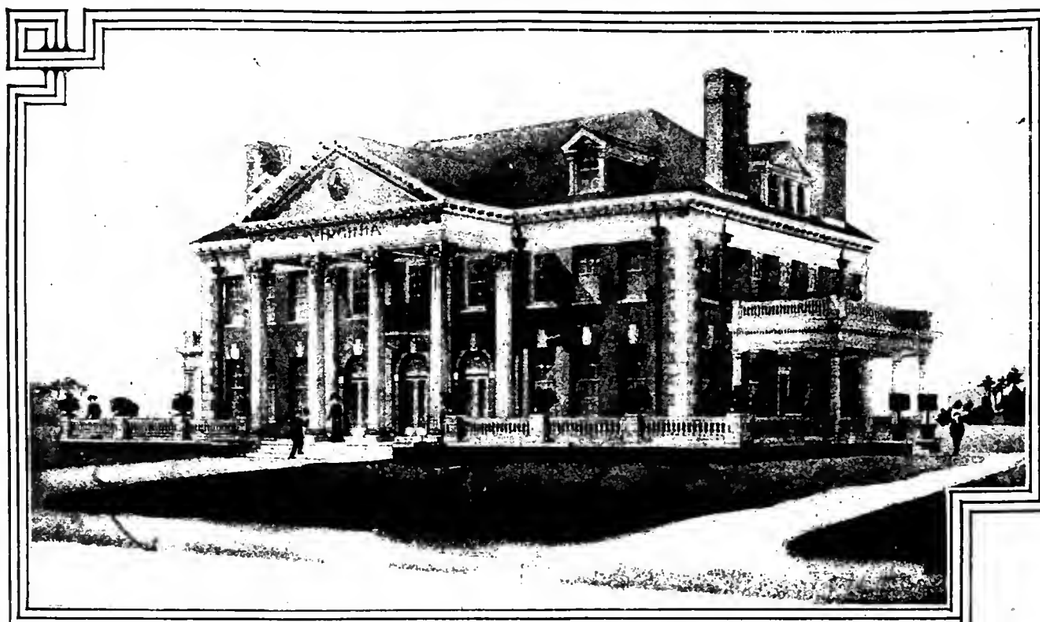

THE VIRGINIA STATE BUILDING.

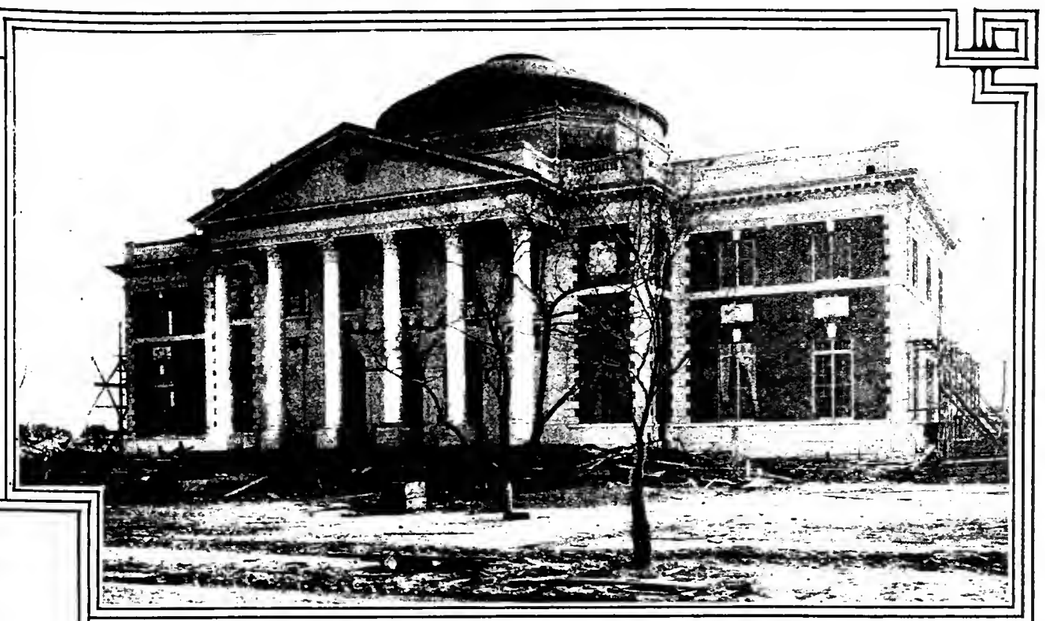

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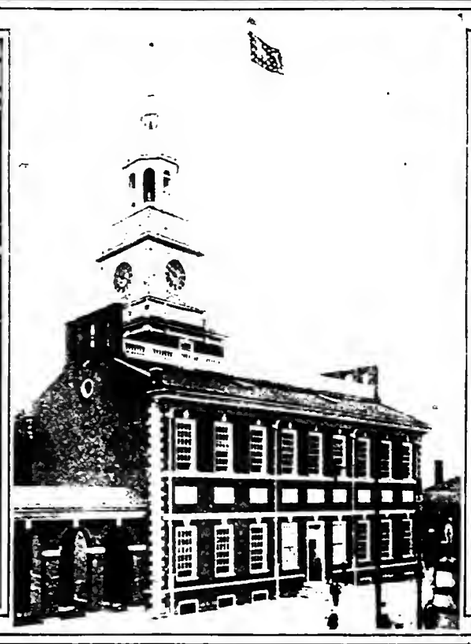

INDEPENDENCE HALL.
Which is to be reproduced at the Exposition.

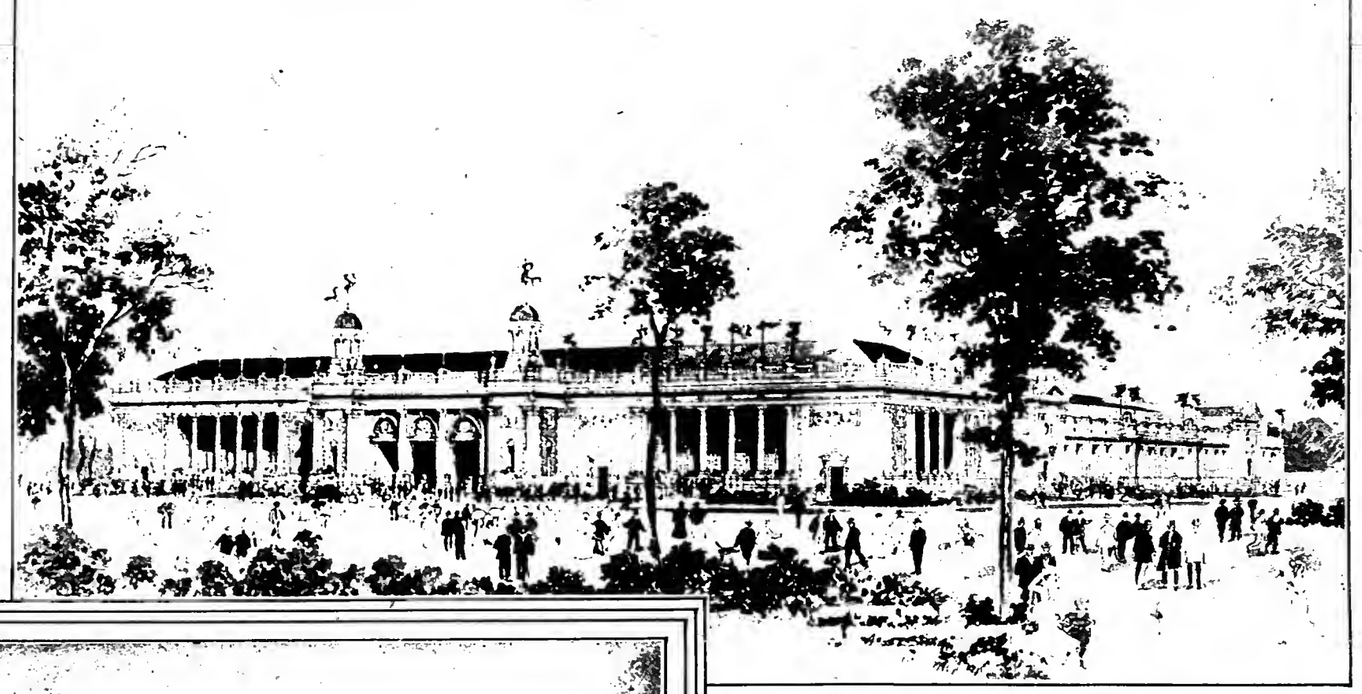

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The hostess of the New York State building.

ARTS AND CRAFT VILLAGE.

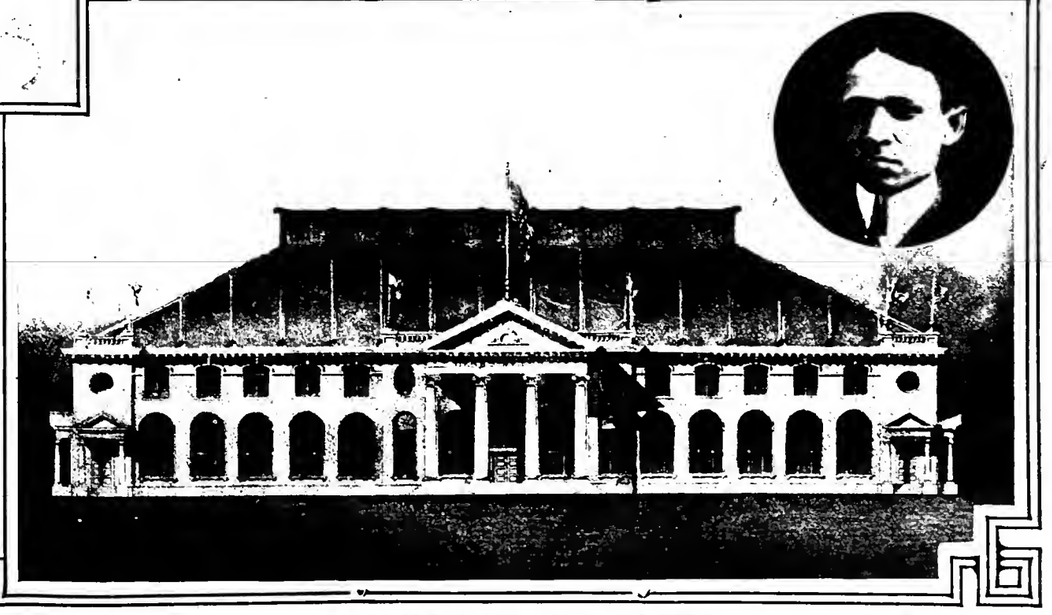

THE NEGRO BUILDING
And its architect, W. Sidney Pittman.

THREE NOTABLE PAINTINGS.

Portraits by a well known painter and an excellent copy of an old maste

(Photos by P. A. Juley.)

MISS AMY COHN.
From painting by Andre Lenique

MADONNA DI SAN GIROLAMO.
Copied from the original by Antonio Allegri da Correggio. Presented to the Brooklyn Art Museum by A. Augustus Healy.

MRS. G. H. CHURCH
From painting by Andre Lenique.

PREPARING FOR THE BIRTH OF A SPANISH HEIR.

In conformity to an ancient custom requiring the royal couple to visit churches named after several popular holy virgins to pray for protection to the expected babe and the safety of the mother.

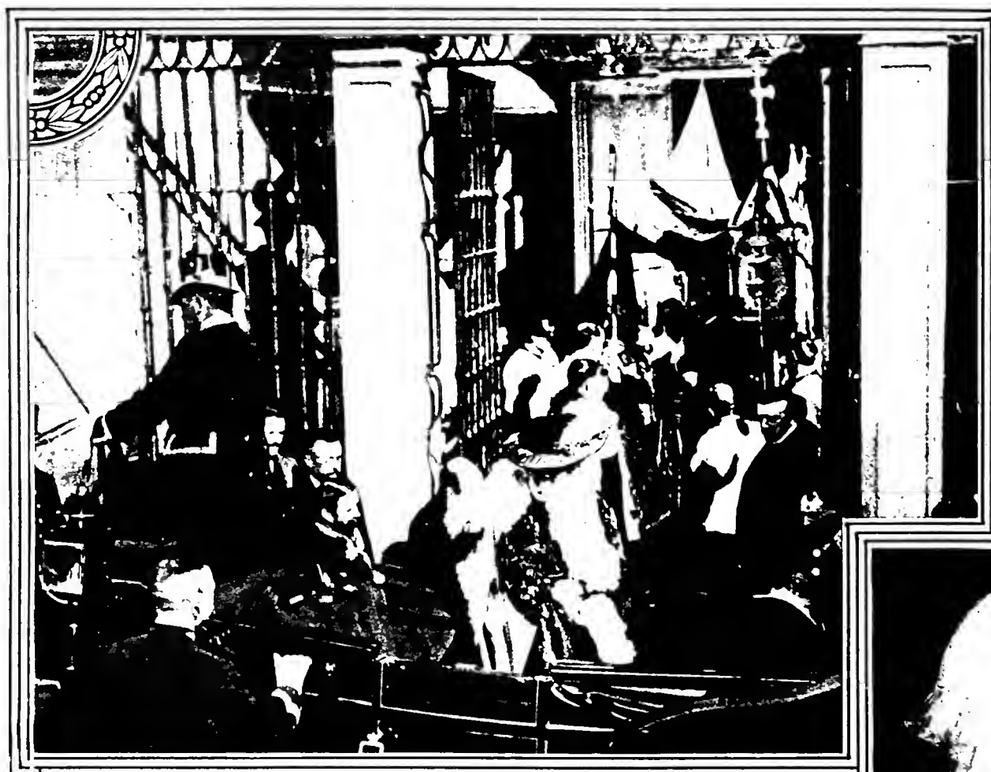

The Spanish King and Queen at the Church of the Holy Virgin of Paloma.

Orphan girls in a Madrid Convent at work on the Spanish heir's layette.

A dainty morning gown in readiness for the royal child.

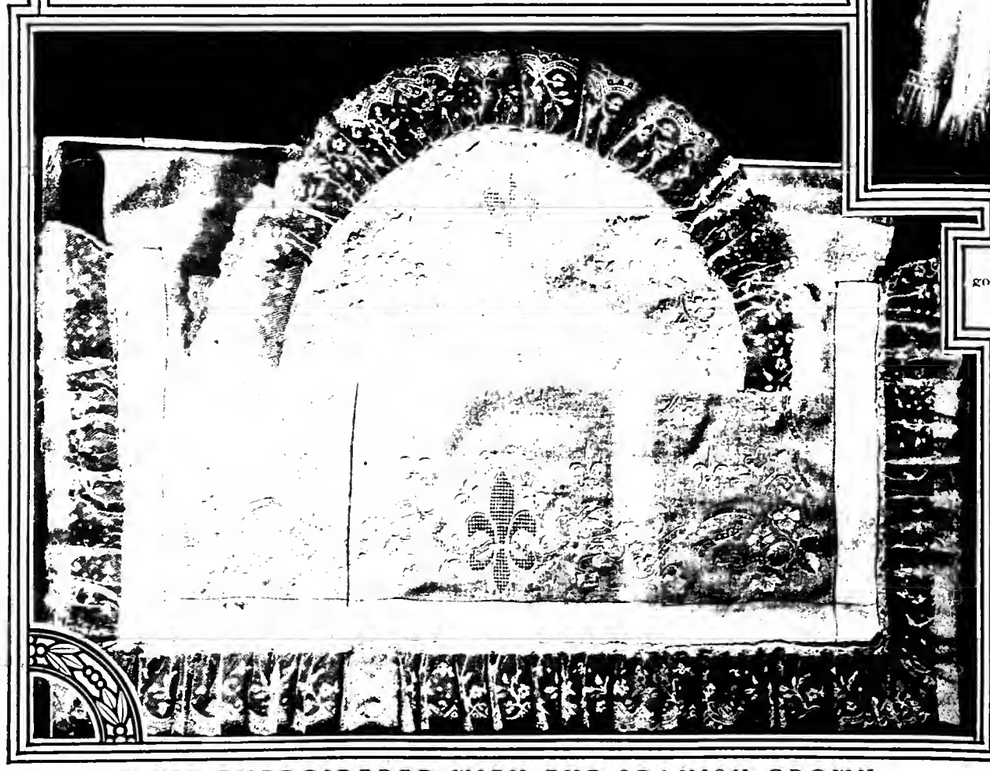

A BIB EMBROIDERED WITH THE SPANISH CROWN AND TRIMMED WITH VALENCIENNES LACE.

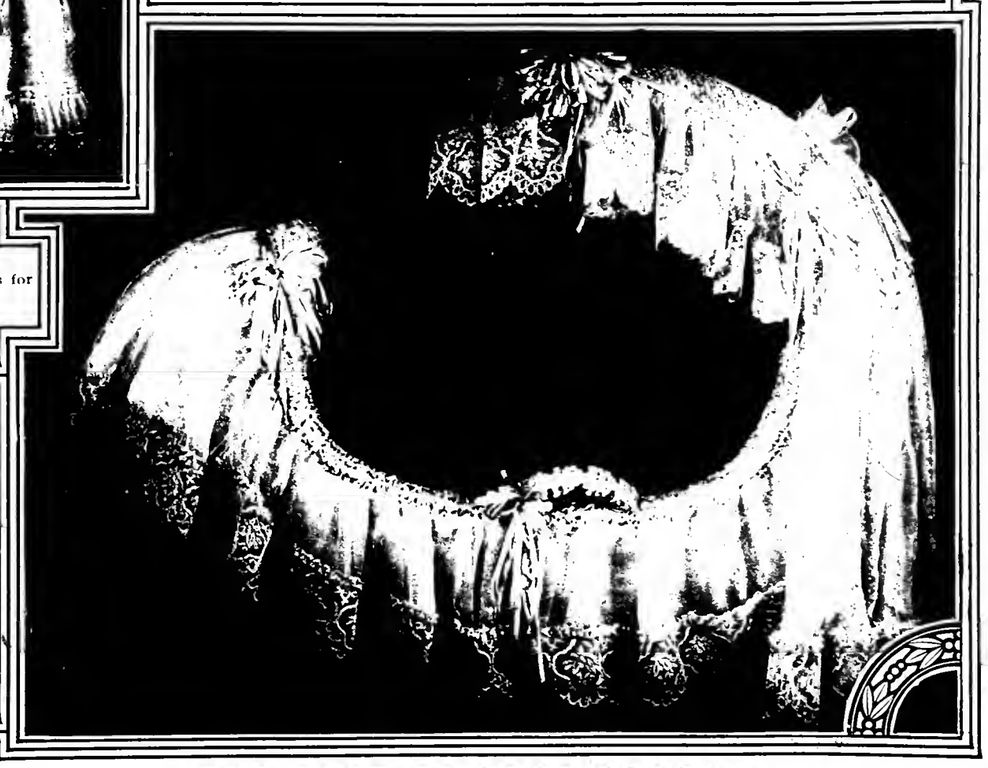

THE LACE TRIMMED CRADLE

HOMES OF WEALTHY NEW YORKERS—WHITELAW REID.

Views of the highly artistic and richly decorated interior of the New York residence of the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, at 451 Madison Avenue.
(Number ten in the series. Photos by Curtis Bell, N. Y.)

LOOKING INTO THE ENTRANCE HALL FROM THE BALLROOM.
Decoration in White and Gold.

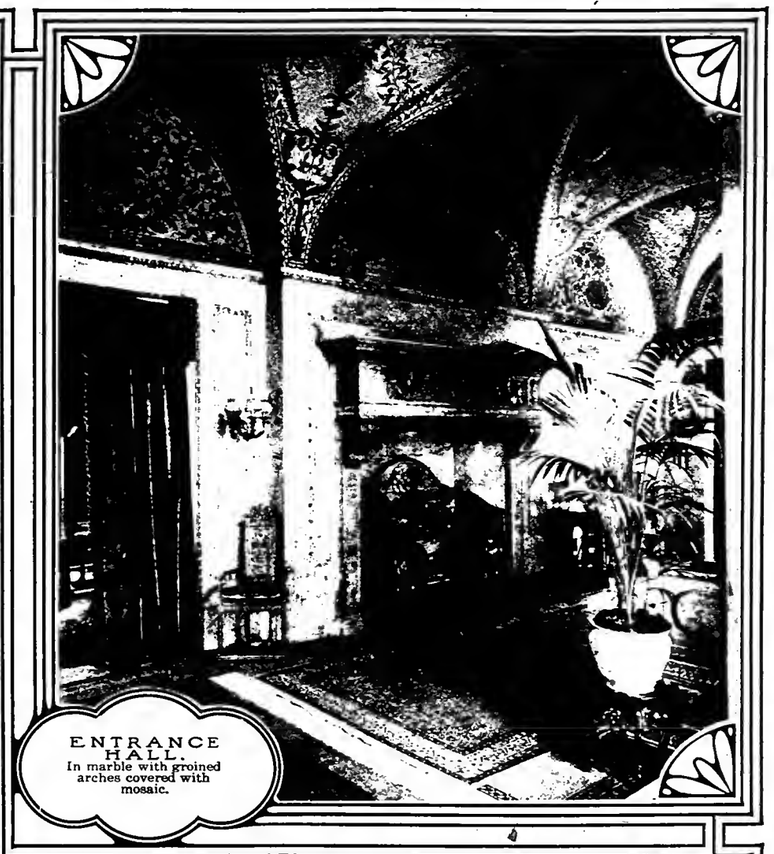

ENTRANCE HALL.
In marble with groined arches covered with mosaic.

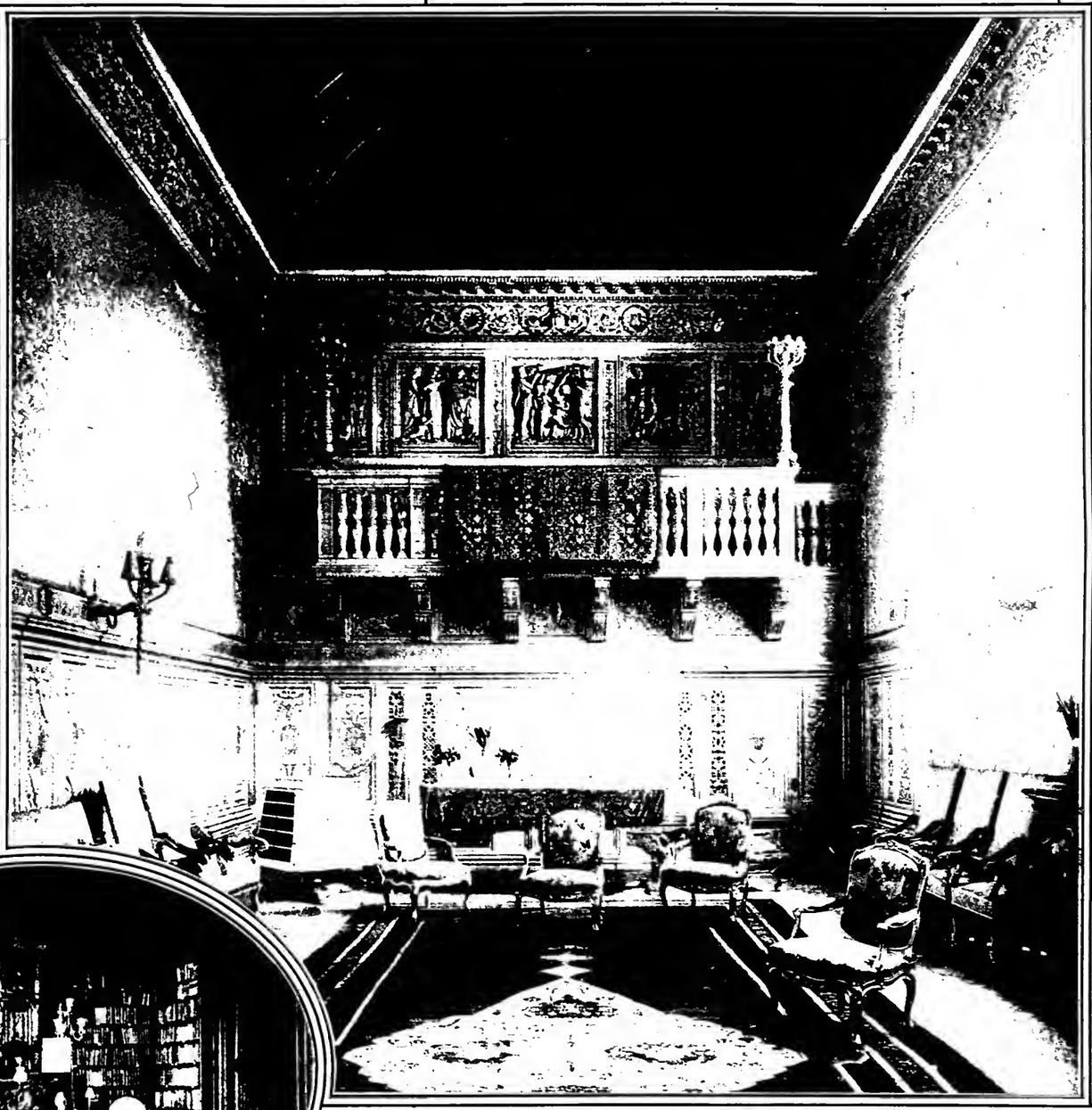

THE BEAUTIFUL MUSIC ROOM SHOWING MUSICIANS' GALLERY.
In White and Gold.

A DECORATIVE PANEL
In the drawing room

MRS. REID'S LIBRARY
Finished in ebony with furniture to match.

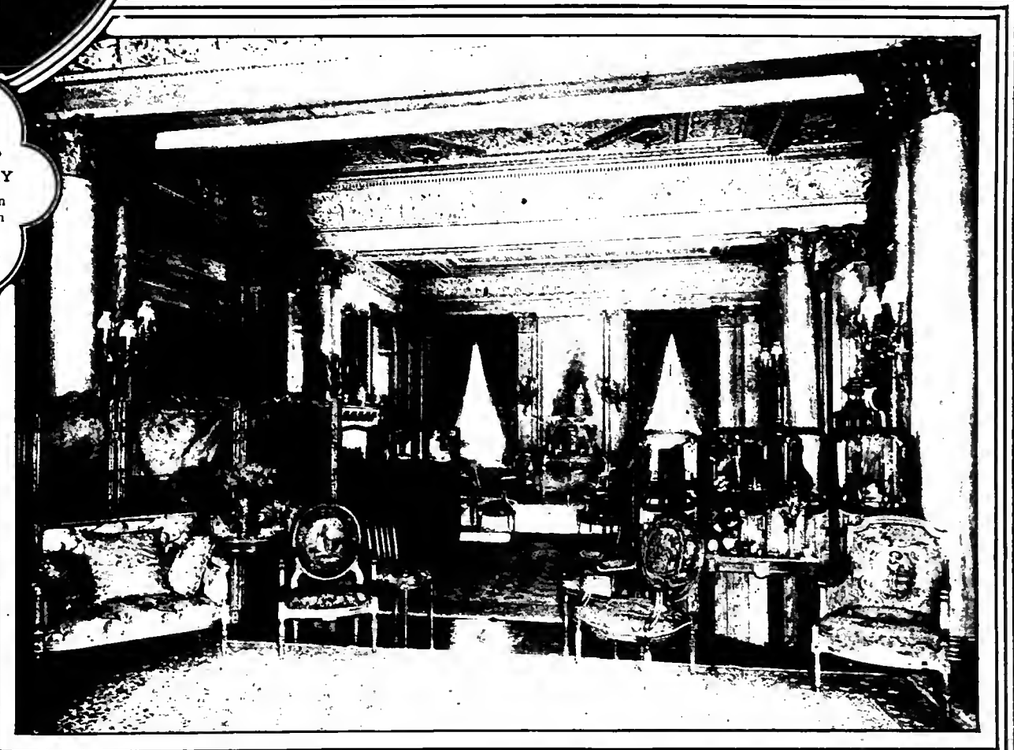

THE DINING ROOM.
Showing marble mantel and wall piece by St. Gaudens.

THE DRAWING ROOM.
With marble pillars and splendid mural decorations. Furnishings in style of Louis XVI.

EVELYN NESBIT THAW IN ARTISTIC POSES.

Striking photographs of the young woman taken when she was an artist's model and chorus girl.

THIS PICTURE WAS POSED BY A THEATRICAL PHOTOGRAPHER WHEN EVELYN NESBIT FIRST BEGAN TO ATTRACT ATTENTION IN NEW YORK AS A MODEL.

POSED AS A TURKISH DANCING GIRL.

THIS PICTURE IS KNOWN AS THE ST. GAUDENS' PICTURE. IT WAS POSED BY STANFORD WHITE, AND ST. GAUDENS, WHEN HE FIRST BEHELD IT, EXPRESSED THE GREATEST ADMIRATION FOR IT AS AN ARTISTIC PIECE OF WORK.

In none of the pictures made of her and thousands were made is Evelyn Nesbit's face as it is to-day shown more strikingly than in this one. Her profile shows to-day exactly as it is shown in the picture which was made, when she was a chorus girl six years ago.

IN THE POSE OF A HOURI.
She is Tucked Amid Pillows and Draperies.

AS A GRECIAN MAIDEN.
When Not Quite Sixteen Years Old.

A GROUP OF WELL-KNOWN SOCIETY FOLK.

MISS E. LUCY WASHBURN,
whose engagement to Sidney B. Wood has been recently announced.
(Photo by Burr McIntosh.)

MISS ELIZABETH SHERLEY.
of Louisville.
(Photo by Burr McIntosh.)

MRS. ROBERT CUTTING LAWRENCE.
(Miss Marguerite Loew.)
who was married on April 11
(Photo by Marceau.)

MISS OLGA KOBBE,
whose engagement with Herman Livingston, Jr., has just been announced. *(Photo by Mishkin.)*

ROBERT CUTTING LAWRENCE.
Photo by Marceau.

POPULAR WITH PLAYGOERS

IDA HAWLEY
As Freda in "The Snow Man."
(Photo by Marceau.)

ANTOINETTE PERRY
in "The Music Master."
(Photo by Marceau.)

GRACE GEORGE
in "Divorcons."

EDITH ST. CLAIR
in "The Grand Mogul" at the New Amsterdam.
(Photo by Sykes.)

EDNA FASSETT
in "The Tattooed Man."
(Photo by Morrison.)

KATHRYN LACON
in "Fifty Miles from Boston."
Photo by Otto Sarony Co.

ALLENE CRATER
in "The Red Mill."
(Photo by Sarony.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CARL H. SCHULTZ
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The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

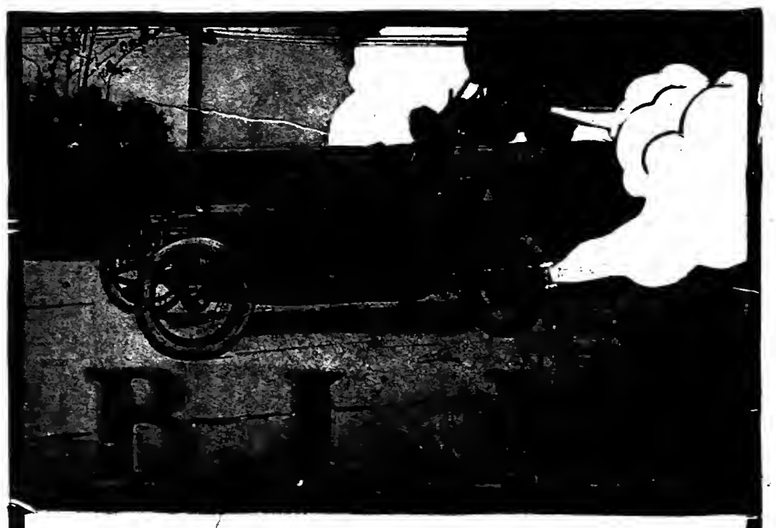

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THE B. L. M. is designed and constructed for one purpose only; to give you all the endurance, lasting value, perfection of construction and perfect efficiency at all times of a racing car, which it resembles in every way save in point of size. It has the added advantage of being practically unskidable. One can fly around corners at a very great speed without danger of upsetting or skidding; its centre of gravity is such, its suspension so perfect, that it is the *safest* car you can use for *any* purpose. You don't *have* to break records with it unless you *want* to.

B. L. M. MOTOR CAR CO., 29 West 42d Street, N. Y.

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THE tire man is a pretty nice sort of chap, and he has to live; but do YOU want to be the one to pay his rent and buy his cigars? The Elmore, with its constant forward impulse at EVERY stroke of the piston, its light weight by elimination of dozens of useless parts, saves tire cost in a fashion which no other car can equal. The four-cycle engine with jerks, its irregular advances, the added and USELESS weight, makes tire troubles INEVITABLE. It JAMS the tire against the point of contact, causing an unequal pressure which is more destructive than hundreds of miles of road. The Elmore owners frequently go through an entire season of hard use, thousands of miles of touring, on ONE set of tires. The four-cycle engine—well, ask ANY owner of ANY car other than the Elmore what his tire bill is; then set that amount down as Item No. 3 on the pay-roll. Do you want to furnish the pay-roll?

35 H. P. 4-Cylinder Elmore. Price $2,500.

There is only one way to appreciate the advantages of the Elmore simplicity. Come in and try it. We will show you all the speed you can use; more power than you can use; a freedom from motoring troubles of all sorts and a car that has NO up-keep expense attached to it. The Elmore at $1,750 or $2,500 is a far better car in every way than many cars selling at from $4,000 to $5,000. Come in and we will SHOW you that this is so.

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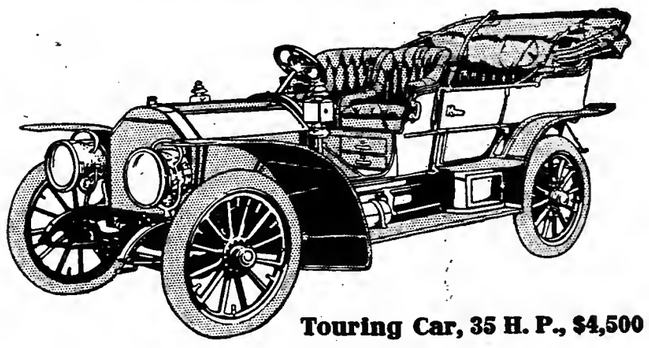

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Licensed Under Selden Patent.

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Deliveries Last year we were behindhand, but this year we are making immediate deliveries.

Merit There may be as good a car made as the Cleveland but none better—certainly none with equal horse power, as good, sold at the price. THE PRIME FEATURES are noiselessness, speed and great ease of control—only the finest materials used in construction. Ask CLEVELAND owners.

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cars at $3,750 to $4,000 are the greatest motor car investment one can make. "There is never anything wrong with a Cleveland." We can deliver them at once, to-day.

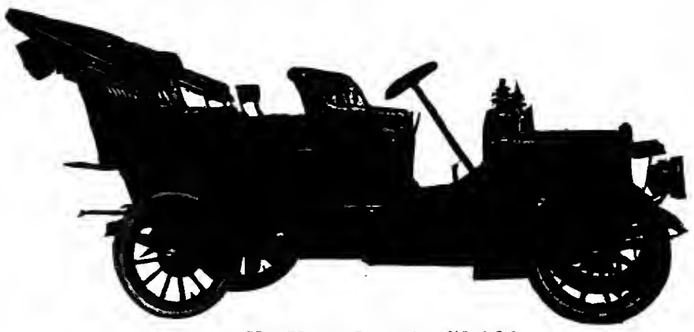

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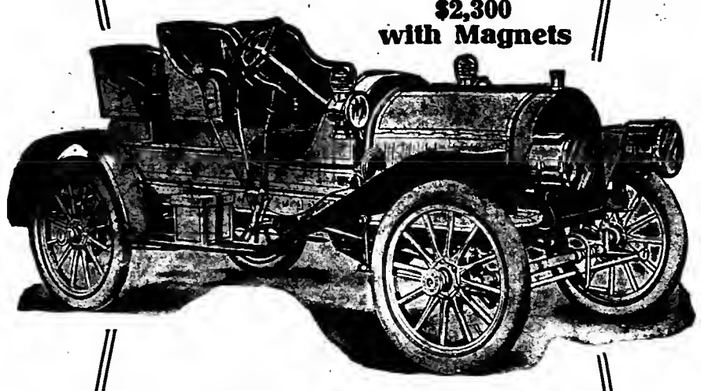

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was designed for and DOES fill that gap. With the experience gained from making over 17,000 cars during the past five years. and with the largest automobile factory in America, it devolved upon the CADILLAC COMPANY to produce the car that the average man could afford to own—a car so thoroughly well made that the cost of maintenance would be practically nil.

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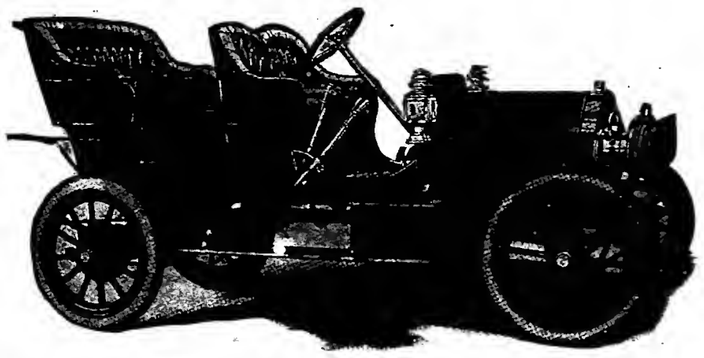

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and Monday, growing slowly warmer; light west winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,984. * * * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1907.—56 PAGES, In Five Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ROOSEVELT HAS NOT CONSULTED HUGHES

Governor Not Informed About the Ostensible Plan to Support Him.

DOUBTERS IN WASHINGTON

They Wonder Why the President's Efforts Are Restricted to Wadsworth's District.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—It was stated on excellent authority to-day that Gov. Hughes was not consulted about President Roosevelt's removal of Archie A. Sanders as Collector for the Port of Rochester, and knew nothing about it until it was announced to the public.

It was further stated that nothing has thus far been said to the Governor about the appointment of a successor to Sanders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Roosevelt's action in taking a hand in the New York State fight, ostensibly to support Gov. Hughes, has aroused a good deal of interest here. There is a disposition to wait and see whether the President really does anything outside of Wadsworth's district. So far he has confined his efforts in Gov. Hughes's behalf entirely to that part of the State.

There are many persons here who are inclined to regard the story of the President's support of Hughes by means of Federal patronage as an afterthought. The persons who hold this view say, and have excellent authority for saying, that President Roosevelt has never communicated to Gov. Hughes his intention to aid him by the use of patronage or in any other way. They doubt whether the President's attack on Wadsworth's officeholders would ever have been explained in that way if it had not been for the suddenness and vigor of Wadsworth's onslaught on the President in his statement the other day.

Wadsworth is an enemy of the President, and other Congressmen are not. This affords an explanation in the minds of the President's enemies for his action in Wadsworth's former district and inaction elsewhere. His friends are waiting eagerly for demonstrations in other districts.

By those who take the White House statement at its face value and do not ascribe the President's action to personal enmity, it is believed that the Administration intends from now on to build up a strong organization in New York, aided by such strength as Gov. Hughes can bring to it. This organization, it is said, will be for the purpose of bringing about harmony in the Republican Party in the State—a harmony which will exclude any followers ex-Gov. Odell may have left.

The President, it is declared, has been trying for two years to get harmony and a strong organization in New York. He tried it first with Gov. Higgins, who was to be the new leader. Speaker Wadsworth was picked by the White House and jammed into the Speakership in pursuance of this scheme. Higgins, however, was altogether too much of a lightweight to become a great leader, and the President found himself in danger of factionalizing the party instead of harmonizing it. He accordingly drew out. Now, with a strong man in the Governor's chair, he sees his chance. He hopes to end the factional differences in his native State and form an organization which will be able to stand up without wabbling when a campaign comes along.

This, it is understood, was what he said to Henry W. Taft, the Secretary's brother, the other day, and it is believed that he then gave Mr. Taft the assurance which has been repeated since, that his support of Gov. Hughes related to State matters and not National matters. In other words, the President's preference for his successor is Secretary Taft, and there is reason to believe that he hopes this strong organization which he desires to see built up will vote for Taft in the National convention.

The resignation of Archie D. Sanders, Collector of Internal Revenue for Rochester, was received in Washington this afternoon. Mr. Sanders's resignation had been asked for by the President. It was stated at the White House that the name of his successor would not be announced until the return of Secretary Cortelyou to Washington.

Some of the friends of John A. Merritt, Collector of Customs at Niagara Falls, are said to be worried for fear that he will go the way of Sanders. It is said that Wadsworth got the Merritt appointment, and that therefore Merritt's head is in danger. There is no foundaion for this, so far as can be learned. Merritt has not taken any offensive part in politics, and besides he was appointed for a four-year term. Officially he is credited to Senator Platt rather than to Wadsworth.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, April 20.—That the Erie County Republican will be dragged into the trouble between the President and ex-Representative James W. Wadsworth, is evident from statements made here to-day. There is a badly mixed condition, but William C. Warren, who was deposed as leader by Edward H. Butler, is jubilant over the chance of his political rehabilitation.

Warren was Odell's chief lieutenant in this section of the State. Butler joined forces with Gov. Higgins, got the Federal patronage, and became the boss. President Roosevelt has been recognizing Butler in making apointments, but Gov. Hughes seems to be recognizing Warren.

The signs here now point to a change of base by the President. Butler was not informed of Sanders's decapitation until it was over, and he has not been consulted about Sanders's successor. Warren opposed Wadsworth's re-election, and Butler favored it.

"I don't believe that President Roosevelt is in alliance with the Governor or Republican leaders in this matter," said Mr. Butler to-day. "I have no idea what his reasons may have been in demanding Mr. Sanders's resignation, but I do know that when he does anything of that kind he has reasons of his own. It certainly does not prove that he is trying to help Mr. Hughes, although it may be that he agrees with the Governor. He is not the man to adopt any political or factional methods in making appointments."

When William C. Warren was told of Mr. Butler's statementa he laughed and said:

"Butler will do well to get in touch with Washington. I am inclined to regard the President's action as a veering toward Hughes as a Presidential possibility in 1908. Every prominent man with whom I talked in New York during a recent visit regards Hughes as the coming man. He certainly will be a strong factor in the next Republican National Convention."

The Federal officeholders in Buffalo are opposed to Hughes and the Governor has refused to favor them in making appointments.

SENATE TABLES RESOLUTION.

ST. PAUL, April 20.—The Senate laid on the table to-day the House resolution, passed about ten days ago, indorsing President Roosevelt in his recent controversy with E. H. Harriman.

The vote to lay on the table was 37 to 10.

CLAIMS WEALTH; TRIES TO DIE

Man Who Says He Is Son of Mrs. Wurts-Dundas Arrested in England.

LONDON, April 20.—A. F. S. Dundas, who says he is a son of the late Mrs. Anna M. Wurts-Dundas of Philadelphia and rightful heir to millions of dollars, stood in the prisoners' dock at Reading to-day, charged with breaking into a private dwelling with the intsntion of committing suicide.

The caretaker of the house found a note protruding from the door. It was signed by Dundae and said he was ill as the result of not being able to find employment, that for days he had been without food, and that he had locked himself up with the intention of anding his life.

The police were called and broke open the door. They found that Dundas had heen trying to hang himself with his suspenders and necktie, but had failed to take his life.

When taken before a Magistrate, who ordered that he be held for further inquiries, Dundas said that the Orphans' Court at Philadelphia had decided against his claim, hut that he had appealed to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Arthur Fitzroy Somsrset asserted that he was a son of the late Mrs. Wurts-Dundas and the rightful heir of the Wurts-Dundas fortune. He still uses the nams of Dundas, despite the action of the courts in this city in deciding against hie claim. When hs was an infant hs was left in care of a nurse, and afterward suffered years of poverty.

He first came into public view by declaring that he was a son of Mre. Anna Maria Wurts-Dundas, a daught of Mrs. Joshua Lippincott, owner of the Yellow Mansion, which stood at Broad and Walnut Streets. He sought upon this ground to estahlish his right to share the inheritance held by Ralph Wurts-Dundas, who was always rscognized as the only living son of Mrs. Wurts-Dundas.

Anna Maria Dundas was a beautiful and talented girl, and among the many suitors for her hand was Major William Wurts, whom shs married in 1869. Soon after the marriage the husband adopted the family name of his wife, and they went to live in Parie. When the Franco-Prussian war began they went to Brussels. While they were there Ralph Wurts-Dundas was born.

NOT THE MARVIN BOY.

Gloversville Police Satisfied That They Have Made a Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, April 20.—A dispatch received here to-night from Catskill has pretty well satisfied the police that they are dealing with a case of mistaken identity in the man and boy whom they have been holding in the belief that they were Horace Marvin of Dover, Del., and his kidnapper. According to thie dispatch, the man, who is known as Alexander H. Allen, was living in Catekill with his wife and the boy who bears euch a striking resemblance to the Marvin boy on March 4 last, the date on which the child disappeared.

The couple with the child arrived in Catskill on Jan. 15, the dispatch says, and went to board with Mrs. James Black. They remained there until March 20. Allen is a peddler and has declared all along that the boy is his own son and was born in Logan, Ohio. An effort has been made by the police here to verify this statement, but as yet they have been unahle to get into communication with the authorities at Logan. According to Allen, the boy will be 5 years old in June.

Before the arrival of the Catskill dispatch to-day Allen and his wife were put through a searching examination by the police. Both appeared undisturbed by the severe questioning, and despite the efforts of the police to ahake them their stories tailied. It now appears certain that the boy is not the missing Marvin child, but the police wil detain the man and boy until Myles Standish, brother-in-law of Dr. Horace Marvin, the father of the lost boy, can reach here. A telegram was received to-night from Standish, saying that he would arrive here from Boston about midnight.

Sbould Standish declare positively, however, that the child is not Horace Marvin, Allen will be held anyway. Chief Smith of the local police received a telegram from Chief Bates of Catskill to-night asking that Allen be held pending the arrival of an officer and a warrant. According to the Catskill police, Allen left that place without paying his board bill.

Allen is locked up here, while the child and the woman are under police guard at a boarding house. The youngster is apparently pleased with the excitement which he has been causing and prattles continually. He has proudly told the police that he has no mamma, but that he has a brother "Shonnie."

It was upon these statements of the child that the police here based their strongest hopes of having the right persons. Tha Marvin boy's mother is dead, and he has a brother named John.

ROBBED OF PAYROLL CASH.

Bearer Loses $1,000 and Thief Escapes in Rig, Pointing Pistol at Driver.

Frank Schrenk, the Superintendent of the Schrenk Glass Worke, was robbed in a hall at the factory in Clinton Street, Hoboken, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Schrenk had gone to the bank and drawn the money necessary for the pay roll, amounting to about $1,000. With the money in a satchel he returned to the factory. While passing through a dark passage leading to his office he was struck on the head and fell. Mr. Schrenk did not loee consciousness, but called loudly for help. Hia assailant then delivered another blow, and, seizing the bag, ran for the street.

Some of the employes who had heard the cries, started in pursuit, and when they reached the street a large crowd took up the chase. After running two blocks the man jumped on a paesing wsgon. Pulling a revolver from his pocket, he forced the driver to whip up his horse, soon eluding his pursuers. In the excitement no one took the name of the owner of the wagon, but the police feel certain that they will capture the man. It is believed that the thief wae either a discharged employe or some one who had been informed respecting the usual time of Mr. Schrenk's arrival with the money on Saturdays.

Latest Shipping News.

SS Pretoria, incoming, wae reported by Marconi wireless 140 miles south of Sable Island at 7:40 P. M. yasterday; due at her pier about 6 P. M. to-morrow.

Arrived—SS Liguria, Naples, April 5.

Steamehip Italian Prince, New Orleans, April 14.

Steamship Phoebus, Hamburg, April 4.

Steamship Geestemunde, Shields, April 6.

LIGHTS BURN LOW IN THEATRE BELT

Big Dynamo Exploded in the Edison Power Station and Caused Trouble.

GAS NEEDED FOR A WHILE

Firemen Not Allowed to Play Hose on the Burning Dynamo—Damage in Doubt.

The explosion of a big turbine dynamo in the Edison power house at Thirty-eighth Street and First Avenus just after 9 o'clock last evening caused a panic near the power station, the eending in of a fire alarm, and a dimming of lights in the vast district which is eupplied with light by the station.

In the White Light District, in the theatre district, and in that part of the town where night is turned into day, the explosion caused all the electric lights to flicker as though they were going out, and then sink into a dull-red glow.

In many restaurants candles or gas had to be used, and in ths Herald Square, the Circle, the Caeino, and other theatres the lighting became so bad that the gas had to be lit all over the house. This condition lasted until about 11 o'clock, when they switched on more power by the use of reserve dynamos, and the lights again flared up.

About 9:15 o'clock thers was a report like the diecharge of a cannon in the power house, and immediately blue and red flames filled the interior of the building. This was followsd hy a hurst of steam and dense smoke from every window. Policeman Doyle was standing just across the etreet, and sent in a fire alarm.

There are factory huildings around the power house, but beyond them and in the side streets are rows of tenements. With the noise of the explosion every tenement began to give up tenants, and within two minutes ths street in all directions was blocked with the crowd. Many had friends or relatives working in the building, and a report was spread that seventeen men had heen injured and at ieast five killed. The excitement then was great. In the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station the reserves were held in readiness and a Sergeant was sent out with instructions to telephone for help as soon as the result was known.

The power house is a vast open buliding. The floors are constructed as balconies, and there is no obstruction from roof to main floor. The cause of the explosion ie known to those in charge, but they rafused to tell it last night. The dynamo is a circular affair twenty-five feet high and about twenty feet around. It is inclosed in a eteel casing, and this held firm and prevented serious damage. As it was, the interior is pretty well wrecked and some thousands of feet of wire which it contained were burned clear of insulation.

When the firemen arrived flames were shooting from this dynamo and mounting to ths roof. The power had been shut off, and it was explained by those in charge that there was not the slightest danger, and that all they could do was to let the thing burn out.

Not a stream was played upon it and hours after the explosion, when the flames had disappeared, it presented the appearance of a vast steaming kettle, with the lid broken.

Just at the height of the excitement there waa a second and smaller explosion in the power house. A cylinder in Engine No. 5 blew out and some quick work had to be done to shut it down. This accident, it was said, was the result of the shaking of the machinery by the blowing up of the dynamo.

The police put the damage at $5,000, but it is probable that this is only a guess. The dynamo was a new one, and was put in at great cost. According to some of the men in the place, the damage cannot be estimated until the machinery gets cold and an examination can be made.

The blowing up of the dynamo and the accident to the cylinder caused much anxiety to those who work among ths whirling mass of machinery. It waa said that the greatest care and attention had to be given to the machinery on account of the extra strain put on the other part of the plant to keep the lights going at all.

With the exception of a few hotels, a theatre or two, and several of the big office buildings, which ara lighted by their own plants, the explosion in the Edison plant affected practically every place of amusement, most of the restaurants, and many of the hotels in the central part of the city.

In these places the lighte were so dim as to cause much comment and speculation, people wondering what it was that had caused the lights to burn so dimly. Nobody knew what the matter was, and even those who guessed that the trouble was in the Edison plant were unable to prove their theories, owing to their inability to get the plant by telephone.

At the Broadway, Casino, Empire, and other theatres whose lights are furnished by the Edison Company the managers feared that the lights would not last until the end of tha performances. Brown's Chop House was at one time in semi-darkness, but there was an emergency supply of oandies on hand ready to be lighted the moment the electrical lights failed. This was true of other reetaurants and those of the hotels supplied by the Edison Company.

Conspicuous among the big hotels lighted by private plants was the Hotel Knickerbocker. The lights on top of that structure burned like suns when their intensity was compared to those that flickered in front of the theatres near by.

The big Anna Held sign in front of the Broadway Theatre, around which a string of green lights has another string of red ones, was perhaps as dim-looking affair as any on Broadway, unless it was the big electric hcn of the Casino.

The dimness of the electric lights was noted by everybody, but among all the thousands probably few persons had any idea of the cause. A little before 11 o'clock the lights came back with full power and from thon on there was no more trouble, and Broadway was once more "the Great White Way."

EIGHTEEN-INCH SNOWFALL.

Colorado Crops Benefited by It—Heavy Damage to Fruit.

DENVER, April 20.—According to the local Weather Bureau 18 inches of snow fell here during the etorm which came from the north yesterday and passed off to the southeast to-day. A heavy precipitation also was general in Colorado, benefiting the grain crops which were threatened by drought. Freezing weather is expected, but little damage will be done, as vegetation is covered with snow.

Damage estimated at $500,000 has been done to fruit trees in the Arkansas Valley.

MABELLE GILMAN INJURED.

Actress Thrown While Riding in Grounds of Her French Chateau.

Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, April 20.—Mabelle Gilman, the American actress who, it is reported, will soon wed W. E. Corey of the United States Steel Corporation, met with an accident on Thursday while riding in the grounds of hsr château at Massey-Verrières, about fifteen miles from Paris. She was thrown from her horse and slightly injured her left knee. She came to Paris to see her doctor and is now undergoing treatment at a private hospital.

Miss Gilman purchased the château six months ago, paying between 500,000 and 600,000 francs. She has been living in a bungalow near the château while the latter is undergoing a process of renovation and decoration, which, it was arranged, should be completed by the end of this month. The château stands in its own grounde, which are very extensive and well wooded and contain two lakes.

Prior to the accident it was understood in the neighborhood that Miss Gilman was going away for a time and would return as Mrs. Corey.

NURSE'S DEVOTION FATAL.

Dies from Scarlet Fever Contracted in Vassar Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 20.—Miss Lucy Von Hogel, a nurse at Vassar Hospital, died yesterday of scarlet fever contracted while attending a stranger who was taken sick on the streets of Poughkeepsie. When Miss Von Hogel was stricken, Miss Faithful Butler, a student at St. Faith's, who is preparing for a nurse, went to Vassar Hospital to attend her. She in turn contracted the disease, and is now seriously ill in an isolated ward. The man is still alive.

About a fortnight ago the stranger was received. He was at first believed to have typhoid fever, but in a few days t developed into scarlet fever. The Trustees of ths hospital asked the health authorities of the city to open ths pesthouee at the City Home to receive him and employ a man nurse to attend to him there. Some friction ensued between the health authorities and the Trustees of the hospital, and, as the man could not be set out in the street, he was isolated from the other patients and Miss Von Hogel, who had volunteered to nurss him, was quarantined with ths patient.

Mrs. Von Hogel, a widow of New York, was summoned when the serious condition of her daughter was observed. The quarantine pavilion ie isolated from the main hospital group, and the greatest concession that could be made under the health rules to the mother wae to permit her to stand by a window and look through at the sufferer within.

SOUND PIRATES ROB HOUSE.

$2,500 in Silverware Taken Away in Sloop from Banker's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., April 20.—Pirates on the Sound committed another robbery early this morning, breaking into the mansion of Gilbert M. Plympton, a banker, along the shore of Little Neck Bay, and carrying away $2,500 worth of silverware. The men left several small bags, well filled, behind them, probably having been frightened away without being able to finish the job.

Entrance was effected to the house through a window in the rear. The robbers went to the dining room, where they threw things about in examining the silverware. They left the plated ware on tha floor.

A sloop wns seen hanging around the dock in front of the house all the afternoon. Two drawers from the bureau which contained the silver knives and forks were found lying on the shore.

A general description of the boat has been sent all along the water front.

RAILROAD GETS STEVENS.

Former Panama Canal Engineer to Value a Big Eastern Line.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—John F. Stevens, former Chief Engineer and Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, is to be employed by one of the large Eastern Railroad Companies to make a physical valuation of its property. Mr. Stevens declined to-night to name the railroad, but admitted the fact. He expected to enter upon his new duties about May 1.

He called at the White House to-day. His visit was a personal one, he said, as he had not seen the President since his return to this country. He talked with the President about ths condition of affairs on the Isthmus.

"How long will it take to compete the canal?" Mr. Stevens was asked.

"Between six and seven years," he replied.

Mr. Stevens was asked if he would say anything about Mr. Oliver, whose bid to do the work by contract was rejected. He replied that he did not know Mr. Oliver.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Officials of the Pennsylvania and the Reading Railroad to-night professed ignorance of the plane of John F. Stevens, and gave the impression that he was not to join their forces.

Salesman Dies in a Drug Store.

Raymond Jerome Neiman, aged 22, a salesman of 600 East 141st Street, died suddenly early thia morning in a drug store at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, where he had gone with a friend, Arthur Linden of 692 Alden Place, the Bronx. Neiman became ill. After being treated in the drug store he felt no better, and Policeman Terry summoned a New York Hospital ambulance. Neiman was dead when the surgeon arrived. Dr. Stewart said death was due to heart disease.

THIS ISSUE
OF THE
New York Times
Consists of
56 PAGES IN 5 PARTS
Part 1 Pictorial, 8 Pages
Part 2 News, 12 Pages
Part 3 Cable News, 8 Pages
Part 4 Sporting News, 8 Pages
Part 5 Magazine, 20 Pages

STUDENT DROWNS IN COLUMBIA TANK

Body Found When the Pool Is Drained, But No One Saw Him Die.

HAD SAID HE COULD SWIM

Classmates Give Clue When Brothers Visit the University in Search of Missing Boy.

The body of William Sandler of 76 Orchard Street, who was a second-ysar student in the Schools of Applied Science at Columbia, was found at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the bottom of the swimming pool of the university.

Sandler did not return home on Friday night, and his two brothers wsnt to Morningside Heights early yesterday morning to inquire after him. The fact that on Saturday a great part of the student body does not havs to attend lectures was responsible for considerable delay in finding out anything about the missing student.

In the afternoon some one suggested going to the gymnasium authorities. As a result of this, Sandler's gymnasium locker was searched and his clothing found.

Just about thie time H. G. Guiteras and C. H. Howe, members of Sandler's class, appeared. Howe told the gymnasium instructor he feared Sandler had drowned in the swimming tank. Guiteras and Howe wers the last to see Sandler alive. He had gone to the gymnasium on Friday after a class session, and the two students saw him in the tank. On going away they asked him if he was all right and could swim, and he said he could.

While going on a trip with the class yesterday to collect geological specimens some one told ahout Sandler's brothers inquiring after him. They remembered the circumstances of seeing him the day before, and asked permission to return to the university and search the tank. This was granted.

On hearing their story the gymnasium authorities gave orders that the swimming pool be drained. When considerable water had been drawn off the body was discernible from the diving tower. An attendant dived for it and brought it to the surface.

Meantime Coroner Harburger arrived with Coroners' Physician Lehane. Dr. George L. Meyian, head of ths gymnasium department, showed him the reoords in which Sandler's general condition was described as up to the average, but Dr. Meyian added that he was convincsd that the boy must have been overcome by a fit of weakness while in the water. The Coroner at first wished an autopsy to be performed, as he said he thought there might have been hazing involved, but a superficial examination showed no marks of any kind, and the temperature of the water was found to be 74 degrees, or normal. As a result Coronsr Harburger granted permission for the hody to be taken home.

This is the first drowning accident in the Columbia pool. The authorities say a force of three men are in charge of it besides a swimming instructor, George Holm. In the future, however, care will be taken that some attendant is present every moment that the pool is in use. The tank is one of the largest in the country. It is on the lowest floor of the gymnasium building, is semi-circular in ahape, and measures 100 feet by 50. The depth starts at about four feet and goes to about fourteen.

President Butler was greatly shocked when he heard of the accident. He sent a telegram to the boy's father saying: "Am shocked and deeply grieved at death of your son. Accept assurance of profoundest sympathy of entire university."

Inspector Sweeney of the Harlem District has assigned Detectives Walsh and Newman to investigate the case, and Coroner Harburger will subpoena a number of college authorities to testify when he holds his inquest later in the week.

YALE STUDENTS IN PERIL.

Two Are Capsized in a Racing Sloop—Rescued by the Dexter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, April 20.—J. McH. Rauers and Glenn Stewart, respectively a senior and a junior in the scientific department at Yale University, narrowly escaped death by drowning in the lower harbor this morning, their rescue being due to quick work by the officers and men of the United States revenue cutter Samuel Dexter, Capt. James L. Sill. The young men were sailing in a racing sloop and were capsized.

Both students live at 124 Prospect Street, New Haven. Rauers's home is in Savannah, Ga., and Stewart lives in Pittsburg, Penn. They came here to get the sloop, the Petrel, a twenty-footer, to take her down to New Haven to participate in the college races which are held there weekly.

This is the second experience that Rauers has had with Capt. Sill of the Dexter. In 1898 Capt. Sill was on a Southern station, off the Carolinas, when the terrific gale of that year drove many vessels ashore. Rauers was then taken on board Capt. Sill's boat, and an acquaintance was formed. The acquaintance was renewed to-day under similar circumstances.

RUNAWAY COUPLE CAUGHT.

Chicago Contractor Says His Daughter Fled Here with a Married Man.

After she had refused to go home with him, J. T. Bransfield, a well-known railroad contractor of Chicago, had his stepdaughter, Ella Bransfield, 26 years old, arrested here on a charge of grand larceny last night. The young woman was locked up at Police Headquarters, as was J. F. Busiger, a printer, of Chicago, with whom Branefield alleges his daughter eloped from his Chicago home on April 9. According to Bransfield and George A. Fuller, a Pinkerton detective of Chicago, Busiger is a married man with two children. He is living apart from his wife, but was compelled to pay her $4 a week by the Chicago courts.

Bransfield told the police that on April 9 he gave his daughter $500 to deposit in a bank. He alleges that ehe did not deposit the money and instead eloped with Buelger.

Busiger was held on the charge of being a suspicious person.

BIG FIRE IN OYSTER BAY.

Opera House Burned and Post Office and Stores Damaged.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 21.—Long's Opera House on South Street was destroyed by fire early this morning. It was finished only a few months ago, and cost $20,000. It would seat 1,300 persons.

A performance was given in the theatre last night, the play being "Driven from Home." It was owned by James L. Long, former Town Clerk, of Oyster Bay and at one time clerk of the Nassau County Board of Supervisors. The origin of the fire is not known. Thers was a scarcity of water and ths fire department, consisting of ons engins company and a hose company could maks no headway against the flames.

Ths opera house was a wooden structure, and the fire ate its way through the building with great rapidity.

The flames spread to Rice's grocery store, Lunam'a building, the Prenowitz Block, Hewlett's two cottages, and the Post Office, all of which were more or less damaged by fire and water. The firemen were hampered by a lack of hose and the villagers turned out with buckets and kept wetting down as well as they could the buildings in the vicinity of ths blaze.

At 2 A. M. tha Post Office, a brick building, costing $9,000 was on fire but a great effort was heing made to save it from destruction.

MORE EARTHQUAKES.

Several Shocks in Portugal—Another in Constantinople.

LISBON, April 20.—Several earth shocks were recorded to-day in various sections of Portugal.

The damage done was slight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—Another earth shock was felt here and in the suburbs at 4 o'clock this morning.

THOUGHT IT AN EARTHQUAKE.

Manhole Explosion in Front of Hotel Astor Shook the Neighborhood.

Many persons in the neighborhood of Forty-fifth Street and Broadway last night thought Manhattan had heen shaken by an earthquake, until they icarned that the troubls was caused by the explosion of a manhole in front of the Hotel Astor. A geyser of steaming hot water was sent high into the air when the explosion occurred. A few persons were spattered with hot water, but no one was injured.

Just what caused the explosion is not known. Both coverings were blown from the manhole, which was over electric wires. The inner air-tight plate was shattered. Ths large plate flew several feet into the air and rolled into the gutter. The explosion was terrific and frightened persons several blocks away.

"EXTRA" AT ALL HOURS.

No Big News Either, Just Fakes in the Papers—West Side Rebels.

Ths hawking of fake "extras" through the streets by newsboys overzealous in stimulating trade has called forth loud complaints from citizens in the quiet residential streets of the west side in the last few days.

A man in upper Broadway last night bought one of these alleged "extras," and, finding it only the regular night edition, with big headlines built on nothing, remonstrated. But the newsboy gleefully pocketed the penny and in response to the remonstrances heaped abuse upon the purchaser.

Still worse is the annoyance caused away from Broadway before breakfast or after bedtime. The hoarse cries of the newshoys reach the deafest ears, and measures are being discussed for stopping the ill-timed cries.

ITALIANS IN KNIFE DUEL.

One Kills His Assailant and Is Held on Charge of Murder.

Francis Vetti, a young Italian of 354 Cornelia Street, Williamsburg, was held for murder without bail yesterday in the Lee Avenue Court. He was accused of having stabbed and instantly killed Bruno Cordova of 344 Linden Street early yesterday morning after a quarrel in a saloon.

Cordova left the place and awaited Vetti's appearance, and when the latter came out Cordova rushed upon him with a knife. Before he could use the knife Vetti whipped out a stiletto and thrust it into Cordova's abdomen, the man toppling over dead.

MUST GO TO TRIAL.

Westchester Traction Co. Ordered Into Court to Defend Franchise.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 20.—The village of Ossining won a partial victory over the old Westchester Traction Company to-day when Justice Tompkins of the Supreme Court ordered the action brought hy the Attorney General to annul the franchise to trial next Saturday. The village authorities have been trying to get the case to trial for several years.

Justice Tompkine also dismissed the application of the company for an injunction against F. A. Stratton of the Hudson River and Eastern Traction Company, a rival corporation, to prevent him from tearing up its tracks and laying new ones for his company.

FRICK'S HOME IN NEW YORK.

His Friends Do Not Believe That He Wants to be a Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 20.—H. C. Frick came to Pittsburg yesterday on private business and slipped out again to-day for New York without discussing his threatened campaign for Boies Penrose's seat in the United States Senate.

"Mr. Frick says he will not see any newspaper men. He is leaving for his home in New York on the 10 o'clock train, and has a lot of business to finish,' said his secretary this morning.

If the reports that Mr. Frick wants to become a United States Senator from Pennsylvania are true, the statement of his secretary that his home is in New York is significant.

Business associates of Mr. Frick in this city do not take much stock in his reported ambition. They believe that Mr. Frick is too much interested in his business affairs to bother with politics.

ERIE "SUMMER HOMES" BOOK and "Fishing Book" are now being distributed at 399-1159 Broadway, New York; 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and other Erie offices.—Adv.

THREAT FOR BINGHAM, BUT CHANGES GO ON

Four New Captains Named Despite Threat of Violence from Somebody.

BINGHAM LAUGHS AT IT

He May Adopt the Paris System of Masking Detectives When Crooks Are Arraigned.

Commissioner Bingham yesterday made four new Captains out of Lieutenants who had just blossomed from Sergeants, transferred two old Captains, and told about "hearing" of a threat to do him physical injury because of the big shake-up of Friday. He and Second Deputy Bugher worked hard all day long, and it was confidently predicted that they were preparing for a further and more general shake-up this week.

The Commissioner would not tell any details ahout the threat against him. The Captains created were needed to fill four vacancies, and the eligible list left little choice for Commissioner Bingham. Everybody knew that Lieut. James McCafferty, who was placed in charge of the Detective Bureau on Friday night to fill the place of the exiled and reduced McLaughlin, would be made yesterday. It was a logical step, and besides that McCafferty stood second on the eligible list from ths Civil Service Commission.

Cornelius Leary, attached to the Detective Bureau as a Lieutenant, had to be made a Captain because he was a war veteran. He was sent to command the sub-precinct at Rockaway Beach, where there was a vacancy. He was appointed a patrolman in 1871 and a Detective Sergeant thirty years later.

War Veteran Promoted.

Another war veteran whose promotion to a Captaincy was necessary was Lieut. Patrick H. Bowes of the Greenpoint Avenue Station, in Brooklyn. He was brought over to command the Eldridge Street Station, whose Captain, T. H. Mannion, died several days ago. Bowes was made a patrolman in 1881 and a Sergeant in 1895.

The fourth promotion, however, was a little bit of a surprise. The wise men at Headquarters had not predicted him. The highest man on the eligible list was Lieut. Linden of ths Detective Bureau, but he was passed by for Lieut. Thomas W. Walsh of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies. The latter was promoted to be a Captain and sent to take charge of the Bronx Park Station. He was appointed a patrolman in 1891, a Roundsman in 1896, and a Sergeant in 1901.

To make room for Walsh at Bronx Park Capt. James McGlynn was brought down to the City Hall Station, out of which Capt. John Farrell was moved to the College Point Station, in Brooklyn.

When Commissioner Bingham arrived at 300 Mulberry Street yesterday morning he had to cut a passageway through the dense gloom that was in the corridors, but he managed to do it somehow. He told the newspaper men that he would make four Captains during the day. While the reporters were pressing him for some reasons why he had made some of the changes of Friday, he remarked that he had heard that a threat of physical violence had been made against him because of the shake-up of the day before.

"Did the threat come from any of the eight men who were reduced?" he was asked.

"Nothing to say."

"Did the threat come by mail?"

"Nothing to eay. I have told you all there is to it."

Bingham Laughs at Threat.

Then he laughed, slapping his knee.

Asked if he meant any fling at Brooklyn Borough by reducing six of her Inspectors at one fell swoop, he answered in the negative.

"There is no special knock at Brooklyn," he went on. "It just happened that way. There were special reasons for each case. I thought that these men ought to be put down. It is not that they were villians or anything like that. Some men are only negatively good. They just sit and sit and sit. To other men it seems wiser to administer a little discipline now and then. Conditions will be better in Brooklyn now than they have been in the past."

Asked if he had heard that neither Capt. Cross nor McClusky had reported at their respective precincts on Friday night, and if it were true would he prefer charges against them, the Commissioner said he could not tell what he would do. The story was not true, at least as to McClusky, who appeared promptly at his precinct. The Commissioner was pressed to say whether McClusky's appointment in the Tenderloin was a soothing letdown or a plan to get him into hot water," and he had nothing to say.

He did say, however, that the charges which were said some time ago to he pending against Inspectors Walsh and Hussey, who were not reduced, had not been dropped "yet." The transfer to the Detective Bureau of Lieut. Denis Grady was pointed out to the Commissioner by an interviewer as an incongruity, because, it was argued, Grady had been Devery's right-hand man in the Detective Bureau, but was shipped out to do precinct duty when the reform Commissioner, Partridge, was brought in.

"If mistakes have been made," answered Commissioner Bingham, "they can be corrected."

Commissioner Wants Real Work.

Asked about the transfer of Lieuts. Funston and Day from the Detective Bureau, the Commissioner said he thought he would let Funston do something else besides the grand entourage act with the Prince of Prussin. "We do not want men who are merely gentlemen in the bureau," he explained. The Commissioner said that he was not worrying so much about the morals of the men as about the work that they were doing. He said he would go down into the Detective Bureau and help in the reorganization work down there.

It has been the custom every morning to march out the crooks arrested the night before and the detectives, lining both classes up for mutual scrutiny. Of course, at the same time the crooks were becoming equally well acquainted with all the men New York had in its Detective Bureau.

It is the French rule to have the detectives put on masks before they face the crooks. "I would introduce the masks at once," said Commissioner Bingham yesterday, "if I did not suspect that the newspapers would poke fun at something

which I consider would be a splendid thing for the bureau. I think I shall do it anyhow."

McCafferty, the new head of the Detective Bureau, was one of the earliest men down to the House of Despond yesterday morning. He lined his men up, of course, and made a little speech. He said he didn't know whether he would be there a day, a month, or a year, but he would see that every man under him got a square deal, and that no man should rob another of credit for work done. That has often been the case in the bureau. It has been particularly the thing for Central Office men to take a prisoner that had been arrested by some humble plain clothes man attached to a precinct.

Among the men who were paraded for scrutiny were three alleged burglers. "They are the sort of fellows I want brought in," he told his men. "I don't want mere 'stand-ups'—men who will be discharged just as soon as they get to court; I want the real thing."

McCafferty Not a Talker.

McCafferty—now Captain, if you please—said he had been ordered by the Commissioner to cut out long-winded speeches to newspaper men. He started in by cutting out everything.

If there were any rasping noises in New York yesterday audible above the rumble and roar that the urban poets speak of it was the eight Inspectors ripping off black velvet from their coats. If there were sounds like the stampeding of cattle that the Western poets talk about, it was the Lieutenants sent out from the Detective Bureau Black Friday to do precinct work scurrying around to get uniforms somewhere.

Nothing developed yesterday to make any more certain the probability that some of the deposed Inspectors will fight the new police bill on the ground of constitutionality. Lawyers Grant & Rouss, who say they have been approached by some of the Inspectors, both present and erstwhile, to find out their rights under the law, said that "most likely" the men who intended to fight would wait a day or so before making any move. Some of the Inspectors who most expected deposition did not get it. But there is no telling what may happen. Both Bingham and Bugher have said that the devastation of Black Friday was but a beginning.

No one of the eight reduced Inspectors had asked for retirement up to last night, it was stated at Police Headquarters. There has been some argument as to whether the Inspectors reduced to Captains would get the pension of Captains or Inspectors should they go out. They could get the inspector's pension, it was stated yesterday.

Deposed Inspectors Have Hopes.

It was remarked that Commissioner Bingham was very disappointed that some of the fallen eight hadn't asked for retirement, as six of them can get out now on Inspector's pensions if they want to. The customary Inspector, unless he is very old or debilitated, looks on the action of a Commissioner about like this:

"Go ahead, old man. Cut up things while you can. I have seen many of your predecessors kicked out before me. They have passed out; I have stayed in. I am up to-day; down to-morrow; up the next day. That's the game. I have played it a good many years, and have made something out of it. I shall continue in the game, watching Commissioners come and go, taking my chances for the upturn of the wheel."

A question that was debated about Headquarters yesterday was this: Will the Captains that have been made Inspectors be eligible for membership in the Inspectors' Association, a good part of which was reduced Friday? Or will the feeling be so bad between them and the men who have been deposed that they can't get in? If so, will the new Inspectors get up a little association of their own?

HIS WIFE AT GIMBEL'S SIDE.

Attending Her Husband in Hoboken—His Health Has Long Been Poor.

The condition of Benedict Gimbel of Philadelphia, who attempted suicide in the Palace Hotel, Hoboken, was said at St. Mary's Hospital late last night to have improved somewhat during the day.

Besides the regular hospital physicians, there is now in attendance on the wounded man a Philadelphia physician, who was brought here by members of Mr. Gimbel's family. Mrs. Gimbel and two brothers were also in constant attendance. Technically, Benedict Gimbel is under arrest, a charge of attempted suicide having been made against him by the Hoboken police. Should he recover he will have to be arraigned on this charge before being brought to this city.

The wounded man's wife spent the whole of yesterday at his side, and will remain with him until he recovers. Isaac Gimbel of Philadelphia, and Charles Gimbel of Milwaukee, brothers, are also with him. The latter said last night:

"Benedict Gimbel is resting quietly and is progressing well. It is expected that he will recover within a reasonable time. His brothers and all the immediate members of his family are with him. The physicians in attendance recommend that he take a long rest, which, they say, with proper medical attention, should result in the restoration of his health."

Mr. Gimbel attributed his brother's act to the fact that his health had greatly run down, and that he was probably in a despondent state of mind. He said that the family physician had been closely observing his brother's mental condition for three months. Benedict, in fact, having only been able to attend to business at intervals owing to the condition of his health. A vacation had been suggested, but this he had refused to take.

Last night the doctors at the hospital gave out a statement to the effect that the general outlook for their patient was good and that all indications pointed to his ultimate recovery, though they did not care to say yet that he was entirely out of danger.

SHAW SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Politics and Finance Discussed by ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, had a long talk with President Roosevelt today.

Mr. Shaw declined to discuss what the talk was about, but did say that it covered a "wide range of subjects." It is known that politics and finance were among them. Mr. Shaw will return to New York to-morrow.

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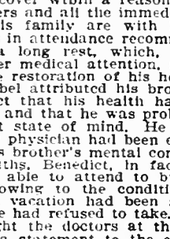

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STRIKES MAY TIE UP 18 STEAMSHIP LINES

Demand for Increase Ignored First, Second, and Third Officers Resign.

ALL ON COASTWISE LINES

Men Will Quit May 1 If Wages Don't Go Up—Several Hundred Affected.

The first general strike of ships officers on the coastwise lines sailing from the Port of New York was ordered yesterday under the direction of the Executive Committee of Harbor No. 1 of New York of the American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots, to go into effect on May 1. The strike, which is to enforce the demands of the first, second and third officers for the wages of $100, $80, and $60 a month, respectively, will affect the following lines, eighteen in number: Panama, Morgan, Old Dominion, Savannah, Clyde, Porto Rico, Brunswick, Ward, Merchants and Miners', Metropolitan, Red D, Mallory, Guffey Oil Company, Bull, American and Hawaiian, Standard Oil Company, Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, and Lukenbach lines. Several hundred men will be affected.

The officers have Federal licenses and therefore could not leave their posts without due notice without violating the Federal laws. In order to keep within the law the notice of the strike was given to the General Managers of all eighteen companies in the form of a notification of the resignations of the officers to go into effect on May 1.

Managers Ignore Demands.

The demends were submitted last Monday to the General Managers of the companies in the form of a petition, in which the petitioners asked for a conference between the companies' representatives and Luther B. Dow, General Manager of the association, as representative of the men. Since then the union has received no word from the companies.

Each of the General Managers received yesterday the following letter from Capt. Dow as representative of the men, accompanied by the individual signatures of the officers:

Dear Sir: On April 15 I sent by special messenger to you a request from your first, second, and third officers for an increase in salary, together with my letter of explanation. Both the letter and petition plainly said that this matter was placed entirely in my hands, and I respectfully requested a conference with you. As I have failed to hear from you—not even an acknowledgment of this letter—I now tender you the inclosed resignations. I do this without any malice, simply stating to you that it is impossible for the men to provide for their families as they should under the present wages paid them. As you have absolutely ignored this request, I have no option but to tender their resignations under their instructions, which should be accepted on or before May 1, but if their ships are not in port at that time they will certainly stay by them until they arrive at their home ports.

I wish to express my sincere regret at being obliged to take this step, but your ignoring completely my request compels me to do so.

Respectfully, LUTHER B. DOW,
General Manager.

The companies so far, with the exception of the Merchants' and Miners' Steamship Company of Baltimore, have been making no open preparations at least for a strike. The immediate effect of the strike, as well as interfering with the shipping of general cargo, will interfere with the shipping of fruit, vegetables, and other market commodities from the Southern ports. This traffic begins to be very large about this time of the year, when the first cargoes of tropical and sub-tropical fruit arrive. The officers of the union say that there is a great demand for men just now and that there are few licensed officers who are not at work. General Manager Dow of the union said last evening that the strike was the last resort. He made public a letter which he sent to the general managers of the companies with the petitions for the new wage scale on Monday. The letter says that he was delegated by the men to represent them.

"I trust you will kindly grant me an interview," it continues. "I wish you to understand that it is not the object of the association, which I represent, to discommode or hamper your company in any respect, as this association believes that there is no question between the employer and the employe that cannot and should not be settled by a proper conference."

Capt. Dow said last evening that the union could not wait indefinitely for a reply to the petitions. No acknowledgment of the letter or petition having been received, it became necessary for the union to act.

"The officers are the worst paid men in any industry," he said. "The first officer is in charge of the ship a good part of the time, and is paid from $55 to $75 a month. The third officer gets $35 a month, and the first month's salary is nearly all expended on a uniform which he must buy."

KID-GLOVE BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Detectives Accuse Stolzer of Many Upper East Side Robberies.

Wearing kid gloves and otherwise nattily attired, a young man who described himself as Henry Stolzer, residing at 1,243 Third Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Court yesterday and held in $1,500 bail for examination to-morrow on a charge of burglary. According to Detectives Gallagher and Herlihy, the prisoner is the man known as the fire-escape burglar who has been terrorizing the folks of the upper east side of town for several months.

Detective Herlihy said he believed Stolzer is the man who robbed the home of Elias Asiel, the banker, at 15 Sixty-third Street, and hopes to be able to prove a score of other cases against him. At present he is charged with breaking into the apartments of Frank Regan, at 205 East Eighty-ninth Street, on the morning of April 1. On that occasion he held up Mr. Regan at the point of a gun and robbed the house, getting away with a gold watch and $52. Regan, who is cashier of a Thirty-fourth Street furniture house, picked him out of a line of fifteen men.

Stolzer, it is alleged, traveled with a pal. Both were ex-convicts, the detective said. Their method was to gain entrance to a house after climbing to a fire escape balcony. In every instance of a robbery by way of the fire escape the burglars awakened the householder and while one stood holding a blackjack or pistol in a threatening manner the other ransacked the house.

Detective Gallagher said he had good reason to believe that Stolzer and a companion committed burglaries at the homes of Albert Braham, 302 East Ninetieth Street; Henry Rosenbach, 312 East Ninetieth Street; Frank Owens, 355 East Eighty-ninth Street; Charles Seifen, 161 East Eighty-ninth Street; Henry Herschel, 163 East Eighty-ninth Street, and at the home of Banker Asiel.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and said he worked as a driver for an expressman at Sixty-fifth Street and Second Avenue.

After the burglary at the home of Banker Asiel the banker offered a reward of $3,500 for the arrest and conviction of the men who had broken into his home. Stolzer, whom the police suspect of this crime, according to the detectives, served a term in the penitentiary in 1904 for a fire escape burglary. He will be arraigned in court to-morrow morning.

3 WEEKS ON STRANDED SHIP.

Captain and Crew Stuck to Schoner Until She Broke Up.

Three shipwrecked sailors, the mate and two apprentice boys, from the British bark Golden Wedding, which went ashore near Yucatan, Mexico, March 2, arrived yesterday as passengers on the steamship Tjomo. The bark was at anchor to ride out a gale when her anchors dragged and she grounded on the bar, off Cheltipec. On board were Capt. Ashton, the skipper; his wife, and seven men. The crew tried in vain to work their vessel off, and two of the men volunteered for the difficult task of going out in a small boat and lowering anchors so that they could try to haul her off. All these efforts were unsuccessful.

On March 3 the mate and four men put off in a boat for shore to try to get some assistance from the natives. In making their way through a high surf their boat was capsized, and they made their way to the beach after a hard fight for life. The natives refused to help them, and it was not until the surf subsided that they were able to again reach the ship.

Capt. Ashton, when he learned that help was refused, would not leave his vessel, and the crew agreed to stay with him. For three weeks they remained on board, in which time the Golden Wedding worked up to within 150 feet of shore. Then as the vessel was breaking up they left her and took a schooner for a small near-by town. From there the party reached Progreso.

ARRESTED AFTER A YEAR.

Detective Vaughn Finds One of Green Goods Men Who Beat Him Last April.

When Detective Vaughn of the Central Office walked into the Butler Street Court, Williamsburg, yesterday morning he saw there a man for whom he had been looking since April 27 of last year. It was one of the two who had severely beaten Vaughn in a hotel where he was posing as a farmer and dealing with them for the purchase of green goods. At that time the men got away.

The one arrested yesterday was taken to the Lee Avenue Court, where the old warrant, charging assault, was held. He said he was Daniel McGregor, aged 28, a clerk, and lived at 633 Manhattan Avenue. He was held without bail pending a hearing.

SHOT BROTHER AND WOMAN.

Jealous Iowa Man Killed Himself, Too—The Woman Dead.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, April 20.—Because he thought his brother had gained the affections of Mrs. Sallie Morgan, to whom both had been paying attention, Ovitt Thompson of Bedford, Iowa, to-day shot and killed the woman, mortally wounded Roscoe Thompson, and committed suicide. The woman had been separated from her husband for some time.

HAFFEN ON FENCE; NOT ON MAYOR'S SIDE

It Was Thought He'd Tumbled Off After His Newspaper Came Out.

HE NEEDS APPROPRIATIONS

And Maybe a Timely Editorial Will Help—Nobody Much Disillusionized.

Local politicians are watching with interest the attempts of Louis F. Haffen, President of the Bronx Borough, to get through the Board of Estimate appropriations for local improvements in which he is interested and the authorizing of which means much to his borough, and, incidentally, to the Borough President, who has a large political following to take care of.

Since Mayor McClellan split with Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall, Mr. Haffen has been, in political parlance, "on the fence." If he hasn't been astride the top rail he has been on one side, preparing to jump to the other. He is said to be interested in The North Side News, and among politicians the sentiments expressed in the editorial columns of that paper are taken as Haffen sentiments pure and simple.

This paper published yesterday for a second time a long editorial on the local political situation, seemingly aimed at Charles F. Murphy and indicating a switch by Haffen from the Murphy column to the McClellan column. The editorial concluded with this:

Murphy is baffled at all points. He can no longer nominate anybody to a city office, and if he could do so his candidate would be defeated. What gain is there in following a leader who leads only to political exile and defeat?

The publication of this sentiment in a newspaper supposed to be partly owned by an official hitherto off and on a supporter of Murphy, caused many a politician to declare that Haffen had gone over to the Mayor, deserting the Tammany leader. Others saw, or thought they saw, an attempt on the part of Haffen to "stand in" with the Mayor and get through the appropriations which have been held up for weeks in the Board of Estimate. What Haffen said last night was:

"You know well enough that I do not write the editorials, do not own the paper, and have nothing whatever to do with it."

A Tammany politician in the Bronx laughed when he heard the reports of Haffen going over to the Mayor.

"I don't believe it," he said. "Haffen is far and away the cleverest Dutchman in Tammany."

CHILD SETS DRESS ABLAZE.

Six-Year-Old Sister Badly Burned Saving Other's Life.

Edna Heitbause, who is two years old, and lives with her parents at 210 East Eighty-fifth Street, lighted a fire in the kitchen stove. She set her dress ablaze at the same time, and only the prompt action of her sister, Bertha, aged 6, saved her life.

Mrs. Margaret Heithause left the house, telling the girl, Bertha, to see that the fire was kept burning. It went out while the children were playing, and Bertha started to relight it. She put paper in the stove and went for wood.

Then Edna, thinking to aid, got some matches, climbed on a cheir, and set fire to the paper. Before she could get away from the stove she was a mess of flames.

When Bertha saw her sister's plight she threw a floor rug over her, and extinguished the flames. The child then ran through the house, and in the parlor set fire to the window curtains. Policeman Nelson carried the two children out of the house, and sent in a fire alarm.

Bertha had been painfully burned about the face and hands, trying to save her sister, and Dr. Burnham, from the Presbyterian Hospital, dressed her wounds, and took the younger sister to the hospital, where she will recover. The fire did small damage to the house.

SHIPS RACE TO AUSTRALIA.

Rival Freighters Leave Brooklyn for Long Contest.

Two freight carriers, the steamship Kasama of the Bucknall Line and the Tyser liner Hawkes Bay, started from Brooklyn yesterday afternoon on a race for Australia. Both vessels went out short of cargo, and it is possible that their owners will lose money on the voyage. This situation is brought about by the forming of two combinations for the Australian business and the consequent competition for trade.

On one side is the Tyser Line of London, the Geran Australia Steamship Company of Hamburg, and the Hansa Line of the same place. The opposition is composed of the United States and Australasia Steamship Company, the Bucknall Line, and one other concern.

Under old conditions a vessel remained in port a month or two, until her hold was filled, and then she started on her trip. To-day, in order to satisfy the shipper and to demonstrate the advantages of a certain line, the vessels go at the earliest opportunity, whether their holds are filled or not. Both vessels got away in the late afternoon, and it is expected that they will make the distance to Sydney, some 11,500 miles, in between fifty and fifty-five days.

Men Principals Have a Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Male Principals' Association of Manhattan and the Bronx was held last night in the College Hall of the Hotel Astor. Bernard Cronson, President of the association, was toastmaster, and the guests were Justices Charles L. Guy and Peter A. Hendrick of the Supreme Court, Justice Willard H. Olmsted of the Court of Special Sessions, and the Rev. D. J. Quinn, S. J., President of Fordham University. About 125 members of the association attended.

CHILD DROWNS IN TREE HOLE.

Falls Head First Into It While at Play in De Witt Clinton Park.

A number of holes three feet deep have been dug in De Witt Clinton Park, at Eleventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street, for the purpose of planting trees. Most of the holes have filled with rain water.

Tohso Yokoso, a two-and-a-half-year-old Polish girl of 561 West Fifty-fourth Street, and her brother Joseph, a few years her senior, were playing in the park yesterday afternoon. The girl stopped to pick up a bright piece of paper which flew past her, toppled, and fell head first into one of the holes.

The screams of the brother brought several men, who released the child. Dr. Gordon of Roosevelt Hospital was called, but the child was dead.

Three Children Burned to Death.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 20.—Ethel Hicks, aged 7; her brother Paul, aged 6, and their ten-months-old baby sister were burned to death in their home to-day by the explosion of a gasoline stove which the two older children had attempted to light in the absence of their parents.

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4th Floor, Adjoining Carpets and Furniture

100 Orientals

Comprising Choice Cabistans, Daghestans, Kazaks and Iran Moussouls at **23.00**

Sizes, 5'x3', 7'8"x4' and 8'8"x4'8"

New Chiffon Waists.

Every phase of appropriate material is represented in some pretty model in our enormous stock of waists. Nothing worthy in the way of stylish waists has been overlooked.

We devote immense space to the display of waists, and much more to reserve stock, and are positive in our assertion that we afford you the greatest single stock, the greatest variety of high-grade waists in the city for selection. Equally positive are we that our prices are by long odds the most moderate.

These New Chiffon Waists are the nattiest of the season. They are charmingly dainty, with a yoke of butter color net and lace; trimmed with taffeta braid, French knots and buttons; collar and cuffs of net, silk lined. Colors: Navy, green, brown, lavender, maize, gray, light blue and pink, at $9.98, $11.98 and..... **$15.98**

Striped Taffeta Waists, very handsome models, in splendid qualities, $4.98 to..... **$11.98**

Lace Waists.—A plethora of models in ecru and white. Every one a beauty. Every one an unexampled model of careful workmanship; $7.98, $9.98 and..... **$10.50**

Bloomingdales', Second Floor, 59th Street Section.

Stamped Linens.

Sale of Stamped Hemstitched Russian Linen Scarfs and Centre Pieces.

The designs and quality of material are quite apart from anything shown elsewhere. The importer did not want to send his surplus back to the manufacturer in Berlin, Germany, so he turned the goods over to us to sell. He stands the loss, we don't. Anyway the gain is all yours, and the prices are about ONE-HALF that for which they were originally imported to sell.

Devotees of art embroidery will find this display fascinating.

Stamped Centre Pieces.

22x22, valued at $1.50, for **75c** 27x27, valued at $2.00, for **$1.00**

36x36, valued at $2.50, for **$1.25**

Scarfs, 50x60, valued at $2.50, for **$1.25**

Semi-Finished Pieces, with material for their completion. Valued at $3.50, $5.00 and $8.00, for **$1.75, $2.50** and **$4.00**

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

All Cars Transfer to **BLOOMINGDALES'** *Lex. to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.*

H. Jaeckel & Sons

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

37 UNION SQUARE (West)

ESTABLISHED 1863

Cold Storage For Furs

Our Cold Storage Department is now prepared to receive goods to be stored through the Summer months, including Furs, Motor Apparel, Millinery and Costumes, insuring them against all reasonable damage, and handling the most delicate fabrics by the latest scientific method of cold storage. Goods will be called for promptly on request and delivered without delay.

Special prices at this season for rectifications and remodelling.

Automobile Furs Cleaned

by entirely new process and put in perfect condition for use in the early Autumn.

37 UNION SQUARE (West)

TELEPHONE 3816 STUYVESANT

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1840 FLINT QUALITY

SUMMER FURNITURE

Attention is invited to our splendid offering of Summer Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Wall Coverings and Draperies, for both town and surburban houses.

BEDROOM FURNITURE

MAPLE

Bureaux	$120.00	$34.00	Cheval Glasses	$83.00	$48.00
Beds	140.00	19.00	Costumers	13.00	1.75
Chiffoniers	105.00	30.00	Tables	70.00	4.50
Toilet Tables	80.00	22.00	Wardrobes	9.00	32.00

Bedroom Chairs, Rockers and Desks in great vaalety, at small prices.

OAK

Bureaux	$88.00	$11.00	Beds	$60.00	$16.00
Chiffoniers	75.00	9.00	Wardrobes	88.00	10.00
Toilet Tables	50.00	16.00	Tables	25.50	2.25
Costumers				16.00	1.25

ENAMEL

Bureaux	$32.00	Desks	$14.00
Chiffoniers	30.00	Wardrobes	31.00
Toilet Tables	21.50	Beds	23.00
Rockers	3.50	Tables	4.00
Chairs	2.25	Wash Stands	5.50
Costumers	1.75	Somnoes	11.00

BRASS BEDS

1¼ inch continuous posts, 7 laterals in head and foot, cast corners	$29.00
2 inch continuous posts, 7 laterals in head and foot, cast corners	35.00
1½ inch posts, bow foot, 7 laterals in head and foot	36.00
1¼ inch continuous post, 7 laterals in head and foot	44.00
1½ inch posts, 7 laterals in head and foot	38.00
2 inch continuous posts, 9 laterals in head and foot, Empire Wreaths	55.00
1 inch post	26.50

SANITARY BEDDING

Flint Bedding is made from purified materials in our own sun-lit, well ventilated factories under expert supervision, by skilled workmen. It costs no more than the doubtful kind.

REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE

This furniture is beautifully finished in colors to harmonize with any color scheme. It is finished by a special process rendering it impervious to climatic action, and is therefore suited to both indoor and outdoor use.

Boulogne Card Table	$16.00	Aix La Chapelle Divan	$24.00
Boulogne Card Chair	5.00	Aix La Chapelle Arm Chair	16.00
Cannes Swing and Chains	32.50	Aix La Chapelle Side Chair	9.00
Cannes Arm Chair	12.50	Aix La Chapelle Table	16.00
Cannes Arm Rocker	12.50	Scheveningen Tea Wagon	25.00
Marseilles Divan	25.00	Scheveningen Beach Chair	35.00
Marseilles Arm Chair	15.00	Pau Chaise Lounge	20.00
Marseilles Side Chair	10.50	Pau Arm Chair	14.00
Riviera Arm Chair	14.00	Pau Table	18.00
Riviera Side Chair	10.00	Toulouse Large Arm Rocker	15.00
Sorrento Chaise Lounge	28.50	Toulouse Small Arm Rocker	12.00
Naples Golf Basket	5.00	Toulouse Table	9.00
Naples Muffin Stand	4.00		

In addition to the above items, Divans, Chairs, Settees, Rockers and Tables are shown in more than one hundred designs, with and without cushions, of light fabric.

SUMMER FLOOR COVERINGS

Carabaghs, Beloochistans, Hamadons, average size 3 feet by 4 feet..... $10.00
Kazake, average size, 3 feet 6 inches by 5 feet..... 24.00
Moussoulas, average size, 3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches..... 12.00
Chinese Mattings, ranging from $8.00 to $13.00 per roll.
Japanese Mattings, ranging from $11.50 to $25.00 per roll.
Hoff Rugs, in soft, light colorings, in sizes from 18 inches by 36 inches, at 75c. to 9 feet by 12 feet, at $10.50.

Our artists are available at all times for consultation with patrons desiring to furnish rooms, entire apartments or cottages in Summer Furniture, Draperies and Floor Coverings.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23rd STREET

DRY COLD STORAGE
IN AN ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING
THE SURE PROTECTION FOR
Furs, Garments, Rugs, Etc.
Experienced Furriers in charge

Burglar Proof Vaults for securities and silver plate.
Fireproof Warehouses for household furniture of every description.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
Phone 5889—38th Street 34-42 East 42d Street
SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PAMPHLET.

SNOWSTORM WAIF FINDS A MAMMA

She Wouldn't Take the First That Came, but Red Shoes Won Her.

ADOPTED BY A RICH WOMAN

And She'll Have a Doll Bigger Than Herself and Go to Europe in Style.

The little girl, 2½, or possibly 3, years old, who was found on a doorstep by a Jersey City policeman in the snowstorm of week before last, has got a new mamma. When "Mary Classey," as the little girl calls herself, learned yesterday that Mrs. John Singleton, the wife of a wealthy mine owner of the Pacific Coast, now staying at the Ansonia, wished to take the little girl home with her, she seemed puzzled.

"Do you want a new mamma?" they asked her.

"Is my old mommer all broken so she can't be mended?" she inquired, in an injured tone.

Later, when Mrs. Singleton saw the little girl she promised her candy, dolls, and toys galore. Still the child hesitated. Finally she looked at Mrs. Singleton with a steady gaze.

"If I let you be my mommer, can I have a pair of nice, new red shoes?" she asked.

She could, and the red shoes gained the day.

It was long after midnight during the belated April snowstorm, when Policeman Saunders, on post in Grand Street, near Grove, Jersey City, saw a bundle lying on a cellar door, with almost an inch of snow covering it.

"Them Eytalians is careless," said Saunders, thinking that the parcel contained rubbish.

But, mindful of certain finds in murder cases which had won for certain members of certain police forces much fame and glory, he began to poke at the bundle. As he turned it over a little whimper came from within. A moment more and he had torn off the old blanket which had been wrapped about a little girl, who didn't seem to the policeman to be anywhere near 3.

"Where do you live?" he demanded, astonishment making his tone severe.

The little girl pointed her finger vaguely across the street.

"Down there," she said sleepily.

"Where?" repeated Saunders.

"Down there," the child said crossly, indicating a totally different direction.

There was nothing for the policeman to do but to carry her to the station. On the way there he asked:

"Haven't you any papa or mamma?"

The child sighed in his arms.

"Popper drinks but mommer doesn't," she said. And then after a little pause she added.

"Mommer said popper tried to kill her, but he's a nice popper."

That night the little girl stayed with the matron in the station house. The next day she was sent to the home of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at 163 Grand Street. Here she said that her name was something that Mrs. Reed, the Superintendent, took to be "Mary Classey."

"My popper works very hard in a schoolhouse," she said, "and he comes home at night so tired he can't walk straight. And he brings home a little bottle, and drinks out of it. But when my mommer sees it she says to my popper: 'Please—please don't do that.' And then my popper he gets made, and my mommer says my popper drinks."

Here little Mary broke off her story to hold up her little feet encased in small, old tan shoes.

"Ain't them shoes just lovely! Katie bought them for me," she said.

At the society's home they have sometimes kept children for six weeks t have them reclaimed by their parents at the end of that time. So they kept Mary for a time with them. Mary, too, hoped that her father and mother would come.

"I do wish my popper would drop in," she said suddenly the other day to Mrs. Reed's little girl May.

"Your mother certainly ought to come for you," declared May, who is ten.

The little girl thought a moment with a sad face. Then she said slowly:

"I guess my mommer must be dead, or she would come."

In the end Secretary Edward A. Ransom, Jr., of the society, thought it would be well to take some steps toward getting Mary adopted. She is a beautiful little girl. A newspaper in which he asked some responsible person to do that fell into the hands of Mrs. John Singleton at the Ansonia. The Singletons had been burned out both in San Francisco and in Los Angeles, where their home, Singleton Court, was one of the show places of the city. Mr. Singleton, who is President of the Yellow Aster Mining Company of California, and has extensive mining interests in Alaska, found it convenient to visit New York with his wife until they had decided whether they would rebuild in the West.

The description of the little girl—"golden hair and blue eyes"—made an instant appeal to Mrs. Singleton. Although they had no children, the Singletons had each Christmas bought many dolls—for other people's children. Last Christmas, while they were doing their annual Christmas shopping, Mrs. Singleton came across an enormous doll almost as large as a child of five.

"I want that doll," she said to her husband.

"But for whom?" he questioned. "We've provided for everybody."

"For myself," she said.

"For yourself?" he echoed.

"I've made up my mind that if the occasion ever arises," she said, "if a good opportunity presents itself, I'm going to adopt a little girl."

"Why don't you go to some asylum and pick out one?" he suggested.

"That doesn't appeal to me," she said. "It must come in some different way, but when it does I want a doll, and the little girl I adopt shall have the biggest doll in the store."

So the doll was bought. But until yesterday it had no wardrobe.

The moment Mrs. Singleton read of "Mary Classey" she rang for her maid.

"I want you to take that doll down to Blank's," she said, "and have it dressed and get it a wardrobe."

This was on Friday. That evening Mrs. Singleton left a call at the clerk's desk for 5 A. M. She had read about the difficulties of going to Jersey and wanted plenty of time. Yesterday morning at 6 she was driving toward the ferry. So it was quite early in the morning when her carriage reached the home in Grand Street, Jersey City. There she was told that the little girl, from the exposure of the night of her finding, had caught a cold which had developed into bronchitis. So she was now in Christ Hospital.

The picture of the little girl shown to her at the home only made her the more determined, so she drove on to the hospital. There the little girl impressed her quite as much by her reserve as her beauty. She wasn't at all willing to be little girl to the first comer.

"I am having a big dolly—bigger than you are—dressed for you," didn't more than interest her.

She appeared to be examining each proposition with a wise little mind until, becoming interested, she asked about the red shoes.

"I don't believe she ever had a pair in her life," said a nurse at the hospital, "and when you said you could get them she thought you were a fairy and she'd go with you."

In accordance with the request of those at the home Mrs. Singleton will leave Mary there for a little longer that her parents may have an opportunity to claim her. Mrs. Singleton hopes, however, that when she sails for Europe in the last days of May that Mary will be with her.

Just before Mrs. Singleton had won the little girl's consent Secretary Ransom of the home had received a letter from a woman who works as a cleaner in the Salvation Army Headquarters in Fourteenth Street. She could offer the little girl a good home, she said.

But Mary is going to Europe.

PARTNERS AGREED TO DIE.

Wrecked a Prosperous Business—Both Believed to be Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., April 20.—"If we are ever found out we will end our lives."

According to close friends, this is the agreement that Ellis Westheimer and Samuel P. Horwitz, liquor dealers, made when they got into financial trouble recently. They conducted the leading wholesale liquor store in the city. Westheimer's father had passed the business to the son, who took Horwitz into his employ and finally made him a partner. They speculated with disastrous results.

The two disappeared on Monday, and yesterday word was received here that Horwitz had committed suicide in the Kupper Hotel, in Kansas City, Mo. A report here to-night says that Westheimer's body had been found in the Chicago River. The liabilities will exceed $40,000.

ELLA RAWLS READER A COPPER PROMOTER

Some Person Let the Secret Out, So She Tells the True Story.

MILLIONS IN THE DEAL

She Kept $5,000,000 in Stock for Her Work, and the Guggenheims Are Hovering Round.

Mrs. Ella Rawls Reader, who gained much prominence in her contests and those of Mr. Reader with J. B. Haggin over the claims for commissions on mining property in Peru, and with William Nelson Cromwell regarding concessions from the Santo Domingo Government, has recently busied herself with the development of the Cerro de Pasco Tunnel and Mining Company, a Peruvian mining company, of which she is President, and with the acquisition of mining properties in this country.

Mrs. Reader, it was learned yesterday, has just taken over a controlling interest in the Copper Basin Mining Company, a $6,000,000 Nevada mining company, has been elected President of the company, and has placed the control of the property with the Cerro de Pasco Company as a holding company.

Mrs. Reader, in her office at 45 Wall Street, confirmed yesterday the report that she had been to Boston early in the week to take over control of the Copper Basin Mining Company, and explained the relations of her company, the Cerro de Pasco Company, in which she owns about $5,000,000 out of the $6,000,000 stock issued, and of the newly acquired Copper Basin Company. Control of the latter formerly rested with a Boston syndicate, which still has three representatives on the Board of Directors, while Mrs. Reader has four representatives.

Telling of her trip to Boston to complete her acquisition of control of the Nevada Company, Mrs. Reader said:

Who Could Have Betrayed Secret?

"I was hoping to keep it all secret, but now that I have accomplished my purpose, it does not really make any difference whether it comes out or not. In fact, it is already known in Boston that I have got the Copper Basin Company, but I was surprised that any one there outside of the parties interested came to know anything about it. I discovered, though, that some one kept track of every move I made in the negotiations. They must have traced me around from place to place. I don't know how else they could have found out about it all.

"My company now owns $2,000,000 out of $3,750,000 of Copper Basin Mining stock outstanding, the balance of the capital amounting to $1,250,000 being still in the treasury. None of this treasury stock will now be issued. The Copper Basin Mining Company owns a valuable mine in which 600,000 tons of copper ore, averaging about 8 per cent. copper, are already blocked out. The company owns 188 acres of copper property besides about 500 acres of timber land. Plans have already been made for the erection of a 250-ton smelter, and the machinery is now on its way to the mine. We have been shipping ore by wagon since before the beginning of the year. I am hoping that by the end of this year we can increase the output of the mine to 1,000 tons a day, but I am not sure how fast we can get along with the work. We have other extensive development plans under way, including, besides the smelter, a cable tramway and other plans about which I cannot talk just yet. The Guggenheims are working on one of the veins which traverses our property, and they seem to be meeting with success in this work. The Copper Basin mines are about fifty miles from Ely, and near enough to the Nevada Northern, which the Guggenheims own, for us to make shipments over that line."

Got $5,000,000 for Her Work.

Going back to the position of the Cerro de Pasco Company, the holding company for the Copper Basin property, Mrs. Reader said:

"My company is capitalized at $12,000,000, including $6,000,000 of preferred stock. When the company was organized I took $5,000,000 of the common stock for my work. The preferred stock we only sell when we need funds to take over some other property or for working capital. The first lot of preferred stock which was sold with a bonus of common stock was placed at $7 a share for $10 shares. I now sell the preferred stock whenever funds are needed for new acquisitions for $20 a share without any bonus in common. The stock has been placed at this price abroad. There is now about $1,000,000 of the preferred stock out with $5,000,000 still in the treasury.

"The Cerro de Pasco Company is one of the largest owners of copper and silver mines in Peru. I started to run the company not on a speculative basis but on an industrial basis. I was told I could never succeed in such a plan, but I think I have. The preferred stock of my company is entitled to 7 per cent. dividends, which have been paid regularly and in addition to one-fifth of the net profits after the common stock has been paid 7 per cent. I naturally want to keep the issue of preferred stock as low as possible for then there will be just so much more of the company's earnings available for the common stock—my stock—which I keep for control."

CHEMIST FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Glass That Had Contained Acid Near By and Coroner Will Investigate.

George W. Cook, a chemist, who lived with his wife and two young daughters on the fourth floor of the apartment house at 122 West 115th Street, died under suspicious circumstances yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Cook says her husband was the best of spirits when she left the house about 6 o'clock to do some marketing. The finding of a glass, the contents of which, according to Coroner Dooley, looked like prussic acid, caused the Coroner and the police to doubt that Mr. Cook's death was due to natural causes.

Mr. Cook was in bed when his daughter Margaret came into the room. The girl could not awaken him and hurried out to get a doctor. She met her mother entering the house. Several physicians were called. They said Mr. Cook had been dead several minutes. An inquest will be held.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and purifies the breath.

In dainty blue enameled box with patent measuring tube, Convenient for tourists

ESTABLISHED 1866 BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

Saks & Company

Herald Square

Monday, April 22nd

A Most Important Special Sale Of

Women's Tailored Suits Street, Evening and House Dresses

At $25.00

Regularly $35.00, $48.00, $55.00 and $65.00.

Embraced in the Sale at this Price will be:

Tailored Suits—Pony, Prince Chap and fancy Eton models of chiffon broadcloth, Panama cloth, serge and fancy light suitings in stripes, mixtures and checks—in a variety of styles and colors. Regularly $35.00, $42.50, $55.00 and $65.00

Afternoon and Street Dresses of chiffon broadcloth, wool veiling and marquisette cloth in dark and light colors. Regularly $48.00 to $65.00

Princess Dresses of silk messaline, lace trimmed, light gray, white, pink, light blue. Regularly $35.00

Evening Dresses of crepe de chine, silk lined throughout, with lace yoke and skirt, lace trimmed, black, white, pink and light blue. Regularly $39.00

Street Dresses of fancy light striped taffeta silk, lace trimmed. Regularly $35.00

Jumper Dresses of black taffeta silk with embroidered bands and full plaited skirt—also of Panama cloth. Regularly $35.00

Spring Jackets for Women

Prince Chap and Pony Models of black broadcloth and tan covert, silk lined. At $10.50 Value $16.50.

Tight Fitting Cutaway Model of imported black broadcloth or tan Worumbo covert; silk lined. Regularly $25.00. At $17.00

Attention is also invited to the Special Values which will be shown in the following seasonable articles of outer apparel for Women.

Lingerie Dresses, mull & batiste. $16.50 and $21.50

Hand-Made Lingerie Dresses. Recent importations from Paris. $19.50, $29.50 and $35.00

Tailored Suits of rajah silk. $35.00 and $37.50

Coats of pongee or rajah silk. $22.50 and $29.50

Prince Chap Suits of Panama cloth or serge, full plaited skirt with folds. $25.00 and $29.50

Tailored Suits of imported voile in black and colors. $29.50, $35.00 and $45.00

Riding Habits (ready-to-wear) of natural linen; all models. $15.00

Monday and Tuesday

Norfolk Suits for Boys

Double breasted models of mixed cheviots and tweeds in gray; Knickerbocker trousers; sizes 7 to 17 years. Value $5.00. At $3.50

Monday, April 22nd.

Washable Dresses for Girls

One thousand one hundred washable dresses of white lawn, plain chambrays and fancy ginghams in shades of blue, pink and rose, green and gray; also figured and striped percales on light grounds, for girls 5 to 14 years, embracing Russian, Russian Blouse, Guimpe, Gretchen and low neck Dutch models with trimmings of laces, embroideries and washable braids will be placed on sale in eight assortments at the following prices:

Regularly	$2.50 to	$3.00.	At $1.98
Regularly	$3.50 to	$3.75.	At $2.48
Regularly	$4.00 to	$4 25.	At $2.75
Regularly	$4.50 to	$4.75.	At $2.95
Regularly	$5.00 to	$5.50.	At $3.45
Regularly	$5.75 to	$6.00.	At $3.95
Regularly	$6.50 to	$7.50.	At $4.95
Regularly	$8.50 to	$10.50.	At $6.95

Girls' & Misses' Walking Skirts.

Twelve plaited models in lengths 31 to 38 inches, fashioned of black voile, black Panama cloth and a variety of light mixtures, stripes and checks. Value $10.50 to $12.00. At $7.90

Monday, April 22nd

Sale of Irish Laces

Insertions and Edgings of real Irish lace; 1⅛ to 3 inches wide. Value $3.00 yd. At $2.00

Insertions and Edges of real Irish lace; 2¼ to 3½ inches wide. Value $4 yd. At $2.75

Beadings of real Irish lace; ½ inch wide. Value 55c. yd. At 39c.

Robes of Irish Lace

Value $250.00. At $175.00 Value $185.00 At $125.00

Coat Sets of Real Irish Lace

Value $5.50. At $3.65

Stock Collars of real Irish lace; 2½ inches wide. Value $2.50. At $1.75

Hand-Embroidered Tabs to wear with stiff linen collars. Value 50c. At 25c. Value $1.00. At 50c. Value $2.25. At $1.00

Two Blocks on Sixth Avenue.

O'Neill-Adams Co

20th, 21st and 22d Streets.

Important Special Sales for Monday

Full Particulars of Which Appear in Other Papers

O'NEILL BUILDING

Women's $37.50 Modish Spring Suits, very special for Monday's selling, at $25.00.
Full particulars in "The New York American."

Golden Brown Shantung Silk, very popular this season, at 69c. per yard.
Full particulars in "The New York Herald."

Women's Stylish Russet Russia Calf Ties and Pumps, regular value $3.00 per pair, at $1.85.
Full particulars in "The World."

We announce a very special sale of Women's Summer Underwear at half usual prices.
Full particulars in "The New York Herald."

ADAMS BUILDING

Special offering of French Chip and Java Panama Hats, worth $2.00 to $2.50, at $1.25 each.
Full particulars in "The World."

Tapestry Curtains, Half Price Sale of Manufacturers' Samples, worth $5.00 to $16.00 a pair, at $1.00 to $4.00 each.
Full particulars in "The New York American."

A very extraordinary announcement of Men's $12.50 to $15.00 Cravenettes at $10.50 each.
Full particulars in "The World."

Splendid assortment of all kinds of Lace Robes suitable for confirmation purposes at sharp price reductions. Full particulars in "The New York Herald.

Spring Dress Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A Group of the Best Values We Have Ever Offered

ADAMS BUILDING—1st Floor.

54-inch $1.00 and $1.25 New Tailor Suitings, 49c
Seven thousand yards in this great offer—all this season's styles, exceptional quality, Grays, Tans, Browns, Blues, Greens, etc., Stripes, Checks, Plaids, Mixtures, Shadow Checks. You will find the same goods on sale elsewhere at $1.00 and $1.25. Note the width—54 inches.

54-inch English Mohair Brilliantines, 49c
Made from superior lustre yarns, unusually bright and silky. Black, brown, light gray, dark gray, garnet, cardinal, tan, royal blue and navy. Note the width—54 inches.

44-inch All Wool Chiffon Batiste, 49c
Superior silk finish quality in black, cream, light blue, pink, russet and golden brown, navy and royal blue, rose, greens, tans, grays, reds, nile, lavender, &c. Unusual value.

59c. All Wool Henriettas, 39c
Nice Silk finish quality in Black, Cream and twenty shades. No Mail Orders.

50c. to 75c. Dress Goods—36 to 46 inches wide. Reduced to 25c
3,000 yards for Monday's selling, including: Black and White ckecks, gray tailor checks and stripes, all wool albatross in various shades, plain and fancy mohairs, tailor suitings in all colors, &c. No mail orders.

69c. Mohair Sicilians, 39c
50 inches wide; bright and silky; black, gray, tan, green, garnet, royal and navy.

Black Dress Goods—Phenomenal Price Cutting.

50c Lustrous Mohair Brilliantine, 44 inch. 29c	$3.00 Sponged and Spot Proof Broadcloth, 52 inch... $1.79	69c All Wool Chiffon Panama, 44 inch.... 39c
65c All Wool Sponged Cheviot, 44 inch... 39c	$1.75 High Lustre Chiffon Broadcloth, 54 inch 99c	69c Bright Lustre Mohair Sicilian, 50 inch 39c
$1.00 Silk and Wool Chiffon Eolienne, 44 inch..... 49c	$1.25 Imported Superior Finish Voile, 46 inch 79c	89c All Wool Silk Finish Henrietta, 44 inch 59c
$1.00 All Wool French Chiffon Voile, 42 inch 59c	$1.50 All Wool Imported Chiffon Panama, 52 inch..... 89c	$1.25 Imported All Wool Chiffon Nun's Veiling, 44 inch.... 69c

In Both Buildings.

Rugs, Mattings, Linoleums for the Summer Home

Our stocks present all the best qualities of Rugs at specially low prices. Assortments of sizes and designs are unsurpassed by any house in the city.

ORIENTAL RUGS of every description, in both Rug and Carpet sizes, from the smallest Mat at $1.95 up to the fine Carpets at from $75.00 to $300.00.

DOMESTIC RUGS in endless variety, suitable for all purposes.

ROYAL WILTON RUGS, 9x12 feet..... $35.00

IMPERIAL AXMINSTER RUGS, 9x12 feet..... $24.50

SAXONY AXMINSTER RUGS, 9x12 feet..... $19.50

Full and complete assortment of Sizes and Styles in Body Brussels, Wilton Velvet, Smyrna, Tapestry Kashmir and Fibre Rugs and Carpets in colors suitable for Summer furnishings.

Imported Linoleums, Inlaid and Printed,
of guaranteed wearing qualities.
English and Scotch Inlaid Linoleums, at, per square yard.....$1.35 and $1.50
English and Scotch Printed Linoleum, at, per square yard 89c

New Mattings from China and Japan.
Extra heavy qualities in CHINESE MATTINGS, all new, fresh goods, this season's importations.

40 yard Rolls at, each, $4.95, $6.95, $9.95, $11.00 and.. $13.95

By the yard, at 15c., 19c., 28c., 30c. and..... 39c

JAPANESE MATTINGS, Fancy Carpet patterns, in reds, greens and blues. 40 yard Rolls, special at. $10.75

FIBRE MATTINGS, all high class styles' handsome colorings; splendid wearing qualities; per yard, 38c. to.... 50c

Everything in Floor Coverings at lower prices than elsewhere.

Le Boutillier Brothers

New designs and Colors in their popular

Figured INDIA SILKS

39c.

Also

Figured Foulard Silks

59c. 79c. $1.00

These Summer Silks are all new goods of standard makes, in choice designs, FULLY GUARANTEED, and comprise the largest stock in the city. They are unusually good value and unexcelled for Summer wear.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

The Fifth Avenue Art Galleries

546 FIFTH AVE. (45TH ST.),
MR. JAMES P. SILO, AUCTIONEER,
Beg to announce the sale of
The Remarkable Collection of
Masterpieces in Persian Rugs
THE PROPERTY OF
Mr. H. H. Topakyan,
(Imperial Commissioner of Persia.)

NOTE.—In consequence of his departure abroad, MR. TOPAKYAN now offers these magnificent pieces, consigned to him by leading Merchants of Persia.

Finest Quality and Weave
The Collect on includes
Many Imperial Palace Rugs
Such as rarely find their way outside the Far East.
On account of the importance of this sale,
This Magnificent Collection will be
ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING,
(from to-morrow, Monday).

To be sold Every Afternoon during the week beginning Wednesday April 24th, and concluding Saturday, April 27th, at 3:15 o'clock each day.

Illustrated catalogues on application.

LAWYERS' GUESTS GIVE THEM ADVICE

Appellate Justices Talk of Neglected Duties at Law School Alumni Dinner.

McLENNAN'S SHARP TALK

No Lawyer Should Forget His Ideals When He Becomes Member of a Legislative Body.

Justice Peter B. McLennan, who presides over the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Department, which embraces the Western part of the State, came down to the annual dinner of the New York University Law School Alumni at the Hotel Astor last night and told a company of 400 members of the bar and bench some things about the responsibility of the lawyer to the body politic that made them sit up and take notice. The diners included twenty or more Justices of the Supreme Court and the inferior tribunals, and the guests of honor were the four Justices presiding over the districts of the Appellate Division, Edward Patterson of the First Department, Michael H. Hirschberg of the Second, Walter Leroy Smith of the Third, and Peter B. McLennan of the Fourth.

Judge William F. Wallace of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was to have been a guest also, but he was kept away by a severe cold, and took occasion to announce in his letter of regret that he contemplated tendering his resignation from the bench within a few days. Besides Justice McLennan, Justice Patterson made some pointed remarks, addressing his, as it happened, to the proposition that the great need of the courts was for lawyers better equipped for the trial of cases.

Better Lawyers; Better Judges.

Justice Patterson declared that the young lawyers of the present day, thanks to the modern law schools, are becoming better and better equipped in the strictly legal side of their work, to the end that briefs submitted by some of the younger members of the bar are often illuminating and actually helpful to the Justices of the higher courts. But when it came to the trial of cases Justice Patterson was of another mind, and in stating it he made a slip of the tongue that set the diners in a roar.

"What we want most now," he declared, "is a better standard of trial Judges—I mean lawyers."

The applause and laughter lasted for a couple of minutes before Justice Patterson could make himself heard again.

"Well," he added, "I'm not going to withdraw that either," and then there was another round of cheers. Before him, at the table directly below the speakers' dais, sat District Attorney Jerome, and there was a renewed outburst of merriment when the Presiding Justice of the First Department continued:

"A recent exhibition made in our courts ought to satisfy us of the truth of this statement."

Mr. Jerome laughed with the rest, as did Justice James B. Fitzgerald, also present, who presided at the Thaw trial.

"This improvement in the calibre of the trial lawyers," added Justice Patterson, when he had a chance to proceed, "can only come if the younger members of the bar are made to go into court, as their elders did in their day, and see the experts in the trial of cases, that they may learn from them how to handle issues before the court and jury."

Justice McLennan, before he came to the matter of a lawyer's responsibility, had something to say for the benefit of his colleague of the First Division.

Justice McLennan's Speech.

"I have no doubt," he began, "that the briefs handed up by the young lawyers practicing before the First Department are helpful and luminous. My only regret is that the opinions of that department that have come before us do not bear that stamp. I regret that we in the provincial districts have more difficulty reconciling ourselves to some things that come from that department than to anything else. I fear that the Fourth Department is a little behind the times. The difference is that in our department we try to declare the law as it is and we do not think it permissible to declare what the law would have been if we had had the making of it. We take the cold facts—or we're supposed to anyway—and then we determine what the law is as we understand it and leave it to the Court of Appeals to determine if we are right.

"But seriously," Justice McLennan went on, "the lawyers are supposed to be the great conservative force in the community. They are trained to know the right from the wrong and to know not only what is best for their clients, but what is best for the Commonwealth. There never was a time in the history of the world when the relations of lawyer to client were on a higher plane than at present. Seldom do we find a lawyer recreant to his trust to his client or find him stooping to the part of ambulance chaser, which puts into the work of the lawyer a monetary consideration that ought to be prohibited by law.

"But the difficulty is not that the lawyer overreaches his client. The difficulty is that the lawyer forgets when he enters on the other business of citizenship that he is still a lawyer. Does he take into the Legislature when he becomes an Assemblyman, or a Senator, the same ideals that he entertains for his client, or does he think that it will now answer well enough for him to play politics or to enter into schemes to advance the interests of himself and his friends that as a lawyer he would never think of engaging in to the detriment of the interests of his client?

"Our laws are made in great measure by lawyers, and if they are ill-made, it is the lawyers among our lawmakers who are chargeable with the responsibility. The lawyer in the United States Senate or in the House at Washington, or the lawyer in our State Senate or Assembly, or even in the Board of Aldermen of any one of our great cities, not infrequently appears a different man, acting on a different basis from that he would take for himself if he were representing clients in a private capacity.

Decreasing Respect for Law.

"I am no pessimist, but in this country we are at a critical period. What is the situation? We see capital and labor clutching at each other's throats. Is the lawyer interested in the undertakings of his employers, and the employer interested in the welfare of the labor? Not at all. Each one is going it alone.

"Another thing—we see corporate power in the last quarter of a century become so arrogant that it almost controls the destinies of the Nation, and the corporations have become so powerful that they say that they will brook no control. It is hardly to be wondered at. This misuse of power has been acquiesced in by a great majority of the people of the country during the entire period of vast corporate growth.

"Again we see in the last few years wealth accumulated so as to create class distinctions that have never hitherto been known in this Republic and by reason of them respect for law and authority as such is hardly known in some parts of the community. Do we propose to have these things continue? Is it not true that we have arrived at a critical period? But what is the remedy, do you say? My suggestion is that the lawyers be honest with themselves and with the people they represent, to the end that they formulate laws to adjust the differences between capital and labor, to control corporate power in such a way as will do injury to no one.

"We find an illustration in the working of the Railroad Rate bill and in the situation it was designed to meet. For years the railroads have been giving rebates because forced to do it by powerful shipping interests. Why should we have said during all this time that the people who have yielded to the pressure are criminals while the others who have benefited by the wrong doing are hailed as our great captains of industry? So you have heard arraignment upon arraignment of the trusts. But where have you heard a man denounce his neighbor who might own some Standard Oil stock and enjoy the dividends accruing on it with a full knowledge of the methods by which they were earned? There has been only envy for the fortunate ones.

"Now, it is suggested that there shall be radical remedial legislation. It is high time for us not to seek to punish or destroy, but for us, as lawyers, appreciative of our duties to the body politic, to see to it that sane laws are made and enforced in a firm and reasonable manner, and to seek to inspire a sentiment in the country that will bring the law into public respect, and not into contempt.

Court Reform Suggested.

Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira, the Presiding Justice of the Third Department of the Appellate Division, offered as his suggestion that there should be a further division of cases appealable to the Court of Appeals, whereby such issues should be limited to those involving constitutional or capital questions wherever the decision of the Appellate Division was unanimous. Justice Smith thought that this could be put into practical application by allowing the Appellate Division to send up questions of law to the Court of Appeals in the course of its consideration of cases just as the United States Circuit Court sends legal questions up to the Supreme Court of the United States without burdening that tribunal with the trial of the entire cause.

The other speakers were Dean Clarence D. Ashley of the New York University Law School and Patrick Francis Murphy, who was introduced by Victor J. Dowling, the toastmaster, as evidence that clients still survived. Mr. Murphy kept the company in roars by telling them among other things that there were two notable features about a retiring Judge: He generally retains his title, and, being tempted to transform influence into affluence, is much sought after by the criminal rich. Mr. Murphy was a little sceptical of modern-day justice.

"Justice," said he, "was represented by the ancients with a bandage over her forehead. In modern times she is less an etching than a cartoon, and the bandage not infrequently hides a black eye."

Mr. Murphy also told a story of a wealthy client whose lawyer telegraphed him from a distant city:

"Justice has triumphed."

"Appeal immediately," was the answer.

AMBASSADOR CREEL DINED.

Guest of Honor of the Spanish-American Club Last Night.

Don Enrique C. Creel, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Spanish-American Club of New York at the Hotel Marie Antoinette last night.

All of the officers of the club and about sixty members attended. There were several short addresses. Don Aristides Martinez, President of the club, presided and welcomed the Ambassador.

Ambassador Creel's address was in Spanish, as were all the others. He said that the Spanish-American Club was to be complimented on the great part it had taken in promoting friendly trade relations between the United States and the Spanish-American countries. "We should all make the greatest possible effort to make stronger the friendly ties that bind the United States with the Spanish-American countries," he said.

OLNEY SEES PERIL IN NEW DOCTRINES

Protests Against an American Boss Among the Nations—Would Pay Colombia.

SMALL SHIPS — ROOSEVELT

President Has Proposed a Naval Limitation to Nations—Straus's Plan to Promote Peace.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Somewhat critical reviews of recent developments in international affairs were indulged in at the speech-making session of the American Society of International Law, which concluded its first annual meeting here to-day.

John W. Foster announced as a fact that President Roosevelt had proposed to some of the leading nations of the world "that we at least make a limitation on the size of vessels of war that shall be built in the future."

Prof. Woolsey of Yale urged that "wars of passion" could be abolished if international law should provide that all wars must begin with a proclamation, and that a "cooling" time of thirty or sixty days intervene between the proclamation and actual hostilities. Such an arrangement, he said, would have obviated the South African war and also the Russo-Japanese war.

Representative Richard Bartholdt spoke of the necessity of making The Hague Conference permanent, and said that the United States, with the impetus toward peace which President Roosevelt had achieved, could accomplish this result by a united demand at the next Hague Conference.

Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who presided at the meeting, expressed the hope that should the forthcoming Hague Conference fail to prescribe a limitation as to armament, it would issue a mandate that any neutral nation supplying a warring nation with money should be adjudged guilty of a hostile act.

Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, was perhaps the most caustic in his interpretation of the policy of the United States regarding Santo Domingo and the acquirement of the Panama Canal Zone without compensation to Colombia.

Olney on a Concert of Powers.

Having for his text the development of international law as a science, Mr. Olney first pointed out the necessity of having international law founded on the aggregate action of a concert of powers. This was well illustrated, he said, in the European concert which had for its purpose the regulation of European international policies and the Eastern question. The European concert was somewhat analagous to the Monroe Doctrine, he said, although there was in fact an independent distinction, as under the Monroe Doctrine proper the United States assumed no protectorate over or attempted any interference with the external or internal affairs of any American State. Mr. Olney then proceeded to discuss more recent history.

"Within a comparatively short time," he said, "other doctrines have been officially and unofficially announced and given prestige and currency by being described as the Monroe Doctrine, or as necessary corollaries from it. Under these new doctrines it is intimated that if an American State does not behave itself well in either its external or internal relations—good behavior according to our own standards of course—it may be forced by the United States and coerced into doing the right thing; if necessary may have its revenues sequestered and applied by the United States according to the latter's notions of justice and equity.

"It is too plain for discussion that the Monroe Doctrine cannot be invoked in support of any such pretensions; that they are seriously objectionable, as calculated to wound the pride and excite the enmity of all other American States, and as committing the United States to undertakings of the most vexatious, burdensome, and dangerous character.

Wants No American Bossism.

"Our institutions will surely live and our people continue to prosper without the United States converting itself into an international policeman for the American continents, or into a debt-collecting agency for the benefit of foreign creditor States and their citizens.

Mr. Olney paused and asked: "How should the United States proceed?" and answered: "Surely, not by making itself a sort of International 'American boss.'"

He added: "Let it be assumed, however, as it should be, that the new doctrines, however objectionable in some aspects, may, and should, be credited to a wholly worthy origin."

Turning his attention to the Isthmus of Panama, Mr. Olney continued:

"The United States is now prosecuting a great public work on territory which but recently was the property of a sister republic. There is no pretense that that republic ever parted with its territory voluntarily. The territory was practically expropriated by the United States, claiming—and it is the best justification the circumstances afford—of acting as the 'mandatory of civilization.' But if the United States is to be deemed to have held a mandate from civilization to sequestrate Colombian soil for a great public work, it should also be deemed to have held a mandate to see that Colombia was duly compensated—otherwise civilization stands revealed as an objectionable personage, quite insensible to the more elementary claims of justice."

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Olney the general topic of The Hague Conference and the development on international law as a science was discussed.

These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Elihu Hoot; Vice Presidents—Chief Justice Fuller, Justice David J. Brewer, Justice William R. Day, William H. Taft, Andrew Carnegie, Joseph H. Choate, John W. Foster, George Gray, John W. Griggs, W. W. Morrow, Richard Olney, Oscar S. Straus, and Horace Porter.

MOB OF WOMEN BEAT A MAN.

Take Revenge on a Farmer for Cruelty to His Wife.

LONDON, Ohio, April 20.—George H. Ward, a farmer, near Roscoe, Madison County, was soundly whipped yesterday by sixteen women because of his alleged continual whipping of his wife and other cruelties to her.

Mrs. Ward died Thursday, and Friday Ward buried her, digging the grave himself to save expenses. The women met at an appointed place armed with buggy whips. When Ward came from the grave they pounced upon him and beat him, crying, "Beast," "Brute," and "Dog."

Mrs. Ward before her death filed a petition for divorce, alleging cruelty.

THROWN FROM B. R. T. CARS.

Passenger Has Concussion of Brain—Inspector Accused.

Alfred Johnson, 31 years old, of 760 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, was badly hurt last night when he was put off a Coney Island ear on the Culver line at Sixth Street and Gravesend Avenue. He was taken to the Seventy-second Precinct Station, where Dr. Albert found that he had suffered concussion of the brain and a dislocated wrist. He was taken to the Kings County Hospital.

Johnson got on the car at the Sixth Street crossing, the point where the second fare to Coney Island is collected. He refused to pay, and the conductor called the inspector stationed there. The inspector, it is alleged, shoved him from the car, and private detectives of the B. R. T. took him to the station.

Hearn & Hyman
CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Announce for Monday and Tuesday

Specials in their various departments showing very marked price concessions

Suits—Specials

Rajah Suits, strictly tailor made; semi-fitted hip-length coat, collar and cuffs of contrasting shades; pleated skirt with three folds; black, pastel blue, apricot, violet and natural. Value $50.00.. VERY SPECIAL **37.50**

Chiffon-Taffeta Suits, Eton coat, Tuxedo effect, handsomely lace trimmed; pleated skirt; colors navy, black and brown. Value $35.00... VERY SPECIAL **22.50**

Afternoon Gowns

EMPIRE PRINCESS, of chiffon voile, silk lined throughout; kimono sleeves, Filet lace and embroidered yoke. Black, Navy, Biscuit, Smoke and Light Gray and Light Blue. Value $75.00.. VERY SPECIAL **45.00**

Princess Jumper Dresses

OF EXTRA QUALITY CHIFFON TAFFETA, in Golden Brown, Navy, Biscuit, Light Blue, Lavender, Pink and Black; bodice heavily hand embroidered in silk to match; kimono sleeves; skirt has 40 one-inch box pleats. Usually $35.00.... VERY SPECIAL **22.50**

Braid Pony Coats

ECRU OR BLACK.

Beautiful models, made over Peau de Cygne.

15.00. Value $25.00.

Motor, Steamer and Travelling Coats.

Beautiful woolen materials in plaids and stripes, entirely new models, with leather collars in contrasting shades.

12.75. Real value $22.50.

Skirt-Specials

NEW MODELS, of best quality chiffon Panama or worsted; box or side plaited, plain or with folds at foot; black, navy, gray and russet. Value $8.75.. VERY SPECIAL. **5.75**

BUCKSKIN FINISHED TAFFETA SKIRTS, cluster, box or side plaited model; all sizes. Value $15.75 ..... VERY SPECIAL. **10.75**

65 Messaline Waists,

Various Beautiful Models, Elaborately Trimmed with Valenciennes and Cluny Laces; $12.50 to $16.50 Values, Taken from Our Regular Stock and Reduced to

6.75

Heatherbloom Taffeta Petticoats, With very Deep Circular Ruffle,

2.90

20 West 23d Street, Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING THE MOST RECENT STYLES IN

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITS, INCLUDING DRESSES, COATS AND WRAPS, HOUSE GOWNS AND UNDERGARMENTS; ALSO THE LATEST DESIGNS IN HATS, GLOVES, BOOTS AND HOSIERY, PARASOLS AND NECKWEAR.

WOMEN'S TRAVELING AND MOTOR WEAR, INCLUDING OUTER-GARMENTS AND SUITS, HATS, GLOVES, VEILS, AND AUTOMOBILE PARASOLETTES.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND MOTOR GOODS.

STEAMER RUGS AND MOTOR ROBES; LEATHER ARTICLES FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

SALES ARE ANNOUNCED OF WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS, COTTON DRESS MATERIALS AND WOMEN'S WAISTS, AS FOLLOWS:

A NUMBER OF WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR . . REDUCED TO $16.50 WHICH IS MUCH LESS THAN PRICES PREVAILING HERETOFORE.

(DEPARTMENT ON THIRD FLOOR)

12,000 YARDS OF GINGHAMS AND COTTON VOILES, PRINCIPALLY CHECKS AND PLAIDS, AND

10,000 YARDS OF SELF FIGURED MULLS AND CRÊPES, IN VARIOUS SHADES, INCLUDING BLACK AND IVORY, AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF 19c. PER YARD.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 23d,

ESPECIALLY PREPARED STYLES IN WOMEN'S WAISTS, AS FOLLOWS:

LACE WAISTS . . $9.00, 12.50, & 15.00 EACH
WHITE WAISTS : $2.00, 3.00, 3.75, 5.50 & 6.75 EACH

A SPECIAL SALE OF LACE AND MADRAS CURTAINS

VERY DESIRABLE FOR SUMMER FURNISHING, WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 22d & 23d,

COMPRISING SEVERAL HUNDRED PAIRS,

HERETOFORE $5.25 TO 8.50 PER PAIR, REDUCED TO $3.00

RUGS AND MATTINGS AT REASONABLE PRICES FOR SUMMER HOMES, HOTELS AND YACHTS.

DOMESTIC RUGS OF THE MAKES MOST DESIRABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE, INCLUDING HOMESPUNS IN CARPET SIZES, WITH SMALL RUGS TO MATCH; ART SQUARES AND WASHABLE RUGS.

MATTINGS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN; IMPORTED AND AMERICAN FIBRE MATS; ALSO ORIENTAL RUGS IN THE MORE DURABLE MAKES, AT MODERATE PRICES.

FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING THROUGH OUT THE SUMMER MONTHS,

DURING WHICH PERIOD THE PLACING OF ORDERS FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

For the First Twenty-five Women
$38 to $82 Suits at $25.

EXCEPT FOR THE FACT that there are only twenty-five of these Suits, this is probably the best offering ever made so early in a season. The Suits are late samples from the Manhattan tailor whose styles and perfect tailor work have no superior even in the finest custom tailoring. In the group also are three imported models that cost $150 apiece.

There are taffeta silk Suits, fancy woolens and a few white serges in coat, Eton and one piece effects. A fair average value would be $65, but the earliest comers to-morrow will buy them for $25 apiece.

$25 to $50 Suits at $18.98.

Sixty-seven strictly tailored Suits made of fancy weave cheviots, stripes and mixtures. There are short and medium length Coats, fitted, semi-fitted and cutaways, some plain, others trimmed; and the linings are of high grade silks and satins. The Skirts are mostly plaited effects. There are only one or two Suits of a kind, and very extra values are they at $18.98.

Second Floor. None Sent C. O. D., Credited, or Sent on Approval.

$1.50 Imported Plaid Suitings, 59c.

LIGHT SUMMER WEIGHT and all of fine wool—one of the best of a series of offerings which have made April a noteworthy month in the Dress Goods Store.

There are broken and block plaid patterns in these Suitings, making them especially adapted for misses' wear. At the beginning of the season they were $1.50 a yard. To-morrow's price will be.....59c

$1 Gray Panama Suitings, 50c | $1 English Mohair Suitings, 59c

$1.25 Black Tailor Voile at 59c. a Yard.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Men's 60c. and 75c. Shirts at 39c.
Both Plaited and Plain Negligees.

FINELY MADE SHIRTS—many of them out of materials that are usually confined to Shirts sold for a dollar. It is a chance that—with present prices of cotton fabrics—it will probably be impossible to duplicate.

There is one of the greatest assortments of patterns ever seen in a Shirt Sale. The plain front Shirts are of excellent woven madras in grays, blues and tans. The plaited front Shirts are in grays, blues and tans in figured and check designs, printed in contrasting colors. For vacation or business wear these are such Shirts as men will want in quantities, 39c, each

Other Special Sales for Men.

95c. White Madras Shirts at 59c.
$1.50 Plain and Plaited Shirts at 98c.
75c. Muslin Night Shirts at 50c
15c. Cuffs, 3 pairs for 25c.
50c. Suspenders at 25c.
50c. Neckwear at 25c.

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance. None Sent C. O. D.

50c. Printed Soie de Paris, 29c.

UNLESS YOU SEE THIS SHEER AND SILKY STUFF and feel its softness and delicacy, it is hard to realize how fine it is. When you *do* see it, you wonder that it could have been sold regularly even for 50c. a yard.

It is silk and cotton with white grounds so woven as to show the tiniest silken cords running crosswise of the goods. Over this surface are scattered the daintiest floral printings it is possible to conceive. Color tones show delicate combinations in light pink, light blue, lavender, heliotrope, green, yellow, gray and leather.

Main Floor Thoroughfare.

Home's Greatest Allurement

The influences of the home are the ones that make for good. The more attractive the home, the more reasons why the young people prefer to have their entertainments in it. As music is the greatest entertainer known, so the

Sterling Playerpiano

is the best and the most satisfactory means to obtain it. Why?

BECAUSE it is a beautiful, thoroughly artistic Sterling Concert Grand Piano, the pride of the most accomplished musician who wishes to play by hand.

BECAUSE within its case is hidden the best piano player made to-day (the Sterling) which furnishes the supple fingers for those who have not acquired the technique of piano playing by hand.

BECAUSE it is the combination of two instruments in one, occupying the space of an upright piano, in appearance and artistic worth an instrument that stands at the very top as an art product.

BECAUSE the Sterling Music Roll Circulating Library, for a nominal annual fee, gives the whole family access to all of the world's great music, from the simplest popular air to the noblest of the classics.

BECAUSE its moderate price enables any one to own it, either for cash or the fairest and simplest monthly payment plan ever given by any one.

INFORMAL DEMONSTRATIONS of this modern piano are given every morning and afternoon and on Saturday evenings. It will richly repay any one to come and hear and see this piano. All are welcome.

The Sterling Piano Co.,

518-520 Fulton St., cor. Hanover Place, Brooklyn.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Lest You Forget We Say it Yet—

Uneeda Biscuit

Pack Everything in Manahan's. All Stores Sell

TARINE MOTH BAGS

Tarine Moth Sheets, Rug Wrappers.

YOUR DRUG WANTS

are important matters and should have the best attention. In quality, accuracy, promptness, attention to details, moderate prices and all-around reliability, our service will satisfy the most exacting. Telephone 5583, 35th. Waldorf-Astoria Branch open all night.

RAMSDELL DRUG CO.,

Retail successors to Daggett & Ramsdell
17 West 34th St., & "The Waldorf-Astoria."

BRONX CONTRACTORS KICK AT WATER RATES

Object to Increase in Charges for Water Used in Building.

WASTED, O'BRIEN SAYS

Commissioner Declares Meters Are Cut Out and Hydrants Badly Damaged by Contractors.

Bronx contracting firms, and especially those who have recently taken large contracts are arranging to make trouble for Water Commissioner John J. O'Brien because of an increase in the rates charged them for water used in the work of constructing buildings. They charge the Commissioner with exceeding his authority and so arranging things as to increase the patronage of his office.

Prior to two weeks or so ago contractors were charged $5 a month for every portable boiler used by them on building jobs. Recently the price was increased to $13.64 for 20-horse-power boilers a month, and to $26.05 for 40-horse-power boilers. In adidtion, according to Deputy Commissioner Michael Hunt, a contractor was obliged to pay the salary of an inspector, amounting to $3 a day.

Michael J. Leahy, President of the Contractors' Association of the Bronx, has written to the Water Commissioner on behalf of the association, complaining of the increase and pointing out that whereas a twenty-horse power boiler hitherto cost the contractor only $60 a year for water, it will now cost him $1,201.44. He asserts that the water actually used in such a boiler, if metered, would cost but 15 cents a day, or less than $47 a year. He closes his letter with the assertion that the extra cost of construction will fall on the property owners.

Mr. Leahy has two or three sewer contracts with the city, and in complaining to Deputy Hecht before writing Mr. O'Brien he asked to have a meter attached to the pipes supplying water to the boilers where that work is in progress. His request was refused.

Mr. Hecht said last night that the reason for the increase was that contractors, not only in the Bronx, but all over the city, caused great damage to hydrants and wasted water by wholesale. He also said that it had been found that where meters were put in, it very often happened that as soon as the Water Inspector had disappeared the meter was "cut out" and the water used freely, and very often wastefully. The order for the increased rate, he added, had come direct from the Commissioner.

POTATOES CORNERED.

Speculators Buy Up Supplies and Jump Prices 50% Following Freeze.

The wholesale price of potatoes in this city has advanced 50 per cent. in the last two days, and as practically all of the large operators have bought all they could get hold of there is little prospect that the consuming public will have a chance to buy supplies at the prices which have prevailed hitherto this season. Maine potatoes, which were quotable at $1.50 per bag on Thursday, were held firmly at $2.25 yesterday, and State stock has advanced in about the same proportion.

The flurry in the market was caused by the freeze in the South early this week, particularly in the large producing districts around Charleston and Savannah, where the supplies of new potatoes for this market are largely obtained during the Spring months. Prior to the freeze it had already been known that the potato crop of Florida had been curtailed about 50 per cent. by the protracted drought in that State, and while some of this stock is already in the market, it is held at $6.50 to $7 per barrel, a price too high to bring them in competition with old potatoes, even were prices of the latter much further advanced. European potatoes, which are ordinarily called upon to relieve a shortage here in the Spring months, cannot be delivered here for less than $2.80 per sack, so that there is room for the large operators to force prices still higher without meeting competition.

No sooner had the speculators confirmed the freeze damage early in the week than they sent telegraphic orders throughout all of the large producing districts in New York State and Maine and bought all the supplies of old potatoes they could quietly obtain. In the meantime prices in New York City were not advanced, because this of course would have caused the growers in the country to put their prices up. Toward the end of the week the big buyers had obtained all the supplies they wanted and then suddenly advanced prices.

In addition to the effect of the freeze upon the potato market it has caused an advance of about 100 per cent. in the price of strawberries owing to the fact that the Southern crop was curtailed by the freeze. It will also mean that watermelons and cantaloupes from that section which usually reach this market about June 1, will not be here until about July 1, and that there will be a very short supply of Southern vegetables of all descriptions here this Spring.

The freeze has been the most disastrous to the trucking interests through the southeast that has ever been experienced since this great industry developed.

BELMONT ORDERS STEEL CARS

Forty to be Ready for Expected 42d Street Tunnel Opening Nov. 1.

Forty all-steel cars of new design will be contracted for this week by Theodore P. Shonts, the President of the Interborough Company, for use on the lines of the New York & Queens County Railway, one of the Belmont properties. The cars are all to be supplied with airbrakes.

Behind this simple announcement made yesterday lies the fact that it is the present expectation of the New York and Queens County officials, including Mr. Belmont, that the so-called Steinway, or Belmont, tunnel, from the foot of East Forty-second Street to Long Island City, will be opened for operation about Nov. 1. It is announced that the delivery of all forty of the cars will be required by Dec. 1, and it is expected that some of them will be in operation by Nov. 1.

The cars are to be thirty-eight feet long, and will be provided with all recent improvements in the line of equipment. They will have cross seats and seating accommodations for forty-four passengers each. The approximated cost of each car is $8,000, a total expenditure of $320,000 for rolling stock for the Belmont lines in Queens County.

It was learned that the cars are to be so constructed that they may be operated in the Steinway Tunnel, which is really the primary reason for adding to the present equipment of the Queens County lines. Under the franchise granted several years ago, before August Belmont entered the metropolitan traction field, nothing was said about the operation of fireproof cars exclusively, however. The tunnel under the East River has been constructed under this franchise, the legality of which has been questioned.

It was learned yesterday that the McAdoo tunnels under the North River from the foot of Morton Street to Hoboken will be opened Oct. 1 unless present plans miscarry. The tunnels are completed, and the subway that is to extend up Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street has been practically finished as far as Hudson Street, while the work beyond that point to Fourteenth Street has progressed very rapidly.

If the line is opened in October, as is proposed, it will have its terminus at that time at Fourteenth Street, with a station there and at a point just below where the line turns into Morton Street. It is expected that this short road when put in operation will draw a large proportion of the traffic by ferry to Hoboken, as well as some of the Lackawanna's suburban travel.

Alleged Hallboy Jewel Thief Caught.

Samuel Tomment, the colored hall boy accused of stealing a handbag containing jewelry and checks from the apartment of Mrs. Abraham Grossman in the Hotel Balmoral on Friday night, was arrested in South Norwalk, Conn., yesterday while trying to dispose of one of the rings. A detective has been sent to bring him to this city for trial.

E. R. THOMAS'S $40,000 LOSS.

500 Shares of Silver Plate Stock Gone —Asks Court for Duplicate.

An order directing the Silver Plate Trust to issue five certificates, of 100 shares each, to E. R. Thomas, the horseman, was made by Judge Charles J. Parker of the New Jersey Circuit Court, in Jersey City, yesterday. The certificates are to replace five certificates which disappeared from Mr. Thomas's residence in New York. Their value is nearly $40,000.

Thomas testified that several weeks ago he took certificates in the Silver Plate Trust from his office to his house and called to his wife to take the certificates to the jewel safe. Mrs. Thomas was taking a bath, and sent a maid, who took the certificates to the jewel safe. The certificates represented $100,000. The next morning Mrs. Thomas took the certificates from the jewel case and gave them to her husband, who tucked them into his pocket and went to his office in his automobile. When he got there five of the certificates were missing.

The Pinkerton Detective Agency has been unable to find them. Thomas was corroborated by his wife, her maid, Letitia Adams, and a Pinkerton detective. The court ordered that Mr. Thomas must give a bond for twice the value of the certificates to the trust to indemnify it against loss should the stock be found.

$580,000 CAR-TRUST BONDS.

American Car and Foundry Co. Finances a Sale to the Erie.

The American Car and Foundry Company, it was learned yesterday, has executed a car trust for $580,000 covering equipment sold by that company to the Erie Railroad. The equipment bonds bear 4½ per cent. interest and mature in monthly installments over a period of ten years. The American Car and Foundry Company, as vendor in connection with various railroads as vendees, has executed a number of similar car trusts recently.

The operation amounts to the Car and Foundry Company accepting equipment trust obligations from the railroads to which it sells equipment, the Car Company in turn guaranteeing the bonds and placing them in the market. This form of financing has been resorted to in order to facilitate the purchase of equipment by railroads which do not find it convenient to purchase their equipment by direct payment in full to the equipment manufacturing companies.

Canals to be Opened Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Supt. Stevens of the Department of Public Works announced to-day that the canals of the State, except the Oswego, would open on or about May 1. On account of work on the barge canal, the Oswego Canal cannot be opened until May 15.

AID MEN TEACHERS' SALARY BILL FIGHT

Commissioners Stern and Harrison Assure Them of Board's Support.

OPPOSED TO EQUALITY

Commissioners Say a Fair Scheme of Readjusting Pay for Men and Women Should Be Adopted.

Commissioners Abraham Stern and Robert L. Harrison of the Board of Education went to the mass meeting of the Association of Male Teachers and Principals of the city yesterday morning to assure them again of the support of the board in their fight against the Salary Equalization bill. The meeting was held in Terrace Garden, at Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and seven or eight hundred teachers turned out for it. The bill which the association is working to defeat has passed the Senate, and it remains now to be seen whether it will be handled in the Assembly by the Committee on Cities or the Committee on Rules. The teachers hope to see it defeated. Mr Stern, who was first introduced by President William L. Ettinger of the association, said, in part:

"The Board of Education has taken an unbiased stand. It is not prejudiced for either the men or the women, but it deems it its duty to look after the welfare of the entire public school system of this city. And while the board has no hostile feeling toward the women teachers, it hopes earnestly that if this bill is beaten there will be no such feeling between the men and women teachers, for if the interests of the public schools are to be conserved the men and women both must work together for the best good of the entire system.

"The promise which the board has made to the Interborough Association of Women Teachers that the board would favor an equitable scheme of readjusting the schedules so as to give increases for both men and women will be carried out, and just as soon as the board is informed of the defeat of this measure, it will lose no time in getting to work on such an undertaking. This in itself will show the attitude of the board toward its teaching staff."

Commissioner Harrison echoed the sentiments of Mr. Stern.

"The question in which the board is interested," he said, "is not that of equal pay for men and women teachers, but it is the question of a fair and just compensation for good and honest work. I believe that the schedules should be adjusted so that both the men and the women would get as much as the city can afford to pay for efficient service. It was a pleasure to go to Albany on behalf of the board in the endeavor to have justice done in defeating what seemed to us a very bad piece of legislation."

Mr. Ettinger was the other speaker on the Equalization bill.

"The men teachers," he said, "are not opposed to higher salaries for women; their campaign is carried on for a principle, and that principle is that a man is worthy of his hire, and no Legislature has the right to put on the statute books a law saying that a man cannot receive any more salary than a woman or that the City of New York cannot raise the salary of one man without raising the salaries of eight women.

"Our position has been misrepresented from the start. When I went to Albany a month ago on this matter I found a distinctly hostile sentiment, and even after removing the hostility I found that we couldn't remove the votes that had been pledged to the passage of the bill in the Senate. But the prospects for its defeat are better now. We showed them that equalization had not been tried in other cities, and suggested that if it is to be tried at all it be tried elsewhere than in New York, where women teachers are getting higher salaries than anywhere else in the State."

Mr. Ettinger denied that there was any difference of opinion among the men teachers about the bill, and the enthusiasm at yesterday's meeting appeared to bear him out. It was said before the meeting that a good many of the women teachers are withdrawing their support of it for the reason that it threatens the system of advancing salaries on which the pay of both men and women teachers has been determined in the past, and that the primary teachers, who are all women, have come to realize that it will mean nothing to them to have in the law a provision that their pay must be equal to that of men teaching in the same grade.

A petition has been signed by thirty-five women teachers and about the same number of men teachers in the Manual Training High School asking that the bill be amended so as not to affect the regular salary advances of teachers not in the graded service, which, it is declared, will be prevented if the present bill becomes a law. This will be forwarded to the appropriate committee, and other similar petitions will be prepared for circulation within the next few days.

RAILROAD BUILDS A CHURCH.

New Parish Houses for St. Michael's Completed by Pennsylvania.

The building of a new Church of St. Michael, with parish school, rectory, and convent, to replace the old buildings on Thirty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, soon to be torn down, has been almost finished by the Pennsylvania Railroad. This unusual undertaking for a railroad company was started last Fall, and now all except the interior finishings is complete.

The old Church of St. Michael and its connecting parish buildings stand on a tongue of land surrounded on three sides by the terminal excavations for the Pennsylvania tunnel. As soon as the five priests connected with the parish and the thirty sisters in the convent have moved into the new structure on Thirty-second Street, the old buildings will be torn down and their foundations blasted away to give room for the Pennsylvania tracks.

Instead of obtaining the site, which reaches back to Thirty-first Street and has a frontage of 148 feet on Ninth Avenue, by condemnation proceedings, the officials of the road agreed to purchase a plot of land of the same size on Thirty-fourth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and on it to build practically a reproduction of the old church, with the parish buildings in a more modern style.

According to this contract, the entire front of the old church, with its façade of carved limestone, has been removed bodily to the new site and set up exactly as before. The rose window and nineteen memorials in the old façade have been reset in stone for the new.

Silversmiths in Merger.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Silversmiths' Company of New York, which is said to be a merger of the Silversmiths' Company and the Silverware Stocks Company, filed its certificate of consolidation with the Secretary of State to-day. The capital is $14,000,000. The Directors include Edward Holbrook and John S. Holbrook of New York and Herbert J. Mills of Providence.

POLICE GRAFT CHARGES UP.

San Francisco Captain Accuses Chief Before Grand Jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Capt. John Mooney of the Bush Street Police Station appeared before the Grand Jury to-day to substantiate his charges that houses of ill-repute, saloons, and illegal restaurants have flourished since the earthquake of April 18, 1906, in his district under the protection of his superior officer, Chief Dinan, in particular. Charges of insubordination have been preferred against Mooney by Dinan.

The officer was in the witness chair for nearly two hours. Many exhibits, comprising police records, were examined. The Grand Jury adjourned until Tuesday.

Lord & Taylor

Monday, April 22nd

Special Sale of Silk Petticoats, Infants' Wear and Lingerie Waists

Special Offering of

Silk Petticoats

at Manufacturers' Prices

In Black, White, Black and White and Colored Taffeta, from

$5.00 to $12.00

—Also—

Lace Trimmed Novelties

from $15.00 to $25.00

Extra Size, (Black only,)

from $6.50 to $8.50

Lingerie Waists

in Lawn or Batiste,

lace or embroidery trimmed,

in a variety of styles,

$1.75, $2.50, $2.95, $3.95, $5.75

Tailored Linen Waists,

Hand Embroidered fronts, long and short sleeves; open front or back,

$3.95,

value $6.00 to $8.00

Infants' Dept.

One lot of Domestic Dresses,

6 mos. to 2½ years, yoke effect,

from 65c. to $1.95

One lot of Long Waisted Dresses,

2 to 4 years,

from 75c. to $2.25

(very much below regular prices)

Aprons

Maids' and Waitresses' Aprons

in fine lawn with Gibson or square bib and bretelles, trimmed with embroidery,

at 50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.45

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Lord & Taylor

offer the following

Summer Floor Coverings

At Attractive Prices

The City or Country Home for which you are seeking appropriate Floor Coverings, can now be most attractively furnished under Money Saving conditions of a most unusual character.

China and Japan Mattings

in a wide range of figures and colorings.

Oshkosh and Crex Grass Carpets & Rugs

in appropriate color shades.

Kashmir Rugs

in unusually handsome designs and appropriate color shades for Summer Furnishings, all sizes

Mourzouk Mats,

especially desirable for veranda service.

Domestic Rugs

of every conceivable weave, style and coloring, especially adapted to Summer Furnishings, in all sizes.

Oriental Rugs

in all weaves and sizes from the smallest mat to the largest size carpet, every one of which has been selected for its own particular merit.

We call Special Attention to the following:—

385 Fine Antique Mousouls

regularly sold at $15 to $25, will be sold this week

at $10.50, $12.50, $15.00, $17.50 each

490 Fine Antique Daghestans

regularly sold at $15 to $35, for this week only

at $12.50, $15.00, $17.50, $20.00, $25.00

The attention of those desiring Carpets is directed to the exceptionally choice lines of Wilton Velvets and Velvets being displayed.

Wilton Velvets regularly sold at $1.65 yd at $1.15

Velvets regularly sold at $1.25 yd at 92½ cts.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

A. Jaeckel & Co.

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We offer the advantage and convenience of storage rooms for Furs on the premises in direct connection with other departments. Garments for storage will be called for on request, and when wanted will be delivered immediately without advance notice.

Furs, Fur Garments, — Storage of Furs — Auto Garments, Wearing Apparel.

Remodeling and repairing at special prices during the summer months.

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HAVE NOW ON SALE

A Most Complete and Varied Assortment of

Tailor Made Walking Suits

For Women and Misses

Pony, Cutaway, Box, Eton, Blouse, Single or Double Breasted, Loose, Semi and Close Fitting Models with the newest ideas in full pleated skirts—of Serges, Panamas, Worsteds, Voiles, Pongee, Burlingham, Rajah and Linen

25.00 28.50 31.50 35.00

SPECIAL VALUES

Dressy Semi-Tailored Suits

High-class Suits in the most recent foreign models, and many original and exclusive styles in Three Piece-Suits. The materials used are Chiffon Taffeta, Marquisette, Chiffon Voile in plain colors, stripes and checks and Imported Fabrics trimmed with rich laces and embroideries mounted over best Taffeta

35.00 55.00 95.00 125.00

Costumes and Dresses

Afternoon and Visiting Gowns, Morning Dresses and Dainty Summer Costumes in Princess and Two-Piece Styles of Batistes, Lawns, Mulls and Linen trimmed with laces and embroideries.

SPECIAL—MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Guimpe Dresses of Natural Pongee
Prettily trimmed with bands of brown Taffeta and fancy buttons—new handkerchief sleeve effect. Value $30.00 Special **19.50**

Lingerie Princess Dresses
Of French Batiste—val. lace yoke and medallions of baby Irish lace—entire lace sleeves. Pink, blue, helio, white. Value $20.00 Special **13.50**

Separate Coats

Coats of Taffetas, Coverts, Broadcloths, Worsteds, Serges and Cravenette Fabrics in all the fashionable lengths—loose, semi or close fitting styles.

Lace Coats

The Latest Paris Fad

of Irish, Crochet, Filet, Princesse, Venise, Renaissance and Cluny Laces in Eton, Pony and Long models.

SPECIAL—MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Covert Top Coats
in box and semi fitted styles—lined with superior Taffeta or Peau de Cygne—splendidly tailored

11.50 and 15.00
Values $18.50 and $22.50

Black Broadcloth Top Coats
new close-fitting style trimmed with tailored taffeta straps—lined with guaranteed taffeta. Value $20.00 Special **12.75**

Satin Rubberized Coats
guaranteed rain and Spot proof—full length—collar and cuffs in contrasting colors. Value $25.00 Special **16.50**

Walking Skirts

A complete assortment of the newest full pleated and gored Skirts in Serges, Tweeds, Taffetas, Chiffon Panamas, Voiles, Mohair, Linens, Rajah and Pongee at Very Attractive Prices.

SPECIAL—MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Silk Lined Voile Skirts
of excellent quality French Voile trimmed with wide folds of taffeta over heavy silk drop. Value $17.50 Special **12.00**

Black Chiffon Panama Skirts
box pleated effect trimmed with tucks—equal to best custom make. Value $14.50 Special **9.75**

FURS

Perfect Facilities for the

COLD STORAGE

of Furs and Fur-lined Garments with full Insurance against damage by moths, burglary and fire at moderate cost.

Alterations and Repairs made during the Spring and Summer at much less than regular rates.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED.
ARTICLES CALLED FOR ON REQUEST.

56-58 Twenty-Third St., West

UNION PACIFIC LAND MONOPOLY ATTACKED

Western Lawyers Declare That Sale of Tracts Can Be Forced.

BONAPARTE HAS A REPORT

Some Towns in Wyoming Are Owned by the Railroad — Great Coal Deposits Tied Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 20.—As one of the results of the recent investigation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission into Western land frauds prominent Western lawyers have recommended to Attorney General Bonaparte that an attempt be made to force the Union Pacific to return to the public domain millions of acres of land in Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, and Utah. Of the original grant of more than 20,000,000 acres made to the Union Pacific by the Government when the road was being constructed, it still has enough to cover the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware and have a farm of nearly half a million acres left..

Immediately after the Inter-State Commerce Commission's investigation of the conditions which have made possible the monopoly in coal and lands which the Union Pacific has maintained for twenty-five years, Commissioner Prouty called upon Western attorneys who had assisted at the investigation to submit recommendations for remedial legislation or other means of dealing with the monopoly. These recommendations have been sent to the commission and are now in the hands of the Attorney General.

"Destroy the land monopoly of the Union Pacific," is the basis of the report. A paragraph of the report says: "It seems that the conditions which attended the grant have all been evaded, disregarded, or vitiated by fraud or have lapsed by time."

One of the charter provisions under which the land was granted is as follows: "All such lands so granted by this section, which shall not be sold or disposed of by the said company within three years after the entire road is completed, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption like other lands at a price not exceeding $1.25 per acre, to be paid to the Government land offices and thereafter to the Union Pacific Company."

It is forty years since this land was granted to the railroad, and to-day nearly 6,0000,000 acres of the grant is still in possession of that company.

When Carl Schurz was Secretary of the Interior an investigation of these lands was held. Mr. Schurz construed this clause to mean that the land not disposed of should be returned to the Government and sold as other public lands, the proceeds to go to the Union Pacific.

The Union Pacific has placed a blanket mortgage on all its lands, however, and the Supreme Court has decided that, as long as the mortgage was unpaid innocent purchasers would suffer and the lands could not be returned to the public domains. When the Union Pacific went into the hands of a receiver this mortgage was paid off. The Western lawyers now hold that these lands could be taken away despite the fact that Congress permitted the company to reorganize.

The monopoly which the Union Pacific maintains in Southern Wyoming is the most complete in the world. There are towns which belong to its absolutely. Towns have been formed but never incorporated. Streets have been decded to the municipality, but remain the property of the railroad. The houses which have been erected all belong to the railroad. Such a town is Hanna, where the located several of the greatest coal camps in the West. Every street and alley bears the following sign:

"This is no thoroughfare. Private property of the Union Pacific Railroad."

The first thing a passenger sees when he gets off a train is a sign telling him he is on the private property of the railroad. The hotel belongs to the railroad; so does the bank and the stores.

If a labor agitator appears among the miners he is promptly ordered to get off the company's grounds, and if he refuses he is arrested by a policeman, put on board a Union Pacific train, and sent out of the Union Pacific country. He can do nothing. He is a trespasser on private property.

On what appears to be a public road between Rock Springs and Horse Thief Cañon, a distance of twenty-two miles, there are just twenty-two signs telling the public that the road is the property of the Union Pacific, and that everybody must keep off except those who have permits from the railroad.

The railroad actually owns each alternate section for twenty miles on each side of its tracks. The Governments owns the intervening sections. To get from one Government section to another it is necessary to pass over the railroad lands, and the railroad company promptly arrests all trespassers. If a sheep man wants to lease a certain amount of Union Pacific land for his flock, he must pay rental for the Government lands lying between the Union Pacific sections.

Within sight of the Union Pacific's main line are thousands of acres of the best coal lands in the West. There is a chronic shortage of coal in Union Pacific territory, but the railroad will not give a coal operator permission to cross the lands between the coal and the railroad, although in some cases the prospective mines are within a hundred feet of the tracks. As a result the coal is not mined by independents, and the Union Pacific product is sold at enormous prices.

It has been recommended that these coal lands, as well as the other lands, be regained by the Government. The Union Pacific has offered to return thousands of acres of these lands if prosecutions of alleged fraud in obtaining the lands are withdrawn. This point is also under consideration by the commission and Attorney General.

Should Mr. Bonaparte force the railroad to return the approximately 6,000,000 acres of the original land grant which remain in its possession, it will mean the breaking of the monopoly and the influx of thousands of homesteaders. However, there will be difficulties in the way.

"There is no use going to law against the devil when the court is held in hell," says the report sent to Washington, intimating that there is no use trying a Union Pacific case in some Wyoming courts.

HAD FEARS OF ASSASSINATION

Dr. McAfee Wants Death of Dr. Burr at Westborough Investigated.

The Rev. Dr. Cleland B. McAfee, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, expressed the belief yesterday that the recent violent death at Westborough, Mass., of the Rev. Dr. Everett D. Burr should be investigated, the clergyman having communicated to Dr. McAfee shortly before his death fears of assassination because of his vigorous crusade against the atrocities in the rubber region of the Congo.

Dr. Burr was killed about six weeks ago either by falling or being thrown from a moving train while on his way from his home in Newton Centre, Mass., to Boston, where he was to talk on the subject of the Congo. Dr. McAfee explains his delay in suggesting an investigation by the fact that he had been away from the city for some time.

Dr. Burr expressed his fears to Dr. McAfee when he was in Brooklyn last December. He made a speech in the Lafayette Avenue Church as a result of which President Roosevelt was petitioned to interfere in the Congo.

The dead body of Dr. Burr was found beside the Boston & Albany Railroad tracks near Westborough. There was a report at the time that his gold watch and chain, $100 in cash, and an overcoat were stolen. The Massachusetts authorities were of the opinion that Dr. Burr's death was accidental.

SHIELDS'S ANNIVERSARY.

U. S. Commissioner Has Been 52 Years in Federal Courts.

United States Commissioner Shields celebrated yesterday in the Federal Building the fifty-second anniversary of his service in the United States courts. The room was thronged all day with friends of the Commissioner, who came to congratulate him. His desk was covered with flowers.

Commissioner Shields entered the Government service in 1855 as an under clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Federal Court. Yesterday, in recounting his experiences, he said that when he entered the Government's employ the United States courts were held in the brownstone building in City Hall Park, later used by the Court of General Sessions. The offices of the Federal courts at the time were in what was then known as the old Commodore Stevens home, in College Place, now West Broadway, near Murray Street. They moved to their present quarters when the Federal Building was completed in 1875.

MAHLER BROS.

Sixth Av. and 31st St.

Special in Stylish Spring Skirts!

8.00 Accordion Pleated Sicilian Skirts
Black, blue and brown, **3.98** Excellent cut and quality.

10.00 Accordion Pleated Taffeta Skirts
Rich, lustrous black, **4.98** Very superior grade of silk.
Also Pleated and Kilted Skirts of French Panamas

12.00 Panama and Sicilian Skirts
Newest pleated effects, **6.98** In rich, lustrous black.

15.00 Accordion Plaid Taffeta Skirts
Large blocks in black and white **7.98** Very full at foot; extremely swell.

18.00 English Voile and Taffeta Skirts
Voiles of very fancy style with box pleats and kilts alternating. Hip trimming of folds of taffeta and voile. **8.98** Chiffon Taffeta in an entirely new pleated style, with two broad folds at foot. Very superior quality.

Remarkable Reductions in Coats!

Covert Box Coats stitched straps—turnback cuffs—Pure tan covert cloth.
Striped Cheviot Box Coats New light effects—velvet collar and cuffs—metal buttons.
Semi-Fitting Covert Coats Finely tailored, satin lined models.
Value $10.00 **4.98** $10.00 Value

10.00 Olive Tan Covert Box Coats, 5.98
Very nobby style—pockets, turnback cuffs. Velvet collar. Also same style in black cloth.

Very Stylish Taffeta Coats, 4.98
Gibson Etons, Embroidered Etons. Pony Coats, Box Coats.
(10.00 Values)
All are prettily lined and of superior quality chiffon Taffeta.

Novelty Cheviot and Taffeta Coats
Very light plaid and stripe cheviots in nobby Box Coats, velvet collars, fancy buttons. **7.98** (Value 15.00) Taffeta Etons, richly embroidered satin serge lined, ¾ sleeve. Also Taffeta Pony Coat.

Hosiery at Strikingly Low Prices!

Only the most reliable makes and best grades are included in this sensational price-cutting event!

.21—Maco Stockings—Split Soles—.21
Actual .35 values. Fast black, fine soft quality. White top and sole, excellent grade.

.25—Gauze Cotton Stockings—.25
Actual .39 values. Fine sheer weave. Superior fast black.

.29—Lace Lisle Instep and Allover Stockings—.29
Fine fast black of best grade. Most effective designs. Usually .45.
Six Pairs for $1.40

Russet, Leather and Tan Hosiery
Also all the leading mode Shades—in lace insteps and allovers and plain fine gauze. Many silk embroidered novelties.
.35, .45, .75 and up to $1.00

1.00 pr.—Pure Silk Hosiery—1.00 pr.
Positive $1.49 value.
Fast black, fine grade. Some with cotton feet.

Moschcowitz-Garnett Co.

OUTFITTERS TO WOMEN

402 and 404 Fifth Ave., at 37th St.

Attractive Showing of Smart Spring Models

In French Batiste, original design Foulards, Veilings, Taffeta, Linen, Rajah Princesses and Lingerie Gowns, Linen, three piece and Coat Suits, Pongee and Summer Materials, ranging from..... 18.50 to 75.00

SPECIAL OFFERING
FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

150 Women's Tailored Suits
Embracing all the latest styles and fabrics.
VERY SPECIAL **27.50** Formerly $35.00 to $52.00.

Women's Waists (MAIN FLOOR)
An exclusive line of French hand-embroidered waists in Ecru Filet, Lawn and Batiste Waists—they cannot be duplicated.

INTRODUCTORY SPECIALS
LINGERIE WAISTS that have sold from $10.50 to $18.00 **8.75**

E. Kumke

MANUFACTURING FURRIER.

Removal Announcement

I beg to announce my removal to the new, commodious building at

19 West 38th Street

and invite attention to the convenience of this location in the best retail district, as well as to my improved facilities for serving patrons,

Cold Storage—Includes expert handling and thorough cleaning and redressing of Furs before delivery.

Repairs—During the summer months at reduced rates. Furs purchased now will be stored for the summer months free of charge.

Stern Brothers

Women's Fancy Costumes

Comprising Striped Silks, Voiles, Messalines, Crepe Media, Marquisettes, Rajahs, Crepe de Chine, Nets and Laces, suitable for Afternoon, Street and Dinner Wear.

Will offer To-morrow

Two Entirely New Models especially prepared for this sale

Rajah Silk Dress, in the new colors, handsomely trimmed with velvet, embroidery, lace & taffeta piping, **$36.50**
Value $50.00

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE WALKING SUITS
of French Voile, in black, navy blue, brown, tan, white and grey, Eton Coat trimmed with taffeta and lace, full pleated skirt with folds, made over taffeta drop, **$29.50**
Value $42.00

WOMEN'S WALKING SKIRTS
of Black Taffeta, Value $16.00, **$12.50**
of Black Voile, silk lined, " 18.00, **13.75**

Colored and Black Dress Goods

Imported Suitings and Voiles, in stripes, checks and plaids in desirable color combinations, **79c**
Former Prices $1.35 to 1.75 Yard

2000 Yds. Imported Black Voile, crisp finish, Regular Price $1.45 Yard, **94c**

Decided Reductions in

High Cost Foreign Laces

Consisting of Point Venise, Italien Filet, Point d'Alencon, Silk Bohemian, Chantilly, Lierre, Fancy Net Laces, Insertions and Galloons, from 2½ to 12 inches wide, **45c** to **3.25**
Former Prices 95c to $5.75 Yard

Gold and Silver Tinsel Laces, also Colored Venise and Filet Effects, Laces, Galloons and Insertions, from 3 to 9 inches wide, **58c** to **5.50**
Former Prices $1.25 to 8.50 Yard

UNMADE ROBES
of Princess, Venise, Mechlin with Needlepoint, Chantilly with Silk applications; Linen and Batiste with Filet Lace, Embroidered Chiffon, also Net with pompadour effects, **$35.00** to **125.00**
Former Prices $65.00 to 175.00

Linen Departments

A Special Offering, To-morrow, of Table Cloths, Napkins, Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases and Towels,
At Decided Reductions.

Table Cloths: 2x2 yds., $2.10; 2x2½, $2.65; 2x3, $3.15; 2½x2½, 3.25; 2½x3, 4.25
Napkins: Breakfast Size, Doz. $2.10; Dinner Size, Doz. 2.95
Linen Sheets, Pair $4.50, 5.75
" Pillow Cases, " 1.35, 1.65
Huck Towels, Scalloped, Doz. 2.95, 5.75

Aprons and Caps

Maids Aprons, 50c to 7.50 Nurses Aprons, 48c to 2.15
Butlers " 33c " 95c Artists " 85c & 1.35
Kitchen Aprons, 35 to 1.10
Also the Original Red Cross Aprons for Nurses, 70c
A large variety of Imported Aprons, $3.25 to 19.50
CAPS FOR MAIDS, NURSES AND COOKS, NIGHT CAPS, BREAKFAST AND DUSTING CAPS.

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Special Values for Monday

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, an assortment taken from regular stock, in various styles and materials, 14 and 16 yrs, Heretofore $23.50 to 46.50, **$16.50** to **37.50**

Misses' Junior Suits, of Panama cloths, fancy checks & mixtures, semi-fitted or box coat models, full plaited skirt, 12 to 16 yrs, **15.95**

Girls' Reefers, of plain cheviots and fancy mixtures, notch collar, nicely tailored, 6 to 14 yrs, **4.95**

Girls' Wool Dresses, of serges, plaids and mixtures, in sailor, Russian and blouse models, 4 to 14 yrs, **$1.98** to **3.95**
Heretofore $3.95 to 6.95

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets

Much Below Value

Irish Point Curtains, **$3.50, 6.95, 14.00**
Regular Value $4.25 to 18.50

Renaissance Curtains, **$8.50, 10.95, 15.00**
Regular Value $10.50 to 22.50

Lace Bed Sets, Single and Double Bed size, **$3.75** to **27.50**

Oriental Rugs and Mattings

Special Sale for Monday and Tuesday

Choice Carabagh, Daghestan and Ghendjie Rugs suitable for City or Country Homes, At the following Very Low Prices:

$7.00, 10.00, 14.50 and **17.50**
Value $9.50, 14.50, 18.50 and 25.00

Japanese Matting, plain and figured, Value $12.00, Per Roll of 40 Yds., **$9.50**

West Twenty-third Street

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY

Summer Dress Silks

THE LATEST EFFECTS IN PLAIN AND NOVELTY SILKS FOR SUMMER WEAR ARE SHOWN IN TAFFETAS, RAJAHS, SHANGHAIS, TUSSAHS, HABUTAIS, PONGEES AND FOULARDS, IN MEDIUM AND FINE GRADES.

Presentation Linens

A SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN LINENS SUITABLE FOR WEDDING GIFTS, CONSISTING OF FRENCH HAND-MADE LINENS, PLAIN OR TRIMMED WITH FINE LACES; ALSO IRISH EMBROIDERED MADEIRA EMBROIDERED AND JAPANESE DRAWN-WORK, FOR TABLE, SIDEBOARD OR DRESSER.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

IMPORTANT SALES

WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:—

Printed Satin Foulards

Value $1.00 **55c** yard,
Comprising 5,000 yards of superior quality, in new patterns and fashionable Spring colors, including Navy, Brown and Black.

Fashionable Dress Fabrics

ENGLISH MOHAIRS, 3,000 yards (plain and fancy), SILK AND WOOL CREPE AND FANCY SUITINGS, in the desirable shades and effects of the season. Formerly $1.25 and $1.50. Yard, 60c
SILK AND WOOL VOILE, 1,000 yards, new hair-line striped effects. Formerly $2.50. Yard, 1.50
BLACK DRESS FABRICS, 1,500 yards Figured Mohair Sicilians and Figured and Plain Granite Mohairs. Formerly $1.00 and $1.25. Yd., 60c, 75c

Dressmaking—Tailoring

Special facilities for the prompt execution of all orders.
WEDDING GOWNS to order, of Liberty Satin full train, handsomely lace trimmed, 125.00
BRIDEMAIDS' DRESSES to order, of Sheer Fabrics, lace trimmed—Princess Model, 80.00
WEDDING VEILS, complete, 15.00

Women's Coats and Suits

AN UNUSUAL OFFERING OF HIGH CLASS MODELS, *decidedly below the regular prices*

WHITE BROADCLOTH COATS.—Most attractive styles, for all evening functions. Regularly $58.00 to $125.00, 37.50 to 75.00
PONGEE COATS, Regularly $38.00 to $75.00, 27.50 to 45.00
TAILOR SUITS of brown, blue and black serge; also gray mixtures—medium length coat, full plaited skirt with two folds. Regularly $45.00. 32.50

Bridal Lingerie

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF EXCLUSIVE HIGH GRADE NOVELTIES IN FINE FRENCA HAND MADE GARMENTS, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR US. EXQUISITEY HAND EMBROIDERED AND TRIMMED WITH REAL LACES, DESIGNED EXPRESSLY FOR US.

Attention Is Directed to the Following Special Values in HAND-EMBROIDERED GARMENTS.

NIGHT GOWNS, 5.25 to 15.00
DRAWERS 3.25 to 7.50
COMBINATION GARMENTS, 7.50 to 10.50
CORSET COVERS, 2.50 to 7.50
PETTICOATS. 6.50 to 10.00

Damask Table Linens

Marked concessions from Regular Prices.
DAMASK LUNCHEON SETS, hemstitched, consisting of Cloth and one dozen Napkins to match. Set, 8.50, 11.00, 14.00, 20.00
BANQUET AND RECEPTION CLOTHS, round and square, trimmed with finest laces. Regularly $95 to $200, 60.00 to 135.00
DINNER NAPKINS. Novel and conventional patterns. Doz., 4.50, 5.85, 6.00

Broadway & 19th Street

Pure Drugs, Quick Service, Reasonable Prices.

The one drug store in New York where you will find everything you want, where you will get what you want quickly, and where you will not be overcharged, is the drug store in the Times Building.

A specialty is made in this store of prescription compounding. A large force of graduate pharmacists are constantly employed and quick service is assured. We point with pride to the fact that all the drugs and chemicals used in this department are of the highest purity.

Prescriptions compounded at this store contain just what the doctor orders.

Make Us Your Druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
(A Corporation)
Times Building,
Broadway at 42nd Street.
Phone 4323 Bryant
PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

PRESIDENT'S SON STAR AT RECITAL

Quentin Roosevelt, Miss Young's Pupil, Renders Three Numbers on the Piano.

MISS THURSTON TO WED

Miss Barr Marries Mr. Bailey—"An Evening in Holland" Given by Sigma Kappa Sigma Society.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Phra Ratanaypti, the Siamese Chargé d'Affaires, was the host this evening at a dinner in the Chevy Chase Club, having as his guests Prof. and Mrs. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Reed, Mr. Loftus, First Secretary of the Siamese Legation; Mr. Reed, Nai Cheun of the Siamese Legation, and Nai Terr, also of the Siamese Legation.

Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie had as their guests at dinner to-night the Bishop and Mrs. Satterlee, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, Rear Admiral and Mrs. MacGowan, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Anderson, Gen. and Mrs. Fitzhugh, Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson, and Mr. and Mrs. Kearney.

Mrs. Nicholas Fish entertained a company of sixteen to-night at dinner in her home, on N Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Watson of the British Embassy Staff entertained at dinner to-night, complimentary to Mrs. Grant Watson's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Low of Brooklyn. Covers were laid for eight.

Gen. and Mrs. Garlington will entertain a company at dinner to-morrow evening.

The marriage of Miss Marcia Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Butler, who with her mother returned recently from Europe, where they spent the Winter, and Edward Heald will take place on May 14 in the home of the bride's parents. Only a small family party and a few close friends will be present. Mr. and Mrs. Butler will sail for Europe on May 19, five days after their daughter's wedding, for an indefinite stay abroad.

Miss Louise Frances Bartlett and John Francis, Jr., will be married on Monday evening at 8 o'clock in St. Mark's Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. Dr. William Devries. Miss Bartlett will be attended by her sister, Miss Florence Bartlett, as maid of honor, and the four bridesmaids will be Miss Louise Dennington, Miss Bessie Bonney, Miss Jeannette Medford, and Dr. Clarissa Tufts. Frederick W. Steckman will act as best man for Mr. Francis. The ushers will be Alexander Yznaga, Harold H. Martin, James C. Shibley, and William H. Mitchell. After the ceremony there will be a reception in the home of the bride's parents, 324 Maryland Avenue, N. E. Dr. Clarissa Tufts entertained the entire bridal party on Wednesday evening in her apartments in the Columbia.

Mrs. Grace Gallaudet Kendall, daughter of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, was married at noon to-day to William B. Closson of Boston. The ceremony took place in the home of the bride's father, at Kendall Green, the college for the deaf and dumb, where Dr. Gallaudet is President. The Rev. Herbert D. Gallaudet, brother of the bride, officiated, and Dennison Gallaudet, another brother, acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Closson left this afternoon for a wedding journey. They will return on May 1 for the commencement exercises at the college. They will live at Magnolia, Mass.

Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest child of the President, was a star artist this afternoon at the pupils' recital given by Miss Marie Grice Young, his music teacher. Quentin played three numbers—Swift's "The Tired Child," Dutton's "Christmas Day Secrets," and Neidlinger's "March of Fairy Palace Guard." Quentin is a most serious young player, seldom misses a lesson, and plays with confidence and feeling. The other numbers on the programme were by Miss Agnes Trowbridge, Bradley Davidson, Miss Mildred Bacon, Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Marion Stone, Miss Dorothy Hayden, Miss Elizabeth Armes, Miss Deborah Exel, and Miss Katharine Poole.

Miss Mary Blackford Marshall and Richard F. Amphlett will be married on Tuesday, April 30, in the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Lewis Marshall, in Georgetown. Miss Alene Stokes of Richmond, cousin of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Rebecca Nash of Portsmouth, Va., cousin of the bride, and Miss Anne Phinizy of Augusta, Ga. Little Miss Helen Curtler of England, cousin of the bride, will act as flower girl, and Charles Gwatkins of Richmond will be page. Walton H. Marshall will be best man for Mr. Amphlett, and the ushers will be Barry Marshall and John Thompson of New York; St. Julien Marshall of Portsmouth, Albert Baker of Winchester, Va., L. T. Nicholson, Jr., Dr. Charles H. James, Dr. R. S. Beale, and Rawlins Hume, all of Washington.

Mrs. Curtler of Severe, Worcestershire, England, accompanied by her daughter, Helen Curtler, arrived in New York last week from England, on the Carmania. Mr. Amphlett arrived on the same steamer.

MISS BARR WEDS MR. BAILEY.

Ceremony Took Place at the Home of the Bride's Parents.

Theodore Layton Bailey and Miss Gillian Webster Barr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Barr, were married at 12 o'clock yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 13 West Fifty-sixth Street, the Rev. William H. Owen, formerly of St. Thomas's Church, but now of Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., officiating.

The wedding ceremony took place in the drawing room, which was decorated with white roses and foliage. The bride and bridegroom stood under a canopy of white Spring flowers and garlands.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, William Rufus Barr, wore a white satin gown, trimmed profusely with lace from her grandmother's wedding gown. Her veil was also of old lace, and she carried a shower bouquet of white sweet pease.

Mrs. John Sheafe Douglas, a sister of the bride, was matron of honor. She was in white Marquisette, trimmed with Liberty satin, and having a flowered girdle.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Elsie L. Morrill, daughter of Mrs. Amos Morrill; May A. Weatherbee, Beatrice Carpenter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitney Carpenter; C. Eleanor Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt; Mary A. Vanderhoef, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderhoef; Emma Langworthy Romeyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Romeyn. They wore gowns of white Marquisette, trimmed with liberty satin, and white girdles. Their large white hats were trimmed with pink plumes, and they carried bouquets of pink sweet peas.

Charles B. Curtis was best man, and the ushers were David Stewart, Nicholas Lensen, George Dyer, George Hubbell, Henry Britton, and Isham Henderson. The wedding ceremony was attended by the families and a few intimate friends.

Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. There was only an informal reception, as Mr. Bailey is in mourning, and the wedding was therefore a small one.

The bride is a niece of the late Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey will spend the Summer in travel, and will live in New York.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

CARTER—BATES.

The marriage of Russell S. Carter, a son of Dr. Henry Skelton Carter and Mrs. Carter, and Miss Florence Bates, a daughter of Mrs. Charles K. Bates, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, 160 West Fifty-ninth Street. The Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiated.

Miss Bates, who was given in marriage by her uncle, Benjamin Hinman, wore a white satin gown trimmed with point lace, a tulle veil bordered with point lace, and carried lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Edith Bates, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Ethel Du Bois, Jean Brown, Nellie Bulkley of St. Paul, and Marguerite Hanford. They wore yellow chiffon frocks trimmed with lace. Instead of hats they wore wreaths of green bay leaves and carried yellow daisies. The maid of honor had golden leaves in her hair and carried white sweet peas.

Jarvis P. Carter was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Douglas and James Carter, brothers of the bridegroom; Dudley Cotton of Boston, Edmund Brown, and Aaron H. Grout of Vermont. The wedding was followed by a small reception.

GUYNN—CROSBY.

Miss Cora B. Crosby, daughter of Mrs. Kathryne Crosby and Chester H. Guynn of Plainfield, were married at the home of the bride's mother, 31 Halsey Street, Newark, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, officiated.

LINDHEIM—LEVY.

The wedding of Miss Irma Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Levy of 102 East Seventy-third Street, and Norvin Rudolph Lindheim will take place on Thursday evening, April 25, at Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman will officiate. The matron of honor will be Mrs. Milton Bernstein and the bridesmaids the Misses Irene Kohn, Miriam Waters, Irma Steinbach, Henrietta Schilsky, and Elsie Engel. Clarence Guggenheimer will be best man and the ushers will be Arthur Hays, Bernard Kohn, Lester Bernstein, Milton Bernstein, and Allen Bernstein.

Miss Crane to Wed.

Miss Sadie Le Noir Crane, the eldest daughter of Magistrate Leroy B. Crane and Mrs. Crane of 139 West 119th Street, will be married on Monday evening, April 29, to Albert J. Dustin. The ceremony will be performed at the bride's home by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Miss Dale to Wed Mr. Burrage.

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Dale of Park Street, Montclair, N. J., yesterday announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Dwight Dale, to Champlin Burrage, son of Dr. Henry S. Burrage of Taugus, Me. Miss Dale is interested in sociological work in this city. She is Secretary of the New Jersey Children's Alliance and the New Jersey branch of the Consumers' League. Mr. Burrage is studying for a degree at Oxford University.

Social Notes.

Daniel Chauncey, Jr., who will marry Miss Grace Lindley Fargo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo, on April 25, gave his bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. His guests included his best man, René La Montagne, Jr., and his ushers, Winthrop Sands, Bernon S. Prentice, F. C. Inman, Halstead Vanderpoel, Stanley Fargo, Woodward Babcock, Sheldon Chauncey, James Pierce, Seymour Johnson, and Harry Alexandre.

Miss B. A. Baker gave a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel St. Regis to about thirty of her young friends. The guests were seated at one table, and the decorations consisted of roses and lilies of the valley.

William Kepner Grove, who is to marry Miss Mary Brodhead Bradley on April 23, gave his bachelor dinner last night at Sherry's. His guests included his best man, H. Ray Paige of New Haven, Conn., and his ushers, Hudson Booth, Charles G. Nichols, George K. Le Van, Allen N. Corwin, Ward B. Belknap, and George B. Campbell.

Among the well-known society people who have taken boxes and seats for the concert on May 7 at the Waldorf-Astoria to raise funds toward building a Spanish Catholic Church, and at which Mme. Eames and Emilio de Gorgorza are to sing and Victor Herbert and his orchestra will play, are the Archbishop of New York, Mgr. Lavelle, James Speyer, Archer M. Huntington, Judge Gary, Eugene Kelly, Thomas Hughes Kelly, Miguel R. Martinez, Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, Mrs. John Duncan Emmet, and Clarence Mackay. Tickets may be obtained at Tyson's, at the Waldorf, and from Miss Maria de Barrill, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Dr. Louis Faugères Bishop and Mrs. Bishop have taken a cottage at York Harbor, Me., for the Summer and will occupy it after July 1.

Mrs. Henry H. Andrew (Miss Garrettson) has returned from Ashoville, N. C., where she spent several weeks, to her home, 507 West End Avenue.

Mrs. Joseph H. Kiernan of Baltimore left the Holland House yesterday, where she has been spending a week. She arrived Monday to attend the dinner of the Huguenot Society, of which she is a member. She had as her guests at that dinner her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. Alexander Kiernan.

A dinner was given to Prof. Carl Hess of Wurzburg, Germany, by the New York Opnthalmological Society last night at Delmonico's. The speakers were Dr. A. Edwards Davis, Dr. Samuel D. Risley, Dr. Arnold Knapp, and Dr. E. Gruening.

SIGMA KAPPA ENTERTAINMENT.

"An Evening in Holland" Given for Charity at the Waldorf.

For the benefit of the Home Garden members of the Sigma Kappa Sigma Society presented an entertainment entitled "An Evening in Holland" last night in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Aatoria.

Holland wind mills, an Edam dairy, a dancing pavilion where Dutch dances were executed, and a florist booth called the Leyden Arcade, were features of the evening. The event was arranged after the style of the "Streets of Paris" presented in Chicago last Winter for charity by Mrs. Joseph Griswold Coleman. The pavilion where the dancing took place was named the Amsterdam Theatre, after the playhouse of that name in Holland.

Replicas of the Royal Picture Gallery in The Hague were represented by a series of living pictures portrayed by young women, who posed as subjects of famous paintings by Rembrandt, Frans Hals, and Van Dyke. The young women who appeared in the living pictures were the Misses Pauline Rubsamen, Unis Hinman, Leslie Wallace, Anna Halsey, Besele Wright, Irene Hibbard, and Marion Taylor.

The managers and attendants at the various booths in the "Evening at Holland" were Mrs. Amy Scoville, President of the Sigma Kappa Sigma; Mrs. Walter Aufermann, Mrs. O. C. Pickney, Mrs. J. K. Clarke, Miss L. Wagstaff, Miss Elizabeth Sperry, and Mrs. Joseph de Forest Junkin, Jr.

MRS. PAGE ENGAGED.

Will Marry Edgar C. Lackland, Jr., of St. Louis.

The wedding of Mrs. Frances Page of this city to Edgar C. Lackland, Jr., of St. Louis will probably take place in May at the home of Mrs. Page's sister, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Jr. Mrs. Page is a daughter of George H. Benjamin, granddaughter of the late Park Benjamin, and great niece of John Lothrop Motley.

Mr. Lackland's elder brother, Henry Lackland, married in Dresden last month Miss Elsie von Ende, daughter of Gen. von Ende. Mr. Lackland, who is a grandson of Mrs. Emelia Kayser of St. Louis, has been one of St. Louis's cotillion leaders. He spent last Winter in New York, and his engagement to Mrs. Page has just been announced.

MISS THURSTON ENGAGED.

Will Marry Chauncey Hackett of Washington.

The engagement is announced of Miss Amy Richardson Thurston of this city and Chauncey Hackett of Washington. Miss Thurston is the daughter of Mrs. William R. Thurston (Miss Maria Sampson) of 111 East Sixty-fourth Street. She is a sister of W. Richardson Thurston, Alden S. Thurston, and Edward S. Thurston, who now lives in Washington. She is well known in society. Mr. Hackett is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Hackett (Miss Ida Craven) of M Street, Washington, and is a Harvard graduate, class of '03. His brother, William H. Hackett, is a student at Yale.

IVORY SALES OVER $10,000.

D. P. Duffie Pays $230 for a Hawthorn Ginger Jar on Teakwood Stand.

The second afternoon's sale of the ivory carvings collected by the late Henry T. Cox, with Chinese and Japanese porcelains, brought $6,802.50 at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. The highest price of the sale was paid by D. P. Duffie, $230, for a blue and white Hawthorn ginger jar with a teakwood stand and cover. It was 9½ inches high.

An ivory group, "Japanese Street Performers," signed by Shin Yu Sai, and with a teakwood and plush stand, went to R. W. Patterson for $200. C. E. Chapman paid $200 for "The Swordsmiths" in ivory with a lacquered wood stand and ivory rail. This piece was signed by Mitsukiyo. A pair of large tusk vases, carved in high relief with Japanese agricultural and industrial scenes, mounted on carved and lacquered stands, went to E. E. Jackson, Jr., for $140 each.

A carving of the sacred elephant, with Buddist saints, a group signed by Harukiyo, went to Mr. Patterson for $190. These were among the higher prices of the sale.

Carll De Silver, Dr. Wyncoop, J. William Clark, and E. W. Bloomingdale were among the purchasers. The total returns for the two sales were $10,307.

OFF TO MILITARY PRISON.

59 Soldiers, Sentenced to Various Terms, Taken to Fort Leavenworth.

When reveille sounded in Castle Williams yesterday fifty-nine young men, every one of them formerly a soldier in the United States Army, got his few belongings together and reported to Second Lieut. Carroll B. Hodgea of the Twelfth Infantry, the latter of whom had been designated by the Secretary of War to conduct the fifty-nine to the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The young men, all of them military prisoners, and none of whose sentences will expire before April 1 of next year, constituted the third big batch of prisoners sent away from Castle Williams since the designation a year ago of Fort Leavenworth as the place of confinment for long-term military prisoners.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AGAIN CHECKS CRAIN

Persuades General Sessions Judge Not to Hear Forgery Case in Secret.

WANTS STERNER JUSTICE

Jerome Determined That Politics Shall Not Interfere to Save Old Offenders.

District Attorney Jerome had another hurried summons yesterday to the court presided over by Judge T. C. T. Crain of General Sessions, and prevented him from deciding in Chambers the case of Lawrence P. Mingey, who is accused of forgery. After the District Attorney had made his protest the case went over for a public hearing to-morrow morning.

The alleged crime was committed as long ago as March 30, 1904. It is charged that on that date Mingey signed a check drawn by E. M. Devine for $215 on the Ross Lumber Company, through the Hamilton Bank. He was tried before Judge Cowing for forgery in the second degree on April 30, 1906, and was defended by George M. Curtis.

Mingey pleaded that he had obtained authority to sign the check from Mr. Rose, but was convicted and was sentenced to eighteen months in State prison. The case was appealed, and two weeks ago a judgment was handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, affirming the sentence of the lower court.

Mr. Curtis then applied to Judge O'Sullivan of General Sessions for a certificate of reasonable doubt, and obtained an order to show cause why a new trial should not be held on the ground that new evidence had been discovered.

A notice of stay of proceedings was also served upon Mr. Jerome and Sheriff Hayes, but this was immediately vacated. Mr. Jerome held that Judge O'Sullivan had no power to stay a decision of the Appellate Division. He pointed out that Section 528 of the Penal Code expressly forbids this.

Under these circumstances, Mingey made a motion for a new trial before Judge O'Sullivan. This was granted, and the matter was turned over to Judge Crain. The regular proceeding would have been to have a hearing in open court, but this did not please the Judge. He ordered the case to be brought before him in chambers yeaterday, a day on which the courts are not sitting.

The Assistant District Attorney, who had charge of the matter, had no expectation that it would be brought up on a Saturday, and was not present. Word was sent to him that the case was up, and as soon as he had ascertained the conditions he sent a messenger for Mr. Jerome.

Mr. Jerome immediately came down stairs, and as soon as he had reached the chambers of Judge Crain he entered a vigorous protest.

"I object," he said; "under Section 528 of the Penal Code you have no right to try this man in chambers."

A prolonged discussion with the Judge followed, and in the end the Judge gave way. When it was all settled Mr. Jerome said:

"The case will be tried in open court on Monday. That's all there is about it."

For some time there has been friction between the office of the District Attorney and the Judges of General Sessions. It is probable that the case of Daniel Sullivan, who, although he was an old offender and had several convictions of robbery against him, was let off on Friday with a sentence of two months, may come up again. Mr. Jerome contends that old offenders should have sterner justice meted out to them, and he will not tolerate political influence being successfully exerted to save them.

FOUND THROUGH THE TIMES.

A Woman, Who Lost Valuable Rings In Sixth Avenue Gets Them Back.

Mrs. James Wood Reed, wife of a Southern banker and daughter of Minthorne Woolsey, Vice President of the Selma National Bank of Selma, Ala., who is making his Winter home at 250 West Ninety-fourth Street, lost four diamond and two plain gold rings, valued at $1,000, somewhere in Sixth Avenue, between Twentieth and Thirty-fourth Streets, a few days ago. She advertised the loss in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A friend of the family, who reads THE TIMES regularly, noticed the announcement of Mrs. Reed's loss, and he connected it with the fact that he had heard that a colored woman had submitted some rings to a jeweler for valuation. The friend communicated with Mr. Woolsey, and the police were notified. The woman was found, gave up the jewels, claimed the reward, and was made happy.

"If it had not been for THE TIMES, my daughter would never have seen her jewels again," said Minthorne Woolsey yesterday.

Henry Clews to Debate Again.

Since his recent debate with Gaylord Wilshire, the Socialist, at Cooper Union Henry Clews has received many challenges to continue the discussion. Having decided convictions in favor of the capitalist system, Mr. Clews has now accepted a challenge of the Brooklyn Socialists. He will discuss present issues on Sunday afternoon, May 12, at 2:30 o'clock, in the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, with Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick of Albion College.

"77"

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Doctor's Book Free

Send for Dr. Humphreys' Manual, 144 pages teeming with information on care of the sick and the treatment and cure of Disease with Dr. Humphreys' Specifics.

It's a good thing to have in the house.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.
Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year	2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year	1.00
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PEACE CONGRESS SEQUELS.

Many men many minds. We have published already some of the remonstrances of esteemed readers taking us to task for underestimating the Peace Congress, and to-day we print a most interesting London budget telling us that that same congress is hardly regarded with respect abroad. Indeed, instead of praising us for promoting the world's peace, our foreign friends plainly tell us that we are mischief makers, if not hypocrites. Our foreign policy, it seems, threatens the world, and our naval policy is at war with our professions of amity. It is all very well to have a President who preaches peace sermons, but does he not brandish a big stick? Admiral MANNEY furnishes us an interview telling us that we are building battleships carrying two fewer 12-inch guns than England's Dreadnought, and yet so much better planned that our broadsids fire is one gun heavier. Hence it seems that we are a "bumptious and warlike people," without the slightest pretensione as keepers of the world's dovecotes. We altogether refuse to identify the "ardent and ill-informed amateur" who rushed in where statesmen fear to tread, and who is advised to endow a Chair of History for his own instruction before attempting to influence the world's affairs. For such irreverence we have scant sympathy, and yet it ssrves to prove that others than ourselves differ from the good readers who thought our estimate of the Peace Congress's proceedings inadequate.

Not for a moment did we doubt the entire good faith of all concerned and the great weight of the aggregate membership. With all defects the gathering ranked a good second to The Hagus Congress itself, and the world might have been challenged to duplicate it without official support. Yet even while placing this high estimate upon its qualifications, and while wishing its aims every success, it is impossible not to see that its proceedings were characterized by no little colloquialism and impracticability. It seemed to us to lack that quality which it would have gained from a predominance of ths element which was conspicuous for its lack, that is, lawyers and men trained in public affairs. Take, for instance, Mr. CARNEGIE'S suggestion for an intsrnational police—to enforce what law? Mr. CARNEGIE'S suggestion is indeed aimed to remedy the chief defect of international law, that is, lack of sanction. Municipal law possesses the sanction of force, which Mr. CARNEGIE aimed to supply to international law. But ths municipal police enforce positive law, which everybody understands, while international law is hardly more than usage. It is at this point that municipal and international law divide, and that international law is weakest. Devotion to peace and arbitration in the abstract is entirely consistent with perception that any prudent nation before committing itself might well claim to know what are the laws to which it submits, and what the rules of procedure and the character of the Bench. Take, for instance, the lawsuit brought last week by a lady of Boston against King EDWARD for damages received while traveling over his Intercolonial Railway. The answer set up that the suit was contrary to the comity of nations. Why should King EDWARD permit himself to be sued when thsre is no court constituted for such cases, and when the law has not been declared? Then take the Drago or Calvo doctrine denying the right of navies to collect contractual debts—is it not evident that it is merely a doctrine, as yet, and that Mr. CARNEGIE'S international police would have doubtful status in supporting either side of the contention?

Of course it is not intended that there are no rules regulating the conduct of nations toward each other, and each other's subjects. There are many such rules, of all degrees of uniformity, and lacking in most other characteristics of what lawyers call law. It is evident that they are not international because they are not imposed upon nations by shy power, nor are executed by any power, and indeed are law at all only by mutual consent and observance. Europe's repudiation of the Drago doctrine, and King EDWARD'S refusal to be sued, illustrate that international law, so called, is law only so far as assented to. Yet there is a great body of common usage between nations to be found in statutes and treaties and the principles of morality and reason. A beginning might be made by the agreement upon a minimum to which the world should assent. The Statutes of the World should precede the Police of the World. The first result would be the creation of national consciences. As the sense of right and conscience grew there would be less for Mr. CARNEGIE'S police to do, and moral force would replace physical. The world has not yet learned the lesson exemplified by the United States for a century. There is no constitutional court, for instance, to take cognizance of the relations between England and Ireland as our Supreme Court regulates the relations between any two States of the Union. The inter-State, or we may say the intsrnational law, of the United States is an example to the world as potent as the Peace Congress. In this respect, at least, we practice what we preach.

THE POLICE TRANSFORMATION.

The reorganization of the Police Department under the authority of the Bingham bill has not come a moment too soon. It has long been evident that the police arm of the City Government was crippled, inefficient, and not to he depended on. With the increase in the number and the variety of the city's population it has become imperative thst the polics force should be kept at the highest point of discipline and effectiveness. It must, above all, be a trustworthy force, sound, honest, and subject to no other interest or influence than that of its orders and its duty. But it is notorious that an altogether too intimate relation has existed between the enforcers and the violators of the law. The great city has besn visibly getting beyond police control. The large number of reported assaults and burglaries has made men feel insecure in the streets and in their dwellings; regulations prescribed for the public peace and order have been violated and defied; conditions are going, and not very slowly going, from bad to worse.

It requires not only some knowledge of these conditions, but some imagination as well, to picture forth the possibilities of the reform Commissioner BINGHAM has so vigorously begun in exercising his new powers; authority is now centred in him, and he has made it felt. His men are on trial. They have been on trial before, but there is this difference, that now, if he finds them wanting, they will be replaced. It will make a world of difference to the crooks, the divekeepers, the pickpockets, the violators of the excise law, and all mannsr of offenders who have hitherto trusted, and not in vain, to arrangements secretly made for "protection" with the officers of ths law, of whom, in any well ordered community, they would stand in wholesome fear.

The municipal housecleaning begun in the Police Department will, we think, show a tendency to include other departments. There are a good many administrative nooks and corners where rigid inquiry would reveal pretty serious abuses—some of them, perhaps, serious enough to be sent to the Grand Jury. As ths Governor has pointed out, there is ample local authority for all needed investigation. A transformation similar to that now working in the Police Department may presently be observed in other branches of the municipal service.

FATE OF SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

Greatness in nations—the power to do things and preserve the regard of the world—chiefly implies a respect for law, obedience to authority, and the maintenance of public order. In making the most of these attributes Japan has bsen singularly fortunate. Possibly alone among the nations of the world, her advancement has chiefly besn brought about by concessions made by those in power working downward and not by revolutionary movements from below. No "Reign of Terror" forced the Emperor to part with his traditionally God-given legislative powers, or coerced ths nobles to surrender their patents of nobility. What happens, therefore, whsn a body of Japanese inspired by the exalted aims of Occidental Socialism break laws, defy authority, and turn to destroy life and property in order to enforce their ideas that wealth, labor, and authority are inadequately divided? The rebsllion at the Ashio Copper Mines, near Nikko, serves as an eloquent answer.

These mines, the property of the Furukawa family, were equipped with the best modern machinery and gave employment to about 10,000 men. All known modern appliances, physical and mental, were employed to preserve ths health and lives of the operators and to make them happy in their work. Wages were regulated according to profits. Grievances of all sorts were adjusted by a committee of managers representing the property owners and of delegates elected by the men. Justice and tranquillity seemed permanently established at the Ashio Mines when operators from the Occident began to introduce the insidious doctrines of immature Socialism—the proletariat must organize and by force obtain a larger percentage of the profits; it must organize as a guarantee of its future supremacy.

The reply of the Furukawa family is memorable: They could permit no organization of employés which at any time might be used to ruin the business any more than the National Government could permit the presence of a rebel army ready to bring about a revolution the moment things did not go to suit it—neither an industrial concern nor a Government could tolerate a condition of armed neutrality on the part of its employés or citizens.

Then it was that Socialism determined to adopt a policy of force. The mining plant, the property of the Furukawa family, representing many millions, was blown up, the homes of the officials were destroyed, and members of their families murdered or driven into the mountains. Soon the proletariat was left in full possession of the ruins. The Socialistic organization suddenly found itself dissolved into a band of individuals each striving for individual mastery. Those few days witnesssd Japanese civilization reverting to its primary elements.

At length ths Government took a hand. Troops were sent. Law, authority, and public order were enforced by bullets and at ths point of the bayonet. Arbitration was not even hinted at. When these things had besn done, the troops repaired as best they could the damage, and the plant was restored out of the Furukawa's reserve fund.

The Ashio Copper Mine is again ready to be operated, but—and this is the most potent lesson of the whole matter—wages, reckoned, as formerly, on a percentage of the profits, will bs about 40 per cent. lower than they were, and the Furukawas still maintain their right to conduct their business under the law, insist on obedience to authority, and the maintenance of public order.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Every New Yorksr—or perhaps we had better revert to the nomenclature of FENIMORE COOPER, and say every "Manhattanese"—who has paid particular attention to the growth and development of this island must have read with much astonishment the official statement of the rector of Trinity concerning the income of Trinity Parish. In the first place, one was entitled to astonishment that the public statement should just now be made. There was a time, or rather there have been times, when "Trinity," with its ancient endowment, was held to be formidable to New York on account of ths immensity of its possessions. "Raids" were made upon it, raids which may be supposed to have been originally instigated by the desire to blackmail, but raids which commanded threatening support in the Legislature. Those raids wsre met in various ways. Forty years or so ago they were met by a statement from the already venerable JOHN A. DIX, then, if we remember aright, Treasurer of the parish of which his now venerable son was and is the rector, giving an estimate of the total value of ths endowment, and showing that Trinity, contrary to the common belief, was worth only some few millions. If, again, we remember aright, it was between six and seven. Everybody thought it was worth more. Everybody who was entitled to an opinion was quite sure that it ought to be worth more. But Gen. DIX'S statement may have been necessary at that tims to mitigate envy, and may have had that effect.

But, considering what the forty or so intervening years have done for Manhattan real estate in general, one does not quite see why the rector of Trinity should have been moved to put forward this present statement that the income of Trinity is only some three-quarters of a million. There is now no active envy of the magnitude of Trinity's holdings which it is necessary or desirable to appease or abate. If there were, Dr. DIX'S statement would abate it only by making envy give place to surprise. Although the present Treasurer of the parish does not pretend exactly to bound the parochial possessions, it is well understood that they are such as to constitute Trinity one of the largest landholders in New York. And everybody is entitled to say that the income stated by Dr. DIX, (the good faith of his statement if not its accuracy being, of course, admitted on all hands) shows that the domain of Trinity is the worst managed piece of real estate on Manhattan Island. It would be interesting to trace the history and ascertain the present value of an equally extensive tract divided among individual holders. We may be very sure that the aggregated income of these holders would be found to bs immensely greater than the income of Trinity, in spite of the enormous advantage that single ownership of so great a tract gives for securing increass of value. Dr. DIX'S piety, learning, and eloquence are not in the least in question. But the business sense of the management of Trinity, which can secure less than a million of income from the vast Trinity estate, is very much in question. And yet we seem to have heard a tradition that, when Dr. DIX was chosen rector of Trinity, over several of the clerical staff of the corporation who were superior to him in seniority and conspicuousness, the explanation was that, for the rectorship of Trinity, there was needed a "business man," and that he was supposed to fill that particular bill better than Dr. VINTON, or Dr. HAIGHT, or Dr. HIGBEE. Truly it seems that "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

In the past Trinity has had the assistance of the children of this world. One of these, a little over a century ago, had the bright idea of reclaiming the "Lispenard meadows," which were so worthless, as Dr. DIX himself has recorded in his history of the parish that a church of another denomination had refused to take them as a gift at the cost of fencing them in. The child of this world, whose name history does not retain, acquired this worthless swamp, laid out "Hudson Square," afterward known as St. John's Park, built St. John's Chapel, and, as Dr. DIX has also recorded, made the swamp the "court end" of the town, as it continued to be for more than a generation. That was one of the most important and successful real estate operations ever undertaken in New York, perhaps the most important and successful. But as fashion moved northward the successors of the able child of this world did nothing to arrest the decline of the quarter. On the contrary, they did everything to hasten it. Thsy might have kept their domain as a Bloomsbury. They let it degenerate into a Soho. Finally they killed the goose that had laid the golden eggs, or sold their birthright for a mess of pottage, whichever way you choose to put it, by selling St. John's Park, with its ancient trees unequaled in this country, to Commodore VANDERBILT for the purposes of a freight station, now in turn obsolete as such. Thereby they converted a great part of the Trinity estate into a slum, and into a very low and offensive slum, and gained for Trinity Church the reputation of being the worst landlord in New York. And the income of the corporation has dwindled, we are now authoritatively assured, to the three-quarters of a million, which, considering the size and the situation of the property, is "relatively derisory."

It seems plain that the child of this world should again be invoked to display the wisdom in his gencration which the children of light have so conspicuously lacked. It would very well pay the corporation, even now, to invoke the services of a competent "real estate man," to clothe him with power, and to pay him, say, a minimum of $100,000 a year, though ths right man would probably be better compensated by a commission on his "results." At any rate, the present condition of the parish, as to its "temporalities," indicates that Mrs. RUSSELL SAGE was well advised when she entirely refused to invest the savings of her late husband in "endowments."

RUSSIA IN REVOLUTION.

Nobody can read Mr. BONSAL'S graphic presentation of the Russia that now is, and compare it with his almost equally graphic reminiscences of the Russia that was only ten years ago, without being assured that the Russian revolution, liks other revolutions, does not go backward. It is the Japanese war that has made the difference. Following the rule that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad, the crazy Grand Ducal ring, represented by ALEXIEFF, rushed upon their fate by forcing a foreign war in aid of tyranny at home. The popular delusion that the Russian "institution" was omnipotent abroad was the superstition which was needed to maintain its tyranny at homs. When it was borne in upon every man, woman, and child in all Russia that the autocracy had been shamefully beaten in a war of its own urging upon a people it affscted to despise, then the old Russia, ths Russia of tyranny and terror, passed irrevocably away, and the new and modern Russia was already "yeaning at the birth." The revolution had begun. And now Mr. BONSAL finds his "revolutionary literature" sadly passed by the Custom House officer, who, ten years ago, would have seized it and him and made trouble for ths American Embassy to extricate him from the results of his own temerity. It is a great transformation.

Manifestly, the Russia in which these things are happening can never revert to the condition of the Russia in which they could not possibly have happened. Manifestly, the dissolution of the first Duma was a "stroke of state" which it would take a veritable maniac to repeat, or to advise to be repeated, with the second. It is the autocracy, and not the revolution, which should most earnestly pray that the safety valve of Russian discontent should be kept open. The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times put the case very well whsn he declared the other day that until the Government came to an understanding with the "Moderate Centre," which is to say with the most conservative of the Progrssives, "there will be no assurance of the longevity of the Duma, with which the peaceful evolution of Russia is indissolubly bound up."

The word is with the Government. It has sometimes seemed that M. STOLYPIN had really risen to the height of this great argument and was able and willing to effect the modus vivendi between the old and the new, which his predecessors had either not desired or certainly had not accomplished. At other times he has seemed to be smitten with their judicial blindness. After such an act of liberalism as the submission of the budget to the discussion of the Duma, he has almost nullified its good effect by refusing to proclaim a prohibition of the trial of civilians by "field courts-martial," or by such a puerile piece of opposition as the refusal to allow the Duma to take the counsel of economic experts. Doubtless representatives of the people inexperienced in parliamentary institutions on the national ecale may indulge in wild demands and still wilder expressions, which a Russian martinet of the old régime would have felt bound to repress. But the hopes that have been entertained of STOLYPIN are based precisely on the belief that he was too large minded to play the part of such a martinet. It is his business not only to see for himself, but to make visible to the tottering Czar and the greedy Grand Dukes, that it is first of all in their own interests that he should be allowed to come to an understanding with the real representatives of the sane and sober part of the Russian people.

BOTHA IN LONDON.

Truly the whirligig of Time brings in his revenges. Of all the unlikelihoods the unlikeliest, eight short years ago, was that one of the Boer Generals would come to be ths pet and pride of London. Yet that extreme improbability is now the accomplishsd fact. It is a fact, to employ the trite phrase, "equally creditable to both parties." If the magnificent fight waged by the Boers against overwhelming odds had been successful, we may doubt whether the hospitality of the British metropolis would have been so ungrudging. But that, under modern conditions, could of course not be. If South Africa had been, ten years ago, practically as far from London as North America was a century and a quarter ago, then BOTHA'S "rebellion" might have succeeded like WASHINGTON'S, but then only.

But what is all to ths credit of Great Britain is that Gen. BOTHA goes to London, after these few years, as Premier of a British self-governing dependency. The political system which allows of the attainment of such a result within such a time is truly one of the glories of the British Empire. The only parallel to it is the reunion of the United States after the civil war. And that parallel is not exact. Our "period of Reconstruction" lasted much longer than the like period in South Africa. And long after the Southern States had been readmitted to their Constitutional status, the issues of the civil war were successfully invoked by certain Northern Republicans. Not until the Spanish war, that is to say, not until after a full generation after the civil war, was the perfect reunion effected which the reception of BOTHA in London as a British Premisr indicates to have been effected in the Transvaal within a decade.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

One of the most vexed and most difficult questions the Liberal Government of England has to deal with is that of university education in Ireland. Curiously enough, though the Liberal Party is on the whole decidedly more favorable to Irish wishee than the Unionist Party, the leading Unionists are prepared to go further toward satisfying Catholic sentiment than the Liberals. Indeed, The Spectator of London, which is by far the strongest of the Unionist weeklies, says:

Surely it would be much wiser to leave Dublin University exactly as it is, and to set up by its side a true Roman Catholic University which will fully satisfy the aspirations of the Roman Church in Ireland. We should like to see the representatives of Roman opinion—and these must necessarily be the Roman Archbishops and Bishops—given a blank sheet of paper on which to draw up their ideal university. That university we would endow from public funds as liberally as Trinity College. We trust that Mr. BALFOUR, as leader of the Opposition, will find it possible to tell the Government that if they will found a Roman Catholic University on these lines, they will meet with no sort of opposition, but rather support, from the official representatives of the Unionist Party.

Trinity College, Dublin, the most important institution of higher learning in Ireland, has for nearly seventy years been open to students without the religious tests that were enforced before 1840, but the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church have opposed the mixed instruction of Protestants and Catholics with the utmost energy. The Roman Catholics have supported largely by private gifts a university of their own, which receives a certain grant from the Government, but only a fraction of the income from the endowment available for Trinity. Just before giving up his post in Ireland to assume his duties in Washington Mr. BRYCE submitted a plan for the settlement of the university question, which was in the nature of a compromise between the two religious parties. It has mst with a good deal of opposition from both on the ground that it will tend to embitter rather than to assuage religious prejudices. The probabilities are that the Liberals will not try to deal conclusively with the matter at the present session, if at all. The essential difficulty, we imagine, lies in the "Nonconformist consciencs," which revolts at the notion of Liberal support for an avowedly Roman Catholic university. It is hardly to be doubtsd, however, that this is the only solution of a question which is at best an extremely thorny one.

Remarking upon the somewhat gratuitous assumption that it was the late JOHN SHERMAN (then Secretary of State) who assured Dr. VON HOLLEBEN, the German Ambassador, that we did not want the Philippines, the Philadelphia Record observes with much seriousness that such an action would indicate, that Mr. SHERMAN was of a "sound and disposing mind." The latter especially.

List of Prisoners Also.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper informs me this morning that President McGowan is to introduce a bill before the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday requesting Mayor McClellan to appeal to the British Government for the records of our municipality during Revolutionary times.

Would it not be a wise thing to ask for a list of the names of the prisoners of war in our city at that time? We have no such list in our State records, and it seems important that we should have such list. E. L. C.

New York, April 19, 1907.

"BURN THE CUSTOM HOUSES."

Louis Ehrich Suggests a Method of Advancing Universal Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer attended nearly every session of the Peace Conference. It was like a sacred baptism in the hallowed waters of international good-will. Noble sentiments, persuasive arguments, practical suggestions were offered in profusion. And yet I cannot but feel that the most effective, most potent, and most pertinent msthod of securing world peace was overlooked. As a foundation for my proposition, I quote first from a speech delivered by the Hon. James Bryce to our Chamber of Commerce less than a month ago:

"The more trade countries have with one another the better. It is in the order of nature that every country should produce that which it can produce best and can produce most cheaply, and should send it to every other country. It is in the order of nature that international trade should exist, and it is also in the order of civilization. It is also in the interest of peace. It is in the interest of confidence. The more each takes and the more each gives the better it is for both and the bettsr it is for the confidence of the world."

I quote furthsr from an address delivered in this city not many weeks ago by the Hon. Elihu Root, in which he explained the causes which had developed the solidarity of our National life:

"The second great influence has been the knitting togetber in ties of common interest of the people forming the once separate communities through the working of free trade among the States. Never was a concession dictated by enlightened judgment for the common benefit more richly repaid than that by which the States surrendered in the Federal Constitution the right to lay imposts or duties on imports or exports without the consent of Congress. • • • To it we owe in a high degree the constant drawing together of all parts of our vast and diversified country in the bands of common interest and in the improving good understanding and kindly feeling of frequent intercourse."

The thought expressed in these quotations contains the kernel of my proposal. If you want to draw mankind together, if you wish to remove the division lines between the nations, if you are eager to base the world on a foundation of indusirial justice, if you desire to create a condition which will render war clearly and manifestly opposed to international self-interest—then burn all the Custom Houses of the world! Abolish the anti-social method of raising ths revenues of Government by a tax on imports. Make all trade free—and make man veritably free—free, without barrier or hindrance, to exchange the product of his hand or of his brain with the product of every other man on the planet! Here is a fruitful field which invites the co-operation of the statesman, of the reformer, and of every lover of his race! This is the path which offers the greatest forward step in civilization. Fres trade, absolute free trade, would do more to lighten the burdens of life, more to equalize the conditions of mankind, more to develop that internal content which is one of the best guarantees for external concord, and more, directly and indirectly, to secure the blessings of permanent peace than any other influence or agency on earth. The abolition of the world's industrial shackles is no visionary dream. Some high-hearted leader, filled with the faith and steadfastness of a Garrison, will yet rouse mankind to effect the world emancipation of commerce. The best international peace congress would be an international congress for absolute free trade.

LOUIS R. EHRICH.

New York, April 18, 1907.

HEAT IN COAL ASHES.

Inventor Geyer Says He'll Prove Today That Prof. Bellew Is Wrong.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Friday paper there was published an interview with Prof. Bellew of Columbia University, in which he says:

There is absolutely no potential heat stored up in ashes. To a large exient ashes represent only the clay and salt that got mixed some millions of years ago with the decaying coal-producing vegetation of the carboniforous age.

The following invitation has been sent to Prof. Bellew:

Mr. James W. Geyer presents his compliments to Prof. Bellew, and requests that he be present in the boiler room of the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 21, where a practical demonstration will be given of the potentiality of a certain chemical agent in releasing the oxygen and hydrogen at the point of combustion, with coal ashes as a vehicle, and in increasing the force and duration of the heat units.

With due respect to Prof. Bellew's chemical knowledge, I claim that I have discovered an agent whereby the ashes of anthracite coal can be utilized in the proportion of two-thirds ashes to one-third coal, and produce a hotter and more lasting fire than pure coal, and so reduce the cost of this class of fuel 66 2-3 per cent.

My discovery has no connection, immediate or remote, with the alleged chemical compound employed by John Ellmore of Altoona, Penn., or by any other individual or corporation. My experimenting began ssven years ago, and I believe I have brought it to a state of complete perfection.

You are invited to witness the demonstration. J. W. GEYER.

New York, April 20, 1907.

Faker and Fakir.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why "fakir" instead of "faker"? The latter is evidently the word you wish to use, as it implies one who fakes, a trickster. A fakir (pronounced fa-keer) is a holy man, one of an order of religious beggars; a poor man, and an ascetic. This is hardly the meaning Mr. Wadsworth meant to convey.

On the same page appears thie line: "Smith will contest rumors." That's rather below THE TIMES'S standard, is it not?

To go back to "fakir"; one might just as well write "writir" or "bakir" when one who "writes" or one who "bakes" is meant, and the Century or Standard Dictionary will show this very clearly.

J. M. MacDONALD.

New York, April 19, 1907.

SHAKESPEARE.

(Born about April 23, 1564.)

Hail! Shakespeare, master mind of minds,
The pattern and provider for all other kinds,
The source of plunder for a host of pens,
The great observer, the wide-angle lens
That took in all the encircling sphere
Of mortal and immortal hope and fear;
Nothing escaped you; the greatest and the least
Were gathered up and pictured for the feast
That in these days is no less fitting fare
Than when, for other tastes, you set it there.
We offer nothing in return; we take
What you have given to us, bread and cake
And meat and wine, and, fattening, we say:
"There is one Bill impossible to pay."

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

WANTS ROOSEVELT TO SELECT BRYAN

Or Bryan to Choose Roosevelt—It's All One to John Temple Graves.

SO EITHER IS PRESIDENT

Southern Editor at Chicago Dinner Enlarges on His Idea of Nebraskan Nominating New Yorker.

CHICAGO, April 20.—"Bryan and Roosevelt, the two greatest in all the world." John Temple Graves of Atlanta, Ga., thus approached the close of his speech to-night at the twenty-seventh annual banquet of the Iroquois Club on "The Regeneration of Parties." Following the tribute paid to Mr. Bryan and President Roosevelt, the speaker said: "One word from Bryan would send Roosevelt omnipotent to the White House. One word from Roosevelt would just as surely make Bryan President and clothe him with the power for reform." Mr. Graves's speech in part was as follows.

"What conservative Democrat, save Alton B. Parker with his confreres, has been strong enough to put Bryan to indignity and Hearst to shame? What Republican is strong enough to reduce the irrepressible Roosevelt to the ranks of the orthodox in privilege? And what Republican, save Roosevelt, can coerce the thronged magnates of the trusts to a proper humility?

"Mr. Bryan is great because in all his life he has never feared or hesitated to champion his convictions against his party and to put them in balance against his personal intcrest. He is the first Democrat of the world to-day.

"Mr. Roosevelt has grown great because he, too, has risen above the partisan. Born and prospered in the camps of privilege, he came with a brave heart and an open mind to Washington. He followed orthodoxy in the wake of his party and in the path of his predecessor. But one day William R. Hearst flung at his feet an array of unanswerable statistics to prove the baneful existence and iniquity of the trusts. The challenge rang against a brave man's shield, and Theodore Roosevelt was never the same man again. He buckled on his sword and went forth to war with the merger of those northern railroads under Hill and Harriman. He has never sheathed since then the blade he bared in our Democratic battle against corporate greed and profit.

"There they are, the two greatest men in all the world. By the record they stand each for righteousness and justice everywhere. They are the unmatched champions of the people in the supremest crisis of the people's need. Democratic Republican, or Republican Democrat, it matters not. They are American statesmen and patriots in every pulse. One or the other of these men should establish order and justice in this crisis of our economic life. One or the other should be the President and pilot of the people in these tremendous times. Either is worthy. Each deserves. Which can be?

"If it was never true before in all our history it is true to-day that these two men leading opposite factions have on their lips the power to change the face of parties and to regencrate the Republic's life. One word from Bryan would send Roosevelt omnipotent to the White House. One word from Roosevelt would just as surely make Bryan President and clothe him with the power for reform. Roosevelt could elect Bryan almost as easily as Bryan could re-elect Roosevelt. Never was such power, never such opportunities, and never such responsibility in four American hands before.

"The obligation is even upon each.

"Will either rise to the great height which destiny has builded them? I do not know—nor do you. We only know that the vast occasion waits. I have pointed my own hero to his opportunity. If he will not grasp it, let us hope the other may.

"If Bryan from defeat will not retwine the laurel upon Roosevelt's conquering brow, then from the great height of victory let Roosevelt reach down to lift the patriot Bryan up to power and to duty."

Other speakers of the evening were Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Omaha, Ben F. Snively of Fort Wayne, and Edwin M. Grout of Brooklyn.

BIG CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.

Fifteen Governors of States Will Attend May Meeting in Chicago.

Fifteeen Governors have accepted the invitation of the National Civic Federation to name delegates to attend the National Conference on Combinations and Trusts in Chicago on May 28-31. The acceptances of Gov. Hughes of New York, Gov. Cummins of Iowa, Gov. Folk of Missouri, Gov. Warner of Michigan, Gov. Davidson of Wisconsin, and Gov. Cutler of Utah were received yesterday.

This conference will discuss:

Governmental power over corporations engaged in inter-State commerce; the division of power under the Constitution between the Nation and the State; power concurrent in Nation and State.

How should the corporation be constructed? Should there be National corporation as well as State? The basis of capitalization of corporations, their internal control; provisions looking to the protection of investors and the stockholders as well as fair dealing with the public; distinction between public service and other corporations.

The just and practical limits of the restriction and regulation, Federal and State, of combinations in transportation, production, distribution, and labor.

A large attendance is expected at the conference, which has attracted wide attention and interest.

IMPIOUS TRUST, SAYS JUDGE.

Trustees of God's Bible School Denounced by Court.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—The Trustees of God's Bible School and Missionary Training Home were denounced by Judge Pfleger in the Common Pleas Court today, although he at the same time denied an application for the appointment of a receiver for the Bible School. Two petitions had been filed by contributors and supporters of the school, one for the removal of the Trustees and the other for the appointment of a receiver, and both were denied.

Regarding a declaration made by the Trustees that they are not answerable to any human agency, but that their compact is between their conscience and God, the court says:

"But for their evident sincerity in their beliefs this could well be demoninated sacrilege, if not blasphemy, and might tempt the court to speedily wind up such an impious trust."

Charges of misappropriation of funds were declared not to have been sustained, as also were reflections on the methods of the Trustees.

Loyal Wuerzburger Protests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read the article on X-Rays in your esteemed journal of the 14th inst., I wish to protest against the term "obscure," which appears in the following sentence: "When twelve years ago a professor, then unknown to fame, who had been experimenting for years in an 'obscure' institution in remote Bavaria, discovered a new light."

The institution to which your correspondent gives the "glittering adjective" "obscure" is the University of Wuerzburg, and this Alma Mater has been and is still to-day one of the most famous universities of Germany. It is the Alma Julia, (name of the university,) where many of our illustrious teachers, whose names are looked on as household names in science, have made their fame through their works and researches. Let me just mention a few. Herr von Bergman, whose demise just took place, taught in Wuerzburg at the end of the seventies, at the same period Virchow, Gerhard, Koelliker, and others were professors. Wuerzburg, and to-day lives in that city a specialist for diseases of the stomach, Geheimrat Professor von Leube, to whom annually scores of Americans make their pilgrimage for their health sake. And in a few days American scientists will welcome to these shores one of the greatest ophthalmologists the world knows, Dr. Karl Hess, who is professor at Wuerzburg.

I found it necessary to lodge this protest because I considered the term "obscure" an insult to the great university as well as to the City of Wuerzburg, of which city I proudly call myself a son.

HARRY E. OPPENHEIMER.

St. Louis, Mo., April 18, 1907.

PEPLE NOW WANTS MANAGER ENJOINED

Says Comstock Has Cheapened "The Love Route" by Putting It in Stock.

THE TITLE ALSO CHANGED

Play Was Originally Called "The Hornet's Nest"—Comstock Denies Breaking His Contract.

Another playwright has applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to prevent what he considers an injurious use of one of his dramas. Edward H. Peple, author of "The Prince Chap" and other plays, complains that Ray Comstock, under whose management "The Love Route" was produced and who still controls the play, is detracting from the value of the piece by leasing it for production to stock companies.

Mr. Peple, in the suit filed yesterday, asserts that when an author has sold to a manager the exclusive right to one of his plays, the manager has no right to produce the play in stock houses in its period of production in first-class houses as a regularly organized attraction. Mr. Peple, in the complaint drawn by his attorney, Nathaniel Cohen, also declares that a manager has no right to change the original title of a play to any title that he may think more suitable.

According to the contract between Peple and Ray Comstock, the author gave to the manager the sole and exclusive right to produce his play, "The Hornet's Nest," in the United States, Canada, and Cuba. At the time of the first production at the Garrick Theatre, Chicago, last August, the title of "The Hornet's Nest" was changed to "The Love Route."

Peple declares that it was agreed the play should not be published, but should be retained in manuscript form to be used only for productions by Comstock. He contends that, contrary to this agreement, Comstock has licensed others to produce the play in stock theatres.

Mr. Comstock in discussing the suit said:

"I have done nothing that my contract does not permit me to do. After I paid the first $1,000 in royalties on a 5 per cent. basis I had the exclusive right to the play so long as I should continue to pay royalties regularly whenever the play was performed.

"The original production, which ran for five weeks at the Lincoln Square Theatre beginning on Oct. 29, was discontinued in Washington on Feb. 23 because we had exhausted all the desirable time then available in the Shubert houses, through which I book. I am already booking a route for another regular company next season.

"In the meantime, rather than let the play lie idle, I have leased it to stock companies in cities which my regular company will be unable to visit. For instance, I have leased it to Frisco and Los Angeles where the Shubert theatres have no theatres. I should also like to have it done here by the Proctor stock companies, because I feel that the value of the play as a regularly New York production is exhausted. I shall not lease the play to any stock company in any city where I expect to book the regular production.

"With regard to changing the name of the play, Mr. Peple objected to it at first, but finally consented. I think that 'The Love Route' is a better name than 'The Hornet's Nest.'"

Nathaniel Cohen says that injunctions will be obtained against stock companies attempting to produce the play.

TOLSTOY BY MISS HARNED.

She Plays In a Stage Version of "Anna Karenina."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 20.—Miss Virginia Harned this afternon brought out at the Hyperion Theatre the stage version of Tolstoy's novel "Anna Karenina," under the stage title "The Great Question." Many members of the Yale Faculty were in the audience.

The drama as presented was translated from the French dramatization of Tolstoy's novel made by Edmond Gulraud and adapted by Thomas William Broadhurst. The lines of the novel are not closely followed. Miss Harned said that the rôle was the most emotional she had essayed. Maud Granger, Lillian Paige, Kitty Blanchard, Ann Wallington, Margaret Dunn, Albert Brunning, Corley Thomas, William Courtney, and Bertrim Gadsky were in the cast.

WHAT'S A SACRED CONCERT?

Not an Elephant, Says the Prosecutor of Hammerstein's.

There was lots of fun yesterday when ex-Justice Abraham R. Lawrence, sitting as referee at 125 Broadway, continued the hearing on the revocation of the license granted to William Hammerstein for the Victoria Theatre. The proceedings are in the nature of a test, the license expiring on May 1. The referee observed that he did not think the matter could be properly investigated before the expiration of the license.

The first witness was August Kimmel of the Federation of Church Clubs, who volunteered to get information as to alleged violations of the Sunday law at the Victoria Theatre. He said that the only thing he considered improper in the performance he attended was a song suggesting the Caruso incident.

"What was the nature of the Church Club's objection to the Sunday night performances?" asked counsel.

"They wanted a high-class performance," replied the witness.

"They do not consider Sunday night performances objectionable?"

"No. They only want first-class performances. The bicycle riders were not up to the standard, the girl who sang the Caruso song had no voice, and I have seen better shows than that. It was not a sacred concert, but only an ordinary vaudeville show."

"What else did you think objectionable?"

"The elephant was not a sacred concert," declared the witness.

Asked why Hammerstein's was picked out for prosecution, he replied: "I don't know. I supposed that evidence was being obtained against other theatres. They have better shows at other theatres. I saw a better Sunday night performance at the Grand Opera House."

William Hammerstein, when called to testify, was instructed by his attorney not to answer questions because he was a defendant and subject to penalty. The hearing will be continued next Thursday.

Margaret Wycherly's New Play.

The Shuberts announced yesterday that Margaret Wycherly would come to the Majestic Theatre on Monday, April 29, following Cyril Scott in "The Prince Chap." Miss Wycherly will appear in Bayard Veiller's four-act drama, "The Primrose Path." The play is a modern drama, with the first act in Paris and the other three acts in New York. Miss Wycherly, who is remembered for her appearances in the Yeats plays three seasons ago, will impersonate an artist's model.

Bishop Gives His Portrait to be Sold.

Bishop Potter will be the guest of honor at the next entertainment to be given by the Actors' Church Alliance in St. Chrysostom's Parish Hall on April 25. He will also present his portrait, framed, to be sold in aid of the Actors' Fund Fair at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Fritzi Scheff Convalescent.

Fritzi Scheff, who is now convalescing from her recent serious illness, took her first drive in the Park yesterday. She is still very weak, but the physicians think that her progress toward recovery will now be speedy.

CONRIED'S HOUSE FOR SALE.

And the Rumor Is Strong That He Won't Return to Active Work Here.

The rumor was strong on Broadway yesterday that Heinrich Conried would not return to the directorship of the Metropolitan Opera House. Simultaneously with the announcement that his house in West Seventy-first Street is for sale, another rumor floated across the Atlantic to the effect that Albert Carré, at present director of the Opera Comique in Paris, is to be his successor, with Felix Mottl to assist in the presentation of the German works.

Mr. Conried has already relinquished the management of the Irving Place Theatre. There is also now a rumor to the effect that he will not control the destinies of the New Theatre. It is said that the impresario intends to purchase a house abroad, possibly near Vienna, and that he will spend most of his time there. Even his best friends scarcely hope, it is said, that he will be well enough to return next season to the onerous duties of directorship.

It is understood that the Directors of the Opera House have no objection to Mr. Conried remaining in office if he keeps his strength, but they do not wish to see another Winter pass as the last has, with the manager rarely in the opera house.

LAST TIME FOR "CARMEN."

Calve and Dalmorès Better Than Ever Before This Season.

"Carmen" has had a round twenty performances in New York this season, counting that given at the Metropolitan and nineteen at the Manhattan. The Bizet opera was given for the last time this year at the latter house yesterday afternoon to one of the largest audiences the theatre has held.

Calvé sang the title rôle, and very much better both in voice and action than at her first performance of the part this season. According to her plans as already announced she will not be heard in opera again in New York very soon.

Practically all the members of the cast made their farewell appearances for this season. Charles Dalmorès, best of Don Josés, was in excellent voice and sang the flower song with thrilling effect. Miss Zeppilli was a charming Micaela; Miss Trentini sang Frasquita, and Miss Severina Mercedes; Mr. Ancona was the Toreador. Mr. Campanini conducted.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR DEPARTS.

Nearly Killed with Kindness Here, He Says—Didn't Criticise Our Music.

Sir Edward Elgar, the most famous of English composers, sailed away yesterday on the Campania. He came here two months ago to conduct performances of his "The Kingdom," and "The Apostles," with the New York Oratorio Society, and since then has made a tour of several of the large cities.

"I have had the best sort of a time," he said, and have nearly been killed with kindness. It has been suggested to me that I write an opera. I have received this suggestion so often that I think in the end I shall probably be forced to do it. Some of the papers have quoted me as criticising American music. That is something I have not talked about at all. I have too many good friends among American composers to care to discuss their work."

A Double Song Recital.

A song recital was given in Mendelssohn Hall last night by Frances Van Veen and William Lee. Miss Van Veen sang the waltz song from "Romeo et Juliette," an air from "Le Cid," Delibes's "Les Filles de Cadiz," the jewel song from "Faust," and a duet from "Don Giovanni" with Mr. Lee. Mr. Lee also sang an air from "Tannhäuser" and two short songs. They were assisted by Gustav Dannreuther, violinist; Leo L. Leventritt, baritone, and Willis H. Alling, organist and accompanist.

D. A. R. INVESTMENTS.

Society Practically Approves Purchase of Railroad Securities.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—At the session of the Daughters of the American Revolution to-day the seal of approval was put indirectly upon the action of the Committee on Finance in purchasing about $24,000 worth of railroad bonds with the funds of the society as an investment. The financial investments of the society have been a bone of contention for some time, it being charged by the Treasurer General, Mrs. Davis, that the transactions amounted to "insecure speculation." She recommended that hereafter only Government bonds be purchased.

The recommendation that only Government bonds be purchased in the future was disposed of by the committee recommending to the Congress the approval of the report of the Finance Committee regarding the investments of the society's funds. The recommendation was accepted, and this is taken to mean that the Finance Committee may hereafter purchase railroad bonds in its discretion.

The recommendation of the Treasurer General that she be made a member of the Committee on Finance, she having stated in her report that her advice was not sought in the purchase of the bonds, was not approved.

SNAPSHOT A WHALE.

Passengers on the Moltke Had a Novel Experience at Sea.

The steamship Moltke of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived yesterday from Naples, passed through a severe storm on Thursday while nearing port. The wind struck the vessel with hurricane force and was accompanied by a short, choppy sea.

The Moltke returns after a Mediterranean trip, and about seventy passengers made the round trip. They had the opportunity of photographing a whale. On April 13, when the vessel was passing between St. George and Pico Islands, the Azores, Capt. Dempwolf made out four men in a rowboat plying the oars like mad. In spite of their vigorous work they were making but little progress, and the skipper, believing that they were in distress, moved in closer to them. When they neared the man in the small boat those on the ship saw they had a whale in tow. It was a dead one, it was true, but the sight was a novel one to the Moltke's passengers, and they gathered on deck to take snapshots of the monster.

Telephone Removals.

Owing to the rush of removal orders received during April and May, it is requested that subscribers desiring to make any changes in telephone equipment

Notify the Contract Departments as far in advance as possible.

New York Telephone Co.
15 Dey Street.
Telephone 9010 Cortlandt.

The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn
Telephone 9009 Main.

The New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
160 Market St., Newark,
or any local office.

"AIDA" CLOSES THE MANHATTAN

Great Ovation to Hammerstein After the Second Act.

SAYS THE FIGHT IS WON

Impresario Declares He Winds Up with a Profit and Has Great Plans for Next Season.

The first season of the Manhattan Opera House closed last night with a performance of "Aida." The theatre was packed, every available seat being taken, and the standing room was filled to the last inch.

After the second act a large silver loving cup was presented on the stage to Mr. Hammerstein by the artists, Mr. Campanini making the presentation speech.

"I regret that I cannot make a long speech," said the conductor, "because I do not speak English, but I am happy to present this cup to you in the name of the artists of your company. Please accept it as a token of our esteem and with our best wishes for the future."

Then the applause broke loose, and the enthusiasm knew no bounds until at last Mr. Hammerstein, backed by all the artists who had sung, advanced to the footlights and said:

"I was not sure of my position when I stood on these boards five months ago, when I was starting an Opera House without the aid of society. I found soon after that there was no regular opera-going public, and I had to make one. In the first few weeks sometimes there was not over $1,500 a night in the house, but I convinced the people that I was doing the right thing by them, that I had no commercial aim in view, and I made a public which wanted to hear grand opera sung in the best manner.

"Other men would have been discouraged by the lack of support, but I was not. I went ahead and did the best I could, with the result that I am ending the season with the balance on the profit side.

"I am going abroad in a few weeks to engage artists to sing here next year—"

Some one in the gallery shouted, "Mr. Campanini."

"Yes, Mr. Campanini is coming back. I want him most of all. I am going to spend all the money I have earned in an attempt to make this the most wonderful opera house in the world. Think of it, New York is the only city in the world which can support two opera houses of the first rank. The other one is certainly established [laughter], and this one is, too. [Applause.] And the people who come here come here for the opera. I want no others. I am not trying to establish a society clientele.

"My success, you will find, will be the success of every citizen of New York, for it will increase the value of real estate. Every successful house of amusement on this island will draw so many people to New York that there will be an increase in the price of land values. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your support and hope to see you again next year."

Then the impresario retired amid great applause.

Mr. Sammarco appeared for the first time this season in the rôle of Amonasro in a wonderful make-up. He gave the part great dramatic force, and his voice counted for much in the ensemble. The other singers were familiar in their parts. Mme. Russ, de Cisneros, and Messrs. Bassi, Arimondi, Muguoz, and Tecchi all sang.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph Alfred Throckmorton.

Joseph Alfred Throcknorton, President of the Second National Bank of Red Bank and one of the wealthiest residents of Eastern New Jersey, died of stomach trouble yesterday morning at his home at Red Bank, aged 80 years. He was a son of Edmund Throckmorton, and was born at Red Bank in 1827. After being educated at Elizabeth he engaged in the fur business in Tennessee.

In 1849 he went to the California gold fields and was a miner for seven years. Returning to Red Bank he embarked in the lumber business, in which he had been ever since. When the First National Bank was organized he was made one of its Directors, a few years later he was elected President of the Second National Bank. He was also a Director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Shrewsbury.

He early was an old-line Whig, and on the organization of the Republican Party became a warm partisan in its cause. He was frequently a delegate to State and county conventions, but never sought political honor for himself.

Mr. Throckmorton was a bachelor and noted for his many charities. His brother, T. W. Throckmorton of Red Bank, has been critically ill for several months, and his death is looked for any day.

Miss Armide Smith.

Miss Armide Smith, a daughter of the late Murray Smith of New York and Mobile, died suddenly of appendicitis on Friday. She was the only unmarried sister of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Virginia Tiffany and the aunt of the Duchess of Marlborough, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Harold Vanderbilt.

Her father, the late Murray Smith, came from an old Virginia family related to the Stirlings of Scotland. He was a well-known broker in New York, and a member of the Union Club. For many years he lived in Mobile. His wife was the daughter of the late John Desha of Huguenot stock and her mother was a Miss Shelby of Tennessee. The Deshas were also from the same State.

Miss Smith had a large circle of friends to whom her sudden death was a great shock. She cared little for society, and her entire life was spent in good works and charities. She was prominent in church matters, and at the time of her death was a member of the congregation of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. She established a rest home for young women at Seabright five years ago, and was also connected with many other charities.

At the death of her sister, the Countess de Fontenilliat, Miss Smith had the custody of her son, who is now at school in Garden City. O. H. P. Belmont is his other guardian. The funeral services of Miss Smith will take place from St. James's Church to-morrow morning.

The Rev. David Young.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The Rev. David Young, Vice President of the colored Baptist Convention, died here yesterday, aged 70. After the civil war Young left a plantation up the Mississippi River and turned to politics. He became a member of the Louisiana Legislature, was a delegate to several Republican National Conventions, and made himself a power among the Southern negroes. In 1877, upon the overthrow of the negro government in Louisiana, Young was indicted for the embezzlement of the school fund of his parish, but the case was dismissed under the Hayes compromise. Young then left politics for the Church.

Rear Admiral J. B. Redfield.

Rear Admiral J. Bayard Redfield, who in the days of his active service was one of the best-known Paymasters in the United States Navy, died at 248 West 105th Street on Friday. He was born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1842, and entered the navy as a Paymaster's clerk on board the old Circassian in 1862. He served all over the world, being at different times connected with the Atlantic, European, and Asiatic fleets, as well as General Storekeeper in Norfolk in 1890, and later at Chicago. The burial, which will be private, will be at Lockport, N. Y.

Funeral of Mrs. Jessie B. Bangs.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon for Mrs. Jessie B. Bangs, who died at her home, 11 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Mrs. Bangs was the wife of Charles W. Bangs, a well-known Manhattan lawyer, and a sister of Flamen B. Candler, a law partner of Col. William Jay. She became seriously ill on her return with her husband from a trip around the world three weeks ago. She was a member of an old Brooklyn family and prominent in society.

SAMUEL B. DOD DEAD.

He Was a Financier, a Clergyman, and an Educator and Artist.

Samuel Bayard Dod, the oldest Trustee of Princeton University, and ever since he established Stevens Institute, Hoboken, President of the Board of Trustees of the latter college, died at his home in Scotland Street, South Orange, N. J., on Friday night, of heart disease. He was the founder of Seabright, N. J., organizer of the Hudson Trust Company, and President of the First National Bank of Hoboken.

At various times Mr. Dod had been President of the Hudson Street Railway Company, the Hoboken ferry, and gas and water companies. He was a writer, traveler, painter, etcher, and accomplished musician, and, until he became executor of the vast Stevens estate in Hoboken in 1869, was a Presbyterian clergyman. He belonged at the time of his death to the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, and he was President of the First Presbyterian Church, South Orange.

He gave large sums of money anonymously and assisted many young men to positions of responsibility. Every graduate of Stevens received his diploma from Mr. Dod's hand.

Mr. Dod was born in Princeton, sixty-eight years ago, and was a son of Prof. Albert B. Dod, a noted mathematician. He was educated at the university, graduating in 1858. He studied in Berlin University and then came to Princeton Theological Seminary. He was ordained and took charge of a church at Monticello, N. Y., and then in Wilkesharre, Penn., where he remained until 1869. He was then appointed executor of the Stevens estate.

The matter of the erection of Stevens Institute, which was provided for in the Stevens will, was placed in the hands of Mr. Dod. With his sister, Mrs. Stevens, he donated the mathematical chair in Princeton University in honor of their father. Mr. Dod was President of the National bank in Hoboken at the time of the panic of 1893, and he was also interested in the ferry, water, and gas companies and the Hoboken Trust Company. He weathered the storm, but the strain told severely on his health, and he soon after retired from many of these positions.

As an author Mr. Dod was known as the writer of "Stubble or Wheat" and "Highland Chronicle." He wrote in the Scotch vernacular, although he had never been in Scotland. He wrote and painted for recreation, and even painted the borders and ceiling decoration in his fine South Orange home. He planned his own home in Hoboken, and that of his father-in-law, Prof. Edward Wall, in that city.

He designed several North River ferryboats while he was President of the Hoboken Ferry Company. Mr. Dod leaves a widow, who was Miss Eleanor Wall, daughter of Prof. Wall, and three daughters by his first wife.

DEATH OF G. W. RODERICK.

With His Passing All but One of McKane's Counsel Have Expired.

The death of George W. Roderick has recalled to the minds of Brooklynites the fact that all but one of the lawyers for the defence in the famous Gravesend election fraude case in 1893 died within the last few years. Col. James, who was chief counselor; ex-District Attorney Foster L. Backus, James W. Glendenning, and now Mr. Roderick have passed away. Of the chief defendants in the case which made political history in Kings County, McKane and ex-Judge Richard Newton are dead, Kenny Sutherland surviving. Ex-Judge James Troy is the only one of the McKane counsel still living.

George W. Roderick, who was one of the best known members of the Brooklyn bar, was born in that borough in 1852. After graduating from school he entered the law offices of Morris & Pearsall in Brooklyn and was admitted to practice in 1874. For ten years he was in partnership with Alexander T. Carpenter. Mr. Roderick figured as counsel in many important cases in Brooklyn, but his most famous trial was that of the late John Y. McKane and the latter's political lieutenants for crimes against the election law. Mr. Roderick was a strong factor in the defense, which, however, was unsuccessful, McKane being convicted and sent to Sing Sing. The old Gravesend boss died soon after his release from prison. Mr. Roderick was for a number of years counsel for the Brooklyn, Bath Beach & Coney Island Railroad Company. He was a member of the Aurora Grata Club, the Long Island Wheelmen, Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Knights of Honor, and the Royal Arcanum. His home was at 321 Park Place.

W. H. HUGHES DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 20.—William Hastings Hughes, for many years a prominent Boston merchant, and well known also for his philanthropic work, died from pneumonia this afternoon at his home in Milton, after an illness of two weeks.

Mr. Hughes was born in England seventy-three years ago and was a brother of Thomas Hughes, author of the "Tom Brown" books. Early in life Mr. Hughes became engaged in the sherry trade in Spain, and he remained in that trade up to the time of his death, having an office for many years in London, later in New York, and more recently in this city. He married twice. His first wife was an Englishwoman, and they had four children, of whom only one is now living—Mrs. Ainslie Marshall of Milton. His second wife was Miss Sarah Forbes, daughter of the late John M. Forbes.

Obituary Notes.

LOUIS W. DONALLEY, traffic manager of the Diamond Match Company, died in the Hotel Savrance, this city, yesterday of rheumatism of the heart. He was a member of the Fox Hills Golf Club and widely known among railroad men throughout the country. He will be buried in Muscatine, Iowa, where he formerly lived.

Dr. R. F. MICHELL, physician and author, widely known throughout the country, died in Montgomery, Ala., on Friday night. He was 80 years old. Dr. Michell was a surgeon in the Confederate army and author of many technical works. He was born in Charleston, S. C.

The Rev. THOMAS M. YUNDT, one of the best known clergymen in the Reformed Church, died at his home in Reading, Penn., last night. He was 50 years old. He was Superintendent of home missions of the Reformed Church.

JOHN EDMON ROUSE, President of the Globe Publishing Company, New York, and the American Newspaper Association, died on Friday night at his home, 418 William Street, East Orange. He was 48 years old and had been engaged in the publishing business nearly all his life. He was connected with several large firms in California. Before going to East Orange he was identified with the Werner Publishing Company of Chicago. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and leaves a widow and a son.

R. WILLARD PENNOYER died suddenly of heart disease on Friday at his home, 255 High Street, Orange. He had not been in good health lately and on Friday night he called on his physician, Dr. M. Herbert Simmons. Dr. Simmons gave him a prescription, which Mr. Pennoyer had filled at a nearby pharmacy, after which he went home. Soon after arriving home Mr. Pennoyer became critically ill and died soon after. He was born in Catskill, N. Y., and had lived in Orange for eight years. He had been in the gold mining business.

JOHN POST, 82 years old, is dead at his home, 27 Thirteenth Avenue, Newark. He was a native of that city and had been a resident of Montclair for many years. He was for a half a century engaged in the manufacture of shoes, but retired twenty years ago. He leaves a son and three daughters.

MRS. ALICE M. CARR, the wife of John L. Carr, and an old resident of the East New York section of Brooklyn, died at her home, 65 Van Sicien Avenue, on Friday. She was born in Ireland fifty-nine years ago, and was a member of the Third Order of St. Francis, the Women's Catholic Benevolent Legion, and the Holy Rosary Society of St. Malachi's Church.

MRS. ALICE S. MEYER, the wife of Dr. David W. Meyer, died at her home, 161 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. She was born in Brooklyn thirty years ago, and was a daughter of William Brereton. She leaves a widower and a son.

WILLIAM D. LOCKE, a merchant of New York City, with offices at 127 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday in his room in the Palmer House, Chicago.

Breakfast on

Grape-Nuts

for a change and observe the "change" in the way you feel—strong and bright, with a clear, active, working brain.

"THERE'S A REASON."

GEN. WILSON TO WED MRS. M. H. NICHOLSON

Widow of Admiral Nicholson, a War-Time Friend, to be His Bride.

GEN. MILES FOR BEST MAN

News Was to be Kept Secret Till After the Honeymoon, but Friends Gave It Away.

Gen. James Grant Wilson, 74 years old, editor, author, lecturer, soldier, is to marry on May 16 Mrs. Mary H. Nicholson, widow of Admiral Nicholson, who served with Farragut at New Orleans and who was an intimate friend of Gen. Wilson for many years. The wedding is to be a quiet one on account of the death of a brother of Mrs. Nicholson. It is to take place at her home, 157 West Seventy-ninth Street. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, an intimate friend of Gen. Wilson, is to be best man.

As the wedding was planned to be a very quiet one because Mrs. Nicholson was in mourning, no public anouncement was made of it. A few days ago, however, Gen. Wilson went to Philadelphia to address the Clover Club. There he met Gen. Miles and several other old army friends. The news about the coming marriage came from there.

Gen. Wilson, who lives at the Buckingham Hotel, was seen there last night. He was disappointed that the story had become known, saying that he and Mrs. Nicholson had intended marrying, making a trip through the South, and announcing the wedding at Baltimore on the way back. He said that the marriage was an open secret among the friends of himself and Mrs. Nicholson, but not to the public.

"Mrs. Nicholson is about twenty years younger than I am," said the General last night. She has no children. She is a member of the Martin family of Maryland and is related to the well-known Welsh family of Philadelphia. Gen. Wilson has one daughter, Miss Wilson, who is now abroad.

Gen. Wilson and Admiral Nicholson were war-time friends. The former, having put down "The Chicago Record," a journal of arts and literature, which he had established, went into the Union Army as a Major of the Fifteenth Cavalry, Illinois. He served with Grant in the famous Vicksburg campaign, being then a Colonel on his staff. Because of his long service with and intimate knowledge of Grant he wrote a life of Gen. Grant in 1897 and has delivered many lectures dealing with the life. He was while with Grant that Gen. Wilson met Admiral Nicholson, who was with Farragut.

"I can't see that it is the business of the public as to what my age is," said Gen. Wilson last night, "nor what is the age of Mrs. Nicholson. We are satisfied."

After the wedding in May the General and Mrs. Wilson will visit the South, stopping at the Jamestown Exposition.

It requires nearly a column in "Who's Who in America" to tell what Gen. Wilson has done in his seventy-four years. He was born at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the son of the poet-publisher William W. Wilson. He resigned from the army in 1865 with the rank of Brigadier General, and has since been engaged in literary pursuits. He married in 1869 Miss Cogswell, a descendant of Mme. Bayard, sister of Gov. Petrus Stuyvesant.

He is responsible for the statue of Columbus in Central Park. He was dining with Alfonso XII, King of Spain, when he said to the King that he would see that a replica of the famous Columbus statue in the Prato in Madrid should be made for America if the King would come over and unveil it. The deal was made.

The replica was made for Central Park, but before its completion the King died. The Queen Regent started on the way, the Duke of Veragua, descendant of Columbus, to unveil the statue. The ship had to stop six weeks at Cadiz for repairs and the Duke went back. Vice President Stevenson unveiled the statue in 1892. But the Queen Regent knighted Gen. Wilson, making him a Chevalier of the Order of Isabella the Catholic.

He is also responsible for the bronze statue of the poet Halleck in Central Park. He edited an edition of Halleck's works.

These are some of the positions he now holds or has held: President of the New York Genenlogical and Biographical Society, American Authors' Guild and the American Ethnological Society; member of the Board of Visitors of the United States Naval Academy and the United States Military Academy; editor of Appletons' Cyclopedia of American Biography, "Great Commanders Series," "Memorial History of the City of New York," "The Poets and Poetry of Scotland," and "Memoirs of an American Lady"; author of Sketches of Illinois Officers, "Mr. Secretary Pepys and His Diary," "Life of Fitz-Greene Halleck," "Sketches of Illustrious Soldiers," "Bryant and His Friends," "The World's Largest Libraries," "Love In Letters," "Life of Gen. Grant," "The Presidents of the United States," "Thackeray in the United States."

He has also written many addresses on Lincoln, Grant, Bishop Provoost, Col. John Bayard, Commodore Hull, and Admiral Farragut. And so on.

TOOK TYPHOID FROM PATIENT.

Nurse Harold Dies In Canada—Her Patient Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 20.—Miss Agnes L. Harold, 27 years old, a trained nurse of Nassau Hospital, died at that institution to-day of typhoid fever. She contracted the disease several weeks ago while attending John Story, a medical student, at his home in Rockville Centre, L. I. Story was stricken with typhoid fever while studying at school in Manhattan and was taken to his home.

Miss Harold being an old friend of his schooldays, was asked to take care of him. For a month he was between life and death, when he finally improved, and to-day is well.

When he recovered she was taken ill and brought to the hospital. She soon grew worse, and died early this morning. Her body was taken to Montreal, Canada, for burial.

SHE FOUNDED THE W. C. T. U.

Death of Mrs. Esther McNeil, the Organization's First President.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., April 20.—Mrs. Esther McNeil, the founder of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and first President of the organization, died at her home in Fredonia to-day.

Mrs. McNeil was born at Carlisle, N. Y., 94 years ago, and was widely known throughout the United States as a temperance worker.

WANTS NO TOY SOLDIERS.

Dr. Levy Would Stop Centreing the Young Idea on War.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 20.—The Rev. Dr. J. Lennard Levy, pastor of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation and President of the Pittsburg Peace Society, will leave for Europe next month to visit the toy centres of Germany in an effort to prevail upon the manufacturers to cease making toy soldiers, swords, and guns. He believes these toys stimulate in the youthful mind thoughts of war. He will attend The Hague Peace Conference.

"With regard to peace possibilities, I feel very hopeful," said Dr. Levy to-day. "Many have been induced to regard the movement with greator fervor, owing to the example and influence of Andrew Carnegie. Men who gave the matter no attention whatsoever, or who feared ridicule, have recently told me that they regard Mr. Carnegie's crusade in behalf of world peace as the climax of his life's work."

Our Models of Cutting

are more than worthy of your exacting criticism, for our designers are original. They study, then evolve, and a mere suggestion is the only mission we require of you.

Then, again, something else touches our productions with the grace to complete their charm—modest cost.

Burnham & Phillips

Broadway at 27th St. Tailors Nassau Street below Beekman

MOVED TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** LEXINGTON TO 5TH AVE. 59TH to 60TH ST.

Walters Pianos

Finest Money and Skilled Labor Can Build

In this great sale we offer 2,000 of them, prices beginning at..... $198

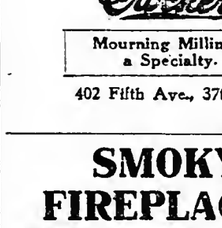

$900 Walters Mastertone Player Pianos, $450

Finest player piano in the world.

Walters Pianos have copper springs, bushed pins, finest repeating action, guaranteed for 25 years. Pianos priced up to $260—$5 Down and $1 a Week.

$375 Style A..$198	$450 Style L..$225
$500 Style G..$250	$600 Style K..$300
$700 Colonial..$350	$700 Vertical Grand Upright ...$375
$800 Premiere..$400	

Exchange your old piano for a Walters. Upon request a representative will call.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,
Design, Make and Sell
HOMELIKE FURNISHINGS
For Country Houses.

STRONG AND SENSIBLE
McHugh Mission Furniture.

COOL AND COMFORTABLE
Weatherproof Willow Furniture.

SOFT AND EASY
Oldstyle Upholstered Furniture.

NOVEL AND EFFECTIVE
Paperhangings & Wall Stuffs

QUAINT AND PICTURESQUE
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DECORATIVE & SERVICEABLE
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Mourning Millinery a Specialty.

402 Fifth Ave., 37th St.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

I HAVE IN STOCK

nineteen cases of Ardbeg Scotch Whiskey, distilled in the Ardbeg Distillery at Islay, Scotland, in eighteen hundred and eighty-eight. It is the finest Scotch whiskey in America for Hot Scotch. Forty-five dollars per case, four dollars per bottle. Callanan's Magazine and price list mailed on request.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Tel. {5585 / 9898} Cordt. 41 and 43 Vesey St.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY
The Only Infant Food.

IN MEMORIAM.

STOTHER.—In loving memory of my husband, Edward George Stother, who passed away Saturday, April 21, 1906, at 12:10 noon, of typhoid pneumonia at our apartment, 92 Champs Elysees, Paris, France.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys, and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone (4855 Gramercy) for Book of Views, or representative.

OFFICE, 20 EAST 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.

BEAUTIFUL CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY, FLUSHING, L. I.

6 miles from East 34th St. Ferry. Easily accessible from all parts of Greater New York by trolley. PLOTS $75 and upward. Visit the cemetery, or telephone or write for illustrated booklet. CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY, 1 Madison Av., New York City.

UNDERTAKERS.

Be not deceived. We are the only STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO., 5th Av. and 19th St. Tel. 124 Chelsea. Rev. Stephen Merritt, Pres. P. W. Radcliffe, Mgr.

Frank E. Campbell Co., 241-243 West 23d.—Chapels, Ambulance Service. Tel. 1524 Chelsea.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT M. WEISS of 33 Amsterdam Av., incorporated his hardware business as the M. WEISS HARDWARE CO., and will continue at the same address. Respectfully,
M. WEISS HARDWARE CO.

Sir George Armstrong.

LONDON, April 20.—Sir George Armstrong, proprietor of The London Globe, died at his residence in London this afternoon. He was born in 1836.

Capt. Sir George Carlyon Hugh Armstrong, in addition to being the sole proprietor of The Globe, was proprietor of The People and The Sun of London. He was born at Lucknow, India, and entered the British Indian Army in 1855, serving throughout the Indian mutiny. He was severely wounded near Delhi, and retired on a pension. The Captain joined the staff of The Globe in 1872, and subsequently became its proprietor and editor.

MARRIED.

CARTER—BATES.—On Saturday, April 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, 160 West 59th St., by the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, Florence, daughter of Mrs. Charles K. Bates, to Russell Steenback Carter.

DIED.

BELDING.—On Friday, April 19, 1907, at 1 P. M., after a short illness, Theo. B. Belding, husband of Meta Belding and father of Edgar T. Belding.
Funeral Monday, April 22, 1907, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 4,245 Page Boulevard, St. Louis. Interment private.

COHEN.—On April 19, Maxwell G. Cohen, beloved son of Simon and Anna Cohen and beloved brother of Mrs. Zama Feldstein, Samuel C., Lawrence B., Harold H., Florence H., and Harriet Cohen, in his 27th year.
Funeral from his late residence, 202 West 80th St., Sunday, April 21, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DE SYLVA.—On April 19, Virginia De Sylva, in her 82d year.
Funaral service at chapel of the home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, April 22, at 11 A. M.

DOD.—At South Orange, N. J., April 19, Samuel Bayard Dod, in the 68th year of his age.
Funeral services at his residence, No. 170 Scotland Road, South Orange, at 3 P. M. on Monday, April 22. Interment private. Carriages will meet D., L. & W. R. R. train leaving New York at 1:45 P. M.

ERTLE.—At Ridgefield, Bergen County, N. J., on Saturday, April 20, 1907, Albert Aloysius Ertle, in his 76th year.
Funeral service will be held at St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, Tuesday, April 23, at 10 A. M. Burial at 4 P. M. in Ridgefield Cemetery.

GARSON.—On Saturday, April 20, 1907, Minnie, wife of the late Thomas E. Garson, Jr., and daughter of William E. and Loretta Brooks Howell.
Funeral on Monday, April 22, at 12 M., at her late residence, 504 West 142d St., New York City. Burial at convenience of family.

GREENEBAUM.—After a short illness, at Lakewood, N. J., April 16, 1907, Ferdinand Greenebaum, beloved husband of Cornelia B. and father of Max F., in his 55th year.
Funeral from his late residence, 103 West 118th St., N. Y., on Sunday, April 21, at 1 P. M.

HIGGINS.—April 20, 1907, at her home, 217 East 31st St., Elizabeth Higgins, in her 85th year.
Due notice of funeral services given later.

JACOB.—At Arverne, L. I., Lucille, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moe Jacob, in her 5th year.
Funeral services at chapel of Mount Hope Cemetery on Sunday, April 21, 1907,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Last week brought unmistakable signs of a resumption of the trading, both speculative and investment, in high grade properties, which was such a distinctive market feature up to two or three weeks ago when, for some reason, it suffered temporary interruption.

Times Square again provided the largest of the week's transactions in the sale of the Ross estate properties at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth Street for about $1,000,000. The new owners have not yet announced what form of improvement, if any, they have in mind for this large plot. Whether or not a new structure of some kind is built there in the near future, it may be assumed that the property will be handled to the best advantage, and that the passage of it into active hands will prove of distinct benefit to the entire neighborhood.

With the purchases of 441 and 595 Broadway by operators within a single week, the old down town mercantile district showed unwonted activity. Despite the migration of many manufacturers and wholesalers to the new uptown mercantile section between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth Streets, there is still no lack of tenants in the older region, and that this latter, at the present range of prices, should afford some attractive opportunities to buy is not surprising.

The rehabilitation of Lafayette Street, particularly south of Canal Street, has also been brought forcibly to mind by the deals for the northwest corner of Lafayette and Walker Streets, and the entire block front on the east side of Lafayette Street, between Canal and Walker. On part of this block front a new eight-story building is to be erected, which has already been leased for a term of twenty-one years. Changes which have taken place within the last few months have been sufficient to make it certain that Lafayette Street is to become a centre of no small importance for certain branches of the metal and hardware trades, and it seems likely that a considerable amount of new building will be needed to accommodate adequately these newcomers.

That was an interesting announcement made yesterday involving the sale of 37 West Fifty-first Street, and for once, it seems, an effort to introduce business prematurely into a residential block has resped a proper reward. Two years ago this house, in the middle of a block of five dwellings, was made the subject of an unsightly "alteration." The necessary business tenants, however, were not to be obtained, and now the property has been sold to a builder, who will change it back again into a five-story American basement residence. This is probably the first instance on record of a business structure in this city being made over into a dwelling, but it will not be for that reason any less a cause for satisfaction among the other owners on the Fifty-first Street block, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

Latest Dealings by Brokers.

Loeb & Kaufman have sold for S. Siegler the seven-story building 40 Crosby Street, near Spring Street, on plot 25 by 100.

The Wall and Broad Street Realty Company has sold for the Ballels Realty Company 165 to 167 Mercer Street, a five-story loft building on plot 50 by 100, to If. Damsky, who now occupies the store and basement.

Eburn F. Haight has sold to Isaac N. Burdick 142 and 144 Wooster Street, a five-story loft building, on plot 43 by 100.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have resold for H. Wolfe the seven-story business building on lot 25 by 100, at the northeast corner of Varick and Laight Streets. The building is under lease to H. Anton Bock & Co.

Magistrate Crane Sells a House.

George F. Picken has sold for Magistrate Leroy B. Crane 139 West 119th Street, a three-story house, 20 by 56 by 100, to a client, who will occupy it.

Arthur E. Wood has sold for Dr. H. D. Burnham to H. Webster 169 West 126th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 99.11.

Hermann Brothers have sold for Newman Grossman and Frank Feldman 187 St. Nicholas Avenue, a five-story flat, on plot 80 by 98.

The Gem Realty Company has resold 235 West 148th Street, a five-story apartment house, on plot 39 by 99.11.

Corners Sold on the Heights.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for George Coburn the northeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and 175th Street, a plot 50 by 100.

M. Edgar Fitz-Gibbon has sold for Silverson & London to W. H. and G. W. Van Allen the southwest corner of Broadway and 170th Street, a plot 28 by 100.

Paul Halpin has bougbt, for occupancy, from John Davis the new four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, on the north side of 171st Street, 95 feet west of Fort Washington Avenue.

To Build on West 20th Street.

The buyers of the property 6 and 8 West Twentieth Street, the sale of which was recently reported, are Edward Friedman and Isidor Mishkind, who will improve the plot with a twelve-story mercantile building, which will be ready for occupancy Feb. 1, 1908. Plans are now being drawn by Architects Schwartz & Gross. The operation, which will be handled by a recently formed corporation known as the Six and Eight West Twentieth Street Company, will involve an outlay of about $450,000.

Business Ot of 51st Street.

The attempt to make a business thoroughfare out of West Fifty-first Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has ended unsuccessfully. The property at No. 37 has been sold, through Barton Chapin, to a builder, who will convert it into an American-basemont dwelling. Two years ago this house was altered into a business structure, with a store front extending out to the building line. Business apparently has not yet reached the side streets so far north as this, for it has been impossible to find a tenant, and the present proposed alteration will cause the block to retain its residential character.

Leases in 42d Street Building.

George A. Bowman has leased for Henry Corn a large suit of offices in the new Arcade Building, at the northeast corner of Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; also, for Peter Delacy, the second loit in the building 127 West Forty-second Street to Adler Brothers; also, the first loft in 133 West Forty-second Street for Max Meyer to J. P. Matthews, and for Charles P. Dillingham the dwelling 152 West Forty-fifth Street.

Ogden & Clark son have leased for Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., the ground floor, basement, first and second lofts in the building being erected at 27 to 33 West Twenty-fourth Street, for a long term to the Columbia Shade Cloth Company; also, for the Hotel Seville Company the two stores and basements in the new extension of the Hotel Seville, at 15 and 17 East Twenty-eighth Street, to George Harris and W. H. Donahue; also, for Edward M. Knox space in the Knox Building, at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, to the following jewelry firms: Elsemann Brothers, Bagg, Perine & Co., and H. J. Grinberg & Son.

Sale and Lease on William Street.

The Charles F. Noyes Company were the brokers in the recent sale of 224 William Street, 27.11 by 112, to August Zinsser. The Noyes Company has negotiated a twenty-one-year leaso on a net rental basis for a six-story building to he erected on the plot for the occupancy of the Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company. The same brokers previously leased for twenty-one years for Mr. Zinsser to the same tenants the building 220 and 222 William Street. With the completion of 224 William Street, the Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company will have for its occupancy a six-story building covering a plot 83 by 114 and containing about 50,000 square feet of space.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. were associated with Louis Schrag in the leasing of 174 Fifth Avenue for Daniel C. Connell to M. L. Morgenthau.

Max W. Judenfriend reports that he was interested as broker in the recent sale of 188 and 190 Duane Street to F. Goldstein.

Gillen & Stryker have leased to a client of Edgar T. Kingsley 68 Grove Street, a three-story building, 22 by 94, for a term of years.

Upper Second Avenue Purchase.

F. Dornberger has sold for Frank Sachse to Leonard Well 831 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, on lot 24.4 by 100.

Fishel Freedman has sold the property 1,505 Park Avenue to G. Katcher and A. Rosner, through Max W. Judenfriend as broker.

Charles Berlin has sold 336 and 338 East Eighteenth Street, a seven-story apartment house 42 by 92, to a Mr. Sullivan; also, 331 East Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, to Abraham Cohen; also, 226 and 228 East Fifty-third Street, a six-story flat, 40 by 100, for A. H. Jaffee to F. M. Goldberg.

B. Horowitz has sold 419 East Eighteenth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 94.

Sale of West 33d Street House.

John P. Kirwan nas sold for John and Julia Montgomery the three-story brick dwelling 504 West Thirty-third Street, 17.6 by 74, about 72 feet west of Tenth Avenue.

Aaron Coleman is the buyer of 243 West Forty-first Street, sold recently by Amelia M. Muscle, through S. M. Johnson & Co. Mr. Coleman owns No. 241, adjoining.

Henry M. Wells was the broker in the sale of 131 West Fifty-third Street, a six-story tenement, to S. A. Singerman.

Deal for Cherry Street Parcel.

Michael Rofrano has sold 108 and 110 Cherry Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 37.6 by 92.

Block Fronts Sold in the Bronx.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster the vacant block front on 169th Street, between Morris and College Avenues, 185 by 90. The purchaser will improve the property.

F. Dornberger has sold for L. Kunz to H. Lustbader 1,526 Brook Avenue, a four-story double flat, 25 by 100, the buyer giving in part payment a plot at Tremont Avenue, Rosedale Avenue, and Tacoma Street, 52.6 by 110 by 100 and irregular.

Kurz & Uren have sold the northeast corner of Byron Street and 239th Street, a plot 100 by 100, for Robert D. Abell; also, for Oscar V. Weed, three lots on the north side of 235th Street, 80 feet east of Second Avenue, to David R. McKee.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Offerings of vacant property, including the Ogden estate's holdings, which are referred to in more detail elsewhere, will make up the bulk of this week's business in the Vesey Street salesroom, but there are also scheduled several sales of improved property of the sort which has been well received recently at auction.

For Tuesday Auctioneer Kennelly announces a voluntary offering, composed principally of properties in the old Greenwich village section, among them being 114 and 116 Christopher Street, 245 to 251 West Twelfth Street, and 38 Perry Street.

At Joseph P. Day's tsand on Tuesday there will be held the adjourned foreclosure of the Astor Theatre leasehold, at Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, as well as the sale of the Balmoral Hotel property, covering the block front on the east side of Lenox Avenue, between 113th and 114th Streets.

The old Harlem Hospital property at the foot of East 120th Street, a plot of about fourteen lots, with a frontage on the Harlem River, will bo put up on Thursday by order of the present owners.

For Saturdny, T. F. Archer nnnounces an offering of 100 lots in a rapidly developing section of Queens. The properties are in Jamaica, Richmond Hill, and Morris Park, and will be sold in Richmond Hill, beginning at 2 P. M.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 525 mortgages for $8,457,222; of which 221, for $1,097,247, were at 6 per cent.; 19 for $426,150, at 5½ per cent.; 170, for $3,986,500, at 5 per cent., and 22, for $644,000, at 4½ per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 548 mortgages for $7,718,468; of which 268, for $2,400,490, were at 6 per cent.; 101, for $1,451,415, at 5½ per cent.; 67, for $1,007,950, at 5 per cent., and 4, for $50,000, at 4½ per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Public Auction Sale.

Broadway, n e corner of 171st St, 104.6x76.9x100x107.9, vacant.
Broadway, s e corner of 172d St, 96x127x00x97.9, vacant.
St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 171st St, 100x75, vacant.
St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 172d St, 90x90, vacant.
Washington Av, 1523 St, Fletcher St, and Bassford Av, entire block, 100.10x108.3x134.2x130.1, six three-story three-family brick and stone dwellings.
Creston Av, s e corner of 183d St, 93x87, vacant.

By Joseph P. Day.

213th St, n s, 100 ft e of Maple Av, Wakefield, 50x100; sale by order of the Sheriff; all right, title, and interest of Vincenzo Gigante on Dec. 21, 1906.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Public Auction Sale.

Christopher St, 114 and 116, s s, 85.1 ft e of Bedford St, 55.10x104 and irregular, two three-story tenements.
12th St, 245 to 251, n s, 147.6 ft w of Greenwich Av, 77.8x126.6, running through to Jane St, two and three story buildings.
Perry St, 38, s s, 208.4 ft w of Waverley Place, 20.10x03, three-story brick dwelling.
3d St, 120 West, s s, 50 ft w of Macdougal St, 25x100, five-story double tenement.
Monroe Av, w s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 50x95, vacant.
Reservoir Oval West, 300 ft n of 208th St, 50x98.2, vacant.
137th St, 13 to 21 West, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 200x99.11, five six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee; due on judgment, $10,944; subject to other mortgages aggregating $200,625.

By Parish, Fisher & Co.

Broadway, n w corner of 171st St, 100.7x166x95x133.1, vacant; public auction sale.
Broadway, s w corner of 172d St, 100.7x100.2x95x133, vacant; public auction sale.
Wadsworth Av, e s, the block front between 174th and 175th Sts, 189.8x100, vacant; public auction sale.
St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 180th St, 114.10x100, vacant; public auction sale.
170th St, s s, 265 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 50x90, vacant; public auction sale.
Haven Av, n e corner of 109th St, 31.5x114.8x25x90.10, vacant; public auction sale.
134th St, n s, 400 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11, vacant; public auction sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, n w corner of 45th St, 80.7x148.11 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick theatre; foreclosure sale, W. F. Quigley, referee; due on judgment, $58,475.
Columbus Av n w corner of Hancock St, Van Nest, 25x100; foreclosure sale, Jacob Marks, referee; due on judgment, $4,964.
Nagle Av, w s, 154 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, 141x178x191x32, vacant; foreclosure sale, W. L. Rathbone, referee; due on judgment, $8,144.
Brook Av, 996, e s, 260 ft s of 165th St, 28.7x120.4x25x111.6, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, C. L. Seburz, referee; due on judgment, $17,987.
139th St, 772 to 778 East, s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 337.6x100, nine six-story tenements; foreclosure sale, R. J. D. Keating, referee; due on judgment, $26,016; subject to other mortgages for $270,196.
135th St, 25 to 31 West, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 125x99.11, three six-story flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, Isaac Fromme, referee; due on judgment, $21,025.
Lenox Av, e s, the block front between 113th and 114th Sts, 201.10x123, six-story brick hotel; foreclosure sale, Abraham Stern, referee; due on judgment, $38,097.
180th St, 570 East, n s, 80 ft e of Tiebout Av, 20.1x90, three-story frame tenement; foreclosure sale.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

107th St, 214 to 220 East, s s, 200.8 ft e of 3d Av, 87.4x100.11, two six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, Sol Kohn, referee; due on judgment, on each, $27,246; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $30,000.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.
By Joseph P. Day.

1,100 lots, known as the Ogden estate property, fronting on Aqueduct, Sedgwick, Undercliff, Ogden, Lind, Nelson, and Commerce Avs, 168th, 169th, 170th, and 171st St, Washington Bridge Park and the Harlem River; partition sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee; sale to be continued on following day.
128th St, 126 to 134 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11, five three-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale; Max Silverstein, referee; due on judgment, $39,436.
161st St, 617 and 619 East, n s, 103.7 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x74x50x73, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Connor, referee; due on judgment, $7,944; subject to other mortgages for $45,400.
120th St, 241 to 247 East, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 80x99.11, four three-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, Thomas R. Lane, referee; due on judgment, $11,238; subject to other mortgages for $24,000.
Jackson Av, 1,031 and 1,033, w s, 121 ft n of 165th St, each 18.9x85, two two-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, Max A. Schlesinger, referee; due on judgment on each, $4,931.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

164th St, 440 West, s s, 187.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x112.4, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, referee; due on judgment, $35,511; subject to another mortgage for $6,500.
164th St, 450 West, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x112.4, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, referee; due on judgment, $6,711; subject to another mortgage for $6,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

120th St, n s, 301.8 ft e of Pleasant Av, 347.1x100.11x297.2x112.7, fronting on the Harlem River, vacant; public auction sale.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

2d Av, 2,453, w s, 79.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x105, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, David Welch, referee; due on judgment, $18,479; subject to other mortgages of $14,200.

By Joseph P. Day.

141st St, 870 and 872 East, s s, 406.2 ft s of St. Ann's Av, 100x95, two five-story tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, E. B. La Fetra, referee; due on judgment, $38,844.
Elliott Av, w s, s of Union St, Westchester, 78.10x100 and irregular; foreclosure sale, Henry P. Molloy, referee; due on judgment, $1,306.

By H. C. Mapes & Co.

Park Av, s e corner of 173d St, 100x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Sol Tekulsky, referee; due on judgment, $6,270.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.
By Joseph P. Day.

6th Av, 783 and 785, w s, 75.6 ft n of 44th St, 50x100, two four-story buildings, with stores; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, and interest of E. E. Burns on Dec. 14, 1906.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.
At Richmond Hill, at 2 P. M.
By T. F. Archer.

One hundred lots in Jamaica, Richmond Hill, and Morris Park; public auction sale.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

185th St, n s, 75 ft w of Audubon Av, for a five-story brick flat, 50x84.4; T. Smith of 52 West 107th St, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $50,000.
Monroe St, 283, for a six-story brick factory, 25x90; C. Stutz of 285 Monroe St, owner; J. Brandt, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Mulberry St, 244 and 246, to a five-story brick tenement; F. K. Taylor, premises, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $5,000.
431 St, 112 East, and 42d St, 125 East, to a two and four story brick building; J. Jordan, premises, owner; D. R. Collins, architect; cost, $12,000.
Crosby St, 9, to two six-story brick tenements; I. S. Heller of 71 Nassau St, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, April 20.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 150 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Anna Bade to Aaron Herzberg, (mtg $7,000,) $1.
FULTON ST, 106 and 108, 81.1x irregular; Dutch St, e s, 81.1 ft s of Fulton St, 74.2x irregular; Paul A. Sorg to S. Jennie Sorg, ½ part, $1.
154TH ST, 640 East, 25x100; Herman Leis to Henry Bloch, all title, (mtg $20,200,) $100.
154TH ST, 640 East, 25x100; Henry Bloch to Herman Leis and another, all title, (mtg $20,200,) $1.
LEWIS ST, 227 and 229 West, 80.7x irregular; Aaron Gottherer to Max Gold, $100.
97TH ST, n s, 350.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16x92.3; Winnefred L. Pederson to Victor C. Pederson, $1.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 953 to 957, 48.3x irregular; William S. Harts to Frank P. Schimpf, (mtg $10,000,) $100.
VALENTINE AV, 2,218 to 2,222, 57x—; Martha F. Schorer to Henrietta Hahn, correction deed, $1.
VALENTINE AV, 2,218 to 2,222, 57x—; Henrietta Hahn to David Kline, (mtg $15,500,) $1.
GRAND AV, w s, 250 ft s of 180th St, 100x100; Jerome Co. to Frank Harrigan and another, $100.
95TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.8; Jacob Hirsch and others to Jacob Glick and another, (mtg $16,000,) $100.
BROOME ST, n e corner of Mangin St, 50x75; Abraham Benenote to Rosie Benenote, $1.
LOT 75, map of Neill estate; Michael O'Boyle to Agnes Murphy, (mtg $2,500,) $100.
93D ST, n s, 105 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Minnie B. Ferguson to Louis Ferguson, 1-9 right, title, and interest, $1.
81ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 100x98.9; Minnie B. Ferguson to Louis Ferguson, 1-9 of right, title, and interest, $1.
2D ST, 128, n s, 242.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; Bernard Gordon and others to Nathan Levy, (mtg $40,250,) $100.
83D ST, 403 East, 25x102.2; Catharine Springer to William Fischer, (mtg $20,000,) $1.
34TH ST, n s, 51.2 ft w of 3d Av, 23.8x irregular; Shapiro, Levy & Starr to Otto Arit, (mtg $70,000,) $100.
3D AV, n w s, a strip between 2d Av and n w s of Fordham Av, 65.0x100; A. Oldrin Salter, trustee, to Pauline Goldstein and another, executors, $150.
PLOT begins 690 ft e of White Plains Road, 475 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Ernst L. Franz to Pincus Harrison and others, (mtg $550,) $1.
COLUMBUS AV, 867, 25x75; James J. Mooney to Mary A. Hughes, (mtg $30,000,) $1.
224TH ST, n s, Lot 524, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Joseph Dolinsky to Pit Raben, (mtg $3,200,) $1.
144TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Louis Lee and others to Joseph A. Tuch, (mtg $15,000,) $100.
LEWIS ST, 103, 78x—; Abrahmm Bayer to Harris Frank and others, (mtg $9,350,) $100.
177TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Monroe Av, 25x125; Edward F. Muller to Joseph Refsum; plot begins 54.4 n w of Inwood Av x73.1 ft n of angle in said Inwood Av, 21.2x irregular; August Kampfner to Fredericka Kraus, (mtg $4,000,) $100.
129TH ST, 247 West, 18.9x99.11; Matilda W. Brower to Thomas G. Hayes, (mtg $10,000,) $1.
LENOX AV, 841, 20x100; Homer A. Rogers to Emerence K. Ager, (mtg $25,000,) $100.
19TH ST, 421 West, 21.5x80; Edward J. Moloughney and another, executors, to George H. Segner, $18,000.
ARTHUR AV, n s, 250 ft n of Jacob St, 25x120; David Mayer Brewing Co. to Frank Barber, $100.
FIELDSTON ROAD, n w corner of 255th St, 137.1x irregular; William E. Berrinn and others to John J. Brennan and another, $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6% unless otherwise specified.

COLLINS-TAYLOR REALTY CO. to Mary J. Hurd; Zulette Av, s s, 325 ft w of Maples Av, 50x100, 3 years.....$1,000
HARNDEN, Frank, and another to Samuel H. Spingarn; Grand Av, w s, 250 ft w of 180th St, 100x100, bond.....$4,000
HARNDEN, Frank, to Jerome Avenue Realty Co.; Grand Av, w s, 250 ft w of 180th St, 100x100, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years.....$2,400
WINSTON, George W., to August Jordan; part of Lots 297 and 333, map of Wakefield, prior mtg $3,500, bond.....$480
BOAH, Eugene, and another to Pauline Schilling, 1634 St, s s, 178 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x90, due Jan. 1, 1910, 5½%.....$3,000
ALTERISI, Louis, to Robert Carter; 117th St, 335 East, bond.....$14,000
FRANK, Harris, and others to Abraham Bayer; Lewis St, 192, prior mtg $8,500, 5 years, 6%, $2,000
SCHEIN, Oscar, to James Boyd; 129th St, s s, 110 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, prior mtg $21,000, 2 years, 6%.....$5,000
FLECK, Samuel, and another to Frank Hillman and another; 1st Av, n w corner of 47th St, 100.5x42, prior mtg $70,000, 5 years, 6%, $20,000
FLECK, Samuel, and another to Frank Hillman and another; 57th St, n s, 42 ft w of 1st Av, 39.6x100.5, 5 years, 6%.....$15,000
JANOS, Morris, and another to Jacob C. Heinshelmer and another; St. Mark's Place, 4, 1 year.....$3,000
SCHIMPF, Frank P., to William S. Hartt; St. Nicholas Av, 953 to 957, 1 year.....$8,000
DINA, Antonio, and others to Giuseppe Sabatino; Lot 74, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, prior mtg $3,000, installments, 6%.....$505
ZELINKA, Mamie, to Hyman Garlasky; Washington Av, 1,115, 1 year, 6%.....$1,500
FLECK, Samuel, Sr., and others to Maximilian Fleischmann Co.; 1st Av, n w corner of 57th St, 100.5x42, bond.....$70,000
FLECK, Samuel, Sr., and others to Maximilian Fleischmann Co.; 57th St, n s, 42 ft w of 1st Av, 39.6x100.5, bond.....$45,000
SHOEMAKER, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 9th Av, 659, bond.....$20,000
WIEGNER, George H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 19th St, 421 West, bond....$8,000
PUCCI, Josh, to Louis Lese and another; 144th St, n s, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, 99.11, 100, installments $5,000
KAHN, Harris, to State Bank; 117th St, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 133.7x100.11, bond.$6,250
SCHLESINGER, Elisabeth, to Esther Rieser; 117th St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x100.11, 5 years.....$25,000
RESSUME, Joseph, and another to Burkbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Co.; 177th St, e s, 325 ft w of Monroe Av, 25x125, bond, $6,000
UNDERWOOD, Frederick D., to Margaret W. Keech and others, trustees; 70th St, 880 West, 5 years.....$17,500
ADLT, Otto, to Shapiro, Levy & Starr; 34th St, 51.2 ft w of 3d Av, 36.4x irregular, 2 years, 6%.....$25,000
LINTZ, Isaac, and others to Emanuel Lowinson; 10th St, 254 East, prior mtg $20,000, bond.....$6,000
LINTZ, Isaac, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 10th St, 254 East, bond.$20,000
NAFTAL, Michael, to Henry Keim; 126th St, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x99.11, 3 years.....$16,000
LEIMAN, Samuel, and another to Egbert Winkler; Lot 90, map of 107 lots Hudson Park, 3 years, 5½%.....$3,250
BRENNAN, John J., to William E. Barrien and others; Fieldston Road, w s, 100 ft n of 255th St, 100x137.2, 5 years.....$2,500
AGER, Emerence K., to Homer A. Rogers; Lenox Av, e s, 20 ft n of 127th St, 20x100, 2 years, 6%.....$10,000
NAPOLITANO, Giuseppe, to Marie L. Diehl; Lot 6, map of 120 lots Daily estate, 3 years, 6%.....$4,500

Mechanics' Liens.

159TH ST, n s, 525 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11; Fowler Plumbing & Heating Company against Max Permansky and Samuel Wolf, owners and contractors, $2,700.
21ST ST, 18 and 20 West; Bois Sheet Steel Stair Company against Twenty-First Street Building & Construction Company, owner and contractor, $208.
RIVINGTON ST, 310 and 312; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Louis Aronowitz, owner and contractor, $300.
PROSPECT AV, 578 to 590; Barnet Mason against Hercules Realty Company, owner and contractor, $1,360.
MANHATTAN AV, 153 to 171; Minett Varnish Company against Sell Falk & Joseph Fine, owners; Joseph Schinderman, contractor, $42.
13TH ST, 532 and 534 East; William A. Thomas Company against Samuel and W. Wanderman, owners; Morris Kandel, contractor, $60.
RIVINGTON ST, 308 to 312; Union Stove Works against Louis Aronowitz, owner; Robert J. Rofrano, contractor, $557.
CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x72.11; Cammack & Seitz against William Fischman and Harry Stoll, owners; Isadore T. Zeeman and Max Hirshfeld, contractors, $314.
38TH ST, 315 East; J. L. Keating Company against Louis Zimmermann, owner and contractor, $175.
5TH AV, n w corner of 129th St, 99.11x110; Edward Palmer and others against A. Horowitz & Son, owners and contractors, $800.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

85TH ST, 53 West; Arthur Bronnet against Franz Merz, Dec. 8, 1906, $2,311.
69TH ST, 2 West; Anton Larsen against Peter Banner, March 11, 1907, canceled, $633.
LENOX AV, n w corner of 130th St; Fiske & Co. against William J. Hirschfeld et al., April 2, 1907, $250.
FREEMAN ST, 1,136 to 1,142; Joseph Buellesbach against Harrus Ratner, April 8, 1907, $3,200.
104TH ST, 78 East; Gensri Palmieri against Geilich & Sugarman, April 15, 1907, $475.

Lis Pendens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 38; John Rendall against Harry L. Toplitz and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. Loudon.
80TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 48.3x102.2; Gustavus L. Lawrence against Palace Garage Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. B. Rosenthal.
156TH ST, s s, 52.6 ft e of Eagle Av, 75x100; the Park Mortgage Co. against Esther Eisenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fetretto, Silkman & Seybel.
HOME ST, s s, 211.1 ft s of Stebbins Av, 66.11x85.5x irregular; Intervals Av, n w s, 655.7 ft n e of 167th St, 75x72.10x irregular; interior plot beginning at a point 72.10 ft n w of Intervale Av, runs n 18.3x e 24.7x s 11.7x s w 14.6 to beginning; Isaac A. Benequit and others against Joseph Cohen and others, (partition;) attorney, J. L. Bernstein.

THIS WEEK'S BIG AUCTION.

Ogden Estate Offering Will Take Up Two Whole Days—Other Lot Sales.

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning Auctioneer Joseph P. Day will begin what is said to be the largest offering of vacant property in the city's history that of the Ogden estate holdings in the Bronx, consisting of 1,100 separate parcels, with a total area of 1,500 city lots.

This question which always goes the rounds when any such enormous sale as this is announced—"Do the owners really want to sell?"—may be answered affirmatively in this instance, if reliance may be placed on the statements of those interested in the offering. The sale is the result of a Supreme Court partition suit, which is said to be the direct result of a desire on the part of the Ogden heirs to divide their interests and convert the property into cash.

The Ogden properties form an immense tract of irregular boundaries, extending from the Harlem River east as far as Shakespeare Avenue, and from 167th Street north to a point several hundred feet north of Washington Bridge.

The greater part of this land lies high, with commanding views to the north, west, and south, and doubtless would have been invaded by builders long ago had it not been for the determination of the Ogden family to keep its holdings intact.

The inaccessibility of the neighborhood heretofore has also had much to do with its retarded development, but this difficulty has been obviated by the operation of trolley cars across the Washington Bridge, placing this entire section in close touch with the Subway at 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The improved service on the New York Central and Putnam Railroads, with their stations at High Bridge, will also provide improved transit for this region, while just to the east lies the route of the proposed subway on Jerome Avenue.

Besides the lots on high ground, the Ogden estate also controls several hundred feet of Harlem River water front and much land on either side of the railroad tracks, which will be available for manufacturing and shipping.

By starting the sale at 9 A. M. Mr. Day has shown a disposition to take time by the forelock. He has allowed himself Wednesday and Thursday to dispose of the entire offering, so that for two whole days there will be no more difficulty in buying a lot or two than in buying a sandwich and a glass of beer.

For the first time in several months Washington Heights property will be tried at auction this week. To-morrow Bryan L. Kennelly will put up fifteen lots, including the entire block bounded by Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue, 171st and 172d Streets.

On the following day Auctioneer John L. Parish will offer about twenty-five lots on the Heights. Among these properties are the block front on the west side of Broadway, between 171st and 172d Streets, the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 186th Street, the block front on the east side of Wadsworth Avenue, between 174th and 175th Streets, and smaller parcels on 170th Street, Haven Avenue, and 134th Street.

Auctioneer Kennelly is also in the field with two Bronx sales, one of which, listed for to-morrow, covers the entire block bounded by Washington and Baesford Avenues, 182d Street and Fletcher Street. The other is that of 150 lots on the Benson estate tract and in Tremont Terrace, on the Middletown Road, old Pelham Road, and Westchester Avenue extension.

FLATS FOR LONG ISLAND CITY.

Company Will Build Four and Three Story Houses on Tract of 440 Lots.

The Pomeroy estate property, comprising 440 lots in the Steinway Avenue section of Long Island City, has been bought by the Rickert-Finlay Realty Company. The property is valued at about $750,000, and has frontages of 2,750 feet on Broadway, Jamaica Avenue, and Grand Avenue, and 8,825 feet on Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Avenues. The company announces that it will not pursue its usual policy with regard to this property, but instead of selling it off in lots will gradually improve the whole tract with four and five story flats similar to those being built in the Bronx and in the Yorkville section of Manhattan, directly opposite Long Island City.

The tract lies within ten minutes' ride of the eastern end of the Blackwell's Island Bridge and the Belmont tunnel. The Broadway trolley line runs through it, while the Steinway trolley is only a block away. All its streets are supplied with sewers, gas, and water, and three of them are paved with asphalt. Lots in the section are held at from $1,500 to $2,500, or about one-tenth the price paid for Manhattan and Bronx lots lots no nearer the heart of the city in point of time or distance.

Another large deal in the upper end of Long Island City has just been consummated through John Anderson Leach, as attorney. The Kouwenhoven farm, the property of Francis D. and Luke Kouwenhoven, has been purchased by the Steinway Park Realty Company, of which Stuard Hirschman is the President. The tract is five blocks wide and fully half a mils long, and lies west of Steinway Avenue, extending from Flushing Avenue north to the head of the canal at Riker Avenue. The consideration was $750,000. A purchase money mortgage was given for $375,000. It is the intention of the company to put the property on the market immediately.

That Long Island City real estate should have been so hackward as compared with the other boroughs in the past is considered by real estate investors to have been simply a matter of geography and of a peculiar geographical situation. Blackwell's Island stretches up and down the East River for two and a half miles, rendering any ferry service within these limits wholly impracticable. The new bridges and tunnels will eliminate Blackwell's Island as a barrier to Long Island City's progress, and from now on it is thought certain that it will grow, as its situation demands, at least until its realty values become more nearly equal to those of Harlem and the Bronx.

THE TORRENS SYSTEMS.

Uncertainty Regarding Security of Title Under This Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your recent article in which you quote from data compiled by "An officer of one of the title companies" in re the Torrens System of land registration in this State, I most heartily agree with your remark concerning the advisability of hearing the "other side." In other words, I am one of those who desire information on a matter of too great importance to be entered into lightly or unadvisedly. To the query, Do I desire a method adopted by which title to real estate can be registered for a trifling cost, and in a shorter time than at present? I answer, "Yes." But to the further query, Does this proposed method give me the same security as the policy obtainable from the title company? I am forced to reply, "I do not know." And in this uncertainty I do not stand alone. It is for this reason I deplore the action of some of the representatives of the realty interests in New York in approving the Prentice bill now before the Legislature in Albany, on the ground that we are without sufficient information on the subject either to support or oppose the change suggested by the bill.

Conditions here are so dissimilar to those found in New Zealand, and results obtained, after an actual trial of the Torrens method in Illinois, Ohio, Oregon, Minnesota, and Canada, are of so uncertain a nature—even approaching failure—that I deprecate taking any stand in advocacy of the new method until the pros and cons have been thoroughly and conscientiously thrashed out, and this can be done only by listening to those competent to instruct. I would suggest the propriety of the Real Estate Board of Brokers inviting representatives of the title companies to explain to those interested in real estate, as owners or otherwise, the objections to the Torrens system and point out its defects. If these defects are only imaginary and merely put forward to obstruct by reason of fear of loss of business, it will become apparent and react on the heads of the objectors. I think the managers of our title companies are too far seeing to oppose a good system, merely because it reduces the cost of insurance. These conmpanies to my certain knowledge have always shown a disposition to accept and advance that which was proved best for the real estate interests of New York City, and I think are ready and able from practical experience to adopt the best system of registration of titles.

Anything of value offered free has a certain attraction for some people; with me it creates suspicion that all is not right. If I want a title examined, why is not the work of a professional examiner, guaranteed by a company with capital sufficient to defend, worth a fee? We owe much to the title companies. They do more than examine and insure titles; they throw open their doors to all real estate brokers of good standing, prepare contracts, and give advice on realty matter that is of the greatest value to brokers, buyers, and sellers, thereby facilitating the transfers of real property.

There are few law

BUILDING FREAK HYDROPLANE

Expect 30-Mile Speed from Unique Craft with Low-Powered Motor.

There is building at Boston a hydroplane of unique type that is expected to attain a thirty-mile speed. The boat is only 14 feet long, and weighs only 145 pounds, so that it could be readily lifted from the water and carried by its owner. It has four feet beam, and is to be equipped with a thirty-five-horse-power engine, while the total depth of the hull is less that a foot.

The model on which the boat is constructed is of French origin, and has been successfully demonstrated abroad. Its especial characteristic is a projecting tooth fixed in the bottom which forces the boat out of the water as it incerases its speed, so that instead of meeting the resistance of a wetted surface, it skims over the water, while the propeller, affixed in the stern at an angle, remains submerged. The engine is installed forward of the tooth, and the shaft isso arranged as to bring the propeller about midway between the centre of the tooth and the stern, where the operator sits. The builder of the peculiar craft is confident that he can attain a thirty-mile speed or better with it.

A SCHOOL "LADY BOUNTIFUL."

Brings Joy to the Youngsters' Hearts by Equipping Them for Sports.

At Public School No. 77 the little youngsters, who have taken up athletics and are wild for the chance to enter in the games, are worshipping at the shrine of Miss Musette Dexter, who is their Lady Bountiful. Miss Dexter is one of the teachers, and one morning at roll call she observed that one of her pupils, usually a bright-eyed, ambitious boy, seemed to be worrying over something. She questioned him, and he told her that he felt badly because he would be unable to participate in any of the athletic events.

"How is that?" she querled.

The youngster said that he was too poor to purchase a pair of trunks and that other boys were in the same predicament.

"Never mind, my dear," she said soothingly, and two days later she presented him with a pair of trunks which she had designed and made herself. Other lads were similarly equipped. Miss Dexter declares that she found more pleasure in doing this little act of kindness than in anything in her life, and says that none of the boys who cannot afford the luxury of trunks need worry as long as she has the necessary money to buy the muslin and the deftness to make them.

NEW QUARTER-MILE CHAMPION

Cartmell Running 440 Yards Faster Than Taylor Will Go After Title.

Trainer Mike Murphy has solved the question of placing Pennsylvania's wealth of track material by reserving N. Z. Cartmell, who has twice won the intercollegiate sprinte in the quarter mile, where he has been repeatedly defeating Taylor in the training for the distance. Cartmell has the speed, the strength, and the sprint to outrun the colored man, who, on account of his slow starting, is handicapped severely. Cartmell will be Penn's main dependence in the quarter mile, Taylor simply running for a place, with instructions to save his strength to beat Parsons in the half.

Cartmell will also run the 220 yards, leaving the 100 to Whitham, whom Murphy believes can win the event. In fact, Murphy counts on these four men to win the four shorter track races and to land him at least three second places as well. If they realize his expectation they alone will score enough points to pretty nearly land the championship for Pennsylvania.

New Jersey Golfers Open Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 20.—New Jersey golfers were out in force yesterday when several of the golf clubs in the vicinity of Newark opened the season. Fifty members were out on the links of the Forest Hill Field Club, and a friendly competitive match was a ball sweepstakes, the play which resulted in a tie between Harry Lyons and Henry Allsopp, with a net score of 74. In the play-off Lyons came in with 85, Vance to be dradicap of 25, Allsopp 13, and Lyons 20. Forty of golfers were out the to the Glen Ridge Club, where F. W. Baldwin won the golfers' sweepstakes with a net score of 74.

AFTER RELAY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Colleges and Schools That Will Run for Titles at Big Carnival.

With an entry of 180 different institutions, the annual relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania, to be held on Franklin Field, in Philadelphia, on Saturday, has closed its lists with the promise of exceptionally interesting contests. There are six championship events scheduled in addition to the special invitation contests on the track and field in which the best college athletes in the East and West are to contest. The entries for the three college championships are Pennsylvania, Cornell, and the University of Chicago in the mile; Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale, and Columbia in the two-mile, and Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Cornell in the four-mile. In addition there will be a mile freshman relay for the first time since the games were started, in which Pennsylvania, Yale, and Princeton will enter teams.

Forty-two colleges will send teams for the various class relay races for college teams. New York is repreeented by the College of the City of New York, Fordham, Pratt Institute, New York Law School, Brooklyn Law School, and Brooklyn Polytechnic.

Thirty-four high schools will compete in the various high school events, including Brooklyn Manual Training School, Newark High School, and Montclair High School. Lawrenceville and St. Paul's Schools are among the forty-six schools entered for the preparatory school championship.

Standard Rating for Horse Power.

A serious effort is being made by the mechanical branch of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers to establish standard rating for horse power. The horse powor of a cer under the present ratings may inean anything a salesman may say, as various formulae for computing these ratings are used, no twe giving the seme results. The standards es suggested are to be taken from a brake test at the flywheel, in conjunction with a formula to be suggested by the Test Committee. Two units are to be used, the lower being the actual rating from the brake teste, as computed from an indicator at 1,000 feet per minute pieton speed, and the higher number to be the maximum horse power developed from superior workmanship or the result of a better type motor. For example, in a 20-24 horse power motor the 20 would be the actual horse power at 1,000 feet per minute piston speed and the 24 the horss power which would be developed when not under normal conditions.

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and other meKes that have been rented during the Winter. All warranted. For sals on easy terms, at low prices.
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Open June 20th to Sept. 15th. Accommodates 500; a high-class modern hotel, refined and exclusive; golf, tennis, riding, driving, motoring, boating, bathing, fishing. For rates, &c., address 23 Union Square, N. Y. Tel. 1277 Stuyvesant. J. J. Lannin Co., Props. Also props. Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, N. Y., and Gardan City Hotel, Garden City, L. I.

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If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute
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IN NEW YORK—141, 425, 1,180, 1,354, 1,393 Broadway, 45 Nassau St., 287 4th Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 2,798 3d Ave., 105 West 125th St., 182 5th Ave. Ticket offices, Desbrosses and West 42d St. Ferries, 56 Beaver St., Journal Information Bureau, Columbus Circle and 50th St., Eagle Information Bureau, 26 East 23d St.
IN BROOKLYN—4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Ave., cor. Macon St.; 390 Broadway, Eagle Information Bureau.
On May 20th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway, 1,354 Broadway, 105 West 125th St., 56 Beaver St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, Weehawken and ferry offices; giving an opportunity of personelly selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful regien. Tickets good returning May 30th or May 31st.
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Traffic Manager, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

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BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
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Elegant large cottage at Fleischmann's, Catskill Mountains; five minutes' walk from station. Lemlein, 1,511 Third Av. 'Phone 3937 70th.

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A.—Elegantly furnished apartments: private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alhambra, 15 East 11th St.

Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
Atlantic City, N. J.
April
The ending of Lent this year coincides with the beginning of April, the gayest end most distinguished month in Atlantic City's famous Spring season. During this month more eminent visitors and "nice people" are to be found in the great hotels than in any other month of the year, and the absence of the Easter Sunday "INTERRUPTION" enables guests to completely enjoy all the attractions of climate and artificial entertainment of this festive season with entire satisfaction.
The hotel claims distinction for its location, its ample public epace devoted to its guests, its high-class music every night throughout the yeer, but particularly attractive with eolo singers at the week-ends during the Spring season and its ownership management.
All the four dining rooms (two American plan, with the excellent cooking heretofore so popular, and two a la carte, with separate kitchens and French cooks) have white service throughout, and in one of the American rooms, called the "American Grill Room," and in the a la carte rooms smoking is permitted. Thess are particularly attractive. Ocean and suites with large rooms 34 by 20 feet and a private bath (supplied with both sea water and fresh water and with running ice water) is with every alternate room in the Marlborough and with every room in the Blenheim, which in construction is reputed to be the most completely fireproof hotel in the world. Golf privileges.
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GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
Virginia Av. and the Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Under entire new management. 350 beautifully furnished rooms en suite, with bath, hot and cold sea water attached to all baths. Also public hot sea-water baths. Phone in rooms. Music and social diversions. Terms—American plan, $2.50 per day up; $12.50 weekly up. European plan, $1.50 per day up. Garage. Charles E. Cope, Propr., formerly of Kittatinny, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

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FIREPROOF. VIRGINIA AV. AND BEACH. Opposite the Steel Pier.
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Special Spring rates, $12.50 per week up, $2.50 per day up. American plen. Refurnished throughout. Finest Cafe in the city. Excellent cuisine. Music. JOHN CRUSE.

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Wm. Hyman, Propr. W. F. Green, Mgr.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentivo white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

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Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor, private baths. Excellent ocean view rooms, connecting. Opposite Steel Plar and all attractions. Very finest French cuieine. Always open. Weekly rates, $12.50 and $15. Eleventh season. Personal management of ALFRED WYMAN, Owner.

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Both hotels have been extensively improved since last season, including the addition of numerous private baths, and are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.

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New Pompeian Baths. Booklet Free.
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Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.
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PHILADELPHIA ....Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC, (20,904 tons,) May 4, 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....June 1, June 29
NEW YORK.....May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS.....May 18, June 15, July 13

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
New York—London Direct—Pier 29 N. R.
MESABA.....Apr. 27, 9 A.M.; May 25
MINNETONKA.....May 4, 11 A.M.; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....May 11, 5 A.M.; June 8
MINNEHAHA.....May 16, 9:30 A. M.; June 15

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
ZEELAND..Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M.; May 28, June 22
KROONLAND..May 4, 10:30 A.M.; June 1, July 13
VADERLAND..May 11, 3:30 P.M.; June 8, Jy. 6
FINLAND..May 18, 8:30 A.M.; June 15, July 27

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
OCEANIC.....Apr. 24, 3 P.M.
TEUTONIC....May 1, 10 A.M.
ARABIC..... July 4
BALTIC.....May 8, 3 P.M.; June 14, July 11
MAJESTIC....May 15, 10 A. M.
CEDRIC..May 17, 8:30 A. M.; June 20, July 18
CELTIC..May 31, 8:30 A. M.; June 27, July 25

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC..May 4, 11 A.M. (from Pier 15, N.R.)
†ADRIATIC..May 22, June 19, July 17.
TEUTONIC...May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC.....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC .....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
ROMANIC .....July 16, 3 P.M.
FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC .....Apr. 27, 9:30 A.M.; June 8
CANOPIC ...May 18, 3:30 P.M.; June 29, Aug. 10
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Fast Express Service.
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Kronpr'z..Apr. 23, Noon K.Wm.II..July 9, 6 AM
Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM Kronprinz..July 16, 8 AM
K.W.II..May 14, 7:30 AM Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z..May 21, 10 AM K. Wm. II..Aug. 6, 5 AM
Kaiser..June 4, 10 AM Kronp'z..Aug. 13, 7:30 AM
K.Wm.II..June11, 6 AM Cecilie(new)Au.20, 1 PM
Kronpr'z..June 18, 10 AM Kaiser..Aug. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser..July 2, 10 AM K.Wm.II..Sept. 3, 1 PM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN, 10 AM.
*Main.....May 2 Kurfuerst.....June 13
Kurfuerst.....May 9 Friedrich.....June 20
*Rhein.....May 16 P. Alice.....June 25
Friedrich.....May 18 Bremen.....July 4
P. Alice.....May 23 Barbarossa.....July 11
Bremen.....May 28 Kurfuerst.....July 18
*Chemnitz.....June 6 Friedrich.....July 23
Barbaroesa.....June 8 P. Alice.....Aug. 1
*Bremen direct.

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GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.
*Neckar .....Apr. 27 P. Irene .....July 13
Barbarossa .....May 4 *Necker .....July 20
K. Luise .....May 11 K. Luise .....July 27
K. Albert .....May 18 K. Albert.....Aug. 3
P. Irene .....June 1 P. Irene .....Aug. 17
*Neckar .....June 8 K. Luise .....Aug. 31
K. Luise .....June 15 K. Albert.....Sept. 7
K. Albert .....June 29 *Neckar.....Sept. 14
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TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
Plymouth--Cherbourg—Hamburg
Amerika (new) Ap. 23, 3 PM Bluecher...May 9
Pretoria.....Ap. 27, 4 PM Kaiserin..May 16
Deutschland Apr.30, 8:30 AM Waldersee..May 18
Patricia....May 4, 10:30 AM Amerika...May 23
Among special features of these vessels are: Grill Room, Gymnasium, Palm Garden, Ritz-Carlton Restaurant, Elevators, Electric Baths.
Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
*MOLTKE..Apr. 23, May 29, July 2, Sept. 3
†HAMBURG..May 7, June 11, Aug. 13, Sept. 24
*Has Grill Room. †Has Gymnasium.

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Sailing from New York April 30.
For rates, etc., apply to
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From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Passengers booked through to London and Paris.
Carmania..Apr. 23, noon Caronia...May 7, noon
Etruria..Apr. 27, 6 AM Umbria..May 11, 6 AM
Lucania..May 4, 10 AM Campania..May 18, 9 AM
HUNOARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE.
TO FIUME VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND TRIESTE.
PANNONIA.....May 2, noon; June 20, Aug. 8
CARPATHIA, } calling also at GENOA,
} May 16, 10 AM.; July 4, Aug. 22
SLAVONIA.....May 30, noon; July 18, Sept. 5
VERNON H. BROWN, Gen'l Agent,
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list
New Amsterdam (new) Apr. 24, 2 PM; May 29, Jy. 3
Statsndam.....May 1, 10 A. M.; June 5, July 10
Noordam.....May 8, 2 P. M.; June 12, July 17
Ryndam.....May 15, 7 A.M.; June 19, July 24
Potsdam.....May 22, Noon; June 26, Aug. 7
Freight & Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
10,000 Ton Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers Direct to
Norway, Sweden and Denmark
Sailing from New York at noon.
C. F. Tietgen...May 2 United States...June 6
Oscar II.....May 9 C. F. Tietgen...June 18
Heilig Olav.....May 23 Oscar II.....June 20
Saloon, $60 and upward; second cabin, $50.
After May 10, Saloon $70 and up, 2d Cabin $55.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., 1 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry
Ethiopia...Apr. 27, 3 PM Furnessia..May 11, 2 PM
Columbia...May 4, noon Caledonia..May 18, noon
Saloon, $50; 2d Cabin, $35; 3d Class, $27.50 and upward, according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

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For Naples Direct.
Citta di Milano.....Apr. 20, June 11
Nerd America.....May 2, June 13
Brasile, (New Twin Screw).....May 6
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Shipping and Mails

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:18 | Sun sets..6:45 | Moon sets..2:24

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:24	2:06	8:00	8:04
Governors Island	1:23	2:00	8:49	8:53
Hell Gate	3:16	3:59	10:21	10:25

Arrived—Saturday, April 20.

SS Philadelphia, Southampton, April 13.
SS Amerika, Hamburg, April 11.
SS Chemnitz, Bremen, April 6.
SS Neckar, Naples, April 5.
SS Neustria, Marseilles, March 30.
SS St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, April 6.
SS Trinidad, Barmuda, April 18.
SS Harold, St. Thomas, April 12.
SS El Rio, Galveston, April 14.
SS City of Memphis, Savannah, April 17.
SS Hornsap, Hamburg, March 28.
SS Capt. A. F. Lucas, Sabine Pass, April 11.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, April 18.
SS Holland, Baltimore, April 17.
SS Deutschland, (tank,) Rotterdam, April 5.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, April 14.
SS Barcelona, Hamburg, April 15.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, April 19.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allienca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cherokee, Turks Island	7:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Liguria	———	12:00 M.
Cr. Prince, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

K. Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carmania, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Moltke, Naples	———	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
C. of Memphis, Savan'h.	———	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Oceanic, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
N. Amsterdem, Rot'dam.	———	2:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Jacksonville	———	3:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Hudson	Algiers	April 2
Venetia	Haiti	April 14
Liguria	Naples	April 5
Etruria	Liverpool	April 13
Pretoria	St. Thomas	April 16
Pretoria	Plymouth	April 16
Calderon	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 27
El Monte	New Orleans	April 15
Ethiopia	Glasgow	April 13

DUE TO-MORROW.

Byron	Barbedoe	April 17
Caracas	San Juan	April 17
Zeeland	Antwerp	April 15
Statendam	Boulogno	April 15
Ponce	Ponce	April 15
Korona	St. Croix	April 17
Finance	Colon	April 15
Momus	New Orleans	April 17
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 17
Comus	New Orleans	April 18
El Dia	Galveston	April 16
Prinz August Wilhelm	Kingston	April 17

DUE TUESDAY.

Havana	Havana	April 20
Pretoria	Plymouth	April 11
Mesaba	London	April 18
Bovic	Liverpool	April 12
Bulgaria	Genoa	April 8
San Jacinto	Galveston	April 17
Jersey City	Swansea	April 10
C. F. Tietgen	Copenhagen	April 12
American	Antwerp	April 11
Pannonia	Gibraltar	April 13

From Foreign Ports

Arrived.

SS Erika, at Newport, England, April 19.
SS Spartan Prince, at Santos, April 18.
SS Atrato, at Kingston, April 19.
SS Prins Willem V., at Amsterdam, April 19.
SS Tropic, at Rotterdam, April 19.
SS Blucher, at Plymouth, April 20.
SS Phoebe, at Marseilles, April 18.
SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, April 20.
SS Umbria, at Queenstown, April 20.
SS New York, at Plymouth, April 20.
SS Wells City, at Bristol, April 20.

Sailed.

SS La Lorraine, from Havre, April 20.
SS Minnetonka, from London, April 20.
SS La Bretagne, from Havre, April 20.
SS Cretic, from Genoa, April 17.
SS Columbia, from Glasgow, April 20.
SS Kaluna, from Shields, April 18.
SS Oscar II., from Christiansand, April 20.
SS Kroonland, from Dover, April 20.
SS Celtic, from Cherbourg, April 20.
SS Lucania, from Liverpool, April 20.
SS Caprera, from Palermo, April 18.
SS Europa, from Palermo, April 17.
SS Giulia, from Algiers, April 15.
SS Carpathia, from Trieste, April 16.
SS Florida, from Genoa, April 18.
SS Provincia, from Barcelona, April 18.
SS Ulriken, from Barcelona,

PRIEST, SLUMMING, ROBBED BY WOMEN

Makes Complaint to Police Under False Name and Then Disappears.

COURT WANTS TO SEE HIM

Detective Fails to Bring Him and Is Ordered to Find Him by To-morrow Morning.

The recent experiences, while on a slumming tour, of the Rev. W. Howard Mears, who pursued his sociological researches to a point where he had to be rescued by the police from the hands of the subjects he was studying, were vividly recalled to Magistrate House and others in the Tombs Court yesterday, when Lieut. Miller of the Detective Bureau arraigned two women on a charge of highway robbery. The real complainant failed to appear in court, but, according to Miller, he is a clergyman and probably a priest. As complainant he gave the name "John Murphy," and this Miller declared to be fictitious.

The evident efforts of several clergymen to suppress all newspaper mention of the case strengthened the belief that this man is not only a clergyman, but a prominent divine. The clergymen took pains to assure reporters and court attendants that there was nothing in the story, declaring that it was not worh printing.

The Rev. Luke Evers, a chaplain of the Tombs and a Roman Catholic priest, sent for Miller as soon as he reached the courtroom. The two men conversed for some time, and when he returned before the rail Miller seemed to have forgotten all that he had known of "Murphy's" identity.

The fact that Murphy had not appeared in court, coupled with the evident unwillingness of the detective to reveal his true identity, aroused Magistrate House. He sent Miller off to the Hotel Bartholdi, the address given hy Murphy, to bring the complainant to the court. On his return the detective reported that no John Murphy was at the hotel.

"I will give you until 10 o'clock on Monday morning to produce this complainant," said Magistrate House then. "This is a case of the greatest importance, and I am going to make every effort to have it pressed to trial."

The Magistrate then remanded the prisoners to the Tombs Prison until Monday morning. They gave the names of Catherine Wells of 257 West Thirty-sixth Street and Laura Brown of 210 West Thirty-fourth Street. Each was held in $3,000 bail, despite the efforts of their lawyer to have them discharged on the ground of lack of evidence.

According to the story told by Miller when he first reached court, a man wearing clerical dress and giving the name of John Murphy called at the Central Office on Friday. There he complained that on Thursday night he had been going along Thirty-first Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, when he had been held up by two women. One had grabbed him about his neck, jerking his head back so that he could not cry out or protect himself, while the other went rapidly through his pockets and robbed him of $17.

Miller accompanied the apparent clergyman, and at the Bartholdi Hotel, Miller said, he pointed out two women as those who had robbed him. Miller arrested the women and took them to Headquarters. Before he was stricken with his sudden loss of memory, Miller said that despite the clergyman's story of the robbery, it appeared that he had been slumming and had fallen into the company of the two women. With them he had visited a hotel and there the women had robbed him. The clergyman had refused to accompany Miller to Headquarters and had wished to avoid all publicity, although Miller said that he had agreed to appear in court.

Although Miller reported himself unable to locate "John Murphy," such a man had been stopping at the Bartholdi Hotel since Thursday. He left the hotel early yesterday morning. He registered on Thursday night, signing his name, "John Murphy, Chicago," and was assigned to Room 200. According to the clerk at the hotel, Murphy was in his room both on Thursday and Friday nights.

SON'S FIGHT FOR BIG ESTATE.

R. L. Barry, Who Was Cut Off in Will, Says He's Only Legitimate Child.

A suit which has been filed in the Supreme Court shows a fight for the $250,000 estate of John H. Barry, who died at his home, 116 West Seventy-third Street, on May 25, 1904. The fight is primarily between two young men, each of whom asserts that he is the legitimate son and rightful heir.

Mr. Barry's will, which was admitted to probate on June 4, 1904, did not mention Robert L. Barry, the plaintiff in the suit. It recited that Grace H. Barry was the testator's wife, and that she and her son, Alfred E. Barry, were to be the executors, trustees and sole beneficiaries of the will. The appraisal of Mr. Barry's property estimated the realty to be worth over $20,000, consisting of the Seventy-third Street house and several lots in Rochester; and that the personalty aggregated over $220,000.

Robert L. Barry, in his complaint, declares, through his guardian, he being yet a minor, that Alfred Barry is an illegitimate child, and that the alleged widow is really named Grace H. Hestis, who was never married to the plaintiff's father.

The plaintiff says that the real wife of the dead man was a Miss Catherine Roche of Rochester, N. Y., whose son he is. She died in 1899, he continues, after which he was sent to a boarding school. He says he was recognized by Mr. Barry as his son up to 1903, when the young man angered the father by marrying without his consent.

Then, the complaint goes on, Grace H. Hestis got control over the old man, who was mentally incapacitated at the time, and induced him to make the will which gave to her and her son all his estate. Robert L. Barry maintains that the will is thus invalidated, and that his father died intestate, leaving him the rightful heir.

Justice MacLean had previously ordered that the plaintiff produce a bill of particulars setting out the date of his mother's marriage to Mr. Barry and the date of his birth. Justice O'Gorman yesterday ordered that the defendants produce the same data concerning themselves.

ALTO YOLO SHAKEN.

Singer Has an Elevator Boy Arrested —He Says He Didn't Do It.

Alta Yolo, the singer, was in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday to charge Frederick Anthony, a negro elevator boy at 17 West Twenty-sixth Street, with having assaulted her the day before.

"I went to No. 17," she said, "and when I asked for the janitor this boy abused me and shook me by the shoulder."

The singer, with her husband, G. D. High, has a studio at 1,147 Broadway. The same janitor is in charge of the Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street building. On Friday she went to the apartment house on Twenty-sixth Street to ask the janitor to turn more heat into her studio. Then the incident occurred. At her request Policeman Landers of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrested the boy.

Anthony showed a rip in the sleeve of his coat, and said that Miss Yolo had torn it.

"Mrs. High come," he said, "and raise a big predicament wid me. All I done was shut de door behind her."

Anthony was held in $300 bail for examination to-day.

WOMAN SAVES SIX LIVES.

Breaks Into a Gas-Filled Flat—1 Dead in 70th St., 2 May Die.

Mrs. Sarah Siroca and her five daughters, who live on the fifth floor of a six-story tenement at 871 East Tenth Street, were overcome by gas in their home yesterday morning, but were revived by an ambulance surgeon and will recover, thanks to the efforts of an energetic neighbor, who knew how to act in an emergency.

The neighbor was Mrs. Tillie Spanglet, who livee just across the hall from the Sirocas. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Spanglet was awakened and almost overcome by strong gas fumes. She sprang out of bed and opened a window, and when she could find no gas escaping in her rooms, went to the hall and discovered that the trouble was in the Siroca flat.

She could not awaken any one, and therefore hurst open the door and opened the windows. On the kitchen floor were Jessie Siroca, aged 8, and Betsy, aged 20, who had evidently been aroused and sought to get to a window, but had fallen to the floor unconscious. In adjoining rooms were Lena, 12; Dora, 16; Rosie, 19, and the mother, who is 50 years old, all of them in bed and unconscious.

Mrs. Spanglet ran to a telephone and called Police Headquarters, and as she was rushing back to the house she met Patrolman Coleman of the Union Market Station, whom she helped to drag the victims into her own rooms.

The family cat was probably responsible for the accident. A gas cock on a small stove had been turned on by a broom falling against it.

The two babies of Frank and Antonia Fousek, cigarmakers, with their nurse, Jennie Schadak, an elderly woman, were overcome by gas in their rooms on the first floor of the tenement at 414 East Seventieth Street yesterday. The youngest child, Albert, 2 years old, was dead when found. By his side lay his brother Frank, 4 years old, while kneeling at the side of the bed was the body of the nurse.

Gas was pouring out of a burner of the gas stove in an adjoining room. It had probably been accidentally opened. At the Presbyterian Hospital it was said that the elder child and Mrs. Schadak had only a slight chance of recovery.

CIRCUS OFF; WILD WEST HERE

Buffalo Bill to Open at Garden on Tuesday After Five Years' Absence.

After the circus had finished its performance last night ringside employés hauled away until no vestige of circus apparatus was left on the ground or in the air, for it's to the canvas and the open road for the circus.

At the same time the advance army of Buffalo Bill's Wild West began preparations for that organization, which will occupy the Garden for an engagement of three weeks, commencing next Tuesday afternoon.

The Wild West comes after an absence of five years abroad, where, says Major Burke, "the crowned and other heads of Europe were instructed in the manners and customs of a land which they may never visit." Not only are the most important of those scenes of Western life, that made the small boy and his lasso of a generation ago a nuisance to his neighbors, retained but new features have been added. The new Indian battle scene this year is based upon an event in Gen. E. A. Carr's campaign of 1869, when the "Dog Soldier" band of Indians from various tribes was beaten to pieces in an engagement where Buffalo Bill was Chief of Scouts for Gen. Carr. "Iron Tail" and seven of the older Indians with the Wild West were in this engagement.

Since Buffalo Bill was on the trail the Western train hold up has come into existence. This year's performance will show "bandit hunters of the West" punishing such marauders. Another innovation will be the appearance of a number of trained bronchos in riding of the Hauté Ecole style, which has up to the present been confined to the horseflesh of older communities.

$1,500 IN LOOT IN FLAT.

Police Arrest a White Woman and Two Negroes—Silverware Identified.

Louisa Marcarious, a young white woman, was held with two negroes in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of receiving stolen goods. Mrs. Margaret Melbourne of 110 East Eighty-seventh Street was the complainant. She said her home had been robbed of silverware and other property on June 4, 1906, and that she had identified some silverware which was found in the rooms of the Marcarious woman and her companions at 30 West 130th Street.

Detectives Boyle, Dale, and John J. Fogarty raided the Marcarious flat at 4 o'clock A. M. on Friday and found property worth $1,500. The possession of all this loot could not be explained by the three prisoners. The two negroes gave their names as Floyd Miselle, a bartender, and Harry Smott, a waiter.

Louisa Marcarious said she was born in New Orleans. She is 24 years old, was well dressed, and is apparently an educated woman. The two negroes seemed uncouth companions for the refined-looking white woman. A well-known politician, whose name the detectives declined to mention, has been asked to inspect the loot recovered and see if he can identify anything as part of the plunder stolen from his house.

At the request of the detectives the prisoners were remanded in $1,000 bail or examination to-morrow. Each pleaded not guilty.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The abnormally cold weather that has prevailed in northern districts since the first of the month shows signs of abatement to-night, although temperatures are still decidedly below the seasonal average except on the Pacific Coast.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh west; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast to east.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Sunday and Monday, with slowly rising temperature; light west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	50	36	4 P. M.	66	47
6 A. M.	48	34	6 P. M.	63	46
9 A. M.	52	39	9 P. M.	64	41
12 M.	59	45	12 P. M.	56	38

The thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 57; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 44; maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 5 A. M.; humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 38 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALTOONA, Penn., April 20.—The manufacturing and storage plant of the Pennsylvania Ice Company at Cresson was destroyed by fire to-night. The destruction of the buildings and machinery and 3,200 tons of ice caused a loss of $150,000.

FREDERICK, Md., April 20.—Two business houses were destroyed and three others were damaged by fire to-day, entailing an estimated loss of $60,000. F. Obesdorfer, antique furniture dealer; Harris & Filler, wholesale grocers, and A. M. Landauer were the heaviest losers, at about $10,000 each.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
1:30	421 East 74th St.; owner unknown	$25
2:00	216 West 105th St.; Freeman Rushmeyer	Trifling
4:30	186 Broome St.; Edwin Friedman	$500
5:15	27 Washington St.; George Nesser	$500
10:15	72-74 Lewis St.; Joseph Krigle	$50
P. M.		
12:40	1,382 Park Av.; James Boyd	Slight
3:12	East 63d St.; Martin Fogarty	$50
4:20	1,609 Park Av.; Marie Febber	$25
4:35	107-109 Spring St.; L. Garsuel	Trifling
5:15	First Av. and 125th St.; owner unknown	Slight
5:30	210 East 85th St.; Mrs. M. Heitians	Trifling
6:40	Fifth Av. and 136th St.; owner unknown	Trifling
6:55	9 Washington Place; Globe Neckwear Co.	$5,000
7:20	142 Waverley Place; unknown	$5
7:40	1,453 5th Av.; unknown	$10
9:15	227 W. 66th St.; Lyman Cover	$15
9:15	1st Av. and 58th St.; Edison Elec. Co.	$5,000
9:45	337 East 125th St.; Henry Martin	Slight
10:10	48 West 17th St.; unknown	Trifling
10:10	59 Jefferson St.; Annie Stunheart	Slight

SINGLE TAXERS HIT ALL THE RICH MEN

Carnegie, Rockefeller, Rogers, and Others Pilloried at Jefferson Dinner.

JAB FOR ROOSEVELT, TOO

Reminded of Time When He Was a Free Trader—Bryan Letter on Special Privilege.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jacob H. Schiff, Andrew Carnegie, and William R. Hearst each came in for comments at the hands of speakers at the Jefferson birthday dinner of the Manhattan Single Tax Club in the Union Square Hotel last night. Roosevelt's Americanism was declared vastly inferior to that of an Indian, Chief Joseph, whose utterances ex-Congressman Robert Baker had recently read.

Jacob H. Schiff was characterised as being vastly ignorant in the recent speech in which he professed his admiration for Rockefeller. As for Carnegie and Hearst they were made the subject of a play written by William C. De Mille, the playwright, at the table while the others were speaking, and which told of a conversation the two had had with the shade of Thomas Jefferson recently.

There was also a letter from Bryan which said that the times needed the application of Jefferson's ideas. In this connection Frederic Cyrus Leubuscher announced that he had invited Roosevelt to be present, and had taken occasion to remind him of the time when he and Mr. Roosevelt were fellow-members of the Executive Committee of the Free Trade Club. The usual Loeb letter of regret had come, however.

Ex-Congressman Baker began by reading from the speech of Jacob H. Schiff in which he had said that men like Rockefeller gathered the little streams that otherwise would be wasted and brought their waters into vast reservoirs.

"This is the utterance of probably the richest Jew in the United States," he said. "How unfortunate it is that we have men like the Rockefellers, the Schiffs, the Rogerses, the Goulds to gather in these little streamlets that otherwise would be wasted.

"How fortunate to have the Standard Oil, which paid $397,000,000 in dividends. How fortunate that we see the other side of the picture, the east side woman stitching her life away, the effects of the impounding of the streams, that we see 80,000,000 people the slaves of eight men.

"The utterance of Chief Joseph, 'Treat all men alike,' is good Democratic doctrine. It is better than anything that I have seen eminate from the phonograph at Washington.

"We have recently had a peace conference in this city. It has been used for the exploitation of a great possessor of special privilege. This gentleman has run the machine just as he would have run a steel mill. No man was allowed to have anything to say unless Carnegie had passed him. This man stands to-day before the public as the head of the peace movement—this man who has exerted a corrupting influence through the protective tariff for a quarter of a century.

"Those who would rule us in this country talk of whether the people can be trusted or not, when it is a question of whom the people are willing to trust. The people have the right to make their own mistakes."

In Mr. De Mille's play Thomas Jefferson was endeavoring to point out to Hearst and Carnegie some of the time's faults.

"Learning lies in books," says Carnegie in the play, "And when a man is safe in a library reading my books he won't get his head filled with nonsense from newspaper editorials."

"Have you ever heard of the single tax?" Jefferson asks.

"It's a mere detail," answers Hearst. "The thing to do is to get good men into office."

"Why say men?" interrupts Carnegie. "I have heard of single tax. In every one of my endowed seats of learning I have a professor who is paid to do nothing else except to show that it is nonsense. There are many people who think that Henry George makes cigars. But the cigars are punk. That's where we are devilish shrewd."

William Jennings Bryan's letter contained this reference to Jefferson as a present-day need:

"Jefferson is an exemplar of the civic virtues which at this time need most to be presented to the country. An educated man, he endeavored to give to all an opportunity to attend school; a rich man, his sympathies were with the poor, and he asked for himself no rights that they did not share; the apostle of democracy, he possessed as none had before him the virtue of a government resting upon the consent of the governed, and none since his death has surpassed him in his confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government. We need to-day in the State and in the Nation an application of his ideas to government, for in the doctrine, 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none,' we shall find the solution of most of the problems which vex us."

POLICE STOP A HONEYMOON.

New York Couple, Wed Three Days, Arrested in Boston for Theft.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 20.—A honeymoon was abruptly brought to a close this evening when Police Inspectors arrested Jeanette Welensky-Bishop, 19 years old, a strikingly pretty brunette, and her newly wedded huehand, Harry Bishop, 32 years old, for the New York police on the charge of grand larceny.

Crestfallen and weeping, the bride pitifully implored Inspectors Gaddis and McCausland not to place her and her husband of only a few days in a cell, as a grave mistake had been made, and that some revengeful person from New York wanted to interfere with their marital bliss.

The bride said that she and her husband came to this city a short time ago and were married just three days ago. The couple were strolling along Tremont Street yesterday afternoon when the observing Inspectors arrested them.

Lieut. Walsh, on the desk at the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, last night received a telegram from Chief of Police Watts of Boston to the effect that Harry Bishop and Jeanette Welensky, of New York City, had been arrested there. Lieut. Walsh said the young man was charged with abduction, and the young woman with the larceny of $55 and a muff.

The couple left here April 17 and had since been married, Walsh said. He said he learned from Chief Watts that the couple had agreed to waive extradition proceedings and come back to New York at once. As to the address of the prisoners here or the names of the parents of the young woman, who are supposed to be complainants, Walsh would say nothing.

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WOOD'LL MAKE 'EM SWIM.

All Soldiers Should Know the Art, New Commander Here Thinks.

"When Gen. Wood gets here," said a Sergeant of the Twelfth Infantry yesterday, who has twenty years' faithful service behind him, "I reckon there won't be any more boats between here and New York."

The recruit sitting on a cannon at Governors Island alongside the grizzled veteran of Indian and Philippine campaigns asked him what he meant.

"Just this," answered the Sergeant. "Gen. Wood is one of those men who believes in swimming, and if I'm not wrong he'll put the ferryboat Gen. Hancock out of commission and make you take the overhand route every time you go to New York."

Then the Sergeant, who was under Gen. Wood in Mindanao, explained that the officer who is soon to take command of the troops in the East believes that a soldier is far from proficient if he cannot swim almost any distance, despite all kinds of handicaps.

"The soldier that can't swim," said the Sergeant, "won't get the glad hand from the man who is coming here from the Philippines to take command, and I know what I'm talking about. When we were in Mindanao Gen. Wood issued an order that a 100-yard journey through the bay was to be one of our regular military exercises. We had to swim 25 yards in heavy marching order, 50 yards in light marching order, and another 75 yards in our uniform. This was an almost daily occurrence, and maybe the troops in Mindanao didn't learn all the tricks about swimming. One of our officers, one of the fellows told me, wrote Gen. Wood and suggested calling us ducks instead of soldiers. And that's what we would have been, too, only we wasn't web-footed."

MAY ACCUSE "BOB" NELSON.

Would-Be Bondsman in Walker Swindling Case Gets a Surprise.

Charles Gondorf, or Charles Earle, as he is sometimes known, who was arrested on the charge that he had hunkoed William F. Walker, the fugitive Treasurer of the New Britain Savings Bank of New Britain, Conn., out of $100,000, was before Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by his attorney.

The writ was issued on the statement that the District Attorney had advised the committing Magistrate not to accept the $20,000 bail offered by "Bob" Nelson. The prisoner's lawyer told Justice Bischoff that Nelson owned property worth $117,000 and had often furnished bail in the sum of $25,000.

The District Attorney informed Justice Bischoff that Nelson's offer of bail had been refused because he might become a defendant in the case. On the day that Walker disappeared from New Britain Earle and Nelson, it was stated, went to Havana, and occupied the same stateroom.

The motion was adjourned until to-morrow by Justice Bischoff, and the writ was withdrawn, permission being granted for a renewal of the motion if bail is not accepted before that time.

FIREMAN MORTALLY HURT.

Dodges a Burst of Flame, Stumbles, and Falls to the Street.

William Van Horn, a Jersey City fireman, was mortally injured yesterday at a fire in the plant of the Day Manufacturing Company at 305 to 309 Warren Street.

Van Horn went to the roof of the building and a column of flame burst through a skylight. As he jumped back to avoid it he stumbled and fell to the street. At St. Francis's Hospital it was said that he would die.

The fire, which was of unknown origin, spread rapidly and a general alarm was turned in. The interior of the building was burned out, and the flames spread to four tenements adjoining, which were all badly damaged, the tenants being compelled to flee to the street.

The Day Manufacturing Company estimates its loss at $20,000. The tenements, which are owned by Detective Sergeant Grady of New York, were damaged to the extent of $5,000.

THAW JURORS DINE AND ORGANIZE CLUB

"Harry K. Thaw Jury Association" Will Have a Reunion Every Year.

SEEM IN HARMONY NOW

But Steele Again Says Some Things Went on in the Jury Room That Ought to be Known.

Out of the first reunion of eleven of the twelve jurors in the trial of Harry Kendall Thaw for the killing of Stanford White, when they met at the Broadway Central Hotel last night, came the Harry Thaw Jury Association, which is to hold an annual banquet hereafter.

George Pfaff, Juror No. 2, was unavoidably detained out of town. His absence was deplored by the other eleven, who sat down to a dinner in the former jury dining room, and by none more, it seemed, than by Juror Wilbur F. Steele, with whom it was reported Pfaff had words during the attempt to reach a verdict.

If any of the jurymen had ever felt bitterly toward each other, that feeling had apparently disappeared last night. The eleven certainly made up for many wearisome and nerve-straining hours. They had, as one of them expressed it, the time of their lives last night.

The menu cards bore this inscription: "Reunion of the Thaw Jury, Saturday, April 20, 1907." Between courses and amid laughter several of the jurors read anonymous letters and other communications received by them during the trial. Most of them won high place as crank efforts.

All admitted that Charles H. Fecke, Juror No. 3, got the worst one. It denounced him in bitter terms, paid no high tributes to several of the principals of the great case, and gently described District Attorney Jerome in various ways.

Another juror had an interesting and instructive letter. It urged him to be on the lookout bridge at certain times, and when he should pass an individual peculiarly dressed, he, under pain of annihilation, was quietly to drop the small sum of $5,000 in the hat of the passerby. The juror explained that he hadn't dropped the money.

Then there were letters in considerable numbers from some young girls pleading for certain votes by the jurymen.

Before he went in to dinner, Juror Wilbur F. Steele said:

"I believed Thaw to be insane, as the evidence tended to show. Since the trial, by other things that have come under my notice, my opinion has been more strongly formed than ever. I don't believe the men on that jury would stoop to any sort of crookedness. But there are things which happened in the juryroom which I think the world ought to know, and which I think it will know some day."

Juror Henry C. Harney said he felt it was his duty to come to the dinner after what had been said. He said he could not understand how some men of the jury took the stand they did. He had made up his mind from the testimony alone, was not afraid to give his reasons for it, and was prepared to stay locked up for two weeks if necessary to reach a decision.

THAW JURORS EXAMINED.

Newton Tells of Policeman's Alleged Attempt to Influence Him.

Charles E. Newton and John S. Dennee, two of the jurors in the trial of Harry K. Thaw, were at the District Attorney's office yesterday in answer to a subpoena. They were asked about the alleged attempt of one of the police squad detailed at the Criminal Court Building to influence their verdict. It had been reported that as they were passing into the jury-room a policeman called their attention to the fact that the father of Thaw was a Mystic Shriner.

Mr. Newton told Assistant District Attorney Smyth that he was a member of that order, and that a policeman, also a member, had called his attention to the fact that Thaw's father had been in the order. The policeman did not force the matter on his attention, and Mr. Newton thought enough of it to tell his colleagues. Mr. Dennee had no first-hand knowledge of the affair, but said that he had heard of it.

All the policemen who were stationed in the Criminal Court Building during the trial will be called down there to-morrow morning and Mr. Newton will be asked to pick out the man who approached him.

All of Thaw's lawyers, Messrs. O'Reilly, Hartridge, and Peabody, called on him yesterday, but declared that there was no special significance in their visits. It had been suggested that there might be some reason for the long talks Dr. Jelliffe has had in the last few days with the prisoner, but Mr. Hartridge denied yesterday that he had any intention beyond helping to while away some of Thaw's abundant leisure.

The Thaw jurors held a reunion last night at the Broadway Central Hotel. They were all present except George Pfaff, who was out of town.

WOULDN'T SELL THAW HOME.

Mrs. Thaw Didn't Approve of Purchasers, Who Offered $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 20.—The agents of Mrs. William Thaw found a purchaser for the old Thaw mansion, Lyndhurst, for $400,000, but Mrs. Thaw to-day refused to confirm the sale. As badly as she wants ready money she will not let the old home go to any one of whom she does not approve.

With her daughter, the Countess of Yarmouth, Mrs. Thaw will go to her Summer cottage at Cresson, Penn., some time next week. The cottage is on the crest of the Allegany Mountains and Mrs. Thaw believes that at Cresson she can find the rest and solitude which she so much desires.

$25,000,000 TELEPHONE LOAN

American Union Company Files a Mortgage in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 20.—A mortgage to secure the $25,000,000 bond issue of the American Union Telephone Company, which controls most of the independent lines in Pennsylvania and adjacent states, was filed in the Dauphin County Court to-day.

The mortgage was given to the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Pittsburg, trustee for the issue.

ASKS FOR NEGRO TENANTS.

Flatbush Angry at Policeman's Offer to Let Flats to Colored People.

The residents of Linden Avenue and Lenox Road, one of the best neighborhoods in Flatbush, are indignant over the seeming efforts of a policeman-landlord to fill an apartment house owned by him with negro tenants. The neighbors assert that the policeman is doing it for spite.

The policeman is C. M. Luerssen, a patrolman attached to the Flatbush Station. He lives in Bay View Place, and is the owner of a three-story double apartment house at 259 Linden Avenue. The house is one of a row of new buildings of like character owned by different individuals. While some of the other houses began to fill up, Luerssen, it is alleged, was not so successful as he desired in getting tenants for the six apartments in his house. He is said to have expressed the belief that the owner of a neighboring building was winning tenants away from his house and to have talked about "getting even." None of the neighbors paid any heed to the matter until yesterday morning, when they were startled to find staring them in the face from a window of Luerssen's house the following sign:

Apartments to Let
For Colored People.

The neighbors were indignant, and in a short time a crowd gathered in front of the house, expressing sentiments anent the policeman-landlord's move. A family of white people who had moved into the house were the most indignant of all, and were threatening to move out if the sign were not taken down. Other residents of the neighborhood declared that they would move away if negroes moved into the house. Efforts to have the sign removed failed. One bold neighbor, however, entered the house and reversed the placard. The reversed sign was still in the window last evening.

So far as known, no negroes had tried to rent an apartment in the house.

To Report on Public Ownership.

Chairman Melville E. Ingalls of the Public Ownership Commission of the National Civic Federation has called the Committee of Twenty-one to meet in this city on May 6 to consider the report of a sub-committee consisting of Edward E. Bemis, Milo R. Maltbie, Walton Clark, and Charles L. Edgar. The Committee of Twenty-one has completed its investigations both in this country and in England, and the work of the engineers, experts, end accountants will form the basis of the report of the sub-committee.

Horner's OFFERING OF FINE FURNITURE CONTINUES.

In addition to our own large display of strictly high-class Furniture, we are disposing of the recently purchased

Stock of GEO. F. VETTER'S SONS
(who have Retired from Business)
At their warerooms, 35-37 WEST 23D ST.

At One-Third and Half Former Prices

Stock positively must be sold by May 1st—Building Leased

Not for many years has such a magnificent stock of Fine Furniture been placed on the market at the prices we quote. The very choicest and most exclusive designs and novelties in the Furniture-making art are represented, and many pieces are particularly adapted for WEDDING PRESENTS.

The extensive collection embraces:
Parlor and Library Furniture in Gold and Mahogany; Dining Room and Chamber Sets, Bookcases, Library Tables, Cabinets, China Closets, Parlor Cabinets, Work Tables, Dining Tables, Brass Beds, Sideboards, Desks and many individual pieces.

ORIENTAL RUGS
Included in this offering are a number of Persian Kermanshah, Mahal, Goravans, Herez, Mesheds, Shirvans, Cabistans, Belouchistans, &c., various sizes.
Reduced to Less than Market Value.
A Few Large Rugs in Carpet Sizes:
Persian Mahal, 14 ft. 4 in. x 10 ft. 11 in.....Formerly $240. Special $128
Persian Kirmanshah, 13 ft. 10 in. x 10 ft.....Formerly $650. Special $328
Serapie Rugs, 16 ft. x 12 ft.....Formerly $550. Special $385
Persian Herez, 18 ft. 9 in. x 11 ft. 2 in.....Formerly $775. Special $496

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers.
West 23d Street
West 24th Street

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' and Misses' Washable Eton Suits
of Rep, in blue, pink, tan and white, trimmed with handsome embroidery, lawn waist with lace insertion and embroidered medallions.
sizes 14, 16, 18
32, 34, 36-inch } $26.50

Girls' and Misses' Jumper Suits
of linen, in pink, blue and white with fine hand embroidery, waist with lace insertion, fancy pleated skirt;
sizes 12, 14, 16, 18
30, 32, 34, 36-inch } $27.50

Misses' Shirt Waist Suits
of figured dimity in dainty colorings fancy trimmed ruffle on front, collar and sleeves;
sizes 14, 16, 18
32, 34, 36-inch } $16.75

Pajamas
full size—well made—correct fit.
WHITE & FANCY MADRAS PAJAMAS,
3 to 8 yrs.....90c 10 to 18 yrs.....$1.00
FANCY MADRAS, CUT LOW AT NECK,
3 to 8 yrs....$1.25 10 to 18 yrs....$1.50
MISSES' PAJAMAS, FINE WHITE MADRAS,
10 to 16 yrs.....$1.50
MISSES' IMPORTED SCOTCH MADRAS,
10 to 16 yrs.....$2.50

Boys' Bath Robes
of daisy cloth in pink, light blue or cardinal;
2 to 10 yrs....$1.90 12 to 14 yrs....$2.25
BOYS' & GIRLS' BATH SLIPPERS
of Terry Cloth.....75c

60-62 West 23d Street

A Face Without a Wrinkle

When we claim to entirely eradicate from the face, wrinkles, scars and pittings from smallpox, we can offer no better proof of sincerity than the evidence of your own eyes.

Seeing Is Believing.

Patients may be seen at our private sanitarium showing cases before and after treatment, and full investigation of our methods is invited. The Famous Woodbury System is the result of

37 Years' Experience.

WE REMOVE
Wrinkles and Scars,
Frowns and Furrows,
Crows' Feet,
Smallpox Pittings,
Acne Pittings,
Pimples and Blackheads,
All Facial Blemishes.

WE CORRECT
Unshapely Noses,
Outstanding Ears,
Drooping Eyelids,
Hollow Cheeks,
Baggy Skin,
Hair Troubles,
Superfluous Hair.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you wish information call at our office, 22 West 23d Street, York, or write Dept. 15 for special appointment. We will then arrange to meet you at our private sanitarium. The address of this branch of the Woodbury Institute is never advertised and is known only to our patients. At this private office we have every facility for extending to you that expert service which has made the name "Woodbury" synonymous everywhere with the art of face culture.

Offices open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., Sundays excepted.

22 West 23d Street, New York.
CHICAGO BOSTON PHILADELPHIA ST. LOUIS

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Is the value we offer in $25 Suits and Overcoats, built to measure, of fine English worsteds in blue, black, gray and brown, in the new shadow stripes, overplaids and check. We highly recommend these materials for holding shape and excellent wearing qualities.

On sale on our second floor are $80 Suits and Overcoats at $30. It's the high class stock of James Scarlett & Co., 391 Fifth Avenue.

Samples and our illustrated booklet mailed anywhere.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth Street.

PART THREE
SPECIAL CABLE NEWS SECTION

The New York Times.

C SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1907.

PART THREE
SPECIAL CABLE NEWS SECTION

SCULPTOR TELLS OF GREAT LOSS

G. G. Barnard Says He Is Victim of Pennsylvania Capitol Scandal.

HIS CONTRACT VIOLATED

Declares He Has Only Received $60,000, and Was to be Reimbursed Later.

HAS DESIGNED 100 FIGURES

Embarrassed While at Work in France by Failure of Contractor to Remit Promised Funds.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES CO.

PARIS, April 20.—George Grey Barnard, who was commissioned to do the sculpture work for the Pennsylvania Capitol Building in Harrisburg, has been reading the accounts of the scandal connected with that edifice with bitter interest.

Mr. Barnard is now living with his wife and daughter at Moret, a quiet Old World village near Fontainebleu. Here in a huge and somewhat dilapidated grange, which Barnard has transformed into a studio, are some of the groups of statuary which the sculptor designed for the Pennsylvania Capitol.

There are in all 100 figures, ranging in size from small modelings to those of more than life size—casts of which when done into marble were to have adorned the entrance to the Capitol.

"Those figures represent," said Barnard, "not only three years of the hardest work possible for a man, but a whole lifetime of artistic thought and development. When the Capitol was being planned the State Architect, Joseph M. Huston, summoned me. He asked me if I would undertake to furnish the sculpture for the building. Before him and the committee I drew up a design which, in the opinion of artists well qualified to judge, would be a fitting and adequate feature in the scheme. They offered me $700,000 for the work. Had they offered me $7,000,000,000 it would have been all the same to me. My head was in the clouds, as it was in the clouds when I was studying at the Beaux Arts in Paris and walked the streets with my trouser legs pinned together to hide the tatters.

"Then when the contract came to be drawn up the price was cut down to $300,000, for which sum it was understood I was to furnish two groups on either side of the entrance; another was a relief to crown the entrance, and various figures to decorate either end of the façade. This work was divided into three parts, which, it was thoroughly well understood, were to be left in my hands. Eventually the contract was very, very different from the original proposition that was drawn up and under which I was to supply within three years three groups and bas-reliefs which were to be placed on either side of the entrance and above it.

"This was the most difficult and most costly part of the work. I explained that $100,000 would not more than defray my actual expense. But Huston proposed that committees would purchase my statue of "The Sower," now on exhibition in Brooklyn, and my well-known oak clock for $40,000, which would enable me to meet my personal expenses during the period before I could undertake the remainder of the other two parts of sculptural decoration. Then it was insisted that I should give a guarantee that the work would be finished within three years.

"That proposal, I think, was unheard of in the whole history of art. However, it was represented that no such guarantee was necessary, and I was told that we were all sons of Pennsylvania, and were all imbued with the one idea to give the best that was in us to our State. Architects, contractors, furnishers, painters, every one, I was informed, was working on the Capitol Building under the one self-sacrificing idea. No one was getting anything out of it. Everybody was putting all he could into it, and giving with good grace.

"I agreed to everything proposed to me. The contract was drawn up under which the Baltimore Bonding Company went my sponsor for $50,000. One hundred thousand dollars was to be paid me in monthly installments. The first $20,000 due me I never received, as it was paid over to the Baltimore Bonding Company, and, with the exception of the first month's allowance, money was never once sent me on time and in accordance with the agreement. My representations by later cable dispatches were disregarded.

"My position was a most difficult one. I had engaged a number of workmen, who had come out here from Paris with their wives and families, and to whom I could not pay regular wages to which they were entitled, nor could I get any satisfaction in regard to the purchase of the statue and clock upon which I had counted. The necessary outlay in renting studios, the purchase of materials, and the payment of workmen took up all the money I received from the State Treasury, which, by the way, did not amount to $87,000, as it is reported that the Capitol Investigation Committee has ascertained, but at most $60,000 or $61,000.

"What was I getting personally out of this? What return for my lifetime of study and years and years of labor? From the time I came to France and began work on my groups for the Capitol. I slaved to carry out my agreement. My friends said it was impossible to accomplish in three years what I had planned to do. The artists and sculptors who came out from Paris to look at my groups said they were grandiose and represented the labor of a lifetime. But my heart was set on doing what I had undertaken to do. My groups represented a whole panorama of life as I saw it, the joy and tribulation of life and the crowning triumph of labor. It meant to me a realization of the dreams that had been mine in my youth and had assumed a definite, tangible form with maturity. I wanted to give the best that was in me, and I spared myself no effort."

Mr. Barnard then went on to speak of the innumerable difficulties he had encountered. Huston, he said, knew he could not give them all the work called for in the contract for the money. Two bas-reliefs alone represented $25,000 apiece. The State Treasury owed him between $37,000 and $38,000 of money due him under the contract, which it was thoroughly understood by the architect members of the committee and everybody concerned was only a partial contract, and called for two other contracts under which the sculptor would be able to reimburse himself.

Figures in the Fight of the British Colonies for Preferential Trade Relations.

EARL OF ELGIN
SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES

SIR JOSEPH WARD
PREMIER OF NEW ZEALAND

THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON

HON ALFRED DEAKIN, THE AUSTRALIAN PREMIER.

AMERICAN FEATURES TO LEAD

Likely to Furnish the Principal London Horse Show Sensations.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES CO.

LONDON, April 20.—The English Directors of the International Horse Show are counting on America to furnish most of the sensational features of the exhibition. The manager, Mr. Euren, says a large number of American entries are being made. A good many high jumpers are coming, including Hugh Willet's Heatherbloom and George Pepper's Toronto horses.

Mr. Euren thinks Mr. Armour's famous string of grays will attract enormous attention. They will be exhibited to the London public on May 20 in the annual cart horse parade in Regent's Park. This parade arouses the keenest rivalry of England's big commercial houses, and the pick of this country's draught and delivery horses is always seen in it. It is expected, however, that this year England's best will look very ordinary in comparison with Armour's turnout.

J. Ogden Armour may drive the grays at the Olympia exhibition. He is in London now, but is not absolutely certain to stay through the Horse Show.

Applications for seats and boxes are coming in fast. Boxes are $50 to $350 for the whole show. Seats are up to $2 a night.

It is understood here that Alfred G. Vanderbilt will take a majority of the twenty shares of stock of $5,000 each which the show company will issue soon.

There seems to be no doubt that the King and Queen will attend the show, possibly every night.

A prominent contestant for the highest honors at the horse show will be Walter Winans, an American who has lived in England most of his life. He is preparing a large number of horses for the exhibition. A party of Londoners went at his invitation yesterday to his place, Pluckley, Kent, and witnessed some very interesting performances by his horses on his private track, polo ground, and jumping school. His horses are valued at close to £100,000.

KAISER'S ACT DENOUNCED.

Newspapers Angry at the Honor Conferred on the Prince of Monaco.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES CO.

BERLIN, April 20.—The Berlin papers, even those free of Lutheran proclivities, are indignant with the Kaiser for having bestowed the highest German decoration, the Order of the Black Eagle, on the Prince of Monaco, who, while unequaled as a scientist in deep-sea investigations, is also responsible for the gambling Casino at Monte Carlo.

Die Zukunft thus laments: "In all the world there is not a word which has a worse sound than 'Monaco,' and yet we bestow on him a decoration bearing the legend, 'Suum Cuique,' ('To each one his own.') First it was the Russian Stoessel, still under the accusation of cowardice; now it is Albert Honorius, the opera prince and gambling ruler."

AMERICA LEADS IN NAVAL EQUIPMENT

Admiral Manney, U. S. N., So Concludes After a European Tour of Inspection.

WIRELESS SYSTEM BEST

We Can Also Give Foreigners Points on Cable Construction, Surpassing Even Scotland's Shipyards.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES CO.

LONDON, April 20.—Admiral Henry N. Manney, who has been since last September on a tour of inspection for the United States of the naval armaments and equipment of European nations, gave me to-day an interesting interview on the result of his observations. After visiting Germany, France, Denmark, Italy, England, and Scotland and thoroughly familiarizing himself with the latest improvements relating to naval efficiency, the Admiral is of the opinion that the United States is still ahead in all essentials.

"Much has been printed in the newspapers," said he, "of England's Dreadnoughts; but I have learned through careful investigation that though each of England's Dreadnoughts is equipped with ten twelve-inch guns, only seven of these can be used in broadside fire. Now we are constructing in the United States three large ships, each of which will carry only eight twelve-inch guns, but the entire eight can be used broadside, thus giving us one more gun in broadside fire than England has on its largest ship.

"I have been gratified to learn as a result of attending the wireless telegraphy conference in Berlin that we also still lead in this science. The news that has just reached me of a new record for land messages from Pensacola to Point Lome, on the California Coast, 1,768 miles, shows that we are maintaining our supremacy. That was the first wireless message from the Atlantic to the Pacific overland. My observations abroad confirm the belief that the spark system of wireless telegraphy, which we use, has advantages over the Paulsen system. In the Paulsen system, used largely abroad, the current is said to be continuous, but is not of a frequency of oscillation as great as 700,000 per second. Some of the experts we met abroad hold that the Paulsen system will ultimately displace the spark system, because in some cases the spark must travel 2,300 miles to complete the circuit. This is a much greater distance than it has ever attained.

"I find we can still give foreigners points on cable construction. We are even ahead of the shipyards of Scotland, where I carefully examined the strands of cable and the methods of weaving. I also am convinced that the principle of the gyroscope, as employed in the Howell torpedo, is correct.

"Of the various naval yards and armament works I have visited, I believe none surpasses the establishment of the Krupps, in Germany. We are, of course, behind in this respect."

Admiral Manney will return to America next week.

GREAT BRITAIN MAY DESERT FREE TRADE

Tariff Reform is Now in the Forefront of English Political Issues.

COLONIES ARE INSISTENT

The Agitation Caused by Their Demands is of Great Moment to Exporters of American Products.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES CO.

LONDON, April 20.—American producers who have large trade relations with Great Britain should not ignore the fact that tariff reform is to-day in the fore front of political issues in this country. The report that went around the world just after the last general election that tariff reform was dead in Great Britain and would be forgotten as soon as free-traders should finish mauling the corpse was evidently greatly exaggerated. The tariff reform agitation is certainly the liveliest thing in British politics at this moment. Nobody knows what it will come to nor how soon the British electorate will have another go at it, but for the time being, at any rate, it looms up big. It is the leading topic of editorial writers and political orators, and is receiving much more serious attention than was given to it before the last election.

The discussion of at least one phase of the issue now appeals to practical men, whereas in 1905 the entire discussion was almost purely an academic question. Colonial preference is before the country now not in a hypothetical form, but as a substantial reality. It is no longer asked what ought Great Britain to do if the colonies come to her asking for some measure of commercial reciprocity. There are no ifs and ands now. The colonies have come to the mother country and are making demands for preference, and the question now is what is the mother country going to do about it. A condition, not a theory, confronts the British people now.

There is no lack of predictions that the demands of the colonies for preferential trade relations will force Great Britain to turn her back on Cobden free trade and espouse Chamberlain tariff reform. People tell us that is the logic of the situation in which the country now finds itself, and that to resist it would be tantamount to declaring for the dismemberment of the empire. Preference or disunion is the option these people offer. Other political mentors advise their countrymen not to get excited, and assure them that talk of the empire going to pieces if preferential trade is not established is all tommyrot.

It is impossible to say which set of counselors will mold public sentiment, but it would be silly to deny the possibility of a change in Great Britain's fiscal system in response to the colonial demands. And it is certain that the change, when fully developed, would impose heavy tolls on millions of dollars worth of American products that now enter the country free of duty.

AN "IMPERIAL CONFERENCE."

Permanent Organization Found by the British Premiers.

LONDON, April 20.—At to-day's session of the Colonial Conference it was unanimously agreed to change the title to "Imperial Conference." The conference will be held every four years for the purpose of discussing the common interests of the Empire. The Premier of the United Kingdom will be ex-officio President of the Imperial Conference, and the Premiers of the colonies and the Colonial Secretary will be ex-officio members. The various Governments will appoint other members, but, except with the special permission of the conference, not more than two representatives of each Government shall participate in the discussions. Each Government will have but one vote.

This new department of the Colonial Office is created with a permanent Secretarial staff, which is to be charged with the duty of obtaining information for the use of the conference and dealing tentatively with such matters of general Imperial interest as arise in the intervals between the conferences.

It has further been decided that when matters arise requiring the consultation of two or more Governments and which cannot conveniently be postponed until the next conference, a subsidiary conference may be held between especially chosen representatives of the Governments concerned.

The Earl of Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, referring to the matter of military defense to-day, outlined the general principles of an imperial military organization, and the Premiers concurred in his views. The Premiers then explained the defense organizations of their respective colonies and the extent to which the general organization could be put into practice. The draft of a resolution creating a General Staff for the empire was tabled. It was resolved that the colonies be authorized to refer to the Committee of Imperial Defense for advice on local questions in which expert assistance is desirable.

Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, attended the conference for the first time to-day. He was greeted cordially.

Apparently in response to the demand for greater publicity, the Colonial Office to-night issued a lengthy summary of the proceedings of the week. This summary covers mainly the discussions that preceded the adoption of the resolutions of to-day. The only striking feature communicated was the objection of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, and Gen. Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, to designating the conference "Imperial Council." Gen. Botha thought the adoption of the word "Council" might be an infraction of the rights of the responsible Governments, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggested the title "Imperial Conference," which was adopted. All agreed that the conference should be consultative and advisory only, while the Earl of Elgin clinched matters by declaring that the establishment of a body with an independent status of authority would not be acceptable to his Majesty's Government.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Premier of the United Kingdom, gave a private dinner to the colonial Premiers at Downing Street to-night. Almost all the members of the Cabinet and a number of other prominent persons, including Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, were present.

TIED TO TRACK; IS KILLED.

Man Posing for Moving Pictures Victim of Error in Signaling.

LONDON, April 20.—William Zeltz, while impersonating a signalman bound to the railroad track by robbers in a moving picture representation of a train wrecking scene, was killed by a train near Croydon to-day.

The train ought to have stopped, but failed to do so owing to a merror in the signaling.

EUROPE IS AMUSED AT PEACE CONGRESS

Thinks Americans Express Sentiments at Variance with Their Policy.

FUN POKED AT CARNEGIE

One Writer Suggests That He Endow a Chair of Contemporary History for His Own Instruction.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 20.—Europe paid very little attention to the New York Arbitration and Peace Congress. There were two reasons for its lack of interest. In the first place there are not a large number of peace propagandists on this side of the Atlantic. The prevailing view is that universal, permanent peace is a long way off, and that the only war questions worthy of consideration by practical men just now are those designed to bring about an agreement among civilized powers as to the manner in which wars shall be conducted.

In the second place, Europe thinks that Americans who talk peace in public places are apt either to talk piffle, or to profess sentiments more or less at variance with the National policies and aspirations of their own country. It is expressly pointed out that the item of its international policy on which America lays the greatest stress—that is to say the Monroe-Roosevelt-Root Doctrine—threatens the peace of the world continuously. Americans know it, we are told, and maintain an enormous navy because they know it, and they mean eventually to have a navy big enough to whip any force that may be sent across the Atlantic with the intent to dispute their right to manage the entire Western Hemisphere south of the Canadian line.

Moreover, Europeans are quite accustomed to reading in the public prints the prophecy that there will be war sooner or later between America and Germany, growing out of Germany's determination that America shall not interfere with her plans respecting South America. In other words, Europeans have not much appetite for peace preachments from a country they regard as quite as bumptious and warlike as any in the world.

London laughs at Mr. Carnegie's sayings and doings at the Peace Congress. It is especially amused at his scheme for establishing an international police to preserve the peace of the world. The Times good-naturedly calls Carnegie an ardent but ill-informed amateur, and remarks that with the hardihood of utter inexperience he has rushed in where sagacious statesmen fear to tread, and has set up a plan that nobody of consequence is likely to consider seriously. A member of the Athenaeum Club, in a letter to a London paper, says the passage of Carnegie's address in which, as a basis for his international police scheme, he cites the armed intervention of the powers in China during the Boxer movement, is crammed full of inaccuracies and misstatements. The writer of the letter tells Carnegie that if he should talk with the American officers who went through the Boxer campaign he would get from them precious little encouragement for his fantastic project.

The suggestion is also offered to Carnegie that he would do well to endow a chair of contemporary history for his own instruction.

PARIS SUBWAY IS PERFUMED.

Cars Fitted with Scent-Distributing Apparatus Sent Over the Line.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 20.—The experiment of perfuming the Paris subway has been made with great success. At certain hours of the day a car fitted with a special scent-distributing appartus is run over the lines, and for a period after its passage the stations are filled with the odors of Araby the blest.

RUSSIA HIDES ROTTEN FINANCE

Denies Right of the Duma to Make Expert Examination of the Budget.

THREAT OF DISSOLUTION

Premier Determined to Put the Government Programme Through.

PEOPLE NEGLECT WEAPON

Boycott on Vodka Stores Would Bring the Present Regime to an End.

NO AID FOR FAMINE FUND

Government Not Expected to Send Relief to the Volga Region Sufferers.

Special Cablegram.
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ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—With the budget consigned to the Finance Committee for examination and the attempt of the extremists to reject it in the House checked, a grave menace to the life of the Duma has been removed. But a new danger arises from the difference of opinion between the Government and the Finance Committee as to the right of the latter to summon expert financiers and accountants to help in the technical examination of the budget.

Rumor has it that Premier Stolypin will order the dissolution of the Duma should the committee insist on the exercise of its undoubted right. However, it is only fair to recall that the Premier has of late invariably acted more conservatively than was anticipated. Of course, the refusal to allow technical assistance revives all the rumors and gossip of the rottenness of Russian finances in general, and of this budget in particular.

Explaining the items of the budget, the Minister of Finance, who is a conservative man, said he expected that this year the shops at which the Government retails vodka would show a profit of 725,000,000 rubles; in other words, a sum far in excess of the customs and the mainstay of the Government. From this it is clear that if the Russian people would only be more temperate, or, if that is asking too much, they would for three months change their tipple from vodka to some other liquor, they could bring the still autocratic régime to its knees and obtain the habeas corpus act, more schools, more liberal landlords, and to the Duma larger powers.

All the leaders of the progressive groups with whom I have spoken in the last few days as to the feasibility of leaving the vodka shops alone for three months, agree in saying that the idea is Quixotic in the present state of social development. It is disheartening, but it should be borne in mind that while the desire for liberal institutions on the part of a large number of Russians is very strong, and while some of them are ready to sacrifice their lives in hopeless efforts, the great majority of the people are not willing to make a sacrifice which, in the opinion of all, would be effective and infringe upon no law.

There is another side, and by no means pleasant one, to the situation. Down the Volga, as Prince Lvoff told you by cable, nearly 1,000,000 people are starving, and in a much larger area the population is being decimated by typhus and scurvy. It is now practically certain that the Government will not give the 3,000,000 rubles which the Zemstvo relief organization, expected in order to continue its work. It is probable that the Government has not bte money, even such a petty sum, to give, and the money raised among the wealthy residents of St. Petersburg and Moscow in this crisis in the lives of so many fellow-Russians approximates the amount which would be raised in Paris or New York for the widow and orphans of a fireman or a policeman who died in the performance of his duty. Yet there is plenty of money forthcoming for other purposes every week in these two great cities. More money is squandered in theatres of an unedifying descriptions and cafés chantants than would be required to carry the starving safely through this crisis and until the next crops.

In the frowning Peter and Paul fortress, across the river, an incident happened on Wednesday, which, contrasted with the foregong, reveals the temperamental differences between the opposing forces in the social struggle.

Last week a young and beautiful girl was arrested for traveling on a forged passport, and was put in the fortress. The name on the passport was Najesda Dorojewa. Day after day the young woman was examined by the authorities, who suspected, probably rightly, that they had caught an important Terrorist. It is asserted that no threats were made or torture inflicted, but on Wednesday the young woman was found dead in her cell. She had torn out by the roots enough of her long black hair to make a noose, with which, tied to a bedpost, she choked herself to death.

"I was afraid they would make me tell," are the words of explanation she is said to have left on a scrap of paper.

STEPHEN BONSAL.

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES.

SECRET OF THE GAETA MEETING

Edward VII. and Victor Emmanuel III. Discussed the Triple Alliance.

ITALY'S DUAL OBLIGATION

England's King May Have Undone Whatever Buelow Accomplished at Rapallo.

SIGNOR TITTONI A CATSPAW?

What Will Italy Do in Case of an Anglo-German Conflict? Is the Question.

Special Cablegram.
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ROME, April 20.—The negotiations which are going on in regard to the Anglo-American proposition as to the discussion of the limitation of armaments at The Hague Conference offer an excellent illustration of the value and meaning of "official communications" in Europe.

On March 31 the German Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bülow, and the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Tittoni, met at Rapallo, Italy, and, as they remained together for about three hours locked up in an apartment of the Imperial Palace Hotel, earnestly discussing, they could not say, as was their original intention, that their interview had the mere character of courtesy. So they published an official communication solemnly stating that an examination of all the political questions lying on the international table had shown once more the complete and full correspondence of ideas between the two statesmen was announced.

Although it was impossible to obtain an official declaration on the subject, it was known that the principal points of discussion between Prince Bülow and Signor Tittoni were about two questions; the present situation of the Triple Alliance, especially in view of a possible Anglo-German conflict, and the attitude of the different powers at The Hague Conference over the proposition of limiting armaments. With regard to the latter question, Signor Tittoni had already compromised himself by a statement made before the Italian Chamber on June 14, 1906, when Sir Edward Grey first announced the intention of the British Government to lead the movement to put a stop to the ruinous increase in the armies and navies of European powers. Then the Senator enthusiastically received the English scheme, and emphatically declared to the Chamber that he would give instructions to the Italian plenipotentiaries at The Hague rigorously to support it. It was understood that one of the principal objects of Prince Bülow at Rapallo was that of dampening Signor Tittoni's enthusiasm for the English proposition, and of recalling him to the necessity of Italy, as a member of the Dreibund, helping Germany in her campaign. Signor Tittoni could not, however, altogether disavow his own statement made in June, and so a middle way was found to save his face.

According to what is asserted by Bülow himself, Signor Tittoni accepted it with pleasure because it afforded him the opportunity of taking the initiative in a movement destined to bring about harmony among the different interests of European powers, and that is why in the official communication of the Rapallo meeting a "complete and full correspondence of ideas" between the two statesmen was announced.

Thus Signor Tittoni, as soon as he returned to Rome, hastened to send to the great powers of Europe and to the United States a proposition regarding the discussion on the limitation of armaments at The Hague, the real object of which was the postponement of a definite decision on the matter.

A few days after the Italian Minister must have been strangely surprised at having his proposition rejected, first of all by Germany, the Chancellor of which had been the inspiration and almost the compiler of the document, it forming the basis of the famous "complete and full correspondence of ideas."

Notwithstanding all official communications to the contrary and the most emphatic statements that politics have nothing to do with the visit of King Edward VII. to Gaeta and his meeting with King Victor Emmanuel III., the British and Italian sovereigns, on the classic shore of that town which was once called "the Gibraltar of Italy," where Cicero found death and Barbarossa built a cathedral, have discussed the Triple Alliance in its connection with England.

When the Alliance was originally formed in May, 1882, it was chiefly directed against France, so that Italy was sure the Alliance would not involve her in conflict with England; but when the Marquis Prinetti remade it in 1902 all allusion to France was omitted on account of the friendly relations re-established between Paris and Rome, in such a manner that it now reads that the reciprocal assistance which the contracting parties owe each other is in case of an aggression upon one of them.

Germany still insists that Italy is pledged to support her even in case of war against England. Italy maintains that, according to the original understanding, she was never and she is not now expected to fight Britain, on whose friendship depends her position in the Mediterranean, which is not guaranteed by the Dreibund. Indeed, Italy, according to trustworthy information, maintains that the disputed clause in the Triple Alliance must now be interpreted in the sense that Italian armed co-operation with Germany is only compulsory in case two powers, excluding England, should together attack the empire of the Kaiser.

Always in accordance with a "complete and full correspondence of ideas" it seems that the two statesmen at Rapallo did not come to any definite agreement on the subject, and that Bülow reserved to himself to propose such changes in the clauses of the Alliance and guarantees which the central empire may offer Italy as to make it possible for Italy openly to stand by Germany and even against England.

This move of Germany evidently did not escape the British Government, and King Edward, who does not wish to allow his imperial nephew to get the better of him, arranged the meeting at Gaeta, officially proclaimed to have no political object, to render the relations closer between the two reigning houses, to strengthen the bonds of traditional alliance in the Mediterranean between England and Italy, and to rearouse the strong Anglophile feeling of Signor Tittoni, often voluntarily expressed by him, both as Minister of Foreign Affairs and as Italian Ambassador to London.

View of Gaeta and three of the Principals in the Conferences there.

Signor Tittoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

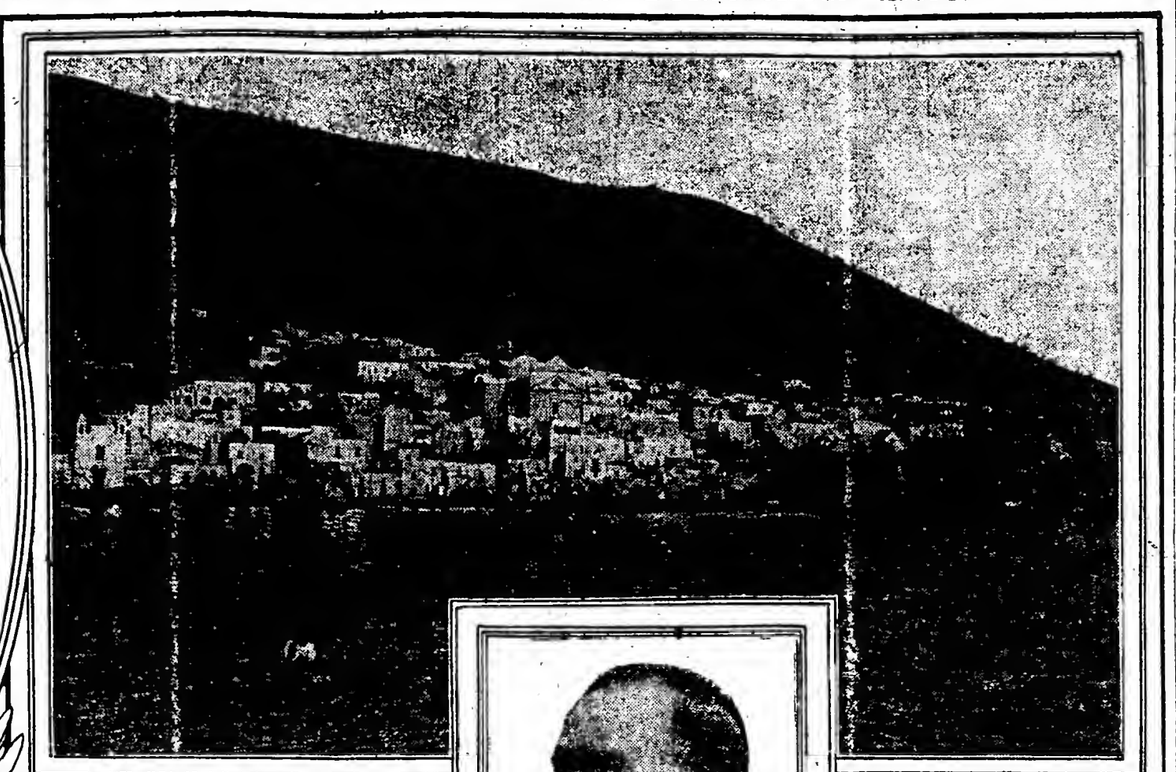

Gaeta, Italy, Where the Kings of England and Italy Met for Conference.

Victor Emmanuel III.

Marquis di San Giuliano, Ambassador to Great Britain.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

Liberal Leader Accuses Metternich of Being Incompetent.

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BERLIN, April 20.—Apropos of the meeting of the rulers of England and Italy, Dr. Hermann Paasche, a Parliamentary Vice President, says in an interview:

"What of it if King Edward really breakfasted with King Victor Emmanuel? We must be careful not to become nervous and only injure ourselves thereby. Few honest heads in England, after all, desire the disarmament which the Liberals promised when they assumed the Government. The burdens of the navy are becoming too heavy; besides, England has already enough ships. With its giant Dreadnoughts it surpasses all other powers. Therefore England desires to discontinue, which we cannot support."

Dr. Müller-Meiningen, a Liberal leader, does not consider the situation dangerous, but thinks it uncomfortable. He says: "German diplomats are much to blame for the present condition. From my visits to England I know that Ambassador Metternich is very incompetent. He has no relations with the commercial class, which inspires responsible politics in England. It is most surprising that the German Government retains him in office, although he has repeatedly demonstrated his incapacity."

BRITISH TRUST THEIR KING.

Expect Important Announcements as a Result of His Tour.

LONDON, April 20.—While the officials here minimize the importance of King Edward's tour of the Mediterranean, it cannot be denied that the visits to Cartagena and Gaeta were more than exchanges of courtesies between the monarchs of three powers. The presence of Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under Secretary of the Foreign Office and King Edward's personal adviser in foreign affairs, stamps the meeting as being more than acts of civility.

Sir Charles joined the King upon his Majesty's departure for Biarritz, and has been at his side ever since, and, besides, he has had conferences with the Foreign Ministers of Spain and Italy. That The Hague Peace Confsrence has been one of the subjects discussed cannot be doubted, but it probably will be found that the main interest lies in another direction. As a prominent diplomat expressed it to-day:

"Recent events point to the restoration of the Mediterranean to its old primacy, by which the relations between the great powers were determined."

What King Edward is aiming at, some well-informed persons contend, is a Latin union, supported by Great Britain, for the maintenance of the status quo in the great inland sea. Whatever connection Italy has with the plans must have arisen since King Edward's departure from England, as it was not until after his arrival at Malta that his Majesty instructed the Foreign Office to arrange for a meeting with King Victor Emmanuel.

Whether there will be other conferences has not been made public, but it is certain that King Edward's tour, which commenced with a friendly call on King Alfonso at Cartagena, has been gathering importance as it progressed, and the British, with the greatest confidence in the diplomacy of their King, are looking forward to announcements of agreements, such as that entered into with France.

GERMANY TO GO SLOW ON DISARMAMENT

Prince Carolath Says She Is Surrounded by Strongly Armed States.

PEOPLE MUST STOP WAR

Popular Sentiment in Favor of Peace Is More Effective Than the Work of Any Conference.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 20.—Prince Henry Carolath, who is a member of the Reichstag and belongs to the Parliamentary Group of Peace, said in an interview to-day apropos of the Carnegie-Muensterborg dispute:

"Germany, situated in the heart of Europe, surrounded by powerful States which themselves are strongly armed, must be very careful to examine the proposition of disarmament, as she is confronted by double and triple dangers. It would be very difficult to put the question of disarmament in a precise form or paragraph, but this does not exclude Germany as unwilling to participate in the consideration of the matter, provided she finds it of much practical value.

"As heavily as her armament rests on Germany, so truthfully can it be asserted that the largest part of the German people willingly bear it in order to preserve the independence and power of the Fatherland. More important, however, than all conferences I consider the emphasis of peace on the part of every individual desirous of it, for out of themselves from their inner feeling the people of Europe must daily strengthen the peace idea rather than through written paragraphs which can be interpreted in various ways and in a serious case would be binding on no one.

"Who wishes to assume the enormous responsibility of war? Even the victorious party would have to bear the severest wounds. The enormous losses in human life and property in the bloody Russo-Japanese war must frighten even the most bloodthirsty. Therefore, a Peace Conference like the one soon to be held at The Hague has before it a great and beautiful task on the lines of international law, as well as other subjects. It is to be hoped that Germany, true to her traditions and mission, will also in this congress be active in the interest of humanity and the fraternization of nations.

"I see in the trip of King Edward no reason for concern on the part of Germany. That the King's interest in his own country is active is evident, but from this I by no means draw the conclusion of danger to Germany. The high qualities of the King, his common sense, and his love of peace must be recognised everywhere. Germany and England must remain friends, and will if the quiet, intelligent men of both countries allow themselves to be influenced by nothing, but work hand in hand."

POSSART WOULD COME.

German Director Would Like to Direct Opera Here.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 20.—While Ernst Ritter von Possart, the well-known actor-manager of Munich, has had no offer, formal or otherwise, to succeed Heinrich Conried, he declares that he is willing to go to the United States and at liberty to entertain a possible offer to assume the direction of the Metropolitan Opera House. On being asked for his opinion in regard to the operatic conditions in New York, he said:

"I am not in a position to judge, but opera there must be of a high degree of excellence, as the best singers in the world are engaged. Do I think it possible to place the ensemble, the orchestral effects, and the mise-en-scène on the same plane as in the first opera houses of Europe? In America all things are possible."

Herr Possart since his retirement from the Royal Opera in Munich has devoted his time to public readings, besides putting the finishing touches to his work on "The Technique of Histrionic Art," which is to appear in July. The volume represents the first attempt to formulate the principles of actor craft denoted by the title. Herr Possart is 66 years of age.

TO CLOSE KINDERGARTENS.

Prussian Government's Way of Reproving Socialists.

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BERLIN, April 20.—The Prussian Government has closed the public kindergartens at Charlottenburg, which were established a few years ago on reform lines, permitting no religious instruction. The reason given by the Government is that the children have become infected with Socialistic doctrines.

Charlottenburg, which is now practically a part of Berlin, is a centre of porcelain manufacture, and this fact, combined with the presence of the Technical Academy, the students of which have strong Socialistic proclivities, has made the place a conspicuous auxiliary in the propaganda of Herr Bebel's party.

The closing of the kindergartens, however, must be considered as a rebuke to parents rather than to children, for the pupils were instructed in games and the more simple mechanical arts rather than in reading, &c.

Prince to Explore in Asia.

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BERLIN, April 20.—Prince Arnulf, third son of the Prince Regent of Bavaria, will, in company with three savants—Profs. Mezbacher, Leuchs, and Rockinger, shortly depart on an exploring expedition in Central Asia. The trip is to last nine months.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR HOME RULERS

Little Prospect of Any Important Legislation for Ireland at This Session.

ENVOYS TOO OPTIMISTIC

The Situation Does Not Come Up to What Was Forecast in Their Speeches in America.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 20.—The Americans who contributed with more than ordinary liberality to the home rule fund when the envoys of the Nationalist Party paid their last visit to the United States are likely to be disappointed with the Irish legislation that will be obtained at this session of Parliament. The envoys aroused expectations which will hardly be realized.

Lord Rosebery, in a recent speech before the Council of the Liberal League, probably spoke wisely when he predicted that the Government would not undertake to pass an extreme Irish measure, but would be content with a bill relating chiefly to administration, with provisions unobjectionable to the members of his league. If John Redmond cared to make a prediction, there is good reason to believe it would not differ much from Lord Rosebery's. I am inclined to think that he has sadly acknowledged to himself the appositeness of Lord Rosebery's picturesque remark about the speeches of the Prime Minister, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the Lord Chancellor, in which they declared themselves out and out Home Rulers and impressed the country with the conviction that the Government intended to bring forward at this session some very radical Irish legislation.

"If," said Lord Rosebery, "you blow horns with a blast calculated to make the walls of Jericho fall down, and at the end produce only one very insignificant brick, you are bound to get into difficulties."

Mr. Redmond and his associates in the House of Commons act and talk today as though the utmost of their hopes were to carry home to Ireland at the close of the Parliamentary session Lord Rosebery's insignificant little brick.

"How much is the Government going to do for the home rule cause?" I asked Mr. Redmond a day or two ago.

"I can't answer that question," he replied, and no doubt his words should be interpreted literally. He doesn't know. No more does the Government. Lord Rosebery thinks the Irish question is considered an open one by the Government, and that seems a reasonable view. It is an open question because the members of the Government are not all Home Rulers like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Birrell. It is an open question because the Government does not know how far the House of Lords would follow it on the road to home rule.

All in all, the situation does not quite come up to what was forecast by the Irish envoys in their American speeches. It is fair, however, to say that they were probably sincere when they said Ireland was nearer home rule than ever before. If any fault is to be found with them, it is that they were a bit too exuberant in their optimism.

PRINCESS RETAINS $2,000,000 ESTATE

Sister of the Late Charles G. Spencer Victorious Over Two Brothers.

LAST WILL NOT WITNESSED

French Court Finds the Testator's Domicile Was Paris and New York Law Does Not Apply.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 20.—A case of particular interest to Americans has been decided in the Paris courts with reference to the disposition of the Charles G. Spencer property. This estate is a large one, exceeding $2,000,000, three-fifths of which consists of real estate. The rest is personal property.

Mr. Cachard, the well-known American lawyer in Paris, undertook the case on behalf of the Princess de Vicovaro, a sister of the deceased.

Charles G. Spencer was born in New York in 1856. He was the son of Lorillard Spencer and Sarah J. Griswold Spencer, originally of New York. The Spencers had for children three sons, William Augustus Spencer, who lives in Paris; Lorillard Spencer, who resides in New York, and Charles G. Spencer, the testator, and one daughter, Eleanore, Princess Cenci de Vicovaro. Prince Vicovaro was Master of Ceremonies for King Humbert. The Princess is lady in waiting for Queen Margherita.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer came from New York in 1866 with their children and settled in Paris. Spencer had a large fortune and was a prominent member of the American colony until the time of his death in Paris in 1888. The widow continued to reside in Paris till she died, two years ago. William Augustus Spencer and Charles G. Spencer were educated in Europe and have made Paris their residence ever since.

As a young man Charles studied art and was a student of Carolus-Duran. He died in Paris on the 17th of November last. He left two wills, one drawn up in 1882, by which he divided all his property between his two brothers and his sister. The second, which he made in Newport, dated Aug. 3, 1898, left the whole fortune to his sister. This latter is made in autographic form, that is, written, dated, and signed by the testator and not attested by witnesses.

This will was filed in France, and, by order of the court, the Princess De Vicovaro received envoi de possession, that is, the ownership of the estate was granted to her. An appeal was made by William and Lorillard to have the verdict set aside, for the reason that the will was not made in conformity with the law of Rhode Island, and that Charles was domiciled in New York. The case was heard before Judge Ditte and the appeal was rejected. The Princess was able to establish by numerous declarations that Charles had always lived in Paris since his youth, with the exception of a few visits to America. The envoi de possession is a matter in the discretion of the Judge. It is improbable that hte order of the court will be reversed.

On being questioned, Mr. Cachard said: "As a matter of law, it can be set down as an absolute proposition that, according to the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York, the will of personal property should be made according to the law of the domicile of the testator at the time of his death. As to the real estate, the will must be made in accordance with the law of the State of New York, namely, signed by the testator in the presence of two witnesses. The law is not troublesome in such cases, but what gives rise to uncertainty in many disputes is the difficulty of establishing the domicile of the testator.

"The French law on the subject is different. The personal status of individuals is governed by their nationality, not by the law of domicile." Mr. Cachard said that from many years of experience it was his opinion that it was easier to apply the French law, because it was simpler to determine a man's nationality than to show where he was domiciled.

CLEMENCEAU VS. JEANNE D'ARC

French Premier Strikes a Blow at Historical Tradition in Orleans.

TOWN RESENTS INNOVATION

He Orders a Change in the Celebration of English Evacuation.

ELIMINATES CLERICAL ROLE

Declares to Critics All Progress Is Due to Abandonment of Traditions.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 20.—Georges Clemenceau this week is even more than usual the centre of the stage in France. On Monday the Premier engaged in a controversy which is succinctly described by many papers under the heading, "Clemenceau against Jeanne d'Arc." Others see him master of the field, with his shadowy opponent ranged on the side of this master dialectician and with her aureole enhanced by the brilliant touch of his pen.

It is characteristic of the man that he seems to go into a controversy as an Irishman does, for the pure love of the fight; he is not afraid of hard knocks, and generally deals harder ones in return. Edouard Drumont, Guy de Cassagnac, and other clerical publicists have dubbed him "Monsieur, aoh yes?" and affected to believe that he attacked Jeanne d'Arc at the behest of his lord and master, Edward VII.

At the outset M. Clemenceau did not seem to have a single friend or supporter in this matter; now no one dares enter the lists against him.

Orléans was preparing to hold on May 8 the annual festival commemorative of the delivery of the city from the English. The news that the President of the Council had decided that the civil and military authorities were not to be allowed to take part in the celebration under exactly similar conditions as those in previous years fell like a bombshell in the town. Both the Deputies from Orléans are Radicals; the Mayor and Municipal Council are also Radicals. The Deputies and a delegation of city Aediles came hot-foot to Paris to endeavor to induce the Premier to alter his decision, which, they said, would seriously endanger the business interests of the city.

The Orléanais have always regarded the festival as a patriotic one in which all classes of the community join without regard to differences of political and religious opinion. It was a tradition for the clergy to take a prominent part in the procession which formed the feature in the celebration, and equally a tradition that representatives of the army, the magistracy, and other constituted authorities figure alongside the clergy. The city could not be accused of clericalism, as both its representatives in Parliament had voted for the Separation law.

M. Clemenceau asked nothing better than to have such arguments advanced. He is in his element when tearing an argument to shreds; no one is more competent than he to see the weak points in an opponent's logic. His enemies say that Clemenceau, who revealed himself as a journalist when four years of age, has been unable to resist his journalistic tendencies even since he became Minister. However, as one observer puts it, Clemenceau governs with the pen.

He replied with a letter to Deputy Rabier and the other Orléanais who sought to change the Ministerial mind. They had argued that his decision meant a derogation from the wonted observances.

"Do I need to inform you," asked Clemenceau, "that the evolution of societies is only to be accomplished by a progressive abandonment of certain wonted observances and traditions and the substitution of others? When France through its Parliamentary representatives voted the separation of Church and State, it abandoned one of those wonted observances, one of those secular traditions. This great fact has changed much more than the trivial question of precedence in the procession."

With biting sarcasm the Premier referred to the argument that the commercial interests of Orléans would be damaged by interference with the festival:

"I do not fail to grasp the importance of such considerations, but if the business interests of Orléans had need of such ceremonies, you should have thought of that before voting the Separation law."

There remain many traditions which M. Clemenceau is urged by his supporters to break. One of them is the rule of abstinence from meat on Fridays which prevails in the army and public schools. "The secret of good government is foresight," exclaims one of the Premier's admirers, who goes on to say that Clemenceau showed an undeniable proof of that quality when he took steps precluding the possibility of the military and civil authorities having to listen at Orléans to a pulpit denunciation of the Government such as Père Ollivier indulged in on that famous occasion in the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

"Clemenceau & Co." is the current description of the Cabinet of Clemenceau; not only is he his own President of the Council, he is the one man in it to count.

The latest developments at Orléans indicate that the Joan of Arc celebration is likely to be a purely civil one. M. Clemenceau laid down the law that the clergy participating should not carry crucifixes in procession. The Bishop of Orléans refuses to allow the clergy to take part unless they are headed by a cross.

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES.

HOME-COMERS FILL BIG LINERS' CABINS

English Steamship Agents Report an Unusual Demand by Returning Americans.

REID'S FANCY DRESS BALL

King and Queen Will Be American Ambassador's Guests at Dorchester House Event in June.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 20.—An extraordinarily large number of Americans have arrived in England from the Continent this week, homeward bound. The steamship agents say they never before have known so heavy a demand for accommodations on westbound ships at this time of the year. All the best ships that sailed for America this week carried big loads of cabin passengers. This unusual westward rush seems to indicate that a remarkable number of Americans have taken the Mediterranean trip from New York this year, and are now returning home after a tour of the Continent.

***

Alfred Vanderbilt said to-day that he expected to sail for America on Wednesday, but would be back well in advance of the opening of the horse show. He has given several dinner parties this week at the Berkeley Hotel.

***

Jay Gould has also been active socially notwithstanding that he is here primarily to play court tennis. He has entertained considerably at Claridge's, and has also given several theatre parties this week. He seems none the worse for his relaxation, his tennis form being practically perfect. Somebody asked him what sort of a diet he adhered to while engaged in tournaments.

"Oh," he replied, "I eat anything I can get."

***

Bradley Martin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. Phipps, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Fleischmann and their daughter are at Claridge's; Mr. and Mrs. A. Riddle and Mr. and Mrs. Davidson Randall are at the Berkeley; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Metcalf, P. H. Gorman, and Charles B. Fritz of New York, Major L. Barrett and R. L. Barrett, Jr., of Chicago, J. W. Byrne and Mrs. Margaret Irvine of San Francisco, and Mrs. E. F. Colwell of Cleveland are at the Carlton; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Brooks, Mrs. A. M. C. Smith, Mrs. L. B. Flagg of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Sullivan of Washington, and I. Snyder of New Orleans are at the Cecil.

***

The fancy dress ball to be given by Ambassador Reid at Dorchester House at the end of June is being much talked about in London society. The reports say it is to be a very brilliant affair, which the King, the Queen, and other members of the royal family will attend. A large dinner in honor of the Princess of Wales is also on the Dorchester House programme.

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Miss Corinne Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, is to be presented at the first of this year's Courts.

***

Miss Helen Gould is to bring her motor car to England this Summer and make a tour of the cathedral towns.

***

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Reid, who sailed from New York on Friday, will be warmly welcomed on their return to London, where they are great social favorites. They will find Ambassador Reid looking extremely fit.

***

Great sympathy is felt for Mrs. John W. Mackay and Countess Telfener on the death of their mother, which has just taken place in Rome. This event, of course, will prevent Mrs. Mackay from entertaining this season and will so deprive her hundreds of American and English friends of a great deal of pleasure. Her beautiful home in Carlton Terrace has been the scene of many delightful entertainments which have been graced by the presence of the leading people in London society. In spite, however, of Mrs. Mackay's great social success, her intimate friends say she has not known any real happiness since the death of her elder and favorite son through a riding accident in Paris.

***

Lady Paget says she has dispatched a large number of interesting relics to the Jamestown Exposition, including portraits of James the First, armor, documents, and interesting letters. The Duchess of Rutland has joined Lady Paget's committee, also Lady Wemyss, and among the American members are the Duchess of Roxburghe and Mrs. Harcourt. Mme. Dominiguez has been very energetic in her efforts to find objects of interest. Mme. Dominiguez is the daughter of the late D. T. Murphy of New York. She is a very charming woman, extremely popular in the American colony and also in diplomatic circles. Her brother-in-law is the Argentine Minister, James Dominiguez having succeeded his father, who held the post for fourteen years, until his death in 1899.

***

Princess Carol di Errano has had a very gay time in Rome this Spring. She and her husband have been fêted by all their friends in the Eternal City. The Princess was Miss Wilde, daughter of Mrs. Henry Siegel. She was married in the Brompton Oratory about a year ago, but it was not until March of this year that her husband took her to Rome, her honeymoon being spent in his country place in Austria. The Princess is a tall, dark girl, with a sweet face and beautiful brown eyes. Her old friends are not astonished to hear that she is already very popular in Roman society. The young couple have just been on a motor trip with the Duke and Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein.

***

Mrs. Gerard Lowther's book on Morocco interests her society friends in London exceedingly. It reminds them of the faculty she has often displayed in her conversation of giving vivid, almost photographic, pictures of scenes she had encountered. She has lived in Morocco ever since she married, two years ago, her husband being the British Minister there. She was Miss Blight of New York, one of the three pretty daughters of Atherton Blight. Her father is a literary man, so it is not difficult to trace the source of Mrs. Lowther's literary tendency. It is quite as easy to trace her good looks to her mother, who was Miss Greenough of New York, a famous beauty in her time.

***

Ambassador Reid gave a stag luncheon at Dorchester House on Thursday to Basil Miles, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, who is on his way to America on leave of absence. The guests included Secretaries Craig Wadsworth and Grant Smith of the London Embassy, and Capts. Gibbons and Cloman, the Naval and Military Attachés.

AMERICANS AUTOING IN ITALY

The Douglas Robinsons, Mrs. Hanna, and Senator Aldrich There.

Special Cablegram.
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ROME, April 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson and daughter have left a markedly pleasant remembrance behind them, their departure coming all too soon. They motored from Rome to Orvieto, where they were anxious to see the magnificent cathedral, which is one of the best examples of the Italian Gothic style, dating as far back as the end of the thirteenth century. They then proceeded to Perugia, where, having been strongly recommended by Deputy Pompili, Under Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, to Count Valentini, the Mayor of the town, they had the privilege of visiting the gorgeous exhibition of Ancient Umbrian art which will not be opened to the public until the 29th of this month.

Assisi was next on their programme, where they were enchanted with the Church of St. Francis, which has been proclaimed the most artistic temple in Italy, being the shrine of Giotto's most celebrated frescoes, besides of those of Cimabue, only just less precious. It also contains the crypt with the tomb of St. Francis.

***

Another American who is enjoying motoring very much in Italy is Mrs. Hanna, widow of the Senator, who is visiting the peninsula for the first time and is now sorry to have so short a time here, as she has already engaged passage from Cherbourg for the end of May on the same steamer on which she came over.

***

Senator Aldrich, on the other hand, is not here for the first time, and finds his automobiling most enjoyable, but, unfortunately, in these last few days Mrs. Aldrich and their daughters have been indisposed.

***

The number of Americans motoring in Italy has more than doubled within the last two years, the increase being put down to various causes; but I am inclined to think it is due to increasing prosperity in the United States, as motoring at present is very expensive here.

However, next month a reduction in the price of petroleum goes into force, and it will then only cost 10 cents a litre, as in France. Bad roads will still remain, however, but they are always preferable to railways.

***

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt is here, enjoying the company of her son, Stevens Sands, who is private secretary to Ambassador Griscom, and in this capacity was received at private audience by the King in the Quirinal. His Majesty paid him a most flattering compliment, saying: "It was like you that Count Cavour began his diplomatic career."

***

Mrs. Hungerford had a very modest funeral in a small Chapel of the Sacred Heart Church. Following the desire she expressed, her remains will ultimately rest in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, in the Mackay tomb.

***

John Butler of San Francisco has died here from pneumonia at the age of sixty-eight.

KAISER REWARDS PRINCE.

Returns His Ancestral Seat to Him at His Silver Wedding.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 20.—The Kaiser on the occasion of the silver wedding of Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe and Princess Marie Anna of Saxe-Altenburg, who were married twenty-five years ago this week, presented to the couple the family ancestral seat, Castle Schaumburg, located in the district of Ritelen, Prussia, and close to the Schaumburg border.

The gift is doubtless in recognition of Prince George's services in supporting the Kaiser's candidate in the recent dispute over the succession to the throne of Lippe-Detwold. The castle was acquired by the grandfather of the Kaiser when, in 1866, Schaumburg-Lippe threw in its lot with Austria.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL MOVE.

Provision for Prussian Girls Who Want Only to be Housewives.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 20.—An important step of wide interest to women has been announced in the Prussian Diet. Herr von Studt, the Minister of Education, declared that in future girls who wished to become merely housewives would enter the so-called lyceums, while others who wished to study at the universities would enter the girls' gymnasiums.

In the lyceums cooking, hygiene, domestic economy, and the care of infants will be taught, while the girls in the gymnasiums will learn the academic subjects taught at the boys' gymnasiums.

DISTRUSTS THE DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 20.—The Julius Tower at Spandau, the strongly fortified tower at the confluence of the Havel and Spree, only eight miles from Berlin, where the $30,000,000 gold war indemnity obtained from France is deposited as an emergency fund, has for some time been in a very bad condition. It is now undergoing repairs.

Twenty-five years ago the Tower, which is the principal key to the defense of Berlin, was considered a fortress of the first class. But that was in the days of spherical cannot shot and granite fortifications. Cone projectiles and greater velocity and penetration have rendered granite practically useless and caused it to be supplanted by turf and concrete.

Prof. Friedrich Paulsen, the distinguished philosopher of Berlin University, in discussing the Carnegie Peace Conference in New York, said that Germany must view the question of disarmament with the greatest reserve. He added that Germany's action in repairing obsolete fortifications must not be received with distrust.

A FAMILY OF BUSY DUKES.

Another Mecklenburger on View—Adolf Frederick as an Explorer.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 20.—The Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin are much in the public eye nowadays. The ruling Grand Duke, Frederick Francis IV., is about to grant to his country a Constitution. Duke John Albert is to be made Regent of Brunswick. Everybody remembers the gallant deed of Duke Henry, who as Prince of the Netherlands did rescue work off the Hook of Holland two or three months ago. And now comes the announcement that Duke Adolf Frederick is soon to leave home on an exploring tour through German East Africa.

The trip is to last one year and a half. The Duke declares that he wishes to traverse the region once visited by Schweinfurth, whose reports, however, were lost. The Duke's interest in the colony dates from the time he visited Lake Victoria for a period of three months. The leading scientific institutions of Germany are financially and otherwise aiding the Duke. The expedition will make its way to the Red Sea and reach Mombasa, in British East Africa, and then proceed on the British Uganda Railroad from Bukobe to the northwest of German East Africa. The next endeavor will be to reach Kiwu Lake and the Anglo-German boundary still unexplored. Moreover, scientific investigations will be conducted into the diseases existing in the colony.

SLEPT A DAY AND DIED.

Curious Alleged Case of Sleeping Sickness in Berlin.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 20.—A remarkable case of sleeping sickness has been under treatment here. The patient was Frieda Glanze, a girl fifteen years of age.

Two years ago she had the first attack, which continued a week. Last Monday morning she could not resist the impulse to sleep. She stretched herself upon the sofa and slept until six the next morning. Then her sister heard the noise of a fall. The girl had rolled upon the floor, dead.

CELEBRATION AT GIESSEN.

Representatives of the Leading Universities of the World to Attend It.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 20.—The University of Giessen, in Upper Hesse, one of the oldest in Germany, will celebrate its three hundredth anniversary in July. Representatives of the leading universities of the world, including those of America, will be present.

The University of Giessen was founded in 1607 by the Landgrave Louis V. It has a fine library, particularly rich in specimens of early German printing, and has a botanic garden, an observatory, an anatomical theatre, &c. Its attendance, however, is not in keeping with its provisions, for less than 500 students are regularly in attendance.

GERMAN ART AND MUSIC.

Leistikow's Professorship — Andrade at the Opera Comique.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 20.—Art circles here are much surprised by the announcement that the Kaiser has bestowed the title of Professor on the extremo Secessionist, Walter Leistikow, the well-known painter. This act appears to show that his Majesty is growing more tolerant of modern art tendencies.

***

Francesco Andrado is soon to sing at the Berlin Opéra Comique. He will appear in "Don Juan" and "Rigoletto."

***

The Hamburg-American Line has leased the Schauspielhaus at Hamburg and will give Sunday performances for the entertainment of its employes.

GERMANS WANT ROOSEVELT.

Berlin Post Hopes He Will Consent to Run in 1908.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 20.—The Berlin Post in commenting upon the United States Presidential election of 1908, says:

"Germany would regret it should Mr. Roosevelt not accept once more. The President enjoys the warmest sympathy of the Fatherland. German-American interests would be much affected by his retirement."

AN INCIDENT IN A RECENT PARIS STRIKE.

CITIZEN BORIS QUET MAKING A SPEECH AT CORBEIL, NEAR PARIS

PARIS, April 20.—The number of striking waiters here is diminishing rapidly. In most instances the employers granted the waiters' demand of the right to wear a mustache. About 280 waiters still refuse to return to work, objecting to agreeing to pay for breakages.

The Post Office authorities have dealt severely with the employes who signed the recent violent manifesto against Premier Clemenceau. Three of them were dismissed this afternoon.

The Government is recognizing the growing dangerarising from the violent strike propaganda now being conducted throughout the country by the agents of the Confederation of Labor, and in an effort to stem the movement the Minister of Justice, M. Guyot-Dessaigne, has addresed a circular to the public prosecutors requesting them to take prompt and energetic measures to enforce the laws against rebellion, the provocation of crime, and anti-militarism.

DRAMATIST'S PLEA FOR FRENCHWOMEN

Brieux's New Play Initiates a Campaign for Their Rehabilitation.

AMERICAN FIGURES IN IT

His Eyes Are Opened to the Real Character and Virtue of the Women of France.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

PARIS, April 20.—"La Francaise," the play designed by the author, M. Brieux, to initiate a campaign for the rehabilitation of Frenchwomen in the eyes of the world, was produced on Thursday at the Odéon with considerable success. Brieux considers Americans among the worst offenders in the matter of believing Frenchwomen to be as black as they are painted in yellow-backed novels and boulevard comedies, and consequently he puts an American, Bartlett by name, through the process of having his eyes opened to the real character and virtue of the wives and maidens of this country.

All of Bartlett's previous knowledge on this subject had been gained from miscellaneous reading, common gossip, and a trip to Paris, where, outside of the Grand Hotel, he met a well-dressed young man who volunteered his services in introducing the American visitor to certain so-called ladies of the great world. Bartlett meets at Trouville the young, pretty, and rather coquettish Madame Marthe Gontier, whose husband has business dealings with the American. Bartlett misunderstands Marthe's manner toward him, scents an adventure, and kisses her. She repels him with such sincere indignation that he is dumfounded. But at last the scales fall from his eyes and he sees that there are in France wives who love their husbands and remain true to them through good and evil report.

The subsidiary plot gives M. Brieux an opportunity of teaching a lesson in regard to the bringing up of the French girl. He would like her to have greater liberty and opportunities, like American girls, and grow up as comrades of the youth of the other sex. He points out the danger of the system under which every French girl must have a dowry, and which makes marriage a business transaction. He is a warm partisan of love matches, and he draws a comparison between New York girls who have a keen sense of the necessities of modern life, and French girls who "remain deliciously attached to sentiments which charmed their feminine ancestors."

In the words of a reviewer, M. Brieux, "without minimizing the value of the attributes and qualities of a new, young nation like America, loves the tradition-nurtured delicacy of soul of our girls and women and loves his country for the beauty of its past. Old houses and discreet sentiment alike exercise an undeniable influence which even Americans feel. By age, qualities, and defects Franco is aristocratic, but it would be unjust to believe that she is a decrepit, decadent nation. On the contrary, she daily gives proofs of energy and vitality."

The picture of French domestic life Brieux presents is very different from that usually set before the eyes of readers of the literature in vogue. As one of the characters in the play says: "Our novelists and playwrights seem insensible to the charms of peaceful domesticity. They portray exceptional beings of unbridled passions and insatiable temperament. They appear not to see the quiet happiness of the majority of the people. They are like doctors attracted by abnormal cases, and forget there are in this country millions of sane, healthy, honorable people."

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Coming Sothern-Marlowe Engagement—Edna May's Retirement.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 20.—Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe will appear during their London engagement at the Waldorf Theatre, which has not housed a successful theatrical undertaking since, on its completion about two years ago, it was leased to the Shubert Brothers. It is a beautiful theatre, admirably planned and charmingly furnished, but hitherto much neglected by theatregoers. Mr. Sothern's and Miss Marlowe's American friends in London regret that their plays are to be given at this house, but the actors themselves are not worrying about other people's bad fortune. They rather expect to change the theatre's luck, they say.

They will present plays of the same class that Mr. Tree runs at His Majesty's Theatre, and naturally comparisons will be made between their productions and Tree's. Their friends in this city are confident that they will easily stand the test of this comparison. It seems a certainty that they will escape the criticism directed against Mr. Tree in London as well as in Berlin that he depends more on spectacular effects than on good acting in his appeals for popularity. Germans were quite indignant at the liberties Tree took with Shakespeare, and it is believed that London holds a very large number of Shakespearean scholars who, knowing Tree's ways, sympathize with German impatience.

The Sothern-Marlowe manager says the Americans have come prepared to mount their plays superbly, but their main dependence, in their efforts to win over London, will be the excellent acting of themselves and their company.

***

Another theatre that has done poorly ever since its rebuilding is the Savoy. It was there that Mrs. Leslie Carter went to pieces and that Maxine Elliott met with failure not long ago. It is announced now that Vedrenne and Barker, who have been so successful with Shaw's plays at the Court Theatre, have leased the Savoy. They will open there in the Autumn with a new Shaw play. It may be a successful venture, but some wise ones shake their heads.

***

John Hare's play, in which he has appeared as Napoleon Bonaparte, is a failure and will be withdrawn in a few days. Hare has not fared well for the last two years. It has been his fate to undertake to make impossible plays successful. His friends hope he will presently get a congenial part in a really good play.

***

Edna May's stage career will end next Saturday. Soon after will come her wedding day. She will be greatly missed, for she has innumerable admirers in London who enjoy seeing her on the stage. She says hundreds of these people are calling on her for keepsakes, asking generally for gloves or slippers.

"I'm afraid I shall have to buy a lot of second-hand gloves and slippers in order to satisfy the demand," the fair Edna remarked to a London reporter.

The last night of Edna May will also be the last night of the play in which she has been appearing.

***

Huntley Wright, one of the most popular London comedians, will be seen in New York in the Autumn under the management of Charles Frohman in a leading comedy rôle in "The Dairy Maids." Paul Rubens is writing some new songs for Wright to introduce in the play.

ANCIENT CHURCH FOUND.

Building of the Sixth Century Discovered in Apulia.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 20.—The remains of an old Christian church decorated with mosaics have been discovered in Apulia, Southern Italy, by the Berlin scientist Dr. Haveloff. The little church is in Casa-Anello, a suburb of Casarano in Terradotranto, and is rich in mural decorations dating from the sixth century.

Apulia has long been a centre of German scientific investigation. The late Prof. Mommsen did much toward tracing the origin of the dialect of the people, which reveals a striking Greek influence. The little church at Casa-Anello, of course, dates from the period when Byzantine influence in art was deeply felt in Southern Italy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TARIFF.

Dr. Roesicke Looks for Adequate Compensation from the United States.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 20.—The German-American tariff modus vivendi is not having entirely smooth sailing. Officials of both countries try to make one believe that there will be opposition in the Reichstag, although eventually that body will probably pass the measure. The Economic Committee now has the matter in hand.

The Imperial Parliament is discussing the third reading of the foreign budget, and will soon consider the tariff matter. Some opposition is certain to be expressed by the Agrarian members of the Centrum, an influential union of husbandry. Dr. Rösicke, the Secretary of the union, whose membership is 600,000, said in an interview:

"We are waiting to hear the official agreement of the two countries, but we shall not support the modus vivendi unless the United States makes adequate compensation in return for what Germany does. We will bitterly oppose the concessions in regard to meat."

Dr. Rösicke does not personally believe that Germany will allow a tariff war.

AWKWARD FOR THE SULTAN.

Ambassador Leishman Makes an Adroit Move on the School Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—Ambassador Leishman has made a new move in the American schools question, by which he has placed the Porte in the awkward position of appearing to thwart the will of the Sultan.

In his last communication to the Foreign Office the Ambassador pointedly called attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the formal promises and pledges of the Sultan that a satisfactory settlement of the schools question would be arranged, the Porte has utterly failed to carry out the Imperial assurances.

The action of Mr. Leishman in thus holding the Porte responsible for the delay is regarded in diplomatic circles here as being very adroit. Even Turkish circles admit that it places the Government in the unenviable light of seeming to oppose the execution of the Sultan's promises.

HOKE SMITH IN BERLIN.

Is Studying the Question of Emigration to the South.

BERLIN, April 20.—Hoke Smith, Governor-elect of Georgia; William W. Williamson, President of the Savannah Chamber of Commerce, and G. Gunby Jordan, President of the Emigration Association of Georgia, have arrived here from New York. They are visiting Germany in order to study the emigration question, with the view of the development of the resources of Georgia and other South Atlantic States.

At Bremen they tried to induce the North German Lloyd Company to establish a direct emigrant line to Savannah and Charleston, and met with encouragement. The Americans are not trying to do anything to promote German emigration immediately, realizing that the industrial prosperity of this country is now so great that very few Germans are willing to emigrate. Mr. Smith and his associates start for Vienna to-morrow. They believe that the outlook for increasing the emigration of some of the Austrian-Hungarian races to the South Atlantic States is better than he prospects of inducing Germans to go there just now.

MIKADO WANTS PEACE.

Tells Delegate to Use His Best Efforts at The Hague.

TOKIO, April 20.—The Emperor yesterday received in audience M. Tsuzuki, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, who has been appointed head of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague and who has been made a member of the House of Peers.

His Majesty urged the delegate to use his best efforts in order to obtain good results at The Hague, adding:

"We have always said that we were solicitous for the peace of the world. You are expected to carry out this desire at the Peace Conference to which you are now being sent."

Berlin's Life-Saving Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 20.—The Berlin life-saving Service, until now in private hands, has been taken over by the city.

AMERICANS CROWD TO FRENCH CAPITAL

Paris Season Opens with Every Promise of Being a Notable One.

MEET THE AMBASSADOR

Mr. White Holds His First Public Reception at the Holy Trinity Lodge.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 20.—Americans are now arriving in Paris in battalions. Hotel, restaurant, and shop keepers, and all the other various classes of the population who directly benefit by the annual invasion, are smilingly calculating their profits on the basis of transatlantic visitors, who promise this year to be more numerous than ever before and to have more money to spend than ever. Only the ingrained pessimists fear that the general ferment in labor circles and the possible strike troubles will keep away any intending visitors. The central boulevards, the Rue de la Paix, the Avenue de l'Opéra, and the Champs Elysées already show unmistakable signs of the annual invasion.

***

The Ritz and Elysée Palace Hotels are crowded every afternoon with Americans, among whom were seen this week Mrs. Darcy Rivers, Mrs. Bostwick, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mrs. Clinch Smith, Mrs. Spreckels, Mrs. Marcelin Singer, L. O. Van Houten of Philadelphia, C. R. Scarborough, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Staples Potter of Boston.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ames Van Wart gave a dinner party at their house on the Boulevard Maillot. Among the guests were the American Consul General and Mrs. Frank Mason and the Comtesse Max D. Esterhazy.

***

Mrs. Huntington Denton is receiving at her apartment on the Avenue d'Eylau the last two Sundays in April.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Spiegelberg of New York have arrived at the Elysée Palace Hotel by auto from Nice.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carter, who were passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., came from Cherbourg by automobile.

***

Mrs. Mills gave a dinner party at the Hotel Ritz the other evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Biddle, and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lehr.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cramer have arrived here by auto from Nice. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren are here. Mrs. J. D. Redding has come from Florence and the Brewster Macdonalds from Madrid.

***

Mrs. Ogden Codman of Boston has returned to her apartment on the Champs Elysées after a motor trip in Spain.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Aurel Batonyi are here after a visit to Egypt.

***

Miss Julia Bryant and Miss Anna Fairchild are settled in their private hotel in the Rue Galilée for the season.

***

Mrs. Peter Martin is expecting next week the long-promised visit from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and her sister, Miss Blanche Oelrichs.

***

Mrs. Stelwag of Boston has started her Monday afternoon at homes.

***

The Duke of Teck was the guest of W. K. Vanderbilt on Friday, and after luncheon they motored to the races.

***

Clyde Fitch has left Paris for an automobile trip, and is now in the south of France. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. O'Donohue and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sayre of New York have arrived in Paris after an auto trip to Italy.

***

Ambassador Henry White had his first public meeting with the Americans in Paris yesterday at a reception at the Holy Trinity Lodge, an offshoot of the American Church in the Latin Quarter. From 4 till 7 o'clock the rooms were crowded with visitors.

***

The recent American arrivals in Naples include Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Post, Arthur L. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Langley, and Dr. Joseph Collins, all of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sears of Boston, who are motoring in Italy, have arrived at Naples.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, who are back in their palace at Florence, gave a musical reception this week. Among the guests were Miss White, daughter of the American Ambassador to France; Mrs. Livingston Bishop, Gen. and Mrs. E. A. McAlpin of New York, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wilson of Boston, and Mrs. and Miss Van Rensselaer.

***

The American arrivals in Florence include Mr. and Mrs. G. Morse of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Franzel of New York, Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Young of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Sidall, and Mr. and Mrs. Bennett King of New York.

MOORISH SULTAN STUBBORN.

Said to be Delaying Organization of the International Police.

TANGIER, April 20.—The Sultan of Morocco, according to a courier who arrived here to-day from Fez, is not willing to carry out the terms of the Algeciras Convention.

He is said to be delaying facilities for the organization of the international police and pays no notice to the French claims for redress for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp.

HOW SPAIN GREETS AN HEIR TO THRONE

Alfonso Decrees Form of Welcome to Infant Expected Soon.

MODEL NURSERY IS READY

Queen's English Physician Removes Historic Decorations, Leaving Only Painted Walls.

It is a curious fact that the Court of Spain, which is generally supposed to be the most formal and autocratic Court in all Europe, does on certain occasions show itself even more democratic than a republic. Nothing, for example, could be more familiar and intimate than the publicity given the event in the Spanish royal household, which it is expected will present Spain with an heir to the throne. Although the ceremony of the "presentation" of the newly born royal Prince or Infanta is of a most solemn character, carried out with extraordinary pomp and ceremony, it is also a function in which a Spaniard, from the grandest hidalgo to the most slovenly beggar of the Puerta del Sol, takes a personal and enthusiastic interest.

What Americans would certainly consider an extraordinary document has just been published, signed with the royal signature, in the Gaceta de Madrid. It formally announces the proximity of the eagerly awaited event, and provides for the offices and demeanor of the Court, Government, and foreign representatives on that auspicious occasion. The document reads as follows:

Royal Decree.

In order that the ceremonies which must take place in connection with the approaching accouchement of my dear and beloved spouse, when the Almighty permits that so happy an event shall be realized, may be carried out with all the customary solemnity, I make the following decree:

Article I. There shall attend at the presentation of the Prince of Asturias, or Infanta, who may be born, the Ministers of the Crown, the chief officers of the palace, a deputation from each of the legislative bodies, the Commissioners of Asturias, a commission of two personages nominated by the Grandees of Spain, the Commanders in Chief of the army and navy, the Knights of the Noble Order of the Golden Fleece, a commission of two persons from each of the supreme assemblies of the Royal Orders of Carlos III. and Isabel the Catholic, another commission of the same number of individuals from each of the worshipful assemblies of the renowned military order of St. John of Jerusalem in the Provinces of Aragon and Castile and of the four military orders; the Presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, of the Exchequer, and of the Supreme Council of War; a commission of two persons from the Supreme Tribunal of the Rota, the Archbishop of Toledo, those who have been Ambassadors, the Presidents of the Higher Consulative Committees of War and Marine, the Capitan General of New Castile, the Governor of the Province of Madrid, the Mayor of the Municipality of Madrid, a commission of the councilors of the same municipality nominated by the corporation, the Directors and inspectors of all arms, and a commission from the collegiate body of the nobility.

Article II. The foreign diplomatic body shall be invited to attend the ceremony under the direction of the Introducer of Ambassadors.

Article III. As soon as evident signs of the approaching confinement shall be noticed the personages above mentioned shall be advised, so that they may repair, in uniform, to the apartments of the palace set apart for the purpose.

Article IV. The birth having taken place, the Mistress of the Robes shall immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the President of my Council of Ministers, who shall announce the auspicious event, informing them of the sex of the child, and shall communicate it to the Capitan General of Madrid and the Commander of the Halberdiers, so that, with all possible celerity, they may give the signals and salutes mentioned in the following article.

Article V. In order that the inhabitants of the most heroic town of Madrid may know without delay whether the newly born child is a Prince or an Infanta, there shall be hoisted in the first case the Spanish flag over that part of the royal palace known as the Punta del Diamante, and there shall be fired a salute of twenty-one guns at the customary places; in the second case, the flag shall be white, and the salute shall be fifteen guns. Should the birth take place at night, a light of the appropriate color shall be placed beneath the flag.

Article VI. Accompanied by the Mistress of the Robes and the chief officers of the palace, I will present the newly born child to the diplomatic body and other personages assembled in the palace in virtue of the present decree.

Article VII. The Minister of Grace and Justice, as principal notary of the kingdom, shall commit to writing a record of the birth and the presentation when the ceremony is concluded.

Article VIII. The present decree shall be communicated by the President of my Council of Ministers to all the Ministers and to my principal Chamberlain for its punctual fulfillment.

Given at the palace this 3d day of April, 1907.

ALFONSO.

Antonio Maura y Montaner, President of the Council of Ministers.

It will be observed that the royal document mentions representatives of Asturias who are invited to attend the "presentation." Others who are not specially referred to are the "Monteros de Espinosa." The former come from the ancient principality, in virtue of an old "fuero," or privilege, which conferred upon them the right of being the first to know the Prince of Asturias. As a general rule, the deputation consists of four or five persons nominated by the authorities of the province. The Monteros de Espinosa are palace officials, who are charged with "watching the sleep" of the Kings and Queens of Spain, standing for this purpose before the door of the bedchamber from 8 o'clock at night until 8 o'clock in the morning. They must all be "hijosdalgo," (nobles,) and the office is hereditary, being transmitted from family to family. It dates from the time of the Counts of Castile, having been instituted by Count Sancho Garcia, the life of whose first-born was saved by a "montero" (huntsman) of the town of Espinosa. Thenceforward the town has been known as Espinosa de los Monteros, and the officials whose duty it is to watch over the sleeping sovereigns were named Monteros de Espinosa. To-day the office is purely an honorary one, but the Monteros maintain their privilege and attend the ceremony in order to begin symbolically to protect the life of the Prince of Asturias.

Hygienic Nursery Prepared.

The apartments destined for the royal baby present a curious anomaly with the rest of the old palace. For the last two months English furnishers and decorators, carpenters and masons, have been at work under the direction of Dr. Glendinning, Queen Victoria Eugénie's private physician, making the apartments not only comfortable, but also thoroughly hygienic in the most modern sense of the word. All the useless ornaments and paraphernalia of babyhood which surrounded the infancy of past Spanish monarchs, even including the historical cradle of Ferdinand VII., have been removed. A simple, uncanopied iron crib now stands between the windows, from the light of which Charles IV. was once screened by the most elaborately embroidered draperies. All hangings and tapestries have been torn down, the walls painted, and the ceiling kalsomined. The floors have been relaid with hardwood. The couch for the nurse in the corner of the room is a simple enameled hospital bedstead similar to the crib. If it were not for the elegance and artistic nature of the decorations the chamber might be taken for a room in a private hospital.

Three doors lead from this room: one to a staircase connected with the apartments of the King and Queen above; another to a huge bathroom, with tiled walls and floor, and the third to the playroom, which, on the arrival of its occupant, will be turned into one of the finest nurseries in the world. Fifty thousand dollars are said to have been expended in making these apartments of the coming Prince or Infanta as inviting and healthful as possible.

Three days before the expected event Dr. Glendinning, who is much envied by his Spanish colleagues, but whose attendance the King, owing to wishes of his wife, insists upon, will make a formal statement to the Royal Faculty of Medicine to assemble at the palace. The head of the Faculty, after personal investigation, will send an order to the Superior Chief of the Palace, who will at once dispatch the Halberdier Guards and Court ushers to each and every person mentioned in the document printed in the Gaceta de Madrid. These persons, who are supposed to be awaiting the summons, will hasten to the palace with all possible speed, in full uniform and Court dress and with all insignia of office, and report, according to their rank, in the Camera, the Ante-Comera, the Sala, and the Saleta, and there camp out, as it were, until the event shall have taken place.

The Ceremony of Presentation.

Upon the appearance of the royal infant Dr. Glendenning will turn to King Alfonso and pronounce the following formula: "Señor, the successor to the Crown of Spain is the Prince of Asturias," or "Señor, an Infanta has been born to her Majesty, Queen Victoria Eugénie, your wife." The news is then communicated to the waiting guests, telegraphed all over Spain, and published in the Gaceta de Madrid over his Majesty's signature.

If all goes well, the Prince or Infanta will be dressed as soon as possible, placed in a little basket upon a golden salver, and given to the King. Alfonso, taking the precious burden and followed by members of the royal family, then proceeds to the Camera, and, lifting the lace veil from the baby's face, solemnly announces: "I present to you my beloved son, (or daughter,) successor to the throne of Spain, the Prince (or Infanta) of Asturias, to whom my dear spouse, her Majesty the Queen, has just given birth."

Thereupon the Minister of Grace and Justice, in his function as Notary Chief of the Realm, approaches and views the face of the child and later on issues a public avowal to that effect. The Prime Minister then takes the salver, the royal family withdraws, the guests solemnly file past, and, the ceremony being over, the child is returned to its mother amid salvos of artillery, the waving of flags, and general rejoicing throughout the Peninsula.

ARSON PLOTS AT DUBLIN.

Rumored Attempts to Burn the International Exhibition Buildings.

LONDON, April 20.—Rumors of plots to burn down the buildings of the International Exhibition, which is to open in Dublin, on May 4, are published in the afternoon papers here to-day. The plots are attributed to the advanced political sections in Ireland, which are violently opposed to the exhibition. They assert that it is unfair to Ireland to display the products of the highly developed industries of other nations in competition with native productions, which are not so highly perfected.

Inquiries at the Exposition this afternoon elicited the statement that a small fire started among some shavings in the Central Palace on April 17, but was quickly extinguished. Manager of the Exhibition said he thought it was accidental. He added:

"However, we are not taking any chances. The buildings are regularly patrolled by police and a special staff of employés has been told off to guard against fire."

WANTS ITALIANS FOR PANAMA.

But Canal Commission's Agent Finds Hostile Feeling in Rome.

ROME, April 20.—Leroy Park, agent of the Panama Canal Commission, who was sent here to study means of obtaining men for work on the Isthmus, has been informed that the Italian Government has received very grave reports regarding the hygienic, humanitarian, and moral conditions of the Italians already there, that the Government has forbidden further emigration of Italians to Panama, and that a Government official has been sent to the Isthmus to investigate.

Mr. Park did everything possible to convince the officials here that the men at work on the canal earned $2 a day, are well fed, well housed, and humanely treated.

Fire in Big Italian Shipyard.

GENOA, Italy, April 20.—Fire to-day threatened to destroy the Odero Shipyard here, one of the largest in Italy, but the firemen, assisted by 1,500 workmen, succeeded in obtaining control of the situation after damage to the amount of about $500,000 had been done. At one time the steamer Re Vittorio Emanuele of the Italian Steom Navigation Company, which is ready for launching, was threatened with destruction, as was a cruiser on the stocks near the merchant steamer, which is understood to be in course of construction for Jopan.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

MEXICO CITY, April 20.—Gen. Pedro Rincon Gallardo, Minister to Great Britian, from Mexico, has resigned. His successor has not yet been named.

MADRID, April 20.—King Alfonso to-day, in the Chapel of the Royal Palace, on behalf of the Pope, placed a Cardinal's biretta on the head of the papal Nuncio, Aristide Rinaldini, who was unable, owing to the anticipated early birth of the heir to the Spanish Crown, to be present at the recent Consistory at the Vatican, where the other new Cardinals received their hats and birettas.

BERLIN, April 20.—Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambasador to the United States, who spent two days in Berlin after his arrival here from America, has gone to Northern Italy on a vacation. He will be present at the conference called Monday next of the Economic Advisory Committee for the discussion of the eGrman-American tariff.

KONAKRY, French Guinea, April 20.—A detachment of French trops recently bombarded the village of Boussedou, in Upper Guinea, which was occupied by natives of Liberia who had pillaged in French territory. The natives suffered heavily. The French force had two men killed and ten wounded.

ROME, April 20.—The Congregation of the Propaganda has been requested to give evidence in the case instituted by Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln, Neb., against Father William Murphy of Seward, Neb., but has refused to do so on the geeral principle that it will not intervene in the civil courts of America or elsewhere in differences oetween ecclesiastics.

WESTCHESTER FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Advance Announcement!

HARMON

THE NEW CITY ON THE HUDSON

(The Old Van Cortlandt Estate)

One million dollars is now being expended on the New York Central electric terminal at HARMON. Upwards of 150 trains a day will stop there. Every lot a river view. High, dry and healthy. Business lots, home sites, villa sites, bungalow sites. Prices, $140 up; $10 secures any lot; $50,000 given away to those who build within one year. Improved and restricted. "Along the Hudson all the way."

For Advance Information Address

Wood, Harmon & Co.

315 Madison Ave. (Cor. 42d St.) New York

All property north of New York handled from this office exclusively.

Thousands of inquiries received last week. Those who wish to get in on the "ground floor" should send for advance information at once.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON

CHESTER HILL.

Beautiful house, handsomely finished in mahogany and quartered oak. Electric lights, 10 rooms. Price $12,000; $3,000 cash required.

One of the finest corners on Chester Hill, 100x110; macadamized street, sewer, water, gas. The house is artistic and spacious; broad veranda; steam heat, electric lights; hardwood, parquet floors; 3 modern bathrooms; 12 rooms; title and $10,000 mtge. are guaranteed; house is in perfect condition, vacant, and owner is extremely anxious to sell. Offer considered. Could not be duplicated for $25,000.

GIFFORD PARK.

11-room house, 10 minutes from station; steam heat, electric light; lot 50x100; price $9,000; terms to suit purchaser.

COOLEY & WEST, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ON CHESTNUT HILL AV.

Choice lot for sale, 50x150, overlooking Town of White Plains, N. Y.; three minutes from depot; near trolley; improvements; Lot 103, Fisher map, 50 ft. west of Crescent St.; cheap at $2,750; price subject to change. Owner, 245 West 136th St., N. Y.

A BROOKSIDE FARM,
35 ACRES,

near Pleasantville and Briarcliffe; 30 miles out; plentiful shade; farm buildings; $300 per acre.

ENHANCEMENT IN VALUE

sure to come to this parcel; Walter W. Law and other estate owners near by are making this section the beauty spot of the Putnam and Harlem Roads. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Artistic home overlooking Hudson, Palisades, and surrounding country from covered veranda and majority of windows; 10 rooms, foyer hall, and bath; hardwood floors and finish; good closets and every convenience; solidly built and modern in all respects; with effective hot water heating plant, gas, sewer connections, &c.; 56x100 on west crest of Lowsere, Yonkers; will sell for $10,500, being less than cost; $5,000 can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. J. D. Plumb, 140 Nassau St., Room 407, city.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200

Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light; near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed.

Houses Sold on Easy Terms.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST.

The Ariel Sinks in Deep Water Off Valetta—Man Drowned.

VALETTA, Malta, April 20.—While manoeuvring in a night attack outside the harbor yesterday the British torpedo boat destroyer Ariel struck the breakwater and sank. One man was drowned. The Ariel lies in deep water, and it is expected that she will be a total loss.

SHIP HITS FLOATING MINE.

Japanese Waters Not Yet Clear of Dangerous War Relics.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 20.—The British steamer Fernley, from Tacoma for Taku, reached Hakodate on March 29 in a sinking condition, after striking a floating mine. The report was brought here by steamer.

Several of the Fernley's holds are full of water, considerable of her cargo of flour is damaged. The vessel will discharge and dock for repairs at Hakodate.

MANILA SWEPT BY FIRE.

Several Hundred Native Huts Destroyed—Small Earthquake Loss.

MANILA, April 20.—Fire destoryed several hundred Nipa huts in the districts of Singalong, Paco, and Bambang, in Manila, this afternoon. From 8,000 to 10,000 natives are homeless. The American settlements at Ermita and Malate escaped damage.

The flames, fanned by a heavy gale, swept on area of 100 acres clean within two hours. The damage is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000 in gold. No casualties are reported.

The latest reports from Iloilo say that the fire has been checked. The business section of the city was untouched. The homeless have been housed in schools and other public buildings.

There was no loss of life by the earthquakes. The shocks, while the most severe experienced in fifteen years, were not violent enough to cause much destruction. Dispatches from points in several provinces report severe shocks, but little damage.

ZAYAS TALKS OF HARMONY.

No Split in the Liberal Party in Cuba, He Declares.

HAVANA, April 20.—Alfredo Zayas denies that there is a split in the Liberal Party, and avers that all the Liberal leaders have undertaken to accept the candidate for the Presidency chosen by the National Convention. Señor Zayas says he is satisfied that the American Government is not showing partiality to any candidate, and he declares his confidence that the Americans will fulfill their pledge of re-establishing the Republic of Cuba.

He adds that there is no necessity of burdening the new republic with additional guarantees, and expresses his confidence in the ability of the Cubans to carry on the administration of the island without recourse to force.

In reply to a question whether in the event of failure to maintain order, the Americans would return to stay, Señor Zayas said:

"In that event there would be a serious revolution in Cuba."

CANADIAN MINES CLOSED.

Coal Miners Quit Work, but Organize No Strike.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 20.—Nearly all the coal mines in Eastern British Columbia and Alberta are closed. It was rumored yesterday that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, had instructed Vice President Sherman to ask the men to resume work, but Sherman denied this. Then S. S. Lindsey, manager of the Crows' Nest Coal Company, gave out a copy of a dispatch he had received from Mitchell, who said definitely that he had ordered Sherman to get the men back to work.

The men have not definitely gone on a strike, so they cannot be prosecuted under a new Dominion Government law. Sherman and Patterson, his assistant, both say the men are pressing them to issue a strike order.

Sherman denies that he is trying to form an independent Canadian miners' union, but under the control of the American association. He says the trend of the miners' opinions is that way, but no definite action has been taken.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has issued notices that none but perishable freight will be handled in Kootenay until the situation is relieved.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade has passed a resolution advocating the bringing in of Chinese labor to take the places of the 5,000 men who have quit work.

Lewis-Hill Sale Brings $670,750.

LONDON, April 20.—The sale of the artistic effects of the late Mrs. Lewis-Hill, widow of "Sam" Lewis, the well-known money lender, came to an end today. The collection brought a total of $670,750.

Pelham Heights & PELHAM MANOR.

Complete list of furnished and unfurnished houses, also a choice list of desirable lots.

NELSON & WHITE, Open Sundays. Near Pelham Station, Pelham, N. Y.

Attention! See ad. in Auction Column. 86 Chester Hill lots, in restricted section. GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER. to close estate of Alfred B. Darling. Sale to be held on the premises SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 2 P. M. Circulars and diagrams on application.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free.

Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Grand opportunity to buy restricted property at Scarsdale; all improvements, fine roads, shade trees, city water; trolley passes property; unsurpassed as home site or as an investment; easy terms; titles guaranteed; price, $500 up; $5 monthly payments; write for maps and passes. William H. Cromwell, 217 W. 125th St.

Along the Hudson and Westchester Co

For Sale—Suburban residences, villa sites, plots, acreage, and farms; no misrepresentation; we are proud of our reputation for honest dealing. Thomson Bros., 80 Main St., Yonkers.

FARM AND ACREAGE

proposition thoroughly covered by us with competent representatives at Peekskill, Ossining, Yorktown, Briarcliffe, Pleasantville, and Mount Kisco; headquarters for these sections made at this office. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Positive Bargain!—Larchmont; refined section; exceptionally fine 14-room modern house, 4 baths; 15 lots, worth $2,000 each; house cannot be duplicated for less than $20,000; price $40,000. McManus & Co., 45 East 42d St.

Tarrytown-on-Hudson.—Corner plot, over quarter acre; fine modern mansion and stable; river view; convenient to station; $15,000; exceptional bargain. Northern Realty Company, 55 Liberty St.

CHOICEST

25 acres and house you can find for modest country seat at $8,500; 30 miles out; splendid land and river views. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Pleasantville.—The finest plot for subdivision in village; fronts two main streets; small expense, subdivide; good house, outbuildings; about thirty acres; $25,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

For Sale—House, 13 rooms, modern conveniences; 1½ acres; near station; stable, lawn, trees; fine location; price, $12,000. Address Secluded, Port Chester, N. Y.

Our demand for high-class properties in Westchester County for sale or rent excels the supply; owners please send particulars; immediate results. McManus & Co., 45 East 42d.

A large number of attractive properties for sale and for rent in Scarsdale, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, and White Plains. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Av.

Tarrytown.—House, 14 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; five acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., New York City.

We have the finest list of houses for rent in Westchester County; particulars upon request. McManus & Co., 45 East 42d St.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS

SCARSDALE AND WESTCHESTER CO.

HOUSES, LOTS PLOTS AND ACREAGE

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 EAST 42D ST.

Phone 4545—38. New York City.

Branch Office Depot Square. Tel. 739 White Plains.

DO YOU WANT IT?

An A1 home in White Plains, best location, an extraordinarily good value; price $12,000.

As good places at $15,000 are not to be had. COOLEY & WEST, INC., White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY PLACE

for rent, furnished; three acres; house fifteen rooms; stable; all conveniences; family going abroad for one year. For particulars address Country, Box 312 Times, Times Square.

BUILDING LOTS WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Large assortment, near station, all prices. Send for maps and full particulars.

A. C. TODD REALTY CO., 92 Spring St., New York City.

White Plains, Fisher Av.—Nine rooms and bath; semi-detached house; all modern improvements; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite school; $40 per month. Apply to White Plains brokers or Wooster Realty Co., 233 Wooster St., New York.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Nine-room cottage, Greystone Park; nice, high location; convenient trolley or train; all improvements; to lease from May, $600, and redecorate; or sell reasonably. Write owner, Albert J. Potter, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

$5,800 2d mortgage in Yonkers for sale; will allow 10% payment guarantee. Sale, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

Furnished houses in beautiful Park Hill section for rent. Gaul & Bell, 23 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.

Beechmont Park; a large plot near entrance; best location in park; on very reasonable terms. Modern house, 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; well built; $6,000.

White Plains.

Just completed; house, 8 rooms, tiled bath; all modern conveniences; near station; $7,500; cash, $1,500; balance, easy terms.

ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D STREET.

An attractive modern brick dwelling, with ample stable and three and one-half acres to rent on Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, for term ending May, 1909; a desirable Summer and Winter home; partially furnished at $2,400 or unfurnished. Caretaker. Telephone 479-R New Rochelle. W. H. Jacob, 258 Broadway.

Modern 9-room cottage, all improvements; fine neighborhood; high ground; convenient station and trolley; $6,500. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. EAST SIDE.

THE HILLHURST

Housekeeping Apartments. CATERS TO SELECT AND EXCLUSIVE CLASS OF TENANTS. It offers comfortable dwelling, with refined surroundings and every modern improvement.

2 ROOMS AND BATH, $14.00.
3 ROOMS AND BATH, $25.00.
4 ROOMS AND BATH, $27.00.
5 ROOMS AND BATH, $32.00.
6 ROOMS AND BATH, $35.00.

Free private 'phone in each apartment. DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

160 East 91st St.

PARK MADISON,

Madison Ave., S. E. cor. 25th St., FACING MADISON SQUARE.

YEARLY LEASES.

Unusually bright, attractive apartments. Extra large rooms and bath, attendance, etc.

GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents, 3 East 35th St. (11245) 60 Liberty St.

"La Casa Blanca,"

55 East 76th St.

NEAR MADISON AVENUE.

Apartments of seven rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,500; white enameled woodwork throughout; parquet flooring throughout; tiled bathrooms, electric lights; telephone; immediate possession; references required. Telephone 1690—79th.

10-12 EAST 130th STREET.

AN UP-TO-DATE 9-ROOM apartment; every room has outside light; elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply and hall service.

Superintendent on premises.

HOFFMAN ARMS,

Corner Madison Av. and 50th St. Sunny apartments, 5 to 18 rooms, with kitchens; restaurant in the building; select patronage; one handsomely furnished apartment to sublet; $1,200 to $3,000.

Four rooms, reliable family; reduction; attention; physician's office; reference. Box 30, 1,515 3d Av.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alhambra, 15 East 11th St.

High-class apartments, 7 all light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, and elevator service. 104 East 116th St.

50 E. 88th.—6 large, light rooms, bath, steam heat; excellent location; rent reasonable.

Elegant corner apartment; 8 large rooms, bath; second floor; $50. Janitor, 1,476 Lexington Av.

BRONX.

LONGWOOD AV. (PARKWAY) SECTION

JOHNSON HOUSES

1,160-1,204 Hewitt Place,

Bet. Westchester and Longwood Avs.

A SELECT SECTION, one block from Prospect Av. Subway; 10 minutes from Lenox Av., 116th St. Subway.

MODELS OF BEAUTY WITH IMPOSING HALLS, RICHLY DECORATED.

5 LARGE ROOMS and BATH..$25 to $28.50
6 " " " " .. 30 to 34.00
7 " " " " .. 40

ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND AMPLE CLOSET ROOM.

LENOX AV. EXPRESSES GO TO PROSPECT AV. STATION.

Only a Few Left

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS

948-950-952 TRINITY AVE.

EAST OF 161ST ST., 3D AV. L STATION. 5 and 6 large, elegantly finished rooms, with latest up-to-date improvements, including Dutch plaque rails, china cabinet and buffet, extra large wardrobes, hardwood finish throughout, and improved gas broiler.

RENTS $26.00 TO $34.00.

Also rear of Trinity Av., just completed, 939 JACKSON AVE.

3 and 4 rooms, all modern improvements; rent moderate.

By week, $3.90 to $5.50.
By month, $15.50 to $23.00.
Apply on premises.

LONGWOOD AV. (Parkway) SECTION.

THE JOHNSON HOUSES

1160-1204 HEWITT PLACE.

Bet. Westchester and Longwood Avs.

A SELECT SECTION, one block from Prospect Av. Subway; 10 minutes from Lenox Av., 116th St. Subway.

5 large rooms and bath....$25 to $28.50
6 " " " " ....$30 to $34.00
7 " " " " $46.00

Models of beauty, with all improvements and ample closet room. Lenox Av. express goes to Prospect Av. Sta.

955 CAULDWELL AV., BRONX.

Just north of 163d St. and east of 161st St. L station; 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in elegant corner house; hot water, steam heat, exposed plumbing, oak trim; rents $24 to $30; select small families; all light rooms.

PARKVIEW APARTMENTS,

1,210 EAST 170TH ST.

Elegant 4 and 5 all-light room apartments; all modern improvements; corner house; low rent; near Bronx Park Subway station.

THE GREENWICH.

Elegant corner apartments, all modern improvements, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $22.00 up. S. E. Cor. Webster Av. & 180th St.

674 EAST 179TH ST.

Three blocks from Bronx Park Station. Floor in two-family new brick house. Eight rooms, bath, pantry, latest improvements.

170th St., 882 East.—5 and 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; fine location, near 169th St. "L" Station; $22 to $27; one month free.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder, Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

CONCORD HALL

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 119TH STREET, NEAR 116TH STREET SUBWAY.

High-grade fireproof apartments in suites of 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths. Rents $1,000-$1,900. Ready for occupancy on Sept. 1st. Nathan Lowry Realty & Construction Co.

ALGONAC COURT

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

N. E. Corner West 173d St. and Audubon Avenue.

CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY AND ALL SURFACE CARS.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

5 and 6 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

RENTS FROM $40 TO $60.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

FRANK T. KEE, OWNER AND BUILDER.

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT.

65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.

FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent $50.00.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVE.

5-room apartment, bath; all improvements; hall service; rent $37.50. Agent, Everett M. Selxas, 65 Morningside.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;

Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $33 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

Hanover Model Apartments,

127-135 Sherman Avenue,

Dyckman St., Broadway Subway Station.

3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS.

Location combines the health-giving qualities of the country with the advantages of a city home.

Apartments have all modern conveniences.

Rents, $17 to $25.

Representative on premises.

Booklets mailed on application.

Cromwell Apartments

A few 6, 7, and 8 room apartments, elevators, mail chutes, and all improvements.

RENTS $55 TO $95

Riverside Drive and Broadway cor. 137th St.

Subway Station at the corner.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

118th St., 204 West, Near 7th Av. Drive.—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

How to Live Cheaply in NEW YORK

IN AN UP-TO-DATE ELEVATOR BUILDING

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

$65 Apt. on our plan, $30.

$85 Apt. on our plan, $45.

It only requires a few hundred cash; you will double your money before the building is finished and get $50 per month interest. Call or write for particulars.

CO-OPERATIVE CLUB, 1,269 Broadway.

VENUS APARTMENTS

522-524 WEST 112TH ST.,

between Amsterdam and Broadway; 5 and 6 rooms and bath; electric light; telephone in each apartment; rents $33.00 to $18.00; two blocks to Subway Station. Superintendent on premises.

FIVE Rooms and bath: All improvements. EXTRA LIGHT ROOMS. CLAREMONT HALL. 112th St. and Broadway. $65.

F. ZITTEL, 266 Columbus Av., near 72d.

3,163 Broadway.—Housekeeping apartments of 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in fireproof building; all improvements; convenient to Subway station and trolley lines; rent, $22 up. Inquire Pease & Elliman, Broadway near 125th St., or janitor on premises.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

Elevator Apartments, 353 West 117th St., 5 large rooms and tiled bath, electric light, gas range, all outside light; uniformed service; rents $35 to $37.

Corner 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, opposite Columbia University, one block from Subway station; six large airy rooms and bath; modern improvements, all-night service. Apply to tenant, Apartment 61, 438 W. 116th St.

West 144th St., 140-142, (Gladya Apartments;) West 143d St., 103-105, (Pasadena Apartments;) new four and five rooms; Dutch dining rooms, red burlap paneled; rentals, $20-$29.

Graham Court, 7th Av. and 116th St., the best managed house in New York; unexpected removal frees for releasing, at low rent, as early as May 1, 7-room apartment.

Seven rooms, lower part; desirable house, Washington Heights, near Riverside, Subway; $50. Opportunity, Box 311 Times, Times Square.

501 West 112th St.—To sublet, 5 rooms and bath, all outside; southern exposure; third floor; elevator, electric light; rent $50. Bourne.

$35 up; 5 rooms; elevator, telephone; Subway station. 22 Lenox Av., (111th St.)

Apartments for Rent

Steam Heat, Hot Water, etc.

115 HAMILTON PLACE.
5 rooms and bath, (elevator).....$40

520 WEST 145TH ST.
7 rooms and bath.....$39 and $40

602 WEST 146TH ST.
4 rooms and bath.....$30 and $31

523 WEST 156TH ST.
6 rooms and bath.....$30

531 WEST 145TH ST.
5 rooms and bath.....$26 and $28

521 AND 523 WEST 151ST ST.
4 and 6 rooms and bath.....$18-$31

126 AND 128 WEST 100TH ST.
4 rooms and bath.....$24 and $26

Duff & Brown

1,715 Amsterdam Av., cor 145th St.

WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS

326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.,

OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE. HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER; TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT; SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.

SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $55.
SEVEN ROOMS, $15.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

265 Central Park West

COR. 87TH STREET.

11 windows on street; elevator, fireproof, 7 rooms, all light; unsurpassed view of Park; cool Summers; vacant May 1st; rent $1,600; $100 per month Summer months to desirable tenant. Ask for Mowry apartment. 'Phone 1441 J River.

To sublet at a great sacrifice, a superb ten-room and foyer apartment in Sixties on Broadway; all rooms extremely large and light; 3 baths, enormous closets and shelf room, spacious hallways, handsomely decorated; cold storage and electric lights included; private telephone and extension; elaborate entrance and reception hall; perfect service; Subway, elevated, and surface cars at hand; possession May 1; communicate at once. E. S. B., Box 300 Times.

NOS. 215-221 WEST 34TH ST.

Light and airy modern house-keeping apartments, consisting of two rooms and bath, and six and seven rooms and bath; rents $50 to $95; elevator and hall boy service. Apply on premises, or POST & REESE, Agents, 16 East 60th St.

WASHINGTON,

318-322 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartment, 6 large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

One, two, and three rooms, bath, steam heat, elevator. 57 West 10th St., Marlborough Arms.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

MADISON AVE.,

SOUTHEAST COR. 33D ST.

Full-sized dwelling, 4-story, well adapted for high-class boarding house or light business; rent reduced.

JOHN N. GOLDING,

6 Pine St.,

5th Av., cor. 45th St. Amsterdam Av. & 162d St.

Dwellings and Apartments To Let.

Call or send for list.

PORTER & CO.

2,727 B'way, at 104th.

150 WEST 125TH ST.

$35.00 per month, 1101 West 153d Street; 3-story, high-stoop dwelling. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 105 Broadway.

New 1-family houses, 7-8 rooms; porcelain baths; handsomely decorated; choice location; $42-$44. Shakespeare Av., between Jerome and 167th St.

62 East 105th, Near Madison Av.—3-story, 10 rooms, bath, furnace, $25 monthly. Apply N. Whitmore, janitor, 87 East 105th St.

5TH AV., 2,140.—Four-story, high-stoop brownstone; cabinet finish, with mirrors; rent low to desirable tenant. Apply on premises.

$40.00 and $45.00 per month; one-family houses, 7 and 8 rooms, steam heated; 184th St. and East Aqueduct Av.

Brooklyn.

572 Ocean Parkway.—9 large rooms, newly decorated; open plumbing, tiled bathroom, electric lights; large barn, automobile house; $55; beautiful location.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

TO LET—During July and August, furnished house in Ludlow Park, South Yonkers; 13 rooms, 3 bathrooms, large porch, overlooking river and Palisades. Address C. B. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Beautiful Residence on HIGHLAND AV., 12 rooms and bath, completely furnished, abundance of shade; to let for the Summer to high-class tenant. RENT, $1,500—make appointment. Henry M. Fitch & Co., 404 Amsterdam Av., N. Y.

Chocorua, N. H.—To let for the season, a furnished house of 8 rooms, with wood and ice, in one of the most attractive villages in the White Mountains. For particulars address J. P. Clark.

For Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished,

JOSEPH P. DAY,

AUCTIONEER,

Sales to be held at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York, on respective dates.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Wilbur Larremore, Esq., Referee.

Ogden Estate

1500 City LOTS

This Property is exceptionally adapted for

Contractors and Shipbuilders

Because of the large water frontage which is to be sold with riparian rights.

Factory Sites

With unexcelled rail and water shipping facilities to al parts of the country.

Hotels and Garages

Lying between two of the finest bridges in America, over which continually pass large numbers of automobiles, carriages and pedestrians.

Business and Residential Plots

Being at present easily accessible by subway, elevated and surface electric cars, and more so when the proposed subways are completed.

Builders

Abounding in fine building plots and opening up a new section which is sure to increase in value.

SITUATE:

Depot Place.	Harlem River Water Front.	Ogden Avenue.
Sedgwick Avenue.	West 168th Street.	Boscobel Avenue.
Lind Avenue.	West 170th Street.	West 169th Street.
Nelson Avenue.	Undercliff Avenue.	West 171st Street.
Washington Bridge Park.	Commerce Avenue.	Aqueduct Avenue.
	Highbridge Park.	

SALE TO TAKE PLACE

Wednesday, April 24—Thursday, April 25

At 9 o'Clock A. M. Sharp,

Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

DANIEL SEYMOUR, Esq., 29 Wall Street, N. Y. City. } Attorneys
RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Esq., 62 William St., N. Y. City. } for Plaintiffs.
DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, 88 Nassau Street, New York City, Attorneys for Defendants.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—This sale, which is absolute, without reserve, being a Supreme Court partition sale, opens up a part of the Bronx which for years has been kept intact by the Ogden Estate trustees.

Send for Booklet.

Policies of Title Insurance of the Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Co. will be issued to purchasers free of charge.

70% may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years at 5 per cent.

A SHORT TALK
TO BIDDERS

Next Wednesday will mark the opening day of the greatest absolute Auction Sale of City Lots in the history of the world—

OGDEN ESTATE.

Are you going to go down in history as being one of the buyers at this—the most celebrated Real Estate Auction Sale—if so understand one thing and understand it thoroughly—the prices the property brings is the value of it—not what any one tells you—70 per cent. of your successful bid can remain on bond and mortgage for two years. The auctioneer will gladly answer any proper question the day of the sale. The sale commences at 9 o'clock in the morning.

It should pay you to arrange a day or two away from your business to attend this sale.

Joseph P. Day

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1907,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of SAMUEL M. COHEN, Deceased. By order of De Witt C. Coben, Lewis S. Wolff, and Albert G. Morganston, Executors.

36 West 45th Street, near 5th Ave.

3-story and basement brick private dwelling. Size of Lot, 20x100.5.

Messrs. WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attys. for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

247 West 36th Street.

3-story, high-stoop, brick dwelling. Size of Lot, 18.6x98.9.

GEORGE H. HYDE, Esq., Atty., 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

904 and 908 E. 137th Street.

Two 5½-story brick tenements, with basement stores.

Size of each Plot, 37.6x100.

161 West 76th Street.

4-story and basement boxstoop private dwelling. Size of Lot, 19x102.2.

156 East 102d Street.

3-story basement and cellar brownstone high-stoop private dwelling.

Size of Lot, 15x100.11.

421 and 423 W. 42d Street.

Two 5-story brick tenements, with stores. Size of Plot, 40x100.

65 and 69 West 83d Street.

Two 4-story high-stoop brownstone and brick front dwellings.

Size of each Lot, 16.8x102.2.

161 West 76th Street.

4-story and basement boxstoop private dwelling. Size of Lot, 19x102.2.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of THOMAS F. NUGENT, Deceased. By Order of Patrick Ward & Lizzie T. Nugent, Executors.

N. W. cor. Amsterdam Ave. & 185th St.

Size of Plot, 49x100.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK, Esq., Atty. for Executors, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

S. E. cor. Park Av. & 91st St.

(known as 1,133 and 1,135 Park Avenue.)

Two 4-story and basement brick double flats. Size of each Lot, 25x86.

S. W. cor. East 183d Street and Ryer Ave.

Size of Plot, 65x144x132x irreg.

1541 and 1543 Avenue A.

Two 5-story brick tenements, with stores. Size of each Lot, 25x105.6, more or less.

ABSOLUTE PARTITION SALE.

N. W. cor. Ave. A & 2d St.

(known as Nos. 27 Av. A and 143 & 143½ Second Street.)

4 & 5 story brick buildings. Size of Lot, 26.7x100.

GEORGE HAHN, Esq., Atty., 15 William St., N. Y. C.

40 and 42 West 64th St.

Two 5-story brick flats. Size of Plot, 60x100.

1163 Second Av. & 255 East 61st Street.

3 & 4 story brick buildings.

437, 439, 441, 443 & 445 East 118th St.

Five 3-story and basement brick dwellings. Size of Plot, 98x100.10.

230 West 142d St.

3-story brick double apartment. Size of Lot, 20.11x99.11, more or less.

HERMAN HERST, Jr., Atty., 119 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

BELLE HARBOR

To Those Who Do Not Know—

BELLE HARBOR is situated on the Rockaway coast. A fine select seashore residence place, lying between the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay.

The First Auction Sale

of the season will be announced shortly.

WATCH the DAILY and SUNDAY PAPERS

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE:

These Lots are GRADED, SEWERED; have GAS, ELECTRICITY, WATER and CONCRETE PAVEMENTS.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

To Close the Estate of EMMA B. HENDRICKS, DEC'D.

By the order of SAMUEL RIKER, Jr., CHARLES M. KIRBY, HARMON W. HENDRICKS, Executors.

37 West 72nd St.
344 Amsterdam Ave.
568 Broome St.

ALSO

S. E. Cor. Washington Ave. & 182nd St.
226, 227 South St. & 445 & 447 Water St.
117 West 82nd St.

Sale to take place

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8TH, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, N. Y. City.

E. RITZEMA DeGROVE, Esq., 145 Nassau St.
JULIUS J. & A. LYONS, Esqs., 76 William St., Att'nys for Executors.

To Close Estate of OWEN McGINNIS, Dec'd.

17 BRONX LOTS,

East 198th Street, North Side,

from Jerome to Creston Avenue. Including a block front and two corners.

ALSO

N. W. Cor. of Grand Boulevard and Concourse and East 198th St.

Up to seventy per cent. of purchase price can remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. for one, two or three years, at option of purchaser. Title policies issued to purchasers free of charge.

THURSDAY, MAY 9TH, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

THOMAS F. RUSH, Esq., Attorney, 30 Broad St., New York City.

ANOTHER BIG SALES DAY MAY 14, 1907

FOR PARTICULARS

WATCH THE DAILY AND SUNDAY PAPERS.

TO KNOW HOW to place Real Estate (to be sold at auction) before the public so as to get the best results is solved through my system of

CONCENTRATION in

- Newspaper Advertising
- Booklet Advertising,
- Large Size Posters,
- Medium Size Posters,
- Special Cards,
- Special Signs and
- Large Fence Posters, Size 9x12 Feet.
- Broadway Car System.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. Van Beuren and the New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate Advertising. Also closed a yearly contract for the Broadway Car system and the O. J. Gude Co. large display signs.

FOR MAPS AND BOOKLETS OR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION OF ANY OF ABOVE SALES APPLY TO

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
Will Sell at Auction

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1907

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

155 Choice Bronx Lots

BENSON ESTATE

AND

TREMONT TERRACE

Situated on Extension of

Westchester Av., Middletown Road and Old Pelham Road

The Boom Is Just Beginning

In the East Bronx. WESTCHESTER AVENUE is now being finished through to PELHAM PARK. Along this avenue will run the trolley lines and the SUBWAY EXTENSION, making it possible to reach this beautiful section from any part of Manhattan for a 5-CENT FARE. Nowhere else in the Bronx, so near the commercial centre, will the price of real estate enhance more in value in the next year or so than in this vicinity. This section is very active at the present time.

These 155 Lots are located in the heart of the WESTCHESTER AVENUE section, many of them facing on this avenue. You will never have such a chance again. Terms of sale:—Ten per cent. down on day of sale, 60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years, balance in 30 days.

The titles have been insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Book maps, containing all particulars, may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, Bryan L. Kennelly, 7 Pine St., after May 1; 150 Broadway or at the real estate office of Steven B. Ayres, 1,123 Broadway, New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey st.,

15 Choice Washington Heights Lots,

ENTIRE BLOCK

East Side Broadway, South Side W. 172d St., West Side St. Nicholas Av. & North Side W. 171st St.

size of block, 200.6x217x190x165

9 Choice Bronx Lots,

Entire Block

East Side Washington Ave., North Side E. 182d St., West Side Bassford Av. & South Side Fletcher St.,

with the six three story and cellar brick and stone two family Dwellings, all improvements, &c.; size of plot, 130x134x110x109.

Southeast Cor. 183d St. and Creston Av.

Choice Plot, 89x93.

75 Per Cent May Remain on Mortgage for 2 Years at 5 Per Cent.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
Will sell at auction

Tuesday, April 23, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

114 & 116 Christopher St.,

the two three-story and basement frame and brick Tenements, with Stores; size of plot, 51x105x irregular.

38 Perry St.,

the three-story and basement brick Dwelling; size of lot, 20.10x95.

245 to 251 West 12th St.,

with the four two and three story brick Dwellings, Stable and Shop thereon,

Running Through to

10-12-14 Jane St.,

with the three-story brick Stable thereon; size of entire plot, 72.2x126.6x77.8x135.

120 West 3d St.,

the five-story and basement brick double Tenement; size of plot, 25x100.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,

Tuesday, April 30, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14, 16 Vesey St.

315 Riverside Drive,

NEAR 104TH ST.,

the very desirable five-story American basement, limestone, bay window front Dwelling and four-story butler's pantry and bathroom extension, 17 rooms and two bathrooms and shower, handsomely finished in hard woods, hardwood floors, marble mantels, fireplaces and gas logs, open plumbing, &c., with perpetual right of way in rear to 104th St. The most desirable location on Riverside Drive. Size of plot, 21x100. Possession. Caretaker.

Terms Very Easy.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

4 Choice Bronx Lots,
W. S. Reservoir Oval West
about 300 ft. north E. 208th St.
Size of plot, 50x93x irreg.

West Side Monroe Av.,
150 feet north East 174th St.
Size of plot, 50x95.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

CECIL PARK

SCARSDALE STATION

STUART M. GRIGGS, Auctioneer,

Will sell at public auction, on the premises, in a mammoth tent,

191 BUILDING SITES

On

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1:00 P. M.,

Rain or shine. Easy terms.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED TO ALL PRESENT AT NOON.

This property is four miles from the New York City line and four miles south of White Plains, N. Y., the county seat of Westchester County, on the Harlem Division of the New York Central R. R., which is electrified as far as Mount Vernon at present, and within the very near future will be electrified as far as North White Plains, when a station is almost certain to be placed at Cecil Park.

—IMPORTANT.—

There is a bill before the present Legislature to create a Parkway and Drive commencing at the mouth of the Bronx River and paralleling it for a distance of about twenty miles northward. This Parkway will go directly through CECIL PARK, and from a speculative standpoint, for a "quick turn" at a big profit, the public auction sale of lots in CECIL PARK presents the opportunity long looked for by everybody.

The title to the above property is insured by the Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co. of N. Y. C.

Don't put it off, write to-day for full information, maps, &c.

—FREE TRANSPORTATION.—

Free transportation will be furnished to the first ONE HUNDRED persons making application to the auctioneer, good only on the day of sale on the following trains leaving GRAND CENTRAL STATION: 7:22 A. M., 8:35 A. M., 9:35 A. M., 10:35 A. M., 11:10 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 1:30 P. M., and 2:35 P. M.

—TAKE TRAIN TO SCARSDALE.—

Automobiles will meet the above trains from New York and also all trains from the north at SCARSDALE STATION, conveying the public to and from the sale.

For particulars, maps, etc., apply to

STUART M. GRIGGS,
AUCTIONEER,

NO. 86 RAILROAD AVE., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

PARISH, FISHER & CO.,
149 BROADWAY

JOHN L. PARISH, AUCTIONEER.

Public Auction Sale

of desirable lots and plots on

Washington Heights

in choice locations on and near Broadway Subway.

Broadway, block front, west side, bet. 171st and 172d Sts., nine lots, eight unrestricted, one rear lot restricted.

St. Nicholas Ave. and 186th St., N. W. cor., 114.10x100.

Wadsworth Ave., east side, block front, bet. 174th and 175th Sts., 189.8x100.

West 170th St., S. S., 265 ft. e. Washington Ave., 50x90.

Haven Ave. and 169th St., N. E. cor., 31.43x106.80x—.

West 134th St., N. S., 400 ft. w. Broadway, 50x99.11.

All ripe for immediate improvement, and a good speculation.

Sale Tuesday, April 23,

at noon, at the

Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.

Terms easy. Titles insured free to buyers by the

Title Insurance Co. of New York

Maps and further particulars may be had of the auctioneers

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1907,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

808-810 Washington St.,
Near Gansevoort St.

the two 4-story brick apartments, with two stores; size of plot, 38.5½x75x irreg.

4 Choice Lots,
North Side 147th St.,
125 East Broadway,
Size of plot, 100x99.11.

70 per cent. of purchase money may remain on mortgage for one or three years at four per cent.

Maps, &c., with WILMERDING FIELD, 69 WEST 36TH ST., or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

T. F. ARCHER,
Auctioneer,
Office 451 Fulton St.,
Jamaica, N. Y.

100 lots at auction, location in Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Morris Park, Borough of Queens, N. Y. C., on Saturday, April 27th, 1907, at 2 P. M. at Dauer's Hall, Jamaica Ave., corner of Ward st., Richmond Hill N. Y.

These 100 lots having been placed in my hands for sale are some of the choicest business and residential properties in the section mentioned and should interest those looking for properties of this kind.

For maps, terms and further particulars address the Auctioneer.

Sale positive, rain or shine.

Joseph P. Day, Auct'r,
Office: 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
I WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
Absolute Executor's Sale

To close Estate of Sarah J. H. Choate, Dec'd, By order of JAMES C. BUSHBY and FRANK M. DUSENBERRY, Executors,

73 West 47th Street

3-story and basement Brick and Brownstone Dwelling; size of lot, 20x75.4.

304 East 39th Street

5-story Brick Tenement; size, 20x77.6x irreg.

Wednesday, May 8, 1897

at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

Messrs. GARVIN & YOUNG, Attys. for Executors, 140 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Maps and further particulars from above attorneys or auctioneer.

Joseph P. Day, Auct'r,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
WALTER L. RATHBORNE, Esq., Referee.

Nagle Ave., N. W. Side,

About 134 feet northeast of intersection of Nagle Ave. and Kingsbridge Road.

Size of plot 141x178x191x82.

To be sold at Auction

Tuesday, April 23d, 1907,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N.Y.C.

LYNN C. NORRIS, Esq., Att'y for Defendant, 71 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Further information from above att'y or auct.

George W. Bard, Auctioneer,

Mount Vernon

36 Chester Hill Lots

AT AUCTION TO CLOSE ESTATE,
SATURDAY, MAY 4, 2 O'CLOCK.
RESTRICTED SECTION;
GAS, WATER, SEWER, WALKS, LIGHT;
10 minutes' walk to New Haven Station.
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD.
SALE ABSOLUTE; TERMS VERY EASY;
DIAGRAMS AND PARTICULARS OF

GEORGE W. BARD R. E. CO.

City Hall Building No. 11, Mount Vernon. Telephone 358 W, or 634 East 149th St. Telephone 1052—Melrose.

Water Front and Pier on East River.

C. & M. CHAUNCEY REAL ESTATE CO., Ltd. will sell at Auction on

Tuesday, April 30, 1907

at 12 o'clock noon, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, Ltd., 189-191 Montague Street,

The very Choice and Valuable Water Front of 130 feet, with Pier 323x70 feet and Upland 300 x 100 feet, at the Foot of Oak Street,

IN THE

Heart of Large Manufacturing Industries,

Three blocks from 23d St. Ferry, Greenpoint.

For Maps and Particulars apply to Auctioneers, 207 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Executors' Sale

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. Auct'rs.
Will Sell at Public Auction

Thursday, May 9th, 1907

12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

Valuable Land with Bldgs. at foot of L Sts.

Southeast Corner
1st Ave. & 1st St. N.Y.

Size 44.4 on Ave. by 81.9 on St.

Also

The Rothmann Home
8th Ave. Sea Cliff, L. I.

Further particulars of Otto F. Struse, Esq., 99 B'way, Brooklyn, Atty. for Executors; Benj. F. Spellman, Esq., 309 B'way, N. Y., Atty. for heirs; Clarence Edwards, Esq., Elmhurst, L. I., Atty. for heirs, or auct'rs' office, 158 B'way, N.Y.

MOUNT VERNON LOTS AT AUCTION.
CHESTER HILL AND VERNON PARK.
GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER.
SATURDAY, APRIL 27TH, 3 O'CLOCK.
BEGINNING AT LINCOLN AVENUE,
Corner of Crary Av., opposite Hartley Park.
These lots are some of the finest IN THE CITY OF MT. VERNON, in restricted sections, and must be sold on account of owner going to Europe.
Terms very easy; diagrams and full particulars

GEORGE W. BARD R. E. COMPANY.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 634 East 149th St. Tel. 1052 Melrose.
MT. VERNON OFFICE, 11 Depot Place, Tel. 249.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A.—A.—FOR EXCHANGE
MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE HOUSE,
West Seventies; every modern improvement; three tiled baths, electric light, parquet floors; perfect condition; finest house on the west side; will exchange honest equity for New York property or country home, healthy location; Jersey preferred; within 30 miles of New York City; honest proposition only considered. Address full detailed particulars to "Merchant," 852 Columbus Av., New York City.

We own four double flats, Brooklyn; equity of $9,000 in each; will trade two or four houses for Manhattan or Brooklyn. Levy Brothers, 253 Grand St., N. Y.

Cash and free very handsome, near-by country residence for income property or high-class Manhattan dwelling. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St.

Want Manhattan single flat and cash or 2d mtgs. for Bronx corner store property. Single, Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

J. PRESCOTT GAGE.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON REAL ESTATE,
45 Broadway. Tel. 154 Rector.

EXCHANGE LIST.

210 acres, Yonkers, unencumbered, for income.
$300,000 unencumbered Boston for N. Y.
37 elegant country estates, unencumbered.
$1,000,000 Boston Hotel for New York.
Chicago business block, $250,000.
Bronx house lots, unencumbered, $40,000.
Valuable river front and flour mill.

INCOME PROPERTY.

Madison Av. Hotels, $100,000 and $300,000.
Riverside Drive aparts., $280,000 and $350,000.
Central Park West, $100,000 and $350,000.
47th St. apartment, $315,000 equity.
Broadway apartment, $350,000 equity.
Desirable loft buildings, $20,000 to $100,000.
Single residence, West 72d St., $150,000.

ACREAGE BARGAINS.

Westchester County—One of the most valuable tracts within 15 miles of N. Y. City, directly adjoining two stations. Owner will sell to reliable parties on satisfactory terms or exchange for income.

White Plains—Widow will sell 68 acre-plot adjoining high-class development and proposed hotel; streets laid out before husband's death; offer wanted or development proposition.

New Jersey—Three especially desirable tracts, Pennsylvania and Lackawanna, $200 to $1,500 an acre.

The above properties and over 150 others exclusively for sale or exchange through office of

J. PRESCOTT GAGE,

45 Broadway, N. Y. City.
EXCHANGES A SPECIALTY

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

I HAVE THE PARTICULARS of some of the best offerings in Manhattan Real Estate to-day. They are located in the active sections, the prices asked are reasonable, and agreeable terms can be arranged to responsible purchasers.

If you are in the market for offerings that will allow a good return on the money required to purchase and where the prospect of an increase in the value of the holdings is assured I would be glad to hear from you.

Your immediate consideration of the following is suggested:—

$33,000 CASH

will buy a Madison Av. Corner Apartment House which will return about 9 net annually on the above amount. The first mortgage has just been renewed for three years at 4½%. The second mortgage has three years to run, at 5%, making the combined average rate of interest on both mortgages under 5%. This parcel should commend itself to investors who desire to buy where there is an assurance of an increase in the value of their holding. The vicinity of this property has a very bright future and its location, together with the fact that st is a corner, makes it an attractive proposition.

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Hundreds of Builders and Contractors will tell you that

WILLIAM T. HOOKEY,

3rd Ave. and 129th St.,

Is the best man from whom to buy your **Brick, Cement, Lime, etc.**

$1,000,000 in Second Mortgages for Sale.

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We offer for sale one of the strongest mercantile buildings in the 23d Street section, leased for long term to large and responsible concerns, with a waiting list for any vacancies that should occur. This property will be sold on the most advantageous terms. For the amount of cash required, no greater revenue can be produced. This is a great opportunity. Immediate investigation and consideration of this proposition will convince an investor that it is a good and safe investment, the ground is rapidly advancing in value, and the tenants are paying an increased rental each year, and have furnished the owners with security. For all information address,

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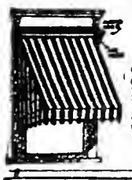

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Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees System Awning Ventilation and Protection.

Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,298 B'way. Phone 4452—38th.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
REAL ESTATE
62 CEDAR STREET

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

Lenox Av. store property, 33 feet front; rents over $5,500; price $55,000.

Also 25 feet front; rent $3,720; price $36,750; side street; 5-story 6-room double, with four stores; rent over $41,000; price $38,000.

Five-story triple flats, east side, $32,000; 1st mortgage 4½%, 5 years, 2d, 3 years; $7,000 cash each required.

Several other substantial propositions. Inquire Robt. Levers, 376 Lenox Av., Cor. 29th.

LIBERAL MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½%—5%

Limited amount to loan at 70% of appraised value. Will loan as high as 85% on second mortgages.

JAMES BOYD & CO.
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MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE

Harlem; all leased; rent $10,090; fine condition; will trade for free and clear vacant property; value not over $10,000 and cash.

M. MORGENTHAU & CO.,
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4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%
2d Mortgages Cashed.
LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU.

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REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
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HOME, CLUB OR CO-OPERATIVE OWNERSHIP.

Apartments for sale on the co-operative plan; can be occupied at once; most desirable investment or home for refined families. Act promptly if interested.

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Mortgage Money
C. A. Sparks
27 William St. 'Phone 3220 Broad.

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Appraiser Exclusively
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LARGE FUNDS FOR MORTGAGES.

Manhattan preferred. Brokers Protected.

LEVINE & PETERS.
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Avenue block front, 6-story elevator houses; pays over 20% net on equity of $100,000.

Also avenue corner, 6-story elevator house; pays over 24% net on equity of $50,000.

Both of these properties are among the finest in Manhattan. Thos. E. Dempsey, 217 West 125th St.

A large amount of money

to loan on mortgage at 4½ and 5%. Also Second Mortgages bought.

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40 Wall Street.

$50,000 FOR 2nd MTGS. MANHATTAN PREFERRED.

Alexander & Winterntz,
53 Broadway, Phone 1411 Broad.

WANTED—Salesmen; experienced business getters who wish to handle a first-class proposition in the Bronx are wanted at once; good men can make $2,500 to $5,000. Sales Department, Whitehall Realty Co., 200 Broadway.

Bargain.—Six-story new-law building, 3 apartments 3; 3 apartments 4 rooms each; no vacancies; rent, $3,400; cash required, $8,000; 16% investment; must be sold. Open Sundays. Ullman, 3,492 3d Av.

1ST — MORTGAGES — 2D

All good applications promptly considered.
G. V. MORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

I Buy 2nd Mortgages,
HENRY BRODER, 198 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Mortgage Money.—Have $2,500 to loan on Staten Island; first mortgage, 6%. Louis G. Friess, Attorney, 55 Liberty St.

For Sale.—$16,000 first mortgage, 5½ per cent.; secured by improved property worth $100,000. Golden, 194 Times, Downtown.

Fine tenement at sacrifice, or exchange for good acreage. Schulz, 13 Astor Place, Manhattan.

East Side.

BROKERAGE CASES.
NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.
Lawyer Jacob Friedman, 302 B'way.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.
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Income Paying Investments

West 111th St., seven story elevator Apartment House, 28 apartments; rents, $13,200; can sell reasonably, with cash payment of only $15,000; this property is exceptionally well built and finely finished. We strongly recommend this.

Near Central Park West, a seven story up to date Apartment House, 42 apartments, always fully rented; economically managed, because of one janitor, one elevator, one steam plant; pays handsome net returns; total rent, about $29,000; savings bank mortgage $160.000, at 4½ per cent.

West 128th St., seven story elevator Building, 75x100; 28 large apartments; total rents, $17,000; institution mortgage $90,000, at 5%. Will consider exchange in part payment.

C. F. Bedell Co.,
Broadway and 71st St. Tel., 6000—Columbus

FOR SALE
316 WEST 107TH STREET.
20x60x18x100
5-Story American Basement.
Private Dwelling.
Price $39,000.
Inquire FAIRFIELD REALTY CO.
500 Fifth Ave.,
Or your own broker.

32 Riverside Drive

At five-story American basement, 25x90, regular, adjoining corner 75th St., near mansion Mr. Schwab; owner moved West and is willing to sacrifice. Apply to

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pins St. 5th Av., corner 45th St.
Amsterdam Av. and 162d St.

A Central Park West Corner NEAR 72d STREET

Over 7,500 square feet, showing 10 per cent. income now; price little over ground value; close estate; bargain.

John P. Kirwan, 1499 Broadway near 44th. Tel. 341 Bryant

167 WEST 76TH ST.

Magnificent private house, 18 rooms, three newly tiled bathrooms; electric light; parquet floors and every modern improvement; positively the most desirable house now obtainable in a choice and restricted neighborhood; in the West Seventies; price $40,000; first mortgage $25,000, suitable terms. Particulars.

NATKINS & CO.
104TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

FOR IMPROVEMENT

with possession.

WEST 17TH ST., plot 75x92, and L 15x17.
WEST 19TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 55.9x92.
WEST 21ST ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 67.1x92.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 109.6x103.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 58.6x103.
929 6TH AV., with L to 102 W. 53D.
25x100 20x50

H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St., or your own broker.

Upper Thirties,

bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
About 5,000 square feet.
Asking $225,000; chance for high-class business. Buildings can be readily altered.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St.,
5th Av., cor. 45th St. Amsterdam Av. & 162d St.

Attractive private residence, adjoining Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; near Subway; (103d St.); tastefully finished; exclusive neighborhood; $50,000. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

Bargain—Only $8,000 cash; five-story apartment, 24x100, near Broadway, below 125th St.; $48,000; low rental $5,100. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

11th Av., 75x100, old buildings; rents, $3,500; price, $45,000. Sommers, 847 Columbus.

Pennsylvania district, 28th, near 8th; full lot. Owner A., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

Store living apartment in rear, $40. 46 Manhattan St.

99th, near Columbus.—3-story double; $26,000; rent, $2,700. McGill, 11 West 28th St.

Below 14th Street.

For Sale.—Property N. E. corner of Charlton and Washington Streets, 63 feet on Charlton, 97 feet on Washington, with an L of 148 feet to Greenwich Street, 26 feet wide. Very desirable location for Warehouse. Convenient to principal shipping points. For particulars, J. N. J., 256 West Street.

WE SELL
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
(Principals, Interest, and Titles Guaranteed.)
MONEY TO LOAN.
V. F. Pelletreau & Co., 180 Broadway, City.

BROADWAY, NR. CANAL ST.

A five-story excellent Building, 25x100, at tempting price to quick buyer.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Residences, Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th, $24,000 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Broome St.—5-story tenement, 19 families; cold water; $30,500. H. Gettner, 820 Broadway.

Broadway, near Spring.—5-story; bargain; easy terms; 25x100. Miller, 92 Liberty St., Room 64.

Four-story, high-stoop house, 10th St., near 3d, $14,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Dey St.—5-story building; bargain. Miller, 92 Liberty St., Room 64.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—Westchester County, Port Chester, or Greenwich, hilly section, two or three miles back from station, by two private families of undoubted responsibility, for the season, two adjacent modern houses in good neighborhood, with ample piazzas, grounds, and shades. Address, with full particulars, L. R., 466 Broadway, New York.

Will exchange for New York real estate, steam yacht; value, $20,000; almost new; dispatch boat model; 95 feet over all; very speedy; fully equipped; power tender; small boat; sleeps five besides crew. Address Apartment 72, Hotel Bristol.

Money for Mortgages

LARGE AND SMALL.
Attorney, Box 322 Times, Times Square.

Customers waiting for Bronx old and new law flats, one, two, three family houses, and lots in Unionport and Wakefield; quick sales assured if prices are right. Fedden, 146th St., two doors East of 3d Av.

Will invest from $5,000 to $10,000 in good paying cold water Manhattan or Bronx flat property; principals only send particulars. S. G. Wolf, Jr., 421 East 52d St.

MORTGAGES.
Prompt attention given good applications.
CORTLANDT MORTGAGE CO., 62 William St.

Owners.—Send particulars of your property for sale; ready cash buyers waiting to invest. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,273 3d Av., 164th St.

A medium-sized dwelling wanted for cash, on or near West End Av., in the Eighties. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St.

Plot of eight lots in Jersey City or Lower Hoboken, near ferries; state full particulars. Address Cranston, 620 West 25th St.

Wanted—Management of colored tenements; good security. L. C. Whitfield, 114 West 134th St.

Careful, economical management of property my specialty. Samuel V. Braisted, 354 West 116th St.

Dwelling, bargain, 80s to 90s preferred; not over $10,000. Cahep, 411 West 23th St.

East Side.

FOR SALE,
PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

No. 169 East 70th St., 16.8x102.2; 3-story.
No. 139 East 74th St., 17x72; 3-story.
No. 141 East 74th St., 17x72; 3-story.

ALL LEND THEMSELVES ADMIRABLY TO AMER. BASE. CONVERSION. ALSO THE FOLLOWING HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS:

No. 152 East 74th St., 18.9x70; open for inspection.
No. 166 East 74th St., 18.9x102; open for inspection.
No. 55 East 49th St., 18x100; open for inspection.

Apply to your own broker or to
ELLIOTT, JAFFRAY & CO.,
194-6 Broadway.

LEXINGTON AVE. CORNER

Six-story apartment; all improvements, with stores; near Subway station; good proposition to shrewd investor.

PARK AVE. CORNER

Finest and cheapest corner on this fine avenue, below 96th St.; can be bought at less than 10% basis; do not miss this opportunity.

PRIVATE HOUSE SPECIAL

3-story and basement; in 90's; private block; Park & Lexington Avs.; very fine house at low price of $22,000.

SCHNELLE & ALTSTADT,
1,326 Lexington Av., near 88th St.

5th Ave. facing Park
(LENOX HILL.)

AN EXTRA LARGE RESIDENCE.

Perfect order; fine house for entertaining; ready for immediate occupancy; can be bought for value of land; lot wide and extra deep.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St.,
5th Av., cor. 45th St. Amsterdam Av. & 162d St.

Madison Ave. Cor. in 70s.

Dwelling in perfect order; chance for doctor or dentist; fine future; ready for immediate occupancy.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. 5th Av., cor. 45th St.
Amsterdam Av. and 162d St.

ESTATE MUST SELL

3 story and basement private dwelling, 20x104, 14 rooms, bath. 81st St., near Lexington Av.; price, $19,000, free and clear.

Loft Building.—Unusual opportunity for person having $65,000 to invest in high-class business property which will net 11%. O'Reilly & Dahn, Yorkville Bank Bldg., 85th St. & 3d Av.

East Side Corner

Northwest corner 79th St. and East End Av.; plot 148x102; overlooking the river; desirable for factory or apartment house; terms to suit. A. Hollander, Owner, 100 Broadway, or your own broker.

Park Av. Corner.—The finest 5-story on this avenue; constantly increasing in value; combines an excellent investment with a great speculative future; price and terms right; full commission. Henley, 1,304 Lexington Av.

Bargain.—For certain reasons must sell, 104th St., near 3d Av., house and full lot; 9 families; all improvements; no steam heat; no vacancies; terms to suit. G. Jaretsky, owner, 71 West 116th St. Tel. 3075 Spring.

1st Av. Bargains—4-story double, stores, $23,500; $6,000 cash; a better one, $24,250; $6,000 cash. Inquire Adler, 1,508 1st Av.

Bargain—159 East 70th St.; 3-story and basement brownstone house, 19x100; $27,500 net. H. F., Room 3, 59 Wall St.

West Side.

LINCOLN SQUARE

We have for sale 3 separate plots near Broadway that can be bought right; an exceptionally fine future; all the properties more than carry themselves.

H. C. SENIOR & CO., 1,934 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

95th St., Columbus Av. and Park, 4 story and basement, 14 rooms, 2 baths; price, $21,000.

95th St., Columbus Av. and Amsterdam, 3 story, 12 rooms, 2 baths, lot 25x100; price, $21,000.

97th St., Columbus and Park, 4 story, 14 rooms, 2 baths, 20x100; price, $24,000.

Irving Kempner, owner, 35 Nassau, Room 702.

SPECIAL

Upper west side, 33 ft. triple, 16 rooms, all improvements; owner must sell immediately; investigate.

HIRSCH & LINCOLN, 60 Liberty St.

$35,000 Invested—Returns 15%.

On Lenox Av., adjacent to 116th St. Subway, six-story, with stores, 50x100; fully rented; permanent light; excellent condition; present rental $13,704, guarantee; mortgages $100,000. Call for particulars. Schmidt, 131 Lenox Av.

45th St., West, between 10th and 11th Avs.; 5-story brick tenement, 25x100; price $20,000; cash $2,000.

76th St., East, between 1st and 2d Avs.; 4-story brick tenement, 25x100; price $17,250; cash $2,000. For full particulars, J. P. Hiebr, 1,263 Broadway.

35 WEST 93D STREET.

4-STORY HIGH-STOOP, 19-FOOT BRICK AND STONE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 15 ROOMS; RENTAL, $1,400; PRICE, $18,000 CASH TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. HULL & HORTON, ATTORNEYS, 3 BROAD STREET.

CHOICE STORE PROPERTY.
MUST SELL TO DIVIDE INTERESTS.

8TH AV., west side, near corner 124TH ST. 4-story double flat, 5 rooms each apartment, two stores; good rental; price $40,000; cash required, $10,000. Benjamin Weiss, Attorney, 302 Broadway.

West 35th Street Plot,

CLOSE TO 8TH AVENUE, 50x100, AT A BARGAIN; FINE FUTURE.
H. C. SENIOR & CO., 1,934 BROADWAY.

Small, handsome dwelling, 104th St., near Riverside; delightful neighborhood; house has all conveniences, and very desirable. Owner, Suite 503, 71 Nassau St. Tel. 3787—Cortlandt.

Unsurpassed Bargain.—$105,000; guaranteed rental $12,000; elevator apartment, near Broadway; Subway, (110th;) 50x101; excellent proposition; investigate. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam.

A Bargain.—Morningside Av., near 123d St.; 3 stories, 2 apartments on each floor; 5 rooms and bath; on lot 24.6x85; paying 14% on amount invested. J. P. Hiebr, 1,263 Broadway.

A Bargain!—Four-family tenement; fine income; value sure to greatly increase; opportunity for investor. Theo. Rogers Brill, 851 West 59th St.

Amsterdam Av. corner, near 150th St.; quadruple with stores; hot water only; $57,000; rental $6,000. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

Five-story handsome private house, 225 West 79th; 11 rooms, 2 baths; suitable for physician. O. A. Jenks, owner, 156 Broadway.

Attractive dwelling, near Broadway, Subway, 70s; 14 rooms; $28,500. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam.

8th Av. corner, between 14th and 22d Sts.; settle estate; bargain. Miller, 92 Liberty St., Room 64.

Bargain.—Amsterdam Av.; cold water double, Nineties; $38,000. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

1,000 ISLANDS.

FOR RENT—Cuba Island, situated in the St. Lawrence River, near Alexandria Bay, N. Y., completely furnished Cottage, with bath, &c.; boathouse, with two St. Lawrence skiffs; launch house and 30 ft. launch; ice house filled with ice. This island is in the finest location in the river and very accessible. Address for further particulars, W. S. SINCLAIR, 320 Broadway, Room 310.

NEAR TUXEDO

Country seat, 110 acres, fine views of Ramapo Mountains and surrounding country; small lake; plenty of fruit; large mansion, 35 rooms; all improvements; stables for horses and cows; carriage house, granary, icehouse, (filled,) etc.; only ten minutes' drive to station, one hour to New York City Hall; will lease for term of years, or might sell. For full information inquire of

McVICKAR-GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
Tel. 4000 38th. 489 5th Ave.

Gentleman's country place, Nyack; 30 acres under cultivation; commanding fine views of Hudson and mountains; cozy bungalow, 9 rooms, steam heat, porcelain baths, open plumbing; spacious lawns; stream, ponds; garden, fruit; new barn, box stalls, outbuildings; poultry, horse, harness, vehicles, tools, included; $8,500, half cash. A Box 329 Times, Times Square.

LARGE FACTORY. SACRIFICE.

3-story brick, 46x240, and other brick buildings; total floor space, 43,000 square feet; 375 H. P. boilers, Corliss engines, light dynamo, automatic sprinklers; everything first-class; immediate possession. Sacrifice. A. V. Bouk, Middletown, N. Y.

Special opportunities, country seats, river views, combination homes, fruit farms, Hudson Valley; producing estates, just values, 20 cities accessible; communicate desires. Edgar Elmendorf, Real Estate Specialist, Highland, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Adirondack cottage for rent, furnished, in Morehouseville, Hamilton County, near lakes; good fishing and hunting. Alberti, 69 So. 8th, Brooklyn.

Send for circular, illustrative and descriptive of magnificent Hudson River estate; 20 acres, $35,000; cost $100,000. G. Rogers Merritt, 1,178 Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREENWICH, CONN.
BELLE HAVEN.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES BY THE SEASON OR YEAR.

CHOICE COUNTRY SEATS, SHORE RESIDENCES, FARMS, BUILDING PLOTS, AND ACREAGE PROPERTY.

—COMPLETE LIST—

The best informed Broker on property at Greenwich.

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THOMAS N. COOKE,
125 Greenwich Av., Greenwich, Conn.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For sale in the village of Great Barrington, a beautiful, new 2-story house of 12 large rooms; 7 sleeping rooms; electric-lighted, steam-heated; set tubs; 2½ acres of ground; 2 large verandas; beautiful view from house in every direction; house beautifully decorated; situated 10 minutes' walk from centre of village in the very choicest location in the town; this property is for sale or to rent, fully furnished, at a very low price and on very easy terms. Address H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN

Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

Beautiful home at Belle Haven, Conn., for sale; 4 acres, 22 rooms, 4 baths, stable, green house; fine view of Sound; furnished or unfurnished; must be sold at once; a bargain. S. Osgood Pell & Co., 537 5th Av., N. Y.

Choice building site of several acres, water front, on the Sound, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.; for sale at a reasonable price or would build to suit buyer or tenant. S. Osgood Pell & Co., 537 5th Av., N. Y.

Connecticut Summer Home.—9-room house and barn, furnished; May to October; $150 season; 60 miles out on N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad. John C. Gabler, 64 Cortlandt St. Telephone 8145.

NEWPORT, R. I. Furnished cottages. Ocean front; combines seashore and country; rent $600 to $1,000. Photos, &c., of E. B. Hall, Box 1,851 Boston, Mass.

Two furnished ten-room houses; bath, running water, shady lawns, gardens; five minutes from Lake Waramaug. Write Mrs. C. P. Lyman, New Preston, Litchfield County, Conn.

Sharon Valley—Two-story and attic frame dwelling, 11 rooms, carriage house, ice house, three acres land; circulars and photographs. George B. Juckett, 35 West 125th St.

Farm, with large house, nearly new —the right place for Sumer home; altitude, 2,200 ft; view from piazza of mts. in 3 States. G. J. Walker, Brier, Mass.

Furnished cottages for the season on bluff, in grove, edge of L. I. Sound, Grove Beach, Conn.; 11 rooms; rent $325; 6 rooms, rent $150. D. Spratt, 7 West 92d St., Apartment 72.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW 2 FAMILY HOUSES
MORRIS AVE.

BETWEEN 179TH ST. AND BURNSIDE AV., short block from Tremont or Jerome Av. trolley. They must be seen to be appreciated.
BUILDER ON PREMISES DAILY.

MOST ELEGANT 2 FAMILY

Houses, 14-15 rooms, latest improvements; MORRIS AV. AND 179TH ST.

Mount Hope, Tremont's Residential Section, situated 2 blocks east Jerome Av., convenient to proposed Jerome Av. R. T. line; also on line of trolley connecting east and west side "L," Subway; send for booklet.

Open Daily. Caretaker on Premises.

DIRECT FROM BUILDER

2,129 to 2,141 Belmont Av., (181st;) "L" at 183d; two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, tiled; hot-water heat, open plumbing; beautifully decorated, paneled and burlapped dining rooms; terms to suit; $8,250; open daily. 'Phone 1529—Tremont. D. J. Mendelson.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" Station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Attention!—Settling estate; sacrifice excellent 2-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 25x100; detached, near Subway; price, $7,500; mortgage $5,000 at 5 per cent. Peters, corner Tremont Av. and Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

BARGAIN.

Must be sold; $3,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 9 rooms bath, ranges, boilers, 2 long mortgages; price $25,000; very good location. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

Brick houses, 2-family, 2 baths, big lot; 2,138 Belmont Av.; "L" station 183d.

DO IT NOW.

Telephone 1000 Bryant as soon as you discover you have lost anything.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Finds Lost Articles.

BRONX FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Crippled Dollars

There is a *moving* earning POWER in EVERY DOLLAR you possess, but you can knock the pins from under them—put them where they CAN'T earn and have all your dollars CRIPPLED by investing them where there is no *legitimate basis* for earning power to work.

Shrewd men don't CRIPPLE their dollars, THEIRS ARE ALL ACTIVE. Such men don't need to be advised that out along ONE *doubtful* line of transportation you can *always* buy suburban lots (cabbage-patch lots we call them) *cheap,* and that they will ALWAYS remain *cheap.* In fact, these "cabbage-patch" suburban lots are the *crippled dollars'* home.

Transportation is the ONE and ONLY sure basis **on which to buy Real Estate.** If you buy where lots are dependent upon one doubtful line of transportation, you are buying one-legged lots, and, just as soon as you buy them, you have a *crippled* investment.

In the HEART of the BRONX, where you have SIX new lines of transportation, running out to serve a Section that has heretofore been fenced in for racing, you have this Spring A-ONCE-IN-A-LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY to buy where the *finest* transportation in the world will start *right away* to make you profits—to-day's prices will seem *ridiculously low* when these SIX lines are opened.

This is REAL, valuable city property—the kind on which conservative Banks and Trust Companies are *willingly* loaning money on SINGLE LOTS, as they are now doing at

MORRIS PARK.

Morris Park is NOW within FORTY minutes of the Shopping District at ANY HOUR of the DAY or NIGHT, and will soon be within TWENTY-FIVE minutes of any part of Manhattan at ANY hour of the DAY or NIGHT. This is NOT a *"special train"* or "ONE-LEGGED" investment, but an UNUSUAL opportunity to buy REAL CITY property at GROUND FLOOR prices.

Write *to-day,* or call.

Address Dept. C.,
FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Owners,
Times Building, 42d Street and Broadway.
To Visit the Property, Come Direct to Our
Branch Office, 177th Street, Near Boston Road (Subway Station.)

At Low Prices

PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

2½-story, new, good location..... $7,500
Attractive house, large lot, near "L"..$11,000
Boulevard residence, lot 50x100.....$17,500

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.

14 rooms, new, near "L"..... $9,000
2½-story, 17 rooms, modern.....$10,500
15 rooms, select neighborhood, new.....$11,000

Particulars of these and others on application

E. J. KEHOE,
2,784 Webster Av., Bronx Park "L" Station.
NOT OPEN SUNDAYS.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at very low prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.

H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

Private Dwelling Bargains

$8,600—3-sty. brick dwelling, 12 rooms & bath. $10,500—2-fam. brick, 11 rooms, 2 bathe, modern. $8,700—2-fam., 11 rooms, 2 baths; terms to suit. $3,000 cash; price $12,000; 2-fly. brick, 12 r., 2 h. Modern improv'ts, private-house neighborhood.

L. J. Phillips & Co.
786 Prospect Av., opposite Subway Station.

WE HAVE A PLOT OF
34 LOTS

on line of proposed Westchester Av. Subway extension, which can be bought for $25,000; will show a profit of 50% within a year; present owner needs cash NOW.

Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av., (148th.)

$3,500 BUYS FLAT.

20x90, and 4-story double of 5 rooms and bath to each apartment; hot water supply; rental $1,944; price, $19,500.

KELLUM, 3D AV., NORTH OF 138TH ST.

Special Bargain

$11,000—2-family brick house, 13 rooms, 2 baths, modern improvements; terms easy; worth over $12,000; let us show you this house to-day.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 786 Prospect Ave., opposite Subway Station. Open Sundays.

Triple Flat Bargains.

$4,000 cash buys triple flat, $25,500. Rents $2,400; no steam; excellent neighborh'd.

$5,000 cash buys triple corner, 3 stores, $31,500.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 786 Prospect Ave., opposite Subway Station. Open Sundays.

Great Bargains to Quick Buyers.

The three-story two-family brick houses on the east side of Briggs Avenue, Just north of Kingsbridge Road, are better value and offer more conveniences than any others in the Bronx.

Also, one-family house, good location. Owner, Premises.

Willing to sacrifice one-family dwelling, 8 rooms, bath, and laundry in basement; furnace heat; perfect condition; residential section, near Subway and elevator; possession May 1; $1,000 cash required. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,273 3d Av., near 164th St.

BARGAIN for Builder, Speculator, or Investor, 2 choice plots on Columbus Av., near Morris Park and Bronxdale Avs., $1,800 each; $750 cash.

McQUAY & CO., 3d Av. and 148th St.

Central Bridge section, near 6th Av. elevated and along proposed Jerome Av. subway; detached one-family dwellings, two-family houses, and choice plots for sale; exchange considered. Northern Realty Company, 55 Liberty St.

Cosy one and two family cottages, large lots; city improvements, excellent transit; $4,250 upward; liberal terms; Sundays and afternoons. Heine, green cottage, 1st St. and McLean Av., Yonkers.

Lots $250, Gunther estate; $350 up, Pease, Thurton, Black estate; water, gas; line of Jerome Av. Subway; money to build; maps mailed. Take Jerome Av. trolley to end Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th.

CONCOURSE CORNER—FOUR LOTS.

Finest location in Mount Hope.

Concourse graded at this point; lots immediately on grade; price $21,000; terms to suit.

GEORGE E. BUCKBEE, 708 TREMONT AV.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,

Call on Von Der Linden & Selig,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

A beautiful 2-family dwelling, Woodycrest Av., at great sacrifice; terms to suit. Call personally between 2 and 5 at 80 William St., Room 102. Telephone 3387 John.

Three-story, three-family brick, direct from builder; $1,200 cash required, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Ullman, 3,492 3d Av.

Great Bargain!—$5,000 cash buys five-story double flat, all improvements, near McKinley Square, on best avenue. Gerlach, 1,384 Boston Road.

15% on $3,000 investment in four story and basement brick single flat; first-class condition. Gerhards, 1,070 E. 169th St.

$5,000 cash buys 4-story double flat, 25x100, 5 large rooms and bath, extra dining room; mortgage $12,500; price $17,500; near office. Zinser & Clausen, 695 East 138th St.

Washington Av.—50-foot plot, bargain; best cash offer accepted. Zimmerman, 705 East 146th St.

Special bargain in double and triple flats, Bronx and Harlem; $3,000 and $5,000 cash required. Ullman, 3,492 3d Av. Open Sunday.

$1,000 cash, balance easy terms; two-family house; direct from builder; convenient to station. Open Sundays. Ullman, 3,492 3d Av.

Sell or Rent—2-family house; 13 rooms, 2 baths; 2 sun parlors; double porches; house 21x68; reasonable. 2,847 Morris Av.

At Woodlawn Heights.—To let, cottage, 8 rooms; rent $30. Irving, 237th St., Woodlawn.

WHY EDENWALD IS

233d and Baychester Ave., Bronx,
THE PLACE TO BUY

BUILDING LOTS

It has unsurpassed transportation facilities and flagged sidewalks.

The value of the property has trebled in 3 years.

The building of two rapid transit stations within one and four blocks respectively of the property, in addition to the projected Subway extension on White Plains Road, will treble its value within 2 years.

It is offered on prices and on terms absolutely within the reach of anybody.

Of the 2,500 lots I have sold on this property not one contract has lapsed.

Building loans secured for those who wish to build.

WRITE OR CALL TO-DAY.

BENGT NELSON,
233d Street and White Plains Road.

Take Third Ave. "L" to Bronx Park, take transfer for East Mt. Vernon car, stop at our office, 233d St., cor. White Plains Road.

Big list of one and two-family houses from $5,500 and up.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET. | RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Own a Home By the Sea

on Lower New York Bay, in the City of New York,

where your investment is safe, and values bound to increase. No experiment. A beautiful inn, already built and open, and $40,000 worth of artistic houses just completed; refined surroundings; city water, electric lights; city police patrol, macadam roads; over half mile of romantic shore front; magnificent woodland country and marine views; fine fishing, boating and bathing; a 420 foot pier; splendid roads for driving, automobiling, &c.

Visitors, home seekers, investors, come down and look this proposition over. Choice seaside plots and houses on easy terms to refined people. Terra-Marine Club automobile and bus meet all trains at Huguenot Station.

Driving or automobile parties and others will find delightful accommodations at the newly built Terra-Marine Inn, on the beach, for a stay of an hour, day, week, or season. Come down and see us or write for illustrated booklete.

TERRA-MARINE CLUB,
Huguenot Beach, Staten Island, New York City.

MARINERS' HARBOR
CAPITAL OF
STATEN ISLAND

The chance of a lifetime to make an investment in Staten Island Real Estate that will exceed all your ideas of a profitable investment. Mariners' Harbor, with its numerous giant manufacturing concerns, holds a future unsurpassed by any suburb at the same distance from the city. I have a number of lots on Bay and Simonson avenues—most accessible location in Staten Island—at surprisingly low prices, some of them $250.00, and they can all be bought on reasonable terms. Come and see us or write for information.

D. T. CORNELL, STAPLETON, Staten Island.

A large residence for sale or exchange, situated on one of the highest points of Staten Island, commanding magnificent view of harbor and ocean; 22 rooms and tower, besides ample basement; picturesque architecture in beautiful surroundings; grounds 4½ acres, containing large brick stable, stalls for 7 horses; room for many carriages; forty-five minutes from Battery. For information apply to Carl F. Price, Room 210, 170 Broadway, New York.

Twenty lots at Prince's Bay for $1,000. Harold Wittemann, Owner, Crabtree Building, St. George.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

THIRTY-FOUR ACRES

Two minutes depot; level, cleared land, macadam road front; $650 per acre; also 67 acres, large road front, $500 per acre, and other tracts.

PRINCE'S BAY REALTY CO.,
36 Whitehall Street, Manhattan.

For sale, in Richmond Borough, the handsomest and best equipped gentleman's home therein; easily worth $28,000; may be purchased before May at 25% discount; no agents. Address W. F. Banks, Fort Wadsworth, S. I.

Large tracts, acreage, commercial water fronts, houses, plots, lots. H. T. Metcalfe Sons, 171 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OPENING OF SECTION NO. 4.

THE NEW BRONX ORMONDE PARK

LOTS $95 TO $400. Nothing Higher. $10 Down. $5 Monthly. | 10 Per Cent. Discount on All Cash

Electric Lights. Free Delivery. Other City Improvements.

HANDSOME COTTAGES, 6 ROOMS, ATTIC, CELLAR, VERANDA, NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Property Located at City Line of New York City, Fronting on

FAMOUS MERRICK ROAD

The Fifth Avenue of Long Island. Just Escaping the Heavy Taxes, Although First in Line for the Benefits of the Enormous Expenditures

FIRST STOP AFTER JAMAICA

5 Minutes from station and trolley direct to New York.

THIRD RAIL SYSTEM IN OPERATION TO ORMONDE

An Established Fact—Not a Promise for the Future—A Proof Positive that there will be Enormous Demand for Lots, Plots and Home Sites at Beautiful ORMONDE PARK, Where the History of the Bronx will Positively be repeated. Lots Purchased Now Will Double in a Few Months, and in a Year Will Be Worth Nine Times the Price. Investors and Homeseekers Need Not Go into Obscure Places Miles from the Railroad and Remote from the Line of Improvements. But Here Is the Unparalleled Opportunity to Purchase Property Bordering New York City Where Values Will Increase by Leaps and Bounds. EVERY LOT COVERED BY A POLICY OF TITLE INSURANCE FROM THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., Capital $10,000,000.

Our Special Excursion Train---10:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

EVERY WEDNESDAY—SATURDAY—SUNDAY.

For Maps, Circular, Free Tickets, Etc., Write, Call or 'Phone

CARROLLTON REALTY CO.

MAIN OFFICE, 63 AND 64 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, 584 ATLANTIC AVENUE, NEAR 4TH AVENUE.
BROOKLYN BRANCH OFFICES, 22 VAN SINDEREN AVE., 193 HIMROD STREET.

FLORAL PARK

The Gem of Long Island's Home Section.
Less Than 15 Miles from New York City.

20 Minutes from Broadway

on Completion of the P. R. R. Subway.

The Great Transit Revolution, Which Is Rapidly Approaching the Stage of Actual Operation, Will Make Floral Park More Accessible from the Centre of New York Than the Bronx Is To-day.

Should not this new condition affect property values in Floral Park as it affected the Bronx on completion of the Subway? We know it will!

Floral Park Is a Beautiful Town, with Every City Convenience — Public Schools, Churches, Hotels, &c. For the Past 25 Years It Has Been the Centre of a Great Flower Growing Industry.

The opportunity to secure lots in this town will be open for a short time only. Only a small section is left for sale.

Prices of Full Sized City Lots, $300 and upward. | $10 Down, $5 Monthly.

You Cannot Come Out Too Soon to Get the First Choice of These Lots.

Maps, free railroad tickets and all particulars may be had at any of our offices.

The House and Home Company.

202 East 23d St., 1415 Broadway, 376 Broadway. New York, Brooklyn, 18 East 125th St., 894 Manhattan Av., 395 Bridge St.

JAMAICA, L. I., PROSPECT HILL,

Opposite State Normal School.

The only high grade restricted section; the only Hill lots with ocean breezes and view in Jamaica; within 10 minutes' walk of new L. I. station. Don't write, but come and see for yourself; ask for our sales manager, on the property daily. Buy at winter prices before the advance comes. Lots $700 up. Your money back, with 6 per cent. interest, at end of year, if you are not satisfied. Every improvement. Easy payments.

NORMAL LAND COMPANY,
Cor. Flushing and Degraw Avenues, Jamaica.
52 Broadway, New York.

THE SKY IS THE LIMIT

We Mean by this, "No Limit" to the Earning Capacity of

$5 DOWN | LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE BUT Buy Right and Buy NOW | $2 PER MONTH

MASSAPEQUA

is your opportunity. Think of it, only 12 miles from the City Limits, and here we are offering 100 choice Building Lots, 25x100, most of them fronting on the Boulevard, for $44 each, in the finest, highest, dryest and healthiest part of Massapequa. And then pause just long enough to realize that these lots are but 35 minutes from Broadway, by way of the new Tunnels.

Ten days ago we offered 300 lots. Did they sell? Call in and see us and we will submit proof that they did, and are all gone. Then five days later we offered 150 more, and it took just two days to sell out. Now we are offering 100 more lots of this choice property at $44.

When the owner of this tract of 5,000 lots, of which we were authorized to start the introductory sale as above, starts in to run excursions to the property (and this is to be soon), these same lots we have sold will show a profit of 300 per cent.

These remaining 100 lots will not last long from the time this ad. makes its appearance, so you will have to move quick if you want one or more at $44. Map, full particulars and free ticket on application.

W. C. REEVES & CO.
1133 Broadway, New York City.

SYNDICATE OR SPECULATORS EARLY SPRING BARGAIN . . . .

33 Acres surveyed and mapped ready for immediate lot sales. Beautiful level land on Fresh Meadow Road, near Broadway-Flushing, and Kissena Park.

PRICE FOR QUICK SALE $2,675 PER ACRE
TERMS TO SUIT

E. PHILLIPS
333 E. 84th Street, New York

Bayside | **Broadway Flushing** | **Whitestone**

$250 TO $500 PER LOT
INCLUDING ALL IMPROVEMENTS

McKnight Realty Co.
21 WEST 34th ST.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

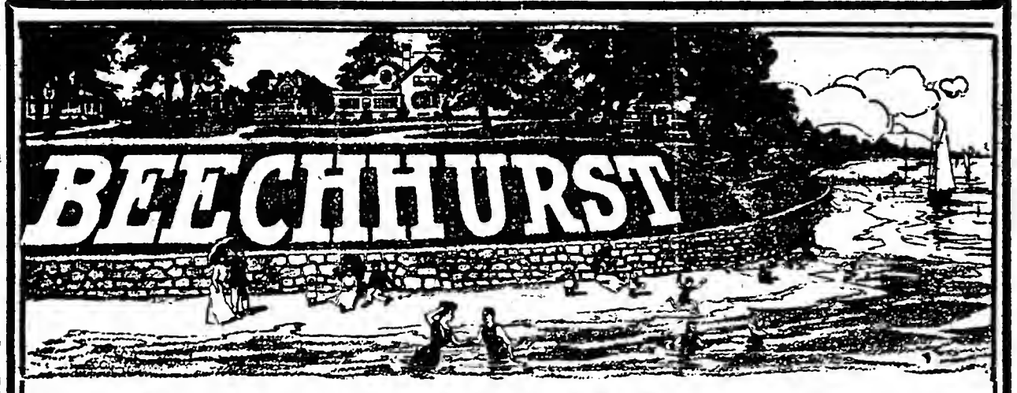

Right on the Sound.

22 Minutes From 34th St. Ferry. At Whitestone Landing Station.

A beautifully situated residential reservation, with all municipal improvements, such as broad and shaded boulevards, a complete sewerage system, water, gas and electric lights, and with the railroad station on the property.

Beautiful, high, undulating country, with fine woodland, are combined here with all the attractions afforded by the shore and Sound.

Houses of artistic architecture are now in course of construction. They are for sale to desirable people on easy terms, Choice villa plots are offered at reasonable prices.

BOOKLET "T," CONTAINING PHOTOGRAPHS, WILL BE MAILED ON REQUEST.

SHORE ACRES REALTY CO., 202 East 23d Street, New York

Stations Right on the Property at

Broadway-Flushing

and

Westmoreland

BROADWAY-FLUSHING and WESTMORELAND are the only developments on the North Shore which have STATIONS ON THE PROPERTY. When you get off the train you don't have to walk a mile to the property—YOU ARE RIGHT ON IT.

Our 4,000 lots at Broadway-Flushing COMPLETELY SURROUND THE STATION, and our 900 lots at Westmoreland IMMEDIATELY ADJOIN the station there. Douglas Manor, with its 2,500 lots, lies BETWEEN TWO STATIONS, each of which is only two blocks distant.

When you look at property WALK FROM THE STATION and see how far it really is, and remember if you live on the property you will have to take that walk nearly EVERY DAY OF YOUR LIFE.

ALSO REMEMBER that it costs you just as much to build a house a mile from the station as it does close to it, so that all you save is perhaps a little on the first cost of the lots.

You can now buy lots in BROADWAY-FLUSHING, DOUGLAS MANOR and WESTMORELAND for from $400 to $800 per lot, and if you want to build we will loan you the full cost of the house on ten years' time.

WE HAVE ALREADY EXPENDED over $300,000 on street improvements in Broadway-Flushing, Douglas Manor and Westmoreland, and we will spend as much more this year.

If you buy anywhere without seeing these properties you will make the GREATEST MISTAKE OF YOUR LIFE.

Write to-day for our TEN YEAR PAYMENT PLAN for Home Building.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

1 West 34th Street.

DON'T WAIT—ACT TO-DAY

IF YOU WANT TO SHARE IN THE RISING TIDE OF FORTUNE THAT IS COMING TO INVESTORS IN HIGH CLASS NEW YORK REAL ESTATE, YOU MUST JUMP IN NOW. THERE IS NO OTHER PROPERTY COMPARES WITH

ELMHURST HEIGHTS NEW YORK CITY

ONLY 4 MILES FROM **BROADWAY, MANHATTAN**

Offers the greatest opportunity for investors or homeseekers,

Because the services of a financial expert are not required to figure out the

300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. **10% DEPOSIT WILL SECURE A PLOT.**

5c. by Train or Trolley. Time 18 Minutes Through

THE BELMONT TUNNEL

from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River about the end of July. The price you pay NOW will double then.

Send postal to-day for handsome colored maps and views.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

VAN NOSTRAND & VAN ALLEN

AUCTIONEERS, 389 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, L. I.

AUCTION SALE

Building Lots—475—Building Lots

Saturday, April 27, 1907

11 A. M., on the Premises, New York Ave. and South St.,

Jamaica, L. I., Borough of Queens

This property consists of 475 choice building lots, and is situated in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, and within the old Jamaica Village limits; it has a frontage of about 3000 feet on New York Avenue, on which there is a trolley, and within five minutes' walk of the L. I. R. R. Steam and Electric Depots, churches, schools and the business centre of Jamaica.

SALE POSITIVE. MUSIC, LUNCH, TENT.

For maps and particulars address the Auctioneers or the Lawyers' Land and Improvement Co., 61 and 63 Park Row, New York City.

OVERLOOKING FLUSHING BAY

QUEENSBORO HILL

The Highest, Healthiest Land the Finest View in All New York. 30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.

Houses and lots for sale on easy terms.

SEVEN ROOM COTTAGES READY TO LIVE IN

thoroughly and substantially built. $500 CASH, BALANCE LIKE RENT.

FULL LOTS $250 TO $600.

Take East 34th St. Ferry to Main St. Station, Flushing. Our agent there will direct you. For booklet, photos, and tickets send postal to-day to

CHAS. HALLOCK & CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. 'Phone 2287—38th.

Lovely new house, 9 rooms; finished in hardwood; large plot ground on Main St.; 10 minutes from bay and depot; fine location; two-thirds value; must be sold quick; $2,500; $800 cash. G. Peterson, Patchogue, L. I.

SALE. COTTAGES. RENT.
EAST HAMPTON, L. I.
1,416 B'way. HARRIS & VAUGHAN. Tel. 31 Bry.

To rent May 1st, attractive 11-room modern house, near station and trolley; best location in Flushing; $75.00. T. J. Burnett, 95 Main St., Flushing.

Seaside cottage, Amagansett, L. I., to rent, furnished; modern improvements; good water supply; view unobstructed; rent moderate. R. J., 130 East 16th St.

Flushing.—House, 9 rooms; water, sewer, gas, electricity; paved avenue; beautiful corner; splendid lawn; $8,500. Brokaw, 60 Liberty St., New York.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Manor, 44 acres, 660 feet road, $27 acre; bargain; no agents. Owner, Freeport, L. I.

COTTAGES
Cedarhurst Lawrence
Far Rockaway
FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.
Have Several Choice Building Plots.
FRANK S. WHALEN, 15 PARK ROW

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Freeport, Roosevelt—264 lots fronting trolley, cement sidewalk, streets made, location choice, $120 lot in bulk only. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Manor, 174 acres, $27; East Moriches, 200 acres, $28; Calvarton, 105 acres, $28.50; Medford, 50 acres, $40. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1907.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Alfred E. Schermerhorn,
7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Deer Park, 80 acres, near station, $110 acre; other bargains. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

WATER FRONT, PECONIC BAY, OPPOSITE SHELTER ISLAND.
For sale, a new house, all improvements; six family rooms and two servants' rooms, two bathrooms; one acre, (or more if desired,) one mile from station; fine bathing and boating; an artistic house in a charming location, which will appeal to any gentleman who desires a Summer residence on the water in a beautiful situation, free from all undesirable surroundings. Owner, Box 176 Times Downtown.

At Flushing.—$40,000 residence to sublet at $75 a month; 207 Whitestone Av. Call Sunday or apply Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Valuable water fronts in Long Island City and Flushing Bay. Apply or address Charles Heller, 180 Flushing Av., Astoria.

FINE HOUSE AT FLUSHING FOR RENT.
Three-story brick dwelling, late residence of H. A. Bogert, cor. Lawrence Av. and Washington St.; about 4 acres lawn; 17 rooms, 2 bathrooms; butler's pantry; large kitchen and laundry in basement; $250 per month; will sell $10,000. Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway, N. Y. City, or local agents at Flushing.

For Sale.—Three lots on 21st St., Broadway, Flushing; half block from trolley; five-cent fare; $600 each. John C. Gabler, 64 Cortlandt St., New York City.

Queens acreage. H. Boekelman, 53 West 92d St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN IDEAL TRACT
To develop or to hold as an investment.
49 ACRES AT SPRINGFIELD, L. I.,
with a frontage of over a thousand feet on the famous Merrick Road and also a frontage on the Springfield Road.
Convenient to the Springfield and Laurelton stations and the trolley line; directly opposite the Laurelton property and in the heart of Springfield.
As the land is nearly level, but little if any expense for grading will be necessary.
To be sold for $2,500 per acre, and at this price is an excellent opportunity, as nearly all the land in the vicinity is in the process of development and is being rapidly taken up by home builders.
With the excellent train service by way of Jamaica, only a short distance to Brooklyn or Long Island City and New York, Springfield forms an ideal location.
Address communications to
NICHOLAS W. HAUSMAN,
or G. W. MORRIS,
Queens County Trust Building, Jamaica, N. Y.

For sale or exchange, beautiful gentleman's country residence, located on the south side of Merrick Road, overlooking the Great South Bay; house is modern; 14 rooms; hard wood trim; improvements such as hot water, heating, electric lights, bath, private telephone to stables, hot and cold water, rough tile stables of 3 stalls, harness room, carriage and automobile room, and coachman's apartments; other outbuildings, including boathouse; 5½ acres, all cleared, artificial lake; 5 minutes' drive or 20 minutes' walk from Babylon station; price, $37,500; 1st mortgage of $15,000. H. A. McCarthy, 2,061 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

10 ACRES, VERY CHOICE.
At Broadway Station
Flushing, N. Y. City.
500 feet above tide water; will cut up into 167 building lots.
$5,000 PER ACRE
to a quick purchaser. This property adjoins Rickert & Finlay, where lots are now retailing at from $700 to $1,500 per lot.
G. K. Carpenter,
'Phone 3652—Madison. 1,123 Broadway.

BUNGALOW
With seven rooms, bath, running water, open fireplace and large veranda, commanding superb view of Sound; beautiful beach for bathing; high, rolling, picturesquely wooded country; purest water, cool sea air; situated on north shore of Long Island, in the country, yet near the city; fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, and sea food abundant and very reasonable; price, with one acre of land, makes it a bargain. Address H. J. Hapgood, owner, No. 809 Broadway, N. Y. City. Tel. 4865 Worth.

6,500 ACRES
IN ONE PARCEL
Good soil; large railroad and public highway frontages; bound to be improved by new motor parkway; price $60 an acre. For maps and further particulars, O. B. ACKERLY, 150 Broadway, New York City.

LONG BEACH COTTAGES.
Beautifully furnished eight-room cottages for rent for the Summer season at Long Beach, L. I.; an ideal and accessible resort to Manhattan. For particulars apply
Estates of Long Beach,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BARGAINS, LONG ISLAND.
Hicksville, Broadway, 16 acres, station 2 blocks.
Hicksville, new house, 5 acres, near station.
Huntington, 24-acre farm and buildings.
Farmingdale, Main St. front, 60-acre farm.
East Moriches, 20 acres, station ½ mile.
West Hampton, 100 acres, opp. station, North.
For maps and particulars apply to
IGNATZ MARTIN,
957 Broadway, cor. Myrtle, Brooklyn. 9-11 A.M.

IDEAL WATER FRONT.
Finest location on the south shore of Long Island, beautiful point of high land extending into Great South Bay; 30 acres, wooded with magnificent old trees; no mosquitos; 1,900 feet of water front; good water at all tides; chance of a lifetime to secure superb gentleman's country residence site at a great bargain; must be sold.
HOWARD C. PYLE & CO.
199 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Commuter's poultry farm, Central Park, mile from station; macadam road; 3½ acres; 7-room house; abundance fruit; shade, well; $3,000; terms easy; free catalogue. Bowen, 1,367 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Freeport—House, 18 rooms, excellent location, $5,500; $1,900 cash. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Square Deal—Franklin Square, 95 acres, near trolley, $999 acre. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

850 APPLE TREES.
Young, beginning to bear; will soon be earning $1,000 a year; 70 acres; borders lake; keep 10 cows, wood, timber, 8-room house, stable, barn, poultry house for 150 hens; to settle estate, six cows included if taken at once, for $1,600, part cash; easy terms. For traveling instructions see Farm No. 10,378, Page 5, of "Strout's List No. 18." (500 other farms described in ten States.) Copy mailed FREE. E. A. STROUT CO., Dept. 7, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Farm, with large house, nearly new; the right place for Summer home; altitude 2,200 feet; view from piazza of mountains in three States. G. J. Walker, Brier, Mass.

REAL ESTATE.
OUT OF CITY.

Wanted—A very small furnished house for three adults; references exchanged; Summit or Short Hills, near station. Address J. R. G., 81 Nassau St., Room 422.

Three hours south of Washington a lively little town is springing up. Send your address to Forest Lodge, Glen Allen, Virginia, and learn all about it.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BELMONT INTERESTS
Face, Surround and Adjoin

Queens-Court
QUEENS N. Y. C.

WE SAY to you:—Follow and buy property adjoining Belmont's interests. YOU CAN'T LOSE. You must reap big profits. QUEENS-COURT adjoins BELMONT'S $4,000,000 PARK.

Will Belmont's trolley line interests, Subway lines, Battery and 42d St. tunnels, motor parkway, &c, &c., give direct service and run to Belmont Park?

WE RATHER THINK SO. Several already in operation. All new tunnels, Subways, and bridges will give direct connections to Belmont Park.

Transit Makes Values.

NOW YOU SEE THE POINT.

The quantity of Queens-Court lots now limited; a selection at present prices advised. Representative always on property. Free transportation; inspect yourself and be posted. Write for Art Souvenir, giving authentic Subway and tunnel routes.

Agents meet all trains at 34th St., Flatbush Av. and East New York Depots.

Queens-Court Realty Co.

44 Court St., Brooklyn. Tel. 4736—Main. 200 Broadway, New York.

Take Lexington Av. L to Jamaica, change to Queens-Court trolley Subway extension from Flatbush Av., or 34th St. L. I. R. R. to Queens.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE. BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

Rent $24 Monthly

The Cheapest and Prettiest Houses For Rent in New York City.

ONLY A FEW LEFT

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION;

MOST DESIRABLE AS TO LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS.

HOMEWOOD

71st St., between 16th and 17th Avs.

BROOKLYN

Macadam Streets, Sewered Throughout; Only Thirty Minutes from New York City Hall.

FOR SALE—A FEW DETACHED HOUSES; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; DESIRABLY LOCATED.

TERMS ARRANGED WITH DESIRABLE PARTIES.

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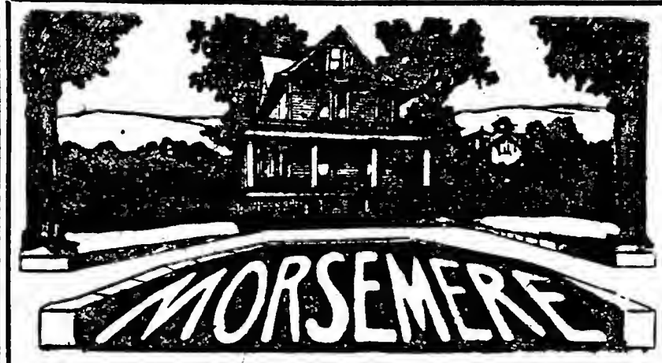

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PART FOUR
SPORTING NEWS SECTION

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1907.

PART FOUR
SPORTING NEWS SECTION

BOTH NEW YORK TEAMS WINNERS

"Yankees" Score an Easy Victory at Home Over Boston by Good Hitting.

"GIANTS" HAVE NO TROUBLE

Both Chicago Teams, Also Successful, Maintain Lead in the Race—Cleveland Even with Yankees.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 1.
Phila'phia, 6; Washington, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 13; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	6	2	.750	Detroit	3	4	.429
New York	4	2	.666	Boston	3	4	.429
Cleveland	4	2	.666	Washington	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	4	3	.571	St. Louis	1	6	.143

Clubs.	Chi.	N. Y.	Cle.	Det.	Bos.	Phil.	Wash.	St. L.	Won.
Chicago	—	.	.	1	1	2	1	5	6
New York	.	—	.	.	.	.	1	3	4
Cleveland	.	.	—	3	.	.	1	4	4
Detroit	1	.	2	—	.	.	1	3	3
Boston	.	.	.	1	—	2	1	4	3
Philadelphia	.	1	.	.	2	—	1	4	4
Washington	.	1	.	.	1	.	—	.	2
St. Louis	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	—	1
Lost	2	2	2	4	4	3	4	6	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	4	1	.800	Boston	3	4	.429
New York	6	2	.714	St. Louis	3	4	.429
Philadelphia	4	3	.666	Pittsburg	1	5	.250
Cincinnati	3	3	.500	Brooklyn	1	5	.167

Clubs.	Chi.	N. Y.	Cin.	Phil.	Bos.	Pitt.	St. L.	Bkl.	Won.
Chicago	—	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
New York	.	—	.	1	2	.	1	2	5
Cincinnati	.	.	—	.	.	2	1	2	5
Philadelphia	.	1	.	—	2	.	.	1	4
Boston	.	.	.	1	—	.	.	2	3
Pittsburg	1	.	.	.	.	—	.	.	1
St. Louis	.	.	3	.	.	.	—	.	3
Brooklyn	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	—	1
Lost	1	2	3	2	4	3	4	5	

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Yankees in Batting Rally Defeat Boston by Score of 8 to 1.

The Yankees scored an easy victory yesterday over Boston at the American League Park by the score of 8 to 1. Up to the ninth inning there was every indication that New York would administer a shut-out to their opponents, but the latter took a temporary brace and averted the threatened disgrace. The Yankees held the upper hand throughout the game. They scored two runs in the first inning and thereafter were never headed. In a great batting raly in the seventh inning the locals scored five runs and put at rest any fears as to the ultimate outcome of the contest. In this inning Hoffman scored a home run, which netted three of the five tallies.

The cold weather affected the players, Boston, in particular suffering in this respect, but the weather did not chill the enthusiasm of nearly 10,000 spectatora, who defied the pneumonia-breeding atmosphere, and cheered their favorites to the end. Orth was in the box for New York and allowed Boston six hits, all of which he kept scattered, while Dineen was hit freely by the Yankee batters.

Hoffman secured three of the eleven hits made by New York. In the second inning he secured a base on balls, went to second on Keeler's sacrifice, and scored on Elberfeld's three-base hit. The latter crossed the plate on Chase's single. Laporte singled in the fourth inning, reached third on Conroy's long single to left field, and tallied on Wagner's wild throw to first.

In the fifth inning Thomas was safe on Unglab's muff of Wagner's throw, Orth singled over second, Hoffman's home run scored Thomas and Orth, Collins fumbled Keeler's grounder, Elberfeld hit to left field for two bases, Chase was thrown out at first, but Keeler crossed the plate, Wagner muffed Laporte's fly, and Elberfeld added the fifth run. Boston's run was scored in the ninth inning, when Laporte fumbled Parent's fly. Ferris hit for two bases, scoring Parent. Score:

BOSTON	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sullivan, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Unglab, 1b.	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
Hoey, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parent, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	8	5	3	0	0
Criger, c.	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
*Freeman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	1	5	24	10	5		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
H'fman, cf.	2	3	2	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	1	0	1	0	1		
Mar'ty, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Elb'f'd, ss.	2	2	1	2	2	0	
Chase, 1b.	0	1	16	0	0		
Laporte, 3b.	1	1	0	1	2		
W'lliams, 2b.	0	0	1	6	0		
Conroy, lf.	0	2	3	1	0		
Thomas, c.	1	1	3	0	0		
Orth, p.	1	1	0	5	0		
Total	8	11	27	15	3		

*Batted for Criger in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	.	—8

Two-base hits—Elberfeld, Thomas, Parent, Ferris. Three-base hit—Elberfeld. Home run—Hoffman. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Chase. Stolen bases—Conroy, Thomas. Double play—Conroy and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Orth, 5; off Dineen, 4. First base on errors—New York, 5; Boston, 3. Struck out—By Orth, 3; by Dineen, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Connolly.

Chicago Easily Defeats St. Louis.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The World's Champions bunched seven of their eight hits in two innings to-day and defeated the St. Louis American League team, 7 to 1. Owen, who pitched for Chicago, was effective after the first inning, in which Stone's triple was followed by Pickering's single. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf.	2	1	0	0	0		
J. Jones, cf.	2	1	2	0	0		
Isbell, 2b.	1	1	4	4	1		
Donohue, 1b.	0	2	14	1	0		
Rohe, 3b.	1	1	0	4	1		
Dougherty, lf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Davis, ss.	0	1	4	0	1		
Sullivan, c.	0	1	3	2	0		
Owen, p.	0	0	1	3	0		
Total	7	8	27	18	2		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Hi'phill, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Pick'g, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Wallace, ss.	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Yeager, 2b.	0	0	3	4	1		
Delehty, 3b.	0	0	2	6	1		
Jones, 1b.	0	1	5	2	0		
Buelo, c.	0	0	7	3	0		
Pelty, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
*Frisk	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	1	3	24	10	2		

*Batted for Pelty in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	.	—7
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Isbell. Three-base hit—Stone. Sacrifice hit—Isbell. Stolen bases—Donohue, (2.) Dougherty. Double plays—Davis, Isbell, and Donohue; Rohe, Isbell, and Donohue, (2.) First base on balls—Off Pelty, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Pelty, 2. Struck out—By Pelty, 4; by Owen, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Stafford.

Cleveland Wins in Fifth Inning.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20.—Cleveland defeated Detroit again to-day by the score of 4 to 1. Crawford made Detroit's only hit and run. Turner's error being responsible for the run. Willett was wild in the fifth, when Cleveland scored all its runs. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bay, cf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Stovall, 1b.	1	0	14	0	1		
Flick, rf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Lajoie, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0		
Turner, ss.	0	0	3	5	2		
Bradley, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0		
Birm'h'm, lf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Clark, c.	0	2	4	0	0		
Joss, p.	1	1	0	3	0		
Total	4	7	27	14	3		

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
M'Intyre, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	0	4	4	0		
Crawf'd, cf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Cobb, rf.	0	0	1	1	0		
R'sman, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0		
Sch'fer, 2b.	0	0	2	1	2		
Schmidt, c.	0	0	6	0	0		
O'Leary, ss.	0	0	1	3	0		
Willett, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
*Mullin	0	0	0	0	0		
Eubank, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	1	2	24	12	2		

*Batted for Willett in seventh.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	x	—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Flick, Lajoie. Hits—Off Willett, 6 in six innings; off Eubank, 1 in three innings. Sacrifice hit—Crawford. Stolen bases—Turner, Joss, Crawford. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Detroit 5. First base on balls—Off Joss, 1; off Willett, 4; off Eubank, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Joss, 1; by Willett, 1. Struck out—By Joss, 1; by Willatt, 3. Time—1:36. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

Philadelphia Bunched Hits.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Philadelphia defeated Washington to-day in the first game of the series by bunching hits in the last three innings. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ganley, rf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Schaf'y, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0		
L. Cross, 3b.	0	2	3	5	0		
And'son, 1b.	0	2	8	0	1		
Altizer, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Jones, lf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Perrine, ss.	2	1	1	1	1		
El'schip, c.	0	0	2	0	0		
Hayden, c.	1	1	2	2	0		
Kitson, p.	0	1	0	4	1		
‡Nill	0	0	0	0	0		
‡Hickman	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	5	10	*23	14	3		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	1	4	1	0		
M. Cross, ss.	0	1	3	2	0		
Seybold, rf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Davis, 1b.	0	0	4	5	0		
Murphy, 2b.	0	1	5	1	1		
Schreck, c.	1	1	4	2	0		
Knight, 3b.	0	1	3	3	0		
Lord, cf.	2	1	2	0	0		
Bender, p.	1	0	1	1	1		
Total	6	8	27	13	2		

*Schreck out, hit by batted ball.
‡Nill batted for Kitson in ninth.
‡Hickman batted for Schaffley in ninth.

Washington	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	.	—6

Two-base hits—Ganley, Perrine, Hartsel. Home run—Lord. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Murphy, Bender, Nill. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 6; off Bender, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Kitson, 4; by Bender, 4. Wild pitch—Bender. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Evans.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Giants Win Second Game from Boston, 13 to 2—Seymour's Batting Record.

BOSTON, Mass., April 20.—Heavy batting by the Giants to-day gave them the victory over Boston by the score of 13 to 2. Seymour, the Giants' outfielder, distinguished himself by making a home run, two three-base hits, and two singles out of six times at bat. Three pitchers were used by Boston, and the visitors had no trouble in batting any of them, while McGinnity was effective throughout the game, allowing his opponents but six hits. "Cy" Young was knocked out of the box in the third inning, and Pfeiffer, who took his place, was just as easy for the Giants.

The cold weather had a tendency to keep down the attendance and affected the fielding of the players, who under the adverse weather conditions did very well. While Seymour's brilliant batting overshadowed the stickwork of his team mates, the work of Shannon and Devlin in this department was excellent. The former made one double and two singles, while Devlin was credited with three singles.

The Giants started the game with four runs. Boston scored two in the second inning, but was unable to add to their score after this, as McGinnity was invincible and held the team down to three hits during the remaining seven innings. New York tallied one run in the third and added seven more in the two following innings. The thirteenth and last run was scored in the eighth inning. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shennon, lf.	3	3	2	0	0		
Browne, rf.	2	0	0	0	0		
Strang, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Devlin, 3b.	2	3	1	3	0		
Seymour, cf.	2	5	2	0	0		
Bres'han, c.	1	1	3	2	0		
McGann, 1b.	0	0	13	2	0		
Dahlen, ss.	1	0	2	2	0		
H'nigan, ss.	0	0	0	0	0		
O'connor, 2b.	1	1	3	4	1		
McG'ty, p.	1	1	1	1	0		
Total	13	14	27	14	1		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bates, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Passey, lb.	0	0	9	0	0		
Brush, 1b.	0	0	3	0	0		
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	4	1	1		
Howard, lf.	1	2	1	0	0		
B'dwell, ss.	1	1	3	0	2		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	6	0		
Brain, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0		
Orndoff, c.	0	0	2	3	0		
Young, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Pfeiffer, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Boultes, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total	2	5	27	17	3		

New York	4	0	1	3	4	0	0	1	0	—13
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Shannon, Corcoran. Three-base hits—Seymour, (2.) Home run—Seymour. Hits—Off Young, 5 in two and one-half innings; off Pfeiffer, 6 in two and one-half innings; off Boultes, 3 in four innings. Sacrifice hits—Browne, Devlin, McGinnity. Stolen bases—Seymour, Bresnahan, Howard. First bases on balls—Off Young, 2; off Pfeiffer, 3; off Boultes, 1; off McGinnity, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeiffer, 1; by Boultes, 1. Passed ball—McGinnity, 2; by Boultes, 1. Passed ball—Orndoff. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Pittsburg's Fielding Was Weak.

PITTSBURG, April 20.—Pittsburg played a weak game in the field to-day, and Chicago had no trouble in winning. Only two Pittsburg players reached third base, one of whom scored. The game was called in the middle of the ninth inning to allow each team to catch an early train. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
And'son, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	1	
Hallman, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Clarke, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	1	1	2	1	1		
Abbat'o, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0		
Storke, 1b.	0	0	10	2	1		
Leach, 3b.	0	1	2	4	2		
Gibson, c.	0	0	4	1	0		
Leever, p.	0	0	0	2	1		
Total	1	5	24	13	6		

CHICAGO	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Schulte, rf.	0	0	4	0	0		
Chance, 1b.	2	0	6	0	0		
St'nf'dt, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0		
Hofman, ss.	3	3	1	1	0		
Evers, 2b.	0	2	3	3	0		
Kling, c.	0	0	7	1	0		
L'dgren, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	5	8	24	6	0		

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	
Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	—5	

Two-base hits—Wagner, Steinfeldt, Hofman. Three-base hit—Steinfeldt. Sacrifice hits—Steinfeldt, (2.) Stolen base—Evers. Double play—Evers and Steinfeldt. Left on base—Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 9. First base on balls—Off Lesver, 3; off Lundgren, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 4. Struck out—By Leever, 1; by Lundgren, 4. Passed ball—Gibson. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Another for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—St. Louis defeated Cincinnati again to-day. Karger had the better of a pitchers' battle with Mason. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Kelly, rf.	0	0	3	0	0		
O'Hara, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Bennett, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0		
Baxter, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0		
Byrne, 3b.	0	0	3	2	1		
Holly, ss.	1	1	1	1	0		
Burch, cf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Noonan, c.	0	2	6	3	0		
Karger, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Totals	2	9	27	9	0		

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	0	1	4	0	0		
Kane, lf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Davis, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Lobert, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0		
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0		
Mitchell, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Mowrey, ss.	0	0	0	1	0		
McLean, c.	0	0	6	1	0		
Mason, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
Totals	1	2	24	3	0		

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	.	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Noonan. Three-base hit—Lobert. Sacrifice hits—Karger, Ganzel. Stolen base—Mitchell. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 6. First base on balls—Off Karger, 1; off Mason, 1. Struck out—By Karger, 7; by Mason, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Carpenter.

Brooklyn Unable to Score.

Stupid base running on the part of the Brooklyns lost the game to the Philadelphians yesterday. Rucker, for the home team, pitched a beautiful game, holding the visitors to three hits, but the strangers managed to gather in two runs, while Brooklyn, with seven hits, was shut out. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0		
Knabe, rf.	0	0	3	2	0		
Magee, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	1	11	2	1		
C'tney, 3b.	1	0	8	1	0		
Doolin, ss.	1	1	1	5	0		
Pf'iffer, c.	0	0	2	1	0		
Lush, p.	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	2	3	27	24	1		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Casey, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0		
Lumley, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Jordan, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0		
Alp'man, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1		
Lewis, ss.	0	2	2	3	0		
Batch, lf.	0	1	2	0	1		
Bergen, c.	0	0	7	1	0		
Rucker, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
Total	0	7	27	17	3		

Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hit—Doolin. Sacrifice hits—Alperman, Butler, Gleeson. Stolen base—Jackiitsch. Double plays—Bransfield, Doolin, Gleason; Lush, Jackiitsch, and Courtney; Knabe, Bransfield, and Doolin. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Rucker, 3; off Lush, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Rucker, 4; by Lush, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Messrs. Klem and Rigler.

C. C. N. Y. Lost to Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, April 20.—Lehigh won her third straight game to-day by defeating the College of the City of New York, 6 to 3. Lehigh scored four runs in the first innings, the visitors evidently having stage fright. Lehigh had a weak spell in the third, when the New Yorkers scored twice. For the most part the game was well played. Tressler pitched a steady game for Lehigh, allowing but three hits. He had twelve strike outs. Zelfass's and Updegraff's two-baggers were features. For New York Scoppa made a sensational catch of a line drive in right field. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0	3	8	3
Lehigh	4 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	6	9	1

Georgetown Lands First of Series.

Georgetown defeated Fordham yesterday at Fordham Field by the score of 4 to 2. This was the first of a series of three between the teams, and both were fighting hard for the first victory. The home boys were better at batting than the Washington lads, but poor coaching on the bases prevented the Bronxonians from piling up their score. Mahoney pitched a good game for Fordham and was responsible for the two runs that were tallied. In the first he landed squarely on the ball for the circuit of the bases. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Fordham	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	2	9	2
Georgetown	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	4	8	2

Fordham, Mahoney and McDonald; Georgetown, Montgomery and Mudd. Umpire, Mr. Cullem.

Syracuse Too Much for Princeton.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 20.—Syracuse University defeated Princeton here this afternoon, 6 to 3, in a game that was interfered with greatly by adverse weather conditions. There was a strong wind and it was very cold. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	0 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 .	6	8	2
Princeton	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1	3	5	1

Batteries—Mack and Sullivan; Clark, Jonas, and Cooney.

Southern League.

At Montgomery—Montgomery, 2; Atlanta, 4.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 1; Little Rock, 8.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 1; Nashville, 3.

At Memphis—Memphis, 3; Shreveport, 4.

COLUMBIA DOWNED BY PENNSYLVANIA

New Yorkers Unable to Score in Game with the Quakers.

LEE HIT FOUR BATSMEN

Simpson's Pitching Was Puzzling to the Blue and White Players—Score 2 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Pennsylvania triumphed over Columbia in the first important game of the season on Franklin Field to-day, the score ending 2 to 0.

The contest was a battle of pitchers, in which Simpson had the better of Lee. The latter pitched a good game, and, although not as effective as the Red and Blue man, he held the Quaker batsmen safely, and but for errors at critical stages the runs would not have scored.

The principal wildness displayed by both pitchers was in hitting batsmen, Lee sending four men to first in this manner, while Simpson hit two men and gave two bases on balls. Aside from this both men showed good form, using speed and curves with good effect, and with men on bases did their best work.

Simpson allowed four hits, two of them being two-baggers, while five were made by the Quakers, and three of these were infield hits. Simpson worked a cross-fire and a change, which was extremely puzzling to the White and Blue batsmen, nine of the visitors being retired on strikes.

It was uncomfortable in the stands, but a crowd of 2,000 witnessed the game, and the good work of both teams was appreciated, the Pennsylvania team coming in for the principal share, and Simpson being cheered repeatedly for his pitching. The score:

PENNSYLVANIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Henry, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Webb, rf.	1	1	1	1	0		
Brown, c.	0	1	9	2	1		
Thomas, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0		
Judd, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Brokaw, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1		
Cregar, ss.	0	1	2	1	1		
Graybill, 1b.	0	1	12	2	1		
Simpson, p.	0	0	0	5	0		
Total	2	5	27	14	3		

COLUMBIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sch'fer, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
L'king, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Young, c.	0	0	4	1	2		
M't'b'g'r, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0		
O'Connor, ss.	0	0	5	2	1		
Smith, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0		
Hayes, 3b.	0	0	0	5	2		
Schmidt, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Lee, p.	0	0	3	0	0		
Total	0	1	24	10	5		

Pennsylvania	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	.	—2
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Schaefer, Smith. Left on bases—Pennsylvania, 5; Columbia, 7. Struck out—Henry, Brown, Graybill, Simpson, Schaefer, Miltenberger, (2.) O'Connor, Smith, (2.) Schmidt, (2.) Lee. Double plays—Lee and Miltenberger; Lee, O'Connor, and Miltenberger. Stolen bases—Henry, Brown, Hayes. First base on errors—Columbia, 1. First base on balls—Lonking. Hit by pitched ball—Henry, Brown, Thomas, Brokaw, Lonking, Young. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

West Point's Bad Ninth.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 20.—After having put up as fine an article of baseball as the Army rooters have seen them do in many a day, West Point went to pieces in the ninth, and with the score standing a tie with four runs, allowed Harvard to gallop home for six, not one of which was earned. The score:

HARVARD.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leonard, 3b.	2	1	1	1	0		
Briggs, 1b.	1	1	16	0	0		
McCall, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0		
Dexter, lf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Simons, ss.	1	2	1	4	1		
Harvey, cf.	2	1	1	1	0		
Waters, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Currier, c.	1	1	4	0	0		
Slater, p.	0	1	1	7	0		
Total	10	10	27	15	1		

ARMY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gron'gre, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0		
Pitch't, ss.	1	1	1	1	0	

THE MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE

and Its Great Work in the Physical Development of the Nation's Defenders

By COL. W. F. MORRIS.

COLONEL WILLIAM F. MORRIS PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE.

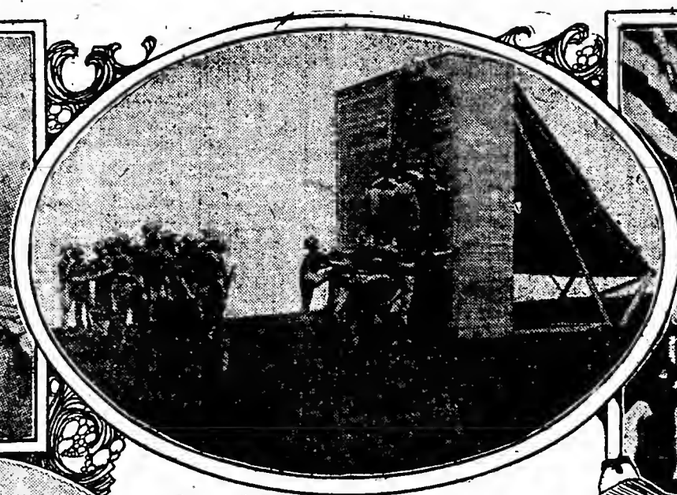

WALL SCALING A PICTURESQUE CONTEST IN ALL MILITARY ATHLETIC MEETS

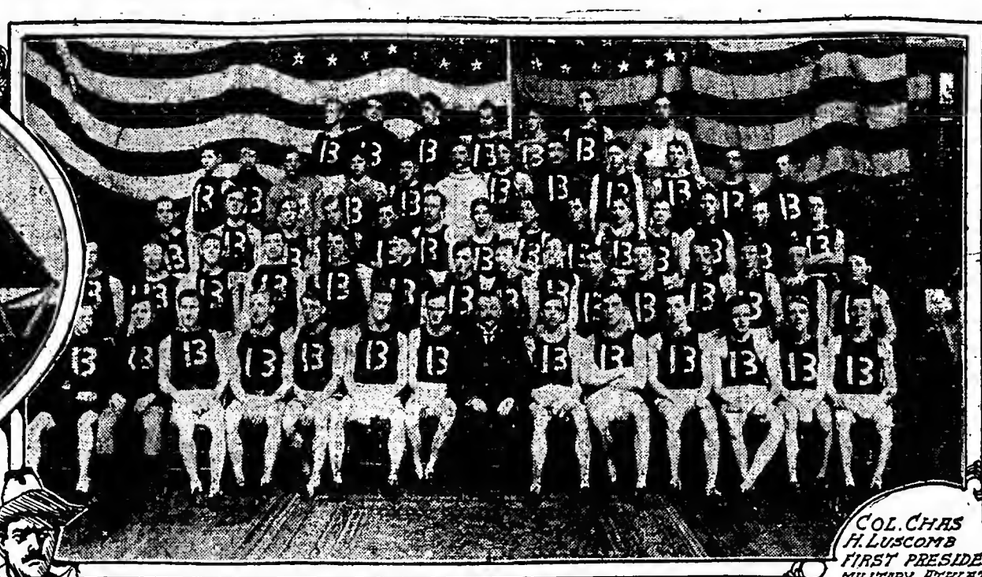

COL. CHAS H. LUSCOMB FIRST PRESIDENT OF MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE

HARRY HILLMAN JR A NATIONAL AS WELL AS A MILITARY CHAMPION

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT TEAM. CHAMPIONS OF THE LEAGUE.

LAWSON ROBERTSON BUTLER PHOTO

R. L. ELLER.

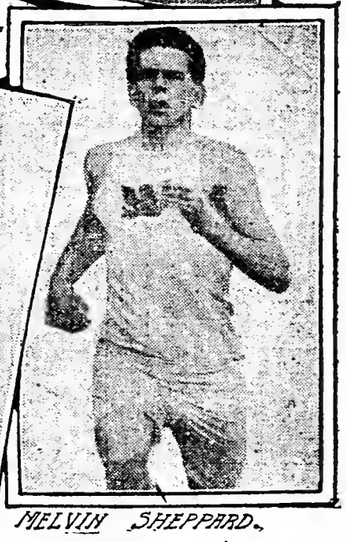

MELVIN SHEPPARD.

MAJOR W. A. TURPIN.

HARVEY COHN

"BILLY" FRANK.

1ST LIEUT C. J. DIEGES.

Benefits of the League's Effort to Propagate Athletics Evident in Both Branches of the National Service and Guard.

THE Military Athletic League has completed the tenth year of its existence and has, I think, amply justified its organization in that time. From its inception it has been self-supporting and has contributed considerably more than forty thousand dollars for athletic purposes to various organizations both in the two branches of National service and in the National Guard. It is today in a flourishing condition with an unbroken record of successes behind it and the promise of a continued activity and usefulness. There is every reason for those who have been instrumental in its organization and development to be proud of the record that it has made, of the helpful work that it has done.

Conceived in a spirit of philanthropy, it has developed with a patriotic purpose. Its inception came with a private movement to provide for any members of the National Guard who might be ill or become permanently incapacitated. Many of the most prominent men and women of New York City joined in the charitable undertaking to provide and endow beds in the Homeopathic Hospital for the use of the National Guardsmen, and there was held in Madison Square Garden to raise the necessary funds a big military tournament. The success that attended the undertaking was so marked that the idea occurred to the Guardsmen who were active in the management of the first carnival to perpetuate the organization. Out of this grew that annual carnivals of sports that have since been held, all of them yielding a profit which has been consistently employed to foster the athletic interests of the military body.

Aid to the National Service.

Nor was the benefit confined to the National Guardsmen, but wae spread broadcast throughout both services, that the National Army and Navy might enjoy the benefits of organized sport, which was prohibited them by the lack of resources. If the story of all that has been done by the Military Athletic League to alleviate the drudgery of the soldier's and sailor's life in the Government service were to be told by the beneficiaries, I am sure I can say without vanity that it would ring with eulogies of the Military Athletic League.

Not that the League means to vaunt itself upon this work. It was undertaken in a spirit of patriotism, in the belief that those who were giving their lives to the Nation's service should be afforded the enjoyment of athletic sports, and should improve themselves physically for the better discharge of their duties at other than their own expense. The National Government, though it provided in its orders for athletics and athletic tournaments, made no provision for the expense entailed. The officers in the service had been compelled to contribute from their meagre pay for the prizes which have been offered as incentives to the enlisted men. The Military Athletic League undertook to afford money to the various detachments in the field for such purposes wherever it could do so, and as a result of this effort the National Government has taken up the matter and now provides in part for athletics.

The Military Athletic League has given to the various forts from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast equipments for baseball, boxing, or athletic games. It has presented to battleships and other naval vessels leaving New York boxing and gymnastic paraphernalia. It has donated to transports going to the Philippines and other foreign service, baseball outfits and football material, and has generally endeavored to help out the regular Army and Navy men to afford themselves with beneficial outdoor exercises. Any one familiar with the military and naval life knows how colorless it is at times and to what extremes the men are occasionally driven to escape its tedium. The improvement in the morale of the service due to the introduction of organized athletics has been marked naturally—the improvement that would be evident in any body of men who are given something to occupy mind and body where both have previously been provided with naught but tedious routine.

Aroused Widespread Interest.

But this patriotic work in the National service has been incidental to the League. Its immediate purpose has been to improve the National Guard, in which it is organized directly. It has done this along many lines. Setting up drills do not build up the physique when practiced once a week and ignored during the remainder of the seven days. But regular athletics, undertaken not as a task, but as a pastime, does. We have been able to interest a large body of men who hitherto have had no athletic interests as active participants in sport to take up some branch of athletic work. These men have taken hold of athletics spurred more by the incentive of company or regimental pride than by the opportunity of prize winning, and some of them have developed themselves physically until to-day they can hold their own with the best athletes in the country. These men have run in our armories and made use of our gymnastic and other apparatus regularly, and to-day are immensely improved in health as a result. The whole soldier body has been in a measure engaged in competitive contests.

Brought Many Into the Guard.

Athletics, too, have been helpful to the organization of the Guard as a strong recruiting influence. They have brought active, energetic young men into the service who otherwise would never have thought of enlisting. They have proved attractive from a spectacular as well as an athletic standpoint and have attracted attention to the Guard it otherwise would not have got. Men have joined the lists who have first heard of the regimental service through athletic contests. So it has been beneficial to the State in its way.

All these things have grown from that little philanthropic impulse in the interest of the ill and infirmed. It has truly been a case with us of casting our bread upon the waters to have it return after many days.

There has been a disposition on the part of some of those who have been interested in athletic clubs to regard the regimental athletic organizations as rivals who absorb some of the vital strength of athletics that would otherwise have been theirs. Rather than antagonistic to organized athletics in the clubs, the Military Athletic League has been helpful to them. It has offered the club athlete opportunities for more widespread competition than he ever enjoyed before the regiments took up athletics. It has offered its armories for practice and for games time and again to athletic clubs. It has encouraged and fostered schoolboy athletics and has felt the warmest interest in the very beneficial work that is being carried on so effectively by the Public Schools Athletic League in this city.

If I were asked what organizations in the country had done the most for athletics, and through athletics had been most helpful to the body politic, I should say without hesitation they were the Amateur Athletic Union of America, the Public Schools Athletic League, and the Military Athletic League, and that the three should stand hand in hand at the forefront of beneficial influences for the development of a healthy body and a healthy mind, conserving public morals and generally benefiting city, State, and Nation.

I wish all the citizens of New York who have looked upon the work of the League as the expression of physical exuberance in the military body, a pastime organized purely for pleasure and of no real, strong, material consequence, could come for a short time into the same close touch with the organization that I have enjoyed. I am sure that they would look upon it in a very different light in future.

MILITARY ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS.

100-Yard Dash.—Lawson Robertson, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery. Time—0:10 3-5.

Sack Race, (176 yards.)—T. McMeekin, Twenty-third Regiment, New York. Time—0:26.

440-Yard Dash.—Harry L. Hillman, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery. Time—0:52.

880-Yard Run.—Melvin W. Sheppard, Twenty-second Regiment, New York. Time—1:58 4-5.

Obstacle Race, (220 yards.)—H. A. Riddick, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery. Time—0:16 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—O. J. Devine, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery. Time—5:11 2-5.

880-Yard Novice Run.—R. S. Robbins, Twenty-third Regiment, New York. Time—2:07 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—O. J. Devine, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery. Time—2:29 1-5.

Tug of War.—Twenty-second Regiment New York.

50-Yard (Three-Legged) Race.—Harry L. Hillman and Lawson Robertson, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery. Time—0:06 2-5.

220-Yard Dash. — Lawson Robertson, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery. Time—0:23 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race—Robert L. Eller, Seventy-first Regiment, New York. Time—0:28 3-5.

Wall Scaling.—Eighth Regiment, New York. Time—0:42 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—J. P. Sullivan, Twenty-second Regiment, New York. Time—4:30 3-5.

One-Mile Relay.—Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery. Time—3:21 3-5.

12-Pound Shot Put.—R. L. Eller, Seventy-first Regiment, New York. Distance—47 feet 2½ inches.

Advance Made by Guardsmen Since Introduction of Athletic Games Has Been Conspicuous. High Average of Ability Obtains.

By Major W. A. Turpin.

IDENTIFIED with the Military Athletic League from the start, I am naturally rather disposed to look upon it with fond eyes that perhaps exaggerate its merits, yet, looking back over its record in the last ten years, it seems to me to be highly creditable and that I may be pardoned the pride I take in it. It has certainly been of great benefit to the National Guard in New York since its installation, and to the regular service as well. Its work in stimulating athletics in both army and navy has been extremely helpful, as the expressions of active officers in regular service attest.

It has not been the endeavor of the league to develop champions, but to improve the general physique of the whole soldier body by the encouragement of health-giving sport. That we have developed a few champions who take rank in the forefront of the Nation's athletes is, however, a source of pride to all of us. I do not believe that there is any aggregation in the United States that can turn out better all-around track athletes, and I am satisfied if the pick of athletes of the Military League were to be got together they could hold their own against the best athletic clubs.

Attracts High-Class Men.

The roster of well-known names is a notable one and it is growing steadily, for one result of the military athletic movement has been to attract into the service men who give promise of developing athletic skill, who seek the benefits of the frequent contests and the excellent training facilities which they have in the armories, as well as the advice of the seasoned men we now have running for the various regiments. Naturally some of the regiments have been more conspicuous than others in athletic achievement, but the others are progressing with rapid strides, and instead of a half dozen notable for their athletic ability, there will be seen a dozen that will make good showings in the competitions.

And the class of men that has been attracted into the regiments by athletics is of an especially high grade that is highly beneficial to the service, while for the men themselves, the taste of military discipline is helpful. The games have added to the social pleasures of the regimental life and have been the means of bringing the service to the notice of desirable recruits who otherwise would not have been attracted to the Guard. In the experience of the Guard I am quite sure we have never had a better class of young men enrolled than we have to-day.

In the recent tournament of the league held a fortnight ago the Thirteenth Regiment was enabled to carry off the championship, but I can say that the victory which was due to the consistent training of the athletes in the regiment was only won after hard competition in which the Thirteenth team men were mighty hard pressed. Only the presence of such unusual athletes as Harry Hillman, Lawson Robertson, and Harvey Cohn was responsible for the ultimate success of the team.

Fine Line of Sprinters.

Hillman is distinctly a product of the Military Athletic League. It was in the armories that he got his first inclination toward athletics, and it has been in the armories that he has done most of his training. Hillman to-day is, I think, the peer of any other runner in the country, and his victories in every track event from 100 yards to 1,000 yards have been cleanly won with records that have ranked him high in the annals of American athletics. His hurdling entitles him to a foremost place as well, and had it not been for the accident that befell him on shipboard when en route to Athens I am satisfied that he would have made as creditable a showing in the Olympic games as Martin Sheridan himself.

Melvin Sheppard is another great runner who stands at the very pinnacle of American middle distance men. Sheppard's versatility, too, is proved by the remarkable list of victories at a variety of distances that he has won. Lawson Robertson deserves to rank very high among the sprinters in America, and I regard both Harvey Cohn and Billy Frank among the best of the long-distance men. I mention these men because they happen to occur first to my mind. There are others in the lists as notable.

Teevan, Clark, Hall, Crockett, Robertson, Toole, Waters, Miller, Langan, Nortbridge, and Eller are a lot of sprinters who would be hard to match in any ranks, while Squires, Hillman, Bacon, Sedley, Valentine, Van Thun, Rogers, Odell, and Farrell are among the very best of the middle-distance runners. Sullivan, Sheppard, Frank, Cohn, Spring, Freeman, Odell, and Rogers include almost all the best long-distance men in New York, while several of these men are good in the field events.

I mention these men simply to indicate the character of the athletes in the ranks. It is with the general body of men that the officers of the regiments are principally concerned and with these the improvement due to the added interest in athletics has been marked and most satisfactory. The inter-company games that have been held in the various regiments have stimulated a rivalry that has brought out a great number of competitors, and the training that these men have done has benefited them materially. They have had the additional incentive of many handicap and novice contests, which have given them the opportunity to meet the stars on something like an equality, and by the frequency of these meetings to get encouragement to continue their work.

Success in competition is, of course, not the end of athletics, but it is necessary to maintain interest.

I really regard this introduction of athletics into the regular service the greatest work that the Military Athletic League has done, and that it was inspired by an unselfish spirit through a patriotic impulse is, I think, worthy of the highest praise.

MILITARY ATHLETIC RECORDS.

100-Yard Dash.—Lawson Robertson, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery, and A. T. Crockett, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—R. S. Robbins, Twenty-third Regiment, New York. Time—2:07 4-5.

Sack Race, (176 yards.)—T. MacMeekin, Twenty-third Regiment, New York. Time—0:26.

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Wall Scaling, (50 yards and return.)—Eighth Regiment, New York. Time—0:42 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—J. P. Sullivan, Twenty-second Regiment, New York. Time—4:30 3-5.

One-Mile Relay.—Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery. Time—3:21 3-5.

Records of the League Compare Favorably with Those of the Best Athletic Clubs, Considering Conditions of Competition. Sheppard, Hillman, and Robertson Establish Marks That Are Highly Creditable – Good Performances of Other Stars.

By Lieut. Charles J. Dieges.

IN a long experience in track athletics I think I may say that for all around high class performers the Military Athletic League can rank with any organization of its size in the world. An examination of its records does not show the excellence of the performances. It must be borne in mind in comparing the records with those that are the standards for the various events that the military records are all made indoors on board floors in armories where often the track is of small circumference. Nor even in the larger armories can the conditions be compared to those in Madison Square Garden, where most of the indoor running records are made.

Reviewing the list of prominent runners in New York, there is scarcely one of note, with the exception of George Bonhag, who is not enrolled in the Military League. The field athletes have not joined the league because there is almost no opportunity for the field athlete to compete. The Military League has not included any field events in its championships with the exception of the shot put, and this event is held infrequently for the reason that it damages the armory floors. Having no incentive to competition, there is nothing that especially attracts the athlete of the Sheridan and Flanagan type, such as attracts the runners.

Great Benefit of Indoor Meets.

Every follower of athletics knows that were it not for indoor competition in the Winter months, it would not be possible for New York athletes to accomplish half what they have accomplished in developing American athletics to their present high plane. The regimental organizations are responsible for the great majority of the indoor meets that are annually held. Some of the best competitions that have been held in New York have been held under their auspices. These contests have been close and interesting, and the rivalry has stimulated many in their training.

Sheppard's record half mile in 1:58 was made in regimental games. In the recent championship he came very close to equaling that figure when he established the League record of 1:58 4-5. Lawson Robertson's two records in the 100 and 220 yard dash are mighty fast; 10 2-5 seconds for the hundred indoors is going a bit and his 23 3-5 seconds for the 220 yards almost as good, considering the short turn in the track. Hillman's 220-yard hurdle record of 26 seconds is just as good, and his 440 yards in 52 seconds a record few sprinters can equal under similar conditions. So is J. P. Sullivan's mile in 4:30 3-5, as well as the relay record of the Thirteenth Regiment. That record was made with one man running his relay without a shoe. The other records of the League are all those made in events that are difficult of comparison, such as the three-legged race, the sack race, and the wall scaling, but they are all excellent.

Average of Ability is High.

And these marks that have been made by the present record holders have all been closely approached by other men in the same events, showing that the general excellence of the athletic material is exceptional. The aggregation of skill and speed in the Thirteenth Regiment alone—the team that won the championship of the League in the recent meeting—would creditably represent any college or athletic club in a National championship and come mighty close to carrying off first honors.

The Twenty-second Regiment has some awfully good men representing it, and so have the Twenty-third and the Seventy-first. The Twelfth has a strong array, and the Eighth is coming up. The Fourth Regiment of New Jersey has a half dozen good men, and it is only a question of time when these other regiments, with the encouragement they are giving to athletics, will even things up more with the Thirteenth. None of these regiments that have taken up track athletics would think of abandoning them or discouraging competition.

NOTASULGA WINS IN RECORD TIME

Winter Track Filly Beats Frizette and Master Robert for the Canarsie.

W.H. CAREY TAKES HANDICAP

California Horse First with Carter Handicap Winner Behind Him in Queens County at Aqueduct.

The largest and best class fields of the New York Spring racing season made up the card for the first Saturday half holiday at the Aqueduct track yesterday, and with the aid of the most cheerful weather of the week, induced an attendance that was only a little behind the best records of the course, about 12,000 visitors being on hand when the chief events of the day were decided. These features numbered three, all stakes, with popular interest centring in the Canarsie, at half a mile, for two-year-olds, in which the crack filly from New Orleans, Notasulga, was called on to meet the two smartest winners of the Aqueduct season, Samuel Emery's Master Robert and James R. Keene's Frizette, in a field of eight runners.

The New Orleans filly was the first to break, and benefited by the fact that Frizette on the rail moved off rather slowly, Notasulga thus having the chance to swing over to the rail, while Frizette, shut out by the move, had to go around the field, and, rushing through the field to make up the lost ground on the bend in the chute, there went wide, crossing over in front of Master Robert at the same time, while Notasulga, with plain sailing before her and a straight run on the rail, went on the shortest way to the winning post. Frizette had speed enough to carry her to the front at that, and the contest took on the nature of a finish before the field had passed the last quarter pole. The riders of the leaders there had their whips out, and in the next sixteenth of a mile were hard at work with them. Frizette and Notasulga, under punishment, coming away from the others steadily and fighting out a bitter struggle for the advantage of the lead, which, in spite of her swerving, Frizette held for nearly the full half mile after she once showed in front. Master Robert was in third place through most of the distance, but the fillies, racing lapped in front, shut him off on the rail, and when his rider finally did pull out and attempt to go around them Master Robert was too late, even had he possessed speed enough to race with the fillies. Whipped for more than a furlong, both fillies were tiring at the end, but Frizette tired fastest, and Notasulga showed in front in the last few strides, and snatched the hardest-won victory of her career by a short head, Frizette finishing three lengths in front of Master Robert, third, in 0:47, equalling the record for the stake and the time record for the meeting.

The second feature of the day, the Queens County Handicap, was a fair renewal of the Carter Handicap, in that the Carter Handicap winner, Glorifier, and several other horses that were contenders in the earlier race, were among the eight starters. W. H. Carey won the race by five lengths in 1:40, the fastest mile of the meeting. Preston was so far in front of Good Luck when the winner made his move, that tired as he was, he lasted long enough to get second place, with Oxford and the Carter Handicap winner back in the unplaced division. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Keator, 108, Garner, 2-5, 1-5	6	1	1½
Foxmead, 108, Shilling, 15-1, 5-2	1	2	2⁴
Hooray, 113, Notter, 7-1, 7-5	4	3	3ʰ
Little Woods, 108, W. McIntyre, 100-1, 25-1	5	4	4
Fater, 110, Radtke, 7-1, 8-5	2	5	5
Veronese, 101, Englander, 30-1, 6-1	3	6	6

Time—1:22 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place handily. Winner b. g., 5 years, Charaxus-Genevieve. Owner and trainer, J. H. McCormick.

SECOND RACE. — Winfield Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles.

	S.	¼	F.
California King, 138, Ray, 13-5, even	1	1	1¹
Tom Cogan, 145, Gallagher, 8-1, 2-7	4	3	2ʰ
Pioneer, 140, McInerny, 2-1, 7-10	3	4	3ʰ
Pagan Boy, 150, G. W. Wilson, 9-5, 7-10	5	2	4
Drone, 135, Finnegan, 20-1, 4-1	2	*	

*Threw rider.

Time—4:34. Start good. Won, ridden out; place driving. Winner ch. g., 4 years, by Solitaire II.-Candid. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, C. Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—The Canarsis Stakes, for two-year-olds; four furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Notasulga, 109, Garner, 11-5, 7-10	1	2	1h
Frizette, 104, Miller, 4-1, 6-5	4	1	2h
Master Robert, 107, Radtke, 7-5, 1-2	3	3	3ʰ
Magazine, 107, Mountain, 20-1, 6-1	2	4	4
Laura Clay, 104, Shilling, 40-1, 12-1	6	6	5
Thermidor, 108, Aubuchon, 60-1, 15-1	5	5	6
Bellwether, 107, Lowe, 25-1, 6-1	8	7	7
Tea Leaf, 104, Brussel, 15-1, 4-1	7	8	8

Time—0:47. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner b. f., 2 years, by The Commoner-Touch Not. Owner and trainer, Albert Hamel.

FOURTH RACE.—The Queens County Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	½	F.
W. H. Carey, 115, Mountain, 7-1, 5-2	5	1	1h
Pretension, 112, Aubuchon, 10-1, 4-1	3	2	2h
Good Luck, 115, Cherry, 15-1, 5-1	7	4	3ʰ
Juggler, 110, Hennessy, 10-1, 4-1	6	6	4
Oxford, 116, Miller, 9-5, 7-10	1	3	5
Glorifier, 122, Garner, 13-5, even	2	5	6
Rye, 106, Horner, 15-1, 5-1	4	7	7
La Londe, 102, McDaniel, 50-1, 15-1	*		

*Left at the post.

Time—1:40. Start poor. Won easily; place same. Winner, ch. c., 4 years, by Ed Farrell-Bettie Gramble. Owner, R. F. Carman. Trainer, J. Blute.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old, selling; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Please, 96, Notter, 8-1, 2-1	2	1	1¾
Kerry, 103, Preston, 6-1, 2-1	4	2	2h
Hustle, 104, Swain, 5-2, even	5	4	3h
Look, 94, Rollins, 20-1, 8-1	7	3	4
Montbert, 100, Lowe, 20-1, 8-1	3	6	5
Montana Poet, 100, McDaniel, 6-1, 2-1	1	7	6
Onda, 99, Shilling, 20-1, 8-1	8	8	7
King Thistle, 96, Hennessy, 4-1, 8-5	1	5	8
Evelyn G., 94, Englander, 5-1, 2-1	6	*	

*Fell.

Time—0:54 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. f., 2 years, by His Highness-Charm. Owner, D. Gideon. Trainer, T. Murphy.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Star Cat, 95, P. Swain, 40-1, 15-1	9	1	1h
Golden West, 100, Rowan, 15-1, 6-1	3	2	2½
Royal Onyx, 102, Lowe, 3-1, 3-1	6	3	3ʰ
Fire Opal, 100, Notter, 3-1, 6-5	7	4	4
Trenton Blue, 107, Radtke, 7-1, 5-2	5	9	5
Willdo, 100, Garner, 15-1, 6-1	12	7	6
Kernochan, 100, Beckman, 7-2, 8-5	8	8	7
Hillsteel, 102, McDaniel, 20-1, 8-1	11	6	8
Russell T., 102, Heffernan, 10-1, 4-1	4	5	9
Yankee Belle, 106, Brussell, 20-1, 8-1	1	10	10
Green Hill, 105, McFadden, 20-1, 8-1	13	11	11
Lady Ogden, 100, Miller, 7-1, 5-2	2	12	12
El Chico, 105, Horner, 15-1, 6-1	15	13	13
Thomas Hoy, 102, W. McIntyre, 15-1, 6-1	14	14	14
Cooney K., 97, C. Brady, 15-1, 6-1	10	*	
Allcharm, 107, Moriarty, 50-1, 20-1	†		

*Fell. †Left at the post.

Time—1:18. Start bad. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Star Shoot-Catalina. Owner, Maurice Kraus. Trainer, D. T. Winslow.

THREE JOCKEYS INJURED.

Apprentice Brady, Englander, and Finnegan in Accidents at Aqueduct Track.

Jockeys met with falls in three separate races yesterday at the Aqueduct track of the Queens County Jockey Club, and in two instances received injuries which will put them in retirement for some time. The most unfortunate of the three was Charles Brady, an apprentice rider employed by Timothy D. Sullivan, and under the care of George T. Miller, trainer of some of the Sullivan horses. Brady rode the three-year-old Cooney K. in the sixth race. Cooney K. was knocked off his feet and tumbled Brady over his head. The boy was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, in Jamaica, with a broken arm, a broken jaw, and a wound at the back of his head, caused by a blow from a horse's foot. It was said at the hospital last night that the jockey was in no danger.

David Englander, one of the most promising of the young lightweight jockeys, was another sufferer. Englander meeting with his mishap in the running of the fifth race, in which he rode R. T. Griffin's two-year-old filly Evelyn G. The horse fell with such force that she lay stunned for several minutes. Englander was up and on his feet instantly, but when brought back to the jockey's quarters in the patrol judge's buggy it was found that he had sustained a slight fracture of the shoulder blade. The boy went home with his friends on the horse train to Sheepshead Bay. The horse was taken away in the horse ambulance and may be saved.

The third sufferer was the steeplechase jockey Finnegan, who rode Drone in the jumping race. Finegan escaped other injury than bruises.

DATE SET FOR TURF APPEAL.

Empire City Case to Be Argued in Brooklyn April 29.

The fight of the Empire City Trotting Club to secure a license for a running race meeting will be resumed on Monday, April 29, when John Russell Soley, counsel for the club, will appear before the Appellate Court, Second Department, Brooklyn, and argue a motion to reverse the decision of Justice Isaac N. Mills of the Supreme Court of Westchester County, refusing a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the State Racing Commission to issue a license to the Empire City Trotting Club.

Mr. Soley served notice of appeal on the County Clerk of Westchester County and Welton C. Percy, counsel for the State Racing Commission last Wednesday, and yesterday advised Mr. Percy that the appeal had been placed on the calendar for one week from to-morrow.

TROTTING MATCH FOR $5,000.

Rhythmic Belle and The Native to Race on Oct. 22.

One of the most important trotting matches of the season was completed yesterday, when a race between the best three-year-old trotters in the country, Rhythmic Belle, 2:24¾, and The Native, was arranged for $1,250 aside and a purse. was arranged for $2,500 a side and a purse. The match will take place on Tuesday, Oct. 22, probably at the Poughkeepsie track.

Germany May Buy Senorita Stud.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 20.—It was learned to-night that Dr. Arnold Frank of Berlin, Emperor William's personal representative, who was sent to Kentucky to buy 1,000 thoroughbreds for the use of German officers, is negotiating with Capt. Harry Brown of Pittsburg for the purchase of the Senorita Stud, this county, formerly owned by the late Capt. S. S. Brown of Pittsburg. If the purchase is made it is likely that Dr. Frank will establish a breeding plant here to raise heavier class horses, as he could only buy eight in Kentucky heavy enough for use in Germany.

R. C. Vanderbilt's Weeding-Out Sale.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt has decided that his stable of show horses is in need of a shaking up. On his return from England next month he will dispose of twenty or thirty horses and ponies not quite good enough to win at the shows in which he exhibits, and will replace them with better stock. He is expected to send over several good carriage horses from England to be pointed for the Fall open-air shows as a preliminary for the National Association exhibition at Madison Square Garden. The weeding-out sale will be held at the American Horse Exchange on May 16, under the management of Francis M. Ware.

100,000 AT FOOTBALL GAME.

Sheffield Defeats Everton 2 to 1 in Final English Cup Tie.

LONDON, April 20.—Fully 100,000 enthusiastic admirers of football to-day witnessed the final game in the English Cup ties at the Crystal Palace between Everton, the holders of the trophy, and Sheffield. The attendance illustrates the hold which this great annual football festival has on the people of Great Britain. By the time the game was opened the standing room was packed. All the seating capacity at the ground was sold a week ahead. Sheffield won the match.

Association Football for Charity.

The association football contest to-day between the New York Thistles and Hollywood Inn for the Metropolitan Association Football League championship will be played on the Thistles' ground, 149th Street and Eighth Avenue. The proceeds of the game will be donated to P. Peebles, who broke his leg in the last match between these teams.

TENNIS SURPRISES IN INDOOR TOURNEY

Beals and Irving Wright Defeated in Close Match by Little and Behr.

LARNED AND WRENN WIN

Leonard and Pell Beaten in Three-Set Contest—International Team Is Not Yet Chosen.

Hard-fought matches in the lawn tennis doubles resulted in Raymond D. Little and Karl H. Behr, Jr., and the team composed of William A. Larned and George L. Wrenn, Jr., winning their competitions yesterday on the court of the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. In the former match Little and Behr defeated Beals C. Wright and Irving C. Wright, after two deuce sets at 8—6 and 8—6. Larned and Wrenn won their match after losing the opening set to Edgar W. Leonard and Theodore Roosevelt Pell. The final score was 4—6, 7—5, and 6—1.

In the first set Beals Wright managed to bring the games to deuce at 5-all on his service. He took this game by a love score. Behr came back with a winning service, closely followed by Irving Wright. This was the last stand of the Wrights in this set, for on Beals Wright's service Little and Behr took the set at 8—6.

Beals Wright was even more erratic in the second set. The rallies were often prolonged in this portion of the game and the lobbing remarkably effective on both sides. It was in their handling of the lobs that Little and Behr displayed their weakness. Both were uncertain overhead, smashing the ball into the net. Behr's passing drives pulled out many of the games so that the set ended as had the first, at 8—6.

Leonard and Pell outplayed their opponents at the net in spectacular style in the first set of their match. Then Larned and Wrenn settled down to their game. They made use of the side alleys for passes, and on this Larned displayed his skill, as the majority of the aces came from his racquet. Once Leonard and Pell were within two points of the match, but the ex-champion and Wrenn held them off, and finally won easily, as the other pair tired from their fast play close to the net. The summary:

Men's Round Robin Doubles.—First Round—Raymond D. Little and Karl H. Behr, Jr., defeated Beals C. Wright and Irving C. Wright, 8—6, 8—6; William A. Larned and George L. Wrenn, Jr., defeated Edgar W. Leonard and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Lawn tennis players were set to wondering yesterday where the American international team stood. From the statement of one of the committee in charge of the challenging team no players have been decided upon. The committeeman declared that Beals C. Wright and Karl H. Behr, Jr., were only to be regarded as possibilities, while Raymond D. Little had been no more than a secondary consideration.

The vague and unsatisfactory statements coming from the committee plainly puzzled Wright, but he refrained from any comment, said that he had been unable to see Dr. James Dwight, Chairman of the International Committee, while in Boston last week. The other members of the committee are Robert D. Wrenn and William J. Clothier. Wright said that the only thing that he could say was that D. P. Rhodes would not be a member of the team.

DOHERTYS MAY NOT PLAY.

English Tennis Champions Not Likely to Compete for Davis Cup.

LONDON, April 20.—In the final of the singles in the covered court championship games to-day A. F. Wilding of New Zealand beat G. A. Garlda, 3—0. As H. L. Doherty will not defend the title, having decided to retire for at least a year from first-class competitions, Wilding becomes champion. This is the first time the title has left Great Britain since the estaublishment of the tournament.

Although the question has not yet been definitely decided, it is doubtful whether either of the Dohertys will compete for the Davis Cup this year.

Outdoor Lawn Tennis Begins.

Lawn tennis clubs in the metropolitan district opened their outdoor season yesterday. Exhibition matches were played on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, the Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, in Manhattan; in Brooklyn the Kings County Club held the postponed opening of their field and the Brooklyn Club opened its newly refitted courts.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER, APRIL 21 TO 27.

N. London.	Will. Point.	S. Hook.	Gov. Isl'd.
A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
2:35 4:31	5:00 9:26	1:29 2:11	1:23 2:03
4:32 5:19	5:58 6:33	2:30 3:15	2:28 3:23
5:25 6:02	6:58 7:26	3:31 4:10	3:38 4:25
6:27 6:47	7:48 8:16	4:26 5:00	4:40 5:16
1:12 1:27	8:38 9:03	5:19 5:47	5:32 6:01
1:55 2:07	9:24 9:47	*6:07 6:33	6:18 6:44
2:40 2:45	10:10 10:32	6:55 7:20	7:02 7:26

All reports from the trout fishing localities are of a promising character. Despite the recent spell of cold weather many good catches have been reported, and with a moderation in the weather the fishing will improve.

The following catches of cod and blackfish were made on the steamer Angler off Farm Banks last Friday: H. Reinhardt, 2 cod, 12 blackfish; L. Grininger, 4 cod, 9 blackfish; C. Schacht, 2 cod, 6 blackfish; P. Suda, 1 cod, 8 blackfish; C. Krumide, 1 cod, 18 blackfish; D. Hinds, 6 blackfish; S. Lang, 2 cod, 17 blackfish; T. Lyons, 1 cod, 15 blackfish; C. Winter, 2 cod, 12 blackfish; F. Brandt, 18 blackfish; J. Bort, 14 blackfish; J. Hellhauser, 1 cod, 9 blackfish; E. Rink, 1 cod, 10 blackfish; C. Cox, 2 cod and 6 blackfish.

Trout fishing opened auspiciously in Pennsylvania last week. The favorite bait at present is plump white sawyers, or tempting earth worms. Fly fishing will be at its best during the months of June and July.

The first fishing trip of the Bell Ringers' Fishing Club took place from Frank White's Wreck Lead, L. I. The officers for the year are: Thomas J. Gregg, captain; James E. McCoy, pilot; Phil Nutter, steward.

The American Anglers have secured the following dates on the auxiliary yacht Daphne: April 28, May 26, June 23, July 21, Aug. 25, Sept. 15, and Nov. 17. The officers include Fred Neckel, captain; J. Kracke, first mate; H. Kornderfer, treasurer, and A. Fallon, secretary.

Fishermen in Connecticut are advocating a change for trout fishing. It is proposed to have the season begin April 15, instead of April 1, owing to poor condition of the fish during the early part of the month.

The passengers on the steamer Angler enjoyed a good day's fishing yesterday at Farms Banks. The number of cod caught was 283, the largest weighing 26 pounds. Fishermen hooked 1,683 blackfish and a number of whiting, cunners and ling.

The South Brooklyn Fishing Club has chartered the motor sloop Three Sisters for May 5, 19, June 2, 16, 30, July 14, 28, Aug. 11, 25, Sept. 8, 22, Oct. 13, 27, and Nov. 10.

The officers and members of the South Brooklyn Club are: J. B. Thompson, President; C. H. Ward, Vice President; R. B. Williamson, secretary; W. W. Washburn, treasurer; W. Wheeldon, steward; J. F. Andrews, H. Barrucker, E. Bayley, F. Bohm, E. Browne, G. W. Collier, George Downer, P. Demorest, J. Dunne, W. Everson, G. A. Ethel, M. English, H. Harder, A. Hoffman, E. Harris, J. Hesselman, F. Krause, A. Kleinman, W. Monaghan, G. Macintosh, J. O'Rorke, A. Purtell, O. Peters, A. Riels, H. Silbertson, E. Schimbil, W. Stahnke, F. Schaffer, W. Thompson, George Wagner, G. White, G. West, F. West, J. M. Walker, and G. D. Walker, members.

Members of the Neptune Fishing Club made their first trip of the season last week, and the result of six hours' fishing was 450 flounders.

The Mohican Fishing Club, which had chartered the motor yacht Tartar, has limited the number of passengers to twenty-five. The first trip will be on April 28 from the clubhouse on the Vernam dock at Hammel's Station, Jamaica Bay.

The Long Island brook trout season opened on March 30. It closes on the evening of Aug. 30. The open seasons in other counties are: Monroe and Livingston, March 29 to Aug. 31; Schoharie, except the Schoharie River, May 1 to July 31; Cayuga, April 16 to July 15; Orange, April 1 to Aug. 31; Wyoming, April 16 to July 15; Saratoga, Rensselaer, Warren, and Washington, May 1 to Aug. 31; Alleghany County, in the Genessee River, April 16 to Aug. 31; in all other streams in Alleghany County, April 15 to July 15.

The Thomas Mac Nee Social Club of Newark will make their first deep-sea fishing trip to-day.

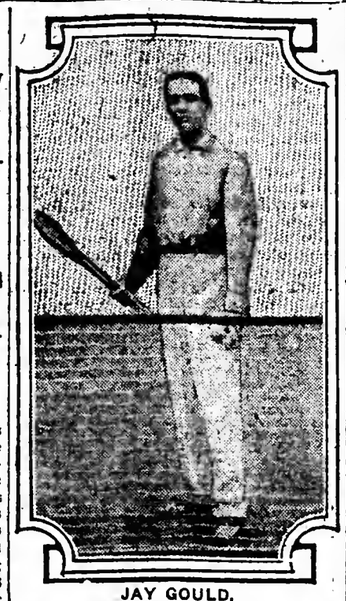

JAY GOULD.

Amateur Champion Court Tennis Player of America, who will compete in the International Championship Tournament in London this week.

LOOKS GOOD FOR GOULD.

American Court Tennis Champion in British Amateur Tourney.

The withdrawal of Eustace H. Mills from the international court tennis championship tournament, which opens at Queen's Club, London, on Wednesday, has resulted in making Jay Gould, the American amateur champion, a warm favorite for first honors. No American has ever succeeded in wresting the championship from the Britishers, and the prospect of an eighteen-year-old player accomplishing this is disconcerting to the English players. For the sake of international sport, it is disappointing that the man who has held the championship of England for so many years and who is acknowledged to be the best amateur in Europe should suddenly resolve to forfeit his title.

Jay Gould, who has been the principal figure of court tennis for the past two years, attained a fame and distinction that has fallen to no man's lot. From the novice stage he won in quick succession the Gold Racquet at the Tuxedo Club, and the amateur championship at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club. Within four months of his first tournament appearance he crowned his previous remarkable achievement by taking second prize in the British Amateur Championship, that is, he won every match except as challenger to E. H. Mills, who, barring one year, has held the title since 1888.

Peter Latham, one of the best professional players in the world, visited America two Winters ago. After having played against Gould, he said: "He is one of the best players of his years I have ever seen. He needs, however, to work up to the true tennis stroke, which will enable him to place the ball better. It takes time to teach a young player all he must know to be a world's champion, and a trip abroad would do much to advance Mr. Gould toward the distinction he is bound to achieve very soon."

Columbia's Lacrosse Team Beaten.

The New York Lacrosse Club defeated Columbia's team yesterday afternoon on South Field by a score of 5 points to 2. The local collegians played a fairly good game for their second this season, but were not a match for the Lacrosse Club team, made up of veteran players. The first half ended in Columbia's favor, however, with the score 2 to 1. But in the second period a pace was set which they were unable to follow, and they could not score again. The chief difficulty was with the stick work, as few of the collegians were able to hold the ball well. Line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	New York.
Trott	Goal	Briner
Aigeltinger	Point	Steinert
Turpin	Cover point	Ruge
Baum	First defense	Newman
Alterman	Second defense	Gutgesell
Mellizer	Third defense	Berry
Bernstein	Centre	Fogan
Golden	Third attack	Jacoby
Bliss, Nighman.	Second attack	Hlocek
Renner	First attack	Stewart
McKinley	Outside home	Hughes
Rosenheimer	Inside home	Moran

Goals—Stewart, (2.) Hughes, (2.) Renner, Rosenheimer, Moran. Referee—G. Saqui. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Stevens Prep Wins Lacrosse Game.

The Stevens Prep. lacrosse team yesterday defeated the Columbia freshman eleven by the score of 4 goals to 2, at Hoboken. Pangbrum of Stevens was the first to score, while Schneider and Hart each scored a goal for Columbia. In the second half the visitors went to pieces and Boyd scored three goals for Stevens, while Columbia failed to tally. Line-up:

Stevens Prep., 4.	Position.	Col. Freshmen, 2.
McKeon	Goal	Englehart
Hontzon	Point	Solis
O'Gorman	Cover point	Todd
Johnson	First defense	Schlossman
Brewer	Second defense	Soule
Dickson	Third defense	Hart, Ramsdell
Brass	Centre	Blumenthal
Pangbrum	Third attack	Finley
Stillman	Second defense	Schneider
McDonald	First defense	Ramsdell, Hart
Humphries	Outside home	MacCall
Boyd	Inside home	Brittian

Goals—Boyd, (3.) Pangbrum, MacCall, Schneider. Referee—G. Pease, Columbia.

Crescent A. C. Defeats Harvard.

Harvard's lacrosse team made an excellent showing yesterday at Bay Ridge, and after an interesting contest was beaten by the Crescent Athletic Club fifteen by the close score of 7 to 5. The Crimson players kept their opponents busy throughout the contest and several times tied the score. It was not until the latter part of the game that the superior condition and experience of the Crescent A. C. men showed to advantage and determined the result of the match.

TRAVIS IS VICTOR AT GARDEN CITY

Beats Travers in Splendid Golf Match on Thirty-eighth Hole for Cup.

EVERY HOLE FOUGHT FOR

Findley Douglas Wins Gross Score Prize in the Handicap—Whigham Among the Leaders.

Splendid golf characterised the final club rounds yesterday in the Garden City Club's tournament. The battle royal for the chief trophy, which attracted a small host of local players to the links, was between the ex-National champion, Walter J. Travis, and the present metropolitan champion, Jerome D. Travers. In every respect it was as keen a match as the most critical had looked for, and not until the thirty-eighth hole had been played out did the veteran triumph over his younger opponent. The final rounds for the various cups were 36 holes. In the morning half Travers had the better of the game throughout, but only by a narrow margin, leading by one hole with a score of 81 for the course to 82 for Travis. In the afternoon the same steady, hard playing was in order, but Travis, who understands the Garden City course like a book, managed to get slightly the better of his younger rival in the accuracy of his short shots.

When the long round ended with honors even in front of the clubhouse, every golfer who was not out playing in the handicap crowded around the tee to watch the fight on the extra holes for the victory. There have been many notable matches at Garden City, and this one will take high rank among them as one of the sportiest ever played there. Both men were steady as rock in driving for the thirty-seventh hole, Travis getting a slightly longer drive, but honors were even on the green. On the short second Travis was short on his second, and a good put by Travis gave him the hole in 3 to 4 for his opponent, thus winning the match and the Garden City Cup.

The cards were:

Travis, out	5	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	3—39
Travers, in	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—40
Travis, out	5	5	3	6	5	5	5	5	3—42—81
Travers, in	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	3—42—82
Travis, out	5	4	3	5	4	6	5	5	4—41
Travers, in	4	4	4	6	5	5	4	4	3—39
Travis, out	5	6	4	6	4	5	4	6	3—43—84
Travers, in	5	5	4	6	5	5	5	5	3—43—82

Extra holes—Travis, 4, 3; Travers, 4, 4.

The consolation cup final between W. L. Hicks of Nassau and W. D. Vanderpool was also close, the former winning by one hole. Max Behr also had a good match for the President's Cup, beating James L. Taylor, the Dyker Meadow Captain, by 3 up and 2 to play, and C. L. Toppin of the Westbrook Club won the cup for the third sixteen by 1 up. The cup results are:

Garden City Cup.—Final Round—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat Jerome D. Travers, Montclair, 1 up. (38 holes.)

Beaten Eight Cup.—Final Round—James M. Rhett, Dyker Meadow, beat S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 9 up and 8 to play.

President's Cup.—Final Round—Max Behr, Morris County, beat James L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow, 3 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Cup.—W. L. Hicks, Nassau, beat W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, 1 up.

Third Sixteen Cup.—C. L. Toppin, Westbrook, beat George E. Watson, Garden City, 1 up.

Over forty golfers competed in the handicap which was characterized by the presence of H. J. Whigham, the English golfer, who held the United States championship in 1895 and 1896. He made the good score of 87, which, less his handicap of 5, gave him a place among the leaders. Findlay Douglas, with a score of 85, 2—83, won the gross score prize, and Morgan Smith of Morris County got the net score prize in a score of 87, 7—80. J. M. Rhett was second with 87, 5—82.

Golfers Tie in Bogey Contest.

The high wind on the Dyker Meadow Golf Club links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, played havoc yesterday with the scores in the bogey handicap for the cup presented by Eben B. Knowlton. Howard F. Whitney and W. B. Rhett led the field, each finishing 7 down to bogey, and they will play off later in the week for the trophy. The other leaders were: Arthur B. Clapp, 9 down; F. W. Shipley, 9 down; J. E. Way, 9 down; F. M. Hinckle, 10 down; Daniel Chauncey, 10 down; F. J. Phillips, 11 down; E. B. Miller, 12 down; D. V. B. Hegeman, 12 down; M. M Butler, 12 down; A. E. Byrd, 12 down, and Charles Adams, 15 down.

Four Ties in Lakewood Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 20.—Golfers who gathered here for the Spring tournament which begins Thursday of next week made a large entry list for the Country Club's weekly handicap event to-day. There was keen competition among the players, four tying at 85 for the net score. Summaries:

George C. Smith, 97, 14—83; Frank Presbrey, 97, 14—83; F. A. Potts, 101, 18—83; L. A. Riley, 98, 15—83; J. F. Shanley, Jr., 92, 8—84; J. F. Shanley, Sr., 102, 18—84; S. K. De Forest, 93, 8—85; A. J. McClure, 95, 10—85; P. R. Rutherfurd, 102, 16—86; F. L. De Forest, 94, 7—87; Davison Lloyd, 98, 10—88; W. C. Houston, 97, 8—89; L. B. Stillwell, 97, 14—89; A. C. Soper, 109, 18—91.

International Golf Tourney Abandoned

LONDON, April 20.—The international ladies' golf championship, won by England at Cromer two years ago, will be abandoned this year owing to lack of American entries. A considerable number of Americans were expected to compete, but only two entries were received up to this morning, namely, those of the Misses Harriet S. and Margaret Curtis of Massachusetts.

Runner Longboat to Go to College.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 20.—A civic reception will be tendered to "Tom" Longboat, the Marathon winner, on Tuesday night. He will be met at the station and escorted to the City Hall, where he will be honored by the Mayor and Council. The city will also donate $500 to head a public subscription list for the purpose of sending Longboat to college.

Dr. H. A. Lawton Lands 165-Pound Prize Tarpon

Dr. H. A. Lawton of Cleveland is the possessor of the prize tarpon of the season. He caught the fish at Indian Key, Fla., on March 22, with a Wilson spoon, 24-thread line, and 20-ounce rod, without gaff, which is considered an exceptional performance by expert anglers. The tarpon weighed 165 pounds, was 6 feet 5 inches in length, and 42 inches in girth. Mr. Lawton, who is stopping at the Hotel Wolcott, this city, has had the fish mounted.

"On March 12 I went aboard the yacht Gloria with a guide," said Dr. Lawton, in explaining how he landed his prize. "For ten days we had not discovered a sign of any kind of fish, and I was beginning to get discouraged. Capt. Thompson of the Gloria, a guide, and myself jumped into a launch and set out for shore to procure provisions. In my hurry I took along my rod and bait, leaving my gaff behind. I carried the rod just to have some fun in catching a few small fishes if the chance afforded.

"At 6:45 o'clock on the night of March 22, after casting my line overboard I felt a terrific jerk. Then before we were aware the boat began to move and on a little while we were carried out into the ocean about half a mile.

"I got another jerk that nearly swept me off my feet. Thompson and the guide went to my assistance and at the termination of twenty minutes we all were in a condition to give up. 'Hold on,' yelled the Captain, and in some unexplainable manner I did, although I was nearly exhausted. Now, I weigh nearly 240 pounds, the Captain weighs 180 pounds, and the guide about 160 pounds. Yet we seemed to be as weak as a limp rag in that boat. We pulled and hauled for ten minutes more and were at last rewarded by seeing the head of the tarpon appear a few inches above the surface of the waves.

"I was determined to use every effort to land the prize and gave the line another jerk, and although the resistance was terrible I got the tarpon into the air. It was a case now of drowning your fish or losing him. When the tarpon was exhausted and gasping for breath the Captain succeeded in slipping a rope through the gills of the fish and the battle was over."

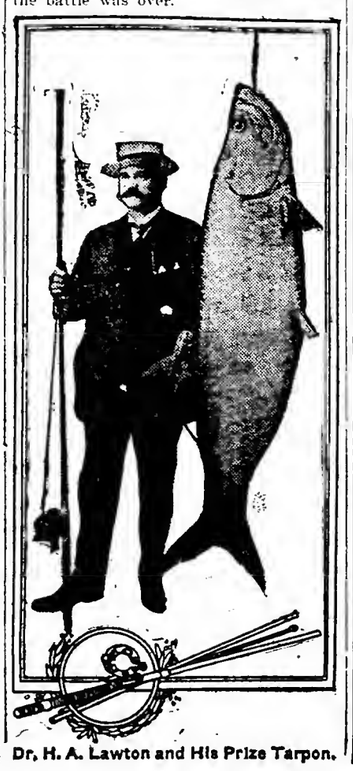

Dr. H. A. Lawton and His Prize Tarpon.

AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

F. Hodgman Captures New York Athletic Club's April Cup.

Under the most favorable conditions a big squad of gunners faced the traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday at Travers Island. High scores resulted, though the wind was strong and from a quarter calculated to be bothersome. Fred Hodgman, with a handicap of 4, captured the April Cup with 46 actual "kills." Fred Pelham, on scratch, made a fine attept at a clean score. He came close to doing it, as he totaled 49, and his shooting was one of the features of the day.

In the shoot for the Huggins Cup, at 25 targets, W. Bavier led with 18 breaks, which with his handicap of 7 brought out the number required. The scores:

April Cup—50 targets.—Billings, scratch, 39; De Wolfe, scratch, 30; Hibbard, 2, 40; Hodgman, 4, 50; Dudley, scratch, 36; Pelham, scratch, 49; Bavier, 14, 45; Scoville, 6, 44; Schauffler, 2, 37; Loomis, scratch, 44; Suter, 10, 45; Dugro, 8, 35; Kuchler, 6, 40; Borland, 6, 48; Hilton, 2, 44; Robinson, 8, 43; Schauffler, 16, 45; O'Donohue, 5, 40; Brown, 10, 45; Williams, scratch, 42; C. L. Edey, 14, 40; H. Edey, scratch, 39.

Huggins Cup—25 targets.—Billings, scratch, 19; De Wolfe, scratch, 22; Hibbard, 1, 20; Hodgman, 1, 22; Dudley, scratch, 15; Pelham, scratch, 18; Bavier, 7, 25; Scoville, 3, 22; Schauffler, 1, 24; Loomis, scratch, 19; Sauter, 5, 13; Dugro, 4, 21; Kuchler, 3, 18; Borland, 3, 19; Hilton, 2, 26; Robinson, 3, 21; Schauffler, 8, 17; O'Donohue, 5, 20; Brown, 5, 20; Williams, scratch, 21; C. L. Edey, 7, 15; H. Edey, scratch, 18.

Trophy No. 1.—25 targets.—Billings, scratch, 20; De Wolfe, scratch, 23; Hibbard, 1, 16; Hodgman, 1, 21; Dudley, scratch, 16; Pelham, scratch, 23; Bavier, 6, 21; Scoville, 3, 23; Schauffler, 1, 18; Loomis, scratch, 16; Sauter, 5, 21; Dugro, 4, 20; Kuchler, 8, 20; Borland, 3, 24; Hilton, 2, 20; Robinson, 3, 16; Schauffler, 8, 14; O'Donohue, 5, 23; Brown, 5, 18; Williams, scratch, 14; C. L. Edey, 7, 11; H. Edey, scratch, 17.

Ten Pairs, Doubles.—Hodgeman, 10; Pelham, 8; Schauffler, 8; Hilton, 7; O'Donohue, 5.

North River Club Shoot.

This shoot for the trophy of the North River Gun Club at its traps at Edgewater, N. J., was won yesterday by J. Richter. The day was ideal for the sport, and the scores were uniformly good. Altogether thirteen men faced the traps, and smashed the clay targets. Richter made a clean score of 25 for the trophy. The scores:

McClane	9	5	8	14	18	23	9	14	13
Bissing	4	7	6	8	11	18	9	13	12
Bogart	5	9	5	8	20	..	..	..	..
Russell	9	5	7	10	10	19	..	..	..
Lang	6	3	5	10

THREE AUTO SHOWS FOR COMING SEASON

Importers Plan Separate Exhibit of Foreign Cars in Madison Square Garden.

LATE DATE IS FAVORED

Agents Claim New Models of European Machines Will Not Be Ready for Earlier Exhibits.

Three automobile shows will be held in New York next season, the latest one to be announced having been arranged by the representatives of the foreign cars that have agencies in this country. The Importers' Salon, which consists of eight members and is affiliated with the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, has secured permission from the latter body, which holds the contract for automobile shows in Madison Square Garden, to use the Garden for the exhibit of foreign machines and options for three dates for the latter part of December and January.

The fact that both the Licensed Association and the Automobile Club of America, with which the independent manufacturers are associated, have both decided to hold earlier shows next season, the Licensed show, to open late in October, has not been entirely satisfactory to the importers, as the majority of them claim that it will be impossible to have the latest models of their cars here until later in the year.

For the last two years these factions have shown their cars with the American machines in the two rival shows, but the permission of the Licensed Association to use the Garden for a distinct importers' exhibit will eliminate all differences of licensed or unlicensed affiliations, opening the opportunity for the display of about thirty-five types of foreign machines now sold by agents in America. Most of these agents have promised to take an active part in the show and to secure models of their respective cars as early as possible, most of which will be exhibited in the big decennial show in Paris from November 12 to December 1. These cars include the Bianchi, Brasier, Britannia, C. G. V., Clement-Bayard, De Lahaye, Delaury-Belleville, Decauville, Darracq, De Dietrich, English Daimler, Fiat, Hotchkiss, Humber, Isotta-Fraschini, Italia, La Buire, Leon Bullee, Martini, Mercedes, Mors, Panhard, Pilain, Renault, Rolls-Royce, Rossel, Rochet-Scneider, Westinghouse, Weigel, and Zust.

C. R. Mabley and E. H. Hollander of the Importers' Salon have been appointed as a committee to meet a committee from the other importers and arrange details for the exhibit.

The ultimate effect of this new importers' show may be that no foreign cars will be exhibited in either the Licensed show in Madison Square Garden, or in the Independents' show in the Grand Central Palace. This will probably cause some opposition among the independents as a number of foreign car representatives are members of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association. The show outlook, therefore, for the coming season promises to be an unusually active one, with ample opportunities for all makes of American and foreign machines to be seen in New York.

NOTES OF INTEREST TO AUTOMOBILISTS.

Over twenty cars have been received for the third sale next Tuesday of the Automobile Auction Company of America at the new salesrooms, 41 West Sixty-third Street. At the second sale last week fifteen cars were disposed of, and very fair prices were obtained. A 12-horse power 1905 Darrarq brought $2,250. A 50-horse power 1905 Apperson, $2,100; a 20-horse power 1903 Aerocar, $1,250; a 70-horse Pahhard of the 1904 model, $1,700. The cheapest car was a 1904 electric brougham, which went for $80.

Henry A. Mauer was the first purchaser of an aerocar from A. M. Robbins when the latter assumed the management of the Aerocar salesrooms last Spring at Broadway and Seventy-third street. Mr. Mauer has driven his car extensively and he was so well pleased with its water-cooled features that he has just purchased one of the new 1907 models.

E. Lamberjack & Co. of this city, agents for the Michelin tires, has received a letter from J. H. Walker of Walkerville, Ont., who stated that his car was equipped with Michelin tires last summer. "One of the four tires," he says, "has run 5,140 miles, and the other three varied from 4,250 to 4,675 miles, and are still in good condition."

The Corbin Motor Vehicle concern will move into larger quarters on May 1, having secured a frontage of forty feet in the big automobile building at 1886 Broadway, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets.

James K. Christie, who recently withdrew from the firm of Palmer & Christie, importers, has joined the American Locomotive Automobile Company as city sales manager. He has been connected with the automobile business from 1900, and believes the Berliet car has a great future in America. It is built in this country of imported materials, and is modeled exactly after the foreign product.

In response to a general demand the St. Louis Car Company, manufacturers of the American Mors, are now taking orders for a 14-18 horsepower landaulet for town use, with a specially designed body. Manager Hopkins of the New York branch expects the first shipment of these cars this week. The car is built along the general lines of the small motor cabs that are used extensively abroad.

Leo Melanowski, a well-known French engineer and designer of automobiles, is now acting as the chief engineer of the Aerocar Company in its Detroit factory. He has been working for some time upon the new 1908 model, which will be finished early in the Fall.

It is novel to hear of the Secretary of the American Automobile Association making repeated trips, gathering in the sheep. Every time he goes out a few more State associations are tacked on to the national body, and the indications are that the A. A. A. will within the year be the largest automobile body in the world.

In advocating that the Glidden tour contestants start out with the bonnets of their cars sealed down, an interesting statement is made by James Joyce, General Manager of the American Locomotive Automobile Company, which makes the Berliet car. He says that he does not consider anything an angine which cannot run fifty or sixty thousand miles without giving any trouble. This is certainly a high standard.

The methods prevailing in the automobile manufacturing and selling business are gradually rising to a certain high standard. This crystallization is already noticeable in connection with the methods of a number of prominent concerns and before long will be general.

C. H. Martin of Martin & Co., consulting engineers, spent a portion of last week in Buffalo, where he is organizing a motor stage line between Lake Pleasant and Northville, N. Y. His company has designed a sixteen-passenger car, particularly adapted to the roads in that vicinity, which are none too good, and are extremely hilly, necessitating a specially constructed car.

The rapidity with which the Aerocar Company has grown has necessitated the placing of another large order for machinery. A contract was recently made stipulating that the equipment be furnished at the earliest possible date. The plans were to have this machinery ready to produce the 1908 cars, but the increasing demand of this season has made it necessary to use the new machinery at once.

Hubbard of Amherst Eligible to Run.

The New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association has decided that John Hubbard, the crack Amherst hurdler, is eligible to run in the intercollegiate championships this Spring. It has been considered that he was ineligible on account of the fact that he had been appointed and had accepted the position of football coach at Amherst for next season, which is a salaried position, and which will professionalize him. The New England Association, however, held that inasmuch as no contract had been signed by Hubbard he was still an amateur, and would remain so until he either signed a contract or assumed his football duties.

Four New "Q" Boats Overboard.

Of the boats being built for the King's Cup contest at Jamestown in the twenty-two-foot class, four were launched during the last week and will be ready for trial trips within the next fortnight. Two of them were the Herreshoff boats for Francis B. Fabyan and for Burgess & Gay. A third was the boat for Lawrence F. Percival, building by Burgess & Packard at Marblehead, and the other was the C. F. Tillinghast boat design by George Owen, and building at the Hodgdon yards at East Boothbay, Me. Work is also progressing rapidly on the Crowninshield boat which was begun only two weeks ago.

OUTLOOK FOR DOG SHOWS.

Owners Anticipate Events of Spring Circuit to Open at Buffalo.

With the Buffalo dog show to be held this week the spring circuit which began at Pittsburg will end. Dog owners, however, have to deal in futures to a great extent, and are already on the anxious seat regarding the bunch of shows to take place at the end of May.

Mr. Mortimer's absence almost continuously from the time he went to judge at Boston in Washington's Birthday week until the close of the Erie show last night, has possibly held back the arrangements for the Ladies' Kennel Association, but there is more than ample time ahead for all announcements yet to be made. The definite statement has been forthcoming as to location, which will once more be at Mineola Fair Grounds, the efforts to get a suitable place in New York City having failed. Prospective judges have been communicated with, and they may be announced at any time now.

For the Brighton Beach show the slate is all but complete, and will be made public this week. Exhibitors of Irish terriers will be interested in knowing that Mr. John Cadoo of Brooklyn will judge the breed at the Brighton Beach show, while Mr. John G. Bates of Cedarhurst is to officiate at the Wissahickon show.

WHERE THE HOPE OF THE NATIONAL GAME LIES.

The Holy Cross Lyceum will have an exceptionally strong team this year. The line up follows: Ryan, pitcher; Jones, catcher; Schmidt, first base; Van Buran, second base; McCabe, shortstop; Markey, third base; Heckman right field, Lenahan, centre field, and Quinn, left field. W. A. Desmond, 321 West Forty-third Street, is the manager and would like to book games with teams averaging eighteen years.

Arthur Boettngs, who is manager of tha Temple Hill team, is desirous of arranging games with semi-professional teams offering good guarantees for Sunday games. Address 172 Prospect Street, Paterson, N. J.

The Colonials, of the Contial Pleasure Club, have been organized for the season,and would like to arrange games with the Minna, Ravenwood, New Era, Jackson and other semi-professional teams. All communications should be addressed to Colonial Pleasure Club, Ninety-third Street and Second Avenue, New York City.

Clubs are requested to write to A. O'Brien, manager of the Convent Club, 535 West 133d Street, for a good attraction. The club is composed of eighteen-year-old players and has secured Olympia Field for Sunday games during the season.

Any uniformed amatuer team,theatrical preferred, can be accomodated with games by addressing Harry Mock, manager, Hammerstein's Baseball Club, care Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, Broadway and Forty-second Street, New York. The line-up is as follows: Retts and Howard, pitchers; Millian and Coleman, catchers, Doyle, first base; Carlen, second base; Donahftie, short stop; Otto, third base; Boozer, right field; Ryan, centre field; Bailey, left field, and Hennessy and Sweeney, substitutes. Mr. Mock would like to arranga early dates with George M. Cohan's club, as well as Fred Stone's team.

Manager O'Donahue of the Cutler School nine, announces the following players for tha current season: Ray Callan, of Princeton "Prep.," pitcher; Dutlih Smith, catcher; William Almy, first base; Thomas Larrimore, second base; Nevils Tifft, third base; Ben Gatins, short stop; George Stark, left field; William L. Rich, Jr., centre field, and Artbur D. Elliott, right field The Cutler boys played their first game of the season against the MacKenzies at Dobbs Ferry, and won by the score of 17 to 13.

The following games have been arranged by the Cutler School team: April 24—Heckley, at Tarrytown; April 26—Horace Mann, at Williamsbridge; April 29—Trinity, at Williamsbridge; May 1—Groff, at Williamsbridge.

The Rosedale Academy team, which has been organized for the season, would like to hear from high school and academy teams, with a view to arranging games. The team has a few open dates. When sending challenges, Manager R. Hiscano, 219 West 121st Street, requests that tha age average of the players be stated.

The Raritan Baseball Club, of Perth Amboy N. J., which is managed by Edward J. Olsen, Perth Amboy, wants to hear from teams desiring to book Saturday and holiday games, the same to be played on opponents' grounds.

The tryout squad of the Sterling A. C. of Brooklyn, numbers nineteen men. The candidates are: Stuckle, Pete Gillen and Mason, catchers; Morgan, Blundel, and Brooks, pitchers, Freeman, Douglas, Balcke, Pat Gillen, Jansen and Becker, infielders; Gore, Colclough, W. Harris, O'Connor, Ahearn, N. Harris and Candalve, outfielders. The manager of the club would like to hear from such teams as Greenpoit, East Quogue, Cedarhurst, Floral Park, Cold Spring, Fort Schgnia, Seminoles of Springfield, and Magnolia's of Richmond Hill. Address Joseph Koss, Sherman Street, Richmond Hill, L. I.

The Prospect Baseball Club will be represented on the diamond again this year. Up to date games have been arranged with the East New York A. C., Paramounts, Nevarres, and Brightons. Tha team wishes to hear from the Hilton A. C. Games have been booked for the month of April and May with tha exception of Decoration Day, which is open. Address Joseph F. Dooley, secretary, 203 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

The schedule of the Arrow A. C. of Brooklyn has been arranged and is as follows: April 27, Montauk A. C., parade grounds; May 4, Oriole A. C., parade grounds; May 11, Macon Juniors, parade grounds; May 18, Oakland A. C., parade grounds; May 25, Tioga Football Club, parade grounds; June 15, Tiger A. C., at Richmond Hill; May 30, June 1, 8, 22, 29 are still open. Address William C. Mogk, manager, 594 Decatur Street Brooklyn.

The U. S. Grant Baseball Club of Jersey City, having a few open dates, would like to hear from several first class teams. Address W. F. Ehlers, manager, 104 Bidwell Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

If the Stapleton, Ridgewood, Magnolia, Patchogue, Alaska, Howard, Sea Cliff, Briarcliff and other nines want to arrange games, the Palma A. C., a travelling team of Newark, will accomodate them. Guarantee must accompany each challenge. Address Charles Hannan, manager, 52 Bloomfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.

The Glendale Indians' Baseball Club would like to arrange games with the Laurels, Iroquois, Laurel Hills, Paramounts, Springfields, College Point, Newton Grays, Freeport, Patchogue, Ridgewood, Rough Riders, Brooklyn A. C., or any first class team offering a suitable guarantee. For dates address H. Essig, manager, care Indian Headquarters, corner Wyckoff and Myrtle Avenues, Glendale, L. I.

Phil C. Travers, 633 East 135th Street, New York, is manager of the Webster Baseball Club and wants to arrange games for his team with any sixteen-year-old nine.

Teams from banks, trust companies and wholesale houses, with players averaging 22 years of age, can be accomodated with games by addressing E. G. Weymouth, 111 Fifth Avenue, manager of Murad Baseball Club. This nine desires games on holidays and Sunday mornings in May and on holidays and Saturday afternoons in June, July and August.

The baseball team to represent the New York Training School for Teachers this year will be exceptionally strong. The line-up is Molly, pitcher; Tully, catcher; Phillips, first base; man, right field; Lenahan, centre field, and Schneewelss, short stop; Downey, right field; Wilson, centre field; Gray, left field. The team's schedule has already been arranged and includes games with C. C., N. Y., Manhattan Second, St. John's College, St. Francis's College, Seton Hall, Furdham and other colleges.

J. F. Maher, of tha Fordham College team, is manager of the Boulevard Council R. A. this season and is prepared to entertain propositions for games with all teams offering suitable guarantees within 100 miles of New York. Tha team includes: J. C. Gallagher, of the "Mets;" J. F. Maher, A. Tunirres, of the Cuban Stars of Havana; A. Bertrand, of the Eastern League, and J. Corrigan, of the Spaldings.

H. Schomber, 52 Broadway, is forming a league for amatuers between the nges of seventeen and nineteen years of age for the coming season. He would like to hear from young ball players, stating what position they can play and if they have ever played on an amatuer team before.

The Hall Chase Juniors, averaging 14 to 16 years, want to meet uniformed teams. Address Frank Shirley, 130 Pitt Street, New York.

The Star A. C., which was formerly known as the Metropolitan A. C., would like to book games with semi-professional teams within 100 miles of New York. Address John F. Sirinek, 206 East Sixty-third Street, New York.

John Golden, 883 Columbus Avenue, New York, manager of the Crescent Baseball Club, wants to arrange for Sundays with uniformed fifteen-year-old clubs.

Candidates for baseball teams prepared to furnish their own uniforms can join the West Wing A. C. nine. The prospective players must be strong batters and average in age from 18 to 19 years. Address Moe N. Selgel, manager, 1 East 113th Street, New York.

Williams College is arranging an elaborate baseball schedule. The manager of the 1919 team has scheduled five games. These include Holyoke High School, Hotchkiss School and Amherst. The latter will be played at Williamstown, May 4 John Woodcock, or Hollidaysburg, Pa., has been elected manager of the 1908 nine, and considerable interest is being taken in an inter-dormitory league. Tha varsity nine haa suffered because of a second cut, which has reduced tha aquad to twenty-five.

The Emerson A. C of Broklyn would like to arrange games with 12 or 13 year old teams, Steuben A. C. and Norwood A. C. preferred. All communications should ba addressed to Jamea McCormick, manager of tha Emerson A. C., Emerson Place, Brooklyn. The line-up is: McCormick, pitcher; Quinn, catcher; G. Saamen, first base; Martin, second basa; Farrell, shortstop; J. Seamen, third basa; J. McKinley, laft field; R. McKinley, centre field; N. Pullin, right field.

CYCLISTS AT WAR TO GET CONTROL

National Amateur Federation Hopes to Oust National Association.

N. C. A. HAS THE UPPER HAND

Disqualified Riders Form New Association After Old Body Assumes Charge of Road Racing.

Rival cycling organizations promise a lively tussle for the control of road and track racing in the season just beginning. On the one side is the old National Cycling Association, which virtually took the place of the League of American Wheelmen, and on the other the National Federation of Amateur Cyclists. The latter sprang into being only last week at a meeting held in the clubhouse of the Brower Wheelmen, 98 Greenwich Avenue.

The opposition to the long-established organization is the outcome of a movement of the latter to assume supervision of road meetings. According to Chairman R. F. Kelsey of the Board of Control this was forced upon the association by the complaints made against a number of road cyclists and protests lodged as to their amateur status. Accordingly the clubs were asked what action would suit them, and out of sixty-five organizations all but four voted to assume control of road racing.

The vote of the clubs wns so overwhelming that official notification was sent to the clubs by Chairman Kelsey under date of April 6. On top of this a number of riders were declared to be professionals, the list including Charles Mock, Louis J. Weintz, Arthur R. Wilcox, Walter Raleigh, Fred T. Warner, Franklin Fisher, Arthur E. Rhodes, Victor J. Lind, John Eubank, Carl Ericson, and O. C. Brandes.

It was this summary action, brought about by stake racing on the Coney Island Boulevard, that stirred those declared professionals to action. They had a host of sympathizers, and the new National Federation of Amateur Cyclists was easily formed to oppose what C. F. Reuf of the Bay View Wheelmen, Chairman of the Federation, chnracterizes as the high-handed proceedings of the National Cycling Association.

It is on the question of affiliation that Chairman Kelsey believes the group of malcontents will strike a snag. By written articles of agreement the National Cycling Association is affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union, the Federation of American Motorcyclists, the American Automobile Association, and their kindred bodies in this country and abroad with the Union Cyclists Internationals. A person suspended or expelled by the N. C. A. would have practically every legitimate and recognized sport throughout the world closed to him.

As matters stand, amateur riders are between two fires. The National Cycling Association, however, means to force issues. It will discipline in no uncertain fashion riders who race in unsanctioned meets and will particularly take a hand in the great Irvington-Millburn race on Decoration Day.

As an indication that the riders value their National association several have protested to Chairman M. L. Bridgman, New York Athletic Club, of the Board of Appeals, and will have their cases tried. At present both sides are working to line up the cycling clubs favorable to their side of the controversy.

English Cities Adopt P. S. A. L. Plans.

Tha plans and objects of the Public Schools Athletic League are being copied in England, with the result that several leagues are now in process of formation. London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, and other big cities are much interested in the athletic development of the New York schoolboys. The leagues will be formed on similar lines to that of the Public Schools Athletic League. It is intended to make intercity contests a feature of the leagues and include all the leading branches of sport in the competition. At the last intercity football game played between the schoolboy Association teams of London and Glasgow over 20,000 spectators witnessed the game.

Beckmann to Head Sunday School A.L.

H. C. Beckmann of Yale has been appointed the physical director of the Sunday School Athletic League, and will have complete charge of the work of the boy athletes who are competing in the games under the auspices of the Sunday schools. He has been identified for several years, since his graduation from Yale, in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is located at the West Side Branch, and has given considerable attention to development of athletes there.

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CAMERONS TAKE FINAL GAME.

Boys' Club Defeated for Soccer Championship, 5 to 3—Other Games.

Five "soccer" football games were played yesterday. In the final round for the cup of the New York Amateur Association Football League at Bronx Oval the Camerons defeated the Boys' Club by 5 goals to 3. The Camerons, by their victory, hold the championship for another year. The championship match of the Metropolitan Football League series, contested on Ontario Field, resulted in a victory for the Caledonians over the New York Thistles by 5 goals to 2. At the Core, Staten Island, Brooklyn played a tie game with the team from the steamship Carmania. Two schoolboy teams played a close match at Flatbush, Lenox defeating Macon by 4 goals to 2. At Van Cortlandt the Cameron Reserves won from the steamship Oceanic, 4—0.

Two matches will be played by the Camerons at Van Cortlandt Park this afternoon, when the Reserves will meet the team of the steamship Carmania at 2:30 P. M. This game will be followed by a match between the champion Camerons and the eleven of the steamship Philadelphia at 4 o'clock. Line-up:

Camerons, 5.	Positions.	Boys' Club, 3.
Ensor	Goal	Smolick
Guthrie	Right back	Rouse
Pierson	Left back	Kessler
Clark	Right half back	Benzing
Hastings	Centra half back	Banning
Ewen	Left half back	Mutter
Isaac	Outside right	Espisito
Lane	Inside right	Santer
Cameron	Centre forward	Oakley
Hogan	Inside left	Hein
Goodman	Outside left	Lelliott

Goals—Cameron, (2,) Goodman, Lane, Hogan. Referee—W. T. Greene.

N. Y. Thistles, 2.	Position.	Caledonians, 5.
Craig	Goal	Extance
Todd	Right back	Neill
Hutchinson	Left back	McKinley
Shanks	Right half back	Gordon
Porter	Centre half back	McGee
Reilly	Left half back	Maxwell
Coville	Outside right	Taylor
Farquar	Inside right	Wilson
Turner	Centre forward	Tait
Devine	Inside left	Martin
McNeill	Outside left	Maull

Goals—Coiville, Turner, Tait (2,) Taylor (2,) Martin. Time of game—Halves of forty-five minutes.

Brooklyns, 1.	Position.	Carmania, 1.
Gray	Goal	Cain
Milne	Right back	Zeland
Williams	Left back	Thompsan
H. Owen	Right halfback	Griffiths
Graham	Centre halfback	Tyler
W. Owen	Left halfback	Lloyd
Brown	Outside right	Hennesy
Stiles	Inside right	Smith
Watts	Centre forward	Ditchfield
Jones	Inside left	Hughes
Tierney	Outside left	Naylor

Goals—Watts, Brooklyn; Tyler, Carmania. Time of game—45-minute halves.

Lenox A. C., 4.	Position.	Macon A. C., 2
Monahan	Goal	Savage
McNeill	Right back	Belmaine
Ferrell	Left back	Mitchell
Carter	Right half back	Duncan
Minnick	Centre half back	Davis
Jacoby	Left half back	Stide
McCall	Outside right	McArthur
Gilchrist	Inside right	Craig
Mead	Centre forward	Sherrer
Noland	Inside right	Manning
Phillip	Outside left	Holmes

Goals—Minnick, Jacoby, McCall, Gilchrist, Stide, McArthur. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Camerons, 4.	Position.	SS. Oceanic, 0.
Lane	Goal	Blount
McArthur	Right back	Jones
E. Shaw	Left back	Little
Sharp	Right half back	Tate
F. Shaw	Centre half back	Bailey
Dorward	Right half back	Gration
Crowe	Outside right	Bowles
Cameron	Inside right	Tully
Sinclair	Centre	Evans
Marshall	Inside left	Bechel
Kirkwood	Outside left	Ducey

Goals—Dorward, Sinclair, Marshall, Kirkwood. Referee—Mr. James, SS Oceanic. Linesmen—Messrs. McBride and Johnson.

Yale Beats Harvard at Chess.

Yale's graduates again triumphed over those of Harvard in the return match at chess on eight boards contested at the Yale Club, on Fifth Avenue, by the score of 5 games to 3. This victory, though complete, was not quite so crushing as in the first meeting, when Old Eli's sons won by 6 to 2. J. Herbert Watson, President of the Brooklyn Chess Club, headed the Yale team, and won his game. A. S. Jameson of the intercollegiate teams of 1904 and 1905 and L. Arnstein of the team of 1895 also assisted the Yale Club.

Daniels's English Championship Plans

C. M. Daniels will not be abla to compete in the world's mile championship in England in July. Daniels cannot go abroad at that time. He will be able to compete in the 220-yard race in August, leaving here for England on August 10, and remaining long enough to defend his title in the 100-yard race in September. Daniels will compete just before he sails for England in the National American championships to be contested at Jamestown during tha first week in August.

BUSY POLO SEASON AT VAN CORTLANDT

Squadron A Will Invite College Teams for Tournament Matches.

HANDICAPS FOR TROOPERS

Yale and Harvard Arranging University Games at Myopia Club in June.

College polo is very likely to be revived this year at Van Cortlandt Park under the auspices of the Squadron A Polo Club. Teams have recently been organized at Yale and Harvard, and plans are now being arranged to hold one, and perhaps two, university polo matches in June, on the grounds of the Myopia Club, near Boston. Two years ago, when Yale and Princeton had polo teams, Squadron A arranged a series of intercollegiate polo games at Van Cortlandt Park, and they aroused wide interest. Efforts were made at Harvard at that time to organize a team, but nothing was accomplished but the presence of Raymond Belmont, at Harvard, who is a frequent player at Meadow Brook during the season, in addition to several young players who practice at Myopia, has led to the formation of a good team. Yale also has several creditable players, including C. P. Dixon and Howard Phipps, who have appeared in several local club events for the last year or two, the former being a member of the Rockaway Club and Phipps of Meadow Brook.

J. O. Nichols, chairman of the Squadron A Polo Committee stated yesterday that with the addition of a number of new players in the Polo Club a more active polo season had been planned for the present season at Van Cortlandt than in previous years. It is the intention of the committee to have a regular match every Saturday. Invitations will be extended to neighboring club teams for special matches, and a series of inter-troop games will also be held. Mr. Nichols has offered a cup for a troop competition next month, and offers of several other cups have been made.

A committee from the squadron will visit West Point within a few days to make arrangements for the game to be played there on May 25 with the military team. Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, the West Point Commandant and the delegate from the army polo club, is taking great interest in West Point polo this season, and a number of officers are practicing for the team, in addition to several cadets. A return game will be played on the Van Cortlandt field in October.

Post Office Clerks' Athletic Games.

The members of the New York Post Office Clerks' Association have formed an athletic association and will hold a sat of games at Celtic Park on Sunday, June 2. Many prominent athletes have promised to compete. The special features will be the weight-throwing contest and half-mile inter-city relay. The events are: open-100-yard dash, 440-yard run 880-yard run, one-mile run, hop, skip, and jump, and all-around weight contest. Closed-100-yard dash, 600-yard run, and half-mile relay. Gaelic football and baseball will be included in the programme.

ENGLISH AIRSHIP RACE.

Will Form Part of the Programme for British Olympic Games.

Lord Desborough and Sir Charles Howard Vincent have been appointed English delegates to the International Olympic Games Committee, which will meet at The Hague to-morrow. The principal subject for discussion by the committee is the programme and regulations of the London Olympiad, which is to be held in London in July, 1908. It has been practically decided by the British Olympic Association to have an airship race in connection with the games. Rev. T. de Conrey Lolfan, one of the leading members of the association, is authority for the statement that a long distance race will be arranged, starting from the Stadium, which is to be erected at Shepherd's Bush, London.

Harvard-Columbia Race Grandstand.

The Harvard Athletic Association has determined to erect a grandstand on the Charles River, opposite the finish of the two-mile course over which her crew will row the scheduled race with the Columbia University eight on May 11. Harvard is especially anxious to get into the best shape for the Columbia race, believing it will afford the best sort of preparation for the race with Cornell at Ithaca on Memorial Day.

C. B. Johnstone Heads Leander B.

C. B. Johnstone, President of the Cambridge University Boat Club, has been elected Captain of the Leander crew for the coming season and will head the boat that will make an effort to regain the Grand Challenge Cup lost to Belgium last year. It is expected that an exceptionally strong list of oarsmen will be available for the crew this year, both from Oxford and Cambridge past and present crews.

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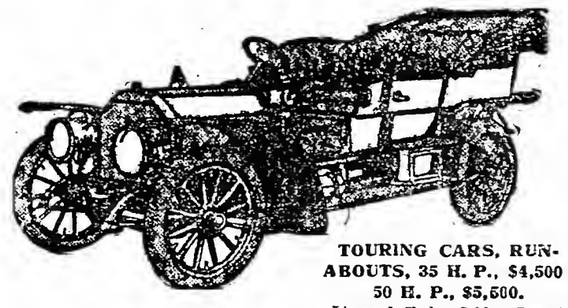

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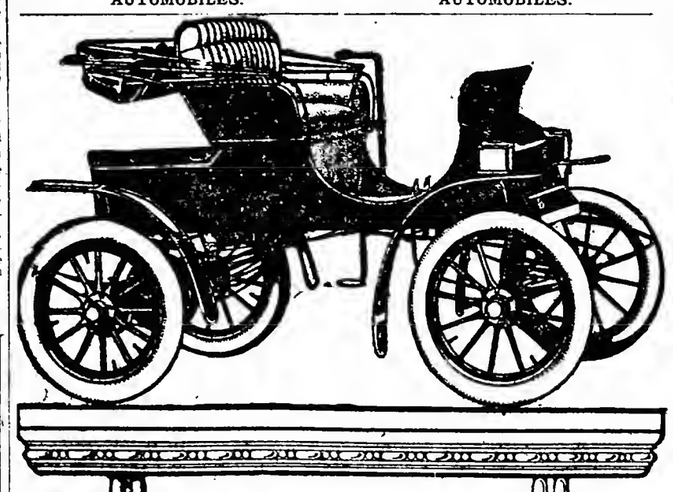

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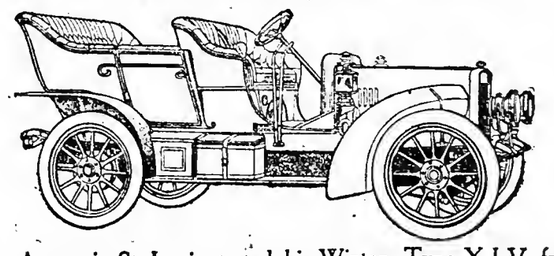

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WORLD'S RECORD BY SCHOOLBOY

Talbott Throws Twelve-Pound Hammer 190 Feet 9 Inches in Princeton Games.

MERCERSBURG VICTORS AGAIN

Excellent Records Are Made In All the Events While Close Contests Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 20.—A world's record was created at the Princeton interscholastic games to-day, in which Mercersburg Academy again won the championship trophy easily from the best schoolboy athletes in the Middle States, outside of New York. The new record was made by Talbott, the giant Mercersburg boy, who throws the hammer and puts the shot. He hurled the twelve-pound shot from a regulation circle without follow 190 feet 9 inches, bettering the throw made by Tom Shevlin six years ago by over 8 feet. Talbott also won the shot put and, incidentally broke John R. De Witt's interscholastic record for the twelve-pound contest by over a foot. He put the missile 49 feet 8 inches.

From the standpoint of the excellence of the performances and the closeness of the competitions the meet was the best that has ever been held at Princeton. All the events were well contested, and in nearly every case the records made were close to the best interscholastic standards. J. R. Kilpatrick of Phillips Andover carried off the honors next to Talbott, winning one event and securing two seconds and a third, making a total of 13 points for his team. He won the high hurdles, was second in the low and the broad jump, and third in the shot put. The winners follow:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Black, Mercersburg. Time—10 3-5 seconds.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Black, Mercersburg. Time—23 3-5 seconds.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Hoffstetter, Central High School. Time—54 4-5 seconds.

880-Yard Run—Won by Paull, Mercersburg. Time—2:12 3-5.

One-Mile Run—Won by Paull, Mercersburg. Time—4:49 1-5.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Strong, Hill School. Time—10:48.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Kilpatrick, Andover. Time—16 seconds.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Haydock, Central High School. Time—27 seconds.

High Jump—Won by Stiles, Mercersburg. Height—5 feet 3 inches.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Hall, Mercersburg. Distance—21 feet 7¾ inches.

Pole Vault—Bleistein, Hill School, and Gamble, Tome Institute. Height—10 feet 6 inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot—Won by Talbott, Mercersburg. Distance—49 feet 8 inches.

Throwing 12-Pound Hammer—Won by Talbott, Mercersburg. Distance—190 feet 9 inches.

One-Mile Relay Race—Won by Central High School.

Schoolboys in Dual Meet.

In order to develop good athletic material St. Gabriel's School and Public School No. 49 held a set of games at St. Gabriel's Park, Thirty-fifth Street and Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The events, which were spiritedly contested, attracted a large attendance. Summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by J. Crockett, Public School No. 49; J. McDermott, St. Gabriel's School, second; E. Eustis, St. Gabriel's School, third.

60-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by E. Gallagher, St. Gabriel's School; S. Reub, St. Gabriel's School, second; S. Griffith, St. Gabriel's School, third.

176-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by E. Crockett; E. Eustis, second; R. Dowdell, St. Gabriel's School, third.

352-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by E Gallagher; J. McGinn, St. Gabriel's School, second; B. Dowdell, St. Gabriel's School, third.

Half-Mile Run, Senior.—Won by J. Simberg, St. Gabriel's School; E. Molyneaux, St. Gabriel's School, second; R. Hyland, St. Gabriel's School, third.

Relay Race, Handicap, Senior.—Won by St. Gabriel's School, first team, E. Gallagher, S. Reub, J. McGinn, and B. Dowdell, (scratch;) second team St. Gabriel's School, J. Kenny, S. Griffith, J. McGuire, and R. Dowdell, (scratch;) Public School No. 49, second team, J. Crockett, J. McDermott, S. Gleason, and J. McShane, (60 yards,) third.

Pole Vault.—R. Anderson, St. Gabriel's School, and P. McShane, Public School No. 49, tied with a vault of 7 feet 1 inch; A. Kelleher, St. Gabriel's School, second, height of 6 feet 9 inches.

The basket ball match between the Hopper Five and St. Gabriel's School was won by the Hopper Five by a score of 28 to 14.

YOUNG ATHLETES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The games of the Recreation Centres are to be held some time in May in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. The Recreation Centres number something like thirty in Greater New York. They derive their names from the playgrounds in the various schools where working boys can go in the evening and enjoy the benefits of the library and gymnasium. The use of the gymnasium and baths, however, is restricted exclusively to club members.

Superstition even prevails among schoolboys. Recently Public School No. 77 presented the champion midget relay team with white caps on which the number of the school is embossed. These caps are invariably worn during the games, but the youngsters think that a hoodoo worse than the slang numeral "23" is attached to them. In the Poly Prep meet they found the handicap too great to even get them a place, and in the Irish-American meet one of the team fell. In the future the boys will run without their caps.

In order to make the training of the boys of Public School No. 6 interesting a novel idea was introduced last winter by L. Peyser and B. Lane, athletic directors of the school. Indoor meets were held in the gymnasium and the class scoring the most number of points was presented with a banner purchased by means of the Athletic Association fund. The scheme has worked well, for it has succeeded in keeping interest in athletics alive, at the same time aiding the boys to keep in excellent trim.

To illustrate the effect of athletics on the rising generation a little incident is worth chronicling. A boy who had been an inveterate truant in one of the private schools was sent to Public School No. 77 by his parents. Vice Principal Adler took the youngster in tow and promised that if he would be obedient and diligent in his studies she would give him an opportunity to join the class team. Inside of a week he showed such qualities that he was permitted to figure in athletics and to-day he is one of the ideal pupils of the school. He is never absent from school and seems to be thoroughly reformed. He has since developed into an excellent runner.

The New York Athletic Club Trophy will be awarded for one year to the school scoring the greatest number of points, 5 for the first, 3 for second, 2 for third, and 1 for fourth. The Richard Webber, Jr., Relay Trophy will be awarded for one year for winning the 880-yard relay. The Evert Jansen Wendell Relay Trophy will go to the school winning the heavyweight class relay event.

Through graduation, Public School No. 6 has lost some of its crack athletes, particularly J. Maher, R. Unger S. Aveline, S. Frank, J. McCauley, and J. Donegan. D. B. Lane and Lazarus Peyser, however, are hard at work developing new timber for the lower grades, and they are of the opinion that the new candidates will more than fill the gap left vacant by the retiring representatives.

A. Patte, one of the best sprinters in Public School No. 77, really believes that he was born under a comet. In two recent events, with victory in his grasp, within sight of the final tape Patte fell each time. Patte, who is but 14 and possessed of the material that hard bumps and annoying rebuffs cannot disturb, is going to try again. He has learned to smile at his adverses and hopes to annex many new laurels before next season.

The baseball team of Public School No. 6 is composed of the following players: J. Cahill, pitcher; R. Surdez, catcher; S. Rosencheln, first base; J. McLaughlin, second base; E. Donegan, shortstop; W. Vaughan, third base; T. de Ona, centre field; J. Gorman, left field; T. McManus, right field. The team cannot boast of the strong battery it had last year, but, according to Manager and Coach L. Peyser, it ought to show up exceptionally well.

The annual outdoor games of Public School No. 80, 134th and 133th Streets and Lenox Avenue, will be held on Saturday, May 18, at Pastime Oval, Ninetieth Street and Avenue A. The open events will include: 75-yard dash, 95 pounds limit; 100-yard run, handicap, no weight limit; 220-yard run, handicap, no weight limit; 360-yard relay, (novice,) 80 pounds limit, and invitation relay for championship of B schools, 440 yards, open to Public Schools Nos. 2, 7, 34, 39, 75, 88, and 103.) The winning school will receive a silver cup. The other prizes are: Open Events—Gold, silver, and bronze die medals to first, second and third. Closed Events—Silver die medal to first, and bronze die medal to second.

Little Leslie Killeen of Public School No. 77, who weighs about forty pounds, has announced his intention of trying to qualify for the eighty-pound relay. Principal Page says that Leslie is made of the stuff that counts in these progressive days and intends to encourage the lad.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BASEBALL.

Youngsters Keen for the Opening of the Outdoor Season.

To gain a fair idea of how firm a hold basketball has on the boys attending the public grammar schools in Greater New York one has only to consider the fact that at least 1,380 pupils are actively engaged in the sport. There are ninety-two teams, with an average of fifteen players to each team. For each team put in the field there are at least 100 lads striving for positions, making a sum total of 13,800 enthusiasts.

In 1906 the city appropriated $500,000 for permanent athletic fields, equipping them for the use of public school boys. These grounds have been purchased and are now being graded, and will, it is understood, be completed this Spring. Probably two of them will be used by the end of the current year. One is in a portion of Crotona Park, Borough of the Bronx, and the other is located in Astoria, L. I., just at the end of Ninety-second Street ferry.

The modern puble school lad is a sincere baseball enthusiast in every sense of the word. He is heart and soul in the sport, and never overlooks a chance to further the welfare of the team he happens to represent, or is interested in, if he can possibly help it. During the Winter the boys were busy making preparations for the present season.

They devised various schemes to secure sufficient money to equip their players with the necessary paraphernalia. Schools Nos. 25, 26, 70, 73, 85, and 55 in Brooklyn have accumulated a fund of $200 from concerts, entertainments, &c. Out of this sum they have rented Saratoga Field, Saratoga Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, for two afternoons during each week.

Public School Championship Meets.

The elementary schools' novice and championship games, arranged by the Public School Athletic League, will be decided at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on June 1 and June 15. The events will be:

50-Pound Class—50-yard dash, running high jump, running broad jump, and 360-yard relay (four-boy team.)

95-Pound Class—60-yard dash, running high jump, running broad jump, and 440-yard relay (four-boy team.)

115-Pound Class —70-yard dash, putting 8-pound shot, running broad jump, and 440-yard relay.

Unlimited Weight Class—100-yard dash, putting 12-pound shot, running high jump, and 880-yard relay (four-boy team.)

French Sculler After Diamond Sculls.

M. Delaplane, the French Sculler, has entered for the Diamond Sculls at Henley, representing the Scientific Nautique de la Basse-Seine, and has begun special training for the contest.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

RUDNICK & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against L. Rudnick & Co., (Corporation,) manufacturers of children's clothing, at 1 Bowery, by three creditors: Harry Mark $233, and Feil Brothers & Adler, $278. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, and admitted its inability to pay its debts. Judge Adams appointed Robert A. Inch receiver of the assets, as the Sheriff has levied on some goods under a writ of replevin for $327. The business was started in 1904 and incorporated June 16, 1906, with a capital stock of $25,000. Assets are estimated ot $4,200.

HENRY F. FISCHER.—Henry F. Fischer, wholesale and retail liquor dealer, of 344 Bowery, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,191, and assets of $5,201, consisting of stock $5,000, accounts $200, and cash $1. The largest creditors are Henry Dahnke & Brother for $6,491, secured by a chattel mortgage. He was formerly employed by Henry Dahnke & Brother for eight years, and bought the business from them in December, 1905.

MONOLITH REINFORCED CONCRETE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Neil has received an execution against the Monolith Reinforced Concrete Company, with an office in the Flatiron Building, for $268 in favor of the Fairbanks Company, but found nothing to levy upon, as the office furniture was claimed as the property of another company. The company was incorporated on July 20, 1905, with a capital stock of $10,000. Frank A. Palen President, and is a subsidiary of the Church Construction Company, which went into the hands of receivers on March 29.

EXCELSIOR AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.—Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court has appointed William H. F. Wood receiver for the Excelsior Automobile Company, formerly of 133 West Thirty-second Street, on application of Jacob Lauer, who obtained a judgment against it on Jan. 25 for damages resulting from a collision. The company bad a capital stock of $6,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Barrow, M. A.—Met. St. Ry. Co. costs, $107.

Beste, G. W.—New Amsterdam Casualty Co., $341.

Druckheimer, Albert and Lizzie—Tessle Johnston, $852.

Brewer, T. C.—Siegel Cooper Co., $37.

Clark, C. B.—Riverside Bank, $292.

Duer, Mary E.—Seatzenhaze, $419.

Dryfoos, Dora—Burta Freundlich, $579.

Dueth, A. J.—M. Klaus, $34.

Epstein, S.—C. E. Innes, $132.

Fuchs, J.—S. Goldstein, $557.

Finkelstein, Rosie—M. Abraham, $237.

Feinberg, J.—Citizens' Trust Co. of Brooklyn, $845.

Friedberg, J.—N. Lyons, $123.

Genet, Caroline—G. E. Sterry et al., $898.

Gross, Rosa—J. Katzenberg, $419.

Garman, D.—H. Schmitts, $305.

Greenwald, S.—J. Meurer, $152.

Harris, H.—N. Lyons, $123.

Hlinks, Erastus A. (not summoned) and Herbert—Riverside Bank, $292.

Jaffe, David and Bashe—A. Levy, costs, $109.

Joyce, H. L.—Manhattan Lightersge and Transportation Co., costs, $13.

Kummel, A.—H. Berkowitch, $350.

Kinsley, M. E.—McCurdy & Norwell Co., $93.

Lamm, W.—Elizabeth Heckman, $132.

Markowitz, A.—H. Abramowitz, $339.

McGuckin, W., Jr.—A. Lewin, $244.

Minark, E.—N. Lyons, $123.

Oppenheim, A.—H. Lilly, $343.

Perlman, May—Johnnna Goodstein, $868.

Polstein, I.—Same, $668.

Porter, H.—Pontiac, Oxford & Northern R. R. Co. et al., $169,159.

Roman, H.—S. Schinger et al, $537.

Rosenberg, J.—Citizens' Trust Co. of Brooklyn, $845.

Rose, L.—N. Morris et al, $71.

Robinson, S., (not summoned)—N. Lyons, $123.

Slater, I., and F.—A. A. Schlickerman, $233.

Simms, Louis, Virginia—Inter. St. Ry. Co., costs, $107.

Sire, M. L.—Pease & Elliman, $136.

Solomon, E.—M. N. Clement, costs, $108.

Sarno, R.—Calvert Con. Co., $70.

Taller, E. N.—J. Kntzenberg, $419.

Tshepe, A.—H. Steiner et al, $1,111.

Thompson, Bertha D.—Equitable Life Ins. Co. of the U. S., costs, $97.

Umberfeld, J. C.—Riverside Bank, $280.

Vassilindes, Bella C.—Riverside Bank, $292.

Welles, F. M.—A. H. Cutler, $429.

Hercules Realty Co.—L. Grecnky et al, $172.

Eden Con. Co.—O. La Cagnina et al, $117.

N. Y. City Ry. Co.—T. F. Norton, $981.

The Mercantile Survey Co.—M. N. Clement, $1,881.

The Edison Elec. Illum. Co. of N. Y.—Sarah A. Bly, $140.

The Auto Mart—A. Marshall, $1,264.

Crescent Mercantile & Realty Co.—W. McShane Co., $303.

Schaeffer, Carroll Con. Co.—Manhattan Glass Tile Co., $506.

Pearl Realty & Con. Co.—Johanna Goodstein, $568.

City Real Estate Co.—J. M. Jones et al, costs, $22.

N. Y. City Ry. Co.—Ellen Coffey, $1,313.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Alexander, James J.—J. McKesson Jr., et al., Dec. 21, 1897, (canceled,) $548.

Same—W. H. Abbott, Dec. 21, 1897, (canceled,) $86.

Flanagan, J.—J. C. Rodgers, Jan. 22, 1902, $301.

Guilfoy, Somuel, Charice R. Partridge, and Sidney Hoey and Olof L. Peterson—A. J. Waldam, Feb. 25, 1901, $918.

Jacobson, Israel—J. Cohen et al., Oct. 29, 1897, $81.

Loechner, O.—C. W. Lang, Oct. 14, 1897, $116.

Same—Same, Nov. 5, 1897, $92.

MacLaurin, Archibald B.—M. Cameron, Nov. 16, 1906, $562.

Secor, Ida C.—G. Shields, May 8, 1905, $1,011.

Ward, Caroline T.—B. C. Mary, Dec. 31, 1906, $185.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, April 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Jury calendar. Preferred causes. 17—Craig-Press Pub Co. 45—Franzen-Merritt & Chapman D & W Co. 49—Moen-Crucible Steel Co of Am. 54—Maptea-N Y, N H & H R R Co. 65—Cooper-Canadian Imp Co. 67—Berthold-Burton. 68—Coburn-Taylor Mfg and Ant Writing Paper Co. 75—Stewart-Libberg. 81—Cloutte-Murphy Varnish Co. 84—Fisk-Graham.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J. —Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Prefered causes. 57—Goldsmith-Merritt. 350 — Hanis-Keystone Coal and Coke Co. 355—Jackson-Pullman. 102—Dunne-Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 62—Billinger-Clyde S S Co. 63—Fishburn-eame.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Casee to be tried by the court without a jury. 393—Gulbanklan-Stranahan. 400—Newhall-Anderson. 387—U S-Aetna Indemnity Co. 842—Jacobs-Slre.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Ray, J. —Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. 7—U S Fastener-Caesar. 16—Platt-Harrow Co. 16—Nat Casket Co-Stolts-Sleeman-Shiffer. 17—Asbestos Co-John Manville Co. 22—Leonard-Simplex. 25—Couch-N Y Woven Wire M Co. 30—Shepard-Eidman. 35—Singer-de Grivicic. 39—McDonald-Hulquist. 40—McDonald-Safety. 58—Prineas-Granfield. 59 — Benzinger-Steinhauser. 29—Bell-Elec Mfg Co. 32—Thomson-Houston-Western Elec Co. 38—Martin-Wall. 63—Lyons-Bank of Discount.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 16, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Disc harges in bankruptcy. 8986—Peter Baker. 9694—Rosa Levy. 9435—Kendinger & Klapper. 9563—Thos. F. Hayes. 9520—Herman Price. 9608—Pauline Koch. 9294—Mat. F. Donohue 9612—Jos. D. Crowan. 9543—Wm. Hinrichs. 9631—Jacob H. Oppenheimer 9561—Sam. Katzenhaze. A. Lucey. Under objection. 9359—Aaron Hiller. 8942—Judah Goodman. 8897—Wash I. Kilpatrick. 9328—Thos. Raber. 9475—Jacob Quinn. 9430—Brnndt & Morrison. Adjourned casee. 9237—Philip Chalt. 8943—Clare E. Page. 8586—Sellert & Rosner. 7103—Schoenfeld & Gordon. 9344—Henry Strober. Involuntary cases. 9717—Pettibone Armstrong Mfg Company. 9613—Petition—The Welch-Davis Glass Co. Motione at 2 P. M. In re Somi. Townsburg, Adolph Drillman, Breslauer & Jacoby, K. J. Willis Co., Wileox & Co., Haine & Horowitz, Broadway Hotel Co., Frank M. Harned, Ellis Goldberg, Wm. Farmer Co., Kantrowitz & Kinetz, Decker & Lonsyear, Pratt, the Columbia Bk, Fredrichs & S. Meyer, Horowitz, Michell Speranza, Armstrong, Walls & Co., North Side Brew Co., Page Price, Thos. Raber, Abraham Friedman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 101, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 148—Hastorf-S S La Savoie. 83—McDonough-S S Sif. 114—Manhelm Ins Co-S S Amsterdam. 111—Bulger-tugs Pencoyd and Gilkinson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J. —Opens in Room 109, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. 280—Mead-Darling.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, April 22.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term — Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Strauss-Dilg. 2—In the matter of Molr. 3—Murroy-Westchester Elec Ry. 4—Duchans-Uvalde Paving Co. 5—Hagan-Dotsame. 6—Irvin's Sons-Unsell. 7—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co-Cummings. 8—In the matter of Tremont. 9—Aul-Aul. 10—Finn-Twombley Co. 11—Huntley-Button Sew Attachment Co. 12—Liebing-Liebing. 13—Knubel-Knubel. 14—Peirson-Gorham. 15—Equitable Life Ins Co-Hall. 16—Stanberry-Andrews. 17—Edwin Imer-Alamo E Power & Mill Co. 18—Nevius-Nevius. 20—Lese-Horwitz. 21—Bornstein-Central Union Gas Co. 22 to 71—Gas cases. 72—Herrick - Metropolis Const Co. 73—City Real Estate Co-MacFarland. 74—Bronson-Real Estate Co-MacFarland. 75—Smith-Seaboard Air Line Ry. 76—Herbst-Hebbard. 77—Kelly-Tattle. 78—In the matter of West 168th St, &c. 79—In the matter of West 176th St, &c. 80—In the matter of Bathgate Av, &c. 81—Schenkel-Cooper. 82—Bergman-Werblin. 83—Franklin-Hart. 84—Same-same. 85—In the matter of West 15th and 16th Sts, &c. 87—Colonial Distributing Co-Tuch. 88—Dwight-Lawrence. 89—Mills-Nassau Bank of N Y. 90—City Real Estate Co-Malcom. 91—United Furnishing Co-Stout. 92—Stewart-Ennis. 93—Josephs-U S Fidelity and Guaranty. 94—Payne-Siebrecht. 95—Roberts-Mills. 96—Kozlik-Baumgarten. 97—Cowperthwait-Ministers, Elders, Deacons, &c. 98—Royal-Landenberger. 99—Same-same. 100—Kunter-N Y Granite Brick Co. 101—Du Rois-Frankel. 102—Clark-Addick. 103—In the matter of 15th and 18th Sts, N R. 104—Ledger-Munro. 106—County Holding Co-Munro. 106—Rassevelt-Rossevelt, Jr. 107—City of N Y-Underhill. 108—Chryetie-Janney. 109—Seph-Rodman. 110—Davis-Friedman. 111—Krause-Greenberg. 112—Conlan - Ferguson. 113—Burdach-Unlon Real Est & Tr Co. 114—Barbiere-Pietro Iele. 115—Brandy-Cowin Co. 116—Wollin-Dalley. 117—In the matter of Int Comm of Y M C A. 118—Egan-Doll Mfg Co. 119—Beer-Orthaus. 120—Ferrentino-Cangiano. 121 — Gallagher - Stewnn. 122—Williams-I' S Drying Eng Co. 124—Same-same. 125—McIntyre-N Y City Ry. 126—Carney-same. 127—Briddy-same. 128—Mattes-same. 129—City of N Y-Plum & Atwood Mfg Co. 130 to 152—City of N Y cases. 153—Badley-Barrows. 154—City of N Y-Rice. 155—Safe Deposit Co. of N Y and D, N Y. 156—People, &c-Kipp. 156—In the matter of Morgan. 157—Royal Chocolate Candy Co-Poolos. 158—Dale-Dale 159—Higgins - Levy Bldg Co. 160—Duram-Van Wagner-Linn Const Co. 161—Ensign-Ensign. 162—Mitchell - Ryley-Wilson Grocer. 163—Same-McFarnell-Elec Mfg Co. 164—Same - same. 165—Rothenstein - Rothenstein. 166—Smith-Anderson. 167—Reiss-Peligor. 168—De Costa-N Y Elec Wk Union. 169—White-White. 170—Longacre A C-Bingham. 171—Gordon-Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar called at 10:15 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Casee to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Maclean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term.) Adjourned to April 29.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Blanchard, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. 1—Angelo Laudiero, 2—Enrico Pasoli, 3—James Cassidy. Pleadings. 1—Nicolo Longo, Joseph Scannella, Philip Polnia. 2—Joseph Mendel. 3—Henry Lang. 4—William Jones. 5—Harry Silverstein. 6—John A Hadden. 7—Lillian Mumford. 8—Edward McKeon. 9—Joseph Henry. 10—Charles Micalokey, Arthur Jacobs. 11—James J Manuel. 12—Emma Mitchell. 13—Stafano Gelsrdi. 14—Antonio Mancino. 15—Vincenzn Bonelto. 16—Vincenzo Violano. 17—Giovanni Esposito. 18—Leo Rerastis. 19—Amosio Francesco. 20—Cologero Barasilla. 21—Bruno Flore. 22—Thomas Alexandro. 23—Giuseppe Rizzo. 24—Negi Gagliani. 25—Francesco Brusano. 26—Frank Savoni. 27—John Dunante.

SUPREME COURT—Trinl Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 2978—Washburn-Washburn. 3627—Myers-Herd. 3539—Koehler-Oakes Manufoturing Co. 3072—Mechanics' Nat Bk, Hoboken, vs. Same. 3991—Heywnrd Co-St John. 3324—Bernbaum-Mut Life Ins Co. 2928—Smith-Anderson. 3571—Gerard, Sons & Co-Rechnitz. 3546—Katz-Friedman. 2677—Kohl-Jetter. 3573—Sherry-Proal. 3565—McKesson-Vredenburgh.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. No. 1—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 695—Hoes-N Y City Ry. 896—Moses-Lane. 857—Sanitate-N Y City Ry. 2243—Draper-Int R T Co. 739—Lake-N Y City Ry. 804—Nichols-Inter Rap Tran Co. 807—Gallagher-N Y City Ry. 818—Mang-same. 820—Pearsall-City of N Y, &c. 832—Wolf-same. 835—Grant-Union Railway of New York. 830—Moses. 856—Earley-N Y Centrnl & H R R R. 851—Brown-N Y City Ry. 853—Rnbadan-Inion Ry. 854—Noskes-N Y C & H R R R. 859—Connelly-N Y City Ry. 701—Williams-Un Ry. 864—Stone-same. 866—Wolf-emme. 876—Conroy-N Y City Ry. 881—Cullen-same. 884—McLean-same. 886—Brewster-same. 893—Fenisong-samc. 900—Free-same. 901—Weinberg-same. 814—Gray-N Y City Ry. 847—Drucher-same. 801—Kotchen-B, Q Co & Sub Ry. 460—Newhoff-Met St Ry. 704—Christensen-N Y C & H R R R Co. 448—Gilbert-N Y City Ry. 458—Same-rame. 349—Cohen-Union Ry. 912—Heuser-same. 922—Gath-N Y City Ry. 935—Pelaginn-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar. 1857.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Casee to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar No. 2. To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M.

"Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial." Inquest. 501—Smith-City of N Y, 1008—Smith-Morris. 421—Folman-Cook. 401—Campbell-N Y Herald Co. 677—Fortune-Am Ice Co. 2069—Tittle-Tangeman. 1140 — Payne-Siebrecht. 1395—Warnsr-Milliken. 1403—McIntyre-Burns. 1427—Ginsberg-McGrath. 1431 — Edelstein-Shortland. 1404—O'Neill-Neribert. 1465—Fostersame. 1407—Cansullo-Lenox Con Co. 1413—King-Cummins. 1429—Reisler-Springer. 3526—Opper-Dagega. 1319—Tierno-Weiss. 1189—Farrell-Scott. 1190 — Leonard-eame. 1447—Murphy-Lutus. 816—Murphy-Winan Co. 763—Maloney-Weiss. The following causee will not be called until 4 P. M.: 699—Amory-Vreeland. 1237—Kear-Sheffield Farms Slawson-Decker Co. 1245—Schmidt-City of N Y. 791—Colliver-Johnson. 381 — Hunter-Proctor 278—Sobel-Kieley. 1007—Rawson-City of N Y. 664—Tudemann-eame. 459—Monahan-Goertz. 4238—Davern-City of N Y. 1284—Conodourie-Robinson. 639—Banke-City of N Y. 806—Stern-same. 807 — Same-same. 809—Samesame. 910—Chamberlain-Stein. 573—Kohn-Yetter. 585—Walert-Young. 1480—Home Ins Co-N Y Gas & Elec Light, Heat & Power Co. 811—Dupont-Realty Mortgage Co. 1479—Sherwood-Doelger. 1331 — Haas-Palmer. 312—Brussel-Lewie. 604 — Kelly-Wolf. 1899 — Pendery-Zelmer. 927—Bensinger-Zimmerman. 316—Davidson-Limbenamn. 207—Lawrence-N Y Trans Co. 842—Jacobs-Slre. 935—Krause-City of N Y. 820—Hines-Terwilliger. 1880½—Friedenberg-Stein. 1420—Jolliffe-Miller. 1374—Rabinowitz-Flinn. 550 — Savage-Warren Featherbone Co. 1389—Rosenthel-Ward. 1391—Dornig-Brown. 1434—Cohen-Harburger. 1470—Stone-Swart-Standard Gas Light Co. 1471—Stewart-same. 1400—Rogers-Colenan. 1401—Rogers-Zimmerman. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar. 1075.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until April 23, at 2 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 225—Fuller-Highland. 1756—Greer-Claflin. 1518—Peacock-Clark. 3349—Shayne-Shayne. 434—Spear-Hirshbein. 840—Kimball-Penn R R. 1261—Pulis-Fountain.

The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 2533—Gearty-Mayor of N Y. 2763—Clement-Marson. 1121—Morris-Lindenborg. 1737—Sheehan-Vosburg Mfg Co. 1666—Irving-Zimmerman. 638½—Sand Foundation Corp of America-Mead Mfg Co. 1411—McDonald-Mackay.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV., Greenheum, J.—Opene at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calender for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calender for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M. 23—Lengbeck-Bruns. Janet McGuire, Margaret C. Maguire, John Malkein, George T. Lesird, Rollins H. Sydul. At 2:30 P. M.: Jacob Daunl, Margaret Ward, Isaac Wells, Bridget Halrd.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, Hall of Records Building. Contested will: 2314—Mary R. Conton.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Court opens at 10 A. M. Case on 1063—Buckelmeln-State Bank. 7502—Gonsenheln-Hecht. 2365—Schmall - Schwimmer. 2366—Mitchell-Hall. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2024—Finley-Int St Ry. 2385—Pettit-Anenlgene. 2386—Rublin-Elkins. 2337—Cormack-N Y, N H & H R R. 2383—Scully-Wolff. 1550—Greenberg-Hearst. 1028—Dorsey-Met St Ry. 2391—Broeder-Union Ry. 2392—McGlone-same. 2389—O'Connor-Int St Ry. 2390—Same-same. 2388—Benfer-N Y City Ry. 2350—Skolkin-Bernstein. 2360—Blinlich-N Y City Ry. 2361—Kosdin-Futzel. 2362—Ratzenberg-N Y City Ry. 2393—Goldberg-same. 2394—Same-same. 2395—Lesser-Lenbsky. 1073—Stern-N Y City Ry. 447—Lachaume-Int St Ry. 2171—Lyon-Alston. 2381—Allen-Int R T Co. 6142½—Wilkes-Gallagher. 632—Herzfeld-Weiss & Klaw Co. 1223—Muller-N Y City Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day: 2160—Norwood-The Preferred Accident Ins. 2050—Helfer-N Y City Ry. 2143—Goldstein-Int St. Ry. 2200—Rosa-N Y City Ry. 2240—Schiff-Meisser. 2241—Shaplro & Koffelman. 4268—Malene-N Y Court Building Co. 2080—Brown-Lippmann. 1200—Leventhen-Brylbil.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes. 7215—Schmidt-Hurwitz. 7227—Harvey Auto Shor-Leary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull, Closing Higher—Banks Report Heavy Loan Expansion.

SURPLUS RESERVES DOWN

Interior Banks Responsible for Changes In Statement—All Reserves Lower.

At the end of the first hour of yesterday's short stock market session a dozen stocks usually among the leaders in activity had not been traded in, and the final figures of the day's business made up the smallest volume of transactions on any half day of the year so far. The dullness was, in fact, as intense as on the two preceding days. Fluctuations were equally narrow, and the buying and selling were due wholly to professional initiative. In the closing fifteen minutes a number of high-priced shares, including Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific, were bid up so sharply that they disclosed advances of more than 3 points. The impetus here was plainly due to the desire of traders to recover stocks which they had sold short early in the day, perhaps upon the continued inflow of unfavorable advices from the wheat country. They found the market so narrow that they were forced to bid up stocks in order to cover their positions. Outside of the dispatches detailing the further progress of grain pests in Kansas and Oklahoma and those setting forth the extreme need of moisture in these sections there was little news for the consideration of financial markets. The cables reported conditions of inactivity at the foreign centres equal to those in control here and London was neither a buyer nor a seller of stocks in this market. A heavy increase in loans with accompanying reduction in the surplus of the banks had been plainly indicated by the developments of the week in the money markets, and the publication of the weekly statement bearing out these preliminary forecasts was, therefore, without market effect. The activity in high-priced stocks at the close of the session served to call attention to the peculiar position which such shares may occupy from this time on from the investment point of view. The financial community has become accustomed to high quotations for such issues for the reason that, in addition to the dividends of 7 per cent. or so which they return in most cases, they have heretofore yielded a much higher return owing to the frequent grants of stock dividends in one form or another. The difficulty with which the Great Northern carried through its recent programme of a stock increase and the widespread hostility of State Legislatures and Railroad Comissions to capital additions of this kind suggest that in the future corporations may find it impossible to make such substantial gifts to their stockholders in this form as they have been able to do in the past. Without these extra dividends it will be incumbent upon the investor to appraise such shares by their regular dividend yield only.

An increase of approximately $25,000,000 in loans through the operation of the same forces which produced an increase of $37,000,000 a week ago led to the reduction of surplus by $4,148,000, leaving that item at $11,704,000, a figure comparing not unfavorably with the surplus at this time in previous years. Withdrawals of cash by interior banks and the shifting of loans carried by them to the shoulders of local institutions as a result of the lower interest rates of the week were responsible for the showing, which was also influenced by extensive syndicate operations. It is of interest to note in this connection that the returns of the country's National banks to the Controller under the call of March 22 show an increase of $304,000,000 in loans compared with a year ago and an increase of only $46,000,000 cash as an offset to this loan expansion. The reserve percentage of National banks as a whole is substantially below that of a year ago.

TO COMPLETE CHICAGO ROAD.

Syndicate Proposes to Raise $2,500,000 to Finish Southern.

CHICAGO, April 20.—A syndicate is forming here for the purpose of completing the Chicago Southern Railway. The managers are John R. Walsh, John N. Falthorn, and Orville E. Babcock. It is proposed to raise $2,500,000 to put the road in operation to Chicago. The track is laid with the exception of forty miles, the grading for which has been completed.

The entrance to Chicago will be over the tracks of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money was quoted at 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days, and 5@5½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $235,304,527; balances, $15,422,762; Subtreasury debit, $1,932,673.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.83¾ for sixty days and $4.86¾ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8585@4.8590, sixty days at $4.8285@4.8290, and cables at $4.8610@4.8620. Commercial bills were $4.81⅞@$4.82⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-32 for long and 5.19⅜ plus 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 15-16 and 94 13-16; guilders, 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3 discount. Chicago—25c. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—50c discount. St. Louis—20c@30c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 65¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¼c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906	1905.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,800	1,837	1,578
2d week April..	$214,900	$210,400	$173,800
From July 1	9,830,012	9,233,353	8,240,706
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	500	591	591
2d week April..	115,921	109,945	112,657
From July 1	4,673,218	4,628,087	4,350,167
DETROIT & MACKINAC—			
Mileage	343	333	333
2d week April..	27,366	23,556	.....
July 1-April 14.	1,008,550	885,935	.....
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	926	926	926
2d week April..	195,481	164,079	149,349
July 1-April 14..	8,241,791	7,283,281	6,473,979
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week April..	9,070	8,628	8,024
From July 1	475,137	444,991	379,931
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week April..	22,508	21,414	19,244
July 1-April 14.	997,796	1,043,721	1,029,156
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week April..	74,023	68,595	58,402
July 1-April 14..	3,226,947	3,261,084	2,366,370
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for March—			
Gross	785,186	701,057	678,982
Exp. and taxes.	480,025	519,708	469,796
Net	305,111	190,288	189,183
9 mos. gross	6,085,372	5,546,320	5,283,813
Exp. and taxes.	4,131,676	4,256,805	3,940,085
9 mos. net	2,553,676	1,855,715	1,353,428

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, April 20, 1907.

Total sales April 20, 1907..... 129,584
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 66,276,236
Corresponding date last year..... 96,163,426

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
11¼	12⅜	133	Allis-Chalmers Co....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅝
93⅝	94	12,400	*Amalg. Copper Co....	08½	91	92⅞	93⅛	...
36½	36¾	300	Am. Car & Foundry...	36¼	36½	36¼	36½	...
5¾	6½	100	*Am. Grass Twine....	6	6	6	6	— ½
71½	80	200	Am. Ice Securities....	73	73	72½	72½	—1½
61	63½	100	*Am. Locomotive Co..	63	63	63	63	...
131⅝	131⅞	8,800	*Am. Smelt. & Ref....	131⅝	131½	130⅛	131½	+ ⅝
108	108½	450	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	108½	108½	108	108	...
123⅝	123⅞	251	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	122¾	123⅝	122¾	123⅜	+ ⅝
61⅞	62¼	1,600	*Anaconda Cop. Min...	61½	62	61¼	62	+ ⅝
94	94¼	2,600	At., Top. & S. F.....	94¼	94½	93⅝	94⅛	+¼
102	103	100	Atlantic Coast Line....	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
98	98½	700	Baltimore & Ohio....	98	98½	97⅝	98¼	+ ¼
59¾	59½	800	Brook. Rapid Transit..	59½	59½	59	59⅝	+ ⅝
175¼	175½	900	Canadian Pacific	175	175¼	175	175¼	+ ⅝
28¼	28½	500	Central Leather Co....	27¾	28½	27¾	28½	+ ½
96	97½	200	Central Leather pf....	97	97	97	97	...
41⅜	41½	400	Chesapeake & Ohio....	41½	41½	41½	41½	...
13	13½	600	Chi. Great Western....	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
17¾	18	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B..	18	18¼	18	18	...
134	134¼	400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	133⅛	138⅜	133¼	138⅜	+ ⅝
154½	155	6,492	Chi. & Northwestern...	152⅞	154½	152	154½	+2⅛
4¾	5½	200	Chi. Union Traction..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	—1
15½	17	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf...	16	16	16	16	+ ½
70½	71½	200	C., C., C. & St. Louis..	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
34½	35	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	35	35	35	35	...
26¾	27	700	Colorado & Southern..	26¾	27	26¾	26¾	...
184	188	800	Delaware & Hudson....	185	185	184½	184½	—1½
474	475	100	Del., Lack. & West....	474	474	474	474	+1
23⅝	23⅝	400	Erie	23½	23¼	23¼	23½	...
54	54⅜	70	Erie 1st pf.....	54	54	54	54	...
36	37¼	100	Erie 2d pf.....	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ½
84	85	150	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf..	84	84	84	84	...
146	147	300	General Electric	147	147	147	147	+1½
135⅜	136	5,150	Great Northern pf....	133	135⅝	133	135⅝	+2¾
125½	126	1,200	*Gt. No. sub. certs., 40 per cent. paid.....	124	125½	124	123½	+1¼
62½	63½	2,000	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property...	60¾	64	60½	64	+3
...	...	50	Homestake Mining	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
24⅞	25½	300	Interb.-Met.....	25	25	25	25	— ⅝
58½	60	100	Interb.-Met. pf.....	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	— ½
13½	14¼	20	Internat. Paper Co....	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
28	30	800	Int. Steam Pump.....	26½	28¾	26½	28¾	— ¼
78	79	100	Int. Steam Pump pf..	79	79	79	79	...
18½	19	200	Iowa Central	18¼	18⅝	18½	18⅜	...
36½	37	800	Iowa Central pf.....	36⅝	36⅞	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
117	118	200	Louisville & Nash.....	117	117	117	117	...
136	139	200	Manhattan Elevated....	139½	139⅞	138⅝	138⅞	— ⅛
48	49½	300	Minn. & St. Louis.....	49	49¼	49	49¼	+ ¼
36½	36¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	...
65	65⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.....	65¼	65⅝	63¼	65¼	+ ¼
74½	74⅝	100	Missouri Pacific	74⅛	74½	74¼	74½	+ ¼
76½	77	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	76	76	76	76	—1¼
60½	61½	1,000	*Nat. Lead Co.....	61½	61¼	60	60½	—1
19¼	19⅝	1,900	*Newhouse Mines & S..	20	20	19¼	19¼	— ¼
117½	118⅜	100	New York Central	116⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	— ⅜
74½	75½	100	Norfolk & Western.....	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
134¼	134½	7,450	Northern Pacific	131	134¼	130½	134¼	+3
116⅛	116⅞	1,000	*N. P. rcts., 12½ p.c. pd..	116	116⅛	116	116⅛	+ ⅛
5	5¼	600	Ontario Mining	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
20¾	20¾	300	Pacific Mail	20	20¾	20	20¾	+1⅛
124¼	124⅝	8,000	Pennsylvania R. R....	124¼	124⅝	124	124⅜	+ ⅛
92½	92¾	600	People's Gas, Chi.....	92½	92¾	92½	92⅞	+ ⅛
52	55	50	Pittsburg Coal pf.....	52	52	52	52	...
92½	93¼	300	Pressed Steel Car pf...	93	93¼	93	93¼	+ ⅜
43¾	44	200	*R'way Steel Spring...	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
106⅞	107	17,200	Reading	106¼	107	105¾	107	+ ⅝
28½	28¾	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel....	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	21⅞	200	Rock Island Co.....	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
53¼	53½	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf..	53	53	53	53	...
82⅞	82¾	3,900	Southern Pacific	82¾	82¾	82	82⅝	+ ⅛
115	117	10	Southern Pacific pf....	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	...
21¼	21½	100	Southern R'way ext....	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
40¾	40¾	200	*Tenn. Copper	40½	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
54¼	54½	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf...	54	54¾	54	54¾	+ ⅛
137½	137⅝	25,000	Unin. Pacific	136¾	137½	136	137½	+ ⅛
35	37	200	United R'ways Inv.....	37	37	37	37	—5
37⅜	37¼	7,400	U. S. Steel.....	37	37⅝	36⅝	37⅜	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	3,168	U. S. Steel pf.....	100¼	100⅝	100	100⅝	— ⅛
14	14⅜	400	Wabash	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
12⅞	13⅜	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie....	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
18	19¼	20	Wisconsin Central	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	...
Total.....		128,434	*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.					

MINING STOCKS.

0.33	0.37	800	Comstock	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.37	...
2.50	3.00	200	Standard	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	...
Total.....		1,000						

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, April 20, 1907:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,987,400	Bank of N.Y.N.B.A.	$18,168,000	$2,777,000	$1,718,000	$16,607,000	$1,492,000
2,050,000	2,968,800	Bank of Man. Co...	21,719,000	10,085,000	2,177,000	30,030,000	.....
2,000,000	1,557,800	Merchants' Nat.	13,952,300	3,006,300	1,073,800	16,338,000	550,000
3,000,000	3,679,400	Mechanics' Nat.	20,775,300	3,022,000	2,372,000	20,578,000	540,700
1,500,000	4,035,500	Bank of America....	28,624,700	4,508,900	2,511,100	25,456,900	.....
1,000,000	430,100	Phenix Nat.	8,159,000	1,003,000	136,000	7,637,000	994,000
25,000,000	22,552,800	National City	151,383,100	28,286,100	6,927,500	132,824,800	9,023,500
3,000,000	5,304,700	Chemical Nat.	20,302,000	5,348,800	1,754,000	25,904,000	.....
100,000	503,700	Merch. Exch. Nat...	6,165,000	1,276,700	145,000	6,211,300	237,400
1,000,000	2,411,300	Gallatin Nat.	8,285,200	994,900	613,000	5,745,400	981,700
1,000,000	100,000	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,565,200	565,400	75,300	2,598,200	48,000
$2,000,000	1010,300	Mech. & Traders'..	16,643,000	3,450,000	1,400,000	19,147,000	.....
500,000	698,600	Greenwich	5,987,000	1,033,100	320,000	6,511,300	.....
5,000,000	4,983,700	Am. Exch. Nat.....	25,039,800	4,410,000	1,148,500	20,974,800	4,864,000
25,000,000	14,945,900	Nat. Bank of Com..	140,115,000	20,532,200	9,228,100	117,224,500	12,773,700
3,000,000	5,028,200	Mercantile Nat.	28,770,400	3,565,000	806,500	16,412,000	976,000
500,000	744,500	Pacific	3,202,500	470,100	446,200	3,488,700	.....
450,000	1,048,400	Chatham Nat.	5,627,600	590,300	825,400	5,596,100	49,000
200,000	469,800	People's	2,294,300	340,200	366,700	2,450,800	.....
2,000,000	2,295,300	Nat. Bank of N. A..	17,401,500	3,262,000	1,273,000	17,133,500	250,000
3,000,000	8,289,500	Hanover Nat.	53,174,200	10,730,300	6,615,800	68,041,000	2,881,200
2,550,000	968,000	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	20,920,400	3,450,900	1,792,800	20,507,400	1,737,500
500,000	346,700	Nassau	3,578,900	357,100	428,700	3,902,100	.....
1,000,000	1,541,400	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,400,400	1,354,200	584,000	7,319,000	43,300
2,000,000	890,700	Metropolitan	10,830,700	2,130,200	141,800	10,421,500	.....
3,000,000	4,834,200	Corn Exchange	37,678,000	6,858,000	4,153,000	43,441,000	.....
750,000	1,204,800	Oriental	10,142,300	1,910,500	387,500	10,487,100	.....
1,500,000	7,159,700	Imp. & Trad. Nat...	25,478,700	4,174,000	1,356,000	22,312,000	47,100
3,000,000	8,416,800	National Park	78,481,000	18,567,000	4,806,000	88,005,000	2,967,000
200,000	124,400	East River Nat....	1,298,700	264,200	183,500	1,894,200	49,500
2,000,000	3,166,200	Fourth Nat.	22,295,000	3,334,000	1,092,000	21,950,000	49,000
500,000	1,900,200	Second Nat.	10,412,000	1,180,000	1,331,000	9,920,000	291,000
10,000,000	19,981,100	First Nat.	90,080,800	19,494,900	1,488,000	83,707,100	5,470,500
2,000,000	1,038,200	Irving Exch. Nat...	16,817,100	3,683,400	693,800	16,955,900	902,100
250,000	779,900	Bowery	3,401,000	744,000	56,000	3,590,000	.....
200,000	841,500	N. Y. Co. Nat.....	3,652,300	894,100	497,000	5,432,500	200,000
750,000	894,000	German-American....	3,870,600	934,000	154,000	5,227,200	.....
5,000,000	4,595,200	Chase Nat.	57,972,000	13,849,300	1,075,200	58,818,100	480,000
100,000	1,854,300	Fifth Avenue	10,119,500	2,254,100	692,500	10,883,700	.....
200,000	831,400	German Exchange...	3,488,000	190,000	770,000	4,203,000	.....
200,000	944,000	Germania	4,899,700	836,700	1,002,500	6,486,700	.....
500,000	1,500,400	Lincoln Nat.	15,620,500	2,303,500	1,928,300	17,284,700	490,700
1,000,000	1,398,100	Garfield Nat.	7,717,200	1,536,900	315,800	7,827,300	49,100
250,000	458,800	Fifth Nat.	3,218,900	631,000	160,000	3,252,700	243,200
1,000,000	1,718,000	Bank of Metropolis.	9,498,500	868,800	1,576,400	9,582,000	.....
200,000	852,700	West Side	4,283,000	570,000	555,000	4,819,000	.....
1,000,000	1,357,200	Seaboard Nat.	17,825,000	3,825,000	1,762,000	21,037,000	480,000
300,000	699,200	First Nat., B'klyn..	4,747,000	653,000	451,000	4,672,000	300,000
1,000,000	2,221,100	Liberty Nat.	12,214,300	2,071,300	593,700	10,084,500	992,200
1,000,000	626,500	N. Y. Prod. Exch...	6,215,400	1,521,500	418,200	7,206,900	.....
1,000,000	284,800	New Amst'd'm Nat.	4,583,100	860,700	421,900	5,670,900	150,000
1,000,000	611,400	State	12,710,000	3,753,000	197,000	15,424,000	.....
110,400,000	133,998,000	Total, Nat. banks.					
17,700,000	25,091,500	Total, State banks.					
128,100,000	159,090,500	Total	†125,094,800	215,129,400	73,616,300	1,108,165,500	50,108,800

*As per official reports: 33 National banks, March 22, 1907; 19 State banks, Feb. 26, 1907. †As of March 30, 1907.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended April 20 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,284,600.00	$24,200.00	$60,600	$114,400.00	$110,800.00	$1,470,400.00
Colonial	100,000	4,816,100.00	283,800.0	213,700	575,500.00	276,400.00	5,066,400.00
Columbia	300,000	6,309,000.00	291,000.00	255,000	537,000.00	.....	6,734,000.00
Chelsea Exch...	100,000	1,181,400.00	72,700.00	56,900	121,200.00	124,100.00	1,490,500.00
Coal & Iron....	500,000	5,050,000.00	658,000.00	129,000	678,000.00	80,000.00	4,776,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	6,492,200.00	874,800.00	87,800	224,200.00	420,000.00	5,104,700.0
Fidelity	200,000	1,132,920.00	12,500.00	71,025	97,604.00	.....	1,099,505.00
14th Street	1,000,000	7,053,600.00	330,000.00	344,700	400,300.00	419,700.00	7,323,100.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,077,400.00	279,800.00	225,500	351,800.00	471,600.00	5,003,700.00
Jefferson	300,000	4,427,600.00	12,200.00	233,900	246,100.00	147,100.00	4,302,900.00
Mount Morris..	250,000	2,850,500.00	153,000.00	107,900	308,100.00	58,300.00	3,124,400.00
Mutual	200,000	3,535,743.00	19,084.00	306,414	127,218.00	1,463.00	3,511,641.00
Night & Day..	200,000	2,120,500.00	160,000.00	42,500	.....	396,900.00	2,308,500.00
19th Ward.....	200,000	3,492,384.00	24,092.00	348,804	558,332.00	681,097.00	4,744,816.00
Plaza	100,000	3,924,000.00	279,000.00	275,000	927,000.00	.....	4,302,300.00
Riverside	100,000	1,935,600.00	12,700.00	122,800	109,000.00	129,000.00	2,181,100.00
34th St. Nat...	200,000	1,328,700.00	330,800.00	6,800	87,500.00	9,000.00	1,421,400.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,501,600.00	40,000.00	198,000	263,000.00	.....	2,809,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,706,900.00	87,000.00	165,200	116,300.00	114,900.00	2,024,400.00
U. S. Exch....	100,000	776,400.00	37,200.00	29,300	41,700.00	25,500.00	800,100.00
Union Exch.	750,000	9,114,600.00	426,400.00	211,100	629,800.00	.....	8,638,400.00
Wash. Heights.	100,000	967,800.00	13,270.00	54,460	64,330.00	.....	797,710.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,294,200.00	59,100.00	285,300	221,500.00	83,400.00	3,888,800.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	3,151,900.00	42,200.00	160,500	248,600.00	108,600.00	3,458,300.00
Broadway	150,000	2,726,987.00	13,905.00	202,450	222,623.00	54,042.00	2,832,810.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,905,200.00	126,300.00	86,900	257,800.00	34,500.00	2,242,100.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,561,800.00	117,500.00	520,000	397,700.00	19,500.00	5,084,200.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	11,418,700.00	235,600.00	564,300	1,175,700.00	160,200.00	13,186,400.00
Nassau	750,000	5,851,000.00	228,000.00	457,000	1,177,000.00	.....	5,617,000.00
National City..	800,000	3,137,000.00	127,000.00	356,000	675,000.00	93,000.00	3,795,000.00
Prospect Park..	100,000	240,800.00	4,500.00	42,000	98,100.00	46,700.00	627,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,665,778.00	27,352.00	118,765	51,411.00	310,193.00	1,914,727.00

JERSEY CITY.

First Nat.	400,000	4,243,600.00	180,300.00	206,700	2,810,100.00	485,000.00	5,975,500.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,500,079.00	88,052.00	71,387	148,349.00	147,305.00	2,124,451.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,810,946.00	48,197.00	104,858	371,249.00	27,620.00	2,015,027.00

HOBOKEN.

First Nat.	220,000	2,482,690.00	107,800.00	18,500	187,000.00	165,300.00	2,231,800.00

BAYONNE.

Mech. Tr. Co..	50,000	2,928,333.00	25,459.00	142,844	281,552.00	433,452.00	3,614,653.00

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Only in four stocks—Reading, United States Steel, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and United Gas Improvement—did the sales reach four figures. Prices did not vary much, small fractional fluctuations being the limit.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7..	Bell Telephone	52	52	52
100..	Elec. Co. of Am.....	10¼	10¼	10¼
2..	Gen. Nav. T. Co.....	86	86	86
600..	Lehigh Valley	64	63¾	64
95..	Marsden	1¼	1¼	1¼
20..	Penn. R. R.....	62¼	62¼	62¼
60..	Phila. Electric.....	S 15-16	8½	8½
1,700..	Phila. Rap. Transit..	18¼	18	18
16..	Phila. Traction	94	94	94
1,230..	Reading	53 3-16	52 13-16	52 13-16
1..	Reading 2d pf.....	43	43	43
75..	Tonopah Belmont	4¾	4¾	4¾
225..	Tonopah Mining.....	18¼	18	18
160..	Union Pacific	136½	136¼	136½
7..	Union Traction	59	59	59
1,206..	United Gas Imp.....	91¾	91	91¾
1,350..	U. S. Steel.....	37¼	36¾	37¼

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Swift & Co. shares were the most active to-day of the securities listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange, and the fire in the warehouse of the big packing plant was used as a basis of trading. West Chicago sold at 30½, but prices as a rule were about at yesterday's level. New York Exchange, 25c. Money, 6@6½ per cent.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100..	Am. Can.....	6¾	6¾	6¾
100..	Am. Can pf.....	57	57	57
1..	A. Booth	34	34	34
2..	A. Booth pf.....	106	106	106
52..	Diamond Match	124½	124	124½
10..	National Biscuit	70½	70½	70½
32..	Quaker Oats receipts....	140¾	140¾	140¾
10..	Quaker Oats pf.....	100	100	100
24..	Sears, Roebuck.....	41½	40	41¾
238..	Swift & Co.....	105¾	105¼	105¾
250..	United Boxboard	2½	2½	2½
330..	United Boxboard pf....	12	12	12
100	West Chicago	30½	30½	30½

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The time for depositing Merchants and Miners' Transportation stock with the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore as trustee for a term of fifty years expired to-day. On April 29 the stockholders of the Merchants and Miners' Company will meet to authorize an increase in the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000, and it is planned to deposit all the new stock. The Winsor Line will be paid for with an issue of $3,250,000 of 4 per cent. twenty-five year debenture bonds, to be authorized by the Merchants and Miners' stockholders, while $2,500,000 of the new stock will go to the New England Navigation Company in exchange for $2,000,000 of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad stock, the latter to be sold to the remaining $500,000 of the Merchants and Miners' holdings not distributed among the present stockholders of the Merchants and Miners' Company. The new interests in the

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Blackboards in wire houses presented a skeleton effect yesterday, reflecting very forcibly the nature of the market. Few stocks were active, and the number that showed quotations at all were only about 30 per cent. of the entire list. One watchful individual figured out that almost one hundred stocks showed no quotations at all, and such as St. Paul were not quoted until after 11 o'clock. Whatever animation there was did not develop until after the publication of an unexpectedly bad bank statement. The tone of ths market at the close was the direct reverse of what the bank statement might have been expected to inspire. This is one of the paradoxes of the market, and it may or may not mean that the ill-effects had been discounted. Naturally the bank statement was not liked, but the comment on it was that if it inspired a strong closing it had lost somewhere some of its evil attributes.

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Colorless and uninteresting as yesterday's market was, it revealed a stirring of speculative dry bones and premonitory symptoms of unrest in offices whers traders foregather. The faithful watchers at the ticker seemed to be imbued with the idea that this dullness is too pronounced to last, that it is symptomatic of a gradual change, and that a quick change might come at any moment. A day or so ago the habitués of these offices were dolorous in their complaints and pessimistic in their predictions of dullness. The psychic element that wrought the change overnight is difficult to determine. Possibly it is only the wish for a more active market finding vent in a chorus of hopefulness. Brokers were too depressed to enthuse over this mental reaction, and the volunteers of hope were not sanguine enough of their own inspiration to back it up with orders.

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An analysis of the market of the last week or so shows that attention has been concentrated on a few stocks, and these in most cases the highly speculative issues. This is a symptom of professional trading, for this class of operators wants a quick market, and stocks susceptible to real or manufactured influences. Rumors are sometimes developed from a hazy conception of current events, but most often they are developed as collateral support to a trading position. Ethical considerations are lacking, and quick action is most desired. Stocks with limited following respond slowly to anything but real facts, and the percentage of fact to fiction in stock gossip is so small that it is almost intangible. Thus the professional, in a dull market, trades in a stock where ont of an abundance of gossip he may find one small influence making for a price movement worth while.

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Dull times seem to beget prophetic inspirations, due, perhaps, to the lack of employment for agile wits in other directions. There is no possible happening in the next thirty days that has not been labeled and charted in soma brokerage house by customers recuperating from the exciting events of the last month. The essential requirements for these market seers to evolve a theory and positive prediction are a dull market and indifference or assumed contempt on the part of some one else. It is harmless enjoyment, but it manages to get into verbal circulation, at times assuming the form of real, tangible information.

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Many brokerage houses which were content to handle customers' accounts on the orthodox ten point margin, have intimated recently that a more liberal balance would be appreciated hereafter, except in the case of low priced stocks. Panic days make ten points look small, and margin is wiped out before the required notice can reach the customer. Sometimes the account is carried, and if the client be unable to put up more money the house loses, with slight hope of getting its money back. Many brokers are inclined to believe that there is little protection in ten points, and there is basis for their belief in recent happenings.

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Gamblers make bad traders, according to men who know despite any impressions to the contrary. As a general rule they take a fixed position on a stock, and advice, good or bad, has little effect. The instinct that luck governs regulates their operations, and many a man who is regarded as a wizard in the glamor of the gas light is a plaything of the speculative elements when he dabbles in stocks. One of this class was long of a certain industrial before the panic, and his broker was bearish. He carried the stock despite good advice, carried to a point where his own and his friends' resources were exhausted. His broker did not sell him out, and stood to lose heavily. When the rally came, and the logic of the game was that a reaction was again due, he refused to let go. But the reaction came and he found his broker firm, not complaisant. Before he can again tempt the fuck of the tape, he will have to woo fortune at the wheel or on the green cloth.

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Good resolutions have been more plentiful in the last month, than at New Year's or the beginning of Lent, but they related to future speculation, rather than to anything more cheering and exhilarating. Every man, after he makes a big loss, vows to bo careful thereafter or to quit altogether. There is ono man of national prominence who plays the game for fun who, for the fourth time, resolved to quit some time ago. Every big break in three years has found him on the wrong side of the market. A year ago, he emphasized his resolve oy having his tickers removed. But he was in it again on March 14. He cleared up, quit, and went to Europe, enjoining his staff never to talk stocks to him again. A day or so ago, a house with London connections sent to his office Here notices of purchases of 10,000 shares. It surprised no one. He does it for fun, but it sometimes costs him half a million at a clip. His humor is subtle.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.04	.04	Ken. Con.	.10	.10
Alpha Con.	.12	.14	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.20	.20	Mexican	1.00	1.00
Belcher	.59	.59	Occid. Con.	.05	.05
Best & B.	1.40	1.40	Ophir	2.60	2.50
Bullion	.30	.30	Overman	.17	.17
Caledonia	.43	.43	Potosi	.12	.12
Chal. Con.	.33	.38	Savage	.97	.98
Challar	.18	.18	Sierra Nev.	.10	.10
Confidence	1.10	1.00	Silver Hill	.04	.05
C. C. & V.	1.15	1.10	Standard	2.75	2.75
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	Syndicate	.15	.15
Cr. Point	.33	.31	St. Louis	.06	.06
G. & Curry	.41	.40	Union Con.	.00	.50
Hale & N.	.90	.90	Utah Con.	.05	.05
Julia	.14	.14	Y. Jacket	1.10	1.05
Justice	.03	.03	Silver bars	.65¾	.65¼

Mexican dollars, unchanged at .51@.52.

Drafts, sight, unchanged, at .01½@.02½; telegraph, unchanged at .04@.05.

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
TONOPAH.			Jumbo	4.00	3.95
Belmont	4.60	4.40	Kendall	.44	.44
Cash Boy	.11	.11	Laguna	1.65	1.60
Gold Anchor	.36	.38	Lone Star	.33	.32
Home	.09	.08	May Queen	.23	.21
J. Butler	1.25	1.25	Red Top	4.05	4.00
McNamara	.48	.40	Sandstorm	.81	.79
Midway	1.55	1.60	St. Ives	1.07	1.02
Montana	3.60	3.55	Silver Pick	1.30	1.27
North Star	.16	.39	MANHATTAN.		
Ohio	.09	.04	Jump. Jack	.17	.16
Ton. Exten.	3.75	3.75	BULLFROG.		
West End	1.27	1.27	Bullf. Min	.26	.24
GOLDFIELD.			Bullf. N. B.	.37	.39
Adams	.19	.19	Gold Bar	1.12	1.10
Atlanta	.76	.76	Orig. Bullf.	.14	.15
Diamondf'd	.42	.40	Steinway	.17	.16
Dixie	.12	.12	Tramp Cons.	1.10	1.12
Gold Mt.	4.52	4.50			

STOCKS IN LONDON DULL AND LOWER

Markets Have Not Profited by Cheap Money — Various Causes to Blame.

LONG LIST OF NEW ISSUES

Belief That the Bank of France Means to Get Back All Its Gold Also Having an Effect on Trading.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 20.—For a short time money has been cheap this week, hut the stock markets have not profited by the cheapness. Business in all departments has been almost at a standstill and the general tendency has been toward lower prices.

A number of causes contributed toward this somewhat anomalous situation. The issue of new investment securities has perhaps done as much as anything to decrease interest in Stock Exchange specialties. There is quite a long list of these new securities, including those already on the market and those coming along in a few days.

There are the London County Council loan of £5,000,000, the Straits Settlements loan of the same amount, the Indian loan of £3,000,000, another instalment of Irish land stock, the German bond issue, in which, it is hoped, London will invest heavily, and, in addition, a lot of industrial corporation loans, such as that of the Aluminum Company, which wants £500,000. Contemplating all these issues, which are being offered on attractive terms, people seem to reason that there will not be much money for some time available for operations in the stock markets.

The belief that the Bank of France has determined to get back from London every shilling's worth of the gold it sent here to relieve the market at the close of last year is, of course, having some effect. London owes the Bank of France £2,000,000, and that is quite an item in times like these.

There is also other foreign money in this market. The Statist says the balances of French hanks here are much larger than is generally supposed, and everybody knows that the Japanese Government is employing a large sum in the London loan and discount markets. A number of colonial governments also have a good deal of money here. It is reasoned that no dependence can be placed on any of these funds, and that, therefore, it is unsafe to assume that the money case now prevailing is going to be permanent. Furthermore, there is considerable Continental liquidation going on in this market.

All these factors make for caution on the part of speculators and the public.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 20.—Supplies of money were easily obtainable in the market today. Discounts were weak.

Trading on the Stock Exchange continued dull and uninteresting owing to the absence of public support. Some home rails received moderate attention, but otherwise the prices of British securities and foreigns scarcely moved.

Americans opened at about parity, hardened fractionally during the session, and closed steady after a small amount of business.

Copper shares were in good demand.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101½.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.50; Lisbon, 2.25.

Bar silver quiet at 30 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 1¼@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

PARIS, April 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened unsteady, with trading inactive. The tone improved at the close. Russian Imperial 4s were unquoted. Russian bonds of 1904 closed at 495.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 40c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks.

BERLIN, April 20.—Business on the Boerse to-day was stagnant. Prices mostly were somewhat lower. Americans were almost unchanged.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

A reduction of the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany is expected to be announced on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	$5 11-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	$5 13-16	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	12⅝	61⅜	61⅝	+ ⅛
Amalgamated	96¾	93⅞	93⅞	..
Atchison	96¾	93⅞	93⅞	..
Atchison pf.	95½	93⅝	93⅝	— ¼
B. & O.	100½	97½	98	— ½
B. & O. pf.	03	90¼	..	..
Ches. & Ohio	41¾	41⅜	41½	— ¼
Chi. Gt. West	13½	13	13	..
Can. Pacific	180¼	174⅞	174⅞	— ⅛
Denver	31	30	..	..
Denver pf.	77½	75¼	..	..
Erie	24¼	23½	23½	..
Erie 1st pf.	56	54½	53¾	+ ¾
Erie 2d pf.	38½	37⅜	..	..
Ill. Central	150	145½	145	+ ½
Kan. & Texas	37½	36⅜	36⅜	..
K. & T. pf.	69	67	65ex	..
Louis. & Nash.	120½	116⅝	117	— ⅛
Mexican Cent.	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	..
N. R. R. of M. pf.	54½	53	..	..
Norf. & West.	77	74¾	75	— ¼
N. & W. pf.	82½	80	..	..
Nor. Pacific	135	131	131¼	— ¼
N. Y. Central	122½	118¾	118¾	..
Ont. & Western	39¼	38⅛	38¼	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	64	124¼	124	+ ⅛
Reading	54¾	106⅜	106¼	+ ⅛
Reading 1st pf.	44	85¼	..	..
Reading 2d pf.	43½	84¼	..	..
Rock Island	22	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
So. Railway	22½	20⅞	21	— ⅛
So. Pacific pf.	85	82½	82½	..
So. Pacific pf.	67	65	65	..
St. Paul	137½	133⅝	133⅝	..
Union Pacific	140⅝	136½	136⅝	— ⅛
Un. Pac. pf.	89½	86¾	86⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	38⅝	37¼	37¼	..
U. S. Steel pf.	103⅝	103⅛	103¼	+ ⅛
Wabash	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Wabash pf.	26	25⅝	25½	— ⅛
Wab. deb. B certs.	64½	62½	..	..

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 3 6	Esperanza	2 3 0
Tomboy	1 18 0	Dolores	1 11 6
El Oro	1 6 3	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 3

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Alling Rubber Company, Paterson; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Clarence E. Alling, Frederick F. Lockwood, Susan B. Alling.

Schwiers & Sutton Company, bridge builders, Paterson; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Frederick W. Schwiers, James Sutton, William G. Kilpatrick.

Payne Electric Dredge Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—John B. Dunckle, James F. Scannel, Marvin H. Payne.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Another Heavy Increase in Loans—Surplus Down Over $4,000,000.

The bank statement yesterday revealed a further heavy shifting of loans from non-reporting institutions to the banks in the Clearing House, this being reflected by an increase of $25,347,800 in the loans reported hy the associated hanks. Large financial operations, including the $30,000,000 payment made during the week on account of the American Telephone and Telegraph bond issue, were regarded as in part responsible for the increase in loans, but the chief cause of the additions to this item, as was the case the previous week, was said to be the shifting of loans from the trust companies and from out-of-town banks to the Clearing House banks.

With the increase of over $25,000,000 in loans there was an increase of $26,501,600 in deposits, with an increase of $6,625,400 in reserve shipments. Cash, on the other hand, showed an increase of $2,477,300, which reduced the loss in surplus to $4,148,100. The banks now hold $11,704,825 in excess of requirements, compared with $16,366,725 at this time a year ago.

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The items in yesterday's statement, with the changes from the previous week, compare as follows with the statement of April 14, 1906:

LIABILITIES.

	1907.	Increase.	1906.
Capital	$110,472,700	.....	$110,672,700
Profits	144,911,000	.....	134,323,700
Deposits	1,103,163,500	$100,699,200	1,007,464,300
Circ'l'n	50,106,800	*1,374,500	51,481,300
Total	$1,410,704,000	$99,324,700	$1,309,242,000

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,123,000,800	$107,575,900	$1,017,429,600
Specie	215,129,400	25,475,800	189,653,600
Leg. ten.	73,016,300	*4,052,600	78,279,200
Total	$1,413,740,800	$128,888,500	$1,285,361,800
Res. held	$288,745,700	$20,512,900	$268,232,800
Leg. res.	277,040,875	25,174,800	251,866,075
Surp.	$11,704,825	*4,661,900	$16,366,725

*Decrease.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Active and Firm, Closes Steady at Net Advance of 2 to 6 Points.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Federal Bureau issues the following forecast for the Cotton States for Sunday and Monday:

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday, warmer; light to fresh easterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Partly cloudy Sunday, possibly rain in northern and central portions. Monday fair, warmer; light, variable winds.

Western Florida—Rain Sunday. Monday fair and warmer; fresh northeasterly winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisana—Partly cloudy Sunday, showers in southern portions. Monday fair and warmer; light to fresh northeasterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Cloudy, with occasional showers Sunday. Monday fair and warmer; fresh northeasterly winds.

Western Texas—Snow in northern, rain in southern portion. Sunday. Monday fair and warmer.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair and Warmer Sunday. Monday fair.

Tennessee—Fair and warmer Sunday and Monday.

The cotton market was active and generally steady to firm in spite of realizing for the week end. Sales for the day were estimated at 150,000 hales, and the market closed steady at a net advance of 2@4 points. The opening was steady at unchanged prices to en advance of 2 points. Strong spot reports and low temperatures in the belt alarmed the shorts, and there was soon an active demand. Transactions included several good-sized blocks, and the total sales estimated represented a large half-session in the market. The bullish visible supply statement had a considerable influence on the English market, which was 2@5 points higher at the close, when due to come about 2@3½ points higher, and the English spot market was 9 points higher on sales of 10,000 bales. Local spot firms said that their firm offers from Texas had been withdrawn, owing to higher bids from exporters, and it was rumored that a considerable block of cotton had been sold during the last few days for shipment from the local stock.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
April	..	..	9.56@9.63	9.75
May	9.88	9.81	9.87@9.88	9.81
June	..	..	9.89@9.82	9.78
July	9.89	9.84	9.87@9.88	9.82
August	9.89	9.85	9.88@9.89	9.83
September	9.85	9.84	9.89@9.90	9.84
October	10.09	10.04	10.07@10.08	10.04
November	..	..	10.11@10.13	10.08
December	10.17	10.15	10.15@10.16	10.12
January	10.33	10.28	10.30@10.31	10.28
February	..	..	10.30@10.35	10.33

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—The weather was responsible for a strong advance in wheat yesterday and an active covering movement among shorts who did not care to have much interest on that side of the market over Sunday. In addition to cold weather and drought news there was a very general complaint about extensive insect damage in Kansas and Oklahoma and of delayed seeding in the Northwest. Over a widespread area in the West there was killing frost. Reports from Southern Russia indicated similar unseasonable seeding and spring was very late. Liverpool closed 1¼@1¾d higher. Northwest receipts were 621 cars against 156 cars last week. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 84c elevator and 85c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 86½c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 88¾c, free on board, afloat opening navigation.

CORN.—This market was also very firm, due to the strength in wheat, an advance of 1½@3d at Liverpool, and a fair cash trade. Commission houses were good buyers in the West, principally of May and July. Exporters bought 8 loads and the cash corn at New York closed as follows: No. 2, 58c, elevator, and 54½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 57c, and No. 2 yellow, 54¾c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	87½	86¾	87¼	86½
July	88¾	87 9-16	88¼	87½
September	89½	89	89½	88¾
Corn—				
May	..	..	55¾	55⅝
July	..	..	56½	55¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	78¾	78¼	78½	78
July	81¼	80⅝	81	80½
September	83	82⅝	82⅞	82½
Corn—				
May	48¼	47⅝	47⅞	47½
July	48¾	48	48⅝	47⅞
September	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	48½
Oats—				
May	44⅜	43¾	44⅛	43⅜
July	41⅝	40⅞	41⅜	40⅝
September	36	35½	35⅝	35⅜
Lard—				
May	..	..	$8.62	$8.62
July	$8.77	$8.75	8.75	8.75
Ribs—				
May	..	..	8.47	8.47
July	8.67	8.65	8.65	8.65
Pork—				
May	15.62	15.72	15.72	15.87
July	16.00	15.87	15.87	15.92

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Winter Realty and Construction Company, Flushing, N. Y.; capital, $14,000. Directors—T. A. Halleran, W. J. Halleran, O. G. Halleran, Queenshorough.

Everett House; capital, $15,000. Directors—Ascher Osterman, C. L. Bookheim, Aaron Bookheim, New York.

Arctic Freezing Company, New York; capital, $60,000. Directors—Frederick Frisch, New York; J. V. Bootmann, Plainfield, N. J.; H. R. Robinson, Brooklyn.

Gehle & Pankow Company, New York, restaurant; capital, $7,500. Directors—H. W. Gehle, R. H. Pankow, Otto Hauck, New York.

Otto Hanck Company, New York, (restaurant company;) capital, $4,500. Directors—R. H. Pankow, H. W. Gehle, Ottn Hanck, New York.

Ernest Moritz, Incorporated, New York, livery; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. H. Moritz, Herman Moritz, Jr., Matilda Moritz, New York.

Inter Island Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. S. Graham, E. S. Sanborn, Jennie S. Graham, New York.

I. M. Laundy Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—Leon Luefschultz, Morris Markow, Louis Simon, New York.

Varosa Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. Baxter, G. W. Vause, W. Ackerman, New York.

Edelhertz Brothers & Co., New York, dies apparel; capital, $10,000. Directors—Max Edelhert, Max Marcus, Morris Edelhertz, New York.

Nelson-Rodof-Levine Building Company, New York; capital, $8,000. Directors—Louis Nelson, Meyer Rudof, Max Levine, New York.

A. E. Martin & Co., New York, real estate; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. H. Snell, A. E. Martin, Edward Keale, New York.

Hardware Publishing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. E. Lockwood, H. W. Wilson, New York; O. K. Lyle, Brooklyn.

Vance Boiler Works, Geneva, boilers and heating apparatus; capital, $30,000. Directors—Bernard Borgman, C. H. Sweeney, Mary Borgman, Geneva.

Steinway Park Realty Company, Port Ewen; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. C. McKnight, A. M. McKnight, Stuard Hirschman, New York.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 20.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,100	Cable Consolidated	31	31	31
280	Fireproofing	5	5	5
20	Fireproofing pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾
5	Ind. Brewing pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾
350	Interior Mining	48c	47c	47c
15	Mfrs. L. & H.	12	12	12
120	Marsden	1⅝	1½	1½
25	Ohio Fuel	35½	35½	35½
100	P. B. Q. & P. R.	34½	34½	34½
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	53½	53½	53½
4,000	P. Lead & Zinc	72	69	71
25	River Coal pf.	23½	23½	23½
1	U. S. Steel pf.	100	100	100
100	W. Electric 2ds	72¾	72¾	72¾

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 20.—Following are this week's transactions in manufacturing stocks:

3—Amoskag Mills (new)	230
5—American Glue Co. pf.	128
5—Arlington Mills	140½@140
7—Higelow Carpet Co.	113
28—Chichopee Mfg. Co.	25
3—Mass. Mills in Georgia	93

WARNING OF DANGER IN RAILWAY BAITING

Railroad Supply Houses Issue Appeal, Saying It Threatens Ruin.

ROADS TAKING FRIGHT

A Flood of Letters of Protest Against Proposed State Laws Would Help, Circular Says.

That the present agitation against the railroads, if continued, will cause dire consequences is the statement made in a circular signed by a number of railroad supply houses in Chicago and Pittsburg, which has recently been given wide circulation.

A copy of this circular received in this city yesterday draws attention to the fact that there are about 400 bills, all of them affecting more or less unfavorably the interests of the railroads, now pending in the several State Legislatures. The manufacturers of railroad supplies and the dealers in them who have signed the circular suggest that the most effective way to check this movement against the railroads would be a letter addressed to the Governor of his State by every man who may he convinced that the legislation against the railroads should be halted.

The circulation of this document by a largs hody of business men 's in line with the resolutions recently adopted hy Boards of Trade in Philadelphia and other cities deprecating the general outcry against corporations and pointing out the harm that is likely to come from the present agitation unless it is kept within bounds.

This is the text of the circular, which is of interest as an expression of the opinions held by many manufacturers and others whose business is likely to suffer directly from enforced retrenchment by the railroads.

First—Business has been and is prosperous. There is apparently no commercial reason why wa should not enjoy a continuance of such prosperity, unless some unnecessary conditions intervene.

Second—The National Government has been and is investigating the railroads. The State Legislatures havo pending 400 bills, none of which is for the benefit of the railroads, but every one is designed to reduce in some way the net earnings of the roads. Many village and town authorities are passing ordinances which interfera with the operation of the roads and reduce their revenues. The public press has given wide circulation to all this agitation and in many instances approved of it.

Third—The railroads are stopping all unnecessary expenditures for this year. For instance, one road has stopped construction of 700 miles of new track; another has cut its expenditures $5,000,000 and stopped work on 400 miles of track in addition. Many roads have issued instructions to use stocks on hand and not to buy anything for six months, except to meet great emergencies. Furthermore, railroads generally have stopped all plans for expenditures for 1908. No new orders are now being placed by the roads for next year.

We know that if present conditions continue, all classes of labor and every business interest will be injured. We know that every manufacturer, every jobber, and every retailer in the United States does business directly or indirectly with railroads or their officials or employes. We know that the railroad interest is, owing to farming, the largest in the country. We know that when the railroads begin to economize its seriously affects every other business. We know that under such conditions labor will suffer very greatly and that men will be seeking employment.

We believe that the time to act, before the damage is done, and that every man who reads this should act. If 10 per cent. of the men in the United States would to-day write to the Governors of the States in which they live, and to their representatives in the State Legislature, stating that this agitation was injuring their business and that it must be stopped, it would be stoped. Every one of these public servants would listen, because every writer is a voter.

We do not object to the regulation of the railroads by the National Government in the proper manner, but we do object to going through a period of hard times similar to that between 1893 and 1897 in order to accomplish alleged railroad reform. The situation is serious. Immediate action is necessary or business will diminish, bank accounts will be reduced, profits will disappear, salaries will be cut, wages decreased, men discharged, and thousands will be looking for work. Every laboring man, every business man, every professional man is and will be affected. He should act now.

It is stated that already many letters inspired by this circular has been sent out.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low	Last.
100	Int. M. M. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½
20	Int. Salt	16	16	16	16
700	Manhat. Tran.	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
400	Meerschaum	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
800	Waterbury Co.	44½	44½	43¾	43⅝
700	W. L. & M. Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
5,400	West. Ice Co.	28	31	27⅞	31
RAILROAD.					
100	Chi. Subway	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
MINING STOCKS.					
250	Bonanza Belt.	5	5⅜	5	5⅜
1,200	Batopilas Min.	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
4,200	Boston Copper	27¼	27⅞	27	27⅜
100	B. Col. Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
1,000	Buffalo Mine	3	3	3	3
1,500	Butte Exemp.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
11,000	Cobalt Central	38	39	38	38½
1,000	Cobalt Contract	0-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
200	Colonial Silver	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Col.-Leon. Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
800	Cum.-Ely Min.	9	0	9	9
9,500	Dav.-Daly Est.	15⅞	17⅛	15⅞	17
1,000	Domin. Copper	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
300	Douglas Copper	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½
500	Ely Central	5¾	5⅝	5¼	5¼
100	Foster Cobalt	1½	1½	1½	1½
700	Fur. Cr. Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	Giroux Mining	9¼	0¼	0¼	9¼
100	Goldfield Con.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Goldfield Daisy	$2.22½	$2.25	$2.20	$2.23
300	Gold Hill	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	Greene Canarea	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16½
100	Greene Con. Cop.	24½	24½	24½	24¼
125	Greene Gold-S.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Greene G.-S. pf.	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
400	Green Meehan	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	King Edward	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	McK.-Dar.-Sav.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1½	1½
1,100	Miemac G. M.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼
100	M. Co. of A.	1½	1½	1½	1½
400	Mitchell Mining	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
100	Mont.-Shoshone	10	10	10	10
200	New Con. Cop.	14	14	13¾	13¾
1,000	N.-U. M. & S.	4	4	3¾	3¾
4,500	Ntp. Minee Co.	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
26,405	Nev.-Utah Min.	14¾	15¼	13⅞	15
2,500	Nev. Smelting	3	3	3	3
14,200	Nip. Mines	13¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
4,250	Old Hun. Min.	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
100	Phoenix See	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,100	Portland Cop.	1	⅝	⅝	⅝
25,700	P. L. & Z.	73	80	73	77
8,100	Silver Pick	$1.34	$1.25	$1.31	$1.31
10,300	Silver Queen	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 0-16	1 1-16
4,600	Stewart Min.	2¾	2¾	2 9-16	1 15-16
25	Tonopah Ext.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
9,200	Tramps Cons.	$1.17	$1.06	$1.06½	1.12
16,600	Triangle	50	45	50	2
405	Trinity Cop.	22	20½	22	1¾
2,100	Tri-Bullion	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6,500	United Copper	62½	60	61¾	1½
1,500	Un. Copper pf.	90	88	88	2
800	Union Explor.	8⅜	7¾	7¾	⅞
BONDS.					
$11,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	83½	83	83½	..
2,000	I. M. M. 4½s.	70	69¾	69¾	— 1⅛
5,000	Tb. S. deb. 6s.	20	15	20	..
35,000	West. Ice 5s.	67	65	67	— ⅜

*Cents per share.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, April 20, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ges.
470	Am. Tobacco	82⅝	81⅜	82⅝	— ¼
200	Am. W. P.	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
1,095	Am. W. P. pf.	25½	20¼	28	+ 2½
1,300	Cent. Fdy. pf.	15½	14½	14½	..
1,140	Havana Tob.	13	11¾	12	— 2½
10	Hav. Tob. pf.	25	25	25	+ 8
40	Inter. M. M.	8	8	8	+ ¼
1,040	Int. M. M. pf.	23½	22	22½	1
155	Inter. Salt	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
300	Inter. Nickel	115	115	115	..
2,050	M. Co. of A.	5½	5	54	..
705	N.Y.&C.M.SS.	27	26	26½	+ ¼
380	Standard Oil	540	517	518	—80
50	Stand. Rope	88	88	..	..
100	The Texas Co.	125	125	126	..
60	Union Ferry	80	80	80	+ 2¾
6,100	Waterbury Co.	46	43¾	43¾	+ ¾
15,200	West

MERRITT UPHOLDS UTILITIES BILL

Assemblyman Defends the Measure at Westchester Bar Dinner.

THE PUBLIC PARTNERS

Theory Upon Which the Measure Was Drafted—Bill Criticised by Lieut. Gov. Chanler.

The public will be taken into partnership by the public service corporations if the Utilities bill becomes law, according to a speech delivered last night at Delmonico's before the Westchester County Bar Association by Assemblyman Merritt of St. Lawrence County. He spoke strongly in its favor and brought out a reply from Lieut. Gov. Chanler.

Mr. Merritt said in part:

Assemblyman Merritt's Speech.

The public service bills now before the Legislature are based upon the theory that the grantees who have corporate rights to conduct railroads and other public utilities are not the masters nor the servants of the public, but are in fact its partners. The commissions to be appointed are to be the representatives of the people; to be, so to speak, the members of the Board of Directors representing that interest.

"In criticising the bills themselves, the opponents of the measures have made particular objection on three specific points. The bills give the Governor the power to remove Commissioners without additional affirmative action by the Senate or any other body. It is necessary to do this in order that the responsibility may be centralized. These Commissioners are the arm of the State Government.

"The second principal objection that has been urged to the bills is that they do not provide a specific method of court review over the orders of this Commission. The act does provide, and if it did not provide it would still be the law, that any act of the Commission which is unconstitutional is subject to review, and it is not necessary to tell any lawyer now he may get into court on any proposition of this sort.

"The corporations also have another method of appeal which the people of the State take advantage of frequently. They may appeal to the Legislature, the representatives of the people, provided the acts of the Commission are oppressive. Neither the Legislature nor the people desire to see wrong done to the public service corporations. They do, however, desire and intend to have a sort of treatment from these corporations which has not been their practice.

Commission's Authority.

"It is, however, the belief of the framers of this bill that the most important thing to make this Commission a useful part of the State Government is to provide that when its orders are issued the corporation shall immediately begin to obey. It is unfair to assume that this Commission provided by these bills will act in a foolish or unwarranted manner.

"We do things in this State piecemeal, a step at a time. No one will disagree with me when I say that an ideal way to get at this subject would be to enact a new statute containing all the substantive law affecting the organization, control, rights, duties, and obligations of all corporations deriving their powers from the State, or any sub-division thereof; and having enacted this statute, and repealed all other statutes in any way conflicting, to constitute a commission or commissions to see that this law was obeyed. Doubtless this will some time be done. But as we do things in this State, and as men do things generally, such an ideal arrangement of law can only be expected in the distant future.

"The third objection which has been greatly dwelt upon is that the Legislature has no constitutional right to delegate such broad powers to any commission. I will not undertake to read a brief on this subject or cite cases. I think it is the opinion of most lawyers that this Constitution is broad enough so that the powers sought to be given can be delegated.

"The corporations are complaining that they are not permited under these bills to carry as an asset the value of the franchises. They should not be permitted to do so, unless it might be for the amount on which they pay actual taxes through the franchise tax department and under the operation of the franchise tax law. Whatever inducement the public may feel disposed to give to corporations doing semi-public service, it is absurd to permit them to take a valuable gift, estimate its value as an asset, and then expect the public to pay a dividend upon it.

Will Settle Public Attacks.

"The enactment of these bills in recognition of the principle on which they are based will do more than anything that can at present be done to settle the public mind, and to do away with the unreasoning and unreasonable attacks of the misinformed or partially informed upon those interests which are affected. They are essentially conservative measures for the reason which I have given. Their acceptance and the acceptance of the principle on which they stand, whether it be final or not, will solve in a manner which commends itself to the good sense and fairness of the people generally many of the vexed questions with which we are now attempting to deal.

"The cry against these bills does not come from the operating departments of railroads or public service lighting companies to any great extent. It comes from the financial district—from what we know as Wall Street—a region in which men deal and speculate in profits; where they hold the skimmer and take off the cream of every enterprise. Those of us who live outside the City of New York, up the State, appreciate as men in the city of New York do not appreciate that every county in this State pays tribute to this magnificent city. All the wealth here is produced outside. Our farms and factories and mines and quarries and water powers are making a ceaseless effort to add to the greatness and the splendor of this imperial city. Sometimes gentlemen who speculate in profits imagine that they are doing business. This is a harmless hallucination.

Mr. Chanler's Address.

Lieut. Gov. Chanler paid a high tribute to the fearless public service of Mr. Merritt, but said he could not resist the opportunity, the first he had since Jan. 1, to reply to a speech made in his presence.

"I have no desire to speak in a partisan way or to hamper the Governor of the State," he said. "I have always desired to support him when he has proposed measures approved by the people who elected both him and me. But as a lawyer speaking to lawyers, there are several matters I would like to object to in Mr. Merritt's speech.

"He has said that the Public Utilities measure is finally approved by the people. I take issue with that. Did the people know of the measure before it was introduced in the Legislature? Public opinion has yet to speak upon it."

He said that public opinion was above the court of last resort. The people are bound by the Constitution and the court of last resort interprets the Constitution.

Then Lieutenant Governor went on to criticise Mr. Merritt's statement that the Board of Commissioners should be the right hand of the Governor. He said that they ought to be elective officers, and reminded him that the power he was putting into the hands of Gov. Hughes would also be in the hands of those who came after him.

He urged that the Commissioners should represent the people and not the Administration, and that they should not belong to one political party. Like the Inter-State Commerce Commission, they should be governed by a provision to insure the representation of the political party in the minority.

"I speak not only for the Executive and the Senate," concluded the Lieutenant Governor, "but for the Assembly. I speak for the people of this State. Trust the people and the State is safe."

Edward C. Whittaker of the New York Bar Association criticised most severely the lengthy opinions written by Justices of the Appellate Divisions. "Veritable haystacks of verbiage," he called them, which led lawyers to confusion and sometimes destruction.

KILLED HERSELF FOR DOWIE.

Mrs. Lydia Staley, Grieving Over His Death, Jumps from Window.

Grieving because of the death of Alexander Dowie, Mrs. Lydia Staley, 36 years old, threw herself from the front window of her home on the fifth story of the six-story apartment house 779 East 174th Street, the Bronx, yesterday morning, and died later from a fracture of the skull.

Mrs. Staley lived with her husband, George Bishop Staley, and a daughter, Marion. The Staleys were disciples of Dowie, the self-styled prophet of Zion City, and were leading members of the cult in this city. During all of Dowie's troubles with his opponents, and even after he had been deposed by Voliva, the Staleys remained faithful to Dowie. Since his death they had mourned him as though he were a blood relative, and night and morning prayers ascended for the repose of his soul.

Bowed with grief as he sat in the office of Coroner Schwannecke yesterday, Staley told how his wife had grieved after the prophet. He said that her accustomed weight had been for a number of years close to 142 pounds, but since Dowie's death she had dropped down to 65 pounds, which was her weight a day or two ago. He said she had refused to eat more than the merest trifle at long intervals, and had become ill from this enforced fasting, and that literally she had worn herself down to a shadow through grief. He believed she had grieved so intensely that her mind must have been affected.

Dowie, according to the husband, was the principal topic of conversation in the Staley home and the principal subject of their prayers. Yesterday morning Mrs. Staley herself conducted the morning devotions, and the couple with their daughter Marion sat down to breakfast. A moment later Mrs. Staley arose and went into the parlor. A few seconds later Staley heard a noise, and he rushed into the parlor just in time to see his wife disappear head first out of the open window. Staley made a grab for her, but only succeeded in catching hold of the slippers she wore. They came off her feet, and the wife plunged to her death.

Policeman Du Bois of the Tremont Avenue Police Station, who was near at hand, sent in a hurry call for Dr. P. Placek of Fordham Hospital, who found that the woman had a fractured skull. She was taken to the hospital, and died there an hour later.

ADMIRES OUR ZOO.

Dr. Mitchell Sails for Home—President Gives Him Antelope and Does.

Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, F. R. S., Secretary of the Zoological Society of London, sailed for home yesterday morning on the Cunarder Campania. Dr. Mitchell spent three weeks here as the guest of Andrew Carnegie, and in that time saw something of the zoological parks of the East. He takes with him the promise of a male prong-horned antelope and two does, the gift of President Roosevelt to the London Zoo.

Speaking of the Bronx Park Gardens, Dr. Mitchell said: "It is one of the finest show places that I visited. As to actual area, the garden is about six times larger than ours in London. Everything is up to date. Of course, the advantage lies in the fact that the zoo here is newer, and so you have had the advantage of constructing a new place after the best models of Europe, and with every advantage which modern science and sanitation can suggest.

"I was especially pleased with the buffalo range and the quarters for many of the larger animals. Although our London gardens are smaller than Bronx Park, our floral display is greatly in advance of yours, and our animal exhibit more complete. The consequence of this is that our London park presents a much better appearance than the Bronx Park Gardens. In London we spend, it seems to me, far more money in laying out our grounds. Then perhaps we have more money to spend, for the reason that we charge an admission fee.

"But as the Bronx Gardens are new and have not been completed, it may be an injustice to compare them with ours at home. The Philadelphia gardens come nearer to what we have in London. They are about the same size, and laid out much the same.

"The Washington Zoo occupies an ideal spot, but they don't seem to have begun to take advantage of the magnificent natural conditions existing there. It ought to be the best zoological garden in this country, but they have a long way to climb before they can get on the same level with the zoo in this city.

"I would place the order of the four best zoological gardens in the world with London first, then Berlin, then Amsterdam, and then New York, as they follow in the order named. Paris might be a possible fifth."

While in Washington Dr. Mitchell spent several hours with the President. The former said that the gift of the Chief Executive would be appreciated in London. The antelope and the does, he said, are still running about in Yellowstone Park, but they will shortly be shipped to London.

"I understand they are very difficult to catch," he said, "and I know it would have been impossible for us to have obtained them except through the kindness of the President."

TREE FOR WHITE'S GRAVE.

Widow of the Murdered Architect Plants a Pear-Shaped Cedar.

A large pear-shaped cedar tree has been placed over the grave of Stanford White at St. James by his widow, Mrs. White thought the artistic surroundings of her husband's grave would not be complete without the addition of a cedar tree, and so she drove many miles around various sections of Long Island seeking just such a tree as she wanted.

She found an almost perfect tree upon the premises of Jacob B. Conklin, a druggist of Smithtown Branch. Mrs. White offered a large sum for the tree, it is said, which Conklin accepted. A low truck was obtained from Mineola, twenty-six miles distant. The tree was then hauled on the truck by four horses to Stanford White's grave.

HANGED HIMSELF ON SHIP.

Alien, About to be Deported, Commits Suicide on the St. Louis.

About to be deported on the American liner St. Louis because he had become a public charge, Saul Sobitch, 27 years old, a Pole, committed suicide by hanging himself just before the vessel sailed for Southampton yesterday morning.

The man came to this country about six months ago and while working as a gardener on Long Island, developed symptoms of insanity. He was taken to the State Hospital for the Insane on Long Island. The Immigration authorities were notified and they took him to the St. Louis for deportation under the alien law.

Left alone yesterday morning, Sobitch took a heavy string, which was about his belongings, and hanged himself to a deck beam. He was dead when discovered. His body was removed from the vessel before she sailed without any of her passengers knowing of his death.

SEA DUTY FOR CAPT. MERRIAM

Transferred from Brooklyn Navy Yard to Command the Missouri.

Capt. G. A. Merriam, U. S. N., at present the Captain of the New York Navy Yard, will soon be relieved of that duty and assigned to the command of the battleship Missouri of the Atlantic fleet.

Capt. Merriam, who has been on duty in New York since the promotion of Rear Admiral Hemphill, will succeed Capt. E. N. Pendleton as the commanding officer of the Missouri. Capt. Pendleton is to become Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

ROADS DEPARTMENT PLANNED FOR STATE

Legislators Say a Great Mass of Work Needs Undivided Attention.

AFRAID TO PLAY POLITICS

So Republicans Have Not Put Forward the Plan This Year—A Commission of Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—While the Public Utilities bill and other measures on the reform programme of Gov. Hughes have obtruded themselves on the public view the legislators have been quietly and patiently at work in another field of constructive legislation which has presented many vexing problems. The subject is that of good roads.

Highway legislation has been an important feature of every legislative session for the last ten years. The number of bills affecting roads introduced this year has been so large that many legislators favor the establishment of a State Department of Public Highways. A bill to establish such a department has already been drafted. It has been held up because the State Engineer, who has charge of this important department, is a Democrat, and the Republicans realize that any attempt to take these important powers away from him would lay them open to a charge of playing politics.

With approximately 7,000 miles of State roads to be constructed within the next few years and $50,000,000 appropriated for this purpose, it is asserted by legislative leaders that in order to promote economy and a settled policy of work the creation of such a department is necessary. It is likely that the necessary legislation will be introduced next session.

This plan would enable the Legislature to shift to such a commission many matters which now claim its attention to the exclusion of other subjects. Many details call for expert treatment which such a department would afford. To pave the way for it Senator Hooker of Genesee has introduced a bill providing for a commission to take the whole subject under investigation during the coming Summer.

Senator Armstrong of Rochester, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said to-day that the creation of such a department was an absolute necessity.

"It is not money that will insure good roads," said Mr. Armstrong, "but brains. The money has been provided for and a policy mapped out. What is needed is the brains to carry out that policy in a manner that will promote the best interests of the State and insure the people of a fair return for this vast expenditure.

"In my opinion the only logical solution of the problem is to be found in the creation of a department which could devote itself exclusively to the promotion of good roads. Such a department would have the experts that the Legislature has not. The State Engineer, who, of course, must be an expert, and who has supervision over the good roads work at present, cannot give the department his undivided attention. He has also supervision of the work on the barge canal, which claims most of his time."

Under tha present system applications from various localities in the State for road improvements go to the State Engineer, who then is required to make an investigation and to approve or disapprove of the request. An attaché of the State Engineers' department said:

"Why, the Republicans must have been asleep all these years not to realize what a good thing they had. Let me tell you that if the West bill becomes law we can go into any county we might desire and come pretty near breaking up the Republican machine."

The West bill, which is one of the good roads measures before the present Legislature, provides that the State shall pay the entire cost of road construction. Under the present law the State is paying 50 per cent. of the cost of construction and maintenance of the main or market roads of the State. The remaining 50 per cent. is paid by the localities themselves on the basis of 35 per cent. to the county and 15 per cent. to the town directly benefited.

Under this system there have been constructed about 500 miles of the proposed 7,500 miles of roads planned. But requests for new roads have been coming in so fast that it has become apparent the State would not be able to keep up with the demand out of the regular funds that could be set aside and made available every year.

For that reason the $50,000,000 bond issue was provided for. With this fund the State, besides pinching its 50 per cent. of the money necessary for road construction in any given locality at the disposal of the authorities, has also granted to towns and counties loans to the extent of their 50 per cent. of the cost of construction and permitted them to pay it back on the installment plan. Under this plan even the poorest county is enabled to build its road immediately and let future generations who are to directly benefit pay for the work.

"One difficulty that has arisen in connection with the good roads work," said Senator Armstrong, "is due to the fact that the cupidity of one locality or another has been able to get in its work. Through their representatives in the Legislature they have had introduced measures providing for special legislation in the interest of their own vicinity, but entirely out of keeping with the State scheme of road improvement. It is largely to do away with this and to do away with the chaotic conditions existing at present that I am in favor of a commission vested with the necessary powers to do the work under a uniform plan.

"Another benefit of such a plan would be that when the various localities now do their work with State funds the State would do the work itself and the roads could be laid out according to a system where every link would fit into the chain."

BACKING FOR DRIVEWAY BILL.

Residents of Queens Want Forest Park Road and Eastern Parkway Joined.

Assemblyman De Groot's bill to provide a driveway to connect Forest Park Driveway with Eastern Parkway by passing through a portion of Cypress Hills Cemetery is being backed by many of the people of Queens Borough. John Adikes of Jamaica, one of the leading figures of the Allied Civics of Queens, sent letters yesterday to many prominent persons requesting that they urge the members of the Cities Committee of the Senate to report favorably the De Groot bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Harte.

The cemetery people, in opposing the bill, said the driveway was not needed now, but may be needed fifteen years from this time. The Allied Civics make the point that fifteen years hence there will be thousands of bodies in the now unused portion of Cypress Hills Cemetery, and that present action will obviate the necessity of disturbing the dead.

If the driveways were connected autobobilists would have one continuous good road from Brooklyn to the eastern end of Long Island, passing through Forest Park from end to end.

If You Have Lost or Found Anything

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Between Weehawken Ferry, 42d St. and Brooklyn, Tuesday, 16th, 7:30 P. M., pocketbook, containing railroad tickets and papers, valuable only to owner; $10 reward; no questions. G. W. Thompson, 44 Murray St., New York.

LOST—Silver fob, with gold locket and green medallion attached, on 8th Av. car, between 8th and Columbus Avs., on 91st St.; reward. B. E. M., Box 324 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Mink scarf, on 5th Av., between 20th St. and 14th St., or 14th St., between 5th Av. and Irving Place; liberal reward. Foster, 183 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold link bracelet, from Hotel Martinique to the Manhattan Opera House; suitable reward. Apply to G. C. Hallfsld, 516 Broadway.

LOST—Thursday, 18th inst., in Manhattan Opera House, small Lamaire opera glass. Return to 35 Barclay St.; reward; N. Y. B. S. M. Co.

LOST—A pocketbook, in Subway train, near 103d St, containing coin and keys. Finder please leave with 103d St. station agent.

LOST—Lady's diamond ring, 3d Av.; liberal reward. Mrs. Babcock, 357 West 24th St.

LOST—On April 13, silver purse, containing Tiffany gold watch and other articles; liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked for return of same; name on inside watch. St. Francis Court, cornsr Riverside Drive and 135th St.

LOST—Thursday afternoon on uptown "L" train, between Cortlandt and Franklin Sts., pocket book, with diamond brooch and money; also card of Dr. Schela, Jersey City. Suitable reward to finder for return to 803 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

LOST—A lady's tortoise shell back comb, gold mounted and set in pearls, between 132d St and 122d St. on 7th Av. Return to 131 132d St. and receive reward.

LOST—Mink piece, on 11 A. M. train to Far Rockaway, Wednesday morning, the 17th inst.; suitable reward. F. W., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Pearl dog collar, with rhinestone bars, Subway train going south, or Liberty Theatre, last evening; reward. Mrs. Gude, 628 West 114th St

LOST—Black lynx muff, at circus Saturday afternoon, will finder please return it and receive liberal reward? Jaeckel, 2,783 Broadway.

LOST—In dressmaking establishment, diamond bar pin, with pearl at each end. Reward if returned to 12 East 55th St.

LOST—Fields' Theatre, Wednesday night, small gold spangled fan; $5 reward. 106 East 36th St.

LOST—A pearl sunburst pin, April 18 or 19; reward. Return to M. A. F., 96 Morningside Av., Apartment 36.

LOST—Coral necklace, with locket marked "Elsa." Reward. Sievers, 686 East 149th St.

LOST—April 17, lady's small open-face gold watch; reward. 215 West 43d St.

REWARD—$50 for return of horse and buggy which disappeared April 11 from City Hall Park, Brooklyn; dark brown horse, bobbed tail, initial V. C., on blinds; buggy single seated, top black, rubber tire, wheels painted red; no questions asked. Vincenzo J. Correele, 386 Melrose St., Brooklyn.

$100 REWARD for return of diamond heart-shaped brooch, lost between 45th and 23d Sts., Thursday evening. Mrs. Cottrell, Hotel Seymour, 50 West 45th St.

$25 REWARD.—Lost in Brooklyn or New York, a small diamond scroll pin, with two pearls. May be returned to 158 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

$25.00 REWARD for return of a Masonic charm, lost on Thursday, April 11th. Anawanda Club, 414 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,031,843, Bowery Savings Bank Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line

LOST—English bulldog, brindle, white spot on chest, weighing about 50 lbs.; name Apollo; liberal reward offered for return. John Campbell, Freeport, L. I.

LOST—Black and tan dog, name on collar "Rowdy"; $10 reward. D. E. Block, 513 West 145th St.

LOST—White bull terrier; name Tramp; reward. Berthaume, 66 West 84th St.

INSPECT NEW FERRY SITE.

Aldermanic Committee Goes to Whitestone to Look Over the Project.

The Aldermanic Committee on Docks, Navigation, and Ferries visited Whitestone yesterday to look over the site of the slip on the Queens Borough side for the proposed ferry between Whitestone and Fort Schuyler on the Bronx side. A resolution favoring such a ferry was introduced recently in the Board of Aldermen.

The visiting Aldermen, headed by Chairman Henry Clay Peters, were met at Whitestone by a committee from the Whitestone Improvement Association and taken in stages and cabs to the foot of Eleventh Avenue, where it is proposed to have the slip on the Queens Borough side. The Aldermen were later entertained at luncheon at Knab's Hotel.

Dana Wallace of Whitestone, who spoke before the Aldermen recently in favor of the ferry, said yesterday: "We at the northern end of the borough are separated from the Bronx by something less than a mile of water, and yet we now have to travel twenty-five miles to reach the Bronx. The establishment of the ferry would be a real boon to the people of Queens Borough and the Bronx. The land for the ferry slips belongs to the city, so that no condemnation proceedings would be necessary. Two or three boats that used to run on the old Thirty-ninth Street ferry could be used, and the service could be started as soon as the slips are ready."

There will be a public meeting at Whitestone on next Friday night to discuss the ferry project.

TO CONDEMN ASHOKAN LANDS.

Commissions Named to Prepare for New York's Great Reservoir.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 20.—Justice Betts to-day appointed the first of the commissions which will condemn land to be used in the construction of the Ashokan reservoir and connecting aqueduct line.

Each commission will consist of three members, one from New York County, one from the country containing the land to be acquired, and the third chosen at large. The commissions named to-day are:

Ex-Assemblymnn George M. Palmer of Schoharie, Francis Key Pendleton, Chairman of the City Improvement Commission of New York, and Frederick J. R. Clarke, banker, of Kingston.

A. P. Smith, Democratic leader of Albany; R. W. Rives, lawyer, of New York, and Isaac H. Fuller, manufacturer, of Kingston.

Ex-County Judge George H. Smith of Sullivan County, Josiah J. Hasbrouck of New Paltz, and Henry Smith, lawyer, of New York City.

The Commissioners appointed to-day will condemn 168 parcels of land.

The B., R. & P.'s $1,000,000 Notes.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, it was stated yesterday, has outstanding $1,000,000 of one year 6 per cent. notes. These were issued in March last and were put out to provide temporarily for capital requirements which later will be covered by bonds, which the road proposes to issue.

City College Club Against Uniting.

The City College Club, at a monthly meeting last night, passed resolutions opposing consolidation with the College of the City of New York, the Normal College, and the Training School for Teachers. A committee reported unfavorably on the proposal and the report was made the basis of the club's action.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

24TH ST., 314 WEST.—Nice large rooms, with board; German cooking; $5-$5.50.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with references; Southern home.

39TH ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

44TH ST., 150 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with fine board; near "L" and Subway.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large room; table guests; telephone; references.

66TH ST., 62 WEST.—First-class table board, home cooking; terms reasonable. Frost.

72D ST., 261 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, with or without private bath; telephone; references: few table guests accommodated.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; high grade.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; parlor dining, all conveniences; Summer rates.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Sunny front room for two; good board; terms moderate; telephone; references.

121ST ST., 2 WEST.—Room, facing park; parlor dining, near Subway; Summer rates.

121ST ST., 214 WEST.—Large front room for one or two; private family; moderate terms.

124TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; near Subway; telephone; private house.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to learn English in cultivated American home, apartment; Subway, elevated; good table; terms $9. Savsrin, Box 313 Timas, Times Square.

WEST END AV., 879, cornsr 108d, block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surfsce cars.—Most beautiful location New York; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable single room, with board; table guests.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Handsome parlor floor, with private bath; also newly furnished room, with bath; high-class house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large, sunny room; first-class house; near Subway, "L," and Gramercy; parlor dining room; references. Tel. 5558 Gramercy.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 and 7, (Heights).—Overlooking Wall St.; 5 minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; large connecting rooms, furnished, unfurnished; single rooms; neighborhood; phone; table high class. 905 Main.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

New Jersey.

"Overlook," Morristown, N. J.—An ideal place for refined people who would appreciate a quiet, restful home. Telephone 488. Send for circular.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—Two unfurnished rooms and good board in private family. Strang, 206 West 145th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line

West Side.

18TH, 113 EAST, Near Union Square.—Exceptionally nice large room; fine private house; references; transients accommodated.

87TH, 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class bachelor home; reference.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, $2.50 upward; private house; gentlemen only; references.

44TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large, newly furnished front and hall rooms; near "L," Subway.

45TH ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, elegantly furnished, consisting of two large rooms with private connecting bath; with or without board; telephone; near "L" and Subway.

45TH ST., 152 WEST.—Large and hall rooms to let; running water; gentlemen preferred.

48TH ST., 238 WEST.—Hall room for gentlemen; running water; private house.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room; excellent location; private house; moderate; telephone.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large sunny front room; conveniences; privilege light housekeeping; other rooms.

84TH ST., 25 WEST.—One room; also suite of two; clean, comfortable; references. Muller.

85TH ST., 211 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for gentlemen or business woman appreciating quiet, refined surroundings; strictly private family; apartment, first floor, one block from 86th St. Sub. station; telephone; reasonable. Beck.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE. DOUBLE WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE. ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

98TH ST., 17 WEST.—Young girl students and ladies only.

125TH ST., 530 WEST.—Two airy front rooms, suitable two; conveniences; telephone; Subway; use piano; bright single room, adjoining bath; $3. Rosenthal.

HIGH-GRADE apartments, suites, and rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, bath, all improvements; private family; no children; elegant neighborhood; breakfast optional; 87th St., near Central Park; very reasonable; gentleman only. J., Box 343 Times, Times Square.

NICE ROOM; connecting bath; gentleman; convenient; private. A., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 3, (Opposite Washington Square.)—Large, small furnished rooms, latest improvements; gentlemen; references.

East Side.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, Near 5th Av., "The Palmetto."—Beautifully furnished clean, newly decorated rooms; home comforts; board optional; terms moderate.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, large and small; gentlemen; references.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private, high-class house for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished; scrupulously clean; Summer rates; reference.

49TH ST., 146 EAST.—Clean, quiet, nicely furnished front room; private family; $3.50. Inside bell.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room; all conveniences; telephone; references.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

115TH ST., 447 EAST.—Furnished room; large room; running water and bath; references exchanged.

MADISON AV., 21.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small room.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, Brooklyn.—Elegant large and small rooms, overlooking New York Bay; all conveniences; gentlemen only; rates reasonable.

Long Island.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—To rent, furnished, two rooms in beautiful section; ideal for Summer. 729 Lefferts Av., North.

New Jersey.

BAYONNE, N. J., 51 East 33d St.—Furnished room; southerly exposure; on New York Bay; convenient to C. R. R.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Cook, waitress, and chambermaid until Jnns 1; city references required. Apply Monday, betwsen 9 and 11 o'clock, 29 West 48th St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Episcopal Church; $100. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Clever soprano for city church quartet; $700. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Contralto, Brooklyn church; good reader; $100. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER; MUST HAVE HAD AT LEAST ONE YEAR'S EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BEFORE 10 A.M.

WANTED—Stenographers, more positions than competent applicants; several good, permanent positions on books. Call Gahagan's Exchange, 235 Broadway. No advance fee.

Miscellaneous.

PHOTOGRAPHY—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE YOUNG LADY TO DO SPOTTING; MUST BE CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF FINISHING ROOM; PERMANENT POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN SELLING AND DEMONSTRATING SEWING MACHINES. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANIED—Skirt finishers for dressmaking department; must be accustomed to first-class work. Apply 10th floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th St. entrance.

WANTED—Skirt hands for dressmaking department; must be accustomed to first-class work Apply 10th floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th St. entrance.

WANTED—Waist hands on alteration work, thoroughly experienced. Apply 5th floor, James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

WANTED—A trained nursery maid, or one who has had experience in the care of young infants; references. Apply at 175 Claremont Av., near 125th St., (W.,) Ap. 44, all week, from 11 to 2.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

DETECTIVES.—Shrewd man wanted in every community to act under instructions; experience not necessary. Send for free book of particulars. Grannan's Detective Bureau, Box 72, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PORTRAIT AGENTS.—We will make you a fine enlarged portrait, matted, framed; frame with burnish lining, glass, back, packed and carted complete, for 44 cents; retails at $2.50; catalogue free. Chicago Copy Co., 420 Milwaukee Av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents get 50 cents on each dollar; no experience necessary; write for agent's outfit. Address The American Home Monthly, 5 Barclay St., New York.

WANTED—Agents to introduce competitors fireproof floor and wall construction, liberal terms. Apply 1 Madison Av., Room 8014.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper to solicit orders for a monthly comparison record, popular priced, and required by every manufacturer and business man; easily explained; liberal compensation to right parties; state experience and references. B. S., Box 12. 153 6th Av.

WANTED—Bookkeeper for office carriage factory; location, New York; salary, $1,200. Call Business Opportunity Company, 1 Union Square, N. Y.

Clerks.

WANTED—Clerk for retail house; ledger work; $15. Call Business Opportunity Company, 1 Union Square, N. Y.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist, city Presbyterian church; fairly good salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Experienced tenor for city Catholic Church; $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for city church quartet; nice position. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Competent stenographer and typewriter for permanent position; must have several years' experience; one who has had training in law office preferred; applicant must furnish full particulars and salary expected. Wholesale Ribbons, Box 40, 1,364 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Office manager for Southern office, with knowledge of selling and shipping coke; man with some experience in stenographic and typewriting work preferred; salary from $100 to $150, according to experience and ability. Apply with references, stating experience, to C. Thorne, 30 Pine St., New York.

WANTED—
Youth of good address
in real estate office,
seeking hard work and good prospects.
Apply Monday, 9:30 to 10:30.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
749 5th Av., near 58th St.

WANTED—Painters' foreman; a position to take charge of the decorating department as practical Superintendent of workmen, with a decorating firm doing extremely high-grade work. Answer, stating experience, references, and salary expected, Foreman, Box 338 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boys, by a large fire insurance company; good opportunities for advancement for bright, industrious applicants; state age, nationality, experience, (if any,) and salary expected. Address "C." P. O., Box 2,038, New York.

WANTED—Two office boys by a large private banking house; salary, $5 a week; boys must be bright, active, and neat, and about 17 years old. Write fully, giving age, nationality, education, experience, if any, and references, H., Box 183 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Good opening for man with legal training to look after real estate, record, search titles, &c.; must understand conveyance of property in all its details; salary, $1,500. Call, write. Hapgoods, 302 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Canvassers to solicit orders for a monthly comparison record, popular priced, and required by every manufacturer and business man; easily explained; liberal compensation to right parties; state experience and references. Popular, Box 12, 153 6th Av.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night. Free catalogue. Visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—Bright man having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—By wholesale coffee and tea house, salesmen who can command trade on Long Island and Northern New Jersey. Apply with references, J. S. B., 236 Greenwich St.

WANTED—In office of wholesale commission house, bright American boy, 15 years of age; must reside with parents; salary, $5 per week. Address P. O. Box 51, Manhattan.

WANTED—Boys of 16 years of age in wholesale fancy goods house; those just from school preferred and willing to learn stock. Fancy, Box 191 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Strong boy, not under 19, in shipping department wholesale house; good wages to right boy; must bring references. Call 236 Greenwich St., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—Sales manager for food product company, to act as New York representative; salary, $3,000. Call Business Opportunity Company, 1 Union Square, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man in fancy goods house as light porter. Address, stating age, salary expected, references, &c., Porter, Box 191 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 338 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boy for law office; general duties including telephone; advancement; $4. Apply in person to H. G. Kimball, 34 Pine St., and bring

Part Five
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY. APRIL 21, 1907.

Part Five
Magazine Section

THE MIGHTY AWAKENING OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

Its Concrete Manifestation Found in the Complete Reorganization of the Army on a Thoroughly Modern Basis—Hints from Every Civilized Nation.

Remarkable Edict Authorizing the New Military Force of 1,500,000 Men a Veritable Compendium of Wisdom and Philosophy—The Man Who Did It.

China no longer sleeps. She is preparing to take a place among the powers of the earth, and the article to which this page is devoted gives a most convincing picture of the significant and portentous transformation now taking place within her borders.

CHINESE SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH
ENGLISH INSTRUCTION.

THE recent order for two million rifles given by the Chinese Empire to a German firm means that the day of the "Yellow Peril" has dawned at last. It has been a long time coming, this martial awakening of China, which Western writers on Oriental affairs have been predicting soberly for so many years, but it has arrived finally with tremendous energy. There is intense and genuine earnestness in the efforts which the Imperial Party is now putting forth to bring about the military regeneration of the empire. And its purpose is frankly avowed, the imperial glance." In a formal edict commanded the working out of the great reform referred to its motive in this question:

"How else shall we become able to resist foreign insult or put down internal dissensions?"

To accomplish those two results a programme has been adopted calling for an army of a million and a half men, scientifically trained, well officered, and thoroughly equipped. It is to be a modern army, modeled on the German-Japanese system that has met the hard test of tremendous war. And it is to be a national army. The old heterogeneous mixture of rough, dissolute, and undisciplined provincial forces, enlisted from the Bannermen, or hereditary soldiers of the old régime, is to be done away with. The new soldiers swear allegiance directly to the Throne, and not to provincial authority. They are recruited from among the respectable families of every section of the empire, and may be sent to any part of the country, or to foreign countries, on the business of the Throne.

The size of the task that has been undertaken may be realized from consideration of these facts: For centuries the military service has been regarded throughout the empire as the lowest in the social scale, and a deep-seated prejudice against it has existed among all classes of the people. Side by side with this condition there has existed in every walk of life a corruption utterly incompatible with efficient military service. Now the Chinese authorities have undertaken to make the people martial and honest by law. It is a reform that goes to the heart of the Chinese system.

It has been undertaken with extraordinarily clearsighted judgment of the Chinese, with an astonishingly frank recognition of their limitations and with a profound determination to make it successful. Whether its full accomplishment is possible or not is matter of doubt among those who have made the closest study of the Chinese from the best points of advantage. Such eminent Japanese as Ambassador Aoki and Marquis Ito have expressed the opinion that it will fail. Proudly conscious of the martial spirit of their own people, they used the same words in voicing their opinion.

"You must remember that the Chinese have no Samurai."

The Work of Yuan-Shih-Kai.

The man to whom, more than to all others, the reformation now undertaken is due is Yuan-Shih-Kai. In the war with Japan he commanded the Chinese forces at Ping-Yang, and that was the only occasion during the war when the Japanese met real resistance. He saw that his defeat was due to superior organization and training, and from that time began to work for the reorganization of the Chinese Army.

Soon after the settlement of the Boxer troubles Yuan-Shih-Kai was made Viceroy of Chi-Li, and while he worked with his provincial forces he conducted a propaganda for national military reform. Japan helped him. She sought to inspire the Chinese with the spirit of resistance to aggression, and her General Staff drew up for Yuan a complete plan of army reorganization. The old Ling-pu, or Board of War, had proved its utter worthlessness. Yuan-Shih-Kai knew that nothing was to be hoped for from it. He convinced Prince Ching, the successor of Li-Hung-Chang, of the necessity for reform, and together they memorialized the Throne for the appointment of a special commission to consider the entire subject of the situation of the empire and the reformation of the military system. The memorial was successful, and an edict was issued appointing a board of four members, called the Lien-Ping-Chu, or "Office for the Reorganization of the Forces."

The tituiar head of this board is Prince Ching, but Yuan-Shih-Kai is the real head, and he is the embodiment and personification of the idea of military reform. The development of a great fighting force for China is his chief ambition. He is not radically antagonistic to foreigners, but he is bent on furnishing the Throne a machine which, if employed for that purpose, will be quite capable of accomplishing their complete removal from Chinese territory.

The Lien-Ping-Chu devoted many months to the study of its problem. It examined the most approved modern systems, and considered the manner in which foreign nations deal with their military establishments. Whatever it saw that was applicable to the necessities of the Chinese it took, no matter from whom it copied. There was only one test—was it the best that had been devised? At length a plan of organization was prepared covering every detail of a great army. This was embodied in an extended memorial to the Throne, and "received the favor of the imperial glance." In a former edict the Emperor and Empress Dowager proclaimed the memorial in its entirety as the fundamental military law of the empire.

"At present the times are very distressing, and the drilling of troops is of the utmost importance," said the edict, and the martial regeneration of China was officially undertaken.

This memorial-edict, a translation of which recently reached the writer from Peking, is the most exhaustive single piece of military legislation on record. It embraces practically the whole body of such law developed by Europe, America, and Japan. It is a document full of curious interest, with frequent quotation from the Chinese classics, and quaint citation of the wisdom of the sages, applicable, on many points, not merely to the Chinese, but equally as well to the powers they are setting out to imitate.

Value of Military Preparedness.

At the outset the Lien-Ping-Chu makes declaration of the value of preparedness for war.

"To-day in all notable foreign nations," it says, "the expense of maintaining armies is the greatest drain upon the revenues. Is it that all these rejoice in throwing away uncounted millions in order to make a parade of a valiant and martial multitude? No. It is because without armies there is nothing upon which to depend for the guarding of the nation and the protection of the people.

"Therefore it is said in the Hsuma-fa: 'Though all under Heaven may be at peace, if the art of war is forgotten there is peril.'"

The memorial-edict then announces the scheme of organization for the new army. It is practically that of the Japanese, with some minor changes to suit certain peculiar Chinese conditions. The army is to be composed of the men on active service, and first and second reserves. The fighting line consists of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, with the usual complement of Signal Corps, ordnance experts, medical staff, and service corps. Each of the eighteen provinces of the empire is to have, as a minimum, two divisions, each mustering something more than 12,000 combatants. This sets the minimum peace strength at thirty-six divisions. The Province of Chi-Li, where Yuan-Shih-Kai has the new system already in force, now has six divisions, and the Wu-Chang viceroyalty—composed of the Provinces of Hunan and Hupeh—is organizing an equal number. This will give an army of approximately half a million men on active duty. The full service period is fixed at ten years, three with the colors, three in the first reserve, and four in the second. The annual requirement will be 150,000 recruits, which, figured on a basis of 300,000,000 population for the eighteen provinces, will take about 10 per cent. of the men annually reaching the age of 21. The full operation of the system will provide about 1,500,000 trained men ready for service.

The technical organization is like that of the Japanese, except that companies muster only about half as many men. The division is composed of two brigades—four regiments—of infantry, with a regiment each of artillery and cavalry, and a battalion each of engineers and train. The regiment is formed on the three battalion plan, each battalion comprising four companies. Infantry and artillery regiments muster a few more than 1,200 combatants, cavalry about two-thirds that number. Batteries are formed on the six-gun basis. Regiments are officered as with us, except that there is no Lieutenant Colonel, and infantry and artillery companies have three Lieutenants instead of two. Until the new military schools shall have graduated a sufficient number of properly trained native officers, each battalion will have a foreign instructor, with another to supervise regimental drill and instruction, making four foreigners—at present all Japanese—for each regiment.

Line officers are to perform strictly line duties only, and there are numerous extra regimental and battalion officers for staff work. There are a number of officers, attachés, and servants entirely unknown to our organization, the long non-combatant list being headed by a "Chief of Retinue." To each battalion there is attached a "scribe," who, though not a combatant, is a commissioned officer. His duties correspond to those of our battalion Adjutants. Each company also has an extraordinary functionary called a "steward," whose duty it is to "have charge of the multitudinous affairs of the company."

Reverence for the Flag.

The Lien-Ping-Chu regards reverence for the flag as the index and certain sign of patriotism. It directs that the colors be used "for the purpose of awakening the martial spirit in the troops," and provides that the color-bearer shall be a commissioned officer.

"Upon the regimental flag shall depend the honor of the nation and the fame of the army," it says. "Therefore it shall be regarded as of supreme importance. The regiment shall be preserved or perish with its flag.

"In time of action it shall lead men to the charge, and whether they shall attack or stand upon the defense may be shown by the flag.

"When the flag arrives in camp all the force, from the commanding officer down, drawn up in military order, shall immediately receive and salute it. On all sacred festivals the officers and men shall draw up in rank, and face and salute the flag. If they meet it upon the road they shall stand at attention and salute. By this method loyalty may be inculcated."

Yuan-Shih-Kai does not believe in requiring his fighting men to perform the ordinary manual labor of which so much is necessary about garrison and camp.

"The business of the soldier in time of peace is to practice the drill, and in time of war to give battle to the enemy," says the Lien-Ping-Chu. "The various sorts of labor outside of this do not come within the sphere of his duties."

In carrying out this principle the Japanese system of gendarmerie has been adopted, largely relieving the troops of guard and police duty. A servant is provided for each squad of enlisted men, and on the march the battalion baggage is transported by specially employed drivers and stablemen. In the cavalry and artillery special grooms are employed to relieve the men of the care of their horses.

While our army struggles in vain to secure from Congress authority for proper organization of its medical staff, the Chinese board calmly assigns two surgeons to each battalion, with a regimental chief, seven in all for each regiment. And a nurse is provided for each company. Such liberal provision is based upon this argument:

"Whether the strength of the nation shall flourish or decay depends upon the army; whether the army be efficient or worthless depends upon the soldiers, and the strength or weakness of the soldiers depends upon medical and sanitary measures. If protective measures be not taken the losses in time of peace will exceed the slaughter of the battlefield."

Certain specific "protective measures" are then ordained. The drill is to be held with due consideration of the weather, so that there shall be no useless exposure of the men. "Quarters must be well ventilated and open"—an amazing reformation for the Chinese. "The clothing must be clean"—a requirement heretofore unheard of among the Celestial forces.

"If one affair is mismanaged, or one man comes to grief, it shall be regarded as involving the interests of the army."

Four evils are to be strictly guarded against on the march and in action—"injury from boots, from saddle, from cold, and from sunstroke."

In order to have the army thoroughly modern the commission has given to each division a band, officered by a Captain and one Lieutenant, and composed of two—only—"first-class" musicians, six of the "second class," thirteen of the "third class," and twenty-four "students." The proportion of "students" to "first-class musicians" in this organization shows what a fine appreciation the Lien-Ping-Chu has of the musical abilities of the Chinese.

Military Service to Be Respectable.

The problem of fixing upon an army system was easy compared with that of securing officers and men. Two great obstacles confronted the commission—the old, deep prejudice against military service and the universal "squeeze." To meet them the Lien-Ping-Chu has taken measures of decided cleverness and comprehension. To begin with, it determined to make the military service respectable. It recommended, and the Throne ordered, that army officers be assimilated to the class of Mandarins, and that the Princes, nobles, and officials of the empire send one or two of their sons to the military school for nobles at Peking.

Having thus provided that the officer shall be a gentleman, the Lien-Ping-Chu goes on to see that the enlisted man shall be of such responsibility as to make worth while the expenditure of time and effort and money necessary to form him into a good soldier. His first qualification is respectability. He must belong to a family of good repute and be able to make a statement of its members for three generations.

"The ranks are not to be filled up by chance. There shall be no reckless recommendation of wandering vagabonds or formerly discharged soldiers. Opium smokers, those who do not habitually attend to their duties, and those who have been before the courts shall not be accepted."

Enlistment is nominally voluntary, but the local authorities are charged with the duty of presenting a sufficient number of eligibles, and "severe punishment" is promised to those who fail to do so, or who "are influenced by bribes in their dealings with the register." To induce the desired men to enlist, a frank appeal to their cupidity is made, first through the adoption of a scale of pay of heretofore unknown liberality, and next through the provision of substantial benefits to the family of the recruit. The pay is fixed at 4½ taels per month in peace, with an additional tael for war service. (The tael is worth about 75 cents.) Of this one tael a month goes to the family, which also receives exemption of land tax on five acres. It is decreed that the families of soldiers "shall not be cheated or oppressed by local bullies or rowdies," and shall have the privilege of petitioning the Throne.

Practical Application of Publicity.

These are effective measures, taken with shrewd understanding of the characteristics of the people. Equally astute is the provision of the Lien-Ping-Chu to render it certain that the men and their families shall actually receive all that is due them from the paymaster. It is a practical application of the principle of publicity. The pay roll, showing the exact amount due the families of the men, is posted in public. A receipt must be publicly attached when the money is paid, with a certificate that there has been "not the least deduction." A special right of direct and immediate appeal is provided against any attempt of the paymaster to make private arrangement for a "squeeze."

The soldiers are paid openly on the drill ground, after parade, and all who care to may look on. The pay is in silver, which the Paymaster is required to weigh out in presence of the men, and the battalion officers must certify that there is "not the slightest shortage." Extreme severity of punishment is promised to any officer who undertakes to cheat a soldier or his family.

The scale of pay for officers is equally as liberal as that for men. For the higher ranks it is greater than ours, a corps commander receiving considerably more than the American Lieutenant General. The commission explains that it has adopted this liberality "for the purpose of fostering incorruptibility and fixing a basis of fact. Under the old regulations the salary of an officer was inconsiderable, but the perquisites from various sources often amounted to four or five times the regular pay."

So much care and thought for the rank and file naturally involves a corresponding thoroughness in the provisions for a corps of trained and educated officers. It was owing to the inefficiency and worthlessness of the officers of the old Banner forces, says the commission, that in former wars the Chinese armies "in the majority of cases were defeated and demoralized."

"Formerly officers were not required to possess education," it goes on, "but to-day those who are to give instruction in time of peace and to direct in time of action may not be rough and uninstructed men. The value of an army lies in the officer's personal efficiency. Valor and courage count for nothing without instruction."

Moreover, "the weapons of to-day are very deadly, and the destruction of life is very great." Therefore many officers must be trained, so that vacancies can be filled quickly, "for verily officers cannot be hastily prepared, on the spur of the moment."

In order to provide a sufficiently numerous corps of properly prepared officers the Lien-Ping-Chu considered three things essential:

First, to awaken a martial spirit and increase the prestige of the officers and the army.

Second, to better the financial condition of the officers.

Third, to give the officers a solid military education and broad general culture.

The measures taken to increase the prestige of the army by making the officers gentlemen and the men respectable, and to better its financial condition by liberal pay, have been described already. To aid in arousing the martial spirit throughout the empire the commission makes military education compulsory in the primary schools, on the theory that the drill and exercises in which the boys are required to take part will foster the development of the spirit desired.

The Reformation Radical.

Nothing more is required to show the radical character of the entire scheme of reformation than the mere statement of the third essential, for it involves the overthrow of the old system of education, which, from time immemorial has held that a thorough knowledge of the classics of the language was sufficient for the widest range of emergency. To accomplish it the Japanese system of military instruction has been copied exactly. A preparatory school is established for each province, with four middle schools, one military academy, and one staff college. There are also three special schools for noncommissioned officers. Candidates for commissions enter the military preparatory schools between the ages of 15 and 18. They must be of robust constitution, good bearing, and unimpeachable character, and they must not be only sons. The new military ardor is not yet sufficiently keen to disregard entirely the old Chinese consideration for the preservation of the family. Graduates of the three years' preparatory course go to one or other of the middle schools, where they receive a general training, with special courses in military science. From the middle school the candidate goes to the colors for six months. Then, if he meets the requirements, he goes to the military academy for a course of eighteen months in purely technical subjects. After graduation he must serve another six months with troops and pass a final examination before receiving his commission. This makes him a full-fledged officer at from 23 to 26 years of age. Candidates for the staff college are to be selected from among the most promising of the young officers who have served two years with their companies. To supply the full complement of officers for an army of thirty-six divisions will require an annual graduation of 1,500 men for twenty years. The plan does not contemplate filling the corps until 1933.

The Chinese reorganizers evidently do not contemplate many lapses from discipline, for their scheme contains but two references to law officers. One judge advocate is assigned to an army corps, "who shall investigate the laws and statutes for the entire corps." Each division also has one such officer, charged with "deciding upon all litigation for the entire division."

Contrary to the old Chinese practice of great severity, the commission has provided a mild scale of punishment.

"Self-respect is a thing greatly to be esteemed," it says, "and officers and men should cultivate the sense of shame. By a system of light punishments men may be led to respect themselves, and offenses will not be lightly committed."

Original Punishment for Desertion.

Desertion, however, is placed in a class by itself, and is treated by the Lien-Ping-Chu with an originality of view regarding the responsibility of officers which would make our service aghast. When a man "suddenly decamps" the headmen, elders, and tax-collectors of his district are required, on pain of "severe punishment," to aid the military authorities in effecting his capture. The heaviest responsibility is laid on the local Magistrate. If the man is not caught in a year, the Magistrate is fined nine months' pay, and as the number of deserters increases, and the time in which they are not recaptured extends, his punishment increases to the loss of two years' pay, degradation two steps in rank, and transfer to another district.

"But to get at the root of the matter," continues the commission, "the fault lies with the officers. If they habitually pacify and restrain and thus stimulate the military spirit, the men will be delighted to follow their leadership, and deserters will be very few. Therefore, by noting whether the number of deserters is large or small, one may determine whether the officer is good or bad. If the number of deserters is extraordinarily large, the company officers should be investigated, their faults put on record, and punishment administered."

Much stress is laid upon the instruction of the men, and a careful system of inspection is provided to see that the rules are faithfully carried out. "In the government of troops the first thing is instruction, the second is drill. Instruction is to develop the intelligence of the soldier and strengthen his character. Drill is to refine his skill and increase his ability and strength. When the officers know how to use their men, and the men know how to use their weapons, then the work is already more than half accomplished."

Expenses of the Army.

The expense of the new army received the careful attention of the commission, which submitted with its memorial detailed estimates of all the expenditures entailed by the system it proposed. For pay and allowances of an army corps—two divisions—the annual cost is figured at approximately 2,325,000 taels, or about $1,800,000. Besides this the commission estimates annual expenditures of 520,000 taels for fuel, tentage, clothing, and other supplies. On the basis of thirty-six divisions this will make the army budget about 51,250,000 taels annually for pay and maintenance of the troops and equipment. This is exclusive of expenditures on account of posts, construction of barracks and other buildings, arsenals, production of ordnance and ordnance supplies, and it does not take into consideration the matter of coast defenses, for which the Lien-Ping-Chu is preparing on a somewhat extensive scale. Nor is naval establishment considered as yet. All that is to come later. "Investigation and calculation must be made as opportunity arises," says the commission. It does provide, however, for three great arsenals, to be located inland, away from the possibility of attack by water, and where all equipment for the army is to be manufactured.

The commission decrees the adoption of uniform rifles and guns for all the forces, "the newest and most effective of all." The old baggy, gaudy uniform, that made the men plain targets at any distance is abandoned, and the modern, close-fitting style adopted—black wool for Winter and khaki for Summer. It plans comprehensively for barracks and other buildings, including gymnasiums and school buildings, hospitals and recreation halls. A special system of rewards for men in active service is devised, with a liberal scale of pensions and provision for retirement. Pay is also provided for the reserves as soon as the system has been in operation long enough for the reserve corps to be established. No detail seems to have been too small to merit and receive the studious attention of the commission.

Under the subject of "Orders," the Lien-Ping-Chu gives this comprehensive definition:

"The military order is that which fixes the goal to be attained, makes known the purpose, and brings every eye and ear under the control of a single will. It is said in the Book of Changes, 'The sweat rolls in issuing the great order!' In the Book of History it is written, 'The command is given to be carried out, and not to be recalled!'"

The Duty of Commanders.

Commanders must establish confidence in themselves, and the way to do so is "not to relax vigilance in the smallest matter of a smile or frown." Promises of reward or punishment must not be made recklessly, but, once made, must be fulfilled. In administering affairs the commander must be "as changeless as the four seasons;" in upholding the law, "as unwavering as the great mountains." He should "neither treat with scorn those beneath him, nor compromise and give heed to the general opinion." Thus those who receive his orders "will know that he is worthy of reliance, and will carry out the command with sincerity."

Announcing the scale of ages for compulsory retirement of officers, the commission expresses its adherence to the principle of "young men for war." "In military matters the thing most to be prized is youthful energy," it says, "that most to be dreaded the decrepitude of old age."

Thus the Lien-Ping-Chu has done its work. Under the active, energetic direction of Yuan-Shih-Kai the plan is rapidly being put into execution. In but a few years more China will be able to resist for herself such aggression as has recently threatened her continued existence as an empire. To the American at all familiar with conditions of life in China, with the weaknesses and faults of government there, and the widespread ramifications of corruption, with the prevailing contempt for military service, and the careless disregard of cleanliness and sanitary precautions characteristic of the whole nation, the memorial of the commission will be a source of unmixed wonder.

SUNLIGHT DECLARED THE ENEMY OF MAN

A New Theory of History Based on the Rivalry of the Brunette and the Blonde—Major Woodruff Attributes American Nervousness to Excessive Light.

"GOD'S sunlight' has had credit for more false merits than any other of the many superstitions to which men have fallen victim. We recognize the fact that it kills bacteria, but we ignorantly fail to reflect that it has just as fatal an effect on the protoplasm which composes the human system. 'God's sunlight' is producing neurasthenia and cardiac feebleness and anaemia, is promoting tuberculosis, and increasing insanity and suicide every day, not only in the tropics, but here in New York. 'God's cloudiness,' wherever it is found; the shade of dark houses and trees and awnings is promoting health, sanity, and long life. That is to say, in the case of those whose ancestral origin was in a land further north. The future of the Aryan people living in America, the children of the English, Irish, Dutch, Germans who founded the Republic, their very existence here, depends on their getting this 'God's sunshine' nonsense out of their heads.

"Most of the United States lies south of the latitude of Constantinople. Part of it is as far south as Nubia. New York is no further from the Equator than is Rome. The people of Southern Europe are flooding America—Armenians, Hungarians, Slavs, Jews, and Italians. The climate is precisely suited to them. They will flourish. The Scandinavians are too far south in Minnesota and are degenerating. The Englishman could not maintain himself in New England and has already been replaced by the Frenchman. It isn't a matter of heat at all, but of light. Unless he abandons this nonsense about 'God's sunshine,' and artificially provides himself with the defense against light, his dangerous enemy, the blonde man, who lacks the natural defenses against it evolved in centuries of existence on the shores of the Mediterranean, will perish."

A New Interpretation of History.

The speaker was the most eminent living student of the effects of sunlight on white men, and perhaps the only historical scholar who has investigated with patience and erudition the part which complexion has played in the drama of the rise and fall of nations, races, and civilizations—Major Charles E. Woodruff, M. D., Surgeon, U. S. A. Major Woodruff spent a day in New York City last week, on his way from his home at Plattsburg Barracks to Norfolk, where he is Medical Officer of the army camp at the Jamestown Exposition. It has been nearly two years since Major Woodruff published his great work, "Effects of Tropical Light on White Men," a book which was in effect an outline of a new version of human history from the standpoint of the study of the chemical effects of the sun's rays, especially the short, or actinic, ones, on the physique of man. Though the book is still popularly unknown, there are those among the discriminating who affirm that it is one of the epoch-making treatises of modern times, a work to be classed with Darwin's "Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man."

Major Woodruff's thesis is in brief that man, orginally a dark-skinned and hairy animal, a forest denizen or a cave-dweller, of nocturnal habits, afraid of the sun and injured by it, survives as the creature into which he has now evolved only by virtue of the pigmentation of his skin in proportion to the degree of light to which he is exposed. Ages have produced various types of men, each suited to the zone in which he is fitted to live—the negro at the tropics, the brown and olive-skinned races further into the less fiercely lighted zones, the blonder races at the cloudy north, the red and yellow men on the plains and on the snow steppes of the Arctic. These races are permanent each in its own zone. The effort of a northern race to establish itself permanently in the zone of a more southerly one has always failed and will always fail. Nevertheless the repeated invasions of the home of a southern people by a northern one, its temporary periods of domination there, furnish the critical chapters of history. The blonde man, that is to say the tall, long-headed, blue-eyed, flaxen-haired man, who probably originated in Scandinavia, is the most powerful type of man, but is unfitted to survive anywhere except in a land of Winter and of mists. He comes to the south, conquers—and dies. He was the Aryan. He made the Sanscrit language and imposed it on all Europe and most of Asia. He was the ruler of Greece in the time of its classic civilization; then of Rome. They are monuments of his greatness, probably, which lift their immortal shapes on the sands of Egypt. He was, of course, the barbarian of more recent times, who descended upon the civilization in which his forefathers before him has perished. He rules Northern Europe today, constituting the aristocracy even of Russia, and to-day still feels the impulse of the "white man's burden." He is dominant in North America, though the brunette race is fast overpowering him here.

Actinic Rays Destructive.

"Nothing could be more certain," said Major Woodruff to a TIMES reporter, "than that light has properties which make it destructive of life. Von Schmaedal found that the most destructive rays were those at the short wave end of the spectrum—those which we see as blue, indigo and violet, and those which we cannot see at all, but know as the ultra-violet rays—the actinic rays. Every scientist now recognizes this, just as he recognizes that X-rays and the Alpha, Beta, and Gamma rays of radium are destructive. The corpuscular theory, now generally accepted, describes all these radiations, including light, in terms of electricity. In all radiation there is given off from the radiatory object, whether it be a Crookes tube or a lump of radium or the sun, a stream of infinitesimal particles, which we call 'corpuscles.' These bombard the retina of the eye or the sensitive plate of the camera or the unprotected skin, and produce the sensation of light or color, a picture, or a burn. The reason of it doesn't matter, though it is clear enough. The bombardment, when it strikes a system of life-cells, excites them. At first it stimulates them, but the stimulation soon passes into destruction. Then results the leprous-like hand of the X-ray operator, or the sunburn on the skin of the exposed face. These are external, superficial symptoms. If the bombardment is allowed to continue the injury goes deep."

Major Woodruff detailed at some length the evidences and character of the injury done living cells by exposure to light.

Living protoplasm is a very unstable substance. Its basis is nitrogen, and all nitrogen compounds are noted for their instability. Nitrogen is on this account likewise the basis of all explosives. Some of these "go off" on exposure to light. The bombardment of protoplasmic, or life, cells by the stream of corpuscles which radiate from the sun or from any source of light dissociates, wrecks, the molecules of the cell. Everybody understands that there may be an overexposure to the sun's rays with fatal results. Major Woodruff's contention is that the injury is done by the actinic waves, by the cool light, rather than by the heat, and that the degree of exposure which is injurious is much less than is popularly supposed.

Black Skin a Protection.

"By far the greater part of the animals live in hiding from the light," he continued, "in the sea, underground, in caves, and in deep forests. In the tropics you pass by day over silent and apparently lifeless areas which by night you find are teeming with life. And such as must venture abroad by day have provided themselves through the evolutionary process with protection—feathers, woolly hair, or, chiefly, pigment.

"The negro is particularly fitted for life where he is exposed to the light of the sun. The pigment of his skin is a shield against its ultra-violet rays. He is at a disadvantage anywhere else. His nose structure is such that he falls an easy prey to tuberculosis in the north. Even the negro, however, is a nocturnal animal, sleeping by preference by day and growing active at night. Nature has taught him the danger of sunlight.

"The white man is out of place in the tropics and cannot live there, except by hiding away from the light, and even then he rapidly deteriorates. With the utmost carefulness he gradually goes to pieces, and if he leaves any children they are frail.

"The mulatto dies out as quickly as the white man. In Haiti he has entirely disappeared. Elsewhere he is entirely failing to perpetuate himself. The negro has less difficulty in adjusting himself to a darker climate, though he could not permanently live in the north if he had the disposition. The negro death rate in America is about double the white rate. Our black population is finding its way farther south. The first negroes came to Virginia, and in 1790 the centre of black population was in that State. It is now in Alabama. The black man is getting back to the latitude of Nubia.

"Each race in its own zone," is Nature's law. There it is ineradicable. The modern Greek is the Greek of 3,000 B. C. There are more pure-blood Indians in Mexico to-day than there were in Montezuma's time.

The Brunette Zone.

"At an early period we find a race of pronounced brunettes inhabiting the shores of the Mediterranean. My own impression is that they should be described as Semites, though the Hebrews were but a single small family among them. This Semitic race included the inhabitants of Spain, Italy, Greece, and North Africa. It pushed out from the Mediterranean eastward across Asia and is found to-day throughout Southern Asia, in India, and even further to the east. The language of these people has been drowned by later floods of Aryan and Asiatic tongues, but their alphabets have survived in scores of forms all the way to Mindanao. From Gibraltar to the confines of further India there is a brunette, a Semitic, belt. Pick out a Hindu, a Persian, an Oriental Jew, a Greek, an Italian, and a Spaniard, and dress them alike and you may defy an ethnologist to tell which is which.

"The point is, the Semitic type was fitted to the amount of light radiated in this belt. It is olive-skinned, with plenty of dark hair, and has learned to shield itself from the sun by arbors and awnings and dark houses with flat roofs and small windows. The most of the United States is in this belt. Our territory is at this moment beginning to be overrun by the type of men best adapted to life here—the Semite, or, if you prefer, the Mediterranean man.

Origin of the Blonde Man.

"Some ten thousand years or more B. C. there appears to have come into existence in Northwest Europe, probably in Scandinavia, the blonde type of man. It would be idle to speculate as to how many centuries or millennia it took to evolve blondeness. It is not hard to understand the cause of the process. Scandinavia is a dark country, a land of almost eternal clouds and night. Its people lived in caves. The necessity for a high degree of pigment in the skin ceasing to exist, the pigment in part disappeared.

"But the blondeness of these Northern men was only an incident concerning them. Their character was also developed by the conditions which they had to encounter and surmount in order to live. Life amid the cold, on unproductive soil, where half of the year is night, is hard. It develops necessarily forethought, resourcefulness, and courage. The aboriginal man who happened to have brain enough to hide away a few oysters or a bone survived and had children who in some cases inherited his braininess. Of course, only the physically hardy survived. The absence of the excitement of light—which is a chief cause of nervousness and is responsible for the volatility of the Mediterranean peoples—allowed the Scandinavian to become composed, purposeful, persevering. Conditions developed, in short, the tall, blonde, hardy fighters and conquerers, who became what figures in history as the Aryan race. For awhile the original home of the Aryans was believed to be in Asia. That theory is practically abandoned. The Sanskrit language was first discovered in Asia, but the earliest forms of the Aryan tongue are now believed to be identified in Scandinavia, from which all Europe and much of Asia received their language.

"When the Aryan took it into his head to turn to the south, the less hardy nations there were his easy prey. The great Pharaoh of the Bible, Rameses II., was a Northern chief ruling over a semi-tropical people. Egyptian pictures show 'white men of the North, with blue eyes,' as early as 4000 B. C. By 2000 B. C. the Baltic man, the Aryan, had become the ruling class of Greece. The faces shown in Greek statues are faces of Germans. The 'Hellenes" were blonde men, as the name indicates. You may see in the Boston Art Museum a Greek amphora showing artisans at work, all dark men; but the customer being served in a shoemaker's shop is white. All the Greek heroes are tall blondes.

"It required about seven centuries to destroy the blondes of Greece. But before they perished they had built up the Homeric civilization on the ruins of a Semitic one. The decadence of Greek was the dying out of the Aryan blood and the reassertion of the original Mediterranean Greek, who is the same today as he was 4,000 years ago.

"About 700 B. C. the big, yellow-haired Aryans came down on Rome, and here built up Roman civilization on the foundation of a Semitic population. The blondes ruled Rome a thousand years, and then died out, the original Mediterranean population which they left behind being again and again the victims of new raids from the North.

"In England the Aryans established themselves and still remain. The climate is cloudy and the light not excessive. Until a century or two ago many Englishmen of the country lived in mud huts and caves.

"The Aryans maintained themselves over a considerable area in Northern Europe, especially as aristocrats living a sheltered life. But their tendency is to die out and to require constant replenishing from Northwest Europe.

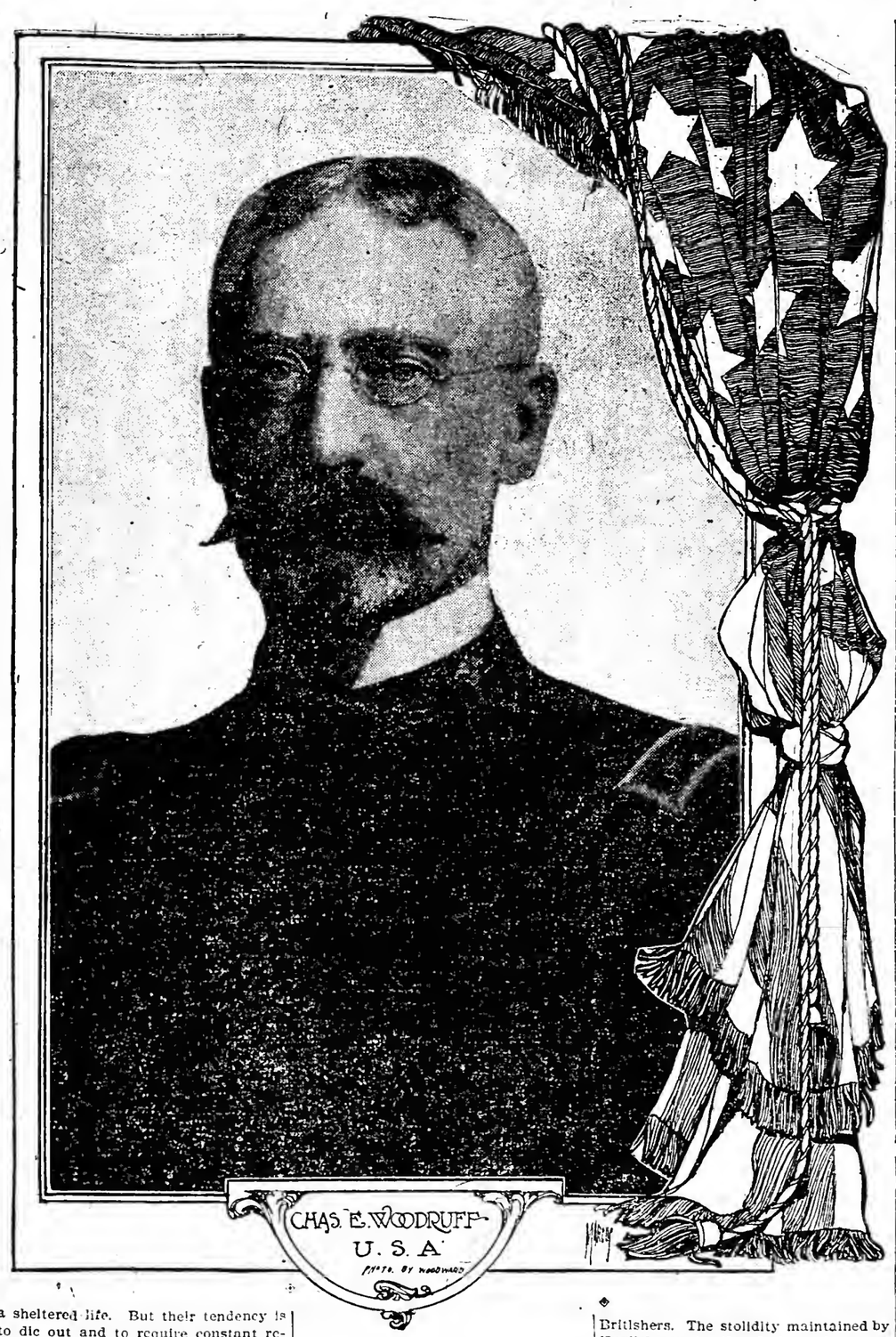

"North America was conquered and settled by Aryan descendants. This country is in the latitude of Rome and Greece. Its skies are Italian. Its sunlight is as constant and exhilarating as that of Hellas. There was no considerable population here to rule over. The Aryan had to populate the land as well as govern it. But now this tide of Mediterranean invasion has set in. If we want to maintain Aryan supremacy here, we must learn, as the Aryan Greeks did not, who stripped their children that the sun might tan their skins, that what we have to fight is not another race of men, but the rays of the sun.

"A great deal is being said nowadays about the increase of nervous diseases in America. Breakdowns are frequent. Suicide is on the increase. Our athletes are more highly nervous than Europeans and excel in sports requiring bursts of speed. But in endurance and in sports requiring a solid nervous system they are beaten by Britishers. The stolidity maintained by Englishmen in the dark environment of their islands is normal to the Aryan, and our quickness and brightness are abnormal. The American girl is a bundle of nerves. She is a victim of too much light."

Major Woodruff declares that the finest part of the United States for the home of the blonde is in the extreme Northwest and in Alaska, where the conditions obtaining in the original home of the Aryan are closely reproduced. Denver he singles out as a city unfit for habitation by a white man—too much light. He goes so far as to formulate the rule that in the United States, other factors being equal, the death rate of a place is proportional to its sunshine and inversely proportion to its latitude. The death rate decreases steadily from Florida to Vancouver, with its fogs. On the sunny tablelands of the West the death rate is high. In the excessively cloudy Adirondacks it is low. He believes that the beneficent effect on consumptives of residence in the Adirondacks is due to the possibility of getting there plenty of air without sunshine.

"The simple fact of the matter is—and the sooner we recognize it the better—light is a deadly enemy of life. In small quantities it is a stimulant; in excessive amount—and very little is excessive—it is destructive. A bright day affects one like wine, but too many bright days madden as surely as too much alcohol—and with far more permanent results. Men go to the Philippines and praise the climate—and in two years come home to die. Scandinavians come here, are excited to new vigor and leave a second generation of neurotics. Our climate spurs us all to frantic energy, and we are becoming a Nation of neurasthenics. It isn't coffee, it isn't the necessity of the strenuous life in America—except in the sense that this is due to exposure to excessive light.

"Mothers expose their babies to the sunlight. Every other nation hides them away like grubs of bees in dark cells. The baby parade is responsible for much physical degeneration! We actually strap the poor little sufferers in carriages and torture them by letting the rays of the sun pour upon their heads. They dwelt in darkness for months by the kindness of nature before their foolish mothers were thus allowed to thrust them into the glare and bombardment of the light.

Girls and young men run about bareheaded. What insane folly. Far better seek the excitement of drink. We are daft over the idea of plenty of 'God's sunlight' in schoolrooms and factories. We forget that miners are proverbially healthy. The Scotch are bountifully healthy. Their houses are dark. The Irish are brimful of health. They huddle in huts and live in mists. Sanitation? Yes. Plenty of light to kill the microbes, but none to kill nerve cells of the human body. Sun one room while you retreat to another. Plant trees, train vines, stretch awnings, and keep out of the bright sun, except for occasional stimulation in moderate weather."

Interest in Woodruff's Theory.

Major Woodruff's theory of the effect of light is gradually being accepted by the younger medical officers of the army. As a sanitary expert he stands very high indeed. The new historical thesis is inspiring eager interest in quarters competent to estimate its value. It is recognized to be, on its biological side, an extension of the conclusions of von Schmaedal, and on its ethnological side in accordance with the results of Ripley, as well as illuminative of innumerable problems of anthropology and archaeology.

Incidentally Major Woodruff throws light on many curious facts. He tells you why a baby's nose is flat; why it is sometimes born with black hair; why the demi-monde bleach their hair and wear red; why Northern Europe is Protestant, and why Roman Catholicism is growing in the United States; why the saints and the fairies are depicted as blondes, and why the Japanese are good sailors.

Army Discipline Indispensable to Germany

Prof. Hugo Muensterberg Elaborates the Ideas He Was Prevented from Explaining at the Peace Conference.

PROF. HUGO MUENSTERBERG of Harvard, the hero of one of the principal skirmishes of the Peace Conference, told a TIMES reporter the other day the things he might have said at the conference if he had had a chance. Though he has his full share of Teutonic calm, Prof. Münsterberg was still simmering from the excitement of the encounter.

"I regret," he said, "that the papers not only exaggerated the importance of the incident, which was essentially humorous, but entirely changed and put a wrong construction on the real point of my argument. I said that the German nation loves its army, and considers the years of service in the army as a national schooltime for strength and discipline. I also said that the burden is financially not so heavy after all, since the country is prosperous.

"Mr. Carnegie answered that I would change my mind if I asked the opinions of the laborers of German descent in his Pittsburg mills. He added that the emigration from Germany was a proof of the dissatisfaction of the masses with the situation of the land, especially as regards conscription.

"As I had no chance to reply I was unable to point out the fallacy of that argument. As a matter of fact I should not give any weight whatever to the opinions of those Pittsburg laborers who left their Fatherland because they did not want to fulfill their national duty. I should certainly not ask a schoolboy who runs away from school what he thinks of the school system and its educational value.

Real German Sentiment.

"The mass of German-Americans by no means share the views of Mr. Carnegie's friends in Pittsburg. On the contrary, they warmly indorse the views of the German nation which I expressed in my speech, as can be clearly seen from the fact that the greatest and most representative German-American paper in the United States—the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung—came out at once with a strong editorial emphasizing the fact that I had at last said the full truth about the German Army.

"If emigration were really a test of the existence of undesirable conditions at home it would furnish evidence against the United States and in favor of Germany. If the figures which I happen by chance to have before me are correct, Germany had, in the year 1903, a total emigration to all countries of 36,000 persons. In 1904 this total was 28,000. Yet from the United States there was an emigration to Canada alone of 49,000 persons in 1903, and 45,000 in 1904. In other words, according to these figures, 17,000 more people left the United States for one foreign country than left Germany for all foreign countries together.

"As to the question of the financial burden imposed on Germany by the maintenance of her army, the following figures may be sufficient:

"The population of Prussia—I have not at hand the figures for all Germany—was, in 1870, about 24,000,000; in 1890 it was about 30,000,000; in 1905 about 37,000,000. The money which the population of Prussia had in savings banks was, in 1870, about 160,000,000; in 1890 about 800,000,000; in 1905 about 1,900,000,000. So, although Prussia, as we heard, was crushed by the burden of expense for the support of the army, these figures show, nevertheless, that during a period wherein the population increased 51 per cent. the money placed by the population of the country in savings banks grew 1,179 per cent.

Value of Discipline.

"Not only is industrial Germany not suffering from the compulsory service in the army, but all Germany knows that the rapid progress of German industries in the last twenty years would never have been possible without the wonderful discipline inculcated in the masses by the years which every German has to spend in the army.

"On such an immensely fertile soil as that of the United States, with its unlimited treasures and supplies, it is not difficult to achieve a great deal; but to build up first-class conditions of industry and commerce on the less-favored soil of Germany, with its small resources and its overdense population, demands efforts of a much more serious nature. The happy-go-lucky American methods would never have resulted in the imposing achievements of German economic life.

"In short, the discipline maintained in the German Army is indispensable, and I feel quite justified in repeating that Germany is perfectly satisfied with her army system, even if some persons here and there do not like the discomforts attendant upon such a course of physical training as service in the army implies. There are many people in Germany who likewise complain loudly when they have to pay their little monthly contributions to the State insurance system. Yet that does no contradict the assertion that the German nation is and ought to be proud of that gigantic insurance system which secures all German toilers, not as a charity but as a right, against financial embarrassment in case of accidents, sickness, chronic ill-health, or old age.

No Reason to Change.

"Thus, I have not the slightest reason to change what I said. But, as I insisted from the start, my speech has been misunderstood, if it is interpreted to mean that I came to the Peace Conference to stand up for the German Army. I came to work for peace exclusively, and the frequent and long applause with which the huge audience received and interrupted my address made quite evident that those who were listening to me thoroughly understood the tendency of my speech. If you want to turn the German nation toward the support of the peace and arbitration movement, I said, then you must not waste your energies by useless appeals to motives and arguments which have no meaning for them. On the contrary, you must try, first of all, to understand the real German attitude. Germans will never be brought in line with the movement for peace by mere denunciations of the German Army; they will insist on the educational value of that army, and on the necessity of keeping such an army for the purposes of possible defense of a country surrounded by strong and ambitious rivals. The only thing which is necessary for the purpose of influencing the German mind, I added, is to appeal to German idealism—to the deep desire of the German nation for justice and righteousness. To tell the Germans that they must abolish the army because it is a heavy burden will always be ineffective. If you want to make an effective appeal, you must tell the Germans to avoid war and submit to arbitration by diplomatic methods because justice so demands it.

"I believed that I, being familiar with the workings of the German mind, could do a greater service to the cause of peace by pointing out the mistakes that have been made in dealing with German ideas, and in showing the right way to obtain results of practical value, than by simply indulging in the usual arguments against the German Army. My whole speech was an appeal for practical idealism and justice, and it was unfortunate for the cause of peace that Mr. Carnegie's Pittsburg reminiscences, accompanied as they were by his humorously dramatic gestures, attracted all the public attention to the short negative remarks with which I was preparing my way.

Deliberative Misrepresentation.

"It is hardly necessary to insist, after the above remarks, that when I was denounced on the following evening as a defender of "wanton militarism" and offensive warfare, it was no longer a mere misunderstanding, but a willful distortion of my argument. The attack was the less justifiable in view of the fact that it was inflicted in a careful speech, sent beforehand to the newspapers and elaborated several days prior to my speech on the basis of my manuscript, which had been given to the speaker who attacked me, confidentially and without my knowledge. The statements reflecting on me contained in this speech were in complete contrast to Mr. Carnegie's humorous remarks, which came out on the spur of the moment, in the heat of discussion, and which did not cause me to feel personally hurt in any way. On the contrary, I found that wonderful man more lovable and admirable than ever."

Dyspeptic Philosophy

You can always tell a bride and bridegroom. They always act as if they were not.

It is a mistake to suppose that every fellow who is in the swim is on the water wagon.

The one time when a man really wants the earth is when he is seasick, a thousand miles out.

Married life is usually one grand, sweet song, with the husband playing the accompaniment.

WHEN THE EARTH WRINKLES AND FOLDS

Iguala, a beautiful Spanish city near Chilpancingo.

PHOTO. BY R.T. HILL.

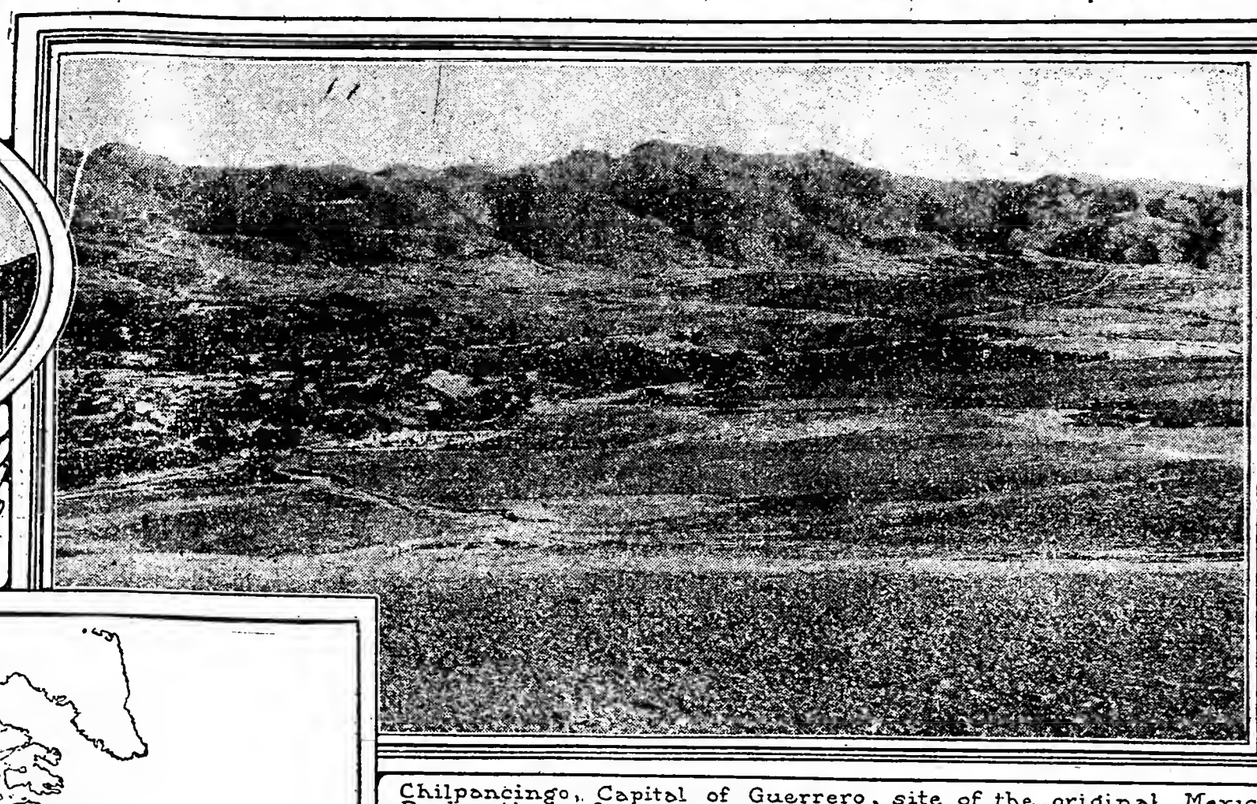

Chilpancingo, Capital of Guerrero, site of the original Mexican Declaration of Independence, and scene of many earth-quakes.

Prof. Robert T. Hill Expounds the Latest Theory of Earthquakes and Connects the Disturbances in California, Jamaica, Mexito and the Mediterranean in One Zone.

THE EARTHQUAKES OF TWELVE MONTHS.

April 5, 1906.—Most violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius in thirty-two years. Five hundred believed to have perished.

April 18.—San Francisco and California shaken by most violent shock in their history, and San Francisco burns. Loss, $500,000,000.

July 16.—Many shocks in New Mexico, Arizona, and lower Rio Grande Valley. The town of Sorocco ruined.

Aug. 16.—Slight earthquakes in Kingston and St. Lucia, West Indies.

Aug. 17.—Violent earthquakes in Chile ruins Valparaiso, destroys 140 smaller towns and villages, and kills 1,000 persons.

Aug. 20.—Martinique, French West Indies, shaken by four shocks.

Aug. 24.—Slight earthquakes in Ecuador.

Sept. 27.—Earthquake in Porto Rico. Slight damage.

Jan. 14, 1907.—Violent earthquake in Jamaica ruins Kingston. Loss of life estimated at 1,500.

April 14-16.—Severest earthquakes in Mexico in fifty years destroy Chilpancingo, Ayutla, and Chilapa in Province of Guerrero. Loss of life estimated at 100.

April 17.—Earthquakes in Tortosa and Mincia, Spain; in Constantinople and the Russian provinces of Western Asia.

April 19.—Severe shocks in the Philippine Islands and Algiers, and a slight quake in Charleston, S. C.

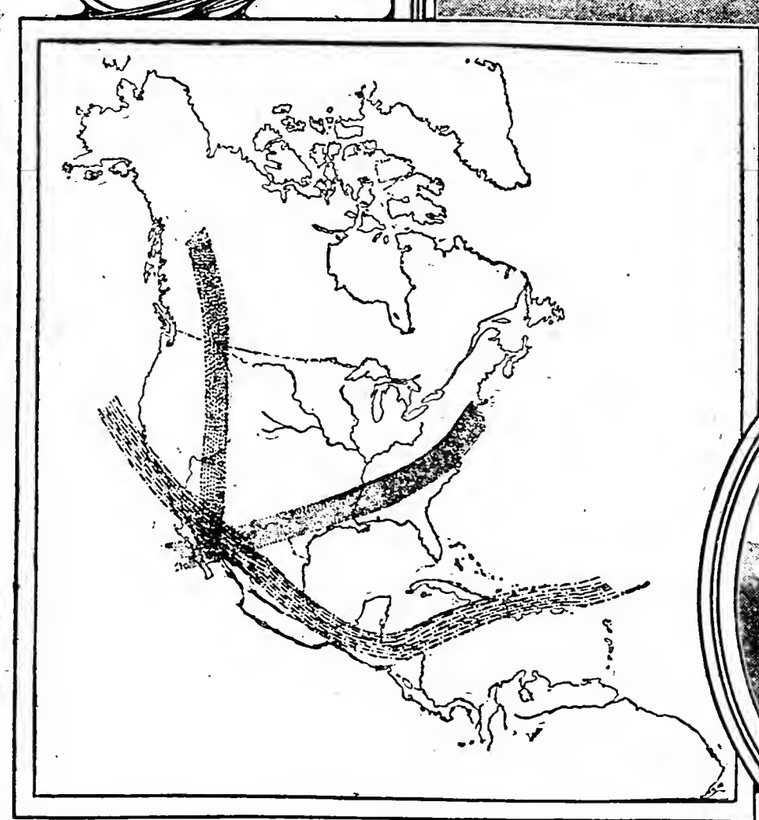

The ancient Appalachian stress, the Rocky Mountain upheavals, and the modern earthquake region of California, Mexico, and the West Indies.

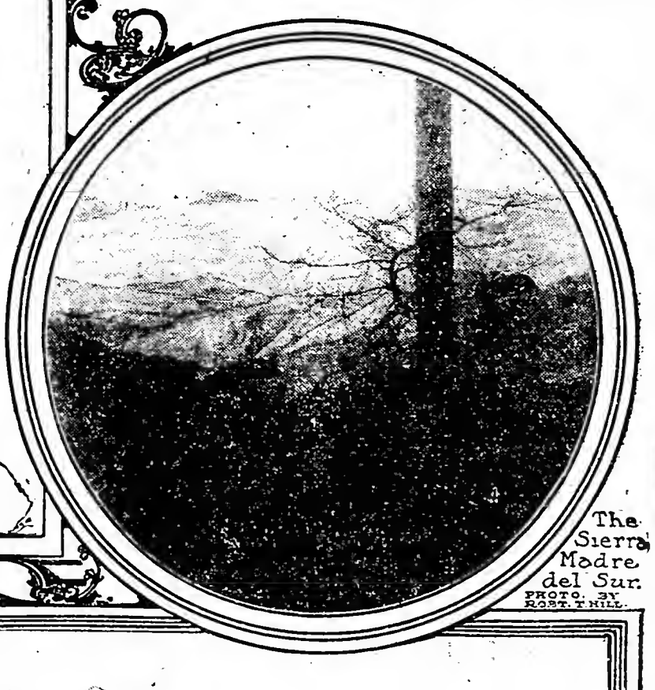

The Sierra Madre del Sur.
PHOTO. BY ROBT. T. HILL.

Taxco, former Capitol of Guerrero.
PHOTO. BY C. B. WAITE.

IS there any connection between the great earthquakes of San Francisco, Jamaica and Mexico and the minor seismic tremors reported of late in the West Indies and Southern Europe? The question is most vital to scientists and all who seek to know this old Earth and her dangerous moods. Just a year ago the San Francisco earthquake horrified the world. So overwhelming was the disaster and the eruption of Vesuvius which preceded it and the quake in Chile more recently that the minor quakes reported from week to week seemed trifling by comparison. Then followed the violent quake in Jamaica on Jan. 14 last. The débris had hardly been cleared away before news came last week of the worst earthquake Mexico had known in fifty years, of two cities destroyed and many lives lost.

Robert T. Hill, one of the leading geologists in this country, said yesterday that the three earthquakes were all part of the same great world change. As he put it, San Francisco, Chilpancingo, one of the ruined Mexican cities, Jamaica, and possibly Madrid and Constantinople were probably all on the line of the same great earth stress or mountain-making movement.

New Theory Advanced.

The deductions of Mr. Hill depart in several vital points from the theory of earthquakes usually accepted by scientists. Heretofore 94 per cent. of the earthquakes have been believed to originate in two narrow zones. One was supposed to pass through the West Indies, the Mediterranean, the Caucasus, and the Himalaya Mountains in Central Asia. The other zone was believed to encircle the Pacific Ocean and embrace the Andes in South America, the mountains of western North America, the Aleutian Islands, Japan, and the East Indies. If this theory is accepted the Jamaica convulsion was in the first, and the earthquakes in Chile, Mexico, and California in the second zone.

The earthquake zone of Mr. Hill, on the other hand, sweeps through California, Mexico, Yucatan, Central America, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, with its probable termini in the Sandwich Islands and Southern Europe. Thus Mr. Hill's theory and that of the two encircling zones are in conflict.

All of the circumstances surrounding Mr. Hill's deductions add to their weight. His opinions are the result of nearly twenty-five years of study. A mining geologist and author, Mr. Hill was engaged in the United States Geological Survey and geological and geographical explorations of the Southwestern States and Mexico for more than twenty years. With Prof. Alexander Agassiz he studied the geological history and the origin of land forms in Central America and the West Indies. He was sent in 1902 by the National Geographical Society to explore the eruption of Mont Pelee and the earthquakes in Martinique.

Of general interest is also the fact that Mr. Hill's theory embraces the story of how North America was built. It begins in the days when the Appalachian Mountains—then a region of earthquakes and volcanos—extended from Nova Scotia down the Atlantic coast and westward to Southern California. Then the Rocky Mountains were cast up by vast convulsions of nature. Finally the earthquake zone from California to Jamaica intersected the two older formations in Northern Mexico. It is in this region that Mr. Hill spent years in geological exploration.

Mr. Hill formulated his opinion yesterday for THE NEW YORK TIMES from his technical papers now in course of publication. The opinion follows:

"The earth, one of the many millions of heavenly bodies, is supposed to be a cooling globe. It is also supposed, according to the best evidence obtainable, to consist within of an intensely heated 'protomagma' (the mother, interior substance) under great compression, consisting of all the known elements of universal matter, retaining the intense temperatures inherited from the time when the earth was a burning sun, and which has been incrusted by rocks, the by-products of its own combustion. As the interior substance and heat of the earth decrease through volcanic contributions to the outer envelopes of air, water and rocks, the crust contracts and shrinks.

"The crust does not contract in all of its parts uniformly, however, but gives and wrinkles along certain great belts or zones of weakness, like a line of creases across a new-lain table cover. These folds, or pleats, occur along certain long lines or zones, thousands of miles in length and hundreds in width, and constitute the mountain systems of the world. The rock sheets along these zones also break, slip and settle, making great fissures known as faults.

"The growing mountains are, therefore, the sites of great stresses and strains, which sometimes result in a breaking and giving way of such intensity as to shiver the whole earth. Such occurrences are known as earthquakes. The mountain ranges in different parts of the world follow different directions, and are largely of different ages.

"The great belts, or zones of folds and pleats, can be traced along or across the continents, but their continuity is lost at the ocean margin. It is not impossible to argue that in some instances these belts have extended nearly around the world, but usually, when the geographer goes to making hypotheses of this character not founded on detailed field work, he only succeeds in putting into scientific literature some great and almost ineradicable fallacy, like that of the continental backbone, which does not extend through all the Americas, as Humboldt alleged.

"Each great belt of wrinklings represents a geologic period of disturbance and contraction in the earth's interior. Some of the mountain ranges are very old, and quit growing many millions of years ago. In fact, some of them are so old that they have worn away so that they no longer appear as mountains, and in instances their former extent now lies beneath oceanic waters or has been obliterated by newer ranges crossing them. Movements have ceased along the sites of these older mountain systems, and hence the areas which they occupy are not subject to the great earth slips or quakes. The fact that New York lies in one of the belts of old and finished mountain making is the reason why geologists consider the city free from danger of violent shakes.

"Millions of years after a great zone of pleating and fractures has been made on particular parts of the earth's surface and the movements have entirely ceased in that area, the earth begins to wrinkle in another area, and a newer mountain system begins to grow, with its axes in entirely different directions. The new belt, in turn, undergoes tremendous stresses of folding and earthquake, producing fractures, and ultimately completes its growth and ceases its groanings.

"Strips of the earth's surface have been wrinkled in this manner since the most remote geographic period, and are being wrinkled to-day. In the North American Continent there have been many of these belts of mountain ranges at different intervals of time, three of which, however, are especially conspicuous and, in order of sequence, would be called the Appalachian, the Rocky Mountain, and the Antillean systems.

"The Appalachian belt of wrinkles is the oldest, and its remnants dominate the easterly half of the continent. It was folded at the close of the coal-making period, which, upon the geographic calendar, is called Carboniferous Period. This great system which, upon the map, apparently runs from New York to Alabama, in reality extended from Nova Scotia on the northeast diagonally across the continent in a southwesterly direction, across the Mississippi Valley, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and New Mexico to the Gulf of California. Its northeasterly end has been worn away, and the Atlantic Ocean now covers some of its former site. Its southwesterly extension was likewise degraded and buried beneath the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, which once lapped the shores of the Montana and the Nevadan lands.

"Millions and millions of years after the great Appalachian revolution, as it is called, the earth began to develop another belt of wrinkles, this time along the western half of our continent. It extended in a north-south direction, from Alaska to at least 15 degrees of the equator, coincident with what is now known as the Rocky Mountain region, including the Mexican Plateau.

"The last mentioned belt of wrinkles, or Rocky Mountain folds, has a north-south direction and must have been accompanied by quakes and volcanoes of enormous proportions, which mostly occurred at the close of the Cretaceous and the beginning of the Tertiary Period.

"In time the Rocky Mountains also ceased to grow, and rugged and wonderful as may seem their scenic phenomena, so far as the world's history is concerned, they are dead, decadent, and, geologically speaking, will soon be worn away. The north-south belt of the Rocky Mountain folds extends directly across the older Appalachian belt, as may be seen in the Trans Pecos Province of Texas.

"Still later our North American portion of the earth's crust started to wrinkle again, and this time along still different lines, in a curving direction from the west to the southeast, along the Pacific Coast of California, across the north-south Rocky Mountain belt in Mexico, through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and Honduras across the Caribbean Sea by way of the Mistirisoa and Honduras Banks, to Jamaica, Cuba, Haiti, and Porto Rico. This great belt, so far as is traceable, is over 4,000 miles long, and extends from Cape Mendocino, Cal., to the easternmost of the Virgin Islands, east of Porto Rico. Its ends undoubtedly continue into the sea, probably connecting with the Sandwich Islands, and probably continuing northeast from Porto Rico across the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean Sea, where shocks have been reported since these lines were written.

"This belt is known to be over 1,400 miles in width, and extends from El Paso, Tex., the southern edge of the Colorado Plateau, in New Mexico and Trans Pecos, Tex., to the Isthmus of Panama, the northern coast of Venezuela, and Trinidad. This belt of folding and faulting began as far back as Miocene time, perhaps a hundred million years ago. This is only yesterday in geologic time, which takes no account of years. Its movements have occurred progressively from north to southwest. This is the great zone of stress, strain, and folding movements, with the accompanying earthquakes which the earth's crust is undergoing to-day. The great quake of San Francisco in April, 1906, the Chilpancingo quake of last week, and the Jamaica earthquake are its accompaniments.

Latest Geological Formations.

"Along this great northwestern belt will be found later geologic features of the Western Hemisphere, such as the Coast Ranges of California, the modern volcanoes of Mexico, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Panama, and the Great Antillean Islands, and probably the Oceanic Islands of the Pacific. Some of the older features are the great southeast trend of the Rio Grande from El Paso to San Vincente, the southern edge of the Colorado Plateau, the extinct, but wonderful volcanic foci of the little described Davis and Chisos Mountains of Texas, the western Sierra Madre of Mexico, the remarkable, quaquaversal ranges of Northern Mexico and Texas, and the great overthrown mountains of Jamaica and the Great Antilles.

"Prof. James D. Dana, in the fourth edition of his Manual of Geology, published in 1895, called attention to the fact that two great systems of courses, or trends, prevail over the world—a northwestern and a northeastern, transverse to one another. He also showed that the islands of the Pacific Ocean were adapted to the northwest trends. I can now, in the light of my later studies of the Mexican Plateau and the West Indian Islands, suggest a continuation of these curving northwesterly trends through the Coast Ranges of California and the Mexican Plateau, Central America, and the Great Antilles, crossing the older northeastern trends of the Appalachian and the Northern trends of the Laramide, or Rocky Mountain system.

"It is also possible now to speculate upon the proposition that the axial trend of the mountain making movements of the continent, which dominate all of our great physical features, has progressively swerved from northeastward, through north, to a northwestward direction, in which latter direction lies the present zone of stresses and corrugations, following a course around the globe more concentric with the pole than radial from it. The great stresses of the San Francisco and Jamaica earthquakes, apparently, are manifestations of a recent series of stresses along this later northwest zone.

"These suggestions will be more apparent if one traces out the strikes upon the new, and, in general, excellent Carté Geologique du Nord America of 1906, prepared for the International Geological Congress by Mr. Bailly Willis."

Parlor Games That Amuse London Society Folk

LONDON hostesses who are often sorely put to it to find suitable light entertainment for their guests in the hour after dinner when the men return to the drawing room, have this season hit upon several new games which have proved very successful in arousing merriment.

Strangely enough, in London neither the modern man nor the modern maid has any fear of ridicule. A game, therefore, that may show each guest in some absurd attitude or performing some ridiculous antic is hailed as one that will give the keenest enjoyment to both hostess and guest, and its success is therefore assured, provided that it brings peals of laughter in its wake. Such mirth-provoking games may seem eminently childish to serious-minded people, but, nevertheless, they are extremely popular at the present moment.

An example of a laughter-compelling game is the favorite pastime of asking each guest to enact the part of a bird, beast, or fish in dumb show, while the would-be interpreter, who has previously withdrawn from the room during the time the characters are selected, stands in the centre of the circle of chairs and tries to guess what the various absurd antics represent.

Imagine a portly stock broker, for instance, crawling laboriously and slowly on his hands and knees the length of the drawing room, laden with a doll's house on his back. How is the guesser to interpret his antics to be representative of the actions of a long-suffering snail? Or when a well-known actor suddenly leans forward from his chair and jerks his head violently first to one side and then to the other, in a series of spasmodic nods, who is to guess that these extraordinary movements are supposed to indicate the butting of a goat?

When the ladies are called upon to enact their respective selections from the performing menagerie, and one rises solemnly from her chair, rubs one dainty slippered foot violently against a slender ankle, gives a sudden twitch of both feet, and apparently kicks out the whole length of her train in a succession of rapid movements, only the guesser endowed with a vivid imagination could surmise that these were the antics of a Spring chicken!

And the fair colonial, who gives a series of stiff hops on both feet, holding her arms extended stiffly, with drooping wrists, is really trying to depict the action of the kangaroo, albeit the interpreter may find but little resemblance to a marsupial.

As a reaction from the delights of this violent recreation comes a thought-reading game, which the two confederates boldly announce is as clever as the Zancig mystery. Confederate No. 1, the husband, retires from the room and begs each guest to choose a letter of the alphabet, which he will name on re-entering.

Confederate No. 2, the wife, is provided with paper and pencil, and marks down in turn the various letters chosen. Now comes the display of thought-reading. The first confederate returns to the drawing room, and, turning his back on his wife, looks intently at the first person whose alphabetical letter he has engaged to decipher à la Zancig.

"Well done," remarks his confederate, the wife. "The letter B," swiftly replies the thought-reader, and at once surprise and almost consternation reign supreme in the circle. How on earth can "B" be obtained from the words "Well done"? That is the puzzle that immediately sets every brain agog with almost irritating thought.

"The King is dead," says the second confederate. "The letter L," again responds the thought-reader, once more correct in his solution. "Go and search for the truth," remarks the wife. "The letter A," declares the pseudo Mr. Zancig, astonishing every one with his mental prowess.

No one is happy until the confederates have generously given away their secret. The code is formed on an exchange of English and French. The thought-reader translates the first word uttered by madame into French, and then selects the first letter. Thus "Well done" becomes "bien," and the letter is therefore "B," while "'the' King" is "'le' Roi," and therefore "L" is the consonant chosen. The would-be Zancigs are generously applauded for their clever exhibition and retire, covered with honors.

A lady proud of her memory now insists upon a game that will show her mnemonic powers. This is the somewhat appalling game of "I packed my Saratoga trunk with —," whatever article may be chosen by each individual. The difficulty lies in the fact that each guest has to repeat the whole string of articles uttered by the previous speaker, and to add another word to the list. By the time that the packing of the Saratoga trunk has gone the round four times, the list has attained an inordinate length, which can only be repeated by those gifted with an extraordinary memory.

An amusing game, which is provocative of laughter, is played as follows. This is really a variation of the popular game of forfeits, and is called "Leading the Dance." Any man who has been sentenced to pay a forfeit is called upon to execute the first steps of a dance, such as the waltz, the polka, the mazurka, the schottische, and to whistle his own air at the same time.

In this game the lady who is condemned to pay a forfeit may call upon a man to lead her through the dance, and the couple solemnly waltz around the room, the lady humming an accompaniment to her partner's whistle.

The simple life appeals only to those who don't have to live it.

IN SAN FRANCISCO ONE YEAR AFTERWARD

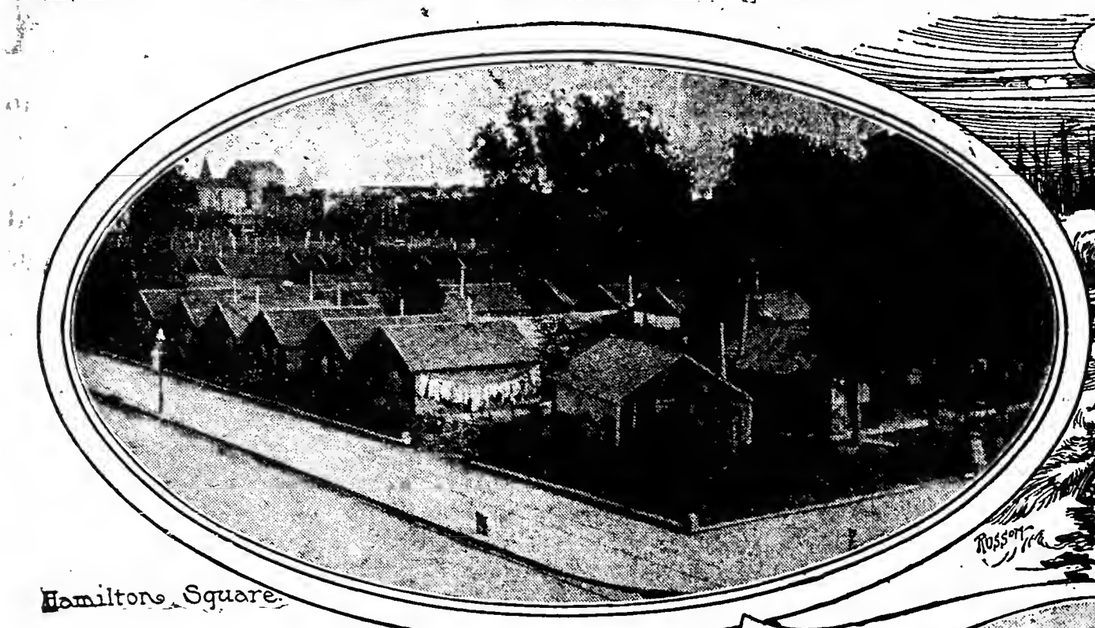

Hamilton Square.

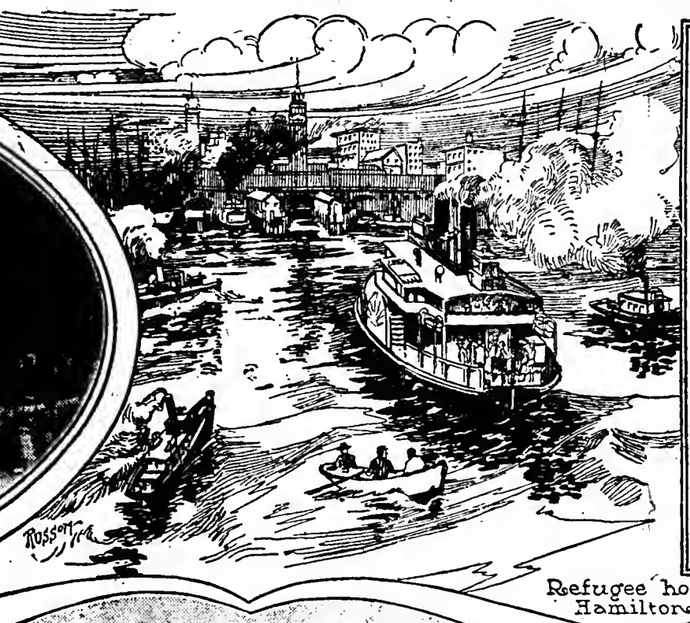

Refugee houses in Hamilton Sq.

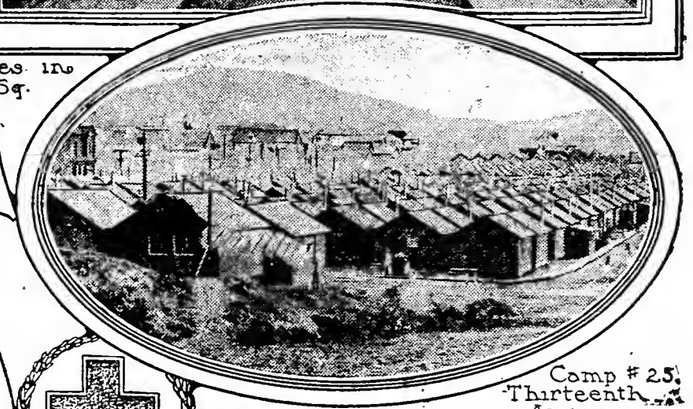

Camp # 25. Thirteenth Avenue.

Before the Cottages were built.

Refugee houses in Jefferson Sq.

Nearly 6,000 Refugee Cottages Built in the Public Squares of the City —A Bonus Fund Which Aided Lot Owners to Erect Homes for Themselves—Work Nearly Ended

IT WAS on the morning of April 18, 1906, just one year ago last Thursday, that San Francisco was overtaken by earthquake and fire and practically destroyed. Shortly after the catastrophe there was organized the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds, a corporation empowered to receive and disburse the moneys coming from all quarters in aid of the refugees.

The Land and Building Department of this corporation is at present winding up its affairs, after a year's remarkably economical and effective work. A retrospect of the labors of the department forms an interesting chapter in the history of the great disaster. There have been built in the public squares of San Francisco a total of 5,938 refugee cottages. Of these, 4,168 were of three rooms each and 1,770 were of two rooms. In addition to this work the department erected nineteen tenements at South Park, having a capacity of 328 two-room cottages. And finally the building of a permanent structure for the Home for the Aged and Infirm has been undertaken on the Almshouse Tract. This building is nearing completion, and will be finished before the Land and Building Department formally goes out of existence.

A portion of the funds has been used to provide a bonus to aid lot owners in the burned district to help themselves. This bonus plan proved very successful, and enabled many of San Francisco's burned-out citizens to begin the erection of homes immediately. Up to the middle of March $200,000 had been applied in this way, enabling lot owners to build 470 homes, and $290,000 more is appropriated for the same purpose, so that over 1,000 homes will have been built under this plan in the next four months.

Great difficulties had to be overcome by the Land and Building Department in securing the erection of the cottages. The original plan was to erect bungalows on leased or purchased ground, and sell them on installments. On account of the high prices at which land was held the committee had to abandon this plan, and build cottages on the public squares instead. Advertisements were inserted in the daily papers, calling attention to the bonus and building plans, and within a very few days a large part of San Francisco's population was besieging the department for assistance.

3,000,000 Feet of Lumber.

A large quantity of lumber was needed, teams to haul it had to be secured, and materials had to be bought. Dealers demanded exorbitant retail prices for everything needed. The department finally succeeded in securing an option on 3,000,000 feet of lumber, and shingles in proportion, at prices which did credit to the fair-minded spirit of the dealer. This lumber was rushed down by steamer, and not being able to secure local teams except at exorbitant prices the department employed teams from outside the city to do the hauling. The apartment houses at South Park were begun forthwith, and a temporary mill was erected on the spot, which proved of great value in expediting the work and curtailing expense.

In the meantime contracts were let to four different companies for the erection of comfortable two and three room cottages at the very reasonable rate of $100 and $150. Ground was broken for the first cottage on Sept. 11, 1906, and the work was continued with a rush until, when the first rains came, there were enough cottages erected to house all who needed them. Much credit is due to the contractors for entering into the erection of these cottages with so much enthusiasm, and turning out such artistic and comfortable dwellings. They were spurred on in their efforts, however, by the offer of a bonus of from $50 to $200 a day for every day saved under ninety days in the completion of the houses, and a forfeit in case they failed to complete in ninety days.

The sanitation of the camps was a hard problem under the circumstances, it being almost impossible to get plumbers. But the department succeeded in having all the public squares occupied by these cottages supplied with sewers and a proper system of sanitation, keeping pace with the erection of the cottages themselves. By the middle of March there had been installed 667 patent flush closets, 247 hoppers, over six miles of gas and water pipe and over five miles of sewer pipe, together with all necessary fittings and incidentals, including 325 galvanized iron sinks with faucets and traps, at South Park, and 624 gas brackets. It is expected that a large part of the cost of these sanitary appliances can be recovered when the materials are no longer needed, and the relief fund can be reimbursed in greater amount than the first cost of material, on account of the rapid increase of prices.

The practice was extended of erecting temporary mills on the public squares where large numbers of cottages were to be located. The average cost per cottage, including painting, plumbing, sewering, flush toilets, hoppers, water and gas connections, removing tents from the public parks, and laying sidewalks, and including also all office expenses, was $150.50. The net office expenses for the department headquarters in Union Square, including postage, telephone service, and other necessary items, was $238.94. This small expense is partly accounted for by there being no rent to pay. The department succeeded in letting a contract for gas at a rate very advantageous to the relief funds, and all the cottages were connected with gas for light and fuel.

One episode in the construction was the removal bodily of 300 cottages that had been erected too near Mountain Lake, a water supply for the military camp at the Presidio. Gen. MacArthur, in requesting this removal, promised that the Government authorities would reimburse the funds for the expense incurred.

Up to the 19th day of March the total amount expended by the Land and Building Department was $1,131,892.30, and it is estimated that the total expenditures to July 31, 1907, will amount to $1,584,470.66 for everything.

The Father of Vaudeville.

Tony Pastor "Reminisces" About Growth of the Business Since War Times.

"I'M no good at the interview game," was Tony Pastor's first remark to the man who wanted to ask questions. But when pressed he decided that he might be seen at his famous little theatre which has nestled in one corner of Tammany Hall for over twenty-five years.

"But don't come to see me on Monday," he added. "That's the day that I'm busiest. You see, I have to get the new acts under way and run about behind the scenes getting things started for the week. Drop down Wednesday, and I may have something to say to you."

On Wednesday, sure enough, the Dean of Vaudeville was seated in his little office, surrounded by pictures, playbills, and other souvenirs of his fifty years of managership. And he started at once to "reminisce" about the past.

"The variety show had its origin in the days of the civil war," he said, "when men felt gloomy and wanted laughter, not philosophy, in their hours of relief. The more serious forms of the drama became neglected, giving way to minstrels and variety shows of all sorts.

"Not much was required in those days in the way of scenery and other stage accessories. Small halls and even stores were used as variety theatres. Drinks were served, smoking was allowed, and everything was free and easy. So popular did the variety entertainments become that rich men embarked in them as a business. One after another the variety cropped up; the Crystal Palace, for instance, and the American Theatre, at 444 Broadway, long known simply as 444.

"But all these were essentially resorts for men. Now, I had believed for a long time that ladies and families ought to attend variety shows. To demonstrate my theory I formed a partnership with Sam Sharpley, who was a well-known manager of minstrel shows. Together we leased an opera house at 201 Bowery. This was in 1865. We at once invited all the ladies to come and enjoy our show.

"In those days the east side was a fine residential section. The door plates of old Knickerbocker families still showed on thousands of homes. Our success was gratifying, but our main object was not attained. The ladies wouldn't come. I announced distributions of bonbons—of dolls—of flowers. Still they were coy. I had 'Ladies' Nights' every Friday, advertising far and wide that husbands might bring their wives and young men their sweethearts free of charge. In vain. I tried more substantial arguments. I gave away bags of flour—tons of coal—hams—even sewing machines. Still the ladies wouldn't flock to the box office.

"At last I announced one day that I would give away twenty-five silk dresses to ladies attending the show. That caught 'em. Talk about bargain day at a Sixth Avenue department store! You ought to have seen the lobby of my theatre after the ladies had read that announcement! Next I announced bonnets—twenty-five free bonnets. Did it work? Twenty-five policemen had to be present to keep the ladies from breaking ranks.

"At last I had induced them to come to a variety theatre and they have been coming ever since.

"But I wasn't left long to enjoy my prosperity alone. Competition sprang up right and left. The principal new theatre which entered the variety field at this time was the Olympic, in Broadway.

"It was then that I decided to organize a road company and try my luck in other cities during the months from June to August, when New York theatres closed their doors. I did so, visiting New England, the West, and even California. When I returned to New York I found my Bowery house too small for the increased business, so I moved over to 585 Broadway. But soon Harrigan and Hart started up at No. 512 and the Olympic at 620, so I removed to where I am now, in East Fourteenth Street.

"So marked was the success of my first road tour that I extended my annual time on the road from three to six months, and included every prominent town on the map in my schedule.

"Variety at that time comprised some ambitious acts. A forty-minute condensation of 'Pinafore' introduced at my theatre served to introduce Lillian Russell to the New York stage. May Irwin also made her first success on my Fourteenth Street stage in its early years, likewise Jacques Kruger. And in a production of a skit called 'The Stage-Struck Barber' who do you suppose made his début and an instant success? Nat Goodwin.

"Hoyt's 'Rag Baby,' one of the famous Hoyt farces that delighted New Yorkers of yesterday, was produced at my theatre; also the famous 'Parlor Match' and Neil Burgess's 'County Fair.'

"But it would take too long to give the names of all the actors and actresses, who are now celebrated and have long ago moved to up-town theatres, who started doing turns of various kinds on the boards of my theatre. One of them was Denman Thompson. His sketch called 'Joshua Whitcomb' was later elaborated into the phenomenally successful 'Old Homestead,' played for year after year in the best theatres all over the United States. Evans and Hoey of 'Parlor Match' fame also began under my auspices, likewise Billy Barry and Hugh Fay, the comedians who did 'Muldoon's Picnic,' and W. J. Scanlon, one of the most famed of Irish funny fellows. Francis Wilson used to do turns on my stage; so did McIntyre and Heath, who are now starring for themselves. George M. Cohan began his career as one of the Four Cohans, well known to my patrons. The Rogers Brothers used to exchange their face-to-face compliments on my stage, unsurrounded by the company which supports them nowadays. And last, but not least, Joe Weber and Lew Fields, as everybody knows, started on their triumphant career as Dutch funny men down on a certain little stage in East Fourteenth Street.

"And Vesta Tilley and Vesta Victoria and Little Tich and—but what's the use of telling about any more of them? They have come and gone or moved away, and still Pastor's is doing business at the old stand. What about the future? Well, I have been at it for over fifty years and I guess I'll stick it out. The public in that time has never lost its love of variety shows, and I don't think it ever will."

Workingwomen's Hours of Labor

Testimony of the Need of Legislation—Reform for the Sake of the Race.

THE need of protecting the workingwoman from herself, and from the demands made upon her by the employers of factories, has taken form in projected legislation in the Assembly, both in the limitation of her hours of work and in the appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars for an investigation to ascertain the specific facts of her condition. The proposed law will prevent all women, in mercantile establishments, from being compelled to work more than sixty hours in any one week, this prohibition now applying only to women under twenty-one years of age. In this way the killing experience of the Christmas rush season will be prevented. The enforcement of this statute will be secured through the State Department of Labor, instead of the Department of Health for New York City; past experience has proved that the burden of the latter is already too great to admit of the imposition of an increase of its duties.

The testimony of physicians in New York City regarding the effect of women's work upon her health and morals leads one to believe that supervision of the hours of work is as important to the coming generation in her case as it is with children's labor. Dr. A. Jacobi, whose many years as a practitioner in this city has brought him into contact with the condition of workingwomen, presents as a typical case of the effect of unremitting labor a woman of forty-two years, whose condition was beyond cure. She was always sleepy and tired, but could not sleep and could not eat. She went to bed at 11 and got up at 5. "No law of the land will reach her case," Dr. Jacobi says, and "there are 100,000 women of the kind in the State of New York whom no legal enactment will ever protect."

"What I say is not theoretical," he continues. "It ought to interest you to know what to a practitioner is of daily occurrence. I see a goodly number of young women who work at tobacco—mostly in the shops, many at home. The latter are worse off than the former, for to them there are no regular hours. All of these patients are anaemic, sallow, thin, underweight. They are poorly paid, poorly nourished, early risers—for they begin work at 7—without appetite. Their breakfast consists generally of what they call a cup of coffee, a roll, or a piece of bread. The stomach and digestion suffer invariably. Depression, migraine, hysteria are the results. During the constant sitting the chest does not expand, is flattened, compresses the heart, and prevents the lungs from developing. Tuberculosis is very frequent among these young tobacco workers, who are carried off in great numbers between the fifteenth and twenty-fifth year."

According to the latest statistics from the report of the Factory Inspector of this State, there are 29,745 women engaged in this industry, and in those related to liquors and food, over 16 years old. In textile industries there are 49,165, and in clothing, millinery, and laundry work, 118,311. The number is increasing very rapidly, and 50 per cent. of these women are under 25.

Aside from these figures, there is little definite knowledge of the status of the workingwomen of New York, and the proposed appropriation to pay the expense of an intelligent investigation is necessary before a helpful movement may be inaugurated. The work of the National Consumers' League has gathered much information of the condition of workingwomen throughout the country. According to the National census of 1900, workingwomen increased more than any other class of laborers. There were 5,000,000 of them then, and half of them were under 25 years of age. Nothing could be more impressive of the need of special legislation in behalf of these workers. Only four States in the Union prohibit night work for women. This fact brings into greater prominence the more advanced movement abroad for the world-wide prohibition of night work for women in industrial establishments. In May, 1905, representatives of most of the civilized Governments, except the United States and Japan, met at Berne, Switzerland, to draw up a definite international agreement prohibiting night work for women, and the establishment of a twelve-hour period of rest at night. There were fourteen nations represented in this conference, and their discussions covered the physical and moral need of such an agreement for the preservation of the race, and the greater efficiency of workingwomen; the industries to be included; the necessary exemptions to be made; the effect on competition for world markets, and other matters. This conference accomplished something. By an agreement, which will be ratified by these Governments in December, this year, a specified period of rest for eleven consecutive hours will be established, beginning not later than 10 P. M. and closing not earlier than 5 A. M. An interval of three to ten years (according to the state of the industries affected) is to be allowed before the international agreement goes into effect.

In the United States great pressure in opposition to legislation of this character is made by the corporations employing large numbers of women.

The request that women be restricted to sixty hours of work a week in the State of New York is yielding little enough to the needs of the race; but it will be a wholesome sign that the trend of legislation is not backward. Later, through the intelligence to be gained through a systematic investigation, New York may look for further help in the preservation of its citizenship.

D'Annunzio As a Lecturer.

Value the Italian Author and Poet Places on Himself Makes Managers Smile

GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO, Italian poet and playwright, has declined an offer to visit America for a lecture tour, says a cable message from Italy. According to the report, he was offered $2,000 each for eight lectures, or $16,000 in all. He replied that he "was disposed to cross the Atlantic, but not for a packet of cigarettes."

The author's joke seemed to be at the expense of America and of Signor Bonetti, who made the offer. Men who know the American and European lecture field said last week that the joke was on the poet. "Who is Gabriel d'Annunzio, and what has he done lately to make him draw a crowd?" they asked. "Why should he be paid $2,000 for a lecture when men equally famous are not paid more than half that sum?" Such lecturers as Henry Ward Beecher, Mark Twain, and Henry M. Stanley considered themselves well paid at $1,000 a lecture. James Whitcomb Riley and Lieut. R. E. Peary receive $500 for a talk, and Sir A. Conan Doyle and Max O'Rell got not more than $250."

"The value of a lecture depends on the speaker's fame at the moment," said William C. Glass, manager of the J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau. "D'Annunzio has not done anything lately to make Americans want to see and hear him. Capt. Richmond P. Hobson was popular, for instance, just after the Spanish-American war. His lectures brought him $250 each. Hall Caine lectured here in the season of 1898-9. He was a famous author, yet the tour was not a success. If G. Bernard Shaw would come to America, his lectures would be popular. But he must come soon, before his plays go out of fashion. Mr. Shaw's lectures would be worth at least $1,000 each.

"The greatest lecture success in this country recently was made by Henry M. Stanley when he returned from Africa in 1890. He was paid $1,000 each for 110 lectures. The highest price ever paid here was $5,000 for Mr. Stanley's services in the demonstration in his honor at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Nov. 11, 1890. The receipts were over $15,000, and 400 men seated on the stage paid $10 each.

"Mr. Stanley's fame at the moment, however, was quite unusual. Sir Matthew Arnold at the height of his career earned the next highest price, $2,000 for a lecture at $5 a ticket. Mark Twain is more popular than ever. His managers are refusing many offers at $1,000 a lecture. His fee would probably be somewhere between $1,000 and $1,500. If Henry Ward Beecher were living he would also get about $1,000. In his day halls were smaller than now, and his fee and that of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage were about $500. Nansen, the arctic explorer, earned $50,000 for 100 lectures.

"These prices apply, as you see, to the most famous men at the moment they are prominent before the public. For the average man of note $500 is a large fee, and $250 nearer the average. The Rev. Charles Wagner, author of 'The Simple Life,' was much sought, and earned $250 a lecture on the average. James Whitcomb Riley, probably our most popular poet, earned $500 at one of his readings. Lieut. Peary, just back from his arctic trip, is paid about the same sum every time he lectures. In England the fees for lecturing are about one-half the American prices. The other countries of Europe do not have the work systematized, and there is no standard of cost. So you can see d'Annunzio's fee is absurd on its face.

Musings of the Gentle Cynic

The fault finder never has far to look.

The best man generally wins—except at a wedding.

Some men seem to progress in spite of themselves.

Even when a woman is a belle she can also be a knocker.

In politics a boom is often an abbreviated boomerang.

A woman will never forgive a man who doesn't admire her.

Figures don't lie, unless they happen to be female figures.

"After you," politely remarks the divorce lawyer to the minister.

Some people get so used to trouble that they would be lonesome without it.

IDAHO'S GREAT TRIAL ABOUT TO BEGIN

Chiefs of the Western Federation of Miners, Accused of the Murder of Former Governor Steunenberg, Soon to Face a Jury.

The State Divided Into Hostile Camps—Immense Fund Raised for the Defence—Fight Promises to be Long and Bitter.

PHOTOS. BROWN BROS.

CHARLES MOYER — THE LATE GOVERNOR — WILLIAM HAYWOOD

MOYER AND HAYWOOD BEING TAKEN TO JAIL AFTER ARREST. HAYWOOD WEARING SHORT OVERCOAT, MOYER AT HIS RIGHT WITH BOWED HEAD.

HARRY ORCHARD

NO one living in the Rocky Mountain regions can have an unprejudiced opinion regarding the coming Steunenberg murder trial. This is the most important event that has occurred in Western America in recent years, and when William D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, is arraigned in Boise, Idaho, May 9, charged with the murder of Idaho's Governor, he will have half the population of the entire Western country with him and half against him. This is the culmination of a long line of bloodshed in the mining camps, beginning in the Coeur d'Alène's mines fifteen years ago, and culminating in the bloody mining riots in Colorado. The prosecution will attempt to show that all the crimes in the mining camps which appeared at the time to have their motive in the existing bad feeling between the mine owners and the Western Federation of Miners were planned by the "Inner Circle" of the Federation. Of this the three officials indicted for the murder of Gov. Steunenberg were members, and the crimes committed were supposed to be carried out under their directions. The defense is confident of its ability to disprove these allegations, as well as the charges made in Orchard's confession, described further on in this article.

At the time of the Wardner riots in the Coeur d'Alènes, Gov. Steunenberg, in the absence of the Idaho militia in the Philippines, asked for Federal aid, and Gen. Merriam established such stringent military rule that Gov. Steunenberg gained the enmity of the entire Western Federation of Miners. Two years later Steunenberg retired from office and returned to his home in Caldwell. Four years later, returning home from his office at six o'clock on the night of Dec. 30, 1905, he swung open his garden gate, and a mine that had been set for him exploded and tore his body to pieces. His head was found a block away.

Two Confessions Made.

Investigation implicated Harry Orchard and Stephen Adams in the murder, and both confessed. In their confessions they stated that they were the tools of the "Inner Circle" of the Western Federation of Miners, and implicated the officials of the Federation in a long list of murders and attempted murders. Charles H. Moyer, President; William D. Haywood, Secretary, and George A. Pettibone, Committeeman, all members of the "Inner Circle," were "kidnapped" in Colorado on hurried extradition proceedings and rushed to Idaho on a special train. Though indictments were brought against them a year ago, their trials have not yet taken place. Orchard has since become greatly weakened mentally and Adams has retracted his confession, saying that it was obtained from him by coercion and undue influence.

All Idaho is torn between the prosecution and defense in this trial. Although broken by great ranges of mountains and divided into separate sections by lack of through railroad connections, Idaho is a unit and its progressive citizens are well acquainted in all parts of the State. The population is small, but enlightened. Rich mines and irrigated farms have produced a great deal of wealth, and the resultant culture has not weakened the moral fibre of its citizens. The people of Idaho are a very high class of Americans. Among this class of people Gov. Steunenberg was well known and liked. His action in calling for aid to end the Wardner riots was approved by them.

This is one-half the population of Idaho. The other half is composed of miners. These are largely Slavs, Finns, and Scandinavians. Among them is a scattering of American-born miners, but only a scattering. They are in thorough sympathy with the Independent Workers of the World, a semi-anarchistic organization, which recently called unfavorable attention to itself in Goldfield, Nev., when at one of its meetings the American flag was jeered. There is at the present time a dissension in the Western Federation of Miners regarding their affiliation with the Independent Workers of the World. The inclination to break away has been growing steadily. In the event of the conviction of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, there will probably be an entire change of spirit in the Western Federation of Miners.

The prosecution of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone has been made a labor issue throughout the United States. For a year and more meetings have been held, ending with a sensational series in all the large cities a few weeks ago, in which the prosecution was declared a persecution, and the question was asked, "Shall our brothers be murdered?" The purpose of these meetings was to obtain money with which to conduct the defense, and over a quarter of a million dollars has been raised.

There is tremendous interest in the coming trial all through the West, even in portions where there are no mines or miners. It is most talked of in labor circles. There the spirit regarding the trial is good. All the labor unions ask is a fair and speedy trial. The general tendency of the labor unions to defend any action in the name of unionism is checked on this occasion by the enormity of the crimes with which the defendants are charged. They have reserved their judgment and are willing to stand by the judgment of any twelve good men.

The Western Federation of Miners is hardly so conservative, but in the city of San Francisco, where union labor is in control, the leaders, while taking part in the exciting meetings held for the purpose of raising money for the defense, counsel sanity. Still, at the last mass meeting held on behalf of these prisoners in San Francisco the American flag was torn down and trampled upon.

The trial will cost the State of Idaho over $200,000. The defense expects to spend even more. It has a million dollars belonging to the Western Federation of Miners, besides the quarter of a million raised in public meetings. James H. Hawley, formerly a well-known California lawyer, now of Boisé, Idaho, and Senator W. E. Borah of Idaho, are leading counsel for the prosecution. Clarence Darrow of Chicago will head the defense. His principal assistants are ex-Gov. John T. Morrison and John F. Nugent of Idaho, the firm of Richardson, Patterson & Hawkins of Denver, and lawyers from every town in the West in which the Western Federation of Miners has had trouble.

The trial will be long and hard fought. In the first place, it will be difficult to secure a jury in a State where every one takes a vital interest in the trial. The prosecution will exert every possible effort to secure the conviction of Haywood, as the hope of fastening the long line of Colorado murders on the officials of the Western Federation of Miners depends on the validity of the confession of Harry Orchard and its power to convict.

Many months have been spent already in contests over extradition proceedings. The United States Supreme Court decided that they were valid.

The complaint that two terms of court had passed before the cases were brought to trial was made the basis of a motion to have the case dismissed a few weeks ago. The motion was overruled, Senator Borah arguing that the trial could not previously have been legally held under the laws of Idaho, as habeas corpus proceedings were pending in the Supreme Court.

The defense then petitioned for change of venue from Caldwell to Boisé. This was granted by Judge Wood, the defence agreeing not to bring up the question of change of venue again. Judge Wood then set the trial of Haywood for May 9 in Boisé.

About this trial centres the greatest interest, as the fate of Haywood will decide the fate of the others, since all three of the indicted men were equally implicated by the confession of Harry Orchard.

The prosecution has been generally criticised for allowing a whole year to pass without bringing these men to trial, and many excuses have been made to account for it. The Idaho laws provide that a man cannot be convicted of a crime on the uncorroborated confession of an accomplice. It is stated that the prosecution has delayed because it was unable to obtain corroboration of Harry Orchard's confession. The District Attorney yields no information on this point. But since the prosecution is now taking up the case, it is presumed that it has stronger evidence against Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone than the confessions of Harry Orchard and Stephen Adams. The fact that Adams has retracted his confession practically destroys it as evidence, and Orchard is understood to be in so weakened a state of mind that he will not be able to take the stand, and the prosecution will be forced to seek to have his sworn testimony, on which the indictments were brought, admitted as evidence in the form of affidavits.

Adams was tried recently at Wallace, Idaho, for the murder of Fred Tyler, in which his confession was the strongest evidence for the prosecution. But the jury disagreed, as Adams also repudiated this confession.

The confessions of Harry Orchard and Steve Adams for the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg were obtained by James McPartland of the Pinkerton detective service, who broke up the Mollie Maguire gang in Pennsylvania in the seventies, and secured the conviction and execution of seventeen members.

When ex-Gov. Steunenberg was murdered, Dec. 30, 1905, the naturo of the death trap set for him and the only probable motive for the act pointed suspicion toward the Western Federation of Miners. James McPartland, Superintendent of the Western branch of the Pinkerton service, with his office in Denver, took up the case. The Pinkerton service was very familiar with the activities of the Western Federation of Miners, having played a part in all the troubles from the early days in the Coeur d'Alenes. Three days after the murder McPartland arrested Harry Orchard, in whose room in a hotel in Caldwell was found a suspicious white powder and some letters. In his trunk in the railroad station were found materials for making bombs, a cipher code, and letters from several Federation officials, containing instructions and advice.

McPartland set about obtaining a confession from Orchard. He worked on his nerves by placing him in solitary confinement with silent attendants. At the end of a week McPartland appeared, sowed the seed of distrust in Orchard's mind, and left him to ruminate over what he believed to be the treason of his instigators. McPartland did not come back for days. By that time Orchard was ready to talk. It took five days' steady writing to take down his confession. Orchard has in no way indicated since then that the confession was false in any detail. Points in his confession which could be corroborated by investigation at the time were investigated and duly corroborated. It takes seven hours' rapid reading to get through with this document, which purports to give the entire history of the activities of the "Inner Circle" of the Western Federation of Miners. It covers seven years of crime, explaining disasters and murders which at the time horrified whole communities. The crimes in the Cripple Creek district in the last few years find explanation in this document.

According to his own confession, Orchard was the principal assassin in the pay of the Western Federation of Miners, hired to get rid of objectionable persons. A remarkable side to his story is his care not to injure persons not enemies of the Federation. He planned many times, he confessed, to assassinate Gov. Peabody of Colorado, but, as he says in his confession: "I could have got Gov. Peabody time and time again, if I had not been afraid of blowing up those Peabody girls."

He tells in another place how he deliberately foiled a determination on the part of the Federation to destroy a whole trainload of innocent people. There was a military ball at Victor, Col., Nov. 14, 1903, in the midst of the mining trouble in this district. The military was in control, and the miners objected to the martial law. A train on the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad took over to Victor from Cripple Creek 218 persons. Knowing that this train was to return at 2 o'clock in the morning, Orchard, according to his confession, was ordered by Secretary Haywood of the Federation to wreck the train on a very dangerous curve. The motive for this diabolical crime was "to put the fear of God into the hearts of the people." The attempt to wreck the train was made: spikes were pulled from a rail on a curve of a 300-foot embankment. "When I was ordered to wreck that train," says Orchard in his confession, "I said I would not do it. And I was the man who passed the word to the conductor, warning him to look out." The conductor took warning and the wreck was averted. This part of the confession has been corroborated by the conductor.

In the long story of his confession Orchard tells of many things. He confessed to the blowing up of the Independence railroad station. The Findlay mine, at Independence, Col., employed non-union men. The plan was to kill off two shifts at once by blowing up the railroad station as one shift was going to work and another leaving. Two o'clock in the morning was the hour selected. Orchard says that this crime was "framed up" in Haywood's room in Denver. Haywood made his "get-away" by inducing a saloonkeeper named Neville to burn down his saloon, get the insurance money, and then to travel north through the mountains. On the first night out, Orchard pretended to have forgotten his gun, and rode back in the night with the ostensible purpose of getting it. At that time he laid the mine which tore thirteen men limb from limb and crippled six more for life. He pulled the wire a moment too soon or he would have killed a hundred. Neville, when he learned of the crime, suspected Orchard of it. He later got hush money from the Federation, and, going to Goldfield, Nev., died mysteriously a year later of poison.

"It's not as easy to get a man as you'd think for," said Orchard. "First you must arrange a 'get-away,' and then you must catch the man you want. No good getting small fry or people who don't owe you anything. Until you have tried it you don't know how many things come between you and the man you want."

Orchard went into many details in the story of his attempts to get Gov. Peabody, proving that the way of an assassin is hard. The chief interest in these details is that so many of them were corroborated by actual investigation at the time of the confession. McPartland, when he first got the confession, placed it before Chief Judge Gabbert, Adjt. Gen. Bulkeley Wells, Judge Goddard, all of Colorado, and J. H. Hawley, representing the Governor of Idaho.

Judge Goddard's Escape.

The confession contained accounts of effort made to "get" the two Judges present. In one instance Orchard had planted a bomb just outside the gate before Judge Goddard's house, buried six inches below the surface, on the outside of the gate post, covered with a piece of sacking, and attached to a fine wire connected with a small bottle of acid, which lay above a heap of potash and sugar, deftly placed over the explosive. The little wire from the bomb came just above the surface and a fish hook was fastened to the end of it. A screw eye was driven into the gate and a piece of iron wire was attached to it. When the two wires were connected the slightest opening of the gate would explode the bomb. But Judge Goddard, said Orchard, constantly failed to come when he was expected, and the "job" was forced to wait until Orchard should finish some other work he had on hand. The time never came when Orchard was able to set the mine.

Judge Goddard sat through the reading of these details; then, with a "wait for me," he rushed to his home. He returned in less than half an hour with "the fear of God in his heart." "It's there," he said.

When the document had been read through the entire party went to Judge Goddard's house and watched while Bulkeley Wells carefully unearthed and removed the mine.

It was on this occasion, after a number of such corroborations of Orchard's story, that Gov. McDonald of Colorado granted the requisition for President Moyer, Secretary Haywood, and Executive Officer Pettibone. Moyer was arrested on a Union Pacific train leaving Denver. He was going to Deadwood, S. D. Haywood and Pettibone were arrested in Denver. All three were then rushed to Idaho on a special train. This action was called "kidnapping" by the miners and their sympathizers, but others looked on it as a short cut to justice, carried out in characteristic style.

Stephen Bonsal, After an Absence of Several Years, Finds Russia Completely Transformed

Customs Inspectors Unhesitatingly Pass Revolutionary Literature—Court Equipage Makes Way for Humble Street Car.

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ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—We crossed the frontier at midnight and were marched into the Custom House pens, surrounded on every side by soldiers and gendarmes. For a moment it seemed as though I would find the same old Russia of ten years ago. The Inspector with eagle eye of course places his hand upon a mass of quite revolutionary literature in one corner of my trunk which I had not had the time to digest during the voyage and had not the heart to throw away.

"You must read the other side, too, Monsieur," he says sadly, and then without further ado my baggage is passed. "Incredible, but true," was my comment. I hope you will have no other.

We are on the fastest train that connects the Russian and the German capital. A speed of twenty miles an hour is claimed for it, but I have my doubts. The fuel we burn is exclusively fagots of birch wood, and the consumption of the same by our locomotive is something enormous, and perhaps fortunately so, for the gathering and delivering of these same fagots at the stations would seem to be the only industry of the provinces through which we pass. We are far indeed from the lordly forests of East Prussia now, where the ground under the oaks and the pines is kept as neat and clean as the floor of the best stube in the German housewife home. To tell the truth, these Russian forests, or rather "woods," carry me back across the seas and suggest our own slouchy forest scenes.

But the cars! And now I veer back, the incident at the Custom House was due to a personal idiosyncrasy, I argue; people have even been politely received upon their arrival in New York. But Russia remains the same, the condition of our sleeper convinces me. It is new, quite new. The conductor admits it was only delivered in Russia three months ago, and with the broader tread of the Russian rails it could be so comfortable. Here indeed is a sleeper in which you could stretch yourself and take your ease as imaginary people are supposed to do in the picture books and posters which our railways publish so plentifully, but unfortunately everything, and especially my bed, is broken and out of gear, the ventilator won't work, the windows are stuck, and no power of man or Cossack can raise or lower them, and in the lavatory out of the spigot runs a dark, black alluvial ooze where water was expected.

"Nitchewo! it is nothing," says the Kalmuck porter with a smile; and indeed it is nothing to him, whose only use for water is in the brewing of tea.

My fellow-travelers are a rich and a timid company, a dozen or more men and women representing the classes which are supposed to have a special stake in the welfare of their country. Some draw their money from the Court, which may be abolished; some from the administration, which may be put to useful labor, and some from commerce, which may be purified and purged, placed upon an honest basis. Now they are returning from the azure coast of the Riviera at least six weeks before the usual time.

"I haven't seen the Neva frozen in twenty years," says one ink-slinger of the bureaucracy, "but I will see it soon. I wonder what else will happen now that Peter Arcadiawich [which is the front and more familiar part of Prime Minister Stolypin's name] is in power!"

"Why, don't you know they are going to lengthen the office hours and suppress the free cigarette burget?" this from a small landowner who has lost his house in the agrarian troubles, but none of his contempt for the Yellmovnik, though both are classed as Conservatives.

The gray, misty day wears on, and out of the shadows of the evening the lights of the great city dawn upon us across the great alluvial plain where Peter built his city, because he was new to the business. Suddenly a great flame soars toward heaven, and one of the passengers screams: "The city burns! The city burns!" The fearful cry ran like wildfire through the cars, and every one again tried to open his window, but without success. Men sob, women are for turning right around and going back to France, and the children heighten the excitement with shrill howls.

"But, gentlemen and ladies," urges the Kalmuck porter, "take the word of Ivan. 'Tis only the red flame of the great forge where the Czar's cannon are cast." And so indeed it was; but some minutes elapsed before our company was restored to its usual placid demeanor, and even then our talk was of sad things.

"Sometimes it sounds like the crack of a whip," says the wife of the Assistant Paymaster of the District Judges.

"It is on this account considered very bad form to crack your whip on the Newsky now—it makes so many people run," explains the wife of an ex-Provincial Governor.

"My cousin Geodor Geodorovich, who was in Port Arthur, says it's no use running, once the bomb is in the air."

"Well, what does he advise?" came from every direction.

"Cross yourself as often as you can, fall forehead first to the ground, and grip the cobblestones with your hands."

Everybody studies out the picture for a minute or two, and then some one snickers; I think it was Ivan, the Kalmuck. However, it grows contagious, and the anxious souls are possessed for one happy moment with a perfect frenzy of laughter.

"What times! what times! that I should have lived to see them!" says a Warsaw matron, somewhat reproachfully it seemed to me, looking in the direction of the saintly ikon which adorned her coupé "But I shall neither run nor beat the ground with the forehead—for why? I will tell you. Down in Warsaw, and there more bombs have been thrown than in all the other cities of the empire, it does not sound like the cracking of a whip. No, not at all. I have it from many who have heard and lived to tell the tale."

"For Heaven's sake, Madame, what does it sound like?" This burst of impatience from the Assistant Paymaster of the Judges.

"It sounds—well—it sounds like, very like, the hissing of a samovar."

With even the hope of enjoying good caravan tea once more goes a hope which had sustained the reluctant travelers through the coffee-drinking countries, our party began to disembark. I say began advisedly, for it required twenty long minutes to get those twelve good people out of the car. It was not lost time, however, not entirely, for watching the hurly-burly and the convolutions into which my friends twisted and tied themselves I understood, as never before, how those two thousand unfortunate people crushed themselves to death on the Moscow Plain at the Czar's coronation, and perhaps I had a glimmering of new light on the political situation, for here we are dealing with a people who indeed want to get out into the sunlight, but would rather risk throwing themselves from the windows than using the doors, and who, while they would dearly love to cross the river which confronts them, have an aversion to bridges.

Even in the dusk of the evening St. Petersburg seemed very shabby and out at the elbows. Men and women, too, looked careworn, and soon the conclusion was forced upon me, and I believe it is a true one, that mentally and financially every man, woman, and child in the capital has gone through the Manchurian campaign only to come back sore, weary, and on half pay.

Ten years ago there was a barbaric splendor about the place which was refreshing, at least, to the tourist's eyes, but that, too, seems quite lost. But here comes down the Morskaia a Court equipage as gorgeous as of yore. At the corner of the Newsky Prospect what should it meet? A horse car—one of those antediluvian affairs which have been the jest of foreigners and the mortification of Petersburgers for a generation. It looks as though there will be a collision, but of course the horse car must yield and shrink within itself, or make off without more ado, leaving the tracks if necessary.

But not at all. The Noah's Ark, loaded to the brim with its human freight, sails serenely on, the driver ringing his dinner bell of warning in the face of the Court coachman. He is a wise man, who has learned his lesson and has no idea of running counter to the spirit of the times. He pulls the magnificent Orloff stallions back upon their haunches, they scream with rage, but noblesse oblige, the great lady behind them does not seem to observe the horse car and its very human freight as it takes precedence of a Court equipage and a daughter of Rurik, while the gendarmes are all looking very hard and very fixedly in quite another direction.

"You must go to the Duma right away," said a kind friend in the morning. "You know, the Russ newspaper has been looking the palace over on its own hook, in the American fashion, as they call it here, and it announces that the building is liable to fall with its own weight any minute. Then, of course, there is always the chance. I would hurry up; pity not to see it after having come so far."

I hurried and soon entered the palace grounds which Catherine gave to Potemkin, fortunate both in love and war perhaps, despite the proverb. A great mass of men and women were clamoring at the main entrance of the graceful white edifice. "I want to see the representative from Perm," shouts one. "The member from Saratoff has promised me a job, and I must see him right away," shouts another, and some very Cossacky looking soldiers, even if they are not true Cossacks, hasten to do the bidding of the great unwashed.

Inside there is a strange figure in the Speaker's tribune. He faces the Ministerial bench and shakes his fist at the Prime Minister. He is a member of the Group of Toil—a strange, swart little man, with a wizened face and one shoulder six inches higher than the other. His eyes blink as though unused to the sunlight. He wears his boots right up to the waist, and a tunic that is cut down low in front. His voice is now low and rasping, now high and filled with falsetto notes, the voice of a man who is only learning to speak after a thousand years of silence and suppression.

"Yes, I charge you with crime—with every crime known to man!" he shouts. "Your Government is hated and despised throughout Russia."

"Would it not be more parliamentary to say unjust acts rather than crimes of the Government?" suggests the presiding officer.

"It might be, but it would not convey my meaning so clearly," continues the outspoken radical, and he gives the Government another blast. And then suddenly, why I do not know, he turns away from the Ministerial bench and talks to the men of toil on the left, his own little party, seeded by the blood of many martyrs, which stands there after generations of subterranean life before all the world and is not afraid. And suddenly the wizened face of the speaker becomes transformed, his eyes burn like living coals, and he shouts, "Yes, we want svoboda, svoboda, svoboda! Liberty, liberty, liberty!"

The Cossacks do not rush in and knout him, the Left cheers, and the Right hisses, and I go home. When we come to the palace of the once Grand Duke Serge, now bare and empty, I make up a mental bundle and throw all my important knowledge of Russia ten years ago into the dark waters of the Fontanka, for the Russia of to-day is quite a different proposition.

STEPHEN BONSAL.

THE REMARKABLE WORK OF ENGLISH WRECKERS

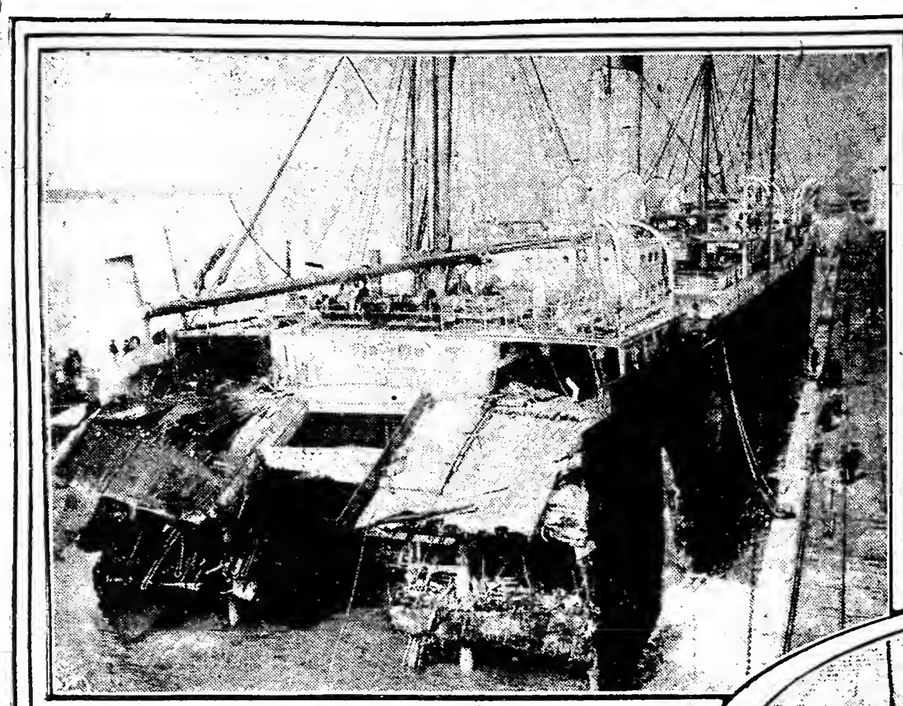

THE TRUNCATED SUEVIC IN DOCK AT SOUTHAMPTON HER DECKS SHOWING THE WORK OF DYNAMITE

AS THE SUEVIC APPEARED BEFORE HER GROUNDING

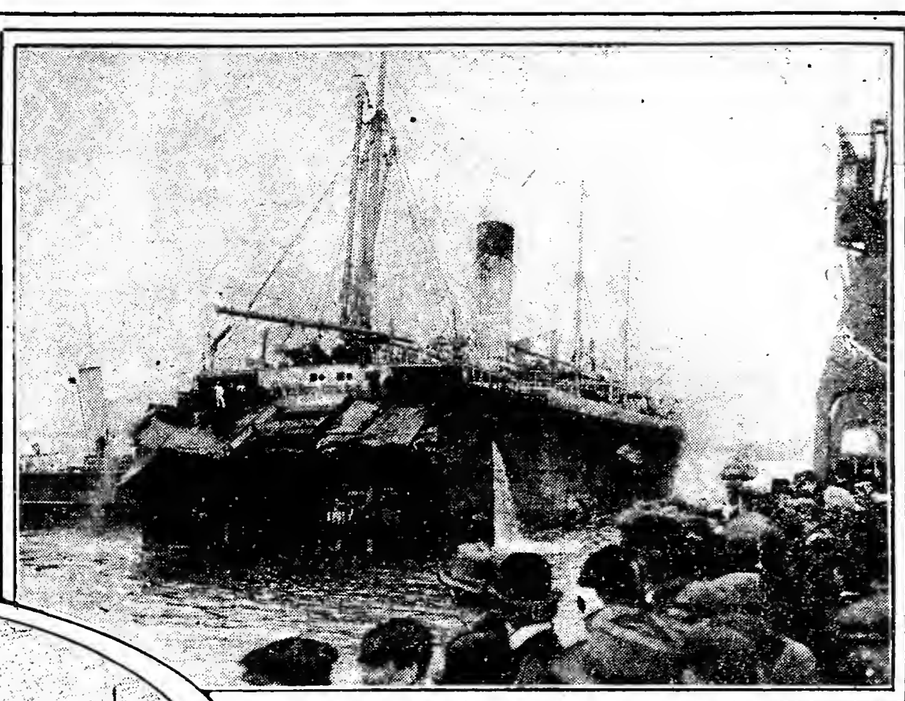

ARRIVAL OF THE SUEVIC AT SOUTHAMPTON AFTER HER REMARKABLE JOURNEY

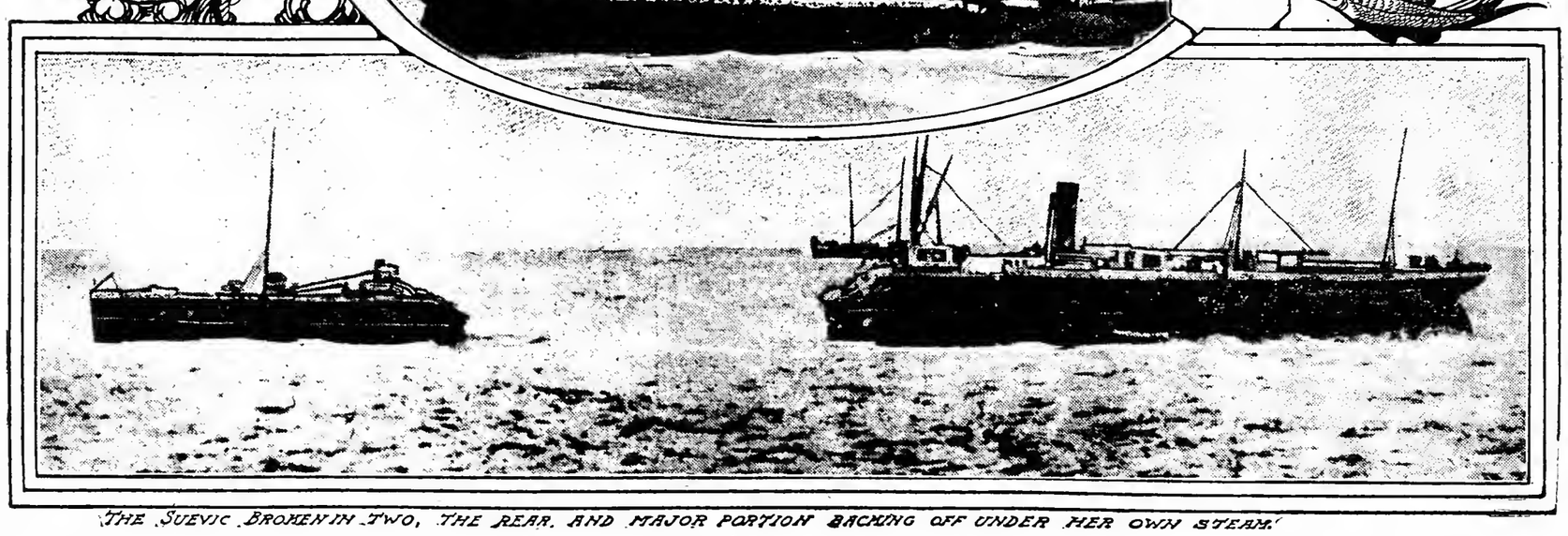

THE SUEVIC BROKEN IN TWO, THE REAR AND MAJOR PORTION BACKING OFF UNDER HER OWN STEAM.

White Star Liner Suevic Reaches Port Under Her Own Steam with 100 Feet of Her Bow Missing.

THE accompanying pictures tell the story even more graphically than could the pen of what has been described as one of the most wonderful of salving feats ever accomplished. The big White Star liner Suevic went ashore on Stag Rock, near the Lizard, on March 17. She was steaming at a 13.14 knot speed on her way to London, and she grounded so hard and fast that all efforts to free her were useless. Her passengers were landed in safety and a part of her cargo was removed.

It became apparent to the officials of the Salvage Association and the management of the White Star Line that only a part of the Suevic could be saived. An examination showed that the after part, containing the engines, was practically undamaged, as the watertight bulkheads had been closed.

It was decided to cut off the bow of the stranded craft and try to save the best part of her hull. Not only was this accomplished successfully by the use of dynamite, but the Suevic, with engines throbbing, backed away from the rocks on which she had been fast, leaving a hundred odd feet of her bow behind her. With the aid of four powerful tugs she reached Southampton in safety, and she is now in dry dock there. A new bow will be fastened on to her, when, it is expected, she will be as good as ever.

On March 21 a salvage steamer got alongside the Suevic and began taking off cargo. Investigation showed the vessel was fast in the grip of the rocks from her No. 3 hatch to her prow. The cutting operations were begun on the 28th. The break was made through at No. 3 hatch, just aft of the jagged hole made by the rocks. The task required large quantities of explosives and necessitated not only extreme care, but the engineering ideas of experts.

A blast was placed in position, and after it had been exploded an examination of the hull had to be made and careful calculations made before the next charge could be put into position.

This process involved the greatest risk to the divers, who were frequently washed from their feet against the ship's side. They worked at a depth of forty feet and stood at times on fragments of two other wrecks.

In the uncertain light they saw ghastly evidence of the treacherous nature of the Cornish coast.

Owing to the vessel being loaded, they had to break her up from the outside, and this increased the difficulty of the undertaking. As holes were blasted in the Suevic's hull, carcasses of mutton kept washing out and dropping down upon them. The divers stuck to their task with a courage nothing short of heroism.

At 6 A. M. on April 2 the last charge of dynamite was exploded, and, with the breaking out of a number of plates on the starboard side, the Suevic's hull was parted. Soon after the vessel's engines began to work and she backed off into deep water minus her bow. Tugs were waiting, and under their guidance she successfully made the trip to Southampton, a distance of 170 miles, and entered the harbor at 9 o'clock on the morning of April 4.

The length of the ship that has been salved is about 400 feet, leaving about 184 feet still on the rocks. This includes No. 1 hold, which was submerged, containing copra, wool, and general cargo. The contents of holds Nos. 2 and 3, consisting chiefly of food supplies, have been also lost. So far as can be ascertained, the cargo that has been actually salved amounts to about $10,000.

The portion of the hull of the Suevic salved is computed to be worth at least $750,000, while the salvage operations are expected to cost something like $250,000.

The salving of the ship, therefore, represents a saving to the underwriters of half a million dollars.

It is interesting to note that this process of salving, which is of such great importance to owners and insurance people, originated in Liverpool some years ago. Its first successful application was in the case of the Milwaukee, which subsequently had a new bow built and attached, and went into active service again. This task was carried out by the Liverpool Salvage Association. The next successful instance was that of the Highland Fling.

Dynamite Used to Cut the Loaded Vessel Apart in Order to Save a Portion of the Hull and Cargo.

Mr. Hennessy's Reflections on the Excitements of Advocating Peace

DID ye happen to read how minny was killed and wounded?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Where?" inquired Mr. Dooley.

"At th' Peace Conference," answered Mr. Hennessy. "Fr'm th' accounts iv th' corrispondints who survived 'twas th' turr'ble affair. It began in Carnegie Hall th' other day and continued on th' sidewalk outside. It raged in Cooper Union and almost wr-recked th' Hotel Asthor. I must run out and get th' latest Peace extr-ra, Mar-rtin. I want to know who killed Sthead. Somebody did. Somebody, praysumibly Andy Carnegie or Sup'rintindint iv Schools Maxwell sthole up behind Sthead, mutthering, "Yure time's up!" an' disthroyed him with a blackjack. I'm sure iv that.

"Who's Sthead? Mar-rtin, I'm ashamed iv ye. Soon ye will be askin' who James J. Jiffries is. Sthead is th' gr-reatest loss that war iver had. If he had lived in Napoleon's time Napoleon wud have died. If he had been an ancient Roman, Julius Caysar wud have ben a bitther disapp'intment to Shakespeare. Sthead is th' gr-reatest fighter in th' English language. An' a peace conf'rince is th' finest place in th' wor-rid f'r Sthead.

"Why did they call it a Peace Conf'rince? To tell it apar-rt fr'm its twin brother, the battle iv Gittysburg. Peace, I wud have ye know, Mar-rtin, is th' up-to-date name f'r war. An' th' Peace Conf'rince at Carnegie Hall will be raymimbered and lovingly fought over agin by future ginerations to whom th' wor-rds Waterloo an' Bunker Hill will sound like disorderly Sanskrit ixclamations. Books like 'Th' Fifteen Gr-reatest Battles of Hist'ry' will be replaced by 'Th' Crucial Moment at Carnegie Hall,' or 'How Sthead Cleared th' Platfrom.' Yis, Mar-rtin Dooley.

"Ye see, it all came about this way. 'I think a Peace Conf'rince wud be an iligant and inthristin' Spring divarsion,' sez Andy Carnegie. So speakin' he rubbed two bank books togither, th' way Aladdin rubbed his lamp, an' a Peace Conf'rince appeared in Carnegie Hall.

"'Wher-re's th' fight?' scz all th' peace dillygates, takin' off their coats. Andy was delighted. 'This is goin' to be more fun thin I thought,' he sez. 'I see now why Tiddy Ronsenfelt likes peace. It gives th' individ'l scr-rapper a much bigger chance thin a pr-romiscuous battle.' An' with these wor-rds he threw open Carnegie Hall to th' masses iv th' American people and addrissed th' followin' tilegram to Tiddy:

"'Ring-side, Carnegie Hall.

"'Come on. It's th' finest thing since San Juan Hill. Sthead is here. He can beat ye by a parrygraph an' a half. Bring th' Big Stick. 'Yures f'r Universal Peace. ANDY.'

"Thin he rang th' bell an' sthepped into th' ring. 'Ladies an' gintlemen,' he sez. 'I take pleasure in inthroducin' to ye th' gr-reatest aggrigation iv peace dillygates in captivity.' 'Plaized to meet ye all,' sez Sthead, pushin' Andy aside. 'Sp'akin' iv peace, phwat a fine thing war is, is it not?' 'Shut up!' yells Andy. ''Tis not ye'er tur-rn. Th' fir-rst man on th' programme is Profissor Munsterberg iv th' Harvard War School. Ladies an' gintlemen, I take pleasure in inthroducin' him to ye all.'

'Delighted to know ye,' scz Sthead, bowin' right an' left. Andy looks at him in disgust. 'Will ye shut up, ye Cockney monologue,' he says. 'Niver,' says Sthead. But Munsterberg br-rushes him aside and begins to speak.

"'Ladies and gintlemen,' he begins. 'Andy, Andy, th' Profissor has brass knuckles,' yells Baron d'Eastrivertunnels de Cornstarch, th' Fr-rinch welterweight. 'Ye lie!' scz Munsterberg, 'Hooray f'r Roosevelt!' yells th' audience, catchin' th' dilicate compliment to th' Prisidint. 'Meet me at daybreak in Weehawken,' scz the Baron, in th' most beautiful Fr-rinch, 'an' I'll stuff ye full iv lead, ye iscaped pretzel.' But at this point Andy smothered th' Frinchman in a fur coat, and Munsterberg raysumed:

"'Th' wor-rd peace,' he sez, 'cannot be pr-ronounced in th' hearin' iv a German without makin' him think iv that most glorious thing, th' Ger-rman Arrmy. How th' Ger-rman nation adores th' Ger-rman ar-rmy!' 'Why, ye shameless Teutonic Bratwurst,' screams Andy, ''tis th' dread iv that same arrmy that has made thousands iv Germans live in Pittsburg.' 'Poor fellows! Poor, unfort'nate fellows!' sez Munsterberg, bur-rstin' into tears. That was too much f'r Andy. 'Kindly sthep outside with me,' sez he to th' Profissor, fingerin' a large brick. 'Sure,' scz Munsterberg, exthractin' a piece iv loaded pumpernickel fr'm his coat-tail pocket. An' they both rushed f'r th' dure.

"'Ivery time I sec th' dove iv peace,' sez Sthead, scrambling on th' platform, 'I slap th' bir-rd's face.' 'Yure time's up!' shrieks Baron d'Eastrivertunnels dc Cornstarch. 'Did ye allude to me?' asks Sthead. 'I did,' sez th' Baron. 'Thin ye ar-re a Parisian shrimp,' sez Sthead, composedly. 'Stip out on Sivinth Avenue with me, will ye?' sez th' Baron. And they both dashed f'r th' dure.

"'Peace is nothin' but a rist cure f'r war,' sez a Dutch dillygate, fightin' his way to th' fr-ront. He was greeted with a hail of buildin' materials.

"'Stop!' he sez, holdin' up his large Dutch indix finger. 'Stop, I say. I wud have ye know that me motto is, "In time iv peace prepare f'r Peace Conf'rinces." Consequently,' he sez, 'me pockets ar-re filled,' he sez, 'with Dutch cheeses iv a ferocious character,' he sez, 'and I'll make th' fir-rst man who throws innything at me look like a Wilsh rabbit,' he sez.

"Not a brick stirred. Th' Dutchman raysumed his inthr-rupted speech.

"'If innywan sez to me that in time iv peace 'tis not well to be pripared f'r war, I at wanst see my advantage an' knock him down,' he sez.

"'Back to Rottherdam!' yells Sthead, runnin' in an' throwin' th' Dutchman out th' window. Thin he tur-rned to th' audience. 'To be here to-day,' he sez, 'fills me with th' nearest approach to imotion that an Englishman can feel,' he sez. 'I feel that I cud sphake f'r hours—f'r days. Me bosom swells with—who threw that bottle? I say, who threw that bottle? If whoiver it was will kindly sthip into Cinthr'l Par-rk with me, I'll——'

"'Didn't I tell ye to shut up, ye gr-raphophone?' scr-reams Andy, dashing into th' hall. 'Yure time's up, Sthead.'

"'I have two minutes,' sez Sthead, with dignity.

"'Two minutes ye'er grandmother," sez Andy.

"'Back at you,' sez Sthead, takin' off his coat.

"But they wer-re inth'r-rupted by th' arrival iv a clergyman with an axe. 'I am Bishop Potter,' he sez, 'and I'm sorry to disturb ye all,' he scz, 'but,' he sez, with a sidelong glance at th' axe, 'I wish to know if th' Riv'rind Mr. Dix is here.' 'That's him vaultin' out th' window,' sez Andy. 'Thanks,' sez th' Bishop, doin' th' same. 'How inthristed th' Amirican clergy is in th' peace movement,' begins Sthead. 'Yure time is up!' yells iv'rybody in th' hall. 'I have two minutes!' scz Sthead, rollin' up his sleeves an' divin' into th' thick iv th' conf'rince. 'Hooray!' sez th' Frinch welterweight, punchin' iverybody in sight. 'Wow!' scz Andy, floorin' th' Frinch welterweight. 'Let us have peace!' sez th' Dutchman, floorin' Andy. 'Call out th' militia!' sez Gov'nor Hughes. An' th' ixercises closed with a disp'rit struggle bitween th' gallant Sivinth Rigimint, intirely unsupported, an' th' whole body iv peaceinfuriated dillygates fr'm all over th' wor-rld.

"And ther-re ye ar-re, Martin. That's a Peace Conf'rince. Why, th' name no more ixprisses th' goings-on in Carnegie Hall last week thin a Packingtown label does th' kalcidoscopic ingrejints iv potted ham. The idea! War is a bad thing, Mar-rtin, an' full iv th' most objectionable happ'nings, but, at lasht, in war times, we call a battle a battle. We don't say, 'Sure and that was a turr'ble five o'clock tay where Gin'ral Gollyflopper lost his life!' or, 'Wasn't that a hayroic cavilry charge at th' bridge whist par-rty?' No, Mar-rtin. Let us give th' divil his due. War is bad, but it is no hypocrite."

"Ye're quite right," said Mr. Dooley. "This universal peace under Marquis iv Queensberry rules might just as well be called by th' more cuphonious ter-rm iv indoor war. But Tiddy has th' right idea, don't ye think, Jawn? Can ye think iv a bettther doctrine than 'Peace with Rightcousness?'"

"Yis," said Mr. Hennessy, "Peace without Sthead."

For the Gourmet's Table

DELICIOUS little cantaloupes, grown in Southern France; Limerick hams, Rotterdam cheeses, gluten bread, made in Paris; Belgian peaches, South African plums and nectarines, and hothouse strawberries raised in New Jersey are among the rare and costly food products offered by exclusive dealers in New York at present. And their patronage is no less exclusive, for only persons of great wealth and those so-called epicures who make the selection of foods their chief object of life would think of paying the prices demanded for such dainties.

The French melons are no larger than a good-sized apple, and resemble more than anything else the small American mango. They have a smooth, dark green surface and are a rich salmon color inside. They are deliciously sweet and juicy, requiring just a little seasoning of salt to heighten their pungency. Packed in ice chambers and brought to this country on the fast line of French steamers, these melons loose but little of their freshness and flavor. From $1.50 to $2 each is the price one has to pay for these exotics.

No more delicious cheese has ever been imported to this country than the little Rotterdam cheeses. They look like small pin cushions. Being double creamers, they are much richer and softer than any of the Holland cheeses. A firm in Boston has the sole control of their importation, and the one dealer in New York who handles them has to get his Rotterdam cheeses from the Hub. Each cheese weighs a pound and costs 60 cents.

American palates are not, as a rule, educated up to the Limerick ham, cured by the old-fashioned hand process and smoked over peat fires. This is the first season these hams have been placed on the New York market in perfection. Ignorance of how to pack them to prevent their flavor from being injured by the sea voyage has in previous years made dealers here afraid to handle these hams. It took an American to teach the Irish producer how to do up and pack these hams, and then it took an American dealer to buy the exclusive right of selling them here. It costs 50 cents a pound to buy Limerick ham, but, expensive as they are, they are in great demand. If one does not understand the art of cooking these peculiarly cured hams it is throwing money away to buy one.

The gluten bread baked in Paris is the daintiest and lightest thing in bread stuffs. It is made of pure gluten, which cannot be kneaded, but must be mixed with water and whipped like the white of an egg before being baked. This Parisian gluten bread looks like baked lace. Each loaf weighs one ounce and costs fifteen cents.

Belgian peaches come here each one rolled in soft cotton batting and each one put in a separate box. They always come in good condition. The price of this fruit is 30 cents each. There is nothing in the realm of fruits more delicious than a Belgian peach. Raised in hothouses, with with most watchful care, they are taken from the trees, which are trained against walls, when in just the right condition.

South African plums and nectarines are three dollars a dozen and not half so good as our native grown fruit of the same class.

Jersey hothouse strawberries at three dollars a box—just twelve berries in a box—are the most expensive and most delicious native table luxury to be had. A club in St. Louis ordered one hundred boxes of these berries for a dinner yesterday. They were shipped from New York.

NON-CHURCH GOING—AND AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN

The Decline of the Public's Interest in Religious Institutions Moves the Federation to Make Appeal to the President—What Dr. Aked Has to Say Concerning His Mission.

SO great has been the decline of interest in churches on the part of a vast number of New York City's population that, as a final resort, officers of the Federation of Churches recently made a pilgrimage to Washington to impress, if possible, the exhortatory services of President Roosevelt. The President has shown such a versatile enthusiasm for such a variety of causes that the delegation were sure that they would find him responsive to their cause. The conference was between the President and the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, and Dr. Walter Laidlaw.

These reverend gentlemen were armed with an arsenal of statistics, all tending to show how the churches were losing their hold on the people, and that something must be done to revive interest. Otherwise the Church, as a whole, would soon be a comparative emptiness. The delegation gave a narration of what they believed had brought about this condition, pointing out especially that the working classes had drifted away from the Church and apparently, notwithstanding attempted revivals and ingratiating appeals, persisted in keeping way. The President displayed deep interest and promised to aid the cause in every way possible.

Church's Strong Hold Gone.

The officers of the Federation of Churches realize that to conceal the facts of the crisis which now confronts the Church would be futile. Their aim is to give the widest publicity to the strange stagnation which has set in, and they have gone to much expense in investigating what they believe to be the causes back of the popular attitude. Their statistics are voluminous, and it is not to be doubted that they are accurate as far as they go. The contention which arises is not as to the facts themselves. It is as to the interpretation of them. Every observer knows that the Church, as a whole, no longer possesses the strong hold that it did in decades gone by. Why is this so?

In property, as the Federation points out, the Church is richer than it ever was. It is plethoric with material wealth. In New York City the churches own at least $204,000,000, which is exempt from taxation. In the early days of the various religions the Church had little or no property. Caves and forests often sufficed for religious services. Despite every adverse circumstance, in the teeth of relentless persecution, the spiritual element was the predominating factor. It illumined religion and made it a vast power. But now that the Church is gorged with property it finds that it no longer has a hold, either spiritual or material, upon the masses of people. They reject its call and its forms; they give little attention to its teachings.

This condition is one which has affrighted the Federation and made it strive for an explanation. It does not say that all of the individual churches are rich in wealth. On the contrary, it specifically points out that many churches have a precarious time of it. But this also arises from the fact that their congregations have dwindled. Viewed as a whole, the Church is now vastly richer in property than it ever was. Never were there such splendid edifices of worship; the accompaniments and equipment and the style and clerical salaries are more sumptuous and commanding than ever before in the history of the Church in this city. While, however, the Church's material interests have bounded forward in increase of its real estate values, in costliness of structures, and in extent of endowments, its claim on the religious feelings of the masses has correspondingly declined. The little brick church of a century or fifty years ago was better filled proportionately and exercised far greater influence than many of our present capacious and impressive temples of worship.

Christians and Jews Suffer Alike.

Accurate statistics of Church conditions say of fifty years ago are lacking, but from various accounts it is believed that the church-going population then was a sizable part of the whole. There was then about one Protestant church for every 1,000 of population. Now in many of the districts there is less than one Protestant church for each 10,000 of population. The average is one church for each 6,500 of the population. While population is constantly advancing, Protestant church interest is receding. But the Protestant churches are not the only sufferers from this tremendous impact of popular indifference. The Catholic Church in a lesser degree is confronted by the same condition, while the Jewish Church surpasses all others in the astounding number of its co-religionists who never see the interior of a synagogue. As nearly as can be gathered from the rather defective plan of the census of 1900, reinforced by subsequent investigations, the city's Protestant population now numbers about 1,800,000, the Roman Catholic 1,500,000, and the Jewish 800,000.

It would seem from an investigation carried on by the Federation of Churches that 5.7 per cent. of Roman Catholic families fail to attend church, 28 per cent. of Protestant families, and 63 per cent. of Jewish families.

These are certainly very striking facts; and the condition of public passivity is so evident that they do not tax our credulity. A half century ago the minister's sermon was an important contribution to the week's events. It drew crowds and usually was copiously, if not wholly, reported in the daily press. The sermons of that day were mainly theologic in character, but they enlisted interest. Nowadays sermons are seldom reported, unless they have something in them of a distinct public nature or unusual interest. Few readers feel that they have missed anything if they fail to see the ordinary prosaic sermon. They prefer livelier news.

Present Ills of Greater Appeal.

Facing such changed conditions the Federation of Churches is anxiously groping about for the causes and the possible remedy. Several centuries ago the Church dominated law as well as morals, and could compel its adherents under penalty to go to church. That day is long since past. The only way now that the Church can hold the people is by the moral force of its teachings. But it has discovered that the masses of people are no longer attracted by the nature of this moral force. The Church thinks that it is teaching the same religious truths that it always was, and wonders at the loss of faith on the part of great numbers of people. It teaches virtue and sobriety, patience and morality, faith in God, and good dealing with all men. That millions should no longer care to hear its word has come to it as a matter of intense surprise.

It has found a ready explanation in the supposition that it has drifted away from the plain people. The more progressive spirits in the Federation have determined, and freely say, that the Church has become one-sided in practice. The masses, they point out, are no longer satisfied with the doctrine that they should be content with their lot on earth and expect their reward hereafter. The present is a reality while the future is a vague unknown. The present has many ills and wrongs which must be overcome, and the Church must help or die from stagnation. Representative workingmen have thus notified the Federation's leaders, who have been liberal-minded enough to take heed. In seeking out the cause why the workers, as a rule, take no interest in the churches, it was found that the workers had a distrust of the Church. The worker regarded the Church as an apologist for present conditions; it preaches down to his class and counsels it to be good and patient, but does nothing to bring about changed economic conditions whereby justice will prevail. The worker, so these church investigators have been told, does not relish having to live a life of privation or uncertainty, a constant struggle all his days, and then be told to be content with his lot and abide in patience. If poverty and humility are such noble things, why does not the Church preach their benefits to those who are surfeited with wealth and luxury, and to whom the Church toadies and from it begs endowments?

The Federation investigators were quite shocked to hear such comments from many workers with whom they came in contact. But they thought about them, and concluded that since these criticisms were so general, and all of the same tenor, there must be something in them. They heard further strictures. The working class, they learned, regards the Church as completely out of sympathy with real humanitarian aspirations. That it indulges in worn-out and mummified dogmas while neglecting to face the question of how to do away with wage-slavery, or the exploitation of human flesh,—in brief, the great, burning economic questions of the day which are engrossing the attention of millions upon millions of workers. It was all very well, the workers argued, for the clergy to counsel patience and faith. But did the clergy have to live in a few tenement rooms? Did they experience the pangs of uncertainty as to how long their jobs would last? Did they know what it was to face dispossess proceedings? Or to be down to the last dollar without any prospects? Did the clergy have to work day in and day out in factories, and stifle in the tenements in the heat of Summer, and have no other playgrounds for their children but the streets?

These were a few of the bitter criticisms. On investigating, the Federation found that there were 661,741 children in the tenements, outnumbering the whole population of any city in the country except Chicago and Philadelphia. At least 450,000 must take to the streets in the torrid days of Summer for a breathing spell. They began to see that the Church had not kept in touch with the people, but had closed its eyes to great evils which had grown up and which had to be abolished, whatever interest might be offended. They got a glimmering of the workers' attitude that if the Church had a moral force, that it should be used not to perpetuate injustice, but to assist in overthrowing it. Otherwise its power for influencing the people would be gone forever.

This expressed position of the working classes may be extreme, but the Federation found that it represented varying degrees of current thought among them. The worker, it was learned, was not opposed to religion as religion, provided the essence was practiced as well as merely taught. The investigators found that the average worker was sincerely religious in the true sense, but objected to religious institutions being made an agency for smoothing over what he considered his exploitation for profit and his consequent oppression.

The attitude of the working class having been established, it seemed clear to the officers of the Federation that to save itself from extinction as a moral force, the Church must get back to the people. This may seem easy of projection, but its accomplishment will probably be difficult. If the clergy denounce certain injustices, as Henry Ward Beecher did slavery, a portion of the community who do not believe that the conditions are unjust will take offense. As this portion is composed largely of the rich and influential, who control many of the churches, the path of the minister who undertakes to champion sweeping reforms, striking at the very basis of industrial society, is likely to be a hard one.

But without speculating further on what the future may hold in store, the fact stands at present that the Church acknowledges that its hold on the people has been badly shaken. The Roman Catholic Church, we have seen, has been affected least of all, largely because perhaps of the religious spirit of the enormous influx of immigration and its parochial methods. It is a singular fact that this denomination, which was practically outlawed in New York State until 1788, should now be the strongest of all in actual operation and vitality.

Original Power of the Scriptures.

The economic beliefs of the working classes, however, are not the sole cause of the decadence of church attendance, although the Federation ascribes them as such. The fact is that among the permanent absentees from churches and synagogues, are large numbers of persons in fair circumstances. Clearly, then, some other contributing cause has been working.

Is it the result of scientific research and discovery? Has science so completely exploded old dogmas, myths, and superstitions that theology has ceased to be a force to conjure with? There was a time when every line in the Bible was accepted as divine inspiration, but, one after another, various of its chronicles have been subjected to severe doubt, so that even in the Church itself there are the doubters who pass under the phrase of "higher criticism." It may be said in all moderation that in many quarters Scriptures are now held to be largely divested of all supernatural origin and that the old-time theology has become shorn of the stupendous power it once enjoyed.

In newspapers, magazines, and books the people read constantly of scientific onslaughts on this Biblical story or that time-worn dogma. They cannot reconcile the discoveries of science with theological teachings which have sprung from primitive times, when true knowledge was slight and the mind was mystified by occurrences which are now known to us as natural phenomena. All this has undoubtedly had its effect, although just how far no one can say.

But does this imply that the city is becoming atheistic? Hardly. True religion ever remains religion, however much the theological wrapping is torn away. Although New York City fifty years ago had more churches in proportion to population, and although they were better attended, crime of all kinds was rampant, and both political and commercial corruption were comparatively greater and more brazen than now. The records prove this.

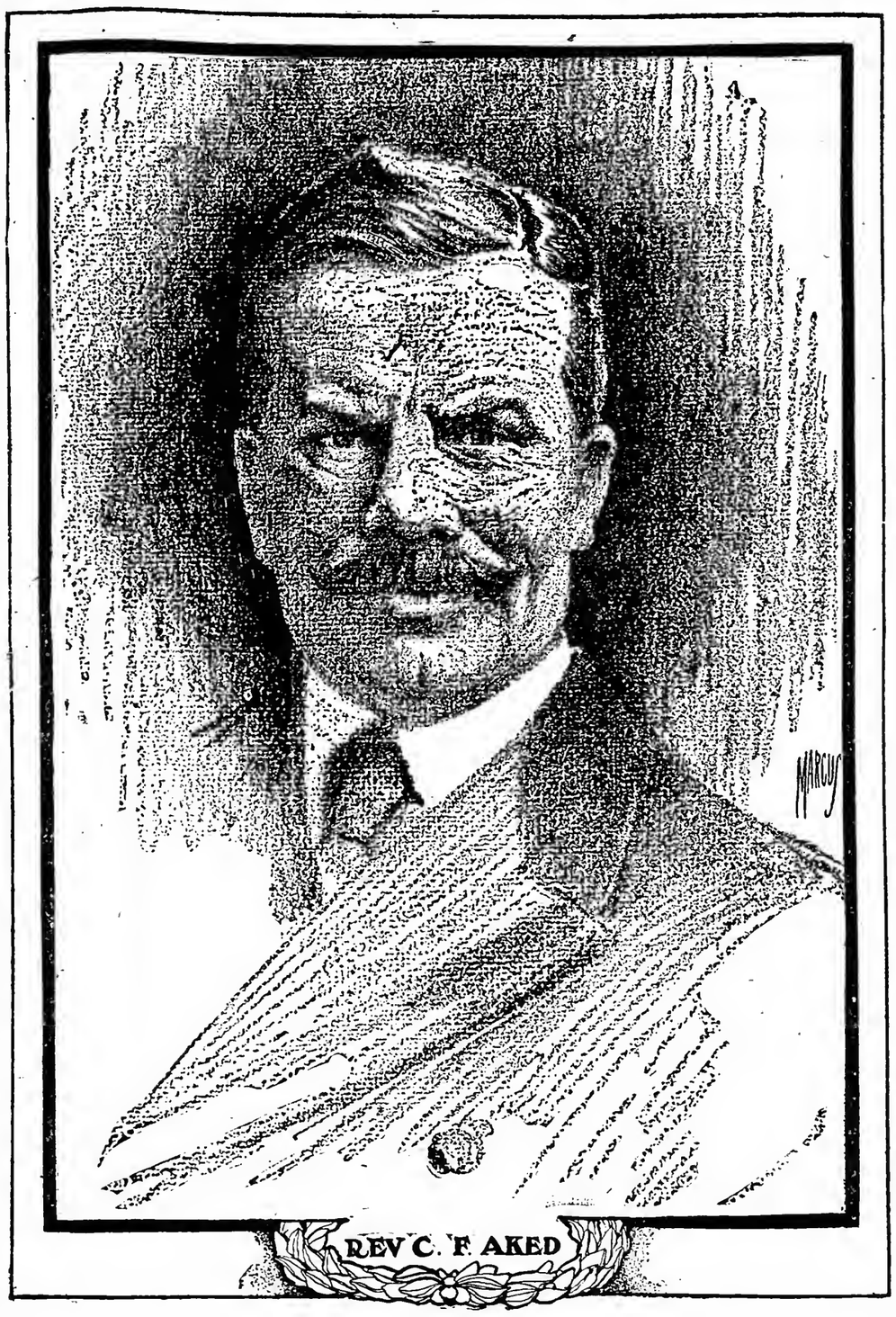

Dr. Aked on His Mission.

The English Divine Has Been Informed That Good Preachers Are Needed Here.

"WE want to know you, Dr. Aked."

"Know me? What do you mean?" The Rev. C. F. Aked, the English preacher who reached here last week to become pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church—the "Rockefeller Church"—turned to the reporter, puzzled.

"So much has been written about you," explained the reporter, "so much has been said of your resemblance to Spurgeon, your work in Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, and of your future here, I want to know what sort of a man you really are."

"I have been interviewed so many times I begin to be frightened," Dr. Aked replied, laughing. "I wonder if it isn't better to say nothing? Well, what is it you want to know?"

As Dr. Aked sat down in a parlor of his hotel there seemed to be some foundation for the stories that he resembled President Roosevelt. The English preacher is a man of vigorous energy—of virile masculinity. There was a certain intensity in the way he sat cross-legged in his chair, with one arm thrown over the back. The steady gaze of his blue eyes, his square jaw and sandy complexion suggested the same thing. He talked in an incisive way. His dress was that of a conservative business man. Although he had been in America barely twenty-four hours he was already very busy. John D. Rockefeller had just called. Two messages from newspapers were received and disposed of during the chat. Other callers were waiting.

"Well, what questions do you wish to ask?"

"One of the trustees of your church, speaking of your future here," replied the reporter, "said this morning that he hoped for fine things from you in the way of Christian work—of practical Christianity. What is your idea of practical Christianity?"

"The Christianity I try to teach," replied Dr. Aked, "is an appeal to the intelligence, the ideals, the hearts of men, the appeal for right thinking and right living. Spurgeon once said the people he preached to were like a dust heap, but a dust heap filled with thousands of little steel filings. 'I hold the magnet,' he would say, 'and I draw to it the little particles of steel in the dirt.' He meant, of course, that he aroused in his hearers that something that inspired them to be better men and women. I do not consider my hearers dust. They are much more to me. Neither is it a case of rich or poor. I do not see what that has to do with it. I do not ask a workingman to come to me as a workingman. I want him and all others to come simply as men and women, and give me their attention and intelligence—their naked intelligence. I have always worked for three things—peace, temperance, and right living."

Reaching the People.

"How can the people be reached? Much is heard of so-called magnetism of public speakers. Is it not really a sympathy between the preacher and the listener?"

"To me the preacher and his congregation bear an intimate relation, one to the other. The thoughts of the people I preach to seem to come to me as a mist which I must give back to them as a flowing stream. I receive from them, but I must return more than they give. Is it not Desmosthenes who says that the preacher must bestow with his lips first, then with his feelings? A preacher must have this sense of personal contact. A man preaching with his nose buried in a manuscript can do nothing."

"Do you expect to give much time to public speaking—I mean outside of your church on public occasions or in lectures?"

"I have worked in that way for a long time. Now I begin to feel that my first and chief duty is to my pulpit and my congregation. I have been told that good preachers are needed here—fine men who can reach the hearts and intelligence and enter into the lives of the people."

"It was said recently," remarked the reporter, "that one person in nine goes to church—they're not church members, but merely attend church services."

"In Liverpool about one person in ten goes to church. In Manchester it is one in ten."

"If it is one in nine here, how can you reach the eight who do not go?"

"Appeal to them through the things they feel and think about—their work, their public interests, their every-day lives, but above all appeal to their common sense and their intelligence."

"Is it not the fact that non-churchgoers are more or less openminded in the matter of religion?"

"There is probably a difference between America and England in that respect," Dr. Aked replied. "I think Americans are the more openminded. It is wonderful what a grasp of affairs, what a broad horizon you have here. Americans are like a people turning to the light; a people with their eyes fixed on the East. One feels that in this country, some new element, some electric spark has been added to the old peoples to lift them to bigger things."

One topic had been avoided in the conversation—the practical work that Dr. Aked might do among the vicious and degraded of the city. Dr. Aked is as well known in England for his fight against vice and intemperance as for his ability as a preacher. He had declined to discuss what he might do in the same directions in New York until he had learned to know the city and the conditions that prevailed here.

"My church here has two missions and a fine settlement—the Neighborhood Club," he remarked. "I will give much attention to them. I want to go among your settlement workers to see, to learn. What of the people who come to you in such numbers from other lands? What is to become of them?"

Dr. Aked now turned interviewer, asked many questions on the familiar phases of life on the east side. All the earnestness that was in him seemed to be concentrated in the topic. The way men became Americans, the schools, clubs, and settlements—each became a matter of intense interest.

"I must see that club," he would interject. "I must see the boys— Where is that school? Yes, yes, I must go there. What is to become of these people?"

How He Became a Minister.

Finally the chat drifted to the odd chance that made Dr. Aked a minister. As a poor boy he went to London intending to go to New Zealand and settle there. A few hours before his ship sailed, he passed the house of a minister and stopped to call on him. When he left the house the trip to the Antipodes had been abandoned; the youth had decided to become a preacher.

"I had thought before that day of entering the ministry," Mr. Asked explained, "but had no money and did not know how I could get enough for my studies. The chat with the minister showed me the way. I found I did not need money to go to college. In England they have a system by which a student who is recommended by three churches can prepare for the ministry free of cost. When I learned this, the way was clear."

"During the Boer war, Mr. Aked, you were mobbed in the streets of Liverpool because you insisted on delivering pro-Boer lectures. Was your attitude in the interest of peace, or did you think the Boers were right?"

"I work in the interests of peace, as I said, but I also felt the Boers had a just cause," replied Mr. Aked. "There has been a great change of sentiment in England since the war. You can hardly find an Englishman now who does not believe in his heart that the Boers were right. The men who stoned me in the streets think as I do now. Why, they cheered me twelve months after the riots and wanted to send me to Parliament."

"In other words, you were ahead of your time?"

"I formed my opinion twelve months before they did, that's all. I often think that the principle the Boers fought for in South Africa is the same that the English Baptists strive for and the principle that caused the American Revolution. The so-called dissenting element in England must contend with the Established Church and all the restrictions that term implies. They demand freedom of thought and action, free from interference. That demand is what you find in the Declaration of Independence."

Tercentenary of Protestantism in America

First Services Under the Auspices of the Church of England Were Held in Jamestown, Va., in April, 1607—Plans for the Celebration.

THE oldest Protestant Church in the United States will celebrate its three hundredth anniversary this year. It was in April, just three centuries ago, that the first company of Virginia colonists entered Chesapeake Bay and, disembarking at a little peninsula to which they afterward gave the name of Jamestown, erected the first building on this continent dedicated to the service of the Christian religion according to the forms and tenets of the Church of England Episcopal Church. This year the triennial session of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in Richmond, Va., and the occasion will be marked by a special celebration commemorating the 300 years of Episcopalianism in this country.

"This tercentenary celebration will be a simple one," said Bishop David H. Greer to a TIMES reporter. "At the last session of the General Convention, held in Boston three years ago, a special committee was appointed composed of George C. Thomas and George W. Pepper of Philadelphia and myself. This committee was empowered to collect what we have called a 'Missionary Thank Offering' from the Church throughout the United States, to be presented to the General Convention at its next session in Richmond this October. This offering is being collected by subcommittees appointed in all the dioceses throughout the Church in the United States, and when it is completed it is hoped that it will represent in concrete form the tribute of every member of the Church given in honor of its three centuries' growth in this country. Following the religious service at which this offering will be presented in October, a mass meeting will probably be held in some public hall in Richmond, at which noted speakers will celebrate the history of the Episcopal Church in the United States. Then, as an additional and most significant feature in the celebration of this anniversary, the Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington-Ingram, will open the session of the General Convention with an address—thus emphasizing the historic fact that it was under the direct authority of his predecessors in office that the English Church in America was founded and maintained until the days of the American Republic.

"The collection of the special thank offering in honor of the Jamestown Church settlement represents the most thorough and elaborate effort to raise a fund for missionary purposes that has been made by the general church. To swell this fund the various subcommittees have endeavored to secure an offering from every man in the Church, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The women in the Church have not been asked to contribute for the reason that they are already engaged in the work of making a united offering for missions every three years, at each meeting of the General Convention. The movement is, therefore, confined to men, and the results will be turned over to the Board of Missions to be devoted by them to the spread of the Church at home and abroad."

The first Jamestown Church, whose tercentenary will be celebrated this year, was no more than an old sail fastened to four trees, with seats made of logs beneath, and a bar of wood between two trees for a pulpit.

"This was our church," wrote John Smith, "until we built a homely thing like a barne, set upon cratchets, covered with rafts, sedge and earth, so was also the walls; the best of our houses were of the like curiosity; but for the most part farre much worse workmanship that could neither well defend from wind nor rain." The preaching of sermons in this church was not much favored by the colonists apparently, for John Smith adds: "The preacher did aske me if it weare my pleasure to have a sermon; hee said hee was prepared for it. I made answere that our men were weary and hungry and that hee did see the tyme of the dale was farr past—and that if it pleased him, wee would spare him till some other tyme."

The historian of the Thanks Offering Committee, Dean Hodges of the Cambridge Theological School, points out that with this Jamestown settlement as a nucleus the Episcopal Church in this country existed mainly in Virginia and Maryland during the seventeenth century, and was administered by commissioners of the Bishop of London. In the eighteenth century it appeared in all the colonies and was fostered by missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The lack of a Bishop in this country, however, was keenly felt among the clergy and laity of the Church, and numerous petitions were sent to England all through the colonial period to have this lack remedied. But it was not until 1784 that the first Bishop, Dr. Samuel Seabury, was consecrated at Aberdeen, Scotland, and sent to the United States.

The growth of the Episcopal Church in America during the colonial period was slow owing to the fact that the majority of the colonists, coming from England in search of religious freedom, viewed the Church of England in this country with undisguised enmity. Thus, outside of Virginia and Maryland, it was only in New York that the Episcopal Church was hospitably welcomed. The Dutch founders of this colony naturally had no quarrel with the latter Church. When the provinces came into English possession, the Dutch Reformed Congregation shared with their Anglican brethren the church at the Battery, the Dutch worshipping there in the morning, the English in the afternoon.

During the Revolution the Episcopal Church in general was considered a Tory company—and this notwithstanding the fact that such Revolutionary leaders as Washington, Jefferson, Marshall, Patrick Henry, Robert Morris, and James Madison belonged to its communion. Most of the clergy, however, had come from England in mature life, and all of them had been ordained there. As a natural consequence the great majority of them opposed the revolutionists and strove to uphold the Government from which their Church had always received its support.

The triumph of American Independence wrought a complete change in the organization of the Church. Prior to this it had been the "Church of England in America," now it became the "Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States," with a special form of government of its own administered by a "General Convention" composed of its clergy and laity. The preliminary meeting of this convention was held in Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1785. The second meeting was held in the same city in 1789, in the same room in the State House where the National Constitution had previously been signed, and where now the Church Constitution was adopted.

Dean Hodges finds that these coincidences correspond with a remarkable likeness between the new National and Church governments, which he thus describes:

"Each was founded on a written constitution. By adopting this constitution, thirteen independent ecclesiastical provinces became the dioceses of one Church, as thirteen independent colonies had become the States of one Nation. Diocesan conventions answered to State conventions, and the General Convention to the Congress of the United States. The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies was like the House of Representatives, and the House of Bishops was like the Senate, except in the matter of tenure of office. The principles of representative government controlled the Church as they controlled the State. The congregation elected the vestry; the vestry, sometimes with the formal approval of the congregation, selected the rector. The rector and certain elected deputies from the congregation represented the parish in the Diocesan Convention. These representatives jointly chose the Bishop. The Bishop and certain elected deputies, clerical and lay, from the Diocesan Conventions, represented the diocese in the General Convention. In that convention no change could be made in the constitution or in the Prayer Book unless it was first enacted by one General Convention, then reported back to all the dioceses, and then at the next General Convention re-enacted. In one respect the Church was more democratic than the State; it gave no man executive authority. There was a Presiding Bishop, but no President. This likeness of the administration of the Church and of the State came naturally from the fact that the same men were engaged in the two transactions."

The organization and form of Church government, which was thus adopted in the first days of the American Republic controls the Episcopal Church to-day practically without modification. A radical difference between this and the Anglican form of government lies in the admission of the laity to the councils of the Church. Fifty years after the first General Convention another great step was taken in the development of the Church here, when it was officially proclaimed that "the whole Church is a missionary society and every baptized member of it a missionary." From this movement may be traced the beginnings of the great "institutional churches," which are pointed out as being the most significant and increasing feature of the growth of the Church to-day.

THE LATEST PRETENCE OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS

Some American Sidelights Thrown Upon the Character of a Princeling Who Persists in Believing That He Is an Important Factor In the World's Progress.

WHILE the white-winged doves of Universal Peace are softly billing and cooing at each other, and all the world looks on with gentle sympathy, a very insistent note of discord and tumult is sounded by a small black crow of evil omen who flies under the name of the Duc d'Orleans, pretender to the throne of France. After a long period—for him—of innocuous desuetude, this threatened disturber of the peace of the world takes occasion to issue a manifesto from Brussels—he usually retires to some safe spot for such a purpose—declaring that the recent separation of Church and State in France, and the consequent disorders show a ripe opportunity for the renewal of a monarchical propaganda, and that he is ready and anxious to place himself at the head of a movement to overthrow the Republic and restore the glories of the Orleans dynasty. Incidentally, he will divorce his wife, his own cousin and a Bourbon Princess, because she is not popular with the French people. Awaiting the verdict of his dear and brave countrymen, he may make one of his periodic dashes toward the North Pole, perhaps anticipating as warm a welcome there as in the hearts of his people.

There is no evidence that this croak has in any way disturbed the cooing of the aforementioned doves, but the Duc d'Orleans does represent by inheritance and adoption a form of government that prevails in every nation of Europe, with the exception of France and Switzerland, and he is always a sufficiently picturesque figure in historical romance to attract more than passing attention. The writer, at one time, enjoyed exceptional opportunities for studying this firebrand, who seems to-day, in early middle age, as mad and irresponsible as, when a youth, he used to shock his very precise and dignified father, the late Comte de Paris, most erudite and amiable of men; but in his gentle and reflective way quite as helpless a leader of a lost cause as his more impetuous son and heir.

The Visit to America.

It was in the late Summer of 1890 that the Comte de Paris made his last visit to the United States. As an exile he had served with enthusiasm and distinction on the staff of Gen. McClellan during the famous Virginia campaign and the battles around Richmond. It was his after-ambition to write an exhaustive and authentic history of his participation in the civil war. The visit to this country was ostensibly in the interests of such a history, to go over the old battlefields again, to refresh the memory and recall many scenes of personal endeavor and danger. It was generally understood, however, that considerable political significance attached to the visit which might indicate the attitude of this Government toward the Comte de Paris's pretentions in France. If this were true, the Comte must have been grievously disappointed, for he received no official attention or courtesy from our Government whatever, although as a man of letters and a former officer in our army he was offered every consideration. Later on in Canada he was received with an acclaim and distinction that could have warmed the cockles of a King's heart.

With the Comte de Paris came his son, Phillipe d'Orleans, the subject of this sketch; the Comte d'Haussonville of the French Academy, the political agent and propagandist of the Orleans family, and one of the ablest men in France; Col. de Parseval, chief of staff and a vieux soldat of the finest type; Capt. Marham, treasurer of the household, and as companions and playmates for the Duc d'Orleans were the Duc d'Uzès, the Marquis de Lastyne, a descendant of Lafayette, and Dr. Récamier, a great-grandson of the famous beauty; young, élégants of the most pronounced Parisian type, whose families were also devoted Orleanists. The party went at once to Washington. It was my duty to join the Frenchmen there as chronicler of their American tour, received at first with formal courtesy, afterward with the true bon homme of the Gallic nature.

When it became apparent that President Harrison was too sny a Republican bird to be caught with any monarchistic chaff, an early departure for Richmond was arranged. The Comte de Paris, with all the tact of all the Louis and Philippes of France, had announced the purpose of his coming, and declined any escort except that which might be offered by the gentlemen of Richmond. That declaration won him at once the special favor of as charming a lot of cicerones as could be found in the South. Our route lay up the historic James River by steamer. The Comte de Paris seemed familiar with it all, and kept up a most interesting discourse on various points of interest to all except his son and the Duc d'Uzès. There happened to be two very pretty Richmond girls on board the steamboat who seemed to have been on a little social campaign of their own in Washington. There was also a piano. It wasn't often that Southern girls have royal personages to play their accompaniments and sing boulevard ditties for them. The two Dukes saw nothing of the James River scenery, and what was worse, when Richmond was reached and a reception committee was dancing attendance on the French pretender, his son and d'Uzès disappeared completely, and it was not until the next morning that they showed up at the hotel looking rather unfit for a long ride over battlefields. The Comte de Paris was visibly annoyed, but in the face of such a kindly welcome as he received he bottled his wrath, and the whole party set off on thoroughbred saddle horses for the field of Antietam, followed by a train of wagons loaded down with an elaborate luncheon.

High Jinks on the Battlefield.

A half-dozen or more old Confederate officers acted as guides and escorts, but instead of listening to these the Duc d'Orleans, who had a camera slung over his shoulder, began a series of horse races with the young Frenchmen of the party, and it wasn't until they were tired out that they consented to accommodate themselves to the sedate pace of the main party. At length, an eminence was reached for which the Comte de Paris had been looking and inquiring. It was thence that Gen. McClellan had directed the battle, and down the hill to the right and across a brook that still flowed peacefully on

THE COUNT OF PARIS AND HIS SON, THE DUKE OF ORLEANS, AS THEY APPEARED DURING THEIR VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY.....

the Comte de Paris had dashed off under a heavy fire with dispatches to a distant brigade. His voice rose, as in perfect English he described one of the most exciting incidents of his youth, and turning to his son he exclaimed: "Et voila, Philippe, c'est par la, ou ton père"—but Philippe was otherwise engaged. With his back to the party he had leveled his camera at a big hay cart, upon which two little darkies were seated, and with a loud shout of, "Hey, there! restez-tranquils. Keep still, you lectle black ones," he snapped his lens just as his distinguished parent had reached the dramatic point of his recital. It took the very good luncheon that followed by the historic old mill and some very emphatic remonstrance before the Comte was restored to equanamity and a desire to continue his investigations and reminiscences.

For the rest of the afternoon the Duc d'Orleans was more subdued in his behavior, but the next day he did not show up at all on the ride to the Swamp, nor did the Duc d'Uzès, and it was understood that they had abandoned Mars for Venus, and had spent a much more agreeable day.

It is said that the Duc d'Orleans is anxious to add the lustre of literature to his other renown, and is at work on his father's notes to complete the history of the rebellion left unfinished at the latter's death. Judging from his own experiences in Virginia, it will be remarkable if in his story of battle and strategy he does not weave a fair vision of a golden-haired, blue-eyed maiden who occupied most of his time in the old commonwealth, and who, as rumor of the day had it, afterward followed his fortunes further afield. This was scarcely the man—he was just of age then—who could afterward exert any compelling force upon the destinies of his country.

A return to New York soon found the Duc and his young compatriot plunged into the gayeties of the Metropolis. At the end of September there was little society of note at home, but the theatres were in full blast, Coney Island and the roof gardens were yet available. Many excursions by land and water were agreeable, and the restaurants were a novelty.

Meeting an Old Friend.

One of the festivities most enjoyed was a dinner given at the Knickerbocker Club by Mr. George B. McClellan, son of the old General, to the son of the General's old aide-de-camp. It was at these feasts of reason and flows of soul that the Duc d'Orleans could always be expected to excel. He was a handsome, vigorous youth, as his picture shows, with a splendid appetite and a thirst as mellow as the vineyards of his own belle France. So, also, was he a bright, witty fellow, of whom it might be said as of Charles II., he never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one. After amusing the company all the evening he performed some wonderful feats at billiards, including a long rip of the cloth with a wonderful massé shot. Before midnight the party adjourned to do the Tenderloin, beginning with a visit to the Thirtieth Street Police Station, over which the genial Capt. Reilley then presided. Much honored by his distinguished visitors, the Captain gave them seats behind the rail as the midnight squad was turned out. At the head of the line was a huge policeman known as the "Walrus," from his long drooping mustaches which hung down on each side of his mouth. The Duc looked at him hard as he lined up in front of the desk, and the policeman returned the look with interest.

"Surely I know that man," said the Duc, and then addressing him: "Have you ever been to the Arctic?"

"Indeed I have, your royal Highness," returned the "Walrus," saluting, "and was a member of your honored father's last expedition."

And so it turned out to be. A hearty shake of the hand followed, and then the "Walrus" was ordered to fall out and the squad was dispatched without him, he being assigned to special duty as aide to his Royal Highness for that night. Whatever the subsequent proceedings were, deponeth sayeth not, but the "Walrus" was lost sight of and forgotten by the Duc until at a very early hour he decided that he would like to take home as a trophy a large marble foot that used to stand in front of a Broadway chiropodist's. His Royal Highness was armed with a heavy night stick with which he was industriously trying to pry the foot off its base, when the huge, tawny mustaches loomed out of an adjacent doorway and the "Walrus's" voice said gently:

"I wouldn't bother about that now, your Royal Highness. I'll send it home to you in the morning," and with his attention thus diverted the French pretender was quite content to move off in search of some other prey. I don't know whether the "Walrus" is still alive, but if he is, I certainly hope he will make one of the new expedition, which the Duc d'Orleans is about sending to the North Pole.

With these and various similar exploits, in which the Duc was always guarded from annoying consequences by his faithful "Walrus," a lively time was passed in New York until time came for the trip to Canada, to which the French party looked forward with great interest. While not expecting any special recognition from the Dominion Government, and especially from the Queen's representatives, the sentiments of the French Catholics toward the house of Orléans were known to be intensely loyal. The party was received in Montreal with every evidence of good will and respect. The white flag with the lilies of France was flung to the breeze, a public banquet was tendered to the Frenchmen, and the clerics in particular were devoted in their attentions. But as the party journeyed northward through the Province of Quebec the journey became little else than a royal progress.

It must be remembered that nearly all the religious foundations and institutions in that part of the world owe their origin and means of maintenance to the French Kings. The crowds at the smaller stations and at the larger ones where stops were made, proclaimed nothing but "Vive le Roi!" The old royal standards of France were brought forth from a hundred chests and closets. The sweet old classic French of the monastery and cloister was preserved on every tongue. The children were taught it, and sang it in choruses expressive of the ancient glories of Church and State. It was all extremely impressive. The Comte de Paris threw off for the time the impassivity of a King without a throne, of a monarch without a country. His manner assumed the exaltation of one who has found his own at last, and his eye flashed with the possibilities of regained power. The Duc d'Orléans was deeply impressed, and for the moment seemed imbued with some of the dignity of his kingly race, but at Trois Rivères the village band, which was doing its best, played slightly out of tune. He made a wry face, stuck his fingers in his ears, and would have fled if some of the party had not stopped him.

He soon tired of the evidences of respect, almost of adoration, which his father's name inspired, and once at Quebec was content to seek such relaxations as that picturesque but stupid old city could afford. His vanity found full vent in the remarkable fur shops of Quebec, and he bought enough furs for himself to equip an Arctic expedition. One great coat in particular he was very proud of, fashioned of undressed undyed sealskin, with the fur outside, a very expensive but hideous garment, which he insisted upon wearing over the border on the way back to avoid the United States Custom duties, and the weather was warm at that.

After the return to New York the Frenchmen were invited by the Society of the Army of the Potomac to go over the battlefield of Gettysburg, and the trip, made in a sumptuous private train, was doubly interesting from the presence of all the surviving corps commanders of that battle, each one in turn taking up his position and describing the movements of his troops. But the Duc soon tired of even such a marvellous representation of one of the greatest battles of the world, and when Gen. Daniel Sickles entered into the minutiae of the amputation of his leg in a certain red barn that stood hard by, he made the General's son holler by giving him a sudden pinch in the leg. He was greatly more interested in the banquet given his father by the society at the Plaza Hotel, and after going to mass that same night the whole party set sail for Europe the next morning, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, not one of them has ever set foot in the country since.

More Escapades at Home.

The Comte de Paris never lived to complete his history of the War of the Rebellion, nor to realize any other of the dreams of his life. He must have realized though that he was leaving his political and literary future in hands that would never revive the illustrious past of his race; in hands that without being soiled by vice or incapacitated by ignorance, are simply too vain to work, too weak to accomplish. About the very worst thing the Duc d'Orléans could have done was to antagonize the very friendly feelings of England toward him and his family. By a silly bit of applause which he wrote to a cartoonist of a Paris paper who had lampooned the beloved Queen of England, he closed to himself all English doors from Buckingham Palace down, was compelled to take his name off all his English club lists, and managed to make himself the most despised of all foreigners to an honest British public opinion.

When he found that none of his bluffs against his own country received enough attention from the Government to warrant his being made a martyr, he adopted the foolish expedient of enlisting as a private in the French Army, and even then was duly warned to behave himself or endure perpetual exile. He has been notoriously unfaithful to the wife he married with the hope of advancing his own political interests, and now boldly announces his determination to divorce her as detrimental. His pretence that the religious convulsions which France has been through affords him the long-looked-for opportunity of advancing his own propaganda, as absurd on the face of it, for nobody knows better than an Orléanist that in suppressing the last relics of a corrupt clerical faction France has put a final quietus upon any possible monarchical uprising.

This hapless young Prince, with his handsome face and happy manner, has proved himself unworthy to bear the burden of any movement looking to the betterment of mankind. The world has slipped away from him and from under him while he has been lolling in idleness and frivolity between the equator and the north pole. There is hardly a walrus now to listen to the bombastic apptal that comes from the little capital of Belgium.

W. B. B.

Value of Expert Alienist Testimony at Issue

Diametrically Opposing Opinions from Ex-District Attorneys John F. McIntyre and James W. Osborne, Both Widely Experienced.

THE expert alienist is on trial. David McClure, Chairman of the Lunacy Commission appointed in the Thaw trial, in an address delivered last week before the Alumni of the civil engineers of Columbia University, mercilessly arraigned expert testimony as it has been given in recent criminal trials, and pronounced it unreliable and valueless. This view has been received with more or less favor apparently by the public, judging by expressions which have appeared in the press. It has been strenuously opposed, however, in an article by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, one of the foremost alienists of the country, with a personal experience as an expert in criminal procedure extending over a period of thirty-seven years, who advocates the appointment by the Court of a Board of Experts to which questions involving the sanity of persons on trial may be referred. That a complete revolution in this matter of expert testimony is imminent appears not improbable also, from the fact that a bill was introduced at the present session of the State Legislature at Albany, prohibiting the taking of the testimony of physicians upon hypothetical questions in the courts and confining evidence in criminal cases to the testimony of lay witnesses.

The discussion that will undoubtedly be aroused by this radical measure will not be confined to any one particular case, but will concern itself with the whole body of experience furnished by the criminal or civil courts in the past wherever the question of insanity has been raised. Certain features in recent trials, however, have emphasized the importance of this subject, and in view of the interest that is thus being aroused THE TIMES has secured statements from two lawyers whose long experience, extending over the last twenty years, as the chief of prosecutors in the District Attorney's office, lends weight to their opinions.

The similarity of experience, however, has not caused a similarity of opinion in these two former Assistant District Attorneys, John F. McIntyre and James W. Osborne. On the contrary, Mr. McIntyre argues thoroughly with the view that discredits alienist testimony in criminal trials, while Mr. Osborne is uncompromisingly in favor of the continuance of the present system.

J. F. McIntyre Skeptical.

"I do not wish to be understood as reflecting on the honesty or ability of the expert alienists testifying in our courts," said Mr. McIntyre, "but I am strongly of the belief that recent experiences in criminal trials have shown this testimony to be entirely unsatisfactory and unreliable. I think it is high time, therefore, to inaugurate the most radical kind of reform in this matter, a reform that will not stop short of banishing the alienist from the courts altogether.

"Speaking out of my own experience, I doubt very much whether the average jury pays any attention to the testimony of the alienist. In most of the important cases that I prosecuted as Assistant District Attorney I was told by the jurors, after the trials were concluded, that the testimony of the experts was thrown out as unworthy of their consideration, while they relied entirely upon their own good judgment and common sense in reaching a verdict. That is the attitude of jurymen generally, I think, and it was so specifically in the Thaw trial.

"I think that whatever reforms may be undertaken in this matter, some little attention should be paid to its historical aspect. In Greece, in the days of Hippocrates, whenever there was a dispute in the courts as to a man's sanity the question was taken out of the hands of the Judges and left to the recognized head of the medical profession, or to one of his appointed representatives. The decision of the latter was final. Later on, in Rome, in the Justinian Codes and Pandects there was provision made for a board of inquiry, which was empowered to pass on the mental status of all criminals. The verdict of this board was then read to the Dikastes, a body of thirty or forty men, whose judicial function was analogous to that exercised by our juries, and became an important factor in the formation of their opinion. This method was continued throughout the Roman law, and was incorporated in the Napoleonic Code.

Legal Insanity in England.

"In England, in the time of King John I think it was, the King's Bench asked the House of Lords, the court of last resort in such matters at that time, for a definition of legal insanity. After a long debate, the Lords replied that legal insanity was a mental condition that excluded the discrimination between right and wrong and rendered the accused person incapable of determining the nature or quality of his acts. After this memorable decision the English courts began to tolerate expert testimony bearing on the mental condition of persons on trial. In those days alienists were not called experts, but simply 'men learned in medicine,' and they were supposed to take an absolutely unpartisan view of the matters which were laid before them.

"It is well to remember, also, that the original view of insanity, held by the House of Lords, was quite different from that in vogue in our courts to-day. The insane man was the man who killed without a motive, who did not stop to choose his weapons, who could not reason about and plan his acts, but who was, in every sense of the word, entirely irresponsible. Only a total deprivation of his reason, not a partial one, could furnish adequate excuse for a man who came within the shadow of the criminal code. There was thus very little opportunity for the confusing quibbles on the subject which have become possible in our courts through a too vague definition of insanity.

"This first admission of expert alienists on the witness stand in England has developed to the condition which exists here to-day when, judging by my own experience, these alienists have become partisans. I intend no reflection on the integrity of these men; in fact, I think it only natural for them to lean to one side or to the other, and thus to color their testimony unconsciously in the direction where their own interests lie. But the fact that this bias does exist discredits the whole system of alienist testimony, and suggests that it be abandoned. I suggest, furthermore, that we abandon the procedure originating in England, and go back, instead, to a modification of the Greek and Roman method of judging from authoritative alienism.

"For these reasons and with this precedent in mind, I advocate the creation of a State board composed of men of the highest ability in alienism, or neurology. The appointment of this board I would vest in the Governor, and I would make it a permanent body. To this board would be referred all questions relating to the mental condition of persons accused of crime. Furthermore, and this is a most important point, this board should have the power in the first instance to send for witnesses and to examine them on the facts bearing on the accused person's mental condition. It should also be vested with the authority to make a physical examination of the accused persons coming before it. The evidence thus taken before this board I would not have controlled by the strict rules in vogue in such matters. In this connection I think the proposed board should enjoy the widest scope, admitting any evidence that it might consider would tend to clear up any question, remote or direct, bearing on the sanity of the accused. With all the evidence before it, this board would then formulate a definite, final report which would then be placed before the court and given to the jury as an authoritative statement. In no case would I have the alienists composing the board placed on the witness stand. There would be no alienist testimony, in the present meaning given to the term.

Hypothetical Questions at Fault.

"The principal trouble to-day lies in the hypothetical question which is sometimes submitted to the expert by the prosecution, sometimes by the defense. This question can be so framed as to make the most honest expert testify that the sanest man living is insane. Frequently subjective symptoms are introduced in a hypothetical question that are founded on perjurious testimony, such symptoms undoubtedly tending to establish insanity. The expert is then confronted with some such verbal twist: 'Assuming the facts in the hypothetical question to be true, will you say with certainty that A—Z, at the time of the shooting was sane or insane?' This allows no loophole of escape for the unfortunate doctor who is constrained to say, under his oath, that a sane man is insane, or vice versa, his opinion being based on the testimony of others, which may be one tissue of falsehoods, and is evidently so to every one in the courtroom. In other words, the hypothetical question is a mere trap for the alienist who is forced on the witness stand and can be so framed as to make him say, for instance, 'Carnegie, J. P. Morgan, Harriman, H. H. Rogers, and all the other captains of finance are suffering from mental disturbances, hallucinations, monomanias to the extent of being insane.

"The Board of Alienists that I have suggested, by eliminating the expert from the witness chair, would do away absolutely with all this confusing and misleading testimony, and would make it possible for a jury to touch the real truth of a medical question without having to pierce through a maze of subtle sophistries."

James W. Osborne Dissents.

"I think that any man, be he lawyer or layman," said Mr. Osborne emphatically, "who attacks the value of expert testimony in a question of the sanity or insanity of a man who is on trial for his life has simply not stopped to think. To do away with the expert alienists in our courts of justice is deliberately to go back to a state of legal barbarism. We need an expert for almost everything we do—and not one expert, but two or three or four. Let me illustrate what I mean. Suppose you have decided to build a house. You know nothing of the science of house building, you are not an architect, and so you call in an expert in that line. You hear what he has to say; it convinces you somewhat, but you still feel the need of more light on the subject. What do you do? Call in more experts, more architects. These experts differ from one another, they hold radically opposite views, but they argue the matter out before you, and from their discussions, without impeaching the honesty of their opinions, you form your own. As it is with building a house, so it is with filling a tooth or mending a leg or testing a mineral—you need the combined, and often conflicting, opinions of experts.

"Because expert alienists disagree in their opinions in trials for murder, it is commonly supposed that their testimony must be in the highest degree confusing to a jury. I don't think so. I firmly believe that the jury has less trouble with the expert part of a trial than any other. In view of the current sensational talk, that may seem a strange assertion. But, remember, the expert deals purely with facts; his personal opinion, on the other hand, remains as a mere guide to the jury. One dentist, you know, may say that the condition of your tooth indicates a plug, the other may vote for a bridge—but both men may agree that there is something the matter with the tooth, to which a definite scientific name can be given, and which forms the grain of ascertained fact in the flower of theory.

"Now, most scientists, whether in or out of court, are truthful as to facts, although they may disagree radically as to theory. I don't believe in the least that it is ordinarily possible to bend expert opinion the way you want it. I will frankly confess that I have had cases in which it was impossible to hire alienists to agree with my view. Hence I would brand the statement that experts always go with the side that employs them as deliberately untrue. That is a popular misconception. I know from experience that the best of the alienists prefer to remain ignorant of the view held by the side that is engaging them, and as a class of men there is none for whose honesty I have a greater respect. These expert alienists, you know, have reputations as scientists to make or lose; their testimony is taken down in an important trial, and if they give utterance to a false theory or a perversion of fact they will be confronted with it in the future.

"I have never attended a case involving a great deal of important expert testimony where I could not tell in advance on which side the verdict would be. The reason is this: In a case where intelligent expert testimony is employed on either side fundamental principles are soon admitted and explained, while the residue of mere personal opinion falls away. Let me illustrate my meaning. Take a case involving the hypothesis that a murder was committed by the use of chloroform, as, for instance, in the Patrick case. Now, there are all sorts of debatable facts in regard to a death of this kind as it appears to the mind of a layman. Is chloroform an irritant, for instance; does it congest the vital organs of the body; does it leave an odor; can its presence be detected chemically in the human viscera? What can a layman do with such problems? Obviously nothing. But the expert comes in and settles the whole matter as to these facts, which are purely details of medical science, in such a way that the jury may decide the wider problem: 'Did this man come to his death by chloroform?' The experts, on the other hand, might disagree as to that wider problem, some maintaining that the man died of chloroform poisoning, others that death came through pneumonia. But you see what the value of expert testimony is in such a case—it furnishes the data upon which the jury can base a verdict.

Experts in General Agreement.

"As a matter of fact, however, the medical experts in criminal trials do not differ anything like as much as is supposed on fundamental questions. They may be made to appear to differ through the skillful way in which a lawyer puts questions to them and by their powerlessness, under the rules of evidence, to state their own position independently of their examiners. But they do manage to give, in spite of whatever hindrances may surround them, the fundamental facts of disease, and for that purpose an alienist is essential to a jury. This kind of testimony always does influence the latter. My theory of a trial is simply to get at the truth of a thing, and for that, if a medical question is involved, you need a medical expert.

"But the jurors in the Thaw case say that they were not influenced by the expert testimony. I don't believe it. I have had jurors tell me that such and such evidence had no effect on them. Too much weight should not be given to such assertions. Who of us can say exactly just what was influential with us when we have reached a conclusion necessarily involving a wide complexity of argument? I think these jurors unconsciously delude themselves.

"Why not banish the expert alienist from the witness stand and have a permanent board of alienists, appointed by the Governor, to pass on all questions of mental condition arising in criminal cases? We have too many officials already, too much restriction in the matter of discussion in the courts. Authoritative commissions are dangerous, in that they still further limit the freedom that is needed in such matters. It is the very clash of expert opinion in a trial that helps a jury—just as the clash of architects helps the prospective house builder in settling on the plans for his future home. All this would be done away with should an alienist commission be permanently established.

RODERICK DHU.

RODERICK DHU was a mongrel dog,
Yellow and rough was he;
Ah! but his heart was the very best
Ever a heart could be!

One of his ears had a rakish tilt,
One hung dejected down,
Shading the deeps of his kindly eyes,
Honest and bright and brown.

Roderick Dhu had a tail unique;
Straight for an inch it grew,
Then to the side in a jaunty curve
Euclid himself ne'er knew.

Every urchin for miles around.—
Roderick loved him dear;
Raggedest jacket ne'er clasped the "kid"
Roderick held in fear.

Roderick Dhu closed his loving eyes
Many a year ago;
Over his grave drift the orchard blooms,
Mingling their rose and snow.

Friend of my youth, though in manhood's years
Wealth and renown are mine,
Never hath heart, since my mother died,
Loved me with love like thine.

AND NOW THE EXPOSITION AT JAMESTOWN

Preparations to Celebrate Virginia's 300th Anniversary Practically Complete---On Friday President Roosevelt Will Start the Machinery.

AMERICANS will turn next Friday from thoughts of peace to the most splendid international war spectacle this country and probably the world has ever seen. At noon on that day President Roosevelt will press an electric button that will unfurl the flags and start the machinery of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition. The newest world's fair will be "a military, naval, marine, and historic exhibition," according to the official statements. Historically it commemorates the day in April, 1607, when the first English settlers in America moored their frail ships in the neighboring harbor. History will be given its due at the Exposition as well as the arts of peace, but the distinctive feature will be the sight of Hampton Roads—already a famous naval arena—alive with the fighting craft of many nations, the shores glittering with soldiers in friendly rendezvous.

The remarkable naval display is made possible by the fact that the Jamestown Exposition is the first great American fair held on a deep-water harbor. Practically all the civilized nations have accepted the President's invitation to send sections of their navies. As the Summer advances the varying types of fighting craft, from saucy torpedo boats to the largest war vessel afloat, will pass through the harbor in endless procession. The United States Government will have an extensive display, showing the evolution of guns and fighting ships from the early days of the Nation to the present. There will also be a large encampment of militia, regular army, and foreign troops.

A third element makes the Exposition unusual. The arts of war will divide interest with an elaborate programme of sports, the pastimes ranging from handling airships and yachts to a dog show, flights of pigeons, and the sprinting of boys from obscure country schools.

The Exposition will be opened at noon on April 26 at Sewell's Point, on Hampton Roads, Va., and will continue until Nov. 30.

In the Pictorial Section of THE TIMES to-day will be found two pages of pictures illustrating the general appearance of the grounds and buildings. Below is a condensed summary of the main features of the exhibition:

THE buildings and grounds cover 400 acres, with a frontage of two and one-half miles on the harbor and a forty-acre inclosed water space. In all, $10,000,000 is being spent for the 25 buildings of the Exposition Commission, 30 State buildings, 6 Government structures, and ground and improvements.

Panama's exhibit will be a miniature canal, 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, showing the topography, locks, and other features of the canal.

The Negro Building, on which the United States Government has spent $100,000, will show the life of the colored race from the days they were brought from Africa to the present.

The Library of Congress will show a model of the new Library in Washington, many rare maps, manuscripts, and autograph letters of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and other famous Americans.

In the Building of Historic Art the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution will have an exhibition of ancient ceramics, bric-à-brac, jewelry, furniture, clothing, manuscripts, and hooks.

A new hotel with a frontage of 650 feet on the harbor and nearly 1,000 rooms has been built inside the Exposition inclosure. The Exposition Commissioners estimate that the hotel facilities near the grounds are sufficient for at least 25,000 people.

Rural life in the seventeenth century is shown in a quaint Arts and Crafts Village near the eastern end of the grounds. Visitors will see useful crafts employed in copper, silver, textile, wood-working, and pottery shops. There will also be a model school and Pocahontas Hospital.

The State Department will exhibit fac similes of the Declaration of Independence, the Acts of Federation, the Constitution, Monroe's message containing the famous "Monroe Doctrine," the swords of Washington, Jackson, Taylor, Harrison, and Grant, portraits, autographs, and relics.

The village of Jamestown—the first English settlement in America—is reproduced as it is supposed to have existed 300 years ago on the James River, forty miles from the Exposition. There are stockades, blockhouses, the church, log dwellings, and an Indian village close at hand.

The United States Government has arranged for the reproduction of the famous fight between the Merrimac and the Monitor on the exact site of the original engagement in the civil war in front of the exposition grounds. The mock engagement will be repeated at regular intervals.

Pastimes more or less frivolous will be found in the "War Path," a square and two parallel avenues lined with side shows like those on the "Midway" at Chicago and the "Pike" at St. Louis. The "War Path" will be lighted by 30-inch searchlights, with revolving colored screens, on a steel tower 60 feet high.

A winding water course, or "canoe trail," bordered by trees and shrubbery, extends two miles through the Exposition grounds. Hundreds of canoes will await visitors. A wood path, called Flirtation Walk, borders the canoe trail for a mile. It will be lighted by 1,000 blinking electric lamps hung in the vines and shrubberies.

Two hundred acres have been set aside for the military camp, with thirty-five acres more for manoeuvring, the field being called Lee's Parade Ground. The foreign troops, United States Army Division, State Militia, and semi-military and cadet corps will occupy the camp, each for a short period, and give exhibitions of tactics, sham battles, and military sports.

Two hundred conventions and special events fill the Exposition calendar from May 6 to the middle of November. July 4 will be Jefferson Day. Virginia Home-Coming Week begins on June 10. The Colonial Dames meet on June 5 and the Sons of the Revolution on Oct. 11. There will also be the first congress of students in Esperanto—the new universal language.

New York is spending $150,000 for a pretentious State building of Colonial design with a frontage of 200 feet on Hampton Roads. The New Jersey Building, erected with an appropriation of $75,000, is a copy of Gen. Washington's headquarters at Morristown. Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, has been reproduced with the $100,000 donoted by Pennsylvania.

The countries of the Western Hemisphere that will be represented by ships or private and commercial exhibits are Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, and Venezuela. The Dominican Government has appropriated $10,000 for a special building. Porto Rico will have a pavilion in the grounds where coffee and other of its products will be served.

Conspicuous in the Government's large display are models of forts and harbor defenses by the Corps of Engineers, a complete assortment of firearms, powders, and projectiles, Gatling and Vickers-Maxim guns, armor plate, elaborate models of war ships, a model dry dock in operation, and a reproduction in miniature of the great floating dry dock, the Dewey, which was taken last year to the Philippines.

The people of Kentucky have set aside $40,000 to build a copy of Daniel Boone's first fort. Georgia's Building is a reproduction of Bullock Hall, the home of President Roosevelt's mother. The old State House at Annapolis suggested the façade of Maryland's $65,000 structure. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada are spending $250,000 for a building of Western timber shaped like a Maltese cross, each State having a wing.

The State of Virginia has contributed $300,000, the counties $150,000 more. The Virginia Building will be between the Pennsylvania and Maryland structures on the water front. It is of brick and white stone, with a frontage of 116 feet and Colonial porticos 50 feet deep, and will be used entirely for entertainment. The State has also loaned its collection of rare historical portraits of Presidents, Governors, Generals, and statesmen.

The sporting events at the Exposition will include an international rowing regatta, beginning Aug. 14; races of motor boats, including one over a long-distance course of from 100 to 150 miles; the meet of the League of American Sportsmen on May 6, pigeon flights on May 9 and 18, a dog show on Nov. 19, and amateur contests that will be almost continuous in the waters of the harbor and an athletic field with a fine cinder track.

Dates have been assigned for the visits of forty military organizations. Among them are the West Point Cadets, June 5; Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, and Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, of this city, June 15; Company E, Twelfth Regiment, of New York, July 4; the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, Oct. 7; Troop A, Governor's Guard, of Hartford, Conn., Oct. 12, and the American Continentals of this city, Oct. 14.

At least fifty American and foreign war vessels will rendezvous in Hampton Roads during the Exposition—the largest fleet of modern fighting craft the country has ever seen. The Atlantic Squadron of eighteen ships, commanded by Admiral Evans, will gather there for the opening exercises this week. The Atlantic Fleet of four squadrons will rendezvous in Hampton Roads in the Summer, take part in the manoeuvres, and act as hosts of the foreign visitors.

The State appropriations include the following: Connecticut, $26,000; Delaware, $15,000; Florida, $50,000; Georgia, $50,000; Illinois, $25,000; Louisiana, $15,000; Maine, $40,000; Michigan, $60,000; Missouri, $60,000; Massachusetts, $50,000; North Dakota, $15,000; North Carolina, $50,000; Ohio, $75,000; Oklahoma, $10,000; Rhode Island, $50,000; South Carolina, $20,000; Tennessee, $10,000; Vermont, $10,000; Wisconsin, $60,000, and West Virginia, at least $15,000.

The United States Government appropriated $1,575,000 for the Exposition. Of this, $1,325,000 goes for piers, buildings, and exhibits, including $250,000 for the main Government Building and $200,000 for the structure for Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

The Nation will spend $250,000 for entertaining. To insure the comfort of thousands of American and foreign soldiers and sailors the Government has appropriated $75,000 for a model army and navy clubhouse.

Twenty-five foreign countries will be represented by war ships. England will send the Dreadnought, the largest man-of-war afloat, and the First Cruiser Division, comprising the Good Hope, Antrim, Argyle, Devonshire, Hampshire, and Roxburgh. France will send three ships, Italy three, Spain one, and Germany from three to five. Other nations accepting invitations to send ships and bodies of their best-drilled troops are Russia, Japan, Denmark, Venezuela, Mexico, and Belgium. The war vessels will represent an outlay of $250,000,000.

The unique feature of the Exposition will be the harbor for small craft, with an area of 1,280,000 square feet, inclosed by piers costing the United States Government $400,000. The piers and main landing are named after the ships in Capt. Smith's fleet—the Godspeed, Discovery, and Susan Constant. Two piers, each 200 feet wide, extend nearly half a mile into Hampton Roads. They are connected by the third, with an arch for boats to pass through. On the piers will be towers, searchlights, thousands of incandescent lamps, and the Lighthouse Service exhibit.

Airships, balloons, and experimental kites will claim a large share of attention. A special building with 8,000 square feet of space has been provided for them. The United States Government will show the Langley models. The German Government will send at least one of its war balloons. The Jamestown Aeronautical Congress has arranged twenty-five races and competitions for balloons, flying machines, kites, and allied devices. The first race will be on May 4, and one of the chief events the contest for the Lahm Cup for the longest distance flight, the minimum having been set at 402 miles.

There will be twenty yacht races at the Exposition, starting on Sept. 9. Sir Thomas Lipton will be present with his yacht, and has offered a cup for races between boats of the fifteen and twenty foot classes. President Roosevelt has offered a cup to be competed for by boats of the twenty-seven and thirty-three foot classes. The cup given by King Edward VII. of England is open for the twenty-two-foot class. The Jamestown Exposition Cup is open to all boats under the forty-foot class. There are at least twenty other trophies. The competing boats will be brought from England, the Atlantic Coast of America from Maine to Florida, and from the great lakes.

The main buildings, Colonial in design, will form three sides of Raleigh Square, a great plaza facing the harbor. The group includes the Administration Building, 250 feet long and 236 feet deep, containing an auditorium seating 4,000 persons and having the largest organ in the world. Other structures in the group are the Arts Building, the Historical Art Building, the Manufactures and Liberal Arts, and Machinery and Transportation Building, each 280 by 550 feet in size. Other structures are the States Exhibit Palace, 300 by 500 feet; the Mines and Metallurgy Building, 100 by 250 feet; the Food Products Building, 250 by 300 feet, and the Agricultural Building, 200 by 250 feet.

LITTLE STORIES OF FACT AND FANCY

Patches Gave the Clue.

POLICE business is usually a grim affair, but occasionally there is a bit of comedy in the day's work of the blue coat.

"I'll always remember the pursuit and capture of 'Hambone Charley,'" said Capt. Cottrell, now in command at the Leonard Street Police Station. "It happened out in Flushing, where I cut my eye teeth as a Police Captain.

"Almost every day some irate citizen would come to the station house and complain that a roast or a joint or a string of sausages had been stolen from his icebox. But if there was a hamhone in the refrigerator, it was always taken in preference to anything else. That's why we christened the unknown marauder 'Hambono Charley.'

"This Old Mother Hubbard business of going to the cupboard and finding it hare is not a soothing experience to a hungry family. 'Hambone Charley' became the hated pest of Flushing.

"I put detectives on the case; but neither they nor any of the hereaved citizens could get the slightest clue.

"One afternoon, after these icebox raids had been going on for a couple of months, a cook heard the kitchen door slam. She ran out into the back yard, and was just in time to see a pair of patched trousers disappearing through a hole under the fence. One patch was brown and the other was gray.

"A messenger was sent for me, and I hurried around with a couple of detectives. To us the cook recounted what she had seen of the thief.

"We then went a-sleuthing for a man inside a pair of patched trousers. And I can tell you that neither before nor since have I made such a careful inspection of the rear façade of my fellow-citizens.

"After three hours' searching a pair of trousers patched as per description, and with a colored gentleman inside them, was discovered in a ragtime dance hall.

"We led the protesting wearer of the trousers to the station house. The cook was summoned, and then the accused was made to assume the attitude that he was in when last seen by the cook.

"'That's him!' said she.

"Those patches got 'Hambone Charley' a month in jail."

"Butter Cakes."

BUTTER CAKES!" ehrieked the waitress.

"It isn't the primitive cooking that troubles me in these cheap restaurants," announced the man who had just ordered.

"Is it the noise?" asked the Lay Figure so necessary in an anecdote of this sort.

"No, it isn't the noise," continued the first man. "And it isn't the lack of gayety and music. No, it isn't that."

"Is it the service?" inquired the Lay Figure.

"The service is quite satisfactory," angwered the man with a grievance. "My dissatisfaction with cheap eating places has a deeper underlying cause. It troubles me year in, year out. In fact, so constantly is it with me that I have formulated it into a short query which I ask myself again and again."

"What is it?" asked the Lay Figure.

"Why ehould the minimum of price produce the maximum of indigestion?" groaned the other man.

"Why, indeed?" mused the Lay Figure. "That is a question asked by many a poor man."

"I really can't understand it," complained the other.

Both bowed their heads and sighed.

"Butter cakes!" shrieked the waitress.

She Got His Number.

A TIRED shopping crowd homeward bound filled the trolley car to suffocation. One of the last to get in was an aggressive-looking woman. When the conductor came for her fare she refused it. "I shan't pay," she said, decisively, "because I have no seat. You had no right to let so many people on the car."

"You saw it was jammed. Why did you get in?" retorted the conductor, tartly. "You will have to pay your fare or get off."

"I'll pay when you find me a ecat; not before," said the woman, her voice and temper rising, as she saw that popular sympathy was not with her. The conductor signalled to the motorman, and the car stopped.

"Now, give me the nickel or get off," he said.

By this time the woman was furious. "How dare you talk to me eo!" she cried. "I'll report you, Sir; what's your number?"

An inspiration eelzed the passengers. "Twenty-three!" shouted half a dozen of them in chorus.

The burst of laughter that followed effected the complete rout of the aggressive woman. Gathering up her parcels, she fled to the street, and the car went on its way.

The Crack o' Doom Club.

THE Crack o' Doom Club," said the Man Who Leans Against Bars, "is an organization with the sole object of getting newcomers to New York to 'set up' dinners. I'll tell you how the game is worked. One of the 'members' of the club approaches a newcomer, whom he has recently met, and asks him in a myeterious whisper whether he would like to join a little bohemian club.

"Some of the greatest celebrities in the city are members," he adds carelessly.

"Of course I'd like to join," says the newcomer.

"Well, I'll see if I can fix it for you," remarks the "member." "But promise never to mention, the club till the crack o' doom."

"All right," says the novice.

Shortly afterward the "member" seeks the newcomer again.

"I have fixed everything for you," he announces. "Be here to-morrow at 5 sharp and you'll be initiated."

At 5 sharp the novice is placed in a hansom cab, blindfolded, and taken to the house of one of the "members."

There a room has been especially prepared. It is Bohemia rampant. The newcomer scans the wall decorations and is surprised to find many autographed photographs of celebrities. "To the Crack o' Doom Club, from Francis Wilson." "To my fellow-members—George Ade." So the autographs run. Continuing his inspection he will find one part of the wall thus labeled:

"Reserved for original painting to be presented to the club by John S. Sargent."

And so on. While the novice is looking about various "members" who have been expressly notified stroll in, and talk as bohemianly as possible. Finally the newcomer's sponsor takes him aside.

"The initiation merely consiete in taking whatever members happen to be in the clubrooms to dinner," he announces.

"Delighted," says the newcomer, though he probably regrets that Mark Twain and Sargent and a few others among those whom he believes to be members are not to join the party.

At dinner time he naturally grows inquisitive. But whenever his questions become embarrassing the "members" tell him to wait for an answer until the crack o' doom.

Sooner or later, of course, the novice tumbles to the true state of affairs. If he is vexed the club tells him that if he can't take a joke he should never have tried to join an organization of bohemians.

But it is ten to one that the club's dupe will be thoroughly amused, whereupon hie name is at once inscribed as a "member," and he is promptly notified whenever the club has designs on the pocketbook of some guileless newcomer in search of bohemianism.

An Unguessed Destination.

A MAN who stutters badly, particularly when he is at all hurried or excited, rushed into the Long Island Railroad station at Jamaica one day laet week, and started to ask for a ticket.

"G-g-ive me a t-t-ticket to—to—" he sputtered, and then came to what seemed a hopeless stop. It was past the hour of the commuters' morning rush to the city, and most of the travel was the other way, so the ticket agent began to help him by guessing the names of the stations further out on the Island. "Hempstead, Babylon, Port Jefferson?" he hazarded, but the stuttering man shook his head in desperation, fairly dancing now in his impatience. A bell sounded, there was a rush of steam, and a train pulled out of the station. It was the one the man had hoped to catch, and the disappointment loosened his tongue.

"N-no, hang it!" he exclaimed, with only a trace of impediment; "I wanted to go to New York!"

New York Likes Dogs.

NEW YORK is the greatest dog town I have ever visited," remarked an observant person.

"By 'dog town' I don't mean the expreesion in a theatrical sense, but just as I say it. Your city is a canine heaven. I never have seen so many dogs in my life. It is easily understood that people in small towne have dogs for protection and companionship, but why they receive so much attention in the great, busy, hustling metropolis is one of the myeteries. It is well known that you only have enough time here to eat and work, with an occasional handshake between hours. Your oldest friends expect to find you busy when they come to New York, but the dog will always get proper attention.

"The apartment houses that are moet particular about not permitting children to enter their portals will welcome dogs. The bellboys devote their spare moments to leading somebody's poodle around the streets for an airing, and the maids nre aseiduous in eeeing that Fifi has her daily bath, that her little coat is properly brushed and combed, and that the bit of covering she wears is thoroughly dusted. President Roosevelt's family preecription lies unheeded in the memory. Why bother about it while there le Fido to console and keep one amused without any great amount of care and anxiety, for Fido is not subject to the whooping cough, the measles, and chicken-pox, altbough Archie Roosevelt did pay a visit to his doctor the other day in fear tbst his pet dog might have caught the diphtheria from him during his recent illness?

"There are all sorts and sizes of dogs. The Boston terrier still seems the favorite, although I have heard that certain faehionable women only carry them when they wear tailor-made suits. This dog is considered smart and well groomed in appearance, and he looks well on the streets; but in a carriage he is usually superseded by something fluffy and white. The former variety is generally preferred by young women and the latter by the older ones. It is a common sight in the vicinity of the Park to see white-haired ladies walking behind a toddling bundle of fur who leads them along by the string to which he is attached. I often pity these poor little animals, who are seldom permitted the pleasure of running and barking in freedom, for another noticeable fact is that New York dogs do not often bark. If they do so they are admonished at once to keep quiet. I have seen the elderly mistreeses of these dogs taking them out for a walk three times a day, and the other evening passed an old lady in my street who at 11 o'clock at night was pacing up and down in front of her house. She explained that she was giving her dog a breath of fresh air before she put him to bed.

"Every family of my acquaintance posseeses at least one dog, and frequently the different members have their own dogs, making a total of two or three in a small apartment.

"If I were a dog I should certainly prefer New York to all other spots on earth."

Destructive Dame Fashion.

IN the Hotel Martha Washington the head waitress walked gloomily to the chair in which the elaborately dressed woman had sat during luncheon. Regretfully she examined the back against which the woman had leaned. Then she frowned.

The more simply gowned woman at the next table inquired the head waitress's reasons for her scrutiny.

"The buttons at the back of that woman's dress," ssid the girl, "have ecratched the back of the chair. And it isn't only that one chair either. See, here and here and here."

She laid her hand on half a dozen of the near-by chairs. It was as she had said. The inner back of each was scratched.

"You see," she went on in explanation, "it's all the fault of that fashion that came in slowly from Paris last Summer and became the rage last Fall and has continued ever since. Now all dresses are buttoned at the back, or, rather, down the back. Not only are the buttons rather hard on the chairs, but instead of buttons many women use a series or row of little stickpins. These have elaborate heads and do more damage. You know we have only women guests in the hotel except for male visitors who dine with friends, and who only get as far up as the parlor floor. Just look at the chairs and sofas in any woman's sitting room in the city and see what you will see."

Tho woman found it as the waitress had indicated. She even found a theatre where they complained bitterly.

"It was bad enough," said the house manager, "when the ladies contented themselves with pinning their hats to the back of our finely upholstered seats in front of them, but now with their buttons and button pins it is much worse."

Disconnected.

I HAVE had a good many amusing experiences with my ear trumpet," said the deaf man, "but a new one happened yesterday. A man came up to me in the street, and as I saw he wanted to speak I took out my trumpet. He began to pour forth some tale of woe which sounded very 'fishy' to me, so I cut him short and walked on. The trumpet was tucked under my arm, with the mouthpiece behind me. Presently I felt something touching me lightly, and it seemed as if the trumpet was being moved. I turned quickly, and what do you suppose it was? My beggar had followed me, refusing to give up bope, and was trustfully continuing his hard-luck story into the mouth of the trumpet, regardless of the fact that the other end was nowhere near my esr. The thing etruck me as being so funny that I was extravagant enough to throw him a quarter."

True Politeness.

A LITTLE maiden of somewhere between 10 and 12 Summers, and becomingly garbed in a pink silk tea gown, sat down at an escritoire in the palm room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel the other afternoon to write a letter. Among a number of pens she promptly selected one that stood out distinguished from its fellows; in short, it was a pocket pen, richly enchased. Presently a man hurried up to where she was seated, and, glancing hastily over her shoulders with an anxious look, said:

"Ah, you will pardon me, my little girl, but you have my pen. I left it here thoughtlessly a few minutes ago, you know."

"Oh, is it yours?" she said, turning and looking up at the stranger with a bewitching smile. "It is such a lovely pen. Won't you please allow me to finish my letter with it?"

"Why, certainly, my dear," the owner obligingly consented; "but you won't be long, will you?"

"Oh, no; just a minute. I'm writing to papa."

The owner of the pen therewith sat down on a near-by lounge and waited patiently until Mademoiselle finished her letter.

First Experience with the Elevated.

ELEVATED railroads are unknown in Spanish America and street traffic is calm and decorous. Consequently when a young lady from South America arrived in New York some time ago her sentiments bordered on panic.

Every time she crossed the street she was in terror, much to the amusement of the American lady who was guiding her through the perils of New York.

"Now we'll take a train," said the American, starting up an "L" station stairway.

The young South American stopped and crossed herself devoutly.

"I must pray first," she announced. "Ave Maria purisima—"

"Hurry up!" cried her companion; "the train's coming."

"San Antonio, San—"

"Come on!"

"San José, Santisimo Nombre de—"

"Step lively!"

"There now!" cried the American, as they took their seats in the train; "don't call any more saints, Dolores. The train's overcrowded already."

But the young girl kept on muttering prayers until they reached their destination.

"Here we are safe and sound, you see," said the American, as they alighted.

Again the South American crossed herself.

"A miracle!" she murmured.

A Flattering Occupation.

I HAVE just noticed," said the man who goes about, "another illustration of how certain kinds of business successes can be built up by catering to the pride of the patrons of the establishment. One evening last week I dined at a well-known French restaurant. As I was leaving the supper room after a splendid meal a sort of functionsry in evening dress at the door bowed to me, saying:

"'Good evening, Mr. M—'

"The name be mumbled.

"'Surprised and somewhat pleased. I turned to watch the man. At first I had thought that possibly the man knew who I was. Then it occurred to me that he did not, but that I must resemble closely some celebrity whom he did know. Either supposition was not at all displeasing, and to some persons whom I have known would have given positive pleasure.

"As I said, I watched the man. I found that he not only did the same to every other male member of my party, but also to every man who passed him. Then I saw that it was a trick. It was not quite so pleasing then. Later—and not much later either—came the reflection that a restaurant where they took such pains as to hire a man who, so far as I could see, had no other duties than to seem to recognize you, was a pretty good place at which to dine.

"And it is."

For the Young Person.

THE lot of the book agent, like that of the policeman in "The Pirates of Penzance," is generally regarded as "not a happy one," but there are amusing incidents which serve to lighten it occasionally. An unusually well-educated woman, who is canvassing for certain publications of real literary merit, called recently at one of the expensive houses that line Central Park West. "I sent up my card," she said, in telling the story, "and presently, with a switch of silken skirts, the mistress of the house, fairly glittering with diamonds, swept into the room. She listened to me for a few minutes, and then exclaimed, impatiently:

"'But what is the use of my subscribing to an expensive thing like that for my children, when I can go to almost any department store and buy plenty of pretty books a great deal cheaper? Now, I want you to look at this,' and she picked up a volume which lay on a table near by. 'I got it the other day for my little girl.'

"I looked and marveled. It was a cheap but showy edition of Ibsen's 'A Doll's House.' Undoubtedly she believed it to be a 'juvenile best seller.'

"'The binding is very pretty,' I murmured, and took my departure, without any more loss of time."

Snowing?—Yes.

IT beats all how some people will persist in making pests of themselves in forever chirping about the weather," said a salesman for a Broadway firm. "During that little snowstorm we had the other day, an elderly man met a casual acquaintance on lower Broadway.

"'Snowin', ain't it?'

"'Say, my friend, come into this doorway; want to talk to you a moment,' was the reply.

"The two took shelter, and then No. 2 turned rather fiercely to No. 1 with the interrogation: 'What d'ye think I am—a dope?'

"'Why, of course not. What's the matter with you?'

"'D'ye think for a second that I'm trottin' around with a blamed umbrella an' an overcoat for fun, eh?'

"'Certainly not.'

"'I'm rigged out this way because of the snow, ain't I?'

"'Sure!'

"'Well, then, Sonny, it snows. You know it snows. Everybody in town knows it snows. Now bear it an' let other people an' the weather alone. See?'

"'But—but—'

"'Forget it. You just let the snow alone. She knows her business. S'long.'

"And he strutted off uptown in the slush, leaving the other fellow guessing hard as to how it happened."

Where He Saw a Crowd.

UNCLE CONSTANTINE from Fishkill Landing was in town recently, for the first time in thirty years. His relatives were industrious in showing him the sights, but it was extremely difficult to get him to express surprise at anything. He even made disparaging comments, now and then, upon what he saw, and drew comparisons favorable to his own town. One afternoon they attended a crowded performance at the circus.

"Uncle Constantine," asked his niece, "did you ever see such a number of people gathered together before?"

"Well," said the old man slowly, as his eye ran critically over the thousands that filled the Garden, "I don't know as I ever did in a buildin', but I have to a bushmeetin'!"

The Fool and His Umbrella.

THE man who doesn't know how to carry his umbrella is quite as much an English institution as American. Maybe the English type is worse than the American. He is extremely dangerous when he enters an omnibus, for, carrying his umbrella with a grasp about its middle and its sharp iron point uppermost, there isn't an eye or a tooth in the omnibus that is safe. The London Saturday Review, which is considerably agitated over the question of "The Fool and His Umbrella," wants the omnibus companies to point the finger of scorn at the fool by posting a notice that his t'other-end-up, grip-around-the-middle fashion of carrying his umbrella will not be allowed.

AFTER BIG GAME ON THE "ELEPHANT HUNTING LIMITED"

Every Demand of the Most Fastidious Traveler Met on Trains Running Into the Very Heart of Africa.

OUR own great country and railroads have developed in double harness with such dramatic swiftness of late years that we are apt to overlook the amazing changes wrought in Savage Africa during the same period. Long ago the great Cape to Cairo line crossed the tremendous gorge of the Zambesi Falls, and is now nearly 600 miles north of that great dividing line of the continent.

The Uganda Railroad—unique among them all because one may shoot lions from the car windows!—has opened up to trade a great empire in the East. In Portuguese West Africa the Benguella-Katanga line, fast approaching completion by British capitalists, runs 1,200 miles into the very heart of the continent, until it joins the main Cape to Cairo system. In the Congo, too, railroad enterprise is going ahead in every direction, opening up rich mineral and rubber districts. Already the line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville is open.

But it is on the Rhodesian railways that one sees the most startling advance, and that not only because South Africa is the most civilized section of that vast continent, but rather because of the gold mines of the Rand, the diamond "holes" of Kimberley, and attractions for tourist and big game hunter alike.

It will be news to many that thousands of sportsmen now visit Africa every year in search of great game, in spite of the stringent protection laws made by the various powers interested in order to protect elephant, rhinoceros, giraffe, and all the greater antelopes. In fact, honeymoon trips have been organized from the port of Mombasa, and a few lions at least promised each adventurous couple. Sir Edmund and Lady Lechmere have been here bagging lions year after year for several seasons. And as to mere "sights," where on this earth can you match the Falls of the Zambesi, compared with which even our own mighty Niagara dwindles into a mere cascade?

Think of a river more than two miles wide dropping a sheer 400 feet! By the Rhodesian railways, too, one reaches the mysterious ruins of Great Zimbabwe, over which the archaeologists of Europe are fiercely debating at this moment. Some claim that these stupendous buried cities, with their temples and towers, lost in and overgrown by the African jungle, are really the "Ophir" of the Bible, whence King Solomon procured his incalculable treasures of gold for the great temple of Jerusalem.

Shooting Hippos via Parlor Car.

And so this enormous slice of Africa, covering 750,000 square miles, has gone ahead faster than any other part of the continent. At present Rhodesia has 2,200 miles of railroad in operation, with invested capital of $70,000,000.

And yet this region presents many queer incongruities. Think of boarding a palace car, sumptuous as any of our own transcontinental trains, with electric light and fans, shower baths, libraries, gramophones, iced drinks, and the rest, and running straight to the new hotel at the Zambesi Falls, from whose very windows the guest may shoot giant hippos—the behemoth of the Bible—as they rise, snorting and blowing with anger at the sight of a native dugout!

Strange, too, to think that less than ten years ago Buluwayo, now the railroad headquarters, was the chief kraal—a Central African village of wattle and daub huts—belonging to bloodthirsty Lo Bengula, King of the Matabele. To-day that cluster of African huts has disappeared, and in its place has risen one of the greatest railroad centres of the continent, with huge hotels, public parks, office buildings, raceccourses, and an immense Government House, which stands on the very site where old Lo Bengula held his

A PRIVATE DINING ROOM IN THE "TRAIN DE LUXE" ON THE RHODESIAN RAILWAYS.

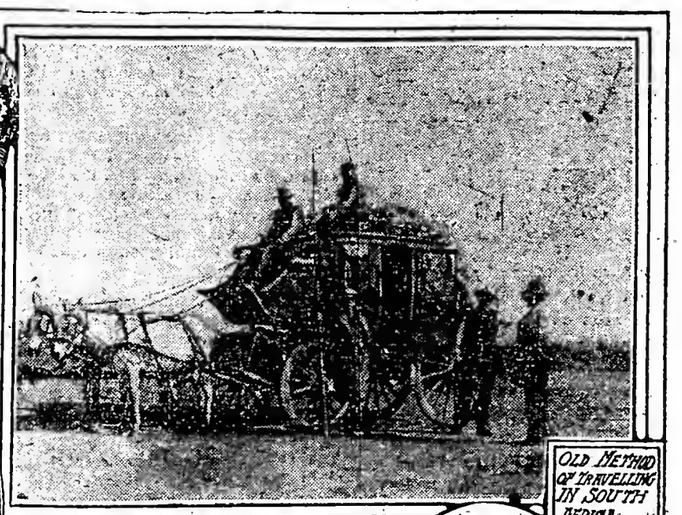

OLD METHOD OF TRAVELLING IN SOUTH AFRICA. BY COACH.

CONSTRUCTION TRAIN WHICH KEEPS THE ROAD CLEAR FOR THE "TRAIN DE LUXE."

RUSSOM.

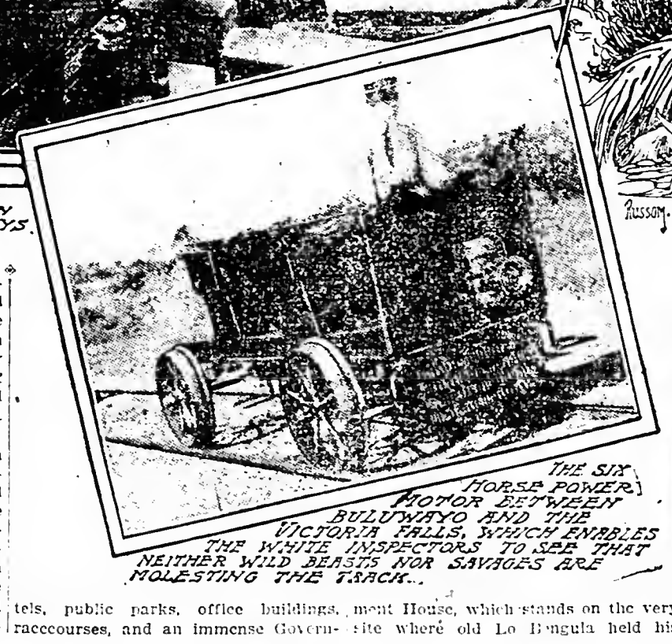

THE SIX HORSE POWER MOTOR BETWEEN BULUWAYO AND THE VICTORIA FALLS, WHICH ENABLES THE WHITE INSPECTORS TO SEE THAT NEITHER WILD BEASTS NOR SAVAGES ARE MOLESTING THE TRACK.

palavers, while white people were being massacred and cut to pieces all over the country during the Matabele rebellion.

A few miles out of the town, in the Matoppo Hills, where Rhodes himself lies buried in the granite, you will find yet more hotels and parks, with a unique zoo, and every circumstance of a "week-end" resort of the people of Buluwayo.

Less than a decade ago Cecil Rhodes laid out the main line from Buluwayo to the Zambesi and on to Lake Tanganyika. Much of the work was done while the Boer War was raging, yet all difficulties were overcome by sheer perseverance. And that without great expenditure. The railroads of Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony cost $75,000 a mile, and those of Cape Colony $50,000, while the Rhodesian lines cost but $3,000.

The thousands of employes working in the wilderness had their shopping done for them by a special train that ran once a month from civilization, and brought, besides provisions, the necessary rifles and ammunition to keep wild beasts and hostile savages at bay. The one were dragging down the telegraph wires, and the other pulling up the tracks and forging them into spears!

And to-day "circular tourist tickets," available for one month, are issued for all stations on the Rhodesian Railways. More ambitious still, there are superb palace cars for hire throughout the system, and these may be turned into luxurious traveling "camps" by big game hunters and tourists generally who want to "do" savage Africa in novel style and without roughing it. In short, they may penetrate into the land of savages and the largest of wild beasts, carrying with them their own luxurious hotel, with electric light and a French chef.

The Long-Heralded Cape to Cairo Route Rapidly Becoming a Reality—Zambesi Falls Boasts a Fine Hotel

The hire includes all catering, and the car is hauled to any part of the huge territory that may be desired, and there kept on a siding to await the hunters' pleasure.

Once a week the train de luxe from Cape Town to Buluwayo goes north, carrying the over-sea mail. It consists of dining and sleeping cars, observation and strong rooms, with a sumptuous lounge containing writing tables and an excellent library. There are also a cardroom, kitchen, pantry, lavatories, and bathrooms.

Scene of the Matabele Slaughter.

Most of these are upholstered in dark red morocco, with carved oak paneling and silver-plated fittings. Going north from Buluwayo the train crosses the Shangani River, where Major Alan Wilson and his companions were all slaughtered by the Matabele while trying to cut off and capture the fierce old King, Lo Bengula.

Soon the mopani forests are reached, and here the lion, giraffe, hippo, rhino, and elephant still abound. Their spoor may often be seen as this strangest of trains speeds north to the great Zambesi. And at last the Falls, 1,640 miles north of Cape Town, where one of the world's mightiest streams falls from a dizzy height into a forty-mile gorge, barely a hundred feet wide in some places, but of fathomless depth.

Here, for the benefit of wealthy hunters and travelers, two or three big hotels have been built, with electric light and elevators, and a Park of Peace is laid out, with a cast of G. F. Watts's superb bronze statue, "Physical Energy," overlooking the chaos of waters from a commanding eminence.

Just where Livingstone stood in awe watching the mountains of mist rising from the "Boiling Pot," a big town has been laid out, shaded with palms and boabab trees. And in the country round about cotton and tobacco are being cultivated, while the active work has been begun of "harnessing," for the benefit of all South Central Africa, the fifty million horse power which the world's greatest engineers declare lies latent in these mighty falls.

The queer thing is that in spite of all these bold projects colossal hippopotami still disport themselves in noisy herds a hundred strong beneath the very windows of the Grand Hotel, and as the train de luxe steams over the mighty Falls Bridge, 450 feet above the river, the traveler realizes that he has arrived in the only civilized town on earth where big game shooting is possible. For down below the Falls the lion still lies in wait for the stately giraffe in the dusk, just as he did before ever white face appeared in this part of savage Africa.

A Great American Dinosaur for the Kaiser and Germany

PROBABLY one of the largest and most wonderful gifts the Kaiser has yet received will be that of a great American dinosaur, Diplodicus by name. This giant, extinct creature was one of Wyoming's strange and mighty inhabitants some eight million years ago. Now his horculean fossil frame has just been mounted in bas relief fashion, appearing to the onlooker as if hewn out of solid stone. Genuine all-bone North American dinosaurs nearly 60 feet long are scarce on the other side.

Now, however, through the generosity of President Morris K. Jesup and Jacob H. Schiff, Germany is to have a realistic view and to permanently possess this one of the most valuable fossil prizes in the world, representing a type of one of the gigantic animals of former ages, of which only two or three incomplete specimens are now in existence. The big dinosaur is to be presented by Jacob H. Schiff to a new natural history museum to be dedicated shortly in the City of Frankfort, Germany, his birthplace. Mr. Schiff was requested by the citizens and the new institution to obtain a rare specimen from America, to be installed in the foyer of the museum. The gift was made possible through the generosity of President Morris K. Jesup of the American Museum of Natural History, who, learning of the appeal, donated a splendid skeleton, just finished, and bore the expense of mounting it, and presented it to Mr. Schiff in order that he might make the gift in his own name to his native city. The German Emperor and Empress will be present when the huge American dinosaur is officially presented.

The possession and housing of this huge fossil monster gives to Germany the lead over other European countries, insomuch as it is the first almost complete all-bone skeleton of a Diplodicus on the Continent. A TIMES man obtained the main details of the discovery, life habits, and appearance of this huge American fossil wonder, soon to be boxed up and shipped over to astonish and instruct the German people as well as the first photograph with a bevy of school children grouped underneath the massive and towering beast. Diplodicus was one of the giant amphibious reptiles and largest land animals that ever trod the earth, ranging from 60 to 70 feet in length and of enormous bulk. Some eight million years ago, according to geological reckoning, during the Jurassic Period and Age of Reptiles, the unfamiliar beast roamed the marshes and lived in the inland seas and lakes which at that remote period covered various parts of the Rocky Mountain region. His remains were discovered near the Medicine Bull River, in South Central Wyoming, a few years ago by some of the fossil explorers of Prof. Henry F. Osborn's Paleontological Department, at a point christened "Bone Cabin Quarry," which has been found to be a wonderful layer bed of entombed dinosaurs.

This small area, about 100 by 175 feet, has yielded in successive years the greatest number and variety in size and type of extinct animals of any single spot in the world. One of the remarkable skeletons excavated from this Bone Cabin Quarry was that of the long-limbed Diplodicus. About half of the mighty creature's form—hind limbs, ribs, and backbone—was found in a natural position lying on its side. It required several month of laborious work to chisel and dig out the petrified bone from the rock and clay matrix. These were then carefully protected by layers of plaster, incased in burlap wrappings, and further strengthened by splints of wood fastened with rawhide to insure safety in transportation.

In life Diplodicus was a bulky and comparatively slow-moving creature, which is indicated by the very small brain. He was without armor or any means of defense. When pursued by the fierce, flesh-eating dinosaurs living at the same time it is thought he took to the water as the only medium of escape from these enemies. The head was only two feet long, being astonishingly small in proportion to the huge body. In life it is conjectured he would have stood in height far above the largest elephant. The monster standing at full length would have occupied the space of three street cars, and when he rose on his hind limbs, kangaroolike, he was high enough to look into the window of an average three-story building or Harlem flat. The body portion was astonishingly short. The animal was principally aquatic, though he frequented the land at times. The head was supplied with short, rakelike teeth, which were of no use for cutting or grinding, being adapted only for pulling up and tearing off the soft water plants, vegetation, &c., of the lake bottoms, upon which he fed. Half a ton or more of this tender foodstuff could have been retained in its ponderous stomach at a meal. The food was swallowed without mastication. The long, flexible tapering, fifteen-foot neck enabled the animal to wade to a considerable depth to forage for food among the soft plants on the bottom. Nature provided the dinosaur with a series of successional teeth. By this means a tooth was replaced almost as soon as one was lost.

One of the most remarkable structural features of the animal was the whiplike and powerful tail, 30 feet long—over half the length of the body. This served the creature as a propeller, enabling him to swim very rapidly through the water, also as a weapon of rapid escape by water when attacked and pursued by the fierce, carnivorous dinosaurs of the period. Another peculiar function of this ponderous tail was that it acted like a lever and balanced and supported the animal when he assumed an upright position, which he is thought to have done both in water and on land.

One of the unique features of the specimen is the scheme of slab-mounting. This is a wooden framework with plaster for a foundation. It is 56 feet long, following the curvature of the spine of the animal, and is 13½ feet high. It is in twenty-five sections, each supporting one or more bones. These divisions are so constructed that they can be disjointed, reassembled, and bolted together, in such a manner as to form what appears to be a continuous stone slab with the skeleton hewn out in bold relief. The novel engineering framework was built by Harry Beers of the Museum staff, who will reunite and adjust the sections after transportation to Frankfort. The great creature, however, for the benefit of New York visitors, will possibly be shown for some time in the near future in one of the unopened west wings on the fourth floor of the Museum.

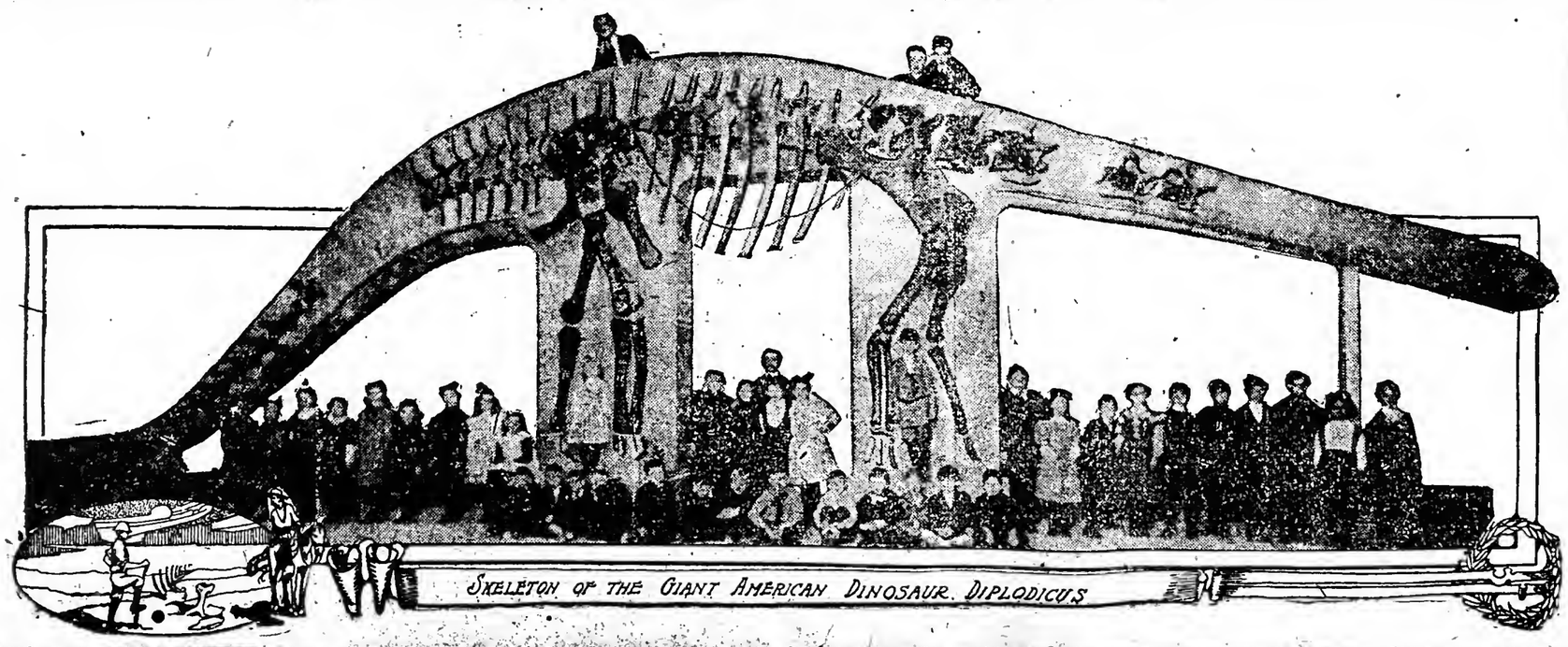

SKELETON OF THE GIANT AMERICAN DINOSAUR, DIPLODICUS.

Carlsbad Fights Mine Owners.

BERLIN, April 10.—American newspapers recently published the news from Carlsbad that the famous springs were seriously threatened by the mines in the neighborhood. This information is correct in so far that for some time a bitter fight has been going on between the mining interests on the one side and the municipality on the other.

Valuable kaolin deposits located in Carlsbad yield a product which is extensively used by the manufacturers of porcelain ware. The operations of the kaolin mine owners have caused the City of Carlsbad, in the interest of the community, to take steps toward preventing measures which might prove injurious to the famous springs.

Dr. Edgar Ganz, one of the leading physicians of Carlsbad, at present in Berlin, expressed himself as follows:

"The Carlsbad springs have flown for 500 years, and there is no reason to believe that they will not do so for a thousand years to come. The first scientific examination of the waters was made a hundred years ago and has since been repeated from time to time. In the last twenty years daily observations were made by leading chemists and geologists. The result of all these examinations, extending over a period of 100 years, showed that the quantity and quality of the water has remained the same. Therefore all that has been printed on the alleged cessation of the flow of the waters, as for example after the earthquake at Lissabon, was either a fable or sprang from the imagination of careless observers.

"The Carlsbad water contains lime salts, which from time to time is deposited at the apertures of the springs. As a result these openings become small, so that the water, not being able to flow back, seeks an outlet at some other point in the spring region. Various methods have been employed to remedy this trouble. At regular intervals the apertures of the springs are relieved of the lime deposits by ingenious machines, and by other hydraulic work every precaution has been taken against a diminution of the flaw of water. While at times there may be a difference in this flow at the various Carlsbad springs, in the nature of things the average amount of water which comes to the surface always remains the same, and the mines in the neighborhood of the city have not thus far changed conditions. Nevertheless, the unfortunate experiences of other bathing places, for example Teplitz, where mining in the neighborhood was allowed too freely, has influenced Carlsbad to take the necessary precautionary steps. Therefore, after years of study, Spring Commission, to which belonged the foremost experts and scientific authorities, met in Carlsbad in the Summer of 1906, and later published a report. This report, instead of quieting the public, led to all kinds of alarming rumors. As a matter of fact, the Carlsbad springs have not been changed either in their chemical condition or in the quantity of the flow, and every scientific precaution has been taken to remove the slightest possibility of any injury to the springs at present or in the future. All rumors as to the condition of the Carlsbad springs have been inspired by unfriendly interests. The stoppage of the flow of the Carlsbad springs is no more probable than the destruction of the earth by an approaching comet. The City of Carlsbad has appealed to the authorities in Prague to restrict the mines from working in its neighborhood, and assurances from Vienna have been received that the Ministry will uphold our contention."

The thief always suffers in the end. Even the fellow who steals a kiss may have to marry the girl.

EQUINE PUSH BALL FASCINATES THE PACIFIC SLOPE

The Game an Accidental Development of Foot Push Ball, Which However Was Never Taken Seriously.

THE ingenuity of the devisor of athletic sports has produced a new game in which the pushball, which was invented some ten years ago and introduced as an amusing pastime, is put to a novel use. The game is equine pushball, for want of a better name, and is being played extensively in the West, especially upon the Pacific Coast. It is played with the regulation pushball, the huge inflated sphere some eight or nine feet in diameter, but the manoeuvring of the ball is confined strictly to the horses which the participants in the game ride. In conception the game is simple, merely the effort to force the ball through an opponent's goal on a field similar in plan to a football or polo ground. Its interest lies in the counter efforts of the two teams to attack their opponents' goal and to defend their own. The game has the advantage of being unembarrassed by rule or restriction and has been played by Western horsemen with the keenest zest and followed by the crowds of spectators that gather to witness the contests with the liveliest interest.

Pony Discovered the Game.

The game had its origin in accident. The pushball, which was used by players on foot in a game that was introduced in a spirit of buffoonery, was followed by a polo player on horseback, who found that the ball could be driven by the pony as expertly as it could be guided by human hands. The pony appeared to relish the sport in the spirit in which a kitten chases a rolling ball, and the solitary rider derived considerable amusement from driving the huge sphere about the field. The next day when a number of his fellows were gathered for a polo match, he related his experience with the pushball, and in a thrice the lot of them were following the ball and trying to take it away from each other and drive it to a corner away from the rest. An organized game between teams with opposite goals was a natural sequence, and before long the fame of the sport had spread from one field to another.

Once taken up, the game developed a lively fascination for the players. It was found possible to employ all the tactics of the polo field in the sport, riding off opponents and preventing them from diverting the ball or evading a rival rider to interrupt the course of the ball. Manoeuvres developed that required the highest measure of riding skill, and the game proved so enticing that the older sport of polo was forsaken for it. Viewed by a few cronies of the players, it was soon produced as a spectacle at a regularly scheduled match, and now the Westerners are holding tournaments chasing the great elusive sphere. There have frequently gathered on the coast great crowds to witness the games, and all have come away commending the sport as holding their interest as a contest and amusing them in its unexpected contretemps.

The players form for the match in the field in the same manner as in polo, in pairs, each player facing an opponent. The ball is put in play by a referee giving a signal and the two centre players ride at the sphere and try to start it toward their relative goals. The players nearest at hand give aid to their fellows as they can, and the others occupy themselves trying to keep their opponents out of the play. The ball is so large that a rider dares not place his pony directly in its path, but must so place himself as to allow the ball to strike his horse a glancing blow, so that its course will be altered; by repeating this process he endeavers gradually to work it around in the direction he seeks to take it. The ball is large enough to hide from sight the riders on the opposite side of it, and enables the obstructing played to manoeuvre effectively so that they aid his strength in deflecting the ball

It is surprising what skill can be developed in handling these phases of the game and how easy it is to entangle an inexperienced player so that he is absolutely helpless against the onslaughts of the ball—even at times succeeding in dismounting him. The game has been, however, singularly free from accidents in view of its rather rough character, the intelligence of the polo pony being responsible for that no doubt rather than the skill of the riders

The only rules of the game restrict the touching of the ball with hand or foot Failure to observe this feature results in penalties, such as a free start for the opponent toward the offender's goal with his team mates withheld a given distance from the ball. Provision is also made for the ball going out of bounds, so that it may be put in play again without loss of time and with the advantage to the team which was not responsible for driving the ball across the boundary line.

In the physical benefits which the game affords, it is worthy of a place in the category of established sports. For hard riding it is more severe than polo, with even fewer opportunities for breathing spaces. The participants in the game are driving at top speed all the time and bringing their horses about with the characteristic short, sharp turns of the polo field to follow the deviations of the ball's course. The rider who attempts to play it without being well hardened to the saddle finds himself badly put to it to keep on his horse ere the game is in progress for long. To play it well it really requires a well-developed man in perfect physical condition who is able to withstand absolute hardship.

The game, however, is of a character that would appeal to the devotee of the polo field. He would be sufficiently hardened to the saddle to undertake it, and the swift movement of the game would appeal to a man of his character. Once he took it up, he would follow it with the devotion of a zealot, and those who have seen it played in the West declare that it will find a tremendous vogue in the East when the pololsts become acquainted with it.

Foot Push Ball Not Popular.

The old game of pushball which is familiar to the East was not received with favor because the player could not enter into it in the spirit of serious competition. It was played by teams of from ten to twenty players on a side, who sought, by pushing the big ball, to drive it behind their opponents' goal. The ball would be lifted in the air and would fall upon the players of one side, knocking them down and rolling over them until it really became a hippodrome rather than an actual contest. It was amusing to the spectators as a novelty, but not such a spectacle as would hold their interest, while to the player one or two experiences sufficed to satisfy his appetite for the game. It was finally abandoned except for the purposes of training a few following it to develop the wind and muscles as a preparation for some contest requiring endurance and long-continued effort.

The horseman, however, is differently constituted. Such games as indoor polo, which is played with an inflated sphere a bit bigger than a football, have taken a hold on his fancy, and there is every reason to anticipate that the pushball which can be played out of doors, would prove even more attractive. It is possible that some of the leaders in the hunting and polo set in New York would introduce the game at some of the Hunt Clubs and give it a try-out. This would mean its firm establishment in the East, if the enthusiasts from Western cities deserve credence.

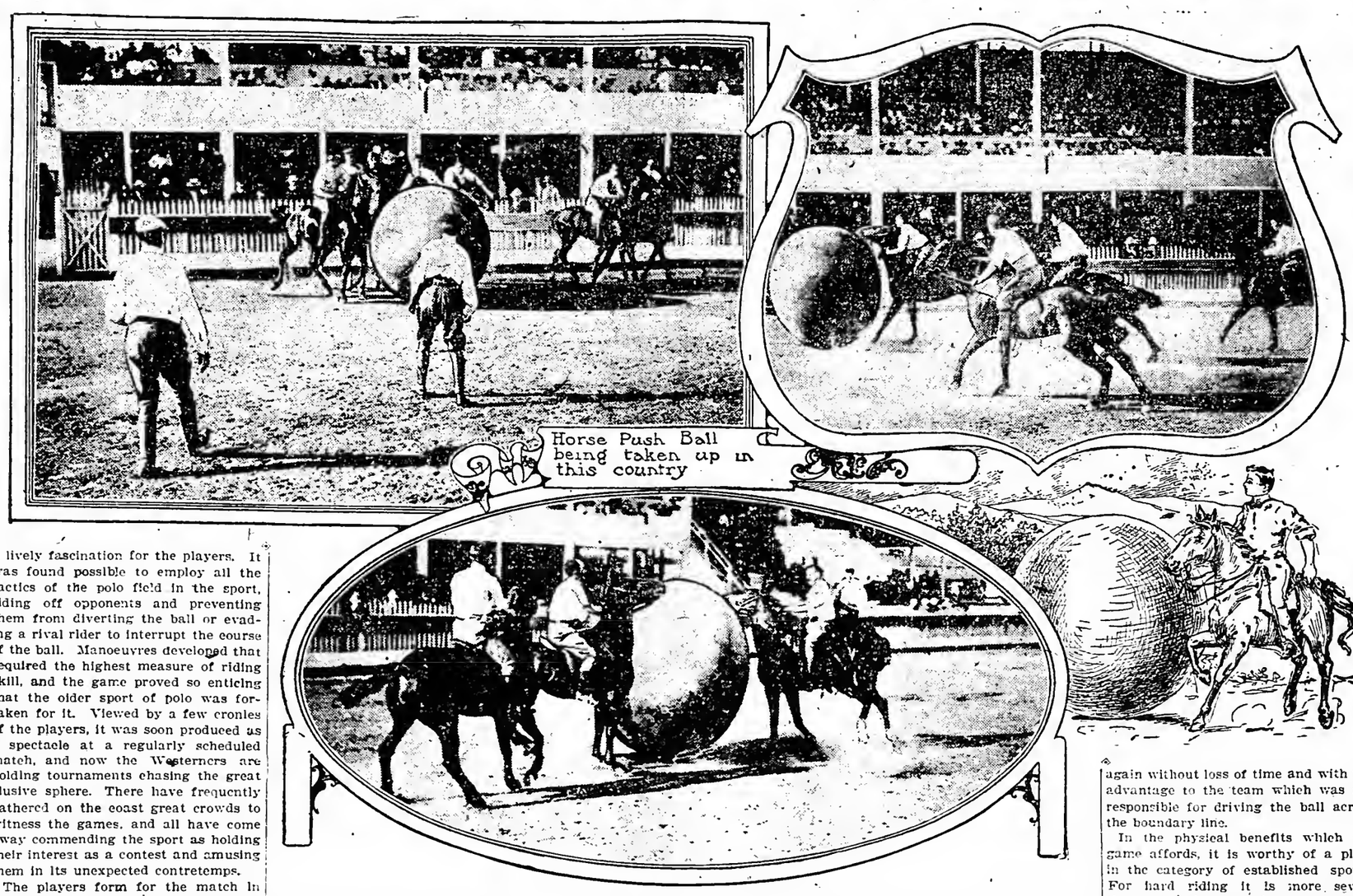

A Casanova in New York.

Amazing Record of Love, Intrigue, and Crime of a Roumanian Adventurer.

IT is the belief of the German police that the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which left Hamburg on the 30th of March, bound for this city, had on board a Roumanian named Georges Manolescu, whose adventures in many lands have just been published after his own signature by a Leipzig house. Whether or not the New York police had been asked to be on the lookout for him, it is evident that he made a safe landing. With characteristic appreciation of the dramatic, he timed the publication of his memoirs so that they should appear simultaneously with the divorce proceedings brought against him in the little Bavarian town of Kempten.

Under various aliases—most frequently those of the Duke of Otranto and Prince of Lahovary—Manolescu, who speaks all languages, is well versed in art and literature, most energetic and audacious of adventurers, most captivating and irresistible of lovers, has for the last ten years visited many countries, everywhere having adventures not unlike those experienced by the notorious Venetian of the eighteenth century, Casanova de Seingalt. Like the Venetian, he has excited and gained the sympathy of merchants, Princes, and royalties.

This modern Casanova, to whose subtle touch all hearts and jewel cases seemed to fly open, was born thirty-seven years ago in that country on the eastern shores of the Adriatic which was once the Botany Bay of old Rome. If atavism be accountable for his extraordinary career, he could not have had a more promising birthplace. His father was a Roumanian officer who claimed ancient lineage. Like Casanova, the young Georges at an early age gave signs of wonderful intellectual possibilities, so his father sent him to the military academy at Galatz. Life was slow there, and he soon ran away to Constantinople. There he won the good graces of a high official in the Yildiz Kiosk, became his secretary and the tutor of his son, and finally showed his gratitude by running off to Athens not only with the pearl of his harem, but with a fat wallet stuffed with Bank of England notes.

Took the Money, But Not the Bride.

But Georges was ill-advised. He was not acquainted with the laws of modern Greece, had not even learned that slavery was no longer permitted there, and so, when he attempted to cross the frontier with the pearl of the Turk's harem as his slave, he was arrested. The lady was sent to an institution. Here his egotism asserted itself. He attempted to commit suicide, and was removed to a hospital One day Queen Olga visited his ward. He told her his story, fascinated her by the tale of his romantic flight from Constantinople. She interceded for him with the authorities, provided him with money, and was about to see that he married his abducted inamorata under the Greek law, when he again showed his ingratitude. He took the money but declined the bride, and returned to his father's house in Roumania. His Turkish and Grecian experiences, however, were not calculated to train him for a quiet life. He slipped on board a grain steamer at Braila, bound for Marseilles, and thence, like his illustrious predecessor in adventures, the Venetian, made his way to Paris.

He saw that he lacked one thing to insure his capture of the beautiful city. He lacked capital. He began in quite a modest way by stealthily picking up a few rare volumes along the Quai de la Seine, extracted a few jewels from the shops in the Champs de Mars, and then blossomed out in costly raiment, with a fashionable villa at Versailles and a hôtel in the Champs Elysées. He drove in his own carriage in the Bois de Boulogne, and backed his own horses at Longchamp. He was then nineteen years of age, a fine figure, with exquisite grace in manner and conversation, tall, dark, and very handsome. Nevertheless he aroused suspicion. His success made him careless. In attempting to rob a diamond merchant of both wife and brilliants, he was caught red-handed and sentenced to four years at Galliean prison. In prison he perfected his French and learned English. On his release he went to London.

Monte Carlo Next Saw Him.

"London," he writes in his memoirs, "is a disappointment to the man of spirit. The ladies are ugly, they lack vivacity and charm, and the men are stingy, with one hand on their pocketbooks and the other on the wrists of their wives."

It was in March. The Casino was thronged with visitors, and for three weeks the modern Casanova played for two hours a day at roulette, and by sheer luck and patience won $10,000. Then Monte Carlo bored him. The Old World no longer attracted him, so he set out to conquer the New.

Taking his pseudonym from Walpole's famous novel, he called himself the Duke of Otranto, landed in Canada, found it "crude and uninteresting," and made his way to San Francisco, where he taught the proprietors of local gaming establishments a thing or two about card shuffling. Here he posed as a nephew of the Spanish Ambassador in Washington. But he yearned for a larger, more sophisticated stage for his talents, and embarked for the East.

On his return trip he did not linger in San Francisco, but, making his way to Chicago, posed as a commission merchant, was introduced into the best society, and won large sums of money at poker. His departure from the Windy City was somewhat hurried. He had become engaged to the daughter of a millionaire. The millionaire was apprehensive and made impertinent inquiries as to his antecedents.

Once while traveling from Paris to Nice he found himself in the same compartment with the Countess Angelika Wilding von Königsbrück, who belonged to a most distinguished Saxon family, and who, with her mother, was seeking health on the Riviera. The women were charmed by the graceful and compelling manners of their traveling companion, who represented himself to be a Roumanian real estate owner. At Nice they stopped at the same hotel, and Manolescu, who complained that his remittances were slow in coming, borrowed heavily from the Countess, and succeeded in winning her love. The wedding was celebrated March 17, 1898, at Genoa. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop in person, and attended by a notable gathering of personages. Mamma was safely sent back to Saxony, and then the couple, with the bride's dowry of $50,000, started off on their honeymoon. In March of the following year they were in Geneva, where a child was born just as the last sou of the dowry was spent. The Countess's family then assumed an unfriendly attitude, partly on account of the money and partly on account of the fact that the husband had found favor in the eyes of another lady, with whose brother he fought a duel. On the field of honor, however, as elsewhere, the indomitable hand of Casanova did not desert him. He put a bullet through his antagonist's shoulder and again fled to America.

In Philadelphia he stole $200,000 worth of jewelry and returned to Europe in time for the Paris Exposition. Here he took the title of Lahovary, and succeeded in separating several foreign visitors from their pocketbooks. Next he went to Berlin, where he won the heart of a wealthy American lady at the Hotel Bristol. She was not unprotected, however, and when her relatives arrived and asked for guarantees of his identity and respectability, he excused himself, slipped upstairs, stripped their bureaus of the jewels they had left carelessly about, and made his escape.

Run to Earth at Genoa.

By this time Manolescu's description had a prominent place before the eyes of the Chiefs of Police of all the cities of Europe. He was run to earth in Genoa, betrayed by one of the many women who had participated in his fickle affections, was extradited, and taken to Berlin for trial. The trial turned out to be a farce. This accomplished rascal, who spoke every language, and had mingled with persons of every rank, was also an accomplished actor. In this case he acted insanity. He succeeded so well that experts were deceived, and, instead of being sent to prison, he was carried off to the asylum near Hertzberg. There he behaved so well that he won the confidence of the authorities. One morning his guard was found gagged and bound, but Manolescu was gone.

He went to Leipzig incognito, and, taking lodgings in a quiet quarter, began to put the memoirs, which he had carefully written out in the form of a diary in various parts of the world, in shape. He found little difficulty in finding a publisher, who promised secrecy and advanced him $5,000 in royalties. In bidding the latter good-bye, Manolescu extracted from him a promise not to bring out his memoirs before the calling of his divorce case in Kempten April 5. "By that time," he laconically remarked, "I shall be on the Atlantic. If my book is successful, I shall call on you again. Be prepared to honor any drafts I may make on you. I leave Germany with great regret, for I leave behind me an angelic wife and a pearl of a child. But necessity knows no law, and I must depart."

On April 10, in the little Bavarian town of Kempten, the Countess Angelika Wilding von Königsbrück secured her divorce.

Gymnastics in the Paris Fire Department.

Agility Sought First of All by the Drill Instructors—Wonderful Feats Achieved.

FROM close observation, it is safe to say that the corps d'elite of the Continental Fire Departments is the regiment of Sapeurs-Pompiers of Paris. For military purposes it is under the control of the Governor of Paris; for technical purposes under the Prefect of Police. It is not an easy matter to become a Paris fireman. A man must have served as a soldier, his record must be especially good, and he must possess some peculiar fitness for the service. The training is thorough. There are six hours a day of actual instruction, two hours of which are devoted to gymnastics under a professor to fit the men for live-saving duties.

Agility is considered in France to be one of the most valuable qualifications of a fireman—agility which will enable him to scale walls, to creep along gutters, to swing from window sills. Therefore the firemen of the great cities of France spend much time in their gymnasiums, drilling with parallel bars, flying rings, trapezes, and other apparatus, and also in the simple calisthenics that are familiar in schools. Physical training is carried to a high degree of excellence, and every distinguished visitor to Paris is invited to witness a gymnastic exhibition by the firemen.

New York Firemen Might Smile.

Some of these exercises would cause a New York fireman to smile, yet any expert in physical culture will testify to their value in making the joints supple, the muscles firm and hard, the chest broad, the movements quick, and in making the whole man stronger and healthier. To see a battalion of firemen lying flat on their backs and at the word of command raising and lowering their bodies from their hands makes one wonder what this seemingly puerile exercise has to do with putting out fires. The drill master will tell you that it strengthens the arms, wrists, shoulders, and chests, and makes the men more fit for deeds that demand agility and strength, such as rescuing women and children from upper windows.

The gymnasium is the favorite place of amusement of Sapeurs-Pompiers, and they perform some really amazing feats of strength and dexterity, such as walking on their hands and doing the "grand circle" on the high horizontal bar. The Paris life savers have a drill which is exclusively and originally their own. A round horizontal bar about forty feet long and twelve inches in diameter is placed upon two twelve-foot upright posts. The men run along the bar, often balancing themselves on one foot, but rarely reach the end. In falling they catch hold of the bar, turn a somersault, and swing themselves gracefully to the ground. This exercise is to teach them to steady themselves, or to carry a person along the top of a swaying or falling wall.

Another of their feats is performed by two men swinging one on a trapeze, the other on the flying rings. After obtaining the necessary momentum they let go, pass each other in the air, catch the trapeze or the rings, make a quick turn, and repass each other in midair, all in one movement, as it were.

These men are wonderful as wall scalers; they climb with their hands, feet, knees, almost with their eyelashes, up a piece of wall built like that of a frame house. Ability to go up, or down, an almost smooth wall with a scaling ladder may prove invaluable to any of these men at any time, though of course they have scaling ladders and all the other paraphernalia of a fireman's work for use in ordinary cases.

Value of the Exercises.

It is, however, in the emergencies, in the unforeseen occasions, in which extraordinary measures must be taken, and taken instantly, that these gymnastic lessons stand a fireman in good stead. Such an occasion, for instance, as suddenly finding himself on the top story of a building with all the staircases burned away, and no time to wait for a ladder to be raised. Perhaps a woman, or a child, is crying for him to help; and then it is the man who can take a living burden in his arms and climb down the wall like a squirrel, who will be hailed as a hero.

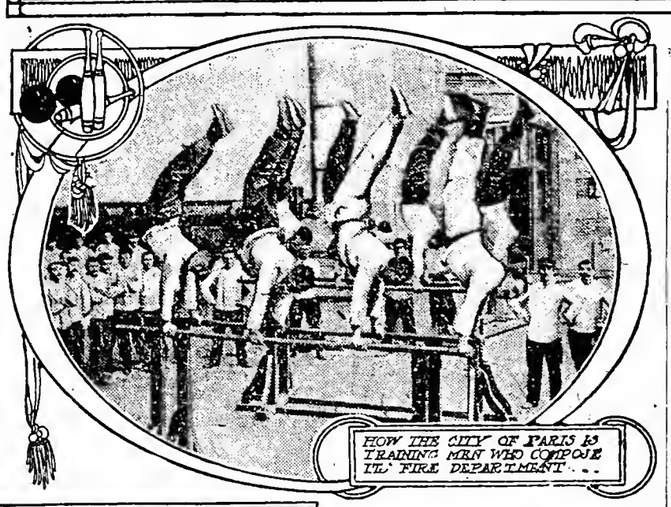

A Profitable Deduction

THEY were two. Let us call them Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson. The names are not only appropriate but they lend dignity to the story.

Having found all the seats at a certain Broadway theatre sold, with the exception of two in a box, they had snapped these up, only to find them deep in the rear behind a very fat gentleman and a lady who had no intention of removing her immense hat.

Watson resigned himself to despair, but the eagle eye of Holmes roamed over the theatre.

"Watson," he said presently, "do you see that stage box just opposite us?"

"The one with the two young men in it?" asked Watson.

"Yes. Listen, Watson. A moment or two ago that box was unoccupied. The two youths now in it are merely the overflow from that large party in the contiguous box. In other words, they have no business where they are. Somebody else reserved that stage box and has not shown up. You and I, Watson, are very dissatisfied where we are. Do you follow me, my dear Watson?"

"No," said Watson, with characteristic promptness.

"During the intermission, Watson, those two youths will go out. You and I will go to yonder stage box and sit there. The youths will return. Seeing us in the box, they will take us for the people who have reserved it. They will retire ignominously to the overcrowded box whence they overflowed. My bump of induction tells me that whoever really reserved yon stage box will not show up to-night. Consequently you and I, Watson, will enjoy the rest of the performance from two of the best seats in the house, instead of from two of the worst."

"But—" objected Watson.

"Come!" commanded Holmes.

They went over and sat in the stage box. The two youths, returning, ventured not to disturb the newcomers leaning nonchalantly on the railing with all the confidence of rightful ownership. They subsided into the overcrowded box where they belonged. And everything worked as smoothly as if this were one of the inventions of the ingenious Sir Arthur Conan Doyle instead of a mere humble true story.

"Universal Peace"

By Hy. Mayer.

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Part Six
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1907.

Part Six
Second Magazine Section

NEW WONDERS THIS SEASON AT CONEY ISLAND

Beatific Heavenly Visions and Gruesome Scenes in Hell to be Luna Park's Latest Novelty—The Great Shipwreck and Other Attractions.

THE wonders of Coney Island have been retouched, and new wonders even have been added. The inventors of Dreamland have been dreaming persistently all Winter, with the result that they have a number of new spectacles to offer. Frederic Thompson, in spite of his excursion into theatrical management with the production of "Brewster's Millions," has never for a moment forgotten his love for the Luna Park, which has proved such a gold mine for him. He has been inventing a quantity of new spectacles and illusions.

The Coney Island of a few years ago seems almost a myth. The belief that the "limit" had been reached before has only given the managers an excuse to push the "limit" a little further. The income of vast sums of money permits these same managers to expend yet more vast sums each year on their shows. And the rivalry between Dreamland and Luna Park is ample assurance that many a day will pass before the public will run short of novelties where the breezes blow.

This Summer there will be just two dozen leading attractions at Luna Park. They are the "Trip to the Moon," the "Mountain Torrent," the "Moving Picture Theatre," the "Parisian Café," "The Dragon's Gorge," the "Mollycoddle," "The Days of '49," "The Kansas Cyclone," "Marino," the "Laughing Gallery," the "Scenic Railway," the "Chutes," the "Great Shipwreck," "The Tickler," the "Red Mill," the "Autodrome," "Niagara Falls by Wire," "Night and Morning," the "Helter Skelter," the "Brownie Theatre," the "Japanese Garden," the "Free Circus," the "Musical Flower Garden," and "The Ostrich Farm."

"The real big feature of the revised Luna Park," Mr. Thompson explained, "is going to be what I have named 'Night and Morning; or, A Journey Through Heaven and Hell.' The idea in itself is, of course, not new, but the manner in which it has been worked up is entirely original and is expected to make it a 'thriller.' It shows you the complete journey to Hades and Paradise, and is full of surprises. It ought to be—for it cost no less than $50,000!

Through Heaven and Hell.

"The first room into which the people enter is like a big coffin with a glass top and the lid off. You look up through the roof and see the graveyard flowers and the weeping willows and other such atmospheric things. When everything is ready the coffin is lowered into the ground. It shivers and shakes, and when it tips up on end you hear a voice above give a warning to be careful. Then the lid is closed and you hear the thud of the dirt.

"The man who is conducting the party now announces that they must have a spirit to guide them. A subject is put into a small coffin, and in an instant he is transformed into a skeleton. Then a real skeleton appears and delivers a solemn lecture in which he tells the people that they must 'leave all hope on the outside'—a gentle perversion of the old 'abandon hope all ye who enter here.' People go round and offer to sell fans for $1.50 apiece and ice for 50 cents a chunk.

Now there is a great clanking of chains and the side of the coffin comes out and the visitors pass down into the mysterious caverns. First they see a twentieth century idea of Hell, with monopolists frying in pans and janitors fastened to hot radiators. There is plenty of room for all sorts of exhibitions, for the dimensions of the building are 100 by 300 feet. After the modern Hell the people come to the Chamber of Skeletons. Though these skeletons haven't a stitch of clothes on them, they smoke cigarettes most unconcernedly all the time just like live men. Some of them will call you by name and if you want to talk to them they will obligingly 'kid' you back. They will sing for you and they are particularly anxious to shake hands.

"Next you come to the panorama of Hell, where you see a vision of all the condemned spirits being washed down by the River of Death. Now comes the big change—and the return to morning. The doors open and you find yourself in a large ordinary room, with cathedral-like windows through which you look outside and see the graveyard which looms up with a weird effect. Like a great mist you see the spirits rising from the graves and ascending to Heaven. There is thunder and lightning and the music of an organ. The flashes of lightning form a cross.

The Transformation Scene.

"The great transformation now takes place. The whole graveyard floats off into space with the single exception of an immense cross, where the form of a young girl is seen clinging to the Rock of Ages. Fountains foam with all their prismatic colors, and the air is filled with troops of circling angels. The room itself vanishes and you find yourself in a bower of flowers under the blue sky. At the climax an angel comes down with a halo which she places on the head of the girl who is still clinging to the cross. Then all that vanishes, too, and you are within four blank walls once more."

Continuing to describe the new features Mr. Thompson said: "'The Mollycoddle' is a secret meant to mystify. The central feature is a boat in which a number of people will be seated and this boat is apparently going to collide first with one side and then with another side of the triangle in which it is placed. It is a contrivance of mirrors—so arranged that if you hold up your hand you will see thousands and thousands of other hands. In fact, the reflections mount up into the millions and the effect is described as bewildering. Why did we call it the 'Mollycoddle'? Because—we had to have a name for it. That's the only reason and that is reason enough for any showman.

"'The Days of '49' is a presentation of all the features from all the dime novels. It is promised that everything that ever happened to a 'Dare Devil Dick' or a 'Nick Carter' is going to happen there, and is going to happen so fast that Dick and Nick would be struck dumb with astonishment if they could see it.

"'The Kansas Cyclone' is to be a scenic panorama of the same general type as the old 'Johnstown Flood.' The town will be shown before and after the catastrophe and the cyclone itself and the destruction it brings.

"'The Great Shipwreck' will show a fishing village in Winter, with angry sea rolling up to the shore. There will be a little sketch leading up to the action of the spectacle. Then darkness approaches, and a fearful storm comes up with the night. You see a rocket fired at sea—and then you know there is a ship in distress. The entire scene is changed in the space of a minute and a half. A lifeboat puts out from shore and makes for the ship in distress. This ship is not a scenic illusion at all. It is a full-sized vessel and is making straight for the rocks. It hits the rocks and begins to break up. The rescue is finally effected by the use of the buoy. Then the ship goes to pieces and vanishes.

The attractions at Dreamland have not yet been announced in quite such detail as Mr. Thompson described his attractions at Coney Island. The great special addition to "The End of the World" spectacle, however, is now almost complete. It is entitled "The Orient," and is the invention of William Ellis, who is responsible for "The End of the World" and many other spectacular efforts. In the language of the press representative: "A picture of the time when Belshazzar reigned from the Euxine Sea to the Persian Gulf and when tribute was brought to him from nearly all the lands of the East will be seen within the sound of the rustling trolley cars of to-day. The picture chosen to portray the glories of ancient civilization is the Feast of Belshazzar."

The Feast of Belshazzar.

The scene is supposed to transpire at the end of the reign of Belshazzar, when Darius and his Medes were already lying in wait outside the walls of the doomed city. On a great stage, larger than most of the city theatres, will be shown the throne room of the Babylonian monarchs in all the luxury of a degenerate Oriental court. The throne itself stands high on a dais of onyx and chalcedony on one side of the chamber. Slaves of all nations are to be seen waving fans of peacock plumes, while other slaves from the East and robed in Oriental garments serve the King and his Generals with wine from golden flagons. Poets are reciting the deeds of Babylonian warriors and singers and dancing girls minister to the pleasure of the court. About the King are his courtiers and his counsellors, old men with flowing robes and beards. The soldiers all glitter in brazen armor.

The first picture depicts the height of the revelry of this dissolute court. While the dancing girls are performing the dance of the seven veils—already so famous on Broadway—and the priests are intoning an invocation to the idol and the maidens are singing to Astarte, the Goddess of Beauty, a sudden flash of lightning comes out of the clear sky. Then through the darkness an arm appears, luminous and awesome, against the wall before the King. Slowly the hand traces in fire the words of the Bible—Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin. Then, when the hand disappears, the words remain shining in the gloom. The room trembles in a thunderclap and all is light once more.

Daniel appears before the King and interprets the meaning of the fatal and mysterious words. Again the revelry proceeds. In the very midst of it the picture changes; the hangings are drawn from one side of the room and the hills and plains without the city are seen bathed in moonlight.

Scenes of Broil and Battle.

Over the hills and the plains come the hordes of Darius the Mede. They have diverted the course of the river above the city and up the dry river bed they march to the city, leaving death and destruction in their wake. The King and his guests, drunken and unawares, are vanquished. The slaves and girls are carried off by the invading soldiers. Belshazzar himself is slain by Darius, who entere the throne room in his chariot.

The scene has changed from one of boisterous merriment to one of hopeless ravage. As the attacking cohorts finish their work of destruction, the ancient city, still bathed in moonlight, is seen in ruins with the Medes in complete possession of the chaos.

All the various countries of the East will contribute to the entertainment of the visitors of "The Orient," the name Mr. Ellis has selected for the inclosure where the Feast of Belshazzar is to be enacted. In another building will be seen an Oriental circus, and among its features is promised a troupe of jesters from the palace of the Gaekwar of Baroda, who was a visitor to Dreamland last year and who has since then been in communication with Mr. Ellis.

The Royal Court, which is in the midst of the buildings—all of Babylonian architecture—will provide an entertainment in keeping with the general schemo of the place. Whirling dervishes and acrobats will make sport for the visitors waiting for the performance in the auditorium, and a number of Moroceo bandits, guaranteed members of Rais Uli's band, will be on hand.

Special attention has been given to the Great Wall and its gate, leading to the Royal Court and the Feast of Belshazzar. The management claims that this is the largest wall ever constructed of staff. Its length is over 200 feet.

Other Spectacles.

The "End of the World" spectacle, which was completed last year, has been so enlarged that nearly one hundred persons will be on the stage at each performance. The Dance Hall and the Chutes are retained and there is a grove known as "The Trojan"—the base of the Electric Tower. "Venice" has been added to and rechristened "The Bay of Naples"; in fact, it is essentially new. Another entertainment, entitled "The New Arabian Nights," will contain seven illusions—one for each day of the week—all founded on mythological stories invented by Roltair, the inventor of "Creation." This latter spectacle will be retained with the addition of a second entertainment, entitled "The Awakening," showing Moses when he receives the Commandments on Sinai. "Touring the Yellowstone" and the Scenic Railway will also be in operation, and the baby incubators have not been forgotten.

It is needless to add that Boston will be in evidence with a new animal show.

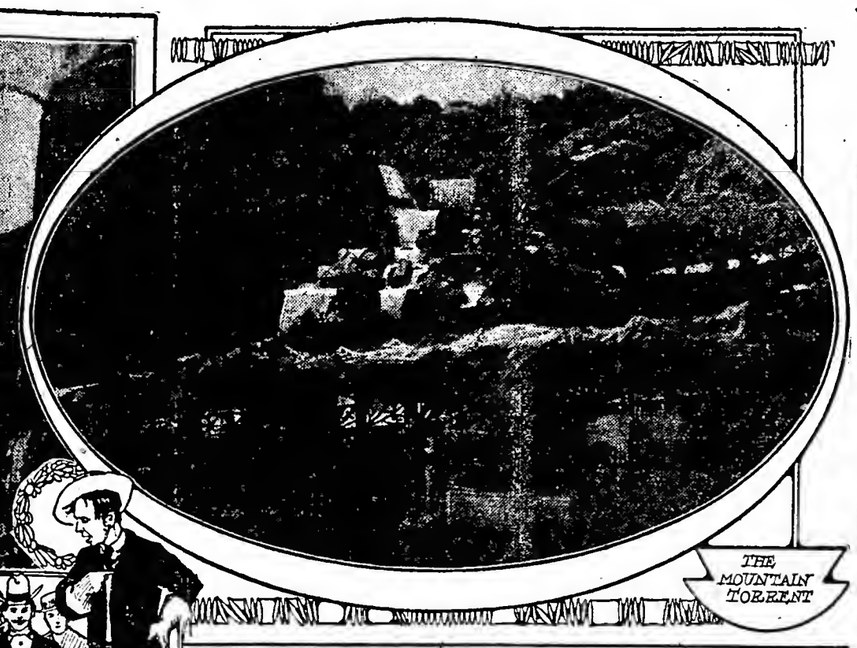

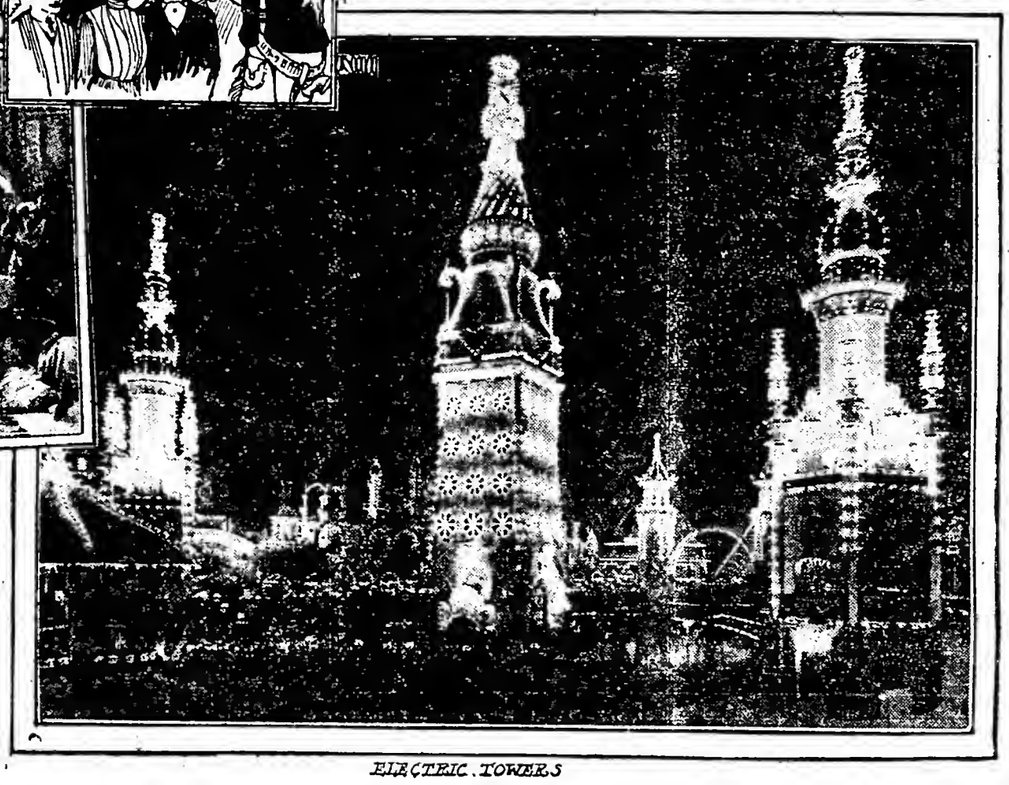

ELECTRIC TOWERS

Glories of Ancient Civilization with Stirring Bible Pictures to be Revealed at Dreamland—The Feast of Belshazzar in a Lavish Spectacle.

Getting a Perspective on the Coming Actors' Fund Fair

Metropolitan Opera House Transformed Into Miniature Stratford-on-Avon—President Roosevelt to Press the Button as a Signal for Open Purses.

AT 8 o'clock on the evening of Monday, May 6, President Roosevelt, in his executive library at Washington, will press an electric button which signals the opening of the Actors' Fund Fair at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Afternoon and evening during the entire week the auditorium will be converted into a busy and brilliant bazaar.

The object is to replenish the treasury of the Actors' Fund, which annually disburses some $40,000, an amount considerably in excess of its income. The Actors' Fund makes public appeal with every claim to generous consideration. If a private or public charity is to be assisted the actors are usually the first called upon and the first to respond. One year ago they were playing all over America to raise great sums for the San Francisco sufferers. Without the actors it would be impossible to organize benefits. Now the profession makes a National appeal that it may relieve its own afflicted members.

The Actors' Fund Fair will be the first of its kind in fifteen years. Over one thousand women of various organizations, some in no way affiliated with the stage, have combined as members of active committees. Generous response has been made in the way of cash contributions and generous donations. There will be no lack of goods and novelties, practical and artistic, with which to equip this great exposition universal.

The decorative scheme, devised by Edward G. Unitt of the Lyceum Theatre involves the reproduction, upon the main floor of the village of Stratford-on-Avon—or rather, its principal thoroughfare, lined with historic buildings—the Shakespeare house, Anne Hathaway's cottage, the Guildhall, and dozens of quaint Warwickshire structures, all fitted up as booths for the sale of antiques, curios, souvenirs and up-to-date novelties never dreamed of in Will Shakespeare's time. At the end of the street the old Stratford Church nestles in luxuriant foliage upon the bank of the sluggish Avon. Not even this immense floor space will be sufficient to accommodate all attractions. The spacious ante-rooms and club rooms upon the second tier will be utilized for booths and entertainment halls.

Scores of actors and actresses, including many famous stars, will work earnestly in various fields of activity. The Professional Woman's League will have an immense booth in the Guildhall, presided over by Susanne L. Westford, Mrs. Ida C. Nahm, and many others. Anne Hathaway's cottage will be devoted to the Twelfth Night Club's collection of souvenirs of famous players and authors—a sleeve from the gown of Adelaide Neilson, most beautiful of Juliets; relics of Booth, Barrett, McCullough, and Jefferson; autographs of Charles Reade, Dion Boucicault, Robert G. Ingersoll, Ristori, and Fanny Davenport; jewels worn by Charlotte Cushman, Laura Keene and other stars of the long ago; a button from E. L. Davenport's coat; a hoot of Lester Wallack's; Sir Henry Irving's watch, and dozens of others. Souvenir cups and saucers are donated by present time stars. The Players will fit up the Shakespeare house as a gallery for the sale of nearly $40,000 worth of donated paintings by the modern artists. The Actors' Church Alliance, of which Edyth Totten McGrath is President, will have a display of useful and artistic wares to which its chapters all over America have been contributing since last November. The Century Theatre Club will have Mark Twain, George Ade, Charles Klein, Channing Pollock, Paul Armstrong, and other popular playwrights selling their own works and autographs. Bonci the tenor signs the fly leaves of 250 copies of his life story. David Warfield has autographed one thousand of his photographs.

Anna Held has a booth and sells chances on her $2,000 oil portrait; Klaw & Erlanger, "The Road to Yesterday"; Wallack's Theatre, the Lyceum, Cohan and Harris, and others have fine exhibits. The Hippodrome sends its Indians to sell native wares. There will be an immense grocery store with a score of actress sales ladies. Mrs. George M. Baxter displays the latest Parisian novelties in the Entende Cordiale booth; Cathrine Countiss and a dozen girls of the Professional Woman's League have a racing wheel, operated by famous women stars. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and a distinguished list of assistants represent society at the flower booth. Mrs. James Speyer and others will conduct the candy booth. Sydney Cowell has a $1,500 album autographed by great stars who are dead. Alice Fischer expects to realize as much more from the parchment cook book in which men and women stars of the present have written their favorite recipes. Newspaper cartoonists will do lightning sketches while you wait. Rosa Rand has a sewing machine department with pretty demonstrators. Emily Rigl presides over "The Smokery," and Mrs. Claude Hagen over the dolls' house. Marshall P. Wilder and his little maids, in costume, will be in the Japanese tea garden. The Actors' Society will have an independent tea booth. The diamond star voted to Georgia Cayvan as the most popular actress of 1892 will be voted to the stage favorite of 1907. A $10,000 diamond necklace is among the many valuables to be sold by chance.

The donations include everything from twenty-five Long Island building lots to a penwiper; from an automobile to a baby carriage, from a naptha launch to a toy sailboat. The value runs into thousands of dollars; the exhibitors and helpers into a list of well-known names much too long to print. Many business houses will fit up booths, demonstrate novelties and donate their sales.

John Drew will be at a toggery. Ethel Barrymore has a corner filled with souvenirs of the famous Drews and Barrymores. Douglas Fairbanks sells soap busts of Ethel Barrymore. David Belasco sends all his stars. Hamilton Revelle takes amateur photographs, and Robert Lorraine autograph books of Bernard Shaw dramas. Grace George, Blanche Bates, Hattie Williams, Mrs. Fiske, Lillian Russell, Viola Allen, Maude Adams, Rose Stahl, Minnie Dupree, Amelia Bingham, Frances Starr, Margaret Illington, Maxine Elliott, Elsie Janis, and all the famous women stars will do something. Madame Modjeska will have her own booth. The list is almost endless.

The Lambs will be the jolly hosts of an ancient Stratford Inn, clinking glasses and singing rollicking old English songs. The Green Room Club offers a big side show, with managers and actors as burlesque freaks and lecturers. The vaudeville comedy club provides headliners for hourly vaudeville shows. The White Rats make a big display in their own booth. The hall of the music publishers will present Vesta Victoria, Alice Lloyd and other famous singers as demonstrators of the latest dittiee. There will be Telharmonic recitals, and concerts afternoon and evening by the most famous military bands and orchestras, including Victor Herbert's, Bayne's Sixty-ninth, the Seventh, Fourteenth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first Regiment, and Old Guard Bands, the orchestras of Manuel Klein and Maurice Levi, each 75 strong, and Saenger's Symphony Orchestra of 60 pieces. The Opera House is given by Mr. Conried rent free. The Musical Union suspends its rule and allows members to play without compensation. Scene painters and stage mechanics donate their services. The scheme has been to provide a fair of colossal dimensions with the smallest possible expenditure and the greatest possible resultant profit.

Out of chaos a few weeks ago the projectors of this great charity enterprise have gathered up slender threads of detail and twined them into an enormous cable of practical results. Credit for untiring effort must be given to Daniel Frohman, President of the Actors' Fund, and the Fair Committee, which includes Charles Burnham, Joseph Brooks, Joseph R. Grismer, and Clay M. Greene. A. L. Erlanger is Chairman of the Subscription Committee. The Director General is Milton Roblee. E. D. Price of the Inter-State Amusement Company is Manager of the department of promotion. The Friars, a club of 140 theatrical press agents, will publish a daily paper during the fair. Mrs. A. M. Palmer, to whom the Actors' Fund Fair of fifteen years ago owed much of its success, has been a tower of strength as Chairman of the Women's Executive Committee. Nearly one thousand ladies of various organizations have co-operated loyally.

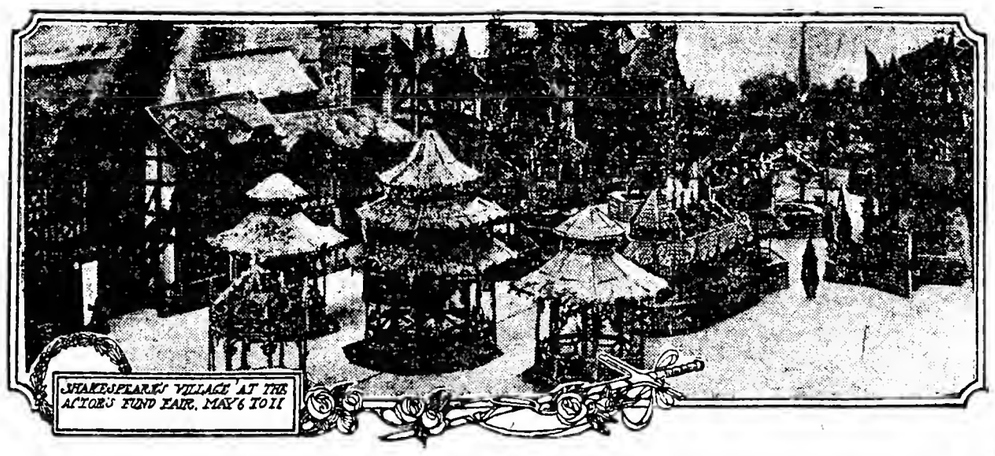

A DRAMATIC TRACT.

Miss Robins's "Votes For Women" Acted in London.

ELIZABETH ROBINS, who used to act and was, indeed, one of the first women to act Hedda Gabler in New York, who then became more or less noted as a novelist, now appears as the author of "Votes for Women," described as "a dramatic tract in three acts," and produced for the first time at the Court Theatre.

The Hon. Geoffrey Stonor, a rising politician and probable Cabinet Minister, has just become engaged to Beatrice Dunbarton, a charming girl nearly twenty years his junior. At Wynnstay House, situated in Hertfordshire, is assembled a number of the leaders of the Suffragist Party, chief among them being Vida Levering, whose views, unlike those of some of her more timid sisters, are of the most advanced nature. Hither come Geoffrey and Vida, the latter eager to confide the tale of her happiness to the sympathetic ears of Lady Wynnstay. Presently Geoffrey finds himself face to face with Vida; there is a glance of mutual recognition, and the audience, already in the secret of the woman's history, realizes at once that he is the man to whom she had ten years previously intrusted her fate. Upon this foundation the curtain falls. Nor is the thread of the story to be resumed until the third and final act has begun. Here the battle between the two women, as between Geoffrey and Beatrice, has to be fought out. Beatrice, young, ignorant, and innocent of evil as she is, has grasped much of the truth, and nothing now will satisfy her but that her lover shall promise to marry Vida. Not even when she learns that Geoffrey was the deserted, not the deserter, will she abandon the position she has taken up; the wrong must be righted, two people, from whose hearts all feeling of love or devotion has long been banished, must link their fates together in order to satisfy the demands of the moral code. Luckily for their peace of mind, both recognize the futility of such a measure, and refuse to take a step which could only insure to them greater misery than before.

Yet Geoffrey must pay the debt he owes to all women by reason of his injustice to one. And that can alone be done by his promise to espouse the cause of the sisterhood even if he have to make a Cabinet question of his change of attitude! It is in this way that Miss Robins solves the problem.

W. J. LOCKE'S NEW PLAY.

W. J. LOCKE'S new play, "The Palace of Puck," which is now being given at the Haymarket, appears at this distance to be a pleasant rendering in fantastic guise of a familiar theme. In an extended review of it in The London Telegraph, Puck's line, "What fools these mortals be!" is quoted as its keynote.

Christopher Polmore, a Colonial broker, may be the stereotyped "something in the City," with strong views as to what is decorous or not, and with a constant reiteration of the words "I disapprove," applied to anything beyond the narrow scope of Mincing Lane on the one side and suburbia on the other. Nora, his wife, may also be a pattern of domestic virtue, living an exceedingly narrow life, with a little soul soon choked by petty cares. But once transport them to the Palace of Puck; let them break down in their motor journey outside a chateau in France belonging to the eccentric gentleman, Mr. Widgery Blake, and you shall see what a change will occur! At first they are frigid and uncomfortable, then in a week they begin to relax, and at the end of their stay they are not only reconciled to the strange life led in Mr. Blake's chateau, but learn certain useful lessons about their relations to one another, and pass out of our ken after the fall of the last curtain as real human beings, and no longer lay figures stuffed with moral maxims. As to Mr. Blake's chateau, the Palace of Puck, we know the model after which it is drawn. We think of "The Monks of Thelema," we think of the experiments at Brook Farm described by Hawthorne in his "Blythdale Romance," and of all the other free and joyous exhibitions of the old text, "Fay ce que voudras." Most of these establishments, it must be sorrowfully admitted, were failures. The Palace of Puck is a striking success.

WITH PLAYS and PLAYERS

Scene from "Before and After" ASTOR THEATRE.

PHOTO. BY HALL.

Florence Easton, as Madam Butterfly, and Francis Maclennon as Lieut. B. F. Pinkerton in "Madam Butterfly." PHOTO. BY HALL.

PHOTO. BY WHITE

Scene from "Divorcons" WALLACKS

Beatrice Morgan in "The Undertow" HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY I.M. STEPHENS N.Y.

This Week's Offerings

LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN "BEFORE AND AFTER."

Revival of the farce by Mr. Ditrichstein, at the Astor Theatre on Thursday evening.

GEORGE M. COHAN IN "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES."

Special revival of the musical comedy by Mr. Cohan, at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening.

"THE JUNGLE,"

drama by Upton Sinclair and Margaret Mayo, at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow afternoon.

"THE UNDERTOW."

a play by Eugene Walter, at Keith & Proctor's Harlem Opera House to-morrow afternoon.

Ethel Deane in "Little Jonny Jones" ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PHOTO. BY MURILLO

at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn.

Jessie Milward, Leslie Faber, and Richard Bennett in "The Hypocrites." GRAND OPERA HOUSE PHOTO BY OTTO SARONY CO.

Henrietta Browne in "The Jungle" FIFTH AVENUE. PHOTO. BY HALL.

Justina Wayne in "The Prince Chap" MAJESTIC

NOW that the warm weather is approaching and the theatrical season is coming to a close the stock companies of the city have suddenly sprung into prominence. An entirely new production is to be made to-morrow by the Keith & Proctor stock company at the Harlem Opera House, and a production of another play, which was meant to come into New York but never reached the city, is to be made by the same management through the medium of the company at the Fifth Avenue. The first of these productions—which is really a new production and so something of an event in the current chronicles of our local stock companies—is a modern political and financial play, entitled "The Undertow," by Eugene Walter. The play at the Fifth Avenue is "The Jungle," the dramatization by Margaret Mayo of Upton Sinclair's sensational novel of the Chicago Stock Yards.

The only opening at one of the high-priced Broadway Theatres will be that of "Before and After," at the Astor on Thursday evening. This revival is meant to inaugurate a regular yearly series of Leo Ditrichstein farces, for which the management has arranged with the author-actor. George M. Cohan, putting aside "George Washington, Jr.," is going to appear himself in the revival of "Little Johnny Jones," which will open to-morrow at the Academy and is scheduled for a run of two weeks. Otherwise—all is quiet along the Rialto.

"Before and After," which Leo Ditrichstein wrote, and in which he appeared last year at the Manhattan Theatre, is to open a season of comedy at the Astor Theatre on Thursday night. Mr. Ditrichstein has contracted to furnish the Astor not only with revivals of his old pieces, but with a yearly supply of new comedies for an annual season of light productions. "Before and After" had a run of more than 150 performances last season at the Manhattan.

As many people will remember, the story of the farce concerns one Dr. Page, who ridicules his fellow-practitioner, Dr. Latham, because the latter claims to have discovered a powder that makes the ugliest woman look like a Venus to the man who has partaken of it. Of course, Dr. Page gets a drink of some of this mysterious drug, and, being under the influence, is so indiscreet as to kiss the wife of an excitable French Colonel. This Frenchman demands either a duel or an introduction to Mrs. Page, with whom he hopes to take his revenge. Page finds an actress friend, introduces her to the Colonel as his wife, appears with her at Saratoga—and events tumble over one another headlong.

Leo Ditrichstein will himself appear as Dr. Page. Other members of the cast are Charles Dickson, R. C. Herz, Henry Donnelly, F. Newton Lindo, Charles Rowan, John Arthur, Julia Taylor, Kenyon Elshop, Georgea Lawrence, Belle Bauve, and Mabel Findley.

Beginning to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, George M. Cohan will begin an engagement of two weeks in "Little Johnny Jones," making his final appearances as the American jockey. The cast will be nearly the same as when this musical offering was seen on Broadway. Among the important members of the company are Sam J. Ryan, Tom Lewis, Jack Raffael, Frank Moatgomery, William H. Meehan, James Keene, Hazel Lowery, Lottie Medley, Ida Mantell, Stella Tracey, and Adele Rafter.

The dramatization of Upton Sinclair's novel "The Jungle" will be seen for the first time in New York to-morrow afternoon at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, with members of the regular stock company in leading rôles. The novel, which is familiar to practically all the reading public, and especially to all interested in the questions of Socialism, was dramatized last Autumn by Margaret Mayo, and this version, together with all the scenic equipment of the traveling company, is to be seen at the Fifth Avenue.

The principal scenes of the drama are laid in Chicago's "Packingtown," and it tells the story of the battle of the weak against the strong—the rich against the poor—as that battle appears to an ardent Socialist. The play differs from the book in that the romance of Ona and Jurgis reaches a more pleasant conclusion in the dramatic version, ending on a little Illinois farm—far from the purgatory of "Packingtown." Cecil Owen will appear as Jurgis, and Henriette Browne as Ona. Regular members of the stock company will fill the other rôles.

"The Undertow," which is to have its first production on any stage at the Keith & Proctor Harlem Opera House by the stock company, to-morrow afternoon, is the work of Eugene Walter, and was originally accepted for production by Cohan & Harris. The play deals with politics and the question of a street railway franchise. The hero is Dick Wells, a former reporter, who has taken charge of the manoeuvres of the Independent Party. The railroad gets the franchise in spite of his efforts, and he is publicly disgraced, being led into dissipation by the capitalists and suspected by the woman with whom he is in love. When he seems to be at the very bottom of the pile, the capitalists offer him every inducement to abandon his principles and become a man of affairs. His honor is left, however, and he refuses. The girl in the story overhears his declaration of independence, and again believes in him. They leave together to begin anew the battle for what they believe to be truth and justice.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Dramatic offerings that remain unchanged are Edward Abeles in "Brewster's Millions" at the Hudson, Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady" at the Hackett, Eleanor Robson in "Salomy Jane," with Wednesday matinees of "Merely Mary Ann" at the Liberty; Frances Starr in "The Rose of the Rancho" at the Belasco, Ethel Barrymore in "His Excellency the Governor" at the Empire, William Collier in "Caught in the Rain" at the Garrick, "The Man of the Hour" at the Savoy, Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin in "The Great Divide" at the Princess, and Carlotta Nilsson in "The Three of Us" at the Madison Square.

This is the third week of Arnold Daly in "The Boys of Company B" at the Lyceum, and also of Alla Nazimova in "Comtesse Coquette" at the Bijou. This is the second week of Grace George in "Divorcons" at Wallack's, of Cyril Scott in the return engagement of "The Prince Chap" at the Majestic, and of Minnie Dupree in the engagement of "The Road to Yesterday" at the Lyric Theatre.

MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Musical attractions that still hold their own on Broadway are Montgomery and Stone in "The Red Mill" at the Knickerbocker, Eddie Foy in "The Orchid" at the Herald Square, Anna Held in "The Parisian Model" at the Broadway, and Louis Mann in "The White Hen" at the Casino. This is the final week of Frank Moulan in "The Grand Mogul" at the New Amsterdam.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

The Morris stock company at the Lincoln Square Theatre will continue to present "The Lost Paradise" for a second week.

"The Hypocrites," by Henry Arthur Jones, with the cast recently seen at the Hudson Theatre, is to be the offering at the Grand Opera House.

"The Millionaire Detective" puts in an appearance at the Fourteenth Street.

Joseph Santley in "Billy the Kid" comes to the American.

"When the World Sleeps"—is the title of the production at the Third Avenue.

Charles T. Aldrich appears at the Thalia in "Secret Service Sam."

Billy S. Clifford in "A Jolly Baron" is the attraction at the Yorkville.

James O'Neil in "Monte Cristo" comes to the West End.

"Me, Him, and I" is now to be seen at the Metropolis.

"Women Who Dare" is the startling title of the offering at the New Star.

VAUDEVILLE.

William J. Kelly continues as the dramatic headliner at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre, and will be seen this week in a new one-act play of Western life entitled "The Marshal," written by Thomas H. Davies. Marshall P. Wilder is the vaudeville star, and among the other performers are Charles H. Burke and Maida Dupree, Rafferty's dobs, Carlin and Otto, Anna Laughlin, and Donald and Carson in "Alec McLean's Dream."

Junie McCree and Tom Nawn are the headliners this week at Keith & Proctor's Union Square, presenting respectively "The Dope Fiend" and "Pat and the Genii." A. O. Duncan, the Dillon brothers, Collins and Hart, the Knight brothers, and Marion Sawtelle and Nettie Vesta are on the programme.

Maggie Cline will be the leading attraction this week at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, and will sing genuine Irish songs. McMahon's Pullman Porter Maids are the extra feature. Among others will be Clifton Crawford, Wessley's Juggling Troupe, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Truesdale, and Dorsch and Russell.

Valerka Suratt and William Goulud will do their Gibson Girl sketch this week at Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, and Winsor McCay will draw some of his famous cartoon pictures. The Four Nelson Comiques, Albertine Melich and her trained parrots, the Wilson Brothers, and Lucie and Viate will appear.

Among the performers this week at Keith & Proctor's Jersey City Theatre will be George B. Reno, John Hymans and Lelia McIntyre, Elmer Tenley, and Little Bo-Peep.

Alice Lloyd, the English singing comedienne, will head the bill this week at Hammerstein's Victoria, and this will be her final week at the theatre. Among others on the programme will be Edward Connolly in George Ade's "Marse Covington," Sydney Deane in "Christmas on the Island," the Six Peerless Mowatts, and Harry Corson Clarke & Co. in a sketch.

Elsie Janis, who has just closed her season in "The Vanderbilt Cup," will re-enter vaudeville at the Colonial Theatre on Monday in a new singing specialty. A second important feature will be the "Rain Deers," a spectacular singing and dancing act. The Bagessons, Walter C. Kelly, and Ed. Raynard will also appear.

Eva Tanguay will be the principal feature at the Alhambra, rendering a number of new character songs. Wilfred Clarke and his company will present "What Will Happen Next." Among others will be Herzog's Trained Horses, Vasco, the "Mad Musician"; Hawthorne and Burt, and Mayme Remington.

The "Greater New York Stars" have alighted at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall.

"Wine, Women and Song," with Bonita as the star, continues with unabated popularity at the Circle.

The "Trans-Atlantics" come to shore at the Murray Hill.

The "Yankee Doodle Girls" are the attraction at the Gotham.

The "Rialto Rounders" are to be found at the Dewey.

The special feature at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum will be James Mandy, the Iron Skull Man, who likes to have paving blocks broken on his cranium. In the theatre J. M. Moore's Minstrels will hold forth.

Huber's Casino, at Jerome Avenue and 162d Street, will celebrate its Spring opening to-day with a regular vaudeville bill.

Two new pictures are shown on the cinematograph at the Eden Musee. Earl Kapossy's Royal Hungarian Band continues to draw large audiences with afternoon and evening concerts.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Sunday concerts with good programmes are offered to-day at the various Keith & Proctor houses, Hammerstein's Victoria, the Alhambra, and the Colonial. All the burlesque theatres offer Sunday bills, as do also the West End, the Metropolis, the Thalia, the Yorkville, the Grand Opera House, the New Star, and the Third Avenue.

Ted Marks's concerts this afternoon and evening at the American Theatre will include numbers by such vaudeville performers as Sylviany, Marion and Pearl, the Clarence Sisters, Allen and Dale, Bert Marion and Sabelle Deane, and Minnie Harrison. There will be only one more concert this season.

HIPPODROME.

"Pioneer Days" and "Neptune's Daughter" continue to draw large audiences to the Hippodrome, where Indians and mermaids are still in high feather. Constant changes are being made in the circus attractions in the arena.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

Mr. Willi Thaller will make his final appearance this season in the Irving Place Theatre on Monday evening in "Educated People." Miss Hedwig von Ostermann will be the recipient of a testimonial on Tuesday evening, when the first performance hero of Hermann Sudermann's drama "Das Blumenboot" ("The Flower Boat") will be presented. The cast employs all the actors of Mr. Conried's German company, including Miss Hedwig von Ostermann as Thea. "Das Blumenboot" will be given at all the remaining performances, with the exception of Friday evening, which will be devoted to a performance of "Uriel Acosta" as a testimonial to Herr Wiads.

Most boys look forward to the time when they will be old enough to do as they please, and then when the time comes they go off and get married, so their dream is never realized.

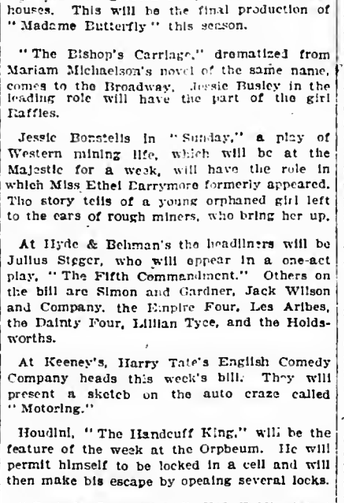

Bonita, Wine, Woman & Song NEW CIRCLE PHOTO. BY HALLEN.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Joe Weber and a company of well-known stage favorites will be at the Shubert Park in the "Dream City" and "The Magic Knight." The twin work is one of the cleverest that Victor Herbert and Edgar Smith have furnished Mr. Weber. In the supporting company are Lillian Blauvelt, Cecelia Loftus, Otis Harlan, William Hodge, Maurice Farkoa, Lillian Lee, and W. L. Romaine.

Puccini's grand opera of Japan, "Madame Butterfly," by the Savage English Grand Opera Company, will have its first Brooklyn production this week at the New Montauk. Since it was seen in Manhattan, the production has made a tour of the largest cities of the country, and was greeted everywhere by crowded houses. This will be the final production of "Madame Butterfly" this season.

"The Bishop's Carriage," dramatized from Mariam Michaelson's novel of the same name, comes to the Broadway. Jessie Busley in the leading role will have the part of the girl Raffles.

Jessie Bonstelle in "Sunday," a play of Western mining life, which will be at the Majestic for a week, will have the role in which Miss Ethel Barrymore formerly appeared. The story tells of a young orphaned girl left to the cars of rough miners, who bring her up.

At Hyde & Behman's the headliners will be Julius Stegger, who will appear in a one-act play, "The Fifth Commandment." Others on the bill are Simon and Gardner, Jack Wilson and Company, the Empire Four, Les Arlbes, the Dainty Four, Lillian Tyce, and the Holdsworths.

At Keeney's, Harry Tate's English Comedy Company heads this week's bill. They will present a sketch on the auto craze called "Motoring."

Houdini, "The Handcuff King," will be the feature of the week at the Orpheum. He will permit himself to be locked in a cell and will then make his escape by opening several locks.

"Custer's Last Fight," Hal Reid's latest melodrama, will be the attraction at the Folly.

James J. Corbett, the former champion pugilist, will be seen at the Grand Opera House in his comedy drama, "The Burglar and the Lady." Dore Davidson is his leading woman.

"The Hired Girl's Millions," a new farce in which the Russell Brothers are featured, comes to Blaney's.

"The Gay Morning Glories," burlesquers, are billed for the Star. Vaudeville acts are announced as a feature of the performance.

"The Lid Lifters" will hold its boards at the Gayety.

Lola Cotton in a new mystifying act will head the bill at the Novelty.

"The Conqueror" will be the offering of Payton's Lee Avenue Stock Company this week.

"Chimmie Fadden" will be given by the Spooner Stock Company at the Bijou.

"The Futurity Winner" will be the topliner at the Gotham.

"The Avenger" will be at Philips Lyceum.

"The High School Girls," burlesquers, will be at the Imperial.

The attraction at the Columbia will be "The Queen of the Highbinders."

GOSSIP OF THE RIALTO.

Eleanor Robson will to-morrow begin the last four weeks of her season at the Liberty Theatre. The final performance of "Salomy Jane" will take place on Saturday, May 18, and the last presentation of "Merely Mary Ann" at the matinee of Wednesday, May 15.

The first of the new series of vaudeville plays to be presented by Gustave Frohman will be "The Music Lesson," with Harold Heaton as the star. The play is the work of Louis De Coucy, author of "Lizette."

The run of "The Three of Us" at the Madison Squre Theatre will be ended on Saturday night, after having been presented 227 times. This is the longest run of any play at the Madison Square since the days of the Hoyt farces. The company will have a rest of one week before going to Brooklyn, then to Boston, and then to Chicago for an indefinite run. This same play will be the opening attraction for a few weeks at the Madison Square Theatre next season.

John McKenzie, Treasurer of the Lincoln Squsre Theatre, is to receive a benefit at that theatre to-night. A number of vaudeville performers have volunteered their services.

The 250th performance of the present attractions at the Hippodrome will be offered on Tuesday night, April 23. Meanwhile, the press agent has been making some calculations. He calculates that the old stage coach which is held up by the Indians in "Pioneer Days" has been the centre of explosion of about two tons of powder since the spectacle was first presented.

When Robert Mantell appears in Shakespearean repertoire at the New Amsterdam Theatre, following the engagement of "The Grand Mogul," and opening on Monday, April 29, his first performance will be as Brutus in "Julius Caesar." That tragedy will be repeated on Tuesday and Wednesday nights and on Saturday afternoon. "Richard III." on Thursday and Friday nights, and "Macbeth" on Saturday night will be the other tragedies of the first week. The Wednesday matinee will be devoted to "The Merchant of Venice," and will begin at 2:45, that teachers from the City High Schools may be able to witness the play from the beginning.

"King Lear," "Richelieu," and "Othello," with Mr. Mantell as Iago, will be the productions for the second week.

To-night at the Lyceum Theatre and to-morrow afternoon in the same auditorium Burton Holmes will deliver the last of his double series of illustrated travel talks. His final subject will be "Vesuvius-Naples." The lecture is really a composite of two individual lectures offered here last Autumn.

The facade of David Belasco's new Stuyvesant Theatre on Forty-fourth Street has been completed and the structure is now more than half roofed in. Workmen are making ready for the interior finish, after which the decorators will begin their part of the labor.

Thompson & Dundy will inaugurate the Coney Island season with the opening of Luna Park on Saturday, May 11. A force of 1,200 men is now employed getting the park into condition for its fifth season.

Olga Nethersole will not appear in New York this season, owing to the length of her Pacific tour, which she is now closing. Arrangements for her appearance in London at the Lyric Theatre next September have been canceled in order that she may return to the Pacific slope at the first possible moment. After engagements in Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston Miss Nethersole will close her season on May 18, and sail immediately for Paris, where she is to appear in June under the management of G. Astruc & Co. The actress will take her entire company to Paris, and will appear there in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "Camille," "Carmen," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Sapho," "The Labyrinth," and "The Awakening."

Miss Nethersole will return to New York in August and will open her preliminary Western tour in Omaha on Labor Day. She will then go directly to San Francisco. Her regular season will begin in Chicago about Thanksgiving. She will be seen in New York early in 1908 at the Astor Theatre in Paul Hervieu's new play, "The Awakening."

A Little Chat With Grace George

The Convent as a School for Actresses—How "Divorcons" Is Like "The Lady from the Sea"—Acting and the Idle Life.

GRACE GEORGE had scarcely entered her room in the behind-the-scenes of Wallack's Theatre before the reporter was introduced. She still wore the charming white dress in which she plays the final act of "Divorcons." She still wore the same smile, alert and piquant; for, though it would not be polite to describe it as the "smile that won't come off," it is verily a smile that does not have to be assumed.

"I don't suppose I'm in any more of a hurry than you are," said Miss George, with one of those smiles that made one wish she were in no hurry at all. Then she seated herself and blithely prepared for the ordeal, as if she knew that it would not really be much of an ordeal after all.

"Why did I elect to do 'The Lady from the Sea' of all the Ibsen plays?" asked Miss George, repeating the question that had just been put to her. "Well, the truth is that, when I first read it five years ago, I liked it more as a story than all the other Ibsen dramas. The central character seemed more interesting to me than Hedda or Nora, or any of the other characters that have been much more frequently presented. It didn't seem difficult then. But now—now, after we have been rehearsing it and preparing for the special matinées we are going to give here in connection with 'Divorcons' it seems a very much bigger undertaking indeed. Of course it does!

"I don't know that I would call 'The Lady from the Sea' a symbolic play. It seems to me symbolic only in as much as men and women—the men as much as the women—want the things they can't have. This is just like Cyprienne in 'Divorcons.' She wants her lover as long as she thinks she can't have him. And when the way is apparently all clear—she doesn't want him at all! Some of the lines of the character in 'The Lady from the Sea' even suggest lines from the old Sardou comedy. As soon as the Ibsen heroine finds she can go, the desire to go loses its charm. When she is left to choose, the sea loses its fascination!

"I don't know exactly why I chose 'Divorcons' either, except that I liked it and wanted to do it some time ago. I saw Rejane do it five years ago in Paris, and I saw the last act in English once when Mrs. Fiske did it some years ago at a benefit performance. Last year, when I was on the road, I translated it, and even went so far as to put it into rehearsal. But some of the actors rebelled, because they didn't think the rôles were suited to them, and, as I was doing two other plays anyhow, I simply let the matter drop.

"I'm French in a way myself, you know—that is, I'm not really French at all, but just kind of French, as all convent girls are. I went to the convent of Notre Dame. Where is it? It's at Fort Lee!

"I've played other French rôles. For instance, I played Frou-Frou, and then I played the part of Kitty Ashe. She wasn't precisely French, either, but she was a convent girl—and I've just explained what that means.

"I don't see how it is the least strange that so many actresses should come from the convents. They are really a kind of training schools for the stage—in a way. Ever so many actresses have come from my own convent, and one of them, Miss Cutting, is with me in this company right now. In the convents they pay more attention to the stage than in other schools and as much as in the colleges.

"In the convent we had what they called monthly 'rehearsals,' when every girl played the piano or spoke a piece or gave a little play. More than that, we had to write our own plays! In the higher classes the girls gave allegorical plays about the virtues and vices and the wise and foolish virgins and such subjects. During my graduation year I wrote a play—a drama. And it was all in verse! I shan't ever be likely to forget that—because they kept me in a room for three days to make me do it! As I have said, it was all in verse and most of it was atrocious. It was stolen and cribbed from just everywhere you could imagine!"

Miss George laughed at the memory of her convent playwriting days.

"It was all in honor of a dear old Bishop," she continued, with a loving and almost reverent transformation of tone and expression. "The dear old man sat there and listened with patience. Now—he is dead."

The actress paused for a moment and then reverted to the subject of "Divorcons." "The version that we are doing is almost an exact translation," she continued. "Of course we had to leave out one or two delicious things that would never have done in English. I don't think that the play as we are doing it is really an adaptation. One might say that it has been 'Englished' by Miss Mayo, who had the tact to appreciate that Sardou had made a masterpiece and did not wish to change it.

"The version of 'The Lady from the Sea' that I am going to use is practically the translation of Clara Bell instead of the William Archer translation. I think that the Clara Bell translation is more poetic. All through the swing of the verse is prettier and the language is more euphonious. Especially I think this is true of the lines of the leading female part from which the piece takes its name—the part of Ellida. I suppose that the Archer translation may possibly be the stronger, but it does not seem to me so beautiful. It must be just the difference between the work of a man and a woman, and in this instance it seems to me that the work of the women is more fitting than that of the man."

To prove that this judgment had not been reached without study Miss George quoted parallel lines from the two translations.

Of her future plans Miss George said: "I want to get a repertoire and get away from the one-piece idea. Next season I mean to do 'Clothes,' 'Divorcons,' and 'The Lady from the Sea'—perhaps all of them in a week. I hate to do just one piece—and I think it is an idle life. I think it is really and truly an idle life just to get up and go to the theatre every night and do the same play time after time without having anything in preparation to be working on. The only new piece that I now have in mind for next season is 'The Death of Tintagiles,' by Maeterlinck. I am going to produce that, and it will be part of the répertoire, too. I am not trying to do a lot of classic or exceptional pieces. I simply want a good variety to play and to choose from."

As the intruder was about to take his departure Miss George made a request.

"Please don't treat me frivolously," she said. "If you do I shall denounce you from the stage."

And the man promised.

TO BENEFIT VETERAN ACTOR.

Franz Kierschner, for nine years connected with the Irving Place Theatre as stage director and actor, and now 74 years of age, will be tendered a benefit performance at the Academy of Music this evening. The testimonial has been arranged under the patronage of his friends, and the performers will be Lina Abarbanell, Leona Bergere, Anna Braza Franko, Elsa Fisher, Rita Kissin, Etelka de Vina, Rudolf Horsky, Oscar Krueger, Gustav von Seiffertitz, and Leopold Winkler. At this benefit Mr. Kierschner will make his farewell appearance on any stage.

Financial difficulties caused him to give up his life position in Vienna and come to New York in 1874, when he made his début as stage manager and actor at the old Germania Theatre—now Tony Pastor's. He played in San Francisco, and managed the German Theatre in Milwaukee during the season of 1877-1878. He returned to Europe and, when stage director in Breslau, advised Herr Conried to go to New York. He then returned to New York himself, and was seen at the Germania and later at the Thalia. More recently he joined the company at the Irving Place. He celebrated his fiftieth jubilee as a dramatic artist on April 3, 1900.

AMUSEMENTS

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Opening Tuesday Afternoon, April 23

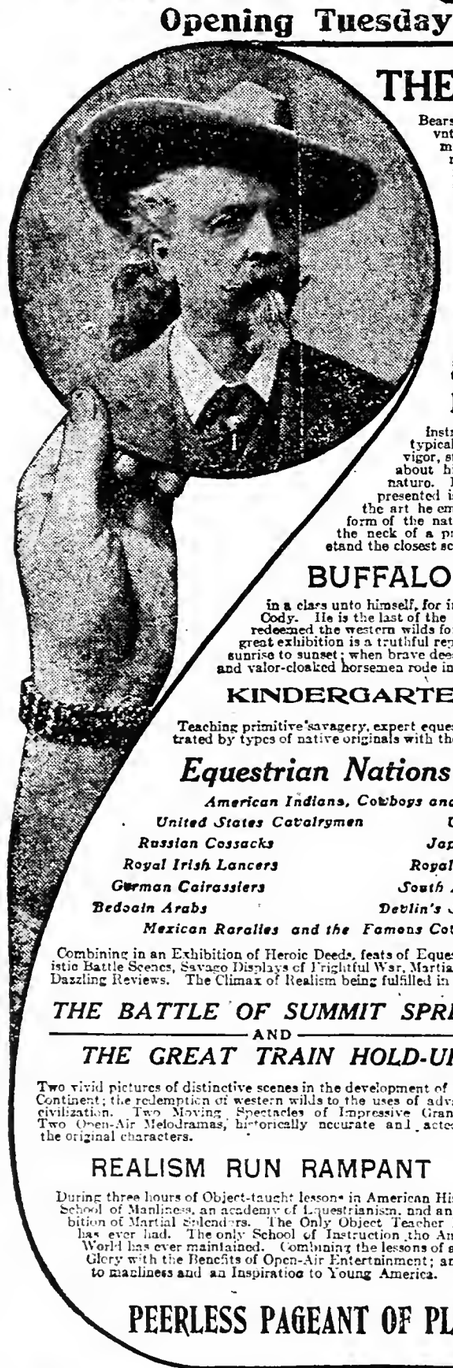

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1st week: Mon., Tues., Wed. nights, Sat. aft., Brutus in Julius Caesar; Wed. aft., 2:45, The Merchant of Venice; Thurs., Fri. nights, King Richard III.; Sat. night, Macbeth. 2d week: Mon. night, Richelieu, (Lord Lytton;) Tues., Wed. nights, King Lear; Wed. aft., 2:45, Macbeth; Thurs., Fri. nights, Sat. aft., The Merchant of Venice; Sat. night, Iago in Othello.

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Brilliant Programme OF MR. HERBERT'S OWN COMPOSITIONS.
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CHARLES FROHMAN presents
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A Sparkling Comedy with Thrills
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COLORED VIEWS & MOTION PICTURES
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HALF A MILLION DOLLARS PAID
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MONTGOMERY AND STONE IN THE RED MILL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

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In the New Musical Fantasy, **A JOLLY BARON**
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Prices Always 25c., 50c., 75c.
Mon., April 29—Jessie Bonstelle in "Sunday."

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THE LONGEST RUN OF ANY PLAY ON THE NEW YORK STAGE TO-DAY.
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Hooray Fer th' Irish!"
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ROSE STAHL IN THE **Chorus Lady**
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In HER WONDERFUL IMITATIONS.
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Late Star of "THE SAMBOO GIRL."
EVA TANGUAY
YASCO, the Mad Musician | MADDEN and FITZPATRICK
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GRAND CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS **THE HYPOCRITES**
TO-NIGHT 25c., 50c. ELFIE FAY and Her 4 Musketeers. ELEANOR KENT Frank Mayne Co., Harry Thomson

IRVING Pl. Theatre. Monday Eve., at 8:20. Last Appearance and Farewell of Willi Thaller in Leon's Comedy Drama, "Gebildete Menschen." Tues., Benefit for Miss Hedwig v. Ostermann. Wed., Thur. Eve., & Sat. Mat. & Ev., Sudermann's Play, "Das Blumenboot." Friday Eve., Benefit for Mr. Adolf Winds. Carl Gutzkow's Drama, "Uriel Acosta."

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Joseph Santley in **Billy the Kid**
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Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

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Artist Studio, Mattress Maker, Baby's First Ride, Etc.
CONCERTS TO-DAY by the
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KARL KAPOSSY, Leader.

SOCIETY HOME AND ABROAD

MRS. GEORGE MESSEROY

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MRS. W. W. RUSSELL

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THE delayed Spring has had the effect of prolonging the Winter amusements, and although the opera is over the playhouses are crowded, there are many dinners, and bridge rules as much of a tyrant as ever.

The first signs of the time of roses and cherry blossoms are visible, however, and each morning Central Park sees the driving of members of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Club, which is getting ready for the parade on May 2. Tuxedo cottages are filling up, and the colony at Hempstead has returned from Aiken and settled for May and June on Long Island.

Last week saw the last dance of the season, and the weddings have been notable and interesting. There has seldom been a more characteristic gathering of the fashionable element in society than at the nuptials of Miss Natica Rives and Williams P. Burden on Wednesday at Grace Church. According to a fair critic, "Everybody was somebody." The Spring has not had a fairer bride. The reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives was a beautiful affair, attended by the Newport colony, and the representatives of families who for generations have been the ultra-fashionable set in New York society. There were sensational stories published about the crowd on Broadway and the mobs at the church door, but there was not a word of truth in them. In such a crowded district and on such a narrow thoroughfare it is only natural that at that hour there should be crowds in the street, and that some of the women stood by Grace Church gate to get a glimpse of the bride. But this happens at every wedding in town, even where the church is in the residential quarter.

The programme for this week will contain more weddings, but not near as many as have taken place in the first three weeks after Easter. There are yet some charitable entertainments, and May will see the opening of the racing season at Belmont Park.

The representation of "Bombs and Balloons" at the Carnegie Lyceum, with a star cast of fashionable girls, was another notable event of the week. Several of the cast, playing male characters, assumed masculine apparel with much grace. Miss Grace Hollingsworth's sparkling music was an instant success.

The last performances of opera have been given, and until the end much interest was evinced in the Manhattan by fashionable society. Both Mr. Conried and Mr. Hammerstein contemplate early openings next Winter, and the social season will begin in November and be much longer than that of this year.

Thursday's ships took out large numbers of passengers, among them many notable in New York society. May and June are the months for London and Paris. In the former city there will be a large American colony. Added to the number of house holders will be Mrs. Theodore Shonts and the Misses Shonts, who were presented last season. The Shontses will have a New York house next season.

The new Colony Club seems to be the centre of entertaining in town. There is hardly a day that luncheons and small affairs of all kinds are not given there, although many of them, those not restricted to the visitors' rooms, are purely feminine affairs.

At the St. Nicholas Rink the devotees of tennis have assembled for the series of indoor games arranged by Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Nora Iselin.

Some Engagements of the Week.

The engagement of Miss Marjorie Dodd, only daughter of the late Samuel C. T. Dodd, and Henry Noble MacCracken, third son of Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken and Mrs. MacCracken, has been announced. Miss Dodd is in deep mourning for her parents. The wedding will take place on June 12. Mr. MacCracken is a brother of John Henry MacCracken and of George G. MacCracken, whose marriage to Miss Martha J. Hall, daughter of Mrs. John H. Hall, will take place at the Fifth Avenue home of the latter on April 29.

The engagement of Henry Wharton Shoemaker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, to Miss Beatrice Barclay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Barclay of Western Pennsylvania, was announced in Friday's TIMES.

The engagement of Miss Elsie Bertron Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Francis Shaw, to Henry James Hemmens, a lawyer, with offices at 54 Wall Street, was announced yesterday.

Announcement was also made in these columns yesterday of the engagement of Miss Lillian Pendleton Burdett, daughter of Mrs. James S. Burdett, to Nathaniel Cary Halstead of Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Notable Ocean Travelers.

On Thursday several ships left New York bound for Europe. Among the passengers were many people of note who have just arranged their Spring and Summer plans.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Jean Reid were among the travelers. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Reid, who have been in this country since early Winter, are to join Ambassador Reid in London. They have a busy season before them, as there are many Americans to be presented, and some large entertainments to be given. The illness of D. O. Mills has been the cause of postponing Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's return, and Miss Reid waited for the Barnes-Barney wedding, at which she was a bridesmaid.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills have planned to sail at the end of the month. They are to be on the Continent a short time, and then they will visit London, and be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burns, among others. Mrs. Burns is Mrs. Mills's niece and a bride of the year. The Burnses have just moved into a splendid London house.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her little daughter also sailed on Thursday. Mrs. Astor has planned to pass a part of the Summer in London, and is to do some general country house visiting. Col. Astor will join her later. It is doubtful if Mrs. John Jacob Astor will be at Newport except for a brief period next Summer. She is a great favorite abroad, and now that her intimate friend, the former Mrs. Nannie Shaw, is Mrs. Waldorf Astor, and the famous feud between the two branches of the Astor family has been put aside, Mrs. John Jacob will be one of the guests at many of the Cliveden entertainments. She will no doubt be there at the arranged visit of King Edward, which is to take place some time in May or June.

Mrs. Fred Pearson and Miss Josephine Pearson sailed with Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs and Miss Oelrichs, who are to be abroad for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin are now in Paris awaiting them.

Mrs. William Alexander and Miss Frances Alexander went abroad on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, on which were also booked Mrs. Reeve Merritt, a cousin of President Roosevelt; Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, Miss Margaret Choate, David Wolfe Bishop, F. Gallatin, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Hyde. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Borden were on board. They are on their wedding trip. On the Cedric were Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Dixon Barnes, (Miss Barney) Gardner Cassatt, and the Misses Cassatt, Arthur B. Randolph, Schuyler Parsons, and Miss Louise Conde.

The Misses Chanler and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Spencer were on La Savoie.

Homeward Bound.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks arrived on the Carmania on Wednesday. While abroad they visited Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor. Mrs. Astor is Mrs. Brooks's sister. Another sister is Miss Langhorne, whose rumored engagement to Prince Francis of Teck, brother of the Princess of Wales, has been denied. Prince Francis has been visiting the Von Andres at Cannes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards also arrived by the Carmania, and on the Republic was Maitland Armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel are expected in New York within a fortnight. They come here to meet Mrs Drexel's sister, Mrs. James Henry Smith, who is returning from the Orient with the body of her husband. The funeral of Mr. Smith may take place in New York, where he had so many friends and where he had made his home. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel will return to London. Miss Drexel may make her début later on in the season, and she will be chaperoned by one or more of Mrs. Drexel's English friends. It is not yet decided whether Lady Cooper, Mr. Smith's only living blood relative, will accompany Mrs. Drexel on her visit to New York. At last accounts, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester were with Mrs. Smith, as was also her daughter, Miss Anita Stewart. They are expected to arrive on May 3.

Weddings of the Week.

There are not many weddings scheduled for this week. The list of the attendants has already appeared in THE TIMES. The weather, which is becoming more and more Springlike, favors country nuptials.

Miss Margaret Carmichael Roper, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Roper, will marry Walter Cook, Jr., at Christ Church, Pelham Manor, on Tuesday. The church is limited in capacity, and there will be a reception only for the family and a few friends after the ceremony. Miss Jessie M. Stevens will be the maid of honor, and the matron of honor will be Mrs. Witherbee Black of Pelham Manor. There are three bridesmaids, the Misses Harriet M. Stevens, Ethel Wood, and Marie Haydock. Dr. Edward Cook will be best man, and the ushers Langdon Roper, Herbert Lawton Coffin, Arthur F. Gotthold, and William P. Sayre.

At St. James's Protestant Church in town on the same day, Miss Constance Burlingame, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Burlingame, will be married to Tracy Hoppin. Miss Mary Dows will be the maid of honor. There will be a large church wedding, but a small reception.

The marriage of Miss Edna Woolworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin W. Woolworth, and Franklyn Laws Hutton of this city, will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Thursday. Miss Woolworth has chosen her unmarried sister, Miss Jessie Woolworth, as maid of honor, and her married sister, Mrs. Charles E. F. McCann as matron of honor. Edward P. Hutton is to be best man.

On the following day, April 26, Miss Grace Fargo, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Fargo, will be married to Daniel Chauncey, Jr., of Brooklyn. Miss Clara Fargo, a sister, will be maid of honor, and among the bridesmaids will be Miss Olive Schley, Miss Kate de Forest Prentice, Miss Madeline Chauncey, and Miss Helen Judson. Rene La Montagne, Jr., will be best man. The ceremony will take place at St. Thomas's Church. It will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents.

At Greystone-on-the-Hudson, the former home of the late Samuel J. Tilden, there will be a large wedding on Saturday. This will be the first matrimonial event celebrated in the famous mansion for many years. Just now, in the first blush of Spring, the grounds and lawns are things of beauty, and should the weather prove propitious it will be one of the most beautiful weddings of the season. The bride will be Miss Irene Untermyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, and the bridegroom Louis Putnam Myers. Special trains will take the guests to the reception, which is to follow the ceremony at 3 in the afternoon.

In several of the recent delightful books on Washington society in the first half of the last century there are descriptions of the visit of Miss Harriet Martineau to that city. Miss Martineau, one of the most brilliant writers and women of her day, was a distant relative of Cyril Martineau, who will marry Miss Muriel Delano Robbins, daughter of Mrs. Price Collier, at Tuxedo on June 1. Mr. Martineau has taken a house in London: Miss Robbins was presented at Court last year. Her stepfather, Price Collier, and Mrs. Collier have spent several seasons in the English and Irish hunting districts.

Newport and Other Summer Plans.

It is still undecided as to whether the Breakers will be opened this Summer. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Elliott Shepard were in San Francisco last Monday. They intend to spend a month on the Pacific Coast and then return to town, and are booked to sail for Europe in the latter part of May.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are making extensive additions to their farm near Newport. The former servants' quarters are to be turned, with alterations, into an additional guests' house. Alfred Vanderbilt is to return to America in the latter part of June. At Newport he will entertain some of his foreign friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor will come back to Newport in late June. They are now arranging for a Spring cruise on the Wanderer. This yacht has been put in commission recently and has sailed for the other side.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones came North last week, and went to Newport on Monday to look after the plans on her new home. She was in New York at the end of the week. Miss Sadie Jones remained in the South, on the plantation. It is doubtful whether the Havemeyer villa will be ready for Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones this season, but they will be at Newport.

From abroad, it is learned that Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer and Miss Laura Swan are in Paris, en route slowly for home. They are to be at Newport as usual this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will be in Newport late in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet will occupy Ochre Court.

Belcourt is still in the hands of architects and builders and carpenters for extensive alterations. Mrs. Belmont is with her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, and will not return to this country till the late Summer. Mr. Belmont will soon sail to join her.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman are making extensive alterations to Armsea Hall, formerly the Vinton Greene villa.

Mrs. Ogilvie Haig is expected at Newport for the Summer. She will be at Beechwood with her mother, Mrs. Astor. Col. Astor will also be at Newport for a part of the season. Miss Van Alen, who has just joined her father in England, does not intend coming over. J. J. Van Alen will make his annual visit next month, and Mr. and Mrs. Laurens Van Alen have stated their intention of coming to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt are to arrive at their farm at Oakland the second week in May for the season.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson, who with the Misses Pearson sailed last week, have gone to Carlsbad, but are to return, after a short visit to Paris, for the Newport season.

Miss Leary will occupy her new home. Her friend, Mrs. Yznaga, mother of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, is at present visiting Mrs. Henry Preston in New Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, who have been in the South this Winter, will go to Newport for the Summer. They are at present at their country seat near Hempstead.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sheehan, who are traveling abroad, will return to their Long Island home in May, and will pass July and August at Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss Moller, and Edwin Clarence Moller sail at the end of May for England.

Columbus O'D. Iselin has gone abroad for a short trip. Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane have returned to this country, and settled at Newport for the rest of the season.

Miss Isabelle May, who goes abroad with Miss Lister Kaye and the Duke of Newcastle for an English visit, will afterward go to Paris to be with the Countess d'Andigny.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who have been in Spain, and who were at Biarritz at the time of the visit of King Edward, will not be in Newport this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel have had much attention shown them in Spain by the Princess Beatrice, whose son they entertained when he was in New York with his uncle, Prince Louis of Battenberg, two years ago. The John Drexels are to be in London this Summer. They will afterward go to the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden and Miss Burden are to make a short visit to Europe next month. They will be at Newport in July.

Mrs. Oliver S. Carter and Miss Suzanne Livingston Greene will spend the Summer at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will remain in town until after the wedding of her daughter, Miss Marian Fish, in June. The Crossways will be opened in July.

Mrs. Kernochan will spend the Summer at Newport. She will be there the first week in July.

Mr. and Mrs Lanfear Norrie will be at Newport this Summer, for the first time in two years. Mrs. Norrie was in mourning last year for her father, the late Henry Barbey. Mrs. and Miss Barbey will spend the Summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman will open Land's End in July.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter are at present at their country seat in England.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin will be at Snug Harbor in June. Miss Deacon will be her guest this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt F. Bishop have sailed for Europe. They will go on a long motor trip this Summer.

Miss Mary Livingston Willard will sail on Thursday for England. Miss Willard will be in London during the season.

The wedding of Thomas Jewitt Hallowell of New York and Miss Marion Slocum Ricketson will take place on June 15, at Grace Church, New Bedford.

Louis S. Brugière an his mother, Mrs. Brugière, will occupy their new villa, which was completed last year.

Spring Festivals.

The Horse Show at the Country Club of Lakewood will take place on May 2 and 3. On the committee are George J., Frank, and Edwin Gould, Clifford V., George T., and W. Gould Brokaw, Howard Willetts, and Charles Pfizer.

Necrology.

The funeral of Mrs. Alexander H. Stevens took place on Friday at the Church of the Ascension. Mrs. Stevens was the grandmother of Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens and the widow of Dr. Alexander H. Stevens.

Mrs. J. Salisbury Breese, who died on Tuesday, was the mother of James L. Breese and Mrs. Norrie, who was Miss Eloise Breese, and the grandmother of Lady Willoughby de Eresby. She was a Miss Lawrence.

Mrs. Hungerford, mother of Mrs. John Mackay, and grandmother of Clarence Mackay and the Princess Colonna, died in Rome. Besides Mrs. John W. Mackay, she leaves another daughter, the Countess Telfener.

Personal and Otherwise

MRS. ROBERT CUTTING LAWRENCE, whose picture appears in the pictorial section, was Miss Marguerite Loew, and her marriage occurred on April 11. Mrs. Lawrence came out about three years ago, and has been one of the most genuinely popular girls in both the older and younger sets in society, because of her thoroughly sweet and unaffected character and disposition. The Misses Angelica and Mabel Gerry, who almost never accept invitations to be members of bridal parties, were numbered among Miss Loew's bridesmaids, but Miss Mabel Gerry being confined to her home by an unromantic attack of measles was quarantined and unable to be present.

Miss Olga Kobbé, whose engagement to Herman Livingston, Jr., was announced two weeks ago, is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kobbé. Miss Kobbé made her début a couple of years ago, and has gone out a great deal in society. She is a cousin of Mrs. Raymond D. Little, and also of the Misses Hildegarde Kobbé and of the Kobbés of Staten Island, New York, and Pasadena, Cal. She is a pronounced brunette and is quite a belle. Her parents gave a dance for her the Winter she came out, and many smaller entertainments were also given for her.

Mr. Livingston is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Livingston of Oak Hill-on-the-Hudson, and a grandson of Mrs. Herman T. Livingston of Washington Square North, with whom he spent some time the Winter after he left college. He has a younger brother, Henry H. Livingston, who is a student at Yale. Mr. Livingston was graduated from Williams College in 1905.

Miss E. Lucy Washburn is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Tucker Washburn. Her engagement to Sidney Beardsley Wood, formerly of Bridgeport, Conn., but now of New York, and whose business interests are in Mexico, was announced in March. She is to marry Mr. Wood on June 8, and will have her cousin, Mrs. Joseph S. Ulman, formerly Miss Pauline Cory, as her matron of honor.

Miss Washburn is tall and slight with light golden-brown hair and large blue eyes. She is very musical, an excellent pianiste, and is also fond of outdoor sports, being especially devoted to tennis. She has traveled abroad, but usually spends most of her Summers with her parents at their country place at Black Rock, Conn.

Miss Elizabeth Sherley, whose picture appears in the pictorial section, is a Louisville, Ky., girl, who sailed some days ago, and who is to be the guest abroad of Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. George Law and others. She was at Newport last Summer for a time, and also appeared at the Horse Show here last November. She is a striking type, quite handsome, and has made quite a hit with some well-known people at Newport.

The Whitelaw Reid Town House.

The town house of Ambassador Reid is partially illustrated in the pictorial section. The house itself is one of a group of four that inclose on three sides a square of greensward, with an asphalted driveway, occupying the block between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets on the east side of Madison Avenue. Henry Villard when at the height of his prosperity started the building with the intent of having the whole block, or that end of it, for his own private residence. Most of his fortune went while it was building, and the plans were altered and four houses instead of one were made of it. It is admirably adapted for large entertainments such as the Reids were wont to give several times during the Winter season, although the largest and most beautiful place is their country home, Ophir Hall.

Guests for large evening entertainments found at the top of the broad stair leading from the entrance steps to the inner and main hall a small door at the left opening into the lift, which car took them to the second floor, where they doffed their wraps in the dressing rooms and then descended by a wide, winding marble stairway to the main floor, where Mrs. Reid stood near the foot of the stairway to receive her guests. The wide double doors are kept closed, so that no draughts can enter. The outside steps were always lined at the sides by small boxwood trees.

The main hall is quite wonderful in its mosaic work, which is extremely elaborate and very fine. The ceilings are arched and groined, their decorations also in mosaic.

At the right of this long hall is the drawing room or salon extending across the entire side of the house on Madison Avenue. This is used as a ballroom when dances are given. A window at the south end is removed and a temporary balcony is built on from the outside, and in this the musicians sit, screened from view by palms and flowers. This drawing room is of the period of Louis XVI., and has beautiful marble pillars. The walls are also partially of beautiful marble, with panels on all sides of woodland subjects, including also figures, by Boucher, some of them being the last work of that artist before his death.

The furniture is covered with delicate brocades, the frames being gilt. Rich rugs and handsome screens add further to its beauty. The general color scheme is in soft greens. The hangings are in dull crimson and pale pink brocade.

At the left hand, beyond the marble stairway, is the music room in cream and gold, mostly gold. The high arched ceiling is highly decorative and there are mural paintings at each end by La Farge. In the cream and gold gallery shown in the picture an orchestra plays for dancing when dances are given, so that there are practically two ballrooms. There is a grand piano, also in cream and gold, and other musical instruments. The furniture is also in cream and gold, and the walls are done in fine gold.

The dining room runs from the salon to and past the music room and has two entrances. It overlooks Fiftieth Street and is fully 50 feet long and a very handsome room, having a mantel and wall piece at the one end executed by St. Gaudens, and at the other, over a mantel, an exquisite painting by Edwin Abbey in rich colors. The St. Gaudens end of the room is illustrated.

Upstairs on the second floor there is a hall similar in size to the one below, and in the dining room supper was served at small tables during the cotillions. On this floor are Mrs. Reid's boudoir, her this floor are Mrs. Reid's boudoir and and library.

STATEMENT No 2

STOUT WOMAN'S ENDORSEMENT

400,000 SELF-REDUCING Nemo TRIPLE STRIP CORSETS

WERE WORN LAST YEAR.

This proves that a great army of women are already familiar with the wonderful results of this corset. It stands to reason that hundreds of thousands of women would never keep on wearing this corset if it had not exactly satisfied their individual needs.

In this statement we will give the reasons why the Nemo Self-Reducing Corset has accomplished such great results.

In the last statement we explained how the Nemo Self-Reducing Corset reduces the figure of the stout woman, how it is comfortable to wear and economical to buy, and how it gives health and style to the wearer.

The "Nemo Self-Reducing Idea" was invented by us nine years ago. It was embodied in the **original** Self-Reducing Corset, of which 2,000,000 pairs were sold in eight years. About a year ago we added four new patented features—

The Improved Self-Reducing Strap
The Relief Strap, The Graduated Front Steel
The Double Garter Attachment

—each one adding, in its own particular way, to the perfect result obtained by the New Nemo Self-Reducing Corset.

This Corset greatly improves the figure of the stout woman, and the change in the form is so apparent that her skirt has to be taken in over the abdomen three or four inches, when wearing the corset the first time. Dressmakers recommend it because it makes a satisfactory foundation for a well-fitting gown.

The patented features of the Nemo Self-Reducing Corset alone can accomplish such wonderful results.

The "Self-Reducing Relief Strap" reduces and supports the lower part of the abdomen and shapes the accumulated flesh below the corset into symmetrical lines. This strap is attached to the "Graduated Front Steel" and held down by the "Double Garter Attachment." It produces a feeling of great comfort and support, giving the form a perfect mould.

Celebrated physicians recommend the Nemo Self-Reducing Corset for women who are physically weak. It is considered a most effective substitute for abdominal bands, as it gives better support without being bulky.

Model No. 312, for the tall stout woman. Of Coutil or Batiste, all sizes
Model No. 314, for the short stout woman. Of Coutil or Batiste, all sizes **$3.00**

Model No. 516, for the tall stout woman. Of White Brocaded Coutil, all sizes
Model No. 518, for the short stout woman. Of White Brocaded Coutil, all sizes
Model No. 515, with Bust Supporters. Of White French Coutil, all sizes **$5.00**

FOR SALE AT ALL CORSET DEPARTMENTS

KOPS BROS., Manufacturers, Corner 4th Avenue and 12th Street, NEW YORK

IN THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MISS MARY BRODHEAD BRADLEY

PHOTO BY DAVIS & SANBORN

MRS SYLVESTER D GASCOIGNE

MISS WILLIE MARTIN

PHOTO BY THE PARK STUDIO

MISS EDITH LIVINGSTON, daughter of Mrs. John Livingston of West Seventy-fifth Street, and Dr. John Strother Gaines will be married on June 5. Dr. Gaines accompanied Commodore E. C. Benedict and party on their trip 1,000 miles up the Amazon not long ago. The wedding will take place in the home of the bride and will be witnessed only by the immediate relatives. Gideon E. Fountain will give the bride away. The maid of honor will be Miss Edith Livingston, niece and namesake of the bride. There will be two flower girls, nieces of Dr. Gaines, Miss Emily Gaines Parker and Miss Frances Bedell Parker. Bedell Parker will he the best man. After the reception the young people will leave for an extended trip through the South.

Mrs. Raphael J. Moses, 46 West Ninety-seventh Street, has sent out cards for a bridge party on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Camille Birnbohm, President of the Knickerbocker Relief Club, assisted by a committee, is planning a violet breakfast to be given in May in the Hotel Gramatan. About seventy-five women will attend.

Mrs. Gardner Wetherhee, 241 West Seventy-second Street, will be the hostess at a series of thres luncheons this week. Two—one tomorrow and one Saturday—she will give in her home, the other at the Woman's Republican Club luncheon on Tuesday, when she will entertain eight friends at her table. To-morrow tho guests invited are Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. William F. Shaeffer, Mrs. Samuel M. Jarvis, Mrs. A. A. Rogers, Mrs. Walter S. Geer, Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, Mrs. William Cummings Story, Mrs. Robert Dhu McDonald, Miss Fannie Bates, and Mrs. James Edward Newcomb. The guests on Saturday will be Mrs. Alfred Abernathy Cowles, Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Mrs. Irving Augustus Powell, Mrs. Warner Miller, Mrs. Irving Auchincloss Sprague, Mrs. George H. Gould, Miss Alice Grandon Bates, Mrs. Samuel Dwight Brewster, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. W. F. Colburn, Mrs. Goin, Miss Clarke, and Mrs. J. R. Stanton. On Saturday the luncheon will be followed by a game of bridge.

On Thursday the annual luncheon of the New York Chapter of the U. D. C. will be given in the Hotel Astor. This is always a most enjoyable occasion. Mrs. James Henry Parker, the Regent of the chapter, has an able committee to assist her, with Mrs. J. Charlton Rivee se its Chairman pro tem. Owing to illnese, Mrs. Clara Kylecrank, the Chairman, will be unable to act. Others on the Committee of Arrangements are Mrs. Edmund Conselly, Mrs. F. B. Carpenter, Mrs. D. H. Fanning, and Mre. Charles E. Lewis.

Mr. and Mre. Frank Scott Gerrish of 17 East Seventy-sixth Street sailed for Europe yesterday, to remain all Summer.

Mrs. Herbert Leigh Borden and Mre. Emma Maffitt, 235 West 103d Street, gave a tea on Tuesday afternoon. They were assisted by Mrs. Lamar Rose, Mrs. Jack Renahan, Mrs. G. L. Broadhead, Mrs. S. W. Staiare, snd Mrs. H. C. Ommerlis. A Tiffany glass basket of unique design filled with carnations and surrounded with maidenhair ferns formed an attractive centrepiece for the table. There were about 100 gueste present.

Mrs. Stephen Van Wyck gave a dinner at the Chatsworth, Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street, Monday evening.

Some of those who will eerve as patronesees at the concsrt on Wednesday, May 1, in the Carnegie Lyceum, are Miss F. M. Cottenet, Mrs. G. W. Haven, Miss Emma Thursby, Mrs. A. Freidmann, Mrs. R. C. Greenleaf, Mrs. Charles Jung, Mrs. G. W. Folsom, Mrs. S. Frothingham, Mrs. H. T. Swan, and Mrs. K. Upham, Irwin Hassell, Mme. Lorraine, Wilfred Edge, and Miss Emma Dambmann will take part in the programme.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. L. Wesley Spear will entertain with a musicale in her apartments in the Ansonia. Some of her guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Herman Zahn, Mrs. Camille Birnbohm, Mr. and Mre. Noble Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Sumner. Mrs. Elliott Root Spear has left for Canada, to be gone until the Fall.

The dance given on Friday evening hy the Georgia Society of New York was one of the most brilliant affairs the society has ever arranged. There were about 200 present. The patronesses were Mesdames Bedell Barker, John Alton Harriss, Lamar Ross, Floyd Steward Corbin, Hugh Martin, and J. Frank Meador. Some of those who enjoyed the evening were Messrs. and Mesdames W. S. Stalars, M. L. Towns, F. H. Lane, Richard Fagan, David Robertson, R. J. Moses, Julian Rivers, C. J. Dunne Pearley, H. H. Raymond, George Alexander, Robert Lee Hatch, Pendleton, Van R. Bronk, Misses Sally Alken, Camille Hatch, Glenn, Gray, Alexander, Hagan, Stevens, Ella Graybill, Cantiff, Hardwick, and Messrs. J. G. Allen, Howard R. Bayne, William Harmon Black, Champ Andrews, George Atchinson, Erle Austell, Adner Merritt, Fuller, Schell, Rain, Clifford Luke, Montgomery, Telamon Cuyler, J. E. Graybill, Goodwin, Thompson, Alken, Williams, J. Lynch Pendegast, James Gray, Campbell, Dr. Robert Pou, Dr. Coles, Dr. T. G. Merritt, Dr. and Mrs. William Fitch, and Mrs. de Mille.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hamilton closed their apartments in Bretton Hall last week and sailed for Europe on Thursday.

The May breakfast of the New York City Mothers' Club will take place on Wednesday, May 1. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake is the President. The speakers will be Mrs. W. C. Story, Mrs. Agnes McClellan Daulton, and Mme. Sevasti N. Calispere.

Mrs. Ernest Pfarrius, 57 West Seventieth Street, gave a bridge on Wednesday at her home.

The Tennessee Society of New York gave a dance in Bretton Hall on Wednesday evening. The patronesses were Mrs. Thomas Avery Lamb, Mrs. Bruce L. Rice, Mrs. Richard H. Gordon, Mrs. Frank D. Caruthers, Mrs. Leroy Broun, Mrs. Martin J. Condon, Mrs. John L. English, Mrs. Michael Gavin, Jr., Mrs. Martin N. Littleton, and Mrs. David J. McComb. Thomas Avery Lamb was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee and had to assist him Champ S. Andrews, Dr. Leroy Broun, Joshua Brown, John S. Cooper, Richard H. Gordon, Jr., Hartwell B. Grubbs, Elias A. Kellogg, J. Walker McSpadden, Dr. Sanders M. Payne, and M. L. Havey.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Rose of the San Remo and Mrs. E. W. Whaley of the Amidon have returned from a tour of Europe. They had been abroad nearly five months.

Mr. and Mre. Gardner Wetherbee are at home at 241 West Seventy-second Street after a trip to Palm Beach.

The New Yorkere will give a reception, hall, and supper on Tuesday evening, April 30, in the Hotel Astor at 8:30.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. M. A. Robinson, 20 Fifth Avenue, entertained the members of the Lenox Whist Club. It was the final meeting for the eeason. Some of the members are Mrs. L. A. Chapman, Mrs. C. W. Van Voorhis, Mrs. John Ainsworth Kelly, Mre. Jamee Slater, Mrs. Charles K. Mills, Mrs. Walter Janvier, Mrs. John P. Ogden, Mrs. Robert Dyas, Mrs. Edward T. Pauli, Mre. M. K. MacGregor, Mrs. John Kurrus, Mrs. M. A. Cowles, Mrs. Leo Cedarbloom, Mrs. William Bartlett Gowan, and Mrs. Wilfred Kurth.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Buckingham Lindsay gave a dance in Ardsley Hall, Ninety-second Street and Central Park West, a short time ago in honor of Miss Grimball and Miss Ella Grimball. About 75 persons were invited. Mrs. Lindsay is a recent bride. She was Mise Grimball. Some of the guests were the Misses Dean and Gordon, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Everitt, Mrs. Paxton, Messrs. Steele, Moorman, Gordon, Byron, Weighell, Crank, Luke, Everett, Louther, Le Duc, McCutcheon, Dr. Grace, snd Dr. Cash. The dance was followed hy a supper.

Mrs. William Cummings Story of 57 West Fifty-second Street is in Washington for a few days. She will return next week and go to her country home in Lawrence, L. I.

Cards are out for a reception to be given next Sunday afternoon from 3 until 6. Miss Elsie Bloch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bloch, 810 West Eighty-first Street, will receive with her fiancee, Walter T. Kohn, son of Arnold Kohn. Miss Rose Rubel, Miss Leonora Peller and Miss Mabel Neu will assist. Miss Bloch's wedding will take place on Monday, June 3.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Clarence Burns, assisted hy the Board of Managers of the Little Mothers', took 200 waifs to the circus. Most of the youngsters had never seen anything of the kind before, and even to those who had it was the treat of the year.

Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, President of the Women's Republican Association of the State of New York, has secured for speakers for the annual luncheon of the club, which takes place on Tuesday, United States Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott, William M. Ivins, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell. The biennial election will be held at the morning session of the club on Tuesday in Delmonico's. Mrs. R. H. Benedict, Cranford, N. J., has charge of the luncheon tickets.

Mrs. Charles Lee Bowler, nee Isabelle McKenzie, was the hostess at a reception a short time ago in the Hotel St. Andrew. She was assisted by Mrs. C. L. Bowler and Miss Sophia McKenzie. The hours were from 4 until 7.

Mrs. Albert H. T. Raymond, 200 West Fifty-second Street, gave a luncheon yesterday to Miss Morrison, a Southern girl who is stopping with Mrs. Raymond until June. Miss Edith Tyler, Miss Gladys Stout, Miss Courtney Collins, and Miss Pauline Clark were among those invited.

On Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 Miss Marie Heinlein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Heinlein, was married to Harry M. Dux in St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Father Strube officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Katherine A. Dolan, the best man J. David Dux, the ushers James A. Cummings and James Martin. The bride wore a white lace gown with a tulle veil, held in place hy a cluster of orange blossoms. The maid of honor wore pink and white. The decorations at the church and hall were of pink and white roses.

The Fourth Annual White Breakfast of the Rubinstein Club will take place on Saturday May 4, in the Waldorf. All the women wi wear white, the table decorations will be whit with pale shades.

On Thursday, May 2, the West End Woman Republican Association will give a luncheon bridge, and euchre in the Hotel Marseilles.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Runkel have returne from a trip to the Panama Canal and the Wes Indies, stopping at Havana, Porto Rico, an Trinidad. Next month they will leave fo Denver.

Mrs. John J. Bradley, 373 Central Park West entertained Thursday afternoon for Mrs. Eliza beth Katzenstein, who sailed for Europe yes terday. Some of the guests were Mrs. J Fuischima, Miss Katherine Schildwachter, Mrs Theodore Keuck, Miss Louise Thomas, Mrs Clara Soloman, Mrs. Frederick Deinhauser Mrs. Charles Rustmann, Mrs. William Bradley Mrs. Charles Vollmer, Mrs. Thomas O'Callahan, Mre. Hermann Schmidt, Dr. Echeveria Mrs. Edward Schaeffer, Mrs. Max Nathan Mrs. Lina Krender, Miss Elsie Jahurd, Mrs Archibald Dolby, Mrs. Camille Birnbohm, an Miss Lenore Birnbohm. During the afternoo Mrs. O'Callahan, Dr. Echeveria, Mrs. Bradley and Mre. Birnbohm sang.

The last meeting for the season of th Knickerhocker Relief Club will he held o Tuesday, May 7. A luncheon, a euchre, an bridge have been planned for to-morrow the luncheon to he served at 12:30 o'cloc and the game to begin at 2. The clu holds all its meetings in the Hotel Marseilles Among the prizes for the coming card wil he a gold bracelet. Tickets can be obtaine only from the President, Mrs. Birnbohm, o from a member. This body of women was or ganized only a short time ago, hut already ha a number of cures and cases of peculiar relief to its credit. It supplies second-han clothing, pays rents, gives coal to the shivez ing, and feeds the starving, and investigate its cases after their immediate needs have bee supplied.

Plans are under way for a luncheon to b given to the members of the Post Parliamen Club on Friday, April 26, in the Waldorf. Mrs John Fowler Trow is the President. Mrs George Howes, 137 West Eighty-seventh Street has charge of the Committee on Arrangements

On Thursday Mrs. C. J. Amory will entertain the Mrs. Banks Thursday Luncheon Club i her home in Morris Heights. There are twelv members in the club, including Mesdames Will lam S. Young, Foster Coates, A. E. Smith John Williams, Henry Baldwin Fisher, A. B Carrington, J. L. Turner, George Joseph Smith and Harry Cameron Grant.

Mrs. Frederick A. Baggs, 211 West Seventy eighth Street, will leave town some time i May for a trip to Europe, where she will spend the greater part of the Summer.

The annual meeting of the General Society Daughters of the Revolution, will be held o Thursday, the 30th of May, in Wheeling West Va. A sum of about $30 was cleared a the wonder-box party held a short time ago i Genealogical Hall. On Friday the Colonia Chapter gave a bridge and euchre at the Marie Antoinette. Some of those interested were Mesdames Robert Mook, J. J. Barnes, Paul Shotland, William E. Porter, and the Misses Wingate, Ryan, Russell, Place, and Wandell.

On Friday, the 26th, there will he a dance o the Aloha series in the Hotel St. Andrew. Some of the patronesses will be Mesdames George F Wagner, J. P. McHugh, J. J. Delaney, C. J Lester, M. T. Murray, and G. F. Scanlan. About 100 invitations have been sent out.

The last of the series of three card parties given hy Auxiliary 1 of the Riverside Day Nursery took place on Thursday at the St. Andrew. Mrs. E. H. Porter is Chairman of the committee, which includes Mesdames Charles Gregory, W. N. Shaw, E. O. Towne, F. E. Conover, A. Galot, P. L. Klock, A. Battin, C. H. Patterson, M. Gilmour, the Misses Thomson, Lester, and Inslee.

The last of a series of euchres given hy the Euterpe was held on Friday in the Waldorf. Some of those interested are Mesdames A. B. Jamison, W. W. Miller, R. H. Reed, G. Baumgarten, E. Marzo, J. King Crook, Arturo Roderriguez, and Miss Ida Judson.

Bridal Gowns and Spring Time Costumes

THE wedding gowns of the two last weeks have been superb. There have been many of them, and much originality and beauty have been exhibited in them, but the guests have been less fortunate, for the weather, with its blizzards, followed by regulation March weather and winds, has brought out an exhibition of furs rather than frocks the first of these two weeks, while the last week has been anything but suitable for the wearing of thin new gowns. Hence the guests in general, other than the near relatives, have gowned themselves according to weather conditions rather than with a view to showing their Spring frocks.

At Miss Neeser's wedding some days ago it was laughingly declared to be an exhibition day for rich furs rather than bridal finery, and it cannot be said that furs have been out of place the last week; many of the older women appeared in them, and many of the younger women shivered without them.

The week following Easter saw nothing but satin wedding robes. The last two weeks, however, brought out several exquisite chiffon and lace bridal gowns that were much better suited to the general type of their wearers than heavy satins, although it must be admitted that heavy satin suits certain brides better than more filmy stuffs.

Miss Mary Picton Stevens's chiffon robe was embroidered in pearls and chiffon roses; Miss Parker's was rich in lace, and Miss Natica Rives's was a cloud of chiffon, garlanded with wreathlike frills of filmy lace.

The use of pink ribbon and pink roses shading into mauve as accessories to white gowns and hats was a novelty at one wedding, and at Miss Barney's wedding the use of pale pink, yellow, and also green sweetpeas on the attendants' hats was another new touch.

Comparatively few jewels have been worn by this season's brides, although many splendid gems and tiaras have been among the wedding gifts.

In bridal bouquets, lilies of the valley, with perhaps a cluster of orchids added, have been the almost universal favorite. Miss Rives departed from this in the choice of her bouquet, and its shape was that of a long spray. Miss Marguerite Loew carried her name flower with valley lilies.

Pink flowers have generally been the choice for the bridesmaids, roses and sweetpeas being usually employed. Miss Barney, however, had white forsythia for her attendants, their gowns being pale green chiffon with white lace insertions.

Miss Rives's Chiffon Robe.

Miss Natica Rives, the daughter of Mrs. George Lockhart Rives, who married William S. P. Burden, a son of the late James Abercrombie Burden, Wednesday noon in Grace Church, wore one of the most graceful wedding gowns of the Spring. Her gown was clinging and rather full, the chiffon, over clinging white liberty satin, was arranged in deep tucks, between which point lace ruffles went around the skirt. The bodice was also arranged in soft folds crossed by bertha frills of point lace, and the yoke and sleeves were of point lace. The sleeves were short puffs of chiffon, frilled and covered by point lace. The veil was draped back and on top of her pompadour, the latter fluffy, dark, and soft, and was fastened with what appeared to be glittering sprays of diamonds in coronet fashion, and fell in soft folds in almost a cascade effect at the right side, while at the other it had more of the lines of a scarf. It came well below the waist line, but was not very long. The train was long, and was also of chiffon lace-trimmed. She carried a spray-shaped bouquet of white flowers.

Miss Rives's maid of honor and only attendant was Miss Evelyn Parsons, who was also in white chiffon cloth and satin topped by an immense yellow leghorn hat, having as its sole decoration an immense dull-blue ostrich plume that started at the left side, crossed the hat in a slightly slanting direction, and, tumbling off the side of the hat back of the right ear, nearly touched her shoulder. The base was so thickly feathered that nothing else was necessary to conceal the stem at its start. Miss Parsons carried a large bouquet of white lilacs and their foliage.

In detail her gown had a rather loose bodice in modified surplice effect. In the back the scarf sections forming the modified surplice front were carried down the centre back side by side, and the lower ends, smaller and narrower, formed two coat tails. These scarf sections were edged with folds of liberty satin some two inches broad. The sections going over the shoulders came out far enough to form sleeve caps for the lace undersleeves. These lace undersleeves were loose lace puffs reaching the elbows and were there gathered into a two-inch band of the soft satin.

The full skirt was gathered slightly about the hips and had between the knees to the floor three wide fold tucks of liberty satin and three or four of the chiffon, the lower tucks being slightly wider.

Mrs. George Lockbart Rives, the mother of the bride, wore a gray satin gown embroidered and having lace at the neck, and wore a small, oval toque. Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., was in black chiffon, topped by a black hat, as she is in deep mourning.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay was in white and black, with a scarf-like wrap of black lace thrown about her shoulders and a large black picture hat.

Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden (Miss Cynthia Roche) was in mauve, a rosy shade of that color, in chiffon, and topped by a not very large hat showing rose mauve flowers and ribbons.

Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., appeared in an Empire robe of gray chiffon embroidered in silver. The silver embroidered yoke was outlined with a straight band effect in silver embroidery. The straight bands, embroidered directly on the gown, went down the side back of the gown nearly to the hem. The robe trailed a little and had silver embroidery above the hem and the drooping elbow sleeves had flounce edges embroidered in silver. The robe had a Dutch or round neck edged with silver embroidery, and she wore a necklace of pearls and diamonds and a small plumed hat.

Mrs. Henry Worthington Bull was in a shaded mauve gown of chiffon, in modified ombre effect, lighter at the waistline and growing slightly deeper in tone as it neared the floor. The skirt was laid in deep wide tucks about the bottom and these extended to the knees, or even above them. The bodice was gathered at the waist line and had a lace yoke, and the elbow sleeves were small puffs. She wore an immense black picture hat trimmed with many sweeping black ostrich plumes and draped with a deep black veil of dotted Brussels net.

Miss Bliss in White Satin.

Miss Augusta Bliss, now Mrs. William Willis Reese, wore when she married Mr. Reese on Tuesday in Grace Church Chantry a rich satin princess robe severely plain in its outlines and having a moderately long slightly squared train. The robe had no draperies of any sort, but was fitted smoothly by seams and goring into a perfectly plain robe. The satin was unusually heavy. Although its outlines were so severely simple it was very handsome, for starting in the centre of the train at the extreme edge were fine vines like two tendrils embroidered in silver that went around the train and then on around the skirt proper till they reached the front breadth, where they ran up on each side to the yoke, slanting in at the waist line and then out again, and outlined a panel. The unlined yoke and collar were of exquisite point lace, and the lace seemed to extend over the satin below the yoke down the bodice in drooping effect over the satin, the yoke itself being rather wedge shaped than round. Point lace was also laid around the edge of the bodice and yoke. The sleeves were single puffs of satin coming to the elbow, with deep point lace flounces extending over the sleeves and below them.

The bridal veil was a magnificent piece of old family point that extended from the top of her head almost to the hem of the train in a long scarf effect. It was caught rather flatly to her low coiffure with orange blossoms. She carried a Prayer Book instead of flowers, and wore a short string of immense matched pearls, from which were suspended three much larger and very wonderful single pearls.

Her little girl attendant, her niece, the daughter of Walter Phelps Bliss, was in white costume topped by a large hat laden with pale blue plumes. A blue sash encircled her waist. She carried a basket of white flowers.

Miss Catherine A. Bliss, the bride's sister, wore a white moiré silk gown, made with a plain, sweeping skirt, and a little tight-fitting coat, having scarflike bretelles and a postillion of point lace, over which were drawn straight, narrow suspenders of white satin, beautifully embroidered in white.

The skirt was perfectly plain, flaring out gradually from the hips. About the bottom ran three half-inch stripes, three narrow bands, probably of satin, although they seemed woven horizontal satin stripes.

The little coat had the lace arranged in fold effect, widening out on the shoulders, and tapering down to the waist line at the back, and then flaring out again into the postillion back. The satin suspenders were about two inches wide and extended from the waist line to the shoulders and then down the front. There was, if I recall correctly, no girdle, the coat forming its own finish at the waist line. Miss Bliss wore a small, high black hat, with a black ostrich plume at the left side, and a wonderful string of matched pearls.

Mrs. George T. Bliss, the bride's mother, was in a pale gray panne velvet gown, embroidered in grays, and topped by a small gray toque, trimmed with gray osprey plumes.

Miss Goin's Blue Gown.

Miss Goin was seen at a recent wedding in a dull blue cloth gown braided in the finest sort of braid, applied directly to the cloth. The skirt was a clinging, circular affair, trailing a trifle in the back and more than touching at the front and sides. About the hem fine silk soutache braid in a slightly darker shade of blue was warped in fine coral pattern, and outlining a Greek key design.

The Eton coat was cut on square lines, and covered the underblouse entirely, as it also did in the front by closing. This little jacket with its square back was bordered with the fine braid in design similar to that on the skirt, the Grecian key being about two inches across. This went entirely around the bottom of the jacket, up tho front, and around the collarless neck, and also outlined the shoulder seams from neck to sleeves.

The sleeves were elbow-length kimono sleeves, also bordered with the Greek-key embroidery. The sleeves had their seams up the outside centre, and this was outlined on each edge by the bands of the braid embroidery, and at the bottom this seam, I think, was slashed up a couple of inches.

Topping this gown, Miss Goin, who is strikingly handsome, with very dark hair and eyes, wore an immense, rather drooping, picture hat, laden with floating black ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Pulitzer in Hydrangea Blue.

Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, who was Miss Fredericka Vanderbilt Webb, wore at the Devens-Wetmore nuptials one of her favorite chapeaus, a toque of sable fur, having one white ostrich plume at the side and at the other half buried in the fine fur a spray of creamy white roses.

She wore a trailing robe of hydrangea blue panne velvet finished at the bottom with two inch-deep tucks just above the four-inch hem.

With this Mrs. Pulitzer wore a rather loose coat, a semi-pony of silver gray panne velvet embroidered all over in the finest silver thread and having lengthwise lines outlining bretelle effects in sable fur. The sleeves, ending between the elbows and wrists, were large, gathered coat sleeves also heavily embroidered in silver thread and having wide, deep cuffs embroidered and then edged with sable fur.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman also wore a blue gown, but this was a very pale blue in some light cloth, too heavy for chiffon cloth, too light for broadcloth. This had a double skirt effect. The drop skirt trailed and was trimmed with pale blue line embroidery in silk, and over this, coming to the embroidery on the underskirt, was the overdress, or jupe proper, cut in star points at the edge, and embroidered up some eight to ten inches in pale blue. With this she wore a half-length, half-fitting coat of chinchilla, for the day was chilly, and a large, wide-brimmed hat, trimmed with two big ostrich plumes, one at each side. Blue in pale shades has been noticed frequently on fashionable women at the recent Easter weddings, not that it is any more fashionable, but because it is more conspicuous than many other colors. Coral pink and the various shades of cerise so much seen last Spring one hardly sees at all now.

Mrs. Frederick E. Ballard wore at the marriage of her daughter, Miss Ballard, to Mr. Powers, a pale blue silk, a princess gown embroidered in long lines, and having a little pale green let in in the waist. Her large, light blue hat was encircled by a wide blue ostrich plume, and another drooped off the back.

Mrs. Powers, the mother of the bridegroom, was in pale gray chiffon cloth, the trailing skirt trimmed near the bottom with horizontal milliners' folds of pale gray satin. The bodice in long lines was embroidered in gray, and trimmed with pipings of satin. Her small round gray straw hat was trimmed with gray ostrich plumes that fell off the back and were held at the front by clusters of pink roses.

Mrs. Philip B. Phillips, sister of Miss Ballard, was in a Princess robe of white princess lace over pale green silk, trimmed on the waist with several drooping black jet pendants, and atopped by a black hat, trimmed with long black ostrich plumes.

Simple Walking Costume.

An Eton coat and round skirt of light—almost mustard—colored panama cloth, or a similar material, is in the traveling wardrobe of an April bride. The circular skirt has a six-inch hem, and at the top of the hem fancy black silk braid an inch and a quarter wide outlines large ovals. Each oval is formed of two lengths of the braid, having the ends cut pointed, and these ends cross after each oval is formed and run under a crescent of black sewed to the skirt. The two points run out and almost touch the two ends of the next oval.

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MARKED TO SELL AT $40, $45, $50,
Special at $25

Trimmed Flower Hats Second floor.

A collection of some of the newest ideas in all the latest colorings to match costumes. All the new sailor and mushroom effects in Jap. Hemp and Milan Straws,
Special $15, $18.50

Costume Hats Third floor.

Choice of over 400 Distinctive Styles, some trimmed with flowers, others with ribbons and wings. Copies of exclusive French Models.
WERE $12.50 and $15.00
Special at $8.50

Suit Hat Special Third floor.

No two alike—over 300 to select from—all this season's best effects,
WERE $7.50, $8.50, $10.00,
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UNTRIMMED HATS

Renard Untrimmed Sailors Main floor.

The smartest Sailor Hat in town—that justly merits its popularity—in rough and glossy straws. Burnt, white, blue, black and brown colors.
Special at $3.50

Valeska Suratt Hats Second floor.

A reproduction of a charming Mushroom Model, designed by us specially for this famous actress, in Chip, Milan and Hemp Straws,
Special $6.95, $8.50

Imported Shapes Reduced Ground floor.

Models adopted by the leading milliners of Paris. All the new colors, in Hemp, Chip Milan and Hair Straws,
REGULARLY $7.50, $7.95, $8.95.
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IN THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

Tempests in Academic Teapots

Apathy of the Public with Regard to National Academies and the Reason Therefor—Together with Some Cynical Suggestions as to a Cure.

ALWAYS there has been a tinge of the comic in associations of craftsmen and artisans, of practitioners of the fine arts, so called, and of academicians who are such in the name of literature. Guilds of this kind are erected on two very praiseworthy and solid foundations, acquaintance and intercourse with persons of similar pursuits on the one side and financial profits on the other. These are eminently useful and practical matters which do not lend themselves to criticism from those who regard them impartially and without reference to their own private interests.

The arts and sciences especially appear to gain through personal contact and the clash of temperaments and intellects. Art students have an instinct for gregariousness. Centres where by reason of continuance the art idea has become a tradition retain their attractive power long after the original masters have disappeared, when nothing is left but the empty husks of what was art to a vanished generation. At the same time, the formulas which a former age applauded because they once met a genuine demand on the part of the public continue to impose on the new age, and those who use them find it profitable to exploit them.

The National Academy of Design is going through one of those crises in which it is sufficiently clear that the old order of things does not meet the demands of the present. The comic element is supplied by those who, with the utmost candor and good faith, believe that what may have sufficed for earlier days will do for the existing situation, and they are assisted by their opponents, the strenuous reformers, who take themselves a trifle too seriously, and without any plans and definite idea of the possibilities in the case denounce what they cannot pretend to cure.

The result is a tempest in a teapot which, under the genial guidance of the press, assumes to the uninitiated the proportions of a veritable storm.

It might be well for the Conservatives to remember that the first aid to the injured is also of the first importance, and that a tempest, even if it be of teapot calibre, may become important if neglected and underrated.

It might be well for the reformers to consider that the ends they seek are not lost sight of and what they cannot obtain this year they may gain hereafter.

Both sides make the very natural and pardonable mistake of regarding academical honors in the light of a fetich. These honors amount to nothing unless the public regards them of great weight; but there is no evidence, in this country at least, that the public considers them of extraordinary value. Other things being equal, it may be that the title of Academician or Associate will now and then benefit a painter; but the advantage which many artists appear to ascribe to certain initials behind their names is an amiable hallucination. It springs from the European traditions by which Americans are generally bound.

In Europe the government is almost always the grand patron of art. It was more of a patron in former centuries, but it still remains the greatest, even in the case of France, which has been a republic for nearly forty years. That is not true of the United States now, and never was. Still, the National Academy was, at its origin, an imitation of the Royal Academy, and the influence of Europe has been so potent upon American art, largely owing to the sending of our art students across the Atlantic during their impressionable years, that our artists, as a body, never have got at grips with the actual situation, never have placed themselves fully and frankly in the only position tenable, namely, that of the tools through which the American Nation can express itself in art.

It is absolutely necessary to the future of the National Academy that this point should be thrashed out in meeting after meeting until a majority of Academicians have made up their minds what it is that keeps the public languid in their regard. A recent instance of differences of opinion among the jurymen elected for the present exhibition, which has been magnified to undue proportions, is only useful because it indicates a feeling that something is wrong. Nothing is known of a clear cut campaign to better the conditions in the Academy. One can scarcely take seriously the proposition that the election of half a dozen clever young painters will alter matters. For on the one hand they are not strong enough, individually or in combination, to change the cast of the Academy, and on the other they will only add to the number of those who view American art through European spectacles; since each of them is European through his training in art.

One cannot but admire the artlessness of the artists who expected to find the Academy electing some half a hundred new members. If any of them seriously advocate such a wholesale addition to the Academy, it is enough to point out that this, indeed, would be a remedy worse than the disease, for elections of that character would not be accepted as an honor, and the natural inference would be that the Academy wished to obtain quantity rather than quality in its membership.

The very basis, the reason for the existence of an Academy of Art, is selection, or, if you will, exclusiveness. The dream is a fond one that a National Academy which made it easy for any passable painter to attain membership would exercise any influence. The road to efficient public esteem lies just the other way. If, while seeking out the brilliant young painters and sculptors, the Academy could also find some way to correct its mistakes and rid itself of the artist-Philistine—the most terrible of all Philistines, whose hordes are encamped in the Academies of London, Paris, Munich, Berlin, and Dresden—then, indeed, might we have a National Academy whose diploma would mean the acknowledgment of mastership.

It is neither by holding themselves aloof from the promising outsiders in a fool's paradise of imaginary superiority, nor by taking hasty counsel with dreamers who want to flood the organization with half-baked artists of their own kind, that the Academy will be able to meet the wider responsibilities of a day in which art has become a great field for the most varied talents. Rather is it by appointing a committee to devise the means of adding only the very best artists to their number, and other committees to consider how to reach the public. If anything is plain, it is that the ordinary annual exhibitions are not attractive, and that if the Academy possesses men who know how to institute a change, these men, like the monkeys, keep up an inveterate silence lest they be put to work.

The probability is that the Academy, in order to take the place it should hold in the community, must condescend to ask for advice outside and employ outside talent. It can not go on as it has without forfeiting more and more each year those advantages which it gains from having the field at present free. If it fails to rise to the requirements of the greater city and greater nation of the century, it will discover when it is too late that the public has turned to some rival, insignificant at present, whose leaders understand better the American character and the possibilities of a National Academy of Art. C. de K.

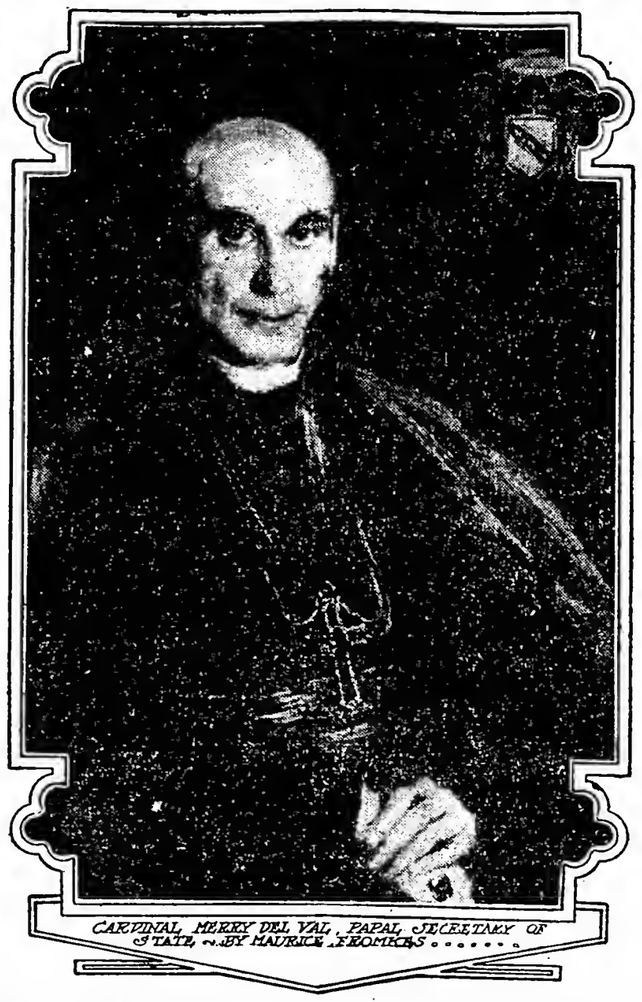

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL, PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE.—BY MAURICE FROMKES.

MR. MORGAN'S PHOTOGRAPH.

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Gossip of the Studios.

ROSINA EMMET SHERWOOD has two paintings at the Fourth Annual Water Color Exhibition now being held in Philadelphia. One is a pastel drawing of a young mother holding in her arms an infant, and the other is a water color sketch of mother and child. Lately she painted a portrait of Mrs. J. Herndon.

Wilhelm Funk is at work on several portrait commissions. He has recently painted a portrait of Mrs. Thomas Davis of Washington. A private view of sculpture by Albert Humphreys, given recently at Mr. Funk's studio, resulted in the sale of a number of small bronzes. Several interesting groups of animals are still on exhibition at the studio.

Kenyon Cox has just finished a portrait of Gen. Pope, which is to be placed in the Academy at West Point. Mr. Cox has been for some time at work on his second volume on "Old Masters and New." It will be published during the Summer by Duffield & Co.

Anthony H. Euwer has been busy with decorative work for Scribner's, The Outing Magazine, and The Cosmopolitan. A late edition of "The Swarm" from "The Life of the Bee," by Maurice Maeterlinck, was decorated throughout by Mr. Euwer, and a very attractive frontispiece for the same volume was also designed by him.

Mr. Euwer, who also designs book plates, has lately made plates for Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mr. H. J. Heinz, Mr. Benjamin Thaw, Mr. Lawrence Crane Woods, Mr. William Latham Abbott, Miss Sylvia Colwell, and Mr. Henry G. Bryant.

A little volume called "Rick-e-ty Rimes and Rig-ma-ro," compiled by Mr. Euwer several years ago, contains some very fanciful drawings and limericks. These are now running in "Club Life"—a full page in each month's issue. The title page of the original volume states that it is for "Fools, Philosophers, and Free Thinkers."

Marion Swinton's portrait of Joseph Jefferson as Caleb Plummer, which has been sent to the Kansas and Nebraska circuit exhibition, has been much admired. The Kansas City Times gives the following notice regarding the painting:

"The picture of Joseph Jefferson at the art show was examined yesterday by L. S. Cantwell, who was formerly an actor and with Jos. Jefferson in the 'Cricket on the Hearth.' Mr. Cantwell said he had seen dozens of pictures of Mr. Jefferson, but that this one was the best portrait of all. 'I had a minor part in his company,' he said, 'and often sat for several minutes watching the grand old actor. His every feature is stamped on my memory. I wish I could afford to buy that painting.'"

One of Miss Swinton's paintings—a still life—is now on view at the Annual Free Loan Exhibition of Pictures at the University Settlement House, 184 Eldridge Street. Another painting has been purchased recently by a New York art dealer.

Mrs. Louise Cox won the second prize of $1,000, offered recently by The Ladies' Home Companion for cover designs. The design will appear on the May number of the magazine. It is a child sitting on a table holding a turtle dove; another dove is on the cage near by.

An exhibition of paintings by Orlando Rouland opened at Clausen's Galleries Monday last and will continue until April 27. He is painting Mrs. Richard Mansfield, and recently completed a portrait of Thomas Edison, which will be hung in the newly erected United Engineers' Building on Fortieth Street. This is a commission from several of Mr. Edison's friends and is to be presented to the Society of Electrical Engineers.

This Winter Mr. Rouland has also painted portraits of Mr. John Borroughs, Olga Samaroff, the pianist; Edwin Markham, and Percy Mackaye. An article on Mr. Rouland's work will appear in the May number of The International Studio.

Augustus Lukeman has completed the statues which he has been executing for the Royal Bank of Canada. There are four colossal statues representing "Fisheries," "Railway," "Agriculture," and "Mining." Sketches for the bronze doors of the same building are now being made by Mr. Lukeman.

William Otis Swett has spent a very busy Winter painting a number of landscapes. In his studio are several large pictures of the Berkshires, the Adirondacks, and the interesting country about Deerfield, Mass. Several Berkshire pictures show hills and fields through the smoky atmosphere from nearby forest fires.

The first of May Mr. Swett will go again to Deerfield to make sketches of the early Spring. The last of June he will leave Deerfield for the Berkshires, where he will work throughout the Summer months.

Notable Art Matters Here and Abroad

Flood of Water Colors and Piles of Pastels in Philadelphia and New York—Painters of Mountain—Steamship Line as an Art Patron.

THE American Water Color Society is the next organization of artists to occupy the galleries of the Fine Arts, where the Academy is now. The society is no chicken; it is fair, fat, and forty this year, having a continuous record of twoscore annual exhibitions less one to look back upon.

In the old Academy Building, with the Venetian Gothic windows, on Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, the American Water Color Society used to exhibit along with the New York Etching Club. At that time pastels were considered something really too frivolous and Frenchy, don't you know, and even the use of body color in place of washes was regarded by the jury with a coolness that kept such tricky work in the minority. We have no etching club now to give variety to the entertainment, but as for pastels, they are often in the majority. A number of worthy artists have grasped the astounding idea that the best medium is that which suits the artist's temperament and skill and expresses best what he has to say. If, like many artists, he has nothing to communicate, really it makes no difference, either.

The fortieth annual is booked for the Fine Arts Galleries during May, and will blossom in private view and reception on May Day, the public opening being Thursday, May 2. Days for receiving exhibits are Friday and Saturday, April 19 and 20. There is a prize of $300 offered by Mr. W. T. Evans for the best water color by an American, without limitation as to age or sex, but not to be taken again by a former winner.

The Hanging Committee consists of Messrs. Ochtman, Granville-Smith, and Potthast, none of whom is on the Jury of Selection. The latter comprises the following well-known names: Walter Shirlaw, Charles Warren Eaton, and Jules Guérin; William T. Smedley, William S. Robinson, and Henry B. Snell; Charles Monte, Francis C. Jones, and W. H. Drake; E. Irving Couse, Cullen Yates, and R. M. Shurtleff, a pretty combination of the old guard and the young, impressionists and genre painters, plein-airists and the Hudson River landscape school. Drawings in black and white other than oils, etchings, and miniatures will be considered for exhibition by these twelve apostles of art.

Meantime Philadelphia has beaten the American Water Color Society by a month, for its fourth annual water color exhibition is going on now, having had a formal opening March 30. The local Water Color Club aids the exhibition, which occupies six galleries in the Pennsylvania Academy. A good deal of care has been taken to give different backgrounds in different galleries, so that water colors or pastels of a certain kind would find the wall that suits them best. To some extent this is an international show; at least, a number of French pastellists and water colorists are included, such as Lucien Simon, Gaston La Touche, Mlle. Henriette Crespel, and Gaston Lemaire. There is also work by Garlaudi of Rome. Charles E. Woodbury has a group of marines and shorescapes, and Dodge MacKnight has startling combinations of colors in wintry scenes. Tryon, Dewing, W. L. Lathrop, Alden Weir, E. A. Abbey, and Alexander Robinson, who sends pictures from Bruges the Dead, have representative works. S. Walter Norris has a collection of mine scenes in Mexico. Illustrators like Henry McCarter, Thornton Oakley, Elizabeth Shippen Green, and F. W. Taylor exhibit drawings in color; there are portraits by the Misses Beaux, Violet Oakley, Amy Otis, and Mrs. Rosina Emmet Sherwood.

Among interesting news of the French museums not the least is the establishment at Algiers of a school for traveling scholars on the same plan as the old French school in Rome, which has the Villa Medicis for its headquarters. A large native house with garden attached will serve as residence for those artists who have received scholarships from a committee of which M. Bénédite, Conservator of the Luxembourg Gallery, is Chairman.

The Louvre is about to exhibit a famous Rembrandt, the owner of which promises to leave it to one of the French museums in his will. It is one of Rembrandt's portraits of his brother, and the owner is Count Potocki, a Parisian.

Owing to a threatened law in Spain to prevent private owners from selling their works of national art to foreigners, Paris has seen a rush of Spanish treasures of art to be sold before the law can take effect. Sculptures in marble, alabaster, and other stone, bronzes, wood carvings, tapestries, and old lustre ware, together with paintings by old masters, have been auctioned off.

Half a dozen paintings by Carleton Wiggins may be seen at the Macbeth Galleries until the 27th; they include a large "Holstein Cow" standing in an orchard where the apples have begun to redden among the green leaves. This is a portrait of a favorite mooly cow attached to the studio dwelling of Mr. Wiggins near Lyme, Conn., and he has painted her whitish pelt with black and reddish trimmings as a portraitist would picture a lady in a white gown. She turns her honest and by no means ill-favored face toward the spectator as if she expected a visitor bearing a gift of apples or carrots. The picture is an idyl of country life, which is not marred by the rain-cloud discharging its burden to the left of the smiling landscape. "Summer Morning" contains a group of a red and white, a black and white, and a buckskin sow in different attitudes of comfortable contemplation. "Leader of the Herd" is the likeness of a white and red bull gazing somewhat grimly as he stands in a marshy spot near the river. In "Ploughing" the sky is streaked with yellow and red, while the oxen, red and white, strain to the yoke before the blue-coated plowman. "Autumn Days" has a dash of sunshine in the middle distance and a flock of a dozen sheep feeding under a gray and fleecy sky. The pictures are equally divided as to cows and sheep.

With the Musicians in Opera, Concert, Recital

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

APRIL.

21—United German Singing Societies, evening, Manhattan Opera House.
21—Norwegian Singing Societies, Grieg Concert, evening, Carnegie Hall.
21—Victor Herbert, evening, Daly's Theatre.
22—Ernesto Consolo, piano recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
23—Musurgia Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
24—Church Choral Society, afternoon, Church of Zion and St. Timothy.
25—Pauline Donalda, song recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.
25—Church Choral Society, evening, Church of Zion and St. Timothy.
25—University Glee Club, evening, Waldorf-Astoria.
30—Alwin Schroeder and the Kneisel Quartet, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.

MAY.

8—Hans Kronold, 'cello recital, evening, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.
7—Vienna Male Choir, evening, Carnegie Hall.
9—Vienna Male Choir, evening, Carnegie Hall.
10—Ernest Akst, piano recital, evening, Mendelssohn Hall.

The Season at the Manhattan

THE season at the Manhattan Opera House closed on April 20, having lasted twenty weeks. Mr. Oscar Hammerstein has put a remarkable achievement to his credit, and given many people a very considerable surprise by fulfilling his promises made in the early Spring of last year, for it seemed more than any single man would be able to accomplish. To establish an operatic institution out of whole cloth, so to speak, to build a house and organize a company, and set all the vast and complicated machinery of an opera season in motion without the backing and security of fashion, upon which opera has always depended for its support ever since opera was started, was a great undertaking.

The season that Mr. Hammerstein provided was of singular interest in many ways. He was exceptionally fortunate in building a theatre whose acoustics were of remarkable excellence and whose structural lines were such that they seemed to bring the audience into close relations with the stage. These facts provided exceptionally favorable conditions for the performances at the outset. Then Mr. Hammerstein was shrewd enough to engage in Mr. Cleofonte Campanini a conductor of rare force and authority, of knowledge and fine musical feeling, and to trust everything to his enthusiasm and zeal. It is safe to say that with a man of lesser powers in this position Mr. Hammerstein's season would have been much more precarious than it was.

He had a company of singers of singular though uneven merit, best, as has been repeatedly pointed out, upon the side of the men. Mme. Melba's coming and her interest in making the season a success were fortunate circumstances in favor of the new undertaking. There was enormous public interest in her appearances, of which she gave fifteen, and she filled the house at every performance in which she sang. So, too, the engagement of Mme. Calvé at almost the eleventh hour, to take in some measure the place that Mme. Melba vacated at the end of her engagement, was also a lucky stroke.

Mme. Melba appeared fifteen times, singing in "Rigoletto" five times, in "La Bohème" four, in "La Traviata" three, in "Lucia" twice, and in "Faust" once.

Mme. Calvé's performances were nine in number. She sang in "Carmen" five times, "Cavalleria Rusticana" twice, and "La Navarraise" twice.

There was a potent attraction exercised by Mme. Bressler-Gianoli, an artist of remarkable dramatic gifts, in the performance which she gave of "Carmen," which was, however, only one, though the chief, element in a presentation of the opera that had a most unusual charm for the really musical public in its dash, brilliancy, and spirit, the vividness and force with which the true quality of Bizet's masterpiece was brought to the consciousness of every auditor. These excellencies, in varying degree, were a peculiar possession of all the best of the productions made at the Manhattan during the season. They were especially marked in the operas of the smaller genre, which were given in a way that is impossible at the larger opera house. "Don Giovanni," "The Barber of Seville," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Fra Diavolo" and "Marta" were especially favored by their surroundings; but there was a higher power in the appeal of every opera, even those of the "grander" style.

Of the other singing women Mme. Donalda was the most attractive, and Mme. Pinkert was a useful person in the performance of florid music, which occupied a large place in the repertory. The men were the strength of the company. In Messrs. Bonci, Renaud, Dalmorès this public made for the first time the acquaintance of remarkable artists. The return of Messrs. Ancona, Arimondi, and Gilibert to the New York operatic stage was scarcely less welcome. The impression made by all these was a deep one. Mr. Bonci failed to arouse a great popular excitement, as it was feared he would in the beginning. There is too little of the sensational in his art, too much of refinement and exquisite artistry, to appeal to that portion of the opera-going public that values chiefly bigness and resonance of voice and the prodigal outpouring of high notes. Furthermore, his style is adapted chiefly to the performance of operas that are out of date and out of fashion, even with a public that will submit to much for the sake of a golden tenor voice.

For Mr. Bonci, in large measure, together with Mme. Melba, the repertory was made old-fashioned. Not a single new work was produced at the Manhattan. On the contrary, some long-buried antiques were revived that had never entered into the ken of the present generation of operagoers as "I Puritani" and "Dinorah." The projected performance of Saint-Saëns's "Hélène" fell through. The nearest approach to novelty was Massenet's opera "La Navarraise," which Mme. Calvé revived.

The season was, of course, chiefly dominated by the Italian influence, which the French performances of "Carmen" and "Faust" could not overcome. Everything else, even the French operas, except "La Navarraise," had Italian representation. Even "Faust" had one Italian performance.

The performances were, on the whole, not sumptuous, though they were often excellent in the matter of scenic effects and stage mounting. The stage management was kept upon a high level of excellence, though it must be noted that there were comparatively few productions that made any exacting demands upon this department of the administration. There is gratitude for the chorus, which, notwithstanding the change that was made in the middle of the season, was also kept on a high level of excellence. The members sang vigorously, freshly, and tunefully, and manifested generally an intelligent and intelligible interest in the proceedings upon the stage. Into the ensemble all the performers, from the highest to the humblest, entered with zest and spirit; and aside from the remarkable achievements of some of the great artists, this peculiar excellence, much aided and abetted by the acoustics of the house, afforded a pleasure of a sort that has not been obtainable in New York operatic performances for a good while.

In this season of twenty weeks there were given 121 performances of 22 operas. Having practically no subscribers to consult in the matter of undue repetitions, Mr. Hammerstein was left free to arrange his repertory in such a way as most to tempt the different classes of music lovers to whom he appealed. Thus he gave no fewer than nineteen performances of "Carmen," because "Carmen" was, on the whole, the most successful of all that was done at the opera house. The results may be seen in the following table, which shows the operas performed, the dates of their first performance, and the number of times they were heard. The house opened its doors upon 111 different occasions. In these there were 121 performances given. The difference between the two is accounted for by the fact that ten "double bills" were given:

First Performance.	Opera.	No. of Performances.
Dec. 3.	"I Puritani"	2
Dec. 5.	"Rigoletto"	11
Dec. 7.	"Faust"	7
Dec. 12.	"Don Giovanni"	4
Dec. 14.	"Carmen"	19
Dec 19.	"Aida"	12
Dec. 21.	"Lucia"	6
Jan. 1.	"Il Trovatore"	5
Jan. 2.	"La Traviata"	4
Jan. 5.	"Elisir d'Amore"	3
Jan. 18.	"Les Huguenots"	5
Jan. 21.	"Il Barbiere"	2
Jan. 25.	"La Sonnambula"	3
Feb. 1.	"Cavalleria Rusticana"	8
Feb. 1.	"Pagliacci"	10
Feb. 7.	"Mignon"	3
Feb. 20.	"Dinorah"	1
Feb. 27.	"Ballo in Maschera"	2
March 1.	"La Bohème"	4
March 8.	"Fra Diavolo"	4
March 23.	"Marta"	4
April 10.	"La Navarraise"	2

THE UNITED GERMAN SINGERS' CONCERT.

The United German Singing Societies will give a concert this evening in the Manhattan Opera House for the benefit of the German, St. Mark's, St. Francis, and Mount Sinai Hospitals. The public appearances of this large body of trained singers, which numbes 650, are rare. Their last public appearance was two years ago, when they gave a festival concert in Carnegie Hall, celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Schiller, in which many prominent American and German citizens participated.

The success of the concert this evening is assured, the larger part of the house, including the boxes, being subscribed for by prominent New Yorkers.

The United German Singing Societies is composed of thirty different musical organizations in this city, the President of which is Mr. Theodor Henninger, among them being the Eichenkranz, the Beethoven Maennerchor, the Heinebund, &c.

The artists who will assist in the concert this evening are Madame Arta, soprano; Victor Oceiller, baritone; Miss Elsie Fischer, violinist; August Fraemcke, pianist, supported by the Manhattan Opera House Orchestra of sixty-five musicians and the male chorus of 670 voices, all under the direction of Carl Hein, musical director of the United German Singing Societies. The following is the complete programme:

1. Overture: "Im Fruhling"...Ksrl Goldmark
   Orchestra.
2. Landkennung .....N. Edward Grieg
   Baritone Solo, Chorus and Orchestra.
3. Recitative and Aria, from "Der Freischutz" .....C. von Weber
   Mme. Regina Arta.
4. Concerto for Piano, in E. flat major..
   Franz Liszt
   August Fraemcke.
5. Fruhlingszeit (a la Capella)..Carl Wilhelm
   United Singing Societies.
6. Invitation to the Dance.....C. von Weber
   Orchestra.
7. Violin Solos:
   a Canzanetta .....Tschaikowsky
   b Polonaise .....Wieniawski
   Miss Elsie Fischer.
8. Folksong (a la Capella).....
   a Voe Lie bchen's Fenster.....Rudolf Hesse
   b In elnens kuchen Grune..Frederick Gluck
   United Singing Societies.
9. Toreador Song from "Carmen"..G. Bizet
   Victor Oceiller.
10. Pilgrims' Chorus from "Tannhaeuser"
    R. Wagner
    United Singing Societies and Orchestra.

JULIAN EDWARDS'S NEW WORK.

"The Mermaid," a cantata by Julian Edwards, will be presented in Carnegie Hall on April 23 by the Musurgia Society, of which Walter Henry Hall is the conductor. On this occasion the Musurgia will be assisted by the Brooklyn Oratorio Society, the allied organizations enlisting a chorus of 250 trained voices, with a special orchestra of 75 musicians. The soloists will be Viola Waterhouse, soprano, who sings the part of the Mermaid, and George Hamlin, tenor, who sings the part of the Youth. The cantata's first presentation in New York on April 23 will be followed by a second performance in Brooklyn two days later under the auspices of the Brooklyn Oratorio Society, this time assisted by the Musurgia, with the same orchestra and principals.

Mr. Edwards is well known as a composer of light opera, and has at least once composed a romantic opera of some merit, "Brian Boru." Of late years he has been turning his talents to more serious composition.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

A concert will be given to-morrow night for the benefit of the Italian chorus, which has been disengaged, for the most part, since the strike at the Metropolitan Opera House last season. A chorus of 120 voices, an orchestra of 75 men, under Gaetano Merola, and the following violinists will appear: Mario Sammarco, Regine Pinkert, Giannina Russ, Giuseppe Tecchi, and Luigi Mugnoz.

Ernesto Consolo will give a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall to-morrow evening. The programme includes the Bach-Liszt Prelude and Fugue in A minor, a Scarlatti "Gingue," Brahms's F minor sonata, two Scambati numbers, and Chopin's Scherzo in B minor; Cyril Scott's "Solitude" and "Pierrot," and the Weber-Taussig "Invitation to the Waltz."

The Musurgia Society, Walter Henry Hall conductor, will give Julian Edwards's cantata "The Mermaid" in Carnegie Hall next Tuesday evening. The Musurgia will be assisted by the Brooklyn Oratorio Society, the allied organizations enlisting a chorus of 250 trained voices, with a special chorus and orchestra of 75 musicians. The soloists will be Viola Waterhouse, soprano, and George Hamlin, tenor.

Victor Herbert and his orchestra will give the closing performance at Daly's Theatre to-night. This will be the farewell of this historic playhouse with which the late Augustin Daly was so long associated. This will also be the last of the Spring series of concerts arranged by Mr. Herbert and will be devoted entirely to his own music. The programme will include selections from operatic successes of the past ten years.

Edward Grieg commemorated his fortieth anniversary as a music writer April 12 in Berlin. A concert was given at which the composer conducted his own works. The anniversary will be commemorated in New York to-night at Carnegie Hall, where a concert will be given for the benefit of the Grieg Monument Fund. Mme. Sandal-Bramsen will sing several of Grieg's songs. Gaston Bor'i will conduct the Peer Gynt Suite, played by an orchestra of sixty-two. A male chorus of 100 voices from the United Norwegian Singing Societies of New York will sing some of Grieg's chorus compositions.

THE MacDOWELL ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the MacDowell Association was held at St. Margaret's School Monday evening, April 15. The programme included readings by Ruth McEnery Stuart and stories by Miss Gordon Kerby. Augusta Cottlow, the pianist, played several MacDowell compositions. Among them the Sonata Tragica. The other part of the programme was an exhibition of marbles, bronzes, and original casts by the following sculptors: Herbert Adams, Daniel Chester French, Hermon MacNeil, George Grey Barnard, Bessie Potter Vonnoh, J. Scott Hartley, Helen Farnsworth Mears.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, (34th Street and 8th Av.)
TO-NIGHT (April 21) At 8 o'clock
Grand Festival Concert
(For the Benefit of the German Hospital of N. Y.)
THE UNITED GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES
CHORUS OF 600. 100 VOICES
THE MANHATTAN OPERA ORCHESTRA
Array of Brilliant Soloists
CARL HEIN.....Musical Director
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Reserved Seats 50c. to $2.00 at the Box Office of Manhattan Opera House.

THE BROOKLYN ORATORIO SOCIETY
Walter Henry Hall, Conductor.
On Thursday evening, April 25th, in the Baptist Temple, Schermerhorn St. and 3d Av., Brooklyn, at quarter after eight. The Brooklyn Oratorio Society will for the first time in Brooklyn present the two dramatic cantatas, "The Banner of St. George," by Sir Edward Elgar, and "The Mermaid," by Mr. Julian Edwards. Full orchestra accompaniment. Tickets on sale at Brooklyn Institute office, 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (Y. M. C. A. Building.) To Institute Members with coupons, 50c., 75c., $1.00, or $1.25. To Non-Members, 75c., $1.00, $1.25, or $1.50.

CARNEGIE HALL. Tues., Apr. 23, at 8:15.
3D CONCERT OF THE
MUSURGIA WALTER HENRY HALL, Conductor.
First Performance of
"THE MERMAID"
A Dramatic Cantata,
BY JULIAN EDWARDS
and SIR EDWARD ELGAR.
BAVARIAN HIGHLAND SUITE.
Chorus 225 and Orchestra 70.

Mendelssohn Hall. Tues. Ev., April 30, at 8:15
Farewell Concert MR. ALWIN Schroeder
Assisted by Mr. Courtlandt Palmer, Piano.
Mr. Franz Kneisel, Violin.
Mr. Louis Svecenski, Viola.
Mr. J. Theodorowicz, 2d Violin.
Tickets, $1.50, at Box Office, or from J. M. Prialux, care of Ditson & Co., 867 Broadway.

MACDOWELL BENEFIT CONCERT
WALDORF-ASTORIA MONDAY Afternoon at four o'clock.
MADAME de GISNEROS
MISS METCALFE
SIGNOR SAMMARCO
Other prominent artists Mr. de Macchi at the piano. Tickets $2.50 Tyson's offices.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL Monday Evening APRIL 22 at 8:15
ONLY NEW YORK RECITAL OF ERNESTO
CONSOLO
THE DISTINGUISHED PIANIST.
Reserved Seats $1.50 and $1.00, at Box Office.
Direction HAENSEL & JONES.

Mendelssohn Hall. Thurs. Eve., APRIL 25 at 8:30.
Song Recital PAULINE DONALDA
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Res. Seats $1 to $2, at Box Office & 10 E. 17th St.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK
WEEK STARTING MONDAY, APRIL 22.
HENRY W. SAVAGE Announces His
NEW ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
WITH ORCHESTRA OF 60
in the Grand Opera Success,
MADAM BUTTERFLY
By Puccini, Author of "La Bohème," "Tosca," etc.
PRICES $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50.
April 29.....THE GRAND MOGUL

SHUBERT THEATRE. OPP. CITY HALL.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Mats. Wed.-Sat.
Wed. Mat., $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.
JOE WEBER'S CO.
Composed of
LILLIAN BLAUVELT, CECILIA LOFTUS, OTIS HARLAN, MAURICE FARKOA, WILLIAM HODGE, MADELYN MARSHALL and JOE WEBER, Together with America's Most Fascinating Chorus in The Near Opera,
DREAM CITY
By Edgar Smith and Victor Herbert.
Prices $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.

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Matinees Daily, 15c., 20c., 25c.
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HOW NEWER CHEMISTRY DISPOSES OF THE ATOM

Marvelous Development of Knowledge in the Last Few Years Has Given Rise to Entirely New Conception of the Nature of Matter.

By Prof. John Waddell.

"THE new chemistry" is a phrase frequently met with. "The newer chemistry" would be the more suitable term. One hundred years ago there was a new chemistry; to-day this new chemistry is being so modified and extended as to deserve the appellation "newer."

The new chemistry was preceded by a period of immense activity among chemists. Priestley, an English Nonconformist minister, made his fortunate discovery of oxygen in 1776, and shortly afterward Scheele, a Swedish chemist, whose painstaking mode of research was rewarded by many splendid achievements, independently discovered the same gas. Hydrogen, the lightest gas of which we have any knowledge, was first described by Cavendish in 1766, and carbonic acid gas had been described some nine years previously. The discovery of these gases helped to revolutionize the theory of combustion. This was owing chiefly to the brilliant work of the French chemist Lavoisier, whose name is one of the most glorious in France, and whose execution by the Revolutionists was one of their most discreditable acts.

Lavoisier was not the first to use the balance in chemical operations, but he was conspicuous by his insistence upon the necessity for submitting all problems involving the composition of substances to the test of weighing. Before his time iron rust was supposed to be changed to iron by the addition of something called phlogiston, but the use of the balance shows that iron weighs less than the rust from which it is formed, and hence cannot be produced by the addition of anything. Lavoisier showed that quicksilver heated in air changed from a bright liquid to a red powder and became heavier. He concluded that the mercury had taken something from air. The red powder on being heated to a higher temperature gave off the gas oxygen and was changed to the original mercury, with the same weight as at the beginning.

Constituents in Same Proportion.

Gradually after a large number of experiments had been made by carefully weighing the constituents of compounds and comparing the sum with the weight of the compound itself, it was recognized that any particular compound was always made up of the same constituents in the same proportion. For instance, carbonic acid gas, (carbon dioxide,) no matter how obtained, whether by heating marble, or by acting on chalk with acid, or by burning charcoal, or by extracting it from the air breathed out from the lungs, was always found to consist of three-elevenths carbon and eight-elevenths oxygen. In addition to carbonic acid, another compound of carbon and oxygen was known in which the carbon was three-sevenths and the oxygen four-sevenths. It will be seen that in this compound for every three grains of carbon there were four grains of oxygen, while in carbonic acid for every three grains of carbon there were eight grains of oxygen—that is, twice as much.

Further, it had been found that three grains of carbon united with one grain of hydrogen in the compound called marsh gas or fire damp, and in another compound twice three grains of carbon united with one grain of hydrogen. The number three, then, might represent a standard quantity of carbon in its compounds with both oxygen and hydrogen—three grains of carbon uniting with eight of oxygen and with one of hydrogen. But, still further, oxygen and hydrogen unite to form the compound water in which eight grains of oxygen are combined with one grain of hydrogen. So if three was taken as the standard quantity of carbon, eight might be taken as the standard quantity of oxygen and unity as the standard quantity of hydrogen. It was found that similarly a series of numbers could be obtained to express the proportion in which different elements unite. Sometimes the elements united exactly in the proportion of the numbers; sometimes the number representing the element would need to be doubled or multiplied by three or even by four.

John Dalton had the genius to suggest a hypothesis that would explain all these regularities. Dalton was color blind. It is said that he bought for his mother a pair of stockings, one of which was red, the other green, and this particular kind of color-blindness is sometimes called Daltonism. But though his bodily eyesight was defective, his mental vision was keen, and his theory was most fruitful in the further development of science, and inaugurated the new chemistry of 100 years ago. His theory was that all matter is composed of small particles to which he gave the name atoms. As the name implies, these particles were considered indivisible. Each atom had a certain weight. The atom of oxygen, in his view, weighed eight times as much as the atom of hydrogen, the atom of carbon six times as much, and the atom of chlorin thirty-five times as much. An explanation was thus afforded of the facts observed. Compounds consisted of combinations of different kinds of atoms; in elements the atoms were all alike. The smallest quantity of a compound must contain at least two atoms, and larger quantities were made up of a number of these smallest quantities. It was now evident why one compound of carbon and oxygen contained twice as much oxygen in proportion as the other. The smallest quantity of the one compound contained one atom of carbon and one atom of oxygen; the smallest quantity of the other compound contained one atom of carbon and two atoms of oxygen.

Determining Molecular Weight.

Later the groups of atoms came to be called molecules, and it was sometimes a question how many atoms of each kind there were in the molecule. Upon the answer given to this would depend the relative weight assigned to the atoms. In one compound of carbon and hydrogen, as stated already, the weight of carbon is three times the weight of hydrogen. If the molecule consists of one atom of carbon and one atom of hydrogen, the weight of the carbon atom would be three times the weight of the hydrogen atom. Dalton considered that there were twice as many hydrogen atoms as carbon atoms, and thus the carbon atom would weigh six times as much as the hydrogen atom. We now consider that there are four times as many hydrogen atoms as carbon atoms, and so the carbon atom is considered as weighing twelve times as much as the hydrogen atom. Some of the numbers Dalton used to represent the weight of the atoms are retained, some have been doubled, some have been trebled. It will be understood that the numbers chosen represent merely the relative weights of the atoms, and the numbers adopted are in comparison with hydrogen taken as unity, the atom of hydrogen being the lightest known.

Though the exact weight and size of the atoms are unknown, there have been estimates made. A little girl who had heard her parents talk about microbes, and had formed some conception of their minuteness, was asked which she supposed was the smaller, a microbe or an atom. She replied a microbe, because you may smash a thing to atoms, but you couldn't make the pieces as small as a microbe. The smallest microbe visible with a microscope is about 1-80,000 inch in diameter, and if packed as closely as possible about 500 million million would occupy a cubic inch. But it is calculated that in a gas more than 150 million million molecules are contained in a cubic inch, and the molecules of many gases are composed of a considerable number of atoms. Moreover, the molecules are comparatively very far apart in a gas. Probably the smallest microbe contains a thousand million atoms at least.

Another method of showing the probable size of molecules is the following: Suppose a drop of water were magnified to the size of the earth, the molecules would be between the size of a cherry and that of a cricket ball.

And now we are brought to the newer chemistry. Dalton's new chemistry taught that the atom is the smallest particle of matter existent; that the atom is indivisible. The newer chemistry admits that the atom is indivisible in the sense that we cannot divide it. The chemist may separate one atom from another atom, but he cannot divide the atom itself. But according to the newer chemistry, though we cannot divide an atom, the atoms of some substances and possibly of all substances decompose of their own accord.

Some forty years ago Crookes made a very interesting investigation into the passage of electricity through rarefied air and other gases inclosed in glass tubes or bulbs. Platinum wires fused through the glass terminated inside and constituted electrodes—that is, the means by which the electricity was communicated to the gas. The wires outside the tube were connected with the positive and negative poles of an electric machine. The electrode connected with the positive pole is called the anode; the one connected with the negative pole is called the cathode. The passage of electricity through these tubes produces wonderful effects.

If the gas is not too much rarefied a brilliant glow appears in the tube, not continuous, but like luminous disks at right angles to the path of the electric current. If the gas is sufficiently exhausted a dark space shows around the cathode, and if the gas is still further rarefied the dark space grows and may fill the whole bulb, if the exhaustion is carried very far. But in this case the walls of the bulb shine with a brilliant glow called fluorescence. Crookes maintained that the phenomena were not to be explained, except on the assumption of particles much smaller than atoms shot out from the cathode.

The attention of the world at large was drawn to the matter by Roentgen's startling discovery of the photographic effect of electric discharge in exhausted bulbs. It can be proved that small particles are shot from the cathode in straight lines. If the cathode consists of a flat disk the particles are sent out in parallel rays; if the cathode is a portion of a sphere the rays converge to the centre of the sphere. The particles are very small, only about one-thousandth the weight of the hydrogen atom, and each has a charge of negative electricity, as is proved by the fact that they are attracted toward a positively electrified body and are repelled by a negatively electrified body. Their velocity is between 20,000 and 60,000 miles a second. It is not possible in this short article to show how these conclusions are arrived at, but they are generally admitted by investigators of the subject. These very small particles are sometimes called corpuscles and sometimes electrons.

Alpha and Beta Radium Rays.

A little more than ten years ago Becquerel discovered that uranium compounds produce some of the effects hitherto obtained only by electric discharge through exhausted gases, and shortly afterward Mme. Curie separated radium from pitchblende, the most important ore of uranium. Radium was found only in very small quantity, but its effect proved to be very powerful. Further investigation by Rutherford and others shows that from radium compounds two kinds of particles are sent out. One kind is about twice the weight of the hydrogen atom, and has a charge of positive electricity. The other kind is similar to the corpuscles which constitute the cathode rays. The first form what are called the alpha rays; the second, beta rays. The electric charge upon the particles is determined as in the case of the cathode rays. It is found that the alpha rays are attracted by a negatively electrified body, while the beta rays are attracted by a positively electrified body. The beta rays are the ones that most concern us at this time, because they consist of electrons which, as already stated, are smaller than the lightest atom known.

Since radium sends out particles as stated, it seems evident that it is decomposing. The beta particles are emitted in inconceivable numbers. It is calculated that each grain of radium shoots ont 200,000,000 corpuscles each second with a velocity nearly equal to that of light. So small are these electrons, however, that if these were the only particles emitted it would take millions of years for the radium to be dissipated. The particles of the alpha rays are much larger, and are given off more numerously, and on that account a few thonsand years only are needed for the almost total dissipation of radium.

The present theory regarding the composition of matter is that all atoms are made up of electrons; in the hydrogen atom there are approximately 1,000, in the atom of radium there are 225 times as many. Each of the electrons is charged with a definite quantity of negative electricity, but the atom is not charged, because the negative electricity is counterbalanced by an equivalent positive. How the positive electricity exists is not definitely settled.

One atom differs from another of a different element in the number of electrons, and possibly also in their arrangement one atom may change to another by losing a certain number of electrons. So it is conceivable that the lead atom might change to a gold atom, and we should have the problem solved for which the old alchemists desired the philosopher's stone.

The dream of the old alchemists is still unfulfilled. If it should in the futnre attain fulfillment the era of the newest chemistry would be inaugurated.

Teaching Children to Laugh

Unique Work That Aims to Bring Health and Happiness to Thousands.

THE idea that children need to be taught to laugh is pathetic in the extreme, yet it is literally true that the darkness of poverty has so enveloped the innocent souls of the tenement childhood that it laughs with the lips alone and not with the whole-hearted freedom of the child of normal conditions who knows the joys of childhood unalloyed and who carries invariably into later life the recollections of its happy days as the most cherished of memories. The absence of pleasures of any sort from the privation-hardened lives of the little east side folk is evidenced more strikingly by this physical laughter than by any other of its marked characteristics—or it was before the joys of the public playgrounds, the open-air gymnasiums, the clubs at the settlements, the kindergartens, the wonderful Summer vacations—before all these and many other pleasures were made known to them by private benefaction in some cases and through the Board of Education in others.

Within the past few years, by combining the public school and public playground accommodations with means supplied by philanthropic and wealthy women, the Public School Athletic League began its work among the children, and the wondrous ministrations of the stranger, Joy, have transformed the schoolhouses until they represent to the little east side girls an Elysium.

Work of Athletic League.

The Public Schools Athletic League in its work among the boys of the schools has been a potent and well-known power in the past four years. Its work among the girls, which is, if anything, the more important in its lasting benefits, is comparatively little known. Just a year ago it began under the leadership of well-known New York women to develop the physical and moral side of the girls in the schools, and its accomplishments in that short twelvemonth, hampered as it has been by the lack of money for its work, has been truly remarkable. It has extended from eight schools in which it began instruction to seventy of the public schools of the city, many of them in the crowded tenement districts, and in each has organized from one to six athletic clubs, each with a membership of forty or more girls, representing upward of 5,000 children, deriving daily benefits of most conspicuous character.

The nature of the work of instruction is necessarily different from that followed with the boys. Sports and games come naturally to the ordinary boy, but the girl knows little of how to play. Pastimes that develop the physical wellbeing are unknown to them. They have no inherent instinct to lead them, and, indeed, it is extremely difficult to find games suitable for their purposes. It has been found necessary to invent new games to wake and hold their interest and to invoke dancing to develop them. Indeed, dancing has become the main hold of the teachers, who find the exercise it affords most helpful of all, in view of the zest with which the children enter into it and its adaptability to the restrictions of the schoolroom.

And it is this dancing that brings delight to the east side tenement, delights so keen that many are the stories told by the enthusiastic teachers of the interest of the little folks. Indeed, this love of dancing must always strike even the most casual visitor to the congested districts. Everywhere it manifests itself. The children's dancing classes at the various settlements are filled to overflowing, and every organ grinder on the street is followed by a swaying, skipping troupe of children, some improvising steps as they go along, others waltzing, polkaing, pirouetting in a very ecstasy of motion. Thus the league, in its efforts to build sound, healthy bodies through appropriate exercises, found a well-paved foundation, and at the hours when the dancing classes gather, the offices of the Principals of the schools where they are held are besieged by a crowd of ragged little ones begging to be admitted.

The limited amount of funds at the disposal of the league made it impossible to hire the large number of professional teachers necessary, so a volunteer corps of teachers was organized by Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, who, in return for their own instruction by her, teach the children the work she outlines.

Some of Those Interested.

The women who have undertaken the organization of the work and have interested themselves in it through philanthropic instincts include many of the best-known names in New York. Miss Catharine Leverich has been foremost of these, and has been chosen President of the League. Assisting her both in her official position and outside of it, have been Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Henry Siegel, Mrs. William C. Demorest, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Henry Parsons, Mrs. Francis H. Bacon, Jr., Miss Julia Richman, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Charles F. Hetherington, Mrs. George Dickson, Mrs Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. Arthur J. Trussell, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Felix Warburg, Miss Evangeline Whitney, Mrs Charles Farnsworth, Mrs. C. Frederick Naething, Miss Martha L. Draper, Mrs. Earl Sheffield, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. E. G. Janeway, Mrs. J. Bradley Lord, Mrs Jessie H. Bancroft, Miss Margaret Stimson, and Miss Josephine Beiderhase.

In planning how they should reach the children of the schools these women were compelled to adapt themselves to the conditions that exist. First of all it was necessary to have places to play and places that were readily accessible. It was impossible even in the outlying districts to get fields with the limited means at their disposal, and in the more crowded districts it was impossible at any cost. Many of the schools had not space to house the number of children applying for instruction, and few had room to provide a playground. For these it was necessary to use the classrooms themselves, many of them not even having aisles. The games had thns to be adapted to meet these needs, modified and altsred to fit the playing ground. After school was the only time available, and this required that the sport be interesting enough to draw the children voluntarily back to school.

It was found that the natural instinct for dancing made this the most desirable form of athletics, so the folk dances of the peasants of European nations were invoked to provide variety. The adaptation of these dances to the end desired has been extremely clever, and they have served their purpose splendidly from the first.

Then the relay race appealed especially to the girls, and it has been adopted with many ramifications to vary it. All sorts of races, involving the passing or throwing of objects, like bean bags, the picking up of potatoes, and similar devices, have been employed. These have afforded a great variety of games. Sports like jumping and hurdling have been considered too liable to overtax the strength of the girls to be used, and the more strenuous games involving physical contact, like football, basket ball, and similar sports, have been eliminated, although basket ball is played largely under a totally different set of rules, which make it quite different from the boys' game. Indoor baseball, with the large rubber ball and bat, has been used, and field hockey, as it is known in England. These have been the main dependence, while in a few of the higher schools it has been possible to introduce gymnasium work with vaulting horses and heavier apparatus.

Dancing a Prominent Factor.

But primarily the dancing has been the prominent factor. The dances employed have been necessarily simple, for the double reason that they need to be taught to the teachers of the children and need to be learned quickly and performed equally well by all the children. Individual dances are all eschewed, none but those which can be used in class being taught.

A Swedish dance called Ladita is one of the most popular. It is danced in circular formation, with a glide and hop step in and out of the circle, with a bit of a spin. Another Swedish dance called the Lunnug is another largely used, danced also in circular form, with a sort of mazurka step. Then a Bohemian polka is often employed, called Komarno, and the Spanish dances, the Seguedilla and the Tarantela. A Russian dance, the Comarinskaia, is the nearest approach to the individual dance, though the Scottish dances, the Highland Fling and the Shean Trews, are essentially solo dances. These constitute practically the entire répertoire of the league in their various modifications.

They have all been taken hold of with avidity by the children everywhere. Every afternoon they are constantly dancing within and without school, employing the movements that are deemed especially beneficial in their physical development. Then, with the games and the relay races, they have learned to use their bodies with a grace and freedom that is in marked contrast to their former habit. By allowing only the girls who stand well in their classes to participate the games have been made to serve a disciplinary purpose as well, and have improved the grade of scholarship, spurring on the laggard as no punitive system heretofore employed has succeeded in doing.

The lack of the league, however, is money. They need money for apparatus, money for playgrounds, money for trophies and for instruction, for music, and a hundred and one purposes that daily arise to hinder the development of their plans. The boys have been able to secure money for their needs, and have been able to make some of their activities remunerative by charging admission fees, but the girls have depended wholly upon voluntary contributions, and these, though liberal, have been much less than necessary. In one year their work has cost but $3,500 all told, while three times that sum could have been advantageously expended had it been available. And nearly that amount will be necessary with the growth of the work in future.

It is with this phase of the problem that the New York women interested in the league are now struggling, and until this is solved the work must be pinched and dwarfed, where it deserves the aid of every philanthropic interest in this great city.

Still on the Bridge.

A RETIRED Captain of a big ocean liner, who now lives in Jersey with his family in a house surrounded by a garden in which various flowerbeds are shaped as anchors, unconsciously affords that portion of the commuting public which knows him much amusement on the ferry trips. When the Captain gets aboard a ferry a queer look comes over his face. He passes through the lower cabin to the stairway, which he ascends to the upper deck. Clear forward he goes until he is at the very front rail in the centre of the deck. There he remains throughout the trip, staring ahead until the boat has made her landing safely. In fancy he is still on the bridge of his own ship.

Erie's New Electric Road

THE opening of the new electric road on the Rochester Division of the Erie Railroad recently marked another achievement of American ingenuity in electrical railway science. For the first time a steam railway is using a single-phase alternating motor for moving trains, with power from Niagara Falls, seventy miles away.

The new system has been installed on the main line of the Erie between Rochester and Avon, and on a branch running from Avon to Mount Morris. It covers thirty-four miles of single track and is intended for passenger service only.

Until the trolley cars were put into operation the equipment was largely in the nature of an experiment. The preliminary test justified the confidence of the engineers, and this promise has been borne out by the operation of the road since it was opened to the public several weeks ago. Indeed, the departure is considered so successful that plans are under way to extend the trolley system to other divisions of the Erie lines.

The system has been developed in the last three years by the Westinghouse interests, the engineering work having been done by Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. Its novelty is found in the use of the alternating current instead of the direct current that has been generally employed by steam railroads. This change has been made possible by the single-phase motor. It is an adaptation of the older contrivance used on street cars.

Although the single-phase motor is not unlike the direct current motor in its operation, there is an important difference in the use of the alternating current. It is unnecessary to supply a direct current on any part of the electric line. Therefore there is no need for the rotary converter sub-stations, which have heretofore been installed at intervals along the electric lines.

The sub-station at Avon is nineteen miles from Rochester and fifteen from Monnt Morris, or about midway between the terminals of the new road. The power is drawn from the lines of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company running to the new station of the Ontario Power Company at Niagara Falls.

In the sub-station building are three 750-kilowatt transformers of the oil-insulated, water-cooled type, which transform the 60,000-volt three-phase current from Niagara to an 11,000-volt single-phase current. This is fed directly to the trolley wires of the Erie Railroad. The overhead construction is of the so-called "catenary" type, the trolley wire being suspended from a messenger cable at intervals of ten feet, the whole being supported on poles with brackets. The support given by the messenger cable is a precaution required by the high electric tension, the relative large power supplied to the cars, the high speed at which they are run, and the necessity for absolute certainty of contact. The transformers on the cars receive the power at 11,000 volts and lower it to a point between 110 and 300 volts, the average being 250.

When the people of Rochester use the new road they find themselves in cars not unlike those on the Subway. They are 54 feet long. Each will seat 56 people. There is a 100-horse power motor on each axle, or four to a car, with the Westinghouse electro-pneumatic system of multiple unit train control.

The trolleys look like steel diamond-shaped frames working on a hinge on the roof of the car. They are technically known as the pantagraph type of trolleys, a horizontal bar resting on the wire and being raised and lowered by the lightly jointed framework, controlled by air pressure. The trains run every hour between Rochester and Mount Morris.

A comparison with the other electric equipments on steam roads shows other advantages of this more simple system. The trains of other railways are usually drawn by heavy engines driven by electricity from an overhead trolley or a third rail.

Seasickness to Be Abolished?

German Scientist Experiments with Gyroscope to Prevent Ship Rolling.

"NO more seasickness; the engineer to the rescue." Such is the promise held out by the invention of Dr. Otto Schlick, a German scientist. It was recently described before the British Institution of Naval Architects by Sir William White, late Chief Constructor of the British Navy. Sir William was talking not of mere naval theory, but was giving the result of his own experiments with the device, which is an adaptation of the principle of the gyroscope, or gyrostat, to give steadiness to the ship.

For the reader who does not like scientific terminology, and who is not familiar with either of these names, it may be said that it is the principle of the spinning top. No more, no less. Popularly stated, the theory is this—that if any body is made to revolve rapidly it will spin round a certain axis, a fixed line, which can be supposed to run through it, and that while thus spinning it will require a certain degree of force to change the direction of that axis. Every kind of motion requires force or resistance to change its direction; but that now under consideration is a very special variety of the general idea. Consider the case of a schoolboy's top. Place it with its peg on the ground when it is not spinning, and it instantly falls under the influence of gravity. Now let the schoolboy give it a rapid rotation with his string, and instantly there is a change, which, if it were seen for the first time, would seem magical. The top stands erect on its tiny peg, and for a time during which it might have fallen by gravity several hundred feet it whirls round and round with a steady, equable motion. One might imagine personified gravity saying to the top, "Come down; obey the laws of earth's attraction," and the giddy top replying, "Gravity, while this glorious spin lasts I defy you."

If your top is spinning on a plate you may move it upward, downward, sideways, as you will, without resistance. That is a motion of translation merely; but the moment you attempt to make its axis point in another direction there is a resistance, and, considering the smallness of the top, a very strong resistance, to the change. In the gyroscope this principle has been adopted for the production of the most striking effects. The instrument consists of a small metal flywheel, suspended on gimbals, which permit it to rotate in various positions. When the wheel is set in rapid motion the axis resists any change of direction, as does the spinning top. It may be suspended by a string fixed at one end of the axis, and go on spinning in a horizontal position until the motion slackens, when it gradually declines, as does the top.

Earth Motion Illustrates Scheme.

Modern artillery illustrates the same law of motion. The rifled gun gives the projectile a rotary motion which keeps its axis always parallel to itself. The great globe which we inherit is another example. The earth is revolving at the rate of about 1,000 miles an hour at the equator, and in London 730 miles an hour, and as a consequence its axis points unchangeably to the Pole Star. Otherwise we should have an unstable, wabbling world, and earthquakes appalling beyond conception.

On the same principle as Nature secures the stability of this solid globe, as the schoolboy's top defies gravitation, as the rifle bullet goes straight to its billet, as the gyroscope performs its marvelous feats, Dr. Otto Schlick proposes to abolish seasickness. His massive flywheel revolves at great speed round an axis or axle, pointing in a certain direction; and, like the top or the gyroscope, it resists powerfully any attempt to change that direction of rotation. The ocean waves try to make the ship roll; the revolving wheel resists the attempt.

The See-bar, on which this experiment has been made, was originally a first-class torpedo boat of the German Navy. She is 116 feet long, 12 feet beam, 3.4 feet draught, and 56 tons displacement. Her gyroscope is fixed in a compartment in front of the boiler room. It consists of a flywheel, made of forged steel in one piece, a metre—rather more than a yard—in diameter. The apparatus is mounted on trunnions, the axis of which lies athwartships, or across the breadth of the ship. These trunnions are connected by a massive framework so arranged that when the vessel is at rest, in an upright position, the spindle of the flywheel will be vertical. When the vessel is set rolling the spindle of the flywheel is free to become inclined to the vertical in a fore-and-aft direction. As rolling proceeds, the gyroscopic effect of the flywheel produces longitudinal oscillations of the apparatus. The gyroscope is made to revolve 1,600 times a minute—rather less than thirty times a second. This is the normal speed, but it can be made to do fifty revolutions a second, 3,000 in a minute.

How Rolling Is Prevented.

The weight of this gyroscope in the See-bar is about half a ton, or 1 to 114 of the total weight of the ship. Such a mass making from thirty to fifty revolutions a second produces an enormous gyrostatic effect—that is to say, what is called technically its moment of inertia—or resistance to change of rotational velocity—is very great. To put it familiarly, the See-bar is disposed to yield to the waves and commence rocking; the gyroscope stoutly resists any change in the direction of its axis. The ship rolls a little up and down, but the gyrostat goes on revolving at every instant, applying as it were a powerful brake to the hull of the ship, and at last completely steadying her. The waves "heave" her, lift her up and down as they please; but her revolving flywheel forbids rolling.

In describing the experiments The London Telegraph says that when Sir William White was on board the See-bar the sea was unfortunately too smooth to furnish a satisfactory test; but, it continues, we have graphic records of actual experiences, on July 17 and Aug. 21, 1906, and some still-water rolling experiments, the results of which are very striking. In the latter case, when the vessel was heeled over from 10 to 15 degrees by a crane, her inclination fell to half a degree in two oscillations, whereas without the gyroscope it took twenty oscillations. In the trials off Cuxhaven the graphic records show that without the gyroscope the vessel rolled in the first instance 25 degrees to leeward and 15 degrees to windward, but immediately the gyroscope came into operation the arc of rolling (out to out) was reduced to 1 degree. Voyagers who are subject to mal de mer will appreciate, without being versed in trigonometry, the difference between a roll of 40 degrees and a roll of 1 degree. In the one case it is "Steward! steward!" or it may be the blank despair so often witnessed at sea; in the other it is calm contemplation of the rising or falling surge.

Many practical seamen, says The Telegraph, to whom this proposal for steadying ships gyroscopically has been submitted have expressed the fear that if a ship were so steadied a grave danger would arise—that of seas breaking on board the vessel. Sir William White was consulted by the inventor, at an early stage of his inquiry, on this point. Sir William was of opinion that "no danger whatever would arise." "It seemed to me," he says, "that when a vessel rolls heavily, in all probability the risk of seas coming on board would be greater than in a vessel for which the rolling motion has been destroyed. In both cases vertical heaving motion must take place among relatively large waves, or the ship would be overwhelmed; but in the ship whose deck remains practically horizontal during the heaving motion, the risks of seas breaking on board should be less than in the same ship when her heaving is combined with heavy rolling."

Dr. Schlick, reporting a trial when the See-bar was broadside to the seas, says: "The waves seemed to disappear under her, and she rose with a gentle motion vertically upward, and sank again just as gently into the trough of the sea, without even spray coming on board to any extent worth mentioning." This agrees with Sir William White's expectation, and, as he points out, "it corresponds exactly with the description given by other observers of the behavior of ships of long period (of swing or oscillation) when exposed to wave action."

It may seem to the reader that the effect is large in proportion to the means. It has to be remembered, however, that the whole force of a wave is not exerted in making a ship roll; mainly, it is spent in producing vertical motion. We have seen no estimate of the dynamic effect of the gyroscope in operation; but it must be large. It may be remembered that when the destroyer Cobra was lost in the North Sea it was believed that she had broken her back; and calculations were made tending to show that her turbine machinery would exert a gyroscopic resistance against pitching which, added to a heavy head sea, might have helped to break the vessel in two. The truth can never be known with regard to that too frail craft, but, at any rate, no such effect could attend the use on a vessel of ordinary construction of the athwartship gyroscope, with its freedom to swing fore and aft.

The naval architects who joined in the discussion of the paper admitted the efficiency of the apparatus, but differed considerably as to the amount of power required. Sir John Thornycroft, himself the inventor of an automatic steadying apparatus which he applied to his own yacht, and Sir John Stirling agreed that the gyroscope would check rolling. On the other hand, Prof. Biles of Glasgow and Prof. Cremieu of the University of Paris foresaw the possibility of the proposed apparatus in certain conditions increasing the roll perilously. Sir William White made light of some of these terrors as theoretic dangers not to be feared in practice. On a question of this order opinion, however eminent its authors, is of little value against experiment. Actual trial will have to be made, and we have one of the finest possible opportunities for making the trial, where, if successful, it will bring an immediate reward.

Channel Propitious for Experiments.

The Channel service was mentioned by Sir William White. Here is an ideal opportunity. Three out of five of the strong winds are westerly and southwesterly; and the services between Dover and Calais, Folkestone and Boulogne, and Newhaven and Dieppe have to be carried on in all weathers, against heavy winds and big seas—broadside on. Turbine steamers have already canceled the vibrations that were caused by the reciprocating engines, and there remains one more triumph to be won—to stop the rolling. Prof. Lambert, while admitting that the gyroscope would help to steady the vessels, was rather appalled by the power that would be required. He made a rough mental calculation that on a Channel steamer there would be needed a gyroscope of sixteen tons weight.

A Correction.

The photograph of Mario Sammarco in "Rigoletto" at the Manhattan Opera House, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, April 7, was copyrighted by the Mishkin Studio, New York.

HOW RAILROAD PRESIDENTS PLAY

Diversions Run all the Way from Walking Tours, Golf, and Salmon Fishing to Stock Raising, Farming, Yachting or Studying Historical or Scientific Treatises.

HOW does the President of a great railroad play? Are his pleasures as intense in their way as his responsibilities during business hours? The questions were suggested when James McCrea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, sailed for Europe on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria last Thursday. Mr. McCrea is on his way to England for a walking tour with his two sons. His ideas of recreation and a simple life contradict the popular notion of the masters of great railroads taking their vacations in luxurious travel in private cars, yachting, buying pictures, or finding relaxation in the gayeties of Newport, Bar Harbor, or the capitals of Europe.

Most men point to James J. Hill as the representative railroad President of the country. He is still the leader of the vast Great Northern enterprise, even though he has resigned the Presidency to one of his sons. Moreover, Mr. Hill's play hours are typical of most of his class. Mr. Hill has grown with his railroads, and knows them from the oily ties and spikes to the complications of new bond issues. Practical railroad Presidents of this sort—they are in the majority—find keen recreation in moving trains, making tours of inspection, planning improvements, and opening new lands to farmers and manufacturers.

James J. Hill Goes to Labrador.

Until quite recently Mr. Hill's other diversions were of the simplest sort. He has a beautiful home at St. Paul, on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi. There most of his leisure is spent. Fine paintings amounted to a hobby with him, and he gradually collected a good-sized gallery. He does not care for the old masters. His pictures are modern, preferably of the Barbizon and later French schools. Then he bought a farm of about 1,000 acres, situated nine miles from St. Paul. It is all a gentleman's farm should be, with blooded stock, model barns, dairy, and dwellings. Here Mr. Hill spends days at a time.

About six years ago Mr. Hill found that his financial interests required his presence in New York very frequently. With his gradual change of residence came new pleasures. He now divides his time about equally between this city and St. Paul. First he lived in hotels here, then in apartments, and recently he bought a house in the upper Fifth Avenue section, where he entertains in a quiet way. His vacations in the East consist of trips to Labrador on his ocean-going steam yacht to fish for salmon. The voyages usually begin early in June, and last about three weeks. He takes a small party of friends with him, usually including George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank. The time spent in these annual trips is Mr. Hill's only extended holiday.

Friends of E. H. Harriman say that really to know him—if he can be fully known—one must see him at play. To Wall Street Mr. Harriman, the President of the Union Pacific, engineer of vast enterprises, and master of finance, seems to be a slight, taciturn man, with spectacles, a bushy mustache, and a nervous manner, who has an infinite capacity for work and the ingenuity of a great General in planning surprises. His friends see quite a different man in private life. Mr. Harriman believes in plenty of diversion; he loves sport for its own sake. On the average he spends three days of seven in play.

Mr. Harriman's Farm and Boys' Club.

His love of the open and fine horses is expressed in Arden, his great estate in the Ramapo Mountains, where Mr. Harriman spends the larger part of the year. The property comprises about 30,000 acres. The residence, with its jutting wings and glass-inclosed verandas, forms a picture of homelike elegance. A fine house is building on one of the hilltops, a funicular railway having been built to the summit to carry up the materials.

The best expressions of the owner's tastes, however, are found in the stock farm and rural improvements. The horses in the stables are of the finest for a gentleman's driving teams. Miles of private roads have been laid out. Mr. Harriman has organized a farm company, a wood-cutting company, and a construction company to improve the highways. He cares for his farmers and workingmen in a way that is almost paternal.

These diversions are more attractive to Mr. Harriman than gay society or even his occasional trips on his steam yacht, the Sultana, one of the finest of American pleasure craft. Another interest amounts to a fad with him—a boys' club on the east side. He has been interested in the project about thirty years. The creation of the largest club of its kind in the world and plans for the happiness of thousands of poor youngsters—executed in a most unobtrusive way—are a constant source of recreation. A clubhouse at Tenth Street and Avenue A, costing $250,000 and erected five years ago, is evidence of Mr. Harriman's interest and power as an organizer.

George J. Gould is an extreme type of railroad President and sportsman combined. As head of the Gould family and manager of their great railroad interests, he is President of the Missouri Pacific system and serves in a number of subsidiary concerns.

Always fond of sports, Mr. Gould has engaged in a continuous round of sports since he grew up. Before he gave much time to business he was a fair fencer and boxer. Then he went in for riding, shooting, and yachting. He rode to hounds in cross-country runs, built the yacht Vigilant in 1894 and cut a wide swath at the Cowes regatta, and put up a shooting lodge in the Catskills and gave some time to hunting. He also made long voyages in European waters in his steam yacht—one of the finest boats of its kind.

Then polo playing became his fad in 1898, and in this branch of sport he has been chiefly interested of late years. He has been known to play polo six days running on his estate, Georgian Court, at Lakewood. His private polo grounds there cost $75,000. He would appear at the Narragansett and Meadow Brook games with a string of twenty-five ponies, changing them with every round. He organized the Lakewood Polo Club, and started several championship tournaments. Mr. Gould became known as a polo player of the first rank.

Now Mr. Gould is selling his string of polo ponies, and says he will not play much hereafter. He works hard at his railroad affairs—as hard as he played polo. He says he is too busy with big matters to think so much of polo. Splendid Georgian Court, with its riding ring, tennis courts, bowling alleys, and swimming pool, benefited Mr. Gould less than usual last Winter. He will sail with Mrs. Gould for Europe in June.

President Baer Enjoys Landscape Gardening.

In striking contrast with these financiers is the austere, self-contained personality of George F. Baer, President of the Reading and New Jersey Central systems. Friends of this deliberate, incisive leader of capital in the Pennsylvania coal strikes say they see in him the stamp of his protesting German ancestors, not only in his business life but in his recreations as well. Mr. Baer began life in Reading, Penn., in the heart of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" region. A student by nature, he is a lawyer by profession, a railroad President by evolution, and an agriculturist by taste. His country home, Hawthorne, near Reading, has a fine library, and Mr. Baer devotes much of his time to historical research. In his garden he is an authority on flowers, especially roses and chrysanthemums. He is also something of an authority on landscape gardening, and has planned a park system for Reading. Two miles from the city is a large farm, where Mr. Baer spends most of his Summers, with his Alderney cattle, his bungalow on the edge of the Schuylkill River, and a steam launch to carry him to the town.

E. B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, has long been known as an expert whip. He has a residence in South Bethlehem, Penn., and an apartment in this city, but much of his leisure is spent at his country seat near Morristown. Here the sight of Mr. Thomas's four-in-hand at the railroad station, his appearance with a few friends, and glimpses of the party bowling along the neighboring roads with the host on the driver's seat, is familiar to dwellers in the New Jersey suburbs. In the last few years automobiling has gradually taken its place among this railroad President's diversions. He keeps his string of horses and rides frequently, but his longer trips are made by motor car.

For ten months of the year Mr. Thomas's life is that of most busy men of affairs. Hours of work in his office and frequent trips over the Lehigh Valley lines are diversified by leisure moments on one of his riding horses, among his books, of which he is very fond, or jaunts in his motor car. When Summer comes he tries to forget business in a trip abroad. Three years ago he spent two months in a coaching tour through England and France. Last year his four-in-hand was supplanted by a motor car that whirled him along the rural roads of France for a month or more. Next Summer Mr. Thomas expects to spend two months in a similar jaunt.

Several of the railroad Presidents, besides finding recreation in their work, shoulder responsibilities so heavy and complex that they find little or no time for play in the usual meaning of the word. Such a man is Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern. He has not been known to take an extended holiday in fifteen years, excepting two weeks spent in the White Mountains.

Another of this type is W. H. Newman, the executive head of the great Vanderbilt system. He is usually to be found in his office in the Grand Central Station from 9 in the morning until dark. One of his fads is walking—over the tracks or terminal as like as not. He has a way of suddenly appearing at some distant switch or signal tower with an inquiry or a suggestion to the men he finds there. No one knows precisely when President Newman will start in his private car for a few hours of relaxation on the road. The car stands in the Grand Central Station ready to leave with ten minutes' warning, even the bed being made up. The entire Vanderbilt system is inspected at least once a year. Improvements or traffic problems, more or less remote, may demand Mr. Newman's presence at any time. In Summer he usually goes away for a week or a fortnight at a time for a rest in some quiet spot in the Adirondacks or a village along the New York Central lines.

Practical Railroaders Combine Work and Play.

This habit of combining work and play is characteristic of the railroad President who has risen from the ranks through the operating department. Mr. Newman began his career as a station agent at Shreveport, La. L. F. Loree, the new President of the Delaware & Hudson, has the same characteristics. He started as a civil engineer. F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie, another high official who finds recreation in railroading, began as a brakeman.

Of the three, President Loree is the least familiar. After serving as executive officer of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Rock Island, he came to New York about two years ago to go into the banking house of Speyer & Co. Being of a modest, retiring disposition, not every one has been able to penetrate under the surface and find the expert railroad executive of unusual abilities.

Mr. Loree is serious, even in his pleasures. He finds diversion in the details of railroading with much the same spirit that he spends hours of leisure in reading—preferably books on scientific topics. He visits Europe twice every year. These trips abroad usually last from a month to six weeks.

President Underwood of the Erie has the ability to cast off the cares of railroad management as he would his office coat. His play with his yacht, the Alice, and his automobile alternates with little trips along the Erie lines. The cruises on the Alice usually last from Friday noon to Monday morning—along the Sound, in the lower bay, or perhaps down the New Jersey coast. A spin in his touring car generally ends his business day. But friends of Mr. Underwood say he finds quite as much pleasure in watching the little developments along his railroad and mixing with his employes, with whom he likes to chat in a democratic way. Mr. Underwood spends a month or so every year on a pleasure trip. He has just returned from such a vacation at Virginia Hot Springs.

E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé system, and considered a typical railroad man of the West, combines business and pleasure in still another way. Ten months of the year he spends in Chicago, his suburban home being at Riverside. Two months find him at his country home in Santa Barbara, Cal. Every month or six weeks he runs on to New York to spend a few days and keep in touch with railroad affairs. He is a man of tremendous energy and with an eye for minute details. He sees every mile of his system at least one a year. At Santa Barbara the click of typewriters, the ringing of long-distance telephone bells, and the telegrams brought him by his private secretaries remind his visitors of his business office in Chicago.

Then Mr. Ripley plays just as intensely. His fad is golf. He talks, even preaches, it, and covers the links at Riverside or Santa Barbara with the enthusiasm of a schoolboy. Two weeks ago he won the handicap golf trophy of the Santa Barbara Country Club in an exciting 36-hole contest.

These Presidents are the products of the operating departments of the great railroads. The other type, represented by Oscar G. Murray, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, comes from the traffic department. One means life on the open road; the other, executive work in offices. The operating man gets the trade, the traffic man handles the business details.

Mr. Murray can work hard on occasion, but usually his office moves with the regularity of clockwork. He is a bachelor of luxurious tastes, fond of books, a yearly jaunt in Europe, and trips over his lines with small parties of friends. His house in Baltimore is often the scene of quiet entertainments. He owns a farm near Pennyen, Md., where he is the host at house parties at week's ends. His pleasures lie in his clubs and in society.

Curious Odds and Ends

Every year the school children of Sweden plant about 600,000 trees.

The nutritive value of an egg is two and a half times its weight of cow's milk.

A sure cure for hiccough, says a Western physician, is a pinch of snuff.

If one were asked, remarks London Health, to name the most patient man on earth, the reply would probably be—Paul Cinquevalli. The famous feat of throwing up a hen's egg and catching it on a plate without breaking it necessitated nine years of constant practice.

Old newspapers make excellent packing paper, in which to put things in storage, as printing ink is disliked by insects.

Snails are blessed with great vitality. A case is recorded of an Egyptian desert snail which came to life upon being immersed in warm water, after having passed four years glued to a card in a museum.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

Women's Tailored Hats.

An attractive selection of TRIMMED TAILOR-SUIT HATS, representing all the new ideas in fancy, mixed and rough braids; finished with ribbon, wings and quills; a full range of colors and black; value $5.00 ..... 3.98

Rough Braid Hats —A variety of styles, including the latest Mushroom and Sailor, trimmed with ribbon and quills; value $4.00 ..... 2.98

Laces and All-Overs.

BLACK DRESS NET; all silk; 45 inches wide; plain, figured or dotted; value, $1.49; yard 89c
WHITE COTTON BRUSSELS NET; 72 inches wide; suitable for waists or dresses; value, 75c; yard 45c
ORIENTAL ALL-OVER; white and butter color; well covered patterns; value, 75c; yard 45c
FINER QUALITY than above; value, $1.25; yard 75c
ORIENTAL LACE; white and butter color; 3 to 6 inches wide; value 35c; yard 19c
ORIENTAL OR VENICE INSERTION AND APPLIQUE; new patterns; value, 35c; yard 17c
VAL LACE AND INSERTION; a special lot; value, 59c; piece 39c
TORCHON LACE; 3 to 5 inches wide; heavy quality; value, 10c; yard 5c

Embroideries—A Sale.

EMBROIDERIES of Nainsook, Swiss or Cambric; insertion and edging, showy patterns; value 25c.; special 12½c
CAMBRIC EDGING; 6 to 10 inches wide; suitable for skirt ruffles; value, 39c.; yard ..... 25c.
SWISS DEMI FLOUNCING, showy designs; 22 inches wide; worth double tomorrow's price; special, at yard ..... 1.00 to 1.79
ALL-OVERS, of Swiss Nainsook or Cambric; neat or showy patterns; 22 inches wide; special value; yard ..... 95c to 2.49

Black and Colored Silks.

BLACK AND WHITE TAFFETA; checks and stripes; all pure silk, in a big variety; regularly sold for 69c. to 85c; yard 59c
PLAIN COLORED PONGEE; all silk; 23 inches wide; smooth finish, in every conceivable shade; also cream and black; reg. value 50c.; yard.. 35c
BLACK TAFFETA; full yard wide; all pure silk; natural finish and lustrous; a quality usually offered at $1.39; yard 1.15
BLACK SATIN STRIPED MARQUISETTE; 48 inches wide, in ¼, ⅜ and ½ inch stripes; regularly sold at $2.25; yard 1.59

Dress Goods—4 Specials.

ENGLISH SUITINGS—another shipment of these excellent fabrics has just been received and is now on display in an immense variety of novel effects; block checks in all sizes; striped shadow checks and many new weaves in beautiful color combinations; regularly 59c.; yard 33c
IMPORTED SUITINGS; light, medium and dark effects, in the latest colorings; also cream grounds, with black and colored stripes and checks; 54 inches wide; regularly $1.25 yard 65c
IMPORTED BLACK PANAMA, in chiffon and medium weight; perfect finish; all wool; 52 inches wide; regularly $1.00; yard 69c
BLACK FRENCH BROADCLOTH; superb lustrous finish; all wool; 54 inches wide; regularly $1.75; yard 1.29

25c. Swisses & Dimities, 14c.

FIGURED SWISSES AND DIMITIES; in all colors; suitable for street and fancy gowns; you'll be delighted with the excellent range from which to choose; regularly 25c. yard. None C. O. D. 14c

5-Piece Slip Covers, 4.95

It is when you see these Slip Covers on your furniture you'll appreciate their worth. Then the workmanship is superior, lasting and thorough. These Slip Covers are made from extra heavy quality Belgian striped Damask, finished with best shrunk cotton binding. 20 yds. of 28-inch material allowed; 25c. a yard additional for larger suits (including labor.) For a limited period only 4.95

Cotton Rugs and Mattings.

JAPANESE COTTON RUGS; an ideal floor covering for Summer homes; colors, pink, blue, green
Size 7.6x10.6 ..... 8.98 Regularly $12.50. | 9x12 ft ..... 12.98 Regularly $18.50.
CHINA MATTING; heavy quality; regularly $5.75; per roll of 40 yards.... 3.98
JAPANESE MATTING; cotton warp; carpet designs; per roll of 40 yards.. 8.98 Regularly $12.50.

125th St., West, Between Lenox & Seventh Aves.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN. Store Opens 8:30 A. M., Closes 6 P. M. BROOKLYN.

Furniture, Upholsterings, Floor Coverings, Tremendous Values.

Supreme Values in Summer Furniture.

$13.00 Bureaus, $8.95. Golden oak, carved design, oval bevel plate mirror.

$6.50 Chiffoniers, $3.95. Golden oak, 5 drawers, carved wood back, nicely finished.

Morris Chairs.
At $6.20, regularly $10.00. Golden oak, plain design, figured velour, hair filled cushions.
At $6.70, regularly $11.00. Golden oak, plain design, figured velour, hair filled cushions.
At $7.90, regularly $13.50. Mahogany finish, plain design, figured velour, hair filled cushions.
At $10.45, regularly $14.50. Mahogany finish, plain design, figured velour, hair filled cushions.
At $12.45, regularly $18.50. Mahogany, carved design, figured velour, hair filled cushions.

Rockers.
At $2.40, regularly $3.00. Golden oak, carved design, wood seat.
At $2.95, regularly $4.25. Mahogany finish, plain design, cobbler seat.
At $3.95, regularly $5.25. Golden oak, plain design, cobbler seat.
At $4.50, regularly $6.75. Golden oak, plain design, wood seat.
At $5.75, regularly $7.00. Golden oak, carved design, wood seat
At $6.95, regularly $9.50. Mahogany finish, plain design, plush seat
At $8.75, regularly $13.00. Golden oak, carved design, wood seat.
At $12.75, regularly $17.00. Mahogany, carved design, wood seat.

$4.50 Morris Chairs at $2.25. Golden oak, plain design, with denim cushions.

$2.40 Rockers at $1.75. Golden oak, carved design, wood seat, nicely finished.

Fourth Floor, Central Building.

Upholstery Offers Unprecedented.

A little money goes a great way in the Upholstering and Curtain Store just now—some of the best values we have ever quoted find space in the news for to-morrow.

$10.00 pair odd Tapestry Portieres, $1.79 each.
$5.00 pair odd Tapestry Portieres, 98c. each.
$2.25 Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, 98c. each. Store orders only—none C. O. D. Deliveries during the week.
$1.10 mercerized Armure Tapestry, 59c. a yard.
$2.25 mercerized Gobelin Tapestry, $1.19 a yard.
$2.00 imported French Cretonne, 50 inches wide, 95c. a yard.
79c. imported French Cretonne, 31 inches wide, 49c. a yard.
$1.00 linen fringed Window Shades, 49c. each.
60c. linen fringed Window Shades, 29c. each.
$5.00 real Renaissance Lace Curtains, $2.85 a pair.
$3.50 white Irish Point Lace Curtains, $1.95 a pair.
$1.35 White Nottingham Lace Curtains, 85c. a pair.
$8.50 Ruffled Renaissance Lace Bed Sets, $4.95 each.
$1.25 ruffled Renaissance Lace Curtains, 95c. a pair.
$2.00 real Renaissance Lace Door Panels, 95c. each.
15c. lace stripe Curtain, Swiss, 9c. a yard.

Third floor front, Central Building.

Floor Coverings---Less Than Wholesale Cost

All clean, regular, desirable goods, offered in most every instance at less than wholesale cost.
2,500 yards of Tapestry Brussels Carpetings; regularly 75c. to $1.00, at 55c. a yard.
2,000 yards of Velvets and Axminsters; regularly $1.15, at 85c. a yard.
2,000 yards of Axminsters and Body Brussels; regularly $1.25 to $1.75, at 98c. a yard.

Straw Mattings---Two Splendid Values---A New Lot.

125 rolls of a good seamless China Matting; worth 25c., at 15c. a yard.
100 rolls of a fine, heavy, extra quality, seamless China Matting; worth 35c., at 25c. a yard.

Imported Scotch Inlaid Linoleums.

1,000 yards of imported Scotch inlaid Linoleums, in granite effects; 8 good colorings, at 75c. a square yard.

Third floor, East Building.

Women's Tailored Suits, $19.75, $24.75 and $29.75.

Chiffon Panama--Royal Serge and Taffeta Silk.

In black, navy blue, russet brown, gray and tan, in plain colorings and mixtures and fancy checks. Coats are the pony, Prince Chap and Eton styles. Skirts are the newest kilted style, finished with band of material; styles are very smart; materials very fine; and trimmings and tailoring excellent; all sizes, 32 to 42.

Prices $19.75, $24.75 and $29.75.

Each style is worth $5.00 to $10.00 more.

Women's Taffeta Silk Dresses; a group of stripes and checks, in various styles; reduced from $19.75 and $24.75 to $14.75.

Women's Outer Garments—Unusual Values.

Covert Coats, lined with Skinner's satin, all sizes $5.95
Covert Coats, lined with taffeta silk, all sizes $14.75
Rubberized Satin Coats, $9.75 and $14.75

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Men's Suits to Measure, $26.50.

Reduced From $35.00 and $40.00.

OUR GREAT ANNIVERSARY SALE. Just a year ago to-day we advertised our remarkable $26.50 Sale of made-to-measure Suits for men.

We thought we had reached the limit of reduction at that time, owing to the big advance in price of woolen fabrics, and never again would we be able to offer to our customers so good a chance to secure a fine Suit, especially at the commencement of the season.

We knew when we made this offer a year ago that it would not take Brooklyn men long to appreciate the value of these Suits to measure at $26.50, but it was gratifying just the same to meet with such an enthusiastic response. Hence we have decided to repeat this sale as a celebration of the large increase in business during the past year we have been in our new location in the New Men's Wear Building. The materials are the season's newest woolens, in fancy worsteds, cassimeres, tweeds and cheviots; also a nice line of blues and blacks, in serges, unfinished worsteds and cheviots. About 50 styles. Coats will be the new model, single or double breasted sack. For all over 42 breast measure an extra charge for additional material will be made.

This sale FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Third floor, New Men's Wear Building.

Beautiful Robes---Less Than Half Price

Batiste, Lawn and Lierre and Black Robes.

Fresh, new, dainty and charming—a display of Robes without equal in the Greater City. NEWNESS is, of course, the keynote. In a Store where remarkable values follow one another in rapid procession, we offer these Robes at the best value yet.

White Batiste Robes.
At $5.00, value $12.50.
At $10.00, value $16.50.
At $15.00, value $27.50.
At $16.50, value $32.50.
At $18.00, value $36.00.
Colored Batiste Robes.
At $9.94, value $15.00.
At $14.89, value $25.00.
At $16.89, value $30.00.
At $22.74, value $35.00.
Black Lace Robes, all styles, combination of black lace and taffeta applique; also black Chantilly combined with Honiton.
At $22.50, value $32.50.
At $27.50, value $40.00.
At $30.00, value $45.00.
White Lierre Lace Robes.
At $10.00, value $15.00.
At $11.98, value $18.00.
At $13.50, value $23.00.
At $16.98, value $29.50.
None C. O. D.

Embroideries—Third Under Regular.

$1.50 to $2.50 Embroidery Allovers at 98c. to $1.49. 2,000 yards of handsome 20-inch Embroidery Allovers, consisting of English eyelet, French blindwork and also neat baby patterns.

75c. to 89c. Flouncings, 59c. Extraordinary showing of 18-inch Flouncings, English eyelet, filet and French blindwork; nothing can equal these goods in quality and price.

Men's $1.00 Shirts at 69c.

The Famous "Lion Brand."

Negligee Shirts—just right to wear from now on. They are new goods right from the factory, and are standard $1.00 shirts, selling now elsewhere at their full value. Both printed and woven fabrics, in light and dark effects, and all are new, desirable colorings; detached cuffs; sizes range from 13½ to 16½; 69c.

Men's White Plaited Shirts, 98c.

We know of no better Shirts than these selling for less than $1.50. They are white cambric, with plaited bosoms in three styles of plaits, made in the finest manner; beautifully laundered, and the most comfortable Shirt for use right now. 98c

(Main floor, front, East Building.)

SEE TUESDAY'S PAPERS FOR UNUSUAL OFFERS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow; fresh west to southwest winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,985. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BIG CRUSH TO HEAR ROCKEFELLER PASTOR

Police Had to Let in Fifth Avenue Congregation a Few at a Time.

HE TALKS OF OUR FUTURE

Anxious About Immigrant Problem—Also Asks, Can You Reconcile Your Business with God?

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, late of Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, the second largest Protestant congregation in the British Empire, assumed the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, in West Forty-sixth Street, just off Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. This is the church popularly called "Rockefeller's," perhaps because John D. Rockefeller and his family are members of it and his son is the leader of one of its Bible classes.

There was a dispute as to whether Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., was present. Several ushers said he was not, explaining that a slight indisposition kept him away. They also declared that the man who sat just back of John D., Jr., and who resembled the pictures of the oil magnate, was some one else. This man, however, waited until everybody else was out of the church and then made a hasty exit with his wife by a little side door. Some one who addressed him in the street as "Mr. Rockefeller," asked him how he had liked the new pastor's first sermon.

"Very nice," answered he. "It was a vigorous sermon."

Others in the congregation that packed the church were J. R. Hegeman, Colgate Hoyt, William Henry Hays, John E. Thompson, and J. F. Comey.

Rockefeller Class Seated First.

The small church auditorium, which holds but 950 persons, was decorated simply. A few palms stood on the pulpit platform, above which was a wreath of lilies and orchids and green. The Bible class of young Mr. Rockefeller occupied the auditorium from 9:45 o'clock until church time. Previously a number of people had gathered outside the front door. They were held back by policemen. When he had dismissed his class young Mr. Rockefeller saw that they marched to the gallery and that all of them had seats. Then the pewholders were admitted. After that came the public, admitted by half dozens, the rear guard pushing hard upon those in front.

Many had to stand in the aisles, and all the seats were packed, a number of the pewholders making room by judicious squeezing for one or two more than their families. Nearly everybody who had come to hear the famous English divine got inside. Practically all of the congregation was there, for Dr. Aked's first sermon was anticipated with interest.

Makes Good First Impression.

Dr. Aked whirled up to the church in a blue-striped automobile, going away in it also. He made a good first impression on his audience. In spite of a somewhat pronounced English accent, every word he said could be understood. He is a big man, with a big, brownish mustache, which some who professed to know said was "just like Roosevelt's." He seems to be in the full tide of vigor—all enthusiasm, and with no affectation. At least that is what some hundreds said as they went out of the church after the sermon.

Dr. Aked was for sixteen years pastor of Pembroke Chapel. He gained a wide reputation and popularity by waging successful campaigns for civic decency and against all forms of vice. His labors at Liverpool attracted the attention not only of England but of the Continent because of his extraordinary ability as a preacher, the wide range of his sympathies, and his energetic support of every movement calculated to benefit the people, no matter to what church they might belong.

His opening prayer yesterday morning was some fifteen or twenty minutes long. While making it, though his eyes were closed, his voice had the elasticity and his face the mobility of a preacher delivering an eloquent sermon. He gave thanks for the bright sunshine of the day, and asked for strength to do the work he had planned to do in his new ministry. He asked blessings for those who managed the business part of the church, and prayed that journalists and Judges and Magistrates might realize the responsibility that rests upon them to do good in molding and shaping the great heterogenous New York public in the right way.

A Ministry of Reconciliation.

The theme of his sermon was "A Ministry of Reconciliation," the text being from II. Corinthians, v., 18: "And hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation." He began by saying:

"The dynamic of the ministry in the Word is that God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself, and that this ministry has come to us as ambassadors on behalf of Christ, so that we shall say to all people, 'Be ye reconciled to God.'"

This first sentence of the sermon gives the general trend of the address. Dr. Aked would not have the Church fight with the upturned secrets of science, but would claim for God every world that science may discover. He would not preach that the churches should all be united, for each has its own special way of telling the same truth; but he would have them federated. He would have the nations federated in peacefulness.

Bringing his sermon closer home, striking the most intimate practical note to New Yorkers, he asked what the city first, and then the Nation, is to do with the hordes of foreign peoples that are crowding upon the shores of New York. They are alien in sympathies and training, he pointed out, and when they taste of the liberty of this land they will get drunk on license unless their cases are attended to sensibly. He thought the problem would be solved by making Christians of them. He said the campaign would be made, and that the Word would be carried to them in their own languages if it was necessary.

Reconciling Business with God.

In the course of the sermon he put this question:

"Can you reconcile your business with God? Was yesterday's deal in harmony with His mind? Will your books stand a heavenly audit? In your office daro you put up the sign—that is to say, should you dare if you had any realizing belief in the efficacy of prayer—'Abide with me; oome not to sojourn, but abide with me'? Will

Continued on Page 2.

A THAW TRAGEDY REVEALED.

Woman Committed Suicide in Mrs. Thaw's Home Five Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 21.—After having been successfully suppressed for five years, the tragedy at Lyndhurst, the Thaw family mansion, was made known to-day. It came out that in the Spring of 1902 a Kentucky woman, the wife of a Presbyterian minister and a relative of Mrs. William Thaw, committed suicide in Lyndhurst by hanging herself. To this incident is attributed the refusal of Mrs. Thaw to live in Lyndhurst, and the nervousness of Harry K. Thaw when last he visited the old home. At that time he would not remain in his bedroom unless a light was left burning all night.

Ex-Coroner Jesse M. McGeary confirms the story, and the only detail lacking is the name of the woman, which will be made known when Coroner Armstrong's office opens to-morrow.

"I was Coroner of Allegheny County in 1901-02, at the time a beautiful woman, a guest of Mrs. William Thaw at Lyndhurst, committed suicide," said Mr. McGeary to-day. "She was found hanging in one of the bathrooms, having used a Turkish towel to make the noose. I do not remember the name of the woman or her place of residence, but there was great effort on the part of the Thaw connections to keep the matter from the public. An inquest was held, and the verdict was death from suicide. The woman was a relative of Mrs. William Thaw, the wife of a Presbyterian minister, who was in poor health and who had not accompanied her to Pittsburg. I remember the case distinctly, as I deputized Deputy Rowan to handle it."

The body was taken to Kentucky by a prominent minister here, and the family then believed that death was due to natural causes.

PEACE IN THAW FAMILY?

Mrs. Holman, Evelyn, and Thaw's Mother to Meet, Pittsburg Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 21.—It is stated here to-day on apparently reliable authority that a reconciliation will be effected between Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry Kendall Thaw, and Mrs. Charles J. Holman, mother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and that the Countess of Yarmouth will bring about the meeting.

Mrs. Thaw and the Countess will go to the former's Summer home at Cresson this week, but before they go the Countess, it is rumored, will call at the home of Mrs. Holman in Brookline, and extend an invitation to Mrs. Holman to form one of the party at Cresson. It is believed that Mrs. Holman will accept the invitation, and that while there Mrs. Evelyn Thaw will run over from New York for a few days to meet her mother, whom she has not seen since her wedding day.

The reconciliation, it is said, will be the result of the recent statement issued by Mrs. Holman.

TO SUE FOR THEIR MASCOT.

Railroad Men Want Back Dog Who Rides on Their Engines.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 21.—The employes of the Caldwell Branch of the Greenwood Lake Railroad have for several weeks been making a determined effort to learn the whereabouts of Railroad Ned, their dog mascot, which had mysteriously disappeared from its usual haunts—aboard the tender or cab of a locomotive, the platform of a passenger coach, or within a baggage car. The mystery was solved yesterday, for the committee of railroaders who have been untiring in their search for the dog found him at the home of a New York business man at Essex Falls. The latter refused to surrender Ned, and the railroaders will, it is said, bring an action to recover the dog if it is not returned by Monday.

Railroad Ned, a white mongrel, was found at the Caldwell station in a half-starved condition by Engineer "Jim" Minshull about a year ago. To use the engineer's expression, it was "about as long and as thin as a lead pencil and he was suffering from exposure." The engine driver took the dog into the cab, and, after thawing it out, gave it a meal from the contents of his dinner pail. Other railroad men took an interest in its future welfare. In time the dog became adept in jumping on and off trains while under headway, and was never contented when away from the sound of the whistle. Commuters tried to take an interest in Ned, but the dog would not make friends with any one who did not wear a uniform or suit of overalls. As the train was about to leave a station Ned would stand on the tender of the engine and bark loudly at the passengers, as if to notify them that the train was about to start, and this always caused much merriment among the commuters, and Ned was soon a favorite despite his unfriendliness toward them. A movement was on foot to purchase a handsome collar for the dog when he disappeared.

WITH AUTO KILLS A MAN.

St. Louis Youth a Few Hours Before Had Been Fined for Speeding.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—James E. Campbell of 7 Kingshury Place, a stepson of a St. Louis banker, John W. Morrison, fatally injured John Hastings, a motorman, while driving in his automobile in St. Louis County last night. Hastings died in Missouri Baptist Sanitarium near midnight. Campbell was arrested at his home at two o'clock this morning. A few hours before the accident he had been fined $3 in the police court for violating the speed law.

In the car with him when he ran over Hastings were Richard S. Kennard of 4 Portland Place, Eugene F. Williams of 9 Washington Terrace, and E. Ansor More and his brother, Cyrus B. More, of 302 Lake Avenue. Campbell was driving the car. Hastings was crossing Clayton Road from north to south. Campbell veered to the right, he says, trying to avoid him, but as he turned the motorman went in the same direction, and in an instant was under the automobile.

Campbell had by this time turned off the road into a ditch and came near overturning the automobile, the party declare.

Adolphus Busch Off to Europe.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Adolphus Busch left St. Louis to-day in his private car for New York, where he will embark on May 14 on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for Europe. He will spend the Summer in Langenschwalbach. Mr. Busch had to be carried to his car in a chair. Dispatches received to-night from Indianapolis say he is standing the trip well.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS Ponce, Ponce, April 15.

Steamer Antilla, Guantanamo; steamer Hollinside, Havana, and Sagua.

DESERTED WOMAN WENT BACK TO DIE

Climbed Into Husband's Room by the Fire Escape and Turned on the Gas.

SOME ONE CAME BETWEEN

And He Wouldn't Be Reconciled—Lay Dead Facing Calve's Picture.

Isabel Belleville, not long from Paris, had been trying to learn English up to last Saturday night. The maker of her grammar chose for conjugating purposes no prosalo verbs; he used such as "smile" and "laugh" and "dance." Theee she had labored with, writing down on slips of paper that cluttered her dark little room at 325 West Thirtieth Street the schoolday conjugations: "I smile, thou smilest, he smiles"; "he laughs," "I dance," and so on.

But not long ago he ceased to smile at her, to laugh when she was near, to dance with her. Thus Isabel's conjugating of the old verbs came to be bitter work in the last two weeks, and she grew weary of it.

On Saturday night the weariness reached a climax. Putting on the daintiest of all the clothing she had—and she had much, for she worked by day in a dressmaking place—she went over to the house at 302 West Twenty-eighth Street, where Louis Belleville lives, to try upon him once more what graces had been given to her. Once he had thought much of them.

And having failed in that she waited until he had gone out. Then she gained entrance to the house hy strategy and got into his room by way of a fire escape and an opened window. She stopped up all the cracks in the room with towels. French to the last, she pulled off her plain outer jacket, put a red ribbon in her hlack hair, turned on two gas jets, and died there where he, first of all, must see her.

He saw her early on Sunday morning and all yesterday he cried. He says he knows now how much he loved Isabel. He didn't realize it at all Saturday night.

Belleville, a tall, hlack-eyed Frenchman, a bass violist all his life, came to this country several years ago. Soon he sent back to Paris for Isabel Routtelot, and she came here to him as Mme. Belleville. They were as hsppy, said their friends, as sny couple could be.

Last year Louis tried for a place in the orchestra of the Manhattan Opera House and got it. They had a great celebration that night, and in the next succeeding months they seemed happier than ever.

Then, some two or three months ago, the couple moved to the house of Mme. Guilard, at 302 West Twenty-eighth Street, from another house in the neighborhood, and trouble soon hecsme apparent. There were no loud quarrels or anything of that sort, but the old French-women in the neighborhood talked of how the little black-eyed girl from Paris was drooping away. What the trouble was neither ever told.

"It was a secret sorrow of some eort," said old Mme. Tisson yesterday, and she had talked much with the girl at night while they sewed or wrestled with the English language. "She nevalre say much."

It was soon after Mme. Calve came to the Manhattan Opera House and clinched the success of Mr. Hammerstein's venture in opera there that the bass violinist and the dressmaker from Paris separated. He saw to it that she went to the house of Mme. Pascal in Thirtieth Street, and paid her board and lodging there. That was some four weeks ago. He continued to pay the $6 every week, and to do that he made a single trip to her hoarding house every seven days.

She continued working at the dressmaking place. At nights she seemed very sad. Often when she would get up from the supper table Mme. Tisson and Mme. Pascal and several other women and girls would inveigle her into a big family room, where they would sew and work out problems of the English language. But the girl went further down into the blues. She told nothing of her worries, but the old women knew, or what they did not know they imagined.

On Saturday night there was a ghastly pallor on her dark face at the supper table. Mme. Tisson and all the rest besought her to stay and sew and laugh.

"No, I will go to my hushand's house to-night," she said.

She was there before he went to the Opera House. They had a little talk together. She went with him to the Opera House, or part of the way thither, but came back immediately, going up to one of the upper floors to talk to Mme. Cherot, an old friend and diplomatic comforter. Her mood had changed; now she seemed hysterically happy. Leaving Mme. Cherot at 10 o'clock, she made her way downstairs, to go home, her friend thought.

Reaching the first floor, however, she crept through a hath room window onto the fire escape. She ran along that to the window of Belleville's room. She forced it open and went in. She wrote a note to her employer, saying that she knew her work had been had in the last week or so, hut ahe had some excuse for it hecause of a great sadness that was over her. She wrote another to Belleville, which said, in French:

"Do not worry. I do this of my own accord.—Isabel."

Belleville came in ahout 1 o'clock. He smelled the gas as soon as he opened the downstairs door. He hroke into his room, calling out for help. Other roomers opened the windows. By the dim light from a hall jet he saw Isabel lying on the hed, dressed as for a wedding, and facing a portrait of Mme. Calve, the great artist of the Manhattan Opera House, on the mantel.

Belleville grahbed up the little hody and pressed it to him, patting the berlhoned hlack head in his delirium.

The police came in due time, then an ambulance surgeon, then the Coroner, and at last the undertaker, who had the hody taken away. The funeral will be to-night or to-morrow.

YOUNG GIRL DISAPPEARS.

Police Search for Elizabeth Grady, Last Seen Near Fort Washington.

The parents of fourteen-year-old Elizabeth Grady are alarmed at the girl's absence from her home, which is in the old mansion of the Nolan estate, 193d Street and Fort Washington Avenue, where they are the caretakers.

Saturday afternoon the girl started for St. Elizabeth's Church, 187th Street and Broadway. She was seen by a playmate, Francis Brady, at 181st Street on her way to the church, near which is the school she daily attends.

At the request of the girl's parents the police have sent out a general alarm.

Stole Edward M. Shepard's Railing.

Edward M. Shepard, the well-known lawyer, reported to the police of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, last night that thieves had visited his home, at 44 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn Heights. The robbers stole several feet of an ornamental bronze railing in front of Mr. Shepard's house.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous—Adv.

DON'T WANT NEW HAVEN LOAN

London Times Reports the Failure of the Bond Issue in Paris.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 21.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris says:

"The New York, New Haven & Hartford 4 per cent. bonds are not a success.

"It is doubtful if the underwriting syndicate will take more than half the amount of the loan which it bought. The halance, which is being held under option, may not be taken at all."

The bond issue referred to consists of 4 per cent. debentures to the value of 145,000,000f., which were put out for subscription in the last week of March hy the Société Générale and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and by their agents in London, Berlin, Hamhurg, and Amsterdam. In order to facilitate subscriptions the bonds were printed in the denominations of 500f., and corresponding amounts in the currency of the respective countries. The issue price was 98 per cent., payahle on allotment.

By reason of the small denominstion of the honds and the fact that the subscriptions were opened in so many financial centres the failure of the issue to attract huyers was not for lack of endeavor to sell the securities to the small European investors, who, according to reports, have been keen hunters after hargains in American securities.

An additional attraction in France was the fact that the bonds were free from all French taxation under the laws now in force.

OYSTER BAY THEATRE BURNS.

Buildings Near By Also Destroyed by Early Morning Fire—Loss, $40,000.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., April 21.—Hundreds of persons drove in from the nearby villsges to-day to view the ruins of Long's Opera House here, which was destroyed hy a fire early thie morning, which also damaged several adjoining buildings. The total loss was $40,000.

The flames started in the rear of the stage, and when discovered filled the entire interior of the theatre. "Driven from Home" had heen given in the house last night, and the fire started ahout two hours after the last person had left the building. The building was entirely of wood, and hurned rapidly.

The houses across the street were smoking in the heat when their occupants plied out, without waiting to dress. Roger W. Royce's grocery store occupied the ground floor of the opera house building and was destroyed, as was a millinery store kept by Miss Ella Matson, next door. A cottage on the other side was badly damaged.

The Post Office huilding suffered heavily, the Bosrd of Trade rooms and offices over the Post Office being wrecked hy flames and water. The Prenowitz building was also damaged.

FIVE MILES OF FOREST FIRE.

Long Island Blaze Does $500,000 Damage and Threatens Three Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., April 21.—A forest fire which started near East Hampton early this morning destroyed valuable timber, estimated to be worth half a million dollars, covering a tract of five square miles. Arthur Griffin, who had about 1,000 cords of standing oak and cedar and 400 cords cut ready for hauling, was the heaviest loser. Three towns were threatened with destruction.

The fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, started in Lyman Babcock's woods, about a mile from East Hampton, at 7 o'clock this morning, and by noon practically every man and many women and children hetween East Hampton and Amsganeett wae out fighting the fire. The church hells in both villages were ringing for two hours to call out volunteers, and at every lane and crossroad scores of people were engaged in back-firing until 5 o'clock this evening.

Five times the flames leaped across roads, and as many times were subdued. Rabbits and other small game were driven ahead of the flames. Engineer Eichorn of the Long Island Railroad had his clothing almost burned off in fighting the flames, hut he was not injured.

POLICEMAN STOPS RUNAWAY.

Catches Horse Just Before It Reaches Three Funeral Parties.

A horse atached to a light runahout and driven by William Zahn of 38 East Fourth Street, who was accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Kimmond of 538 East Thirteenth Street, ran away yesterday afternoon down East Thirty-fourth Street in the direction of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. At First Avenue the vehicle collided with a First Avenue car and one of the wheels was torn off. Thia threw Zahn and the woman to the street, and the horse dashed on.

Policeman Maurice Corr of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who saw the runaway, jumped for the reins, which he caught, and he held on until he brought the horse up with a sharp turn at a pile of lumber and stopped it. Three crowded funeral parties into which the horse might have dashed were just ahead of the runaway horse. A big crowd cheered the policeman's act.

Corr found that Zahn and Miss Kimmond suffering from shock and several hruises, hut neither was seriously hurt. Corr had his uniform torn and suffered a few contusions. He is a medal man in the department.

16-YEAR-OLD HANGS HIMSELF.

Lad Found Dead by His Little Brother —Was Addicted to Dime Novels.

The hody of Richard Greiner, 16 years old, a son of Otto Greiner of 287 Sanford Street, East Orange, N. J., was found hanging hy the neck in the cellar of his father's home on Saturday night. The discovery was made hy the hoy's eight-year-old hrother, George. Dr. Benjamin F. Voelhel of Vailshurg was called, and pronounced life extinct.

Deputy County Phsician Muta said there was no douht that the boy had committed suicide. The lad used a piece of clothesline and placed a strip of cloth hetween his neck and the noose. The rope was attached to a rafter in the cellar, and Richard had stepped off a packing box. The boy is said to have been a little sentimental, and also to have been addicted to the Nick Carter habit.

The dime novel stories worked on his imagination so that his father recently took them away from him, and the boy later traded the yellow-covered books for a United States history. He read in this an account of the hanging of John Brown, and the story made a deep impression on him, and may have prompted him to take his life.

WATTERSON ELECTS HUGHES IN 1908

Back from Europe, He Says He Has Wagered the Governor Will Be President.

SECOND TILDEN, HE AVERS

Slaps at Bryan, Who Will Run Next Year, He Thinks—Roosevelt Couldn't Win.

Henry Watterson and his wife returned yesterday on the Hamhurg-American liner Amerika after a Winter spent in Spain, Italy, and on the Riviera. Col. Watterson looked in the best of health as he came down the liner's gangplank, and he declared that he had had the best of good times while on the other side of the Atlantic.

He discussed Presidential candidates at some length and declared that Bryan was the only alternative for the Democratic party in 1908, and that there was good Presidential timher in Gov. Hughes for the Republicans.

"I am taking President Roosevelt at his word," said Col. Watterson. "If I remember rightly he said to a group of journalists that he would not accept another nomination, and that if the convention met and nominated him it would have to reconvene. I say that I don't think Roosevelt wants the nomination, hut if he did take it he could not win. By his action he would lose three New England States.

"The proposition to keep one man in the White House for life, or even for three terms, would Mexicanize this country just as sure as would 16 to 1. Roosevelt might dodge the nomination in 1908 to take it in 1912, hut thst is looking too far ahead. You might as well try to etate what will hsppen one hundred years from now as to predict what will happen in politics in this country within the next eight years."

From Roosevelt and Bryan the Colonel turned to a discussion of Gov. Hughes. He declared that Hughes was a force to be reckoned with in Republican politics.

"I predicted last June," he said, "that Hughes would succeed Roosevelt in the White House. At that time Horace White, Mr. Hughes, and I were at Brown University, where the degree of LL. D. was conferred on each, and I told Hughes thst while some Repuhlicans might not like him, they would have to select him. I believe Hughes will be to the Republican Party what Tilden was to the Democratic. I have in my pocket a ticket in the Paris mutuals calling for 100 to 1 that Hughes will be the next President of the United States."

Col. Watterson was asked what he knew about "the rich man's conspiracy." He smiled and replied that he knew nothing about a conspiracy of rich men, but there was plain evidence that the lines were being closely drawn between the President and the field. To another question as to whether he had heard the report that Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock was in the South looking after disloyal office holders, Col. Watterson replied that he had not heard of the report.

A Shot at Fairbanks.

"I suppose it goes without the saying that the Vice President is not in the field for fun. He means husiness, and what is more, he has plenty of money with which to pay the freight. There is plenty of freight loose in the South."

From Fairbanks the Colonel switched to Taft. He said that in his opinion a defeat for Taft in the Ohio primaries would not mean the withdrawal of Taft from the race. He pointed out that in 1892 Cleveland had been nominated after the New York delegation had refused to stand for him.

He continued: "Roosevelt may be playing practical politics in this State to obtain the New York delegation for Taft. Roosevelt knows how to play the game, and play it well. He has been playing practical politics for some time. He certainly seems to have played Mr. Harriman most effectively."

"What do you think of Mr. Bryan's declaration for the initiative and referendum?" he was asked.

"I am not surprised," he said, "for Mr. Bryan is fond of political speculations, and I am not surprised at any novelty he may trot out. Then you must remember that Mr. Bryan is a public speaker, and a public speaker must be both attractive and entertaining."

"Will Mr. Bryan drive from the party all who will not follow him?" was another question asked.

"He may. He is a pretty good driver. He has driven thousands from the party already. As a result, we have lost some States and much in the House. In spite of this, I say that Bryan is the only alternative of the Democratic Party in 1908."

Col. Watterson also said that Hearst was liable to do anything, hut that he could not be considered a Presidential possibility.

BROKER GOODMAN HELD.

Arrested for Swindling Southerners by "Get-Rich-Quick" Scheme.

Charged with grand larceny, Alfred C. Goodman, a hroker, and Edgar M. Martin, a clerk, were locked up in police headquarters last night after having heen arrested at the Hotel Regent, Sherman Square and Seventieth Street. Lieut. McConville, who arrested the men, says they were operating a "get-rich-quick" scheme. Those swindled, he said, were mostly Southern men. A firm of the name of Clark, Goodman & Co., hrokers, did have an office at 20 Broad Street up to March 12.

The police say that the arrest was made on the specific complaint of H. J. Boswell, a lawyer of Greenhorough, Ga. The lawyer wrote a letter some time ago telling the police here that several people in his town had sent money to Clark, Goodman & Co., 20 Broad Street, for which they had received no return. Clark, Goodman & Co. purported to deal in "cotton, stock, and grain."

Lieut. McConville said last night that he had found in the room of the prisoners a note addressed to Goodman and signed "M." It advised Goodman, says McConville, to take what money he could get hold of and go to the race track and win more.

Bosschieter Convict Seeks Pardon.

PATERSON, N. J., April 21.—Andrew J. Campbell, one of those convicted for the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, for which he was sentenced for thirty years, will soon apply for a pardon. His brother, Thomas A. Campbell, has written letters to a large number of persons in Paterson asking for support, and saying that his family will make every conecientious effort to prove his brother's good character before the Court of Pardons, and to remove the stain and punishment "that in truth should not have been inflicted upon him and us."

HAVOC BY VOLCANO IN CHILE.

Many Farms Destroyed — Severe Earthquakes at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 21.—The Puyehue volcano is in full eruption.

Many cattle have been killed and numeroue farms have heen destroyed hy ashes, deposits of which fall 150 miles from the volcano.

Two strong shocks of earthquake were felt here yesterday morning.

MRS. BURGESS A PILOT.

Boston Society Woman Obtains a Regular License.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 21.—Many Boston society friends are congratulating Mrs. William Starling Burgess, formerly Mrs. Henry Higginson, upon ohtaining a regular pilot's license.

She is one of the few women in the United States who have attained thie distinction. Among the others are Miss Morgan of Philadelphia and Mrs. Harry E. Converse.

BIG STONE ROLLS INTO CAR.

Plunges Down Hill in Jersey City—Baby Cut by Flying Glass.

Ae Car No. 181 of the Public Service Corporation, Jersey City, was passing the hill on which the new High School is located yesterday afternoon, a stone weighing about fifty pounds rolled down the hill and bounded against the car, breaking one of the windows.

David Kearny, a nine months' old baby, who was in the arms of his aunt, Mrs. Mary Aghen of 183½ Twelfth Street, was cut on the head by piecee of glass, hut was not seriously hurt.

No one else was injured. How the stone hecame loosened could not be learned.

DEATH ENDS WEDDING PLANS.

Elaine Hamilton Lawson, a Prospective Bride, Dies of Appendicitis.

In the midst of preparations for her wedding, Elaine Hamilton Lawson, a stepdaughter of P. T. Wall, of 162 West Fifty-eighth Street, was stricken with appendicitis. She died on Saturday. Funeral services will he held at her home this afternoon.

Miss Lawson, who was a direct descendant of Alexander Hamilton, was 22 years old, and was to be a June hride. The wedding was set for June 19, when she was to have married Arthur Emmons of Emmons Brothers, hat manufacturers, of Boston and New York. The young couple were to reside at Haverhill, Mass.

Several days ago Miss Lawson was taken ill. At her bedside when she died was Mr. Emmons, who was heartbroken.

HITCH IN POULSEN PLAN.

First Attempt to Relieve Bridge Crush Ties Up Trains Three Hours.

Before a number of city officiels, including Controller Herman A. Metz, President McGowan of the Alderman, Bridge Commissioner Stevenson, and Dow S. Smith of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Neils Poulsen plan for the relief of the congestion at the Brooklyn Bridge was attempted at Coney Island yesterday morning.

The plan had heen to use twenty six-car trains and dispatch them under thirty seconds headway. For some reason or other the motormen of the four traine that were to leave the terminal under the thirty seconds' headway, instead of proceeding apart, all started their trains at the same time. The result was that the wires overhead hecame heated and melted until the hot metal fell on the trains, causing a stampede of all hands. This tied up the division for three hours.

A hurried retreat to nearby resorts was the result and the trying out of the Poulsen plan will have to be postponed until a later date.

FLIER SAVED FROM WRECK.

Rail Sawed or Broken Near Cleveland —Discovered Just in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 21.—An apparent attempt to wreck the Pennsylvania Flier, due here from Pittsburg at 6:15, was made in broad daylight this afternoon. A two-foot section was sawed or broken out of a rail just this side of the tower at Bedford.

The night track walker, in making his first rounds, saw the damage, and rushed to the tower, about one-half mile distant, to report it. Orders were sent out by which the flier was brought into the city over the other track, and a repair gang replaced the rail.

Supt. Hamilton of the Cleveland Division said he believed no wreckers had been at work, and that the rail was merely broken.

FREIGHT WRECK ON CENTRAL.

Fireman Badly Injured Near Ossining and Six Cars Set Afire.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 21.—A milk train, southhound, crashed into the rearend of a freight train at Craw Bucky, a mile above the Ossining Station, on the New York Central, at 9:30 o'clock tonight and plowed through the caboose of the freight train. Ten cars of the freight and six of the milk train were derailed. The cars took fire and were consumed.

The engine of the milk train was completely wrecked, and William Cohn of Mount Vernon, fireman, was severely injured. The engineer crawled out of the wreck unhurt except for bruises.

The wreck hlocked traffio for several hours.

HAS HIS BROTHER ARRESTED.

Catches Him in Street and Turns Him Over to Police as a Thief.

People near 125th Street and Third Avenue last night watched with interest as a young man approached another and threw his arms about him.

"You thief, I arrest you!" he shouted.

The other man partially hroke loose from the arms that had grasped him.

"This man is my hrother, and he has stolen my clothes. Help me take him to the station!" the first young man shouted to the crowd.

None interfered until Policeman Brennan of the East 104th Street Station, appearing, took hoth to the station.

There the complainant said he was Charlea Marks of 1,826 Lexington Avenue, a postal clerk. His hrother, Milton, he said, cleaned out his room of $300 worth of personal property some time ago. Since then he had spent his spare time looking for his hrother.

Milton, who gave no address, but in whose pocket was a card which described him as an expert machinist, was locked up.

Money to loan on 1st and 2d mortgage. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 B'way.—Adv.

BANK CLERK SKIPS WITH $50,000 LOOT

But the Whole Staff Turns Out to Watch Railroads and Gets Him.

ROBS TRUST CO. OF AMERICA

Loan Clerk Douglas Found in a Hotel Under a False Name—Traced Through Wife.

W. O. Douglss, the trusted assistant loan clerk of the Trust Company of America since its amalgamation with the North American and City Trust companies two years ago, disappeared from his office on Saturday morning. The examination of his accounts that followed showed that $50,000 worth of negotiahle Rock Island bonds were missing.

Early yesterday morning the missing clerk was discovered in the Hotel Portland, st 132 West Forty-seventh Street, where another man had registered him and his wife under assumed names. He was promptly arrested and locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, charged with grand larceny, preferred hy Oakleigh Thorne, President of the Trust Company of America.

That Douglas was arrested and locked up so soon after it was discovered that he had misappropriated the Rock Island bonds was due neither to the police nor to the Pinkerton Detective Agency, but to the bank officials and clerks themselves, who, under the leadership of Mr. Thorne, organized themselvee into an emergency detective force and forthwith got on the trail of the fugitive. There was a bank official or a trusted employe stationed at every railroad station and ferry in New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken, the man in charge of the watchers at tho Grand Central being Mr. Thorne himself. It was the Grand Central squad that finally caught Douglas.

Mr. Thorne's Story of the Capture.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Thorne told the story of the organization of the Trust Company of America's detective bureau.

"Douglas," said Mr. Thorne, "is the first of our boys to go wrong, and you cannot imagine how sincerely I regret his misfortune. He had been with us since the amalgamation, and we had every reason to trust him, and that his failure to live up to his trust was discovered is due entirely to the intuition of A. M. Ostrom, the loan clerk, to whom Mr. Douglas was assistant. Here is the whole story of the unfortunate affair:

"It was about ten minutes to 8 o'clock Saturday morning when Douglas arrived at the bank and took his accustomed place behind his desk in the loan cage. He apparently did his work in the usual way, and there was not the slightest cause for suspicion until at 10:40 o'clock in the morning Douglas surprised Mr. Ostrom hy suddenly announcing that he was going to lunch. It was such an unusual hour for him to eat lunch that Mr. Ostrom could not help hut note the fact, and asked him why he was in such a hurry.

"Douglas gave some plausible excuse, and Mr. Ostrom pleasantly requested him to hurry hack. In three-quarters of an hour, when Douglas failed to appear, Mr. Ostrom thought the incident so unusual that he left the cage and went into the office of Col. Heman Dowd, our Vice President, and told him about the incident. Col. Dowd did not share Mr. Ostrom's suspicions, and told him not to worry, as 'all will turn out right.'

"Mr. Ostrom followed Col. Dowd's advice, but he could not get the incident off his mind, and when, ten minutes later, Douglas was still missing, he returned to Col. Dowd's office and told him that he was sure something was wrong, and suggested that Douglas's books be gone over. Col. Dowd then took the same view as Ostrom, and the clerks were called in for the purpose of checking up the securities. In a little while it was discovered that $50,000 worth of Rock Island 5 per cent. bonds, which we held as collateral for a loan, were missing, the bonds being 'collateral trust bonds of 1913.'

"As soon as the discovery that the honds were missing was made I was notified, and at my suggestion the Pinkerton Detective Agency was notified and asked to watch Douglas's home at 180 Elton Avenue, Brooklyn. Then I ordered all the securities checked up, the result heing that despite the statement Douglas is reported to have made to the police that he got away with securities valued at $250,000, in fact only the $50,000 Rock Island bonds referred to were taken. These were the only bonds to which he had access.

The Douglas Home Watched.

"We soon learned from the Pinkertons that Douglas had not gone to his home in Brooklyn and also that his wife had left the house over there about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. I realized that no matter how perfect the description we might give of Douglas he was unknown to the police and the Pinkertons, and that despite the greatest watchfulness on their part it would not be an impossible task for him to get through any dragnet that they might establish for the purpose of capturing him. This is where we decided to do detective work ourselves.

"Most of our men knew Mrs. Douglas as well as her husband. Twenty-eight men were assigned to watch the ferries and railway stations to see that Douglas did not get out of the city. I, myself, was one of the Grand Central watchers and was on duty alone there when the 7:02 o'clock train, which is the Montreal Express, left. Douglas was not on that train nor any of the others that left in the houre that followed up to midnight.

"At midnight, when the last of the trains that Douglas would have been likely to take had gone, I left the station and went to a cable office near by to send a cablegram. On my way to the cable office I saw several of my men, including W. F. Black, our auditor, and Mr. Ostrom, entering the Subway. As the last Grand Central train had gone, I told them that we would go home, and resume the search early in the morning.

"Black, Ostrom, and the other men then went into the station and were just about to board a southbound train when one of them saw Mrs. Douglas and a man, not her husband, leave the train. Their orders were to catch the husband, if possible, and, failing in that, not to lose sight of the wife. They followed Mrs. Douglas and the stranger into the street and saw them enter a cab that was waiting for them in Forty-second Street, near Madi-

son Avenue. The cab drove away immediately, and Ostrom and Black jumped into another and told the driver to follow it, no matter where the journey ended.

"The Douglas cab turned north at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street and continued uptown to Forty-seventh Street, where it turned west. It stopped a few doors down, and as soon as the occupants got out and entered, my men followed, but made the mistake of entering the hotel next to the Portland, which is the St. Francis. When they were satisfied that the Douglas party had not entered that place, they went next door and found on the register the freshly written names of 'Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Gray, Boston,' who had been assigned to Room 9, and who, according to the register, had entered the hotel at 12:50 A. M., the exact time that the Douglas party had left their cab.

"In the meantime I had been notified, and when I arrived I looked over the register, and guessed that Mr. and Mrs. Gray were Mr. and Mrs. Douglas. We had taken the precaution to call in the policeman who was on duty outside and, backed by him, I demanded that we be allowed to go to Room 9. The woman who runs the hotel at first refused to allow this request, and it was not until the appearance of Detective Quinn of the West Forty-seventh Street Station that she gave in.

"When I knocked on the door a voice that I recognized as Douglas's asked, 'Who's there?' When I told him, he opened the door.

"'Heavens!' he said; 'has it come to this? Can't it be stopped?'

"'Douglas,' I answered, 'where are those bonds?'

"'I have not got them,' he answered, 'and I can't tell you.'

"'Douglas,' I repeated, 'where are those bonds?'

"Then the poor fellow broke down and told. He said that a broker had them, and that he had expected to get them back in the bank on Monday. He had taken the bonds, he said, to put up as collateral security for a stock loan.

Broker's Name Known.

"I know the name of the broker who has the bonds and I expect to get them all back to-morrow morning. As far as I know, the broker may be perfectly honest, and until the reverse is proved I won't say a word about his share in the transaction. The broker lives in New Jersey, but is in New York to-day, and if he is not on the square he could not get away if he wanted to. I never, personally, had any dealings with the broker, and as for the police story that he may have been the stranger who left the subway with Mrs. Douglas, I know nothing at all about it. Neither I nor the other officials of the bank who were engaged in the search know who that person was.

"As for Douglas, personally, his reputation has always been of the best, and he was well and favorably known to all of us. Several of the other men in the company belonged to the same Brooklyn organization as he and Mrs. Douglas did, and that was why most of them knew Mrs. Douglas. Had not this been true, the man would probably still be free. The fact that we are now making an examination of our books and securities preliminary to our amalgamation with the Colonial Trust Company, of course, made the detection of the Douglas wrongdoing much ellmpler."

It was late Saturday night, the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station said, when they were told of the theft of the Rock Island bonds. Word of the affair came over the telephone presumably from Mr. Thorne. Detective Michael Quinn was assigned to the case and proceeded at once to the Portland, where he found Mr. Thorne, Patrolman Nelson, and Messrs. Black and Ostrom waiting.

Quinn informed Mrs. Fritz, the proprietor of the Portland, that he desired to go to the Gray apartment, and Mrs. Fritz, the police say, just as promptly told Quinn that she would not permit her guests to be disturbed. Then Quinn informed her that unless she consented it might be necessary to break in the door, whereupon Mrs. Fritz gave in and the policemen and bank officers were taken up to Douglas's rooms and the arrest followed.

While the bankers and policemen were in the apartment Douglas went into an adjoining room and had a talk with Mr. Thorne, in the course of which he begged that he be given until to-day to make good, which request Mr. Thorne naturally refused to grant.

"Put me in jail," Douglas said, "and I'll serve my time, and when I get out the bonds will have been converted into money, and I can use it as I see fit."

Mrs. Douglas wept bitterly when she realized the plight that her husband was in, and begged him over and again to tell her why he had done such a thing. Douglas did not answer her questions.

Douglas's Story to the Police.

Two hours later in the station house Douglas talked of his troubles to the police. Wall Street and the race tracks, he said, got him into trouble.

"You talk about raiding poolrooms and places like that," he said, "but you are after the wrong crowd. You ought to raid Wall Street, for a fellow, when they get him down there, hasn't a chance in the world of ever getting out with as much as his skin left."

Then it was that the prisoner volunteered the information that he had taken $250,000 instead of $50,000, as the trust company asserts. He said it all went in speculation and horse racing. He would not go into the details of the theft.

As for the broker, who is said to have handled the bonds for Douglas, the prisoner refused absolutely to tell his name. The broker, the police said, was being shadowed yesterday, principally as a matter of precaution. His name they refused to give out. He was well known along that section of Broadway that is known as the "Great White Way," they said. Beyond this they would not talk of him.

Douglas was in the West Side Court before Magistrate Finellte yesterday morning. He was remanded back to the West Forty-seventh Street station, without bail, for a hearing this morning. After the arraignment Douglas was taken to police headquarters, where he was photographed and his measurements taken. His lawyer is Robertson Honey of 35 Nassau Street. Mr. Honey had nothing to say in behalf of his client yesterday.

Mr. Honey called on Mr. Thorne at his home, 290 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. After Mr. Honey had gone Mr. Thorne said that the Douglas case was now in the hands of District Attorney Jerome.

William O. Douglas lives on the second floor of a modest two-story frame house at 180 Elton Street, East New York. His father was a well-known physician who died many years ago. His mother then married Frank Mosley, a jeweler. William Douglas married Janette Lewis, the daughter of James Lewis, who for twenty-five years ran a large dry goods store in Atlantic Avenue, near Pennsylvania Avenue, in the East New York section. Mr. Lewis, who retired after having made a fortune, lives at 121 Pennsylvania Avenue. His home, which is surrounded by spacious grounds, is one of the finest in the neighborhood.

The family that occupies the first floor of the Elton Street house moved in only a week ago, and know little about Douglas and his wife. They said the couple left the house early Saturday morning. Mrs. Douglas had not returned there last night, nor had she shown up at her father's home.

Mr. Lewis, who is an invalid and was greatly upset by the news of his son-in-law's arrest, said he knew nothing about Douglas's business. He said he felt convinced that there must be a mistake somewhere, and that everything would be all right in the end.

The accused bond clerk was prominent a number of years ago in amateur theatricals in East New York. He also belonged to several social organizations and lodges. He has been a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Arlington and Schenck Avenues.

Yesterday morning two detectives from Manhattan and an official of the trust company where Douglas worked called at his home and made an inspection of his rooms. They left without saying whether they had found anything of importance.

CARNEGIE HERO ARRESTED.

Entered Burning Building to Save Life and Was Locked Up.

A disposition that had won Michael O'Brien of 4935 Third Avenue a Carnegie medal for an act performed three years ago got the possessor of this distinction into trouble early yesterday morning and eventually resulted in his arrest and confinement in the East 126th Street Station. O'Brien, who is a plasterer, in May, 1904, climbed up the front of a burning tenement house and rescued a woman and two children from the top floor. For this he received a Carnegie medal last March.

So this morning, when he was passing the three-story building in Third Avenue, near 125th Street, and saw that there was a smoldering fire on the top floor, he looked at it with more than ordinary interest. On the second floor is the candy store of T. Tiebeman. In the crowd that gathered before any one had sent in an alarm was a man, who shouted:

"'Tiebeman's family is on the top floor."

O'Brien pushed his way through the crowd.

"'Here, boost me up," he said to the speaker.

"'How is it your butt in?" the man asked.

O'Brien took his medal from his pocket and waved it.

"'I've got a Carnegie medal. I'm an old hand at this business," he returned.

The other bent and allowed O'Brien to stand on his back. The building is low, so this elevation enabled O'Brien to reach with his hands a cornice below the second story windows. While the whistles of approaching fire engines were sounding in the distance O'Brien got to his feet directly beneath the windows. As an engine swung around the corner he had burst the window, lacerating his hand in so doing.

Batallion Chief O'Connor arrived with the engines. Soon the firemen were swarming into the building. After a short interval there was a call for a policeman. Steiger of the East 126th Street Station went in and returned with O'Brien, whom he took to the station, where he made a charge against him of being a suspicious person. O'Brien indignantly pulled a bundle of newspaper clippings from his pocket and his medal.

"'I'm a Carnegie man,' said he, 'here is my picture in all of the papers. You can see who I am. There was nobody about when the fire broke out, and so I went in.'"

Lieut. Lake questioned Steiger, who made the arrest. The policeman said that Chief O'Connor had asked that a policeman remove a stranger from the building. He had taken O'Brien to the ground, where he saw Capt. Buchanan of the East 126th Street station.

"'Lock him up. He's a suspicious person,' he says Capt. Buchanan told him.

So O'Brien was led to a cell.

Afterward Battalion Chief O'Connor appeared at the station house, saying that he had not ordered O'Brien's arrest, but had merely requested that he be removed from the building. After O'Brien had been locked up, the firemen discovered that the fire, started in some cardboard boxes on the top floor, amounted to nothing.

P. J. KENNEDY DEAD; BODY FOUND IN BAY

Theatrical Manager Disappeared Last December After "Mizpah's" Failure.

GAVE SUICIDE WARNING

His Wife Didn't Believe He Had Killed Himself, but Identified Body Yesterday.

The body of Peter J. Kennedy, the well-known theatrical manager, was discovered yesterday floating in Gowanus Bay, near the foot of Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn. This clears up his disappearance on Dec. 27 last.

Although Kennedy sent a note to his wife, which reached her on the morning of Dec. 28, stating that she would find the evidence that he had committed suicide on a Thirty-ninth Street ferryboat, and this evidence was subsequently found in the form of his hat and fur-lined overcoat, much doubt has been cast on the probability that he had drowned himself. Since the day of his disappearance all sorts of rumors have been current, especially among theatrical people. He was at various times reported to have been seen in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and other places. As late as yesterday morning some one asserted that Kennedy had been seen walking about the streets of Brooklyn.

The body was seen floating in Gowanus Bay yesterday afternoon by two boatmen. A steamboat had passed them a minute before, and the swell of it had evidently forced the body to the top of the water. The boatmen hauled the body ashore. They found Policeman Flanigan of the Hamilton Avenue Station, and the body was taken to the station. Some papers were found in the waistcoat, and also a Masonic identification card with the name of P. J. Kennedy upon it. Because of the numerous articles which have appeared in the papers about Kennedy and his disappearance the police were satisfied it was his body they had.

Late in the afternoon Mrs. Kennedy, who was visiting friends at Bath Beach, was located and she was asked to go to the police station. She went there with Dr. John Voorhees of Bath Beach and promptly identified the body as that of her husband. It was then removed at her request to an undertaker's establishment in Brooklyn. Aside from the other clear evidences of identification its condition showed to Dr. Voorhees that it had been in the water about the length of time Kennedy has been missing.

Kennedy's state of mind which prompted him to take his life was brought about through the failure of "Mizpah," a play which he himself staged at the Academy of Music. It ran from Sept. 24 to Oct. 20 of last year, and was a dismal failure. Kennedy had staked his all on the play, and had lost.

At the time of his disappearance Kennedy had an office in the Broadway Theatre Building. He left there on the afternoon of Dec. 27. Since his disappearance it has often been stated that his mind never had been the same after his play at the Academy closed its run.

Kennedy was 45 years old. He lived with his wife and son at the Bennington Apartments, 144 East Twenty-seventh Street, Manhattan. He had been a theatrical manager for about twelve years. His first theatrical work was done as the manager for John L. Sullivan, the pugilist. He afterward was a manager for Sam Thall, taking the play "Yon Yonson" over the road. Besides these he was manager for many other plays, exclusive of the fatal "Mizpah."

Since Kennedy's disappearance Mrs. Kennedy, with her son, has been living with her parents at 153 Bay Thirty-third Street, Bath Beach. Mrs. Kennedy was herself an actress, known on the stage as Beatrice Norman. She was born in the West. Kennedy met her while he was managing the play "The Railroad Ticket," in which she had a part, about ten years ago. She had all along clung to the belief that Kennedy would some day turn up alive.

BIG CRUSH TO HEAR ROCKEFELLER PASTOR

Continued from Page 1.

you reconcile your business methods with God? A ministry which does not force these questions home is sawdust and chaff."

The man who sat back of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., put on his horn-rimmed eyeglasses and looked at the tops of the hats of the women in the choir.

The sermon was in a way a notice of what Dr. Aked will try to do in New York. He said:

"To-day I enter upon my ministry to your great church, and, if it be the will of God, upon a larger ministry in the city and in the Nation. Henceforth I occupy as pastor—your servant for Christ's sake—a pulpit consecrated by the genius of Dr. Armitage and the lofty devotion of those who are still leaders of the Church on earth. I have come in the honest belief that the best work of my life is to be done in your land. I have come believing that I can serve our Lord best by joining you in the effort to get God's will done here, in the broad fields of your National life, even as it is done in heaven.

The Danger of the Aliens.

"I have come in the hope of discharging a ministry of reconciliation. To this ministry no limits can be set. There is one precise and specific application of it to which no American who loves his country, no man or woman between the Atlantic and the Pacific who cares for his country's flag and his country's honor, her fame and her future, can afford to be indifferent.

"The most thoughtless onlooker from the Old World who has ever read a page of history knows that, in the rush to your shores of millions upon millions of the European peoples, you are confronted by a problem such as no nation has ever yet had to solve since history began. I read the figures which set this problem visibly before the eyes of men, and I am lost in amazement.

"This is an ethnic question, a race question. It is a question as to the kind of people the American people is to become. It is a question whether the primal American stock is to be vitiated by the inter-permeation of an inferior race. It is something still nearer; it is a National question, a question of political equilibrium, of the stability of social order and the sovereignty of law. For you know from what starts of society in the European countries the mass of these immigrants is now being drawn.

Solution in Christianity.

"And as the more restless and enterprising among them spread over the country, you know how, delivered from the despotisms of the old lands, they are ready to abuse the liberty of this, or, on the other hand, fall a ready prey to shameless spirits who would make their traffic out of their country's loss.

"And to this you will agree, that the man who for selfish ends would set flame to the ingratitudes, discontent, and envy, to the slumbering anarchic passions of these undeveloped souls, would be a traitor to the Republic and an enemy of the human race.

"The deepest truth of all is this, that the best Christian citizen is the best citizen, and that the surest way, the quickest way, the most economical and the most permanent way of making these people good Americans and good patriots is to make them good Christians."

ROCKEFELLER, JR., TALKS.

Discourses to His Bible Class on Daniel's Courage.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had some 150 men, young and old, at his Bible class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning, and talked to them about the duty of always adhering to principle, no matter what others may say or do or think. As a basis for his talk he took the incident of the prophet Daniel, refusing while in captivity, with his people at Babylon, to eat the forbidden meats of the Babylonians, and in consequence prospering physically better than those who had eaten of the viands.

"What is the lesson here?" asked the young leader of the Bible class, looking at his watch. "The lesson is that Daniel stood out for principle against hard pressure, and that we should also do the same, being sure that the reward for it will come. Daniel might have said to himself: 'Oh, you are far away from home, and few of your people will ever know about your doing as the King bids. Those few are here with you, and most of them are doing the same thing. They will never tell.'

"How often, when far away from home, have we ourselves yielded to temptations to do things which we wouldn't think of doing if we were at home. We think that no one will ever know about it but ourselves. But do not forget, my friends, that God always knows. His eye is everywhere.

"Again, Daniel might have said to himself: 'Oh, what does this little thing amount to? This eating of what the King asks, even though it be sacrilegeous to do so? Maybe by yielding this small point I may put myself higher in the favor of the King and thus be able to help my people in some large matter.'

"How often have we argued in that way to ourselves that we might sooth our consciences as we yielded to temptation. But Daniel, waiving all considerations except principle, stood out against the smallest thing that was against that principle. So should we always. Principle first, come what may.

"And then Daniel might have feared that he would be different from the others, and would be held up to ridicule. Why are we so afraid to be different, so afraid that some one will call us peculiar? We all try to put on the same kind of clothes. When a certain time of the year comes we put on straw hats, regardless of what the weather may be. We are always fearful of what other people will say. Great men are not that way.

"I once attended a garden party in London at which was Lord Salisbury. Everybody, of course, went in the most correct evening costume except Lord Salisbury. He was there in a square-topped derby and a cut-away coat, and was splendid in it. What did Abraham Lincoln care what other people thought? He did what he wanted to—what he thought best. And so if we follow principle, like Daniel, even in small things, we can thus make a start towards greatness."

In his opening prayer young Mr. Rockefeller thanked God for the blessed sunshine, which he said poured its rich blessings upon all. Next Sunday his associate, Mr. Richardson, is to draw more lessons from the life of Daniel.

TICKET SPECULATORS' WAR.

Independents Begin Fight on Favored Ones and Hire a Lawyer.

The ticket speculators of New York are at war among themselves. Yesterday the "independent" speculators got together and came to the conclusion that they were downtrodden, and must do something to defend themselves from the "house speculators." The "house speculatore" are a certain favored few who are alleged to have made arrangements with the managers and owners of certain theatres for the exclusive privilege of handling their tickets on the sidewalk.

These so-called "house speculators," it is alleged, share profits with the theatrical managers controlling theatres and opera houses. In front of the theatres where the house speculators operate the independent speculator is forced to buy his seats, not from the box office, but from the house speculator, at prices which increase his hazards and minimize his profits.

George Betts, who says that he is an independent speculator, says that tickets for a large portion of the houses are controlled by about five or six men. He says that there are in all about 112 speculators in the business, and that about thirty-five of these are either "house speculators" or men allied with them. He says that the independents would engage as their lawyer Norbert Blank of 33 Park Row.

The independent speculators have called a meeting at the corner of Broadway and Sixty-third Street this morning. They propose to have eight men parade the city streets with signs. The first sign will notify the public that "all choice seats are sold to house speculators." On each of the other signs will be the name of a theatre.

INFERNAL MACHINE FOR LAWYER BLAU

Box of Black Powder and Matches Sent to Julius Mayer's Former Deputy.

MEANT AS A JOKE, HE THINKS

Inclosure Said: "For Him Who Sent Us to Prison"—Mr. Blau's Parents Alarmed.

Lawyer William Blau, who was a Deputy Attorney General of this State under Attorney General Julius Mayer, had an "infernal machine" sent to him yesterday at his home, 325 East Fourth Street, and the entire East Side for a while was in a ferment over the incident. The machine is supposed to have been sent to Mr. Blau by some person with a crose-eyed sense of humor, who thought that it would be funny to scare the wits out of Mr. Blau. It failed in this, but Mr. Blau's aged father and mother were very much alarmed. Detectives from Police Headquarters are looking for the supposed funny man.

The infernal machine consisted of a cigar box filled with a black powder, several small cartridges, and some iron or lead tubes. Beside these were laid two or three matches, and in the tubes more matches. They were so placed that they might or might not have ignited when withdrawn. Accompanying the outfit was a card on which a black hand had been crudely drawn, the index finger of which pointed to this message:

"As a token of esteem for him who sent us to prison."

While acting as Assistant to Attorney General Mayer, Mr. Blau had but little to do with the prosecution of men charged with crimes against the election laws, and he understood immediately that he was the subject of a practical joke. But both his father and mother believed that the machine was real and had it immersed in the bath tub. They then sent to Police Headquarters and Detectives Dondero and Micelli responded. They took it away for examination.

Mr. Blau talked with a TIMES reporter later at the convention of the Free Sons of Judah, in Beethoven Hall. He declared that he did not know who the joker could be. The package was delivered by a young man to a servant about 2 o'clock. After he had opened it he looked for the messenger, but he could not be found.

Mr. Blau is now engaged as legal expert for the Building Code Revision Commission, is President of the Hungarian Republican Club, and a member of the Federal Republican Club. He is popular on the East Side, and at the last Presidential election was an elector on the Republican ticket.

LITTLE HOPE FOR GIMBEL.

Stimulants Were Used to Prevent Him from Collapsing Yesterday.

The chances of the recovery of Benedict Gimbel of Philadelphia from his serious injuries were said at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, last night to have perceptibly diminished. Mr. Gimbel has lost so much blood and was so much weakened that it is hardly believed now that he can survive.

Stimulants were used yesterday to keep him from collapsing. One of his physicians was quoted last night as saying that there was not "one chance in a thousand" of his surviving.

Early this morning it was said, however, by the Sister of Charity in charge of the hospital that Mr. Gimbel was in no immediate danger, though his ultimate recovery was, of course, in doubt.

CONEY ISLAND AWAKE.

Big Crowd There Yesterday, but It Was Still Cold by the Sea.

It wasn't exactly an Independence Day crowd that visited Coney Island yesterday, but the hundred or more thousands that ventured out were not disappointed.

Every concert hall on the Bowery was running full blast. Japanese roller ball games, shooting galleries, chop suey restaurants, scenic railways, were at their best. And even the insinuating barker, who stays under cover in Winter, managed to extract a few nickels from some of the younger set.

Acting Inspector Patrick J. Harkins was much in evidence, and if he did allow the lid off just a little bit he didn't allow any liberties to questionable amusements.

Usually at this time the bathing houses begin business, but on account of the unusually cold Spring there have been no applicants for bathing suits.

ROOSEVELT LEADS IN POLL.

Michigan Republican Committeemen Favor Him—Democrats Want Bryan.

DETROIT, April 21.—The Free Press to-day printed statements from twenty-eight Republican and Democratic State Committeemen, replying to inquiries regarding the next Presidential nominees, the probable predominant issues of the campaign, and the preferable city for holding the National Convention.

As to candidatee, most of the Republicans confined themselves to President Roosevelt. One committeeman mentioned Secretary Taft as first choice and one mentioned him as second choice after President Roosevelt. One committeeman said, "Roosevelt or Hughes."

Of the Democratic committeemen, all named Col. Bryan as first choice for the nomination, except Dr. D. L. Treat of Adrain, who said: "Give us a Democrat—Folk, Bryan, or one of the Tillman kind." George P. Hummer of Grand Rapids mentioned Mayor Johnson of Cleveland as second choice.

Manufacturing Openings In the Middle West.

The manufacturing trend is westward. The actual capital invested in manufacturing industries in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Missouri was 42% greater in 1905 than in 1900—

—And there was a considerably larger percentage of increase in these prosperous Western States than in a corresponding number in the East.

THE CHICAGO
MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL
RAILWAY

reaches the important manufacturing and commercial centers of these "money-making" States. Right now—to-day—there are industrial openings which offer numerous opportunities and advantages to new or enlarged industries.

Manufacturers who desire to establish new or branch factories at any point reached by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in these flourishing Middle-West States are invited to write to the Industrial Department. Prompt attention will be given to all inquiries. Address,

INDUSTRIAL DEPT., or W. S. HOWELL,
1327 Railway Exchange Bldg., CHICAGO. Gen'l Eastern Agt., 381 Broadway, NEW YORK

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3025 Chelsea. 506 Greenwich Street.

KILLED IN TUNNEL SHAFT.

"Sandhog" Crushed While Being Hoisted to Surface in a Bucket.

Joseph Quirk, a "sandhog" employed in the Hudson Tunnel Company's workings at Fulton and Church Streets, was crushed to death there last night while being hoisted to the surface with two other workmen in an iron bucket. The sandhogs in the various caissons were coming up for supper.

Quirk, Thomas Kirby of 106 West 137th Street and Charles Brennan of 2,782 Eighth Avenue were the last sandhogs left in Caisson No. 9 B when the big iron bucket was lowered for them to ascend.

It is a well-known rule of the O'Rourke Construction Company, which is doing the excavating work and building the foundations, that only two men are permitted to ascend at one time in a bucket, but Quirk, being in a hurry to get out, climbed in after the two other men and pulled the signal wire.

Quirk's head and part of his body were above the edge of the bucket as it swung up to the iron "deck" inclosing the tube. The side of the bucket struck the edge and Quirk's head came in contact with the deck, rendering him unconscious. His body then swayed over the edge of the bucket, while the engineer above made another effort to hoist up the big bucket.

After three attempts, through which Quirk's body was crushed, the other men pulled him down on top of them, and all were hoisted up into the lock above. Kirby and Brennan were white when they struggled over Quirk's remains, and got out on the working platform.

Patrick O'Neill, foreman, of 274 West 123d Street, was arrested and locked up, charged with homicide.

Quirk lived with his mother in Chatham Square and had been a sandhog for ten years.

DROWNED STUDENT BURIED.

Flag at Columbia Half-Masted for Sandler—More Details of Drowning.

The funeral of William Sandler, the Columbia University sophomore who was drowned in the Columbia swimming pool on Friday, was held yesterday at 12:30 o'clock from his late home, 76 Orchard Street. The Columbia Faculty were represented by Dean Goetze, Profs. Seligman and Davis, and H. L. Norris, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. President Butler was represented by F. P. Keppel, Secretary of the university.

The flag on the campus at Morningside Heights flew at half mast yesterday in respect to the memory of the student. This is the first time in the history of the university that such an honor has been shown for an undergraduate. In the chapel service yesterday afternoon the Prayer for the Afflicted was read by Canon Jones.

Further details of the drowning were made known yesterday afternoon by Dean Goetze. Principal among these was a denial of the statement that Guiteras and Howe, the two sophomores mentioned in yesterday's reports as having seen the last to see Sandler alive in the tank, had gone away and left him alone. Dean Goetze said that he had had a talk with Howe and that the latter said that there were from ten to twelve swimmers in the pool when they left after asking Sandler if he was all right. This would tend to substantiate the belief held by Dr. Meylan, head of the gymnasium department, and Coroner's Physician Lehaue, who examined the body as soon as it was found, that the swimmer had been seized with a sudden weakness and had sank without making any outcry.

Sandler was a quiet boy, who kept much to himself, and not many of the students knew him. With ten or twelve men splashing about it might easily be that no one should have missed him. Had he been a student who did not live at home his absence for several days might not have caused an investigation.

Asked as to the arrangements for safeguarding swimmers in the pool, Dean Goetze said: "There were three men employed to look after the pool, besides a swimming instructor. One of these men is supposed to be on duty all the time at the side of the tank. He may have stepped out for a moment, but the fact that, according to Howe's statement, there were ten or twelve men in the water at the time shows that lack of supervision could not at all have been responsible for the accident."

ANOTHER MATE FOR "POLLY."

New Orang Introduced to the Pet of the Bronx Zoo.

"Polly," the pet of the monkey house in the Bronx Zoological Gardens is to forget her former mate, the much lamented Dohong, and re-enter the social arena where she formerly reigned supreme. Such is the gossip that has gone the rounds of the cages for the last two days. The inmates of the primate's house were much pleased by the news.

The arrival of a little red-headed orang-outang from the wilds of Africa is responsible for all the talk. Keeper Reilly, the steward of the establishment, who is said to understand monkey talk as well as he does baby talk, confirmed the rumors yesterday that Polly is to have a new mate. The monkeys were introduced on Saturday. Polly was distant, while the stranger was extremely shy, and sought the topmost bar of the cage.

By the time the new orang is educated up to Polly's standard it is hoped that she will look with more favor upon him. Polly and Dohong frequently dined in public, using plates, knives, and forks as though it came natural to them, but since Dohong's death she has not performed. Keeper Reilly says that the visitor is young and quick to learn, and that before long he hopes to teach him good manners, the use of a knife and fork, and numerous other tricks for which Dohong was famous.

Just a month ago to-day there appeared at the Bronx Zoo three little European brown bear cubs. The keepers knew they were there because they could be heard, but the mother refused absolutely to allow the keepers to come near the den. Yesterday afternoon, when the sun was strongest and the crowd largest, she appeared at the mouth of the den carrying two of the cubs in her mouth.

She carefully deposited these on a ledge of rock, well back from the crowd, but full in the sun, and then returned to the den for the other, which she gently put beside the others. After a half hour in the warm sunlight, she picked them up again and took them back into the den. This was their first public appearance.

EX-SENATOR CLARK'S LOSS.

He Seeks Deeds Worth Several Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Special to The New York Times.

TRINIDAD, Col., April 21.—Coal land deeds and conveyences of water rights valued at several hundred thousand dollars were lost by ex-Senator Clark of Montana, while on his recent visit here. It is supposed that he dropped the wallet containing the papers when he was thrown into the Las Animas River, by the upsetting of his carriage.

Mr. Clark's confidential agent here, W. A. Bretherton, has been actively searching for the wallet, and has had men traverse the river banks for fifty miles below the ford where the accident occurred, without success. To-day he advertised for it, offering $1,000 reward for the return of the papers in the wallet.

The water rights were purchased jointly by Senator Clark and C. F. Adams of Boston, and as they are not on record, their loss means that Trinidad will obtain ample water for the new $350,000 waterworks system, which will be worthless if Clark and Adams recover the conveyances before the city enforces its previous contract with the owners of the water rights.

"With Harvard, Vassar, Columbia and Amherst making daily use of Pianolas in connection with their musical courses, the reign of the piano-player may well be said to have arrived."
—*New York Globe, March 30, 1907.*

The THEMODIST is the great

Improvement in Piano-player construction that critics have been waiting for

EVEN the original appearance of the Pianola itself, ten years ago, did not create a greater enthusiasm than the marvellous "Themodist." It has taken over six months to catch up with advance orders for this new model of Pianola, and even now the supply is limited.

In bringing out the melody and subduing the accompaniment, the "Themodist" obliterates the last possible ground for criticism upon the Pianola and places the instrument upon a still higher artistic plane. The "Themodist" is

Exclusive With The PIANOLA

The reign of the Pianola is established more securely than ever by the production of this radical improvement. The "Themodist" accomplishes the seemingly impossible and further emphasizes the great difference between the Pianola and the host of other Piano-players.

You owe it to yourself to call at Aeolian Hall and hear the Themodist Pianola or Themodist Pianola Piano produce results that heretofore only the great virtuoso could accomplish on the piano's keyboard.

The AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

THERE is no customer we so much enjoy serving as the man who thinks he can't be fitted.

This old fallacy we exploded long ago.

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Business Suits $15 to $45.

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When Shopping Don't fail to stop At

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Near 11th Street

And enjoy a Glass of Huyler's DELICIOUS ICE CREAM SODA

Served at Tables In our Unique Pergola

Candies Unequalled

SEA SICKNESS PREVENTED

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BRUSH'S REMEDY

For Sea Sickness (Elixir Prophylactic.) Guaranteed Perfectly Harmless. At all Druggists, $1.00 a bottle.

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$3. Quality
$1.90

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of keeping your money are of more importance than those of making it. We conserve it for you while paying equitable rates of interest.

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FEAR SHAKE-UP IN TREASURY.

Cortelyou's Inspection of Various Divisions Causes Uneasiness.

Customs officials and employés in the various divisions of the local Treasury service are fearful that the recent visit of Secretary Cortelyou will result in a "shake-up" of large proportions. Mr. Cortelyou spent three days in this city inspecting the offices of the Collector, Appraiser, Surveyor, and Naval Officer. He also visited the Sub-Treasury.

Some of the Republican district leaders who have held official positions in the service for many years are uneasy, owing to rumors that the new head of the Treasury Department wishes to have men in their places who will pay more attention to Government business, and less to politics.

Other officials have heard that their services, in the estimation of the Secretary, could be dispensed with, without embarrassment to the conduct of public business.

Employés in some of the divisions, who are holding down easy berths, have the fear that they may be sent from their present places to the docks, where the work would be much more arduous. Altogether a small panic reigns among the local Treasury workers.

Mr. Cortelyou has declined to discuss possible changes in the personnel of the force at this port.

Funeral of Ferdinand Greenbaum.

After elaborate funeral services at the family home, Ferdinand Greenbaum, President and Manager of the Naseau News Company, was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Thousands of friends, including representatives of the editorial and business departments of many newspapers, attended the funeral. The services were conducted by Rabbi Krauskopf, his assistant, Rabbi Veoto, and J. Ripon, and Masons of Franklin Lodge, No. 417, F. and A. M.; officers of Ayreh Free Sons of Israel of the United Brethren, and of the Greenbaum Benevolent Association participated. Timothy D. Sullivan, Herman Ridder, and Edward Dwyer, friends of Greenbaum for thirty years, also attended.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Far Sighted

business men, realizing the advantages of a location in the new mid-city retail district, are taking advantage of every opportunity offered.

Whether you desire to lease or purchase here consult this office.

Albert B. Ashforth
REAL ESTATE
4 West 33d Street
NEW YORK

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

"To-Night at 7.45 P. M."

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,
at 7:45 o'Clock.
Japanese Color Prints
belonging to
Hamilton Easter Field,
Brooklyn.
—— AND ——
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING,
at 8 o'Clock,
Rare Etchings
By Whistler, Haden & others.
Mezzotints & Engravings
belonging to
Mr. Theodore Offerman.
The Sales will be conducted by
Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

No, Mr. Squirrel, our Spring suits are not all gray like yours.

Brown and sage and olive are some of the different touches this Spring brings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

ESTABLISHED 1826 MARK CROSS LONDON

Cross Glove
for Men and Women
$1.50
Stylish, Handsewn, Easy.

MARK CROSS,
Uptown, 210 Fifth Avenue. | Downtown, 253 Broadway.
Boston—70 Summer Street.

CARPET CLEANSING
By Compressed Air FOUNDED S By Vacuum Cars 1863
T. M. STEWART
Our New Fireproof Building, 438 to 442 W. 51st St. 326 7th Av. Telephones 633 } Chelsea 634 }

Refrigerators
The Perfection of Cleanliness, Efficiency, and Economy:
The "Eddy" Our standard for a quarter Century.
The "Premier" Glass lined.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

A D-licious Spring food.
MALTO-RICE
Gives the joyous backbone.

One enjoys both the method and the results when
SYRUP OF FIGS
—AND—
ELIXIR OF SENNA
is taken. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

NOT MARVIN BOY, STANDISH DECIDES

Romps a Long Time with Lad at Gloversville Before Being Certain.

SUSPECTS MAN AND WOMAN

Believes There Is an Organized Band of Kidnappers—Woman Takes the Boy Away.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., April 21.—Myles Standish of New York, brother-in-law of Dr. Horace N. Marvin of Dover, Del., arrived in Gloversville this morning but failed to identify the boy held by the police of this city as Horace Marvin, Jr. He believes, however that the man and woman who brought him here could give some clue to the Marvin kidnappers.

Notwithstanding the suspicions of Mr. Standish and the police the woman was permitted to leave the city with the boy late to-day.

Mr. Standish spent two hours with the boy to-day, and it was only after he had made a most minute examination that he determined the lad was not his nephew The resemblance was so close, however, that Mr. Standish finally had to romp with the lad for a full half hour before reaching a conclusion.

Mr. Standish stated that while Horace Marvin's hair was the same color, it was several shades lighter than that of the boy here. Each had the scar over the right eye, a strong point of identification, but investigation showed that the scar on the boy here resulted from a burn. Horace Marvin had fine teeth, while this boy's were poor and irregular, and while this boy's face was elongated, young Marvin has a full round face. The Marvin boy was ticklish; this one was not. After the examination, Mr. Standish sent to Dr. Marvin this telegram:

"Dr. H. M. Marvin, Dover, Del.:

"Child held is not Horace. Suspicious circumstances surrounding his identity convince me these are the parties Murphy trailed. Murphy should be sent here to watch. They know much more than has been disclosed and are evidently members of organized band. Wire me here your conclusions.

"MYLES STANDISH."

The persons whom Detective Murphy trailed were a man, woman, and child who stopped over night at Mechanicsville about six weeks ago at a house conducted by persons named Barber. After their departure the Barbers remarked on the resemblance of the boy to the Marvin boy, and a letter was written to Dr. Marvin stating these suspicions.

Detective Murphy was sent to Mechanicsville, but he was unable to pick up the clue, and after working on the case for several weeks was finally called off by Dr. Marvin last Friday. Deputy Sheriff Hubbs, who worked with Murphy, was in Gloversville yesterday, and said there was little doubt that the man, Al H. Allen, and the woman and boy held here were the ones that were in Mechanicsville.

There is no doubt in the minds of the police that the boy in the custody of these people is not their son. He bears no resemblance to either, and evidently came from a higher place in life than they. They fail to identify themselves or the boy to the satisfaction of the police. There are many suspicious circumstances in the case, and the police, assisted by Deputy Sheriff Hubbs, are working hard to get something out of Allen before the arrival of an officer from Catskill to take him back to answer to the charge of jumping a board bill.

Allen and the woman tell conflicting stories. She says they spent a night in Mechanicsville, and he states they only stopped there one day.

Detective Murphy is expected to reach Gloversville soon, and he will make an effort to get at the bottom of the child's identity as well as that of the man and woman. Mr. Standish will remain in Gloversville until he hears from Dr. Marvin.

Mr. Standish states that several blackmailing letters have been received by Dr. Marvin, the majority of them from points in Northern New York. One recently came from Louisville, Ky., where Allen says he has been, although it is not known how recently.

At the request of President Roosevelt these letters have all been turned over to him for use by Secret Service men. Mr. Standish is convinced that there is some connection between the Gloversville case and the Marvin case.

BODY OF A BOY FOUND.

Pennsylvania Lad, Thought to Have Been Kidnapped, Wandered Away.

TAMAQUA, Pa., April 21.—The body of John Sobel, six years old, who disappeared from Hauto a week ago, and who was thought to have been kidnapped, was found to-day lying beside a mine breach on the Lansford Mountain. He had been dead at least four days.

It is believed that he wandered away and succumbed to hunger and exhaustion. It was at first reported that he had been enticed away by a man.

HEAVY FRUIT CROP DAMAGE.

Missouri Valley Growers Tell of Destruction of Many Varieties.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 21.—That 95 per cent. of the peach and apple crop was destroyed by recent cold weather is the opinion of the members of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, which met yesterday. The fruit growers who attended the meeting submitted branches from fruit trees. Cherries, plums, and pears are almost a total loss. There will be an 80 per cent. crop of berries. Only 15 per cent. of the grapes was destroyed.

OMAHA, Neb., April 21.—As a result of the unprecedentedly warm weather which prevailed during the greater part of the month of March and the freezing weather and heavy snowfall of the last few days, early fruits, such as peaches, plums, and cherries, in this region have been injured, but the general opinion among those who have the best means of informing themselves is that the damage is not as great as has been reported.

Indeed, many are of the opinion that, while early fruits have been injured, and in some instances killed, and possibly some of the later varieties have been hurt, the benefits resulting to the grain crops from the snowstorm more than offset the damage.

DENVER, Col., April 21.—A sharp drop in temperature followed the snowstorm last night. 14 degrees above zero being recorded by the Weather Bureau in Denver and Pueblo, and fruit of all kinds in Eastern Colorado, according to reports, was nipped in the bud. While the damage to fruit in this State will be heavy, nearly all other crops will be greatly benefited by the moisture.

JERSEY FIREBUG CONFESSES.

One of Two Prisoners Admits Setting Morristown Fires.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 21.—Thomas Fitzgerald, who, with Frederick Schwickhardt, is in the Morris County jail charged with setting the fires that have caused Morristown people to live in fear for some months, has made a statement over his signature to Prosecutor Charles A. Rathbun. In it he confesses to the fires he and Schwickhardt set.

Schwickhardt still denies setting the fires. He says Fitzgerald's confession is untrue. The men are held in $10,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

WOULD VISIT MRS. EDDY.

Proposal of Counsel of "Next Friends" Meets with No Response.

CONCORD, N. H., April 21.—Counsel for the plaintiffs in the suit brought by relatives as "next friends" of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy against Calvin H. Frye and others, including officers of the Christian Science Church, to obtain an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's estate, made public to-night a letter sent by them to Mrs. Eddy's counsel, Gen. Frank S. Streeter, on March 12. No answer to this letter has been received.

The first part of the letter refers to the assertion made by the "next of friends" that Mrs. Eddy is of infirm mind and unable to understand and protect her property rights, and contains some quoted denials from Gen. Streeter and others of this allegation. The letter then continues:

In view of these denials we have the honor to ask you to assent to certain steps designed to ascertain the truth concerning Mrs. Eddy's present and past condition and to expedite litigation.

Unfortunately we have not free access to Mrs. Eddy's presence as you have, and we should reluctantly undertake to force our witnesses into her house under circumstances which might prove disturbing or injurious to her, notwithstanding the confidence of yourself, Mr. Baker, and other gentlemen that she is capable of so much labor and endurance as you have described.

But you have the free right of entrance to Mrs. Eddy's house, and can readily secure admittance and considerate interviews with her of the witnesses by whom her condition of body and mind is to be established in the pending legal proceedings.

We therefore propose that you select three competent gentlemen and that we select three others, and that at various convenient hours the six be allowed to visit Mrs. Eddy, and by observation and conversation qualify themselves to be witnesses for or against our contention, no one but these six persons to be allowed to talk to her, and not more than six additional persons, selected in the same way, to be permitted to be present. Shorthand writers may attend to take down all that is said, or may be excluded and nothing taken down, as you prefer. Of course we do not suggest that other proper persons shall not see Mrs. Eddy at suitable times.

We are confident that you and the counsel for the defendant will welcome the offer of ours as proposing a wise and considerate method of expediting litigation.

The letter is signed by William E. Chandler, Martin and Howe, and John W. Kelley, as counsel for the "next friends."

Gen. Streeter, when asked to-night about the letter, said that he did not care to make any comment on it.

MEET PILOTS HALF WAY.

Coastwise Steamship Lines Agree to Conference to Avert a Strike.

It looked yesterday as though the officers of some of the coastwise steamship companies would try to avert a strike on their lines by a conference with Luther B. Dow, General Manager of Harbor No. 1 of the American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots, who sent a letter last week to seventeen companies tendering the resignations of their first, second, and third officers, to go into effect on May 1. A strike at that time is threatened to enforce demands for higher wages which were made in the form of a petition sent to the companies last week.

Capt. Dow said yesterday that the Brunswick and the Luckenbach Steamboat Companies, through their representatives, had signified their willingness to confer with him as a representative of the men. So far these were the only companies heard from in this city. The Merchants and Miners' Steamship Company of Baltimore had not only refused the demands, but refused a conference. Its men were solid on the proposition to quit work failing a change of heart on the part of the company, he said. As the company is engaging men this does not seem likely.

"If a strike is precipitated, it will not be because it is sought by the men," said Capt. Dow. "The advances must be granted, however, or the men will quit. We are willing to go so far as to let the question of my going as the representative of the union go by the board if the companies object to that. I must be recognized, however, as the representative of the men."

LOP-EARED WOMAN, HE SAYS.

F. L. Kahle Sharply Criticises a Portrait by Olga de Boznauska.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 21.—In a public letter addressed to John W. Beatty, Director of the Carnegie Art Galleries and President of the International Jury of Awards, Frederick L. Kahle, a prominent lawyer and recognized art connoisseur, to-day severely criticises the action of the art jury in awarding the third prize this year to Olga de Boznauska, the famous French portrait painter, for her "Portrait of a Lady."

Mr. Kahle declares that the drawing in the picture is so bad and the head of the lady so horribly distorted that the picture should be labeled "A Lop-Eared Woman."

The woman's ears, Mr. Kahle says, are very much out of place, one being one inch below the other, while the forehead is out of plumb.

KILL WOMAN MASQUERADER.

White Boys in Virginia Kill Negress Dressed as a Man.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Va., April 21.—While masquerading in male attire, Ellen Elliott, a young negro woman, was killed late last night by a crowd of white boys. The woman was walking down a road in a negro settlement just beyond the corporate limits with a negro man when the white boys came up. A few words passed between them, and stones were thrown.

The woman, it is declared, pulled a pistol and began firing. One of the white boys felled her to the ground with a beer bottle, and she was then stoned and kicked. Joseph Baugh acknowledges that he plunged a long dirk several times into her, but asserts that he acted in self-defense. The companion of the woman ran away.

Thomas Walker, J. Baugh, Oscar Neatherly, and John B. Talbott are in jail charged with the murder. They confess that they were implicated.

Rocky Mountain Club Gets Going.

The Rocky Mountain Club of New York was organized here yesterday to promote good fellowship among its members and to further the interests of the Rocky Mountain States in the East. These officers were elected: John Hays Hammond of California, President; Albert J. Seligman of Montana, Vice President; William B. Thompson of Montana, Treasurer; Frank W. Holmes, Assistant Treasurer, and James J. McEvilly, Secretary.

Fire Routs a Dinner Party.

A fire in the house of James Deering Fessenden, 911 Park Avenue, a lawyer, at 31 Nassau Street, threw his dinner guests into a panic yesterday morning. Women and men in evening dress ran into the street until assured that there was no danger. The firemen put out the blaze without difficulty.

"Silver Plate that Wears"
The Fame of spoons, forks, knives, etc., bearing the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
for exquisite designs, style, finish and long wear
Is World Wide.
The standard for 60 years.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
In buying trays, urns, coffee sets, etc., ask for goods made by
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

RIOT IN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Fierce Pitched Battle in Presence of Rival Pastors.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, April 21.—Men and women were knocked down and trampled upon and women fainted during a pitched battle in the Free Will Baptist Church here this morning. Hymn Books were hurled back and forth and the pews and other church property were demolished. The police finally quelled the riot after a number of persons had been badly hurt. The women engaged in the Hymn Book hurling, but when the men clashed in a hand-to-hand conflict, some of them were knocked down, while others ran screaming from the church. No arrests were made.

The riot was the result of one faction bringing in the Rev. George Vance of Galford to conduct the services. His appearance in the pulpit was the signal for the followers of the regular pastor, the Rev. Freeman Chase, to begin battle. They started for the pulpit, and when Vance's supporters intercepted them the riot followed.

WATCHMAN HELD FOR THEFT.

Charged with Stealing Faucets from Houses He Was Supposed to Guard.

Max Levy, 50 years old, who gave his address as 228 East 100th Street, and who up to Saturday was employed as night watchman for three flathouses at 216, 218, and 220 East Sixty-seventh Street, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Baker, in the Yorkville Court, for examination to-day, charged with larceny, and in $1,000 for examination on a charge of carrying a loaded revolver. Levy was arrested late Saturday afternoon by a City Marshal, after a lively chase through the streets.

According to the story told by the City Marshal in court yesterday, Levy was relieved at noon on Saturday by a man named Ungor, the day watchman of the flathouses. He failed to turn over the keys to the houses, however. Soon after Levy's departure Unger heard the sound of running water in the flats. He forced an entrance, and found that the faucets had been removed from every water pipe in the three houses and that the water was running at full force from all of the openings.

A few hours later Levy returned and handed over the keys to Unger. The latter asked Levy what he had done with the faucets, and he said that Levy took to his heels without replying. Unger followed Levy, and a crowd joined in the chase. Among the number was City Marshal Angerman, who finally caught the fugitive in the basement of a house in Second Avenue.

Missing Nyack Boy Found.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., April 21.—Alfred Holly, the 17-year-old son of Capt. William H. Holley, who disappeared from his home at Nyack on Tuesday last, was discovered in Peekskill to-day. Word was telephoned from that place to Chief of Police Fury in Nyack. The Chief sent word back for the Peekskill authorities to hold the boy, and an older brother went this afternoon to fetch him. The cause of his disappearance has not yet been learned.

Free Postal Delivery for Nutley, N. J.

NUTLEY, N. J., April 21.—The Post Office authorities have notified the Nutley Town Council that free delivery would be installed in that town on July 1, providing the houses are numbered and street signs placed at all intersections of streets by that date. The latter will be accomplished by the passing of an ordinance. Free delivery has been the dream of Nutleyites for the last five years.

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street. *34th Street.*

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCreery Silk."

Advance weaves and colors for Summer dress. Plain and novelty Silk suitable for wedding, carriage, travelling and street wear.

On Monday, April the 22nd.

Sale of 5,000 yards, all silk, Natural Ecru Shantung Pongee. 55c. per yard

COLORED WASHABLE FABRICS. *In Both Stores.*

On Monday, April the 22nd.

A quantity of washable Fabrics consisting of embroidered Voile and Batiste, silk and cotton Novelties, St. Gall embroidered Swiss, silk and cotton stripe Voile, etc. Excellent quality.
At one-half usual prices.
All the Season's Importations.

BLACK DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

Second Floor.

On Monday, April the 22nd.

Sale of Panama Cloth, Batiste and French Twills. Polka dots, shadow checks and stripe weaves. 75c per yard
values 1.00 and 1.25

Black English Mohair. Bright finish.
54 inches wide. 75c per yard
value 1.00

COLORED DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

On Monday, April the 22nd.

Novelty Dress Goods including embroidered Silk and wool Chiffons, embroidered Voile, pekin stripe silk and wool Eolienne, print warp Veilings. Exclusive designs. All the Season's Importations. At one-half usual prices.

LINENS. *In Both Stores.*

Second Floor.

On Monday and Tuesday,
April the 22nd and 23rd.
Sale of Table Cloths and Napkins.

2 x 2 yards ..... 1.95 and 3.50
2 x 2½ yards ..... 2.45 " 4.50
2 x 3 yards ..... 2.90 " 5.50
2½ x 2½ yards ..... 3.50 " 5.25
2½ x 3 yards ..... 4.25 " 6.25
Odd dozens of Napkins.
Dinner size..2.65, 3.25, 4.25 and 5.00 doz.

TOWELS.
All linen Huckaback Towels with scalloped ends.
3.00, 6.00, 7.50 and 10.00 doz.

WHITE LINEN.
Sheer Irish Handkerchief Linen. 36 inches wide. 28c per yard
usual price 40c

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street. *34th Street.*

AUTOMOBILE APPAREL. *34th Street Store Only.*

On the fourth floor, which is devoted to the sale of Ladies' Suits, House Gowns, Cloaks, etc., a Department has been opened completely stocked with Automobile Apparel and Accessories.

Cloth and Rubber Coats, Dusters, Chauffeur Suits and leather Garments.

Gauntlet Gloves, Caps, Hats, Hoods, Veils with mica fronts, Leggins, Clocks, Horns, Lamps and Goggles.

Special garments made to order.
Moderate prices.

Thirty-fourth Street.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

A Special Occasion in The Newest Dress Goods

Main Floor.

AS a showing to begin with, this collection is entitled to your interest, but far beyond this we have gone, for advantageous purchasing has brought about decided savings in just the sort of black and colored Dress Goods that has the call this season.

$1.50 Imported Tailor Tweeds, $1.00

The best French and English looms have contributed their daintiest designs and most exquisite color effects to this fine display of Roman and Pekin stripes, neat checks, new oblong effects, plaids and mixtures—Tweeds 44 to 50 in. wide and well worth $1.50, but specially priced at $1 yard.

$1 Yd.—For fancy Silk and Wool Eolienne, worth $1.25; a rich, silky fabric for dress gowns in all the scarcest colors in favor this season.

$1.50 Yd.—For 58-inch Rainproof Coatings, worth $2.25; an ideal plain and striped material for automobile and outdoor wear.

Basement 50c. Shepherd Check Suitings, fine worsted finish, in bright, clear black and white effects; special, at, yard..... 39c

50c Silk and Cotton Wash Fabrics, Yard, 29c

Main Floor.

THIS announcement tells a story of the most advantageous buying.

Some thirty-eight thousand yards constitute our purchases, and we feel confident you'll agree that the stock is the most extensive that was ever sold at one price, and that the value giving has seldom been equalled.

These materials come in plain shades, fancy weaves and printed patterns—every yard new 1907 goods and just the thing for Summer Dresses, Party Dresses, House Dresses, Sacques and other light garments.

Included are:

Shantung Pongee, Silk Jacquards, Silk and Cotton Pongees, Silk and Cotton Eolliennes, Plain and Printed Silk Chiffon, Plain and Printed Pekin, Marquisette, Silk Ginghams, Silk Madras Shadow Silks.

All at 29c the yard.

Basement 19c fine sheer Batiste—new designs; 30 inches wide; yard..... 12c

Quite Extraordinary Is This Sale of Undermuslins

Second Floor.

THE extent of this sale is unusual, vying in breadth and in price importance with those famous Simpson Crawford Muslin Underwear events that come in January and June.

Stocks were specially purchased for this one-week event, and we have never offered greater values in dainty, well-made Underwear even during those great semi-annual sales.

Corset Covers—worth 85c—special 50c.

Several attractive models; made of sheer nainsook; trimmed with fine embroidery or rows of lace insertion; finished with beading and ribbon.

98c for Chemise of fine nainsook; several attractive styles; prettily trimmed with rows of lace insertions, beading and ribbon. Skirt trimmed with ruffles and lace edges.

$1.98 for $2.95 French hand-made Night Gowns. Made of fine nainsook with turnover collar and cuffs; prettily embroidered; tucks and feather-stitching.

$1.98 for Walking Skirts; made of fine cambric; several pretty styles made with flaring circular flounces; trimmed with wide embroidery ruffles and tucks; some finished with fine laces, insertions and ruffles.

$1.50 for fine cambric Walking Skirts, made with deep circular flounces; trimmed with wide embroidery, ruffles and tucks.

98c for Drawers—Several pretty styles in cambric and nainsook, trimmed with embroidery and lace insertion, ruffles and tucks.

$2.50 for cambric Walking Skirts, trimmed with knee deep embroidery flounces; others have wide insertions of cluny laces, lace ruffles and tucks.

$1.98 for Chemise, made of fine nainsook, several beautiful styles, attractively designed, with fine lace insertion and edge embroidery, ribbon and beading.

Other excellent values at $2.25, $3.25, $3.98, $4.95, $5.95 and up.

Basement 19c For Corset Covers: French shapes; made of fine cambric, neatly trimmed.

$24 Axminster Rugs at $16.95

Fourth Floor.

YOU have this chance because the maker was willing to make a big concession on account of there being a slight mismatching of the patterns in them.

The patterns are new—floral and Oriental effects, And every one is a remarkable bargain at $16.95.

Jointless China Mattings.
25c. grade at 18c. yd.
$7 per roll of 40 yards.
35c. grade at 22c. yd.
$8 per roll of 40 yards.
40c. grade at 25c. yd.
$9.50 for roll of 40 yards.

Linen Warp Japanese Mattings.
40c. grade at 28c. yd, or $10 a roll of 40 yards.

Wilton Rugs.
Come in Oriental and new small figures. These are all the highest grade, and are offered special for Monday only—
8.3x10.6 Rugs at $29.75; regularly $37.50.
9x12 Rugs at $31.75; regularly $40.00.

Body Brussels Rugs.
8.3x10.6 Rugs at $22.75; regularly $28.00.
9x12 Rugs at $24.75; regularly $30.00.

Basement Remnants of Matting, worth up to 50c. per yd., at, in the Bargain Basement, a yard.. 15c

HAITI'S GLORY MAY DIM NAVAL LUSTRE

Her Gorgeous Vice Admiral on a Raft Would Take Precedence in the Jamestown Parade.

BLACK REPUBLIC'S TROUBLE

Absconding President Stole Her Navy, but She May Borrow Something to Represent Her Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—There is consternation in naval and diplomatic circles because the Republic of Haiti is trying to beg round trip transportation for one Vice Admiral from Port-au-Prince to Jamestown. All bids must guarantee the arrival of this dignitary in time for the opening of the Exposition on April 26. Haiti will, if necessary, concede the point of the return trip ticket. The main thing is to have the majesty of the republic represented at the naval pageant in which all the great powers of the world are to participate.

If the Haitian Vice Admiral gets there in time for his saluts of nineteen guns and all the champagne he can drink at the inevitable banquet to follow, he is willing to work his passage home on a banana boat. His Government won't worry overmuch if he never comes back, for that will mean one prospective revolutionist the less in Haiti. But it is a serious matter for Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans and the bold and bluff old seadogs who will come to Jamestown in command of the towering warships of Europs and Japan.

The difficulty is that Haiti, being a full-fledged nation, can con Admirals, who must be accepted as legal tender, with the same facility as England or the United States. By the sacred statutes of international law and ironbound naval etiquette it is the parchment commission with red seals that makes an Admiral, not his ships, otherwise Admirals would have to be rated by the naval strength they commanded. England would have the only thirty-third degree Admirals and the representative of Chile would be crowded out on the back stoop. If the Vice Admiral of the Haitian Navy, which doesn't exist, sails proudly into Hampton Roads on an excursion boat with a rusty shotgun for a saluting battery, they will have to stand for him, and ask him to a seat in the end of the hall where the Admirals sit, and pass him their own plugs if he asks for a chew, as one Admiral to another.

Would Rank Them All.

Indeed, it is even worse than that. Haiti proposes to send a Vice Admiral, and a Vice Admiral would rank every grads in the naval parade. The highest rank in the American Navy is that of Rear Admiral, one step below. George Dewey is the exception, but he was made a full Admiral by Congress at a special convocation, and this degree will be conferred on no others. In polite recognition of this circumstance, Great Britain, France, Japan, Germany, and all the great powers having Vice Admirals will keep them at home and send Rear Admirals to command their fleets at Jamestown in order that "Bob" Evans, who will act as bost, need not be embarrassed by the presence of officers of higher rank.

But if some rolling, tossing, pitching little soft-coal burning tub tumbles into that harbor flying the flag of a Haitian Vice Admiral, the other old seadogs must call on him first, and ask him what he will have, and generally kow-tow. Naval etiquette and the sacred statutes of international law demand this thing, and naval officers the world over can give the Ladies' Chautauqua Circle of Keokuk, Iowa, cards and spades when it comes to etiquette.

Naval officers have had ample experience before now with the Admirals of jack rabbit republics in Central America and the West Indies. Their usual uniform is the discarded blue coat of the drum major of a band, baggy red trousers, and a dilapidated cocked hat with a plume made out of a parrot's tail feathers. They are barefooted, these Admirals, and they wear a big tin cutlass that was left in their town by the property man of a melodrama. Haiti is a black republic, too, and, with President Roosevelt and Senator Foraker vying in courtesy to this race, the arrival of a Haitian Vice Admiral is likely to complicate Presidential politics. When you suggest these things to people in the Navy Department they bark at you and growl:

"See here, you. This is no joke. This Haitian Admiral is a serious problem."

The Navy Department has dragged Secretary Root into the game, and he is trying to hold off the would-be guest of honor. There is some talk of an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, but Cortelyou, after an unofficial examination of the Dingley tariff, has hinted that there is no protective duty on Admirals.

A Double-Dyed Traitor.

There is a sad story that explains why the Vice Admiral of Haiti must get free transportation or swim. Once Haiti had a navy, as Santo Domingo and Nicaragua and Honduras and other comic countries on the Caribbean have. The Haitian Navy was like theirs, and used for the same purpose. It consisted of one second-hand steam yacht, and it was kept at Port au Prince to enable Presidents of the republic to beat it with the contents of the Treasury when a successful revolution broke in the back door of the palace. It was a point of honor for the fugitive ruler to send the navy back in good condition when he reached a port of refuge, usually in Cuba or Porto Rico. But there came a President of the republic whose ancestors were pigs and whose soul was devoid of honor. When he got his cue for a quick exit and made the usual slide to safety, he sold the Haitian Navy to a banana trader. The valiant and patriotic officers and crew would have resisted, but the banana trader offered to pay them their salaries, which Haiti had neglected to do, and they submitted to this treason.

Still the Vice Admiral of Haiti thinks he can hold up some fruit company's line for a pass if no substitute for the lost navy can be improvised in time.

THE EXPOSITION NOT READY.

Grounds and Buildings at Jamestown About 80 Per Cent. Finished.

NORFOLK, Va., April 21.—Despite the efforts of officials and thousands of carpenters, masons, cement-walk builders, and landscape gardeners, the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition will be opened this week unready.

The grounds and buildings are about 80 per cent. finished. Although a hasty glance over the grounds would lead the uninformed to doubt this, closer observation and the opportunity of examining the great mass of boxed exhibits waiting to be installed would convince the early visitor. No exposition has presented such a permanent appearance, and this in a great measure is responsible for the delay. Several of the most important buildings are built solidly of brick, cement, and iron, and these are intended to remain on the grounds as a nucleus of a great park. Regardless of the permanency of the work, however, the exterior of most of the buildings will be ready when the exposition is formally opened on Friday next.

The unfinished state that annoys the eye at the present time is due almost wholly to unsightly débris of all kinds with which the exposition grounds are strewn. No effort has yet been made to clear away surplus building material, but hundreds of wagons and men will be engaged to-morrow and continue through the succeeding days and nights until Friday, when assurance is given that there will not remain a trace of unnecessary material.

USED OUR COSULS'S IDEAS.

Foreigners Availed Themselves of Points Checked by Mr. Carson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Department of Commerce and Labor believes that it has at last hit on a plan that will effectually prevent the extsnsive and valuable research by the United States Consuls, Consular Agents, and Special Agents in every quarter of the world in exploiting commercial opportunities and markets for American goods being turned to good account by foreign manufacturers, who in many cases have made use of the information so secured and won the benefits intended for the producers and manufacturers of the United States. Steps have been taken to prevent this as far as possible in the future.

As Major Carson, Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures, expresses it, the distance from New York to Liverpool or Berlin is no greater than from New York to Chicago, and the telegraph covers the distance in the same time. When the daily Consular Reports gave notice in the now regularly established department of "foreign trade opportunities," that a certain man in the East Indies wanted machinery for a fertilizer factory; or a firm in Rhodesia wanted mining machinery, or that a chance offered to sell steel rails in China, or any of a thousand other trade opportunities existed in foreign lands, the American firms who sought to sell the goods often found that some German or French or English firm had stepped in and made the trade.

It was sought to cut off the foreign Consuls and Governments who were on the mailing list, but this was found impracticable, for wherever it was tried protests were entered and the State Department would not permit the reports to be withheld from friendly Governments. Then agencies abroad who were using information gathered by this Government through its numerous Consuls for the benefit of their subscribers were cut off the list. They protested, and one of them in Germany threatened to bring suit. They have been unable to get the reports.

For a time it was thought that the issue had been met, but before long it was discovered that trade opportunities published in the Consular Reports disappeared again before the American manufacturer could avail himself of them. Major Carson discovered that the reason was that foreign manufacturers had agencies in this country and that they immediately cabled to their houses any opportunities which came within their scope. Finally this leak was also met by leaving out the names of the persons desiring the product of American factories, and now the following line is run in the Consular Reports under the heading "Foreign Trade Opportunities": (Inquiries in which addresses are omitted are on file at the Bureau of Manufacturers. In applying for addresses refer to file number.)

The Consular Reports also give information of contemplated public improvements where material made in this country may find a market. They have resulted in the sale of steel bridges in distant lands, in the sale of rails and locomotives, of mining machinery, and almost every sort of manufactured product.

A recent number of the Consular Reports (2,849) tells of inquiries in the Levant for American dental supplies; of a request in Italy for names of makers of celluloid; of an East Indian city which wants 300 street lamps; of a demand for paper sacks for cement in Italy; of electric cranes wanted in Lorenzo Marquez; of a tugboat required at Bahia.

It reports that the Chamber of Commerce of Reggio Calabria, Italy, has appropriated $3,474 for an outfit for a chemical laboratory, with a view to promoting the citrus industry. Among other chances named are the sale of 1,000 to 20,000 tons of steel rails, agricultural machines, fertilizer-making machinery, and many other things, including the chance to do street paving and putting in an electric light plant in a Spanish-American city.

EXPLOSION IN CHIHUAHUA.

Fireworks Factory Destroyed—Entire City Shaken—Loss, $200,000.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 21.—An explosion which is attributed to a lighted cigarette stub carelessly thrown aside yesterday destroyed La Sultana, an extensive fireworks factory. The explosion caused a property loss of $200,000, and fatally injured two of the employes of the plant.

All the buildings of the city were shaken, and the people were terrified by what they thought was an earthquake.

The injured persons, neither of whom can recover, had lingered after the other employes had left the building.

SWEDISH PRINCE COMING.

Grandson of King Oscar Will Visit This Country in the Summer.

STOCKHOLM, April 21.—The Swedish cruiser Fylgia, commanded by Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Sodermanland, King Oscar's grandson, will visit the Jamestown Exposition for a week in July, and then will go to New York, Boston, and other American ports.

Prince Wilhelm is the second son of Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden. He is in his 25d year.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, April 21.—The physicians in attendance upon Queen Victoria are most satisfied with her condition. Her Majesty took her usual morning and afternoon drives to-day. Her accouchement is probable this week.

DUNKIRK, France, April 21.—The three-masted Italian ship Fenice put in here to-day after a voyage from Taltal, Chile. The mixed crew of Germans, Italians, and Scotchmen, shipped in America, quarreled all the time and terrorized the Captain, and forced him to keep an unpopular Italian named Vincenceso in irons for two months. The ship is now in the hands of the dock police.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—M. Hedentsoff, a millionaire, who recently died abroad, bequeathed $250,000 to the Moscow University, and a similar sum to the Instituts of Technology.

CLOTHING OF PAPER; RUGS AND SHOES, TOO

Consul Tells of a German Yarn That May Work a Revolution.

NOT AFFECTED BY WATER

Can Be Dyed with Better Effect Than Silk—Moths Do Not Attack It.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—According to a report by Carl Bailey Hurst, Consul at Plauen, Saxony, it is possible that before many years we shall be wearing clothing made of paper, using paper rugs and carpets, enjoying paper slippers and shoes, and making sails of paper canvas. The manufacture of paper "yarns" has progressed so far that many careful housewives last year bought paper towels under the impression that they were getting bargains in linen, the articles selling at wholesale for 24 cents a dozen, medium size. Enough "paper" cloth can be bought for $1 to make a three-piece suit.

The attention of the Bureau of Manufactures having been directed to this new branch of industry, it made inquiries of the consuls in Saxony regarding it, and Mr. Hurst has made an interesting report on the subject. He states that "Xylolin," as the article is called, was invented by Herr Emil Claviez of Saxony, after many and long continued experiments, and that the processes are patented in all civilized countries. Moreover, the "yarns" of paper fibre, consisting of 95 per cent. paper and 5 per cent. cotton, are made somewhat extensively in England, Bohemia, and Saxony, and factories are to be established by the inventor in the United States.

Xylolin may be woven into any desirable fabric. It is primarily a thread or yarn, and is employed exclusively in weaving. The thread is not brittle, and it does not have a hard surface, and if neither shrinks nor stretches to any appreciable extent. Having certain resilient qualities, it cannot readily be crushed or dented like paper, and on it moisture has practically no effect.

Among the other many good qualities claimed for it is that it is a serviceable substitute for cotton, jute, linen, and even silk. When bleached the yarn or thread is of a snowy whiteness, and at first glance cannot be distinguished from cotton. It is said to combine the good qualities of cotton and linen at one-third the price of cotton and one-tenth the price of linen.

It can be more readily dyed in delicate shades, far outmatching the range of colors to which cotton or silk are susceptible, and, it is asserted, vastly more than those of linens. The process of dyeing the thread or yarn is patented, and appears to be of such perfection that no colors from the daintiest nuances to the richest hues are affected by strong light.

Rugs and carpets of this material, woven like ingrain carpets, are being imported into the United States. They are said to be elastic to the tread, easily cleaned by beating and washing and not retentive of dust. Moths do not attack them.

The paper yarn is much used for making bagging instead of jute, or used in combination with it, one thread of jute with two of paper. It is used for outing hats, canvas shoes, and slippers, towels, which are usually taken for linen, wall hangings, upholstering for veranda furniture, as it is not affected by the weather, and for outing suits. It is said to be particularly suited for underwear.

The processes used are said to be secret, and no information is given regarding them.

PEACE PLAN NOT ABANDONED.

Powers Still Negotiating as to Discussion of Armaments.

ROME, April 21.—Official denial is given to the rumors that Italy has withdrawn her compromise proposition concerning the manner in which to deal at the coming Peace Conference at The Hague with the question of the limitation of armaments.

It is asserted that negotiations are still going on, especially with Great Britain, with a view to reconciling the opinions of the powers for and against the proposition.

KILLED BY KHEDIVE'S UNCLE.

Woman and Child Run Down by Ibrahim Pasha's Motor Car.

NAPLES, April 21.—Ibrahim Pasha, an uncle of the Khedive of Egypt, while driving a motor car here to-day, ran over a woman and a child, mortally injuring both of them.

CAPTAIN DIES OF GRIEF.

He Commanded the Sirio, Which Was Lost with 300 Lives.

GENOA, April 21.—Capt. Piccone, the commander of the Navigazione Italia Line steamer Sirio, which was lost with 300 passengers on the rocks of Hornigaa Island, Spain, last August, died here to-day of a broken heart.

Trouble at Drury College Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 21.—Both sides having reached an amicable settlement after mutual apologies, the juniors at Drury College, who went on strike when accused of purloining ice cream intended for a reception to the seniors at President Kerbye's house, will return to their duties this week.

CAMORRA CHIEF'S FLIGHT.

Alfano Reached America After Many Adventures in Italy.

NAPLES, April 21.—Details were obtained to-day of the escape from Italy of Enrico Alfano, known as "Erricone," head of the Camorra secret society, who was caught in the general round-up of armed Italians in New York, and whose extradition is sought for by the Italian authorities.

The local police authorities, who had long suspected him of being connected with the Camorra, ordered a squad of gendarmes to arrest him, but Alfano, having associates among all classes of the population, was notified of the intention to take him into custody and succeeded in leaving Naples. He went from village to village under various disguises in his efforts to elude capture.

At San Leucio, near Caserta, the gendarmes surrounded a house in which Alfano was concealed, but the Camorra chief succeeded in escaping and took a train for Rome. On arriving in that city Alfano consulted a lawyer and remained hidden for a week at the capital, but, lacking the certain protection of the Camorra, which is a Neapolitan organization, Alfano returned here.

The gendarmes again began closing in on Alfano, who eventually obtained a false passport and escaped to the United States disguised as a stoker.

BARCELONA ELECTION RIOT.

One Man Killed—Polling Elsewhere in Spain Quiet.

MADRID, April 21.—The election for members of the Chamber of Deputies opened quietly to-day, and, thanks to the precautionary measures of the authorities, the only trouble was at Barcelona, where voters came to blows at the polls and one man was killed and two were injured.

At Madrid the vote shows that the Republicans have made a material gain. Returns from the provinces show that 119 Ministerial candidates and 34 Liberals were elected without opposition.

VIENNESE SINGERS COMING.

Famous Chorus to be Heard Here and in Other Cities.

VIENNA, April 21.—Over 300 members of the Vienna Mannergesang Verein left here to-day, accompanied by their famous conductors, Kremsor and Heuberger, for Genoa, whence they will sail on board the German steamer Oceana for the United States.

A great crowd of enthusiastic admirers was at the station to bid them farewell, and representatives of the municipality delivered speeches. Concerts will be given in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere.

The above body of male singers is one of the most famous organizations of its kind in Europe. The society was organized in 1843, and has a full chorus of 380 voices. Twenty women singers will accompany them. The members of the choir are of the highest business and social standing in Vienna. Among them are Government officials, artists, professors, financiers, lawyers, and merchants. Their American host will be the Liederkranz Society of New York.

CUBANS PRAY FOR RAIN.

None Has Fallen for Six Months—Forest Fires Raging.

HAVANA, April 21.—Prayers were offered in all the churches throughout the island to-day for rain, which has not fallen for six months.

The country is parched, many cattle are dying, and forest fires are devastating various sections.

José Miguel Gomez, the Liberal leader, in a statement published to-day, protests against the purchase of church properties by the Government for $2,000,000. He gives as his reasons that the Church titles are questionable and that the price is far in excess of the value of the property. The buildings are in bad condition, he declares, and it would be better to replace them with modern buildings at the same price. He urgently recommends that the Government of intervention defer the purchase and leave the matter in the hands of Cuba's future Government.

NEVA BOAT SINKS; 31 ARE MISSING

Antiquated Steamer with Inexperienced Crew Strikes an Ice Floe.

THREATS TO LYNCH OWNER

Vessel Was Condemned Last Autumn, but He Had the Ban Removed—Captain Formerly a Baker.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—Thirty-one persons are believed to have been drowned by the foundering of the river steamer Archangelsk while she was crossing the Neva near the suburb of Irinowka late last night.

The accident occurred in a snowstorm when the steamer was two-thirds across the river, and was caused by the vessel striking an ice floe. Numbers of floes remain in the river despite the lateness of the season.

Owing to the thickness of the weather the accident was not seen from the shore, but the shouts for help of the victims attracted the crews of two steamers, which went to the scene, only to find that the Archangelsk had foundered. A number of her passengers, mostly workingmen, were rescued, but owing to the swiftness of the current many others were swept under the ice floes.

There is no means of establishing definitely the number of victims. The passage across the river is short, and no count is made of the passengers, but according to the police of Okhta, the suburb for which the steamer was bound, thirty-one persons are missing, all workmen or small merchants of the humbler class.

The Archangelsk was an old iron steamer, open forward and roofed over astern in the form of a cabin. She was condemned as unseaworthy last Autumn, but the owner was able to have the ban removed and the vessel placed in service. The crew consisted of three inexperienced men, the Captain and pilot having formerly been a baker. The three men were saved.

The steamer had scarcely any ballast, and when she ran sidewise on a big floe she careened and immediately filled and sank. The catastrophe was over inside of three minutes. Those who were not picked up immediately sank beneath the icy water. One man scrambled on an ice floe and was carried down stream for a mile. The wreck was found this afternoon, lying on the bottom of the river, scarcely a hundred feet from the shore, whither it had been swept by the swift current. It was impossible for divers to descend owing to floating ice.

The banks of the river were crowded all day with friends and relatives of missing persons looking for bodies, but none was recovered. It is probable that the dead have been carried down stream for miles.

Feeling against the owner of the ferry line runs high, and threats have been made to lynch him.

PRISON GOVERNOR SLAIN.

Twelve Persons Assassinated in Lodz in Three Days.

ROSTOFF-ON-DON, April 21.—The Vice Governor of the prison was shot dead in the street here to-day.

The assassin was arrested.

LODZ, April 21.—In order to put an end to conflicts between Socialists and Nationalists, which in the last three days alone have resulted in twelve men being shot dead and sixteen being wounded, the local labor organizations have issued proclamations condemning murder and appealing for a cessation of the fighting.

VOGEL BROTHERS

A High Order Of Men's Suits At $25.

IDENTICAL IN STYLE, TAILORING AND CHARACTER WITH THE TAILORS' $40 SUIT.

MASTERPIECES of the tailors' craft. these suits attain the highest summit of excellence. The tailormen who fashion them are skilled in the same degree as custom tailors, and they use their knowledge to good purpose.

Single and double-breasted sack models are shown, conservative in outline and others taking the most ultra form. The man who thought he could never be fitted in a ready-made garment will find his exact size among them. The range of fabric and color is truly marvelous, worsteds predominating, as fine as silk in texture and weave.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave

B. Altman & Co.

MADE-UP SUIT DEPARTMENT.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT A LARGE NUMBER OF GOWNS ARE SHOWN, AMONG WHICH ARE

DRESSES OF SILK AND CLOTH FABRICS, LACES AND NETS; TAILOR COSTUMES OF CLOTHS, SILKS AND FANCY VOILES.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

"Anniped"
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The Perfect Shoe
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
For which we have the exclusive sale.
Prices $2.50 and $3.50
De Pinna
394 Fifth Ave. at 36th St.

Head-and-Hand-Tailored
Summer Suits for Men
$15.00 to $50.00

Perfection is but a name for an effect. Little things contribute to the cause.

As an instance, you will find in a suit of ours that the stripes or plaids of the fabric meet and continue in perfect alignment on the pockets, shoulders, sleeves and even unto the trousers.

Yes, it costs as much. We forget that. It is perfection we are bent on. Are you?

Smith, Gray & Company
Broadway & Warren St.--New York--Broadway & 31st St.
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The
Tel-Electric
Piano Player

—as the name implies—is operated by electricity—but, an electric current in the house is not necessary.

With electtic power the fatiguing task of foot pumping is eliminated—leaving the mind of the operator entirely free for interpretation and enjoyment.

You do not have to sell or exchange your present piano—because the Tel-Electric Player can be easily attached, without disfigurement, injury or interference with the key board. The Tel-Electric is the only Player which can be attached to a grand piano.

There is complete control of expression and tempo. With the slighest pressure of the fingers one can interpret and render an intricate composition with the technique and touch of a finished pianist.

Or, without any human aid, one may enjoy a Beethoven Sonata or a Sousa march, played exactly as marked by the composer. When playing itself the time is perfect—therefore, for dance music not even human hands can equal the TEL-ELECTRIC PIANO PLAYER.

The tempo may be retarded or accelerated at will or the shading may be as delicate or as pronounced as desired—making the TEL-ELECTRIC an ideal instrument for song accompaniment.

The Tel-Electric produces the highest quality of music. It is a high-grade instrument, the product of men of pronounced electrical and mechanical genius, and is worthy of a place in any parlor or music room. There is seemingly no limit to its possibilities. The results it accomplishes are simply marvellous.

We respectfully invite visits from musicians and all lovers of good music—especially owners of old style players. Recitals daily between 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. We have just issued an interesting illustrated booklet, a copy of which will be mailed upon request.

The Tel-Electric Piano Player
285 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 30th St., Manhattan

JUSTICE BREWER SEES NEW ERA DAWNING

Strong Words Against Bad Corporation Lawyers in Ethical Society Talk.

RICH MEN "MONEY MAD"

A Higher Standard of Ethics in the Legal Profession Needed, He Says.

United States Supreme Court Justice David J. Brewer and Prof. George Kirchwey, Dean of the Columbia Law School, pleaded for a higher standard of ethics in the legal profession in addresses before the Ethical Culture Society in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. Neither admitted that the ethics of lawyers were very bad, but they acknowledged that the public seemed to think that they were not of the best. There was some suppressed laughter when Dean Kirchwey acknowledged that there were corporation lawyers whose moral ethics did not seem to be above suspicion, that there was a class of lawyers known as "ambulance chasers," and that there were criminal lawyers who were criminal in more senses than one.

Justice Brewer acknowledged the public's bad opinion of the profession also in the opening remarks of his speech, saying that no profession was so often and so wrongfully attacked as was the legal profession. He cited an occasion at a dinner given recently in honor of the members of the bar, at which he said the toast had been announced: "An Honest Lawyer, the Noblest Work of God." Quick as a flash, the Justice said, a voice from the end of the hall had been heard to say: "And the scarcest."

At the conclusion of both speeches Felix Adler, who presided, suggested that a society be formed within the Ethical Culture Society which should, from the layman's side, strive and work for a higher moral standard among the members of the bar.

Very near the beginning of his address Justice Brewer also said that he didn't quite agree with his friend Lyman Abbott, who had in a recent address described the advance of the race in three stages: "First, despotism; second, individualism, and, lastly, the coming age of fraternalism."

"I do not quite like his division," Justice Brewer went on to say. "I think there are really but two steps, despotism and individualism. Despotism, where one man controls others; individualism, where each man controls himself. There is, of course, a difference in the quality of the despotism, as well as of individualism. One despot may be selfish, saying, as did Louis XIV., 'The State! I am the State,' and regard the services of all as designed to be utilized for his personal aggrandizement and glory, while another may aim to improve the welfare of his subjects. In like manner, there may be a selfish and benevolent individualism.

New Social Era Coming.

"Now the day of selfish individualism is passing away and that of the benevolent is taking its place. Society is no longer regarded as a collection of independent and isolated particles, but is an organism, each member of which is doing not merely the work of an individual, but the work of society, the community.

"Society owes to every one of its members justice. But society seeking justice can never ask for wrongdoing to accomplish it. It does not call upon a lawyer to be dishonest and play the scoundrel in order to secure to his client vindication and justice. Now, as I said, there is no profession to which a stronger appeal is rightfully made. In every community the lawyer is a leader. He is a trusted counselor. If he fails, who shall stand? The ideal of professional life is loyalty to the common welfare, and not pecuniary or political success. The old idea that a lawyer must be all that his client wishes is passing away. He has no right to barter his own integrity, to sell his honor or his conscience.

"A lie has no place in a courtroom, and half a truth is, as we all know, often the worst kind of a lie. A verdict won by a falsehood is a disgrace to the counsel, and equally so a verdict won by a trick. That success is really a defeat, for it makes a profession consecrated to the pursuit of justice an instrument of injustice.

The Scramble for Wealth.

"In the present day of intense commercialism, the lawyer cannot escape its temptations. Indeed, in some aspects, he is more exposed than others. The rapid accumulation of money is a mania. Money-mad was the criticism placed upon a gentleman who personally, socially, and in the ordinary affairs of life was kind, considerate in his treatment of those in his employ, generous, and, according to purely legal standards, honest, but in the domain of business had acted apparently upon the theory that whatever is not positively prohibited by statute, is morally right, and so in many ways, some of which were certainly open to criticism, had accumulated a large property. That man will seek the brainiest counsel, one who can advise correctly as to the precise limits of the law, but his only thought is of the brains and knowledge, and the lawyer who best answers that thought will get employment and compensation corresponding to the pecuniary returns which follow the advice.

"Counsel responding to such a client may in one sense of the term be honest, but it is a negative honesty. It is an honesty which regards simply the client, the statute, and the pay. It is an honesty which ignores the fact that both client and counsel are members of society, and assumes that there is no moral obligation upon either to respect the general welfare.

"Is it strange that there should be so much criticism of the bar? We must remember that the wisdom of the lawmaker can never keep pace with the ingenuity of trained minds seeking to evade legal limitations. The old saying that holes may be found in every law means simply that an ingenious lawyer can often find either in the statute itself or in the mode prescribed for its enforcement some way of escape from its penalties. It is this which provokes the frequent remark that the law so seldom reaches the rich, for the rich can pay for the brainiest, and the brainiest most certainly and quickly discovers the means of evasion. As against this, I appeal for a higher standard of professional ethics. I appeal to every lawyer to put his heart alongside his head, to mix his conscience with his brains. Let him have the courage to say to his client: 'It may be legal, but it is dishonest, and I will have nothing to do with it.' Is this asking too much of the profession?"

Dean Kirchwey spoke of the public's standard of ethics and morals. "The public has two standards of morals," he went on to say; "one for use and the other for ornament. They are as far apart as the ethics of the Stock Exchange and the Sermon on the Mount. Excuses are found for the minister who week after week faces his congregation with a lie in his heart, but for the lawyer there is none."

Car Crushes a Funeral Coach.

Henry Volkers, a coach driver for Frank Montenes, an undertaker of 155 North Third Street, Williamsburg, was badly injured yesterday at Noble Street and Manhattan Avenue by the coach he was driving being run into by a car of the Crosstown line, in charge of Motorman Samuel Hamson. The car was going down a grade, when the crash came. Volckers was pitched to the pavement, sustaining concussion of the brain. The coach was badly damaged.

TOOK T. L. WOODRUFF FOR A SMUGGLER

Customs Man Wanted to Know What He Had in the Black Bag He Carried.

ROUGH TRIP OF 3 LINERS

Amerika, Philadelphia, and the Etruria Well Buffeted in Passage Across.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff was taken for a smuggler at the Hoboken pier of the Hamburg-American liner Amerika yesterday, and held up by a customs official, who wanted to know what Mr. Woodruff had in a black handbag he carried.

Mr. Woodruff had gone down the bay on Saturday night to Quarantine to meet his wife on the Amerika and come up the bay with her. When the vessel got to her pier the customs officer stopped Mr. Woodruff and said he would like to look into the bag, to see that no smuggling was being done. Mr. Woodruff told the customs man who he was, and the two parted with a hearty laugh.

Mrs. Woodruff and her sister have been abroad for several months, and Mr. Woodruff spent the night with Health Officer Doty, and was out on the Amerika long before the revenue cutter, with the customs officials, came alongside. When the Amerika reached her pier Mr. Woodruff had a surprise for his wife in the shape of a large new automobile as a present for her. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff and Miss Morrison drove away in the new machine.

Three Liners in a Storm.

The Amerika, with the liners Philadelphia, from Southampton, and the Cunarder Etruria, all of which arrived on Saturday night, brought reports of rough weather met with on the North Atlantic track.

The Amerika ran into the storm on Thursday, and it attained its height about midnight. The high wind kicked up a terrific head sea, through which she could only make about three-quarters of her regular speed.

The Etruria met the storm on Wednesday when some 200 miles south of the Banks. For the twenty-four hours ending at midnight Thursday she had to plow her way through high seas and to the accompaniment of gales and rain squalls. One man, a seaman, was injured. He was going forward when the vessel gave a lurch. He grabbed a line for support, but was hurled against the deckhouse and picked up with collar bone broken and shoulder dislocated.

A host of passengers arrived on the America, among whom was Baron Lagercrantz, the new Swedish Minister to the United States. This is his first appearance in America as a diplomat, and he has the distinction of being the first Minister since the separation of Norway and Sweden.

New Swedish Minister.

Minister Lagercrantz, who was careful to explain that he was not a Baron or even a Count, was met by A. C. Johnson, Swedish Consul; Count Taub, and Charles W. Kohlsaat, Commissioner General to the Jamestown Exposition. Sweden's new representative is a wealthy iron manufacturer, and he has a large estate at Wirsbo, near Stockholm. He said that he was much interested in the working people of his country.

"I want to see the working classes of Sweden on the same plane with those of the United States," he said. "This is the greatest country in the world for labor, and the working class has won splendid recognition. I believe one reason for the great progress the workers have made is due largely to the systematic way in which work is planned and carried out.

"I have looked forward with pleasure to coming here. I am to meet the President on Thursday. Mr. Roosevelt is greatly admired in my country, and he is the ideal of more than one Swedish boy."

On Wednesday, while the Amerika was laboring through a storm, Mrs. B. Decknald of Brooklyn died of apoplexy. Her body was brought to port.

HOLES IN STREETS A MENACE.

Auto Club Gathers Evidence of Danger to Patients in Hospital Ambulances

The Automobile Club, which has been gathering evidence and statistics about the condition of New York's streets, in the hope that radical and permanent improvement will follow a full exposure of present conditions, has found that some of the big hospitals have had their ambulance service seriously hampered by the ruts and holes in the streets, which often make the trip to the hospital a great hazard for emergency patients.

Surgeons doing ambulance duty at Roosevelt Hospital declare that the wretched condition of the streets, especially between Fifty-ninth Street and Twenty-third Street, both east and west of Fifth Avenue, is seriously interfering with the ambulance service of their institution and is endangering the lives of not only the ambulance patients, but also surgeons and drivers. Ambulance Surgeon Sammis says that ruts and defects in the street pavement have recently caused the ambulance to break down twice. In one instance a patient was shaken up badly.

"Among the worst sufferers from the bad streets," said Dr. Sammis, "are patients brought here suffering from peritonitis, appendicitis, and similar diseases. The ruts and holes cannot be avoided, and the jolts and jars to the patient cause the inflammation which accompanies peritonitis to spread all over the abdominal regions."

Probably one of the worst sufferers among the hospitals has been J. Hood Wright, in Harlem, which has been compelled to abandon Lawrence Street, its regular ambulance route to the east side, and take a longer way. Lawrence Street is practically impassible, and in one short block 108 holes have been counted in its asphalt surface.

One of the hospital surgeons said:

"In emergency cases, such as hemorrhage, drowning, and poison, to run over those holes, even at a moderate speed, would involve great shock to the patient. In this class of cases every minute counts. Frequently the surgeon is obliged to send the ambulance at high speed, even though the patient is jolted."

JERSEY COCKFIGHT RAIDED.

Orange Police Get Sixteen Game Birds and Two Onlookers.

Sixteen game cocks crowed shrill challenges at each other in Police Headquarters in West Orange yesterday. The place resembled a poultry show and sounded like Bedlam, though the police called it by a shorter name. The game cocks were the "evidence" collected in a raid on a cock fight in the Orange Mountains by Chief Bamford's men early in the day. But two out of the crowd of fifty or more men who went to see the fight were captured. They are James Wilkinson, who says he lives in 165th Street, New York, and James Kiefer of Orange. They will be held on a technical charge of participating in a disorderly assemblage on Sunday.

Policemnn Danglar, who was patrolling along Valely Road at the foot of the mountain, had his suspicions aroused about 11 o'clock by a throng of men who were climbing the mountain. Danglar notified Chief of Police Bamford. Bamford ordered McGuirk, with Patrolmen Daly Danglar, Dignum, McCormick, and Kunz, up the mountain. The policemen followed the crowd for two miles over the brow of the mountain and saw them enter a field back of the old Spottiswoode quarry. The policemen surrounded the crowd, but just as the first fight was about to start some one discovered them, and all but two of the men escaped.

LOVE OF HIS KIND ALL HE HAD TO LEAVE

Lounsbury Was Poor and Insane, but the Memory of Happy Days Remained.

LEFT A BEAUTIFUL WILL

Joys of Childhood, Happiness of Lovers, and the Calm of Old Age, All Pictured in It.

Justice Walter Lloyd Smith, who presides over the Third Department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, brought with him to the dinner of the New York University Law School Alumni Association Saturday night what he said was the most remarkable document that ever came into his possession. Others who read the document, the last will and testament of Charles Lounsbury, who died in the Cook County Asylum at Dunning, Ill., were disposed to agree with him. Here it is:

"I, Charles Lounsbury, being of sound mind and disposing memory do hereby make and publish this, my last will and testament, in order as justly as may be to distribute my interest in the world among succeeding men.

"That part of my interest which is known in law and recognized in the sheepbound volumes as my property, being inconsiderable and of no account, I make no disposal of in this my will.

"My right to live, being but a life estate, is not at my disposal, but these things excepted all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath—

"Item: I give to good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments, and I charge said parents to use them justly and generously, as the needs of their children may require.

"Item: I leave to children inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields, and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks, and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and the moon and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at, but subject nevertheless to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

"Item: I devise to boys jointly all the useful idle fields and commons where ball may be played; all pleasant waters where one may swim; all snowclad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim Winter comes, one may skate; to have and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows with the clover blossoms and butterflies therein, of the woods and their appurtenances, the squirrels and birds, and echoes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let or hindrance and without any incumbrance of care.

"Item: To lovers, I devise their imaginary world, with whatever they may need; as the stars of the sky; the red roses by the wall; the bloom of the hawthorn; the sweet strains of music, and aught else by which they may desire to figure to each other the lastingness and beauty of their love.

"Item: To young men jointly, I devise and bequeath all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength, though they are rude; I give them the power to make lasting friendships, and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and brave choruses, to sing with lusty voices.

"Item: And to those who are no longer children or youths or lovers, I leave memory, and I bequeath to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare and of other poets, if there be others, to the end that they may live over the old days again, freely and fully, without tithe or diminution.

"Item: To our loved ones with snowy crowns I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children until they fall asleep."

INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBIT.

Chance for Prizes for Pupils at Brooklyn Show Next Month.

The Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects will hold its seventh annual exhibition at the Pouch Gallery in Clinton Avenue from May 6 to May 18, inclusive. Exhibits of drawings, photographs, sculpture, and objects of industrial art are desired from all interested.

To stimulate the artistic development of the pupils in the art schools of Brooklyn the Chapter has instituted a competition for a cover design for the catalogue of the 1907 exhibition, to be limited to the pupils of these schools. A prize of $25 for the first, and $15 for the second best designs will be awarded.

All competitive designs should be sent to Walter L. Cassin, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, who will also furnish detailed information to all intending competitors and exhibitors.

The Chapter will give an invitation reception and press view on the evening of May 6, and the exhibition will be open to the public free on May 7.

METZ KILLS A BOOM.

Says He Wouldn't Do Well as Bryan's Running Mate.

Controller Herman A. Metz told many things concerning the inside workings of his office at the annual dinner of the Newark High School Alumni Association Saturday night at the Continental Hotel, Newark.

In introducing the Controller Toastmaster Harry P. Havell referred to a rumor that Mr. Metz was being mentioned as a possible running mate with Bryan in the next campaign. Mr. Metz said he had heard of it, but did not think they would be a harmonious team, as there were some policies of Bryan he could not accept.

In speaking about the Controller's office in New York he stated there were many improvements to be made in its administration, but under the present civil service system the work would be difficult.

Mr. Metz also touched upon the present transportation problem that is worrying the municipal authorities, and hinted that the solution was very remote. He startled his hearers by saying that the municipality of New York spent annually more than London, Paris, or Berlin, and more than Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and Sweden, China and Japan. The yearly payroll of New York is $70,000,000, and the number of city officials 15,000.

Mr. Metz said the city officials were underpaid. Talking about the police force, he said that the pay of Police Inspector was only $3,500. This amount, he said, no Inspector could live on and be an honest police official, as it took the whole amount to live up to his position. He said there was hardly a clerk among the thousand in his department who did not do business on the outside, many of them realizing far more than their salaries. "I called a man into m office one day," he said, "and told him I was going to promote him, which meant an increase of $1,000 in his salary. He declined the promotion, and when I asked him why, said that his position in that particular department was worth $10,000 a year to him." He was immediately transferred to another department.

He told of another clerk that had been in his office four years and had reported but 141 days in that period. He was promptly bounced. These instances were related to illustrate the condition of the office when he became its head. The Controller seems to have it in for Brooklyn, for his references to it were clothed with sarcasm.

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Women's Oxfords

Smart Spring Styles
on shapely Coward lasts, showing the new toes and heels in a variety of models, insuring perfect fit around the ankles, under the arch and over the instep.

In all the fashionable leathers with a particularly fine assortment of the popular tan shades.

Prices begin at $3.50.

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STREET CAR WRECKS FLYING AMBULANCE

Surgeon Saves Sick Mother and Baby in Smash-Up at Crowded Crossing.

WARNING GONG NOT HEEDED

Vehicle Containing Woman Critically Ill Cut in Two When Motorman Fails to Come to a Stop.

A Roosevelt Hospital ambulance, in which Mrs. Leonardo Varmargello, critically ill of pneumonia, and her ten months' old infant, were being transferred to Bellevue Hospital, was run into and wrecked last night by a Thirty-fourth Street crosstown car where that line crosses Broadway. That neither the woman nor her child were seriously injured was due in a large part to the presence of mind of Dr. Donald Gordon, the ambulance surgeon, and Policeman Livingston of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The ambulance was cut in two and the woman jolted about until she became unconscious. The baby might have been seriously injured had not Dr. Gordon forgotten his own danger and held her with one arm, while with the other arm he held the mother to keep her from being thrown out of the ambulance.

The horse, which was badly injured about the forelegs, tried to run away with what was left of the ambulance, but Policeman Livingston, who was on post near by, made a jump, caught the horse's bridle, and managed to keep him from running up on the sidewalk.

Like Dr. Gordon and Livingston, James Dwyer, the driver of the ambulance, kept his wits, and, although he was bruised in the collision, he helped Dr. Gordon care for the sick woman and her child pending the arrival of another ambulance from the New York Hospital. Mrs. Vamargello and her baby were hurried off in a few minutes to Bellevue, where the doctors said that they hoped to save the woman's life. The baby, they said, was unhurt.

The West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station was notified yesterday afternoon that Mrs. Varmargello, the wife of a poor Italian laborer, was critically ill in a little flat in West Thirty-seventh Street. Her case was diagnosed at Roosevelt Hospital, and her transfer to Bellevue was then ordered.

Owing to her serious condition, Driver Dwyer was told to make the trip to Bellevue in as quick time as possible. Clanging his foot bell vigorously, Dwyer drove the ambulance down Broadway. At Thirty-fourth Street, thinking that the motorman of a west-bound car would heed his warning gong, Dwyer did not slow up, but continued at full speed in the direction of the crossing.

When the crash came Broadway was thronged at that point, and an immense crowd gathered around the wreck of the ambulance, denouncing the motorman.

FAST EXPRESS DERAILED.

Defective Engine Gear Supposed to Have Caused Pennsylvania Wreck.

PITTSBURG, April 21.—The fast Buffalo express on the Allegheny Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was derailed while approaching the station of Woods Hill, north of this city, to-day.

The derailment is said by the railroad officials to have been caused by some of the engine gear dropping in front of the wheels of the pony trucks on the engine. The engine and tender, one baggage car of theatrical properties, a mail car, and a combination baggage and smoker left the track. No one was injured.

WRECKING TRAIN WRECKED.

Runs Into Cars Thrown on Second Track by a Collision.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 21.—As the result of a wreck on the Southern Railway a short distance east of Woodlawn, a suburb of Birmingham, early to-day, two men are dead and seven persons injured.

The dead are Cal B. Harris, a fireman, and Tom Beverly, a brakeman. James Wages, S. H. Hill, and Thomas Powell, engineers of the three trains concerned, were badly hurt.

A freight train with a dead engine on the rear was coming toward Birmingham and a fast train was permitted to enter the block. It crashed into the dead engine, smashing both engines and demolishing several cars. Three cars of the freight train were thrown across the eastbound track almost at the instant that a wrecking train passed. The wrecker struck them and practically the whole freight train piled into the ditch.

The men who were killed were on the wrecking train.

WRECK NEAR OSSINING.

Milk Train Runs Into a Freight Train on the Central.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 21.—A southbound milk train on the New York Central crashed into a freight train at Crawbuckie Switch, between Croton and Ossining, late to-night.

Many cars are reported wrecked and burned. No lives are reported lost, and only one man was injured. Traffic will be blocked for many hours.

PLEA FOR NEGRO COLLEGE.

Meeting of Negroes Here to Aid Colored Institution in Georgia.

Several speakers pleaded fervently for the negroes of the South, more particularly for the younger generation who are being educated in Morris Brown College, at Atlanta, Ga., at a mass meeting held in Bethel Church, in West Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. Bishop Derrick of Ohio and Pennsylvania presided.

"The fight to free the black man in the past was a great one," the Bishop said. "It will be as nothing to the conflict of the future. The future will be a fight of ideas. In the future the aim of the black man must be to render skilled service, not to work merely. Any horse can work. The thing is to work with skill—have mind behind it.

"Don't ask for sympathy; demand justice. If any man offers to let you carry some coal into his cellar for a dime or go to his back yard and get a meal free, carry down the coal. Be a man. Earn your money, then demand it.

"Don't be ashamed of your race or your color. I found a young man blubbering in a Southern city once. When I asked him what he was crying about he answered, 'Because I'm black.'

"'I'm sorry you were ever born,' I replied. 'You might be as white as the driven snow and he just as big a fool as you are now.'"

The Rev. R. D. Stinson, Vice President of the Morris Brown College, explained that the Morris Brown College was founded in 1881 by the colored people of the State of Georgia for training colored youths and girls. The institution, he said, was located in the eastern section of Atlanta.

"The object of Morris Brown is to reach the boys and girls from the plantations," Mr. Stinson explained. "It is not our intention to make society people or to prepare young people for social functions or rush them into the cities, where they are too often destroyed by the temptations, but return them to their homes in the country from which they came, that they may become tillers of the soil. The poorest boys and girls as a rule prove to be most worthy in our schools, especially those who have been reared upon the farms with good, honest, Christian parents. The girls as a rule make the best women, housekeepers, or domestics not only for themselves, but in the service of others."

It was explained that $40,000 is greatly needed for a dormitory for the boys and a model home and laundry for the girls, and that Mr. Carnegie has already promised $12,500 if the remainder of the $40,000 is obtained. A collection for the fund was taken up.

STOLE CHURCH CRUCIFIXES.

Policeman Catches Three Young Burglars with $1,500 of Loot.

Policeman English of the Vernon Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was going along Marcey Avenue near Ellery Street early yesterday morning when he saw three young men about a block away, each carrying a heavily filled bag.

They saw him coming and dropping the bags, ran. English called upon them to halt, and fired several shots when they refused to obey. At Nostrand Avenue and Ellery Street the fugitives jumped into a wagon drawn up at the curbstone and hid in the bottom. It was there that English caught the trio, and kept them there at the point of his revolver until Policeman Hein, who was attracted by the shooting, ran up.

The prisoners were taken back to where they had dropped the bags. They contained the costly brass and copper goods and ornamental work, chiefly crucifixes, and other religious emblems. The prisoners refused to tell where the property had been obtained. They were taken to the police station. There they gave these names: Adolph Frank, 17 years old of 36 Floyd Street; William Callahan, 19 years old, and Thomas Rosso, 22, both of 24 Hopkins Street. The three were held on a technical charge of vagrancy.

Several hours later S. Markowsky, a manufacturer of ornamental brass and copper goods, at 477 Marcy Avenue, reported that his factory had been entered and property valued at $1,500 stolen. He identified the plunder as his. The prisoners will be arraigned in court.

During the absence of David Oppenheimer of 343 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, and his family, at a theatre on Saturday night, burglars jimmied their way into their flat and stole property valued at more than $500. The robbery was discovered on the return of the family after midnight.

MISS SHOEMAKER TO WED MR. WAGSTAFF

Guests Will Be Confined to Relatives, as the Bride's Family Is in Mourning.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

Col. and Mrs. Watterson, Baron Lagercranz, and Gen. Kokoschinegg Reach Port—Mrs. Mackay Entertains.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Blanche Le Roy Shoemaker, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, to Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., eldest son of Col. Alfred Wagstaff and Mrs. Wagstaff of New York and Islip, Long Island.

Miss Shoemaker is a sister of Henry Wharton Shoemaker, whose engagement to Miss Beatrice Barclay, daughter of George B. Barclay, was announced in THE TIMES on Friday. Mr. Wagstaff is a brother of David Wagstaff, whose engagement to Miss Pauline French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, was announced some months ago. He is a Columbia graduate, a member of the Union and St. Anthony Clubs, and has recently returned from an automobile trip through Europe.

Miss Shoemaker, who made her début two years ago, is highly cultured and exceedingly handsome. Soon after her début she published "The Song of Youth," which received much favorable criticism. A later book of verse, "Woven of Dreams," written by her, is being brought out by John Lane.

Miss Shoemaker has traveled extensively abroad. Two years ago she was presented at the English Court. Two dances were given for her at her coming out, one at the St. Regis and the other at the Metropolitan Club. She is a sister of the late William B. Shoemaker, who married Miss Ella de Peyster.

On her mother's side, Miss Shoemaker is a granddaughter of the late Mr. Quiggle of Philadelphia, at one time Minister to Belgium.

Her father, H. F. Shoemaker, who retired from business three years ago, was for seventeen years Chairman of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. The Shoemakers are an old Philadelphia family. Peter Shoemaker settled in Germantown in 1683. One of his descendants, Samuel Shoemaker, was three times Mayor of Philadelphia before the Revolutionary War.

The wedding of Miss Shoemaker and Mr. Wagstaff will take place soon. It will be celebrated at the Shoemaker home, 26 West Fifty-third Street. Relatives only will be asked, as the family is in mourning. Col. Wagstaff has already presented his son with a handsome country place at Islip as a wedding gift.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Col. and Mrs. Watterson and Baron Lagercranz Among Arrivals.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika were:

Mrs. David S. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clow, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Glendenning, Col. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, Count Feodor zu Dohna Lank, Secretary of the German Legation at Washington; Baron Lagercranz, the Swedish Minister; Frigate Capt. Rembeur Poschwitz, Flag Adjutant of the German Navy, who is going to the Jamestown Exposition; the Right Rev. John A. Sheppard, George Barnum, Benjamin O. Davis, Gen. Heinrich Kokoshinegg, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, George A. Middlebrook, G. B. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. John Tod, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wiggins.

Incoming voyagers on the American liner Philadelphia from Southampton were:

William H. Booth, Theodore A. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. Rollin H. Wilbur, Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. Noble, George Livingston Richards, John H. Marsden, and Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Rice.

Those arriving yesterday on the Cunarder Etruria from Liverpool were:

Henry Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brodie, Stannard Baylis, John F. Carson, C. B. Edwards, W. J. Hammond, F. Hayes Sheen, G. Howard Shriver, and Harry Symons.

These passengers will sail Tuesday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm:

Gen. Horace Porter, Clarence Porter, Senator and Mrs. Michael F. Barrett of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac A. Bach, Mrs. George Crawford Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Conill, Count and Countess F. G. de Cisneros, Mrs. John Cawthra, Charles Dalmores, John Rudolph Fry, George H. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Ickelheimer, Harvey S. Ladew, Mr. and Mrs. David Livingston, Gen. Fritz Loewenhaupt, Col. and Mrs. A. S. M. Morgan, Mrs. Emile Pfizer, Charles H. Strauss, Capt. Donald Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Whitehouse, Miss H. F. Woolworth, and Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Salomon.

Chaffee Grant to Wed.

WASHINGTON, Penn., April 21.—At an elaborate luncheon given yesterday by Miss Amy Dunlap, the engagement of Miss Helen Dent Wrenchall to Chaffee Grant of San Diego, Cal., was announced. Miss Wrenchall is the third daughter of the late Edward Wrenchall. Mr. Grant is the eldest son of Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., of San Diego, and is a grandson of Gen. Grant and of the late Senator Chaffee of Colorado.

An Engagement Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 21.—The engagement is announced of Miss Abigail Adams, daughter of Mrs. John Quincy Adams of 177 Commonwealth Avenue, and Mr. Robert Homans, eldest son of Mrs. John Homans of 164 Beacon Street.

Mrs. Mackay Entertains.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay gave a dinner of twenty-eight covers last night in honor of William Archer, the English dramatic critic, who has been spending some weeks in this country.

Social Notes.

Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis gave a small dance for their daughter, Miss Marjorie Curtis, on Saturday evening, April 20, at their home, 118 Madison Avenue. Several of the debutantes of this year were among the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Algert Gallatin, who have been spending the Winter with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mr. Gallatin's parents, at their home, 670 Madison Avenue, will go to Easthampton for the Summer, where they have taken a cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William Schell have leased the Augustus Jay house, 19 East Seventy-fifth Street, for a term of years. They will sail soon for Europe for a two months' trip, returning in June to their country place at New London, Conn.

Mrs. Harry Alexander and Miss Eleanor Alexander have taken one of the Fox cottages at Bar Harbor for the season.

Mrs. John Irving and the Misses Irving will sail for Europe next week to spend the Summer on the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman will go abroad on Wednesday next for a short trip on the Continent. They expect to open their house at Southhampton in July.

Among those who have recently taken cottages for the Summer at Lawrence and Cedarhurst, L. I., are Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hall Jennings, who have taken a house at Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. Davis Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Evans Mehan, who will be at Cedarhurst.

Mr. Charles B. Curtis, who has recently been appointed as Second Secretary of Legation to the Russian Embassy at St. Petersburg, will sail on Tuesday next for Russia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Freeman will sail for Europe on Tuesday for an automobile trip in France and on the Continent.

MANY AUTO ARRESTS.

Long Island Police Take in Robert Goelet Among Others.

The Brooklyn Police Motor Squad from the Central office lay in wait at dusk yesterday at the Nassau County line on Long Island and captured many automobile chauffeurs for exceeding the speed limit. The majority of the arrests were made on the Hoffman Boulevard. In several cases the persons arrested were young men of wealth and social position.

The first person captured was Robert Goelet, who was guiding his own automobile containing a party of friends. He was heading for Hillside Avenue, and the policeman who arrested him said he was sending his machine along at the rate of thirty-two miles an hour. Mr. Goelet was taken to the police station at Jamaica, where he said he was twenty-eight years old and lived at Newport, R. I.

The motor police next stopped three automobiles containing men prominent in the affairs of the Standard Oil Company. There was a doubt about their cases, and they were permitted to go with a warning. Young Morris Pratt, steering a touring car, however, gave the police a long run, and was arrested charged with speeding at a rate of 33 miles an hour. He gave his address as 241 Clinton Avenue.

George Bodman, 28 years old, of 835 Madison Avenue, and George F. Baker of 258 Madison Avenue, each guiding a racing car filled with friends, were arrested, charged with running at 30 miles an hour. All of the persons arrested were released on bail and went on to Manhattan. Today they will be before Magistrate Healy in the Far Rockaway Court.

POLICE STILL ANXIOUS.

No Transfers Yesterday, but Many More Are Looked For.

So far as anybody could know, yesterday went by at 300 Mulberry Street without even the transfer of an ordinary patrolman, much less the reduction of an Inspector. Some of the force who haven't been touched by the lightning so far had fears on Saturday night that maybe Commissioner Bingham would put in the Sabbath arranging transfers.

New York was closed pretty tight yesterday, particularly in the precincts to which new commanders have been sent. In the divisions where the commanders haven't been touched—yet—there was a good deal of soldiering. Neither the commanders nor the men will do much hard work there until things are settled.

Capt. James McCafferty, the new head of the Detective Bureau, was early at Headquarters yesterday morning. An unusually large number of the staff was present. He gave out his assignments and then went home.

Special discount sale still in progress.

Vantine's

The Oriental Store.

BLUE AND WHITE WASHABLE

Japanese Cotton Rugs

Artistic Designs and Fast Colors.

Special Half Price Sale

Blue and white Rugs, 1.6x3 ft.	Special	.60
Blue and white Rugs, 2x4 ft.	Special	1.00
Blue and white Rugs, 2x6 ft.	Special	1.50
Blue and white Rugs, 4.6x4.6 ft.	Special	4.00
Blue and white Rugs, 6x6 ft.	Special	4.50
Blue and white Rugs, 6x9 ft.	Special	6.75
Blue and white Rugs, 7.6x10.6 ft.	Special	10.00
Blue and white Rugs, 12x12 ft.	Special	18.00

Pink and White Rugs—(dark and light ground)

Pink and white Rugs, 1.6x3 ft.	Special	.60
Pink and white Rugs, 2x4 ft.	Special	1.00
Pink and white Rugs, 3x3 ft.	Special	1.15
Pink and white Rugs, 2x6 ft.	Special	1.50
Pink and white Rugs, 2x8 ft.	Special	2.00
Pink and white Rugs, 5x6 ft.	Special	8.75
Pink and white Rugs, 6x6 ft.	Special	4.50

India Moodji Rugs—(cheerful colors)

3x6 ft.	3.00	5x12 ft.	10.00
4x7 ft.	4.50	7.6x10.6 ft.	13.00
6x9 ft.	9.00	9x12 ft.	18.00

Fibre Matting Rugs

6x9 ft. 5.25	7.6x10.6 ft. 7.50	9x12 ft. 10.00

Large Assortment in New Designs of

CHINESE AND JAPANESE MATTINGS

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That Conform to Superior Standards

SUCH Wilton carpets as we show this Spring, can be measured only by the highest standards of design, weave and coloring. Their fine artistic character, beauty of coloring, and uniformity of weave, speak forcibly of the care used in preparing the designs and in the manufacture of the carpets from them. The patterns conform to the best principles of decorative art, and impart individuality to the rooms in which they are used.

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Four Fast Trains

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from Chicago. If you travel via *The North-Western Line* from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis you'll find the train service excellent from every standpoint.

Electric lights, buffet library cars, choice of Pullman drawing room, compartment, open section and tourist sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars and dining cars serving table d'hote dinner and other meals a la carte.

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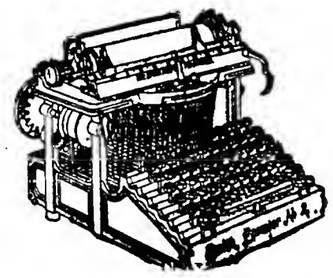

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THREE SUNDAY GAMES

Chicago and Pittsburg Win in National League, St. Louis Defeats Chicago Americans.

The past week in baseball has afforded an opportunity for estimating the playing etrength of both New York clubs. The Yankees, owing to the defeat of Chicago yesterday by St. Louie, are now tied with Chicago and Cleveland for the lead in the American League race.

The Chicago champions still retain the lead in the National League, with New York a close second. Upon the form displayed so far this season the race for the pennant ehould lie between these two clubs, but early form is frequently deceptive, and later results do not alwaye bear out the earlier prospects.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 3.
Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 5.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	4	2	.666	Detroit	3	4	.429
Chicago	6	3	.666	Boston	3	4	.429
Cleveland	4	2	.666	Washington	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	4	3	.571	St. Louis	2	6	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	N. Y.	Phil.	Cleve.	Det.	Bos.	Phil.	Wash.	St. L.	Won.
New York	—	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	4
Chicago	.	—	.	1	.	.	.	5	6
Cleveland	.	.	—	3	.	.	.	1	4
Detroit	.	1	2	—	.	.	.	.	3
Boston	.	.	.	.	—	1	2	.	3
Philadelphia	1	.	.	.	2	—	1	.	4
Washington	1	.	.	.	1	.	—	.	2
St. Louis	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	—	3
Lost	2	3	2	4	4	3	4	6	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	5	1	.833	Boston	3	4	.429
New York	5	2	.714	Pittsburg	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	4	2	.666	St. Louis	3	5	.375
Cincinnati	3	4	.429	Brooklyn	1	5	.167

Clubs.	Chi.	N. Y.	Cin.	Phil.	Bos.	Pitg.	St. L.	Bkl.	Won.
Chicago	—	.	1	.	.	2	2	.	5
New York	.	—	.	1	2	.	2	.	5
Cincinnati	.	.	—	.	1	2	.	.	3
Philadelphia	.	1	.	—	2	.	.	.	3
Boston	.	.	1	.	—	.	.	2	3
Pittsburg	1	.	.	.	.	—	1	.	2
St. Louis	.	.	3	.	.	.	—	.	3
Brooklyn	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	—	1
Lost	1	2	4	2	4	3	5	4	

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis Defeats Chicago Champions In One-Sided Game, 9 to 1.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The St. Louis team reversed yesterday's result at the American League Park to-day, batting the Chicago pitchers at will and winning easily by the score of 9 to 1. Chicago's tally was the result of errors by Isbell and Rohe, and Howell, who was at his best, held the Chicago batters safe at all stages of the game. An immense crowd that overflowed the seating capacity of the park witnessed the contest. Whlte pitched eight lnnings for Chicago and wae hit safely eleven times, while three hits were made off Smith in the inning in which he pitched. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hahn, rf	1	0	2	0	0	Stone, lf	1	0	1	0	1
F. Jones, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Hemph'l, rf	2	2	0	0	0
Isbell, 2b	0	0	5	3	1	Pick'ng, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Don'hue, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	Wallace, ss	1	3	1	1	0
Rohe, 3b	0	0	1	1	1	Yeager, 2b	1	2	5	5	0
Dough'ty, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Del'h'ty, 3b	2	1	1	2	1
Davis, ss	0	0	0	2	0	T. Jones, 1b	0	1	14	2	0
Sullivan, c	0	2	3	1	0	Stephens, c	2	3	2	2	0
White, p	0	0	1	4	0	Howell, p	0	0	2	4	0
*Welday	0	1	0	0	0						
Smith, p	0	0	1	0	0	Total	9	14	27	16	2
Total	1	3	27	12	2						

*Batted for White in eighth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	4	—9

Two-base hits—Wellece, Yeager. Three-base hit—Hemphill. Hits—Off White, 11 in 8 innings; off Smith, 3 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Isbell, Howell, (2,) Yeager. Stolen base—Delehanty. Bass on balls—Off Howell, 2; off White, 1; off Smith, 1. Struck out—By White, 3; by Howell, 2. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Sheriden and Stafford.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Defeats Cincinnati Through Minahan's Wildness.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Before the largest crowd that ever attended a baseball game in the Cincinnati ball park today Chicago defeated Cincinnati by the score of 5 to 3. Minahan's lack of control of the ball gave Chicago a winning lead in the early part of the contest. Cincinnati, by a batting rally, scored three runs in the sixth inning, but could not overcome Chicago's early lead. Chicago's victory was largely due to the batting of Schulte, who made two three-base hits at opportune times. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	0	0	6	0	Slagle, cf	1	2	3	1	0
Kane, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Sheck'd, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, cf	1	1	4	2	0	Schulte, rf	2	2	2	0	0
Lobert, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	Chance, 1b	1	1	10	2	1
Ganzel, 1b	1	2	13	1	0	St'nf'dt, 3b	0	1	3	2	0
Mitchell, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Hoffm'n, ss	0	1	2	1	0
Mowry, ss	0	1	0	2	1	Evers, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Schlei, c	0	1	4	2	1	Kling, c	1	0	4	0	0
Minehen, p	0	0	0	1	0	Overall, p	0	0	1	5	0
*McLean	0	0	0	0	0						
Coakley, p	0	0	0	1	0	Total	5	8	27	13	1
†Odwell	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	3	8	27	17	2						

*Batted for Minahan in fifth inning.
†Batted for Coakley in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3
Chicago	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	—5

Two-base hit—Lobert. Three-base hits—Schulte, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Chicago, 9. Double plays—Davis, Huggins, Ganzel, and Schlei; Evers, Hoffman, Chance, and Kling. Struck out—By Minahan, 1; by Coakley, 2; by Overall, 3. Bases on balls—By Minahan, 6; by Coakley, 2; by Overall, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Coakley, 1; by Overall, 1. Base hits—Off Minnhan, 5 in 5 innings; off Coakley, 3 in 4 innings. Time—Two hours and sixteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Johnstone.

Errors Win for Pittsburg.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21.—Four errors by St. Louis in the seventh inning to-day gave Pittsburg the game, 6 to 5. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly, rf	0	2	0	0	0	And'son, cf	1	1	2	0	0
O'Hara, lf	0	2	1	0	0	Hallman, rf	1	3	0	0	0
Bennett, 2b	0	0	1	3	1	Clarke, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Baxter, 1b	0	1	17	0	1	Wagner, 1b	1	2	10	1	0
Byrne, 3b	0	2	2	4	1	Ab'chio, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
Holly, ss	1	2	1	4	1	Sheehan, ss	1	0	1	2	2
Burch, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Leach, 3b	1	1	0	3	0
Noonan, c	1	1	1	2	0	Phelps, c	1	1	7	3	0
Brown, p	1	1	2	5	0	Philippi, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Arndt	0	1	0	0	0	Leifield, p	0	1	2	3	0
†Hostetter	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	5	13	27	18	4	Total	6	8	27	16	2

*Batted for Brown in ninth inning.
†Batted for O'Hara in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	—5
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	—6

Hits—Off Philippi, 7 in four innings; off Leifield, 6 in five innings. Two-base hits—Kelly, O'Hara, Byrne, Hallman, Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Kelly, Sheehan. Stolen bases—Holly, Anderson, Hallman, (2,) Clarke, Wagner, Sheehan Leach. Double play—Abattichio and Wagner. Left on base—St. Louis, 7; Pittsburg, 6. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 4. Struck out—By Philippi, 1; by Leifield, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

NEWARK DOWNS "YANKEES."

Castleton Was Batted Hard and the Jersey Team Won, 12 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 21.—The New York Americans were defeated by the Newark Eastern League team in a one-sided contest at Weldenmayer's Park, Newark, this afternoon, by the score of 12 to 3. The "Yankees" were outplayed from the start, and the errors only added to the humiliation.

The Newark batters landed on Castleton from this out, and the scores were frequent for the home team, while the good fielding on the part of the locals kept the visitors from scoring any mure runs. Castleton finished the game for New York, while McCafferty took Pardee's place in the box in the fifth inning. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, lf	0	0	0	1	0	Engle, ss	2	1	4	4	0
Brock't, 2f	0	1	0	0	0	Mehl'g, 2b	1	0	0	4	0
Chase, 1b	0	1	10	1	2	C'kman, 3b	1	2	1	1	0
Laport, 3b	1	2	0	2	1	Sharpe, 1b	1	3	13	0	0
Will'ms, 2b	1	2	2	0	1	Zackner, cf	1	1	0	1	0
Mor'rty, ss	1	1	0	2	0	Jones, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Barger, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Perry, rf	3	2	1	0	0
McGuire, c	0	0	9	2	2	Stanage, c	2	2	6	2	0
Costleton, p	0	1	1	3	1	Pardee, p	0	1	0	2	0
						M'Caf'ty, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	9	24	11	7	Total	12	13	27	14	1

Americans	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Newark	1	1	0	3	2	2	2	1	0	—12

Mertes Signs with Minneapolis.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Samuel Mertes, a controversy over whose services caused the National Baseball Commission to declare him a "free agent," has signed with the Minneapolis team of the American Association. He left for Louisville to-night to report to Manager Cantillon.

Police Raid Prevents Prizefight.

Acting Inspector Burfiend, accompanied by Detectives Feigel, Silk, Monahan, Enwright, and Coleman, descended upon 200 sports who had gathered in a hell on Cannon Street yesterday afternoon to witness a fifteen-round prizefight between "Sammy" Smith of Philadelphia and "Lew" Meyers of this city.

The Inspector and his men made their entrance into the place by smashing down the doors. Nobody was arrested because the contest had not been started and the police could not identify the two principals who were in the hall.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Boston.—Adv.

AUTOISTS ANXIOUS FOR CUP RACE NEWS

Conditions for Long Island Event May Be Announced This Week.

MORE STATE ASSOCIATIONS

Energetic Work Accomplished in West by Secretary Elliott — Pennsylvania Returns to A. A. A.

President W. H. Hotchkiss of the American Automobile Association and several other officers will be in town this week to attend the regular meeting of the Executive Committee. The meeting will be important in several respects, for besides the election of four or five new State organizations that have been formed within the laet two weeks and a few clubs, it is expected that some statement will be made by Chairman Frank B. Hower of the Touring Board regarding the objections that have been made aganst the rules for the Glidden Cup contest. It le not at all improbable that some information may also be vouchsafed to the American manufacturers who are preparing to build and enter cars for the Vanderbilt Cup contest of the changes contemplated in the rules to govern this year's contest.

Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Chairman of the Racing Board, said tbat he hoped to call a meeting of his committee thle week, and, if poselble, he will arrange it so that President Hotchkiss may attend. A meeting of the Long Island Motor Parkway will also be held this week. Plans were discussed at the meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee last week for building a slightly longer course for the big cup race than had at first been deemed poselble, and as practically all the details have been completed, a definite announcement may be made this week of the exact route for the racing circuit.

It was learned last week that, owing to the lack of positive information concerning the conditions for the race and the course, some manufacturere who had etarted to build new racing cars have etopped all work on them, pending more definite instructione about the race. The members of the Racing Board and the Directors of the Parkway have repeatedly stated that everything was progressing satisfactorlly for the big event, but the public, or that part of it which supports the event by entering cars, would like to know a few solid facts as to where and when and how it le proposed to hold the race.

The greatest work that has been done thus far by the new officere of the American Automobile Association has been in organizing and stimulating State work in different parts of the country. Secretary Frederick H. Elliott will return to the city to-day, after an absence uf nearly two weeks in the West. He has visited over a score of clubs, and succeeded in organizing State associations in Meryland, Indiana, Missouri, and Michigan. The Louisville Automobile Club of Kentucky held its annual meeting during the visit of Mr. Elliott, and voted to join the national body. As three clubs are necessary for a State organization the Louisville autoists are now endeavoring to secure the cooperation of other clubs in Kentucky for the purpose of joining the A. A. A. as a State body next month. Missouri has three clubs, St. Louis, Macon, and Kansas City. Maryland has three clubs, Baltimore, Hegerstown, and Roland Park, while Indiana has four, the Indiana Club of Indianapolis, Kokomo, South Bend, and Richmond.

RACING CAR FOR VANDERBILT.

Cup Donor Orders High-Powered Runabout in France for Parkway.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., during his recent visit to Europe, ordered a runabout that is guaranteed to maintain a speed of seventy-five miles an hour. Fifteen of these cars are now under construction, and it is said that ten of them have been reserved for Mr. Vanderbilt's friends. It is expected that they will be delivered early in the Fall, and the prospective owners are preparing to engage in a number of impromptu automobile brushes on the new Long Island Motor Parkway.

"It was at the suggestiun of Mr. Vanderbilt," said Paul Lacroix, the New York agent for the Renault cars, last week, "that the Renault Freres factory in France has decided to build this speciel type of racing runabout, developping sixty horse power. Only fifteen will be made and they will be similar in mechanical construction to the Grand Prix racer driven by Szisz last year when he won the trophy."

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Increased registration of automobiles has been noticed at the office of the Secretary of State in Albany for the first three months of the year, the license fees exceeding by nearly $3,500 the amount received for the same three months in 1906. Similar conditions have also been reported from Massachusetts, where the total number of registered cars is now 18,645.

At the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Automobile Association plens were made to erect 1,000 new signboards on the popular touring routes throughout the State. Elliott C. Lee of the Massachusetts Automobile Club of Boston was re-elected President.

Benjamin Briscoe, who left New York a short time ago for a visit to the Pacific Coast, is now touring in California. Ho reports unusuel motor activity all along the coast, the long-distance run between San Francisco and Los Angeles being particularly popular for tourists.

A. E. Schwartz, the foreign representative for the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, has formed the American Auto Supply Comoany in Paris. It is expected that the place will become the headquarters for Americans while in Paris.

The St. Louis Car Company has just delivered to the "Gipsy King" of Kansas a unique motor vehicle. It is a combination of the old gypsy wagon and the modern motor car, and will be used by the gypsy chief and his family on their itinerant travels. The motor is of immense power, and, owing to the car's great weight, the wheels have been equipped with solid tires.

EXCELSIOR HANDICAP NEXT.

$10,000 Race at Jamaica on Friday Will Be Week's Feature.

The young racing season of New York, going into its second week to-day, brings the second of the important Spring handicaps as its racing feature on Friday, when at the opening of the Metropolitan Jockey Club's meeting the $10,000 Excelsior Handicap will be run. The Excelsior, like the Carter, has grown in importance, and this Spring promises to attract to the post the best field in its history. Like the Carter, it gives the promise of being a contest for seasoned horses from the Winter tracks, but there will be added to it horses trained on the Long Island tracks that have had the benefit of some little racing at Aqueduct, and the most prominent of these at present appear to be Dr. Gardner, a winner at Aqueduct, and De Mund, which, in epite of bis poor showing in the Carter, still holds a high place in the eeteem of horsemen. Other horses that are new to racing this Spring that are regarded as likely starters are Dandelion, Hot Toddy, and J. C. Core.

It has been decided by the Farrell-Sullivan-Johnson stable, trained by F. D. Weir, that Roseben shall not bo sent out for the Excelelor, the preference being for Dr. Gardner, which is intended to carry T. D. Sullivan's jacket in the race, while Roseben will be reserved for the Metropolitan, to be run at Belmont Park two weeks later. The determination concerning Roseben does not mean, however, tbat the great sprinter will remain in retirement until the Metropolitan, as the stable has an idea of sending Roeeben for the Storling Stakes, in wbicb he will have to carry 127 pounds, and the prospects are that only a moderate field will oppose him, the best of the horses that seem likely to start including Don Delgo, Ampedo, and Oxford, with a possibility tbat Jamee R. Keene may send out Superman or Zambesi.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; four and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Gloryar	110	Spohn	99
Band Box	102	Pension	99
Battersby	102	*Alderman Tim	97
Sweetalre	102	*Toplitski	97
Irish Lace	101	*Marston	97
Select	101	Goldfoil	92
Kerry	99	*Epocha	94
Slumberless	99	*Albia	94
Elvira M.	99		

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about two miles.

Sunshine After Rain	147	Tom Coogan	138
Arabo	146	Dulcian	130
*C. B. Campbell	138	Dick Shaw	130

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; sevsn furlongs.

Dr. Gardner	127	Orphan Lad	100
Hot Toddy	120	Merster	100
Dolly Spanker	113	Jack McKeon	97
Cressina	104	Tileing	93
Orbicular	102	Sailor Boy	87
Athlete	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Union Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling allowances; sseven furlongs.

Tileing	110	*Campaigner	101
Berkeley	103	*Tim O'Toole	97
Molesey	103	*Killochan	93

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that never won more than one race; selling allowances; sseven furlongs.

Tim O'Toole	110	Modest	107
Trenton Bius	107	Cloisteress	105
Cinna	107	Jacinta	105
Retort	107	*Umbrella	100

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, two years old; special weights; four and a half furlongs.

Woodcraft	105	Helen B	105
Berry Maid	105	Senator Beckham	103
Art Critic	105	Man Harry	103
Thurbet	105	Disturbance	105
Riot	105	Escenta	105
Rosario	105	Hands Around	105
Dixie Gold	105		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Gaelic Football at Celtic Park.

Gaelic football was the feature at yesterday's second annual picnic of the County Louth Young Men's Football Club, held at Celtic Park, Long Island, when the Meath Football Club defeated the Armagh Football Club by the score of 8 to 1, and the Louth Football Club won from Kildare by 4 to 1.

Camerons Win Close "Soccer" Game.

The Cameron "soccer" football team yesterday defeated the steamship Philadelphia eleven at Van Cortlandt Park in a well-played game by the score of 1 to 0. Neither side scored during the first half, the goal being negotiated by Goodman near the end of the game.

Sailors No Match for Camerons.

The Steamship Carmenia Association football team was no match for the Cameron Reserves yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park and suffered defeat by 6 goals to 1. Tho sailor players led at the end of the first half 1—0, but went to pieces in the second half.

Handicap Shoots at Larchmont Traps.

The weekly competition for the Sauer and Fleishmann Trophies yesterday at the Larchmont traps brought out a big squad of gunners. E. L. C. Robins, with a handicap of 2, won a leg on the Sauer Trophy by breaking 45 targets out of 50. The shoot for the Fleishmann Cup resulted in a tie between A. B. Alley and E. G. Unitt, both of whom broke 43 targets. The summary:

Sauer Trophy, Handicap, 50 Targets.—E. L. C. Robins, (2,) 20, 23—45; A. B. Alley, (4,) 17, 22—43; R. Cobden, (8,) 21, 13—34; E. G. Unitt, (4,) 20, 20—44; J. A. Pisani, (2,) 20, 17—39; E. S. Ballou, (scratch,) 20, 18—38; F. W. Perkins, (2,) 14, 22—38; Van R. Wheeler, (14,) 8, 10—32.

Fleishmann Cup, Handicap, 50 Targets.—A. B. Alley, (2,) 21, 20—43; E. G. Unitt, (5,) 18, 20—43; J. A. Pisani, (0,) 21, 21—42; J. B. Collins, (2,) 22, 17—41; F. W. Perkins, (0,) 18, 18—36; E. S. Ballou, (0,) 22, 16—38; E. L. C. Robins, (0,) 16, 17—33; R. Cobden, (5,) 17, 14—31; F. F. Proctor, Jr., (14,) 10, 9—33; W. C. Doane, (14,) 8, 6—28; T. S. Flint, (14,) 12, 12—38; J. A. Morrison, (8,) 12, 15—35; Van R. Wheeler, (19,) 9, 10—33.

"MATT" HICKS DEAD.

One of the First Catchers to Get Under the Bat.

"Matt" Hicks, an old time baseball player, who played with the old New York Mutuals and the Cincinnati Red Stockinge, and who is credited witb being the first man to catch off the bat, was found dced in a room in Naegele's Hotel, at Third and Hudsbn Streets, Hoboken yesterday morning. He lived at 926 Garden Street, Hoboken.

He was in charge of the billiard room at the hotel. He went to bed at the hotel Saturday night about 11 o'clock. In the morning a strong odor of gas was detected and traced to the room Hicks occupied. One jet was found burning and the other turned on full, but unlighted. It le supposed he turned on both and lit but one. Hicks was 62 years old.

Marshall Plays Against Thirty-four.

Frank J. Marshall, who will represent the United Statee in the forthcoming masters' championship tournament at Ostend, gave his farewell performance at the rooms of the Lyceum Chess Club in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and evening, when thu young master encountered no less than thirty-four players simultaneously. Play lested from 3:30 P. M. to 7:30 P. M., and at the close of the four hours' session it was found that the expert had won from 28, lost to 3, and drawn against the remaining 3. Those who won their games against the master were D. Jaeger, J. Baum, M. Jacobs, R. Mayer, and F. Biedenkapp. Drawn games were scored by C. Benedict, J. Norwood, and C. Marshall, a brother of the star. The others who took boards were C. Schneider, W. Thumann, R. Albert, M. Ferle, C. P. Swaffield, A. Buerger, S. B. Brennan, H. C. Davis, B. Marshall, N. Buehler, A. Steer, S. Schlesinger, I. Annaple, E. Partsnheimer, A. Bonsel, G. Greger, J. Norton, C. Chaper, A. Beylich, R. Hogan, B. Franklin, I. F. Wenzel, J. McNally, and C. Martin.

Picked Up from the Diamond.

"Jimmy" Callahan, manager of the Logen Square semi-professional baseball team of Chicago, has completed arrangements by which Mike Donlin, formerly with the New York Giants, will become a member of his team during the present season. A waiver on Donlin's services, which was held by Manager Kelly of the Artesians, has been secured by Callahan, so that nothing prevents Donlin from playing with the Logan Squares.

Manager "Connie" Meck of the Athletics has already had a Spring housecleaning, and as a result four of his young players will go back to the minors. The four include Lelivelt, Nebring, and Cunningham, who go to Hartford of the Connecticut League, and Foster to Harrisburg of the Tri-State League. O'Connor, the pitcher, who was injured at Woodbury, is again around and in good shape.

"Cap" Anson is to be a real "semi-pro" baseball magnate, despite the efforts of Chicago property owners to stop the completion of his new ball park. Judge Honore has dissolved the injunction by which the old Chicago first baseman and Captain has been restrained from completing his grand stand, and the work of completion has been resumed with double force. As a result of the trouble and inconvenience he has been put to by his opponents, Anson says he has bsen damaged to the extent of $11,800, for which amount he has brought suit.

Since the opening of the present baseball season the players of the two leagues have scored 337 runs and 605 hits, with a total of 164 errors. The American League leads with 189 runs, against 148 by the National League. In hits the Americans lead by the totals of 349 to 256. The American League players have hed 84 errors charged up against them, whils the Nationals have been guilty of 80 misplays.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.
Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....89 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year	2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.05 per month.

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BANKING SUGGESTIONS.

There is no precedent for the last fortnight's increase of $62,300,000 in the loans of the Associated Banks. If the bank statement were a reflex of conditions in trade or upon the Exchanges it would be necessary to look for some great disturbance, but nothing of the sort is known, and the changes are inconsistent with an inactive and declining stock market, and a relaxing money market. There appears no reason to doubt that the bank statement indicated no corresponding change of conditions, but merely an alteration in the official report of them. That is to say, there was no such increase in loans, but merely a transfer from non-reporting to reporting institutions.

Such incidents have been too common for this one to call for especial notice were it not that no opportunity should be lost to impress upon all concerned the necessity that New York should have a Clearing House which should fairly report New York's monetary conditions to the Nation, and, indeed, to the world, for the world takes note of New York now as never before. It is this which lends such timeliness to Mr. SCHENCK'S article in THE TIMES'S Financial Review of the 15th. The London Clearing House was organized only twenty years before our own, but while the London Clearing House has added to its duties the New York Clearing House has lessened its own. The London Clearing House has known how to attract to itself both the Bank of England and the joint stock banks, and to extend its functions to the clearing of both local and country banks, this last having been accomplished within a month. The New York Clearing House, on the other hand, has driven out the trust companies, and has neglected to extend its functions to the clearing of country checks.

We have never questioned the motives with which the banks undertook to discipline the trust companies, and we assume that even the promoters of the plan which divided New York's financial community regret the results. It is another error of judgment, we think, which leads the banks and trust companies alike to buy deposits by paying interest upon them, rather than by enlarging the banking service rendered to depositors. Perhaps it is a counsel of prefection that no deposits should be bought with interest, but at least they should be bought prudently. It would be interesting to know upon what theory a fixed rate is paid for deposits, regardless of the money market. The banks cannot welcome millions thrust upon them simply because the institutions depositing them in the banks cannot make them profitable in the money market. How, then, can the banks make them profitable? It would be simple and rational self-defense to mark down the rate upon deposits with the money market. Also, it would be good business to attract deposits by banking service which should cost the banks less than it would cost their customers, the margin affording a good profit. But, instead of attracting deposits by banking service, they are repelled by excessive charges upon check collections, to the annoyance of individual depositors, and, in the aggregate, to a diminution of New York's banking resources. New York is the natural clearing centre of the United States, but New York banks, instead of fostering a natural advantage, adopt a policy which drives New England banks to deposit in Philadelphia, and which enables even Pittsburg banks to canvass New York for business repelled by the policy under criticism.

It can hardly be necessary to contend in support of banking practices timeapproved in England, and which have precedents in the United States as well. The Boston Clearing House clears for New England. The Cleveland banks credit country checks as cash for the banks in several adjoining States. They find it profitable. The Cleveland banks in 1906 earned 3.67 per cent., and the Philadelphia banks 3.06 per cent., against 2.94 per cent. earned on the same items by New York banks. Undoubtedly it would be expensive and troublesome for the New York banks to do as the banks of other cities do. But they ought not to complain of trouble in the way of business if it is profitable, especially if it strengthens a banking situation which has elements of obscurity, if not of weakness, in its constitution. A united Clearing House, embracing all the city's financial institutions, and methods of banking approved by experience, are the best remedies for bank statements which are not disturbing only because they are everything bank statements should not be.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Many of us are scandalized and somewhat horrified by the duration and the cost of the Thaw trial, and revolted by its lame and impotent conclusion. Some of us have been holding up for admiration the British procedure. The London newspapers are unanimous, and doubtless correct in saying that such a failure of justice as the Thaw trial, with the introduction of impudent and illegal irrelevancies by counsel, could not have occurred in Great Britain.

It is just at this time that a bill introduced into the House of Commons by the British Attorney General lets us know that the British procedure is by no means completely satisfactory at home. The Attorney General introduces it with the confession that "justice had blundered. Enterprising newspapers had rushed in where jurists feared to tread. Retrial by newspaper had taken the place of a rehearing before a judicial tribunal." The proposal is for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal. It will have power, if the bill becomes law, to go over the whole case, not to order a new trial, but to determine whether, upon a review of an entire case, taking into consideration issues of fact and law, a conviction ought to stand.

It is plain that such a tribunal is needed. We have it. Our complaint is that there are too many chances for appeals and reviews, not too few. The British complaint is that there are practically none, excepting an appeal to the Home Secretary. That appeal will still remain. But the Home Secretary will be so fortified by the judgment of the new tribunal that his duties will be less onerous and less responsible.

Apparently the new tribunal will be able to repair the admitted miscarriages of British justice. Such a case as the Maybrick case, in which the presiding Judge was of unsound mind and shortly after became a downright lunatic; as the Edalji case, in which there is grave reason to believe that the police were able to force the conviction of an innocent man, and many others attest the necessity of some appellate tribunal in criminal cases such as already exists in civil cases.

SAPIENCE FROM ST. LAWRENCE.

Assemblyman MERRITT comes from St. Lawrence County. He addressed the Westchester County Bar Association at Delmonico's Saturday night, stoutly defending the Public Utilities bill and advocating its enactment without any change whatever, to the end that the perfect work of the wise authors of the measure may not be marred. From Mr. MERRITT'S speech we make one extract that bears the stamp of current up-the-State philosophy and embodies the seminal principle of prevailing political and economic thought:

> The cry against these bills does not come from the operating departments of railroads or public service lighting companies to any great extent. It comes from the financial district—from what we know as Wall Street—a region in which men deal and speculate in profits; where they hold the skimmer and take off the cream of every enterprise. Those of us who live outside the City of New York, up the State, appreciate as men in the City of New York do not appreciate that every county in this State pays tribute to this magnificent city. All the wealth here is produced outside. Our farms and factories and mines and quarries and water powers are making a ceaseless effort to add to the greatness and the splendor of this imperial city. Sometimes gentlemen who speculate in profits imagine that they are doing business. This is a harmless hallucination.
>
> Four million and a half city drones supported by some four million country workers. Here the opera, the playhouse, the dance, jewels, and foaming wine, a ceaseless round of pleasure and idleness. Outside the bent and aching back, the stiffened muscles, the painful toil of farm and shop, of mine and forest that pays all the bills and keeps us going. Are these conditions real or imaginary?
>
> New York is the greatest manufacturing city in the United States. In 1905 there were in the city 20,839 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $1,042,946,487, employing 465,366 wage-earners, to whom $248,138,259 was paid in wages, using materials costing $818,029,267 and turning out products valued at $1,526,523,006. In that year the manufacturing products of the entire State were valued at $2,488,345,579. Three-fifths of that great total was produced by the idlers and parasites of New York City.
>
> Now, as to the acquiescent silence of the operating departments of the public service corporations. The operating force is not concerned with the law. Fair wages and reasonable salaries will secure men to run a railroad or a lighting plant under any sort of law. In the mind of Mr. MERRITT the atrocious crime of owning bonds or shares or of being an officer or Director of a service corporation is inseparably connected with flagrant frequentation of Wall Street and hourly companionship with the ticker. Let them rave, they are only dealers and speculators in profits. We of the yeomanry produce their wealth and we are going to force them to adopt our ideas in running their business.
>
> A good many of the men engaged in managing service corporations are not speculators, not habitués of Wall Street, not idlers, not lawbreakers. They are sober-minded, just, industrious, experienced, and they believe that Mr. MERRITT'S Public Utilities bill should not be rushed to enactment upon the sole assurance of its authors that it is perfect and salutary. It brings into existence new and untried powers of regulation and control and it intrusts these powers to newly created administrative bodies with legislative and judicial functions, whose orders, it is intended, shall not be subject to court review save on grounds of constitutionality. A change of State policy so sudden and violent, under the guidance of men quite unacquainted with corporation affairs and management, is a matter of grave concern to the owners of hundreds of millions of property. Their disquietude is increased when suggestions of amendment to the bill are met with sneers about the non-producers of New York City and the speculators in profits of Wall Street.
>
> The plain truth is that the legislators who drew this bill much underestimated the importance of their work. These broad powers, vitally affecting the public welfare and vast property interests, they would commit into the hands of third and fourth rate men, for only third and fourth rate men could be got to accept an office short in its term and ill-paid, of which the incumbent would be subject to arbitrary removal whenever a scheming partisan Governor might want to make these powerful Commissions a part of his political machine. As it now reads, the Utilities bill is a blind, reckless, dangerous project of law.
>
> The amendments proposed by the City Club not only embody wise changes, but constitute a telling criticism of the defects of the measure. If adopted, they would lift the Commissions to a position of dignity, independence, and stability. They raise the salaries to $15,000, increase the term to ten years, with the age limit now applicable to judicial offices, and give a Commissioner the right to appear and make answer to charges before an order of removal can take effect. This would stay the hand of a Governor planning to make vacancies for his political retainers, compelling him to give valid and sufficient reasons for removal, reasons that would stand public examination as to their truth and good faith. The other amendments, providing a method of determining the amount of penalties for disobeying orders of the Commission and making penalties collective in the First District payable into the City Treasury, are equally just and reasonable. It is not easy to believe that either Gov. HUGHES or the legislative leaders will fail to give open-minded consideration to amendments that would correct manifest defects of a measure of which the structural principles are so widely opposed.

ONE OF THE DREAMS OF PEACE.

Discussions here preliminary to the second Hague Congress have thrown much light on international arbitration, but the ultimate purpose of the peacemakers, revealed in an unreported portion of Representative BARTHOLDT'S address, means more than arbitration, more than academic arguments for peace, interrupted by occasional warfare. Mr. BARTHOLDT was discussing international law, which, he declared, was non-existent:

> What is called international law is nothing more than a compilation by GROTIUS and others of axioms and precedents which may, indeed, serve as a guide, but which no nation is bound to observe, and which is not law at all, because it has never received Parliamentary enactment anywhere. What we must secure is a codification of this so-called law which every Government shall participate in, and ratify by Parliamentary enactment; and the establishment of a court by which they shall be bound hereafter.
>
> Establishment of a Central Government which might be called "The United States of the World" would seem to be the crux of the peace movement, since the codification and enactment of international law by the nations to govern an international court in which all should be represented can mean no less. This suggestion, as was logical, preceded Mr. CARNEGIE'S proposal of a world police to enforce the law of nations.
>
> This magnificent project, seen as in a dream, vaguely, will hardly be realized by the next Hague Congress, which will not even be permitted to consider such vital matters as the limitation of armaments, or the Drago Doctrine, but it is worth setting forth, and will doubtless be cherished carefully by those who prefer lofty ideals to practical matters of fact.

THE ITALIAN IMMIGRANT.

In these times, when wholesale arrests are being made among the armed Italian population, an article in Appleton's Magazine by GAETANO D'AMATO, Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Licenses of this city, deserves more than passing notice. The article has been read in manuscript by the Italian Ambassador in Washington, Signor DES PLANCHES, and bears his indorsement. The writer is an American citizen of Italian birth. His whole theme is built on the proposition that the prejudice of the Italian to-day is a survival of Know-Nothingism. He cleverly argues against the accepted theory that the educational test for immigrants is the best protection for the United States.

There is no doubt that the Northern Italian seeking admittance here is on a par with the best immigrants from other countries. The illiteracy of the Southern Italian is offset, Signor D'AMATO thinks, by his love of home and family, his loyalty to employer, his honesty in his business dealings, his natural genius of adaptability, his joy in work, and his splendid health, strength, and physical endurance. In other words, he is the raw material out of which the best citizen may be made. His womankind, in love of home, domestic industry, and faithfulness, the author considers above reproach. No Italian woman, he declares, has ever been arrested in New York for street walking. Their children, under proper guidance, may become the most valuable supporters of American institutions.

But this raw material should be quickly taken in hand, for it brings with it the perilous assumption that individual thought and action are more effective than, if not superior to, the law of the land. For the eradication of this error the methods of Italian life in this city are not inviting. Italians colonize in tenement districts, and there maintain "Little Italies" in which the criminally skillful wield a power never exercised on the Peninsula or in Sicily. The Italian Government knows the name, occupation, and family history of every subject. The immigrant in coming here passes from under the paternal Government of his native land and accepts as a necessity that of the criminal padrone, whose object it is to keep him in ignorance of the protection extended to the individual under American laws and the advantages which may be derived through contact with American institutions. American Italian colonies thus become fruitful fields of operation for those intelligent Italian criminals who over here are more or less free from police surveillance.

The Italian of Southern Italy is, according to Signor D'AMATO, worthy of a better fate. He digs our tunnels and ditches, cleans our streets, and performs the menial tasks which forty years ago were done by the Irish. His one crime of quick anger, unpremeditated and open, is inherent in the Southern blood and breed, and may be eradicated in time, under the influence of the lesson that an appeal to law is better and nobler than an appeal to personal passion.

THE BRONX SEWER JOKER.

Are there, or are there not, brackets around certain words in the proposed amendments to the law regarding the sewer altering the drainage of the Bronx Valley from the Sound to the Hudson? There is a pretty game of hide and seek going on between the two houses of the Legislature to find where the brackets were inserted, and where they were dropped, and why. Words have been juggled with often enough, or rather too often, but now, by the manipulation of punctuation, laws are altered affecting important matters.

New York City's chief interest is that filth shall not be dumped into New York's harbor and rivers, but matters of pure water and navigation are not thrilling, and New York may not wake up to what this law means before it is too late.

This merry jest about the brackets possesses a certain piquancy. The joke is likely to cost the taxpayers a quarter of a million dollars, or perhaps $750,000, but that is a mere detail. The supporters of the scheme, which is objectionable on sanitary grounds, are asking for more money, enough to carry the assessments of the places concerned in the Bronx Valley up to 30 per cent. in some cases. Knowledge of this fact may perhaps induce them to be merciful to others, inasmuch as it would be a result of being merciful to themselves. Town's which might be entirely willing to divert their sewage upon other communities, at an economy to themselves, may develop other views if they find that the cost to themselves is more than they had reckoned, and more than the cost of being decent. It is not neighborly to shake carpets in back yards in the open-window season, and there are similar ethics about the disposal of sewage.

KNIVES NOT YET SEIZED.

The alarming and alleged fact that 16,000 aliens in New York carry deadly weapons finds support in the collection of a cartload at Police Headquarters. The universal approval of this contribution to the safety and sanity of daily life leads to the hope that something similar might be done in the political world.

New York is not the only State where deadly political weapons should be gathered in. The knives that the friends of FORAKER and TAFT are swinging so wildly in Ohio are dangerous to the very life of the Republican Party. The internecine combat between Messrs. BRYAN and HEARST is tearing the Democracy to pieces in every State where Mr. HEARST is incorporated, and it is shocking to think of the dollars he may be compelled to shed if somebody does not do something in aid of Mr. HEARST'S exhausted editors. It would probably be impossible to check Mr. LA FOLLETTE long enough in his career around the circle to disarm him, but unless something is done in Wisconsin the result may be disastrous. All these cases—and there are others—are difficult to deal with, because they are so far from coming under the concealed weapons law. The knives, axes, and big sticks are carried upon the most protuberant parts of the respective proprietors, and their threats are bloodcurdling. Let us have peace, at least until 1908.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Hearing Good Advice.

It is hard to see how the Board of Education can refuse to admit the adequacy of the arguments against supplying free eyeglasses to the public school children that have been submitted to it. When men who speak on such questions with the authority of Dr. DEVINE and Dr. FRANKEL declare that assistance of this sort would be "unnecessary, unwise, and demoralizing," it ought to carry great weight with all who have given less thought to the involved problems—and that means almost everybody.

None should forget, however, that these antagonists of free spectacles from the city were in full agreement with Supt. MAXWELL and the others advocating the plan in recognizing the importance of rectifying eyesight defects in the young. About that there is no doubt whatever, since inability to see clearly and easily has most disastrous consequences, many direct and many more indirect. The only controversy is as to whether the city should provide the needed glasses at public expense, or whether the parents should be educated into realizing, or coerced into meeting, their obligations toward their offspring. If one or the other of these things cannot be done, then the duty of the city will be plain—it simply cannot afford to let something like 30 per cent. of the public school children grow up under a serious handicap—a handicap that not only will deprive them of their rightful share in the education offered to all, but may injuriously affect for life their health, their character, and their industrial efficiency. If the parents will not buy the glasses, the city should; if they will, then it shouldn't.

And it is no wonder that the representatives of the big charitable organizations are alarmed by the announcement that children can get properly adjusted glasses at an expense of about $1 each. It would be interesting to know who has offered to do the work at that price, and then to hear what a board of competent oculists would say about the way in which it would probably be done. Many glasses would be required which simply could not be made for two or three times that amount, even after the right prescription had been obtained. "Beware the optician!" is a cry that should be constantly sounded while this subject is under discussion—uttered, of course, with an understanding that the optician, while he remains in his own field, is an entirely commendable and necessary person, with great achievements to his credit and worthy of all honor and gratitude.

Warring on the Kindergarten.

One of the special cable dispatches printed in THE TIMES yesterday brought the certainly curious and perhaps amusing information that the Prussian Government has found it necessary to close the public kindergarten in Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, because of the discovery that the children attending it were becoming infected with—the doctrines of Socialism!

Our correspondent strongly intimated that the Government's action was much more in the way of punishing the parents than of protecting the children, for the latter, in the kindergarten, learned nothing except games and the simpler mechanical arts, and, therefore, must have acquired their Socialistic notions, if they had them, somewhere else. This, it seems, they might easily have done, to the extent of their infantile ability, for Charlottenburg is not only the seat of a great porcelain manufacture, but it contains a big technical academy, most of the students in which are devoted followers of Herr BEBEL, as are a large majority of the porcelain workers.

Just what is to be effected, therefore, by closing the kindergarten, it is hard to see, since even if the teachers in it did lecture their toddling charges on the theories of MARX and LASELLE, they would hear nothing which they did not hear at home. It looks a good deal as if the closing of the school were the work of some particularly stupid member of the bureaucracy, incapable of distinguishing between defense of the State and the petty persecution of those whom he considered its enemies.

As the Prussian Government is itself not a little Socialistic in its tendencies, at least as judged by such conservative countries as the United States, it might be expected to approve of a kindergarten where the children were prepared for a life passed in dependence on the Government in many fields of activity which an American feels capable of cultivating for himself. There are in Germany, however, two kinds of Socialism—that of the Government and that of the people. There is no very obvious difference between them, and yet they maintain an air of deadly hostility, as if they had nothing in common!

Sicilians and Calabrians.

"Sicily," according to one of our correspondents, "has always been a great and glorious country, and a great factor in the welfare of Italy," and then, for the purpose, no doubt, of bringing to a close the current controversy over the relative merits of the different brands of Italians, he added, "All those qualities attributed to Sicilians must instead be attributed (and so are in Italy and out of Italy) to that disgrace of Italy, the Calabrian Provinces, whose history has nothing to compare with the glorious past and present of Sicily."

All this, it seems to us, is a rather unnecessary complication of the fact which our correspondent really wanted to present—the fact that there are some good Sicilians. We do not know that anybody has been absurd enough to deny that. Of course there are, lots of them.

Nevertheless, neither the island nor the islanders, as a whole, have the best of reputations, in or out of Italy. It and they have not a little history, but we do not recall any of it, even in the early Greek days, that was particularly "glorious." As for the Calabrian Provinces, they are not close to Sicily or inhabited by much the same sort of people for nothing. In the one as in the other, there is a dreadful deal of surviving mediaevalism, and the passions turn easily and promptly to homicide.

Anti-Vivisection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with keen interest the paragraph in yesterday's TIMES in regard to the bill regulating vivisection, now before the Assembly at Albany. I was especially struck by the statement, quoted from a physician speaking against the bill, that if vivisection as now carried on were restricted, human vivisection would be likely to follow. There is already some startling testimony anent human vivisection in this and other countries, which I think can be had for ten cents by applying to Mr. Francis Rowley, 163 Winter Street, Fall River, Mass.

I cannot but think the physicians opposing this bill at Albany may be as little conversant with the abuses which have called it forth, as a thoughtful, humane, and highly cultivated physician whom I met recently, who had written an article defending vivisection, but who did not know of Mantegazza's "Machine of Torment," or the breaking of the backs of dogs by Dr. B. A. Watson of Jersey City. The latter experiments were condemned in the London Times, and by the then (1896) President of the American Academy of Medicine, who said that such experiments aroused in him "a sickening, goading sense of shame."

S. N. CLEGHORN.

New York, April 19, 1907.

ASCENDING COAL PRICES

As a Reason for Not Opposing Mr. Roosevelt's Regulative Policies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a constant reader of your paper for several years, but it seems to me you do not realize the force of sentiment behind the President in his action to attempt to regulate the Trust conditions, nor do you realize the exactions which these combinations are enforcing.

One of the worst of these combinations is the combination of coal carrying railroads, and unless something is done to stop the continued advance in price and the arbitrary methods of controlling the sale of the product, many of the large plants in the City of New York will be seriously crippled. The prices on coal have been raised almost every year in the past ten years, not only on sizes for home use, known as the prepared sizes, but also on the sizes for steam use. Pea coal, which seven or eight years ago sold at $2.90 a ton, now costs $3.85; No. 1 Buckwheat, which used to be $2.55, is now $3.35, and the smaller sizes have also been raised about 80 cents a ton during this period.

In addition to this, the railroads charge arbitrarily 3 cents a ton for trimming, where the cost in many instances is not over ½ cent. There is absolutely no competition as to price, and the terms of payment are rigidly fixed, a draft being drawn for the cost of the freight as soon as the coal has passed the scales.

Further than this, the railroad companies do not supply sufficient facilities to carry the coal to market, and for months this Winter it has been a case of "touch and go" to get any coal at all. Shippers complain that their boats have been waiting for weeks trying to get loaded, and few of them will make contracts for the coming year because they are unable to obtain any reasonable assurance from the railroad companies.

The conditions as outlined are a serious menace to the operation of power plants in New York, and unless we can obtain reasonable and prompt Government supervision, free from unnecessary delays in courts, it will become a matter of necessity to the people of New York to insist that the railroads and anthracite coal companies be controlled directly by their elected representatives.

In view of this condition of affairs, of which the coal companies are only a sample, it seems to me that THE TIMES is making a mistake in upholding those who are opposing the President in his efforts toward Government control.

P. R. MOSES.

New York, April 11, 1907.

CHANCE FOR SURPLUS WEALTH.

Some Might Be Sent to the Famine Sufferers in China.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of April 13 I find a dispatch from Shanghai, to which your news editor prefixed these harrowing headlines: "Five Thousand Die Daily by Chinese Famine—Graves Rifled of Bodies—Parents Exchange Children to be Eaten—Corpses Lie by Roadside—Relief Funds Nearing Exhaustion—Ten Millions Needed!"

A second dispatch, dated at Shanghai yesterday, gives further sickening details—the peasants living on "the green scum from the ponds, white clay, and the hulls of rice; farmers falling down from weakness at the city gates and lying on the road an entire day before death put an end to their suffering, and villagers failing dead at their own doorsteps from starvation."

Turning to another page of Saturday's issue, I note how John D. Rockefeller has been saying "soft nothings" and sending his congratulations to his good friend, Andrew Carnegie, apropos of the successful dedication of the latter's Pittsburg institute, to which, of course, Mr. Carnegie responded in kind, with a reference to their common task of "distributing surplus wealth"!

While this is all very well, might one suggest at this critical period less pelting each other with flowers of rhetoric on the part of these earnest patriots, and the turning of their attention for a time to the terrible scenes in the East. What are ten million dollars to these plutocrats? Mr. Carnegie has just said that he could not realize that his institute had cost him six millions! Let him join hands with his "fellow-worker" in feeding these starving millions, and they will not only imitate the example of One who went about doing good, but bring down blessings upon the land whose free institutions made the accumulation of their wealth possible.

It is time that they should realize, if they have not done so already, what a fearful weight of responsibility is resting upon them. As regards these starving millions they literally hold, be it said with all reverence, "the issues of life and death."

If this suggestion should to some savor of Socialism, in the words of Patrick Henry, let them "make the most of it!"

JAMES HALKETT HUGHES.

Stapleton, S. I., April 15, 1907.

OUR KINDLY CUSTOMS.

Plaint from an American Newly Returned to the Land of the Free.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you feelingly for your editorial in to-day's issue "Baggage Examination." Its language is strong, but not strong enough to express my own feelings. I have just returned from a year's absence in Europe. While there we had the home Custom House served up to us an nauseam. Our English cousins, who have considerable relish for any American weakness, were untiring in their reminders of it.

When we arrived in New York, as I gave my "declaration" the official said, "I have a pleasant announcement to make to you. You are offered by the department the courtesies of the port." This was comforting, and I thought the Custom House is not so bad as it is painted. As a large family we had eight trunks for our year's service abroad. We reached the dock about 8 o'clock, and were kept there till midnight. Everything that we possessed was opened and gone through. A San Francisco friend who was called home hurriedly because of the earthquake requested me to get for her a dresssuit case she had left in London. The key had been attached to the case, but had been lost. I explained the circumstances to the officer, but there was no relenting. A mechanic was sent for, and that bag was torn open with hammer and chisel and then passed. I felt humiliated by the whole transaction, and I think every American citizen on the steamer felt in the same way. We were treated as a company of scoundrels who were bent on cheating the Government.

In a year's travel through Europe we suffered absolutely no inconvenience from the Custom House. Our first step into our own land plunged us at once into this shameful situation. You justly say the treatment is "serious enough to constitute a public abuse." I devoutly wish your protest might reach the ear of the authorities. If they knew the shame that all traveling Americans feel for their own Custom House something would be done about it promptly. C.

New York, April 19, 1907.

PEARL DUTY FIGHT AGAIN.

Appraisers to Hear the Tiffany and Citroen Appeals To-day.

Many witnesses from the Maiden Lane jewelry district have been summoned to attend the hearing which will begin today before the Board of General Appraisers on the protest of Bernard Citroen, the Parisian jeweler, against an assessment of $110,000 in customs duties on a collection of pearls which he carried with him when he arrived in New York in June of last year. This will reopen a new battle over the necklace question that in one form or another has for a number of years troubled the jewelry trade. The difference between the amount which the Government demands and that which the importers are willing to pay is one-half of the value of the articles imported. The full amount of the duty imposed by the Government has already been deposited.

William B. Leeds was the purchaser of the Citroen pearls and Morris Guggenheim of the Tiffany pearls. It is admitted that each assemblage of pearls, on reaching New York, was strung into a necklace for the purchaser's wife. Mr. Guggenheim has testified that he selected his pearls in the Tiffany store in Paris and that they were strung into a necklace in the New York store.

In the Leeds case, the Government believes that it has an additional strong argument in evidence that Mrs. Leeds wore the necklace in Paris before importation, and that the only time these pearls were not a necklace since they was when they were unstrung for the purpose of importation.

The Government claims that these collections of pearls, although not strung at the time of importation, really constituted necklaces, the mere omission of a string not being important, and that the duty should be 60 per cent.

W. Wickham Smith, who will appear for Mr. Citroen, will contend that the customs officers have no authority to pass upon imports except as to their actual condition at the time of importation, not being material what the articles were before such importation or what they become afterward, and that the duty should be only 10 per cent.

Reckless Drivers of Motor Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please permit me to indorse the letter published to-day, signed "Liberty Not License," concerning the speed of autos on St. Nicholas Avenue. As a resident of that section, I have continually seen, at all hours of the day and night, the ridiculousness and fiendishness of the autoists. Those familiar with St. Nicholas Avenue know it is a favorite route for driving of all kinds, and I will venture to say half the automobiles which pass exceed the speed rule and very many go at a terrific pace.

I would commend the good work of the bicycle policemen along that route, as many arrests are made and some at great hazard, but think special steps should be taken to check this dangerous practice on an avenue frequented so much by pedestrians and many children. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

New York, April 19, 1907.

Two Tax Rates on Mortgages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many weeks ago the Senate Committee on Taxation reported the bill permitting holders of mortgages recorded prior to July 1, 1906, to come in and pay a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. and thus exempt such mortgages from personal taxation. Since then nothing further appears to have been done by the Legislature in reference to this matter. As the session will probably end in a couple of weeks, would it not be well for those interested to wake up and urge this matter? Otherwise we shall continue to have two different rates of taxation upon mortgages, an absurd condition of affairs. Will you kindly call attention to this matter? GUARDIAN.

New York, April 18, 1907.

Inauguration of Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was a three days' centennial celebration in New York in the Spring of 1889 in connection with the erection of the arch in Washington Square. Will you kindly inform me, as no one in New York seems to know, what event was the object of the commemoration?

New York, April 14, 1907. ENGLISHMAN.

Camp John Smith, of Course.

From The Army and Navy Journal.

Col. Philip Reade asks: "What ought the name of the Twenty-third Infantry Regiment camp at the Ter-Centennial Jamestown Exposition to be? Answering my own question, I decide that the name shall be prominently identified with the early aboriginal occupants of that region, preferably a male individual, rather than a geographical division. No such name as 'Camp Robert E. Lee' should be given; too recent; might be deemed historically inappropriate, because identified with with a too recent period. Such names as 'Camp Washington,' 'Camp Mount Vernon,' savor of a period posterior to colonial occupancy. The names of Powhattan and Pocanontas have already been appropriated in connection with the exposition. Such names as 'Opequam,' 'Roanoke,' &c., are not as fitting as personal names like 'Opecancanough,' the Pontiac and Tecumseh of his period. If the duty devolves upon the undersigned of naming the area where his regiment is to encamp from the 24th of April to the 30th of November, 1907, he would like to give a name to the camp of historic accuracy and appropriateness. Help me out."

PAIN.

Earth, with her million swirling whirlwinds of love and passion and lust,
Earth, with her storms of billions of faces, souls in a cyclone of dust—
What does this Comedy-Tragedy mean? I cross your path, I, man,
You, woman, our lives thenceforth entwine—Is it chance, is it God, is it plan?

I am lost in a column of a human hundred, sucked streaming in the storm,
Torrents of Women and Men forever pouring in, swarm beyond swarm—
Whence is the drift, whither the flood? Through the millions of years that ran
Since Earth was fire, was I borne on the tide that casts me up now, a man?

I have brain, I have heart, and I think I have soul: this world never lets me alone—
I must love and hate and scheme and sweat blood; I must loose my lusts and atone—
Men, women, sweet children drift round and round, a raging blizzard of life.
How they draw my soul!—it's my son, it's my friend, my mother, my brother, my wife.

And my soul craves down through my flesh for food and pleasure and vice and love—
Lo, you large stars in the Night's hand, worlds aloft, worlds, worlds above,
O suns, suns, suns, like our human storm, pouring through space with Earth—
Lusts fade, when I think how among these stars my mother cried at my birth.

I have risen from ape on this Earth that is swallowed in the whirling storm of stars,
Those million-million oceans of fire, that rain through heaven like chars
Of kindled sparks. And my ancestry through the million years of man
Is bloody black with crime and hate, with Cain's and Judas' ban.

Where's the escape? Where is there hope? The midnight sounds me this riddle.
How came I here, just now, alive, writing, yea in the middle
Of a rhyme, with ink and pen and paper? Do I know that I do not dream—
That I live, that I truly am man—and man? What driftwood on what stream?

O, you gates of the Lord opened at night, O you merciful gates of the Lord!
I have toiled, I have suffered, yea, I have known Pain, Pain that has cut the heart'a cord!
Yea, Pain is our only Reality! And even now seared and scarred
By Pain, truth flashes: this moment bares Soul—and drowning doubt—bringe God.

J. O.

HAMMERSTEIN TELLS OF HIS OPERA FIGHT

Impresario, Happy Over the Season's Results, Describes His Struggle.

'CARMEN' TURNED THE TIDE

Until That Piece Was Produced the Public Was Uninterested—Then Money Poured In.

Oscar Hammerstein was a happy man yesterday at the close of his first season at the Manhattan Opera House. He sat in his office at the Manhattan with the loving cup which his artists had presented to him the night before on his desk, receiving the congratulations of his friends on the success of the year. In the afternoon he made a statement about his last season.

"When last February I visited the musical centres and byways of music and grand opera in particular in search of artists for my contemplated first season of grand opera in my Manhattan Opera House," said Mr. Hammerstein, "my reception on the part of directors, agents, and singers of note was absolutely north poleon.

"In New York my very much advertised purposes and intentions met with fine sympathy; some advised the services of a specialist, others looking at the matter more seriously recommended the immediate use of a straitjacket. Worse than all of that, the musical world thought me too funny for anything. The wise ones said grand opera was a matter of fashion; the unwise said grand opera was a relic of barbarism. What New York really wanted was an academy of cakewalk or a subsidized college of ballads.

"It is the cause of much wonderment to me to-day that while in Europe I was not locked up on suspicion, either upon the charge of an attempt to kidnap singers or to inveigle them into going to America under false pretenses. I frankly said I was all alone in the undertaking, that I represented no corporation, that I had no backing of a dollar or millions; at any rate, I had the satisfaction of feeling that I was the most avoided impresario in Europe.

"On Sept. 15 last I opened my subscription list for a season of grand opera in French and Italian. I announced the engagement by contract of an imposing array of singers, most of whom stood in the front of the world's famous artists. The most notable feature of the opening for subscription was the absence of subscribers. Not wishing to give a violent blow to veracity, I will admit that the first day three elderly ladies and one less elderly gentleman made inquiries at the box office, eying the custodian of the subscription books with all the evidences of suspicion. After a few days this condition of things subsided, and a few courageous if not careless people really did subscribe, making small deposits at the box office.

One Tenor's Demands.

"In addition to this interesting state of affairs, one of my first tenors bluntly demanded the sum of $10,000 in cash as an evidence of operatic longevity on my part, before he would even deign to come to a rehearsal. He absolutely denied me the privilege to rehearse with my $10,000; he wanted an immediate performance.

"I had invested over a million and a half in the ground and building now known as the Manhattan Opera House. I disentangled an additional half-million dollars for costumes and scenery. And when, in addition to all this, I now calmly mention that I shouldered a responsibility of nearly a million dollars in season contracts with a small army of great artists and others, I, in duty to myself, am bound to add that I am neither a drinking man, nor addicted to the use of cigarettes or narcotics in any form.

"And when, three days before the opening night, my ledger showed a total subscription for boxes and seats for the season of 1906-1907, comprising twenty weeks, of $52,400. I was anything but happy. A subscription of $52,000 in my new opera house against the subscription of $400,000 at the Metropolitan Opera House! The only oasis in this desert of operatic bleakness was the fact that I had neither a partner nor board of directors, nor an accomplice, what or whomsoever.

"To drive away any possible dejection on my part I held a meeting with myself in my office, elected myself President, Vice President, and also a number of other offices, and respectfully tendered myself a unanimous vote of admiration and confidence. On December 3 the curtain rose for the first time on the opera 'I Puritani'; the box office showed receipts of $11,600. Enthusiasm ran riot. I was called out; I made a speech; I confronted an audience of 4,000 people, perhaps the Sheriff was one of them—perhaps to familiarize himself with the surroundings and the contents of the premises. On Wednesday, the second night, I presented 'Rigoletto.' It was the first appearance of Renaud—the great Renaud, the pride of the opera in France, if not in Europe.

"From a managerial standpoint, as well as from any other, it could reasonably be expected that a world-famous singer would arouse the habitual opera goer of New York to witness at least his opening performance. The house was nearly empty; $1,823 were the total receipts, derived mostly from the upper part of the house; and of this I paid Renaud eight hundred, his stipulated salary for each performance.

"Nothing illustrated the degree of culture as regards grand opera in New York better than this event. The educational results which many years of opera in New York should have effected were seemingly none. The justifiable inference was that the opera goer of New York considered the only existing opera house a musical clubhouse, restricted in membership and quality of dress. The new institution, the new opera house near Eighth Avenue, open to all, evidently could not interest these people any more than a trip to Chinatown with a slumming party. Further on I will explain why Renaud opened his New York engagement to a house of $1,800 and ended his last four performances to receipts of over $35,000.

Public Apathy Toward Opera.

"The Metropolitan Opera House, instead of popularizing grand opera in this city, involuntarily depopularized it. It could hold but a tiny fraction of those having a taste for grand opera. The inability to supply the demand had caused apathy, if not entire loss of interest. Time and again I have watched the audiences in vaudeville theatres in 'turns' smattering of grand opera; a quartet from 'Rigoletto,' a sextet of 'Lucia,' could always be relied on to bring forth deafening applause. These audiences are made up of people to whom opera is an unknown quantity. But in these demonstrations I detected the seed with which grand opera could be made to ripen into an everlasting plant.

"True, the fate of my predecessors in this field offered but a mournful spectacle. Col. Mapleson died very poor; likewise Henry E. Abbey, and broken-hearted Maurice Grau passed the last years of his life with but limited means. The present Director of the old Opera House in this city also succumbed in health to his labors.

"I gave my third performance on Friday night. It was 'Faust.' There were over 300 people on the stage, excluding a brass band and me. The receipts hovered between $1,630 and despair. It was at least plainly visible on the face of my Treasurer.

"With a repetition of 'Faust' at the Saturday matinée I intercepted $1,480, and in the evening with the repetition of 'Rigoletto' the receipts showed $1,866.30.

When the Tide Turned.

"Dec. 14, with 'Carmen,' the expected by me, and unexpected by others, at last took place. The house lost its morgue-like aspect. After the second act, during the intermission, members of the press and leading citizens visited the stage and congratulated me for the almost unprecedented excellence of the performance. From that night on, grand opera in New York, without the aid of society, became an institution for all time to come. Every performance thereafter brought larger and more enthusiastic audiences; what I always had believed in, New York began to believe in also. After this performance of 'Carmen,' the receipts for my performances began to increase rapidly. To most of my audience, high or low, grand opera was a novelty, a new sensation, an inspiring surprise.

"What does it signify when an opera like 'Carmen' can be produced in one season of twenty weeks nineteen times?

"It signifies that the new American operagoer wants a simple play, a simple story set to music of melodious character; and operas of such merit only can hope for appreciation in this country for a long while to come; the educational influences of such works will bring about the gradual understanding of the mythological themes and instrumentation of the German masters.

"The receipts of the season were nearly $750,000, overbalancing to considerable extent the expenditures. And often now there comes to me the tribute which is generally paid to men who by their own convictions have made the seemingly impossible possible.

"I am told I am lucky."

TEA WITH CAMPANINI.

Most of the Manhattan Opera Folk at an Informal Reception.

Signor Cleofonte Campanini gave a farewell tea in his apartments at the Hotel Navarre yesterday afternoon to the members of the opera company and a few of his friends. It was a tea in the Continental manner—that is, those who did not wish to drink tea had the privilege of drinking other things.

Among those who came were Mr. and Mrs. Bassi, Mr. Arimondi, Mme. de Cisneros, Arthur Hammerstein, Messrs. Gilibert, and Sammarco; Madames Pollock, Watson, Arta, Zeppilli, uss, and Janelli, and Messrs. Oscar Hammerstein, Max Bendix, and Charles Dalmores.

Concert to Aid German Hospitals.

The United German Singing Societies gave a concert last night in the Manhattan Opera House for the benefit of four German Hospitals. The choral societies were assisted in the programme by Mme. Arta, soprano; Elsie Fischer, violinist; Victor Oeeellier, baritone; August Fraemcke, pianist, and the Manhattan Opera House Orchestra under Carl Hein. The audience was not a large one.

Concert for Spanish Church Fund.

A concert will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on May 7 in aid of a fund being raised to build a Spanish church in the vicinity of the building of the Hispanic Society of America. Mme. Emma Eames, Emilio de Gogorza, and Victor Herbert and his orchestra will appear.

Another MacDowell Fund Concert.

A concert will be given this afternoon in the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the MacDowell fund. It will be under the direction of Mr. de Macchi. Mesdames de Cisneros, Susan Metcalfe, and Messrs. Sammarco, Egan, de Macchi, and Tew will appear.

NEW INDIAN DANCES.

The Scalp and Messiah Dances to be Added to Hippodrome Show.

The Hippodrome Indians in "Pioneer Days," beginning with the matinée this afternoon, will add two national dances in the second act of the big extravaganza. They have been doing the ghost dance all the Winter, and beginning with the matinée to-day they will also introduce the scalp dance and the Messiah dance, both of which were features of the Wounded Knee uprising of 1890-91, in which many of these Sioux Indians at the Hippodrome participated.

The scalp dance is a weird jollification given at the end of a battle. The Messiah dance was the cause of all the trouble in the uprising of 1890, as the Government troops endeavored to suppress this religious rite of the Indians.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, numbering seventy-five in all, will attend a performance of "The Road to Yesterday" next Wednesday evening, April 24.

Dore Davidson will sail for London on May 4, to be gone about ten weeks. The trip is a pleasure excursion, and his plans for next season will not be formed before his return to New York on July 15.

Mrs. James Madison Bass, Recording Secretary of the American Playgoers, has asked its members for donations toward a suitable gift from the club to the Actors' Fund Fair.

TO STOP SONGBIRD KILLING.

Zoological Society Begins a Crusade in the Suburbs.

Efforts are being made by the New York Zoological Society to prevent the annual slaughter of songbirds in the suburban sections of the city. President George O. Shields of the League of American Sportsmen and John Rose, a special policeman, started on a search yesterday for pot hunters. Both men are State Game Wardens, and have charge of the Bureau for the Preservation of Wild Life maintained by the Zoological Society.

At East Chester Road and Sawmill Lane the two officers saw three Italians with shotguns emerge from a house there. The two Game Wardens started for them, and two of the Italians went back into the house. The other took to his heels, and the officers went in pursuit, seemingly preferring to operate in the open. The louder they shouted to him to halt the faster he ran. They fired shots from their revolvers to frighten him, but he continued to run, and soon outdistanced them.

They telephoned for police aid then, and four patrolmen were sent to them from the Tremont Station. With these men, they searched the house, but the Italians and the guns had disappeared, of course.

The society proposes to prosecute the search for violators of the game laws with vigor, and Mr. Shields announced yesterday that in the future if he had to shoot after fugitives he would shoot to hit.

SIR HENRY S. KING HERE.

Ex-Member of Parliament Arrives on the Etruria—Name Not on List.

Sir Henry Seymour King, British banker, yachtsman, and Member of Parliament, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Etruria. His name did not appear on the ship's list at his own request, because he desired to enter the country without attracting attention.

He was recognized, however, by an Englishman who boarded the vessel at Quarantine, and his surprise was great when addressed by name.

At first Sir Henry declared that he had simply made the ocean voyage for his health, but later he said that he had come over because a friend of his was seriously ill on this side of the Atlantic.

Apparently not many of the passengers were aware of the identity of the distinguished traveler.

Purser W. J. Wall declared that Sir Henry was not on board.

ARKHURST AN ARROW CLUPECO SHRUNK QUARTER SIZE COLLAR
15 CENTS EACH; 2 FOR 25 CENTS
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., MAKERS OF CLUETT SHIRTS

MME. ODA, A DANE, TO SHOW US IBSEN

Who Wasn't a Mystic and Wasn't Rough, Either, as She Saw Him at Home.

TO PLAY IN DANISH FIRST

And Try English Later—What It Means to be a Royal Actress Told by Herself.

Oda Nelisen, or "Mme. Oda," as she is called in her native Denmark, is now organizing her company for the production of Ibsen's "Little Eyolf," which she expects to offer in this city about the middle of next month. Though Mme. Oda has been in this country for the last four months, she has spent only eight days in town. Her time has been devoted to singing Danish songs at gatherings of her countrymen, and her tour has extended from Manhattan to San Francisco and Los Angeles. She is the first artist brought to this country by the new society of Danes formed for the purpose of inducing some of their noted native players and musicians to visit America.

Mme. Oda is a woman in middle life. Perhaps her most striking feature at first sight is a mass of blonde, curling hair. She speaks English with a marked accent, but with perfect intelligence, though obviously more at home in her native Danish or adopted French.

"I shall give my first performance in Danish," said Mme. Oda to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon at the Victoria Hotel, "so I can better give my whole soul to it. After I have done it once or twice thus, I shall try to do it in English. I have engaged a company of young people—all Americans. I know they may be too young, but I want them that way so they will do Ibsen's 'Little Eyolf' as I tell them, and not as they think it ought to be done. I have a lovely little girl to play the rôle of poor lame little Eyolf.

What a Royal Actress Is.

"It is not true that I am here on leave of absence from the Royal Theatre in Copenhagen. I left the Royal Theatre recently simply because my husband has two theatres of his own, and he cannot do without me. I went on the stage when I was 17, and the first rôle I played was Frou-Frou. I made an immense hit. Then I left the stage because I hate always to be at the theatre—never to be alone like the painter or sculptor.

"I married then, and spent five years in Paris with my husband, and while I was there I was permitted to go to the Academy to hear them teach acting and singing. Then I went back to Copenhagen and got a position at the Royal Theatre, where I was for seventeen years. At first I played a great deal the Danish poetic rôles, with songs, and all the French rôles, because I had just come from France. Then, seven years ago, I played my first Ibsen rôle—the rôle of Rita in 'Little Eyolf.' The only other Ibsen rôle I have ever played is Hedda Gabler."

Mme. Oda paused a moment and started in another direction. "I call myself Mme. Oda," she said, "because there are thousands of Nelisens in Sweden and Norway and Denmark. If you spoke of Oda Nelisen nobody would know whom you might mean. But if you speak of Mme. Oda they say, 'Oh, yes!' It is—I don't know in English—it is my 'nomme de guerre.'

"To belong to the Royal Theatre in Copenhagen—that is something. You have no King here, and so you don't understand what is the King in Denmark. It is as if Mr. Roosevelt were the King and he said only this one woman shall play these parts in my theatre. That is something! The King is somebody in Denmark and his theatre is something! Then to be a royal actress is yet something more. There are only two royal actresses—one other woman and myself. That is as if Mr. Roosevelt said Julia Marlowe should be a royal actress and the Senate also said so, and then it was settled. The King cannot say this all by himself. Because I am a royal actress I have a pension from my country all my life."

Ibsen the Good—and Ugly.

Mme. Oda was asked if she had ever met Ibsen himself.

"Ho was always so soft and so mild to me!" she exclaimed by way of answer. "He was the only one real great man I ever saw. You always see the small things in other great men after you know them. But Ibsen—he was always the same; always mysterious, always great! He was not rough at all, as people said. Of course, when all the people wanted to know him and see him and speak to him—even the ladies with their photograph things—then he was rough and would not see them. To me he was always so good!

"I have seen Ibsen in Copenhagen and two times at his home in Christiania. He stayed away from home most of his life because the people would not hear 'Brand' and 'The Pretenders,' and he hated them. It was only in the last ten years of his life that he came home and was a king in the country. I don't know that I ought to say it, but—Ibsen was an ugly man to look at!

"At his home in Christiania he had a beautiful big library where he worked. He had beautiful pictures, for he was fond of paintings. The first time I went into his room there I saw on his desk where he was writing a picture of me as Rita in 'Little Eyolf.' He loved me because he loved the play of 'Little Eyolf' and because he loved that I should have made a big hit in the part. It was only five years ago that I first saw him, when he was already very old, and he was so kind I loved him, too. I never saw Mrs. Ibsen. She was not ever in his room when I was there.

"No, Ibsen never came to see me act. That was because he never came to see any one act in his plays. He was a stage director in his younger days, but he did not like to go to the theatre. He never saw Bernhardt or Duse or any of the great actresses. More than all he did not like to go to the theatre when they did his own plays. He liked to have them succeed, but he never wanted or liked to see how they were done.

Don't Mention Him with Bjornson.

"I do not think it is true that Ibsen drank a great deal. Of course it is true that all Norwegians like whisky and drink a whole lot of it, a little at a time always. You must not speak of Ibsen and Bjornson in the same time. Ibsen was a great man like Shakespeare, and he made Bjornson look so little!"

Mme. Oda said she could see nothing mystic about the Ibsen dramas and she thought it was a mistake to act them in a mystic manner. She attributed her success as Rita to the fact that, unlike the other actresses, she played it like any other woman and mother.

"There is nothing anywhere so natural as Ibsen," said Mme. Oda, breaking into French as if at a loss to find the equivalent for her meaning in English. "One ought to play the Ibsen people just as they really are. All the Ibsen men are horrid. In the first act of 'Little Eyolf' Rita is just in love with that horrid man. In the last act she is just a poor mother. Ibsen himself always loved that rôle. I do not think even 'When We Dead Awaken' is mystical. We must all at least once awaken in our lives."

SEE "DEATH OF TINTAGILES."

Theatregoers' Club Stirred by Maeterlinck's Singular Drama.

The Theatregoers' Club held another meeting last night at 200 West Seventy-second Street and the members saw a presentation of Maurice Maeterlinck's singular little drama, "The Death of Tintagiles." Mr. Towne, President of the club, began by explaining the purposes of the organization all over again and by pointing out that the presentation of this piece was really a deviation from the path he intended to beat, since the play had been seen before and was not the original work of a member.

Mr. Maeterlinck does not belong.

The announcement read: "The Modern Theatre Presents Kate Parsenow in The Death of Tintagiles." It was not to be expected that the Modern Theatre could furnish a really professional company, but the fact remains that the audience of some two or three hundred people was much impressed by the rendering of this strange and terrible drama in five short acts. The story simply relates the death of the child, Tintagiles, at the provocation of a mysterious and terrible Queen who never appears. He is protected by his two sisters and taken from them in their sleep by three veiled women.

The manager announced that the lights would be kept out during the whole five acts in order to "preserve the atmosphere intact." Though the lights went out, the atmosphere, thanks to Maeterlinck, was too strong to be broken.

The final scene of the play, in which the courageous elder sister has climbed into the turret of the mysterious tower, hoping to regain possession of the little brother, only to hear him murdered on the other side of a mysterious and hingeless door, was played with sufficient effect to move the audience. The cries of the child inside the barrier and of the sister on the outside, driven to despair, were pitiful.

The elder sister was impersonated by Miss Parsenow, but the real star of the production was the child, who recited his lines with precision and seemed to appreciate better than any one the mystic character of the production. One could readily understand how heartrending a first-class production of the piece, such as has never been seen in New York, would unquestionably be.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Death of Lord Hallburton.

LONDON, April 21.—Lord Hallburton, for a number of years Under Secretary of State for War, is dead.

Arthur Laurence Hallburton, created Lord Hallburton in 1897, was born in 1832 in Nova Scotia, where his father was a Judge. He was educated in Nova Scotia, and afterward became a barrister. During the Crimean war he served on the commissariat staff of the army, and in 1870, after service in Canada and in London, was transferred to the civil service as Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport. In 1888 he became Assistant Under Secretary of State for War, and in 1895 Permanent Under Secretary. He retired in 1897.

Lord Hallburton leaves no heir.

Edgar L. Somers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21.—Edgar L. Somers, General Freight Traffic Superintendent of the New Haven Road, died to-day at his home, in this city, of rheumatism of the heart, after only a few hours' illness. He was 58 years old and was born in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. In 1877 he became agent of the Commercial Express and the Grand Trunk line. In 1883 he was made agent of the Blue and Canada Southern Lines, with his headquarters in Chicago. From 1893 to 1903 he was General Western Agent for the New York Central and Lake Shore lines, with offices in Chicago. He went to the New Haven Road in 1903.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN ORSON JOHNSTON, President and General Manager of the Columbus Gas and Fuel Company, fell dead yesterday at the telephone in his home at Columbus, Ohio, just as he had finished a conversation with his family physician. Mr. Johnston had been in ill-health for a year.

JAMES CONSIDINE, former Town Clerk of New Rochelle, died yesterday of tuberculosis, in his fifty-ninth year. He was Secretary of the New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company and was prominent in the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Columbia. He leaves a widow and two children.

ISAAC BIJUR, founder and senior member of the firm of Isaac Bijur & Sons, dealers in leaf tobacco at 127 Maiden Lane, died on Saturday at his home, 46 East Seventy-third Street. Mr. Bijur was 79 years old. He had lived here all of his lifetime. He leavee a family of sons and daughters.

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THE BOSTON HERALD
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Boston, Mass., April 15, 1907.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

Dear Sirs:—Permit me to offer my hearty congratulations on the fact that it has fallen to your lot to publish Norman Duncan's "The Cruise of the *Shining Light*." I took the book home with me on Saturday afternoon; read absorbedly until late night; and finished it ere doing anything else on Sunday morning. When I add that no modern novel has so gripped me for years, you will appreciate this book's triumph. If readers of fiction have not quite lost a taste for "style" in writing, poetry in description, and lifelike characterization, "The Cruise of the *Shining Light*" should take rank at once as the finest novel of recent years.

Yours sincerely,
HENRY C. SHELLEY,
Literary Editor.

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

BEVERIDGE—
Roosevelt's Candidate for President

in 1912, was overwhelmingly defeated by one McMurphy of San Francisco, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party. Then came the passage of the Japanese Exclusion Act, the assault on the American Ambassador at Tokio, the sinking of the Kentucky, the New York and the Denver by a Japanese squadron—and then

Our War With Japan

The events which led up to this great struggle for the control of the Pacific and its progress up to March, 1917, are graphically set forth in Atherton Brownell's great story. This and James Creelman's "The Mystery of Mr. Taft" are two big features of the May issue of

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE

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MERCHANT DROPS DEAD.

Moses J. Oppenheimer of Baltimore Succumbs at Charity Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Moses J. Oppenheimer, a prominent philanthropist, had just begun the reading of his annual report as President of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Association at the institution today when he dropped into a chair and died in the presence of his son and some fifty of his associates. Heart disease caused his death. His physician had urged him not to attend the meeting.

Mr. Oppenheimer was 65 years old. He was born in Germany, but for many years had resided in Baltimore. He was the head of the firm of Moses J. Oppenheimer & Sons, wholesale jewelers. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive.

BIRTHS.

LEARY.—To Mr. and Mrs. M. Leary, 403 East 83rd St., a son, on Sunday, April 21.

MARRIED.

CARTER—BATES.—On Saturday, April 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, 180 West 80th St., by the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, Florence, daughter of Mrs. Charles K. Bates, to Russell Steenback Carter.

STEWART—HICKS.—On Saturday, April 20, at St. Matthew's Church, West 84th St., New York, by the Rev. William Cleveland Hicks, Helen Cleveland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hicks, to Harrison Stewart of Elmira, N. Y.

DIED.

BERRIAN.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Saturday, April 20, 1907, William N., son of the late William and Elizabeth Chichester Berrian, in the 67th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIJUR.—Isaac Bijur, beloved husband of Henrietta, in his 79th year, at his residence, 46 East 73d St.
Funeral private at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

DE SYLVA.—On April 19, Virginia De Sylva, in her 82d year.
Funeral service at chapel of the home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, April 22, at 11 A. M.

DOD.—At South Orange, N. J., April 19, Samuel Bayard Dod, in the 68th year of his age.
Funeral services at his residence, No. 170 Scotland Road, South Orange, at 3 P. M. on Monday, April 22. Interment private. Carriages will meet D., L. & W. R. R. train leaving New York at 1:45 P. M.

DUNNING.—In Canaan, Conn., April 20, Annetta O'Brien Dunning, daughter of George S. Dunning of Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
Funeral at 2:30 Tuesday.

ELSEFFER.—Of heart trouble, at Red Hook, N. Y., April 20, Harriet E. Mesick, wife of Jacob W. Eleeffer, in the 60th year of her age.
Funeral from her late home, Red Hook, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, April 24, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet mid-day trains at Barrytown, N. Y.

ERTLE.—At Ridgefield, Bergen County, N. J., on Saturday, April 20, 1907, Albert Aloysius Ertle, in his 76th year.
Funeral service will be held at St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, Tuesday, April 23, at 10 A. M. Burial at 4 P. M. in Ridgefield Cemetery.

FLYNN.—On Saturday, April 20, at her home, 23 West 84th St., after a short illness, Julia Flynn, beloved mother of Rev. John M. Flynn, Mary G. Flynn, Charles A. Flynn, and Mrs. George Candler.
Funeral from her late residence Tuesday, April 23, 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of Blessed Sacrament, 71st and Broadway, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.
Chicago, Boston, Albany, and Troy papers please copy.

FORBES.—On Sunday, April 21, at Jersey City, Mrs. Robert Forbes, aged 82 years.
Funeral services from the residence of her son, 375 Arlington Av., on Tuesday, April 23, at 8 P. M.

DIED.

GARSON.—On Saturday, April 20, 1907, Minnie, wife of the late Thomas E. Garson, Jr., and daughter of William E. and Loretta Brooks Howell.
Funeral on Monday, April 22, at 12 M., at her late residence, 504 West 142d St., New York City. Burial at convenience of family.

JOHNSTON.—Entered into rest Sunday, April 21, James Johnston, in his 79th year.
Funeral Tuesday, April 23, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 12 West 107th St., New York City. Interment private.
Chicago papers please copy.

KIPPEN.—Suddenly, April 20, at Fairfield, Conn., Jane A. Kippen, widow of George Kippen.
Funeral from her late residence on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LANE.—Entered into rest, Euphemia F., widow of the late Stephen K. Lane.
Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. H. Boynton, 36 West 50th St., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

LEE.—On Saturday morning, April 20, James Henry, son of Henry W. and the late Eleanor Lee.
Funeral services on Monday evening at 8 o'clock from his late residence, 49 West 73d St.

MACK.—On Friday, April 19, Emilie Mack, widow of Alexander Mack, in her 76th year.
Funeral private.
Cincinnati papers please copy.

MONTGOMERY.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., April 20, 1907, Charlotte S., widow of James D. Montgomery, M. D., in her 75th year.
Funeral services from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Williams, Marston Place, Glen Ridge, on Monday, April 22, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Waltham, Mass.

POWER.—On Saturday, April 20, 1907, John Scott Power, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 74 South Parsons Av., Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, April 23, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet 2:02 train from L. I. City, at Main St. station, Flushing.

SMITH.—On Friday, April 19, at her residence, 840 Madison Av., of appendicitis, Armide V. Smith, daughter of the late Murray S. and Phoebe Ann Smith.
Funeral service at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Monday, April 22, at 10 o'clock.

VERMILYE.—At his late residence, Englewood, N. J., on Saturday morning, April 20, 1907, Charles Augustus, son of the late William M. and Hester Ann Vermilye.
Funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning, April 23, 1907, at 11:30 o'clock, at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Av. and 48th St., New York City.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT M. WEISS of 33 Amsterdam Av., incorporated his hardware business as the M. WEISS HARDWARE CO., and will continue at the same address. Respectfully,
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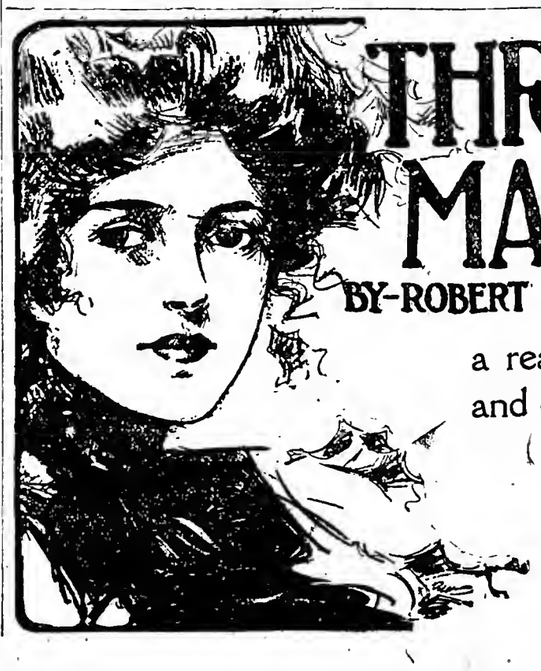

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION — THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Stock Market Dullness—Money Position Improving.

The dullness which marked the closing days of last week in the stock market was the logical sequence of the violent fluctuations and feverish trading which marked Stock Exchange business during the last fortnight of March and the opening week of the present month. It has usually been the case that, after declines so prolonged as those which reached their climax on March 25 last, stock markets demand a breathing spell in which account may be taken of losses and plans laid for the future. While this period of waiting is running on, the tendency of price movements is to narrow, trading in securities contracting as fluctuations diminish, until both trading and price movements appear to come to an almost complete standstill. This day, or this period of several days, as the case may be, almost invariably marks the end of one stage of a market movement and the opening of another. The new stage will have for its goal a higher range of quotations if basic conditions are favorable, and a still lower level if the same conditions are adverse. It is not always easy to analyze conditions existing at the completion of any stage of a market movement, and the financial community finds it particularly difficult to form fast conclusions at the present moment, when the market seems certainly to have halted awaiting the determination of this question. From the speculative point of view one of the factors preventing clearness of vision lies in the ignorance which still exists regarding the damage done in Wall Street itself by the recent fall in prices. The straws on the current, including the confessed embarrassment of a relatively unimportant house on Monday of last week; the persistent reports regarding the dissolution of other partnerships on May 1, indicate heavy casualties, and the early discouragement which has overtaken professional operators in the stock market points in the same direction. A matter which concerns both the speculative and the wider judgment of the situation is the complete indifference of the public to stock markets, this being only another way of calling attention to the reasons which underlie this public indifference. Whatever influence the Harriman investigation possessed in restricting outside investment; whatever power has been exerted in this direction by the Administration's plans in respect to the railroads or by State legislation, the stubborn fact confronts the observer of financial affairs that public support has been almost wholly withdrawn from the securities market. It is possible to illustrate this in a very effective way through a survey of the bond markets in the period from Jan. 1 to April 20 in the last three years. We find that in this period of three months and twenty days there were sold upon the Stock Exchange in 1905 $412,000,000 of bonds, par value; in 1906, $269,000,000 of bonds, par value, and in the present year in the same period $171,000,000 of bonds, par value. This shrinkage of practically $100,000,000 as compared with a year ago and $241,000,000 as compared with 1905 is a footrule by which we may measure the distaste of the public for securities. It is necessary to go back a full decade in order to find a period between the opening of the new year and the middle of April in which the sales of bonds were so meagre as in the present year.

It is difficult to see just how this situation is to be changed. There is hope, of course, in another season of splendid crops, for forming, as they do, the groundwork of our material prosperity, they may also this year work a miracle in the minds of the public, bringing it to a more careful discrimination between the good and the bad in railroads and in corporations of all kinds, or, to put the matter in Wall Street'a way, to so soften the prejudices of investors that good railroads and good industrial concerns will not have to beg from door to door for money at the present onerous rates. There has been much talk of devastation in certain parts of the Winter wheat territory by a new pest called simply "green bugs," but it is worth noting that, although Kansas is one of the States mentioned as suffering severely by the ravages of this insect, the Director of the Free Employment Bureau of that State announced that it will need 40,000 extra harvest hands this year, although three weeks ago he considered 25,000 extra men sufficient. A harvest of wheat, corn, and cotton at all comparable to that of last year, or the year before, bespeaks a continuation of business upon a large scale, but unless money can be found to sustain this business, and unless the corporations engaged in advancing it are permitted to operate unhampered by ill-advised restrictions, the greatest of crops will avail little. There are from time to time mysterious rumors from Washington regarding the plans for a valuation of railroad properties upon which rates may be based; of a renewal of investigations into this and that railroad corporation, and of divers other unsettling enterprises, and all this, by its very indefiniteness, creates and maintains a widespread feeling of anxiety and uncertainty, which, in its milder form, prevents the investment of money by ordinary business men, and in its most exaggerated form finds expression in the prophecies of business depression made by railroad and other corporation executives. It is extremely doubtful if the bond market will have any other story to tell than that set forth above until so intolerable a situation is completely ended.

Although the Bank of England found it inexpedient to reduce its official discount rate at Thursday's meeting of the Directors, the Bank of the Netherlands, which raised its rate to 6 per cent. on March 12 last, when our bankers engaged $1,000,000 gold in Holland, recovered confidence sufficiently to reduce this quotation to 5½ per cent. There were other evidences of relaxation in the European money markets, as in the lower private discount rates in London, Berlin, and Paris, the rate in each city being well below the official figure of the bank. The hesitation of the Bank of England to lower its rate was obviously due more to the fact that Paris is calling back from London the gold it released earlier than to any lack of confidence in the general money situation on the Continent. In Berlin the Reichsbank still maintains its 6 per cent. rate, but market discounts are now 4½ per cent., and in that city there was successfully floated last week two issues of Treasury bills, one by the German and one by the Prussian Government, amounting in all to $100,000,000. It is not too much, therefore, to look for early reductions in the official rates at the three great money centres of Europe. Our own money market continued so easy that interior banks felt impelled again to withdraw funds out in loans here, leaving these in part with their local agents, who pay 2 per cent. upon such deposits, withdrawing the balance for use at home at higher rates than can now be obtained here. This movement led to comparatively heavy shipments of funds to inland cities during the week, but the real strain will be postponed until the unseasonable weather ends and the normal Spring currency demands appear in their full strength. The easy money here led to some talk of the possibility of a withdrawal by the Treasury of some part, or possibly all, of the $50,000,000 of special deposits made some time ago, but no definite announcement of the Treasury's policy in this respect has as yet been made. It might very well recall a large part of these funds later, when it becomes necessary to complete the reduction and refunding of the maturing 4 per cent. Government bonds. This transaction will be finally completed on July 1, and the prospect now is that some $36,000,000 will be disbursed by the Government at that time, when, it is interesting to note, the heavy half year interest and dividend disbursements occur.

POSITION BETTER IN LONDON.

Times Says Foreigners Must Not Be Allowed to Increase Credits.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 21.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"There is now no foreign competition in the bullion market and there seems a fair prospect that the gradual return of gold to France will be more than offset by receipts from South Africa, so the Bank of England ought to be able to go on with its obvious task of strengthening itself for the Autumn demand.

"In order to reach this end, however, it is essential that foreign attempts to increase credits here be met by a polite refusal. The London money market has to imitate the pathetic but salutary example of the Frenchman who ended by falling in love with his own wife. Tempted by the high rates offered by foreign borrowers, it has for years been financing outsiders, while the claims of trade at home have been regarded as secondary. Outsiders have taken advantage of the opportunities so freely given to them by taking gold away in shiploads when it suited their convenience to do so, with consequent spasms in the London money market and famine rates for credit imposed on British trade.

"Now we want a spell of easy money, strengthened gold reserves, and recuperation all round. So far the position is favorable enough, but the big accumulation now to the credit of private depositors in the Bank of England is a dangerous temptation to low discount rates and the path is thrown wide open to the foreign borrower."

BERLIN BOERSE VERY QUIET.

Market Is Still Suffering from the Troubles of Last Month.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 21.—Business on the Boerse last week continued to be extremely quiet. There continued to be evidence that the after effects of the series of shocks the market sustained in March had not been completely overcome and that the market was still disorganized. Political apprehensions caused by the newspaper discussion of the royal meeting at Gaeta also unfavorably affected the Boerse. Still another ground for anxiety was the fear that the United States might take advantage of the momentary relaxation in the money market to approach the Continental centres with fresh financial demands.

Foreign securities were favorites throughout the week and some of them closed higher.

The relaxation of the strain in the money market finds corresponding expression in the Imperial Bank's return. The Bank's status is considerably improved, and though it is still much behind the condition of a year ago, the hope is entertained that it will continue to improve and that ultimately it will be possible to reduce the 6 per cent. discount rate.

PRICES DROP IN PARIS.

Many Recently Introduced Stocks Practically Unsaleable.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 21.—There was a general dullness on the Bourse last week. French rentes lost a quarter of a point, Spanish and Turkish Governments about half a point, and Russians three-quarters of a point. Spanish rails were generally lower. Rio Tintos closed at an advance. South African mining stocks were in small demand. Speculation in the outside market greatly toned down. Many recently introduced stocks were practically unsalable except at a great sacrifice.

German bankers are making strenuous efforts to place here a portion of the new Government loan. French financiers are not disposed to participate in the issue, which they do not consider a good investment for persons desiring to hold quick assets.

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PROFITS OF THE BIG ATLANTIC LINES

Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, and Cunard Lines Report Returns.

RISING TIDE OF TRAVEL

Hamburg Line Reduces Dividend Because of Poor Showing in South Atlantic and Far East.

The returns for the year 1906 of the Hamburg-American, the North German Lloyd, and the Cunard Line, the principal foreign steamship companies in the transatlantic trade, show the largest profits from this traffic in their history, although the Hamburg-American Line reports an actual falling off in total profits due to an unfavorable showing in the West Indian and the South American service and to Japanese competition in the Far East.

The Hamburg-American Line was able to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on its $26,500,000 capital, which, however, is 1 per cent. less than was paid in the previous year. In 1904 the dividend was 9 per cent. The gross profits were $9,325,000, as against $9,075,000 in 1905, and the net profits were $8,075,000, compared with $9,025,000 in the previous year. The amounts charged off to the reserve fund, the fund for new construction and for writing down the value of the fleet totaled $975,000 less than in 1905, being $5,025,000, against $6,000,000 in the previous year.

The North German Lloyd, which increased its capital during the year from $25,000,000 to $31,250,000, paid an 8½ per cent. dividend on the original capitalization, as against 7½ per cent. in 1905. The gross profits of the North German Lloyd were $9,075,000, as against $8,250,000 in 1905, and the net profits last year were $3,175,000, compared with $2,750,000 in 1905. The North German Lloyd, though agreeing with its rival on the losses due to Japanese competition in the Far East, does not make the same complaints of a falling off in revenue from South American trade.

The Cunard Steamship Company increased its dividend from 4 to 5 per cent., though the increase of 70 per cent. in net earnings warranted a much larger disbursement. The gross earnings of the Cunard Line show a gain during 1906 of $3,740, chiefly due to the excellent return from the line's Mediterranean service, which, though only established three years ago, has developed to a phenomenal degree. The net earnings for the year, including $36,425 brought forward from 1905, amounted to $2,822,790, meaning a net increase in income of $1,225,000. In addition to charges for depreciation, amounting last year to $1,098,910, as compared with $910,305 in 1905 and the usual allowances for taxes, insurance, and reserve, the company set aside $600,000 as the nucleus of a new fund which in effect will be an extraordinary insurance fund to provide against unexpected contingencies such as the sudden loss of a ship or such a catastrophe as overtook the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines in the great conflagration which destroyed their Hudson River piers and several steamers half a dozen years ago.

All of these lines found handsome returns from the North Atlantic trade last year, both from the tourist traffic to Europe, the steerage decks crowds of immigrants, as well as from outgoing freights from these shores, and in their annual reports predict a similar good fortune in the current year. Up to the second week in this month bookings to Europe on the principal lines from this port made a total of 13,000, against 12,000 on the same date in 1906. Last year's passenger traffic, it will be remembered, was itself from 10 to 50 per cent. greater on the various lines than in 1905. Another factor which the companies expect will materially increase Trans-Atlantic profits during the current year is the constant growth of immigration. Up to the middle of this month nearly 10,000 more steerage passengers entered the Port of New York than in the same period last year, and the tide is still rising.

One of the interesting features of the North German Lloyd report in connection with the immigrant traffic is the statement that it is hoped to divert some of the stream to the Southern States. The company has maintained service with Galveston for five years, and with Savannah for two, but last year for the first time immigrants were carried to Charleston at the instance of the authorities. It is hoped to carry this movement further during the current year. Although the passenger traffic of all classes between Europe and the United States, and cargoes, outgoing freight at least, are greater than ever before, the position of the companies toward one another is that of armed truce with some danger of an outbreak of another rate war such as that of 1904.

Commenting on the North Atlantic freight traffic, the Hamburg-American report calls the cargo business not up to expectations, though it is admitted that the business between Hamburg and Baltimore and Philadelphia has improved. Much of the blame for the failure of the business as a whole to meet the expectations of the Directors is laid upon the chronic tariff war between Germany and Canada, which has made itself felt in the traffic with Montreal. The North German Lloyd, on the other hand, finds its North Atlantic trade entirely satisfactory.

Both German lines complain of the Japanese competition in the Far East and the high price of coal in the Asian ports as causing a serious falling off in profits in the Chinese coast trade. There is also a falling off in trade between German ports and the Chinese coast cities, which the Hamburg-America Directors attribute to the reaction from the great activity following the close of the Russian-Japanese war.

HOW PARIS GOT GOLD.

Withdrew form London Funds Loaned to that Market in December.

Early last week Paris began to withdraw from London the gold which had been shipped there from Paris at the close of last year during the monetary stringency of December, and again in March when the English market seemed face to face with heavy withdrawals of gold for American account. The cables have reported so far the return of about $1,000,000 gold to Paris, but this was regarded merely as the beginning of a movement during which the gold sent to Paris is expected closely to approximate the amount that London had received from Paris in December, something between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000.

This gold has been practically earmarked for return to Paris. While it was not advanced as a loan, as was the case in 1890 when the Bank of France loaned the Bank of England $15,000,000 gold to strengthen its reserves, yet the December shipments of gold to London resulted from special arrangements with the Bank of France and differed more in form than in substance from the gold loan of 1890. It was through the Rothschilds that the December shipments of gold to London were arranged, while in 1890 the transaction was carried through directly between the two banks. Then the English bank's pride was a little injured by the necessity of appealing to the French bank for aid, or, rather, in being forced to accept the latter's offer of aid, but the more recent operation was not of a kind to affect the susceptibilities of the English bank. On this occasion the French bank acted in self-protection very largely, foreseeing that in helping to bring about better conditions in London, it was forestalling no little trouble at home. In 1890 the gold was sent back to Paris in the original boxes, the seals unbroken; now the gold is going back in usual form through exchange transactions.

At the close of last year when it became apparent that the situation in London needed easing the Bank of France to effect this end by increasing the stock of gold in London arranged to discount a large amount of bills for the Rothschilds with the understanding that the proceeds in gold were to be sent to London to strengthen the bank position there. The Bank of France opened a new portfolio and discounted foreign bills to the extent of about 58,000,000 francs at first, the amount being subsequently increased to about 65,000,000 francs (about $13,000,000).

That these advances were arranged for the special purpose of relieving the situation was made clear in the review of the bank's course contained in the address of M. Pallain, President of the bank on the occasion of the annual meeting of the shareholders on Jan. 31. In that address M. Pallain said:

"The European markets were affected by the exceptional demands from all parts of the world, and in particular from the United States. The rate of discount in London rose to 6 per cent. without that rise preventing the drain of gold, and there were reasons to fear that if not attenuated the reverberation might be felt in France and constrain the bank to raise its rate of discount. In that situation the bank had a double duty to perform—to insure to the markets at home and abroad the necessary resources to prevent a rise in the exchanges, the effects of which would have been inevitably felt in France, and to avoid favoring the speculation that would not have failed to result in a great inflation of business and if not averted in time would have ended in a crisis. The banks fulfilled their double task in the measure incumbent on them. Adopting a monetary policy that has been justified by events, the bank by discounting the English bills assisted the London market with the funds necessary to enable it to traverse that difficult conjuncture. The bank did not part with its gold heedlessly and without the certainty that it was being sent where its action would be the most efficacious and where it was to the interest of French trade to prevent a possible crisis.

"In the exercise of the liberty conferred on the bank by its statutes to discount foreign bills, it took in that paper for a sum equivalent to the amount of the gold sent to places where temporary assistance was needed for legitimate requirements and with the certitude that it would return. At the same time the paper offered to us for discount with the visible view of obtaining the means of facilitating an exaggerated speculation abroad was refused.

Despite these relief measures the Bank of France was forced, in March, after the movement of gold from Paris to London had been resumed, to advance its discount rate from 3 per cent., where it had stood since 1900, to 3½ per cent. Already, however, the gold loaned to London is being returned to Paris and the chances seem to favor the early extinguishment of this special debt to the French Bank.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Metal Market Firm and Lake District Makes Record in March Production.

BOSTON, April 20.—While the stock market has been in the doldrums all the week, the market for copper the metal has been firm, and no uneasiness has developed among producers. Sales, what few they are, continue on the basis of 25 and 25¼ cents, and further high prices will no doubt be obtained for July deliveries. Up to that date the market is practically sold out.

It comes out that the visit of Mrs. Ella Rawls Reader to Boston early in the week was for the purpose of buying the Copper Basin Mining Company of Nevada from the Boston capitalists who developed it. The Peruvian Company, of which Mrs. Reader is also President, is to be the holding concern, with Mrs. Reader as President of both with offices at 45 Wall Street. Smelting plants, cable railways, and concessions for a railroad are said to be forthcoming adjuncts of the mine, which has been proved rich in both gold and copper. Other Nevada properties are said to be under inspection by this business woman.

Advices received by Paine, Webber & Co. are that the March earnings of North Butte and Butte Coalition were the largest in the history of either company.

North Butte's surplus, according to the annual report, is $2,151,850.

The Colonel Sellers shaft of the Butte & New York Company is down 200 feet and is sinking to the 1,000-foot level. Good ground is reported.

The total March production of the Lake Superior district is reported at 21,000,000 pounds of refined copper, the largest in any month in its history. This is an annual output of 240,000,000 pounds. The figures for 1907 are expected to show an advance even over these.

The discovery on the Lake Company's property, of which mention has been previously made, has stimulated mining in Ontonagon County, and it is also announced that renewed attention is to be paid to the copper deposits of Cloubay, on the north shore of Lake Superior, and that the old Princess property at Princess Bay is to be operated again.

The Keweenaw Company reports excellent showing in its Meroda shaft.

From Utah comes the announcement that the shipments from the Bingham-Mary mine will begin in May, and that a contract has been signed with the Utah Smelting Company of Ogden for treatment of the ore.

Tamarack stockholders are notified of a special meeting to be held May 2 to act upon the proposed sale of 5,800 acres in Ontonagon County.

It is announced that the Shattuck and Denn properties in Arizona are to erect a smelting plant, probably at Douglas.

Advices from the Colusa-Leonard Extension Company's mine are that at a depth of 575 feet the vein widened from 12 inches to 5 feet, with assays showing 6.25 per cent. copper, 50 cents in gold, and 2.3 ounces of silver to the ton.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

W. J. WOLLMAN of J. S. Bache & Co., who takes a good deal of pride in the facilities which his firm possesses in the way of telegraphic communication with various parts of the country, was called upon several times last week by friends who wanted information regarding the earthquakes that were reported from several Southern points. One such inquiry came from a man who was very anxious about the situation in New Orleans, and who wanted to know just how severe had been the shock that was reported to have occurred in that city. He called Mr. Wollman on the telephone, and was told that if he would hold the wire Mr. Wollman would find out for him. The man held the wire, and in seven minutes' time he was given the answer that had come from New Orleans over the firm's private wire. It took just that length of time to send an inquiry to New Orleans and to get the answer back to this city. The incident is one which serves to illustrate how well equipped Wall Street is in the matter of communication with other parts of the country.

D. O. MILLS, whose resignation last week from two of the large railroads of which he had long been a Director called attention to his advancing years, is about the last of the Forty-niners in the New York financial district. Unlike the other famous finders of fortune in the gold days in California, Mr. Mills's first profits came from trade rather than lucky discoveries. Before joining the stream of goldseekers then flowing West, Mr. Mills had been the cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Buffalo. He used his banking experience to advantage as soon as he got enough capital together through his ventures in trading with the miners, and was one of the first in the new California cities to buy gold dust and deal in exchange on New York. It was natural that he should have been the founder of the banking house of D. O. Mills & Co., which quickly became the leading bank of the Territory.

C. A. SEVERANCE, of counsel for the Inter-State Commerce Commission, sailed for Europe last week. Three months ago Wall Street had never heard of him nor of his partner in the St. Paul law firm of Kellog & Severance. When he sailed he had attained a prominence which warranted the chronicling of the fact in every New York paper. It is doubtful if even the counsel in the Thaw trial became so quickly or so widely famous as the two young attorneys from St. Paul during the investigation which had as its climax the examination of E. H. Harriman.

GOVERNMENT REFUNDING.

Four Per Cent. Bonds of 1907 Refunded for Consols of 1930.

The refunding of the 4 per cent. United States bonds of 1907 has proceeded with marked rapidity and success since the beginning of Secretary Cortelyou's administration.

On Oct. 1, 1906, the amount of these bonds outstanding totaled $116,755,350. Dec. 14, Secretary Shaw offered to purchase $10,000,000 of the 4s at 101, ex the January interest, but on Feb. 11, 1907, advanced his offer to 101¼ flat, and thereby purchased of the issue $5,237,550.

On March 14, shortly after assuming office, Secretary Cortelyou offered to purchase $25,000,000 of the 4s at par and interest to the date of maturity, July 1, 1907, equivalent to 101 flat. And on April 6 he offered to refund $50,000,000 on a 2½ per cent. basis into 2 per cent. consols of 1930 at 103, under the act of March 14, 1900, making a total of $75,000,000.

Up to April 18, he had bought $17,500,000 and refunded $36,000,000. Following are the figures:

4s of 1907 outstanding Oct. 1, 1906	$116,755,350
Secretary Shaw purchased	5,237,550
Secretary Cortelyou purchased	17,442,300
Secretary Cortelyou refunded	36,000,000
	58,679,850
Total 4s of 1907 now outstanding	$58,075,500

On March 30, before Secretary Cortelyou began refunding, there were held in the Treasury of the original 4s of 1907 as security for deposits and circulation $37,000,000, of which he has refunded $24,000,000, leaving a balance now held in the Treasury of $13,000,000.

J. R. WALSH MAY GET MONEY.

John Scullin of St. Louis Talks Favorably of Rehabilitation Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—John Scullin, a St. Louis financier, to-day confirmed the report that St. Louis capitalists, with financiers of New York and Chicago were arranging to provide funds to re-establish John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker. The plan is said to be for the syndicate to subscribe, with Mr. Walsh, $20,000,000 to complete the Chicago Southern and the Southern Indiana Railroads.

Mr. Scullin said that he and two other St. Louis financiers were considering Mr. Walsh's proposition, and intimated that they are well disposed toward it.

"I cannot discuss the proposition at length. It might disarrange the plans of Mr. Walsh, and I have no desire to do anything that would injure him," said Mr. Scullin. "In a general way I may say that the proposition is for a certain amount of money to be raised in St. Louis, a certain amount in Chicago, and a certain amount in New York."

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

SALES OF STOCKS FOR WEEK ENDED APRIL 20, 1907.

TOTAL SALES, 3,224,328 SHARES.

Range for Year 1906. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1907. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, April 20. Bid.	Asa.	Net Change.	Week's	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended April 20. First High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 20, '07.
27⅝	16	16⅞	Jan. 2.	10	Mar. 14.	11¼	12⅝	— 1½		Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$10,820,000	.....	..	..	12	12	11¼	11¼	22	753
67	40	43¾	Jan. 3.	25	Mar. 14.	30	32	— ¾		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	33½	33½	29	29¼	50½	500
118¼	92⅞	121¼	Jan. 5.	78½	Mar. 26.	93⅞	94	+ 2¾		Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,000	Feb. 25, '07.	2	Q	90	94⅝	89	93⅝	110¼	292,250
35	20½	23½	Jan. 7.	14½	Mar. 14.	16	17	— ¼		American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	10¼	10⅝	15⅜	15⅝	27	650
...	...	7½	Apr. 11.	5¼	Mar. 14.	6	6½	— ½		American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼	...	1,020
...	...	60½	Apr. 10.	48¼	Mar. 26.	56⅞	57⅝	+ ⅝		American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '07.	½	QQQQ	57	57⅞	57	57⅝	...	1,280
47½	32⅝	45¼	Jan. 14.	31	Mar. 25.	36½	36¾	+ ¼		American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	½	Q	36	37¼	35½	36½	42⅞	4,850
105	98½	103	Jan. 12.	92½	Mar. 25.	98½	100	+ ½		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	98	99	97¾	99	102¼	750
44¼	28	33⅞	Feb. 19.	27	Mar. 25.	30¼	31	+ ¼		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '06.	2	A	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	33¼	850
272	215	247	Jan. 5.	200	Mar. 25.	200	220	..		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	3	Q	210	210	210	210	230	60
11⅞	7⅞	8¼	Jan. 4.	5⅛	Mar. 13.	5⅝	6⅛	— ⅛		American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '08.	¼	..	6¼	6¼	6	6	9⅜	500
43	24	30⅜	Jan. 7.	20	Mar. 13.	20⅝	21½	— 1		American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	22	22	21	21	31½	200
94⅞	35¾	88	Jan. 2.	72½	Apr. 20.	73½	80	— 10¼		American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,029,500	Apr. 5, '07.	1¾	Q	81	81	72½	72½	62⅛	1,500
29¼	16¾	19¼	Jan. 10.	12¼	Mar. 25.	12	15	— ¾		American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	13	14¼	13	14¼	..	300
78½	53¾	75⅞	Feb. 15.	55¾	Mar. 25.	63	63½	+ ½		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '07.	1¼	Q	61½	63¼	60⅜	63	68¼	7,800
174	138½	155	Jan. 7.	104¼	Mar. 25.	131⅝	131⅞	+ 4½		American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 15, '07.	1¼	Q	125	132⅞	123⅞	131½	157½	282,370
130	112	117⅜	Jan. 7.	100	Mar. 25.	108	108½	+ 2½		American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	106¼	108½	106⅛	108	120	1,613
107	100	99	Mar. 12.	97	Apr. 8.	90	100	..		American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	98	98	98	98	..	10
10¼	9¾	10⅜	Jan. 5.	7⅛	Mar. 26.	8	8½	— ⅛		American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,240,000	.....	..	..	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅝	11½	300
53¼	40	47½	Jan. 7.	34	Mar. 14.	37	39	..		American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,240,000	.....	..	..	39	39	39	39	45	110
157	127½	157½	Feb. 18.	114⅞	Mar. 14.	122⅜	123¾	..		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '07.	1¾	QQQ	123	124	122	123⅜	138¼	9,376
140	128½	131	Jan. 2.	122	Mar. 5.	122	126	+ ¼		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	124¼	124¼	124½	124½	137	100
109	96	98¾	Jan. 28.	88½	Mar. 25.	91½	93	+ ⅞		American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	78,689,100	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	92¾	92¾	91¾	92¾	104	1,220
48	28	30⅜	Jan. 7.	24	Mar. 26.	29½	30	..		American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	30	30	29½	30	41½	1,180
110⅜	101	102⅞	Jan. 5.	95	Mar. 14.	96¼	97	+ ½		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	34,985,300	Apr. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	96⅜	97	96⅜	97	106⅜	335
75	55⅞	75⅜	Feb. 16.	53	Mar. 14.	61⅞	62¼	+ 2		Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Apr. 13, '07.	$1.75	Q	60	62½	59	62	65	38,690
110½	85⅞	108¾	Jan. 7.	82⅜	Mar. 14.	94	94¼	+ ½		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	103,000,000	Dec. 1, '06.	2½	SA	92½	94⅜	92¼	94⅛	90½	91,700
106	98	101⅝	Jan. 12.	92	Mar. 25.	93	96	— ⅝		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '08.	2½	SA	95¼	96⅞	95⅛	95⅝	101½	782
167¾	131⅛	133⅜	Jan. 5.	94	Mar. 26.	102	103	+ 1		Atlantic Coast Line.	100	47,537,600	Jan. 10, '07.	3	SA	101	102½	101	102½	151½	1,220
125⅛	105¾	122	Jan. 5.	90½	Mar. 25.	98	98½	+ ¼		Baltimore & Ohio.	100	152,174,800	Mar. 1, '07.	3	SA	97½	99¾	96½	98¼	111¾	24,905
26½	17½	20¼	Jan. 10.	10¼	Mar. 15.	11½	13	— ½		Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,600	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	..	300
94⅛	71	83⅜	Jan. 7.	45¼	Mar. 14.	59¼	59½	+ ⅛		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	57¼	60⅞	56½	59⅜	84⅜	45,695
201½	155⅜	195½	Jan. 4.	155	Mar. 23.	175¼	175½	+ ¼		Canadian Pacific.	100	121,674,100	Apr. 2, '07.	3¾	SA	173⅜	178¼	173	175¼	162¼	23,475
49⅞	33¾	40	Feb. 15.	25	Mar. 26.	28¼	28½	..		Central Leather Co.	100	38,378,000	.....	..	..	28½	29	27½	28½	43⅜	3,100
107½	98¾	102	Feb. 8.	89	Mar. 26.	96	97½	— ⅞		Central Leather Co. pf.	100	39,669,900	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	97½	97½	97	97	103¼	740
239⅞	204	220	Jan. 8.	165	Mar. 25.	185	190	..		Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	Feb. 1, '07.	2	Q	190	190	190	190	212¾	200
65⅞	51½	56	Jan. 2.	36¾	Mar. 25.	41⅝	41½	+ ½		Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,753,700	Nov. 30, '06.	1	A	40¾	42¾	40¾	41½	58¼	12,200
35¾	25⅞	27½	Jan. 5.	14⅞	Mar. 7.	15½	17½	+ 1⅛		Chicago & Alton.	100	18,479,000	.....	..	..	17	17	16½	17	..	400
23⅜	16	18	Jan. 2.	12¼	Mar. 26.	13	13½	— ¼		Chicago Great Western.	100	44,465,100	.....	..	..	13½	13⅞	13	13¼	21	4,100
80	70	71⅞	Feb. 14.	58	Apr. 16.	68	69	— 2¾		Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Apr. 1, '07.	2½	SA	69	69	68	68	77¼	700
20⅝	17⅜	20⅜	Jan. 5.	17	Mar. 25.	17⅝	18	— ⅝		Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	23,070,700	.....	..	..	18¼	18¼	18	18	26⅜	2,100
190⅜	146⅝	157½	Jan. 14.	122½	Mar. 25.	134	134¼	+ ¾		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	82,913,100	Apr. 20, '07.	3½	SA	132¾	134½	131	133⅜	172⅝	45,120
218	160	165½	Jan. 5.	145	Mar. 25.	151½	..	+ 1½		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,747,100	Apr. 20, '07.	3½	SA	151	151½	150	151½	183	1,310
...	...	141	Jan. 14.	112	Mar. 26.	116½	118	— 2½		Chi., Mil. & St. P. ctfs., 10 p. c. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	116¾	118	116	117½	..	1,471
...	...	149	Jan. 15.	120	Mar. 26.	135½	137	+ 1		Chi, M. & St. P. pf. ctfs., 10 p. c. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	135½	136¾	134½	136	..	3,974
240	192	205	Jan. 10.	137½	Mar. 25.	154½	156	+ 5⅝		Chicago & Northwestern.	100	99,522,200	Jan. 2, '07.	3½	SA	149	154½	148¾	154½	206½	13,967
198	168	170	Jan. 8.	120	Mar. 25.	136	145	+ 3		Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '07.	3½	SA	136½	138	130½	138	184	400
18¾	9¾	9⅜	Feb. 1.	5	Mar. 28.	5	6½	..		Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	5	5	5	5	10⅝	4
42⅜	25	25	Jan. 11.	9	Mar. 27.	13	16½	+ 6½		Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	14	16¼	14	16½	28	600
13⅝	3⅝	9¼	Apr. 3.	4	Mar. 14.	4⅝	5½	..		Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	4¾	5	4¾	4¾	5⅞	800
47½	11⅞	19¼	Jan. 9.	11½	Mar. 26.	13⅝	17	+ ¾		Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	15	17	15	16	19½	1,900
166⅞	83⅜	92⅝	Jan. 7.	63	Mar. 26.	70½	71½	+ 2½		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	44,806,100	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	70	71	70	70½	101¼	900
83⅞	40⅛	57⅞	Jan. 8.	29	Mar. 14.	34½	35	+ ¾		Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	84,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	34½	35⅜	34½	35	61¼	16,050
41	20½	38⅝	Jan. 9.	22½	Mar. 25.	26⅜	27	+ ¼		Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000	.....	..	..	26½	27¼	26	26⅜	33⅞	7,700
59	43	58½	Jan. 4.	44	Mar. 25.	46½	48	— ¼		Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '07.	2	..	47½	47⅝	47½	47⅝	49½	700
30¼	17	25⅜	Apr. 5.	20	Mar. 5.	26½	26¾	+ ⅛		Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,928,800	Mar. 1, '04.	½	..	25¾	27¼	26⅜	27	22	1,350
181¾	130⅜	140¼	Mar. 1.	110	Mar. 15.	131	133	+ 1		Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	1	Q	133	134½	129	130	139½	5,150
28	18¾	24¾	Jan. 15.	17⅝	Mar. 26.	19½	20⅝	— ⅛		Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,169,200	.....	..	..	19⅝	19⅞	19½	19½	24⅞	1,243
85¾	74½	88	Jan. 28.	77	Mar. 26.	78	79⅛	— ⅞		Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,297,900	Apr. 10, '07.	4	Q	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79½	810
234¾	189	227½	Jan. 2.	167	Mar. 25.	184	186	— 2½		Delaware & Hudson.	100	42,388,000	Mar. 15, '07.	2½	Q	186½	187	184½	184½	208	5,000
560	437¾	510	Jan. 24.	445	Mar. 26.	474	475	— 1		Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Apr. 20, '07.	2½	Q	460	474	460	474	440	845
51⅞	36⅝	42⅞	Jan. 7.	28½	Mar. 14.	28½	30	— ⅝		Denver & Rio Grande.	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	30	30⅛	28¾	29⅝	45	2,160
91½	83	83	Jan. 2.	69⅝	Mar. 25.	74	76	..		Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,744,100	Jan. 15, '07.	2½	SA	75	77½	75	75	86	245
102	79⅝	89	Jan. 7.	61¾	Mar. 14.	73	80	— ½		Detroit United Railways.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1½	QQQQ	72⅜	74	73½	74	..	800
...	...	123½	Apr. 2.	123½	Apr. 2.	...	...	..		Diamond Match.	100	24,436,500	Mar. 15, '07.	2½	..	125	125	125	125	..	50
74⅝	51	78	Feb. 13.	62	Mar. 26.	69½	70	— ¼		Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,598,700	Jan. 28, '07.	1¼	QQQQ	68½	71	68½	69⅜	67⅞	5,841
22⅞	16	19½	Jan. 5.	9¾	Mar. 14.	12⅜	14	+ 2		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	20	100
45	32	39	Jan. 9.	20	Mar. 11.	23½	25	+ 2		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	23	24	23	24	40⅜	500
50⅞	38⅛	44¼	Jan. 5.	21⅜	Mar. 27.	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝		Erie.	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	23	24	22¾	23½	43¼	49,540
83	74¾	73⅞	Jan. 7.	51⅝	Apr. 15.	54	54⅜	— 1½		Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,100	Feb. 28, '07.	2	SA	52	54	51⅝	53⅝	77	5,484
76⅝	62½	67	Jan. 7.	34⅞	Mar. 25.	36	37⅜	— ⅝		Erie 2d pf.	100	18,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	SA	37	37½	35¼	36½	67⅝	3,020
199	138	163	Jan. 16.	127	Apr. 19.	136	145	—10		Federal Mining & Smelting.	100	6,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	$5	QQ	145	145	137	137	..	200
112⅞	91	97	Jan. 14.	80	Mar. 15.	84	85	— 1		Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	86	86½	84	84	103¼	675
...	...	90	Apr. 11.	76	Feb. 5.	84	90	— 2½		Federal Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	8,322,800	Aug. 1, '06.	3	..	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	..	102
106⅜	103	102¼	Feb. 8.	97½	Mar. 25.	98	101	— ⅝		General Chemical Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	100	101	99	99	103⅞	400
184	156	163	Jan. 22.	136½	Mar. 14.	146	147	— ½		General Electric Co.	100	63,755,600	Apr. 15, '07.	2	QQQQ	147	148	145½	147	169⅜	2,210
...	...	152	Feb. 13.	120	Mar. 28.	125½	126	..		Granby Con. Min., Sm. & Power.	100	13,128,200	Mar. 30, '07.	3	..	130	130	130	130	..	150
348	178	189¾	Jan. 2.	126	Mar. 25.	135¾	136	+ 6		Great Northern pf.	100	149,577,300	Feb. 1, '07.	⅝	QQQQ	130	135¾	129⅜	135¾	318½	52,837
...	...	130⅜	Apr. 9.	122	Apr. 15.	125¼	127	+ 2½		Gt. Northern sub. ctfs., 40 p. c. paid.	...	.....	.....	..	..	122	125½	122	123½	..	5,240
85	70⅝	85	Jan. 5.	50	Mar. 25.	62½	63½	+ 6		Gt. North. temp. ctfs. for ore props.	...	.....	.....	..	..	57½	64	56¾	64	..	10,250
...	...	71	Apr. 18.	71	Apr. 18.	...	...	..		Green Bay & Western.	...	2,500,000	Feb. 1, '07.	5	A	71	71	71	71	..	100
117	116¾	102	Jan. 18.	102	Mar. 20.	102½	110	..		H. B. Claflin Co.	100	8,820,100	Apr. 15, '07.	2	Q	106	106	106	106	..	20
86	80	85	Feb. 25.	75	Apr. 19.	...	...	— 9½		Homestake Mining.	100	21,840,000	Mar. 25, '07.	50c	M	75	75	75	75	..	150
184½	164	172	Jan. 3.	134	Mar. 25.	143	145	..		Illinois Central.	100	95,040,000	Mar. 1, '07.	3½	SA	145	145	145	145	172¾	100
52⅞	33⅝	39	Jan. 23.	22¼	Mar. 25.	24⅞	25⅞	..		Interborough-Metropolitan.	100	93,254,700	.....	..	..	25	25½	25	25	..	2,300
87⅜	70⅝	75½	Jan. 23.	52	Mar. 25.	58½	60	— 1½		Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,740,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	59½	60¾	58¼	58⅞	..	2,350
26⅞	16½	18¾	Jan. 7.	13	Mar. 26.	13½	14¾	— ⅛		International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	14½	14⅝	13¾	13¾	21¼	1,000
55	48	50⅜	Jan. 15.	43	Mar. 15.	43	49	— 1¼		International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Jan. 26, '06.	1	..	44¾	44¾	43	43	68½	400
60	27	41	Jan. 7.	27	Mar. 25.	28	30	+ ¼		International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	27	27	26½	28¾	48¼	600
92	70	81	Jan. 14.	74½	Mar. 26.	78	79	— ⅝		International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,250,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1½	Q	79	79	79	79	83¼	200
34¾	24	29	Jan. 12.	18	Mar. 14.	18½	19	+ ¼		Iowa Central.	100	8,554,300	.....	..	..	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	20½	1,110
63⅝	48	51	Jan. 7.	10⅝	Mar. 25.	36½	37	+ 1		Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,300	May 1, '00.	1½	..	35½	36⅞	35¼	36¾	59	2,000
71	49	61⅝	Jan. 8.	45	Mar. 25.	59½	60¾	+ 1		Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	59	60⅝	59	60	57	2,275
92	75	85	Apr. 5.	55	Apr. 2.	65	75	..		Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '07.	2	SA	65	65	65	65	88	100
156½	136¼	145½	Jan. 5.	108	Mar. 25.	117	118	+ 1		Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 11, '07.	3	SA	116	117	116	117	147½	2,115
...	...	75¼	Jan. 24.	62½	Mar. 15.	68½	70	— ½		Mackay Companies.	100	41,380,400	Apr. 1, '07.	1	QQQ	69	60	68¼	68⅞	..	300
...	...	71	Jan. 24.	63	Mar. 15.	68	69	— 1		Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1	QQQ	69¾	69⅝	68	68	..	975
162	140	146	Feb. 13.	129	Mar. 25.	136	139	+ ⅞		Manhattan Elevated.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	138¾	139	138⅞	138⅞	154½	425
29½	18⅜	27⅞	Jan. 5.	15	Mar. 14.	21¼	22⅛	— 1½		Mexican Central.	100	59,127,100	.....	..	..	22	22⅝	21¼	21½	24½	3,100
84¼	55½	59	Jan. 15.	48	Apr. 15.	48	49½	+ ¾		Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	49	49¼	49	49¼	76	500
164	134	140¾	Jan. 3.	97	Mar. 26.	104	107	..		Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '07.	2	SA	104	104	104	104	160	100
182⅜	163¼	168	Jan. 3.	123	Mar. 14.	130	140	— 5		Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '07.	3½	SA	131	134½	131	134	171½	1,410
45⅜	21	44⅞	Mar. 1.	20¼	Mar. 26.	36¼	36¾	— ⅝		Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,000	.....	..	..	35¼	36½	35	36¾	84	12,350
70	64¼	72⅝	Jan. 7.	59	Mar. 26.	65	65⅝	— ⅛		Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	Nov. 10, '08.	2	SA	66	66¾	65	65¼	69¼	2,739
106⅜	85½	102⅝	Jan. 5.	64	Mar. 14.	74¼	74¾	+ ⅝		Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,500	Jan. 21, '07.	2½	SA	73¼	75	72⅞	74½	95	6,800
79½	62	80¾	Jan. 15.	75½	Mar. 14.	76½	77	— 1		National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Apr. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	77	78	76	76	66	1,253
118½	113½	117⅝	Mar. 5.	111	Mar. 26.	115½	115	— 1		National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,504,500	Feb. 28, '07.	1¾	Q	113¾	113¾	113⅜	113¾	116	100
18¼	12	15⅜	Jan. 5.	10¼	Mar. 26.	11⅜	12¾	— ¼		Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 15, '05.	¾	..	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	14	200
88½	68	87	Jan. 17.	68	Mar. 26.	71	78	..		Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,600,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	84	84	84	84	..	10
95⅜	66	76¼	Jan. 7.	49	Mar. 25.	60½	61½	+ 1½		National Lead Co.	100	20,713,600	Apr. 1, '07.	1	Q	59	62	57¼	60⅛	81	12,950
107	80	103	Jan. 3.	88	Mar. 15.	98½	99	+ ½		National Lead Co. pf.	100	24,463,600	Mar. 15, '07.	1¾	QQQ	98¼	98⅜	98½	98½	108	325
55⅜	36	53⅜	Jan. 9.	48¾	Mar. 23.	52	54	— 1		National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	28,832,900	Feb. 11, '07.	1	SA	52¾	54	52¾	53¾	53¼	100
...	...	20¾	Apr. 18.	18½	Apr. 15.	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼		Newhouse Mines & Smelters.	10	6,000,000	.....	..	..	18¾	20¾	18½	19¼	..	14,700
163⅜	133	141½	Jan. 7.	100	Mar. 25.	110	117	+ 2⅜		New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Apr. 22, '07.	2	QQ	112	118½	112	116¾	147	2,065
156⅜	126	134⅞	Jan. 10.	111½	Mar. 14.	117½	118⅜	+ ⅞		New York Central.	100	178,932,900	Apr. 15, '07.	1½	QQ	116¼	119	116	118⅝	142	14,600
73½	59	63½	Jan. 7.	47	Mar. 23.	47½	48	+ ⅛		New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	40¾	41⅞	40	41⅞	69¼	1,075
50⅜	30½	42	Jan. 3.	30	Apr. 17.	35	35	— 2		New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	30	30	30	30	42½	150
204⅜	169½	189	Jan. 9.	173	Mar. 26.	179	179	..		New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	89,378,100	Mar. 30, '07.	2	Q	176	176	176	176	197½	100
155¾	125	113	Feb. 18.	108	Mar. 26.	113½	114½	+ 1¼		New York & N. J. Telephone.	100	25,102,500	Apr. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	114

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PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., April 4, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon April 24, 1907, for plumbing fixtures, pipe, and fittings, for new bath and toilet rooms in old cadet barracks at West Point, N. Y. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Forms for proposals furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

CLEARING HOUSE CHANGES PLANNED

Members of Association Suggest Restriction of Clearing Privileges.

EFFECT OF RESOLUTIONS

Would Not Shut Out Non-Member Banks Who Clear Through Members—Reasons for Changes.

Much concern among the banks which clear through members of the New York Clearing House without themselves being members of the association, was caused last week by the reports regarding the purpose of several proposed amendments to the constitution of the Clearing House which were presented at a meeting of the association a week ago last Friday. What was actually proposed so far as the relations of non-member banks to the Clearing House Association were concerned, was that any member bank that undertakes to clear for other banks should at all times be required to keep its reserve fully up to the 25 per cent. minimum required by the Clearing House rules for all member banks and in the case of the National Banks required by law as well.

The erroneous impression prevailed, however, that the resolution was so worded as to require that a 25 per cent. reserve be kept by all non-member banks that clear through any other member. This would have been a radical change in the policy of the Clearing House and in effect would have done away entirely with the system of clearing for non-member banks. That the effect of such a ruling would be to exclude non-member banks from the privileges of the Clearing House was submitted by officials of the association last week. No such change, however, is desired. What is wanted is to impress upon banks that clear for other banks the necessity of fully maintaining their reserve, for in their case reserves are more essential even than in the case of banks that do not clear for others. This is true for the reason that such banks within certain restricted limits are responsible for the deposits in the hands of the banks for which they clear in addition to being responsible for their own deposits.

Under the rules of the Clearing House no member bank can withdraw as the Clearing House agent of another bank except upon twenty-four hours' notice, and during that interval a large measure of responsibility rests upon the member bank. If the non-member bank should fail within that time all checks properly drawn on the failed bank that had passed through the Clearing House would have to be protected by the Clearing House agent of the failed bank. In this and other ways there is responsibility attaching to the duties of Clearing House representatives of other banks which, in the opinion of many members of the association, make it necessary to insure the maintenance of full reserves by such institutions. As a matter of fact all members under the present rules are required to maintain at least 25 per cent. of their deposits in cash in their own vaults, but the rule is so near to being a dead letter that the need of the reinforcing of the rule, so far as banks clearing for other banks are concerned, was felt to such an extent that this amendment has been proposed.

It is believed in banking circles that the incident that prompted the introduction of the resolution just at this time was the sudden decline in the reserves of the Mercantile National Bank which occurred about three weeks ago upon the withdrawal by the Union Bank of Brooklyn of the deposit of about $3,000,000 which it had kept with the Mercantile National as its Clearing House agent. The Union Bank, by merging with the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, gained membership in the Clearing House and therefore no longer needed an agent. It withdrew its deposit from the Mercantile National, and that bank's reserve fell to about 15 per cent. It has since been brought up to nearly 30 per cent., but the incident brought out clearly the need of large reserves for banks which clear for other banks.

Some time ago it was pointed out in banking circles that the New York bank which cleared at that time for a large bank in Brooklyn had on a given date against about $6,000,000 of deposits only $45,000 more cash than the amount of the deposit of the Brooklyn bank for which the New York bank cleared. Had this deposit been withdrawn suddenly, as actually happened when this Brooklyn bank three weeks ago withdrew its Clearing House deposit from the Mercantile National, the New York bank in question would have had a cash reserve of $45,000 against about $4,700,000 of deposits, or only a trifle over 1 per cent. It is reported that the realization of this situation was chiefly responsible for the bank's withdrawing as the Clearing House agent of the Brooklyn bank.

Another of the resolutions proposed ten days ago provides that drafts on banks in Greater New York which are neither members of the association nor clear through members shall not be allowed to pass through the Clearing House unless certified by the bank on which the drafts are drawn. The effect of this resolution, if adopted, will be to shut out of the Clearing House a large number of items which now pass through it by something close to subterfuge.

Many banks in no way connected with the Clearing House, either directly or through some other member as a clearing agent, have been in the habit of opening accounts with a member bank and then stamping across the face of its own checks a notice to the effect that the check will be paid by some member bank, naming the one with which the outside bank may have opened an account. This form of check is distributed to the depositors of the outside bank, who may prefer checks that will pass through the Clearing House, and in this way the outside bank is able to attract business which it would lose entirely if its checks did not pass through the Clearing House. At the same time, such banks do not contribute anything to the support of the Clearing House and are not subject to its rules, and the opinion is beginning to prevail among bankers that it is time to put a stop to the abuse of this custom.

Such method of drawing checks that will pass through the Clearing House is not, however, confined by any means to banks in this city and some members of the Clearing House are desirous of having the resolution put in more drastic form to cover all banks in this or any other city.

The adoption of this resolution would lead doubtless to an increase in the number of non-member banks which clear through the Clearing House, for a number of these outside banks would probably try to get a Clearing House representative rather than be shut out entirely from the facilities of the association.

An interesting situation has developed in connection with the amendment of the constitution of the Clearing House adopted last December, which gave the Clearing House Committee power to examine any member bank if it made any change in its management or merged with any outside bank and to submit the question of its continuance in the Clearing House to the association to be acted upon as though it were the application of a new member.

It is reported that when the Union Bank of Brooklyn merged with the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, the consolidation having gone into effect on March 25, the Clearing House Committee, under the rule adopted last December, undertook to examine the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, but instead of doing so directly requested the Committee on Admissions to make the examination. This the Committee on Admissions was disinclined to do on the ground that such examinations did not fall within its jurisdiction, and it did not care to impose further burdens on itself. The Clearing House Committee was equally loath to do the work itself, with the result that the Mechanics and Traders' Bank has not been examined by the Clearing House. It has, however, been examined since its merger with the Union Bank by the New York State Banking Department, and the report was such as to satisfy the Clearing House. It is now being said in banking circles that the rule adopted last December is likely, for some time to come at least, to be a dead letter, as neither the Clearing House Committee directly nor the Committee on Admissions seems inclined to undertake the work that would be required to put the ruling into effect.

THE COPPER CONTROVERSY.

Metal Exchange Responds to Adolph Lewishon's Resignation by Putting Up Bid Prices.

The controversy over the quotations of copper metal as supplied by the New York Metal Exchange was accentuated last week by the resignation from that body of Adolph Lewisohn, President of the United Metals Selling Company, who in former years had been one of the leading figures on the Exchange, and even at the time of his resignation was its Vice President. Mr. Lewisohn explained his withdrawal on the ground that he could not consistently keep his place at the head of the Metals Selling Company, which was quoting Lake copper at 25⅛ cents per pound, and electrolytic at 25¼, and at the same time give his support to the Metal Exchange, which has been reducing the price of the metal over the past few weeks until the asked prices now stand at 25 cents for Lake and 24½ cents for electrolytic. Mr. Lewisohn admitted that the men who make the quotations for the Metal Exchange might have copper for sale at those prices, but, he said, he hadn't and didn't expect to have.

The Metal Exchange committee which is responsible for the reductions in the quotations which have made so much of a stir among the trade is composed of L. Vogelstein of L. Vogelstein & Co., representing a German house in this country; B. Hochschild of the American Metal Company, G. E. Behr, a dealer in spelter and lead, and L. Nachmann, who is the American representative of a German copper concern. While these men admit that the quotations are made without reference to trading on the floor of the Exchange, and at the same time that they do not represent actual sales of the metal, it is stoutly maintained that copper may be bought in lots of 100,000 at the asked prices quoted.

The only response of the Metal Exchange to Mr. Lewisohn's resignation was to advance the bid prices a fraction of a cent, leaving them in the case of lake and electrolytic three-fourths of a cent below the asked prices. Even members of the committee which fixes the quotations admit that the bid prices are merely nominal, for the reason that there are no bidders in the market. Practically all of the big producers have sold all of their output up to the 1st of July, and the consumers are committed, for the most part, for the same length of time ahead. For this reason, the test of actual buying and selling, which will be the final settlement of the controversy, is not expected for a month or two. The small importance of the Metal Exchange as a trade organization is evidenced in the low price of memberships, which sell at a price between $400 and $500, which is little more than the equity of each seat in the property owned by the Exchange.

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George J. Gould,	E. F. C. Young.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended April 20, 1907.

BONDS. Sales W'k Ended April 20, $6,860,500	Week Ended April 20, 1907. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Adams Express 4s	99¼	99¼	99	99	17½
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	98	98½	97½	98	176
American Cotton Oil 4½s	91	91	91	91	10
American Hide & Leather 6s	88	88	88	88	4
American Dock & Improvement 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	7
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	2
American Tobacco 6s	105	105⅛	104½	105½	305
American Tobacco 4s	73	73¼	72⅞	73	117
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99	99	98½	98⅝	197
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	91	91½	91	91½	18
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	92	92	91¼	91¼	53
Atch., Top & Santa Fé conv. 4s	100	100¾	99½	100¾	243
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95¼	95½	95	95½	54
Atlantic Coast Line, Louis. & Nash. col. 4s	88	88	88	88	8
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾	191½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100¾	100¾	100	100	431½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	89¾	90	89	89	92
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold 5s	101	101¼	100	101	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	85¼	85¾	84½	85	113
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	107	107	107	107	20
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	104⅞	105¼	104⅞	105	36
Buffalo Gas 5s	66	66	66	66	11
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st 4s	89¾	94½	89¾	94½	19
Canada Southern 1st 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼	67
Central R. R. & Bank Co. of Georgia 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	32
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	2
Central of Georgia 2d pf. inc. 5s	74	74	74	74	5
Central Leather 5s	95¼	95¼	94½	95	52
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	97	97	97	97	5
Central Vermont 4s	85	85	85	85	5
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	101⅜	102¼	101¾	102	64
Chicago & Alton 3½s	68¾	69	68¾	69	46
Chi., Bur. & Qu., N. P. Gt. N. jt. 4s	94½	95⅜	94½	95⅜	124
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, den. 5s	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	102	102¾	102	102⅜	79
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91	91	91	91	17
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	8
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	102¾	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	9
Chicago Gas, Light & Coke 1st 5s	103½	105½	103½	105½	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., Pac. & W. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	9
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Mineral Point 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909 reg.	101	101	101	101	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	89⅜	89⅞	89	89¼	57
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100½	100½	100	100	45
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	72½	72⅝	72	72½	79
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	130	130	130	130	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coupon off.	102	102	102	102	175
Cin., Ind. & Chicago 4s reg	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Colorado Industrial 5s	62½	64	62½	64	35
Colorado Midland 4s	69	69	68	68	5
Colorado Southern 4s	90½	90⅞	90	90¼	34
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	132	133½	130½	132	64½
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	72½	73⅛	72½	73⅛	4
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	102	102	101	102	104
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	94	94	94	94	6
Distillers' Securities Corporation 5s	83	84	83	83½	55
Edison El. Ill. of New York conv. 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Erie 1st consol. 7s	127	127	127	127	7
Erie gen. lien 4s	82⅜	83	81	81¼	36
Erie convertible Series A	79½	80	79½	80	11
Erie prior lien 4s	95	96	95	96	10
Erie, Pennsylvania Div. 4s	85	85	85	85	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	11
Fort Worth & Rio Grando 4s	84⅝	84⅞	84⅜	84⅞	
General Electric 3½s	80	80	80	80	1
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	117½	117½	117¼	117⅜	2
Gray's Point terminal 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	5
Hocking Valley 1st 4½s	104½	104½	104⅜	104¼	4
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	77½	78	76½	77¼	213
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	97	98	97	98	8½
International Steam Pump 6s	100	100	100	100	3
Jefferson Railroad 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	80½	80½	80¼	80½	2
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¾	71	69¾	71	8
Kentucky Central 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Kings Co. El. L., H & P., pur. money 6s	116½	116½	116	116	7
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	4
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	8
Lake Shore deb. 4s	96⅞	97	96⅝	96⅝	27
Lake Shore 3½s	94	94	94	94	1
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4
Long Island ref. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	5
Long Island consol. 5s	112	112	112	112	38
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100½	18
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	3
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. jt. 4s	87	87	87	87	
Manhattan consol. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	1
Mexican Central consol. 4s	81⅞	81⅞	81	81	28
Mexican Central 1st inc.	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	5
Minn. & St. Louis, Iowa ext. 7s	105	105	105	105	2
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie con. 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97¼	98	97½	97¾	26½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83¼	83¼	83½	83½	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas s. f. 4½s	86	83½	85½	86	1
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102	17
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	5
Mutual Union Telegraph 6s	104	104	104	104	1
Nashville, Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	116	116½	116	116½	10
Nassau Electric 4s	84	86	84	86	25
National Starch 5s	70	70	70	70	3
New York Central deb. 4s	96¼	96½	96⅛	96½	19
New York Central gen. 3½s	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	22
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	27
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	84	84½	84	84½	15
New York Dock 4s	93	93	93	93	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	103½	103½	103	103	4
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	83⅝	84	83⅝	84	6
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	98	98½	98	98½	16
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97¼	98	97¼	97¾	13
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	69

BONDS. Week Ended April 20, 1907.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	100⅛	100⅛	99	99	9½
Northern Pacific 3s	71½	72¼	71½	71¾	39
Northern Pacific 3s reg	70	70	70	70	4
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	97⅜	98¼	97⅝	98¼	36
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	92	92⅜	91¾	92¼	20
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	112¼	112⅝	112	112⅜	11
Panama 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	95¼	95½	95	95¼	219
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	92¼	92½	92	92	227½
Pennsylvania real estate 4s	103	103	103	103	2
Pennsylvania gtd. 3½s, trust ctfs	96	96	95⅝	95⅝	18
Reading gen. 4s	97½	97½	96¾	97	183
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	94	94	93¾	93¾	34
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	112¾	112⅝	112¼	112½	15
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	92	92	91⅝	92	7
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	15
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜	3
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	80¾	81½	80¾	80¾	51
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93	93	93	93	1
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	75	76	75	76	9
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85½	85½	85	85¼	34
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	98¾	98¾	98⅜	98⅜	12
Seaboard Air Line 4s	74	74	74	74	6
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Southern Pacific 4s	88¼	88¼	88	88¼	51
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¼	19
Southern Railway 5s	111¼	111¾	110¾	111¼	8
Tenn. Coal. & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	105	105¼	105	105¼	5
Third Avenue consol. 4s	86	86¼	86	86	27
Third Avenue 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	80½	80½	80	80	14
Under. El. Rys., London, prof. shar. 5s	77	77	77	77	8½
Union Pacific 1st 4s	101⅝	101½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 22.

American District Telegraph of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
American Locomotive Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Deepwater Railway—Annual meeting.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred.
New York Air Brake Co.—Dividend payable.
Nipissing Mines—Annual meeting.
Southern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tonopah Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
United Electric Securities Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, April 23.

American Beet Sugar Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Central District Printing Telegraph Co.—Books close.
Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland—Books close.
Electric Co. of America—Annual meeting.
Kendall Gold Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Laflin & Rand Powder Co.—Annual meeting.
Reading Railroad—Dividend payable on 2d preferred May 10 to holders of record this date.
United States Leather Co.—Special meeting.

Wednesday, April 24.

Argentine Quebracho Co.—Annual meeting.
Broadway Trust Co.—Books close.
Compagnie Haitienne—Annual meeting.
United States Realty & Improvement Co.—Books close.

Thursday, April 25.

Amalgamated Copper Co.—Books close.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg—Special meeting.
Bush Terminal Railroad—Annual meeting.
Century Realty Co.—Books close
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—Dividend payable.
Dominion Natural Gas Co.—Dividend payable.
E. du Pont Nemours Powder Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railroad—Annual meeting.
Kings County Trust Co.—Books close.
National Glass Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New River Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York Tanning Extract Co.—Annual meeting.
Rock Run Fuel Gas Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Street's Western Stable Car Line—Dividend payable on common.
Trenton Potteries—Dividend payable on preferred.
Trust Co. of America—Special meeting.

Friday, April 26.

Automatic Electric Co.—Books close.
Grand Trunk Railway—Dividend payable.
Mines Co. of America—Dividend payable.
New Central Coal—Books close.

Saturday, April 27.

Bowery Bank—Books close.
Century Realty Co.—Dividend payable.
Distillers' Securities Co.—Dividend payable.
Nassau Trust Co., Brooklyn—Books close.
Pennsylvania Warehouse and Cold Storage Co.—Dividend payable May 1 to holders of record this date.
West Pennsylvania Railways—Books close for dividend on preferred.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, for Week Ended April 20.

Pr. Joachim, Cartagena, gold bullion	$8,040
Atrato, Colon, gold bullion	5,102
Atrato, Georgetown, gold bullion	6,250
Potsdam, Rotterdam, gold bullion	20,502
K. Wm. II., Southampton, gold bullion	82,404
K. Wm. II., Southampton, Am. sil. coin	1,237
Monterey, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	1,478
Panama, Colon, gold bullion	6,549
Panama, Panama, gold ore	4,760
Panama, Panama silver ore	4,392
Atrato, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	6,986
Grenada, Bolivia, gold bullion	600
Sibiria, Cartagena, foreign silver coin	650
Sibiria, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	634
Cherokee, Porto Plata, foreign gold coin	1,046
Maracaibo, Curacao, American gold coin	900
Maranhense, Barbados, gold bullion	2,896
P. Eitel Fr'k, Kingston, Am. gold. coin	41
P. Eitel Fred'k, Kingston, Am. sil. coin	150
Total	$154,069

Exports, New York, April 15 to 20.

April 16, steamship Majestic, London, silver bars	$212,540
April 17, steamship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, London, silver bars	16,000
April 18, steamship Monterey, Progreso, gold coin, United States	3,000
April 18, St. Louis, London, silver bars	121,100
April 19, steamship Campania, London, silver bars	01,310
Total	$413,950

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

March 14, steamship Cherokee, Samana, silver coin, United States	$1,000
April 12, steamship New York, London, silver bars	277,250
April 13, steamship Grenada, Trinidad, silver coin, Mexico	2,430
Total	$694,660

SUMMARY.

Silver	$691,660
Gold	3,000
Total	$694,660

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2¾	Int. Steam Pump	2
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅝	Kan. City So. pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	2⅛	Louis. & Nash.	1
Anaconda Copper	2	National Lead	1½
Atl. Coast Lins	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2¾
Chi. & Alton	1⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf. ctfs.	1½	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf. ctfs., 10% paid	1	Northern Pacific	5
Chi & N. W.	3⅜	Nor. Pac. rects.	1½
C., St. P., M. & O.	3	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	6½	Pacific Mail	1½
Consol. Gas	1	P., C. C. & St. L.	2
Del., L. & W.	1	Pressed Steel Car	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2	Reading	2½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	6	Tenn. Copper	1⅝
G. N. rects., 40% pd.	2½	U. S. Pipe	1
Gt. Nor. ore ctfs.	6	Utah Copper	1⅝
		Va. I., C. & C.	8

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1¼	Mex. Central	1¼
Allis-Chalmers pf.	3¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Beet Sugar	1¼	National Biscuit	1
Am. H. & L. pf.	1	National Biscuit pf.	1
Am. Ice Sec.	10½	National Lead pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	2⅜	Nat. of Mex. pf.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10% paid	2½	N. Y. Dock	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	2¼	Nort. & West.	1¼
Del. & Hudson	2½	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Fed. M. & S.	10	Ry. St. Spring pf.	1
Mel. M. & S. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Fed. Sugar pf.	1¼	Rock Island pf.	2½
Homestake Mining	9½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Int. Met. pf.	1¼	U. Rys. Invest.	5
Int. Power	1¼	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	1¼
Mackay Cos. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	1⅝
		West. El. & Mfg.	1

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1½	Kan. City So. 3s.	2
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1⅝	Ky. Cent. 4s.	1½
Buffalo Gas 5s.	2	Knox. & Ohio 1st.	1
Chi., R. & Q. deb. 5s.	1	Lake Shore 3½s.	1
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st.	2½	Louis. & N. col. tr. 4s.	1
C., M. & St. P. W. & M. 5s.	1½	Nassau El. 4s.	2½
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s, coupons off.	7	N. Y. Cent., M. C. col. 3½s.	1½
Con. Gas deb. 6s.	1	Penn. R. E. 4s.	2
Den. & R. G. 4s.	2	U. S. Leather 6s.	1⅛
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2	Va. I., C. & C. 5s.	2
Jefferson 1st.	1⅝	West Shore 4s.	1

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	1	Gen. El. 3½s	7
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	1	Iowa Cent. Ref. 4s.	5
B'klyn R. T. 4s.	1	Kings Co. El. L., H. & P. 5s.	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s.	2½	Kings Co. Elev. 4s, stamped	2⅝
B'klyn Un. El. 5s.	1	Lake Erie & W. 2d.	1⅛
Buff. & S. ref. 4s.	2½	Long Island con. 5s.	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	2	Met. Cent. con. 4s.	1
Cent. Leather 5s.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s.	1
Cent. Vermont 4s.	3¾	Panama 4½s	1⅛
C., R. I. & P. col. 5s.	1⅛	Underground Elev., London 5s.	1¼
Col. Ind. 5s.	1½	Vah., Pitts. 2d.	1½
Col. Mid. 4s.	2	West. Un. col. tr. 5s	1⅝
Erie gen. lien.	1¾		
Erie, Penn., col. 4s.	1½		

The Week's Curb Transactions.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, April 20, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ges.
470	Am. Tobacco	325	310	325	..
200	Am. Wr. P.	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
1,095	Am. W. P. pf.	25½	20⅝	22	+ 2⅛
1,300	Cent. Fdy. pf.	15½	14½	14½	..
1,140	Havana Tob.	13	11⅞	12	— 2⅛
10	Hav. Tob. pf.	25	25	25	+ 3
40	Inter. M. M.	8	8	8	+ ¼
1,000	I. M. M. pf.	23½	22	22½	+ 1
155	Inter. Salt	16	15⅞	16	+ ½
300	Inter. Nickel	115	115	115	..
2,050	M. Co. of A.	5½	5	5¼	..
795	N.Y.&C.M.SS.	27	26	26½	+ ¼
880	Standard Oil.	540	517	517	— 30
80	Stand. Screw.	88	88	88	..
100	The Texas Co.	125	125	125	..
50	Union Ferry.	30	30	30	+ 2½
6,100	Waterbury Co.	48	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
15,200	West. Ice Co.	31	26½	31	+ 4½
5,300	Weitmans L. Mfg. Co.	6⅜	5¾	6⅝	+ ⅝

RAILROADS.

12,200	Chi. Subway	20½	19	19⅜	+ ⅝
3,250	Man. Transit.	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛

MINING.

1,200	Alaska Min.	1¾	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
1,468	Balaklala M.	11	10	10	— 1
8,200	Batopilas M.	8	6⅞	8	+ 1
900	Barnes-K. De.	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
1,600	Bonanza Belt.	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
15,115	Boston Copper	27⅜	24½	27⅜	+ 2⅝
3,400	Brit. C. Cop.	8	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
3,150	Buffalo Mines	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
5,850	Butte Coal'n.	26	24⅜	25½	+ ⅝
1,400	Butte & N. Y.	5⅝	4⅝	5	— ⅜
155,000	Cobalt Cent.	41	37½	38½	— 2½
6,100	Cobalt Cont.	⅝	½	⅝	..
300	Cobalt Coal'n.	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
2,218	Colonial Silv.	3⅞	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
2,800	Colusa-L. Ex.	3	2½	2⅝	..
7,850	Con. Ariz. S.	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
2,010	Cumb.-Ely M.	9	8¾	9	..
29,850	Davis-D. Est.	17¼	12¾	17	+ 4¼
4,250	Dom. Copper.	5¾	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅜
1,940	Douglas Cop.	11	10	10⅝	— ⅞
1,100	El Rayo.	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¾
3,000	Ely Central.	5½	5⅛	5¼	..
700	Ely Consol.	1¼	1¼	1⅜	..
6,050	Foster Cobalt.	1⅝	1 5-16	1⅜	— ⅛
9,800	Furnace C. C.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
1,300	Gillies S. & G.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8,550	Giroux Min.	9¼	9	8⅞	+ ⅛
2,895	Gold Hill Cop.	2	1¾	1⅞	..
1,000	Gt. Bend Am.	17	17	17	..
13,100	Greene-C., new	16⅜	15⅜	16¼	+ ⅝
2,150	Greene C. C.	25	23¼	24½	+ ⅝
800	Greene C. G.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	..
900	Greene G.-Sil.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
2,175	Gr. G.-S. pf.	8⅝	8¼	8½	..
1,400	Greene-Mex.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8,000	Goldfield Min.	$1.35	$1.32	$1.32	..
740	King Edward.	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
13,800	McK.-Dar.	1 11-16	1½	1½	— ⅛
5,900	Micmac G. M.	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ⅛
2,500	Mines C. of A.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3,850	Mitchell Min.	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
3,120	Mon.-Sh., new	10¾	9⅞	10	— ⅝
1,800	Nevada Con.	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ¼
25,465	N.-U. M. & S.	4¼	3⅝	3⅞	— ¼
2,890	Nev. Smelting.	3	3	3	— ⅛
16,200	Nip. Mines.	13¾	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅛
4,250	Old Hun. Min.	3⅛	3	3¼	— ⅛
100	Phoenix Sec.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1,100	Portland Cop.	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
25,700	P. L. & Z.	†73	55	73	+22
5,700	Silver Pick.	$1.34	$1.25	$1.31	+11
10,200	Silver Queen.	1 9-10	1 7-16	1 9-16	—1-16
4,600	Stewart Min.	2⅜	2⅜	2 9-16	—1-16
25	Tonopah Ext.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9,200	Tramps Cons.	$1.17	$1.06	$1.09½	— 5½
10,000	Triangle	50	45	50	+ 2
405	Trinity Cop.	22	20¼	22	+ 1¾
2,100	Tri-Bullion	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
6,500	United Copper	62½	60	61⅝	+ 1⅝
1,500	Un. Copper pf.	90	88	88	— 2
800	Union Explor.	8⅜	7½	7⅝	— ⅛

BONDS.

$11,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	88½	83	83½	..
2,000	I. M. M. 4½s.	70	69¾	69¾	— 1⅜
8,000	Fh. S. deb. 6s.	20	15	20	..
30,000	West. Ice 5s.	67	65	67	— ⅞

†Cents per share.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Saturday last, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended April 19, 1907	$16,629,800
Week ended April 20, 1906	15,503,316
From Jan. 1, 1907	284,490,744
From Jan. 1, 1906	241,563,725

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended April 16, 1907	$14,897,719
Week ended April 17, 1906	12,152,985
From Jan. 1, 1907	100,097,183
From Jan. 1, 1906	187,097,182

Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 19, 1907	$147,082
Week ended April 20, 1906	550,306
From Jan. 1, 1907	4,093,575
From Jan. 1, 1906	4,867,160

Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 19, 1907	$3,000
Week ended April 20, 1906	.....
From Jan. 1, 1907	1,744,836
From Jan. 1, 1906	4,299,522

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 19, 1907	$144,082
Week ended April 20, 1906	550,306
From Jan. 1, 1907	2,349,239
From Jan. 1, 1906	567,738

Imports of Silver.

Week ended April 19, 1907	$7,997
Week ended April 20, 1906	24,078
From Jan. 1, 1907	643,381
From Jan. 1, 1906	782,849

Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 10, 1907	$641,660
Week ended April 20, 1906	929,455
From Jan. 1, 1907	12,679,728
From Jan. 1, 1906	17,710,664

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 19, 1907	$633,753
Week ended April 20, 1906	905,377
From Jan. 1, 1907	12,036,347
From Jan. 1, 1906	16,986,818

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 19, 1907	$154,969
Week ended April 20, 1906	554,864
From Jan. 1, 1907	5,755,130
From Jan. 1, 1906	5,600,000

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 19, 1907	$644,660
Week ended April 20, 1906	834,796
From Jan. 1, 1907	14,436,990
From Jan. 1, 1906	20,754,112

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 19, 1907	$489,691
From Jan. 1, 1907	8,683,270
From Jan. 1, 1906	15,154,103
Week ended April 18, 1906	280,404

The Trust Company of America
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $12,700,000
135 BROADWAY 36 WALL STREET

OAKLEIGH THORNE, Prest. JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman Exec. Com.

DIRECTORS

CHARLES T. BARNEY	FRANK R. LAWRENCE	E. CLIFFORD POTTER
A. D. BENNETT	CORD MEYER	JOHN J. RIKER
JOHN E. BORNE	SETH M. MILLIKEN	WM. F. SHEEHAN
WM. H. CIESEBROUGH	RANDAL MORGAN	GEO. R. SHELDON
JOHN D. CRIMMINS	MORGAN J. O'BRIEN	HENRY F. SHOEMAKER
RICHARD DELAFIELD	JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, Jr.	JAMES W. TAPPIN
ASHBEL P. FITCH	LOWELL M. PALMER	OAKLEIGH THORNE
ANSON R. FLOWER	HOSMER B. PARSONS	ROBT. B. VAN CORTLANDT
H. B. HOLLINS	STEPHEN PEABODY	W. K. VANDERBILT, Jr.
JAS. S. KUHN	MARSDEN J. PERRY	P. A. B. WIDENER

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO, - CALIFORNIA.
Capital and Surplus - - $3,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - - $10,500,000
A General Banking and Trust Company Business Transacted.
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER, President. W. J. BARNETT, Vice-President
J. DALZELL BROWN, Vice-President and General Manager.

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 20, 1907. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Astna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	215	225
America	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 07	500	525
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 06	235	245
Astor National	350,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 07	750	..
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Battery Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	130	150
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 07	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	320	330
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 07	155	165
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	190	..
Chase National	5,000,000	5	S	Dec 12, 06	300	340
Chat'm Nat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	305	315
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 07	380	400
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	140	145
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	250	260
Coal & Iron Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	230	245
Colonial	100,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	700	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	490	525
Commerce(Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 07	170	175
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	155	165
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 07	295	305
East R. Nat.($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 07	3500	..
Fifth National	250,000	8	S	Jan. 1, 07	340	..
First National	10,000,000	8	Q	Apr. 1, 07	625	650
Fourteenth St.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 07	225	300
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	12½	S	Jan. 2, 07	190	200
Gall'tin Nat.($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 07	350	370
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30,07	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 07	145	155
German Exch.	200,000	8	S	Jan. 1, 07	435	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 06	500	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	280	290
Hamilton	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 07	250	275
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	490	505
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 07	540	565
Interboro	100,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	..	..	.....	125	130
Irv. Nat. Exch.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	180	190
Jefferson	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 07	200	215
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 07	..	515
Lincoln Nat.	500,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 07	900	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	48	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	315
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	255	265
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 07	230	240
Mech. & Tr.($25)	700,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 07	165	172½
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	225	235
Merch. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 07	160	170
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan 2, 07	175	190
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Dec. 1, 06	390	410
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 07	165	175
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	240	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	295	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	200	..
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	15	S	Apr. 1, 07	270	..
New Ams. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 07	..	210
North America	.....	..	..	.....	265	275
N. Y., (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 07	290	305
N.Y.County Nat.	200,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 07	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 07	208	215
N. Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct 15, 06	170	180
N't & Bay Dist'k	200,000	..	..	.....	..	410
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Mar 30,07	350	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	170	180
Oriental	750,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	265	275
Pacific ($50)	500,000	14	Q	Feb. 1, 07	230	250
Park National	2,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	440	465
People's ($25)	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	..
Phenix Nat.($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1906	155	165
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 07	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 07	350	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	360	375
Second National	500,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	700	..
State	1,000,000	50	S	Jan., 1907	320	..
24th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	220	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	350	..
23d Ward	100,000	14	S	Feb. 1, 07	190	..
Union Exchange	750,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 07	220	240
U. S. Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	120	135
Wash. Heights	100,000	6	..	.....	225	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Dec 31, 06	400	425
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Mar 31,07	180	190
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	300	340
B'd & Mtg. Guar	2,000,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 07	350	375
Bowling Green	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 07	430	450
Broadway Tr.	700,000	3	S	Nov 5, 06	150	160
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 07	420	450
Carnegie	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 07	1850	2000
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 07	400	410
Columbia Trust.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	230	235
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	85
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	220	..
Empire	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	330	340
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30,07	400	425
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 07	1275	1300
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	S	Apr. 1, 07	..	850
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	265	..
Franklin	1,500,000	3½	Q	Mar 30,07	310	325
Fulton	500,000	17	S	Jan. 2, 07	300	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30,07	480	510
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	240	..
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 07	310	335
Home	500,000	..	..	Jan 15, 07	155	165
Hudson Trust.	1,000,000	3	..	Mar 15,07	90	100
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	Feb., 1907	450	480
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	130	S	Jan. 2, 07	1175	1250
Lawyers' Mtg.	2,500,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	195	200
Law.Tit. & Tr.	4,000,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 07	240	260
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30,07	375	390
Long Island	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 07	305	315
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	26	S	Jan. 2, 07	..	450
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 07	..	850
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Apr. 1, 07	550	590
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30 07	..	150
Mutual Alliance	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 07	195	205
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug 1, 06	260	270
National Surety	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 07	150	170
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	225	S	Dec 10, 06	1000	..
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 03	180	190
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 30,07	700	725
People's Trust.	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	310	330
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Dec 29, 06	400	425
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Mar 30,07	525	550
Title Insurance	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 2, 06	160	170
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	10	Q	Apr. 1, 07	725	750
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 10, 07	1275	1325
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	14	S	Dec 31, 06	465	480
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 07	1240	1270
Van Norden	1,000,000	2	Q	Mar 30,07	275	300
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 07	400	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 07	215	225
Windsor	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 29, 06	200	210
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 07	102	105

PROMOTER WILLIAMS DODGES HIS CAPTORS

Man Hunted for Two Years as Government Defaulter May Be in Philadelphia.

HE HAS SWINDLED MANY

Detectives Thought They Had Him in This City, but He Learned They Were After Him.

"Capt." William Plumb Williame, who has been dodging detectives for the last two years or more, is said to be hiding now in Philadelphia after narrowly missing arrest in this city early last week. Williame is registered in Washington as a Government defaulter, and private detectives, representing many of his victims, are on his trail with warrants for his arrest, charging him with larceny in connection with paper railroad companies he promoted, and with failure to pay hotel bills, club bills, office rent, and many small personal items.

For more than a year Williams had not been heard of. Last week, however, a dispatch from Washington warned the detectives here to be on the lookout, as there was reason to believe that Williams was here at his old game of promoting wildcat companies.

Williams got wind of the steps taken against him, however, and he disappeared. Later in the week one of Williams's victims notified detectives here that the promoter had been seen in Philadelphia. That night three private detectives set out for that city to follow up the clue.

In spite of his title, Williams's nearest approach to the service was as a contractor in charge of a transport that took part in the Porto Rican expedition. At that time the American Surety Compsny was on his bond. He defaulted for $900 and the Surety Company was forced to pay the shortage.

Williame was at one time a member of the Army and Navy Club in this city, but it wae said last night at the club that hie name had been dropped from the rolls many years ago. His father is Paymaster William H. H. Williams of the navy, formerly Secretary of the Army and Navy Club. Capt. C. C. Cook, also a member of the club, is counsel for the American Surety Company and eeveral other claimants in civil and criminal suits against the defaulter.

Williams's fine presence and pleasant manners won him easy access to all circlee. In Cincinnati, where he was selling automobiles, he was elected to all the prominent clubs. He left the city without paying his bills. In Washington he was elected to the Metropolitan Club, but was later dropped from the list for failurc to pay his dues.

Among the concerns started by him were the United States Contracting Company, the Patchogue and Port Jefferson Traction Company, and the Central Long Island Electric Light and Railroad Company. These companies all disappeared before the first dividend was due.

Williams at one time issued circulars for a company to dig the Panama Canal, and visited Wasbington to stir up interest in the plan, but detectives began to take interest in him again and he left Washington for safer fields.

PAINTERS GET NO HELP.

They Complain to Central Union Their Strike Isn't Supported.

The delegates of the striking painters complained at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union that none of the other unions had struck in sympathy, and that the painters were forced to keep up the fight alone. The floor was given to Business Agent McAllister of the Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters, to explain why he ordered the marble cutters back to work when they struck in sympathy last week, in violation of the arbitration agreement at the Plaza Hotel. He said he told the men to hold a meeting, if they wanted, to take any action, and also that if any of them wanted to go to a "funeral" he would make no objection. As they did not seem to want to hold a meeting, be ordered the men back.

Business Agent Victor Buhr of the painters denounced the attitude of the unions, and asserted that some of the walking delegates now advising against sympathetic strikes were on the pay roll of a big construction company at one time.

Delegate Wilson of the Brotherhood of Painters said that sixty-eight per cent. of the striking painters had found work in other cities.

OUTWIT MORMON SPEAKERS.

Salvation Army Pre-empts Street Corners in Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 21.—The Salvation Army here is trying to outwit the Mormon Elders who got a permit from the police to hold open-air meetings in which to teach their doctrines. The Salvationists do not look with favor on the Mormon creed, and last evening when the Mormons went to Monument Park, where their meeting had been advertised, the Elders found a detachment from the Salvation Army there in full possession, praying for them.

The Elders sought other points of vantage on the street corners, but found that the Salvation Army had sent out detachments to cover every important street corner in the city. Then the Elders went to their hotels vowing that they would not be outwitted next Saturday evening. The army is calling for volunteers to more thoroughly cover the city next week.

UTILITIES BILL AMENDMENTS.

Proposed by City Club to Legislative Committees.

Amendments to the Public Utilities bill have been proposed by the City Club to the committees of the Legislature now in conference upon the bill. It is the idea of the club that the proposed amendments will strengthen the character of the proposed commissions. The cluh has taken this action, believing that the broad powers of the present bill should not be conferred upon a commission wbose stability and future independence are not fully guaranteed hy the act which creates it. Tho amendments are in effect these:

To give any commissioner proposed to be removed by the Governor an opportunity to submit an answer to the reasons cited for his removal; to extend the term of office from five to ten years; to introduce an age limit; to increase the salaries of both commissioners and counsel from $10,000 to $15,000; to provide a method for fixing exact penalties, and to provide that penalties paid by corporations in the First District be paid into the City Instead of the State Treasury.

Old Bridge Tender Killed by Train.

Charles McManus, who for more than twenty years, was bridge tender on the Jamaica Bay Railroad trestle, was killed by a Rockaway train yesterday at the treetle drawbridge.

CITY BREVITIES.

"The Peece Conference, Its Work and Its Effect," will be discussed by Messrs. Farrell and Cohen, seniore in the City College, on Tuesday morning in the chapel of ths college. Both were delegates from their college to the conference.

John Campbell, a young architect, was found dead in bed in the boarding house at 238 West Eleventh Street yesterday morning by two of his fellow-boarders. He had been accidentally aephyxiated.

As he was about to dive off a sixty-foot wall at Riverside Drive and 102d Street, Edwin Thomas, of 315 West 116th Street, was arrested by Policeman Scanlon, after a struggle, and sent to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue.

GREEN BUGS AND THE CROPS.

Dreadful Stories of the Doings of an Old Friend Heard in Wall Street.

With a dull market moving uncertainly and unfruitful of gossip, the wiseacres of New Street fell back last week upon the crop prospects. Interest in calamitous prediction this year is stimulated by novelty of the attributed cause, the "green bug," which veracious reports from the wheat fields of the Southwest say is advancing northward like the locusts of old Egypt, leaving dollar wheat in its wake. There was little entomological information to be had about the pest, though anybody around the Stock Exchange or in the New Street cafés could tell you all about the terrible ravages in Oklahoma, and of the rapidity of the advance, which has brought the invading army already into Kansas and Nebraska. Down on the Produce, Exchange the conditione were reversed, intimate knowledge was professed about the bug, but positive information as to what damage he has done so far was bard to come at. To the grain men, the green bug is an old friend. He, along with weather conditions, has always been given the credit for the great bull campaign in wheat in 1890 which sent the price above $1 a bushel.

Properly described he is an aphid of the eame species as the green aphid, which the euharbanite finds eating his rose bushes in June, but the particular variety now loose in the Southwest differs from anything ever ecen before, as described by market scientists, in having a mouth at each end of his body. With this double armament he tackles the young plant of the freshly sprouted winter wheat, now only a few inches above ground, and sucks its living juices. Ordinarily, and according to the encyclopedia, cold rains or freezing weather are fatal to the young aphid. Here again the wheat destroying variety in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska differs from its cousins known to ecience. Veracious correspondents in the field assert that the frosts which have been common this Spring have only destroyed the parasitee of the "green bug," leaving him sound in wind and limb for the northward march. Tbe same correspondents vindicate their conservatism by reporting that they can find no ground for the reports current nearer the market that the aphid army is destroying railroad ties and pulling spikes on the railroads encountered on the way.

According to crop authorities on the Produce Exchange, the "green bug" last made his appearance in alarming numbers in tho Spring of 1880, which had been preceded by weather conditions identical with those of last Fall and Winter. In that year, the effect of the "green bug" first made itself felt in the May crop reports, which fell off heavily from the conditions reported in April and March. The wheat harvested in 1890 was only 399,0000,000 bushels, compared with 468,000,000 bushels in the previous year. One consolation found in the visit of the green bug is that, if precedent is followed, the crop succeeding tho year of his ravages should nearly double in quantity. After the short crop in 1890 the crop of 1891 was 611,000,000 bushels.

Produce Exchange authorities say that it will be impossible to tell what damage hae been done so far by the aphid until there has been rain in the affected belt followed by "growing weather." The plant will then show whether its roots have been affected and will either die quickly or grow as if the aphid were fiction.

FOREIGN TRADE IN MARCH.

Decided Increase Over 1906—Exports $162,689,950—Imports $133,323,085.

The preliminary statement of our foreign trade in March, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, shows a decided increase over March, 1906. Following are the figures:

	March, 1907.	March, 1906.	Increase.
Exports	$162,689,950	$145,510,707	$17,179,243
Imports	133,323,085	113,597,577	19,725,508
Merchandise—			
Imports, free of duty	$60,839,516	$50,812,740	
Dutinble	72,483,569	62,784,837	
Total	$133,323,085	$113,597,577	
Exports, domestic	$160,585,802	$143,369,967	
Foreign	2,104,148	2,140,740	
Total	$162,689,950	$145,510,707	
Excess of exports	$29,366,865	$31,913,130	
Gold—			
Imports	$5,007,319	$5,630,695	
Exports	2,126,173	5,918,627	
Excess of imports	$2,881,146	*$287,032	
Silver—			
Imports	$3,936,139	$3,509,838	
Exports	5,038,461	5,213,811	
Excess of exports	$1,122,322	$1,703,973	
From July 1 to March 31:			
Merchandise—			
Imports, free of duty	$482,146,943	$411,479,279	
Dutiable	583,012,968	502,075,818	
Totnl	$1,066,059,911	$913,555,097	
Exports, domestic	$1,433,032,648	$1,324,878,727	
Foreign	18,272,323	19,023,363	
Total	$1,451,904,971	$1,343,902,090	
Excess of exports	$355,845,060	$430,346,993	
Gold—			
Imports	$104,649,293	$44,000,050	
Exporte	20,801,748	27,109,499	
Excess of imports	$83,847,545	$16,890,540	
Silver—			
Imports	$31,866,181	$33,442,710	
Exports	42,189,260	51,597,444	
Excess of exports	$10,323,079	$18,154,734	

*Excese of exports.

Harlem River Rowing Notes.

The fine weather yeeterday brought ont a number of oarsmen on the Harlem River, several of whom showed excellent form. Despite the action of the Board of Estimate in turning down the Aldermanic grant for the Harlem regatta, the outlook for rowing is very bright. There is a general disposition among the oarsmen to encourage the sport, and make it more popular.

Cept. John E. Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club had out his octuple sculls crew, consisting of Hirsch, Fulton, Kalz, O'Brien, Ryan, Breen, Scannell, and Bradley, with Cody as coxswain. The doubles, an intermediate four, and a single sculls left the float during the afternoon. The club will make entries in all the leading regattas.

The Atalanta junior eight, coached by Capt. Mulcahy, wns out twice, and did some good work. Ryan nnd Breen, together with Marshall and Hume from the Harlem Rowing Club, made an excellent appearance. Capt. Callaghan and Heul, the Metropolitan senior double, began active training, and the intermediate eight of the same club spent an hour on the water.

Coach Cody of the Crescent Boat Club had out his junior four gig crew and two doubles. The following men were in the boats: Graham, Betz, Koop, Fitchem, Turner, and Little. A four gig was delivered to the clubhouse last Friday. "Al" Wolff of the Wyanoke Boat Club coached a big squad, and "Davy" Roach spent considerable time with the Bohemian junior eight, which is rapidly improving.

"Dan" Murphy, the veteran rowing coach of New England, has had great euccess with the Stanford University crews. He expects his eight-oared crew to beat Berkeley in the annual race on April 27.

The Canadian A. R. A. is getting ready to discipline some of the scullers and canoeists in the dominion. A rowing blacklist is being prepared, nnd oarsmen who accept money for playing Rugby football and lacrosse will be cleared professionnl. The Canadian clubs will work in harmony with the N. A. A. O.

Edward Connell, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Harlem Regatta Association, is coaching the crew candidates from the New York University. About forty-five men are out several afternoons in each week, and the finals are doing good work. "Eddie" Anderson of the Dauntless Rowing Club is assisting Connell in the coaching. The New York University Boat Club has been formad, and a number of the graduates have promised financial assistence. The future of rowing at the university is very encouraging. The present rowing headquartere is the Union Boat Club.

The eight-oared crew of the New York Athletic Club has been selected. It le as follows: Conche, Weaver, Kineon, Kline, Brown, Rice, Strong, and Malstead, with Gibbone and Sband substitutes. Twenty-two men tried for the crew, and the remainder of the squad has been dismieeed.

The Union Boat Clab janior eight was one of the first crews on the water, and the Dauntlese, Nonparell, and Lone Star Clubhouses were kept busy with the oarsmen.

SPEEDWAY FILLED WITH MANY HORSES

Ida Highwood, Driven by Nathan Straus, Led Light Harness Brigade in Brushing.

BIG CROWD ENJOYED SPORT

Old Favorites Make Good Showing in Smart Finishes—Ted Loses in Every Contest.

The Speedway yeeterday was filled with an eager Sunday crowd. It was the first real Spring day, and the turnout, both of the light harness brigade and the spectaters, was one of the biggest ever seen on the popular drive. The road drivers were out in force with their horees, and brushes were numerous. For nearly two hours a crowd of about 7,000 pessons witnessed some exciting sport. The only notable absentee was Miss Giulia P. Morosini and her famous team. It is the first time in several years that Mies Morosini, who is a member of the Road Drivers, has been absent from the Sunday morning brushing, and many of the spectators left the Speedway disappointed. Her absence was in a measure compensated by the splendid eport furnished by the amateur reinsmen and their trotters and pacers.

Among the local favoritce, Invader, 2:10, driven by Andrew Crawford; Ida Highwood, 2:09¼, with Nathan Straus at the reins; Surprise, driven by M. Jworski; the Swedish Consul; Ted, 2:15¾, with Mr. Straus driving; Frank Wilson, 2:06¼, driven by Edward J. La Place; Bessie G., bandled by Joseph F. Gibbons; Coast Marie, driven by Dr. H. D. Gill; Kingmond, 2:09, with Claus Bohling in the wagon, and Susie G., 2:14½, with John H. Campbell, made an excellent showing.

The bay mare Ida Highwood was almost invincible. After Mr. Straus had warmed up his favorite he tackled Surpriee, driven by the Swedish Consul. The latter made a good brush but could not keep up with Ida Highwood's speed, and loet by a couple of lengths. In the next brush between tbe pair, Mr. Straus's fast mare made the victory more emphatic, winning by nearly three lengths. After a third brush, in which Ida Highwood, Sue Dix, and Coast Marie finished on a line, Mr. Straus changed to Ted, who is beginning to show his age, and suffered defeat in two eucceseive brushes.

Dr. H. D. Gill was behind his old favorite, the black Speedway pacing queen Coast Marie, while Percy Gill drove the chestnut mare Sue Dix, 2:14¼. Tbe pair, with Frank Wilson, 2:06¼, E. J. La Place's recent purchase, made a lively three-cornered bout, with the honors in favor of Coast Marie; second place was secured by Frank Wilson. Sue Dix turned tables on Coast Marie, and won a good brush by a short neck. Coast Marie wound up the morning's brushing by taking the messure of Lady Golden, 2:10½, driven by Ike Fleming.

One of the best brushes of the day was between Surprice, Ted, Poco Estrella, driven by Dr. Joseph Semon, and Kingmond, 2:09, with Claus Bohling handling the reins. It was a ding-dong affair throughout, with Surprise in the lead at the finish by a short half length. Ted was nearly a length ahead of Kingmond. Christopher Hackett found hie roan pacer Blue Jay, 2:23¼, eo fast that he challenged Leo T., driven by Mr. Kehoe, and won by a good margin. Andrew Phillips made his first appearance in nearly a year, driving a likely looking bay named Norrie. He at once went after Andrew Crawford's Ninety-three Baron, a new three-year-old pacer, and won eomewhat easily. George A. Coleman, drovo DeWitt C. Flanagan's Knietress, 2:09¾, one of the best trotters on the Speedway and a Grand Circuit winner last year, and won handily from W. J. Clark and his new trotter Banker.

Joseph F. Gibbon's Bessie G. ehowed a good turn of speed and had no trouble winning from Leo S. T. B. Leaby drove his new pacer, Who Knows, starting him against Disturber, driven by a trainer, and gave the crowd a good brush, winning easily. Bessie G. was then sent after Andrew Phillips' Norrie and won out. The brush between Kingmond and Ted was a good one, but Mr. Straus' horee was no match for Mr. Flanagan's epeedy trotter. In a second brush with Dieturber, Who Knows again showed class, and finished far ahead. Bessie Panvil, with G. H. Huber driving, defeated Freehman, driven by Rue H. Clark.

In other brushes Terrence Kennedy's bay trotter finished first with Disturber, but in a three horse contest with Dr. Gill's unmarked chestnut trotter, Juno, driven by Alfred B. Maclay and Poco Estrella, Teddy K. finished second to Juno. W. Scott, driving Ragland, defeated Dr. Story's new candidate, Josephine Harrold, the latter breaking half way down the stretch. Ninety-Three Baron captured the last brush from Norrie.

Among the horsemen seen on the Speedway who did not brush were: Philip Heipenhausen, driving Lemon Girl; T. G. Hinds and his new purchase, Salstone; Dr. A. D. Kramer, driving Rice Cake; Charles Welland, driving Dr. Chase, 2:06¼; John Kelly, driving W. C. Floyd Jones's team, Gov. Holt and Deputize, and Claus Bohling, driving David Muscovite and Tar Tartar.

ATTACKED WHITE CHILD.

Negro Under Arrest in Plainfield and Closely Guarded.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 21.—Charles Hopes, a 19-year-old negro, is closely guarded at Police Headquarters to-night, having been arrested this afternoon for attempting to attack a 3-year-old white child named Martha Mead. Chief Kleley declared to-night that the man had practically made a confession. Hopes was surly and defiant when put in a cell. To a Detective Sergeant he said:

"Well, I guess I can take all that's coming to me."

Last Inactive Stock Transactions.

New York Stock Exchange.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1907 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Apr. 20. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1907. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
280	300	**Adams Express**	.....	Mar. 1, 1907	2	*295	Feb 14	*280	Mar. 14	*280 Mar. 14, 1907
235	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,500,000	Jan. 2, 1907	4½	..	.....	..	.....	*236 Dec. 10, 1904
130	..	Allegheny & Western	3,200,000	Jan. 2, 1907	3	..	.....	..	.....	*150 Mar. 30, 1904
19	21	American Agri. Chemical	17,114,100	.....	..	25⅜	Jan. 8	19	Mar. 25	21 Apr. 6, 1907
80	95	American Agri. Chemical pf.	18,382,000	Apr. 1, 1906	3	95	Feb. 20	93½	Feb. 26	93½ Feb. 26, 1907
..	82	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	80	Jan. 31	75	Mar. 5	75 Apr. 6, 1907
140	175	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1907	5	..	.....	..	.....	170 Dec. 20, 1906
82	92	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1906	3	90	Jan. 21	88	Mar. 13	88 Mar. 13, 1907
25	40	American District Telegraph.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1906	1	..	.....	..	.....	37 Mar. 16, 1906
4⅞	5	American Hide & Leather	11,274,100	.....	..	6¼	Jan. 16	4¼	Mar. 5	5 Mar. 12, 1907
25	35	American Linseed pf.	15,750,000	Sep., 1900	1⅝	30	Jan. 7	27	Mar. 25	33 Apr. 5, 1907
104	110	American Locomotive pf.	24,100,000	Apr. 22, 1907	1¾	111½	Jan. 16	101	Mar. 25	105 Apr. 10, 1907
5	8	American Malt	3,905,800	.....	..	*7¼	Apr. 2	*7¼	Apr. 2	*7½ Apr. 2, 1907
27	32	American Malt pf.	6,817,900	.....	..	40	Feb. 21	29¾	Mar. 22	31½ Apr. 5, 1907
89	91	American Smelt. Sec. pf., B.	80,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907	1¼	93½	Jan. 7	86	Mar. 25	90⅞ Apr. 6, 1907
195	240	American Snuff	11,001,700	Apr. 1, 1907	2½	205	Jan. 18	197½	Jan. 11	205 Mar. 1, 1907
75	80	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907	1¼	88	Feb. 13	75	Mar. 21	80¼ Mar. 26, 1907
120	125	American Telephone & Teleg.	158,951,800	Jan. 15, 1907	2	133	Jan. 4	118½	Mar. 25	121 Apr. 5, 1907
20	30	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*30 Mar. 10, 1906
70	80	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	79 June 26, 1905
100	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	6,083,400	Jan. 15, 1907	1½	105	Feb 4	100	Mar. 26	103 Apr. 5, 1907
89	91	**Baltimore & Ohio** pf.	60,000,000	Mnr. 1, 1907	2	94½	Jan. 10	87	Mar. 25	90 Apr. 5, 1907
..	..	Beech Creek ($50)	5,925,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104 June 25, 1902
..	50	Bethlehem Steel pf.	14,968,100	Feb. 1, 1907	¾	65	Jan. 9	45	Mar. 23	49 Apr. 6, 1907
110	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Apr. 1, 1907	2	..	.....	..	.....	*110 Aug. 10, 1906
110	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1906	1	121½	Feb. 14	108	Mar. 19	115 Apr. 11, 1907
11	13	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	14½	Jan. 4	11	Mar. 13	13 Apr. 8, 1907
90	128	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	10,500,000	Feb. 15, 1907	8	115	Jan. 26	93	Mar. 14	95 Apr. 4, 1907
110	139½	Buff., Rochester & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1907	3	135	Jan. 4	135	Jan. 4	135 Apr. 4, 1907
..	84¾	Buffalo & Sus. pf. ($50)	4,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907	1	85¼	Feb. 8	83	Feb. 16	83 Feb. 16, 1907
40	49	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907	1	43¾	Jan. 3	41	Mar. 8	41 Mar. 8, 1907
60¼	61½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1907	1¼	65½	Jan. 14	60	Mar. 14	63¼ Apr. 12, 1907
..	70	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	71½ Mar. 10, 1906
130	140	Central & South Am. Teleg.	7,017,600	Apr. 9, 1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	140 May 24, 1906
..	50	Chicago & Alton pf.	10,448,800	Jan. 2, 1907	2	60	Jan. 5	59	Mar. 19	59 Mar. 19, 1907
190	..	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	110,138,100	Apr. 1, 1907	1¾	218	Apr. 10	200	Feb. 15	218 Apr. 10, 1907
110	150	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	8,830,700	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	120	Mar. 15	115	Mar. 15	117 Mar. 21, 1907
76¾	76½	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	28,127,000	Jan. 15, 1907	2	79	Feb. 25	76¾	Mar. 18	77 Mar. 21, 1907
90	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1906	2	*70	Mar. 5	*70	Mar. 5	*70 Mar. 5, 1907
195	220	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,305,100	Apr. 1, 1907	2	234	Jan. 4	200	Apr. 4	205 Apr. 10, 1907
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,847,890	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*150 Oct. 3, 1906
150	180	Chl., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,256,800	Feb. 20, 1907	3½	165	Jan. 17	160	Jan. 18	160 Jan. 18, 1907
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 June 4, 1898
100	109	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1907	1¼	108½	Jan. 7	106	Feb. 21	106 Feb. 21, 1907
70	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000	.....	..	95	Mar. 15	85	Mar. 15	85 Apr. 2, 1907
103	125	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	2½	..	.....	..	.....	105 Nov. 16, 1906
165	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1907	1¾	160	Mar. 25	160	Mar. 25	160 Mar. 25, 1907
..	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	6,259,600	Mar. 1, 1907	1	..	.....	..	.....	108½ Jan. 1904
..	70	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	1,700,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	85¼	Jan. 19	65	Mar. 22	65 Mar. 22, 1907
58½	60	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	8,500,000	Apr. 1, 1907	2	60½	Jan. 7	58¾	Mar. 28	60¼ Apr. 11, 1907
..	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 13, 1907	3½	99½	Jan. 14	93½	Feb. 19	93½ Feb. 19, 1907
..	75	Cripple Creek Central	2,500,000	Apr. 20, 1907	1½	73	Jan. 15	69	Jan. 4	73 Jan. 15, 1907
..	12	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	4,283,100	.....	..	18	Jsn. 7	12	Apr. 8	12 Apr. 8, 1907
..	..	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	950,000	Jan. 2, 1907	2½	*90	Feb. 15	*90	Feb. 15	*90 Mar. 25, 1907
..	..	Detroit Southern tr. rects	9,506,800	.....	..	8	Apr. 11	3	Apr. 11	3 Apr. 11, 1907
..	..	Detroit Southern pf., t. r.	6,450,300	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	27 June 27, 1906
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	8½ Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	1,777,100	Apr. 15, 1907	1¼	75	Jan. 22	72	Mar. 23	72 Mar. 23, 1907
..	..	**Eastman Kodak**	10,254,100	Apr. 1, 1907	2½	..	.....	..	.....	177 Mar. 21, 1906
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	16,000,200	Apr. 1, 1907	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	84⅜ Jan. 29, 1906
..	..	Evansville & Terre H. ($50)	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1906	4	..	.....	..	.....	66 Dec. 4, 1906
..	..	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1907	2½	92	Apr. 5	90	Apr. 4	90 Apr. 5, 1907
..	..	**Federal Sugar Refining**	6,677,200	.....	..	60	Feb. 13	42	Feb. 5	54 Apr. 12, 1907
..	..	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Mar. 4, 1907	2	75½	Jan. 14	70	Mar. 19	70½ Apr. 9, 1907
..	..	Gold & Stock Telegraph	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*110 Aug. 8, 1906
..	..	**Havana Electric**	7,500,000	.....	..	47	Jan. 3	33¼	Mar. 29	35 Apr. 5, 1907
..	..	Havana Electric pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1907	1	80½	Jan. 4	72	Apr. 1	72½ Apr. 5, 1907
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1907	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*97 Sep. 19, 1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1907	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*101 May 18, 1905
..	..	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	Jan. 14, 1907	1½	115	Jan. 19	80	Mar. 28	95 Apr. 5, 1907
..	..	Hocking Valley tr. rects	3,214,800	.....	..	114	Mar. 6	75¾	Mar. 28	81 Apr. 9, 1907
..	..	Hocking Valley pf.	15,000,000	Jan. 14, 1907	2	94	Jan. 5	82½	Mar. 28	84 Mar. 29, 1907
..	..	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907	2	*90½	Jan. 31	*81¼	Feb. 18	*81¼ Feb. 18, 1907
..	..	Ingersoll-Rand	3,000,000	.....	..	60	Jan. 24	49¾	Mar. 23	52 Apr. 3, 1907
..	..	Ingersoll-Rand pf.	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1907	3	94½	Jan. 4	92	Mar. 21	93 Apr. 6, 1907
..	..	International Paper pf.	22,530,700	Apr. 2, 1907	1½	81	Jan. 5	73	Apr. 1	74¾ Apr. 8, 1907
..	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*182 Apr. 14, 1905
..	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	50	Mar. 20	50	Mar. 20	50 Mar. 20, 1907
..	..	Kanawha & Michigan rects.	.....	.....	..	63	Jan 29	63	Jan. 29	63 Jan. 29, 1907
..	..	Kan. City, Ft. S. & Mem. pf	13,510,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1	80	Jan. 10	74	Mar. 20	79 Apr. 9, 1907
..	..	Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	.....	..	30¾	Jan. 4	18	Mar. 14	25⅝ Apr. 12, 1907
..	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.....	..	15	Jan. 14	10	Feb. 27	10 Feb. 27, 1907
..	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	May 2, 1904	1½	*37½	Mar. 14	*37½	Mar. 14	*37¼ Mar. 14, 1907
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32 Jan. 28, 1901
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	8,200,000	Mar. 1, 1907	2	..	.....	..	.....	*260 Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900	4	69½	Jan. 4	40	Jan. 23	48 Feb. 9, 1907
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907	8	75	Mar. 12	65¼	Jan. 19	75 Mar. 12, 1907
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1907	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	99¼ Mar. 14, 1903
..	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1906	2½	..	.....	..	.....	95 Sep. 7, 1906
..	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	28½	Jan. 12	19¼	Mar. 18	24 Apr. 10, 1907
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1907	6	..	.....	..	.....	335 Dec. 17, 1906
..	..	Lchigh & Wilkes, Coal ($50)	9,512,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	60 Sep. 7, 1906
..	..	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Nov., 1906	1	67¼	Jan. 9	52	Mar. 13	52 Apr. 13, 1907
..	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	4	Jan. 9	4	Mar. 28	4 Mar. 28, 1907
..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 20, 1907	3	*125	Mar. 6	*125	Mar. 6	*125 Mar. 6, 1907
..	..	Maryland Coal	1,870,000	Dec. 30, 1906	4	..	.....	..	.....	110 Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Metropolitan Street Ry.	6,550,400	Apr. 1, 1907	1¾	107	Jan. 23	90	Mar. 28	100 Apr. 13, 1907
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	16 Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Mar. 30, 1907	¾	..	.....	..	.....	67 Dec. 10, 1904
..	..	Michigan State Telephone	3,500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	50 Aug. 15, 1906
..	..	Michigan State Telephone pf.	2,285,000	Feb. 1, 1907	1½	..	.....	.

MISS SUTTON WILL COMPETE.

Tennis Expert to Take Part in Tournament at St. Nicholas Rink.

Interest among lawn tennis players centres upon the appearance this week of Miss May G. Sutton on the courts of the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. Miss Sutton will again strive for the English championship this year, leaving this city on May 17 for competitions leading up to the championships at Wimbledon, London. Here the title in the singles is expected to go to the winner of the tournament, as Miss Kate Douglas is to default because of her recent marriage.

As Miss Sutton also expects to make a trial for the British mixed doubles title, her first appearance in tournament play in the St. Nicholas Rink tournaments is scheduled to be as partner to Beals C. Wright. This will be next Wednesday and Thursday. It is with Wright that Miss Sutton competed in the English championship two years ago with most marked success, and the two have planned to again make an effort to capture this title for a journey across the Atlantic Ocean.

Next Monday and Tuesday Miss Sutton will also compete in mixed doubles, and the first of next month she is scheduled to contest outdoors at the Country Club and at the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, Hempstead, L. I., where she has been the guest of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg during the past few days.

Because of misunderstandings between those who have endeavored to further the project of international matches between American and English women players, Miss Sutton will not do anything with regard to the project while abroad this season.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER, APRIL 22 TO 27.

N. London. A.M.	Will. Point. P.M.	S. Hook. A.M.	Gov. P.M.	Isl'd. A.M.	P.M.
4:32	5:19	5:58	6:33	2:30	3:15
5:25	6:02	6:38	0:20	3:03	4:10
6:27	6:47	7:48	8:16	4:26	5:00
1:12	1:27	8:38	9:03	5:19	5:47
1:55	2:07	9:24	9:47	6:07	6:33
2:40	2:45	10:10	10:32	6:55	7:20
2:28	3:23				
3:03	4:25				
4:10	5:16				
5:00	6:01				
5:32	6:44				
6:18	7:26				
7:02					

The first trip of the Kosher Fishing Club will take place Sunday, April 21, from Sheepshead Bay on the auxiliary sloop Carrie L., under Capt. George F. Smith. The officers of the club for the coming season are: Captain—Max Charmak; Pilot—Jack Grunberg; Steward—"Jim" Halpern; Assistant Steward—L. Richter; Bait Digger—Marie Conny; Deck Hand—Fred Tusky; Mate—Archie Feldman; Weigher—Gus Levey.

Excellent places for fresh water fishing are: Bound Brook, N. J., Central Railroad of New Jersey, perch, pickerel and bass; Budds Lake, Central Railroad of New Jersey and Lackawanna Railroad, small-mouth black bass, pickerel and perch; Cromwell's Lake, Erie Railroad to Highland Mills, N. Y., black bass, yellow perch, wall-eyed pike, pickerel and catfish; Green Lake, N. J., via New York, Susquehanna & Western to Newfoundland, N. J., black bass, pickerel and perch; Lake Hopatcong, N. J., Lackawanna and Central Railroad of N. J., excellent black bass fishing, both large and small mouth, pickerel, perch and sunfish; Peconic River, Long Island, L. I. Railroad, black bass, pickerel and perch fishing is excellent; Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., L. I. Railroad, excellent black bass fishing and fine pickerel and perch fishing.

Good trout fishing can be had by taking a Valley Road car at Montclair and riding to the end of the road, then walking to tha Notch Brook, at Upper Montclair, a distance of about half a mile. Wade the brook to Bloomfield and use common dirt worms for bait. It is too early for fly fishing in the stream.

On the Delaware River there is fine black bass fishing at Shohola, Lackawaxen, Mast Hope, Narrowsburg, Callicoon, Hankins, Long Eddy, Hancock and Deposit.

Union Settlement Games.

The Union Settlement monthly games for members were held yesterday at Thomas Jefferson Park. Three events were decided, two of which furnished close finishes. A dual meet has been arranged between the West Side A. A. and Union Settlement. Summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by N. Snyder, (6 yards;) J. J. Byrne, (8 yards,) second; F. H. Kress, (scratch,) third. Time—0:07.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. L. Marks, (125 yards;) W. O'Brien, (scratch,) second; M. F. O'Brien, (75 yards,) third. Time—4:48.

Shot Put, Handicap.—Won by F. Wolin, (scratch,) distance 36 feet; J. V. Hoole, (6 feet,) distance 29 feet 9 inches, second; M. Benford, (scratch,) distance 35 feet, third.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST. The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

24TH ST., 314 WEST.—Nice large rooms, with board; German cooking; $5-$5.50.

29TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with references; Southern home.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

44TH ST., 159 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with fine board; near "L" and Subway.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large room; table guests; telephone; references.

57TH ST., 62 WEST.—First-class table board, home cooking; terms reasonable. Frost.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; high grade.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; parlor dining, all conveniences; Summer rates.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable front, sunny double room; couple, gentlemen; references; select table guests.

121ST ST., 2 WEST.—Room, facing park; parlor dining, near Subway; Summer rates.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to learn English in cultivated American home, apartment; Subway, elevated; good table; terms $9. Savarin, Box 313 Times. Times Square.

WEST END AV., 870, corner 103d, block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars.—Most beautiful location New York; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable single room, with board; table guests.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large, sunny room; first-class house; near Subway, "L," and Gramercy; parlor dining room; references. Tel. 5558 Gramercy.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 and 7, (Heights.)—Overlooking Wall St.; 5 minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; large connecting rooms, furnished, unfurnished; single rooms; neighborhood; phone; table high class. 905 Main.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—Two unfurnished rooms and good board in private family. Strang, 206 West 148th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

REFINED YOUNG MAN wishes to share room with gentlemanly young fellow. Kindly address V. D., Box 343 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

87TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class bachelor home; reference.

92D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, $2.50 upward; private house; gentlemen only; references.

44TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large, newly furnished front and hall rooms; near "L" Subway.

45TH ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, elegantly furnished, consisting of two large rooms with private connecting bath; with or without board; telephone; near "L" and Subway.

45TH ST., 152 WEST.—Large and hall rooms to let; running water; gentlemen preferred.

48TH ST., 238 WEST.—Hall room for gentlemen; running water; private house.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room; excellent location; private house; moderate; telephone.

84TH ST., 25 WEST.—One room; also suite of two; clean, comfortable; references. Muller.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE, DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

58TH, 242 WEST.—Very desirable, pleasant corner, also smaller room, bath, $3.50. Rohwedder.

124TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; near Subway; telephone; private house.

HIGH-GRADE apartments, suites, and rooms; every convenience; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

East Side.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, Near 5th Av., "The Palmetto."—Beautifully furnished clean, newly decorated rooms; home comforts; board optional; terms moderate.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Handsome parlor floor, with private bath; also newly furnished room, with bath; high-class house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room; all conveniences; telephone; references.

62D ST., 246 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms; all improvements; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Desirable large front room; steam heat, bath, hot water; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 91.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small room.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, Brooklyn.—Elegant large and small rooms, overlooking New York Bay; all conveniences; gentlemen only; rates reasonable.

New Jersey.

BAYONNE, N. J., 51 East 33d St.—Furnished room; southerly exposure; on New York Bay; convenient to C. R. R.

Situations and Help Wanted

Telephone 1,000 Bryant

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Episcopal Church; $100. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Clever soprano for city church quartet; $700. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Contralto, Brooklyn church; good reader; $100. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographers; more positions than competent applicants; several good, permanent positions on books. Call Gahagan's Exchange, 235 Broadway. No advance fee.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Three girls, cook, waitress, chambermaid, until June 1; city reference required. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock, 29 West 48th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist, city Presbyterian church; fairly good salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Experienced tenor for city Catholic Church; $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for city church quartet; nice position. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

BIG MONEY SELLING LOTS.

Live men who start now on Spring campaign can earn more in next three months than in any other line; quickest selling property on market today; experience not necessary to get good income at once; let us tell you why. Apply 11 to 1 to John Gill, Agency Manager, Laurelton Land Co., 2d floor Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Av., New York.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2362 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 383 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—
Youth of good address
in real estate office,
seeking hard work and good prospects.
Apply Monday, 9:30 to 10:30,
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
1 West 34th Av., near 5th St.

WANTED—Two office boys by a large private banking house; salary, $5 a week; boys must be bright, active, and neat, and about 17 years old. Write fully, giving age, nationality, education, experience, if any, and references. H., Box 183 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Two office boys by a large private banking house; salary, $5 a week; boys must be bright, active, and neat, and about 17 years old; write fully, giving age, nationality, education, experience, if any, and references. H., Box 183 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, painting, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year; day and night. Free catalogue. Visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—Bright man having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Boy for geeeral office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—By cultured woman as companion and housekeeper; would care for family absence of parents; values home life; has been own home only. Y., Martha Washington Hotel, East 29th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured woman would go in Summer hotel as mansging housekeeper; experienced. Y., Martha Washington Hotel, East 29th St.

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STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; competent, reliable, businesslike; highest references as to character and ability; $15. Unemployed, 133 Times Downtown.

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On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway, 1,354 Broadway, 105 West 125th St., 56 Beaver St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, Weehawken and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning May 30th or May 31st.

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Atlantic City, N. J.
April

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The hotel claims distinction for its location, its ample public space devoted to its guests, its high-class music every night throughout the year, but particularly attractive with solo singers at the week-ends during the Spring season and its ownership management.

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Photo studio; first class, equipped; located on the best part of Broadway; must be sold at once; moderate price; low rent, with lease. Apply to S. Green, 1,164 Broadway, New York.

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Valuable patent for sale; medal from St. Louis Exposition; best testimonial. Muller, 25 West 84th St.

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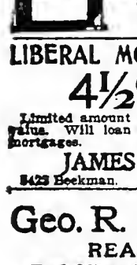

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to loan on mortgage at 4½ and 5%. Also Second Mortgages bought.
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$50,000 FOR 2nd MTGS.
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All good applications promptly considered.
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WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

$2,500 Cash.—Single flat, 19x100; fine condition; 55th St., near 2d. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Fine tenement at sacrifice, or exchange for good acreage. Schulz, 13 Astor Place, Manhattan.

East Side.

ESTATE MUST SELL
5 story and basement private dwelling, 20x104, 14 rooms, bath. 81st St., near Lexington Av.; price, $35,000, free and clear.
Loft Building.—Unusual opportunity for person having $65,000 to invest in high-class business property which will net 11%. O'Reilly & Dana, Yorkville Bank Bldg., 85th St. & 3d Av.

East Side Corner
Northwest corner 79th St. and East End Av.; plot 148x102; overlooking the river; desirable for factory or apartment house; terme to suit. A. Hollander, Owner, 100 Broadway, or your own broker.

Park Av. Corner.—The finest 5-story on the avenue; constantly increasing in value; combines an excellent investment with a great speculative future; price and terms right; full commission. Henley, 1,394 Lexington Av.

Bargain.—For certain reasons must sell, 104th St., near 3d Av., house and full lot; 9 families; all improvements; no steam heat; no vacancies; terms to suit. G. Jarstsky, owner, 71 West 116th St. Tel. 3075 Spring.

Bargain—159 East 70th St.; 3-story and basement brownstone house, 19x100; $27,500 net. H. F., Room 3, 59 Wall St.

BROKERAGE CASES.
NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.
Lawyer Jacob Friedman, 302 B'way.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MOUNT VERNON LOTS AT AUCTION.
CHESTER HILL AND VERNON PARK.
GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER.
SATURDAY, APRIL 27TH, 3 O'CLOCK.
BEGINNING AT LINCOLN AVENUE, Corner of Crary Av., opposite Hartley Park.
These lots are some of the finest IN THE CITY OF MT. VERNON, in restricted sections, and must be sold on account of owner going to Europe. Terms very easy; diagrams and full particulars
GEORGE W. BARD R. E. COMPANY.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 684 East 149th St. Tel. 1052 Melrose.
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avoid all possibility of loss through defective title to Real Estate by protecting it with Title Insurance issued by the

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37 Liberty Street. 59 Liberty Street.
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135 BROADWAY

INSURES
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One Good Investment is worth a lifetime of labor.
Did you ever try Real Estate?
I have some very attractive offerings that are in line for an increase in value and which can be bought now at prices that will interest both speculators and investors.
Particulars on application.

206 BROADWAY

Several well located private houses for sale or rent. Inquire R. Levers, 876 Lenox Av., corner 129th St.

West Side.

Elegant large 125th St. corner for sale, free and clear from the estate; elegant for a department store or theatre site; be quick; the only corner on 125th. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

5-story double 2-6 all, modern, 5 years, 1st mortg., open shafts; 141st St., West, $32,000. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th.

132d St., West.—Large lot; 5-room double, 5-story; hot water, open plumbing; $28,000. M Bernstein, 2 West 125th.

5-story triple, West 125th, 14 rooms and bath, open plumbing and shafts; $26,000 mortgages; $31,500. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th.

2-5-story double, 8th Av.; full lot; 5 rooms and bath; below 125th St.; be quick. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th.

5-story, 14-room tenement, 9th Av., above 141b St.; stores good condition; bakery. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

East Side.

$5,750 cash buys 5-story double, large store, 2d Av., Yorkville; $4,500 buys 5-story triple, large store, 3d Av., near station; $7,000 buys 5-story tenement, two stores, 1st Av., near 76th St.; large assortment of Yorkville tenements and flats; call and inquire. Lemlein, 1,511 3d Av.

Attractive Investment.—5-story improved 12-room tenement. Forties; rental, $3,000; price, $29,000. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

2d Av., Near 102d St.—5-story double store bakery; price, $25,500; terms to suit. E. E. Tisch & Co., 957 3d Av.

18th, near Ave. A.—Improved tenement; full lot $23,500; cash $5,500. Folsom, 835 B'way.

Henry St.—5-story, 12-room tenement, $33,000; cash $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Monroe St.—3-story, 14-room tenement, $46,000; cash, $10,000. Folsom Broths, 835 Broadway.

21 Av. Corner, Near 59th.—5-story, $40,000, terms easy. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BRONX FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUILDING LOTS
TREBLED IN VALUE IN 8 YEARS AT
EDENWALD
233D AND BAYCHESTER AV., BRONX.
Why? Because unsurpassed transportation facilities, flagged walks, building of two rapid transit stations within one and four blocks of property, and projected subway extension on White Plains Road.
Building loans secured for those who wish to build. Get list of I and 2-family houses from $5,500 up.
BENGT NELSON,
233d St. and White Plains Road.

Triple Flat Bargains.
$4,000 cash buys triple flat, $25,500.
Rents at $2,400; no steam; excellent neighborh'd.
$5,000 cash buys triple corner, 5 stores, $31,500.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 786 Prospect Ave., opposite Subway Station. Open Sundays.

Great Bargains to Quick Buyers.
The three-story two-family brick houses on the east side of Briggs Avenue, Just north of Kingsbridge Road, are better value and offer more conveniences than any others in the Bronx.
Also, one-family house, good location. Owner, Premises.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Ave., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality, about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St. 3d Av. "L" Station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

BARGAIN.
Must be sold; $3,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 6 rooms bath, ranges, boilers, 2 long mortgages; price $25,000; very good location. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

BARGAIN for Builder, Speculator, or Investor, 2 choice plots on Columbus Av., near Morris Park and Bronxdale Avs., $1,800 each; $750 cash.
McQUAY & CO., 8d Av. and 148th St.

Lots $250, Gunther estate; $350 up, Pease, Thurton, Block estate; water, gas; line of Jerome Av. Subway; money to build; maps mailed. Take Jerome Av. trolley to end Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th.

A beautiful 2-family dwelling, Woodycrest Av., at great sacrifice; terms to suit. Call personally between 2 and 5 at 80 William St., Room 102. Telephone 3367 John.

Elegant 4-story double; 10 rooms; good location; price, $16,000; rents, $1,610; easy terms 5-story double; 10 rooms; baths; price, $24,000; rents, $2,450. Lodes, 378 Willis Av.

A 4-story double cold water flat, full lot, near Willis Av.; price, $17,000. Ferd. Kramer, 2,232 So. Boulevard, nr. 167th.

A fine business corner property near Freeman St. Subway station, $18,000; mortgage to suit. Ferd. Kramer, 2,232 So. Boulevard, near 167th.

8d Av. business property near 140th St., price only $24,000; mortgage to suit. Ferd. Kramer, 2,232 So. Boulevard, near 167th.

Washington Av.—50-foot plot, bargain; best cash offer accepted. Zimmerman, 705 East 149th St.

At Woodlawn Heights.—To let, cottage, 8 rooms; rent $30. Irving, 287th St., Woodlawn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DON'T WAIT—ACT TO-DAY
IF YOU WANT TO SHARE IN THE RISING TIDE OF FORTUNE THAT IS COMING TO INVESTORS IN HIGH CLASS NEW YORK REAL ESTATE, YOU MUST JUMP IN NOW. THERE IS NO OTHER PROPERTY COMPARES WITH

ELMHURST HEIGHTS NEW YORK CITY
ONLY 4 MILES FROM **BROADWAY, MANHATTAN**
Offers the greatest opportunity for investors or homeseekers,
Because the services of a financial expert are not required to figure out the
300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year
by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. 10% DEPOSIT WILL SECURE A PLOT.
5c. by Train or Trolley. Time 18 Minutes Through
THE BELMONT TUNNEL
from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River about the end of July. The price you pay NOW will double then.
Send postal to-day for handsome colored maps and views.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

VAN NOSTRAND & VAN ALLEN
AUCTIONEERS, 369 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, L. I.

AUCTION SALE
Building Lots—475—Building Lots
Saturday, April 27, 1907
11 A. M., on the Premises, New York Ave. and South St.,
Jamaica, L. I., Borough of Queens
This property consists of 475 choice building lots, and is situated in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, and within the old Jamaica Village limits; it has a frontage of about 3000 feet on New York Avenue, on which there is a trolley, and within five minutes' walk of the L. I. R. R. Steam and Electric Depots, churches, schools and the business centre of Jamaica.
SALE POSITIVE. MUSIC, LUNCH, TENT.
For maps and particulars address the Auctioneers or the Lawyers' Land and Improvement Co., 61 and 63 Park Row, New York City.

OVERLOOKING FLUSHING BAY
QUEENSBORO HILL
The Highest, Healthiest Land the Finest View in All New York.
30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.
Houses and lots for sale on easy terms.
SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGES READY TO LIVE IN
thoroughly and substantially built. $500 CASH, BALANCE LIKE RENT.
FULL LOTS $280 TO $600.
For booklet, photos, and tickets send postal to-day to
CHAS. HALLOCK & CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. 'Phone 2287—38th.

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18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

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THE LAST CHANCE
to buy property in the Bronx at GROUND FLOOR prices is offered at MORRIS PARK. The last chance is BETTER than the first one, because you will not have to WAIT for a rise, since values are advancing NOW.

MORRIS PARK
is in the *"Heart of the Bronx,"* New York's fastest growing borough, and it offers the GREATEST OPPORTUNITY of the day for investment.
WRITE TO-DAY and learn WHY
Address Department "C."
FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.
Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

BRONX LOTS.
We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at very low prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

NEW 2 FAMILY HOUSES
14 rooms, bath, all most modern improvem'ts.
MORRIS AVE.
BETWEEN 179TH ST. AND BURNSIDE AV., short block from Tremont or Jerome Av. trolley. They must be seen to be appreciated.
BUILDER ON PREMISES DAILY.

MOST ELEGANT 2 FAMILY
Houses, 14-15 rooms, latest improvements; MORRIS AV., NEAR 179TH ST.
Mount Hope, Tremont's Residential Section, situated 2 blocks east Jerome Av., convenient to proposed Jerome Av. R. T. line; also on line of trolley connecting east and west side "L" Subway; send for booklet.
Open Daily. Caretaker on Premises.

Private Dwelling Bargains
$8,600—3-sty. brick dwelling, 12 rooms & bath, $10,500—2-fam. brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths, modern. $8,700—2-fam., 11 rooms, 2 baths; terms to suit. $5,000 cash buys price $12,000; 2-fly. brick, 12 r., 2 h. Modern improv'ts, private-house neighborhood.
L. J. Phillips & Co.
786 Prospect Av., opposite Subway Station.

WE HAVE A PLOT OF
34 LOTS
on line of proposed Westchester Av. Subway extension, which can be bought for $25,000; will show a profit of 50% within a year; present owner needs cash NOW.
Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av., (148th.)

Special Bargain
$11,000—2-family brick house, 13 rooms, 2 baths, modern improvements; terms easy; worth over $12,000; let us show you this house to-day.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 786 Prospect Ave., opposite Subway Station. Open Sundays.

A CORNER IN BRONX BARGAINS.
For sale, plot 149.82 by 104, at corner 175th St. and Clinton Av., with two old buildings; subject to mortgage. Cash necessary to purchase, $25,000.
A. W. OPP, 15 William St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Will invest from $5,000 to $10,000 in good paying cold water Manhattan or Bronx flat property; principals only send particulars. S. G. Wolf, Jr., 421 East 52d St.

MORTGAGES.
Prompt attention given good applications. CORTLANDT MORTGAGE CO., 62 William St.

Owners.—Send particulars of your property for sale; ready cash buyers waiting to invest. Witte & Schwiehert, 3,273 3d Av., 164th St.

We have special buyer for good tenement that can be bought with $7,000 cash. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Dwelling, bargain, 80s to 90s preferred; not over $20,000. Cahen, 411 West 28th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

F. & C. Exchanges.—Read this list through: Westchester acreage, $800,000, will divide; Boston property, $800,000; 37 country estates; $1,000,000 Boston hotel; Bronx house, lots, $40,000; valuable flour mill, water power and river front, $45,000; also several income properties. Exclusively of J. Prescott Gard, 45 Broadway.

FINE HOUSE AT FLUSHING FOR RENT.
Three-story brick dwelling, late residence of H. A. Bogert, cor. Lawrence Av. and Washington St.; about 4 acres lawn; 17 rooms, 2 bathrooms; butler's pantry, large kitchen and laundry in basement; $250 per month; will sell $75,000. Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway, N. Y. City, or local agents at Flushing.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

WHAT FOLLY TO BUY
away out! see beautiful Flatbush, Brooklyn's centre; transportation perfect; quarter the distance; half the price; small monthly payments if desired. Unparalled opportunity for lots or two-family houses. Albert Edwards, owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Beautiful Bay Ridge.—Superb two-family semi-detached brick dwelling in the most beautiful section of Bay Ridge; highly restricted neighborhood, between 2d and 3d Avs., on 76th St.; price, $7,500, $1,500 cash required. F. B. Wood, 814 Madison Av., southwest corner 42d St.

Will exchange two-family house in Brooklyn, all improvements, for a country place with some acreage. Schulz, 13 Astor Place Manhattan.

Lots for sale in heart of Brooklyn on installment plan; $25 down, balance in small monthly payments. Write for particulars to Schulz-Gallagher Realty Company, 13-25 Astor Place, Manhattan.

Two 2-family houses, brick; all improvements; price, $5,000. Schulz, 13-25 Astor Place, Manhattan.

Sea Gate—Beautifully located plot near Atlantic Yacht Club, unincumbered. Hertwig, 254 Marlborough, Flatbush.

Queens acreage. H. Boekelman, 53 West 92d St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOLLIS AND JAMAICA. BARGAINS
HOLLIS.
10 lots Fulton St., corner, house 14 rooms, improvements, big bargain.
17 lots bounded by four streets; make offer.
3 lots Villard Av.....$1,875
Corner, 75x125.....$2,500
15½ lots Hillside Av.....$620 each
2 lots Flushing Av., 50x100.....$1,500
Plot 104 ft. front, 200 ft. deep, cheap.....$1,000
New house, 8 rooms, all improvements, plot 60x100.....$5,800

JAMAICA.
Plot 100x100, Norrie Av.....$2,500
11 lots.....$750 each
2 business lots Fulton St.....$2,500 each
9-room house, improvements, plot 45x100, $3,000
Picturesque book of Hollis Park Gardens and Bellaire Park mailed free.
Official map of Hollis, enabling you to locate any piece of property, free on request.
"WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT,"
W. C. REEVES & COMPANY,
1,133 Broadway, Manhattan; 472 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Fulton Street, Hollis, L. I.

6,500 ACRES
IN ONE PARCEL
Good soil; large railroad and public highway frontages; bound to be improved by new motor parkway; price $60 an acre. For maps and further particulars, O. B. ACKERLY, 150 Broadway, New York City.

PROSPECT HILL.
Jamaica, Long Island, opposite State Normal School; only high grade restricted section. Hill lots, with ocean breezes; 10 minutes' walk to station. Buy before advance. Lots $700 up.
NORMAL LAND COMPANY,
Corner Flushing and Degraw Aves., Jamaica.
52 Broadway, New York.

Seaside cottage, Amagansett, L. I., to rent, furnished; modern improvements; good water supply; view unobstructed; rent moderate. R. J., 130 East 16th St.

A fine lot in Jamaica, near trolley and railroad depot; big future value; must sell now; small monthly payments. Stretch, 279 Pearl St.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWN A HOME BY THE SEA
On Lower New York Bay; very accessible; no experiment; beautiful newly built Terra-Marine Inn now open on the beach, and $40,000 worth of artistic houses just completed. Building plots and houses on easy terms to refined people. Booklets on request. Terra-Marine Club, Huguenot, Staten Island.

MARINERS' HARBOR,
Capital of Staten Island.
With its numerous giant manufacturing concerns, holds a future unsurpassed by any suburb at the same distance from the city. I have a number of lots on Bay and Simonson Avs.—most accessible location in Staten Island—at surprisingly low prices, some of them $200, and they can all be bought on reasonable terms.
D. T. CORNELL, STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Send for circular, illustrative and descriptive of magnificent Hudson River estate; 20 acres, $35,000; cost $100,000. G. Rogers Merritt, 1,178 Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN
Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kaps, 506 West 124th St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

is the synonym for all that "Country Life" implies, yet it is NOT TOO COUNTRY. It stands for the locality where all the healthfulness of out-door living is combined with city conveniences. No "roughing it" in any sense of the term. Beautiful streets, macadamized; sewers, cement sidewalks and gutters; shade trees in abundance. The houses are artistic, comfortable, and roomy. Every possible want forestalled.
We offer you a nine-room house, bath, steam heat, quartered oak, parquet floors on first floor, selected oak and chestnut trim throughout. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantles, etc., combining usefulness with good taste. Plot 75x100 ft. Price $8,750. Liberal discount or rental payments.
Highly restricted property. Fine schools; low taxes. Uptown New York in twenty minutes via Trolley to 130th Street Ferry, and downtown in forty-five minutes, by same route and Subway at Manhattan Street (125th Street,) or Northern R. R. to Jersey City.
Office on Property. Booklet, "Homes on the Palisades," and transportation free.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO.,
TIMES BUILDING, BROADWAY & 42D STREET, NEW YORK.

Perfect Gem of a Home at Elizabeth.
Summer or Winter residence, just finished; seven rooms, all light, pleasant; tiled bath and kitchen, all conveniences; fireplace, steam heat, commodious veranda; side and rear porches; good location and neighborhood, built up; avenue paved, sewered; gas, water, sidewalk; ten minutes' walk main depots; trolley within half block; rent, $50; sell $1,900 cash, balance $5,000, 6% mortgage, reducing monthly. Owner, 534 Madison Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

IF
you can afford to pay rent, you can afford to buy one of these handsome cottages, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, at Linden, N. J., on the main line of the Penn. R. R.; terms easy as rent; price, $2,050; fine surroundings; all conveniences; 27 minutes from Herald Square on completion of Penn. tunnels. For full particulars address C. L. Schwerin, 60 Liberty St., New York.

Finest 6 lots on Palisades; choice corners; streets on three sides; surrounded by fine restricted dwellings in the Palisades section; right at top of Palisades and near trolley line to 130th St. ferry, only 10 minutes from Harlem; price, $7,500; might entertain exchange. Address B. W. Hitchcock, 49 8th Av., New York.

Choice plots 50x175, in elegant location at Palisade Park; price $1,200 each; also on monthly payments if desired; only a few remaining unsold; take 130th St. ferry and trolley car; only 15 minutes from Harlem to our office, on the property, or call in forenoon at city office, 49 8th Av., New York.

NORWOOD PARK, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—For rent, two brand new, handsomely furnished 12-room cottages and stables at $600 each. VANHUEL & BLAISDELL, Long Branch, N. J.

Bargain—House, 10 rooms; every improvement; 5 acres; barn; hennery; fruit; garden; excellent condition. Ridgewood Land Improvement Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BROOKSIDE FARM,
35 ACRES,
near Pleasantville and Briarcliffe; 30 miles out; plentiful shade; farm buildings; $300 per acre.
ENHANCEMENT IN VALUE
sure to come to this parcel; Walter W. Law and other estate owners near by are making this section the beauty spot of the Putnam and Harlem Roads. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

AUCTION SALE AT SCARSDALE, N. Y.
of 19 Building Lots.
See Advertisement in Auction Col.
STEWART M. GRIGGS, Auction'r,
96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200.
Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light; near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed.
Houses Sold on Easy Terms.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Grand opportunity to buy restricted property at Scarsdale; all improvements, fine roads, shade trees, city water; trolley passes property; unsurpassed as home site or as an investment; easy terms; titles guaranteed; price, $300 up, $5 monthly payments; write for maps and passes. William H. Cromwell, 217 W. 125th St.

CHOICEST
25 acres and house you can find for modest country seat at $8,500; 30 miles out; splendid land and river views. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

A large number of attractive properties for sale and for rent in Scarsdale, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, and White Plains. Cornelius B. Fish & Son, Inc., 527 5th Av.

Tarrytown.—House, 14 rooms; electric light; bath; stable; fruit; five acres; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St., New York City.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON
CHESTER HILL.
Beautiful house, handsomely finished in mahogany and quartered oak. Electric lights, 10 rooms. Price $12,000; $3,000 cash required.
One of the finest corners on Chester Hill, 100x110; macadamized street, sewer, water, gas. The house is artistic and spacious; broad veranda; steam heat, electric lights; hardwood, parquet floors; 3 modern bathrooms; 12 rooms; title and $10,000 mtgs. are guaranteed; house is in perfect condition, vacant, and owner is extremely anxious to sell. Offer solicited. Could not be duplicated for $25,000.
CLIFFORD PARK.
11-room house, 10 minutes from station; steam heat, electric light; lot 50x100; price $9,000; terms to suit purchaser.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS
SCARSDALE AND WESTCHESTER CO.
HOUSES, LOTS
PLOTS AND ACREAGE
E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 EAST 42D ST. Phone 4545—38. New York City.
Branch Office Depot Square. Tel. 759 White Plains.

DO YOU WANT IT?
An A1 home in White Plains, best location, an extraordinarily good value; price $12,000.
As good places at $15,000 are not to be had.
COOLEY & WEST, INC., White Plains.

BUILDING LOTS WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Large assortment, near station, all prices. Send for maps and full particulars.
A. C. TODD REALTY CO.,
92 Spring St., New York City.

New Rochelle.

Modern 9-room cottage, all improvements; fine neighborhood; high ground; convenient station and trolley; $6,500. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nutley, N. J.—Modern houses to let or for sale; only a few minutes' walk from Erie station; to be seen daily; in large houses electricity; in all, water, gas, and modern conveniences; rents, $800, $650, and $420. Apply to Van Winkle & Co., Real Estate, Nutley, N. J., or to 7 East 80th St.

7-room houses, improvements, steam heat; lot 37.6x100; $3,900; $350 down, $30 monthly. John A. Smith, 592 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

Beautiful home, 10 rooms, bath; every improvement; perfect condition; one acre; finest section; near station; reasonable. Box 147, Ridgewood, N. J.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

111 Front Street.
First floor and basement to let.
Suitable for coffee or sugar broker.
Rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Tel. 2368 John. 45 William Street.

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25 Union Square
First loft to let; excellent light.
Suitable for flower or feather business.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Tel. 2368 John. 45 William Street.

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99 Wall Street.
Building to let; suitable for coffee or sugar broker. Rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Tel. 2368 John. 45 William Street.

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70 Fine Street.
Building to let; suitable for insurance broker or other mercantile business.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Tel. 2368 John. 45 William Street.

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70 Wall Street.
Large ground floor office to let, and first floor front in same building.
Suitable for bank or broker. Rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Tel. 2368 John. 45 William Street.

6th Ave. at 38th St.
Desirable lofts, offices, and studios.
LANG BUILDING,
632-664 6th Av.
Steam heat, elevator, &c.
Rents moderate.

STORE FOR RENT,
At No. 2,790 Broadway, between 107th and 108th Sts., with or without real estate fixtures; fixtures, records, maps, &c., will be sold for $500. For further particulars apply to Hillenbrand & Nassoit, Broadway and 109th St.

OFFICES 616 E. 149th St., just west of 3d Av. Subway and "L" station, including advertising sign space on roof showing prominently from above West Bronx stations; suitable for stock broker, insurance, or light manufacturing; inducements to desirable tenants. Loeb & Kaufman, premises.

OFFICES TO LET,
TEMPLE COURT,
8 TO 9 BEEKMAN ST.
110 TO 120 NASSAU ST.
RULAND & WHITING CO., AGENT,
ON PREMISES.

A VERY LARGE, STRONG STORE AT 216-18 WILLIAM ST., THROUGH TO 18 AND 20 ROSE ST., FRONTING BROOKLYN BRIDGE, 205 FEET; SUITABLE FOR WAREHOUSE OR MANUFACTURING; POSSESSION AT ONCE; STEAM HEAT, POWER IF REQUIRED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

OFFICES and FLOORS
Large and small; all light; new 12-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

FIRST CLASS LOFT TO LET
in splendid new mercantile building, 684 Broadway, entire ninth floor, 5,300 square feet; light on all sides; rent reasonable. Inquire 5th floor.

DENTAL OFFICES
Two offices; north light; building specially arranged for dentists; elevator; electricity, gas, steam, and compressed air.
27 WEST 38TH ST.

AT LOW RENTS.
STORES, 19 AND 21 BEEKMAN ST., for temporary occupancy, from June 1st.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

GREAT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
THREE DOUBLE STORES, RENT CHEAP.
New neighborhood, near "L," Subway station; very busy street. 759-761-763 East 149th Street.

West 125th, buildings, stores, basements, and lofts to lease, excellent location, any business, reasonable rent. Owner, Edward Farrell, 158 West 125th.

Handsome stores on Morris Av., between 163d and 164th Sts.; suitable for butcher, barber, stationery, candy and ice cream, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

STORES
Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive stores, 6 & 8 E. 87th; latest improvements; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th St., 105 East.—Small offices; heat, light, attendance. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large, light basement, with power and steam. Wollsrser, 514 West 46th St.

Store, living apartment in rear, $40. 46 Manhattan St.

Brooklyn.

FULTON ST., NR. FLATBUSH AV.
Two floors over an old-established, live concern, having a retail woman trade exclusively. Henry A. Ficken, 81 Flatbush Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KURSHEEDT, FREDERIC A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC A. KURSHEEDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Theodore H. Silkman, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1906. ALPHONSE H. KURSHEEDT, CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, JOSEPH FETRETCH, Executors. THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FULLAM, Margaret D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

CONCORD HALL

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 119TH STREET, NEAR 116TH STREET SUBWAY.

High-grade fireproof apartments in suites of 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths. Rents $1,000-$1,900. Ready for occupancy on Sept. 1st. Nathan Loewy Realty & Construction Co.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;

Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

C. F. BEDELL CO.

Broadway, Corner 71st St.

Winton.....28 West 128th St.
Near Lenox Av. and Subway.
Private telephones, elevator, &c.
8 rooms and bath, all light.....$50-$90

Summersby.342 West 56th St.
Elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.
7 rooms and bath.....$70

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

118th St., 204 West. Near 7th Av. Drive.—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 183 Broadway.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

Elevator Apartments, 353 West 117th St., 5 large roms end tiled bath, electric light, gas range, all outside light; uniformed service; rents $35 to $37.

$35 up; 5 rooms; elevator, telephone; Subway station. 22'Lenox Av., (111th St.)

EAST SIDE.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern apartments; 6 rooms; rental $50 to $55. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alhembra, 15 East 11th St.

BRONX.

LONGWOOD AV. (Parkway) SECTION.

THE JOHNSON HOUSES

1160-1204 HEWITT PLACE.

Bet. Westchester and Longwood Avs.

A SELECT SECTION, one block from Prospect Av. Subway; 10 minutes from Lenox Av., 116th St. Subway.

5 large rooms and bath....$25 to $28.50
6 " " " " ....$30 to $34.00
7 " " " " $46.00

Models of beauty, with all improvements and ample closet room.
Lenox Av. express goes to Prospect Av. Sta.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.

5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.
ALSO rear of Trinity Av.,
939 JACKSON AV.

3-4 rooms all modern improvements.
BY WEEK, | BY MONTH.
$3.00-$5.50. | $15.50-$25.00.
Apply on premises.

955 CAULDWELL AV., BRONX.

Just north of 163d St. and east of 161st St. L station; 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in elegant corner house; hot water, steam heat, exposed plumbing, oak trim; rent $24 to $30; select small families; all light rooms.

PARKVIEW APARTMENTS,

1,210 EAST 170TH ST.

Elegant 4 and 5 all-light room apartments; all modern improvements; corner house; low rent; near Bronx Park Subway station.

THE GREENWICH.

Elegant corner apartments, all modern improvements, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $22.00 up.
S. E. Cor. Webster Av. & 180th St.

Eagle Av., 923.—One block east 3d Av., near 163d St., one block "L" station; magnificent flat, highly modern, 7 rooms and bath; desirable tenant only $34. Apply Fischer, owner, or janitor on premises.

674 EAST 179TH ST.
Three blocks from Bronx Park Station.
Floor in two-family new brick house.
Eight rooms, bath, pantry, latest improvements.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

FURNISHED APARTMENT.

Detached building, 50 feet frontage; one family only on floor; 10 rooms, 3 baths; exceptionally large rooms; excellent light, ventilation, and furnishings; south of 83d St., near West End Av.; $450 monthly; $4,800 yearly.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,

Broadway and 81st St.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books, services of maid included. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 136 East 16th; six rooms, bath; $80. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Rent—For Summer, furnished apartment, six rooms and bath, elevator. See janitor, 10 East 10th St. J. M. E.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alhambra, 15 East 11th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEYER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thompson & Fuller, No. 60 Wall Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of February, 1907. ABRAHAM JACOBI, GEORGE McANENY, Executors.

THOMPSON & FULLER, Attorneys for Executors, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

ADAMS, ALBERT J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT J. ADAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert E. Deyo, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1907.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1906. CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, GEORGE KARSCH, Executors. ROBERT E. DEYO, Attorney for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS

326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65.
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

To sublet at a great sacrifice, a superb ten-room and foyer apartment in Sixties on Broadway; all rooms extremely large and light; 3 baths, enormous closets and shelf room, spacious hallways, handsomely decorated; cold storage and electric lights included; private telephone and extension; elaborate entrance and reception hall; perfect service; Subway, elavated, and surface cars at hand; possession May 1; communicate at once. E. S. B., Box 300 Times.

WASHINGTON,

318-322 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartment, 6 large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 459 5th Av.

LINCOLN

306 West 51st St.

Beautiful apartment, four large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 459 5th Av.

One, two, and three rooms, bath, steam heat, elevator. 57 West 10th St., Marlborough Arms.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

New 1-family houses, 7-8 rooms; porcelain baths; handsomely decorated; choice location; $42, $44. Shakespeare Av., between Jerome and 167th St.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,500 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$40.00 and $45.00 per month; one-family houses, 7 and 8 rooms, steam heated; 184th St. and East Aqueduct Av.

Brooklyn.

Rent $24 Monthly

The cheapest and prettiest houses for rent in New York City; most desirable as to location and surroundings; only a few left; immediate possession.

HOMEWOOD

71st St., Bet. 16th and 17th Avs., Brooklyn.

Macadam streets, sewered throughout; only thirty minutes from New York City Hall.
For Sale—A few detached houses, all modern improvements, desirably located. Terms arranged with desirable parties.
Visit the property to-day.
Take Bath Beach Train of Fifth Ave. "L" and get off at HOMEWOOD STATION, or apply

CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES CO.

281 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Capital $1,000,000. Tel. 6137-8 Gramercy.
or JAMES C. EDWARDS, Supt., 1621 69th St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

To let for the Summer, brick house; all furnished; large lawn; plenty of shade treas; Fen's swing; fine view. Address E. J. Rogers, Antrim, New Hampshire.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted—To rent for Summer, or year, unfurnished ten-room house and grounds; option to buy if for sale; near station, about 30 minutes from 42d St.; rent, about $40 per month. B. E. S., Box 299 Times.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of LANG & NOONAN, Bankrupts.—No. 7,060.

Notice is hereby given that the following personal property, consisting of judgments in favor of Trustee and outstanding accounte dua eetate of above-named bankrupts, will be sold by auction under the direction of the undersigned, Trustee at public auction at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, in tha City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1907, at 10:80 o'clock A. M. of eaid day; said property consists of seven judgments aggregating $2,361.89, and two outstanding accounts aggregating $388.50, and further information relative thereto may be obtained from undersigned attorney for Trustee. The Trustee reserves tha right to withdraw any of said property from sala unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, April 15th, 1907.
EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Trustee,
79 Wall Street, New York City.
MICHEL KIRTLAND, Attorney for Trustee, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of W. C. LOFTUS & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, April 22, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of desks, cabinets, typewriters, and typewriter desk.

EDMUND WRIGHT, Trustee.
JAMES. SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY FARCHEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, April 22, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A.M., at 979 Park Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, horse and wagons, fixtures, &c.

MERLE I. ST. JOHN, Receiver.
WILLIAM H. FAIN, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BERGEN, JAMES C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persone having claims against JAMES C. BERGEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorney, James W. Prendergast, Esq., at No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or beforn the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1907.

JANE C. BERGEN, Executrix.
JAMES W. PRENDERGAST, Attorney for Executrix, No. 25 Broad St., New York City.

GRAY, HENRY W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GRAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to thn subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 80th day of November, 1906. JOHN M. BOWERS, Executor. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FLOWER, ABBIE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persone having claims against ABBIE C. FLOWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the offica of Robert H. Gay, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May, 1907, next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of November, 1906. ANSON R. FLOWER, Executor. ROBERT H. GAY, Attorney for Executor, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—PLAINTIFF desires the trial to be had in the County of New York.—GORDON NORRIE, as sole surviving trustee under the last will and testament of GEORGE LEWIS AUGUSTUS MOKE, deceased, plaintiff, against GEORGE EDWARD MOKE NORRIE, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Ann Margaret Van Horne Moke, deceased; Harriet Moke, Edith Mary Norrie Moke, Julia Norris Paget, and Sir John Rahere Paget, her husband; Montague Johnstone Muir MacKenzie and Charles William Butler, as surviving trustees under the settlement made on the marriage of the said Julia Norrie Paget and Sir John Rahere Paget; Emily Norrie Napier, Charles William Butler and Robert Thomas Napier Speir, as trustees under the settlement made on the marriage of the said Emily Norrie Napier and Robert Francis Ladeveze Napier; Helen Gordon Norrie Butler and Charles William Butler, her husband; Charles Edward Johnston, Octavius Bradshaw and William Graham Bradsnaw, as trustees under the settlement made on the marriage of the said Helen Gordon Norrie Butler and Charles William Butler; Margaret Norrie Paget, James Francis Paget, George Norrie Paget; Winifred Norah Paget, Lennox Robert Murray Napier, Gerald Francis Napier, Ivan Robert Napier, Noreen Mary Napier, Charles Kingstone Butler, Gwladys Gordon Norrie Butler, Gordon Bradshaw Butler, Eric Butler, Helen Marie Norrie Butler, Bertram Salisbury Butler, and Garrit Van Horne Butler.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixteenth day of April, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York.

Dated April 22d, 1907.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—PLAINTIFF desires the trial to be had in the County of New York.—GORDON NORRIE, as sole surviving trustee under a certain settlement made upon the marriage of George Lewis Augustus Moke and Ann Margaret Van Horne Norrie, bearing date the seventh day of November, 1854, plaintiff, against GEORGE EDWARD MOKE NORRIE, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Ann Margaret Van Horne Moke, deceased; Harriet Moke; Edith Mary Norrie Moke; Julia Norrie Paget and Sir John Rahere Paget, her husband; Emily Norrie Napier; Helen Gordon Norris Butler and Charles William Butler, her husband; Charles William Butler and Robert Thomas Napier Speir, as trustees under the settlement made on the marriage of the said Emily Norrie Napier and Robert Francis Ladeveze Napier; Gerald Francis Napier; Ivan Robert Murray Napier; Gerald Francis Napier; Ivan Robert Napier and Noreen Mary Napier, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 22d, 1907.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants George Edward Moke Norrie, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Ann Margaret Van Horne Moke, deceased; Harriet Moke; Edith Mary Norrie Moke; Julia Norris Paget and Sir John Rahere Paget, her husband; Montague Johnstone Muir MacKenzie and Charles William Butler, as surviving trusteee under the settlement made on the marriage of the said Julia Norrie Paget and Sir John Rahere Paget; Emily Norrie Napier, Charles William Butler and Robert Thomas Napier Speir, as trustees under the settlement made on the marriage of the said Emily Norrie Napier and Robert Francis Ladeveze Napier; Helen Gordon Norrie Butler and Charles William Butler, her husband; Charles Edward Johnston, Octavius Bradshaw and William Graham Bradsnaw, as trustees under the settlement made on the marriage of the said Helen Gordon Norrie Butler and Charles William Butler; Margaret Norrie Paget, James Francis Paget, George Norrie Paget; Winifred Norah Paget, Lennox Robert Murray Napier, Gerald Francis Napier, Ivan Robert Napier, Noreen Mary Napier, Charles Kingstone Butler, Gwladys Gordon Norrie Butler, Gordon Bradshaw Butler, Eric Butler, Helen Marie Norrie Butler, Bertram Salisbury Butler, and Garrit Van Horne Butler.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixteenth day of April, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York.

Dated April 22d, 1907.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HANNAH HORWITZ, Plaintiff, against RUDOLPH MARKS, formerly Rudolph Marks Rodkinson, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Michael L. Rodkinson, deceased; Sarah Rodkinson, widow of Michael L. Rodkinson, deceased; Rosamond Rodkinson Turk, formerly Rosamond Rodkinson; Nicholas Rodkinson, and "Ann" Rodkinson, his wife, the name "Ann" being fictitious, the true name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff; Norbert M. Rodkinson and Susie Rodkinson, his wife; Michael L. Rodkinson, Gladys Rodkinson, Florence Rodkinson, and Ulrich Spall, defendants. Amended summons; action to foreclose mortgage. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, April 4th, 1907.
HERBERT A. KNOX, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 198 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the foregoing defendants, Rosamond Rodkinson Turk, Nicholas Rodkinson, "Ann" Rodkinson, his wife; Norbert M. Rodkinson, and Susie Rodkinson, his wife:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you hy publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles F. MacLean, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of April, 1907, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The object of the action is to foreclose a second mortgage of $2,200.00 covering premisss in which you have or claim some interest; premises are a house and lot in the Borough of the Bronx, City and County of New York, known as 1,117 Simpson Street.

Dated New York, April 6th, 1907.
HERBERT A. KNOX, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 198 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEHMAN, EMANUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomae, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMANUEL LEHMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of traneacting business at the office of Marshall, Moran & Williame, No. 80 Broad Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 17th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1907.
PHILIP LEHMAN,
SIGMUND M. LEHMAN,
MEYER H. LEHMAN,
JULES S. EHRICH,
Executors.

MARSHALL, MORAN & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broad Street, New York City.

CANNON, LE GRAND B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LE GRAND B. CANNON, late of Burlington, Vermont, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 43 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1907. LOUIS C. CLARK, GRENVILLE CLARK, LE G. C. GRISWOLD, Executors. CHESTER GRISWOLD, Administrator, C. T. A. CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, 54 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City, Attorneys for Executors.

COUGHTRY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. COUGHTRY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of D. Macon Webster, Room 636, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1907, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of December, 1906. ANNA V. V. COUGHTRY, Executrix. D. MACON WEBSTER, Attorney for Executrix, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL H. BAER, plaintiff, against HENRY H. GOLDBERGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day nf April, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Refere in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and now or lately known as number 201 Lewis Street, and distinguished on map of part of lots of land belonging to Samuel Fickett in the Eleventh Ward, in the City of New York, drawn by Thomas R. Ludlam, C.S., July, 1826, by the Lot No. 76, said lot being bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Southeasterly in front by Lewis Street, northwesterly in the rear by an alleyway laid down on said map three (3) feet in width, southwesterly on one side by Sixth Street and northeasterly on the other side by a lot laid down on said map by the number 77, being in width in front twenty-two (22) feet nine (9) inches, in width in the rear twenty-two (22) feet eight (8) inches, and in length on the southwesterly side seventy-three (73) feet and on the northeasterly side seventy (70) feet, he the said distances and dimensions more or less. Also all the right, title and interest in alley in rear of above described premises and fronting on Sixth Street, being three (3) feet in width front and rear and sixty-eight (68) feet in depth on each side.

Also all that other certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and formerly known as number 392 Sixth Street and now known as number 813 East Sixth Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point nn the northerly side nf Sixth Street distant two hundred and one (201) feet ten (10) inchee easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of Sixth Street with tha easterly side of Avenue D; and running thence easterly along Sixth Street twenty (20) feet two (2) inches to an alley; thence northerly and along said alley sixty-seven (67) feet nine (9) inches to southerly face of building on the north; thence westerly along buildings on thn north twenty-three (23) feet three (3) inches to easterly face of building on the west, and thence southerly running along the westerly boundary line of the said lot as the same is enclosed, sixty-eight (68) feet four (4) inches to Sixth Street at the point or place of beginning. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all the right, title and intereet in and to thn said allnyway adjoining said premisss on the east side thereof.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1907.
HENRY J. GOLDSMITH, Referee.
STROCK & STROCK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of thn property to be sold. Its street Nos. are 201 Lewis Street and 813 East Sixth Street.

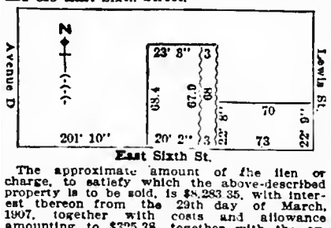

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,283.35, with interest thereon from the 29th day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $325.38, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by thn Referee, is $266.19 and interest. The premises will bn sold subject to a first mortgage of $14,000, with interest thereon at 5½% per annum from November 1st, 1906.

Dated New York, 10th day of April, 1907.
HENRY J. GOLDSMITH, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE R. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY KEILL'S and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of April, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premisee directed by said judgment to bn sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and known and designeted as Lot Number 148 on a certain map entitled "Map of Van Nest Park," made by George C. Hollerith, dated June 10th, 1895, and annexed to a certain deed made by Ephraim B. Levy to David Levy, dated June 12th, 1895, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on June 18th, 1895, a copy of which said map was also filed in said Register's Office on June 18th, 1895, which said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Washington Street distant fifty-five feet and nine inches northerly from the corner formed by the interscction of the said easterly line of Washington Street and the new northerly line of Gansevoort Street, and thence running along said easterly line of Washington Street twenty-four feet six inches; thence easterly eighty feet eight and three-quarter inches; thence southerly twenty-four feet five inches, and thence westerly eighty-two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said distance and dimensions more or less, for and during the full end term of twenty years from the first day of May, 1887, at a yearly rent or sum of six hundred dollars, payable in equal quarter-yearly payments, which said lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 2,080 of Conveyances, Page 324, on September 13th, 1887, and which said lease has been duly assigned by various mesne assignments in writing, all duly recorded in said Register's office, unto thn defendant, Henry Keilus.

Together with all and singular, the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto helonging or in anywise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances for and during all the rest, residue, and remainder of said term of years yet to come and unexpired, in said indenture of lease and in the covenants therein provided for, subject, nevertheless, to the terms, covenants, conditions, and provisions in thn said indenture nf lease mentioned.

Dated New York, April 19th, 1907.
CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.
JOHN M. RIDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 826 Washington Street.

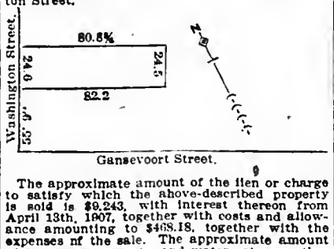

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is sold is $9,243, with interest thereon from April 13th, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $468.18, together with the expenses nf the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $854.93, with interest. The approximate amount of arrears of ground rent that will be due to the lessee of said premises on the day of sale, to be allowed to the purchaeer out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is the sum of $300 and interest.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1907.
CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WELLBROCK, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WELLBROCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Francis X. Butler, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1907.

WILLIAM H. WELLBROCK, Executor.
FRANCIS X. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City nf New York.

KATZ, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County nf New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH KATZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Walter S. Dryfoos, Esq., No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of New York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of November, 1906.

MICHAEL DRYFOOS, OTTO E. DRYFOOS, ALPHONS DRYFOOS, Executors.
WALTER S. DRYFOOS, Attnrney for Executors, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

VAN VECHTEN, ABRAHAM V. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM V. W. VAN VECHTEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John T. Dooling, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November, 1907.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1907. EFFE V. V. KNOX, MARIE V. Y. HUNTINGTON, Executrices. JOHN T. DOOLING, Attorney for Executrices, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

TWO DAYS IN
WASHINGTON!
TWO MONTHS IN
EUROPE!

All Expense Plan Trips.
$12 and $275 up.
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE

PEOPLES LINE Steamers C. W. MORSE and ADIRONDACK
Lv. Pier 82, N. R., ft. Canal St., week days only, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with trains for ALL POINTS North, East, and West.

CITIZENS LINE Steamers ONTEORA and ULSTER
Lv. Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays, 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.
LOW RATES—EXCURSION, $2.50
Staterooms and Tickets at Wharf Office; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED

BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Stns. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., week days only, 4 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P. M.; Str. Naugatuck.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River; $1.00 to Providence.
TEMPORARY SCHEDULE.
Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 P. M. 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout Week days at 4 P. M.; Newburgh at 5 P. M.; Sundays at 9 A. M. From foot of Franklin St.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Plaintiff, against CHARLES H. DUGLISS and EMMA M. DUGLISS, his wife, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made an entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of April, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on thn fifteenth day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL those certain lots of land situate in the Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York, known and designated on a certain map entitled "Map of the Elms, property of P. J. and Charles Keary at Fordham, 24th Ward, N. Y. City," dated July 1, 1896, made by Douglee Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and annexed to the deed made by Patrick J. Keary to Fanny Keary, his wife, and Charles Keary to William S. Patten, dated September 5th, 1899, by the lot numbers 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and 98, except thn portions of the said lots which havn been taken in the proceedinge for the opening and widening of Tiebout Avenue; said lots being bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the easterly side of Tiebout Avenue, distant eighty-three and twenty-seven one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street with the easterly side of Tiebout Avenue as now vested in the City of New York; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Tiebout Avenue one hundred and seventy-five feet to the northerly line of said lot number 98; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot number 98 one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Tiebout Avenue one hundred and seventy-five feet to the southerly line of lot number 92, and thence westerly nlong the same one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, he said distances and dimensions more or less.

BEING the samo premises conveyed to the party of the first part hereto (meaning the defendent, Charles H. Dugliss,) by the party of the second part (meaning the plaintiff) and wife, by deed dated June 1st, 1906, and intended to be delivered simultaneously herewith, this mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration or purchase price in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, April 19th, 1907.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
MILLARD F. JOHNSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of thn property to be sold as described above:

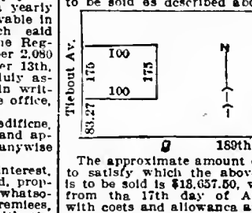

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,657.50, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $420.77, with interest from April 18th, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,063.96, with interest.

Dated New York, April 19th, 1907.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHESTER MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH GAMACHE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of March, 1907, I, the

HELPS FATHER BRING BABY HILDA HOME

Jan Carsen's Little Girl Cares for Her Sister on Long Ocean Trip.

MOTHER DIED IN SWEDEN

Nine Weeks' Old Baby Journeyed in a Big Basket—Won All Hearts on the Amerika.

There arrived in the steerage of the Hamburg-American liner Amerika yesterday blue-eyed, happy little Hilda Carlsen, nine weeks old, who made the long journey from her birthplace, Halmstad, Sweden, to this port in a big open wicker basket. With her came her father and her 15-year-old sister Selma. The latter cared for the baby throughout all the long journey from the other side of the Atlantic. Little Hilda in her basket has already traveled about 4,900 miles, and the journey is still far from completed. They left soon after the vessel docked, to continue their trip to New Ulm, Brown County, Minn., where the father is in business. When they arrive the baby will have journeyed about 6,500 miles.

Baby Hilda smiled yesterday on the friends she had made in the steerage of the big liner, and there was quite a reception before the father and his daughter could depart for the train which is to bear them to the West, carrying between them the basket, from the depths of which smiled the baby. Hilda, it must be recorded, is a well-behaved baby, and she has scarcely caused any trouble to the "little mother" who has been so faithfully looking after her. Big, broad-shouldered Jan Carsen's face wore a smile as his fellow-passengers gathered about them to kiss the baby and wish him a safe journey to his home in the West.

Carsen came into this country nine years ago, and went into the great Northwest to make his way in the land of his adoption. The lumber industry gave him employment, and he prospered. Some time ago the family went to New Ulm to live. Last year the time for which he and his wife had striven came to pass, and he announced that they had enough money saved to allow them to return for a visit to the home of his wife's parents at Halmstad. There was no happier family sailed just before Christmas of last year than Jan and his wife and their daughter Selma.

Some time after their arrival in Sweden the wife's health began to fail. Those years of devotion to her husband and child, while the former was making a place for them in the New World, had told on her strength, and she fell into a decline. Just nine weeks ago little Hilda was born, and when the blue-eyed baby girl was six weeks old the mother died. Jan buried her in the place of her birth, and then, feeling that his business in America demanded his attention, he resolutely set out to cross the Atlantic.

How to care for the baby was the question which confronted him, but it was Selma, the little mother, who solved the problem.

"Hilda can go in the big basket," she told her father. "She is such a little thing and you, father, are so big and strong, that you can carry her."

And so the motherless baby was put in the basket and in it she made the voyage across the Atlantic. Carsen is an American citizen, and so when the vessel reached her pier in Hoboken early in the day he was not detained to be taken to Ellis Island. He and his daughters were released and took the train for the West.

As he passed down the gangplank with the basket on his arm as many of the steerage passengers as could crowd to the rail leaned over and waved to the baby in the basket, and little Hilda smiled up at them and cooed in hahy fashion.

If You Have Lost or Found Anything

Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Between Weehawken Ferry, 42d St., and Brooklyn, Tuesday, 16th, 7:30 P. M., pocketbook, containing railroad tickets and papers, valuable only to owner; $10 reward; no questions. G. W. Thompson, 44 Murray St., New York.

LOST—Lady's diamond ring, 3d Av.; liberal reward. Mrs. Babcock, 357 West 24th St.

LOST—On April 13, silver purse, containing Tiffany gold watch and other articles; liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked for return of same; name on inside watch. St. Francis Court, corner Riverside Drive and 135th St.

LOST—Thursday afternoon on uptown "L" train, between Cortlandt and Franklin Sts., pocket book, with diamond brooch and money; also card of Dr. Schela, Jersey City. Suitable reward to finder for return to 803 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

LOST—100 shares of Delaware & Hudson stock, Certificate No. 46,255, in the name of Tower & Sherwood. Suitable reward will be paid if returned to C. I. Hudson & Co., 36 Wall St., New York City.

LOST—Wednesday night, between 106th St. and 110th St., on west side, sable tippet; liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Hall, 206 West 106th St.

LOST—125th and West 23d, gold open face Watch and Pin; monogram "L. O. X." Cole, 146 West 104th.

LOST—A lady's tortoise shell back comb, gold mounted and set in pearls, between 132d St. and 122d St. on 7th Av. Return to 131 132d St. and receive reward.

LOST—Mink piece, on 11 A. M. train to Far Rockaway, Wednesday morning, the 17th inst.; suitable reward. F. W., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Black lynx muff, at circus Saturday afternoon, will finder please return it and receive liberal reward? Jaeckel, 2,783 Broadway.

LOST—Fields' Theatre, Wednesday night, small gold spangled fan; $5 reward. 108 East 36th St.

LOST—Bank Book 8,539, Yorkville Bank, Special Deposit Department, issued to Richard Oertel; payment stopped; please return to bank.

LOST—Coral necklace, with locket marked "Elsa." Reward. Sievers, 686 East 149th St.

LOST—April 17, lady's small open-face gold watch; reward. 215 West 43d St.

REWARD—$50 for return of horse and buggy which disappeared April 11 from City Hall Park, Brooklyn; dark brown horse, bobbed tail, initial V. C. on blinds; buggy single seated, top black, rubber tire, wheels painted red; no questions asked. Vincenzo J. Correale, 386 Melrose St., Brooklyn.

$100 REWARD for return of diamond heart-shaped brooch, lost between 45th and 23d Sts., Thursday evening. Mrs. Cottrell, Hotel Seymour, 50 West 45th St.

$25.00 REWARD for return of a Masonic charm, lost on Thursday, April 11th. Anawanda Club, 414 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,031,843, Bowery Savings Bank Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—Black and tan dog, name on collar "Rowdy"; $10 reward. D. E. Block, 518 West 145th St.

LOST—White bull terrier; name Tramp; reward. Berthaume, 66 West 54th St.

LEGISLATURE MAY END SOON.

But Reapportionment and Kelsey Measures Will Take Time.

ALBANY, April 21.—Adjournment of the Legislature on May 16 is expected to be determined this week. Several matters of great importance remain to be disposed of, but the leaders believe that they can be closed up in time for that date. The only probability of delay lies in a deadlock over reapportionment of Senate districts.

A conference of Republican Senators was held last week behind closed doors to consider this matter. It is an open secret that there was a wide difference of opinion as to the extent to which the Apportionment act of 1906 must be changed to meet the objections expressed by the Court of Appeals. Some believed that it would be necessary to change only the two districts expressly condemned by the court; others that the entire arrangement must be recast in order to avoid eventual overthrow of the new act.

Important political relationships—indeed the very political lives of some of the most prominent Senators—are involved in the question of the extent of changes to be made in the districts. Should any of the up-State districts be altered, it would probably involve a general overhauling of the districts, and many conferences and much debate, with a consequent prolongation of the session, could hardly be avoided.

The matter of the removal from office of State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey will probably be acted upon Wednesday by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Both sides believe that the vote, both in the committee and in the Senate, for and against Mr. Kelsey will be close.

Aside from the matter of reapportionment and the Kelsey case, two great questions remain to be settled before adjournment—the Public Utilities bill, and the highway legislation. The Assembly Committee on Railroads and Speaker Wadsworth spent many hours in the latter part of last week in consideration of the Public Utilities bill, and Chairman Merritt, introducer of it on the Assembly side, expresses the opinion that within a day or two they will be ready to confer on the bill with the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

It is probable that the Assembly Committee will make few material changes in the measure. The real battle is expected on the Senate side. It is not impossible that the bill as passed upon by the joint committee will be ready for presentation to the two houses the last of this week, but it is more likely that it will not be reported in either house before next week.

Highway legislation will occupy increasing attention. The creation this year of a special commission to investigate the whole subject and report a highway code for the State is probable. The only controversy thus far has related to the nature of the personnel of the proposed commission.

One of the most important hearings this week will be that before the insurance committees of both houses in joint session on Wednesday evening, on the Fancher-Rogers bill, to amend the act of last year governing the election of Directors in mutual life insurance companies.

$50,000 TILE FACTORY FIRE.

Blaze in West 51st Street—Excited Woman Drops Dead.

Fire destroyed the greater part of the City Fireproofing Company's tile factory at 611 West Fifty-first Street last night. One hundred and fifty horses of the Street Cleaning Department, stabled in the rear, were led to safety soon after flames were seen bursting from the roof. The stables, which were owned by ex-Senator Plunkitt and rented to the city, were saved.

The only person in the tile factory last night was Edward McGuire, a watchman. He did not know the building was on fire until Policemen Matthews and Evans pounded on the front door. The blaze started on the second floor, and is supposed to have been caused by the overheated brick of one of the tile ovens igniting the woodwork of a mezzanine floor. The building was a three-story structure, built forty years ago. On the second and third floors were several thousand tiles drying.

While the flames were breaking through the roof, Mrs. Catherine Schneider, forty-one years old, of 731 Eleventh Avenue, whose rooms were near the burning structure, rushed from the house and ran to Fiftieth Street. Going to the house of a friend and not finding anyone at home, she started to return to her house. Much excited because of the fire, Mrs. Schneider ran down the street, and as she was in front of 515 West Fiftieth Street, she fell to the sidewalk unconscious. When Dr. Sammis of Roosevelt Hospital arrived, the woman was dead. The surgeon said death was due to apoplexy.

The flames were confined to the two top floors, and the damage was about $50,000.

Big Sawmill Is Burned.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 21.—The large sawmill of the Connecticut River Lumber Company at Mount Tom Village was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $100,000. It is believed the fire originated from sparks from a nearby pulp mill. The company had recently installed a large amount of new machinery, at a cost of $60,000. The mill employed sixty hands.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A cold rain has been falling in the Gulf States during the last twenty-four hours, and snow continues in the Texas Panhandle and Northern New Mexico.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have fresh west winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy; fresh west winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday, increasing cloudiness; fresh west to southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	54	34	4 P. M.	71	52
6 A. M.	64	32	6 P. M.	72	52
9 A. M.	61	37	9 P. M.	65	49
12 M.	68	45	11 P. M.	63	48

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42, for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature 52 degrees at 3:50 P. M.; minimum 32 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 46 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 36 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:25—333 Avenue A; Jacob Wasserman	$200
12:55—124 East 79th St.; James Fassenden	Trifling
1:20—251 Stanton St.; M. Menschen	$10
3:10—106 Park Row; Martin Murtha	$100
5:05—2,215 2d Av.; James London	$200
7:40—50 East 28th St.; Frank Roe	$10
8:40—302 East 60th St.; owner unknown	Slight
9:20—261 West 4th St.; owner unknown	Trifling
10:55—100 Essex St.; Joseph Willbock	$15
11:40—72 West 142d St.; Mrs. G. Tettner	$200
11:45—733 East 5th St.; J. Watkins	$300
P. M.	
1:00—317 East 3d St.; owner unknown	$5
1:10—249 Monroe St.; M. Marmor	Trifling
1:45—239 9th Av.; Burger Brothers	$100
2:00—103d St. and 3d Av.; New York City Street Railway	Trifling
4:15—260 Grand St.; The Star Dancing Academy	$75
4:30—130th St. and 5th Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
4:25—119th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
6:15—782 2d Av.; James Butler	$10
6:30—478 West 27th St.; New York City, owner	Trifling
6:50—75th St. and East River; James Dempsey	$15
6:50—127-129 Bleecker St.; Shapero & Hillman	$5,000
7:55—220 East 109th St.; owner unknown	Slight
7:50—144th St. and Bradhurst Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
8:25—230 E. 23d St.; owner unknown	$50
8:50—509-517 W. 51st St.; S. W. Bader	$15,000
9:50—1,186 2d Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
10:40—2,051 2d Av.; A. Stickel	$200

INDIAN POW-WOW BROUGHT UP TO DATE

The Squaw Has a Show in the Counsels of the Indians of Arena and Stage.

TIPS FROM ROSIE RED BEAR

On How to Promote the Interests of a Public Attraction and on Paint in Broadway.

Outside the main entrance of Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon two blanketed Indians stood for a full five minutes enjoying with the storied stoicism attributed to their race the small stir they created among those who passed by. After a proper interval, counted off by the combined press agent force of the Wild West and the Hippodrome with stop watches, the Indians began to beat the tom-toms they wore suspended from their necks.

"Sounds like the wheels of a Coney Island car striking the ends of rails," said an east side youth to his companion.

Before she had time to laugh the Hippodrome Indians appeared in Broadway hound for the Garden. The press agent swears he didn't order the Hippos to use Broadway, but since they've been in town they prefer that route to Fifth Avenue. Anyway along they came.

At the Garden entrance there was a brief exchange of cigarettes and handshakes, and then the Hippos followed their hosts, the Indians of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, newly arrived to the Garden. Once inside, both contingents seated themselves about the imitation electric camp fire—which the press agents had selected as safest under the circumstances—for a pow-wow. Chief Irontail of the Wild West made the opening address. He is one of the celebrated four who have "done" Europe with the show.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "you will note that I do not speak like an Indian for I am, so to speak, an educated pig. I believe in the ideal of world citizens who shall speak the language of the country in which they are residing as natives. Therefore you will bear with my perfect English. Now, I wish to introduce here another innovation of the land. Here the squaws are superior to the braves. They are even organized into a club where the tea ball has howed to the high ball. Therefore, in accordance with the custom of a country which lets its women sit on high—and the higher the better—I shall call upon Rosie Red Bear of the Hippos to instruct you on how you shall conduct yourselves in New York."

Rosie arose. In one hand she held a cigarette labeled club private stock, and in the other a bottle into whose yellow side was blown "Members cannot be too careful about returning bottles when empty to their lockers, as the club has been refused a liquor license."

"When I first came to New York," said Rosie, "and the press agent, Mr. Page, told me it was necessary for me to paint myself up for each Broadway trip to the Hippodrome, I felt real ashamed. But finally I did it. I walked up Broadway with my blushes showing clear through the paint. Then I looked about me. All of the women seemed to have taken the fashion from me. Their cheeks were more shamefully and openly painted than mine. Thereafter I felt no more shame. How great is the influence upon the life of a great metropolis of a girl like me, I thought.

"Which brings me to the point before us. We, all of us, whether we are Hippos or Wild Westers, can make our influence felt. We can do a little each day for the good of our respective attractions. I am sure that each of you as he strolls along Broadway in solitude with a thousand persons behind him can say, 'Buffalo Bill saved my life.' The people will ask how, and you can reply: 'Go to the show and find out.' Why, I trained little Hornet's Nest to say 'Hippodroms' before he could say anything else."

"Then there's another thing that you wild West Indians can remember," said George Fox Wensel of the Hippos. "You have too many cosmopolitans among you. Why, only the other day I saw an interview with Young-Man-Afraid-of-a-Thirst in which he advised the public to avoid investing in Manhattan Subway, preferring the London underground, where the cars are fireproof. Now, the dear public isn't used to such things. The pose of the rustic Indian who stands before a surface car and says 'Get a horse' is what they are used to. You mustn't disturb their set ideas. If you do, your show will suffer."

The Nestor of the Hippos, after a deep whiff at the pipe, which the press agent passed out of his private store, arose, and said:

"Do not, above all things, smoke cigarettes in public. Avoid ordering tenderloin steak with Bearnaise sauce in public. Remember in your public conversation to bring out strongly these facts: The Buffalo Bill Wild West opens Tuesday night in Madison Square Garden, and it is bigger, greater, more realistic, more interesting, more instructive, more educational, more everything than ever before."

And both press agents, it being Sunday, said "Amen."

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show will open at the Garden on Tuesday afternoon, following the Barnum & Bailey Circus, which closed on Saturday. Two of the most important features of the show this year are the battle of Summit Springs and the Great Train Hold-Up. There are, of course, the usual equestrian exhibitions in addition.

THOUGHT US A WILD PEOPLE.

So a Newly Arrived Englishman Came Armed—Sent to the Tombs.

Hugh R. Wood, who arrived from England on Saturday, carried a loaded revolver. He was arrested early yesterday morning at the Bridge entrance, where he got into a fight. His exhibited one black eye as evidence when arraigned before Magistrate House in the Tombs Court yesterday.

"I thought that this was a desperate country," said Wood, speaking with a strong accent; "I thought it was a bloomin' prarie, where it was well to go armed. I got up to get the early editions of the papers so that I could look out for a job the first thing Monday morning."

Wood told Magistrate House he didn't know anything of the law against carrying concealed weapons. He was held in $500 bail for trial and sent to the Tombs.

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NOTICE

We caution Physicians against accepting substitutes so-called "VICHY" offered by unscrupulous dealers.

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We have overcome the breaking of fronts in light Summer clothes. As an inducement, we offer a special line of blue, gray and tan serges, including 40 styles of neat worsteds and cheviots; Suits to measure $20, alpaca lined. The snap and style could not be better at any price.

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Our large stock of Exclusive furnishings for Summer Residences is now complete, and includes a grand variety of all the popular colorings at attractive prices.

Printed Linens, Shadow Taffetas.

Cretonnes and English Dimities from 15c. a yard up.

Slip Covers made to order. Estimates promptly furnished.

DOES BURN ASHES IN A FURNACE TEST

The Ashes Being Two-thirds to One-third Coal, with a Sprinkling of Powder.

TEST LOOKED ALL RIGHT

And an Expert Said Geyer's Discovery Seemed to Do What Was Claimed for It.

A practical test of James W. Geyer's discovery, a powder which, upon being sprinkled upon a mixture of coal and ashes, is said to make the fuel last longer, was held yesterday afternoon in the boiler room of the Park Avenue Hotel. The test had been arranged in order to convince Prof. Bellew of Columbia University that the powder would do what it was reported to. But Prof. Bellew did not appear. He sent word to Mr. Geyer that he did not care to take part in a test to which reporters had been invited.

The result was that the only spectators yesterday were a dozen reporters and one expert, Charles Howard, a member of the Mechanical Engineers' Society and the Civil Engineers' Society. Mr. Howard was much impressed by the test and said that the powder appeared to do all that had been said of it by Mr. Geyer.

The first step in the test was the mixing of coal and ashes. A pile consisting of two-thirds ashes and one-third coal was mixed thoroughly, water was poured upon this and then the powder, to the proportion of a tablespoonful of powder to one gallon of water was thrown on, and stirred thoroughly.

Two of the three boilers were then shut down, and several shovelfuls of the mixture were thrown into the furnace of the third boiler. The steam pressure at that time was seventy-five pounds. The mixture was thrown in at 4 o'clock.

Seven minutes later the furnace door was opened. The fuel was burning briskly, a white flame appearing over the coals. This flame is much lighter in color than the flame from the usual anthracite coal. In half an hour the steam pressure stood the same—seventy-five pounds, the one boiler doing the work that the three had done before. The hotel engineer said that this would not have been possible with pure anthracite coal.

An hour passed. The steam pressure stayed the same. More fuel, however, was shoveled into the furnace than would have been done had all three boilers been in operation.

In explaining the chemical action of the powder on the mixture of coal and ashes, Mr. Geyer said that it releases the hydrogen in the water, and the oxygen in the coal and ashes and in the air which came in through the draft. The powder is yellow, and of a very fine consistency, not unlike mustard, although of not such a high color.

Mr. Geyer said after the test that he expects in the near future to perfect the powder to such a degree that no pure coal will have to be mixed with ashes in order to obtain greater heat than that which is stored in pure coal. This he has not been able to do up to the present.

Mr. Geyer was asked if it would be possible to use gravel—pebbles or broken rock—as a substitute for ashes. He replied that at the present stage of his experiments with the powder this could not be done and that anthracite ashes seemed to be one of the necessary ingredients to the mixture. Whether there is or is not a chemical property in ashes which makes them necessary to the mixture he says he is not prepared to say. He was reserved in replying to the question if his power would some day make it possible for locomotives and steamships to burn ashes instead of coal, and keep on burning ashes over and over again.

"I do not claim too much," he said. "It would probably not be possible to keep on burning ashes over again by the application of the powder, because it would finally make clinkers. As regards locomotives, I do not think it would be entirely feasible, owing to the limited space on locomotives for storing the powder."

Mr. Geyer said that the powder does not have to be kept hermetically sealed, as it is not affected by the air. Dampness, however, impairs its effectiveness.

Mr. Howard said that he had experimented with several of the so-called fuel-saving powders, once as early as 1886, and until the present had condemned them.

"This powder, however, seems to do what is claimed for it," he said.

SUES W. R. HEARST.

Agent Wants the Price of Six Phonographs Used for His Speeches.

Suit has been brought against W. R. Hearst, as candidate of the Independence League, by John T. Owens, an agent for a local phonograph company, for the cost of six phonographs used last Fall in the up-State campaign, to reproduce some of the Hearst speeches. Some six weeks after the campaign had closed, Owens says, he sent a bill to the League for the machines. No attention was paid to it, nor to others which followed. Personal letters to Mr. Hearst had the effect of bringing a reply to the effect that there was an error in the bill. Owens thereupon placed the account in the hands of Herman Booth. Clarence J. Shearn has agreed to accept service for Mr. Hearst in the suit.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 949 B'way.

A Fable

"The cat came back" because he liked home better than any place else.

A Moral

Our customers continually come back because they get at our stores the best values that their money can buy. Clothes built the "*Nine Life*" way.

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I. T. BUSH MARRIES MRS. M. H. BEARD

Owner of Terminal Docks, Recently Divorced, Weds in Lakewood.

HAD LONG BEEN FRIENDS

Mr. Bush's Attentions to Well-Known Horseman's Widow Caused Much Interest in Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 21.—A formal announcement in several New York newspapers to-day informed Lakewood folks that Mrs. Maude Howard Beard, widow of Frank D. Beard, had become the wife of Irving T. Bush, owner of the Bush Terminal Docks in Brooklyn. The ceremony took place here yesterday at noon, the marriage being performed by the Rev. F. J. Goodwin of Rhode Island at Mrs. Beard's cottage in Second Street in the presence of a few friends of Mr. Bush. No members of the Lakewood cottage colony were asked to the wedding. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Bush departed in a private car for New York.

Irving T. Bush's marital affairs have been the topic of much gossip here for two seasons. This is his second marriage. His first wife, Mrs. Belle Bush, obtained a divorce from him last January on statutory grounds. She is now living in California with her two children. Mr. Bush settled a large sum upon her in lieu of alimony. Friends of Mrs. Bush put the amount at a million dollars. The friendship between Mrs. Beard and Mr. Bush has been the subject of comment here for the last two seasons.

Mrs. Beard is about 38 years old and is the mother of four children, the eldest of which, Rosehud, is 10 years old. Mrs. Beard is the daughter of Joseph Howard, a newspaper writer. Frank Beard, her husband, was a well-known horseman. He died here seven years ago, leaving an estate worth about $50,000. Mrs. Beard in the last three seasons has occupied one of the most expensive cottages in Lakewood and has an automobile and several servants at her disposal. Her cottage is within half a block of Mr. Bush's home. The first Mrs. Bush was very popular in Lakewood, and she had the sympathy of the cottage residents in her trouble.

Mr. Bush is fond of polo and has played in practice games at Georgian Court with George J. Gould and his sons. He was Treasurer of the Country Club of Lakewood, of which Mr. Gould is President, but resigned after his divorce. He lived in the Dwight Harris cottage, directly opposite the Gould home, for several seasons, and then bought the Freeman cottage, in the Lake Drive, which he now occupies.

COUNTY PHYSICIAN A SUICIDE.

Dr. Andrew M. Mills of Newark Kills Himself Owing to Ill-Health.

County Physician Andrew M. Mills of Essex County, N. J., committed suicide by cutting his throat with a surgeon's scalpel, at his home, 122 Washington Street, Newark, at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Mills had been ill for two months, and only returned a few days ago from Jenafly, where he went to recuperate. He had been acting strangely of late. He had just finished dinner with his brother-in-law, James A. Long, and the latter's wife, and entering his office took the knife from his surgical case and drew the sharp blade across his throat. Mr. Long found him dying a few moments later. He was dead when the first physician summoned arrived.

Dr. Mills was 36 years old, and a son of the late Dr. Andrew M. Mills. The son entered politics several years ago, and succeeded Dr. W. H. McKenzie as County Physician when the Democrats got control in January. He was unmarried, and is survived by his mother and two sisters.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Men's Furnishings.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the advantage of buying early your Spring and Summer Shirts at the lowest prices.

1.00 for the best NEGLIGEE SHIRT possible to produce for the price, in cut, style and workmanship.

1.50 NEGLIGEE Shirts, plaited bosom, madras weave, coat style, cuffs attached and detached; equal to custom made.

1.00 PAJAMAS, madras and nainsook weave, great variety, new effects.

50c UNDERWEAR, French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, all sizes.

BATH and BEACH ROBES, HALF HOSE, SUSPENDERS, NECKWEAR, NIGHT SHIRTS, STEAMER RUGS, etc., at special prices.

Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL | TO-NIGHT AT 8:15

ONLY NEW YORK RECITAL OF ERNESTO

CONSOLO

THE DISTINGUISHED PIANIST.

Reserved Seats $1.50 and $1.00, at Box Office. Direction HAENSEL & JONES.

Mendelssohn Hall. Song Recital | Thurs. Evg., APRIL 25 at 8:30. PAULINE DONALDA

Res. Seats $1 to $2, at Box Office and 10 E. 17th St.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. (Seats Now.) Ditrichstein's Screaming Farce, BEFORE AND AFTER with Leo Ditrichstein, Charles Dickson, Henry V. Donnelly, Julia Taylor, and excellent Co.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. | ELSIE JANIS, Rain-Dears, Lola Cotton, W. C. Kelly, Ed. F. Reynard, The Baggessens

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Ave. & 126th St. | EVA TANGUAY, Wilfred Clarke & Co., Herzog's Horses, Vasco, others.

THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. THE RIALTO ROUNDERS 2—Burlettas—2. Sam S. Howe

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mt. To-day Yankee Doodle Girls, 2 Farces, Cunning Jail Breaker

BELASCO THEATRE. Evss., 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2. David Belasco Presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO

MADISON SQ. Thea. 24 St. B'y. Last Week. Evs. 8:15. Mt. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US

HURTIG & SEAMON'S | Mat. Daily. | Greater New York Stars

YORKVILLE | Mat. To-m'w 25c. | Billy S. Clifford, in A JOLLY BARON.

METROPOLIS | Mat. To-day 15c.-25c. | ME, HIM & I

NEW STAR (Lex. Av. & 107th. Mt. Tdy. 25c) 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. WOMEN WHO DARE

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mt. Tdy. 25c. 25, 50, & 75c. JOSEPH SANTLEY. Billy the Kid

NEW CIRCLE B'way & 60th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. M. M. Theise presents 5th MONTH WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Mats. Daily, 25-50c. 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Evenings, 25c. to $1. ALICE LLOYD, "Xmas on the Island," "Marse Covington," Sydney Grant, and others.

Williams College Dramatics "MY FRIEND FROM INDIA." Carnegie Lyceum, 8 P. M., April 23.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour Lifelike Tableaux & People Talked About

GRAND THE HYPOCRITES CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS

HACKETT THEATER, W. 42 St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. To-night at 8:20. Farewell-Thaller, Leon's Comedy "Gebildete Menschen." Tues. B'fit Ostermann

WEST END Souvenirs To-night. Mt. Wed. 25c. JAMES O'NEILL 'Monte Cristo.'

GOING TO QUIZ ROOSEVELT.

Federated Union Delegates to Ask About Moyer-Haywood Statement.

More attacks were made on President Roosevelt at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, starting with the spokesmen of the Moyer-Haywood conference, on account of his failing to notice a communication asking him to retract the statement attributed to him that Mr. Harriman was as undesirable a citizen as Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, who will be tried next month on the charge of being concerned in the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho. Albert Ahrahams, a Socialist, who was the spokesman at the meeting, said:

"We look on this as prejudging the case of the men. The Moyer-Haywood conference has appointed a delegate to go to Washington and see President Roosevelt, so as to put him on record in the matter. We want this body to appoint a delegate to go with him. President Roosevelt seems to be playing the same game that a Chief of Police was once reported to be playing. His advice was, 'When you are caught with the goods, say nothing.'

"As it is the habit of Mr. Roosevelt to call people liars it is better to have two men there in order that they may have an opportunity of contradicting him if he denies what he says to them in case he consents to see them, the testimony of two being better than the testimony of one."

It was finally decided to send three delegates instead of one with the delegate of the Moyer-Haywood conference to Washington. The three delegates are John S. Henry, Abrahams, and Morris Brown, who is another Socialist.

Abrahams then announced that the Moyer-Haywood conference would hold a parade on May 4, followed by a mass meeting in Grand Central Palace to protest against the continued imprisonment of the three men.

DENOUNCE THE PRESIDENT.

Chicago Labor Men Resent His Reference to Moyer and Haywood.

CHICAGO, April 21.—President Roosevelt was made the object of denunciatory resolutions passed unanimously to-day by the Chicago Federation of Labor for referring recently to President Charles H. Moyer and Secretary William D. Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners as undesirable citizens.

The action followed a dramatic speech by J. E. Morgan, a member of the Western Federation of Miners. Moyer and Haywood are under arrest in Boise, Idaho, charged with the murder of former Gov. Fank Steunenberg of Idaho.

Unions Seek Back Pay from City.

An effort is being made by the Dock Builders' Union to get a bill passed under which they would get extra compensation from the city amounting to $200,000 for 900 dock builders, who, the union alleges, worked ten hours a day under the eight-hour law before it was declared unconstitutional.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's farcical romance, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. May 6, Miss Barrymore, "Cousin Kate."

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Begins 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. ARNOLD DALY "THE BOYS OF COMPANY B." 4 Spec. Tues. Mats., Apr. 30, May 7, 14, 21. Mr. Daly in a triple bill, "The Flag Station," "The Lemonade Boy," "The Monkey's Paw," TO-DAY AT 3, BURTON HOLMES VESUVIUS & NAPLES.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. 6TH MONTH. 150th Time "One of the Best."—Herald. May 6th, "One of the Funniest."—Sun Souvenirs. WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

HUDSON 44th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. BUBBLING OVER WITH MIRTH and LAUGHTER

FREDERIC THOMPSON presents Brewster's Millions A Sparkling Comedy with Thrills.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:15. FIRST YEAR

Wm. A. Brady and Jos. R. Grismer present MAN OF THE HOUR By GEORGE BROADHURST.

"A particularly good play, plenty of action, a wealth of crisp, clever comedy; characters brilliantly drawn and splendidly acted."—Everybody's Magazine.

Seats Now to June 1st, Including Decoration Day Matinee and Night.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. Best Features of Circus, Spectacle, and WILD WEST PIONEER DAYS With 100 Sioux Indians NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaids and Gorgeous Ballet

PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:26. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LAST WEEK OF SEASON MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide | HENRY MILLER REOPENS DALY'S THEATRE AUG 26.

Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15 Tel. 2485-38 Mts. Wed. & Sat EDDIE FOY in THE ORCHID "The Hit of the Town."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1846 Bryant Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN. Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, Lotta Faust

LYRIC 42 St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1046 Bryant Ev. 8:15. Mts. Wed & Sat. The Road to Yesterday with Minnie Dupree and original cast.

MAJESTIC B'way & 50th. Tel. 3500 Col. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Wed & Sat 2:15 CYRIL SCOTT in the PRINCE CHAP Next Week—Seats Thursday. Margaret Wycherly THE PRIMROSE PATH

BIJOU Broadway and 30th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. MME. NAZIMOVA in Comtesse Coquette.

LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. 25, 50, 75c. Wed. Mat.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; showers to-night and to-morrow; wind southwest.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,986. * * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BRYAN IS FAVORITE, SAY PARTY CHIEFS

Democratic National Committeemen Tell of Sentiment in Their States.

MORE POPULAR, SAY SOME

Others Declare He Has Not Lost—No Objection Raised to a Southern Candidate.

Democratic National Committeemen who care to express an opinion at the present time on who the party's standard bearer should be in 1908, are a unit in declaring for the nomination of William J. Bryan of Nebraska. THE NEW YORK TIMES recently addressed three inquiries to the members of the National Committee—the first as to the preference of the voters in the several States; second, as to Mr. Bryan's gain or loss in popularity, and, third, as to whether a candidate from the South would be acceptable.

In only one of the replies received does the committeeman decline to declare a preference. The others, from the East, South, and North, agree that Mr. Bryan is as strong as ever or stronger. No objection is raised to a Southern candidate, although the Southern men do not urge one. The replies follow:

Bryan the Logical Man.

Atlanta, April 20.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to your recent letter I would say:

Q.—What candidate for the nomination would be most acceptable to Democrats in your State? A.—Bryan.

Q.—Has Mr. Bryan gained or lost popularity among Democrats in your State? A.—As strong as ever.

Q.—Would the Democrats of your State favor the nomination of a candidate from the South? A.—Not against Bryan next time. They believe him to be the logical candidate. CLARK HOWELL.

Bryan Stronger than Ever.

Raleigh, N. C., April 19.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to your questions:

1. Mr. Bryan will, without any doubt, be the choice of the North Carolina Democracy for nomination in 1908.

2. He is stronger now with our people than ever.

3. The Democrats of this State would not consider a sectional matter in naming a candidate for the Presidency. They would be delighted to see a Southern man head the ticket who had strength because of his position on public questions and his ability, but not because of his residence. At this juncture there is no Southern man who seems to be available.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Bryan at the Present Time.

Waukesha, Wis., April 18.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter asking me the following questions:

Question: What candidate for the nomination would be most acceptable to Democrats in your State?

Answer: At the present time William J. Bryan.

Question: Has Mr. Bryan gained or lost popularity among Democrats in your State?

Answer: He has neither gained nor lost. He has been and is very popular indeed.

Question: Would the Democrats of your State favor the nomination of a candidate from the South?

Answer: I do not think the Democrats of Wisconsin would have any prejudice against a candidate because he came from the South, and, with the candidate that they favor, as above set forth, out of the race, I do not think they would oppose a Southern candidate who might be considered generally as available.

T. E. RYAN.

Kansas Thinks of No Other.

Leavenworth, Kan., April 19.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your inquiries contained in your recent letter would say:

First—Mr. Bryan would be the most acceptable candidate for President to the Democrats of Kansas.

Second—Mr. Bryan is stronger with the Democrats of the State than ever.

Third—I do not think the Democrats of Kansas have thought of any other candidate than Mr. Bryan, and consequently I do not think they have at all considered the proposition of nominating a candidate from the South. It can be truly said, however, that there is probably as little sentiment against Southern candidates in Kansas as in any Northern State. Col. W. A. Harris, who was an officer in the Southern Army, has been elected Congressman at Large and United States Senator from this State, and was only beaten for Governor last Fall by a very narrow margin. JOHN H. ATWOOD.

Bryan While He Is On Earth.

Omaha, Neb., April 18.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Received yours asking for an expression as to whom the Democrats of Nebraska will favor for the Presidential nomination in 1908.

We are for Mr. Bryan first, last, and all the time.

Mr. Bryan has gained steadily in our State, and if nominated will carry Nebraska, in my judgment.

I feel that if we did not have Mr. Bryan to put at the head of the ticket we would favor a Southern man for first place, but as long as he is on earth we will be for him against anybody else.

JAMES C. DAHLMAN.

Only Bryan in Iowa.

Waverly, Iowa, April 19.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to your recent favor, beg to state that Bryan appears to be the only man who is being considered by the Democrats of this State, he appearing to have gained rather than have lost in popularity. The fact that no other candidate is being considered either here or elsewhere makes it difficult to answer your last question, but I am convinced that the fact of a candidate's hailing from the South would not be to his disadvantage among Democrats of this State. C. W. MILLER.

Bryan for Two Terms Anyway.

Cordell, Oklahoma, April 18, 1907.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here are my answers to your questions:

Q.—What candidate for the nomination would be most acceptable to Democrats in your State? A.—W. J. Bryan.

Q.—Has Mr. Bryan gained or lost popularity among Democrats in your State? A.—Gained.

Q.—Would the Democrats of your State favor the nomination of a candidate from the South? A.—After we elect Mr. Bryan for two terms, then a man from the South. Oklahoma is for Mr. Bryan first, last, forever and all the time.

RICHARD A. BILLUPS.

Bryan Leading in Connecticut.

Stamford, Conn., April 20.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not think it would be profitable to discuss all the points raised in your recent letter.

So far as my personal observation has gone, however, I am clearly of the opinion that there is no man who has a stronger hold upon the affections of the Democrats of Connecticut than Mr. Bryan. HOMER S. CUMMINGS.

Not Ready to Talk About It.

Burlington, Vt., April 20.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Democratic National Convention is some fifteen months away.

B. B. SMALLEY.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by the best grocers everywhere. Try it. —Adv.

SOTHERN-MARLOWE OPENING.

London Critics Don't Like the Play, but Are Cordial to the Players.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Tuesday, April 23.—The large and distinguished audience which assembled last night in the Waldorf Theatre to greet E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe at the opening of their London season did not care much for the play that was presented. It was Charles Meltzer's adaptation of Hauptmann's "The Sunken Bell," and seemed to bore everybody. The regret was universal that the American artists should have been seen in it in their first appearance in this city.

The dramatic critics as a rule are withholding criticisms of the actors until they appear in a play in which it will be possible to show themselves to advantage. A. B. Walkley of The Times commends their pluck, but questions their good judgment in producing in London a quasi-philosophical, more or less mystical, and wholly literary play like "The Sunken Bell."

Mr. Walkley holds that it would be impossible for any actors to charm an audience with such a play. This is practically what the other critics say. A cordial tone toward the actors runs through most of the notices of the opening, and there is no reason to think that last night's failure will have any effect on the judgment of the critics when they come to pass on the other plays in the Sothern-Marlowe repertoire.

THEFTS CAUSE A FAILURE.

Biscuit Company's Bookkeeper and $14.000 Gone—Receiver Named.

As the result of alleged peculations amounting to nearly $15,000 carried on for many months by Harry Kelton of Long Island City, confidential bookkeeper of the Crescent Biscuit & Manufacturing Company, the company found itself unable to meet its obligations. John F. Doherty was appointed receiver for the company by Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court yesterday. The application for the receivership was made by the Board of Directors of the company.

President J. W. Callahan of the biscuit company said last night that Kelton had been with the company for more than three years.

"We knew that there was a leakage somewhere," said President Callahan, "but not until an accident directed our suspicions to Kelton did we think of watching him. Kelton was absent one day and the stenographer in making an entry in the books saw that a large customer was credited with 67 cents. Looking up the vouchers she found that the item should have been $20.67. We then engaged an expert accountant, and Kelton disappeared.

"A week later he surrendered himself at Police Headquarters and on trial pleaded guilty to petit larceny of $10. As it was his first offense he was soon released. The books, however, show a shortage of over $14,000, and we are looking for Kelton again."

The liabilities of the biscuit company are $52,907.

THOUGHT KING A BEGGAR.

British Ruler Ordered from Church Door by a Neapolitan Monk.

NAPLES, April 22.—The King and Queen of England, who are here on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, spent the day in sightseeing. They visited various points of interest in the city, and had one experience which amused King Edward greatly and which brought consternation to an unthinking monk.

The incident occurred in front of the Church of Santa Chiara. Their Majesties approached, with the intention of visiting the edifice, but found it closed, as the monks in charge were taking their midday meal. A member of the royal party knocked on the door for admittance. A monk came to the door, and, thinking those outside were beggars, did not trouble to open it, but called out: "Begone in peace; there is nothing for you here."

This remark amused King Edward immensely, and he laughed heartily. The visitors then knocked again and explained that they desired to visit the church, but the sacristan, irritated at their persistence, shouted out: "Don't bother me; this is no time for sightseeing. The brothers are at luncheon."

At this moment Gen. Saisa, who was passing, recognized the visiting sovereigns and peremptorily ordered the monk to open the door. This he did, and when he learned the identity of those who had knocked for admittance his consternation and embarrassment knew no bounds.

CHASED A FIRE ON WHEELS.

Oil Wagon Blaze Put Out When Firemen Managed to Catch Up.

The men of Engine No. 39 and Truck 16 had a novel experience yesterday in chasing a fire that was on wheels and behind a very much frightened pair of horses.

William Blanco left his oil wagon at noon, and went into a building at Seventy-eighth Street and Second Avenue to deliver some goods for the Mehlen Family Oil Company of Long Island City. The oil was in tin cans, and while Blanco was upstairs one of them was ignited. In a moment the can exploded, scattering the burning oil over the other cans and the street. Then the other cans began to pop, and the horses started to run.

George Farrell, a bystander, turned in an alarm. While the firemen were coming up Second Avenue they saw the runaway horses and the blazing wagon going down Seventy-seventh Street toward First Avenue, and the pursuit started. The wagon was soon overtaken, and Fireman Sheridan caught hold of the runaways, who were unhitched before they were scorched.

Meantime the firemen were fighting the fire with hand extinguishers. The damage, including the loss of the oil, was estimated at $250.

Attorney General Bonaparte Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Attorney General Bonaparte is ill at his home here with a severe cold. His physicians believe, however, that he will be out in a short time.

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by Wireless—Steamship Zeeland, incoming from Antwerp, was reported by Marconi wireless passing Nantucket at 10.23 P. M. last night; due at her pier about noon to-day.

FAST 80-MILE RIDE IN A BIG BALLOON

Alan R. Hawley of the Aero Club Makes a Notable Ascent, Rising 1 2-3 Miles.

SUNBURNED BY THE TRIP

Aerial Car Reaches Speed of 30 Miles an Hour and Runs Alongside a Big Cloud—Landing in the Mud.

Alan R. Hawley, who has been selected as one of the American representatives for the James Gordon Bennett international balloon race at St. Louis on Oct. 19, made one of the most remarkable short-distance balloon flights yesterday that has ever been made in this country. Leaving New York on the 7 o'clock train for Philadelphia in the morning, he made his ascension at 12:37 o'clock from the Point Breeze gas works, accompanied by Arthur T. Atherolt of the Aero Club of Philadelphia.

They were in the air two hours and a half, landing near Matawan, on the edge of Raritan Bay, having traveled nearly eighty miles at an average of more than thirty miles an hour. At one time the balloon reached an altitude of 2,000 meters, about one and two-thirds miles, the highest point ever reached by Mr. Hawley in the twenty or more ascensions he has made in the last two years.

Besides the remarkable speed and height attained by the balloon, the ascension illustrated in a remarkable degree the future of aeronautics as a popular diversion for short and comfortable trips. The trip exemplified the possibility of the balloonist's getting an early morning breakfast in New York, going to Philadelphia by railroad, coming back almost to his home through the air, and arriving in the city in time for dinner.

Late in the evening Mr. Hawley appeared, very much sunburned, but bubbling over with enthusiasm, at the rooms of the Aero Club of America, 12 East Forty-second Street, where, at the earnest solicitation of the members he gave a graphic account of his journey.

"It was the snappiest, sportiest, and fastest trip I have ever made," he said. "I telephoned at 6 o'clock in the morning to have the balloon put in readiness for the ascent and took the first train out of the city.

"When I reached the gas works the wind was very light, but by noon it was blowing nearly thirty miles an hour, and it was all the workmen could do to keep the inflated bag on the ground, even though held down with a hundred or more heavy sand bags. The wind had no terrors for Mr. Atherolt, although it was his first ascension, and when we finally let her go, the balloon shot up in the air as straight as an arrow for 1,000 meters before it found a balancing air current and began to drift rapidly toward the north.

"It was delightful up there, and as we sailed over Trenton we could see the houses, the Delaware River, and the entire landscape below us spread out like a magnificent panorama.

"Just at this time we came close to an enormous white cloud, and the sun shining through it silhouetted our balloon on the big cloud bank in sharp outlines. It was a beautiful picture, and I have never seen anything like it before. The wind then swerved a trifle to the east and carried us toward the sea, but just before reaching Matawan we made another big ascent, attaining our highest altitude of 2,000 meters.

"Cold? Not a bit of it. The nearer we got to the sun the hotter it seemed to get, and I got an well sunburned as though I had spent a week at the seaside.

"When we saw the broad waters of Raritan Bay ahead of us I remembered Leo Stevens's advice about coming down at the sight of water, although if we had gone on we would probably have passed it in safety and reached Coney Island. So I pulled the rip cord and let out a little gas, but as we were close to a house and a big grove of trees, I threw out a couple of bags of sand, which carried us over these obstructions out into an open field. When we finally did strike we discovered that we were in a muddy, marshy morass.

"The anchor didn't hold, and the wind dragged us through the mud and water and across a creek, soaking us to the skin and drenching everything we had in the basket. For some reason the rip cord didn't work well. It had been sewn too tightly, I think, but we finally managed to pull a hole in the balloon, letting out most of the gas, and then we stopped.

"In less than ten minutes nearly a hundred people were on the scene, as we were not far from the village, but they were on one side of the creek and we on the other. Some one got a cart and crossed over a short distance above. I found that in going through the creek the cord attached to the recording instrument showing the various heights we had reached had been lost, but a reward of $5 for its recovery instituted a grand hunt for it by all the youngsters, and it was at last recovered, covered with mud, but still legible."

Mr. Hawley said the spectators helped him pack up the balloon, bundled it into a cart and drove the aeronauts to the Matawan railroad station. Mr. Atherolt returned to Philadelphia, and the balloon was sent there by express.

The balloon used was the Initial, of 35,000 cubic feet capacity, which is owned by A. N. Chandler, President of the Aero Club of Philadelphia.

ELEVATOR DROPS 50 FEET.

Five Persons Hurt in Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

One of the elevators in the Temple Bar Building, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, dropped about fifty feet yesterday afternoon, and, after striking the bottom of the shaft, rebounded eight feet and became stuck between the basement and the first floor.

Five of the nine passengers were injured, one of these being Assistant District Attorney Peter Smith, and two women—Miss Elizabeth Weiburch and Miss Marie Wissenborn, both of 628 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg. They were not badly hurt, their injuries being mostly bruises and shock.

Joseph Rodriguez, who was running the car, is not a regular operator, but is a porter. He had relieved the operators when they went to lunch. The car, after starting downward from the fourth floor, dropped suddenly, and Rodriguez was unable to stop it before it struck the bottom of the shaft. The passengers were thrown into a heap on the floor, and showered by the glass from the cluster of electric light bulbs in the roof of the elevator. Another operator succeeded in getting the car up to the first floor and the passengers were released. William Warren, a lawyer, received contusions of the back and other bruises about the body. Some of the other passengers were slightly cut by glass.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 2d Av. & 10th St., vocal concerts & la Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

STEVENS FOR THE NEW HAVEN

Ex-Chief Engineer of Panama Canal to Supervise Special Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22.—President Mellen of the New Haven Road this afternoon admitted that John F. Stevens, ex-Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, had been engaged by the New Haven Road. He said:

"Mr. Stevens has consented to supervise some special work of the company prior to accepting any permanent connections elsewhere."

President Mellen declined to answer a direct question as to whether Mr. Stevens was to make a revaluation of the property of the New Haven Road.

An official of the Pennsylvania Railroad denied yesterday that Mr. Stevens had been engaged to value the property of the company, and added that the Pennsylvania had taken no steps in the direction of having a valuation made of its property.

An official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Comany to-day denied emphatically the report that Mr. Stevens had been selected to value the property of the company. It was further stated that the Pennsylvania Company had taken no steps whatever in this direction.

TWO PIRATES STEAL A TUG.

"Prize Crew" Boards Craft After Chase on East River.

Brooklynites homeward bound on the ferries last night at 6 o'clock witnessed a thrilling pursuit of pirates on the East River by two tugs. When the craft with its piratical crew was at last overhauled, opposite Hamilton Avenue, the members of the crew were tied with ropes in lieu of irons, and a "prize" crew was detailed to take it back to its moorings.

Capt. Charles McNeill of the tug Claremont had just left the fleet of five boats belonging to the John McNeill Towing Company, with their fires banked for the night, and had reached the company's office, at 29 Franklin Street, when a stranger rushed in and told him that two men had stolen the tug Florence, and were then on their way down the river. McNeill ran back to the dock and started in chase with the Claremont.

Off Hamilton Avenue the chase ended. McNeill drew a revolver and boarded the Florence with some of his crew. At the Greenpoint Avenue Station the captives gave the names of Orlaf Wolsteen and Larf Larsen, both Swedish sailors.

They were charged with grand larceny, as the Florence is valued at $10,000. They refused to say anything about themselves and were locked up.

CAPT. KNIPE'S SON ARRESTED.

Had Clothing Charged to Father Who Will Not Pay.

Thomas F. Knipe, 20 years old, of 80 Irving Place, Brooklyn, a son of Police Capt. William Knipe of the Fort Hamilton Station, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued by Magistrate Hylan of the Adams Street Court, charging him with obtaining $70 worth of clothing from a Fulton Street clothing store through false representation.

Young Knipe had the clothing charged to his father, who refused to pay the bill. Young Knipe has not been living with his father for some time. Capt. Knipe has had trouble with his other children. On Friday last he was before Magistrate Furlong in the Gates Avenue Court on complaint of his son John and daughter Grace, who accused him of assaulting them. The hearing was set for Thursday.

NEW 100-MILE-AN-HOUR TRAIN

Hartford Road's Experiments with Electric Equipment a Success.

The first "single phase" electric train ever run in this country is now being operated on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad between Larchmont and New Rochelle, where tests have been made for three days of that company's new overhead electric system. The initial trials are said to show that trains operated by the new system will be capable of a maximum speed of 100 miles an hour with safety. The officials say the new system is way ahead of the third rail system.

The electric train was standing at New Rochelle yesterday when the "Knickerbocker Express," a five-hour train to Boston, came through at a high rate of speed. The electric train easily kept pace with the express to the end of the two-mile stretch at Larchmont, despite the fact that the steam train had a flying start.

B. R. T. STRIKE COMING?

Report That Firemen and Dynamo Tenders Will Quit To-day Denied.

Some one circulated a report in Brooklyn last night to the effect that the firemen and dynamo tenders employed in the electric power houses of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had concluded to strike at noon to-day because their wages had not been increased from $2.25 a day to $2.50.

No confirmation of this story was obtainable, as the men employed in the power houses refused to discuss the matter in any shape. Edward Hungerford, the press representative of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, said that if any trouble of the sort was brewing he would certainly have heard of it, but he knew nothing whatever about such a story last night.

A strike of the sort talked about would result in tying up all the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

CORNELL RAPS JURIES.

Says Criminals Are Treated Too Leniently Here.

In holding Henry Stolzer on a charge of burglary in $1,500 bail for trial, Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Court yesterday, declared that in his life's experience in New York conditions were never so bad as at present and that the trouble was that the criminals were allowed to go unpunished.

Stolzer said he had been living at 1,243 Third Avenue. He has a criminal record. He accused the police of hounding him. Magistrate Cornell did not believe his story and held him for trial.

Mrs. Frank Owens, of 335 East Eighty-ninth Street, identified him as a man whom she had found in her flat on April 5.

"The trouble nowadays," said Magistrate Cornell, "is that the criminal is not punished when he goes up for trial downtown. I have lived all my life in New York and conditions are worse now than I ever saw them. They have juries downtown who are too sympathetic."

Fire, life, accident, liability, burglary insurance. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 185 B'way.—Adv.

TAFT HOME, READY TO SMASH FORAKER

Will Not Fight on Stump, but Gives His Friends Full Liberty.

NO QUARTER TO BE GIVEN

Secretary Says Conditions in Cuba Are Satisfactory—Good Foundations for Canal Locks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Taft's reply to Senator Foraker's challenge will be blows, not words. He will not engage in any oratorical rivalry with Mr. Foraker, as the latter desires, but he will give the word to his friends to get out and make a vigorous fight for control of Ohio.

The War Secretary, Representative Burton, and their party landed from the Mayflower here at 11 o'clock. By special order of Secretary Metcalf correspondents were barred from the navy yard by the bayonets of the marines, but Mr. Taft good-naturedly waived this protection, stopped his carriage, and held up both hands with a laugh. He gave out copies of a statement covering the official side of his trip. He said he would go to Ohio at the week end for speeches at Cincinnati Friday, in Dayton on Sunday, and back in Cincinnati on Monday. But he declined to say a word on politics.

His three speeches in and near Cincinnati will not be political. He does not expect to issue any statement defining his attitude in the next few days or in the near future. He will not take the stump for a rough-and-tumble fight through all the counties of Ohio with Foraker. He will go to the Philippines as he has planned, or at least that is his present attitude, and it is a good guess that he will stick to it.

It is likely that Mr. Taft will make some speeches of a general political nature before he goes to the Philippines, but his talk in these will be as a member of the Roosevelt Administration, defining its attitude, and not as Mr. Taft, a candidate for President. It is a good guess that one of these speeches will deal with the Brownsville case, and perhaps another will touch on the rate law. These are two of the texts, it is true, on which Foraker is building his Ohio speeches, but the Taft deliverances will not have the tone of controversial replies.

Will Let Foraker Run.

In short Taft will maintain the attitude which the strongest traditions of American politics impose on a Presidential candidate, leaving to Foraker the rôle of running after the office. But to his friends who will have charge of the fight for him Taft will say: "Go for 'em!" He will tell them to go as far as they like.

Before Secretary Taft left for Panama he told Elmer Dover and Senator Crane of Massachusetts, and later his own brother, Charles P. Taft, that he would not sanction any deal to get the Ohio delegation which involved supporting Foraker for re-election to the Senate. After their talk Crane felt justified in going to Foraker with a warning that the Administration planned Foraker's political extermination, and that Taft sympathized with the idea.

Nothing has happened on the Secretary's trip to change his attitude. On the contrary, Foraker has given him the spur needed to change his possibly passive opposition to active hostility. It is safe to say the Secretary approves the statement of his brother, Charles P. Taft, that the issue in Ohio is the elimination of either Taft or Foraker from Buckeye politics. He has kept posted while on his trip as to the statements issued by his brother and the work done by Arthur I. Vorys, and has given them no hint of disapproval, but rather encouragement to continue.

Burton to Answer Foraker.

But Foraker will not go unanswered, because Secretary Taft feels that he cannot, with propriety, go through Ohio joint debating. Congressman T. E. Burton will issue a statement in a few days which will have the approval of Mr. Taft, and Mr. Burton will make as many speeches in Ohio as may be necessary, in which he will talk with authority for the candidate. Mr. Burton preferred to-night to preserve the silence of Secretary Taft.

"I am very much interested in the success of Secretary Taft's candidacy," he said, "but I am not sufficiently posted as to recent events in Ohio to discuss the political situation to-night. I will possibly have something to say later."

As soon as the situation requires it Mr. Burton will take the field in Ohio. Senator Foraker will get all the fighting for which he says he is hungry.

In his statement about his trip Mr. Taft said he found matters in Cuba "in what under the circumstances must be considered a very satisfactory condition"; that there was every ground for hope that the plan adopted for a census, preliminary election, and then a general election six months later, would result in the choice of a President and Congress who would be able to maintain themselves and give stable rule to the island; and that the delay in taking a census was taken by the Cubans as an earnest of the American Government's desire to secure a stable Government before it left, "so there shall be no excuse for a second intervention."

He said that in Panama the engineers reported to him that the foundations for the sites of the locks were entirely satisfactory. He discussed various administrative matters he took up in Panama.

DICK TALKS OF ROOSEVELT.

Could Beat Foraker Now, but Not a Year Hence, He Says.

AKRON, Ohio, April 22.—Senator Charles Dick, who returned from Washington Saturday night, spent to-day looking after some of his private affairs. In a statement given out to-night he declared that in the coming political contest in Ohio he would do whatever he could for Senator Foraker.

"I do not know whether Senator Foraker will open up headquarters or not," he continued. "If the contest should fall between President Roosevelt and Senator Foraker, the vote now would probably favor the President. A year from the coming June, however, the result would be different.

"I am sure that if Senator Foraker should be made President he would not carry out a reactionary policy that would cripple the railroad development of the country."

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

CHINESE ENVOY RECALLED.

Liang Tun-Yen, a Graduate of Yale, to be New Minister at Washington.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 23.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says that Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister at Washington, is to return to Peking.

He will probably have the posts vacated by Tang Shao-Yi, namely, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs and Controller-General of Maritime Customs.

Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng will be succeeded by Liang Tun-Yen, at present customs Taotail at Tien-Tsin. Liang Tun-Yen is a Cantonese and a graduate of Yale.

THE MONGOLIA REFLOATED.

Pacific Mail Liner Proceeds, Apparently Undamaged.

MOJI, Japan, April 22.—The Pacific Mail steamer Mongolia, which went ashore in Hayatomo Strait, near here, this morning, was assisted into deep water at high tide this evening, and proceeded on her way.

She apparently sustained no serious damage.

300 HORSES KILLED.

Express Stables Burned in Barrow Street Early To-day.

Three hundred horses were suffocated and burned to death, according to first reports, early this morning in the destruction by fire of the Despatch Stables at 130-142 Barrow Street, near Washington Street. The building was an old two-story brick structure running back to Christopher Street, and the flames spread quickly to every part of it. Three alarms were sent in, the third by Deputy Chief Terpenny.

The Knickerbocker and McKeever Hotels, nearby, were endangered by the blaze, and it was feared the fire would reach them. Their tenants fled to the street in terror, as did also scores of people from surrounding tenements.

BRINGING J. H. SMITH'S BODY.

Liner Siberia Reaches Honolulu En Route from the Orient.

HONOLULU, April 22.—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Mrs. J. H. Smith, whose husband recently died in Japan, are passengers on board the Pacific Mail steamer Siberia, which arrived here to-day from the Orient.

The party is en route to New York, and is accompanying the body of Mr. Smith, which is aboard the Siberia.

ODELL'S SON ARRESTED.

Charged with Overspeeding His Auto in Broadway Last Night.

Bryant B. Odell, son of ex-Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, a student at Columbia University, was arrested in his auto last night while on his way back from an automobile trip to Albany. He was caught in Broadway at 105th Street by Policeman Dunham of the West 100th Street Station, who charged him with overspeeding. Young Odell had a student friend with him in the automobile.

R. C. Reed of Newburgh, stopping at one of the hotels here, was telephoned to, and he went to the station and gave bail for young Odell's appearance in court to-day.

VILLAGE JUSTICE A SUICIDE.

Found by Wife at Other Woman's Door, F. W. Gardner Shoots Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 22.—When confronted by his wife, Frederick W. Gardner, a wealthy resident of Ridgewood and Justice of the Peace, shot and instantly killed himself to-night at the door of the home of Mrs. Benjamin Eglin, the young wife of the village blacksmith.

Gardner acted as Justice of the Peace and Town Collector, not because he desired revenue from these offices, but because he had a hobby of serving as a public official. His father, who died several years ago, left him a fortune. He was 50 years old. He leaves a widow and a fourteen-year-old daughter.

HATS OFF TO THE FLAG!

Request to Civilians at Parade at Columbus Post.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 22.—At the first dress parade of the Spring, held at Columbus Post to-day, several civilian spectators were requested to remove their hats in salute to the National colors.

"I shall insist upon every one removing his hat when the National colors are carried in this parade and on other occasions of the kind," said Col. Glenn, commanding the post. "Everybody should show such respect to the flag of the United States, and I intend to enforce such respect here."

TOO MUCH PROSPERITY.

Reason Given by Western Electric President for Dropping 5,000 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The Western Electric Company recently has dropped 5,000 out of 25,000 men from its pay rolls. Not hard times, nor the expected approach of hard times, but "too much prosperity," was assigned by President E. M. Barton to-day as the cause of the company's action.

"The high prices for copper, steel, and lead metals, which we use very largely, make construction of plants in which our apparatus is used very much more expensive than at any time for twenty-five years," he said. "Our customers, then, have to face the probability that the plant put in at the present rate of cost could be duplicated within a few years at greatly reduced outlay. The fundamental difficulty, therefore, is too much prosperity."

PASTOR AFTER LONGWORTHS.

Says Entertainment They Gave on Sunday Violated All Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—"The breakfast given by the Longworths on Sunday was just as much a violation of the law as the open saloons downtown," declared the Rev. Robert Watson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, to-day.

In his sermon yesterday the Rev. Mr. Watson denounced the guests at the Longworth breakfast, many of whom were members of his own congregation.

"Congressman Longworth and his family not only broke the laws of the State and Church, but the laws of God as well, in giving an entertainment such as this 'breakfast' on Sunday," he said. "Longworth is a Congressman, sworn to uphold the laws, and yet he deliberately breaks them."

FIND STOLEN BONDS IN BROKER'S BED

$20,000 of Clerk Douglas's Loot Is Recovered at the Manhattan Club.

HELD BY O. M. DENNETT

Given to Him as Collateral — Other Firms Return Securities to Trust Company of America.

When William O. Douglas is arraigned in the West Side Court this afternoon for his self-confessed theft of upward of $100,000 of securities from the Trust Company of America, the officials of that institution will probably be able to report to the Magistrate that all of the bonds are safely back in their vaults. This was the result of a long day's work, and it was accomplished substantially without the aid of the police. Incidentally there had been uncovered one of the strangest defalcation stories of which Wall Street has record.

President Oakleigh Thorne of the Trust Company of America and ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien did the work, although neither of them would admit it more than to say that a satisfactory conclusion of the whole matter would be reached to-day. They had made the acquaintance of a man hitherto little heard of in Wall Street—although somewhat better known in Boston—named Oliver M. Dennett. They will remember Mr. Dennett for some time to come, and so will the Governors and members of the staid old Manhattan Club, the Club of Tilden and of Cleveland, for it was through Mr. Dennett that detectives were moved to enter the premises in search of stolen property. The search was successful—but that is getting ahead of the story.

The second chapter of this Trust Company of America case begins where President Thorne left off when he dismissed the reporters late Sunday afternoon. Information had come to the investigators, possibly from Douglas himself and possibly from other sources, that the bonds which he had abstracted as assistant to the loan clerk had been distributed as collateral among a number of brokerage houses, most of them, no doubt, entirely innocent parties to the transaction. A list of these concerns had been obtained, and that gave something tangible to work on. Meantime Douglas was brought up in the West Side Court early yesterday morning and held upon the request of ex-Justice O'Brien, as counsel for the company, for examination at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Detectives Meet Dennett.

But there was something in the information that the trust company officials were able to glean from Douglas that made them want to see Oliver M. Dennett. Little was known of Dennett in the ordinary Wall Street channels of information. His office at 42 Wall Street was an inconspicuous one, and as a member of the Manhattan Club who had his rooms in the clubhouse in Twenty-sixth Street, just off Madison Avenue, there was little about him to attract attention. But two detectives were stationed just outside the doors with instructions to stop Mr. Dennett and have a conversation with him if he should appear.

The detectives did not wait in vain. The morning was little more than half spent when Mr. Dennett came down the clubhouse steps and started for Madison Avenue. The detectives accosted him. Would Mr. Dennett like to talk to them a moment? He would not; he was in a hurry. But they had matters of importance to consult him about, they said, and they would prefer to have a little conversation with him in his rooms. They thought it quite necessary, in fact, to visit his rooms. So they were invited inside.

So it happened that the door boy and the assistant cashier and the under-butler of the Manhattan Club were properly engaged yesterday afternoon, when reporters called there and wanted to know if there had been a "raid" on Mr. Dennett's rooms in that respectable institution. It may even be doubted if any of the club employes knew, when Mr. Dennett turned back to his quarters with two affable-appearing men that it was for the purpose of discussing the Trust Company of America bond robbery; certainly only the caretaker noticed the mussed-up condition of things when they left, or the fact that the upper mattress had been taken quite off the bed up and dumped on to the floor.

$20,000 in Bonds in Dennett's Bed.

But Dennett and the detectives had good reason to take note of the fact, for in between the upper and lower mattresses of the bed had been found some $20,000 of the bonds which Douglas admitted taking from the Trust Company of America, bonds which he said he had put up with Dennett as collateral, and which Dennett, not having a private vault of his own, placed in concealment in their strange place in the Manhattan Club.

The detectives and Dennett went to an uptown rendezvous where Mr. Thorne and ex-Justice O'Brien awaited them, and then began negotiations which will await for their complete narration the return of all the securities which Douglas abstracted and hypothecated.

Just how much the whole batch represents in face value none of the interested parties would say last night. That it was in excess of $100,000 is pretty generally understood. That it will reach anything like the $250,000 that Douglas named in his early statements was denied on all sides.

Some Brokers Return Bonds.

While the trust company officials were closeted with Dennett uptown their representatives downtown were engaged in a round of visits to brokerage houses where some of the securities had been put up as collateral—whether by Douglas directly it did not appear last night. The result was that one house having $25,000 of bonds returned them before the close of business, and that several other houses agreed to release them if the necessary authorizations were obtained. Before night came these were in hand, calling for the delivery of the securities to-day. The trust company officials also had at their disposal whatever cash Douglas had in the bank or in accounts in the several houses, and the matter was reasonably well cleared up from their point of view.

During all the negotiations a vast air of mystery enshrouded the affair. The Central Office police and Pinkertons denied that there had been any visit to the Manhattan Club. Mr. Thorne and ex-Justice O'Brien remained invisible all day, and Dennett was the same. Forbes J.

Hennessey, who had been retained as Dennett's counsel, was not to be found.

Robertson Honey of 35 Nassau Street, who appeared as counsel for Douglas in court, contented himself with saying that Mr. Douglas would in time meet all the allegations. Mrs. Douglas, who was with her husband at the time of his arrest in the Portland on Sunday, disappeared from view also, and it was understood that she had gone to the home of her parents.

Douglas himself proved a cheerful talker in the prison of the West Side Court yesterday afternoon, but what he said did not add materially to the sum of knowledge about the case. He had some sad reflections on the evils of Wall Street gambling, said that he had been at it for some time; that his downfall dated from the slump in the market in March, and that he had given the detectives information that might prove to his own advantage when the affair was probed to the bottom.

Mr. Dennett's Career.

Inquiry as to Mr. Dennett's career showed that he had been in business at 42 Wall Street for a year and a half, had had some dealings in bonds in a small way with such reputable houses as Redmond & Co. and Tefft, Parmlee & Nash, now E. T. Tefft & Co.

In Boston, in 1902, Dennett was known to the financial community as cashier of the Beacon Trust Company, an institution about which there was some speculation at the time of the famous Globe Bank failure. He did not remain a banker long after that, for the talk about the Beacon Trust in connection with certain "brokers'" accounts which had come to it during his régime as cashier was such that all hands were satisfied when he resigned not long before the concern of Sargent & Co. of Boston went out of business. It may be remarked that Sargent & Co. ran a bucket shop, and the firm was known as the Boston end of Floyd, Crawford & Co. of this city, whose lamentable finish happened at about the same time that Woodend & Co. and several kindred enterprises went to the wall.

Not long after his retirement from the Beacon Trust Company Dennett organized the firm of Dennett, Crane & Blanchard, which had a membership on the Boston Stock Exchange. That lasted only a few months, and after it came the firm of Dennett Bros., which, according to the common report, was backed by a man who was then a Director of the Beacon Trust Company. The firm of Dennett Bros. was in a position to profit by Sargeant & Co.'s connections with such houses as Floyd, Crawford & Co., and the extent of which was hardly appreciated until Dennett Bros. failed in the Autumn of 1903 and a receiver was appointed.

It was, indeed, a notable failure for Boston. The liabilities were about $150,000, and of this total individual depositors with the firm thought Dennett personally accountable for about $75,000. They were so strong in their opinions that some of them applied for warrants, but before these were served Dennett had given up his home in Brookline and was on his way to Jamaica.

There was a receivership for Dennett Brothers, and the records of this receivership developed that Floyd Crawford & Co were creditors of the bankrupt firm to the extent of $11,000—on paper—then "Ed" Brady, known in Boston through the firm of Deever & Co. was a creditor; that Longley, Hale & Co., another concern of the period, now defunct, was a cerditor, and so on. In fact, it was charged that Dennett Brothers were not far removed from being a clearing house for a pretty extensive chain of bucket shopping operations that ran into New York through Floyd Crawford & Co. and had extensive ramifications throughout New England.

In the Autumn of 1904 Dennett returned to Boston and was arrested on the complaint of F. D. Nelles of Watertown on a charge of larceny of $3,000 which had been left with him to buy Amalgamated Copper. He was held in $5,000 bail for trial, but the case was finally settled out of court. Soon after Dennett came to New York.

Not Much Heard of Here.

In this city it was through the firm of F. R. Moseley & Co., members of the "N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange," that Dennett first attracted public notice. F. R. Moseley was a young man who applied for membership in the Consolidated Stock Exchange a year or so ago, and was admitted to that body. Moseley didn't do so much on the floor, but he developed into a great advertiser. The newspapers contained the ads of "F. R. Moseley & Co., members of the N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange," in such large type and with such offerings of "investment securities" that the Governors were moved to look into the matter.

They were quite aware that there was a large New York Stock Exchange house named F. S. Moseley & Co. They knew, as well, that in certain instances before, attempts have been made to trade upon the name and reputation of legitimate concerns by varying the spelling of a name or one of the initial letters. Moreover, the Consolidated's Governors believed that F. R. Moseley was acting for Dennett. Not long afterward F. R. Moseley sold his seat on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The date was Oct. 29, 1906, and since that time, down to the arrest of Douglas, little was heard of Dennett except by his fellow-members of the Manhattan Club.

Mr. Dennett has not been at his home in South Orange since Saturday. Mrs. Dennett expected her husband to return last night, but it was said that he had not done so at 10 o'clock. Mr. Dennett has been a resident of South Orange for several years, and is well known in local political circles. He was identified with the reform movement, and was a candidate on the taxpayers' ticket for the Board of Trustees of South Orange at the last election, but was defeated.

HUGE NIAGARA ICE BRIDGE.

American Falls Broken Up by the Drift from Lake Erie.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 22.—The American falls went dry to-day in sections owing to the immense ice fields forced down from Lake Erie by a tremendous gale. Where the full sweep of water usually plunges over there were four separate falls, presenting a very peculiar sight.

A massive ice bridge has formed in the gorge.

STRIKERS ATTACK THEIR EMPLOYERS

Oscar Margolin and His Son, Cloak Manufacturers, Beaten in the Street.

POLICE MAKE FIVE ARRESTS

One Man, Alleged to Have Hit the Senior Partner with a Gas Pipe, Is Held for Trial.

When Oscar Margolin left his house, 168 Madison Street, yesterday, to go to his cloak factory at 20 Lispenard Street, he was greeted by the howls of some sixty of the operatives of his and adjoining establishments who have been on strike for the last five weeks.

He had scarcely got out of sight when his son, Samuel, came out. The crowd chased Samuel, who said later that he ran because one of them had a knife. They threw pieces of bricks at him, and some of these hit and cut Samuel's head.

Meanwhile Oscar Margolin, the senior partner, had crossed Broadway and was close to the building in which his factory is located. There must have been 200 on the block waiting for him, he says. As he was about to turn in at his doorway one of his own strikers stopped him.

Strikers Attack Margolin.

"Why don't you recognize the Children's Cloakmakers' Union?"

Margolin attempted to get by, when some one in a group that had crowded close upon him reached over the shoulder of the man who had spoken and struck Margolin in the face with his fist.

Margolin broke through the crowd and got this man by the collar, holding fast to him. Then a rescue was attempted. Margolin, clinging to his original assailant with one hand, fought back as best he could with the other. Finally, one of those on the outskirts got a piece of gas-pipe and struck Margolin over the head repeatedly.

It wasn't more than three seconds after the last blow had been struck with the gas pipe when he wrenched the pipe free and threw it behind him into the dark stairway. The coat collar of his assailant he grasped with his free hand. Then for a time the crowd had him at its mercy, as both of his hands were occupied by his prisoners.

"Kill him! He won't give us electric irons," shouted one striker.

"Kill him, he won't recognize the union," another cried.

Policemen Gleason, Donahue, Colton, and Hayes of the Leonard Street Station arrived on the run.

Police Arrest Five.

Harry Silverstein of 250 Division Street was pointed out by Margolin as the man who had hit him with the gas pipe. Later he was held in $1,000 bail for trial in the Tombs Court. Three other prisoners—Barnett Remenoffsky of 8 Rutgers Place, Abraham Lish of 202 Cherry Street, and Morris Freund of 256 Monroe Street—were fined $10 each. Later Bernard Klavenoff of 248 Cherry Street, on being identified by Margolin as one of his assailants, was locked up.

"Those foreigners," said Margolin, after it was all over, "are out on strike, and they don't know what they want. Few of them are citizens. They made as much as $30 a week, some of them, and they wanted electric irons. They learn too fast after they get into America. Why, in Russia they starved, and now they want the latest electric devices. Soon I shall have no business at all."

NO LEGAL AID SUBSIDY.

Educational Alliance Opposes Asking Albany for an Appropriation.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Educational Alliance last evening Benjamin Tuska, for the Law Committee, reported that there had been introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Prentice a bill to authorize the city to make annual appropriation of $25,000 to the Legal Aid Society, and asked if the Educational Alliance should ask to have an appropriation bill introduced to obtain a similar legislative subsidy in behalf of its legal aid bureau.

After discussion it was resolved that the Educational Alliance should not apply for legislative aid, on the ground that to do so would establish an unwise and dangerous precedent if public money were to be applied to the use of a private association.

DOZEN SHOTS FOR BURGLAR.

Police and Residents Pursue Suspicious Person in East 63d Street.

About a dozen shots were fired at a supposed burglar shortly before midnight last night by policemen and residents in East Sixty-third Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, in a chase over fences. The suspicious person managed to get away, escaping through a gateway leading into Park Avenue.

A special policeman saw the man crossing an excavation at Sixty-third Street and Madison Avenue and vault a fence leading to the homes in the block. He called Policemen Fox and Collins, who followed the man over the fence and ordered him to stop. Instead, the man jumped over another fence and then started away for the next. The policemen fired twice in the air, but the fugitive did not stop.

In the meantime many persons in the houses had been awakened, and several men appeared at windows with revolvers. They took a few shots at the runner, but without known result.

FAIRBANKS-CANNON DEAL.

Conference Said to Have Planned to Dispose of Illinois Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.—What is believed to be a political conference is in progress at the residence of Vice President Fairbanks to-night. Those present include Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, United States Senator Hemenway, and prominent members of the State Republican Committee, who were summoned at the suggestion of Mr. Hemenway.

It is believed that Mr. Fairbanks is trying to get rid of the Cannon candidacy in Illinois, and that he has gained a pledge through friends that the Speaker will not be in his way after the first ballot in the convention.

Senator Hemenway has been the agent of the Vice President, it is said, in the negotiations, and has learned that, though the Speaker does not expect the nomination, he would be much gratified to have the solid vote of his own State on the first ballot. It is believed that to-night's conference was held to effect this end and give Illinois to the Vice President on the second ballot.

PLAN TO REGULATE PEDDLERS

Bill Provides That There Be Restricted and Unrestricted Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 22.—Senator Frawley introduced a bill to-night which has been prepared at the instance of the Charity Organization Society to carry out recommendations made by the Mayor McClellan Push Cart Commission. Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, had this to say regarding the bill:

"The plan of regulation may be described in a word, as 'distribution' of the peddlers, instead of their abolition. The city is divided into two main districts, the 'restricted' and 'unrestricted.' Different kinds of licenses are issued for each district, but no more than four peddlers are ever allowed on one block, two on each side of the street."

No more than one license is to be issued to the same person; the license is not transferable; all licenses expire at one time, viz., June 30; the license fee is raised to $10, and special temporary licenses are to be issued for the various Jewish and Italian holidays at a much smaller fee.

MARRIAGE BILL OPPOSED.

Grady Wants No License System—Vote to be Taken To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 22.—The Senate spent a long session to-night wrangling over a bill introduced by Senator Cobb, which provides for a marriage license system in this State. The bill was made a special order for to-morrow.

Senator Grady said it was the most radical and most dangerous departure from existing marriage laws which could well be conceived. It would take the matter out of the religious sphere and place it in the hands of the civil authorities. He made it plain that he voiced the opinions of Roman Catholics.

Senator Cobb declared that his measure had the indorsement of many Catholic clergymen, that the Protestant clergy were a unit in favor of it, and that it had been approved by many prominent persons.

"Talk about North Dakota being a disgrace to the United States," he said, "it is not half as much a disgrace for giving people who cannot live together the opportunity of obtaining a divorce, as is this State for making it possible for ministers of the Gospel to marry children to criminals and go unpunished."

AGAINST INSURANCE POOLS.

Assemblymen Advance Bill to Forbid Combinations on Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 22.—By a vote of 94 to 6 the Assembly to-night refused to recommit the Smith Anti-Fire Insurance Pool bill. It was advanced to third reading.

Hoey of New York fought the bill, aided by Prentice. Smith quoted figures from the Insurance Department which showed one company to have made a profit of 295 per cent. in 1905. This statement fired Merritt, who declared that when a company made such profits it was high time the State stepped in.

Schmidt of New York said the bill would prevent the formation of rate boards, and would also do away with inspection by underwriters, and as an insurance broker he was against it.

HUGHES SIGNS BILLS.

Ticket Dealers to Give Bonds—Police May Kill Injured Animals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 22.—Gov. Hughes to-day signed the Wells bill compelling installment steamship ticket agents to give bonds, and the Francis bill giving the police of New York authority to destroy injured animals.

The Wells bill provides that all corporations, firms, and persons who sell steamship tickets on the installment plan shall give a bond to the State in the sum of $15,000 before Sept. 1. Firms which transmit money to foreign countries, except banks and transatlantic steamship companies, must also give a bond in that sum.

The Francis bill allows a policeman of the metropolis to destroy any animal which has been abandoned or has suffered injuries, providing two citizens approve of such action. At present only agents of the humane societies have such powers.

OPPOSE UTILITIES BILL.

Buffalo Chamber of Commerce Plans United Demand for Changes.

BUFFALO, April 22.—Acting upon the suggestion of Henry J. Pierce at the dinner given here last Thursday evening, at which Gov. Hughes was a guest, the Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions to-day protesting against the passage of the public utilities bill in its present form.

A committee of five, of which Mr. Pierce is Chairman, was appointed to obtain the co-operation of other chambers of commerce in opposing the bill until it is amended with reference to a court review and in other important features. The committee may call a convention of representative business men of the State to discuss the matter.

The resolutions say the actual effect of the bill, if passed in its present form, "would be seriously to affect the business, commerce, and labor of this State, including both the public and private corporate and individual transaction thereof, and to work severe detriment if not lasting injury, thereto."

With Mr. Pierce on the committee are W. H. Andrews, Hugh Kennedy, T. S. Fassett, D. M. Irwin, and W. H. Gratwick, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mass Meeting Favors Utilities Bill.

A resolution favoring the passage of the Public Utilities bill was adopted last night at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the West Brooklyn Board of Trade at the Borough Park Clubhouse, Thirteenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn. The meeting was called to protest against the numerous accidents caused by the B. R. T. trains to Coney Island. Congressman Waldo said that the Public Utilities bill, if passed, would force the company either to elevate the tracks or to dig a subway.

Election Reform Bill Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 22.—The Insurance Committee of the Assembly will give a final hearing on the Reger's bill Wednesday night. The measure does away with proxies at elections of Directors, provides an official ballot, and makes various other changes to do away with the evils that developed at the election in December.

Assembly Votes to Adjourn May 9.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 22.—Majority Leader Moreland introduced a resolution in the Assembly to-night providing for final adjournment May 9 at 2 P. M. It was adopted with a roar of "yeas." It is expected that the Senate will amend it by substituting the date of May 16.

THESE WOMEN WOULD ASK MEN TO MARRY

Daughters of Ohio Think Girls Might Be Allowed to Pop the Question.

PRESENT PLAN CONDEMNED

They Discuss Politics and Are Partial to Both Hughes and Secretary Taft.

The State Society of the Daughters of Ohio met at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, had an impromptu programme, decided that both Taft and Hughes were good Presidential timber, exploded an old theory concerning the influence of women, and Mrs. de Rivera asked the society why women should not pop the question.

It was the expressed views of men in the daily papers which caused Mrs. de Rivera to ask herself this weighty question before she proposed it outside. One helpless man who did not wish to be married had asked for help through the papers. Two women, he said, were bound to marry him, and if he did not receive aid in some way he was going to succumb to one of them in spite of himself.

"Now," said Mrs. de Rivera, "the way that every girl is brought up nowadays is to believe that the one thing in life for her is to be married—have a little husband, a little baby, and a little flat. The cry of the times is that the girls must not go out into the world, but go back to their natural sphere—the home.

"But what I would like to ask is how the girl is going to do this if she doesn't have a chance to make the opportunity? If she tries to make an opportunity she is considered unworthy, unmaidenly, and no good. If a girl in America is brought up to believe that she must marry, then she ought to have the opportunity to get a husband.

"It is like teaching a boy a trade and then not letting him practice it. A girl should not be educated that way."

There was no dissent from this view. Then the Daughters took up politics.

Mrs. Gerard Banoker took it up.

"I have the pleasure and honor of being a Democrat, although my husband is a Republican," said Mrs. Banoker, "and he has the vote. I have always heard a great deal about woman's influence, but my husband has never voted my way yet. This time I am going his way, for personally my mind is turning a little in favor of Gov. Hughes for a Presidential candidate, for I believe he would be the best man. I would like to have a Democratic President once, though, just to see how it would seem.

"It is to be hoped by all good and right-thinking Americans," said Mrs. Taylor Morse, who began the political discussion in a paper upon current events, "that that son of Ohio, Secretary Taft, will be our next President, and carry on the good work that President Roosevelt has begun."

"He would be a happy medium between Radicalism and Conservatism," said Miss Helen Varick Boswell, "and it may be that he is the kind of Moses we need to lead us through the political wilderness."

"We have had six Presidents from Ohio," said Mrs. Charles C. Ruthrauff, "but I am going to be disloyal now, and I think Hughes is the man."

Then the women said that an impromptu discussion was much more interesting than the regular papers they had expected to have read, and adjourned into the next room for tea.

MAYOR REVIEWS THE 12TH.

Medals Presented to Marksmen at 60th Anniversary Celebration.

Mayor McClellan stood with the survivors of the Old Guard Association of the Twelfth Regiment last night in the armory at Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue and reviewed the regiment as it manoeuvred before the reviewing stand. Beside the Mayor and back of him were veterans who fought under the banners of the Twelfth when the North and South were at war.

It was the sixtieth anniversary of the organization of the Twelfth Regiment National Guard of New York, and the forty-sixth anniversary of the date the regiment left for the front. Col. George R. Dyer was in command.

Gen. Robert Avery, President of the Old Guard Association, occupied a chair next to that of Mayor McClellan. The General's comrades of the Old Guard number less than 300 now, and many of them were unable to attend the anniversary last night.

After the review there was a presentation of medals and trophies. Upon the breasts of each of the successful members of the regimental rifle team the Mayor pinned medals. Those who received medals were Sergt. C. M. Smith, Sergt. Charles Whelan, Private Van Hensen, and Sergt. L. A. Nice, of Company B; Sergt. Charles McKevitt, Corp. Arthur Newell, and Sergt. Caulfield, of Company C; First Lieut. R. Meyer, of Company D; Sergt. R. Fields and Private Donovan, of Company G; Sergt. F. Berger and Sergt. P. Magnen, of Company K; Commissary Sergt. F. J. Laughlin, and Ordnance Sergt. John P. Fennell, N. C. S.

Company B received the Association Trophy, Company D the Butt Trophy, and Company G the Three-Team Trophy.

When retreat had been sounded and "The Star-Spangled Banner" played, the men of the Old Guard gathered in the big reception room of the armory and the Mayor made a short speech.

WHOLE CHOIR QUITS.

Old Organist of Huntington Church Objected to Interference.

Rather than submit to having his morning musical service cut by just one anthem, three minutes long, Prof. George H. Brock, organist and choirmaster of the Huntington, L. I., First Presbyterian Church for thirty-six years, has resigned. The entire choir also resigned last Sunday. All save one of the choir are relatives of Prof. Brock.

The choir consisted of three of Prof. Brocks' daughters, one of his sons, three of his sons-in-law, a sister of a son-in-law, and Mrs. Charles W. Colyer, who quit with them. No one in the choir had been there less than eight years, and two of the members had been singing there over twenty-five years.

A letter came to Prof. Brock from the session of the church, saying that it had been unanimously agreed that the Sunday morning service should be abridged by one anthem. Nothing was said about the retention of the choir. Last Sunday the singers were not in the loft. But habit or something else had seized the old organist, and he was there. After the services his resignation was accepted.

The church is 240 years old. Its pastors have held their pulpits usually forty and fifty years. The organist had presided over the same organ a third of a century. Any change in the church affairs is an epoch-making thing. Some say that the rebellion may split the church.

Continuous Headaches

often caused by coffee.
10 days' use of well-made

POSTUM

makes the biggest difference in the world.

"There's a Reason."

BLACK HAND TRIAL.

Thirteen Prisoners at Wilkesbarre—Court Interpreter Accused.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 22.—Thirteen Italians whom District Attorney Salsburg hopes to have sent to prison for long terms were brought before a jury here to-day. They are alleged to be leaders of the Mafia and Black Hand societies which for a number of years have been terrorizing the Italian mine workers of the upper districts of this county, murdering, wounding, writing threatening letters and using various means to frighten their fellow-countrymen into paying them a regular tribute for protection.

Thirteen cases of shooting with attempt to kill, 13 of conspiracy, 6 of dynamiting, and 2 of robbery by threats and menaces are charged against the men.

The primary charge is of conspiring to force Charles, Joseph, and Salvatore Rizzo to pay them a regular tribute. When this case is ended the men will be tried on the other charges, and it is expected that the trials will last for three weeks.

Charles Rizzo gave some testimony this afternoon, but during the course of it the defense declared that the interpreter was coloring the evidence, and the case was abruptly adjourned until to-morrow morning, when another interpreter will be on hand.

ITALIAN'S PLEA FOR KILLING.

Pavone's Story That He Was Black Hand Victim to be Investigated.

The story of Black Hand oppression told in court yesterday by Enrico Pavone of 127 Hester Street, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, caused Justice Blanchard, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, to remand him to the Tombs until Friday, to enable detectives to investigate his statements. Pavone shot and killed Nunziato Legato of 51 Mott Street on Nov. 18 last, when the men were standing at Mott and Grand Streets.

In court Pavone, through his attorney, made no effort to deny the shooting, but declared that he was only technically guilty, since he had really fired in self-defense. Pavone is 30 years old and is well educated. In Italy he was a court stenographer, although in this country he has been a bartender.

According to Pavone, Legato was at the head of a Mano Nero, or Black Hand Society, whose headquarters are at White Plains.

WARNING TO BLACK HANDERS.

Judge Fawcett, Sentencing One, Says All Will Get the Limit.

Judge Fawcett of the Kings County Court served notice upon members of Black Hand gangs in Brooklyn yesterday that they would receive the limit of punishment when convicted before him. The court issued the warning while sentencing George Franko, an Italian, supposed to be one of the leaders of a band of blackmailers, to Sing Sing for four and one-half years.

"This practice of levying tribute in a free country must stop," said the court. "I regret that the Legislature has not given this court the power to send you to prison for twenty years. These conditions should not be tolerated in a civilized community."

Alfano to be Deported.

Enrico Alfano, alleged leader in Italy of the secret and criminal Camorra society of Naples, who was arrested in this city last week, was turned over to the immigration authorities yesterday. He will be deported to Italy.

TELLS OF $50,000,000 GIFT.

Rockefeller to Aid Chinese, Preacher Says—Peabody Doubts It.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—The Rev. Carter Helm Jones, pastor of the Broadway Baptist Church, said to be a close friend of John D. Rockefeller, said yesterday in a mission sermon:

"I can say to you that the greatest benefactor of the Baptist Church has about completed the arrangements for a gift of $50,000,000 for the education of the Chinese."

When questioned after the sermon Mr. Jones refused to qualify his statement or give any details, contending himself with the declaration that it was correct.

George Foster Peabody, Treasurer of the General Education Board, said last night that, so far as he knew and believed, there was nothing in the story of a $50,000,000 Rockefeller fund for the Chinese.

"About a month ago, just after Mr. Rockefeller had returned from Georgia," continued Mr. Peabody, "that same story was told, its reputed author being in that case a preacher. The story is foolish on its face."

HONOR J. Q. A. WARD.

Aged Sculptor Guest of the National Arta Club.

John Quincy Adams Ward, the sculptor, was the guest of honor at a dinner held at the National Arts Club in Gramercy Park last night, which was attended by the foremost sculptors, artists, architects, and professional men in this country.

Nearly every man who spoke alluded to the enduring monuments of Mr. Ward's genius, naming his statue of Shakespeare in Central Park, his Washington in front of the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, his statue of Horace Greeley at the Tribune Building, and others.

The sculptor's age crept out during one or two of the speeches. The speakers said he was born in 1830, and waited for a denial—which the guest of honor did not make. The sculptor himself delivered a speech with considerable snap and ginger in it.

In the end he received a silver loving cup, which had been sent to him by the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Association of Onondaga County because of a monument which Mr. Ward is erecting in Syracuse.

The men who sat at the guest table with Mr. Ward were Spencer Trask, President of the National Arts Club; Lorado Taft, a Chicago sculptor; Sir C. Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; C. Howard Walker, a Boston architect; F. Hopkinson Smith, engineer, painter, and author; Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church; Edward M. Shepard, the lawyer, and Charles R. Lamb, the sculptor.

CARNEGIE BENEFICIARIES.

Four Educators in State Institutions Get Retiring Pensions.

J. D. Bowman, Secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, announced to-day that, although the Foundation has declined to admit State universities to the accepted list of beneficiaries of the fund, it has given retiring allowances to the following educators:

E. Benjamin Andrews, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, who has been a prominent teacher and educator for thirty years; Francis H. Smith, for more than fifty years Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Virginia; William W. Folwell, for fifteen years President of the University of Minnesota, and now Professor of Economics in that university, and Amos N. Currier, for forty years Professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Iowa, and now Dean of the College of Liberal Arts in that institution.

MILK DEALER FINED $1,800.

Anton Koster Convicted of Skimming Milk in His Creamery.

Anton Koster, a creamery man, who has milk depots in Davenport Center, Delaware County, was fined $1,800 by Supreme Court Justice Ford yesterday, after a jury had found him guilty of skimming milk. The prosecution was carried on by Special Attorney Gen. Kellogg of Oneonta, N. Y., who declared that this case would mark the end of frauds on the part of creamery proprietors.

Testimony was given by two State Inspectors of the Health Department. They had secreted themselves in the creamery belonging to the defendant, and had seen him lift the cream from the milk by means of a conical dipper, they said. They had followed the skimmed milk to the city and had traced it to places where it was disposed of.

The Day and Night Barber Shop

completed at an expense of $30,000.

Meeting the requirements of refined and particular men, we direct your attention to some of our facilities and advantages. Twenty-five Barbers, twelve Manicurists and a Chiropodist. Open twenty-four hours a day. The promptest, most satisfactory and polite service. Tips are prohibited, and a shave costs you only 20 cents, including shine.

MARTIRE

1418 Broadway
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House

SAW CLERK ROB LETTERS.

Veteran Postal Employe, Who Played the Races, Confesses When Caught.

David E. Steadman of 424 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, a clerk in the Registry Office of the General Post Office, was arrested yesterday in the act of opening a registered letter and taking $2 from it. He confessed, and stated that he had been stealing mail for several months, but could not say how much in all he had taken.

Nearly half the letters sent by immigrants to their relatives in Europe cannot be delivered. The addresses are imperfect. The persons for whom they are intended have shifted their places of residence, and in very many cases by the time a letter has been sent back from foreign lands the writer has also changed his place of residence. Moreover, foreign post offices take a very long time in returning "dead" letters. Inspectors Jacobs and Mayer were detailed to discover the thief. They set a watch upon the clerks employed, ascertained their habits and expenditures, and drew conclusions as to who was most open to suspicion.

Their search led them to keep an eye on Steadman, although he was one of the most trusted employes in the department. He had been nineteen years in the service, and was one of the three men to whom was confided the combination of the safe. Often he acted in place of the Assistant Superintendent.

Part of his duties was to seal up letters damaged in their passage through the Post Office, and he had authority to take out of the mail any package which he considered needed attention.

According to Chief Inspector Walter S. Mayer, they discovered that Steadman kept up his sleeve a spindle, with which he could quickly open any package which seemed to him promising. He then examined its contents and passed it over to one of his subordinates to close again. On Sunday night the detectives hid themselves where they could plainly see all that he did and awaited developments.

Mrs. H. Grossman of 407 North Paulina Street, Chicago, wrote some months ago to Pinchos Hisia Howtz in Jerusalem, Palestine. The letter was not delivered, and came back in the regular course through the dead letter office. The detectives state that they saw Steadman open it, and sprang out on him at the very moment that he was taking out a $2 bill.

He was brought to Chief Inspector Mayer's office, and there it is alleged admitted that he was guilty. He said he had been rifling the letters since Christmas, but did not remember how much he had taken. Most of his hauls consisted of small bills, and only once in a long while did he come across so much as a $10 or $20 bill. The Inspectors believe that he has really been carrying on this petty pilfering for a much longer period than he admitted.

Steadman was arraigned yesterday morning before Commissioner Shields and held in $2,500 bail on the charge of stealing $2 from the United States mails. In default of bail he was sent to the Tombs. He is a married man with two children. In his pocket, the Inspectors say, were found racing "dope-sheets," and it is supposed that the poolrooms got most of his money.

CITY WANTS TO PAY.

Will Offer Compromise to Lighting Companies on Old Bills.

Chief Engineer Lacombe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity has recommended that the city make a settlement with the Consolidated Gas Company and the subsidiary concerns of the old city lighting bills, the arrears of which are now drawing interest at 6 per cent. The basis of settlement to be proposed will probably be the payment of all electric-lighting bills at the present legislative rate, the payment in full of all arrears prior to Feb. 6, 1906, and the payment for gas furnished since then at the rate of 75 cents a thousand.

If the Old Carpet

is out of tune with the draperies or doesn't match the furnishings, we can make it a shade to blend with them. Ask our man to call.

Barrett, Nephews & Co.
12 stores in New York & Brooklyn.
Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment

585 Madison Ave. } Where the carpet
708 " " } and draperies are
992 " " } dyed the same
1064 " " } shade, the effect is very pretty.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

Morgan & Brother
(Established 1851.)
Storage Warehouses
AND
Moving Vans,

282, 284, 286, and 288 West 47th St., N. Y.
Near Broadway. 'Phone 52 Bryant.
Separate Compartments for storage of Furniture, Pianos, Paintings, etc.
We take entire charge of removals in city or country, furnishing padded vans.
Furniture and Works of Art boxed and shipped to all parts of the World. Freight charges advanced on goods consigned to our care.
Our facilities for packing china, glassware, bric-a-brac, and books are unequaled.

Office Furniture, Libraries, Files,

etc., removed. Our vans are perfectly adapted, being sealed while in transit; boxes furnished that are especially made for books, papers, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATE.

Wrinkles, Frowns

and deep expression lines about the eyes and mouth always add years to one's appearance. By the Woodbury method these lines are quickly removed and the skin made firm, smooth and youthful.

Call or write Dept. P for information and advice free.

THE John H. Dermatological
WOODBURY INSTITUTE
22 West 23d St., New York.

JAPANESE PRINTS SOLD.

First Sale of the Field Collection Brings $1,617.

Two hundred Japanese color prints, part of a collection made by Hamilton Easter Field of Brooklyn, were sold last night at the American Art Galleries and brought $1,617. E. Colonna of Montreal, a collector; Dr. E. Rockwell of Newark, Miss Semple, Samuel Isham, Joseph Dow, and Paul B. Haviland were among the purchasers.

The highest price of the evening was $27, given by Mr. Colonna for a print by Sharaku, worked about 1790, a fine early impression showing an actor in a striped robe. An album containing twenty pages of color prints, by Suzuki Harunobu, brought $26, and another by the same artist, containing eighteen pages, brought $21. A polychrome print by Harunobu went to Mr. Colonna for $21. Prices ranged from $2 up.

This is the first of a series of sales of Mr. Field's collection, but no others will be given this season. The collection was made during ten years which the collector spent in Paris.

3 DEPORTED FROM COLON.

Men Charged with Trying to Get Labor to Leave the Canal Arrive Here.

On the Panama liner Finance, which got in last night from Colon, came three men who were deported by the military police of the Canal Zone on charges, it is said, of having attempted to induce labor to leave the employ of the Government and go to Boeas del Toro to work on the banana plantations. The trio were put on board just before the vessel sailed. They gave their names as John Veach, Henry Jackson, and Charles Ellis.

Men Who Are Versed

in the finer phases of garment making, whose power is exhausted only with our highest cost clothes, fashion these Spring Overcoats at twenty-five dollars. A great diversity, yet every model bearing the imprint of good taste.

The series includes three-quarter models, following the form in indefinite lines, and the new loose-back overcoats, fashioned of a high order of fabrics, silk lined.

Wm. Vogel & Son
Broadway, Houston St.

Don't Trouble to Move The Old Piano

We have a proposition which should interest you.

IF you are intending to move on the first of May, let us take the old piano off your hands *now*, saving moving or storage charges. We will appraise its value and give you an Exchange Receipt for it.

Then when you are settled and ready for a new piano, the value of the old instrument will apply in part payment.

Nowhere can you buy a piano at better advantage than at Aeolian Hall. This is manufacturers' headquarters for the Weber, Steck, Wheelock and Stuyvesant Pianos—each a standard in its class—as well as for the **Pianola Piano,** the piano that will give every member of the family the pleasure of personally producing music.

All instruments sold at Aeolian Hall are strictly on the one-price basis, and in making an exchange here you therefore have the greatest possible measure of protection.

The Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Av. near 34th St., New York

W. & J. SLOANE

BRUSSELS CARPETS
Ideal for use in Spring and Summer

THE immense number of designs offered by us this season is an emphatic recognition on our part of the firm place held by Brussels in the estimation of housekeepers. Easily swept because of its hard, uncut loops, a GOOD Brussels is naturally the favorite carpet for domestic use.

We show almost every conceivable design and color effect, all of the highest artistic standard, and made of the best quality of materials. In short, our Brussels Carpets are a perfect solution of the carpet problem at all times, and especially in the Spring and Summer.

Broadway & Nineteenth Street

The condition of your office makes an impression on your customers. Why not make a good impression by having your office equipped with good furniture? My furniture is good and I sell it at a fair price.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS,
Office Furniture,
275 Canal St., 1 Door East of B'way.
Telephone 1299 Spring.

In addition to office furniture, I design and supply office railings, partitions, and special cabinet work of any kind. Get my estimate.

Competency Rightly Directed

YOU probably find that it is worth $25 a week to have a stenographer you can depend upon. If an Edison Business Phonograph will make her more dependable and twice as useful, isn't it a good investment?

The Edison Commercial System eliminates merely the drudgery of correspondence. It calls for competent employees, but it enables them to apply their competency in the right direction.

First we want to explain this system to you; then we want to prove its possibilities. We charge nothing for doing either.

Commercial Department
NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
31 Union Square
Telephone 1352 Stuyvesant

FURNITURE
For the Summer Season
Bed Room Pieces

In all the popular light woods and finishes including a splendid line of White Enamel Furniture.

DRESSERS and Chiffoniers } In White Enamel and Oak } from $12.50
White Enamel Bedsteads, Continuous Posts, from.... $4.50
DRESSERS and Chiffoniers } In Bird's Eye Maple and Curly Birch } from $18.00

Complete line of Toilet Tables, Cheval Mirrors and Chairs to match above.

Besides a splendid showing of
WILLOW GREEN ASH FURNITURE,
Upholstered in Japanese Grass Cloth.
Suites and Odd Pieces in Rush, Reed and Rattan.
ALL VERY MODERATELY PRICED.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH & 14TH STS.

Women Who Follow The Fashions
can find nothing smarter for a charming Spring suit than
SHELMA CLOTH
the rich, soft, long-wearing pure worsted dress fabric that drapes beautifully—doesn't wrinkle nor fade

When you see Shelma Cloth you'll admire it and have it for your next dress. $1.50 a yard, over 50 inches wide, in black and all fashionable colors, at leading dealers. Look for the name "Shelma" on selvedge

HEARN'S, STERN BROS.
O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.
FRED'K LOESER & CO., B'klyn.

Quick Repairing While You Wait
Any glass matched exactly without the prescription. Factory on premises insures accurate service and lowest possible cost.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
ESTABLISHED Nearly 50 Years.
223 Sixth Ave., Below 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave., Below 22d St.
1274 Broadway, Below 33d St.
217 B'way, Astor House Block.

ONE BLOCK from the new dry goods stores are the popular restaurants connected with the
HOTEL MARTINIQUE
Broadway and 33d St.
Table d'Hote Breakfast, .60.
The New Ladies' Dining Room has become a favorite luncheon place for shoppers and matinee parties.
At evenings, special prepared dishes a la carte; exquisite music.
The famous
DUTCH ROOM
Is the quaintest place to dine in the city.
Table d'Hote Dinner, 6 to 9, $1.50.
Every Evening and Sunday, Neapolitan Quartet Performs.
AFTER THEATRE PARTIES WILL FIND EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS HERE.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

DENY QUARRELING ON POLICE SHIFTS

Mayor and Bingham Say the Report Is False and More Transfers Are Made.

POLITICIANS SEE A PLOT

Say McClellan Will Drop His Police Commissioner as Soon as the Legislature Adjourns.

A part of Commissioner Bingham's time is taken up these days denying the constantly reappearing story that there has already been a quarrel between him and Mayor McClellan—a quarrel, it is argued, that will lead to others and give the Mayor the excuse he wants to get rid of Gen. Bingham, now that he has served to get through the Police bill that gives so much power to the Commissioner, who may therefore do valiant political service for any side he wants. That is the way the matter is argued on one side.

It is said that Gen. Bingham will go out about May 1, or a few days after the Legislature adjourns. It wouldn't do, it is argued, for the Mayor to turn out now the man who got through the bill. The Legislature might rebel and nullify it.

The Commissioner's secretary is still sick, and that entails harder work on Gen. Bingham. But he found time yesterday morning to say that the story of a quarrel between him and the Mayor over the reduction of Inspectors Cross and McClusky was "a goldarned lie." He had said the same thing last week when the story originally appeared.

"Nothing in the story at all," he continued.

"Did you and the Mayor discuss last Saturday the reduction and transfer of Inspector Cross?" he was asked.

"I will not answer that question."

Doesn't Know Sullivan Men.

"It is said, too, that in reducing and transferring men you are aiming at the friends of the Sullivans?"

"Why, I don't know the Sullivan men in the department," answered Gen. Bingham. "It would be impossible to make a large number of transfers without touching some of them, I suppose."

Mayor McClellan was asked about the story yesterday morning and replied:

"That story is an unmitigated and unqualified lie. I am tired of having the question put to me all the time. There are three papers published in New York City which have not published the truth about me or my administration for the last two years, and this is but another instance of the truth of the assertion."

Senator McCarren, who fought the Police bill at Albany, paid the Mayor a visit yesterday morning. It is said that the police administration of Borough Inspector Cross, which place he lost on Friday, was quite satisfactory to Senator McCarren and his allies.

In spite of the emphatic denials of both Mayor McClellan and Commissioner Bingham that they have already quarreled, the story will not down that the Mayor is determined that they shall. Some argue that this may explain why the belligerent demoted Inspectors have not started any suit to test the Police bill in the courts. They point out that the reduced Inspectors, who are pretty wise men politically, are just waiting to see what is going to happen.

More Transfers.

Of course some twenty-odd transfers were made yesterday, but that is a little thing nowadays. Nineteen Patrolmen and five matrons were shifted. Lieut. Cornelius F. Casey, said to be a faithful Sullivan man, was shifted from the easy berth at Jefferson Market Court to the East Fifty-first Street Station, whose commander is a brother of Fire Commissioner Lantry, one of the few out-and-out Tammany leaders in favor of McClellan. Casey swaps positions with Lieut. W. J. Ennis.

Three more of the Lieutenants connected with the Detective Bureau were sent out to do precinct work yesterday. They were John T. Howard, John T. Cain, and Michael Ready. Lieut. William Day, who was shipped out to do work in the West Thirty-seventh Street Precinct, was moved up to West Forty-seventh Street, and Maurice Bonnell, who was sent on the same day to the Madison Street Station, was moved still further from the Detective Bureau—out to Whitestone. Cain, Howard, and Ready are to work in the Second Inspection District under Russell, one of the new Inspectors.

It was rumored around the Federal Building yesterday that Commissioner Bingham had asked Capt. William J. Flynn, now at the head of the New York Division of the United States Secret Service, to assume the head of the Detective Bureau. The city position would not pay nearly so much as the United States job, and it would frequently be subject to the vagaries of politics. The Captain laughed when he was asked about the story.

KILLED ON RYAN'S ESTATE.

Superintendent Shoots Son of Sheriff of Nelson County, Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 22.—At Oak Ridge, the Virginia estate of Thomas F. Ryan, to-day, W. G. Loving, Superintendent of the estate, shot and almost instantly killed Theodore I. Estes, son of the Sheriff of Nelson County.

Loving immediately surrendered. Details of the tragedy are meagre.

It is understood the tragedy was caused by domestic trouble. Young Estes was looking after the unloading of a car of fertilizer when Loving approached and opened fire, the first load of buckshot striking Estes in the right side and the second in the neck.

The parties to the tragedy are among the most prominent people in Nelson County. Young Estes was related by marriage to Gov. Swanson.

USED AUTO TO CATCH THIEF.

Detective Impressed One to Follow Alleged Negro Swindler.

When William Jones, a colored waiter living at 215 West Forty-ninth Street, told Thomas Rhodes, a laborer, of the same color, living at 68 West Forty-third Street, that he could get him a good job as janitor if $75 security was put up, the latter believed him and turned over the money. He alleges that he never saw Jones again until yesterday afternoon, when he came upon the alleged holder of his security at Forty-eighth Street and Broadway. Rhodes grabbed his man and yelled for the police. Jones broke loose and started down Broadway. Soon there were some 300 persons after him.

Lieut. Peabody of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was at Forty-seventh Street, when he caught sight of the fleeing negro and started after him. Jones turned west on Forty-seventh Street, and was rapidly outdistancing pursuit, when Peabody impressed an automobile into service. The chase nearly ended at Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. Jones took a car and Peabody jumped from the automobile and attempted to arrest the negro. The latter got away and fled to Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, where he was arrested.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

BRIDEGROOM, BUT NO BRIDE.

She Loved Another and Priest Let Guests Go When She Didn't Appear.

John Cobach of John Street, Bayonne, was to have been married yesterday to Miss Anna Mercer, who also lives on John Street, but at the last moment he learned that he was not the John who had captured Anna's heart.

The wedding was to have taken place at St. Joseph's Church, on East Twenty-second Street. Some 200 guests had gathered, the priest was ready to officiate, and the organist was playing the wedding march. Cobach, with his attendant, stood at the main entrance to greet the bride and her attendants, but the bride came not.

After waiting for some time beyond the hour set for the ceremony, the priest dismissed the guests, saying that he thought the bride had met with an accident or had been taken ill. Cobach was the last to leave the church. He hurried to the home of his fiancée and found her attired in her wedding gown. She was weeping and her wedding bouquet was at her side. She tearfully told the broken-hearted John that she had discovered that her heart belonged to another, whose name is also John. Cobach in vain tried to learn his rival's other name. The girl said she was sorry to disappoint the guests and spoil the wedding feast, but she could not think of marrying John Cobach. She had donned her wedding gown to please her mother, she said, but had refused to enter the coach sent to convey her to the church.

BENEDICT GIMBEL DEAD.

Merchant's Wife Offered Her Blood to Save Him, but It Was Too Late.

Benedict Gimbel, the Philadelphia merchant, who cut his throat and wrists in his room in a Hoboken hotel last week, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. His brothers, Charles and Isaac Gimbel, took the body to Philadelphia for burial in the afternoon.

Gimbel's death was a surprise to the members of his family. He had been doing nicely until Sunday afternoon, when he began to fail. Believing that his condition was due to the loss of blood, his wife offered to permit the physicians to infuse some of her blood into the body of her husband. This same offer was made by all the other members of the family, but the doctors realized that it was too late to save him, and they said the sacrifice would avail nothing, as it was evident the man would not recover, and the operation for the transfusion of blood was not performed.

The widow broke down yesterday afternoon, and it was with difficulty that the rest of the family were able to get her to leave the body of her dead husband. She had to be supported by two doctors when she left the hotel for the station to take the train for Philadelphia.

This statement was given out by Gimbel Brothers at Philadelphia:

"Gimbel Brothers is a corporation, managed by the seven brothers, deceased being the youngest of the number and holding a small minority block of the stock. His demise will have no more effect on the business than the death of any one Director of a railroad."

DIGGING GOLD ON EAST SIDE.

Alleged Find of Laborers in an Excavation Arouses Excitement.

Twenty-five laborers were excavating in the ruins of the National Biscuit Company's Building, Montgomery and Water Streets, early yesterday morning, when suddenly one of them dropped his pick, and, holding up a lump of dirt in which a few yellow streaks could be seen, shouted, "It's gold."

Every man stopped work, and this attracted the attention of Pavel Podrossky, the big Polish foreman. Sure enough the find looked like gold ore, and there was more in sight. The men were very much worked up, but they returned to their digging. Every little while a man would show unusual diligence and then go out of the hole with his pockets bulging and disappear. By noon there had been ten desertions and a guard was stationed to keep the others from leaving.

The word went out through the district that gold had been found, and soon came men and women armed with shovels, all anxious to continue the work of cleaning out the fire ruins of the Biscuit Company's plant. The Monroe Street and the Madison Street miners met some distance from the mine, and then followed a race to the excavation.

Among those who were fortunate enough to get some of the "gold" was Daniel Hussey of 90 Montgomery Street. He took the stuff to an assayer, who promised to let him know the result in three days. Most of those living in the district believe gold has been struck and are anxious to lay up a supply of the ore. The police may have to be called upon to keep the would-be miners from staking out claims in the excavation.

STEAD VS. MUNSTERBURG.

Professor Worsted at Harvard—Students for "Pilgrim" Plan.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 22.—In spite of the refusal of the presiding officer, Prof. Hugo Munsterburg, to put the motion, a mass meeting of Harvard students in the Union to-night indorsed W. T. Stead's plan of sending an American peace delegation to Europe and furthered Mr. Stead's request that Harvard should take the lead in raising money for the movement by the appointment of a college committee to consider the matter.

Prof. Munsterburg, who is the Professor of Psychology in the university and was one of the German delegates at the recent Peace Conference, in refusing to entertain the motion for the appointment of a committee, said that the meeting which Mr. Stead had just addressed, was a chance gathering and not a representative one as far as Harvard was concerned.

SHIFT BY MAYOR IN AHEARN INQUIRY

He Names Special Counsel as Commissioner of Accounts, Dropping Von Skal.

TO MEET LEGAL OBJECTION

Quick Action When Borough President's Attorney Advises Witnesses Not to Testify.

The public investigation into the affairs of Borough President Ahearn's department, held before the Commissioners of Accounts in the reception room of the Mayor's office, was abruptly suspended yesterday afternoon, and within ten minutes thereafter George Von Skal, one of the Commissioners, had resigned, and John Purroy Mitchell, who, as special Assistant Corporation Counsel, had been doing the questioning, had been sworn in as Mr. Von Skal's successor.

This move by the Mayor and Corporation Counsel Ellison was made to strengthen the former's hand and at the same time head off an expected move by Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Mr. Ahearn, in the courts. Mr. Littleton has maintained that the Corporation Counsel and his assistants were as much the advisers of the Borough President as they were of the Commissioners of Accounts, and that the investigation, if held at all, should be held by the Commissioners solely.

During yesterday morning the hearing dragged along. George F. Scannell, Superintendent of Highways, under Mr. Ahearn; George R. Olney, chief engineer, and William H. Walker, Superintendent of Public Offices, had all been called as witnesses and had refused to answer, declaring that Mr. Littleton had informed them that the Commissioners were without power of jurisdiction. They were warned that they were liable to be prosecuted for contempt, and their refusal to answer was entered in the record. Then they and Mr. Littleton withdrew from the hearing.

About 3 o'clock Hermann Ridder, at whose request Mr. Von Skal was appointed, appeared at the City Hall and sent in for the Commissioner. The two went to the Mayor's office, where Mr. Ellison already was. Then Mr. Mitchell was sent for. A few minutes later Mr. Ellison went to the reception room and whispered to the other Commissioner, John C. Hertle, who at once adjourned the hearing until Wednesday.

Five minutes after this the Mayor issued the following statement:

"In view of the situation as expressed in the public interview given out by the Governor last Wednesday, and with a view of furnishing the Commissioners of Accounts with legal talent so that the present investigation of the Department of the Borough President of the Borough of Manhattan, and such other investigations as may be found advisable, may be conducted expeditiously and thoroughly, and without retaining special counsel, I have to-day appointed Mr. John Purroy Mitchell a Commissioner of Accounts in the place of Mr. George V. Von Skal, resigned.

"Mr. Von Skal's services have been satisfactory, but in view of the labor ahead of the Commissioners and the nature of it, he, I believe, felt impelled to retire. I, in view of the vacancy thus caused, am gratified to be able to avail myself of the services of Mr. Mitchell, who is now entirely familiar with the affairs of the department undergoing investigation.

President Ahearn, when apprised of the change, refused to discuss it further than to say:

"Well, the Mayor undoubtedly has a right to change his Commissioners as often as he changes his mind."

Mr. Von Skal was asked what induced him to resign.

"Did I resign?" he asked, laughing.

Tombs School Needs Funds.

The Tombs School Committee of the Public Education Association issued a general appeal yesterday for $200 with which to complete the current year. Mrs. Howard Van Sinderlin, Secretary and Treasurer, of 14 West Sixteenth Street, will receive donations. The Tombs School, which is attended by boys from 16 to 21 years of age who are in the Tombs awaiting trial, is maintained entirely by private subscription. Books and magazines will be received by Principal Graveur.

James McCreery & Co.

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING. *In Both Stores.*

Sale of Brass Bedsteads.
On Wednesday, April the 24th.

110 fine Brass Bedsteads, various styles. All sizes. With 2 inch pillars, heavy filling, superior construction. Finished with best English lacquer. Manufacturer's samples to be discontinued.
30.00 to 50.00 each
usual price 42.50 to 75.00

95 Brass Bedsteads. All sizes. Richly mounted, with 2 inch pillars, heavy lateral filling. Simple Colonial designs or with large ornamental husks.
18.00 each
usual price 25.00 to 27.50

Various models with square tubing, satin or polished finish.
45.00, 75.00 to 150.00 each

White enamel Iron Bedsteads and Cribs.

Fine hair or cotton Mattresses, Upholstered Springs, Pillows, Screens and Cedar Chests.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

Grande Maison de Blanc
308 FIFTH AVE., Between 31st and 32d Sts.

Announce their latest importations of dainty
French Underwear
in the newest Parisian effects of laces and embroidery, in sets and separate pieces.
Inspection invited. Prices moderate.

Lingerie Dresses
Exquisitely Embroidered
At Large Reductions during this week.

Sources of Distinctiveness in Saks Clothing
A Series of Plain Talks of Which This Is Number One

We do not accept the mill man's word for his fabrics. Every yard is tested in our own work shop by our own experts and refused if not up to Saks standard.

Most good fabrics are marked "London Shrunk," by the mills, which may mean much or little; but to be quite sure, we put the goods through a further process of cold-water shrinking and refinishing. The extra cost we charge to "Good Will" account Thus we safeguard the first step to Saks Quality with a first-hand knowledge of what goes into Saks Clothing—and what stays out.

Add certainty of approved style and correct tailoring—and you have one good reason to justify a preference. Others will follow.

Distinctive Suits and Top Coats for Men
Choice Fabrics and Late Models. $15.00 to $45.00

Herald Square. Saks & Company 33d to 34th St.

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

I Insist upon your printer using
Old Hampshire Bond
"Look for the Water Mark"
for your business stationery. Printers who know do not need much insisting, but prefer to use it for the general satisfaction it gives.
I Any printer can show you samples of it.

B. Altman & Co.

GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FURNISHING HOTELS, YACHTS, CLUBS AND COUNTRY HOUSES WITH

HOUSEHOLD LINENS FOR SUMMER USE,

FOR WHICH ESTIMATES WILL BE SUBMITTED, INCLUDING MODERATELY PRICED TABLE AND BED LINENS, TOWELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, KITCHEN AND PANTRY TOWELING; ALSO DECORATIVE LINENS IN THE LESS EXPENSIVE GRADES. MUSLIN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

BLANKETS FOR HOUSEHOLD AND CAMPING PURPOSES; COMFORTABLES AND BED SPREADS.

COMMENCING THIS DAY (TUESDAY).

HEAVY LINEN DAMASK TABLECLOTHS	EACH	$2.45, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50
DINNER NAPKINS TO MATCH,	PER DOZEN,	$3.45, 4.50
HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS	PER PAIR,	$3.40, 4.50, 5.75
HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW CASES	"	1.10, 1.40, 1.60
LINEN HUCK TOWELS	PER DOZEN,	2.90, 3.75

DECORATIVE LINENS, HEMSTITCHED AND WITH JAPANESE DRAWN WORK.

CENTERPIECES	EACH, 70c. AND	$1.00
TEA CLOTHS	EACH, $1.25 AND	2.00
SCARFS	EACH, 80c., 1.10 AND	1.35
LIGHT-WEIGHT SILK COMFORTABLES (WOOL FILLED),	EACH,	7.25
SUMMER BLANKETS	PER PAIR,	2.85

(DEPARTMENTS ON THIRD FLOOR)

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring Departments
Attention is directed to an assortment of the
LATEST IMPORTED MODELS
from which they are prepared to make copies
At Very Reasonable Prices.

Lingerie Gowns and Waists
In the newest models are now being displayed.

Cold Storage of
Furs, Fur Lined Garments, Draperies and Oriental Rugs
WITH FULL INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY MOTHS AND FIRE AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

Alterations and Repairs
MADE DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER AT MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR RATES. ESTIMATES SUBMITTED AND ARTICLES CALLED FOR UPON REQUEST.

Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored

West Twenty-third Street

At Last! A Perfect Face Cream
After years of scientific experimenting we have produced a face cream that is perfect.
SANITOL FACE CREAM
The Oxygen Face Cream
Is based upon nature's own principles. Oxygen is nature's great beautifier—purifier. The oxygen and antiseptic properties in Sanitol Face Cream act with marvelous results on the skin, neutralizing all impurities and restoring the beauty nature intended it to have.

Sanitol Face Cream is a perfect cleanser—soothing—refreshing and absolutely pure. It contains no grease and can be used at any time, for it is instantly absorbed into the pores and will not soil the daintiest fabric or the finest gloves. Pure white.

Delicately scented, agreeable and effective. Positively will not promote the growth of hair.

At All Druggists, 25c.

THE SANITOL CHEMICAL LABORATORY CO., St. Louis

PISTOL, PERHAPS, ENDED JANIS'S LIFE

Actor Believed to Have Shot Himself and Then Dropped Overboard from Liner.

NO WARNING OF SUICIDE

Had Been in High Spirits—Bade Good-bye to Mother and Wife or Fiancee on New York Pier.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 22.—Passengers on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, which arrived at Tilbury this evening, brought to London the story of the death of young Percy Janis, the actor, in the early hours of the third day out from New York. Though a certain amount of mystery still shrouds his death, all the circumstances point to suicide. It is believed that hanging over the ship's side he shot himself and dropped, mortally wounded, into the sea.

Members of the "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" company, with which he was associated, were inclined to suppress certain facts connected with the suicide out of consideration for Janis's mother and sister, but the information they withheld was supplied by other passengers, so the story is fairly complete.

It appears that Janis's mother, who bade him good-bye on the New York pier, handed him as a farewell gift a bottle of champagne. On Sunday, the second day at sea, he uncorked the champagne, treated his friends, and seemed about the happiest passenger aboard. His hilarious but boyish manner made him very attractive to his fellow-travelers. When evening came he was the only passenger who dressed for dinner, and this fact elicited considerable joking, all of which Janis accepted in good part.

After dinner Janis and a number of friends went to the smoking room. Forest Robinson, who was in the party, said they had refreshments there.

"Afterward," he went on to say, "Janis and I sat by the companionway until near midnight. I left him lying across two chairs on deck, with his pumps kicked off near by."

How long Janis remained on deck was not known, but George Parker, his roommate, taking up the narrative, said:

"Janis came to our room somewhere near 1 o'clock, changed his evening dress for a bathrobe and overcoat, leaving his money and cardcase under his pillow. I thought he had gone to bathe, but presently he returned and seemed to be searching his baggage for something. I was too sleepy to pay much attention. He came back a second time and searched again. Then he turned out the light, and I thought he had gone to bed. Next morning I noticed that his bed was unoccupied, but thinking that he was on a lark, I did not report his disappearance until after careful search failed to find him."

It appears from statements of passengers not attached to the theatrical company that Janis's searching of the stateroom was for the purpose of finding his revolver. Evidently he found it and shot himself with it, for it has not been seen since his death. When Capt. Gater heard of his disappearance he ordered a thorough search of the ship. Janis's overcoat and bathrobe were found near the companionway on the starboard side, but no trace of him.

It is thought that Janis was unmarried, but Grace Griswold of the "Wiggs" company, who has known him for several years, said that possibly he had a wife. Miss Griswold says he was engaged to a pretty girl playing in "The Vanderbilt Cup" and that this girl bade him an affectionate goodbye on the New York dock.

Janis's watch, $70, and his other effects will be sent to the Consul General to-morrow.

Mrs. Janis, the mother of Percy Janis, said last night that she could not credit the report that he had committed suicide. "He did not have a revolver," said Mrs. Janis, "and he left this side in the happiest possible mood, full of ambition."

Janis was to have been married on his return to Miss Elise Steele, who is playing in "The Vanderbilt Cup."

DISCUSS MODUS WITH US.

German Committee's Acceptance of the Agreement Expected.

BERLIN, April 22.—The Economic Committee, composed of thirty agriculturists, manufacturers, and business men from all parts of the empire, met at the Ministry of the Interior to-day to consider the prolongation of the tariff arrangement with the United States.

The fear is expressed in unofficial quarters that the conferences will be protracted. The majority of the committee is composed of Agrarians and large manufacturers, who take the ground that it is unjust to extend to the United States the most-favored nation treatment upon the basis offered, and that if the arrangement must be accepted a delay of as long as possible is better than its immediate acceptance, in order to create the impression in the United States that the arrangement is adopted with great repugnance and that the trade regulations between the United States and Germany rest on a precarious basis. The eventual acceptance of the agreement, however, is regarded as certain.

In an official statement given out this afternoon the view is expressed that the conferences of the Economic Committee will probably lead to an agreement concerning the provisional arrangement with the United States.

HIS CUBAN CONTRACT UPHELD

Governor of Santa Clara Decides in Favor of New Yorker.

HAVANA, April 22.—Gov. Tellez of Santa Clara Province has issued a decree annulling the resolution passed Feb. 15 by the Municipal Council of Cienfuegos revoking the contract made by a former Council with H. J. Reilly of New York for the construction of an aqueduct and sewerage for the city.

The Governor says that the action of revocation is illegal and unconstitutional.

Woman Who Shot Merlou Acquitted.

PARIS, April 22.—The woman named Allemagne who made an attempt upon the life of Pierre Merlou, who was at one time Minister of Finance and who is now Minister of France to Peru, in this city last November, has been acquitted by a jury of the charge of attempted murder.

The woman fired four revolver shots at M. Merlou while he was walking in the Boulevard des Italiens. Two of the bullets struck him in the leg, but the wounds were not serious. The woman was arrested and declared her act to be one of vengeance. She is supposed to be the same person who made an attempt upon M. Merlou's life several years ago.

BRYCE CRITICISED.

Members of Parliament Think He Should Have Gone to Pittsburg.

LONDON, April 22.—In view of dispatches published here at the time of the inauguration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg and generally credited to C. F. Moberly Bell, manager of The Times, in which the British Government was criticised for not being officially represented at the ceremony, leaving Germany to monopolize the most prominent position among the foreign representatives, Foreign Secretary Grey was questioned in the House of Commons this afternoon regarding the reason for this omission.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Runciman, on behalf of Sir Edward Grey, said the invitations to the Pittsburg ceremony had no official character. They were issued to the heads of foreign missions only, and Ambassador Bryce, who then had only just returned from Canada, had important business to transact at Washington, making it impossible for him to absent himself.

Continuing, Mr. Runciman pointed out that the German, Austro-Hungarian, French, and Russian Embassies were not represented at Pittsburg. Oxford and Cambridge Universities were represented, and Mr. Runciman thought that this was the most suitable and convenient form of representation on such an occasion.

The Pittsburg question also came up in the House of Lords to-day. Lord Leith of Fyvie complained of Ambassador Bryce's absence, saying that Great Britain had stood aloof, and it would be most disappointing to see the late Lord Pauncefote's great work of re-establishing a good understanding between the United States and Great Britain endangered by an act of indifference which might be misconstrued into something stronger.

Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, repeated the explanation made by Mr. Runciman in the House of Commons.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—Upon reading of the questions in Parliament relative to the non-official character of the English guests at the dedication of the Carnegie Institute, Samuel Harding Church, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, to-night made a statement in which he said:

"I was very careful to have this question brought before the King of Great Britain and his Ministers, and also before the President of France. King Edward notified me in a most gracious and considerate way that he did not think it entirely within the limit of official procedure to take part actively in the dedication, while the French President wrote merely a formal letter of congratulation, which was signed by his private secretary.

"The German Emperor exhibited the liveliest possible interest in the dedication, and with one exception the guests in attendance from Germany were chosen directly by the Emperor. However, the character of the guests from Great Britain and France was of the highest standard represented by our civilization."

MARCH TO WESTMINSTER.

Thousands of Discharged Woolwich Arsenal Workmen Protest.

LONDON, April 22.—The "cry of the unemployed" was raised in London again to-night, when several thousand skilled workmen who had been discharged from Woolwich Arsenal as an outcome of War Secretary Haldane's scheme of reducing military expenses, marched with bands and banners the long distance from Woolwich to the House of Commons to impress their grievances upon the Government. The complaints of the men are far-reaching, being not only of loss of employment, but of the wiping out of their savings invested in little properties in the historical and heretofore prosperous town of Woolwich.

Some of the discharged men had been employed in the arsenal for thirty years. A number of printers and other tradesmen, laborers, and citizens of various classes joined the procession, which was further augmented by a strong body of workers from the army clothing factory in Pimlico. The entire eight miles of march was thickly lined with spectators. The procession, which was perfectly orderly, stopped at St. George's Circle, one mile from the Houses of Parliament, and from there a deputation of picked men proceeded to the House of Commons to lay the grievances of themselves and their comrades before Premier Campbell-Bannerman.

The Premier received the deputation in a private room, War Secretary Haldane and Lord Tweedmouth, the First Lord of the Admiralty, also being present. William Crooks, member of the House of Commons for Woolwich, introduced the deputation, and the men then explained their grievances.

The Premier made a sympathetic reply and assured the men of the Government's anxiety that the inevitable discharges should entail as little hardship as possible.

Mr. Haldane explained the necessity of the reduction in military expenditure and the need of bringing things down from the inflated position which obtained during the late war. He said there must be still further reductions, but promised that every scrap of work possible would be given to Woolwich. Lord Tweedmouth promised to do whatever was possible on behalf of the Navy Department. The deputation then withdrew.

Conservatives Win in Spain.

MADRID, April 22.—The returns of the elections of members of the Chamber of Deputies, held yesterday, are all in and show a sweeping victory for the Conservatives. Out of a total of 404 seats in the Chamber, Conservatives have been elected to 260; the Liberals have 63; the Republicans and Catalanists 50, and other political groups 31.

Korean Official Assassinated.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch from Tokio to-day announces that Pak-Yong-Wha, Chief of the Board of Auditors of the Korean Imperial Household, was assassinated at Söul last night. He was formerly First Secretary of the Korean Legation at Tokio.

Japan's Powerful New Guns.

TOKIO, April 22.—The new field gun with which the Japanese artillery is being armed, has an effective range of about 8,500 yards. Each gun costs $5,000.

Purity in Starch

Do your starched garments "go to pieces" more quickly than those not starched? Consider the starch you are using. Is it one in which harmful elements are lurking to ruin the fabrics upon which it is constantly used? Make your clothes last longer by using

DURYEAS GLOSS STARCH

It is free from every injurious property and cannot injure the thread or color of any fabric.

Produces that satiny finish of great pliability so much desired by discriminating laundresses, at the same time leaving the body and firmness essential to perfect work. Always uniform.

May be boiled or used as a cold water starch.

At all grocers in *full-weight* packages.

NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY, New York.

MANY BEG CZAR TO DISSOLVE DUMA

Telegrams Pour In, but It Is Believed He Will Maintain His Present Attitude.

SHOWS HIS SON TO TROOPS

Soldiers Enthusiastic—Reactionists Want Admiral Dubassoff Appointed Dictator.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22, (via Eydtkuhnen.)—I yesterday attended a meeting of the Russki Sobranje, the parent society of all the Old Russian organizations. M. Gringmut, editor of the Moscow Gazette, was the principal speaker. He demanded the dispersal of the Duma and the institution of a dictatorship for the repression of progressive agitation, by bloodshed if necessary. For this office he nominated Admiral Dubassoff, who was worthy, M. Gringmut said, to take a place in history as a second Duke of Alba.

The approving audience belonged to the upper and middle classes. The tumultuous applause was led by the Metropolitan of Moscow and four other Bishops sitting on the platform.

Telegrams pour in from many sections to the Czar asking him to dissolve the "revolutionary and blasphemous Assembly." The League of Parish Priests of Volhynia asks permission of God's anointed to march to the capital with 100,000 parishioners to defend the ancient faith and institutions of the country. While some of the telegrams are inspired from police sources, undoubtedly the greater number sincerely represent the views and state of mind of a large fraction of the population.

The Czar replies by simply thanking the people for the expressions of loyalty which the telegrams contain.

Parades and banquets of the troops at the imperial residence at Tsarskoe-Selo increase in numbers. Yesterday I saw the Czar present his son and heir Alexis to the troops and Cossacks from Don, Ural, and Siberian districts. As the Czar walked in and out among the rude soldiers, carrying in his arms the exceedingly handsome, black-eyed boy who is their Grand Hotman, the enthusiasm was simply indescribable.

Nevertheless, Prof. Miliukoff, the historian, and M. Teslenko, who, with one or two other members of the Moscow delegation, form the steering committee of the lower house, tell me today that they believe the Czar will continue to maintain a constitutional attitude to the strife of parties.

STEPHEN BONSAL.

LODZ'S CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

Bomb Kills Soldiers Escorting Official Carrying Money.

LODZ, April 22.—Thirty Terroriste this evening held up a carriage, in which a portion of the funds derived from the Government sale of spirituous liquor was being transported to the bank. The carriage was escorted by soldiers. The Terrorists threw a bomb, which destroyed the vehicle, killed three of the accompanying soldiers outright, and mortally wounded five more, as well as the coachman and a Government employe who had the money in charge. They obtained $2,000 and made their escape.

Lynch law has been inaugurated by the Nationalists to put an end to the Socialist outrages here. Having captured one of three Socialists who murdered a fifteen-year-old girl, the Nationalists took their prisoner to the outskirts of the city, tried him, sentenced him to death by hanging, and carried out the sentence.

Last week's victims of Nationalist-Socialist fights totaled 23 killed and 57 wounded. The majority of the casualties were among the Socialists.

TAMBOFF, April 22.—Father Simeon, Rector of the Ecclesiastical Seminary here, was shot and seriously wounded to-day.

The seminary was recently closed as the result of political disorders, and it is thought that the would-be assassin is an ex-student.

SEVASTOPOL, April 22.—The petitions for the transfer of Gen. Nepluieff, commander of the fortress here, to some other command have resulted in his appointment to comand Kovno Fortress, but the Revolutionary Committee declares that the General will never leave Sevastopol alive.

CZAR TO RECEIVE GOLOVIN.

Members of the Duma Hope to Learn What the Emperor Means to Do.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—The discussion in the Lower House of Parliament of a motion disapproving Terrorism, which was expected to result in a stormy debate, has been postponed in the belief that a personal interview between M. Golovin, President of the House, and Emperor Nicholas, which will take place to-morrow, will throw some light on his Majesty's mental attitude toward the Duma.

Premier Stolypin to-day informed M. Golovin that M. Ponomarieff, Chief of the Government detectives attached to the Duma, would be removed. M. Ponomarieff's main work was to furnish confidential reports of the doings of the Deputies, and it is understood that his highly colored accounts caused much of the friction between Premier Stolypin and the House.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, April 22.—Authoritative quarters here regard the report from Brussels relative to the cession of the Congo Independent State to France as being due to the Belgian party conflict, the Congoists merely desiring to threaten Belgium with the loss of the Congo. Moreover, it is pointed out that such a cession would be impossible without the consent of the Belgian Parliament, and that, should it be given, it would still be a question whether France would take over the responsibility. No suggestion has yet been made here on the subject.

GIBRALTAR, April 22.—The Japanese cruisers Tsukuba and Chitese, after a warm welcome here, sailed to-day for England on their way to Jamestown, where they will represent the Japanese Government at the Jamestown Exposition.

ST. NAZAIRE, April 22.—The stewards of the French Line steamer La Champagne struck last night before the departure of the vessel for Vera Cruz with many emigrants and other passengers on board. Others were engaged, and the vessel sailed, but she was obliged to return to port this morning owing to the fact that the stokers struck in sympathy with the striking stewards.

TANGIER, April 22.—The reply of the Sultan to France's demands for redress in connection with the murder of Dr. Mauchamp arrived here to-day. It is in the form of a lengthy, confused document, and it is said that it does not grant all the French claims, but shows a desire to negotiate.

LONDON, April 22.—Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, had his first conference with Foreign Secretary Grey at the Foreign Office this afternoon. The subjects discussed were the Newfoundland fisheries and the negotiations with the United States on the subject.

MADRID, April 22.—The condition of Queen Victoria continues normal. To-day she followed her usual custom of driving out in the morning and afternoon.

POMMERY

"Sec" and "Brut"

THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY

The best Champagne that Care, Experience & Money can produce

FRANCIS DRAZ & CO. SOLE AGENTS U.S. 24 HUDSON ST. N.Y.C.

"BUILT-IN" Quality

The unalloyed comfort and peace of mind which follow the purchase of "F. S. & U." oxfords—the Quality *Built-in*—are alone worth the trifling increase of cost over that of the commoner sort of men's footwear.

The Truest Economy

a man can practice is to buy "F. S. & U." oxfords, thoroughly good at every point — pleasing to the eye, delightful on the feet and eminently satisfying as to their endurance.

A most extensive variety of refined and ultra shapes on display in all of our shops

French, Shriner & Urner

MEN'S SHOES

153 BROADWAY, near Liberty
865 BROADWAY, cor Franklin
Brooklyn—367 and 506 Fulton St.
1263 BROADWAY, bet. 31st and 32d
149 W. 42d ST., near Broadway
Philadelphia—1229 Chestnut St.
Agencies throughout the United States

WAITERS IN PARIS HOTELS JOIN STRIKE

Few Establishments So Far Affected — Managers Profess Confidence.

BUT FEAR FALSE REPORTS

Believe Tourists Will Be Deterred from Visiting City Owing to Supposed Labor Unrest.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

PARIS, April 22.—With the news that the waiters of four hotels have joined the strike of café and restaurant garçons, it might be supposed that the movement is entering upon a new and more formidable phase, but inquiries made to-night by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent indicate that the situation is regarded with equanimity by the proprietors and managers of the great majority of hotels in the capital.

The first signal that the strike had extended to the hotels was given at the Continental, where the restaurant waiters left work in a body just before the dinner hour, and this evening three other caravanserais were affected. These are the Hotel du Louvre, the Hotel du Palais d'Orsay, and the Terminus. One report had it that the strike had also extended to the Grand Hotel, but the manager, Jaeques Regli, to-night stated that not a single waiter had left his service.

"The cases of the hotel waiters and the café and restaurant waiters are not similar," said M. Regli. "With the exception of one or two hotels, where bad treatment is accorded to the waiters, it is well known that the hotels pay their staffs in addition to leaving them their entire earnings from tips. A spirit of unrest is, of course, in the air, and it is not likely that all the members of the guild will prove immune, but even if there be some defections as an outcome of the appeal which the Syndicate of Hotel Employes issued to-day I do not apprehend any general movement.

"So far as the employes of the Grand Hotel are concerned, I have no reason to fear. The only suggestion of discontent I heard came from a little third-floor waiter, who said he would like to grow a mustache."

M. Cesari, the manager of the Elysée Palace Hotel, in the Avenue des Champs Elysées, was equally optimistic. "The terms on which my personnel are engaged are very favorable," he said. At the Ritz, the Bristol, the Vendôme, the Londres, the Liverpool, the Dominici, and all the other hotels in the neighborhood of the Place Vendôme, the Continental excepted, the possibilities of a strike are regarded as very nebulous. Along the Rue de Rivoli also the managers feel or affect complete tranquillity. The manager of the Hotel Regina said his staff were all paid by the hotel, and no percentage was levied on tips. The manager of the Hotel Scribe stated that a general strike was not to be feared because there was such a large proportion of foreigners among the hotel servants, who were not affiliated with the Parisian syndicates. "Besides," he added, "in case of a strike there would be no difficulty in replacing the discontented ones. A few telegrams to Switzerland would bring trainloads of new and capable hands."

There is unanimous regret that the trouble should have broken out just at the opening of the tourist season. As the manager of the new Hotel Meurice, on the site of the famous old hostelry in the Rue Rivoli, put it:

"There will undoubtedly be great numbers of people who will be deterred from visiting Paris unless the situation is very speedily improved. Many English, for instance, believe that Paris resembles a volcano which is liable to break into eruption at any moment, and the sensational reports which will undoubtedly be circulated will keep this class at home."

It is noteworthy that the waiters' strike so far has been eminently pacific, remarkably devoid of the incidents which frequently mark labor troubles in this country. Parisians regard it as merely an amusing show, to be seen without expenditure of money or trouble, and, truth to tell, it is causing very slight inconvenience to the public. In fact, the burden of the strike has fallen almost entirely upon the shoulders of a relatively small number of café and restaurant proprietors, a dozen at the most. These are in the main establishments where the tolls levied upon the waiters by the proprietors are exceptionally heavy.

Most of the cafés on the boulevards this evening were working at full blast inside and out, for the air was mild and the terraces were crowded.

EXCULPATES GERMAN LINER.

German Admiralty Court Disagrees with British Tribunal.

BREMEN, April 22.—The verdict of the German Admiralty Court on the collision last Nov. 21 between the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the British Royal Mail Line steamer Orinoco off Cherbourg is that the accident was "due to excusable errors on both sides."

The British Admiralty Court on Dec. 18 decided that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosso was alone blamable for the collision of Nov. 21. The suit was brought by the owners of the Orinoco for damages, which, it was added, would be assessed later.

The authorities at Cherbourg regarded the Kaiser Welhelm der Grosse as having been at fault. Thirteen persons lost their lives and fifteen were injured as a result of the accident.

Plan for Boer Volunteer Force.

LONDON, April 22.—It is said that Gen. Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, will, through the Imperial Conference, seek the consent of the Government to the establishment of a volunteer force of Boers in the Transvaal.

NABISCO

SUGAR WAFERS

are composed of the finest materials obtainable—the perfection of delicacy—the acme of goodness. The mere presence of these delicious confections lends distinction to any table, whether plainly or richly appointed.

In ten cent tins,
also in twenty-five cent tins.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Don't Miss the Exhibit of Carl J. Becker's Pictures.

ONE of the most interesting Picture Exhibtions ever held in Brooklyn has just been opened in the Art Galleries. It includes oils, silver point and pencil drawings by Carl J. Becker and some of his best work.

There is a notable painting of Joseph H. Choate done in oils, and also a silver point drawing of Mr. Choate.

There is a silver point drawing of President Roosevelt, signed by the President, and a very fine likeness.

There are silver point drawings of Mary Anderson, Elsie Janis, Allen W. Evarts and others.

There is a fine pencil portrait of Admiral Porter.

It is a collection in which every Brooklynite will be interested.

Women's New Costumes.

THE DISPLAY OF NEW COSTUMES inspires enthusiasm. It reflects the best in Fashion. It includes immense assortment—exceptional variety. It manifests the very best work of the most skillful makers. It evidences what is possible to determination and experience in the matter of low prices.

There are laces, nets, voiles, silks, crepes de chine, peau de cygnes, taffetas, drap d'etes, broadcloths, etc. The prices range from $25 to $150. This hint of three of the noteworthy values:

Black Taffeta Costume at $35.
Princess style, with waist and skirt accordion plaited, and a yoke back and front of Val. insertion with Venetian edge and finish of applique. The elbow sleeve has a cuff of the same lace that forms the yoke, and there is a girdle embroidered by hand with fagoting and spider-web designs.

Crepe de Chine Costume at $50
The waist has an elaborate yoke back and front formed of pin tucking, featherstitching and lace. The elbow sleeve has a decoration of pin tucks with lace cuff. The skirt is pin tucked to yoke depth with a deep corded flounce below. Waist and sleeves are lined with mousseline de soie.

French Voile Costume at $67.98.
Pin tucked net, combined with heavy Oriental lace, form a smart blouse over which goes a graceful bolero effect of embroidered taffeta. The short sleeve is finished with embroidered taffeta and Val. lace ruffled. The skirt is a new trained model with panel front, tucks to yoke depth and inverted plait at the back, and is trimmed with bias folds piped with taffeta. A richly braided Princess girdle completes this effective Costume, which is lined throughout with an extra quality of taffeta.

Second Floor.

Men's "Porosknit" Underwear 50c. Value, at 35c.

A SPECIAL OFFERING of this widely exploited Underwear which so many men have tried and like—the lowest price at which it has ever been sold, we believe.

Hunt carefully through the garments, and you may or may not find the trifling mill imperfections that account for the special pricing. So far as wear is concerned, the garments are not hurt at all. 35c. each, or 3 for $1

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Mousquetaire Kid Gloves.

WE HAVE THEM MADE EXPRESSLY FOR US by the most famous glove-maker in all France, so as to be sure of getting superfine quality.

Whether you choose suede or glace kid, you will find every pair perfect. You will find every length, from 8 to 24 button, every size and every color in every length.

Suede Mousquetaire Gloves, $2 to $3.75.

Glace Kid Mousquetaire Gloves, $2.25 to $4.50.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Remnants of Curtain Materials, 12½c. to 98c. Values at 6c. to 49c. a Yard.

WOMEN WHO KNOW HOW FINE are the regular stocks of this Upholstery Store will best appreciate this chance to buy the short lengths—from 1 to 3½ yards—at half price.

There are Swisses, Muslins, Madrases, Fish Net, Scrim, Irish Point and Cluny vestibule and sash Lace.

Third Floor, Front.

Side Combs, Usually 98c. to $1.49 a Pair, 49c. Back Combs, Usually $1.25 to $3.50, 75c. and $1.25.

THERE ARE PLAIN, ETCHED, and hammered bands, and bands in pierced filigree and leaf effects. One style has a mesh pattern like filet lace. Finishes are rose, Roman and green gold colors in antique effects, and the, jewels are in turquoise, amethyst, jade, coral, lapis, aquamarine, and rose colors. Every detail of workmanship and finish is the best that is put in fancy Combs.

Main Floor.

Misses' Regulation Suits, $9.98. Values $13.98 to $16.75.

MADE of cheviots, worsteds, serges and Panamas. Made with deep collar on blouse finished with braid or stitching. Full plaited skirts; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, and for small sized women.

Second Floor.

Tan and Brown Footwear.

TAN OXFORDS AND PUMPS of fine Russia Calfskin have welted soles, Cuban heel and pointed toe. Every detail of material and workmanship is in perfect style. The Pumps have small leather bows. The Oxfords are in several styles, with and without tips.....$5 a pair

Brown ooze Oxfords have high Cuban heel, pointed toe and broad silk ribbon ties.

"Innovation" Pumps and Oxfords are made of soft tan calfskin, with new short toe last, graceful arch, Cuban heel and welted sole. The Oxfords are in Gibson style, with broad ribbon ties. The Pumps have leather bows. The best Footwear in greater New York at $3.50

Second Floor.

Every Shade, Every Quality Of Tan Hosiery: Ready Here.

Tan Hosiery for Women.
Silk embroidered.....$3.50 up
Plain silk.....$1.69 and $2.50
Spun silk.....$1
Lisle embroidered.....50c. to $1
Lace lisle.....35c. to $1
Gauze lisle.....35c. to $1
Medium lisle.....50c.
Gauze cotton.....35c. and 50c.
Medium Cotton.....25c. and 35c.

Tan Hosiery for Children.
Ribbed and plain lisle and cotton in light, dark and medium shades, 25c., 35c. and 50c.

Tan Hosiery for Men.
Cotton.....25c. to 50c.
Lisle.....25c. to $1.25
Silk.....$2.50

Main Floor.

Brown Wool Dress Fabrics Most Complete Stock Anywhere.

SO SAY THE WOMEN WHO COME FROM MANHATTAN to choose from the Loeser assortment. No secret about it. We looked ahead. Even makers tried to argue us out of it—thought our enormous orders were a mistake. Now results show that we were splendidly right. It is a "brown season," and with a shortage of brown shades everywhere, the Loeser Store is adding one more mark to its score of readiness to meet Brooklyn needs with satisfactory service.

The "brown list" in Wool Fabrics includes leather, russet, Autumn leaf, Havana, and golden browns in

Panama Weaves,
Storm Serges,
French Wool Taffetas,
English Mohairs,
French Shadow Stripe Wool Taffetas,
All Wool Melrose,
French Voiles,
Shadow Checked Serge,
Corded English Mohairs,
All Wool Batiste.

Prices 49c., 69c., 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.50 and $2 a Yard.

Second Floor.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
Not Blended
Not Compounded
Not "Doctored"
A straight Whiskey in the strictest sense. Aged in Wood.
W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

FIND MUCH WATER IN RAILWAY STOCKS

Minnesota Senators Report $185,000,000 Overcapitalization in That State.

ATTACK ON A. B. STICKNEY

He Is Said to Have "Harrimanized" the Chicago Great Western—Peculiar Figures Cited.

ST. PAUL, April 22.—Railroad property in Minnesota is valued at $215,000,000 by the Sundberg Investigating Committee, which returned its report to the State Senate to-day. This is approximately $27,000 a mile. The property is capitalized to the extent of about $400,000,000, or $50,000 a mile on an average. The net earnings a mile, according to the findings, averaged last year 18 per cent. on the committee's valuation.

The committee, which consists of Senators Sundberg, Cashman, Canestorp, Nelson, and Sageng, recommends that "a committee or commission of three be empowered to investigate generally into the capitalization of the railroads of Minnesota and the relation the stocks and bonds bear to the value thereof, and the enactment of such appropriate legislation as the conditions disclosed demand."

The report says that in arriving at the cost of reproducing and equipping the different lines in their present condition the committee considered:

"First, the original cost of construction; second, the cost of improvements, betterments, and equipment added since; third, the cost and character of the lines recently built; fourth, the expense of operating and the earnings under existing rates; fifth, the stocks and bonds and the value and water thereof; sixth, the geography of the line and the judgment displayed in its location."

A large section of the report is devoted to criticism of the Chicago Great Western. This road, it says, "was built by A. B. Stickney, who raised the funds by acquiring, organizing, reorganizing, and 'Harrimanizing' divers and sundry corporations of Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois."

The capital stock and funded debt of the road is $143,668 a mile, and the committee figures its value at $28,000 a mile. In its latest report the Chicago Great Western Company certified that the line and equipment cost $98,911 a mile, and in detail of its statement there is an item, "Purchase of constructed road, $66,994.63 a mile." This would mean $50,000,000 for the whole line. In 1891 there was reported for "purchase of constructed road $6,313,191.52." It was then 815 miles long.

"Fifteen years later," says the committee, "this elastic item had been stretched to $50,594,344.28, but the whole line had shrunk sixty miles in length. It has been watered too much."

OLD GUARD CELEBRATES.

81st Anniversary Dinner at the Waldorf—Admiral Coghlan's Story.

Yesterday was the eighty-first anniversary of the Old Guard. When it was over the battlefield of the large ball room in the Hotel Astor showed that an army of good fellows had passed that way, leaving behind them a lot of corks and good stories. Prior to the dinner in the evening, the Old Guard assembled in its Broadway armory and marched to St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Here the Old Guard's chaplain, the Rev. James B. Wasson, preached a sermon.

Then the batallion returned to the armory, where Col. William F. Morris of the Ninth Regiment, installed the new officers, the list of which was headed by Major Charles A. Sadler.

Then, later in the day, the batallion retired to the Astor's ballroom, where the 150 members and guests dined. At the guest table were Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, ex-Senator Jacob H. Cantor, Col. William F. Morris, Justice James A. Blanchard, Gen. John S. Maxwell, Deputy Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic; Herman Ridder, M. Warley Platzek, Julius Mayer, Gen. George W. Wingate, and Commander Robert T. Hall, U. S. N.

Admiral Coghlan spoke to the toast "The Army and Navy," with especial stress upon the navy and the crack marksmanship of the men behind the guns.

"In the navy the marksmanship has become so good," he said, "that we have been compelled to make a rule that the men who are always knocking the targets to pieces shall mend it. You know that after a shell has passed through one of our canvas targets the edges of the hole are very dirty to handle, so the men, to avoid bending them back by hand, circle about the target and shoot at the edges of the hole until they are bent forward again."

Jacob A. Cantor, Major Charles A. Sadler, Col. William F. Morris, and Gen. George W. Wingate were the other speakers.

AIDS MAN, THEN ROBS HIM.

White Admits Taking Money After Binding Up Boatman's Wounds.

Rudolph Schenek, a boatman, was set upon and beaten by three men in Hudson Street, Jersey City, Saturday night. The men tried to rob him, but so well did he defend himself that they got nothing. His eyes were blackened and he was badly cut and bruised.

He was lying on the sidewalk when Charles White, 22 years of age, of 26 Essex Street, happened along. He dragged Schenek to a canalboat lying not far away, and after bandaging the cuts and bruises as best he could left the man lying in the hold of the boat.

When Schenck recovered consciousness he discovered that all his money, his watch and chain, and a ring had been taken. He gave the police so good a description that White was arrested. When confronted with Schenck he admitted robbing him. He was held by Justice McCarthy in the Second Criminal Court for the action of the Grand Jury.

Hunyadi János
Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water
A prompt remedy for biliousness and stomach troubles.
Half a glass on arising
FOR CONSTIPATION

BAR HERE WOULD RETAIN BARTLETTS

Lawyers Pleased at the Prospect of Their Re-election to the Bench.

THE PARTIES MAY CONCUR

Bar Feels This Would Go to Establish a Precedent for a Faithful Judge's Re-election.

Leading members of both the bench and bar are much pleased with the prospect that the Republican and Democratic Parties will unite next Fall in making Judge Edward T. Bartlett and Judge Willard Bartlett their common candidates for re-election to the Court of Appeals. It is believed that this action will go a long way toward establishing the precedent that faithful service on the bench should be rewarded at the expiration of a Judge's term by re-election, irrespective of the political views of the individual who may be up at any given time.

As it happens in the present case, Judge E. T. Bartlett is a Republican, while his colleague, Judge Willard Bartlett, is a Democrat, so that there is a tangible basis for a combination on a party arrangement, but it is also true that the politics of both the Judges has been lost sight of pretty largely during their terms of judicial service. That furnishes what is perhaps the strongest reason for the agreement that has been tacitly reached.

It might, perhaps, be more accurate to call it an understanding rather than an agreement. For when the matter was mentioned to ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, as Chairman of the State Republican Committee, he said:

"I have not conferred with any one in an official way in regard to the matter, and I am not aware that such conferences have been held by other Republicans as a party matter, either with other Republicans or with Democrats. But many prominent lawyers and business men have spoken to me of the advisability of having a common nomination made by the Republicans and Democrats next Fall, and I do not know of any dissenting opinion, for both the Judges have rendered faithful and valuable service on the bench and are entitled to be elected.

"It is not the custom to hold conventions where there are no State officers to be elected, and I assume that the Republican nominations will be made by the State Committee some time in September. When the Democrats may nominate I cannot predict."

Judge Edward T. Bartlett has been a member of the Court of Appeals since 1893, when he was elected in a memorable campaign against Isaac H. Maynard. Prior to that time he had been engaged in practice in this city, and although he had never held public office, his interest in public affairs was always strong. A lifelong Republican, he found his first interest in politics in the Frémont campaign of 1856, when he was much too young to vote, and his first ballot was cast for Abraham Lincoln. Judge Bartlett's father was a physician who spent a good part of his life in Skaneateles, and his great-grandfather was Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation and the first Governor of Massachusetts.

Admitted to the bar in 1862, Judge Bartlett became a member of the Bar Association in 1870 and entered with spirit into a campaign then waging against a corrupt judiciary. Up to 1891 he never became a candidate for any public office, but in that year he was persuaded to run for the Supreme Court against Justice Ingraham and was defeated. Two years later the Republican leaders asked him to make the run for the Court of Appeals, and Judge Bartlett consented, although there was a lot of political talk that a deal had been made whereby his opponent, Isaac H. Maynard, was to receive the support of the Republican organization in return for an indorsement by the Democrats of Charles Andrews of Syracuse for the Chief Justiceship. To the surprise of a good many people Judge Bartlett was elected for the fourteen-year term which ends next Fall.

Judge Willard Bartlett, although somewhat younger than his colleague, has had even a longer career on the bench. He was elected to the Supreme Court in the Second District, Brooklyn, in 1884, and has served continuously in a judicial capacity from that time to this. Prior to his election he was a law partner of Elihu Root in practice here. Judge Bartlett was designated to serve in the Appellate Division eight or ten years ago, and about two years ago, by designation of Gov. Higgins, took his seat on the Court of Appeals. His election in the Fall will be to fill a vacancy existing in the membership of that bench.

DEMAND GRAND JURY MINUTES

Counsel for Indicted Central Officials Say Clients' Rights Were Violated.

Martin W. Littleton, representing Ira McCormick and John D. Lindsay for A. H. Smith, the official of the New York Central under indictment for manslaughter in the second degree in connection with the wreck of the Brewster express at Woodlawn last February, appeared yesterday before Judge Rosalsky on a motion to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury which found the indictments.

Both attorneys said that the constitutional rights of their clients had been violated when they were made to testify before a Grand Jury, which later found indictments against them.

Assistant District Attorney Smyth opposed the motion, arguing that Mr. Smith had requested in writing that he be called as a witness, while Mr. McCormick had testified without being subpoenaed or ordered to do so by the Grand Jury. Judge Rosalsky took the papers in the case, reserving decision.

AGAINST ROOSEVELT LEAGUE.

Justice Bischoff Refuses Application for Incorporation.

The application of the National Roosevelt League for a certificate of incorporation was refused yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Bischoff. The Justice says that the petition setting forth the aims and objects of the proposed League contains reflections upon existing political parties and upon many men prominent in the community.

The would-be Incorporators are Bela Tokaji, William H. Boyes, J. Philip Berg, Maurice Kahn, and Paul Krender, all of Brooklyn.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Assignments of cavalry officers recently promoted: Col. J. Parker to Eleventh, Lieut. Col. W. L. Finley to Thirteenth, Major T. R. Rivers and Major W. M. Craigie to Ninth, Capt. S. Van Leer to Fourth, First Lieut. C. A. Stott to Second, and First Lieut. M. O'Connor to Fifteenth.

Capt. J. D. Reams, recently promoted, is assigned to the Thirtieth Infantry.

Capt. C. D. Chandler, Signal Corps, to St. Louis to make a balloon trip under the instruction of an expert aeronaut.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander R. K. Crank, Lieut. A. Kutz, and Gunner J. Mitchell, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander A. H. Scales to the Missouri.

Lieut. W. R. Sexton to the Louisiana.

Chief Boatswain G. B. Moncrief, continue duties at navy yard, Norfolk.

Chief Boatswain E. M. Isaacs, to command the Miantonomoh.

Boatswain J. Heil, to duty in charge of the Canonicus.

Boatswain H. M. Andereon, to the Virginia.

Gunner J. F. Carmody, to the Tacoma.

Warrant Machinist F. G. Sprengel, leave for two months with permission to go abroad.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Galveston at Amoy, Dixie and Des Moines at Havana, Cleveland at Hampton Roads, Pentucket at Norfolk, Chattanooga at Shiakwan, Vesuvius at Boston, St. Louis at Newport News, Scorpion at Santiago de Cuba, and Paul Jones at Mare Island.

Sailed—Yorktown, from Acapulco for Amapala; Denver, from League Island for Hampton Roads.

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Apollinaris
"The Queen of Table Waters"

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BRILL MODEL 1 B
Semi-conservative in tone. Note the moderately high natural shoulders, the full worked out chest and decreased waist line. Model 1 B has rather long lapels and welt cuff finished sleeves. This model expresses in every line good style and good taste.
Model 1 B, $10 to $40
All Fabrics and Newest Colorings.
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UNION SQUARE, 14th, near B'way.
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FELICITY. The making of a comedienne. A story of the life of the theatre, picturesque, fascinating and deeply moving. The best of theatrical novels and the most humanly interesting and wholesomely true.
Illustrated in colors, $1.50.
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

SNEEZES BETRAYED FIVE BOY ROBBERS

Caught Hiding with Plunder in Fifty-sixth Street Coal Chute.

WATER DROVE THEM OUT

They Had Three Bags Filled with Brass Fittings—All Held for Trial.

Lieut. Margin sat in the telephone room at Police Headquarters at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, wondering where the Bingham lightning was going to strike next, when there was this call over one of the wires:

"There are burglars working around the Waldorf Laundry, at 541 West Fifty-sixth Street."

Mangin lost no time in switching on to the telephone of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and passed the news on to Lieut. Palmer, who was on the desk.

Palmer immediately summoned Sergt. Tunney and a squad of the reserves, and directed them to hotfoot it around to the laundry. There they found the watchman, sitting, revolver in one hand and with a club in the other.

"What is it?" asked the Sergeant.

"Hanged if I know," replied the watchful watchman, "but I heard something."

The police began a dragnet search of the neighborhood. Not until they reached the cellar under 505 West Fifty-sixth Street did they get a clue. It came in the form of a long-drawn "K-e-r—choo!"

Sergt. Tunney searched into the darkest, remotest corners of the cellar, and was about to give up all hope of finding the sneezer, when from the depths of the foundation wall at his elbow there came another "K-e-r—choo!"

Sergt. Tunney peered into the darkness and finally made out the round black hole of a coal chute. He poked his nightstick up it, and back came a yell. He poked again, and then a pair of feet appeared in the opening. A minute later those were followed by the annexed pair of legs. Finally there had wormed out of the coal chute the entire length of a begrimed youngster.

"Wot are youse doin'?" exclaimed the boy. "Do youse want to kill a bloke?"

Sergt. Tunney thrust his night stick once more into the blackness, and once more the effort bore fruit and another boy came out.

The Sergeant made another trial, but only touched air.

"Are there any more of youse up there?" demanded the Sergeant.

"Nope," chorused the captive.

But once more from up the slide came the fateful "K-e-r—choo!"

Sergt. Tunney summoned one of his reserves.

"Get a pail of water," he said, "and go up on the sidewalk; tilt the cover and pour the water down."

A deluge of dirty water soon spouted out of the chute, and with it came three grimy, bedraggled, and chattering youngsters and also three bags filled with brass doorknobs, brass letter plates, and various other sorts of brass and bronze fittings.

The boys were marched to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and later arraigned in the West Side Court. They gave their names as Matthew Eager, Robert O'Keefe, John Dunn, Charles McLoughlin, and William Brock. They were all held in $300 bail for examination to-day to give the police an opportunity to find the owner of the stolen property.

No bad after effects
from drinking all you want of
POSTUM
FOOD COFFEE
"There's a Reason."

NEW FREE EYEGLASS PLAN.

C. C. Burlingham Suggests Health Board Should Aid Board of Education.

Charles C. Burlingham, Chairman of the Committee on the Physical Welfare of School Children, and once President of the Board of Education, has what he considers a practical plan for solving the much-discussed question of providing free eyeglasses to school children with defective vision. Yesterday he sent an outline of this plan to Chairman Stern of the Committee on Elementary Schools, which has submitted a plan to the Board of Education and is now getting expert advice on the situation and its solution.

Briefly, the suggestion of the committee was that the Board of Estimate should make an appropriation of $30,000 for the purpose of fitting up thirty centres for the examination of school children and of purchasing 20,000 pairs of eyeglasses this year. As, according to a statement of Dr. Cronin of the Health Department, there are 180,000 children in the schools with defective vision, Mr. Burlingham asks, "What is to become of the 160,000 children who cannot be examined or provided with eyeglasses?"

To reach both those who can afford to pay for glasses and those who need outside help Mr. Burlingham suggests that the Board of Health should assign a sufficient number of doctors and nurses to the schools, say one of each to every 3,000 or 4,000 children. The purpose is to provide for the thorough examination of all school children, to assure the notification of the parents of all the physical defects and the steps to be taken for their relief, and to make possible the visiting by the nurses of the home of every child whose parents have not responded to the notice of its need of treatment within a given time.

Mr. Burlingham further suggests that the Board of Education should make requests of the hospitals, dispensaries, &c., to appoint suitable times and make adequate arrangements for the treatment of school children and that the board should also do everything possible to correct those school conditions which tend to increase defects of vision among children during their school years.

Those children whose parents cannot afford to pay for glasses should be referred to one of the four societies which make offers of assistance, or to other charitable institutions, for glasses, for treatment, and for the relief of other home conditions, which will probably accompany inability to buy glasses, thinks Mr. Burlingham.

AMBULANCE VICTIM DIES.

Coroner to Make Careful Inquiry Into Case of Mrs. Barbarelli.

Mrs. Leonardo Barbarelli, wife of a laborer, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital from her home, at 544 West Thirty-seventh Street, on Sunday night with her baby, died in the hospital yesterday morning. The Roosevelt Hospital ambulance in which she was being transferred was smashed by a Broadway car at Thirty-fourth Street, and the unconscious woman and her child had to continue the journey in an ambulance of the New York Hospital.

It was found at Bellevue that the woman was in a desperate condition, suffering from pneumonia and other troubles. The shock of the collision proved too much for her weakened condition.

HARPER'S
FOR MAY

THE TOP OF OUR CONTINENT.
Dr. Frederick Cook's Own Account of His Successful Ascent of Mt. McKinley—A Feat Never Before Accomplished.
Dr. Cook's narrative is a vivid account of the most remarkable feat in modern mountain climbing. With one companion he succeeded in reaching the summit of Mt. McKinley, the highest mountain on our continent, after going through dangers that make Arctic exploration seem safe by comparison. Illustrated with unique photographs and drawings.

8 Complete Short Stories
NO one type of story can properly be called a "Harper story." The best and most interesting stories of *all* types *are the real Harper stories.*
The stories of May Harper's are good examples.
GRACE ELLERY CHANNING, an American writer who has lived for years in Italy, contributes an amusing story showing the humors of life where no one can be persuaded to do anything on time. NORMAN DUNCAN'S story is a tale of a Labrador fisherman and his wife, and of their sacrifice of their plans in order to properly entertain a visiting parson—a story where humor and pathos are curiously mingled. LOUISE FORSSLUND writes of a delightful situation arising from the admission of an old man into a home for old ladies.
RICHARD LE GALLIENNE'S story is a poetic fantasy—"The Death of the Poet," a man who, having accomplished by his life-work the payment of his debts, feels at last that he is free to die. ROSE YOUNG'S "The Substance of Things Hoped For" is a story of American child-life—of the great event in childhood where the first break is made in a group of friends and the oldest boy goes away to school. ABBY MEGUIRE ROACH has written a charming little romance of the South; the feeling of the aristocratic Southern family against the intruding strangers, and its final happy settlement in a romance, is delightfully shown. The humorous story of the number is a tale of how two cowboys almost deceived a Berlin archæologist with manufactured relics. JAMES BRANCH CABELL'S romance "In the Second April" is concluded.
Important Articles.
A beautifully illustrated article in the May Harper's deals with John W. Alexander's recent mural paintings, nineteen of which are reproduced in tint. Frederick Trevor Hill writes of another "Decisive Battle of the Law," the trial of the Chicago anarchists. Dr. H. C. McCook tells how the ants run their communities and look after their dependants. E. S. Martin contributes a charming sketch of the simple life and Captain Mahan writes of our navy as he knew it in the days just before the Civil War.
There are many pictures in color and tint by Howard Pyle, Andre Castaigne, Lucius Hitchcock and others.
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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
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Trimmed Millinery. Virtually masterpieces of the milliner's art, and representative of that individual exclusiveness and clever conception that has made our millinery the cynosure of all eyes. These hats are standard values at $12.98 and $14.98, therefore exceptionally attractive at..... $10.00

New Chiffon Waists, charming models, deserving of immense popularity and fairly luxuriant in beauty. They are made in ten different materials and the styles—smartness made manifest by every conceivable caprice of fashion. They are made with a yoke of butter color net and lace, trimmed with taffeta braid; French knots and buttons; collar and cuffs of net, silk lined. Colors: navy, green, brown, lavender, maize, gray, light blue and pink, at $15.98

Men's New Imperial end Four-in-Hands. This new smart effect in the four-in-hand is bound to excite admiration and meet with untold popularity. It ties in a small knot, and is very appropriate to wear with the close lockfront collar. Made of superb quality Barathea silk, all popular colors and some new shades, regularly priced at $1.00, special at.... 50c.

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Princess Rings, of 24 diamonds with five lustrous full seals. Special $50.00

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Cluster Rings, 14 diamonds and real turquoise centre. Special..... $35.00

Scarf Pins, some rich designs in pearl and cut diamonds. Special at $6.50

Men's Leather Garters. Very easy and comfortable to wear, inasmuch as the binding feeling of ordinary garters has been eliminated. Made of velvet suede, calfskin and genuine pigskin. Regular and extra sizes in greys, whites and tans. Specially priced at..... 48c.

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Regular $1 quality.

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ONE RUN VICTORIES FOR BOTH TEAMS

"Yankees" Defeat Boston in Heavy Batting Game by Score of 8 to 7.

"GIANTS" IN NINTH INNING

Pitchers' Battle Decided at Boston After Hard Struggle in Favor of New York.

SCOES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Boston, 7.
Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 7.
Detroit, 9; Cleveland, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 0.
Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	5	2	.714	Detroit	3	5	.375
Cleveland	5	2	.714	Boston	3	5	.375
Chicago	6	3	.666	Washington	2	5	.286
Philadelphia	5	3	.625	St. Louis	2	6	.250

Clubs.	N. Y.	Chi.	Clev.	Det.	Bos.	Phil.	Wash.	St. L.	Won.
New York	—	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	5
Chicago	.	—	.	1	.	.	.	5	6
Cleveland	.	.	—	4	1	.	.	1	5
Detroit	.	1	2	—	.	.	2	.	5
Boston	.	.	.	.	—	1	2	.	3
Philadelphia	1	.	.	.	2	—	2	.	5
Washington	1	.	.	.	1	.	—	.	2
St. Louis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	2
Lost	2	3	2	5	5	3	5	6	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	6	1	.857	Pittsburg	3	3	.500
New York	6	2	.750	Boston	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	5	2	.714	St. Louis	3	6	.333
Cincinnati	4	4	.500	Brooklyn	1	7	.125

Clubs.	Chi.	N. Y.	Cin.	Phil.	Bos.	Pbg.	St. L.	Bkl.	Won.
Chicago	—	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	6
New York	.	—	.	1	3	.	.	2	6
Cincinnati	.	.	—	.	.	1	2	.	3
Philadelphia	.	1	.	—	2	.	.	2	5
Boston	.	.	.	1	—	.	.	2	3
Pittsburg	1	.	.	.	.	—	2	.	3
St. Louis	.	.	3	.	.	.	—	.	3
Brooklyn	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	—	1
Lost	1	2	5	2	5	3	6	0	

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

"Yankees" Win Ninth-Inning Game from Boston by Score of 8 to 7.

The "Yankees" won a ninth-inning victory from Boston yesterday at the American League Park, after a determined uphill fight, by the score of 8 to 7. The contest did not reflect any credit on the fielding abilities of the players who took part in it. Nine errors were made, of which New York contributed six and Boston three. The only feature to offset these misplays was the batting, which savored of the old-time slugging game, each team hitting safely twelve times.

Four pitchers took part in the contest. Hughos for New York was knocked out of the box after the visitors had scored six hits for four runs in five innings. Keefe, who relieved him, was hit safely an equal number of times, but was able to keep the hits better distributed and at the same time received better support. Winter, who began operations for Boston, was effective for four innings, when the Yankees batters solved his delivery and he was replaced three innings later by Harris, who was not wholly successful in stopping the run-getting.

The winning run was made in the ninth inning after one man had been retired. Keeler, who has been batting poorly this year, was responsible for the deciding tally. Keefe had gone to first on called balls, and advanced to second an Hoffman's sacrifice, when Keeler drove the ball between left and centre for a long single and scored Keefe.

The teams alternated in leading. Boston secured a lead of two runs in the first inning owning to Hughes's wildness. A combination of errors by Elberfeld, Chase, and Conroy enabled Boston to add another run in the second. Singles by Chase and Conroy and a fumble by Ferris gave New York a run in their half of the second. Each team tallied in the fourth, and the Yankees scored two runs in the fifth on Hoffman's base on balls, Keeler's single and Elberfeld's double. Boston went into the lead once more in the first half of the sixth, but did not hold it long, as New York scored three runs on singles by Conroy, Thomas, and Hoffman, and an error by Wagner, which proved the undoing of Winter.

Boston again rallied in the seventh inning, and tied the score with two runs on safe hits by Collins, Unglaub, and Hoey and a force by Ferris. The score remained tied until the Yankees made the winning run in the ninth. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hoffman, cf.	1	3	1	0		Sullivan, cf.	1	0	4	1	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0		Collins, 3b.	2	1	0	2	0
Elb'f'd, ss.	0	2	1	3	2	Ungl'b, 1b.	1	4	6	0	0
Chase, 1b.	2	2	12	1	1	Hoey, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Laporte, 3b.	1	1	2	2	1	Parent, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Williams, 2b.	0	1	4	5	1	Ferris, 2b.	2	1	3	2	1
Conroy, lf.	1	2	2	0	1	Wagner, ss.	0	0	3	0	1
Thomas, c.	1	1	8	2	0	Armb'r, c.	0	1	8	3	1
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Winter, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Keefe, p.	1	1	0	0	0	Harris, p.	0	0	0	3	0
*Kleinow	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	8	12	27	10	6	Total	7	12	125	12	3

*Batted for Hughes in fifth inning.
†One out when winning run was made.

Boston	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0—7
New York	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	1—8

Two-base hits—Parent, Unglaub, Elberfeld. Three-base hit—Parent. Sacrifice hits—Unglaub, Parent, Williams, Hoey, Hoffman. First base on balls—Off Winter, 1; off Harris, 2; off Hughes, 3. Hits—Off Hughes, 6 in 5 innings; off Keefe, 6 in 3 innings; off Winter, 10 in 7 innings; off Harris, 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Winter, 5; by Harris, 1. Stolen bases—Williams, Thomas. Double plays—Elberfeld, Williams, and Chase; Thomas, Williams, and Laporte. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 8. Wild pitch—Hughes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hurst. Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes.

Heavy Hitting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Philadelphia defeated Washington to-day in a game marked by heavy hitting on both sides. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Ganley, rf.	1	0	3	1	0	H'tsel, lf.	2	2	0	0	0
Sch'fly, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0	M. Cross, ss.	2	2	3	1	0
L. Cross, 3b.	1	2	0	4	0	Seybold, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
And'son, lf.	2	2	0	0	0	Davis, 1b.	3	2	15	0	1
Altizer, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Murphy, 2b.	0	1	1	6	0
Hickman, 1b.	0	1	12	1	1	Schreck, c.	1	3	0	1	0
Perrine, ss.	0	2	2	3	0	Knight, 3b.	0	2	0	4	1
Heydon, c.	0	0	3	0	0	Lord, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	3	0	1	Plank, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Smith, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Dygert, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Graham, p.	1	1	0	0	0						
*Nill	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	7	12	24	13	2	Total	8	11	27	17	2

*Nill batted for Smith in fifth inning.

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	0—7
Philadelphia	0	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	0—8

Two-base hits—Altizer, Hartsel, (2.) Davis, Schreck, (2.) Knight. Three-base hit—Anderson. Home runs—Altizer, Graham. Hits—Off Smith, 8 in four innings; off Graham, 3 in four innings; off Plank, 10 in 6 1-3 innings; off Dygert, 2 in 2 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hit—Seybold. Stolen bases—M. Cross, Davis, Ganley. Double play—M. Cross, Murphy, and Davis. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Smith, 3; off Plank, 2; off Dygert, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Dygert, 1. Struck out—By Smith, 2; by Plank, 2; by Graham, 4; by Dygert, 2. Wild pitch—Smith. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Evans.

Cleveland Hits Were Opportune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 22.—The home team had the better of a free-hitting contest with Cleveland to-day, making every hit, with one exception, figure in scoring runs. Cleveland could not do much with Killian when there were men on bases. Score:

DETROIT.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	IB	PO	A	E
M'Intyre, lf.	2	3	4	0	0	Bay, of.	0	0	2	0	0
C'ghlin, 3b.	1	2	0	2	1	H'chm'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Crawf'd, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	Stovall, 1b.	0	2	6	3	0
Cobb, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Flick, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
H'rman, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	Lajoie, 2b.	0	1	2	1	1
Sch'fer, 2b.	1	0	3	2	1	O'Brien, ss.	0	0	3	2	1
Schmidt, c.	0	1	1	2	1	Bradley, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Leary, ss.	1	1	2	5	0	B'm'g'm, lf.	1	3	0	0	0
Killian, c.	2	0	9	2	0	Clarke, c.	1	2	7	0	0
						Rhoades, p.	0	0	1	4	1
						*Wakefield.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	9	11	27	13	3	Total	4	10	24	10	3

*Batted for Bay in eighth inning.

Detroit	2	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	—0
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hit—O'Leary. Sacrifice hit—Rhoades. Stolen bases—Rossman, Killian, Flick, Birmingham. Double plays—Rhoades, Stovall, and Clarke; Stovall and Rhoades. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Cleveland, 7. Bases on balls—Off Killian, 1; off Rhoades, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Cleveland, 2. Struck out—By Rhoades, 3. Wild pitch—Rhoades. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Giants Defeat Boston in Pitchers' Battle by Score of 1 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 22.—The Giants had to fight hard for to-day's game. Until the very last it looked like extra innings, but a base on balls in the ninth inning by Pitcher Flaherty resulted in the single run that was enough to win. It was Flaherty's first appearance before a Boston crowd. His left-handed delivery puzzled the Giants and he was quick in fielding his position. But four hits had been made off his delivery, and the score was nothing to nothing when Bresnahan came to bat to start the ninth inning and drew a base on balls. McGann made it appear to Umpire Emslie that he had been hit by the ball, and when Dahlen singled to left Bresnahan made the circuit. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Shannon, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Bates, rf.	0	1	1	0	1
Strsng, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	Beaum't, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
Seymour, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Howard, lf.	0	1	1	0	1
Bres'han, c.	1	1	8	2	0	Bidwell, ss.	0	1	0	4	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0	Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	2	2	1	0	Brain, 3b.	0	1	3	3	0
C'coran, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0	Crand'l, c.	0	0	3	0	1
M'th'son, p.	0	0	1	2	1	Flah'ty, p.	0	1	1	4	1
Total	1	0	27	11	1	Total	0	7	27	17	4

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Dahlen, Strang. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Beaumont. Double play—Flaherty and Brain. First base on balls—Off Flaherty, 3; off Mathewson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—McGann. Struck out—By Flaherty, 2; by Mathewson, 7. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Philadelphia Shut Out Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, April 22.—Philadelphia again shut out Brooklyn to-day, 8 to 0. The visitors batted McIntyre out of the box in the sixth inning, and played havoc with his successor Whiting, in the ninth. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Casey, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	0	2	0	Maloney, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Knabe, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	Lumley, rf.	0	2	0	0	1
Magee, lf.	1	2	5	0	0	Jordan, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Bans'd, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0	Alp'man, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Coney, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0	Lewis, ss.	0	1	2	1	0
Dooln, ss.	0	1	0	1	0	Patch, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Jacklitch, c.	1	1	8	0	0	Ritter, c.	0	1	7	1	0
Sparks, p.	0	0	1	4	0	McIntire, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Whiting, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	8	8	27	10	0	Total	0	4	27	10	2

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	5	2	0	0	4—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Thomas, Knabe, Magee, Doolin, Lumley, 2. Hits—Off McIntyre, 5 in six innings; off Whiting, 3 in three innings. Stolen bases—Gleason, Doolin, Jacklitsch, Ritter. Double play—Maloney and Jordan. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off McIntyre, 4; off Whiting, 3; off Sparks, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Sparks, 1. Struck out—By McIntyre, 2; by Whiting, 2; by Sparks, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Klem.

Holly Saved St. Louis Shutout.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—St. Louis was defeated by Pittsburg again to-day, the score being 8 to 2. St. Louis would have been shut out had it not been for Holly's hit in the ninth inning. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Kelley, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Anf'son, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
O'Hara, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Ballman, rf.	1	0	1	1	0
Bennet, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0	Clarke, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Baxter, 1b.	0	0	11	2	2	Wagner, 1b.	2	1	13	0	0
Byrne, 3b.	1	2	1	7	0	Ab'chio, 2b.	1	2	5	5	0
Holly, ss.	0	1	1	4	0	Sheehan, ss.	1	2	4	2	0
Burch, cf.	0	0	3	0	1	Leach, 3b.	1	1	1	4	0
Marshall, c.	0	0	6	0	0	Gibson, c.	0	0	8	0	0
Druhot, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Willis, p.	0	0	0	2	0
McGlynn, p.	0	1	0	3	0	Storke, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	8	27	20	3	Total	8	11	27	14	0

Pittsburg	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Two-base hit—O'Hara. Three-base hit—Wagner. Hits—Off Druhot, 3 in two and one-third innings; McGlynn, 8 in six and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Willis. Stolen bases—Byrne, Holly, Leach, (2.) Anderson, Hallman, Abbatchio. Double play—Leach, Abbatchio, and Wagner. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburg, 11. First base on balls—Off Druhot, 4; off McGlynn, 1; off Willis, 1. Hit by pitcher—Druhot. Struck out—By Druhot, 1; by Rhoades, 3. Wild pitch—Rhoades. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Chicago Wins from Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Chicago to-day earned the winning run in the ninth inning on three hits and two stolen bases. All the other runs started on the wildness of the pitchers. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	Huggins, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Sh'kard, lf.	0	1	4	0	0	Kane, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Schulte, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Davis, cf.	0	0	4	1	0
Kling, 1b.	1	0	6	1	0	Lobert, 3b.	0	0	3	1	1
St'nf'dt, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Hofman, ss.	0	1	2	3	0	Mitchell, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Evers, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0	Mowry, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Moran, c.	0	1	8	1	1	Schlei, c.	0	1	2	2	0
R'lbach, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Hall, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Pfeister, p.	0	1	0	2	0						
Total	3	8	27	10	1	Total	2	2	*26	12	1

*Winning run scored with two out.

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Steinfeldt. Hits—Off Pfeister, 2 in seven innings. Sacrifice hits—Pfeister, Kane. Stolen bases—Slagle, (2.) Sheckard, (2.) Lobert, Mowry, (2.) Double plays—Hofman, Kling and Moran; Schulte and Evers; Hofman and Evers; Ganzel, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Cincinnati, 5. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, 5; off Pfeister, 2; off Hall, 6. First base on error—Chicago. Hit with pitched ball—Kling, Moran. Struck out—By Reulbach, 1; by Pfeister, 6; by Hall, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Carpenter.

Tigers Easy for Jersey City.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 22.—Jersey City found Princeton easy here this afternoon, and hammered Heyniger's delivery for eleven safe hits, yielding nine runs. The weather was more favorable than usual, and both sides played well in the field. Lake and McCann held the Tigers safe at all times. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PRINCETON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Clement, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Vaughn, ss.	0	0	4	0	1
Bean, ss.	1	0	0	6	0	McLean, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Wm'w'd, cf.	1	1	1	0	1	Harlan, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Hanf'd, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Throck'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Keister, 2b.	0	1	2	1	1	Cooney, c.	0	2	6	3	0
Merritt, 1b.	2	2	13	0	0	F. Dillon, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0
Woods, 3b.	2	1	0	1	0	Wister, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
M'Mnnus, c.	1	1	6	0	0	Fish, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Lake, p.	1	1	0	4	0	Heyniger, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Vand'g't, c.	0	1	0	0	0						
McCann, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	0	11	27	12	2	Total	0	3	27	8	1

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	2—9
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Stolen bases—Clement (3.) Bean, Wormwood, Hanford, Woods (2.) Base on balls—Off Heyniger, 6. Struck out—By Lake, 5; by Heyniger, 8. Wild pitch—McCann. Hit by pitched ball—Keister. Passed ball—Cooney. Umpire—Mr. Hassett.

Scores of Other Games.

At Worcester, N. H.—Worcester, (N. E.,) 5; Norwich, (Conn.,) 4. (11 innings.)

At Hanover, N. H.—Dartmouth, 7; Norwich University, 0.

At Albany, N. Y.—Montreal, (Eastern,) 4; Albany, (State,) 1.

At Andover, Mass.—Bates, 7; Andover, 3.

At Brunswick, Me.—Bowdoin, 3; Mercersburg Academy of Pennsylvania, 3. (Game called by agreement at end of eleventh inning.)

At Lancaster, Penn.—Lancaster, (Tri-State,) 9; Toronto, (Eastern,) 3.

At Williamsport—Buffalo, (Eastern,) 11; Williamsport, (Tri-State,) 7.

At Philadelphia—Chester, (Atlantic League,) 2; University of Pennsylvania, 3.

At Springfield—Springfield, (Conn. League,) 11; Springfield Training School, 6.

At Fall River—Fall River, (N. E.,) 8; Philadelphia Giants, 7.

At Lynn—Lynn, (N. E.,) 0; Cuban Champions, 3.

At Waterbury — Waterbury, 14; Cuban Giants, 4.

At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 12; Davidson College, 1.

At Lexington, Va.—Washington and Lee University, 1; University of Georgia, 0. (12 innings.)

At Troy—Troy, (State,) 2; Rochester, (Eastern,) 0.

At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 4; Trinity, 1.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. —Adv.

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NEW MOTOR CLUB FOR AUTO TOURISTS

First of a Series of Suburban Headquarters Secured at Lake Mahopac.

CITY HOUSE ON WEST SIDE

Garage with Special Facilities for Members Will Be Provided—Other Novel Features.

A new automobile clubhouse will be opened this week at 306 West 109th Street, and by May 1 the first of a series of country headquarters will be ready for the members at Lake Mahopac. This new club, which has been in process of formation since Jan. 1, will be known as the City and Country Motor Club, and it has already been incorporated with 100 charter members under the laws of the State of New York. The total membership at the present time is about 200, and it is expected that, with the facilities offered for touring near New York, with the assurance of a comfortable club quarters and garage accommodations in different suburban localities, there will be no difficulty in obtaining a membership of considerably over a thousand before the close of the season.

It is the intention of the officers to make the club chiefly one for owners of cars. Plans are now under way to secure club facilities at Long Beach and Huntington, L. I., and a headquarters may be secured later in the season at Lake Hopatcong.

One of the attractions of the Long Island headquarters near Huntington will be its easy access to the Long Island Motor Parkway, and this fact has been a strong factor in organizing the club.

The officers who have been recently elected are: President—Dr. E. T. Weld; Vice President—Andrew J. Cobe; Secretary and Treasurer—J. Stuart Blackton; Managing Director—Westley Woods. A meeting of the members will be held within the next two weeks to discuss available localities for additional suburban club quarters.

ITALIAN CARS LEAD RACERS.

Americans Interested In Nazzaro's Victory of Targa Florio Cup.

Interesting details of the big Italian road race for the Targa Florio Cup, which was run on Sunday over a difficult mountainous course in Sicily, were received in the city yesterday, and as all of the leaders are well known here from their participation in the Vanderbilt Cup races local autoists discussed the contest with general interest. The race, which attended for touring cars with racing bodies, was the first of the big road events of the year. Nazzaro, driving a 35-horse-power Fiat, won the cup, which also carries with it a purse of $5,000. He covered the circuit, which was 150 kilometers, (93.45 miles) in 8 hours and 17 minutes, a rate of 34 miles an hour, excellent time considering the rough course.

Nazzaro is one of the most consistent of the great European drivers. He was second in the French Grand Prix last year, and got second in the Gordon Bennett race in the previous year. He has been one of the leading members of the Italian Fiat team for over three years, sharing its honors with Lancia. The latter, who also drove a 35-horse-power Fiat, came in second, 12 minutes behind Nazzaro, while Fabry, with an Itala car, was third, and Duray, with a De Dietrich, was fourth. The race last year was won by Cagno with an Itala. Lancia and Nazzaro will be contestants this year in the fourth running of the Vanderbilt Cup race. The Targa Florio race had 55 entries, 27 being Italians, 17 Frenchmen, 6 Germans, 4 Swiss, and 1 Belgian. Among the drivers who have competed here were Wagner, Dr. Weillschott, Cagno, and Gabriel.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Preparations will probably be completed tomorrow at the meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Long Island Motor Parkway for the construction of the Vanderbilt cup racing circuit within the next two or three weeks. The details have been practically finished.

The Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America will meet this week to frame rules for the proposed endurance run which will be held by the club late in May or early in June. Owing to the lack of interest among manufacturers of commercial vehicles the proposed test of commercial cars which the club was planning to conduct within the next month will probably be abandoned.

While the use of vanadium as an alloy for steel is but just arousing interest in this country, it is by no means new to the metal workers of Europe. The Vickers-Maxim guns used by the Japanese in the war with Russia were made with an alloy of vanadium, and did not suffer from erosion. In the automobile field Berliet of France has for several years been using a vanadium alloy for various parts, including the cylinder castings of the engine.

It is hoped by the officials of the American Automobile Association that when the Federal bill for uniform automobile laws comes before Congress at the next session it can be said that the A. A. A. has an organization in all the principal States of the Union. President Hotchkiss and Secretary Elliott are working hard toward this end and are making such remarkable headway that every State in which there is any amount of motoring is likely to be organized before September.

Nill Wins Swimming Race.

The weekly competition of the New York Swimming Association was held last night at the Interior Baths, West Sixtieth Street, near Tenth Avenue. The 200-yard handicap was won by H. Nill, with a handicap of 6 seconds. The event was divided into two heats and the first three men in each heat competed for first place. Summaries:

200-Yard Handicap.—First Heat—Won by H. Nill, (6 seconds;) Miller, (scratch,) second; Roobury, (3 seconds,) third. Time—2:57 3-5. Second Heat—Won by H. W. Williams, (2 seconds;) P. Rottger, (3 seconds,) second; F. Curren, (10 seconds,) third. Time—3:05 2-5. Final Heat—Won by

BERKELEY TAKES THE UNION STAKES

Outsider, at 12 to 1, Wins from Tileing in a Head Finish at the Aqueduct Track.

WEIGHT BEAT DR. GARDNER

Kerry and Dulcian Were the Only Successful Favorites—Cinna Earns a Clever Victory.

The horses that ran at the Aqueduct track yesterday finished second to the jockeys who rode in the popular estimate of the day's sport. A fact that the public had more appreciation for was that for the third day in succession Jackey Walter Miller failed to ride a winner, and though some other jockeys of more or less note have gone longer periods without a winning mount, the wail that went up from the backers of the "Miller system" yesterday saturated all conversation about the afternoon's happenings. The only topic that had a chance with the lament concerning Miller had to do with the riding of Garner, who had losing mounts, too, but they differed from those of Miller in that they were the best horses that ran in the course of the day.

The best of these was Dr. Gardner, which for several days has been the popular favorite for the Excelsior Handicap, but backers generally forgot all about Dr. Gardner when Garner on Tileing was beaten a short head by the 12 to 1 chance Berkeley in the race for the Union Stakes, the feature of the day. The race was at seven furlongs, and six three-year-olds ran, with Tileing, backed down by the weight of money, the post favorite over Molesey, the second choice. Tileing broke best, but Garner eased him up, and permitted Berkeley to go to the front. Garner came strong at the last furlong, but his effort was made too late, and though Tileing was running over Berkeley at the end, the outsider lasted in front just long enough to win by a short head.

Dr. Gardner ran in the third race, a handicap at seven furlongs, which the crowd referred to unanimously as his trial for the Excelsior Handicap. The colt carried the colors of T. D. Sullivan, but went out as the representative of the Frank Farrell-David Johnson-T. D. Sullivan stable, trained by F. D. Weir, carrying 127 pounds. Dr. Gardner was at 5 to 2 on, at which odds Mr. Farrell managed to get on nearly $7,000 of a $10,000 commission. Mr. Johnson bet $3,000, and Mr. Sullivan placed a wager of proportionate size. Six horses ran, and when Dr. Gardner broke first, one cheer went up. Then Athlete, a fast horse from the Winter tracks, went after Dr. Gardner, and headed him in the first quarter, the pair going to racing at once. Athlete had heart enough to go on after Dr. Gardner stopped under his heavy weight, and though Orphan Lad closed on him with a fine effort in the last furlong, Athlete, ridden and whipped out, won by a head in the fastest time of the meeting, 1:26 2-5, with Dr. Gardner third, a length and a half behind Orphan Lad.

The only winning favorites of the afternoon were Kerry, which galloped out in the lead about all the distance for the opening event, and Dulcian, which, at odds on, made his own running in the two-mile steeplechase, and won as he liked. The weather was the most pleasant of the Aqueduct meeting, the track good, and the attendance excellent. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Kerry, 99, Preston, 13-5, even	3	1	1½
Slumberless, 99, Lowe, 15-1, 6-1	7	3	2½
Abba, 94, Clausen, 40-1, 15-1	2	2	3½
Gold Foil, 102, McDaniel, 12-1, 5-1	4	5	4
Sweet Talre, 104, W. McIntyre, 8-1, 3-1	6	6	5
Select, 101, Horner, 20-1, 8-1	5	4	6
Alderman Tim, 97, Swain, 40-1, 15-1	10	10	7
Toplitski, 97, Beckman, 30-1, 12-1	9	8	8
Marston, 97, Henry, 20-1, 8-1	8	9	9
Extra M., 99, Shilling, 4-1, 8-5	13	11	10
Epocha, 94, J. Hogg, 40-1, 15-1	1	7	11
Spohn, 99, Brussel, 30-1, 10-1	15	12	12
Pension, 99, Notter, 10-1, 4-1	16	13	13
Bandbox, 104, B. Smith, 40-1, 15-1	14	14	14
Irish Lace, 101, Miller, 5-1, 2-1	12	15	15
Battersby, 102, Hennessy, 20-1, 8-1	11	16	16
Cheryar, 112, Cherry, 30-1, 10-1	17	17	17

Time—0:50 2-5. Start fair. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. g., 2 years, by Arkle-Killarney. Owner and trainer, W. A. McKinney.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles.

	S.	¼.	F.
Italician, 130, McInerny, 4-5, 1-2	3	1	1
Tom Cogan, 140, Warnke, 9-5, 3-5	1	2	2½
Dick Snaw, 136, Rogan, 30-1, 8-1	2	3	3½
Arabo, 146, Archibald, 10-1, 8-5	5	4	4
C. E. Campbell, 138, Bemish, 20-1, 5-1	4	5	5

Time—4:24. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 4 years, by San Juan-Dulcenia. Owner, J. W. Colt. Trainer, M. Daly.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Athlete, 102, Hennessy, 6-1, 7-5	5	1	1½
Orphan Lad, 100, Shilling, 12-1, 2-1	3	2	2½
Dr. Gardner, 127, Garner, 2-5, out	4	3	3½
Holly Glacker, 115, Notter, 20-1, 8-1	2	4	4
Hot Toddy, 120, Miller, 12-1, 3-1	1	5	5
Marston, 104, Koerner, 30-1, 7-1	6	6	6

Time—1:26 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. c., 4 years, by Athelling-Miss Doone. Owner and trainer, Fred Burlew.

FOURTH RACE.—The Union Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds; seven furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Berkeley, 103, Lowe, 12-1, 3-1	2	1	1½
Tileing, 110, Garner, 8-5, 3-5	1	4	2½
Campaigner, 101, Henry, 15-1, 3-1	3	3	3½
Tim O'Toole, 97, Beckman, 7-1, 2-1	4	2	4
Kilbeggar, 93, Swain, 10-1, 5-2	5	5	5
Molesey, 103, Preston, 2-1, 3-5	6	6	6

Time—1:27. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Dieudonne-Cypress. Owner, Beverwyck, Stable. Trainer, B. E. Hoadley.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Cinna, 107, Brussel, 5-2, even	4	1	1½
Cloisteress, 105, B. Smith, 2-1, 4-5	2	2	2½
Trenton Blue, 107, Beckman, 8-1, 5-2	3	3	3½
Effort, 107, Shilling, 3-1, even	6	5	4
Umbrella, 100, Yorke, 30-1, 7-1	5	6	5
Modest, 107, W. McIntyre, 60-1, 15-1	7	7	6
Jacinta, 105, Lowe, 20-1, 6-1	1	4	7

Time—1:29. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. g., 4 years, by Marius II.-Elmonetta. Owner, B. Elwon. Trainer, J. Fitzsimmons.

SIXTH RACE.—Maiden fillies and geldings, two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Berry Maid, 105, Shilling, 5-1, 2-1	3	1	1½
Bigot, 105, Horner, 12-1, 5-1	1	2	2½
Hands Around, 105, Preston, 12-1, 5-1	4	3	3½
Ill-len D., 105, Miller, 11-5, 9-10	2	4	4
Dixie Gold, 105, Notter, 4-1, 8-5	5	5	5
Mad Harry, 105, Rosen, 20-1, 8-1	8	7	6
Woodcraft, 105, Ladtke, 5-1, 2-1	6	6	7
Art Critic, 107, Auburchon, 30-1, 10-1	7	8	8
Disturbance, 105, Brussel, 60-1, 20-1	9	9	9
Escuta, 105, McDaniel, 12-1, 5-1	10	10	10

Time—0:50. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner h. f., 2 years, by Oddfellow-Kuhne. Owner, F. A. Forsythe. Trainer, R. Coulson.

On and Off the Links.

Probably the oldest active golfer in the country is D. N. Clark of Westville, Conn., who, although 78 years old, has been playing nearly every day since early in December on the Pinehurst (N. C.) Club links. His scores have averaged from 80 to 112 strokes, and he attributes his excellent health to his daily open-air exercise.

James L. Taylor, Captain of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club team, is endeavoring to arrange a match with the Yale golfers, to be played on the Brooklyn links. Dwight Partridge is the Yale Captain and the match will probably be held in May.

The annual championship tournament this year of the Hudson River Golf Association will be played on the links of the Dutchess County Country Club, near Oostining, on July 11, 12, and 13. The series of team championship matches will begin on June 1 with contests at Ossining and Yonkers. Gilman P. Tiffany is the present association champion.

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Fourteen Players Will Contest for Championship—Wilson's First Game.

The annual 14.2 balkline handicap billiard tournament of the New York Athletic Club began last night at the club house, Fifty-ninth Street and Central Park South. Fifteen contestants entered the competition, but G. H. Skinner dropped out, leaving fourteen to contest for the club championship. The players are divided into two sections, and the player losing two games will drop out of the competition. The entries are:

First Division—Dr. W. G. Dang, (200;) W. H. Flynn, (150;) H. H. Man, (125;) Charles H. Steinway, (125;) C. D. Coleman, (125;) W. M. Leslie, Jr., (115;) J. R. Smith, (115.)

Second Division—Charles C. Rossire, (100;) Robert Weld, (100;) J. Shler, (90;) Theodore Cassebelr, (75;) Dr. S. McCullough, (75;) W. D. Lyon, (50;) W. G. Wilson, (50.)

The opening games were scheduled between Charles C. Rossire (100) and Walter S. Wilson, (50,) and W. H. Flynn (150) and G. A. Skinner, (125.) The latter's withdrawal left Flynn without a game. In the only contest of the evening Wilson ran out his string of fifty points against Rossire's 89.

The games scheduled to-night are Robert Weld (100) vs. W. G. Lyon, (50,) and H. H. Man (125) vs. J. R. Smith, (115.)

BRITISH GOLF DRAW.

America Represented by the Misses Curtis in Foreign Championship.

LONDON, April 22.—The draw for the woman's golf championship of Great Britain, which will start on May 6 on the Newcastle links, Ireland, was made today by the Golf Committee in London. Out of 110 entries only two are Americans, the Misses Hatriet S. and Margaret Curtis of Boston, Mass, the latter the present American champion. Miss Harriet Curtis will play Mrs. W. Robinson, and Miss Margaret Curtis will play Miss Robertson in the first round. Neither of the British players are ranked among the championship possibilities. Mrs. Kennyon, the winner last year, is now in India and will not defend the title.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER, APRIL 23 TO 27.

N. London.	Will. Point.	S. Hook.	Gov. Isl'd.
A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
5:25 6:02	6:58 9:26	2:31 4:10	3:38 4:25
6:27 6:47	7:48 8:16	4:26 5:09	4:40 5:10
1:12 1:27	8:38 9:03	5:19 5:47	5:32 6:01
1:55 2:07	9:24 9:47	6:07 6:33	6:18 6:44
2:40 2:45	10:10 10:52	6:55 7:20	7:02 7:26

The passengers of the steamer Angler had an excellent day's fishing at Farron's Banks yesterday, and big catches of cod, ling, blackfish, and commers were reported. The best catches were: J. Bowie, 9 blackfish, 1 cod; J. Kerzinger, 9 blackfish, 1 cod; J. Blakey, 15 blackfish, 3 cod; John Arno, 10 blackfish, 1 cod; Samuel Thompson, 12 blackfish, 3 cod; Charles Brandt, 15 blackfish; H. Huize, 5 blackfish, 1 cod; John Rittroger, 4 blackfish, 1 cod. H. Kuhl, 4 blackfish, 1 cod; G. Root, 12 blackfish, 1 cod.

The salmon season on the Penobscot River, Maine, is the best of the last ten years. The black bass, which is the salmon's destructive enemy, has not made any serious inroads this Spring.

The Newark Bait Casting Club held its first regular meeting last week. Thirty members were enrolled, and the following officers elected: President, George A. Sutterly; Vice President, C. E. Kenyon; Secretary and Treasurer, Fred G. Mapes. An Executive Committee was formed, and the membership limited to fifty.

At the annual meeting of the Black Stocking Fishing Club the following officers were elected: President, Louis Ulrich; Vice President, George Field; Secretary, George Weisener; Treasurer, Gus Heck. At the close of the meeting the members presented a loving cup to Mr. Ulrich.

The Tim Mulcahy Fishing Club has engaged the sloop Murray for a number of fishing trips. The officers of the club are: Skipper, Timothy Mulcahy; First Mate, W. R. Forbes; Second Mate, Isador Cassidy; Quartermaster, Louis Lowerine; Steward, J. Tunple.

Young Athletes of the Schools.

On Saturday evening, April 27, at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, there should be a great mustering of schoolboy athletes, as the sixth annual indoor meet of Public School No. 6 (Eighty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue) is scheduled for that date. The open events include: Elementary schools—60-yard dash, 95 pounds limit, and 220-yard dash. High Schools—60-yard dash and 220-yard dash. The prizes—gold, silver, and dis medals to first, second, and third.

Some of the brightest boys of Public School No. 77, who are entered in the various events for the championship of the Public School League, are trying to do two terms' work in one. Their taste for athletics, apparently, does not interfere with their scholastic labors. Among these are: Sidney Senzer, Henry Joachin, Eddie Rosenthal, Horace Mann, George Sengotz, George Hertz, Lester Nathan, William Holst, George Yunginger, Willie Barre, Milton Tanzer, Solomon Marburger, Julius Englander and Willie Barteus

Friends of Adolphus Brolek are predicting that he will carry off first prize in the high jump in the games of Public School No. 6 at the Eighth Regiment Armory. He has covered 5 feet while in training. Brodek himself declares that he feels very confident of winning in the outdoor championships.

Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given in each event in the novice games of the elementary schools athletic games of the Public School Athletic League, to those who finish first, second, and th

The conical costu seen Saturday night at the indoor meet of Public School No. 77 at the Eighth Regiment Armory were designed and made by Miss Harriet Deane of the above school.

The youngsters of Public School No. 6 are busily training for the coming outdoor novice championships to be decided in June. This school hopes to repeat its victory of last year, and take permanent possession of the New York Athletic Club trophy. Much is expected of B. Forgotson, J. Levene, W. Hirshfield, A. Weiss, and N. Hellman, who have shown excellent form in the school meets held in the gymnasium.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The two-year-old filly Evelyn G., owned by H. J. Griffin, and which was responsible for the fall of Jockey Englander at the Aqueduct track Saturday, has been destroyed, as it was found impossible to save her for racing purposes.

The discovery was made yesterday by the owners of Notasuiga, winner of two stakes at the Aqueduct meeting, that Notasuiga is not among the eligible horses left in the Futurity for this year. Her dam had been entered, and it was believed by her owners that the filly was a Futurity possibility until inspection of the eligible list failed to show Notasuiga's name.

The terms of a contract under which Jockey Notter will ride for the stable raced in combination by State Senator P. H. McCarren and M. L. Hayman were agreed upon yesterday.

In the contention between the management of the New York race tracks and the pool-rooms over the distribution of news of racing the telephone company controlling the wires connecting with Aqueduct and Woodhaven yesterday gave its aid to the race tracks by cutting out the special wires which have been used by the agents of the poolroom men. The removal of the telephone service lit the pool-room correspondents without means of communication to the city.

For misbehavior at the post on the filly Cloisteress in the fifth race at Aqueduct yesterday Jockey B. Smith was suspended for three days by Starter Cassidy.

Through Andrew Hakeley, trainer for Samuel Emery, a contract has been made under which the successful negro jockey L. Williams this season will ride for the Emery stable. Williams rode for Walter Jennings last season, but after a disagreement he left the Jennings stable at the San Francisco Winter meeting.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, mares, and geldings, three years old and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Robin Hood	112	Golden Shore	97
Taxer	112	Cobleskill	97
Little Woods	112	L'Amour	97
Mellone Nombiee	110	Tanager	95
St. Estephe	105	*Jarvis Lane	88
*Dr. Hollis	105		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

King's Daughter	120	Tressina	116
Hyperion	125	Waterbury	114
St. Valentine	118	Sir Edward	107
Samson	117	Battleaxe	106

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; four and a half furlongs.

Astoria Belle	105	Riskra	99
Henry Kelly	102	Foremost	99
Lackfoot	102	Guernavaca	99
Acreedor	102	*Com. Thomas	97
*Concerned	102	*Oceanic	97
Citizen	101	*Look	94
Solrla G	101	*Raimondo	94
Silver Cup	101		

FOURTH RACE.—The Sterling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; one mile.

Oxford	120	Roland	107
Cressina	121	Gold	104
Ampedo	107	Okeanite	104

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

Henry Watterson	108	Chancellor	96
Foxmeal	107	*Marathon	94
El Cazador	109	Lady Alicea	92

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; four and a half furlongs.

Sukey's Son	106	Royal Vane	106
Pridge Whist	106	Kellar	106
Alauda	106	Bellweather	106
Transvaal	106	Melzar	103
Apple Toddy	106	Montana Poet	103

*Appreatice allowance claimed.

A BIT OF FACT

A MAN bought a ready-made Spring overcoat here recently for $38. Doubting our salesman's statement that it would cost him $60 to have its equal made to order, he went to a custom tailor to find out. He asked him what he could make such a garment for. The tailor looked it over thoroughly and said: "Sixty dollars."

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TENNIS EXPERTS IN FAST MATCHES

Wright Brothers Beaten at St. Nicholas Rink by Wrenn and Larned.

LITTLE AND BEHR WINNERS

Latter Pair, in Splendid Form, Easily Outclass Pell and Leonard in the Opening Contest.

Fast play marked the continuance of the indoor round robin doubles yesterday on the St. Nicholas Rink tennis court. Raymond D. Little and Karl H. Behr, Jr., won the first match of the day in straight sets from Edgar W. Leonard and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, 6—4 and 7—5. In the second contest William A. Larned and George L. Wrenn, Jr., defeated Beals and Irving Wright after three lively sets by the score 6—4, 5—7, and 6—2.

The prominence of the players attracted a large, fashionable gallery. Among the most interested spectators was Miss May Sutton, who declared that the swift play on the hard canvas surface was the best sort of practice. Among the other spectators were: Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mrs. S. C. Brown, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Miss Juliet Adee, and Miss Wetmore.

For the opening service of the first match Little and Behr played in rare form. They rapidly ran the score to 5-1, but lost three before they won the set, 6-4. The second set was very hard fought, going to 5-5. Each pair won their service games. Pell distinguished himself, but in many hard fought points Leonard failed him. Both Little and Behr played to the former Harvard champion at the critical periods, with the result that after the games touched deuce they won at 7-5.

The second defeat for the Wright brothers lost them all chance for a prize. Larned and Wrenn outmanoeuvred them generally. Beals Wright was in better form than on Saturday, but his game appeared strong and weak by turns. The most costly error on the Wright side of the net was the constant playing of cut strokes by Irving Wright.

The second set was won by the Wrights. After they had fallen behind they brought the games to deuce at 5-all. Beals Wright's cross-court shots took the set at 7—5. Larned and Wrenn easily scored the third set. The summary:

Men's Round Robin Doubles—Second Round—Raymond D. Little and Karl H. Behr, Jr., defeated Edgar W. Leonard and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, 6—4, 7—5; William A. Larned and George L. Wrenn, Jr., defeated Beals C. Wright and Irving C. Wright, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2. Referee—Frederick W. Mansfield.

William A. Larned, the National ex-champion, is to coach Cornell University lawn tennis players this season.

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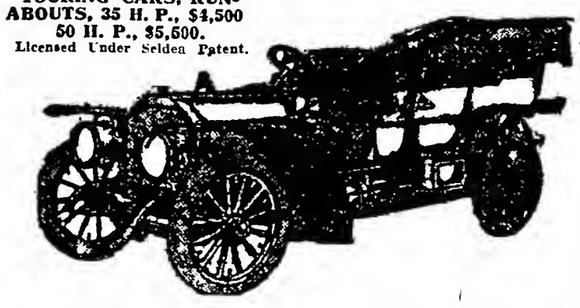

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CHAUFFEUR.—Sober, married man; careful driver; can operate and repair gasoline car; first-class references. P. Ryan, 1,496 Lexington Av.

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CHAUFFEUR, age 22, wants position gasoline or electric car, for city or country; willing to work around the house; best reference from last employer. Herman Klinkhammer, Box 345 Times, Times Square.

SPORTING GOODS.

Mullins Steel Boats and Launches.
SQUIRES' SONS, 44 CORTLANDT ST.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

Old cars taken in trade; let us show you the Detroit at $1,500; nothing better under $2,000; 22-24 H. P., shaft drive, engine under hood, 32 inch wheels; see it. Detroit Motor Car and Supply Co., 2,230 Broadway, New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

The one-price exchange; marks all cars in plain figures; that's square business, isn't it? Four-cylinder Locomobile, $850; two-cylinder Locomobile, $305; gasoline and steam runabouts, $75.

Dealers, Attention.

New two-cylinder runabout, $35; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Headen Auto Exchange, 196 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN. Store Opens at 8:30, Closes at 6. BROOKLYN.

Record Sales for Tuesday,
As Announced Sunday.

Smart Waists at Sensational Prices.

75c. White Lawn Waists, 49c. White Lawn Waists, embroidered panel in front, and wide tucks; collar and cuffs trimmed with lace and three-quarter sleeves, 49c.

$1.69 black and white striped Lawn Waists, 98c. Black and white striped Lawn Waists, tucked front and back; also waists with front made of allover embroidery and tucks; collar and cuffs edged with Val. 98c

$2.25 white Lawn Waists, $1.49. White Lawn Waists, with insertion of fine Swiss embroidery, forming surplice; prettily broken up with narrow insertion of imitation Cluny lace; tops of sleeves trimmed and three-quarter sleeves $1.49

$2.75 white Lawn Waists, $1.98. Dainty white Lawn Waists, with irregularly shaped yoke of fine Val. insertion and front made of handsome embroidered panel; back and sleeves trimmed $1.98

Fine tailored Linen Waists, $1.98 to $10.00. Fine tailored Linen Waists, in the newest models, plain or embroidered, with linen or pretty stock collar; also new colored Waists in the season's smartest fabrics, including fancy madras, cotton, voile, stripes, zephyr and dainty batiste. $1.98 to $10.00

China Silk Waists, $1.98.

In white; square yoke of Val. insertion, with pin tucking and panels of silk embroidery; three-quarter sleeves, lace collar and buttoned in back.

China Silk Waists, $2.98. Fancy and tailored models, in black, open front and back; three-quarter or full length sleeves.

Pongee Waists, $3.98. In natural color only; tailored model, buttoned in front, three-quarter sleeves and new stock collar.

Taffeta Silk Waists, $3.98. In black and white striped taffeta; buttoned in front, tailored in side plaits with box plaits in front, edged with knife plaiting and trimming of fancy buttons; three-quarter sleeves finished with turnback cuffs and fancy stock.

Silk Lined Net Waists, $4.97. Buttoned in back; in ecru and white, yoke of tucked net and Cluny insertion outlined with Venise medallions, elbow sleeves finished with fancy cuffs and lace collar attached.

Peau de Soie Waists, $4.98. Made of excellent quality silk, smart tailored model, buttoned in front, full length sleeves, separate stock and comes in black only.

Second floor, center, Central Building.

29c Silk Warp Chiffon Eoliennes, 19c a Yard

A sale of these lovely materials of silk and cotton at the lowest price anywhere. Black and desirable shades for Summer evening and house dresses. The price here regularly is 29c. a yard, which is ten cents less than asked anywhere else. Enough for a day's selling at 19c. a yard.

30,000 Yards of Standard Woven Dress Ginghams, 11c a Yd.

The kind that have absolutely fast colors; broken checks, plaids, stripes and plain colors, 11c. a yard.

Main floor, West Building.

75c. Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 49c. Pair.

10c Nail Files, Assorted Sizes, 5c

Leads a list of excellent value offerings in Scissors and Nail Files for Tuesday.

Flexible Nail Files, value 15c., at 9c.
Steel Cuticle or Nail Scissors, value 50c., at 29c.
Cast Steel Scissors, assorted sizes, value 25c., at 19c.
Cast Steel Scissors, assorted sizes, value 60c., at 39c.
Steel Scissors, hollow ground, every pair guaranteed, assorted sizes, 49c.
Steel Scissors, bow handle, hollow ground, assorted sizes, every pair guaranteed, 75c.

Cutlery Store, Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Outing Flannel, 6c. a Yard.

Another lot of good quality Outing Flannel, in the staple pink and blue stripe and check design; 10 to 20 yard lengths; for that reason 6c. a yard. Will cut any length. Store orders only.

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Linen Centerpieces, 95c. Each.
Hand Embroidered.

Fine, all linen, scalloped Irish, hand embroidered, round Centerpieces, 18 inches in diameter; one pretty design (Marguerite and Spray,) our own importation, been selling for $1.39 each, at 95c. each.

Main floor, rear, East Building.

89c. Oil Cooking Stoves, 69c.

Sheet steel SEAMLESS oil tanks; three burners, with four inch flat wicks. Stoves easily taken apart for cleaning, 69c. None C. O. D.

10 Pounds English Moth Balls, 20c.

These are the best grade of these practical moth preventives, and regularly are 4c. a pound. None C. O. D. Only ten pounds to a customer.

4c. Wood Garment Hangers, 2c.

Varnished, sawed wood, bent shoulder garment hangers, with large hook. None C. O. D. Only 5 to a customer.

Basement.

Misses' $18.00 Suits at $12.98.

Of fine grade serge. Jacket semi-fitting, hip length; double breasted; lined throughout and well tailored. Skirt side plaited with fold; in navy and black; sizes 14 and 16 years, $12.98.

Misses' Separate Jackets, $4.98.

Of all wool mixtures, box back; 24 inches long, finished with straps of material or silk collar; sizes 14 and 16 years, $4.98.

Children's Wash Dresses, $1.50, $1.75 and $1.98.

Of fine quality percales, in a variety of patterns, guimpe or Princess models; trimmed with plain color linen, sizes 6 to 14 years.

None C. O. D. Second floor, center, Central Building.

Women's Long Gloves, 49c. Pair
Black and White Lisle.

A new and effective weave, lace-like, but not openwork. These come from a maker under an old contract, very favorable to both you and ourselves. Remarkably little priced at 49c. a pair. Store orders only and none sent C. O. D.

Main floor, center, Central Building.

THE TURF.

QUEENS COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
TO-DAY, THE STERLING STAKES
and five other races, beginning at 2:30 P. M.
Trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50 P. M.
Also from Flatbush Av., 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, 1:05, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15 P.M.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.
Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL, 23, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year	2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.05 per month.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE COURT OF APPEALS JUDGESHIPS.

Common sense commends and public opinion will heartily approve the suggestion that the Republican and Democratic State Committees unite in nominating EDWARD T. BARTLETT and WILLARD BARTLETT as candidates for the Court of Appeals Bench this Fall. Every intelligent voter perceives at first glance the absurdity of a contested election for two Judgeships which have nothing whatever to do with party politics, in a year when no State officers are to be elected. The cost and cumbersome folly of holding State Conventions will be avoided by such an agreement, and, what is even more important, the people of the State will run no risk of having untried or weak candidates on either side submitted to their suffrages.

To begin with, these two Judges are already upon the Court of Appeals bench, Judge EDWARD T. BARTLETT by election in 1893, and Judge WILLARD BARTLETT by designation from the Supreme Bench two years ago to fill a vacancy which must be filled by election this year. It is a matter of slight consequence, save to sticklers for party regularity, that Judge EDWARD T. BARTLETT is a Republican and Judge WILLARD BARTLETT a Democrat; he was elected to the Supreme Bench in the Second Department without a contest, both parties uniting on him as a candidate. They are both men of the highest character, of long and useful service and proved ability. They have the respect of their colleagues and of the bar. It is a custom, honored by frequent observance in this State, to continue upon the bench Judges who have proved themselves to be fit and worthy. Experience increases their worth and their capacity.

Chairman WOODRUFF of the Republican Committee, as appears from the statement he makes in THE TIMES this morning, is favorable to the suggestion of a union judiciary nomination. We trust that the Democratic Committee will show itself equally sensible.

ARBITRATION OR COMPULSION.

It is now twelve years since the system of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes was undertaken in that laboratory of sociology, New Zealand. The original bill has been revised and amended from time to time, and its administration has been in sympathetic hands. According to the correspondent of The London Times, it does not seem to accomplish its essential purpose, the abolition of strikes and the peaceful settlement of disputes between employers and employed to the substantial satisfaction of both sides.

In a recent letter the correspondent refers to a serious strike by the workmen registered under the act on the street railway lines in the City of Auckland. The men gained their demands, which seem to have been not unreasonable, but their action was clearly in violation of the act, and is before the courts. In a second case slaughterers in two large export establishments struck for more pay when business was pressing; they carried the day without any appeal being taken to the Arbitration Court. There have been lock-outs also under the law; but there is this practical difference in dealing with strikes and lock-outs. In the case of the latter, the penalties of fines, with alternative imprisonment, can be enforced. In the case of strikers considerable fines cannot be collected, and if the workmen are imprisoned the employers are sufferers from lack of labor.

The situation is summed up by Mr. W. G. FOSTER, manager of one of the establishments affected by the recent strike:

> He expressed the opinion that, in so far as this crisis is concerned, the Arbitration act had proved absolutely valueless to the employer. He pointed out that, while it had punitive effects that might be visited on the employé, it had no machinery whatever for keeping a going industry on the rails. It was, apparently, impossible to force men to work when they had decided that they would not work, and there was nothing in the law to permit the Government to render assistance in such a crisis.

The fact seems to be that in busy times the men have the upper hand, even if they choose to violate the law, and it is cheaper for the employers to yield than to fight. In times of depression the case is reversed. The practical advantage of the law is that it supplies machinery to which the parties to a dispute can resort if they will, i. e., if there is enough reason and good temper on both sides.

THE VOICE OF REVOLUTION.

That was a vivid picture of a strange scene in the Duma that was presented in STEPHEN BONSAL'S St. Petersburg letter printed in THE TIMES of Sunday. The impression, and a very discouraging impression it has been, that the revolutionary movement is making no progress would be much modified, perhaps entirely removed from the mind of an observer who had the opportunity, as STEPHEN BONSAL has had, of noting the change wrought in ten years. A decade ago the Russian people, save for a few agitators to whose appeals they were strangely irresponsive, lay inert beneath the immense, crushing weight of absolutism. Now the revolution is not only astir, it is articulate; it has found its voice, and it is very evidently not lacking in courage, as any one may see from Mr. BONSAL'S portrayal of this incident in the Duma:

> Inside there is a strange figure in the Speaker's tribune. He faces the Ministerial bench and shakes his fist at the Prime Minister. He is a member of the Group of Toil—a strange, swart little man, with a wizened face and one shoulder six inches higher than the other. His eyes blink as though unused to the sunlight. He wears his boots right up to the waist, and a tunic that is cut down low in front. His voice is now low and rasping, now high and filled with falsetto notes, the voice of a man who is only learning to speak after a thousand years of silence and suppression.
>
> "Yes, I charge you with crime—with every crime known to man!" he shouts. "Your Government is hated and despised throughout Russia."
>
> "Would it not be more parliamentary to say unjust acts rather than crimes of the Government?" suggests the presiding officer.
>
> "It might be, but it would not convey my meaning so clearly," continues the outspoken radical, and he gives the Government another blast. And then, suddenly, why I do not know, he turns away from the Ministerial bench and talks to the men of toil on the left, his own little party, seeded by the blood of many martyrs, which stands there after generations of subterranean life before all the world, and is not afraid. And suddenly the wizened face of the speaker becomes transformed, his eyes burn like living coals, and he shouts: "Yes, we want svoboda, svoboda, svoboda!" ("Liberty, liberty, liberty!")

The progress here indicated is very real, it is very great. The spirit of revolution has advanced far when liberty can be openly talked about, and certainly the Autocracy must have been a good deal shaken, or it would not let its representatives be talked to as this uncouth man of the Group of Toil talked to the Ministers, charging them "with every crime known to man." This unnamed member of the Duma has all the audacity, the insolence, and the fearlessness of the German Socialist, BEBEL. The evidence that the revolution has gained much and is gaining more is afforded by the fact that at the close of his speech he was not arrested; he was merely hissed by the Right while the Left applauded him. It is extremely significant.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The new-born American Society of International Law is assuredly entitled to the venerable claim that it "meets a long felt want." The want, of course, becomes more urgent the more it is recognized that we are under an increasing necessity, not many years ago denied by a United States Senator, of "having something to do with abroad." The importance of the Society is attested by the fact that the present Secretary of State and two former Secretaries took active part in its deliberations.

What a former Solicitor of the State Department unadvisedly described as "the threadbaro Monroe Doctrine" must of course take the first place in the discussions of such a body. The feeling of the American people is undoubtedly that expressed by President CLEVELAND, that the doctrine is "applicable to every stage of our National existence." But modifications and supplements intended to meet conditions unforeseen by MONROE or by CANNING are clearly within the purview and scope of criticism of the society. Mr. PENFIELD, the ex-official just referred to, made a sound distinction respecting that supplement now best known as the Drago Doctrine. He pointed out that it was not only inequitable but monstrous that a foreign power should attempt by force of arms to carry to par obligations which the holders of them had acquired at far less than their face, and to do so without regard to the value actually received. In these cases the maxim "caveat creditor" should apply as completely as if the case were between individuals. But when he added that forcible resumption by one Government of a concession to citizens of another, or mere spoliation by one Government of the citizens of another, "a decree of outlawry attended by the forfeiture of property," constituted a case for intervention by the Government of the aggrieved persons, he was on equally safe ground.

The practical trouble is that the two classes of claims are in danger of being confused. National intervention in which an allied fleet assembles for the purpose of doing what the Governments directing them assume to be justice, at the cost of coercing a sovereign State and undertaking to "control its destiny," is an operation which is adapted to produce a high tension between the coercing powers and the power which assumes to maintain the Monroe Doctrine. It has produced that result in the recent past. It is extremely desirable that things should not come to that pass. And hence the supplement to the Monroe Doctrine which is known as the "big stick doctrine." In some cases, actual or possible, it seems that the Government which is prepared to oppose some forms and measures of foreign intervention for the redress of foreign grievances should undertake of its own part to see the grievances redressed. And this is in effect the doctrine of the big stick. Without it the Government which will neither use its influence to redress what it admits to be real grievances, nor allow foreign Governments to go all lengths of interference, puts itself before mankind in an unfavorable attitude.

Ex-Secretary OLNEY, who has had occasion in his time efficiently and officially to maintain his own conception of the Monroe Doctrine, appears, from the telegraphic abstract of his address, to have overlooked or underestimated this difficulty. It is true that he admitted that what he described as "the new doctrines" "may and should be credited to a wholly worthy origin," but he seems to hold that our procedures, not only in respect to the Canal Zone, are entirely indefensible, which this journal has always held them to be, but also that such an arrangement as we have come to in Santo Domingo, with the assent of the Dominican Government, is equally indefensible. It seems that justice requires the critic of such a transaction as that, in order to make his criticism helpful, to lay down some course of procedure which would be equally effective and less objectionable. And this Mr. OLNEY apparently omitted to attempt.

RAILWAY SPEED MANIA.

Scribner's Magazine has an article upon the railway high-speed mania that is a welcome relief from many others upon the same subject. Instead of massing many figures to show how many passengers are killed—a point all too well established—it enters into the philosophy of the accidents, in an effort to see why they occur, and to discover whether they are due to excessive speed primarily. It will surprise many to have the latter question raised, and yet Mr. B. B. ADAMS, the writer of the Scribner article, settles the question in the negative almost decisively. The management of the New York Central Railroad is not so far immune from criticism upon its record that its fast trains are in any exceptional degree safer than others, yet its Empire State Express has not killed a passenger in fifteen years. The trains between New York and Philadelphia are remarkable for their number, speed, and weight, yet their accidents average as few as with any trains in the world. Mr. ADAMS explains that he is obliged to speak of averages because accidents are so few that only by taking the records for a series of years could any comparison be made at all. On the longer journeys from New York to Washington, and from New York to Boston, the records are equally excellent, and the same is true, of course, of the British trains which are so often praised as examples for our railway managers. On straight and level track no limit of speed is necessary for safety. On curves and down grades the record of fast trains is as good as others, and when fast trains are wrecked the fatality is no worse by reason of speed. If, for example, a structurally weak car is crushed between stronger cars the results are due to the character of the train rather than to the speed. The strength and homogeneity of the only equipment suitable for fast trains are such that they withstand shocks better at high speeds than old cars did at low speeds. The case against high speed as itself a cause of accidents is certainly weaker than could have been expected.

It is necessary, nevertheless, to explain the mortality record, and Mr. ADAMS does so by considerations applicable for the most part to all trains. Where others have found a solution in elaborate safeguards of a mechanical nature, he leans to the opinion that there is no dispensing with a clear head in the cab, and that generally high character of the personnel in every branch of the service is a necessity which cannot be obviated by block signals or mechanical stops to remedy neglect of signals. The engineer must be equally alert to save seconds, and ready to lose hours if safety requires it. And he must make his decisions what to do in fractions of seconds, even if everything is as perfect as human ingenuity can supply. And there is equal responsibility upon the man higher up. He must be ready not to attempt to run fast trains without suitable equipment, and, on the one hand, to protect his subordinates in refusing to make time at the cost of prudence, and, on the other hand, to bring his staff up to such a quality that all the speed compatible with prudence shall be realized. In short, the personal equation and the human factor are the points most insisted upon.

It is in a sense pleasing to read what many will be surprised to read, that on good roads a passenger may ride a thousand miles a day for a thousand years before coming to some bad end. But averages are rather less satisfactory than sawdust for food. The public attitude is uncompromising demand for the very best, and for total prevention of blameworthy fatalities, with grudging allowance of excuse due to true accidents. The public are liable to add Mr. ADAMS'S philosophical discussion of personnel to technical criticisms of apparatus, and season both with the facts which make out some cases of presumptive murder, not to be extenuated by anything short of earthquake, or such villainy as sawing rails apart while preserving the electric bond of the signals. It is reassuring to be told that we may ride prudently as fast as engines can move trains when all is right, but it is certainly true that there is less speed mania than there was, and that the present demand is for so much speed as is consistent with safety, rather than for so much safety as is consistent with speed, on the theory that the mere doctrine of chances is against men and machinery being always perfect.

"SAM SLICK."

The death of Lord HALIBURTON, while it says nothing to Americans of the present generation, recalls to those of them who are familiar with the literature of two generations ago the remarkable literary work of his father, Chief Justice HALIBURTON of Nova Scotia. In 1835 he began in a Nova Scotian newspaper, under the pseudonym of "Sam Slick," a wandering Yankee clockmaker, a series of political and social criticisms of his native province which attracted wide attention on both sides of the ocean, were collected in a volume, and translated into several European languages. They were afterward imitated by an actual Yankee, who undertook under the pseudonym of "Jonathan Slick" to satirize the New York of the early forties.

In the matter of dialect the imitator naturally surpassed his model. Judge HALIBURTON'S work was written in a dialect which no genuine New Englander ever spoke or wrote. But the genuineness of the dialect was assumed by English readers, and "Sam Slick" became the model for the British stage Yankee, and his language for the bewildering locutions which British novelists, for the generation following his appearance, put into the mouths of their Yankee characters. Such a literary success was equally beyond the expectations and outside the aims of the satirist, whose purpose was to commend to his countrymen his own reflections upon them by putting them in an outlandish garb. But "Sam Slick" as a character went much further and lasted much longer than his political and social criticisms upon the Nova Scotia of the thirties.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Briton Makes Mistakes.

It is evident that Dr. AKED, the new pastor of the Church-which-isn't-Mr.-ROCKEFELLER'S-though-everybody-insists-on-calling-it-so, is typically British in more than looks and accent. Even more Britannic than in either, it seems to some of us, is he in the lack of that instinct which keeps one from saying things that "get on the nerves" of an alien hearer. At any rate, he has managed already to get on ours several times.

Once was before he started from home, when he told his presumably sorrowful congregation that he was abandoning them because of the loud call he had received to come over here and fight against the materialism which is destroying American life! That was a most curious misunderstanding of the situation here, and it was more than slightly ominous. Then, before the good doctor disembarked, he told a reporter that "the keynote of Christianity is the survival of the unfit," which was really very trying to anybody—and there are several in this country—who knows anything about evolution and therefore is well aware that "fit" does not necessarily mean size and physical strength—that often'er than not, in all ages, it has meant something quite different.

And now, in his first sermon, Dr. AKED, who himself gets into the country under what was once held—by the American Preachers' Union, perhaps—to be a violent stretching of our exclusion laws, and is certainly a liberal interpretation of them, announces that the old American stock is imperiled by the great influx of foreigners and that he is going to help us keep them in order! Who told him that we were in any danger from our immigrants? Surely the United States, which has already performed so many miracles of assimilation, would look elsewhere than in Europe for teachers in that art. Is England to tell us how to get along with the Irish and Germans, Prussia what to do with the Poles, Russia the line to take with the Jews, and Turkey the proper treatment of Armenians? Nay, nay, we could parody the washerlady's sign and put up over our door, "Going out assimilating done here," and do a good business all over Europe if it only knew how much it needed the services of some real experts in that business.

Dr. AKED doubtless means well, and he has our warmest sympathy in the pain he must feel in reading in all the papers that he has a "marked English accent," which must try an Englishman's very soul, but we do wish that he wouldn't be so cocksure that it is as Americans that we need his help. Were he to treat us simply as mere brother humans he would be on much safer ground.

Alcohol Has a Defender.

A German scientist, Dr. J. STARKE, has written on "Alcohol" a big book which is likely to give much and acute pain to the good people who will not admit the possibility of anything except evil in the world's favorite narcotic. The German doctor has ideas wholly unlike theirs. Not only does he credit alcohol with harmlessness for those who use it in moderation and have no personal idiosyncrasy that makes even a little of it dangerous, but he declares it utterly unscientific to dissect a dead drunkard and ascribe all the ravages one finds to excessive indulgence in intoxicants. This he holds to be as absurd as it would be to find in the post-mortem of a diabetic proof that nobody should ever touch sugar.

But the queerest theory propounded by Dr. STARKE is thus summarized by The Medical Journal: "The very fact that alcohol has the effect of arousing the natural impulses, as opposed to those habits engendered by business training, is an argument of the author's in favor of its use; he recognizes it as a good thing that men should occasionally see one another as they are, unincumbered by the armor of business and social conventions. Alcohol makes all unmask at the proper hour in the carnival of life."

We do not see why this bold Teuton calls the impulses to which he refers "natural," and by implication calls "unnatural" those later developed powers of inhibition which alcohol paralyzes. The one seems to us just as "natural" as the other, nor would we readily admit that in the drunken man observers can behold the man as he is. Some might say, and perhaps successfully, maintain, that the drunken man is only the man as he would have been if he had not risen from the savage and had never gained in the slow progress of generations the ability to restrain his emotions out of consideration for the higher advantages of himself and others. So we are not very much impressed by Dr. STARKE'S argument, but there's no denying that it does start one to thinking along an untraveled line.

Tragedy in Prison.

In one of Mr. BONSAL'S dispatches from St. Petersburg, printed in THE TIMES on Sunday, he told, as a story current and believed in the Russian capital, how a woman arrested for complicity in a Terrorist assassination had banged herself in her cell for fear that when subjected to torture she might betray her accomplices.

Had this been all of the story it could have been believed without difficulty, for sacrifice of life for their cause is a slight thing for the Russian patriots, but when we read that this young woman, deprived of all other means of self-destruction, hanged herself with hair from her own head, pulled out with her own hands, the impression conveyed is that the thing is perilously close to the impossible—that we are in the domain of the makers of popular myths about national heroes and heroines.

And yet it is hard to tell what is possible and what impossible in the Russia of to-day. Undoubtedly a rope long enough and strong enough to serve a suicide's purpose could be made of the material and in the way stated, and "the question," as applied in a Russian fortress to women revolutionists, is something to be awaited with a horror likely to inspire desperate measures. That such tales as this are even in circulation shows the state of public feeling, and the exact truth of their details is a matter of little consequence.

"INDOOR NOISES."

Need of a Strong Public Sentiment in Favor of Suppressing Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All good citizens imbued with the love of public decency and orderly conduct, are profoundly grateful to Mrs. Isaac L. Rice for her untiring and finally successful efforts in suppressing unnecessary, reckless, and health-shattering noises on the rivers and in the city in the neighborhood of our hospitals. So far great and good work has been accomplished, but there remains, nevertheless, much to be done in the direction of suppressing useless noises militating against the health and comfort of the dwellers of the city. And among such noises I do also include the unseemly disturbances created by thoughtless, inconsiderate, or selfish people in their own homes, especially during the night, when neighbors have a reasonable claim to rest and sleep. In the thousands of apartment houses, flats, and tenements people are absolutely at the mercy of neighbors, so far as health depending on quietness and rest is concerned.

In such a dilemma it seems to me there is nothing left to do but endeavoring to create a public sentiment in favor of consideration for your neighbors. A. C. H.
New York, April 21, 1907.

Boys and Women Teachers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of the women teachers who have identified themselves with the recent agitation for higher pay will have themselves to blame if their status as teachers is investigated.

I don't think I am singular in my belief that women—outside the question of their ability—are unfitted temperamentally to educate boys after they, the boys, have attained a certain age; and that has always seemed to me to be the weak point of our otherwise admirable system of education.

In the early stages, up to, say, 7 years of age, women are ideal teachers for boys; but in the subsequent training which should fit the boy for a man's work in the world, a man's will and point of view are absolutely necessary to the attainment of practical results. A PARENT.
Haworth, N. J., April 10, 1907.

Now a School for Husbands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As this is said to be the age of woman, or, rather, woman's age, I make the following suggestion, to wit: That a school for husbands be established so that men may be brought up to the higher standard and merit the closer association with these noble and progressive women. Why are bachelors increasing? Is it not because mere man does not come up to the mark? As a practical and successful business man, I would very gladly subscribe a substantial sum to the "School for Husbands," and I am sure there are many other bachelors who would do likewise. I am one of those who firmly believe that a man's success in life is mainly due to woman, whether wife or mother or friend, and behind every great invention or force in history there stands a woman's spiritual guidance. DONALD P. EVERETT.
Newport, R. I., April 17, 1907.

Gifts of Rich Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Schiff's "admiration" is not well placed. These men, Messrs. Morgan, Carnegie, &c., cannot give. Things are evened up in this world; he who wails himself around with wealth wails himself off from the privilege of giving. Giving is personal. I must take of what I need and give to supply yours.

It is the generosity of the poor that is commanding. The kindness of the destitute to their needy, suffering fellows—this is great. Big gifts of money, too, often not well gotten, astonish Mr. Schiff, but the steady contributions of the middle classes—the deep-cutting gifts of the poor—make God glad. JUST SO.
New York, April 19, 1907.

Gallantry at West Point Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with very great pleasure the letter of your correspondent "I. V. S." in your issue of the 19th on "Gallantry at West Point," and beg to thank him for his letter, which so fully expresses my sentiments. If a serious breach of discipline has taken place, by all means "try the officer that permitted it."

A FRIEND OF THE SERVICE.
New Brighton, S. I., April 20, 1907.

Of Stories Not Fit to Print.

From Sir Thomas Browne's "Vulgar Errors."

Lastly, as there are many relations whereto we cannot assent and make some doubt thereof, so there are divers others whose verities we fear, and heartily wish there were no truth therein. Many other accounts like these we meet sometimes in history, scandalous unto Christianity and even unto humanity, whose not only verities, but relations, honest minds do deprecate. For of sins heteroclital, and such as want either name or precedent, there is ofttimes a sin even in their histories. We desire no record of such enormities; sins should be accounted new, that so they may be esteemed monstrous. They omit of monstrosity as they fall from their rarity, for men count it venial to err with their forefathers, and foolishly conceive they divide a sin in its society. The pens of men may sufficiently expatiate without these singularities of villainy; for, as they increase the hatred of vice in some, so do they enlarge the theory of wickedness in all. And this is one thing that may make later ages worse than were the former; for the vicious examples of ages past poison the curiosity of these present, affording a hint of sin unto seducable spirits, and soliciting those unto the imitation of them whose heads were never so perversely principled as to invent them. In things of this nature silence commendeth history; 'tis the veniable part of things lost, wherein there must never arise a Pancirollius nor remain any register but that of hell.

SCHOOLS FOR AERONAUTS.

Germany Has Started One—France Has Long Had Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The rapid advance of aeronautics is shown in two reports soon to be published by the Department of Commerce and Labor. It appears that both France and Germany are taking great interest in this branch of science, or industry, but while France has had a school of ballooning in operation for about 100 years, Germany is but now starting one.

Consul Thomas H. Norton reports that Paul Spiegel, a textile manufacturer, is to be the director of the New Aeronautic School, which will be established at Chemnitz, Saxony, May 1. Herr Spiegel has made 6,000 ascents and has delivered many lectures on ballooning. The circular of the school says that "an airship offers to its passengers delights unsurpassed by any other method of travel, and places at the service of the lover of nature the grandest experiences that life on our planet affords."

There have been eight applications for entrance to the school, and only one of them was from Germany. The tuition is placed at $140 a year, payable monthly in advance.

In France instruction in ballooning is given by clubs, of which there are four in Paris and five elsewhere, and by the Government, which has two schools. The objects are sport, scientific study, and experiments, and the encouragement of aeronautics. Young men who become proficient in handling balloons and pass an examination may, when drawn for military service, enter the d'aerostiers, which is part of the regiment of engineers. Most of the ascensions are made with captive balloons.

DECIDE TO TOUR EUROPE.

Six Immigration Commissioners to Make a Long Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Immigration Commission met, formed, and formulated to-day, and the thing first formulated was a four months' junket to Europe by six of the nine members. They will study immigration under the sunny skies of Italy and Spain during the Spring months, and when the rays of Old Sol get too hot they will hie them away to cooler climes among the snow-clad peaks of the Alps and the glens of Scandinavia.

Senator Dillingham was made Chairman of the commission, and three Secretaries were elected with salaries of $3,500 a year for one year and the other two of $3,000 each. The Secretaries will go abroad also. Before crossing the ocean the members of the commission will go whithersoever they wish, and each one is authorized to employ a stenographer.

The resolution creating the commission specified that its members should have as much money as they needed, without limit. The cash comes out of the immigration fund of $2,500,000.

Most of the members of the commission will take their wives along, or some of the members of their families. They will make a report to Congress upon their investigations, in the course of which they will visit nearly every country of Europe and every important port from which emigrants embark for America.

PARSONS SEES PRESIDENT.

Predicts That Hughes Will Win His Fight with the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Representative Herbert Parsons of New York, head of the New York County Republican organization, conferred with the President to-day about the politics in that State. On his way from the White House he said his organization was for Gov. Hughes and would do its utmost to aid in the successful enactment of his policies. He predicted that Gov. Hughes would win out in his fight with the Legislature, but would not discuss the subject of Gov. Hughes as a Presidential candidate in 1908.

H. J. Burkhardt, former Mayor of Batavia, N. Y., is being prominently mentioned for the office of Collector of Internal Revenue at Rochester, N. Y., made vacant by the resignation of Archie D Sanders. Secretary Cortelyou having returned to Washington, an announcement of an appointment to fill the vacancy is expected soon.

Representative-elect Langley of Kentucky talked with the President to-day about political affairs in his State. Mr. Langley, who has been in North Carolina, it is understood came to Washington at the request of the President.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black of New York came to Washington to-day to make an argument before the Supreme Court.

"Mr. Hughes is making an excellent Governor," said Mr. Black. "He is absolutely honest and of superior ability. He can go higher if he wants to. I don't know whether he wants to, because he is primarily a lawyer and is not a politician; in fact, the nomination for Governor of New York was not of his own choosing; but Gov. Hughes, in my opinion, can go as high as he desires in American politics. He has the ability to admirably fill any position."

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

He Will Go to His Summer Home in Oyster Bay on June 12.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Roosevelt will leave Washington for his Summer home at Oyster Bay on June 12. He looks forward to a long period of rest and recreation. Secretary Loeb says that no speeches are to be made by the President after he leaves Washington until he goes to Canton, Ohio, for the unveiling of the McKinley Monument, Sept. 30. From Canton the President will return to Washington for the Fall and Winter season.

The President is to make two speeches on Georgia Day at the Jamestown Exposition on June 10. One of these is to be at the opening of the Georgia Building and the other before the National Editorial Association. He will reach Washington on the 11th from Jamestown and on the following morning go to Oyster Bay.

KNOX WANTS NO BOOM.

Is Not After the Presidency Nor Connected with the Thaw Case.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—It was made plain here to-day that Senator P. C. Knox does not want his name used in connection with the Presidency, at least not at this early stage in the game; also that he is in no way connected as counsel in the Thaw case. Both of these points were emphasized by him in an interview. In reply to a question he said:

"I don't know how it feels to feel like the next President. You might ask Mr. Bryan. And, by the way, I wish you would not use my name in connection with the Presidency."

"Did the Thaw case bring you to Pittsburg?" Senator Knox was asked.

"No; I have nothing to do with the case," he answered. "I wish you would say that I have absolutely no connection with the Thaw case. I have never had anything to do with it."

A PARADOX.

I seem to like to versify;
On wandering from prose intent
Am I. And yet
The violet
Has never lured me for a cent;
Rhymes, somehow, do not fly from me,
Smooth rhythm comes without much strife.
And yet—just think—
No bobolink
Has ever figured in my life!

Unruly stanzas stay in place;
Gay measures, without hitching, stand;
Wild triolets
Are household pets;
The sonnet eats out of my hand;
The villanelle and the ballade
As willing captives have I led.
And yet—this Spring
Has failed to bring
A rush of verses to my head!

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

"RICH MEN'S PLOT" CLIMAX COMING

Senator Bourne, in Eagerness to Square Himself, Declares for Third Term.

SO ANTICIPATES PENROSE

The Pennsylvania Senator Braces Himself for the Leap Into the President's Band Wagon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The climax to President Roosevelt's revelations about the "rich men's conspiracy" a few weeks ago is coming, and coming fast. The people who derided that story of the President's as a "brain storm," and predicted that nobody would take it seriously, have another chance to learn that he is the shrewdest politician in the United States.

That "brain storm" story of the President was given out on April 3 and published April 4, eighteen days ago. In those eighteen days the persons involved in the story of the Bourne dinner have had opportunity to find out whether or not the people believe the tale and whether or not its publication has helped their standing in their several communities.

The result is that they are now falling over each other to get into camp and to declare for Roosevelt for a third term.

"Bull" Andrews, Senator Quay's old lieutenant, now of New Mexico, has been in Washington for quite a while on some mysterious mission. Andrews's relations to Senator Penrose are well known.

Penrose has disappeared completely. It was made known a while ago that he was coming to the White House to swear allegiance, and then the visit hung fire and finally seemed to have been declared off. But "Bull" Andrews has been at the White House, and probably has been in touch with Penrose, though nobody in Washington except Andrews knows where Penrose is.

To-day it became known among a certain few in Washington that on Wednesday Penrose is to issue a statement declaring for Roosevelt for a third term and coming into camp in the most unreserved and thoroughgoing manner possible.

This news got around to Senator Bourne—how, nobody knows, but it is suspected that "Bull" Andrews leaked. It threw Bourne into a panic. He could see Penrose getting in out of the wet and leaving him out in the open to bear the brunt as the host at the dinner where conspiracy was talked. Bourne's loyalty to the President has not been attacked, except by whatever inferences may have been drawn from the fact that he was the host, and that some of Roosevelt's enemies, including Penrose, were there. Nevertheless, Bourne was scared, and felt that he would have to square himself. He went up to the White House this afternoon and saw the President, and came back greatly troubled. He determined to foil Penrose by getting into the Roosevelt bandwagon ahead of the Pennsylvanian, and by making his declaration so flat-footed that whatever Penrose may have to say on Wednesday will look like a mere echo of Bourne. Accordingly he issued the following:

Bourne's Statement.

"In my opinion, a great crisis now confronts this country. The reactionaries are determined, if possible, to obtain control of the Government and use it for their own personal advantage and to the detriment of the people.

"True Republican policies, as promulgated by Lincoln and enlarged and exemplified by Roosevelt, are the rights of man and the absolute sovereignty of the people. The issue now before the country is: Shall the advocates of the rights and liberties of the people and of the power and majesty of the Government, or shall the enemies of both prevail? The people must decide.

"I know that President Roosevelt is not a candidate to succeed himself. I realize that he would greatly prefer that the people select some other person to succeed him in 1908. I am, however, convinced that the exigencies of the situation demonstrate the necessity of the people commanding President Roosevelt to accept the nomination for a second elective term. The President equally with any other elective officer of this Government, is after all but the servant of the people. If the people command him to serve a second elective term, he certainly must feel it his duty so to do. How could he do otherwise? He can no more decline to accept a nomination made by a Convention instructed by the people than he could refuse to serve if we were engaged in war with some foreign power and he was drafted. No man can put his personal wishes or desires above the command of the people, especially no person who has been honored as President Roosevelt has been by the American people."

Always for Roosevelt.

After Bourne had read this over it still did not seem to him that he had blanketed Penrose's fire sufficiently. So he got up a statement of his record on the third-term question to show that this was no sudden switch on his part, as it is on Penrose's, but that he has been for Roosevelt all along. He showed that he put a Roosevelt plank in his platform when he ran for the Senate, and made speeches on the subject.

In that story of the "rich men's conspiracy," the men who boom the President for a third term, were included among the conspirators as urging something that the President will not accept in order to further their reactionary ends.

Either Penrose has overlooked that allegation or is too badly scared to weigh it, or does not take any stock in it, and thinks the way to please the President after all, is to boost him for a third term. Bourne, on the contrary, recalls it perfectly well, and is worried about it. He takes the President at his word about the third term, and is afraid of getting into trouble with Roosevelt by his statement to-day. In fact, he is so badly worried by the fear of a blast from the White House that nothing would have induced him to put forth his statement of to-day but the fear of his constituents, who cannot be placated in any other way. As between getting in wrong with Roosevelt and with his constituents, he prefers to take his chances on irritating the President.

It is, of course, possible and even probable that Penrose takes the same view of it, and that it is not to please the President, but to save his scalp, that he contemplates making his statement on Wednesday. It will be recalled that the Pennsylvania Legislature adopted a resolution denouncing the "rich men's conspiracy" a day or two after the plot was revealed at the White House. Penrose has had eighteen days in which to find out how much that story has improved his standing in Pennsylvania, and possibly the reports that Henry C. Frick has decided to go after his Senatorial place may have had their effect.

OBJECTS TO THIRD TERM.

Pennsylvania House Rejects Resolution for Roosevelt.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 22.—Mr. Bluestone of Allegheny County offered a resolution in the House to-night, asking President Roosevelt to be a candidate for a second elective term as President.

The resolution was defeated by a viva voce vote without debate.

Prof. Wren Made Dean at Tufts.

MEDFORD, Mass., April 22.—It was announced to-day that Prof. Frank G. Wren, Walker Professor of Mathematics at Tufts College, has been appointed by the Trustees Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and of the Faculty of the College of Letters. He will succeed Dean Shipman. He is one of the youngest men in the Faculty.

SINCLAIR'S 'JUNGLE' ON THE STAGE

Fragments of the Book as Dramatized Seen at Keith & Proctor's.

MADE INTO MELODRAMA

Little in the Play to Remind One of the Stir Made by the Novel.

Jurgis Rudkus.....Cecil Owen
Antanas.....George D. Macintyre
Tamosius.....Dwight Allen
Valentina.....Ernest Anderson
Mikolas.....Harry MacAuliffe
Ostrinski.....Harry MacFayden
Szedvilas.....Walton Bordley
Connor.....Wilson Melrose
Boyden.....Herman Hirshberg
Freddie Durham.....Thomas Chatterton
John Anderson.....Mr. Athon
Cruz, Adams.....Mr. Macintyre
Little Jurgis.....Miss Little Irene
Ona.....Miss Henriette Browne
Elzbieta.....Miss Emily Melville
Kotrina.....Miss Leslie Bingham
Marija.....Miss Lydia Dixon
Mrs. Szedvilas.....Miss Mathilde Deshon
Jadvyga.....Miss Bernice Golden
Alena.....Miss Dorothea Sadlier
Miss Henderson.....Miss Lorena Atwood
Jennie.....Miss Golden
Dora.....Miss Sadlier
Lindy.....Miss Deshon

A German comedian made up like one of the Rogers Brothers and presenting about the same variety of dialect, and another who sputtered like Louis Mann used to do in the Weber-Fields shows when he told about the "niee fat schlekens," were supposed to furnish the comic relief in the dramatization of Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle," produced by the Proctor-Keith company at the Fifth Avenue theatre last night. It was labor wasted. There was comedy and to spare. One of the alleged Germans was labeled Tamozius and the other Valentina. When they were not busy pretending to play their violins they threw dialect at one another in disputes about the helpful Marija of the story, with whom they were both in love. They discoursed, too, about a bagful of eggs ultimately to be spilled, also for the sake of comic relief. Previous to that a sausage, redolent memory of the late unpleasantness in packing house circles, had made its entrance in state, wheeled down to the footlights in a baby carriage, from which it was removed to the manifest delight of everybody on the stage.

The scene was a bar room in a Packingtown saloon, and thither the sturdy Jurgis had come with his bride Ona, glorious in a wig of golden tresses. All was merry as a marriage bell until the gray-about-the-temples villain entered, this time Connor, the boss, who wanted Ona because she was "different from the others."

When things were at their worst, with the whole family out of work and the baby dying, he placed the key of his "quiet, cozy little flat" at Ona's disposal, and after she had declared she would rather die than yield, she appeared at the rendezvous, which turned out to be a particularly noisy place, where a number of perfect ladies in low-neck gowns and callow youths in ill-fitting evening clothes were leading the simpleton's life. Needless to say, she repented her folly in time to save her honor, but not in time to prevent a misunderstanding with Jurgis. He had previously declared that he was going to get a drink if it killed him, but he was more conservative in his next statement. "I am going to kill Connor," he said—"if I can."

There was a scene strangely reminiscent of the one in "Camille," in which Armand showers the lady with gold, only Jurgis had nothing but hard words to shower. This, indeed, he did with plenty of vigor, for loss of food and exposure apparently had no effects on his vocal organs, however else it may have undermined his constitution.

It was inevitable that "The Jungle," in passing from the book to the stage, would have to undergo transformation into flamboyant melodrama, but something positively like genius was required to turn it into such a melodrama as this. The names of the characters were the names of the book, and one did occasionally hear a reference to the "awful" life of Packingtown, but apart from the solitary sausage in its chair of state, there was little to remind one that here was the outcome of a novel that has stirred two continents, started all sorts of official investigations, and lifted a large burden from the shoulders of the export statistician.

To go into details about the acting would be to visit the sins of the authors upon the actors. But Thomas Chatterton is to be credited with a clever bit.

Mr. Sinclair and Miss Margaret Mayo are named as collaborators. But clumsier hands are in evidence.

MELODRAMA OF POLITICS.

"The Undertow" Has Some Interesting Scenes Very Well Played.

Richard Wells.....Paul McAllister
Mary Calvert.....Miss Beatrice Morgan
Augustus Hoffman.....William Norton
Horace Whitelaw.....George Howell
Alice Whitelaw.....Miss Louise Randolph
John Stanley.....Alphonz Ethier
James O'Hearn.....Peter Lang
Edward Maynard.....Robert Lee Hill
Judge Wilson.....George S. Trimble
Taylor Warren.....Martin Faust
Harry Day.....Dudley Hawley
Police Reporter.....Luther Hale
Another Reporter.....George Manning
Reddy Smith.....Robert Conness
A Copy Reader.....David Thompson
Telegraph Editor.....William Wheeler
Louis Kelaschensky.....Idley Chamberlin
Gottlieb Munschenheimer.....George S. Trimble
Andy O'Hara.....George Manning
Pinky Anderson.....Robert Lee Hill
Clerk of the Board of Aldermen..Mr. Emerson
Servant.....Loftus Husband
Office Boy.....Mr. Theiss
Reporter Smith.....Franklin Byron

In "The Undertow," produced for the first time at the Harlem Opera House yesterday afternoon, Richard Wells, a newspaper reporter, manages to swing an election in favor of an independent candidate for Mayor, who has declared himself against various corporate monopolies, including a valuable street railway and gas franchise. The reporter is occasionally incapacitated by his fondness for strong drink, but in his weakest moment he is not to be compared with the pusillanimous creature whom he selects to represent the people. So one gets the impression that though Wells is a magnificent manipulator he is a mighty poor judge of men. And there is little surprise when the Mayor betrays his trust and sells out to the capitalist to save himself from prosecution for embezzlement.

This moment, with the consequent uprising of the people provides the cue for what is obviously intended to be the big scene of Eugene Walter's play. In it the heroic newspaper man takes the centre of the stage, hurling defiance at the men, who seem to hold all the cards, and backed up by an angry and excited mob.

"The Undertow" is a play that has apparently been inspired by the success of others of the "pulse of the time" class, but it has some excellent scenes, a number of strikingly effective situations, and three or four very interesting characters. One rather questions the verity of the methods of political transaction as Mr. Walters reveals them, but business in melodrama on the stage and business off of it seldom agree.

"I think politics are so cute," remarked one fluffy little creature in the play, and popular approval will undoubtedly depend largely upon how general that sentiment may be. Such love interest as there is to the story is purely incidental, in fact is almost lost sight of in the maze of political subterfuge. And for popular success your love interest certainly does count a lot.

The Keith-Proctor Stock Company plays the piece excellently, considering the conditions. George Howell, as the scheming capitalist, Paul McAllister as the heroic reporter, and Dudley Hawley as an all-round good fellow of the newspaper office, being excellently contrasted types. A good bit is contributed by George S. Trimble. Miss Morgan, Miss Randolph, and Miss Scott are agreeable in the feminine rôles, in this case scarcely important as compared with those of the men.

BUFFALO BILL'S REHEARSAL.

Exciting Test Performance of the Show, Which Opens To-night.

At the rehearsal of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show at Madison Square Garden last night many exciting incidents were witnessed by the invited guests. One man was thrown from a green horse and hurt, while one of the Devlin Zouaves was injured while giving an exhibition of wall scaling.

The Wyoming girls, who are with the show for the first time this year, gave some of the cowpunchers pointers on daring riding, Miss Shafer appearing on the back of a bucking broncho that had just come from the range. In fact, all of the horses used in the show, and there are several hundred of them, have just come from the range, and this adds to the excitement of the exhibition.

There were nineteen numbers on the programme, including a reproduction of the battle of Summit Springs, in which Indian warfare was well illustrated. Many of the Indians who figured in last night's show were engaged in the famous battle in Eastern Colorado. To-day Major Gen. E. A. Carr, who commanded the United States troops in the battle of Summit Springs, will be at Madison Square Garden, with Gen. Nelson A. Miles, to see the reproduction of the battle, in which Col. Cody also participated.

Col. Cody was there last night, riding Homer Davenport's Arabian stallion, Muson. He gave a new exhibition of his marksmanship, as did Johnny Baker.

The train hold up is one of the new features of the show this year, and includes the dynamiting of the express company's safe. In addition to the grand review, introducing the rough riders of the world, the race of the races, the United State Artilery drill, pony express, emigrant train, stage coach attack, and Mexican part of the show, there are jugglers, Arabs, and Japanese, in various feats of agility. The show opens to-night.

"LITTLE JOHNNY JONES" HERE.

George Cohan Says He Will Not Appear in This Role Again.

George M. Cohan began an engagement of two weeks in "Little Johnny Jones" at the Academy of Music last night. These are announced as Mr. Cohan's final appearances in one of the rôles that won him his popularity.

During the present season he has been appearing in "George Washington, Jr.," the most recent of his musical plays, but the other piece has been continually on tour.

NOAH'S ARK ON THE STAGE.

Harry Bulger Sails as the Bo'sun in a New Musical Comedy.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—"Noah's Ark," with Harry Bulger as the bo'sun, sailed into the Academy to-night. It is the first effort of Clare Kummer, a new author in that field. Bulger's songs, "Reincarnation" and "There's a lot of things that Noah never knew," caught the audience. Others in the cast were Sallie Fisher, Matda Snyder, Hattie Arnold, Stanley Forde, Edwin Wilson, William Murphy, and Dan Williams.

Though introducing Noah, the ark, the animals, Noah's sons and their wives, the author has peopled the ark and Mount Ararat with a variety of other characters which add variety to the scene.

HENRY B. HARRIS HOME AGAIN.

Manager Says Edeson Will Open In New Play at the Hudson in August.

Henry B. Harris, who has been on a tour abroad, came home yesterday on the Amerika, and last night at the Hudson Theatre briefly outlined his plans for the coming season.

"Robert Edeson will open his London engagement in 'Strongheart' at the Aldwych Theatre on May 6," said Mr. Harris. "A year from the present time I shall present Rose Stahl in 'The Chorus Lady' at one of the Frohman theatres in London. At the Colonial Theatre, in Boston, in October of this year, I will produce 'The Struggle Everlasting,' the new emotional play by Edwin Milton Royle, with a prominent English actress in the leading role.

"Later on I shall send a 'Lion and the Mouse' company to London to try our luck a second time. The cast will be practically the same as that of the first company that visited London, but the play will be done under my own management, and we hope for better results.

"In this city we will have a new play at the Hackett Theatre to follow 'The Chorus Lady,' and Mr. Edeson will open with a new play at the Hudson in August."

TICKET SPECULATORS' WAR.

It Will Begin To-night by a Public Demonstration by Independents.

The Independent ticket speculators met last night at the Colonial Theatre to take some action against the so-called house speculators, who, they claim, are favored by the managers of various theatres at the expense of the other men.

From the Colonial the speculators went to a meeting place on Columbus Avenue, where they unanimously voted to make war with the assistance of banners and sandwich men. These men will make their first appearance to-night between the hours of 7 and 11. The first banner will bear a device saying that certain houses favor house speculators, and the nine following banners will give the names of nine houses. One of the "Independent" speculators says this action is taken on advice of counsel, as an announcement, and not as a boycott.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The final week of "The Three of Us" at the Madison Square Theatre began last night. There will be the last appearances of Carlotta Nilsson in the leading role.

The Astor Theatre will be closed to-night and to-morrow night to prepare it for the opening of the revival of "Before and After" on Thursday evening.

Although the Actors' Fund Fair will not open until Monday, May 6, the first gun will be fired on the afternoon of Friday, May 3, when a baseball game will be played for the benefit of the fund by teams from "The Red Mill" and George M. Cohan's companies at the Polo Grounds.

"The Lost Paradise," as played by the William Morris Stock Company, began the second week of its run last night at the Lincoln Square Theatre.

Marie Allean, who plays the role of the maid in the last act of "Comtesse Coquette" at the Bijou, was ill last night and her part was taken by her understudy.

Louis Bishop Hall, who plays the architect in the second act of "The Great Divide," has left the company to accept a stock engagement in Milwaukee. His part for the final week of the production this season will be played by Bertram Harrison, general stage director for Henry Miller.

As a testimonial to Miss Hedwig von Ostermann, who for many years has been a favorite with German theatregoers, Hermann Sudermann's play in four acts, "Das Blumenboot," will be enacted for the first time to-night at Mr. Conried's Irving Place Theatre.

Klaw & Erlanger's production of "The Round Up," the new Western drama by Edmund Day, which was first presented at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago last Monday night, will be the opening attraction at the New Amsterdam Theatre early in September. The "big" scene of the play is an Indian fight in the third act, in which two prospectors have a battle with the Apaches in the Bad Lands of Arizona.

The final week of Henry W. Savage's production of Puccini's opera, "Madame Butterfly," began last night at the New Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn. Since the original production and run at the Garden Theatre, Manhattan, the company has made an extended tour through the large cities of the West.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

MISS BURLINGAME TO BE A BRIDE TO-DAY

To Wed Tracy Hoppin, Nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan, in St. James's Church.

THE GARY-DULA WEDDING

Plan to Visit the Jamestown Exposition—Benefit for Washington Square Nursery.

To-day and to-morrow will bring many weddings. To-day's chief event is the wedding of Miss Constance Burlingame, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livermore Burlingame, and granddaughter of the late Anson Burlingame, at one time Minister to China, and Tracy Hoppin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Street Hoppin of Providence, grandson of former Gov. William Warner Hoppin of Rhode Island and nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. It will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 47 East Eighty-third Street. Miss Mary Dows, a niece of Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, will be the maid of honor.

Frederick S. Hoppin, Jr., will be the best man, and there will be a number of ushers.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Rena Dula and Eugene Windom Gary, not heretofore published, are as follows: Miss Dula will have her sister, Miss Belva Dula, as her maid of honor. Her other attendants are to be Mrs. Weightman, Mrs. E. S. Edgar, Jr., and little Josephine Edgar will be the flower girl. Mr. Gary's brother will be his best man, and the ushers will include Robert Dula, Jr., and Mr. Minnegerodt. The wedding will take place to-morrow at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Byron Dula, 1,073 Fifth Avenue.

PLAN TO VISIT JAMESTOWN.

Several Parties Getting Ready to Leave for the Exposition.

A number of well-known New Yorkers are planning early visits to the Jamestown Exposition. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. Grant have taken a suite of rooms at the New Chamberlain Hotel at Old Point Comfort, and will do considerable entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman and Mr. and Mrs. Van Vechten Olcott are among those who will attend also. They will leave town on Thursday.

Frederick Gallatin, who is going down on his yacht, Riviera, Monday next, will take a party of guests.

CONCERT FOR NURSERY.

Calve, the Giliberts, and Dalmores to Sing at Sherry's.

A concert will be given this afternoon at Sherry's for the benefit of the Washington Square Day Nursery and Summer Home. Mme. Calvé, Mr. and Mme. Gilibert, and Mr. Dalmorès of the Manhattan Opera House Company, are among the artists who have consented to appear.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Henry C. Frick, Mrs. Charles H. Dixon, and Mrs. Le Roy Dresser, the Misses Georgine Iselin, Annie Leary, and Ruth Lawrence.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Sir Robert Cranston and Sir William Preece Among Those Sailing To-day.

Booked to sail to-day on the Cunarder Carmania for Liverpool are:

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Milne Barbour, Col. Sir Robert Cranston and Lady Cranston, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Du Bois, A. E. Dyment, M. P.; F. D. Fairbanks, George W. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Fawcett, W. A. Galleher, M. P., and Mrs. Galleher, Mr. and Mrs. C. Osgood Hooker, Col. F. L. Leland, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lavi, H. J. Logan, M. P.; Col. and Mrs. Joseph Mather, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Plarfield, Sir William Preece, Mr. and Mrs. William Stanton, Miss I. Frances Fisher, Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Williams, and John H. Wrenn.

Among those who will sail on the Nieuw Amsterdam for Rotterdam are:

Mrs. W. R. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vail Bishop, Prof. and Mrs. H. F. Bourland, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Golden Dearth, Miss Edna Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eugene Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore T. Ovington, Major and Mrs. J. C. Sanford, Dr. and Mrs. K. B. Whitridge, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Worthington, and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Walt.

Outgoing voyagers on the White Star liner Oceanic are:

Dr. Samuel Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Baker, Mrs. Henry Summerfield Beard, P. W. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Constable, Mrs. H. D. Cruickshank, Mrs. W. P. Douglas, George R. Fearing, G. H. Putnam, James A. Smith, United States Consul General at Boma, Congo Free State; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sterling, H. Hanbury Tracey, Capt. Wyndham Walker, Dr. Philip Van Ingen, Miss M. L. Willard, and Clifton Wilde.

Passengers outgoing on the Hamburg-American liner Moltke are:

Mr. and Mrs. Laurier Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Chesebrough, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold H. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Freeman, Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Marquis, Lieut. Col. W. H. Rexford, Capt. B. N. Shanley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Sox, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Thompson, and Dr. Robert Wahl.

Social Notes.

Miss Amy Baker will give a recital at Sherry's on Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and will be assisted by Frederick William Gunther, bass, and Bruno S. Huhn at the piano. Miss Baker gives these recitals every Easter season. She will give some French recitations and other attractive numbers.

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who has been visiting friends in Quebec, has arrived at the Hotel St. Regis.

The Misses Julia and Alice Meyer, who were in town for the wedding of Miss May Tuckerman and G. H. Kinnicutt, at which they were attendants, have returned to Washington.

Miss Nelka de Smirnoff has come from Russia, and is the guest in Washington of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth.

The Columbia University Class of '82 will give a dinner to-night at Delmonico's.

Elsie Janis Seen in Vaudeville.

After two seasons as the star in "The Vanderbilt Cup," Elsie Janis made her reappearance in vaudeville yesterday afternoon at the Colonial Theatre, under the management of Percy Williams. She sang a new répertoire of songs and gave new imitations. The house was crowded and gave her a cordial reception. It is now considered probable that after an engagement in vaudeville Miss Janis will re-enter musical comedy under the management of Liebler & Co., independent of the Aborns.

"The House of a Thousand Candles."

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 22.—"The House of a Thousand Candles" was put on the stage at the Worcester Theatre to-night by the Malcolm Williams Stock Company. Mr. Williams made a hit as Bates, a servant, turning into a detective. It is a dramatization in four acts of Meredith Nicholson's novel.

Deneen Signs Theatre Ticket Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 22.—Gov. Charles S. Deneen to-night signed the Theatre Scalping bill, which forbids the sale of theatre tickets through brokers at prices other than those printed on the tickets, or those obtaining at the box offices of the playhouses.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 929 B'way.

CONSOLO GIVES A RECITAL.

Young Pianist Heard for the Second Time Here This Season.

Ernesto Consolo, a pianist, who at present lives in Chicago, gave a recital last evening in Mendelssohn Hall. This young man, heard here once before this season in a sonata recital with Hugo Heermann, the violinist, is an interesting and clever pianist of the brilliant type. He has almost an operatic manner of playing, and was successful in the more showy numbers on the programme and even in a Scarlatti Gigue. A Bach-Liszt prelude and fugue in A minor was a matter mostly of technique for this man, and Brahms's F minor sonata, played last week by Lhévinne, was a matter mostly of notes. Neither the Italian nor the Pole put the divine fire into this massive structure, but Lhévinne was more successful than his successor.

Two Sgambati numbers, Chopin's B minor Scherzo, Cyril Scott's "Solitude" and "Pierrot," and the Weber-Tausig "Invitation to the Dance," completed the programme. The audience was not a large one. It is almost too late in the Spring for a piano recital to meet with success.

WILLY HESS RESIGNS.

Boston Symphony's Concert Master Gives Way to Stuttgart Musician.

BOSTON, April 22.—The resignation of Willy Hess, concert master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to take effect at the close of the present season, was announced to-day. Mr. Hess has led the first violins of the orchestra for three years, and severs his connection with the organization voluntarily because of the need of rest.

His successor will be Carl Wendling, who comes to Boston on a leave of absence from his duties as concert master of the Hoftheater at Stuttgart, Germany.

"THE MIKADO" BARRED.

British Admiralty Issues Formal Orders on the Subject.

LONDON, April 22.—The Admiralty has issued orders forbidding any naval band to play selections from Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado" in the course of the coming visit to England of Prince Fushimi, a cousin of the Emperor of Japan.

MINING SHOW CLOSED.

Management Suddenly Hangs Up a Sign After a Week's Run.

Visitors to the Mining Exposition at the Grand Central Palace found last night a large placard upon the door with the inscription, "Mining Show Is Closed." It had been only open for a week and it was intended to keep it running for some time. No fuller information of the reasons for the sudden change of plans of the directors was vouchsafed, but it was gathered that as the exposition had been kept strictly to business, it had not proved such an attraction for the public as had been expected.

It was a venture of the North American Mining Exposition Company, of which James P. Williams is President, Smith H. Freeman Vice President, and H. O. Rockwell Treasurer.

T. W. THROCKMORTON DEAD.

Aged Red Bank Farmer Succumbs After Hearing of Brother's Death.

RED BANK, N. J., April 22.—Tyler W. Throckmorton died to-day at his home here after a long illness. He was eighty-four years old and was the brother of Joseph A. Throckmorton, President of the Second National Bank, who died on Saturday at his own home, at the age of eighty years. Tyler was at first not told of his brother's death, as it was believed the shock would kill him, but yesterday they broke the news to him. The shock, together with the long siege of sickness he had undergone, proved too much for the old man.

Tyler was a prosperous farmer and also a well-known civil engineer. He held several local political offices and was Director in the Second National Bank, of which his brother was President up to the time of his death. He leaves a widow and three children.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. William W. Lord.

The Rev. William Wilberforce Lord, D. D., died in the Clendenning, West 103d Street, yesterday at noon. He was rector of the church attended by President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States and was a Chaplain in the Confederate Army.

Dr. Lord was born in Madison County, N. Y., in 1819, and was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1845. He taught in Amherst for a time, and in 1850 became a priest of the Episcopal Church. He went through the siege of Vicksburg as a Chaplain of the Confederate Army, and at the same time served as rector of Christ Church of Vicksburg. After the war he served as rector of several churches in the South, and was one of the founders of the University of the South. Later he came to the North, where he became rector of Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y. He remained in this church until he was compelled to retire because of the infirmities of age. He was author of a number of poems which attracted attention.

David A. Bunn.

The burial of David A. Bunn, a former Appraiser of the Port of New York and at one time President of the Otsego County Association, will take place to-day at Morris, Otsego County, N. Y. Mr. Bunn, who was 57 years of age, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, Queens Borough, on Saturday, of chorea, from which he had suffered since he was a boy. He had been in the hospital but three days when he succumbed to the malady.

Mr. Bunn, who was born in Morris, Otsego County, lived in Richmond Hill at the time of his death. Besides his parents he leaves five brothers and two sisters. Funeral services were held on Sunday by the Rev. William P. Evans of the Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill. Mr. Bunn was a favorite with the children of his neighborhood, all of whom knew him as "Uncle Dave."

Frederick Beck.

Frederick Beck, probably the oldest and one of the largest wall paper manufacturers in this country, died at the German Hospital on Sunday, after an operation performed on last Wednesday.

He came to this country in 1847, when 18 years of age. In 1860, with a small capital, Mr. Beck began making wall paper. He had one floor in a building in Ninth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets.

A great matter of pride with Mr. Beck was the number of men he had brought up from boyhood, and who had been with him since he established his large concern. To the loyalty and hearty co-operation of these men Mr. Beck attributed much of his business success.

He leaves a widow, three daughters, and one son whose residence is in Germany; also numerous grandchildren.

Franz Kjellman.

UPSALA, Sweden, April 22.—Franz Kjellman, Professor of Botany at Upsala University, died to-day. He accompanied Nordenskjold on several of his polar expeditions.

Franz Reinhold Kjellman was born in 1846, on the Island of Bromo. In 1868 he studied at Upsala, and after his return from several polar expeditions he became a professor at the Upsala University. He wrote many accounts in book form of these expeditions, among which was the Swedish Expedition of 1872 to 1873.

Frau Heinrich Knote.

MUNICH, Bavaria, April 22.—Frau Heinrich Knote, wife of the leading tenor of the Royal Court Opera here, is dead. She was born in the United States, where her husband is well known.

Frau Knote was a member of a Brooklyn family. Her grandfather was one of the founders of Plymouth Church, while her father, the Rev. J. Leonard Corning, was a Congregational minister who preached in several of the larger cities up the State. He was also United States Consul at Munich, and it was there that his daughter met Herr Knote. While he was making his first appearance in New York Herr Knote was presented with a laurel wreath, which contained a large amount of mining securities. He afterward learned that this was given to him by Mr. Corning.

Obituary Notes.

MATTHIAS STINNES, one of the most important coal magnates of Germany, died at Cologne yesterday.

CHARLES J. MANN, former Associate Judge of Blair County, Penn., and a former Mayor of Altoona, died on Sunday night. He was 84 years of age.

Dr. JUNIUS F. SMITH, representative from Brookfield in the Connecticut General Assembly, died at his home in Brookfield yesterday. Dr. Smith was 42 years old.

Mrs. ELIZABETH TOWNLEY is dead at her home in Washington, N. J., at the age of 74 years. She was the widow of Matthias Townley, at one time a prominent business man of Newark.

Mrs. MARY P. HOLDEN, member of the Melrose School Committee, and well known in woman's club circles throughout Massachusetts, died at her home at Melrose yesterday. She was 40 years old.

DAVID S. BRUEN died at his home, 552 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was born in Manhattan in 1828, and was in the cracker business in Grand Street here for many years. He leaves two sons and three daughters.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, a manufacturing jeweler of Newark, N. J., is dead at his home, 54½ South Street, that city, aged 61 years. He was a native of Scotland and had been a resident of Newark for nearly forty years. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Dr. CHARLES D. MATTISON was found dead in bed in his home at Minetto, Oswego county, N. Y., yesterday. Death resulted from an overdose of chloral, taken to induce sleep. Dr. Mattison was a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. He was thirty-five years old.

WILLIAM HARVEY CLARK died at Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, aged 70 years. He was once Supervisor of Middletown, and later became Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He served in the State Assembly, and also was a Trustee of the Middletown State Hospital.

Miss SARAH J. DE MOTT, a daughter of the late John De Mott and an old resident of Brooklyn, died at her home, 270 Schermerborn Street, that borough, yesterday. She was a member of the Hanson Place Baptist Church. Miss De Mott was born in Manhattan sixty-six years ago. She leaves a brother.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LAUCK, widow of Otto H. Lauck, and a sister of Judge Charles F. Herr of Newark, is dead at her home, 100 Littleton Avenue, that city, aged 50 years. She was well known in religious circles of Newark and was for many years a teacher in the German Presbyterian Church.

HENRY BINGER, 85 years old, and one of the early settlers of Elizabethport, N. J., died there yesterday. He was a native of Germany and was one of the founders of the German Lutheran Church of Elizabeth, and one of the organizers of the Plattdeutsche Verein. He leaves a widow, three sons, and three daughters.

The Rev. Dr. LEROY A. BELL, aged seventy-one, ex-President of the Ohio Northern University and one of the prominent men in the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, died at his home at Kenton, Ohio, yesterday, of heart disease. He held pastorates in Toledo, Kenton, Delaware, Marion, and other places.

GEORGE S. DAVIS, general bookkeeper for the National Newark Banking Company, died at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, aged 55 years, of pneumonia. He began his career when the First National Bank of Elizabeth was established, more than thirty years ago. He was twice married, and leaves a widow and two daughters.

Mrs. SARAH F. THOMAS, one of the oldest residents in Elizabeth, N. J., died there yesterday aged 90 years. She was a native of Rahway and was the widow of Dr. Frederick Thomas, who died ten years ago. She was the founder and the oldest living member of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth. She leaves a stepdaughter, Mrs. William E. Deleston of this city.

BIRTHS.

LEAVY.—Mr. and Mrs. William M. Leavy, (nee Jennie Cohn,) 403 East 83d St., beg to announce the birth of a son, April 21.

MARRIED.

CLOUGH—KIPP.—By the Rev. Dr. Cobb, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Monday, April 22, 1907, Ethel Kipp to Clarence Ambrose Clough.

DIED.

BERRIAN.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Saturday, April 20, 1907, William N., son of the late William and Elizabeth Chichester Berrian, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral service at the residence of his sister, T. M. Berrian, 17 East 26th St., Whitestone, L. I., on Tuesday evening, April 23, at 8:30 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at Whitestone depot on arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 8 o'clock.

BIJUR.—Isaac Bijur, beloved husband of Henrietta, in his 79th year, at his residence, 46 East 73d St.

Funeral private at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, on April 21, John A. Campbell, aged 30 years, of Glasgow, Scotland.

Funeral services at the chapel of Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 8th Av. and 19th St., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

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English Dressing Cases for Men; size 18 inches; sole leather or black grain calf; fitted with 10 pieces in turtle ebony, $45

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In addition there are shown in extensive assortment, Men's and Women's Suit and English Dressing Cases with Sterling Silver fittings, $59 upward

Downtown Branch, Twenty-Three Maiden Lane

DIED.

COLE.—On Sunday, April 21, in the 53d year of his age, Thomas Harris Cole, son of Jacob F. Cole.

Funeral services at his late residence, 395 Grand Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

CREGAR.—On Sunday, April 21, Miss Mary E., daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Cregar of Av. D, New York City, in her 53d year.

Funeral services 11 A. M., Wednesday, April 24, from Richmond Hill Baptist Church, Fulton St., corner of Elm St., Richmond Hill, L. I. Elevated to Cypress Hills and transfer to Jamaica Av. trolley to Elm Street. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

DUNNING.—In Canaan, Conn., April 20, Annetta O'Brien Dunning, daughter of George S. Dunning of Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Funeral at 2:30 Tuesday.

ELSEFFER.—Of heart trouble, at Red Hook, N. Y., April 20, Harriet E. Mesick, wife of Jacob W. Elseffer, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral from her late home, Red Hook, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, April 24, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet mid-day trains at Barrytown, N. Y.

FORBES.—On Sunday, April 21, at Jersey City, Mrs. Robert Forbes, aged 82 years.

Funeral services from the residence of her son, 375 Arlington Av., on Tuesday, April 23, at 8 P. M.

GUBIN.—Miss Lillian Gubin, beloved daughter of Mrs. Anna Gubin.

Funeral on Tuesday, April 23, 1907, from 255 East 72d St., New York City.

JOHNSTON.—Entered into rest Sunday, April 21, James Johnston, in his 79th year.

Funeral Tuesday, April 23, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 12 West 107th St., New York City. Interment private.

Chicago papers please copy.

KIPPEN.—Suddenly, April 20, at Fairfield, Conn., Jane A. Kippen, widow of George Kippen.

Funeral from her late residence on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

KNOTE-CORNING.—On April 21, 1907, at Munich, Germany, Nellie Deming Corning, wife of Heinrich Knote and daughter of the late James Leonard Corning and Sarah Ellen Deming.

LORD.—April 22, 1907, at noon, at the Clendening, West 103d Street, William Wilberforce Lord, D. D.

Funeral at Cooperstown, N. Y., Thursday. Pittsburg, Penn., and Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

PATTEN.—On April 21, 1907, Susan J., youngest daughter of the late James G. and Mary Patten.

Funeral from late residence, 10 Grove St., on Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 sharp. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

DIED.

POWER.—On Saturday, April 20, 1907, John Scott Power, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 74 South Parsons Av., Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, April 23, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet 2:02 train from L. I. City, at Main St. station, Flushing.

PRALL.—Suddenly, at Elmhurst, L. I., April 22, 1907, John Goldsmith Prall, son of John H. and Sarah D. Prall, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STRYKER.—On Monday, April 22, Lena, daughter of Alonzo and Mary S. Stryker.

Funeral services at her late residence, 100 West 113th St., at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

VERMILYE.—At his late residence, Englewood, N. J., on Saturday morning, April 20, 1907, Charles Augustus, son of the late William M. and Hester Ann Vermilye.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning, April 23, 1907, at 11:30 o'clock, at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Av. and 48th St., New York City.

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GARDENER.—Landscape; wishes city position; also willing to do any kind private garden work. Address Alex Bode, 222 East 51st Street.

Nurses.

NURSE. State registered nurse will accept position as attendant to gentleman. Write, or call 157 West 102d St. Telephone 3709J—Riverside. Emil Kessler.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, 18, wishes position in real estate office; three years' experience; references. H. P., Box 316 Times Times Square.

DRAUGHTSMAN, architect, good designer, perspective, wash, and air brush drawing wants to take work. Address R. Lenz, Fort Lee, N. J.

POSITION in mountains for Summer; understands care of horses. W. A. S., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

RODMAN, &c.—Young man, with practical experience, with an engineering concern as a rodman, leveler, or topographical draughtsman. J. J. R., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

TELEGRAPHER.—Experienced telegrapher, 8 years Wall Street; highest Stock Exchange references; familiar every branch telegraph service in financial district. Confidential, 315 Times, Times Square.

Selling valet wishes situation. Address H. C., 1,364 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with fine washing. 16 West 75th St.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographers; more positions than competent applicants; several good, permanent positions on books. Call Gahagan's Exchange, 235 Broadway. No advance fee.

Miscellaneous.

BEST & CO.,
60-62 WEST 23D ST.,
require intelligent girls for clerical positions.

WANTED—Pupils for the Washington Heights Hospital Training School for Nurses; free tuition, maintenance, and salary. Apply, 9 to 11 A. M., Dr. Sabel, 117 West 58th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper for machinery manufacturing house; experienced, double entry; salary $20 weekly. Call, Business Opportunity Company, 1 Union Sq.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist, city Presbyterian church; fairly good salary. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Episcopal church; $500. Webster Choir Ex. 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Experienced tenor for city Catholic Church; $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for city church quartet; nice position. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

BEST & CO.,
60-62 WEST 23D ST.,
require bright, active boys 17 years of age as stockkeepers.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway & 20th St.,
require for their delivery department experienced packers and examiners, addressers, billmakers, and sheetwriters. Apply before 10 A. M., office, first floor.

WANTED—A young man, 16 to 20, school graduate, good habits, systematic and careful, to wrap books, stationery, &c., take charge of boys, and general mail and express delivery; permanent position; good chances for advancement; salary, $7; must be well recommended. Address Publisher, Box 150 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Two office boys by a large private banking house; salary, $5 a week; boys must be bright, active, and neat, and about 17 years old; write fully, giving age, nationality, education, experience, if any, and references. H., Box 183 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night. Free catalogue. Visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—In dry goods commission house, young man, 17 to 18 years of age, for stock clerk; American; must reside with parents; salary, $8 per week. Address Post Office Box 51, New York City.

WANTED—Bright man having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; references required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ana-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Credit man for dry goods and dress goods line; must be familiar with credits; executive; salary $2,000. Call, Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sq.

WANTED—First-class men to sell property at White Plains on commission. Call Room 307, 503 5th Av., Manhattan.

WANTED—Office boy from Brooklyn in Manhattan law office. Apply Room 902, No. 128 Broadway, Manhattan.

WANTED—Gordon feeder. D. S. Walton & Co., 132 Franklin St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined German governess who teaches piano, also understands physical care of children. German Home, 217 East 62d St.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square: 4823 Stuyvesant.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—By experienced young girl to do housework. Margaret Dooling, 425 Grove St., Jersey City.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; competent, reliable, businesslike; highest references as to character and ability; $15. Unemployed, 133 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Packard graduate; two years' experience; American parentage; refined; businesslike; references; $12. Ch. B., 125 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—24, an accurate and reliable beginner; good education, ambitious attentive; references; $8. Businesslike, 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very first-class references for competency, reliability, and good sense; ladylike manner; good worker. Educated, Post Office Box 1,210, City.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Several years' experience; accustomed to doing high-class work; best references; $18. H. H. D., 163 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, conscientious, reliable; references; $10. Miss M., 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Touch Operator.—Rapid, accurate, refined; permanent, with reliable firm; highest references; $18. Stenographer, 219 W. 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, (18,) where attention to business will merit success; moderate salary. Marie, 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' commercial experience; neat, accurate; $12. Delevante, 841 East 137th St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; bright and active; 11 months in business; position immediately; $8. Miss Ena, Box 112 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid operator; long experience; formerly school teacher; $18. Stenographer, Box 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; well drilled; can do good work. Heffley, Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS WOMAN wants charge of correspondence with large corporation; letters pull 50% replies and orders. C. K., Box 311 Times, Times Square.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE HOME PIANO
that is par excellence; superb every way; easy to play; acme of simplicity is our
SELF-PLAYER PIANOS
Demonstrations and catalogue on request. Write, call, or 'phone 692 Bryant. Small uprights; rents; special low rates.
FACTORY direct to buyer means large saving.
MATHUSHEK & SON,
B'way & 47th St., 507 Broad St., Newark, &
77-79 Montgomery St., J. C.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

SMALL 50 returned from rental by artists; prices $100 up; easy payments. Used Steinway, Chickering, Sohmer, $65 up; Summer rental rates. James & Holstrom, 23 E. 14th.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
In new and slightly used upright pianos, from $90 upward. Jacob Bros., Chickering, and other leading makes at great sacrifice prices. Easy terms. Pianos rented.
Jacob Brothers, 21 East 14th St.

STURZ PIANOS
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS,
AT 142 LINCOLN AV.,
134th St., Block East of 8d Av.

WINTERROTH PIANOS
at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments.
105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

FOR SALE.

ROLL TOP DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

Made by the Mile. Sold by the Foot.

OFFICE PARTITIONS
OAK $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 PER FOOT
MOUNT & ROBERTSON,
TEL. 1057 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

A young couple must sacrifice magnificent mahogany parlor furniture, beautiful oil paintings, solid brass bed, complete; first-class upright mahogany piano; elegant 9x12 rug, $7; leather chairs, table, leather couch, large gilt mirror, $5; mahogany dresser, chiffonier; sell to-day; be sold at own price. 43 West 122d St., (bell one.)

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
YORK SAFE & LOCK CO.,
Formerly J. M. Mossman,
55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Family leaving city next week will sell at any price furniture of 12 rooms; only used 2 months; mahogany upright piano; elegant chance for one starting housekeeping; private house. 109 East 91st St.; call all week.

Eight solid mahogany Colonial chairs, very old; good order, suitable for library or dining room; also valuable collection chess books. Walter Crane, 331 West 83d St.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns,. 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS Bargain prices all this month. General T. W. Exchange, 21 Murray St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5430 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Manhattan, $15; Keystone, $5; Hammond, Densmore, or Hartford, $7.50. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

QUICK CASH BUYER of any store. L. FRIEND, 819 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 2452—Williamsburg.

Finely equipped newspaper and job printing office. Apply personally by appointment to Charles H. Noxon, attorney, New Rochelle, N.Y.

Stenographer, wishing to start own business; excellent opportunity. Address P. O. Box 18, Madison Square. Best references required.

Valuable patent for sale; medal from St. Louis Exposition; best testimonial. Muller, 25 West 84th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET KING, plaintiff, against GRETCHEN KNUPFLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of April, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Referee in such judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Exchange Sales Rooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Second Avenue, distant seventy-five (75) feet four and one-half (4½) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh (107th) Street, running thence easterly, parallel with the One Hundred and Seventh (107th) Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Second Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh (107th) Street, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Second Avenue, thence northerly along the easterly side of Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as and by the street number 2,072 Second Avenue.

Dated New York, April 22d, 1907.
ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Referee.

F. P. HUMMEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address No. 1,511 Third Avenue, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

Following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Said premises are known as No. 2,072 Second Avenue.

107th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $7,250.84, with interest thereon from April 10, 1907, together with costs and allowances amounting to $408.50, with interest thereon from April 22, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is as follows: On lot 52, unpaid taxes for 1903, $325.55; on lot No. 4, unpaid taxes for 1906, (to the appellate,) $221.83; on lot 52, for Croton water per meter 1905, $120.30; on lot 52, Croton water per meter 1906 to August 22d, 1906, $103.30; on lot 52, Croton water, per meter since August 22d, 1906, amount not fixed, and the interest and penalties, if any, thereof. And the premises are to be sold subject to the following mortgage:

A mortgage in the sum of $14,000, which mortgage is now past due, with interest thereon from November 1st, 1906, at 4½ per cent., amounting to $315 due May 1st, 1907.

Dated April 22d, 1907.
ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRY A. GORDON, plaintiff, against DAVID LANG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and hearing date the 10th day of April, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, as taken together: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street distant 175 feet westerly from the southwesterly side, of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and the Boulevard or Broadway; running thence southerly parallel with Broadway 90 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line 50 feet; thence northerly, parallel with Broadway (as measured), 90 feet 11 inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Ona Hundred and Forty-ninth Street 50 feet to the point or place of beginning. The above-described premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of record for the sum of $14,000 and accrued interest thereon at 5 per cent., which mortgage becomes due on or about April 20th, 1908.

Dated New York, April 12th, 1907.
ISIDORE SCHERER, Referee.

MANHEIM & MANHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

149th Street.

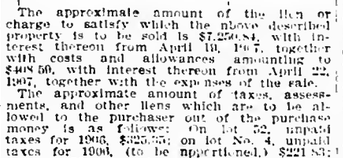

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,500, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1906, together with costs and allowance amounting to $234 59-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, if paid by the referee, is $177 46-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of April, 1907.
ISIDORE SCHERER, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GRAF, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER GRAF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1907. JOSEPH L. GRAF, JACOB L. GRAF, JOSEPH BECK, Executors. HENRY MEYER, Attorney for Executors, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEYER, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Max Meyer, Felix Meyer, Hugo Meyer, Abraham Meyer, Georg Meyer, Sophie Boas, Trustees of Woodlawn Cemetery, Theodore Meyer, Julius Meyer, Christina Goebel, Adele Smutny, Franz Boas, Hedwig Lehmann, Toni Wohlauer, Johanna Cleffmann, Herman Meyer, Mrs. Ernst Richard, otherwise known as Julia Richard; Children's Aid Society of the City of New York, Anna Urbach, Helene Boas, Gertrude Boas, Franzeska Boas, Frieda Urbach, Hedwig Urbach, Adele Cleffmann, Ida Cleffmann, Margarete Cleffmann, Fraulein Meyer, (daughter of Georg Meyer,) Marie Boas, Ernst Phillip Boas, Henry H. D. Boas, Theodore Smutny, Edgar Smutny, Rudolph Smutny, Walter Urbach, Franz Urbach, Rudolph Urbach, Otto Cleffmann, Otto Meyer, Rudolph Lehmann, Anna Meyer, Margarete Meyer, Ludwig Wohlauer, S. Cleffmann, (husband of Johanna Cleffmann,) Abraham Jacobi, and George McAneny, as executors of the last will and testament of JACOB MEYER, deceased, and as trustees of the trusts created in and by the last will and testament of Jacob Meyer, deceased; Mount Sinai Hospital, German Hospital and Dispensary, Academy of Medicine of the City of New York, Civil Service Reform Association, National Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Jacob Meyer, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of April, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of it t day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George McAneny, as temporary administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[Seal.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
THOMPSON & FULLER, Attorneys for Temporary Administrator, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA LOUISA IVES, Elizabeth Harriman Ives, Charles Winthrop Carman, William B. Valentine, Edwin Leo Harry Thompson, Harry Davis Ives, Greenwood Cemetery, Children's Aid Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Trustees of Phillips Exeter Academy, the American Museum of Natural History, and to all persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN P. DAVIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the settlement of the account of proceedings of Bergen R. Carman and Frederick Merwin Ives, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[Seal.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
MILLER, KING, LANE & TRAFFORD, Attorneys for Petitioner, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SHEEHAN, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—Supplemental Citation.—To Cornelius D. Sheehan, Elizabeth Sheehan, Mary A. McFarland, Francis Sheehan, Elizabeth Neese, and all other next-of-kin and next of kin, if any, of DANIEL SHEEHAN, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, the heirs and next of kin of Daniel Sheehan, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John T. Sharkey of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1904, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Michael Welckert, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SOUTHACK, JULIA W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia W. Southack, Mary E. Loge, Mary Cecile Loge, and Mary G. Woodruff as executrix of the last will and testament of Randolph B. Woodruff, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIA W. SOUTHACK, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 4th day of June, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Union Trust Company of New York as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CHARPILLOZ, MATHILDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATHILDE CHARPILLOZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, December 4, 1906. GEORGE SIDNEY WEBSTER, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

SYLVESTER, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS SYLVESTER, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of L. & A. U. Zinke, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1906.
ALLAN L. SYLVESTER,
HESTER L. SYLVESTER,
BELLE S. STERN,
Executors.
L. & A. U. ZINKE, Attorneys for Executors, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

TWO DAYS IN
WASHINGTON!
TWO MONTHS IN
EUROPE!
All Expense Plan Trips.
$12 and $275 up.
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Atlantic City.

Hotel Jackson
FIREPROOF. VIRGINIA AV. AND BEACH.
Opposite the Steel Pier.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Special Spring rates, $12.50 per week up, $2.50 per day up. American plan. Refurnished throughout. Finest Cafe in the city. Excellent cuisine. Music. JOHN CRUSE.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most central location. Under entire new management. The Hotel has been thoroughly refurnished, and is the peer of cleanliness, luxury and comfort, conducted upon the highest standard of excellence; the cuisine is managed by the most competent of chefs. The terms range from $12.50 up by week; $2.50 up by the day. American Plan; $1.50 per day European Plan.
The Hotel contains 350 beautiful rooms, steam heated, many en suite, with fresh and sea-water baths; also public hot sea-water baths. Orchestral concerts daily. Garage attached. Automobiles meet all trains. Booklet.
CHARLES E. COPE, Prop'r.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.
Walter J. Buzby.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach, Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during April and May of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

ON THE BOARDWALK,
Cor. Virginia Av., Opp. Steel Pier.
HOTEL ISLESWORTH.
300 rooms, all outside; salt and fresh water baths, telephones, &c.; American plan. Spring rates $2.50 up daily; $15.00 up weekly.
Wm. Hyman, Propr. W. F. Green, Mgr.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special spring terms.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

RALEIGH. Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuisine excel any in town at similar rates; capacity 500; all modern conveniences; special, $12.50 up weekly; booklet. H. J. DYNES.

HOTEL ABBEY.—Fireproof; Pacific Av., below Kentucky, close to Beach, Piers, and all attractions; capacity, 300. The leading hotel at $10 up weekly; private baths, elevator, southern exposure, open surroundings, &c.; booklet. OLIVER H. GUTTRIDGE.

HOTEL LAMBORN Maryland Av., near Beach. Under new management. Convenient to piers and amusements. Elevator to street; suites with baths, sun parlor; Spring rates. Booklet. O. C. Miller.

BERKSHIRE INN, Ocean end Virginia Av. Always open. Elevator, etc. $9 to $15 weekly. Cap. 300. 8th season. J. O. & J. E. Dickinson

WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach.
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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—82—Home Savings Bank vs. City of Des Moines; 83—People's Savings Bank vs. City of Des Moines, and 96—Des Moines Savings Bank vs. City of Des Moines.—Judgments reversed, with costs, and causes remanded.

600—Kansas City Northwestern Railroad Company vs. Frederick Zimmerman, administrator, &c.—Certiorari granted.

870—D. Hunter, Jr., vs. City of Pittsburg.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed. Case advanced and assigned for argument on Oct. 21.

502 and 503—William McCoach, Collector, vs. Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit, and Insurance Company, executors, &c., and 504—William McCoach, Collector, vs. George W. Norris, executor, &c.—Judgments affirmed, with costs, and causes remanded.

505—United States vs. Marion Trust Company, Trustee.—Judgment affirmed.

14, original—State of Missouri vs. State of Kansas.—Leave granted to file answer to cross bill and replication to answer.

706—Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company vs. A. J. Cassatt et al.—Petition for certiorari submitted.

708—New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Catherine McGrath.—Certiorari submitted.

Original, ex parte.—In the matter of the First National Bank of Chicago et al.—Motion for leave to file petition for mandamus submitted.

515—New Orleans Great Northern Railroad Company vs. Mississippi Railroad Commission et al.—Decree reversed at the cost of appellant on confession of error and cause remanded.

688—Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Inter-State Commerce Commission, and 691—Southern Railway Company vs. H. H. Tift et al.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Tuesday: 588, 601, 642, 567, 664, 669, 275, 104, 277, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Jury calendar. Preferred causes. 17—Craig-Press Pub Co. 45—Franzen-Merritt & Chapman D & W Co. 49—Moen-Crucible Steel Co of Am. 54—Maptea-N Y, N H & H R R Co. 63—Cooper-Canadian Imp Co. 67—Berthold-Burton. 68—Coburn-Taylor Mfg and Am Writing Paper Co. 75—Stewart-Libberg. 81—Cloutte-Murphy Varnish Co. 84—Fisk-Graham.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. 16—Nat. Casket Co.-Stoltz. 20—Asbestos Co.-John Manville Co. 32—Wrenn-N Y Wrench Co. 35—Singer-ds Grivicic. 39—Benzinger-Steinhauser. 29—Bellows-United Elec Mfg Co. 60—Nat Elec Sing Co-Deforest. 38—Martin-Wall. 63—Lyons Bank of Discount.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes 350—Hanis-Keystone Coal and Coke Co. 62—Billinger-Clyde S S Co. 63—Fishburn-same. 355—Jackson-Pullmao. 102—Dunne-Oceanic Steam Nav Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 101, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 114—Manheim Ins Co-S S Amsterdam. 111—Bulger-Tugs Pencoyd and Gilkinson. 150—De Buhr-S S Seneca. 173—N Y & Cuba Mail S S Co-De Buhr.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, April 22.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 203, 3, 6, 14, 162, 171, 223, 224.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Goldberg-Goldberg. 2—Ideal Paper Co-Eastern N Y R R Co. 3—Welsh-Int R T Co & Man Ry Co. 4—Garewitz-Caftan. 5—Potter-Bossiter. 6—Mason-Mason. 7—Samesame. 8—Germania Life ins Co-Lynch. 9—Derbyshire Life Ins Co-Aetna Indemnity. 10—Standard Sewing Machine Co-Bell. 11—Bowman-Mut Life Ins Co of Ireland. 12—Feyer-Seldler. 13—Stanley-N Y Trans Co. 14—Van Kleeck-Travor. 15—Gray-Freeman. 16—Felson-Knepper. 17—People, &c-Burnham. 18—Palevsky-Kamenetsky. 19—McCallum-Corn Products Co. 20—Hickck Printing Co-U S Fidelity Co. 21—Hyman-Abeles. 22—Vickert-Kortegaar. 23—In the matter of Westchester Av, &c. 24—Reeves-City of N Y. 25—Teuart-St. Anthony's Conference, &c. 26—Dilzner-Berkman. 27—Miller-N Y City Ry. 28—Bennett-Grunwaldt. 29—Mayer-Gottlieb. 30—Sykes-Seed. 31—Western Candy & Bakers' Supply Co-Glanzoehlo. 32—Menard-Superior Mfg Co. 33—Abott-Conried Met Opera Co. 34—Donnell-Church. 35—Same-same. 36—Smith-N Y City Ry. 37—Perley-Onffroy. 38—In the matter of Snyder. 39—People, &c-Metz. 40—Levin-N Y Butchers' Kernlined Meat Co. 41—Pearson's Son-O'Brien. 42—Carpenter-Kammerer. 43—Cahn-Liggan. 44—Long-Hamilton. 45—Murray-Westchester Elec Ry Co. 46—Jacobs-Jacobs. 47—Pavey-Security Trust Co. 48—Cardell-Am Macaroni Co. 49—Wilcox-Hillip. 50—Kirkham-Hill. 51—Evenson-Hobberd. 52—Isaacks-Kornblum. 53—Focarty-Fogarty. 54—Heitman-Doll. 55—Long-Hamilton. 56—Henry Huber Co-Kessler. 57—Cowhig-German Savings Bank of N Y. 58—Drew-Drew. 59—Schister-Schister. 60—Corfall-Ackerman. 61—Lewis N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. 62—Terry-Allen. 63—Koller-Woodbury Dec Inst. 64—Fox-Am Brass & Copper Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases on. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar called at 10:15 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term.) Adjourned to April 29.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Howe for the People. 1—Anisia Louise de Massaw. Pleadings: 1—Stefano Gelardi. 2—Vincenzo Violano.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 3324—Bernheim-Met Life Ins Co of Ireland. 2677—Kohl-Jetter. 3573—Sherry-Proal. 3565—McKesson-Van Vredenhurgh. 2978—Washburn-Washburn. 3552—Townes-Stultz & B. 3450—People, &c-Garael, &c. 3617—Cohn Co-Goodwin. 3626—Riverside Bk-Manahon. 3480—Ann Woolen Co-Bigelow. 3656—Sutphen-Sexsmith & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 1—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 735—Hallahan-Int R T Co. 803—Moses-Lane. 804—Nichols-Int R T Co. 807—Gallagher-N Y City Ry. 815—Mang-same. 828—Pearsall-City of N Y, &c. 832—Dyer-same. 837—Grant-Union Railway of New York. 839—Mosee. 850—Earley-N Y Central & H R R R. 851—Brown-N Y City Ry. 853—Rabaden-Union Ry. 854—Noakes-N Y C & H R R R. 859—Connell-N Y City Ry. 791—Williams-Int Ry. 864—Stone-same. 866—Wolf-same. 876—Corroy-N Y City Ry. 881—Cullen-same. 884—McLean-same. 886—Brewster-same. 893—Ferisano-same. 900—Free-same. 901—Weinberg-same. 814—Gray-N Y City Ry. 847—Drescher-same. 881—Kotchen-B, Q Co & Sub Ry. 469—Newhoff-Met St Ry. 704—Christensen-N Y C & H R R R Co. 448—Gilbert-N Y City Ry. 458—Same-same. 349—Cohen-Union Ry. 912—Heuser-same. 922—Gath-N Y City Ry. 935—Pelagian-same. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1057.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar No. 2. To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M.

"Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial." Inquest—Gilroy-Roberts. 1008—Smith-Morgan. 1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 1431—Edelstein-Shortland. 1407—Cansullo-Lenox Con Co. 1413—King-Crimmins. 1429—Reisler-Springer. 3828—Opper-Dagega. 1316—Tierno-Weiss. 1190—Leonard-same. 1447—Murphy-Lotus. 816—Murphy-Wilan Co. 1007—Rawson-City of N Y. 459—Monahan-Goertz. 4238—Davern-City of N Y. 639—Banks-same. 806—Stern-same. 807—Same-same. 809—Same-same. 919—Chambers-Stein. 865—Waiert-Young. 901—Kelly-Wolf. 1399—Pendery-Zelnor. 927—Bensinger-Zimmerman. 310—Davidson-Lindemann. 1380½—Friedenberg-Stein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 1750 — Greer-Claflin. 3349 — Shayne-Shayne. 2533—Gearty-Mayor of N Y. 2673—Clement-Marson. 1121 — Morris-Lindsnborn. 1737 — Sheehan-Vosburg Mfg Co. 1600—Irving-Zimmerman. 4381—Sand Foundation Co-Mead Mfg Co. 1411—McDonald-Mackay.

The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 599—Rothstein-Isaac. 435—Duffy-City of N Y. 3471—Kilpatrick-Whitmer. 2788 — Clement-Herrenschmidt. 511 — McLain-Household Mfg Co. 751—Controvier-Tilyou. 1676—Siegel-Cooper Co-Md Casualty Co. 2981—Freifeld-Groh's Sons. 883—Washington Life Ins Co-Scott. 2362—City of N Y-Tuck. 1069—Schlesinger-Hungarian Restaurant Co. 1712—Kramer-Haeger Storage Warehouse Co. 8246—People, &c-Conron Bros Co. 1408—Schwitzer-Mandal. 1495 — Hoyt-Forrest. 1501 —Hoyt-Hawley. 2920—Wright-Whitlock. 342—Perrinzol-Mich Cent Ry. 681—Romeo-Sholl. 3343—People, &c-Gillie. 1611—Ebelein-Brenman. 1377—Tanneobaum-Runnbach. 3007—Glenson-Jones. 1642—Lipschitz-McNiece.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. Hsld in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. 1—Patrick J Waldron. 2—Theodore Albright. 3—Lucie E McIntyre. 4—Ida Graham, J. Michael Gavin. 6—David E Cohn. 7—Paul Pruter. 8—Aaron Altshuler. 9—Ludwig Blasowitz. 10—Philip Walters. 11—Margaret F Slade. 12—Clara R Bird. 13—Walter W Boswell 14—James C Boswell. 15—Andrew O Young. 16—Laura Llebes. 17—Louis Christman. 18—Jennie Schwartz. 19—Linda Lowonstein. 20—Leopold Jering. 21—Margaret Fleming. 22—Julia W Noll. 23—Emma Campion. 24—Margaret Keating. 25—Charles Ruf. 26—Mary Burch et al. 27—Joseph D Hutchins. 28—Louis M Maverick. 29—William L Wilkins. 30—Abraham Cohen. 31—Elizabeth Rankin. 32—Augustin Daly. 33—Albert Stetthelmer. 34—John Marsching. 35—James I Raymond. 36—Joseph Naylor. 37—Aaron M Wilcox. 38—Isaac Levy. 39—Benjamin Isaacs. 40—Isaacs. 41—Matilda Bina. 42—Hanna Mack. 43—Gussie Jaretzki. Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M.: James W Shaw, Mary J Johnson, Sarah E Fairman, George F Kek, Frederick Beigner, Gustave Schiess. At 2:30 P. M.: Edwin D Lackey, John Coggins, Margaret W Thompson, Giuseppe Tarnnelli, Mary Hoffman.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.) Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2360—Mitchell-Hall. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2337—Cormack-N Y, N H & H R R. 2024—Tinley-Int St Ry. 2308—Feltz-Amalgam. 1005—Rubin-Elkins. 2383—Smith-Wolff. 1509—Cogger-Cogger. 1029—Dorsey-Met St Ry. 2301—Broeder-Union Ry. 2392—McGlone-same. 2389—O'Connor-Int St Ry. 2390—Same-same. 2358—Binder-N Y City Ry. 2359—Sholkin-Bernstein. 2360—Bimblich-N Y City Ry. 2361—Kesin-Futzel. 2362—Ratzenberg-N Y City Ry. 2363—Goldberg-same. 2364—Same-same. 2295—Lesser-Levinsky. 1073—Stern-N Y City Ry. 447—Lachaume-Int St Ry. 2171—Lyon-Alston. 6142½—Wilkes-Gallagher. 1222—Muller-N Y City Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day: 2208—Rosa-N Y City Ry. 2240—Schild-Mauser. 4268—Malone-N Y Court Building Co. 1290—Laventhen-Brylbll. 2277—Steinburger-N Y City Ry. 2400—Solomon-Welnberg. 2401—Miller-Fargo. 2402—Jacob-Putnam Hod Elev Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes. 7011—Renyl-Landek. 6945—Lechtman - N Y Storage Co. 7229—Yorhime-Carpenter. 7225—Mankstein - Kennedy. 7082—Gerard Sen-Richman. 7216—Schneo-Sodan. 7166—Rawitch-Fleidman. 7161—Horwitz-Hamberg. 7314—Plano-Kaiser Bros. 6936—Hollenbeck-Glass. 6801—Loewenstein-Loewenstein. 6712—Raley-Western Mapled Ins. 5449—Sciorio-Burlington Realty Co. 6858—Goldstein-Weir. 6528—Sivins-Mooney. 7292—Muller-Metz. 3464—Klang - Mezentzky. 7120—Groves - Fletcher. 7542—Schwartz - Sollinger. 7369—Sugerman-Goldstein. 4209—Burkelman-Leahy. 7219—Mendelsohn-Wehrenberg. 3935—Zelsloft-D. Appleton & Co. 4068½—Helneman-Poland. 7010—Greenberg-Harris. 6952—Stern-Levy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2065—Singelberg-N Y City Ry. 1714—Kaufman - Simon. 2303—Webber-Autographic R Co. 2325—Gristl-Brreber Asphalt Co. 1253—O'Reilly-Solomon. 2335—Reilly-Zippert. 706—Lyons - Frank. 578—Wyculzal-Int St Ry. 2332—Miller-Smithson. 2804—Cohen-Bischoff. 2314—Jaffe-Zerg. 2340—Berge-Clausen Brew Co. 2348—Martin-City of N Y. 2372—Weiss-same. 2373—Foley-same. 2374—Schanger-same. 1491—Kaufman - Sussman. 1916—Rosenblatt-N Y City Ry. 1917—Same-same. 2344—Furman-Corn. 2345—Abraham - same. 2340—Messler - same. Highest number reached on regular call, 2399.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Murphy for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Trial Calendar.—1—Pasquale Bombolhell, J. Harry Shubert, John Mark. 2—Peter Van Haaren. 4—Alice Smith. 5—George MacWilliams, alias George Williams. 6—Samuel Forest. 7—John Secor. 8—James J. Feeney. 9—Jacob Kleinkop. 10—Harry Davis. 11—Samuel Stafor. 12—Mariano Loro. 13—Salvatore Le Rocco. 14—Giovanni Anzelone. 15—Helen Ross. Pleadings.—1—Justav Weir. 2—John Crawford. 3—Joseph Wagner, alias Joseph Wingelin. 4—Antonio Donnetti. 5—Fillippo Gravino. 6—Colangelo Moffer. 7—Antonio De Angelo. 8—Carmine Accificelli. 9—Luigi Ascenzi. 10—Aniello Galasso. 11—Nicolo Manzo. 12—Same - same. 13—Herman Rand. 14—Meyer Kaufman. 15—Abraham J. Cutler, Harris Goldman. 16—Richard Stevens. 17—Nicholas De Gerome.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and Vandivort for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Alfred Cavanaugh. 2—George Tinti, John Kelly. 3—Joseph Dorine. 4—William Horowitz. 5—William Schmidt, Berthold Elts. d—Henry E Cozens. 7—Harry Silverberg. 8—Allan Ryan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Crain, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—George Monroe. 2—Charles Murray. 3—Frank McKenzie, Mary Lewis. 4—Joseph Sykes. 5—Eugene Wellington. 6—Jacob Koppleten. 7—Calogero Mignano. 8—Fred Mangini. 9—Louis Halperin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Rocco Caggino.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Matter of Crescent Biscuit Mfg. Co.—John F. Doherty.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Church Con. Co.—Cornelius J. Winkler.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Olwell vs. Olwell—William M. Byrne. Eisenatein vs. Shields—Frederick L. Drescher. People's Nat. Bank of Pittsburg vs. Werneburg—Edward S. Clinch. Marx-Lehrer—Frederick Durgan. Du Bois vs. Frank—Louis H. Mooa. Davie vs. Levy—Joseph S. Morrissey. Equit. Life Ins. Socy. vs. Hall—James E. Foley. Jarmulowsky vs. Levinson—Patrick F. McSorbey.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Lytton vs. Hayos—Fulton McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Witts vs. Witts—A. R. McMahon. Matter of Sherman—Richmond H. Clarke.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division — Hirschberg, PJ.; Woodward, Jenks, Gaynor, Miller, JJ.—Enumerated Day calendar. 331—Reiel-Iron Clad Mfg Co. 422—Levenson-Briggs. 425, M A—Gaskell-Simpkins. 429, M A—Killian-Blumgarten. 427, M A—Monroe-B H R R. 401—Wolfinger-B H R R. 471—Durkos-Chelsea Jute Mills. 375—Bedell-Edgett. 516—Pollard-Worth. 411—Cantlin-Kennedy. 423, M A—Roach-B H R R. 430, M A—Walker-Kear. 431—Philbeck Co-Repf. 432—Smith-Dorland. 437—Matter of Bristow. 438, M A—Winograd-Epstein. 441, M A—Gould Co-Goldstein. 443, M A—Asch-Colale. 442, Graham-City of New York. 445, M A—Koch-Dotterweich. 446—Belding-Belding.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Trials—Maddox, J.—Day calendar. 993—Altman-Wilson. 1032—Hainer-Cohen. 1033—Schulman-Rohman. 1035—Koplan-Simon. 1036—Man Sash & Door Co-O'Connor. 1037—Altman-Levin. 1041—Krefetz-Cohen. 1042—Wahl-Neugass. 1044—Hains-Rhode. 1047—Leahy-Direct Realty Co. 1050—Binswanger Co-Rosenberg. 931 — Emmons-Birmingham. 902—McGarry-City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Burr, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. Day calendar. 5028—Miller-B H R R. 3425—Mayer-City of N Y. 4055—Cavanagh-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 12699—Heilman-B H R R. 5454—Kahan-Standard Dairy. 13422—Schruell-City of N Y. 4723—Paasch-Harris. 3058—Eastman-Hammerschlag. 5084—Charbouneau-Nas

R R. 5890—De Lucca-N Y City Ry. 13165—Sansone-Grilli. 5007—Howlden-Jackson. 13213—Rovegno-Elliott. 13233—Pease-Bedford. 8457—Linck-Lucks d'Alx. 6093—Farrell-B H R R. 4481, 4482—Apfel-same. 5603—Newell-N Y City Ry. 11223—Jannsy-Whiting Co-Watson & Pittinger. 5694—Bower-Zucker-Levitt-Loeb Co. 5698—Sharkey-Hahn. 5699—MacPherson-Hamilton. 5700—Dittman-B H R R. 5702—Buck-same. 5710—Treubet-same. 5715—Anderson-Daly. 5721—Rooney-Wakeham. 6722—Mandeville-B H R. 5724—Shaughnessy-Valvoline Oil Co. 5726—Gurnes-B H R R. 5729—Rudzinski-sams. 5730—Lamhert-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5734, 5735—O'Ham-City of N Y. 5737—Taylor-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5738—Sachs-B H R R. 5740—Knohel-N Y City Ry. 5746—Lessen-B H R R. 5749—Blanco-same. 5751—Kellogg-same. 5752—Verderesso-Davis. 5756—Clifford-City of N Y. 5757—Blair-N Y Continental Jewel Co. &c. 5762—Ackerly-N Y City R R. 5764—Jacobson-B, Q Co & Sub R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 5705—Kane-B H R R. 5767, 5768—Herman-Nassau R R. 5785—Board-Board of Education. 5787—Richard-Nassau R R. 5782—Johanson-B H R R. 5787—Smith-Weber. 8017—Liscomb-Bross. 8917—Beare-Raymond. 12470—Federal Brewery-McBride. 4827—Mara - O'Grady. 6021—Bahmae-B H R R. 1587, 1588, 1601—Zozzoro & Allieri-City of N Y. 3283—Marks-same. 5706—Imperial-C I & B R R. 5421—Glazer-Michelson. 13078—Cochran -Nevin. 13235—Levins-Levine. 4972—Morgan-Burwell. 5240—Reilly-N Y City R R. 5789—Hassett-Union R R Co. 5790—Johnson-same. 5792—Abeel-Carr. 5794—Aarsland-Beasly Co. 5795—McCracken-City of N Y. 6796—Mallahan-same. 5707—Kanter-B'klyn R T. 5800—Gross-N Y City R R. 5801—Fortunato-Nassau R R. 5803—McCann-City of N Y. 5804—Grsenspan-Nassau R R. 5805—Schafer-B H R R. 5806—Lovett-same. 5809—Gannon - Cregan. 5810—Hocos-Fox. 5812—Baumnch-Damon & Peets. 5813—Squillaci-B H R R. 5815—Carr-N Y City R R. 5816—Egan-Egan & Co. 5817—Dremslow-B H R R. 5818—Eggleston-N Y City R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 5843.

COUNTY COURT—Civil calendar. Part II. Dike, J. 574—Freedman-Bklyn, Q C & Sub R R Co. 577—Ratesberg-Nassau Elec R R Co. 593—Petruzzi-Bklyn H R R Co. 570—Lang-Minck. 678—McDonough-Bonert. 585—Dwyer-Bklyn H R R Co. 688—Foran-Peace. 691—Yowinkle-Bklyn H R R Co. 693—Weiss-Bklyn C & S R R Co. 694—Peterson-Bklyn H R R Co. 695—Ucropina-Edmons.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 597—Ryerson-Bklyn Labor Lyceum. 145—Henry-Bklyn H R R Co. 556, 557, 558—Kastin-Bklyn Ferry Co. 598—Bosco-Bklyn, Q C & Sub R R Co. 599—Stillwell-Anderson. 601—Serritella-City of N Y. 602—Clehans-Moller. 603—Champion-Bklyn H R R Co. 605—Goldstein-Bklyn H R R Co. 606—Singer-Garlick.

Queens County.

Calendar for Tuesday, April 23, 1907.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Abbott, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall in the former Village of Flushing. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 741—Randolph-Stokes. 651—Hornberg-Tiffany Studios. 716—Schwers-L I R R Co. 1010A—Nelson-same. 1030—Gallicchio-N Y & L I Co. 1034—March. an infant-B H R R. 1026—Smith-Donohue. 649—Bendenuto-S. Pearson & Son. 816—Fine-Makransky and another. 1018—Fildman-N Y & Q Co Ry. 746—Cottersame. Highest number reached on general calendar 1088.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, 4th St., near Vernon Av., L. I. City.—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 71—Flynn-B H R R Co. 72—Same-same. 73—Same-same. 82—Watts-same. 91—Gruttke-sams. 92—Condrensame. 93—Rothermel-B, Q Co & Sub R Co. 113. 114—Lorenz-Tisdale. 75—Passalaqua-B H R R Co. 122—Cassilno-B, Q Co & Sub R Co. 81—Oxman-B H R R Co. 94—Toner, an infant-B H R R Co. 101—Rosenbaum-same. 97—Laurigan, an infant-same. 98, 99—Leopold, an infant-same. 106—Haggerty-same. 108—McDermott-same. 115—Mueller-B H R R Co. 125—Gliorlano and another-same. 126—Lombardi-same. 121—Sullivan-S Pearson & Son.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Day calendar—Platt, C. J. 920—Huss-West Elec Ry. 854—Durstin-Union Ry Co et al. 1000—Campbell-Int R T Co. 1027—Schwarz-N Y C & H R R R. 906—Rosenwater-Yonkers R R. 912—Lee-West Elec R R. 916—Fitzpatrick-Tarrytown, W P & M Ry. 921—Kromer-same. 922—Francis-same. 926—Harker-N Y City Ry. 838—Caffery-Tar, W P & M R R. 918—Checker-City of New Rochelle. 910—Foglia-same. 925—Lukert-Curran. 612—Seering-Yonkers R R. 859—Carpenter-Lilly.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 900—Van Aiken Cleveaux Co-Koenig. 907—Koenig-Van Aiken Cleveaux Co. 851—Franco-Yonkers R R. 927—Blizzard-West Elec R R. 930—Glynn-same. 932—Johnson-Yonkers R R. 933—Murphy-West Elec R R. 937—McGrath-N Y City Ry. 938—Mirr-West Elec R R. 939—Abrams-N Y City Ry. 940—Northelmer-N Y City Ry. 941—Sullivan-same. 943 — Kennell-Reithebuck. 945—Engel-Lyon. 946—Kuesman-Yonkers R R. 947—Riley-West Elec R R. 948—Konrads-Kelley. 949—Boyle-Village of North Tarrytown. 950—Scirno-Dearborn.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Mooshauser, J.—Day calendar. Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. 1526—Lenney-Suffolk Engr and Electro Co. 1403—Lyon-Coleman. 1515—Cooke-N Y City Ry Co. 10693½—Lamb-Triton Ry Co. 1527—Schlaare-Mamaroneck. 1529—Mayer-Conn Co. 1546—Hermann-N Y City Ry Co. 1262—Israelson-same. 1292—Whitman-Popper. 1333—Conn-N Y City Ry Co. 1385—Breyer-City of Yonkers. 914—Grnb-Amend. 1466—Burrell-Henry. 1450—Rudolph, Sr-N Y City Ry. 1428 Ready-same. 1475 Dakin-Same—same. 1538—Carpenter-same. 1364—Lucatorte-West hester Elec Ry Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 1534—Manefield-N Y C & H R R R Co. 1537—Steckler-Westchester Elec Co. 1550—Bowling-Meyer. 1562—Handlon-Whitman Co. 1561—Dugan-N Y City Ry Co. 1562—Mellen-same. 1563—Callahan-Butler Bros. Construction Co. 1564—Relder-City of Mount Vernon. 1567—De Paolo-United Engin and Con Co. 1569—Kortlang-City of Mount Vernon. 1570—Frederickson-Conn R R Co of N Y. 1568—Cortright-City of Mount Vernon. 1571—Baker-N Y & Stamford Rv Co. 1572—Meighon-Kimball. 1573—Underhill-Ball. 1575—Lieto-Pearson & Son. Highest number reached, 1575.

Richmond County.

Tuesday, April 23.

SUPREME COURT—Scudder, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Nos. 25, 26, 30, 14, 29.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

NATIONAL STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the National Steel and Wire Company of 114 Liberty Street by these creditors: Pennsylvania Steel Company, $62,396; Westmoreland Coal Company, $9,344, and Bank of North America, $10,000. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy by a receiver being appointed for the assets of the company on Dec. 22 last. It is a Maine corporation. When the receiver was appointed it was stated that the liabilities were $2,500,000.

S. & M. SCHULMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel and Moses Schulman, who compose the firm of S. & M. Schulman, skirt manufacturers at 48 East Eighth Street, by these creditors: Kremer & Kremer, $154; Harris Handman & Brothers, $226, and Fox & Weinberg, $151. It was alleged that they are insolvent, made preferential payments, $2,000, and transferred accounts, $1,400. They began business on Nov. 21, 1905, and claimed a capital of $5,000.

EUGENE FREUND.—Eugene Freund of Lynn & Freund, cafe, 44 East Fifty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,067 and $1,250, in stock. Lynn filed a petition in bankruptcy on April 6.

NORTH SIDE BREWING COMPANY.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has granted an application by Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for Edward G. Benedict, receiver of the North Side Brewing Company of Third Avenue and 168th Street, authorizing the receiver to borrow $85,000 by issuing receiver's certificates to advance money to customers to pay for liquor tax certificates on May 1. Mr. Singer said there are 135 customers of the brewery, ninety-seven of whom in this city and neighboring towns will require advancements of money to pay for the licenses. The assets consist of the brewery and plant, valued at $600,000 as a going concern, mortgages of $325,000; chattel mortgages on saloons, $48,000, of which $15,000 are hypothecated; accounts, $15,000; beer, $10,000, and supplies, $2,000.

DUNN & ZUCKERMAN.—Judge Hough has appointed Peter Alexander receiver for Dunn & Zuckerman, furniture dealers at 2,035 Second Avenue. It was stated that the entire stock of $4,000 was removed ten days ago, and the store closed. Outstanding accounts are estimated at $2,000.

A. ADLER & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of A. Adler & Co., wholesale flour, 116 Broad Street, show liabilities $8,362, and assets $113. The largest creditors are the Washburn-Crosby Company, $2,296, and George A. Zabriski, $2,252.

ABRAHAM HARTMAN.—Abraham Hartman, dealer in furniture at 103 and 118 Columbia Street, made an assignment yesterday to Gustave Hartman. Liabilities are $4,000, and assets $1,000. He had been in business four years.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough of the United States District Court has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

PETER BAKER, liquors, 149 Amsterdam Avenue; liabilities, $2,329.

JOSEPH D. CRONAN, real estate agent, 26 Courtlandt Street; liabilities, $34,905

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on Commission

Accounts Invited

Interest paid on deposits subject to Cheque

Investment Issues

Paying 5%—6½%

Writs or telephone for list.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.

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KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.

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May 1st, 1907

TO

37 Wall Street

New telephone number will be 1369 Broad

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DALZELL BROWN...V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong and Active—Call Money Rates, 2¾@1¾ Per Cent.

SHARP GAINS THROUGH LIST

Short Covering a Factor—Some Outside Buying—Money Going Inland Again.

In place of the dullness and narrow fluctuations which characterized business upon the Stock Exchange in the closing days of last week, there was presented by yesterday's market the spectacle of moderate activity and a steady rise in prices, which at the close of the day left active shares with gains of from 1 to 4 points. The volume of transactions was not large, falling well below the million-share mark, and while the commission houses reported some outside buying, the trading was in the main confined to professional traders. It was apparent that the efforts of these speculators to recover stocks sold short last week, or earlier, were largely responsible for the extent of the day's advance. A part of the greater cheerfulness displayed by the financial community as a whole was attributable to the temporary lull in the flood of unfavorable advices which has been pouring into Wall Street from the crop territory. Upon the grain markets there occurred sharp recessions in wheat prices, and this was taken as a good omen by the stock market. Another matter of favorable import was the outlook for a lowering of official discount rates at London, Paris, and Berlin before the end of the present week. The complete halt in the gold movement to this side, which was further emphasized yesterday by an advance in foreign exchange rates, particularly demand sterling, to the highest point of the year, together with the additions to its holding through substantial receipts of South African gold has so fortified the Bank of England that a reduction in its rate on Thursday is now confidently expected in London, and this prospect finds reflection here. The Bank of France is recovering from London the gold it sent to that capital at the end of last year, and is otherwise gaining a position which will enable it to lower its rate in the near future. At Berlin the heavy April payments are well out of the way and the German financial world is looking, therefore, for a reduction in the present onerous 6 per cent. rate maintained by the Imperial Bank. At the moment there is apparently nothing in the progress of affairs in Russia to interfere with Continental money markets. The strain under which these markets have recently been explains adequately the situation set forth in the dispatch printed in this newspaper yesterday morning, to the effect that the foreign bankers have not availed themselves of their option to take up all of the remaining half of the recent New York, New Haven & Hartford 140,000,000 franc 4 per cent. debenture loan. A portion of this optioned half of the issue has been taken, and, so far as the railroad itself is concerned, it is in full possession of the entire proceeds of the loan.

In spite of the unfavorable character of Saturday's bank return and the continued outflow of money to inland cities from this centre, the money market continued to display great ease. Call money rates failed to touch the 3 per cent. rate established during the closing days of last week, and time loans for several of the usual periods were obtainable at slight concessions. The sharp upturn in demand sterling seemed to indicate the repayment to London of loans contracted there earlier in the year, and suggested the possibility that this movement had been one of the factors in the last two bank statements. Rates at interior cities continued to work against New York, and the probability is that the outflow of this character will be as heavy as it was last week. From the Sub-Treasury the banks gained substantially, and thus far have to their credit from this source $1,195,000, which compares with a gain of $1,039,000 in the same period of last week.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Beet Sugar Co.
Central District Printing Telegraph Co.
Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland.
Reading Railroad second preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Kendall Gold Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Electric Co. of America.
Latlin & Rand Powder Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

United States Leather Co.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The market was active in spots, with Reading furnishing one-half of the day's business. United States Steel contributed half of the remainder. Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Lehigh Valley, and Lehigh Navigation trust certificates were in good demand and rose sharply. There was more commission house business, owing, probably, to continued growing ease in money. The close was strong.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	Amalgamated Copper	66½	64⅝	66⅛
17	Bell Telephone	52	52	52
195	Belmont Tonopah	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
150	Brooklyn R. Tran	60½	60	60½
20	Cambria Iron	48	47⅜	47⅜
614	Cambria Steel	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛
12	Catawissa 2d pf	58	58	58
140	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	73½	73½	73½
5	Elec. Co. of America	10	10	10
125	Elec. Storage Battery	54	54	54
100	Erie	24¼	24¼	24¼
18	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1,935	Lehigh Valley R. R.	65½	64½	65½
585	Lehigh Nav.	88	88	88
105	Northern Central	90	90	90
255	Pennsylvania	63 5-16	62⅝	63 5-16
90	Penna. Co.	44½	44½	44½
6	Phila. Co. pf	45½	45	45
600	Phila. Electric	8 13-16	8¾	8 13-16
2,525	Phila. Rap. Transit	18¼	18	18
50	Phila. Traction	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
17,037	Reading	55⅜	53⅝	55⅜
185	Tonopah Mining	18½	18⅜	18⅝
120	Union Traction	58⅝	58¾	58⅝
1	United Cos. of N. J.	250	250	250
1,802	United Gas Imp. Co.	92¾	91½	92¼
7,500	U. S. Steel	38¼	37⅝	38¼
5	U. S. Steel pf	101⅞	101⅜	101⅝
13	W. J. & S. S. R. R.	54½	54½	54½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Cable Consolidated	31c	31c	31c
25	Crucible Steel	9½	9⅛	9⅛
140	Fireproofing pf	23	23	23
10	Ind Brewing pf	43	43	43
1,200	Interior Mining	49c	47c	49c
100	Mfrs L. & H.	12¼	12¼	12¼
300	Marsden	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15	Ohio Fuel	35½	35½	35½
70	Pittsburg Brewing	31⅓	31⅓	31⅓
10	Pittsburg Brewing pf	50⅓	50⅓	50⅓
67	Pittsburg Coal pf	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
3,900	Pitts Lead & Zinc	75c	72c	74c
200	River Coal pf	23⅜	23½	23½
100	Ross Mining	47c	47c	47c
95	Shoshone	10	10	10
200	U. S Steel	38¾	38	38⅝
11	U. S Steel pf	101	100⅝	101
5	Westingh Air Brake	149	149	149
40	West Penn Ry pf	71	71	71

Pennsylvania Road's Benefit Fund.

The monthly report of the Employes' Relief Fund for the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, issued yesterday, shows that the payments for the month of March amounted to $137,817. Of this $55,847 was paid on account of death benefits to the families of members. The further payment of $81,969 was for the relief of members disabled and incapacitated or work. Since the organization of the Relief Department in February, 1886, there have been paid for death and disablement $16,225,946.

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 20, averaged 8.40 cents per pound.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, April 22, 1907.

Total sales April 22, 1907..... 873,425
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 87,148,661
Corresponding date last year..... 97,371,887

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
11¾	12¼	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+1
32½	33	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	31	33	31	33	+3⅝
96¾	96⅞	66,510	*Amal. Copper Co	94½	96⅞	94½	96⅝	+2⅝
19	21	150	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅞
16¼	17	200	*Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf	16¼	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅞
6	6½	100	American Can	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
37½	37¾	1,100	Am. Car & F. Co	37	37¾	37	37¾	+1¼
74	80	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	72	74	72	74	+1½
63½	64	350	*Am. Locomo. Co	64	64	63⅜	63⅝	+ ⅝
107	110	22	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	
135⅜	135⅝	74,100	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	132½	135⅝	132½	135⅝	+4½
108¾	109	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¾
8	8½	300	Am. Steel Foundries	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
124½	125	1,505	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	124⅞	125	124⅝	125	+1¼
122	127	10	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	125	125	125	125	
92	93	315	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	93	93	93	93	+ ¼
29¾	30¼	100	*Am. Woolen Co	30	30	30	30	
96	97	355	Am. Woolen Co. pf	96⅝	96¾	96¼	96¼	— ⅝
63⅜	63½	20,410	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	62½	63½	62¼	63½	+1½
96⅛	96⅜	18,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	94⅝	96¼	94⅝	96¼	+2¼
96	97	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	96	96	96	96	+ ⅝
104½	104⅝	1,200	Atlantic Coast Line	104	105½	104	104⅝	+2½
100	100¼	3,100	Baltimore & Ohio	98½	100	98⅝	100	+1⅝
89	91	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	90	90	90	90	
61¼	61½	12,785	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	59½	61¼	59½	61¼	+1⅞
176⅝	177	2,200	Canadian Pacific	176	176¾	176	176⅝	+1½
30	30¼	1,300	Central Leather Co	29¼	30	29¼	30	+1½
42	42⅛	3,650	Chesapeake & Ohio	41½	42½	41½	42⅛	+ ⅝
16½	17	400	Chicago & Alton	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	18	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	18	18	18	18	
136½	136⅞	14,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	134⅜	136⅞	134⅜	136⅞	+3⅛
153	155	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	153	153	153	153	+1½
119¼	119⅝	1,385	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	117½	119½	117½	119½	+2
136⅜	137	1,110	C., M. & St. P. pf. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	136	137	136	137	+1
155	155½	4,450	Chicago & Northw.	154⅝	155⅝	154⅜	155¼	+ ⅝
135	140	100	C., St. P., M. & Om.	138½	138½	138½	138½	+ ½
4⅛	4½	1,000	Chicago Union Trac.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	16½	300	Chi. Union Trac. pf	16	16	16	16	
72⅝	72½	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	71½	72½	71	72⅝	+1⅞
36¼	36½	5,330	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35½	36½	35¼	36⅛	+1¼
26½	27	2,100	Colorado & Southern	26⅜	27½	26¼	26⅞	
59½	60	300	Col. & South. 1st pf	57½	59¾	57½	59⅝	— ¾
47½	48	750	Col. & South. 2d pf	47⅜	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	+ ⅛
27½	28	1,200	Col. & H. C. & I	26½	27⅝	26½	27⅝	+ ⅛
133	135	700	Consolidated Gas	131	133¼	131	133¼	+3¼
20	20¼	1,667	Corn Products Ref	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
188½	189½	2,100	Delaware & Hudson	185⅜	188½	185⅝	188½	+4
29½	30	700	Denver & Rio Grande	29½	30	29½	30	+ ¾
70⅜	70½	2,043	*Distillers Securities	70⅜	71	70¼	70⅞	+1⅝
24⅜	24½	8,850	Erie	24⅜	24½	23⅞	24⅜	+ ⅛
53½	56	1,700	Erie 1st pf	54½	56	54½	56	+2½
38½	38¾	300	Erie 2d pf	38	39	38	39	+2½
136	140	210	Fed. Min. & Smelt	140	140	140	140	+3
98½	101	39	General Chemical pf	100	100	100	100	
149	150	2,200	General Electric	147	150	147	149	+2
137	137¼	12,800	Great Northern pf	135¾	137⅝	135¼	137¼	+1½
127	127½	810	*Gt. Nor. euh. ctfs., 40 per cent. paid	127	127¼	120½	127¼	+13¼
63	63½	2,800	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	63	63½	62⅝	63½	— ⅛
82		200	*Hocking Valley t. r.	83	83	83	83	+2
143½	140¾	800	Illinois Central	145	145	145	145	-1
25⅞	26¼	2,100	Interborough-Met	26	26¼	25⅝	26	+1
61	61¼	1,200	Interborough-Met. pf	60	61	60	61	+2⅛
14½	14⅝	200	Internat. Paper Co	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅞
29	30	1,060	Internat. Steam Pump	29½	31¼	29	29	+ ¼
36½	37	200	Iowa Central pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	
26	28½	300	Kansas City South	25	25¾	25	25¾	+ ⅛
60⅜	60⅝	1,000	Kansas City So. pf	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	+ ¾
120½	120⅝	3,850	Louisville & Nash	117⅝	120¾	117⅝	120¾	+3¾
68	69	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	
130	130	100	Manhattan Elevated	130	130	129	130	+ ⅛
21¼	21¾	100	Mexican Central	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
48	49½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	49	49¼	49	49¼	
133⅜	133½	200	M., St. P. & S. S.M. pf	134⅜	134⅝	134⅜	134⅜	— ⅝
37⅜	37½	5,650	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36½	37⅝	36½	37⅜	+1
65⅜	65⅞	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	65½	65⅞	65¼	65½	+ ¼
75½	76	3,200	Missouri Pacific	74⅝	76	74⅝	76	+1½
62⅝	63	4,300	*National Lead Co	61½	62⅝	61½	62⅝	+2⅝
98⅞	99	200	*National Lead Co. pf	99	99	99	99	+ ½
19⅜	19½	2,100	*Newhouse Mines & S.	19¼	19⅜	19	19¼	
115	117	20	*N. Y. Air Brake	117	117	117	117	
119⅜	119⅞	8,700	New York Central	118¼	120	118¼	119⅞	-1½
43¼	44	1,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	41⅞	43⅝	41⅞	43⅝	-1½
77	85	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	78	78	78	78	
176	177	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	176	176	176	176	
113½	114⅛	20	N. Y. & N. J. Tel	114½	114½	114½	114½	
388⅜	391	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	384¼	388⅜	384¼	388⅜	+ ⅛
76¾	76⅞	2,585	Norfolk & Western	75¼	76⅝	73	76⅜	+2⅜
74½	75	400	North American	74	74⅝	74	74⅝	+2
136	136¼	27,655	Northern Pacific	135	136⅝	134½	136¼	+1¼
117⅜	118	4,500	*N. P. rcts. 12½ p.c. pd.	116⅝	118	117⅛	118⅛	+2⅝
99½	100	1,100	Pacific Coast	97	99¾	97	99¾	
100	103	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
29	29½	200	Pacific Mail	29	29½	29	29½	
123¾	124¼	35,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	123	126½	123	126⅜	+2⅝
93⅛	93⅜	600	People's Gas, Chi.	93	93¾	93	93⅜	+ ¼
70	72	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	72½	72¾	72½	72¾	+ ¼
37	37½	1,270	Pressed Steel Car	36½	37⅝	36½	37⅝	+1⅛
93½	94	410	Pressed Steel Car pf	93½	93⅝	93½	93½	+ ¼
44½	52	800	*R'way Steel Spring	44	45	44	45	+1⅛
110⅞	110⅞	105,400	Reading	107½	110⅞	107½	110⅞	+3⅞
209	214	3,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	209	214	209	214	+ ⅝
85½	85½	1,100	*Rep. Iron & S. pf	85	85½	85	85	
221⅜	223	2,800	Rock Island Co	222	223⅝	218¾	221⅝	+ ½
49	50½	200	Rock Island Co. pf	50	50	50	50	-2
35	36½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36	36	36	36	+ ½
22¼	23	100	St. Louis Southwest'n	22	22	22	22	+ ½
53⅜	54	200	St. L. Southwest'n pf	53	53½	53	53½	+ ½
53½	54¼	500	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	54	54	54	54	-1
84⅜	85	41,920	Southern Pacific	83⅝	84⅞	83¼	84⅝	+2⅛
22⅛	22⅜	8,700	South. R'way ext.	21½	22¼	21½	22⅛	+2⅛
67	68½	200	South. R'way pf., ext.	66½	67½	66½	67½	+2½
146	147¼	100	Tenn. Coal Iron	146	146	146	146	+2
40⅜	40½	1,900	*Tenn. Copper	40	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
29	29½	2,100	Texas & Pacific	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
55	55½	1,300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54½	+ ⅛
141⅛	141¼	128,650	Union Pacific	138	141½	138	141¼	+8¾
36	37	1,100	United R'ways Inv.	37	37½	37	37	
86½	87¾	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	87	87	87	87	-1
80¾	85	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf	82	82	82	82	+1½
103	105	20	U. S. Express	103	103	103	103	
73½	77	200	U. S. Realty & Imp.	74	74	74	74	+1½
42¾	43¾	250	U. S. Rubber	42½	42½	42½	43¼	
103	103½	210	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	102	103	102	103	— ¼
72	73	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	+ ⅝
88¾	89½	77,510	U. S. Steel	87⅝	89½	87⅝	89⅜	+1
101¼	101⅝	7,942	U. S. Steel pf	100⅜	101⅝	100⅜	101⅝	+1¼
28	29	400	*Utah Copper	29	29	29	29	+ ½
28	29½	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	28½	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅝
104	105½	150	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅝
70	73	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	72	72	72	72	-1
	57	125	*Vulcan Detinning pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
143	143¾	600	Wabash	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
26	27	300	Wabash pf	26	26	25⅞	26	+ ½
14	18	200	Western Maryland	15	15	15	15	
82⅜	83⅛	631	Western Union Tel.	82⅞	83⅛	82⅞	83⅛	+ ⅛
18½	19⅝	100	Wisconsin Central	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
40½	42	100	Wisconsin Central pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
2d week April	$68,224	$64,706	$62,330
From July 1	3,181,746	2,968,498	2,660,999
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	818	818
2d week April	151,400	151,820	133,974
From July 1	7,486,721	6,980,658	6,049,528
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN—			
Month March	5,706,104	5,067,306	4,861,789
From July 1	51,713,098	47,437,854	41,726,806
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week April	157,433	153,801	134,124
From July 1	6,604,200	6,548,164	5,746,502
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	2,152	1,997	1,997
2d week April	255,901	236,786	142,693
From July 1	9,700,309	9,134,446	6,835,439
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week April	107,639	94,650	80,473
From July 1	1,562,943	1,388,778	1,197,427
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA for the year ended Dec 31—			
	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	4,795,103	4,479,415	4,149,728
Expenses	3,844,132	3,612,879	3,403,502
Net	950,971	866,536	746,226
Addl. rents	1,170	4,777	
Balance	952,141	871,313	746,226
Rent pd. rds. op.	170,047	172,475	124,867
Balance	782,004	698,838	621,359
Charges	495,932	440,251	441,882
Surplus	286,162	258,587	170,977
Dividend	178,730	173,730	173,730
Bal. to P. & L.	112,432	84,857	6,247
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for March—			
	1907.	1906.	Increase.
Gross	133,833	113,167	20,666
Expenses	83,215	78,585	4,630
Net	50,618	34,582	16,036
Charges	41,299	39,947	1,352
Surplus	9,328	*5,365	14,693
3 mos. gross	375,882	334,607	41,275
Expenses	235,506	224,477	11,135
3 mos. net	140,376	110,236	30,140
Charges	124,029	119,841	4,188
3 mos. surplus	16,347	*9,605	25,952

*Deficit.

TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT for March—	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross	171,988	158,285	146,565
Exp. and taxes	97,065	84,702	76,672
Net	74,923	73,583	69,893
Charges	45,337	42,200	42,863
Surplus	29,586	31,383	28,030
3 mos. gross	496,417	460,147	430,015
Exp. and taxes	285,722	243,016	220,994
3 mos. net	210,695	217,131	209,921
Charges	134,731	126,784	128,383
3 mos. surplus	75,964	90,337	81,538

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Quaker Oats rose 12½ points over Saturday. The sales were limited, the opening being ten shares at 143, compared with 135, as the last previous sale. The next sale was ten shares at 145, and before 1 o'clock ten shares had sold at 148½. Diamond Match was up a fraction, West Chicago was off a half, Swift & Co. shares were easier, while Biscuit shares were slightly improved in price. Other prices were about at the level of last week.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	American Can	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5	American Radiator	130	130	130
5	American Radiator pf	128	128	128
40	Chicago City Railway	183	182	183
100	Chicago Subway	10½	10½	10½
50	Cadaf & Deck	50	50	50
127	Chicago Telephone	130	130	130
130	Chicago Union Trac	5	4⅝	4⅝
40	Diamond Match	124⅝	124½	124⅝
60	Illinois Brick	54	53½	54
10	Kan. C. Ry. & L. pf	84¾	84¾	84¾
150	National Biscuit	77	76⅝	77
1	National Biscuit pf	114	114	114
30	Quaksr Oats	148½	143	148½
50	Quaker Oats rcts	145	145	145
5	Quaker Oats pf	101	101	101
350	Sears-Roebuck	42	41	42
110	South Side Elevated	80	80	80
50	Swift & Co	105½	105½	105½
100	United Box Board	2	2	2
200	United Box Board pf	12	12	12
55	West Chicago	80	80	80

24,225

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—United Railways and Mount Vernon Woodbury Cotton Duck 5s were favorites. A better feeling seemed to prevail toward the income bonds of the Gottlieb-Buernschmidt-Straus Brewing Company, and they were a fraction stronger. The market closed dull, but firm. Shares, 162; bonds, $80,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	At. Coast Line 4s	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Fla. South. 4s	91½	91½	91½
1,000	Ga., Car. & No. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾
8,000	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s	109	108¾	109
2,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼
11,000	Seaboard 4s	74	74	74
1,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
6,000	Unit. Rys. 4s	87½	87	87¼
11,000	Unit. Rys. Incomes	54¾	54¼	54¾
6,500	Unit. Rys. fdg. 5s	84¾	84½	84¾
8,000	Cotton Duck 5s	80½	80½	80½
5,500	G. B. S. Braw. 4s	54	54	54
8,000	G. B. S. Brew. Inc.	24	24	24
7,000	Unit. Invest. Co. of Phil. 5s	84¼	84¼	84¼

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
84	Nor. Central	90	90	90
18	Fidsility & Deposit	130	130	130
60	Maryland Casualty	62	62	62
50	Consol. Coal	91	91	91

196,840

MINING STOCKS.

3,100	Atlanta	.86

Travelers' Letters of Credit

Payable Throughout the World.

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Collections made in all Countries

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16-22 William Street

475 Fifth Avenue

LONDON

18 Bishopsgate St, Within

PARIS

78 Rue de Richelieu

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24th,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

27 shs. New York Central & Hudson River R. R.
5 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
$1,000 Consolidated Gas Co. 6% Convt. Deb. Bd.
$1,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4% Gold Bd. Registd. Bds., 1948.
$4,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Genl. Mtge. 3% Registd. Bds., 2047.
$1,000 Virginia Midland R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5% Bd., 1936.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Carnegie Trust Co.
15 shs. Kick Baking Co., (Hypd.)
15 shs Coal & Iron National Bank.
65 shs. Suburban Automobile & Garage Co.
50 shs. Union Ferry Co.
50 shs. Nassau Trust Co. of Bklyn.
100 shs. Thompson-Starrett Co. common.
50 shs. Thompson-Starrett Co. 8% Pfd.
20 shs. Cayey-Cagnas Tobacco Co. Pfd.
100 shs. Adams Express Co.
$5,000 Hoosatonic R. R. Const. 5% Gold Bds., 1937.
$7,000 Park & Tilford 6% Skg. Fd. Deb. Bds., 1926.
$5,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. Refdg. 4s, 1942.
50 shs Christopher & 10th Street R. R. Co.
20 shs Columbia Trust Co. of Middletown, Conn.
100 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Battery Park Bank.
113 shs. Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. with rights.
32 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
$18,000 Lewiston-Auburn Telephone Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
465 shs Selma Water Company.
125 shs American District Telegraph Co.
200 shs Wabash R. R. common.
4 Metropolitan Trust Co.

NOTICE EXTENDING TIME FOR EXCHANGE OF STOCK.

To the Stockholders of

Greene Consolidated Copper Company

OR

Cananea Central Copper Company:

WHEREAS, under printed circular letter of February 15, 1907, addressed to you, the Greene Cananea Copper Company made an offer to exchange its stock for the stock of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company and Cananea Central Copper Company, upon certain terms and conditions fully set forth in said circular letter, reference to which is hereby made:

AND WHEREAS, the time limited for such exchange, as extended, expires at noon on the 20th day of April, 1907, and the said Greene Cananea Copper Company being willing to extend said time,

NOW THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the time limited for said exchange is hereby extended up to noon of the first day of June, 1907.

Such exchange of stock within the extended time will be made only upon the terms and conditions, and in the manner set forth in said circular letter of February 15, 1907, except that fractional shares, to which owners of stock may be entitled under said offer of exchange, will be bought or sold by the Exchange Agents only at the market price of said stock established on the Boston Stock Exchange at the close of the market on the day prior to date of filing of stock certificates with the Exchange Agents.

Dated April 19, 1907.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER COMPANY,
F. R. KENNEDY, Secretary. by C. A. DUNCAN, Second Vice-President.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

Fulton Trust Co. of New York

30 NASSAU ST.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

HENRY C. SWORDS, Prest.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-Prest.
H. W. REIGHLEY, Sec'y.

THE CURB

AND THE SMALL INVESTOR

Details on Request

J. Thomas Reinhardt

Specialist in Curb Stocks
15 Wall Street, New York

Boston Office, 19 Exchange Place
Private Wire to Boston

COBALT STOCKS

DEALT IN ON N. Y. CURB AND TORONTO EXCHANGES. WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

PETER WHITNEY,

100 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

TRANSACTS ALL TRUST CO. BUSINESS

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTment of the City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1907,
Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, and Richmond.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering plumbing materials for the Superintendent of Buildings.

No. 2. For furnishing and delivering various supplies for the Superintendent of Buildings.

For full particulars see City Record.

FRANCIS J. LANTRY,
Fire Commissioner.

Dated April 19, 1907.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

That intangible something called sentiment reversed itself in the speculative market yesterday and the dullness and distress of the concluding days of last week gave way to an appearance of strength, activity, and optimism. When the résumé of the day's operations was completed it was found that only three or four stocks showed a fractional decline from the final prices of Saturday, and the figures on the advance side of the account were very imposing. An analysis showed that the trading was limited from the point of view of activity to half a dozen stocks, and two issues furnished more than one-third of the total transactions. The feeling in brokers' offices seemed to be an unhappy combination of cheerfulness and skepticism. The tape conduced to hope, but the events of the past few weeks have been a strain on the faith of the brokerage fraternity.

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"I have been trying all day to be bullish, but I cannot get any encouragement except from the ticker, and that is not cloquent enough to be convincing," grumbled a trader in a big house. "Whether it is exaggerated conservatism, or shattered nerves, or basic disbelief in the outcome I cannot tell, but it is hard work getting up enthusiasm when your words of cheer are received with grunts of dissent and even the broker hesitates to say you are right, although it looks like an order. I suppose so many of our local prophets have lost their reputations recently that the new crop is chary of taking a definite position. I went into a foreign banking house to-day, a place where they have goods to sell, and expected to find there at least some trace of my rainbow, but they were as gloomy as a two-dollar broker in a market like that of last Saturday. My optimism seems to be a positive irritant. For that matter I am not any too sure of it myself."

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There is a grim humor in the way the financial district treats the now famous green bug, but your grain houses treat him with due deference. There is not enough doing in stocks for grain houses to disregard completely the possibilities of the grain market and the assistance which a scare of the particular nature of this particular bug gives to a waning interest in grain options. One banker, who has followed crop news with interest, inquired yesterday of one of the members of a house identified to some extent with grain as to the precise nature of the wheat situation and the real destructiveness of the much quoted green bug. The grain man in question was silent for a moment, but he finally remarked that his opinion on the subject was not quite fixed. While in Chicago its importance as a destructive element appeared to him very great; with the cessation of its interest in grain and the development of a bullish attitude on stocks his point of view had changed. "I think," he concluded, "that the real destructiveness of the green bug is developed in the Chicago wheat-pit."

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Bankers volunteer no new explanation of the heavy increases in loans in the bank statements of the past two weeks. The recall of funds by out-of-town institutions and the passive attitude so far as the loan market is concerned of some of the trust companies are more or less logical explanations of the situation. Whether this feature of the bank statement predicates a firmer tone for money in the immediate future is a question that all bankers do not answer in precisely the same way. That they are a little afraid of a firmer tone in money, or, to put it more accurately, that they look for it, might possibly be deduced from the general nature of the comment heard in banking circles.

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Mystery is one of the elements that lend glamour to pool operations in the market. And the Street thrives on mystery; even in dull times it is a sustaining influence. Just now the mystery is whether any of the so-called big pools have been seriously crippled. You talk to a member of a pool and you feel that the eternal granite hills are not more solid, more secure. But you listen to the gossip, the suggestions that rise no one knows where and fill the district, and you believe that the dissolution of this or that pool is imminent. Disregarding both the inspired word and the speculative chaff, it seems very clear that there are weak sisters among the pools, but it seems equally certain that unless we get another speculative cataclysm the retreat of this organized speculation will be orderly.

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One pool has been bandied about in the gossip for weeks as a likely candidate for mortuary honors, but unless one of the most interested members has a constitutional misconception of the nature of the truth its situation is sound. Big speculators are identified with it, and the fact appears to be that two members sold their holdings while one has been having some difficulty to determine in what direction lay his duty. The elimination of the three, however, would still leave a powerful group with over 70 per cent. of a certain stock and nerve enough to hold on for a long time. Incidentally the present agreement is a hard and fast one, not one of convenience for speculators of nimble wits and easy-going partners.

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Little tragedies of the speculative world come to light daily, some inspiring sympathy, while others are received with grave faces and ill-concealed smiles. Within a year an ambitious young man, whose personality radiated self-appreciation, had an idea that he would like to become a member of a certain house. His idea was fostered by the house in question which had an eye single to the commissions one friend of the young man might produce. Disregarding the fact that the young man's capital, at least that portion which he desired to put into the business—for he was a very practical young man—was more on paper than in currency, a deal was made and the results temporarily justified the judgment of those concerned. But the Ides of March wrought a fearful change in the speculative capacity of many men big and little. He has ceased to be interested in stocks. His young friend has gone back to his former duties, voicing a distaste for all things speculative.

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Within a few days some of the current gossip concerning cripples in the financial district will be put to the test of actual development and it will be seen whether so many reorganizations will take place as have been predicted. Some new details are coming to light concerning the heavy reduction of the clerical force in certain houses of more or less erstwhile spectacular speculative fame, and it is said that a division of the partners is certain within the next ten days. The denial in one instance has been rather explosive, and has found its way into the Street talk as one of the idiomatic utterances of one of the breezy partners. It is candidly admitted that if the gossip had no foundation the language needs no justification.

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Statisticians abound in the financial district, and the man with the chart and the man with the figures are very much in evidence. Certain houses tolerate some very pronounced specimens of this particular cult of bores, but others are so chilly that the chart players do not obtrude their views on the other customers. One interesting compilation, however, that is being quoted just at present shows by means of averages the character of the speculative markets in the years immediately preceding the Presidential elections since the time of the civil war. These averages may not be conclusive, but if the analysis is carried to its ultimate result it would seem to show that these years preceding Presidential elections are not really adverse years from the point of view of the stock market. No one assumes, of course, that these figures can measure possible developments of the next twelve months, inasmuch as there is nothing in the figures that will adjust itself readily to political as well as speculative conditions.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 22.—Money was in liberal supply and the demand was quiet in the market to-day. Discounts were easy. The Bank of England obtained the bulk of the £250,000 in gold available.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were steady, but trading was dull. The nearness of the settlement and the approaching new issues, including the Strits Settlement loan of £5,000,000, checked business. Consols hardened fractionally, but other first-class securities scarcely moved.

Copper shares were very active and improved in sympathy with the metal.

Americans ruled quietly firm in the forenoon at a shade over parity, and later the receipt of the New York opening prices infused a little more life into the trading, Union Pacific being the most favored. After further fractional improvement the market closed quietly firm.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101½.

The Indian Secretary to-day obtained an option on £175,000 in gold, due here shortly.

Bar silver quiet at 30 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3 1-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.90; Lisbon, 2.25.

PARIS, April 22.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, and then trading became dull and so remained until the close of the market. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 73.80, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 425.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 42½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 22.—Trading on the Boerse to-day opened quiet, with an irregular tendency, but improved later upon the prospect of a reduction of the Imperial Bank will per cent to-morrow and reduce the bank's rate of discount. The rate is now six per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money was quoted at 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, and 6@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, ; balances, ; Subtreasury credit, $22,267.

The local banks have gained $1,105,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $1,923,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8695, sixty days at $4.8310@$4.8315, and cables at $4.8650@$4.8655. Commercial bills were $4.82½@$4.82¾.

Francs, 5.23¾ plus 1-16 for long and 5.18¾ less 3-64 for demand. Reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95; guilders, 40⅝ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—18 2-3 discount. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 500@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—20@25c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce, and in New York at 65½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50c.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols money	85 13-16			
Consols account	85⅞	62⅝	62	+1-16
Anaconda	12⅝	62⅜	62	+⅜
Atchison	97½	94⅜	94⅛	+⅛
Can Pacific	181	175½	175½	+½
St. Paul	148½	134⅜	133⅝	+¼
Erie	24¾	23	23⅛	+⅛
Erie 1st pf	50	54½	..	..
Illinois Central	150	145½	..	..
Louis & Nash	121	117⅝	117	+⅜
N Y Central	122½	118⅝	118⅝	+⅜
Pennsylvania	64⅝	125½	124⅜	+⅜
Reading	55½	107⅛	106⅞	+⅜
Southern Pacific	84½	82⅝	82⅝	+⅛
Union Pacific	142⅝	138⅝	137⅝	+1⅛
U S Steel	39	37⅞	37⅝	+⅛
U S Steel pf	103⅜	100⅜	100¼	+⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 6	Esperanza	2 2 6
Tomboy	1 18 9	Dolores	1 1 6
El Oro	1 6 3	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 3

FLOATING OF JAPAN'S LOANS.

Mr. Takahashi Says Little American Money Was Obtained.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Korekiyo Takahashi, the Japanese financier, who has just completed his mission of floating loans aggregating $115,000,000, in London and Paris to redeem the war bonds of Japan, arrived in San Francisco on his way home yesterday.

"The loans floated abroad," he said, "are now mostly held by London bankers, the stringency of money in Paris being chiefly responsible for this fact. Japan will pay 5 per cent. for this money, which will be used in redeeming the 6 per cent. bonds issued during the war. No difficulty is now encountered by Japan in raising money. Her credit has been unquestioned since her achievements in the war, and foreign capital is daily pouring into her in increased amount.

"The United States bought about $60,000,000 of the war bonds, but has contributed little or no capital for investment in Japan since. The reason for this is patent. Men with money in the United States can get bigger returns for it here than anywhere else, and they do not have to go abroad to seek investments. Japan will probably attract very little American capital while the present reign of prosperity continues in the United States."

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal for both spot and future delivery, in the London market yesterday, advanced 5s. from the last prices of Friday. The closing quotations were £99 15s. per ton for both. Pig tin closed strong at an advance of £2 15s for spot and £2 5s for futures, at £188 15s and £186 15s respectively. Lead was unchanged at £20. Spelter was steady at £25 15s. Iron warrants were strong at 56s. for standard foundry and 56s 3d for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday for spot delivery, compare as follows with those of Friday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	24.00	25.00	24.00	25.00
Electrolytic	23.50	24.50	23.50	24.50
Casting	22.50	23.50	22.50	23.50
Lead	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Spelter	6.70	6.80	6.70	6.80
Tin	41.15	41.60	40.45	40.75

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Brisk Trading and Strong Tone Developed in the Broad Street Market.

RISE IN BOSTON COPPER

Transactions of 9,000 Shares Leave It 1⅝ Higher Than Saturday's Close—Davis-Daly Down.

Curb stocks were strong yesterday under brisker trading than has appeared in the outside market for some time, and at the close the list, with a few exceptions, was higher. In mining shares Boston Copper attracted attention in an upward movement which opened at 28¼, ¾ above Saturday's close, and continued to 29¼. The close, after transactions of 9,000, was at 29, a net gain of 1⅝. The Cole-Ryan stocks were also substantial gainers by the day's trading. Butte Coalition jumping from an opening at 26 to 27¾ on transactions of 1,550 shares. Greene-Cananea went from 10½ to 11, closing at 10⅞ after sales of 2,240, a net gain of ⅜. Nipissing made the best market yesterday that has appeared in this issue for months. A steady rise set in after the opening, which was at 13¾, ¼ above Saturday's close, carrying the stock up to 14½. Sales reached a total of 12,800. One of the weak issues in yesterday's market was Davis-Daly, which sold off before comparatively small offerings to 10½, a loss for the day of ¾ of a point. In the Industrial list, interest centred in Manhattan Transit, which began one of its periodic booms, going up from 4¾ to 5⅝. The close was at 5¼, after sales of 4,500.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Tobacco	325	325	325	325
100	Am. W. P. pf	24	24	24	24
4,500	Man. Transit	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛
400	Merchants'	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	N.Y.& C.M.S.	208½	208½	208½	208½
100	Otis Elev. pf	93	93	93	93
140	Standard Oil	518	525	518	525
700	Waterbury Co.	43½	44	43½	44
500	Weltmans L. & Mtg Co	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3,300	West. Ice Co.	31	31⅝	30⅝	31¼

RAILROADS.

100	Chi. Subway	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
50	Seaboard 2d pf	30	30	30	30

MINING STOCKS.

500	Alaska Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
480	Belakiala	*100½	*10⅝	10	10⅝
325	Bonanza Belt	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
5,000	Batopilas Min.	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝
9,000	Boston Copper	28¼	29¼	28¼	29
300	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
700	Buffalo Mine	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,550	Butte Coal	26	27⅝	26	27⅜
1,240	Butte Exemp	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
400	Butte & N. Y.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
41,500	Cobalt Central	38	40	38	40
300	Cobalt Coal	1	1	1	1
400	Colonial Silver	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
200	Col. Leon. Exl.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Con. Ariz. Sm.	5	5	5	5
400	Cum.-Ely Min.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
4,100	Davis-D. Est.	17¼	17¾	16½	16⅝
600	Dom. Copper	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
300	Douglas Cop.	*10	10¾	10¼	10¾
500	Ely Central	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜
500	Ely Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,800	Foster Cobalt	1⅞	1 19-16	1 7-16	1⅞
1,200	Forn. Ck. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Giroux Mining	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Gold Hill	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,240	Greene-Can.	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅝
10	Greene C. Cop.	25	25	25	25
700	Greene G. Sly.	17⅜	18	17⅜	18
225	Greene G.-S. pf	88	88	88	88
100	King Edward	15⅜	15⅜	15	15⅜
5,000	McKinley-Dar.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
1,700	Miemac G. M.	4¾	4¾	4¾	5⅛
100	M. Co. of Am.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Mitchell Min.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	Mont.-Sho.	*10¼	10¾	10	10⅜
400	Mont. of C. R.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
500	Nev. Con. Cop.	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
100	Nev. Smelt.	4⅝	4	3⅝	3⅝
1,200	Nev.-U. M.&S.	4	4	3¾	3¾
12,800	Nip. Mines Co.	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14½
300	No. Butte Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
400	Old Hun. Min.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
800	Phoenix Sec.	½	½	½	½
15,000	Pitts. L. & Z.	74	74	68	74
2,500	Silver Queen	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
540	Stewart Min.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,200	Ton. Belmont	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾
350	Tonopah Ext.	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	Tramps Con.	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.12
1,300	Tri-Bullion	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
60	Trinity Cop.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾
100	Union Explo.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
1,200	United Cop.	61¾	62	61	61¾

BOND.

$10,000	Morn. Tel. 6s. Int.	92	92	92	92

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The Bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	April 22. Bid.	Asked.	April 19. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	..	..	94	95
Am. Tobacco	320	325	315	330
Am. Malt. 6s	100	105	100	105
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83	84	83	84
Am. Writing Paper	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Am. Writing Paper pf	23	25	23	25
Bakalala	10	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝
Bonanza Belt	5¼	5⅜	4⅞	5
Boston Copper	29	29¼	27	27½
British Col. Copper	7⅜	7⅝	7	7⅛
Butte Coalition	26¾	27¼	25⅝	26⅝
Butte & New York	5½	5⅝	4¾	5⅛
Central Foundry	2¼	3	2¼	3
Central Foundry pf	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
Chicago Subway	18½	19½	18⅝	19½
Cobalt Central	38½	40	38½	39
Colonial Silver	3	3¼	3	3⅛
Cumb.-Ely Mining	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅞
Colusa-Leonard	..	..	2¼	2½
Davis-Daly	16	16½	15¾	16⅛
Dominion Copper	5⅞	6	5¾	5⅞
Douglas Copper	10	10½	10	10½
Empire Steel	7	10	7½	9
El Rayo	..	..	17	18
Empire Steel pf	45	50	47	51
Ely Central	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Ely Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
Foster Cobalt	1 7-16	1½	1⅜	1⅜
Furnace Creek	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
Giroux	9	10	9¼	9¾
Gold Hill	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Greene Con.	25	26	23½	25
Greene Gold-Silver	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅝
Greene Gold-Silver pf	85	88	85	85
Greene-Cananea	10⅞	..	10	10⅝
Havana Tobacco	..	..	13	13½
Havana Tobacco pf	..	..	20	22
Houston Oil	..	..	7½	8½
Inter. Mer. Marine	7½	8½	7½	8½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	23	24	22	23½
International Salt	15	16½	15	16
Manhattan Transit	5	5⅝	4½	4⅝
McKinley-Darragh	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Miemac Gold Mining	4⅝	4½	4½	4¾
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Mitchell Mining	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Nevada Con. Copper	14	14½	13¾	14
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	23	27	23½	26½
Nevada Smelting	3	3¼	3	3⅛
Neveda-Utah M. & S.	3⅝	4	3½	3⅝
Nipissing Mines Co.	14½	14⅝	13¾	13⅞
Old Hundred	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
Otis Elevator	36	40	36	40
Otis Elevator pf	89	95	90	95
Portland Copper	..	..	½	¾
Royal Bak. Powder pf	100	105	101	105
Silver Queen	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅝
Standard Oil	520	530	516	520
Tramps Con.	110	112	108	112
Tri-Bullion	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2½
Tonopah Extension	3¼	3½	3⅜	3⅜
Trinity Copper	21	22½	20	22
Union Explor.	7½	7¾	7⅜	8¼
United Copper	62	62	61½	62¼
Union Typewriter	84	88	84	87
Union Type. 1st pf	116	120	116	120
Union Type. 2d pf	116	120	116	120
Waterbury Co.	43¼	43¾	44¼	44¾
Western Ice	31½	32	28	28¼

FINANCIAL NOTES.

George Blumenthal of Lazard Freres will sail for Europe on Thursday on the Amerika. He will spend six months abroad.

A seat on the Stock Exchange is reported sold at $70,000, which is $500 better than the price said to have been obtained for a seat sold last week. The record price, reached last Summer, is $95,000.

A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange will be held to-morrow at 3:15 P. M. for the purpose of choosing a Nominating Committee of nine members to select officials for the ensuing year.

The Directors of the Lord & Taylor Company have put the common stock on an 8 per cent. basis by the declaration of a 2 per cent. quarterly dividend, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 25. The dividends hitherto in force have been at the rate of 7 per cent. a year, or 1¾ per cent. quarterly.

Shipbuilding Co. Receivership Ends.

TRENTON, April 22.—Upon the filing of the last supplementary report in the United States Shipbuilding Company receivership to-day Judge Lanning discharged the receiver, James Smith, Jr. The report showed that there is now in the hands of the receiver $2,117.15, which goes to the creditors of the defunct concern, that at the last report there was $14,824.17, of which the State of New Jersey got $7,320 for franchise tax of 1905. The action to-day ends the famous case here.

TRAVIS NOW A BROKER.

Golfer to Manage a Branch Stock Exchange House in West 85th Street.

Walter J. Travis, the amateur golf champion, who held the title both here and in England, embarked in the stock brokerage business yesterday as the manager of a branch office at 5 West Eighty-fifth Street for the Stock Exchange house of Waterman, Anthony & Co. He is the latest of a long line of young men famous in the annals of amateur sport to gravitate to Wall Street.

If Mr. Travis eventually joins the Stock Exchange, he will find plenty of famous golfers on the board. Some of the more recent golfers to become members are H. C. Macdonald, who two or three years ago was a champion at Shinnecock and West Brook; Harry Hollins, and R. C. Watson.

In the last year Larned, Wright, and Clothier have joined the Exchange, and with the Wrenn brothers, who have been members for some years, would make the Stock Exchange pretty hard to beat at tennis. In the other branches of amateur sport the Exchange is equally well represented. Something like a year ago Daly, the famous Harvard, and later West Point, football player, became a member, and he found there already Capt. Hincke and a full eleven of other ex-Harvard players. Yale is represented by more than a score of ex-crew, track, gridiron, and diamond men, of whom perhaps the most readily recalled is Gilbert C. Greenway, Jr. It has often been said of the Stock Exchange that it might be called an asylum of ex-college athletes.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 22.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	April 20, 1907.	Increase for Week.	April 21, 1906.
Loans	$181,206,000	$2,743,000	$177,812,000
Circulation	8,820,000	25,000	7,485,000
Deposits	154,448,000	8,214,000	144,640,000
Due banks	36,506,000	3,543,000	62,974,000
U. S. deposits	4,234,000	208,000	2,501,000
Res. agents	38,357,000	3,893,000	28,454,000
Excess res.	1,778,000	1,778,000	1,937,000
Due from b'ks	23,040,000	1,593,000	23,362,000
5% funds	424,750	.....	377,000
Legal tenders	4,492,000	10,000	4,960,000
Specie	18,858,000	1,284,000	15,841,000
Res. excess	3,280,714	823,571	1,111,000
N. Y. excess	18,257,714	3,222,571	8,815,000

The advance in copper metal reported from London this morning exerted a very favorable influence upon local mining shares. Mohawk was a particular feature of strength, the price rapidly advancing to 65, a gain of 4 points. Calumet and Hecla sold up 5 points, to 845. Greene-Cananea and Old Dominion over 2 points each, while advances of a point were common. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	84	83¾	83¾
500	Am. T. & S. F. adj. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
47,000	C. R. & Q. coll. 4s	84¼	84⅛	84¼
1,000	Chi. & W. Ind. 5s	101	101	101
5,000	K.C., Ft. S. & M.1s.	117	116½	117
1,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	97	97	97
1,000	Terre Haute Elec. 5s	97	97	97
2,000	West End 4½s, 1914	102	102	102
1,000	Wels. & P. T. 1st 4s	74½	74½	74½
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	92½	92½	92½

RAILROADS.

50	Atchison	95¾	95¼	95¼	
11	Boston & Albany	237	236	236	
25	Boston & Lowell	205	205	205	
54	Boston & Maine	165	163½	163½	
300	Boston & Worcester	75½	75¼	75¼	
6	Boston & Wore. pf	75	70	73	
1	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	111	111	111	
10	Conn. River	200	200	200	
100	Ga. Nor. certifs	69½	69½	69½	
1,000	Great North. pf	126¾	126¾	126¾	
35	Mass. Elec. pf	50	50	50	
213	N. Y., N. H. & H	178	177	177	
17	Old Colony	195

THE CHEMICAL BANK IN ITS NEW HOME

Opens Business in Imposing Structure After Moving Over $7,000,000 in Cash.

30-TON VAULT IS A FEATURE

Dining Room Provided for Clerks, Who Will Never Leave the Building in Working Hours.

The Chemical National Bank, which is one of the oldest banking institutions in New York, opened or business yesterday morning in its new building, which has been for more than two years in course of construction on the plot of ground at 270 Broadway, the site of the bank's modest old quarters, once a relic of old New York.

The books had all been moved into the new building on Saturday, along with aoma $7,000,000 in currency, which was carried in boxes and sacks from the temporary offices of the bank, in the Barclay Building, at Duane Street. The money mada a fair-sized truckload.

The time for the moving of the currancy had been kept secret, and though no such sum of easily transportable money had probably ever before passed through the streets of New York in one compact load, the plain-clothes men and detectives who accompanied the precious freight, both on the truck and following on the sidewalk, didn't see a ripple in Broadway.

All day yesterday President William H. Porter and the other bank officers were kept busy receiving callers, who included officers of the principal financial institutions downtown. Mrs. Hetty Green, who is one of the bank's most famous customers, was not among the callers.

The new building is one of the finest of its kind in the United States. Some of the visitors yesterday said it was the equal of the National Park Bank Building in Broadway, near Fulton Street, hitherto the show place among the city's banking institutions. It is smaller than the National Park Bank, which is also distinguished by the magnificence of its mural paintings.

In the Chemical's new building the only attampts at mural decoration are four allegorical figures, one in each pendentive, rapresenting Ceres, Boreas, Helios, and Neptune, the earth, air, fire, and water of ancient chemistry.

The vestibule is finished in Pavonazzo marble and the corridor in white-veined statuary marble. The banking room, which is 70 feet wide by about 170 feet long, abutting on Chambers Street, is 85 feet high, surmounted and lighted by a dome roofed in the centre with stained glass. It is finished in panels of veined white marble relieved by Chippelino marble of an olive tint.

The department offices are separated from the main room by waist-high partitions of pink marble and dull bronze.

In a four-story section of the building which rises over part of the corridor well back from the Broadway entrance are dining rooms for both officers and employes, where luncheon is served. The clerks do not leave the bank from the time they arrive in the morning until quitting in the late afternoon.

One of the most interesting features of the new building is the vault, which is unlike any other in the city. This is built on a small gore of land about 25 feet square, extending south from the banking room. To this a masonry structure has been built up to the level of the first windows of the banking room.

Here the thirty-ton safa stands supported, in effect, in mid-air. It is about eighteen feet deep, twenty feet wide, and two stories high. Standing on masonry columns, it allows room for the watchman to pass beneath, and it has an equal space between its top and the ceiling of its house, which is in plain view of the banking room.

The Chemical National Bank, though its State charter only dates from 1844 and its National charter from 1865, really goes back to 1823. In that year was chartered the New York Chemical Manufacturing Company for the purpose of "manufacturing drugs, medicines, paints, and dyers' articles." The original charter expressly forbade the concern to do a banking business, but in the following year the articles of incorporation were amended to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the company to the amount of $500,000, and empowered them to employ all of this capital except $100,000 in the banking business.

The bank operated under this charter until 1844, when the Chemical Bank was organized, with a capital of $300,000, which remained the capital of the Chemical National Bank until last January. Then the capital was increased to $3,000,000 by taking $2,700,000 out of the surplus and undivided profits and adding it to capital.

On its $300,000 capital the bank has paid dividends, which make a remarkable record. From 1849 to 1854 12 per cent. was paid, the next year 18 per cent., and from 1856 to the end of the Civil War 24 per cent. In the next four years, notwithstanding the hard times that immediately followed the war, dividends of 36 per cent. were paid, which in 1870 were increased to 40 per cent.

In 1871 and 1872 60 per cent. was paid. In 1873, notwithstanding the panic, and for tha succeeding fourteen years, a 100 per cent. rate was maintained, and from 1888 to 1906 150 per cent. was regularly diabursed. With the increased capitalization tha dividends have been established on a pro rata, or 15 per cent. basis.

The Chemical has always been a mercantile bank, and it caters entirely to mercantile patronage. Its accounts are chack accounts, and, contrary to the usual custom among banks nowadays, it allows no interest on deposits.

Besidea President Porter, who came to the institution from the Chase National Bank, the Directors are Frederic W. Stevens, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Augustus D. Julliard, George G. De Witt, Robert W. Goelet, and Joseph B. Martindale.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Evidences of rain in the Southwest, coupled with a sharp decline in the St. Louis market, led to weakness yesterday. Other influences were the increase by 808,000 bushels in the visible supply against 2,022,000 bushels decrease last year; heavy interior receipts, larger estimates for car-lot arrivals at Chicago to-day. Northwest receipts of 763 cars, compared with 437 cars a year ago, and the Winnipeg arrivals of 350 cars, where 199 cars were received on the corresponding day last year. The declining tendency was varied at times by sharp rallies, based on reports that bugs were causing great damage in Missouri and that the outlook in Kansas was worn. Numerous complaints of winter killing and some of too much rain were received from the Ohio Valley. Liverpool was easy and ¼d lower. Other markets also declined, except Budapest, which closed 3 points net higher. Cash wheat in New York was easy, closing as follows: No. 2 red, 83¼c, elevator, and 84¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 93½c, and No. 2 hard, Winter, 88c, free on board, afloat, opening navigation. After the close July sold up to 87⅞c on rumore of 30 loads for export.

CORN.—Although relatively stronger than wheat, corn was not especially firm, except right at the opening, when it sold higher than Saturday on lighter receipts at Chicago than had been expected and the advance of ¾d in Liverpool. World's shipments were about 700,000 bushels larger than the previous week and the visible supply decreased 850,000 bushels. Export business amounted to 10 loads. Cash corn in New York closing steady, as follows: No. 2, 57½c, elevator, and 55c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 57½c, and No. 2 yellow, 55c, free on board, afloat.

Futures.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
Wheat—				
May	87	86¾	86¾	87¼
July	88⅜	87 9-16	87⅝	87¼
September	89⅞	89	89	89½
Corn—				
May	..	..	56	55¾
July	..	..	56½	56⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
Wheat—				
May	79	78	78	78½
July	81½	80½	80½	81
September	83¼	82¼	82¼	82¾
Corn—				
May	48¾	47⅝	47¾	47¾
July	48⅝	48	48¼	48⅜
September	49	48¼	48¾	48¾
Oats—				
May	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	44¼
July	41½	40⅝	40⅝	41⅜
September	35¾	35¼	35⅜	35⅝
Lard—				
May	8.65	8.62	8.65	8.62
July	8.77	8.75	8.77	8.75
Ribs—				
May	8.50	8.45	8.50	8.47
July	8.67	8.62	8.67	8.65
Pork—				
May	..	..	15.75	15.72
July	15.90	15.80	15.90	15.87

THE COTTON MARKET.

Less Active and Lower—Closes at Net Loss of 3 to 8 Points.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the Cotton States for Tuesday and Wednesday:

South Carolina and Georgia—Rain Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; fresh southerly winds.

North Carolina—Rain Tuesday and probably Wednesday; fresh southeast to south winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair in southern, rain in northern portion, Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; fresh southwesterly winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Showers Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; fresh westerly winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh southwest to west winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, fresh westerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Clearing Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, warmer.

Tennessee—Rain Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy.

The cotton market was active yesterday and prices ruled lower, although showing a pretty steady tone at the decline. The close was steody at a net loss of 3@8 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 150,000 bales.

The opening was steady at a decline of 3@8 points, which was considered a little better than due on the showing of the English market for futures. Reports from central sections of the belt were that replanting would be necessary there as well as in the Eastern belt. One wire from Texas said that more replanting would be necessary than in the past fifty years. Estimated receipts at New Orleans for to-day were heavy, but exports for the day exceeded the port receipts by nearly 30,000 bales. Private cables from Liverpool attributed the decline there to American selling.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
April	....	....	9.76@ 9.78	9.80
May	9.85	9.80	9.82@ 9.83	9.87
June	....	....	9.74@ 9.76	9.80
July	9.85	9.79	9.79@ 9.80	9.87
August	9.85	9.80	9.80@ 9.81	9.88
September	9.86	9.83	9.82@ 9.84	9.89
October	10.06	10.02	10.03@	10.07
November	....	....	10.07@10.09	10.11
December	10.12	10.10	10.11@10.12	10.15
January	10.29	10.25	10.27@10.28	10.30
February	10.29	10.29	10.32@10.34	10.35
March	....	....	10.40@10.42	....

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices unchanged, at 11.20 for middling uplnd and 11.45 for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,200 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Norfolk—Steady, unchanged, at 11¼c; sales, 408 bales. Savannah—Steady, unchanged, at 10⅝c; sales, 213 bales. Augusta—Steady, ⅛c higher, at 10⅜c; sales, 450 bales. New Orleans—Quiet, unchanged, at 10 15-16c; sales, 950 bales. Memplis—Steady, unchanged, at 10⅜c; sales, 1,550 bales.

ON PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Transactions in stocks on the Produce Exchange yesterday totaled 7,200, distributed among six mining companies.

The day's business, with opening, high, low, and last prices, is given in the following table:

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	All Mines Co	85	85	85	85
100	Blue Bell	28½	28½	28½	25½
1,000	Gold Bar	$1.05	$1.05	$1.05	$1.05
500	Red Hill	60	60	60	60
3,100	Branch Mint	15	15	15	15
500	San Toy	93	93	93	93

The bid and asked prices quoted at the close of the market compare as follows with those of Saturday:

	April 22. Bid.	Asked.	April 20. Bid.	Asked.
ALASKA.				
Alaska Treadwell Gold	..	..	33⅛	33½
ARIZONA.				
Super & Pitts	..	..	17½	..
BOSTON.				
Helvetia	5¾	4⅞	5⅜	4⅝
BULLFROG.				
Gibraltar Mines	.55	.60	.55⅞	.60
Mayflower Consol	..	..	.40	..
Mont. Shoshone	..	..	1⅝	1¾
Tramp Consol	$1.09	$1.12	$1.09	$1.10
CANADA (Brit. Col.)				
British Columbia	..	..	7	7¾
Domin Cop Ltd	..	..	5½	5⅝
CANADA ONTARIO.				
Buffalo Mines	..	..	2¾	2½
Cobalt Central	38	40	38	38½
Foster Cobalt	1 7-16	..	1⅜	1 9-16
McKinley Darragh	1½	1⅝	1½	1 9-16
Nipissing	14	..	13½	13⅝
Silver Queen Ltd	1⅜	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Trethewey	$1.25	$1.50	$1.25	$1.35
COLORADO.				
Comp Bird	5¾	6	..	..
Portland Gold	$1.15	..	..	..
Tomboy Gold	9	9½	..	..
COSTA RICA.				
Montezuma	2½	2⅝	2⅛	8
GOLDFIELD.				
Atlanta Mines Co	85	87	72½	76
Blue Bell	31	34	27	28
Blue Bull	..	60	..	..
Booth	44	48	..	..
C O D	75	..	..	..
Combina. Fraction	9-16	..	4¾	4⅞
Columbia Mountain	$1.01	..	..	..
Cracker Jack	.34	.36	..	..
Diamondfield Tri	.59	.64	.46	.50
Dixie	11	..	..	..
Gold Bar	$1.05	..	$1.05	$1.15
Goldfield Consol	5⅞	6	..	..
Goldfield Daisy	2¾	2⅞	..	..
Goldfield Mining	..	..	$2.50	$2.50
Great Bend	$1.17	$1.24	$1.07	$1.11
Jumbo Extension	25⅛	30	..	..
Jumbo Mining	$2.75	$2.90	..	..
Kewana	$1.50	..	..	..
Lone Star	33	37	..	..
Red Hill	61	..	.46	.50
Red Top Extension	.51	.55	.46	.50
Silver Pick	$1.40	$1.50	$1.20	..
Snow Storm	..	..	2¾	..
MANHATTAN.				
Manhattan Comb'n	..	12	7	11
MEXICO.				
El Oro	6¼	6½	6¼	6⅜
Esparanza Ltd	10¾	10¾	10¼	11
Greene Gold-Silver	1½	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
Greene Gold-Silver pf	7¾	..	7¾	8½
Guanajuato Con	..	..	4	4¼
MONTANA.				
Davis-Daly Est	16¾	17½	16½	16⅝
United Copper	60½	63	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barnes King	3¾	4½	..	..
Branch Mint	15	15½	16	17
Colonial Silver	3½	3⅝	..	..
Furnace Creek	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¼
Nevada-Utah	3¾	4	3¼	4
Oroville Dredging	4¾	4⅞	4¼	4⅛
Old Hundred	..	..	37½	3 7-16
Sandoy	93	97	85	95
Silver Peak (Pitte.)	1½	1 11-16	1⅞	$2.05
Stewart Mining	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅝
Tri Bullion	2½	2⅝	..	..
Mines Co. of Am	1⅝	1¾	..	..
Katherine Goldfield	240	265	240	265
Adams	23	25	17	19½
Black Rock	..	13	..	11
NEVADA.				
Cumberland-Ely Copper	8¾	9	8¾	9⅛
Giroux Con	9	9½	..	..
Greenwater & Death Val	.90	$1.00	..	..
Nevada Con	14¼	14½	13¾	14
TONOPAH.				
Golden Anchor	..	.41	..	.42
TONOPAH NEVADA.				
Tonopah Extension	3¼	3½	..	..
West End	..	..	$1.25	..
INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.				
Exploration Co. N. Y.	..	..	95	110
Havana Tobacco	19	22	..	..
Pfds. Washburn Flour	..	£5	..	£5
Pfds. Washburn pf	£10	..	£10	..
Quaker Oats	..	..	96	102
Standard Milling	6	8	..	..
Standard Milling 1st Pf	78	..	78	..
Standard Milling pf	29	..	29	..
Standard Oil	..	..	500	..

NEW HAVEN'S LOAN A SUCCESS

Half Already Sold to French Bankers Who May Take the Balance.

Denial was given yesterday to the statement printed in The London Times that the New York, New Haven & Hartford foreign loan had proved a failure and that the French underwriting syndicate was not likely to take more than half of the issue of 145,000,000f of the 4 per cent. debentures. The facts in the matter as learned in authoritative quarters yesterday are that the entire issue was sold by the New Haven to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who in turn sold half of the issue to the syndicate of French bankers, the latter reserving the privilege of buying the balance of the issue.

No public offering of the issue was made in Europe as had originally been planned, but the bonds were sold privately instead through circulars issued by the French bankers and their correspondents in other Continental countries. In this way there have already been placed the entire amount that the French bankers purchased in the first instance, and in addition Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have been called upon and are still being called upon for further allotments of the bonds. The belief was expreased in well-informed banking circles yesterday that there was no doubt that the entire issue would be taken up by the French bankers.

The public offering of the bonds in Europe was not made for the reason that the French bankers did not consider the time propitious for auch a public offering and the sale of the bonds privately was decided upon. The reaponse to this private offering of the bonds, it was said yesterday, more than met the expectations of the French bankers and of the road's bankers here.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22.—President Mellen of the New Haven road, when the cable dispatch stating that the road was not succeeding in disposing of its large issue of bonds in France was ahown him, said he had no information on the subject, and that it was impossible for him to either confirm or to deny the

THE CANADIAN COMPANY

Controlling Water Power for Use in Towns and Mines of Cobalt.

This investment will bear the closest scrutiny. It has a foundation of absolute earning power. It is proposed to supply a demand for power which is in excess of the total possible supply. This is an unfailing source of revenue, the proceeds of which can be exactly computed, as the following schedule shows:—

The Company has obtained a concession from the Canadian government to install a power plant on the Montreal River, which will develop electric power and light for the towns and mines of the Cobalt district.

10,000 H. P.	is the maximum development.
5,000 H. P. PLANT BEGUN. CONTRACTS LET	The contract has been let for a plant developing 5,000 h. p., which in distribution under contracts will supply 7,000 h. p.
DEMAND FOR POWER	Over 7,000 steam h. p. is now in use at a cost of over 100% in excess of the power this Company will supply. Three towns also require light and power. The demand for the power which this Company will supply DOES NOT HAVE TO BE CREATED—IT ALREADY EXISTS. More than this, THE DEMAND IS URGENT AND INSISTENT. In commercial terms, there is a market eagerly waiting for the goods we can supply before the manufacture of them is begun.
INCOME	7,000 horse power, at $50 ..... $350,000 10% on the stock $150,000
SURPLUS	$200,000, less expenses of $50,000.
SUBSCRIBERS	Some of the best bank and trust company people of New York and Canada are connected with this enterprise.
UNDERWRITERS' SYNDICATE	To take 400,000 shares of stock, or any part, at 65 cents per share; par $1.00. This is the last of the issue. It is intended for small as well as large investors.
PAYMENTS	Easy, as disbursements are made only as work progresses. 25 per cent. cash, balance two, four, and six months. 10,000 shares cost $6,500. First payment cash, $1,625; second, third, and fourth payments each $1,625. 5,000 shares cost $3,250; first payment cash, $812.50; second, third, and fourth payments each $812.50. 1,000 shares cost $650; cash, $162.50; second, third, and fourth payments each $162.50. 500 shares cost $325; first payment, $81.25; second, third, and fourth payments each $81.25 200 shares cost $130; first payment each $32.50; second, third, and fourth payments each $32.50. 100 shares cost $65; first payment $16.25; second, third, and fourth paymente each $16.25.
MINE POWERS	All water power developments connected with mining operations bring big returns.
SURE RETURNS	A secure investment, with returns as large as most mines. Wealthy Canadians have made millions out of water powers.
THE ISSUED CAPITAL	Is limited to $1,500,000. $400,000 only is offered.
FIRST CHECKS	Received will close this subscription. Fill in the form below. Checks or post office orders to

Send for Descriptive Booklet No. 2.

THE CANADIAN CO.,

Suite 2109 Trinity Bldg., New York.

Suite 805 Traders' Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ontario.

TRUST and GUARANTEE CO

For Credit of

THE CANADIAN COMPANY,

14 King West, Toronto, Canada,

or

GUARDIAN TRUST CO.,

170 Broadway, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

TO THE CANADIAN COMPANY:—

Gentlemen:—I hereby subscribe for ..... shares of the stock of the Canadian Company at 65 cts., and enclose check or Post Office order for ..... dollars, being one-quarter of my subscription at 65 cts.

I will make Second payment July 1, 1907.
I will make Third payment September 1, 1907.
I will make Fourth payment November 1, 1907.
Receipt to be sent me at address given below.

ICE TRUST MAY GO INTO COAL BUSINESS

Meeting of Shareholders Called to Act on Proposed Charter Changes.

LOSES MONEY IN WINTER

Under the New Plan Losses Would Be Overcome and Profit for Whole Year Assured.

Stockholders of the American Ice Securities Company, it was learned yesterday, have been notified by circulars issued under date of April 18 that a special meeting of the shareholders will be held at Camden, N. J., on April 29 to act on proposed changes in the company's charter. The portion of the charter which it is proposed to change is Section 3, in which the objects of the corporation are set forth in great detail.

The amendments which are to be acted upon cover so broad a field that some of the stockholders have been mystified by tha proposed changes. The officers of the company showed no disposition yesterday to throw much light on the company's purpose, at least not so far as details are concerned.

One of the officials said that the purpose of the changes was to broaden the company's powers so that it could raise money all the year around instead of during only six months of the year.

"We have been doing a Summer hotel business," he salo, "losing money six months out of the twelve. We propose to change this so that we can make money all tha year around. We have our organization and our teams and all that, and we propose to get some use out of them in Winter."

This suggested that at the bottom of the proposed changes was a desire to carry out the proposal advanced some time ago that the ice company in Winter become a coal and wood company. The officials of the company would not admit yesterday that this was the fact. They were not ready, they said, to discuss details.

One of the proposed clausea specifically provides, however, that the company shall hava tho right to deal in coal, wood, lumber, building material, and other merchandise in any way used in the construction of buildings.

One of tha clauses in the proposed amended charter empowers the American Ice Securities Company to acquire, hold, and operate steamships and other vessels, and to engage in the business of carriage of passengers or freight upon tha high seas or upon any other waters. This led to the suggestion yesterday that the motive in the changes in the ice company's charter was to be found in a plan on the part of C. W. Morse, who is largely interested in the American Ice Securities Company, to turn over his steamship interests to the ice company as a convenient holding company. Mr. Morse said that there was absolutely no basis for such a suggestion, and that the proposed changes had to do merely with technicalities, it having been found that under the terms of the original charter the company was restricted in the conduct of its business.

TORONTO STOCKS.

The following quotations of Cobalt stocks were made on the Standard Stock Exchange of Toronto at the close nf business yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo	$ 2.75	$ 2.90
Foster	1.45	1.52
McKinley Darragh	1.54	1.58
Kerr Lake	5.00	5.25
Peterson Lake	....	....
Red Rock	.75	.90
Silver Leaf	.14	.15
Silver Queen	1.50	1.60
Trethewey	1.36	1.40
University	8.00	9.00
Green Meehan	.74	.80
Amalgamated	.65	.70
Central	.39	.40
Nipissing	14.25	14.50

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

To Whom It May Concern:

Whereas there are certain unredeemed sales of December 20, 1898, to the former Town of New Utrecht, County of Kings, for the assessment for the

"OPENING AND GRADING OF 65TH STREET,"

affecting property in the 30th Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, public notice is hereby given that upon proper verified application being filed with the Comptroller of the City of New York ON OR BEFORE MAY 10, 1907,

by the owners of the property affected by said sales, the principal amounts of the present liens without interest, will be accepted in full settlement and adjustment of the city's claims therefor.

On and after May 10, 1907, no adjustments of these sales will be made under any circumstances, for any sum less than the full amount of principal and interest due.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller of the City of New York.

Dated New York, N. Y., April 1, 1907.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.

New York, April 22, 1907.

Public notice is hereby given that applications will be received from Monday, April 22, until 4 P. M. Monday, May 6, 1907, for the position of

STATIONARY ENGINEER, (ELECTRIC PUMPING STATIONS.)

The examination will be held on Monday, May 27, 1907, at 10 A. M.

Candidates will be required to take charge of and operate the new high-pressure Fire Service Pumping Stations, using electric machinery and centrifugal pumps.

They must be familiar with the use and operation of high and low tension electric machinery and have had at least four years' experience as an apprentice or practical machinist, and at least three years' experience in handling high tension electric machinery.

The minimum age is 23 years.

For scope of examination and further information, apply to the secretary.

FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

Department of Public Charities, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

BOROUGHS OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS CR ESTIMATES will be received at the office of the Department of Public Charities, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, until 2:30 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1907.

For furnishing all the labor and materials required for the erection and completion of Coney Island Hospital, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner.

Dated April 19, 1907.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly 2,115, Int. No. 947, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

IN FURTHERANCE OF THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE CREATED TO CONFER WITH THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEVELOPING A SYSTEM OF TRANSIT BETWEEN THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXTENDING ITS POWERS AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Wednesday, April 24, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 20, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the second heard at that time.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly 89, Int. No. 89, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

AUTHORIZING THE POLICE COMMISSIONER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK TO APPOINT JOHN W. PINKLEY, AN EX-POLICEMAN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, WHO RESIGNED FROM SAID POLICE DEPARTMENT NOVEMBER TWENTY-FOURTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Wednesday, April 24, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 20, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the first heard at that time.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTment of the City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received at the office of the Department of Public Charities, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, until 2:30 o'clock P. M. on

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For full particulars see City Record.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner.

Dated April 19, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, Third Judicial District, Ulster County.

ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.

Section No. 4.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.

Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended. Such application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON MAY 18TH, 1907, AT 10 O'CLOCK in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and at least one of whom shall reside in the county where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act, and discharge all the duties conferred by the said law and the acts amendatory thereof, upon such Commissioners of Appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York.

The real estate to be acquired herein is situated in the Town of Olive, and is to be acquired in fee for the purpose of furnishing an additional supply of pure and wholesome watsr to the City of New York.

The following is a statement of the boundaries of the lands to be acquired herein, with a reference to the date and place of filing of the map.

All the parcels herein described are to be acquired in fee and are colored pink on the map hereinafter referred to.

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, shown on a map entitled "Reservoir Department, Section No. 4. Board of Water Supply of the City of New York. Map of real estate, situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, to be acquired by The City of New York under the provisions of Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances, in the vicinity of Olive City and Brodhead," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, New York, on the 4th day of March, 1907, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the junction of the centre lines of the Tongore and Samsonville Roads, said point being the southeast corner of parcel No. 145, and running thence along the centre line of the said Samsonville Road and the southerly line of said parcel No. 145, S. 67° 18' W. 195.4 feet to the southeast corner of parcel No. 143; thence along the southerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre line of Samsonville Road, the following courses and distances: S. 40° 47' W. 347 feet, S. 28° 27' W. 409.8 feet, S. 34° 20' W. 363.3 feet, S. 53° 16' W. 32 feet, S. 63° 36' W. 280.1 feet and S. 58° 28' W. 97.7 feet; thence still continuing along the southerly line of parcel No. 143, N. 32° 44' W. 44.6 feet, N. 59° 26' W. 111.2 feet, S. 59° 02' W. 293.3 feet and S. 28° 26' E. 158.4 feet to the centre of the before-mentioned Samsonville Road; thence along the same, and still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 142, S. 53° 05' W. 116.6 feet and S. 71° 30' W. 74.7 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 144; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, S. 21° 25' E. 72.3 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of same, S. 71° 13' W. 180.8 feet, S. 48° 50' W. 100.9 feet, S. 64° 51' W. 80 feet, S. 55° 02' W. 102.8 feet and N. 77° 47' W. 104.9 feet to a point in the southerly line of the before-mentioned parcel No. 143; thence along the said southerly line, S. 55° 03' W. 11.7 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 142; thence along the said easterly line S. 58° 14' W. 47.3 feet, S. 23° 19' W. 49.6 feet, S. 35° 59' W. 24.8 feet and S. 31° 36' W. 193.5 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 140; thence along the said easterly line, S. 39° 04' E. 32 feet, S. 22° 39' W. 358.8 feet and N. 67° 43' W. 52.2 feet, crossing Samsonville Road; thence still continuing along the said easterly line and the southerly line of parcel No. 140, the following courses and distances: S. 72° 13' W. 602.6 feet, S. 24° 45' W. 272.5 feet, S. 45° 21' W. 399.3 feet, S. 56° 36' W. 466.4 feet, S. 20° 30' W. 751.3 feet and N. 70° 28' W. 30.9 feet to the westerly line of said parcel; thence along the same, N. 24° 06' W. 251.1 feet; thence on a curve of 633 feet radius to the right 760 feet and N. 24° 44' E. 963.7 feet, partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 141; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 on a curve of 1,367 feet radius to the left 470.3 feet; thence N. 4° 40' E. 4,019.6 feet, partly along the westerly line of said parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 149, and partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 156; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 156, on a curve of 407 feet radius to the left 59.9 feet to the most southerly point of parcel No. 170; thence along the westerly and southerly lines of said parcel the following curves, courses, and distances: On a curve of 467 feet radius to the left 386.2 feet and N. 50° 05' W. 261.8 feet; thence on a curve of 667 feet radius to the left 465.2 feet and N. 89° 00' W. 20 feet; thence along the southerly lines of parcels Nos. 179 and 177, N. 89° 00' W. 981.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,067 feet radius to the left 647.4 feet and S. 56° 15' W. 119.3 feet to the most southerly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 177; thence still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 177, N. 38° 01' W. 73.5 feet, N. 10° 34' E. 34.4 feet, N. 30° 47' W. 410.3 feet, N. 60° 10' W. 182.1 feet, N. 81° 59' W. 143.3 feet and S. 86° 32' W. 477.5 feet to the most westerly point of said parcel; thence along the westerly line of same, N. 20° 20' E. 822.8 feet, N. 16° 17' E. 871.3 feet and N. 28° 56' W. 480.8 feet to the northwest corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly line of same the following courses and distances: N. 50° 14' E. 76 feet, N. 53° 42' E. 202.4 feet, N. 62° 10' E. 103.6 feet, S. 59° 58' E. 166.7 feet, S. 68° 44' E. 872.3 feet, S. 59° 54' E. 129.6 feet and N. 16° 03' E. 553.4 feet to the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company; thence along the same, and still continuing along the northerly line of parcel No. 177, on a curve of 1,179 feet radius to the left 630.7 feet and N. 89° 48' 30" E. 52 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 180; thence along the northerly line of said parcel N. 89° 48' 30" E. 112.5 feet to the northeast corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly lines of the before-mentioned parcel No. 177 and parcel No. 175, N. 89° 48' 30" E. 2,100.2 feet, crossing Esopus Creek, to the northwest corner of parcel No. 174; thence along the northerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, the following courses and distances: N. 89° 48' 30" E. 68 feet; thence on a curve of 1,466 feet radius to the left 385.8 feet, S

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investor Buys Cliff Street Buildings—Syndicate Preparing to Extend Its Times Square Holdings—Successful Auction of Lots on the Heights.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for a client 108 to 112 Cliff Street and 9 to 13 Haguo Street, being the northeast corner, a group of three five-story business buildings facing the Brooklyn Bridge and covering a plot of about 5,050 square feet. The entire property was recently leased for a long term of years by the same brokers to George F. Hills.

The Cruikshank Company has sold for Morris Weinstein 203 West Street, a four-story business building, on lot 23 by 80.

May Add to Times Square Plot.

The syndicate headed by Walter J. Salomon, which recently bought the Ross properties at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, is reported to have bought the adjoining house, 204 West, 100.5, title to which is held by Jennie W. Francke. The syndicate has also secured an option on the four adjoining dwellings, 206 to 212 West Forty-sixth Street, owned by James Churchill, and covering a frontage of 81 feet. If this option is exercised the syndicate will have control of a plot of nearly 23,000 square feet.

New Owner for 53d Street House.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Henry A. James, as trustee, the three-story dwelling 157 West Eighty-third Street, 17.6 by 97.6. The buyer will occupy the house.

Plot Sold on the Heights.

Samuel Grossmann has sold the plot, 125 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 183 feet south of 145th Street.

Plans for 32d Street Structure.

Plans have been filed for the new eleven-story building, 66.4 by 100, to be erected at 16 to 20 West Thirty-second Street, by the Thirty-second Street Building Company, of which Frederick B. McNish is President. The structure will be known as the Jaeckel Building, and will cost $175,000. Clinton & Russell are the architects.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold to Louis M. Sonnenberg, as attorney, the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, a four-story dwelling, on plot 36.11 by 80. The property was leased recently for ten years at an annual net rental of $12,500.

"Inter-Met" Takes a Floor.

The Interborough-Metropolitan Company, the holding corporation of the subway, elevated, and surface lines throughout the city, have taken a long lease of the entire seventeenth floor in the new United States Realty Building, 115 Broadway.

Voorhees & Floyd have leased for the Frank S. De Ronde Company to Innis, Speiden & Co. the building 46 Cliff Street; also, to the Frank S. De Ronde Company a suite of six offices in the new Importers' & Traders' Building, at 24 and 26 Stone Street. The same brokers have also leased the store and basement at 80 Pearl Street for William H. Parkerton; also, the store and basement at 27 Bridge Street, for L. Napoleon Levy, to John Cullis, and the store at 51 Vesey Street to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. Voorhees & Floyd have moved their offices to the new Royal Insurance Company Building, at William Street and Maiden Lane.

Purchase on Lenox Avenue.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for a client to Salo Cohn, 82 Lenox Avenue, a five-story apartment house, 25 by 100.

Thomas Keitel has sold to a Mrs. Harmes, 272 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 99.11.

Joachim & Goldschmidt and Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for Mrs. Bella Goldsmith, to Mrs. Matilda Henry, 273 West One Hundred and fortieth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 99.11.

Alfred Olenick has sold to Gustav Frohlich the five-story single flat, 223 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 18.9 by 100.

Old Hospital Site Sale To-day.

The auction sale of the old Harlem Hospital property at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, originally announced for to-morrow, will take place to-day at the stand of Bryan L. Kennelly.

Irving Place Dwelling Leased.

Huberth & Gabel have leased for the Kip's Bay Realty Company to Babetto Dietz the three-story dwelling 27 Irving Place.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased to James McCullagh the four-story building 218 West Thirty-sixth Street, for the term of ten years. Mr. McCullagh will build an extension covering the full depth of the lot.

The H. H. Fuller Realty Company has leased the tenth floor in the Mitchell Publishing Company's building, at 41 and 43 West Twenty-fifth Street, for a term of years to Current Literature; also, to the General Woodworking Company, 12,000 square feet of space in the building 318 and 320 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Good Demand on First Avenue.

B. Maxwell has resold 371 First Avenue, a five-story double flat, 24 by 100, and has bought from Albert Starke 121 First Avenue, southwest corner of Eighth Street, a five-story flat, 27 by 50.

Adolph Miller has bought from the Friend estate 416 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores.

To Attend Torrens Hearing.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to send a delegation to attend to-morrow's hearing on the Torrens system before the Joint Judiciary Committee of the Legislature at Albany.

Other organizations which have indorsed the Torrens system will also be urged to send delegations, and it was also suggested at yesterday's meeting that these delegations in each case confer with them an attorney competent to discuss the legal phases of the bill now pending.

To Improve Sixty-Second Street Plot.

Osk & Edelstein have sold the plot, 117 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-second Street, 118 feet east of Second Avenue, to Benito Rovira, who will erect thereon a six-story building for his own use.

A. Rosenblum, in conjunction with W. Goldsmith, has sold for A. Bohaty to Louis Feigel 408 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story double flat, 25 by 115.

Third Avenue Deals in Bronx.

B. I. Shaefler has sold for Liebhoff & Hirschfield to Bloom & Goldberg 3,818 Third Avenue, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Cohn & Lemlein have sold for Liebhoff & Hirschfield to G. Thomas 3,820 Third Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with store, on lot 25 by 100.

Jacob Frendenmacher has sold 561 East 154th Street, a three-family house, on lot 16.8 by 100.

Harry B. Cutner has sold 1,903 Grand Avenue, between Burnside and Tremont Avenues, the two-story, two-family detached house, 25 by 107, to Lillian Flomm.

Casey & Irwin have sold for H. Straus 2,541 Valentine Avenue, a dwelling on lot 31 by 100.

Cahn & Cahn have sold to a client the three-story, three-family house 561 East 151th Street.

Long Island Suburban Buying.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold, in Broadway-Flushing, to T. J. Watson, the plot, 60 by 100, on the west side of Twenty-second Street, 180 feet south of State Street; to Carrie E. Miller the plot 60 ov 100, on the west side of Eighteenth Street, 240 feet south of Mitchell Avenue; to Aiken Hall the plot 60 by 100, on the east side of Nineteenth Street, 112 feet north of Broadway. In Douglas Manor the company has sold to George B. Markham the plot 105 by 100, at the northeast corner of Centre Drive and Beverly Road; to Louise M. Rice the plot 60 by 100, on the north side of Richmond Road, 240 feet west of Douglas Road, and to Charles Meyers the plot 40 by 100, on the north side of Arleigh Road, 100 feet west of Douglas Road; also, in Westmoreland, to George A. Cotton, the plot 80 by 100, on the west side of Bayview Avenue, 120 feet north of Summit Avenue; to Gustav Zimmerman the plot 40 by 100, on the east side of Westmoreland Avenue, 60 feet north of Cutter Avenue, and to Eda L. Fornea the plot 40 by 100, on the east side of Westmoreland Avenue, 160 feet north of Cutter Avenue.

The Auction Room.

The first of the season's offerings of Washington Heights lots was successfully conducted yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly in the Vesey Street Salesroom. The property involved was the block bounded by St. Nicholas Avenue, Broadway, 171st and 172d Streets.

Detailed results of yesterday's auction sales follow:

MONDAY, APRIL 22.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Public Auction Sale.

Broadway, n e corner of 171st St, 104.6x76.9x100x107.9, vacant; to J. T. Goldsmith, $50,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 172d St, 96.1x73.2x90x97.9, vacant; to Jacob W. Smith, $70,250.

St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 171st St, 100x75, vacant; to J. T. Goldsmith, $50,000.

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 172d St, 90x90, vacant; to J. T. Goldsmith, $55,000.

Washington Av, 182d St, Fletcher St, and Hasford Av, entire block, 100.10x108.5x134.2x130.1, six three-story three-family brick and stone dwellings; to J. W. Smith, $57,500.

Creston Av, s e corner of 183d St, 93x87, vacant; to R. S. Sterns, $12,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

213th St, n s, 100 ft e of Maple Av, Wakefield, 50x100; sale by order of the Sheriff; all right, title, and interest of Vincenzo Giganta on Dec. 21, 1906; to Matteo Merola, $425.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

55th St, 607 to 611 West, for a four-story brick factory, 114.6x75; J. Hacick of 525 West 54th St, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $15,000.

324 St, 16 to 20 West, for an eleven-story brick loft building, 66.4x85; Thirty-second Street Building Co. of 12 Broadway, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $175,000.

Elton Av, s e corner of 156th St, for a two-story brick public bath, 67.7x42; City, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $140,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Avenue B, 21, to a five-story brick tenement; P. Benenson of 104 Stanton St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

INCREASE IN LOANS.

Statistics Show Mortgage Conditions Much Better Than Last Year's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a time when there is so much complaint about the difficulty of securing loans upon real estate security it seems worth while to call attention to the fact that up to date this year there has been lent on boad and mortgage in the three principal boroughs $39,000,000 more than in the corresponding period of last year, or, in round numbers, $198,000,000, as against $159,000,000, or over 31 per cent. more.

An inspection of the weekly analysis in The Record and Guide shows for the week ended Thursday loans amounting to $10,475,000, as against $9,008,000 in the corresponding week last year. Furthermore, this year's loans have been placed at a lower average rate of interest than last year's. $4,258,000 of last week's having been placed at 5 per cent. or less, as against $1,715,000 in the corresponding week last year. And again, the banks, trust, insurance, and title companies put out $2,745,500 last week, which is 60 per cent. more than they did in the corresponding week last year. Isn't it about time for the capers on adverse financial conditions to overhaul their literature on this subject and do a little expurgating? JOHN L. PARISH.

New York, April 20, 1907.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, April 22.

AVENUE B, 195 to 203; 12th St, 605; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Charles I. Weinstein, (mtg $141,000,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, 685, 687, and 689; Anna N. Cooper to Feist Realty Co., (mtg $68,500,) $100.

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 106 ft n of 189th St, 53x100; Amanda Romanu to Alma Romann, (mtg $5,800,) $100.

CHARLES ST, 64 and 70, 75x49.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Heinrich J. Steineck, (mtg $55,000,) $1.

EVE PLACE, n s, 144.8 ft e of road to White Square, 150x100; Joel Conklin to Emma Smith, $100.

GRAND AV, w s, 250 ft s of 180th St, 100x100; Frank Harnden and others to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $6,400,) $100.

GRAND AV, w s, 250 ft s of 180th St, 100x100, Charles M. Rosenthal to John H. Ross and another, $100.

GREENE ST, w s, 177.6 ft s of 3d St, 27x100; William Schaefler to Charles W. West, (mtg $40,000,) $1.

GREENE ST, w s, 177.6 ft s of 3d St, 27x100; Charles W. West to William Schneider, $1.

INWOOD AV, w s, 125 ft s of Goble Place, 128.11x irregular; John E. Eustis to Edmund C. Ashworth, $100.

JEFFERSON AV, s e corner of Seton Av, 25x100, Edenwald; Charles Zink to August Zink.

LOT 145, Block D, map 514, Mapes estate; Willie H. Parker to Annie E. Funk, (mtg $2,000,) $1.

LOT 9, Block AV, n s, 95.4 ft w of Barry St, 25.5x irregular; Minnie Fisher to Louis Savino, (mtg $2,400,) $1.

LOTS 599 and 600, map of Gleason property; Michael J. Keweney to Peter McBride, (mtg $600,) $1.

LOT 78, partition map of Maria Pierce and others, Westchester; August Dieter to Beulah H. Whittaker, $100.

LENOX AV, 341, 20x100; Emerence K. Ager to Anthony F. Koelble, (mtg $25,000,) $100

LYON AV, s s, Lots 23 and 24, Block D, map of Dore Lyon at Westchester, 50x100; Samuel Berger to Henry Nerenberg, (mtg $1,500,) $100.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 79.3 ft s of 34th St, 19.5 x75; William H. English to Marie M. Addicks, (mtg $22,000,) $1.

LEXINGTON AV, 727, 15x95; 58th St, 135 East, 19.4x50.3; Bessie H. Wilson to Israel A. Blake, (mtg $30,000,) $1.

OAK TREE PLACE, 894, 18.9x95; Value Realty Co. to Tillie Curry, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

OGDEN AV, n w corner 162d St, 50x95; Chas. G. Koss, exr. to Marie Roche and another, ¼ part, all title, $2,500.

OGDEN AV, n w corner 162d St, 50x95; Marie Roche and another, exrs. to Marie Roche and another, ¼ part, all title, $3,000.

OGDEN AV, n w corner 162d St, 50x95; Ellen T. Garvin et al. to Marie Roche and another, ¼ part, all title, $6,000.

OGDEN AV, w s, 125 ft n 162d St, 50x95; Marie Roche and another, exrs. to Marie Roche and another, ¼ part, all title, $2,050.

OGDEN AV, w s, 125 ft n of 162d St, 50x95; Chas. G. Koss, exr. to Marie Roche and another, ¼ part, all title, $2,505.

OGDEN AV, w s, 125 ft n of 162d St, 50x95; Ellen T. Garvin et al. to Maria Roche and another, ¼ part, all title, $4,100.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 75 ft n of 157th St, 25x100; Charles Selford to Joseph Selford, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

SUMMIT AV, e s, 125 ft n of 162d St, 50x95; Charles G. Koss, executor, to Freda Zenker, ¼ part, all title, $1,425.

SUMMIT AV, e s, 125 ft n of 162d St, 50x95; Ellen T. Gavin and others to Freda Zenker and others, $2,850.

SUMMIT AV, e s, 125 ft n of 162d St, 50x95; Marie Roche and another, executors, to Freda Zenker, ¼ part, all title, $1,425.

WASHINGTON ST, 609, 63x irregular; Adolph Jacobs to William A. H. Stafford, $1.

WALTON AV, w s, 45.11 ft s of Belmont St, 52.3x irregular; Claus H. Kruse to George A. Lee, $100.

WALTON AV, w s, 45.11 ft s of Belmont St, 52.3x irregular; George A. Lee to Claus H. Kruse, (mtg $2,500,) $100.

Webster Av, s s, 1,000 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 83.5x irregular; Lewis J. Conlan to Sophia Maass, $1.

ZULETT AV, s s, 325 ft w of Mapes Av, 50x100, Westchester; Mary J. Hurd to Collins Taylor Realty Co., $1,550.

1ST AV, 880, 25.5x75.1; Jacob Louis to Nathan 1ST AV, 880, 25.5x75.1; Jacob Louis to Nathan Guttman, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

1ST AV, 225, 20x80; Joseph Kohnstamon to Isaac Steigenwaid, (mtg $13,000,) $100.

3D ST, n s, 285 ft e of 2d Av, 20x96.2; Philip L. Bercano to Clara Bereano, (mtg $18,000,) $1.

3D AV, s e corner of 44th St, 20.5x80; Samuel E. Tillman to Etheel Blackwell, (mtg $23,-000,) $1.

3D AV, 3,396, 25x irregular; Morris Smith to Susie E. Piser, (mtg $13,500,) $100.

7TH AV, s e corner of 126th St, 125x irregular; Philip Simon to Irving Simon, ½ part, all title, (mtg $160,000,) $100.

7TH ST, 65 East, 25x93.6; Lilian Ecke to Jacob Margulis, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

8TH AV, 623 to 627, 50.2x100; Charles G. Koss, $38,875.

8TH AV, 623 to 627, 50.2x100; Marie Roche and another, executors, to Marie Roche, ¼ part, all title, $38,875.

8TH AV, 629 to 627, 50.2x100; Ellen T. Gavin and others to Marie Roche, $77,750.

8TH AV, 604 and 606; 44th St, 258, 50.2x100; Charles G. Koss, executor, to Marie Roche, ¼ part, all title, $42,025.

8TH AV, 604 and 606; 44th St, 258, 50.2x100; Marie Roche and another, executors, to Marie Roche, ¼ part, all title, $42,025.

8TH AV, 604 and 606; 44th St, 258, 50.2x100; Ellen T. Gavin and others to Maria Roche, $85,250.

10TH AV, w s, 40.5 ft s of 36th St, 24.8x100; Marie Roche and another, executors, and Charles W. Doherty to John Rodenburg, ¾ part, all title, $3,025.

10TH AV, w s, 40.5 ft s of 36th St, 24.8x100; Charles G. Koss, executor, to John Rodenburg, ¼ part, all title, $3,025.

10TH AV, w s, 40.5 ft s of 36th St, 24.8x100; Ellen T. Gavin and others to John Rodenburg, $7,850.

11TH ST, n s, between Lots 299 and 300, map of Unionport, 50x108; Johannes Heck to Henry L. Neubert, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

14TH st w s, 325 ft w of Avenue D, 50x216, Unionport; Dallas Joyce to Samuel Monza, all title, $1.

20TH ST, 311 East, 20x92; Mary F. Moore to Mary Lyons, (mtg $8,500,) $100.

30TH ST, 310 East, 19.5x98.9; Mary McCann to Edward S. Martin, $100.

40TH ST, 305 and 307 West, 50x98.9; Charles G. Koss, executor, to Marie Roche, ¼ part, all title $12,125.

40TH ST, 305 and 307 West, 50x98.9; Marie Roche and another, executors, to Marie Roche, ¼ part, all title, $12,125.

40TH ST, 305 and 307 West, 50x98.9; Ellen T. Gavin and others to Marie Roche, $77,750.

401H ST, s a, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; William Klein, referee, to Katherine J. White and another, $18,000.

42D ST, 410 West, 25x98.0; Marie Roche and another, executors, to Marie Roche, $45,050.

45TH ST, 350 and 352 West, 50x100.5; Edward Saat to Henry Nechollis and another, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

49TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; W. Bruton Welling to Gertruda L. Welling, (mtg $32,000,) $1.

62D ST, n s, 118 ft e of 2d Av, 117x100.5; Marcus L. Osk and others to Benito Rovira, (mtg $51,000,) $100.

71ST ST, 10 West, 20x100.5; Mathilde H. McLewee to Isabel N. Holloway, $100.

77TH ST, 308 West, 22x102.2; Edward C. Moen, exscutor, to Margaret H. Greene, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

81ST ST, 3 East, 20.8x102.2; Maria Le Brun Cooper to City Real Estate Co., (mtg $3,000,) $100.

86TH ST, n s, 362 ft w of Central Park West, 22x102.2; William W. Hall and others to Thomas H. O'Connor, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

89TH ST, 102 West, 32x irregular; Lona Lesser to Caroline Sylvester, (mtg $33,500,) $100.

93TH ST, 144 West, 18x100.8; Edw. C. Lesour to Ferdinand Bannigan, $100.

95TH ST, 98 West, 19x100.8; John Reilly to Joseph R. Munter, $100.

105TH ST, 56 West, 33.6x100.11; Susan Dougherty to Carrie W. Solomon, (mtg $40,000,) $1.

105TH STS, 56 West, 33.6x100.11; Carrie W. Solomon to Susan Dougherty, (mtg $35,000,) $1.

109TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 150x100.11; Diedrich H. Erast to Ehler J. Ernst, ½ part, $1.

117TH ST, n s, 219.4 ft w of 5th Av, 46.3x100.11; Moaa Realty Co. to Hyman Hein, (mtg $61,270,) $100.

117TH ST, 446 and 448 East, 41.11x100.11; Josephina De Vito Colio to Pasquale Colio, (mtg $36,000,) $100.

133D ST, n s, 600 ft e of 3d Av, 50x99.11; Henry R. Carse to Charles S. Barrett, (mtg $10,000,) omitted.

138TH ST, 631 East, 26.3x100; Ehler J. Ernst to Diedrich H. Ernst, ½ part, (mtg $17,000,) $1.

140TH ST, 697 East, 38x100; the Gaines-Roberts Co. to Adolph Rosenberg and another, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

141ST ST, 403 West, Picken Realty Co. to Ida Wersbu, mtg $20,400, $100.

148TH ST, 800 East, 25x100; Ernest Furrer to Adolph Reichmann, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

166TH ST, s s, 125.4 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 75x irregular; Jcaeph Polstein and others to Mary Ashton, (mtg $400,) $100.

173D ST, s s, 260 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x 50; Elizabeth F. Sibbald to Caroline K. Grob, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

218TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of 5th Av, 175x114, Wakefield; Abraham Piser to Morris Smith, (mtg $5,495,) $100.

223TH ST, 11th St or Av, Lot 820, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Amanda Romann to Julia Romann, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

225TH ST, (14th Av,) s e, west ½ lot 987, 50x 114, Wakefield; Arthur H. Wadick to Barney Shanley, (mtg $1,300), $1.

228TH ST, (14th Av,) s s, west ½ lot 987, 50x 114, Wakefield; Sarah C. Beattie to Arthur H. Wadick, rerecorded, $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ASHWORTH, Edmund S., to John E. Eustis; Inwood Av, w s, 125 ft s of Goble Place, 125x irregular, 5 years.....$10,000

ASHTON, Mary, to Joseph Polstein and another; 166th St, 400 West, prior mtg $31,000, 3 years, 6%.....$9,000

ALTERMAN, Mendel, to State Bank; 9th St, 220 East, secures notes.....$5,000

ACHILLES, John, to German Savings Bank; 69th St, 10 West, 3 years, 4½%.....$50,000

ADDICKS, Marie M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Lexington Av, 220, bond...$22,000

BASIL, Thomas, to Mary Brenneman; Elliot Av, Lot 23, Map No. 2 of Ollinville, 1 year.....$1,000

BLOOM, Charlotte, and others to Barbara Mayer; 3d Av, 3,818, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6%.....$2,000

BLOOM, Charlotte, and others to Abraham Liebhoff and another; 3d Av, 3,818, 2 years, 6%.....$1,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Empire City Savings Bank; Lexington Av, s e corner of 101st St, 50x95, 1 year.....$35,000

BROWN, John, and another to Walter S. Gurnee and others, trustees; 146th St, n s, 125 ft a of Willis Av, 25x100, 3 years...$5,000

BENEDICT, Julian, to Sarah E. Maddison Av, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 40.11x110, due July 1, 1907, 6%.....$5,500

BARRETT, Charles S., to Henry R. Carse; 133d St, n s, 600 ft e of 12th St, 50x99.11, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 6%.....$5,000

BAUMGART, Ferdinand, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 155th St, 144 d West, bond.$8,000

COHEN, Barnet, to Hattie Miller; 3d Av, 1,869 to 1,873, prior mtg $52,000, due Oct. 22, 1910, 6%.....$5,000

CHINSKI, Sarah, and others to John W. Aspinwall, trustee; 114th St, 19 West, 5 years, 5%.....$2,000

CHINSKI, Sarah, and others to Rosalie Hirshfield; 114th St, 19 West, prior mtg $20,000, 4 years, 6%.....$4,500

DAM, Andrew J., and others to Bank for Savings; Union Square East, 12, prior mtg $40,-000, bond.....$40,000

DOUGHERTY, Susan, to Townsend Wandell and others, trustees; 105th St, 56 West, 3 years.....$32,000

DOUGHERTY, Susan, to Henry S. Mattern, 105th St, 56 West, prior mtg $33,000, bond.....$7,000

DOUGHERTY, Susan, to Isaac Well; 105th St, 56 West, prior mtg $32,000, bond.....$1,000

DENIG, Margaret, to Herman Hartman; 134th St, n s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100, 5 years.....$2,500

DENIG, Margaret, to Herman Hartman; 134th St, n s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100, prior mtg $10,000, 5 years.....$2,500

ERNST, Ehler J., to Diedrich H. Ernst; 140th St, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 150x100.11, ½ part, prior mtg $20,000, due Jan. 1, 1909.....$8,000

FARNOLO, Charles R., to American Mortgage Co.; 3d St, 236 East, 3 years.....$25,000

FRIEDMAN, Max, and another to Antonius Farina and another, executors; 107th St, 204 and 206 East, due as per conditions...$5,000

FRIEDMAN, Max, and another to Antonius Farina and another, executors; 107th St, 204 and 206 East, due as per conditions...$4,000

GROSSMAN, Adeline, to Mary Dumas; Teller Av, n w s, 208.10 ft n e of 169th St, 25x100, 3 years.....$5,500

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Immanuel Congregation Unaltered Augsburg Confession, Yorkville, N. Y., to George E. Alstadt; 88th St, 120 East, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 5%.....$6,000

GRASSI, Pamrazio, to Giuseppe Genovese; 50th St, s s, 187.6 ft w of 2d Av, 41.6x100, prior mtg $17,000, 3 years, 6%.....$10,000

GUTTMAN, Nathan, to Jacob Louis; 1st Av, 880, bond.....$10,000

GROSS, Samuel, and others to Sarah E. Brinc; Water St, 402 and 404, 3 years.....$20,000

HOLLOWAY, Isabel N., Trustee, to Trustees of the Northern Dispensary; 71st St, 19 West, 5 years.....$28,000

MARGULIES, Jacob, to Lillian Ecke; 7th St, 65, 6 years, 6%.....$9,500

McKEE, David R., to Mary E. Wood; 231st St, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 75x114, Wakefield, 3 years, 6%.....$1,500

MULLER, Anna M., and another to Mary A. A. Woodcock; Broadway, e s, 20.6 ft n of 85th St, 40.10x82.11, 3 years, 4½%.....$35,000

MILLER, Anna M., and another to Oscar Purdy and another, trustees; 83d St, n s, 83.4 ft e of Broadway, 31x102.2, 3 years, 4½%.....$16,000

MAIRIN, Edward S., to Mary McCadam; 30th St, n s, 216.8 ft e of 2d Av, 19.5x98.9, 5 years.....$11,000

MORRISON, Morris, to Randolph Guggenheimer; Lexington Av, e s, 75 ft n of 102d St, 40x47.6, 3 years.....$15,000

MASS, Sophie, to Lewis J. Conlan; Webster Av, about 1,000 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 50x81.11, 1 year.....$5,000

McALPIN, Louise C., to United States Trust Co.; 60th St, 11 East, 5 years, 4½%.....$50,000

MARRONE, Michael, to Italian-American Trust Co.; Lexington Av, w corner of 120th St, 100.10x irregular, bond.....$7,000

MILLS, Sophia, to Adolph M. Benilheim; 187th St, s w corner of Lorillard Place, 200x irregular, demand, 6%.....$2,250

MINSTER, Joseph R., to John Reilly; 95th St, 60 West; 5 years.....$12,000

NAFTAL, Michael, to Ernest F. Fellowes; 126th St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x 99.11, 3 years.....$16,000

NICHOLS, Henry, and another to Edward Rudd and another; 45th St, 55th and 552 West, 2 lots, each 25x100.5, 2 mtgs, each $8,000, 3 years, 6%.....$7,000

PETERSON, Peter A., to William H. Rolston and another, trustees; Sherman Av, n w corner of Isham St, 100x100, 3 years...$15,000

PIERANO, Stephen J., and another to Eliza A. Thorn; Cathanine St, w s, 46.4 ft s of Oak St, 24.9x77.11, 5 years.....$4,500

PIERANO, Stephen J., and another to Eliza A. Thorn; Oak St, 53, 5 years.....$24,500

POWELL, Henry, to Lelita McMurtry; 101th St, n s, 55 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11, 5 years.....$7,500

PICKEN REALTY CO. to Title Insurance Co.; 141st St, n s, 142 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x 99.11, 5 years.....$17,000

PATRICK, John H., to Maria Stewart and others, trustees; Edgecombe Av, 50, bond.....$9,000

PAPE, Christopher, to Bowery Savings Bank; Columbus Av, 646, 5 years, 4½%.....$22,000

ROSS, John J., and others to Charles M. Rosenthal; Grand Av, w s, 250 ft s of 180th St, 100x100, demand, 6%.....$20,000

ROSS, John J., and others to Charles M. Rosenthal; Grand Av, w s, 250 ft s of 180th St, 100x100, bond.....$12,000

ROSS, John J., and others to Charles M. Rosenthal; Grand Av, w s, 250 ft s of 180th St, 100x100, prior mtg $38,000, bond...$10,000

ROSS, John J., and others to Charles M. Rosenthal; Grand Av, w s, 250 ft s of 180th St, 100x100, bond.....$9,000

RODENBURG, John, Jr., to Ellen T. Gaven; 10th Av, w s, 49.5 ft s of 36th St, 24.8x100, 3 years.....$11,000

ROSENBERG, Adolph, to Gaines-Roberts Co.; 140th St, 467 East, 2 years, 6%.....$6,500

SYLVESTER, Caroline, to Sol. I. Miller and others, Trustees; 89th St, 102 West, 3 years.....$26,000

SAVINO, Louis, to Minnie Fisher; Longwood Av, n s, 95.4 ft w of Barry St, 25x77.11, 3 years.....$150

STAFFORD, William A. H., to Bond and Mortgage and Securities Co.; Washington St, 699, 3 years.....$8,000

SIMON, Irving, to Max Lewis; 136th St, s e corner of 136th St, 49.11x75, 2 years, 6%.....$8,000

SIMOND, Irving, to Max Lewin; 136th St, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11, 2 years, 6%.....$4,000

SORGE, Antonio, to Italian-American Trust Co.; 1st Av, w s, 75.7 ft n of 107th St, 25.2x 100, prior mtg $8,000, due July 1, 1907, 6%.....$3,600

STROUSE, William W., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Bowery, 15, 3 years.$25,000

SMITH, Emma, to Joel Conklin; 235th St, n s, 144.8 ft e of road to Mile Square, 150x100, bond.....$4,500

SCHNEIDER, William, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Greene St, w s, 177.6 ft a of 3d St, 27x100, 3 years, 5½%.....$40,000

SACHS, Edward, to Emily P. Coster; 19th St, 27 West, 3 years.....$35,000

SCARAMUZZO, Francesca, to American Mortgage Co.; 2d Av, 2,134, 3 years.....$11,000

SONN, Hymnn, and another to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 140th St, n s, 105 ft w of 8th Av, 45x99.11, 3 years, 4½%.....$28,000

TRUDEL, Charles, to Gustav L. Penz, et; 183d St, n s, 142.11 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x100, bond.....$4,000

VIERNO, Michael, to Italian American Trust Co.; Lot 89, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, demand, 6%.....$1,000

WHITE, Katherine J., to American Mortgage Co.; 40th St, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 50x 98.9, 3 years.....$16,000

WHITTAKER, Buelah H., to August Diener; Lot 78, partition may of Maria Pierce and others, 3 years, 5½%.....$800

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Avenue B, 195 to 203, 1 year, 6%.....$44,000

WERSBA, Ida, to Picken Realty Co.; 141st St, 463 West, prior mtg $17,000, 3 years, 6%, $3,400

ZENKER, Freda, to Marie Roche and another, executors; Summit Av, e s, 123 ft n of 162d St, 50x95, 3 years.....$4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

108TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 50.6x125; Albert Cohen against Samuel Walleastein, owner and contractor, $325.

SIMPSON ST, w s, 110 ft n of Westchester Av, 175x100; William Strianese against Louis Stern & Co., owner; S. Pelli & Co., contractors, $600.

2D AV, 2,395; Morris Goldstein against Patrick Coughlin, owner; S. Lillin, contractor, $100.

206TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25x100; Howes Manufacturing Co. against Emilia Badolati, owner; Michael Lagana, contractor, $525.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,516; Nathan Paradies against John Doe, owner; John Christ, contractor, $100.

142D ST, 607 and 609 East; George Lauhenheimer and others against Haase & Lippman Construction Co., owner; Henry Lippman, contractor, $47.

177TH ST, 628 to 632 East; Frank Mayer against John J. Radle, owner; David J. Cumms, contractor, $450.

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of 165th St, 148.11x100.7x irregular; Samuel Lederman against American Exchange Realty Co., owner; Herrington Brothers, contractors, $1,763.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft n of 185th St, 100x100; John Riddle against Albert London and Louis Meryash, owners and contractors, $535.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 156th St, 99.11x 100; American Wood Carpet Flooring Co. against The Times Realty and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $2,850.

80TH ST, s s, 224.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 48.3 x102.2; Gustaves L. Lawrence against Palace Garage Co., owner and contractor, $5,000.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MANHATTAN AV, e s, whole front between 110th and 111th Sts; Wrieding Corrugating Co. against Arthur E. Silverman, Feb. 1, 1907 $600.

UNION AV, s w corner of 160th St; J. F. Ernst against Jackson Brothers, March 22, 1907, (cancelled,) $1,563.

277TH ST, 20 West; E. H. Ogden Lumber Company against Marla L. Frith, April 9, 1907, $391.

VILLA AV, e s, 56 ft s of 204th St; Mississippi Realty and Building Co. against Luigi Castello and others, April 16, 1907, $863.

171ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; M. Eberhardt & Son Co. against Mayer Hoffman and others, March 13, 1907, $355.

171ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; Cammack & Seltz against Mayer Hoffman and others, March 14, 1907, $720.

171ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; Walter S. Sheldon against Mayer Hoffman and others, March 15, 1907, $1,601.

171ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; City Fireproofing Co. against Mayer Hoffman and others, March 21, 1907, $675.

171ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; Simons & Moersfelder against Mayer Hoffman and others, March 14, 1907, $3,825.

172D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av; M. Eberhardt & Son Co. against Mayer Hoffman and others, March 13, 1907, $846.

172D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av; Walter S. Sheldon against Mayer Hoffman and others, March 15, 1907, $1,540.

172D ST, s s, 125 ft n of Amsterdam Av; Cammack & Seltz against Mayer Hoffman and others, March 14, 1907, $720.

172D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av; Pfeifenbauer & Nesbit against Mayer Hoffman and others, Jan. 17, 1907, $362.

174TH ST, 221 East; Morris Feinsot against Josef Gertner, March 13, 1907, (by bond,) $550.

10TH ST, 280 and 282 East; Raiss & Mech against Herman Sopal, Jan. 14, 1907, $464.

8TH ST, 38 and 40 West; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Harry Lippman and others, Dec. 3, 1906, $240.

173D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av; Carucci & Criscuolo against Henry Nicholsburg, Nov. 1, 1905, (cancelled,) $700.

173D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av; Lazarus Perelson against Ernest H. Nicholsburg, Nov. 8, 1905, (cancelled,) $120.

Lis Pendens.

1ST AV, 174; Julius Tishman against Annie Fischerman and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

76TH ST, 245 to 249 East; Samuel Korman against Samuel St. Hoffberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Schwick.

166TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x 104; Margaretha Lachner

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Hundreds of Builders and Contractors will tell you that

WILLIAM T. HOOKEY,
3rd Ave. and 129th St.,
Is the best man from whom to buy your Brick, Cement, Lime, etc.

$1,000,000 in Second Mortgages for Sale.

East Side.

East Side Corner

Northwest corner 76th St. and East End Av.; plot 148x102; overlooking the river; desirable for factory or apartment house; terms to suit. A. Hollander, Owner, 100 Broadway, or your own broker.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 183d and 184th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" Station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

East 107th St., near 3d Av.—4-story improved, 10 rooms, stores; in present ownership 18 years; price $18,000; bank mortgage $9,000 5 per cent.; second to suit; new title policy without exception to purchaser; rent $18,000; elegant opportunity for small investor. Lyons, 1,491 2d Av.

Solid investment; 6½-story; fireproof; 14 rooms; 824, First; $40,500. Connor, 102 East 103d.

Below 14th Street.

BROADWAY, NR. CANAL ST.

A five-story excellent Building, 25x100, at tempting price to quick buyer.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Excellent opportunity, Ninth Ward, new-law apartment; price $62,000; rent $9,000; easy terms; brokers protected. Chas. B. Van Valen, 95 William St.

Residences, Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th, $24,000 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Great Bargain.—Cherry St., four-story double tenement, $14,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Allen St.—Five-story tenement, $38,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

12th St., Near 5th.—Four-story building, full lot, $35,000. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Forsyth St.—Five-story 10-room tenement, $48,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Henry St.—Six-story, ten rooms, $34,500. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Washington Heights.

Bargain!—West 156th, 12-room dwelling; $8,500, 4½, $12,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Will invest from $5,000 to $10,000 in good paying cold water Manhattan or Bronx flat property; principals only send particulars. S. G. Wolf, Jr., 421 East 82d St.

MORTGAGES.

Prompt attention given good applications. CORTLANDT MORTGAGE CO., 62 William St.

Owners.—Send particulars of your property for sale; ready cash buyers waiting to invest. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,273 3d Av., 164th St.

We have special buyer for good tenement that can be bought with $7,000 cash. John Patere & Co., 210 East 14th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

F. & C. Exchanges.—Read this list through: Westchester acreage, $800,000, will divide; Boston property, $500,000; 37 country estates; $1,000,000 Boston hotel; Bronx houses, lots, $40,000; valuable flour mill, water power and river front, $45,000; also several income properties. Exclusively of J. Prescott Gage, 45 Broadway.

A five-story double flat, fine location, in Harlem; hot water supply, heated halls; mortgage $23,500, showing 15 per cent. on investment; will exchange for private house or lots. Clarence R. Levy, 202 Broadway.

Harlem.—Five-story, three-family, 17 rooms; will consider exchange for tenement or dwelling. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at very low prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

NEW 2 FAMILY HOUSES
14 rooms, bath, all most modern improvements.
MORRIS AVE.
BETWEEN 179TH ST. AND BURNSIDE AV., short block from Tremont or Jerome Av. trolley. They must be seen to be appreciated.
BUILDER ON PREMISES DAILY.

$4,000 CASH
buys 4-story double flat, with stores, good business avenue, for
$21,500.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
140th St. & 3rd Ave.

MOST ELEGANT 2 FAMILY
Houses, 14-15 rooms, latest improvements; MORRIS AV. AND 179TH ST.
Mount Hope. Tremont's Residential Section, situated 2 blocks east Jerome Av., convenient to proposed Jerome Av. R. T. line; also on line of trolley connecting east and west side "L" Subway; send for booklet.
Open Daily. Caretaker on Premises.

Private Dwelling Bargains
$8,000—3-sty. brick dwelling, 12 rooms & bath, $10,500—2-fam. brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths, modern. $8,700—2-fam., 11 rooms, 2 baths; terms to suit. $8,000 cash; price $12,000; 2-fly. brick, 12 r., 2 b. Modern improv'ts, private-house neighborhood.
L. J. Phillips & Co.
786 Prospect Av., opposite Subway Station.

Own a Beautiful Home
ON EASY TERMS.
East side of Morris Av., bet. 166th and 168th Sts.; two-family; 15 rooms.
Cannot Be Equalled.
Premises or 160 5th Av., Room 723.

Attention!—Settling estate; sacrifice excellent 2-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 25x100; detached, near Subway; price, $7,500; mortgage $5,000 at 5 per cent. Peters, corner Tremont Av. and Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Lots $250, Gunther estate; $350 up, Peese, Thurton, Black estate; water, gas; line of Jerome Av. Subway; money to build; maps mailed. Take Jerome Av. trolley to end Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th.

Customers waiting for Bronx old and new law flats, one, two, three family houses, and lots in Unionport and Wakefield; quick sales assured if prices are right. Fedden, 146th St., two doors East of 3d Av.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
Call on Von Der Linden & Selig,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

$5,000 cash buys 4-story double flat, 25x100, 5 large rooms and bath, extra dining room; mortgage $12,500; price $17,500; near office. Zineer & Clauson, 695 East 138th St.

A beautiful 2-family dwelling, Woodycrest Av., at great sacrifice; terms to suit. Call personally between 2 and 5 at 80 William St., Room 102. Telephone 3387 John.

Elegant 4-story double; 10 rooms; good location; price, $10,000; rents, $1,010; easy terms. 5-story double; 10 rooms; baths; price, $24,000; rents, $2,350. Lodes, 373 Willis Av.

Plot for sale, 50x100, on DeKalb Av., between 208th St. and Gun Hill Road, 1 block east of Jerome Ave.; price, $3,000. W. J. Baker, room 25, Tribune Building.

Builder, on account building operations, will sell 4 first mortgages; $4,000 each; (6%;) good location and value. Owner, 1,183 Tremont Av.

Great Bargain!—$5,000 cash buys five-story double flat, all improvements, near McKinley Square, on best avenue. Gerlach, 1,384 Boston Road.

BROKERAGE CASES
NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.
LAWYER JACOB FRIEDMAN, 302 B'WAY.

A 4-story double cold water flat, full lot, near Willis Av.; price, $17,000. Ferd. Kramer, 2,232 So. Boulevard, nr. 167th.

A fine business corner property near Freeman St. Subway station, $18,000; mortgage to suit. Ferd. Kramer, 2,232 So. Boulevard, near 167th.

3d Av. business property near 149th St., price only $28,000; mortgage to suit. Ferd. Kramer, 2,232 So. Boulevard, near 167th.

Fine corner lot for sale, s. e. corner 182d St. and Belmont Ave.; price, $4,700. W. J. Baker, room 25, Tribune Building.

Washington Av.—50-foot plot, bargain; best cash offer accepted. Zimmerman, 705 East 146th St.

At Woodlawn Heights.—To let, cottage, 8 rooms; rent $30. Irving, 237th St., Woodlawn.

BRONX FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Business Man
who has a few hundred or thousand dollars outside his business which he would invest, will find Morris Park the ideal place for it, where it will be *absolutely safe* and where he will receive *great profits* QUICKLY,
Because
MORRIS PARK
is real CITY property, and it is selling at the same prices per lot as are asked for lots in "Boom" suburbs.
Write TO-DAY for GROUND FLOOR prices.
Address Dept. C.
FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.
Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

BUILDING LOTS
TREBLED IN VALUE IN 3 YEARS AT
EDENWALD
233D AND BAYCHESTER AV., BRONX.
Why? Because unsurpassed transportation facilities, flagged walks, building of two rapid transit stations within one and four blocks of property, and projected subway extension on White Plains Road.
Building loans secured for those who wish to build. Get list of 1 and 2-family houses from $6,500 up.
BENGT NELSON,
233d St. and White Plains Road.

THE A-RE-CO.
Two-Family Houses
ON EASY TERMS.
Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story, light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 6 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for illustrated booklet, or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. station of Subway, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

TWO FAMILY HOUSES.
$800 cash, 11-room, steam heat.....$7,000
$1,000 cash, 11-room, all improvements.$5,500
$1,500 cash, 14-room, bath; 9th Av.....$9,750
$2,000 cash, brick, 15 rooms, 2 bathrooms.
EDWARD POLAK,
4030 3d Av., Cor. 174th St.

Absolute sacrifice on White Plains Av. Two elegant 3-family dwellings, almost new; all improvements; open plumbing; good neighborhood.
$8,000 EACH. TERMS EASY.
For particulars, call personally; postals ignored Behrmann, 222d St., White Plains Av., Williamsbridge.

Special Bargain
$11,000—2-family brick house, 13 rooms, 2 baths, modern improvements; terms easy, worth over $12,000; let us show you this house to-day.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 786 Prospect Ave., opposite Subway Station. Open Sundays.

A CORNER IN BRONX BARGAINS.
For sale, plot 149.82 by 194, at corner 175th St. and Clinton Av., with two old buildings; subject to mortgage. Cash necessary to purchase, $25,000.
A. W. OPP, 15 William St., N. Y.

Triple Flat Bargains.
$4,000 cash buys triple flat, $25,500. Rents $2,400; no steam; excellent neighborh'd.
$3,000 cash buys triple corner, 3 stores, $31,500.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 786 Prospect Ave., opposite Subway Station. Open Sundays.

Great Bargains to Quick Buyers.
The three-story two-family brick houses on the east side of Briggs Avenue, Just north of Kingsbridge Road, are better value and offer more conveniences than any others in the Bronx.
Also, one-family house, good location.
Owner, Premises.

Bargain!!!—Must be sold before May; 3-family house; 134th, near Boulevard; midst of tremendous railroad, pier, and bridge improvements; on completion in 2 years worth double; pays 5% present low rents while carrying, only one month's vacancy in 6 years); price, $7,200; mortgage, $3,500. Capen, 6 East 25th St.

Attention! See ad. in Auction Column, 36 Chester Hill lots, in restricted section. GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER, to close estate of Alfred B. Darling. Sale to be held on the premises SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 2 P. M. Circulars and diagrams on application.

$5,000 Buys 4-story triple corner, 15 rooms; near Subway; price $39,000.
REITER & CO., Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, ebowing a handsome facome.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest detached dwellings in desirable Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

Lots for sale in heart of Brooklyn on installment plan; $25 down, balance in small monthly payments. Write for particulars to Schulz-Gallagher Realty Company, 13-25 Astor Place, Manhattan.

Will exchange two-family house in Brooklyn, all improvements, for a country place with some acreage. Schulz, 13 Astor Place Manhattan.

Two 2-family houses, brick; all improvements; price, $5,000. Schulz, 13-25 Astor Place, Manhattan.

Sea Gate—Beautifully located plot near Atlantic Yacht Club, unincumbered. Hertwig, 254 Marlborough, Flatbush.

12 lots on Lenox Road, suitable for 2-family houses. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

20 lots, Avenue N and Flatbush Av. $550 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

500 lots in centre of Brownsville, $300 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

20 lots on Gravesend Av., $625 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWN A HOME BY THE SEA
On Lower New York Bay; very accessible; no experiment; beautiful newly built Terra-Marine inn now open on the beach, and $40,000 worth of artistic house just completed. Building plots and houses on easy terms to refined people. Booklets on request. Terra-Marine Club, Huguenot, Staten Island.

MARINERS' HARBOR,
Capital of Staten Island,
With its numerous giant manufacturing concerns, holds a future unsurpassed by any suburb at the same distance from the city. I have a number of lots on Bay and Simonson Avs.—most accessible location in Staten Island—at surprisingly low prices, some of them $200, and they can all be bought on reasonable terms.
D. T. CORNELL, STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND.

72 acres on Richmond Turnpike at a bargain.
Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Where Quality Counts.

Can you name **anything** else under the sun in which **quality** counts for more than in New York Real Estate to-day?

You can pay **too little** for profitable investment, as well as **too much**—some forget that—for quality counts as well as price.

There's the **natural** quality—what Nature does for the place to begin with.

And there's **developed** quality—what superior improvements and protective restrictions insure to you, in establishing and maintaining its permanent high-grade character.

For **residence** is the ultimate purpose, whether you're to live there yourself or to make a profitable turn—the man who buys from you wants quality, too.

And he'll get it—you'll get it—at

SENATOR REYNOLDS'

LAURELTON

where a naturally beautiful, healthful tract is being rapidly transformed, at a cost of a million dollars or more, into the handsomest, highest grade residential park in Queens Borough, with 20 miles of parked boulevards and avenues, concrete sidewalks and curbs, 12 blocks of public parks and gardens, hedge fences throughout, a $50,000 clubhouse and the best types of residential architecture.

Add to all this, **accessibility**—within city limits, just south of Jamaica, on three lines of transit, including the third rail system, directly affected by the vast schemes of transportation improvement now nearing completion, with a $15,000 station recently completed upon the property, a 30 minute running time to New York on opening of subway and tunnels, and in the direct line of most rapid upbuilding and enhancement of values.

And this is but part of the story To fully realize why Laurelton has been selling steadily right through this long, hard winter, with practically no advertising—why it appeals so strongly to both homeseeker and investor as the greatest value in all Greater New York to-day—you must see the property itself and learn all the particulars. Write at once for free railway fares, illustrated booklet, birdseye panorama and maps showing the elaborate scheme of improvements, together with prices and terms.

Address P. B. PURDY, General Manager.

LAURELTON LAND COMPANY,
Second Floor of Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Av., cor. 26th St., New York City.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, President. Telephone 3601 Madison.

Opposite Fort Schuyler **Beechhurst** 22 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.

Right on the Sound
At Whitestone Landing.

In natural beauty and variety of attractions, this residential park has not its equal anywhere near New York. Sweeping views of Sound and woodland are commanded from every point.

HEALTHFULNESS IS INSURED BY ITS HIGH ELEVATION.

Its evolution into a high class and exclusive suburban colony is now in full progress. Houses ranging in cost from $6,000 to $15,000 are in course of construction, and will be finished in May.

The physical improvements of the property, for which we have spent over a quarter of a million dollars, are all but completed. They include sewer and water mains, electric light, graded streets with cement sidewalks, a sea wall along the shore front, and various ornamental landscape effects.

As for transportation conveniences—there are trains every half hour during the busy hours of the day, and the railroad station is right at the foot of the eminence on which this park is located.

Send for booklet "T" with photographs.

SHORE ACRES REALTY CO.
202 East 23d St., New York.

DON'T WAIT---ACT TO-DAY
IF YOU WANT TO SHARE IN THE RISING TIDE OF FORTUNE THAT IS COMING TO INVESTORS IN HIGH CLASS NEW YORK REAL ESTATE, YOU MUST JUMP IN NOW. THERE IS NO OTHER PROPERTY COMPARES WITH
ELMHURST HEIGHTS NEW YORK CITY
ONLY 4 MILES FROM **BROADWAY, MANHATTAN**
Offers the greatest opportunity for investors or homeseekers,
Because the services of a financial expert are not required to figure out the
300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year
by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. 10% DEPOSIT WILL SECURE A PLOT.
5c. by Train or Trolley. Time 18 Minutes Through
THE BELMONT TUNNEL
from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River about the end of July. The price you pay NOW, will double then.
Send postal to-day for handsome colored maps and views.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

OVERLOOKING FLUSHING BAY
QUEENSBORO HILL
The Highest, Healthiest Land the Finest View in All New York.
30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.
Houses and lots for sale on easy terms.
SEVEN ROOM COTTAGES READY TO LIVE IN
thoroughly and substantially built. $500 CASH, BALANCE-LIKE RENT.
FULL LOTS $250 TO $600.
For booklet, photos, and tickets send postal to-day to
CHAS. HALLOCK & CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. 'Phone 2287—38th.

Own a Factory
We have model factory buildings, conveniently located in Long Island City, with ample shipping facilities by both water and rail, which we offer on a
Practical Plan
which gives ownership on about the same terms as rent. One floor or an entire building, as your business may require. 15 minutes from uptown or downtown Manhattan by subway. Write for factory booklet, which gives complete information.
Long Island City Factory Co.
NEW YORK OFFICES, 140 Nassau St.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.
Beautiful Residences on HIGHLAND AV., 12 rooms and bath, completely furnished, abundance of shade; to let for the Summer to high-class tenant.
RENT, $1,500—make appointment.
Henry M. Fitch & Co., 404 Amsterdam Av., N. Y.

Send for circular, illustrative and descriptive of magnificent Hudson River estate; 20 acres $35,000; cost $100,000. G. Rogers Merritt, 1,178 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

HOUSE TO LET
NO. 1,348 LEXINGTON AV.
NEAR 89TH ST.
Three-story, high-stoop, 9 rooms, all conveniences; "L" station 89th St. and 3d Av.
Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO., 31 NASSAU ST. 'Phone 3126 Cortlandt.
or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

170 EAST 79TH ST.
For dwelling or business purposes; three-story and basement House, 18.9 wide; 10 rooms and bath; open plumbing; rent $1,400.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

DOCTORS.
Attractive dwelling on Lexington Avenue. Bargain price; easy terms; established practice. SAMUEL V. BRAISTED, 354 West 116th St.

Several well located private houses for sale or rent. Inquire R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av., corner 120th St.

Brooklyn.

Rent $24 Monthly
The cheapest and prettiest houses for rent in New York City; most desirable as to location and surroundings; only a few left; immediate possession.

HOMEWOOD
71st St., Bet. 16th and 17th Avs., Brooklyn
Macadam streets, sewered throughout; only thirty minutes from New York City Hall.
For Sale—A few detached houses, all modern improvements, desirably located. Terms arranged with desirable parties.
Visit the property to-day.
Take Bath Beach Train of Fifth Ave. "L" and get off at HOMEWOOD STATION, or apply
CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES CO.
281 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Capital $1,000,000. Tel. 6137-8 Gramercy.
or JAMES C. EDWARDS, Supt., 1621 69th St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY PROPERTY WANTED.

Detailed report of character and value of country property furnished by W. Dieud, 965 Yonkers Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VISIT LEONIA
WHERE LIFE IS WORTH LIVING
Where we are selling homes and building lots on the easy payment plan. The whole environment at this most picturesque and coming suburb will inspire YOU to be ROMANTIC, POETIC, THRIFTY, JOYFUL.
LEONIA—near the banks of the Hudson—holds out exceptional inducements to the Homeseeker and the Investor alike. Our lots are ready to build upon—our houses are ready to move into.
We are ready to sell. Are you ready to buy?
We invite you to visit LEONIA at our expense. You will never regret the trip. Schools, stores, churches, libraries are there—everything. In fact, that goes to make up city life, only everything is softened by the beauties of nature.
Write to-day for our free booklet, "Money Made in Real Estate."
LEONIA HEIGHTS LAND CO.
Times Bldg., Broadway and 42d St.
Telephone 572 Bryant.

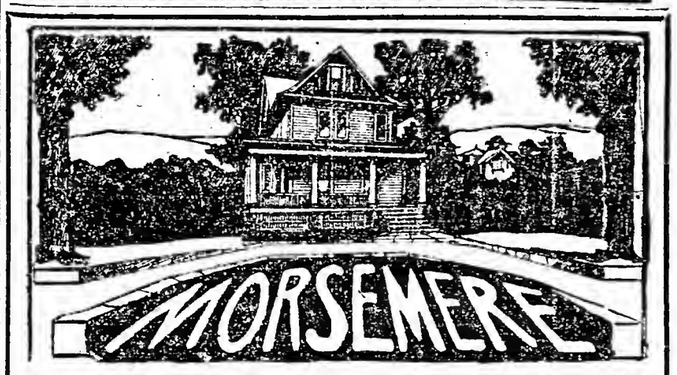

is the synonym for all that "Country Life" implies, yet it is **NOT TOO COUNTRY.** It stands for the locality where all the healthfulness of out-door living is combined with city conveniences. No "roughing it" in any sense of the term. Beautiful streets, macadamized; sewers, cement sidewalks and gutters; shade trees in abundance. The houses are artistic, comfortable, and roomy. Every possible want forestalled.
We offer you a nine-room house, bath, steam heat, quartered oak, parquet floors on first floor, selected oak and chestnut trim throughout. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantels, etc., combining usefulness with good taste. Plot 75x110 ft. Price $5,750. Liberal discount or rental payments.
Highly restricted property. Fine schools; low taxes. Uptown New Yorkers in twenty minutes via Trolley to 130th Street Ferry, and downtown in forty-five minutes, by same route and Subway at Manhattan Street (125th Street,) or Northern R. R. to Jersey City.
Office on property. Booklet, "Homes on the Palisades," and transportation free.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO.,
TIMES BUILDING, BROADWAY & 42D STREET, NEW YORK.

Interlaken, New Jersey

This is the entrance to INTERLAKEN, the most exclusive, restricted high-class Residence Park on the Jersey Coast, situated in the heart of the greatest Summer resort colony in New Jersey, and within ten minutes' walk of the world-famous Ashury Park boardwalk.
Gravel streets, brick gutters, granolithic curbs and sidewalks, shade trees, sewer, water, electricity, etc., all included in purchase price of lots.
Prices will advance 100% within a year.
Lots all 50 feet front, and range in depth from 150 feet to 250 feet.
Don't delay. Investigate now. Prices moderate. Terms easy.
For descriptive booklet, information and free transportation, call or address
THE GERARD, STORMFELTZ, LOVELEY COMPANY
299 Broadway, New York Telephone, 2833 Worth

AT PALISADE
beautifully wooded, restricted section, splendid 12 room house, large lot ready for immediate occupancy. Fifteen minutes across from Grant's Tomb.
A smaller house and several lots at bargain prices.
Wallace Wilbur Slocum
TIMES BUILDING NEW YORK

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To West End or Elberon," she said.
LONG BRANCH, WEST END, ELBERON
Choice furnished cottages for sale or rent. Come to responsible agents. Bargains for sale.
WARDELL & BURKE.
Park & Tilford Building, West End.

If you can afford to pay rent, you can afford to buy one of these handsome cottages, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, at Linden, N. J., on the main line of the Penn. R. R.; terms easy as rent; price $2,650; fine surroundings; all conveniences; 27 minutes from Herald Square on completion of Penn. tunnels. For full particulars address C. L. Schwerin, 69 Liberty St., New York.

At Glen Ridge, $5,000, $5,500, $6,500; new 7 to 9 room houses; open plumbing; steam heat; fine location; near station; small amount cash; large lists of property in all suburbs; write. Fritz, 809 Union Building, Newark.

NORWOOD PARK, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—For rent, two brand new, handsomely furnished 12-room cottages and stables at $900 each. VANHUEL & BLAISDELL, Long Branch, N. J.

HIGHLAND PARK, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY. $500 per acre, twenty-two acres; seven minutes from New Brunswick depot on trolley. A. W. OPP, 15 William St., N. Y.

At Ridgefield Park.—New cottage, seven rooms; improvements; near station; plenty ground; only $2,900; easy terms. Hopkins-Lockwood, 311 Madison Av.

Beautiful home, 10 rooms, bath; every improvement; perfect condition; one acre; finest section; near station; reasonable. Box 147, Ridgewood, N. J.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

20-MILE VIEW.
12 rooms and bath; 11½ acres; high hilltop, magnificent view of country; large rooms, luxurious bath, steam heat; 2 log fires; electric lights; billiard room; built 2 years; shade, fruit; 5 minutes' drive to Pleasantville Station; bargain at $15,000; write us at once.
Wilcox & Genung, Pleasantville, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Grand opportunity to buy restricted property at Scarsdale, all improvements, fine roads, shade trees, city water; trolley passes property; unsurpassed as home site or as an investment; easy terms; titles guaranteed; price, $900 up, $5 monthly payments; write for maps and passes. William H. Cromwell, 217 W. 125th St.

Fern-Cliff
A place at Scarsdale for sixty modest homes. Write for booklet.
ANGELL, 16 East 42d Street.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, very attractive house; all improvements; stable for two horses; at Milton Point, Rye, N. Y.; rent, $1,500. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

CHOICEST
25 acres and house you can find for modest country seat at $8,500; 30 miles out; splendid land and river views. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Several fine lots overlooking the Hudson, $900; easy terms. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

New 12-room house, with every improvement. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BROOKSIDE FARM,
35 ACRES,
near Pleasantville and Briarcliffe; 30 miles out; plentiful shade; farm buildings; $300 per acre.
ENHANCEMENT IN VALUE
sure to come to this parcel; Walter W. Law and other estate owners near by are making this section the beauty spot of the Putnam and Harlem Roads. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

AUCTION SALE AT SCARSDALE, N. Y.
of 191 Building Lots.
See Advertisement in Auction Col.
STEWART M. GRIGGS, Auction'r,
96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200.
Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light; near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed.
Houses Sold on Easy Terms.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

A farm of 150 acres, near the State Road; good farm buildings, fine springs of water and building site, on high ground, with a beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country; about 2½ miles from Chappaqua-Harlem Railroad; price, $300 per acre; also a seven-room cottage, with modern improvements, half a mile from Chappaqua Station, Harlem Railroad. Israel A. Haight, Chappaqua, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON
CHESTER HILL.
Beautiful home, handsomely finished in mahogany and quartered oak.
Electric lights, 10 rooms. Price $12,000; $3,000 cash required.
One of the finest corners on Chester Hill 100x110; macadamized street, sewer, water, gas. The house is artistic and spacious; broad verandas; steam heat, electric lights; hardwood, parquet floors; 3 modern bathrooms; 12 rooms; title and $10,000 mtge. are guaranteed; house is in perfect condition, vacant, and owner is extremely anxious to sell. Offer solicited. Could not be duplicated for $25,000.
GIFFORD PARK.
11-room house, 10 minutes from station; steam heat, electric light; lot 50x160; price $9,000; terms to suit purchaser.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HANDSOME HOME FOR SALE.
12 rooms, 3 baths, billiard room; hot water heat; elegant fixtures, finest woodwork, parquet floors; extra deep lot. Chester Hill.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY, 4 Mount Vernon's Busy Corner.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS
SCARSDALE AND WESTCHESTER CO.
HOUSES, LOTS PLOTS AND ACREAGE
E. Nelson Zhrhart
7 EAST 42D ST. Branch Office Depot Square.
Phone 4545—38. Tel. 759
New York City. White Plains.

DO YOU WANT IT?
An A1 home in White Plains, best location, an extraordinarily good value; price $12,000.
As good places at $15,000 are not to be had.
COOLEY & WEST, INC., White Plains.

BUILDING LOTS WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Large assortment, near station, all prices. Send for maps and full particulars.
A. C. TODD REALTY CO.,
92 Spring St., New York City.

New Rochelle.

Modern 9-room cottage, all improvements, fine neighborhood; high ground; convenient station and trolley; $5,500. Downey, 332 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OPENING OF SECTION NO. 4.

THE NEW BRONX ORMONDE PARK

LOTS $95 TO $400 Nothing Higher. $10 Down. $5 Monthly.

10 Per Cent. Discount on All Cash

Electric Lights. Free Delivery. Other City Improvements.

HANDSOME COTTAGES, 6 ROOMS, ATTIC, CELLAR, VERANDA, NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Property Located at City Line of New York City, Fronting on

FAMOUS MERRICK ROAD

The Fifth Avenue of Long Island. Just Escaping the Heavy Taxes, Although First in Line for the Benefits of the Enormous Expenditures

FIRST STOP AFTER JAMAICA

5 Minutes from station and trolley direct to New York.

THIRD RAIL SYSTEM IN OPERATION TO ORMONDE

An Established Fact—Not a Promise for the Future—A Proof Positive that there will be Enormous Demand for Lots, Plots and Home Sites at Beautiful ORMONDE PARK, Where the History of the Bronx will Positively be repeated. Lots Purchased Now Will Double in a Few Months, and in a Year Will Be Worth Nine Times the Price. Investors and Homeseekers Need Not Go into Obscure Places Miles from the Railroad and Remote from the Line of Improvements. But Here Is the Unparalleled Opportunity to Purchase Property Bordering New York City Where Values Will Increase by Leaps and Bounds. EVERY LOT COVERED BY A POLICY OF TITLE INSURANCE FROM THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., Capital $10,000,000.

Our Special Excursion Train---10:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

EVERY WEDNESDAY--SATURDAY--SUNDAY.

For Maps, Circular, Free Tickets, Etc., Write, Call or 'Phone

CARROLLTON REALTY CO.

MAIN OFFICE, 63 AND 64 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, 584 ATLANTIC AVENUE, NEAR 4TH AVENUE.
BROOKLYN BRANCH OFFICES, 22 VAN SINDEREN AVE., 193 HIMROD STREET.

HOLLIS AND JAMAICA. BARGAINS
HOLLIS.
10 lots Fulton St., corner house 14 rooms, improvements, big bargain.
17 lots bounded by four streets; make offer.
3 lots Villard Av.....$1,875
Corner, 75x125.....$2,500
75x lot, Hillside Av.....$625 each
2 lots Flushing Av., 50x100.....$1,250
Plot 104 ft. front, 200 ft. deep, cheap.....$1,000
New house, 8 rooms, all improvements, plot 60x100.....$5,800
JAMAICA.
Plot 100x100, Norris Av.....$2,500
11 lots.....$750 each
2 business lots Fulton St.....$2,500 each
9-room house, improvements, plot 45x100..$3,000
Picturesque book of Hollis Park Gardens and Bellaire Park mailed free.
Official map of Hollis, enabling you to locate any piece of property, free on request.
"WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT."
W. C. REEVES & COMPANY,
1,133 Broadway, Manhattan; 472 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Fulton Street, Hollis, L. I.

6,500 ACRES IN ONE PARCEL
Good soil; large railroad and public highway frontages; bound to be improved by new motor parkway; price $60 an acre. For maps and further particulars, O. B. ACKERLY, 150 Broadway, New York City.

PROSPECT HILL.
Jamaica, Long Island, opposite State Normal School; only high grade restricted section. Hill lots, with ocean breezes; 10 minutes' walk to station. Buy before advance. Lots $700 up.
NORMAL LAND COMPANY,
Corner Flushing and Degraw Aves., Jamaica.
52 Broadway, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Liste on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Attractive house, Rockville Centre; 8 rooms; all improvements; large plot; price, $3,500; good value either for a home or investment. Quick, Box 324 Times, Times Square.

A fine lot in Jamaica, near trolley and railroad depot; big future value; must sell now; small monthly payments. Stretch, 279 Pearl St.

Several fine lots on water front, $25 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"OVERLAKE," BURLINGTON, VT. For residence of the late Col. Cannon. Large house, overlooking Lake Champlain; 60 acres, (half of it wooded,) greenhouse, outside laundry, 2 gardeners' cottages, coachman's house, &c. S. G. Tenney, agent, Williamstown, Mass.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN
Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Detached building, 50 feet frontage; one family only on floor; 10 rooms, 3 baths; exceptionally large rooms; excellent light, ventilation, and furnishings; south of 83d St., near West End Av.; $450 monthly; $4,800 yearly.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
Broadway and 81st St.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books, services of maid included. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
118th St., 204 West, near 7th Av. Drive—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alhambra, 15 East 11th St.

Airy eight-room furnished corner apartment, May to October. Wheeler, 571 Park Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

To let for the Summer, brick house; all furnished; large lawn; plenty of shade trees; Fen's swing; fine view. Address E. J. Rogers, Antrim, New Hampshire.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted—A country cottage, furnished or unfurnished, between Atlantic Highlands and Long Branch, N. J.; state lowest rent for season. Full particulars to Adolf Bloch, 99 Nassau St., New York City.

7-room houses, improvements, steam heat; lot 37.6x100; $3,900; $350 down, $30 monthly. John A. Smith, 502 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF SIGHT SINGING.
Thorough preparation for church positions; unrivaled success; Mondays, Thursdays, afternoons and evenings. Visitors cordially invited. Dr. Edouard Dlitz, 826 Carnegie Hall.

French, German, Spanish, Italian quickly and easily taught by the Language-Phone Method. 807 Metropolis Building, New York.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York—ELIZA L. D. HOFFMAN, Plaintiff, against RICHARD CURZON HOFFMAN, Richard Curzon Hoffman, Jr., Henrietta Mactier Hoffman, Elizabeth Curzon Hoffman, Mary Dorothea Hoffman, Wilmer Hoffman, Eliza Lawrence Hoffman, Henry Mactier, and Olivia Mactier, his wife; Anna L. Mactier, Isabella G. Mactier, Ana Green Mactier, Allen Smith and Julia S. Smith, his wife; Allen Smith, Jr., and Antoinnette K. Smith, his wife; Charles F. Smith and Eda F. Smith, his wife; Margaret S. S. Hasson and John P. Hasson, her husband; Sue S. Smith; Fanny M. Oliver, Marshall F. Oliver, and Eda A. Oliver, his wife; Leslie A. Oliver and Lucie L. Oliver, his wife; Miriam K. Oliver, Henrietta L. Campbell and Charles M. Campbell, her husband; Richard D. Jewett and Elise S. Jewett, his wife; Elizabeth H. Jewett, Augustine D. Lawrence Jewett, Gertrude Jewett, Elise Bache Jewett, George P. Pollen Jewett, Richard W. Dickinson Jewett, Robert Coleman Jewett, the Trust Company of North America and Henry G. Brengle, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of William L. Mactier, deceased; the People of the State of New York and George Dittrich, tenant of the premises hereby sought to be partitioned, and all other persons who at the time of the death of the said Anna Green Mactier may or shall answer to the description of heirs-at-law of the said William L. Mactier, deceased, under the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania then in force, such other persons being to the plaintiff unknown, defendants, as next desired in New York County. Second supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 17, 1906.
WALTER H. MERRIAM,
Attorney for the Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Elizabeth Curzon Hoffman, Mary Dorothea Hoffman, Wilmer Hoffman, Eliza Lawrence Hoffman, Allen Smith, Jr., and Antoinnette K. Smith, his wife; Charles F. Smith and Eda F. Smith, his wife; Margaret S. S. Hasson and John P. Hasson, her husband; Sue S. Smith, Elizabeth H. Jewett, Augustine D. Lawrence Jewett, Gertrude Jewett, Elise Bache Jewett, George P. Pollen Jewett, Richard W. Dickinson Jewett, Robert Coleman Jewett, and all other persons who at the time of the death of the said Anna Green Mactier may or shall answer to the description of heirs-at-law of the said William L. Mactier, deceased, under the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania then in force, such other persons being to the plaintiff unknown, and each of them:

The foregoing second supplemental and amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of March, 1907, and filed with the second amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House in said county in the City of New York.

Dated New York City, March 12th, 1907.
WALTER H. MERRIAM,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 41 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS HAZARD ROE, deceased:

Take notice that I have applied to the Surrogate of the County of Orange for the issue of Letters of Administration, &c., with the will annexed of the estate of Thomas Hazard Roe, deceased, who resided at time of his decease at No. 261 Grand Street, in the City of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., and that the amount of my bond be fixed on May 14th, 1907, at ten o'clock A. M., at Surrogate's office, in Newburgh, N. Y., under the provision of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure at double the amount of the claims of creditors against said estate.

All creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to Hon. Obadiah P. Howell, Surrogate of Orange County, on or before May 13th, 1907.

They may be presented on Tuesday mornings at his office, in the Court House, in City of Newburgh, N. Y., or any day at his office in the Village of Goshen, N. Y.—Dated April 9th, 1907. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.
BROWN & CASSEDY, Attorneys, 43 Third Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of May, 1907, at No. 225 West Forty-ninth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the City where the lien hereinafter mentioned was acquired, we shall sell to the highest bidder at public auction for the account of Leavitt Motor Car Company, for whose account the same is now held,

One two cylinder H. P. Peugot hansom cab. Motor horizontal under the seat. Rear wheels are 1010 by 90. Front wheels are 810 by 90.
SIDNEY B. BOWMAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
by SIDNEY B. BOWMAN, President.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Barclay Building

299 Broadway, Corner Duane St.

Second Floor over 10,000 square feet.
Few Offices Single and En Suite.
Large, Desirable Basement.

Wm. C. Walker's Son,s Wright Barclay. **299 Broadway.**

BUILDING
To lease for 21 years, 5-story and basement, 45,000 square feet. Cheapest in the market.
Send for our list of 400
Stores, Lofts and Buildings.
H. H. Fuller Realty Co.,
Fuller Bldg., B'way & 23d St.
Telephone 1656-1657—Gramercy.

A SUITE OF
LIGHT OFFICES TO LET.
FOUR ROOMS, LARGE OUTSIDE ROOM AND STOREROOM, 11TH FLOOR; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; LIBERAL BROKERAGE. THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY, 135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

STORE TO LET
1,680 2D AV., cor. 87th, "L" station 86th. Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO., 31 NASSAU ST. 'Phone 5125 Cortlandt. or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

6th Ave. at 38th St.
Desirable lofts, offices, and studios.
LANG BUILDING,
662-664 6th Av.
Steam heat, elevator, &c.
Rents moderate.

STORE FOR RENT,
At No. 2,790 Broadway, between 107th and 108th Sts., with or without real estate fixtures; fixtures, records, maps, &c., will be sold for $500. For further particulars apply to Hillenbrand & Nassoit, Broadway and 106th St.

OFFICES 616 E. 149th St., just west of 3d Av. Subway and "L" station, including advertising sign space on roof showing prominently from above busiest Bronx stations; suitable for stock broker, insurance, or light manufacturing; inducements to desirable tenants. Loeb & Kaufman, premises.

A VERY LARGE, STRONG STORE AT 216-18 WILLIAM ST., THROUGH TO 15 AND 20 ROSE ST., FRONTING BROOKLYN BRIDGE; 205 FEET; SUITABLE FOR WAREHOUSE OR MANUFACTURING; POSSESSION AT ONCE; STEAM HEAT, POWER IF REQUIRED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

46 and 48 West 43rd St.
52x100, one-story building.
$4,000; possession May 1st.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 749 Fifth Av., near 58th St.

LIGHT LOFTS TO RENT
At 11 W. 36th Street,
At moderate prices, in fireproof building, just completed.
GILSEY, HAVEMEYER & JENNEY.
Tel. 57 Madison Square. 60 Madison Avenue.

7 West 42d St.—Slater Buildings, opposite Public Library; office suite, $45; skylight studio, $50; entire floor, $85. Apply on premises.

Store, living apartment in rear, $40. 46 Manhattan St.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.
Attractive, light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 385 Broadway.
Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.
Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent, $65. Folsom Brothers, 825 B'way.
Desk room, part of store, from May 1; 2,382 Broadway, near 87th St. Plumber.

OFFICES and FLOORS
Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

FIRST CLASS LOFT TO LET
In splendid new mercantile building, 684 Broadway; entire ninth floor, 5,500 square feet; light on all sides; rent reasonable. Inquire 8th floor.
OFFICES TO LET,
TEMPLE COURT,
3 TO 10 BEEKMAN ST.
110 TO 120 NASSAU ST.
RULAND & WHITING CO., AGENT, ON PREMISES.

AT LOW RENTS.
STORES, 19 AND 21 BEEKMAN ST., for temporary occupancy, from June 1st. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

GREAT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. THREE DOUBLE STORES, RENT CHEAP. New neighborhood, near "L." Subway station; very busy street. 759-761-763 East 149th Street.

107 East 59th St.—Parlor and basement floor stores and two floors above, arranged for dwelling purposes; rent low; possession May 1. Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

West 125th, buildings, stores, basements, and lofts to lease, excellent location, any business, reasonable rent. Owner, Edward Farrell, 158 West 125th.

Handsome stores on Morris Av., between 163d and 164th Sts.; suitable for butcher, barber, stationery, candy and ice cream, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Bronx.
STORES!!
Boston Road, Cor. 165th St.
Corner store, suitable for first-class grocery and bottle goods or drug store, and several adjoining stores for any live business; rents moderate; lucrative field, growing neighborhood.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE CRANE-GILES COMPANY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the factory and wood working plant of the above firm, at 164-168 Union Street, Middletown, New York, and all the machinery and tools will be sold at public auction on the premises in the City of Middletown, New York, on Saturday, April 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The real estate consists of a brick building two stories high, about 30x80 feet, with two frame additions, 14 by 70 ft., and 25 by 30 feet; lot, consisting of about one-half acre of land, located in the heart of the city.

For further particulars call or write.
DAVID W. CORBETT, Trustee.
ROSSLYN M. COX, Attorney for Trustee, Middletown, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of W. J. SCHMIDT & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, May 3, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,750 Third Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of paints, oils, wall paper, &c.
ROY M. ROBINSON, Receiver.
GOELLER, SHAFFER & EISLER, Attorneys for Receiver, 207 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLEITMANN, EWALD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ewald Fleitmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jay & Candler, No. 48 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1907.
KATHARINA JOHANNA FLEITMANN, Executrix.
HERMANN CAESAR FLEITMANN, LOUIS WATJEN, Executors.
JAY & CANDLER, Attorneys for Executrix and Executors, 48 Wall Street, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights. | APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

CONCORD HALL

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 119TH STREET, NEAR 116TH STREET SUBWAY.
High-grade fireproof apartments in suites of 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths. Rents $1,000-$1,900. Ready for occupancy on Sept. 1st. Nathan Loewy Realty & Construction Co.

MONT ALVA COURT
N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $33 to $70.
SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.
Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

C. F. BEDELL CO.
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Winton.....28 West 128th St.
Near Lenox Av. and Subway.
Private telephones, elevator, &c.
8 rooms and bath, all light.....$50-$30
Summersby.342 West 56th St.
Elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.
7 rooms and bath.....$70

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT
65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent, $50.00.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
5 and 8-room apartments; bath, all improvements; hall service; rent, $35 and $45.
Agent, Everett M. Seixas, 65 Morningside Av.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
118th St., 204 West, Near 7th Av. Drive—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
Elevator Apartments, 353 West 117th St., 5 large roms and tiled bath, electric light, gas range, all outside light; uniformed service; rents $35 to $37.

$35 up; 5 rooms; elevator, telephone; Subway station. 22 Lenox Av., (111th St.)

Corner apartment to sublet; 7 large, light rooms; handy location; 1,845 7th Av., 112th.

EAST SIDE.

FLATS TO LET.
A NEW HOUSE
Nos. 157-9 East 89th St.
Five rooms and bath; steam heated and hot-water supply. Rents $20 to $32.
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO., 31 NASSAU ST. 'Phone 5125 Cortlandt. or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

To Let.—Unfurnished apartment of seven large rooms and bath, conveniently arranged, in excellent order; cool in Summer; quiet; rent $60 from first of May. Apply to janitor, 41 East Tenth Street.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern apartments; 6 rooms; rental $50 to $55. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alhambra, 15 East 11th St.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
992-1,030 SIMPSON ST.
Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.
ALSO rear of Trinity Av., 939 JACKSON AV.
3-4 rooms, all modern improvements.
BY WEEK, $3.00-$5.50. | BY MONTH, $15.50-$25.00.
Apply on premises.

1019-31 BOSTON ROAD.
CORNER 165TH ST.
High-grade 4, 5-room apartments; situated in highest and healthiest section, convenient to all lines of transportation; all modern improvements; equal finest elevator apartments at half rents.

955 CAULDWELL AV., BRONX.
Just north of 163d St. and east of 161st St. L station; 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in elegant corner house; hot water, steam heat, exposed plumbing, oak trim; rents $24 to $30; select small families; all light rooms.

PARKVIEW APARTMENTS,
1,210 EAST 170TH ST.
Elegant 4 and 5 all-light room apartments; all modern improvements; corner house; low rent; near Bronx Park Subway station.

FIVE Rooms and bath; All improvements, EXTRA LIGHT ROOMS, CLAREMONT HALL, 112th St. and Broadway. $65.
F. ZITTEL, 266 Columbus Av., near 72d.

Eagle Av., 923.—One block east 3d Av., near 163d St., one block "L" station; magnificent flat, highly modern, 7 rooms and bath; desirable tenant only $34. Apply Fischer, owner, or janitor on premises.

674 EAST 197TH ST.
Three blocks from Bronx Park Station.
Floor in two-family new brick house.
8 rooms, bath, pantry, latest improvements, $45.

College Av., 1630, 161th Sts., new 4 and 5 rooms; all improvements; choice private location; suitable for select families; near school and railroad station; moderate rent. Janitor.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
$28 to $45.
Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,675.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM FRIEDMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Abraham Friedman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1907, the said Abraham Friedman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Wall Street, New York, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 22, 1907.

WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS
326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65.
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

WASHINGTON,
318-322 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartment, 6 large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

LINCOLN
306 West 51st St.
Beautiful apartment, four large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —AARON M. JANPOLE and LOUIS WERNER, plaintiffs, against CHARLES MORRIS and TILLIE MORRIS, his wife; Simon Ruppin, Jennie Weill, John Weber, the name "John" being fictitious, &c., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-seven feet six inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with the said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street one hundred and twelve feet four and one-quarter inches; running thence northerly and parallel with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and twelve feet four and one-quarter inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, thirty-seven feet six inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less."

Dated New York, April 1st, 1907.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Referee.
KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 446 West 164th Street:

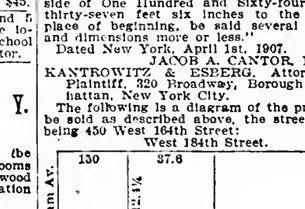

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $35,179.46, with interest thereon from the 28th day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $231.40, with interest from March 28th, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $180.29 for assessments and $45.00 for croton water, and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage in the sum of sixty-five hundred dollars, with interest thereon from November 1, 1906, at the rate of five and one-half per cent. per annum.

The premises will also be sold subject to covenants and restrictions against nuisances, if any; which covenants, however, shall not prohibit or interfere with the erection or maintenance of apartment houses or tenement houses, with or without stores. Also subject to monthly tenancies.

Dated New York, April 1st, 1907.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —AARON M. JANPOLE and LOUIS WERNER, plaintiffs, against CHARLES MORRIS and TILLIE MORRIS, his wife; Simon Ruppin, Jennie Weill, James Carter, the name "Jnmes" being fictitious, &c., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue one hundred and twelve feet four and one-quarter inches; running thence easterly and parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street thirty-seven feet six inches; running thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and twelve feet four and one-quarter inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street thirty-seven feet six inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less."

Dated New York, April 1st, 1907.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Referee.
KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 450 West 164th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,403.90, with interest thereon from the 28th day of March, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $302 12-100, with interest from March 29th, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The premises will also be sold subject to a prior mortgage in the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, with interest thereon from February 19, 1907, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

The premises will also be sold subject to covenants and restrictions against nuisances, if any; which covenants, however, shall not prohibit or interfere with the erection or maintenance of apartment houses or tenement houses, with or without stores. Also subject to monthly tenancies.

Dated New York, April 1st, 1907.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FLEISCHMANN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, plaintiff, against D. SYLVAN CRAKOW et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated April 12th, 1907, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on April 15th, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on May 7th, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold separately, and therein described as follows: All those certain plots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and respectively bounded and described as follows, to wit:

(a) Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and thence easterly and along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Also

(b) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet, and thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet, to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Also

(c) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant seventy-nine (79) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet, and thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Also

(d) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet, and thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Also

(e) Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly and along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1907.
JOHN J. HYNES, Referee.
HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the respective parcels as described above, no part thereof having any street number:

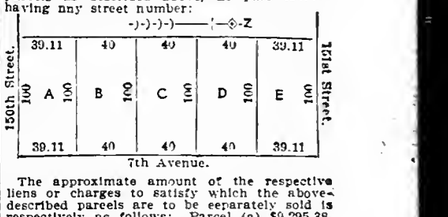

The approximate amount of the respective liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described parcels are to be separately sold is respectively as follows: Parcel (a) $9,295.38, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (b) $4,821.30, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (c) $4,821.30, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (d) $4,821.30 with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (e) $8,765.52, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907, and in addition to all of the foregoing costs and allowance amounting to $437.37 and interest thereon from April 8, 1907, and the expenses of the sale.

The said respective parcels will be sold subject to the following prior mortgages, viz.: Parcel (a) $22,500, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907; Parcel (b) $15,000, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907; Parcel (c) $15,000, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907; Parcel (d) $15,000, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907, and Parcel (e) $22,500, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the pur

JEROME TO TEST SULLIVAN'S PULL

He Will Demand That Convicted Slugger Get a Heavier Sentence.

CASE UP TO JUDGE CRAIN

Tammany District Leader Interceded to Save Prisoner, Whose Record Is a Bad One.

District Attorney Jerome filed notice yesterday with the attorneys for Daniel Sullivan, upon whom Judge Crain in General Sessions on Friday first suspended sentence for robbery, and whom, after a protest from Mr. Jerome, he later sentenced to two months in the penitentiary, that he should appear before Judge Crain to-morrow and ask that the sentence be revoked on the ground that it is inadequate. Instead of two months, Sullivan might have received fifteen years' imprisonment for the crime.

In the notice filed yesterdey Mr. Jerome states that he shall ask that the sentence of two months be set nside, and that a sentence, adequate to the crime, considering the record and previous convictions of Sullivan, be pronounced.

Mr. Jerome's motion is based upon several affidavits, all having to do with previous assaults committed by Sullivan. Copies of these are attached to the notice. These affidavits throw considerable light upon Sullivan's record. This record shows that Sullivan was convicted of assault in 1901, and that sentence was suspended by Judge Newburger. The first of Mr. Jerome's affidavits has to do with this case. It is that of Harry Hyman of 314 East Ninth Street.

First Case Against Sullivan.

According to Hyman's affidavit, he, with John Whitman, Joseph Schwartz, two sisters named Selmer, and a Miss Hyman, now Mrs. Schwartz, visited Cosmopolitan Park, on Amsterdam Avenue, near 169th Street, to attend a picnic in August, 1901. His party were seated around a table in the park, Hyman states, when Sullivan and two companions approached. The men had a dog with them, and ordered it to jump upon the table. The dog did so. The hats of the women were upon the table, and Sullivan and his friends swept them off, and Sullivan and his friends from the park.

Hyman's party left the grounds about midnight, and Whitman was assaulted outside the grounds by Sullivan and had his skull fractured. Sullivan was indicted for the crime, but sentence was suspended.

In an affidavit signed by Policeman J. Oscar Goetz, the policeman swears that on Dec. 24, 1902, he was patroling Amsterdam Avenue. As he passed the saloon at No. 2,157 a man named Raffael Crispi rushed from the door. He was bleeding from the nose and mouth, and told Goetz that he had been assaulted in the saloon. The policeman went into the place, and Reffael pointed out Sullivan as the man who had struck him. Sullivan was fined $10.

An affidavit signed by David Short, a plumber, apparently refers to the time when Sullivan was discharged by Magistrate "Battery Dan" Finn, although accused of felonious assault. This was in 1906. According to Short's affidavit, he was in the saloon at 165th Street and Amsterdam Avenue on a day in June of that year. Sullivan was there and beat him so badly his skull was fractured.

Sullivan's present case grew out of an assault upon George Herrlinger, a brewery worker. Sullivan met him as he was leaving a saloon and assisted him home. In front of the house he struck him down and was robbing him when Mrs. Herrlinger opened the door. Sullivan struck her in the face, but before he could escape he was arrested.

Tammany Leader Interested.

When Sullivan was arraigned for sentence on Friday, James J. Hagan, formerly Warden of the Tombs and a Tammany district leader, was seated upon the bench with Judge Crain. Hagan had been one of the first to congratulate Judge Crain upon his elevation to the bench several months ago. Mr. Hagan was apparently satisfied with proceedings until Assistant District Attorney Appleton sent for Mr. Jerome after the suspension of sentence. Then, according to the Assistant, Mr. Hagan remarked that there was certainly no need of Jerome's presence.

Should the District Attorney's motion be denied to-morrow he can still demend that Sullivan be sentenced for the assault in 1901.

If You Have Lost or Found Anything
Telephone 1000 Bryant

LOST.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

LOST—Saturday night, between 7 and 10 o'clock, either on Prospect Av., between 168th and 169th Sts., or in the lobby of the Casino Theatre, diamond scarf pin with brown stone in center; will reward finder, please return to Isaac Aulkstein, 22 West 4th, city.

LOST—In or about Hernid Square Theatre, Saturday night, crescent diamond pin, engraved on back "A. L. Kuhner"; finder will receive liberal reward by retuning same to F. Zittel, 26 Columbus Av.

LOST—On Friday, bunch of keys, with Elks tag attached, on which is stamped owner's name and number of lodge of which he is a member; reward. Address J. F. M., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

$50 REWARD for information which will convict thief of Waltham gold filled hunting case watch, Case No. 575,926, Works No. 3,760,971. W. N., Box 343 Times, Times Sq.

LOST—Saturday, pansy brooch, with diamond in center, between 79th St. and Broadway and 18th St. and 3d Av., possibly in Subway; liberal reward. Gardam, 45 Rose St.

LOST—On road between New Brunswick and Old Bridge, a gold eyeglass cese; liberal reward for its return to Otto Wagner, 25 Broad St., New York.

LOST—Link piece, between Hippodrome and downtown station of Subway at Times Squars, on Saturday evening; reward. 99 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold fob medal; name on back; won in 1904; from Broadway, 48th to 57th St. 9th to 10th Av.; reward. Charles Peine, 427 West 57th St.

LOST—One mink muff, in Culver route trein to Coney Island, at Washington Cemetery, April 21; $10 reward. Levinson & Shapiro, 98 Canal St.

LOST—Friday noon, Broadway and Columbus car, between Hotel Astor end Macy's, black seal leather haadbag; reward. Boush, 256 West 97th.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing Flatbush address, April 19, N. Y. side of Brooklyn Bridge; suitable reward. Room 826, 5 Beekman St.

LOST—In Central Park, boy's open face silver watch and chain; monogram, "F. A. C." Return H. F. C., 11 East 82d St., N. Y.

LOST—Monday evening, at Brooklyn Bridge, ladies' gold watch, initials "C. A. S."; reward. Room 708 Times Building, Times Sq.

LOST—On Saturday, diamond screw, ¾-carat, between 111th and 125th Sts., vicinity of Madison Av. Miss Levy, 12 East 111th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, Friday, Princess Theatre or Broadway car; reword. McCall, 930 West End Av.

LOST—Gold bracelet, inscribed "Amelia C. Brown," Saturday; liberal reword. 67 West 95th St.

LOST—On Sunday, pocketbook; suitable reward if returned to H. J., 180 Chambers St.

LOST—On April 13, silver purse, containing Tiffany gold watch and other articles; liberal reword will ho paid and no questions asked for return of samo; name on inside wetch. St. Francis Court, corner Riverside Drive and 135th St.

LOST—Between Weehawken Ferry, 42d St., and Brooklyn, Tuesday, 16th, 7:30 P. M., pocketbook, containing railroad tickets and papers, valuable only to owner; $10 reward; no questions. G. W. Thompson, 44 Murray St., New York.

LOST—Wednesday night, between 106th St. and 116th St., on west side, sable tippet; liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Hall, 206 West 106th St.

LOST—A lady's tortoise shell back comb, gold mounted and set in pearls, between 132d St. and 125d St. on 7th Av. Retura to 151 132d St. and receive reward.

LOST—Mink piece, on 11 A. M. train to Far Rockaway, Wednesday morning, the 17th inst.; suitable reward. F. W., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

LOST—125th and West 23d, gold open face Watch and Pin; monogram "L. O. X." Cole, 146 West 104th.

LOST—Fields' Theatre, Wednesday night, small gold spangled fan; $5 reword. 106 East 36th St.

LOST—Lady's diamond ring, 3d Av.; liberal reward. Mrs. Babcock, 357 West 24th St.

REWARD—$50 for return of horse and buggy which disappeared April 11 from City Hall Park, Brooklyn; dark brown horse, bobbed tail, initial V. C. on blinds; buggy single seated, top black, rubber tire, wheels painted red; no questions asked. Vincenzo J. Correale, 380 Melrose St., Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD—The above reward will be paid for the return of a diamond crescent, lost between Grand Av., Brooklyn, and Grand Central Station April 12, or will buy pawn ticket. Room 303, Broadway, New York.

$25.00 REWARD for return of a Masonic charm, lost on Thursday, April 11th. Anawanda Club, 414 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

LOST—Bank Book No. 949,471, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,031,843, Bowery Savings Bank. Peyment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 986,917, Bowery Bank; peyment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

LOST—White bull terrier; name Tramp; reward. Berthaume, 66 West 84th St.

No last year's styles in this year's stock, but every Grossett a brand new shoe.

THE CROSSETT SHOE

"Makes Life's Walk Easy"

$4.00 Easy afoot and easy in mind. Easy afoot because they *fit*—easy in mind because they *look* fit. $5.00

FOR MEN. FOR WOMEN.

THE CROSSETT STORE

1270 Broadway (Above 32nd Street)

Store open evenings until 9 o'clock.

DOCTOR GOT THIEF AFTER LONG CHASE

Pursued Him Barefooted for Ten Blocks at 4:30 o'Clock in the Morning.

BURGLAR HAD AMMONIA GUN

Discharged It Twice at Dr. Camac, but Failed to Blind Him—Stole Four Gold Watches.

Barefooted, and wearing only a thin suit of pajamas and a light Spring overcoat, Dr. Charles N. B. Camac of 108 East Sixty-fifth Street, chased a burglar for nearly ten blocks yesterday morning, finally landing the culprit, who said he was John G. Gordon of Lynn, Mass., in the basement of an apartment house in Sixty-second Street, near Lexington Avenue. When Policeman John J. O'Brien of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station reached the basement where the physician was holding the burglar at bay, he found the burglar panting for breath and the doctor nursing a pair of very sore feet.

It was about 4:30 o'clock in the morning when Dr. Camac, who is a very light sleeper, heard steps on the stairs leading from the hallway to his room on the second floor. This is what ho saw: A masked man, with a jimmy in one hand and a dark lantern in the other, while out of the top pocket of his coat stuck the handle of what appeared to be a large revolver.

Thief Pulls Ammonia Gun.

Dr. Camac, who is not a nervous man, realized that he would have to keep his wits about him if he was to gain the mastery of his unwelcome visitor. The burglar was just as cool. The latter kept his eye on the doctor, and then quietly withdrew from his pocket the dangerous-looking weapon.

The sound of the discharge was like that which follows the release of the syphon in a seltzer bottle. The gun was of the ammonia type, and the little bulb had been filled. But the burglar, who had intended to blind the doctor, missed his aim. When he realized this he took to his heels and the physician, snatching up a Spring overcoat from the rack in the hallway, gave chase.

Into the street the burglar dashed with the barefooted physician only a few feet behind him. Up Sixty-fifth Street, in the direction of Park Avenue, the pair ran. At Park Avenue the burglar, who had reloaded his ammonia gun, vaulted into one of the little iron railing inclosed gardens that decorate the avenue above the New York Central tunnel.

A moment later Dr. Camac jumped over the iron railing, when the burglar suddenly turned on the physician and discharged for a second time the contents of the ammonia gun. Again the burglar missed fire. Over the railing into the avenue the burglar vaulted, with the barefooted doctor still in pursuit.

Doctor Corners Burglar.

At Sixty-third Street the burglar turned east and ran to Lexington Avenue, where he once more changed his course, this time going south on the avenue. At Sixty-second Street the burglar spied an open basement, and into this he jumped. The doctor began to yell for the police, all the time keeping his eye on the ammonia gun, which the burglar was trying to reload.

The doctor's shouts reached the ears of Policeman O'Brien, who a few moments later reached the basement. O'Brien gave the burglar a whack on the head with his billy, and then dragged him to the station house. When they searched the prisoner the police found on him four gold watches and several gold trinkets worth in the aggregate about $300, the dark lantern, and the ammonia gun. Later the prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters, where Capt. McCafferty's men identified him as Albert Wiggins, a man with a long police record.

In the Yorkville Court yesterday morning the prisoner said that he "just leaned against the Camac front door and it opened." He was held in $1,500 bail for examination this morning.

The doctor had his sore feet attended to at the Presbyterian Hospital.

NO RENT MONEY; NO CONCERT.

Man with $350 to Pay for Carnegie Hall for Benefit Didn't Arrive in Time.

The vocal and instrumental concert arranged for the benefit of the Italian disengaged chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House, most of the members of which have been without positions since the strike over a year ago, did not come off at Carnegie Hall last evening as announced. The artists were there, ready to sing; the orchestra was there, ready to play; and most of the members of the disengaged chorus were there, and the public was there in sufficiently large numbers to warrant the giving of the concert, but the man who had the $350 for the rent necessery to open Carnegie Hall did not put in an appearance until twenty minutes after eight, and then it was too late.

At 8:20 the management announced that there would be no concert, and offered to refund the money at the box-office. The lights in the hall had been lit, and everything was in readiness to proceed had the man with the money appeared in time.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The barometric conditions are much broken up to-night. Pressure has been falling over almost the entire country during the last twenty-four hours.

Winds along the New England end Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh to brisk southwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh and variable.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Tuesday; showers Tuesday night and Wednesday; fresh southwest winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Rain in south, fair in north portions Tuesday. Wednesday, showers; fresh south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	55	43	4 P. M.	60	63
6 A. M.	50	42	6 P. M.	57	61
9 A. M.	48	49	9 P. M.	53	54
12 M.	56	59	12 P. M.	50	53

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 53; average on the corresponding dato for the last twenty-five years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterdey was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 37 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LUBEC, Me., April 22.—The entire plant of the Seacoast Canning Company, leased to the American Can Company of New York, at North Lubec, was burned to-day, and one man perished in the flames. The fire was caused by an explosion in the geahouse. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 22.—Kent City, fifteen miles north of Grand Rapids, with a population of 300 people, was swept by fire to-day, a large part of the village being completely ruined. Between thirty and thirty-five buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $50,000.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The six-story building at 200 to 500 Wabash Avenue was badly damaged by fire to-day, and a loss of $75,000 was suffered by the various tenants of the place.

BALLSTON, N. Y., April 22.—Fire to-day destroyed the business section of Middle Grove, a village twelve miles from here. The loss will aggregate $30,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss
12:15—2,296 3d Av.; Elsie Friedman	Trifling
1:05—18 E. 34th St.; N. Y. City Ry.	Slight
2:15—601-605 W. 29th St.; G. F. Smith & Co.	$30,000
6:00—12 Astor Place; Sinclair House	None
6:15—96 Grove St.; John Crogan	$10
6:50—121 Bowery; Luvina Bros.	$10
10:05—231 E. 4th St.; Friend Schenfeld	Trifling
10:10—31 New Bowery; H. Behrman	$50
10:50—222 E. 103d St.; John Killoran	Slight
P. M.	
2:10—In front 1,502 2d Av.; Mehlin's Oil Works	$250
12:50—2d Av. and 104th St.; Interborough	Slight
3:10—159 Maiden Lane; owner unknown	$400
5:35—711 E. 12th St.; Elizabeth Hoffman	$10
6:05—339 W. 24th St.; Charles & Co.	$150
8:10—Pier 29 East River; C. V. R. R.	$1,000
6:45—2,355 2d Av.; owner unknown	$3
7:10—N. W. cor. of 110th St. and Lenox Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
7:45—5th Av. and 139th St.; unknown	$10
7:55—613 2d Av.; Mary Buckley	$10
8:20—2 West 14th St.; unknown	Trifling
8:40—1,695 3d Av.; Adolph Buchbaum	Trifling
9:15—494 Bergen Av.; J. Jaginoff	Trifling
10:00—22 Washington Pl.; J. Marguiles	$15,000

VICHY CELESTINS

Avoid substitutes so-called "VICHY" offered by unscrupulous dealers

LAST DAYS HORNER'S

Clearance of Vetter's Furniture

AT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF LESS THAN MARKED PRICES

Furniture of the best quality, most beautiful finish and artistic appearance. A large and attractive assortment of PARLOR AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, IN GOLD AND MAHOGANY; DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER SETS, BRASS BEDS, PARLOR CABINETS, BOOKCASES, LIBRARY TABLES, CHINA CLOSETS, CHAIRS, DESKS, SIDEBOARDS, WORK TABLES, and various articles in a variety of woods.

On Sale at 35-37 West 23d St.

ORIENTAL RUGS | Included in this offering are a number of Persian Kermanshah, Mahai, Goravans, Herez, Meeheds, Shirvans, Cabistans, Belouchistans, in various sizes.

Reduced to Less than Market Value.

This entire stock is absolutely new and fresh from Vetter's workrooms and in perfect condition. Positively must be disposed of by May 1st as the building is leased, and Messrs. Vetter's Sons have retired from business.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED

R. J. HORNER & CO. Furniture Makers and Importers. | West 23d Street West 24th Street

Young's Hats NONE BETTER MADE

April 23rd

Whether you have it or not, you'll get credit for possessing a keen eye for nice points of style if you wear a Young Hat. Spring styles have "1907", marked all over them for men who take notice.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 99 Nassau near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 6 Broadway, near Beaver St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

IT IS WELL KNOWN

that James Scarlett & Co., 391 Fifth Avenue, had the largest and best selected stock on the Avenue. They retired from business and sold us their entire stock. Their lowest price was $80 for Suit or Overcoat, ours $30; Trousers and silk Vests $20; our price $8. See them; you will be interested.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

5th Ave. at 42nd St. Nicoll Young Men's Tailor

TO THE DISCRIMINATING MAN WHO DEMANDS DISTINCTIVE FEATURES IN DRESS, AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO MEET HIS REQUIREMENTS AT SMALL OUTLAY.

Special New Suitings

$25.00.

TO ORDER ONLY.

DROPS BUCK FROM THE ARMY.

Deserting Lieutenant's Name Stricken from Rolls by the President.

First Lieut. Louis F. Buck, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., who is a native of this city and was at one time a well-known officer of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has been dropped from the rolls of the army as a deserter. The order was made by President Roosevelt, who waited nearly two months after the desertion before directing it.

At the Twenty-second Regiment armory it was said yesterday afternoon that members of that organization had heard that the Lieutenant had got into trouble.

At the conclusion of the Spanish War Buck was one of the young officers selected by President McKinley from the volunteer organizations for a commission in the regular army. He was appointed as a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Artillery Corps. Several months ago the Government sent him to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., where he was a First Lieutenant (student) at the time of his disappearance.

Buck has been missing nearly two months, and in all that time, so far as is known, none of his friends or former comrades in the National Guard has seen or heard of him. It is said that he is in debt, and that there are other charges against him under which he will be tried should he be found. All the regular army posts throughout the country have been notified of his desertion and are under instructions to arrest him should his presence be in the neighborhood of any post become known.

Buck is the second officer in the Department of the East to desert within a year. The other was Lieut. Hamilton, who was stationed at Governor's Island. He was found guilty of various infractions of the military regulations, and sentenced to prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

SEVEN ITALIANS HELD.

Seven Italians, who were rounded up in the Italian quarter at Johnson Avenue and Humboldt Street, Williamsburg, late on Sunday night by Capt. Murphy of the Stagg Street Station and his men, were arraigned yesterday in the Manhattan Avenue Court on a charge of carrying concealed wapons. Several had revolvers, daggers, and stilettos.

Magistrate O'Reiley held each in $500 bail for a hearing.

FLOAT AND FERRYBOAT BUMP.

The Montauk Loses Guard Rail and Her Passengers Get a Scare.

The ferryboat Montauk of the Hamilton Avenue Line, running from Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, to the Battery, collided with a car float of the New Haven Road which was being towed up the Buttermilk Channel at 1:30 P. M. yesterday afternoon. The vessels came together just off the Brooklyn slip of the ferryboat. The accident was the result of a misunderstanding of signals and the strength of the tide. There were about 140 passengers on the ferryboat, as well as fourteen trucks.

The Montauk struck the float bow on, and with a shock that threw several horses from their feet and caused considerable excitement among her passengers.

The guard rail and some of her superstructure was smashed, but she was not seriously damaged below the water line, and proceeded into her slip without assistance.

BIG WAVE SWEEPS LINER.

Doctor and Chief Engineer of the Prinz August Wilhelm Injured.

Between storms and burglars the steamer Prinz August Wilhelm had a very exciting round trip to Kingston and return. The voyage ended here yesterday.

On the outward passage, when in a howling norther, the vessel was boarded by a wave of great height which swept her decks from stem to stern. Doors were stove in and saloon and staterooms flooded. The doctor and the chief engineer were thrown against a partition and sustained injuries which necessitated a stay in the ship's hospital.

During the return voyage thieves gained an entrance to the officers' quarters and carried away many trinkets and a quantity of jewelry. When the vessel reached her pier Detectives Moody, Leeson, and Aikmen searched the ship, but without result. The thief is supposed to be one of the crew.

Dinner for Moritz Rosenthal.

A dinner in honor of Moritz Rosenthal, the pianist, was given in Luchow's last evening by some of his friends. Among the guests were Rafael Joseffy, August Fraemcke, Rubin Goldmark, and Carl Hein.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Men's Furnishings.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the advantage of buying Spring and Summer Shirts early at the lowest prices.

1.00 for the best NEGLIGEE SHIRT possible to produce for the price, in cut, style and workmanship.

1.50 NEGLIGEE and plaited bosom Shirts, madras weave, coat style, cuffs attached and detached; equal to custom made.

1.00 PAJAMAS, madras and nainsook weave, great variety, new effects.

50c UNDERWEAR, French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, all sizes.

BATH and BEACH ROBES, HALF HOSE, SUSPENDERS, NECKWEAR, NIGHT SHIRTS, STEAMER RUGS, etc., at special prices.

Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's LEXINGTON TO 5TH AVE. 59TH TO 60TH ST.

Walters Pianos

Finest Money and Skilled Labor Can Build.

In this great sale we offer 2,000 of them, prices beginning at..... $198

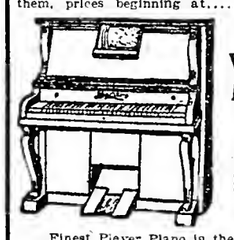

$900 Walters Mastertone Player Pianos, $450

Finest Piever Piano in the World. Welters Pianos have copper springs, bushed pins, finest repeating action, guaranteed for 25 years. Pianos priced up to $260.

$5 Down and $1 a Week.

$375 Style A	$188	$450 Style L	$225
$500 Style G	$250	$600 Style K	$300
$700 Colonial	$350	$700 Vertical Grand	
$800 Premiere	$400	Upright	$375

Exchange your old piano for a Walters. Upon request a representative will call.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Russets

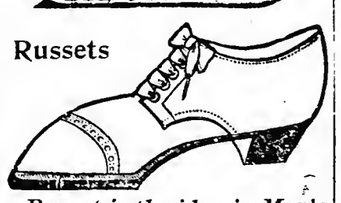

Russet is the idea in Men's Shoes.

Styles you can't get elsewhere.

Prices 2.97 to 5.98

Money saved on every pair.

Big Bargain in our Annex.

A Manufacturer's Clearance 700 Pairs of Russet Oxfords

at 2.65 pair, worth 4.00.

TRADE E. & M. MARK

Troy's best Product

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Linen has qualities all other fabrics lack. Weuse it for

Collars, Shirts and McGlynns.

EARL & WILSON.

Linen.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1 20 East 23d Street

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO 421 E. 48 TOP AND FIRST FLOOR 1558 B'WAY

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St., West of B'way. LAST 7 TIMES. | Last Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Mat. To-m'w. Good Seats, $1.
THE GRAND MOGUL with FRANK MOULAN.
Next Mon. Seats Thurs. Mail Order now.
MR. MANTELL in SHAKSPERE

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Still the Best and Biggest Show in Town. ANNA HELD in THE PARISIAN MODEL
"The Handsomest Chorus in the World."

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
For Wed. Mat., MERELY MARY ANN.
ELEANOR ROBSON AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong
(Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Ev'gs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
GRACE GEORGE in SARDOU'S DIVORCONS
"A Hit."—Herald.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irv. Pl.
Sam H. Harris presents for two weeks only
Geo. M. COHAN IN LITTLE JOHNNY JONES (HIMSELF.)
Mr. Cohan's last times in this play.
Prices, 25-50-75-$1. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15

BELASCO THEATRE. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2.
David Belasco Presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO

MADISON SQ. Thea. 24 St. B'y. Last Week. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US

WEST END THEATRE. Mat. To-morrow, 25c. JAMES O'NEILL 'Monte Cristo'

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
Best Features of Circus, Spectacle, and WILD WEST
PIONEER DAYS Sioux Indians
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With 100 Mermaids and Gorgeous Ballet
NEXT SUNDAY | U. S. MARINE BAND. Concert. Return Engagement.

PRINCESS Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:25. B'way & 29th. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
LAST WEEK OF SEASON
MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide | HENRY MILLER
REOPENS DALY'S THEATRE AUG 26.

Fields' HeraldSq. B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15 Tel. 2485-38. Mts. Wed. & Sat
EDDIE FOY in THE ORCHID 'The Hit of the Town.'

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1846 Bryant Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.
Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, Lotta Faust.

LYRIC 42 St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1846 Bryant Ev. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
The Road to Yesterday with Minnie Dupree and original cast.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat 2:15
CYRIL SCOTT in the PRINCE CHAP

BIJOU Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
MME. NAZIMOVA in Comtesse Coquette.

LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. 25, 50, 75c. Wed. Mat. 25-50c. Reg. Mt. Sat.
Wm. Morris Stock Co. 'The Lost Paradise'

OPENING THIS AFTERNOON
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

HOME AGAIN from FOREIGN LANDS
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST and ROUGH RIDERS of the World.
LIVING PICTURES of HEROIC PAST
THE BATTLE OF SUMMIT SPRINGS
THE GREAT TRAIN HOLD-UP
A HOLIDAY AT "T—E" RANCH
ATTACK ON AN EMIGRANT TRAIN
Col. Wm. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill)
Positively Appears at Every Performance.
Admission, including numbered seats, 25c., 50c. 75c. (20th and 27th St. entrances only). Reserved seats $1.00, $1.50, according to location. Box Seats $2.00, $2.50 (Madison Av. entrance). Mail orders, accompanied by currency, will receive prompt attention. Box Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Secure Seats in Advance.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's farcical romance, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
Mey 6, Miss Barrymore, "Cousin Kate."

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Begins 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
ARNOLD DALY "THE BOSS OF COMPANY B."
4 Spec. Tues. Mats., Apr. 30, May 7, 14, 21
Mr. Daly in a triple bill, "The Flag Station," "The Lemonade Boy," "The Monkey's Paw."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
6TH MONTH.
150th Time "One of the Best."—Herald.
May 6th, Souvenirs. "One of the Funniest."—Sun
WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

HUDSON 44th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
MAN OF THE HOUR

THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day.
THE RIALTO ROUNDERS
2—Burlettas—2. Sam S. Howe

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mt. To-day
Yankee Doodle Girls
2 Farces, Cunaing Jail Breaker

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Beg. THIS THURSDAY (Seats Now.) Ditrichstein's Screaming Farce,
BE ORE AND AFTER
with Leo Ditrichstein, Charles Dickson, Henry V. Donnelly, Julia Taylor, and excellent Co.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. | ELSIE JANIS, Raimund de Cesare, Lola Cotton, W. C. Kelly, Ed. F. Reynard, The Baggessens

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Ave. & 126th St. | EVA TANGUAY, Wilfred Clarke & Co., Herzogs' Horses, Vasco, others.

IRON WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. B'way & 60th St. Mts. Mon., Wed., Sat. M. M. Theise presents 5th MONTH
Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mat. Wed., 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. WOMEN WHO DARE

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed., 25c 25, 50, & 75c. JOSEPH & SANTLEY. Billy the Kid

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Evenings, 25c. to $1. Mats. Daily, 25-50c. | ALICE LLOYD, "Xmas on the Island," "Marse Covington," Sydney Grant, and others.

HACKETT THEATER, W. 42 St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour Lifelike Tableaux & People Talked About

GRAND—THE HYPOCRITES

IRVING Place Theatre. To-night at 8:20. Benefit for Miss Ostermann. Sudermann's latest play, "Das Blumenboot."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain this morning; fair in afternoon and to-morrow; wind east.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,987. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PATRONAGE CLUB IS GIVEN TO TAFT

Roosevelt Makes Known That Ohio Federal Office Holders Should Beware.

SANDERS IS AN EXAMPLE

Burton to be on the Fighting Line of Taft Forces—Secretary in the Background.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Taft will not join in any scramble for the Ohio delegation, will not make any political speeches there, and will sail for the Philippines on Sept. 1, according to his original schedule. Theodore F. Burton will represent him in Ohio, and will camp on Foraker's trail and make a speech wherever Foraker does. Taft's interests will be thoroughly looked after.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, plans to aid Taft and Burton in Ohio just as he plans to aid Hughes in New York, by throwing the Federal offices to their supportere. This is the most terrific blow that could be landed on the solar plexus of such leaders as Foraker and Dick. The sentiment of their State is for Taft, and what strength Dick has in opposing the Administration rests on the power of patronage. This power the President has set in to take away from him.

President Roosevelt has called on Taft and Burton to fill the last Ohio vacancy in Federal offices, the Toledo Collectorship of Internal Revenue, held by George F. Waldorf. This is the more significant because the Senators have indorsed Gen. W. W. Macken for this job. There is small likelihood that this National Guard General will be the choice of Taft and Burton. The leading candidate from their standpoint at this time is C. Locke Curtis, a Toledo newspaper man and a reform Republican, although they have reached no final decision.

Already President Roosevelt has followed the recommendations of Taft and Burton in appointing a Federal Judge, when the Senators had another candidate. His appointment of Ralph Tyler as Auditor for the Navy Department was a frank effort to counterbalance with the colored voters Foraker's Brownsville performance. In short, all the political strength that may lie in Federal patronage is at the disposal of Taft and Burton in their fight with the Senators.

More than that, Federal office holders in Ohio will do well to avoid all communications with the Senatorial camp if they desire to hold their jobs. What happened to Archie Sanders, Internal Revenue Collector, and a Wadsworth lieutenant in New York, may happen to Federal office holders in Ohio. His resignation, it will be remembered, was demanded on short notice.

A squeal may be expected against this new ferocious use of Federal patronage, but the innocent bystander will grin as he remembers how deftly Dick, Foraker, and their predecessors at the head of Ohio's Republican machine have used Federal patronage to reward friends and punish enemies in the days when they controlled its disbursements.

If any evidence was lacking as to whom President Roosevelt had picked for a favorite in Ohio, this latest move will probably supply the deficiency.

Regrets Actions of Labor Men.

Burton is to be the figure on whom all eyes will have to be trained during the fight that is now to begin. He is to Taft what Taft is to Roosevelt. He, and not Taft, will be the active head of the Administration forces in the actual fighting. He will make an aggressive fight, not a defensive one. Foraker and Dick have been in Ohio now long enough to find out the sentiment of their State and to discover against what tremendous odds they will have to labor, and it has not escaped attention that since they got out there all the confident predictions which issued from their headquarters in Washington have ceased. Everything that has come from them has been extremely non-committal and not at all truculent. Burton is aware that the winning cards are on the Taft side of the table; that the Senators, and not Taft, are on the defensive, and he intends so to force the fighting that the whole country shall see this as plainly as everybody sees it in Ohio.

Mr. Burton is not disposed to let the Senators forget that Foraker challenged the Taft forces to a decision by open primary. When Mr. Burton began to catch up to-day with the newspapers he was deprived of during his trip he remarked that Senator Foraker did not seem to have pressed his challenge for an open primary since his first issue of it, and especially since his Canton speech.

Mr. Burton will insist that Foraker be taken at his word and will hold to his proposal. He will remind Foraker of this primary proposition at frequent intervals until the senior Ohio Senator sees fit to call the State Central Committee together and take practical steps toward securing the primary he has requested. Mr. Burton believes this primary should be held as soon as possible and certainly on or before the municipal elections in November.

Mr. Burton will deliver an address to Republican clubs at Trenton, N. J., Friday evening of this week, which will be the opening gun on the Taft side for this campaign. He had accepted this invitation before he left on his trip South, and he will now take advantage of the occasion to make some pertinent comments on recent political developments. Since this Trenton speech is to be delivered away from home it will not have as close a local application as it would if made in Ohio, but Senator Foraker will have no difficulty in recognizing it as aimed at him.

Taft Still Silent.

In the statement Mr. Burton will soon issue the Cleveland man will cover the purely local questions which he cannot take up in his remarks at Trenton. Mr. Burton will go to Cleveland about May 4, when he will take up the fight in Ohio in earnest.

Secretary Taft to-day preserved the attitude of dignified silence which he is determined to follow. He was besieged by correspondents at every turn, but he declined to discuss politics. He would talk freely about Panama or Cuba or Porto Rico, but Washington declined to get interested in these. The Secretary laughed away all other questions. He had a conference over the long-distance telephone to-night with his brother, Charles P. Taft, and it has developed to-day that the single criticism the Secretary has ready for his family campaign manager is directed against the Charles P. Taft statement making the Secretary a Senatorial candidate.

Secretary Taft is a candidate for but one office, and he does not care to figure, even for strategical purposes, as a candidate for the Senate. The Secretary announced to-day that he would make speeches at the Universities of Iowa and Minnesota before he goes to the Philippines. The college speechs in the West will not be of a political nature, the Secretary said.

We solicit the management of real estate. F. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.—Adv.

$1,000,000 GIFT TO NEGROES.

Miss Anna T. Jeanes, a Quaker, Benefits Southern Elementary Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Miss Anna T. Jeanes of this city, by deed of gift executed last Monday, created an endowment fund of $1,000,000 in perpetuity, the income from which is to be applied toward the maintenance and assistance of elementary schools for negroes in the Southern States. It is said to be by far the largest single gift for public elementary school purposes ever donated by any philanthropist in this country.

Booker T. Washington, President of Tuskegee Institute, and Hollis Burke Frissell of Hampton Institute are appointed trustees of the fund, while the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities of this city is appointed the fiscal agent of the trustees.

Miss Jeanes provides also for the investment of the fund as follows: In United States Government bonds or the bonds of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Alabama, Virginia, Maryland, and Missouri, and of any city in those States having a population of 500,000 or more inhabitants.

To Mr. Washington and Dr. Frissell is left the work of selecting a Board of Trustees to help in the administration of the fund, but if either of those foundation Trustees dies or declines to serve, or if for any other reason such board is not established within six months, then the Trustees of Hampton and of Tuskegee are requested and empowered to select and create from members of their own Boards of Trustees to administer the fund in the manner directed in the deed of gift.

Miss Jeanes, who is more than 80 years of age, is the last member of an old Quaker family. She is a daughter of Isaac Jeanes, a merchant. Her home is in Germantown. In 1903 she built a home at a cost of $200,000 and endowed it with $300,000 for aged Hicksite Friends at Washington Lane and Green Street, Germantown.

GEN. ROE IS OVERRULED.

Governor Orders National Guard to Drill with United States Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—Major Gen. Roe, Commander in Chief of the National Guard in this State, was overruled by Gov. Hughes to-day. An order was issued accepting the invitation extended by the Secretary of War for the detail of some National Guard regiments from this State to co-operate with the regulars in testing the effectiveness of the coast defense plans formulated by the Chief of Artillery of the United States Army.

The order designates for the service the Seventh Regiment, the Thirteenth Regiment, Coast Artillery; the Eighth Infantry Battalion, and two companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

It was learned here to-day that when the invitation was first issued from the War Department by Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, Major Gen. Roe, after talking the matter over with some officers of the National Guard, recommended that the invitation be not accepted.

One of the chief objections was that the Seventh Regiment and other National Guard contingents assigned to the coast defense tests would not be in position to retain their organization while engaged in the work. The coast defense test would necessitate the splitting up of a regiment into small contingents for distribution at various points along the coast to work with the regular troops. It was recalled to-day that at the time of the Spanish war the Seventh Regiment declined to go to the front on this very ground.

The Governor's action followed the letter of Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, deprecating the alleged reluctance of certain National Guard officers on the subject of co-operation with the regular army in such exercises. It was the topic of much comment here to-night. It gave rise to much speculation as to what fate the future would hold for Major Gen. Roe. The conduct of Gen. Roe in connection with the case of Capt. Wendel, whose application for dismissal he was in favor of granting without inquiry regarding criminal charges against him, was disapproved by the Governor, who took no pains to show that he regarded it a most startling departure from the ordinary procedure in an instance of that kind.

It was the Wendel case which directly led to the introduction of the Wainwright bill, providing for a general investigation of the National Guard administration. The Governor is said to be aware that heavy pressure was brought to bear from National Guard quarters to prevent the passage of this measure. Nevertheless it passed both houses.

ULTIMATUM BY THE PILOTS.

More Money or a Strike on May 1—Two Companies Avoid Trouble.

It was announced yesterday by the officers of the American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots that there will be no strike of first, second, and third officers of the Brunswick and Bull steamship lines, as negotiations with these companies for a settlement were started yesterday.

The National President of the association, John C. Silva of Boston, and General Manager Luther B. Dow of the union had a conference yesterday. Capt. Dow said afterward:

"There will be a general walk-out on May 1 of the first, second, and third officers on the boats of all the lines which have not settled up to that time. Either the advance asked for must be granted by that time or the men will quit. There will be no strike on the boats of the Brunswick and Bull lines, as they will settle. The other lines have had fair notice. I can hardly believe, in view of the moderation of the requests, that they will face a strike."

President Silva said that a strike at prcsent would be serious for the companies, as there are vessels coming to port for many weeks ahead with heavy cargoes of fruit and market truck. In three days there would be a big blockade.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, which is a part of the Labor Department, took a hand in the matter yesterday. John J. Bealin, the New York agent of the bonrd, called on Capt. Dow and offered the services of the board as an intermediary in case of trouble. His offer was accepted.

JAMES EADS HOW EXPELLED.

Driven from the Welfare Association, Which He Founded.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—James Eads How, Socialist and philanthropist, and heir of James B. Eads, builder of the Eads Bridge here, has been expelled from the Welfare Association, which he founded and to which he gave a fortune to uplift the proletariat.

Gen. Fry, who led Coxey's Army to Washington, led in the movement to expel him.

ONLY ONE SENATOR FOR RHODE ISLAND

Legislature Adjourns with Deadlock Unbroken Despite Pressure on Republicans.

SINGLE VOTE IS CHANGED

Colt Gets 39 Votes Finally—Wetmore Men Wear Red Carnations and Goddard Men Red Roses.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, April 23.—Despite the pressure brought to bear by the Republican organization, the Rhode Island Legislature adjourned this evening without having elected a Senator to succeed George Peabody Wetmore. Only one vote was changed by the final efforts of the party leaders, and on the eighty-first and last ballot the vote stood: Col. R. H. I. Goddard, Providence, (Democrat,) 41; Col. Samuel Pomeroy Colt, Bristol, (Republican,) 39; George Peabody Wetmore, Newport, (Reupblican,) 30. Thus until the Legislature meets next January Rhode Island will have only Senator Aldrich in the upper house of Congress.

The contest was the most protracted and stubbornly fought in the political history of the State. The last notable struggle for the Senatorship in Rhode Island was in 1875, when Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside of civil war fame was elected on the twenty-eighth ballot.

The joint assembly was in session today from noon until 6:30 P. M., except for a brief recess for luncheon. In this sitting twenty-five ballots were taken.

Intense interest was shown in the closing proceedings by citizens, and all the afternoon the passageways at the State House were thronged with spectators. They were anxious to see what effect yesterday's resolution of the majority of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee would have on the supporters of ex-Senator Wetmore, who were urged to support Col. Colt, the majority candidate.

When the first ballot of the day—the fifty-seventh—was taken, Representative Hoxie of Charlestown, who had been a Wetmore supporter, changed and voted for Colt. Mr. Hoxie said after the ballot that the future of the Republican Party in Rhode Island was at stake, and that in the interests of party harmony he cast his vote for Colt.

This was the only change of the day. After the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth ballots had been taken with no changes a recess until 3 o'clock was voted.

After recees tho Wetmore men came in wearing red carnations, and the Goddard supporters had white roses in their buttonholes, while the Colt men were not decorated. After the seventy-second ballot had been taken, with the same result as the sixty-ninth, Senator Gardner of Providence objected to more voting, declaring that it was only child's play. His motion to adjourn was defeated.

When the seventy-sixth ballot showed no change, Representative Burlingame of Newport moved that unless an agreement should be reached by 6:30 o'clock the Assembly adjourn. This motion prevailed. Five more ballots were taken, and the session ended.

In the last half hour of the joint session many of the members went to the anterooms and were slow in responding to their names. The closing scenes included a demonstration by the Democratic members who had voted for Col. Goddard since the first ballot was taken last January.

Although Gen. Charles R. Brayton, the Republican National Committeeman from this State, was one of the members of the Executive Committee of the State Committee who signed the appeal to the Wetmore supporters, it is not known that he was active during the day in Col. Colt's behalf. He was in a room at the State House all the afternoon.

At the conclusion of the balloting both houses held separate sessions and completed unfinished routine business before adjourning finally.

H. H. ROGERS GOING CRUISING.

But Not to Europe and Only When Spring Behaves Decently.

Wall Street heard yesterday that H. H. Rogers is about to take a long vacation, which, according to the story, is to be largely spent abroad. The fact that his big ocean-going yacht, the Kanawha, is being put into commission was taken as confirmation downtown of the rumor, which went so far as to say that Mr. Rogers would make his start on or about May 8, and that the Kanawha would take him abroad.

In denying the story, Mr. Rogers was a little less specific than is his custom. When asked if he was about to take a long vacation, he laughed.

"I wish I were," said Mr. Rogers.

He added, however, that he was going cruising on the Kanawha as soon as we had a proper brand of Spring weather, but, as for going to Europe, he wouldn't go on the Kanawha even if he did intend to go. His cruise when the weather clears was not going to be an extended one. It would be confined to American waters.

FATHER ARRESTS HIS SON.

Takes Boy to Station for Punishment for Turning in False Alarm.

Believing that his son should be punished for turning in a false fire alarm, George F. Blake of 205 West Sixty-seventh Street, after he had heard the story of the police, questioned his ten-year-old son, George, last night, and after getting a confession took the boy to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he had a charge of malicious mischief entered against him.

On last Friday afternoon a false alarm was turned in from Seventh-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It was at the time that the school children from the public school in West Seventy-seventh Street were getting out. Policeman Bolton investigated, and decided that the Blake boy was guilty. Then he told the boy's mother.

When Mr. Blake took the boy to the station house last night he said to the Lieutenant at the desk:

"Here is my son; he has confessed to me and he should be punished."

The boy was released on bail furnished by his father. He will be arraigned in the Children's Court to-day.

Volcanoes in Chile Still Active.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 23.—Severe volcanic eruptions continue in the southern part of Chile. The town of Valdivia is covered with ashes and overhung with clouds.

HEINRICH CONRIED BETTER.

Says His Physicians Are Well Satisfied with His Condition.

Special Cablegram.

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BERLIN, April 23.—I saw Heinrich Conried, director of the Metropolitan Opera, at the Kaiserhof to-day. If he is seriously ill he does not show it. He was sitting in a comfortable chair and smoking a cigar.

He declares that his physicians are well satisfied with his condition. As soon as the weather is favorable he will make an extended automobile trip with his family.

COL. J. C. CALHOUN ILL.

His Wife and Son Summoned to London from New York.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 23.—The condition of Col. John Caldwell Calhoun of New York, who has been ill for a fortnight at the Carlton Hotel, is such that his wife and son have been summoned here by cable. Mrs. Calhoun sailed from New York on Saturday, and their son sails in a few days.

Sir Francis Laking, the King's physician, who is attending Col. Calhoun, said to-day that the patient was progressing favorably. The exact nature of his malady has not been disclosed, but it is known that Col Calhoun has been delirious for a portion of the time he has been ill.

ROUVIER GIVES UP HIS PAPER.

Will Not Found a Financial Daily—Our Securities in Better Esteem.

Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, April 23.—Maurice Rouvier, former Minister of Finance, has abandoned the plan to found in Paris a daily paper specially designed to treat of financial news and questions from an independent standpoint. Negotiations to that end have been dropped for the present at least.

In the course of conversation M. Rouvier said there was a much better feeling in France in regard to American securities, and tho Bourse to-day closely reflected the improved conditions in New York. The inquietude which reports of American railroads being in need of five milliards had aroused was diminishing, but was not yet dissipated.

With regard to the general financial situation M. Rouvier said he fully agreed with the view expressed in THE NEW YORK TIMES leader of April 12, that "the world is suffering from that absorption of liquid capital which is characteristic of great prosperity." The only point on which he might join issue was the railway situation, apart from which America was in an excellent financial posture as regarded Europe. So long as the United States could furnish the Old World with a magnificent supply of wheat and cotton annually it need fear no financial pressure as a debtor Nation.

MAINTENON IS RETIRED.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Great Horse Strains Tendon and Goes to Stud.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

PARIS, April 23.—W. K. Vanderbilt has decided to send Maintenon to the stud as the result of a strained tendon.

This closes the raeing career of the famous horse, which, bought as a yearling for 23,100 francs, won for his owner nearly a million francs in stakes alone, or exactly 908,525 francs.

The breakdown of Maintenon practically destroys the plans of Mr. Vanderbilt for what was to have been his most extensive turf enterprise in England, Mr. Vanderbilt having named Maintenon for the Ascot Gold Cup, to be run in June, with the hope to bring about another meeting between his great horse and the English Derby winner Spearmint, which horse beat Maintenon in the Grand Prix de Paris of last season.

Maintenon and Prestige, both in Mr. Vanderbilt's stable, were the great horses of their age in France last season, and this season Maintenon gave every evidence of having improved in proportion to his age. He has been a winner already this season on two occasions, his last victory having been earned with 137 pounds up, in easy style, for the Eugene Aram Prize, over a course of one mile and a quarter.

ACCEPTS TARIFF MODUS.

German Committee, However, Makes No Concessions for Our Meat.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

BERLIN, April 23.—I learn that the Economic Committee has accepted the provisional tariff arrangement with the United States.

No concessions for the admission of American meats, however, have been made.

BERLIN, April 23.—Now that the Economic Committee, which acts in an advisory capacity to the Government in tariff matters, has accepted the provisional arrangement with the United States, Government circles here expect that the Reichstag will readily assent to the step taken.

The officials, however, say that no party in the Reichstag will vote for the agreement with any degree of enthusiasm. They will all agree to it on the ground that it will be a choice of the lesser evil, as no party in Parliament is willing to take the responsibility of inaugurating a tariff war with the United States.

PLAGUE AT CARTAGENA.

Three Hundred Persons Sent to Hospital There.

MADRID, April 23.—According to an evening nowspaper the Ministry of Marine has received a telegram from the Captain General at Cartagena saying the plague is raging at that port.

Three hundred persons have been sent to hoepitals.

Cartagena is the port at which King Edward and Queen Alexandra recently visited the King and Queen of Spain.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

INVENTOR HAMMOND IS HELD AS INSANE

Typewriter Manufacturer Said to Have Been Wasting His Large Fortune.

SIDEWALK COURT SESSION

Magistrate Stands in Rain to Commit Wealthy Man to Bellevue for Examination.

James Bartlett Hammond, inventor of one of the first practical typewriters and President of the Hammond Typewriter Company, was committed to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue yesterday by Magistrate Walsh of the West Side Court for observation as to his sanity.

The warrant for Mr. Hammond's arrest was issued on Monday by Magistrate Walsh, and charges him with talking incoherently in the Cumberland Hotel on April 22 and with being a victim of insane delusions. Accompanying the warrant were two affidavits prepared by John Holden, a lawyer, of 141 Broadway.

The Charges.

The first affidavit, signed by Thomas F. Hammond of 157 Sickles Avenue, New Rochelle, a brother of the prisoner, read as follows:

I am the brother of James Bartlett Hammond, and have been associated with him for many years. During the past year he has used daily to excess drugs and alcoholic stimulants. At the present time he is a mental and physical wreck, and is a victim of locomotor ataxia in a very bad form. At present he is a menace to the public because of the delusions he is a victim of, and his total incapacity to look out for his own interests in the slightest degree. He has a large estate which is being gradually dissipated, and the possession of which deponent believes designing people are trying to get by dishonest methods and without any consideration for same.

The other affidavit, signed by Albert Bryce, manager of the Hammond Typewriter Company, reads:

For many years, and especially during the past year, I have attended to the private affairs and living arrangements of James Bartlett Hammond. During that time he gave but little attention to business and appeared at the office infrequently and was unable to understand business matters. He often suggested putting a padlock on the factory and closing it, as he didn't care to discuss business. He was drunk at least once every day during the past year, and used drugs, especially antipyrine in enormous quantities. He is subject to delusions of all kinds, and particularly that he is pursued by detectives and that there are schemes under foot of depriving him of his property and liberty.

During this period he has been refused accommodation at several hotels in this city because of his offensive conduct and habits; that last December he was placed in a sanitarium in Yonkers, but the proprietor refused to keep him there, saying that he was a lunatic and should be in an insane asylum.

The said Hammond is in receipt of a large income, and has in his possession a large amount of cash and negotiable securities. The money he is spending on unworthy and disreputable persons, and there is great danger that unless he is placed under restraint his entire fortune will be dissipated or fall into other hands by dishonest methods. That this day the proprietor of the Cumberland said he was out of his head and ought to be taken into custody to protect him against himself and others.

The warrant was given to a private detective who was employed by Thomas F. Hammond, and served by him early yesterday afternoon on Mr. Hammond at the Cumberland Hotel, his place of residence. Detective Birmingham led Mr. Hammond to a cab which was in waiting, and they then drove to the West Side Court. Following in another cab was Thomas F. Hammond and Mr. Bryce.

When the two cags reached the Court House they were met by another cab in which sat Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald and Dr. William B. Coley, two alienists.

Court Session on the Sidewalk.

Word was sent to Magistrate Walsh that it would be very difficult to get the alleged insane man out of the carriage and into the courtroom, so the Magistrate, accompanied by the Court Clerk, the stenographer, and several court officers, adjourned to the sidewalk, where he held an extempore court.

Rain was falling, but this did not prevent a large crowd from gathering to see the unique epectacle of a Magistrate holding an open-air session with the prisoner seated in a cab.

The Magistrate stood at the open door of the cab and the witnesses gathered in a semicircle behind him.

"Are you Mr. Hammond?" asked Magistrate Walsh of the old man in the cab.

"I am," said the inventor with a smile.

"How do you feel?" continued the court.

"They say I am not well," and the smile broadened.

"Take the minutes," said the Magistrate, addressing Mr. Davis, the court stenographer.

The prisoner's brother was sworn. He testified that the inventor was insane, that he was an habitual drunkard, a user of drugs, and a man who squandered his money on disreputable persons.

Mr. Bryce was the next witness. He swore to the same facts, adding that when he presented important documents to the President of the company for his consideration he would be greeted with: "I wish I was in Dixie," "Paddle your own canoe," or some similar song.

"Often," continued the witness, "when I would urge Mr. Hammond to read the documents, he would threaten to put a padlock on the factory and close it. He imagined his employes were trying to get his property from him."

"Next witness," said the Magistrate.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald was sworn, and testified that from a casual examination of the prisoner he believed him to be insane. Dr. Coley, also an expert on insanity, with an office at 5 Park Avenue, gave similar testimony.

"You are committed to Bellevue for examination," said the court to the man in the cab.

The inventor only smiled.

Magistrate Walsh then handed a commitment paper to Court Officer Birmingham. The policeman jumped on the cab alongside the driver.

"Make way!" cried the court officers, opening up a lane through the large crowd. The drivers whipped up their horses and the three cabs clattered down the street and around the corner. Magistrate Walsh then readjourned court to the official courtroom upstairs.

The Inventor's Career.

Mr. Hammond was born in Boston on April 23, 1830, the son of Thomas and Harriet W. Hammond. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1851, and later attended Union Theological Seminary and studied philosophy and science at the University of Halle, Germany.

During the civil war he was a correspondent for The New York Tribune; at the close of the war he devoted many years to mechanical experiments, and patented in 1880 a typewriting machine, made on scientific principles. He introduced the ideal keyboard and true alignment in the machine that bears his name. The machine was put on the market in 1884.

VINTAGE CHAMPAGNES.

Non-vintage champagnes are blends of various vintages of no special merit. Vintage Champagne is produced entirely from grapes grown in an exceptionally good year, which year is invariably indicated on the label. The Vintage of 1898 was one of the best in recent years; hence Monopole 1898 and Dry Monopole 1898 are sold at a premium in all other markets of the world. In the United States this excellent vintage: Monopole Red Top 1898, "modsrately dry." Dry Monopole Brut 1898, "very dry," is now sold at non-vintage prices for the purpose of making this brand of wine a favorite.—Adv.

WILD BOAR HUNT FOR GATES.

John W. and His Son Lease a Game Preserve in France.

John W. Gates and his son, C. G. Gates, who is the head of the Stock Exchange house of C. G. Gates & Co., intend to have a try this Summer on their annual trip abroad at wild boar hunting. To trip abroad at wild boar hunting on the Continent. To this end they have leased a shooting box in the Province of Savoie, France.

In Wall Street yesterday the size of the preserve was variously reported between 7,000 and 100,000 acres. Savoie is on the Italian border, and its mountains are the wildest part of the republic. Wild boar is the principal game, but tradition has it that some of the old wolves of mediaeval France are occasionally heard from.

FAIRBANKS'S PLANT BURNS.

Vice President's Switch Works Destroyed—Loss, $250,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Wednesday, April 24.—The Indianapolis Frog and Switch Works, owned by Vice President Fairbanks, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss was $250,000.

The Kelley Road Roller Company and plano plate works are threatened.

BAN ON RACE TIPSTERS.

Fraud Order Issued Against "Sure-Thing" Men at Gravesend.

The postal authorities in Brooklyn and Manhattan are investigating advertisers who offer to give "sure-thing" tips on the races for a consideration. Yesterday a fraud order forbidding him the use of the mails was issued against a tipster who livee near the Gravesend race track.

This man advertised in several newspapers that he was in a position to sell "inside stable information." Chief Inspector Mayer sent one of his men to see the tipster. The man was unable to tell from whom he received his alleged information, and his case was reported to Washington. Other supposed fake racing tipsters are being investigated.

SHOT TO AVENGE DAUGHTER.

Ex-Judge Loving, Thomas F. Ryan's Superintendent, Explains Killing.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 23.—Ex-Judge W. G. Loving, who late yesterday afternoon shot and killed Theodore Estes at Oak Ridge, the country estate of Thomas F. Ryan, was to-day admitted to $5,000 bail. Loving, who is superintendent of the Ryan estate, was told by his daughter that Estes had assaulted her. He drove eight miles before locating the young man, and then killed him with a double-barreled shotgun.

Commissioner Payne, who allowed Judge Loving's bail, made this statement:

"Judge Loving learned that Estes had taken his daughter riding Sunday night, and had brought the girl back home drugged and unconscious. Judge Loving waited until he could get the full story from the girl's lips, and then he took his gun and went in search of Estes."

Judge Loving said: "When I heard the story from the lips of my dear one I was insane. I waited to learn all the facts, and then nothing in God's or man's power could have stopped me from taking his life. I did it after careful consideration."

Barry Snead, a brother-in-law of Judge Loving, learned of Loving's intention and made a desperate effort to stop him. He reached Oak Ridge three minutes after the shooting.

YALE APPLAUSE TOO WARM.

Students Warned Not to Break More Glasses and Furniture.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23.—In the last month an orchestra has played for Yale men at the evening meal at the Yale dining hall. So enthusiastic have the students been that they have broken hundreds of dollars' worth of furniture and glassware in showing their approval.

The dining hall management finally took the matter up with the college authorities and each student has received a notice to "hereafter confine their applause to handclapping and yelling."

FISHING CRAFT WRECKED.

Schooner C. W. Parker Breaking Up on the Jersey Coast—Crew Saved.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 23.—The fishing schooner Charles W. Parker, Capt. Walter Lawson, and eleven men went ashore on the Inlet bar late this afternoon, and is a total wreck. The heavy seas which were running sent the vessel over on her beam end and she started to break up before the life savers could reach her.

Capt. Lawson and his men took to their dories and fought their way through the heavy surf to the shore. All were saved, and the only life lost was that of the craft's mascot, a black dog, which was washed overboard and drowned while the men in the dories were trying to rescue it. The vessel was just starting on a fishing cruise.

F. G. BOURNE'S MOTHER DEAD.

He Gets News in Europe and Will Come Home at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., April 23.—Flags are flying at half-mast at the country seat at Oakdale of Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, former President of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and director of many other companies, because of the death of his aged mother.

The Bournes started sometime ago on an eight months' tour of Europe. Answering cablegrams, Mr. Bourne, Sr., said he would return at once. Except for that there will be no break in the extensive touring plan of the Bournes abroad.

CURFEW LAW FOR PLAINFIELD

Children Under 14 Must Stay Off the Streets There at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 23.—Mayor Charles J. Fisk issued a sweeping order to the police to-day ordering that all children under 14 years of age be kept off the streets after 8 o'clock at night when unaccompanied by their parents.

The order transmitted to Chief of Police Kelly instructed him to announce to his men at roll call that wherever a child of tender age was found in the street after that hour, the policeman should tell the child to go home, and in the event of a refueal to take the little one to its parents.

Stylish glasses for correcting all visual defects fitted at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane, N. Y. After 25th, 1 door below Nassau St., No. 31.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT REPLIES TO LABOR ATTACKS

Declares That He Was Right in Denouncing Moyer and Haywood.

A SQUARE DEAL DEFINED

Union Men Sharply Criticised for Trying to Influence the Course of Justice in These Cases.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—In a letter addressed to Honoré Jaxon of Chicago, Chairman of the "Cook County Moyer-Haywood Conference," made public today, President Roosevelt replied to the criticisms by labor unions of his letter to Representative Sherman in which he referred to Moyer and Haywood, officials of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with implication in the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idabo, as "undesirable citizens."

Mr. Roosevelt's reference was made to a conversation which Representative Sherman had with E. H. Harriman, in which the latter is alleged to have said that whenever he wanted legislation from a State Legislature he could buy it; that he could buy Congress, and that, if necessary, he could buy the judiciary. The President's comment was:

This was doubtless said partly in boastful cynicism and partly in a mere burst of bad temper because of his objection to the Inter-State Commerce law and to my actions as President. But it shows a cynicism and deep-seated corruption which the man uttering such sentiments and boasting, no matter how falsely, of his powers to perform such crimes, at least as an undesirable a citizen as Debs, or Moyer, or Haywood.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Jaxon reads:

"April 22, 1907.

"Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 19th inst., in which you inclose the draft of the formal letter which is to follow. I have been notified that several delegations bearing similar requests are on the way hither. In the letter you, on behalf of the Cook County Moyer-Haywood conference, protest against certain language I used in a recent letter which you assert to be designed to influence the course of justice in the case of the trial for murder of Messrs. Moyer and Haywood.

Regrets Action of Labor Men.

"I entirely agree with you that it is improper to endeavor to influence the course of justice, whether by threats or in any similar manner. For this reason I have regretted most deeply the action of such organizations as your own in undertaking to accomplish this very result in the very case of which you speak. For instance, your letter is headed: 'Cook County Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Conference,' with the headlines 'Death Cannot, Will Not, and Shall Not Claim Our Brothers.'

"This shows that you and your associates are not demanding a fair trial, or working for a fair trial, but are announcing in advance that the verdict shall only be one way, and that you will not tolerate any other verdict. Such action is flagrant in its impropriety, and I join heartily in condemning it.

"But it is a simple absurdity to suppose that because any man is on trial for a given offense he is therefore to be freed from all criticisms upon his general conduct and manner of life. In my letter to which you object, I referred to a certain prominent financier, Mr. Harriman, on the one hand, and to Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, and Debs on the other as being equally undesirable citizens. It is as foolish to assert that this was designed to influence the trial of Moyer and Haywood as to assert that it was designed to influence the suits that have been brought against Mr. Harriman. I neither expressed nor indicated any opinion as to whether Messrs. Moyer and Haywood were guilty of the murder of Gov. Steunenberg. If they are guilty they certainly ought to be punished. If they are not guilty they certainly ought not to be punished.

Incitements to Violence.

"But no possible outcome either of the trial or the suits can affect my judgment as to the undesirability of the type of citizenship of those whom I mentioned. Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, and Debs stand as representatives of those men who have done as much to discredit the labor movement as the worst speculative financiers or most unscrupulous employers of labor and debauchers of Legislatures have done to discredit honest capitalists and fair-dealing business men.

"They stand as the representatives of these men, who by their public utterances and manifestoes, by the utterances of the papers they control or inspire, and by the words and deeds of those associated with or subordinated to them, habitually appear as guilty of incitement to or apology for bloodshed and violence.

"If this does not constitute undesirable citizenship, then there can never be any undesirable citizens. The men whom I denounce represent the men who have abandened that legitimate movement for the uplifting of labor with which I have the most hearty sympathy; they have adopted practices which cut them off from those who lead this legitimate movement. In every way I shall support the law-abiding and upright representatives of labor, and in no way can I better support them than by drawing the sharpest possible line between them on the one hand and, on the other hand, those preachers of violence who are themselves the worst foes of the honest laboring man.

"Let me repeat my deep regret that any body of men should so far forget their duty to their country as to endeavor by the formulation of societies and in other ways to influence the course of justice in this matter. I have received many such letters as yours. Accompanying them were newspaper clippings announcing demonstrations, parades, and mass meetings designed to show that the representatives of labor, without regard to the facts, demand the acquittal of Messrs. Haywood and Moyer. Such meetings can, of course, be designed only to coerce court or jury in rendering a verdict, and they therefore deserve all the condemnation which wou in your letters say should be awarded to those who endeavor improperly to influence the course of justice.

Challenges Support of Public.

"You would of course be entirely within your rights if you merely announced that you thought Messrs. Moyer and Haywood were 'desirable citizens,' though in such

case I should take frank issue with you and should say that, wholly without regard to whether or not they are guilty of the crime for which they are now being tried, they represent as thoroughly undesirable a type of citizenship as can be found in this country; a type which, in the letter to which you so unreasonably take exception, I showed not to be confined to any one class, but to exist among some representatives of great capitalists as well as among some representatives of wage workers.

"In that letter I condemned both types. Certain representatives of the great capitalists in turn condemned me for including Mr. Harriman in my condemnation of Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. Certain of the representatives of labor in their turn condemned me because I included Messrs. Moyer and Haywood as undesirable citizens, together with Mr. Harriman.

"I am as profoundly indifferent to the condemnation in one case as in the other. I challenge as a right the support of all good Americans, whether wage earners or capitalists, whatever their occupation or creed, or in whatever portion of the country they live, when I condemn both the types of bad citizenship which I have held up to reprobation. It seems to me a mark of utter insincerity to fail thus to condemn both, and to apologize for either robs the man thus apologizing of all right to condemn any wrongdoing in any man, rich or poor, in public or in private life.

Meaning of a Square Deal.

"You say you ask for a 'square deal' for Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. So do I. When I say 'square deal' I mean a square deal to every one; it is equally a violation of the policy of the square deal for a capitalist to protest against denunciation of a capitalist who is guilty of wrongdoing and for a labor leader to protest against the denunciation of a labor leader who has been guilty of wrongdoing. I stand for equal justice to both, and so far as in my power lies I shall uphold justice whether the man accused of guilt has behind him the wealthiest corporations, the greatest aggregations of riches in the country, or whether he has behind him the most influential labor organization in the country. Very truly yours, "THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Mr. Honore Jaxon, Chairman, 667 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill."

LABOR CONDEMNS ROOSEVELT

President Criticised for His Utterance Concerning Moyar and Haywood.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—The Central Labor Union of Indianapolis adopted a resolution last night condemning President Roosevelt for his reference to President Moyer and Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners as undesirable citizens in a letter to Congressman Sherman of New York. The resolution concludes:

"Resolved, by the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis, That we condemn these utterances as being unfair and unjust, and that they reflect no credit on the man who inelstently cries for a square deal."

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 23.—The State Federation of Labor, in session here to-day, wired President Roosevelt for an explanation of his alleged assertion that Haywood and Moyer, the Idaho miners, are not desirable citizens.

DISCUSS IDAHO'S AFFAIRS.

Bonaparte and United States Attorney Ruick Confer.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—N. M. Ruick, United States Attorney for Idaho, visited Baltimore this afternoon and had a conference with Attorney General Bonaparte. The conference had been postponed until to-day on account of the indisposition of Mr. Bonaparte, who has been confined to his house for some days with grip. He is now much better, and hopes within a day or two to return to work.

It was the desire of the Department of Justice to be fully informed as to the condition of public business in the United States court in Idaho, and particularly as to the prosecutions for alleged land frauds now pending there.

The conference between the Attorney General and Mr. Ruick lasted more than two hours, and at its conclusion Mr. Ruick returned to Washington. The Attorney General declined to say anything of what passed. He did not deny, however, that among the matters discussed were the prosecutions for extensive land frauds in Idaho, said to have been begun by the present Federal Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—"I have not come to Washington to make an appeal to the President or to the Department of Justice," said Senator Borah of Idaho, as he left the White House to-day, after a brief call on the President.

"The reports that indictments have been returned against me or my clients for alleged land frauds," continued the Senator, "are simply rumors. I know nothing of any such indictments. The Grand Jury has not yet reported its findings, and no one seems to have any official knowledge of the reported indictments."

Senator Borah, who is assisting in the prosecution of Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone, officials of the Western Federation of Miners, who are alleged to be implicated in the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, said that the trial, which is to begin early in May, will, in his opinion, last about two months.

MARVIN BOY DEAD NOW THE BELIEF

Warrant for Man Who Detective Says May Have Disposed of the Body.

KILLED ON A WAGON

Possible Accident Which It Is Believed the Suspect Sought to Conceal—Stories Are Conflicting.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 23.—Acting upon evidence given to the Kent County Grand Jury now in session by State Detective Frank of New Jersey and on his own sworn belief, Magistrate E. F. Wood of this city to-day issued a warrant for the arrest of Frank Butler, charging him with being an accomplice in the death of Horace Marvin, the four-year-old eon of Dr. Marvin, who disappeared from his home near here early in March.

Butler is one of the men who was working at the Marvin home on the day of the little boy's disappearance, and is the last person said to have seen him alive. Armed with the warrant, Detective Love to-night boarded the steamer John P. Wilson, bound from Philadelphia for Lebanon, in this State. Butler is a deckhand on the steamer, and it is the intention of the detective to place him under arrest as soon as the boat reaches Delaware waters.

The first point to be touched by the steamer Wilson after leaving Philadelphia will be Bowers Beach, near the Marvin farm. From there Butler will bs brought to Dover, and at once be put through an inquisition by the Grand Jury.

The theory of Detective Love is that little Horace was in some unexplained manner killed by or on one of the wagons being loaded with some of the household goods of Charles Wood, who had sold the farm to Dr. Marvin. Fearing possible consequences, Butler put the body of the child in ons of the grain bags, and afterward buried it. An alleged conversation with a man named Caldwell, who was with Butler at the time of Horace's disappearance, contributed largely to the issuing of the warrant for Butler's arrest.

The substance of this information is that while Butler asserts that Horace was on the bay stack, playing at a particular time, Caldwell says he was not there. Further, according to the detective, as related to the Grand Jury, Caldwell says that one of the bags loaded on the wagon supposed to have contained corks was apparently much heavier than corks would have made it.

Caldwell asserts that Butler guarded this sack while he was driving the wagon and emphatically denies that it was left, even temporarily, at his (Caldwell's) house. Caldwell says the sack which he noticed weighed at least forty or fifty pounde, much more than the supposed bag of corks would have weighed.

WIFE HAS A. T. POST ARRESTED

Charges the Broker-Aeronaut with Ill-Treating Her.

Augustus T. Post of the banking firm of E. D. Sbephard & Co. of 31 Nassau Street, and well known as an aeronaut and automobilist, was arrested yesterday at the Holland House, where he has apartmente, and arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of having maltreated his wife. The charge was pressed against him by Mrs. Post.

In obtaining the warrant on which the arrest was made Mrs. Post charged that at the Holland House on Sunday night Mr. Post beat her and scratched her so severely that she was badly hurt. She exhibited a bruised and scratched arm in support of her allegations. She also told Magistrate Baker that she had endured this sort of treatment for three years and could stand it no longer.

Mr. Post declined to discuss his wife's charges. He declared that he expected everything would be amicably settled before May 1. Mrs. Post then requested that ths hearing be adjourned until that date, and this was done by the court. Mr. Post was accompanied to court by Lawyer Henry A. Stickney of 30 Nassau Street. Mrs. Post was unattended by legal advisers. She said her representatives were Battle & Marshall of 170 Broadway.

On Sunday night Mrs. Post left the Holland House, where she had been living with her husband for three years, and engaged an apartment at the Buckingham. When seen there she said that she had been married to Mr. Post for eight years and had lived happily with him for five years, but ths last three years had been most unhappy. She also intimated that sho would seek legal satisfaction against a woman relative of Mr. Post, and reiterated her charges of brutality against him. She added that the present action would not be the end of the trouble.

Mr. Post is still staying at the Holland House, but attempts by reporters to reach him there last night were futile. No statement was issued by Mr. Stickney, his counsel. Mr. Post is about 40 years old. His wife is several years older. He is known among his friends as a mild-tempered man, and his friends expressed surprise last night at his arrest on such a charge.

Piano Removal Sale

On May 1 we vacate the

OLD WEBER WAREROOMS

at Fifth Ave. & 16th Street.

FIFTY-FIVE years ago Albert Weber began the manufacture of the celebrated pianos bearing his name. For thirty-nine years the Weber Piano Co. has maintained warerooms at 108 Fifth Avenue. The entire business will now be transferred to Aeolian Hall, and the stock carried at the old warerooms is now being

Closed Out at Greatly Reduced Prices

INCLUDED in this Removal Sale are some rare bargains in discontinued styles of Weber Uprights, Steinways, Chickerings, and other makes taken in exchange and offered at prices ranging as low as **$95.**

The exclusive headquarters for Weber Pianos in Manhattan will be Aeolian Hall after May 1st.

Special attention is called to a number of Weber Concert Grands used for concert purposes during the past season, which at their reduced prices present an unusual opportunity for teachers and schools.

Weber Piano Co., 108 FIFTH AVENUE, cor. 16th Street, N. Y.

T. F. RYAN BUYS ETCHINGS.

Purchaser at Last Season Sale of American Art Gallery.

The interesting collection of 120 etchings, engravings, and mezzotints of the collection of Theodore Offermans, sold at the American Art Galleries last evening, brought good prices, with a total return of $6,335.50.

Interest centred around the Whistler exhibits, and ten of theso brought most of the high prices. "The Beggars," ehowing one of the Venetian alleys, on old paper, with margins, brought the highest price of the sale, going to H. Wunderlich & Co. for $410. E. S. Benjamin paid the second highest price, $390, for "The Palaces," a Grand Canal scene in Venice, and the same buyer paid $300 for "The Little Lagoon," another one of the Venice set. George Buese paid $150 for "The Piazetta," Frederick Keppel & Co. $145 for "The Little Mast," and C. W. Kraushaar $120 for "The Maet." The same buyer gave $65 for the "Bead Stringers." Mrs. H. B. Livingston paid $70 for "The Forge," and the two other Whistlers, "La Vieille aux Loques" and "Rotherhithe," went for, respectively, $55 and $65.

"Solitude," after a painting by Daubigny, signed, artist's proof on vellum, by Theophile Chauvel, who is noted for his etchings of this school of artists, went to Keppel & Co. for $350.

A number of examples of Seymour Hayden's work in the collection brought prices varying from $22.50 up. His "Sunset in Ireland" brought the best price, going to Keppel & Co. for $200. His "A Lancashire River" brought $100.

Thomae F. Ryan bought a number of etchings, notably those of paintings of W. Dendy Sadler, by various artists. For "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" he gave $130. for "Toddy at the Cheshire Cheese" $105, and from $40 up for several others after this painter. Mr. Ryan also paid $100 for a signed artiet's proof engraving of "The Honorable Miss Bingham," by Samuel Cousins, after the painting by Sir Josbua Reynolds.

Warner Van Norden was another purchaser. Mr. Van Norden paid $50 for the lot of Tissots, the only things by him in the collection. These were in two frames, one "Tbe Title Page," an open book, and four others in another frame—"The Return," "The Fatted Calf," &c. These were originai dry points, signed artist's proofs.

Many people were at the sale in spite of the weather, and among them a large number of dealers. Tbis was the last sale at tbe American Art Galleries for the season.

HOSPITAL BRIDE A WIDOW.

W. A. DeWitt, Whom Miss Nellson Married, Dies.

William Archibald De Witt, ths young real estate dealer, who was married a week ago last night to Miss Elizabeth Nellson of 129 East Fifty-seventh Street, while propped up with pillows on his bed in Roosevelt Hospital, died yesterday of a complication of diseases, partly due to the taking of bichloride of mercury.

Mr. DeWitt was taken to the hospital in a very critical condition the day before he was to be married to Miss Nellson. He had taken, by mistake, a solution of bicbloride of mercury tbat he had mixed for antiseptic purposes, thinking it was water.

When the night of the wedding came Miss Nellson insisted on being married, and the ceremony was performed by an uncle of the bride. The bride then took a room in the hospital and remained at the bedside of her husband until his death yesterday morning.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who performed the autopsy, said that young De Witt died of a combination of gastro-enteritis, acute Bright's disease, and suppurative necrosis of the pancreas, due to taking bichloride of mercury. There was no reason to attribute the young man's death to suicide, Dr. O'Henlon said last night.

HEARST HEARD FROM.

Chicago Gets Information of Plan to Capture Presidential Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—A report that William Randolph Hearst is laying plans to force the Democratic Party to nominate him as its next candidate for President of the United States to-day reached the Democratic leaders here.

In substance the plan attributed to Mr. Hearst is to use branches of the Independent League, to be started all over the country. The league will hold its convention and nominate Hearst for President and some Southerner, preferably, for Vice President, in advance of the Democratic Convention, calling upon the Democrats to indorse Hearst, with a chance of winning, or name a candidate of their own and be defeated by the Independence forces.

It is recalled that Hearst obtained his nomination for Governor of New York last Fall by similar methods.

GIBBONS ANSWERS SABATIER.

Cardinal Is for Real Separation of Church and State.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Cardinal Gibbons, replying to a statement by Paul Sabatier, in which M. Sabatier speaks of the Cardinal as being "so proud of the separation between Church and State in America" and recommends him to read the Papal bulletins "which absolutely condemned it," gave out the following interview to-day:

"In arguing for eeparation of Church and State, I do not presume to speak for other countries, or for other conditions. I speak only for my own country and its conditions, although I may venture the opinion that, whatever the opinion of the French Episcopate may be with regard to eeparation of Church and State, it would be better for that country if they could enjoy the real eeparation of Church and State as it is in this country.

"I am therefore unalterably attached to the separation of Church and State in this country, and have always expressed my belief and satisfaction in it. I so expressed myself in its favor thirty years ago, I did so later on in Rome itself, and I have no hesitation in expreesing the same solemn belief to-day.

"Indeed, I cannot speak too highly of the present relations between Church and State here, whcre the Civil Government holds over us the arm of its protection, without interfering with our rights of conscience in proclaiming the truths of the Gospel."

Cardinal Gibbons is in New Orleans to participate in the bestowing of the pallium upon Archbishop Blenk to-morrow.

TALE OF A GRATEFUL TROUT.

Freed from a Snake, It Does Its Best to Return the Favor.

(From an Occasional Corrcspondent.)

BINGHAMTON, April 23.—Hearing a great splashing in a brook that runs past his place Thomas Von Trump, a farmer of Kattellville, investigated on Sunday and found a big blacksnake on the bank close to the water with a fair-eized trout in its mouth. The snake wae trying to ewallow the fish, but had not yet succeeded.

Seizing a club, the farmer killed the snake and liberated the fish, which, though wounded, managed to swim away.

The farmer told the story, and yesterday morning a man who looke like Mr. Van Trump visited the brook to look for the trout. He found it swimming lazily near a log. The man threw a line in and declares that the grateful fish, mistaking bim for its benefactor, steered other trout up against his hook, enabling him to make a fine string.

INTERBORO BANK OF NEW YORK, 49 Wall St., acts as depositary for wills, stocks, bonds, and legal papers.—Adv.

LAWYER RAY HELD FOR BLACKMAIL

Accused of Sending Threatening Letter to Dr. Besser, Who Beat Process Server.

JEROME MAKES COMPLAINT

Quoted as Saying That This Form of Collecting Disputed Debts Has Got to Stop.

Thomas Hasset Ray, member of tbe law firm of Phillips & Ray, whose offices are at 34 Nassau Street, was held for the action of the Grand Jury yesterday by Magistrate House in the Centre Street Court on the charge of blackmail.

Ray's arrest, as well as some incidental action, was brought about at least in some measure, through the fact that Dr. Herman Besser, who is the complainant in the case, is a Harvard man and a physician and professor of some years' experience in this city. During bis professional career the Doctor hae picked up some information regarding his righte as a citizen. Another fact bearing on the case is that at Harvard Dr. Besser entered considerably into the athletic life of the university.

The present trouble for Ray really started through some glase tubes, bulbs, and other articles which were sent to the New York Polyclinic Hospital about a year ago. Dr. Besser had then been appointed a professor at that institution, and in demonstrating his system of treatment known as electro-radio-therapy, needed some articles for demonstration to young physicians taking a post-graduate course. He went to tbe firm of E. Machlett & Son, dealers in surgical instruments, on East Twenty-third Street, to see about it.

There, he says, he talked with a clerk, who told him that the firm would be glad to send tbe articles he needed to the hospital for the advertising there would be in it—so many young doctors eeeing and handling the instruments. The goods were sent, but after a trial were found unavailable for the work which was to be done and were sent back. Soon afterward the hospital was aeked to pay a bill of $106. Payment was refused, and some eort of a euit was threatened, which, however, did not come to trial.

One week ago last Saturday Dr. Besser was made aware that be was to be sued individually for the bill. Mrs. Besser told him tbat a man who said he was a process server had been at the door all day waiting for the doctor's return and annoying his patients.

Before Dr. Besser got out of bed on Monday morning he heard a commotion in the hallway leading to his flat. He rather surmised who the person was, he confessed yesterday. Pulling on some clothing, Dr. Besser met the process server. He was 6 feet in beight. Dr. Beseer is much sborter than that.

Before he had a chance to acknowledge himself the process server had shoved the eubpoena at him. Instead of paying much attention to tho paper Dr. Besser, as he freely acknowledged yesterday, aimed for the process server's noss and hit the mark. He followed up by grabbing the six-footer by the collar and where a hold on the clothing is easy, and threw him out of his hallway.

On the following day, Dr. Besser eays, he was called up on the telephons by a man wbo said first that he was telephoning from the Marshal's office, but afterward confessed that he was Mr. Ray. The further conversation, as Dr. Besser repeated it yesterday, wes something like this:

"I am coming up to serve you myself at about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Do you expect to treat me as you treated the process server?"

"If you come as a gentleman you will be treated as a gentleman," Dr. Besser says he replied. "If you come like the process server did you will be treated like bim."

The next day Dr. Besser received a typewritten letter signed in writing with ths name of Phillips and Ray. As Dr. Besser gave out this letter from memory it was as follows:

Our Mr. Kutner informs us that while endeavoring to serve you with a summone and complaint he was assaulted by you, and we write this letter to state that unless you settle the Machlett claim on or before April 17 at 12 o'clock noon we will begin civil as well as criminal proceedings against you.

Dr. Besser took this letter to District Attorney Jerome, who, he says, declared: "This way of collecting debts has got to be stopped!"

The District Attorney went before Magistrate House and showed him ths letter. County Detective Russo was soon afterward ordered to arrest Ray.

When arraigned before Magistrate House yesterday Ray said in answer to a query why he had written such a letter:

"Judge, I didn't know it was a crime to write a letter of that sort."

His bail was fixed at $1,000, which was furnished.

It was said shout the Criminal Court Building that the scheme of sending belligerent process servers had become common, and that if a man who was being served had any spirit he was apt to act as Dr. Besser acted, with this differences—that when thereafter a criminal suit was threatenod for assault he was very apt to feel culpable and pay the debt. This, it was pointed out, was what Mr. Jerome meant when he said: "This thing has got to stop."

JOHNSON SEIZES TRACKS.

Injunction Fails to Stop Traction Plans of Cleveland's Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 23.—Despite a court order and various kinds of opposition from the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, Mayor Johnson to-night put the 3-cent fare line in poseession of the tracks on Central and Quincy Avenues.

The Cleveland company's franchise on these avenues expired at midnight, and it intended to rip up tho tracks. The Mayor held that the other company had the right to use the tracks and more then 100 policemen were eent out to prevent interference with them. Late to-night six cars of the new concern were smuggled on to the lines, blocking traffic, but holding possession.

A temporary injunction was granted late to-day by Judge Ford against Mayor Johnson and the Forest City Railway Company, on application of the Cleveland Company. It prohibted the Forest City Company from operating on Central and Quincy Avenues. The application for the injunction was based on the alleged financial interest of Mayor Johnson in the Forest City Railway.

In order to avoid the injunction, the Municipal Traction Company to-night transferred its leaee of tho Forest City Railway Company to the Low Fare Company. By thia transaction the Municipal Company went out of business, and the new concern disregarded the injunction.

Graves were desecrated to-day in the rush to complete the Low Fare Company's lines in Sumner Avenue Southeast. The Eaet Ninth Street Cemetery, the oldest in the city, was invaded, and thirteen trolley poles were put in it. Bones of pioneere were dug up and covered in a pile of dirt. What disposition was finally made of them is not known. The trolley poles were in eome instances eet against tombetonee.

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MRS. EDDY'S PEACE PLAN.

Gladly Accepts Office in the International Conciliation.

Chooeing Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy ae Fondatéur, the American branch of "The Aesociation for International Conciliation" was launched yesterday. Andrew Carnegie, Seth Low, Nicholas Murray Butler, and other famoue Americans arc interested in the movement, which was advocated here by Baron d'Estournelles de Conetant, founder and world President of the aeeociation, who came here to attend the Peace Conference.

The suggeetion that Mrs. Eddy become the firet American Fondateur was made at the close of a meeting held in the Firet Christian Science Church last Friday afternoon to interest members of that body in the association. A letter came beck from Mrs. Eddy on Monday last, in her own handwriting, addressed to John D. Higgine of the Firet Church. Her letter follows:

Pleasant View, Concord, N. H.
April 22, 1907.

First Church of Christ, Scientiet, New York City, Mr. John D. Higgins, Clerk:

My Beloved Brethren: Your appointment of me as Fondateur of the Aesociation of International Conciliation is most gracious. To aid in thie holy purpose is the leading impetue of my life. Many years have I prayed and labored for the consummation of "on earth peace, good will toward men." May the fruits of your grand association, pregnant with peace, find their birthright in divine science.

Right thoughts and deeds are the sovereign remedies of all earth'e woe. Sin is its own enemy. Right has its recompense, even though it be betrayed. Wrong may be man's highest idea of right until hie grasp on goodness grows stronger. It is always safe to be just.

When pride, self, and human reason reign, injustice is rampant. Individuals, ae nations, unite harmoniously on the basis of justice, and this is accomplished when self is lost in love—in God's own plan of salvation. "To do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly," is the standard of Christian Science.

Human law is right only as it patterns the divine. Consolation and peace are based on the enlightened sense of God's government.

Lured by fame, pride, or gold, euccese is dengerous, but the choice of folly never fastens on the good or the great.

Because of my rediscovery of Christian Science, and honest efforts (however meagre) to help human purpose and peoples, you may have accorded me more than is deserved, but 'tis sweet to be remembered. Lovingly yours,

MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

The make-up of the American Branch of the association officially is as follows: Honorary Presidents—Andrew Carnegie and Andrew D. White; President—Nicholas Murray Butler; Vice President—Congressman Richard Bartholdt; Secretary—Hayne Davis; Treasurer—Robert A. Franks. Besides these, there are on an Executive Committee Dr. Lyman Abbott, James Speyer, Richard Watson Gilder, and Stephen H. Olin.

DICKINSON TRIAL.

Testimony in the Case of Secretary of State of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 23.—Testimony was heard to-day regarding the relations of Secretary of State Samuel Dickinson and the wife of Joel Cory, a salesman for the Trenton Tile Company of this city, who lives at 1,893 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

This testimony has to do with the $100,000 slander suit brought by Col. Dickinson against Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City because of the allegations made by the Mayor in his many efforts to persuade Gov. Stokes not to reappoint Col. Dickinson Secretary of State last Winter. Mr. Dickinson was reappointed.

Mr. Cory, who is 77 years old, his wife being 58, testified that Col. Dickinson had a standing invitation to come to his house, to stay over night whenever he wanted to, and to go out driving, to theatres, and anywhere else he pleased with Mrs. Cory. Cory said his wife and Col. Dickinson had taken several trips together, going to Europe several times.

Mr. Cory was not anxious to answer questions. In reply to one he said that he "knew as little about Long Branch as about heaven, and that is mighty little."

The hearing scheduled to take place to-day in the suit for $100,000 damages was postponed. The other testimony was taken before Frederick W. Gnichtel as a Special Master in Chancery. Col. Dickinson produced Cory in his own behalf. He explained that he was going on a business trip that migbt keep him away until Fall. Tbercfore he might not be back in time for the Dickinson-Fagan trial.

DALY ROUGH, ACTRESS SAYS,

Bruised Her Arm and She Is Leaving Company Because She Protested.

Jennie Eustis, who plays the rôle of Mrs. McLean in "The Boys of Company B" at the Lyccum Theatre, is to leave the company a week from Saturday night. Last night Miss Eustis gave out a statement, in which she said that, while she disliked the publicity of the explanation she had to offer, she felt she must protect herself from a statement that she had been discharged to make room for a more competent player. She went on to say:

"I am really leaving the company because of trouble with Arnold Daly. Last Friday night he decided that he wanted an exit changed. He told me nothing about it, and when I went to make my exit in the usual manner he took me roughly by the arm. I was indignant at his conduct, and did not readily yield. After the curtain call I remained and told him plainly that he should not have done it. Aside from the discourtesy I hated to be made awkward before the audience. He became excited, but not nearly as excited as I was. I received my two weeks' notice the following day.

"On my arm there are still three large marks where Mr. Daly grasped it. They are the best proof of my story. I tried to conceal them, but they attracted the notice of other girls in the company."

DRAMATICS AT THE ARTS CLUB

Shakespeare Club Helps In a Joint Programme.

Tbe National Arts Club and the Shakespeare Club held a joint meeting last night at the Arts Club house, at which an elaborate musical and dramatic programme was offercd. The audience took every available inch of room.

The only professional actress on the programme was Amelia Bingham, who is a member of the Shakespeare Club. She wae announced for a "scene." When ehe went on the stage she expressed her surprise at the announcement, and delivered Portia's speech from "The Merchant of Venice."

The address of greeting to the guests was made by Dr. Charles Henry Babcock, and the response by A. C. McMillan, President of the Shakespeare Club. Musical selections were given by Mrs. Mary Churchill Atkins, Marguerite Fry, and Mme. Noldi, who sang arias from "Romeo and Juliet" and "Giocanda."

The dramatic part of the programme consisted of two scenes from "Hamlet," a scene from "The eMrchant of Venice," and a scene from "Othello." Mrs. Olcott Payne appeared as the Melancholy Dane, assisted by Mrs. A. C. McMillan as the Quen and Measrs. J. Ward Warner, John M. Kyle, C. E. Smith, and J. W. Babbitt. Miss Caroline Fry appeared as Ophilia in one of the mad scenes. In "The Merchant of Venice" scenes Mrs. J. Ward Warner was seen as Portia, Novella Young aa Nerissa, and Henry Amerman as the servant. In the scene from "Othello" between Desdemona and Emilia in the last act Mrs. Adele Baldwin was Desdemona and Mrs. A. C. McMillan Emilia.

Move to Disbar Justice Fitzgerald.

WHITE PLAINS, April 23. — Justice Tompkins, in the Supreme Court to-day, signed an order citing Justice Fitzgerald of the Special Seseions Court to appear before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn to show cause why he should not be disbarred. Justice Tompkins also fixed May 21 next as the date for the same Justice to appear before him in White Plaine to show cause wby he ehould not be examined as to his handling of the funds of Margaret Slevin, who aeserte that the Justice has $14,000 of funds belonging to her.

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WEST OF OLD DAYS IN TOWN ONCE MORE

With a Train Hold-Up Added to the Other Deeds of Daring Shown

AND ALL THE OLD STUNTS

Col. Cody on the White Horse and the Indians and Cowboys as Fresh as Ever.

When the band struck up in Madison Square Garden last night and the cowboys, scouts, Indians, Cossacks, and all the rest of the Congress of Rough Riders filed out into the arena in the old, accustomed way, last of all came Buffalo Bill Cody himself, on the white horse, and swept the tanbark with his eombrero in a salute which had all the same easy grace which New York has cheered in so many previous Wild West shows.

Buffalo Bill seems no older witb the passing years, and when ne takes his gun in his hands he still hits the mark. That same was true of Buffalo Bill's show at the Madison Square Garden last night. It was as fresh as ever, and still hit the bull's eye fair and square. A big crowd was on hand to witness the first evening performance, and the big crowd departed much aatisfied.

The Wild West is not yet quite the smooth-running spectacle it will doubtless be by the end of the week, but the little side incidents, mainly furnished by some few horses who have not yet made up their minds to do all that is expected of them at a set time and place, only add so much more interest to the panorama. After all, the horses are the central feature of the performance, and the audience likes to feel that tho wild onee among them have not yet become tame and apt at "fuking."

The great attraction of this year's show is sure to be "The Battle of Summit Springs," which actually took place on July 11, 1869. The reproduction is the most realistic part of the performance, and, at its climax, the noisest and most smoky. At the opening of the scens a mob of Indians, with their squaws and pappooses and household utensils, come into the arena and camp for the night. When the topees are pitched they all have a dance, the youngsters joining in as exultantly as the tallest buck. Two white captive women are maltreated by the Indian women who have them in charge. Then all grows silent. The Indians withdraw into their tents for the night; only the horses and dogs are in sight—and one or two of the horses fool themselves by lying down.

Then come the attack of the troopers, the orslaught, the shooting, the general uproar, the smoke, and the rescue of the two white women. This is what the audience wants, and it does not hesitate to show its satisfaction.

The emigrant train is still attacked by Indians. The Deadwood stage coach is also still being rescued from savages by heroic cowboys at each performance. Moreover, in the rear of the Garden a full-sized railroad train is held up by bandits who are soon afterward killed or captured. Johnny Baker and Buffalo Bill still show the wonders of expert markmanship. The Cossacks ride as recklessly as of yore. And, altogether, if anybody fails to be properly thrilled he has only himself to thank for his disappointment. With rough riders of all nations, cowgirls, and Indans painted every color of the rainbow from black to green, what more can the heart desire?

It would not be fair to omit the artillery drill and the drill of the Devlin Zouaves, for these two parts of the entertainment won particular applause. Ths exhibitions of rough riding were as startling as ever. While Buffalo Bill himself was in the arena superintending the manoeuvres he became interested in one particularly bad broncho and the man who was endeavoring to mount him.

"Let bim go!" shouted the Colonel. They "let him go," and he went seven ways at once—like a horse and a rolling boat and a secsaw all at the same time.

The final episode of the show now is a holiday at the Colonel's ranch in Wyoming, and the lest moment is devoted to a grand parade of all the mounted participants.

So after four seasons the Wild West Show comes back to town. It has not left its atmosphere behind it in France or other foreign parts. Its spirit is the spirit of its founder—the spirit that makes us all believe we have mistaken our vocations and were really born to be red Indians or cowboys.

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INDICTMENT IN BROOKLYN.

Said to be for a Missing Lawyer—Name Not Revealed.

An indictment which excited a lot of talk in the Court House was banded to Judge Fawcett in the Kings County Court by the Grand Jury yesterday. Judge Fawcett was about to have the paper read by the clerk when District Attorney Clarke jumped to his feet and said:

"It's a 'dead' indictment, Your Honor," meaning that it was one against a person who had not been arrested.

The indictment was placed in the hands of the District Attorney, who declined to make known the name of the man concerned. It was generally rumored that the person indicted was a well-known lawyer, who has been missing for several wecks and whose affairs have been under investigation.

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Grape-Nuts

DENNETT IN CELL, BOND THEFT GROWS

Trust Company of America Looking for a Man Higher Up in the Scheme.

DOUGLAS MAY TELL ALL

Clerk and Man He Dealt With Not Believed to be Principals—Loss May Reach $250,000.

With Oliver M. Dennett, banker, in a cell at Police Headquarters on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and his client, William O. Douglas, in the prison of the West Side Court awaiting arraignment on a charge of stealing sixty-one bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad from the Trust Company of America, where he used to be the assistant to the loan clerk, the officials of that institution wound up the third day of their detective work last night pretty well convinced that there was somebody behind both Dennett and Douglas in the plot to defraud the company out of many hundred thousand dollars. But there was no tangible clue to the identity of the real backer of the undertaking.

The trust company succeeded yesterday in getting back all of the bonds which were found to have disappeared when Douglas's books were checked up last Saturday. But this was only upon the payment of $140,000 in settlement of the accounts with various brokerege houses where the bonds were placed, by Douglas, or by Dennett, or by both of them, as collateral security for the speculations in which Douglas and whoever was with him were concerned. And while the trust company officials, their counsel, and the various detectives still declined to state what the exact amount of the theft might be, it was gathered from, the size of the payment necessary to take up the brokers' accounts that the total present theft must have been at least $200,000, and possibly he $250,000 originally stated by Douglas when he was arrested on Sunday.

Douglas Threatens to Tell.

All of the developments of yesterday, quite aside from the tacit admissions of two of the men prominently interested in the investigation, went to strengthen the supposition that the mystery of the big theft was by no means cleared up and would not be until a third party in addition to Douglas and Dennett had appeared as a subject for police custody. Douglas himself, when the keeper of the West Side Court Prison brought him his morning papers after breakfast, gave the first color to the theory by saying:

"I'm innocent in this matter. There are others in the trust company who will be implicated in it before it is through, and if they don't let me out on bail soon or give me a chance to get bail I'll make it warm for some of them."

The statement of Douglas that others in the trust company were concerned was not credited, at least publicly, by officials of that institution. They went straightway about the business of looking up the bonds where they had been placed with the different brokerage houses named in the confession which Douglas made on Sunday night, but found that despite the orders from Dennett or Douglas calling for the release of these bonds, it would not or possible to obtain them until the underlying acounts had been straightened out. That put upon the shoulders of the trust company the entire losses of Douglas and Dennett, so far as the present series of thefts le concerned.

That the defalcation might, however, be a matter of much longer standing than anybody had supposed, was indicated by the langauge of the warrant upon which Dennett was arrested just before 6 o'clock last night. This charged that the banker, upon the complaint of Oakleigh Thorne, President of the trust company, "between April 10, 1906, and April 10, 1907, stole and received sixty-one bonds of the par value of $1,000 each of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company dated May 1, 1903, from the Trust Company of America, knowing the said bonds to have been stolen."

Light on Dennett's Career.

Nor did it appear that Douglas and Dennett were chance acquaintances of a few weeks' or months' standing, for further investigation developed the fact that Douglas and F. R. Moseley, who ran a Consolidated Exchange brokerage concern last year in which Dennett proved to be the active man, are half brothers. Both are young, both boyish in appearance, and, just as the trust company officials are convinced now that Douglas was the tool of other parties in taking the bonds, so the Consolidated Stock Exchange officials last October became convinced that Dennett was the man behind the extensive advertising campaign that drew their attention to certain features of F. R. Moseley's business that they did not like.

Dennett himself is only 33 years old, which places his operations in Boston ending a hasty trip to Jamaica in 1903 and subsequent arrest, of which THE TIMES told yesterday, back in his twenties. But Pinkerton men who are on the case and have, in fact, been his constant companions since the memorable visit to the Manhattan Club on Monday morning, declared that he was one of the coolest and most resourceful individuals in a trying position that they had ever come into contact with. This conception is borne out by his occupancy of the post of cashier of the Beacon Trust Company of Boston when but 28 years old and by a subsequent business experience that led him through a $200,000 failure and out of the law's clutches in 1903.

The Company's Statement.

Thus there appeared many ends of the matter to be traced down when the day's work began yesterday. The first thing that the trust company officials concerned themselves with was getting their bonds back, and to this end a meeting of the company's Executive Committee was called at 11:30 o'clock with the following present: Oakleigh Thorne, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., George R. Sheldon, John D. Crimmins, Richard Delafield, Anson Flower, and John E. Borne. The Executive Committee determined to make good the losses in the accounts where the bonds were pledged, and after the meeting was over President Thorne gave out this statement:

> At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trust Company of America held at 11:30, Mr. Oakleigh Thorne, President, stated that the assistant loan clerk, W. O. Douglas, had stolen certain securities; that some of said securities had been hypothecated by O. M. Dennett with brokerage houses, and that the maximum loss cannot exceed $140,000.
>
> If the contention of counsel for the company is sustained that the stolen bonds or their proceeds may be recovered from those to whom they were delivered, the trust company will lose nothing.
>
> Some of the securities were in the possession of Dennett while at the Manhattan Club, and were afterward delivered to the trust company.
>
> A thorough examination of the company just completed shows a capital of $2,000,000 and a surplus and undivided profit of $10,810,000.
>
> O. M. Dennett is in custody.

The statement conveyed officially for the first time an approximate idea of how many bonds were taken by Douglas. The maximum loss of $140,000 must necessarily have been secured by bonds substantially in excess of that amount, and figuring on the basis of the ordinary margin of collateral required for carrying a speculative account, that item would in itself explain the disposition of something like $175,000 of bonds. In addition there were the $20,000 of bonds recovered from between the mattresses of Dennett's bed at the Manhattan Club when the detectives visited that place on Monday in the company of the banker, making a total of at least $200,000 immediately traceable.

That, however, might easily be only one step in a long series of "borrowings" of honds from the trust company within the dates specified in the warrant for Dennett's arrest. According to banking men yesterday, it would be a matter of comparative simplicity for a loan clerk temporarily to abstract securities put up as collateral for time loans with his institution, use them as collateral in outside operations through a confederate, and then, by the substitution of new securities for them from time to time as the original ones were required in the discharge of the loans with the bank, continus the process indefinitely or until he wound up as Douglas wound up.

Arrest of Dennett Long Delayed.

The statement of Mr. Thorne that Dennett was "in custody" was another point of interest all day. William F. Sheehan, whose law firm, Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, appearcd as the active counsel for the Trust Company of America, did not know much about it up to noon. No more did any of the individuals who had been active in the matter, for Mr. Thorne referred reporters to Mr. Sheehan, and Mr. Shcehan to sx-Justice O'Brien and ex-Justics O'Brien to Mr. Thorne. Finally it was discovered that Dennett, in what was euphoniously termed "voluntary custody," was down in his own office at 42 Wall Street, crowded into a little eight by ten room with two Pinkerton men, two Central Office men, one or two of his own friends, and a stenographer.

The Central Office men, Lieuts. Driscoll and McCarthy, had been sent down upon a telephone message from Mr. Sheehan to the Detective Bureau that a warrant for Dennett's arrest was out and would be brought down to the office. That was early in the afternoon. Driscoll and McCarthy found Dennett keeping company with two Pinkertons, who had been his constant companions since Monday morning, when the Manhattan Club was visited, but found no warrant. They camped out and waited. So did a dozen or more reporters, who had previously found that Douglas was not to have his examination in the West Side Court until this afternoon.

It was a long wait. Not until 4 o'clock did Mr. Thorne put in an appearance at the West Side Court, in Fifty-fourth Street, to swear out the warrant for Dennett, and then there was a long conference between Mr. Thorne, Douglas, and Mrs. Douglas in the prison, and still more talk between the trust company President and Douglas's counsel, H. R. Honey. Mr. Thorne was asked if he had made any promises of immunity to Douglas as a condition of implicating other people. He replied:

"I have not made any promises of immunity to any one."

Finally, well after 5 o'clock, Detective Quinn of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who made the original arrest of Douglas, started with John J. Clooney of Mr. Sheehan's firm and William H. Cheseborough, a Director of the trust company, for Dennett's office. They reached the office about 6 and served the warrant. The Pinkerton men thereupon began a search of the premises, but Dennett protested against having his desk opened without a search warrant, so that it was a case of having the Pinkertons wait until a search warrant could be obtained from the District Attorney's office. They would not say what the search of the desk revealed.

Dennett was taken to Police Headquarters, stood up before the detectives at evening roll call, and locked up. His counsel, Forbes J. Hennessey, was there, but nothing was said about bail, and Mr. Hennessey declared that neither he nor his client would have anything to say last night. Dennett will be arraigned before Magistrate Walsh in the West Side Court this morning.

SPRIGGS SEEKS NEW TRIAL.

New Evidence Alleged to Have Been Found in Case of Negro Abductor.

Application was made yesterday before Judge O'Sullivan, in General Sessions, for a new trial for Robert A. Spriggs, the negro who was arrested after a sensational raid in March of last year, and sent to Sing Sing for twenty years on a charge of abduction. The application was made by ex-Assistant District Attorney Townsend on the ground that new evidence had been discovered.

Mr. Townsend gave Judge O'Sullivan six affidavits signed by persons who had frequented Spriggs's place at 14 Cornelia Street, stating that Hattie Warren, the white girl whom Spriggs was chnrged with abducting and holding a prisoner in his resort, had been permitted to go about as she liked, and had never been kept a prisoner in the house.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan opposed the granting of the application on the ground that Spriggs had had a fair trial, and that several witnesses had sworn as to the character of his resort, and to the fact that although permitted to go out, Hattie Warren was always kept under close guard when away from Spriggs's place.

Judge O'Sullivan took the papers in the case, promising a decision in a few days.

DIED SAVING HER FATHER.

Mrs. J. Spicer Leaming of Cape May Succumbs to Burns Received at Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 23.—Mrs. J. Spicer Leaning, wife of City Solicitor Leaming, and sister of Vice Chancellor Leaming, who was so severely burned at a fire in her husband's residence yesterday afternoon, died this evening. She was trying to get her father, former Senator Jonathan F. Leaming, from his sick room, where the fire started from an exploded oil stove, when she was burned.

The ex-Senator, who is 85 years old, was seriously ill and he was so badly burned he may die from shock. The nurse, Miss Shreeve of Salem, N. J., was also badly burned in getting the Senator from his room. Mrs. Leaming was prominent in society and the church.

Oliver Smith Guilty of Slander.

TRENTON, N. J., April 23.—The United States Circuit Court jury to-day found Oliver Smith of Camden guilty of slandering and libeling William A. Reed of Philadelphia, and assessed damages of $775. The case grew out of a quarrel between Smith, President of the Benzonated Soap Company, and Reed, its Secretary. Smith asserted that Reed had falsified expenses, and that he was a "thief" and a "rascal," and "had robbed him of many hundreds of dollars."

INTERBORO BANK OF NEW YORK, 49 Wall St., has best equipped safe deposit vaults in city.—Adv.

NEW SKYSCRAPER FOR TIMES SQUARE

To be Built on the Southwest Forty-sixth Street Corner, So Realty Men Say.

BRILL BROS. MAY BE IN IT

Talk Also of a Big Store Building Where the Metropole Now Stands.

Rumors concerning big realty deals in and about Times Square came thick and fast yesterday, and before nightfall three stories were afloat to the effect that three great buildings would soon bs erected in the square. Tho first of these, it was said, would be a new theatre building on tho southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, in which Brill Brothers would have large interests.

This site was recently purchased from the Ross estate. At the head of the syndicate which purchased it last week were Walter J. Saloman and Jacob Wertheim. They refused to reveal their plans, but within the last two days they have acquired property adjoining, in Forty-sixth Street, buying the house at No. 204, and it was said last night that they were now negotiating for the purchase of four more houses adjoining, owned by James Churchill.

This tract would give them 23,000 square feet, on which they could erect the theatre building, with an entrance on Broadway, and still leave room for store fronts.

Brill Brothers, who are engaged in the men's furnishing and clothing business, have recently got into several big Broadway realty deals, ostensibly for renting purposes. Instead of occupying the ground floor of this new Forty-sixth Street building, it was said last night they might rent it out, but the more probable supposition was that they would occupy it themselves.

The theatre will occupy the greater part of the superficial area of the building. It will probably be known as the Times Square Theatre, and is likely to be managed by Joseph Brooks, the booking agent of Klaw & Erlanger.

No one would discuss the theatre part of the project, however, or indeed reveal in detail the plans formed in connection with it. Maurice Brill of the firm of Brill Brothers denied last night that his firm was interested "at present" in the enterprise. The new theatre building will go up just the same.

The next story concerning Times Square realty changes had it that Brokaw Brothers, the old-time clothing firm, was coming uptown to e new building which would be erected on the sites now occupied by the Hotel Metropole and the Saranne, with frontages on Broadway, Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

One of the hotel sites, it was said, was controlled by the New Amsterdam Bank, and the other by Charles W. Morse. One could not be sold, as it was a leasehold. Nevertheless the story concerning this property was that in spite of this a handsome building wuuld soon cover tho spaces occupied by these old-time hotels.

No une could be found to confirm this story. A member of the Brokaw firm said that so far as he knew his firm had no intention of moving its business uptown just yet.

The third report of something doing in Times Square was that a fourteen-story building was tu bc erected in Times Square north of the Times Building, to be occupied as a department store by a concern, which now owns a big department store in Chicago.

Like the other stories of coming business enterprises in the Square, no details could be obtained of the department store's plans. But that this and the theatre are soon to be, was confidently asserted by realty brokers who are in a position to know of deals under way.

BANKER'S AGED WIDOW WEDS.

Mrs. Kauffman Is 32 Years Older Than Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Texas, Baltimore County, was packed with curious persons at noon to-day to witness the marriage of Mrs. Laura Brown, the wealthy widow of Alexander Brown, the banker, to Charles H. Kauffman of Boston.

He has denied the report that he was a coachman, and declared that he has business interests in Boston. The fact that he is thirty-two years younger than the widow, and that he wns never known in this vicinity until two or three months ago, has increased the interest in the wedding.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. C. Campbell, the rector, whose sister, Miss Mary Louise Campbell, was maid of honor. Just a few minutes before 12 o'clock Mrs. Brown and the bridegroom-elect arrived from the former's home, and in order to avoid the eyes of the curious who lined the thoroughfare on both sides, they hurried to the rectory of the church, where they remained while preparations for the ceremony were made.

The bride entered with William S. Keech, an attorney, who gave her away. She wore a gown of crêpe de chine, with hat and veil to match, and carried bride's roses.

After the ceremony the couple left for Boston. Upon their return they will reside at Elwood, the bride's magnificent country estate.

PRESSING CRAIN SENTENCE.

Jerome to Keep Up His Fight for Crook's Proper Punishment.

District Attorney Jsrome will carry into Judge Crain's own camp his war against the Judge's methods, when he appears in Judge Crain's part of General Sessions this morning to move that the sentence of two months imposed on Friday on Daniel Sullivan be revoked, and a heavier penalty inflicted. The method of the District Attorney to bring about this result is unusual, having been adopted only twice before by a District Attorney.

Mr. Jerome has not hesitated to show, however, that he believes the Sullivan cass to be one demending radical measures. Although the prisoner was indicted for robbery in the second degree, Judge Crain first suspended sentence upon him, and then, after a strong protest from Mr. Jeroms, sentenced Sullivan to only two months' imprisonment, although the maximum penalty for the crime of which he was convicted is fifteen years in the penitentiary.

The fact that seated upon the bench witb Judge Crain wben he pronounced this sentence was James J. Hagan, a former Warden of the Tombs, and a Tammany district leader, who hsd been one of the first to congratulats Judge Crain on his elevation to the bench snd to point for him the motto "Reward for Loyalty," contained on the floral piece which grseted the Judge when he entered his new courtroom, was discovered by the District Attorney when he hurried to the courtroom in response to an appeal for assistance from his assistant, Mr. Appleton.

Since Friday Mr. Jerome has devoted himself to obtaining affidavits from five msn, two of them policemen, which deal with Sullivan's previous escapades and tirow some light upon his criminal record. This already sbows three convictions for assault. In another case, although charged with felonious assault, Sullivan was discharged by n Police Magistrate, and in the instances where he was convicted he once escaped with a suspension of sentence and twice paid fines, one of $10 and the other of $25.

Mr. Jerome is anxious to uncover the mysterious "pull" by which Sullivsn up to date has managed to avoid punishment. In the last case, at least, he is determined that the convict shall pay the full penalty for his crime.

SHOT AS HE SLEPT.

Hack Driver Arrested as Assailant of Brooklyn Italian.

Biago Mardone, a peddler, who in the few years he hae been in this country has saved enough money to purchase several houses in South Brooklyn, was shot through the right lung early yesterday morning while asleep in bed in his home at 143 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn. Members of a Black Hand society had sent Mardone several threatening letters in the last three months. In these letters demands for sums varying from $1,000 to $2,000 were made.

The injured peddler was hurried to the Norwegian Hospital, where he gave the police a description of the men.

William Cuff was driving in a funeral procession when Detectives Hussey and Fennell arrested him. Their attention was attracted to him by his hat, which was too large for him. It was later found at the station house that a light coat, and a vest left hy the assailant in the house of the wounded man fitted Cuff. Cuff was then taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where Mardone identified him as his assailant.

Last night Mrs. William Monszes of 225 Prospect Avenue, her son, and William W. Hammond, a boarder, picked Cuff out of a line of men in the station house as one of two men who had entered Mrs. Monszes's house six weeks ago, nnd in making his escape had shot Hammond in the throat, severely wounding him.

TUBE CITY ROAD SCANDAL.

List of 28 Councilmen, Alleged to be in Combine, Furnished to Cameron.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 23.—The Pittsburg & Tube City Railroad scandal has assumed proportions that threaten trouble for twenty-eight members of Pittsburg Councils. President C. S. Cameron of the Tube City has a list of names of twenty-eight Councilmen furnished to him, he alleges, by Common Councilman William A. Martin, instead of eighteen as was originally supposed. Martin indicated. Cnmeron declares, that these men were in a combine and could be induced to vote for the Tube City's ordinance if properly approached, Cameron to furnish the argument which, Cameron says, he understood to be money.

It was announced here this evening that after this list is produced Attorney John Marron will call Councilman Martin to the stand and question him concerning the Councilmen on this list. If Martin refuses to testify, it is said, he will be arrested and tried for obstructing justice.

WRECKS BLAMED ON RAILS.

Operating Officials Say a Dangerous Percentage Have Flaws.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Bad steel rails are causing many of the disastrous wrecks on American railroads, according to a statement mnde to-day by some of the most prominent operating officials in the United States, who are in Chicago attending the Spring meeting of the American Railway Association.

Aided by chemists and metallurgists, a committee has investigated this matter and has come to the conclusion that an exceedingly dnngerous percentage of the steel ralls manufactured to-day hnve the latent flaw which causes them to snap and break under the impact of a fast train.

Among the reports which have been prepared for presentation to the general meeting of the association to-morrow is one by the Committee on "Standard Rail and Wheel Sections." This report will recommend that a committee he appointed to discuss steel ralls with American manufacturers in an effort to improve the quality of the material.

MORSE'S FINAL PLANS FOR SHIPPING TRUST

Minority Holders in Four Companies Get Offers for Exchange of Stock.

AFTER HUDSON COMPANY

The Citizens' Steamboat Company Will Probably Accept Latest Proposition for Purchase.

The first step toward the final consummation of Charles W. Morse's plan for a coastwise shipping trust was made yesterday when the stockholders in four of the oceangoing lines which he and his associates already control, received circulars offering to exchange stock in the new Morse holding company incorporated in Maine some months ago under the name of the Consolidated Steamship Lines, for their shares of the smaller operating companies.

Beginning in 1901, with the consolidation under the name of the Eastern Steamship Company of the various small lines which constitute a practical monopoly of the traffic between the Maine ports and those of the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Morse has gradually added to his interests in coastwise shipping until by his purchase in February of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company he has gained control of the entire Atlantic and Gulf coast trade, with the exception of the Old Dominion and Morgan Lines and the minor services controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

It has been known ever since the incorporation of the $60,000,000 Consolidated Steamship Lines that it was Mr. Morse's intention to get the benefit as soon as possible of the great economies which might be effected by the operation of all of his steamship lines under one administrative head, but nothing definite was learned about the terms of exchange until circulars were sent to stockholders of the Clyde, Mallory, Metropolitan, and Eastern Steamship Companies yesterday. The circulars, which were in duplicate except for the announcement of the size of the majority of the stockholders in each line who had already agreed to the plan, read as follows:

Morse's Stock Conversion Offer.

Up to the present time over a majority of the total shares of your company's capital stock has been exchanged for bonds and stock of the Consolidated Steamship Lines.

The stock of the —— Steamship Company is convertible into stock of the Consolidated Steamship Lines, share for share, and in addition thereto 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds of an equal par value.

If you will promptly send your certificates to Mr. N. H. Campbell, Treasurer, Room 902, 43 Exchange Place, New York City, indorsed in blank and witnessed, he will send you in exchange therefor the stock and bonds of the Consolidated Steamship Lines under this arrangement.

Of the Clyde Line it is announced that over 100,000 of the total of 140,000 shares have agreed to the exchange, and of the Mallory Line that "over a majority" of the 140,000 shares are willing.

It is expected that the Ward Line and the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company will be taken into the merger later on practically the same terms. The Hudson Navigation Company, which is Mr. Morse's stronghold in the Hudson River trade, is not expected to enter the consolidation at present. It was learned yesterday that the Morse interests, through N. H. Campbell, Treasurer of the Hudson Navigation Company, have made a proposition to the stockholders of the Citizens' Steamboat Company, which is one of the minor rivals of the Morse river lines, offering to buy their shares providing all of the stock agrees to the offer.

Mr. Campbell, in his proposition to the Citizens' stockholders, asks that they deposit their shares with him and then, if al lof their stock is surrendered, says that Mr. Morse will make an offer which he in turn will submit to the stockholders. If the Morse offer is not accepted the stock will be returned. The Directors of the Citizens' Steamboat Company have already voted in favor of the proposition, and it is believed that whatever plans Mr. Morse may have involving the Hudson Navigation Company will await the outcome of his offer for the Citizens' Company.

All of Mr. Morse's coastwise lines have been reorganized since they came into his hands and care has been taken to adjust their capitalization with a view to an equable exchange for the securities of the merger company.

Morse's Biggest Lines.

The Clyde Line, which is one of the newest of Mr. Morse's purchases, has twenty-two steamers plying between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Southern ports. It is capitalized at $14,000,000, and has outstanding $4,000,000 of bonds. The Mallory Line, for which Mr. Morse is understood to have paid $7,000,000 last November, has eleven vessels plying between New York and South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and is also capitalized at $14,000,000, with $3,500,000 bonds outstanding. Under the offer the bonds of the constituent companies remain undisturbed.

The Metropolitan Steamship Company has six ships in the New York and Boston trade, is capitalized at $3,000,000, and has bonds of $1,000,000. The Eastern Steamship Company, which is a consolidation of a number of small lines on the Maine coast, is capitalized at $3,000,000 and has over $1,500,000 bonds outstanding.

RESTAURANT EIGHTH FLOOR

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

Extraordinary Three Day Sale of

Los Gatos California Wines.

☞ Sixth Floor.

We are the sole Eastern Agents for these famous wines. To further their popularity, the growers have made us unusual price concessions. We sell them to you on the same low basis. You have our guarantee as to purity and wholesomeness and all our goods conform with the pure foods Drug Act Jan. 3, 1906. Whisky and imported wines by the gallon, case or bottle. Telephone and Mail Orders promptly filled. 2100 Chelsea.

Los Gatos—Extra Sherry, Port, Tokay, Muscatel, old vintage. Very choice old wines. Full quart bottle..... 43c Gallon..... $1.49	Los Gatos—Extra Cabernet, Claret, St. Macaire, Burgundy, Johannesburg Rhine Wine or Sauterne. Dozen..... $3.95	Los Gatos—Tokay, Zinfandel, Muscatel and Angelica, Rich, full budied Wines. Gallon..... 94c	Los Gatos—Sherry, Port, Mountain Riesling or Burgundy. Dozen..... $2.75
Los Gatos—Haut Sauterne, superior to imported kinds. Dozen bottles..... $4.10	Los Gatos—Burgundy, Mountain Riesling. Gallon..... 89c	Los Gatos—Port, Sherry, superior quality Madeira or Rhine Wine. Gallon..... $1.05	Los Gatos—Port, Sherry or Claret. Gallon..... 84c
White Horse Cellar Scotch Whiskey, reg. $1.25 bottle 95c No mail or 'phone orders filled.	Walter Canadian Club Whiskey, reg. $1.15 bottle 95c	Duffy Malt Whiskey, bottle 67c.	Genuine Extra foreign Guinness's Stout, bottled in Dublin, where it is brewed; in original cases of 1 doz. each, per dozen..... $1.50

PEMARTIN SHERRIES.

Sandeman, Buck & Co.	Per gal.	Case.	Bottle.
Dinner Sherry	$2.50	$6.90	60c
Manzanilla	$3.00	$8.50	78c
Amontillado	$3.80	$10.50	$1.00

IMPORTED CLARETS.

J. Michaelson, Bordeaux, France, Original Bottling.	Case 12 bottles.	Case 24 ½ bottles.	Bottle.
Grand Vin de Boullac	$7.25	$8.25	
Chateau des Ormes	7.50	8.50	

RHINE WINE.

Imported in glass, of an authentic bottling, from Gebruder Walther, Oppenheim, and Mainz-a-Rhein, purveyors to the Imperial Court.

	Case 12 bottles.
Laubenheimer	$5.95
Niersteiner	6.45
Hochheimer	7.25
Dienheimer	8.00

CHAMPAGNE.

Imported from Monsart, Pere & Fils, Epernay, France.

SILLERY SEC.

From Drouet & Co. Sold regularly at $32; our price per case 12 bottles..... $22.00 Per bottle..... 2.00

CORONET.

America's Finest Champagne. Case 12 qts....$10.00 Per qt..... 95c

OLD BURGUNDY PORT.

Gal., $2.50; 12 bottles, $8.00; per bottle..... 75c

ELEGANCIA SHERRY.

Per gal., $3.00; per case, $8; per bottle..... 75c

SANDEMAN PORTS.

	Per gal.	Case.	Bottle.
Taragona	$1.50	$5.50	50c
Imperial	3.00	8.50	75c
Old Oporto	5.50	12.75	$1.10
Old London Dock	5.50	13.00	1.30

WHISKIES.

	Gal.	12 Qts.	Per Qt.
Baltimore Rye Whiskey	$2.25	$7.00	60c
Old Crow Whiskey	2.50	7.50	69c
Monogram Whiskey	2.75	8.50	73c
Finch's Golden Wedding	3.00	7.25	83c
Monticello	4.50	10.50	1.00
Imperial Club Whiskey	4.50	13.50	1.20
The very best T. V. B.	8.00	qt. demijohn	2.00
Old Hermitage Rye, 18 yrs. old		13.00	1.20

MALT WHISKIES.

	Gal.	12 qts.	Qt. Bot.
Donaldson, very old	$3.00	$9.00	80c

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

	Gal.	12 qts.	Qt. Bot.
Heather Glen	$5.50	$13.00	$1.25
Cameron Old Highland	3.00	8.50	75c

USHER'S SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Per bottle..... 85c

IRISH WHISKIES.

	Gal.	Per. bot.
Emmet's	$3.00	75c
Jameson's 3-Stal		$1.25

COGNAC BRANDIES.

Martinet 3-Star, imported in glass, per bottle..... $1.10
Hennessy Cognac, per gal..... 4.75
Case 12 bottles..... 11.00
Per bottle..... 1.00
Pellon & Co., 3-Star, 12 bottles..... 11.00
Per bottle..... 1.00

IMPERIAL GRAPE BRANDY.

Gallon.	12 Bottles.	Per Bot.
$3.00	$8.50	75c.

GIN.

	Gal.	12 Qts.	Per Bt.
Crystal Old Tom Gin	$2.75	6.75	60c
Van Gelder's Holland Gin	3.85	7.00	65c
Very large bottle			1.00

COCKTAILS.

Banquet, all varieties, per case..... $8.50
Per bottle..... 75c

MALT EXTRACT.

Donaldson, per dozen..... $1.00
Royal Stuart, per dozen..... 1.25

ITALIAN VERMOUTH.

Rocco, Marine & Co., 12 qts..... $5.75
Per quart..... 60c

CREME DE MENTHE.

Per bottle..... 55c | Small bottle.... 45c

Summer Apparel For The Autoist

"Eternal Fitness" is the dominant trait in Saks Automobile Apparel—each garment created for a purpose, and fashioned to contain many niceties of distinction.

Europe and America combine to make of our Sixth Floor a most complete exposition of Dress Requisites for the Motorist. In addition to the clever creations of our own style organization are shown the newest foreign conceits from these master craftsmen:

O. Strom et Fils and La Belle Jardiniere.
The Best of the French Makers.
Oscar Henriques & Co., The Best of the Danish Makers.
Alfred Dunhill, of London, The Best of the English Makers.

If it please you to inspect the work of these well known designers almost as soon as it appears abroad, then you will find a visit here to your pleasure and profit.

The Book of Spring Fashions is ready. Please write for it.

Herald Square. Saks & Company 33d to 34th St.

DEPEW TELLS WOMEN TO MIX IN POLITICS

They, Too, Can Legislate for the People's Happiness, He Says, in a Birthday Speech.

CHEERS FOR MR. HUGHES

Governor Applauded When Mentioned for the Presidency at a Luncheon of Woman's Republican Association.

The Woman's Republican Association of the State of New York celebrated Chauncey M. Depew's birthday, listened to its new glee club, and held it bi-ennial election yesterday. It was an all-day gala session, with the election and reports in the morning and a reception and luncheon with addresses in the big ballroom at Delmonico's following.

The ballroom was decorated with flags, there were smaller ones on several of the tables, a bugler from Governors Island bugled, and the glee club sang. There was a flag on the menu cards and a tri-color ice was served in red, white, and blue cups.

The unfurling of a flag was scheduled. It hung on a line in the centre of the room, and after the sounding of the reveille from the balcony it should have dropped with at least apparent spontaneity, but it didn't.

"Our flag will not come down," said Miss Helen Varick Boswell, rising to the occasion. "It cannot be pulled down," she added, as the bugler sounded again for boots and saddles and the flag bobbed a little under stress of a wild jerk.

"But we can see the stars," said Chauncey Depew; "they never fail us."

Mr. and Mrs. Depew, with Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Olcott, were the guests of honor. Mr. Depew's last speech to the Woman's Republican Club was made at its first meeting in 1899, and he was introduced as its real organizer. Yesterday he told what he thought of women who were interested in politics. In his opinion, he said, they could go as far as they liked, even to voting.

"When legislation makes for the happiness of the people," he said, "there is nothing men can do that women should not. I have asked the Congressmen in the States where women vote what the conditions were, and they have said that the woman's vote was a constant check on bad things and bad men.

"I asked a woman whom I met at the station in a town in one of those States what she thought about suffrage. She was about four feet high and her husband was seven.

"'Do you always vote as your husband wishes you to?' I asked.

"'Not much,' she answered emphatically.

"Then her husband felt that he was four feet and she seven.

"The women in England have long done much in politics, some of them doing actual work outside, and others, the more conservative, active in the salons where they do more than their husbands to influence politics."

Mr. Depew ran over the list of possible Presidential candidates, and the women applauded those they most favored, beginning with Roosevelt and giving Gov. Hughes the greatest share of applause.

"I am 45 years old to-day," said Mr. Depew, who was introduced as being a birthday celebrant, "though you may not think it, and I am a happy man for four reasons. First, because I married the right woman; second, because I am an American; third, because I am a New Yorker, and, fourth, because I am a Republican."

"I am a little afraid to go as far as Senator Depew does and say that women should vote," said Mr. Olcott. "I am afraid we men would have to compromise too much. I remember that story of the newly married man who was asked if he and his wife always agreed. He said no, but when they didn't they compromised.

"'Sometimes, you see,' he explained, 'Mrs. Smith will wish a red carpet, and I will prefer a green one. And then we compromise and get a red.'"

Miss Boswell described the Democratic Party in verse, comparing it to the "lightning bug":

The lightning bug is brilliant, but it hasn't any mind;
It stumbles through creation with its searchlight on behind.

The Glee Club sang with Mrs. Laura Sedgwick Collins, its leader, beating time, and one patriotic song was original—words and music by her.

The West End Woman's Republican Club was out in large numbers, 32, with a big centre table decorated with flags and its own banner for a centrepiece. It had for its guest of honor the one man at the table, the husband of its President, Mrs. William Grant Brown.

Mr. Brown apparently enjoyed his distinction of being the only man among thirty-one women, and ate his luncheon as though he had not been the bone of contention which nearly disrupted the West End Club in January. That was when its election took place, and Mrs. Brown, as a candidate, was strongly opposed by a faction of the society, which accused her of being the wife of a dearst man and therefore not possible as a good Republican President.

"We always accept husbands as honorary adjuncts to our officers," said a West End member yesterday.

The following officers were elected for the State Society: President—Mrs. James Griswold Wentz; Vice Presidents—Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mrs. Frank B. Church, Mrs. C. L. Robinson, Mrs. William Cummings Story, Mrs. Charles Lloyd, Mrs. C. W. Fisk, Mrs. J. Mortimer Bell, Mrs. William Grant Brown; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Conrad Ruthrauff; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. O. Haynes; Treasurer—Mrs. R. C. Benedict; Auditor—Mrs. Andrew Perry; Chairman Executive Committee—Mrs. Clarence Burns; Vice Chairman—Mrs. Jane Pierce.

COURT REMOVES SOUTHGATE.

Orders Him to Make Accounting of Whitmore Trust Fund.

Supreme Court Justice Leventritt decided yesterday to remove Henry Southgate as trustee of Harriet A. Whitmore, for whom a fund was provided by the will of Charles L. R. Hutchinson.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Whitmore, was Harriet A. Hume when Mr. Hutchinson died, in 1890. She was made the beneficiary of a trust fund of $70,000, the income to be paid to her for life. The estate consisted of cash and a certain debt owed by the firm of A. Hutchinson & Co. of Paris. Mr. Southgate was made the trustee, and $25,532.94 of the fund was paid over to him. The debt of A. Hutchinson & Co. was assigned to the Continental Trust Company, which collected the interest and turned it over to Southgate.

The complaint says that between 1894 and 1896, Southgate received $45,735, from which he deducted $4,735 for his commissions and expenses. Subsequently, the Continental Trust Company deposited to his credit the sum of $3,840.

Mrs. Whitmore alleges that since May, 1896, Southgate has paid her only $2,500, and that he has appropriated to his own use $1,061. In July, 1896, she alleges, he offered her $1,000 if she would agree to return to him $150. She was in great need at the time and accepted.

Justice Leventritt held that Mr. Southgate had been guilty of a breach of trust, and directed his removal, and that another trustee be appointed. He also directs Mr. Southgate to make an accounting.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
That is LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. Similarly named remedies sometimes deceive. The first and original Cold-Relief is a White PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.—Adv.

CHIHUAHUA DOGS SCARCE.

Consul General Says That It Is Hard to Get True Specimens.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Consul General A. L. M. Gottschalk of Mexico City, in responding to numerous inquiries from persons in the United States in regard to the purchase of Chihuahua dogs, says:

"The Chihuahua dog, which as late as twenty-five years ago was quite commonly to be found in Mexico, is a curious little creature, popularly supposed to be a cross breed between the prairie dog and the jackrabbit. The animal resembles a small dog, whose weight is sometimes not over one and one-half pounds, with a disproportionately large head, bulging eyes, and long ears. The hair is usually scanty, showing the pink skin underneath. One of the marks is said to be an unclosed cranial fissure, through which the brain can be felt throbbing underneath the skin. These little animals are particularly destructive, and are constantly scratching at things with their long claws. They are quite susceptible of taming, if taken young, and in numerous instances the breed has been domesticated, although they seldom show the usual dog traits of sagacious and intelligent attachment.

"Unfortunately within the last twenty-five years the breed has become so largely mixed with small dogs of various mongrel types that it is now a most difficult thing to find in Mexico an example of the true breed. Such are sold occasionally at prices ranging from 200 Mexican pesos ($99.60 United States currency) upward. Even in Chihuahua these dogs are very rare. A few recent specimens sold in this city are said to have been specimens of the true breed."

DANGER IN FREE EYEGLASSES.

Jacob Mack Says It Threatens Schools with Dangerous Socialism.

Jacob W. Mack, Chairman of the Committee on Education of the City Club, has presented to the Board of Education a statement in regard to the question of providing eyeglasses for school children having defective sight, in which he says:

"I know something about the subject of deficient and atypical children, (physically and mentally,) and gave it much attention while Chairman of the Committee on Elementary Schools. It is perfectly proper for the Board of Education to see to it that only physically normal children attend the classes, and that deficiency of the eye, the ear, adenoid growths, and similar ills be cured in the interest of the children themselves and their classmates.

"But it is an entirely different matter to alleviate any of these conditions at the expense of the municipality. This smacks of Socialism, of a paternalism which is threatening to creep into our political system, and which should be strenuously opposed. One of its manifestations went even so far as to suggest or recommend the feeding of school children, and thus to relieve parents of the very first duty of parenthood. Only a portion of the children would avail themselves of the privilege; they would not remain unknown, and a line of demarkation between those who "have" and those who "have not" would be drawn, which it would be hard to obliterate. It would throw upon the schools the taint and reproach of charity schools, from which they would not recover in years.

"Let it be made known that there are so many children who need eyeglasses and whose parents are unable to furnish them, (others should be compelled to,) and I have no doubt that the needed eyeglasses will be provided promptly, without difficulty, and without calling upon the public Treasury. The public school system has been established to furnish education; it has not been established to furnish food, clothing, or eyeglasses."

TRIES SUICIDE ON LINER.

Second Engineer of the San Marcos Cuts His Throat.

When the Mallory liner San Marcos, from Galveston, reached Quarantine yesterday, her officers reported that earlier in the morning Second Engineer Hank Shaffer had attempted suicide by cutting his throat. Chief Engineer Allen found Shaffer unconscious in his stateroom. Immediately on the arrival of the vessel Shaffer was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his condition was said to be very serious.

Capt. Davidson of the San Marcos said Shaffer had been in the employ of the line for several years and was well liked by every one connected with the company. He could give no reason why the man should want to end his life.

THINKS HE IS THE MAYOR.

Wife Wants David A. Ross Judicially Declared Insane.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff signed an order yesterday for a commission to inquire into the sanity of David A. Ross of McGraw and Hammond Avenues. The application was made by his wife, Caroline S. Ross.

She declares that her husband is now a patient in the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island. She says he is violently insane, imagining himself to be the Mayor of New York, and she wants him declared incompetent to care for his property, which amounts to about $30,000 in real and personal estate. He was committed to the asylum after attempting to set fire to his home.

FREMONT DENIES INTENT TO DECEIVE

Major Takes Stand in His Own Behalf Before the Court-Martial.

EXPECTED SISTER'S AID

Never Said He Owned Her San Francisco Properties So as to Get Loans from Banks.

Major Francis P. Frémont, U. S. A., who is being tried by court-martial in the Army Building on charges preferred against him by the officials of two Plattsburg (N. Y.) National banks, went on the stand in his own defense yesterday in an attempt to prove that he was perfectly sincere in his intentions to repay the various loans that the banks made to him, and the non-payment of which is the cause of his present trouble. He denied that he told the bankers that he was owner of the San Francisco properties, that he claims a contingent interest in, and said that he was sure that his sister, Miss Elizabeth Frémont, the owner of the property in San Francisco, would advance him sufficient funds to pay his indebtedness when those properties were sold.

The first and only witness called by the Government prior to Major Frémont taking the stand was E. G. Vaughn, President of the National Bank of Cuba. He testified that the Bank of Cuba had loaned on the joint note of Major Frémont and A. J. Finley $2,500 in July, 1905. The signature of Major Frémont, he said, was the security on which the bank made the loan. Several months after the loan was made, he said, it was repaid by a Havana firm out of the proceeds of the Frémont-Donnelly tobacco plantation.

The testimony of Mr. Vaughn ended the Government's case, and Mr. Loftus of counsel for Major Frémont asked defendant to take the stand. Mr. Loftus first asked Major Frémont to tell the facts relative to the loan of $300 he got in March, 1905, from the Thirty-fourth Street National Bank of this city. Major Frémont said that he borrowed the money without security.

"I was in the tobacco business at the time," said Major Frémont, "and also had an interest in some waterfront lots in the City of San Francisco. I told Mr. Braine, the Vice President of the bank, that I would receive some money when those lots were sold, in reference to which I referred him to M. M. Michael, counsel in San Francisco for the Frémont estate. I never stated to Mr. Braine or to any one else that I was the owner of the lots."

Major Frémont's relations with E. J. Donnelly, his partner in the Cuban plantation venture, were next gone into by Mr. Loftus. Major Frémont said that he and Donnelly entered into an oral agreement, each agreeing to put up $1,500. A. J. Finley, who signed the National Bank of Cuba note with him, was made the manager of the plantation, and he understood, Major Frémont added, that Finley's expenses were to be paid out of the business, and that he was in nowise to be held personally responsible for them. Finley's expenses, he said, were advanced by Donnelly at the latter's own suggestion.

Mr. Loftus next requested Major Frémont to tell of his dealings with the Plattsburg banks, the institutions that finally brought the non-payment of his notes to the attenion of the War Department in Washington, which information was the cause of the Major being court-martialed.

Major Frémont admitted making all of the loans referred to in the Government specifications, but declared that at no time had he stated, as is charged, that he was the owner of the properties in San Francisco.

"Did you state to Mr. Johnson, the cashier of the First National Bank of Plattsburg," Mr. Loftus asked, "that you owned a valuable ranch in Cuba that was yielding large returns?"

"No, Sir, I never made any such remark."

A letter was then read from Mr. Johnson to Major Frémont, in which Mr. Johnson stated that the bank was going to press its claim and that the War Department had been notified of these intentions. Major Frémont's letter in reply was read. He said that owing to the failure of his partner in the Cuban venture to meet certain obligations he was not able to meet his indebtedness to the bank at that time, but that if he had an opportunity he would liquidate in full later. In the letter he denied any desire to avoid payment.

Major Frémont's dealings with the Plattsburg National Bank were next referred to. He said that he told the officers of this bank that he would eventually be in a position to pay off all his debts.

"Did you believe your sister when she said she would allow you sufficient funds out of the sale of the San Francisco property to pay your debts?" Mr. Loftus asked.

"I did, and I believe her still, and when I get the money it will be used to pay off my debts, as I always intended it should be used," replied Major Frémont.

Major Frémont stated that he believed the property in question to be worth anywhere from $20,000 to $40,000.

This closed the direct examination. Capt. Glasgow, the Judge Advocate, in charge of the Government case, will begin the cross-examination at 2 o'clock this afternoon, until which hour the court adjourned.

James McCreery & Co.

HABERDASHERY DEP'TS. *In Both Stores.*

Sale of Men's Scarfs.

Made of English Foulard silk. Exclusive designs woven expressly for James McCreery & Co. Plain colors, polka dots and figures.

French four-in-hand Scarfs and Traymore "Bat" Ties. 50c each
value 75c

TRUNK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Walrus Bags. Leather lined with inside pocket. Gilt mountings, etc. Sizes 14, 15, 16 and 17 inches. 5.75
value 7.00 to 8.50

Russet Cowhide Dress Suit Cases. With double steel frames, brass spring locks and leather capped corners. Fitted with shirt pockets. Lined with English plaid. Size 24 inches. 4.50

A complete stock of dress, steamer and skirt Trunks. Millinery and visiting Boxes.

Sole leather Trunks, Valises, English Hampers, Kit Bags. Hold-alls, etc.

23rd Street. 34th Street.

While We Refrain

somewhat from mentioning "Summer Serges"—it being a trifle early—yet timely suggestions are always desirable. Our line is comprised of every "blue ribbon" cloth that is desirable, and in qualities that range from $20 to the very choicest and most costly fabrics milled.

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Special rates of interest on surplus funds, dividend and reserve accounts and idle money are offered by this company.

CHECKS PAYABLE AT ANY OFFICE BY ARRANGEMENT

CARMANIA'S SAILING DELAYED BY FOG

Sir Robert Cranston Goes Home, Approving Our Police and Subway Express Service,

BUT CRITICISING STREETS

Big Bookings of the Steamship Lines Indicate That Summer Rush to Europe Is Well Under Way.

That the rush to Europe is now well under way was indicated by the large number of saloon passengers who sailed for England on the Cunard liner Carmania yesterday afternoon. The Carmania was scheduled to sail at noon, but at that hour the fog that hung over the river was so thick that it was decided to hold the steamship in port until the atmosphere became clearer. The result was that it was 1 o'clock before the big Cunarder backed out into the river and headed for the Hook on her way to sea.

Among the many passengers on board were ex-Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir Robert Cranston and Lady Cranston. Sir Rohert is one of the prominent foreigners who came over, at the invitation of Mr. Carnegie, to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg. He ended his visit by lunching with District Attorney Jerome yesterday morning, after which the District Attorney showed him through the Criminal Court Building and the Tombs.

"What most impressed me," said Sir Robert, speaking of his visit to New York, "was the awful state of the streets in this city. Such streets would not be permitted even in the small provincial cities of Great Britain. I do not know who is to blame for it, but I noticed several streets where the paving stones appeared to have been thrown in loosely in any fashion. Speaking of your police officers, I will say that they are very courteous, and give their directions with great precision. Your Subways—especially the express service—are vastly superior to our own."

Another guest of Mr. Carnegie's who sailed was Sir William H. Preece, the electrical engineer. He declared himself delighted with his visit to the United States.

Others on board were A. E. Dyment, M. P.; Mr. and Mrs. Milne Barbour, T. D. Fairbanks, George W. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Morton F. Plant, Col. F. L. Leland, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Platt, and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Voorhees.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Oceanic to-day are:

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Abbott, Sydney Ainsworth, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Breese, Harry Calhoun, P. W. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Constable, Mrs. H. D. Cruiksbank, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Davidson, Mrs. W. P. Douglas, George R. Fearing, Dr. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hemingway, Gen. C. J. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Leggett, G. H. Putnam, Herbert Putnam, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sterling, H. Hanbury Tracey, Mr. and Mrs. McL. Van Ingen, Capt. Wyndham Walker, and Miss Marjorie Wood.

Some of the passengers who are booked to sail for Bermuda on the Bermudian are:

D. W. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Clough, Philip Diehl, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Gilsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Grafton, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Illingworth, Mrs. C. L. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Milliken, the Rev. Glenn T. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wilson, and L. H. Wood.

Among the passengers who arrived from Antwerp on the Red Star liner Zeeland yesterday were Mrs. A. W. Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Bouch, Mrs. R. O. Brigham, Mr. and Mrs. Andre de Montpellier d'Annevole, H. P. Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Muller, W. R. Robeson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wallace.

ROXBURYS ARE SEPARATED.

No Alimony for Wife, Though Contractor Has $25,000 Income.

Supreme Court Justice Dowling signed a decree of separation yesterday in favor of Sarah M. Roxbury against Theodore H. Roxbury, a contractor. Although the plaintiff testified that her husband had an income of more than $25,000 a year, there is no provision for alimony in the decree.

Mr. and Mrs. Roxbury were married on Nov. 21, 1893, and lived together until 1905. The plaintiff declared that her husband treated her cruelly.

Spring and Summer

LIVERY GARMENTS

Ready for Service or Made to Measure

Be his capacity what it may, his position demands of the man-servant—dignity.

The dignity which has its source in head-and-hand tailoring, in the correct cut and-design and in the infinite care with the little details of a garment—it is that dignity which makes our livery true to its function.

For the coachman, footman, chauffeur and every manner of man-servant, indoors and out, in private or in public service, we present the models as the edict prescribes them.

Our prices are exceptionally modest.

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Broadway & Warren St. - *New York* - Broadway & 31st Street
Broadway & Bedford Av. - *Brooklyn* - Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

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Ever since the establishment of our business in The Times Building we have made it a point to supply only the best values we could obtain. Our prices are lower than other druggists because we purchase everything in large quantities.

From the beginning our Prescription Department has made rapid strides. This is due to the fact that we use only chemicals of the highest quality and drugs that are fresh and pure.

We guarantee prompt service, as we employ constantly a large force of reliable clerks.

Orders by 'phone, messenger or postal will receive prompt attention. We make deliveries without extra charge.

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(A Corporation)
Times Building, Broadway at 42nd Street. Phone 4323 Bryant
PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

Let it be known of our overcoats that no matter how radical or how conservative the model, each type bears the earmarks of unobtrusive elegance. And there's a wide range of types—grays, blacks, Oxford, Cambridge—in styles that are favored by particular and critical men.

Ralston Health Shoes $4

The famous Ralston Health Shoes at $4 are on sale at our two down-town stores, 255 Broadway and 420 Broadway.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores
At 13th St. At Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Nothing SUCCEEDS Like SUCCESS

THE PRICE IS $3.00

The Royal Worcester ADJUSTO CORSET

For Stout Women

HAS PROVED THE

Greatest Corset Achievement

OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

By wearing this corset, any stout figure is improved. The waist decreased, prominent abdomen corrected, and superfluous flesh moulded to lines of grace and elegance, an erect carriage and superb outline assured to all women of stately figure. Comfort and beauty heretofore despaired of by stout women are now at their command. A firm steady pull at the sides (see illustration) the adjustment straps—through the medium of the mechanical sliding buckle—will reduce the hips, support the abdomen, and decrease the waist measure.

THEY ARE COMFORTABLE, STYLISH AND ECONOMICAL.

Style 610 For the short full figure
Style 614 For the tall full figure

WHITE AND DRAB COUTILLE, AND WHITE BATISTE FOR SUMMER WEAR

SOLD EVERYWHERE OR SENT POST PAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

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Makers of ROYAL WORCESTER and BONTON CORSETS

The Electric-Lighted

OVERLAND LIMITED

leaves Chicago 8.02 p.m. daily for San Francisco and Portland over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, via the

Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line

Pullman sleeping cars with standard sections, private compartments and drawing-room, composite observation cars with buffet-smoking room, library and handsome observation parlor, and splendid dining car service.

Another through daily train to the Pacific Coast is the China and Japan Fast Mail to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, leaving Chicago at 11.00 p.m.

R. M. Johnson, General Agent,
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ABSOLUTELY PURE

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OLD CROW RYE

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INCENDIARY FIRE IN FRENCH ARSENAL

Great Naval Base at Toulon Heavily Damaged and Over Thirty Men Injured.

PIECES OF FUSE FOUND

Fire Brigade Summoned to Other Side of the Town Just Before the Blaze Started.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 23.—There is a strong impression that the fire at Toulon Arsenal, which caused damage approximating 3,000,000 francs, was due to malevolence. It was not alone the fact that pieces of fuse were found at the spot where the fire started, but a number of other circumstances point to the probability that the blaze was incendiary. For instance, just before the alarm was given the arsenal fire brigades were called to the other side of the town.

It is recalled that the minority of the Senatorial committee appointed to investigate the loss of the Iéna were convinced that the disaster to the battleship was not accidental, and drew up a report which was not made public entirely, but the gist of which is well known in inner circles.

There have been no fewer than six so-called accidents at the Toulon Arsenal during the last eighteen months, whereas the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranée, whose works are just opposite the arsenal, and which is a private company, has been quite free from accidents. The Government works are the hotbed of revolutionary unrest and anarchism, as recent experiences in the eight-hour-day labor agitation demonstrated conclusively.

TOULON, April 23.—For the sixth time within a few months this port has been stricken by disaster from fire, but, fortunately, this time the resultant damage is principally material.

Shortly after midnight last night a sentry on duty at the arsenal noticed the glare of flames in a storehouse used for rope yarn. He at once gave the alarm, and soldiers, men from the crews of warships in port, and employes of the arsenal were turned out to fight the flames. The fire spread with incredible rapidity. The buildings in the vicinity of the storehouse contained 200,000 pounds of material to clean machinery, 80,000 pounds of oakum, 5,000 sponges, enormous quantities of ballast baskets, hampers, sallcloth, turpentine, linseed oil, and other inflammable articles.

The flames were soon soaring over the arsenal wall and licking the sides of some thirty dwelling houses just outside, inhabited by 500 or 600 people. These residents fled half clad to the street.

Every available man was engaged in efforts to control the conflagration, and the task of fighting the flames was conducted at great personal risk all day long. It was late this afternoon before the fire was under control.

A survey of the scene shows that five large buildings have been completely destroyed, while the submarine depot, the torpedo workshop, and the torpedo school have been seriously damaged.

It is reported that more than thirty men were injured by falling walls, and some of them are not expected to recover.

The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained. The finding of two pieces of fuse of a kind not used in the French Navy has aroused suspicion that it was not altogether accidental. A rigorous investigation is being conducted.

Minister of Labor Viviani arrived here from Nice this evening and visited the ruins in company with the Maritime Prefect.

CAVALRY CHARGES STRIKERS.

Prevents Rescue of Rioters Arrested by Paris Police.

PARIS, April 23.—A fierce encounter between striking waiters and bakers and a body of police took place this morning in the Rue du Louvre, outside an annex to the Labor Exchange. Many arrests were made and the strikers attempted to rescue the prisoners, whereupon a detachment of Cuirassiers charged and dispersed the rioters.

Manifestos denouncing militarism, couched in even more violent language than those posted in Paris last night, appealing to the troops to refuse to act against strikers, have been placarded throughout the provinces. The Government is about to take severe measures against the authors of these publications.

SIR CHENTUNG'S SUCCESSOR.

Liang Tun-Yen, Who Will Be Minister at Washington, Is a Yale Man.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Details of the change in the Chinese mission received in Washington make evident the fact that this is a very considerable promotion in the diplomatic field for Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, Minister to Washington. He is to be appointed junior of the Vice President of the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs created after the suppression of the Boxer uprising.

Tang Shao Yi, whom Minister Cheng is to succeed, has, it is learned, been selected to be Governor of Mukden, Manchuria. A short time ago he was officially degraded because he had practiced nepotism, but has since been restored to full favor.

Liang Tun-Yen, who is to succeed Sir Chentung Liang Cheng as Minister to Washington, is at present Chinese Customs Taotai at Tien-Tsin. He speaks English perfectly, and is a graduate of Yale and a man of advanced ideas.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
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PEKING, April 23.—Lord Li Ching Fang, adopted son of Li Hung Chang, has been appointed Minister to London. He is very wealthy, of good position and presence, and speaks excellent English.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Capt. S. Hoff, Ordnance, will visit Coatesville, Penn., on official business.

Capt. S. P. Vestal, Quartermaster, to Deming, N. M., on official business.

Changes in stations and duties of medical officers: Col. C. B. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, to San Francisco for further orders.

Surgeons—Major M. C. Wyeth, Major H. D. Snyder, Major A. M. Smith.

Major F. J. Ives, Surgeon, to the Presidio of San Francisco; Major W. P. Kendall, Surgeon, to Fort Sam Houston; Major F. A. Wintar, Surgeon, to Fort Myer.

The following officers to the posts designated for duty: Major P. Shillock, Surgeon, to Fort Robinson; Major H. C. Fisher, Surgeon, to Fort D. A. Russell; Major J. S. Kulp, Surgeon, to Fort Meade; Major A. N. Stark, Surgeon, to Vancouver Barracks.

Major J. M. Carson, Jr., to New Haven on official business.

Major I. W. Littell, Quartermaster, to Brooklyn to inspect repairs on the transport Meade.

The Navy.

Commander J. P. Parker to continue duties at navy yard, Portsmouth.

Lieut. Commander O. P. Jackson, commissioned.

Lieut. Commander A. B. Hoff to duty as Inspector of Ordnance, Bath Iron Works.

Ensign J. D. Little to the Rhode Island.

Ensign R. B. Hilliard to the Missouri.

Chaplain G. E. T. Stevenson appointed.

Civil Engineer C. A. Carlton to Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Boatswain J. E. Cartwright to report to Admiral Harrington, Norfolk, for duty.

Boatswain C. C. Beach to the Denver.

Paymaster G. C. Schafer, Paymaster E. H. Cope, Chief Boatswain E. H. Eycke, Gunner G. C. Layer, Carpenter L. A. Maaske, Machinist F. J. Korte, and Machinist M. M. Schrieber to home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Glacier, at Hampton Roads; Morris, at Norfolk; Minnesota and Denver, at Hampton Roads; Mayflower, at Washington.

Sailed—Lebanon, from Lambert Point for Bradford; Scorpion, from Santiago de Cuba for Santo Domingo City.

BANKS REDUCE RATES.

Bank of England May Follow Lead of Two Continental Institutions.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 23.—Their official rates have been reduced one-half per cent. by both the Imperial Bank of Germany and the Bank of the Netherlands, and it is quite generally expected that the Bank of England will follow suit on Thursday. Moreover, a reduction in the rate of the Bank of France is regarded as a possibility of the near future.

It is believed by many London financiers that the great improvement in the money market has been largely wrought by the sharp reduction of prices on the New York Stock Exchange. It takes a good deal less money to finance American securities than formerly.

BRITISH DEFENSE PLANS.

Colonial Premiers Adopt Resolution for a General Staff.

LONDON, April 23.—War Secretary Haldane's Territorial Army bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons to-night. On concluding his speech on the measure, Mr. Haldane said:

"I am rejoiced to think that the Colonial Premiers, in their recent conferences have been unanimous in agreeing that this is the best pattern of an organization, and that just as we have proposed this organization for the territorial force for home defense, so they have proposed to keep our pattern in view in the organization of their own home forces. Thus there will be a chain of territorial forces throughout the empire which may give us some real security.

"I believe that by organizing to enable the people to defend themselves we shall get rid of that unrest and lack of tranquility which are the strongest impelling forces toward compulsory military service. The Government takes its stand upon this bill as a bulwark against compulsion in any shape or form."

To-day's sitting of the Imperial Conference was devoted entirely to discussing matters connected with the defense of the Empire. The resolution providing for the creation of a General Staff for the Empire, which was discussed and eventually tabled April 20, was again brought up and finally adopted with a few verbal changes. It includes provisions for the interchange of officers representing the Imperial Government and the colonies.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Tweedmouth, outlined a scheme for imperial naval defense and lengthily discussed its general trend. The remarks of the Colonial Premiers on the subject were in favor of a discontinuance of the colonial contributions, which hitherto have been sunk in the general naval expenditure, and the substitution of a system by which the colonies may man and keep up a certain number of ships, to be supplied by Great Britain, and undertake to maintain coaling stations and ammunition and food depots available to the imperial navy.

Observers note the extreme cordiality which has sprung up between Premier Laurier and Premier Botha. Gen. Botha has been so impressed with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's deep insight into affairs appertaining to a self-governing colony that he has given him a pressing invitation to visit the Transvaal, believing that the speciacle of the brilliant and accomplished statesman of foreign descent, yet an advocate of the highest traditions of the British Empire, will have a splendid effect on the people of the Transvaal. It is noted also that both Laurier and Botha invariably agree in the discussions of the conference.

Error of Judgment Cost 100 Lives.

LONDON, April 23.—The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the wreck of the British steamer Berlin off the Hook of Holland on Feb. 21, resulting in the loss of over 100 lives, found to-day that it was due to error of judgment on the part of the Captain in attempting to enter the new waterway under the weather conditions then prevailing.

Notes of Foreign News.

TANGIER, April 23.—The Sultan has appointed two Commissioners to confer with M. Destailleur, the French Commissioner for the regulation of the Algerian-Moroccan frontier, under the agreements of 1901 and 1902.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—William Dudley Foulke of New York, ex-Chairman of the Special Commission of the National Civil Service Reform League and ex-United States Civil Service Commissioner, has arrived in St. Petersburg for the purpose of studying the methods of the Russian Parliament.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—Major William W. Gibson, the Military Attache here of the United States, has gone to Sweden, where he will meet Capt. Herman J. Koehler, instructor of military gymnastics and physical culture at West Point, who is making a tour of Europe, studying military gymnastics. Major Gibson, who is also Military Attache to Sweden, will make arrangements to present Capt. Koehler to the Swedish officials and to enable him to visit the schools and gymnasiums.

ROME, April 23.—The report that Mgr. Sbarretti, the Papal Delegate in Canada, who is now in this city, will not return to Ottawa, owing to family reasons, turns out to be incorrect. It is now stated that the delegate will go back to Canada with the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is now in London, attending the Imperial Council. In Vatican circles it is considered most likely that Mgr. J. Farrelly, spiritual director of the American College here, will be appointed coadjutor of Bishop McCloskey of Louisville, Ky.

HAVANA, April 23.—Gov. Magoon to-day signed a decree granting amnesty to the members of the armed forces of Cuba who have been found guilty of committing offenses during the recent revolution.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—The report cabled from Vienna that Bulgarian bandits sacked the monastery of St. Amerigiri, in Macedonia, after killing the Abbot and thirty monks, is without foundation. It is undoubtedly an exaggerated rendering of a recent unconfirmed rumor that three monks of this monastery had been murdered.

BRUSSELS, April 23.—King Leopold to-day held a lengthy conference with M. de Trooz, the Minister of the Interior, who has been attempting to form a new Cabinet, and in well-informed circles it is considered certain that he will accomplish his task. Troops were encamped throughout the night in Laeken Park in consequence of threats on the part of the Socialists to march on the palace, but none appeared.

MADRID, April 23.—Queen Victoria, who is expected to become a mother any day this week, maintains her strength in a remarkable manner. King Alfonso presided to-day at the swearing in of the recruits, and Queen Victoria, who was accompanied by the Dowager Queen, Maria Christina, was present in a carriage at the saluting point to witness the march past of the troops, which marked the close of the day's ceremony. After the march past of the troops Queen Victoria drove in the park with King Alfonso.

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Mollient Ammonia.

A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation Caused by Mosquito Bites.
Unexcelled for Cleansing the Finger Nails.
Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.
Used by all the Royalties of Europe.

At Grocers and Druggists, 25c. per large bottle.
Scrubb & Co., Ldt., 20 Desbrosses Street, New York

CZAR IS SATISFIED WITH DUMA'S WORK

Congratulates Golovin and Looks for Co-operation Between Ministry and Parliament.

TORTURE IN RIGA PRISON

Guilt of Officials Admitted and Their Punishment Promised—Jews Fear More Pogroms.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—M. Golovin, President of the lower house of Parliament, was received in audience by Emperor Nicholas to-day. The reception accorded M. Golovin is described as magnificent, and it has completely dispelled the fears that disaster would reward the moderation shown by the Constitutional Democrats in their tactics.

His Majesty congratulated M. Golovin upon his successful guidance of the legislative work of the Duma, and conversed for some time upon the details of what has been accomplished in the last month. He handed to the President of the lower house a written memorandum on this subject.

Upon parting the Emperor expressly voiced his confidence that the Ministry would be able to co-operate with the Duma.

The interpellation of the Government in the lower house of Parliament April 15 on the subject of the mutiny in the prison at Riga April 13, when seven mutineers were killed and twelve wounded, was the subject of a debate in the lower house of Parliament to-day.

M. Pergament, Constitutional Democrat and a prominent lawyer of Kherson, read the reports of the Interpellation Committee, which contained details of about seventy cases of alleged torture in which the names of the victims were given. It was stated that they were beaten on sensitive parts of their bodies with Cossacks' whips and rubber rods, that their finger nails and hair were pulled out, &c. The tortures in a number of cases were prolonged for eight to ten days. One man, who was only 22 years old, looked like an old man after having been tortured.

The report added that it was difficult to determine exactly the number of victims, but it could safely be assumed that all who were sentenced by drumhead courts-martial or who overpowered the prison officers at Riga on April 13 passed through the torture chamber.

The Vice Minister of the Interior, M. Makaroff, and the Vice Minister of Justice, M. Lutvi, replied in behalf of the Government. M. Makaroff detailed the results of the official investigation into the charges brought against the prison officials of Riga in March last, which were shown to be well founded. The prisoners were clubbed by the police at the time of their arrest and in the course of their examination, in attempts to force confessions from them, and Premier Stolypin ordered that proceedings be commenced against the guilty persons. Continuing, M. Makaroff assured the House that the Government had no intention of overlooking crimes committed by officials, and that the prosecution of the guilty persons had already begun.

In view of the repeated telegrams from their constituents, reiterating fears of anti-Jewish excesses at the Russian Easter, which begins April 28, caused by the circulation of Black Hundred publications openly appealing to the Union of the True Russian People to slay the Jews, a delegation of members of the lower house of Parliament from the Government's pale called on Premier Stolypin to-day and asked him to give orders for the prevention of such publications and assure the panic-stricken population that order would be maintained.

M. Stolypin promised to telegraph to the Governors instructing them to take all the measures possible for the prevention of disorder and reassure the Jewish population that no excesses would be permitted.

Gen. Rheinbot, Prefect of Police of Moscow, whose life was twice attempted by Terrorists and who is now abroad on leave of absence, will not resume his post, according to current report.

A court-martial at Tver yesterday sentenced a student named Jilinsky, the assassin of Gen. Count Alexis P. Ignatieff, to eleven years' imprisonment in the mines, and condemned an accomplice, Tselsiovsky, to deportation for life.

The various labor parties and fighting organizations of Lodz have concluded a peace, and as a result the murders and assaults of the past few weeks probably will come to an end.

A band of armed robbers drove up to the Post Office in Sebastopol this afternoon, made the officials hoip up their hands under penalty of being shot, took $5,000 of the Post Office funds and escaped.

AMERICAN IN RUSSIAN PRISON.

Dombrowski Suspected of Carrying on Political Agitation.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, April 23.—A naturalized American citizen named Dombrowski, bearing a passport issued in Washington in 1904, was arrested recently by the authorities at Lublin and brought here three days ago.

He is confined in the overcrowded prison for suspects, and the local authorities believe he is even now conducting political agitation. They are investigating the matter. Dombrowski's occupation is not known.

$10,250,000 FOR FORTRESSES.

Germany Expects to Rebuild Them Before War Breaks Out.

BERLIN, April 23.—During the discussion in the Reichstag to-day of the army appropriation, Gen. von Einem, the Minister of War, made mention of the difficulties encountered by the army administration recently because of the purpose of the Government to rearm the field artillery, the foot artillery, and the infantry as quickly as possible.

The extraordinary expenses in the army appropriation for 1907 include $10,250,000 for the rebuilding of fortresses, against $5,250,000 for this same purpose in the appropriation of 1906. The Minister said he thought it would be possible to complete the rearming and the rebuilding of fortifications before an outbreak of war. No member of the Reichstag could wish, Gen. von Einem went on, for conditions similar to those in France two years ago, when hundreds of millions were thrown on the frontier in order to get ready for war at a time when political clouds were gathering on the horizon.

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Good Accommodations for the Care of Private Patients. All Conveniences and Special Nursing.
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(7)

RESISTED OUR MARINES.

Honduran Colonel Apologized for This and for Insulting British Flag.

PUERTO CORTEZ, April 17. (Via New Orleans, April 23.)—An amusing instance of the armed resistance to American marines by Honduran revolutionists came to light yesterday in the official correspondence of the American gunboat Marietta. Col. Luis Isaulla, a revolutionist in command of the port of Tela, Honduras, drew a revolver upon Ensign McNair of the Marietta when the latter was sent ashore at Tela to say that American marines would protect foreign property. Col. Isaulla threatened to kill the ensign if he did not desist in his purpose of landing marines.

Commander Fullam of the Marietta sent a body of marines ashore to demand an apology from Isaulla. These marines found the Colonel with eight men drawn up in skirmish line and were told that Col. Isaulla demanded an apology of the Americans. When, however, the Americans advanced and said they intended to have an apology Isaulla backed down and wrote one.

Among the acts for which an apology was asked was the cutting down of a British flag at Salado. Isaulla's soldiers threatened the life of William Collins, a British subject, who had raised his flag for protection. Commander Fullam informed the Colonel that the American marines would not allow insults to the British flag.

PUNCH BOWL FOR SIR PERCY.

Dinner for the Retiring British Consul General.

To Sir Percy Sanderson, the retiring British Consul General to New York, Ambassador Bryce and the St. George's Society paid tribute last night at the annual dinner of the St. George's Society at the Waldorf. It was St. George's Day, and red roses were worn by all the members, not only in honor of England, but of Mr. Bryce, whose first Cabinet appointment was as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, whose emblem, since the wars of the roses, has been the red rose.

A large punch bowl, the gift of the society, was presented to Sir Percy. It was engraved with a wolf's head, his family crest, round which was placed a collar, the heraldic symbol of a peer, in recognition of the fact that his brother, for many years the Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in England, has lately been elevated to the peerage. In reference to both Lord Sanderson and Sir Percy, Mr. Bryce had something to say about the civil service system of Great Britain.

"I doubt if ever England has been so worthily represented in New York as by Sir Percy," he said. "We could not wish to have moving through the streets of this city a better type of the best of Englishmen. His uprightness, his geniality, his determination to maintain the just interests of his own country with due consideration for the rights of everybody else, are an excellent example of the qualities of the civil service of England.

Mr. Bryce also spoke of the four patron saints of England, Scotland Ireland, and Wales—St. George, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, and St. David.

The Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan proposed the health of Sir Percy and expressed his wonder at the way in which the retiring Consul General was standing six weeks of continual dining. He told the guests that it was because the same caution which had characterized Sir Percy's public utterances in New York and had enabled him to speak at the greatest crises for fifteen minutes without saying anything, has taught him never to mix his liquors.

Then the punchbowl was presented to Sir Percy by J. Grote Higgens, President of the society, but not before it had caused the officers of the society some anxious moments. It had been exhibited in the reception hall guarded by a detective, but toward the end of the dinner it could not be found. Oscar declared it had never been in the charge of the hotel, and one room securely locked after another was opened to no purpose. At last it was discovered hidden away under a plebeian covering in the corner of the ladies' gallery.

In acknowledging the presentation, Sir Percy said:

"The prophet of old said, 'Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh'; it is not so with me. I have a difficulty in expressing what I feel. I thank you for the generous assistance you have given me. When I came here from Roumania, a country foreign in speech and ideas, St. George's Society appealed to me as few other societies could. To the Consular office it is a great help to have a society ever willing to assist in the investigation of the numerous cases of distress, some of them worthy, which came before me.

"Now, I have to thank you also for this very handsome gift. It will not be needed to remind me of all that you have done for me. I hope from time to time to revisit you, but, however that may be, I wish you all health, long life, and all the pleasures that can come from these."

The Rev. Dr. Cadman proposed "The Day We Celebrate," and District Attorney Jerome was down to give "The Land We Live In." He was unable to attend and F. W. Whitridge, former Special United States Ambassador to Spain, took his place.

Richmond's Oldest Woman Dead.

Mrs. Catherine Decker, the oldest woman in Richmond Borough, died yesterday. She was 99 years and 5 months old. Up to a couple of weeks ago she was strong and vigorous and able to read without glasses. She was born in a cottage almost on the spot where stands the house in which she died, a place on Richmond Terrace between Mariners' Harbor and Howland Hook. Of eight of her children, three are living.

STRIKING FIREMEN PUT OUT.

B. R. T. Easily Fills Their Jobs—Expects No More Trouble.

The firemen employed on the night shift at the Third Avenue power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who did not appear for work on Monday night, and who tried to have the 250 firemen and helpers at the other power house of the company go out on a general strike, were discharged yesterday morning. The company had men ready to take their places. None of the men of the other shifts or at the other power houses showed any disposition to leave their jobs.

The trouble was caused by the refusal of the company to agree to a demand for an increase in pay from $2.25 to $2.50 a day for the fireman. General Manager Calderwood said yesterday that only a few firemen expressed dissatisfaction with their pay and that there would be no trouble in the future. He said the firemen are not organized or in a position to cripple the company by a strike.

VOGEL BROTHERS

Cravenette Overcoats. A Modern Day Necessity.

MEN of to-day find the Cravenette Overcoat as necessary an adjunct to the wardrobe as a pair of shoes. If Cravenettes are made right—and Vogel Brothers' Cravenettes are fashioned of the highest order of fabrics and tailored perfectly—they form a thorough protection in rain and afford a stylish, smart appearing overcoat in fair weather.

Here are two distinctive models—form-fitting and loose back, both 52 inches long and having deep center vents. Worsteds are the fabrics, in light and dark grays and black, priced at $16.50, $20 and up to $35.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

Grande Maison de Blanc
308 FIFTH AVE., Between 31st and 32d Sts.

Announce their latest importations of dainty

French Underwear

in the newest Parisian effects of laces and embroidery, in sets and separate pieces.
Inspection invited. Prices moderate.

Lingerie Dresses

Exquisitely Embroidered

At Large Reductions during this week.

B. Altman & Co.

FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING THROUGH OUT THE SUMMER MONTHS,

DURING WHICH PERIOD THE PLACING OF ORDERS FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

A Train to Chicago Every Two Hours.

An unequalled service of fifteen daily trains, including the Twentieth Century Limited, the Lake Shore Limited, the Wolverine, the Fast Mail, the Chicago Special and ten others, offering all the comforts of modern railway travel.

These trains are protected by the most approved block signal system in America, and are operated by the

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For information see any of our ticket agents or apply to L. F. Vosburgh, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1216 Broadway, corner 30th Street.

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"America's Summer Resorts" mailed on receipt of a two cent stamp by George H. Daniels, Manager General Advertising Department, New York.

Bloomingdales
LEXINGTON TO 5th AVE. 59th to 60th St.

Important!!

The dawn of business hours to-day will witness the opening of two ten-day sales of extraordinary importance:—

That of Women's Tailored Suits, made-to-measure from a selection of fifty different fabrics, for $16.75 and $18.75, and that of Men's Spring Suits, Overcoats or Prince Albert Coats and Vests, made-to-measure, from a selection of forty-five different materials, for $12.80.

The most remarkable offerings of the kind ever made.

New Chiffon Waists. These waists are adaptations of extremely high priced models.

In fashioning a waist of this character the maker must be possessed of an unusual degree of efficiency to follow the style and complex detail of the original model.

These waists are charmingly dainty, with a yoke of butter color net and lace, trimmed with taffeta braid. French knots and buttons, collar and cuffs of net, silk lined. Colors, navy, green, brown, lavender, maize, gray, light blue and pink. Specially priced at $15.98

Glace Kid Mousquetaires. The frequency of our glove sales signify that we are amply assured of future provision, therefore if our supply is practically unlimited it necessarily follows that we are better able to offer greater value than others, whose future assignments may be somewhat dubious. In this assortment are about 3,000 pairs, full 20 inch, black glace kid gloves, mousquetaire style, in all sizes. Valued at $3.00 per pair but offered at..... $1.59

Men's Light Weight Flannel Robes. These robes are very handy for traveling, inasmuch as they can be folded so as to take up a very small space in your traveling bag. They come in Blue, Tan and Grey with neat stripes, regularly priced at $4.00, but offered to-day for... $2.98

A glance through our collection of Bath Robes will reveal many other splendid values.

Men's Solid Gold Signet Rings. Nothing in so great a measure enhances the appearance of a man as does the wearing of a simple, tasteful ring of this character. Some are set with two cut diamonds, very rich effects in rose and green gold, specially priced at $5.25 to..... $20.00

Also—without diamonds, in beautiful assortments of exclusive designs, at $4.95 to..... $19.00

Women's Pumps. A grade of most fashionable footwear, bearing a standard price mark of $4.00 to $6.00, worthy of the commendation of the most fastidious. Materials are grey, tan and white suede leather, champagne leather and White Sea Island Duck. All have hand welted soles and the workmanship is perfectly flawless.

Prided for special selling at..... $3.48

English Kit Bags. The expediency with which these bags are being disposed of bespeaks much for their value. They are practical, serviceable traveling bags, the almost invariable price of which is nine dollars. Cowhide English Kit Bags in Black or Tan, also in genuine black walrus leather, handsomely stitched and welted, leather lined, inside pockets, covered frame, gold plated lock and trimmings, reinforced edges. Sizes 14 to 18 inches, at the unusually low price of..... $4.95

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We will store your furs until Autumn, guaranteeing them absolutely against loss by fire, moths or burglary.

'Phone 5300 Plaza, or write; one of our wagons will call for the goods.

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BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

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"Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body."

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A fragrant, delicious, and most healthful beverage.

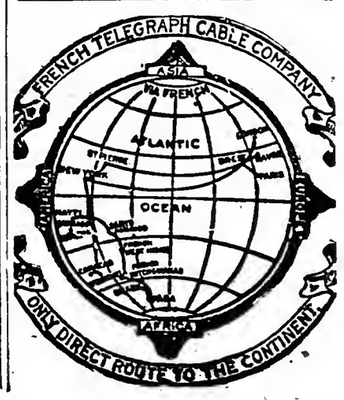

WOMAN, CALM, FACES TRIAL FOR MURDER

Mme. de Massy Helps Select a Jury, Vanity Supplanting Any Sense of Fear.

CONCERNED OVER HER GARB

Defense of the Little French Widow Charged with Killing Gustav Simon Is That Another Did It.

More calm and self-contained even than her prison guard, a little Frenchwoman was led yesterday morning across the Bridge of Sighs and through the winding corridors of the Criminal Court Building, from the cell in the Tombs once occupied by Nan Patterson, to the chair in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, in which Harry Thaw so recently sat. She was Mme. Anisia Louise du Vernon de Massy, and as she took her seat at the counsel table, amid an excited buzz of comment from the special talesmen and the score or more of curious spectators, her trial began for the willful murder, on Nov. 18 of last year, of Gustav Simon, a wealthy shirtwaist manufacturer of Broadway.

The prisoner has been referred to as a Baroness, the widow of Baron de Massy, whom she was said to have married in France nineteen years ago. After her arrest, however, at the time of an inquiry into her identity, she disclaimed the title.

Before Supreme Court Justice Blanchard announced that the court had adjourned for the day, the jury of twelve, who are to decide on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, had taken their places in the jury box. These men are:

Foreman, William H. Chaffee, a hosiery dealer of 185 West 133th Street; Philip Curtis, a broker at 25 Broad Street, and living at 67 East Eighty-second Street; Eugene J. McCan, florist at 918 Broadway; Walter Goodyear, secretary of a life insurance company, of 333 West Fifty-sixth Street; Frank J. Mattison, a traveling salesman of 314 West Fifty-sixth Street; Frederick Wetherbee, a salesman of 255 West 113th Street; Shaw Martin, a stationer of 350 East Eighty-first Street; George W. Guernsey, a bookkeeper of 257 West 128th Street; Allan William, a life insurance agent of East 240th Street and Mount Katonah Avenue, the Bronx; William F. Layton, a restaurant keeper of 1,659 Amsterdam Avenue; J. Edward Bartron, a restaurant keeper of 172 West Seventy-ninth Street, and Clarence P. Leggett, a clerk of 251 West 100th Street.

Difficulty in Obtaining Jury.

To waiting talesmen as well as to the court and spectators, the selection of the jury proved a patience-trying ordeal. The defendant, however, evinced a lively interest in the proceedings and constantly leaned forward in her chair to advise and consult with her chief counsel, Charles Le Barbier.

An evident reluctance on the part of many talesmen to sit in a murder case in which a woman was the defendant, did much to delay the choice of jurymen, and at 2 o'clock only two men had taken their places in the box. From then until 5 o'clock, the work of examination and selection or rejection proceeded more rapidly.

Assistant District Attorney Ely, who is in charge of the prosecution, frequently contented himself with merely obtaining from the talesman the assurance that he could judge the case solely on the evidence and upon its merits. In all, he used but eleven of the peremptory challenges allowed him. Mr. Le Barbier would at times accept a talesman without question, and in the next moment would challenge without apparant reason, and the talesman would be excused. At the conclusion of the day he had used twenty of the challenges allowed him.

Of all in the court room the defendant showed least the effects of the trying day.

Her chief concern seemed to be that her elaborate costume should be described properly by the newspapers. While in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Cannon, and being questioned by a reporter with regard to other matters, she insisted on making clear the details of her costume.

Vanity Above Emotion of Fear.

She said she had noticed, in the account of the Thaw trial, many inaccuracies in descriptions of the costumes of the women relatives of the prisoner, and she didn't want any such mistakes made in her case. Fixing her eye on a reporter she said, with insistence on each detail, beginning at her head:

"Black toque, with gold band and white plume."

"The plume is a feather?" asked the reporter.

"Of course it's a feather," she replied. Then she began again:

"Black toque, with gold band and white plume." Going on with the description, she announced like a fashion sheet:

"The suit is jet black, the shirtwaist of white, made to order from my own design. The skirt of the suit is sprinkled with gold tassels.

"Remember, the suit is jet black," Mme. De Massy concluded, and she went over all the details again, to be sure that no mistake should be made in the description of her appearance.

That she was on trial for her life seemed not to affect the woman. She sat at the close of the day's session as unmoved and inscrutable as she appeared when, in the hall of the Holtz Building, an elevator man seized and held her as the murderess of Gustav Simon, or when the dying man rose in his bed, and, placing his hand on her shoulder, accused her of shooting him, or, when later she learned in the Tombs that Simon was dead, and realized that she must stand trial for his murder.

A Remarkable Woman Prisoner.

She has betrayed neither fear nor nervousness throughout her long months of confinement in the Tombs prison, nor did she falter yesterday when she arose beside her counsel to plead not guilty. Never apparently has she realized the gravity of the charges in the indictment under which she is to be prosecuted, and which recount that on Nov. 18 last she entered the private office of Gustav Simon, President of the Queen Shirtwaist Company, on the seventh floor of 604 Broadway, and, drawing a revolver, fired three shots at the old man. Two of the bullets flew wild, but the third entered Simon's lung.

Since her arrest her demeanor has earned for her the title of the most remarkable woman prisoner who has ever occupied a cell in the Tombs. She has rejected every advance from fellow-prisoners and has steadfastly ignored their "good mornings" and the salutations of Matron O'Brien. Neither to the latter nor to Warden Flynn has she spoken except when the necessities of her prison life required it.

She has occupied herself in translating into English a French work, to which she has given the title, "In Hora Mortis Nostrae." She has denied herself to visitors, but for the first time received one yesterday—a man who gave the name of Maurice Hollman and said that he was an attaché of the French Consulate. More than this he refused to tell, nor would he tell of the reason or result of his visit.

Mme. de Massy has repeatedly denied the shotting for which she is now on trial. As a designer of lingerie waists, she had been in Simon's employ, but had left him. She does not deny that she called upon him on the day of the shooting. That she then quarreled with the waist manufacturer over the payment of $30 in wages is the contention of Mr. Ely, and this disagreement over the money is the only motive which the State can offer for the murder.

Counsel Outlines Her Defense.

It is known that Mr. Simon put her off when she asked for her wages, telling her to return in two hours. Instead, she left the office, but came back almost immediately to shoot her former employer, Mr. Ely alleges, and solely because of the delay in receiving the money.

The defense will enter a general denial to this. Mr. Le Barbier has already announced:

"We will show that another and an unknown person shot Mr. Simon; that this person was lying in wait for his victim when Mrs. de Massy called upon him to demand her money, and that he accomplished his purpose as the woman was leaving Mr. Simon's office to return, at his direction, in two hours."

In support of this defense Mr. Le Barbier has one important witness. He is A. H. Travis, a traveling salesman formerly in the employ of Mr. Simon, and he was the only eyewitness of the shooting. He has refused to swear that Mrs. De Massy fired the fatal shot.

"I believe she fired at Simon," he has said, "but I am not certain. I do not know whether she held the revolver."

Associated with Mr. Le Barbier in the defense of the French woman is Lawyer Charles Goode, who offered his services to Mrs. De Massy on the da yafter the shooting. According to Mr. Goode, Mr. Simon shot and almost killed his father, Michael Goode, in 1889, when the latter was City Marshal. Simon was tried, but the jury disagreed, and the case was never recalled.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Mrs. Sladek Charged with Poisoning Parents—To Have Sanity Tested.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A warrant charging Mrs. Sladek with the murder of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mette, was taken out to-day. Mrs. Mette died several years ago, and Frank Mette died on April 6. A chemical analysis has shown that Mrs. Mette was poisoned by arsenic, and it is believed that her husband's death was caused in the same manner. Three brothers of Mrs. Sladek are now critically ill.

It was decided later by State Attorney Healy that Mrs. Sladek shall be examined as to her sanity before any steps are taken in the prosecution. The examination will be held to-morrow.

$10,000 BAIL FOR LEE.

Jerome Wants to be Sure to Hold Man Who Threatened Gov. Stokes.

Acting upon a letter from Dr. Gregory, in charge of the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital, the District Attorney's office asked yesterday that the bail of William J. Lee of New Jersey, who was indicted several days ago for sending threatening letters to Gov. Stokes, and who was committed to Bellevue for examination, be increased from $1,000 to $10,000. The motion was granted by Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions.

Lee, according to Dr. Gregory, is hopelessly insane, and is unfit to be at liberty, and it was thought advisable by the District Attorney to raise his bail to an amount which he could not hope to obtain. It is expected that within a few days Judge O'Sullivan will appoint a lunacy commission, which will probably send Lee to some institution for the insane.

MANY EXPLORERS DINE.

Arctic Club Feast Held, Though Guest of Honor Is Absent.

Icicles, snowballs, and North Pole pemmican figured conspicuously last night in the menu of the Arctic Club at its dinner at the Marlborough Hotel, in honor of Col. David L. Brainard, U. S. A., one of the seven survivors of the Greely expedition. True, the icicles were only glass and the snowballs were made of plush, but the pemmican was the real article, the kind the arctic explorers eat when they are north of 75 degrees.

In spite of the shivery sounding names of many of the good things on the bill of fare, there was nothing cold about the dinner except the ice cream.

Not even the absence of the guest of honor prevented the success of the dinner. Col. Brainard was called at the last moment to the bedside of his brother, who is ill in Omaha, Neb. But before going he asked that the dinner take place.

A loving cup and a flag were presented to him by proxy. Henry Biederbeck, another of the Greely expedition survivors, accepted the gifts on behalf of the absent guest. Col. Brainard, who for several years was the head of the Commissary Department of the East, has been transferred to Department of the West, and will in the future be stationed in San Francisco.

Many arctic explorers were among the diners last night. Capt. R. S. Osborne, who was Admiral Farragut's Flag Lieutenant, was toastmaster. Others who spoke were Herschal D. Parker, who was with Dr. F. A. Cook at Mount McKinley; Capt. Samuel Bartlett, commander of the Roosevelt, in which Peary will soon make another try at the pole; Prof. H. C. Brewer of Yale, President of the Arctic Club; Dr. F. A. Cook, and Henry Biederbeck.

Other explorers who dined were Dr. R. O. Stebbins, one of the Miranda survivors; Henry Collins Walsh, also a Miranda survivor; Frederick E. Stokes, an artist, who accompanied Nordenskiold to the antarctic; Anthony Fiala, commander of the Ziegler Polar Expedition; Edwin E. Pace, Tarleton Bean, ex-Chief of the United States Fish Commission; Frederick Operti, Dr. and Mrs. L. Jamison, Sergt. Francis Long, and others. There were many ladies present.

SIXTY-NINTH'S VETERANS DINE

Lieut. Gov. Chanler Recalls the Regiment's War Record.

The Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment celebrated the anniversary of its departure for the civil war with a dinner last night at Shanley's, Broadway and Forty-second Street. Lieut. Gov. Chanler told again the story of how the old Sixty-ninth had been ordered out to honor the Prince of Wales; and how the officers had refused to turn the regiment out for parade; how a court-martial was ordered, and how before the court-martial could convene the civil war broke out, and the regiment went down Broadway on its way to the front.

"Then the scene changes," said the Lieutenant-Governor. "We have the actual visage of war. The Sixty-ninth did not flinch, but held its place throughout the war. The Colonel, who refused to obey the order and join in the parade, did what seemed to be discourteous, but to the officers of the Sixty-ninth the occasion meant the recognition by them of an alien race. When the country that they had made their own was threatened they were the first to come to its aid. What has been called the rebel Irishman is what we call the spirit of independence. I hope and believe that the toast, 'Ireland as a Free and Independent Nation,' will no longer be a hope, but a reality."

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, said that peace was the period of a nation's prosperity. War was the time when a nation rapidly spent its accumulated wealth.

"But because we love peace," said he, "does not mean that war is always wrong. There are times when nations must fight. They must fight for right and righteousness, for national preservation."

The other speakers were: President of the Board of Aldermen Patrick F. McGowan, State Senator John P. Cohalan, Henry J. Breen, Chaplain Chidwick of the Maine, and Gen. Edward Duffy.

For safety and economy do your banking with INTERBORO BANK OF NEW YORK, 49 Wall St.—Adv.

JOKE BOMB SENT TO GEN. BINGHAM

Caused Some Excitement, but Turned Out to be a Dead One.

DAILY TRANSFERS MADE

Old Jefferson Market Court Bridge Policeman Is Sent to the Detective Bureau.

Philadelphia has been playing a "joke," or something on Police Commissioner Bingham, or rather on his subordinates, he being away from his office most of yesterday. The regenerated Detective Bureau is now expected to show its mettle by finding out just who in Philadelphia did it.

The postman brought to Mulberry Street under a Philadelphia postmark yesterday a rectangular package, which he laid on the desk in the outer office of the Commissioner's suite. The package was about eight inches long, three inches wide, and two inches thick. It was wrapped in blue paper.

Acting Sergt. Mallan took it to Secretary Slattery. The address was made up of a patchwork of clipped words from newspapers, reading:

"Police Office,
"Commissioner Bingham,
"New York."

Printed in red on the package was "For Roosevelt." Secretary Slattery eyed the package dubiously. Eight cents worth of stamps had been put on the box, but what cares Philadelphia for money or trouble when humor is at stake?

Secretary Slattery decided that he didn't want to open it. He sent for Acting Sergt. Mallan, and told him to soak the package in water. Word had now gone out about the infernal machine that had been received. The Headquarters reporters were bulletining their offices. Police Lieutenants were flocking into the corridors, waiting for things to happen. They are not surprised at anything now.

Mallan is young and married. He didn't know when the thing might go off. It is said that he went behind a screen that stands in the outer office and bade a picture of his wife good-bye. Tenderly the package was picked up, and more tenderly it was carried down to the basement. Some Lieutenants got out of the building.

Leach Was Brave.

In the basement Mallan encountered William Leach, Commissioner Bingham's chauffeur. He was called upon for assistance as being one for whom explosions have no terrors. Leach was for tearing the thing open right away and seeing what was the matter with the wheels. He ran to get his oil can and monkey wrench.

The infernal machine was put to soak. All the rules as to infernal machines say that they should be soaked some two or three hours at the least, that the cap may be destroyed. But Leach couldn't wait that long to look at the wheels. The bubbles rising told that the water had gone inside the package.

After thirty minutes the outside wrapper was gingerly taken off. A bill of lading of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad was wrapped around the box. The little red tin box inside was pasted around with putty as if the maker had intended to seal it hermetically.

"This is duty," said Mallan, as he fought back Leach, who was flourishing his monkey wrench and oil can. The tin box seemed to be a cocoa box. The reporters were waved back. The Lieutenants were waved back. Breathing a prayer and restraining Leach, Mallan, with the chauffeur's assistance, pried open the top.

Mallan fell back. Even Leach was stunned, for the smell was not of gasoline. A small animal lay neatly packed in the box. It had long since died.

In the box was a clipping coutaining a paragraph of cryptic matter that ran thus:

"Heavy dinners, late suppers, whisky, wine, or beer drinking, nervous excitement, sudden exposure to cold or heat, and a dozen other everyday likelihoods tire the muscles."

Commissioner Bingham returned to Headquarters late yesterday afternoon No one got to see him except Secretary Slattery, who swore that the Commissioner didn't even know about the package from Philadelphia. If that is true, the General still has a laugh coming to him.

Then Some More Transfers.

Not a great deal was done in reorganizing the Police Department yesterday, but of course a few Lieutenants were transferred from the Detective Bureau. Eight patrolmen were sent to the bureau, including John J. Foley. For years he has been stationed on the bridge at Jefferson Market Court. He knows many crooks. It is thought he will be helpful to the Detective Bureau. President Whitman of the Board of Magistrates said last night that he was very sorry to hear that Jefferson Market was to lose Foley.

Other patrolmen transferred to the bureau were: James J. McKean from the Fifth Inspection District, James J. Reilly from the City Hall Station, Daniel Debote from the Elizabeth Street Station, Rafael Gallo from the Church Street Station, James Robinson from the Bath Beach Station, James Mugge from the Parkville Station, and Joseph Kesselmark from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

Lieuts. John and Charles Farley, who have long been stationed at the District Attorney's office, were transferred to Newtown and College Point, respectively—far-away precincts. It was suggested that those transfers were among the things Mr. Jerome had been consulting with the Commissioner about during his two visits in one week.

Lieuts. Michael Ready, John Cain, and John Howard, who had been transferred from the Detective Bureau on Monday to the Second Inspection District, were shipped still further away yesterday. Cain was sent to Jamaica, Howard to the Lee Avenue Station, Brooklyn, and Ready to Rockaway Beach. Lieut. George Wakefield was sent from the Detective Bureau to the City Hall Station, Lieut. William F. Boetter to the City Hall Station, and Lieut. Frederick J. Mott to the Harbor Squad at the foot of East 126th Street. Cain and Ready are said to be old McClusky favorites.

DANIELS'S NEW RECORD.

New York A. C. Swimmer Reduces World's Best Time for 80 Yards.

PITTSBURG, April 23.—Charles M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club to-night, in the tank of the East Liberty Baths, clipped three-fifths of a second from the world's 80 yards swimming record, covering the distance in 0:43 2-5. The record was made in competition, Guy M. Dailey of Pittsburg and two New York A. C. swimmers participating. The New York team defeated the local organization in water polo by a score of 7 to 2.

Attachment Against J. R. Wilmot.

Deputy Sheriff Porgss has received an attachment for $3,176 against John R. Wilmot of 1,123 Broadway, in favor of Harry R. Lounsbery, Jr., for the amount of a check on which payment was refused. Mr. Wilmot was President and Mr. Lounsbery Assistant Manager of the National Producer Gas Power Co. Mr. Lounsbery said that the check was given to him by Mr. Wilmot for $100 deposited under a contract of employment, $75 for salary due, $500 for cash advanced on Jan. 25, and $2,500 for cash advanced on April 9. The attachment was granted on the ground that Mr. Wilmot is a resident of England.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HARRIMAN AGAIN IN COURT.

Not Forced to Tell to Whom He Read "Where Do I Stand?" Letter.

E. H. Harriman again came out victorious yesterday in a battle of words with ex-Magistrate Alfred E. Ommen, who sought to learn the identity of the person to whom Mr. Harriman has admitted that he once read his famous "Where do I stand?" letter prior to its recent publication in a morning newspaper. The occasion of the verbal duel was the resumption before Magistrate Wahle in the examination room of the Tombs Court of the hearing of Mr. Harriman's former stenographer, Frank W. Hill, charged with having sold the letter to a newspaper.

Mr. Harriman was the first witness called, and, contrary to expectation, was summoned to the stand as a witness for the defense by Mr. Ommen, who represents Hill. The former Magistrate immediately asked:

"Did you read this letter to any one outside of your own office?"

Assistant District Attorney Krotel objected to this line of inquiry, and Magistrate Wahle ruled that the State law which makes the publication of a private communication without the consent of its owner a misdemeanor, applied in this case, no matter what the Federal law, which Mr. Ommen wanted to invoke, provided.

"Mr. Harriman might have shown that letter to any one he chose," said the Magistrate. "The law in this case is plain, and I do not intend to see the case 'hippodromed.'"

Mr. Ommen made a last effort to learn to whom Mr. Harriman had read the letter by demanding:

"Did you show the letter or a copy of it to Congressman Sherman?"

Mr. Krotel's objection was sustained, and Mr. Ommen turned to a consideration of Mr. Harriman's efforts to stop the publication of his letter.

Mr. Harriman said he had kept a man in the office of the newspaper which published the letter until after the paper had gone to press in an effort to prevent the publication. He had also called up on the telephone another paper and had been told that the Sidney Webster letter was not to be used.

"I was surprised in the morning," Mr. Harriman added, "to see that this paper had also published the letter."

Mr. Ommen then announced that he rested his case. Magistrate Wahle gave him until April 29 to file a brief on the point as to whether the State or Federal law applied in this case, and promised to announce his decision in the Jefferson Market Court on May 1.

TAGS ON WRONG STEEDS.

Auctioneer Accused of Substituting Inferior Horses for Those He Sold.

A charge against Henry Hyams, Jr., in the Yorkville Court yesterday, brought out some details concerning an alleged swindle that seems to be slightly new. Hyams lives at 174 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. He said he was an auctioneer.

Hugh J. Ward, an expressman of 657 Sixth Avenue, said that on March 27 he had purchased four horses at an auction in the stables of the Central Brewing Company, First Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, bidding $312. He put down a deposit, returning in the afternoon with the balance. When he came back he found that the tags had been removed from the horses he had bid on and put on inferior animals. Hyams, he said, was the auctioneer.

Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station detailed Detective Summers on the case. The arrest was made on Saturday. Acting Mayor McGowan, who referred the matter to the Police Commissioner, announced then that Hyams's license as an auctioneer had been revoked. He was held on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

UPHOLDS STOETZEL PATENTS.

Commissioner Finds That a Rival Pneumatic Inventor Was Too Slow.

E. B. Moore, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, has handed down a decision in favor of the Universal Pneumatic Transmission Company in its controversy with the Lamson Company. Both concerns manufacture pneumatic tubes for the transmission of mail and other matter.

The Universal Company is the assignee of the patents obtained by Joseph J. Stoetzel, and the Lamson Company is the purchaser of the patents granted to Edmond A. Fordyce. The two men invented devices of a like nature providing for valves to regulate the currents of air in pneumatic tubes. Stoetzel contended that he had perfected his invention June 15, 1902, and reduced it to practice in December, 1902. His application for a patent was filed April 25, 1904.

Fordyce alleged that he first conceived the device March 21, 1895, and made it practicable in March, 1901, but his application was not filed until August, 1904.

The examiners held that the device of Fordyce in 1901 was merely experimental in character, and did not constitute a reduction to practice of the invention. They also held that Fordyce was not sufficiently diligent in completing his work.

The Commissioner of Patents has upheld this view.

RE-ELECT PEABODY TO HEAD MUTUAL

New Trustees Also Retain G. F. Baker as Finance Committee Chairman.

McCURDY MEN ARE BACK

H. McK. Twombly, Henry Phipps, and Judge George Gray, All Reformers, Refuse to Serve.

The newly elected Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company held its initial meeting yesterday afternoon and re-elected Charles A. Peabody President and Emory McClintock Vice President. The other officers of the society were reappointed. The board then proceeded to organize into committees, putting at the head of the Finance Committee once more George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, who was the ranking member of the Finance Committee in the McCurdy régime.

The other members of the Finance Committee as now constituted are Augustus D. Juilliard and Dumont Clarke, both Trustees from the McCurdy days; Thomas M. Muiry, President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, who was elected to the Mutual's board last Summer, and Benjamin F. Tracy, one of the four members of the International Policy Holders' Committee elected to the board without their consent. On the Real Estate Committee, the committee second in importance to the Finance Committee, are Charles S. Brown, of the real estate firm of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., with William P. Dixon, Charles D. Dickey, and Charles R. Henderson—the three last-mentioned members of the Mutual's board in McCurdy days—and Louis Stern, whose membership dates from last Summer.

Julien T. Davies of the old Insurance Committee is the ranking member of the new Insurance Committee, and with him are William H. Truesdale, Chairman of the Truesdale Investigating Committee, with W. H. Lambert and Henry W. Taft of the administration Trustees and Harlow N. Higinbotham, an International Committeeman. Hugo Baring, H. Rieman Duval, Leroy Springs, and Cornelius Vanderbilt are the Mortuary Committee, and John W. Auchincloss, George P. Miller, Theodore Morford, and Col. Alfred M. Shook, another International Committeeman, are the Auditing Committee.

H. McK. Twombly, Henry Phipps, and Judge George Gray, all of whom were elected to the Mutual's board, notified that body yesterday that they would not serve. While no statement was forthcoming from the three International Committeemen who were elected under the same circumstances as was Judge Gray, it was said yesterday that a statement would be issued by them shortly declining also to serve, in accordance with previous announcements by the International Committee. No one of them was at the meeting yesterday.

After appointing the committees yesterday, the Mutual's board divided itself into classes by lot, as required by law.

CAPTAIN AND CREW LOST.

Fourteen Missing with Lake Michigan Lumber Steamer.

MANISTEE, Mich., April 23.—The wooden lumber barge Arcadia, which left this port on April 12 for Two Rivers with a cargo of hardwood, undoubtedly has been lost in Lake Michigan with her Captain and owner, Harry May, and about thirteen others. Marine men here have given her up as lost. Wreckage has been found along the beach from Pentwater north to Little Point Sauble, and part of it has been identified as the cargo of the boat. Parts of her cabins and bulwarks have also been found on the beach near Pentwater.

The Arcadia was a wooden steamer, 119 feet in length, 26 feet beam, and 9 feet draught, registering 230 tons, and was built in Milwaukee in 1888.

AN OPINION
as to validity of title is an uncertain basis upon which to rely when you buy or loan money on real estate.
The modern method of title insurance which shifts the burden of responsibility from the individual to a corporation with large capital has revolutionized real estate conveyancing.
This Company, first in the field and the largest title insurance organization in the world, offers the strongest policy obtainable.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital and Surplus, - $11,000,000
176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., 198 Montague St., Brooklyn

A SINGLE ORDER OF BOTTLES FOR
HUNTER WHISKEY
IF PLACED END TO END WOULD REACH FROM
BALTIMORE TO CHICAGO
THIS GIVES SOME IDEA OF THE MAGNITUDE OF ITS POPULARITY

FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH, Representatives, 15 William St., New York, N. Y.

A New Overcoat
Fashioned on entirely new lines, this Spring Overcoat will catch the eye of the fastidious man. The length is to be about the knee. The back is full, having a deep center vent.

This new model is fashioned in the latest gray, tan and black fabrics, with velvet or self collars, $15 to $40.
Wm. Vogel & Son
Broadway, Houston St.

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BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY.
Complies with National Pure Food Law.
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is largely determined by the price you pay. Real brass—rich in color—heavy and solid construction—exclusive and artistic designs are found only in the high quality Brass Beds sold by us.

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One minute from Broadway.

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Fifth Ave. at 36th St.
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Great Reductions in
Boys' Spring Over-coats

Latest Novelties in Tan Coverts and grey mixtures. All sizes 3 to 17 years.

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Lest You Forget We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

STEINWAY PIANOS
The Standard of the World
For four generations the Steinways have led the creative progress in piano-making. Others only follow and imitate.
Upwards of $100,000,000 worth of Steinway Pianos are in constant use.
The two most popular pianos in existence and the most reasonable in price, when value is considered, are the Vertegrand at $500, and the Miniature Grand at $750.
STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107 and 109 E. 14th St., New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

THE Tel-Electric Piano Player.
The most wonderful of all.
In the early sixteenth century an Italian musician invented the Harpsichord, the instrument which was the precursor of the piano of today. Its strings were not struck by hammers, but plucked by quills moved by finger keys.
But today no one would play the Harpsichord—we play pianos.
So with piano players. The awkward piano player obstructing the keyboard and with its abominable pumping was heralded as a marvelous invention a few years ago.
But now we have the Tel-Electric Piano Player, an instrument which remains invisible after being attached to your piano, and which plays the music of all nations with touch and expression of the expert without the slightest assistance from you, incidentally eliminating the tiresome pumping of the old style players.
So when you think of piano players think of the Tel-Electric, the greatest of them all.
If you own a piano you should attach a Tel-Electric Player to it. Don't sacrifice your fine instrument in exchanging it for a Player Piano.
It is at least worthy of your inspection whether you are actually interested or not, for it is a revelation to all who see
You are cordially requested to attend our daily recitals.
The Tel-Electric Piano Player,
285 Fifth Avenue, cor. 30th Street.

WHAT is your impression of a raincoat? Something heavy and hot?

We quite frequently run across a man with this idea, and always enjoy showing him how incorrect it is.

Our raincoats cost from

$20 to $32

and are attractive, light in weight, and rainproof.

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE

BROKAW BROTHERS

As four leaved clovers are backward, the luckiest thing you can pick up now is the Summer underwear we've on sale.

Raguet's French balbriggan the kind "For Papa."

8600 undershirts and drawers we had and yesterday was too dismal a day to break up the sizes.

$1.00 regularly.

65c. now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st.	842 at 13th st.	1260 at 32nd st.

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SPRING HAS HAD BUT A COLD WELCOME.

SUMMER IS DUE WITH A RUSH.

PREPAREDNESS IS THE WORD; THE SPRING OVERCOAT AND THE NEW SUIT BUT WANT TO BE WORN.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS, IN REGULAR AND HALF-SIZES, AND MADE WHOLLY IN OUR OWN WORKSHOPS.

$15 TO $40.

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duty to yourself demands that you send your prescriptions to the best druggist you can find. There is no place where they will be filled with more promptness, accuracy, with purer drugs or at more reasonable prices than at our store. Telephone 5583—38.

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Retail successors to Daggett & Ramsdell, 17 West 34th St. & "The Waldorf-Astoria."

American Bank Note Company,

86 Trinity Place, New York.

"Hammocks."

Lawn Umbrellas and Seats
Garden Baskets

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One enjoys both the method and the results when SYRUP OF FIGS —AND— ELIXIR OF SENNA is taken. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine.

MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only.

REPUBLICANS AGREE ON APPORTIONMENT

Only New York City and Hudson River Districts to be Changed.

RICHMOND AND ROCKLAND

Queens to be Separate—Brown's Plan Finds No Encouragement—Hughes to be Consulted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—Republican leaders in the Senate have practically agreed on a plan for the reapportionment of Senatorial districts, rendered necessary by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals.

Only slight concessions are made to those who protested against the plan practically to re-enact the old apportionment, changing only the districts directly condemned by the court.

Senator Raines, majority leader in the upper house, has held conferences recently with many up-State leaders, and the plan outlined as a result would leave the up-State districts in exactly the shape they are at present and only change some of the districts along the Hudson and adjacent to New York City.

The proposed changes were given to-night by a person closely in touch with the situation.

Richmond and Rockland Counties would be put into one Senate district to take the place of the district comprising Richmond and Queens.

The unit of population on which the Senatorial district is based is 132,215. The two counties together have a population of 107,681. Queens, which is Democratic by a large majority, would be made into a separate district.

This county has a population of 179,746. It would be entitled to two Senators if some of the up-State districts, for instance that of Senator Raines, with an estimated population of about 90,000 should be taken as a basis.

Another district would be made up of Orange and Putnam, situated on either side of the Hudson River, and would be safely Republican. Out of Dutchess and Columbia, with an aggregate population of 119,132, it is intended to make another district. This would leave "Lou" Payn in control as at present. The district under the last apportionment was composed of Columbia, Dutchess, and Putnam.

It is understood that Senator Raines will submit this idea to Gov. Hughes, and that if the slightest encouragement is given the plan will be incorporated in a bill which he will try to rush through the Legislature. That the Senators who constitute the backbone of the machine contingent in the upper house would greet it with delight is considered certain. It would leave men like Allds, Cordts, and Smith in safe districts, whereas their chances of re-election would be extremely doubtful under an equitable reapportionment.

Ex-Senator Elon R. Brown has been to see Senator Raines, and has submitted to him a plan which would involve a reapportionment that would affect every part of the State. It was learned to-night that he got not satisfaction. His scheme was especially distasteful to the leaders because it involved a rearrangement of the Saratoga district by the restoration of Washington County, and would make certain Brackett's control and re-election. The Brown plan would also change the districts of Senators Cassidy, Allds, and Raines. The 1906 reapportionment was mapped out by ex-Senator Mertin E. Lewis of Rochester. He has spent much of his time in Albany recently, and has been in constant communication with the Republican leaders. He declined to make any comment on the reapportionment which now is said to have been finally determined upon by the leaders.

OLIVER AND THE CROOKS.

Assemblymen Make Pointed Remarks on Democratic Leader's Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—"Paradise Jimmie" Oliver, minority leader in the Assembly, was made the target for some sharp remarks at to-day's session. Two Republicans pointedly twitted him on his enthusiasm in defending the interests of the criminal classes in the case of a measure before the body.

The Winters bill, defining vagrancy, was up for passage. The measure, which is the work of the New York City Magistrates, permits police officials to arrest "on suspicion loiterers who are unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves," and permits the arrest of convicted felons without much ceremony.

Oliver explained that anybody who had been "mugged" for the Rogues' Gallery would be liable to arrest and asserted that such a bill would give the police unwarranted power. He moved to recommit the measure, but his motion was beaten by a vote of 60 to 30.

After Oliver had again pointed that great injustice might be done to persons who had once "served time," Assemblyman Rogers of Broome got the floor.

"I yield that the gentleman from New York has a greater knowledge and closer intimacy with crooks than I have," remarked Rogers, as he began his argument.

Assemblyman Winters of Tioga, introducer of the bill, also attacked Oliver.

"I know," said he, "that there is a combination between some of the pickpockets and certain lawyers. But that should not affect the passage of this measure. I wonder that the charity and sympathy of Mr. Oliver does not some time extend to classes that are occasionally honest."

Oliver denounced this utterance as "the action of a coward."

The bill, despite Oliver's resistance, passed 81 to 37.

Assembly Passes Supply Bill.

ALBANY, April 23.—The annual supply bill was passed unanimously in the Assembly to-day. Chairman Moreland of the Ways and Means Committee stated that the bill shows a reduction from $3,740,000 to $1,700,000, as compared with the total of last year.

ACTION ON CITY BILLS.

Ferries Measure Passed—One Affecting Borough Presidents Laid Over.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—Several bills of particular interest to New York City came up before the Legislature to-day.

The Senate passed the Prentice bill which would facilitate the taking over by the city of ferry lines. It is understood that this measure will benefit in particular the Union Ferry Company. Senator McManus denounced R. Fulton Cutting, who was declared to be heavily interested in the ferries.

The Senate, after a heated debate, laid aside for future consideration the Conklin bill, which would take away from the Borough Presidents of New York City their votes in the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Page consented to delay until Senator Grady, who had been called away on account of his father's death, could be present. There is little doubt that the bill will pass.

By a vote of 77 to 49 the Assembly passed the Conklin bill providing for the extension of 135th Street, west of St. Nicholas Avenue, to where it now runs east of Amsterdam Avenue. The bill was bitterly fought by the Democrats, who denounced it as a Metropolitan Railway scheme.

The Assembly passed the Hooper bill increasing the stringency of the law regulating newsboys in cities of the first and second classes. It increases from 10 to 12 the minimum age of newsboys and increases the responsibility of school officers in the matter.

JACKSON ON TRUST LOANS.

Attorney General Opposes the Opinion of His Predecessor.

ALBANY, April 23.—Attorney General Jackson opposed the opinion of his predecessor, Mr. Mayer, on the subject of trust company loans in a letter addressed to-day to State Superintendent of Banks Charles H. Keep, who asked him recently whether "a loan to a firm or copartnership, of which a Director or officer of a trust company was a member," would come within the application of Subdivision 11 of Section 156 of the State banking law, which provides that "no loan exceeding one-tenth of its capital stock shall be made by any such corporation (directly or indirectly) to any Director or officer thereof, and such loan to such Director or officer shall not be made without the consent of a majority of the Directors."

Mr. Jackson says:

If the words "directly or indirectly" mean anything at all, they are certainly plain and broad enough to extend the statutory restriction to a loan by a trust company to a firm or copartnership in which a Director or officer of a trust company is a member.

I am aware that my opinion is at variance with that of former Attorney General Mayer given your department on Dec. 3, 1906, wherein a distinction is sought to be made between partnerships formed in good faith and partnerships formed in bad faith.

The statute makes no such distinction, and the application of such a rule would be impracticable.

NO FALSE PROSPECTUSES.

Assembly Passes a Bill to Punish Deceivers of the Public.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—The Assembly to-day passed the "False Prospectus" bill drawn by Prof. Leslie J. Tompkins of New York University. It was introduced by Mr. Cuvillier and indorsed by District Attorney Jerome.

Under the bill it would be unlawful to make or publish false or exaggerated statements concerning the affairs, pecuniary condition, or property of any corporation, joint stock association, copartnership, or individual, which were intended to give or should have a tendency to give a less or greater apparent value to the shares, bonds, or property of any said concern.

The penalty provided is ten years' imprisonment and a maximum fine of $10,000 or both fine and imprisonment.

HUGHES MAY AID A BOY.

Learns of an Arrest by a Railroad Detective and Investigates.

ROCHESTER, April 23.—Gov. Hughes has interested himself in the case of Albert Rogers, 16 years old, an electrician of New York, who was arrested on a train between Buffalo and Rochester about a fortnight ago by a railroad detective. He was accused of "beating" his way, and was sentenced to the penitentiary on a charge of vagrancy.

A group of traveling salesmen on the train took up a collection for the boy and offered to pay his fare, but it is said the detective refused the money. The salesmen were indignant, and reported the case to the Governor.

Police Justice Chadsey to-day received a letter from Robert H. Fuller, secretary to the Governor, asking for a statement showing the circumstances of the case, and it was sent.

PATRONAGE BILL VETOED.

Absurd, Says Gov. Hughes, of a Kings County Measure.

ALBANY, April 23.—Gov. Hughes today emphasized his idea that minor local positions and salaries should be wholly within the control of local authorities. He vetoed a bill of Assemblyman Feth of Kings, which would have created the places of confidential stenographer and secretary to the Under-Sheriff at salaries of $1,200 and $1,500, and increased the salaries of three cooks and one laundress.

"It is absurd," says the Governor, "that the Legislature should be called upon to deal with matters of this sort. The propriety of creating such positions and making such increases should be determined by the local authorities under an appropriate amendment of the charter."

Malden Lane Uptown.

The latest addition to uptown skyscrapers is the Howard Building, at Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The architects are Messrs. Mayneke & Franke. Howard & Co., jewelers, for many years at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, occupy the whole of the ground floor, the upper part being especially designed to meet the requirements of manufacturing jewelers, large numbers of whom are rapidly making their way up town. Messrs. Howard & Co. opened their new store on Monday with a collection of diamonds, pearls, and old English silver.

"THE ORIGINAL TEDDY BEAR"

IN

HARPER'S WEEKLY

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

MEETING PROBLEMS AT JAMESTOWN

Transportation Facilities and Accommodations for the Expected Crowds.

EXPOSITION ATTRACTIONS

Transplanted Orchard in Full Bloom—Gay Opening Planned for Friday Night.

NORFOLK, April 23.—This city is actively engaged in meeting the problem of transportation to the Jamestown Exposition grounds, and in providing for the accommodation at night of the thousands of visitors expected here for the opening on Friday next. It is said that a majority of the citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News have arranged to open their homes to visitors. Several new hotels are about ready to open. In addition to street car lines, arrangements have been made to use the tracks of the new Tidewater Railroad and run trains directly to the main gate.

Of the many attractive features at the exposition, one which is counted upon to surpass the efforts of other cities is the electrical display. Even the incomplete buildings have been wired, and vari-colored incandescent bulbs and arc lights put in position, so that on Friday night there will be no defects to mar the scene.

Already the "War Path" figures in slang expression, and, like "The Midway" at Chicago and "The Pike" at St. Louis, this feature promises to be one of the drawing cards.

An example has been set by the management of the tercentennial which doubtless will be emulated by other cities that have expositions in prospect. When it was decided to commemorate the settlement in Virginia of the English the promoters of the plan bought the ground in the vicinity of Pine Beach and formed an Exposition Company. Improvements of a permanent character were started even before the holding of the exposition was assured. Among other preparations an old apple orchard was transplanted to the grounds, and a border of mature trees was put around what was later set aside as the military parade. This was two years ago, and last year the trees blossomed and bore a little fruit. The trees are now covered with pink and white blossoms.

All of the State buildings face Hampton Roads. Around the water line is being constructed a wide boardwalk, and inside that is being built Willoughby Boulevard, which will be connected with a permanent drive to Norfolk. The boardwalk stretches along the entire water front of the exposition reservation, a distance of more than two miles. It leads to the Government pier, which is now building, and to the commercial pier, which will be ready for use on the opening day. It has been arranged to have President Roosevelt and his party disembark there from the Mayflower.

TYSON SETTLES DAMAGES.

Suits Against Ticket Agent by Men Hurt by His Auto Dismissed.

WHITE PLAINS, April 23.—When the suits for damages brought against John H. Tyson, the New York theatrical ticket agent, for $10,000 each by Col. Samuel S. Tappan, a wealthy resident of Tarrytown, and John White, also of Tarrytown, were called to-day before Justice Tompkins in the Supreme Court Harry T. Dykeman, counsel for the plaintiffs, informed the court that the cases had been settled out of court. The cases were dismissed.

The accident in which the two men were injured happened some months ago and it is said Col. Tappan was injured for life. Col. Tappan and Mr. White were thrown from a carriage when the horse became frightened at Tyson's auto and ran away, throwing both men out. Mr. Dykeman would not say what the terms of settlement were.

TEACHERS' BILL REPORTED.

It is Believed That the Assembly Will Pass It—Mayor's Veto Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—By an almost unanimous vote the Cities Committee of the Assembly reported the New York Teachers' Salary Increase bill to-day. The members were sworn to secrecy as to the division of the vote. The bill is expected to come before the Assembly on the calendar on Thursday. As the Rules Committee takes charge of all legislation on that day, it will be for it to say whether the bill shall appear on Friday's calendar, providing it is advanced to third reading on Thursday.

It was the general belief of the members of the Cities Committee that the Rules Committee will not hold up the bill. If not, there is little question that it will pass the Assembly by Friday, or Monday night at the latest.

The Cities Committee members figured that the bill would reach Mayor McClellan about April 30 or May 1. They believe that if he should hold it fifteen days, the maximum time allowed, and then should veto it, the bill would be dead, as there would be little chance to pass it over his veto in the rush of the last dozen hours of the session. Most of them professed to believe that the Mayor would veto the measure.

The bill would add about $6,000,000 to the educational budget, according to the statement of Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur C. Butts, the representative here of the City Administration. If the Mayor should approve it, however, it would have to come to Gov. Hughes for final consideration.

BRAKEMAN GETS $45,000.

New Haven Settles with Employe Who Lost an Arm and Leg.

The attorneys for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company have agreed to pay Harry Munro, a former brakeman, $45,000 for injuries received by him Jan. 11, this year, while he was working for the company. That the large amount should be paid so soon after the accident has excited comment among members of the bar generally.

Joseph A. Shay, attorney for Munro, brought suit in the Supreme Court for $100,000. The complaint said that Munro, while at work on the top of a freight train leaving the Mott Haven yards, caught his foot in a bole in the roof of one of the cars. He was thrown between the cars, his right arm and leg cut off, and the fingers of his left hand amputated.

The company had the trial changed to the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn because it is a foreign corporation. When the case was called for trial yesterday there was a consultation with H. W. Taft, attorney for the railroad, and then Mr. Shay announced the settlement.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.
Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:

Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
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PERPETUAL CANDIDACIES.

The letters we have been publishing from Republican editors showing the overwhelming popularity of Mr. ROOSEVELT, and from members of the National Democratic Committee, exhibiting the unchanged loyalty of that party to Mr. BRYAN, reveal a curious psychological, we might almost say pathological, condition of the minds of a very large part of the American people and of their leaders.

Republican editors the country over wrote that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S strength was undiminished; many of them said he was stronger than ever. The demand for his renomination next year appears to be well-nigh universal. Yet there is the so far unbroken tradition against a third term. Has it so far fallen into disrepute that it has no influence upon the popular mind? Apparently it does not count so much as by a feather's weight against Mr. ROOSEVELT. Twenty-seven years ago it counted heavily against Gen. GRANT. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S popularity triumphs over it.

Furthermore, the President has declared with impressive solemnity and emphasis that he will not accept another nomination. That declaration he has many times repeated. Either the enthusiastic masses of his party are so impolite as to doubt his sincerity or else they don't care what he says or desires. They want him and are bound to have him. They pay no attention to the discussion of other names.

Chairman DAHLMAN of the Nebraska Democratic Committee writes: "I feel that if we did not have Mr. BRYAN to put at the head of the ticket we would favor a Southern man for first place, but so long as he is on earth we will be for him against anybody else." Mr. BRYAN has been twice beaten, and we do not see how it is possible for him to be elected President. He is a gifted and highly efficient divider of his party. A very great part of the Democracy will never vote for him. Certainly he could win no Republican votes from Mr. ROOSEVELT; very few, if any, from Mr. TAFT running as the Administration candidate. These considerations count for nothing, however, with the convinced BRYAN men; they are "for him as long as he is on earth."

Each party appears to have a perpetual candidate. It can hardly be doubted that if the President should get another term, the tide of "Roosevelt talk" would rise about as high four years hence as it has risen now. The minds of the people appear to be shut, also their eyes and ears. They are thinking about nobody but Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. BRYAN. They will listen to the mention of no other names, they see no other possible candidate. A man from Mars would conclude there were but two great living Americans.

INSURANCE INVESTMENTS.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company is circulating a statement of its investments which makes one surprising contrast. It specifies each description of stocks and bonds owned by it, with a summary of their aggregate book and market values. Bonds of book value $215,615,103 are worth in the market $214,052,539. Stocks of market value $68,259,107 have a book value of $48,012,532. On the bonds there is a loss of $1,562,564. On the stocks there is a profit of $20,246,574. Yet the companies of the State are under legal obligation to part with their stocks, and bonds are the investment favored by law. Of course there is no finality about these figures. They are true as of the moment when the appraisal was made, and both bonds and stocks have certainly changed their relation in the debit and credit account by now, bearing in mind the course of the money market. Nevertheless it is always true that the merit of an investment lies in the judgment with which it is made, rather than in the name of the security. A good stock is better than a poor bond. The law can punish exceptionally bad investments, but is powerless to compel the selection of good ones. It is a universal characteristic of law that it punishes misconduct, and fails in the attempt to compel virtue.

In no department of insurance legislation is that fact more marked than in the attempted regulation of investments. For example, Connecticut forbade the Charter Oak to buy railway bonds, and it did not, but it took its President's note, and soon came into possession of the bond collateral accompanying it; New York, by restricting the field of its companies' investments, fostered a competition for the favored classes which made them unprofitable, and prejudiced New York companies in their rivalry with companies of other States earning larger interest returns. It was to maintain themselves that the New York companies turned to the classes of investments now prohibited by law, that is, large collateral loans, trust company deposits, and corporation securities. The evil which the law is seeking to remedy was caused by law.

THE BRIDGE TERMINALS.

Perfect clearness does not mark the reports of what happened in the test of what is called the Poulsen plan of relieving the crush at the bridge terminal, but there is general agreement among the observers that it was not successful on Sunday, whatever is true of its possibilities. So far as the lack of success was due to misunderstanding of signals, or to electrical troubles, it was not to be attributed to the arrangement of tracks, and that is all that was under test. The point to be settled in substance is whether it is necessary to switch trains after they enter the terminal. If so, several stops are necessary at several platforms, with consequent delays and shortening of time allowable for loading and unloading. This is the cause of the bridge crush. The Poulsen plan provides for switching trains before they enter the terminal, and only a single stop within it, loading and unloading being a single operation and both sides of the train being used. The consequence is that passengers would always have the choice of several trains, and that each train would have ample time for discharging and taking on passengers. The Poulsenites contend that their plan is the normal plan, and that there is no reason why it should not work on the bridge as well as elsewhere.

The argument against the plan is that the distance between trains on the bridge is so short that a loaded outgoing train cannot safely be switched across the path of an incoming train, and that this can be avoided only by doing the switching before passengers are taken on. The argument necessarily limits itself to the bridge conditions, for the practice of switching before entering stations is not deadly elsewhere, although common where the speeds are much higher than in the bridge terminals. It would seem that bridge trains might be kept apart as well as others, and it is certain that if they came together it could hardly be at a speed which would more than break glass.

It is to be remarked that most of the reports suggest that there was no desire to have the plan succeed. It conflicts with other plans. If the Poulsen plan is feasible there is no need of a terminal costing many millions. The present terminal site would then be ample, and it would be adaptable to the plan of through cars. But there's the rub. Through cars are not desired. Through cars in time mean single fares, such as will be collected in the Interborough's tunnel road when it is opened. The Brooklyn Elevated Railway is operating the Brooklyn Bridge and naturally desires a terminal which shall facilitate the operation of its road.

The question therefore is not the merits or demerits of the Poulsen plan, but whether the bridge is to be subordinated to the convenience of the railway, which is not at all to be condemned for wanting what it can get. In our view the railway's plan is objectionable because it does not make the best use of the bridge, and bridges are not so numerous or so cheap that they can be wasted. The success of the railway's plans is antagonistic to the plan of through trains, and it is equally ill-devised for the next best use to which the bridge can be put—that is, to connect separate systems with privileges of transfer at many points in the course of constant circulation over a loop.

JUDGE CRAIN.

We hope Judge CRAIN will be able to explain satisfactorily, upon legal and judicial grounds, the singular circumstances attending the sentence in his court of DANIEL SULLIVAN, on trial for assault and attempted robbery.

SULLIVAN has a remarkable record for serious crimes and easy sentences. Six years ago he assaulted viciously a man named WHITMAN, fracturing his skull; sentence was suspended. A year later he beat a man named CRISPI in a saloon; his fine was $10. Last year he was tried for felonious assault upon one SHORT, whose skull SULLIVAN fractured; he was discharged by Magistrate FINN.

In the case tried before Judge CRAIN in General Sessions SULLIVAN was convicted of assaulting and attempting to rob an intoxicated man. When he was arraigned for sentence it was observed that JAMES J. HAGAN, formerly Warden of the Tombs and Tammany district leader of Judge CRAIN'S district, was in court. Judge CRAIN was inclined to suspend sentence, a disposition of the case which so astonished Assistant District Attorney APPLETON that he sent for Mr. JEROME, a step which Mr. HAGAN opposed. Then the Judge imposed a sentence of two months. Inasmuch as the extreme penalty for the offense would be fifteen years in prison it is to be supposed that his Honor discovered some mitigating circumstances; so far as we know they have not been disclosed to the public. At any rate, District Attorney JEROME has filed notice with SULLIVAN'S attorneys that he will appear before Judge CRAIN and ask that the sentence be revoked for inadequacy.

Nobody can have so deep an interest as Judge CRAIN in explaining the circumstances of this trial and sentence, which have attracted wide public attention. On account of the prevalence of crime in the city and in view of the tendency toward sentences much too light to be considered deterrent there has been of late a good deal of discussion about the criminal and City Magistrates' courts. A bill was introduced in the Assembly yesterday providing for a commission to inquire into the administration of justice in courts of inferior criminal jurisdiction in New York and Buffalo. It is believed at Albany that this measure is aimed at the Magistrates' Courts in the City of New York, "where political leaders are often sitting as Magistrates." The City Committee of the Citizens' Union has adopted a resolution urging the Mayor, in appointing three City Magistrates to fill vacancies occurring on May 1, to choose "men of recognized high standing at the bar for legal ability and fearless honesty."

The independence of the judiciary is evidently a subject to which people are giving an unusual degree of attention. They have grown impatient of the bad conditions in certain administrative departments and there is a good deal of talk of a general housecleaning. If the work of purification begins briskly it might possibly lead to an inquiry into the manner in which the judicial function is performed in some of the courts. Judge CRAIN will, of course, perceive that the public is entitled to some explanation of the Sullivan case. The District Attorney's application for a revocation of the two months' sentence will afford him an opportunity to make it.

THE DUMA AND THE AUTOCRACY.

Mr. BONSAL'S dispatch in yesterday's TIMES gives cumulative evidence of a conspiracy on the part of the Russian Reactionaries to dissolve the second Duma as the first was dissolved, and to throw Russia back to the horrible condition of "absolutism tempered by assassination," which has been so manifestly outgrown. The Reactionaries have shown, not only in the summary injustice of the "field courts-martial" upon civilians, but also in downright and mere murders like those of M. IOLLOS, that they will stop at nothing. One was quite prepared for Mr. BONSAL'S disclosure that the editor of the Moscow Reactionary organ demanded, as his contribution to the political problem of the hour, "the dispersal of the Duma and the institution of a dictatorship." Neither, unfortunately, can one wonder at his further statement that the applause this proposition elicited was led "by the Metropolitan of Moscow and four other Bishops sitting on the platform." Historical precedents in considerable numbers will occur to the student of history to show that an established Church, glorying in its "orthodoxy," may, as CLARENDON observed of the Anglican clergy of his time, "take the worst measure of human affairs of all mankind that can write and read."

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Czar has wiser advisers than the Muscovite editor or the Muscovite Archbishop. It is to be believed so. Such clerics and such civilians think that the suppression of Russian evils will be effected if they sit tight on the safety valve. But M. STOLYPIN knows better than that. M. STOLYPIN has certainly no notion of sitting on the safety valve with such civilians and clergy, and undergoing the results of the ensuing explosion. But it seems that his own manner of halting betwixt two opinions is not much more conducive to his own personal safety, in the event of the explosion, than to his reputation for statesmanship. All the disinterested observers on the ground keep telling him that his only chance for making the Duma successful is to throw his weight into the scales of the "Centre," which is to say, of the Constitutional Democrats. This is the party which has for its object, it may fairly be said, to hold the Czar strictly but fairly to the promises of his manifesto of October, 1905. They are, for the most part, men who have some education, some of them a great deal, and some "stake in the country," some reasons of their own why Russia should not be given over either to despotism or to Anarchism. On the one hand is the "League of the Russian People," the Reactionary agitators whose performances Mr. BONSAL observed. On the other there is the party of "Toil," which has already introduced into the Duma a programme of expropriation of landlords that denotes a policy merely of confiscation and Socialism. To this latter party M. STOLYPIN has shown no indication of yielding. But it cannot be denied that he has been oscillating between the Centre and the Right, between the party of peaceable and reasonable progress and the party of violent and unreasonable reaction, the success of which would throw Russia back to the condition in which a Russian with a grievance would have no redress but to kill somebody. We repeat that disinterested observers on the spot all agree that the Premier ought, in the interest of the Russian people, in the interest of what can possibly still be saved of the Czardom, and in his own interest, to take the former course, and to use whatever influence he may have with the Czar to secure its adoption, lest a worse thing befall. Possibly M. STOLYPIN has still time to choose, and to avert the failure of the second Duma, which would be the failure of the last hope of the peaceful modernization of the old Russia. But evidently he has not much time. He must choose his part, and that soon.

STEAD ON NEWNESS.

The wisdom of Mr. W. T. STEAD requires to be revised, edited, and brought down to date. He persists in repeating the antiquated statement, "We of Europe regard you as a new Nation who will not shrink from the leadership of the world." The Government of the United States is among the oldest in the civilized world.

Since its formation France has been a republic, an empire, a kingdom, a constitutional monarchy, a republic, an empire, a commune, and has again become a republic. The Hapsburgs no longer rule the Holy Roman Empire because it has ceased to exist, and are content to be Emperors of Austria, of which they have long been Archdukes, Kings of Hungary, of Bohemia, &c. The German Empire is but a thing of yesterday, the Kingdom of Italy is hardly out of its swaddling clothes, the Kingdom of Sweden has passed from the Vasas to the Bernadottes, the Kingdom of Norway has just reached the kindergarten age. Roumelia, Bulgaria, and Servia have been born as States; the last vestige of royalty has passed away from Mexico and South America. The power of Japan has passed from the Shogun to the Mikado, a revolution largely due to the forcible introduction of American ideas, and Japan has taken her place among the great Powers.

As for the tight little isle which Mr. STEAD does his best to perturb, it has become the United Kingdom, its monarchs have ceased to style themselves Kings of France, have ceased to be either Electors or Kings of Hanover, are no longer Guelfs but Wettins, and have become, by the grace of DISRAELI, Kaisers i Hind. We are not so awfully new, here in America, and as to leadership, should not Mr. STEAD have used a past tense?

The dinner in honor of American sculptors at the National Arts Club on Monday evening, at which Mr. J. Q. A. WARD, as the dean of his guild, was the special guest, seems to have been a most interesting occasion. Not only the sculptors but the most conspicuous societies of the allied arts were represented, and united to do him honor. The co-operation of the arts in question is comparatively new in this country. Doubtless the most conspicuous and successful instance of it in this city, in a temporary pageant which deserved to be permanent, was the "Dewey Arch," the crowning ornament of which was Mr. WARD'S own brilliant modernization of the Winged Victory of Samothrace. The temporary pageant had its use in making New Yorkers consider what might be done by such a union of the arts in more serious and more studied erections. And the Central Park and the smaller parks bear witness, in Mr. WARD'S works, to what sculpture can do in commemoration of men and events worthy of commemoration. Even the central citadel of what our newly imported British Baptist clergyman calls "American materialism," the very corner of Wall and Broad Streets, attests, in the heroic figure of WASHINGTON on one corner, and in the pediment of the Stock Exchange on another, that there are American ideals which, in spite of the Rev. Mr. AKED, have been realized in the past and which all "good Americans" hope to see realized on a larger scale in the future.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Too Cautious by More Than Half.

Despite fair warning that it contemplated doing a thing at once absurd and needless, the British Admiralty has carried out the intention announced a week or so ago and issued formal orders forbidding the naval bands to play selections from "The Mikado" while Prince FUSHIMI, the Japanese Emperor's cousin, is in English waters with his little fleet.

One can easily understand reasons why a tactful bandmaster, in making out the musical programme for the ceremonies incidental to the interchange of official courtesies between naval hosts and naval guests, would not draw for material from a light comic opera which by caricaturing them made fun of, or, rather, out of, the national customs and costumes of those same guests. But why should it be necessary to issue an order to that effect? To do so shows a most amusing, though possibly justified, distrust of the British bandmaster's tact and good taste, and, even if the distrust was justified, it seems as if it would have been sufficient to issue a quiet warning to the effect that while "The Mikado" was all very well in its way, its sprightly tunes were not those to which Japanese heroes marched or sailed to victory—or defeat, as the case might be—and that they would be decidedly out of place at a solemn function intended to cement an international friendship.

But the Admiralty wasn't content with doing something like that and keeping the matter to itself; instead, it has spread the news all over the world that in its kindness it will not offend its visitors with reminders of those three utterly impossible little maids from school, of the Lord High Executioner, or of Katisha's elbow, which admirers came from afar to see. This has imposed upon the Japanese visitors the heavy task of explaining that they understand "The Mikado" perfectly and are no more offended by its humor than are the British themselves by that in "Iolanthe."

Only a few days ago we printed the remarks of several eminent Japanese on this very subject, and not one of them failed to show a mild irritation at the suggestion that he found "The Mikado" offensive to his pride as a son of Great Nippon. But we are quite sure that if British warships were visiting Yokohama on an errand of state, the Japanese vessels would not welcome them with strenuously rendered airs from "Pinafore." They would refrain without orders to do so, however, for orders would have been unnecessary.

A Senator Much Excited.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of Senator COBB'S Marriage License bill, as such, one cannot easily avoid a feeling of wonder at the spectacle presented by Senator GRADY when attacking it with passionate vehemence as an innovation that would take the marriage rite out of what he called "the religious sphere" and place it in the hands of the civil authorities. That, he declared, was the most radical and most dangerous departure from the existing marriage laws that could be conceived.

With all due respect for the silver-tongued statesman and for those for whom he spoke or thought he was speaking, these assertions reach almost or quite to the outer limit of the absurd and of the inaccurate. The establishment of a marriage license system in this State would produce none of the dreadful consequences he prophesied, but would leave the solemnization of weddings exactly where it is now. That is, those who wanted to be married by a clergyman, in church or out of it, could still do so, while those who considered a civil ratification of their hymeneal contract enough could continue to patronize any one of the several civil officials empowered to tie the—sometimes—happy knot.

The enforced procurement of a license before going through the one or the other form of ceremony would have here precisely the effects it has in many States and countries. It would be against the policy of making marriage as cheap and easy as possible, which policy has hitherto been ours and certainly has its advantages, but it would also tend to prevent a few overhasty marriages or between ill-assorted couples, and that, too, would have its beneficial features. It is not the purpose of Senator COBB'S bill, as we understand it, to make a civil marriage essential to legality, as has long been the custom in many European countries that get along very well under it, so Senator GRADY need not have been so desperately excited over the change. That foreign plan, however, has its good points, and doubtless we will come to it in time, for we cannot go on forever coolly indifferent to the formal recording of a change in status of such enormous importance both to the individuals making it and to the State.

Accidents and Fatigue.

American Medicine calls attention to the fact that the relation between fatigue and accidents is now receiving more attention in Europe, and less here, than for many years past. About the reality of the relation there is no doubt, for it has been noted at one time or another in practically all forms of human activity. Bank clerks make a majority of their mistakes late in the afternoon, and that is said to have had something to do with the comparatively early closing of such institutions, for the mistakes of bank clerks are apt to be expensive to their employers. What happens when railway men work too many hours continuously is only too well known.

Herein lies the best, or, at least, the most effective, argument for the eight-hour day for all forms of labor, and yet eight hours is much too long for some kinds of work, while in others more can easily be performed. American Medicine takes a very practical and unsentimental view of the subject. "The prevention of fatigue accidents," it says, "can be brought about in but one way—by making them too expensive. As soon as a corporation discovers such a cause, it instinctively reduces the hours of labor as a matter of economy. The sufferings of the laborers or the loss of life does not appeal to us as much as loss of money—an unhappy fact we have repeatedly, yet sorrowfully, mentioned. Suits should be decided in favor of the injured, and the damages placed so high that it will be cheaper to prevent—due precautions being taken to detect fraudulent claims. Nevertheless, it is a pleasure to note an increasing tendency throughout the world to reduce labor to a point where it can be done efficiently. Conditions do improve even if the millennium is not yet in sight."

Efficiency and "humanity" go together, fortunately, but the intelligence for seeing it is too often lacking.

An Appeal for Small Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In about two months the mansions on Riverside Drive and Fifth Avenue will be deserted and their occupants on their way to Newport, Europe, or to the mountains.

Then, at that period of the year, in striking contrast to this state of affairs, the streets and avenues in that congested section of our metropolis lying northwest of Division Street and east of the Bowery and Third Avenue as far up as Seventh Street will be crowded almost to suffocation.

Here, even at night, during the hot and sweltering months of July and August, residents are forced on the thoroughfares in front of their wretched homes for lack of heaven's pure air within doors.

In this district, the most densely populated spot in the civilized world, the dark and narrow streets in the daytime are filled with vehicles of every sort and description, rendering ingress and egress dangerous even to adult pedestrians. There the atmosphere, unvitalized by sunshine and sea breezes, and noxious with poisonous fumes from gas houses, varnish, and tobacco factories, is stifling and unhealthy to the last degree.

Conscious that existing conditions in such portions of New York are a menace to the health of the entire city, our Sanitary Board has more than once notified the municipal authorities that infectious and contagious fevers of the worst type are likely to occur at any time.

What is imperatively needed in such overpopulated wards of the metropolis is a chain of small parks and recreation centres. By these means, and by these means alone, can sunshine—pure air, and light, essentials to comfort, health, and life—be supplied to thousands of our fellow-citizens.

It is, therefore, to be earnestly hoped that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will inaugurate at once a local improvement so important and so vitally necessary by selecting those sites for additional breathing spaces recommended by the Metropolitan Park Association, especially the block bounded by Allen, Houston, Stanton, and Orchard Streets.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.
New York, April 21, 1907.

The Inventor of the Telegraphone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The distinguished author of "Entwicklungsgeschichte der Kantischen Erkenntnistheorie" would be surprised to learn from your issue of to-day that he is the inventor of the telegraphone.

Valdemar Poulsen, the real inventor of that wonderful machine, is doubly ill-used, for in the same section of your paper his "undamped" wave system of wireless telegraphy is referred to by Admiral Manney as the Poulsen system. W. W. BRADFIELD.
New York, April 21, 1907.

German and Other Warships.

Archibald S. Hurd, in the London Cassier's Magazine.

The revelation of the general trend of naval policy in the United States, Great Britian, and Japan toward unparalelled concentration of fighting power in colossal ships has been unwelcome in Germany, because the policy of construction followed in the case of recent American, British and Japanese ships bids fair to render the German Navy obsolescent long before even the scheme of augmentation passed in 1900 is actually complete.

MR. CARNEGIE'S PEACE POLICE

He Writes to The Times in Defense of His Proposal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial, "Peace Congress Sequels," you write: "Take, for instance, Mr. Carnegie's suggestion for an international police—to enforce what law?"

To enforce no law whatever, Mr. Editor. I only proposed such union of powers for a specific purpose as recently took place between six in China, and was successful, under a German General.

The specific and only purpose of the suggested police force being to prevent any civilized nation from breaking the international peace of the world in which other civilized nations are in our day more or less intcrested. International commerce already reaches $26,000,000,000 annually, and every year the civilized nations become more interdependent.

It is no new idea, but simply an extension of the practice of nations. Russia, France, and Germany recently acted jointly against the claims of Japan, Britain, Germany, and others against Venezuela.

My belief is that the invitation of the Emperor of Germany, if given to the powers at the next Hague Conference, to act jointly to keep the world's peace would be responded to by such an irresistible array as would render the exercise of force unnecessary. It could be tried for a fixed period, or the nations might reserve the right to withdraw upon giving timely notice.

The powers which combined in China were Germany, (a German General being in command,) Britain, Japan, France, Russia, and ourselves. Surely no power or possible combination of powers would or could disregard the request of this body to keep the peace.

This seems the easiest and most direct road to the abolition of war, which decides not who is right, but only who is strong, exalting might above right. It is a path which the nations have already trod for some distance successfully and are familiar with. The will may be lacking, but the way is clear.

Now that you understand the suggestion and see that it does not require a greater union of powers than that which has already taken joint action for a common purpose, I hope you will kindly think it over and favor readers with your views.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.
New York, April 22, 1907.

A Misogynist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot help remarking how contradictory women are as a rule.

They will have a boy arrested for shooting birds, and then turn around and have birds killed so that they may decorate their hats with them. They will arrest a man for driving a horse which appears somewhat lame, or that is carrying a heavy load. After doing this they will buy a horse and dock his tail so he becomes helpless against his many small enemies, such as the horsefly. Further, young women often become indignant if they happen to get into a crowded car and have to stand because no one will offer them a seat. (Most women think it's a man's duty and not an act of courtesy to offer his seat to them.) But when they are fortunate enough to obtain one, they never think of offering it to aged persons if they see them standing.

However, what can we expect? All women, or, at least, 90 per cent. of them, are selfish and prone to think only of themselves.

C. SOLON.
New York, April 20, 1907.

The Case of the Marvin Boy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading with much interest the accounts of the disappearance of Horace Marvin, Jr. I have three little boys, and I feel the deepest sympathy for the father of little Horace. What I wish to say is that it is a well-known fact that in a few weeks a person can be so changed, physically and mentally, by a certain treatment as to be almost unrecognizable.

In your paper to-day you speak of a little boy found in Gloversville, N. Y., and having a strong resemblance to Horace Marvin, the points of difference being the teeth, the quality of scar, and shape of the face. Now all these could easily have been altered. For instance, the original scar could have been burned, the teeth disfigured, and the face elongated. Even the mind and disposition could be changed. I trust that every effort will be made to keep this child in view, and that Mr. Marvin himself will go to see him. Possibly the child might recognize his brother "Johnnie" when he would know no one else.

THE MOTHER OF THREE LITTLE BOYS.
New York, April 22, 1907.

Fair Play for Sicilians!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with quite a little interest the stand taken by our little Tammany Coroner, "Mr. Acritelli," in your issue of the 18th inst.

It is true that there are few Sicilians that deserve punishment, but the courts of the City of New York are to be blamed for this, as they are not at all severe. But does it show that all Sicilians are bloodthirsty, treacherous, blackmailers, &c., as he said?

Does the gentleman want to compare the majority of good, laborious Sicilians with the so notorious Calabrese brigands, and the so many fake bankers who have gone into bankruptcy in order to rob so many poor Italians of their hard-earned pennies? No! I am proud to be a Sicilian, a law-abiding citizen, and glad to note in your editorial that you have answered this cowardly attack. Fair play even for Sicilians.

V. CALCAGNO.
New York, April 20, 1907.

Boys Who Mar the Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If more care could be taken of the parks by the police it would save much of the future expense of their renewal of the grass and trees and shrubbery.

In my daily walk on Riverside Drive I see constant damage being done by the boys and small children. Shrubs are pulled to pieces for whips, the grass is dug up and trampled on. I rarely ever see a policeman, and the gamins will have their own way in spite of all the talk from passers-by.

I am sorry to see the beauty of the park rapidly passing away from this abuse and the scattering of papers and picnic refuse.

F. P. ROBERTSON.
New York, April 20, 1907.

Expert Testimony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would rather serve all my life in the German Army than work five years in Carnegie's steel works.

A GERMAN WHO HAS BEEN THROUGH BOTH.
New York, April 22, 1907.

Man's Age in Britain.

The Editor of the Museum Gazette of London has made an attempt to estimate the length of time man has inhabited Great Britian. He allows 250,000 years. The period seems long, but the tendency of late has been to extend it, so that the historic period of some 2,000 years in Britain is a small fraction of man's existence here, as the whole human epoch is a small fraction of the world's history.

What, it is asked, was man doing during those 2,000 centuries before history began? The writer answers: "Man's brain was slowly increasing in size, and its case, the skull, was getting larger and of better form. The forehead was rising and filling forwards, and the intellect was developing. Speech was improving and manners undergoing amelioration. Animals were being tamed, and the supply of food was becoming more abundant and more varied. In a word, the human being was gradually becoming fitted to take advantage of future discoveries." The order of development is more easily determined than the lapse of time. Avebury and Stonehenge go back to at least 2,000 B. C.

THE UNBRIDLED EGO.

What Happened to One Convert Who Decided to Let His Loose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have heard many foreigners say that this is not a free country, and at times I am inclined to agree with them. Yesterday being Sunday and a fine day, I walked along the Riverside Drive in the afternoon. To better enjoy the scene and the hour I sat a while on the low granite wall at a point near 104th Street, now gazing over the wide, beautiful river or at the grassy, tree-clad declivity below, where children were playing and rolling on the grass, anon taking comfort in the cheery faces of the young people passing up and down on the pavement beside the Drive. A short, stout, gray-haired man, who might be a clerk or a skilled workman, came over and sat on the wall beside me. "Sir," he said, "this is a beautiful sight, and we should enjoy it." I assented, and he went on to tell me that all his life he had been a fool, and had submerged his ego in deference to domestic and other conventionalities. Now he had read his gospel of freedom and was going to let his individuality loose and allow it to take care of itself. He took from his pocket a copy of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of THE NEW YORK TIMES and said: "Here it is; it is all in James Huneker's review of Max Stirner's book. Stirner did not live up to his book, but Herr Huneker has a mind like mine, and knows how to separate the doctrine from the prophet. I am taking Herr Huneker's advice." He left the paper in my hands and went away, smiling pleasantly. A few yards off I saw him drop over the wall to the grassy slope below. With a merry cry he threw his hat aside and proceeded to roll on the grass. What followed? A crowd gathered, the police were called, a patrol wagon summoned, and in ten minutes I saw Mr. Huneker's disciple driven away to the lockup on the charge of insanity! Now I ask, if the doctrine of freedom of the ego is dealt with thus on its most elementary demonstration, is this a free country? On the other hand, it may please Mr. Huneker to learn that his inspiring words have stirred at least one human being to revolt. PERIPATETIC.
New York, April 22, 1907.

FADS IN ART WORK.

Some Criticisms on "Commercial Painters"—The Academy Exhibit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging from the exhibit of one of the artists mentioned by Mr. Caswell in his letter to THE TIMES of April 12 the future of art in America will never be raised to a higher plane by following the idiosyncrasies of advocates of "new school" fads.

The present exhibition of the National Academy, comprising many pictures of exceptional merit, is certainly not benefited by hanging subjects, (some of which were so cleverly caricatured by "Hy" Mayer in THE SUNDAY TIMES,) the work of what might be called "commercial painters"; who labor first to create a fad that fits their own mediocrity, and then, through a large social acquaintance, clever press notices, or the support of well-known dealers, ask that the public accept their meaningless daubs as representative of American brains as applied to art.

From the brushes of a few of the younger exhibitors, as well as among those "men grown old and gray and bald in the noble art," are shown pictures that evidence at least that touch of genius of which Emerson says: "The knowledge of picture dealers has its value; but listen not to their criticism when your heart is touched by genius. It was not painted for them. It was painted for you; for such as had eyes capable of being touched by simplicity and lofty emotions."

Appreciation of the merit in pictures is an individual quality, and according to one's development of the faculty of interpretation and perception of the beautiful and true in art is credit given or withheld.

Hence is it a matter of serious import to those on whom rests the responsibility of accepting or rejecting work along new and unusual lines, to pass judgment upon the strength or weakness of these fads, in view of the influence upon the future of that art for which the National Academy stands sponsor.

If Mr. Caswell, when in a receptive mood, would pay another visit to the present exhibition, and note carefully the numerous examples of really fine work shown, I believe his pride in American art would be reawakened. "KING."
New York, April 16, 1907.

"Undesirable Citizens."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is, in your opinion, a man who happens to have a different view in regard to governing people than by the present system, who believes in the philosophy of Socialism, an undesirable citizen? And if a person be an "undesirable citizen," and he be born in this country, what are we to do with him? Inasmuch as we cannot deport natives, I suppose you would be in favor of hanging them. Better serve notice to Upton Sinclair, Prof. G. D. Herron, Spargo, Prof. Goldings, and other intellectuals.

ANOTHER "UNDESIRABLE" CITIZEN.
New York, April 20, 1907.

Novel or History?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On your first page to-day is a headline that says: "Sixteen-Year-Old Hangs Himself—Lad Found Dead by His Little Brother—Was Addicted to Dime Novels," and later on you state: "The boy later traded the yellow-covered books for a United States History. He had read an account of the hanging of John Brown and the story * * * may have prompted him to take his life." Does this mean that United States Histories are dangerous reading for young America? Being a writer of dime novels, (as well as other priced stories,) I am interested in the question. LURANA W. SHELDON.
New York, April 22, 1907.

Somebody's Constant Reader Astray.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly print in your Tuesday evening paper a sketch for about four or five—something very laughable and humorous to last about fifteen or twenty minutes, if possible something relating to Irish or German?

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I remain, CONSTANT READER.
New York, April 22, 1907.

THE ART OF CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter from my old grandma? That's good
Brain food!
Four pages crossed in the old-fashioned way;
To-day
One rarely sees a specimen like this.
I miss
The bald typewriting—difficult indeed
To read—
But, oh! the diction, and the news in it!
A bit
Of gossip here, a scrap of scandal there,
A rare
Good sample of the way they did delight
To write
In times gone by. The art, alas! has fled;
It's dead!
A line or two—"I'm busy, yours in haste!"
No waste
Of valuable time, no thinking, now,
Of how
We best can interest our closest friend.
The end
Will be the same—"He'll understand, you know!"—
And so
We send with illustrations crudely marred
A card!

LA TOUCHE HANCOCK.

MISS BURLINGAME WEDS TRACY HOPPIN

Bishop Courtney Performs Ceremony in Chancel of St. James's Church.

MARRIAGE OF MISS ROPER

Miss Mary B. Bradley Becomes the Bride of William K. Grove—Four Weddings of Yesterday.

Tracy Hoppin, a grandson of ex-Guv. William Warner Hoppin of Rhode Island, was married to Miss Constance Burlingame, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livermore Burlingame of this city, in the chancel of St. James's Church, in Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon, Bishop Frederick Courtney of St. James's officiating.

The church was decorated witb palms and Easter lilies. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace from her grandmother's wedding gown. Her tulle veil was bordered with point lace, and was caught with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of valley lilies.

Edward Livermore Burlingame, father of the bride, gave his daughter in marriage. The bride's only attendant was Miss May Dows, a niece of Mrs. Benjamin Brewster. The gown worn by the maid of honor was of white chiffon, bordered with roses. Her leghorn hat was also trimmed with pale roaes, and she carried a bouquet of Bridesmaid roscs.

Frederick Street Hoppin, Jr., a brother of tbe bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were Howard C. Sherwood, Arthur C. Nash, Wirt Howe, and Roger Burlingame, a brother of tbe bride, of this city; Francis Greene of Providence, and Archibald Tisdale of Boston.

Following the ceremony a small reception for intimate friends and relatives of the two families was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 47 East Eighty-third Street.

The bride is a granddaughter of the late Anson Burlingame, at one time Minister to China. Mr. Hoppin is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Street Hoppin of Providence, and is also a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan. He was graduated from Harvard University, Class of '03, and is a well-known artist.

Among those invited to the reception were:

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. William Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Blashfield, Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, the Misses Shippen, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. George Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Miss Johanna Davidge, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Charles Gould, Loyal Farragut, and Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Tremaine.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoppin will travel for a time in this country, and plan to go abroad for the Summer. They will return from Europe in the Autumn, and will make their residence in New York.

The Cook—Roper Wedding.

Walter Cook, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cook of New York and Miss Margaret Carmichael Roper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Roper of Pelham Manor, was celebrated yesterday at Christ Church, Pelham Manor. As the church is a small one, having formerly been the private chapel of Bolton Priory, relatives and intimate friends only were invited to it. The reception following at Bolton Priory was also small.

Miss Roper was attended by a matron of honor, Mrs. Witherbee Black; a maid of honor, Miss Jessie M. Stevens. The bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Wood of Boston and Miss Mary Haydock of Germantown, Penn.

Mr. Cook's best man was his brother, Dr. Edward Cook, and the ushers selected were William Sayre, Herbert L. Coffin, Arthur H. Gotthold, and Langdon Roper.

Miss Mary B. Bradley a Bride.

The wedding of William Kepner Grove to Miss Mary Brodhead Bradley, daughter of Herbert N. Bradley and granddaughter of the late Capt. Edgar Brodhead, U. S. N., took place at 8:30 o'clock last night in the All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend officiating.

Mrs. Herbert N. Bradley was the matron of honor. The best man was H. Ray Paige of New Haven, Conn. The bridesmaids were the Misses Asenath Deming, Alice Baker, and Helen Martin of Gloversville, N. Y., and Emily Draz and Mabel L. Haskin of this city. The ushers were Messrs. Hudson Booth, Charles G. Nichols, George K. Le Van, Allan N. Corwin, Ward B. Belknap, and George B. Campbell.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. H. N. Bradley, 303 West End Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Grove left last night for a week's trip motoring. They will live at 166 Park Avenue, East Orange, N. J., in the Autumn.

BIJUR—WERTHEIM.

Marriage Not Put Off at the Request of Bridegroom's Dying Father.

Invitations for the wedding of Abram Bijur of 46 East Seventy-third Street and Miss Angelita Wertheim, daughter of Jacob Wertheim of 5 West Seventy-sixth Street, which was to have taken place at Sherry's on Monday night, were recalled on Sunday owing to the death of apoplexy on Saturday night of Isaac Bijur, father of the bridegroom, but at the dying request of Mr. Bijur the ceremony was not canceled, and the couple were privately married yesterday afternoon at the Wertheim home.

A dinner in honor of the bride and bridegroom, the bridesmaids, and the bridegroom's attendants was in progress at the Wertheim home on Saturday evening when word was received that Mr. Bijur had been stricken with apoplexy at his residence. The son hurried from the scene of the festivities to his father's bedside and was in time to see his father alive.

The Wertheim home is the mansion formerly occupied by the present Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Oscar S. Straus, and was recently rented to the present tenant. The Rev. Joseph Silverman officiated at yesterday's ceremony. The bridegroom is a nephew of Nathan Bijur, the lawyer, who is well known in Jewish charitable work.

'82 COLUMBIA CLASS DINES.

Dean J. H. Van Amringe Guest of Honor at Anniversary Affair.

Members of the class of 1882 of Columbia University gave their twenty-fifth anniversary dinner last night at Delmonico's. J. H. Van Amringe, Dean of the college, was the guest of the class.

Others present included President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, W. T. Lawson, President of the class of '82; W. Barclay Parsons, Reginald Rives, Prof. F. B. Crocker of Columbia, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Drayton Burrill, L. D. Ray, James Lenox Banks, E. E. De Lancey, Thomas Nash, H. de B. Parsons, Dr. Deas Murphy, Girard Romaine, and Dr. W. A. Moore of Binghamton, N. Y.

Correct Silver Plate

The beautiful patterns in spoons, knives, forks and serving pieces bearing the famous trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

represent the requirements of correct table service—the kind of "Silver Plate that Wears"—the kind that adds grace to your table.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

Butter dishes, tea trays, pitchers, bowls, etc.,—beautiful, durable—are made by the

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

WEDDINGS OF TO-DAY.

Miss Christian to Marry Mr. Aspinwall—Miss Woolworth's Nuptials.

Miss Phoebe Christian, daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Martin Christian of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, will be married at 11:30 o'clock this morning to Francis Aspinwall, son of Mrs. Helen Redfield. The ceremony will take place in the church in West Forty-sixth Street, of which the bride's father, who will officiate, is the rector.

A large wedding was planned, but owing to the recent death of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. William Weir of Philadelphia, relatives and intimate friends only have been asked.

The bride's only attendant will be her sister, Miss Margaret Douglass Christian. Breck Aspinwall, a brother of the bridegroom, will be his best man. Dr. Robert M. Jones, Edward Ten Broeck, and William Quaid are to be the ushers. A wedding breakfast in the rectory of the church, 144 West Forty-seventh Street, will follow the ceremony.

Another of to-day's weddings will be that of Miss Edna Woolworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin W. Woolworth of 960 Fifth Avenue, to Franklyn Laws Hutton at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

BOOKMAN—BLUN.

The marriage of Miss Olga Blun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blun of 15 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Dr. Samuel Bookman took place last night at Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Josepb Silverman officiated. The bride was attended by her two sisters, Mrs. Sigmund Klee and Mrs. Louis Long, as matrons of honor. Albert Erdman was best man. Miss Nanette Ehrman waa maid of honor. The ushers were Dr. Arthur Bookman, Fred Bookman, Edwin Blun, Dr. Percy Freidenberg, Louis Grumbach, and Phiness Sondheim. Dr. and Mrs. Bookman will pass their honeymoon abroad.

HARRIS—KLEIN.

William Harris, Jr., and Miss Sibyl Klein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Klein, were married by a civil service yesterday morning at the home of the bride's parents, 154 West Seventy-seventh Street. There were no attendants and only the immediate relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are sailing to spend their honeymoon abroad and will spend a year in Paris before returning to New York.

BRUCE—PARROTT.

Osborne Fitz-Randolph Bruce of 556 West 160th Street, was married to Miss Madeleine Parrott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Parrott, in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Edward Parrott of Cridwell, Lake George, N. Y., a brother of the bride, officiating.

Miss Birdie Frank Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Birdie, daughter of A. B. Frank of 48 East Eighteth Street, and Laurens A. Cook. Mr. Cook is a graduate of Columbia, a well-known athlete, and brother of Alfred A. Cook. The wedding will take place next month.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mrs. Roosevelt entertained this evening at a musical lecture in the White House. The decorations were all of the most charming Spring blossoms, and the East Room, where the programme was given, was in its gala attire. Arthur Nevin gave an illustrated lecture with a number of excerpts from his Indian opera "Pola." This is the first opera of its kind, and the field is a picturesque one. Mr. Nevin has handled his subject intelligently and cleverly, and the distinguished company that asked to hear this weird and interesting music was enthused and impressed.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer will take possession of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson Jewett on Connecticut Avenue on May 1. They have been for the last two months in the house which Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt occupied during the Winter.

The Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Aoki have again taken a cottage at Buena Vista for the coming Summer. Their son-in-law and daughter, Count and Countess Hatzfeldt-Trachenburg, and their own little daughter, who have spent the latter part of the season with them, will sail for their home in Germany on May 14.

Mrs. Stanley Matthews entertained at a luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Beydan, sister of Mrs. Joseph Hobson, who has come over from Rome for a Spring visit.

The Countess Von Moltke Hitfelde, daughter of Mme. Bonaparte, arrived yesterday at the home of her mother for her annual visit. Mrs. Edgar Newbold of New York has been the guest of Mme. Bonaparte for some time.

Miss Audrey Sackett of New York is the guest of Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff, and will remain until after the wedding of Miss Gaff and Dr. Cary Langhorne on April 30.

Mrs. Allan McLane Hamilton of New York is the guest of Mrs. George L. Bradley.

Mrs. Perry Belmont entertained at a bridge party this afternoon, when she had ten tables set in the ballroom.

Social Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Joselyn Herle Evans (Miss Rumsey) have sailed for England, where they will make their home.

Mrs. James Flower and Miss Florence Flower will entertain this afternoon with bridge at their residence, 41 East Sixtieth Street.

There will be a dance to-night on board the Naval Reserves' ship Granite State which will be attended by a number of New York society men and women. Several well-known New York matrons are the patronesses. The dance is given under the auspices of the First Battalion, N. M. N. Y. Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Mrs. Joseph Ewing, Mrs. John Bloodgood, Mrs. Sidney de Kay, Mrs. A. F. Newcomb, Mrs. Charles S. Bates, and others are among the patronesses.

For the benefit of the Washington Square Day Nursery and Summer Home a concert was given yesterday afternoon at Sherry's, and was attended by a fashionable audience. The artists who contributed to the programme were Mr. and Mrs. Gilibert and Mme. Calvé. Mr. Ray was the accompanist. The selections rendered included the duet from "Veronique," by Messenger, sung by Mr. and Mme. Gilibert, and "La Flute Enchantee," Mozart, by Mme. Calvé and Mr. Gilibert. Among the patronesses of the event were Mesdames Henri Gourd, George B. McClellan, John H. Davis, Le Roy Dresser, F. Burrall Hoffman, Henry C. Frick, J. Herbert Johnston, and Charles H. Ditson; the Misses Georgine Iselin, Marguerite Pierson, Serena Rhinelander, Grace Eldridge, Ruth Lawrence, Margaret Remsen, and Josephine Noel.

Talk of Mapleson for Conried's Job.

A new possible successor to Heinrich Conried in the directorship of the Metropolitan Opera House was mentioned last night on Broadway. This is Col. Mapleson, the son of the Col. Mapleson who formerly conducted a season of opera at the Academy of Music. The second Col. Mapleson is in Paris, and it is said he has been in negotiation with one of the Metropolitan's Directors. A brother, Lionel Mapleson, is librarian at the Metropolitan.

Miss Barnato to Sing in Opera.

Emily Barnato, a niece of the late Barney Barnato, has been engaged by José van den Berg as one of the sopranos for his season of opera at the West End Theatre, which opens on May 6. In the last Winter Miss Barnato has been singing in private concerts.

Mme. Oda's First Ibsen Performance.

Madame Oda, the Danish actress, who is now in New York, will make her first appearance here as Rita in Ibsen's drama, "Little Eyolf," at Carnegie Lyceum, on May 13. She will give her first performance in the original text, but will later play in English. She is to be supported by an American cast.

INTERBORO BANK OF NEW YORK, 49 Wall Street, issues letters of credit, payable in all parts of the civilized world.—Adv.

SUDERMANN PLAY AT THE IRVING PLACE

"The Flower Boat," a Satirical Comedy, Seen Here for the First Time.

IS A STUDY IN CONTRASTS

The Thea of Hedwig von Ostermann Vivacious—Rest of the Company Did Well.

Geh. Komerzienrath Hoyer.....Adolf Winds
Baronin Erffiingen .....Marie Immisch
Raffaela.....Joe Hegyi
Thea.....Hedwig von Ostermann
Baron Erffiingen.....Friedrich Holthaus
Leopold Broesemann.....Carl Machold
Fred Hoyer.....Otto Treptow
Graf Sperner.....Willi Kaiser
Doktor Bollmann .....Otto Meyer
Stroessel.....Max Haensler
Grieling.....Willi Frey
Sonja Gribojeff.....Marienns Bratt
Paula Dubbellay .....Truds Voigt
Cora Misinardo.....Maris Reichardt
Arthur.....Adolf Naundorff
Gottlisl.....Louis Koch
Sophis .....Anitta Herbert

Sudermann's "Blumenboot," (The Flower Boat,) acted here for the first time last night by the Irving Place company, is capital satiric comedy for two scts, develops an interesting study of character contrasts in the third, and eventuates into what promises to be domestic tragedy. It does not exactly end so, for the author has apparently compromised with his conscience sufficiently to provide what is akin to, if it is not exactly, the conventional happy ending. One can scarcely charge Sudermann with being commonplace, even when he is least satisfactory in this work, but the splendid idea upon which the play is founded promised better results than are attained.

The beautiful Thea, capricious by nature and by instruction—her mother is a sort of amateur Nietzsche individualist—this Thea also cries out to be herself, though she confesses that she does not know what that self is. But she is determined to find out. Naturally not having a very clear idea of the Superman, or, for that matter, the Superwoman, Thea, with her half-baked theories goes in for marriage on the side with plenty of latitude for friendships on the other. Being rather a useless member of society herself, her defection does not so much metter on its own account. But with a mother who winks at lawbreaking, if indeed she does not positively encourage it, Thea before long is also able to put her married sister on the road to deception, with resultant sorrow and heartbreak to the husband, who remains the only decent member of the family. Before all is over there is discovery, forgiveness, and repentance, and a pleasant frame of mind for those playgoers who do not like to go home leaving the protagonists at odds with one another.

Last night's performance was a benefit for Hedwig von Ostermann, and a full house testified to her popularity. Her Thea was a vivacious creature of much physical attractiveness and abundant volatility. Joe Hegyi, blonde antithesis to Miss von Ostermann's dark beauty, was the good sister, playing as usual with much natural charm. Adolph Winds was excellent as the old grandfather. Several of the other parts were fairly well acted, and several of them were played very badly. But the performance was good enough to provide a fair perspective on the play.

"THE MERMAID" PRESENTED.

The Musurgia Society Gives Edwards's New Cantata at Carnegie Hall.

The Musurgia Society gave its third concert of the season last evening in Carnegie Hall under the direction of Walter Henry Hall. The ranks were swelled on this occasion by the addition of the members of the Brooklyn Oratorio Society, and the feature of the programme was the presentation of Julian Edwards's cantata, "The Mermaid," text by Daniel Amadeus Atterbottom.

Mr. Edwards is well known as a composer of light opera, but this was practically his first bow aa a serious composer before a New York audience. The cantata is written for chorus, soprano, tenor, and orchestra. The chorus sings the descriptive bits, the soprano impersonates the Mermaid, and the tenor the Youth who is lured to a watery grave.

There are four principal themes used in the construction: The "Call" theme, the "Rune" theme, "the Magic Spell," and the theme of "Beauty or Fascination." These are woven into an instrumental accompaniment, which usually represents the restlessness of the ocean. The soprano part is written with rather a careless regard for the voice. The intervals are difficult and the effect at times is scarcely pleasing. There is little interesting music for the Youth except the description of the Mermaid's dance.

George Hamlin sang the tenor part and made all that could be made of it, and Mrs. Viola Waterhouse, a charming soprano, did a like office for the part of the Mermaid. After it was over Mr. Hall turned the attention of the audience to Mr. Edwards, who sat in a box, and the composer rose and bowed to the applause. The chorus waved their handkerchiefs, and there was much enthusiasm. The work is light, short, and pleasing, and will probably be sung much by chorial societies throughout the country.

In the second part of the programme George Hamlin sang two Strauss songs, "Morgen" and "Caecelie." Mr. Hamlin was probahly the first to introduce Strauss songs to this country, and no onc sings them better than he. Mrs. Waterhouse sang an air from "Don Giovanni," and the choral societies ended the programme with selections from Elgar's "Bavarian Highland Suite."

WANT HAMMERSTEIN OPERA.

And He Wants to See the Money for Opera in Other Cities First.

A Washington newspaper printed a rumor yesterday that a new Opera House would be built in that city, to be furnished with opera by Oscar Hammerstein. When a TIMES reporter asked Mr. Hammerstein about this last night he said he had received offers from Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington relative to the establishment of opera companies in those cities, but nothing had been decided.

"I shall make no moves until sufficient money to finance such undertakings is put up," said Mr. Hammerstein.

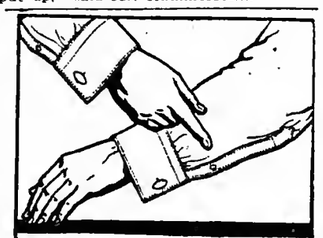

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SOTHERN IS PLEASED.

Julia Marlowe Also Gratified by Their Reception in London.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 23.—E. H. Sothern says that both he and Julia Marlowe are highly gratified at the reception accorded them by the audience last night and the treatment given to them by the critics to-day. He is not willing to say it was an error of judgment to open their London season with "The Sunken Bell," but admits that the play is not one likely to appeal strongly to British audiences.

What pleased him and Miss Marlowe most was the cordiality of the welcome extended to them in spite of the unattractiveness of the play.

"Miss Marlowe and I," said he, "have read much in the American papers concerning the attitude of English audiences toward Americans on opening nights. In fact, what we had read about the ridicule and booing on such occasions had caused us considerable trepidation; but this was quickly dissipated by what we believe was our kindly, and even flattering, reception.

"Now that our first appearance has been made, I believe we will be able to work to better advantage. We greatly appreciate the fairness of the critics in withholding judgment as to our merits as actors until we are seen in a play better suited to a London audience."

BUTT WINS LIBEL SUIT.

Manager in London Gets Judgment Against a New York Periodical.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 23.—Judgment for £100 was entered to-day jointly against the proprietors of the New York vaudeville paper Variety and its London correspondent in a libel suit by Alfred Butt, director of the Palace Theatre here.

The article complained of dealt with the recent music hall war in London. The chief objection made was to a statement that nobody believed that Butt was paying Marie Tempest £150 a week, and to the statement that Butt made a practice of splitting commission percentages.

Butt is known by New York variety actors aa "Baby" Butt.

OPERA CHORUS GIRLS DINE.

Manhattan Singers Treat Themselves and Admit No Men.

The chorus of American girls, which haa been one of the features of the success of the season at the Manhattan Opera House, gave a dinner to themselves last night at the Café Boulevard. They met first at Miss Beth Keenan's, 122 East Fifty-fourth Street, in the afternoon, and had tea, and adjourned to the restaurant about 8 o'clock. The party had a private room, and no men were invited or admitted.

Those who were present were Mesdames Feilman, Scharf, Gnaro, Weinberg, Hill, Johnson, and Higgins, and Misses Julia Hume, Beth Keennn, Eleanore Hogan, Nannie Flack, Grace Inman, Lillian Hayes, Le Valliere, Jeanne Crosson, Grace Ellsworth, Blair, Philo, Georgie Strauss, Rivers, Annie Lowrie, Harriet Keyes, Esther Davis, Edith Camp, Irene Boyd, Eva Walton, Estee, and Suratt.

TO SING "SALOME" IN PARIS.

Olive Fremstad Said to Have Accepted an Offer Made Through De Reszke.

Olive Fremstad is to sing "Salome" in Paris, according to a statement sent to the newspapers late last night. Mme. Fremstad is now on the road with the Metropolitan Opera Company. It is known that the soprano received many European offers to sing the part after her success here. The present offer, however, is said to have come through Jean de Reszke.

Mme. Fremstad is to sail for Europe on La Lorraine on May 2. The dates for the performances of "Salome" are May 17, 21, and 24. The Paris production has been postponed many times owing to disagreements with the composer.

Opera Opens St. Paul Auditorium.

ST. PAUL, April 23.—The Conried Opera Company arrived in St. Paul to-day from Omaha, and opened the theatre part of the new municipal auditorium with "Tannhauser" to-night. The house was filled, many persons having come from the Dakotas, Montana and Winnipeg for the occasion.

American Tenor's Success in London.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 24.—The newspapers to-day speak highly of Glenn Hall, an American tenor, who gave his first recital in London yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied on the piano by Arthur Nikisch, the famous conductor.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Channing Pollock are to sail for England next Saturday. Before leaving New York Mr. Pollock will turn over to the Shuberts his new play, "The Secret Orchard," which they will produce in September. He expects to return with the complete manuscript of a new comedy for Cohan & Harris, and to begin work on a four-act play for Wagenhals & Kemper. The itinerary for the present trip includes England, France Holland, Germany, Italy, Sicily, Morocco, and Egypt.

Alice Fischer Harcourt is busy in Chicago arranging with the managers of all the theatres in that city to devote to the Actors Fund 10 per cent. of their receipts on Monday, May 6. Theatre managers throughout the country are to be asked to give similar contributions.

Olive White is the author of a new and original playlet entitled "Bachelor's Hall," which William J. Kelly will produce for the first time next week at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre.

The 250th performance of "Pioneer Days" and "Neptune's Daughter" was given yesterday afternoon at the Hippodrome.

After the regular dramatic performance on Thursday evening Manager Dixon of the Third Avenue Theatre will begin the first of a series of amateur acts.

Theodore Burt Sayre, author of "Eileen Asthore," has completed a new Irish drama which Chauncey Olcott will produce next season.

All children who wish to meet Helen Pullman and Edith Speare, the two little girls in "The Prince Chap" at the Majestic, may do so this afternoon. The stage doorkeeper will take all names.

Jack London Starts on Long Cruise.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Jack London's sailboat, the Snark, started to-day for Honolulu, the first port on a six years' cruise around the world. The vessel is 45 feet long, ketch-rigged, and its occupants, besides London and his wife, are Herbert S. Stoltz, a Stanford graduate and athlete; Roscoe Eames, Captain; Martin Johnson, cook, and Hileshisa Tochigi, cabin boy.

Leaves 76 Great-Grandchildren.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., April 23.—John Gehres, 92 years old, died at his home in Mahantonga, near here, yesterday. He was one of the oldest and best-known residents of Northumberland County. He leaves a widow, 11 children, 100 grandchildren, and 76 great-grandchildren.

For Russian Famine Sufferers.

THE TIMES has received $10 from "H. M. S." and haa forwarded the amount to the fund for the relief of the Russian famine aufferers.

Ian Maclaren Ill.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, April 23.—The Rev. Dr. John Watson, (Ian Maclarsn,) who arrived at Mount Pleasant to-day to address the students of Wesleyan University, was taken seriously ill with tonsilitis, and was removed to a hospital. All his engagements have been canceled.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. Arnoux.

William H. Arnoux, once Judge of the Superior Court of this city, died yesterday after a long illness in Vineyard Haven, Mass., at the age of 76. He formerly lived in New York. Aside from his Judgeship, Mr. Arnoux was well known here through his connection with the law firm of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodward of this city, of which he was a member for twenty-five years.

Mr. Arnoux was born in New York in 1831. At the age of 15 he was prepared to enter the junior class of Princeton College, but his father had destined him for a mercantile career. So he devoted himself to business for four years and then began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, practicing thereafter with leading law firms of this city.

He served as Judge of the Superior Court of New York from 1882 to 1895, afterward resuming his law practice. He was a member of the New York State Bar Association, and its President from 1889 to 1890. He was a member and ex-Vice President of the American Sons of the Revolution, a member of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society, the New England and New York Societies, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Institute of Civics. Judge Arnoux was a student of science, literature, and art.

Thomas B. Riter.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 23.—Thomas B. Riter, President of the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company, one of the greatest independent iron and steel concerns in the country, died at his home here early this moring. He was 67 years old. Although he had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for several months, his death was unexpected. Mr. Riter was one of the founders of the Riter-Conley Company. He began work as a blacksmith when a young man, and first started a small shop with John H. Conley, which grew into the immense concern it is today. Mr. Riter was several times a millionaire, and was one of Pittsburg's foremost self-made men.

He leaves a widow and one son, Joseph Riter.

Peter Cumming.

Peter Cumming, one of the founders of the Broadway Savings Institution of 23 Park Place, died yesterday at his home, 7 West Eighty-second Street. He was 90 years old. Mr. Cumming was born in Scotland and came to New York in 1846.

Soon after his arrival in this country he obtained a place in the National Broadway Bank. Five years later he started the movement that ended in the incorporation of the Broadway Savings Institution. He was its first manager. Later he became its President, resigning this post only two years ago.

At the time of his death he was a member of the savings bank's board. His wife died several years ago. Several grandnieces and grandnephews are his nearest surviving relatives.

Samuel Graasman.

Samuel Graasman of the firm of B. Rothschild & Co., clothing manufacturers of Rochester, died yesterday afternoon in Minneapolis. He was born in this city, and for twenty-five years had been in the local office of the Rothschild Company at 725 Broadway. At the time of his death he was traveling in the interests of the company.

Edward W. Spangler.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., April 23.—Edward W. Spangler, 61 years old, one of the leading lawyers here, died at midnight. Mr. Spangler also was President of the Spangler Manufacturing Company, and a former publisher of the York Daily. He was a veteran of the civil war, and was the author of the "Spangler Annals."

Mrs. Charles F. Crisp.

AMERICUS, Ga., April 23.—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, widow of Speaker Crisp of the National House of Representatives, died at her home here to-day. She was 59 years old. The funeral will be held Wednesday.

Maybrick Prosecutor Dead.

LONDON, April 23.—The death is announced of Judge John Edmund Wentworth Addison. He was the prosecuting counsel in the famous Maybrick case. He was born in 1838.

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Obituary Notes.

WOLF G. OPPENHEIM, resident mansger of a Chicago shoe firm, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday. He was 39 years old. He cams from Cbicago five years ago and became prominent in business and fraternal circles. Hs leaves a widow and three children.

The Rev. MICHAEL J. BRENNAN died yesterday at the rectory of St. Veronica's Church, 957 Washington Street, at the age of 69. Father Brennan for msny years had been interested in parochial and mission work. The funeral will be held from St. Veronica's Church to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

ELIAS TAYLOR, a descendant of the early settlers of South Orange, N. J., died in that town yesterdsy in the house in which he was born, at South Orange Avenue and Cottage Street. He was 70 years old. For many years he had been connected with contracting companies in Newark.

JAMES ANDERSON, a retired veterinary surgeon, died on Monday at his home, 461 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn. He was born at Cocksburnspath, Scotland, in 1827, and came to this country in 1849. Dr. Anderson had been blind for the last fifteen years. He leaves one son and two daughters.

THOMAS DONOHUE died at his home, 1,405 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, yesterdsy. He had been in business as a builder in the Ocean Hill section for many years. He was born in Manhattan seventy-eight years ago and was a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association.

RICHARD MARVIN, a retired lawysr and ex-Assemblyman, died on Sunday at his home, 600 Mssrcy Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Catskill, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1831, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. Two years later Mr. Marvin moved to Brooklyn. In 1876 he was elected to the Assembly on the Republican ticket. For sevsral years has was associatd with Stewart L. Woodford. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Mrs. JOHN R. CALDWELL, the wife of John R. Caldwsll, the agent of The Associated Press in Cuba, died yesterday. Mr. Caldwell's only daughter died in Havana less than two months ago of typhoid meningitis, and the mother herself soon afterward became seriously ill. She was brought to this country, but did not improve, her death being due to the shock thst she had suffsred.

JOHN SEABURY, a member of one of the oldest families on Long Island, and a brother of former Surrogate and County Judge Robert Seabury, dropped dead on Monday night at Hempstead, L. I., as he was about to enter his house. His wife heard the noise of the fall and ran out to find his lifeless body. Besides the widow, he leavee one child, a son.

MARRIED.

COOK.—ROPER.—At Christ Church, Pelham Manor, N. Y., on April 23, by the Rev. A. F. Tenney and the Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Margaret Carmichael, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Roper, to Walter Cook, Jr., of New York City.

BIJUR—WERTHEIM.—On Monday, April 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Angelita, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wertheim, to Mr. Abram Bijur.

HARRIS—KLEIN.—On Tuesday, April 23, at 154 West 77th St., Sibyl, daughter of Mr. Hermann Klein, to Mr. William Harris, Jr., of New York.

HOPPIN—BURLINGAME.—April 23, at St. Jemss's Church, by the Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burlingame, to Tracy Hoppin.

DIED.

ARROWSMITH.—On April 23, Milton, son of George A. and Phoebe Bloomer Arrowsmith of New York, in his 55th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 236 Degraw St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 25, at 3 o'clock. No flowers.

ARNOUX.—At Vineyard Haven, Mass., on Tuesday, April 23, William Henry Arnoux, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Vineyard Haven, on Friday, April 26, at 2:30 P. M.

BAYNE.—On Tuesday, April 23, 1907, at her residence, 209 West 56th St., New York, Susan Pope Bayne, daughter of the late Lawrence P. and Delia L. Rust Bayne.

Funeral private. Interment at Baltimore, Md.

Virginia and Baltimore papers pleass copy.

BERRY.—At Ilion, N. Y., on April 23, 1907, Josephine M. Berry, (nee Ziegler,) widow of George H. Berry and mother of Edgar H. Berry, in her 72d year.

Notice of funeral leter.

BRENNAN.—On Tuesday, April 23, 1907, at the rectory of St. Veronica's, the Rev. Michael J. Brennan, in his 70th year.

The funeral will take place from St. Veronica's Church, Christopher and Washington Sts., on Thursday morning. The office of the dead will be chanted at 9:30; the solemn requiem mass will begin at 10 A. M.

CUMMING.—On Tuesday, April 23, 1907, Peter Cumming, in his 90th year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 7 West 82d St., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 4 P. M.

DeWITT.—William Archelous, son of Thomas D. and Amelia P. DeWitt, husband of Elizabeth Denniston Nellson.

Funeral services at All Angels' Chapel, 81st St., between Broadway and West End Av., on Thursday, April 25, at 10 A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

ELSEFFER.—Of heart trouble, at Red Hook, N. Y., April 20, Harriet E. Mesick, wife of Jacob W. Elseffer, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral from her late home, Red Hook, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, April 24, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet mid-day trains at Barrytown, N. Y.

HARROWER.—On April 23, Henry D. Harrower.

Funeral services at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Waverley Place and West 11th St., Thursday at 2 o'clock. Interment at Chatham, N. J.

Letters of Credit

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NEW YORK.

Senator Grady's Father Dead.

Michael Grady, father of State Senator Thomas F. Grady, died yesterday morning after a lingering illness at his residence, at 151 East Thirtieth Street.

Mr. Grady was 81 years old. He came to this country from Ireland sixty-two years ago, and for the past twenty-seven years had served continuously in the Register's office. He was one of the oldest employes of that office. The funeral services will be from his late residence tomorrow morning. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Stephen, on East Twenty-eighth Street.

DIED.

GRADY.—On Tuesday, April 23, 1907, Michael Grady, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 151 East 30th St., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and from thence to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St. and 3d Av. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

KIPPEN.—Suddenly, April 20, at Fairfield, Conn., Jane A. Kippen, widow of George Kippen.

Funeral from her late residence on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LORD.—April 22, 1907, at noon, at the Clendening, West 103d Street, William Wilberforce Lord, D. D.

Funeral at Cooperstown, N. Y., Thursday. Pittsburg, Penn., and Charleston, S. C., papers plesse copy.

NYE.—At her residence, Locust Hill, Champlain, N. Y., on saturdey, April 20, Laura M. Moore, wife of the late Bartlett Nye, aged 82 years.

PRALL.—Suddenly, at Elmhurst, L. I., April 22, 1907, John Goldsmith Prall, son of John H. and Sarah G. Prall, in the 25th year of his age.

Fuperal services private at his late residence on Thursday, April 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

SCHULTZ.—At Sendusky, Ohio, after a short illness of pneumonia, Daniel H. Schultz, late drummer Co. C, 17th Missouri Volunteer Infantry (Turner's Rifle Regiment.) Born Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1846. Aged 61 years.

STODDART.—On Monday, April 22, 1

GIANTS AGAIN WIN FROM BOSTON TEAM

Series Closed in New England with Fourth Straight Victory by Score of 4 to 2.

RAIN STOPPED "YANKEES"

Washington Will Begin Series Here To-day—Local Nationals Go to Philadelphia.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Boston, 2.
Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 5.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	5	2	.714	Detroit	5	4	.555
Chicago	6	3	.666	Boston	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	5	3	.625	Washington	2	5	.285
Cleveland	4	3	.571	St. Louis	2	7	.222

Clubs.	N. Y.	Chi.	Clev.	Det.	Bos.	Phil.	Wash.	St. L.	Won.
New York	—	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	5
Chicago	.	—	.	1	.	.	.	5	6
Cleveland	.	.	—	3	.	.	.	1	4
Detroit	.	1	3	—	.	.	.	1	5
Boston	.	.	.	.	—	1	2	.	3
Philadelphia	1	.	.	2	—	.	2	.	5
Washington	1	.	.	1	.	—	.	.	2
St. Louis	.	2	.	.	.	.	—	.	2
Lost	2	3	3	4	5	3	5	7	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	7	1	.850	Cincinnati	4	5	.444
New York	7	2	.778	Boston	3	6	.333
Philadelphia	5	2	.714	St. Louis	3	7	.300
Pittsburg	4	3	.591	Brooklyn	1	6	.143

Clubs.	Chi.	N. Y.	Cin.	Phil.	Bos.	Pitt.	St. L.	Brk.	Won.
Chicago	—	.	3	.	.	2	2	.	7
New York	.	—	.	1	4	.	.	2	7
Cincinnati	.	.	—	.	.	1	2	.	3
Philadelphia	.	1	.	—	2	.	.	2	5
Boston	.	.	1	.	—	.	.	2	3
Pittsburg	1	.	.	.	.	—	3	.	4
St. Louis	.	.	3	.	.	.	—	.	3
Brooklyn	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	—	1
Lost	1	2	6	2	6	3	7	6	

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Defeats Boston by Timely Hitting in Final Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 23.—The "Giants" defeated Boston this afternoon in the final game of the series, by the score of 4 to 2. It was a batt'e between Pitchers Ferguson and Young, with the honors in favor of the former. For six innings only one man on each side reached the third base, and the crowd was becoming excited when in the seventh Devlin singled, took second on a poor throw by Orendorff, and scored on Bresnahan's drive to left. The ice being thus broken, Dahlen and Corcoran bith hit for singles in the eighth, and the former scored.

In the ninth Shannon went to first on called balls, and Devlin hit to third. McGann singled, scoring Shannon and Devlin, making the score 4 to 0.

Boston's first run was made on Bates's double, Tenney's sacrifice, and Beaumont's triple in the eighth. In the ninth Burke, batting for Orendorff, scored on a base on balls and singles by Bates and Beaumont. Score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bates, rf	1	2	1	0	0		
Tenney, 1b	0	1	9	0	1		
Beaum't, cf	0	3	2	0	0		
Howard, lf	0	0	1	1	0		
Edwall, ss	0	1	1	2	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	4	0		
Brain, 3b	0	0	2	2	1		
Ornd'f, c	0	0	4	1	0		
Young, p	0	2	0	3	0		
†Burke	1	0	0	0	0		
‡Brush	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	11	*26	15	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf	1	1	2	1	0	0	
Strang, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Devlin, 3b	2	1	0	2	0		
Seymour, cf	0	0	4	0	0		
Bres'han, c	0	1	8	1	0		
McGann, 1b	0	1	9	2	0		
Dahlen, ss	1	2	3	2	0		
C'coran, 2b	0	2	0	2	1		
F'g'son, p	0	0	2	1	0		
Total	4	11	27	12	0		

*Shannon out, hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Orendorff in ninth.
‡Batted for Young in ninth.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Two-base hits—Bates. Three-base hit—Beaumont. Sacrifice hits—Devlin, Ritchey. Stolen bases—Devlin, 2; Shannon, Brain, Beaumont. First base on balls—Off Young, 2; off Ferguson, 2. Hit by pitcher—Strang, Howard. Struck out—By Young, 3; by Ferguson, 7. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Early Innings Decided Game.

CHICAGO, April 23.—All the runs scored and all the hitting was done in the first three innings to-day, both Mason and Fresser being batted freely. Mason settled down in the fourth, and was invincible, as also was Lundgren, who relieved Fraser in the same inning. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	2	3	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Schulte, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Randall, rf	0	0	3	0	1		
Chance, 1b	0	1	11	1	0		
Steinf't, 3b	1	1	0	0	0		
Hoffman, ss	1	0	1	5	0		
Evers, 2b	1	0	3	3	0		
Kling, c	1	0	4	1	0		
Fraser, p	0	0	0	3	0		
Lundg'n, p	0	0	1	1	0		
Total	4	5	27	15	1		

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	1	5	0	0		
Kane, lf	0	0	4	0	0		
Davis, cf	1	0	1	0	0		
Lobert, 3b	0	2	0	2	2		
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	8	1	0		
Mitchell, rf	1	0	1	0	0		
Lowry, ss	0	0	0	5	1		
McLean, c	0	1	2	1	0		
Mason, p	0	1	1	2	0		
*Schiel	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	6	24	7	2		

*Batted for Mason in ninth inning.

Chicago	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3	

Two-base hit—Steinfeldt. Three-base hits—Slagle, Lobert. Hits—Off Fraser, 6 in three innings. Sacrifice hits—Hoffman, Fraser, Steinfeldt, Kane. Stolen bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Fraser, 2; off Lundgren, 4; off Mason, 2. Hit with ball—Chance, Evers. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Meesrs. Carpenter and Johnstone.

Abbaticchio's Hit Was Timely.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The St. Louis Nationals lost again to-day to Pittsburg, 7 to 5. The etart of the game was delayed half an hour by wet grounds. Pittsburg won in the eighth inning, when Abbaticchio got a three-base hit. The visitors were assisted by Beebe, who made a balk, sent Sheehan to first base on balls, and allowed Lynch and Anderson to single. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Kelly, rf	1	0	4	1	0		
O'Hara, lf	1	2	2	0	0		
Bennett, 2b	0	1	2	2	0		
Baxtar, 1b	0	2	7	1	0		
Byrne, 3b	1	2	3	1	0		
Holly, ss	0	1	3	1	0		
Marshall, c	0	0	5	2	0		
Beebe, p	0	0	0	3	1		
Burch, cf	2	2	1	1	0		
Total	5	10	27	13	1		

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
And'son, cf	1	1	2	0	0		
H'lman, rf	1	2	2	0	0		
Clarke, lf	1	2	3	0	0		
Wagner, 1b	0	0	10	0	0		
Abbat'o, 2b	1	2	4	3	0		
Sheehen, ss	0	0	2	2	1		
Storke, 3b	1	1	1	3	2		
Phelps, c	0	0	3	1	1		
Lynch, p	1	1	2	0	5	0	
Total	7	10	27	14	4		

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	—5
Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—7

Two-base hits—Byrne, Clarke. Three-base hit—Abbaticchio. Sacrifice hits—O'Hara, Holly, Wagner, Phelps. Stolen bases—Kelly, Burch, (2) Clarke. Double play—Kelly and Baxter. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Pittsburg, 3. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 4; off Lynch, 4. Struck out—By Beebe, 4; by Lynch, 3. Balk—Beebe. Passed ball—Phelps. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

THE TURF.

QUEENS COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB

AQUEDUCT, L. I.

TO-DAY, THE WOODHAVEN STAKES and five other races beginning at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave E. 34th St., 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50 P. M. Also from Flatbush Av., 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, 1:05, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15 P.M.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Bunched Hits and Beat St. Louis Easily.

DETROIT, Mich., April 23.—Detroit found it easy to hit Morgan and won the game in the first three innings, erratic fielding by St. Louis helping some.

The visitors started a rally in the ninth, but Mullin struck out Frisk and Stone, checking it. The day was dark, damp, and cold, affecting both play and attendance. Score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
M'Intyre, lf	0	2	2	0	0		
C'ghlin, 3b	1	0	1	3	0		
Crawf'd, cf	1	1	0	0	0		
Cobb, rf	1	2	3	0	1		
R'sman, 1b	0	1	14	0	0		
Sch'fer, 2b	1	0	1	6	0		
Schmidt, c	1	1	5	1	0		
O'Leary, ss	2	2	1	1	1		
Mullin, p	0	2	0	3	0		
Total	7	11	27	14	2		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf	1	1	4	0	0		
H'phill, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
P'ker'g, cf	1	2	0	0	0		
Wallace, ss	0	1	1	4	1		
Yeager, 2b	0	0	3	2	2		
Jones, 1b	1	1	8	1	0		
Deleh'ty, 3b	1	1	3	3	1		
Buelow, c	0	0	3	3	1		
Morgan, p	0	0	0	2	0		
*Frisk	0	0	0	0	0		
†Niles	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	4	8	24	15	5		

*Batted for Buelow in ninth.
†Batted for Morgan in ninth.

Detroit	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	.	—7
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—O'Leary, 2. Three-bass hit—Niles. Sacrifice hit—Rossman. Stolen bases—McIntyre, Schaefer. Doubls play—Wallace, Jones and Buelow. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 7. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 1; off Morgan, 3. First base on errors—Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Mullin, 1; by Morgan, 1. Struck out—By Mullin, 5; by Morgan, 1. Passed balls—Schmidt, 2. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

South Atlantic League.

At Charleston, S. C.—Charleston, 2; Jacksonville, 1.

At Macon, Ga.—Savannah, 2; Macon, 0.

At Augusta, Ga.—Augusta, 6; Columbia, 2.

Southern League.

At Montgomery—Montgomery, 0; Atlanta, 8.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 8; Nashville, 1.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 4; Little Rock, 0.

American Association.

At Toledo—Milwaukee, 4; Toledo, 8.

Scores of Other Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 23.—Niagara University and Seton Hall College teams played today a tie game on Setonia Field, South Orange. The game was called in the tenth inning on account of darkness. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Seton Hall	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2	7	1
Niagara	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	10	1

Batteries—Ferry and Meegan; O'Rourke and McCabe.

AT NEW HAVEN, Conn.

										R.	H.	E.
Mercersburg	1	0	2	0	4	1	0	1	0	0—9	11	2
Yale, 1910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	2	2

Batteries—Schultz and Williams; Rand, Patton, and Douglass.

At Lynn, Mass.—Lynn, (New England,) 3; Cuban Champions, 1.

At Fall River—Providence, (Eastern,) 4; Fall River, (N. E.,) 3. Eleven innings.

At Worcester, Mass.—Worcester, (N. E.,) 7; Holyoke, (Conn. League,) 0.

At Medford, Mass.—Bates, 5; Tufts, 2. Ten innings.

At Waterbury—Waterbury, (Conn.,) 11; New York Giants, 5.

At Utica, N. Y.—Montreal, (Eastern,) 12; Utica, (State,) 3.

At New Bedford—Philadelphia Giants, 4; New Bedford, (N. E.,) 3.

At Troy, N. Y.—Troy, (State,) 8; St. Joseph, 1.

Y. M. C. A. Baseball Championship.

The Young Men's Christian Association has arranged for an inter-branch baseball tournament, to begin on Saturday. The branches that have entered are the West Side, East Side, Harlem, Washington Heights, and Williamsbridge. There will be two series, the senior and the junior. The seniors will play in the afternoon, while the juniors will play in the morning.

The Spalding Baseball Trophy will be awarded to the championship team. To win this trophy, the teams must win two out of three games with each other, and then the winner of these series will play the Brooklyn branches. The schedule arranged by the committee follows:

April 27—East Side vs. Harlem; Williamsbridge vs. Washington Heights. May 4—West Side vs. Washington Heights; Harlem vs. Williamsbridge. May 11—West Side vs. East Side; Harlem vs. Washington Heights. May 18—West Side vs. Williamsbridge; East Side vs. Washington Heights. May 25—West Side vs. Harlem; East Side vs. Williamsbridge. May 30—East Side vs. Harlem. Williamsbridge vs. Washington Heights. June 1—West Side vs. Washington Heights; Harlem vs. Williamsbridge. June 8—West Side vs. East Side; Harlem vs. Washington Heights. June 15—West Side vs. Williamsbridge; East Side vs. Washington Heights.

Between the Innings.

President Comisky is concerned over Lee Tannehill, who was spiked at St. Louis. The injury to his left foot has kept the clever Chicago American League infielder in bed, and there are signs of blood poisoning. Under the best conditions he will not be able to play for several weeks.

William Gilbert will play this season with the Trenton Tri-State League club, where he is to receive the same salary that he got for playing second base for the Giants. Manager Carnen of Trenton has purchased Gilbert's release from Newark.

President Frank Farrell of the New York Americans yesterday released Hughes to Montreal and Castleton to Atlanta. Both pitchers were tried both in preliminary and championship games, but were not thought to be fast enough for a major league team.

A bill has passed the lower house of the Michigan Legislature permitting Sunday ball games at Detroit. The opponents of Sunday baseball will endeavor to have the bill reconsidered, and failing in that will fight it in the Senate.

President Noyes of the Washington Baseball Club has written to August Herrmann requesting a speedy settlement of the Jake Stahl case.

The Eastern League season will open to-day. Buffalo is scheduled to play at Montreal, and Toronto will begin the season at Rocheeter. The Eastern division of the leaguo will not begin championship games until to-morrow, when Jersey City will go to Providence, and Baltimore plays on the Newark grounds.

TENNIS DOUBLES FINAL.

Larned and Wrenn, in Fine Form, Beat Little and Behr.

William A. Larned and George L. Wrenn, Jr., won the first prize in the round robin doubles yesterday on the canvas-covered court of the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. The pair of veteran tennis experts not only displayed brilliant form, but on the manoeuvres of the court they easily gained the distinction of generals against Raymond D. Little and Karl H. Behr, Jr. The latter forced the playing through three sets before Larned and Wrenn won at 4—6, 8—6, and 6—4.

In the estimation of the experts Larned and Wrenn have seldom shown better all-around form in their doubles than in the final of the indoor series against Little and Behr. Both hit the ball hard and with powerful strokes made their shots for placement and passes go true to the mark. In the first set Larned was a trifle slow in getting started. It was due to this that his side lost the set, although the point score was very close. In the second eet the team work of the two veterans was well-nigh perfection. They protected their territory against the smashes and volleys which Little and Behr had used in the previous set to win aces. The summary:

Men's Round Robin Doubles.—Third round—William A. Larned and George L. Wrenn, Jr., defeated Raymond D. Little and Karl H. Behr, Jr., 4—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Strife has developed within the lawn tennis ranks over the question as to where the Western doubles championship will be played this season. This is partially due to the new arrangement which is to bring the title-winning teams of the West, East, and South into a special tournament on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club. The winning pair of this series is to play Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright in the challenge match for the championship at Newport.

For many years the Kenwood Country Club of Chicago has held the Western doubles meeting. This year the Onwentsia Club has clashed with the smaller organization. Wishing to relieve itself of all responsibility in the matter, the National Association merely eet the date as the week of July 27 for the playing of the important doubles, and left it to the Western Lawn Tennis Association to determine where the tournament should be held.

Two meetings have already been held, but as the supporters of Onwentsia and Kenwood remain evenly divided in the voting, no result has been arrived at. Both Kreigh Collins, last year a member of the international team, and Louis H. Waidner favor Onwentsia for the tournament.

BASEBALL, To-day, 3:30 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Washington.—Adv.

OKENITE CAPTURES STERLING STAKES

Belmont Entry, at Odds On, Easily Takes the Feature Race.

FOUR FAVORITES BEATEN

King's Daughter, with High Weight, Runs the Fastest Six Furlongs of Aqueduct Meeting.

The two-year-olds that ran at the Aqueduct track yesterday had the hurden of the racing to carry, the number of horses in the two events for two-year-olds exceeding the total number of horses in all the other races of the programme.

The crowd conceded the Sterling Stakes to August Belmont's Okenite, a winner at Washington and at Aqueduct last week, and the Belmont gelding wae sent to the post favorite at 5 to 2 on over Oxford and Glid, his only opponents. The race was of one mile, and for the first three-quarters Okenite looked beaten, for to Okenite'e lead away from the post Glid went to the front with a rueh and elipped far away from the favorite. Okenite dropped back into last place on the far turn, Oxford there leaving him and going on after Glid.

Entering the stretch, Oxford took the lead from Glid and swung into the straight so far in front of Okenite that the crowd already wae acclaiming Oxford as the winner, when Okenite began his effort for the prize. Into the last quarter Oxford held his lead, and then his rush after Glid began to tell on him, and in the final quarter Okenite, under a little rousing, passed him and won easily at the end, by three parts of a length, in 1:40, the time equaling the best performance of the meeting.

In advance of the last race M. L. Hayman's Apple Toddy was talked of as one of the smart two-year-olds making up the field, but there were tips out on half a dozen of the runners, Royal Vane starting favorite, with Bridge Whist, Bellwether, and Transvaal the next three choices, while Apple Toddy went to the post more or less neglected at 10 to 1. Bellwether, the leader at the start, raced out in front attended by Transvsal and Apple Toddy into the last quarter, where Apple Toddy drew out in the lead, and, hard ridden to the end, won by a length from Transvasl, with Bellwether, stopping fast, a close third.

The largest field of the day ran in the fifth of the races for two-year-olds, with Biskra the post favorite over Citizen, the latter a son of Voter, carrying the colors of James R. Keene. Look, from the Oneck Stable, broke out of the crowd early in the race, and into the closing strides held first place, but at the end Look was tiring and stopping, and Citizen, closing in good style, went to the front about the last sixteenth pole, and won the race handily, two lengths away from Biskra, which beat Look a neck for second place.

In the six-furlong handicap a field of five horses ran, with Thomas C. McDowell's fast filly King's Daughter the top weight at 126 pounds, in her first race of the season. The weight on King's Daughter, more than anything else, caused Cressina and the Western colt Sir Edward to be made the choices over her, but Cressina, the post favorite, was outrun at the start, while King's Daughter went out with Sir Edward, and carried him such a pace that he was ready to stop at the half mile. King's Daughter then went on alone, and won the fastest six furlongs of the meeting, in 1:13, clear of Cressina, which closed at the end and was second. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For mares and geldings three years old and upward; selling; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Robin Hood, 112, Miller, 4-5, 2-5	1	1	1°
Taxer, 112, Korner, 30-1, 8-1	3	2	2½
Golden Shore, 98, Hennessy, 6-1, 8-5	2	3	3½
Melbourne Nominee, 110, Notter, 12-1, 3-1	7	4	4
Cohleskill, 97, McDaniel, 8-1, 5-2	5	5	5
Doctor Hollis, 105, Musgrave, 5-1, 7-5	4	6	6
St. Estsphe, 105, J. Hogg, 100-1, 40-1	6	7	7
L'Amour, 93, Brussel, 30-1, 8-1	8	8	8
Jervis Lane, 88, Medlicott, 200-1, 80-1.*			

*Left at the post.

Time—1:13 4-5. Start poor. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 6 years, by Kingston—Belle of Maywood. Owner and trainer, J. P. Mayberry.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
King's Daughter, 126, Shilling, 7-2, even	2	1	1°
Cressina, 116, Horner, 7-5, 1-2	4	2	2°
Sir Edward, 107, Preston, 3-1, 9-10	1	3	3°
Samson, 117, Hennessy, 8-1, 2-1	3	4	4
Waterhury, 114, Mountain, 15-1, 4-1	5	5	5

Time—1:13. Start poor. Won easily; place same. Winner b. f., 4 years, by Ornament—Queenlike. Owner, T. C. McDowell. Trainer, C. Denny.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Citizen, 101, Miller, 13-5, even	2	1	1°
Blekra, 99 Notter, 2-1, 4-5	4	3	2°
Look, 94, Rollins, 10-1, 4-1	5	2	3¾
Astoria Belle, 107, Aubuchon, 15-1, 6-1	3	4	4
Relmondo, 94, Clausen, 7-1, 5-2	6	5	5
Cuernavara, 99, Hennessy, 6-1, 2-1	9	6	6
Oceanlo, 98, Beckmen, 30-1, 10-1	12	8	7
Silver Cup, 101, McDaniel, 40-1, 15-1	1	7	8
Foremoet, 101, Horner, 30-1, 10-1	13	10	9
Sylvia G., 101, Garner, 30-1, 10-1	7	9	10
Con, Thomas, 97, Swain, 50-1, 20-1	11	11	11
Concerned, 102, Musgreve, 100-1, 30-1	10	12	12
Henry Kelly, 102, Preston, 30-1, 10-1	8	11	13
Acreedor, 102, Brussel, 20-1, 6-1	14	14	14

Time—0:54 4-5. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., 2 years, by Voter—Elsie. Owner, James R. Keene. Trainer, James Rowe.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sterling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Okenite, 106, Mountein, 2-5, out	1	2	1¾
Oxford, 130, Miller, 4-1, 1-2	2	1	2°
Glid, Hennessy, 1, even	3	3	3

Time—1:40. Start good. Won easily. Winner ch. g., 3 years, by Hastings-Orienta. Owner, August Belmont.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Lady Alicia, 92, Preston, 7-1, 8-5	4	1	1°
Marathon, 94, Swain, 7-10, 1-4	5	4	2°
Foxmead, 107, Shilling, 7-2, 4-5	3	2	3½
El Cazador, 100, Gerner, 20-1, 4-1	2	3	4
Henry Watterson, 108, Miller, 10-1, 3-1	1	5	5

Time—1:41 4-5. Start poor. Won easily; place same. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Sir Dixon—Kenmore Queen. Owner and trainsr, F. T. Wood.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Apple Toddy, 106, Mountain, 10-1, 8-1	4	1	1°
Transvaal, 106, Miller, 5-1, 2-1	5	3	2½
Bellwether, 106, Lowe, 4-1, 8-5	1	2	3°
Royal Vane, 106, Hennessy, 5-2, even	3	4	4
Bridge Whist, 111, Cherry, 7-2, 8-5	6	5	5
Mountain Poet, 103, Brussel, 20-1, 7-1	2	6	6
Meizar, 103, McDaniel, 20-1, 6-1	9	8	7
Alauda, 106, Notter, 40-1, 12-1	7	7	8
Sukey's Son, 106, Beckman, 100-1, 40-1	10	9	9
Kellar, 106, Garner, 60-1, 20-1	8	10	10

Time—0:55. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Toddington—La Fleur. Owner, M. L. Hayman. Trainer, R. Minton.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Campaigner	105	Royal Onyx 97
Laura A.	98	*Nigger Mike 96
Gold Circle	98	*King Ahab 96

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

W. H. Carey	123	Tertan	100
The Picket	120	Alpenmarchen	96
Colonel Jack	106	Silverstrome	95
Tommy Waddell	104	Sailor Boy	90
Avaunteer	104		

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

Jack McKeon	114	Azora	99
Charlie Thompson	106	Water Rearer	97
Lord Badge	106	Ocean Spray	97
Robador	104	*Little Woods	96
Dappla Gold	101	*G. L. M.	95
Bon Mot	101	*Kiamesha II.	90
*Mary Morris	100		

FOURTH RACE.—The Woodhaven Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; four and a half furlongs.

Rosario	107	*Saltram	93
Sequence	102	Blue Ban	98
*Thomas Calhoun	102	Annt Rosa	98
Rigot	101	Laura Clay	98
Masks and Faces	101	Martha Jane	97
Mystifier	100	Fresh	97
Tartar Maid	100	*Rivet	97
Duke of Bridgewater	99	*Slumberless	89

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Charivari	105	Matin	102
Easton	105	Punky	102
Park Row	102	Royal Onyx	102
Water Bearer	102	Mary Hall	100
Claude Duval	102	Golden West	100
Communipaw	102	Hampton Lady	100
Ontario	102	Willdo	100
El Chico	102	*Kernochan	100

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Aqueduct meeting, special weights, with allowances; four and a half furlongs.

C. H. Shilling	108	Merrimac	100
Sweet Taire	103	Bigot	100
Termidor	105	Split Second	100
Dixie Gold	100	Senator Beckham	100
Sepp	100		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER, APRIL 24 TO 27.

N.London.	Will.Point.	S. Hook.	Gov. Isl'd
A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
6:27 6:47	7:48 8:16	4:26 5:00	4:40 5:16
1:12 1:27	8:38 9:03	5:19 5:47	5:32 6:01
1:55 2:07	9:24 9:47	6:07 6:33	6:18 6:44
2:40 2:45	10:10 10:32	6:55 7:20	7:02 7:26

On Sunday the sloop motor boat Jennie R., from Stillwell's Pier, Gravesend Beach, at the Fishing Banks, caught 80 cod and a number of blackfish.

Good flounder fishing is reported at Rockaway Beach, Schmeike's Hole, and the Drain, near Yankee Channel. The catches made on Monday were: D. Brown, 75; Fred Bloch, 68; Henry Spatz, 80; Joe Tsussig, 91, and Charles Bjur, 181 flounders.

The first salmon to be taken at tha Bangor Pool, Bangor, Me., was landed by Charles Bissel of Brewer, Ma. The fish weighed 18½ pounds, and Mr. Bissel was an hour landing the fish.

The steamer Taurus will resume trips to tha Fishing Banks on Sunday, leaving Pier No. 1, foot of Battery Place, at 8:20 A. M. daily, except Monday, until further notice. The Taurus will not start from nor land at the pier at Thirty-first Street, East River, as heretofore, but arrangements will shortly be made at piers at 129th Street and Twenty-first Street, in addition to Pier No. 1, North River.

The result of the trips of the clubs last Sunday was: Al Meyers at Shinnecock Point on the Easy Times, 614 flounders; Sunrise from Stapleton, cod; Star off Coney Island, 25 cod, 47 flounders, and a party on Banshee, cod and sea flounders.

BAN OFF JOCKEY MARTIN.

Turf Authorities Grant License They Withheld Two Weeks Ago.

A meeting of the stewards of the Jockey Club yesterday morning removed the ban under which Jockey "Jack" Martin has been prevented from riding since the New York racing season opened, on April 15, and hy issuing a jockey's license, restored Martin to good standing on the New York turf.

Martin's application for a license was conaidered by the stewards at a meeting held two weeke ago, and then was tabled, as the etewards were in doubt as to the conditions under which

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—19—Original, ex-parte, in the matter of First National Bank of Chicago.—Motion for leave to file petition for mandamus granted and rule to show cause awarded, returnable on May 13.

201—First National Bank of Chicago vs. Chicago Title and Trust Company et al.—Ordered that the motion to dismiss herein be submitted on May 13, in connection with No. 19, original.

14—Original, State of Missouri vs. State of Kansas.—Motion for the appointment of commissioners to take testimony submitted.

235—Penn Refining Company, Limited, vs. Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al.—Continued per stipulation.

558—Illinois Central Railroad Company et al. vs. Inter-State Commerce Commission, and 601—Southern Railway Company vs. H. H. Tift et al.—Argument concluded.

567—Wm. H. Ellis vs. The United States. 664, 665, and 666—Eastern Dredging Company vs. The United States. 667, 668, and 669—Bay State Dredging Company vs. The United States. —Arguments commenced.

Day call for Wednesday.—567, 664 to 669, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 283, 284, 287, 288, 289, 290.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Jury calendar. Preferred causes. 17—Craig-Press Pub Co. 45—Franzen-Merritt & Chapman D & W Co. 49—Moen-Crucible Steel Co of Am. 54—Mantea-N Y, N H & H R R Co. 65—Cooper-Canadian Imp Co. 67—Berthold-Burton. 75—Stewart-Libberg. 81—Cloutte-Murphy Varnish Co. 84—Fisk-Graham.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J. —Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. 8—Primrain-Garfield. 29—Bollows-United Elec Mfg Co. 38—Martin-Wall. 35—Singer-Grivicio. 59—Benziger-Steinhauser. 63—Lyons-Bank of Discount. 41—Venner-Gt Nor R R.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes. 62—Billinger-Clyde S S Co. 63—Fishburn-eamo. 355—Jackson-Pullman. 102—Dunne-Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 388—Roine-D, L & W R R. 335—Van Deunan-Penn R R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 101, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 141—Herbert-S S Longford.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, April 23.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

People ex rel. Lezenby, respondent, for writ of mandamus, vs. Homer and others; in re judicial settlement of accounts of Stevens et al., executors, Picard, appellant.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Place, respondent, vs. Kennedy et al.; Kopper, respondent, vs. City of Yonkers; Markham, respondent, vs. Stovenson Brewing Company; Halloran, respondent, vs. Straus and another. —Judgments affirmed, with costs.

In re petition of Theirlot, executor; Delmonico, respondent.—Order of Appellate Division modified so as to direct a rehearing before the Surrogate, upon which the issues raised by petition and answer may be tried, and, as modified, the order is affirmed, without costs in this court to either party.

Untermyer, appellant, vs. City of Yonkers.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and judgment of Trial Term affirmed, with costs in both courts.

Rothschild et al., respondents, vs. Schiff et al., impleaded.—Judgment modified in accordance with opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs in this court to either party.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, April 23.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 162, 171, 223, 224, 490, 150, 167, 183.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 24.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term — Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Brady-Hoyt. 2—In re Railroad Av. 3 and 4—O'Rourke Eng Co-Goodwin Car Co. 5—Deering-Berinstein. 6—Clark-Addicks. 7—Herbst-Wanamaker. 8—Brown-Hebbard. 9—Marsh-Smith. 10—Deutsch-Schlesinger. 11—O'Brien-Butler. 12 and 13—Spahn-sams. 14—O'Brien-same. 15 and 16—Spahn-same. 17—Caffall-Ackerman. 18—Moser-Ellis. 19—Hand-Herter. 20—Ungrich-Ungrich. 21—Kennedy-O'Brien. 22—Troiel-Troiel. 23—Wasey-Holbrook. 24—Rosenberg-Cohen. 25 and 26—Franklin-Hart. 27—Furlong-Camardella. 28—United Furnishing Co-Stout. 29—Kindberg-Chapman. 30—People, &c-Kipp. 31—In re W 168th St. 32—In re W 176th St. 33—In re Bathtub Av. 34—Mohl-Hewitt Motor Co. 35—City of N Y-Knoblauch. 36—Long-Hamilton. 37—Wahlnder-Johanson. 38—Crampton-Dobbs. 39—Ungrich-Ungrich. 40—Black-Frawley. 41—H Huber Co-Kurzrok. 42—Grinberg-Hudson Cos. 43—Clement-Devine. 44—Brown-Hebbard. 45—Josephs-Hyde & Schaar Co. 46—Rowley-Penny. 47—Hammond-Hammon. 48 and 49—Nevada Corpn-Lewis. 50—Higgins-Levy Bldg Co. 51—Abramowitz-Feldman. 52—In re Parbsen. 53—Van Boskerck-Murtaugh Co. 54—Silberstein-Knopp. 55—Clark-City of N Y. 56—Beltler-Argus Motor Co. 57—Fidelity Const Co-Mendel. 58—A Jergens Co-Woodbury. 59—Standard Fashion Co-Junction D G Co. 60—Hyman-Abeles. 61—In rs Lawyers' Surety Co. 62—Walsh-Murphy Const Co. 63—Cahn-Cahn. 64—Long-Hamilton. 65—Levein-Star Co. 66—Cole-Kleinfeld. 67—Nusbaum-Nusbaum. 68—McLoughlin-Belmont. 69—City of N Y-51 Av D.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cass on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar No. 2. To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M.

"Causes on this day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial."

1140—Payne-Siebrecht. 1431—Edelstein-Shortland. 1407—Cansullo-Lenox Con Co. 1429—Reisler-Springer. 3828—Opper-Dagega. 1316—Tierno-Weiss. 1447—Murphy-Lutus. 816—Murphy-Winn Co. 1007—Rawson-City of N. Y. 4238—Davern-sams. 639—Banks-sams. 1481—Home Ins Co-N Y Gas & Elec L & H Co. 1400 — Rogers-Coleman. 1401 — Same-Zimmerman. The following causes will not be called until 4 P. M.: 1302—Giovanni-Bendetti. 1414—Simon-Parkins. 1415—Same-same. 1440—O'Brien-Zelmer. 1399—Pendery-same. 1586—Same-same. 1436—Munch-Ruft. 1437—Same-sems. 1479—Sherwood-Doelgor. 312—Brussel-Lewis. 1305—O'Reilly-Meyer. 1155—Jones-City of N Y. 1156—Same-same. 1309—Hitschsame. 1371—Applebutt-same. 1373—O'Leary-Crescent Mere Realty Co. 1378—Thiel-Realty Finance Co. 1381—Murray-Press Pub Co. 1382—Goldfarb-Fischel. 1384—Gurney-Journal Co. 1385—Sprague-same. 1386—Clark-Gels. 1388—Steinberg-Bender. 1394—Cohen-Ullman. 1397—Burchhansen-City of N Y. 1416—Young-Neuberger. 1419—Schrager-Reedy El Co. 1432—Rabinowitz-Barber Pav Co. 1439—Sipp-Lamas. 1446—Trussell-Alouch. 1452—Schmidt-C P Kellner Co. 1458—Markowsky-Ellowich. 1460—Hughes-T Cunningham Co. 1461—Foirier-Mairs. 1462 — Delaney-Rodgers. 1467—Smith-Angsli. 1468—Arona-Stein. 1477—Rosco-Stewart. 1482—Heitzner-Liberman. 1488—Niel-Von der Dreisch. 1490—Wright-Hegeman Co. 1491—Wandless-same. 1498—Wabser-Hahn. Highest number reached on regular call, 1675.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Doyling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calender for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. Hinds-enhaim-Int St Ry. 559—Sarnel-Guggenheim. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 624½—Bloch-Mnhr. 2211—Sherman-Miller. 2403—Wasserman-N Y City Ry. 2404—Fleck-same. 2405—Lietane-Naughton. 2406—Welsel-Liner. 2407—Boyd-N Y City Ry. 2408—Same-same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short ceuses. 7247—Doll-Mincher. 7011—Renyl-Landeck. 7223 — Manksteln-Kennedy. 7078—Cohen-Bachrach. 7190—Ravitch-Freedman. 7161—Horwitz-Hamberg. 7314—Flann-Kaiser Bros. 6936—Hollenbeck-Glass. 6801—Loewenstein-Loewenstein. 6712—Roley-Western Mantel Co. 5408—Osorio-Burlington Realty Co. 6555—Goldstein-Welr. 7292—Muller-Metz. 3464—Kiang-Mezentzky. 7120—Groves-Fletcher. 7542—Schwartz - Solinger. 4209—Burksiman-Leahy. 7219—Mendelsohn-Wehrenberg. 3325—Zeisloft-D. Appleton & Co. 4968¾—Heineman-Poland. 7010—Greenberg-Harris. 5952—Stern-Levy. 7430—Gebhardt-Met Surety Co. 7470—Frost-Gillian. 7127—Cohen-Gorg, &c. 7328—Kurland-Aarons. 6986—Reisler-Lampert.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2305—Webber-Auto R Co. 2325—Gristi-Barber Co 2095—Singelberg-N. Y. City Ry. 2335—Reilly-Zippert. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. 709—Lyons-Frank. 578—Wyculzal-Int St Ry. 2732—Butler-Smith-Son. 290—Stich-Turck. 2347—Jaffe-Zerg. 2340—Berge-Clausen Brew Co. 2348—Martini-City of N. Y. 2372—Weissame. 2373 — Foley-same. 2374 — Schangersame. 1491—Kaufman-Sussman. 1916—Rosenblatt-N Y City Ry. 1917—Same-same. Highest number reached on regular call, 2408.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Deputy Attorney General Firestone and Assistant District Attorneys Marshall, Murphy, and O'Connor for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Attorney General's cases: 1—John Rockefeller. To fix a day for trial: 1—John McCue. Motion calendar: 1—John Danles. 2—Albert Thomas. 3—Walter Meyer. Trial calendar: 1—Phil Foy. 2—Joseph P. Phillips, John McManus. 3—Michael Palmieri. 4—Joseph P. Miles, Georgs Eckerson. 5—Paul Canzler. 6—Anna Carli. 7—Peter Hoey, Samuel Fried. 8—Martin J. Reilly. 9—Charles Sommer. 10—Sebastino Tadomiss. 11—Votino Lozonto. 12—Jamee Reilly. 13—Samuel Forest. Pleadings: 1—Lella Davis. 2—George Collins. 3—John W. Moran. 4—Wasily Mibalsnok. 5—Peter Gogles. 6—Pasquale Ruzzo. 7—John Callahan. 8—John L. Logro. 9—John F. Davy. 10—Philip Honaghan. 11—Anthony Barbanera. 12—Antonio Segretto. 13—Richard Jackson. 14—Angelo Gingalani. 15—Louis Delpizzo. 16—Joseph Alfonso. 17—Angelo Galasso.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McGuirs and O'Connor for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—William M. Smith. 2—George Tinti, John Kelly, Joseph Dorine. 3—William Horowitz. 4—William Schmidt, Berthold Ellis. 5—Frank Crescenzo. 6—George McCann. 7—Harry Weinberg. 8—Ferdinand Keller. 9—John Roberts. 10—James J. O'Toole. 11—Allen Ryan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Crain, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Harl and Appleton for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Thomas Walsh, Harry McLaughlin. 2—Charles Diorio. 3—Harry Algase. 4—Samuel Bauman. 5—William Kramer. 6—Benjamin Curry. 7—Harry Silverstein. 8—Lillian Mumford. 9—John McCarthy. 10—Annie White. 11—Nicola Longon, Joseph Scannella, Philip Polina. 12—Charles Michalovitz, Arthur Jacobs. 13—Peppina De Luisi. 14—Harry Levine. 15—Charles A. Weber. Motion calendar. 1—Daniel Sullivan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Melvin Shemo. 2—Pedro M. Vivancos. 3—James O'Brien. 4—Charles Murphy. 5—Rocco Caggino.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Benjamin Hurt et al.—Ry & Machinery Company—Nathan Adams Egbert.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Elmer B. Yale-N. Y. Inv. & Imp. Co.—Edwin P. Shattuck.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Bernard F. Lynch-David Seeloy—Daniel Hanly. Real Estate Directory & Information Bureau—Charles Hoerlein—Nathan M. Lewis.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Equit. Life Assur. Socy.-Hall—James C. Foley. Gray-Freeman—Robert E. McDonnell. Beer-Ortnaus—Thos. L. McManus.

SUPREME COURT, Bischoff, J.—Van Nostrand-Lawton—Benj. Patterson. Collins-Murphy—Chas. L. Hoffman.

Brooklyn Calendars.

NOTICE.—Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Second Judicial Department. The next term of this court will begin on Monday, June 3, 1907. The printed cases or papers on appeal must be filed with the Clerk for said term on or before Saturday, May 25, 1907. Cases at this term cannot be sst down by stipulation for argument on a day certain, but must be disposed of when reached on the day calendar. Kings County, April 22, 1907. JOHN B. BYRNE, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Woodward, Jenks, Gaynor, Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 401—Wolfinger-B H R R. 516—Pollard-Worth. 301—Nekton-Met Life Ins Co. 358—Miller-Caf Trust Co. 333—Summers-Kowsky. 278—Fine-Whitehall Realty Co. 447—Kroemsr-Dady. 448—Lesnick-Searles. 449 M A—Williams-Riccadonna Hotel Co. 450—Brunc-Reynolds. 454 M A—Finkelstein, Isidor—Thos. Wilson et al., $114. Fuchs, Joseph (not summoned)—Salvatore Maida, $274.

Flynn, Julia—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs, $106. Friedenberg, Saml.—Anis B. Stein, costs, $112. Groll, Louis L.—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., costs, $162.

Gill, Philip S.—Natl. Discount Co., $432. Goldfarb, Philip—Fannis Levy, $102. Gallo, Jos.—Frank Falvsila, costs, $174. Hutchinson, Frank L.—John Sarre et al., $119. Herman, Israel—Abrahem Weinstock, $277. Hallanan, Michael—Theodore F. Reeves, $194. Haskell, Henry S.—Leo Schwabecher, $522. Hawley, Arthur A.—Bowker Fertilizer Co., $81. Isear, Abraham—Abram L. Libman et al., costs, $113.

Isaacs, Joseph—Thomas J. Mooney, $1,855. Jacoby, Max (not summonsy)—Alexandar Horvitz, $35.

Jacoby, Max—Abraham Abramson, $22. Kowolsky, H. I.—Fleischman Floral Co., $80. Koch, George—James B. Ryer et al., $30. Kilhan, Agnes E.—Katherins E. Heinzerling, costs $101.

Kinsella, Jos.—Tillis Simon, $634. Lang, Theodore J.—Chas. Millang, $276. Livingston, Barnst—Abrahem Weinstock, $277. Levien, D. H.—Title Guar. & Trust Co., $66. Lipshitz, Joseph—Max Kucker, $340. Lord, Wm. A.—Harry Suttner et al., $94. Love, S.—Lawyers' Surety Co. of N. Y., $116. Lewin, B.—I. Castner et al., costs, $22. Meyer, A. H.—Henry de Long, $547. Maxon, W. F.—Seward Prosser et al., $318. Marritt, Susannah—Morway D. Helm, $132. Mandel, O. (not summoned)—Natl. Discount Co., $432.

McConnell, F. H.—House, eMade & Sons, $64. O'Keefe, Wm. H.—Mary Weaver et al., $40. Priolo, Giuseppe—T. J. Mooney, costs, $117. Quimby, F. P.—E. C. King, $341. Rosen, Chas.—Simon Betz, $67. Rosenthal, M. H.—Hermitags Co., $40. Rosenthal, F.—M. Zinn et al., $28. Rseback, S.—Thos. Wilson et al., $114. Relmer, L. C.—The Rotograph Co., $182. Rachlin, H.—Max Rosenberg, $340. Runyon, A. R.—M. E. Halvordson, $80. Robinson, F.—N. Y. Belting & Packing Co., $287.

Romm, H.—Robt. Friedman, $1,108. Silbermuntz, A.—City of N. Y., $264. Silbermuntz, A.—City of N. Y., $264. Silbermuntz, A.—City of N. Y., $264. Silbermuntz, A.—City of N. Y., $264. Sire, Meyer L.—Achille Orsenigo et al., $181. Singer, Alexander—Levi Henlein et al., $230. Solomon, Sam—Isaac Lerman, $127. Salzer, Simon—Hyman Spiegel et al., $128. Schneider, P.—Alex. Horwitz, $25. Springer, J. H.—G. J. Gould et al., costs, $148. Thomas, J. D.—L. Schwabacher, $522. Unger, A., (not summoned)—H. Spiegal et al., $128.

Weiss, Barbara (not summoned) and John—Morse & Rogers, $610.

Waite, C. B.—E. H. Litchfisld, $400. Wolfinger, M.—H. Schneider, $37. Wolff, Edmund, Armand, and Jules—F. J. Cannon, $342.

Williams, R. D.—Hermitage Co., $30. Weill, H.—M.—A. De Barbieri, $20. Weltzenhuin, Lena—J. Baum, $195. Zimmerman, S.—M. Rosen et al., $126. Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. Co. —J. Levy, $1,655.

Edsn Construction Co.—G. F. Moore, Ino., $247. The Connecticut Restaurant Co.—Federal Sign System, Electric, $78.

North Side Brewing Co. of N. Y.—F. Wohn, $308.

Same—J. Herron et al., $1,846.

Riker Basin System—Riverside Metsl Co., $406. The City of N. Y.—Pope Mfg. Co., $648.

The Faulhaber Stable Co.—J. E. Towner et al., $1,262.

The Title Guarantee and Surety Co.—F. Falvella, costs, $174.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Benson, Helen, or Helen B. Morgan—G. H. Benson, May 19, 1905, $651.

Baxter, D.—T. Dillon et al., Feb. 1, 1907, $377. Fagan, T. W.—F. A. Huck, Oct. 24, 1904, $32. Hagstedt, C.—S. B. Lyons et al., April 10, 1907, $51.

Haviland, Mary J.—A. J. Watkins, March 16, 1907, $1,422.

Heitmann, J.—L. Schumachsr, Jan. 28, 1907, $1,184.

Meogher, M. C.—J. H. Kelly, March 27, 1907, $47.

McCafferty, John, Eliza, Charles J., Sara E., John A., Mary, Nelly T., and Sarah L.; also Ellen McDonnell, Henry McDonnsll, and Jane McMullen—R. W. Buckley, April 22, 1907, $150.

Same—Same, Nov. 26, 1906, $133.

Nicholas, W. F.—The Broad Exchange Co., Feb. 21, 1907, $59.

Portman, I.—D. Livine et al., April 2, 1907, $340.

Schoenfsld, Elise—M. D. Gosford, Jan. 21, 1907, $59.

Siderowitz, M.—Dunbar Box and Lumber Co., Oct. 24, 1906, $42.

Warren, Tucker, Merrall & Conklit Co., March 28, 1907, $29.

New Jersey Steamboat Co.—J. P. Baumann et al., April 8, 1907, $1,769.

The Addison Electric Illuminating Co. of New York—S. A. Bly, May 4, 1905, $4,857.

Same—Same, Feb. 15, 1906, $123.

Same—Same, April 20, 1907, $150.

The Seaboard Electric Equipment Co.—L. J. Wing Mfg. Co., Dec. 23, 1906, $157.

NEW MORTGAGE LAW SOON.

Allied Real Estate Interests Urge Its Passage Without Delay.

Amendments to the mortgage tax law, as urged by the Allied Real Estate Interests of New York State, are likely to be acted upon by the Legislature within a few days. A bill embodying all the important amendments has been prepared by the Senate Committee on Taxation and may come up for action in the Senate this week.

Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, said yesterday that he had no doubt but that these amendments would pass the Legislature. The Allied Real Estate Interests is sending to its members and correspondents a letter requesting them to write their respective representatives in Albany to vote for the bill. A letter written by President Robineon to Senator Allds, Chairman of the Senate committee having the bill in charge, gives an outline of the amendments and the reasons for their enactment at the present time.

Mr. Robinson says: "If the bill is enacted as the committee has reported it out, the law will be perfected as regards all the defects which have been shown to exist since it went into operation. Mr. Robinson enumerates the various amendments and says:

"These amendments do away with the unjust discrimination which the present law made between mortgages recorded prior to July 1, 1906, and those recorded subsequent to that date, and they place all mortgages in the same class as regards taxation. This attitude on the part of your committee is broad-minded and fair, and it is a satisfaction to know that matters referring to taxation are considered in this spirit."

"Permit me to urge upon you the necessity for early action on this bill. Lenders on mortgages recorded prior to July 1, 1906, are calling the same as they become due from time to time, and insisting that new mortgages be made under this law. The result of this have been to impose upon mortgagors the necessity for making new loans, with all the consequent expenses of legal fees, searches, &c., at a time when mortgage money is inordinately high. Considering the fact that many of these mortgagors are wage-earners or persons owning small pieces of property, (the equity in the same representing their savings for years,) and in view of the fact that the ordinary necessities of life are now higher in price than they have been for years, it is of the utmost importance that these persons be not subjected to the added burden of placing new mortgages at a high rate of interest.

"If this bill fails to become a law, or if, for any reason, there arises serious doubt as to its enactment, mortgages will be called in large numbers, and the result to a large class of mortgagors will be most injurious."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Dress Goods Are Not Dutiable as "Etamines"—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Marion De Vries, the Board of United States General Appraisers eustained yesterday claims filed by the H. B. Claflin Company of New York regarding the rates of duty applicable to dress goods composed of cotton and flax.

The merchandise wae assessed for duty under the provision in the Dingley tariff for "etamines," with duty at the rate of 60 per cent. This classification was opposed by the importers, who ect up the contention that the goods are dutiable as cotton cloth under Paragraphe 304 to 309 inclusive, and as manufactures of flax under Paragraphs 346 and 347. After a consideration of the evidence the board reaches the conclueion that the drees goode ehould be allowed to enter at the various rates cleimed by the importers.

A protest by A. L. Tueka of this city wae overruled. The importer entered artificial shamrocks, which he claimed to be dutiable as "toys," at 35 per cent. The board, nowever, sustains the Collector of Custome in the assessment of a 60 per cent duty under the provision in the law for artificial flowers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

HENRY F. FISCHER.—Judge Hough has appointed J. B. G. Rinehart receiver in bankruptcy for Henry F. Fischer, dealer in wines and liquors at 344 Bowery.

THE C. & S. CORSET COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the C. & S. Corset Company of 438 Broome Street show liabilities of $7,425 and assets $8,210. Among the creditors are the Pacific Bank, $2,500, secured; W. B. Conrad & Co. $601, and Pratt, Hurst & Co., $580.

ALTONWOOD PARK COMPANY.—At a meeting of creditors of the Altonwood Park Company of Mamaroneck, held yesterday at the office of F. K. Pendiston, referee in bankruptcy at 25 Broad Street, Frank E. Parhan was elected trustee.

CALVERT CLOTH COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Calvert Cloth Company of 817 Broadway and also at Baltimore show liabilities of $26,236 and assets $7,065. Among the creditors are the Mercantile Warehouse Company, $7,500, secured; S. Hauttser & Co. $2,497; Hugo M. Marks, Baltimore, $2,000; Stone Brothers, Cleveland, $2,308, and E. B. Parkhurst & Co., Gloversville, N. Y., $1,877.

SOLOMON GEILICH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon Gellich, real estate operator and broker at 71 Nassau Street, by these creditors: Michael Heinrichs, $2,000; Jacob Schwartz, $2,000, and John Simmons Company, $1,647. It was alleged that he is insolvent, that partial payments of $2,000, and transferred property worth $15,000 to Abraham Sugarman and others without consideration, and permitted a judgment to be entered against him for $1,647 on April 18. Judge Hough appointed Charles L. Brookholm receiver of the assets, which it is stated consist of various parcels of real estate in Manhattan and Bronx in the names of third persons, but which are his property. Liabilities are over $10,000. He has been in this line since 1890.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, April 23.—James F. Roesch, a telegrapher, to-day filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition, scheduling liabilities aggregating $86,895.22 and assets of $285. There are seventy-eight unsecured creditors, their claims amounting to $86,393.22 Roesch lives at 76 Summit Avenue, Winthrop. Alexander M. Ferri of 87 Washington Street, Newton, holds a claim of $85,000 for money loaned on a note. Only one of the rest of the debts is greater than $300.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough of the United States District Court has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

Meyer Horowitz, cloak manufacturer, formerly at 15 West Eighteenth Street; liabilities, $305,442; assets, $8,000.

Morris Heine, individually and as a member of the firm of Heine & Horowitz, formerly manager of the Windsor Theatre; liabilities, $27,354.

Samuel Lounsbery, furniture, Port Chester; liabilities, $3,213.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Aiello, Andrew—People, &c., $100.

Balker, Jacob, (not summoned) and Abraham—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., $151.

Bamppell, Frank—M. D. Hilen, $182.

Bedsll, C. E.—O. C. Webster et al., $85.

Becker, S.—F. Michel, $92.

Bentwegna, M.—P. Vitale et al., $68.

Blenzenfeld, C.—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $358.

Collins, S.—Federal Sign System Electric, $85.

Campbell, Frank—Same, $37.

Cruenza, L.—Salvatore Maida, $274.

Christine, J.—People, &c., $100.

Douthitt, J. F.—Harry Holbrook et al., $397.

Dell Paoli, A.—J. Korn et al., costs, $27.

Dworkowitz, S.—S. Silverman et al, $1,444.

Dunne, Margaret—J. Hower, costs, $118.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

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APRONS.
Kuraheedt Apron Co., 605 B'way Rompers.

ART FASHION CUTS.
Wohlfahrt Fashion Co., 52 West 18th St.

ART GLASS SHADES.
The Bent Glass Novelty Co., 112-114 White St.
Braunstein Bros., 46 W. B'way & 60 Grand St.
Cont'l Art Glass & Brass Co., 22 Howard St.
Unique Art Glass & Metal Co., 43 Park Pl.

ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. E., Co., 583-587 Broadway.
Brentner & Co., T., 877-879 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry E., 457 Broome St.
Magner, Morris A., & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
Mallonk Bros., 100 6th Av.
Partridge & Wilcox, 69 Leonard. Ent. 251 Ch'rch

BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St.
Milbnry Atlantic Supply Co., 543 Broadway.

BELTS, BAGS, AND NOVELTIES.
Acme Leather Goods Co., 506 B'way. Leather.
Kuraheedt Mfg. Co., 488 B'way. Emb'd
Lefkowitz, S., & Bro., 75-77 Spring St.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 520 B'way. B'kl'st & Jewelry
John Stember & Co., 540 Broadway. Leather.

BLOUSES, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS—Boys'
Klinger & Bach, 737 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Selde, 325 Canal St Rompers.

BRAIDS.
Heisenberg, Karl, 29 Great Jones St.
Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
Samuels, Jos., & Co., 129-31-33 West 20th St.

BRASSES, (Oriental.)
Preston & Khonri, 6 East 18th St.

BUTTONS—PEARL & NOVELTIES.
Appelbee & Nenman, 100 Grand St.

CARPETS, RUGS, AND OILCLOTHS.
American Oficloth Co., 264 Canal St.
Union Carpet Co., 221-223 Canal St.

CHINESE & JAPANESE IMPORTERS
Soy Kee & Co., 7 Mott, silk, linen, & kimonos

CIGAR BAND PLATES.
E. Schwab & Co., 256 W. 116th. Tel. 280 M'c'de

CLOTH HEADWEAR & NOVELTIES.
Buchstahl & Lewis, 212 Wooster St.
Mendel, Goldstein & Ullman, 192½ Greene St

Babies' Headwear.
Mayer, Max, 506 B'way. Lingerie Wash Hats.
Piebes & Co., 507 B'way. Also Bonchings & Hats.

CLOTHING—Men's.
Walcoff, Udell & Co., 217 Mercer, n'r Bleecker

Boys' and Young Men's.
Eagan, Sindel & Walter, 297 Mercer St.
Walcoff, Phil., & Co., 632-634 Broadway.

Boys' Wash Suits.
Phoenix Wash Suit Co., 303 Mercer St.

Pants—Knee & Youths',
I. S. Knee Pants Co., 35 & 37 West 3d St.

Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
Meltzner, C. N., & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Crown Embroidery Works, 14-18 W. 24th St.
Dressmer & Auerhach, 8 East 14th St.
Freedman Bros. Co., B'way and 20th St.
Hollstein, Young & Co., 7 E. 17. Rain & Silk Coats
Levett, Grossman & Co., 15-20-22 W. 20th St.
Moyses & Dreyfus, 135 Fifth Av.
Pyle, Sol. A., 31 Union Square.
Rothschild, L., 45 E. 8th St. Silk Coats.
Silver, S. L., & Co., 37-39 5th Av.
Vogel, L. B., 13-15 West 20th St.

Misses', Children's and Infants'.
Rosenheim's, E., Son, 141-5 Wooster St.
Zelenko & Moskowitz, 12 E. 16th. Juniors.

Coats—Silk.
Silver, J. F., & Co., 38 West 18th St.

Cravenett—Rubberized Silk—Dusters
American Raincoat Co., 48 W. 15th. Ladies'.

CROCKERY & Porcelains, (Japanese.)
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Kuraheedt Mfg. Co., 488 Broadway.

DRESSES—Ladies', Children's, Misses'
Borgenicht & Sharff, 152 Wooster St.

ELECTRIC & GAS PORTABLES.
The Goodwin & Klntz Co., 46 West B'way.

ELECTRIC WORK.
Cohn, F. W., 1,122 Madison Av.

EMBROIDERIES.
Nenherger & Co., 539 Broadway.

FANCY CELLULOID CASES.
Samets, A. R., & Co., 54-56 West 3d St.

FANS, JAPANESE GOODS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.

FOUNTAIN PENS.
Diamond Point Pen Co. Also Pearl, Gold, and Silver Writing Sets. 10C Beekman St.

GLOVES—Kid, Fabric, Silk.
Long Silk, Lisle Gloves, Immediate Delivery
Ehrlich, Ferdinand, & Sons, 311 Church St.
Sudbury, E. B., & Co., 343 Broadway.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.
Cohn, Arthur Lambert, 135 Grand St.
Pacific Novelty Co., 687 Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Duke, MacMahon & Co., New Add'ss, 371 B'way.
Gresner Bros., 530 Broadway.

HOSIERY.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.
Rubens & Meyer, 22-26 East 14th St
Schiff, Henry, & Co., 890-892 Broadway.
Wiae, G. & A., 51 White St. Stock & Import.

KIMONOS & DRESSING SACQUES.
Monakad, E., 112-116 W. 18 St. Largest Mfrs.

KNIT GOODS—Blouese.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene. Also Und'w'r.

Underwear.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
Semel, J. H., & Co., 403 B'way. Also Hosiery.

LEATHER & FINDINGS.
Weiss, G. B., & Son, 229 E. 42d St. All kinds.

Leather for Table Covers, &c.
Willcox, M. B., 21 Spruce St. Fancy Leathers.

LEGGINS AND OVERGAITERS.
Rosenwasser Bros., 472 B'way. Rhenma-Not.

LINGERIE AND NET DRESSES.
Cashman & Cashman, 28-30 Waverley Place.

MILLINERY NOVELTIES.
Royal Plaiting Co., 30 Bond. Chiffon Novelties

NECKWEAR, WINDSORS, NOVELTIES AND RUCHINGS—Ladies'.
Griffiths, D'n'l, 568 Broome Jobbers' Ruchings
Hirsch, H., & Co., 467 Broadway.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Uncertainly—Call Money Rates, 2¼@1¾ Per Cent.

FOREIGN BANK RATES DOWN

Reductions by German and Dutch Banks—Report Shows Bad Weather for Growing Wheat.

Prices continued to rise at the opening of yesterday's stock market, carrying further the advance of Monday, but profit-taking sales and a reduction of speculative commitments based upon the unfavorable weekly weather report put an end to this movement before the noon hour, and thereafter the market fluctuated narrowly, closing with only fractional changes either way in active stocks. The distinctly favorable development of the day from the point of view of financial markets was the lowering of discount rates by the Bank of Germany and the Bank of the Netherlands. The Dutch Bank raised its rate to 6 per cent. over a month ago upon the occasion of an American engagement of $1,000,000 gold in that country, and the rate now goes back to the 5 per cent. figure in force before this bogy arose. The reduction in the rate of the Bank of Germany, which had been looked for owing to the growing ease in money at Berlin, was from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., the moderation displayed in cutting down the discount reflecting the still abnormal position of money markets in Germany.

The 6 per cent. rate was established by the German Bank on Jan. 22 last, and its reduction to 5½ per cent. does not bring the rate to anything like the normal April interest charge. The present figure is in fact the highest for this time of the year since 1900 upon the eve of Germany's industrial troubles, and is higher than at any time in a generation save in that one year. The action of these two important Continental banks strengthens the belief that both the Bank of England and the Bank of France will find it feasible to take similar steps later in the week. A sharp advance in grain prices, running to a full cent in the Chicago market, was seized upon as an explanation for the halt in the forward movement of prices on the Stock Exchange. The weekly weather report was unquestionably unfavorable, showing as it did the presence for the third consecutive week of abnormally cold weather over the entire Winter wheat area. It remains to be seen, however, whether under these growing conditions the plant has been actually damaged or its growth simply retarded.

Money rates continued easy here, although the banks reported a heavy loss to the Sub-Treasury, reducing their gains from that source to some $670,000 against more than $3,000,000 at this time a week ago. In the foreign exchange market, to which much attention is now devoted owing to the growing belief that recent increases in the loan account have reflected in large degree the repayment of London borrowings or the buying back of American stocks from that centre, demand sterling scored another advance, rising to the par of exchange. The continued upward movement in exchange to its present high level has naturally provoked discussion of the possibility of gold exports, but at the moment at least there seems no probability of such an outcome. Our own money market has been excessively stimulated by the Treasury measures, the effect of which will wear away in some measure, while European money markets are constantly growing easier. The Bank of France secured $1,250,000 gold in London yesterday, thus continuing its policy of withdrawing gold forwarded to London during that centre's period of strain.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Anaconda Copper Co.
Broadway Trust Co.
United States Realty & Improvement Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Argentine Quebracho Co.
Compagnie Haitienne.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money was quoted at 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½@4¾ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $277,699,996; balances, $13,685,786; Sub-Treasury debit, $337,409.

The local banks have gained $677,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $3,058,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8640@$4.8645, sixty days at $4.8335@$4.8340, and cables at $4.8680@$4.8685. Commercial bills were $4.82¾@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.21¼ less ⅛ for long and 5.18¾ plus 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 94¼ less 1-32 and 95 plus 1-32; guilders, 40 3-16 plus 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½@15c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—20@30c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¼d per ounce, and in New York at 65½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¾c.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, April 23, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
27,820	Amal. Copper	96¾	97⅞	95¾	97
100	Am. Car & F.	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37¼
110	Am. Locomo.	64¼	64¼	63¼	63¾
11,200	Am. Smelting	135½	136	133½	134¼
120	Am. Sugar	125⅜	125¼	124⅞	124⅞
10	Anaconda Cop.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
1,410	A., T. & S. F.	96¾	96⅝	95½	95⅞
200	Balt. & Ohio	100	100½	99⅜	100
1,910	Brooklyn R. T.	61¾	61¾	59¾	60½
70	Can. Pacific	176¾	176¾	174	176
50	Ches. & Ohio	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
30	Chi. Gt. West.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1,380	C., M. & St. P.	136⅝	137⅜	135¾	137
1,870	Col. Fuel & I.	36½	37	35¾	36⅞
50	Dist. Securities	71½	71½	70¾	70¾
1,200	Erie	24⅝	24⅞	24¼	24⅝
20	Louis. & Nash.	121	121	121	121
20	Mex. Central	21½	21½	21¼	21½
520	Mo., K. & T.	37½	37½	37	37¾
90	Mo. Pacific	76⅛	76⅛	76	76
20	Nat. Lead	62½	62½	62½	62½
350	N. Y. Central	120¾	120¾	118⅞	119½
4,900	Pennsylvania	128⅜	127¾	126¾	127¼
50	Pres. Steel Car	37½	37¾	37½	37¾
44,380	Reading	116⅝	113¾	109⅝	111¾
50	Rep. Steel	20½	20½	20½	20½
70	Rock Island	22½	22½	21⅞	21⅞
5,540	Southern Pac.	84⅝	85¼	84⅛	84⅞
770	Southern Ry.	22⅜	22⅝	22	22⅜
10	Texas Pacific	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
111,070	Union Pacific	141¼	143⅜	140½	143⅞
9,850	U. S. Steel	38¼	38⅝	37¾	38
370	U. S. Steel pf.	101½	101⅝	100⅞	101⅝

225,780

MINING STOCKS.

300	Atlanta	.84	.84	.84	.84
500	Cholfar	.22	.24	.22	.24
100	Cracker Jack	.33	.33	.33	.33
1,600	Comstock	.35	.35	.35	.35
300	Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
1,600	El Paso	.45	.45	.45	.45
600	Elkton	.57	.57	.57	.57
600	Jim Butler	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25
200	Ophir	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
500	Orig. Bull Frog.	.16	.16	.16	.16
1,000	Pharmacist	.06	.06	.06	.06
200	Potosi	.14	.14	.14	.14
500	Red Hills	.63	.63	.63	.63
300	Tonopah Ext.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
600	West End	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32

9,200

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, April 23, 1907.

Total sales April 23, 1907..... 709,460
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 87,948,127
Corresponding date last year..... 105,612,734

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12¼	12½	200	Allis-Chalmers Co	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅝
34	35	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	33	33	33	33	...
97	97⅛	67,310	*Amal. Copper Co.	96¾	97⅜	95⅝	97⅛	+ ⅜
19	21	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	20	20	20	20	− ⅛
57	58	245	Am. Can pf	57½	58	57¼	57¼	− ⅛
37¼	37⅜	500	Am. Car & F. Co.	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼	− ½
99	99⅜	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	99¾	99¾	99	99	...
30⅜	31½	500	Am. Cotton Oil	31	31⅜	31	31	+ ¾
4⅞	5	25	Am. Hide & Leather	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
20¾	21½	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	− ¼
73½	75	229	Am. Ice Securities Co.	74½	74½	73⅜	73⅜	− ⅝
12¾	13½	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	13	13	13	13	−1¼
64	64½	850	*Am. Locomo. Co.	64	64¼	63¼	64¼	+ ½
134	134½	52,720	*Am. S. & R. Co.	135	135⅞	133¼	133⅝	−1½
108¾	109½	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	108¾	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞	+ ⅛
124¾	125	1,050	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125	125	124¾	124¾	− ¼
92	93	125	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	− ⅛
30⅝	30½	650	*Am. Woolen Co.	30½	30⅝	30	30	...
62⅝	63	11,300	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	63	63½	62¼	63	− ½
96⅛	96¼	9,960	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95⅞	96⅜	95⅛	96¼	...
96	97	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	96⅛	96⅜	96	96	...
104½	104¾	600	Atlantic Coast Line	105	105	104½	104½	− ⅛
100⅛	100¼	2,610	Baltimore & Ohio	100	100¼	99⅜	100⅛	+ ⅛
89	90	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	− ¼
60⅜	60¾	10,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61¼	61⅞	59⅞	60½	− ⅜
63	63½	100	Canada Southern	62	62	62	62	−1¼
176½	176⅝	1,210	Canadian Pacific	176½	176¾	175½	176¼	− ½
29¾	30	100	Central Leather Co.	30	30	30	30	...
96	97	100	Central Leath. Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	...
131	133	100	Central & So. Am. Tel.	134½	134½	134½	134½	−1
42⅜	42½	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	42⅜	42⅝	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
16½	16⅞	100	Chicago & Alton	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
13	13⅝	400	Chi. Gt. Western	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	− ⅛
17	17⅛	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ½
136¾	137⅜	10,150	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	136½	137½	135⅝	136⅞	...
119½	120½	320	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	120½	120½	120¼	120¼	+ ¾
136¾	137½	2,320	*C., M. & S. P. pf. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	137	137	136⅛	136⅝	− ⅜
153¾	154¼	500	Chi. & Northw	155	155½	153	154¼	−1
13	16½	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	15	15	15	15	−1½
4	4¼	3,300	Chi. Union Trac.	4	4	4	4⅛	...
13½	14	1,900	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15½	15½	13¾	14	−2
71½	73	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	72¾	72¾	71	71	−1⅜
36⅜	36¾	4,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	36⅝	37	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
26¾	27	850	Colorado & Southern	27	27½	26⅞	27	+ ¼
59½	60	200	Col. & Sonth. 1st pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	...
47¾	48¼	300	Col. & South. 2d pf.	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅜
27¼	28	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
132¾	134	145	Consolidated Gas	134	134	134	134	+ ¾
20	20¼	400	Corn Products Ref.	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	− ⅛
78	78½	100	Corn Products Ref. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	− ⅝
186½	188	600	Delaware & Hudson	188	188	187	187¾	+ ¾
470	474	100	Del., Lack. & West.	474½	474½	474½	474½	+ ½
70½	70⅞	1,550	*Distillers Securities	70¾	71⅛	70½	70½	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	5,400	Erie	24⅝	24⅞	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
56	56½	1,000	Erie 1st pf	56¾	56¾	56	56	...
136	147	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	140	140	140	140	...
88	89	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	88	88	88	88	+3
148½	149½	711	General Electric	149½	149½	149	149	...
136¾	137	7,870	Great Northern pf.	137	137¾	136	136¾	− ½
127	128	844	*Gt. North. sub. ctfs., 40 per cent. paid	127	127½	126⅞	127	− ¼
62¼	62¾	1,450	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	63	63¼	62¼	62¼	−1¼
30	43	200	Havana Electric	30	30	30	30	−5
83½	85¼	100	Hocking Valley pf.	84	84	84	84	−1⅝
40	75	100	Homestake Mining	60	60	60	60	+2
146⅜	150	300	Illinois Central	149¾	147	146¾	147	− ¼
25½	26	723	Interborough-Met.	26	26	25½	25½	− ½
60¼	61	575	Interborough-Met. pf.	60	60½	60	60½	...
29	30	15	Internat. Steam Pump.	30	30	30	30	...
36½	37	300	Iowa Central pf	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
60⅜	60¾	1,150	Kansas City So. pf.	60¾	60¾	60	60⅜	− ⅜
120¼	120⅝	1,050	Louisville & Nash.	120⅝	121	120	120	− ⅛
69	70	200	Mackay Cos	69¾	69¾	69	69	− ½
68½	69⅜	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	69	69	69	69	+1
138	140	300	Manhattan Elevated	139¼	139¼	139	139	...
21⅝	22	400	Mexican Central	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
50	50⅜	1,100	Minn. & St. Louis	49	50¼	48	50¼	+1
133¾	136	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	134	134⅝	134	134	+ ⅛
37⅛	37¼	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	37⅜	37⅜	36⅞	37	− ⅛
65½	65¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	65⅝	65⅝	65¼	65¼	− ⅜
76½	76¾	1,800	Missouri Pacific	76	76½	76	76½	+ ½
77¼	77⅝	200	*National Biscuit Co.	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	+1¼
81	84	100	Nat. Enam. & Sta. pf.	82	82	82	82	− ¼
62¾	63	2,700	*National Lead Co.	62	63¼	62	63	+ ¼
19	19¼	500	*Newhouse Mines & S.	19	19¼	19	19	− ¼
116	117	700	*N. Y. Air Brake	116	116¾	116	116	− ¼
119½	119⅝	2,110	New York Central	119¼	119¾	118⅝	119¾	+ ¼
43	43½	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43½	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	− ⅛
175	177½	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	177	177	177	177	+1
113½	114⅝	20	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	114½	114½	114½	114½	...
38¼	38⅝	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38½	+ ⅛
77	77¼	1,800	Norfolk & Western	77	77	76¾	77	+ ⅛
74½	75	200	North American	74½	74½	74½	74½	− ½
135¾	136	17,080	Northern Pacific	135¾	136⅜	134⅝	135¾	− ⅛
117½	118	1,450	*No. Pac. rects., 12½ p. c. paid	117½	118	116¾	118	+ ¼
98½	100	300	Pacific Coast	99	99½	99	99	+ ¼
28¾	28½	600	Pacific Mail	29	29	28	28½	− ¼
126¾	127	43,827	Pennsylvania R. R.	126⅞	127¼	126¾	126¾	+ ¼
93¼	93½	1,300	People's Gas, Chi.	93½	93¾	93¼	93¼	− ¼
37	37½	550	Pressed Steel Car	37½	37½	37	37	− ⅛
93	94	216	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	− ⅛
165	170	182	Pullman Company	168	168	168	168	...
44⅜	45¼	100	*R'wny Steel Spring.	45¾	45¾	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
111½	111⅝	156,600	Reading	110⅝	111⅝	109¾	111½	+ ⅜
29¼	29½	1,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	29⅜	29½	29	29¼	+ ⅛
85⅞	85⅞	900	*Rep. Iron & S. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ⅛
22⅜	22¾	1,700	Rock Island Co.	22⅜	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	− ⅛
35¾	35½	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36	36	35¾	35¾	− ⅛
53½	54	100	St. Louis Southwest'n	54	54	53½	54	+ ⅛
37½	37¾	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+2½
53¼	53½	210	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	54	54	54	54	...
84⅞	85	35,200	Southern Pacific	84⅝	85¼	84	85	+ ¼
22⅝	22⅞	3,400	South. R'way ext.	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝	700	South. R'way pf., ext.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	67½	+ ¼
398⅜	40	200	*Tenn. Copper	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	...
28½		100	Texas & Pacific	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	− ⅛
29½	29½	400	Tol., St. L. & West.	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ⅜
54⅞	55	1,500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	54½	54⅞	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
96	97	100	Twin City Rapid T.	96	96	96	96	+1
52½	55	200	*Union B. & Paper pf.	54	54	54	54	+1
143	143⅛	199,800	Union Pacific	141¼	143⅜	140⅝	143⅛	+1⅞
57	60	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	57	57	57	57	−6⅝
36	38	220	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
104	110	100	U. S. Express	105	105	105	105	...
73	75	200	U. S. Realty & Imp.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
53	55	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½	...
42¾	43¾	100	U. S. Rubber	43	43	43	43	− ½
101¾	103¼	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103	103	102¾	102¾	− ⅜
38	38⅛	71,600	U. S. Steel	38¼	38½	37¾	38	+ ⅜
101½	101⅝	7,254	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101	101⅝	+ ⅛
28½	29	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	28⅜	28¾	28¼	28¼	− ⅛
	57	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	53½	53⅞	53½	53½	+ ⅝
14⅛	14½	100	Wabash	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
26	26½	400	Wabash pf.	26¼	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
240	300	100	Wells-Fargo Express	260	260	260	260	−5
83½	83½	350	West. Union Tel.	83½	83¾	83⅛	83¼	+ ⅛
144¾	145	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	145	145	145	145	−1
12½	13	20	Wheel. & Lake Erie	13	13	13	13	...

Total..... 799,366

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

0.34	0.37	100	Comstock	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	...

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 23.—Trading, though not large in volume, was well distributed throughout the list. Calumet & Arizona gained a point. Trinity, Smelting, and Quincy are each fractionally higher, while Old Dominion, Copper Range, Tamarack, and Shannon each recorded a fractional decline. There was considerable profit taking noticeable in Butte Coalition by houses who were buyers of the stock before the recent advance. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$17,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	98	98	98
4,000	A. T. & S. F. adj. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
4,000	Burl. & Mo. Ex. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼
25,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94½	94¼	94¼
3,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	97	97	97
5,000	United Fruit 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾

RAILROADS.

200	Atchison	95¼	95¼	95¼
70	Boston Elevated	143	141½	143
15	Boston & Albany	235	235	235
45	Boston & Lowell	225	222	222
125	Boston & Maine	164	160½	162
200	Boston & Worcester	25½	25½	25½
74	Fitchburg pf.	132	131½	132
10	Mass. Electric pf.	50½	50	50½
349	N. Y., N. H. & H.	178	177	178
1	Nor. & Worcester pf.	222	222	222
5	Rutland pf.	40	40	40
325	Union Pacific	142½	140⅝	142½
81	†West End	88½	88	88½
1	†West End pf.	105	105	105
8,355	West End pf rights.	10c.	9c.	10c.

TELEPHONES.

550	American	123¾	123	123½
105	Cumberland	107½	107½	107½
84	*New England	120	120	120
25	Western	7	7	7
1	Western pf.	70	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	88	88	88
215	Am. Pneu. Service	8½	8	8
10	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	18	18	18
88	Am. Sugar	125¼	125	125¼
32	Am. Sugar pf.	125½	125	125½
102	Am. Wool pf.	96½	95¼	95¾
15	*Edison	211	210	211
100	Central Leather	30¼	30¼	30½
21	General Electric	150	150	150
35	Ga. Ry. & El. Light	111	110⅞	110⅞
541	Mass. Gas	82½	82	82
262	Mass. Gas pf.	86	85½	86
102	Mergenthaler	215	215	215
61	Pullman	168	167¾	168
20	Reece	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Seattle pf.	77	77	77
50	Torrington (Class A)	21	21	21
19	Swift & Co.	106	106	106
506	United Fruit	112¾	112⅜	112½
120	United Shoe Mach.	64	64	64
2,143	U. S. Steel	38½	37¼	37⅝
153	U. S. Steel pf.	101½	100⅝	101¼

MINING.

10	†Adventure	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7,190	Amalgamated	97⅛	95⅞	96⅜
150	American Zinc	71	71	71
295	Arcadian	6½	6¼	6¼
10	Arnold	87½	87½	87½
865	Atlantic	14	13	14
023	Balaklala tem. ctfs.	10¼	10	10¼
782	Bingham	19	18½	18¾
2,345	Boston Cons.	20¾	20¼	20¼
1,153	Butte Coalition	27½	26⅜	26⅜
439	Calumet & Arizona	166½	165	166
3	Calumet & Hecla	845	845	845
275	Centennial	31	30	30
1,000	Cons. Mercur	38c.	37c.	38c.
1,681	Copper Range	82¾	81	81½
5	Daly West	16	16	16
2,252	Greene-Can. tem. ctfs	17½	16½	16⅝
150	Isle Royale	19½	19½	19½
645	La Salle	17½	17½	17½
100	Mexico Cons.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	Michigan	15	15	15
240	Mohawk	84⅝	82½	84
20	Mont. C. & C. rects.	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
600	Nevada	14	14	14
1,897	North Butte	88	86	86½
1,085	Old Dominion	55¼	54	54½
30	Osceola	140	140	140
25	Parrot	22¾	22¾	22¾
124	Quincy	128	122	122
500	†Rhode Island	6	5¾	5¾
300	Santa Fe	3⅝	3½	3⅝
745	Shannon	18	17½	17½
47	Tamarack	110	108	108
635	Trinity	22½	21⅝	21⅝
150	U. S. Oil	10	10	10
171	U. S. Smelting	55	54½	54½
193	U. S. Smelting pf.	44½	44	44
500	*United Copper	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜
781	Utah	62	62¼

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act (Senate 730, Int. No. 614) has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER, RELATIVE TO THE SALARY OF THE COMMISSIONER OF DOCKS AND THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF DOCKS.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Friday, April 26, 1907, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 23, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the first heard at that time.

Department of Bridges, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the office of the Department of Bridges, Room 1,203 Park Row Building, at 2 o'clock P. M. on

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1907,

For repairs to asphalt pavements on bridges over the Harlem River and in the Borough of Manhattan during the year 1907.

For full particulars see City Record.

J. W. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Bridges.

Dated April 22, 1907.

Police Department of the City of New York, No. 300 Mulberry Street.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Police Commissioner of the Police Department of the City of New York at the Bookkeeper's Office, Central Department, until 10 o'clock A. M. on

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1907,

For furnishing and delivering blank books, printing, lithography, and engraving.

For full particulars see City Record.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,
Police Commissioner.

The City of New York, April 22, 1907.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals Department of New York City, Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Board of Trustees at the above office until 3 P. M. on

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1907,

For furniture for the new Fordham Hospital.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN W. BRANNAN,
President of the Board of Trustees, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Dated April 22, 1907.

Main Office of the Department of Street Cleaning, Room 1,403, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning at the above office until 12 o'clock M. on

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1907,

Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, and Brooklyn.

Contract for furnishing and delivering 224 wheels, 400 hubs, and 425 hub-bands.

For full particulars see City Record.

WM. H. EDWARDS,
Deputy and Acting Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Dated April 2, 1907.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Weather reports and crop news were factors in the trading yesterday, and the usual interpretations of the official bulletins and unofficial gossip were given out through the medium of Chicago and other Western houses. Brokers were inclined to disregard this kind of news, but customers have been educated up to the green bug, and to the other pests that are supposed to destroy crops in the West and other sections, and they are ready to take fright when these features of the news become pronounced. Inasmuch as the market was professional, the idea prevails that the emphasis given to weather conditions and crop news had to do with that class of trading, especially. There is, a somewhat uneasy feeling concerning crops, but a reference to this period every year shows just exactly the same mental attitude.

***

"There is nothing in this market to tempt me personally nor can I conscientiously advise my customers to take a position," said a broker in the afternoon. "I have been on the floor all day and I have failed to note any significant trading. It is either professional or so manifestly amateurish that the trail leads nowhere. They call it a good trading market, and it is to some extent, but a good trader wants some definite lead. Taking chances generally, does not appeal to me. I will take a chance when my judgment interprets certain tape signs to mean something definite." "You are gun-shy," exclaimed one of his customers. "I know it," retorted the broker, "and after you have hunted good things in the market for thirty years you will be gun-shy, too."

***

Within a few weeks, one firm, comparatively well known in the financial district, will dissolve, and at least one of its members will retire to the more congenial pursuit of a gentleman farmer and the head of a small industry in the South. Several years ago he was a member of a firm which failed, and after adjusting their debts he resumed and has been very successful. He went through the recent panic with perfect comfort, but he came to the conclusion that, having accumulated a competence, it was the part of wisdom not to risk it in the future unnecessarily. "I have failed once. I have been on the ragged edge several times. I have accumulated a fairly tidy sum of money, and I have seen the possibilities of losing it, particularly in the last panic," he remarked yesterday. "Now I am going to get out and keep what I've got, for I know that I could not keep it if I stayed in the financial district."

***

An intimate friend of a spectacular operator in stocks had two accounts immediately prior to the recent panic. He received advice in his operations from his friend and transmitted his orders to the two houses with which he traded. About a week before the panic he gave orders for 2,000 shares of a certain stock to be bought to each house. One house promptly executed the orders, but the other called him up and advised him not to purchase the stock, as they believed that a big break was near. The subsequent developments need not be described, but the result was that the house that refrained from executing the order eventually got the combined account. It can be easily imagined what might have happened if, instead of a break there had been a violent rally and the long stock purchased had been profitable. This is simply a sample of the chance that enters into a broker's work.

***

Technical conditions attract a great deal of attention from time to time in the stock market, and they are duly discussed as important factors in the trading. These conditions are varied, and the exact influence of some of them is difficult to determine. The most important, of course, are an extended short interest, a so-called weak bull account or a peculiar pool position. But the position of individuals as distinct from the general situation in the market must also be considered, or at least it would have been considered a month or so ago. The elimination of big individual players has been pretty thorough, however, and this factor for the present need not be considered. Technical conditions are the foundation, at times, for important movements, and it is often desirable for big interests to cultivate them in order to give the necessary impetus at the beginning of the real movement.

***

Gossip in the last few days connected the name of a certain professional with the trading in one or two of the important stocks. He was supposed to be operating heavily but quietly, and laying the foundation of a subsequent movement on a large scale. During the last ten days he has, as a matter of fact, made his headquarters in one office, and his orders in that period did not aggregate 1,500 shares of stock. The story as to his trading gained currency through an analysis of the buyers and sellers, and the fact that one or two houses with which this operator is identified bought stocks sufficed to inspire the rumor as to his supposed position.

***

It is a curious manifestation of the condition developed by the recent panic that customers in brokers' offices are paying so much attention to current developments in the mining world. Presumably, the low prices of some of these securities are attractive after their experience with the higher-priced issues in the more legitimate market. It is a healthy sign, however, that mere tips and rumors concerning a property are not accepted as sufficient inducement for the purchase of stocks, and brokers are often requested to furnish an analysis of the properties that are being considered. The deduction may be made that if a good bull market in stocks on the big Exchange were started this interest in the securities of unknown companies would speedily diminish. All it means is that the speculative instinct is strong, and interest must be manifested in something or other.

***

One of the journals that deal specifically with finance in its technical aspects published an article a short time ago dealing with the conditions in a certain industry in which a merry fight is going on between a so-called monopoly and some very aggressive independents. The article aimed to be impartial. The editor of the journal in question received a letter from the head of the so-called trust, in which he characterized the article as vicious, inaccurate, and unwarranted. The same mail brought a letter from the spokesman of the independents in which he sarcastically inquired whether the trust so called had paid for the article in question at the rate of a dollar a word. He pointed out that, in view of the value of the article to the other side, that ought to be a fair price. The writer of the article and the editor after analyzing the two letters, came to the conclusion that the article must have been absolutely impartial.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $12,057,720, compared with $14,897,719 in the preceding week and $12,678,883 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $201,982,653, against $199,750,490 in the corresponding period last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Brisk but Irregular, with Gains and Losses Well Distributed.

DAVIS-DALY ESTATE OFF

Heinze Stock and Chicago Subway Chief Losers in Day of Irregular Price Movements — Manhattan Transit Active.

Curb trading was in considerable volume again yesterday, though the movement of the market was uncertain and left as many stocks losers by the day's transactions as were reported higher at the close. Some of the issues which have been strongest in recent markets were the most conspicuous for their weakness yesterday. One of these in the copper list was Davis-Daly Estate, which dropped from 16¼ to 15½ on transactions of only 2,900 shares. Chicago Subway also was markedly weak, going from 19⅞ to 17¾ on sales of 4,400. In the industrial list the centre of interest was Manhattan Transit, which began the week with one of its periodic upward movements. In yesterday's market the price ranged irregularly between 5¼ and 5⅝, and closed after transactions of 12,000 at 5½, which was the opening price. Niplssing failed to maintain the strength manifested in Monday's market and sold down from 14⅜ to 14¼, though a rally before the close left the price at 14⅜.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sbares		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. W. P. pf.	22½	23½	22	23
100	Int. Salt	16	16	16	16
12,000	Man. Transit.	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
500	Meerschaum	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
330	N.Y.&C.M.S.S.	27	27½	27	27
11	Standard Oil	529	529	528½	528½
900	Waterbury	44	44¼	44	44¼
500	W. L. & M. Co.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
5,500	West. Ice Co.	31⅞	33	31⅞	32½

RAILROAD.

4,400	Chi. Subway	19¼	19¾	16½	17¾

MINING STOCKS.

570	Alaska Mines	1½	•1¼	1½	1¾
145	Balaklala	10¾	10¾	10	10
450	Bonanza Bel	5	5½	5	5½
2,000	Batopilas Min.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
5,200	Boston Cop.	29¾	29⅝	28½	29
100	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,500	Buffalo Mine.	3	3 3-16	3	3 3-16
100	Butte Coalit'n.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
30,000	†Cobalt Cent.	38	40	38	39
800	Colonial Sil.	3½	3½	3	3
500	Colusa L. Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,000	Con. Arls. Sm.	5	5	5	5
100	Cum.-Ely M.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2,900	Davis-Daly	16¼	16½	15⅝	15½
800	Dom. Copper	6	6	6⅞	6⅞
800	Dougiss Cop.	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
200	Ely Central	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
1,500	Foster Cobalt	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	Fur. Cr. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	Gt. Bend Con.	1.18	1.20	1.18	1.20
3,000	Greene-Can.	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
200	Greene G.-S. pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Green Meehan.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
8,500	King Edward.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	McKinley-Dar.	1⅝	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16
1,200	Mismac C. M.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	Mitchell Min.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
850	Monte.-Shosh.	9⅝	•10	9⅝	10
500	Nev. Con. Cop.	14¼	14½	14	14¼
100	Nevada Smelt.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,200	N. U. M. & S.	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
7,000	Nip. M. Co.	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
300	N. Butte Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,400	Old Hun. Min.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
1,500	Pitts. L. & Z.	75	76	75	76
650	Silver Queen	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Stewart Mining	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 3-16	2 7-16
900	Tonopah Ext.	3⅝	3½	3⅜	3½
900	Ton. M. of Nev.	18¼	18⅝	18	18⅜
2,500	Tramps Cons.	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.10
975	Tri-Bullion	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2 9-16
200	Union Explor.	8	8	8	8
600	United Copper	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾

BONDS.

$35,000	Int. Merc. M. 4s	70	70	70	70
$10,000	M. Tele. 6s Int.	92¼	92¾	92¼	92½

•Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

	April 23. Bid.	Asked.	April 22. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Tobacco	325	340	320	335
Am. Malt. 6s	..	..	100	105
Am. Writing Paper 5s	..	..	83	84
Am. Writing Paper	2	2½	2	2½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	22½	24	23	25
Balaklala	9⅝	10¼	10	10¾
Bonanza Belt	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅝
Boston Copper	29	29⅝	29	29⅝
British Col. Copper	7½	8	7⅝	7⅞
Butte Coalition	26½	27	26⅜	27¼
Butte & New York	4½	5	4½	5½
Central Foundry	2½	3	2¾	3
Central Foundry pf.	14	15	13¼	14¾
Chicago Subway	17	17¾	18½	19½
Cobalt Central	39	40	39½	40
Colonial Silver	2⅝	3½	3	3½
Cum.-Ely Mining	8⅝	9	8¾	9
Colusa-Leonard	2½	2⅝	..	..
Davis-Daly	16	16½	16	16½
Dominion Copper	5⅞	6	6	6⅛
Douglas Copper	10	10½	10	10½
Empire Steel	..	..	7	10
Empire Steel pf.	..	..	45	50
Ely Central	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Ely Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Foster Cobalt	1⅜	1⅜	1 7-16	1½
Furnace Creek	1	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Giroux	9	9½	9	9½
Gold Hill	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Greene Con. Copper	24	26	..	..
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1¾	..	..
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8¼	8¾	..	..
Greene-Cananea	16½	16¾	16¾	..
Inter. Mer. Marine	7⅛	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	23½	24½	23	24
International Salt	15	16½	15	16½
Manhattan Transit	5½	5⅝	5	5⅛
McKinley-Darragh	1½	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜
Mismac Gold Mining	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4½
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Mitchell Mining	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Nevada Con. Copper	14	14¼	14	14½
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	28½	27¼	26	27
Nevada Smelting	2⅝	3	3	3¼
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3½	4	3⅞	4
Niplssing Mines Co.	13⅝	14¼	14¼	14⅝
Old Hundred	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3¼
Otis Elevator	36	40	36	40
Otis Elevator pf.	90	95	90	95
Silver Queen	1 7-16	1 9-16	1½	1⅝
Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Standard Oil	529	529	520	530
Tramps Con.	108	110	110	112
Tri-Bullion	2½	2 9-16	2½	2⅝
Tonopah Extension	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3½
Trinity Copper	21	22½	21	22½
Union Exploration	7⅝	8	7½	7⅝
United Copper	61	62	61	62
Union Typewriter	..	..	84	88
Union Typ. 1st pf.	..	..	116	120
Union Typ. 2d pf.	..	..	116	120
Waterbury Co.	43⅜	44¼	43¼	43⅝
Western Ice	82½	88	81½	82

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Chicago City Railway stock took another spurt to-day and fifty shares sold up to 185, which is 2 points above the previous sale price. There was quite a bunch of Union Traction stock traded in. Other stocks in the local market were fairly steady but dull.

Sales.		Higb.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
410	American Can pf.	57¾	57	57¾
50	Chicago City Ry.	185	185	185
20	Chicago Edison	148	148	143
550	Chicago Subway	19	17	17½
460	Chicago Union Traction.	4¼	4	4
20	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	14	14	14
200	Diamond Match	84½	84½	84½
100	K. C. Ry. & Light pf.	84½	84½	84½
800	National Biscuit	77¼	77	77¼
80	North Chicago	35	35	35
160	Quaker Oats	150	146	150
5	Sears-Roebuck pf.	90	90	90
63	South Side Elevated	81½	80	81½
175	Swift & Co.	106⅝	105⅝	105⅝
250	United Boxboard	2	2	2
860	United Boxboard pf.	12	12	12
5	Western Stone	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The feature to-day was the activity in Gottlieb-Bauerschmidt-Strauss Brewing Company income bonds, the sales being $152,000. They opened at 23⅞ and sold down to 23. The Brewery 4s declined 1¼. United Railways 4s were off ¼. Northern Central Railway shares were ½ stronger. Shares, 420; bonds, $177,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Coal & Iron Rys 5s.	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Florida Southern 4s.	91½	91½	91½
1,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s.	109	109	109
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s.	99	99	99
2,000	West Va. Central 6s.	105	105	105
1,000	Western Maryland 4s	74¾	74¾	74¾
1,000	Char'n Con. Elec 5s.	93½	93½	93½
2,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s.	100	100	100
9,000	United Rys 4s.	87¼	87	87
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	80½	80½	80½
162,000	G. B. S. Brwg. Inc.	23½	23	23

STOCKS.

50	Northern Central	90½	90½	90½
200	United Railways	13	13	13
25	Consolidation Coal	91	91	91
140	G. B.-S. Brewing	5	4½	4½
5	Western Bank	35	35	35

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 23.—On the Stock Exchange to-day the cheapness of money gradually exercised a favorable effect on the different departments, transactions broadened moderately, and prices hardened, particularly in the case of gilt-edged securities. But the market closed with prices below the best quotations of the day. The reduction of the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany assisted in promoting a cheerful feeling as well as in reviving the hopes that the Bank of England will reduce its rate April 25.

Copper shares were again active under the lead of Rio Tinto, though the latter reacted in the afternoon with other Continental specialties on the easier Paris advices.

Americans, cheered by the strength of the New York market at its close yesterday, started at well over parity and improved further under the bears' covering. Realizations caused a setback in the afternoon, but with the favorable New York opening steadiness prevailed until near the close of the day, when selling caused another reaction, and the market closed dull.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101½.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.70; Lisbon, 2.25.

Bar silver steady at 30¼d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 per cent.; for three months' bills 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £147,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £254,000 was withdrawn for shipment to France.

PARIS, April 23.—Prices on the Bourse to-day generally were firm on better foreign advices. Russian imperial 4s closed at 73.75, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 495. Three per cent. rentes, 94f 60c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

BERLIN, April 23.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened strong and later declined slightly. Americans were the firmest section upon the New York advices.

The discount rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany was reduced to-day from 6 to 5½ per cent.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consols 3½s	96⅜	96½
German Consols 3s	84½	85
Bavarian Government 4s	100	101
Hessian Government 3½s	94	94⅞
Saxony Government 3s	84½	85
Hamburg Government 3s	83½	84
City of Cologne 4s	100½	100⅝
City of Munich 4s	100½	100⅝
City of Augsburg 4s	100½	100½
City of Frankfurt a/M. 3½s	95	96
City of Vienna 4s	97½	98½
Mexican Government gold 5s	100	101½
Russian Government 4s	74⅜	75⅜
French rents 3s	94⅝	95
British Consols 2½s	85⅝	86⅛

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	Lon-don.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols money	85⅝	..	..	—1-16
Consols account	85 13-16	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	13	63¼	63¾	— ⅜
Atchison	98½	95⅝	96⅛	— ⅜
Can. Pacific	181⅝	176⅛	176⅝	— ⅝
St. Paul	140½	136⅛	136⅝	— ⅝
Erie	25⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	57½	56	56	..
Illinois Central	150	145⅝	145	— ⅝
Louis. & Nash.	124	120½	120⅝	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	123⅛	120	119⅞	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	65¼	126⅜	126½	— ⅛
Reading	67¾	111⅝	110⅞	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	87⅜	84⅛	84⅜	..
Union Pacific	145⅜	141⅛	141⅛	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	104⅜	101½	101⅝	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	3	6	Esperanza	2	2	6
Tomboy	1	18	9	Dolores	1	12	6
El Oro	1	6	6	Stratton's Indep.	0	8	6

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104½	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	76⅝	80
2s, c., 1930	104	104½	Kan. C. So.	25¾	25½
2s, r., 1918	102⅜	103¼	K. & D. M.	8	10
2s, c., 1918	103½	104	K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
2s, 1918, am.	103¼	..	Kn. I., Chi.	35	40
4s, r., 1907	101⅛	102	K. I. C., pf.	45	75
4s, c., 1907	101¼	102	Lacicde Gas.	..	105
4s, r., 1925	129½	130½	Lacl. G. pf.	90	110
4s, c., 1925	130½	131½	L. E. & W.	20	24
Panama 2s	104½	105¾	L. E. & W. pf.	63	70
Philip'ne 4s	100½	..	Long Island	60	60
Adams Exp.	280	300	Man. Beach	3	6
Alb. & Sus.	235	..	Met. St. R.	94	99
Alle. & W.	180	..	Mex. Tel.	..	240
A. A. C. pf.	80	95	Micb. Cent.	125	190
Am. B. S.	16¾	18¾	M. & St. L. pf.	62	89
A. B. S. pf.	..	82	M. St. P. & S. M.	104	107
Am. Can.	6⅛	6⅝	Mor. & Es.	175	185
Am. Coal	125	175	N. C. & St. L.	123	130
A. C. O. pf.	92	95	Nat. B. pf.	113½	113
Am. D. Tel.	25	40	Nat. Enam.	12	12½
Am. Exp.	200	220	Nat. L. pf.	98½	99
Am. G. T.	6	6½	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	52	54
Am. L. Co. pf.	25	80	N. R. R. of Mex. pf. 2d pf.	21½	..
Am. L. pf.	105	109	N. Cent. C.	30	40
Am. M. Co.	5	8	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	130
Am. M. Co. pf.	27	32	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	77	85
A. S. pf.	B. 89	91	N. Y. D. Co.	25	35
Am. Snuff.	195	240	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	63	75
Am. Sn. pf.	90	100	N. Y. L. & W.	122	127
Am. St. Fd.	8	8½	N. & W. pf.	75	85
A. S. F. pf.	37	40	Ont. Min.	5	5½
A. S. R. pf.	122	127	P. C. 1st pf.	95	103
A. T. & C.	75	83	P. C. 2d pf.	98	103
A. T. & T.	120	125	Peo. & E.	22	28
Am. W. Co. pf.	..	94½	Pitts. Coal	11⅞	12⅝
Ann Arbor	20	30	Pitts. C. pf.	53	55
Ann A. pf.	70	80	P. C. C. & St. L.	70	72
A. M. 1st pf.	100	..	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	93	100
A. M. 2d pf.	98	..	P. Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Beth. Steel.	11	12	Quicksilver	⅞	1⅛
Beth S. pf.	..	50	Q'ksil'r pf.	1⅝	4
B. A. By. pf.	110	115	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stck cfts.	84⅛	85
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	56	57½	R. S. S. pf.	90	94
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	75¾	76	Rdg. 1st pf.	..	86
C., I. & L. pf.	60	90	Rdg. 2d pf. ex div.	81	83
C., M. & St. P. pf.	153	156	Rens. & Sar.	196	..
C. & N. W. pf.	210	220	Rock I. pf.	49	50½
C., St. P., M. & Om.	185	140	Rutland pf.	40	49
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	180	St. J. & G. Island	16	17
C. T. & T.	5	6½	St. J. & G. 1st pf.	50	60
C. S. & C. pf.	125	..	St. J. & G. 2d pf.	28	35
C., C., C. & I. pf.	..	69	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	67
Consol. C.	..	..	St. L. & S. E. I. pf.	160	175
Cr. div. C. C.	90	..	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf.	110	125
Crip. C. C.	75	..	Sears-R. pf.	88½	97
D. & R. G.	29½	30	So. S. & I. pf.	..	100
D. & R. G. pf.	75	70½	So. Pac pf.	116	117
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	12	Tex. Central	60	..
Det. & Mack.	45	..	Tex. C. pf.	80	..
Det. South.	3	7	T. P. L. T.	70	78
Det. So. pf.	18	30	Tbird Av.	108	115
Det. U. R.	74½	78	T. P. & W.	17	20⅛
Dv. S. S. & A.	12½	14½	T. R. & L.	25	26
D., S. S. & A. pf.	23½	25	U. B. & P.	5⅝	6
Elec. S. B.	..	80	U. Pac. pf.	86	88
Erie 2d pf.	37	38½	Un. Cig. pf.	89	92
Ev. & T. H.	65	70	Un. Fruit.	108½	113
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	93	U. Rys. In.	37	38
Fed. Sugar.	50	60	U. S. C. I. P. & Fdy. pf.	80	85
Fed. S. pf.	85	90	U. S. L. pf.	100½	112
Gen. C. Co.	65	70	U. S. R. & Ref.	18	20
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	98½	100½	U. S. R. 2d pf.	½	73
Granby Con.	125	135	Utah. Cop.	29	30½
H. B. Claflin.	102¼	110	Vand. R. R.	80	87
H. E. R. pf.	..	77	Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.

N.Y. CENTRAL TO ISSUE EQUIPMENT NOTES

Road Adopts Pennsylvania Plan to Pay for Much-Needed Locomotives.

A NEW TRAFFIC RECORD

Road So Rushed with Business It Offers $25,000 Premium for Quick Delivery of Engines.

The management of the New York Central, it was learned yesterday, has decided upon the issue of equipment trust obligations to provide funds with which to pay for at least a portion of the large amount of equipment, including freight cars and locomotives, which have been ordered and which are to be delivered between now and the close of the year.

This is an important departure in the financial methods which heretofore have been adhered to by the New York Central. In the past all its purchases of equipment as well as the improvements to its roadway have been provided for through the salo of stock or mortgage bonds. The New York Central now proposes to resort to equipment trust obligations, following the precedent set by many other roads, including the Pennsylvania Railroad, which for many years has issued such notes, and which quite recently provided for an issue of $100,000,000 of equipment trust certificatee.

A New York city trust company has been chosen by the road to act as trustee in connection with the issue of equipment trust obligations. The securities are to pay for locomotives ordered from the American Locomotive Company. The orders of all the New York Central lines call for the delivery of several hundred locomotives, and it is part of these that are to be provided for in this new way.

Officials of the New York Central admitted yesterday that resort was being had to this new manner of financing because of the difficulty which the road has encountered in financing its requirements in its customary way. Last January the New York Central lines, because they found its impossible to sell bonds to advantage, placed $50,000,000 of three-year notes, of which $25,000,000 was for the use of the New York Central itself, the balance being for the Lake Shore and Michigan Central. Of the Central's $25,000,000 about $19,000,000 was raised to carry on the work in and around New York City, about $3,000,000 was devoted to improvements at other points on the line, and the balance, amounting to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, was set aside for the purchnee of equipment already ordered.

The funds derived from this source have not been sufficient, however, to provide for all the equipment that has been ordered, hence the issue of equipment notes. The urgency with which the road needs additional equipment and motive power is brought out by the fact, learned yesterday, that about ten days ago the road's management offered a bonus of $25,000 to the American Locomotive Company if it succeeded in making delivery within sixty days of any considerable number of locomotives for which orders were placed some time ago.

Figures recently made public by Vice President Brown showed that the business handled by the road this month and last exceeded any previous period in the history of the road, there having been 50,000 more loaded cars handled last month than in March a year ago and 80,000 more cars so far this month than in the corresponding period in April, 1906.

Equipment trust bonds are regarded as one of the safest forms of investment, and they are frequently sold readily at times when long-term bonds and stock can be marketed only upon unsatisfactory terms. The terms of the equipment trust issue and the rate of interest to be paid could not be learned, the management merely acknowledging that the notes were to be sold.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Steel Corporation Not Ready to Announce 1908 Rail Orders.

Steel railmakers, with the full capacity of their plants in most cases sold out for the entire remaining months of 1907, are not yet beginning to take serious consideration of the prospects of filling their books for 1908.

At the offices of the Steel Corporation it is said that they are not ready to make any announcement as to the amount of business that has come in for 1908 delivery. It is well known that the Western roads are planning to place in the neighborhood of 250,000 tons within the next few weeks. A month after the rail books were opened last year for 1907 delivery, the Pennsylvania Railroad, Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul, and New York Central had placed orders for an aggregate of about 450,000 tons. On May 16, 1906, the business booked for 1907 delivery aggregated 1,600,000 tons.

Pennsylvania's 1908 Rail Orders.

The rail orders of the Pennsylvania Railroad for 1908, according to reports from Philadelphia yesterday, will be 153,000 tons, which compares with this year's order of 167,000 tons. The road's announced intention of putting through only necessary improvements is responsible for the reduction, as is evidenced by a decrease of 8,000 tons in next year's schedules, in rails for new construction.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—The export business lats Monday, which proved to have been 25 loads of No. 2 red for Lisbon and 11 loads of other wheat, influenced a higher opening in New York, against lowsr openings in all the Western markets. The local market, with few exceptions, was firm all day. The strength in all markets was particularly noticeable after midday on bug complaints and dry weather and frosts in Kansas. On the other hand, Ohio Valley States reported too much moisture, with bugs appearing, indicating that wet weather does not check bugs. Except for a small decline at Liverpool, the foreign markets were firmer, the feature being an advance of 1¾c per bushel at Budapest. Interior receipts were bearish, and seaboard clearances light. New export business included about 22 loads. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 84¾c, elevator, and 85¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 94¾c, and No. 2 hard, Winter, 88¾c, free on board, afloat, opening navigation.

CORN.—Except for a short time at the opening corn was firm and higher all day, particularly after midday, when the light estimate for yesterday's receipts and an export business of 25 loads helped the market. Liverpool closed ¾d net lower. Cash corn in New York closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 57¼c, elevated, and 55c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 whits, 57½c, and No. 2 yellow, 56c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Wheat—				Mon.
May	87½	86½	87¼	86¼
July	88 7-16	87 11-16	88¼	87⅝
September	89¾	89	89⅝	89
Corn—				
May	..	..	55⅞	56
July	..	..	56¼	56¼
September	..	..	56¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Wheat—				Mon.
May	78¾	77⅝	78¾	78
July	81⅜	80¼	81¾	80½
September	83¼	82⅛	83	82¼
Corn—				
May	48⅝	47⅝	48¼	47⅜
July	48¾	48	48⅝	48¼
Septmber	49¼	48⅝	49⅛	48⅜
Oats—				
May	43¾	43¼	43⅜	43⅝
July	41⅛	40½	41	40⅜
September	35⅜	35	35⅝	35⅜
Lard—				
May	$8.70	$8.67	$8.70	$8.65
July	8.82	8.80	8.82	8.77
Ribs—				
May	8.55	8.52	8.55	8.50
July	8.72	8.70	8.72	8.67
Pork—				
May	15.77	15.72	15.75	15.75
July	16.02	15.92	16.00	15.90

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S GROWTH.

Ex-Chief Engineer Stevens of the Panama Canal to Make an Inventory.

NEW HAVEN, April 23.—The physical growth of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad system, now reaching over four States, is to be brought out by an official inventory and appraisal which, there is high authority for stating, will be made by John F. Stevens, former chief engineer in charge of Panama Canal work. The New Haven Road, dating from its original opening for operation, is now more than fifty years old, and especially in the last twenty years its growth has been characterized not merely by increased rondbed and equipment, but by great purchases of real estate in the cities of New York and lower New England, including Boston.

The appraisal by Mr. Stevens, it is understood, will include all the realty of the company and its equipment, both owned and controlled, and on its leased as well as its main lines. In the annual report of the company for the last fiscal year, the actual cost of its railroad properties, including rolling stock nnd real estate, was returned at $141,608,950, and its total assets of all kinds at $239,486,355.

These returns were certified for the first time by a firm of chartered accountants.

ACCUSES BROKER HOLDEN.

Customer, Opposing Receivership Dismissal, Says He Was Swindled.

Supreme Court Juetice O'Gorman yesterday denied the application of E. R. Holden & Co., brokers of 20 Broad Street, to have vacated a previous order by which F. Herbert Wadsworth, Jr., was appointed temporary receiver of the firm.

The application was opposed by Joseph W. Bastide, a judgment creditor of the firm, who has a claim for $3,438. This represents money paid by Bastide to the firm for oil stock which he avers he afterward found to be worthless. It was declared for the brokers that the receiver was an interested party. This statement was denied for Bastide, who in affidavits further declared that the Holden concern had been organized mainly for the purpose of selling worthless stock. He added that the firm consisted only of Edward R. Holden, who had been driven out of London and Paris.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE STOCKS.

Transactions in stocks on the Produce Exchange yesterday totaled 6,400, distributed among five mining companies.

The day's business, with opening, high, low, and last prices, is given in the following table:

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
	CANADA ONTARIO.				
100	McK.-Darragh.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	GOLDFIELD.				
100	Goldfield Daisy	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
5,500	Branch Mint..	16	16	15	15
500	San Toy	92	92	92	92
	TONOPAH NEVADA.				
200	Tonopah Exten.	3¼	8½	8½	8½

The bid and asked prices quoted at the close of the market compare as follows with those of Monday:

	April 23. Bid.	Asked.	April 22. Bid.	Asked
	BOSTON.			
Helvetia	3¾	4½	8¾	4½
	BULLFROG.			
Gibraltar Mines	53½c.	54½c.	55c.	60c.
Tramp Consolidated	$1.06	$1.09	$1.09	$1.12
	CANADA (BRIT. COL.)			
Dominion Cop. Ltd	5½	..	..	..
	CANADA ONTARIO.			
Cobalt Central	38	40	38	40
Foster Cobalt	1⅝	1½	1 7-16	..
McKinley-Darragh	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Nipissing	14¾	14¾	14	..
Silver Queen Ltd	1½	1½	..	1⅝
Trethewey	1¼	1½	$1.25	$1.50
	COLORADO.			
Camp Bird	5¾	6	5¾	6
Portland Gold	$1.15	..	$1.15	..
Tomboy Gold	9¼	9¾	9	9½
	COSTA RICA.			
Montezuma	2½	3⅝	2½	2⅝
	GOLDFIELD.			
Atlanta Mines Co	79	83	85	87
Blue Bell	27	30	31	34
Blue Bull	..	..	..	60
Booth	..	..	44	48
C. O. D.	70	..	75	..
Combina. Fraction	5¼	5½	5 9-16	..
Columbia Mountain	..	..	$1.01	..
Cracker Jack	27c.	32c.	34c.	36c.
Diamond Field B. B.	52	57	..	..
Diamondfield Tri	..	..	60c.	64c.
Dixie	..	18	11	..
Gold Bar	..	$1.05	$1.05	..
Goldfield Consol	8½	8¾	8⅞	9
Goldfield Daisy	2 5-16	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
Great Bend	$1.17	$1.19	$1.17	$1.24
Jumbo Extension	2¼	..	2¾	3
Jumbo Mining	..	..	$2.75	$2.90
Kewana	..	..	$1.50	..
Lone Star	..	..	33	37
Red Hill	61	64	61	..
Red Top Exten	49c.	55c.	51c.	55c.
Silver Pick	$1.30	$1.40	$1.46	$1.50
	IDAHO.			
Snowstorm	$3.10	..	..	..
	MANHATTAN.			
Manhattan Combin	..	13	..	12
	MEXICO.			
El Oro	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½
Esperanza Ltd	10	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	1 9-16	1 11-16	1½	1⅝
Greene Gold-Silver pf	7⅞	8½	7⅝	..
Guanajuato Con	3⅞	4¼	..	..
	MONTANA.			
Davis-Daly estate	15⅝	16¼	16⅜	7½
United Copper	..	..	60½	63
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bidaklala	61	62	..	..
Barnes King	3⅞	4½	3⅞	4½
Branch Mint	14½	15	15	15½
Colonial Silver	..	..	3½	3⅝
Furnace Creek	1	1¼	1	1¼
Nevada-Utah	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Oroville Dredging	4¼	4½	4¼	4¾
Old Hundred	3½	3¾	..	..
San Toy	88	93	63	97
Silver Peak (Pitts.)	$1.02	..	..	..
Silver Queen	1⅜	1⅝	1½	1 11-16
Stewart Mining	..	2⅝	2⅜	2½
Tri-Bullion	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Mines Co. of America	1¼	1⅜	1½-⅝	1⅝
Katherine Goldfield	..	..	200	205
Adams	..	28	23	25
Black Rock	..	14	..	13
	NEVADA.			
Cumberland-Ely Cop	8⅝	9	8¾	9
Giroux Con	..	..	9	9¼
Greenwater & D. Val	60c.	$1.00	60c.	$1.00
Nevada Con	..	..	14	14½
	TONOPAH.			
Golden Anchor	..	..	..	41c.
Jim Butler	1¼	1⅜	..	..
	TONOPAH-NEVADA.			
Tonopah Exten	..	..	3¾	8½

INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.

Explor. Co. of N. Y.	95c	$1.10	..	..
Havana Tobacco	..	..	19	22
Pitts. Wash. Flour	..	£5	..	£5
Pitts. Wash Flour pf.	£16	..	£10	..
Quaker Oats	66c	$1.02	..	..
Standard Milling	0½	..	0	..
Stand. Milling 1st 6s	79	..	78	..
Standard Milling pf	..	29½	29	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.04	.04	Kent. Con.	.12	.02
Alpha Con.	.14	.14	L. Wash. C.	.03	.04
Andes	.20	.20	Mexican	.05	1.00
Belcher	.58	.61	Occid. Con.	.45	.45
Best & Bel.	1.46	1.40	Ophir	2.45	2.60
Bullion	.30	.30	Overman	.15	.10
Caledonia	.42	.43	Potosi	.12	.12
Chal. Con.	.29	.32	Savage	.96	.94
Challar	.18	.18	Sag. Belcher	.10	.10
Confidence	1.16	1.10	S. Nevada	.59	.65
Con. C & V.	1.15	1.15	Standard	2.75	2.75
Con. Imp'l.	.02	.02	Syndicate	.15	.15
Cr. Point	.30	.31	St. Louis	.05	.08
Gould & C.	.40	.41	Union Con.	.54	.79
Hale & Nor.	.04	.04	Utah Con.	.05	.05
Julia	.15	.16	Yel. Jacket.	1.00	1.05
Justice	.04	.05	Silver bars.	.65½	.65¼

Mexican dollars, unchanged, .51@.52. Drafts, sight, unchanged, .01½@.02⅛. Telegraph, unchanged, .04@.05.

	Tuss.	Mon.		Tuss.	Mon.
TONOPAH.			Jumbo	4.20	4.25
Belmont	4.50	4.65	Kendall	.46	..
Cashboy	.11	.11	Laguna	1.00	1.00
Golden Anch.	.38	.38	Lone Star	.34	.30
Homs	.09	.09	May Queen	.23	.23
Jim Butler	1.25	1.27	Mohawk	15.00	15.00
McNamara	.46	.47	Red Top	4.10	4.25
Midway	1.60	1.60	Sandstorm	.80	.80
Montana	3.57	3.60	St. Ives	1.60	1.70
North Star	.38	.38	Silver Pick	1.27	1.35
Ohio	.04	.04	MANHATTAN.		
Tonopah Ext.	3.75	3.75	Jump'g Jack	.16	.17
West End	1.27	1.27	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELD.			Bullf'g Min	.26	.26
Adams	.19	.23	Bullf'g N. B.	.39	.38
Atlanta	.79	.82	Gold Bar	1.10	110
Diamondf'd	.43	.46	Orig. Bullf'g.	.15	.14
Dixie	.12	.13	Steinway	.16	.18
Goldf'd Min.	1.60	1.60	Tramp Cons.	1.17	1.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 23.—The following were the closing prices on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9	9¾	Sovereign	6¾	7
C., K. & N.	7¼	9	Isabella	24	24¾
C. C. Cons.	5	5¼	Mollie Gib.	5½	8
Dr. Jackpot	7	8	Pharmacist	6¾	7
Elkton	56¾	57	Portland	116	117
El Paso	43½	44¾	Un. Gold	8	8½
Findlay	65¾	67½	Vindicator	84	88
Gold Dollar	7	7½	Work	18	18½

MINING EXHIBIT FAILS.

Grand Central Palace Concern Assigns for Benefit of Creditors.

The North American Mines Exhibition Company, organized to give a mining exhibit at Grand Contral Palace, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors yesterday, following the closing of the exhibition on Monday night. The company had offices at 13 Park Row. The assignee is Francis P. Pace, and the President of the company was James P. Williams. Herbert O. Rockwell was Treasurer.

The company was organized last December with a capital stock of $100,000. The exhibition failed from the start to attract sufficient public interest to make it pay, it was said. H. C. S. Stimson of 42 Broadway is the attorney for the assignee.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal closed in the London market yesterday for both spot and futures at £99 10s, unchanged from the last prices of Monday for both. Pig tin closed strong at £189 5s for spot and £187 for futures. Lead was unchanged at £20. Spelter was steady at £25 15s. Iron warrants were strong at 56s 6d for standard foundry and 56s 9d for Middlesboro.

The closing prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	24.00	25.00	24.00	25.00
Electrolytic	23.50	24.50	23.50	24.50
Castings	22.50	23.00	22.50	23.00
Lead	6.00	6.16	6.00	6.10
Spelter	6.70	6.80	6.70	6.80
Tin	41.50	41.70	41.15	41.60

TORONTO STOCKS.

Quotations of Cobalt stocks on the Standard Stock Exchange of Toronto made at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	April 23. Bid.	Asked.	April 22. Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo	$2.75	$3.00	$2.75	$2.00
Foster	1.41	1.44	1.45	1.52
McKinley-Darragh	1.55	1.63	1.54	1.58
Kerr Lake	5.00	5.25	5.00	5.25
Peterson Lake	.48	.51	....	....
Red Rock	....	....	.75	.90
Silver Leaf	.14	.15	.14	.15
Silver Queen	1.56	1.65	1.50	1.60
Trethewey	1.29	1.32	1.30	1.46
University	7.00	8.00	8.00	9.00
Green Meehan	.78	.90	.74	.80
Amalgamated	.65	.63	.65	.70
Nipissing	14.12½	14.50	14.25	14.50
Central	.39	.40	.39	.40

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange house of Bryan & Walker will move its uptown branch office on May 1 from 1,122 Broadway to the new Brunswick Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

The Directors of the Gresnwich Bank have placed the stock on an 10 per cent. basis by the declaration of a 5 per cent. semi-annual dividend, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 20. Hitherto the rate has been 8 per cent. a year.

Charles Head & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchangee, have leased a private wire for Cobalt, which is said to be the only private wire running to the camp. The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, which controls the telegraph service from North Bay to Cobalt, found it necessary to string an additional wire before it could arrange the lease.

More Trust Conference Acceptances.

Govs. Sheldon of Nebraska, Johnson of Minnesota, Beckham of Kentucky, and Vardaman of Mississippi have accepted invitations to send delegates to the National Conference on Trusts called by the National Civic Federation to meet in Chicago in May. These acceptances were received yesterday. Fifteen other Governors had previously accepted invitations to participate in the conference.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Hydrocarbon Petroleum, Light, and Power Company, New York; capital, $300,000. Directors—A. J. Edwards, L. E. Conness, and Edward A. Maher, Jr., New York.

Lacto-Bacillino Company, New York, (foods, drinks, &c.;) capital, $250,000. Directors—J. C. Drayton, Reuben Heckman, and N. D. Becker, New York.

F. E. Rosebrock & Co., New York, (commission merchants;) capital, $100,000. Directors—E. R. Balzer, Theodore Rosebrock, and T. E. Sebrock, Brooklyn.

Seaboard Portland Cement Company, Catskill; capital, $700,000. Directors—J. J. Donovan, T. H. Low, and N. A. Stancliff, New York.

Harman Lewis Development Company, Brooklyn, (operate theatres;) capital, $250,000. Directors—H. W. Cropsey, G. W. Cropsey, and F. W. Sparks, Brooklyn.

Furstenberg-Sirret Company, New York, (advertising;) capital, $10,000. Directors—H. H. Vogel, L. L. Sirret, and P. W. Furstenberg, New York.

American Electric Furnace Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. M. Clark, W. H. Mills, and J. A. Rawlins, New York.

Thomas Hanlon Company, New York, (amps;) capital, $1,200. Directors—L. J. Bechtoldt, Weehawken Heights; Adolph Glaser, New York, and J. H. Hanlon, Sheepshead Bay.

New Napkin, Towel Supply and Steam Laundry Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Morris Pick, Max Alpert, and Nathan Kauffman, New York.

Charles H. George & Co., New York, (real estate;) capital, $10,000. Directors—C. H. George, Conrad Milliken, and F. R. Johnson, New York.

Add-Motor Company, Buffalo; capital, $80,000. Directors—Percy Reeves, Henry Buckelmueller, and J. H. Hunter, Buffalo.

Hellas Harness Spring Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Carl Hamilton, Brooklyn; Julius Davis, New York, and E. E. von Seyfried, Newark, N. J.

Fairview Improvement Company, Poughkeepsie; capital, $50,000. Directors—Christopher Bokret, William Knauss, and J. G. Eskret, Poughkeepsie.

Imparters' Warehouse Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—M. M. Green, G. J. Adams, East Orange, N. J., and M. T. Maine, Brooklyn.

Waverly Associates, Brooklyn, (real estate;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Arthur Wilson, Freeport; William Gremler and Thomas Quayle, Brooklyn.

Twelve Forty-two Dawson Street Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $75,500. Directors—W. M. G. Watson, J. H. Claffey, Brooklyn, and P. D. Blunkett, New York.

Rossen Publishing Company, Brooklyn; capital, $2,500. Directors—Mercer Margolis, Jacob Rosenberg, and Joseph Levine, Brooklyn.

O. W. Rundell Company, (contractors;) capital, $10,000. Directors—John Rundell, G. W. Rundell, and John Rundell, Jr., New York.

Metropolitan Shoe Company, New York; capital, $10,600. Directors—Henry Welss, Brooklyn; B. E. Hayman and Harry Zalkin, New York.

Spence Company, New York, (paints;) capital, $10,000. Directors—A. N. Spence, J. R. Hatch, Brooklyn, and W. D. Hatch, New Rochelle.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

North Sea Isle City Cottage Association, Cape May; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—John W. Hamilton, John F. Kelly, Davis A. Grant, and Michael Kelly.

Barnsdall Contracting Company, Trenton; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—E. L. Kern, J. K. Neagley, and H. F. Blicking.

Kosciusko Building Society, Trenton; capital, $25,000. Incorporators — Alexander Jelenieski, Frank Gronikowski, and Stephen Kopczenski.

Fraternal Publishing Company, Collingwood; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—A. A. Gribbin, George M. Dyott, Ginther, and J. H. Vaughn.

Standard Leather Washer Manufacturing Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Theodore F. M. Gray, Edward Gray, and Mary Gray.

Richards Realty Company, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—James C. Richards, Albert J. Richards, and Catherine M. Richards.

Carasaljo Launch Company, Lakewood; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Archibald D. Davis, Willard J. Warrines, Frank W. Todd, Aaron Horner, and Charles A. Hall.

Neptune Company, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—George W. Booth, Conrad Jacob, and George N. Watkins.

The John Good Company, to engage in the cordage business, Paterson; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Albert A. Wilcox, George Mills, and Alfred W. Greenwood.

Ad Writers' Association of America, Camden; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—W. Percy Mills, Arthur B. Furner, John B. Menz, C. Gregory Brown, B. E. Fleming, Clarence W. Snyder, and Charles N. Sullivan, Jr.

New York and New Jersey Cremation Company, West Hoboken; canital, $75,000. Incorporators—John Bruning, George H. Steel, and O. M. Nelson.

Schwiers & Sutton Company, Passaic; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Frederick W. Schwiers, James Sutton, and William G. H. Kilpatrick.

Parker-Clarendon Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—George A. Parker, Charles M. Clarendon, and Charles F. O'Connell.

Park Theatre Company, Camden; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Samuel F. Herdlinger, J. K. Zimmerman, Fred G. Herdlinger.

Electrical Mechanics' Development Company, Asbury Park; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Oliver H. Brown, Joseph H. Bryan, and William W. Rowan.

Raritan Park Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlin, I. H. Gunther, and John R. Furner.

Benito Juarez Mines Company, Jersey City; capital, $300,000. Incorporators — Walter E. Hewing, O. Oram Rurg, and Ingis Carpenter.

American-Colon Company, Camden; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators — Russell M. Deeds, Andrew J. Hardwig, and Mark Dennis.

East Orange Hardware Company, East Orange; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Louis C. Helmer, Edward H. Bedford, and Valentine Braun.

Leiss, Fiske & Potts Company, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Eugene A. Fiske, John N. Leiss, and Bernard D. Potts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT,
Third Judicial District,
Ulster County.
ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.
Section No. 4.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.

Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended. Such application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, AT THE COURT HOUSE IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON MAY 15TH, 1907, AT 10 O'CLOCK in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and at least one of whom shall reside in the county where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act, and discharge all the duties confsrred by the said law and the acts amendatory thereof, upon such Commissioners of Appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York.

The real estate to be acquired herein is situated in the Town of Olive, and is to be acquired in fee for the purpose of furnishing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water to the City of New York.

The following is a statement of the boundaries of the lands to bs acquired herein, with a reference to the date and place of filing of the map.

All the parcels herein described ars to bs acquired in fee and ars colored pink on the map hereinafter referred to.

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, shown on a map entitled "Reservoir Department, Section No. 4, Board of Water Supply of the City of New York. Map of real estate, situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, to bs acquired by The City of New York under the provisions of Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances, in the vicinity of Olive City and Brodhead," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, New York, on the 4th day of March, 1907, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the junction of the centre lines of the Tongore and Samsonville Roads, said point being the southeast corner of parcel No. 145, and running thence along the centre line of the said Samsonville Road and the southerly line of said parcel No. 145, S. 67° 13' W. 195.4 feet to the southeast corner of parcel No. 143; thence along the southerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre line of Samsonville Road, the following courses and distances: S. 40° 47' W. 55.7 feet, S. 28° 27' W. 409.8 feet, S. 34° 29' W. 55.3 feet, S. 53° 16' W. 32 feet, S. 63° 30' W. 290.1 feet and S. 59° 28' W. 97.7 feet; thence still continuing along the southerly line of parcel No. 143, S. 39° 44' W. 44.6 feet, N. 89° 26' W. 111.2 feet, S. 59° 02' W. 293.3 feet and S. 28° 26' E. 158.4 feet to the centre of the before-mentioned Samsonville Road; thsnce along the same, and still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 143, S. 53° 05' W. 116.6 feet and S. 71° 50' W. 74.7 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 144; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, S. 21° 12' E. 72.3 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of same, S. 71° 13' W. 100.8 feet, S. 48° 50' W. 100.9 feet, S. 64° 51' W. 80 feet, S. 55° 02' W. 102.3 feet and N. 77° 47' W. 104.9 feet to a point in the southerly line of the before-mentioned parcel No. 143; thence along the said southerly line, S. 55° 03' W. 144.7 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 142; thence along the said easterly line S. 68° 14' W. 47.3 feet, S. 25° 19' W. 49.8 feet, S. 35° 50' W. 24.8 feet and S. 11° 30' W. 193.5 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 140; thence along the said easterly line, S. 39° 04' E. 52 feet, S. 22° 39' W. 458.8 feet and N. 67° 43' W. 52.2 feet, crossing Samsonville Road; thence still continuing along the said easterly line and the southerly line of parcel No. 140, the following courses and distances: S. 72° 17' W. 602.8 feet, S. 24° 45' W. 272.5 feet, S. 45° 21' W. 399.3 feet, S. 58° 36' W. 466.4 feet, S. 20° 30' W. 751.3 feet and N. 70° 28' W. 30.9 feet to the westerly line of said parcel; thence along the same, N. 44° 06' W. 251.1 feet; thence on a curve of 633 feet radius to the right 760 feet and N. 24° 44' E. 963.7 feet, partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 141; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 on a curve of 1,067 feet radius to the left 439.3 feet; thence N. 47° 40' E. 4,019.6 feet, partly along the westerly line of said parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 140, and partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 150; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 150 on a curve of 467 feet radius to the left 396.2 feet and N. 50° 05' W. 261.8 feet; thence on a curve of 867 feet radius to the left 455.2 feet and N. 80° 00' W. 29 feet; thence along the southerly lines of parcels Nos. 170 and 177, N. 89° 00' W. 981.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,067 feet radius to the left 647.1 feet and S. 56° 12' W. 119.3 feet to the most southerly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 177; thence still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 177, N. 30° 01' W. 73.8 feet, N. 10° 42' W. 34.4 feet, N. 30° 47' W. 410.3 feet, N. 60° 10' W. 182.1 feet, N. 81° 59' W. 143.3 feet and S. 86° 32' W. 477.5 feet to the most westerly point of said parcel; thence along the westerly line of same, N. 20° 26' E. 322.8 feet, N. 16° 17' E. 871.3 feet and N. 28° 56' W. 490.8 feet to the northwest corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly line of same the following courses and distances: N. 61° 14' E. 76 feet, S. 53° 04' E. 262.4 feet, N. 62° 19' E. 103.6 feet, S. 5° 58' E. 166.7 feet, S. 68° 54' E. 872.3 feet, S. 59° 54' E. 129.6 feet and N. 16° 03' E. 553.4 feet to the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company; thence along the same, and still continuing along the northerly line of parcel No. 177, on a curve of 1,179 feet radius to the left 630.7 feet and N. 83° 48' 30" E. 52 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 150; thence along the northerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the southerly line of parcel No. 143, N. 89° 48' 30" E. 2,106.2 feet, crossing Esopus Creek, to the northwest corner of parcel No. 174; thence along the northerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, the following courses and distances: N. 83° 48' 30" E. 48 feet; thence on a curve of 1,466 feet radius to the left, S. 45° 10' W. 1,246.6 feet, S. 44° 53' E. 33 feet and N. 45° 16' E. 308.6 feet; thence on a curve of 1,466 feet radius to the left 139.9 feet, N. 66° 08' E. 92 feet and on a curve of 1,069 feet radius to the right 22.5 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 173; thence along the northerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, on a curve of 1,069 feet radius to the right 580.9 feet, S. 64° 54' E. 61 feet and on a curve of 1,113 feet radius to the right 136.7 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 171

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Deal on Upper Sixth Avenue—Purchases on Lafayette Street and Park Row—Results at Auction—Ogden Estate Sale To-day.

Horace S. Ely & Co., in conjunction with N. A. Berwin & Co., have sold for Mary Laird 913 Sixth Avenue, west side, 45 feet south of Fifty-second Street, a four-story building, 22 by 80. The buyer is a client of Ely & Co., who owns adjoining property.

Lafayette Street Purchase.

The Alliance Realty Company has bought from Helen Knickerbocker 135 Lafayette Street, northeast corner of Howard Street, a five-story building, on plot 112.4 by 81.6 by 111.9 by 27.10.

Moritz G. Morgenthau has sold for Henry L. Janeway to Mandelbaum & Lewins 110 Park Row, a four-story building, 23.8 by 102.3, about 100 feet north of the new Brooklyn Bridge terminal.

Sage Estate Has Loaned $18,000,000.

Announcement was made yesterday that the executors of the Sage estate will make no more loans on real estate, at least for the present. With the loan of $1,000,000 on the Frankel property, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, recorded last week, the amount put out by the Sage estate on bond and mortgage has reached $18,000,000. This is nearly twice as much as those in charge of the estate originally said they intended to lend—a circumstance which many people were saying yesterday is a fairly strong indorsement of mortgage loans as a type of investment under present conditions.

Company Buys on the Heights.

Bernard Smytb & Sona hava sold to the Ocomore Building Company for David Stewart 1,926 and 1,928 Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of 135th Streat, two three-story buildings, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold tha southeast corner of Haven Avenue and 170th Street, a plot 110 by 103 and irregular.

Ogden Sale Starts This Morning.

At 9 o'clock this morning, in the Vesey Street Salesroom, Joseph P. Day will begin the auction sale of the 1,100 lots in the Bronx owned by the Ogden estate, and to be sold in pursuance of a Supreme Court partition decree. This is one of the largest public offerings of real estate in the city's history, and selling will be continued throughout to-day and to-morrow. The property extends from the Harlem River east to Shakespeare Avenue, and from 167th Street north to Washington Bridge.

Operators Buy West Side House.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Jacob Axelrod the four-story dwelling 18 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100, to Heliner & Wolf.

Natban Grabenheimer and others have resold the Imperial, a five-story flat, on plot 102.2 by 70, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

Leases in Fifth Avenue Building.

In the Glover Building, 251 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street, the fifth floor has been rented to the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company and the sixth floor to the Abbott Alkaloidal Company.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, brokers in the recent sale of the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, to Walter J. Salomon and others, also negotiated the sale of the adjoining house, 204 West Forty-sixth Street, to the same buyers.

Delegates to Torrens Hearing.

The delegation which will attend today's hearing on the Torrens system before the Joint Judiciary Committee of the Legislature at Albany will be headed by President Clarkson of the Real Estate Board of Brokers and will include A. N. Gitterman, Secretary of the Legislative Committee of the board; Deputy Register Thompson of Brooklyn, John Pullman, President of the Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers; Sidney Lowell, Gilbert Ray Hawes, M. Joseph Haraon, and M. Finnegan. Repreaentatives are also expected from the Merchants' Assoolation, the West End Association, and the Builders' League of Brooklyn.

Deal for Tenth Avenue Parcel.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Leopold Leyersohn the five-story tenement 738 Tenth Avenue, on lot 25 by 78, to August Battenhauser.

Upper East Side Buyiug.

G. Carlucci & Co. have sold for Israel Lippman to Louis Ricardo the six-story tenement, with stores, 314 and 316 East 108th Street, on plot 40 by 125.

Delches Brothers have bought from Charles B. Gumb 172 East Eightieth Street, a four-story single flat, on lot 19 by 102.2.

Children's Aid Society Sells.

The Children's Aid Society has sold, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., 171 and 173 Rivington Street, an old school building on plot 50 by 100. The buyer is a society whlob may use the building for aettlement purposes.

Stoloff & Kronovet have sold 129 Cannon Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 20 by 100.

Sisar Ruzzetty has sold to Israel Lippmann 10 and 12 Morton Street, two three-story buildings, on plot 50 by 90.

George M. Bruno & Co. have leased for Dr. A. E. Isaacs 40 and 42 Thompaon Street, a seven-story double tenement, with stores.

Resale of First Avenue Houses.

Julia Tischman has resold the five-story tenements 84 and 86 First Avenue, whloh, together with the adjoining houses, 88 and 90, were bought recently from Col. John Jacob Astor.

The seller of 371 First Avenue, in the deal reported yesterday, was B. Menschel. Mr. Menschel is also the buyer of 131 First Avenue, southwest corner of Eighth Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Patterson estate 56 East First Street, an old building, on lot 20.8 by 100. The parcel has been resold to Kramer & Rockmore for improvement.

New Houses for Bedford Park.

Charles V. Halley of Tremont is having plans prepared by Clement B. Brun for high-class apartment houses to be erected at the northwest corner of Bainbridge Avenue and 194th Street, Bedford Park, overlooking the St. John's College grounds and near the Pelham Avenue elevated station. The houses will be similar to those built by Mr. Halley facing Crotona Park at 175th Street, with two apartments on each floor, consisting of five and six rooms.

Zinaer & Clausen have sold for a client 648 East 140th Street, a four-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Louis Reiss has sold for David S. Carruth 1,035 Tinton Avenue, a two-family frame dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100.

Corner Sold on Beach Avenue.

Loeb & Kaufman have sold for John Wynn, a plot of eight lots, 200 by 100, at the northeast corner of Beach Avenue and 147th Street.

The Ernat-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Isak Tepper 366 to 370 Rider Avenue, northeast corner of 141st Street, three two-family dwellings.

Marx Blumenthal and Lewis Lese have sold to Faber Brothers 976 Home Street, a two-story two-family frame dwelling, with store, on plot 40 by 60.

Buyers in Wakefield Section.

John H. Bebrmann has sold for Builder Fritz Kuhnle the three-story three-family building, with two-story building at the rear, on the south side of 216th Street, near White Plains Avenue, on plot 30 by 200; also, for George Arnold Mosea, eight lots on the southwest corner of 228th Street and Bronx Boulevard; also, for Ernest Serfling, the two lots at the southeast corner of Arthur (213th) Street and Fifth Avenue, to Frank P. Dinola, who intends to erect two-family dwellings on the plot; also, for Albert A. Kitto, a dwelling and two lots on the north side of 221st Street, west of White Plains Avenue.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to Alfredo Solltario the lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of 216th Street, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue; also, to Angelo Yuzzollino and Francesco Bilotto, a lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Maple Avenue, 85 feet north of 211th Street; also, to Alexander Daginollo a lot, 25 by 100, on the nortb side of 223d Street, east of Paulding Avenue; also, to Giuseppe Varonalli a lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of 223d Street, east of Paulding Avenue.

The First Real Estate Company of Williamsbridge has sold to Frances Taylor lots 76, 77, 303, 304, and 305 in Adee Park; also, to the same buyer four lots on Shells Street, Laconia Park; also to John Hennessey, four lots on the west side of Perry Avenue, near Gun Hill Road, and to Thomas Wilson, Jr., four lots on the west side of Duncomb Avenue, near Elizabeth Street.

George A. Devine has sold, in conjunction with William B. Hogan, for Thomas E. Verrnilye, the plot 75 by 100, at the corner of Halsey Place and Kinnear Place, Cebrle Park, Westchester. The property has been resold to George W. Beal.

The Clark-Ryan Company has bought, through John Greer and John A. Leach, tha plot, 250 by 100, at the southwest corner of Potter Avenue and Crescent Street, Long Island City.

The Steinway Park Realty Company is the buyer of the Kouwenhoven property of 1,000 lots in Long Island City. The McKnight Realty Company negotiated the deal and also owns a controlling intereat in the property. The officers of the Steinway Park Realty Company are President Stuard Hirschman and Vice President George J. Smith. Mr. Smith is Vice President of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company and was formerly Treasurer of the American Cigar Company.

The Lincoln Realty Company haa sold fourteen lots on Hoffman Boulevard and Myrtla Avenue, Jamaica, for the Briarwood Land Company to Louis Grauar, and to various buyers seventy-five other lots in the Briarwood Company's property.

M. J. Levinson has sold lots 28 and 29, in Block 70, at Deer Park, L. I., to Morris L. Goldstein.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Public Auction Sale.

Christopher St, 114 and 116, s s, 85.1 ft e of Bedford St, 55.10x103 and irregular, two three-story tenements; to John Allison, $34,500.

12th St, 245 to 251, n s, 147.6 ft w of Greenwich Av, 77.8x126.6, running through to Jane St, two and three story buildings; to A. M. Bendheim, $95,500.

Perry St, 38, s s, 208.4 ft w of Waverley Place, 20.10x95, three-story brick dwelling; to G. W. Crist, $14,300.

3d St, 120 West, s s, 50 ft w of Macdougal St, 25x100, five-story double tenement; to J. B. Wilson, $32,000.

Monroe Av, w s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 50x95, vacant; to John J. Lenahan, $6,000.

Reservoir Oval West, 300 ft n of 208th St, 50x98.2, vacant; to W. P. Connell, $2,300.

157th St, 13 to 21 West, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 200x99.11, five six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Adolf Mandel, $220,000.

By Parish, Fisher & Co.

Haven Av, n e corner of 169th St, 81.5x114.8x 25x100.10, vacant; public auction sale, to Thomas F. Burke, $8,850.

By Joseph P. Day.

Columbus Av, n w corner of Hancock St, Van Nest, 25x100; foreclosure sale, to Mary A. Franklin, $15,100.

Nagle Av, w s, 134 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, 141x178x191x32, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Paul Halpin, $12,200.

Brook Av, 996, e s, 260 ft s of 165th St, 26.7x 120.4x25x111..6, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Harry Mayer, $20,500.

139th St, 772 to 778 East, s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 237.6x100, nine six-story tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Seymour Realty Co., $320,000.

135th St, 25 to 31 West, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 125x99.11, three six-story flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Co., $149,533.

Lenox Av, e s, the block front between 113th and 114th Sts, 201.10x125, six-story brick hotel; foreclosure sale, to Isaac Meyer, $324,350.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

107th St, 214 to 220 East, s s, 200.8 ft e of 3d Av, 87.4x100.11, two six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to Nathan Hutkoff, $123,774.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Morningside Av, s w corner of 118th St, for a six-story brick flat, 100.11x102; West Side Construction Co. of 321 West 91st St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $160,000.

110th St, s s, 59.8 ft e of 8th Av, for two six-story brick flats, 62.6x57.11; H. Lehr of 190 Tinton Av, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $160,000.

157th St, s s, 266 ft e of Courtlandt Av, for a four-story brick school, 113x100; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $130,000.

174th St, s w corner of Bathgate Av, for three six-story brick tenements, 27x90 and 38x87; Ignatz Roth of 35 Nassau St, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $123,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

1st Av, 262, to a four-story brick tenement; A. A. Carey, owner; D. J. Comyns, architect; cost, $5,300.

71st St, 11 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; R. M. Hoe, premises, owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects; cost, $20,000.

71st St, 126 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; City Real Estate Co. of 176 Broadway, owner; C. I. Berg, architect; cost, $6,000.

64th St, 119 East, to a three-story brick dwelling; H. C. Meeker of 816 Lexington Av, owner; C. I. Berg, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, April 23.

AVENUE B, a w corner of 4tb St, 46x80; Hyman Levy to Fanny L. Levy, $1.

BOWERY, 351 and 351½, 93.9x irregular; John L. Buttenwieser to Leo A. Goldstone, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

BRONX TERRACE, e s, lot 1,174, map Wakefield, 109.6x155; Westchester Fire Ins. Co. to Seaver S. Adams, $100.

BRONX TERRACE, e s, lot 1,174, map Wakefield, 109.6x155; Seaver S. Adams to Wm. H. Field, $100.

CHRYSTIE ST, 195 and 197, 50x196; Abraham B. Minsky to Esther Minsky, $100.

EDGEWATER ROAD, 1,489, 25x100; Chas. H. Sherrill to Lena Kleinberg, (mtg $5,700,) $100.

HOE AV, 1,305; Vyse Av, 1,418, e s, 175 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; William R. Rose to Frederick Rieper, $100.

JONES AV, a s, 275 ft n of Jefferson St, 25x 100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Rebecca Kleinburgh, $1.

KELLY ST, 45, 25x100; Catharine A. Fagan to Herman Feinberg, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

KING ST, 52, 20.9x100; Thomas De Witt Scoble, executor, to Serafina Sisti, $15,895.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 79.3 ft s of 34th St, 19.5x75; Marie M. Addicks to Wm. H. English, (mtg $22,000,) $1.

LEXINGTON AV, a e corner 101st St, 50.11x 95; Julius Braun to B. M. Gruenstein, $100.

LENOX AV, w s, 80 ft s of 122d St, 20.11x80; Mary H. Cunningbam to Mary F. Dodge, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

LOT 153, Map 1,130, Hunter estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Michael Murray, $1.

LOT 154, Map 1,130, Hunter Estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Patrick Wimsey, $1.

LOTS 76 and 77, Amended Map No. 1,181, Adee Park; First Real Estate Co. of Williamsbridge to Frances Taylor, $1.

LOTS 303 to 305, amended map No. 113, Adee Park; First Real Estate Co. of Williamsbridge to Frances Taylor, $1.

LOT 53, partition map of Wells vs. Stover; Amelia Seltmietz to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $1,000,) $100.

LOT 467, map of Van Nest Park; Julius Schmidt and another to Henriette Schmidt, (mtg $3,950,) $100.

MURDOCK AV, w s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Rebecca Kleinburgh, $1.

MONROE ST, 34; Hamilton St, 89, 75.3x irregular; Adolph Lifshutz to Louis Lifshutz, 1-3 part, (mtg $23,550,) $100.

OGDEN AV, w s, 50 ft s of 162d St, 50x95; Ellen T. Garvin and others to Elizabeth Connell, $3,500.

OGDEN AV, w s, 50 ft s of 162d St, 50x95; Marie Roche and another, executors, to Elizabeth Connell, ¼ part, all title, $1,750.

OGDEN AV, w s, 50 ft s of 162d St, 50x95; Charles G. Koss, executor and trustee, to Elizabeth Connell, ¼ part, $1,750.

OODEN AV, w s, 50 ft n of 162d St, 75x95; Chas. G. Koss, exr, to Wm. Callahan, ¼ part, all title, $3,000.

OGDEN AV, w s, 50 ft n of 162d St, 75x95; Marie Roche and another to Wm. Callahan, ¼ part, all title, $3,000.

OGDEN AV, w s, 50 ft n of 162d St, 75x95; Ellen T. Garvin to Wm. Callahan, $6,000.

OGDEN AV, s w corner of 162d St, 50x95; Marie Roche and another to Joseph H. Jones, ¼ part, all title, $2,750.

OGDEN AV, s w corner of 162d St, 50x95; Chas. G. Koss, exr, to Joseph H. Jones, ¼ part, all title, $2,750.

OGDEN AV, s w corner of 162d St, 50x95; Ellen T. Garvin et al. to Joseph H. Jones, $5,500.

PROSPECT AV, 1,850, 25x100; Lavinia McC. Storer to Charles Engels, (mtg $5,500,) $100.

PLOT begins 740 ft e of White Plains Road at point 1,070 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x 100; Samuel Storck to Max Korn, (mtg $4,800,) $100.

PLOT 483, map 1,106 Arden property; Steven B. Ayres to Augusta Brown, $100.

RANDALL AV, s w corner of Carlisle Place, 25x100, Williamsbridge; A. Shatzkin & Son to Achille Auguste and another, $100.

SUMMIT AV, n e corner of 162d St, 75x95; Charles G. Koss, executor, to John P. Levins, ¼ part, all title, $2,637.

SUMMIT AV, n e corner of 162d St, 75x95; Ellen T. Garvin and others to John P. Levins, $5,275.

SUMMIT AV, n e corner of 162d St, 75x95; Marie Roche and another, executors, to John P. Levins, ¼ part, all title, $2,637.

SUMMIT AV, s e corner of 162d St, 50x95; Chas. G. Koss, exr, to James J. McCabe, ¼ part, all title, $1,675.

SUMMIT AV, s e corner of 162d St, 50x95; Marie Roche and another to James J. McCabe, ¼ part, all title, $1,675.

SUMMIT AV, s e corner of 162d St, 50x95; Ellen T. Garvin et al. to James J. McCabe, $5,350.

SHIELS ST, s s, Lots 812 to 815, map of Laconia Park, 4 lots, 25x100 each; First Real Estate Co. of Williamsbridge to Frances Taylor, (mtg $2,300,) $1.

TIMPSON PLACE, e s s at s w e of 149th St, 25.3 x irregular; Samuel Cooper to Finenciers' Realty Co., $100.

VALENTINE AV, 2,222 65x irreg; Leopold Klein to Augustus W. Jones, (mtg $5,250,) $100.

WEEKS AV, w s, 34 ft s of 173d St, 50x95; Marcus Rosenthal to Emily G. Emanuel, 1-5 portion, $1.

WEEKS AV, w s, 34 ft e of 173d St, 50x95; Marcus Rosenthal to Charles D. Levin, 1-5 part, $100.

WEST END AV, 208, 25x82; Hyman Levy to Fanny L. Levy, $1.

2D AV, 68 and 70; 4th St, 84 and 86 East, 41.1 x84; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $675,000,) $100.

8D AV, 3,820, 25x100; Hattie Mayer to Gustav Thomas, (mtg $22,500,) $100.

8D AV, 4,068 and 4,070, 100x49.11; Arthur W. Wall to David Congerman, (mtg $38,500,) $1.

5TH AV, n e corner of 52d St, 100x irreg; U. S. Realty & Con. Co. to N. Y. Realty Corporation, $1.

5TH AV, n e corner 52d St, 100x irreg; Wm. P. Shannon to U. S. Realty & Con. Co., $1.

7TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; Hyman Levy to Fanny L. Levy, $1.

9TH ST, 309 East, 25x92; Hyman Levy to Fanny L. Levy, $1.

10TH AV, n w corner 211th St, 99.11x100; 211th St, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 350x 99.11; Broadway, n e corner 211th St, 139.3x irreg; John J. Mooney et al. to Mary E. Dalton, 1-3 part, rerecorded, $1.

10TH AV, w s, 49.5 ft s of 86th St, 24.8x100; John Rodenhurg, Jr., to Anna M. Tietjen and others, executors and trustees, (mtg $11,000,) $15,779.

18TH ST, 336 and 338 East, 40x92; Charles Berlin to Jacob W. Solomon, 13-15 parts, (mtg $53,500,) $100.

30TH ST, n s, 340 ft w of 7th Av, 20.6x98.9; Edith W. Stoddard to William C. Niglutsch, ½ part, $10,500.

30TH ST, 340 ft w of 7th Av, 20.6x98.9; Mortimer Van S. Macfarlane to William C. Niglutsch, ½ part, $10,500.

37TH ST, 514 West, 25x98.9; Chas. G. Koss, exr, to Peter White, ¼ part, all title, $3,050.

47TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5; Mary A. Noll to Luding Schueler, $1.

57TH ST, n s, 361.5 ft w of Avenue A, 116.8x irreg; Max A. Reiser to M. Gustine Rieser, (mtg $8,500,) $100.

63D ST, n s, 312.4 ft w of 3d Av, 12.2x100.5; Louis B. De Veau to Helen M. De Veau, ½ part, all title, $1.

69TH ST, 64 West, 20x100.5; Redford J. Mount to Mary A. Noll, (mtg $12,500,) $1.

73D ST, 122 East, 16.9x102.2; Arthur W. Saunders to J. Cooper Mott and another, (mtg $24,000,) $100.

75TH ST, 415 East, 25x102.2; Louis Schulman to Saml. Birnbaum and another, (mtg $31,-700,) $100.

103D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x1½ block; Wm. L. Gellert, ref, to Jessie A. Hall, (mtg $2,800,) $6,000.

104TH ST, 105 and 107 East, 50.1x100.11; Elias Kullmann to Albert Miller, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

104TH ST, 114 to 120 East, 80.2x100.11; Hyman Levy to Fanny L. Levy, $1.

114TH ST, 207 East, 25x100.11; Simon Klein and others to Henry Brunc, (mtg $20,500,) $100.

115TH ST, 19 West, 25x100.11; Isaac Male to Henry Male and another, ½ part, (mtg $24,-500,) $100.

114TH ST, 261 West, 25x100.11; Rose Well to Christine Korth, (mtg $23,500,) $1.

119TH ST, 314 East, 20x100.11; Jacob Siris and others to Joseph Specker, (mtg $19,200,) $100.

134TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Herman Hartman to Margaret Denig, $100.

136TH ST, 149 West, 16x99.11; Hyman Levy to Fanny L. Levy, $1.

137TH ST, n s, 315.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Jacob Chalmowitz to Thomas Carroll, ½ portion, all title, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

139TH ST, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 231 x irregular; Jishera Rosenthal to Henry Goldstone and another, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

146TH ST, s s, 420 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Gustava Scharmberge to George Spricker-hoff, $100.

155TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; William Hogg to George J. Pflugheber, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

216TH ST, e w corner of 6th Av, Lots 503 to 509, Laconia Park, 23x100 each; Frank Baumann to Andrew Beohmann and another, (mtg $3,000,) $4,550.

226TH ST, s s, 455 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 50x 114, Wakefield; Edwin Cohen and others to John H. Behrmann, $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 2d Av, 68 and 70, 2 years, 6%.....$29,000

AVRUTTS, Aaron, to Moses Reeves; Willett St, 85 and 87, prior mtg $53,500, 1 year, 6%.....$4,000

AXELROAD, Hyman, and another to Frank Starkman; Hughes Av, w s, 200 ft s of 183d St, 50x100, demand, 6%.....$2,500

BACHRACH, Abram, and another, executors, to Mntual Life Insurance Co.; Norfolk St, 40, bond.....$8,500

BROWN, Augusta, to Helen T. Ayres, trustee; Plot 483, map of Arden property, Lot 112, map of 118 lots of Baychester Realty Co., 3 years, 6%.....$1,100

BROWN, Augusta, to Steven B. Ayres; Plot 483, map of Arden property, Lot 112, map of 118 lots of Baychester Realty Co., 2 years.....$550

BERGEN, William C., to William F. Norton; Marion Av, w s, 40.1 ft e of Mosholu Parkway, 50x113.0, prior mtg $4,000, 1 year, 6%.....$1,500

BULMAN, Henry T., to Anderson Price; 163d St, e s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.6, prior mtg $45,000, 2 years, 6%.....$12,000

CONNELL, ELIZ., to Marie Roche and another; Ogden Av, w s, 50 ft s of 162d st., 50x95, 3 years, $4,900.

CALLAHAN, WM., to Marie Roche and another; Ogden Av, w s, 50 ft n of 162d St, 75x95, 3 years, $8,400.

CONGREGATION OF THE CITIES OF Sincer & Wilna to David Kahatchnick; Madison St, s w corner of Mortgomery St, 53.11x 75, prior mtg $35,000, due June 22, 1910, 6%.....$10,000

CURRY, Tillie, to Alois L. Ernst; Oak Tree Place, 894, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 6%..$750

DRIVER, William S., to Henry M. Lowenstein; Convent Av, n e corner of 146th St, 18.11x50, 1 year, 6%.....$2,500

ERLICH, Jacob, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; 150th St, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x99.11, 3 years.....$9,500

FELL, Horace R., to Marie Roche and another, executors; Ogden Av, w s, 175 ft n of 162d St, 75x90, 3 years.....$14,875

FELL, Horace R., to Charles G. Koss; Ogden Av, w s, 175 ft n of 162d St, 75x90, prior mtg $14,875, 2 years.....$1,700

FEINBERG, Herman, to Catharine A. Fagan; Kelly St, 48, prior mtg $8,000, due Oct. 14, 1909, 6%.....$2,750

FINANCIERS' REALTY CO. to William Rankin; Timpson Place, s e s, at s w s of 149th St, 109.8x25, bond.....$4,000

FISHER, Margaret J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 104th St, 407 West, bond...$18,000

GROSSMAN, Samuel, to American Real Estate Co.; Faile St, 1,038, prior mtg $8,000, installments, 6%.....$2,000

GROSSMAN, Samuel, to American Real Estate Co.; Faile St, 1,038, 5 years.....$8,000

GOLDBERG, Joseph E., to Sarah C. Goodhue; 66th St, 41 and 43 West, 5 years.....$60,000

HERPICH, JOHN, to Christian L. Fansel; 15th St, n s, 24.6 ft w of Melrose Av, 24.6x 101.8, 3 years, $14,000.

HILLSIDE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to George B. McEntyre; Creston Av, e s, 93 ft s of 183d St, 50x89.6, prior mtg $35,000, due July 22, 1907, 6%.....$2,500

HOFFMAN, James P., to James P. Nertney, trustee; 171st St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.9x95, 3 years, 6%.....$10,190

HOFSTADT, Herman, to Simeon C. Bradley; Potter Place, n s, 100 ft w of Cadiz Place, 25x125, 5 years, 5½%.....$3,200

HANSEN, Marie, to Hyman Menaker; Lots 506 to 517, amended map of 63 lots of Herman Menaker, 3 years.....$1,500

HERZOG, Alexander, to Bernard Glaser; 124 East 86th St, due June 15, 1909, 6%....$6,000

HERZOG, Alexander, to Bernard Glaser; 126 East 86th St, due June 15, 1909, 6%....$6,000

HILLMAN, Abram, and another to Frank Hillman and another; 82d St, s s, 70 ft e of 3d Av, 188x irregular, prior mtg $81,000, 1 year, 6%.....$6,400

JOHNSON, George F., to Rebecca J. Dempewolf; Eastern Boulevard, s e s; Payne St, w s, and Hallock St, e s, the block, 1 year.....$4,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Marie Roche and another; Ogden Av, s w corner of 162d St, 50x 95, 3 years.....$7,700

JONES, Augustus W., to David Klein; 2,222 Valentine Av, prior mtg $5,250, 1 year, 6%.....$200

JACOBSON, Clara, to Max Robitschek; 169th St, s s, 19 ft w of Stebbins Av, 17x79.10, 8 years, 5½%.....$4,500

KLEINFELD, Isaac, and another to Nathaniel Rothfeld; Delancey St, s e corner of Chrystis St, 138 and 140, and that part of 142 that remained after widening Delancey St, prior mtg $160,000, due May 15, 1907, 6%.....$1,000

KORN, Max, to Samuel Storch; plot 740 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,070 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, prior mtg $3,250, 7 years.....$1,000

KALCHEIM, Henry, to Benjamin Albert; 0th St, 806 and 808, 810 and 812, due June 1, 1907, 6%.....$10,000

KLEINBURGH, Rebecca, to Land Co. A of Edenwald; Murdock Av, w e, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100, 3 years, 5½%.....$275

KLEINBURGH, Rebecca, to Land Co. B of Edenwald; Jones Av, e s, 275 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100, 3 years, 5½%.....$275

KENNY, Michael J., to Beadleston & Woerz; 6th Av, s e corner of 36th St, 24.7x62.6, demand, 6%.....$15,000

KIERNAN, Andrew J., to Laurence Curnen; 35th St, n e, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9, 3 years.....$10,000

LEVINS, John P., to Ellen T. Gavin; Summit Av, n e corner of 162d St, 75x95, 3 years..

KASHOWITZ, Joseph, to Frederick B. Tilghman and others, trustees; Houston St, 269 and 271, 5 years, 4½%.....$48,000

LEVINS, John P., to Marie Roche and another, executors; Summit Av, e s, 50 ft s of 162d St, 50x95, 3 years.....$4,445

LASAR, Emanuel J., and another to Bessie S. Kurzman, executrix; Vyse Av, 1,377, 3 years.....$7,500

MARSHALL, Alfred, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 7th Av, n w corner of 37th St, 98.9x244, bond.....$200,000

McCABE, JAS. J., to Merle Roche and another; Summit Av, s e corner of 162d St, 50x95, 3 years, $4,690.

NIGLUTSCH, William C., to American Mortgage Co.; 30th St, n s, 340 ft w of 7th Av, 20.6x98.9, 3 years.....$14,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to William F. Kuntz; Lot 5, map of 21 lots of Downing estate, bond.....$2,200

PFLUGHEBER, George J., to William Hogg; 155th St, 145 ft w of Washington Av, 25x100, 2 years.....$4,000

PATI, Pasquale, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 20th St, 409 East, 5 years.....$12,000

ROTHKRUG, Abraham, to Gerson Krimsky; Eldridge St, 175, due Dec. 20, 1907, 6%..$1,400

REYNOLDS, THOMAS H., to Ellen T. Gavin; Summit Av, e s, 75 ft n of 162d st., 50x95, 2 years, $4,480.

RIEPER, Frederick, to William R. Rose; Vyse Av, 1,418, 3 years.....$5,000

RIEPER, Frederick, to William R. Rose; Hoe Av, 1,305, 3 years.....$5,000

SIEGEL, Celia, to Pennington Whitehead, trustee; Hester St, n s, 63.6 ft e of Ludlow St, 24x75, 3 years.....$28,000

SISTI, Serafino, to Thomas De W. Scoub; King St, 32, bond, $12,500.

THOMAS, Gustav, to Barbara Mayer; 3d Av, 3,820, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6%....$2,000

TREMONT AVENUE LAND CO. to Temperance P. Reed; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of Elsmere Place, 109.9x133.7, 3 years, 6%.....$5,000

TREMONT AVENUE LAND CO. to Temperance P. Reed; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of Fairmount Place, 109.9x83.2, 3 years, 6%.....$5,000

VOELKNER, Louis, to Franklin Savings Bank; 7th Av, 422, 5 years, 5½%.....$10,000

VOGEL, Nicholas, to Herman Menaker; Lots 58 to 61, amended map of 63 lots of Herman Menaker, 3 years.....$1,500

WIMSEY, Patrick, to Hudson P. Rose Co.; Lot 154, map of 327 lots of Hunter estate, 3 years, 5½%.....$400

WHITE, Peter, to Ellen T. Gavin; 514 West 37th St, 3 years.....$8,540

WHITE, Peter, to Marie Roche; 514 West 37th St, prior mtg $8,500, 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

170TH ST. REALTY CO. to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co.; Wadsworth Av, n w corner of 177th St, 124.10x100, due June 1, 1907, 6%.....$2,500

170TH ST. REALTY CO. to Ernest D. Gerard; Wadsworth Av, n w corner of 177th St, 124.10x100, due Oct. 1, 1907, 6%.....$25,000

Mechanics' Liens.

15TH ST, 301 East; Adolf Klein against Thomas Finegan, owner; Siegel & Cohen, contractors, $28.

MOTT ST, 124 and 126; Charles Weissberg against Albert E. Lowe and Charles B. Meyers, owners; Samuel G. and Pete Nechamkus, contractors, $100.

BROADWAY, 59 and 61; Lewinson & Co. against Adams Express Co., owner; Charles E. Hart, contractor, $1,396.

62D ST, 304 to 308 East; Benjamin Silverman against M. Ennis, owner and contractor, $00.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Jerome Av, 100x90; Barnet Katzenelenson against Solmaz Realty Co., owner; Harry Zudek, contractor, $550.

WEST END AV, 195; Lewine Electric Co. against John Doe, owner; Selig Wifin, contractor, $80.

65TH ST, 417 to 423 East; Morris Cohen and others against Joseph Isaacs, owner and contractor, $300.

42D ST, 635 West; Froment & Co. against John Doe, owner; Harve Auto Shop, Inc., contractor, $430.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

GRAND ST, 270; Leonardo Carlo against Samuel Lichtenstein, June 7, 1906, $165.

108TH ST, 315 and 317 East; Maurice Newmark against Raphael Kurzrok, Feb. 20, 1907, $940.

PROSPECT AV, 622 to 636; Philip Jacobson against Prospect Avenue Realty Co., July 28, 1906, $262.

VILLA AV, e s, 660.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard; Georgo H. Muskat against Luigi Castaldi, Feb. 7, 1907, $210.

61ST ST, 110 West; Architectural Engineering Co. against Anna T. Durose and others, April 4, 1907, $301.

21ST ST, 118 West; E. H. Ogden Lumber Co. against Francis E. Johnson and others, Oct. 29, 1906, (cancelled,) $870.

MADISON AV, 1,772 and 1,774; Morris Levin against Julian Benedict, July 24, 1906, $6,000.

MADISON AV, 1,772 and 1,774; August H. Hillers against Julian Benedict and others, July 20, 1906, $1,000.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 114 ft s of 127th St.; Jacob Keller and others against Lispenard Realty Co., March 6, 1907, (by bond,) $1,042.

CHRYSTIE ST, 73 and 75; Peter Callan against Harry A. Tbuor, April 9, 1907, (by bond,) $775.

Lis Pendens.

BRYANT AV, e s, 75 ft s of 172d St, 100x 100; Hyman Davis against Isaac Schwartz, (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, F. E. Silverman.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 45th St, 20.11x 56x20.11x60; Thomas J. Backer against Mechanics & Traders' Bank, (action to recover possession of store and cellar;) attorney, E. S. Peck.

29TH ST, 210 West; Sophia Beer against Joseph Orthaus and others, (partition;) attorney, W. E. Deane.

PERRY ST, 15; Carrie Rothmuller against Frances M. Marks, individually and as executrix, and others, (action to declare deed void;) attorneys, Weed, Henry & Meyers.

45TH ST, 342 East; Agnes T. Madden against Paul P. Zubiller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. T. Timonier.

9TH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 36th St, 25x100; 8th Av, 896 and 898, and 53d St, 239 to 243 West; Henry Meinken and others against Bertha Hoefer, (motion of attachment;) attorneys, Smith & Harkness.

78TH ST, 321 to 325 East; Vincent Realty and Construction Co. against Prescott Realty Co., (counter claim;) attorney, P. Gross.

GREENWICH ST, 744 and 746; 10th St, 227 West; 9th Av, 744 and 752; 1st Av, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 60x100, Bronx; Augustus H. Skillian, receiver, against Clara M. Schrepel and others, (action to set aside deeds;) attorney,

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

East Side.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT
on Grand St., near Broadway, for sale to close estate; five-story first-class building; 25x100; in perfect order; leased to one tenant; pays 6 per cent. net on price.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

East Side Corner
Northwest corner 79th St. and East End Av.; plot 148x102; overlooking the river; desirable for factory or apartment house; terms to suit. A. Hollander, Owner, 100 Broadway, or your own broker.

East 107th St., near 3d Av.—4-story improved, 10 rooms, stores; in present ownership 18 years; price $16,000; bank mortgage $9,000 5 per cent.; second to suit; new title policy without exceptions to purchaser; rent, $1,800; elegant opportunity for small investor. Lyons, 1,491 2d Av.; Lapp, 192 Bowery.

Av. A Bargains.—5-story double flat, 2 stores, $24,000; $4,000 cash. 5-story corner, quadruple, 12 rooms each floor, $38,000; $8,000 cash. 5-story, 12 rooms, quadruple, $24,500; $6,000 cash. Adler, 1,586 1st Av.

Park Av. Corner.—The finest 5-story on the avenue; constantly increasing in value; combines an excellent investment with a great speculative future; price and terms right; full commission. Henley, 1,394 Lexington Av.

Excellent opportunity. Ninth Ward, new-law apartment; price $52,000; rent $9,000; easy terms; brokers protected. Chas. B. Van Valen, 95 William St.

DOCTORS.
Attractive dwelling on Lexington Avenue. Bargain price; easy terms; established practice. SAMUEL V. BRAISTED, 354 West 116th St.

Vicinity 116th St., 3d Av.—$4,500 buys elegant five-story triple, 3-4 room apartments; baths, boilers, ranges, open plumbing; 20% net profit. Cohu, 77 Walker St.

Attractive Investment.—5-story improved 12-room tenement. Portico; rental, $3,000; price, $29,000. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Bargain.—100th St., near Lexington Av.; 4½-story, 20x100, 6 rooms; price, $12,500; terms to suit. Solomon, 1,761 Lexington Av.

6-story fire-proof, 80th St. and 3rd Ave, 14 rooms, tenement and stores; $48,500; good mortgage. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

Cherry St., five-story tenement, improvements, $35,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Barrow St., three-story dwelling, full lot, $12,500; terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Catharine St., five-story tenement, $41,000 if at once. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

BRONX FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUILDING LOTS
TREBLED IN VALUE IN 3 YEARS AT
EDENWALD
238D AND BAYCHESTER AV., BRONX.
Why? Because unsurpassed transportation facilities, flagged walks, building of two rapid transit stations within one and four blocks of property, and projected subway extension on White Plains Road.
Building loans secured for those who wish to build. Get list of 1 and 2-family houses from $5,500 up.
BENGT NELSON,
238d St. and White Plains Road.

THE A-RE-CO.
Two-Family Houses
ON EASY TERMS.
Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story, light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $25. Send for illustrated booklet, or call and inspect.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. station of Subway, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

BRONX LOTS.
We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at very low prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

NEW 2 FAMILY HOUSES
14 rooms, bath, all most modern improvements.
MORRIS AVE.
BETWEEN 179TH ST. AND BURNSIDE AV., short block from Tremont or Jerome Av. trolley. They must be seen to be appreciated.
BUILDER ON PREMISES DAILY.

$4,000 CASH
buys 4-story double flat, with stores, good business avenue, for
$21,500.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. & 3rd Ave.

MOST ELEGANT 2 FAMILY
Houses, 14-15 rooms, latest improvements; MORRIS AV. AND 179TH ST.
Mount Hope, Tremont's Residential Section, situated 2 blocks east Jerome Av. convenient to proposed Jerome Av. R. T. line; also on line of trolley connecting east and west side "L," Subway; send for booklet.
Open Daily. Caretaker on Premises.

Own a Beautiful Home
ON EASY TERMS.
East side of Morris Av., bet. 165th and 166th Sts.; two-family; 15 rooms.
Cannot Be Equalled.
Premises or 160 5th Av., Room 723.

TWO FAMILY HOUSES.
$800 cash, 11-room, steam heat.....$7,000
$1,000 cash, 11-room, all improvements.$5,500
$2,500 cash, 14-room, bath; 9th Av.....$9,750
$2,000 cash, brick, 15 rooms, 2 bathrooms,
EDWARD POLAK,
4030 3d Av., Cor. 174th St.

Absolute sacrifice on White Plains Av. Two elegant 8-family dwellings, almost new; all improvements; open plumbing; good neighborhood.
$8,000 EACH. TERMS EASY.
For particulars, call personally; postals ignored. Behrmann, 222d St., White Plains Av., Williamsbridge.

Great Bargains to Quick Buyers. The three-story two-family brick houses on the east side of Briggs Avenue, just north of Kingsbridge Road, are better value and offer more conveniences than any others in the Bronx.
Also, one-family house, good location. Owner, Premises.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 165th and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" Station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Willing to sacrifice one-family dwelling, 8 rooms, bath, and laundry in basement; furnace heat; perfect condition; residential section, near Subway and elevator; possession May 1; $1,000 cash required. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,273 3d Av., near 164th St.

Lots $250, Gunther estate; $350 up, Pease, Thurton, Black estate; water, gas; line of Jerome Av. Subway; money to build; maps mailed. Take Jerome Av. trolley to end Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th.

$5,000 Buys 4-story triple corner, 15 rooms; near Subway; price, $29,000. Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.
REITER & CO.,

SPECIAL.
A quick purchaser can get two ideally located Bronx lots near Mosholu Parkway very cheap. Room 133, 116 West 39th St.

Two-story factory and stable; plot 100x100; built six months ago for owner's use; now compelled to sell. Address or call Factory, 997-1,003 East 133d St.

Builder, on account building operations, will sell first mortgages; $4,000 each; (6%;) good location and value. Owner, 1,188 Tremont Av.

A 4-story double cold water flat, full lot, near Willis Av.; price, $17,000. Ferd. Kramer, 2,232 So. Boulevard, nr. 167th.

A fine business corner property near Freeman St. Subway station, $18,000; mortgage to suit. Ferd. Kramer, 2,232 So. Boulevard, near 167th.

3d Av. business property near 140th St., price only $28,000; mortgage to suit. Ferd. Kramer, 2,232 So. Boulevard, near 167th.

Woodycrest Av., 164th.—Beautiful 2-family dwelling; $2,000 cash. Room 102, 80 William, afternoons.

Washington Av.—50-foot plot, bargain; best cash offer accepted. Zimmerman, 700 East 146th St.

At Woodlawn Heights.—To let, cottage, 8 rooms; rent $30. Irving, 237th St., Woodlawn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Will invest from $5,000 to $10,000 in good paying cold water Manhattan or Bronx flat property; principals only send particulars. S. G. Wolf, Jr., 421 East 52d St.

MORTGAGES.

Prompt attention given good applications. CORTLANDT MORTGAGE CO., 62 William St.

Owners.—Send particulars of your property for sale; ready cash buyers waiting to invest. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,273 3d Av., 164th St.

We have special buyer for good tenement that can be bought with $7,000 cash. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

To manage apartment houses or tenements; long, successful experience. 'Phone 3161 John. James King, 46 Wall St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DON'T WAIT—ACT TO-DAY
IF YOU WANT TO SHARE IN THE RISING TIDE OF FORTUNE THAT IS COMING TO INVESTORS IN HIGH CLASS NEW YORK REAL ESTATE, YOU MUST JUMP IN NOW. THERE IS NO OTHER PROPERTY COMPARES WITH
ELMHURST HEIGHTS NEW YORK CITY
ONLY 4 MILES FROM **BROADWAY, MANHATTAN**
Offers the greatest opportunity for investors or homeseekers,
Because the services of a financial expert are not required to figure out the
300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year
by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this ideal spot. 10% DEPOSIT WILL SECURE A PLOT.
5c. by Train or Trolley. Time 18 Minutes Through
THE BELMONT TUNNEL
from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot down 42d Street and across the East River about the end of July. The price you pay NOW will double then.
Send postal to-day for handsome colored maps and views.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

Bargains in Flushing.—Lots, $460 cash, or installments $10 month; cheaper than acreage; right at trolley, park, Pennsylvania depot; 5c fare Belmont tunnel and 50th St. bridge within year; particulars. Queens, Box 130 Times Downtown.

RICHMOND BOROUGH. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWN A HOME BY THE SEA
On Lower New York Bay; very accessible; no experiment; beautiful newly built Terra-Marine Inn now open on the beach, and $40,000 worth of artistic houses just completed. Building plots and houses on easy terms to refined people. Booklets on request. Terra-Marine Club, Huguenot, Staten Island.

MARINERS' HARBOR,
Capital of Staten Island,
With its numerous giant manufacturing concerns, holds a future unsurpassed by any suburb at the same distance from the city. I have a number of lots on Bay and Simonson Ave.—most accessible location in Staten Island—at surprisingly low prices, some of them $200, and they can all be bought on reasonable terms.
D. T. CORNELL, STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND.

72 acres on Richmond Turnpike at a bargain. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
Quick Service Charges Reasonable
WESTCHESTER & BRONX
TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus and Undivided Profits, $825,000.

AUCTION SALE AT SCARSDALE, N. Y.
of 191 Building Lots.
See Advertisement in Auction Col.
STEWART M. GRIGGS, Auction'r,
96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200.
Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light; near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed. Houses Sold on Easy Terms.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

To Rent—A beautifully located farm, with roomy farm house and outbuildings; good water, fifty acres, or more if desired, in northern Westchester County, near trolley to Peekskill; fine Summer home, or for the year; possession at once; might sell the same. Address for particulars, H., Peekskill, N. Y. R. F. D. Route No. 1, Box 41.

For rent partly furnished at Westchester, near Country Club, place of 5 acres; house has modern improvements, running water, etc. Stable accommodation for 6 horses; apply to
Pease & Elliman,
507 5th Av., nr. 42d St. Tel. 1000—38.

Attention! I—See Ad. in Auction column. 36 Chester Hill lots in restricted section. GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER. To close estate of Alfred B. Darling. Sale to be held on the premises SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 2 P. M. Circulars and diagrams on application.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free.
Offeubach, 97 East 116th.

Grand opportunity to buy restricted property at Scarsdale; all improvements, fine roads, shade trees, city water; trolley passes property; unsurpassed as home site or as an investment; easy terms; titles guaranteed; price, $300 up, $5 monthly payments; write for maps and passes. William H. Cromwell, 217 W. 125th St.

A few lots and plots for sale at Scarsdale; delightfully situated residential park; city water, electric lights; churches, schools, and all conveniences; on easy payments and at low prices; titles guaranteed; grand investment; home in a refined section. Bartlett, 1,822 Park Av.

Fern-Cliff
A piece at Scarsdale for sixty modest homes. Write for booklet.
ANGELL, 16 East 42d Street.

CHOICEST
25 acres and house you can find for modest country seat at $8,500; 30 miles out; splendid land and river views. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country homs, acreegs. Coolsy & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Several fine lots overlooking the Hudson, $500; easy terms. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

Mount Vernon.

HANDSOME HOME FOR SALE.
12 rooms, 3 baths, billiard room; hot water heat; elegant fixtures, finest woodwork, parquet floors; extra deep lot. Chester Hill.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
Mount Vernon's Busy Corner.

Bargain.—Brick house; eleven rooms; two baths; hardwood trim; near station; $5,500; $1,500 cash. Neason Jones, Argue Building, Mount Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS
SCARSDALE AND WESTCHESTER CO.
HOUSES, LOTS
PLOTS AND ACREAGE
E. Nelsen Ehrhart
7 EAST 42D ST. Phone 4545—38. New York City. Brauch Office Depot Square. Tel. 759 White Plains.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SUMMER.

Description.	Monthly Rental.
Fine location, good surroundings, ten rooms.	$75
Pretty cottage, cozily furnished	100
Large grounds, shade, house, stable	125
Beautiful wooded section, modern house	150
Dry air, nine sleeping rooms, baths	175
Picturesque location, modern Colonial house.	200
A homelike place, near station	250
Country residence, fine residential section	350
Quaint old-fashioned house, acreage	400
Country estate, beautiful surroundings, 17 rooms	500

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

BUILDING LOTS WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Large assortment, near station, all prices. Send for maps and full particulars.
A. C. TODD REALTY CO.,
92 Spring St., New York City.

Yonkers.

Artistic home overlooking Hudson, Palisades, and surrounding country from covered veranda and majority of windows; 10 rooms, foyer hall, and bath; hardwood floors and finish; good closets and every convenience; solidly built and modern in all respects; with effective hot water heating plant, gas, sewer connection; lot 56x100 on west crest of Lowerre, Yonkers; will sell for $10,500, being less than cost; $5,000 can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. J. D. Plumb, 140 Nassau St., Room 407, city.

At Yonkers-on-the-Hudson.—Access by Subway, also by west side elevated; modern 11-room house, two lots, $3,500; terms, $2,000 cash; houses, plots, acreage, &c.; one 11-room house, $55 month. Bellows & Warner, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Cosy one and two family cottages, large lots; city improvements, excellent transit; $4,250 upward; liberal terms; Sundays and afternoons. Heine, green cottage, 1st St. and McLean Av., Yonkers.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Doctor looking for office in private house, with private family, Harlem district, between 8th and Lenox Avs. preferred. Dr. Blauner, 28 East 88th St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.
New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment.
OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

GRIMES Do New Yorkers know that the finest dwellings in heart of Brooklyn can be bought for one-third the cost of Manhattan properties? My office is 20 minutes from New York City Hall. Take Fulton St. L train to Nostrand Av.
LOUIS I. GRIMES, NOSTRAND & FULTON.

Sea Gate—Beautifully located plot near Atlantic Yacht Club, unincumbered. Hertwig, 254 Marlborough, Flatbush.

Court St.—Four-story, full lot; rent about $1,300; bargain. M. Millar, 92 Liberty St., Manhattan.

12 lots on Lenox Road, suitable for 2-family houses. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

20 lots, Avenue N and Flatbush Av, $550 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

300 lots in centre of Brownsville, $300 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

20 lots on Gravesend Av., $625 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

F. & C. Exchanges.—Read this list through: Westchester acreage, $800,000, will divide; Bostou property, $300,000; 37 country estates; $1,000,000 Boston hotel; Bronx house, lots, $40,000; valuable flour mill, water power and river front, $45,000; also several income properties. Exclusively of J. Prescott Gage, 45 Broadway.

A five-story double flat, fine location, in Harlem; hot water supply, heated halls; mortgage $30,500, owning 15 per cent. on investment; will exchange for private house or lots. Clarence R. Levy, 203 Broadway.

Four-story, below Chambers, $16,000; equity $5,000-$8,000; commission allowed. Attorney, 944 Westchester Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$15,000 to loan, first mortgage, on apartment or business property below 120th St. Address Cronin, 170 West 85th St.

Wanted—$40,000 on second mortgage; good business property. Address Cronin, 170 West 85th St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOLLIS AND JAMAICA. BARGAINS
HOLLIS.
10 lots Fulton St., corner, house 14 rooms, improvements, big bargain.
17 lots bounded by four streets; make offer.
3 lots Villard Av.....$1,875
Corner, 75x125.....$2,500
15½ lots Hillside Av.....$620 each
2 lots Flushing Av., 50x100.....$1,500
Plot 104 ft. front, 200 ft. deep, cheap.....$1,000
New house, 8 rooms, all improvements, plot 60x100.....$5,800
JAMAICA.
Plot 100x100, Norris Av.....$2,500
11 lots.....$750 each
2 business lots Fulton St.....$2,500 each
9-room house, improvements, plot 45x100..$3,600
Picturesque book of Hollis Park Gardens and Belleire Park mailed free.
Official map of Hollis, enabling you to locate any piece of property, free on request.
"WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT."
W. C. REEVES & COMPANY,
1,133 Broadway, Manhattan; 472 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Fulton Street, Hollis, L. I.

PROSPECT HILL.
Jamaica, Long Island, opposite State Normal School; high grade restricted section. Hill lots, with ocean breeze; 10 minutes' walk to station. Buy before advance. Lots $700 up.
NORMAL LAND COMPANY,
Corner Flushing and Degraw Aves., Jamaica. 52 Broadway, New York.

ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP.
A FEW DOLLARS DOWN buys a block of 10 full size lots in Hempstead Gardens; balance easy terms; total price, $600; three blocks from depot and trolley to Brooklyn and New York; titles guaranteed. Call or write, HEMPSTEAD GARDENS, Room 607, 277 Broadway, New York.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1907.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Alfred E. Schermerhorn,
7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

At Blue Point, L. I.—Beautiful new country home; ten rooms; view of bay; shade trees; modern improvements; electric light; convenient to depot; $6,000; will rent for season to prospective purchaser. Monro & Marston, 156 5th Av., New York.

Cottages furnished or unfurnished, with or without improvements; East, West, and Centre Moriches. Address Geo. Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Shore and bay property, cottages, villa sites; lots 25x150; price $150 each. George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Jamaica Bay frontage, 1,800 feet, 12 acres, $600 acre; well located. Gulimann, 43 2d Av., New York.

Several fine lots on water front, $25 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN
Cape Cod (Harwich, Mass.) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

Chocorua, N. H.—To let for the season, a furnished house of 8 rooms, with wood and ice, in one of the most attractive villages in the White Mountains. For particulars address J. P. Clark.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Dwellings and Apartments To Let.	Call or send for list. PORTER & CO. 2,727 B'way, at 104th. 159 WEST 125TH ST.

$65.00 per month; possession. 110 West 138d Street; 3-story, high-stoop dwelling. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 198 Broadway.

Owner desires to lease 5-story, 14-room tenement, west side; actual rent $3,000; will lease for $2,100. Levine, 142 East Broadway.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Several well located private houses for sale or rent. Inquire R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av., corner 120th St.

Brooklyn.

Rent $24 Monthly
The cheapest and prettiest houses for rent in New York city; most desirable as to location and surroundings; only a few left; immediate possession.
HOMEWOOD
71st St., Bet. 16th and 17th Avs., Brooklyn
Macadam streets, sewered throughout; only thirty minutes from New York City Hall.
For Sale—A few detached houses, all modern improvements, desirably located. Terms arranged with desirable parties.
Visit the property to-day.
Take Bath Beach Train of Fifth Ave. "L," and get off at HOMEWOOD STATION, or apply
CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES CO.
281 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Capital $1,000,000. Tel. 6137-8 Gramercy.
or JAMES C. EDWARDS, Supt., 1621 69th St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

$42.—New 1-family house, 7 rooms, bath. Shakespeare Av., between Jerome and 167th.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

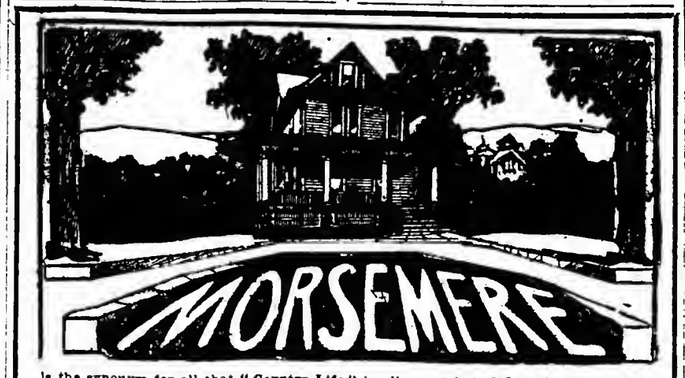

is the synonym for all that "Country Life" implies, yet it is NOT TOO COUNTRY. It stands for the locality where all the healthfulness of out-door living is combined with city conveniences. No "roughing it" in any sense of the term. Beautiful streets, macadamized; sewers, cement sidewalks and gutters; shade trees in abundance. The houses are artistic, comfortable, and roomy. Every possible want forestalled.
We offer you a nine-room house, bath, steam heat, quartered oak, parquet floors on first floor, selected oak and chestnut trim throughout. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantels, etc., combining usefulness with good taste. Plot 75x100 ft. Price $8,750. Liberal discount or rental payments.
Highly restricted property. Fine schools; low taxes. Uptown New York in twenty minutes via Trolley to 130th Street Ferry, and downtown in forty-five minutes, by same route and Subway at Manhattan Street (125th Street,) or Northern R. R. to Jersey City.
Office on property. Booklet, "Homes on the Palisades," and transportation free.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO.,
TIMES BUILDING, BROADWAY & 42D STREET, NEW YORK.

Interlaken, New Jersey

This is the entrance to INTERLAKEN, the most exclusive, restricted high-class Residence Park on the Jersey Coast, situated in the heart of the greatest Summer resort colony in New Jersey, and within ten minutes' walk of the world-famous Asbury Park boardwalk.
Gravel streets, brick gutters, granolithic curbs and sidewalks, shade trees, sewer, water, electricity, etc., all included in purchase price of lots.
Prices will advance 100% within a year.
Lots all 50 feet front, and range in depth from 150 feet to 250 feet.
Don't delay. Investigate now. Prices moderate. Terms easy.
For descriptive booklet, information and free transportation, call or address
THE GERARD, STORMFELTZ, LOVELEY COMPANY
299 Broadway, New York Telephone, 2833 Worth

Atlantic Highlands and Vicinity
Cottages to rent for season, $125.00 up. Farms, large and small; Residences for sale on easy terms.
JOHN L. SWEENEY,
First Avenue,
Near Station.
Call, write, or telephone.

IF
you can afford to pay rent, you can afford to buy one of these handsome cottages, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, at Linden, N. J., on the main line of the Penn. R. R.; terms easy as rent; price, $2,650; fine surroundings; all conveniences; 27 minutes from Herald Square on completion of Penn. tunnels. For full particulars address C. L. Schwerin, 60 Liberty St., New York.

At Glen Ridge—12-room house, fashionably and accessibly located; newly and artistically decorated; steam heat; all improvements; opportunity for small, refined family. Price, $8,500; might rent. Taliaferro, 258 Broadway, N. Y.

At Glen Ridge, $5,000, $5,500, $6,500; new 7 to 9 room houses; open plumbing; steam heat; fine location; near station; small amount cash; large lists of property in all suburbs; write, Fritz, 609 Union Building, Newark.

Beautiful home, 10 rooms, bath; every improvement; perfect condition; one acre; finest section; near station; reasonable. Box 147, Ridgewood, N. J.

Suburban homes, poultry, dairy, truck farms; large and small tracts; at station and trolley. H. J. Holmes, Westfield, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Turtle Island—Lake George, N. Y. TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER SEASON OF 1907.
This beautiful island, in the narrows, comprising about 15 acres of finely wooded land, is the only large island in the lake that can be rented or is for sale; has an excellent cottage (7 rooms and cellar, kitchen and pantry) hard wood floors and piazzas, fully furnished; filled ice-house; one row boat in excellent condition; steam launch fully equipped; abundance of wood for fuel; several fine harbors, docks, &c. Natural advantages and beauty of surroundings unsurpassed. Address Peter J. Callan, Real Estate and Investment Securities, 59 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Send for circular, illustrative and descriptive of magnificent Hudson River estate; 20 acres, $35,000; cost $100,000. G. Rogers Merritt, 1,178 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Detached building, 50 feet frontage; one family only on floor; 10 rooms, 3 baths; exceptionally large rooms; excellent light, ventilation, and furnishings; south of 83d St., near West End Av.; $450 monthly; $4,500 yearly.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
Broadway and 81st St.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books, services of maid included. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alhambra, 15 East 11th St.

To Sublet—High-class apartment from May 1 to Oct. 1, $50 per month; furnished or unfurnished; second floor. 2,010 7th Av.

To sublet, furnished, Apartment 2, West 83d St.; 7 rooms, bath, elevator, parlor; overlooking park; May 15 to Oct. 1st.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 136 East 16th; six rooms, bath; $50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

To let for the Summer, brick house; all furnished; large lawn; plenty of shade trees; Fen's swing; fine view. Address E. J. Rogers, Antrim, New Hampshire.

Real Estate Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Effective May 1, 1907

20 cents per agate line, one time
48 " " " " 3 consecutive times
54 " " " " 3 times in 1 week
84 " " " " 7 consecutive times

On 7-time order, change of copy or increase of space permitted only on Sunday. Total charge for order must exceed cost of Sunday enlarged advertisement if figured at one-time rate by at least 15 per cent.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New 12-room house, with every improvement. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, CHARLES KESSLER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Stuart von Luttmon Smith, Adelena Muhlenbach Smith, the widow and heirs and next of kin of CHARLES KESSLER SMITH, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, the Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of May, 1899, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Charles Kessler Smith, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, this 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ANDERTON, RALPH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RALPH L. ANDERTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1906. EDWARD M. ANDERTON, WILLIAM H. ANDERTON, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

COOK, EDWARD M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD M. COOK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Henry Thompson, Esq., No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1907.
CHARLETON S. COOK, Executor.
HENRY THOMPSON, Attorney for Executor. 2 Wall St., New York City.

DE WITT, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of this County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. DE WITT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Redding, Kiddle & Greeley, No. 88 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1907. JOSIAH H. DE WITT, Executor. REDDING, KIDDLE & GREELEY, Attorneys for Executor, No. 88 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Caseler, late of the County of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, but having left personal property within the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Bryan, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1907, next.—Dated New York, February 25th, 1907. J. WALTER THOMPSON.
EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

STERN, SIMON H.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON H. STERN, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Stern & Rushmore, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, November 26, 1906. SARA STERN, Executrix. STERN & RUSHMORE, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SPALDING, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. SPALDING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise, No. 62 Cedar Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 6th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of October, 1906. REBECCA A. SPALDING, Executrix. ROUNDS, HATCH, DILLINGHAM & DEBEVOISE, Attorneys for Executrix, 62 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SEWARD, CAROLINE D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline D. Seward, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorneys, Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, No. 52 William Street, in Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1907.
ROBERT ENDICOTT, Executor.
CRAVATH, HENDERSON & DE GERSDORFF, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 52 William Street, New York City.

SIMON, SAMUEL, JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL SIMON, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, attorneys, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, April 22, 1907. GUSTAVE F. SIMON and DAVID E. SIMON, executors. WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

CONCORD HALL

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 119TH STREET, NEAR 116TH STREET SUBWAY.
High-grade fireproof apartments in suites of 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths. Rents $1,000-$1,900. Ready for occupancy on Sept. 1st. Nathan Loewy Realty & Construction Co.

MONT ALVA COURT
N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosetown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.
SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.
Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

C. F. BEDELL CO.
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Winton.....28 West 128th St.
Near Lenox Av. and Subway.
Private telephones, elevator, &c.
8 rooms and bath, all light.....$50-$60
Summersby.342 West 56th St.
Elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.
7 rooms and bath.....$70

Five rooms and bath, all improvements. EXTRA LIGHT ROOMS. CLAREMONT HALL, 112th St. and Broadway.
$65.
F. ZITTEL, 266 Columbus Av. near 72d.

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT
65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent, $50.00.
72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
5 and 6-room apartments; bath, all improvements; hall service; rent, $35 and $45.
Agent, Everett M. Seixas, 65 Morningside Av.

Choice Up-to-Date Apartments
656-660 West 179th Street (near Broadway)
4-5-room apartments; all light and sunny, in excellent neighborhood; near Subway station and cars; rents $22 to $26. Apply

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The New and Greater TRIBUNE BUILDING

Offers Many Advantages

to those seeking an

IDEAL BUSINESS HOME

The high character of its tenants, its excellent location—opposite City Hall Park—its nearness to the Subway, Brooklyn Bridge and "L" Road stations, its splendid elevator service (eight passenger and one freight, plunger type), and the fact that the Building

IS NEVER CLOSED

should commend it to any one whose business is downtown.

Desirable Offices, singly or en suite, at prices from $1.50 to $2.25 per square foot.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Those wishing to look at offices should apply to the Agent of the Building, Room 610, 6th floor. Tel. 3000 Beekman.

Barclay Building

299 Broadway, Corner Duane St.

Second Floor over 10,000 square feet.

Few Offices Single and En Suite.

Large, Desirable Basement.

Wm. C. Walker's Son,s Wright Barclay. 299 Broadway.

BUILDING

To lease for 21 years, 5-story and basement, 45,000 square feet. Cheapest in the market.

Send for our list of 400

Stores, Lofts and Buildings.

H. H. Fuller Realty Co.,

Fuller Bldg., B'way & 23d St.

Telephone 1656-1657—Gramercy.

Two Left

of these attractive new Stores,

Nos. 29, 31, 33 Columbus av., near 60th. Convenient to "L" and Subway stations; a splendid location for most any business. Large show windows; rents very moderate.

Also Studio Stores

of superior class; rents only $50. Apply on premises, or

SAMUEL H. MARTIN, Agent.

150 Columbus av., at 66th st.

70 Wall Street.

Large ground floor office to let, and first floor front in same building. Suitable for bank or broker. Rent reasonable.

JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS

Tel. 2368 John. 45 William Street.

111 Front Street.

First floor and basement to let. Suitable for coffee or sugar broker. Rent reasonable.

JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,

Tel. 2368 John. 45 William Street.

25 Union Square

First loft to let; excellent light. Suitable for flower or feather business.

JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,

Tel. 2368 John. 45 William Street.

99 Wall Street.

Building to let; suitable for coffee or sugar broker. Rent reasonable.

JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,

Tel. 2368 John. 45 William Street.

70 Pine Street.

Building to let; suitable for insurance broker or other mercantile business.

JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,

Tel. 2368 John. 45 William Street.

LINCOLN SQUARE ARCADE,

No. 1947 Broadway, 65th & 66th Sts.

Offices, studios, clubrooms, floors; elevators, steam heat, electricity and gas; fine building; most accessible location in city; very reasonable rates. C. E. Miller.

6th Ave. at 38th St.

Desirable lofts, offices, and studios.

LANG BUILDING,

662-664 6th Av.

Steam heat, elevator, &c.

Rents moderate.

OFFICES 616 E. 149th St., just west of 8d Av. Subway and "L" station, including advertising sign space on roof showing prominently from above busiest Bronx station; suitable for stock brokers, insurance or light manufacturing; inducements to desirable tenants. Loeo & Kaufman, premises.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St., to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

37 WEST 42D ST.

Desirable store; good rear light. Possession May 1st. Rental $1,300.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,

749 5th Av., near 58th St.

FIRST CLASS LOFT TO LET

In splendid new mercantile building, 684 Broadway; entire ninth floor, 5,500 square feet; light on all sides; rent reasonable. Inquire 8th floor.

OFFICES TO LET, TEMPLE COURT, 3 TO 9 BEEKMAN ST. 110 TO 120 NASSAU ST. RULAND & WHITING CO., AGENT, ON PREMISES.

8TH AVE. CORNER

between 57th and 58th Sts.; plate glass front and excellent location; low rent.

J. Edgar Lenycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

DENTAL OFFICES

Two offices; north light; building specially arranged for dentists; elevator; electricity, gas, steam, and compressed air.

27 WEST 38TH ST.

To Sub-Let—An admirably located office, overlooking Madison Square; 285 square feet; unobstructed north and west light. Suitable for mechanical or electrical engineer, &c. Architects in building. Inquire T. H. Anderson, 11 East 24th St.

AT LOW RENTS.

STORES, 19 AND 21 BEEKMAN ST., for temporary occupancy, from June 1st. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Opposite Gansevoort; Washington Market

Corner; inside stores: basements. Janitor, 849 Washington.

AN OFFICE in the TIMES BUILDING

is an office in the lightest building in the city (every room faces a 100 foot wide street), the most accessible building (third largest station in the subway system in basement; convenient to all transportation lines); the most central building (geographical centre of Manhattan Island; Battery, 4 miles south; 125th Street, 4 miles north; East River, 1 mile east; North River, 1 mile west); the most exclusive building (tenants selected with the greatest discrimination; high character and strictly legitimate business only accepted).

A few Offices to Let, Singly or en suite, $500 and up.

Rental Agent, Room 406. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Times Building, Times Square.

Mercantile Real Estate Company

Corner Worth and Elm Sts., By Subway Entrance,

have a few offices to rent at reasonable prices; prompt possession. Apply to D. Birdsall & Co., 817 Broadway, cor. Thomas Street.

West 125th, buildings, stores, basements, and lofts to lease, excellent location, any business requirements for any live business; rents moderate; lucrative field, growing neighborhood.

Handsome stores on Morris Av., between 163d and 164th Sts.; suitable for butcher, barber, stationery, candy and ice cream, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Desk room, swell store, West 116th St., near Subway station; good business thoronghfare; telephone; $20 monthly. Desk Room, 139 Times Downtown.

18 East 80th St.—Entire fifth loft to let; size 21x85; rent, $800. Steam heat and elevator; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Part of store, West 116th St., near Subway station; good business thoronghfare; swell window, telephone. Stors, Box 139 Times Downtown.

About 1,200 squere feet, front office, 42 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building; rent, $75; elevator, &o. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Store, living apartment in rear, $40. 46 Manhattan St.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

A—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive stores, 6 & 8 E. 87th; latest improvements; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Goeman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

17th St., 105 East.—Small offices; heat, light, attendance. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desk room, part of store, from May 1; $2.50 Broadway, near 87th St. Plumber.

Large, light basement, with power and steam. Wolfersen, 514 West 46th St.

Bronx.

STORES!!

Boston Road, Cor. 165th St.

Corner store, suitable for first-class grocery and bottle goods or drug store, and several adjoining stores for any live business; rents moderate; lucrative field, growing neighborhood.

Handsome stores on Morris Av., between 163d and 164th Sts.; suitable for butcher, barber, stationery, candy and ice cream, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PETER W. SHIELDS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER W. SHIELDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Lesser Brothers, No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1907. JOHN C. SHIELDS, Administrator. Lesser Brothers, Attorneys for Administrator, 299 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Lost Articles Found by The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 109 WEST.—Attractive large front room; closets, running water; suitable two; terms moderate.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

24TH ST., 814 WEST.—Nice large rooms, with board; German cooking; $5-$5.50.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with references; Southern home.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

39TH ST., 48 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

44TH ST., 159 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with fine board; near "L" and Subway.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large room; table guests; telephone; references.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large room, comfortably furnished; running water, bath; gentlemen; references essential.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; high grade.

82D ST., 180 WEST.—Charming, large rooms; board optional; American family; telephone; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable front, sunny double room; couple, gentlemen; references; select; table guests.

93D, 165 WEST.—Two desirable double rooms; sunny; good board; terms moderate; telephone; references.

104TH ST., 112 WEST.—Two elegant connecting rooms; bath; private family; meals optional. Kelsey.

142D ST., 516 WEST.—Good neighborhood; running water; home atmosphere; refined, Christian family; references.

LENOX AV., 257, (123d.)—Second floor, single, en suite; bath adjoining; vacated April 25.

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large room; steam; running water; Subway station near Gramercy; excellent board.

IRVING PLACE, 53, residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish.—Attractive to those who appreciate a quiet, well ordered house; suite two rooms, bath; breakfast served in rooms; telephone 2123 Stuyvesant; references desired.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

87TH, 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentleman appreciating a high-class bachelor home; reference.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, $2.50 upward; private house; gentlemen only; references.

45TH ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, elegantly furnished, consisting of two large rooms with private connecting bath; with or without board; telephone; near "L" and Subway.

48TH ST., 238 WEST.—Hall room for gentlemen; running water; private house.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room; excellent location; private house; moderate; telephone.

88D ST., 208 WEST.—Pleasant hall room, bath; gentleman only; no other roomers. Griffith.

84TH ST., 143 WEST.—Square sunny room; also rooms for housekeeping, scrupulously clean, reasonable. Patterson.

84TH ST., 25 WEST.—One room; also suite of two; clean, comfortable; references. Muller.

85TH ST., 211 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for gentleman or business woman appreciating quiet, refined surroundings; strictly private family; apartment, first floor, one block from 86th St. Snb. station; telephone; reasonable. Beck.

98D ST., 27 WEST.—Eight newly furnished rooms; private house; all conveniences; near Central Park. Mrs. Spidell.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE, DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

103D ST., (58 MANHATTAN AV.)—Clean furnished room; running water; bath; gentlemen. Riley.

104TH ST., (79 Manhattan Av.)—Newly furnished room; select private house; convenient Subway and "L."

115TH ST., 415 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Pleasant outside room for gentleman; elevator apartment. Schaefer.

123D ST., 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable physician; also other large rooms; near "L" Subway.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Room in private family of two; very neatest of care. Address or call evenings. Fred F. French.

HIGH-GRADE apartments, suites, and rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

LENOX AV., 426, Near 131st.—Handsomely furnished, large, cheerful front room; private house; telephone.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to learn English in cultured American home, apartment; Subway, elevated; good table; terms $9. Savarin, Box 313 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Handsome parlor floor, with private bath; also newly furnished room, with bath; high-class house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH, 139 EAST.—Private, high-class house; for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished; scrupulously clean; Summer rates; references.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room; all conveniences; telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Desirable large front room; steam heat, bath, hot water; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 81.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small rooms.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, Brooklyn.—Elegant large and small rooms, overlooking New York Bay; all conveniences; gentlemen only; rates reasonable.

New Jersey.

TWO or three connecting rooms, furnished; quiet house, opposite 42d St. ferry, on Palisades; business women preferred; reasonable terms; references. Wood, 11A Sixth St., Clifton Park, N. J.

BAYONNE, N. J., 51 East 33d St.—Furnished room; southerly exposure; on New York Bay; convenient to C. R. R.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE CRANE-GILES COMPANY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the factory and wood working plant of the above firm, at 16-18 Union Street Middletown, New York, and all the machinery and tools will be sold at public auction on the premises in the City of Middletown, New York, on Saturday, April 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The real estate consists of a brick building two stories high, about 80x50 feet, with two frame additions, 24 by 70 ft., and 25 by 80 feet; lot, consisting of about one-half acre of land; located in the heart of the city.

For further particulars call or write,

DAVID W. CORBETT, Trustee.

ROSSLYN M. COX, Attorney for Trustee, Middletown, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

In the matter of TODE & COMPANY, bankrupts.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell at public auction on the 29th day of April, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. at No. 1,026 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of groceries, horses, wagons, fixtures, &c.

Dated April 22, 1907.

ROY M. ROBINSON Receiver.

HOTCHKISS & BARBER, Attorneys for Receiver, 5 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the C. & B. Corset Company, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles M. Hough, District Judge, the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of stock of corsets, materials, fixtures, and machinery will be sold at public auction April 30, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 488 Broome St., for not less than 75% of the appraised value.

The property may be inspected May 26, 1907, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ROY M. ROBINSON, Receiver, 5 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CLUSTER GAS LIGHT CO., bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, April 24, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of globes, lamp shades, burners. AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Trustee.

Situations and Help Wanted

Telephone 1,000 Bryant

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Two girls, waitress and chambermaid, until June 1; city reference required. Apply 29 West 48th St. before 11 o'clock.

WANTED—Laundress to assist with chamberwork; must have personal references. Call Wednesday, 9 to 12, 112 East 04th St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Episcopal Church; $100. Webeter's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

YOUNG GIRLS—Want a number of young girls for various positions throughout their stores.

Also

WRAPPING DEPARTMENT—A number of bright girls, 16 years of age, to act as parcel wrappers. Apply Department of Wrapping, Gallatin Place entrance.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Episcopal church; $500. Webster Choir Ex. 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Experienced tenor for city Catholic Church; $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for city church quartet; nice position. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

COLD STORAGE DEPARTMENT—Require several men as collectors on their fur storage wagons; also experienced fur cleaners; complete knowledge of furs necessary. Apply to Superintendent.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2362 3d Av., 308 E. 34th St., 740 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 3:2 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night. Free catalogue. Vlsitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—As collector in real estate office, young man, living home, Christian family; give age, experience, if any, references; $10 per week. Remco, Box 314 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bright man having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—In office of manufacturing concern, young man as general assistant; must write a good hand; salary to commence, $7 per week. Address F. B., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Licensed engineer to run new 12x24 Fitchburg engine; one boiler; will shavings and coal; nine-hour run. Chas. Crabbe Lumber Yard, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A bright, industrious boy in office of wholesale importing house; High School graduate preferred. Address Barcley, Box 140 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Manager familiar with manufacturing automobiles and carriages; salary, $2,500. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—In the office of a manufacturing concern, young man as order clerk; must write a good hand. Address L. C., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boy for office work; one of some experience preferred. Apply or write, Brewster & Co., Broadway and 47th St.; entrance on 47th St.

WANTED—Bank teller familiar with handling large sums of money; salary, $1,200. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—First-class man to sell property at White Plains on commission. Call Room 307, 503 5th Av., Manhattan.

WANTED—Good draughtsman on architectural iron work. 1,053 East 137th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 8t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent and experienced bookkeeper, cashier, (stenographer, if necessary,) capable of drawing trial balances, financial sheets, and attending to correspondence without dictation; High School graduate; A1 testimonial; $16 to $18. Bookkeeper, Box 135 Times Downtown.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By colored woman to do day's work after Monday. Anderson, 237 West 62d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Few more engagements by day; good work; references; $1.75. Miss S., 807 Times, Times Square.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Phone 4789 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—By experienced young girl to do housework. Margaret Dooling, 425 Grove St., Jersey City.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—A neat, reliable girl as maid to lady or growing children; good packer; no objections to country or family going to Europe. 163 East 61st St. No cards.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; family washing or lady's; best reference. McMahon, 1,039 2d Av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; competent, reliable, businesslike; highest references as to character and ability; $15. Unemployed, 133 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—20, an accurate and reliable beginner; good education; ambitious, attentive; references; $8. Businesslike, 173 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very first-class references for competency, reliability, and good sense; ladylike manner; good worker. Educated, Post Office Box 1,210, City.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Several years' experience; accustomed to doing high-class work; best references; $18. H. H. D., 163 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, conscientious, reliable; references; $10. Miss M., 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; well drilled; can do good work. Heffley, Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced; writes up books at intervals; makes statements, balance sheets, &c.; house hills, &c.; references furnished. S. A., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires extra work evenings; terms reasonable. Hamlin, 151 2d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—German; married, no family; careful driver; smart appearance; competent to take full charge as caretaker; wife, if needed, as butter maker; both economical persons, highly recommended. P. O. Box 488, Babylon, L. I.

Miscellaneous.

DRAUGHTSMAN, architect, good designer, perspective, wash, and air brush drawing wants to take work. Address R. Lenz, Fort Lee, N. J.

POSITION in mountains for Summer; understands care of horses. W. A. S., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

RODMAN, &c.—Young man, with practical experience, with an engineering concern as a rodman, leveler, or topographical draughtsman. J. J. R., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

SECRETARY.—If you want a secretary capable of taking charge of your correspondence and detail work, address Box 300 Times, Times Square.

Visiting valet wishes situation. Address H. C., 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wishes work on a gentleman's place in the country. William Oaker, 206 West 10th St., city.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

EXCURSIONS.

TWO DAYS IN

WASHINGTON!

TWO MONTHS IN

EUROPE!

All Expense Plan Trips. $12 and $275 up.

THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS, 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED

BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.

Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train ecrvice at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., week days only, 4 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P. M.; Str. Naugatuck.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River; $1.00 to Providence. TEMPORARY SCHEDULE.

Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 P. M. 'Phone 2300 Broad.

Enterprise Transportation Company.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE.

PEOPLE'S LINE Steamers leave Pier 32, N. R., New York. WEEK DAYS ONLY at 6 P. M. Charming night trips on splendid steamer. Fine service.

CITIZENS LINE Steamers leave Pier 46, N. R., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays at 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout Week days at 4 P. M.; Newburgh at 5 P. M.; Sundays at 9 A. M. From foot of Franklin St.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT and JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, as trustees under an indenture hearing date December 30th, 1901, made by Frederick Roosevelt, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK ROOSEVELT SCOVEL, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of Marcia R. Scovel, deceased; Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, Cornelia Scovel Fabbricotti, Edward Brooke Scovel, and Glan-Franco Roosevelt Fabbricotti, defendants.—Place of trial, County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and to each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 4, 1907.

GEORGE C. KOBBE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the Defendant Glan-Franco Roosevelt Fabbricotti, and Cornelia Scovel Fabbricotti, ber mother:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. C. F. MacLean, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated April 8th, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York.

Dated April 12th, 1907.

GEORGE C. KOBBE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address 44 and 46 Wall St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NASSAU.—ALBERT W. SEAMAN, as Trustee under the will of ELIZA EAGLE, deceased, Plaintiff, against EDWARD P. EAGLE, Henry P. Eagle, if living, and, if dead, the heirs at law, next of kin, and successors in interest of the said Henry P. Eagle; the heirs at law, next of kin, and successors in interest of Robert Nelson Eagle, if any there be; Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and Bridget Duffy, individually and as executrix of the will of Caroline E. Ball, deceased, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

ISAAC C. LUDLAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 16-18 Exchange Place, New York City.

Dated April 5, 1907.

To the defendants Henry P. Eagle; if living, and, if dead, the heirs at law, next of kin, and successors in interest of the said Henry P. Eagle; the heirs at law, next of kin, and successors in interest of Robert Nelson Eagle, if any there be, and Bridget Duffy, individually and as executrix of the will of Caroline E. Ball, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward R. Thomas, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk in the County of Nassau, at Mineola, in said county.

ISAAC C. LUDLAM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 16-18 Exchange Place, Manhattan, N. Y. C.

Dated April 9, 1907.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial delayed in New York County.—PATRICK DWYER, plaintiff, against the heirs at law, devisees, and those claiming under them, of HENRY JOHN, deceased, who formerly owned certain real estate designated on the "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the towns of East and Westchester," the said heirs, devisees, and claimsinte being unknown to the plaintiff, and Jonn Fred John, Jr., and his wife, if any, her name being unknown to the plaintiff, and Lena R. John, Jr., and the heirs at law of said John Fred John, Jr., and Lena R. John, Jr., if they be deceased, who are also unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 28, 1907.

EUGENE ARCHER, Plaintiff's Attorney, O. and P. O. address, Baycheester Av., Wakefield, New York City.

To each and every one of the above named and described defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 18th, 1907, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, in said county.

Dated March 19th, 1907.

EUGENE ARCHER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NORTH SIDE BREWING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Take notice that, pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, made in the above-entitled proceeding, the undersigned will sell the property of the above-named bankrupt hereinafter mentioned, at public auction, at the office of Stern, Singer & Barr, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, April 20th, 1907, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

The property to be sold is as follows: Chattel mortgages upon customers' saloons, mortgages on real estate, and leases and assignments of leases, fixture receipts, icebox and beer pump receipts, materials, stock on hand, assignments of all contracts for materials, book accounts, and bills receivable.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids; no bid will be accepted unless accompanied by a deposit of Ten Per Cent., (10%,) in cash or certified check.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned. EDWARD J. BENEDICT, Receiver.

Dated New York, April 23d, 1907.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE LYNN, individually and as a member of the firm of LYNN & FREUND, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a stock of beers, wines, liquors, and cigars, and bar, back bar, safe, chairs, tables, clock, mirror and stands, glassware, and saloon and contents, situate at No. 44 East Fifty-ninth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, upon said premises, on April 30, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. The aforesaid property will be open for inspection at the above-mentioned address between the 24th and 29th days of April, 1907, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, April 24, 1907.

LEROY S. GOVE, Receiver.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ELLIS GOLDBERG, doing business as Goldberg & Co., bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, May 2, 1907, and Friday, May 3, 1907, by order of the court at 10:30 A. M., at 688 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of millinery novelties, beads and jets, laces, trimmings, crowns, all imported goods; tables, desks, fixturee, &c.

WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Receiver.

SOL FRENDENHEIM, Attorney for Receiver, 88 Park Row, New York.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

PHILADELPHIA ....Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
ORLTIC, (30,904 tons,) May 4, 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....June 1, June 29
NEW YORK.....May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS.....May 18, June 15, July 13

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MESABA.....Apr. 27, 9 A.M.; May 25
MINNETONKA.....May 4, 11 A.M.; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....May 11, 5 A.M.; June 8
MINNEHAHA.....May 18, 9:30 A. M.; June 15

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

ZEELAND..Apr 27, 8:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22
KROONLAND..May 4, 10:30 A.M.; June 1, July 13
VADERLAND..May 11, 8:30 P.M.; June 8, Jy. 6
FINLAND..May 18, 8:30 A.M.; June 15, July 27

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

OCEANIC.....Apr. 24, 5 P.M.
TEUTONIC....May 1, 10 A.M.
ARABIC..... July 4
BALTIC.....May 8, 5 P.M.; June 14, July 11
MAJESTIC....May 15, 10 A. M.
CEDRIC..May 17, 8:30 A. M.; June 20, July 18
CELTIC..May 31, 8:30 A. M.; June 27, July 25

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC..May 4, 11 A.M. (from Pier 15, N.R.)
†ADRIATIC..May 22, June 19, July 17.
TEUTONIC...May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC.....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnaelum, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

CRETIC .....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
ROMANIC .....July 15, 3 P.M.

FROM BOSTON:

ROMANIC .....Apr. 27, 9:30 A.M.; June 8
CANOPIC ...May 18, 2:30 P.M.; June 29, Aug. 10

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Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM		Kronprinz.July 16,9 A M	
K.W.II.May 14, 7:30AM		Kaiser..July 30, 10 AM	
Kronp'z.May 21, 10 AM		K. Wm. II. Aug. 6,5 AM	
Kaiser..June 4, 10 AM		Kronp'z.Aug.13,7:30AM	
K.Wm.II..June11,6 AM		Cecilie(new)Au.20,1 PM	
Kronpr'z.Jnne 18,10 AM		Kaiser.Aug. 27, 10 AM	
Kaiser..July 2, 10 AM		K.Wm.II..Sept.3, 1 PM	
K.Wm.II.July 9, 6 AM		Kronprinz.Sep.10,7 AM	

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN, 10 AM.

*Main.....May 2		Kurfuerst.....June 13	
Kurfuerst.....May 9		Frisdricb.....June 20	
*Rhein.....May 16		P. Alice.....June 25	
Friedrich.....May 18	

4 MEN, 180 HORSES DIE IN STABLE FIRE

Italians Trapped on Upper Floor of Old Christopher Street Car Barn.

SOME OTHERS ARE RESCUED

Fireman Hurt and Two Engines Upset at Other Fires Yesterday Morning.

Four men were burned to death or suffocated by smoke and 180 horses suffered a like fate at 1:30 yesterday morning in a fire that gutted the two upper stories of the old stables of the Christopher Street crosstown line. It was being used as a boarding stable by the Despatch Stable Company, 168 to 174 Christopher Street. The building runs through the block to 132 to 142 Barrow Street.

As on the block bounded by West, Washington, Barrow, and Christopher Streets there are the United States Appraiser's Stores and some big tenements, there was at first considerable apprehension that the fire would spread. Battalion Chief Grabam sent in a third alarm, which brought not only an increase of land apparatus, but also the fireboats New Yorker and McClellan. The fire was confined to the single building.

Ten automobiles, one belonging to W. K. Vanderbilt, which were stored on the ground floor by the customs men until the duty had been levied, escaped fire and later the water that was dripping down from above. Tarpaulin covers thrown over the machines by the insurance patrol provided for that.

All of the men burned were Italians. One is believed to have been Antonio Figurito, a small teaming contractor, engaged on the McAdoo tunnels, who had twenty horses in the building. Another was Sam Parso, a driver, of 417 First Avenue. The other two, it is thought, were Italian laborers employed on the McAdoo tunnel, who had been allowed to sleep in the building.

Charles Korda, a watchman in the building, discovered a blaze among some stalls on the third and top floors early in the morning. Alarming the four stable hands, he went to the street and sent in an alarm. The hostlers on the second floor at once liberated the horses in the rows of stalls that radiate from a runway extending up from the ground floor to the top. A number of these they succeeded in leading to the ground floor. At the same time the men on the top floor tried to cut loose the horses there, but were driven back to the Barrow Street side of the building by the smoke and flame.

Rescue by Athletic Fireman.

Before the arrival of any of the fire apparatus Fireman Cassidy, the wrestler and athlete of the department, who had spent a day off in New Jersey, passed through Barrow Street on his way to Hook and Ladder Company No. 5's house, in Charles Street. Looking up at the top floor of the burning building he saw two negroes at the barred window.

"Steady, boys," he yelled, "Five'll be here in a moment."

"We aure cawn't wait, boss," answered one of the negroes.

"I don't see what else you can do. You can't get through those bars," Cassidy yelled back.

A moment later Truck No. 5 turned the corner into Barrow Street. Before any of the members of the company were on the ground Cassidy had seized a scaling ladder and a stout hook from the side of the truck. When he got to the second floor Fireman Horahan handed him a second ladder, which Cassidy planted above his head. This enabled him to attack the iron bars before the window with his hook. It was a tough job, but in the end he got two of them free. A negro, Bill Fisher, got through. With Fisher clinging to his shoulder Cassidy worked his way hand under hand to Horahan, to whom he passed the negro. The second negro, John Small, was rescued in the same fashion.

On the Christopher Street side of the building a man known as "Chuck" Connors—not the real "Chuck"—was taken down from the top floor on a regulation ladder.

Plunging Horses Endanger Firemen.

Meanwhile other firemen had liberated some of the terrified horses and started them down the runway. Fireman August Engel of Engine No. 30 was coaxing a horse at the head of the runway, when another horse running wild behind him struck him. Thrown down one turn of the runway, he landed on the back of another horse. On his impromptu mount he made one turn in safety, but at the next corner the horse brushed him off against the wall.

When Chief Croker ordered the men from the building, as he saw that the roof was about to fall in, Engel was picked up by two of the firemen and soon was able to attack the fire with the others from adjoining roofs. Several other men had narrow escapes from being crushed by the horses.

Four Bodies Found.

It was not until the fire was under control that the four bodies were discovered lying in a corner where they had been cut off from the runway—the only means of egress. One body was in a kneeling posture. Two were without clothing. A portable bathtub near by suggested that they had been about to bathe. Two were burned beyond recognition, while the other two plainly had been suffocated.

It was thought by E. B. Van Horn of the Despatch Company that one of them was Figurito, as a roll of bills had been found upon the body. The sub-contractor had not been seen yesterday either at the tunnel excavations or in the neighborhood. Mr. Van Horn thought that one or more of the others might have been employes of Figurito. He had understood that the latter was spending the night in the stables, as some of his horses were out of condition. Fifty of the horses were owned by the Meade Transfer Company and another fifty by the F. H. Chapman Company, which was using them on the downtown McAdoo excavations. In all 320 horses had been in the building, of which number 140 were saved.

The total loss was placed by Chief Croker at $100,000.

SIX FIREMEN INJURED.

Back Draught Burns and Bruises Them at Wooster Street Blaze.

Six firemen were slightly injured in a blaze at 74 Wooster Street, which was discovered on the top floor of the building early yesterday morning. The fire started in the quarters of the R. R. Frame Company. The men of Engine No. 13 were in the building while those of Engine No. 20 were on the fire escapes outside, when Capt. Dunn of Engine No. 20 shouted:

"Turn your backs, boys, she's coming."

The back draught to which the Captain alluded scorched the men on the fire escapes so severely that they were obliged to drop their hose. Firemen Eagan, Quigg, and Stotts were burned about the face and hands. However, after the draught had passed they were back on the fire escapes with the lines.

But the men of Engine No. 13, who were inside the building, had been blown down an entire flight of stairs by the same back draught. Firemen Valente and Edwards were cut and bruised, while a nozzle of a hose line that the men had dropped in their fall pounded Fireman Herrons so severely that he was sent back to quarters. The fire was confined to the single floor with a loss of $1,000.

There were three other small fires yesterday morning at about the same time and in the same district.

CARS HIT TWO FIRE ENGINES.

Both Upset and Driver of One May Have Fractured Skull.

During the progress of a fire in a five-story tenement at 1546 Second Avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first Streets, which injured no one, an alarm was sent in for a fire on the top floor of the five-story building, 504 East Seventy-third Street, partially occupied by the Madison Laundry.

As all of the fire apparatus in that district was in use at the Second Avenue fire, Engine 8, in Fifty-first Street, west of Third Avenue, was sent for. As the engine turned into Third Avenue to go north a southbound surface car knocked it over. The men on the engine were shaken and bruised. The motorman, Michael Shea, was arrested.

The disabling of this engine left the Seventy-third street fire without adequate apparatus until Deputy Chief Dougherty, returning from Second Avenue, discovered this fact and got Engine 39 from 104th Street.

Meanwhile Joseph Mannix, a night watchman, had helped the families who lived on the top floor across a board laid to the adjoining roof. After the firemen had brought this fire under control, though not until it had done $20,000 worth of damage, Engine 56 on its way from the fire was upset by a surface car on Third Avenue, at Seventy-ninth Street. Driver Thomas Murphy was taken to Presbyterian Hospital, with a possible fracture of the skull. Capt. McNamara, the oldest officer in the department, was cut and bruised.

Fire Commissioner Lantry said yesterday that he would take steps to see that the regulation requiring surface cars to make stops before crossing firehouse streets was observed.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Saturday night, between 7 and 10 o'clock, either on Prospect Av., between 166th and 160th Sts., or in the lobby of the Casino Theatre, diamond scarf pin with brown stone in centre; will reward finder. Please return to Isaac Auekstein, 22 West 4th St., city.

LOST—A Persian lamb neckpiece, between 42 West 74th St. and Hotel Majestic and 8th Av., on Tuesday night, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Will finder kindly return to 42 West 74th St.? Reward offered.

LOST—Monday afternoon, on Brooklyn Heights, or going up to the shopping district, a belt of brown velvet, with a gold buckle. Finder please return to 42 Grace Court, Brooklyn Heights.

LOST—Mink piece, between Hippodrome and downtown station of Subway at Times Square, on Saturday evening; reward. 99 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—In or about Herald Square Theatre, Saturday night, crescent diamond pin, engraved on back "A. L. Kuhnert"; finder will receive liberal reward by returning same to F. Zittel, 268 Columbus Av.

LOST—On Saturday, small open-face silver watch, with ribbon fob, attached to fob University of Nebraska pin. Return to Miss Archibald, 941 Lexington Av.

LOST—In Subway, between Brooklyn Bridge and Grand Central, lady's black bag, containing chain, silver medal, and keys. Reward if returned to 50 West 45th St.

LOST—Monday evening, at Brooklyn Bridge, lady's gold watch, initials "C. A. S."; reward. Room 708 Times Building, Times Sq.

LOST—Sunday, seed pearl necklace, with blue pendant, between West 96th and East 76th Sts.; reward. 29 East 76th St.

LOST—Sunday, in Bronx, heart-shaped pin with two small diamonds; reward. Address A. J., Box 343 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Between Weehawken Ferry, 42d St., and Brooklyn, Tuesday, 16th, 7:30 P. M., pocketbook, containing railroad tickets and papers, valuable only to owner; $10 reward; no questions. G. W. Thompson, 44 Murray St., New York.

LOST—On Friday, bunch of keys, with Elks tag attached, on which is stamped owner's name and number of lodge of which he is a member; reward. Address J. F. M., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

$50 REWARD for information which will convict thief of Waltham gold filled hunting case watch, Case No. 257,926, Works No. 8,760,971. W. N., Box 343 Times, Times Sq.

LOST—Saturday, pansy brooch, with dismond in center, between 79th St. and Broadway and 18th St. and 3d Av., possibly in Subway; liberal reward. Gardam, 45 Rose St.

LOST—On road between New Brunswick and Old Bridge, a gold eyeglass case; liberal reward for its return to Otto Wagner, 25 Broad St., New York.

LOST—One mink muff, in Culver route train to Coney Island, at Washington Cemetery, April 21; $10 reward. Levinson & Shapiro, 98 Canal St.

LOST—Friday noon, Broadway and Columbus car, between Hotel Astor and Macy's, black seal leather bandbag; reward. Bousb, 255 West 97th.

LOST—Wednesday night, between 106th St. and 116th St., on west side, sable tippet; liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Hall, 206 West 106th St.

LOST—A lady's tortoise shell back comb, gold mounted and set in pearls, between 132d St. and 122d St. on 7th Av. Return to 131 132d St. and receive reward.

LOST—Mink piece, on 11 A. M. train to Far Rockaway, Wednesday morning, the 17th inst.; suitable reward. F. W., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

LOST—On Saturday, diamond screw, ¾-carat, between 111th and 125th Sts., vicinity of Madison Av. Miss Levy, 12 East 111th St.

LOST—125th and West 23d, gold open face Watch and Pin; monogram "L. O. X." Cole, 146 West 104th.

LOST—Fields' Theatre, Wednesday night, small gold spangled fan; $5 reward. 106 East 36th St.

LOST—Lady's diamond ring, 3d Av.; liberal reward. Mrs. Babcock, 257 West 24th St.

REWARD—$50 for return of horse and buggy which disappeared April 11 from City Hall Park, Brooklyn; dark brown horse, bobbed tail, initial V. C. on blinds; buggy single seated, top black, rubber tire, wheels painted red; no questions asked. Vincenzo J. Correale, 386 Melrose St., Brooklyn.

$25.00 REWARD for return of a Masonic charm, lost on Thursday, April 11th. Anawanda Club, 414 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 443,130, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancelation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—Passbook No. 249,502, issued by the Union Dime Savings Bank Finder will please return it to the bank

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,036,464, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,031,843, Bowery Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—Monday evening, about 9 o'clock, a curly-headed St. Bernard, answering to the name of Chumy, on or near 45th St. and Madison Av.; peculiar birthmark on back; liberal reward. Owner, Mrs. Riley, 11 West 45th St., New York.

LOST—English brindle bulldog, screw tail, name of Shay; from wagon, 6th Av., between 26th and 48th Sts.; liberal reward. 154 West 26th St.

LOST—A Mexican hairless dog, in neighborhood of Broadway and 136th St.; liberal reward. P. W. Hansl, 627 West 136th.

LOST—April 9, tan dog, Flo, female, curled tail; reward. Mrs. Symmons, 424A Halsey St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Toko, fox terrier; left eye and ear black; $25 reward. Grey, 306 West 111th.

LOST—Last Friday, Boston bnildog, name Moky. Reward if returned to 2,032 6th Av.

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INTERBOROUGH MAY NOT BID ON SUBWAYS

President Shonts Says, However, a Decision Has Not Yet Been Reached.

A SURPRISE, POSSIBLY

Several Alternative Proposals Being Considered — Bids to be Opened To-morrow.

President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will have made his first big move since taking hold of the traction interests in this city when bids for the two north and south subway routes, the Lexington Avenue and the Seventh and Eighth Avenue, will be opened to-morrow by the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Mr. Shonts said yesterday that there was a possibility that his company would not make a formal bid for either of the routes, and there have been rumors current for the last week that the Interborough would not bid at all, in which case the probabilities are that there would be no bids at all for construction and operation jointly, though there might be some for construction alone.

"Everybody in the company," said Mr. Shonts, "has been working on this thing night and day for three weeks, and even yet we do not know what we are going to do. Officials, stockholders, engineers, and every one else have been giving their time to a study of the invitation to contractors and there will be a meeting to-night, another to-morrow and possibly a third to-morrow night.

"We want to do the right thing by the public. That is what we are striving to get at. It may be that we will put in a bid. In fact we have two or three alternative propositions that we have been considering, and they have been worked out so that they will be ready, if they prove to be the right thing. It may be that we will not make a bid at all, but in any case we will make a representation, and the public will know just what our position is."

Shonts May Have a Surprise.

Mr. Shonts said in addition that he could not say whether the Interborough would offer to use its own capital for construction or not. The Elsberg bill, which limits the franchise to twenty years, with a renewal for a like term, would, of course, have to be taken into consideration. He intimated also that the new contracts were pretty stringent, and had to be carefully considered. He thought, however, that the company would hit upon something before the time for the closing of the bidding which would be for the best interests of the people.

The attitude of Mr. Shonts and the fact that for the last week stories of there being a strong possibility of the Interborough not bidding at all have emanated from supposedly inspired sources, has led to the conclusion by those watching the situation that the Interborough is endeavoring to create public sentiment and to spring a surprise. The most logical theory advanced is that the Interborough people desire the public to think that there is a chance of no one bidding for the subways, and then come forward with an extremely liberal offer as far as the subways are concerned, but with a string attached. Such a proposition would be advanced as a "representation" undoubtedly, and not as a bid.

Rumor to the contrary notwithstanding, it is regarded as practically certain that the Interborough will bid for the lower half of the proposed Seventh Avenue subway and the upper half of the Lexington Avenue subway, possibly also for an elevated extension out the Jerome Avenue route, connecting with the present elevated lines, if the Interborough has its way.

Track Extension Desired.

In addition to this, it is thought that the company, firmly of the opinion that it has the field to itself, at least as far as operation is concerned, and that new subways cannot be leased unless it bids, will make the extension of the trackage on its Third and Second Avenue elevated lines a condition of its "representation." It is believed that it will advance the present state of the money market and the Elsberg bill conditions as reasons for its not being particularly anxious to undertake new construction, and support these arguments with references to the new Public Utilities bill. By appearing reluctant to bid at all, the company, it is contended, will endeavor to get the commission and the public to allow it to add a third track on Third Avenue and possibly two additional tracks on Second Avenue. These two things, it is well known, are desired above all others by the traction interests.

Williston Alumni to Organize.

The alumni of Williston Seminary are to give a dinner at the Yale Club to-morrow evening and to organize an alumni association. The organizers invite all graduates in and near New York City to attend.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Mississippi Valley storm has moved to the Middle Atlantic States, its centre to-night being over the District of Columbia. It has increased greatly in strength and has caused thunderstorms, squalls, and rain.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh to brisk southwest to west winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain Wednesday, followed by fair in the afternoon; Thursday fair, brisk to high east, shifting to west, winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Wednesday, preceded by rain in early morning; Thursday fair, brisk west winds.

New England—Rain Wednesday, brisk to high, shifting winds on the coast; Thursday fair.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair and warmer, fresh to brisk northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	50	51	4 P. M.	37	56
6 A. M.	48	50	6 P. M.	39	54
9 A. M.	47	52	9 P. M.	41	52
12 M.	49	53	12 P. M.	40	47

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 52; maximum temperature, 56 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 49 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 89 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:05—546 2d Av.; Mr. Johannes	Trifling
12:10—632-634 Broadway; M. Weinberg & Co.	$1,500
12:25—504 East 73d St.; Madison Laundry	$20,000
12:55—457 East 10th St.; David Rubin	$25
1:00—74 Wooster St.; R. & R. Picture Frame Co.	$3,000
1:35—130 to 150 Barrow St., 168 to 174 Christopher St.; Christopher Dispatch Stable	$100,000
5:25—1,967 3d Av.; John Buttner	Trifling
6:40—Fulton and Church Sts.; Hudson and Manhattan Tunnel	$500
7:05—176th St. and Sheridan Av.; N. Y. Central Railroad	$50,000
8:50—268 West 39th St.; owner unknown	$75
P. M.	
8:05—69 Carmine St.; owner unknown	$150
3:30—684 East 140th St.; Meyer Wels	Trifling
3:40—267 West 40th St.; William Allen	$250
6:50—96 Pike St.; M. Flaherty	$10
8:30—272 Delancy St.; F. Herman	Trifling
10:35—318 Church Street; Joseph Alexander	$100
10:50—23 Willett St.; Alex Cohen	$300

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15 YEARS IN PRISON FOR SHOOTING A GIRL

Italian Pleads Guilty to Killing Pretty Maria Lebruzzi, Who Scorned Him.

BLACK HANDER SENT UP

He Warned Intended Victim of the "Barrel" Murder Case—Stiff Terms for Armed Italians.

Sentences ranging from one year to fifteen years in the penitentiary were imposed by Judges in General Sessions and by Justice Blanchard in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court upon several Italians and one German, who had been convicted of crimes running from attempted blackmail through the list of carrying concealed weapons, assault and robbery to manslaughter. Michaelio Lelo received the heaviest sentence, fifteen years.

Lelo pleaded guilty to manslaughter before Justice Blanchard and sentence was immediately pronounced. Lelo is 30 years old, and in 1902 lived at 46 Oak Street, boarding with a family named Lebruzzi. Lelo fell madly in love with a pretty daughter, Maria, but the girl would have none of him. In November, 1902, Lelo begged her for the last time to marry him, and when she refused shot and killed her in the hallway of her home. Lelo escaped and went to Wisconsin, where for four years he eluded the search which was kept up for him. He was finally found by Lieut. Petrosino of the Detective Bureau, who brought him to this city a few days ago.

Pasquale Jacobell, 20 years old of 4,738 Third Avenue, whom Judge O'Sullivan, in General Sessions, sentenced yesterday to three and one-half years in prison for carrying concealed weapons, was originally charged with writing threatening Black Hand letters. He was arrested on March 20, after Mattio Melillo had complained to the police that he had received letters warning him that if he did not give up $1,000, he would be attacked and cut into small pieces.

"Remember the Barrel case," the letters had warned him. "We are the same gang who did that man up, and we'll do you if you don't take warning."

A slung shot was found upon Jacobell at the time of his arrest and the charge against him was then changed.

Judge O'Sullivan sentenced to the penitentiary Thomas Levadatty, 27 years old, of Long Branch, giving him an indeterminate sentence of not less than two years, nor more than two years and six months. Levadatty was charged with assault and robbery by William Kapleyn of 160 Bleecker Street, who testified that Levadatty had attacked him in a Mills Hotel on Bleecker Street, on March 3.

In the same court Salvatore La Rocco, 20 years old, of 5 Monroe Street, was sent to jail for a year, after he had pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons. Rocco was arrested by Lieut. Miller of the Detective Bureau on April 15 at his home, which is also an Italian boarding house and saloon. A dirk was found in his clothing.

John Hartman, the only one of the prisoners not an Italian, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary when he was arraigned before Judge Crain in General Sessions and pleaded guilty to attempted blackmail. Hartman, it was charged, had made the acquaintance of Mrs. Julia Strauss, a widow living on Morris Avenue, in the Bronx, and soon learned that on the death of her husband she had collected $2,000 life insurance.

No sooner had Hartman learned of the money, it was charged, than Mrs. Strauss began to receive threatening letters demanding $300. Mrs. Strauss became auspicious of Hartman, and the police at last arrested him. Hartman lived at 285 Stack Street, Brooklyn.

AGAINST LAWYER JOSEPH.

Referee Recommends His Disbarment in Bankruptcy Case.

A report has been filed in the United States District Court by Alfred Jaretzki, special referee appointed to consider the charges against A. A. Joseph, in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings of the firm of Gilroy & Blumfield. It recommends that Joseph's name be stricken from the roll of practicing attorneys of the United States courts for alleged unprofessional conduct.

WARNING TO NEW FIREMEN.

Lantry Asks Appointees If They've Paid Anything for Their Jobs.

Eighty-eight new firemen had this question propounded to them by Commissioner Lantry as they stood up for questioning before being sworn in yesterday at Fire Headquarters:

Have you paid any money for influence to secure your appointment as a fireman? If you have done this it will nullify any appointment I may make if detected.

The firemen were also told that if they were found to have paid any money for appointment they would be arrested. All declared that they had sought the appointment solely on their merits.

The appointments were made from the first list of 100 names furnished by the Civil Service Board on request of the Commissioner. This is the first list of men asked of the Civil Service Commission in a long time.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SEATTLE, April 23.—Fire which started last night in the planer room of the Port Berkeley Mill Company's lumber mill at Port Blakeley, destroyed the entire plant, the largest lumber manufacturing establishment on the coast, and one of the largest in the world, entailing a loss of between $300,000 and $500,000. Of this, 70 per cent. is covered by insurance, and the management announces that they will rebuild at once. The 500 employes were compelled to flee for their lives.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Fire destroyed to-day the five-story building at 71-85 Ann Street, occupied by the Bunge Pickle and Yeast Company. John Evosta, a watchman, was probably mortally injured by jumping from the burning building. The loss was $50,000.

SARANAC LAKE, April 23.—The Raybrook House, owned by E. A. Harder, at Raybrook, N. Y., and formerly known as Cameron's Hotel, was burned to the ground to-day. The loss is $16,000.

TICKET SPECULATORS SAFE.

Aldermen Vote for Control Only—Final Action Next Week.

It was very clearly indicated at the meeting of the Aldermen yesterday that the proposed ordinance making ticket speculating on the sidewalk illegal and practically making it impossible for tickets to be sold at a price in advance of that printed on their face will fall of passage through the activities of the Tammany delegation. A substitute raising the license fee from $50 to $300 will probably be passed, though it is said to contain clauses which will prove unconstitutional.

The matter was brought up by Alderman Brown, author of the original ordinance. There were two reports of the Law Committee, one favoring the adoption of the original ordinance, which abolishes the sidewalk speculator and prevents the lessee of a theatre selling a ticket above the printed price or conniving at such sale, on penalty of having his license revoked. The minority report substituted the keeping of sidewalk speculators at a distance of fifty feet from theatre entrances, raised the license fee, and provided that each licensee must be a registered voter and a resident. Renewal of licenses were fixed at $100.

There was a lengthy debate, the Tammany men asserting that the original ordinance would give the proprietors of the hotel stands an absolute monopoly and drive out of business some estimable men, while Brown and his supporters declared that the clause against the theatre manager conniving at a sale above the printed price would prevent any agreement to give the hotel standa choice seats. After the debate a motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was put through by a vote of 28 to 18, and the matter will come up for final action next Tuesday.

During the debate Mr. Brown exclaimed with considerable heat:

"This theatrical game beats anything you ever saw at Coney Island. It is the greatest faking game that ever happened." He declared, too, that the only reason speculators existed was because the theatre managers wanted to make more money.

A proposal was made by President Ahearn to pass an ordinance permitting him to spend $700,000 for extras on the Riverside drive extension without public letting. Alderman Wafer, a McCarren man, raised objection, and the matter went over.

AXE SHARPENED FOR AHEARN.

Mayor Likely to Ask His Removal, but What Will the Governor Do?

The Ahearn investigation will be resumed in the reception room of the Mayor's office to-day, with John Purroy Mitchell, heretofore special Assistant Corporation Counsel, taking the place formerly occupied by George Von Skal as one of the Commissioners of Accounts, before whom the hearing is held. The quick shift on Monday of Mr. Mitchell to Mr. Von Skal's place will have the effect of changing the complexion of the inquiry entirely.

Should the Borough President and his counsel, Martin W. Littleton, continue to refuse to recognize the right of the Commissioners to proceed, and put in no rebuttal testimony, the Commissioners will report their findings to the Mayor, who if he can will recommend the removal of the Borough President by Gov. Hughes. What action the Governor will take then will of course depend on the evidence submitted to him.

A letter sent by the Mayor to Mr. Von Skal yesterday resulted in the generally expressed belief that the Commissioner of Accounts who lost his job so suddenly on Monday would not be "taken care of" by the present administration. The letter said:

April 22, 1907.

Hon. George V. von Skal, 1,817 Prospect Avenue, New York City:

Dear Mr. von Skal: In accepting your resignation as a Commissioner of Accounts, permit me to express my appreciation of the time and attention you have given to the duties of the office. I am deeply grateful to you for the services you have rendered my administration, and sincerely regret that you are leaving it.

I fully understand the situation which impelled you to withdraw from the place which you have filled with credit to the city and to my entire satisfaction. Very truly yours,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

NEW YORK'S CRIME WAVE.

More Judges Needed to Dispose of Cases, District Attorney Says.

In reply to the published statement of Magistrate Corneli concerning crime in this city, Acting District Attorney Smythe said yesterday:

"The great difficulty now is that the criminal business in this country is so great that in order to keep peace with it both the Grand Jury and the courts are unable to give adequate time and attention to each individual case. In order to keep the Tombs from filling up the District Attorney has to recommend, and Judges do accept, pleas to lesser offenses from criminals who ought to be tried and sentenced for the highest degree of crime mentioned in the indictment. Such pleas are taken to save the time of trial.

"Recently the Judges of General Sessions have been less willing to take pleas to lesser offenses than those charged in the indictment. This has resulted in a decrease in the number of pleas taken, and there has followed a large increase in the number of trials, there being to-day 100 more prison cases than a year ago and 300 more on the standing calendar.

"This situation could be met in part by holding court longer hours, and even a more efficient remedy would be to keep three of the four parts of General Sessions open during the Summer months, sitting all day, instead of having only two parts open, sitting but one-half day. Even such means, however, can only reduce the evil, and they are not adequate to meet it.

"The criminal business of this county has so increased that another part of General Sessions is imperatively demanded. Until some such measure is taken the criminal courts of this county will not be able to deal successfully with the present conditions."

MURPHY MAN SUES.

Seeks to Enjoin Bensel from Ousting Him from Harlem Pier.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff signed an order yesterday to show cause why Dock Commissioner Bensel should not be enjoined from interfering with the use of the pier at West 135th Street by Philip Donohue, who maintains a swimming bath there.

The Commissioner announced some time ago that he intended to eject Donohue. This move was said to have been made as a part of the campaign of Mayor McClellan against Charles F. Murphy. Donohue is a Murphy man.

To Reach Buyers in Town

Advertise in the newspaper they read, and on the page they consult—the page with business news—in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Rate for advertising under "A Guide for Buyers" on application. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

McGIBBON & CO.

Broadway at Nineteenth Street.

Bed spreads of special merit in several light or dimity weaves, some as low as $1.00.

Hand-tufted silkoline cotton comfortables, $2.25. Filled with finest cotton batting, not sheet wadding, a wide and important difference.

Summer blankets of fine grade, $3.75 per pair.

DO YOU WANT THE BEST

Without paying top-notch prices? James Scarlett & Co.'s (formerly 391 Fifth Avenue) stock of $80 Suits and Overcoats to measure, $30; their $20 silk Vestings and Trousers, $8.00. The style, trimming and tailoring must be to your liking or they remain here. Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St., West of B'way. LAST 4 NIGHTS | Last Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Mat. To-day. Good Seats, $1.
THE GRAND MOGUL with FRANK MOULAN.
Nxt. Mon. Seats To-m'w. Mail order now.
MR. MANTELL in SHAKSPERE

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10.
Still the Best and Biggest Show in Town.
ANNA HELD
in THE PARISIAN MODEL
'The Handsomest Chorus in the World.'

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tdy. & Sat.
Mat. To-day, MERELY MAY ANN.
ELEANOR ROBSON
AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong
(Every Night and Saturday Matinees.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Ev'gs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"A Hit." —Herald. GRACE GEORGE
in SARDOU'S DIVORCONS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irv. Pl. Sam H. Harris presents for two weeks only
Geo. M. COHAN IN LITTLE JOHNNY JONES (HIMSELF.)
Mr. Cohan's last times in this play.
Prices, 25-50-75-$1. Mts. Tdy. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

HURTIG & SEAMON'S | Mat. Daily. | Greater New York Stars
YORKVILLE | Mat. To-m'w 25c. | Billy S. Clifford, in A JOLLY BARON.
METROPOLIS | Mat. To-day, 25c. | ME, HIM & I

HAMMERSTEIN'S Mats. Daily, 25-50c. | 42d St., B'way. & 7th Av. Evenings, 25c. to $1. | ALICE LLOYD, "Xmas on the Island." "Marse Covington." Sydney Grant, and others.

HACKETT THEATER, W. 42 St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20.
ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour | Lifelike Tableaux & People Talked About

IRVING PI. Theatre. To-night & Thurs., 8:20. | Sudermann's "Das Blumenboot." Friday, Benefit-Winds, "Uriel Acosta."

GRAND—Mat. To-d'y. 25-50c. HYPOCRITES

WEST END THEATRE. Mat. To-day, 25c. JAMES O'NEILL 'Monte Cristo'

Ex-Gov. Odell's Son Discharged.

Ex-Gov. Odell's youngest son, Bryant B. Odell, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday charged with violating the speed ordinance in his automobile. He was arrested on Monday night at Broadway and 107th Street. He explained to the Magistrate that he had come from Albany in the auto and had had trouble with it all the way down. When he struck the down grade at Broadway and 107th Street he was unable to control the machine. Magistrate Walsh discharged him.

Natural History Museum Free to All.

Admission to the American Museum of Natural History henceforth will be free seven days a week. Heretofore an admission fee has been charged on Mondays and Tuesdays. The abolition of the custom is due to Morris K. Jesup, President of the museum.

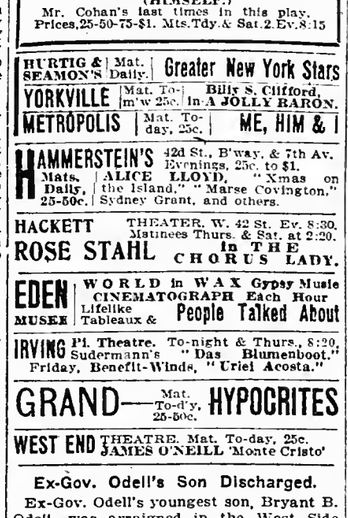

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
Best Features of Circus, Spectacle, and WILD WEST
PIONEER DAYS With 100 Sioux Indians
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER
With Mermaids and Gorgeous Ballet
NEXT SUNDAY | U. S. MARINE BAND Concert. Return Engagement.

PRINCESS | Tel. 2848 Mad. | Evs. 8:25. B'way & 29th. | Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
Last time Sat. Eve. Souvenirs.
MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide | HENRY MILLER
REOPENS DALY'S THEATRE AUG 26.

Fields' HeraldSq. B'way & 35th Mt. Tdy., Tel. 2485-38 | BestSts. $1.50.
EDDIE FOY. In THE ORCHID. 'The Hit of the Town.'

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.
Louise Gunning, Mande Raymond, Lotta Faust

LYRIC 42 St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Tdy. & Sat.
The Road to Yesterday with Minnie Dupree and original cast.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Tel. 3500 Col. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Tdy. & Sat. 2:15.
CYRIL SCOTT in THE PRINCE CHAP. Last 2 Weeks.

BIJOU Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
MME. NAZIMOVA in Comtesse Coquette.

LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. 25, 50, 75c. Tel. 3070 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Tdy. & Sat. 2:25. Reg. Mt. Sat.
Wm. Morris Stock Co. 'The Lost Paradise'

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tdy. & Sat. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's farcical romance, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
May 6, Miss Barrymore, "Cousin Kate."

LYCEU

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; rain to-morrow; wind northwest, diminishing.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,988. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

LABOR MEN ROUSED AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Plan National Movement for a Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Day of Protest.

UNION LEADERS CRITICISE

In Various Cities They Denounce the President's Attitude—Who Honore Jaxon Is.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 24.—That every union man in America unite in protest against the attitude of President Roosevelt toward Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone is the proposition to be made to affiliated organizations by the Milwaukee Federated Trade Council.

Some day in the early part of May is proposed, and it is suggested that every union man in the country take this day off, and that great meetings of protest be held in every city.

The Federated Trades Council leaders had a brief meeting to-day to consider a programme of this nature to be brought before that body at its meeting Saturday night. The Milwaukee Federation will ask that the National officials of the organization select a date on which this protest shall be made. The Milwaukee federation meanwhile will urge other labor organizations by letter to similar action.

CHICAGO MEN ANGRY.

Resent President's Indifference to Criticism by Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 24.—President Roosevelt was denounced by Chicago labor leaders to-day for his letter, addressed to Honoré Jaxon, Chairman of the "Cook County Moyer-Haywood Conference," declaring the President's "profound indifference" to the hostile criticism of either capital or labor.

John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, said:

"Roosevelt is President of the United States, but he is only one man. Hundreds of thousands of men in the United States may get together and pronounce Mr. Roosevelt an undesirable citizen for his unmanly and cowardly stand against Moyer and Haywood."

Edward N. Nockels, Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, said:

"President Roosevelt's reply is typical of the Chief Executive of the United States. He could not cry 'You lie' to the charge, because there was documentary evidence that he said what was accredited to him. Therefore he did the only thing possible—that was to stand by his guns, knowing he was wrong."

R. A. Shields, Financial Secretary of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said:

"The action of President Roosevelt in this matter is one of official importance, 'butting in', without reason or excuse. It is like him."

John C. Harding, organizer of the printers, said:

"President Roosevelt has gone out of his way to injure the case of Moyer and Haywood. He has made a mistake, and proved that he is not big enough to admit it."

Jaxon is a French Canadian half-breed, and resides in the backroom of a barber's shop at 671 West Lake Street. He barely escaped execution in Northwest Territory twenty years ago for treason. His stormy career began in Regina, territorial capital of the Canadian Northwest, in 1885, when Louis Reil, leader of the rebellion forces put down by Gen. Middleton and Canadian troops, was executed. Jaxon, who was captured at the battle of Batoche, broke jail and made for the United States.

When Jaxon, who acted as Secretary for Louis Riel's "Provisional Government," landed over the boundary at Pembina, N. D., he was caught, but again he got away from his guards. In the same year he came to Chicago and became Secretary of a local Carpenters' Council, conducting its strike policy and establishing a system of slugging.

The Chicago Moyer-Haywood Defense Conference this evening laid plans for the holding of a huge demonstration on the Lake Front on May 19, when the President's letter and his attitude toward union labor, as outlined in his letter, will have extended consideration.

CALLS CRITICISM CHILDISH.

No Occasion for the President's Outburst, Says McArdle.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—"There is absolutely no occasion for this almost childish outburst from the White House," declared P. J. McArdle, National President of the Amalgamated Asaociation of Iron, Stael, and Tin Workers, to-day, in discussing the letter of President Roosevelt in which Debbs, Moyer, and Haywood were so severely criticised.

"It would seem from the President's letter of to-day that he is particularly bitter against labor leaders who jencourage or permit disorders among members of the labor unions. He also particularly charges that Debs, Haywood, and Moyer are men of this class, but he neglects to cite even one instance to bear out his contention. He cannot expect the public to believe that these men encourage lawlessness just because Theodore Roosevelt takes it for granted that they do. He should show some sort of evidence to sustain his position if he wishes to be considered seriously.

"Unless he could cite some specific instance where Debs, Haywood, or Moyer instigated lawlessness, Mr. Roosevelt should, in common decency, have omitted the names of these men from his statement."

INDIGNATION IN BOSTON.

Labor Leaders Condemn the Attitude of the President.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 24.—Joseph Spero, President of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Protest Conference of Greater Boston, said to-day:

"The President's attitude is as 'lltempered as many of his criticisms. We, who believe in the liberty of the individual, no matter what his cloth, do not consider it right to protest in the name of lawlessness, but we do strongly feel that it is the duty of the American freeman to register his protest whenever there is in his opinion violation of the law of the land, the Constitution. In this case we purpose to raise a cry from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the Gulf, that these men were kidnapped, contrary to law, and that they have been detained in prison in violation of the sacred teneta of the Constitution."

Patrick Mahoney, former President of Cigarmakers' Union No. 97, said:

"We have too mucb Judge-made law. The President knows it, snd we know it. We are protesting against the Judge-made law and the trespassing on the rights of the people by the Judges that have been promoted from corporation counsel to the bench. The President

Continued on Page 2.

THE DUKE REFUSED HER.

Lady Clarke Got Angry and Must Now Pay £250 for Slander.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 24.—The fifth Duke de Pieneuf to-day obtained judgment for £250 in a slander suit against Lady Rose Houghton Clarke. The evidence showed that Lady Clarke, who is 60 years old, fell in love with the Duke, who is 26 years old, proposed marriage, got angry when the Duke refused her, made slanderous statements about him, and sent two offensive postcards. The Duke demanded an apology, and, failing to get it, instituted proceedings at law.

"What was the cause of the breach between you?" the plaintiff was asked by his counsel.

"She wanted me to marry her, and asked me several times," was the reply.

"Did you consent?"

"Oh, dear, no."

"What did you say?"

"I smiled and told her I was already engaged, and I thought her a bit too old."

"Was she very indignant?"

"She was, very."

MISS MARLOWE TRIUMPHS.

London Critics Are Enthusiastic Over Her Jeanne d'Arc.

Special Cablegrams.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, Thursday, April 25.—E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe appeared last night in "Jeanne d'Arc" and scored a success. The critics speak enthusiastically of Miss Marlowe. The Standard says:

"Miss Marlowe proved herself an actress of great charm and most attractive personality. The astonishing vigor of her Jeanne d'Aro was in every sense a tour de force." Other papers pay her similar compliments.

Mr. Sothern's acting is commended for its good taste, tenderness, and sincerity, but it is pointed out that his part in the play does not call for the display of qualities of a high order. "Mr. Sothern has not yet given himself a chance," The Standard remarks, and something similar to this appears in every notice of the play.

Mr. Sothern's turn will come tomorrow (Friday), when "Twelfth Night" will be presented.

McCLELLAN ANGERS CUBANS.

Instead of Sending Milk He Cables Manufacturers' Names.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

HAVANA, April 24.—Mayor Cardenas is very angry because Mayor McClellan of New York, instead of doing as Señor Cardenas requested and buying 5,000 cases of condensed milk for shipment to Havana, has cabled the names of five leading New York manufacturers.

The Havana Mayor and Councilmen declare that Mr. McClellan is guilty of want of courtesy.

All parties praise Gov. Magoon for his plan for the immediate construction of roads. They do not yet realize that these roads will greatly facilitate military movements, permitting the quick dispatch of forces from the naval stations to suppress disorders.

BABIES CAME IN A RUSH.

Birth Rate Went Up Wonderfully on Pope's Jubilee Day.

Special Cablegram.

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ROME, April 24.—The preparations by the Pope for the birth of the Spanish royal heir have served to recall an incident of the jubilee of Leo XIII. He determined that every child born in Rome on his jubilee day should receive a gift of baby linen and money.

The statistics showed that the average daily birth rate in Rome was thirty-five, and preparations were made for that number. It turned out that there were ninety-three births on the jubilee day—at least, that number was certified.

The Pope stood by the certificates in spite of the suspicion that some of the babies were impostors.

SHE HUGGED A BURGLAR.

Mrs. Stroth Thought He Was Her Husband—Catches Him Later.

After clever detective work Mrs. Matilda Stroth of 2,012 Amsterdam Avenue last night had an alleged burglar arrested who, she says, entered her flat on Tuesday. She embraced him in a darkened room, thinking that he was her husband. The alleged burglar said he was Benjamin Newman, 19 years old, of 734 East Ninth Street. He is employed as a delivery boy by a women's clothing house in Sixth Avenue. He got away after the embrace and the discovery of his identity.

Mrs. Stroth decided to see the woman on the floor above whose name had been mentioned by the intruder. The women compared notes. Mrs. Stroth's friend said that she had just had a dress delivered from a downtown store, and as the man who delivered it answered the description of the man who had been in Mrs. Stroth's room, they decided they were on the right track. The women went to the West 152d Street Station and told their story and suspicions.

Yesterday Mrs. Stroth, accompanied by Detectives Hockter, Merchert, and McHugh, went to the Sixth Avenue store. They obtained the name of the man who had delivered the package and later Newman was pointed out to them. Mrs. Stroth said she identified Newman as the men who had been in her rooms. He was then arrested.

A SCHURZ PROFESSORSHIP.

German Professors to Lecture at the University of Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—The Wisconsin memorial to Carl Schurz will be a fund of $60,000, applied to the establishment at the University of Wisconsin of a Carl Schurz chair.

There is to be a regular course of lectures by leading professors from universities of Germany, with an interchange course, as the ultimate aim.

Second mortgages purchased at reasonable discount. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Son, 135 Broadway.—Adv.

LAMPLIGHTERS QUIT; CITY DARK IN SPOTS

Police Reserves Out In Harlem to Set the Gas Lamps Going.

UNION CALLS OUT 400 MEN

Only Formed a Short Time Ago, Whereupon the Gas Company Began Dismissals.

Sections of the five boroughs of this city were in darkness last night, save for the light cast by a three-quarter moon, because the Lamplighters' Union, newly organized, with a lighter and a ladder as its banner, has a grievance. Policemen were ordered to light up as much as they could. But they had no ladders and many policemen are fat. And the wind blew, and the matches went out.

The wind blew fiercest in the Bronx and Harlem, and most matches went out up there. Some religion went, too.

The overlapping strata of American darkness grew thicker as one went northward toward the Bronx last night. In the lower part of the island there are many electric lights. The Lamplighters' Union has nothing to do with them.

There were perhaps 25,000 lights out in West Harlem at 8 o'clock. It was dark in the streets between Amsterdam Avenue and the Hudson River from 130th to 150th Street, except for the incidental lighting that came from stores and flat windows. The blackness was most pronounced in the side streets. Morningside Avenue was fit for lovers and unfit for policemen. East Harlem was involved also.

Up in the Bronx a lighted cigarette was a torch, a cigar was a beacon fire, and automobile lamps were great sliding comets. But most of the Bronx was asleep, and it didn't care.

The merry, merry lamplighters are supposed to start out carrying the torch of civilization at 6:50 by the clock, and to have set going between 200 and 300 lamps each within an hour. Last night they didn't start, or very few of them did. Some of the old veterans couldn't get out of the habit, and though the union had voted yesterday not to light up they went on touching off their lamps. But most of the members really struck.

The police noticed that Harlem and the Bronx were not blazing as they should at 7:30 o'clock, and most of the Captains in the upper precincts ordered the reserves out after 8 o'clock to corral as many matches as they could and spread as much light as they knew how. Capts. Kruescher of the West 152d Street Station, Burns of West 125th Street, Corcoran of East 104th Street, and Buchanan of East 126th Street were particularly insistent on more light.

Inspector John Canfield of the Consolidated Gas Company was in Harlem calling on passing citizens and residents to light up near-by street lamps. The gas company gets 6 cents a night for each lamp, and he didn't want his company to lose anything.

The Welsbach Street Lighting Company has the contract to light the street lamps. Supt. Prendergast, whose office is at 314 West Forty-second Street, was out trying to employ men to light up. City Inspector Fitzpatrick was also out to do what he could. He said he had notified the Welsbach people that the strike was coming, and the company provided a few substitute lighters, but there are 22,000 street lamps in Manhattan, and most of them were dark. Some 400 men are on strike.

In Brooklyn forty lamplighters employed by the Welsbach Company to light the Broooklyn Union Gas Company's street lamps, went on strike, and many streets were in darkness until late. There are more than 150 lamplighters in the borough, but most of them refused to join in the strike. Six Inspectors were sent out to hire new men, but some of these didn't know the streets to which they were sent, and it was nearly midnight before some of the streets were lighted. To avoid trouble to-night, the Brooklyn Gas Company will not turn out its street lamps to-day.

In Queens the Welsbach Company put on fifteen new men, but most of them were green and made little progress in lighting the street lamps. They worked under police protection. When it grew late and it was seen that practically the whole borough would be dark, the police began to light the lamps.

Those having short beats were all right, but those with beats four and five miles long soon began to telephone for help. As a result the reserve platoons were turned out to help light up.

Lighting one of the lamps is not easy. The police destroyed many manties by not applying the fire rightly, or hitting the fragile material while fumbling about inside the globs.

Most of the lamplighters are Italians. They have just been organized into a union by Joseph Tortilla, special organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Herman Robinson, General Organizer of that federation, who assisted Tortilla in his work, said last night that the Welsbach Street Lighting Company had begun to discharge union men as soon as the union was formed.

The company was asked to stop doing that, and the matter was put up to Daniel Prendergast, Superintendent of the company, yesterday. Mr. Prendergast promised to take the matter up with the officers of the company to-day, but because of some more discharges that were made yesterday, Mr. Robinson said, the lamplighters voted to call the strike.

The lamplighters say that their average pay is only 98 cents a night. Some of the City Inspectors say that a good many of the men make betwsen $8 and $9 a week. The lamplighters will probably ask for an advance in pay.

A good many of the torch bearers are janitors, who can easily arrange to get off for an hour in the afternoon and another in the morning. Thus they piece out their salaries and perquisites. It is taken for granted that the Welsbach people didn't know that any of the union were janitors. Otherwise may be they wouldn't have refused what the union asked.

At 122d Street and Park Avenue last night a man who said he was a lamplighter was arreated for putting out a light after a policeman had managed to get it going. The prisoner said he was Polo Di Cicco of 337 East 117th Street. It is a misdemeanor to extinguish a public light. The prisoner was locked up in the East 126th Street Station. Lieut. Battin, who was in charge at Police Headquarters, received other complaints of lights having been extinguished.

HAAN'S Restaurant, Park Row Bldg. For ladies' downtown luncheon and dinner. Music.—Adv.

ALL PITTSBURG HAS IT.

Pneumonokoniosis Added to Brain Storm and Other Famous Diseases.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 24.—The startling announcement has just been made here by no less an authority than Dr. C. B. Schildecker, the Coroners' physician, that every mother's son of us here in Pittsburg is suffering from pneumonokoniosis. It was bad enough to be the place of the origin of the brain storm and the exaggerated ego, and Pittsburg is not proud of this new distinction. When asked what pneumonokoniosis really is, Dr. Schildecker explained:

"Pneumonokoniosis is a pseudomelanotio formation induced by carbonaceous accumulations."

In other words smoke from the mills gets into the lungs of the average Pittsburger and makes them look like a sponge that has been stuck in the end of a rain spout. Instead of the lungs being a nice pink color, Dr. Schildecker says that after you have been in Pittsburg for a while they resemble a piece of blue blotting paper, over which a bottle of black ink has been spilled. Dr. Schildecker declares there is no cause for alarm as the lungs don't seem to mind it in the least.

FIRE TENDER IN SALOON.

Just Drops In to Avoid a Collision in the Street.

Half a dozen men were lined up in front of the bar in the saloon of Dietrich Lutjen, at Fifth Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, flushing their interiors with steins of dark and light brew, when the gong of a fire engine was heard.

"Guess there's a fire around here somewhere," observed the bartender, indifferently.

At that instant there was a crash, the double doors of the saloon flew open, and a team of horses dragging a fire engine tender dashed in.

"Holy smoke!" exclaimed one of the startled drinkers. "The fire's in here, and we didn't know it." And the six climbed over the bar as one man.

The panic-inspiring appearance of the horses and tender in the saloon was due to the efforts of the driver to avoid a collision in the street. The tender was following Engine 119 to a small fire in Flatbush Avenue. Just as the engine passed Bergen Street a trolley flat car turned the curve there. The driver of the tender tried to turn his team into Bergen Street to avoid running into the car. The horses became frightened and dashed into the saloon. Both horses were cut by broken glass. The saloon front was wrecked.

CANCER FROM X-RAY?

Chicago Roentgen Expert Said to Have Contracted It.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Wolfram C. Fuchs, an expert in the use of the X-ray, died here to-day of cancer, which he contracted threo years ago through coming in contact with the X-Ray apparatus.

Mr. Fuchs, who was 31 years old, was one of the original exponents of the use of the ray in this country, and worked with Dr. J. B. Murphy, Dr. Nicholas Senn, and other eminent surgeons and physicians. When President McKinley was dying at Buffalo he was called into consultation.

He added several improvements to the apparatus of Roentgen and other ray experts. The completion of a treatise upon the subject was prevented by his death.

After the accident three years ago, the thumb of his right hand and the first two fingers of the left wasted away so that amputation became necessary. This necessitated his retirement from active work, but it was not expected that any further serious consequences would result.

Six months ago there grew apparent an inflammation of the right arm and side, which led to an operation. This was followed by a decline, which continued until a month ago. The entire right side, including the lung, was affected.

FACES LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Old Negro, Locked Up for Debt, Has No Chance to Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., April 24.—Gordon Phillips, a crippled negro of Burlington, who because he owes Burlington County $1 for poll tax and $1.75 for costs was arrested on Aug. 25 last and has ever since been held a prisoner in the county jail here. The arrest was made under the provisions of Section 700 of the Revised Statutes of New Jersey, passed in 1890. Under that law the tax delinquent will have to remain in jail until his tax is paid.

The old negro has not the $2.75 necessary to obtain his release, and has no opportunity to earn any money while in jail. If the law is carried out he will be imprisoned for life unless some charitably inclined person comes to his rescue and pays his debt.

The records fail to disclose any other imprisonment for such cause in the history of the county, and it might be presumed that this old negro is the only poll tax delinquent in the county. However, the county would require a jail several times larger than the New Jersey State Prison if all the poll tax delinquents had the law enforced against them as it has been against this man.

IRON SKULL OF BROOKLYN

Unhurt by the Fall of a Factory Roof Upon His Head.

The "man with the iron skull," who smiles cheerfully while husky asaistants are cracking stones on his head, has been relegated to the rear by one Henry Freund of Brooklyn. Henry ambled forward yesterday for the honors as the champion hard-headed man. He regards the man who permits boulders to be smasbed on his skull as possessing a tender and sensitive pate. Henry isn't even annoyed when a building falls on his head.

Freund lives at 145 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn. He was at work in the yard of a factory at Flushing and Metropolitan Avenues yesterday when the roof of a two-story frame toolhouse was blown off. The roof hit Henry just over the left ear, knocking him down. He sprang to his feet and looked indignantly around to see who had thrown what he supposed to be a ripe tomato.

While he was looking about him the rest of the toolhouse blew over on his head. His fellow-workmen ran over and picked him out of the wreckage. They insisted that he had been fatally hurt. Henry, who was a bit dazed, was for thrashing the man who had followed up the tomato with a brick. He was hurried to the German Hospital. There the doctors found that he was not even bruised.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 2d Av. & 10th St., vocal concerts 8. la Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

INJUNCTION STOPS ALL SUBWAY BIDS

Broadway Merchants' Move Blocks Action by Transit Board To-day.

NO BIDS LIKELY ANYWAY

Only the Interborough Would Have Submitted a Half Proposal—All Plans Abandoned.

Bids for the new Lexington Avenue and Seventh and Eighth Avenue subwaye will not be opened by the Rapid Transit Commission to-day as expected. An injunction restraining the board from acting was granted late yesterday by Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, on the application of a firm of lawyers representing an association of Broadway merchants, who raised objection to the form of contract when the new lines were originally proposed, and again when a hearing on the form of contract was held recently.

While the merchants, who have obtained a temporary injunction, are only interested in a part of the proposed routes which pass their places of business between Thirty-fifth and Fourteenth Streets, the action of the court ties up the whole matter and forbids the opening of bids for any subways, or the awarding of any contracts for subway construction. If made permanent it will effectually prevent the present board from contracting for any new subways, should the Public Service Commission bill pass the Legislature. The motion to make the injunction permanent will be argued in special term on Monday.

Bidders Shy Anyway.

Even before it became known that an injunction had been granted by the court, it was believed yesterday that the opening of the bids would prove to be an empty formality, as there would have been no bids, or at least none which could have been seriously considered by the board. The best the board will get, when the injunction obstacle is removed, for its three or four years' of labor that have resulted in the planning and advertising of the two routes mentioned, will be a proposal from the Interborough-Metropolitan Company to build certain sections of each route under conditions considerably different from those set forth in the approved form of contract.

Although the practical failure of the board to induce bidders to come forward will be a surprise and a shock to the public, which haa been demanding new transit lines so long and so loudly, the members of the board will not be particularly surprised, as they expressed the opinion some months ago that the Elsberg bill would have the effect of scaring off capital that otherwise might be put into subways. That the Interborough does not actually bid, it is asserted, is not due solely to the Elsberg bill, but to the conditions of the contract.

Mr. Shonts, President of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company was asked yesterday to give an indication of what the company intended to do. He had previously expressed some doubt as to what the company's attitude would be. Yesterday he said:

"All I can say at this time is that a letter will be sent to the Commissioners to-morrow making clear our position. Out of courtesy to the commission I do not feel that I can say more until the letter is read at the meeting."

What the contents of the letter referred to are, is kept a deep secret by everybody connected with the company. To a question as to whether the letter could be looked upon as a bid, Mr. Shonts did not reply directly. It is understood, however, that it cannot be so construed, as it will not offer to meet the requirements set forth in the published contract.

By those watching the transit situation speculation as to the contents of the letter was indulged in to a large extent. The most feasible theory advanced was that the Interborough-Metropolitan Company would offer to build half of each route and make connections with the present subway, but under conditions radically different from those proposed by the board. The Interborough-Metropolitan will not, when the time comes, offer to use its own money, nor will it, as far as can be learned, make any liberal offer of transfers to surface and elevated lines. It will, however, recognize a moral obligation to construct new lines as extensions or connections of its present routes, but not under the conditions proposed, which are considered extremely onerous.

Board Likely to Do Nothing More.

What the exact conditions are that the company will want modified cannot be learned until Mr. Shonts's letter is made public, and those hazarding guesses hold opinions very much at variance. There is some doubt, too, as to the legal power of the board to consider any proposition the company may make unless it complies exactly with the terms of the advertised contracts. It is exceedingly probable that the board will be in a position where it will be unable to do anything at all looking toward the building of the subways prior to the time the Public Service Commission bill becomes a law and ends the life of the board.

It was learned on good authority yesterday that even had there been no injunction proceedings there would have been little chance to-day of there being any bids submitted for the construction of the new lines, independent of operation. Contracting firms, especially of late, have shown little or no interest in the specifications, and the employés of the Interborough-Metropolitan have been about the only ones to look over the drawings. A bid for the construction of one or two small sections may have been submitted at the last moment, but even this is considered very doubtful.

Should the city be confronted with the possibility of going without new subways altogether, there will at once be agitation, probably started in Brooklyn, for the municipal conetruction of the so-called "tri-borough" route, which includes a subway down Third Avenue, in Manhattan, and an extension through Brooklyn to Coney Island. The preliminary details for the construction of this route have all been arranged, and it might be possible, at a pinch, for the board to let the contract before the Public Service Commission bill becomes operative.

Ice to be Cheaper in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The price of ice in Chicago this Summer will be lower than in the last few years. Ice companies are now making up their new schedules to be sent to customers next week. It is said they will show reductions ranging from 10 to 40 per cent. In larger amounts ice may be obtained, it is predicted, for as low as $3.50 a ton. Last year it cost as high as $6.

Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure Food. Always get Burnett's; take no substitute.—Adv.

CARNEGIE HAS BRONCHITIS.

Confined to His Room, but No Serious Effects Expected.

Andrew Carnegie is confined to his room with an attack of bronchitis. At his house last night it was stated that he caught a severe cold a few days ago and has been obliged to look carefully after himself. No serious effects, however, are expected, and is believed that in a few days he will be out again.

Mr. Carnegie was to have made an address at the Centennial ceremonies at Cornell to-morrow, but President Schurman received word yesterday that he would not be able to attend. Mr. Bertram, his secretary, wrote:

Mr. Carnegie is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, and will not be allowed out for several days. It is a great disappointment indeed to Mr. Carnegie that he will be unable to fulfill his engagements at Ithaca.

The address which he was to have given is on Ezra Cornell. It has been forwarded to the university, and will be read in Mr. Carnegie's stead by Judge Charles H. Blood.

CHICAGO EXPRESS WRECKED.

Several Persons Reported Injured in Crash Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—The Chicago Express on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which left this city for New York at 10:45 P. M., was wrecked to-night near Bennett Station, on the eWst Penn Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, shortly after eleven o'clock. Bennett Station is about ten miles east of here.

The express crashed into a Pennsylvania Railroad freight train. Several persons were bruised, but none was seriously injured. The passenger engine and the caboose of the freight train were demolished.

RIVER BOAT ON THE ROCKS.

City of Hudson's Wheelhouse Wrecked in High Wind Near Tivoli.

CATSKILL, April 24.—The steamer City of Hudson of the Catskill Evening Line ran on the rocks at the upper end of Red Hook Island, near Tivoli, during a high wind and rain storm early to-day. Her starboard wheelhouse was wrecked, but she suffered no other serious damage. She was floated and towed here by a tug, and then proceeded to Hudson, where her freight was discharged.

She will be delayed several days at Hudson while repairs are being made.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW FLOODED

Tank Containing 100,000 Gallons Bursts—Spectators in Panic.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—Five minutes after the Sportsmen's Show opened tonight in the Duquesne Gardens, in the East End section of the city, a tank containing 100,000 gallons of water burst, flooding part of the gardens and destroying many of the decorations.

Several hundred spectators rushed for the various exits panic-stricken, but none was injured.

SHOT ON HIS WEDDING DAY.

Oil City Man Killed by Former Sweetheart, Who Then Commits Suicide.

OIL CITY, Penn., April 24.—Thaddsus S. Ross, 35 years old, a clerk in the Post Office here, was shot and instantly killed to-day by Miss Isabelle Stroup, 28 years old, a former sweetheart, who immediately shot herself through the heart. Ross was to have married to-night Miss Drusilla Sampsell of this place.

The shooting occurred in the office of Dr. George W. Magee, where Miss Stroup, who was employed in a hospital at Bradford, and had arrived here at noon, had called Ross by telephone while he was dining at his home. Dr. Mageo was absent and knew nothing of the tragedy until he returned and two bodies partly prevented the office door being opened.

FRANK WALKER A SUICIDE.

Grandson of Justice Pryor Takes Poison Because of Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 24.—Frank Walker, son of the late Frank Walker, a well-known Chesapeake & Ohio Railway official and grandson of Justice Roger A. Pryor of New York, committed suicide last night by taking strychnine.

The drug was taken at the residence of friends. The young man announced to some guests what he had done, but his statement was not believed until he was taken with convulsions.

Ill health probably caused the suicide. Walker having recently undergone three severe operations for an aggravated stomach trouble.

MANICURES FOR WORKERS.

Women In Armour Plant to Have Their Nails Attended To.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, April 24.—All the women employed in the big Armour packing plant at South Omaha will hereafter have their finger nails carefully manicured by manicures employed by the packing company.

The manicures will be employed as a result of the recent Government inspection of the plant. It is stated that the innovation shows the desire of the company to make everything about its plant sanitary.

It is said that Swift & Co. and other big packing companies will also employ manicures to work in their South Omaha plants.

STROMBOLI OUTBREAK BRIEF.

Volcano Makes a Lot of Noise and Ejects Incandescent Stones.

CATANIA, Sicily, April 24.—The Stromboli volcano was in eruption today.

There was a series of loud explosions like artillery and an enormous quantity of incandescent stones was thrown out of the crater.

Immediately after this activity the volcano returned to its normal state.

AIMED AT POST SALOONS.

Illinois Senate Passes Bill to Keep Them Away from Reservations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—The Illinois Senate passed to-day the House bill forbidding the sale of liquors within one and one-eighth miles of a military or naval reservation.

This is the measure designed to abolish the saloons of Highwood, which adjoine the Fort Sheridan military reservation.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

TAFT NOT TO QUIT EVEN FOR THE BENCH

No Foundation for Stories That He Would Forego Presidency for Chief Justiceship.

FIGHTING TAFT REVEALED

War Secretary's Easy Good Nature Gives Place to Aggressive Domination—Will Manage His Managers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Taft has tied no string to his Presidential candidacy. If the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court becomes vacant to-morrow and is offered to him he will not take it.

The Ohio Senators—Dick particularly—are circulating the story that Taft would drop his chances for the Presidency on the very eve of the National Convention for the coveted wool sack. They have cleverly used the War Secretary's frankly admitted preference for the Nation's highest judicial post to support it. Naturally the man of politics might well hesitate to link his fortunes with a candidate who might desert him at any moment during the canvass, leaving him to the scant mercy of a successful opposition. There is no doubt that many Ohio Republicans have been wavering because of the doubt suggested by the Senatorial propaganda as to whether Taft would stick.

The Senators have been shrewd enough to keep this story of theirs out of print, for once it came to the surface an official denial might be expected from Taft's managers. The charge has been a whisper, passed from mouth to ear and from man to man, and it has been backed with a statement that no less a person than Secretary Taft himself told Elmer Dover—sometimes the name of Senator Murray Crane is used—that the offer of the Chief Justiceship would mean Taft's instant withdrawal from the Presidential field.

This conversation is generally reported as having taken place on the eve of the War Secretary's departure for Panama. By this means, and others, a doubt has been skillfully raised in other States than Ohio as to the sincerity of the Taft booms. The facts are exactly contrary to this rumor circulated by the opposition. When Secretary Taft permitted his brother and his friends to use his name in connection with the Presidency the War Secretary told Charles P. Taft that he would give up his dearest ambition, the Chief Justiceship, while his friends thought it proper to continue efforts for his nomination as President.

In short, Secretary Taft is enlisted for the whole war. He did not want to be a Presidential candidate. That statement cannot be made too emphatic. The turmoil of politics is not to his taste. He has not played the game, frankly confesses his ignorance thereof, and has little appetite to learn the art as practiced by either heelers, Senators, file closers, or Generals, high or low. He has seen the Presidency at close range, and he is not enamored of it. His liking is all for the bench, and his life-long ambition has been to hold the highest post of the American judiciary. He has never made any secret of his feelings in this respect, and does not now.

But the keynote of Secretary Taft's character is loyalty, both to the principles he believes in, the men who advocate them, and the interests of his friends. President Roosevelt knows that Taft has loyalty. He has leaned heavily upon it in the past and is leaning upon it now. The spectacle of the big barons of the Republican party openly organizing for a reaction against President Roosevelt and his policies stirred the fighting fiber in Taft's blood. He was appealed to in the name of Rooseveltism, by circumstances and by men, to help fight a common enemy. Events forced him to the front as the Administration champion until any retirement on his part, even to the bench, would have broken the Roosevelt line of battle and been of substantial advantage to the enemy. Then came his friends and the brother he loves, to beg him to accept the situation and be the candidate for the Presidency that the situation made him.

Reluctantly, almost sadly, and after the pressure became well-nigh irresistible, he yielded. But from the moment of his decision reluctance and hesitation fled. When he agreed to fight he went into the field determined and enthusiastic. He told his brother that no man who spent effort or money or risked his political fortunes in his behalf need fear to be abandoned by the candidate. Such abandonment, in Secretary Taft's eyes, would be such dishonor that he cannot realize how such a course on his part could be imagined.

Now that he is enlisted for this fight the country will see a new Taft, the fighting Taft. It is time people got acquainted with this man. The Taft they know is the genial, laughing, good-natured giant who goes about here and in foreign lands, patching up troubles, chloroforming revolutions, smoothing down the stiff bristles of anger—the smiling agent of peace.

But there is a Taft whose smile has faded from his lips, leaving a strong mouth set like a steel trap above a protruding, pugnacious jaw. The blue eyes of this unknown Taft, Taft the fighter, contract to points, points blue with the blueness of burnished steel. His voice is cold, hard, and steady, but his big fists clinch in anger as forceful as his other qualities are forceful, as his big body is forceful. It takes a long time to get him "mad," but when effort succeeds it is a sad time for those who have roused him.

The men who follow the fortunes of William H. Taft into this political campaign will find all the fighting they want, and he will lead just as long as there is anybody left to follow. And Taft will be the leader. People who have notions about a big, good-natured chap lending himself as a candidate to be exploited, readily indorsing whatever his managers do, will find themselves mistaken. He does not know the little details of politics, the methods of juggling a ward primary, and of playing horse with a caucus, it is true, but he knows a bigger, broader kind of politics, the Roosevelt kind, the "shirt sleeve diplomacy" kind, the kind that is frank and open and takes the people into the confidence of the men who play it at every step.

Persons disposed to doubt whether this kind is as effective as the other might

address T. Roosevelt, White House, Washington, inclosing stamp for reply.

FIGHT TO GO ON, SAYS DICK,

Until Either Roosevelt or Foraker Is Buried Politically.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 24.—"The fight among the Republicans in Ohio will continue until either President Roosevelt or Senator Foraker is buried politically," said Senator Dick to-day before departing for the Jamestown Exposition, where he will represent Gov. Harris at the opening Friday.

The Senator made it apparent that Foraker would depend upon the so-called State organization for success in his fight for re-election to the United States Senate.

Dick belittled Taft's strength in Ohio. He said that he would be willing to wager that the name of the Secretary of War would not even be presented to the Republican National Convention.

Taft will hold a conference in Cincinnati Friday with State Insurance Commissioner Vorys, who has charge of his campaign in this State, and other Taft leaders.

SOUTH FOR ROOSEVELT.

Little Opposition, Says Hitchcock—Willcox Sees the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock returned to-day from his trip to the South. He went there to find out how the political situation lay, and whether there was anything in the reports from there that the Southern Republicans were against Roosevelt and Taft, and that Foraker and Fairbanks were getting away with them.

He returned highly pleased in the main with what he had discovered. He said he had talked with the Postmasters and the political leaders in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. According to him the situation there is the same as it is elsewhere in the country—all Roosevelt.

There is no opposition to the President worthy of the name among the Southern Republicans, Mr. Hitchcock says. The reports to the contrary are based simply on the fact that the few discontented have formed themselves into clubs and got notices of their organizations printed. They do not represent any popular sentiment, and the malcontents are not more numerous than is always the case under any Administration.

On the subject of Mr. Taft's candidacy in the South Mr. Hitchcock was not so communicative, and it was evident from his manner that the Taft situation in the South was not encouraging. He also refused to discuss the subject of third term sentiment in the South, and the impression gathered was that Mr. Hitchcock had found the third term sentiment strong and the Taft sentiment weak.

Postmaster Willcox of New York, who is in Washington on business connected with his office, had a brief talk with President Roosevelt to-day. Mr. Willcox admitted that he had talked politics with the President, but declined to go into any details of the conversation.

Representative Sherman, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and Vreeland, and ex-Representative Littauer, all of New York, were among the President's callers to-day. They are on their way to the Jamestown Exposition.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., April 24.—A. T. Siler of Whitley County was nominated to succeed himself as Railroad Commissioner by the Republicans of the Third District in convention here to-day. The resolutions indorsed President Roosevelt and the candidacy of a man to succeed him who would carry out his policies.

CUMMINS FOR THIRD TERM.

Iowa Governor Says President Should Withdraw His Refusal.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 24.—In a letter addressed to George E. Bowers of Orange, Iowa, a Republican editor, Gov. Cummins declared that President Roosevelt should withdraw his statement that he will not accept a renomination. The letter, written recently in response to an inquiry concerning Presidential politics, says:

There is a great deal being said and a great deal being written with regard to the candidate for President, but it is vastly more important that we succeed in announcing a platform that will be expressive of our purposes than it is now to determine who shall be the candidate.

Personally I believe that President Roosevelt's plain duty is to withdraw his former statement and to say that under the demand now made, and the evident state of the public mind, he will accept another nomination if it is tendered to him with practical unanimity.

WEDS A STENOGRAPHER.

President Heins Marries Clerk in Commissioner Dunne's Office.

The wedding of John L. Heins, President of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, and Miss Margaret A. Boschen, a stenographer in the office of Public Works Commissioner Desmond Dunne in Brooklyn, took place last evening in the South Congregational Church. Aside from the members of the families of the bride and bridegroom, the only guests present were Commissioner Dunne and his wife. The bride was attended by her sisters, the Misses Elsie, Mildred, and Edna Boschen, as bridesmaids. Mr. Dunne was Mr. Heins's best man.

Mr. Heine and his bride will live in a handsome home in Albermarle Road. Mrs. Heins is a daughter of the late Charles Boschen, who was a produce merchant.

TO CLOSE PENNY ARCADES.

Bingham Plans Campaign Against Cheap Amusement Places.

It is expected that the number of penny arcades, moving picture shows, and other so-called "amusement places" will be noticeably decreased after May 1 by action of Police Commissioner Bingham. There has been much complaint as to loud and unseemly noises made in such places, particularly in Harlem. The police assert, too, that many of the penny arcades and moving picture shows furnish excellent browsing ground for the cheaper class of pickpockets and crooks.

The penny arcades,

RECORD BRIDGE JAM IN EVENING RUSH

Two Derailed Trains Tie Up Traffic, but Ticket Selling Goes On.

CLIMB FROM STALLED CARS

Passengers Brave Third Rail to Get to Roadways—50,000 in the Crush.

The Brooklyn Bridge groaned last night during the rush hours under the worst crush that has occurred on the structure since crushes became common. An angry mob, estimated by the police at 50,000 persons, trying to get from Manbattan to Brooklyn, fought for space on the station platforms and uttered uncomplimentary opinions of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The mezzanine platform above the trolley loop and the staircase from Park Row were also jammed. Capt. Murtha of the Bridge Police, aided by all the policemen he could gather, managed to get the crowd into orderly motion before anybody was seriously hurt.

It was all caused by the stalling of a train at each end of the bridge. Shortly before 6 o'clock a bridge train jumped the track while entering the terminal switch in Brooklyn. The accident was caused by the switch becoming unmanageable. Soon afterward train No. 75, in charge of Motorman Charles Brennan, broke a draw bar in ascending the incline on the Manhattan side. In a few moments train No. 100, in charge of Motorman William Keys, ran up the incline and bumbed into the end of Brennan's train.

The wildest excitement prevailed in both trains. The passengers fought their way to the doors, and when the guards refused to open the gates, brushed them aside and hurried out into the roadway. Sergeants Tighe and Smith managed to fight their way into the trains. In the last car of Brennan's train they found two women in hysterics. They said they were Louise Gelderson, 37 years old, of 125 Napier Street, Brooklyn, and Clara Bigelow, 27 years old, of Eighty-ninth Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, Brooklyn. Both were suffering from shock. They refused medical attention and no ambulance was called for them.

After more than an hour's delay the trains were again set in motion. But their progress was unsteady. They went ahead for a short distance and then were stalled for ten or fifteen minutes. Passengers on the trains became exasperated by these short advances and delays. They demanded that the guards open the gates and let them out into the roadway so that they might walk across, but the guards were deaf to their demands. Then some of the men passengers swung themselves to the network at the side of the tracks and climbed over this to the roadways. The deadly third rails were there, but none seemed to mind them. At times several persons would be in the act of escaping when the train would start. Then there would follow a moment of indecision, which usually resulted in the passengers being left banging to the network.

When the block came the station platforms at the Manbattan end were crowded to the edge. There were plenty of trains in sight, but none moving. On the mezzanine platform was another anxious crowd waiting a chance to buy tickets. Although they must have known there was a block, the agents in the booths kept right on selling tickets. Soon the stairways leading to the station platforms were dangerously packed. More persons from the street kept ascending the stairways from Park Row and from City Hall Park.

The danger in that mob was great. The men utterly disregarded the women, pushing and jostling them violently. Now and then a woman's voice would cry out in protest.

When the trouble was at its height a few helpless policemen on the mezzanine platform managed to ring the gong which warns their Captain at the telephone booth downstairs that there is trouble. Capt. Murtha quickly mustered twenty policemen from the loops and roadways, and as a flying wedge these fought their way into the crowd. When Capt. Murtha reached the booths of the ticket agents the latter were still issuing tickets.

"Here!" shouted the Captain, "stop selling tickets until I tell you to resume. Don't you know that the road is blocked?"

When the excited mob could get no satisfaction while the block continued they turned to abusing the policemen. Men and women gathered around the telephone booth at the south driveway and called Policeman Harry Smith all kinds of names, and upbraided him for the delay. The majority abused him for not posting a guard to warn them that there was a block. Smith bore it bravely.

By 7 o'clock normal conditions were resumed.

THAW CASE INQUIRY.

Jerome Identifies Policeman Who Tried to Influence the Jurors.

The twenty-five policemen who during the recent Thaw trial had posts about the Criminal Court Building spent an unpleasant half hour in District Attorney Jerome's office yesterday. They were confronted by Charles D. Newton, one of the Thaw jurors, who has told the District Attorney that upon one occasion as the jurors were entering the trial room a policeman called out:

"Don't forget that Thaw's father was a Mystic Shriner."

Although neither Mr. Jerome nor his assistant, Mr. Smyth, who has had charge of the inquiry, will discuss the case, it is known that the policeman who addressed the jurors is known to them. It is felt, however, that he has not been guilty of a crime in the eyes of the law, but has merely offended against the police rules and regulations.

$300,000 Fire in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—The Zoeller Packing Company, occupying two acres of ground on Spring Garden Avenue, Allegheny, was destroyed by fire to-night, causing an estimated loss of about $300,000.

CHANCE FOR MILLIONAIRES.

Senor Senillosa Wants $20,000,000 for South American Education.

Tired of spending his money and time in an effort to interest people of the United States in the affairs of the Argentine Repuhlic and other South American countries, Juan Antonio Senillosa, ex-Consul General of the Argentine Republic in Canada, and a member of the first families of Argetina, has inserted an advertisement in the columns of THE TIMES, beginning with the line, "Wanted—A Millionaire Philanthropist."

In his advertisement Señor Senillosa asks for a man willing to spend $20,000,000 in carrying out certain educational plans which he has in mind. These plans, he says, he has been working on since 1902.

"I meant just what I said in that advertisement," he explained in answer to a question put to him last night by a TIMES reporter. Then, laying aside the latest edition of the Buenos Ayres News, containing pictures of the principals who figured in the Thaw trial, the Señor went to his desk in his library and brought forth letters which he had received from many men prominent in the affairs of the United States. There was one from Secretary Elihu Root, another from President Eliot of Harvard University, and a third from John Barrett, United States Minister to Panama. The latter was a letter introducing Señor Senillosa to President Hadley of Yale.

Señor Senillosa said he showed these letters to prove that he was not a trifler. He had represented his country at the St. Louis Exposition as the Argentine Commissioner of Social Economics, and was now anxious to spread the ethical influence of the United States in Latin America. To do this it required much money, although, he said, $10,000,000 would go far toward the end sought.

PINED FOR NEW YORK.

Terrier Couldn't Stand Middletown, N. Y., So He Trotted Home.

Bull, a bright hull terrier, lived in New York until several weeks ago. Then his master, who was leaving the city for a spell, intrusted him to William D. Steele, a dog fancier, who lives in Middletown, N. Y. One day Bull found himself in a basket, and when the lid was lifted discovered that he was in the country.

For days Bull pined for Broadway. Country life did not agree with him. It was too dull. He would rather tug on a leash than romp free over the hills. About a week ago Steele looked for Bull high and low, but could not find him. He searched every nook in Middletown without success. He was working himself into a fine fume on Tuesday about what excuse he would have to make to Bull's master, when through the police at Middletown he received a communication from Julius Puschell, chef at the West Shore Hotel, at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, this city, asking him if he had lost a bulldog. Steele replied promptly, and Bull was returned to him.

Puschell was at work in the kitchen of the hotel on Tuesday, when a tired bull terrier sneaked in and asked as well as a dog could ask for something to eat. Puschell fed him and then discovered a Middletown dog license on him, which resulted in the communication to Steele. How Bull got to New York from Middletown only he knows and he can't tell. He probably had trotted all the way—eighty miles in all—crossing the North River on a Weehawken ferryboat. It was natural for him to drop into the hotel, which is near the ferryhouse.

At last accounts Bull liked Middletown no better.

LOST ON THE MIGHTY OCEAN.

A Big British Ship Which Dropped Her Tug Is Trying to Make Port Alone.

Under fore and mizzen topsails the big British ship Main is somewhere within 150 miles southeast of Fire Island, proceeding slowly to port. Her skipper has been passed again and again by incoming vessels, but he has not asked for help, and none has been offered him. He is making a brave effort to come in without the aid of the seageing tug Powerful, which was forced to abandon him after a westerly gale because she ran out of coal.

The tug went to Vineyard Haven and filled her bunkers and returned to find her charge. After four days' search for the ship she dropped in here yesterday only to learn that the Main had been sighted on Tuesday by the steamer Hudson 120 miles southwest of Fire Island.

The Powerful left Bermuda on April 17 with the Main in tow, bound for this port, where the ship was to undergo extensive repairs. On the second day out gales set in, with a head sea, which swept the tug continually. The hawser parted, and the ship drifted for thirty-six hours, the tug standing by. After a lot of trouble life buoys were drifted down to the ship and the hawser again made fast.

The gales continued until the Powerful's coal supply had dwindled to three tons. It was decided that the ship should endeavor to bear up for Montauk Point, while the tug ran in for coal. Her position then was about 25 miles west of Nantucket lightship.

The Powerful returned to the locality where she left the Main, and cruised for days without finding her. She went out again last night to continue the search.

NEW POLICEMAN DISMISSED.

Severe Sentence on Man Who Was Found Off Post.

On the recommendation of Deputy Commissioner Hanson, Police Commissioner Bingham yesterday dismissed Patrolman William J. Flannery, who was attached to the East Twenty-second Street Station, and who on last Thursday was tried for being off post for forty minutes. The severity of the sentence was commented on at Headquarters, and it was pointed out that there were many similar cases in which policemen had been punished only by fines or by additional tours and reserve duty.

Flannery, who was appointed to the force only a month ago, was brought up on charges by Sergt. Wuerz, who testified that he had seen the patrolman coming out of a factory building at Avenue B and Nineteenth Street. After hearing the charges Deputy Commissioner Hanson announced that he would recommend the patrolman's dismissal.

PEACE FLAGS FOR BARTHOLDT

American and German Emblems for Congressman Who Wars on War.

An American and a German flag, each edged with white, were presented yesterday morning to Congressman Richard Bartholdt, President of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union, in recognition of his efforts in the cause of peace. He was the author of the resolution which induced President Roosevelt to summon the second Peace Conference this Summer at The Hague.

The presentation took place in the rooms of John D. Higgins at the Ansonia. It was made by Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city, in the presence of 100 members of the church, who formed the Auxiliary Reception Committee at the Peace Conference, held at Carnegie Hall last week. Mr. Bartholdt was born in Germany, but has been naturalized in America for thirty-four years, and the flags symbolized the nations of his birth and his adoption.

In accepting them Mr. Bartholdt said in part: "What a contrast between our country and Europe! Europe, with a dozen kings and as many million men in arms; America with 80,000,000 free men standing for the righteousness of a flag which under the panoply of law holds every man a king and every woman a queen.

"One of these flags will decorate the House of Representatives when the men who are now engaged in this war upon war assemble again. The other will be carried to Berlin to inspire the members of the Interparliamentary Group there to continue to work for the victory of justice and peace upon earth."

GIRLS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Three Victims of Smokestack's Fall in New Jersey Glass Works.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLVILLE, N. J., April 24.—By the toppling over of a smokestack at the glass works of the T. C. Wheaton Company this morning two young women were crushed to death and a third was so injured that she died half an hour later. The dead are: Silvia Gallagher, aged 17 years; Lena Doughty, 16, and Lydia Thurston, 16. The injured are Ethel Wynocker, shoulders severely bruised; Anna Nesson, aged 17, sids of body and limbs bruised, and Mary Thomas, aged 18, arm broken and body severely bruised.

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LABOR MEN ROUSED AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

was, and is, hasty. He has taken to himself the triple office of Judge, jury, and executioner. He will be condemned throughout the breadth of the land for his inane words."

Dennis D. Driscoll, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Branch, A. F. of L., said:

"I pity the President."

CALLS IT OUTRAGEOUS.

St. Louis Central Union President Denounces Roosevelt's Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Owen Miller, President of the Central Trades Union, said to-night:

"I haven't the slightest hesitation in expressing my individual opinion of the President's reply to Mr. Jaxon. It is nothing short of outrageous. The idea of the President of the United States, the highest official in the country, to whom we all look, or should look, with respect for his judgment in weighty affairs, deliberately prejudging men accused of crime is, in my mind, a monstrous thing."

David Kreyling, Secretary of the Central Trades Council, said:

"I do not believe it wise at this time to enter into a controversy with the President or to take issue with him. Mere denunciation of his published utterances cannot accomplish any good results or help the cause of the accused men."

PRESIDENT TALKS AGAIN.

Convinces Labor Representatives His Opinion Is Right.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The President to-day talked with two of his visitors about his attitude toward labor organizations. These persons were S. B. Hamer, chief conductor of West Virginia of the Order of Railway Conductors, and R. H. Graham, an attorney representing the West Virginia Conductors.

He discussed the Haywood and Moyer cases, taking the same position in this matter as he did in the letter made public yesterday. The President told the railroad men particularly of what he had done for the benefit of railway organizations in his advocacy and support of the railway employers' liability bill and the safety appliance law.

The two men left the White House expressing satisfaction with the position the President had taken in the Moyer-Haywood controversy.

WHAT LOCAL LEADERS SAY.

One Union Passes a Resolution Denouncing the President.

The labor unions generally in this city were indignant yesterday at President Roosevelt's reply to letters from various labor bodies asking him to retract his statement that Moyer, Haywood, and Debhe are undesirable citizens.

Edward Hourigan, Secretary of District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists, said that his union, which has 15,000 members, passed resolutions denouncing President Roosevelt.

"President Roosevelt only made matters worse," he said, "and his sweeping charges against unions only intensifies the effect of his first statement. It is not fair to jurjudge men on trial and there is no doubt that what he said was calculated to influence public sentiment before the trial."

J. W. Hamilton, General President of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, said: "I would be more manly for President Roosevelt to retract his unfair remark than to get out of a retraction by making more unfair statements. If he does not retract he will hear from the unions next election."

John W. Dyche, General Secretary of the Women's Garment Workers' International Union, said that President Roosevelt's letter meant nothing.

"He is simply trying to crawl out of the hole he has put himself into," he continued. "He has made a bad mistake, but does not want to admit it. He simply makes excuses to get out of an unpleasant fix, and puts up a very poor argument. Even if the charge that the unions are trying to prejudice the public in favor of the defendants, Moyer and Haywood, were true, it is no reason why he should try to prejudice the public against them. Two wrongs do not make a right."

Vice President Andrew Hellther of the International Association of Metal Polishers and Brass Workers said that President Roosevelt's refusal to retract was an outrage. As President of the United States he had no right to prejudge a case.

"One word from President Roosevelt," he said, "would mean more than a thousand from me. He has shown himself the able representative of the moneyed classes, and I do not see how any working man, union or non-union, could vote for him again."

CARD SHARPERS ON TRAINS.

Company After Gang That Operates on Pittsburg-New York Fliers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued instructions to its detectives and conductors of passenger trains to be on the lookout for a gang of professional gamblers who are reported to be working on the fast through trains between New York and Pittsburg.

The gang obtains possession of a drawing room when the train pulls out, and then goes through the train inviting strangers to "a hand in a quiet little game." After their victims have been assembled the door of the drawing room is locked and is not reopened until they have been stripped of all the cash they have. Repeated complaints have been made to the company by men who have been swindled by the gang.

MAJOR GILLETTE DISMISSED.

Mayor Reyburn Says He Was an Expensive Luxury.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Major Cassius Gillette, Chief of the Bureau of Filtration, was forced to resign his $17,000-a-year post to-day by Director Stearns of the Department of Public Works.

"The action of Director Stearns in asking Major Gillette to resign," said Mayor Reyburn to-night, "was along the line of economy. There is no longer any need, in the opinion of the Director, of a $17,000 expert. Such expensive luxuries are no longer required.

The statement that Major Gillette drew up explaining his resignation was sent out by him to-night to the newspapers. It is in part as follows:

"Director Stearns this afternoon requested my resignation and I have given it to him, since the 'criminal combination masquerading as Republicans' has been returned to political power, and it is perfectly logical that they should want somebody else put in my place.

"I obeyed Secretary Taft's orders in coming here, did my duty and laid bare the crimes committed against the people, and now I obey the orders of the new head of the department in handing in my resignation. This is all I have to say at present."

With the dismissal of Major Gillette has come the question of the now famous $75,000 bond which he demanded from Thomas B. Wanamaker, John Weaver, then Mayor, and ex-Judge Gordon.

In discussing this bond to-night Mr. Gordon said that the salary had been guaranteed Major Gillette by himself, Mr. Weaver, and Mr. Wanamaker, and that it would be paid him. He added that Major Gillette's dismissal "shows the attitude of this administration," and "that Major Gillette is the last man they (the organization, evidently,) want."

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LID IS DOWN HARD ON BANK ROBBERY

Trust Company of America Officials Strangely Silent After Their Early Outspokenness.

MUCH TO BE EXPLAINED

Officials Refuse to Tell How Many Bonds Were Taken or the Amount of the Loss.

The lid went down on the Trust Company of America bond robbery case yesterday afternoon after Oliver M. Dennett, the broker-banker, and William O. Douglas, the ex-assistant loan clerk, had both been held for trial in $10,000 bail, having waived examination. But there were left things that the officials of the company, at first so ready to tell about the theft and its detection, had failed entirely to explain.

So far as official information was concerned the police end of the mystery was cleared up when Dennett was arrested on Tuesday night and bonds that backed $140,000 losses of the Douglas-Dennett combination were found by the trust company people, in addition to the $20,000 in bonds that were found in Dennett's bed at the Manhattan Club Monday morning.

It was only necessary to try out the legal issue as to whether the company would recover these losses, which it had paid to the brokers in obtaining the releases of a part of the bonds. The fact that President Thorne explained yesterday that the $140,000 item represented $77,000 in cash paid out and $63,000 in market value of bonds located but not recovered, did not change the condition materially.

There the official information stopped. Indeed, William F. Sheehan, a Director of the company, in whose hands the legal end of the matter was put after Monday, declared that he was all through with it.

Case Closed, Sheehan Says.

"The police end closed with Dennett's arrest," said Mr. Sheehan as he was leaving his office last night. "The possible loss to the trust company was correctly etated in Mr. Thorne's interview of yesterday morning, and we are not looking for any one else to the best of my knowledge."

"Then why was the arrest of Dennett delayed for two days after you had him practically in your hands?" Mr. Sheehan was asked.

"So that some other things could be run down," was Mr. Sheehan's reply.

But Mr. Sheehan would not say what these other things were; neither why the physical arrest of Dennett had such a magical effect in clearing up the situation. There were these other things that neither Mr. Sheehan nor Mr. Thorne would explain, despite the fact that the situation was "cleared up":

How many bonds were stolen from the trust company all told.

Over what period the losses continued.

Who the individual or individuals still under suspicion might be, if any such remained.

With what brokers the bonds were pledged by Dennett or Douglas.

What, if anything had been discovered about the partnership apparently existing between Dennett, Douglas, and some one named Reardon, presumably a woman stenographer in Dennett's office.

The fact of this partnership came to light in the finding of letterheads with the firm name of Douglas, Dennett & Reardon in Dennett's office when the detectives made a search there. Letters were also found from customers, some demanding settlements of accounts, and from this stories arose that it was a bucket shop proposition that Dennett had undertaken to work here.

But folks who make it their business to discover incipient bucket shops were disposed to discredit the bucket shop idea on the basis that none of Dennett's known operations since the firm of R. F. Moseley & Co. quit the Consolidated Stock Exchange had been of this order.

On the contrary, he had been having bond dealings on a small scale with reputable houses, such presumably as are concerned in the hypothecation of the trust company's bonds in the present instance. Furthermore, there would be no occasion in such a scheme as Dennett and Douglas were believed to have carried on together to enter the bucket shop field.

When Dennett was in the West Side Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning Former J. Hennessy, his lawyer, made a determined effort to get bail fixed at something less than $10,000, which sum met the view of Magistrate Walsh, but this was to no end, and Mr. Hennessy said right afterward that it would be quite impossible for his client to furnish any such sum. Dennett was taken back to his cell, which was well removed from the one that Douglas had occupied since his arrest.

But nevertheless when Douglas was arraigned late in the afternoon his attorney, R. H. Honey, told the Magistrate that the two men were too near together, and asked that one of them be put elsewhere. A good deal of comment was created by this statement, in view of the fact that Douglas and Dennett could not have possibly spoken to each other in their imprisonment, and also to the additional fact that Honey made no effort to have Douglas admitted to bail, but agreed to the $10,000 suggested by the District Attorney's office, which there was no chance of having Douglas furnish.

Douglas on the Rack.

Assistant District Attorney Murphy was in conference most of the day yesterday with President Thorne or Vice President Crimmins of the Trust Company, and he and Mr. Thorne had a long talk with Douglas in the morning. But Mr. Murphy's labors did not produce any new developments, so far as the public was concerned, and the fourth day of the investigation closed with Douglas in the Tombs and Dennett in the West Fifty-fourth Street prison, awaiting trial.

Reports were persistent that there was still some confederate of Dennett's for whom the officials were looking, possibly some one in Boston, for Dennett's connections in New York do not indicate that he had any backer here among the known members of the financial under world.

President Thorne of the truet company denied last night that any one else was under suspicion in the company's staff of employes. When asked about a current rumor that a general investigation of the company would be ordered to ascertain by what methods so large a theft of securities could occur in a considerable period of time without being detected, Mr. Thorne said:

"Better ask the Directors. There's nobody would welcome an investigation more than I."

Several Directors of the trust company denied yesterday that any such move was on foot.

GOT VERDICT; CAN'T COLLECT.

Stonecutter Gets Execution Against Directors of Dissolved Company.

Oakleigh Thorne, President of the Trust Company of America; Warner Van Norden, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and six other stockholders of the Remington Construction Company are threatened with suit by Frederick W. Park, a lawyer, unless an execution issued yesterday, is realized upon when presented at the office of Mr. Thorne, former Treasurer of the construction company.

The execution is the result of a judgment entered last March for $26,886.74 damages, awarded Charles E. Taylor, a stone cutter, for whom Mr. Park appears as counsel. The construction company has been dissolved by mutual consent of the stockholders, the dissolution taking place between the time a suit for $40,000 damages was entered by Taylor and when the case came to trial.

One of the jobs done by the concern was the construction of the Knickerbocker Trust Company Building. It was on this job that Taylor fell from a scaffold and sustained injuries which resulted in epilepsy.

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SHAW UTTERS A WARNING.

Ex-Secretary Tells Brooklyn Bankers New Banking System is Needed.

Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, addreeeed the Brooklyn and Long Island Group of the Bankers' Association last night at a dinner held in the Assembly, Fulton and Pierrepont Streets, Brooklyn. He took as his subject the currency system and described the weak points as he sees them. He compared it to a rope leading the horse Commerce, and warned his audience that if we are not careful some day or other the knot will slip through our fingers. However, he did not mean by that there was at the present time any financial crash imminent, but only that sooner or later one was sure to come.

"We should adopt a system," he went on, 'by which the National banks might expand their issues during a time of stringency, subject to a tax heavy enough to insure the withdrawal of the additional notes as soon as the presure is past. Then we should permit notes drawn against actual values to pass from bank to bank as freely as sight drafts do now.

"If that were done we should have almost all the advantages of a central institution, like the Bank of England or the Bank of France. I do not think we are ever likely to have such an institution, and I believe it is a waste of time to urge its advantages. The first thing we should consider is whether some other system can be devised to take its place."

Mr. Shaw went on to say that he believed that this could be done by means of the trust companies. They have rather more liberty of action than the banks, and once they have demonstrated to some extent the advantages of a better system of currency, he thought that there would be no difficulty in getting the necessary legislation for its adoption.

COURTS BALK JOHNSON.

Two Cleveland Street Car Lines Shut Down and People Walk.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 24.—The traction war between Mayor Tom L. Johnson and the Cleveland Electric Company has again resolved itself into a battle of injunctions. The old company last night removed all cars from its Central and Quincy Avenue lines, and despite the efforts of the Mayor to replace them, people all along these five miles of tracks had to walk or take cabs and automobiles. The company started to tear up the track early this morning, but the workmen were stopped by the police.

One of the three-cent fare companies organized at the instance of Mayor Johnson holds a franchise on these lines, but that company has no cars on that side of the river, and the other company is restrained by injunctions.

The City Council at a meeting to-night took steps to grant another franchise to the low-fare company, but it will be about ten days before the cars can be operated.

Three low-fare companies are in operation here, each endeavoring to aid the other, and it keeps the Cleveland Electric Company busy heading them off.

BAD HEALTH DUE TO RICHES.

Management of His Vast Estate Too Much for A. S. Cochrane.

Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson of Columbia University and Alexand Smith Cochrane, President of the Alex. Smith Son's Carpet Company, sailed on the Kronprinz Wilhelm to-day. After a stay in Paris they will proceed to Constantinople, and later go to Northwestern Persia and through Armenia. After some time in Central Asia they will return by way of Siberia next Summer.

Prof. Jackson, who is a Columbia University teacher of Oriental languages, has made two other trips to Asia. Mr. Cochrane lost his health in the management of the vast wealth that came to him by the death of his father, William F. Cochrane, and his uncle, Warren B. Smith, several years ago.

TO END CAR SHORTAGE.

Railway Association Plans Fine for Keeping Cars of Other Roads.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Decisive action was taken to-day by the American Railway Association to remedy the car shortage, so far as the trouble has been due to the lack of proper and equitable interchanging arrangements. The failure of some roads to furnish a sufficient quota of equipment for their own traffic and the failure to provide and enforce proper rules for the return of foreign cars to their own roads are responsible for the shortage.

The association adopted a rule, to be confirmed later by letter ballot of all the roads, providing that any railroad which shall hereafter not promptly return to its owner after unloading all cars consigned to it, shall be penalized $5 for each car so misused, to be paid to the owner of the car. This penalty is in addition to the daily charge of 50 cents, which, after July 1, each road must pay for each car not its own which may be on its lines.

In order to make the new rule more effective, the principle of publicity is to be invoked through the instrumentality of the Car Clearing House, recently established in Chicago.

Friends to Dine Eugene A. Kennedy.

A dinner is to be given next Saturday night in honor of Eugene A. Kennedy, President of the Times Square Business Men's Club, in Shanley's Roman Court, Broadway and Forty-second Street. Municipal Justice John M. Tierney of the Bronx will preside, and the speakers will include the Rev. John Talbot Smith, Supreme Court Justice Dowling, ex-Corporation Counsel Delany, and ex-Senator John M. Quinn.

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CHURCH CHORAL CONCERT.

Works by Saint-Saens and Elgar Among the Selections Sung.

The Church Choral Society, Richard Henry Warren, conductor, gave its second recital of this season yesterday afternoon in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy. The principal works chosen for presentation were Saint-Saëns's setting of the "Nineteenth Psalm," and Elgar's "Light of Life." As usual at the recitals of this organization, choir, soloists, orchestra, and director were surplieed. The mission of the society was thus set forth in the programme:

"There is much music written for the church which must fail when sung in the concert room. It was conceived for other acoustic conditions, and without those conditions much of its solemnity and beauty is lost. It is necessary also that propriety of mood be enlisted if sacred music is to make something more than an appeal to the sense of hearing; this sense of mind is essential to performance as to enjoyment, and is largely dependent on place, occasion, and selection."

Neither of the works chosen for this occasion particularly gained by being sung in a church, and either of them has been better presented under the plainer conditions of the concert hall. There was something very uninspiring in the way the "Psalm" was dragged through, and this soloist has much to learn in the way of choral singing. Some of the soloists found it difficult to stick to the key, although it must be admitted that some of the Saint-Saëns music is not adapted to singing.

The soloists in the "Nineteenth Psalm" were Mrs. Genevieve Clark Wilson, soprano; Mrs. Grace Clark Kahler, soprano; Pearl Benedict, contralto; Dr. Franklin Lawson, tenor; Thomas H. Chalmers, baritone; Frank Hemstreet, baritone; Arthur Phillps, baritone, and Frank Croxton, bass. In "The Light of Life," Mrs. Wilson, Miss Benedict, and Messrs. Croxton and Lawson sang the solo parts. Felix Lamond played the organ and an orchestra assisted. The church was filled.

DIES IN DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

H. S. Whiting Suddenly Succumbs While Talking to Dr. Wyeth.

While he was engaged in conversation with Dr. John A. Wyeth in the surgeon's office at 244 Lexington Avenue yesterday morning regarding a slight physical trouble, Holland S. Whiting, a real estate operator, dropped dead. Dr. Wyeth was about to administer a treatment that ordinarily would not have been painful. Coroner Harburger has ordered an autopsy, though it is believed that Mr. Whiting died of heart disease. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Mr. Whiting was born in this city in 1857 and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1879, after which he engaged in the manufacture of wall paper with his father, F. H. N. Whiting, then a prominent manufacturer of Milwaukee. Several years ago he came to New York and began to speculate in real estate. He had been married and is survived by three children. Of late he had been living at the Union League Club.

After the autopsy his sister, Mrs. F. H. Johnson of 47 East Fifty-eighth Street, will claim the body and make arrangements for the funeral.

AUTO BURGLARS REAPPEAR

Young Woman Sits in the Tonneau While House Is Looted.

The automobile burglars, who left Long Island last year after they had obtained much loot, when it became too hot for them, have reappeared. Throughout the looting of a house in Springfield, Queens Borough, early yesterday, the automobile, in the tonneau of which sat a fashionably dressed young woman, stood waiting directly in front of the house.

Neighbors of William H. Nostrand, a wealthy manufacturer, who has a handsome home in the Merrick Road, just south of Farmers Avenue, Springfield, noticed a large automobile drawn up in front of the Nostrand house. There were lights in the house, but neighbors supposed that there were late callers in the house.

Inside the house the burglars took not only silver, but table linen, gold watches, money, and oil paintings. Hundreds of automobiles pass along the Merrick Road, and the members of the Nostrand family, accustomed to the noise, were not awakened by the car that stood puffing in front of their home. The detectives have obtained no clue to the identity of the burglars, but they believe they were the same who operated on Long Island last year and then left for other parts.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Bulletin.
1876—1907 A CONTRAST IN TRANSPORTATION.

In 1876 the Jarrett and Palmer Special, en route from New York to San Francisco, made the run from Jersey City to Pittsburgh over the Pennsylvania Railroad in ten hours and five minutes without a stop. At the time, this was considered a phenomenal performance. The time of the fastest regular train was fourteen hours and twenty-five minutes.

To-day the "Pittsburgh Day Express" makes the run from Jersey City to Pittsburgh in eight hours and forty-six minutes with six stops. This is an every-day performance; it is the daily schedule of the train.

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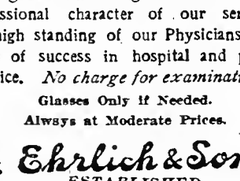

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MURDER TESTIMONY AMUSES THE WOMAN

Mrs. De Massy Laughs When Witnesses Tell of Simon's Last Hour.

QUARRELED OVER MONEY

Coroner's Physician Admits the Old Merchant Might Have Killed Himself.

Mrs. Anisia Louise du Vernon de Massy, on trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for the murder of Gustav Simon, a Broadway shirtwaist manufacturer, displayed the same indifference and calmness yesterday during the opening address to the jury of Assistant District Attorney Ely which had characterized her demeanor during the selection of the jury on the first day. Equally collected was she as Mr. Ely called to the witness stand, first, the several physicians who had attended Mr. Simon just before his death, the Coroner's physician who had performed an autopsy on his body, the photographers and draughtsmen who had drawn and pictured the room and its environs in which Mr. Simon had met his death.

Nor did the little Frenchwoman lose her nerve when Miss Rae Forscher, once the bookkeeper and cashier for Mr. Simon, related what she knew of the last eventful day in Mr. Simon's office. Previously she had smiled as Coroner's Physician Weston admitted under cross-examination that the bullet which caused the old merchant's death might have been directed by his own hand. She continued to smile as Miss Forscher told of her quarrel over money with the aged Mr. Simon, and almost laughed aloud as Miss Forscher told of her refusal to leave his office without her wages.

Mr. Ely was brief in his address, which he commenced just before the close of the morning session and completed after recess. He outlined the facts of the shooting, declaring that he need not prove a motive since he would show that the murder had been premeditated and deliberate, and promised the jury that at the conclusion of the trial he would ask them for a verdict of murder in the first degree.

As his first witness Mr. Ely called Dr. Albert T. Weston, who testified concerning the autopsy and as to the bullet having been the cause of death. To Mr. Le Barbier's questioning he then admitted that it might have been self-inflicted.

In the meantime Mr. Ely had introduced into the evidence a plan of the sixth floor of the building in which the tragedy occurred, and also photographs of the rooms and hallways. Mrs. De Massy examined these exhibits with interest, pointing out to Mr. Le Barbier that the drawing did not show the location of the elevator or the stairway alongside. Then Miss Forscher was called.

She told of Mrs. De Massy's first visit to Simon's office on Nov. 12, when she took a position with him as a designer of lingerie waists. She left Simon's employ on the 16th. Miss Forscher said, and at that time Mr. Simon asked her to work again for him later. Mrs. De Massy had replied that she had other work to do, and Simon had asked her to call for her money on Monday.

On that afternoon, the day of the shooting, Miss Forscher said she had been in the office when Mrs. De Massy came in. Mr. Simon was in the factory, and when he entered the office there was another woman, Mrs. Anna Mack, there, who was applying for a position. Mr. Simon dismissed her, the witness said, and then turned to Mrs. De Massy. The latter asked for her money and Simon told her to return at 5:30 o'clock.

The payroll had not been made up, Miss Forscher explained, and the money for it had not yet been brought from the bank. Nevertheless, Mrs. De Massy, the witness said, refused to leave the office, declaring that she would remain there until she was paid. She refused to enter the elevator for which Mr. Simon rung, and he asked her to go quietly down the stairs.

There had been one other person in the office, Miss Forscher testified, a Max Zimmerman, and after Mrs. De Massy had left the office, all three heard a rapping on the door leading into the hall. "The rapping was still continuing as I descended in the elevator on my way to the bank," said Miss Forscher.

On her return the witness said that she had found the shirtwaist shop in an uproar. Mr. Simon was lying wounded in his private office. There were several policemen about, and the witnesss said she saw Mrs. De Massy seated at a desk.

Before Miss Forscher could add anything to her testimony adjournment was taken until this morning.

NEW CITY MAGISTRATES.

A. C. Butts, C. N. Harris, and Frederic Kernochan Named for Ten Years.

Mayor McClellan appointed Arthur C. Butts, Charles N. Harris, and Frederic Kernochan City Magistrates yesterday for terms of ten years each, to succeed Magistrates Baker, Sweetser, and Finelite, whose terms expire on May 1.

Mr. Butts is at present the Assistant Corporation Counsel representing the City of New York at Albany. He is a resident of the Bronx and a Democrat. Mr. Butts represented his district for a number of years in the Assembly, and has served as an Assistant Corporation Counsel under Corporation Counsels Whalen, Delany, and Ellison.

Mr. Harris is an Assistant Corporation Counsel, having been originally appointed by Corporation Counsel Morgan J. O'Brien and having served under Corporation Counsels Beekman, Scott, Whalen, Rives, Delany, and Ellison. Mr. Harris was graduated from Georgetown College in 1871 and from the Columbia Law School in 1873, and has practiced law in the offices of Coudert Brothers and Bowers & Sands. He is a resident of the Borough of Manhattan and a lifelong Democrat. Mr. Harris, who is a son-in-law of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, is a member of the Catholic Club and a Trustee of St. Stephen's Catholic Church. He is also a member of the Bar Association.

Frederic Kernochan is a resident of Manhattan, a Democrat, and a member of the Democratic General Committee for the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. He was graduated from Yale University in 1898, and from the New York Law School in 1900. Mr. Kernochan was appointed an Assistant Corporation Counsel by Corporation Counsel Rives, and as a Deputy Assistant District Attorney by Mr. Jerome. He is now practicing law as a member of the firm of Rand, Moffat & Webb. Mr. Kernochan is a member of the Bar Association and of the University and Knickerbocker Clubs.

MUST PAY FOR PRINCE SUITE.

Court Mulcts Arthur Proal in $7,000 for Rent of Apartments at Sherry's.

Arthur B. Proal was ordered by Justice Truax to pay $7,000 for the rental of what is known as the "Prince Henry" suite at Sherry's. The $7,000 represents rent for six months. Unless he agrees to pay another $7,000 at the end of another six months Mr. Proal will be sued again. And this in spite of the fact that he has not occupied the "Prince Henry" suite since last Summer.

Mr. Proal had lived at Sherry's for eight years. He formerly had a five-year lease on his apartments, which was of the "optional renewal" variety, the option being with Mr. Proal. But Louis Sherry, the proprietor, wished Mr. Proal to sign a lease for five years without the optional clause. Early last Summer, when Mr. Proal was preparing to go to Europe, Mr. Sherry told him that if he did not care to take a five years' lease B. J. Goodheart would be glad to take the apartments.

Mr. Sherry says that Mr. Proal agreed then to sign the five-year lease, and that it was sent up to his apartments. But it was never signed. Mr. Proal and his wife went abroad. When they returned in July Mr. Sherry was abroad. His manager, Eugene Flauraud, was in charge. There was a verbal agreement between Mr. Proal and himself, he says, by which Mr. Proal agreed to take the "Prince Henry" suite in September. But afterward Mr. Proal ordered a house built on Fifty-second Street.

During the eight years Mr. Proal lived at Sherry's his rent was $10,500 a year. But the rent of his apartments has gone up recently, and the price Mr. Sherry is charging for the apartments, which have not been used, is $14,000 a year.

The "Prince Henry" suite got its name several years ago when Prince Henry of Germany visited this country. He occupied the apartment on the fourth floor of Sherry's.

DEFENDS SCULPTOR BARNARD

His Mother-in-Law Tells of His Work for Pennsylvania Capitol.

George Grey Barnard, the American sculptor, who was selected to do the sculpture work for the Pennsylvania Capitol Building, over which there has been a scandal, has earnest champions in the persons of his mother-in-law, Mrs. L. B. Monroe, and her daughters, who live at 251 West 100th Street. At present work upon the two groups and the bas reliefs which Mr. Barnard intended should typify the apotheosis of labor has come to a standstill for lack of funds, it having been discovered by the sculptor that the original appropriation of $100,000 was inadequate. It is thought that at least $50,000 more will be required.

The models for the first group, which is to represent the pain of labor, are in Carrara, Italy, where they were sent that this part of the work might be finished in marble. As, however, there is no money to pay for it, this group remains unfinished. The second group, typifying the joy of labor, together with two bas reliefs, is in the sculptor's studio in Moret, France. If the funds were forthcoming at once it would still require two years in which to finish the work.

"My son-in-law," said Mrs. Monroe yesterday, "went abroad to do this work that he might be more conveniently situated with regard to materials and models. He has worked with might and main that the work might be done in time. He fairly ran about his studio economizing even motion. But for eight months now the work has remained in the same state. In order to earn his living he was obliged to borrow some money from a friend with which to engage in the buying and selling of objects of art. He would go out to outlying villages and sometimes among peasants he would come across valuable objects. Whatever he made above his living expenses in this way he would devote to the work he had in hand for the Capitol.

"In the beginning, to induce him to undertake the work at the figure which they afterward boasted was a very low one, they made him all sorts of promises. They would buy this work and that work of him, they said, and he would be engaged on other matters about the Capitol. None of these verbal promises were kept, and at present the work is not progressing."

NO 4½ PER CENT. CITY BONDS

Controller Metz Explains City's Desire to Fix the Interest Rate.

Controller Metz issued a statement yesterday explaining that his visit to Albany had not been for the purpose of obtaining legislation that would enable the city to issue bonds at 4½ per cent., but to have the power of fixing the rate of interest to be paid by the city given to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The statement, in part, was as follows:

"It has apparently been assumed that the city intends issuing bonds at 4½ per cent. This is not the case. We have been getting money on revenue bonds at 4½ per cent. recently, and I feel sure we can sell long-time bonds at 4 per cent. if we have to. The idea of having the existing restriction repealed and the power of fixing the rate given to the Sinking Fund Commission is simply for the purpose of tiding us over in case we are ever caught in a condition such as existed a few weeks ago.

"Under such conditions, and with a market such as we recently had, the Controller would sell only such bonds as he had to have for immediate payment, and sales would be for small amounts only. Any apprehension as to a higher rate on city bonds is unjustified.

"I hope that the bill giving the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund power to fix the rate will pass and be approved by the Governor."

DECLARES HAMMOND VICTIM OF A PLOT

Former Classmate of Typewriter Inventor Tries to See Him at Bellevue.

ALIENISTS STUDY CASE

J. W. Davis Says Detained Man's Friends Will Act To-day When Further Examination Is Made.

James Bartlett Hammond, President of the Hammond Typewriter Company, who was committed on Tuesday by Magistrate Walsh to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue for five days' examination as to his sanity, was visited yesterday by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Dr. William B. Coley, the two alienists who were witnesses in the hearing that resulted in Hammond's commitment, and by Dr. P. S. Bailey, another alienist.

Accompanying the doctors was a lawyer, said to be Alexander Brough of 150 Nassau Street. It was reported that he was present to look after the interests of Thomas F. Hammond, the brother of the alleged lunatic, who obtained his commitment. For more than an hour the alienists inspected Mr. Hammond, and, without expressing any opinion, decided that they would return to-day for a further examination.

Dr. Minas S. Gregory, the resident alienist at Bellevue, said that he had not yet made any examination of Mr. Hammond, nor has his assistant, Dr. Holmes. Dr. Gregory said that from the history of the case as given him he had learned that he had been using drugs and strong drink; and that, for this reason, he thought it best to permit his mind to resume its normal poise, divorced from the influences of either drink or drug before he should subject him to a mental examination. He has five days—the period of commitment in which to make the examination. Dr. Gregory said he thought the influence of drink or drug ought to be removed, if such existed, within three days. That would give him an opportunity to observe Mr. Hammond.

After the experts had left the ward a man who said he was James W. Davis tried to see Mr. Hammond. According to Mr. Davis, Mr. Hammond is absolutely sane, but is the victim of a plot, whose instigators he had no hesitancy in naming.

"It's a shame to have him in such a place as this," said he. "He is no more insane than I am. I was his classmate at the University of Vermont, and have been a Director of the Hammond Company since its inception.

"Mr. Hammond has always been in dread lest such a thing as this should happen to him. He has always been more or less eccentric. I remember when we others wer preparing for examination in college Hammond would go off to the Adirondacks and spend some days; then come back and cram up in a short time sufficiently to beat most of us out. He was of unusually bright mind.

"On another occasion, when I was traveling with him on his sailing yacht down the coast on a trip to Florida, Mr. Hammond thought he was short of funds. He put into Norfolk, and there Mr. Hammond went to a man whom he had appointed manager for that district and got from him enough money instead of applying to his own bankers.

"His eccentricities have been exaggerated. There will be other alienists and other lawyers here to-morrow to look into this matter."

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E. S. LITTELL'S NAME FORGED.

Swindler Passes Bad Checks on Downtown Merchants.

Worthless checks have been passed in the last few days on several jewelers in the Maiden Lane district in payment for jewelry and diamonds, and the police were yesterday asked to find a distinguished looking man about 60 years old, who has a smooth face, is almost bald, but has a few gray locks. He passed the checks by representing himself as E. S. Littell, a member of a wholesale drug firm at 228 Fulton Street.

The man with the bad checks started operations by buying a $40 suit of clothes at Lambert's clothing store in Cortlandt Street and paying with an order on the Greenwich Bank. Smartly attired in the new clothes, he walked into the store of C. A. Keene, 180 Broadway, two blocks away, and bought a watch and chain for $59.60. The jeweler accepted the stranger's check, to which was the Littell name forged. The purchaser's manner was so urbane that as he chatted about the drug business for a few moments after selecting the watch there was no suspicion on the jeweler's part.

Next came a visit to the store of Benedict Brothers, 141 Broadway, and here the forger overdid the part of an opulent merchant. He picked out diamond earrings worth $185 and remarked pleasantly that as his cook was about to marry his coachman a wedding present of about that size was in order. Mr. Benedict was not sure of his visitor, so he courteously said that he would send the earrings over to Mr. Littell's office.

The real Mr. Littell was surprised when a messenger walked in with the earrings, and they were sent back. About the same time Mr. Keene, the clothing dealer, and some others who had accepted the checks got them back, as Mr. Littell has no account at the Greenwich Bank. He was at a loss to account for the use of his name, and has joined with the losers in calling on the police to catch the swindler.

DRINKING BOWLS FOR HORSES

The S. P. C. A. Plans to Put Many of Them on the East Side.

Plans for providing drinking bowls for horses on the east side and in other congested parts of the city were completed yesterday by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A model basin has been selected and will be submitted to the Municipal Art Commission for approval.

James McCreery & Co.

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200 fine Kazak and Mosul Rugs.
12.50
value 16.00 to 18.00

120 rolls Velvet Carpet. 90c per yard
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Fine Japan and China Mattings.
8.00 and 10.00 per roll of 40 yards

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Various models of French Willow and Reed Furniture in art shades to suit the requirements of any desired color scheme.

Craftsman and other quaint Furniture. Made of brown fumed oak, upholstered in leather. Models suitable for living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms. Many unusual articles desirable for country homes, clubs, dens and studios.

Chairs and Rockers, upholstered in leather.....3.00 each

Large Arm Chairs and Rockers.....7.50 and 9.00 each

Morris Chairs and Bookcases.....19.50 each

Tea, lunch and reading room Tables.....3.75 and 10.00 each

Hall Seats and Settles, various models.....21.00 to 75.00 each

Craftsman embroidered canvas Cushions, Portieres and table Furnishings.

Hand-made Copper Ash Trays, Vases and Smoking Sets.

Fire-place Fitments and electric light Fixtures.

Contracts executed for furnishing camps and bungalows.

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The Saks Designer begins with the coat-body, and gives it new lines, proper balance and character, with special treatment as to shoulders, collar, lapels, pockets and cuffs.

Trousers and Waistcoats form studies in themselves; each is translated into a garment with separate, distinct identity.

In this manner there is infused into Suits and Top Coats identified with the Saks label a style and individuality which divorce them from all others of their ilk. In all of which you have another good reason to justify a preference.

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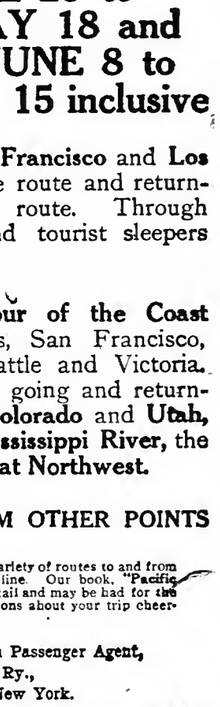

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CZAR'S KNOWLEDGE SURPRISES GOLOVIN

Emperor Shows Himself Well Posted on the Proceedings in the Duma.

NO HINT OF DISSOLUTION

President of Lower House Does Not Believe Reactionary Campaign Has Swayed Monarch.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—The confidants of M Golovin, President of the lower house of Parliament, are very reticent regarding the details of the audience which he had with Emperor Nicholas yesterday, but it is learned that the discussion was frank and unreserved. His Majesty spoke his mind freely and showed himself to be surprisingly well posted on the transactions in Parliament, which he explained by the fact that he reads all the reports on the subject every night. The Emperor criticised M. Golovin's action, questioning his impartiality in allowing much more freedom to the Radicals than to the Conservatives, mentioning particularly several speeches of M. Alexinsky, Social Democrat, which, the Emperor said, should not have been permitted.

M. Golovin, in defense, pleaded his difficult position as head of a Radical Parliament.

Various features of the Ministerial programme were discussed, but there was no hint of a dissolution of Parliament and the difficulties between Premier Stolypin and the Lower House were not mentioned.

M. Golovin, previous to departing, alluded to the importance of direct relations between the Monarch and the head of the Lower House, and said he hoped his Majesty would deign to receive him again. The Emperor assented and explained that his delay in granting the President an audience was due to the pressure of affairs.

In the opinion of M. Golovin the reactionary campaign against Parliament has not made any headway with the Emperor.

A number of provincial Governors have arrived in St. Petersburg to support the movement of the Reactionists in favor of a dissolution of Parliament on the ground that the debates are causing dangerous agitation and ferment.

Senator Akymoff has been appointed President of the Council of the Empire, (Upper House of Parliament,) in succession to Baron Frisch, who died on April 13. M. Akymoff, who is a brother-in-law of ex-Interior Minister Durnovo, has been acting as Judge in the trial of Assistant Interior Minister Gurko and M. Litvinoff, head of a department in the Interior Ministry, before the High Court of Justice, on the charge of misappropriating millions of bushels of grain intended for the famine sufferers.

BANDIT'S HOUSE BOMBARDED.

Lis Captured, Mortally Wounded, After Killing Several Policemen.

WARSAW, April 24.—A notorious brigand, Stanislaus Lis, the author of many crimes, has been captured at Lublin, ninety-five miles from here, mortally wounded, after the house in which he had sought refuge had been blown to pieces by artillery fire.

Lis, when he saw that a detachment of police was advancing on the house, barricaded himself within and opened fire on the police, killing several of them. Troops were summoned to the assistance of the police, but they were unable to dislodge the bandit. Finally several quick-firing field pieces were brought up and trained on the house.

Eight shells hit the building, which was demolished, after which the infantry stormed the ruins and found Lis, desperately wounded, trying to reload his revolver, which he had emptied at the attacking party.

REACTIONARY BISHOP COMING.

Bishop Plato to Head the Russian Church in This Country.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—The Right Rev. Sergius, Bishop of Finland, having indicated his unwillingness to succeed the Rev. Dr. Tikhon as Archbishop of the Orthodox Russian Church in the United States, the Holy Synod met again to-day and elected the Right Rev. Plato to the post.

Bishop Plato is one of the youngest prelates in the Russian Church. He was born in 1866. He is a professor and Director of the Kieff Theological Academy. Bishop Plato is a tall man of impressive bearing, and wears a full black beard.

He achieved especial prominence in politics in Kieff, where he openly aided the Reactionary Union of Russian People, under whose sponsorship he was elected a member of the Lower House of Parliament after a bitter contest. In the Duma, however, he has shown little sympathy with M. Purishkevich, Vice President of the Union of Russian People, and his followers, joining the more moderate group under Count Bobrinsky.

Speaking in the House on one occasion in reply to attacks from the Left, Bishop Plato said: "I got down in the mud at Kieff in order to save the Jews from those who would attack them."

TO AID EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.

Permanent Exposition of Manufactures Is Planned.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—Upon the initiative of Ethelbert Watts, the American Consul General, a number of industrial representatives and members of the Consular Corps held a meeting here to-night to consider the establishment of a permanent international exposition of manufactures in the Russian capital. The Philadelphia Trade Museum has been taken as a model for the new organization.

A committee, which includes the American, British, Spanish, and Turkish Consuls, was appointed to formulate a project. The Consular representatives of Germany, Norway, and Sweden, whose trade will suffer by increasing the facilities of importing from more distant countries, are flatly opposed to the plan, but Finance Minister Kokovsoff and Minister of Commerce Filossofoff have expressed full approval of it.

Mr. Watts is presenting the matter to Washington.

Big St. Petersburg Strike.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—A sympathetic strike started in several factories here to-day, including Nobel's. Ten thousand men already are out, and it is feared that the strike will become general.

This movement is an outcome of a conflict that occurred yesterday between troops and a number of men who held an illegal meeting in a factory. Twenty of the workmen were injured by sabres and whips in the hands of the soldiers.

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Dinner Services	$600 to $10,000	Tea Services	$135 to $3,000
Coffee Sets	$30 to $1,250	Pitchers	$30 to $350
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Candelabra, pair	$125 to $1,800	Baskets	$7.50 to $200

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Men's Fashions

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Our new "Knickerbocker" model shown in Patent Calf, French Calf and our special No. 6 shade of Russia Calf, $6.50.

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365 BROADWAY, cor. Franklin — 149 W. 42d ST., near Broadway
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NICARAGUA AND SALVADOR AGREE

Peace Treaty Signed at Amapala —Salvador's Conditions Accepted.

HONDURAN WAR STILL ON

Nicaraguan General Ordered to Direct Operations Against the Forces of ex-President Bonilla.

SAN SALVADOR, April 24.—A treaty of peace between Salvador and Nicaragua was signed last night at Amapala by Ministers representing each country. The terms of the treaty are honorable to both countries.

The conditions proposed by Salvador were accepted. The demands made by President Zelaya of Nicaragua for reparation for Salvador's part in the recent war and that there be a free interchange of commodities between Nicaragua and Salvador were rejected.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The State Department has been informed of the successful conclusion of the peace negotiations at Amapala. A cablegram received to-day from Capt. Doyle of the cruiser Chicago, dated yesterday, says:

"Peace conference agreed to treaty at 11 a. m."

Capt. Doyle added that the Peace Commissioners and their staffs would embark last evening. It is understood from this that Señor Gamez, who represented Nicaragua, will be taken on the Boston to Corinto and that Señor Garcia, the representative of Salvador, will go aboard the Chicago and be taken to Acajutla.

The details or the agreement are lacking.

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, April 20, (Via Mobile, April 24.)—Elections in Honduras for a President and a Congress to replace the defeated Bonilla Administration will be held in about sixty days, according to the plans of the Provisional Government organized at Tegucigalpa a few days ago.

This provisional Government represents three Honduran parties, namely, the Independent Liberals, the Arias, and the Policarpo Bonilla factions. Gen. Davila, the provisional President, was elected Vice President with Manuel Bonilla, the deposed President, but disagreed with his chief and retired.

By order of the Minister of War of the provisional Government Gen. Estrada of Nicaragua has been appointed General in Chief of the Honduran and Nicaraguan forces operating in the western departments, with instructions to establish his headquarters at Santa Barbara in order to direct operations against Santa Rosa and Ocotepeque, in the Department of Copan, which points have been occupied for several days by the Honduran forces of Manuel Bonilla.

Recruiting has been going on for some days. Under the law all the Hondurans are liable to military duty, and each successive Government takes up the same men, so it is probable that one-half or more of the Honduran force now being organized are friendly to the Manuel Bonilla Government.

No information is obtainable here as to the number of Bonilla's forces at Santa Rosa or Ocotepeque.

The United States gunboat Marietta landed an additional force of men here last night to police the town.

MOBILE, Ala., April 24.—According to news received here to-day by steamer another revolution is starting in Honduras in favor of Manuel Bonilla, and it has gained some headway in the vicinity of El Pimiento and Chaloma. The railroad bridge at Chaloma has been tampered with, and every one along the line of the road is said to be ready to rise at a moment's notice.

Guatemala, it is reported, has a large force on the border, about forty miles from Puerto Cortez, but it has made no move yet.

COATZACOALCOS, Mexico, April 24.—Ex-President Manuel Bonilla of Honduras arrived here last night. He states that he will await here the arrival of a steamer from the South which will bring a friend whom he refuses to name, and that with this friend he will proceed to Belize, and from there back to his own country.

He has apartments at the Colon Hotel and there to some callers he to-day bitterly arraigned the Presidents of all the Central American republics. He takes a most pessimistic view of the outlook in Central America, and says the Presidents need some one stronger than they are to thrash them into a sense of what is fitting and right. He says his own deposition from the Presidency was due to bad faith on the part of Salvador.

Churchill Now a Right Honorable.

LONDON, April 24.—Winston Spencer Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, has been made a Privy Councillor, and will be sworn in shortly. It is understood that this honor is a mark of Premier Campbell-Bannerman's appreciation of his work in the Colonial Office, especially in connection with the Imperial Conference.

MAY END WAITERS' STRIKE.

Clemenceau Suggests Arbitration—Striking Bakers Riotous.

Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, April 24.—At the suggestion of Premier Clemenceau an effort is being made to bring the waiters' strike to an end by arbitration. The situation seems ripe for settlement, for practically all the café and restaurant proprietors have signified their willingness to grant the greater part of the waiters' demands, and the men are anxious to return to work under the new conditions promised.

The chief difficulty lies in the reluctance of the proprietors to treat with the Waiters' Syndicate, which, however, insists that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and that, as the proprietors have an association, the waiters are entitled to have one, too.

This view is taken by M. Clemenceau, who this morning called a number of representative café keepers and urged them to accept the offer of arbitration made by a Justice of the Peace of the First Arrondissement. The waiters at once accepted the proposal and elected five members of the syndicate to represent them before the Magistrate, who is waiting to hear from the other side.

PARIS, April 24.—Strikers attacked several bakeries this morning in attempts to intimidate the bakers who were at work. Many windows were broken with stones. A number of men stormed a bakery in the Rue de Ramey and maltreated the workers, whereupon a number of bystanders joined in the fight and routed the strikers.

Twenty arrests were made.

A MISSIONARY CENTENARY.

Robert Morrison Landed at Canton 100 Years Ago To-day.

SHANGHAI, April 24.—A great Protestant missionary conference, in celebration of the centenary of the landing of Robert Morrison, the English missionary, at Canton, will begin to-morrow.

Seven hundred delegates have already arrived, including twelve Bishops representing the Anglican and American Methodist missionaries, together with missionaries from every province in China and Korea, and many notable visitors from the United States and Great Britain. A new hall erected to the memory of the missionaries and others who lost their lives in the Boxer uprising will be inaugurated.

Subsidiary conferences will extend the proceedings for about three weeks.

Robert Morrison was born at Morpeth, Northumberland, in 1782, and died at Canton in 1834. He studied at the Independent Academy at Hoxton, and in 1807 was sent by the London Missionary Society to Canton, landing there April 25 of that year.

In 1815 Mr. Morrison published a Chinese grammar and New Testament, in 1818 he founded the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, and in 1823 his Chinese dictionary was published by the East Indian Company.

Agreement with Germany for a Year.

BERLIN, April 24.—It is understood that the new provisional tariff between Germany and the United States is to endure for one year, and that it will prolong itself automatically if no notice of a change be given.

Hunyadi János

Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water

Take half a glassful in the morning for headache, biliousness, torpid liver and especially

FOR CONSTIPATION

The strongest argument we can present for the character of our suits for men is the suits themselves. We believe men who know our suits will grant that. Touching upon style, these suits reveal every innovation. Another phase is the remarkable diversity in the number of models, fabrics and patterns presented from $15 to $40.

Ralston Shoes $4 — The famous Ralston Health Shoes at $4 are on sale at our two down-town stores, 265 Broadway and 420 Broadway.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three Broadway Stores

At 13th St. — At Canal St. — Near Chambers St.

Revillon Frères

The World's Largest Furriers

19 West 34th St., New York

MODEL DRY COLD STORAGE

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF FURS IS BASED ON TWO CENTURIES' EXPERIENCE AS THE WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

IT ENABLES US TO PLACE AT YOUR DISPOSAL THE MOST COMPLETE AND PRACTICAL COLD STORAGE FACILITIES, PERFECTLY ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF FURS.

WE DO ALSO EXPERT REPAIRING AND REMODELING. THE SERVICE IS UNEQUALLED, THE PRICE VERY MODERATE.

PARIS — ESTABLISHED 1723. — LONDON

AGAIN DISCUSS OUR MEAT.

Attempt in the Commons to Revive the Agitation Against It.

LONDON, April 24.—There was an attempt in the House of Commons this afternoon to revive the agitation against the American packing houses, but the Board of Trade rather discountenanced it. The subject was brought up by a question of Sir William Bull, Conservative, who suggested the necessity for "protecting the meat trade of this country against the attacks of foreign trusts" and the taking of steps to "prevent meat unfit for food from being marketed here by representatives of the American meat packers."

Mr. Lloyd-George, President of the Board of Trade, reminded Sir William that a bill had already been introduced by the President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Burns, dealing with the importation and preparation of food. Mr. Lloyd-George added:

"I am not aware that there is any cause for further action."

The President of the Board of Trade, however, promised to watch the matter.

TO DIG AT HERCULANEUM.

First Operations Will Be of an Experimental Character.

ROME, April 24.—The Under Secretary for Public Instruction, Signor Cluffelli, replying in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to a question of Deputy Rampoldi on the subject of the excavations at Herculaneum, said the Government intended soon to begin the work. It would have a thoroughly national character, in accordance with what the Ministers believed to be the general feeling of the country. But, Signor Cluffelli added, the advice of foreign scientists would be gratefully accepted.

In conclusion Signor Cluffelli explained that the nature of the work and the ground where the excavations were to be made would not permit of extensive operations. It would be necessary to proceed gradually and thus find out the best way to continue the work, and also form an estimate of the expense which it would be necessary to incur. If the present ordinary appropriation turned out to be insufficient the Government would present a demand for further funds.

Captain of the Suevic Suspended.

LONDON, April 24.—The Board of Trade, as a result of its inquiry into the wreck of the White Star liner Suevic, which ran ashore in a fog near the Lizard on March 17, has suspended the certificate of Capt. Jones, her commander, for three months. The court found that the disaster was due to the fault of Capt. Jones in maintaining full speed while heading toward the land in thick weather.

MANY DOUBTFUL BARONETS.

Committee Recommends Legislative Action Against Them.

LONDON, April 24.—Unlike the titles granted in some Continental countries, those of the British aristocracy have always seemed to rest upon a solid foundation, based, as they have been, on royal decrees, patents, and precedence, and carefully enveloped in red tape.

It developed this evening, however, that there is alloy in the gold of the Baronetage, for a special departmental committee has issued a report saying there is no doubt that a number of persons have assumed the title of Baronet either wrongfully or upon the most doubtful basis. These cases approximate 5 or 6 per cent. of the entire Baronetage.

The committee recommends legislative action to create a tribunal that shall prevent the unlawful use of any title. In the meantime it recommends, in order to avoid frauds, that there shall be included in the annual publication of the offical roll of Baronets only the names of those who have been received at Court or who have been mentioned by that title in some official document.

$900,000 DAMAGE AT TOULON.

The Flames Broke Out Simultaneously in Five Places.

TOULON, April 24.—The authorities estimate that the damage done to the arsenal amounts to $900,000. The fire had been completely extinguished this morning, when work was resumed in the buildings which had not suffered.

The inquiry into the cause of the fire has resulted in establishing the fact that flames broke out simultaneously in five places. The area of the conflagration is surrounded by sentinels, and will so continue while the investigation is in progress.

All telegraphic and telephonic communication within the walls has been completely destroyed.

There was a semi-panic about the arsenal this morning owing to the explosion of some chemicals, but there were no casualties, and the alarm soon subsided.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

CARTAGENA, April 24.—Careful inquiries in regard to the report that a number of cases of the plague had been discovered here show that it arose from the fact that nineteen soldiers died here in the last three weeks from a disease resembling typhus fever, but which has not been definitely diagnosed. The most energetic measures have been taken to disinfect the barracks. The malady has not spread to the civilian population. The authorities say there is no justification for alarm regarding the sanitary condition of the city.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, April 24.—Advices received here to-day from Castries, St. Lucia, say that serious rioting has occurred there. A detachment of the Barbados Volunteers with a Maxim gun and ninety police are leaving here to-day for Castries on the steamer Solent of the Royal Mail Line.

LONDON, April 24.—The spirit of compromise is having effect on the prospects of the Irish Council bill, and to-day its supporters are more hopeful of reconciling the differences regarding the terms of the proposed measure. The outlook has so far improved that Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was able to announce in the House of Commons this afternoon that he hoped to be able to introduce the bill on May 7.

ROME, April 24.—The Pope to-day received in private audience Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D.

SANTO DOMINGO, April 24.—The United States converted yacht Scorpion arrived here this morning from Santiago, Cuba, having on board Fenton R. McCreery, the new American Minister Resident and Consul General at Santo Domingo. He succeeds Thomas C. Dawson, who was appointed Minister to Colombia last January.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

These Prices for Cottons Were Wholesale Prices in '64.

Cocheco Prints, 50c. *a yard.*
Wamsutta Prints, 39c. *a yard.*
Lancaster Ginghams, 48½c. *a yard.*
Apron Checks, 45c. *a yard.*
Striped Shirting, 42½c. *a yard.*
Denims, 60c. *and* 70c. *a yard.*
Bleached Canton Flannel, 80c *a yard.*
Brown Sheetings, 50c. *to* 70c. *a yard.*
Bleached Sheetings, 10-4, $1.60 *a yard.*
Yard wide bleached Cottons, 70c. *a yard.*

These are wholesale prices taken from an old price list issued in August, 1864. People who consider cotton fabrics high in price now may be interested to note what similar fabrics cost in war time. The Lancaster Ginghams that then cost 48½c. a yard wholesale, now retail here for 9c. a yard. Cocheco Prints, then 50c. a yard, are now 8c. Masonville bleached Muslins, then 70c., are now 14c.

Piano Music That EVERYONE Can Play.

Even yet there are many people who do not realize that without previous training or experience, simply by aid of a wonderful mechanism, it is *possible for EVERYONE to play the Piano.*

There should be music in every home.

There *will be* music in every home—music always available and at the command of every member of the family, if the home possesses a

Loeser, Heller or Rieman PLAYER-PIANO.

These instruments have a double usefulness.

They can be played by hand as ordinary upright pianos—and when so played look no different from any other good piano.

But the untrained lover of music can also play them by aid of the perforated music rolls.

It is not mechanical music, either. The Piano is as much under control as if played by hand. It is not only possible to play the notes, but also *to interpret the music.*

Player-piano prices range from $500 to $900.

Your ordinary piano will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation, if you wish. We will also make the terms of payment easy enough to suit your convenience.

Come in and hear these wonderful instruments. See for yourself how easily you can play—without any previous experience whatever.

Fourth Floor.

Rajah Silk Suits at $25 That Ought to Make a Stir.

A STRICTLY TAILORED SUIT with jaunty new walking coat and every effect of trimness—and yet made out of the rough, sturdy and handsome Rajah Silk that has heretofore been used almost exclusively in smart dresses.

The combination is one of the most striking and effective ideas of the season. The VALUE is remarkable.

These new Suits are in all the smart colors and black. The coat is walking length with semi-fitted back, single-breasted fly front, notched collar, hip and breast pockets, coat sleeves with turned back cuffs and lining of peau de cygne.

Skirt is full plaited, stitched to yoke depth and finished with two bias folds of the material.

Decidedly the best value so far this season at $25.

Second Floor, Front.

Women's German Kid Gloves. One Dollar Value for 59c.

IN QUALITY FOR PRICE these Gloves are without equal. It is only by placing large orders that it is possible for us to offer them at this low price.

They are made of excellent German kid, finished with two clasps, and they come in tans, modes, brown and white.

59c. a pair.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

Extraordinary Values in Handsome Decorated China.

NEAR THE FOOT OF THE REVOLVING STAIRWAY, Basement China Store, you will find to-day as remarkable an assortment of decorated China as was ever offered anywhere.

There are Plates, Cups and Saucers and various other pieces. They are of pure white China of specially good quality and enriched with figure designs and gold—pieces in perfect taste that will especially appeal to women of discrimination.

Prices Are Half Their Value and Even Less Than That.

It is a chance so good that every piece we have ought to sell in a day—and every woman who gets a share of the China will fairly count herself lucky. Here are some of the prices:

Chocolate Cups and Saucers	25c	Puff Boxes	39c
Chocolate Cups and Saucers, footed	25c	Hair Boxes	25c and 39c
Tea Cups and Saucers	25c	Condensed Milk Jars	50c
Bouillon Cups and Saucers	25c	Teapot Stands	50c
Bread and Butter Plates	25c	Syrup Cups and Stands	50c
Tea Plates, Ice Cream and Fruit Plates	25c	Bouillon Cups	75c
Ramekins	25c	Bread Trays	75c
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates	50c	Salad Bowls	75c and $1
		Chocolate Pots	98c
		Handled Nut Dishes	$1.50

Basement.

Best Irish Dimities, 25c.

COLOR PRINTINGS on white and white printings on cool blue grounds. Nothing can quite touch the Dimities for daintiness. Nothing can quite equal the distinction of the pretty cluster cord and hair line stripes on the sheer, fine ground.

These are *the best Dimities that come from Ireland.* No other Dimities that are imported to America can match them in beauty of weave and variety of patterns. The makers were progressive—sent to France for ideas, and, in addition to the characteristic Dimity sprigs, dots and conventional effects, there are graceful flower printings in French effects.

Dressmaking days now, and the Dimities are going fast. 25c. a yard.

Second Floor.

Men's Hosiery. Specially Low Prices.

BECAUSE of the vast regular business we do with the leading manufacturers we are able to secure special price concessions occasionally.

Now is the time for the economical man to stock for the whole season.

20c. Socks at 12½c.

Fast black, tan, slate and cadet blue cotton Socks.

25c. Socks at 19c.

Fancy lisle thread and cotton Socks.

50c. Socks at 35c.

Fast black and colored lisle thread with embroidered insteps.

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON

89 Regent Street

Goods Charged in London to Home Account—Prices Less U. S. A. Duties.

Moves in a Fashionable Circle

When the Newfold belt circles the form—light and graceful folds—admits ease and supple movement; the very latest.

Cross Newfold Kid Belts

All Colors.

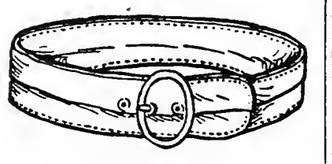

With Gold Plated Buckle, from $2.75 complete.

Latest colors now being shown by the greatest Parisian modistes—every conceivable new effect—an education in belts.

Steel Studded Belts

3 designs.

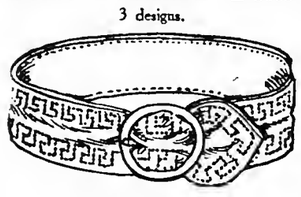

from $7.50 complete.

Soft and pliable—caressing the waist.

Most complete assortment of belts and belt buckles ever seen in America.

Cross Gloves

Still a few pairs of Ladies' 8 and 12 button length Gloves at reduced prices:

$1.90 reduced from $2.75
$2.25 reduced from $3.25

Travellers' Writing Portfolios

from $3.75.

English Morocco. Blotting pad, ink well, pencil, penholder and pocket for stationery.

Cross Trunks

and travelling goods.

Steamer Trunks, from.....$18.50
Dress Trunks, from.....$21.50
Hat Trunks, from.....$19.50

Rugs, shawl straps and hold-alls.

Cross Dressing Cases

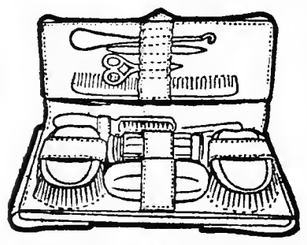

From $7.75. As shown, $19.50

English Pigskin and Black Walrus Imported toilet articles. Special cases made for own fittings.

Cross Military Brushes

Ebony or leather backs in pigskin or walrus cases, from.....$3.25

Works of Art in Pigskin

Bill Folds, from..... .50
Card Cases, from.....$1.00
Coin Purses, from..... .75
Cigarette and Cigar Cases, from....$1.50
Men's Pin and Button Box, from...$1.75
Travelling Watch in Case, from....$4.25

Gifts for Women

Smelling Salts in Cases, from.....$7.00
Folding Travelling Picture Frames, from $1.75
Ladies' Street and Shopping Bags, from $6.75

Advertised Goods at All Cross Stores.

MARK CROSS

Up-town } 210 Fifth Avenue, 1132 Broadway,

Between 25th and 26th Sts.

Downtown—253 Broadway,

Opposite City Hall.

Boston—20 Summer Street.

INSURANCE REFORM MEASURES ATTACKED

Counsel for Big Companies Protest at Albany Against Rogers Bills.

DEFENDED BY UNTERMYER

He Demands That Employes of Companies Be Forbidden to Participate in Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—A hearing lasting until midnight on the Rogers insurance bills, drawn to correct evils developing out of the imperfections of the reform insurance bills, was had to-night in the Ways and Means room before the Insurance Committees of both houses. Samuel Untermyer, on behalf of the International Policy Holders' Association, spoke in favor of the legislation. James N. McKeen, for the Mutual Life; Hiram Steele, for the New York Life, and other attorneys objected to the measures.

Mr. McKeen, who, with Gov. Hughes, acted as counsel to the Legislative Investigation Committee in 1905, condemned the plan to give the Superintendent of Insurance enlarged powers to make the rules govern the election of Trustees.

"Charges of fraud and forgery in connection with the recent elections have been made," said Mr. McKeen. "After a personal and minute investigation, and out of the hundreds of thousands of votes cast for the administration ticket, I found only one ballot about which there could be the slightest question."

"About 50,000 would be nearer," observed Mr. Untermyer.

Mr. Steele said the new law had not had a thorough test, and should not be amended just yet. He seriously questioned the authority of the lawmakers to prohibit proxy voting.

The methode of the Policy Holders' Association also came in for criticism at Mr. Steele's hands.

"The election of Directors of these insurance companies should be safeguarded against the attacks of the agents and manipulators by the companies," Mr. Untermyer said. "If the salaried agents of these companies cannot be stopped from participation in these elections you might just as well give these companies a perpetual lease of power, no matter what the consequences may be, as you will never again find a committee of policy holders interest themselves in this movement for the benefit of the public service unless a change is made in the law.

Chairman Rogers asked Mr. Untermyer various questions relative to the further perfecting of the insurance laws by amendments to his bills. Mr. McKeen had pointed out what he believed was a weakness of placing so much power in the hands of the Superintendent. He said that official would be able to make different rules for different companies, and they would be at the mercy of despotism and caprice at all times.

Mr. Untermyer especially scored the companies for having notified policyholders on September 6, that no other ticket would be in the field, whereas the association ticket was put in September 18.

Senator Sohmer and Mr. Untermyer had a tilt just as the latter closed his speech.

"How much do you expect to be reimbursed?" asked Senator Sohmer.

"Why?" asked Mr. Untermyer quietly.

"Oh," said the Senator. "I wanted to know just as a matter of personal information."

"Mr. Chairman, that is not his privilege to ask such a question," said Mr. Untermyer.

"No," retorted Senator Sohmer, "no one has any privileges around here but Mr. Untermyer."

PLEA FOR TORRENS SYSTEM.

Advocates of the Cohalan—Prentice Bill Before Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—Advocates of the Cohalan-Prentice bill providing for the introduction of the so-called Torrens system of land title registration had a hearing yesterday before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. A large delegation of New Yorkers came to the Capitol to promote the passage of the bill, which is ofterly opposed by the title guarantee companies, because, if enacted, it would take away from them the lucrative business they are now doing in connection with the searching of titles.

The opponents of the bill had a hearing a couple of weeks ago. The delegation today was headed by David A. Clarkson, President of the Real Estate Board of Brokers of Manbattan, and A. N. Gitterman, Secretary of the Legislative Committee of that board.

A NEW WATER POWER BILL.

Directs Commission to Devise Means of Progressive Development.

ALBANY, April 24.—Senator Fuller and Assemblyman O'Brian introduced to-day by request a bill urging the State Water Supply Commission to devise plans for the progressive development of the water powers of the State for public use under State ownership and control. The commission is to adopt regulations governing the use of the water powers and prevent a monopoly thereof.

It is to proceed at once to gather all possible information relating to these water powers, and to present a preliminary report to the Governor and the Legislature next January and a final report to the Governor a year later. The sum of $50,000 is appropriated.

A statement given out in connection with the bill sets forth that it "was drafted for and in accordance with the views of the Committee on Forests of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation."

MORELAND BILL REPORTED.

Empowers Investigation of the State Departments Every Three Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly reported the Moreland investigation bill today.

This measure is the one which empowers the Governor, or any one he appoints, to inspect and investigate the State Departments at least once every three years.

McCLELLAN APPEAL ARGUED.

Case to Test His Title as Mayor Up Before Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, April 24.—The appeal of Mayor George B. McClellan from an order of the Appellate Division, First Department, in the case involving the action brought in the name of the People by Attorney General Jackson to test Mr. McClellan's title to the office of Mayor of New York, was argued to-day before the Court of Appeals.

The case was argued for Mayor McClellan by Eugene L. Richards and ex-Justice Hasbrouck, and for the People by Deputy Attorney General Charles A. Dolson.

ATTACKS TAX ASSESSORS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—Senator Cassidy of Watkins caused a flurry of excitement in the Senate to-day when he sought to have his bill proposing amendments to the tax law passed, by making a charge that the Tax Assessors in New York City used the latitude of the present law for blackmailing purposes.

"In New York," he said, "with assessments on $2,801,807,700 of personal property, $2,854,023,210, or almost 84 per cent., was taken off either from motives of abnormal generosity or for some other reason."

Refused to Report Local Option Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—By a vote of 8 to 4 the Assembly Excise Committee refused to report out the Local Option bill to-day. The bill now goes automatically to the Rules Committee, before which the hotel men and liquor dealers and the local option people must make their fight.

5-CENT FARE BILL PASSED.

Assembly Indorses Wagner's Measure, 97 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—The Wagner Coney Island Five-Cent Fare bill was passed in the Assembly to-day, 97 to 5. The five negative votes were cast by Wells of New York, Newton of Cortland, Wainwright of Westchester, Eggleston of Orleans, and Frisbie of Schoharie. The overwhelming victory for the bill followed hours of dickering by the Assembly machine for amendments, but which the introducer refused to incorporate in his measure.

PARSONS TO THE RESCUE.

County Chairman Stirred by Bill to Reorganize Municipal Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—It developed here to-day that the New York Republican County Committee is much disturbed over the proposition contained in the Wells bill to reorganize the Municipal Courts in New York City. Chairman Parsons came here to-day for the express purpose of side-tracking the measure.

After a two hours' fight in the Codes Committee the bill was reported out to-night.

TEACHERS' BILL ADVANCED.

It Will Be on the Calendar for Final Passage To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—The New York Teachers' Salary Increase bill was reported to the Assembly to-day by the Cities Committee. Conklin of New York, the introducer, at once moved it to third reading, and it will be on the calendar for final passage to-morrow morning.

The teachers have produced the most effective lobby in Albany in years.

CRESCENT A. C. STIRRED UP.

Members Resent Sarcasm in the Organization's Paper.

There is much talk among the members of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn over some caustic editorial comments appearing in The Crescent, the club paper, and it was reported yesterday that the editor, W. D. Walker, had been censured by the Board of Governors for his satirical composition. When Mr. Walker was asked about the matter last night he said he did not consider that the private club affairs of the Crescent Club were of interest to the general public.

The editorial which has stirred up all the talk in the big clubhouse in Pierrepont Street had to do with a complaining letter written to the editor of the club paper by a member.

This member complained about the glee club. The glee singers, he said, were wearing on his nerves. They would tune up any time they chanced to come together anywhere in the clubhouse. Eating a chop or a squab in the grill room, his repast would be interrupted by the glee club suddenly appearing and startling in lustily on "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground." The library proved no refuge from the glee band, nor could they be escaped by flight to the billiard room.

M. O. L. ALDERMEN QUIZZED.

Grand Jury Takes Up the Bribery Charges Against Them.

The cases of Aldermen Henry Clay Peters of the "giant intellect" and William Clifford and John J. Cronin occupied the attention of the Grand Jury yesterday. Clifford was held on a charge of having accepted a bribe on Jan. 15 of $6,500 from a reporter, offered to him for "swinging" the votes of the eleven M. O. L. Aldermen to ex-Judge Rufus B. Cowing for Recorder.

Peters and Cronin are charged with perjury, Peters upon two counts, once before a Magistrate and once before the Grand Jury. The charges grew out of Peters's and Cronin's statements that they had neither of them known before the day of the vote that they were to vote for Judge Cowing.

Three Aldermen who had in some way acquired this knowledge and had not hesitated to tell Magistrate Whitman were witnesses before the Grand Jury. They are Aldermen Kuntze, O'Neill, and Noonan. Earl Harding, the reporter who bribed Clifford, and County Detective Reardon, who arrested him, were also witnesses. No indictments were handed down.

AFTER LAWYER JOHNSON.

His Absence Halts Building Association Inquiry—Shareholders Angry.

The first hearing of the investigation into the methods of Otto Kelsey and Edward G. Riggs as receivers in winding up the affairs of the defunct Republic Savings & Loan Association, which was scheduled to go on yesterday before Referee Alexander McKinny in the Mechanics' Bank Building, Brooklyn, was held up by the failure of Russell S. Johnson of the firm of Hasbrouck & Johnson, the attorney of record, to put in an appearance.

When Deputy Attorney General Mott learned that Mr. Johnson was not present he moved that Referee McKinny declare him in contempt of court. Several other lawyers, who were at the hearing to represent certain shareholders, joined in the request.

Some of them intimated that the receivers were trying to block the investigation until the Senate decides whether Supt. Kelsey is to remain in office. Referee McKinny said he would decide on May 2 whether Mr. Johnson should be adjudged in contempt.

EX-JUDGE COWING IN COURT.

Appears for Negro Boy Charged with Murder Where He Once Presided.

After occupying a seat upon the bench in General Sessions for twenty-eight years, ex-Judge Rufus B. Cowing, who resigned from the bench in January, appeared in General Sessions yesterday as counsel for Melvin Shemo, a negro elevator boy, charged with the murder of John Kennedy, truckman, last January.

Mr. Cowing, who as a Judge frequently said that it was not necessary to take four or five days to get a jury, sustained that contention yesterday when he got a jury in a little over an hour. One witness was examined and then the case was adjourned until to-day.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Capt. A. Mosh, Artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, to take effect Sept. 15, vice Capt. H. H. Sargent, Second Cavalry, who will then join his regiment.

Capt. D. H. Clark, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at the Oklahoma University Preparatory School, Sept. 1 next, and will proceed to his home.

Major C. W. Taylor, Thirteenth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Fort Riley for duty during the examination of captains only, vice Capt. J. D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry, who will continue as a member for all other purposes.

Capt. W. W. Forsythe, Sixth Cavalry, will report to the Examining Board at Fort Riley.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral C. R. Roelker, retired, detached Bureau of Fisheries, and ordered home.

Commander F. E. Batty to temporary duty Bureau of Ordnance.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Sypher to the Missouri as Ordnance Officer.

Ensign W. Liggett, Jr., to the Kansas.

Ensign A. C. Pickens to home and wait orders.

Gunner L. C. Hull to the Indiana.

Gunner J. G. Nicklas to duty as assistant to Inspector of Ordnance, works of the Bliss Company, Brooklyn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lebanon at Bradford, Marcellus at Hampton Roads, Miantonomoh, Arethusa, St. Louis at Hampton Roads; Concord at Cavite.

Sailed—Morris from Norfolk for New York; Princeton, from Acapulco for Amapala; Annapolis, from Honolulu for midway station.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 720 B'way.

They arrested a swindler the other day who victimized a number of banks by raising checks originally issued for $3, $4 and $5 each, to the same figures in thousands.

Had the checks been printed with pantograph tints in sensitized inks, the fraud would have been detected easily.

The loss would cover the cost of such pantograph protection for some years to come.

American Bank Note Company,

86 Trinity Place, New York.

GOV. HUGHES KILLS A RAILROAD CHARTER

Revokes Franchise of Davenport, Middleburg & Durham Railroad Company.

ASKED EXTENSION OF TIME

His Action Sounds the Death Knell of "Sleeping" Franchises in the State Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—Gov. Hughes vetoed a piece of "special" railroad legislation to-day. It was the bill introduced by Senator Heacock of Herkimer, which provided for the extension of time for the Davenport, Middleburg & Durham Railroad Company to begin the construction of its road. The bill provided that the company should have until 1912 to begin, and until 1917 to finish it. The veto of this bill sounds the death knell of wildcat schemes of this sort during the Hughes administration.

Heretofore for political bosses to obtain a charter for a railroad was only in the day's work during the session, and to extend the time five years at a clip now and then was also only a part of the regular programme. The road affected by the Heacock bill has been enjoying this privilege for ten years. Governors of both parties have usually held leaders in line by extending the life of such paper roads until the leaders could sell their option and charter at a large profit.

A case in point is that of a railroad in which Robert H. Hunter, ex-boss of Dutchess, was interested. He came before the Railroads Committee of the Assembly last year and asked that the bill extending the time for the construction of his road be extended. The committee did not take kindly to it until pressure from the office of the Executive brought it out of committee, put it through the House, and the next stage was the prompt signing of the bill by Gov. Higgins.

The bill which the Governor rapped so severely to-day was a scheme of the same character.

SLIT THROAT AND SAVED MAN.

Doctor's Quick Work with a Penknife Prevents Patient Strangling.

Quick work by Dr. Julius London of the house staff of Lincoln Hospital yesterday afternoon saved the life of Ludwig Hirsch, a young business man of Westchester, who has been in the hospital for a week, suffering from throat trouble.

While the doctor was walking through the ward yesterday afternoon he saw Hirsch on his bed breathing heavily. The man was slowly strangling to death. The only instrument the doctor had handy was his penknife. Dipping the blade in an antiseptic solution, he quickly made an incision in the throat of the suffering man.

This afforded immediate relief and a few minutes later a tube was inserted in the opening. It is believed Hirsch will live.

There is no Substitute for a Waltham Watch

WALTHAM watches have sustained their reputation during half a century of exacting use and critical comparison. The world's work is best timed by a WALTHAM watch. When a dealer offers a Swiss watch in preference to a WALTHAM watch, it is to secure a greater profit for himself.

A Book about Watches sent on request

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

TROOPS WILL NOT REVOLT.

National Guard Regiments Will Work with the Regulars.

Gov. Hughes's order assigning the Seventh and other National Guard regiments to work with the regulars in the forts near New York this Summer, instead of going to the usual regimental camps, excited a good deal of discussion among National Guard officers yesterday. It was known that Gen. Charles F. Roe and some of the commanding officers had been opposed to the splitting up of the corps on account of the effect upon the regimental training, and it was assumed that the General had once more been overruled at Albany.

Only a few weeks ago his acceptance of the resignation of Capt. Wendel while under charges had not been approved by the Governor, and the subsequent dismissal of that officer was thought a significant mark of the Executive's disapproval of the commanding officer of the State Guard. It was learned, however, yesterday that the General had seen fit to revise his opinion and had recommended the plan proposed by the Federal authorities.

The detail will be as follows:

To Fort Schuyler, three companies of the Thirteenth Heavy Artillery and two companies of the Forty-seventh Infantry.

To Fort Totten, five companies of the Eighth Infantry to act as Coast Artillery reserves and two companies as supports.

To Fort Wadsworth, five companies of the Thirteenth Heavy Artillery and four companies of the Seventh Infantry.

To Fort Hamilton, four companies of the Thirteenth Heavy Artillery and six companies of the Seventh Infantry.

The Fourteenth Infantry, the Twenty-second Engineers, and the First, Second, and Sixth Batteries of Artillery will as in other years go into camp at Peekskill.

GEN. ROE CHANGED HIS MIND.

ALBANY, April 24.—Gov. Hughes's order of yesterday designating National Guard regiments to participate with the regular army this Summer in coast guard maneouvres was finally issued on the recommendation of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard. This fact was announced this morning by Adjt. Gen. Henry, who gave out Gen. Roe's letter making the recommendation.

It appears from the letter that Gen. Roe originally recommended "that no coast artillery be sent as reserves and no Infantry as supports." On receipt of the letter of Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, he withdrew the recommendation and made that upon which the Governor acted.

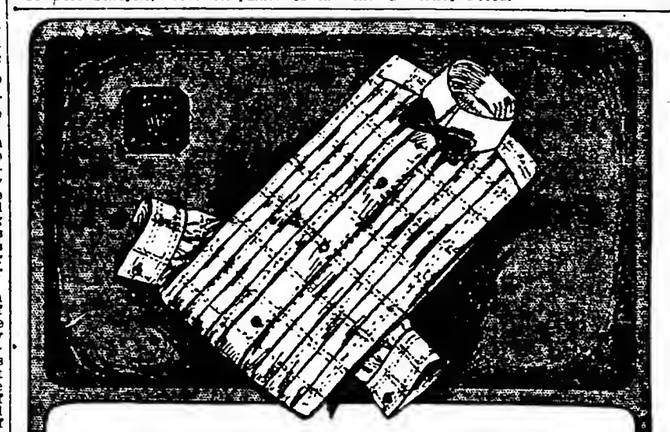

To Order Shirt Department.

Shirts to Your Measure

4 For $10.

800 patterns of the famous Anderson's imported fabrics. Fashioned pleated or plain.

The finish and fit will leave nothing wanting.

On request, our representative will call.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway. Houston St.

One of the Important Duties of Physicians and the Well-Informed of the World

is to learn as to the relative standing and reliability of the leading manufacturers of medicinal agents, as the most eminent physicians are the most careful as to the uniform quality and perfect purity of remedies prescribed by them, and it is well known to physicians and the Well-Informed generally that the California Fig Syrup Co., by reason of its correct methods and perfect equipment and the ethical character of its product has attained to the high standing in scientific and commercial circles which is accorded to successful and reliable houses only, and, therefore, that the name of the Company has become a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy.

TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the appoval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. and the same heretofore known by the name—Syrup of Figs—which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., that the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.
U. S. A.
London, England.

Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's LEXINGTON AV 59TH TO 60TH ST.

Special Sales

Now in Progress.

Women's Tailored Suits made to measure (a ten-day sale) at $16.75 and 18.75; Men's Spring Suits, Overcoats or Prince Albert Coats and Vests, made to measure (a ten-day sale) for $12.80; beautifully trimmed and smart Tailored Hats, $7.98 to $10.00 varieties at $3.98. Dress Suit Cases, Umbrellas, Sewing Machines, etc.

Ecru Net Waists. They seem to lend a sort of individual exclusiveness to the wearer and certainly are as handsome a lot as it has ever been our privilege to present. Beauty and style seem to vie with each other in the producing of a most fashionable effect. They are elaborately trimmed with cluny and Val. lace edges, silk lined. Button back, three-quarter sleeves. Specially priced at..... $9.98

White Messaline Waists, Charming models, Irish lace trimmed, at $11.98 and $14.98

Three Stone Rings. The interest evinced in our jewelry specials prompts us to offer this Three Stone Ring, set with 2 fine cut diamonds and large, real sapphire centre, at the extraordinarily low price of..... $49.50

Men's Furnishings. Allow us again to call attention to our attractive line of Men's Furnishings.

A careful dresser is usually a careful buyer; in both cases he will be perfectly satisfied with this branch of our business. We carry at all times a most comprehensive assortment of men's wear at prices considerably lower than those of the exclusive Haberdasher.

Men's Pajamas. We wish to call particular attention to these garments and know of no better incentive than the price named below.

They are made of a fine quality Woven Madras, in the most comfortable fashion. Have surplice neck and are trimmed with loops. Regularly sold for $2.00, special at..... $1.65

Men's Neckwear. Handsome assortments of Men's Neckwear in all the new spring colorings, of rich quality silks. All the latest shapes of the season in Bat wing and narrow and medium width four-in-hands. Specially priced at..... 50c

Women's Pumps. It is in keeping with well regulated habits of dress to have Pumps, it is also in keeping with your good Common Sense to purchase them at the lowest possible figure, without depreciating the quality. We offer a splendid assortment of Women's Pumps which are universally sold at almost double our prices.

Women's Golden Brown Ties and Tan Russia Calf Pumps finely made with hand sewed welts. Sizes 2½ to 8, widths B to EE. Specially priced at..... $2.98

Cold Storage is Best. We will store your furs until Autumn, guaranteeing them absolutely against loss by fire, moths, or burglary.

Lace Curtains and Blankets Thoroughly Cleaned.

'Phone 5300 Plaza, or write; one of our wagons will call for the goods.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

We're impartial as to the merits of Derbies or soft hats for Spring.

Because we've the best of both.

Crofut & Knapp Derbies at $3 have been the backbone of our hat business for many years; Knapp-Felt Derbies at $4 came as a finer quality of the same sturdy stock; Knapp-Felt de Luxe at $6 is the top-notch of Derby luxury.

As for soft hats—with all the best things from Stetson's we're sure of having the best of everything in soft hats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

The Only Infant Food

GOOD ENOUGH FOR YOU

Savings Banks are constant buyers of this company's Guaranteed Mortgages.

What is good enough for the Savings Banks which, under State supervision, safeguard your savings, is certainly good enough for you.

Why not get the safety and benefit of the good interest rate these Guaranteed Mortgages yield?

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital and Surplus, - $5,000,000
176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

The
Coward
Shoe

Women's Oxfords

Smart Spring Styles
on shapely Coward lasts, showing the new toes and heels in a variety of models, insuring perfect fit around the ankles, under the arch and over the instep.

In all the fashionable leathers with a particularly fine assortment of the popular tan shades.

Prices begin at $3.50.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET.)
Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
LEXINGTON TO 5TH AVE. 59TH to 60TH ST.

BUILT TO LAST — A LIFE TIME.

$900 Walters Mastertone Player-Pianos, $450.
Finest Piano-Player in the World.

Walters Pianos
Are the Best in the World.

In this great sale we offer 2,000 of them at prices beginning at $198
Pianos Priced Up to $250.

$5 Down and $1 a Week.

Double Veneered Cases, mahogany, oak, or walnut; 7 1-3 octaves, copper strings, finest repeating action; bushed tuning pins; solid brass pedals, guaranteed for 10 and 15 years; 16-pound hammers. FREE—Tuning one year, stool and cover.

$375 Style A	$198	$700 Colonial	$350
$450 Style L	$225	$750 Vertical	
$500 Style G	$250	Gr'd Upright	$375
$550 Style D	$260		
$600 Style K	$300	$800 Premiere	$400

EXCHANGE your old piano for a WALTERS. Upon request a representative will call.

RUGS
CARPETS
For Summer Furnishing

AXMINSTER CARPETS—New Spring patterns, from $1.00 yd.

VELVET CARPETINGS—High grade quality from.... 80c yd.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS—Regular $1.00 yard, at..... 75c yd.

Royal Wilton Rugs—Highest grade; in Oriental designs; size 9x12 ft.; regular $40 value, at..... $33.50

AXMINISTER RUGS and WILTON VELVET RUGS—A manufacturer's sample line; fine quality; size 9x12 ft; worth $27.50, at.... $20.00

MATTINGS
China and Japanese Straw, Crex and Fibre Floor Coverings in endless variety and colorings,
VERY MODERATELY PRICED.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH & 14TH STS.

Underberg
Bitters
The Famous Tonic and Cordial.
On Sale everywhere.
LUYTIES BROTHERS,
General Agents, New York.

EXCELSIOR LIQUID POLISH
A Very Superior Article
For CLEANING and POLISHING
Sterling Silver, Plated Ware, Plate Glass Windows and Mirrors.
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

R. C. OGDEN MAY HEAD JEANES FUND BOARD

Washington and Frissell Here to Name Men to Handle $1,000,000 Gift.

FOR SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

Field Secretaries Will Be Appointed to Investigate Conditions in the Rural Districts.

Booker T. Washington, President of the Tuskegee Institute, and Hollis Burke Frissell of Hampton Institute, came to town yesterdey for the purpose of organizing a Boerd of Trustees to handle the endowment fund of $1,000,000 given hy Miss Anna T. Jeanes of Germantown, Penn., for the assistance and maintenance of elementary schools for negroes in the South.

Dr. Washington said last night that the hoard would consist mainly of Southern men, some white, some negroes, and that the utmost care is heing taken to pick such men as are qualified in every way for the handling of such a sum.

Although neither Dr. Washington nor Dr. Frissell would tell the names of any of the men they have in mind, it is understood that Rohert C. Ogden will be one of the trustees, if not President of the board. Mr. Ogden has long been a leader in the work of improving Southern educational conditions. His long business training has given him exceptional qualifications for the handling of an endowment fund. When Mr. Ogden retired from husiness several months ago he said that his active interest in Southern educational affeirs would not cease.

It is understood that Dr. Washington end Dr. Frissell have already conferred with Mr. Ogden regarding the fund that has been left temporarily in their care. The two negro university Presidents were instructed hy Miss Jeanes to organize a Board of Trustees. They refused last night to say how large the hoard would be, hut it is likely that twelve men will be chosen.

"The entire personnel of the Board will not he complete until Friday, probably," said Dr. Washington last night. "I am not at liherty to discuss the endowment until the Board has heen named. I may say, however, that we hope this endowment of $1,000,000 will be the nucleus of a gigantic sum for the assistance and maintenance of elementary schools in the South, an assistance which is so badly needed."

He said that none of the money can be applied either to Tuskegee or to Hampton, as the terms of the gift explicitly state that the interest from the endowment shall he applied only to elementary schools.

One of the first acts of the Board of Trustees will he to appoint what will be known as "field secretaries," whose duties will be to investigate school conditions in rural districts of the South. Mr. Cox, privats secretery to Dr. Washington, explained the exact purposes for which the fund is endowed. He said that country schools which are unable to pay the selary of a teacher for longer than a few months of the year will be aided by the fund, thus lengthening the scholastic term. Underpaid teachers in the rural districts will also come under the provisions of the endowment.

Dr. Washington is responsible for many of the stipulations in the endowment because it was only after meny conferences with him that Miss Jeanes announced her intention of giving the $1,000,000 to encourage the education of the Southern negro.

The principal of the endowment cannot be touched. The interest from the securities is now about $40,000 a year, and with judicious management may reach $50,000.

Dr. Weshington and Dr. Frissell will meet this morning in the Manhattan Hotel to continue their deliberations upon the selection of a Board.

UPTOWN CAR LINES BLOCKED.

Feed Cable Burned Out, Tying Up Broadway and Other Roads.

The Broadway cars were hlocked from 6:45 to 8:20 o'clock yesterday morning in the district hounded on the north hy Fifty-ninth Street and on the south by Twenty-third Street.

Not only the Broadway line, but elso the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Avenue lines end the Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Street crosstown lines, were tied up completely in the same zone for more than an hour. The trouhle was caused by the "hurning out" of one of the main feed cables in the Sixth Avenue conduit in the hlock between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets.

On this cable the electricity is conveyed from the Ninety-sixth Street power house to the suh-station in Fiftieth Street, where it is distributed to the various surface car lines in that district. With a roar that could be heard for blocks, hlue flames flashed up through the slots and manholes in Sixth Avenue at 6:45 o'clock and hurned through the hlock between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets for more than twenty minutes. All of the cars on the circuit fed from that rotary station were immediately brought to a stop.

The Sixth Avenue elevated railroad and the Subway were severely taxed by the additional crowds from the blocked surface cars.

TO RATIFY MERGER.

Meeting of New Haven Road Stockholders Fixed for May 31.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 24.—Notices will soon be issued to stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company calling a meeting of them on May 31 to ratify the merger with the steam corporation of the Consolidated Railway Company in which the New England Navigation Company has already been consolidated.

It was made known some time ago that the management of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad contemplated the merger of all its properties into the parent corporation. President Mellen, in announcing a few days ago the postponement of the New Haven's proposed stock issue, gave as one of the reasons for this postponement the desire of the road's management to allow any further financing to awalt the completion of the road's plans for the merger of its steamship and railroad interests.

In preparation for the larger consolidation which is now announced, the New Haven has heen absorbing gradually the several railroad corporations that formed integral parts of the New Haven system.

PANNONIA SCRAPES HER PIER.

Carried Against It by Strong Tide—Egyptian Excavator Here.

Owing to the wind and strong tide, the Cunarder Pannonia, in yesterday from the Medlterranean, had great difficulty in getting alongside her pier. In turning to run alongside the vessel's bow struck the end of the pier with such force as to shake the structure from end to end and scrape the paint off her port side from amidships to stern.

James T. Dennis of Baltimore, who for the last four yeers hes been assistant field director of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, arrived on the Pannonia. The officers of the fund are in London and Boston, and the active work has been central in Luxor, Egypt.

"The greatest discovery we have yet made," said Mr. Dennis, "is the finding of the tomb of Mentu-Hotep of the eleventh dynasty, about 2700 or 2800 B. C. The tomh is well preserved, and is situated ahout three miles west of Luxor. It is, indeed, the only well-preserved temple of the Early Empire."

Although the tomh officially belongs to the French, that netion having the right to all antiquities found there, Mr. Dennis helleves there is more than a reasonahle chance that it will be brought here.

POLICE GET A POISON SCARE.

Woman with a Delusion Telephoned Some One Gave Her a Fatal Potion.

Lieut. John Lonergan, in charge of the telephone bureau in the Bronx Police Headquarters, was startled just hefors 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the frantic appeals of a woman over the telephone thet he send a policeman at once to 2,680 Creston Avenue.

"I am dying," he voice said; "some one has poisoned me. Send some one to me quick!"

The woman gave the name of Catherine Berkwitz, in answer to a question, and Lonergan beceme husy with the wires for a few minutes. When he had finished Dr. Bickelhaupt was urging the driver of the Fordham Hospital ambulance to make better time to save a dying woman. Detective Rooney and Policeman Dribben of the Bronx Park Police Station were hurrying in the patrol wagon for the place, and Coroner Robert McDonald end Dr. Curtin, Coroner's physician, were in Coroner McDoneld's wagon making a record run. The ambulance won the race by e head, the police and the Coroner arriving in the order named.

Dr. Bickelhaupt found that Mrs. Berkwitz was not suffering from poisoning, but was the victim of a nervous disease which subjected her to hallucinations.

SAYS HENRY WHITE IS INSANE.

But ex-Secretary of Garment Workers Is Ordered to Make an Accounting.

Henry White, former Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, who was ordered by Supreme Court Justice O'Gormen to meke en accounting of his profits received from ths printing of the union labels to be placed in clothing, was declared to be insane by a physician yesterday at a hearing before the referee appointed to take the accounting.

Justice O'Gorman decided that White had heen guilty of a fraud on the union and directed that he produce before Thomas L. Feitner, the referee, all of the books of the New York Bond and Printing Company and also all his own books and papers bearing on his relations with the concern.

FREIGHTER PIONEER BURNED.

Deadly Gases from Cargo Force Firemen to Work in Relays—Loss $75,000.

The Pioneer, a steam freighter, owned by the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, was burned yesterday morning while lying at Pier 24, North River, and damaged to the extent of $75,000. The vessel was loaded with cotton, jute, chemicals, cylinders of explosive gases, carhoys of acids, spices, and peint material. Fed by this material, the flames burned fiercely, and soon after the fire was discovered the forward hold of the Pioneer resembled a hlast furnace. The firemen had to work in relays on account of the deadly gases given off. During all the time they were pouring water into the hold of the vessel there was fear of an explosion.

For lawyers:

The routine in most law offices is twice as laborious and twice as costly as it need be.

You may think your office an exception.

We should like to have you see our suggestions in concrete shape on our salesroom floor.

Library Bureau
316 Broadway

ANOTHER CAMORRA ARREST.

Woman Who Knew Alfano, Prisoner Here, and Other Leaders, Taken.

NAPLES, April 24.—The police of this city made an arrest to-day that has a bearing upon the recent apprehension in New York City of Enrico Alfano, also called "Erricone," the head of the Camorra of this city. They took into custody a woman nemed Meria Stendardo, who has been acquainted with all the leaders of the Cemorra, including Nicola Morra, one of the murderers of Cuccola, who obtained for Alfano the passport upon which he left Itely for the United States.

ACCUSED OF KILLING TWO.

Druggist Indicted for Murder of Wife's Brother and Stepfather.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 24.—Bert B. Bruce, a young druggist, has been indicted on the charge of murdering James S. Self and Ernest Geisler, his wife's brother and stepfather. Self died Nov. 9, 1905, and Geisler died on April 4, 1906, both under suspicious circumstances. The lives of Self and Geisler were insured in favor of Bruce's mother-in-law. The bodies were exhumed recently, and chemicel analyses were made. Mrs. Bruce got a divorce from her husband. She declared that he had attempted to kill her. Bruce is in jail here.

How Peary put the Stars and Stripes furthest North for the first time in twenty years.

NEAREST THE POLE
By ROBERT E. PEARY, U. S. N.
Introduction by THEODORE ROOSEVELT
With elaborate photographic illustrations, 2 maps and a frontispiece in color,
$5.12 Postpaid. Ready April 27th.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. NEW YORK.

A GREAT STORY

PROPHET'S LANDING
BY
EDWIN ASA DIX
$1.50

The story is simply told, and some of great strength. —*Phila. Inquirer.*

It shows in simple terms the great forces that are at work everywhere in modern life. —*Springfield Union.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

"Lincoln in the Telegraph Office"

HERE, beginning in the May *Century*, is a series of articles that every American will want to read—articles that throw new light on the most attractive figure in our history, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. During the four years of the Civil War, President Lincoln spent more of his waking hours in the War Department telegraph office than in any other place except the White House. Several times a day his tall, homely form with a gray plaid shawl over his shoulders, could be seen crossing the White House lawn. Again, in the evening, before retiring, he would come for the latest news, for in those days the Executive Mansion was not connected by telegraph with the outside world. Sometimes he would stay at the War Department all night.

David Homer Bates, Maneger of the War Department Telegraph Office and Cipher Operator from 1861 to 1866, tells the story, and in it you will find much that is new regarding the great leaders of the War—stories of McClellan that will surprise those who think they know all about McClellen—how a great bribe was offered for reports which would affect the stock market—how Lincoln bore himself, leaning over the desks of the operators to catch the news of victories and of defeats.

Read this first article in the May CENTURY, and you will read them all.

HAVE you seen the wonderful portraits in color by Sigismond de Ivanowski which *The Century* is printing, each one worth the price of the magazine? Some are portraits of stage characterizations of the day, some of heroines of fiction. In May is a marvellous realization of Blackmore's "Lorna Doone."

Read "Ballooning by Moonlight," in the May *Century*, the narrative of a woman's trip over the Apennines; read Thomas Nelson Page's clean-cut little essay on "Jamestown," with its tribute to Captain John Smith; read the illuminating article on "Railway Disasters at Night," with its suggestions for safety devices. There are six complete stories, besides the two serial novels that everybody is reading—"Come and Find Me," by Elizabeth Robins, and Mrs. Burnett's "The Shuttle," "the story which is stirring both sides of the Atlantic."

The Summer numbers of THE CENTURY will be notable—July "Fiction Number"; August "Mid-Summer Holiday Number." Why not subscribe for the half year beginning with May and get them—and all the Lincoln articles? Two dollars, and address changed as often as desired. The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

Begins in the May Century Magazine

Stern Brothers

Are now showing their Latest Importations of

Tailor-made Gowns
Afternoon and Evening Costumes
which are being offered at
Less Than Cost of Importation.

Women's Tan Shoes
Walking Pumps, Sailor, Toga and Oxford Ties, Button and Lace Shoes in Russia Calf, Suede and Kid,
in the Newest Approved Models, Highest Grade Workmanship, at $3.50 to 6.00

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WITH FULL INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY MOTHS AND FIRE AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

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MADE DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER AT MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR RATES. ESTIMATES SUBMITTED AND ARTICLES CALLED FOR UPON REQUEST.

Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored.

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Always reveals that sense of refined atmosphere and strong character that no other wood affords. In our transitions from the Colonial and the earlier English styles, we have preserved that same character in the Sideboards, Tables, Closets, Chairs and Servers that never fails in its appeal to the seeker after personality in Furniture.

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The stock is preferred both as to DIVIDENDS and ASSETS; its DIVIDEND being a FIRST CHARGE ON THE EARNINGS, and the stock practically a FIRST MORTGAGE ON the ENTIRE ASSETS of the Company.

It is issued solely for the purpose of procuring funds to take care of new business already offered.

Sales for the past 13 years show an annual average increase of 49½%—and are not in any way subject to trust manipulation or business depression.

Net earnings for 1904, 1905, 1906 show an average of $218,116.80. Results for first quarter of 1907 indicate for year $350,000.00.

We strongly recommend the purchase of this preferred stock as an investment of sterling value.

Full particulars may be had upon request.

SWARTWOUT & APPENZELLAR
BANKERS
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Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

AGAINST AHEARN.

Witness Declares He Showed No Interest in Street Repairs.

The investigation of Borough President Ahearn's department before the Commissioner of Accounts was continued yesterday in the reception room of the Mayor's office, with John P. Mitchell sitting as one of the Commissioners in place of George von Skall, who resigned very suddenly on Monday. Mr. Mitchell, who had previously acted as Assistant Corporation Counsel, did all the questioning.

Several witnesses were examined. Henry C. Opdycke, Secretary of the Automobile Club, gave evidence as to certain inspections of the street surfaces that he had made. He had found many holes, and some of them were over a year old. Mr. Mitchell, after this evidence, read into the record portions of the contracts for maintenance with asphalt companies, which provided that the Borough President must proceed to have the repair work done if the company failed to live up to its obligations.

Marvin Scudder gave testimony as to the amounts of damage suits against the city, filed as a result of the street conditions during the last three years. These figures were as follows:

1904..55 claims	$485,327
1905..40 claims	216,279
1906..43 claims	401,780
Total	$1,053,386

James H. Howard testified that he had made examinations as to how the asphalt used by the companies was made, and had found that, in violation of the contracts, some of it was made from distilled asphaltic oil. When he had seen Mr. Ahearn about this and had offered to supply evidence of what he said, Mr. Ahearn did not appear to be interested. The hearing will be continued on Friday.

GET VICES FROM EXPLORERS.

Dr. Grenfell Says Polar Expeditions Are Ruining the Eskimos.

Before sailing yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the Labrador missionary, had a few words to say on the subject of Arctic exploring parties, and their effect on the Eskimo. Dr. Grenfell will spend a few weeks with his mother in Chester, England, before returning to his Labrador mission.

He declared that arctic exploring parties take liquor and vice to the Eskimo, and that unless they cease there will not be an Eskimo living in a few years. He said that the people are not wise, and that they readily learn the vices of the people who come among them. Although a hundred years ago Eskimos were found in certain parts of Labrador and Greenland there are none to be found there now.

"There is no necessity for Polar exploration," he said. "I am satisfied that there is nothing at the pole but an open sea which freezes over. There is no land there. No living man is sure in which direction the ice sea will flow. The explorers may find the pole, but it will be by chance and by drifting."

SUIT FILED AGAINST ROEHR.

Action Began to Recover $2,500 from Missing Brooklyn Lawyer.

Papers in an action to recover $2,500 for breach of contract from Edward H. M. Roehr, the lawyer who disappeared suddenly three weeks ago, leaving the affairs of several estates of which he was Trustee in a badly tangled condition, were filed yesterday by Thomas C. Whitlock in the County Clerk's office, Brooklyn. Mr. Whitlock says that on Feb. 23 last he loaned Roehr $2,000. The lawyer promised to pay it back within a week, when, he said, he was to receive a loan of $25,000 from the Nassau Trust Company.

Mr. Whitlock says that on March 6 Roehr told him the loan from the trust company was tied up because of red tape, and at his request Mr. Whitlock advanced him an additional $500. The complainant says the lawyer made false representations to him when he obtained both loans.

MERCHANT CUTS OFF HIS SON.

Gives Him Only $75 a Month Out of an Estate Worth Millions.

The will of Charles E. Waring, the hat manufacturer of Yonkers, was filed in the Westchester County Surrogate's office at White Plains to-day, and in an odd provision it cuts off his son, Chester C. Waring, with only a monthly allowance of $75, while his two brothers inherit the bulk of his estate after the death of their mother. Mr. Waring was a brother of John T. Waring, who died about two months ago in Yonkers, leaving an estate valued at about $6,000,000. The value of the estate of the latest member of the Waring family to die is not given in the papers filed in the Surrogate's office, but it is estimated that he left between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000.

Brooklyn Autoists Return to A. A. A.

By a unanimous vote the members of the Long Island Automobile Club decided last night to apply for a renewal of its membership in both the American Automobile Association and the New York State Automobile Association. The club resigned from both of these bodies last year, but under the more practical policy adopted by the new officers of the National body the sentiment of the club has undergone a change within the last few months. Charles Jerome Edwards, Alfred Wilmarth, and Dr. C. D. Parker reported to the club that they held a conference early in the month with a committee of the American Automobile Association, and as a result it seemed desirable for the Long Island club to co-operate in the work being done by affiliated clubs throughout the State. The Long Island club has over 400 members, and its application will be acted upon at the Executive Committee meeting of the American Automobile Association in this city next Monday.

Yale Will Row at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 24.—Yale rowing officials have decided to enter the 'Varsity eight in as many races as possible this Spring because of the failure of the crew to approach settled conditions earlier in the season. No permanent make-up has yet been secured, and the watermanship of the eight has suffered because of the frequent changes. Two preliminary races will be rowed—the American Rowing Association regatta on the Schuylkill on May 25 and the race with Annapolis on the Severn on May 4. These, it is thought, will give the regulars plenty of experience for the Harvard races.

West Point Takes Up Lacrosse.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 24.—The Army Athletic Association has added lacrosse to the list of games played by the cadets at the Military Academy. Twenty-five men turned out this week to try their hand at the new game, but with the exception of two or three all of them have never before played the game. There will be no attempt made this season to arrange a schedule of games with any of the colleges, but possibly a few of the smaller schools will be played.

Lieut. Col. Howze has granted some privileges to the candidates which enable them to get more time to practice.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

RUSTLE WAS FIRST IN A CLOSE FINISH

Western Filly Beat Masks and Faces for the Woodhaven Stakes.

HANDICAP FOR W. H. CAREY

California Horse, with Top Weight, Earned Third Victory at the Aqueduct Track.

In two head finishes, with three horses in one case and four in another, fighting out on nearly even terms, the two-year-olds racing at Aqueduct yesterday added complications to the perplexing question of how they shall be classed. It is regarded as a matter of course that the leading stables of the East have better young horses in reserve, but on the showing that the two-year-olds have made in the early racing to date two-year-old form promises to be a very mixed and uncertain quantity. The two-year-old races furnished about all the excitement of the afternoon, and the stake feature of the card, the Woodhaven, four and a half furlongs, selling, well merited the prominence it had on the programme, as it not only brought out the largest field of the day, but produced the most sensational contest of the meeting.

Thirteen of the sixteen named on the card went to the post for the race, the runners including four winners at the meeting, and several others that had run close up in earlier races. Miller quite performed his part when he broke first with Masks and Faces and went on in the lead, Masks and Faces lasting in front until the horses were almost on the winning post, where the Keene filly began to step and the field closed on her. In the last few jumps, with whips going all around, Rustle and Laura Clay got up to the leader, and the three horses passed the post almost abreast, Rustle getting the decision by a head, with Masks and Faces second a similar distance in front of Laura Clay.

In the second of the races for two-year-olds there was a contest of much the same character, with four horses fighting out them. Split Second was the pacemaker, and lasted in front into the last jump, Sepoy, Sweet-aire, and Bigot then getting up to her, and in a sharply fought finish going past the judges lined out heads apart, with Sweet-aire first, Sepoy second, and Split Second third, Bigot finishing a close fourth.

Only two post favorites were successful in the course of the afternoon, the first of these being the stout and fast California horse W. H. Carey, which, with the top weight, went out at odds on over a field that included the Brooklyn Handicap winner, The Picket. The one other winning favorite was Punky, a cast-off from the James R. Keene stable, which galloped out in front all the distance in the six furlongs for maidens three years old and upward.

In the opening race the Oneck Stable's Royal Onyx, at 10 to 1, raced to the front in the first half furlong, and lasted in the lead to the end, winning by three lengths from the odds-on favorite Campaigner. Robador, with a smart brush of speed at the finish, took the third place in clever style from Mary Morris. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Royal Onyx, 98, Lowe, 10-1, 2-1	2	1	1¹
Campaigner, 106, Miller, 11-20, 1-4	3	2	2¹
King Ahab, 96, Clausen, 8-1, 2-1	4	3	3¹
Gold Circle, 98, Garner, 20-1, 8-1	6	4	4
Nigger Mike, 96, Swain, 7-1, 2-1	1	5	5
Laura A., 95, McDaniel, 12-1, 4-1	5	6	6

Time—1:15. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner br. g., 3 years, by Ornament-Oneck Queen. Owner, Oneck Stable. Trainer, W. H. Karrick.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile.

	S.	¼	F.
W. H. Carey, 123, Mountain, 9-10, 2-5	7	1	1¹
Tommy Waddell, 104, Horner, 8-1, 5-2	4	4	2¹
Colonel Jack, 105, Preston, 18-5, even	6	3	3½
The Picket, 120, Raitke, 12-1, 4-1	1	5	4
Avanteer, 104, Shilling, 10-1, 3-1	2	2	5
Sailor Boy, 90, G. Burns, 60-1, 15-1	5	6	6
Cederstrom, 97, Notter, 20-1, 6-1	3	7	7

Time—1:42 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place handily. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Ed. Farrell-Bettie Bramble. Owner, R. F. Carman. Trainer, J. Blute.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile.

	S.	¼	F.
Robador, 104, Notter, 9-2, 8-5	3	1	1¹
Mary Morris, 100, Sumter, 5-2, even	6	2	2¹
Lord Badge, 109, Crimmins, 15-1, 5-1	5	5	3½
Jack McKeon, 114, Mountain, 3-1, even	1	4	4
Ben Mott, 101, Shilling, 30-1, 8-1	4	3	5
Dappie Gold, 101 Hennessy, 20-1, 8-1	8	7	6
Azora, 99, Preston, 7-1, 5-2	2	6	7
Little Woods, 100, Berkman, 20-1, 8-1	7	8	8
Kiamesha II., 90, Clausen, 10-1, 3-1	5	9	9

Time—1:43 1-5. Start poor. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. h., 5 years, by Rey El Santa Anita-Lady Diamond. Owner, Maurice Kraus. Trainer, D. T. Winslow.

FOURTH RACE.—The Woodhaven Stakes, for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Rustle, 91, Swain, 6-1, 2-1	6	4	1h
Masks and Faces, 101, Miller, 8-5, 4-5	1	1	2h
Laura Clay, 98, Shilling, 15-1, 6-1	4	3	3¹
Tartar Maid, 101, Horner, 3-1, even	2	2	4
Rosario, 107, Mountain, 3-1, even	3	5	5
Martha Jane, 97, Notter, 10-1, 4-1	5	6	6
Duke of Bridgewater, 99, Brussel, 100-1, 30-1	7	8	7
Blue Ban, 98, Hennessy, 6-1, 2-1	8	7	8
Slumberless, 89, Rollins, 7-1, 5-2	10	9	9
Saltram, 100, Lenahan, 100-1, 40-1	12	10	10
Fresh, 97, Lowe, 7-1, 5-2	9	11	11
Mystifier, 100, McDaniel, 20-1, 8-1	13	12	12
Thomas Calhoun, 102, Musgrove, 25-1, 10-1	11	13	13

Time—0:54. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Russell-Lady Louise. Owner, L. A. Cella. Trainer, H. McDaniel.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Punky, 106, Mountain, 13-5, even	6	1	1¹
Mary Hall, 103, W. Doyle, 15-1, 6-1	4	2	2¹
Ontario, 102, Notter, 7-1, 5-2	11	4	3h
Communipaw, 102, Miller, 3-1, even	1	3	4
El Chico, 102, Horner, 20-1, 8-1	2	5	5
Park Row, 103, Finn, 8-1, 3-1	5	6	6
Matin, 102, Garner, 20-1, 8-1	3	7	7
Willdo, 100, McDaniel, 20-1, 8-1	9	8	8
Golden West, 100, Rowan, 5-1, 2-1	7	9	9
Hampton Lady, 100, Sbilling, 100-1, 40-1	8	10	10
Charivari, 108, Aubuchon, 60-1, 15-1	10	11	11

Time—1:14 3-5. Start poor. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 3 years, by Commando-Sanafly. Owner, M. L. Hayman. Trainer, J. Lowe.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Sweet Tone, 103, Notter, 7-1, 5-2	4	3	1h
Sepoy, 100, Miller, 18-5, even	1	2	2h
Split Second, 100, Preston, 6-1, 2-1	5	1	3¹
Bigot, 101, Horner, 3-1, even	2	4	4
Merrimac, 100, Beckman, 20-1, 8-1	6	6	5
C. H. Shilling, 108, Shilling, 15-1, 4-1	3	5	6
Chercodor, 108, Aubuchon, 20-1, 8-1	8	8	7
Senator Beckman, 100, Garner, 5-2, even	7	7	8
Dixie Gold, 100, McDaniel, 15-1, 6-1	9	9	9

Time—0:54. Start good. Won driving. Place same. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Solitaire II.-Sweet Cakes. Owner, R. F. Carman. Trainer, J. Blute.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; four and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Coincident	107	Cuernavaca 99
*Kerry	104	Ariel 99
Orena	103	Emma Carus 99
Gold Foil	102	Elvira M 99
Select	101	*Look 94
Shirley R	99	*Onda 94
Pool Fry	99	

SECOND RACE.—The Glendale Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half through the field.

Pagan Bey	150	Kernel	146
Tom Cogan	148	Yama Christy	143
Hot Shot	143	Sandalwood	140
T. S. Martin	146	Judge White	130

THIRD RACE.—The Flushing Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

Grapple	112	*Campaigner	84
Mareter	110	*Molesey	84
Ampedo	97		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Hyperion II.	122	Samson	105
Athlete	115	Rattleaxe	100
Heaslip	114	Roland	98
St. Valentine	111	Workmaid	97

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Aqueduct meeting, selling allowances; six and a half furlongs.

Savable	115	Melb'ne Nominee	110
Jacquin	115	Durbar	110
Hooray	113	Lord Stanbope	101
Battleaxe	113	Chancellor	97
Foxmead	112	*Umbrella	88
Fustian	112		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; four and a half furlongs.

Wave Crest	110	Highspire	107
Hartford Boy	110	Sequence	107
Gold Foil	110	Furdello	107
Enlist	110	Abracadabra	107
James B. Brady	110	Epocha	107

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

VELOCITY WINS SUBURBAN.

Outsider Finishes First in $10,000 Race at Epsom—Maher Unplaced.

LONDON, April 24.—The City and Suburban Handicap at Epsom to-day was won by Velocity, Larino was second and Succor was third. Thirteen horses started. Dean Swift, the winner of the race last year, was the favorite. "Danny" Maher, the American jockey, rode Slavetrader, C. S. Newton's entry.

Three jockeys were thrown during the race, but none of them was seriously hurt. The betting was 6 to 1 against Velocity, 3 to 1 against Larino, and 100 to 7 against Succor.

The City and Suburban Handicap is of 2,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward; about one mile and a quarter.

GOULD WINS AT TENNIS.

American Champion Defeats Cross for International Championship.

LONDON, April 24.—The international amateur court tennis championship tournament began to-day in the courts of the Queen's Club. The withdrawal of Eustace H. Miles, the title holder, robbed the competition of much of its interest, although the presence of Jay Gould of Lakewood, N. J., in the opening match attracted a big gallery. The young American champion met with little resistance in his contest with R. K. Cross, and won in three straight sets, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3.

Last year Gould lost the challenge round of the championship to E. H. Miles after four closely contested sets. Gould won the first set, but then tired perceptibly. Miles captured the next three. With the improvement shown during the past year by the American amateur champion he was expected to give Miles a much harder fight for the title, and not a few predicted a victory for the youngster, but Miles announced the day after Gould sailed from America, that business would prevent his defending his title, and Gould is now looked upon as a sure winner. In his game to-day with Cross, the latter was at the mercy of Gould, whose "railroad" service was unplayable.

MISS SUTTON AT THE NETS.

California Player Wins Doubles Tennis Match in St. Nicholas Tournament.

With only occasional bursts of vigorous racquet work Miss May G. Sutton made her first appearance yesterday in tournament play on the indoor lawn tennis court of the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. The California girl had as her partner in the women's doubles Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, and the pair faced Miss Emily Scott and Miss Margaret Behr in the first round of the event. Miss Sutton fairly romped through the two sets. She took the brunt of the match and won in straight sets at 7—5 and 6—3. There was also another competition in this first round in which Miss Juliet Adee and Miss Martha Coster defeated Miss Pauline Robinson and Miss Daisy Hollins in straight sets by the score 6—2 and 6—4. It was the match in which the California girl played that attracted the fashionable gallery.

Miss Sutton began the service in her match, and using a puzzling cut she bothered her opponents. The Western girl found her strongest adversary in the younger sister of Karl H. Behr, Jr., Miss Margaret Behr, who displayed marked skill from her side of the net. Miss Behr proved remarkably aggressive in the rallies.

During the opening set Miss Behr's dashing work and her changes from the base line to the net materially assisted her side in the scoring. She came near to carrying the set for her side, and it was only by the greatest effort on the part of Miss Sutton that this was averted. With the games at deuce at 5 all Miss Sutton took a session near the net that produced some fast tennis and won at 7—5. In the second set Miss Sutton kept closer to the net. She did not allow the opposing pair to take the lead, and by her spirited volleying won the set and match at 6—3.

The semi-final matches of this series are scheduled for to-day, and Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, ex-national champion, will compete. It is expected that Miss Moore and her partner will meet Miss Sutton and her partner in the final competition, so that the relative merits of the two American players may be judged. The summary:

Women's Doubles, First Round.—Miss May G. Sutton and Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn defeated Miss Emily Scott and Miss Margaret Behr, 7—5, 6—3; Miss Juliet Adee and Miss Martha Coster defeated Miss Pauline Robinson and Miss Daisy Hollins, 6—2, 6—4.

LEAGUE TENNIS SCHEDULE.

Representative Clubs in Metropolitan Championship Series.

Lawn tennis players will begin the fourth annual series of matches for the championship of the Metropolitan League on Saturday, June 1. The list of clubs is again divided into two divisions this season, of which the first division, in which is the champion West Side Lawn Tennis Club of last year, appears much the stronger. This division also includes the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club and the New York Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic Club. The winning clubs of each section will meet in a series of home-and-home matches in September for the championship title. The schedule:

First Division—June 1, West Side L. T. C. at Knickerbocker F. C., Kings County L. T. C. at Crescent A. C., Hamilton Grange L. T. C. at New York A. C.; June 8, Knickerbocker F. C. at Kings County L. T. C., Crescent A. C. at Hamilton Grange L. T. C., New York Athletic Club at West Side L. T. C.; June 15, West Side L. T. C. at Kings County L. T. C., Knickerbocker F. C. at Hamilton Grange L. T. C., New York A. C. at Crescent A. C.; June 22, Kings County L. T. C. at New York A. C., Hamilton Grange L. T. C. at West Side L. T. C.; June 29, West Side L. T. C. at Crescent A. C., New York A. C. at Knickerbocker F. C., Hamilton Grange L. T. C. at Kings County L. T. C.; July 6, Crescent A. C. at Knickerbocker F. C.

Second Division—June 1, Montclair A. C. at Englewood F. C.; June 8, New York L. T. C. at Brooklyn L. T. C.; Staten Island Cricket and L. T. C. at Montclair A. C.; June 15, Englewood F. C. at New York L. T. C., Brooklyn L. T. C. at Staten Island C. and L. T. C.; June 22, Brooklyn L. T. C. at Montclair A. C., Staten Island C. and L. T. C. at Englewood F. C.; June 29, Englewood F. C. at Brooklyn L. T. C., New York L. T. C. at Staten Island C. and L. T. C.; July 6, Montclair A. C. at New York L. T. C.

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New York

NOVEL AUTO TEST FOR MOTOR CARS

Four Days' Contest for Stock Cars Under Severe Rules to be Held in June.

BONNETS WILL BE SEALED

Three Classes of Cars Will Compete in 600-Mile Run—No Penalty for Tire Troubles.

It has remained for the Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America to announce the first competition for motor cars in the metropolitan district this season. Several meetings have been held within the last few days, and a number of plans have been discussed by Chairman Robert Lee Morrell and his associates, and yesterday Mr. Morrell stated that a four days' endurance run had been decided upon, to begin on Wednesday, June 19, and conclude on Saturday, June 22.

This endurance run is termed by the committee a sealed bonnet contest as the rules specify that not only the bonnet, but the transmission gears, axles, coil boxes, and all parts pertaining to the engine will be sealed by the committee previous to the start. No adjustments, replacements, or repairs of any kind will be allowed during the entire four days' of the run. There will be no restriction, however, to the amount of gasoline, lubricating oil, and water that may be desired by the competitors, nor will any penalties be imposed for tire troubles. The test, therefore, will show conclusively the endurance of the motor to make a four days' run over ordinary roads without the necessity of minor repairs. When a car breaks down, if it should be necessary to break the bonnet seal for repairs, the machine will be disqualified.

A run of 150 miles a day will be required of the competing cars, making a total of 600 miles for the four days, but runabouts will be required to run 700 miles, or 175 miles a day. A different route will be selected for each day's run, one day going to Poughkeepsie and back, another day to New Haven, while for the final day the committee is arranging to have the cars run to Greenwich or Stamford, then turn back to a point on the Hudson River and return to the city by the usual river road. Each day's run will end at the Automobile Club of America, West Fifty-fourth Street near Broadway, and the cars will be locked up in the club garage in charge of a Technical Committee.

Three classes have been provided for and special certificates of merit will be awarded in each case. One class will consist of stock cars, without tops, selling for $3,000 and over. The second class will be for cars selling for $1,500 and over and less than $3,000, while the third class will include cars selling for less than $1,500.

This endurance run will be the only contest to be conducted by the Automobile Club of America until the Fall, but two or three other tests of a practical nature will probably be arranged for September or October.

Many Autos for Orphans' Day.

President Colgate Hoyt of the Automobile Club of America and John W. Gates have offered their cars for the use of the Orphans' Day Committee that is endeavoring to secure over 100 automobiles to use on June 12, when several hundred orphans from the different institutions in the city will be taken for a day's ride and entertainment, probably to Coney Island. Over fifty cars have already been secured, offering accommodations for a trifle over 300 children. President Hoyt has requested the members of the Automobile Club to forego the use of their machines so far as possible on that day, and turn them over for the orphans' entertainment.

Air-Cooled Motor Test.

The most severe test to which an air-cooled motor car has ever been subjected was made yesterday with a twelve-horse power Franklin car in the salesroome of Wyckoff, Church & Partridge, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. Before starting the engine the car was mounted on a platform, and the carburetor and throttle were sealed by a Technical Committee. The motor was started at a speed of 400 revolutions a minute equivalent to nine miles an hour, and it is intended to keep the engine running at this rate for five days, making a non-stop run of over 1,000 miles.

E Pluribus Unum

Try *Gibson's*

CYCLISTS GET LICENSES.

N. C. A. Board of Control Gives Authority for Riders to Compete.

The work of licensing bicycle riders began this week, and National Champion Frank L. Kramer again got the coveted No. 1. No. 2 went to Bobby Walthour, and Nos. 3 and 4, respectively, to John and Menus Bedell. Walter Bardgett of Buffalo got No. 5, and Joe Fogler, winner of the last six-day race, was allotted the following numeral. Floyd Krebs has No. 7, Nat. Butler No. 8, and A. C. Spain No. 9. "Major" Taylor, who has just sailed for Europe, got his old number 13.

The amateur standard licenses, good on both track and road, have been awarded as follows: No. 1, Frank L. Vallant; 2, Fred E. Mommer; 3, J. Castles; 4, John Wilkins. Although the work of registering road riders has only started, Chairman R. F. Kelsey of the National Cycling Association's Board of Control has already issued twenty-two of these cards, which are good for road racing only.

The riders who have already been registered are, in numerical order: H. Cadwallader, Jr., A. H. Seeley, C. T. Mayo, R. Rouiller, Jean Roy, George Smoll, Herbert Williams, Maurice Rosenblum, Jules Cazanave, Charles Nerent, P. Wollenschlager, M. S. Walters, F. Bauldauf, J. B. Hawkins, Edward Prudent, Herman H. Hintze, H. A. Gliesman, Nick Kind, Holmes Scudder, Randolph Smith, Charles Milkowait, Otto J. Stih, and Paul J. Thomas.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER APRIL 25 TO 27.

N.London.		Will.Point.		S. Hook.		Gov. Isl'd.	
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1:12	1:27	8:38	9:03	5:19	5:47	5:32	6:01
1:55	2:07	9:24	9:47	6:07	6:33	6:18	6:44
2:40	2:45	10:10	10:32	6:55	7:20	7:02	7:26

Good tomcod fishing is reported in Newark Bay and the Hackensack River. Small boys fishing from the bridges that span the Hackensack caught great quantities of them on Sunday.

Oake's Pond, on the outskirts of Bloomfield, N. J., is well stocked with catfish, eels, and suckers, and many good catches have been reported.

Emanuel Friedrich of Brooklyn and a party of eleven caught forty sea flounders and thirty-nine codfish last Tuesday.

Codfish are running strong off Sandy Hook and deep-sea fishermen are catching large numbers of them.

Games for Xavier Athletes.

Three well-contested events were held last night at the regular monthly games of the Xavier Athletic Association held in the gymnasium, 205 West Fourteenth Street. The high jump was won by J. Marquart at 5 feet 9 inches. Pett Coffey was second with 5 feet 8 inches. Peter Coffey was second with 5 feet 8 M. Kenny won the event for three standing jumps with a total distance of 30 feet 8 inches. H. Hendrickson was second with 29 feet 9 inches, and S. Kenny third with 29 feet 5 inches. The potato race had ten competitors and was captured after a close finish by George Barron, with J. Eagen second, and Rocco Pavis third.

N. Y. A. C. Spring Games Postponed.

After a conference between Capt. E. F. Haubold and James E. Sullivan, Honorary Director of Athletic Sports at the Jamestown Exposition, the New York Athletic Club has consented to change its Spring games from June 22 to June 29, so as not to interfere with the college championship that is to be held in conjunction with the sports at Jamestown on June 22. The plan of the Jamestown authorities is to make this a monster college carnival, and entries have been promised from all of the leading colleges of the East and West, the North and South. Capt. Haubold felt that he could help sport a great deal more by holding the meeting on another date, because the New York Athletic Club invariably draws all of the college entries of the East.

Stevens's Freshmen Win at Lacrosse.

In a game marked by the absence of effective team work, the Stevens freshman lacrosse team defeated the Columbia freshmen yesterday on South Field by a score of 5 to 3. Brittain played a brilliant game for the Blue and White, with Finlay close behind his teammate.

Cyclist Steih Reinstated.

Otto J. Steih of New York City, who with five other riders was suspended by the National Cycling Association for having competed in novice races after having won prizes, has been restored to good standing. Steih made satisfactory reparation to the N. C. A. authorities.

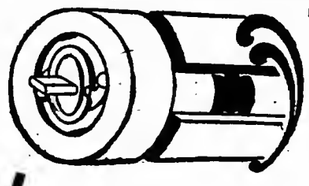

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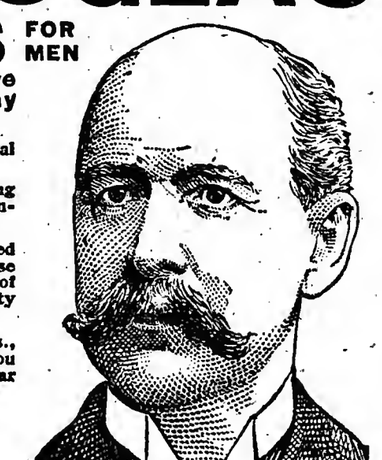

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City. Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.05 per month.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE WORLD'S BANKING SITUATION.

Events are moving swiftly in the world's large banking centres. It was but a few days ago that the Bank of England reduced its rate from a figure denoting storm and stress, and already it is expected soon—perhaps to-day—to make another reduction to a rate signifying normal ease. In the brief interval the Banks of Germany and the Netherlands reduced their rates, but maintain them above the normal, and this week we have available the returns for 6,344 National banks of the United States, whose combined reports are our substitute for the reports made by single institutions abroad. There is an exceptional reason for considering our reports now in connection with those abroad, for in each case the abnormal rates of foreign banks were due to fears of our situation, and their approximate ease is traceable to relief of their anxiety regarding ourselves—who, it may be said, were, perhaps, as much too confident about ourselves as foreign observers were overanxious.

We have heretofore remarked upon those features in our situation which seemed to mitigate much that was unfavorable, so that we shall be under no suspicion of pessimism in reiterating upon fuller and later information opinions which have been so fortunate as to meet the approval of such an authority as a distinguished former Finance Minister of France. M. ROUVIER, according to our Paris telegram published yesterday, indorses our position that our splendid merchandise credits abroad, past, present, and potential, relieved us of any fears of financial pressure by those who owed us so much. The position held by all foreigners and many Americans that the embarrassments of a creditor nation imperiled the world's finance seemed to us equally novel and untenable, and events have proved it such. The liquidation of our speculative situation was accomplished with less trouble than anyhody anticipated, and we awaited the payment of our duee in gold quite at our ease, so much so that for the first time in international finance we waived our strict claims, and established, perhaps, a credit for an accommodating spirit and ability which ought to be good for something when conditions are reversed and we are asked to make inconvenient remittances.

Naturally, as M. ROUVIER remarks, those who distrusted us were reassured upon that head, but they still borrow some trouble about the "demoralization" of our railways, although they are relaxing in their distrust of American securities. Herein our foreign observers do us less than justice. What has seemed to them demoralization of our railways was rather demoralization of their managers. If the roads had been unable to handle their business because of deterioration of plant, and if they needed "five milliards" to make good depreciation of physical conditions, then indeed they worried reasonably. But the facts were the opposite. Never have maintenance accounts been so large, never has the traffic movement been equaled, never has there been anything like such capacity for whatever demands might have been anticipated. It is the excess of business, not the falling off of equipment or administration, which has "demoralized" our railways. It is one phase of that excess of prosperity from which Secretary SHAW prayed to be delivered, and not anything to disturb those otherwise approving our posture toward themselves, as M. ROUVIER phrased it.

Nevertheless there is a fly in the ointment. The particular phrase of THE TIMES which M. ROUVIER selected for indorsement was that "the world is suffering from that absorption of liquid capital which is characteristic of great prosperity." As regards England, the proof of it is that its banking reserve, often painfully restored, leake away again and again. As regards France, the paucity of liquid assets, despite a magnificent banking position, is shown, in the opinion of its banking authorities, by their insistence that the gold lent to London shall be returned in kind, being held distinct from the commercial credits which in normal times are allowed to be offset against commercial debits, with comparative indifference to the current balance. As regards ourselves, the fact is proved by the aggregated returns of our National banks, revealing conditions not reflected in the apparent ease of the money market. Two of our three central reserve cities are below their lawful reserve, the deficiency of Chicago and St. Louis being made good by New York. The ratio of reserve for "other reserve cities" is lower than it has been with a single exception since 1880, when it stood at 36.2 per cent. against 24.3 per cent. at the last report. For the United States the reserves stand at 20.74 per cent., a minimum which also has but one precedent, being a decline from the maximum of 33.4 per cent. In the East it is only New York which is strong, and it is to be feared with a strength which is not its own and, therefore, deceptive. In the West, which is boasting of its strength, the reserves are 16.61 per cent., which is almost as low as the law allows, and lower than is prudent in American practice. It is in the light of these facts that the New York money market must be interpreted. It is the best single reason for the unusual margin between the call and time money markets, a circumstance that is cautionary in itself, but indicative of prudent preparation from a strain that is certain if crops and trade are good.

WAR FOR PEACE.

We should feel hardly satisfied with ourselves if we thought our aims and motives in the matter of promotion of peace fell below Mr. CARNEGIE'S, but we must reserve to ourselves a certain freedom in our choice of ways and means. He politely explains that his suggestion of an international police is designed to enforce "no law whatever." Our position is that it is better that the law should be formulated before the mandate to force is given. Otherwise we fear that the baton will not be intrusted to the policemen of the world, and we should not feel entirely safe if it were.

It is true that Mr. CARNEGIE specifies one case in which the Nations got together for common action in a righteous cause, and so they may again, with no dissent from us. But we recall something like a tripartite international lynching, with our next friend among the lynchers, and a narrow escape from a situation which might have broken much crockery. The raw material of another such situation existe to-day, and there is a decided difference of opinion regarding what is right to be done, with a mingling of politics and finances which men may differ about honestly. It is impossible to say what might come out of such a situation if the big stick were in hand, and the rules for its use not formulated.

Mr. CARNEGIE dislikes war as exalting might above right, and yet he proposes to organize "irresistible" force to make force unnecessary. Can Mr. CARNEGIE rely upon unanimity among his associated powere regarding an unforeseen dispute, and if not, what becomes of his irresistible array? The path is not free from difficulties, even if nnanimity upon the objects and methode of international action is reached beforehand, but without such unanimity, it seems to us that the organization of war in the interest of peace is a dangerous procedure.

"UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS."

President ROOSEVELT has written many letters, but he never wrote one more edifying or salutary than that he has just addressed to Mr. JAXON, Chairman of the "Cook County Moyer-Haywood Conference." We trust that Mr. JAXON considers himself answered. If he does not, he is upon that point in disagreement with about every right-thinking and law-abiding citizen of this Republic. Mr. JAXON, in behalf of his "conference," had sent to the President an impudent letter of protest—we say impudent because, however courteous in its phrases, such a letter was of its very nature impudent—against the President's allusion in the Harriman correspondence to MOYER and HAYWOOD as "undesirable citizens." To this the President replies in a letter that will become memorable, meeting Mr. JAXON'S main point in this effective fashion:

> I entirely agree with you that it is improper to endeavor to influence the course of justice, whether by threats or in any similar manner. For this reason I have regretted most deeply the action of such organizations as your own in undertaking to accomplish this very result in the very case of which you speak. For instance, your letter is headed: "Cook County Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Conference," with the headlines "Death Cannot, Will Not, and Shall Not Claim Our Brothers."
>
> This shows that you and your associates are not demanding a fair trial, or working for a fair trial, but are announcing in advance that the verdict shall only be one way, and that you will not tolerate any other verdict. Such action is flagrant in its impropriety, and I join heartily in condemning it.

Poesibly there may have been some doubt about the propriety of the President's allusion to men under indictment and awaiting trial for murder as "undesirable citizens," but upon that point he says: "I neither expressed nor indicated any opinion as to whether Messrs. MOYER or HAYWOOD were guilty of the murder of Gov. STEUNENBERG. But no possible outcome either of the trial or the suit can affect my judgment as to the undesirability of the type of citizenship of those whom I mentioned." The murder of Gov. STEUNENBERG was the culmination of a long eeries of barbarous outrages and acts of violence committed by the Western Federation of Minere, a labor organization eo lawlese and abhorrent to the primary ideae of civilization that it might fairly be described not as organized labor, but as organized crime. The pendency of a murder trial does not deprive American citizens of the right to speak their minds about the Western Federation and its bloody work.

Certainly, the aseumption by Mr. JAXON and his "conference" of the right to rebuke the President for interfering with the procedure of justice was an act of towering audacity. When this "conference" proclaimed upon its stationery that "death cannot, will not, and shall not claim our brothers," it directly prejudged the case of MOYER and HAYWOOD. That sentiment is open to no other construction than this, that even if guilty, even if they did murder STEUNENBERG, they shall go free. They "shall not" be put to death for their crime. Does that mean that the "conference" will forcibly set them free? The more Mr. JAXON'S position is examined the worss it appears. But Mr. ROOSEVELT has put him permanently in a position where no argument can be had in his behalf, and none is needed against him.

Time-serving and chicken-hearted politicians may say that the President has made a mistake in thue antagonizing "labor." Nobody can be so blind ae to fail to see that it is not labor that the President condemns, but crime, murder, assassination, the use of dynamite against innocent men in their homes, and a resort to savage violence as a means of eettling disputes. Honest labor can have no relations with crime, no sympathy for criminals. Mr. ROOSEVELT'e letter will cost him nothing politically. Indeed, the writing of it was one of those characteristio acts that make him strong with the people and win their applause. He had the courage to tell Mr. JAXON what he thinks of his "conference," and we have never had a President who surpassed him in the capacity of saying or writing what he thinks in language of unmistakable meaning. Mr. JAXON and other actual or intending critics of the President's expressions will now have not the least douht of his position and his intention to hold it.

SULLIVAN'S CASE.

The case of SULLIVAN, the bruiser and skullbreaker, eo moved the compassion of Judge CRAIN, as he explained in his remarks from the bench yesterday, that after finding that he could not euspend eentence altogether, he imposed a sentence of two months' imprisonment, "in order that, when his imprisonment is over, he might go out and feel like going back to his work and his wife like a man." His Honor admitted that his heart was moved, "but it was moved to take that man and put his feet again on the right road."

The road traveled by the feet of men who have acquired the habit of felonious assault and rohbery was indicated in the case of JOHN FARRELL, arraigned before Magistrate CORNELL yesterday on a charge of attempted burglary. FARRELL was convicted of burglary less than two months ago and eentenced to the Elmira Reformatory. In his case, too, sentence was suspended, probably in order that he might get on his feet again and go home to his wife and his work again like a man. Magistrate CORNELL, we judge, is hard-hearted, for he was not in the least moved by FARRELL'S plight. Much experience with habitual criminals has either sealed the fountains of his pity or given him such wariness of mind that he has doubts about the right road and going to work like a man.

In view of the very bad record of SULLIVAN, Justice CRAIN'S explanation of his light sentence fails to satisfy the inquiring mind. We are sorry for that, but we are exceedingly glad that the Judge has given himself another chance. He frankly says that if he made a mistake he is willing to correct it, and he admite that District Attorney JEROME has brought to his attention facts of which he was not aware. He will on Friday give his decision upon the application of the District Attorney for the revocation of the sentence on the ground of inadequacy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New Negroes in the New South. In the second of the illuminating articles on the negro problem which RAY STANNARD BAKER is contributing to The American Magazine, he puts one of his discoveries in regard to the Southern whites in the well-found and striking phrase, "They want the New South, but the old darky." And in Mr. BAKER'S opinion, the old darky they cannot have, since he was the product of conditions that are gone forever, and failure to realize this faot has much to do, he thinks, with making the race situation what it is, an ever-growing menace to the Nation.

Of course Mr. BAKER has been told again and again in Atlanta that no Northerner can hope to understand ths negro as do the people who have lived among them all their lives and been forced to study them with ceaseless attention. "But curiously enough," he eays, "I found that these men rarely knew anything about the better class of negroes—those who wers in business or in independent occupations—those who owned their own homes. They did come in contact with the servant negro, the field hand, the common laborer, who make up the great mass of the race. On the other hand, the best class of negroes did not know the higher class of the white people, and based their euspicion and hatred upon the scts of the poorer sort of whites with whom they naturally came into contact. The best elements of the two races are as far apart as if they lived in different countries; and that is one of the chief causes of the growing danger of the Southern situation."

As Mr. BAKER says, the New Negro is not less inevitable than the New South and the New White Southerner. And the "worthless negro" is not, as eo often asserted, the New Negro; he ie only the Old Negro who has proved himself incapable of adaptation to the New South and is going down to extermination in vagrancy and crime and general shiftlessness. But there are negroes, relatively very few, as yet, though absolutely in considerable numbers, who are showing the power of adaptability to new conditions in some degree, at least, and are "getting on," even in spite of the terrible hindrances to which they are subjected. It is these that the white Southsrners do not know, partly, perhaps, because they fiercely refuse to have anything to do with negroes who "do not keep in their proper place"—who, in other words, are not "the old darky."

Invited a Big Discussion. Gov. HUGHES, in overruling Gen. ROE in the matter of accepting the Secretary of War's invitation to assign certain National Guard regiments to assist the regular army in testing the efficiency of the coast defenses this Summer, has taken action of great importance—action that illustrates the Governor's courage, for it is eure to cause endless discussion and no little resentment in National Guard circles, and may have effects the seriousness of which could hardly be exaggerated.

It is evident that, in the eyes of the Governor, the National Guard regiments have an end, an object, which is not—the National Guard regiments. This will be a novel and displeasing view to not a few members of those regiments, for, though they have never expressed, perhaps never even consciously held, the theory that the preservation of "the organization" is the first considsration, they have acted on it again and again, occasionally with consequsnces most harmful to the repute they intended to guard so jealously.

We all remember what happened when a call came from the President for some of the New York regiments to take part in ths Cuban war. All of them showed willingness, even eagerness, to go to the front, and no reasonable person ever douhted either the courage or the patriotism of the militiamen, but in one instance the response was conditioned on an assurance that "the organization" would be kept together under its own officers, and, as this assurance was not given, the regiment staid at home—to be, for many a month thereafter, the sullen object of popular scorn. This feeling died out in time, and it was never very strong, since the Cuban war was not a great emergency, and only a few Bostonians could get the thrill of thinking the country in danger.

The proposed testing of the coast defenses is still less likely to give that thrill, but Gov. HUGHES has been able to see the point at issue, which is whether the National Guard is an end or a means—whether the intereets of the National Guard or the public service are to be determining. Gen. ROE decided that the Secretary's invitation should not be accepted, because acceptance would involve potential or probable injury to "the organizations." Gov. HUGHES decided the other way—decided that the National Guard was for use, and that anything which interfered with use should be ignored. We think his opinion will receive a lot of public approval.

Held the Dead Responsible. After considering the Larchmont case until most people have to be reminded what the Larchmont case was, the United States Steamboat Inspectors—who were in part trying themselves, by the way—have decided that, while there was nothing in Capt. MCVAY'S conduct which they could praise, yet they could not charge him with any definite incompotency, negligence, or bad conduct. They put all responsibility for the collision that cost 150 lives upon the First Pilot, whom they charge with "careless and unskilled navigation," in that he did not keep out of the way of a sailing vessel.

That First Pilot, as it happens, did not, when the crash came, get into a hoat and row ashore with a few membefs of the crew. He remained on the steamer, perhaps out of some old-fashioned idea that his place was there on deck while any passengers were unrescued, and there he died. He may, as the Inspectors hint, have invited the collision wbile trying to "teach the windjammer a lesson," but he did belong to the old school of seamen, while the exonerated MCVAY lives to enter, according to report, the congenial husiness of undertaking. Well, he can easily learn to handle the dead better than he handled the living the night the Larchmont went down.

SCOT MEETS SCOT.

"Mac" Tells "Andra" He Believes In Old-Fashioned Fighting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please see that the following communication reaches the proper party:

Dear Andra: I tak up ma pen to write a wheen lines anent the epeestle ye sent THE TIMES this mornin'.

I dinna agree wi' ye ava. Let them fecht. When we were laddies at hame we aye foucht and got bluidly noses and black een and were nane the waur o' it.

Bit there is yin thing ye forgot to mainshun when ye were talkin' about a they grand nations in Europe proventing wrang daing, and that is that the Frainch and Italians and the Sassenach English prevainted Rooshia frae clearing oot they awful scoondrels the Turks frae Europe. Noo, ye see, that is whaur it works hairm, whilk is mair often the case than workin' guid, for gudeness kens, we're a' prone to side whaur oor interests are, and can easy justify oor condick and satisfy oor consciences, even if tbey're not seared wi' a hot airn.

Tak these words kindly frae a brither Scot o' the Heelan variety. MAC.

Port Richmond, S. I., April 24, 1907.

Men Teachers for Her Boys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in to-day's paper concerning the inadvisability of women teachers for boys over seven years of age has come to my notice, and I wish to express my approbation of it.

There would be better discipline, more manly boys on our streets, instead of the little ruffians we have now, and altogether finer results if the hoys' olasses wsre governed by men, and if ths salaries were sufficient to induce cultured, dignified men to take the positions as teachers of our public schools.

A MOTHER OF BOYS.

New York, April 23, 1907.

INVITATION A LA PARISIENNE.

("The experiment of perfuming the Paris Subway has been made with great success."—Times cable.)

"You'll take a Subway ride, I hope,
With me, adored Musette,
Amid the fragrant heliotrope
And 'Brise des Violettes.'
In balmy darkness you shall hear
Rose-laden breezes moan,
While, hand in hand, Musette, my dear,
We'll dream about Cologne.

"Come, love!—the etairway's vague perfume
Tells what's in store for us:
A scented trip through scented gloom
To scented terminus;
Melodious cries from scented guards:
'Witch Hazel! Next, Bay Rum!'
Musette!—it is a theme for bards,
'The Scented Subway!—Come!'

"Come where Provence's fragrant breeze,
'Mid walls of iron pent,
Meets zephyrs from the Pyrenees
And Gascon vineyard's scent;
Come!—What?—Musette! Your language hurts!
How can you say 'Oh, punk!
We might as well buy perfume squirts
And dive into a trunk'?"

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

TEACHER REFUSES TO TAKE EXTRA PAY

Writes Board a Letter Saying He's Not Entitled to a Cent of It.

HIS STAND APPLAUDED

Unfavorable Report Made on Plan to Arbitrate the Salary Demands of Teachers.

Through a clerical srror in ths Davis law of 1898, which estahlished the salary schedules under which school teachers are paid at present, the Board of Education for ths last nine years has been involved in litigation, which already has cost the city $1,500,000, without leaving any prospect of relief in sight. Teachers of the graduating class in ths elementary schools in particular have taken advantage of this error. Tbs School Commissioners, espscially Majority Leader Stern, have severely criticised the teachsrs on many occasions for taking advantage of the situation to mulct the city.

Yesterday ths board got a surprise in connection with these suits, which took it off its feet. George L. Byrne, graduating class teacher in Public School 5, Manhattan, recently wrote President Winthrop that although by taking advantage of the error in ths statute he could get $1,100 from the city in the courts, he would relinquish his claim, because "morally I am not entitled to one cent of it." The By-laws Committee presented the letter to the board yesterday with ths suggestion that "the thanks of the board be expressed to Mr. Byrne for his honorable and high-minded behavior in this matter." When the letter was read, the Commissioners clapped vigorously.

"Snch men as Mr. Bryne ought to be promoted in the service," declared Commissioner Delaney of Brooklyn.

No Peace With Teachers.

This letter followed an unfavorable report from the By-Laws Committee on a proposition presented by Commissioner Wilmer, suggesting the holding of a peace conference with the teachers in the hope of preventing further litigation, by arbitration or otherwise. The report was laid over at the suggestion of Mr. Wilmer.

Attached to the report were two letters discussing the arbitration commission. The Interborough Association, which is forcing an "equal pay for equal work" measure through tbe Legislature, that will cost the city many millions to put into operation, wrote one approving Mr. Filmer's efforts to "get fair play for the teachers." The Public Education Association suggested the establishment of a committee of claims, consisting half and half of teachers and members of the hoard, to which every claim should be submitted. This committee would send every claim, together with its opinion for or against the case, to the committtee of the board, under whose charge such a case might come. The By-Laws Committee will take this suggestion under advisement.

Supt. Maxwell's proposition of providing free eyeglasses to pupils suffering from defective vision did not come up yesterday. Chairman Stern of the committee having the matter in charge said that the committee intends to seek the co-operation of Health Commissioner Darlington and the Board of Health in getting oculiste to examine the children. "We have decided to get the oculists before we give away the eyeglasses," said Mr. Stern. Thirty oculists would be needed, and their salaries would amount to about $40,000 to $50,000 a year, according to Mr. Stern. Whether the Board of Estimate is willing to make the appropriation for the purpose remains to he seen.

Favoritism in Appointments.

Commissioner Jonas accused the Board of Superintendents of questionable actions in making out the eligible lists for the position of high schoolo Principal.

"If an eligible list can be juggled with to evade tbe provisions we have laid down, certainly our provisions governing appointments also can be juggled," he said. "Twenty-five candidates took an examination for the position of First Assistant Teacher of Classical Langusges in the Boys' High School, Brooklyn. I learned that before the examination the position was promised to a certain man. It happened that when the examination was over this man was sixth on the eligible list. Even then he expected appointment. If I had not prevented it, the first man on the list would not have received the appointment. This is a case in point. I have no desire to quarrel with the City Superintendent or with the Board of Superintendents, neither shall I run away from a quarrel."

Supt. Maxwell, who is Chairman of the Board of Superintendents, declared that that hoard never considered a proposition of appointng a chosen man to the position. Commissioner Jonas replied. Soon there was a hot argument, which President Winthrop cut off.

DENIED BY ACRITELLI.

Coroner Did Not Give Out Letter Criticising Sicilians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the last few issues of THE TIMES you have published communications from various persons criticising me for allowing the publication of an alleged letter attacking the Sicilian element in this city.

I have denied in Italian papers any knowledge of this alleged letter or of the manner in which it became public, but since these gentlemen justly take THE TIMES as their oracle of news, allow me to make the same denial through THE TIMES, and in order that there may not be any further misunderstanding, please let me state that such a letter was not written to or received hy me; that it was not given out by me for publication, and, in fact, I advised against its publication upon having had a glimpse of it.

People who know me are well aware that I have none but the most kindly feeling toward law-abiding citizens of every nationality or region, and Sicilians are no exception to this rule. Such being the fact, I must ask you to allow me to reiterate, as emphatically as possible, that this alleged letter was not received or given out by me for publication; that it was published against my advice, and that I do not at all sympathize or coincide with the views therein, to wit, the wholesale denunciation of an entire population from a particular region for the sins and crimes committed hy a few.

PETER P. ACRITELLI.

New York, April 24, 1907.

Cubic Contents of a Ton of Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several years ago I saw stated in a book entitled "General Information" that it required forty cubic fest of spacs to hold a ton of coal. Therefors, to estimate ths amonnt of coal in a bin, or that a hin will hold filled to height desired to fill, multiply the length of hin by width, and that product hy ths height, to get the number of cuhic feet, which divide by forty. Ths quotient is the amount of coal.

To prove that this is correct fill a hox containing a cuhic foot of space with sither chestnut, stove, or grate coal, or mixed, and it will be found on weighing that the hox contains exactly fifty pounds of coal, even full, or one-fortieth part of a ton.

Many coal dealers do not appear to be informed of the exact number of cubic feet required to hold a ton of coal. Inquiring of dealers in different cities, the answer given by many varied from 34 to 38 cubic feet, only two answering correctly. C. C.

New York, April 23, 1907.

INVESTED WITH PALLIUM.

Archbishop Blenk Succeeds the Late Archbishop Chapelle.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Before a distinguished representation of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the United States, including Cardinal Gibbons, two Archbishops, and sixteen Bishops, Archbishop Blenk of New Orleans was invested to-day with the pallium. This insignia is the official recognition hy the Church of the Archbishop's succesaion to the functions and authority of the late Archbishop Chapelle, whose Archiepiscopal Province comprised Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, and who died during the yellow fever epidemio here two years ago.

The ceremony took place in the old St. Louis Cathedral. About 10 o'clock a solemn procession of 150 of the clergy entered the Cathedral, where, following a celebration of high mass, the pallium was put upon the altar. It was brought here from Rome, and its sacred import was described by Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis, who delivered the sermon.

After the mass Archbishop Blenk renewed his oath of allegiance to tbe Holy Ses, and then Cardinal Gibbons placed the pallium upon the most reverend prelate's shoulders.

In addition to those mentioned the following were present:

Archbishop Moeller of Cincinnati and Bishops Estrada of Havana, Scannell of Omaha, Hennessy of Wichita, Janssen of Belleville, O'Reilly (auxiliary) of Peoria, Morris (coadjutor) of Little Rock, Byrne of Nashville, Garrigan of Sioux City, Kenny of St. Augustine, Verdaguer of Brownsville, Dunne of Dallas, Gallagher of Galveston, Meerschaert of Guthrie, Heslin of Natchez, Allen of Mobile, and Van De Ven of Natchitoches, La.

HARLEM'S NEW HOSPITAL

Will Be Opened To-morrow with Accommodations for 250 Patients.

Ths new group of buildings of the Harlem Hospital, facing on Lenox Avenue, between 136th and 137th Street, with accommodations for 250 patients, is practically finished, and will he opened for patients probably to-morrow. The main building, a structure of red brick and light stone, is one of the most notable architectural features of Harlem. It not only will provide one of the best equipped and up-to-date hospitals in New York, but it is large enough to supply the ambulance district in which it is located for many years to come.

Final touches in the way of getting fittings and furnishings in shape in the new building are under the direction of Miss Sara Gainsforth, supervising nurse of the hospital. With her she has every employe who can be spared from the old Harlem Hospital, on East 120th Street.

The new hospital will start off with the same staff as the old one had, with such increase as may be necessary from time to time.

The Harlem Hospital leaves frame buildings, which, erected in the day that Harlem was a village along the Harlem and East Rivers, were fine country mansions.

MANN RARE BOOK SALE.

The Lenox Library Purchases Work Printed In 1766—Other Sales.

A volume of The Thespian Mirror, which John Howard Payne published in New York in 1805, when he was only 13 years of age, was one of the many rareties sold yesterday by the Anderson Company of the private library of Charles N. Mann of Philadelphia. The magazine was sold for $51.25 to George D. Smith.

The Lenox Library obtained, for $42, another rarity, namely, "Ponteach; or, The Savages of America," written by Major Robert Rogers and published in London in 1766.

Alfred Becks bought for $120 an extra-illustrated copy of "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States," by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton.

The extremely rare "Secret Memoirs of Harriott Pumpkin, hy the Ghost of Old Ralph," an attack on Mrs. Mellon, the actress, afterward Duchess of St. Albans, was sold for $20. The book is said to have been immediately suppressed after its issue and all copies that could be found destroyed.

A first edition of William Prynne's "Histrio-Mastix, Player's Scourge; or, Actors' Tragedies," London, 1633, sold for $25.50. For the publication of this work Prynne had his ears cut off, besides being imprisoned and fined.

A copy of "Hamlet," the second Restoration quarto, London, 1683, fetched $31.50.

A first edition of the scarce Revolutionary play, "The Widow's Son," by Samuel Woodworth, author of "The Old Oaken Bucket," was sold for $37 to Frank Maier, a collector of Americana.

MORE DISPENSARIES NEEDED.

Hospital Conference Decides to Make an Appeal to the Mayor.

At a meeting of the Hospital Conference of the City of New York last night at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, two papers were read by medical men on the subject of dispensaries and the treatment of dispensary patients, and it was declared the dispensaries of New York handled more cases during the last year than ever before.

It was declared that either more dispensaries must be provided, or a limit put on the number of patients treated. This would mean that in many cases persons needing treatment would be turned away from the dispensaries.

The conference has only power to make recommendations, and it was decided to make a statement to the Mayor and the heads of hospitals with regard to the matter.

BLOODGOOD CUTTER'S WILL.

$1,000,000 to Bible Society Upheld, but Other Bequeste Illegal.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 24.—Surrogate Jackson of Nassau County signed a decree to-day probating the will of the late Bloodgood H. Cutter, the farmer poet, who died at Little Neck, leaving the bulk of his estate, amonnting to $1,000,000, to the American Bible Society. The Surrogate in proving the will removed all interlineations and cancellations in the instrument which were objected to by several of the legatees.

According to the interlineations the Little Neck farm was apparently to pass to John Cutter, Jr., a second cousin, one of three children, to the exclusion of their father's life interest, John Cutter of Augusta, Me., and of the other children. The farm is worth thousands of dollars as it is in the fast developing suburban section. With the interlineations the Manhasset farm, another valuable tract, was to pass to George Cutter, Jr., to the exclusion of his three brothers.

Stephen Wilson, one of the executors of the will, testified that the poet wrote something in the will after all the witnesses had signed it. Mr. Wilson was also removed as executor, as his name had also been filled in with Richard Smith, co-executor.

Miss Waldo Willed $5,000 to Charity.

The will of Rosalie Livingston Waldo, a half-sister of ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo, who died in Paris, France, on March 16, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The will disposes of an estate worth more than $50,000, according to the petition accompanying it. The sum of $5,000 is given to the Children's Aid Society of New York for the benefit of the Astor Memorial School in Mott Street. The rest of the property is given to relatives.

Will of Elizabeth Wood.

The will of Elizabeth Wood, who died on April 16, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. It hequeaths to the Methodist Episcopal Church Home $1,000, St. Christopher's Home for Orphan Children at Dobb's Ferry gets $1,000, and the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church the property at the southwest corner of 118th Street and Second Avenue. The rest of the estate goes to relatives and friends.

The Park Gets a Connochaetes.

A specimen of Genus connochaetes, or horned horse, arrived at the Central Park Zoo yesterday, and was added to the menagerie. Director Smith got the beast, which is really a South African antelope or gnu, in a trade after it had been shipped from Africa. It is a fine specimen, he says. There was a gnu in the menagerie twelve years ago, but it was merely lent by P. T. Barnum.

REPUBLICANS PLOT AGAINST OKLAHOMA

Cannon Hopes to Keep Out Her Electoral Votes Next Year.

AN APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

He is Asked to Reject the Constitution and So Cause Delay—His Attitude In Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A schems of which Speaker Cannon is the most prominent figure, to keep Oklahoma out of the Union until after the next Presidential election, is under way, and President Roosevelt has been asked to join in it.

Oklahoma will be one of the biggest of the Western States and she is entitled to two Senators and five Representatives, which would give her seven votes in the Electoral College. It is quite within the range of possibilities that her vote might decide the next Presidential election.

When the Democrats swept Oklahoma last year it was a frightful shock to the Republican leaders. They had not been very optimistic, but they had hoped that if they did not carry Oklahoma at least the majority would be small enougb to give them a fighting chance in the future. Oklahoma's Democratic majority was such as to make it certain that the Republicans had no chance whatever in the near future.

Thereupon the leaders began to schems. Many of them are doubtful of defeating Bryan next year unless Roosevelt is the candidate. At any rate they do not want to take any chances. There were some conferences, at which the watchword was "Oklahoma must be kept out of the Union at any cost."

It looked like a good deal of a contract, in view of the fact that Congress had enacted and the President had approved a law admitting the State to the Union, but difficulties apparently insuperable simply serve to bring out real genius, and that is what the Republican leaders have.

They waited until the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention adjourned before doing anything to arouse its suspicions. Then they began to work. The plot was to get the President to withhold his approval of the State Constitution and necessitate the calling of a new Constitutional Convention. If the President could be induced to do this the leaders believed that it would he impossible to get a new Constitutional Convention elected and have its work completed and the Constitution ratified at the polls in time for the State to participate in the next election.

Speaker Cannon was easily enlisted in this plan, because all along he had been opposed to Statehood, and did his best to prevent the passage of the act. His sole reason appeared to be that Oklahoma would cast a Democratic vote in the next Electoral College. He was more thoroughly soured over his defeat on this question than anything that ever happened to him. The Oklahoma election merely accentuated his grievance.

The plan to have the President throw out the Constitution was suggested by certain remarks he made while the convention was at its work. He threatened to reject the instrument if it contained a "Jim Crow car" provision. The convention struck out the "Jim Crow" section, and the incident was closed, but it gave the Republican leaders an idea.

The law is supposed to limit the President's powers in rejecting a State Constitution. He is not allowed to do so so long as it provides for a republican form of government, and is not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The conspirators, however, declare they have discovered sufficient grounds for action.

The idea was first broached to the President some weeks ago by Dennis Flynn of Oklahoma. The President did not indicate what he thought. Then Senator Long of Kansas came and urged the plan. He is one of the Roosevelt men in the Senate. The President listened, but made no sign.

The Speaker took part to-day. His personal representative in the House, Representative Watson of Indiana, came on here with a copy of the Constitution and a memorandum of points in it which might furnish ground for a rejection. These he took to the White House with a request that the President would give an answer.

The reason to be given by the President, if he lends himself to the scheme, is that the Constitution includes many matters which might more properly be left for a State Legislature to enact after it had been elected; that it goes too much into detail instead of confining itself to broad general principles.

What the plotters chiefly rely on is the fact that the President is known to disapprove heartily of one of the provisions of the Constitution, which denies the ballot to soldiers who are serving outside the State. He has not indicated, however, that his dislike for this section is strong enough to tempt him into such a performance as Watson proposed to him to-day.

Watson came here direct from the Speaker, who went to Indiana the other day to see him and give directions about the Fall campaign, including this matter. This visit is the one which was distorted into an alliance between Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon. The real purpose of Cannon was to give Watson his orders.

CANNON DENIES DEAL.

Illinois Delegation Not to be Handed to Fairbanks, He Says.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Speaker Cannon, who arrived in Washington to-day from the West, was very much surprised to learn of the report that he had made an agreement to deliver the Illinois delegation to the next Republican National Convention to Vice President Fairbanks. He said:

"The first I knew of such a meeting was on my journey to Washington this morning when I received the Washington papers. No such conferenoe was had or thought of at any time. Our people in Illinois arc exceedingly busy attending to the ordinary affairs of life. Some time during the latter part of next Winter or Spring no doubt the Republicans of Illinois will select a delegation to the Republican National Convention, but no attention so far as I am informed nnd believe is being paid to the matter at this time.

"He would be a bold man who would agree to deliver the Illinois delegation to anybody, and any one in public life wou'd not only be a bold man who would so agree, but would draw a prize, if one was offered, for being a foolish man."

CLEVELAND INDORSES PLAN.

Descendants of Signers of Declaration of Independence May Meet.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association of the United States has made public a letter from ex-President Cleveland, approving the plan for the reunion of the descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence at Jamestown Exposition, on July 4. Mr. Cleveland says:

"It seems to me that a reunion of the descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence on or about the date when this immortal document was signed would be a most impressive incident in connection with the Jamestown Exposition. Such a reunion should certainly have a tendency to stimulate patriotic sentiment and arouse among those who are within its influence a better appreciation of the initial efforts of the Fathers of the Republio to establish a new nation, and impress upon it the best ideals of a free Government."

WHITE HOUSE DINNER WITH MUSIC LATER

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt Entertain a Distinguished Company.

DANCE ON GRANITE STATE

Naval Reservists Entertain Their Friends on the Ship—Eclectic Club Produces "Petticoat Perfidy."

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner this evening, in the White House. Their guests were the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Meyer, Secretary and Mrs. Garfield, Justice and Mrs. Day, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Postmaster General F. H. Hitchcock, the Counselor of the British Embassy and Lady Isabella Howard, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles, Gen. Crozier, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Mrs. Bayard, widow of the ex-Secretary of State; Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Borden, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Capt. McCoy, and Capt. Long. The table was decorated with Richmond roses, in mounds, and apple blossoms, one of the most Springlike and dainty decorations of the season. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a gown of golden brocade, which harmonized with the flowers used.

Some additional guests were asked for a musicale in the East Room, later in the evening. The programme was given by Miss Corrie Scheffer, a young Dutch violinist, who is a daughter of Dr. R. C. H. Scheffer, who founded the famous botanical gardens in Batavia, Java, where the young artist was born. She was for five years a pupil of Ysaye, and during most of that time was a member of his household. She gave a programme this evening especially selected by the President, which consisted of folk songs, contra dances, and legends arranged for stringed instruments, and was accompanied by Miss Blakely. The two young women wore the costume of the peasants of the Netherlands, with its elaborate cap, multitudinous petticoats, and gay colorings of the land of Delftware and windmills.

Miss Scheffer came to America about a year ago to join her sister, Mrs. Richard Erskine Ely, wife of the Director of the League of Political Study. She was heard in concert in New York under distinguished patronage, including Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. William A. Perry, and Mrs. Douglas Robineon, the last named a sister of the President, for whom Miss Scheffer has given the programme at several musicales. Miss Scheffer and Miss Blakely will repeat the programme to-morrow night, at the Netherlands Legation.

Mrs. Bryce, wife of the British Ambassador, held a large and pretty reception in the Embassy this afternoon, when 100 members of the diplomatic corps and other smart society in Washington paid their respects. The ballroom, in which she received the guests, and the dining room were decorated with Spring blossoms.

Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, is confined to her bed with grip, and will be unable to accompany the distinguished party to Jamestown to-morrow, for the opening of the Exposition. The Misses Oliver will go with their father.

Mr. and Mrs. James Pinchot gave the use of their home this afternoon for a lecture given by Mr. Tibbets, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. His subject was "The Battle of the Strong."

The Minister from Colombia and Mme. Cortez entertained at dinner to-night, having as their guests the Minister from Haiti and Mme. Legere, the Minister from Mexico to Cuba and Mme. Godoy, Miss Calderon, daughter of the Minister from Bolivia, Count and Countess Hatzfeld, the First Secretary of the Colombian Legation and Mme. Guzman, Mr. Walls of the Spanish Legation, Mr. Pasos of the Colombian Legation, and the Minister from Salvador, Mr. Mejia.

The Minister from the Netherlands and Mme. Van Swinderen entertained at dinner this evening, in the legation.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy entertained at dinner this evening.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft were the guests of honor at dinner this evening of Gen. and Mrs. John A. Johnson, in their Massachusetts Avenue home.

Mme. Creel, wife of the Mexican Ambassador, was the guest of Mrs. M. M. Parker to-day at a beautifully appointed luncheon given in her honor.

DANCE ON THE GRANITE STATE.

Naval Reservists Entertain Their Friends on Their Ship.

Gayly decorated with flags and bunting the Granite State, formerly the United States warship New Hampshire, resounded last night to the strains of music, for a dance given by members of the Second Division of the First Battalion, Naval Militia of New York. The reserve ship was stationed at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street.

The dance took place on the spar deck, which was decorated with flags of the international code and the navy hoist, intermingling with the Stars and Stripes.

Overhead the deck was canopied with the colors of the United States Navy in blue and old gold. On the after bridge the numbers "II." appeared in varicolored electric lights, emblem of the Second Division.

On the spar deck and just below the after bridge stood a Colt automatic rapid-fire gun, and another gun—a trophy obtained from the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Isla de Cuba, and presented to the battalion by one of the members of the division, who fought in the war with Spain.

Dancing began at 9 o'clock.

A string orchestra was stationed in the centre of the deck and played for the dancing. As the guests arrived they were received on the spar deck by Mrs. George Pell, Mrs. Henry H. Forbes, and Mrs. Joseph Ewing. The dancing continued until midnight, when supper was served on the gun deck in the intermission in the numbers. On the gun deck there was a horseshoe-shaped table, and at the head of the table the National ensign was unfurled.

The gun deck was illuminated throughout with electric lights, covered with Japanese lanterns. After supper dancing was resumed and continued until about 2:30 o'clock this morning.

The Committee of Arrangements included Hamilton Pell, Henry O. Barber, Niles Becker, Thomas P. Cummings, S. Barclay Lottimer, John R. Moore, Jr., George A. Schultze, and Philip Van Rennselaer Schuyler.

The patronesses were Mrs. Charles S. Bates, Mrs. Emily F. Bloodgood, Mrs. Sidney de Kay, Mrs. William De Wolf Dimock, Mrs. Joseph Ewing, Mrs. Henry H. Forbes, Mrs. William B. Franklin, Mrs. George G. Guion, Mrs. Campbell T. Hamilton, Mrs. Andrew E. Kalbach, Mrs. John R. Moore, Mrs. Albert F. Newcomb, Mrs. George H. Pell, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Mrs. Richard K. Schuyler, and Mrs. John W. Weed, most of whom were present.

Among the young women asked were the Misses Douglass Bosworth, Katarina Susé, Leontine Susé, Virginia Dusne, Elizabeth Ewing, Grace Ruggles, Marguerite Dana, May Wilson, May Dyer, Clare Wilson, Clara Robinson, Virginia Randall, Annie Randall, Hilda Cleveland, Christine McCreery, Elsie B. Shaw, Dorothy Hatch Roselle, Mildred O'Neil of Philadelphia, Georgiana Owen, Jessie Murray, Harriet Fellows, Gertrude Ely, Enid Locke, Edith Bates, Rosalie Jones, Miss Bostwick, and Janet de Kay.

Among the young men asked were Wright Barclay, Dudley Eldridge, Douglass Eldridge, Thomas Warren, Reginald Wigham, A. A. Brennan, Charles C. Stewart, 3d, H. C. Harnickel, Alfred Lottimer, Hamilton Fish, Lanier Winslow, Effingham Lawrence, J. M. Faust, Morton S. Watts, George T. Lane, John Griswold, Griswold Thompson, H. Elisha Foster, Townsend Morgan, James Lounsberry, E. Powers Jones, Malcolm Brown, William Southack, Theodosius S. Foulke, Arthur Barnwall, Harry Bartol, Capt. Low and Major Keene, William Bell Waite, Jr., Eckford C. de Kay, Sydney de Kay, Andrew D. Bach, and Hobart Guion, Commander of the Second Division.

ECLECTIC CLUB'S PLAY.

"Petticoat Perfidy" Produced at Delmonico's.

Members of the Eclectic Club held their final meeting of the season yesterday at Delmonico's and celebrated the event by presenting a one-act play, "Petticoat Perfidy," which was preceded by a musical entertainment. The cast was:

Mrs. Montrevor.....Mrs. Dore Lyon
Mrs. Norwood Jones, a widow.....
Mrs. Robert Wood Johnson
Juliette, a French maid..Mrs. Leonard L. Hill

Two songs, "Only Dreams," from "The Red Hussar," and "Contentment," were sung by Mrs. H. K. S. Williams. A number of songs were sung by Camille D'Arville. Lee Fairchild entertained the club with a talk, and then the Eclectics adjourned for luncheon. Miss Sanders's orchestra played throughout the luncheon.

The guests included Mrs. Belle De Riviera, Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, Mrs. Charles F. Naething, Mrs. Arthur Elliott Fish, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Miss Conrad, Miss Lulu Clarke, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. W. S. Crossley, Mrs. Whitney Conant, Mrs. C. B. Carter, Mrs. W. G. Wilson, Mrs. Douglass Porter, Mrs. G. G. Wells, Mrs. Francis Seagrist, Mrs. Thomas Lewis, Mrs. Andrew White, Mrs. John D. Moore, Mrs. H. D. May, Mrs. John Mitchell, Mrs. Charles Dale, Miss M. A. Stevens, Mrs. Nicholas Hays, Mrs. E. W. Rice, Mrs. John Williams, Mrs. D. F. Harrington, Mrs. Reed Haviland, and Miss Le Roy.

MISS DULA WEDS MR. GARY.

Ceremony at the Home of the Bride's Parents in Fifth Avenue.

Eugene Windom Gary, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Windom Gary of North Carolina, was married to Miss Rena Dula at 8 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Byron Dula, formerly of St. Louis, 1,073 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. J. Ross Stevenson of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Robert Byron Dula. She wore a gown of soft white satin, with sleeves and yoke of point lace. The skirt and bodice were embroidered and touches of silver showed in the embroidery. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms.

Miss Belva Dula, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The two matrons of honor were Mrs. Orrin Wightmnn of New York and Mrs. Selwyn Clay Edgar, Jr., of St. Louis. They carried bouquets of roses and were all gowned alike in robes of white net over white satin, the skirts being trimmed with tiny garlands of pink rosebuds and forget-me-nots, tied together with pale blue ribbons. The robes were covered by Directoire coats, with sash ends of pale blue silk.

Miss Josephine Edgar of St. Louis was the flower girl at the wedding. She wore a gown of white mulle trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and carried a basket of flowers. Henry Buell was best man and the ushers were Manly Whedbee, George Minnigerode, Alexander Gerry, and Robert L. Dula. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Gary will travel for a time and make their future home in New York.

HUTTON—WOOLWORTH.

Franklyn Laws Hutton was married to Miss Edna Woolworth, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn W. Woolworth, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, the Rev. Herbert Shipman officiating. The chancel of the church where the ceremony took place was decorated with lilacs, bouganvillia, and palms, with several large palm trees forming a background. Standards supporting baskets of Easter lilies, bouganvillia, lilacs, and a variety of flowers were put at intervals on each side of the nave, and clusters of lilacs and stocks were put at the ends of the pews.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a white satin gown, with panel, yoke, and sleeves of point lace, and a point lace veil. She carried orchids and lilies.

Miss Jessie Woolworth, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and another sister, Mrs. Charles E. F. McCann, was matron of honor. Miss Woolworth wore white chiffon and lace and a large white hat, and Mrs. McCann wore a lilac flowered, white chiffon, with touches of lilac, and a leghorn hat, with quantities of lilac plumes.

Edward F. Hutton, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Ernest M. Lockwood, John Sayre Martin, Benjamin Wood, S. S. Beardsley, Charles P. Pope, and Charles E. F. McCann. A wedding reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn W. Woolworth, Eightieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

ASPINWALL—CHRISTIAN.

The marriage of Francis E. Aspinwall, a son of Mrs. Helen Redfield, to Miss Phoebe Christian, daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Martin Christian of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, took place at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the bride's father officiating. Only intimate friends and relatives of the families were present owing to the recent death of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. William Weir of Philadelphia.

The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Margaret Douglas Christian. Breck Aspinwall, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Dr. Robert M. Jones, William Quaid, and Edward Ten Broeck. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast and small reception were held in the rectory of the church, 144 West Forty-seventh Street.

FOOTE—COWAN.

Henry Allen Foote, a son of Emerson Foote of this city, was married to Miss Ada M. Cowan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher Cowan, yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Halsey, 22 West Fifty-third Street.

Miss Cowan, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a trained white satin robe trimmed with point lace and a tulle veil. She carried lilies of the valley.

There were no bridesmaids. Emerson Foote, Jr., was best man. The ushers were Lynford M. Dickinson, Graham Brush, John Godfrey Saxe, and Harold Imbrie. The wedding was followed by a large reception.

BRYANT—OAKLEY.

The marriage of Robert T. Bryant and Miss Grace Oakley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Oakley, took place last evening at 8 o'clock in St. Stephens's Church, in West Sixty-ninth Street, the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle officiating. A reception at the home of the bride's parents, 203 West Seventieth Street, followed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white satin brocade, trimmed with duchesse lace. She was given in marriage by her father. She was attended by Miss Clara Thomson as maid of honor. Mr. Bryant's best man was William F. French, and the ushers were Leroy Coventry, Dr. E. P. McGavock, Warren Lillard, and Mr. Foulion.

TAYLOR—CAMPBELL.

Miss Mary D. Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Campbell, and James G. Taylor, were married in the North Reformed Church, Newark, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. James I. Vance, pastor of the church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, in the city. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 515 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark.

PLANS FOR FOWLER WEDDING.

Will Take Place at the Bride's Home on June 1.

The wedding of Miss Harriot McLean Fowler and Dr. Sinclair Toucey of West Forty-sixth Street will take place at Babylnn, L. I., the home of the bride, on Saturday, June 1. Miss Fowler will have as bridesmaids Miss Helen Rutgers Sturgis, Miss Caroline Alden Weir, and the Misses Helen and Mildred Harbeck.

Dr. Toucey's best man will be his brother, Dr. Ralph Toucey, and the ushers will be Dr. Herbert C. de V. Cornwell, Thomas Hopper Beardsley, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., and Alexander V. Blake, the latter a cousin of Miss Fowler. Owing to the death last October of Dr. Toucey's father the guests will be limited to relatives and intimate friends.

L. L. HYDE ENGAGED.

To Wed Miss McGuire, a Cousin of His First Wife.

Announcement was made in Winchester, Va., early in the week of the engagement of Miss Lelia Moss McGuire, a daughter of Dr. William P. McGuire of that place, to Lewis Livingston Hyde of this city. The wedding will probably take place in June.

Mr. Hyde's fiancée is a cousin of his first wife, who was Miss Mary M. McGuire, whose first husband was John Stevens, of Castle Point, and whose daughter by Mr. Stevens, Miss Mary Picton Stevens, married Ogden H. Hammond at Castle Point about two weeks ago. Mr. Hyde is a member of the University and other clubs, and was graduated from Yale in 1879.

Miss Rita Wallach Engaged.

Friends learned yesterday of the engagement of Miss Rita Wallach, daughter of Leopold Wallach, the lawyer, of 10 East Eightieth Street, to Maximilian Morgenthau, Jr. Mr. Morgenthau is a nephew of Henry Morgenthau, and a member of the real estate firm of M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., of 135 Broadway.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

George Gould and Family Among Those Sailing To-day.

With all of her first cabin accommodations full, the Hamburg-American liner Amerika will sail to-day for Hamburg by way of Plymouth and Cherbourg. Among the many socially prominent persons who will make the trip are Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould and family. They will join Jay Gould in England, where he is playing tennis. Their plans contemplate an extended automobile tour in England and on the Continent. Others sailing on the Amerika are:

Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Miss Marion Dunlap Baker, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Boissevain, James H. Budd, Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr.; Mrs. L. G. Bloomingdale, Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Beer, the Duke of Newcastle, Albert K. Baum, Mrs. E. T. Converse, Edward Cary, Miss Elizabeth Luther Cary, Mrs. Robert Dunlap, Mrs. C. T. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hohart, Miss Annie M. Jonss, Miss Adeline Lister-Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Levison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Millips, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Popper, Mrs. Charles Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Edward A. Smith, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. George Strauss, Capt. W. H. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. E. Victor Williams, and Edward W. Wheeler.

These passengers will sail on the French liner La Provence:

Viscount and Viscountess George d'Avenel, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Allen, Count and Countess de Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Douglass, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Einstein, Mr. and Mrs. Percy N. Furher, Mrs. Scott Grant, Mr. and Mrs. R. McKittrick Jones, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Thomas A. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Mitchell, Count E. d'Ouitremont, Baron and Baroness de Palange, Chandler Rohhins, Count Bertrand de Sartieges, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Steiner, and Ralph Welli.

Sailing for Bremen on the North German Lloyd liner Chemnitz are:

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Ballschuss, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hoefer, Mrs. Helen McFeridge, Henry Wedding, Adolph Wilson, and Carl Weber.

Dinner to Minister von Moeller.

James Speyer, the banker, gave a dinner for twenty guests last night at his home, 257 Madison Avenue, in honor of Theodore von Moeller, Minister of State in the German Cabinet, member of the German Reichstag, and a German Privy Councilor, who is visiting here.

A. G. Vanderbilt on His Way Home.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 24.—The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed from here for New York this afternoon, took among her passengers Alfred G. Vanderbilt and T. St. John Gaffney, American Consul General at Dresden.

Social Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Heye, who recently returned from an automobile trip to Lakewood, left yesterday in an auto for Atlantic City, taking with them Mrs. Heye's sister, Miss Williams, and James Pierson. They will return to town Saturday.

Miss Louise Falconer and her brother, Bruce Falconer, have returned from the South and are at 701 Madison Avenue with Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Heard Williams and Miss L. H. Williams will leave town May 1 to open their country place at Wellesley Hills, Mass.

The wedding of Miss Birdie Frank, daughter of A. B. Frank of 48 East Eightieth Street, to Laurens A. Cook, will take place at the St. Regis on May 14. On July 9 Mr. and Mrs. Cook will sail for a tour through the Italian lakes.

JOHN MITCHELL ILL.

Has a Cold Complicating an Old Ailment—Operation Necessary.

CHICAGO, April 24.—John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, is suffering with a severe cold at the home of Frank Scheil in this city. The labor leader reached Chicago three days ago on his way to Washington. It was learned to-day that the cold had aggravated an old trouble to which Mr. Mitchell has been subject, and that an operation will be necessary. Dr. W. W. McCleary, who is attending the patient, expects to perform the operation early next week. Mrs. Mitchell is expected at her husband's bedside to-night from Spring Valey, Ill.

"If the operation is successful," said Dr. McCleary to-day, "Mr. Mitchell ought to recover completely, and be in shape to resume his work within a short time. The patient is in little pain to-day, and is improving all the time.

Dorothy Tennant Ill.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—Dorothy Tennant, formerly leading woman in "The College Widow," was taken ill here today and will be forced to spend the next three months in a local sanitarium under treatment for nervous prostration. Miss Tennant, about a year and a half ago, when playing here in George Ade's comedy, was attacked by the same malady, and spent several months in the sanitarium to which she was taken this afternoon.

Mme. Donalda to Sing Here To-night.

Mme. Pauline Donalda, late of the Manhattan Opera House, returned yesterday from Montreal, where she gave a song recital last Monday evening. This is the second recital she has given in Montreal, her birthplace, this season. To-night she appears in New York at Mendelssohn Hall, and sails on Saturday on the Etruria. She and her husband, Paul Sevelhac, are to join the opera company at Covent Garden.

OLD DALY EFFECTS UNDER THE HAMMER

Historic Playhouse Stripped of Its Works of Art and Furnishings.

PASSES INTO NEW HANDS

Pictures from the Lobby and Foyer Bought by Klaw & Erlanger—Small Prices the Rule.

The auction in Daly's Theatre yesterday afternoon was a pathetic scene indeed. To some of those who attended it may have meant little, but to the man who has witnessed many historic productions in that most historic of New York playhouses it was sad to witness the dismantling of the theatre. The orcheetra chairs, which have seated so many distinguished and enthusiastic audiences, were occupied mainly by men who did not consider it necessary to remove their hats. They laughed as the old furniture was brought on the stage and exposed for sale. They thought it was a poor auction, because apart from the old pictures and the bric-a-brac collected by Mr. Daly there was comparatively little of intrinsic value for sale. Even the auctioneer saw only humor in the battered settings of a famous stage.

Some true lovers of the theatre were present and did their part fittingly. Though it is true that much of what was offered for sale could not be gifted with even a sentimental worth, these people sought out and paid fair prices for articles which could be said to have had personal association with Augustin Daly. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to $10,-$133.25.

The main feature of the sale was the purchase by Klaw & Erlanger in one lot of practically all the paintings, crayons, and engravings hanging in the lobby and foyer, down stairs, and around the balcony. The sum paid was $4,500, and Mr. Erlanger himself was present when the bid was made. When some one rose to question whether all these articles should be sold in one lot the auctioneer explained that they had been advertised to be disposed of in this manner. The collection included fifty-nine articles. Among the paintings and crayons were portraits of Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, John McCullough, Nell Gwyn, Fanny Davenport, Adelaide Neilsen, Sarah Bernhardt, David Garrick, Peg Woffington, James W. Wallack, Mrs. Siddons, Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Lester Wallack, Coquelin, Eleanora Duse, and numerous other favorites past and present. Mr. Anderson, bidding for Klaw & Erlanger, also paid $220 for a pair of Chinese lanterns and $110 for a pair of Sevres vases. He also made many small purchases at liberal prices.

Frank McKee paid $350 for a beautiful clock in a mahogany case, and the Shuberts bought the plush furniture now in the lobby. Most of the articles were sold for small sums. The greater part of the stage equipment had passed beyond the period of all usefulness, but it seemed as if many of the little decorative pieces were worth more than they brought.

The auction yesterday marked an epoch in the history of Daly's Theatre. It is controlld by the Daly estate no more. It passes from the hands of the syndicate into the hands of the opposing managers, to be reopened by Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller in the Fall.

NEW GERMAN THEATRE PLANS.

Meeting of Those Interested—Prof. Mucha New Scenic Manager.

New York men and women interested in German theatricals held a meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the future of the German thentre in this city. Several hundred people were present, which, in itself is active testimony of the popular interest in reorganizing the present German theatre, under the management of the new director, Dr. Baumfeld, and the more ambitious project of establishing a new German theatre somewhere further uptown within the next year or two. Ambassador Charlemagne Tower sent a telegram explaining his inability to be present. The German Consul General, Karl Buenz, presided in his place.

Dr. Baumfeld, the new Director of the Irving Place Theatre, who has recently replaced Herr Conried in control, the principal speaker, pointed out the necessity of having a man of authoritative artistic personality and accomplishments at the head of the scenic department of the theatre, and announced that Prof. Alphonse Mucha would take charge at the opening of the coming season. Prof. Mucha will also superintend the artistic decoration of the new building, which is expected to be a monument of modern Germanic architecture.

Dr. Baumfeld also explained his plan of inviting the universities of the city and other institutions of learning into an organization for enabling the students to attend at the thentre free lecture courses on the plays of special intcrest to them.

Among the other speakers were Consul General Buenz, Prof. William H. Carpenter of Columbia, and Dr. Baruch, the German physician and dramatic author. Speeches were delivered in both the English and German languages. Tea was served after the formal meeting.

LAWSON TO BE DRAMATIZED.

His Novel, "Friday the 13th," Going on the Stage with Moral Unimpaired.

Mrs. H. C. De Mille returned from a visit to Boston, with the announcement that she had arranged for the dramatization of Thomas W. Lawson's novel, "Friday, the 13th." Mrs. De Mille also announced, with becoming gravity, that the author's only stipulation with regard to the dramatization was that the "moral" of the story should be preserved in the play.

Mrs. De Mille says that the Stock Exchange play will contain no star part, but will be produced next season by David Belasco. The production will be made by a special cast, and Mr. Belasco, though he will not himself dramatize the book, will in a general way supervise the creation of the dramatic version.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

To commemorate the final performance this season of "The Great Divide" at the Princess Theatre, souvenirs will be distributed on Saturday night. This will be the 232d performance. It will reopen at Daly's on Aug. 26.

To-night will be military night at the Lyceum Theatre. The boys of Company B, Seventh Regiment, will occupy practically the entire orchestra to see Arnold Daly in "The Boys of Company B."

Lotta Faust has been ill for the last day or two and unable to appear in the cast of "The White Hen" at the Casino. Her part has been taken by her understudy, Leona Stevens.

Margaret Wycherly's engagement in "The Primrose Path," scheduled for next Monday evening at the Majestic Theatre, has been postponed to Monday, May 6. Miss Wycherly will appear next week at the Shubert Theatre, Brooklyn, and "The Prince Chap" will continue for a week more at the Majestic.

The leading women of Keith & Proctor's two stock companies at the Harlem Opera House and the Fifth Avenue will exchange places for a week, beginning on Monday. Beatrice Morgan will appear as Dorothy Vernon at the Fifth Avenue and Henriette Browns will play Ona in "The Jungle" at the Harlem house.

Mrs. Max Stettheimer, whose husband was killed in the same railroad wreck which caused the death of Sam Shubert, will make her vaudeville debut at the Lincoln Square Theatre on Sunday in a farcical sketch entiled "A Bee in Her Bonnet."

"RIP VAN WINKLE" IN PARIS.

Thomas Jefferson to Play the Title Role in French.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 24. — "Rip Van Winkle" is to be given in Paris in the French language, and the title role is to be played by a member of the Jefferson family. Thomas Jefferson is the intrepid comedian who is to take the play to the French capital. Harry F. Greene, the business manager of the company, said to-day:

"Joseph Jefferson knew that the people of Paris were very anxious to see this play, of which they had heard so much, and at one time the elder Coquelin and Mr. Jefferson had a conference on the subject. The scheme then was for Coquelin to play the part of Rip, because Mr. Jefferson could not speak French.

"Tom Jefferson, the son, however, speaks French fluently, and will give the play at the Cluny Theatre with as much ease as he gives it in English. The French version is by Léonce Robillon, French Consul at Baltimore, and is nearly completed."

Miss Parlow Plays in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—Cathlesn Parlow, an American violinist, made her début in this city to-night. The critics speak favorably of her playing. Miss Parlow, who is 16 years old, studied music in San Francisco. She purposes making a tour of the capitals of Europe.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James O. Sheldon.

James O. Sheldon, a Director in the Manhattan Trust Company, died yesterday at his home, 12 East Fortieth Street. He was born in Windsor, Conn., in 1823. His father, James Sheldon of the firm of Sheldon & Phelps, was active in mercantile affairs here and well known to men of the older generation.

At the age of 26 Mr. Sheldon became a banker and commission merchant in the firm of Wadsworth & Sheldon.

In 1855 he retired and purchased the White Spring Farm near Geneva, N. Y., where he resided for sixteen years. Here he devoted himself to breeding shorthorn cattle from his own importations and from other American herds.

In 1878 Mr. Sheldon returned to New York. Until within the last year of his life he was activs in many charities. For nine years he was a trustee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, serving for a part of the time as President of the board. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Down Town Association, and the New England Society. He leaves a widow and three children—Mrs. Andrew H. Smith, Mrs. S. K. Walker, and James Sheldon.

Robert Estling Wescott.

Robert Estling Wescott, ex-President of the Westcott Express Company, died suddenly on Tuesday of pneumonia at his home, The Dakota, 1 West Seventy-second Street. He was the only son of the late Robert Folger Westcott, founder of the Westcott Express Company. Mr. Westcott was born in this city in 1855. He entered his father's office and later succeeded him as President. He was a pioneer in the transportation of milk to this city by rail and devoted himself for the most part to that business. He was a life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a member of the Ardsley and Transportation Clubs, the Museum of Natural History, and the Historical and Botanical Societies. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Stephen C. Millett of Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

The Rev. John Fulton.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The Rev. John Fulton died here to-dny from heart disease. John Fulton was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on April 2, 1834. He was educated at Aberdeen and came to the United States in 1850. He was ordained priest at New Orleans in 1857. Later he went to St. Louis, where he became rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church. From St. Loule he came to New York and became one of the editors of the Churchman. In 1892 he went to Philadelphia as Professor of Canon Law at the Philadelphia Divinity School.

J. Howard Lewis.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDIA, Penn., April 24.—J. Howard Lewis, President of the Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, died to-day at the home of his sister, Mrs. Sarah Lewis Fallon. He was 92 years old. Mr. Lewis was one of the well known fox hunters in this country. A few weeks ago he was elected President of the Hunt, to succeed B. P. Saulnier, who died at the age of 97. Mr. Lewis began his hunting career in the Winter of 1852, and was one of the originators and the first President of the Rose Tree Club.

Capt. Nicholas T. Smith.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24. — Capt. Nicholas T. Smith, the veteran Treasurer of the Southern Pacific, died last night at his home, at San Carlos, San Mateo county. He was born at Schodack, N. Y., on Nov. 29, 1829. He held only two places in his railroad career. Entering the service in 1871 as Cashier and Paymaster of the Southern Pacific, he was promoted in five years to be Treasurer of that railroad.

Col. George W. Smith.

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 24.—Col. George W. Smith, aged 79 years, died this evening after a long illness. He was born in Cincinnati, and with three brothers lived in Philadelphia from 1844 to 1850. Since then he had lived here. During the civil war he served as Captain of Company H, Seventh New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. In 1865 he was elected to the City Council, and in 1871 and 1872 was Sergeant-at-Arms of the New Jersey Senate. In 1875 he was elected Captain of Company H, Sixth New Jersey Regiment, and rose in rank until he became Lieut. Colonel, which position he resigned in 1877. For twenty-five years he was Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School. For nearly ten years he had been confined to his room, but had a telephone connection with his church so as to hear every sermon.

The Day and Night Barber Shop

Completed at an expense of $30,000.

A Shave at Any Old Time

Realizing that the tipping evil is un-American, I prohibit tips. The time of the business man is valuable; he doesn't like to wait. Refined and particular men will find I have made ample provision for immediate, polite and efficient service. I employ 25 experienced Barbers, 12 Manicurists and a Chiropodist. A shave, with shine and brushing, costs you 20 cents. One visit and you will become a stanch patron.

MARTIRE

1418 Broadway

Opposite Metropolitan Opera House

Obituary Notes.

DWIGHT H. CROMBIE died at his home, 40 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was born at Big Rapids, Mich., and was a graduate of Williams College. His father, the late John S. Crombie, was President of Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

Brevet Lieut. Col. ROBERT GEDNEY RUTHERFORD, U. S. A., retired, for many years a real estate broker in Washington, died at his home in that city yesterday. He was born in New York City sixty-eight years ago and served in the Union Army through most of the civil war.

MILTON ARROWSMITH, who had for half a century held positions of trust with the Seaman's Savings Bank of Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 236 Decraw Street, Brooklyn. He was 86 years old and was a son of the late George A. Arrowsmith, who was associated with Commodore Vanderbilt in one of the latter's business enterprises. Mr. Arrowsmith is survived by his wife, a daughter, and three sons.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, who was accidentally asphyxiated last Saturday in his apartments at 238 West Eleventh Street, was buried yesterday. Funeral services were held at the rooms of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company. Mr. Campbell was 36 years old and was born in Glasgow, Scotland, where his father, Colin Campbell, now lives. He was a cousin of the Duke of Argyle. His only relatives in this city are two cousins, Lorne Campbell and S. Roger Mitchell, a public accountant.

JOSEPH W. HOWE, a lawyer at 52 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 139 East Thirty-seventh Street. In 1856 he was graduated from Dartmouth College, and since that time he had been engaged in business. He was a Director of the Atlantic Milling Company, the China and Japan Trading Company, and the Public Accountants' Corporation. He was a member of the Bar Association, the New England Society, the Mayflower Descendants, and the Century, Union League, and Alpha Delta Phi Clubs.

NATHAN NECARSULMER, for many years an active worker in Jewish charities, died on Tuesday. He was born in Bavaria in 1836, where his father was a well-known author. Mr. Necarsulmer came to New York in 1854 and immediately engaged in business. Since his retirement in 1886 he had devoted himself entirely to charity work. For twenty years he was a Trustee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. On his seventieth birthday his fellow-Trustees gave him a loving cup. He was a member of the School Committee of Temple Beth-El. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and two sons. The funeral will be held from his home, 109 East Seventieth Street, to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

MARRIED.

BOOKMAN—BLUN.—On Tuesday, April 23, at Delmonico's, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Olga, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blun, to Dr. Samuel Bookman.

BRUCE—PARROTT.—At Grace Church, New York, on April 23, 1907, by the Rev E. M. Parrott, Madeleine, daughter of the late Edward Moore Parrott, to Osborn FitzRandolph Bruce.

HOPPIN—BURLINGAME.—April 23, at St. James's Church, by the Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, Conetance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burlingame, to Tracy Hoppin.

MOORE—DOONER.—On Tuesday, April 23, at the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, by the Rev. Edward G. Dohan, O. S. A., Elizabeth M. Dooner to James Moore.

OTHMER—MILLER.—On April 24, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brown, Westchester, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Gustav A. Carstensen of Riverdale, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller to Mr. Henrech F. Othmer.

DIED.

ARROWSMITH.—On April 23, Milton, son of George A. and Phoebe Bloomer Arrowsmith of New York, in his 86th year.
Funeral from his late residence, 286 Degraw St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 25, at 3 o'clock. No flowers.

ARNOUX.—At Vineyard Haven, Mass., on Tuesday, April 23, William Henry Arnoux, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Vineyard Haven, on Friday, April 26, at 2:30 P. M.

BALL.—Suddenly, on April 23d, at his residence, 239 West 103d St., Leroy D. Ball, in his 64th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Florida papers please copy.

BAYNE.—On Tuesday, April 23, 1907, at her residence, 209 West 56th St., New York, Susan Pope Bayne, daughter of the late Lawrence P. and Della E. Rust Bayne.
Funeral private. Interment at Baltimore

NEW RACING ASSOCIATION.

Clubs on New York Bay Organize to Foster the Sport.

A new yacht racing association, said to be the largest in point of numbers and flotilla organized in the vicinity of New York, is in process of formation, to include eight clubs located on upper and lower New York Bay to foster racing and social interests of the various individual organizations. The new association will affect none of the existing associations with the exception of the Racing Association of Jamaica Bay, from which it draws one member, but is made up of clubs hitherto entirely independent. It proposes to provide a full season of racing for the clubs enlisted in it, including a series of club races and two big association championship regattas, and will provide races for both power and sail craft.

The clubs interested in the new movement are the Erie Basin Yacht Club, which formerly belonged to the Jamaica Bay association; the Newark, Passaic, Elizabeth, and Rahway Clubs, the Ocean Yacht Club, the Pavonia, and the Staten Island Clubs. Organization will be effected at an early formal meeting, and a Regatta Committee provided to arrange the schedule of racing. The committee, which is now formulating preliminary plans, includes Rear Commodore Charles F. Kelgard of the Erie Basin Club, John H. Muhlken, and Charles W. Cooper. The organization will be known as the Yacht Racing Association of New York Bay.

In every regatta both sail and motor boats will race, the sail craft being limited to the smaller classes, while it is intended that in addition to the championship events a race around Staten Island shall also be held for both kinds of craft.

READY TO LAUNCH RACERS.

New Boats Building for Coming Season to Go Overboard Next Week.

Rapid progress is being made with the new small boats building for New York yachtsmen for racing purposes this year. The four Gielow 15-footers for Lipton Cup racing and the 22-footer for the King's Cup at Jamestown are nearly ready for launching, and will go overboard within a fortnight. The two Lipton Cup boats building by Charles D. Mower are in frame and being rushed to completion, while his new 22 and his sonderklasse boat are progressing.

The Gardner and Crane sonderklasse boats will be ready about May 10 and the Hoyt 22-footer will be ready by May 15. The other boats for New York racing, including the three 57-footers building by Herreshoff, are about completed, the Pynchon and Lippitt boats being ready for rigging and the boat for Commodore Vanderbilt almost as well advanced.

Chicago Swimmers Beat New York.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The Chicago Athletic Club to-night won the aquatic meet from the New York Athletic Club. New York forfeited the last two events following a dispute over the water polo game. Of the five events decided, Chicago won three, while C. M. Daniels of New York won the 100-yard swim and the plunge for distance.

AUTOMOBILES.

ORBIN

EFFICIENCY

No motor of the same bore and stroke equals the Corbin for efficiency. Due to its exclusive method of cooling—by combs. Think of it—1,700 square inches to each cylinder. And it does the work—right.

CORBIN MOTOR VEHICLE CORPORATION of N. Y.
NOW 1779 BROADWAY.
After May 1st, 1886 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE AUCTION CO. OF AMERICA, INC.
(The clearing house for cars that run)
41-43 W. 63d St.,
WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
50 AUTOMOBILES
new and second hond, in first-class condition, among which are:

One Renault, 14 h. p., brand new.
One Pope-Toledo, 20 h. p., brand new.
12 Pope-Tribuns Runabouts, 6 h. p., brand new.
One Mercedes, 45 h. p.
Two French Mors, 30 h. p.
One Pungs Finch, 32 h. p.
One Crawford, 28 h. p.
One Marion, 20 h. p.
One Aero Car, 24 h. p.
One Clement-Bayard, 20 h. p.
One Maxwell, 20 h. p.
One Wayne, 20 h. p.
Two Pope-Hartfords, 16 h. p.
Two Cadillacs, 10 h. p.
One Auto Car, 12 h. p.
One Premier, 10 h. p.
One Ford, 8 h. p.
One White Steamer, 10 h. p.
One Rambler, 8 h. p.
One Olds Runabout, 4½ h. p.
One Winton, 20 h. p.
One Panhard Roadster, 16 h. p.
One Pope-Hartford Limousine.
One Pope-Toledo Limousine.

and a number of other gasoline and electric cars.

EACH MACHINE GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

Exhibition and demonstration from 9 A. M. to 12 noon. Sale conducted by
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TO-DAY, LAST DAY.
Six Races beginning at 2:30 P. M.
Trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50 P. M. Also from Flatbush Av., 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 2:50, 1:00, 1:05, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15 P. M.

NEW YORK BEATEN IN BOTH LEAGUES

Washington Defeats "Yankees" in Opening Game of Series by Score of 5 to 1.

"PHILLIES" DOWN "GIANTS"

Quakers Win Contest by Timely Batting—Thirteen-Inning Tie at Brooklyn.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 5; New York, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 1.
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 3; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 1.
Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 12; Chicago, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	6	3	.666	Detroit	6	4	.600
New York	5	3	.625	Washington	3	5	.375
Cleveland	5	3	.625	Boston	3	6	.333
Chicago	6	4	.600	St. Louis	2	8	.200

Clubs.	N. Y.	Chi.	Clev.	Det.	Bos.	Phil.	Wash.	St. L.	Won.
New York	—				2	2	1		5
Chicago		—		1				5	6
Cleveland		1	—	3				1	5
Detroit		1	3	—			1	2	6
Boston					—	1	2		3
Philadelphia	1				3	—	2		6
Washington	2			1			—		3
St. Louis		2						—	2
Lost	3	4	3	4	6	3	5	8	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	7	2	.778	Cincinnati	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	6	2	.750	Boston	3	6	.333
New York	7	3	.700	St. Louis	3	8	.273
Pittsburg	5	3	.625	Brooklyn	1	6	.143

Clubs.	Chi.	N. Y.	Cin.	Phil.	Bos.	Pitt.	St. L.	Bkl.	Won.
Chicago	—	3			2	2			7
New York		—	1	4			2		7
Cincinnati	1		—		1		2		4
Philadelphia		2		—		2		2	6
Boston			1		—			2	3
Pittsburg	1					—	4		5
St. Louis		3					—		3
Brooklyn				1				—	1
Lost	2	3	6	2	6	3	8	6	

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Boston at Brooklyn.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Yankees, Unable to Hit Patten, Lose to Washington, 5 to 1.

Washington yesterday defeated the "Yankees" at American League Park in the first game of the series by a score of 5 to 1. Doyle and Patten were the opposing pitchers, and the former was hit freely by the visiting batters. Patten, on the other hand, was puzzling and was splendidly supported by his teammates.

Although Doyle was hit hard he was at times effective, striking out eight men and not allowing a base on balls. He held his opponents safe until the seventh inning. After hitting Anderson he relaxed, and before he had fully recovered three of the Washington players had crossed the plate.

The absence of Keeler was severely felt. Moriarty, who took his place in right field, was responsible for the only error charged against New York. It did not, however, figure in the scoring. Elberfeld was the star fielder of the afternoon, accepting his seven chances without error. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ganley, rf.	0	1	3	0	1
Sch'fly, 2b.	1	1	4	1	1
Nill, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0
Cross, 3b.	0	1	0	5	0
And'son, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Altizer, cf.	1	2	0	0	0
H'kman, 1b.	1	1	13	0	1
Perrine, ss.	1	0	2	5	0
Warner, c.	1	2	3	0	0
Patten, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Total	5	9	27	15	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H'fman, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Conroy, lf.	1	1	1	1	0
Elb'f'd, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Chase, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Laporte, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0
Williams, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Mor'ty, rf.	0	0	0	0	1
Kleinow, c.	0	0	9	0	1
Doyle, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	1	3	27	12	2

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	—5
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Laporte, Patten. Three-base hits—Conroy, Ganley. Sacrifice hit—Patten. Double play—Doyle, Elberfeld, and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 5. First base on balls—Off Patten, 2. First base on errors—New York, 3; Washington, 1. Struck out—By Doyle, 8; by Patten, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Doyle, 1. Wild pitches—Doyle, 2.

Detroit Shuts Out St. Louis.

DETROIT, Mich., April 24.—Two scratch infield singles by Jacobsen prevented slever from getting a no-hit performance against the St. Louis Club to-day. The home team won, 3 to 0, bunching their hits in three innings, in each of which they made one run. Score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
M'lnty'e, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0
Crawf'd, cf.	1	2	4	0	0
Cobb, rf.	2	2	2	0	0
Rossm'n, 1b.	0	0	6	1	0
Sch'fer, 2b.	0	3	3	2	0
Payne, c.	0	0	5	1	0
O'Leary, ss.	0	0	3	2	0
Siever, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	3	8	27	9	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stone, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Higgins, 2b.	0	2	4	4	0
Kane, rf.	0	2	2	0	1
Davis, cf.	0	1	1	2	0
Lobert, 3b.	3	2	4	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	2	2	9	0	0
Mitchell, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Mowry, ss.	1	1	1	4	0
McLean, c.	0	0	2	7	1
Ewing, p.	1	0	2	0	0
Total	7	12	27	11	2

Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Schaefer. Sacrifice hit—Rossman. Stolen base—Jacobsen. Left on bases—Detroit, 0; St. Louis, 4. First base on balls—Off Siever, 2; off Jacobsen, 3. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 1. Struck out—By Siever, 2; by Jacobsen, 5. Wild pitch—Jacobsen. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

Cleveland Wins from Chicago.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 24. — Cleveland opened its series with Chicago by defeating the world's champions 2 to 1. Joss and Altrock pitched splendidly. Hinchman won the game for the locals with a three-bagger and saved it with a remarkable running catch. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hinch'n, cf.	1	2	3	1	0
Stovall, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0
Flick, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
O'Brien, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	0	5	0
B'm'h'm, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Clark, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Joss, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	2	7	27	14	0

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hahn, rf.	0	0	3	1	0
Jones, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Isbell, 2b.	0	1	2	0	1
Don'hue, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Rohe, ss.	0	1	1	0	0
D'gh'ty, lf.	0	2	1	0	1
Quillen, 3b.	0	0	1	6	0
M'Farl'd, c.	0	0	3	0	1
Altrock, p.	0	0	1	5	0
Total	1	6	24	13	3

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Bradley, Stovall, Isbell. Three-base hit—Hinchman. Double plays—Joss, Lajoie, and Stovall; Hinchman and Stovall. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 4. First base on balls—Off Altrock, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Joss, 1.

Timely Batting Gave Quakers Game.

BOSTON, April 24.—Heavy batting at critical periods gave Philadelphia the game to-day, 6 to 1. Davis, aided by a high wind, distinguished himself by driving the ball over the right field fence in the ninth inning, a feat never before accomplished by a visiting player on the local grounds. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Cross, ss.	1	1	4	3	0
Seybold, rf.	1	1	0	0	1
Davis, 1b.	2	2	10	1	0
Murphy, 2b.	1	0	4	3	0
Sch'k'g't, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Knight, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Lord, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Coombs, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	6	7	27	15	1

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sul'van, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
Collins, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Ungl'b, 1b.	0	0	0	0	1
Hoey, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Parent, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1
Wagner, ss.	0	0	3	3	0
Armb'r, c.	0	0	7	4	0
Young, p.	0	0	2	0	2
Total	1	5	27	13	2

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	—6
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hits—Davis, Cross. Home run—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Ungiaub, Cross. Double play—Coombs, Cross and Davis; Armbruster and Wagner. First base on balls—Off Young, 2; off Coombs, 2. Struck out—By Young, 7; by Coombs, 4. Wild pitch—Ynung. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Evans.

BASEBALL, To-day, 3:30 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Washington.—Adv.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Won from New York in Pitchers' Battle, 3 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 24.—Through nine hotly contested innings the Phillies and Giants battled for supremacy to-day, and when New York was vanquished in the ninth inning, leaving two runners on the bases, and victory was tight in the clutch of the local team by the score of 3 to 1, there were few spectators who witnessed the game that did not join in a rousing cheer as the Phillies scampered to the clubhouse.

Seldom are devotees of the national game permitted to witness a battle so keenly contested, better played, or where the result is longer in doubt than to-day's game. It is only when a team of New York's calibre, with every man fighting for every inch of ground, meets an opponent determined on victory and fighting valiantly to hold an advantage gained at the start that such a contest results, and it is doubtful if a more interesting game will be witnessed in this season.

It was New York's first appearance of the season in this city, and from the first inning they were kept busy trying to hold the Phillies in check, and battling to turn inevitable defeat into victory. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shannon, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Strang, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0
Seymour, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Bres'h'n, c.	0	0	2	0	0
M'Gann, 1b.	0	0	13	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	5	3	1
C'coran, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Ames, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Total	1	4	24	13	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0
Knabe, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Magee, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	1	16	0	0
C'tney, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1
Doolin, ss.	0	1	1	1	0
J'kittach, c.	1	0	3	1	0
Lush, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	3	5	27	17	1

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Strang, Magee (2,) Bransfield, Courtney. Hits—Off Taylor, 3 in 3 innings; off Ames, 2 in 5 innings. Double plays—Corcoran and McGann; Dahlen, Corcoran, and McGann; Bransfield, (unassisted;) Doolin, Gleason and Bransfield. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 0. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Ames, 3; off Lush, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Ames, 1. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Wild pitch—Ames. Umpire—Mr. Rigler. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Thirteen-inning Tie Game.

The Boston and Brooklyn teams played a thirteen-inning tie game to-day. Darkness ended the play, with each side having one run. It was a pitchers' battle, and neither side was charged with an error. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Rates, rf.	1	0	3	1	0
Tenney, lf.	0	3	1	7	0
Hemont, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Howard, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Bridwell, ss.	0	0	4	3	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	3	7	4	0
Brain, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Orndorff, c.	0	1	2	3	0
Dorner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	8	30	21	0

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Alp'man, 2b.	0	2	5	6	0
Casey, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0
Lumley, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Jordan, 1b.	0	2	17	0	0
M'Carthy, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
Maloney, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Lewis, ss.	0	0	3	1	1
Butler, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Bell, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	1	12	39	23	0

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Tenney, Jordan, Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Casey, Lumley, Maloney, (2,) Lewis. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Bridwell, Brain, Casey, and McCarthy. Double plays—Bell, Lewis, and Jordan; Beaumont and Ritchey; Ritchey and Tenney. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Brooklyn, 13. First base on balls—Off Bell, 5; off Dornsr, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Bell, 1; by Dorner, 2. Struck out—By Bell, 4; by Dorner, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—2 hours and 22 minutes.

Cincinnati Batted Out Victory.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Cincinnati to-day hit Taylor hard in two of his six innings and followed it up by hitting Durbin nearly as hard in the last three. Chicago could do but little with Ewing when hits were needed. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
Steck'd, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Randall, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Chance, 1b.	1	1	14	1	0
Steinf'dt, 3b.	0	3	1	3	1
Hofmnn, ss.	0	1	1	3	1
Evers, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1
K'ling, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Durbin, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Kahoe, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Total	2	9	27	13	3

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H'gins, 2b.	2	2	4	4	0
Kane, lf.	2	2	2	0	1
Davis, cf.	0	1	1	2	0
Lobert, 3b.	3	2	4	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	2	2	9	0	0
Mitchell, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Mowry, ss.	1	1	1	4	0
McLean, c.	0	0	2	7	1
Ewing, p.	1	0	2	0	0
Total	12	14	27	11	2

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	—12

Two-base hits—Steinfeldt, (2,) Huggins, Ganzel, Mowry. Hits—Off Taylor, 9 in five and two-thirds innings; off Durbin, 5 in three and one-third innings. Sacrifice hits—Mowry, Ganzel, Mitchell. Double plays—Steinfeldt, Chance, and Hofman; Huggins, unassisted; Mowry, Huggins, and Ganzel; Ewing, Huggins, and Banzel. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Durbin, 2; off Ewing, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.

Pittsburg Makes It Four Straight.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Pittsburg won to-day's game from St. Louis, 3 to 0, making it four straight victories. An error by Baxter and a passed ball by Marshall gave the visitors three runs in the fifth inning. Score:

*Batted for Burch in the ninth inning.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly, rf.	0	3	4	1	0
O'Hara, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Bennett, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Baxter, 1b.	0	0	5	0	2
Byrne, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Holly, ss.	0	1	1	1	0
Marshall, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Karger, p.	0	0	1	2	2
Burch, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Arndt, 1b.	0	0	4	2	0
*Noonan	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	6	27	12	4

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
And'son, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Hatman, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Clarke, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Wagner, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Abbat'o, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0
Sheehan, ss.	1	1	3	1	2
Storke, 3b.	1	0	0	4	0
Gibson, c.	0	1	8	1	0
Leifield, p.	1	0	0	2	0
Total	3	6	27	17	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Wagner. Three-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Storke, (2,) Gibson. Stolen bases—Kelly, Byrne, Holly, Gibson. Double play—Kelly and Marshall. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Pittsburg, 7. First base on balls—Off Karger, 3; off Leifield, 4. Struck out—By Karger, 5; by Leifield, 6. Passed balls—Marshall. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Toronto Defeats Rochester and Buffalo Wins from Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 24.—Eight thousand people witnessed the opening game of the Eastern League season here to-day between Rochester and Toronto. Mayor Cutler pitched the first ball. Errors accounted for the defeat of the Rochester nine. Score:

	R	H	E
Rochester	0	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0

Batteries—McLean and Doran; McGinley. and Bailey. Umpire—Mr. Cusack.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 24.—The Eastern League season opened here to-day. President Pat Powers tossed the first ball into the diamond, and former President Harry L. Taylor pitched the first ball for tha home team. The weather was clear but cold. Buffalo won a ten-inning contest from Montreal by the score of 5 to 4. Score:

	R	H	E
Montreal	0	0	4
Buffalo	0	0	0

Batteries—Newton and Kittridge; Kissenger and Ryan. Umpire—Mr. Owens.

American Association.

At Toledo—Toledo, 6; Milwaukee, 4.

At Indianapolis—Kansas City, 1; Indianapolis, 0.

At Columbus—Columbus, 4; St. Paul, 1.

At Louisville—Louisville, 5; Minneapolis, 3, (game called on account of darkness.)

Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 1; Nashville, 2.

At Montgomery—Montgomery, 1; Birmingham, 8.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 3; Little Rock, 4.

South Atlantic League.

At Augusta, Ga.—Columbia, 4; Augusta, 0.

At Macon, Ga.—Savannah, 5; Macon, 3.

At Charleston, S. C.—Charleston, 5; Jackson, 0.

Harlem Amateur Billiard Tourney.

In the amateur billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy for the championship of Harlem, W. J. Kranser last night defeated R. W. Irving by a score of 100 to 94, averaging 3 10-30 against Irving's 8 6-30 and running 10 against Irving's 22. E. Z. Parker and W. Hirsch are tied for the lead thus far.

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CORNELL TROUNCES COLUMBIA'S NINE

Deshon Pitches Masterful Ball, While Morningside Twirlers Are Batted Hard.

ARMY CADETS BEAT YALE

Beavers In Fine Form Hold Eli Down—And Soldiers Win Out in the Final Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 24.—Cornell easily defeated Columbia this afternoon, winning the first baseball game of the "big six" by the score of 10 to 3. Not only did Cornell outbat Columbia, but they also fielded in fine style. Errors were inevitable in the soft condition of the diamond.

The Cornellans opened by pounding out four hits, two of them doubles, and netting 3 runs. They hit Lee in the second inning for two more singles and a tally and knocked him out of the box. O'Connell was then substituted, and for three innings did well. But in the following innings eight slashing hits were made off his delivery.

Deshon for Cornell never pitched a better game, and then did not even exert himself. He completely fooled the New Yorkers, having a total of ten strikeouts to his credit. Following is the score:

CORNELL.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hellman, ss.	1	1	1	8	0
Ebelling, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
Bigelow, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Hastings, c.	2	2	10	3	1
Watson, 1b.	1	2	13	1	0
Relber, 2b.	1	1	1	3	1
Deshon, p.	0	1	1

ARREST FOR MURDER IN MARVIN CASE

Butler Declares His Innocence, and Pinkertons Believe Him.

RIVAL DETECTIVES AT ODDS

Accused Man Declares Emphatically That He and Caldwell Saw the Boy on a Straw Stack.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 24.—Frank H. Butler, employed as a deckhand on the steamer John P. Wilson, was taken into custody to-day, and held for a hearing to-morrow, charged with the murder of Horace N. Marvin, the four-year-old son of Dr. Marvin, whose disappearance on March 4 aroused the entire country. The theory of the detectives responsible for the arrest is that the boy was murdered or accidentally killed, and that Butler knows something about the case. Butler was arrested when the steamboat was at the landing at Bowers Beach, Del.

The arrest was made principally on the strength of a statement made by Horace Caldwell, who was working with Butler the day the child disappeared.

The Delaware detectives insist that the boy was killed and his body spirited away, and that Butler knows something about the matter. The Pinkertons are just as positive in their belief that the boy was kidnapped. They ridicule the idea that Butler under the circumstances could have secreted the body, even if he had killed him, which theory they refuse to entertain. Butler says he is innocent.

Shortly after 9 o'clock to-night Caldwell was taken before Attorney General Richards, State Detectives Hawkins and Gillis, and Superintendent Diamo of the Pinkertons, and questioned as to his signed statement. He is understood to have contented himself with repeating the substance of his signed statement, in which he said he believed that the body of the boy was in a bag among others containing wheat screenings and fishing floats, which he and Butler moved in a wagon on March 4, and then added:

"If I ever carried off that kid in a bag or in any other way I did not know it. Before God and heaven, I am innocent. I would not have harmed a hair of his head for the world."

"There can be no mistake about two small boys being on the Marvin farm that morning as I saw one on the straw stack and the other in the yard of the house.

"As I drove from the barn, I saw the boy on the straw stack, and by the time I got up to the corn crib I saw the other at the house. The one at the straw stack could in no way have got to the house, so that there can be no doubt the boys were there.

"I was with the boy ten minutes or more alone before any one came. He was not near the wagon in any way, shape, or form. I was not in the barn loft at any time in the morning. I took the corks away about one week afterward, and then took them to Wodall's."

3 LOST CHILDREN FOUND.

They Left Home to Spend 50 Cents and Were Out All Night.

When Mrs. Martha Tarling, a widow who lives at 676 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, returned from work on Tuesday night she found that her daughter, Louise, aged thirteen, and her five-year-old son, Edward, were missing, and neither of her other two children had seen them since school time. She learned that Hilda Christianson, the thirteen-year-old daughter of James Christianson, a painter of 732 Washington Avenue, had called for Louise after school. She had 50 cents and told the other children that she was going out with Louise to spend it.

The children did not come home all night, and yesterday morning Mrs. Tarling informed the police, and a general alarm was sent out. A number of her neighbors came to help in the search, but the Christiansons took the absence of Hilda calmly and declared that she would come home as soon as she was ready.

Last night the people living in 1,573 Lexington Avenue, Manhattan, called the attention of Policeman Murtheth to two little girls and a boy, who seemed to be preparing to camp out in the hallway. He questioned them, and took them to the East 104th Street Station.

There they acknowledged that they were from Brooklyn, and said that on Tuesday night they had received shelter from a woman, and yesterday they spent wandering about Central Park. They had begged a few cents and bought food.

Mrs. Tarling was sent for, and was so overjoyed at seeing her children that she declined to punish them.

THEATRICAL MERGER RUMORS.

Broadway Gets Them In Many Forms and Is Inclined to be Credulous.

In spite of denials issued on all sides yesterday from the men intimately concerned in the project, rumors of a probable merger between the Shubert and Klaw & Erlanger interests would not down.

When the rumors were brought to the attention of Lee Shubert he characterized them as absurd. A statement given out by George B. Cox in Cincinnati to the effect that such a merger was in contemplation met an authoritative denial from the offices of Klaw & Erlanger. After that Mr. Cox, who is one of the capitalists behind the Shuberts, declined further to discuss the matter.

A report much heard in Broadway yesterday, and which aroused the greatest interest, was to the effect that Mr. Cox and Joseph Rhinock had wearied of the theatrical war, and had opened negotiations with Klaw & Erlanger unknown to the Shuberts.

Many persons in the theatrical world utterly refused to credit yesterday's reports in any form, giving as their reason the well known hostility of the opposing managers. It is not many weeks since that Lee Shubert forbade his employés to attend a social dinner given in honor of Marc Klaw.

THEATRICAL "ANGEL" TIRES.

Mr. Largey Wants a Receiver for the Amusement Company He Backed.

M. S. Largey of Montana, who has been backing the Will J. Block Amusement Company since its formation, obtained the appointment of a temporary receiver for the corporation yesterday in the New Jersey courts. In his petition he alleges that the company, of which he was Secretary and Treasurer, owes him more than $200,000.

LOVING'S STATEMENT DENIED.

Thomas F. Ryaln, by Telegraph, Offered Bail for the Accused.

DANVILLE, Va., April 24.—A statement has been sent out to various newspapers signed by John H. Shipman of Lovingston, Nelson County, on behalf of young Theodore Estes, who was killed on Monday afternoon by Judge W. G. Loving, protesting against the accounts of the tragedy published. Mr. Shipman declares that the statement that the daughter of Judge Loving was drugged by Estes is false and that Judge Loving in his statement before the bail commissioner did not make such an allegation.

Just after Judge Loving had been released on bail yesterday afternoon a telegram was received from Thomas F. Ryan of New York, who owns Oakridge Farm, offering to stand as bondsman for Judge Loving.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—290—Isaac Berkson et al. vs. Samuel H. Marcuse, testamentary executor, &c.—Dismissed with costs, pursnant to the tenth rule.

293—George Deshilons vs. La Compagnis Generale Transatlantique, owner, &c.—Continued per stipulation.

567—Willlem H. Ellis vs. The United States.

664, 665, 666—Eastern Dredging Company vs. The United States; and

667, 668, 669—Bay Stats Dredging Company vs. The United States.—Argument concluded.

275—The Mayor and Aldermen of Vicksburg vs. Vicksburg Weter Works Company.—Argued.

Day call for Thursday: 104, 277, 278, 279, 280, 283, 284, 287, 288, 289, 291, 292, 294.

Calendars for Thursday, April 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Jury calender. Preferred causes, 17—Craig-Press Pub Co. 54—Maptea-N Y, N H & H R R Co. 65—Cooper-Canadian Imp Co. 75—Stewart-Libberg. 81—Cloutte-Murphy Vernish Co. 84—Fisk-Graham.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Offics Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. 29—Bellows-United Elec Mfg Co. 38—Martin-Wall. 59—Benziger-Steinhaussr. 63—Lyons-Bank of Discount.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 1101, Post Offics Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 112—Dougate S S Co-Arhu. 157—Ferrell-Port Johnson Tow Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, April 24.—Court of Appeals calender for to-morrow: Nos. 107, 183, 115, 222, 227, 228, 229, 231.

Calendars for Thursday, April 25.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term — Part I.—Gerard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Glitlar-Russian Co. 2—Robinson-Comerford. 3—Ward-C H Ditson & Co. 4—Mark Cross Co-Abearn. 5—Totten-Totten. 6—Rossheim-Elec Cont Co. 7, 8, and 9—Werther, Rausch Co-Litho Assn. 10, 11, and 12—Sackett & W Co-same. 13—Lawyers Title Co-Ellis Realty Co. 14—Robinson-Comerford. 15—Higgins-G W Levy Co. 16—In re Nat Surety Co. 17—Oakes-Star Co. 18—In re Sanford. 19 end 20—Williems-U S D G Co. 21—Cox-Reville. 22—Wilks-Greacen. 23—Strasbourg-Rohrig. 24—Roosevelt-Roosevelt. 25—Dooley-McAvoy. 26—Coleman-L N Brown & Co. 27—Leerburger-Chem Wks Co. 28—Wilcox-Wilcox. 29—Ewing-Haffen. 30—Knudtsen-Revills. 31—Abbett-Nivin. 32—Scheitlin-Scheitlin. 33—Kozlik-Baumgarten. 34—People, &c-Burnham. 35—In re Gebhard. 36 and 37—Reich-Lane. 38—Seme-E W Bliss Bldgs. 39—Schwartz-Levin. 40—Huntley-Sutton Co. 41—Abott-Opera Co. 42—Doree-Int R T Co. 43—Sackett-Nat Assn. 44—Wether, Rausch Co-same. 45—People, &c-F F Society. 46—In re Lawyers Surety Co. 47—Snyder-Shields. 48—Seymour Realty Co-Elen Const Co. 49—In re Tobias. 50—In re Rosenbaum. 51—Steinberger-Meinken. 52—Emannelli-Milliken Bros. 53—Pfeiffer-Wells, Fargo Co. 54—Smith-Woolworth. 55—McGrath-Degnon Co. 56—Hotchkiss-Russell. 57—Cendee Co-Murphy Co. 58—Hotchkiss-Russell. 59—Beatty-Ireland. 60—Cummings-Same. 61—Peters-N Y Exch R R. 62—Beatty-Ireland. 63—Codousky-Loughran. 64—Reiss-Petrigor. 65—Mattson-Clyde S S Co. 66—In re Church Const Co. 67—Herschkowitz-Shapiro. 68—Kutsher-Lehmeier Co. 69—Myers-Barry. 70—Long-Hamilton. 71—Kennedy-O'Brien. 72—Lewis-Abeles. 73—Hyman-Abeles. 74—Connolly-Connolly. 75—In re Cohen. 76—In re Killenberg. 77—Gillin Print Co-Rathbone. 78—Grinberg-Hudson Cos. 79—Whitlock-Nat Steel Co. 80—Drezner-Berkmen. 81—Silberstein-Knapp. 82 and 83—Bonomolo-Lodge No 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cass on, Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cass on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Casss to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cese on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Seabury J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases on be sent from dey calender for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Crimenal Term—(January Term.) Adjourned to April 29.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistat District Attorneys Ely and Tinker for the Peopls. 1—Anisia Louise de Messy. 2—Georgs Fellen. Pleadings. 1—Antonio Arfaro. 2—George Hylar. 3—Bennie Jacobs, Louis Karl, Samuel Falgman, Jacob Sherman. 4—Frank Pinto, Joseph Cinecto. 5—Giovanni Battista. 6—Harry J. Somers. 7—John Ortotay. 8—Louis Boyden. 9—William H. Inslee. 10—Giuseppe Romano. 11—Pasquale Fretini. 12—Cologero Salustra.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar, No. 1—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on ths day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts II., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial No application to postpone ths trial of a cause shell in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 735—Hallahan-Int R T Co. 835—Grant Un Ry of New York. 839—Moses-New York & Queens County Ry. 851—Brown-New York City Ry. 854—Nokes-N Y C & H R R R. 869—Wolf-same. 876—Conroy-N Y City Ry. 878—Foegel-sams. 881 — Cullen-same. 884—McLean-same. 886—Brewster-same. 894—Fenlsong-ssme. 900—Free-same. 901—Weinberg-same. 914—Gray-N Y City Ry. 947—Drucher-same. 969—Nswhoff-Met St Ry. 704—Christensen-N Y C & H R R Co. 448—Gilbert-N Y City Ry. 458—Same-same. 949—Cohen-Union Ry. 912—Heuser-same. 935—Pelaglan-same. 890—Levine-Dry Dock, &c. R. R. 70—Pollock-Int St Ry. 863—Sullivan-N Y City Ry. Highest number reached on regular call of thls calendar, 1087.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newhurger, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cass on. To be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to bs sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calandar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Pleteck, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar No. 2. To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M.

"Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall he sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., end XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case he entertained after such cass has been sent to a part for trial." Inquest 1261—Bultman-Heiderman. Inquest 459 — Monahan-Ooerts. 1140—Payne-Slehrecht. 1431—Edelstein-Shortland. 1407—Caneullo-Leeox Const Co. 1429—Reisler-Springer. 3828—Opper-Degega. 1916—Tierno-Weiss. 1447—Murphy-Libbs. 639—Banks-City of N Y. 573—Kohn-Yetter. 935—Strauss-City of N Y. 1374—Rahinowitz-Flinn. 1389 — Rosenthal-Ward. 1434—Cohen-Harhurger. 1440—O'Brien-Loomsis. 1479—Sherwood-Doelger. 312—Brussel-Lewis. 1373—O'Leary-Crescent Co. 1375—Thiel-Realty Finance Co. 1381—Murray-Press Pub Co. 1385—Sprague-Journal Co. 1388—Steinberg-Bender. 1394—Cohen-Ullman. 1416—Young-Neuberger. 1439—Sipp-Lamas. 1446—Trussell-Alouch. 1452—Schmidt-Keilnar Co. 1467—Smith-Angell. 1468—Arona-Stein. 1477—Rosso-Stewart. 1490—Wright-Hegeman Co. 1491—Wandless-same. Highest number reached on regular call, 1675.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calender for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cass to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day caleedar for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar No. 3—To he called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall hs sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. Ne application to postpone ths trial of a cause shell in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 1121—Morris-Lindenborn. 1609—Irving-Zimmerman. 6334—Sand Foundation Co-Mead Mfg Co. 1411—McDonald-Mackay. 599—Rothstein-Isaac. 751—Controvier-Tilyou. 2981—Freifeld-Groh's Sons. 1712—Kramer-Haeger Storage Warehouse Co. 1495—Hoyt-Forrest. 1501—Hoyt-Hawksy. 342—Perrinzol-Mich Cent Ry. Highest number reached on regular call, 1798.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV., Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to he sent from dsy calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from dey calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. Held in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M.: Ambrose S. Lynch, Jane Moffett, Solomon Weisbecker, Catherine Hegan, Anton Berkowitz, Wm. Cairas. Philip Koehler, Josephine F. Atzsr, Augustus N. Smith, Elsa Hoffman. At 2:30 P. M.: Georgo Gessner, Margarst C. Maguire, Albert G. Klug, Mary Grady, Helsn Seton.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. This motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, G. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2366—Mitchell-Hall. 1550—Greenberg-Hearst. 2391—Broeder-Un Ry. 2362—McGloes-Un Ry. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1028—Dorsey-Met Ry. 2389—O'Connor-Interurban St Ry. 2390—Same-same. 2858—Bender-N Y City Ry. 2359—Sholkin-Bernstein. 2360—Bimblich-N Y City Ry. 2361—Kosdin-Fritzel. 2362—Ratzenberg-N Y City Ry. 2393—Goldberg-same. 2394—Same-same. 2395—Lesser-Lewinsky. 1073—Stern-N Y City Ry. 447—Lacheume-Int St Ry. 2171—Lyon-Alston. 6142½—Wilkes-Gallagher. 1222—Muller-N Y City Ry. 2396—Adams-same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delshanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases on. 2211—Sherman-Miller. 2408—Freese-N Y City Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes. 7014—Renyi-Lackawanna R R. 7134—Flun-Buchanan. 7314—Flann-Kaiser. Thos. 6712—Boley-Westsrn Mantel Co. 5408—Osorio-Burlington Realty Co. 6058—Goldstsin-Weir. 7292 — Muller-Mats. 3464 — Klang-Mezentzky. 7130—Groves-Fistcher. 7542—Schwarts-Bolinger. 7210—Wendelsohn-Wehrenberg. 3225—Calsloft-D Appleton & Co. 4968½—Reineman-Poland. 7010—Greenberg-Harris. 5962—Stern-Levy. 7436—Gebhardt-Met Surety Co. 7127—Cohen-Cong, &c. 7328—Kurland-Aarons. 6058 Reister-Lampert. 6952—Rapelo-Corbitt. 7068 —Greer-Hilgint. 7138—Harris-Bliss.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. 2335—Reilly-Zippert. 706—Lyons-Frank. 578 —Wyculzal-Int St Ry. 2352—Miller-Smithson. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2340—Stich-Turkel. 2314—Jaffe-Zerg. 2348—Martini-City of N Y. 2372—Weiss-same. 2373—Foley-same. 2374—Schanger-same. 1491—Kaufman-Sussman. 1916 —Rosenblatt-N Y City Ry. 1917—Same-same. Highest nnmber reached on regular call, 2408.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1,—O'Sullivan, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Mershell and Murphy for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. 1—Charles Schneider. 2—Thomas J. Madden. 3—Frenk Flury. 4—William Banks. Trial calendar. 1—John Ekroth. 2—John Secor. 3—John A. Hadden. 4—William Gorwell. 5—Cologero Brasila. 6—Giuseppe Rizzo. 7—Vincenzo Bonelli. 8—Francesco Brusano. 9—Frank Savoni. 10—Amercio Friscia, indicted as Amosio Francesco. 11—Leo Berasdis. 12—Cono Sapienzo. 13—Herman Rand. 14—Joseph Bisha. 15—John F. Dorthy. 16—Samuel Itchkowitz. 17—Anna Carie. 18—Joseph P. Miles, George Eckerson. Pleadings. 1—Etta Sprow. 2—August Schroeder. 3—Joseph Lewis. 4—Daniel J. Danahy. 5—William Holmes. 6—James Flenagen. 7—Isaac Abrahamson. 8—Giuseppe Guardino. 9—Giusseppe Zwslbelson. 10—Antonio Fontano. 11—Thomes E. Hennessey. 12—John Frsd. 13—John F. Dwyer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McGuirs and O'Connor for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Henry Brown. 2—John Batee. 3—William H. Collins. 4—Josspb Murphy. 5—Riggie Corpinelli. 6—Charles Williams. 7—Henry H. Cozens. 8—Giuseppe Pellegrino. 9—Charlss Sommer., 10—William Horowits. 11—Allan Ryan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part III.—Crain, J.—Assistent District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Samuel Marcentonio. 2—Annie Whitehead. 3—Annis Brown. 4—William Barry. 5—Lillian Mumford. 6—William Kramer. 7—Charles Michalovite, Arthur Jacobs. 8—Benjamin Curry. 9—Fred Mangini. 10—Louis Halpern. 11—Julius Goldberg. 12—Dsties Jsmes A. 13—Joseph Mendel. 14—Joseph Haley. 15—Peppina de Luisi. To fix a day for trisl: 1—Louis Larsen. 2—John Crawford, Joseph Wagner, alias Joseph Wingelin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Train nnd Corrigan for ths People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Melvin Shemo.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—William H. McWhirter vs. Abner T. Bowen et al.—Richard V. Herrington, William Ballin vs. Godspeed Realty Improvement Company—Albert Sanders. Mark J. Kalashen vs. Jacob Till—Victor Stoler.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Herman Petri vs. Ella Wright—S. Mosheim. Winifred Brophy vs. Frances Edgerton—Abraham Friedman.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — O'Gorman, J. — Deutsch-Schiesinger—L. W. Harbnrger, Von Bosksrck vs. James Murtagh Company—John J. Phelan. Doering vs. Berinstein—Thomas C. Spelling.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Goets vs. Ries—Adam Wiener.

and B H R R Co. 587—Schloeder-Demuth Glass Mfg Co. Trial tsrm adjourned until Monday, May 6, 1907.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J. Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. 1546—Hermann-N Y City Ry. 1365—Breyer-City of Yonkers. 1542—Bantel-Westchester Elec R R. 1544—Young-Int R T Co. 1564—Mensfield-N Y C & H R R R. 1479—Dakin-N Y City Ry. 914—Grah, Jr-Amend. 1458—Coady-N Y City Ry. 1561—Dugan-same. 1562 Meilen-same. 1567—De Paolo-United Eng & Con Co. 1569—Kotrieng-City of Mt Vernon. 1570—Frederickson-Cent R R of N J. 206—Cortright-City of Mt Vernon. 1571—Baker-N Y & Stamford R R. 1573—Underhill-Dall. 1577 — Sprague-Velgtmann. 1578 — Woodson-Grant.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calender—Platt, C. J.—... —People-Pognatto. ....—Same-Thompson. —Same-Woods. 932—Johnson-Yonkers R R. 938—Mirr-Westchester Elec R R. 909—Rosenwater-Yonkers R R. 925—Liukert-Curran. 612—Seering-Yonkers R R. 487—Francesame. 930—Abrams-N Y City Ry. 940—Wertheimer-N Y City Ry. 941—Smith-same. 943—Kennell-Reithebuck. 946—Kunzeman-Yonkers R R. 947—Riley-Westchester Elec R R. 948—Konrds-Kelley. 951—Barker-Tarrytown, W P & M Ry. 952—Miller-Purdy.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 953—Disbrow-Codding. 956—Kohn-Yonkers R R. 958 —Walsh-Keinstein. 959—Tyndall-Van Auken. 960—Meltzer-Westchester Elec R R. 961—Dixon - Dusenberry. 962—McNamee - Philipse Manor Co. 963—Kehlman-Vanderburgh. 964—Goldfin-Wood. 965—Custer-Doherty. 966—Salamia-Tarrytown, N Y & M R Ry. 967—Seymour-Con Ry Co. 968—Ward-same. 969—Schemenke & Mearuinces-Malcolm. 679—Carpenter-Lilly.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Held (temporerily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenus, Long Island City. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 72—Flynn-B H R R. 82—Watts-same. 91—Grattkq-same. 93—Condren-same. 95—Rothermel-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 113 and 114—Lorenz-Tisdale. 75—Passelequa-B H R R. 122—Casolino-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 81—Oxman-B H R R. 94—Toner-N Y & Q Co R R. 101—Sams-same. 97—Laurie-same. 98 and 99—Leopold-same. 106—Heggerty-same. 108—McDermott-same. 116—Mueller-B H R R. 128—Gormley-N Y & Q Co Ry. 104 end 105—Reinfelder-same. 117 and 118—McDonald-same. 123—Glordane and another-same. 126—Lombardi-same. 121—Suhanran-S Pearson & Son.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Abbott, J. Part II., Jaycox, J. Adjournsd for ths term.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

NEW YORK INVESTMENT & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—Edwin P. Shattuck has been appointed receivsr for ths New York Investment & Improvement Compaey by Judge Bischoff in sequestration proceedings on the application of Elmer B. Yele, who obtained a judgment against the company for $10,758 on Feb. 13 last, which he could not collect. When the execution on the judgment was issued to the Sheriff the address given was 22 William Street.

VICI MACHINERY COMPANY.—Nathan A. Egbert has been appointed receivsr for the Vici Machinery Company, formsrly at 42 Broadway, by Judge Newburgsr of the Supreme Court in sequestration proceedings on application of Hurd & Haggin, who recovered a judgment for $1,431 on Oct. 29 last which they could not collect. The company had a capital stock of $100,000.

JACOB RAFF.—A petition in benkruptcy has been filed against Jacob Raff, ehoe dealsr at 1,771 First Avenue, by these creditors: J. E. Betes & Co., $623; A. J. Bates & Co., $58. Schedules filed by petitioner, Nov. 15, was alleged that hs is insolvent and on April 22 disposed of his stock, valued at $2,500, in hulk to an auctioneer. Judge Hough eppointed Charles F. Bishop receiver, and restreined Jacob Dohlin, auctioneer, from selling the shoes.

LEVIN & LAPIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Saul Levin and Abraham Lapin, who compose the firm of Levin & Lapin, skirt manufacturers at 26 Washington Place, by thsse creditors: Wm. Schroeder & Co., $190; S. Pelesi & Co., $80, and Harris Tow, $200. It was alisged that they are insolvent and made preferential peymsnts. Judge Hough appointed William D. Brush receiver. It was stated that at a meeting of creditors an offer of twenty-five cents on the dollar was refused hy creditors because the firm made a statement in December claiming to have a surplus of $15,000, and they failed to account for the disappearance of the large assets. They have been in business five years.

AMERICAN NECKWEAR COMPANY.—Herman Lehman, manufacturer of men's neckwear undsr ths style of the American Neckwear Company at 931 Park Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,826 and assets $1,847. Judge Hough appointed George P. Bentley receiver. He began business in 1896.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arthur, Sarah F.—Daniel H. Newhall, $81.
Aronstein, Joseph—Samuel Kahsn, $25.
Allen, Mary D.—Louis Sidorsky, $152.
Bates, Hlanche—People, $50.
Bechler, S. J.—H. Miller, costs, $32.
Bacot, Cecile C.—William Conte, $325.
Bslusci, Ludovico—C. A. Cowen, costs, $38.
Bensinger, L. L.—Zimmerman et al., costs, $108.
Bourgmon, L. N.—Joseph Harris, $93.
Bernstein, Friedman—Chas. Jacobs, $85.
Barssh, Isaac—Jacob Lerner, $37.
Bunker, G. T.—Robert E. Swezey, $221.
Bernick, F. L.—Samuel Frank et al., $26.
Beck, Robert W.—Fark & Tilford, $26.
Capullo, Lorenzo—M. N. Clement, $10.
Costello, Margaret—Jacob Marthen, $181.
Cowan, Joseph—Maurice Brill et al., $23.
Cookfair, Joseph—E. Shotwoll et al., $31.
Crescitelli, F.—Chas. Bacigalupo, $73.
Cohen, Elias B.—Arthur W. Were, $202.
Conte, Antonio—City of N. Y., costs, $453.
Castro, Giuseppe—Int, St. Ry., costs, $108.
Dierks, Helen—Charles Jacobs, $383.
Denisis, Nathan—Joseph Sabis et al., $125.
Duff, Harry—Chas. Koster et al., $150.
Ennis, Meyer—Samuel J. Rode et al., $472.
Eagan, Joseph T.—Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City, costs, $108.
Egan, P. B.—A. Paltey et al., $5,154.
Freeland, Wm. H.—H. T. Cornwell, $81.
Friedenthal, H.—T. Schwartz et al., $329.
Friedman, Max H.—M. D. Katz et al., $145.
Glick, Samuel—Hyman Peskin, $174.
Giordano, Barbara—M. N. Clement, $375.
Gaynor, W. G.—H. C. Anderson, $72.
Garcelon, R. L.—G. F. Cochland et al., $136.
Gerretson, Percy E.—Edward P. Hatch, $22.
Gerdner, Edward—Wm. H. Lidoll, $29.
Gordon, H. L.—A. Bernhard st al., $193.
Goodman, A.—U. S. Gas Fixture Co. of City of N. Y., possession of chattels on, $742.
Hotz, Wm. G.—W. H. Wellbrook, $27.
Hehsk, C. E.—F. S. Myers, $295.
Homeyer, W., (not summoned)—J. Josephson et al., $127.
Hill, T. A.—R. Dixon, $152.
Haire, Hattie J.—M. Zatulove et al., $652.
Horwitz, J.—D. Zimmerman, $57.
Haick, J.—J. Lernar, $50.
Hoyler, E.—Met. St. Ry. Co., costs, $108.
Israel, H.—L. A. Sahle, $31.
Jacobson, J. H.—Isley Mfg Co., $50.
Jaffe, M.—M. Zatulove et al., $652.
Knipe, W.—Catharine Morton, $1,395.
Same—Same, $1,379.
Same—B. Morton, $1,379.
Koenig, V. E.—Royal Furniture Co., $53.
Lewintham, L. and Sarah—Mutual Alliance Trust Co. of N. Y., $163.
Levien, R. C.—Hall's Stable Co., $72.
Lailey, Caroline M.—F. S. Myers, $42.
Lurie, A.—Curtis-Blaisdell Co., $286.
Lehrer, I.—Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., $34.
Luhrs, F. M.—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs, $114.
Mazziotto, B. B.—G. Borkstroon, $29.
Malnhan, F. E.—Library Bureau, $71.
Moss, I. D.—J. M. Weissman et al., $81.
Mitchell, S.—H. Friedman, costs, $22.
Mappes, Marie—G. Helmstater, $48.
Mack, J.—Con. Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co., costs, $121.
McKee, Ada J.—H. Geller, $77.
Marshall, H.—Alice M. Dunstan et al., $470.
Mackin, J.—42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co., costs, $134.
Minder, J. A.—Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. Co., costs, $108.
Maguire, J.—N. Y. Desk & Dining Room Furniture Co., $240.
Norton, J. P.—Josie L. Norton, costs, $124.
Narefeku, J.—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs, $114.
Oscber, A.—R. Daniel, $123.
Pelton, Lucy E.—E. J. La Place, $132.
Rendt, E. F.—Annis Rendt, $70.
Rendina, A.—Bernbelmer & Schwarte Pilner Brewing Co., $583.
Robinson, J. D.—Van Norden Trust Co., costs, $111.
Robinson, J. D.—R. Metz, costs, $109.
Rahinovitz, R.—A. Berehard, $491.
Sekosky, I.—Kneffer Realty Co., $60.
Strykower, A.—Aaron Mintz, $309.
Schlieser, J.—Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City, costs, $108.
Steinfeld, L.—Martin Zatullovo et al., $652.
Struever, H.—Joseph Josephson et al., $127.
Struever, H.—W. H. Wellbrook, $27.
Sugarman, Wm.—H. Peskin, $174.
Strauss, E. H.—Samson Leather Tire Co., $990.
Sprickerhoff, G. (not summoned)—G. B. Raymond & Co., $577.
Schramberger, G.—G. B. Raymond & Co., $577.
Steinlauf, H.—S. Weinrib, $137.
Satinspisl, A.—S. Weinrib, $137.
Slots, B. W.—A. Joachim, $386.
Scott, C. I.—Henry Corn, $93.
Smith, Clement H.—Sophia Borsch, costs, $157.
Stephens, C., Jr.—A. Cagliostro, $240.
Sullivan, J.—Interurb. St. Ry. Co., costs, $109.
Toussaint, L.—J. Toussaint, costs, $95.
Tobias, J. O.—H. L. Langhear, $8,706.
Titus, Mary W.—C. H. Tangeman, $446.
Van Vreedenburgh, W. T.—G. C. McKesson et al., $300.
Wallace, J. G.—Natl. Elevator Co., $1,888.
Werner, H.—Alice M. Dunstan et al, $470.
Warendorf, B.—C. Jacobs, $85.
Wissig, P.—Jos. Harris, $183.
Williams, C. E.—J. H. Totten, $205.
The Gerard, Stormfaits, Lovsly Co.—W. H. Joyce, $98.
Beebe Steamboat Co.—C. Klepper et al, $397.
Same—Samo, $45.
N. Y. Edison Co.—Catharin Fiesel, $5,327.
The Tonnele Co.—J. M. Kemp, $31.
The Roberts Wagon Co.—D. Mitchell, $38.
N. Y. Even. Journal Pub. Co.—R. Nauman, $32.
The Dearborn Construct. Co.—A. Paltey et al, $5,154.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the dshtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Brooks, M., and A. Geller, H. Kosiowitsky, and M. Lobensky—H. Fomeram, March 13, 1907, $236.
Donnelly, J. J.—E. Downey, Sept. 22, 1904, $71.
Same—R. H. Henry Sadler Co., Nov. 3, 1905, $116.
Ederheimer, L.—J. Ruben, April 18, 1907, $

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The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of $10,500 in the purchase of bonds of said issue, providing such purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously.

Offers of said bonds may be sent to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York, on or before April 30th, 1907.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
By FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE,
First Vice President.
Dated April 12th, 1907.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Washington City, located at Washington, D. C., has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with the National Bank of Washington. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment to the National Bank of Washington. A. B. RUFF, Cashier.

ON AND AFTER **May 1st**
The WALL STREET OFFICE of
The New York Times
WILL BE AT
80 BROADWAY
Advertisements and Subscriptions Received.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Lower—Call Money Rates, 2¼@1¾ Per Cent.

TRADING PROFESSIONAL

Market Irregular, with Declining Tendency—Minnesota's Railroad Valuing Hits Great Western—Wheat Up.

Prices were reactionary yesterday upon the Stock Exchange, and at the close of the day active issues displayed losses running from 1 to 3 points or more. The market was extremely irregular, indulging in several periods of advancing prices, followed in each instance by reactions, and it was to such a movement that the closing fifteen minutes of trading was devoted. Business was in smaller volume than on Tuesday, and professional traders were again in full control of the situation. For the general retreat of prices profit-taking, together with short selling and substantial liquidation by London, was responsible. A matter of considerable influence was the further advance of prices upon all grain markets, July wheat on the local Produce Exchange touching the highest figure of the year. Advices from the more important sections of the wheat country continued unfavorable, the particular complaints including once more the damage alleged to have been wrought by insect pests and the absence of much-needed moisture. The weakness in several issues on the Stock Exchange also proved an unfavorable influence upon speculative sentiment. Chicago Great Western preferred A stock, fell 6 points upon transactions in a few hundred shares, presumably as a result of closer inspection of the terms of the report made to the Minnesota Legislature by the committee appointed by that body to value the railroads operating in Minnesota. This committee made horizontal reductions in the values heretofore placed upon the roads concerned, and in the case of the Chicago Great Western made the flat statement that it had been largely overcapitalized. All this has, of course, tended to set Wall Street wondering whether the Minnesota example would prove contagious, and what the outcome so far as rates and the earning power of the railroads involved will be. Brooklyn Rapid Transit dropped 2½ points upon the news that the Assembly had passed a bill which, if enacted into law, will compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to charge no more than a 5-cent fare upon its lines.

London advices reported money in extremely liberal supply there, and conveyed the impression that the Bank of England will find it possible to reduce its discount rate at to-day's meeting of the Directors. The interest charges for carrying over American stocks to the next settlement ruled from 1 per cent. to one-half of 1 per cent. below the present bank rate, where several fortnights ago this "carry-over" rate had touched 0 per cent. The comparatively easy charges made at this time testified to a substantial reduction in the outstanding account in American shares, a development which had been foreshadowed by the continuous and heavy offerings of stock for London account in this market, and at the same time seems to point to progressive ease in the London money market. If the bank rate is not reduced to-day it is fair to assume that a restrictive influence has been found in the falling Paris exchange on London, this indicating further takings of gold from London for French capital. In the local money market rates were again easy, but the banks continue to assume loans which out of town institutions are withdrawing from. Their gain from the Sub-Treasury has been reduced to $215,000 since last Friday as comparing with $3,700,000 in the same period a week ago.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
American Gas & Electric Company.
Century Realty Company.
Electric Securities Corporation preferred.
Kings County Trust Company.
Lord & Taylor common.
Municipal Gas, Albany.
National Glass Company preferred.
National City Bank.
New River Company preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company.
Dominion Natural Gas Company.
E. du Pont Nemours Powder Company on preferred.
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.
Homestake Mining Company.
Rock Run Fuel Gas Company.
Street's Western Stable Car Line Company on common.
Trenton Potteries Company on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Bush Terminal Railroad.
Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railroad.
New York Tanning Export Company.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad.
Trust Company of America.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money was quoted at 8½@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@4¾ per cent for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $309,484,692; balances, $12,819,064; Sub-Treasury debit, $833,894.

The local banks have gained $215,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $3,697,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was weaker. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days, and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8815@$4.8820, sixty days at $4.8345@$4.8350, and cables at $4.8650@$4.8655. Commercial bills were $4.82¾@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted: France, 5.20⅝ less 1-16 for long and 5.17½ for demand; reichsmarks, 94⅝ less 1-16 and 95 1-16; guilders, 40¼ less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3c discount. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—20@30c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 80 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 65¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¾c.

TORONTO STOCKS.

Quotations of Cobalt stocks on the Standard Stock Exchange of Toronto made at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	April 24. Bid.	Asked.	April 23. Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo	$3.00	$3.80	$2.75	$3.00
Foster	1.31	1.40	1.41	1.44
McKinley-Darragh	1.50	1.58	1.55	1.63
Kerr Lake	5.00	5.25	5.00	5.25
Peterson Lake	.48	.51	.48	.51
Silver Leaf	.13¾	.15	.14	.15
Silver Queen	1.53	1.58	1.58	1.62
Trethewey	1.27	1.32	1.29	1.32
University	8.50	9.00	7.00	8.00
Green Meehan	.75	.80	.78	.90
Amalgamated	.65	.70	.55	.68
Nipissing	14.50	14.65	14.12½	14.50
Central	.39	.40	.39	.40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, April 24, 1907.

Total sales April 24, 1907 752,718
From Jan. 1, 1907 88,700,845
Corresponding date last year 106,525,777

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12½	12⅝	300	Allis-Chalmers Co.	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
32½	33	400	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	33	33	33	33	...
96	96¼	55,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	96⅞	97¼	95⅞	96	— 1⅛
15½	16⅛	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	16	16	16	16	— ⅝
57¼	58	820	*Am. Can pf.	57¾	57½	57¼	57¾	...
37	37¼	1,000	Am. Car & Fo. Co.	37½	37⅝	37½	37¾	— ⅛
30	30½	240	Am. Cotton Oil.	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30⅝	— ½
74	75	110	Am. Ice Securities Co.	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	+ ⅛
12	13	267	*Am. Linseed Co.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ⅝
25	26½	110	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	26½	25½	25½	25½	— 1½
63	64	225	*Am. Locomotive Co.	64	64	64	64	— ¼
104	100	100	*Am. Locomot. Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	...
133	133¼	86,300	*Am. Sm. & Ref. Co.	134	135¼	133	133⅛	— 1
108¾	109½	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	...
89	91	50	*Am. Smelters pf. B.	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
125	125½	1,600	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125⅛	126	125	125	+ ¼
92	92⅝	400	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	92⅞	92⅞	92¾	92⅝	— ⅛
30	30¼	110	*Am. Woolen Co.	30	30	30	30	...
62	62¼	6,050	*An. Cop. Mining Co.	62½	63⅛	62½	62½	— ½
94⅝	94⅞	11,400	At., T. & S. F.	95⅝	96⅛	94⅝	94⅝	— 1⅝
104	104⅞	200	Atlantic Coast Line.	104½	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	+ ⅛
99	99¼	3,100	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	100⅛	99	99	— 1⅛
11	12	100	Bethlehem Steel	...	12	12	12	...
57⅞	58	16,530	Bklyn. Rapid Transit.	60⅜	61	57⅝	58	— 2⅛
63	63¼	300	Canada Southern	63	63⅛	63	63¼	+ 1⅛
175½	176	900	Canadian Pacific	176	176¼	175½	176½	— ⅜
41⅞	42	4,000	Chesapeake & Ohio.	42⅜	42½	41⅞	42	— ⅛
12½	12⅝	3,300	Chi. Great Western.	13	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
53	55	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	55	53	52	52	— 6
16⅛	17	1,600	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	17½	17½	16½	16⅞	— ⅝
75	76½	100	Chi. Gt. West. deb.	75	75	75	75	— 2
135½	155⅝	6,670	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	137	137½	135½	135⅝	— 1½
110	120	469	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	120	120⅜	120	120⅝	+ ⅛
130	187½	900	C., M. & St. P. pf. cts., 10 per cent. paid.	137	137	136¾	136¾	+ ⅛
151½	152	2,300	Chi. & Northwestern.	153	153	152	152	— 2¼
212	223	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	212	212	212	212	+ 7
1	4⅝	1,100	Chi. Union Traction.	4	4½	4	4½	+ ⅜
14	17	800	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	14	15	13⅞	15	+ 1
71¾	72	200	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	72½	72½	71¾	71¾	+ ⅜
85¾	86	1,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	86½	86⅝	85¾	86	— ⅜
26¾	27	1,200	Colorado & Southern.	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26⅝	— ⅛
47⅞	48	200	Colo. & So. 2d pf.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	— ½
27	28	800	Col. & H. C. & I.	27⅞	27⅞	27¾	27¾	...
20	20¼	200	Corn Prod. Ref. Co.	19⅝	20	19½	20	...
77½	78	540	Corn Prod. R. Co. pf.	78½	78½	77¾	77¾	— ¾
187	188	170	Delaware & Hudson.	187	187	187	187	— ¾
473	474	1,100	Del., Lack. & West.	470	473	470	473	— 1½
28⅜	30	200	Denver & Rio Grande.	28½	28½	28½	28½	— 1½
5	12	10	Des Moines & Fort D.	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
73½	77	100	Detroit United Ry.	76¼	75¾	75¾	75¾	+1¼
70½	70⅝	400	Distillers Securities.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅜
24¼	24½	1,700	Erie	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
56¼	56½	700	Erie 1st pf.	56½	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜	— ½
38¼	38⅝	400	Erie 2d pf.	39	39	38⅛	38⅜	— ½
85	86	200	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	87	87	87	87	—1
147½	148½	400	General Electric	148	148½	148	148½	— ½
135½	135⅝	8,050	Great Northern pf.	137	137½	135¾	135¾	—1
126	127½	1,548	*G. N. s'h. cfs. 40% pd.	127	127½	126½	127½	+ ½
62	62½	1,400	*G. N. tmp. cfs., ore p.	62½	62⅝	62	62	— ¼
82	85	200	*Hock. Valley tr. rcts.	81	83	81	83	...
84½	85	100	Hocking Valley pf.	84½	86	84½	84½	+ ½
55	65	110	Homestake Mining.	60	60	60	60	...
147	147	100	Illinois Central.	147	147	147	147	...
24⅞	25	200	Inter.-Metropolitan.	25	25	25	25	— ⅝
74	74⅜	300	Int. Paper Co. pf.	74⅜	74⅝	74¾	74¾	...
19¼	19	200	Iowa Central	18½	18¾	18½	18½	— ½
36	37	100	Iowa Central pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36⅜	— ⅛
59¾	60½	200	Kan. as City So. pf.	60¼	60½	60	60	— ⅜
119¾	120	200	Louisville & Nashville.	120½	120½	119¾	119¾	— ¼
67½	69¾	100	Mackay Coe. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
139¼	140	117	Manhattan Elevated.	139½	139½	139¼	139¾	+ ½
50	50⅝	600	Minn. & St. Louis.	50	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
36½	36⅞	2,100	Miss., Kan. & Texas.	36⅞	37¼	36½	36⅝	— ½
65¼	65¾	900	M., K. & T.	65¾	66	65¼	65½	+ ⅛
75⅞	76⅜	1,100	Missouri Pacific	75¾	76½	75½	76	— ½
76½	77	100	*National Biscuit Co.	76⅜	76⅜	76¼	76¾	— ½
62	62⅝	2,000	*National Lead Co.	62½	63	62½	62½	— ½
98⅞	99	540	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	99	99	99	99	...
18½	19	1,100	*Newhouse M. & S.	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
117	120	1,810	*N. Y. Air Brake.	116½	119⅝	116½	119½	+3½
118¼	118½	2,600	N. Y. Central.	119¾	119¾	118½	118½	— ⅞
176½	179	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	177	177	177	177	...
76½	77	2,860	Norfolk & Western.	77	77¾	76⅞	77	...
133⅞	134	17,220	Northern Pacific	135¼	136	133⅜	134	—1⅝
100	102	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	...
27	28	800	Pacific Mail	27½	28	27¼	27½	—1
125¾	126	23,880	Pennsylvania R. R.	126⅞	127⅝	125¾	127¼	— ⅞
92	93	500	People's Gas, Chicago.	93¼	93½	92¾	92¾	— ½
12	13	800	Pittsburg Coal	12	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
86⅝	87	100	Pressed Steel Car.	87	87	87	87	...
43¼	45½	100	*Railway Steel Spring.	44	44	44	44	—1⅝
110¼	110⅝	246,110	Reading	111½	112⅝	110½	110¼	—1¼
85	86	100	Reading 1st pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	+1
28⅝	29	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
85¼	85¾	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	85	85½	85	85¾	— ⅛
21½	21⅞	900	Rock Island Co.	22¼	22¼	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
35	35¼	500	Rock Island Co. pf.	36	36	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
55½	56	200	St. L. Southw. pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ½
52½	53⅜	300	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	54	54	53	53	—1
83¾	84	27,800	Southern Pacific	84¼	85½	83¾	83¾	—1⅛
116	117	200	Southern Pacific pf.	116	117	116	117	+ ½
22	22¼	400	Southern Ry. ext.	22¼	22⅝	22	22	— ½
67	67¾	600	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	67½	67⅞	67¼	67¼	...
39¾	40	200	*Tennessee Copper.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅞
28⅝	29¼	300	Texas & Pacific.	29¼	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	30⅛	1,120	Tol., St. L. & W.	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
54½	54½	610	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
141½	142	196,900	Union Pacific	142⅝	143⅝	141⅝	141⅝	—1½
88	89	100	Union Pacific pf.	86⅞	89	86⅞	86⅞	— ½
91	92	60	United Cigar Mfg. pf.	92	92	92	92	...
37	38	50	United Rys. Invest.	38	38	38	38	...
57	60	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
37½	37¾	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	37½	37¾	37½	37½	...
81¼	83	100	*U. S. Cast I. P. pf.	85	85	85	85	...
105	115	15	U. S. Express.	105	105	105	105	...
101½	103	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ½
37¼	37⅝	31,700	U. S. Steel.	37⅝	38½	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
100¼	101	2,700	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅝	102	101½	101⅞	— ⅛
29¾	30	600	*Utah Copper	29½	30	29¼	30	+1
28½	29	100	Va.-Car. Chemical.	29½	29½	28½	28¾	...
103	104¼	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ½
14¼	14⅝	200	Wabash	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
83	83¾	800	Western Union Tel.	83¼	83¼	83	83	— ¼
38½	42	13	Wisconsin Central pf.	42	42	42	42	...

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 24.—There was but little activity, the market remaining about the same as has been the case for the past few weeks. During the first hour copper shares showed a tendency to weakness, but at this point a few buying orders made their appearance, giving the list a stronger tone. Arcadian was the feature, advancing about a point on reports of a big strike in the north drift, accompanied by rumors of a bull movement in the stock. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾
5,000	Atchison 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
25,000	Cen. Vt. 1st 4s	84	84	84
7,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	101	101	101
5,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	92½	92½	92½

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison	95¾	95¾	95¾
69	Boston Elev.	142½	142	142
80	Boston & Albany	237	236	236
41	Boston & Maine	161	161	161
100	Boston & Wor.	25¾	25¾	25¾
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	148	148	148
2	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	112	112	112
20	Fitchburg pf.	132	132	132
81	Mass. Elec. pf.	59	59	59
238	N. Y., N. H. & H.	178½	177½	178
4	Old Colony	193	193	193
100	Rutland pf.	40	40	40
855	Union Pacific	143¾	142½	143¾
120	*West End.	89½	88¼	89½
60	*West End pf.	106½	105	106½
10,820	West End rights	12c.	10c.	12c.

TELEPHONES.

253	American	124¾	123½	124¾
15	Cumberland	107½	106¾	106½
66	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼
60	†New England	120	120	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Ag Chem. pf.	88	88	88
555	Am. Pneu. Ser.	8¼	8	8¼
90	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼
225	Am. Sugar	126½	125	125½
11	Am. Sugar pf.	126	126	126
208	Am. Woolen pf.	96	95¾	96
9	†Edison	211	211	211
17	Gen. Elec.	149½	149	149½
891	Mass. Gas.	62¾	62½	62½
666	Mass. Gas pf.	86	85½	85¾
2	Mergenthaler	215	215	215
58	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	88	88	88
62	Pullman	169	168	169
85	Seattle pf.	97	97	97
48	Swift & Co.	106	106	106
247	United Fruit	112¾	112½	112¾
92	Unit. Shoe Mach. pf.	28	27½	27½
1,600	U. S. Steel	38¼	37¾	37¾
142	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅝	101	101

MINING.

60	†Adventure	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
9,490	Amalgamated	97½	96	96¼
100	American Zinc	39	38	38
100	†Anaconda	62¼	62½	62½
2,585	Arcadian	7⅞	6½	7½
150	Atlantic	13¼	13¼	13½
682	Balakala temp. ctfs.	10¼	10	10
105	Bingham	19	18¾	19
1,065	Boston Con.	29	28¾	28¾
1,955	Butte Coalition	26¾	26	26
110	Calumet & Ariz.	166	165	165
12	Calumet & Hecla.	860	845	850
800	Con. Mercur.	38c.	38c.	38c.
700	Copper Range	81¾	81	81¼
25	Daly West.	16½	16½	16½
905	Greene Can. tem. ctfs.	16¾	16¼	16¼
855	Isle Royale	19	18¾	19
265	La Salle	17½	17	17
800	Mass.	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Mayflower	75c.	75c.	75c.
265	Mexican Con.	12½	12¼	12¾
140	Mohawk	83½	83½	83½
150	Nevada	14½	14¼	14½
1,098	North Butte	86½	85¾	85¾
880	Old Dominion	55	54¾	54¾
4	Osceola	140	140	140
30	Quincy	121	121	121
520	†Rhode Island	6	5¾	6
125	Santa Fe	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
400	Shannon	17¾	17¾	17¾
360	Trinity	21¾	21¼	21½
50	U. S. Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,100	U. S. Smelt	56	54	55
331	U. S. Smelt. pf.	45	44½	45
70	†United Copper	62	60¾	60¾
529	Utah	68	62¾	62¾
20	Victoria	8¼	8¼	8¼
6	Wolverine	160	160	160

*Ex rights. †Ex dividend. ‡Assessment paid.

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 24.—The following are the closing prices on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9	9¼	Sovereign	6⅜	6⅝
C. K. & N.	7½	8	Isabella	24	24½
C. C. Cons.	4¼	5¼	M. Gibson	4½	5
Dr. Jackpot.	7½	8	Pharmacist	6¾	6¾
Elkton	56½	57	Portland	116	117½
El Paso	43⅝	45	Un. Gold	9¼	9⅝
Findlay	66	67	Vindicator	85	90
Gold Dollar	7	7½	York	19	19½

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Wednesday, April 24, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
26,180	Amal. Copper	96⅞	97½	95¾	96¾
40	Am. C. & F.	37¾	37¾	32½	37¾
20	Am. Locomo.	64	64	63⅜	63⅜
11,560	Am. Smelting	133⅞	135¾	132⅞	183
680	Am. Sugar	125¾	125⅞	125	125
20	Anaconda Cop.	62⅜	62⅜	62¾	62¾
980	A., T. & S. F.	95⅝	96¼	95	95
110	Balt. & Ohio.	100	100⅛	99¾	99⅝
7,270	Brook. R. T.	60¾	61¾	57⅞	57⅞
80	Can. Pacific.	176	176⅜	175¾	176⅛
60	Ches. & Ohio.	42¾	42⅞	42¼	42⅝
380	Chi. Gt. West.	13	13¼	12⅝	12⅝
1,530	C., M. & S. P.	137	137⅜	135¾	135⅝
820	Col. Fuel & I.	86¼	90⅝	83½	85⅝
1,222	Erie	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½
130	Mo., K. & T.	37	37	36⅝	36⅞
50	Mo. Pacific.	76¼	76¼	75½	75½
30	Nat. Lead.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
210	N. Y. Central.	119⅝	119⅝	118⅝	118⅝
2,800	Pennsylvania.	127½	127½	126½	126½
62,120	Reading.	111¾	112⅝	110	110½
110	Rep. Steel	29	29	29	29
130	Rock Island.	22	22¼	21¾	21¾
8,840	So. Pacific.	85¾	85⅞	83⅞	83⅞
430	Southern Ry.	22¾	22⅞	22	22
70	Texas Pacific	29	29	28¼	28¾
120,930	Union Pacific.	141½	143⅝	141⅝	141⅝
11,990	U. S. Steel.	37¾	38¼	37¼	37¼
140	U. S. Steel pf.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼

252,730.

MINING STOCKS.

200	Alice	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
1,000	Atlanta	.78	.79	.78	.79
200	Belmazzar	.80	.81	.80	.81
500	Blue Bell	.29	.29	.29	.29
300	Chollar	.22

Travelers' Letters of Credit

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CABLE TRANSFERS

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The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16-22 William Street

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PARIS

78 Rue de Richelieu

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street

Capitol, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

Fulton Trust Co. of New York

30 NASSAU ST.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

HENRY C. SWORDS, Prest.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-Prest.
R. W. REIGHLEY, Secty.

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.

28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST., London, E. C.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

OFFICERS:

DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN...V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

Washington Trust Company

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Twenty-seven and Twenty-nine Pine Street Company will be held at the office of the Company at No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1907, at 4 o'clock P. M., to act upon a proposition to classify into common and preferred stock the capital stock of said company, and the increase of said capital stock which may be authorized previous to the said meeting, so that $150,000 thereof shall be common stock and $170,000 thereof shall be preferred stock. Said preferred stock to be entitled to preference and priority of the common stock as follows: To receive a cumulative dividends at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 15th day of May in each year, before any dividend on the common stock shall be paid, and, upon dissolution, after all of the debts of the corporation shall have been paid, the assets, property, and effects shall first be applied to the payment of the said preferred stock at par, with any unpaid accumulations thereon, and before any payment is made to the holders of the common, and the balance to the payment of the said common stock. The common stock shall be entitled to all net earnings and profits in excess of the cumulative dividends of six per cent. per annum payable on the preferred stock.

Dated New York April 17th, 1907.

RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY, President.
EDWARD H. TOBEY, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

The Stirling Export Company,

85 Liberty St., New York, April 10, 1907.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE STIRLING EXPORT COMPANY:

Gentlemen: You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Stirling Export Company will be held pursuant to the call of its Board of Directors in the Company's office, No. 85 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y., at eleven A. M., on the 17th day of May, 1907, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be forthwith dissolved and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Respectfully,

JOHN E. EUSTIS, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Twenty-seven and Twenty-nine Pine Street Company will be held at the office of the company, at No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York on the 3d day of May, 1907, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, consisting of fifteen hundred shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each to three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to consist of three thousand two hundred shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each.

Dated New York April 17th, 1907.

RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY, President.
EDWARD H. TOBEY, Secretary.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric & Manufacturing Company.

New York, April 24th, 1907.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders entitled to subscribe for a proposed issue of new assenting stock of the Company the transfer hooks for the preferred, assenting, and non-assenting stocks will be closed on May 4th, 1907, at the o'clock noon, and opened on May 13, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Full particulare will be mailed to all Stockholders at once. T. W. SIEMON, Treas.

OFFICE OF

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 1st day) of MAY, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

MILLER MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Miller Mining and Smelting Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will he held at the office of the Company, No. 18 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the first day of May, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1907.

HALSTEAD H. FROST, Junior, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of

Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 23 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, May the 8th, 1907 at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of five Directors, to hold office for three years, and for the traneaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

Nsw York, April 24th, 1907.

To the Stockholders of

New York City Interborough Railway Co.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, May the 8th, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

New York, April 24th, 1907.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Standard Gas Light Company of the City of New York will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 61-63 East 50th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the eighth day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. GEO. W. PARKHURST, Sec'y.

Quarterly Meeting of the American Institute, Thursday, May 2d, 1907, at 19 W. 44th St., 8 P. M. R. A. B. DAYTON, Sec'y.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Scattering sales of bonds were in evidenco on the tape during the opening trading yesterday, and to an extent not usually seen. During the day the ticker reflected an appearance of activity in that quarter of the market. An advance of a point in the Rock Island Collateral Trust 4s attracted attention, but it lacked significance. Brokerage houses report inquiries for some of the highly speculative bonds which are attractive because of the low price at which they are quoted. They combine a degree of security and a good return, which is inviting to those who have lost money in stocks.

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Critical comment of tape analysists during the period of etrength in the market was to the effect that there were no stocks for sale, while in the ragged period before the close the word was that the room was full of stocks. Traders say that it is foolish at any time to assert that there are no stocks for sale, especially if the intention be to convey the impression that stocks are not likely to come on the market for an indefinite period. They say that such conditions are too superficial to be significant, but they pass current for effective indications nevertheless.

***

Hard luck stories are very much quoted in the financial district just now, and it seems clear that some at least are imaginative. Tangible evidence of trouble in many quarters is not wanting. The assertion is made that a certain loan institution making a specialty of catering to individual needs on personal collateral has loaned on forty automobiles and one steam yacht in a month, and that this is accepted as accurate. Some creditors are complaining that the recent panic is being worked to death as an excuse for securing an extension of time on maturing obligations.

***

One of the big banks has a chart showing the fluctuations in its deposits from country banks, and it is surprising how closely the variations in volume of such deposits agree from year to year in the matter of monthly or seasonal changes. Usually there is a decrease in such deposits beginning toward the end of March and continuing until the middle of April. Then they begin to increase, and with a slight dip at the beginning of May, show a steady advance until about the end of the third week of August. After that the tendency is to decrease. This year there was a violent drop in March to a point below those of several years past, reflecting panic conditions. Normal conditions now prevail.

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There has been a substantial betterment in the position of out-of-town banks, and their reserves have been built up to a point that is quite comfortable. Their deposits here have been increasing for a week, and bankers point out that this will also have an effect on the loan item. The big increases in loans during the last few weeks have been ascribed to the withdrawal of funds by out-of-town institutions and the shifting of loans from country banks and trust companies to local institutions. The banks here watch the out-of-town banks very carefully and keep in close touch with their requirements. The borrowing by banks, which was so much in evidence a week or so ago, has steadily diminished until it is now normal.

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Chicago Great Western preferred A fell 6 points yesterday, and less important declines occurred in the other issues of the road's stock. The significance of the decline was found in the fact that it followed closely upon the publication of the report which a committee of the Minnesota State Senate has submitted to that body setting forth the results of its investigation into the value of the railroads within that State. In the case of the Chicago Great Western, whose President, A. B. Stickney, is charged by the committee with "Harrimanizing" the road, the value set upon the company's line is $28,000 a mile compared with an existing capitalization of $143,668 a mile. Wall Street had given relatively little attention to the work of railroad valuation being done by the Sundberg committee in Minnesota, but yesterday's abrupt decline in Chicago Great Western preferred A increased the interest in the committee's findings. The discrepancy between the capitalization of the ronds and their value as determined by the committee was greater in the case of the Great Western than in tho case of any other road reported on. The Great Northern capitalized, according to the committee's figures, at $39,000 a mile, receives a valuation of $33,000 a mile, and Northern Pacific, with a capitalization of $80,000 a mile, is valued at $85,000 a mile.

***

"If I could be assured that the pools and industrial stocks were not likely to come to grief in the next three or four months I would be content to take a hullish position on tho market," ssid a well known broker yesterday. "Without doubt there are weak spots in these poole, and I can see no assurance that either market conditions or industrial conditions will so continue or so develop that they will be permitted to make an easy retreat. I could nnme half a dozen stocks that are not significant from the point of view of the average trader, but if anything happencd that compelled pool liquidation the influence on the market would be decidedly adverse. I am not a bear, but these conditions make me conservative, and I suppose there are many others who take a similar view of the situation."

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Commission business bas dwindled in the brokerage houses until it amounts to very little, and the general statement that there is no commission business is almost accurate. This particular kind of business is particularly appreciated by brokers, as it means full commissions as distinguished from operations for brother brokers or for houses with membere of the Exchange itself. The attendance in customers' rooms is very small, and those who make it a point to come to the financial district seem to disregard market fluctuations serenely. The wire houses report that not only is their local attendance depleted but their wire business is very small, and interest in the market, as represented by queries for information, limited. This condition, however, should not be taken to indicate the complete withdrawal of the public, for a sustained active market for a few days, particularly if such market did not bear professional earmarks, would speedily stimulate interest, although it might not hear the fruition of extensive orders.

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Ever since the panic many privatc loans have been negotiated, as distinguished from the usual collateral loan effected with the banks. These loans have been made with wealthy men more fortunate than some of their friends in being out of the market, and those requiring the loans as a general proposition have been men rated at least as well to do. One man in the financial district who has always carried a heavy line of stocks suetained a heavy loss in the panic, but it was not assumed that he was crippled in any way. Recently he requested a loan from a certain private source and the loan was made, but the collateral offered would not have passed through a bank. It was composed of odds and ends of all sorts of freak stocks and stocks whose value, even in a legitimate market, was hypothetical.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Sluggish and Weak with Recessions Wherever Selling Showed.

NEVADA - UTAH ACTIVE

Light Trading in International Mercantile Marine Bonds and Preferred Stock on Last Day on Curb.

Curb trading was sluggish yesterday, with prices receding whenever selling orders appeared in any considerable volume, and the result at the close showed a number of minor losses, though one or two stocks were substantially advanced. In the mining list, Boston Copper and Davis-Daly Estate were noticeably weak. The latter, after an opening ¾ above Tuesday's close, sold down from 16¼ to 15. The day's transactions of 1,900 shares left the quotation at the close 15¾. Boston Copper sold down from 29 to 28¼, closing at 28⅜. One of the exceptions to the general weakness was Nevada-Utah, which, in addition to being the most active of the established copper issues, was about the strongest. It rose from 4⅛ to 4¼, selling 7,000. Manhattan Transit was fairly active, selling 6,000 shares between 5⅛ and 5⅝. The close was at 5⅝, a net gain of ¼. The admission of the securities of the International Mercantile Marine Company to listing on the Stock Exchange takes another of the older curb stocks out of the Broad Street market. On the last day of trading yesterday 450 shares of the preferred sold at 24 for the odd lot and 23 for the 400. Thirty thousand dollars' worth of the bonds were sold at 70.

***

The prinoipal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
344	Am. Tobacco	830	860	830	850
100	Havana Tob.	12	12	12	12
450	Int. Mer. M. pf.	24	24	23	23
6,000	Man. Transit	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
500	Meerschaum	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,050	N. Y. & C.M.S.S	27¼	29	27¼	28¼
15	Standard Oil	528½	528½	528½	528½
800	Waterbury Co.	44	44½	44	44½
200	W. L. & M. Co.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
4,000	West. Ice Co.	32½	34½	32½	34⅝

RAILROADS.

5,200	Chicago Subway	17¼	17½	16¾	17¼

MINING STOCKS.

200	Balaklala	10	10½	10	10
500	Barnes-King D.	4¼	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
600	Bonanza Belt	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
500	Botoplas Min.	8	8½	8	8½
3,500	Boston Copper	29	29	28¼	28⅜
140	B. Col. Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
550	Buffalo Mine	3	3	3	3
300	Butte & N. Y.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
16,000	Cobalt Central	39	39½	38½	39
200	Colonial Silver	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
200	Colusa-L. Ext.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
225	Cum.-E. Min.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
1,900	D.-D. Estate	10¼	16¼	15	15⅜
400	Dom. Copper	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
350	Douglas Cop.	10¼	10¼	9⅜	9⅜
200	Ely Central	5⅜	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
8,200	Foster Cobalt	1⅜	1⅜	1 1-16	1⅛
25,600	Fur. Cr. Cop.	1	1	1	1 3-16
300	Giroux Mining	9¼	9¼	9	9
100	Gold Hill	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Greene Can	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
200	Greene Cop.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
150	Greene G.-Sil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Greene G.-S. pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
300	Guana. Con.	4	4	4	4
2,000	King Edward	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
8,000	McKinley-Dar.	1 9-16	1⅝	1	1⅛
1,800	Micmac G. M.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	M. Co. of Am.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
140	Nev. Con. Cop.	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
400	Nev. Smelting	3	3	3	3
7,000	Nev.-U. M.&S.	4¼	4⅝	4	4¼
5,000	Nip. Mines Co.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14⅜
700	Old Hundred	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12,800	Pitts. L. & Z.	73	75	70	71
525	Silver Queen	1 7-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16
1,800	Stewart Min.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
300	Tonopah Ext.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
1,500	Trample Con.	$1.08	$1.08	$1.06	$1.06
900	Tri-Bullion	2 9-16	2 9-16	2½	2½
200	Trinity Cop.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1000	United Cop.	61	61½	60½	61¼
200	United Cop. pf.	80	89	89	89

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. W. P. 5s	83½	83⅝	83½	83½
$6,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	70	70	70	70

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

	April 24. Bid.	Asked.	April 23. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	1¼	1¼	..	..
American Tobacco	325	340	320	335
American Malt. 6s	..	..	100	105
Am Writing Paper 5s	83	84	83	84
Am. Writing Paper	2	2½	2	2½
Am. Writing Paper pf	24	27	22¼	24
Balaklala	10	10¼	9⅝	10¼
Barnes-King Devel	4	4⅜	..	..
Bonanza Belt	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Batoplas Mining	7⅞	8	..	..
Boston Copper	28¾	29	29	29½
British Col. Copper	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	8
Am. Writing Paper pf	25½	26½	26½	27
Butte & New York	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Central Foundry	2½	3	2½	3
Central Foundry pf	14	15	14	15
Chicago Subway	17	17⅜	17	17⅜
Cobalt Central	38½	39	39	40
Colonial Silver	3¼	3⅜	2⅞	3¼
Cum.-Ely Mining	8¾	9	8¾	9
Colusa-Leonard	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	15½	15⅝	10	16½
Dominion Copper	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
Douglas Copper	9½	10	10	10¼
Empire Steel	..	..	7	10
Empire Steel pf	..	..	45	60
Ely Central	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
Ely Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Foster Cobalt	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Furnace Creek	1⅛	1⅜	1	1⅛
Giroux	9	9¼	9	9¼
Gold Hill	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Greene Con. Copper	24⅜	26	24	26
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Greene Gold-Silver pf	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
Greene-Cananea	16¼	16⅜	16½	16⅜
Guanajuato Con.	4	4⅛	..	..
Havana Tobacco	11½	13	..	..
Inter. Mer. Marine	7¼	7⅜	7¼	8¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	22½	23½	23½	24⅜
Inter. Mer. Marine 4s	83	84	..	..
International Salt	15	16⅛	15	16⅛
King Edward	1¼	1⅜	..	..
Manhattan Transit	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
McKinley-Darragh	1 9-16	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Micmac Gold Mining	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜
Minsa Co. of America	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Mitchell Mining	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
Montgomery Shoshone	9½	10	..	..
Nevada Con. Copper	14¼	14⅜	14	14¼
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	26	26¼	26¼	27¼
Nevada Smelting	2⅞	3⅛	2⅝	3
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	4½	4½	3⅞	4
Nipissing Mines Co.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14½
Old Hundred	3¼	3½	3⅜	3⅜
Otis Elevator	56	60	56	60
Otis Elevator pf	90	95	90	95
Pitsburg Lead & Zinc	73	78	..	..
Seaboard 2d pf	25	30	..	..
Silver Queen	1½	1⅝	1 7-16	1 9-10
Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Standard Oil	527	530	525	530
Trampa Con.	1.02	1.05	1.08	1.10
Tri-Bullion	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2 9-10
Tonopah Extension	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Trinity Copper	21½	22½	21	22½
Union Exploration	..	..	7⅞	8
United Copper	61	62	61	62
United Copper pf	83	85	..	..
Union Typewriter	..	..	84	88
Union Typ. 1st pf	..	..	110	120
Union Typ. 2d pf	..	..	110	120
Waterbury Co.	45¾	44½	43¾	44½
Western Ice	34	34⅜	32½	33

DEVLIN COAL CO. SOLVENT.

More Than $300,000 of Indebtedness Wiped Out by Referee.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 24.—More than $300,000 worth of indebtedness to-day was wiped from the records of the Devlin Coal Company and other Devlin corporations by a decision of N. H. Loomis, special referee in bankruptcy.

A large number of notes were executed by the late C. J. Devlin in bchalf of himself and jointly with certain of his corporations. By Referee Loomis's decision to-day these notes are now held to be collectible claims against the personal estate of Devlin, and the holders of the notes cannot ehare in the dividends of the companies. As a result of this decision the Devlin Coal Company will become a eolvent concern and can pay dollar for dollar.

When C. J. Devlin failed on July 3, 1905, he was at the head of twenty-six different coal mining, mercantile, and railroad companies in Kansas and Illinois, and was supposed to be worth $7,000,000. He died several months later in Chicago.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 24.—The supplies of money were abundant in the market today. Discounts were easy.

Operatore on the Stock Exchange were occupied principally with the settlement, for which the carry-over rates were light, the charge for Americans being only 4½ per cent. The amount of new business was small, but the recent firmnese of prices was maintained, with a further hardening of gilt-edged securities as well as foreigns. The features of the latter section were Japanese and Argentines. Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101½.

Americans were in steady demand during the forenoon, and advanced to over the New York equivalent, but around noon the demand slackened and prices declined half a point. Later the New York opening prices came lower and the market eased gradually. Then prices steadied, but renewed selling caused a weak close.

Grand Trunk was steadily absorbed on the traffic increase.

Bullion amounting to £84,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

Bar silver firm; 30 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.70; Lisbon, 2.25.

PARIS, April 24.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were unsteady, with a downward tendency, due to the unencouraging foreign advices, and trading was inactive.

Russian Imperial 4s closed at 73.65 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 407.00.

Three per cent. rentes 94 francs 50 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, April 24.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weaker and trading was dull upon the declaration made by War Minister von Einem in the Reichstag yesterday regarding the necessity for reconstructing the fortifications of Germany. Americans were neglected.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

The amendments will be acted upon at eral European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols 3½s	95¼	96⅛
German consols 3s	84⅝	85¼
Bavarian Government 4s	100	101
Hessian Government 3½s	94½	96
Saxony Government 3s	84⅝	85¼
Hamburg Government 3s	83⅝	84½
City of Cologne 4s	100½	100⅝
City of Munich 4s	100½	100⅝
City of Augsburg 4s	100	100⅛
City of Frankfurt-on-Main 3½s	95¼	96¼
City of Vienna 4s	97⅝	98⅜
Mexican Government gold 5s	100	101½
Russian Government 4s	74½	75⅜
French rente 3s	94½	95¼
British consols 2½s	85⅞	86⅜

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	85 13-16	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	85⅞	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	13	63¼	63	+ ¼
Atchison	98	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	181½	176	170¾	— ⅛
St. Paul	140½	136½	136⅞	+ ⅛
Erie	25⅜	24⅝	24½	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	58	56½	56	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	151½	147¼	147	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash	123½	120	120	..
N. Y. Central	123¾	120	119⅝	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	65⅞	127¼	126⅝	— ⅛
Reading	57⅜	111¼	111¼	..
South. Pacific	87⅞	84⅝	85	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	147½	142⅝	143¼	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	43⅞	42⅜	88	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	104⅞	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 3 6	Esperanza	2 3 0
Tomboy	1 18 0	Dolores	1 11 3
El Oro	1 6 3	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 3

PRODUCE EXCHANGE STOCKS.

Transactions in stocks on the Produce Exchange yesterday totaled 7,050 shares, distributed among five mining companies.

The day's business, with opening, high, low, and last prices, is given in the following table:

CALIFORNIA.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Furnece Creek	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

GOLDFIELD NEVADA.

100	Goldfield Daisy	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

MONTANA.

100	Davie-Daly Es.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.

5,750	Branch Mint	14½	15	14½	15
1,000	Adams	21	21	21	21

The bid and asked prices quoted at the close of the market compere as follows with those of Tuesday:

ARIZONA.

	April. 24. Bid.	Asked.	April 23. Bid.	Asked.
Helvetia	3¾	..	3¾	4½

BULLFROG NEVADA.

Gibraltar Mines	..	..	53½	54⅛
Tramp Consolidated	$1.05	$1.08	$1.00	$1.09

CALIFORNIA.

Balaklala	10	10¾	..	..
Furnace Creek	1 1-16	1⅛	1	1⅛
Oroville Dredging	4¼	4½	4¼	4½

CANADA (British Columbia.)

Dominion Cop., Ltd.	5¾	6¼	5¾	..

CANADA ONTARIO.

Cobalt Central	37o	40o	38c	40c
Foster Cobalt	..	..	1⅜	1½
McKinley-Darragh	1¼	1⅜	1½	1⅜
Nipissing	14⅝	14⅞	14¼	14⅝
Silver Queen, Ltd	1⅛	1⅜	1½	1⅝
Trethewey	..	..	1⅛	1½

COLORADO.

Camp Bird	..	..	5¾	6
Portland Gold	..	..	$1.15	..
Tomboy Gold	..	..	6¾	6¾

COSTA RICA.

Montezuma	2¾	3	2½	3¼

GOLDFIELD NEVADA.

Atlanta Mines Co	75c	75c	70c	83c
Blue Bell	29c	30c	27c	30c
C. O. D.	70c	..	70c	..
Combination Frac.	..	..	27c	32c
Columbia Mountain	05c	$1.05	..	..
Cracker Jack	..	..	52	57
Diamondfield B. B.	..	..	..	18
Diamond Triangle	46	53	..	..
Dixie	10	17	..	..
Gold Bar	..	$1.05	..	$1.05
Goldfield Con.	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾
Goldfield Daisy	2¼	2⅜	2 5-16	2⅜
Great Bend	$1.14	$1.19	$1.17	$1.19
Jumbo Extension	2¾	2⅞	2¼	..
Red Hill	58c	61c	61c	64c
Red Top Extenelon	46c	52c	49c	55c
Silver Pick	$1.25	$1.35	$1.30	$1.40

IDAHO.

Stewart Mining	2¾	2⅝	..	2⅝

MEXICO.

El Oro	5	5¾	6¼	6¾
Esperanza, Ltd.	10½	10 11-16	10	10⅝
Grecne Gold-Sil. con.	1⅝	1⅞	9-16 1	11-16
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8⅛	8⅞	7⅞	8¼
Guanajuato Cons.	4	4¼	3⅞	4¼
San Toy	85c	95c	88c	93c

MONTANA.

Barnes King	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4½
Davis-Daly Estate	15⅛	16	15⅝	16⅛
United Copper	61	62	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

Branch Mint	14	15½	14½	15
Green. & Death Val.	90c	$1.00	90c	$1.00
Old Hundred	3½	..	3½	3⅝
Tri-Bullion	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Tunnee Co. of Am.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Adams	..	25	..	28
Black Rock	..	14	..	14

NEVADA.

Nevada Utah	4¼	4⅝	3⅝	4

ELY NEVADA.

Cumberland-Ely Cop.	..	..	8⅝	9
Nevada Consolidated	14	14½	..	..

MANHATTAN NEVADA.

Manhattan Combin	7c	10c	..	13o
Manhattan Mining	..	17c	..	..

TONOPAH NEVADA.

Tenopah Extenelon	3¼	3½	..	3½
Jim Butler	..	..	1¼	1⅝

INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.

Exploration Co., N. Y.	$1.00	$1.10	95c	$1.10
Pille.-Wash. Flour	..	£5	..	£5
Pills.-Wash. Flour pf.	£10	..	£10	..
Quaker Oate	90c	$1.02	90c	$1.02
Standard Milling	6½	..	6½	..
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	79½	..	79	..
Standard Milling pf	20½	..	..	20½

United Railroads Rumors Denied.

The report telegraphed from San Francisco yesterday, that control of the United Railroads of San Francisco was likely to pass from the present owners to new interests, variously reported to be H. E. Huntington and his associates, and Thomas F. Ryan, was said by representatives of the present owners to be without the least foundation.

HOLDEN'S GAME ENDED.

Driven Out of England and France—Customer is After Him Here.

When a receiver was appointed a few days ago for the E. R. Holden Company, "bankers and brokers," it marked the latest step in a series of legal actions which have pursued E. R. Holden to Europe and back again. In each instance T. M. Rowlette, a lawyer of this city, has been responsible for the action aimed at the head of the Holden Company.

Holden started husiness here seven years ago. He opened branch hou

SHIPPING TRUST SHOWS FISCAL SIDE

Submits Report of 1905 in Application for Listing Stocks on 'Change.

1906 REPORT NOT READY

Bonds of Company Put Out In 1905 at 88½ Sell at 70 on the Curb.

Stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine who hoped to get an advance line on the progress of the company's financial affairs during 1906 from the schedules filed with the Stock Exchange when application was made on April 11 for admission to listing were disappointed yesterday when the schedules were made public following the admission of the securities to the Exchange. They found that the balance sheet submitted to the authorities was that of Dec. 31, 1905.

The apology that "the balance sheet for 1906 is not made up yet" accompanied the submission of the sixteen-month-old figuree with the schedules offered to the Stock Exchange. The annual report of the company for 1906 will not be issued until June.

One piece of information vouchsafed in the echedules has an interesting bearing on the company's current financial affairs. It is shown that the item "loans, bills payable, and foreign bank overdrafts," which in the balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1905, amounted to $6,326,989, has been reduced during 1906 to $755,000 approximately. The explanation is made in the papers submitted to the Stock Exchange that this reduction is accounted for by the fact that "the earnings of 1906 have been applied mainly to the reduction of this indebtedness."

In the 1905 annual report it was announced that $2,744,000 additional 4½ per cent. bonds had been issued during 1905 to reimburse the company for additions and bettermenta paid out of current earnings, and the proceeds applied to the floating debt "incurred by the subsidiary companies to pay for new tonnage and other property acquired under contract entered into prior to the organization of the company." At the beginning of 1905 this floating debt had stood at $10,311,190, and in addition to the payments made out of the proceeds of the bonds sold, funds applied to this purpose out of current earnings in that year reduced the item to $6,826,989.

Interesting information supplied in the schedule sets forth the security underlying the company's authorized $75,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds, of which there are $52,744,000 outstanding. The last of the bonds issued by the company, according to the last annual report, were put out at 88½ and accrued interest in 1905. On the Curb yesterday, the last day of these securities in the outside market, $30,000 were reported sold at 70.

According to the schedules, the mortgage underlying these securities is a lien upon stocks and properties of the various companies in the trust which have been deposited with the Trustee.

In addition the mortgage is a second lien upon the stocks and properties covered by the first lien of the International Navigation mortgage, which secures that company's outstanding $19,618,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. These are secured upon the following stocks and properties:

60,900 shares of the nominal value of £10 per share of International Navigation Company, Limited, out of a total authorized issue of 70,000 shares.

2,719 shares of the nominal value of 5,000 francs per share of Societe Anonyme de Navigation Belge-Americaine out of a total authorized issue of 2,769 shares.

Receipts for payment of $145,530 on account of a certain steamship known as No. 393, now under construction by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Limited, of Belfast.

$86,381.61 in cash.

The steamships New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, Kroonland, and Finland.

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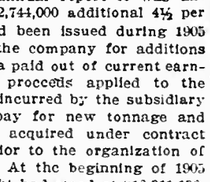

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THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
1½ Barclay St.. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Family leaving city next week will sell at any price furniture of 12 rooms; only used 2 months; mahogany upright piano; elegant chance for one starting housekeeping; private house. 109 East 91st St.; call all week.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS Bargain prices all this month. General T. W. Exchange, 21 Murray St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 823 Broadway.

Original oil paintings, masterpieces, to be sold at great sacrifice, as low as $25 and up. Room 418, 44 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Manhattan, $15; Keystone, $35; Hammond, Densmore, or Hartford, $7.50. Gay, 2,605 Madison Av.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Josua Weinstock, auctioneer, sells this 25th day of April, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M., at 500 2d Av., Manhattan, saloon fixtures. By order of mortgagee.

May 1st
The New York Times
is the recognized medium
for the publication of
Bankers' and Brokers'
Notices of Removal
The New York Times
"All the New's That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, AND 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with refsrences; Southern homs.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

44TH ST., 159 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with fine board; near "L" and Subway.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large room; table guests; telephone; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; high grade.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Charming, large rooms; board optional; American family; telephone; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable front, sunny double room; couple, gentlemen; references; select; table gussts.

93D, 165 WEST.—Two desirable double rooms; eunny; good board; terms moderate; telephone; refsrences.

97TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant, comfortable room; high-class board for couple or gentleman; refersances.

104TH ST., 112 WEST.—Two elegant connecting rooms; bath; private family; meals optional. Kelsey.

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—To rent, with board, a desirabls single room; telepbone.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—High-c'ass location; handsome, large rooms, euitable family, couplee; telephone; gentlemen.

142D ST., 516 WEST.—Good nelgbborhood; running water; home atmosphere; refined, Christian family; references.

LENOX AV., 257, (123d.)—Second floor, single, en eulte; bath adjoining; vacated April 25.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to learn English in cultured American home, apartment; Subway, elevated; good table; terms $9. Savarin, Box 313 Times, Times Square.

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 108d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large room; steam; running water; Suhway station near Gramercy; excellant board.

IRVING PLACE, 53, residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish.—Attractive to those who appreciate a quiet, well ordered house; suite two rooms, bath; breakfast served in rooms; telephone 2123 Stuyvesant; references desired.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, end golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 109 WEST.—Attractive large front room; closets, running water; suitable two; terms moderate.

37TH, 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class bachelor home; reference.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, $2.50 upward; private house; gentlemen only; refersnces.

45TH ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, elegantly furnished, consisting of two large rooms with private connecting bath; with or without board; telephone; near "L" and Subway.

48TH ST., 238 WEST.—Hall room for gentlemen; running water; privats house.

48TH ST., 247 W.—Pleasant rooms in a refined home; all conveniences.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms; every convenience; very reasonable; private house.

65TH ST., 163 WEST.—Parlor suite, consisting three elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; also large room, connecting, bath; near "L," Suhway.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room; excellent location; private house; moderate; telephone.

82D ST., 208 WEST.—Pleasant hall room, beth; gentleman only; no other roomers. Griffith.

84TH ST., 143 WEST.—Square sunny room; also rooms for housekeeping, scrupulously cleen; reasonable. Patterson.

84TH ST., 23 WEST.—One room; also suite of two; clean, comfortable; references. Muller.

85TH ST., 211 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for gentlemen or business woman appreciating quiet, refined surronndings; strictly private family; apartment, first floor, one block from 86th St. Suh. station; telephone; reasonnble. Beck.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Eight newly furnished rooms; private house; all conveniences; near Central Park. Mrs. Spideil.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE, DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

103D ST., (58 MANHATTAN AV.)—Clean furnished room; running water; bath; gentlemen, Riley.

104TH ST., (79 Manhattan Av.)—Newly furnished room; select private house; convenient Subwey and "L."

115TH ST., 415 WEST. (Cathedrel Heights.)—Pleasant outside room for gentleman; elevator apartment. Schaefer.

121ST ST., 249 WEST.—Rooms, furnished nicely, bath; private house, near "L."

123D ST., 164 WEST.—Perlor floor, suitable physician; also other large rooms; near "L," Subwsy.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Room in private family of two; very neatest of care. Address or call evenings. Fred F. French.

HIGH-GRADE apartments, suites, and rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; hring three good references.

LENOX AV., 426, Near 131st.—Handsomely furnished, large, cheerful front room; private house; telephone.

MANHATTAN AV., 129, (Near 104th St. "L")—Pleasant front room for gentisman; private house; running water; use of bath; references.

East Side.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Handsome parlor floor, with private bath; aleo newly furnished room, with bath; high-class houee; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH, 139 EAST.—Private, high-class house; for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished; scrupulously clean; Summer ratee; references.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room; all conveniences; telepbone; referencas.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Larga room, comfortably furnished; running water, hath; gentlemen; references essential.

MADISON AV., 81.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small rooms.

Brooklyn.

FOR YOUNG MEN.—The finest club building in Brooklyn; 107 rooms, only four vacant; price, $4 per week; splendid restaurant. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, Brooklyn.—Elegant large and small rooms, overlooking New York Bay; all convealencee; gentlemen only; rates reasonable.

New Jersey.

TWO or three connecting rooms, furnished; quiet house, opposite 42d St. ferry, on Palisades; business women preferred; reasonable terms; references. Wood, 11A Sixth St., Clifton Park, N. J.

BAYONNE, N. J., 51 East 33d St.—Furnished room; southerly exposure; on New York Bay; convenient to C. R. R.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Laundress and chambermaid; country in Summer; wages, $20. Apply 142 Weet 75th St.

WANTED—Competent German cook; country in Summer; wages, $25. Apply 142 W. 75th St.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Episcopal Church; $100. Wabster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

YOUNG GIRLS—Want a number of young girls for various positions throughout their stores.

Also

WRAPPING DEPARTMENT—A number of bright girls, 16 years of age, to act as parcel wrappers. Apply Department of Wrapping, Gallatin Place entrance.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

ALTERATION HANDS.—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED ALTERATION HANDS ON CORSETS; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—Helpers in the wards, laundry, scrubbers, &c.; salary, $15 a month and maintenance. Apply to Supervising Nurse of Harlem Hospital, foot of East 120th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT desires junior for assistant bookkeeping work; salary, $25 weekly. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Episcopal church; $500. Webster Choir Ex. 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Tenor for Brooklyn church, good reader; $150. Webster Choir Exchenge, 136 5th Avenue.

WANTED—Experienced tenor for city Catholic Church; $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for city church quariet; nice position. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
COLD STORAGE DEPARTMENT—Require several men as collectore on their fur storage wagons; also experienced fur cleaners; complete knowledge of furs necessary. Apply to Superintendent,
ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

INSTRUCTOR.—Western college has opening for instructor in English, including oratory and debates; salary, $1,200. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

TEACHER.—High school haa opening for thoroughly competent teacher of commercial subjects; salary, $800. Call, writs, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

PROFESSOR.—Western college wants essistant profesaor of architecture; salary, $1,200-$1,800. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CROCKERY MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF THEIR CROCKERY RECEIVING ROOM; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT MAN. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—A Millionaire Philanthropist who would like to do for Pan-Americanism what Cecil Rhodes did for Anglo-Americanism, is there one who stands ready and demonstrate $20,000,000 on humanitsrian and educational investments in Latin America? If so, here are suggestions for his course of action:

1. Found scholarships in American universities and colleges for Latin-American students;

2. Establieh a bureau of university information in Columbia Univereity or in some other convenient centre;

3. Found schoole in large cities of Latin-America which will prepare students for admission to the American universities and colleges;

4. Furnish the means for an exchange of professors between the great universities and colleges of the United States and those of Latin-America;

5. Establish the American Institute of Social Science to establish branches in the large cities of Latin-America;

6. Found professional and industrial schools in the inland provincee of Latin-American countries, which shall tend to raise the moral standards of the half-breed, the Indian, and the negro, and to destroy their subjection to the military adventurers;

7. Aid in the establehment in the large cities of Latin-America of branchee of reputable trust companies and other institutions of sound finance;

8. Establih a line of fast sailing steamships between New York or New Orleans and the principal ports of South America.

The general idea and the above suggestions have been approved by Presidents of American universitiee and social institutions, the Secretary of State, and hy quite a number of eminent journalists. But before the Millionaire Philanthropist determines to devote a part of his fortune to so praiseworthy an object he should follow in the track of Secretary Root, and, hy personal visits to the countries of Latin-America, convince himself of the necessity and wisdom of loosening his purse strings and of proving for to him that his fellow-men that education makes for peace.

No objection will he offered to either an increase or a decrease in the amount suggested.

Should the Millionaire Philanthropist wish to know my reasons for inserting this advertisement, I will say that since 1902 I have been wasting time, patience, and money without resulte other than that of a very light and platonic moral support by prominent Americans. Now, if Mr. Ludech went from Rome to Rome to knock at the gate of the Quirinal and was heard and the International Institute of Agriculture was found; if Mr. John Brisben Walker calls for a permanent Peace Congress and is heard; if Mr. William T. Stead calls for a peace pilgrimage and may possibly be heard, why should I wait any longer in bringing this matter to the attention of the American people?

Will ladies and gentlemen interested in philenthropic movements aid me in securing applicants?

For further particulars apply to J. A. S., 59 West 45th St. Telephone 1346 Bryant.

WANTED—By an old established Wall Street banking and brokerage house, a boy, between 16 and 18 years old, of good family; must reside with parents or near relatives and come well recommended; willing to begin at hottom and learn the business; every chance for advancement on merit; those not possessing these qualifications need not apply; salary $5, with lunch. Address P. O. Lock Box 1,076, New York.

WANTED—Farmer and gardener for place on Long Island, who is ahle to take care of four cows, some chickens, and can grow necessary vegetables; must be strictly sober, with good references; small family; wages $30 per month, with cottage. Roesler, 14 Wall St., New York City.

WANTED—Bookkeeper as hill clerk, not from call; permanent position; chance advancement; salary $14 to start; accurate and rapid at practical figures. Call, after 10:30 Thureday morning, Improved Sponging Co., 179 Wooster St.

WANTED—A first-class, rapid, and accurate stenographer and typewriter (male) in a hanking office; must have satisfactory references. Address, with full particulars, which will ho treated confidentially, F. L. H., P. O. Box 822.

WANTED—Men and hoys to learn plumhing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; npen all year, day and night. Free catalogue. Visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 34th and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—In office of a large fire insurance company, several junior clerks ranging from 17 to 20 years of age. Address in own handwriting, giving age and references, P. O. Box No. 1,667, Manhattan, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; 11 months in husiness; spells and punctuates correctly; tidy, wide awnke, punctual, must make start; $9-$8. Miss Irens, Box 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—19; 15 months' experience; all systems; make self useful in any reasonable way; very neat; $10. Miss Letn, Box 181 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright man having acquaintance with business men; one capahle of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—General helpers in the wards and about Harlem Hospital; salary, $20 a month and maintenance. Apply to Supervising Nurse of Harlem Hospital, foot of East 120th St.

WANTED—Engineer who is able to take charge of De La Vergne ice machine, with oil engine, at Far Rockaway; references required. Sayles-Zahn Co., 0th Av. and 10th St.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; refsrencs required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Hardware clerk, familiar with factory supply goode, in uptown store. Address, stating references and experience, Hardware, 157 East 125th St.

WANTED—A bright, industrious boy in office of wholesale importing house; High School graduate preferred. Address Barclay, Box 140 Times Downtown.

WANTED—First-class men to sell property at White Plains on commission. Call Room 307, 503 5th Av., Manhattan.

WANTED—Good draughtsman on architectural iron work. 1,053 East 137th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined French dressmaker, engagements by day in private families. Mlle. Marguerite, 332 West 55th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Gentlewoman would take full charge of exclusive, quiet household, except washing and rough housecleaning. Address Faithful, Cultured Companion, Box 328 Times, Times Square.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good refsrences, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—By experienced young girl to do housework. Margaret Dooling, 425 Grove St., Jersey City.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Competent infant's nr ohild's nurse in first-clase family; best of refsrences; Jersey preferred. 323 East 55th St.

Secretaries.

SECRETARY.—If you want a secretary capable of taking charga of your correspondence and detail work, address Box 800 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, conscientious, reliable; references; $10. Miss M., 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; well educated; temporary or permanent. Stenographer, 132 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; well drilled; can do good work. Heffley, Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; competent, reliable, businesslike; highest refcrences as to character and ability; $15. Unemployed, 133 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—20, an accurate and reliahle beginner; good education; ambitious, attentive; refersnces; $8. Businesslike, 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very first-class references for competency, reliability, and good sense; ladylike manner; good worker. Educated, Post Office Box 1,210, City.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Several years' experience; accustomed to doing high-class work; best references; $18. H. H. D., 163 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—A reliable woman as caretaker private house for Summer. Address H., 1,364 B'way.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced; writes up books at intervals; makes statements, balance sheets, &c.; house hills, &c.; references furnished. S. A., Box 321 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires extra work evenings; terms reasonable. Hamlin, 151 2d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Man with wife, no children; experienced gardener; also understands horses, cows; position on gentleman's place; expsct furnished cottage. Addrcss Hollander, 143 8th Av.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER, first-class worker, wishes city position; also private garden work taken; references. Address Alex. Boda, 222 East 51st St

Miscellaneous.

DRAUGHTSMAN, architect, good designer, perspective, wash, and air hrush drawing wants to take work. Address R. Lenz, Fort Lee, N. J.

POSITION in mountains for Summer; understands care of horses. W. A. S., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

RODMAN, &c.—Young man, with practical experience, with an engineering concern as a rodman, leveler, or topographical draughtsman. J. J. R., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

Visiting valet wishes situation. Address H. C., 1,304 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

French, German, Spanish, Italian quickly and easily taught by the Language-Phone Method. 807 Metropolis Building, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act (Senate 429, Int. No. 351) has been passed by hoth branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO EMPOWER THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK TO ESTIMATE AND ALLOW DAMAGES SUSTAINED BY OWNERS OF REAL PROPERTY ABUTTING UPON MANHATTAN AVENUE, ADJACENT TO NEWTOWN CREEK, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY REASON OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE OVER NEWTOWN CREEK, BETWEEN MANHATTAN AVENUE, IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, AND VERNON AVENUE, IN THE BCROUGH OF QUEENS, AND THE APPROACHES THERETO.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Friday, April 26, 1907, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 23, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the fourth heard at thet time.

Department of Public Charities, foot of East Twenty-eixth Street, New York.

BOROUGHS OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS CR ESTIMATES will be received at the office of the Department of Public Charities, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, until 2:30 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1907.

For furnishing all the labor and materials required for the erection and completion of Coney Island Hospital, Borough or Brooklyn, the City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner.

Dated April 19, 1907.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act (Senate 1,050, Int. No. 691) has been passed by both hranches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

AUTHORIZING THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK IN ITS DISCRETION TO DIRECT THAT THE COST AND EXPENSE OF OPENING, WIDENING, OR EXTENDING STREETS IN SAID CITY FOR THE PURPOSE OF USING SUCH STREETS AS AN APPROACH TO BRIDGES CONNECTING THE VARIOUS BOROUGHS OF SAID CITY SHALL BE BORNE AND PAID BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Further notice is he.eby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Friday, April 26, 1907, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 23, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the second heard at that time.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.
New York, March 13, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, UNTIL 4 P. M. MONDAY, MAY 13, 1907, for the position of

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAUGHTSMAN.

The examination will be held on Wednesday, May 29, 1907, at 10 A. M.

The examination is open to all citizens of the United States.

Vacancies exiet in the Board of Water Supply.

Certification will be made for appointment at $1,200 per annum ONLY.

For scope of examination end further information apply to the Secretary.

FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act (Senate 1,046, Int. No. 439) has been passed by both hranches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR IRON GATES FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE ON STREETS LEADING TO THE GOWANUS CANAL, IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, IN THE CITY OF N

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Friday, April 26, 1907, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 23, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the third heard at that time.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act (Senate 780, Int. No. 614) has been passed by hoth hranches nf the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER, RELATIVE TO THE SALARY OF THE COMMISSIONER OF DOCKS AND THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF DOCKS.

Further notice is he.eby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Friday, April 26, 1907, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 23, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

This bill will be the first heard at that time.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, SOUTHWEST corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Board of Health of the Department of Health, until 9:45 o'clock A. M. on

TUESDAY, MAY 7TH, 1907,

For furnishing all the labor and furnishing and erecting all the materials necessary or required to erect and complete a fence at the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Kingston Avenue and Fenimore Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

For full particulars, see City Record.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M. D., President.
ALVAH H. DOTY, M. D.,
THEODORE A. BINGHAM, Board of Health.

Dated April 23, 1907.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTment of the City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1907, Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, and Richmond.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering plumbing materials for the Superintendent of Buildings.

No. 2. For furnishing and delivering various supplies for the Superintendent of Buildings.

For full particulars see City Record.

FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Fire Commissioner.

Dated April 19, 1907.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTment of the City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1907, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering one hundred fire alarm signal boxes.

For full particulars see City Record.

FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Fire Commissioner.

Dated April 19, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT,
Third Judicial District,
Ulster County.
ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.
Section No. 4.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.

Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended. Such application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON MAY 18TH, 1907, AT 10 O'CLOCK in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and at least one of whom shall reside in the county where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act, and discharge all the duties conferred by the said law and the acts amendatory thereof, upon such Commissioners of Appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York.

The real estate to be acquired herein is situated in the Town of Olive, and is to be acquired in fee for the purpcee of furnishing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water to the City of New York.

The following is a statement of the boundaries of the lands to be acquired herein, with a reference to the date and place of filing of the map. The parcels herein described are to be acquired in fee and are colored pink on the map hereinafter referred to.

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, shown on a map entitled "Reservoir Department, Section No. 4. Board of Water Supply of the City of New York. Map of real estate, situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, to be acquired by The City of New York under the provisions of Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances, in the vicinity of Olive City and Brodhead," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, New York, on the 4th day of March, 1907, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the junction of the centre lines of the Ponckhockie and Samsonville Roads, said point being the southeast corner of parcel No. 145, and running thence along the centre line of the said Samsonville Road and the southerly line of said parcel No. 145, S. 67° 18' W. 195.4 feet to the southeast corner of parcel No. 143; thence along the southerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre line of Samsonville Road, the following courses and distances: S. 40° 47' W. 53.7 feet, S. 28° 27' W. 409.8 feet, S. 24° 29' W. 55.3 feet, S. 53° 16' W. 322.2 feet, S. 43° 36' W. 290.1 feet and S. 58° 28' W. 97.7 feet; thence still continuing along the southerly line of parcel No. 143, N. 3° 44' W. 44.6 feet, N. 89° 26' W. 111.2 feet, S. 59° 02' W. 293.3 feet and S. 28° 26' 158.4 feet to the centre of the before-mentioned Samsonville Road; thence along the same, and still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 143, S. 53° 05' W. 116.6 feet and S. 71° 30' W. 74.7 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 144; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, S. 21° 12' E. 72.3 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of same, S. 71° 13' W. 160.8 feet, S. 48° 50' W. 100.9 feet, S. 64° 51' W. 80 feet, S. 55° 02' W. 102.3 feet and N. 77° 47' W. 104.9 feet to a point in the southerly line of the before-mentioned parcel No. 143; thence along the said southerly line, S. 55° 03' W. 144.7 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 142; thence along the said easterly line, S. 38° 14' W. 47.3 feet, S. 25° 10' W. 49.6 feet, S. 35° 59' W. 24.8 feet and S. 11° 36' W. 193.5 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 140; thence along the said easterly line, S. 39° 04' E. 52 feet, S. 22° 39' W. 488.5 feet and N. 67° 43' W. 52.2 feet, crossing Samsonville Road; thence still, continuing along the said easterly line and the southerly line of parcel No. 140, the following courses and distances: S. 72° 17' W. 202.6 feet, S. 24° 43' W. 272.5 feet, S. 45° 21' W. 399.3 feet, S. 58° 36' W. 460.4 feet, S. 20° 30' W. 751.3 feet and N. 70° 28' W. 30.9 feet to the westerly line of said parcel; thence along the same, N. 44° 06' W. 251.1 feet; thence on a curve of 633 feet radius to the right 167 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 140; thence along the westerly line of said parcel No. 140 on a curve of 1,367 feet radius to the left 473.3 feet; thence N. 7° 40' E. 4,019.6 feet, partly along the westerly line of said parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 149, and partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 156; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 156, on a curve of 433 feet radius to the left 263.6 feet to the most southerly point of parcel No. 170; thence along the westerly and southerly lines of said parcel the following curves courses, and distances: On a curve of 407 feet radius to the left 386.2 feet and N. 50° 05' W. 261.6 feet; thence on a curve of 667 feet radius to the left 455.2 feet and N. 89° 00' W. 29 feet; thence along the southerly lines of parcels Nos. 179 and 177, N. 89° 00' W. 981.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,067 feet radius to the left 647.1 feet and S. 56° 15' W. 119.3 feet to the most southerly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 177; thence still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 177, N. 36° 01' W. 73.8 feet, N. 43° W. 34.4 feet, N. 36° 47' W. 416.8 feet, N. 60° 10' W. 182.1 feet, N. 81° 59' W. 143.3 feet and S. 86° 32' W. 477.8 feet to the most westerly point of said parcel; thence along the westerly line of same, N. 20° 17' E. 871.3 feet and N. 28° 56' W. 460.8 feet to the northwest corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly line of same the following courses and distances: N. 50° 14' E. 76 feet, N. 53° 42' E. 205.6 feet, N. 62° 10' E. 103.6 feet, S. 8° 58' E. 166.7 feet, S. 68° 44' E. 872.3 feet, S. 59° 54' E. 129.6 feet and N. 16° 06' E. 553.4 feet to the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company; thence along the same, and still continuing

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Successful Opening of the Ogden Estate Sale—Broadway Building, Near Howard, Resold—Buyer for Twenty-first Street Structure.

The auction of the Ogden estate property in the Bronx was successfully begun in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday by Joseph P. Day. Of the 1,100 parcels included in the offering 214 were sold for a total of $276,775. At this rate it hardly seems probable that the sale can be finished to-day, although of the eight hours from 9 to 5, during which Mr. Day held the crowd yesterday, fully two hours were consumed by the reading of the legal notice and the making of necessary explanations and announcements. In any event selling will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, and if all of the lots cannot be disposed of before nightfall will be continued to-morrow.

The crowd at yesterday's session indicated that there is no lack of public interest in the sale, although the professional element took little part in the bidding and still less in the buying. Despite the fact that 9 A. M. is an unusual hour for starting a real estate auction a good-sized gathering was on hand at the beginning of the sale. Around the noon hour the attendance increased until the salesroom was well filled, and even when Mr. Day announced the adjournment at 5 o'clock there were still several hundred people on hand.

The sale began with a triangle lot, containing 750 square feet, at the north corner of Lind Avenue and 167th Street, for which the first bid was $1,000 and the final bid $1,725. J. H. Spellman was the buyer, and he got three adjoining lots, running through, for $3,423. A plot on Lind Avenue, about four lots, was sold to the Whitehall Realty Company for $4,250. Two small lots on 168th Street brought $1,025 and $900, and the plot at the junction of 168th and 167th Streets $2,025. Four little lots on 167th Street sold for $975 each. The total for the block bounded by the three streets named, sixteen lots, was $19,130.

In the block to the east of this, bounded by Lind and Ogden Avenues and 167th and 168th Streets, prices were higher, reaching $3,600 for a lot on Ogden Avenue and $13,500 for 3,800 square feet at the junction of Ogden Avenue and 167th Street. Lind Avenue lots brought $1,425 to $1,700. The total for this block, thirty lots, was $73,215.

Further north on Lind Avenue prices fell off, lots going for between $475 and $800. About the same prices prevailed on Merriam Avenue, and in this block twenty-four lots, including two corners of 169th Street, brought only $14,000.

Lots on the east side of 167th Street, north of 168th Street, sold for from $1,200 to $2,000 each, rising to $2,200 nearer Sedgwick Avenue. A gore at the corner brought $1,725, and on Sedgwick Avenue prices went well over $3,000.

For the northwest corner of Ogden Avenue and 169th Street, 25.4 by 103 by 38.10 by 99.5, the successful bid was $3,200, and for the adjoining lot on 169th Street $1,200.

A triangular plot at the junction of Lind Avenue and 169th Street, with a frontage of about 75 feet on either thoroughfare, brought $1,025. Other lots on the east side of 169th Street, north of Lind Avenue, ranged in price from $525 to $875.

The southeast corner of Lind Avenue and 170th Street sold for $2,275, and inside lots on 170th Street, between Lind and Merriam Avenues, at $1,075 each.

Among the buyers were G. F. Loudenschlager, Edwin R. Wills, John McSherry, Arthur McConnell, I. A. Mekell, B. Alexander, Henry G. Heath, and Rozzetti Brothers.

Resale of Broadway Building.

Ashley M. Herron has resold for Charles Laue to the William Rosensweig Realty Operating Company, 441 Broadway, a five-story building, 25 by 100, 75 feet north of Howard Street.

Randolph Guggenheimer Sells.

Randolph Guggenheimer has sold to A. Beller 24 and 26 East Twenty-first Street, a ten-story building on plot 50 by 110, 150 feet east of Broadway.

New Owner for 49th Street House.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Dr. George M. Edebohls, 59 West Forty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5; Columbia College leasehold. The buyer is a physician.

Purchase on Third Avenue.

Isaac Hattenbach and Jacob Schwartz have sold for J. H. Tempner 1475 Third Avenue, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Goldberg & Greenberg have bought from Morris Levine 421 East Fifty-first Street, a three-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.5; and have resold to a Mr. Morris 217 East Forty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement with stores, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Lease of 125th Street Corner.

Schwamhaum & Krombach have leased for A. E. Jacobs the southeast corner of 125th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, six-story tenement and stores, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $84,000.

East 85th Street Deal.

Charles Stern has bought 517 East Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Salvatore Soracl has leased for John J. Aaron & Son to G. Attanasio the seven-story double tenement 228 East 109th Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $20,000.

The House and Real Estate Owners' Association will hold a mass meeting at 8 o'clock this evening in Turn Hall, Elgbty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, to protest against the proposed amendments to the tenement house law.

Sales and Resales on 12th Street.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Mrs. Fanny Drumstatter 317 East Twelfth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 103.3, to Benjamin Menschel, to whom they recently sold the adjoining houses, Nos. 313, 315, 319, and 321, for the Mulry estate. The same brokers have resold the entire plot, 100 by 103.3, for Mrs. Menschel to Hillman & Golding, who are said to have resold it to a builder for improvement.

Isaac Nagel has sold 59 Lewis Street to David Alhert, through S. Held and S. Lichtenstein as brokers.

Senft & Malzman have sold to A. Rosenblatt the two six-story tenements 96 and 97 Orchard Street.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for Samuel and Walter Wanderman the six-story tenement 530 and 532 East Thirteenth Street, on plot 50 by 103.3.

Lower West Side Leases.

Louis Schrag has leased for Dr. Hermann F. Kudlich the four-story dwelling 151 West Twenty-first Street to Mary A. Nicholson, and to Nellie H. Miller the four-story dwelling 143 West Twenty-first Street.

Charles E. Duross has leased the three-story brownstone house 240 West Fourteenth Street for Ernest G. W. Woerz to Timothy Lynch for a term of years.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

A. Richmann has sold, in conjunction with Paul Bultmann, 812 East 147th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Louis Goldstein has bought 822 East 135th Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 39 by 100.

Henry M. & Joel M. Ribeth have sold for Rosa Flood 1,012 East 162d Street, a two-story dwelling, on plot 35 by 100 by 25 by 70.

Builders Buy in Mount Vernon.

Finestone & Albert have sold to the Ionic Realty and Construction Company the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Valentine Street, Mount Vernon, a plot 150 by 100, for improvement with three four-story detached apartment houses.

Results at Auction.

Aside from the Ogden estate sale, yesterday's offerings at auction resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

12th St, 241 to 247 East, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 80x99.11, four three-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, to V. S. Krueger, $37,000.

Jackson Av, 1,061 and 1,063, w s, 121 ft n of 165th St, each 18.9x35, two two-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, No. 1,061, to the plaintiff, Carolina Studley, $5,500; No. 1,033, to the plaintiff, E. B. Hendrickson, $5,500.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

164th St, 446 West, e s, 187.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 37.8x112.4, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Jennie Seligman, $44,314.

164th St, 450 West, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x112.4, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Jennie Seligman, $45,916.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

18th St, s s, 335 ft e of 6th Av, for a twelve-story brick mercantile building, 75x92; Henry Corn of 320 5th Av, owner; Maynicke & Franke, architects; cost, $225,000.

St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 184th St, for a five-story brick tenement and store, 50x90; Kubn & Lawson of 119 West 104th St, owner; J. C. Cocker, architect; cost, $55,000.

St. Mark's Place, 104 and 106, for a two-story brick dwelling and school, 51.8x57.6; St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church of 19 East 7th St, owner; Arthur Arctander Co., architect; cost, $30,000.

3d Av, e s, 44 ft s of 22d St, for a six-story brick tenement, 54.8x62; Goodman & Schupper of 3 Park Row, ownere; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $100,000.

5th St, n s, 335.10 ft e of Avenue B, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 48.3x87; S. Golding of 124 Bowery, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $50,000.

Avenue D, e s, 42 ft s of 4th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 54x62; M. & L. Kotzen of 230 Grand St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $50,000.

Broadway, s w corner of 100th St, for two-story brick offices and store, 40.8x100; G. H. Sheridan of 11 East 32d St, owner; J. Brower, architect; cost, $20,000.

Aqueduct Av, s e corner of 188d St, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, 24.6x55; William C. Bergen, Andrews Av and 180th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $12,000.

Decatur Av, w s, 250 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 21x55; William C. Bergen, Andrews Av and 180th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $8,500.

Marion Av, w s, 21 ft s of Mosholu Parkway, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x54; William C. Bergen, Andrews Av and 180th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $8,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

East Broadway, 62, to a four-story brick store and loft building; E. F. Dodd, Babylon, L. I., owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $7,000.

61st St, 110 West, to a four-story brick tenement; A. L. Durosa, Tarrytown, N. Y., owner; A. M. Duncan, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 172d St, 194.8x100; Isaac Mayer and others to Louis Rosenberg and another, (mtg $230,000,) $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 124th St, 100.11x100; Samuel Pekelner et al, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $187,000,) $100.

AVENUE A, e s, 113.8 ft s of 17th St, 19.6x55.6; Miriam Levitt to Frank M. Franklin, (mtg $19,000,) $100.

AVENUE A, 219, 57.3x irreg.; Katharina Kappler to Benedict Bockar and another, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

AVENUE A, 219, 57.3x irreg.; Benedict Bockar et al, to Birdie V. Schlesinger, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

BARROW ST, 31, 18.9x80; Sampson H. Schwarz and others to Mary Fontana, (mtg $5,500,) $100.

BOWERY, 15, 25x100; Mrs. W. Strouse to Loysl L. Smith, $100.

BRISTOW ST, 1,381, 25x112.2; Emma Horn to Mary Maher, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

BRONX RIVER ROAD, w s, Lots 233 and 235, Map No. 1, Valentine vs. Brady; Catherine McDonnell to Mary Dermody, $100.

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 300 ft s of 122d St, 30x irregular; Sylvester Henn to Elizabeth Henn, ½ part, $1.

CROMWELL AV, w s, 408.5 ft n of 165th St, 116.8x irregular; Alfred H. Evans to Hardcastle Realty Co., (mtg $6,500,) $11,000.

CROTONA AV, w s, 25 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x100; Charles F. Dilberger to Rowland W. Thomas, (mtg $2,000,) $1.

EAGLE AV, e s, Lots 62 and 63, map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler, 75x115; Albert T. Strauch, trustee, to Emilio Mele, ½ part, $1,000.

GREENWICH ST, 799; 12th St, 829 West, 21x irregular; Mary E. Plummer, individually and as trustee, to Bernhard Schnitzler, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

HEATH AV, e s, 194.6 ft s of Emmerich Place, 135.6x irregular; Kingsbridge Real Estate Co. to Fordham Realty Co., $100.

HEATH AV, w s, 440.10 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100; Fordham Realty Co. to Isabel Camp, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

LAWRENCE ST, 3 and 5, 56.4x irregular; Frank H. Haines to the West Harlem Realty Co., (mtg $11,000,) $18,850.

LENOX AV, n w corner of 140th St, 99.11x120; Louis Rosenberg to Theresa F. Burke, (mtg $238,250,) $100.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 59th St, 14.6x85; John W. Brennan to John E. Cole, $100.

LORING PLACE, w s, 38.1 ft n of 188d St, 105.3x irregular; Edwin C. Dusenbury to Charles A. Baas, $100.

LOT 65, block 474, map No. 827 of part of Fox estate; Irene Meyer et al. to Margaret Sculley, $1.

LOT 627, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Andrew Kolbe, (mtg $495,) $1.

LOT 151, map of 473 lots, Haigbt estate; Frederick Kustes, Jr., to George E. Sealy, $725.

LOT 112, Map No. 1,131B; Baychester Realty Co. to Augusta Brown, (mtg $200,) $100.

LOT 479, Map No. 813, Gleason property; Thomas Quirk to John H. Quirk, (mtg $495,) $100.

LOTS 477, 478, and 479, Map No. 318, Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Thomas Quirk, omitted.

LOTS 242 and 243, Amended Map No. 1,181 of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Co. to John J. Buckley, $100.

LOTS 442 and 443, map No. 1,106 of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor to Mary A. Nash, $100.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, w s, 75.11 ft n of 121st St, 25x100; Elizsbeth Wood to Alicia L. Laird, $1.

MORRIS AV, w s, 485 ft n of 165th St, 100.6x irregular; Bronx Home Realty Co. to Congregation Judah Halevi and Hebrew School, (mtg $2,500,) $4,000.

PARK ROW, 181 to 187, 45.8x irregular; Charles R. Fox to Pauline Fox and another, $100.

PARK AV, e s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 75x100; Henry R. Steele to Herbert S. Boyle, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

PLOT, begins 490 ft e of White Plains Road, 1,150 ft n of Morris Park Av, 75x100; Morris Harris and others to Frederick G. Durr, (mtg $2,600,) $100.

RYER AV, w s, 114.8 ft s of 182d St, 130.4x irregular; Olga Balaban to John J. Donovan, (mtg $2,000,) $100.

SHERMAN AV, w s, 100 ft n e of Isham St, 75x150; Mabel M. Mohun to Charles H. Seely, ½ right, title, and interest, (mtg $13,500,) $100.

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, 315.11 ft w of Monroe Av, 53.9x irregular, containing 3 159-1,000 acres; the City and County Contract Co. to New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad Co., $1.

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, 315.11 ft w of Morris Park Av, 53.6x irregular, containing 3 159-1,000 acres; New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad Co. to Knickerbocker Truet Co., $1.

1ST AV, e s, 42 ft n of 4th St, 21x87.11; Gustav Lippmann to Herman Goldberg, $100.

1ST ST, 58 East, 100x irregular; Anna M. Alber and others to Harrie Mandelbaum and another, $100.

3D AV, 425, 24.8x110; Henry L. Harrison and others to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

3D AV, w s, 25.1x ft n of 43d St, 50.3x100; Marie Roche and another, executors, to Isaac Cohen, ¼ part, all title, $13,900.

3D AV, 417, 25x110; Henry L. Harrison and others to Joseph Buttenwieser, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

3D AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 43d St, 50.3x100; Eilen T. Gavin and others to Isaac Cohen, $27,800.

3D AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 43d St; 50.3x100; Charles G. Koss, executor, to Isaac Cohen, ¼ part, all title, $13,900.

7TH ST, 199 East, 80.10x irregular; 7th St, 201 East, 88.8x irregular; interior lot at centre line of block between 7th and 8th Sts, 242.2 ft e of 2d Avenue St, 21.3x irregular; William Friedman to Hyman Rein, (mtg $45,500,) $100.

8TH ST, s s, 182.3 ft e of Avenue C, 24x97.6; Ella Elliott and others to Martha Braun, ¾ part, all title, $14,062.

8TH ST, s s, 182.3 ft e of Avenus C, 24x97.6; Isabella A. Clinchy to Martha Braun, ¼ part, sil title, $4,687.

9TH AV, 728, 20.6x100; Lockwood Realty Co. to the Thomas J. McManus Association, (mtg $14,000,) $1.

10TH AV, 396, 80.8x irreg; 38d St, 466 West, 23.8x irreg.; 33d St, 464 West, 99x irreg; Theresa F. Burke to Louis Rosenberg and another, $100.

10TH AV, 398, 80.8x irreg.; 33d St, 466 West, 23.8x irreg; 33d St, 464 West, 99x irreg; Louis Rosenberg et al. to Isaac Mayer and another, $100.

18TH ST, n s, 286.4 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x irregular; Edith H. Ellis and others to George A. Hearn, $200,000.

21ST ST, s s, 425 ft w of 4th Av, 50x110; Randolph Guggenheimer to Abraham Beller, (mtg $180,000,) $100.

21ST AV, or 235th St, n s, 80 ft e of 2d St or Av, 75x114, Wakefield; Mary E. Weed and others to David R. McKee, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

47TH ST, 260 West, 25x100.5; Edw. D. Farrell, executor, to Directors' Realty Co., $37,500.

52D ST, 70 West, 20x100.5; William Stevens to James D. Miller, $100.

56TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Charles G. Koss, executor, to Thomas F. Fox, ¼ part, all title, $8,775.

56TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Eilen T. Gavin and others to Thomas F. Fox, $17,550.

56TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Marie Roche and another, executors, to Thomas F. Fox, ¼ part, all title, $8,775.

61ST ST, n s, 153 ft e of Park Av, 19x100.5; Edwin Tatham to Joshua L. Barton, (mtg $19,000,) $100.

78TH ST, 127 East, 17.1x102.2; Chas. S. Faulkner to Sophie L. Duer, (mtg $20,500,) $100.

87TH ST, 432 East, 20x90; Isidor Simon to Queens County Trust Co., (mtg $6,000,) $1.

97TH ST, 229 East, 25x100.11; Frank M. Franklin to Miriam Levitt, (mtg $16,500,) $100.

104TH ST, n s, 518 ft s of 1st Av, 150x201.10; Milton M. Elsman to Edwin Sbuttleworth, $100.

112TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x irregular; Margaret L. Carpenter to Theresa C. Curran, 1-11 of 1-6 part, $1.

112TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x irregular; Joseph A. Moloughney et al to Theresa C. Curran, 1-11 of 1-6 part, $1.

112TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x irregular; Michael J. Moloughney to Theresa C. Curran, 1-11 of 1-6 part, $1.

118TH ST, 217 East, 18.9x100.5; Abraham Sugarman to Fannie Hannes, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

122D ST, 351 West, 16x100.11; Daniel Frohman, executor, to Francis Battersby, (mtg $7,00,) $17,750.

123D ST, s s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.5; Bertha J. Blau to Max Blau, (mtg $20,200,) $100.

125TH ST, s s, 118 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 82x —; Lillian Weber to Helen Joseph, ⅓ part, (mtg ¼ of $145,000,) $100.

126TH ST, s s, 272.0 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x ½ block; Frederick C. Van Zandt to Jessie V. Z. Trotter, all title, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

128TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x99.11; Wayland E. Benjamin to Daniel MacLear, (mtg $7,000,) $12,000.

133D ST, s s, 262.4 ft w of Willow Av, 16.8x100; Charles Peterson to Carl Anderson, (mtg $2,500,) $1.

133D ST, s s, 262.4 ft w of Willow Av, 16.8x100; Carl Anderson and another to Charles Peterson and another, (mtg $2,500,) $1.

143D ST, e s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 250x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Herman Pekelner and another, (mtg $115,000,) $100.

161ST ST, s e, 99.3 ft w of Mott Av, 50x200; Morris Av, e s, 175 ft n e of James St, 116.2x irregular; George Weber to Albert C. Hutzler, $1.

162D ST, s s, 146.7 ft e of Prospect Av, 99.5x—; plot, begins 449.11 ft n of Westchester Av, x 100 ft e of Prospect Av, 25.11x irregular; Rosa Flood to Edward Stelter, (mtg $8,500,) $100.

184TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Davidson Av, 16.8x 80; Ellis Weisker to Alvin Weisker, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

186TH ST, s s, 280 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 40x 100; Jennie Klnd to Herman Koenigsberger, (mtg $18,000,) $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

BAAS, CHAS. A., to Amelia W. Duennhury; Loring Place, w s, 88.1 ft n of 183d St, 21x 103.11, 3 years.....$8,500

BARTON, Joshua L., to Edwin Tatham; 61st St, n s, 153 ft e of Park Av, 19x100.5, due June 1, 1908, 5%.....$16,500

BATTERSBY, FRANCIS, to Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.; 122d St, 351 West, 3 years.$10,000

BELLER, Ahraham, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 21st St, s e, 425 ft w of 4th Av, prior mtg $150,000, 5 years.....$70,000

BOCKAR, Benedict, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Lot 286 and part of Lot 128, map of division of N. W. Stuyvesant $10,000

BOCKAR, Benedict, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Lot 286, and part of Lot 128, map of division of N. W. Stuyvesant, prior mtg $10,000, 6 years, 6%.....$15,000

BRAUN, Martha, to Sarah M. Mygatt, truetee; 8th St, s s, 182.3 ft e of Avenue C, 24x 97, 5 years.....$14,000

BUCKLEY, John J., to Adee Park Realty Co.; Lots 242 and 243, map of Adee Park, e of Botanical Gardens, 3 years.....$1,000

BURKE, Theresa F., to Louis Rosenberg and another; Lenox Av, n w corner of 140th St, 99.11x120, due Oct. 15, 1907, 6%.....$7,000

CADY, James C., to Title Insurance Co.; 20th St, 443 West, 3 years, 4½%.....$5,000

CAMP, Isohel, to Fordham Realty Co.; Henth Av, w s, 440.10 ft s of Kingshridge Road, 25x100, prior mtg $4,500, due Jan. 1, 1909..$1,500

COHEN, ISAAC, to Chas. G. Koss, executor; 3d Av, w s, 25.1 ft n of 43d St., 50.8x100, 2 years.....$38,900

CONGREGATION JUDAH HALEVI and Hebrew School to Bronx Home Realty Co.; Morris Av, w e, 485 ft n of 165th St, 32x 100.4, prior mtg $2,500, 2 years, 6%...$1,000

COWAN, SUSAN, to Alman Gumlson, trustee; Prospect Terrace, w s, 50 ft n of 12th St, 2 lots, each 25x100, 2 mtgs, each $2,750, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....$5,500

COLE, J. Emerson, to John W. Brennan; Lexington Av, 143, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 8%.....$4,000

COLE, John E., to Martin Burke; Lexington Av, 143, bond.....$14,000

DEVLIN, Patrick, to James Nixon; St. Ann's Av, 451, 3 years.....$8,500

DICK, Max, to Greenwood Cemetery; Rivington St, 69 to 73, 5 years.....$35,000

DIRECTORS REALTY CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 47th St, 28 West, bond.....$25,000

DONOVAN, John J., to Olga Balaban; Ryer Av, w s, 114.8 ft s of 182d St, 50.8x125.5, 1 year, 6 per cent.....$300

DUNN, Winifred, to Mary M. O'Connor; 111th St, n s, 199.6 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.11, 2 years, 6%.....$1,000

DURR, Frederick G., to Simon Goodman and another; plot 490 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,150 ft n of Morris Park Av, 75x100, due Feb 22, 1908, 8%.....$700

FEIER, David, to Max Kocher and another; Lewis St, 117, prior mtg $35,250, 2 years, 6%.....$2,200

FLAM, Isak, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Broome St, 171 to 177, 5 years.....$105,000

FORDHAM REALTY CO. to Central Mortgage Co.; Heath Av, e s, 219.6 ft n of Emmerich Place, 25x118.8, 3 years $4,500

FORDHAM REALTY CO. to Central Mortgage Co.; Heath Av, e s, 194.6 ft n of Emmerich Place, 25x135.6, 3 years.....$4,500

FORDHAM REALTY CO. to Kingsbridge Real Estate Co.; Heath Av, e s, 194.6 ft n of Emmerich Place, 50x135.8, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 8 per cent.....$2,000

FONTANA, Mary, to Sampson H. Schwarz and another; Barrow St, 31, due Oct. 23, 1908, 6%.....$1,500

FOX, THOS. F., to Marie Roche and another, executor, 56th St, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 100.5, 3 years.....$24,500

GOLDBERG, Herman, to Gustav Lippmann; 1st Av, e s, 42 ft n of 4th St, 21x87.11, 3 years $22,500

HALL, Henry E., to William Ludden; 8th St, s, 21.5 ft w of Walton Av, 25x99.6, bond $5,000

HANNES, Fannie, to Abraham Sugarman; 118th St, n s, 212.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.5, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6%.....$1,900

HARRIS, HERMAN, and another, Adolf Mandel; lots 1 and 2, map portion Bathgate estate, prior mtg $120,000, 1 year, 8 per cent.....$200,000

HUNT, David, to Robert Bicker; Washington Av, s e corner of Murray St, 26.8x80, due May 1, 1907.....$619

HUTKOFF, NATHAN, to American Mtg. Co.; 18th St, n s, 475 ft w of 7th Av, 25x½ block, 3 years.....$20,000

JIRIAN, Anton, to Walter S. Cameron; 72d St, 541 East, 3 years.....$10,000

JOST, John, to Elizaheth J. Childs, trustee; Park Av, 4,057, bond.....$2,000

KOLBE, Andrew, to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 627, map of Gleason property, 8 years...$495

LEISNER, Leopold W. V., to Frederick A. Ringler; 8th St, 32 West, due Feh. 4, 190? 6%.....$600

LEVITT, Miriam, to Frank M. Franklin; 97th St, 229 East, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 8%.....$1,000

MACLEAN, Daniel, to Wayland E. Benjamin; 128th St, n s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x99.11, prior mtg $7,000, 2 years, 6%.....$1,000

MANDELBAUM, Herbert and another to Amma M. Aeby and others; 1st St, 58, 1 year.$14,000

MILLER, JAS. D., to Emily H. Moir; 52d St, s s, 101.4 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....$25,000

MILLER, Hyman, to American Mortgage Co.; 64th St, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5, 5 years.....$23,000

MILLMAN, Pallak, to Lillian Tonkin; 58th St, 433 and 435 East, 1 year, 6%.....$2,000

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE SALESIAN Congregation of State of New York to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 12th St, 429 East, 1 year, 4½%.....$16,000

MYERS, FREDK. S., to Mary A. Parmelee, executrix; 99th St, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 25x75.9, 8 years.....$8,500

NALLY, Mary A., to Walter W. Taylor; Lots 443 and 444, map of Arden property, 3 years, 6%.....$500

PEKELNER, Herman, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld; 143d St, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 250x99.11, due Oct. 18, 1908, 6%.....$144,000

PEKELNER, Herman, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld; 143d St, e s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 250x99.11, due Oct. 18, 1908, 8%.....$36,000

QUIRK, Thomas, to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 479, map of Gleason property, 3 years...$495

QUIRK, Thomas, to Joseph J. Gleason; Lots 477 and 478, map of Gleason property, 3 years $990

RECHTEN, John H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Columbus Av, n s, 20 ft e of Victory St, 50x100, bond.....$5,000

REIN, Hyman, to William Friedman; 7th St, 199 and 201; 7th St, n s, 273 ft e of Avenue B, 20x99.6, prior mtg $45,500, 3 years, 8%.....$3,500

ROSS, John R., to Christine H. Young; Dorothea Place, n w s, 41 ft s w of Marion Av, 61x25.5, 1 year, 6%.....$600

ROSENBERG, Louis, and another to Isaac Mayer and another; Amsterdam Av, e w corner of 173d St, 41x100, prior mtg $50,000, due Oct. 15, 1910, 5½%.....$7,500

ROSENBERG, Louis, and another to Isaac Mayer and another; Amsterdam Av, e w s, 41 ft n of 172d St, 3 lots, each 87.6x100; 3 mtgs, each $5,000; 3 prior mtgs, each $34,000, due Oct. 15, 1910, 5½%.....$15,000

ROSENBERG, Louis, and another to Isaac Mayer and another; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 172d St, 41x100, prior mtg $50,000, due Oct. 15, 1910, 5½%.....$7,500

SCHNITZER, Bernhard, to Mary E. Plummer, trustee; Greenwich St, 799, prior mtg $40,000, 4 years, 6%.....$7,500

SCHREIBER, Joseph, and another to Jacob R. Schiff; 75th St, 252 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 102.2, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years, 6%....$3,500

SOLOMON, Marx, to Alex. W. Fraser; 28th St, 110 and 112 West, prior mtg $85,000, 1 year, 6%.....$4,495

SWEENEY, Hannah, to Dennis Cahill; 127th St, s s, 172.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11, 1 year, 4½%.....$5,000

THOMAS J. McMANUS ASSOCIATION to Catharine A. Stevens; 9th Av, 728, 3 years.....$15,000

WILKUS, Harry A., to Virginia M. Tower; Jackson St, n w corner of Water St, 100x 25, bond $32,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CHRYSTIE ST, s e corner of Delancey St, 50x 100; Benjamin Davis against Isaac Kleinfeld and Isaac Rothfeld, owners and contractors; Joseph Feiesch, contractor, $200.

AMSTERDAM AV, 496 to 512; Raymond Van Praag Supply Co. against Gottlieb M. Karpass, owner; Patrick F. Kenny, contractor, $3,584.

53D ST, 106 West; Frank A. Young against William S. Pyle, owner; E. J. Willis Co., contractor, $440.

HARLEM RIVER, s e corner of 214th St, 50x 100; Robert Brennan against Sittman & Pitt and Pitt & Lienhardt, owners and contractors, $104.

BRYANT AV, s s, 75 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Moore & Lansefdel against David Horowitz, owner and contractor, $50.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 157; Morris Hochberg against Kleinfeld & Rothfeld, owners; John Cohen, contractor, $30.

61ST ST, 110 West; Sommerfeld & Riesner against Anna T. Dusods, owner; J. T. Finn, contractor, $185.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

97TH ST, 233 East; H. Horanburger against Jacob Keemann et al., April 12, 1907, $50.

116TH ST, 315 West; Isaac Sehosky against Knepper Realty Co. et al., Aug. 17, 1905, canceled, $625.

AVENUE C, 102; Isaac Greenbaum against Max Goldstein et al., Dec. 14, 1906, $400.

70TH ST, 128 East; William L. Phelan against Arthur W. Sanders et al., Dec. 12, 1906, $307.

77TH ST, 322 West; William L. Phelan against Patrick J. Griffin et al., Dec. 12, 1906, $937.

71ST S, 51 West; William L. Phelan against Gertie Well et al., Dec. 12, 1906, $426.

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St; Cork & Zicha against One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Realty Co. et al., March 20, 1907, $775.

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St; Manhattan Mantel Co. against One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Realty Co. et al., March 23, 1907, $1,212.

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St; M. Rinhart & Son Co. against One Hundred and Sevsnty-seventh Street Realty Co. et al., March 27, 1907, $922.

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St; John Liddle Cut Stone Co. against One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Realty Co. et al., March 28, 1907, $700.

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St; G. H. Gerard, Son & Co. against One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Realty Co. et al., March 23, 1907, $5,400.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Gun Hill Road; James Marr et al. against J. Marcus Wood Theatre Co. et al., March 30, 1906, [illegible], $86.

142D ST, 607 and 609 West; George Lanbenheimer et al. against Haase & Lippman Construction Co. et al., April 22, 1907, $47.

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of 165th St; Samuel Lederman against American Exchange Realty Co., April 22, 1907, $1,763.

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St; O. La Cagnina & Co. against One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Realty Co., March 23, 1907, $2,800.

Lis Pendens.

146TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 99.11; City Real Estate Co. against Max Walther et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Jesse Swain.

116TH ST, 445 East; Angelo Gregorio et al. against Lordi, Pernetti & De Respiris Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. J. Albert.

57TH AV, 1,150; 3d Av, w s, 175.11 ft s of 100th St, 25.11x100; 2d Av, s w corner of 113th St, 25x80; 111th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 17.8x 100.11; 111th St, n s, 809.3 ft w of 3d Av, 17.10x100.11, and Madison Av, s w corner of 103d St, 100.11x20; Annie Maxwell against Annie Maguire et al., (partition;) attorney, E. H. Kelly.

69TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 124.8 x100.5; Archibald H. Murdock against Andrea Aviabile et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lexow, Mackellar & Wells.

JACKSON AV, 909; Phoebe Lewis against Julia Rothenberg et al., (partition;) attorney, A. A. Silberberg.

218TH ST, s w s, Lots 45 to 48, 12th Ward; Caroline S. Ross against Emanuel Alexander et al., (action to set aside conveyance;) attorneys, Katz & Sommerich.

GUION PLACE, n s, 125 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 25x80; William A. Kingston et al. against Rose T. Levisohn et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

78TH ST, 16 East; Joseph H. Ladew et al., trustees, against George W. Munro, (action to defeat claim, &c.;) attorneys, Greene & Hurd.

MASS MEETING

Under the auspices of
THE UNITED REAL ESTATE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
In opposition to
AMENDMENTS TO TENEMENT HOUSE LAW proposed hy the Tenement House Commissioner at the New York Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and 55th Street,
on Thursday Evening, April 25, 1907, at 8 o'clock.

TAXPAYERS, AROUSE!
Burdensome, Oppressive, and Remarkable Changes in the Law Contemplated.
Prominent speakers will address the meeting. Be present and join in voicing our indignation.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Ogden Estate Sale

Still Going On

At the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.,

AT 9 O'CLOCK SHARP

All Choice Parcels to Be Sold.

Pages 7 and 8 of the Booklet Will Be Reached and Finished To-day.

**JOS

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Does It Mean Anything to You

when you buy land as an investment or for a home to deal with people that have a high purpose and the ability and determination to attain that purpose? In developing

Beechhurst *on the Sound*

AT WHITESTONE LANDING
(Station Right on the Property)

we have pursued a definite plan and purpose. Instead of stopping after an outlay of a quarter of a million dollars for physical improvements, streets, sewers, water mains, a sea wall along the shore front, etc., we have proceeded with the construction of handsome and attractive houses—thus establishing the nucleus of a high-grade residential colony.

Some of these houses will be ready for occupancy by June 1st. They are offered for sale on easy monthly terms.

BEECHHURST is now 22 minutes by train from East 34th Street. Official schedule time by Electric Trains from the Penn. R. R. Station 18 minutes.

Send for booklet "T" with photographs.

SHORE ACRES REALTY CO.,
202 East 23d Street, New York.

SOUNDS IMPROBABLE

THAT NEW YORK CITY PLOTS, WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT, MAGNIFICENT MACADAMIZED PARKWAY, BEAUTIFUL TERRACED FLOWER BEDS IN THE CENTRE, AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

ONLY 4 MILES FROM HERALD SQUARE
ARE FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS
AT PRICES LESS THAN ADJOINING ACREAGE
INVEST NOW AND SHARE THE
300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this beautiful residential park.

5c. Train or Trolley. Time 18 Minutes Through
THE BELMONT TUNNEL

from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot, down 42d Street and across the East River about the end of July. The price you pay NOW will double them.

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR HANDSOME COLORED MAPS AND VIEWS.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

Flushing.—To sublet, $40,000 residence and grounds, $75 a month. Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Rosedale Park, L. I.—Two choice improved lots, $480. Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Great Bargain!—$5,000 cash buys five-story double flat, all improvements, near McKinley Square, on best avenue. Gerlach, 1,384 Boston Road.

Two-family houses; 6, 7, 8 room flats; $28-$35. Call, write, Frankenstein, 2,674 Briggs Av., 194th-195th Sts., Fordham, Bronx.

MAID.—A neat, reliable girl as maid to lady or growing children; no objections to country. 168 East 61st St. No cards.

Woodycrest Av., 164th.—Beautiful 2-family dwelling; $3,000 cash. Room 102, 50 William, afternoons.

At Woodlawn Heights.—To let, cottage, 8 rooms; rent $30. Irving, 237th St., Woodlawn.

Sacrifice.—Four lots, Webster Av., $4,000. Hugo Webst, 147 Ollnville Av., 218th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

HOW FOOLISH

To buy away out; see beautiful Flatbush; quarter the distance, half the price; transportation perfect; small monthly payments if desired; my specialty is lots, plots, and two-family houses; positively underselling everybody. Albert Edwards, Owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Telephone 2812 Main.

Sea Gate—Beautifully located plot near Atlantic Yacht Club, unincumbered. Hertwig, 254 Marlborough, Flatbush.

12 lots on Lenox Road, suitable for 2-family houses. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

20 lots, Avenue N and Flatbush Av, $550 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

300 lots in centre of Brownsville, $300 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

20 lots on Gravesend Av., $625 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWN A HOME BY THE SEA

On Lower New York Bay; very accessible; no experiment; beautiful newly built Terra-Marine Inn now open on the beach, and $40,000 worth of artistic houses just completed. Building plots and houses on easy terms to retired people. Booklets on request. Terra-Marine Club, Huguenot, Staten Island.

MARINERS' HARBOR,
Capital of Staten Island,

With its numerous giant manufacturing concerns, holds a future unsurpassed by any suburb at the same distance from the city. I have a number of lots on Bay and Simonson Avs.—most accessible location in Staten Island—at surprisingly low prices, some of them $200, and they can all be bought on reasonable terms.

D. T. CORNELL, STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND.

72 acres on Richmond Turnpike at a bargain. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH

Avenue cold water, 12 or 14-room tenements, with stores; must have at least 30% equity and not more than two mortgages. To receive prompt attention, state full particulars.
IRVING P. LOVELY,
'Phone 6407 Cort. 55 Liberty St.

Customers waiting for Bronx old and new law flats, one, two, three family houses, and lots in Unionport and Wakefield; quick sales assured if prices are right. Fedden, 146th St., two doors East of 3d Av.

Will invest from $5,000 to $10,000 in good paying cold water Manhattan or Bronx flat property; principals only send particulars. S. G. Wolf, Jr., 421 East 82d St.

MORTGAGES.

Prompt attention given good applications. CORTLANDT MORTGAGE CO., 62 William St.

Owners.—Send particulars of your property for sale; ready cash buyers waiting to invest. Witte & Schwisbert, 3,273 3d Av., 164th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

F. & C. Exchanges.

Read this list through: Westchester acreage, $800,000, will divide; Boston property, $300,000; 37 country estates; $1,000,000 Boston hotel; Bronx house, lots, $40,000; valuable flour mill, water power and river front, $65,000; also several income properties. Exclusively of J. Prescott Gage, 45 Broadway.

NEW ROCHELLE.—14-room house, all improvements; large stable, grounds; 260 feet frontage on best residence section; owner wishes to exchange for New York property. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

A five-story double flat, fine location in Harlem; hot water supply, heated halls; mortgage $22,500, showing 15 per cent. on investment; will exchange for private house or lots. Clarence R. Levy, 208 Broadway.

New law tenement, no steam, never vacant; rents, $5,200; two mortgages, equity, $18,000; below 110th St. Brainard, 241 West 116th St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AUCTION SALE AT SCARSDALE, N. Y. of 191 Building Lots.
See Advertisement in Auction Col.
STEWART M. GRIGGS, Auction'r,
96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200.

Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light; near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed. Houses Sold on Easy Terms.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

Attention! !—See Ad. in Auction column. 36 Chester Hill lots in restricted section.
GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER.
To close estate of Alfred B. Darling.
Sale to be held on the premises
SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 2 P. M.
Circulars and diagrams on application.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

A few lots and plots for sale at Scarsdale; delightfully situated residential park; city water, electric lights; churches, schools, and all conveniences; on easy payments and at low prices; titles guaranteed; grand investment; home in a refined section. Bartlett, 1,822 Park Av.

Fern-Cliff

A place at Scarsdale for sixty modest homes. Write for booklet.
ANGELL, 16 East 42d Street.

Orienta Point, Mamaroneck.

For Sale—82 lots, 35x150; most exclusive section; will be sold at a bargain.
E. R. VOLLMER, Attorney,
229 Broadway, New York.

For rent, at Scarsdale, large fine house; all modern improvements; rent $900; also smaller house and one furnished for the season.
SWARTWOUT & CO.,
1,822 Park Av., corner 125th St.

CHOICEST

25 acres and house you can find for modest country seat at $8,500; 30 miles out; splendid land and river views. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Several fine lots overlooking the Hudson, $500; easy terms. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

Mount Vernon.

HANDSOME HOME FOR SALE.

12 rooms, 3 baths, billiard room; hot water heat; elegant fixtures, finest woodwork, parquet floors; extra deep lot, Chester Hill.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
Mount Vernon's Busy Corner.

Bargain.—Brick house; eleven rooms; two baths; hardwood trim; near station; $5,500; $1,500 cash. Neason Jones, Argue Building, Mount Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS
SCARSDALE AND WESTCHESTER CO.
HOUSES, LOTS
PLOTS AND ACREAGE
E. Nelson Thorpe
7 EAST 42D ST. Branch Office Depot Square.
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New York City. White Plains.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SUMMER.
Several houses in White Plains and outskirts.

Description.	Monthly Rental.
Fine location, good surroundings, ten rooms.	$75
Pretty cottage, cosily furnished.	100
Large grounds, shade, house, stable.	125
Beautiful wooded section, modern house.	150
Dry air, nine sleeping rooms, baths.	175
Picturesque location, modern Colonial house.	200
A homelike place, near station.	250
Country residence, fine residential section.	350
Quaint old-fashioned house, acreage.	400
Country estate, beautiful surroundings, 17 rooms	500

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

BUILDING LOTS WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Large assortment, near station, all prices. Send for maps and full particulars.
A. C. TODD REALTY CO.,
32 Spring St., New York City.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers-on-the-Hudson.—Access by Subway, also by west side elevated; modern 11-room house, two lots, $8,500; terms, $2,000 cash; houses, plots, acreage, &c.; one 11-room house, $55 month. Bellows & Warren, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Turtle Island—Lake George, N. Y.
TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER SEASON OF 1907.

This beautiful island, in the narrows, comprising about 15 acres of finely wooded land, is the only large island in the lake that can be rented or is for sale; has an excellent cottage (7 rooms and cellar, kitchen and pantry) hard wood floors and piazzas, fully furnished; filled ice-house; one row boat in excellent condition; steam launch fully equipped; abundance of wood for fuel; several fine harbors, docks, &c. Natural advantages and beauty of surroundings unsurpassed. Address Peter J. Callan, Real Estate and Investment Securities, 59 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Farms.—Village property, lots and plots, for sale, northern Westchester and Putnam Counties; some furnished cottages. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN

Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kaps, 905 West 124th St.

Furnished cottage, Long Island Sound, near New London; commands views finest marine and inland scenery; rent, entire season, $300; photograph mailed. Cruttenden, Norwich, Conn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

HOUSE TO LET
NO. 1,348 LEXINGTON AV.
NEAR 88TH ST.

Three-story high stoop, 9 rooms, all conveniences; "L" station, 86th St. and 3d Av.
Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU ST. 'Phone 3125 Cortlandt.
Or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

Owner desires to lease 5-story, 14-room tenement, west side; actual rent $3,000; will lease for $2,100. Levine, 142 East Broadway.

Several well located private houses for sale or rent. Inquire R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av., corner 129th St.

Brooklyn.

Rent $24 Monthly

The cheapest and prettiest houses for rent in New York City; most desirable as to location and surroundings; only a few left; immediate possession.

HOMEWOOD

71st St., Bet. 16th and 17th Avs., Brooklyn.

Macadam streets, sewered throughout; only thirty minutes from New York City Hall. For Sale—A few detached houses, all modern improvements, desirably located. Terms arranged with desirable parties.
Visit the property to-day.
Take Bath Beach Train of Fifth Ave. "L," and get off at HOMEWOOD STATION, or apply

CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES CO.
281 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Capital $1,000,000. Tel. 6187-8 Gramercy.
or JAMES C. EDWARDS, Supt.,
1621 69th St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

$42.—New 1-family house, 7 rooms, bath. Shakespeare Av., between Jerome and 167th.

Real Estate Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Effective May 1, 1907

20 cents per agate line, one time
48 " " " " 3 consecutive times
54 " " " " 3 times in 1 week
84 " " " " 7 consecutive times

On 7-time order, change of copy or increase of space permitted only on Sunday. Total charge for order must exceed cost of Sunday enlarged advertisement if figured at one-time rate by at least 15 per cent.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$25 A LOT

BUY ACRES! BUY CHEAP! DO IT NOW!

$50 A LOT

Ask the Farmers and the Market Gardeners of Long Island

Is there any money in buying acres? They are all rich.

We are actually at the dawn of Spring, and from this hour we will find sunshine and the splendor of the green fields, the earth upturned everywhere to receive the seeds which decorate the fertile fields of Long Island.

150,000 people this Spring will enjoy the comforts and pleasures of Suburban Life, suburban to New York, who were occupants of Flats and Apartment Houses a year ago. The great activity in Real Estate during the year 1906 induced them to either buy or rent in the suburbs, and before another year a greater number will emigrate. Electric car lines are building in every direction on Long Island; Rapid Transit Trains are increased, and the great reading, wage-earning public are bound to get out and breathe the air and enjoy the sunlight where life looks sweeter and homes more happy. Every paper published in Greater New York has repeatedly stated in its columns "Long Island is the one and only place to live. The best channel to place your money."

The Real Estate Transfer of Greater New York Last Year Was One Billion of Dollars.

THE INVESTMENT ON LONG ISLAND WAS $600,000,000.

$250,000,000 WAS MADE BY THE MARKET GARDENER ON LONG ISLAND
WAS MADE BY THE REAL ESTATE OPERATOR ON LONG ISLAND
WAS MADE BY THE SMALL INVESTOR ON LONG ISLAND

You Knew of It. Did You Invest? You Just Simply Looked On.

BELIEVE US, DEAR READERS, TO-DAY WE ARE ACTUALLY AT THE BEGINNING

350,000 people dropped into New York last year. An equal amount will be ushered in this year. Some of them building, buying or renting. It means New York Suburban Real Estate will improve from 20 to 50 per cent. before April 1st, 1908. **Have you a desire to make money? Make it quick?**

LET US LEAD YOU INTO DAYLIGHT, INTO THE PROMISED LAND OF PROSPERITY

We do not ask you $500 to $1,000 a lot, or $1,000 to $2,500 per acre, but will, during this sale, show you **one-half acre plots (10 city lots) at a sum less than you can buy a lot in the suburbs for,**

$5 Down Monthly

$250
One-Half Acre (10 Lots)

$5 Down Monthly

enough land to raise your own vegetables, raise your own chickens, keep a cow and a horse, if necessary; a spot large enough to receive all the pleasures Nature can give. Buy the land on your terms and in a few years build to suit yourself.

Any Wage Earner Can Buy—Any Investor Can Purchase

You are not giving up your life's earnings to pay for it. It is within your means and just what you want. Located in the most natural and fertile field of Long Island,

BAYSHORE

About one hour out by express trains now; **electricity will make it 40 minutes in the near future;** 6,000 people there enjoying the comforts and pleasure on the Great South Bay, where there is Rural Home Life, splendid schools, churches, hotels and over 100 business houses; just far enough away to be strictly suburban to New York, with many trains to and from the city.

We Have 2,000 Acres Subdivided Into 4 Bargains

Bargain No. 1. 5 Lots for $125 — $5 Down Monthly

Bargain No. 2. Boulevard Lots, near Depot — $200 — $5 Down Monthly — $180 Cash

Bargain No. 3. One-Half Acre — $250 Only, $5 Down Monthly — $225 Cash

Bargain No. 4. Lots at the Bay — $625 Terms $10 Down Monthly — $575 Cash

Ask for Half Acres on the Boulevard, $450; $10 Down Monthly.

GRAND SPECIAL EXCURSION TO EVERY WAGE EARNER

THREE SALE DAYS

Sunday, April 28th — 9 and 10:30 A. M. — Long Island City and Brooklyn
Wednesday, May 1st — 10:30 A. M. Only — Long Island City and Brooklyn
Saturday, April 27th — 10:30 A. M. Only — Long Island City and Brooklyn

THREE SALE DAYS

We Furnish Free Tickets to every prospective purchaser and show you the property whether you buy or not. We are not giving property away. We make a profit. We want you to make a larger profit than us, and you will inside of ten years. We have 50,000 buyers of New York Suburban Real Estate on our books. We want you to join our great colony. **We give you every chance. Will you try?**

$500
One Acre—20 City Lots
$10 Down, $10 Monthly

Our record last year in this office for parcels of Real Estate and amount of sales exceeded any transaction by any Real Estate office in this city. **Our titles are always guaranteed.**

We want you to see Bayshore — We want you to see the Bargains

Lithograph Maps, Free Railroad Tickets and particulars apply to

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY

192 Broadway, Cor. John, New York City

OWNERS AND DEVELOPERS OF 175 PROPERTIES IN 23 TOWNS SUBURBAN TO NEW YORK

HOLLIS AND JAMAICA. BARGAINS

HOLLIS.

10 lots Fulton St., corner, house 14 rooms, improvements, big bargain.
17 lots bounded by four streets; make offer.
3 lots Villard Av. $1,875
Corner, 76x125 $2,500
15½ lots Hillside Av. $620 each
2 lots Flushing Av., 50x100 $1,500
Plot 104 ft. front, 200 ft. deep, cheap $1,000
New house, 8 rooms, all improvements, plot 60x100 $5,800

JAMAICA.

Plot 100x100, Norris Av. $2,500
11 lots $750 each
2 business lots Fulton St. $2,500 each
9-room house, improvements, plot 45x100 $3,600

Picturesque book of Hollis Park Gardens and Bellaire Park mailed free.

Official map of Hollis, enabling you to locate any piece of property, free on request.

WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT."

W. C. REEVES & COMPANY,
1,133 Broadway, Manhattan; 472 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Fulton Street, Hollis, L. I.

PROSPECT HILL.

Jamaica, Long Island, opposite State Normal School; only high grade restricted section. Hill lots, with ocean breezes; 10 minutes' walk to station. Buy before advance. Lots $700 up.
NORMAL LAND COMPANY,
Corner Flushing and Degraw Aves., Jamaica.
62 Broadway, New York.

To Rent for Summer Season.—North shore of Long Island, 1¼ hours out, fully furnished 10-room house, 10 minutes from station, large frontage on beautiful Nissequogue River; water deep enough for row boat; beautiful woods and springs; fresh cow; ice house well stocked; laying hens; rent only $350. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway.

ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FEW DOLLARS DOWN buys a block of 10 full size lots in Hempstead Gardens; balance easy terms; total price, $600; three blocks from depot and trolley to Brooklyn and New York; titles guaranteed. Call or write, HEMPSTEAD GARDENS, Room 607, 277 Broadway, New York.

Bargain to Quick Buyer.

Magnificent building site on 85-foot parked boulevard, 45 miles of transit, 80 minutes from City Hall; elegant improvements; no brokers. F. S. Summer, Room 620, 253 Broadway.

At Blue Point, L. I.—Beautiful new country home; ten rooms; view of bay; shade trees; modern improvements; electric light; convenient to depot; $8,000; will rent for season to prospective purchaser. Monro & Marston, 156 5th Av., New York.

Cottages furnished or unfurnished, with or without improvements: East, West, and Centre Moriches. Address Geo. Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Shore and bay property, cottages, villa sites; lots 25x150; price $150 each. George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Jamaica Bay frontage, 1,800 feet, 12 acres, $600 acre; well located. Gullmann, 48 2d Av., New York.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Doctor looking for office in private house, with private family, Harlem district, between 5th and Lenox Aves. preferred. Dr. Blesner, 39 East 86th St.

THE FOLLY OF PAYING RENT

Years upon years—what have you to show for it? There is no necessity for paying high rents for poor accommodations. Your monthly rentals will pay for handsome, well-built cottage, 6 rooms, attic, cellar, and piazza; large garden. Located within the limits of Greater New York. Steam, electric, and trolley to property. 14 smiles out on the south side of Long Island. Price $2,500. Small amount down and the remainder as rental. Apply 63 World Building.

Several fine lots on water front, $25 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Grand-View-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
Large and small frame cottage, with barn, comprising about 10 acres of land, with a beautiful view of the Hudson River; rent only $800 per year.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSIE LEBEDINSKY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, April 25, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Nos. 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, certain property of the bankrupt estate herein, consisting of whits and black skirts, drawers, aprons, dress goods, lace, silk, embroidery, muslins, trimmings and rags, and handkerchiefs, spools mercerized cotton thread, remnants, &c.

That all sales for less than 75% of the appraised value will be made subject to the approval of the court.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, April 13, 1907.
MANFRED SALINGER, Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KAVOTSONTI & KMETZ, Bankrupts.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 25th, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 54 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of wines, brandy, rum, cordials, bitters, whiskey, cigars, &c.; safe, letter press, desks, cabinets, partition, railing, showcase, bar and back bar, cash register, signs, gas fixtures, &c.
LINDSAY RUSSELL, Receiver.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PACKARD, ELIZABETH CLARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH CLARY PACKARD, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Charles N. Morgan & Son, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1907. EDWARD W. PACKARD, Executor. CHARLES N. MORGAN & SON, 27 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of NORTH SIDE BREWING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Take notice that, pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, made in the above-entitled proceeding, the undersigned will sell the property of the above-named bankrupt hereinafter mentioned, at public auction, at the office of Stern, Singer & Barr, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, April 26th, 1907, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

The property to be sold is as follows: Chattel mortgages upon customers' saloons, mortgages on real estate, and leases and assignments of leases, fixture receipts, icebox and beer pump receipts, materials, stock on hand, assignments of all contracts for materials, book accounts, and bills receivable.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids; no bid will be accepted unless accompanied by a deposit of Ten Per Cent., (10%,) in cash or certified check.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
Dated New York, April 23d, 1907.
EDWARD G. BENEDICT,
Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR,
Attorneys for Receiver,
299 Broadway,
New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE CRANE-GILES COMPANY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the factory and wood working plant of the above firm, at 16-18 Union Street Middletown, New York, and all the machinery and tools will be sold at public auction on the premises in the City of Middletown, New York, on Saturday, April 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The real estate consists of a brick building two stories high, about 30x80 feet, with two frame additions, 14 by 70 ft., and 25 by 80 feet; lot, consisting of about one-half acre of land, located in the heart of the city.

For further particulars call or write,
DAVID W. CORBETT, Trustee.
ROSSLYN M. COX, Attorney for Trustee, Middletown, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CONCRETE BUILDERS' CO., Bankrupt.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 25th, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tools, stools, typewriter, desks, chairs, &c.
FREDERIC E. MYGATT,
Receiver.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS,
Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSIE LEBEDINSKY, Bankrupt.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 25th, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of embroidery, laces, petticoats, handkerchiefs, drawers, muslin, aprons, spools mercerized cotton thread, trimmings, etc.
MANFRED SALINGER, Trustee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SELIGMAN, JACOB.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Ottensooser, Herman Ottensooser, the heirs and next of kin of Jacob Seligman, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Lewis M. Hornthal and Simon R. Riem of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Jacob Seligman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. [L. S.] Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
LOWENSTEIN & ROSSMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LOESER, PAUL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Herman A. Loeser, Johannesburg, South Africa, and to all persons interested in the estate of PAUL LOESER, late of the County of New York, deceased, ns creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 21st day of May, 1907, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Herman A. Metz, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. [L. S.] Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, Attorney for Executor, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COME TO LEONIA

WHERE LIFE IS WORTH LIVING.

Where we are selling homes and building lots on the easy payment plan. The whole environment at the most picturesque and booming suburb will inspire YOU to be ROMANTIC, POETIC, THRIFTY, JOYFUL.

LEONIA—near the banks of the Hudson—holds out exceptional inducements to the Homeseeker and the Investor alike. Our lots are ready to build upon—our houses are ready to move into.

We are ready to sell. Are you ready to buy?

We invite you to visit LEONIA at our expense. You will never regret the trip. Schools, stores, churches, libraries are there—everything, in fact, that goes to make up city life, only everything is softened by the beauties of nature.

Write to-day for our free booklet, "Money Made in Real Estate."

LEONIA HEIGHTS LAND CO.

Times Bldg., Broadway and 42d St.
Telephone 572 Bryant.

is the synonym for all that "Country Life" implies, yet it is **NOT TOO COUNTRY.** It stands for the locality where all the healthfulness of out-door living is combined with city conveniences. No "roughing it" in any sense of the term. Beautiful streets, macadamized; sewers, cement sidewalks and gutters; shade trees in abundance. The houses are artistic, comfortable, and roomy. Every possible want forestalled.

We offer you a nine-room house, bath, steam heat, quartered oak, parquet floors on first floor, selected oak and chestnut trim throughout. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantels, etc., combining usefulness with good taste. Plot 75x100 ft. Price $8,750. Liberal discount or rental payments.

Highly restricted property. Fine schools; low taxes. Uptown New York in twenty minutes via Trolley to 130th Street Ferry, and downtown in forty-five minutes, by same route and Subway at Manhattan Street (125th Street.) or Northern R. R. to Jersey City.

Office on property. Booklet, "Homes on the Palisades," and transportation free.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO.,
TIMES BUILDING, BROADWAY & 42D STREET, NEW YORK.

Interlaken, New Jersey

This is the entrance to INTERLAKEN, the most exclusive, restricted high-class Residence Park on the Jersey Coast, situated in the heart of the greatest Summer resort colony in New Jersey, and within ten minutes' walk of the world-famous Asbury Park boardwalk.

Gravel streets, brick gutters, granolithic curbs and sidewalks, shade trees, sewer, water, electricity, etc., all included in purchase price of lots.

Prices will advance 100% within a year.

Lots all 50 feet front, and range in depth from 150 feet to 250 feet.

Don't delay. Investigate now. Prices moderate. Terms easy.

For descriptive booklet, information and free transportation, call or address

THE GERARD, STORMFELTZ, LOVELEY COMPANY
299 Broadway, New York Telephone, 2833 Worth

AT PALISADE

beautifully wooded, restricted section, splendid 12 room house, large lot ready for immediate occupancy. Fifteen minutes across from Grant's Tomb.

A smaller house and several lots at bargain prices.

Wallace Wilbur Slocum
TIMES BUILDING
NEW YORK

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To West End or Elberon," she said.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END, ELBERON

Choice furnished cottages for sale or rent. Come to responsible agents. Bargains for sale.

WARDELL & BURKE,
Park & Tilford Building, West End.

IF you can afford to pay rent, you can afford to buy one of these handsome cottages, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, at Linden, N. J., on the main line of the Penn. R. R.; terms easy as rent; price, $2,850; fine surroundings; all conveniences; 27 minutes from Herald Square on completion of Penn. tunnels. For full particulars address C. L. Schwerin, 60 Liberty St., New York.

AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Elegant 14-room Summer cottage, all improvements, new and modern, near depot and ocean, on plot 150x400; plenty of fruit and shade trees; a sacrifice at only $13,000. Vanhuel & Blaisdell, Agents.

Rent $50 and $60.—Two fine 12-room country houses, perfect order; all improvements; large ground, shade; 45 minutes from city; near station; many trains a day on three railroads. Owner, Box 145 Times Downtown.

HIGHLAND PARK, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY. $500 per acre, twenty-two acres; seven minutes from New Brunswick depot on trolley. A. W. OPP, 15 William St., N.Y.

Bargain.—Suburban ideal home, 100x250; large plazza; Lackawanna Railroad, hour out; near station; $7,375, before May; photo. Brokaw, 200 Broadway.

New house for sale; all improvements; garden; near school, depot; $3,800; easy terms; moving; must sell. Rev. Church, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

Farm 66 acres; good house, barn, and outbuildings. Box 180, Ridgewood, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRESTON, LEONIDAS M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Preston, Ruth Matthews, Edward M. Preston, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, all creditors, next of kin, and heirs of LEONIDAS M. PRESTON, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of May, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York should not issue, appointing the Windsor Trust Company administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said Leonidas M. Preston, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be apointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New 12-room house, with every improvement. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books, services of maid included. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alhambra, 15 East 11th St.

COUNTRY PROPERTY WANTED.

Detailed report of character and value of country property furnished by W. Dleud, 955 Yonkers Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BUILDING

To lease for 21 years, 5-story and basement, 45,000 square feet. Cheapest in the market.

Send for our list of 400

Stores, Lofts and Buildings.

H. H. Fuller Realty Co.,
Fuller Bldg., B'way & 23d St.
Telephone 1656-1657—Gramercy.

295, 295½, 297 Pearl St.,

NEAR BEEKMAN STREET.

Three 5-story and basement connecting buildings, suitable most any business. Very substantial and in A-1 order.

RENT, $1,800 TO $2,300 EACH, OR $6,000 FOR ALL.
APPLY TO
IRVING P. LOVEJOY CO.
55 LIBERTY ST.
Telephone 6407 Cortlandt.

LARGE STORE

TO LET FROM MAY 1ST.
28th St., Near 5th Ave.

MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 5th Av. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

OFFICES

LARGE AND SMALL.
SOUTHWEST CORNER
CEDAR AND PEARL STS.

Can also be used for light manufacturing. Very LOW rentals.

Superintendent on premises.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

FIRST CLASS LOFT TO LET

in splendid new mercantile building, 684 Broadway; entire ninth floor, 5,500 square feet; light on all sides; rent reasonable. Inquire 8th floor.

OFFICES TO LET,
TEMPLE COURT,
8 TO 9 BEEKMAN ST.
119 TO 121 NASSAU ST.
RULAND & WHITING CO., AGENT,
ON PREMISES.

8TH AVE. STORE

between 57th and 58th Sts.; plate glass front and excellent location; low rent.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

45 WARREN ST.,

Two lofts, 25x60; $1,300.

At 42 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building, top floor; rent $900; elevator, steam heat. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The New and Greater TRIBUNE BUILDING

Offers Many Advantages

to those seeking an

IDEAL BUSINESS HOME

The high character of its tenants, its excellent location—opposite City Hall Park—its nearness to the Subway, Brooklyn Bridge and "L" Road stations, its splendid elevator service (eight passenger and one freight, plunger type), and the fact that the Building

IS NEVER CLOSED

should commend it to any one whose business is downtown.

Desirable Offices, singly or en suite, at prices from $1.50 to $2.25 per square foot.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Those wishing to look at offices should apply to the Agent of the Building, Room 610, 6th floor. Tel. 3000 Beekman.

FOR RENT

Number One Wall Street

THE BEST ADVERTISED CORNER IN THE WORLD

OFFICES NOW READY FOR TENANTS
INSPECTION INVITED

BROKER ON PREMISES

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.

Architect: Chas. Gilbert. Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architectnally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the metropolis.

Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent view of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

TENANTS NOW MOVING IN.

For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agent
141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Barclay Building

299 Broadway, Corner Duane St.

Second Floor over 10,000 square feet.

Few Offices Single and En Suite.

Large, Desirable Basement.

Wm. C. Walker's Son,s Wright Barclay. 299 Broadway.

Two Left

of these attractive new Stores, Nos. 29, 31, 33 Columbus av., near 60th. Convenient to "L" and Subway stations; a splendid location for most any business. Large show windows; rents very moderate.

Also Studio Stores

of superior class; rents only $50. Apply on premises, or
SAMUEL H. MARTIN, Agent.
150 Columbus av., at 66th st.

6th Ave. at 38th St.

Desirable lofts, offices, and studios.

LANG BUILDING,
662-664 6th Av.
Steam heat, elevator, &c.
Rents moderate.

OFFICES 616 E. 140th St., just west of 3d Av. Subway and "L" station, including advertising sign space on roof showing prominently from above busiest Bronx stations; suitable for stock broker, insurance, or light manufactring; indncements to desirable tenants. Loeb & Kaufman, premises.

Handsome stores on Morris Av., between 163d and 164th Sts.; suitable for butcher, barber, stationery, candy and ice cream, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Studios, some with bath, $20 to $50; elevators, steam heat; fine building and location, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Attractive, light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Opposite Gansevoort; Washington Market Corner; inside stores; basements. Janitor, 809 Washington.

West 125th, buildings, stores, basements, and lofts to lease, excellent location, any business, reasonable rent. Owner, Edward Farrell, 158 West 125th.

Desk room, swell store, West 116th St., near Subway station; good business thoroughfare; telephone; $20 monthly. Desk Room, 139 Times Downtown.

Part of store, West 116th St., near Subway station; good business thoroughfare; swell window, telephone. Store, Box 139 Times Downtown.

About 1,200 square feet, front office, 42 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building; rent, $75; elevator, &c. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Store, living apartment in rear, $40. 46 Manhattan St.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

Bronx.

STORES!!

Boston Road, Cor. 165th St.

Corner store, suitable for first-class grocery and bottle goods or drug store, and several adjoining stores for any live business; rents moderate; lucrative field, growing neighborhood.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 86th; steam heat; rent $35. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

CONCORD HALL

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 119TH STREET, NEAR 116TH STREET SUBWAY.

High-grade fireproof apartments in suites of 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths. Rents $1,000-$1,900. Ready for occupancy on Sept. 1st. Nathan Loewy Realty & Construction Co.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH; Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $28 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

C. F. BEDELL CO.

Broadway, Corner 71st St.

Winton.....28 West 128th St.
Near Lenox Av. and Subway.
Private telephones, elevator, &c.
8 rooms and bath, all light.....$50-$60

Summersby.342 West 56th St.
Elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.
7 rooms and bath.....$70

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT

65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent, $50.00.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE

5 and 6-room apartments; bath, all improvements; hall service; rent, $35 and $45. Agent, Everett M. Selxas, 65 Morningside Av.

Choice Up-to-Date Apartments

656-660 West 179th Street (near Broadway)

4-5-room apartments; all light and sunny, in excellent neighborbobd; near Subway station and cars; rents $22 to $29. Apply premises.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

118th St., 204 West, Near 7th Av. Drivs.—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

$35 up; 5 rooms; elevator, telephone; Subway station. 22 Lenox Av., (111th St.)

WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS

326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER; TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT; SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65.
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

Colonial Apartments

Must be seen to be appreciated; one block from "L" and Subway; 6 large, light rooms, tiled bath, shower, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; $50 monthly. Apply 29 Columbus Av. or

SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
150 Columbus Av., at 66th St.

LINCOLN

306 West 51st St.

Beautiful apartment, four large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

EAST SIDE.

FLATS TO LET.

A NEW HOUSE

Nos. 157-9 East 89th St.

Five rooms and bath; steam heated and hot-water supply. Rents $20 to $33.
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU ST. 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern apartments; 6 rooms; rental $50 to $55. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alhambra, 15 East 11th St.

Apartments, 105 East 100th St.; 4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; $16 up.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.

Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; **PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.**

Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.

RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.

CONCESSIONS.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.
ALSO rear of Trinity Av.,
939 JACKSON AV.
3-4 rooms, all modern improvements.
BY WEEK, $3.90-$5.50. BY MONTH, $15.50-$25.00.
Apply on premises.

1019-31 BOSTON ROAD.

CORNER 165TH ST.

High-grade 4, 5-room apartments; situated in highest and healthiest section, convenient to all lines of transportation; all modern improvements; equal finest elevator apartments at half rents.

THE DOROTHY APARTMENTS,

N. E. cor. of Marion Av. and 195th St. High-class apartments, with all improvements; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; most desirable and convenient location in Bedford Park; 6 minutes from L or Harlem station.

GEORGE W. FLAGG.

955 CAULDWELL AV., BRONX.

Just north of 163d St. and east of 161st St. L station; 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in elegant corner house; hot water, steam heat, exposed plumbing, oak trim; rents $24 to $30; select small families; all light rooms.

674 EAST 197TH ST.

Three blocks from Bronx Park Station. Floor in two-family new brick house. 8 rooms, bath, pantry, latest improvements, $45.

College Av., 163d, 164th Ste.; new 4 and 5 rooms; all improvements; choice private location; suitable for select families; near school and railroad station; moderate rent. Janitor.

1,181 Tinton Av., 165th St.—Elegant modern apartment, 6 light, airy rooms, all outside, bath; rent, $33. Send for booklet.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 6, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

SUMMONSES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—UNITED STATES against LUIS KASTAN.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within sixty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness: The Honorable George B. Adams and Honorable George C. Holt and Honorable Charles M. Hough, Judges of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, this 21st day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

THOS. ALEXANDER, Clerk.

HENRY L. STIMSON, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles M. Hough, a Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of New York, signed the twenty-ninth day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the United States Court and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1907.

HENRY L. STIMSON,
United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—UNITED STATES against ISRAEL B. WOLOSKI.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within sixty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness: The Honorable George B. Adams, Honorable George C. Holt, and Honorable Charles M. Hough, Judges of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, this 21st day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

THOS. ALEXANDER, Clerk.

HENRY L. STIMSON, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 21st day of March, 1907.

HARRY D. NIMS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Minnie Dreier:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, State of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York.—Dated 21st of March, 1907.

HARRY D. NIMS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of WILLIAM A. BARTLE, Owner of one-half the capital stock of National Powder Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, for the dissolution of said company.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the above-entitled proceeding, Receiver of the property of the National Powder Company, and that I have duly qualified as such Receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by the 30th day of September, 1907, of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, and to pay the same to me; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 30th day of September, 1907; and all the creditors of said corporation are, pursuant to an order of said Court, made herein and bearing date the 18th day of March, 1907, required to exhibit and deliver their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me, at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action by said 30th day of September, 1907, and that, in default thereof, they will be precluded from all benefit of any distribution which shall be ordered therein; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, at my place of business aforesaid, on or before said 30th day of September, 1907.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, March 19th, 1907.

LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Receiver of National Powder Company.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of THE WAIST SHOP COMPANY for authority to change its name to S. C. KRAUS & CO.—Notice is hereby given that THE WAIST SHOP COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal and only place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part 1., thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of May, 1907, at 10:30 in the morning, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to "S. C. KRAUS & CO."—New York, April 18th, 1907. THE WAIST SHOP COMPANY, by SIDNEY C. KRAUS, President. LEONARD J. OBERMEIER, Attorney for Petitioner, 81 Nassau Street, New York City.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FLEISCHMANN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, plaintiff, against D. SYLVAN CRAKOW et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated April 12th, 1907, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on April 15th, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on May 7th, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold separately, and therein described as follows: All those certain plots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and respectively bounded and described as follows, to wit:

(a) Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and thence easterly and along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Also

(b) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet, and thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet, to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Also

(c) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant seventy-nine (79) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet, and thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Also

(d) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet, and thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Also

(e) Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly and along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1907.

JOHN J. HYNES, Referee.

HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the respective parcels as described above, no part thereof having any street number:

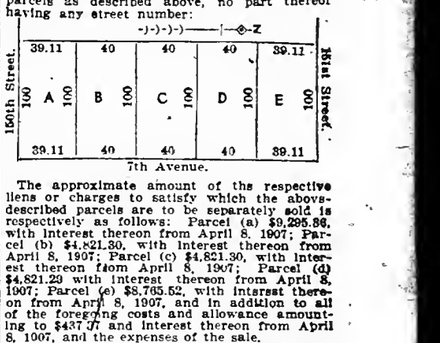

The approximate amount of the respective liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described parcels are to be separately sold is respectively as follows: Parcel (a) $9,295.86, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (b) $4,821.30, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (c) $4,821.30, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (d) $4,821.29 with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (e) $8,765.52, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907, and in addition to all of the foregoing costs and allowance amounting to $437.77 and interest thereon from April 8, 1907, and the expenses of the sale.

The said respective parcels will be sold subject to the following prior mortgages, viz.: Parcel (a) $22,500, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907; Parcel (b) $15,000, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907; Parcel (c) $15,000, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907; Parcel (d) $15,000, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907, and Parcel (e) $22,500, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $423.81 with interest.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1907.

JOHN J. HYNES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Plaintiff, against CHARLES H. DUGLISS and EMMA M. DUGLISS, his wife, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifteenth day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

ALL those certain lots of land situate in the Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York, known and designated on a certain map entitled "Map of the Elms, property of P. J. and Charles Keary at Fordham, 24th Ward, N. Y. City," dated July 1, 1896, made by Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and annexed to the deed made by Patrick J. Keary and Fanny Keary, his wife, and Charles Keary to William S. Patten, dated September 5th, 1899, by the lot numbers 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and 98, except the portions of the said lots which have been taken in the proceedings for the opening and widening of Tiebout Avenue; said lots being bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the easterly side of Tiebout Avenue, distant eighty-three and twenty-seven one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street with the easterly side of Tiebout Avenue as now vested in the City of New York; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Tiebout Avenue one hundred and seventy-five feet to the northerly line of said lot number 98; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot number 98 one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Tisbout Avenue one hundred and seventy-five feet to the southerly line of lot number 92, and thence westerly along the same one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be said distances and dimensions more or less.

BEING the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part hereto (meaning the defendant, Charles H. Dugliss,) by the party of the second part (meaning the plaintiff) and wife, by deed dated June 1st, 1906, and intended to be delivered simultaneously herewith, this mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration or purchase price in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, April 19th, 1907.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

MILLARD F. JOHNSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

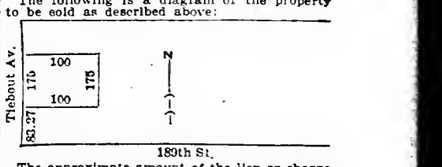

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,657.50, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $320.77, with interest from April 18th, 1907, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $103.32, and interest.

Dated New York, April 19, 1907.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF INTENTION OF IRVING TRUST COMPANY to apply to the Superintendent of the Banking Department for leave to change its name to FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY.

The Irving Trust Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, hereby gives notice of its intention to apply to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, at his office in the City of Albany, on the 6th day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, for leave to change its name from IRVING TRUST COMPANY to FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, two-thirds majority of all the Directors of such corporation having by a resolution adopted at a meeting held on the 1st day of April, 1907, and entered upon the minutes thereof, expressed a desire and purpose to effect such change of name.

Dated April 1st, 1907.

IRVING TRUST COMPANY,
[Seal.] by SAMUEL S. CONOVER, President.
A. H. MARS, Secretary.

BROTHER ACCUSES BROTHER.

Ungrich Estate Executors Sued for an Accounting—Fraud Charged.

An action for an accounting instituted by Martin L. Ungrich against Henry Ungrich, Jr., his brother, came before Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman yesterday on a motion made in behalf of the defendant for leave to file a supplemental answer.

Henry Ungrich, Jr., and Martin Ungrich, a cousin, are executors of the will of Henry Ungrich, a wealthy Harlem real estate speculator. It is alleged in the complaint that the executors have failed to account for a large amount of personal property that came into their hands, and that by a series of fraudulent conveyances the defendant, Henry Ungrich, Jr., has obtained absolute ownership of the property. The motion was granted. The suit will be tried some time in May.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—A lady's old-fashioned gold watch, with gold face, with fob, gold buckle, and small, old-fashioned gold key attached. Liberal reward for return to New Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st St.

LOST—Tuesday, 23d, on 7th Av., between 55th St. and 42d St., or on 42d St. east to Madison Av., a silver Tunisian necklace. Reward on return to Room 560 Hotel Manhattan.

LOST—10 tickets, Blue Light Fishing Club, Nos. 327-336, inclusive, are void and have no value. Finder will deliver to headquarters, Max Muller's, 19 Lawrence St.

LOST—Will party who found two-karat diamond solitaire ring in T. B. Harms's office April 23 communicate with Miss Burnham, 240 West 45th St.? Liberal reward.

LOST—Wednesday, lady's gold open-faced watch, ribbon fob, oldfashioned locket attached; marked "Parker" inside; reward. Parker, 797 Madison Av.

LOST—Lady's hand satchel, containing sum of money, bank book in owner's name, other articles. Liberal reward return 3,132 Broadway, fourth flat.

LOST—Tuesday, plain gold ring, inscribed "W. W. P. to E. J. N., Dec. 15, 1897"; liberal reward. Address W. W. P., Box 311 Times, Times Square

LOST—Pink topaz pendant and platinum chain, in 38th St., near Lexington Av., on Friday, April 5. Return to 135 East 38th St.; reward.

LOST—On 5th Av. and 35th St., lady's gold chain bag. Finder will receive liberal reward for return of same to H. B. Sargeant, 231 West 57th St.

LOST—Old-fashioned emerald pin and cameo locket, between 76th St. and Columbus Av. and Sarony's; reward. Thackara, 69 West 76th St.

LOST—Between 114th-125th, on Broadway, gold chain and locket, children's pictures inside; reward. Burrows, 548 West 114th St.

LOST—In vicinity 21st. St., pair of gold cuff links, marked with initials "H. F. R." Address R., Box 340 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Mink muff, Friday, April 19, on or beyond Jerome Av., en route to Bronxville; reward. Luhnow, 2,441 7th Av.

LOST—Sunday night, on Columbus Av. car, antique silver watch guard; reward. 50 West 83d St.

LOST—Saturday, two pins on card marked "John K. Schaefer." Return to 142 2d Av., reward.

LOST—Military Surgeon's badge, number on back; reward. Doctor, 128 East 23d St.

LOST—Near the Dakota, crystal scarfpin. Reward at 441 Park Av. L.

LOST—Between Weehawken Ferry, 42d St., and Brooklyn, Tuesday, 16th, 7:30 P. M., pocketbook, containing railroad tickets and papers, valuable only to owner; $10 reward; no questions. G. W. Thompson, 44 Murray St., New York.

LOST—In or about Herald Square Theatre, Saturday night, crescent diamond pin, engraved on back "A. L. Kuhnerr"; finder will receive liberal reward by returning same to F. Zittel, 206 Columbus Av.

LOST—Monday afternoon, on Brooklyn Heights, or going up to the shopping district, a belt of brown velvet, with a gold buckle. Finder please return to 42 Grace Court, Brooklyn Heights.

LOST—100 shares of Delaware & Hudson stock, Certificate No. 46,255, in the name of Tower & Sherwood. Suitable reward will be paid if returned to C. I. Hudson & Co., 36 Wall St., New York City.

LOST—On Friday, bunch of keys, with Elks tag attached, on which is stamped owner's name and number of lodge of which he is a member; reward. Address J. F. M., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

LOST—On Saturday, small open-face silver watch, with ribbon fob, attached to fob University of Nebraska pin. Return to Miss Archibald, 541 Lexington Av.

LOST—In Subway, between Brooklyn Bridge and Grand Central, lady's black bag, containing chain, silver medal, and keys. Reward if returned to 60 West 45th St.

$50 REWARD for information which will convict thief of Waltham gold filled hunting case watch, Case No. 257,926, Works No. 2,760,971. W. N., Box 343 Times, Times Sq.

LOST—Saturday, pansy brooch, with diamond in center, between 79th St. and Broadway and 18th St. and 3d Av., possibly in Subway; liberal reward. Gardam, 45 Rose St.

LOST—On road between New Brunswick and Old Bridge, a gold eyeglass case; liberal reward for its return to Otto Wagner, 25 Broad St., New York.

LOST—One mink muff, in Culver route train to Coney Island, at Washington Cemetery, April 21, $10 reward. Levinson & Shapiro, 98 Canal St.

LOST—Friday noon, Broadway and Columbus car, between Hotel Astor and Macy's, black seal leather handbag; reward. Boush, 255 West 97th.

LOST—Wednesdny night, between 106th St. and 116th St., on west side, sable tippet; liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Hall, 206 West 106th St.

LOST—A lady's tortoise shell back comb, gold mounted and set in pearls, between 132d St. and 122d St. on 7th Av. Return to 131 132d St. and receive reward.

LOST—Mink piece, on 11 A. M. train to Far Rockaway, Wednesday morning, the 17th inst.; suitable reward. F. W., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

LOST—On Saturday, diamond screw, ¾-carat, between 111th and 125th Sts., vicinity of Madison Av. Miss Levy, 12 East 111th St.

LOST—Sundny, seed pearl necklace, with blue pendant, between West 96th and East 76th Sts.; reward. 29 East 76th St.

LOST—Fields' Theatre, Wednesday night, small gold spangled fan; $5 reward. 106 East 86th St.

LOST—Lady's diamond ring, 3d Av.; liberal reward. Mrs. Babcock, 357 West 24th St.

REWARD—$50 for return of horse and buggy which disappeared April 11 from City Hall Park, Brooklyn; dark brown horse, bobbed tail, initial V. C. on blinds; buggy single seated, top black, rubber tire, wheels painted red; no questions asked. Vincenzo J. Correale, 386 Melrose St., Brooklyn.

$25.00 REWARD for return of a Masonic charm, lost on Thursday, April 11th. Anawanda Club, 414 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 536,727 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,031,843, Bowery Savings Bank Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Monday evening, about 9 o'clock, a curly-headed St. Bernard, answering to the name of Chumy, on or near 45th St. and Madison Av; peculiar birthmark on back; liberal reward. Owner, Mrs. Riley, 11 West 45 th St., New York.

LOST—Brindle-and-white bulldog, "Crackers"; License No. 2,069; liberal reward and no questions asked. McLaughlin, 615 West 144th St.

LOST—English brindle bulldog, screw tail, name of Shay; from wagon, 6th Av., between 26th and 48th Sts.; liberal reward. 154 West 26th St.

LOST—A Mexican hairless dog, in neighborhood of Broadway and 136th St.; liberal reward. P. W. Hansl, 627 West 136th.

LOST—April 9, tan dog, Flo, female, ourlad tail; reward. Mrs. Symmons, 424A Halsey St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Last Friday, Boston bulldog, name Moky. Reward if returned to 2,022 5th Av.

The time to decide which shoe is best to buy is *before* you buy it—if you'd save regrets.
Let this good news sink into your mind:

THE CROSSETT SHOE

"Makes Life's Walk Easy"
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

$4.00 But for all its comfort—look at its style! **$5.00**

THE CROSSETT STORE
1270 Broadway **(Above 32nd Street)**
Store open evenings until 9 o'clock.

JUDGE CRAIN MOVED TO WARM DEFENSE

Impassioned Speech from the Bench on the Sullivan Sentence.

HIS HEART WAS MOVED

"Possibly Wrongly," He Admits, but He Wanted to Give the Prisoner Another Chance.

In an impassioned speech, delivered with frequent and impressive gestures, and with a force which revealed the depth of feeling from which it had sprung, Judge Crain, from his seat on the bench in General Sessions, denied yesterday that any but proper influences had swayed him in the matter of the Sullivan sentence last Friday. On that day Judge Crain first suspended sentence and then later, after a protest from the District Attorney, sentenced Daniel Sullivan, convicted before him of robbery in the second degree, to two months' imprisonment, although a sentence of fifteen years might have been given for the crime. Far from having yielded to political pressure, he fervently asserted, he had only followed the dictates of a kindly heart when he extended mercy to the man whose record showed that, although once acquitted, he had thrice been convicted of the crime of assault.

Judge Crain's speech followed the presentment by District Attorney Jerome of a motion to revoke the sentence imposed upon Sullivan and to replace it with a sentence adequate to the crime of which he was convicted. Since Friday Mr. Jerome has obtained five affidavits, two of them from policemen, and all dealing with previous cases with which Sullivan has been connected. In one case in which Sullivan was convicted in 1901, and Judge Foster, not Judge Newburger, as has been stated, suspended sentence upon him, Judge Foster desired to give him another chance because it was his first offense. These Mr. Jerome presented to the court, and closed his argument on the action with the declaration:

Evidently eager to proclaim his reasons for acting as he did, Judge Crain cut short the long argument into which Mr. Sullivan's attorney immediately launched in opposing the motion of the District Attorney, promising to consider carefully any papers which might be submitted to him.

"If I act at all in this matter I must act by Friday," declared the court, "and I think if you submit your papers by Friday morning that will do."

Judge Crain's Explanation.

Then Judge Crain began his explanation.

"Now, I desire at this time to state very briefly the considerations which led to the action that the court took. I consider it is a matter of public importance that certain erroneous statements in connection with this case should be officially corrected.

"In all matters which come before the court the desire of the court is to do right, uninfluenced by any considerations of fear or favor, and guided solely by an earnest wish in each matter to so act that right may prevail and wrong be punished.

"It is a matter of public concern that the public should know that no outside influence of any sort whatsoever moves a Judge of this court; neither influences which are social, influences which are denominational, or influences which are political have the slightest weight inside of this courtroom. The Court may err. It may inadvertently depart from the right, and record a judgment which should not be recorded, but the impulse is to administer the law impartially to every man.

"No one was upon the bench with me when sentence was imposed in this case. No one could have sat upon the bench with me when sentence was imposed in this case. No one intervened with me in behalf of Daniel Sullivan. I never knew Daniel Sullivan, and so far as I know today, I know no one who ever knew him. The matter is not of the slightest importance, as affects the individuality of the Judge. The matter is of the gravest importance as affects the respect which the public may have for an impartial, God-fearing administration of the law.

"Now, very frankly and fully, the considerations which influenced me in my action in this particular case: First, as to the general right to suspend sentence, considered as a question of law."

Referring to the Penal Code, Judge Crain read Section 12, elaborating upon it and citing in support of the legality of suspending sentence in the case of robbery in the second degree, the case of the People against Forsythe in the Court of General Sessions. He went on:

"I think that many men are snatched as brands from the burning by the mighty influence exerted for good through the agency of suspended sentences. I think that it happens not infrequently that sentences are suspended when they should not be, when harm is done by doing it and not good, but on the whole the men that go out under suspended sentences, with the supervisory power of the court over them, are under a restraining influence which keeps them in the paths of rectitude and prevents their enlarging that ever-increasing army of criminals which has already become a menace to society.

"Whether a particular sentence ought to be suspended, in my judgment, depends in part upon the crime for which the man is convicted; the evidence adduced at the trial against him and his previous record. In the trial of Daniel Sullivan I had the benefit of seeing the witnesses and hearing them, of watching their manner, and of gauging the credibility of their story, by an observation of the way in which they told it. The complaining witness in the Sullivan case was intoxicated at the time of the alleged occurrence. In three separate instances he denied that he had ever seen the defendant.

"The wife's testimony did not altogether harmonize with the testimony of her husband. The defendant did not take the stand in his own behalf. He did not attempt to tell any story not consistent with the truth. The money, and mind you, the gist of the charge was robbery, no verdict being brought in on the charge of assault, the money, so far as the complaining witness could testify to any given amount that he had, was restored to him before the defendant was placed under arrest.

"A record more inconclusive as to the guilt of the defendant could scarcely be presented, which, at the same time, would be legally sufficient to carry the case to a jury. It was upon this border line. There was evidence enough to take it to a jury under a charge not excepted to.

"The circumstances of the case were circumstances that were calculated to move the court to leniency toward the man that the court did not know, and the man for whom no one had interceded, but, on the other hand, there was the past record of this defendant, imperfectly known to the court. I had the record of these convictions. Now, what did they impart to my mind? Well, it was a bad record."

There came to him in open court, declared Judge Crain, a man with whom he was unacquainted, but who he had every reason to believe was an honorable business man, and who spoke for Sullivan saying that he had formerly been in his employ, and that if he were acquitted, he would employ him again.

How Judge's Heart Was Moved.

Judge Crain's voice was husky with emotion as he raised his hand above him and exclaimed:

"Sullivan stood at the parting of the ways. On the one hand, there was the power in the court to say, 'Fifteen years inside of a State's prison for Sullivan, because of Sullivan's record.' On the other hand, there was, seemingly at first blush, on the basis of the decision of the Court of Appeals, the power to say to Daniel Sullivan as he stood at the bar, 'Sentence is suspended; you may go to the workshop in which you worked; you may resume the labors which have supported you and your young wife; you may be classed among those who are honest, instead of joining the ranks of that pallid army of malefactors, swelling the number in our States' prisons,' and my heart was moved."

Judge Crain raised his right arm above his head, and his voice rising to a shrill treble, seemed about to break as he repeated:

"God knows my heart was moved, possibly wrongly moved, but moved, if perchance I could take that man and put his feet again upon the solid rock, so that he might look others in the face and be reckoned at least among the honest in the community. And I was about to do it. I was about to do it. And the reading of Section 12 halted me.

"I could not suspend sentence on the man. The law shut the door in my face. I wanted to give him a sentence that would be so light, and I wanted to give him a sentence that would be so small, that he would still come out feeling like going back to work, feeling like going back to his wife, feeling like returning to an honest course. I may have erred. If I have done wrong in the case of Daniel Sullivan, as indicated by the record submitted to me through the industry and zeal of the District Attorney, and the law permits me to undo the wrong, it will be undone.

"My only justification for this long statement is that our courts must be beyond suspicion. God helping me, my motive here, first, last and all the time, as the cases come, is to do what is right. If I erred, I erred from the head and not from the heart."

CENSURES OTHER COURTS.

Magistrate Cornell Says There Are Too Many Suspended Sentences.

Magistrate Cornell had another case yesterday which caused him to censure the higher courts for their action in suspending sentences and fixing light penalties for crimes.

Policeman Byrne of the East 104th Street Station lives at 149 East 109th Street. The tailor shop of Isidor Thaler is directly opposite, at No. 150. Byrne's sister, Gertrude, told him Tuesday night that she saw two men acting suspiciously around the tailor shop, and Byrne arrested them and had them in Harlem Court yesterday. They said they were John Farrell of 214 East 108th Street and Patrick Kane of 217 East Ninety-fourth Street. The police say that Farrell is known under the alias of Lawrence Mulrooney and John Mulrooney.

When the men were arraigned Magistrate Cornell was told by Byrne that the record at Headquarters showed that Farrell, under the name of Mulrooney, had been sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory on Feb. 20 and that sentence had been suspended. The policeman's information brought the Magistrate to his feet instantly, and, leaning way over the bench, he asked the prisoner:

"Were you convicted of burglary?"

"Yes," answered the prisoner, "eight weeks ago."

"What was done to you?"

"Sentence was suspended."

"What Judge suspended sentence?"

"I don't know."

"You don't know," sarcastically repeated the Magistrate. "You can't remember the Judge that was so kind to you as to suspend sentence?"

"I guess it was Judge O'Sullivan," said the prisoner.

District Attorney Jerome had the case of Farrel looked up and found that he had been sentenced to serve a term in Elmira Reformatory by Judge O'Sullivan, sitting in Part 4 of the Court of General Sessions.

On April 12 Judge O'Sullivan, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, suspended sentence on Farrel upon reports submitted to him by Nora T. Burke, a probation officer, and a statement of the boy's mother, that he was her sole support, her husband having died several months ago. There were also some letters from a number of citizens who said they'd be glad to give the man work.

COULDN'T HELP STEALING.

Reilly Turned Burglar Again as Soon as He Gave Bail—Gets Ten Years.

Believing that James Reilly, 28 years old, of 220 East 120th Street, has a propensity for crime which is absolutely beyond his control, Judge O'Sullivan, in General Sessions yesterday, sentenced him to ten years in the penitentiary for burglary. The crime was committed on March 11 last, but since his arrest and release on bail the young man had added another to his list, and besides has been found to be the man wanted for an assault and burglary committed in February.

Assistant District Attorney Marshall had been warned to investigate Reilly's career since his release on bail, and to his surprise discovered that Reilly and William Kelly, also charged with robbery, were one and the same man. The records showed that Reilly had obtained his release on April 11, and six days later had been unable to resist his old impulses.

He visited the house at 228 East 115th Street, and breaking into the flat of Lena Engelbrecht had collected about $100 worth of clothing and jewelry when he was arrested. He gave the name of Kelly, but by mistake gave his true address.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Atlantic Coast storm has passed out to sea but another has developed in the interior, causing high winds and heavy rains in the Mississippi Valley and heavy snow in the upper peninsular of Michigan.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Thursday, except rain in north portion. Friday, rain and colder; diminishing northwest winds, becoming east Thursday night.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Thursday, followed by rain at night. Friday, rain and colder; fresh southeast winds

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	39	44	4 P. M.	52	57
6 A. M.	37	43	6 P. M.	52	55
9 A. M.	38	53	9 P. M.	50	52
12 M.	47	53	12 P. M.	50	51

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 51; for the corresponding date last year it was 45; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 52; at 8 P. M. it was 54; maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 3 A. M.; humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 42 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—427 E. 74th St.; Mary Walsh	$100
4:20—Pier 24 N. R.; Stephens & Condit.	$20,000
8:15—307 E. 79th St.; M. Gumpher	$10
11:55—131 W. 80th St.; owner unknown	None
P. M.	
1:25—75 Goerck St., H. Brenner	Trifling
2:25—380 East 8th St.; owner unknown	$25
3:00—306 Delancey St.; owner unknown	Slight
3:00—262 Pearl St.; Berry Brothers	$1,000
5:10—287 Madison St.; P. Kien	$10
5:30—223 East 3d St.; Samuel Marcus	$2
6:00—142 West 67th St.; Liatha Gray	$200
6:45—300 10th Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
6:50—311 W. 120th St.; Schenasi Bros.	$200
7:30—127 W. 75th St.; Samuel Goldsmith	$25

LAST THREE DAYS
HORNER'S Clearance of Vetter's Furniture
AT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF OFF VETTER'S PRICES
On Sale at 35-37 West 23d St.
Must be sold before May 1st. Building Let.

Messrs. Vetter's Sons always have catered to a first class trade. Their stock contains the very choicest and most exclusive designs and novelties in the Furniture making art, and many pieces are particularly adapted for WEDDING PRESENTS.

ORIENTAL RUGS Included in this offering are a number of Persian, Kermanshah, Mahal, Goravans, Herez, Mesheds, Shirvans, Cabistans, Belouchistans, in various sizes
Reduced to Less than Market Value.

R. J. HORNER & CO. Furniture Makers and Importers. | **West 23d Street West 24th Street**

Young's Hats NONE BETTER MADE
April 25th.
An extra good hat at the price of any good hat. There is the reason of Young's Hat popularity in as few words as we can put it on the spur of the moment.
Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 99 Nassau near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 6 Broadway, near Beaver St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Wallach's News 3d Ave., Cor. 122d St.
SPRING SUITS
THE fact that they are HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well Known Well Made) Spring Suits is a sufficient guarantee that all that goes to make for good clothes has found its way into them.
If you have worn a HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well Known Well Made) Suit or Overcoat, you know. If you haven't, you can prove it. Spring Suits, $45 to **$15**

McGIBBON & CO.
Broadway at Nineteenth Street.
Lace Curtains in panel effects with yard goods to match.
New French Filet and Rayure effects.
Correct styles for every room in the home and at prices from $3.00 per pair.
Lace Curtains Cleaned.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.
1.00 Baratheas at 49c.
Fifteen New Colors.
Linen Collars 11c.
The only all linen collar on the market at 11c.
Pure Silk Undershirts, 2.00.
Large sizes only.
Mercerized Balbriggan, 98c.
Shirts or Drawers, Silk stripped worth 1.50.
1.50 American Silk, 98c.
Shirts or Drawers, Blue, Pink, Novi.

An accompaniment for the luncheon—
A finale for the banquet—
NABISCO
SUGAR WAFERS
The perfect Dessert Confection.
In ten cent tins, also in twenty-five cent tins.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

John Daniell Sons & Sons
Men's Furnishing Department:
Special Offering of
Men's Half Hose.
MEN'S LISLE THREAD HOSE. Black, fast dye, 3 pairs in a box for..... 50c
MEN'S FINE GAUGE LISLE THREAD and BALBRIGGAN HALF HOSE. Black and colors, hand embroidered fronts, special..... 25c
MEN'S VERY FINE GAUGE LISLE THREAD, HALF HOSE, hand embroidered fronts and clocks, black and colors, values 50c. and 65c. per pair, for 35c., or three pairs for..... 1.00
MEN'S NEGLIGEE and PLAITED BOSOM SHIRTS. This season's showing unsurpassed in cut, style, quality and price.
Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

A RARE OCCURRENCE.
The purchasing of the large and beautifully selected stock of James Scarlett & Co., 391 Fifth Avenue, well known among the dressy men of this city. Their $80 Suits and Overcoats are here at $30.
Sale ends Saturday.
ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth Street.

TRADE E.A.W. MARK
Troy's best Product
(from a green box)
Of "Hula" cloth, shirts for the spring of 1908—its beauty is its dainty simplicity.
EARL & WILSON.
A few looms now weaving.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St., West of B'way. Last 3 Nights. Last Mat. Sat.
THE GRAND MOGUL with FRANK MOULAN.
NEXT MONDAY—Seats now on Sale—
MR. MANTELL in SHAKSPERE
1ST WEEK—Mon., Tues., Wed., nights, Sat. aft., Brutus in Julius Caesar; Wed. aft., 2:45, The Merchant of Venice; Thurs., Fri., nights, King Edward III.; Sat. night, Macbeth. 2D WEEK—Mon. night, Richelieu (Lord Lytton); Tues., Wed., nights, King Lear; Wed. aft., 2:45, Macbeth; Thurs., Fri., nights, Sat. aft., The Merchant of Venice; Sat. night, Iago in Othello.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10.
Still the Best and Biggest Show in Town. ANNA HELD in THE PARISIAN MODEL
'The Handsomest Chorus in the World.'

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN
ELEANOR ROBSON AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong
(Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"A HIT."—HERALD.
GRACE GEORGE in DIVORCONS
SARDOU'S
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irv. Pl.
Sam H. Harris presents for two weeks only
Geo. M. COHAN IN LITTLE JOHNNY JONES
(HIMSELF.)
Mr. Cohan's last times in this play. Prices, 25-50-75-$1. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2 Ev. 8:15

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's farcical romance,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
May 6, Miss Barrymore, "Cousin Kate."

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Begins 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
ARNOLD DALY "THE BOYS OF COMPANY B."
4 Spec. Tues. Mats., Apr. 30, May 7, 14, 21. Mr. Daly in a triple bill, "The Flag Station," "The Lemonade Boy," "The Monkey's Paw."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
6TH MONTH.
150th Time May 6th. "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun
Souvenirs.
WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

THE BOYS OF CO. B
A Laughing Success at the Lyceum.

HUDSON 44th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS

THE BOYS OF CO. B
A Laughing Success at the Lyceum.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

THE BOYS OF CO. B
A Laughing Success at the Lyceum.

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tdy. Best Seats $1.50.
MAN OF THE HOUR

THE BOYS OF CO. B
A Laughing Success at the Lyceum.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinee at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00.
Best Features of Circus, Spectacle, and WILD WEST
PIONEER DAYS With 100 Sioux Indians
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER
With Mermaids and Gorgeous Ballet
NEXT SUNDAY | U. S. MARINE BAND Concert. Return Engagement.

PRINCESS Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:25. B'way & 29th Mats. Tdy. & Sat. 2:20.
Last time Sat. Eve. Souvenirs.
MARGARET ANGLIN | The Great Divide | HENRY MILLER
DALY'S THEATRE AUG 26.

Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th Mats. Wed. Tel. 2485-38 & Sat. 2:15
EDDIE FOY in THE ORCHID "The Hit of the Town."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1640 Bryant Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN.
Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, Lotta Faust

LYRIC 42 St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Road to Yesterday with Minnie Dupree and original cast.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Wed & Sat. 2:15.
OWING TO SUCCESS OF
CYRIL SCOTT IN THE PRINCE CHAP
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED TO MAY 4.

BIJOU Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
MME. NAZIMOVA in Comtesse Coquette.

LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. 25.50.75c. Mat. Wed. 25-50c. Reg. Mt. Sat.
Wm. Morris Stock Co. 'The Lost Paradise'

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. | ELSIE JANIS, Rainbeaux, Lois Cotton, W. C. Kelly Ed. F. Reynard, The Baggessens

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Ave. & 126th St. | EVA TANGUAY, Wilfred Clarke & Co., Herzog's Horses, Vasco, others.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour Lifelike Tableaux & People Talked About

HACKETT THEATER, W. 42 St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees To-day & Sat. at 2:20.
ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. To-night & Sat'y, 8:20. Sudermann's "Das Blumenboot." Friday, Benefit-Winds, "Uriel Acosta."

GRAND—The Hypocrites
Nxt. Wk.—Robert Loraine, Man and Superman.

WEST END THEATRE. Mat. Sat. 25-50c. JAMES O'NEILL 'Monte Cristo' Next Mon.—JESSIE BONSTELLE in Sunday.

Early American History Primitive Savagery Deeds of Equestrian Daring
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST
See the Wild Buckers
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
For a Brief Engagement Only.
Two Performances Daily, 2 and 8 P. M.
THE BATTLE OF SUMMIT SPRINGS.
A Vivid Scene of Barbaric Warfare.
THE GREAT TRAIN HOLD-UP.
A Realistic Review of Western Brigandage.
A HOLIDAY AT "T—E" RANCH.
Sports and Pastimes of the Plainsman.
ATTACK ON AN EMIGRANT TRAIN.
Rough Riders Assembled from All Nations—Cowboys, Indians and Wild West Girls.
Col. Wm. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill)
POSITIVELY APPEARS at Every Performance.
Reviews, Drills and Pageants.
Battle Scenes and Cavalry Charges.
American History Shown in Tableaux
An Exhibition of National Interest.
Admission, including numbered seats, 25c and 50c. (26th and 27th St. entrances only.) Reserved, 75c. (on sale only when doors open.) $1.00, $1.50, according to location. Box seats, $2.00, $2.50. (Madison Av. entrance only.) Mail orders accompanied by currency receive prompt attention. Box office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ASTOR B'way, 45th. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
TO-NIGHT 8:30
LEO DITRICHSTEIN'S SCREAMING FARCE,
BEFORE AND AFTER
With Leo Ditrichstein, Chas. Dickson, Henry V. Donnelly, R. C. Herz, and Excellent Company.

THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. THE RIALTO ROUNDERS Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mt. To-day Yankee Doodle Girls Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. David Belasco Presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO

MADISON SQ. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15 Thea. 24 St. B'y. Last Week. CARLOTTA NILLSON in THE 3 OF US

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Song Recital TO-NIGHT at 8:30 PAULINE DONALDA
Res. Seats, $1 to $2 at Box Office & 10 E. 17th.

NEW IRISH B'w'y & 60th St. Mts. Mon., Wed., Sat. M. M. Theise presents 5th MONTH
WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO.
Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Matinee Sat. WOMEN WHO DARE. NxtWk-Parted on Her Bridal Tour

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. MATINEE SAT. Jos. Santley, Billy the Kid. N'xt W'k—Custer's Last Fight

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Evenings, 25c. to $1. Nats. | ALICE LLOYD, "Xmas on Dalby, the Island," "Marse Covington," 25-50c. | Sydney Grant, and others.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, colder to-day; fair to-night and to-morrow; wind northwest.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,989. * * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SHONTS TELLS WHY INTERBOROUGH QUIT

Conditions of the New Subway Contract Too Onerous, He Writes Transit Commission.

THE BOARD IN A QUANDARY

Four Years of Work Thrown Away—Interborough Would Extend Present Route.

Contending that the conditions under whicb the new subways were to bave been built were too onerous, and tbat the estimated cost would be so great that it would be practically impossible for an operating company to meet even its fixed charges, the Interborough-Metropolitan Company yesterday declined to bid on the new subways, and no bids of any description were received by the Rapid Transit Commission, as had been foretold in THE TIMES.

In lieu of a bid, Theodore P. Shonts, President of tbe traction company, sent to the commission a long letter in which he set forth the reasons why tbe company bad found it inadviaable to bid. This letter suggested tbat the officials of the company and the members of the board get together and discuss terms on which parts of each proposed route might be built by the company. In brief, the conditions proposed by the company included a guarantee that the company should earn at least enough to meet its interest debt to the city and a reasonable interest on its own investment.

Commission in a Qnandary.

By tbe developments of yesterday, the Commissioners find their work of the last four years practically wasted, and the city is confronted witb three alternatives—the acceptance for an indefinite period of prevailing conditions, frequently termed intolerable; the building of such subways as the Interborough-Metropolitan Company is willing to construct at terms to be decided upon by that company, or the construction of new lines with the city's money, either in the hope of obtaining independent bids later, or with the intention of introducing municipal operation.

While it was almost impossible to obtain calm expressions of opinion yesterday after the meeting at which the Shonts letter was read, the general impression among those who have followed the transit situation carefully was that the attitude of the Interborough would result, though not immediately, in municipal construction, if not in municipal operation. It was agreed, too, that the present Rapid Transit Commission, should the Public Service Commissions bill pass the Legislature, would not have the contracting to do for any more subways. The most it could do, it was asserted, was to allow the building of an additional track on the Third Avenue elevated line and of two additional tracks on the Second Avenue line; an old proposal, which, seemingly by pure coincidence, was brought up at yesterday's meeting.

When Vice President John H. Starin and one or two members of the board gathered to open the bids at noon yesterday, they found two injunctions awaiting them prohibiting action. One was from the Broadway merchants who objected to the cut-and-cover method of construction, and the other was from G. H. Kramer, a property owner of 639 Lexington Avenue, who enjoined the board from receiving bids or contracting for the construction of the "link" which, had the Interborough obtained the contract, would have connected the present Subway with the upper part of the Lexington Avenue route. This injunction, it was generally believed, was instigated by the Transit Committee of the Republican County Committee, which went into this particular matter at some length some months ago.

No Bids to Open.

As it proved, the suing out of the injunctions had been a waste of time, as there were no bids in the box. In the minds of some of the board members there had been a hope that the Interborough would submit some kind of a bid, but they were disappointed. Not even a proposal to construct the smallest section of one of the lines was submitted. After four years of planning, the commission found itself facing a blank wall.

At the meeting at 3 o'clock there was a distinct air of gloom. The room was filled to overflowing with mono-rail enthusiasts and with men who had come to learn the result of the bidding. Mr. Shonts and William Barclay Parsons, ex-Chief Engineer of the board, but now Chief Engineer of the Interborough-Metropolitan, arrived just before the meeting started. After a few formalities a report of the Vice President stating that no bids had been received, was read, and then Mr. Starin asked Mr. Shonts if he had anything to say. For answer Mr. Shonts handed the Secretary the following letter:

"New York, April 24, 1907.

"Alexander E. Orr, President, Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

"Dear Sir: Ever since the opening of the existing subway this company has hoped that it would have an opportunity of completing the system of municipal rapid transit subways by continuing the East Side line north of Forty-second Street to the Bronx, and, by continuing the West Side line south from Forty-second Street to the Battery, so that there would be, as originally planned by your Board, two complete longitudinal rapid transit lines, connected by a cross-town line under Forty-second Street. The increasing congestion in the subway, particularly on the express trains during the rush hours, has emphasized the need of these additional lines, and this company had fully intended to submit a bid for their construction and operation, which, it was hoped, would be acceptable to your Board.

"It is, therefore, with great regret that I have now to advise you that, after very careful study by our engineers and officers of the plans and specifications for the new subways and the proposed form of contract for their construction and operation, the Directors of our company have been forced to conclude that the building of the proposed four-track double-deck Lexington Avenue subway, north of Forty-second Street, and the four-track West Side subway south of

Continued on Page 7

UNION PLOT TO MURDER.

Charged Against San Francisco Electrical Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A sensational conspiracy on the part of members of the Electrical Workers' Union of this city to kidnap and murder P. M. McCarthy, President of the Building Trades Council, was revealed at the meeting of the council to-night. Several of the alleged conspirators are in jail. The charge is based on the affidavit of H. Sbuckley, a member of the Electrical Workers' Union, who refused to sanction the campaign of murder.

An attempt wes made to carry out the plan last Sunday, when a number of the men selected to kill McCarthy went to his bouse with an automobile. Their plan was to induce their victim to go with them for an outing to the beach. When they reached a lonely place it was intended to cbloroform McCarthy and throw his body into the ocean, where the strong currents would carry it down the coast, and it would not be found for months, if at all. McCarthy suspected that there was some sort of a plot on foot and refused to leave the house.

The matter was placed in tbe hands of the police to-night, and several of the accused men were put behind tbe bars.

Tho plot to murder McCartby had its origin in the war between the Electrical Workers' Union and the Building Trades' Council which resulted in tbe expulsion of tbe Electrical Workers. McCarthy was blamed by the Electrical Workers, and there has been mucb bitter feeling.

PENROSE SEES ROOSEVELT.

Senator Was the Author of the $5,000,000 Conspiracy Story.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senator Penrose made his long-expected visit to the White House to-day, and was there for an hour. He saw both the President and Secretary Loeb—separately, however. Senator Bourne, bis host at the dinner where the five-million-dollar plot was sprung on Loeb by Penrose, was in the visitors' room, waiting to see tbe President, at about the same time Penrose was there, but both denied that they saw the President together.

Mr. Penrose said his call was social and that he enjoyed it, and denied that he talked about the five-million-dollar plot either to the President or to Loeb. Mr. Loeb was equally reticent. It is the first time Penrose has seen either Loeb or the President since the news of the great plot was given out.

Representative Burton, the Taft leader in Ohio, also called on the President, and so did Acting Chairman New of the Republican National Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina voiced his views on the next Presidential possibilities here to-day while waiting for a train to take him to Butler, where he lectures to-night.

"The Presidential election is far away," he said, "and I am content to stand by at present and watch tbe game as the cards are dealt. My opinion is that Roosevelt is pulling every wire in his power to have himself nominated for a third term.

"The Taft boom is merely a preliminary skirmish to give Roosevelt an inkling of how the political winds are blowing. He wants to find out just how strong Taft really is, particularly in Ohio."

HERE TO LEARN RAILROADING.

Complete Course for Filipino Protege of E. H. Harriman.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 25.—Raphael Augliera Dimayuga, a member of a prominent Filipino family of Lipa, Batanzas, Island of Luzon, and a protégé of E. H. Harriman, is in this city to study the building and operation of the Erie Railroad, with a view to turning his knowledge to account in the building of railroads in the Philippines.

Mr. Dimayuga was formerly one of the right-hand men of Aguinaldo, who caused the American army so much trouble in the Philippines. He still corresponds with Aguinaldo. In 1896 a brother of Mr. Dimayuga, who had been educated in Germany and returned to the Philippines to lead a revolt against the Spaniards, was captured and shot on the spot without trial.

Mr. Dimayuga has already worked as a section hand and has been in the offices of the company at Jersey City. Beginning next week, he will enter the large freight house in this city, and remain until he understands the work thoroughly. Then he will enter the passenger station and learn the duties of a station agent and ticket seller.

After this knowledge is gained, it is believed he will go to a division headquarters and learn how trains are dispatched and kept in order along a great railroad system. He will go out with wrecking crews and investigate the causes of wrecks and how they are taken care of when they occur. With his railroad work Mr. Dimayuga is studying civil engineering.

500,000 LBS. OF LARD ABLAZE.

$300,000 Fire in Allegheny—Four Firemen Injured.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—Fire started last night in the William Zoeller Packing Company's plants, in Allegheny, opposite this city. Early to-day when it was thought to be under control a large and supposedly fireproof warehouse, in which was stored 500,000 pounds of lard, suddenly burst into flames. The firemen finally fastened the iron doors of the building, shutting in the burning lard. Tbe interior of the building soon became a seething furnace. Spurting from crevices, doors, and windows, streams of hot grease ran into a sort of trench hurriedly prepared in an endeavor to prevent the hot fluid from spreading over surrounding territory.

Shortly after the fire was discovered a dozen large ammonia tanks exploded with terrific force. At 8 o'clock this morning the fire had practically burned itself out. The loss is put at $300,000; partly covered by insurance.

During the fire Assistant Chief Engineer William Graham and three firemen were injured by falling walls and broken glass, but all will recover.

E. B. Haskell Left $1,025,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 25.—The will of the late E. B. Haskell, who for many years was editor of The Boston Herald, was filed today. The estate is inventoried at $1,025,000.

PARLOR CAR TO ASBURY PARK and Pt. Pleasant, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves New York weekdays 3:25 P. M.; leaves Pt. Pleasant 7:55 A. M.—Adv.

BOND THEFT GROWS TO OVER $400,000

After Last Haul, Douglas Sought Josiah Quincy's Aid in Restoring Securities.

HE WANTED IMMUNITY

Boston's ex-Mayor Declined to Enter Case, but His Brother-in-Law Appears for Douglas.

It came out yesterday that Josiah Quincy, ex-Mayor of Boston, had been asked by William O. Douglas, the bank clerk now in jail for robbing the Trust Company of America, to negotiate with the company for the return of the stolen securities. According to William F. Sheehan, counsel for the company, Mr. Quincy declined to have anything to do with the case. Since then his brother-in-law, Robertson Honey, a Newport lawyer, bas come into it as counsel for Douglas.

Other developments of yesterday made it appear that the emount of bonds stolen was vastly in excess of any figure hitherto published, and generally ripped the lid off the robbery after officials of the trust company had fastened it down with sedulous care only the night before. Incidentally there was developed for the first time publicly the real story of the robbery as revealed by Douglas on the day after his arrest.

This was not because of any change of attitude by those who have had official charge of the matter. On the contrary, the trust company officials and their various coinvestigators were as close mouthed as ever and put in one of the busiest days they have spent since the original discovery that the trust company had been robbed. As a result of their work it is not improbable that papers will be prepared for the arrest of a Boston man whoso name has not yet been mentioned, but who is believed to be the actual "man higher up," the principal of Dennett and Douglas in one of the most ingenious schemes of bank robbery with which the metropolitan police have ever had to deal.

To understand the situation as it developed from yesterday's disclosures it is necessary to turn first to that part of the confession of Douglas which puts his thefts back over the period of a year. To this confession has been added information obtained by the investigators from many brokerage houses, most of them members of the New York Stock Exchange, that Dennett for months has maintained loan accounts in amounts from $1,000 up to $5,000, with satisfactory collateral. Some of the houses, to be sure, did not like the look of the proposed operations and declined to do business with Dennett, but that he was successful in establishing business relations with several is one of the admitted facts of the case.

Douglas Took Over $400,000.

The peculations of Douglas, it now appears, were not of large individual amounts until the latter part of last week, although aggregating a considerable sum variously put at from $30,000 to $50,000. He had been able to carry them on with greater ease than would otherwise have been the case by reason of the fact that the consolidation of the Trust Company of America and the Colonial Trust Company brought with it an incidental, though temporary, relaxation of the routine followed by large Wall Street institutions.

But last Friday, according to the confession, Douglas realized that his game was up. Accordingly he took no less than $400,000 in bonds, conveyed them temporarily to a third person, said to be Dennett. Then on Saturday he made away with an additional $50,000 more, as told by President Thorne in the story he gave out on Sunday of the detection of the theft. Meantime Douglas, according to the information which some of the Trust Company officials have, communicated with Mr. Quincy, whether by letter or telegram does not appear, and asked him to undertake to negotiate for the return of the securities on condition that immunity be given to Douglas and to Dennett.

His Summons to Quincy.

Accounts vary as to the mode of this communication. William F. Shechan declared yesterday that his understanding was that Dennett wrote or telegraphed to Mr. Quincy, and that Mr. Quincy, who was once a Director of the Seventh National Bank, had declined to have anything to do with the pair. However this may be, on Sunday a Newport lawyer appeared in New York and sought out President Thorne of the trust company to undertake the negotiation which Mr. Sheehan said yesterday Mr. Quincy declined.

Mr. Tborne, it is understood, asked this lawyer if he were ready to produce the two individuals mentioned in connection with the theft. The lawyer answered in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Thorne replied that both Douglas and Dennett were in custody, Douglas being then actually under arrest and Dennett under police surveillance. This put a different phase on the matter, and fresh negotiations were undertaken which have continued in various stages down to the present time.

On Monday, however, Robertson Honey, whose home is in Newport and who is a brother-in-law of Josiah Quincy, turned up as attorney for Douglas. To reporters he made the statement that he was not retained by the prisoner directly, but through a third person whose name he would not give. He has continued to represent Douglas ever since, and caused some comment when he made an application to Magistrate Wnish on Wednesday to have the two men placed in different parts of the West Side Court Prison. At that time Mr. Honcy made no effort to have Douglas admitted to bail. Both Douglas and Dennett were lodged in the Tombs yesterday.

The Company's Probable Loss.

Mr. Sheehan was positive, in talking with reporters yesterday, that tbe loss to the trust company could not exceed the $140,000 at which it was placed in Mr. Thorne's statement of Tuesday. But Mr. Sheehan would not say wbat amount of bonds had been taken altogether, nor how many of tbem had been returned, either in value or in number. There was an impression in Wall Street, after it became known that upward of $400,000 bonds had been taken from the trust company altogether, that the company had not succeeded in recovering anything like tbe amount represented in official statements unless a very much larger amount of the bonds was recovered in Dennett's quarters at the Manhattan Club than was first reported.

In fact, it is known now that some of the Directors of the trust company have not been kept better informed of the situation than was conveyed in the statement that the loss would not exceed $140,-

Continued on Page 2.

AUTO CABS FOR NEW YORK.

Probability That French Taxameter Vehicles Will Be Used Here.

Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, April 25.—There is a probability, according to G. W. Sands, who came to Paris on behnif of the American Motor Carriage Company, that taxameter auto cabs will be plying for hire in the streets of New York within a few months.

Mr. Sands lost no time after his arrival last Friday in making an extensive examination of different makes of automobile cabs. He has practically decided in favor of the Darracq type, and only awaits a cablegram from New York to complete a contract under which the Darracq Company would supply 100 taxameter motor cabs, part at the end of May, part at the end of June, and the remainder in July.

These taxameters are of a different type from those known in Paris, and Mr. Sands considers them superior. There are two types—a two-cylinder ten to twelve horse power machine for a cab seating two persons, and a four-cylinder fourteen to eighteen horse power machine for the landau style of vehicle.

TEACHERS' BILL PASSED.

Measure Increasing Salaries Now Goes to the Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 25.—By a vote of 105 to 15 the Assembly to-day passed the New York School Teachers' Salary Increase bill. The substance of the brief debate on the measure was that too much money would have to be raised to meet the increased salaries, and an injustice would be done to the men teachers. Several Senators who have aided the teachers' steering committee from the start came over to the Assembly end were at once surrounded by women. The Senators enjoyed it hugely, and now and then whispered loudly to Assemblymen to get on the band wagon for them and vote for the bill. Encouraged by the smiles of the teachers and the urging of the Senators, several changed their votes to the affirmative.

The bill goes to Mayor McClellan, who has fifteen days in which to approve or veto it. At best, it is the general opinion that the measure's troubles have only just begun. In view of Gov. Hughes's attitude about bills that upset the principle of home rule Assemblymen have been telling the teachers that they should devote their attention to convincing the executive that they had a good bill. After its passage a delegation from the teachers called at the Executive Chambers, but failed to see the Governor.

NEW POST FOR LOEB.

Will Head Washington Railway and Electric Company, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—An announcement was published here to-day that William Loeb, Jr., secretary to the President, is to become President of the Washington Railway & Electric Company. This did not become generally known until Mr. Loeb had left the city for the Jamestown Exposition, so that it could not be verified from him.

From other sources, however, it is known that the interests in control of the railroad are anxious to get Mr. Loeb for the place. These interests consist chiefly of W. B. Hibbs & Co., who have been buying in stock for months, and who will be in control by the first of June, the date when the present trusteeship expires and the stockholders resume control.

The relations of Mr. Loeb and Mr. Hibbs have been close for some time, and there seems to be no doubt that if Mr. Loeb desires the presidency he can have it. It is said that if he takes the place it will not be until the beginning of next year.

Allan L. McDermott of Jersey City, President of the Washington Railway & Electric Company of Washington, when questioned yesterday concerning the report that Mr. Loeb would succeed him as head of the company next January, said:

"There is no understanding of that kind. Better see Loeb. There is nothing that I can say."

SLEUTHS TO BE SCREENED.

Curtain with Peepholes to be Used in "Sizing Up" Prisoners.

Beginning this morning, the detectives in the Detective Bureau will be concealed behind large screens while they "size up" tho crooks and the alleged crooks who have been caught in the police dragnet.

Capt. McCafferty, the new head of the Detective Bureau, decided that by the old method used at Police Headquarters the prisoners profited as much as the detectives did. It has been the custom in the past to line up the prisoners at Headquarters and the detectives then looked them over. By this method, however, the crooks could also see the policemen and know whom to shun when liberated.

Now the prisoners will not see the detectives at all. The large room at Police Headquarters has been divided off by a large curtain. The curtain has a number of small holes through which the detectives can take a mental photograph of the prisoners.

BRYAN IN A RUNAWAY.

He Jumps from Carriage, and No One Is Injured.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., April 25.—William J. Bryan, who lectured here last night, was in a runaway accident to-day. Neither Mr. Bryan nor any one with him was in any way injured, and little harm was done. The harness broke and the horses started to run down hill. The animals were brought under control just as they dashed up to the railroad station.

Mr. Bryan but a moment before had seized a chance to jump from the vehicle. He landed without harm. The others in the carriage stepped out after the horses stopped. One man in the crowd at the station was knocked down, but was not hurt.

BARRE, Vt., April 25.—William J. Bryan continued his Vermont tour today, delivering formal addresses to great audiences in Burlington and this city and also speaking briefly to crowds which gathered about his train at Morrisville and Richmond.

Real Estate carefully and conservatively appraised. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 B'way.—Adv.

OLD GUARD FORCES CRISIS ON HUGHES

Leader Raines Comes to Open Rupture with Governor on the Kelsey Case.

REFORM PLANS MENACED

Utilities Bill the Next Point of Attack, Perhaps—Hughes Is Prepared.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 25.—With the end of the legislative session only three weeks off, and the most important of the reform measures of Gov. Hughes yet to be acted upon by the Legislature, Senator John Raines, Republican leader of the upper house, to-day came out in opposition to the Governor's recommendation to have Otto Kelsey, State Superintendent of Insurance, removed from office.

It was learned later that Senator Raines had broken with the Governor, not only over the Kelsey case, but on other matters of at least as great importance to the Administration. To-night the Governor's friends admit that a crisis is at hand, and that the entire reform programme of the Governor may be in jeopardy.

To-night all the talk at the Capitol is of war. It is rumored that this war may be carried beyond the Kelsey case and that the "Old Guerd" in the Senate may attempt to bring about a line-up to defeat the Public Utilities bill.

It is known that the Governor is preparing to meet any emergency that may arise. While not looking for trouble, he is ready for the frey, and if war should come he will enter upon no compromises. He will fight it out to the bitter end with the same unconcern for consequences which has marked his conduct in reference to Mr. Kelsey, whose removal be asked for, though he knew he would antagonize every Republican of importance in the State by doing so.

The declaration of Senator Raines followed a meeting held this afternoon by the Senate Judiciary Committee. As the majority leader, who is a member of the committee, left the committee room he was asked:

"Is Mr. Kelsey going to be removed?"

"Not by any vote of mine. You may quote me as saying so, and make it as strong as you choose."

"Will you vote for Kelsey being retained in his office?"

"I have read every line of the testimony given at the hearing, and I can see no reason why he should be removed," Mr. Raines replied.

"How do the other members stand?"

"Some are with Kelsey; others are like pigs in a pen, wiggling their little tails so fast that it is impossible to see what way they are pointing."

At the meeting of the Judiciary Committee, which was held behind closed doors, Senator Page moved that the case be taken up for final consideration, and that the committee sustain the Governor's recommendation that Kelsey be removed. There was considerable discussion on this. No formel vote was taken, however.

Senator Page then brought about a line-up, resulting in a dead-lock, by moving that the committee consider the testimony and make a report to the Senate recommending some definite line of action. This has been the policy of the Governor's friends on the committee all along, but Senator Raines and the "Old Guard" members have been in favor of letting the Senate decide the case without a committee recommendation. The vote taken on the motion was six to six.

Those voting for the course urged by the Governor's friends were Davis, Armstrong, Cobb, Page, Hinman, and Taylor.

Those against were Allds, Smith, Grattan, Raines, McCarren, end Cohalan.

Grady, the only absentee, would have made a majority for Kelsey if he had been present to vote, as he will be Tuesday when the case will be taken up for final consideration.

The Governor was informed of what had occurred in the committee room shortly afterward, but made no comment. His friends left the committee meeting in a state of the greatest concern. They had believed that even despite the vote of Grady, whose attitude of hostility to the removal of Kelsey is well known, they would win. The surprise was furnished by Senator Grattan. He is the representative of Boss Barnes of Albany. It is known that Grattan, both personally and through Barnes, had pledged his support to the Governor. Cohalan also had been expected to vote with the Governor's friends. The friends of the Governor saw in his change of heart, an evidence that the Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, had issued orders to the Senator. Cohalan, heretofore, however, has shown independence of boss rule.

That unless some extraordinary change is brought about between now and the time when the Kelsey case comes before the Senate that body will vote against his removal was taken for granted to-day even by the Governor's friends. Whether the opposition would be carried further was a matter of speculation.

"It will depend," said one Republican legislator, "upon whether the combination against Hughes, which to my mind now exists, feels assured that it is stronger than the Governor."

He added to this somewhat Delphic utterance that the Governor, without the slightest doubt, was the strongest man "in the State." All the emphasis was on "State," and the inference from his utterance unmistakably pointed to the President and his attitude. While visitors at the White House who have come to the Capitol have been a unit in declaring that the President is heart and soul with the Governor, and the President himself has announced the same thing, it has been a matter of much comment here that, almost simultaneously with an inspired indorsement of the policy of Gov. Hughes from the White House, came the removal of Archie Sanders, the Wadsworth Collector. Some of the politicians at the Capitol wag their heads knowingly as they point out that both the indorsement of Hughes and the swatting of Wadsworth with the big stick came at the time when they were calculated to do the most good—but not to Hughes.

Just now the Governor is in a manner dependent upon the House of Wadsworth. Young "Jim" Wadsworth, son of the ex-Congressman and the President's enemy, is Speaker of the Assembly, which so far has been the mainstay of the Governor in connection with his reform programme.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

HENRY CLAY WADE ARRESTED.

Friede Globe Tower Co. Charges Him with Not Accounting for $15,000.

Henry Clay Wade, for whose arrest a reward was recently offered by the Friede Globe Tower Company, was taken into custody yesterday by a private detective agency and turned over to the police of this city charged, it is said, with having retained about $15,000, representing the proceeds of stock of the Friede Company sold by him and not accounted for to the satisfaction of the company.

This charge against Wade and the subsequent offer of a reward for his arrest followed the filing of a suit by Wade against the Friede Globe Tower Company, in which he claimed from the company $36,000 in cash and $55,000 in stock as commission on stock sold by him, for the selling of which Wade claimed he had not been paid.

The Friede Globe Tower Company is engaged in the construction of a 700-foot tower at Coney Island, a project which has been widely advertised in connection with the efforts that have been made to float the stock of the company.

Samuel M. Friede is the head of the Friede Globe Tower enterprise and the action against Wade is said to have been prompted by Friede with the purpose of straightening out the affairs of the company.

CAUGHT BALL, LOST LEG.

Harris Waded Into a Bayou and Was Bitten by a Snake.

Special to The New York Times.

MONROE, La., April 25.—Benjamin Harris, star outfielder of the Rayville baseball team, completed a marvelous catch of a ball from the bat of one of the players of the rival team from Lake Providence township, saving the game, on which a good deal of money had been wagered. The feat cost him his right leg, and may possibly cost him his life.

To catch the ball he had to wade out into a bayou skirting the outfield. Harris was carried off on the shoulders of his admirers. Soon afterward his leg commenced to swell and amputation became necessary.

According to the physician he was bitten by a deadly moccasin. Harris does not remember any pain, so intent was he on catching the ball.

WOMAN CHOKED BY BURGLAR.

Miss Holmes Found Him Rifling a Bedroom—Assailant Escapes.

When Elsie Holmes, daughter of a manufacturer living at 657 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, returned home from a shopping tour last night about 7:30 o'clock she found the dining room in a disorderly condition. It looked as though a thief had rifled every drawer in the room.

Miss Holmes heard a noise upstairs, and left the dining room to investigate. In a bedroom on the second floor she found a tall, strong men. She demanded what he was doing. In reply the man seized her by the throat and tried to choke her. She broke loose and he fled, dropping some jewelry as he left the room.

"Don't give the alarm, or I'll kill you," he shouted in a German accent as he bounded down the stairs.

Miss Holmes made no outcry, and for an hour stayed in the bedroom, fearing to move. Then, gathering courage, she went below into the dining room. The man had disappeared. Miss Holmes then complained to the Ralph Avenue Police Station. She did not know what loot the robber had obtained.

RAILROAD BARS BEARDS.

Burlington Conductors Must Be Clean Shaven and Wear White Vests.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., April 25.—Burlington Railroad conductors must not wear whiskers nor mustaches, and they must wear white linen collars, ties, and vests while on duty. This order has been issued to all portions of the system, and will go into effect on May I of this year.

The railroad is making an effort to have all the conductors of a uniform appearance, and to that end the "no whiskers" rule has been promulgated. It is also argued that the men are more likely to carry germs and contagion with them when they have beards than when they are clean shaven.

MARVIN SUSPECT RELEASED.

No Evidence Against Man Accused of Murdering the Boy.

DOVER, Del., April 25.—Frank H. Butler, the steamboat deckhand, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of murdering four-year-old Horace Marvin, who disappeared March 4, was released from custody to-day because of insufficient evidence.

Detective Lore of New Jersey adheres to his theory of death, and having been privately engaged will dig for the body of the boy. He will first explore the David Moore woods near where Butler, in his statement, told of stopping to fix a broken wagon bolt and where Caldwell, his companion, last remembers having seen the bag of "net corks."

TRIBUTE TO THE NEW FUEL.

Quickly Consumes Some Farm Building and a Crop of Whiskers.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 25.—Charles Stinson, a well-known farmer, whose home is near Woodbury, has been trying the new mixed fuel, and with good success in farm cooking. He made a fire with it yesterday to try out some hog fat. The fire became so hot that it ignited a wooden box near the improvised oven. Then the shed building caught fire, and this and the old barn nearby and a big hennery were consumed. Stinson saved nothing but his opinion of the new compound, losing nearly all of his whiskers in the struggle to subdue the flames. Nearly all the farmers in this section are neglecting their crops to pay homage to the new fuel.

Socialist Colony a Failure.

BELLINGHAM, Washington, April 25.—"Equality," a Socialistic colony established in 1897, was wiped out of existence by a court order yesterday, Judge Joyner of Skagit County directing that the property be sold to pay the colony's debts. The property consists of 600 acres of land, a saw mill, a printing plant, and twenty dwellings.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Ethiopia, Glasgow, April 13.

Arrived—Steamship Rio Grande, Mobile, April 16.

JAMESTOWN SHOW FAR FROM READY

Not a Single Building Is Finished and Few Exhibits Are in Place.

NAVY ALONE IS PREPARED

President Will Have to Speak Outdoors To-day — Intending Visitors Advised to Wait.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, April 25.—It is difficult for one who wants to be fair to both the Jamestown Tri-centenary Exposition and the people who are planning to visit it, to find anything to write about it in the present tense. The plain fact is, there is no Jamestown Exposition now, and there will not be for some time to come. If one undertakes to describe the glories of the show he will be limited to the use of the future tense.

That may be a hard thing to say about it on the evening before President Roosevelt, a distinguished company of foreign representatives, the Governors of several States, a delegation of Senators and Representatives in Congress are to arrive for the formal ceremonies of officially opening the Exposition for its advertised business of showing to the world the progress in every line of development that this country has made in the three centuries since Capt. John Smith came asbore on April 26, 1607. But it is the truth, and the people who are making arrangements to visit the Exposition are just as much entitled to know the real state of affairs here as the managers of the Exposition are entitled not to have the condition misrepresented.

There is but one thing to be said to persons planning to visit the Jamestown Exposition, and that is, "Wait." The foundation of a great Exposition is here. The plan is comprehensive, and the means taken to carry it out afford justification for saying that in time there will be a display here well worth coming to see. But it is idle for any one to say now that there is anything here that will repay any visitor for the trouble and expense of travel from any distance.

The Navy Alone Is Ready.

Only one feature of the whole show is ready, and that is the navy. Well, the navy is always ready. Jack's home is his ship, and when his ship comes to Hampton Roads to take part in the Jamestown Exposition there is not enough change in the routine of Jack's life to make it noticeable, except that when things get into full swing he will have a little more fun out of it than in the ordinaray business of drill and target practice.

Admiral Evans's big fleet of white-sided warships is lying in long double lines in Hampton Roads, hobnobbing cheerily with representatives of the British, German, Argentine, Brazilian, and Chilean Navies, and in the parade of land and naval forces that will follow the speech-making and button pushing to-morrow they will all take part.

For the second time in our recent history the fighting men of several different nations will march under arms in a column headed by the Star-Spangled Banner. The parade in New York City in celebration of the World's Fair at Chicago was the other occasion.

The management of the Exposition has been working very hard lately to get the grounds into as presentable condition as possible for the opening ceremonies to-morrow. But it was an impossible task. Very much more work was undertaken than could be accomplished in the time available. It seems to have become the accepted condition of American Expositions that they shall be formally opened before they have been brought to complete preparation for business. But no other Exposition, in recent years at least, has undertaken to go ahead with its elaborate inaugural programme without having at least some of its buildings finished and some of the exhibits installed.

Not One Building Finished.

A protracted tour of the grounds of the Jamestown show to-day failed to disclose one building entirely complete. Some of them are finished as far as exterior is concerned, but floors are not laid, wiring is not finished, interior work is not completed, and they are still days, if not weeks, removed from readiness for occupancy. Even the big auditorium where it was planned to hold the inaugural exercises is not in condition, and the President will have to deliver his speech from the grand stand before the parade ground.

The principal buildings, including those in which the Government is interested, are nearest completion, but all over the grounds, and especially along the Warpath and among the concessionaire districts, there are many buildings which have progressed only as far as their framework. Not even the entrances are ready. The ticket sellers' booths are only half finished. The turnstiles are installed in temporary structures, and even the caretakers are not housed as they will be ultimately. But to-day they were busily charging full price and selling tickets to all who wanted to go in and see how unprepared the whole place is.

Representatives of the Exposition say that a great deal of work has been done on the grounds. Not much of it shows. The streets are far from being in a proper condition. They are cluttered with piles of building material, and for the most part unpaved. Stretches of sidewalk are ready here and there, disconnected and not very serviceable, but hopeful of things that are to be. Of all the grounds, only the parade ground is fit for service, and around that notices are posted on the trees warning visitors that it has been "seeded down," and is not to be crossed.

The managers of the Exposition say they expect to have it in presentable shape by the middle of May. It is probable that by that time most of the main buildings will be in a condition approaching that in which they will continue with exhibits installed. The Warpath will be whooping it up fairly well by then, the restaurants will be ready for business, and visitors will be able to see a good deal without having to go hungry. But it will take considrably more than a month yet to bring the show into a general state of readiness for business. The big Voet Pier, for which Congress appropriated $400,000, with an additional $65,000 for dredging a channel to it, will require several weeks for completion, and the

channel is far from being dredged out as it is to be.

Norfolk Already Crowded.

That is the condition all about the Exposition. To-morrow the President will come down from Washington and go through the formal programme of inaugural ceremonies. Already Norfolk is filled to overflowing with men and women who have come down to see the opening, all of them knowing that the Exposition was not ready, but still expecting to see it in such shape as to present a fair idea as to what it is going to be. To realize the glories that are to be one must have the eye of faith very largely developed, and be ready to accept at par the descriptions of the prospectus.

As usual on such occasions, the hotel keepers are acting as if they had no expectation of seeing a single guest after the close of the Exposition, and propose to pay for plant and equipment and make their fortunes besides out of those who come now, before they are duly warned. To-day a single small room, bare floor, cot, chair, table, and washstand, in what is called the Annex, near the Exposition grounds, was held at $5, and that is a sample. The facilities for reaching the Exposition grounds are neither ample nor adequate. There "will be," some time, ferries from Newport News and Old Point. Now everybody has to coma to Norfolk, whence the trolley lines lead out to the grounds, six or seven miles in an hour and a quarter. The promise is that all this will be changed with the approaching completion of the Exposition. But until it is changed the only thing to say to any one contemplating visiting the show is "Wait."

Lieut. Gov. Chanler and the New York Commission to the Exposition, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Henry, members of Gov. Hughes's staff, and others, arrived to-day by special train. They will participate to-night in the first official function incident to the opening of the Exposition, which will take the form of a reception to be tendered by the Governor of Virginia and Mrs. Swanson incident to the dedication of tha Virginia State Building.

Among others who arrived to-day for the opening were Gov. Higgins of Rhode Island, his staff, the Rhode Island State Commission, and the Judges of tha Supreme Court of Rhode Island; Gov. Stokes and staff of New Jersey, Gov. Woodruff and the Connecticut party, Gov. Swanson of Virginia and party, Gov. Ansell and staff of South Carolina, the Ohio State Commission, with special representatives of the Ohio Executive Department, and the Louisiana Commission to the Exposition.

All of the United States regular troops that are to participats in the opening ceremonies to-morrow have arrived on the Exposition grounds, the last having come this afternoon.

PRESIDENT'S PARTY STARTS.

Distinguished Representation Leaves Washington for Jamestown.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—President Roosevelt, members of his family, and a party of friends left the Washington Navy Yard at 3:10 o'clock this afternoon on the yacht Mayflower for a visit to the Jamestown Exposition. They are to return on Sunday morning.

The Congressional party, comprising a joint committee of the Senate and the House and their families, preceded the Presidential party this morning; Secretary and Mrs. Metcalf and others left earlier in the afternoon on the Dolphin, and the Diplomatic Corps, whose members are to be the guests of the Jamestown Commission, followed to-night.

The President's party included Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Masters Archie and Quentin Roosevelt, Justice Moody of the Supreme Court, Secretary Loeb, Assistant Secretary Bacon and Mrs. Bacon, Assistant Secretary Latta, Mrs. Ralph N. Cross Johnson, Capt. Lee, one of the President's military aides; Capt. Key, one of the President's naval aides; Lieut. Commander Long, and Dr. Ohnesorg, U. S. N.

Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary of War, Mrs. Oliver and the Misses Oliver, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Garfield, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Winthrop, the Chief of the Staff of the Army and Mrs. Bell, Assistant Secretary Stata and Mrs. Wilson, and many others left Washington at 6 o'clock this evening on the steamer Newport News. They will arrive in Norfolk shortly before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OFF TO THE EXPOSITION.

Pennsylvania Commission Will Try to Have the Liberty Bell Taken There

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The Pennsylvania Commission to the Jamestown Exposition, which includes many prominent men of the State, left here at 10 o'clock this morning for Jamestown in a special train. Gov. Stuart was unable to accompany the party. He is represented by Lieut. Gov. Robert S. Murphy. The commission will officiate at the dedication of the Pennsylvania Building on Saturday at noon.

Though the Liberty Bell is not going to Jamestown with tha Commissioners, they hope that City Councils will comply with their request to allow the bell to be taken to the Exposition later.

Mrs. McLean Returns Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Mrs. Donald McLean, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, left Washington for her home in New York this morning, contrary to her original plan of attending the opening of the Jamestown Exposition. This change was necessary because of the incomplete condition of the building being erected there by the State of New York. Mrs. McLean will go to Jamestown when the building is finished.

COURT SETS FREE ARMED ITALIANS

Staten Island Justices Refuse to Hold Them for Carrying Concealed Weapons.

RAISE TECHNICAL POINT

Say Their Court Hasn't Jurisdiction, but Do Not Exercise Right of Recommitment.

The Justices of Special Sessions in Staten Island rendered a decision yesterday which, if it is upheld, will make of no avail all the efforts of the police to check the carrying of concealed weapons by Italians. Several men were arraigned before them upon the charge of illegally carrying knives and revolvers. District Attorney Kenny pressed the charges, but upon technicalities all the indictments were dismissed.

A few days ago Capt. Gallagher of the West Brighton Precinct raided the saloons where tha Italians congregate. He found a number of men drinking and playing cards in them, and he lined them up to find what weapons they were carrying.

It is not suggested that at the time of his visit there was any violence, but after the murder of Policemen Sechler and Selleck by Italians, every policeman has been determined to stop the carrying of knives and revolvers by Italians. In Staten Island there is a great deal of construction work under way, and the influx of newly-arrived immigrants has been very large.

Justices John Fleming, Patrick Keady, and Howard J. Forker were on the bench yesterday when the prisoners were arraigned before them. They were charged with carrying concealed weapons, and the police produced in court the weapons they had taken from them. One had a revolver, another a razor, and two or three murderous looking knives about three or four inches long while another had a knife which could only be shut up by pressing a spring.

One of the prisoners was prepared to plead guilty at once, but the court would not receive the plea. Hermann S. Butler was assigned to all the defendants as their counsel, and the court proceeded to hear the cases.

District Attorney Kenny made a strong plea for their conviction and pointed out the danger which the carrying of weapons capable of being used in attacking citizens inflicted upon the community. The Justices, however, took a different view of the matter.

Presiding Justice Fleming raised the question of the intent of the defendants in having in their possession dangerous weapons. He urged that according to Section 410 of the Penal Code it was unlawful to conceal upon the person knives, dirks, slungshots and other offensive articles only if the intention of the carrier was to inflict personal harm upon someone else.

He argued that their men were sitting quietly in saloons, and when the police raid was made there was no disturbance. Among the Justices a prolonged discussion took place as to what a "dirk" meant. They were inclined to accept the theory that tha Italians use the long knives they carry for the innocent purpose of cutting up bread and meat at their meals, and not to carve each other or Americans with them.

Justices Keady and Forker, however, raised a purely technical point, which forced into the background the question of the use to which the Italian, as a rule, devotes his knife. They urged that even if he contemplated sticking his neighbor at some future date the Court of Special Sessions had no jurisdiction in the matter.

By a peculiarity of the Penal Code, carrying concealed knives of illegal length is a felony, but if a man puts a revolver in his pocket he is guilty only of a misdemeanor. They argued that as the prisoners were charged with carrying knives, they were accused of being felons, and it was no part of the duty of Special Sessions to say whether they were or were not guilty.

District Attorney Kenny pointed out that by another clause of the same section it was laid down that no alien might carry concealed weapons, but that it was not stated whether if he did so he was to be considered guilty of a misdemeanor or a felony.

But he argued that it was also stated in the Penal Code that when a crime was enumerated in the code without explicit specification as a felony or a misdemeanor it was always to be held in the mercy of the law as of the lesser degree. Consequently, he maintained, the prisoners were accused of misdemeanors and the Court of Special Sessions had jurisdiction.

However, tha court did not agree with him, and all the prisoners were discharged. No attempt was made to hold them for the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Kenny said last night: "I don't know what the effect upon the Italians will be of this decision. It is absurd to suppose that they will understand the fine technicalities of the law. One of them was ready to plead guilty, but ths court interfered, and then turned all ths defendants out upon a fine distinction. All the prisoners will understand is that it is not a crime in Staten Island for them to carry concealed weapons.

"I had a talk with the Justices afterward. One of them said to me that the benoh in Staten Island had no intention of being carried awey by the hysteria about concealed weapons which had swept over New York.

"I do not see why if a technical mistake had been made in bringing the cases before Special Sessiona instead of the Grand Jury, ths whole matter was not sent back to the Magistrate for a new commitment."

Justice Forker waa seen at his home last night by a TIMES reporter. He admitted that it might have been possibls for any of the Justices of Special Sessions, acting as a Magistrate, to recommit the defendants to the Grand Jury, although he was inclined to think that the court, aa a court, could do nothing but dismiss the cases.

On the point of what does or does not constitute in the eye of the law a dangerous weapon District Attorney Kenny had something to say.

"There's no doubt," he remarked, "a very dangerous wound might be effected by the knives these Italians were carrying. But, according to Justice Fleming, unless they had been actually used to do wrong they are not illegal. A man must first be attacked and stabbed with one of them before the court will declare that they are weapons at all. It is a rather curious decision it seems to me. But I suppose a court may know the law."

CRITICISED JURY'S VERDICT.

Ex-Alderman Ware Cited for Contempt in Judge O'Sullivan's Court.

Because he permitted himself an outspoken expression of opinion upon the verdict found by a jury in General Sessions yesterday, Frederick H. Ware, an ex-Alderman and a lawyer, will have to answer to-day to a charge of contempt of court. The statement upon which this charge is based was made by Mr. Ware in Judge O'Sullivan's court.

Cono Sapienzo, 18 years old, of 164 Villa Avenue, the Bronx, had been caught a week ago in the police drag net, and when a razor was found upon him he was tried for carrying concealed weapons. Yesterday the case was given to the jury and a few minutes later a verdict of guilty was found.

Mr. Ware, who had not been connected with Sapienzo's defense, had been seated at one side of the courtroom, and as the foreman of the jury announced the verdict he arose from his chair, and taking a toothpick, which he had held from between his teeth, tossed it to the floor, remarking in a voice audible throughout the courtroom:

"It's about time that such verdicts as this should be stopped. They'll be saying pretty soon that a man can't chew a toothpick."

His tone was eloquent of disgust. Assistant District Attorney Marshall heard the remark, and immediately stepping forward, exclaimed to Judge O'Sullivan:

"There are a number of these cases yet to be tried, your Honor. This jury must pass upon them and they have heard this outrageous statement. The man is an officer of this court and he should be punished. If your Honor will so direct I shall prefer a charge of contempt of court against him."

ENGINEERS' NEW HOME.

1,500 Members and Their Friends Attend the Big Housewarming.

The new building of the Engineers' Club, at 32 and 34 West Fortieth Street, was opened to 1,500 members and their friends last night. The club closed its old building in Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street, in the morning.

The house and property, which cost the club nearly $1,000,000, were obtained largely through the aid of Mr. Carnegie, who subscribed $450,000 toward the new home. The house itself is thirteen stories in height and is said to be one of tha finest club buildings in the country.

Eleven floors, containing six rooms each, have forty-four baths in connection, and some of these rooms may be rented at as low a rate as $1 a day. The first floor is devoted to tha foyer, reception and cloak rooms, and the grill room. A grand staircase of marble and bronzs leads to the second floor, which contains the billiard and card room, the board room, and several committee rooms.

The next six floors are entirely devoted to bedrooms, singly and en suite. The next floor is devoted to the breakfast room and the private dining rooms, one of which, the "Tapestry Room," is notable for its tapestry furnishings. The eleventh floor is given over to the main dinner hall, which is panoled in oak and bronze, with delicate paintings of the Louis XIV and Louis XV periods.

In spite of its roominess the new house was crowded at the housewarming. Mr. Carnegie was unable to be present, but almost every other New Yorker interested in the profession was there.

Representatives of Russia, Austria, England, New Zealand, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, and Japan were there also; professors of engineering without number, among them being Prof. Hatfield of England and Dr. Kerchoff of Germany. Mr. Martin, the President, was highly complimented by his fellow-members on the result of his active campaign for the new quarters.

At the turn of the stairs from the ground floor is an excellent portrait of Mr. Carnegie by Prof. Butler. It is set in a frame of bronzs in the wall. The billiard room also contains many thousands of dollars' worth of paintings.

There are bridges connecting the house with the recently opened Electrical, Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers' Building in Thirty-ninth Street. It is proposed, as the members of one club are eligible to membership in the other, to have all the technical works in the older building free to the members of both clubs, and to make the Engineers' the social club or playhouse.

SAW HIS SON KILLED.

Father Was Passenger on Car That Struck Young Brooklyn Boy.

When Edward Thomas Kelly of 104 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, one of fifty passengers who saw a boy killed by a Coney Island-bound car at Wythe Avenue and Penn Street, Brooklyn, last night, looked at the body he fell over in a faint. The boy was his son.

It was just 9 o'clock, and young Kelly, who was 16 years old, in trying to cross the tracks fell in front of the approaching car.

George Butler of 76 Franklin Avenue, the motorman, did his best to stop the car, but its momentum was too great, and it ran over the boy. The people in the car screamed, and the crowd which gathered became so threatening in its demonstrations against the motorman that Policemen Mahoney and Ferguson of tha Clymer Street Station had to defend him with their clubs.

Although the police tried to prevent him, the father, when he recovered, insisted on accompanying the body of his son to the Clymer Street Station. His condition was such that the police telephoned for an ambulance from the Cumberland Street Hospital, in which Dr. Huyler took the grief-stricken man home.

Butler, the motorman, was locked up on a charge of homicide.

CORNELL'S TENT COLLAPSES.

Erected to Seat 5,000 Persons at the Centennial Exercises.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 25.—The huge tent which had been erected by the Cornell authorities on Alumni Field to hold the 5,000 auditors who are expected to attend the centennial exercises to-morrow and Saturday, collapsed to-day.

No one was injured, as the tent was unoccupied. The cause of the collapse is believed to be earth worms loosening tha earth at the base of the poles which supported the great canvas structure.

STORER TO LIVE IN BOSTON.

Ex-Ambassador to Austria Leases a Place from F. B. Crowninshield.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 25.—The residence, 164 Marlboro Street, at the corner of Dartmouth Street, has been leased by Francis B. Crowninshield to Bellamy Storer, ex-Ambassador to Austria. The lease was made by J. Murray Howe.

Mr. Storer, who is in Europe, will return to America in the early Fall and will take up his residence for the Winter here.

SLAYER'S SKELETON IN ADIRONDACKS

Mr. Cleveland's Guide Killed a Hotel Keeper Twenty Years Ago.

FINDER CLAIMS REWARD

Tragedy of 1887, Which Caused Great Excitement, Is Recalled Again.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHVILLE, N. Y., April 25.—The finding of the skeleton of a man, believed to be that of Charles Brown, who was President Cleveland's guide in the Adirondacks for two seasons, and who shot and killed George A. Berkeley, one of tha wealthiest and most popular hotel men of the region, in 1887, at Saranac Lake, has revived the story of the tragedy. Brown disappeared in the woods on the day of the murder, and nothing has been heard of him since.

Berkeley and Brown had always been good friends, and the latter was at one time engaged to marry one of Berkeley's sisters. This affair, however, was ended some years before the tragedy, and apparently had no bearing upon it.

On the afternoon of Oct. 9, 1887, Brown was drinking heavily, and had been refused a drink by the bartender of Berkeley's hotel. The guide appealed to the landlord, but Berkeley stood by his employe and advised Brown to go home.

Brown left the place, and getting his rifle returned to a position on a veranda opposite the hotel. In a few minutes Berkeley came out on his own veranda and was killed by the guide.

The murder created great excitement throughout the region, and hundreds of friends of Berkeley started out to look for Brown. Rewards aggregating $5,500 were offered, and detectives from many parts of this country and Canada were attracted to the case. Nothing, however, was heard of the fugitive. Predictions were made that Brown would come out of the woods before Spring, but others averred that he was too experienced a guide and hunter to let himself be forced by hunger to face a murder charge, and that he could support himself indefinitely in the woods.

Thomas Haffen of North Township is the discoverer of the skeleton. Yesterday he started for Schroon Lake by the old Indian trail through Newman. When about seven miles from Newman he was attracted by his dog to tho left of the road. He followed and came upon a small well, around which were a number of fresh bear tracks. Mr. Haffen searched about and came upon the scattered parts of a human skeleton. Leaning against a half-dead tree, which had grown partly around the muzzle, was a rifle, and near by were other articles, a metal pocketbook, a box compass, knife, and key ring without keys. The articles were brittle with rust and tha rifle almost fell apart when he lifted it.

Haffen immediately started back for Northville, bringing all ths relics with him. Arriving here, he at once filed a claim for the reward of $2,000 offered by the widow of Berkeley and never withdrawn, and in which it was stated that the money would be paid "for the arrest of Charles Brown, the finding and production of his body, or proof of his death."

As two of the smaller articles have the letters "C. B." stamped upon them, and the rifle barrel is marked "120," Brown's number in the Adirondack Guides' Association, Haffen is sure he has found the remains of the woodsman.

BUOY NEAR AN ICEBERG.

Drifting Light Mistaken by the Tietgen for a Distress Signal.

The Scandinavian Line steamer C. F. Tietgen, while passing a large iceberg last Saturday evening in latitude 45.22 north, longitude 41:25 west, discovered a light close to the edge of the berg. Capt. Thompson believed it to be a signal of distress and ran as near the light as he dared to go.

It waa then dark and the passengers crowded the rail in expectation of a rescue. Preparations were made to lower a boat when the officers made out through their night glasses that the light was that of a gasoline buoy. It was impossible to make out its number and so it could not be discovered where the buoy had originally been stationed.

CITIZENS CUT DOWN POLES.

Volunteer Axe Brigade at Mineola Removes Old Telephone Line.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 25.—The village Board of Trustees, aided by citizens armed with axes, turned out to-night and last night and cut down over 100 telephone poles.

At a recent meeting of the trustees it was decided to cut down a number of telephone poles and remove wires which were endangering the lives of citizens by falling across the roads. The wires are not in use, having formerly belonged to ths South Shore Telephone Company, which was absorbed by the trust.

As the New York & New Jersey Telephone Company, the purchaser of the line, did not seem to care what happened to the poles and wires, the residents decided to take the matter into their own hands at once, so Joseph Smith, Thomas Albertson, and Frank P. Krug, composing the Board of Trustees, started out at the head of a big crowd of citizens, all of whom carried axes.

There were expert woodchoppers in the crowd, and when they got to work the poles fell quickly. Then ths wires were cut and loaded into wagons and the poles were hauled off the roadway.

INQUIRY HOLDS UP THEIR PAY.

Employes of Jersey Assembly Must Wait a Committee's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 25.—The officers, pages, doorkeepers, and sergeant-at-arms of the last House of Assembly were disappointed to-day when it was unofficially given out by Controller Morgan that none of them would be paid until the legislative committee to investigate extravagances has done its work and reported to the House when it reassembles on June 18.

These expenses are usually paid as soon as the Governor signs the Incidental bill, and this bill is by custom one of the earliest signed. It is possible that Gov. Stokes will think it only courteous to hold up the bill until the investigation is made. The House officers are, of course, clamoring for their pay.

SHONTS TELLS WHY INTERBOROUGH QUIT

Continued from Page 1.

Forty-second Street, and the operation of those lines in connection with the existing subway under the burdens imposed by your proposed contract and the existing law, are financial impossibilities.

"There are several reasons for this conclusion. In the first place, as will be seen from the report submitted herewith, our engineering advisers, including Mr. William Barclay Parsons and Mr. John B. McDonald, agree in the conclusion that the proposed extensions, (exclusive of pipe galleries,) built in conformity with the plans and specifications of your commission would, under existing conditions, cost (including an allowance for easements and interest during construction) not less than $64,000,000, without equipment, and that the necessary equipment, including tracks, rolling stock, power plant, &c., would involve an additional expenditure of not less than $24,000,000, making the aggregate cost of building and equipping about thirty-nine miles (single track) of rapid transit subway approximately $88,000,000, as compared with the cost of about $71,000,000 for building and equipping the existing rapid transit lines, (including the extension to the Battery,) comprising about sixty-three miles of single track.

Increase in Cost of Construction.

"This increase in cost is due partly to the requirements of the present law, the increase in the price of materials and labor, and the fact that about fourteen miles (single track) of the existing line is on an elevated structure, while all the new lines are underground, but the increasa in cost is chiefly dua to onerous provisions (not required by the existing law) of the new contract, and of the new plans and specifications which provide, first, for unnecessary increase of cost of construction; second, for adding the cost of all easements to the cost of the subway; third, for the purchase of private property for station entrances; fourth, for a greatly increased responsibility for damages, and, fifth, for an increase in the diameter of the tunnels—an increase which will be of no value for extensions of the existing subway system. The fact that tha express and local tracks on Lexington Avenue are upon different levels also adds materially to the cost. The result is that our engineers estimate that the cost of the new subways fully equipped will be at the rate of $2,250,000 per mile of single track as compared with the cost of $1,130,000 per mile for ths existing rapid transit lines, an increasa of about 100 per cent. This estimate is more than substantiated by the contract recently let for the construction of the Manhattan section of the city's subway loop between the bridges.

"Not only would the construction of tha proposed extensions involva a capital outlay per mile of track double that involved in the original subway lines, but under the proposed form of contract and the existing law, the expenses which must be provided out of income are very much increased as compared with the original subway contract. In the first place, it may be assumed that tha interest upon city bonds issued for the cost of the proposed subways will be from one-half to three-quarters of 1 per cent. higher than in the case of the original rapid-transit bonds, and this conclusion is based on the supposition that the city can sell its bonds on a 4 per cent. basis. In the second place, unlike the original subway, the entire investment in the new subway, including the lessee's property in the streets and equipment, will be subject to taxation. In the third place, various advantages conferred by the original contract are now eliminated; and, finally, the lease is limited to twenty years, (subject to a renewal upon a revaluation the terms of which cannot be fixed in advance,) making it necessary to increase the annual charges by an amount sufficient to provide for the difference between the original cost of such of the equipment and other property as may be taken over by the city at the expiration of the lease and the probable value at which such property will be appraised at the end of the twenty years.

"Another important consideration is the exceptionally broad power conferred by your form of contract upon the public authorities to require from time to time any changes in the construction of the subway and in the equipment and other appliances used therein, as shall to them seem proper. Such a requirement, especially in the case of a subway operated under a lease for only twenty years, creates a serious liability for additional expenditures for which adequate allowance would have to ba made under any conservative financial plan.

No Profit for Interborough Company

"For the reasons briefly summarized above we have concluded that if we were to build the proposed extensions in conformity with your plans and specifications and the proposed contracts, using the city's credit for the entire cost of construction under the contract, (about $64,000,000,) and outside investment capital (approximately $24,000,000) in the equipment, etc., and assuming that the new lines received all the traffic which it would be feasible for them to carry under the limitations imposed by traffic conditions in New York, it would not be possible to make net earnings above operating and maintennace expenses, sinking fund payments, and taxes, sufficient to provide the interest upon the city's bonds and five per cent. upon the additional capital invested. Indeed, a study of the rsports of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company on file in your office will demonstrate that a subway costing twice as much per mile as the existing rapid transit lines, operated under a lease less than half as long, subject to much higher taxation, and operated under a distinctly less liberal contract, would not earn even the rate of interest payable upon the city's bonds.

"While for these reasons it is impossible for us to make a bid for the construction and operation of the subways required to complete our present system, if they are to be constructed and operated under the proposed plans and specifications and contracts, we recognize that in view of the imperative need for greater rapid transit facilities in New York—a need which is becoming more urgent every year—it is due the city that as lessees of the existing municipal subway system, we should do whatever is in our power to complete that system and otherwise increase our facilities.

"I have, therefore, to advise you that we are prepared to enter into a contract for the construction, at actual cost, of two extensions of the existing municipal subway, ona upon tha west side extending south from Forty-second Street to the Battery, the other upon the east side extending north from Forty-second Street into the Bronx, and for the equipment and operation of such extensions, provided the cost of construction can be brought within the city's borrowing capacity, and provided the terms of the contract are such that we may reasonably expect the earnings from these additional subways to be sufficient to cover the interest and sinking fund upon the bonds of the city issued for their cost, a proper annual charge for depreciation in equipment and other property which the city may take over at an appraised value at the end of the twenty years' lease, and interest upon our additional investment for which city bonds would not be issued. In other words, we are willing to complete the existing rapid transit system so that there shall be, as originally planned by your Board, two complete longitudinal lines, one upon the east side and the other upon the west side of the city, without any prospect of profit beyond a fair rate of interest upon the additional investment involved, and obviously without an expectation of such a return no capital could be secured for additional subway construction.

"We shall be very glad to co-operate in carrying out some such plan as is above outlined if the opportunity is offered. Very respectfully yours,

"THEODORE P. SHONTS,
"Chairman of the Executive Committee."

Estimates by Interborough Engineers.

Attached to this was a letter to Mr. Shonts signed by the various engineers employed by the company, setting forth that the estimates of cost had been made as low as was safe and that the cost of lands for stations and terminals, which would be charged as part of the cost of the railroad, had also been included in the estimate. Equipment charges had been estimated on the basis of five-car locals and eight-car expresses, and not according to the ten-car basis set forth in the form of contract. The conclusions of the engineers were as follows:

To construct a four-track railway northerly from connection with the present Subway near Forty-first Street and Park Avenue via Lexington Avenue to the Harlem River, and thence a two-track railway to 156th Street, in the Bronx, and a four-track railway southerly from a connection with the present Subway near Forty-second Street and Broadway, via Seventh Avenue and West Broadway to the Battery, in accordance with the contracts, plans, and specifications of the Rapid Transit Commission, will cost $56,200,000
Easements 2,500,000
Terminals 1,300,000
Interest during construction 4,000,000 $64,000,000
Equipment 24,000,000
Total $88,000,000

This, it was learned later, was divided on the basis of $22,161,752 for the lower half of the Seventh Avenue route and $29,780,004 for the upper half of the Lexington Avenue route, with seven per cent. added as interest on investment for construction.

Following the reading of the letters, Mr. Starin asked Mr. Shonts if he had anything further to say. The latter replied that he had not. Then Charles S. Smith somewhat angrily asked him if he thought it would ba well to try and build extensions without amending the Elsberg bill. Mr. Shonts replied that while the amendment of the Elsberg bill might make a difference, there were conditions contained in the present form of contract which would still be onerous.

Controller Metz asked Mr. Parsons what, in his opinion, it would cost to build the existing subway at the present time, compared to the original cost. After a moment's thought Mr. Parsons replied that the cost would be between fifteen and twenty per cent. greater. Then the Controller declared that it was a shame the company or the city should have to pay for easements in outlying sections when the result of the building of the road would be to enhance real estate values greatly. Then an Independence Leegue delegate wanted an assurance that his organization should be heard if the Board considered Mr. Shonts's alternative proposition, and got it, and the matter was dropped for a time. Later, at an executive session, the Board referred the whole matter to Counsel Rives, with instructions to make out a comparative statement as to the conditions proposed for the new routes and those under which the present Subway was built. This will be submitted at the next meeting and compared with Mr. Shonts's statements.

A communication from the Committee of One Hundred of the Bronx, asking for a hearing on the third-tracking of the Third Avenue elevated and the four-tracking of the Second Avenue elevated, was next considered; Mr. Starin and Mr. Smith were of the opinion that the board should refuse to do anything, as its prospective life was so short. The Mayor and Mr. Metz thought the board should not take official cognizance of legislation pending at Albany, and it was finally agreed to hold a hearing next Thursday. The mono-rail proposal was then brought up, and after Mr. Metz had declared that he would vote for airships now, a hearing on that proposition was set for May 9 at 4:30 o'clock. A hearing on the Delancey Street end of the subway loop will be held May 16. After it was all over Mr. Metz said:

"We will go into the proposition made by Mr. Shonts thoroughly. For my part I am going to advocate the extension of the east side elevated lines. I believe that the city ought to give the Interborough what it wants there under a ten-cent franchise. As things stand at present we ought to take up everything we can and get action. For Brooklyn, I think the city should build the Fourth Avenue line, which will build up outlying sections and increase the city's borrowing capacity, enabling it to build lines in Manhattan, which can be run in competition to the Interborough."

Mr. Shonts Disappointed.

Mr. Shonts gave a long interview after the meeting. He said, in part:

"This is a keen personal disappointment to me. I had no idea but that we could frame up a proposition for new subways that we could stand by. Although we instructed the engineers to make their estimates as low as possible, the aggregate cost of the proposed subway would bs at least double that of the present one."

Mr. Shonts went on to say that the increased cost of labor and material, the conditions of the contract and the additional legislation were responsible. The officials of the company, he said, had devoted hours and days of tima to meet the situation because they believed there was a moral obligation on the lessees of the present lines to build new roads, but it was a financial impossibility to build the road proposed.

Asked as to the conditions of the contract to which specific objection was made he mentioned easements, private property for stations, the method of construction, meaning the cut and cover, as against the open ditch, the increase in the size of the tunnels and the liability of the contractors for all damage to abutting property of every description. Speaking of the Lexington Avenue route he said that the company had no definite proposal to make as yet, but that the proposed double-decked Subway was an "operating monstrosity." To provide for the operation of ten car trains, he said, would practically bankrupt the existing property, the stations of which would have to be reconstructed if the two systems were connected.

"Don't think we don't want to build new subways," he concluded. "We do; we want to complete our system."

The whole argument advanced by the Interborough was considered by many a severa arraignment of George S. Rice, the chief engineer of the board, who succeeded Mr. Parsons, and who prepared the contract under discussion. As a matter of fact, however, nearly every provision in the new contract was proposed originally by Mr. Parsons. Of the "operating monstrosity" in Lexington Avenue he said in his report dated Dec. 20, 1904: "It would be possible and desirable to construct four tracks, placing them in tiers, the local tracks above and the express tracks below."

MAIL DELAYS DEUTSCHLAND.

Simon Lake, Submarine Boat Inventor, Here to Test Craft at Newport.

The big Hamburg-American liner Deutschland did not reach her pier until long after 8 o'clock last evening. She entered Quarantine in tha late afternoon, but was delayed on her trip up tha bay by the transferring of the mail from the liner to the mailboat Postmaster General.

Simon Lake, the inventor of the Lake submarine boat, was among the arrivals. Mr. Lake went abroad in the latter part of December. Most of his time since then was spent in St. Petersburg and in Pola, Austria, where the company is building a number of submarines. He returns to attend the trial of The Lake, or No. 15, which is now at Newport. The vessel is of the harbor defense type, and is not constructed for great speed. The trials will be held on the 30th of this month.

Mrs. James H. Eckels, widow of the former Controller of the Currency, who died in Chicago ten days ago, arrived with her daughter and her mother, Mrs. John F. Reed. They were in Paris when the news of Mr. Eckels's death was received, and they started for this country on tho first available steamship. Mrs. Eckels was confined to her stateroom by illness, and when the vessel reached quarantine she was still so prostrated that her customs declaration had to be taken in her room.

Other passengers on the Deutschland were: Oliver Harriman, Mrs. George Amory Maddox, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rose, John M. Ferguson, and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney.

Last Days of the Weber Removal Sale

1852—Weber Piano Co. founded
1868—Established at 16th St. and 5th Ave.
1903—Consolidated with Aeolian Co.
1907—Old warerooms discontinued May 1

AEOLIAN HALL will be the exclusive headquarters for the Weber Piano Company after May 1. The large stock of Uprights and Grands carried at the old warerooms is now being disposed of at Special Sale and comprises a variety of

Discontinued Styles and Used Pianos at Material Reductions

Not only does this offering include slightly used Weber Uprights, large and small Grands, but also pianos of other standard makes which have been taken in exchange. In order to close out the stock, the prices have been made *much lower than ordinarily obtainable.*

There also remain a few absolutely new Webers in styles which will not be carried in future catalogs and for that reason are being offered at reduced prices.

Weber Piano Co., 108 FIFTH AVENUE, cor. 16th Street, N. Y.

Announcement.
The Trust Company of America.
Colonial Trust Company.

At the opening of business to-day **COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY** will be merged into **THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.**

The offices heretofore maintained by **THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA** at No. 135 Broadway and No. 36 Wall Street, and by the **COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY** at No. 322 Broadway, will be continued, the latter as the **COLONIAL BRANCH** of **THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.**

Until further notice all business of each office will continue to be conducted as far as both depositors and the public are concerned, in all respects as though no merger had taken place.

New York, N. Y., April 26, 1907.

¶ Your printer has a book of specimens which shows

Old Hampshire Bond
"Look for the Water Mark"

in white and fourteen colors, made up into letterheads and other business forms, printed, lithographed, engraved and embossed.

¶ Before you order stationery again, see this book.

CARPET CLEANSING

By Compressed Air FOUNDED S By Vacuum Cars 1863

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EQUITABLE RATES OF INTEREST,

absolute security and instant availability are afforded depositors in the

Guardian Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane

BOND THEFT GROWS TO OVER $400,000

Continued from Page 1.

000 and the sometimes misleading declarations of the officials about the various important questions in the defalcation which had not been cleared up. Some reason appeared for the policy pursued for the last few days when it was learned yesterday that the direction of the whole detective end of the case has been in the hands of the Pinkertons from the beginning, although it had previously been understood that the trust company officials, headed by President Thorne, had been the men who engineered the job.

The "Man Higher Up."

The pursuit of the "man higher up," of which much has been heard for the past two days, took an additional interest yesterday when it developed that this man, whose name has been known since Sunday, is a Bostonian; he was brought over to New York by Perry Heath when the former Assistant Postmaster General was one of the leading stockholders in tha Seventh National Bank, and had a variegated career here about the time of the failure in 1901.

In New York the interesting "man higher up" wound up with a little trouble about a hotel bill; then he went back to Boston and has since been more or less active in financial and political affairs of a certain order there.

There were all sorts of rumors attending the search made here yesterday of Dennett's offices by Assistant District Attorney Murphy, who is handling the case for Mr. Jerome, President Thorne, and several detectives. That a thorough search was made appeared from the ripped-up condition of the furniture, and while the office was under close guard all day color wes given to one report that the detectives had gone so far as to tear up the floor. None would deny this, nor that the investigators had found some interesting information in the books and papers of the office, leading to the "man higher up" with even greater directness than any hitherto obtained, but it was strenuously denied that any bonds had been found beneath the flooring.

Mr. Thorne remained in seclusion from the newspaper reporters all day. There was a report in Wall Street that the trust company had been buying Rock Island bonds, which advanced a point tha day before in a dull bond market, and this was generally credited on the theory that some of the borrowers who had put up the bonds as collateral had taken up their loans and wanted their collateral back, the trust company in that instance being obliged to return the same kind of collateral as that put up.

"DOC" SWAZEY GETS A JOB.

Made Secretary to Naval Officer Kracke at $3,000 a Year.

There was joy in the Seventeenth Assembly District, the "Republican Gibraltar" of Brooklyn, yesterday, when newa came that Dr. Lewis M. Swazey, the district leader, had at last landed another political job. Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou has made him secretary in the office of Naval Officer Kracke at a salary of $3,000 a year. When State Chairman Woodruff failed to induce Gov. Hughes to reappoint Swazey as Superintendent of Elections, Mr. Woodruff went to Washington and talked with the President about the Seventeenth District leader, with the result that he has now been "placed."

LOOKING FOR A. HIRSCH.

Atlanta Detectives Seek Young Lawyer from New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25.—Detectives employed by the Atlanta Clearing House Association are seeking for A. Hirsch, a young lawyer who came to Atlanta from New York some months ago.

Hirsch came here to practice law, bringing letters from prominent New Yorkers highly commending him. He opened up offices and gained clients. Last week he vanished. Hirsch stated that for five years he was in the office of Abe Hummel.

6% *The Ninth Semi-Annual Dividend*

of the **United Cities Realty Corporation,** at the rate of 6% per annum, will be paid May 1.

This Corporation is the first of a series formed to invest in improved *centrally* located real estate, the highest type of security known.

Preferred stock, par value $100, is offered to the public for cash or on monthly payments. This stock receives the first five per cent. of the earnings. All earnings over five per cent. are equally divided between the preferred stock and the management, who receive no salaries, commissions or other compensation,

For list of properties owned by the Corporations, together with booklet, "The Earmarks of a Bad Investment," address

WOOD, HARMON WARRANTY CO.
261 Broadway, New York.

NOT the least of the attractive features of the Country Club Coat is the fact that it will stand much careless treatment without losing its shape. It is an all-round coat, adapted because of its loose, easy lines to outdoor country life, but eminently suitable through its smart proportioning for wear in town.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

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THE DIFFERENCE

ABOUT THE ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OUR HIGH-GRADE SUITS AND THOSE OF THE CUSTOM TAILOR IS ONE OF TIME AND MONEY.

IN THE QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND TAILORING THEY ARE THE SAME THING—ASSUMING THAT THE COMPARISON IS MADE WITH A GOOD TAILOR.

THE SAVING IS AT LEAST TWO WEEKS IN TIME AND A THIRD OR MORE IN PRICE.

OUR SUITS, $15 to $40.

COOPER SQUARE AND BROOKLYN STORES OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

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Cooper Square at 5th St.
Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Our highest aim is not only to impress you with our claims for Lambert custom-made ready-to-wear clothes, but with the TRUTH of those claims. These garments are absolutely different from the average—differently made, differently cut. Each suit or overcoat gets exactly the same skilful handling as the BEST tailor gives his work, yet our prices are about ½ what the tailor charges.

"Ask the Man Who Wears Them."

SPRING SUITS AND OVERCOATS,

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Near Broadway. 'Phone 52 Bryant.
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We take entire charge of removals in city or country, furnishing padded vans. Furniture and Works of Art boxed and shipped to all parts of the World. Freight charges advanced on goods consigned to our care.
Our facilities for packing china, glassware, bric-a-brac, and books are unequaled.

Office Furniture, Libraries, Files,

etc., removed. Our vans are perfectly adapted, being sealed while in transit; boxes furnished that are especially made for books, papers, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATE.

HUNDRED CASES BOURBON WHISKEY

Distilled eighteen hundred ninety-three, fourteen years old, mellowed by age, and absolutely pure; case, twenty-eight dollars; bottle, two dollars and fifty cents. Callanan's Magazine and price list mailed on request.

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SCRUB FORCE USED TO LIGHT THE CITY

Regular Torch Bearers Gaining Recruits Steadily for Their New Union.

LAMPS LIT BY DAYLIGHT

Clerks in Welsbach Offices Pressed Into Service—Whole Country to be Unionized Soon.

The last bulletin from the front last night said that the great strike of the lamplightere wes still raging. Most of the torchbearere are Itslians, and most of them are at least janitors. The strike began Wednesday night. Union men say it will go on for a long time. Men connected with the Welsbach Street Lighting Company of America, which has the contract to furnish the lightere, eay that they have hardly notioed that there was a strike.

There are some 000 men to light the 25,000 gas and naphtha lamps in the five boroughs every night. Union leaders say that betwsen 400 and 500 of thsm struck Wednssday night, and more joined the strike yesterday. The compeny inspectors deciere that only a very few struck Wednesday night, and a good part of thsm reported for work yeeterday.

As a matter of fect, however, the company started men around yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock to light up the streets. Wagons were sent out from 80 Elizabeth Street, West End Avenue, and Sixty-sixth Street and First Avenue and 111th Street. A policeman went with eech wagon. Before the eun hed set lines of sickly lights ran down the eide streets.

In all the five boroughs an early start was made in lighting the lamps. The Consolidated Gae Company, which eublets the lighting to the Welsbach people, and which furnishes the gas, wanted all the lighte lit before night. That would enable the policemen to keep watch if efforts should be made to extinguisb them. The Conaolidated Company offered their men to help with tho lighting. Daniel Prendergast, Superintendent for the Welsbach concern, said that they would not be needed.

But Mr. Prendergaet was too optimistic. Union men said that not only were Consolidated Gas men used, but that Inspectors whose usual duty it is to manage a branch office were pressed into service. "And then they hed to etart at 2 o'clock," argued a union man. "Oh, we didn't really have to start at 2 o'clock," said Mr. Prendergast.

The headquarters of the two-weeks-old union is at 12 St. Mark's Place, and thither yesterday hurried the lamplighters. They carried no ladders nor torches nor matches, but they were prepared to set fire to things with eloquence.

"Listen!" shouted one of them. "Da union is two weeks here. When he find out we are da union men he begin to fira us. Wednesday da union bosses go over dere. Prendergast, he say no man is fired because he is union man. Da Inspectors tole our men when dey are bounced dat dey are demn union men, and das why dey are bounced."

Trials of a Lamplighter.

This speaker went on. He said the life of a lamplighter, while it may seem to the casual observer to be one of little labor and luxurious ease, was really filled with long hours and mountains of work. Firstly, he pointed out, the lamplighters have to furnish tho matches with which to light their torches and lights. Secondly, they have to furnish the oil to keep their torches burning. Thirdly, they have to clean the lemps and keep them in order.

Moreover, he argued, while each lamplighter is supposed to get through with his series of lamps within one hour, it really takes most of them two hours to do the work. Then it requires an average of two hours a day to keep the lights clean and in good condition.

And for all that the lamplighters get only 98 cents a day, or a cent or two over thet. They average only $30 a month, he said, and few of them can do anything else on the side, because what with going from lamp to lamp and cleaning them they are tired out.

Supt. Prendergast paints the picture another way. "These fellows get $30 a month for one or two hours a day," he says. "Now and then they have to put in some extra hours cleaning their lemps, but that time is inconsiderable. They get up early in the morning before they could do anything else, and they do their lighting at night when they are through with most other things.

"They can carry along other jobs if they want to. Many of them do. Why, one of our veteran lighters came in here the other day with six cheeks in his hands. He was holding one or two other small jobs. Any lamplighter can make from $50 to $60 a month if he is of any account at all."

Mr. Prendergaet went on to say that none of his Inspectors had discharged any lamplighters because they were union men. Some men had been dismissed, but it was because they had neglected their work. It was just a question of veracity between the lamplighters and tho Inspectors, said Mr. Prendergast.

Then Mr. Prendergast praised the rank and file of real lamplighters. "They are the most peaceable lot of men in the world," he declared. "I have been in the lighting business for years, from Frisco to Portland, and I know lighters. Just think now: Do you remember ever reading in the paper where a prisoner's business was reported as that of a lamplighter? No. They don't get into trouble.

"We've got some twenty Inspectors who have worked up from the ranks. They have all been with us eight and ten years. Ninety-five per cent. of our rank and file have been with us for at least five years. Most peaceable and faithful and fine lot of folks—if they are just let alone.

"Some of the city officials seem to think there will be trouble because most of the lamplighters are Italians. I know better. They are as peaceful, I tell you, as doves. Ha, ha, ha, there will not be any trouble, no trouble at all."

Joseph Torrilo, the special organizer of this newest of unions, says that now that the lamplighters have got out they will ask for $8 a month more wages.

The Union's Side.

"But the public will side with us against this grasping monopoly," he said. "The public will demand that its street lamps be lighted, and we are sure that we can win out. The gas and Welsbach companies can't go on sending out men at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to light the lamps. And $30 a month jobs are not so attractive that the companies can get men to take the place of 500 or 600 men who will be on strike by-to-morrow."

Organizer Torrillo, who addreeeed the lamplighters yeeterday morning, said that this new union was but a pioneer of its kind. The first thing anybody knew, the strike would extend to Yonkers, he said, and then from there it would extend all over the United States until every city, however small, should be in darkness or meet their demands.

At yesterday morning's mass meeting all the five boroughs were represented and the audience was enthusiaetic. New men were coming over to the union every minute, said Mr. Torrillo, and before many days victory would perch upon the newmade banner of the organized lamplighters of New York, and, presently, of the United States of America.

Some of the torchbearers, however, were a little less enthusiaetic than Mr. Torrillo. They pointed out that the strike should have been called upon the dark of the moon. Wednesday night the moon was nearly full, and laet night it was altogether full. It wae a bad plan not to get the moon on the side of the organized lamplighters, it wae argued. But generally the new union men are confident that they will win.

General Organizer Robinson of the American Federation of Labor said yesterday afternoon that affidavits had been gathered from men who swore that Welsbach Inspectors had told them that they were being discharged because they were union men. These affidavits would be turned over to a law firm, he eald, and something would be attempted in the courts. What could he done, he could not say. No violence would be attempted, he was sure, and very little turning out of lights and breaking of lamps would be attempted by the organized lamplighters.

Wednesday night there was a good deal of that. There was some last night. Most of the striking lamplighters have the ladders they use in their trade and the sticks with which the gas is turned on and off. The police have been specially instructed to see to it that no lights are turned out at an improper time. But any one who has seen a lighter race from one lamppost to another and turn out the lights knows what chance the ordinary policeman has to catch him.

The prophecy about Yonkers was only too true. Word came from there last night that even on Wednesday night Yonkers lamplighters refused to go out with their torches. Clerks, coal heavers, and others had been pressed into service, however, and the lights were left burning all day yesterday.

Up in Harlem in several sections the new lamplighters' union found allies in crowds of boys who were out looking for fun. The youngsters would climb lamposts, turn out the lights and then run. When policemen saw them sometimes they could catch the boys and sometimes they couldn't. The West 100th Street Station had a few such prieonere.

All the lamps in Manhattan and the Bronx hed not been reached by midnight. There were more lampe lit than on Wednesday night, however, and the Inspectors say they will not be turned out until the etrike is over.

Most of the lights in Central Park, Van Cortlandt Park, and the Bronx Park burn naphtha, and few of them burned last night. They are fed by tanke, and they could not be attended to by the lessened force of lighters, most of whom did not know how to go about the task.

Many of the couplee who sat on the seats in Central Park lest night were esked jokingly by the policemen if they sided with the Lamplighters' Union. They said they did. Only a few of the transveree roads in the Park, which are supplied with electric lights, and the paths and roade were brightened with nothing more than full moon and full hearts.

Michael and Joseph Morrel of 249 Eaat 113th Street were arreeted by Policeman Wahrenburg of the East 126th Street Station last night, charged with interfering with a policeman in the discharge of his duty. Wahrenburg had been detailed to light some of the lamps which had been put out by strikers. At 128th Street and Park Avenue he attempted to relight a lamp when the Morrel Brothers, he declares, pulled him from the ladder. After a struggle he arrested them.

SAYS WE'RE MONEY MAD.

World's In a Wild Race for It, Confederate Daughters Hear.

Confederate flags played an important part in the decorations of the large ballroom of the Hotel Astor yesterdey, where the New York Chapter of ths United Daughters of the Confederacy held their annual luncheon. There were the Stars and Stripes and bars over the speakers' table, and small Confederate flags on the other rables were carried away as souvenirs by the Daughters and their gueets. Deep red roses were the flowers, and there were negro recitations and songs with other music, the Twelfth Regiment Band playing "Annie Laurie" and familiar aire throughout the luncheon.

A number of Presidents of clubs occupied seats at the speakers' table, and at the right of the President, Mrs. Jamoe Henry Parker, sat Col. Edward Owen of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York, with Charles F. Moore on the left.

Different visiting Presidents spoke. Mr. Moore made the principal speech of the afternoon. He thinks people are money mad.

"The whole world is out in a mad race for money," he said, "and manhood and honor, womanhood, and virtue are coined into gold. I read the other day that one woman thought $200,000 was not too much to spend annually for dress. I am glad to say the daughtere of the South don't have to spend as much as that to make themselves look pretty. But whst can you expect of a world where the men spend their time in reading the ticker and the women in reading tho fashion magazines?"

Mr. Moore has not much of an opinion of the average family tree.

"It is good sometimes to sit in its shade," he told the Daughters, "but you get very little fruit from it except an occasional lemon."

Mrs. Parkor told tho society that a monument is to be raised to the Daughters of the Confederacy. It is the idea of Gen. Irving Walker of Charleston, and it is not yet decided where it is to be erected. It will be possible to make casts from it, and any of the original thirteen States desiring to havo a replica can do so if they desire.

WOMEN REPUBLICANS MEET.

Hear from James S. Lemaler on the Enforcement of the Law.

All the Presidents of women's clubs in New York who were not at the Daughters of the Confedracy luncheon yesterday were at the meeting of the West End Woman's Republican Club, which held its last meeting of the season in the college room of the Hotel Astor. Some of the club Presidents went from one gethering to the other.

The Repuolican Club heard James S. Lemaler talk upon the "Enforcement of Laws." It was to have had Mrs. Isaac L. Rice to tell about her campaign against noise, but she was ill and could not come. There was a good musical programme, with the visiting Presidents lined up to receive members and guests. Mr. Lemaier told the club that women did much toward crystallizing and inspiring public sentiment.

Democrats and Republicans were among the guests, and Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates, as a good Democrat, told the club about her success some years ago in holding a position as teacher in a school in Ohio with the same salary as a man. The pupils had asked the previous teacher to leave, and assisted him into a snow bank by way of the window.

"The Trustees objected to paying a woman so much," said Mrs. Bates, "but they didn't invite the man in from the snow bank."

"Ohio," said Miss Helen Varick Boswell, speaking a word for the cause, "is a Republican State."

"But it was a Democratic State when Mrs. Bates taught there," said Miss Jennie Pomerine of the College Woman's Club, one of the visiting Presidents.

LABOR MEN ABANDON VISIT TO ROOSEVELT

Central Federated Union Decides His Reply in Moyer Controversy Renders Trip Useless.

MEETINGS OF PROTEST

Resolutions Condemning the President Passed by Various Bodies—Plans for Great Parades.

The committee appointed by the Central Fedcrated Union last Sunday to go to Washington and seek a conference with President Roosevelt to esk him to take back his statement that Moyer, Haywood, and Debs were undesirable citizens, have, it was announced yesterday, decided to abandon the trip.

The members of the committee are highly incensed at the letter of the President to the Chairman of the Moyer-Haywood Conference of Chicago, made public on Wednesday, and it is accepted by the delegates generally as a reply also to the criticisms of the labor unions in this city, especially thoae in the Central Federated Union.

Secretary Bohm of ths Central Federated Union, it was stated, telegraphed twice to Washington to the President asking when it would be convenient for him to meet the labor committee, but could get no satisfaction. When Mr. Roosevelt's letter to the Chairman of the Chicago organization appeared it was considered useless to go to Washington.

The parade and mass meeting arranged by the Moyer-Haywood conference of Manhattan, to take place on May 4, as a protest against the arreet and long imprisonment of Moyer, Heywood, and Pettibone, were arranged before President Roosevelt's allusion to Moyer and Heywood as undesirable citizens was made public. The delegatea said yesterday that it went without saying that at the mess meeting, which would be in Grand Central Palace, President Roosevelt's utterances would be condemned.

The Central Federated Union delegates will march in a body in the parade, as well as the members of the largest of the affiliated unions. The parade will consist of eleven divisions, and the unions taking part in it will represent a membership of 60,000. The movement was started originally by the Socialists, but the unions afterward fell into line.

The speakers at tho mass meeting will be Morris Hillquit, Joseph Wauhope, Benjemin Hanford, Alexander Jones, and Abraham Cahan, representing the Moyer-Haywood Conference, and Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, representing the Central Federated Union. If possible, Eugene V. Debe also will be present and speak.

Daniel H. Featherson, Secretary of the New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, will be Grand Marshal of the parade, the principal unions in which will assemble along First and Second Avenues, from Seventy-third Street to Eighty-sixth Street. About twenty bands of music will be in the line of march.

On the same day the Brooklyn unions will hold a protest parade under the auspices of the Moyer-Haywood conference of Brooklyn, followed by a mass meeting in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, at which speeches will be made denouncing the arrest of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, and the attitude of President Roosevelt toward the unions will be condemned.

The Socialist Labor Party of Manhattan will have a parade on May 1 followed by a mass meeting in Cooper Union, at which resolutione will be passed in condemnation of the arrest of the three men and of President Roosevelt's refusal to withdraw his remark about Moyer and Haywood.

District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists made public yeeterday a resolution passed on behalf of its 15,000 members denouncing the President's action as being "altogether unworthy of the position he occupies, and, indeed, unworthy of any fair-minded man."

The Executive Committee of the Moyer-Haywood Conference passed a resolution on Thureday condemning the President's reply and adding:

"There is nothing extravagant in the prediction that it marks the beginning of the end of that misplaced confidence which has heretfore been reposed in him by large numbers of workingmen."

LOW UPHOLDS ROOSEVELT.

Ex-Mayor Says Republicans Should Support His Railroad Policy.

At a dinner given to Harvey T. Andrews, Republican leader of the Thirty-first Aesembly District, last night at the Harlem Casino, ex-Mayor Seth Low said that in his belief the Republicans should support President Roosevelt in his policy toward the railroads, as they supported Gov. Hughes in his public utilities legislation. To a certain extent, State Senator Alfred R. Page differed with Mr. Low, asserting that the States should have control of the railroads within their own boundaries.

The dinner was given to Mr. Andrews by his fellow workers in the district, and there were about five hundred present, among them Samuel Strasbourger, who conteeted the district with Mr. Andrews at the last primary election. A loving cup was presented to the gueet of the evening, the presentation speech being made by Assemblyman Reese. The toastmaster was William Sherer.

Mr. Low began by asserting that he had believed he was attending the Peace Conference when he saw Mr. Strasbourger and Mr. Andrews sitting down together. He suggested that all matters of dispute between nations hereafter be submitted to the district organization instead of to the Hague Conference. From thie he went on to commend highly Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward the railroads and to say that good Republicans should uphold his hands, as they hed Mr. Hughes'. More power, he said, should be given to the Federal authorities, as matters developed, to supervise Inter-State commerce, and there should be thorough supervision by the Government of the railroads, though not neeessarily absolute control.

To these utterances Mr. Page took exception, to the extent of saying that each individual State had its own issues concerning the railroads, and that it was necessary that the States be left to pass legislation governing these matters. He said that there was a bill now in Albany, presumably the Public Utilities bill, which aimed to give the "silent partner" in all railroads a voice in the management. The silent partner, he went on to say, was the public, which, though it was vitally interested, had heretofore had no voice. With the public given a chanee to make its demands felt, he claimed, the State should be left to manage the railroads within their own boundaries.

Hamilton Fish, another of the speakers, told the guests that it was a mistake to think that Wall Street, as generally undersood, was composed of utterly bad men. Thero were as many good, honorable, upright men there, he said, as there were anywhere elee, and the discovery of this exception simply proved the rule. Wall Street, he said, should not be abused as a whole for the shortcomings of a few of thoee who did business there.

Tho dinner was attended by a great many local politicians, as well as by all the district workers of the Thirtieth. Among those who were present were County Chairman Herbert Parsons, Congressman William S. Bennet, Senator Alfred R. Page, Magistrate LeRoy B. Crane, Seth Low, and Hamilton Fish.

Masked Men Assault Shepherds.

MONTROSE, Col., April 25.—While on their way to the sheep range in this county with a large herd from Frisco, Utah, three herders, Grover Cornell, Peter Swanson, and Al Swanson, were set upon by seven masked men last night at Whitewater, Col., fifty-five miles west of here. Peter Swanson was mortally wounded and his companions bound hand and foot and left helpless on the prairie.

Lord & Taylor

Cold Storage Department

for Furs, Wearing Apparel and Rugs

We desire to call your attention to our new cold storage plant recently installed in our fireproof building.

This plant is modern in every detail and affords complete protection against moths and dust. The cold, dry air is maintained at a uniform temperature, considerably below the freezing point, keeping furs and woolen garments in perfect condition.

Furs Repaired and Remodelled at Special Prices During Summer Months

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Sources of Distinctiveness in Saks Clothes

Talk Number Three Relative to Precision in Cutting.

The Saks system in cutting drafts each pattern individually and completes each size in itself, even to its most minor parts, including canvas and linings. The result must be positive exactness in each garment.

The Saks method does not permit the Cutter to change trousers or sleeve lengths at his option, or to alter any single dimension. For instance—there is no attempt to stretch a 32-inch trousers pattern into a 34-inch size by simply annexing two inches to the length.

Thus each size in Saks Clothes is individual, and never varies. In all the shifting of styles the dimensions will conform to standard. Your size to-day must be the same to-morrow.

After this manner do we arrive at absolute mathematical precision in each garment. We judge this to be another good reason to justify a preference.

Distinctive Suits and Top Coats for Men---$15 to $45

Herald Square. Saks & Company 33d to 34th St.

GETTING AROUND THE PURE FOOD LAW

Manufacturers Booming a Meat Preservative Which Evades It, They Say.

INSPECTION BOARD MADE

Dr. Wiley Heads It—Secretary Wilson Found It Impossible to Do All the Work.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 25.—Dr. S. J. Crumbine, Secretary of the State Board of Health announced to-day that he had discovered in use here a preservative for meats, the manufacturers of which, he asserts, are openly defying the State and Federal pure food laws. The preservative is made in the East, and chemical tests show that it contains charcoal and pure sulphur which, when burned, form a sulphur dioxide gas that is absorbed by the meat, and has the same effect as borax. The manufacturers state in their circulars that the preservative makes it possible for butchers to evade the law, contending that the powder itself does not touch the meat.

Secretary Crumbine says he will submit the matter to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Wilson created to-day by executive order, the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, whose duty it shall be to administer the National pure food law. The board consists of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Chairman; Dr. Frederick L. Dunlap, whose commission as associate chemist dates from to-day, and George R. McCabe, Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Wilson has found it practically impossible to take the required time to go into all the necessary details imposed by the administration of the pure food law. President Roosevelt was consulted, and at once gave hearty assent to the plan of putting the administration of the lawe in the hande of a board. The appointment of Dr. Dunlap was the direct result of correspondence the President has had with Presidents of the larger colleges of the country. Dr. Dunlap leaves an important post in the University of Michigan. He will receive $3,500 a year, the highest that can be paid under the law, and will devote his entire time to the administration of the pure food law.

Not to Operate on Mitchell.

CHICAGO, April 25. — John Mitchell's condition wae so much improved to-night that the proposed operation for his ailment has been indefinitely postponed.

THIRD TERM? CAN'T STOP IT.

Tale of a Railroad Test of Sentiment Sets Wall Street Chuckling.

A number of the railroads gave prompt denial to a story circulated yeaterday that through their agents they had been sounding the sentiment of the public regarding a third term for President Roosevelt. The story had it that the result of the canvass had been an overwhelming expression of approval of President Roosevelt's policies.

Whatever other effect it may have had, the story amused Wall Street. It told how instructions had been sent to every station agent along the line to sound public opinion on the question of a third Roosevelt term and to report back immediately to headquarters, thus informing the heads of the railroads of the political feeling throughout the country. From the story itself, however, interest was diverted to the statistics compiled in connection with it. These made it out that in the West there were four railroad stations to a mile, hence the railroad managements had a great many agents through whom the feeling regarding Mr. Roosevelt could be learned.

This average of four stations to a mile would give the roade aoross the prairies about as many stations as there are, say, on the Sixth Avenue elevated here. What could not be accomplished in the way of sounding public sentiment by a railroad which had a station agent at every quarter of a milo of its line? Wall Street asked. As it repeated the question to itself the Street began to wonder what it had been doing while the prairies of the West were gathering together a population so dense that it required a railroad station every quarter of a mile.

MEYER'S SUDDEN TRIP.

Postmaster General Gives Up Jamestown Visit to Come Here.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—Postmaster General Meyer will leave here for New York to-morrow, where he will stay until Saturday and then go to Boston. The reason for his sudden trip east could not be ascertained, as Mr. Meyer declined to discuss the matter. The trip is regarded as having significance from the fact that the Postmaster General had made all arrangements to represent his department at the Jamestown Exposition to-morrow, and was to have left this afternoon with the official party and Diplomatic Corps. Instead he deputed First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock to go to Jamestown and officially represent the department.

Postmaster Willcox said last night:

"I do not think there is any especial significanee to be attached to the Postmaster General's coming visit. I saw him a short time ago in Washington and he said he was coming this way in a few daye. Of couree, there are always important matters that can be taken up here and we are only too glad to have the Washington authorities here so that we can bring such matters to their direct attention."

100,000 Immigrants This Month.

Indications are that during this month there will have arrived at this port over 100,000 immigrants. So strong has the tide already set in that a majority of those who arrived yesterday in the steerage of incoming liners will not be landed at Ellis Island until Saturday. There are now waiting in the harbor 10,496 steerage passengers.

James McCreery & Co.

HANDKERCHIEFS. *In Both Stores.*

Men's, Women's and Children's Handkerchiefs. With or without initial.

Novelty Handkerchiefs with colored border in glove sizes.

A new shipment of Real Lace, Fine French hand-embroidered, hand scalloped and Madeira Handkerchiefs.

On Friday, April the 26th.

400 dozen Women's sheer "Shamrock" Handkerchiefs. With hand-embroidered Initials. 15c each
1.75 per doz.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

James McCreery & Co.

FURS

Stored and Insured

It is requested that customers will leave Fur Garments to be altered or repaired, as early as possible during the Summer months, to facilitate their prompt delivery in the Fall.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

B. Altman & Co.

FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER MONTHS.

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS BEING USED TO INSURE THE SECURITY AND PERFECT SAFE-KEEPING THEREOF.

THE PLACING OF ORDERS DURING THIS PERIOD FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Budd

Madison Square West

Introduces a number of new effects in the

IMPERIAL MOIRE CRAVATINGS

CZAR'S REBUKE IS EFFECTIVE IN DUMA

President Golovin Keeps a Sharp Watch on the Speeches of M. Alexinsky.

RADICAL MOTION PASSED

Poles Desert Constitutional Democrats—Emperor to Receive Twenty-two Peasant Deputies To-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—In the session of the lower house of the Duma to-day M. Golovin, the President, showed that he had taken to heart the Emperor's rebuke at the audience he had of his Majesty yesterday. As a result of the Emperor's expressed displeasure at the Radical harangues in the house, M. Golovin kept a special watch on M. Alexinsky and a dozen times called him to order. M. Alexinsky was specially mentioned by the Emperor as an orator some of whose speeches should not have been allowed.

M. Golovin refused to allow M. Alexinsky to read a letter from M. Purishkevich, Vice President of the Union of True Russians, until he himself had perused it.

J. G. Tzeretell, a Georgian from Kutais, in the name of the Social Democrats submitted to Parliament interpellations concerning the repressive measures adopted by Gen. Dracheffski, Prefect of St. Petersburg, against the professional organizations and the sympathetic strike which began yesterday in a factory at Viborg, a suburb of St. Petersburg. He declared that the latter question required urgent action and demanded it.

The Social Democrats vehemently denounced Gen. Dracheffski, saying that his foolish proceedings were calculated to create an intolerable situation for the workmen, and might cause further sanguinary encounters with the police. The Social Democrats of all sections voted solidly against the Constitutional Democrats and the members of the Right, thus obtaining the adoption of the urgency proposal and finally of the interpellation.

The deciding votes were cast by the Poles, who hitherto had voted consistently with the Constitutional Democrats, but who supported the Radicals solidly in this instance in revenge for the attitude of the Constitutional Democrats on the question of Polish autonomy. This indicates that the Constitutional Democrats are powerless in Parliament without the assistance of the Poles.

M. Alexinsky accused the members of the Right of intriguing to set the police upon the workmen, and quoted a letter from M. Purishkevich to Gen. Dracheffski, urging the stern repression of workmen and intimating that the laxness of the former Prefect, M. von der Launitz, rewarded assassination.

The bill providing for Polish autonomy, introduced in the lower house by the Polish delegation, is encountering opposition from the Constitutional Democrats. An article in the Reob, organ of the Constitutional Democrats, apparently written by the editor of the paper, Prof. Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democratic Party, criticises the project as based on the principle of federation instead of provincial autonomy, and announces that it has no chance of adoption in its present form.

Opposition to the Polish desires had been expected from the Conservatives, but not from the Constitutional Democrats, who, however, found that, though autonomy was a good battle cry against the Government, its realization would not be popular with the Russian masses.

The Emperor will receive to-morrow twenty-two peasant Deputies, belonging to the Right Party and to the Moderates, who will present an address expressing their desire to work in harmony with the Emperor and their hope of a speedy introduction of a system of general education.

Pending the result of the interpellation in the Duma the strikers in most of the factories have resumed work.

Seven Men to Die at Odessa.

ODESSA, April 25.—A military court to-day sentenced to death seven men accused of murdering a family of five persons.

MADRID IN SUSPENSE.

Populace Greatly Excited Over Expected Birth of Heir to Throne.

MADRID, April 25.—Public suspense has reached the highest point, and every unusual noise is mistaken by the excited populace for the booming of a royal salute announcing the birth of an heir to the throne. Crowds follow the carriage of every Minister seen in the vicinity of the Palace, supposing that he has been summoned to see the newly-born child.

The physicians in attendance upon Queen Victoria report that her condition is normal. There was a brilliant concert at the Palace last night. Queen Victoria attended and remained up until 11 o'clock To-day she took her usual morning and afternoon drives and was greeted everywhere by the warm-hearted people with affectionate demonstrations.

All the ancient ceremonies in connection with the birth of a child to the King and Queen have been prepared for. Many holy relics and symbols have arrived at the Palace, including the "Girdle of Tortosa," which dates from the twelfth century, and is supposed to be of particular virtue to women about to become mothers.

ST. LUCIA RIOTERS KILLED.

Grave Disturbances at Castries and in the Interior.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., April 25.—Advices from Cnatries, St. Lucia, say that discontented laborers and porters created serious disturbances on Tuesday, and business was suspended yesterday. In the rioting several persons, including the manager of the Colonial Bank, were injured.

Castries was quiet last night, but there were grave disturbances in the country districts, where conditions are much unsettled. The Riot Act was read at the Roseau factory, where a mob of 2,000 persons was endeavoring to overpower the police. Four rioters were killed, nineteen were wounded, and the others were dispersed. The Riot Act was also read at Castries.

The Governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robert Llewelyn, arrived at Castries yesterday.

FRENCH MONARCHISTS MEET.

2,000 Persons Engage in a Demonstration at Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, April 25.—An anti-Dreyfusard meeting attended by 2,000 persons and presided over by the Royalist Count de Lur-Saluces to-night developed into a lively monarchist demonstration. A lantern picture of the Duke of Orleans thrown on a screen was received with cries of "Long live the King!"

A few dissentients were thrown out of the hall. The police arrested one person on the outside who persisted in shouting, "Down with the Republic!"

French Letter Carriers May Strike.

PARIS, April 25.—The Secretaries of the Postmen's and Telegraph Operators' Trades Unions were dismissed this afternoon from the employ of the Government because they signed the recent violent manifesto against Premier Clemenceau. The postmen have called a mass meeting to protest against the Secretaires' dismissal, and it is feared that they may strike out of sympathy for their discharged comrades.

DEFENDED MR. BRYCE.

Secretary of Carnegie Institute Board Cabled to Sir Edward Grey.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—Secretary Church of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute made public to-day cable messages that passed between him and Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, following the discussion in the Houses of Commons and Lords last week over the manner of inviting foreign guests to the dedication of the Institute. Mr. Church says:

"After the discussion it was deemed hardly fair from an American standpoint to permit Ambassador Bryce to rest under a stigma of inattention to his duties, and the following cablegram was sent to Sir Edward Grey:

"Will you permit me to explain in a public way or through your press that the invitations to the dedication of Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg were entirely unofficial, and none was sent abroad except to persons of individual achievement. While German guests were kindly suggested by the Emperor, they came to Pittsburg on precisely the same footing as English visitors. We all understand that Mr. Bryce, who has endeared himself as a brother to our people, was absent for unavoidable reasons. England and the other countries sent us the finest group in modern civilization, and our people are grateful to the Motherland for contributing so many of her eminent sons at our celebration.

"Sir Edward Grey replied:

"'Many thanks for your telegram, which I appreciate very much.'"

PALMER ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Ex-Champion Featherweight Charged with Beating a Man to Death.

LONDON, April 25.—"Pedlar" Palmer, the English pugilist, who with another man was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having caused the death of Robert Choat, a gashouse stoker of Deptford, whose body was found in a railroad car coming from Epsom, after the races, was charged at the Croydon Police Court this morning, with murder. After a passenger on the train had testified that he saw Palmer strike the deceased several blows because he refused to stop singing, the prisoner was remanded.

Palmer was formerly featherweight champion of England. He fought a draw with George Dixon in the United States in 1896, beat Plimmer, the English champion, in 1897, in England, came to the United States again in 1899, and was defeated by Terry McGovern in one round for the championship of the world. After Harry Ware had gained a decision over Palmer and Harry Harris had outpointed him, respectively, in 1900 and 1901, in England, Palmer was defeated by Jim Williams in two rounds in London on Jan. 27, 1902.

On Sept. 8, 1902, Palmer met George Dixon before the National Sporting Club in London, and defeated him in a fifteen-round bout. Dixon and Palmer met again in London on June 27, 1903, and the latter won on points in an eight-round match. The next time Dixon and Palmer met, in Newcastle, Nov. 9, 1903, in a twenty-round contest, Dixon won.

Palmer was defeated by Ben Jordan on Dec. 12, 1904, on points, in a fifteen-round contest before the National Sporting Club, London. Since then Palmer has not done anything of importance in the ring.

3,150 PERSONS ON LINER.

The Baltic, on Her Way Here, Had to Leave 200 Passengers Behind.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—The White Star liner Baltic, which sailed from here to-day for New York, had on board so many passengers that the record was nearly broken. Every berth was filled and the Baltic had to leave 200 steerage passengers at Queenstown, there being no room for them. In all, the Baltic carries 2,760 passengers, and, with her crew, has on board 3,150 persons.

The emigration from Ireland to the United States continues on a large scale. About 800 passengers boarded the Baltic here, and the Caronia of the Cunard Line, which sailed from here yesterday for New York, was also fully booked.

BIG MISSIONARY GATHERING.

Representatives of Many Countries at the Shanghai Conference.

SHANGHAI, April 25.—The opening of the Protestant Missionary Conference today in celebration of the centenary of the landing of Robert Morrison, the English missionary, at Canton, was marked by the assemblage of the largest body of missionaries ever witnessed in the Far East. The missionaries met in the splendid auditorium of the new Chinese Young Men's Christian Association building. About 1,000 missionaries and foreign visitors were present, including the Secretaries or representatives of thirty missionary boards, and ministers and laymen from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, Finland, Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, Siam, India, Korea, Ceylon, and the Malayan Archipelago.

About two thousand persons were present at a reception this evening, when Viceroy Tuan-Fang of Nanking was represented by Taotai Wong, who welcomed the members of the conference and assured them of his friendliness to missionaries.

A feature of the day's proceedings was the opening of the new hall erected in memory of the missionaries and others who lost their lives in the Boxer uprising.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, April 25.—The revision in the City Hall here to-day of ballots cast in the recent elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies led to violent disputes between the revisers and the candidates. The crowds outside the building were most disorderly, and attempts were made to break into the Hall. These, however, were frustrated by the police, who charged the crowd and made five arrests. The revision resulted in the return of five Conservatives and three Republicans.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—It is announced that the wedding of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, second cousin of Emperor Nicholas and Commander in Chief of the St. Petersburg military district, and Princess Anastasia of Montenegro, divorced wife of the Grand Duke of George of Leuchtenberg, will take place in the Crimea on May 12.

PARIS, April 25.—President Fallieres and Foreign Minister Pichon went to Bourget, near Chambrey, to-day to meet the Dowager Empress of Russia, who is passing through France from Biarritz on her way to Russia. Cordial greetings were exchanged, and the harmonious relations existing between Russia and France were dwelt upon at length.

MADRID, April 25.—The Cabinet has approved the marine budget, which amounts to $10,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over the preceding budget. The increase will be continued for eight years. The Minister of Marine explains that his scheme comprises the construction of docks, fortifications, and ports, as well as new warships.

BERLIN, April 25.—Emperor William has ordered that the field guns, gun carriages, and ammunition wagons of the German artillery be painted a dull gray. The change is based upon the experiences of the Russo-Japanese war.

STOCKHOLM, April 25.—The Swedish armored cruiser Fylgia, which is going to Hampton Roads in July, had her maiden trip yesterday, and proved herself to be the fastest cruiser in the Swedish Navy.

ROME, April 25.—The Pope to-day received in private farewell audience Mgr. Sbarretti, the Papal Delegate at Ottawa, who is returning to his post.

HAVRE, April 25.—Paul Doumer, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, arrived here to-day from New York on the Savoie. He reports having had a pleasant trip.

ROME, April 25.—It is now reported that the transportation of the body of Pope Leo XIII. from St. Peter's to the Church of St. John Lateran will take place on May 10.

BRUSSELS, April 25.—Minister of the Interior De Troos has not yet succeeded in obtaining the support necessary to enable him to form a Cabinet.

ANARCHIST PLOT TO KILL A PRINCE

Heir to the Belgian Throne Escapes Through an Accident.

MAN HID IN CONFESSIONAL

Church Attendant Found Him—Three Other Armed Anarchists Arrested Later.

BRUSSELS, April 25.—An Anarchist, armed with a dagger, a loaded revolver, and other weapons, was arrested to-day in the Hal Church, near Brussels, which Prince Albert of Belgium, nephew of King Leopold and Heir Presumptive to the throne, was about to visit.

One of the attendants of the church accidentally discovered the man hidden in a confessional box, locked the door, and called the police.

Later three other Anarchists, similarly armed, were arrested in the vicinity of the church. Two of them admitted that they were French Anarchists. The authorities are convinced that the prisoners were engaged in a plot to assassinate the Prince.

The Hal Church, or Church of Our Lady and St. Martin, is celebrated on account of an image of the Virgin in one of the chapels, which is said to work miracles. This image, which is of black wood, is visited by crowds of people, and has received offerings of great value from Kings and Emperors.

Prince Albert is the son of the late Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold. He was born in 1875, and was married in 1900 to Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria. They have two sons.

HORSE THROWS PRINCE EITEL

Condition of the Kaiser's Second Son Is Said Not to be Serious.

BERLIN, April 25.—Prince Eitel Frederick, Emperor William's second son, fell from his horse in the course of a cavalry drill yesterday afternoon on the Döbritz grounds, near Potsdam.

Alarming reports were spread here this morning regarding his condition. It was alleged that the Prince was suffering from concussion of the brain and that he had also been kicked in the face by his horse. It is learned, however, that these reports were exaggerated and that there is no cause to fear serious results. A message from Potsdam to-day says:

"The Prince's horse took fright upon hearing a bugle signal, suddenly reared up, and threw back its head, striking the Prince in the face and knocking him unconscious from the saddle. When the Prince revived he suffered from a violent headache, which has now abated. He probably will remain in the barracks adjacent to the drill grounds until Saturday, and will then come to Potsdam."

Emperor William's physicians lay emphasis on the statement that the Prince did not suffer concussion of the brain and declare that he will probably be able to perform his duties soon.

GERMANY'S DEAL WITH US.

The Entire Conventional Tariff Is Not Conceded.

COLOGNE, April 25.—An inspired telegram from Berlin regarding the provisional tariff arrangement between Germany and the United States is printed by the Cologne Gazette.

It says that, considering how little the United States was able to offer Germany at the present time, it was impossible for Germany to discuss again the concession of the entire German conventional tariff, but though this was conceded only in parts American interests and wishes were considered to such an extent that an unhindered development in the exchange of goods is expected.

PEACE DELEGATE'S FAREWELL

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant Says Conference Accomplished Much.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, member of the French Senate and one of the prominent delegates to the recent Peace Conference, sailed for Havre yesterday morning on the French liner La Provence. He left this message as his parting comment on the conference:

"I feel very happy at the reception I met, and especially at the deep and clever way the American people understand the question of organization for peace. In Europe it is a new question, but here it seems to be taken as a natural course of events. From the children to citizens of all classes the American people, without distinction, rank, or party, display a genuine interest in the peace question.

"The result of tho recent peace conference is not what was voted for, but rather what was accomplished in the way of educating public opinion in favor of the movement."

King of Siam in Naples.

NAPLES, April 25.—The King of Siam arrived here to-day on the specially chartered steamer Sachsen, from Singapore April 2, on a tour of the world. It is expected that he will visit the United States in May, on his way back to Bangkok.

CENTRAL AMERICA CONGRESS.

Republics Will Try Once More to Arrange Permanent Peace.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Details of the treaty of peace between Nicaragua and Salvador, which was signed at Amapala on Tuesday, were received at the State Department to-day in a cablegram from Philip Brown, Chargé of the American Legation at Guatemala.

The treaty is similar to that entered into a year ago and known as the Marblehead treaty. It includes provisions for a general Central American Peace Congress to be held in Nicaragua in the near future, and for a special commercial treaty between Nicaragua and Salvador.

The conference to be held in Nicaragua will be the third of a series of such gatherings of the republics of Central America; all for the same purpose, namely, to conserve the peace of that section of the world. The first was held at Corinto in 1905, and resulted in the adoption of a scheme for the settlement of issues between the little republics which, if it had been adhered to, would have put an end to the frequent wars that have ravaged that section. Within a year friction again developed, and war between two of the republics was prevented only by the intervention of Secretary Root. This took the form of proposals for another conference, which was held on board the Marblehead. The outcome was another agreement, to which four of the republics were parties, to preserve the peace on well-defined principles. Nicaragua did not adhere to that arrangement, taking the ground that it was unnecessary because she had already subscribed to the Corinto convention. In the course of another year trouble again developed, this time between Nicaragua and Honduras, and Salvador was dragged into the war that followed.

SAN SALVADOR, April 25.—A revolutionary plot, headed by Gen. Potenciano Escalon and an American citizen named Georgo Noisant, was discovered on Tuesday at Sonsonate, fifty miles from this city.

Noisant and others implicated were arrested here. Escalon fled, but was later captured. His plan was to surprise the troops at Sonsonate and capture the arms stored there.

PANAMAN ENVOY'S MISSION.

It Is to Help Settle the Trouble Between His Country and Colombia.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—It is learned that the visit to the United States of José Augustin Arango, Special Envoy of Panama, who arrived in New York yesterday, is for the purpose of assisting in the preparation of a treaty between Colombia and Panama, to settle the differences between the two republics resulting from the creation of the Republic of Panama.

These negotiations have been drifting along in Washington and Bogota for more than a year. It is believed that they have not progressed in a degree satisfactory to the principals, and it is hoped that the arrival of Señor Arango will mark a change in the character of the negotiations that will insure their success.

EARTHQUAKES IN CHILE.

Three Strong Shocks Yesterday—No Damage So Far Reported.

VALPARAISO, Chile, April 25.—Three vigorous earthquake shocks were felt here this morning.

No damage has thus far been reported.

ACCOUNTS SHORT $92,000.

Stockholders of Woonsocket Electric Company May Have to Cover It.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 25.—A shortage of about $92,000 in the accounts of the Woonsocket Electric Machine and Power Company was revealed to-day by the issuance to the stockholders of the company of a circular letter, announcing that a heavy shortage had been discovered. The letter, which was issued by order of the Directors, further stated that the resignation of Levi Cook Lincoln, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager of the company, had been accepted.

John J. Heffernan, counsel for the Directors of the company, said to-day:

"I believe the amount of the shortage is about $92,000. Mr. Lincoln has resigned, and has turned over to the company property which, he claims, is worth $40,000."

Recently negotiations have been under way for the sale of the business to the firm of Estabrook & Co., and the circular says that the alleged embezzlement will not interfere with this sale, although the stockholders may be called upon to make good any deficiency.

JUDGE SUSPECTS JURY.

Stops Trial of Two Men Accused of Highway Robbery.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—Judge Marshall Brown to-day, in the Criminal Courts, stopped the trial of Isadore Cutler and Walter Davis, charged with highway robbery, because he suspected some of the jurors had been approached by friends of the defendants.

The officers who are prosecuting the men reported to Judge Brown that they saw friends of the defendants talking to the jurors during the noon recess. The case was immediately postponed until next week, when a new panel of jurors will be summoned.

The District Attorney's office alleges that a well-known politician tampered with the jury. Arrests are expected in the case.

LADY COOPER HERE FOR SMITH FUNERAL

Her Husband, in Charge of Her Brother's Will, Says There Won't Be a Contest.

REFUSES TO TELL TERMS

Beyond Saying His Wife Is a Beneficiary, Sir George Refuses to Discuss the Document.

Among those who arrived late last night on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland from Hamburg were Sir Georgo Alexander Cooper and Lady Cooper. They are here to attend the funeral of Lady Cooper's brother, James Henry Smith, who died in Japan on March 27 while on a honeymoon trip aroud the world. Sir George is said to bring with him the will of Mr. Smith, which was in his care, and he will aid in the settlement of the estate. With them came their young daughter.

The family were in mourning, and Lady Cooper looked as though she had not recovered from the shock of her brother's death. For most of the trip from Quarantine to the pier Lady Cooper sat in her deck chair, apparently not interested in her surroundings. When it got too dark on deck for comfort she joined her husband and daughter in the saloon, and they stayed together until the gangplanks were put out.

Sir George was not inclined to discuss the will of Mr. Smith. He declared, however, in reply to many questions, that the talk of a contest was absurd. So far as he knew, he said, there was not the slightest chance of a contest.

"We have come over," he said, "to attend the funeral of Mr. Smith. When the funeral is held and the will read of course depends on when the body arrives from Japan. I cannot say how long we shall stay in this country."

It was then that Sir George was asked as to the possible chance of the will being contested. He did not appear surprised when told that it had been learned that Mr. Smith had a mother and other relatives living.

"There is nothing very surprising in that," he said. "There was never an attempt to hide the fact that Mr. Smith had relatives."

"Then if Mr. Smith had relatives, and you say there will be no contest of his will, does that imply that all these relatives have been taken care of?"

To this question Sir George would not reply except to say that he could not discuss what was in the will. The document will be read after the funeral, he said, and so far as he knew it would be probated in this city. He was asked whether Lady Cooper, who is Mr. Smith's sister, would receive the greater part of the estate, an amount estimated to be about $70,000,000.

"She will be a beneficiary," was his reply. "She was his sister, you know."

Sir George told of the story that had found its way into print that the settlement of Mr. Smith's estate might be complicated by the birth of an heir. On hearing this just a shadow of a smile crossed the face of the baronet, and he replied: "I know nothing about that."

Sir George and Lady Cooper and their daughter were met by a nephew of Lady Cooper, George Mason of South Dakota; George Eddy, another relative, H. S. Le Roy, the confidential business man of the late James Henry Smith, and others. They went to the Gotham.

James Henry Smith and Lady Cooper were children of George S. Smith of Evanston, Ill., a cousin of George S. Smith, the Chicago real estate owner and railroad promoter who died leaving a fortune of $50,000,000.

This fortune he left to James Henry Smith and Lady Cooper. If report is true Lady Cooper will receive the greater part of the fortune left by her brother, and will become the richest woman in the world.

LAWYER SLAYS A MAN.

Also Accidentally Wounds Himself and Brother-in-Law.

FRIAR'S POINT, Miss., April 25.—Gerald Fitzgerald, a young lawyer, shot and killed W. F. Opp, the proprietor of a billiard hall here to-day. The young men had had words several days ago, and when they met to-day both drew revolvers.

Fitzgerald shot himself in the right leg, but is not dangerously wounded. He then killed Opp. Another bullet from Fitzgerald's revolver struck his brother-in-law, Ben Booth, in the hand.

CITY BREVITIES.

THE TIMES has received and forwarded to the Treasurer $2 for the Chinese Famine Fund, and $2 for the Russian Famine Fund, each from E. H. B.

Supreme Court Justice David Leventritt has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Temple Emanu-El, to succeed the late Emanuel Lehmann.

The Art Committee of the Catholic Club announces an exhibition of works by members of the club; paintings by James Fagan, William Laurel Harris, and John F. Kaufman; sculptures by John J. Boyle, and architectural plans and studies by Raymond F. Almirall, George M. McCabe, Joseph Hubert McGuire, Robert J. Reiley, and William Schickel. The exhibition will be opened on Saturday evening and will last one week. Admission will be by tickets, to be had at the club, 120 Central Park South.

FREMONT TRIAL ENDS.

Major's Attorney Denies He Misled Bankers to Get Loans.

The court-martial which has been hearing the charges made against Major Francis P. Fremont, U. S. A., for the non-payment of loans made to him by two Plattsburg, N. Y., banks concluded yeaterday with the summing up of Mr. Loftus, counsel for Major Fremont, and of Capt. Glasgow of the Thirteenth Cavalry, the Judge Advocate, who prosecuted the case for the Government.

Mr. Loftus declared that Major Fremont had never intended trying to avoid payment of the notes he had given the banks. He also denied that the Major had ever told the bankers that he was the owner of certain valuable water front property in the City of San Francisco.

Capt. Glasgow contended that the Government had proved that Major Fremont had claimed a part or full ownership in the property. The bankers, he said, were correct in the interpretation they put on the remarks that Major Fremont is alleged to have made to them when he applied for the various loans.

"Should Major Fremont pay his debts to-day," Capt. Glasgow said, "it would not wipe out the disgrace which attaches to his efforts to evade the payment of his debts, and would only be an excuse for leniency."

The findings of the court-martial will be sent to the Military Secretary of the General Staff, who will forward the findings to the Secretary of War and the President for review.

NEW JERSEY'S DEATHHOUSE.

Executions by Electricity Will Be Held at Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 25.—Gov. Stokes affixed his signature to-day to the bill of Senator Wakelee making it the duty of the State Prison Inspectors to provide a suitable deathhouse in the State Prison grounds here, to be used in putting murderers to death by electricity.

The decision was fought very hard. Trenton being the State capital, the Legislature said this was the place for such things, and the signature of the Governor makes the will of the Legislature law. Work on the new deathhouse will be commenced at once.

CANADA GETS BUFFALO HERD.

Largest in the World to Go from Montana to the Dominion.

DENVER, Col., April 25.—A message received here announces that the Pablo herd of buffalo on the Flathead reservation, Montana, has been sold to the Canadian Government. The bulls will be removed to Canada about May 1, and the cows and calves will be sent north in July.

There are between 400 and 500 buffaloes in the herd, which is the largest in the world. The price is said to be $150,000.

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Misses' Suits

A number of Misses' Suits of imported and domestic striped materials, made with pony coats and pleated skirts. Coats trimmed with fine braid;

Sizes 14, 16, 18 years
32, 34, 36-inch

$19.50, 27.50, 29.50

Girls' and Misses' Box Coat Suits

A large lot of Girls' and Misses' Box Coat Suits, with pleated skirts, in navy and brown serge, navy mohair, white and gray stripe and fancy light colored materials;

Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 years
30, 32, 34-inch

$15.00, 19.50, 22.75, 29.50

Girls' & Misses' Eton Suits

An excellent assortment of Girls' and Misses' Eton Suits of fancy mixtures and stripes, in imported and domestic materials;

Sizes 14, 16, 18 years
32, 34, 36-inch

$15.00, 19.50, 27.50, 29.50

A large number of the above, are garments that have been much reduced in price.

Girls' Shirt Waists

Shirt Waists made of good quality lawn with four strips of open or blind embroidery insertion down the front with clusters of tucks between, buttoned tucked back with ¾ sleeves;

Sizes 12, 14, 16 years
30, 32, 34 bust
$2.75

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Nor do we invite your interest in our summer suits at $20, $25 and $30 because the fabrics are all-wool and thoroughly shrunken, or because the designs are to some degree exclusive, and to the last degree, in good taste.

Such are merely the precautionary measures to insure the result and incidental to the Big Essential—the tailoring of our garments. That is where you will find our main strength—in the head-and-hand tailoring. Were the fabrics but half as good as they are, still would the tailoring more than justify the prices.

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AMAZING INCREASE IN BROKEN RAILS

3,014 in First Quarter of 1907 in This State — 826 in Same Period of 1906.

STEEL RAIL MEN ANGRY

Deny Railway Association's Declaration That Most Wrecks Are Due to Defective Products.

ALBANY, April 25.—Broken rails removed from the tracks of the railroads of this State in the first three months of this year were many times more than in the corresponding three months of either of the last two years, according to a bulletin issued to-night by the State Commissioner. "The Board has just completed," says this bulletin, "an investigation of breakage of rails in the tracks of the principal steam railroad companies of the State.

"The unusual number reported during the past Winter," the bulletin says, "caused the investigation at this time. The Board has found that during the three months ending March 31, 1907, there was a total of 3,014 breakages on the principal steam lines of the State; during the corresponding three months of 1906 there was a total of 826, and during the corresponding three months of 1905 there was a total of 1,331.

"The matter in detail has been presented to the American Railway Association, which is now holding its convention in Chicago, and it has been requested that the matter be taken up for discussion and action by the various railroad managers. It is probable that the convention will go into the causes of the greatly increasing number of breakages, and a conference arranged with rail manufacturers with a view to discovering if the alarming number of breakages is due to method of manufacture or metal composition."

Elaborate tables accompanying the bulletin give the figures of rail breakage for the principal railroad systems of the State for the first quarter of each of the last three years:

Railroad.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Delaware & Hudson	69	90	93
Lehigh Valley	125	59	103
Rutland	10	7	20
New York, N. H & Hartford	10	2	29
Boston & Maine	34	7	5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	27	4	256
New York, Ontario & Western	..	24	10
Pennsylvania	149	186	205
Lake Shore	227	34	505
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson River	463	288	1,241
Erie	76	142	429
Del., Lackawanna & Western	153	22	115
Total	1,331	826	3,014

One of the commissions' tables analyzes the totals as to weight of the rails, and appears to show that while the breakage in 1905 and 1906 was chiefly in the eighty-pound rails, the largest number in the quarter just past was in the 100-pound rail, of which 1,205 were removed—495 from the Lake Shore main line, and from the New York Central eastern main line, 475; Mohawk division, 217, and Western main line, 107.

The other table analyzes the figures as to the dates when the removed rails were rolled, and apparently shows the heaviest breakage totals in rails rolled since 1899, and especially in those rolled in 1904, 1905, and 1906.

This table shows also that some rails are in use, especially on branch lines, which were manufactured as long ago as 1872.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—The Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburg, as well as other independent steel rail interests of this district, have sent to Chicago several experts on rails to show the railroad men there that the statement emanating from the American Railway Association there some days ago, that most of the wrecks of the country were due to defective rails, was not only misleading, but untrue. It is understood that the rail men carried with them from the Pennsylvania Railroad a statement in effect that none of the wrecks on that line within the last six months, so far as could be learned, was due in any way to defective rails.

The understanding in Pittsburg among steel rail men is that the railroads which have long been fighting for the open-hearth rail, but which have been held back by the larger rail interests refusing to embark in their manufacture until the close of 1907, have taken this way of decrying the Bessemer steel rail and forcing the manufacture of the hard or open-hearth rail. The rail mills of the United States Steel Corporation are not yet ready to make this rail, and anger in the Pittsburg district over the attack on steel rails as made at present knows no bounds. The Carnegie Steel Company, which runs the rail department of the United States Steel Corporation, is this year turning out 1,100,000 tons of rails, which are used on the principal railroads of the country, and the statement coming from the American Railway Association is resented particularly here.

President Alva C. Dinkey of the Carnegie Steel Company says regarding the Chicago story:

"The best steel rail that was ever made is being made at the present time. The story from Chicago is absurd. That the best of care is being taken and the best rails turned out in all the mills of the country can be proved to any one who cares to look into it. There was never a time when so small a percentage of wrecks from broken or defective rails was seen as now."

HOBSON AS AGRICULTURIST.

Gets Scientists to Teach His Constituents a Thing or Two.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, one time hero of a little incident for which he was much applauded and affectionately caressed, now descended into a member of the lower house of Congress, declares that he is not willing to be just an ordinary, common Congressman. He proposes now to build up the industries of his district, and to this end will give a series of lessons upon agriculture during the balmy May days.

He needs assistants, though, and he has got assistants. He has come to Washington, carefully scrutinized the collection of once half-starved but now fat and chubby scientists in the Agricultural Department, selected him some four or five biologists, entomologists, agriculturists, bacteriologists, microscopists, foresters, and other kinds of gists and pists and rists and sters, got permission from the Secretary of Agriculture for them to go down and help him, and now he is busy with preparations for them to fill the people of the Sixth Alabama District brimful of all kinds of scientific lore.

Meetings will be held in various parts of the Sixth Alabama, beginning May 5, and the gists, rists, &c., Capt. R. P. in their midst, will hold forth in full and impressive view before the people. The farmers will be told all about how to get rich, how to plant wheat, and how, when, and where and to what extent, and practical demonstrations will be given of how to make one blade of grass grow where two grew before. Incidentally the new and enterprising Congressman will have an opportunity to preach the blessed doctrine of free seed in all its purity and power.

Alfred H. Morris Arraigned.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Alfred Hennen Morris of New York, who was recently indicted by the United States Grand Jury at Mobile, Ala., for alleged violation of the anti-lottery laws, was arraigned before the United States Commissioner here to-day. He waived examination and was released after giving bond for his appearance in the United States Court at Mobile.

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TO WITHDRAW FROM TEXAS.

Life Insurance Companies Will Not Do Business Under New Law.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 25.—A number of foreign life insurance companies, including the New York Life, to-day informally notified the State Department of Insurance that they would withdraw from the State when the new reserve investment law went into effect on July 12.

It is stated that every foreign insurance company now doing business in Texas will leave the State on account of this law, which requires them to invest 75 per cent. of their accumulated and future reserve from Texas business in securities of this State. The first investment of 25 per cent. must be made on July 12, when the law becomes effective, and the balance by January next.

The withdrawal of these companies will mean a loss of $200,000 in revenue to the State annually.

HITS FIRE INSURANCE POOL.

Assembly Passes Smith's Measure by 93 to 13.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 25.—The Smith Anti-Fire Insurance Pool bill was passed in the Assembly to-day by 93 to 13. Party lines were lost sight of in the fight. Hoey and Schultz, Democrats, of New York, and Prentice, Republican, of New York, fought the measure. Prentice declared the bill would prevent the fire insurance companies from ever getting together to lower rates. The idea of fire insurance companies combining to lower rates apparently struck the Assembly as a huge joke, from the roar that went up in some parts of the Ghamber.

Hoey thought it a bad bill generally, that the "integrity" might be affected if the companies could not get together to protect the interests of the public. Schultz spoke against the bill from the insurance broker's standpoint.

Smith declared that the measure, even though not yet a law, already had benefited the New York public, because when passed by the Assembly last year, it had prevented the fire insurance companies from going to extreme lengths to recoup their San Francisco losses out of the New York public.

The up-State legislators voted almost unanimously for the bill.

MORE PAY FOR WHITE WINGS.

Bill Passed by Assembly Has Been Before Legislature Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 25. — Assemblyman Hackett's New York Street Cleaners' bill was passed by the Assembly to-day. The bill provides that the pay of all street cleaners and drivers and stablemen in the Street Cleaning Department shall be $800 a year, on the basis of a forty-eight-hour week, and that they shall be paid for all overtime work.

At present they receive $720 a year and are not allowed compensation for overtime. The bill has been before the Legislature for five years.

HUGHES CONSULTED ROE.

Governor Says Reports That the General Was Ignored Are Unjust.

ALBANY, April 25.—Gov. Hughes this afternoon made the following statement:

"I greatly regret that statements have been made in the public press to the effect that Gen. Roe was ignored or his recommendations overruled in the orders recently issued relating to a detail of a portion of the National Guard.

"In fact, the action finally taken was after conference with Gen. Roe, and was in accordance with his own recommendations as expressed in his letter.

"The published statements to which I have referred are unjust, and it is only fair to say that there was entire harmony as to the conclusion reached, and that there is no friction between Gen. Roe and myself."

WENDEL CASE UP TO-DAY.

Indicted ex-Officer of Militia May Be Sentenced on Misdemeanor Charge.

The case of Louis Wendel, former Captain of the First Battery of the New York National Guard, who is under indictment for grand larceny on two counts in connection with his handling of the funds of the battery, and for the filing of false claims before the Audit Board, will come up before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to-day. Owing to the presentment to Judge Rosalsky of a recommendation stating that the sentencing of Wendel for a misdemeanor instead of for a felony, in the event of his pleading guilty to the charges, would meet with no opposition from the District Attorney, it has been generally expected that the Wendel case would never come to trial.

It is possible that Wendel may take advantage of this recommendation to-day. The case has been frequently postponed since the indictments were found. In several instances this delay has been occasioned by the desire of Judge Rosalsky to allow time for the military court-martial, before which Wendel was recently tried, to act, before considering the criminal charges against him. Wendel has now been dismissed from the National Guard.

FOR PUBLIC OPINION BILL.

President Eliot Favors Referendum by Demand of Voters.

BOSTON, April 25.—President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University was one of the speakers at a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall to-day for the purpose of advancing the cause of the Public Opinion bill now before the Legislature. The bill provides that if a certain number of voters desire it, a question of public policy may be placed upon the ballot and voted on by the people at the annual State election.

Robert Treat Paine, Jr., presided. President Eliot said he was not prepared to state that the bill as drawn was in the best form, but in principle it was right. He thought that 10,000 signatures should be required instead of 5,000, as provided by the bill, and he also thought that it might be better to limit the number of questions to two instead of four, as the bill provides.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Capt. H. C. Whitehead, Tenth Cavalry, to San Francisco to sail for Manila and join his regiment.

First Lieut. S. W. Noyes, Thirtieth Infantry, will report to the President of the Retiring Board at Fort Sam Houston.

Capt. E. I. Brown, Engineers, will proceed to Wilmington, N. C., take station at that place, and relieve Major J. E. Kuhn, Engineers, of the fortification and river and harbor works in his charge.

Col. E. B. Moseley, Assistant Surgeon General, will report to Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall, Adjutant General, President of the Army Retiring Board, Washington Barracks.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander L. N. Nulton to the Olympia as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander C. M. Stone; Lieuts. L. C. Richardson, J. L. Hileman, and F. R. Nalle; Ensigns C. E. Wood, A. B. Reed, and T. H. Taylor; Boatswain F. Meyer and Gunner F. Hines, and Machinists S. S. Neeley and J. J. Murray to home and wait orders.

Surgeon J. G. Field to duty with recruiting party, Houston, Texas.

Civil Engineer L. M. Cox appointed from April 18.

Chief Carpenter F. J. Simmonds to the Illinois.

Carpenter E. L. Kempton to the South Dakota.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Yorktown, at Amapala; Morris, at New York; Marcellus, at Newport News; Galveston, at Amoy; Stringham, Wilkes, De Long, Blakely, and Stockton, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Chicago, from Amapala for Acajutla and Acapulco; Boston, from Amapala for Corinto and Acapulco; Scorpion, from Santo Domingo City for San Juan; Prairie, from Habana for Cienfuegos; Iroquois, from Mare Island for Honolulu; Cincinnati, from Cavite for Hongkong.

LOVE TEST MET; WINS HIS BRIDE

After Seeing the World Viscount de Romanet Still Loved Mlle. d'Avenel.

FATHER SET CONDITIONS

Viscount d'Avenel Brought Daughter's Suitor to This Country to Test the Strength of His Affection.

Never did a happier pair sail on the same steamship than Mlle. Regina d'Avenel and the Viscount de Romanet, who yesterday departed for France on the steamer La Provence. Side by side they stood at the rail smiling down upon the crowd who were there to see friends off. To the young couple it seemed as though all the world had united to shout its congratulations at them. Somewhere down on the lower deck was the Viscount Georges d'Avenel, the father of the young woman. Their happiness was due to the engagement of Viscount de Romanet and Mlle. d'Avenel.

The young people had known each other for years, and so when some months ago young de Romanet asked the Viscount d'Avenel for the hand of his daughter it was not a surprise. The girl was just 18 and the young man 26.

"I have but two objections to offer," said the father to the suitor. "In the first place, my daughter is too young, and again you have seen nothing of this world, and so cannot be sure that you are in love. Go out and see the women of other lands, learn life, and then, if at the end of that time you are still of the same opinion, I will consent to your engagement."

The Viscount d'Avenel at that time contemplated coming to this country on a lecture tour, so he suggested that his would-be son-in-law come with him and see the world as he had suggested. So it came about that three months ago Viscount d'Avenel, his daughter, and the Viscount de Romanet arrived in New York.

In the time they were on this side the Viscount de Romanet, accompanied by his prospective father-in-law and his future bride, traveled the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The wily father of Mlle. d'Avenel gave the young man every opportunity to study American beauty at close range, but he stood firm at every test, and at last declared that he had had enough.

"I have seen the world," he said to the Viscount two days before he sailed for Havre, "and I am satisfied. The women of America are beautiful, but Regina is, to me, far more beautiful. Again I ask your consent to our engagement."

This was too much for fatherly opposition, and so he gave his consent. This is the true reason why Mlle. Regina d'Avenel and the Viscount de Romanet stood side by side at the ship's side smiling down in happy content on the crowd on the pier.

"I am very happy," said the Viscount to a friend. "We are both happy," he added, and they looked it.

Before sailing the Viscount said that their marriage would take place soon after their return to France.

ATTACK FORESTRY MEASURE.

Adirondacks Protective Society Protests Against Merritt-O'Neil Plan.

The Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks entered an earnest protest last night against the Merritt-O'Neil resolution, providing for storage of water for public purposes in the State forest preserves of the Adirondacks. Several speakers pointed out that the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which is championed by Assemblyman Merritt and Senator O'Neil, is actuated solely by selfish ends, and that the two representatives have admitted that they are financially interested in the passage of the resolution.

The meeting last night was held in the American Museum of Natural History, John G. Agar presiding.

S. R. Stoddard of Glen's Falls, N. Y., said:

"The hills are sick with the sins of the lumberman—and we are advised that storage reservoirs will correct the evil. They would cure leprosy by covering the raw spots with becoming plasters. They would kill typhoid by straining the contaminated water through a rag. They would stamp out malaria by extending the borders of the affected parts. In applying their remedy they ask the privilege of making other sores and permission to dig out other bits of healthy flesh "in the construction of dams therefor."

"Who favors the movement?

"The lumberman, the pulp-wood man, the paper-making man, the dynamo man—enthusiastically.

"Who is official spokesman of the combine?

"The Forestry, Water Storage, and Manufacturing Association.

"What does the Forestry, Water Storage, and Manufacturing Association manufacture?

"News.

"Where may the Forestry, Water Storage and Manufacturing Association be found?

"At 30 Broad Street, New York City, where it has been kindly provided with desk room by the International Paper Company.

"Who pays the bills?

"The Lord knows who!"

MOTHER

Just
A Great Novel
The Masterpiece of the Master
MAXIM GORKY

A Story of the Russian Revolution of To-day. Written in America for Americans.

APPLETON'S MAGAZINE, which published "Mother" as a serial, begins THIS MONTH a new serial by the author of "The Fighting Chance."

IMPORTANT BILLS REPORTED.

Department Investigation Measure Is Out in the Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—A large number of important bills were reported to-day by the Legislative committees, several of which worked until a late hour last night to clear up their dockets in preparation for the expected assumption of power by the Committee on Rules.

One of the most important bills reported by the Ways and Means Committee is that of Assemblyman Moreland, authorizing the investigation of each State department, board, or commission, at the instance of the Governor, at intervals not exceeding three years.

The Senate Committee on Codes reported the Phillips bill regulating the election expenses of candidates for public office.

One of the most interesting bills reported may have an important bearing upon the next trial of Harry K. Thaw for the killing of Stanford White, is its proposed stringent limitation upon the testimony of expert witnesses. It is the bill of Assemblyman Moreland, which would amend the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to limit the testimony of insanity experts to such persons as actually saw the defendant at the time to which their testimony relates.

The Assembly Codes Committee reported the bill of Senator Page, which would make it punishable for a railroad corporation to employ more than sixteen hours in any twenty-four any employe whose duties have to do with the movement of trains.

RISE IN COTTON TIES.

Steel Trust Makes an Unexpected Advance of 10 Cents a Bundle.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—The cotton tie market was opened to-day by the United States Steel Corporation, and prices were advanced 10 cents a bundle. Last year the price per bundle was 85 cents.

There are 2,500,000 bundles of cotton ties ready for shipment from this city to the South.

The advance, which affects the entire Southern cotton-growing communities, came as a surprise. It is estimated by the Steel Corporation that the cotton crop will be 20 per cent. larger than that of last year.

READY THIS DAY.

WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS'S

vivid and brilliant new novel

A Victor of Salamis

By the author of
A Friend of Caesar
God Wills It
Falaise of the Blessed Voice
Each, Cloth, $1.50

A swift-moving story, thrilling with interest, bright with "the glory that was Greece." The plot holds the attention without slackening through every scene. The excitement of the Isthmian games, Athens under the cloud of certain hopelessly unequal war, give way to the pageantry of the Persian camp before Thermopylae. Later the scene shifts to the land-locked bay where the little, overmatched but cornered ships of allied Greece fought the navies of the world. Picture follows picture, strong, clear, alive with color and motion. But through it all runs unbroken the thread of tense interest in the fate of Glaucon, winner in the Isthmian games, outlawed as traitor, yet—

A Victor of Salamis

Cloth. 12mo. $1.50. Ready this day.

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 64-66 5th Ave. New York

"Fortify Pearl Harbor!"

THAT was President Roosevelt's recommendation in his message to Congress in 1905. Had his warning been heeded the history of

Our War With Japan

as told by Atherton Brownell in the May Pearson's would have been differently told. The stranding of nine of our best battleships in the wrecked Panama Canal, the capture of Hawaii, which gave the Japanese the mastery of the Pacific, and the great battle of Monterey are but incidents in this great story of what might be.

In this issue appears also James Creelman's most interesting character study, "The Mystery of Mr. Taft."

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15 cents a copy All news-stands $1.50 a year

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Filled with the atmosphere of far-off sunny places, the buoyancy of youth and the spirit of romance.

The Golden Hawk

By EDITH RICKERT

is a delightful romance beaming with life and sunshine. It tells a tale of young love in Provence, passionate and glowing. $1.50

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New Work

The VEILED LADY

Illustrated. $1.50

"Sprightly and entertaining; one of the best of this season's books." —*N. Y. Tribune*

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"A good, honest handful of stories with plenty of flavor." —*Public Ledger*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

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Very Special Sales Are underway in every department of the store to-day. Amazingly successful are the Special Ten Day Tailoring Sales for both men and women.

The sale of Decorated Porcelain Dinner Sets is immensely interesting to those with summer homes to furnish.

Fancy and Tailored Trimmed Hats. An assemblage of five score beautifully trimmed Hats, High Class, Fancy and Tailored, by far the cleverest, prettiest and smartest assortment ever shown in New York at anywhere near our price. Hats valued at $12.98 are included, and all marked for special selling at the one low price of.. $7.98

Men's Pure Spun Silk Half-Hose. Your hosiery, as well as any other part of your dress, should portray those delicate little evidences of refinement you are so particular about. We recommend these Pure Spun Silk Half-Hose with silk clocking at the side, in Tan, Black and Grey, all sizes, actual value $2.00, Special for to-day at..... 98c

Women's Black Spun Silk Hosiery. Direct importation secures the quality and makes possible the price. Made with cotton splicing and actually valued at $1.75. On sale to-day only, at..... 89c

Men's Worthmore Shoes and Oxfords. We maintain, at all times, a complete assortment of this popular line of footwear, comprising shoes and Oxfords of every style and description, and the demand has enabled us to offer an excellent quality at a very popular price.

Worthmore Shoes and Oxfords for men are made of Black Kid, dull leathers and Patent Corona Colt, in Tan and Black. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths B to EE. Reliable and dependable, at..... $3.50

Children's Footwear. In style and for length of service our children's footwear is pre-eminent; both these accomplishments are essential to good shoe value. The Natural Shape Shoes materially assist the natural growth of the foot. Made in Tan Kid and Tan Russia Calf, also White Kid and Canvas Shoes, Oxfords and Ankle Ties. Specially priced $1.00 to $3.00

Special Sale Arranged for the introduction of our Little Men's Tan Calf Oxfords, Broad Toes and, Hand Sewed Welts, sizes 8½ to 13½, at..... $2.19

Highest Grade Stationery The purchase of some of this writing paper will assure your correspondence the hall mark of quality and refinement. In our Art Arcade Stationery Department, Lexington Ave. front, we are showing an elaborate collection of fine imported writing papers, some bordered, some with scattered designs through the paper, also with envelope and sheet combined, suitable for the short note. One quire with envelopes to match, handsomely boxed and conservatively valued at $2.00. For to-day only $1.00

Hand Colored Place Cards. A very pretty assortment to select from. Specially priced, per dozen... $1.00

Solid Brass Hand Finished Ink Stands in Gothic and Renaissance designs, at the very special price of $6.50

Our Cold Storage Is Best. We will store your furs until Autumn, guaranteeing them absolutely against loss by fire, moths or burglary.

Lace Curtains and Blankets Thoroughly Cleaned.

'Phone 5300 Plaza, or write; one of our wagons will call for the goods.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

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Walters Pianos

Finest Money Skilled Labor Can Build

In this great sale we offer 2,000 of them at prices beginning at $198

$900 Walters Mastertone Player Pianos, $450

Finest player piano in the world.

Walters Pianos have copper springs, bushed pins, finest repeating action, guaranteed for 25 years. Pianos priced up to $260.

$5 Down and $1 a Week.

$375 Style A	$198	$450 Style L	$225
$500 Style G	$250	$600 Style K	$300
$700 Colonial	$350	$750 Vertical Grand Upright	$375
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EXCHANGE your old piano for a WALTERS. Upon request a representative will call.

HARDMAN PIANO

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On May first the regular city water charges are due and payable.

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We will obtain and send to you property verified bills for water rents against your property. Payment of these bills through this Company insures accuracy and saves annoyance. Our registration fee, which covers all city taxes and assessments, is only $2.00 a year.

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176 Broadway, New York.

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SANITOL FACE CREAM

The Oxygen Face Cream

Its healing and purifying properties instantly become active. Its work is not on the surface—but in the pores. That's because Sanitol Face Cream is instantly absorbed. The oxygen in it neutralizes the impurities in the pores—feeds the blood vessels and leaves that transparency which is the sign of a perfectly healthy skin.

Being absorbed quickly and containing no grease, Sanitol Face Cream is *convenient* to use at any time. No danger of soiling anything with which it comes in contact.

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is taken. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine.

MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only.

BOY PICKS ITALIAN AS HIS KIDNAPPER

Police Think in Di Leonardo They Have Leader of the Black Hand.

CAPTURED AFTER A FIGHT

Six-Year-Old Sammy Saitti Picks Him Out of a Line of Prisoners—Suspected of Other Crimes.

The Italian squad at Detective Headquarters believes it is at last on the trail of a band of kidnappers which for many months has been at work in the Italian district of this city. In the capture yesterday of Ignazio Di Leonardo, a Sicilian, after a fight in the rear of 253 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, the detectives say they probably have one of the leaders of the gang. They say they have pinned one kidnapping upon him, and expect in the next few days to identify him with several more abductions of children from Little Italy.

The detectives expect to prove that the prisoner is the author of a number of Black Hand letters which are now in the possession of the Central Office men. They will obtain specimens of Di Leonardo's handwriting and compare them with the Black Hand letters. Through the prisoner and his wife the detectives expect to hit the trail of the other members of the gang. At least one woman is said to be in the band. Several of the kidnappers are believed to be living in Brooklyn.

Di Leonardo was identified yesterday by Sammy Saitti, 6 years old, as the man who kidnapped him last January and held him prisoner three weeks, while Black Hand letters demanding ransom were sent to the boy's father, Antonio Saitti, a prosperous money lender and barber-shop broker of 365 West 125th Street. Di Leonardo was lined up with a score of other prisoners at Police Headquarters yesterday morning. Sammy and his father were called into the room. The child was led by his father down the long row of prisoners, and Sammy was told to pick out the man who had kidnapped him. As he walked down the line the child scanned each face carefully. In front of Di Leonardo he paused and his little brow wrinkled. Suddenly he exclaimed:

"That's the man. He took me away."

Just then Sammy's father held him up, so that he could see the prisoner's face more clearly. The child struck the prisoner in the face and cried:

"There, you naughty man."

Di Leonardo said not a word. He shielded his face with his hand and tried to turn away. Later, in the Harlem Court, he was held in $1,000 bail, while the detectives are continuing their investigations.

Di Leonardo's wife was also taken to Headquarters, and Sammy, after looking at her, said that she was not the woman in whose charge he was given by Di Leonardo shortly after having been kidnapped. The lad's memory is hazy. He does not know where he was taken. He says that he was carried to a room "somewhere downtown," and later took a trip "over the water." This is supposed by the detectives to have been a trip to Brooklyn.

The detectives say that Di Leonardo had made preparations to sail for Sicily in a few days. They say that a purse had been raised for him by other members of the Black Hand gang. They had learned that the police were hot on the trail, and had thought it wise to get Di Leonardo out of the way, say the detectives. All of the gang are believed to be acquaintances of Saitti, the father of Sammy. Mr. Saitti said yesterday that he had known Di Leonardo for many years, knew him, in fact, before they left Sicily.

The capture of Di Leonardo came about through the identification by Sammy Saitti of a photograph. Detective Petrosino and his staff had been at work on the case ever since Sammy disappeared on Jan. 9, although the boy's father asked Petrosino to drop it after Sammy returned.

Petrosino obtained photographs of several hundred Italians whose reputation was not good. These he showed to the Saitti lad.

"That's the man. That is the shoemaker," cried the child when the photograph of Di Leonardo was reached. So Petrosino and his men began the hunt for him. They located him on Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. He had formerly lived at 135 Cherry Street, but is said to have disappeared from there about the time the Saitti lad was kidnapped. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Detectives Archiopoli and Micelli rapped on Di Leonardo's bedroom door.

There was a sound of breaking glass inside the room. Archiopoli forced his way in and found that Di Leonardo had jumped through the window. Micelli rushed into the yard just in time to block the way to an alley in the rear. There was a fight, and Di Leonardo was overpowered. He is 28 years old, and is a shoemaker. He admits knowing the Saitti lad, and said in Harlem Court yesterday that the child came to his house and stayed there for several weeks. He explained that he knew the child's father in Sicily.

"It was just because we were such good friends that the boy came to me," he excitedly told the Magistrate. The prisoner denied that he had kidnapped the child.

Five other Italian children who have been kidnapped recently and afterward mysteriously returned to their parents will be taken to see Di Leonardo to-day on the chance that they may identify him as their kidnapper. The children are Ann Manini of Amity Street, Brooklyn; Tony Morandino of Brooklyn, Joseph Bazzuffi of Sixty-third Street and First Avenue, Manhattan; Willie La Bera of Second Avenue, near Forty-fourth Street, and George Brocato of 39 Stanton Street.

One letter which was sent to the father of Sammy Saitti, and which is now in the detectives' possession, is as follows:

"You must know your son is in our hands, and we want $10,000. The sooner you pay this the better for you. Do not confide with the police, for if you do it will be the worse for you, and the innocent will suffer."

This was written in Italian and bore no signature. Although Mr. Saitti denies that he granted the kidnapper's demands, the detectives think that the money was paid before the child was freed, and that Saitti is afraid to tell all he knows.

Detectives Archiopoli and Micelli of Petrosino's staff last night arrested Granglo Alfio, a saloon keeper, 32 years old, of 18 Hamilton Street, who they say is implicated in the kidnapping of Saitti. The man was locked up at Police Headquarters.

Dr. Hotzsh Lectures on Bismarck.

Dr. Otto E. Hötzsh, professor in the Royal Academy at Posen, delivered an address on Bismarck, before the Germanistic Society of New York, at Columbia University, yesterday. The lecturer said that the most important elements in the great statesman's success were the influence of his wife and his own ambition and will power.

No Trouble

to get breakfast with

Grape-Nuts

This food is already cooked and you have only to add milk or cream, and eat. TRY IT!

"There's a Reason."

EARLY AMERICAN ART.

Colonial and Later Painters Represented at the Ehrich Galleries.

Ehrich Galleries are holding an exhibition, in the main of portraits, which recall Colonial days and the period just after the Revolution, when the United States had recovered sufficiently from the miseries of the struggle to permit the existence of artists. Curious and a trifle pathetic is the effect of a collection like this, when one comes from galleries filled with work of a later day, produced by artists who have had the advantage of a century of active, strenuous experiments in painting.

Singularly enough, one of the best canvases here is from the brush of a Colonial who made a great place for himself in London by his historical works, obtained its charter for the Royal Academy, and became its second President, and yet for the past half century has had little credit either in England or his native land. This is an early canvas by Benjamin West, containing five portraits of Colonial Britons, who were staying in London at the time. The centre of the group is Ralph Izard of South Carolina, a young man in a red coat, with a cricket bat in his hand. Another is Beckford, a young planter from the Island of Jamaica; a third is Wormeley of Philadelphia, and the two others are young men named Allen. Izard must have footed the bill and included his fellow-cricketers and friends. We see the Thames with the colossally ugly Kew Bridge in the background.

What surprises one is the vigor and expressivsness of the heads, the easy composition, the richness of color—for Benjamin West. It is a youthful work, considerably earlier than 1776, in which we feel the effect on the young painter of that trip to Italy which he was enabled to make through the kindness of a patron. The shape of the bats will interest cricketers.

The exhibition contains portraits of no less than five Presidents, and that suggests the opportunity some municipality might seize to become the owner of them at one swoop, for all these pictures are presumably for sale, none of them being marked in the catalogue as loans. Here are George and Martha Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, and the same couple by Rembrandt Peale, and still other George Washingtons by Charles Wilson Peale, (the elder Peale,) by Jonathan Trumbull, and by Matthew Henry Jowett. James Madison is painted by Gilbert Stuart, and Andrew Jackson—a remarkably fine bust—by Charles Wilson Peale. Martin Van Buren is here from Henry Inman's brush, and Zachary Taylor from that of an unknown. These five would look very well in the City Hall, or at Albany in the Capitol.

Notable figures are Henry Clay, by Rembrandt Peale; De Witt Clinton, (well suited for the De Witt Clinton High School, in Manhattan,) painted by Charles C. Ingham, who died an old man in 1863; Timothy Pickering, a fine head, by Gilbert Stuart; Judge G. Ross and David Clinton Jones, the first Corporation Counsel of New York City, both painted by Thomas Sully; Daniel Webster and John Jay, by artists unknown, and John C. Calhoun and Washington Irving, by two painters working together, viz.: Samuel Waldo and William S. Jewett. From John Wesley Jarvis, the precedessor of Henry Inman as the leading portrait painter in old New York, come likenesses of William Clark, the man who made the venturesome exploring trip with Lewis, and Col. James Burn. There are likenesses of Baron and Baroness von Seeger, by Gilbert Stuart, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, by Wilson Peale. Chester Harding is another artist of the early half of the last century represented by portraits.

Among the historical pictures is a "Battle of Princeton," by Henry Inman, which consists mostly of Gen. Washington on a prancing steed; a "Death of Wolfe," attributed to Benjamin West, but more likely the work of a pupil; a "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi," painted by Rothermel of Philadelphia, who died at an advanced age in 1895, and a characteristic genre piece by William S. Mount, a tavern scene, with dilapidated dancing reveler, onlookers white and black, and old-fashioned bar, called "The Breakdown."

BANKER MOROSINI INJURED.

Former Business Associate of Jay Gould Falls and Cuts His Head.

Giovanni P. Morosini, the banker and former business associate of Jay Gould, is confined to bed at his country seat in Riverdale by the effects of a fall he had while dressing for dinner at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. His family physician, Dr. Henry Moffat of 139 Park Avenue, Yonkers, called on the patient twice yesterday, and while he said there was no danger of fatal results, Mr. Morosini was found to be suffering much from shock. It will be at least a fortnight before he can leave his bed.

In the meantime the aged banker is being nursed by his daughter, Miss Giulia Morosini, who has abandoned for the time all her social engagements.

Mr. Morosini had returned from business and was dressing for dinner when he lost his balance, falling heavily backward and striking his head on the sharp corner of a chair.

He cried out as he fell, and the crash of his falling body also was heard by Miss Morosini and his son, Giovanni P. Morosini, Jr., who were awaiting their parent downstairs. They rushed to his aid, and found Mr. Morosini lying on the floor. Blood was flowing freely from a small, incised wound near the base of the skull. He was stunned and was able to render little assistance to his children as they raised him to the bed.

A very detailed rumor that Mr. Morosini had succumbed to a stroke of apoplexy obtained wide credence in Riverdale, Yonkers, and Kingsbridge, and brought many callers to the financier's mansion.

Dr. Moffat assured the inquirers that Mr. Morosini had not been stricken and was doing as well as could be expected considering the nature of his injury, which, he also said, would have been a comparatively slight matter were it not for the advanced age of the sufferer.

STATES AND CONSTITUTION.

Feeling Against Secession Came After War of 1812, Wilson Says.

President Woodrow Wilson lectured at Columbia University yesterday on "The Relation of States and the Federal Government." At the beginning he emphasized the necessity for a proper outlook from which to discuss this question, which, he said, was looming up as though it were to be a party question. "It cannot be properly discussed," he said, "if heated by party feeling, however, and it is best when approaching it in search of truth to dismiss recent controversies from our minds."

Dr. Wilson pointed out how the pressure of political life was constantly exerting a change in the Constitution, which was always being altered according to the views of one party or the other to meet the exigencies of the time, much to the disadvantage of the fundamental document of the United States Government. This was particularly true in times of violent excitemnt, when there was always a tendency to put into the Constitution what was not there. The changes found expression not in actual alterations of the document, but in the ways in which it was interpreted.

Dr. Wilson said that all historians were united in feeling that the Constitution as it was originally conceived was not intended to prevent the secession of the separate States. He said that so far as the newspapers and public documents showed there was no question as to the power of the States to withdraw from the Union prior to the war of 1812. It was this war, with the National spirit that it created, which was responsible for the ideas that have become fixed on this point.

Didn't Separate the Roxburys.

The decision of Supreme Court Justice Dowling on Tuesday in the suit brought by Mrs. Sarah M. Roxbury for a separation from Theodore H. Roxbury, contractor, did not as reported in the newspapers grant a separation decree to Mrs. Roxbury, but overruled a demurrer by the defendant to the aufficiency of his wife's complaint. He must now answer the complaint and pay the costs or submit to a judgment against him.

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

Contains its *Pure Natural Carbonic Acid Gas* which GREATLY IMPROVES DIGESTION by acting as a Gastric Stimulant and Tonic.

WITNESS ACTS SIMON SHOOTING

Miss Hale Tells of Shirtwaist Maker's Murder with Dramatic Effect.

DEFENDANT STILL CALM

Mrs. De Massy Unmoved by Accounts of Simon's Identification of Her as His Murderess.

There was only one dramatic moment yesterday in the trial of Mrs. Anisia Louise du Vernon De Massy for the murder of Gustav Simon, the rich Broadway shirtwaist manufacturer, to relieve it from the commonplace police court hearing. It came when Elizabeth Veronica Hale, head designer of waists for the Queen Shirt Waist Company, Mr. Simon's concern, depicted with the eloquence and gestures of an emotional actress the scene in Simon's private office when he accused the Freinchwoman of having shot him.

Miss Hale has large, expressive eyes, and her voice is well modulated and flexible. She used these qualities to good advantage, when, almost rising from the witness chair, her eyes flashing, she flung out her right arm, hand, and forefinger extended toward Mrs. De Massy, and, in a voice which shook with well-feigned passion and terror, repeated the words which, she said, had been Simon's:

"Yes; that is the woman who shot me. Oh, take her away! Take her away!"

Miss Hale's voice rose almost to a shriek as she uttered the accusation, and those in the courtroom looked their surprise at the vehemence and note of personal feeling reflected in the young woman's voice. Later, indeed, Mr. Le Barbier, Mrs. De Massy's counsel, took occasion to ask Miss Hale if she had any animus against his client. Only the little Frenchwoman herself appeared utterly unmoved by Miss Hale's acting. Not by so much as a gesture or a movement of her head did she show that she had even heard the accusing words.

"Did Mrs. De Massy reply?" demanded Mr. Le Barbier.

"She simply smiled and answered, 'I did not shoot him,'" said Miss Hale.

Defendant's Calm Unbroken.

A glance at the little Frenchwoman showed that she was even then smiling, and this smile and a slight shake of her head, as though in denial, were the only evidences that she had heard Miss Hale at all. She was dressed as she had been on the two previous days when she showed her anxiety that her apparel should be correctly described in the newspapers. She removed her short jacket, however, when the warmth of the day made the atmosphere of the courtroom almost oppressive. As she has done on previous days, Mrs. De Massy busied herself with pencil and notebook, in which she was almost constantly writing. But if the defendant herself appeared careless of her own interests, Mr. Le Barbier guarded them for her zealously.

Under his cross-examination, Miss Hale admitted that Simon had used the defendant's name in accusing her of the shooting, and excused herself for not so testifying at first, by stating that she had not been asked the question.

"Have you not an unfriendly feeling toward the defendant by reason of rivalry as designers, or for any other cause?" demanded Mr. Le Barbier. Miss Hale declared that she had not.

From a photograph of Mr. Simon's office, which he exhibited to the jury, Mr. Le Barbier called attention to the fact that two doors, opening in opposite directions effectually cut off a view of the elevator entrance from the office, although Miss Hale had just testified that Mr. Simon from his office had seen Mrs. De Massy as she stepped from the elevator after the shooting. She had been very positive in this statement, explaining to Mr. Le Barbier:

"I know because I saw Mr. Simon looking townrd the elevator."

Mr. Le Barbier was unable to shake her testimony in other respects. He cross-examined at length Miss Theresa Jacobs, another of the employes of the shirtwaist factory. Miss Jacobs had testified that after hearing three shots fired in rapid succession she had run into the office, where she saw Mr. Simon walking up and down the room. At last he took a seat at a desk, and the witness stated that she supported his head. Five minutes later Mrs. De Massy was brought in. Then, Miss Jacobs testified, she heard Mr. Simon speak. Under Mr. Le Barbier's cross-examination, however, Miss Jacobs was unable to say just what Mr. Simon had said. She had heard him speak, but his voice had gurgled and come in a murmur, she admitted.

"I think, however, that I could distinguish what he said," she declared. Miss Jacobs was questioned at length then by Juror 10, who appeared to wish to try the case then and there for himself.

Anna Polanczi, forswoman in the factory, was another witness who declared that she had heard Mr. Simon say:

"Yes, this is the woman—Mme. De Massy shot me."

Events After the Shooting.

"The policeman who brought Mrs. De Massy into the room asked her either if or why she shot Simon, I cannot tell which," said Miss Polanczi, "and Mrs. De Massy declared that she had not shot him. Then the policeman asked her for the revolver, and she said she had none."

Recess was taken when Miss Polanczi had made these statements, and afterward Assistant District Attorney Ely, who is prosecuting the case, offered no objection to Mr. Le Barbier's request that the declaration of Mr. Simon and the conversation between Mrs. De Massy and the policeman be stricken from the record. Justice Blanchard ordered this done.

At the opening of the trial in the morning Miss Rae Forsher was recalled to the stand, but under cross-examination Mr. Le Barbier developed nothing new. Mrs. Anna Mack was also a witness, telling briefly of her visit to Simon's office in search of a position. She denied that she had ever carried a pistol, in response to a question by Mr. Ely.

Each of the witnesses admitted that there had been a crowd of perhaps twenty-five or thirty persons in the office when Mrs. De Massy was brought in, and Mr. Le Barbier was particular to learn just how far each witness had stood from the defendant and from Simon. The trial will be resumed this morning.

READER TRIAL BEGUN.

Husband of Woman Financier Charged with Perjury.

The trial of Althole B. Reader on a charge of perjury because of his testimony before Judge Platt in the United States Circuit Court in December in a suit to recover from J. B. Haggin commissions alleged to be due him on the sale of certain copper mines in Peru amounting to about $250,000, was begun yesterday before Judge Chatfield and a jury in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Reader is the husband of Ella Rawles Reader, the woman financier.

Ex-Assistant United States District Attorney William M. Byrnes of the firm of Marx, Houghton & Byrnes represented Mr. Reader. Francis L. Wellman, ex-Assistant District Attorney, conducted this case for the Government as a special Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Wellman is the general counsel for J. B. Haggin, whom Mr. Reader aued.

Mr. Stimson, United States District Attorney, in his opening said that Mr. Reader had denied on the stand that he had shared in the commissions paid by the sellers of the mines to Juan Garland, a native of Peru, who acted as the representative of the sellers. Continuing, Mr. Stimson said that when letters written by Mr. Reader to Garland, which contained statements directly opposite to those sworn to by Mr. Reader on the witness stand, were introduced, Mr. Reader reluctantly admitted the genuineness of the letters. This constitutes the alleged perjury.

Several stenographers who took the notes of the Reader-Haggin trial were called. Mr. Wellman tried to introduce the letters written by Mr. Reader to Garland. Mr. Byrnes objected to those parts of the letters which referred to personal and family affairs being admitted. These told of Mrs. Reader's fame as a financier and diplomatist, her wonderful "pull" with prominent men in America, and her refusals of marriage with such men as Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Thomas Dewar, the late W. C. Whitney, and others. Only those parts which bore on the perjury charge were admitted.

The case will be continued to-day.

JEROME SUSPENDS A CLERK.

He Gave Away Poker Chips Held as Evidence in Gambling House Raid.

Adolf Sanger, a clerk in the District Attorney's office, has been suspended by District Attorney Jerome pending an investigation. No charge has been preferred against him. His suspension is the result of the disappearance of a bag of poker chips which had been held as evidence since the gambling house raids of a year ago. These chips have since been returned.

The chips were kept in a canvas bag marked C, and stored in a closet in Chief Clerk Henneberry's office. On Monday he noticed that the bag of chips was in its place. On the following day it had disappeared.

An investigation developed the fact, it is stated, that Sanger had taken the chips and given them to a friend, who in turn gave them to another friend. The chips were regained and Sanger suspended. He has been connected with the District Attorney's office since June 1, 1894, and lives at 80 East 111th Street.

Although actually under Mr. Henneberry, Sanger has been assigned to work with Chief Clerk Carroll of General Sessions, and in his office has had charge of the copying of the indictments which have been used by the District Attorney. He has of course had access to the original papers.

It is understood that the present investigation will be a detailed one. There have been frequent rumors about the Criminal Court Building of peculiar happenings, and these will all be investigated at this time.

WOULD HAVE REJECTED ROSS.

Bride-to-Be Ignorant of Situation That Led to Oil City Tragedy.

OIL CITY, Penn., April 25.—The body of Miss M. Belle Stroup, who yesterday shot Thaddeus E. Ross, her former sweetheart, eight hours before the time fixed for Ross's marriage to another woman, was taken to the home of her sister, Mrs. Fred Ebret of Coal Hill, this county, today. Ross's body was taken to the home of his parents, next door to the house which he had prepared for himself and bride-to-be, Miss Edith Sampsell.

Mrs. Mary Mable, a sister of Miss Sampsell, recognized in the dead woman a fellow-traveler who rode with her yesterday on the train from Titusville to this city. Mrs. Mable was accompanied by her daughter and together they discussed the coming event. Miss Stroup attracted the attention of the mother and daughter by her evident desire to overhear their conversation, changing her position in the car so as the better to hear them talking.

Miss Sampsell, who was to have been Mrs. Ross, said to-day:

"I did not know Miss Stroup. I was aware Mr. Ross kept company with her before he commenced calling on me, four years ago, but I was under the impression he had stopped, and never dreamed of his corresponding with her. Had Miss Stroup come to me Wednesday, when she arrived in Oil City, or at any time after she first learned of our proposed marriage, and told her story, I should never have consented to marry him. If he had promised to marry this girl she should have been his wife."

The Uses of Corn Starch

The time is past when corn starch was merely a basis for dessert. It is now recognized by expert cooks everywhere to be one of the most unique and helpful aids to better cooking and baking ever introduced. It is invaluable as an energy-giving food.

DURYEAS' Corn Starch

stands first, highest and best. Its delicacy and uniformity make it incomparable for delicious desserts; its purity and wholesomeness give it added food value. You cannot afford to be without our free

Book of Recipes and Cooking Suggestions

In this book Alice Cary Waterman and Janet M. Hill, two of America's finest cooks, give personal advice and suggestions which cannot fail to help you. Postal brings copy free.

All grocers, pound packages—10c.

NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY, New York

VOGEL BROTHERS

Special Sale of $25 Silk-lined Overcoats at $20

FASHIONED of rich, soft-feeling black thibet, with a lining of luxurious silk throughout that extends to the edge of the lapels, these overcoats would be counted exceptional values at $25. At $20 they afford a saving that is nothing short of marvellous. Fashioned in the loose back and Chesterfield models.

Owing to the great selling of the past weeks we have also grouped together a vast number of $25 overcoats in various models and reduced them to the exceptionally low price of $20. Fly front Chesterfields, button through overcoats and the newest loose back models are included, in magnificent weaves and shades of light and dark gray, Oxfords and black.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

PIPE smoking is the healthiest, most economical way to enjoy the fragrant weed, if you get the right kind; that which gives a cool smoke to the end, and does not bite the tongue or easily "blow out" in a high wind.

LUCKY STRIKE Sliced Plug Pipe Tobacco

unsmoked, has a fascinating odor, that makes you jump for a pipe and a light. Smoked! It fulfills all promises of delight. The home circle enjoys its aroma.

Pocket size, tin box, 10c.

Nothing SUCCEEDS Like SUCCESS

THE PRICE IS $3.00

The Royal Worcester ADJUSTO CORSET

For Stout Women

HAS PROVED THE

Greatest Corset Achievement

OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

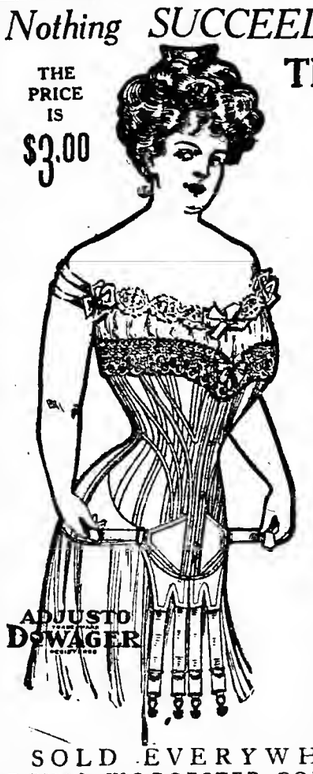

By wearing this corset, any stout figure is improved. The waist decreased, prominent abdomen corrected, and superfluous flesh moulded to lines of grace and elegance, an erect carriage and superb outline assured to all women of stately figure. Comfort and beauty heretofore despaired of by stout women are now at their command. A firm steady pull at the sides (see illustration) the adjustment straps—through the medium of the mechanical sliding buckle—will reduce the hips, support the abdomen, and decrease the waist measure.

THEY ARE COMFORTABLE, STYLISH AND ECONOMICAL.

Style 610 For the short full figure

Style 614 For the tall full figure

WHITE AND DRAB COUTILLE, AND WHITE BATISTE FOR SUMMER WEAR

SOLD EVERYWHERE OR SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., Worcester, Mass.

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$62.50 CALIFORNIA

Round trip from Chicago daily April 25 to May 18. Tickets are good on the Electric-Lighted Overland Limited and the China and Japan Fast Mail leaving Chicago daily for San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, via the

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Correspondingly low rates on convenient selling dates from all points East.

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Columbia

THIS week our New York branch has one 1907 40-45 horse power Columbia which it can offer for immediate delivery at $4,500. You may not get another chance to secure a Mark XLIX this season for immediate delivery.

ASK our salesmen about the new Columbia multiple-jet carburetor. Through this very clever device, the big car is propelled at the rate of thirty miles an hour on no more gasolene than it takes for a tiny two-passenger runabout. When you come to the hills the same carburetor sends you past every machine you meet.

THERE are two carburetors for two purposes. The little one is to save fuel and enable you to run your engine slowly in the city, and the big one is for speeding and hill climbing. But it is impossible to explain all the features of our Mark XLIX here. You must see it for yourself at our New York branch, No. 134 West Thirty-ninth Street.

DESPITE the increased demand for our light Electric Victoria-Phaeton, which sells for $1,600, our New York house will be able to offer a few more this week for immediate delivery. When these are gone we cannot promise immediate delivery, because the season is now at its height and our agents and branch houses in all parts of the country are calling for "rush shipments."

JUST a few second-hand cars, which we have recently taken in exchange, are offered by the New York branch. There is a Columbia Electric Runabout for $450. Fresh from the painting department and is as good as new. There is also a 24-28 gasolene touring car for $2,200. This is also like new.

Other bargains are a 40-45 horse power gasolene touring car for $1,500 and a 45-horse power gasolene touring car for $2,500.

IF YOU want a 24-28 horse power car which will seat five persons comfortably don't fail to see the Columbia Mark LXVIII. This is another one of our cars which is selling itself. It was one of the hits of the Madison Square Garden show last January and it created such a sensation when we began demonstrating with it the result is our output is already nearly exhausted and in a very short time you will not be able to get one, even at a premium.

OUR 45 h. p. gasolene touring car with direct electric transmission is still attracting a great deal of interest among our most exclusive patrons. In this machine you get in reality a gasolene car which is controlled as easily as a little electric runabout. There is no noisy sliding-gear transmission. It is a charming car for city use, when fitted with a limousine body. Fitted with a touring body it is a fine car for long trips, and so simple that a child can drive it without a lesson.

WE have also for immediate delivery a Columbia Electric Landaulet, done in dark blue, for $4,000.

OUR New York branch, No. 134 West 39th Street, near Broadway, will be pleased to give demonstrations of any of our cars, either new or used. The telephone number is 4090—38th Street.

The Electric Vehicle Co.

ACCIDENT BLOCKS SUBWAY FOR HOURS

Car "Split" a Switch at Ninety-sixth Street, and All Trains Were Stopped.

CAME IN THE RUSH HOURS

Thousands Were Kept In Stalled Trains—Delay in Stopping Sale of Tickets Packed the Stations.

Thousands of homeward-bound persons fumed and fretted in the rush hours yesterday afternoon, owing to a block in the Subway, due to an accident at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway. The accident occurred at 4:20 o'clock. The rear truck of a north-bound Kingsbridge express of eight cars "split a switch" at the Ninety-sixth Street station in switching to the single tracks just north of the curve that goes under Central Park.

The train was thronged with passengers, and the motorman was approaching slowly the curve between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, over which the expresses switch from the Broadway to the Lenox Avenue line, when suddenly there was a crashing noise, followed immediately by the sudden stopping of the train. Men and women were thrown from their seats and strap hangers were tossed about. Exactly what caused the trouble was not known last night. Mr. Headley, the General Manager of the line, said he would investigate it to-day.

It was hot in the train, and the fifteen minutes following the accident the passengers spent in denouncing the railroad company. Finally the train was backed so that the rear doors of the last car were opposite the platform of the Ninety-sixth Street station. Then the passengers hurried from the train to continue their journey by either the surface or elevated lines.

The block affected the express and local services of the entire system, and in half an hour after the accident one man who came uptown on a local said that he counted sixteen stalled express trains between the Fourteenth and Ninety-sixth Street stations. When the trains did move, it was at a snail's pace, the journey from City Hall to the Grand Central Station requiring from twenty to forty-five minutes. At the Grand Central, where the passengers leave the expresses for the locals to Times Square, there was an interval of over fifteen minutes between local trains.

The stations became congested, and thousands anxious to get home to their dinners had to hide their time in the hot, uncomfortable stations waiting for a chance to get a train. It was some time after the accident before the sale of tickets was stopped by order of Mr. Headley. It was after 7 o'clock before the service was resumed on regular schedule.

After the accident a hurried examination was made at the scene in the hope of ascertaining the cause of the trouble. Contrary to general impression none of the wheels of the wrecked car left the rails. The accident, one of the railroad men said, was probably due to what is known among railroad men as "splitting the switch." The switch did not work properly, and the first truck of a car went on one set of rails and the second on the other. While the wheels did not leave the rails the body of the car was diagonally across the local and express tracks. As soon as possible the wrecking crews got to work, and finally jacked the car back in position, after which the train was sent to the repair yards.

BENSEL IN CONTEMPT.

Dock Commissioner Must Not Oust Murphy Company from Pier.

Dock Commissioner John A. Bensel was adjudged to be in contempt of court yesterday by Supreme Court Justice MacLean, for violating the order of Justice Fitzgerald restraining his predecessor, McDougall Hawkes, from interfering with the New York Contracting Company in their possession of the pier at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street. Justice MacLean declares that the order on Commissioner Bensel's predecessor was binding on him.

The Dock Commissioner may now purge himself of contempt by abandoning all proceedings to oust the New York Contracting Company from the pier.

The whole litigation is generally ascribed to Mayor McClellan's attempt to oust Charles F. Murphy from the leadership of Tammany Hall. Mr. Murphy and his relatives control the New York Contracting Company.

Olney Murder Suspect Coming East.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 25.—Charles Henry Rogers, arrested here two weeks ago, charged with the Olney murders at Middletown, N. Y., in October, 1905, started back to New York to-day in custody of Sheriff Becker and Under Sheriff Hock of Orange county and Chief of Police McCoach of Middletown. Rogers still denies his guilt.

B. R. T. LOSES DAMAGE SUIT.

Company Must Pay Large Sums Under Referee's Decision.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is likely to be compelled to pay several hundred thousand dollars damages to the property owners in Union Street, Brooklyn, unless the higher courts refuse to sustain an opinion filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, in which ex-Supreme Court Justice Lawrence, as referee, decided that the railroad company must pay Lorenzo Duncan of 885 Union Street $7,333.33.

In his opinion the referee holds that Mr. Duncan, whose property has a twenty-one-foot frontage in Union Street, is the owner in fee to the middle of the thoroughfare, and that the Nassau Electric Railroad Company and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company had no right to lay rails on his property without his consent. Once the rails were down, ex-Justice Lawrence says, the property owner was entitled to damages for trespass.

Mr. Duncan first began action to recover damages from the railroad company in 1902. About the same time a Mr. Adee, another property owner, began suit to have the railroad company enjoined from running its cars through Union Street. On Jan. 4, 1904, the Court of Appeals denied the application of Mr. Adee and decided that the company could build the line. The Judge who wrote the decision of that court intimated that the Union Street property owners were entitled to damages.

Mr. Duncan then pressed his action, and the case was referred to ex-Justice Lawrence. It is likely that the attorneys for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will appeal and carry the case to the Court of Appeals if the opinion of the referee is upheld in the lower courts.

TO BE YOUNG, AVOID THE OLD.

Dr. Rich, Aged 97, Advises Members of a Health Culture Club.

Dr. John B. Rich, introduced at a meeting of the Health Culture Club in Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last evening as "the oldest man born in New York now living in New York, being in his ninety-seventh year," said that he owed his age to the observance of the rules with which everybody was familiar, and to the further fact that all his life he had kept away from old people.

"I have never had," he said, "in my whole life a friend among the old. They are too apt to be whiners and grumblers. I would advise anyone who wishes to live to a good old age to cultivate the acquaintance of the young.

"It is a very easy matter to live to a ripe old age. The main trouble with people is that they eat about twice as much as is needed to nourish and sustain life. Also, I have never put into my stomach anything that I knew that it could not digest."

Sol Oppenheimer spoke on the relation of character and conversation to health. The conversation of old people, he said, sometimes concerned itself with approaching death until they had frightened themselves so that they made their condition worse.

"Conversation at the table," he said, "should never concern itself with the poor quality of the food. Whole boarding houses have fled when the wit of the place pretended to draw a hair from the hash, and they have returned to be again disgusted when the things that were in the sausage were mentioned."

WOMEN ATTACK DETECTIVE.

Reeth Arrests Boy for "Hitching" on Street Car and Is Beset by Mob.

State Railway Detective F. Reeth, whose business it is also to look after violations of the law on street cars, saw two boys jump on the side of a north-bound car at Eighth Avenue and 125th Street last night at 8 o'clock to steal a ride. They were on the inside of the track, so that a south-bound car could have knocked them off if it had come along.

Reeth rushed and caught one of the boys; the other was too quick. The prisoner said he was John Crawley of 503 West 163d Street. Crawley seemed to be no more than 12 years old, though he said he was 17. A crowd began to collect at the corner and to threaten the detective if he did not turn the boy loose.

Within a few minutes Reeth was unable to move, being surrounded by a rapidly growing crowd. Most of the agitators were women.

"Oh, turn de kid loose; he didn't do anything," was the demand.

Reeth refused to yield, whereupon women tore his clothes and spat in his face. Finally two young men sided with the women. They later turned out to be Thomas Burke of 2,521 Eighth Avenue and Fred Gavin of 306 West 134th Street.

Detectives Beeman and Brawley of the West 125th Street Station came along, and rescued Reeth and his prisoner and arrested Burke and Gavin.

STOPS SALE OF OLD CHURCH.

Mrs. Mackay Feared Roslyn Edifice Would Be Converted Into a Saloon.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., April 25.—Fearing that the old Trinity Church building might be converted into a saloon, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay has reconsidered her action in selling the edifice to a village liveryman for $25 and has given it away to James K. Mason, a contracting mason, with the understanding that he demolish it at once and use the material for building purposes.

The old edifice contained material estimated to be worth several thousand dollars. The bell of the old church will go to the Episcopal Church of the Nativity at Mineola, of which the Rev. Norman O. Hutton, rector of the new Trinity Church, had charge before going to Roslyn.

COLLEGE GOLFERS WIN AT LAKEWOOD

Princeton Team Defeats the Lakewood Four in Open Tournament Match.

LOW SCORE BY HERRESHOFF

Garden City Player Leads Big Field in Qualifying Round—Three Cups for Contestants.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 25.—Fred Herreshoff, the young Garden City golfer, who has been winning prizes during the Winter on the Pinehurst and Hot Springs links, won the cup for the low score to-day in the qualifying round of the Lakewood Country Club's golf tournament. His score for the double round, 36 holes, was 164 strokes, his card of 84 being the best of the morning round, while in the afternoon he played the course in 80 strokes. Next to him, but eight strokes behind, three players were tied at 172, C. West Taintor of the Richmond Country Club, W. T. West of Princeton, and Jasper Lynch of the home club.

The course was in splendid condition and a field of sixty-four golfers started for the three cups, the first set qualifying for the Lakewood trophy. John Miley, one of the organizers of the club, started the contestants, and there was a big gallery around the first tee to witness the opening drives. The Princeton collegians sent up a strong team to meet the Lakewood four, and the college lads won the match by 17 strokes, but they will not be drawn for the match play rounds as they returned to Princeton in automobiles immediately after the contest. The team results were:

Princeton—W. T. West, 172; Ralph Peters, Jr., 174; H. J. Gee, 179; D. H. Barrows, 184. Total, 709.

Lakewood—Jasper Lynch, 172; H. M. Forrest, 173; E. L. de Forest, 178; P. S. P. Randolph, 203. Total, 726.

The high wind bothered the players considerably and was responsible for the general high character of the scores. C. A. Spofford, an English golfer from the Harger Hill Club qualified with 184 for the chief cup, and Harold A. Sands, who won the Southern Cross cup at Aiken last month, got a place well up in the first set. Those who qualified for the three cups were:

LAKEWOOD CUP.

	1st R'nd.	2d R'nd.	Tot.
Fred Herreshoff, Garden City	84	85	164
C. W. Taintor, Richmond County	88	82	172
W. T. West, Princeton	85	87	172
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	85	87	172
H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia	85	88	173
Park Wright, Baltusrol	86	88	174
Ralph Peters, Princeton	91	83	174
H. A. Sands, Aiken	87	90	177
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	89	88	177
L. A. Hamilton, Wykagyl	89	89	178
E. L. de Forest, Lakewood	87	91	178
H. G. Gee, Princeton	89	90	179
C. A. Spofford, Hanger Hill	92	92	184
D. H. Barrows, Princeton	100	84	184
W. E. Conklyn, Dunwoodie	92	92	184
A. J. McClure, Albany	93	92	185
Paul Waterman, Ekwanok	98	93	191
W. M. Weaver, Camden	93	94	187
S. Y. Ramage, Oil City	97	92	189

METEDECONK CUP.

R. L. Redfield, Essex County	97	93	190
P. A. Fogerty, Midland	97	96	193
C. F. Letson, New Brunswick	99	95	194
Frank Presbrey, Garden City	95	102	197
G. B. Withers, Tacnuck, Mass.	97	102	197
Hugh McSweeny, Oil City	99	100	199
Thomas Keer, Baltusrol	99	100	199
A. W. Black, Palm Beach	98	102	200
Dr. M. Carpenter, Berkeley, Cal.	107	94	201
F. A. Putts, Seabright	100	101	201
C. S. Lee, Tuxedo	102	99	201
P. S. P. Randolph, Philadelphia	99	107	203
C. W. Ilsrman, Wykagyl	104	100	204
H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl	101	103	204
Hazen Morse, Apawamis	108	99	207
J. M. Teeter, Crescent A. C.	106	101	207
G. H. Potts, Seabright	104	103	207

Carasaljo Cup.—D. H. Thomas, Dunwoodie, 208; L. C. Murdoch, Shinnecock, 211; J. R. May, Brookline, 212; W. E. Edge, Atlantic City, 212; S. B. Ayres, Dunwoodie, 212; W. J. Buzby, Atlantic City, 213; F. Pring, Alrsdale, 218; S. L. Allen, Riverton, 219; F. W. Cassidy, Alrsdale, 221; W. B. Potts, Seabright, 221; A. C. Soper, Lakewood, 223; D. S. White, Atlantic City, 225; E. J. Swords, Jr., Montclair, 229; H. C. Tillinghast, Philadelphia, 227; W. S. Worth, Chicago, 229; E. Morris, New Brunswick, 231.

Two match play rounds for each cup will be finished to-morrow.

To Investigate A. A. U. Basket Ballers

Thomas J. Nevins, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, is investigating the status of several of the basket ball players who played in the recent metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union basket ball championships who are said to have played professionally in a match between the Fourths and the Metropolitans on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1905. A thorough investigation of the personnel of the two professional teams will be made, and if any are now masquerading as amateurs they will be summarily dealt with.

Baseball Contracts and Releases.

President Pulliam of the National League yesterday announced as approved the following contracts and releases:

Contracts—With Brooklyn, Welden Henley; with Pittsburg, E. J. Anderson. Fred C. Clarke. Releases—By Cincinnati (to St. Paul,) F. C. Tiemeyer; by Cincinnati, (to Independence, Kan.,) Bert Haas.

HUESTON WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Defeats Clearwater in Match by Score of 600 to 539.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENSBURG, Penn., April 25.—In the final play to-night for the professional pool championship of America, Hueston won the title by a total score of 600, to 537 for Clearwater.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER APRIL 26 AND 27.

N. London. A.M.	P.M.	Will.Point. A.M.	P.M.	S. Hook. A.M.	P.M.	Gov. Isl'd. A.M.	P.M.
1:55	2:07	9:24	9:47	6:07	6:33	6:18	6:44
2:40	2:45	10:10	10:32	6:55	7:20	7:02	7:26

The following catches of cod and black fish were made yesterday on the steamer Angler off the Farms Banks: C. Tuno, 13 blackfish, 1 cod; St. Gunduson, 14 blackfish, 2 cod; D. Cakill, 7 blackfish, 1 cod; O. Margolies, 15 blackfish, 1 cod; T. Lyons, 16 blackfish, 2 cod; C. Koop, 10 blackfish, 1 cod; L. Schmidt, 9 blackfish, 1 cod; A. Sapnim, 8 blackfish, 2 cod; P. Johnson, 20 blackfish, 1 cod; G. Polka, 11 blackfish, 2 cod; S. Dumper, 17 blackfish, 1 cod; F. Hoops, 15 blackfish, 1 cod; P. Rosenthal, 12 blackfish, 1 cod; C. Brandt, 19 blackfish, 3 cod.

Good fishing is reported at the Coney Island piers. Excellent catches of codfish and some blackfish were made there this week.

W. J. Tinsley of Brooklyn, who has returned from Jamaica Bay, says that the fishing season has opened there, and the coming Summer promises to be a busy one. Mr. Tinsley says that there is a large demand for permits to build clubhouses.

The Lafayette Fishing Club has secured a fine site for a clubhouse on Jamaica Bay, and will build a large house at Broad Channel. The members of the club have made some good catches of flounders there this season.

The steamer Angler will make daily trips to the Fishing Banks on and after April 30. The steamer will leave the Eighteenth Street Pier at 7:15 A. M., and Battery Landing at 8:00. The fishing during the past week has been unusually good, the catches including codfish, blackfish, hake, ling, whiting, and cummers. A number of big lobsters have been caught.

Military Hurdle Race Not Run Over.

Considerable surprise was expressed last night at the review of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, when it was announced that the 220-yard hurdle race for the military championship would not be run over again, as had generally been expected. In view of the statements made by the committee on April 9, when the race was originally run, it had been universally believed by military athletes that the results at that time would be declared null and void. In that race Eller of the Seventy-first Regiment was placed first, Bacon of the Twenty-third Regiment second, and Hillman of the Thirteenth Regiment third. C. B. Towle of the Twenty-second Regiment had, because of a misunderstanding, been left out of the original race, and it was on account of his consequent protest that it was decided to re-run the event, and the statements of those in charge at that time and afterward clearly implied that the event would be run over. Last night, however, it was stated that the committee held a meeting on Wednesday night and decided to let the original result stand. No further information was vouchsafed, and the action of the committee, in view of its previous declarations, appeared to those outside of the regiment as decidedly mysterious in character.

Non-Stop Record Run from Boston.

A. M. Robbins, manager of the Aerocar agency in this city, made a new record yesterday for a non-stop run with a car of moderate horse power from Boston to New York.

With George Van Cleve he left Boston in a 20 horse power air-cooled Aerocar at 8:10 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived at the headquarters in this city, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, shortly before 9 o'clock. The actual running time was 9 hours and 23 minutes. The engine was not stopped on the entire trip, about 250 miles, nor were any repairs or replacements necessary. Mr. Robbins came by way of Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, and Greenwich. The roads, he said, were very fair, with the exception of a short stretch between Hartford and New Haven.

N. Y. A. C. Handicap Billiards.

The 14.2 balk-line handicap billiard tournament of the New York Athletic Club was continued last night at the clubhouse, Fifty-ninth Street and Central Park South. Two matches were played, Dr. W. G. Douglas (200) defeating W. M. Leslie, Jr., (115) by the score of 200 to 63, and Dr. F. McCullagh (75) winning from Charles C. Rossier, (100,) by the score of 75 to 85. Dr. Douglas played the best game of the tournament, averaging 5⅝, with high runs of 34, 54, 20, and 24. The schedule to-night will bring together Robert Weld (100) and W. F. Wilson, (50,) and W. H. Flynn (150) and H. H. Man (125.)

Jockey Coke Badly Injured.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 23.—While exercising at the running track here to-day the two-year-old gelding Straw Leaf, owned by Major P. P. Johnston, fell in the stretch and broke its left foreleg. Jockey Will Coke, colored, who rode the horse, fell on his head and shoulders and the horse rolled over him. Coke was badly injured and may die. Straw Leaf was shot.

Horseman Robert Bradley Dies.

RICHMOND, Va., April 25.—Robert Bradley, generally referred to as "Virginia" Bradley, one of the most widely known horsemen in the country, died at his home, Greenway Stock Farm, Charles City County, last night.

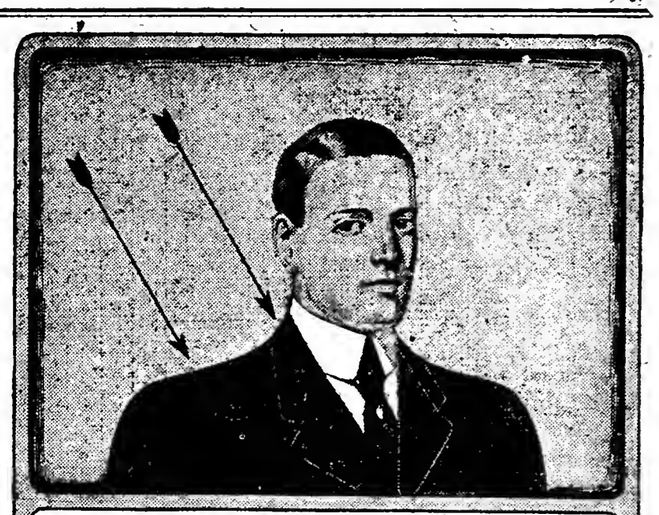

Men's Suits & Overcoats at $18

THIS showing goes far beyond the scope of the usual showing of ready-for-wear clothes in point of diversity. Its main strength, however, is not represented by numbers, but by the clever fashioning and tailoring of each individual garment.

The suits at $18 take form in a series of single-breasted models, fashioned of plain and fancy worsteds, cassimeres and blue and black thibets.

The overcoats at $18 involve a series of favored models in all the new tans, grays and blacks, in a diversity of weaves.

WM. VOGEL & SON

Broadway Houston Street

Adaptable to any business—their perseverance makes a compelling appeal

Electric Signs

The most modern, up-to-date and effective advertising. Insistent, persistent salesmen telling your story to the passing throng when they are in an especially receptive mood. The

Edison Service

Supplies the latest and best form of advertising. It simply means an extension from the inexhaustible electric wires of The New York Edison Company—wires which run past every door—available alike to the user of a single small sign and for the largest electric sign in the world.

The user of Edison Service has at his instant command a never failing source of light and power applicable to every purpose; available in any quantity day or night, 365 days a year.

The New York Edison Company

55 Duane Street New Phone 3000 Worth

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115 Delancey Street 3d Avenue & 149th Street

AUTOMOBILES.

CORBIN

EFFICIENCY

No motor of the same bore and stroke equals the Corbin for efficiency. Due to its exclusive method of cooling—by combs. Think of it—1,700 square inches to each cylinder. And it does the work—right.

CORBIN MOTOR VEHICLE CORPORATION OF N. Y.
NOW 1779 BROADWAY.
After May 1st, 1836 Broadway.

AUTO OVERSTOCK BARGAINS!

Owing to bad weather recently we offer Limousines, Laudanlets, Runabouts, Touring Cars at surprisingly low figures even for us. Owners ANXIOUS to sell! It won't last long. Advice—BUY NOW.

Six Pierce-Arrows, like new; Seven Locomobiles; Six Oldsmobiles, (four-cylinder,) Runabout and Touring; Wintons, Panhards, Nationals, Maxwells, Cadillacs, Autocars, 1908, four-cylinder; Seven Thomas Flyers, $700 to $1,000; Mercedes, $1,250 to $2,000; Seven Pope-Hartfords, 1908, $700 to $1,700; Four Northern, (Touring,) $600-$800; $2,000 Fords, $650, and many unusual opportunities. Demonstrations cheerfully given.

Immense Factory; Fifteen Expert Mechanics, Ten Carriage and Body Builders, Fourteen Painters, Trimmers, Expert Tire Men, &c., making the best and largest equipped establishment in Manhattan. (Pioneer Concern.)

100 Limousine and Laudaulet Bodies ready. Also Touring and Runabouts made and in Stock.

Broadway Mammoth Exchange Buildings,
247, 249 W. 47th——1,780, 1,782 Broadway.

The PUBLIC LEDGER reaches to a larger extent than any other newspaper in Philadelphia the class that takes vacations—the progressive, money-spending portion of the community, whose means are not limited to the barest necessities of life—and this distribution in Philadelphia, which dominates the Eastern seaboard, with a population of more than 4,000,000, is not excelled in point of numbers by any morning newspaper in Philadelphia.

PUBLIC LEDGER
Philadelphia.

STEPHEN BONSAL, the New York Times's special correspondent in St. Petersburg, is not only sending the daily editions of this paper the latest news of that capital, but he is cabling the Sunday Times graphic accounts of the political and social revolution that is transforming Russia. This generation has witnessed nothing so important as the Russian Revolution. Mr. Bonsal's cable letters to the Sunday Times furnish the most vivid picture of it as it goes forward. But this is only one feature of the Sunday Times's unrivalled Foreign Cable Service.

Location Is Everything.

The income from a drug store depends largely upon its location. The store that you will patronize is the one that is the most convenient.

The drug store in The Times Building is convenient for every one living in Manhattan. Passengers alighting at The Times Square station from up and down town Subway trains may pass directly into it.

At this store you will find everything you require. A specialty is made of compounding prescriptions. Orders by telephone or postal are given prompt and careful attention. Deliveries are made without extra charge.

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PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS.

SPORTING GOODS.

Mullins Steel Boats and Launches.
SQUIRES' SONS, 44 CORTLANDT ST.

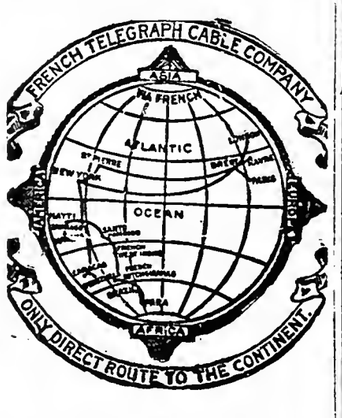

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

The one-price exchange; marks all cars in plain figures; that's square business, isn't it! Four-cylinder Locomobile, $650; two-cylinder Locomobile, $395; gasoline and steam runabouts, $75.

Dealers, Attention.

New two-cylinder runabout, $35; light, detachable tonneau, $95; four-passenger Rambler, $75. Hicaden Auto Exchange, 196 Degraw St., near Court St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Excellent lease, tire and channel applying outfit. Frank P. McDermott, Receiver, 239 Washington St., Jersey City, N. J.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

For Sale.—1905 Pierce Arrow, fully equipped; perfect condition. 224 East 25th. 1399—Gramercy.

For Hire.—Large touring cars by the hour, day, or week. Tel. 1399—Gramercy.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR, age 32, wants position gasoline or electric car, for city or country; willing to work around the house; best reference from last employer. Herman Klinkhammer, Box 345 Times, Times Square.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.
Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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EIGHTEEN PAGES.

REPUBLICAN STATISTICS.

The industrious boomers of the Dingley tariff at Washington have just issued an eagle's scream. We learn that the international commerce of the world now exceeds $26,000,000,000, of which $13,750,000,000 are imports and $12,250,000,000 exports. Of the imports of countries other than the United States, 14 1-3 per cent. are drawn from this country, and of their exports, 9½ per cent. are sent to us. Elaborate percentages are appended showing how considerable a portion of each nation's trade is with this great and happy people.

If we are to admit that the Dingley tariff is the cause of our prosperity, it then becomes a simple matter to make ourselves even more prosperous. If it is the Dingley tariff which causes us to buy and sell so tremendously, then we have only to raise the rates to increase our commerce, just as the railways—as is well known—increase their capitalization whenever they wish to raise their rates upon freight and passenger traffic. It is at once apparent that there is no limit except the sky to the prosperity which the Republicans can enact, and to the extortion which the railways can practice. Considering the facts, what puzzles us is that the railway charges and the railway capitalization are about the lowest in the world, and that the enormous figures of foreign trade cipher out less for each of us, and less in proportion to our total wealth, than for many other nations. The Republicans have a profound conviction in the truth and significance of the figures they publish, or they would not go on publishing them. They are very good Republican figures, but naturally they are less convincing to Democrats.

They are also losing something of their attraction even for the faithful. Here comes, for instance, Mr. WHITMAN, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and a front-row standpatter. He is impious enough to examine the figures which most Republicans are content to admire. Addressing fellow-standpatters at Philadelphia on Thursday, he objected to padding the exports of manufactures with crude materials. It produces such an excess of prosperity—or shall we say such an appearance of excessive prosperity—that "the opponents of protection claim the removal or material reduction of customs duties along the whole line of manufactured goods."

That is a calamity indeed. The increase in the tariff has worked so well that it has made out a case for reducing it, according to one who loves it. But if we reduced the tariff we should import more goods, and we should also export more goods. If the combined result were to make the present set of statistics appear old-fashioned, mere relics of a bygone age, when it was thought good policy to penalize commerce, why not even the Republicans could regret it, although their beautiful tables and percentages would be "scrapped." Their delight in big figures would allay their anguish at everything except the damage done to the home market.

Now the home market, Mr. WHITMAN tells us, is fifteen times the foreign market, and he warns us against destroying the greater in reaching after the less. But how shall we spoil the home market by increasing our exports? Is there any less labor in a watch or a typewriter sold to a consumer abroad at a low price than to a consumer at home at a high price? And if imports are stimulated, does it not imply an increase of labor employed to produce goods to pay for the imports? People who differ from Mr. WHITMAN'S adherents of high prices find another interpretation for his 15-to-1 ratio. In order to keep out one foreign unit the price is raised upon fifteen domestic units. Mr. FRANKLIN PIERCE in his book, "The Tariff and the Trusts," puts the point thus: "The purchasers of $570,000,000 of imports pay into the Treasury of the United States an average duty of 45.24 per cent., while the domestic producer, by reason of the tariff restricting foreign importations, raises the price of like products up to the duty line, and actually sells a considerable proportion of the $20,000,000,000 of domestic products at a price enhanced by the amount of the tariff." In other words, the tariff skims off the cream for the producers, just as Wall Street manipulators are said to skim off the cream from the very lips of the thirsty lambs. It is a long time since the standpatters have "loosened up" as they have lately. What can the portent be?

THE MAYOR'S MAGISTRATES.

In any great city there is hardly a branch of the public service more important than the Magistrates "of first instance" for the trial of criminal cases. But more important than in almost any other great city is the choice of such Magistrates in New York. With our enormous alien population the conviction that what they will get from the courts and, most of all, from the courts with which they are most frequently brought into contact, will be justice is especially necessary. Recorder SMYTH once recommended a man, who was a small politician not of very good fame, for a Magistracy on the ground of the man's essential integrity and also of his varied knowledge of the kinds of suitors or defendants who were likeliest to appear before him. Though much berated at the time for his recommendation, the Recorder always professed his sincere impenitence for having made it, and argued ingeniously if not convincingly that the man he favored would have been the right man in the right place.

However that may be, incorruptibility and disinterestedness are the very first qualities which should be sought and insisted on in the appointment of Magistrates. These involve freedom from any entangling alliances with politicians of "influence." This requirement the Mayor has very conspicuously fulfilled in the appointment of three new City Magistrates to succeed those whose terms are about to expire. The city has suffered terribly in the past by the appointment of Police Justices who were justly suspected of being the "henchmen" of local political bosses. The Mayor has gone for advice to a source from which he had reason to suppose that he could get disinterested advice, namely, to the Corporation Counsel. We may suppose that he has made it a condition that none of the appointees should have any affiliations with local politics which would either affect his judicial impartiality or which might be supposed to affect it. At any rate, he seems to have secured that condition. It appears that he has secured three honest, intelligent, and energetic young lawyers who will have no object except to make good names for themselves by dispensing justice without fear or favor.

LEGISLATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Time may show that the gentlemen who insist upon the enactment of the Public Utilities bill without amendment are possessed of more zeal than wisdom. For instance, they oppose strenuously any qualification of the Governor's absolute power to remove Commissioners. A moderate ability to picture forth conditions likely or certain to arise under such an act should create some doubt whether under the power of absolute removal the interests of the people would be safeguarded.

Gov. HUGHES may succeed himself or he may be succeeded by a man no less upright and independent than he is, but in the course of events and of politics we shall have Governors of a very different type, Governors intent upon building up a personal machine, upon intrenching themselves in power, upon controlling elections and the succession to the Gubernatorial office. Such a Governor would make no bones of removing all or a majority of the members of both Commissions. He would be accountable to nobody and there would be no check upon his action. He would then appoint Commissioners accountable and obedient to him, men who would stand ready to build up and operate the machine. The public service corporations would be quick to perceive that with Commissioners of that stamp they could make arrangements highly favorable to themselves. They could easily procure or purchase freedom from molestation. A measure like the Public Utilities bill necessarily, inevitably, invites the corporations to go into politics. They would eagerly accept the invitation whenever the character of the Commissions should open the way to profitable trading on a political business basis.

The champions of the people might rave, but they would be impotent. With the unchecked power of removal a scheming Governor could turn the act to his own advantage by putting his workers into the Commissionerships and by making concessions to corporate interests that would purchase their support for himself and his plans, and the dear people would be cheated of the protective benefits of the act. It would appear, therefore, that in the public interest there should be a candid weighing of the merits of the suggestion made by the Merchants' Association and by the City Club, that the power of removal be qualified by providing for a hearing upon charges. That would make even the most reckless Governor a little cautious in his procedure.

The theory that the wisdom of the people's champions sometimes shows itself to be finite is sustained by current experience. Mr. ELSBERG, who is a most valiant champion of the people against the corporations, got a bill passed changing the manner of letting contracts for subway construction and providing that contracts for building and for operation might be separately let. The intent of the bill was to provide not only for municipal ownership but for municipal operation. All the Socialists, semi-Socialists, and professional friends of man approved the measure. It opened the way to municipal trading, but since the Elsberg act went upon the statute books municipal trading has got a black eye—several black eyes. London repudiated it, alarmed at its frightful cost and unsatisfactory results. Chicago has voted against it. In smaller cities the counting of the cost created a general desire to get out of a losing business. The clouds of delusion have been dispelled and men are beginning to see what a sham the thing is. There is no danger that the Elsberg act will commit us to municipal operation, but the mischief it has done is revealed in the fiasco of the new subway letting. Mr. ELSBERG thought it would be a good thing to reduce the term of contract to twenty years, with a provision for renewal that gave a bidder no assurance whatever of fair terms at the expiration of the first contract. The consequence is that the Rapid Transit Commission had no bids to open yesterday. Even had there been no injunction issued the absence of bids would have shown that capitalists and contractors took very little interest in the undertaking. The hands of the city have been tied in such a way that it is not free to make fair offers, and so the satisfaction of an urgent public need is deferred. The people have been cheated by their zealous friends. They will be subject to like deception and injury if the Public Utilities bill is passed as drawn.

THE CZARDOM.

Nothing of better augury for Russia in general, and for what can be preserved of the Czardom in particular, has happended than the report, of course given out by Imperial authority, of the conversation of the Czar with M. GOLOVIN. After these weeks of the second Duma, and after the bombardment of the throne with Reactionary entreaties, backed by the dignitaries of the Orthodox Church, to disperse the Duma, the publication of this report can have but one signification. It is an authentic and authoritative declaration that the Czar means to keep the promises of the October manifesto. It contains also a distinct admonition to go slowly and warily to those who have been bent upon showing themselves more Royalist than the King. He means, he notifies whom it may concern, to get on with the Duma, not to break with the Duma. And this consideration will beget consideration in all that part of the Duma which is neither hopelessly Reactionary nor hopelessly Revolutionary, in all that part of it which prefers peace to strife, which is accessible to reason and not solely to passion. It is a patriotic work on the part of the Czar, as well as a measure of enlightened self-interest.

Naturally, we ascribe this result to the good counsel of M. STOLYPIN. M. STOLYPIN surely seems to have held the confidence of the Czar longer than any one of his predecessors since the troubles of the Czardom were precipitated by the military defeat of Russia. And it also appears that he has gained the confidence of the second Duma much more thoroughly than M. WITTE, his predecessor, managed to do of the first Duma. This may not have been altogether M. WITTE'S fault. It recalls what Gen. GRANT generously said of Gen. MCCLELLAN—"He came too early." Truly, it is a Herculean task to attempt to mediate between the old Russia and the new, and to manage the inevitable modernization by other ways than those of "fire and blood." It will not discredit M. STOLYPIN wholly if he fails; it will make him one of the most shining figures in the history of Russia or of any nation if he succeeds. But it should be evident to him, if he be the man for his place it will be evident to him, that such stories as were told in the Duma on Tuesday of the torture of prisoners must not continue to be told. He promised, it is true, manfully admitting the facts, to prosecute the offenders. But his singular and unaccountable refusal to abandon the "field courts-martial" of political captives must naturally have made the Duma give less full faith and credit than it otherwise would have given to his words. It is really necessary for him, in order to have a fair chance of success in the great work to which he has set himself, that he should break as decisively with the Extreme Right as with the Extreme Left, and that he should aim to build up a following of the men who, like himself, recognize that Russia must be transformed, but who also, with himself, will do what they can to see that the transformation is effected without avoidable violence.

DALY'S THEATRE.

The dismantling of Daly's Theatre recalls pleasant memories, which need not be mournful ones. We have no mind to shed tears over the mutability of human affairs. Nor need we, in recalling the fact that from the early eighties to the early nineties, of the last century, Daly's Theatre was the foremost playhouse in this country, disregard the merits of the theatre managers of this hour of vigorous competition in the theatrical market.

Mr. DALY was, indeed, the forerunner of the present captains of theatrical industry. In his beginning (in 1869) he was jeered at as an innovator and reckless revolutionary by the eminent hasbeens of that moment. He was the first manager to organize a "corner" in actors. He was one of the first to send completely equipped companies of actors "on tour"—almost the first to do that sort of thing properly, with a keen commercial understanding that money courageously invested would make money.

He was an artist among theatre managers, adjusting himself and his ideals, as he developed, to the requirements of his time. He had an eye for the beautiful, and a soul far above buttons and nightly receipts. He collected rare first editions and Angelica Kauffmann screens, accumulated one of the finest private libraries in the world, and learned much as he went along. He knew good plays, when they came his way, and he knew how to produce them properly. He had the dramatic instinct, an eye for color, an ear for harmony, a correct sense of artistic proportion.

Daly's Theatre was the abiding place of good plays well acted by a permanent company, which included many actors of the stature of "stars." For some years, since the manager's death, and the dispersal of most of his estate, the pictures and furniture, and ornaments, kept in their old places in the spacious foyer, have served to make old playgoers feel that the house was still DALY'S. The name will remain in the future, we believe, and it is a good name for theatrical uses, a name with a rich perspective of dramatic associations, like GARRICK, or SIDDONS, or WALLACK.

But the foyer has now been dismantled and the name is but a trademark.

We have said that there is no excuse for shedding tears in this, and, indeed, the great majority of playgoers will not pause to think about the matter. The playgoers of the prime of Daly's Theatre are already old enough to prefer to spend their leisure at home with good books. After all, the theatre is for the young, and youth in this period monopolizes it, makes it successful, multiplies its playhouses and its actors a hundredfold, and supports it royally when it appeals to the ideals of youth, and smartly reflects the whims and fancies of the hour.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"An Important Step of Interest to Women."

What one of our special cable dispatches from Berlin well calls "an important step of wide interest to women"—it might with accuracy have added "and to men"—has been announced by the Prussian Minister of Education. He has discovered, it seems, or somebody has discovered for him—we vehemently suspect a certain Most Eminent Personage, it would be so very much like him—that there are, or ought to be, (which said M. E. P. would consider much the same thing,) two kinds of girls, those who wish to become, as the Minister tactfully puts it, "merely housewives," and the others who have ambitions to be something else, or at least to be something besides.

Therefore it is the Minister's determination, or, rather, his announcement, that hereafter girls of the exclusively housewife inclination shall be educated at lyceums, where they will be taught all that is known—or imagined—about cooking, domestic hygiene and economy, the care of infants, and—well, it is not necessary to go through the whole list as set forth by the Prussian Minister, while the girls in the other class are to go to gymnasiums and study academic subjects, taught in the same manner as in the similar institutions provided for boys. Curiously enough, there is no mention in the dispatch of a like division of the boys, whence must one conclude either that there was an oversight on the part of our correspondent or else that there are no boys—in Germany—who limit their aspirations to a career as "merely househusbands." That, however, is immaterial to our serious consideration of the Prussian Minister's plan, and certainly shall not prevent us from admitting that it is an excellent plan so to educate girls who are to be merely housewives that they shall be good ones.

But it occurs to us, as it evidently hasn't occurred to the zealous Minister, that there is in his otherwise admirable scheme a defect which may be fatal to its permanent success. How, we would very solemnly ask him if we had a chance, how is he going to prevent the male youth of Germany from finding the graduatesses, or graduatrixes, of the gymnasiums more attractive than those of the lyceums; how prevent them from marrying the former and leaving the latter to grow up old maids, despite their vast knowledge of cooking, domestic hygiene and economy, the care of infants, and the other things we leave unenumerated? That is just what the male youth of this country would do, anyhow, and we doubt if those of Germany are much different or wiser. This danger should not be ignored. Still another school must be established to make the Minister's plan really hopeful—a school in which young men can be persuaded that the only girls worth failing in love with are those who after marriage will be "merely housewives."

Eskimos and Explorers.

Dr. GRENFELL, who by his work as a medical and general missionary on the Labrador and thereabout has won fame almost as wide as enviable, offers a new and curious argument against arctic exploration. It is that the explorers are introducing new vices and diseases among the Eskimos, with the result that the latter are rapidly dying off, and are doomed to speedy extermination if the quest of the pole continues.

This is startling news, and hardly to be believed, even on such good authority as that of Dr. GRENFELL. That the Eskimos, like other tribes of their sort, will prove unable to survive prolonged contact with the outer fringe of a higher and more complex civilization is a probability amounting almost to a certainty. This has been seen so often in all parts of the world that it can be taken for granted that all except exceptionally adaptable savages are doomed to extinction from the moment of their discovery by a stronger race with a hunger for their land. That the Eskimos are ethnic weaklings is evidenced plainly enough by the fact that nobody knows how many centuries ago they were driven or fled to the far North, and have since lived in a region that invited no competitors more intelligent than bears and seals.

But it seems dubious that the explorers have done the Eskimos any except very indirect harm. Perhaps not as much can be said for the whalers, but the leaders of arctic expeditions, properly so-called, have always been men, so far as we know, of higher than ordinary character, who kept their crews in better than common discipline, and any intentional or conscious demoralization or injury of the natives by them is almost unthinkable. The explorers have always spoken rather well of the Eskimos, charging them with a tendency toward petty theft, indeed, but describing them as, on the whole, an amiable and useful people. However this may be, the Eskimos will have to take their chances and the search for the pole will not be abandoned for fear their protective isolation may be destroyed. The world is not run that way—yet.

Bridge Problems Unsolved.

Wednesday evening's dangerous exaggeration of the usual crush at the Brooklyn Bridge terminal illustrated two phases of incompetency or carelessness that have been in almost daily evidence there ever since the bridge was opened. The police, instead of preventing the jamming of the platforms by action taken as soon as the derailment occurred, began work only after the crowd had formed, and then, naturally, were almost helpless, while the ticket sellers paid no attention at all to the accident, but continued to sell tickets and add to the trouble, until a policeman, acting on his own good sense, fought his way to the booths and threatened the agents with personal violence if they did not stop.

Surely, at a place where even a minute's interruption of traffic threatens serious disaster and the facilities are constantly strained almost to their breaking point, no giant intellect is required to see that the stream of entering passengers should be stopped the moment the way becomes no thoroughfare. Neither would it require a giant intellect to devise means for doing this. The telephone was invented some years ago, so that police and ticket agents could be instantly notified of any accident to the rolling stock. As it is, the tumultuous heaping up of the living river is the only notification to anybody, apparently, and till then it seems to be taken for granted by everybody in authority that things will always go smoothly.

SEVEN FOR SICILY.

They Repel the Insult and Throw It Back on the Sender.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We, Sicilians, proud of being such, proud of our native land, indignant, disgusted, and incensed by the vile, libelous, uncalled for and unjustifiable insulting letter published in yesterday's issue of your newspaper against all Sicilians, do hereby, for ourselves and thousands of others, repel said insult and throw it back on the face of its sender, and assert:

1. That the Sicilians have never been bloodthirsty cowards, treacherous thieves, overpowering liars, counterfeiters, or dogs, but on the contrary they have always been, and are, at home and abroad, here and everywhere, the most fearless, generous, chivalrous, faithful, peace-loving, law-abiding people, strong defenders of liberty, fierce enemies of all forms of oppression, public and private.

2. That we do not believe that the letter-insult hereinabove referred to was really signed by any 200, or 50, or 5 Italian women, but that it is the work of the sick, demented mind of an hysterical female without nationality.

3. That if the said letter was really sent to Coroner P. Acritelli, he has grossly erred, and deserves our heartful scorn and despite, for having rendered it public, and in such case we do freely bestow it on him.

And firmly convinced that said letter will not receive the slightest belief or consideration by any sound mind, we thank you for your space, and set hereunto our names, as we are not used to send out anonymous communications, as the wretched writer of said letter.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO DI GERACI,
CORRADO TRANCHIDA,
LUIGI BONANNO,
G. CAVALLARO,
P. BARBERA,
G. LO CICERO,
G. RANDO.

New York, April 18, 1907.

Wall Street Not Local.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Monday, the 22d inst., on the subject of the Public Utilities bill.

The thing that is lost sight of is the significance of the term "Wall Street." Wall Street is but the machine which distributes and attends to the detail of buying, selling, and investment for the entire country. What is called "Wall Street" represents as much the investment of the individual in St. Lawrence County or Niagara County as it does to the so-called railroad magnate. The merchant who lives up the State, or in other States, when he has surplus money invests it in the bonds or stock of a railroad or other corporation. If the securities of this corporation are dealt in on the Stock Exchange, then the individual maker of this investment is for the time being an integral part of that which is commonly called Wall Street. That which affects the security or stability of the corporation cannot injure or affect an investment in New York any more than it does the investment up the State or through the country. These investments of persons throughout the country are as purely the business interests of the country as though those same investments had been made in merchandise or real estate. It is a fallacy to think that an attack on Wall Street is not an attack at the same time on investors' wealth throughout the community.

E. W. BLOOMINGDALE.

New York, April 24, 1907.

To be Diluted with Understanding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Peripatetic" has actually witnessed what most of us who read THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS no doubt feared, that should Mr. Huneker's able article on Max Stirner be read by any not sufficiently mature in their mental development it would have just the effect demonstrated by the actions of this particular disciple. Fortunately, "Peripatetic's" aged acquaintance limited his enjoyment of the "Ego and His Own" to open air gambols; let us hope none will go further.

I recall reading in Adrian H. Joline's "Diversions of a Booklover" that whenever he happened to be where he could not get his NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS regularly it left a very distinct void in his literary palate. There are many who feel with me as he does, but I am obliged to admit that articles such as this of Mr. Huneker's and Miss Hawthorne's of two weeks ago must be administered to the immature mind strongly diluted with the proper understanding.

VIRGINIA A. KITABYIAN.

New York, April 24, 1907.

Suggestive Posters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there nothing that can be done to prevent the placing of obscene posters in our city? My indignation and horror rise to the point where words fail me when I think of one I saw this morning as I came from the Twenty-third Street ferry slip of the Lackawanna Railroad. It advertises a tobacco. Is there any wonder that there is a "wave of crime," that the Judges are asking for more courts, when such incentives to vice are before our citizens? It is mere cant to cry "Honi soit qui mal y pense," for that is just what happens—evil does come to the man who thinks evil—but is there no responsibility to be put on the brain that caused the evil thought to come?

A MOTHER.

New York, April 25, 1907.

A Great Benefactor.

From The London Telegraph.

If people of other countries were asked the name of the Englishman whom they hold in greatest respect that of Lord Lister would rise spontaneously to their lips. This, at least, is literally true, that no man alive has by a single discovery conferred upon the whole of mankind a greater boon than did the surgeon who discovered the antiseptic treatment of wounds.

FAVORS THE POULSON PLAN.

Coler Says Creuzbaur Modifications Would Relieve Bridge Crush.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being very much impressed by the intelligent manner in which you handled the attempt at a test of the so-called Poulson plan of relieving the crush at the bridge in THE TIMES yesterday, I have taken the liberty of asking you to consider further the points in favor of the scheme of operation of cars in the Manhattan terminal of the bridge, for which in its main features we give credit to Mr. Poulson. This plan was studied last June by R. W. Creuzbaur, the consulting engineer of this office, and in October he wrote a report strongly advocating its adoption as the means of not only relieving to a considerable extent the bridge crush, but also of saving the city a very considerable amount of money, which it was proposed to expend upon other relief schemes, involving the practical reconstruction of the entire terminal. I submitted Mr. Creuzbaur's report to the Bridge Commissioner, strongly indorsing it, because I was thoroughly convinced it was a safe and workable scheme of operation. With your views, as expressed in the editorial yesterday, I agree to this extent:

That the switching of trains after entering the terminal, with several stops, involving delays and shortening of the time allowed for loading and unloading, is the main cause of the car-door crush from which the Brooklyn public has been suffering so long.

I believe the proposed extension of the two westerly tracks into City Hall Park is unwise, and that, as I stated in a formal communication to the Bridge Commissioner last October, much better and more effective service can be secured by an adaptation of a four-track stub-end terminal.

You state that the Poulson plan provides for switching trains before they enter the terminal, with only one stop within it, loading and unloading being a single operation, both sides of the trains being used. This is true of the modified plan providing an ample central platform, which I have been urging on the Bridge Department since last October. The manner in which this scheme will work is set forth in the report of Mr. Creuzbaur, from which I quote:

Utilizing the two loading platforms at the same time for the four tracks, and providing in addition a continuous platform for the full width of the terminal for an unbroken stretch of 100 feet or more leading from Park Row. (This platform takes the place of part of the switching space now taken up in the heart of the terminal.)

Assuming, as in tests conducted by Mr. Lewis last Sunday, that there are two main divisions of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit service, which he designated as "A," embracing trains of the Fulton Street and Lexington Avenue lines, and "B," embracing trains of the Bay Ridge, Ulmer Park, Brighton Beach, Culver, and Ridgewood lines, such divisions having been submitted by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as typical in an hour's run under heaviest traffic, we will, for illustration, say that we are looking at the adopted four-track stub-end terminal to hold four six-car trains, and number the train pockets 1, 2, 3, and 4 toward the Battery. Pocket No. 1 is empty. Commencing operation of terminal the only requirement is that two trains of the "A" division must be followed by two trains of "B" division, or if not so divided at the Brooklyn end of the bridge, the trains must be dispatched in this order: As train A-1 enters Pocket No. 1, train A-2 simultaneously moves by its independent track out of Pocket No. 2, where it has received passengers for at least two and a half minutes, (on a forty-five-second schedule.) This empty Pocket No. 2 is immediately filled by train we may call AA-2, during which movement train B-3 is running on an independent track out of the station, Pocket No. 3 being filled by a B train, while a B train is also leaving Pocket No. 4, being immediately followed by a second entering B train for Pocket No. 4, causing the first crossover and block against an outgoing loaded train. On clearance of block at crossover made by the tail of B train entering Pocket No. 4, the succeeding trains leaving Pockets 1, 2, 3, and 4 have then in succession an unobstructed run to the outbound track, with nothing to prevent the closest operation consistent with the strength of the bridge.

This description is, of course, technical, and from the nature of the case it has to be. If, however, you take a diagram, such as the diagrams that have been published in connection with this matter in The City Record, and in various reports since last October, and a number of matches, moving them in the order given for the movement of the trains by Mr. Creuzbaur, you will be surprised at the simplicity of the scheme and the convincing demonstration of the certainty of its practical operation. The matter is coming up before the Board of Estimate to-morrow morning, and as your paper has taken an interest in it and treated it intelligently, I would be very glad if you could give space to this communication.

BIRD S. COLER,
President Borough of Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, April 25, 1907.

Lawmakers and "Political Judges."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Saturday you published a news item to the effect that a man who had been convicted three times for robbery and assault was fined in a nominal sum on two charges and sentence suspended on another charge. The same man was found guilty of robbery in the second degree for the fourth time, and on account of his "political" pull was about to be released when the District Attorney interfered, and then the friendly Judge imposed a sentence of two months. You also published another account of a forger who was sentenced to eighteen months in State prison. He appealed the case, but the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed the sentence. But in spite of this, our forger gets an order for a new trial. The friendly Judge wanted to dispose of it in Chambers on a Saturday, but our alert District Attorney got wind of this and had the case postponed until Monday. Now, is there any wonder if our good law-breakers take heart and break into our houses and steal as much as they like, besides assaulting a great many persons, as long as they know they have powerful political friends who can prevail on machine Judges to act in a very lenient manner when they appear before them? It is about time that the people at large should rise and protest against such judicial indifference, or rather, protection, for criminals.

EDWARD BIESENTHAL.

New York, April 20, 1907.

English Edition of Starke on Alcohol.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Tuesday you found occasion to make reference on the editorial page to the recent treatise by Starke on the justification for the use of alcohol, and to certain comments that had been made upon Starke's book by The Medical Record. The writer of your paragraph seems to have had the impression that the review in The Record was based upon the original German version of Starke's book. We should be glad to have it made clear to the readers of THE TIMES that an English version of this book, published under arrangement with the author, is issued by our house in New York and in London, and that the discussion of the subject which is now coming into print is connected, not with the German, but with the American edition. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

New York, April 24, 1907.

Present-Day Dinner Talk.

From The London Bystander.

Nowadays a dinner party never passes without allusions to clutches, sparking plugs, and the merits of four or six cylinders. Indeed, to be a good conversationist to-day one wants to be as au fait with motoring as one has to about golf or bridge.

WHY A LEGISLATURE?

The Inquiry of a Correspondent Who Resents Executive Interference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not abolish the Legislature? If laws are to be enacted solely on the say-so of the Governor, there is no reason to continue institutions so expensive as the Senate and Assembly.

The original idea, as I recall it, was that the Governor was the Executive and the Legislature the law-making power. But now we are told that the Governor is and ought to be the sole judge as to what laws we should have. Any private individual who does not agree with him is probably a scoundrel, and any member of the Legislature who presumes to hold an opinion of his own becomes at once a representative of "sinister forces."

Nor does the new order of things stop at taking away the right of the Legislature to legislate. The next thing proposed is to take away the right of the courts to pass upon the justice and constitutionality of laws, (as proposed in the Public Utilities bill,) leaving everything, that is, the interpretation as well as the enactment of laws, in the hands of the Governor or his appointees—whom he may remove at pleasure.

Is not all this symptomatic of the kind of spasms the Nation has had over President Roosevelt? Those who do not share his opinions are a menace to the public, (he has told us so.) It has even gone so far that any one who disagrees with him as to who shall be his successor is a "conspirator." Gov. Hughes has not yet provided what Col. Harvey describes as "the marvelous spectacle of blatant probity yawping from the pinnacle of self-appreciation." But the result, so far as orderly government is concerned, bids fair to be the same in this State as it is in the Nation at large. H. H. PIERCE.

New York, April 25, 1907.

Tariff Extortion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Justice Gaynor says: "Does not Mr. Cleveland think that if the $25,000,000 of freight rate favoritism which the beef monopoly has been and is now receiving from the railroads in various ways, and the similar amounts which other monopolies are receiving in the same way, including the $50,000,000 which one monopoly alone has received in about ten years, in rebates and rate favors were received by the railroads and declared out dividends on railroad stocks that the stockholders, including the widows and orphans, would be better off"? "The notion that the tariff is the mother of monopolies is true in a limited sense if at all."

Will somebody tell us how much money has been taken from the pockets of the people by means of that legalized robbery called the Dingley tariff, and transferred to the coffers of the trusts and other "protected" industries?

If these figures could be correctly given, there would be as much disproportion in size between them and the amount of these railroad rebates, as there is between a cat and an elephant, or an elephant and a mouse.

SAUGATUCK.

Westport, Conn., April 25, 1907.

A Chance for the Inventor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ingenuity of the American mechanic is remarkable. It needs only the suggestion of a necessary invention to have the want supplied. Here is such a necessity:

If the telephone rings a business man will interrupt a most important conference to learn who wants him and what for. After a talk on the 'phone, more or less protracted, the broken conversation is picked up at a disadvantage. The transaction in hand is disjointed and unsatisfactory.

All this might be obviated by trusting the matter to the discretion of the lady at the "switch." But she is not always discreet.

A device by which on touching a button the correspondent would be informed through a conventional signal that his message would be recorded and considered later might answer the purpose. The record might be made in a private drawer. Such records could be made in the absence of their recipient.

Now let the ingenious inventor go ahead. I make no claim to the suggestion. It may be that an adaptation of the stock telegraph will do.

G. SEVAR.

New York, April 18, 1907.

Americanized Englishman Speaks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That's a sensible talk of yours on the new British preacher, name of Aked, who seems to think he has come to a heathen country to enlighten our darkness and teach us poor benighted people how to live and do our work.

When an Englishman has been here a few years he becomes a pretty good citizen, and probably Mr. Aked may in time do some very good work, but he must have his eyeteeth cut, and a journey West would harden his feet.

It is just this sort of thing which makes the Englishman so thoroughly and universally disliked, and which makes those of a more sensible and modest mind deplore that their native country should be so grossly misrepresented. And I write as an Americanized Englishman. Thank God we are not all Akeds or Stands!

JONATHAN BULL.

New York, April 22, 1907.

Corporate Money in Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a citizen and reader to take exception to the position of your clerical correspondent, the Rev. Mr. Prout, who seeks to justify the action of contributive corporations or companies whose money is held as a sacred trust and who are not empowered to make use of it for the furtherance of any campaign whatever.

To engage in such business is assuming that it has the concurrence of those whose money is involved, and that the proceeding is wholly warranted. Can this be so when at all times there exists a variance of political opinion?

Money appropriated in this manner, for the benefit or advantage of any party interest, is altogether censurable and should be positively prohibited. The expenditure of money for purposes of this character is entirely unavoidable, but its provision should be confined alone to the individual adherents or organizations of each political faith and unobtainable elsewhere.

New York, April 18, 1907. JUSTITIA.

Egg Shells as Gas Mantles.

From The London Globe.

A German patent covers the employment of egg shells as gas mantles. The two ends of the shell having been removed, it is to be supported by a gas burner, so that it may be heated to incandescence from the inside. Eggs are getting scarcer; and this may throw a little light on the subject.

As the Days Lengthen.

From The London Sketch.

Coming Guest—I see you charge 5s. for a room. When I was here in December you only charged 3s. a day.

Landlady—Ah, but the days are longer now.

MANHATTANESQUE.

My wand'ring Fancy once I bid
To roam poetic pathways strange.
What do you think the blamed thing did?
Wound up around the Stock Exchange!

Again I cried: "Oh, pass the bounds!
Soard upward, Fancy, toward the sun!"
"Bah!" answered Fancy. "Polo Grounds!"
And lo! I wondered who had won.

"I want the rarefiedest brand
Of thought!" I cried, "Up, up, I say!"
"Skiddoo!" said Fancy. "Understand?
"I'm no balloon. Back to Broadway!"

"No more Icarian flights for me!"
Said I—and clinched it with a vow.
* * * * * * *
'Tis seldom that my Fancy free
Wafts me above the Subway now.

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

MISS BOLDT TO WED ALFRED G. MILES

Daughter of the President of the Waldorf Company Will Marry Spanish War Veteran.

MISS G. L. FARGO MARRIES

United to Daniel Chauncey, Jr., in St. Thomas's—New England Women Elect Officers.

The engagement is announced of Miss Clover Boldt, only daughter of George C. Boldt, to Alfred Graham Miles of New York. Mr. Boldt is President of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company

Mr. Miles is a son of the late William A. Miles of New York. He is a member of the banking firm of Millett, Roe & Hagan of New York and Boston. He is a Cornell graduate. He was a member of Troop A of Cleveland, Ohio, and served through the Spanish-American war as Color Sergeant of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Alpha Delta Phi, and of the Knollwood Club.

Miss Boldt is, like her fiancé, fond of athletic sports and outdoor life generally. She was educated at the Spence School. No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS GRACE L. FARGO WEDS.

Marries Daniel Chauncey, Jr., in St. Thomas's.

Daniel Chauncey, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey of Brooklyn, was married to Miss Grace L. Fargo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chancel of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and West Fifty-third Street. Bishop Frederick Courtney and the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, officiated.

The chancel of the church was decorated with palms and palm trees and Alabama smilax. Apple boughs and blossoms were upon the altar. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, James F. Fargo, wore a gown of white chiffon over white satin, with point lace about the yoke and sleeves. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The bridesmaids were Miss Kate De Forest Prentice, Miss Madeleine Chauncey, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Olive Schley, and Miss Helen Judson. They wore white chiffon gowns, with Italian filet lace insertions, topped by white straw hats, trimmed with white camellias. They carried white flowers. The maid of honor was Miss Clara Fargo, a sister of the bride, who is not yet out. She was in white organdie, with many insertions and ruffles of valenciennes.

Rene La Montagne, Jr., was best man. The ushers were Sheldon Chauncey, a cousin of the bridegroom; Bernard Prentice, Woodward Babcock, Frederick C. Inman, Stanley Fargo and James C. Fargo, brothers of the bride; Halstead Vanderpoel, and James Pierce.

Following the wedding ceremony a large reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 120 East Thirty-seventh Street. The drawing room, where the reception took place, was decorated with palms, marguerites, apple blossoms, and pink and white roses.

Among those asked to the reception were James C. Fargo, Mrs. George W. King, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. George Chauncey, the Misses Raymond, the Misses Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. George A. H. Churchill, Mrs. W. C. Fargo, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Thornell, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. William Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Sheldon, P. F. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier, Frenk A. Munsey, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Le B. Gardiner, Mrs. Warren G. Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Symington, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Low, Mr. and Mrs. William Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Winston, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Borland, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Broknw, George T. Brokaw, Miss Hardenbergh, Miss Beatrice Carpenter Miss Agnes Edgar, George Hedges, Miss Lucy Inman. John H. Inman, Frederick Inman, Miss Leanore Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. George Legg, and Mr. and Mrs. William T. Sedgwick.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey will travel for a time and afterward they will live in New York.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN MEET.

Officers for Next Year Elected at Delmonico's.

The National Society of New England Women held its annual meeting yesterday at Delmonico's and elected officers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley was elected President, Miss Elizabeth Woodbury Law First Vice President, and Mrs. Thomas A. Fair Second Vice President.

The following were elected to the Board of Managers: Mrs. D. H. Clement, Mrs. H. B. Shute, Mrs. R. H. Greene, Miss Sarah A. Palmer, Mrs. Charles Park Logan, Mrs. George T. Stevens, Mrs. James A. Lehmaire, and Mrs. Theodore F. McDonald.

Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, who was formerly President of the society, was elected honorary Chairman of a charitable trust fund, which she herself established. Another fund established by the society is the Barnard Scholarship.

BARKER GUMMERE ENGAGED.

Jersey Political Leader to Wed Mrs. Andrew Simonds.

TRENTON, N. J., April 25.—The engagement of ex-County Clerk Barker Gummere to Mrs. Andrew Simonds of Charleston, S. C., was announced here this evening at a dinner given by Mr. Gummere. Barker Gummere is the son of ex-Clerk in Chancery Barker Gummere, a well-known corporation lawyer in his lifetime. Samuel Gummere, his brother, is United States Minister to Morocco.

Mr. Gummere was formerly a power in Jersey State politics, and held until the last the South Jersey votes as a candidate for United States Senntor when Kean was elected five years ago. Mrs. Simonds comes of an old Southern family prominent socially in Charleston, Atlanta, and New Orleans. They met on the Cannon trip to the Isthmus of Panama. No date has been set for the wedding.

GAUSLER—STEVENS.

Special to The New York Times.

MALDEN, Mass., April 25.—Miss Helen Morette Stevens, the youngest and only unmarried daughter of ex-Mayor and Mrs. Everett J. Stevens of this city, was married to Russell Gausler, a prominent manufacturer, of Philadelphia, last evening. The Rev. H. H. French officiated. The ushers were George C. Dutton of Malden and Paul T. Wise, Wilbur Cook, and Edward Humphries of Philadelphia. The best man was Nathan Schaffer of Philadelphia. The matrons of honor were Mrs. George C. Dutton of Malden and Mrs. Paul T. Wise, of Philadelphia, two sisters of the bride.

LINDHEIM—LEVY.

Norvin Rudolph Lindheim was married to Miss Irma Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Levy, last night in Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman officiated. Mrs. Milton Bernstein was matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Irene Kohn, Miriam Waters, Irma Steinbach, Henrietta Schlisky, and Elsie Engle. Clarence Guggenheim was best man.

The ushers were Arthur Hays, Bernard Kohn, Lester Bernstein, Milton Bernstein, and Allen Bernstein.

A reception and dinner followed the ceremony.

Miss Dryfoos Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Nell Z. Dryfoos, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dryfoos of 1,129 Madison Avenue, to Max Magnus.

Social Notes.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who is to have the flower booth at the Actors' Fair in May at the Metropolitan Opera House, will have assisting her et the table Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Glen Collins, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson, Jr., Miss Marion Fish, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Miss Rosamond Street, Miss Mary Hare, Miss Harriot Dely, and others.

Dr. William Anderton and Mrs. Anderton have opened Ye Cornere, their country place, at Cedarhurst, Long Island, for the Summer.

The Chelsea Committee of the Woman's Municipal League will give a neighborhood tea this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock at 434 West Twentieth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel left town Wednesday night on a private car, taking with them a party of guests, to attend the Jamestown Exposition.

Nahan Franko snd his orchestra will contribute their services at the concert and tea on May 7, at the Waldorf-Astoria, to raise funds for the building of the Spanish Catholic church et Audubon Park. Mr. Franko will play et the tea following the concert, in which Mme. Eames, Mr. de Gogorza, and Victor Herbert are to take part. After tho concert proper, Mmme. Eames, Mme. Madrazo, and other well-known women will serve tea.

Miss Amy Baker, assisted by Frederick William Gunther and Bruno S. Huhn, will give her annual recital this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at Sherry's.

The engagement of Judge Alexander Gelsmer of Brooklyn end Miss Pearl Rubenstein of 130 West 118th Street, Manhattan, has been announced. Miss Rubenstein is a niece of Samuel Knopf.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Blanche Mayer of Chicago, niece of Leopold Mayer of West Seventy-first Street, to Frenk Schlesinger of this city.

Miss Blanche Sidenberg, daughter of Charles Sidenberg of 43 West Seventy-sixth Street, has announced her engagement to Julius Baer of Pittsburg. They will be at home on Sunday, May 5.

CUTS DANCER'S AWARD.

Judge Holt Gives Miss Fuller $3,200 for Violation of Her Patent.

A sweeping reduction was made yesterday by Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court in the case of Ida May Fuller against Eugene Tompkins and Edward G. Gilmore, proprietors of the Academy of Music, and Frank McKee, owner of the play "The Ninety-and-Nine." An award of $22,000 made in her favor was reduced by the Court to $3,200.

The suit was brought by Miss Fuller, a sister of Lole Fuller, the dancer of the same name, as the owner of a patent device to imitate fire by means of white silken streamers upon which red lights were thrown. Miss Fuller came to America from France to offer her vaudeville "Fire Dance," but failed to obtain engagements, contending her failure was due to the usurpation of her device by the defendants in their great locomotive-prairie fire scene in "The Ninety-and-Nine" at the Academy. The defendants withdrew the device at once after being sued, but not until it had been in use for sixteen weeks. Miss Fuller asked to be reimbursed for the engaements she had lost, and other tentative damages, including her expenses from Paris. In all, the sum of $22,000 was allowed Miss Fuller by the Master.

Judge Holt in his opinion states that the success of the play did not depend entirely upon the 'nine minute fire scene, and that she was not entitled to participate in the entire profits of the play. She appeared with her dance for one week in Brooklyn, receiving $300, and she testified it cost her $250 a week to produce the act. Allowing $200 a week as a fair royalty, Judge Holt thought $3,200 for the sixteen weeks the defendants used the patent ample.

CALL FOR REV. MR. HUGHES.

Asked to Accept the Rectorship of Trinity at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 25.—The Corporation of Trinity Church extended a unanimous call to-night to the Rev. Stanley G. Hughes to become Rector of the church to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation in February last of the Rev. Walter Lowrie, who resigned to accept the rectorship of the American Church, St. Paul's Within the Walls, in Rome. Mr. Hughes was assistant to Mr. Lowrie during the last year of the latter's rectorship and has been minister in charge since his departure.

Mr. Hughes is expected to accept the call and to assume the duties of Rector without delay.

BOTH GOOD FELLOWS.

M. E. Ingalls's View of Messrs. Roosevelt and Harriman.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—M. E. Ingalls, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Big Four Railroad system, who will deliver the chief address at the banquet of the Pittsburg Tariff Club tomorrow night, arrived in thie city tonight. Mr. Ingalls said:

"The controversy between President Roosevelt and E. H. Harriman is a thing of the past. They are both good fellows.

"I might sound a mild warning to State Legislatures in their attitude regarding 2-cent fares, but in my estimation everything is progressing smoothly."

Ik Marvel Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 25.—Donnld G. Mitchell, (Ik Marvel,) the venerablo author, wns reported at his residence at Edgewood to-night as on the road to recovery after an attack of grip. He expects to be able to leave his room in a few days. He was unable to leave his bed last Friday, when he had planned to quietly observe his eighty-fifth birthday.

Ex-Gov. Bullock Critically Ill.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25.—Ex-Gov. Rufus Bullock of Georgia is reported to be critically ill at Albion, N. Y. His son, V. V. Bullock, Assistant Postmaeter here, left to-night to join his father.

Mr. Carnegie Holding His Own.

Andrew Carnegie, who is confined to his room, suffering from an attack of bronchitis, was "holding his own" yesterday his secretary said. He wae still troubled by the attack.

Green Room Club Dress Rehearsal.

The fourth annual dress rehearsal of the Green Room Club will take place at the Liberty Theatre on Sunday evening. The money from the performance is to be devoted to the library of the club, which is already one of the most complete dramatic libraries in the country. The entertainment will consist of vaudeville features and several numbere by members of the club, after the fashion of the Lambs' gambols.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Sixty Years

of experience and skill result in the spoons, forks, knives, serving pieces, etc., stamped

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Beautiful patterns, enduring quality, finish and style, make this brand of silver plate the choice of the majority.

Leading dealers carry our line of beautiful cream pitchers, bowls, urns, etc., made by the

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

HAMMERSTEIN AS THEATRE CENSOR

Saw Nothing Illegal in the Sunday Night Shows at the Victoria.

HIS ANSWERS RAISE LAUGH

Talks About "Impresario of the Elephants" and Gives Expert Definition of a Clog Dance.

Oscar Hammerstein, theatre builder and impresario, took the stand yesterday at the hearing of the action brought against the proprietors of the Victoria Theatre to show cause why its license should not be revoked, and his illuminating answers brought many roars of laughter from the auditors.

The hearing took place before the Referee, ex-Justice Lawrence, in his chambers at 135 Broadway yesterday afternoon. Several previous sessions had been held, at which policemen and other witnesses provided by the Federation of Church Clubs testified to certain acts at the theatre on the Sunday nights of Nov. 25 and Dec. 2 last. Yesterday the defense began, Louis J. Vorhaus appearing for the theatre interests. Seymour P. Danzig, Assistant Corporation Counsel, represented the city.

William Hammerstein, son of Oscar, and the present lessee of the Victoria, was sworn first. He said he gave the performers at the Sunday night concerts at the theatre specific directions not to violate the law.

Then his father was sworn. The impresario said he lived at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue.

"What is your occupation?" asked Mr. Vorhaus.

"I am a director of grand opera," said Mr. Hammerstein.

He added that he was manager and lessee of the Victoria for many years, and had witnessed both the performances made the basis of the action. In the first one it had been alleged that two performers sang and danced a clog.

"One of the performers sang but they did not dance," said Hammerstein.

"Do you know a clog dance when you see one?" Hammerstein was asked.

"Yes," he answered with a look of surprise. "The dancer wears wooden shoes, to which little cymbals are fastened. Generally he bleckens up. He gives exhibitions of his skill as a dancer of rapidity, using the whole of the stage, end making evolutions from one end to the other."

"Did these performers have clog shoes?"

"No, they had shoes with hard toes. They tapped the toes on the stage floor. It wes not a clog. I should call it a tattoo of the toes."

Asked to describe the dance, Mr. Hammerstein evidently misunderstood the question, for he replied:

"I fear that I nm not as you might say fleet enough upon my feet to give the artistic effect these people produced with their tattoo. It was like a drum.

"But it was not clog dancing. Tbat is no more. It is obsolete from the stage. It is no more these three years."

Mr. Hammerstein made the hit of the afternoon when he wns asked to describe the act of a troop of trained elephants, who have a colored trainer. He was asked if the elephants did certsin acrobatic feats.

"I saw the impresario of the elephants," he said, und then halted as everybody, including the lawyers and the referee, laughed.

"It was the impresario, I think," went on the witness unperturbed, "who brought a pail with what looked like lather, and tied what might be a razor to the trunk of the elephant so that the elephant might shave. I don't think the elephant liked it, for he went away."

"You have seen that act many times before on Sunday night?"

"Yes, and with no objections from the police."

Asked if he knew what a circus act wns, the witness gave this description:

"An act that takes place within an inclosure, in which men, horses, and other animals disport themselves."

Then he went on to reveal some of the inner secrets of the theatre, and to the amusement of his hearers drew the cloak from a vaudeville act which attracted a good deal of attention last Autumn and Winter. It was that of a man who, after performing seemingly impossible physical feats, capped the climax by being run over by an automobile.

"It looked as if he was run over," said Mr. Hammerstein. "To my mind it did not touch him. I understand that he lay quite safely and securely between two boards, which formed a wide flange and protected him."

"You are quite certain?" queried the referee.

"I am more or less certain," said the witness.

"The same man," he continued, "was supposed to lift three men on a bicycle. He certainly did not carry that bicycle. I thought he did at first. But I found the bicycle was suspended from wires. He was, I might say, what you would call a gay deceiver."

When the programme of the second performance was reached the referee called attention to the words, "Grand Sacred Concert," and wnnted to know why they were used.

"The law," said the witness, "evidently required it. It has been an old custom since the law has been in existence. I think there is a law. I remember the title for twenty years; always, yes."

"The word 'sacred' covers many things," said the Assistant Corporation Counsel.

"A multitude of sins, yes," broke in Mr. Hammerstein.

The hearing will be continued on Monday.

FARCE AT THE ASTOR.

"Before and After" Revived with an Excellent Company.

The Astor Theatre's season of farce was inaugurated last night with a revival of "Before and After," the composition of Leo Ditrichstein, who found in Hennequin and Bilhaud's "Le Poudre Descampette" the central motive upon which the complications are founded. The farce was originally presented at the Manhattan Theatre on Dec. 11, 1905. Among the actors then in the cest who do not now appear were Fritz Williams, Thomas A. Wise, and Katherine Florence. The present substitutes are altogether satisfactory.

Mr. Ditrichstein now appears as Dr. Page, the part originally played by Mr. Williams, and his performance is admirable in its expression of exhuberant humor. R. C. Herz, who succeeds to the part of the excitable Frenchman, is admirable, and Miss Julia Taylor plays Mrs. Page very charmingly. Charles Dickson, Belle Daube, and Henry V. Donnelly, other newcomers, are equal to every demand.

The farce throughout is played with much vivacity, and served to amuse a large audience last night. It should prove a popular bill for a few weeke at leaet.

COMEDY BY LOUIS PARKER.

"Mr. George" Scores a Great Success at the Vaudeville, London.

LONDON, April 25.—The brightest and quaintest comedy London has witnessed in many days was produced at the Vaudeville Theatre to-night by Charles Hawtrey. Its title is "Mr. George," and the author is Louis Parker, the American playwright. The scene is laid in Boston at the time of the Revolutionary "Tea Party," which furnishes the background for the last act.

Miss Billie Burke, an American, made her first appearance in legitimate comedy as the heroine. Mr. Hawtrey was the hero. The plot of the comedy is novel and the lince are sparkling. There waa not a dull minute throughout the three acts. Miss Burke proved herself a charming comedienne.

MAY YOHE MAY WED.

Talks Matrimony as a Preliminary to Return to the Stage.

May Yohe, actress, and erstwhile spouse of Lord Francis Hope and Putnam Bradlee Strong, contemplated a third dive into the sea of matrimony last night. At last reports she said the bridegroom-elect was looking for a clergyman who would perform the ceremony. With her was I. Newton Brown of Philadelphia and New York and her Japanese maid, Yoni. Incidentally, and quite extreneously, it should be mentioned that it was reported last night, and not denied by Miss Yohe herself, that she bad just signed a contract to reappear on the stage.

About 10 o'clock last night the telephone wires leading into the newspaper offices were laden with messages to the effect that May Yohe was to be married—again. The Hotel Dunlop in Forty-fourth Street was the place designated. There, in the back dining room, no signs of a dinner or any other meal being apparent, Miss Yohe, Mr. Brown, and the Japanese maid were found. After preliminary remarks Miss Yohe announced that she had known Mr. Brown:

"Since we were children together in Philadelphia—eight years old—and we used to make tents out of our mother's sheets and charge 2 cents admission. We have met each other in between times ever since, and now we are going to be married. We have telephoned for a minister, and he will be here presently. Last night 'Newt' said to me: 'May, we've known each other a long time. Now I am free and you are free. What's the matter with our getting spliced?'"

To all of this Mr. Brown replied:

"Last night I spilled on a step in the Subway and went swimming along the platform. Gee, but my eye is sore! I've just been up in Albany trying to get a bill introduced to appoint ten free chiropodists. The people of Albany have to climb hills all the time and their feet should be attended to by the State. I want to have ten chiropodists appointed at $5,000 each, and when I am through with that I'm going to try and pass a bill to prevent the sele of oranges on the street. It was an orange peel I slipped on last night."

So the conversation went while the trio waited for the minister who did not come. Soon it was announced that the clergyman at the "Little Church Around the Corner" would not perform the ceremony. Miss Yohe wes in despair. Not so Mr. Brown. He telephoned to the Rev. Dr. Henry Marsh Warren, the hotel Chaplain. After that another wait ensued.

Finally Mr. Dunlop, who owns the hotel, said Dr. Warren had telephoned that he could not perform the ceremony.

"Well, I never!" remarked Miss Yohe. "Isn't that too bad? You know Mr. Strong and I were married in Buenos Ayres. He is in Manila. He has not supported me for a year. I've tried to make a settlement with the Strong family, but they told me to go away for a year. After eeven months they said they wished I was dead. What about Jersey?"

A general discussion as to the advisability of going to Jersey as against having an Alderman perform the ceremony followed. In lieu of going to Jersey it was finally proposed that the party go to Churchill's restaurant. Thither they went in a cab, reporters following. At a late hour they were still in the restaurant.

"Nothing doing," said Mr. Brown at this time. "Do you think I'm crazy?"

The Rev. Dr. Warren, when asked if he had been asked to marry Miss Yohe and Mr. Brown, replied that he had received a telephone message from Mr. Dunlop earlier in the evening, but the names of the contracting parties were not mentioned to him and he was simply told that he might be needed later.

MME. DONALDA IN RECITAL.

Canadian Soprano Heard in an Interesting Programme.

As the virtual end to the New York music season, Pauline Donalda, who has appeared this Winter at the Manhattan Opera House, gave a belated song recital in Mendelssohn Hall. Tho Canadian soprano has been heard in many operatic roles, und has sung at Sunday night concerts, but this was the first opportunity for New Yorkers to judge her as the interpreter of an entire programme.

The recital opened with three classic airs—one from "Nozze di Figaro," ono from Glück's "Iphigénie," nnd the third by Haydn. A German group followed, which included "Der Nusshaum," "Du bist die Ruh'," and "Meine Liebe ist grün." Next came a French group, and the programme concluded with four English songs, to which Mme. Donalda added an encore, Tosti's "Serenata."

She proved herself a most interesting singer in this genre, and it is likely that she will give further song recitals in the future with even greater success. As was to have been expected, she was more at home in the French and English songs than in tho German. "Si j'etais jardinier" was so exquisitely done that the audience demanded a repetition, which was granted, end Messenet's "Pleurez Mes Yeux" is an aria well within the singer's best manner. Another attractive number which was sung with the greatest amount of delicacy was Haydn's "My mother bids me bind my hair."

Arthur Rosenstein was at the piano. He is sufficiently forcible, and yet his personality is never obtrusive.

SUIT OVER BONCI SETTLED.

Tenor Pays Hammerstein's Costs, and Now Conried Can Have Him.

The legal difficulties of Oscar Hammerstein and Alessandro Bonci have finally been settled amiebly out of court. Mr. Bonci has agreed to pay all the expenses of the suit so far, and Mr. Hammerstein will drop the contention. Consequently the tenor will be heard next season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Bonci sails for Europe on April 30 on the steamer Deutschland, and will return in the Fall.

HOMESICK FOR HER SONS.

Schumann-Heink Coming from Nebraska Just to See Them.

Mme. Schumann-Heink telegraphed her manager yesterday:

"I am homesick, and will arrive in New York Friday. I must see my children."

The contralto sang in Lincoln, Neb., night before last, and is taking the long trip back to Singac, N. J., to spend a few hours with her sons. Then she must take a train for Winnipeg, Canada.

BELASCO PLAY FOR CALVERT.

London Manager to Open His New Theatre with "Sweet Kitty Bellairs."

LONDON, April 25.—When Louis Calvert, the London manager, wae in the United Statee recently, it was reported that his object was to solect an American play for the opening of his new theatre in this city. The choice has fallen upon a Belasco play, and contracts have just been signed for "Sweet Kitty Bellairs."

Mr. Calvert offered Mr. Belasco strong inducemente to personally superintend the production of his play. Mr. Belasco had to decline the offer, as the opening of his new Stuyvesant Theatre with a comedy which he is now writing for David Warfield takes place about the same time Mistress Kitty Bellairs will be played in the London production by Miss Eva Moore.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Frances Ring, who is playing the leading feminine role in "The Boys of Company B" at the Lyceum Theatre, is soon to leave that company to join the Western "Man of the Hour" organization, which is to open in Chicago on May 12.

A reception will be given for Rachel Crothers, author of "The Three of Us," on the stage of the Madison Square Theatre on Saturday night at the close of the final New York performance of the season. Miss Crothers will be the guest of the company and of the manager, Walter N. Lawrence.

The boys of Company B, Seventh Regiment, went to see Arnold Daly in "The Boys of Company B" last night at the Lyceum. Mr. Daly interpolated a few references to members of the regiment.

The New York Chapter of the Actors' Church Alliance held a reception at St. Chrysostom's Parish Hall yesterday afternoon. A programme of songs and recitations was given under the direction of Irene Ackerman.

THEATRICAL MERGER NO AMALGAMATION

But the Shuberts and Klaw & Erlanger May Arrange a Vaudeville Deal.

FOR LESSER THEATRES ONLY

Shuberts and Syndicate May Combine in Some Houses—Vaudeville in Others.

The arrival in town last night of George B. Cox, one of the Cincinnati backers of the Shuberts, increased interest in the reports of a possible merger between that firm and Klaw & Erlanger. Yesterday it was admitted also for the first time by persons interested that some negotiations to this end hed been entered into, even if no definite arrangement has been reached.

The facts in the case, briefly told by men who should know, seem to be that Klaw & Erlanger would like some of the Shubert houses for the further extension of their new vaudeville circuit, and that the Shuberts would not be unwilling to discontinue their dramatic and musical productions in some of their less remunerative theatres. A prominent official of the Shubert company, however, while admitting this much, said that the idea of any actual amalgamation of the two interests was out of the question.

"You can take it directly from me," he said, "that the Shuberts are not going to give up any of the ground they have gained, and that there is no chance whatever of their being merged into any other firm so as to lose their identity. In spite of reports to the contrary the firm has made money this year, and will pay a legitimate dividend. Many of the musical offerings which have not been successes in New York have made money on the road, and the profit at the Hippodrome has been very great.

"So far as I understand the situation—and I do not believe that anything would be done without my knowledge—there is no chance that the leading theatres in the big cities will change hands. There are a certain number of smaller cities and towns where the establishment of two rival houses has only served to cut down profits for both managerial firms. It might be possible for both Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts to book their regular attractions in one of these theatres and to devote the other to the Klaw & Erlanger vaudeville purposes. This would relieve the problem of finding suitable attractions for all the houses which the two combines are booking.

"It is not true, however, that Mr. Cox and Mr. Rhinock have been meking plans behind the back of Mr. Shubert. Mr. Cox's statement, as it was probably actually made, does not essentially differ from Mr. Shubert's assertions that nothing has been settled. It all hinges on what one means by 'negotiations.' It is public property that both of the factions interested in the vaudeville war have sent men to the Shuberts to sound the situation. Nothing has yet been settled, and, though it seems to me desirable that some such booking arrangement as I mention should be made, I feel that the chances are against the accomplishment of any practical results at present."

One of the first questions asked by theatrical men on Broadway was the prospective position of Fiske, Belasco, Lawrence and Miller, the independent managers who book through the Shuberts, if such an arrangement as is being discussed is entered into. Mr. Belasco has an interest in several of the most prominent Shubert theatres outside New York, and he is certainly not likely to pool interests with Klaw & Erlanger. In many places Mr. Shubert is understood to be under bond not to compound with the "syndicate." The Lyric Theatre, Philadelphia, where the bond is said to be $100,000, is cited as a specific example. In a similar manner it is said that the "syndicate" has a contract by which it cannot compromise matters with the Shubert theatres. The general feeling among the independent managers seems to be that any merger on a large scale, affecting the large cities and the leading investments, is practically impossible.

Harrison Grey Fiske said yesterday afternoon that he felt perfectly assured of the good faith of Lee Shubert.

"I never discuss my business until I get to it," he said, "if anything extreme should actually occur. I think my line of conduct for the last twelve years is sufficient proof of what I am likely to do in the future. I am not bound to the Shuberts or any other firm. I am absolutely an 'independent' manager in the full sense of the word."

Walter Lawrence, after going over the situation, said that he was not in the least disturbed by the prospect of a new arrengement, as he considered any complete merger doing away with the separate identity of the Shuberts out of all belief. When the matter of making some arrangement for booking Klaw & Erlanger vaudeville in some of the out-of-town theatres was suggested, he replied that such an idea was preposterous.

"I have never taken active part in the struggle," said Mr. Lawrence. "I have more offers of time than I know what to do with. When I could not get the time I wanted from the syndicate and got it from the Shuberts, I booked through them, and have since continued to do so. No great merger can be in prospect, for the Shuberts are making out my bookings for next season at present."

Mr. Albee, representing the Keith & Proctor-Hammerstein & Williams vaudeville combine said that the United Booking Office was not at all interested in the matter. "I deny that we have made any advances to the Shuberts or have had any intention of so doing," he said. "All we have to do is to mind our own business and give the public the kind of shows it likes."

Lee Shubert professed last night not to know that Mr. Cox had arrived in New York, and said that if any negotiations had been opened the action had been taken by the Western men in the firm. Joseph Rhinock, who was with Mr. Shubert, refused to talk. Mr. Cox also would not be interviewed.

DENNIS KEARNEY DEAD.

He Headed the "Sand Lot" Agitation Against the Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Dennis Kearney, who in the late seventies headed the Sand Lot agitntion against the Chinese in this State, died last night at his home in Alameda. Kearney at one time had a large following in this city, the political affairs of which he dominated for a period. Of late years he had not taken any active part in politics.

Dennis Kearney was born in Oakmount, County Cork, Ireland. In early life he set out on a senfaring career, and came to New York when 11 years old. Even then he was a good sailor. At 19 he was Captain of one of the largest foreign trading vessels.

In 1868 he nrrived in San Francisco as the officer of a large ship, and after living there seven years, became active in the anti-Chinese movement. After delivering an address on this movement in 1877, a party known as the Workingman's Party was formed, and Kearney was elected its President.

The meetings of the new party were held in a vacant lot in San Francisco known as "Sand Lot," on Sundays. Here Kearney appeared in front of his audience in a workingmann's garb, usually with uprolled sleeves, and, after delivering an address, would dismiss his followers.

In 1881 a conspiracy was formed against Kearney by one of his lieutenants, nnd at the next convention he was dethroned from the Presidency of the organization. This did not stop him, however, for at the next "Sand Lot" meeting he appeared again, and while attempting to make himself heard was almost killed.

Losing in the West he returned to the East for the second time. In an address before a large audience in Cooper Union in 1887 he bitterly denounced the Chinese. He addressed the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in 1888 to prohibit immigration of the Chinese, stating that the Chinese had acquired the pioneer district of San Francisco, and that our people were being ignored.

Not being successful in the East, he denounced several members on the committee and gave up his work.

JERSEY WAR SENATOR DIES.

Dr. Leaming Badly Burned—Daughter, Who Tried to Save Him, Also Dead.

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 25.—Dr. Jonathan F. Leaming, aged eighty-five years, well known throughout the State, died to-day of burns he sustained in a fire which damaged his home here on Monday. His daughter, Helen F. Leaming, who was badly burned in trying to save the old man from the flames, died on Tuesday night. Miss Elizabeth D. Shreve of Bordentown, N. J., who also went to the rescue, was seriously burned.

Dr. Leaming was the last of the war State Senators of New Jersey. He served in the New Jersey Senate from 1862 to 1865, and again from 1877 to 1880. In the intervening period he served a term in the lower house of the Assembly. He leaves one son, Vice Chancellor Edmund B. Leaming of New Jersey.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sarah F. Buckelow.

Sarah F. Buckelow, for forty years Principal of the primary department of Public School 49, East Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan, died on Tuesday at her home, 27 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn. She was taken ill last Thursday while in her office in the school building, and when she was removed to her home it was found that she was suffering from pneumonia.

Miss Buckelow was born in Brooklyn seventy-three years ago. After she was graduated from the public schools of that borough, she taught for a few years before entering the Albany Normal School. Miss Buckelow was an authority on phonetics and had published several books on the subject.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon from the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn.

Gen. Henry R. Guss.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., April 25.—Gen. Henry R. Guss, who commanded the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment in the civil war, and who was commissioned a Major General in 1867, died at his home here to-day. He was 82 years old. He was prominently mentioned for Commissioner of Pensions in President Cleveland's second term.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN A. AVERY, manager of the Lyceum Theatre of Cincinnati, died at his home last night of heart disease. Mr. Avery was born at Avon, Ill., and was 50 years old.

EDWARD HARPER of Leadville, Col., cashier of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, died of tuberculosis yesterday at the home of his brother-in-law, W. R. Megraw, in Pittsburg. He was 58 years old and leaves a widow. He had been connected with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad since 1882.

JAMES B. BURROUGHS died at his home, 260 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born in that borough seventy-eight years ago, and was for many years in business as a builder. At one time Mr. Burroughs was Deputy Commissioner of Buildings of the old City of Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

CHRISTOPHER W. KEENAN died at his home, 187 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night. He was born in Manhattan in 1836 and for many years was in business in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, as a wholesale dealer in paints.

Mrs. CATHERINE L. LEARNED died on Wednesday at her home, 80 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Boston seventy-eight years ago and was the widow of Amos F. Learned, who was a well-known newspaper man a score of years ago. She leaves a daughter.

JAMES B. RAFTER, a prominent lawyer and business man, died at his home in Mohawk, Herkimer County, on Wednesday. He was 65 years old. Mr. Rafter lost heavily in the recent failure of the Mohawk Valley Mills Company. He had indorsed the company's notes to the amount of $250,000, the savings of his lifetime.

Dr. FRANK P. WEBSTER, a prominent physician of Norfolk, Va., and proprietor of the Allegheny Hotel at Goshen, Va., died suddenly at his home in Norfolk yesterday of heart disease. He was 54 years old, and was a brother of Mrs. E. H. Bronson of Ottawa, wife of a member of the Canadian Parliament.

J. EBER CASE of Kingston, N. Y., Deputy County Treasurer and of the United States Commissioner of Ulster County for the last eleven years, died there yesterday. He was 51 years old.

Dr. W. B. FLETCHER, a well-known alienist of Indianapolis, died in Orlando, Fla., yesterday. He suffered an attack of apoplexy a year ago and had been in poor health since.

The Rev. HENRY C. WILLIAMS, Superintendent and Secretary of the Pitman Grove Camp Meeting Association, and widely known among New Jersey Methodists, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Pitman Grove, N. J. Mr. Williams occupied a number of pastorates in the New Jersey Conference, and had been a Director of the camp meeting for twenty years.

MARRIED.

FOOTE—COWAN.—On Wednesday, April 24, 1907, at the residence of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Halsey, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Ada, daughter of Mrs. John Fisk Cowan, to Henry Allen Foote of New York.

FROST—GORE.—On Thursday, April 25, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. Wilbur F. Sheridan, Jessie Stillwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Philip Gore, to Aaron Vail Frost of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HEDDEN—DOUGLAS.—On Thursday, April 25, 1907, at the Church of the Atonement, Tenafly, N. J., by the Rev. Archibald E. Montgomery, Edith Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waite Douglas, to Harry Franklin Hedden.

Toronto, Canada, papers please copy.

MELLEN—LONGMIRE.—On Wednesday, April 24, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Elroy Lloyd, Maude Walton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William George Longmire, to Graham Kingsbury Mellen.

DIED.

BALL.—Suddenly, on April 23, at his residence, 239 West 103d St., Leroy D. Ball, in his 61th year.

Funeral service at 1 P. M. Friday, April 26. Florida papers please copy.

BARTLETT.—On Thursday, April 25, at his residence, 22 East

"YANKEES" BAT OUT ONE-SIDED VICTORY

Drub Washington Pitchers and Have No Trouble in Winning Game.

"GIANTS" ALSO SUCCESSFUL

Result Enables Nationals to Regain Second Place Lost on Wednesday —Athletics Still Lead.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 11; Washington, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	7	3	.700	Detroit	6	4	.600
New York	6	3	.666	Washington	3	6	.333
Cleveland	5	3	.625	Boston	3	7	.300
Chicago	6	4	.600	St. Louis	2	8	.200

Clubs.	N. Y.	Phil.	Cley.	Det.	Bos.	Phil.	Wash.	St. L.	Won.
New York	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	6
Chicago	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	4
Cleveland	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	8
Detroit	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	8
Boston	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Philadelphia	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	7
Washington	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
St. Louis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost	3	4	3	4	7	3	6	8	38

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	7	2	.778	Cincinnati	4	6	.400
New York	5	3	.727	Boston	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	6	3	.666	St. Louis	3	8	.273
Pittsburg	5	3	.625	Brooklyn	1	7	.125

Clubs.	Phil.	N. Y.	Cin.	Phil.	Bos.	Pit.	St. L.	Brk.	Won.
Chicago	—	3	—	2	2	2	2	—	7
New York	—	—	2	4	—	1	2	2	6
Cincinnati	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	4
Philadelphia	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	8
Boston	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Pittsburg	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	5
St. Louis	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Brooklyn	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Lost	2	3	6	3	4	6	5	8	37

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Sensational Batting Rally in Eighth Lands Game for "Yankees."

In a sensational batting rally to which Washington contributed timely fielding and several battery errors, the New York Americans rolled up a total of nine runs in the eighth inning of yesterday's game at American League Park and smothered Washington by a score of 11 to 2. The game for eight innings was the closest kind of a contest, with the score tied all the way. No runs were made until the sixth inning, and then each gathered two. In the seventh the "Yankees" missed a chance, setting the cranks grumbling, but in the eighth—well, they were the greatest hitting team of the day, with one exception, the youngsters of the High School of Commerce, in the game at Macomb's Dam Park, an account of which will be found in another column.

For five innings "Long" Tom Hughes had the Yankees buffaloed. He did not yield a hit. They let loose a bit in the sixth, and gathered three singles in the seventh, but in the eighth they smashed the season's record for rallies. There was one gone, Hughes hit La Porte and allowed him to walk; then Moriarty placed a pretty single in left and sent La Porte to third. Kleinow lined out a double, too short to do more than send La Porte home, but Moriarty followed on Brockett's short single back of third. Hickman returned Orth's hit to him too low to catch Kleinow at the plate, and Hoffman and Conroy followed with singles.

The fanatics began to lose count of the runs, and there was a sigh of relief when Elberfeld was second out on a grounder to Hickman, but Chase singled and La Porte drove one to the fence for two bases, while Moriarty scored him with a slashing single. Fearing that the fusillade would never stop, Moriarty was caught stealing second, and the smoke cleared with nine runs on the score board.

There was nothing to the game after that sensational rally. The early difficulties with Hughes were forgotten. The batting spurt of both teams which landed the two runs for each in the sixth was lost sight of, and even the failure to tally from three singles in the seventh was overlooked. The lucky eighth was all that was thought of.

Both "Willie" Keeler and Williams were out of the game. Moriarty was on second base, and played a splendid game, accepting some difficult chances finely. Brockett played right field. Orth's work in the box was excellent outside of the sixth inning. The score follows:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ganley, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Schlafly, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0
Cross, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Anderson, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Altizer, cf.	0	1	5	0	0
Hickman, 1b.	1	1	8	1	2
Perrine, ss.	0	0	2	0	1
Warner, c.	0	1	2	3	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	1	0	0
*Nill	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	24	10	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoffman, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Conroy, rf.	1	2	4	0	0
Elberfeld, ss.	1	2	2	4	0
Chase, 1b.	2	2	9	0	2
La Porte, 3b.	2	2	3	1	1
Moriarty, 2b.	1	2	0	4	0
Kleinow, c.	1	5	7	1	0
Brockett, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Orth, p.	1	0	2	4	0
Total	11	14	27	10	3

*Batted for Hughes in ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	— 2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	..	—11

Two-base hits—Chase, Laporte, Kleinow, Cross. Three-base hits—Laporte, Hickman. Sacrifice hits—Schlafly. Stolen bases—Altizer, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 10. First base on balls—Off Orth, 2; off Hughes, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Washington, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Orth, 4; by Hughes, 3. Passed ball—Kleinow. Wild pitches—Orth, 1; Hughes, 1. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Errors Helped Philadelphia.

BOSTON, April 25.—Errors counted largely in the rungetting to-day, Philadelphia winning, 4 to 2. Boston's misplays were the fewer, but were more costly. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Cross, ss.	1	4	3	4	0
Seybold, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Davis, 1b.	0	2	9	0	1
Murphy, 2b.	1	1	1	4	1
Schreck, c.	1	2	3	1	0
Knight, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Lord, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Bender, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	4	13	27	12	4

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sullivan, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Unglaub, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1
Hoey, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
Parent, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Wagner, ss.	1	1	4	5	0
Criger, c.	0	0	2	4	1
Tannehill, p.	0	1	1	5	1
*Grimsh'w	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	27	14	3

*Batted for Wagner in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Knight, Schreckengost. Three-base hit—Schreckengost. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Criger. Stolen bases—Parent, Wagner. Double play—Tannehill, Wagner, and Unglaub. Struck out—By Tannehill, 2; by Bender, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Connolly.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

"Giants" Find Corridon Easy and Beat "Phillies" Handily.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 25.—New York had no trouble winning today the second game of the series from the Phillies by the score of 6 to 3. Pitcher Corridon, who was selected for the box, was hit hard from the start. New York scored three runs in the third inning, but the Phillies came back with two runs in their turn at bat, but Corridon got another bad start in the fourth, and then the home team went to pieces, and the issue was decided.

Corridon gave way to Moren in the sixth, and the youngster held the Giants safe during the remainder of the game, but the Phillies were unable to pull out a victory, although they hit McGinnity freely in the late innings and outbatted the Giants in the total. Whenever men were on bases McGinnity invariably pulled himself together and retired the side.

Shannon drew a base on balls in the third, and Strang beat out a slow hit. Bresnahan sacrificed. Bansfield threw low to the plate on Seymour's grounder, allowing Shannon and Strang to score. Seymour reached second and scored on Bowerman's single.

In the Phillies' half Corridon walked and scored on Thomas's three-bagger. Gleason singled. The Phillies then filled the bases, but could not get any one in. Dahlen walked in the fourth, and was forced by Corcoran. McGinnity singled. Bransfield's error filled the bases, and Strang's fly scored Corcoran. Singles by Bowerman and McGinnity, a double steal, and Courtney's muff of Jacklitsch's throw added the last two runs in the fifth. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shannon, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Strang, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Bresh'n, 3b.	0	1	1	3	2
Seymour, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Bow'man, c.	1	3	5	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	0	0
C'coran, 2b.	1	0	1	7	0
M'Ginnity, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Total	6	9	27	14	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	3	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	2	3	1
Krabe, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Magee, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Dr'st'd, 1b.	0	2	10	2	2
C'ney, 3b.	0	1	0	0	1
Doolin, ss.	0	1	4	3	0
Jklitsch, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Corridon, p.	1	0	0	4	0
Moren, p.	0	0	1	2	0
*Titus	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	10	27	15	4

*Batted for Moren in ninth.

New York	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Thomas, Gleason. Three-base hit—Thomas. Hits—Off Corridon, 8 in 5 innings; off Moren, 1 in 4 innings. Sacrifice hit—Bresnahan. Stolen bases—Dahlen, Bowerman, McGann, Strang. Double play—Doolin and Bronsfield. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 10. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Corridon, 4; off Moren, 1. First base on errors—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5; by Moren, 1. Umpire—Mr. Rigler. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Boston Surprises Brooklyn.

Boston surprised the Brooklyn team to-day by winning by a score of 6 to 1. Lindsmap held the locals to five hits, while Pastorius was batted safely a dozen times. There was ragged fielding on both sides, and Lumley's absence from right field on the home team was a considerable drawback. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bates, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	7	1	1
Beaum't, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Howard, lf.	1	1	1	1	0
Bridwell, ss.	1	1	3	1	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0
Brain, 3b.	0	2	1	2	1
Brown, c.	0	2	8	3	1
L'daman, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	6	12	27	12	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Alp'm'n, 2b.	0	1	1	3	1
Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1
Jordan, 1b.	0	1	14	1	1
McC'thy, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Maloney, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
Lewis, ss.	0	0	3	3	0
Ritter, c.	1	1	5	1	1
Pastor's, p.	0	0	1	1	0
*Hummel	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	5	27	10	4

*Batted for Pastorius in ninth inning.

Boston	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Beaumont, Howard, Ritchey, Brain. Stolen bases—Howard, Ritchey, Batch. Double play—Brown and Ritchey. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off Pastorius, 4; off Lindaman, 6. First base on errors—Boston 2. Struck out—By Pastorius, 5; by Lindaman, 7. Time—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Klem.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City and Newark Lose Opening Games by Close Scores.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25.—Providence opened the Eastern League championship season here to-day, defeating Jersey City 6 to 5. The usual opening ceremonies of band concert, flag raising, and address by Mayor P. J. McCarthy were held.

Barry, who pitched for Providence, was fairly effective until the eighth inning, when two bases on balls and lively hitting by the visitors caused Manager Duffy to send Clinton into the box to finish the game.

Lake was hit freely, and was replaced by Foxen in the fifth. The playing of both teams was ragged at times. Providence piling up five errors to the visitors' three. Halligan was put out of the game in the third for talking back to Conway. Seventeen thousand persons saw the game. Score:

PROVIDENCE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Poland, rf.	3	2	1	0	0
Lord, 3b.	1	1	1	3	2
Chadbourne, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Alstein, 1b.	0	1	12	1	1
Duffy, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Alder, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0
Doolin, ss.	0	0	3	5	2
Barry, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Clinton, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6	11	27	7	5

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clement, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Bean, ss.	0	1	0	1	1
Halligan, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
V'd'g'ft, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Hanford, rf.	2	0	1	0	0
Kelster, 2b.	0	2	3	3	0
Merritt, cf.					
Ib.	1	0	1	2	0
Woods, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0
Conway, c.	1	1	2	1	0
Lake, p.	0	0	2	0	2
Foxen, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	5	7	24	12	4

Providence	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	..	—6
Jersey City	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	—5

Three-base hits—Abstein, Alder, Barry. Stolen bases—Kelster, (2,) Merritt, (2,) Woods. Sacrifice hits—Lord, (2,) Chadbourne, Peterson. Bases on balls—Off Barry, 2; off Clinton, 1; off Lake, 1; off Foxen, 1. Struck out—By Barry, 4; by Lake, 4; by Foxen, 1. Balk—Foxen. Wild pitches—Foxen, (2,) Clinton, Tima —One hour and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Rority.

Opening Day at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 25.—Nearly 10,000 people witnessed the opening game in the Eastern League series at Weldenmayer's Park, Newark, to-day, when the home team lost to Baltimore by a score of 2 to 1. It was a gala day, and many places throughout the city, including the baseball park, were decorated with flags and bunting.

The game was close throughout and but for Baltimore's lucky stroke in the second inning the score might have been different. Demmitt sent a safe hit over Sharpe's head at first, was advanced by Hunter and Byers, and scored on a bad throw to the plate. Byers was scored on Burrel's hit.

Newark's only run was made in the third. Carrick went to first on called balls, Engle sacrificed, and Cockman sent a long hit to left field, scoring Carrick. Score:

NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Engle, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Mahling, 2b.	0	0	2	3	2
C'kman, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0
Sharpe, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
Zacher, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Perry, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
K'tchell, c.	0	1	7	0	1
Carrick, p.	1	0	0	5	0
Total	1	3	27	13	3

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Hara, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
Rapp, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Dunn, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0
Demmitt, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Hunter, 1b.	0	1	7	1	1
Byers, c.	1	1	7	2	1
Lynch, ss.	0	0	1	1	1
Burrell, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0
Burchell, p.	0	1	0	6	0
Total	2	5	27	17	4

Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Byers. Sacrifice hits—Engle, Byers. Stolen base—Dunn. Base on balls—Off Burchell, 3. Struck out—By Carrick, 5; by Burchell, 6. First base on errors—Newark, 2; Baltimore, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 7; Baltimore, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelley and Rorty.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Buffalo	1	0	1.000	Montreal	0	1	.000
Toronto	1	0	1.000	Rochester	0	1	.000
Baltimore	1	0	1.000	Jersey City	0	1	.000
Providence	1	0	1.000	Newark	0	1	.000

A Game Full of Figures.

The second baseball team of the Stuyvesant High School yesterday in a game with the High School of Commerce second team gave a splendid diversified illustration of the National game. It probably holds the schoolboy record. Commerce made forty-two runs from twenty hits, and an equal number of errors, it being an accepted fact that during the game a hit by Commerce was to be followed by an error by one of the Stuyvesant players. In spite of the fusillade of hits the Stuyvesant Captain did not weaken, and kept Pitcher Vanderof in the box throughout the contest, which lasted two and a half hours, and an equal time was consumed by the official scorer trying to balance his score sheet. No return game has been scheduled. Score:

COMMERCE, 2D.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Morrell, 2b.	5	3	2	0	0
Miller, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Peck, c.	4	2	5	0	0
Hume, lf.	5	2	2	2	0
Peirce, ss.	6	3	0	2	0
Leslie, cf.	3	2	0	0	0
Radt, 3b.	2	1	0	0	0
Ros'sh'e, 1b.	5	3	10	0	1
Davidow, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Fink'st'n, c.	1	1	2	2	0
Wynn, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Hyatt, 3b.	1	0	0	1	1
Total	42	20	21	7	2

STUYVESANT, 2D.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mansf'd, c.	3	1	4	1	1
Don'n, 3b, p.	0	0	1	1	2
Smith, 2b.	1	0	1	2	3
Cr'berry, lf.	1	2	0	1	0
Dunlop, cf.	0	0	1	0	2
Gordon, ss.	0	0	1	4	2
Vandepof, p.	0	0	1	2	2
Gries, rf.	0	0	0	0	1
George, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0
Smith, rf.	0	0	1	1	2
Total	5	2	21	10	20

Stuyvesant, 2d	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	—	5	
Commerce, 2d	8	2	6	7	6	9	4	—42		

Two-base hits—Peirce, Miller, Peck, Mansfield. Three-base hits—Hume, (2,) Leslie, Peirce. Home runs—Morrell, Leslie, Rosenshine, Davidow. Sacrifice hits—Hyatt, Miller. First base on balls—Off Miller, 2; off Vandepof, 3; off Wynn, 3; off Donaldson, 2. Struck out—By Miller, 5; by Vandepof, 4; by Wynn, 2. Stolen bases—Morrell, Peirce, Hyatt. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpire—H. Hance.

GRAPPLE DEFEATED IN SELLING RACE

Metropolitan Handicap Winner a Head Behind Campaigner for Flushing Stakes.

HOT SHOT'S STEEPLECHASE

Newcastle Stable's Two-year-olds Twice First for Aqueduct Purses —Three Choices First.

For the wind-up of the Aqueduct race meeting yesterday an especially innocent-looking programme turned up quite a few surprises, the chief of which was the defeat of the Matropolitan Handicap winner of a year ago, Grapple, in a selling race.

The defeat of Grapple really was a blow to the ring, mitigated somewhat by as much of a plunge as the layers would permit David Johnson to make at the "sure-thing" price, 6 to 1 on. "It's giving money away," said the layers when they accepted fractions of the sums that Johnson and his agents offered to bet on Grapple, and the crowd, while not caring to back Grapple at the price, agreed that the race was as good as won fur the Farrell stable before the horses went to the post.

The race, the Flushing Selling Stakes, at one mile, was run as the third event, on a track that was moderately fast, only three horses starting, with the speculation confined principally to whether Marster or Campaigner would be second to Grapple. J. Martin was up on Grapple for his first mount since he secured a riding license, and with the idea of starting in with a winner Martin was keenly eager at the post and broke first. Grapple went on to make the running, but as he tried to move away Campaigner, the same horse that only tbe day before was badly beaten by the malden three-year-old Royal Onyx, went up to Grapple, and on the far turn actually headed the favorite. Grapple closed on Campaigner again when they entered the stretch, but was under pressure to do it, and tiring in the final strides, he hung back at the finish, and the well-seasoned Campaigner beat him a head on the post in a hard-fought finish.

The reverse to the stable shook the confidence of the Johnson cumbination in Jucquin in a later race, and Jacquin, also ridden by Martin, went out and won all the way, practically unbacked, in a selling race for which he was entered to sell for $800. Juhnson, owner of Jacquin, gave it up then, and did not even make a protecting bid when, on Robert Tucker's offer of $1,500, Jacquin found a new owner after the race.

In the Glendale Steeplechase Handicap, Thomas Hitchock, Jr.'s, newest jumper Hot Shot showed an improvement that seemed to justify all the praise that the patrons of cross-country sport bestowed on him after his first win, and, taking the lead in the last round of the field, won over the two-mile-and-a-half course in fine style, far away from Yama Christy, second.

The colors of the Newcastle Stable were out for the first time this season in the opening event, and though the stable had no confidence in the entry, Paul Pry, the Newcastle Stable won from end to end in a four-and-a-half-furlong sprint for two-year-olds, Miller, on the winner, being in a great measure responsible for the result. Paul Pry's showing warmed up the stable confidence in the next horse that carried the colors, and Wave Crest, at odds on, won the stable's second victory of the day very easily in the last race. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Paul Pry, 100, Miller, 10-1, 4-1	1	1	1½
Orena, 103, Koerner, 10-1, 4-1	7	4	2h
Elvira M., 99, McDaniel, 10-1, 4-1	5	2	3
Coincident, 107, Aubuchon, 15-1, 6-1	2	3	4
Cuernavaca, 99, Hennessy, 8-1, 3-1	6	6	5
Kerry, 104, Herner, 3-5, 4-5	4	8	6
Select, 101, Herner, 15-1, 6-1	8	8	7
Look, 94, Rollins, 5-1, 2-1	3	7	8
Onda, 94, Swain, 15-1, 6-1	9	9	9
Shirley R., 99, Preston, 30-1, 12-1	10	10	10
Emma Carus, 99, Notter, 8-1, 3-1	11	11	11

Time—0:57 2-5. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., 2 years, by Ogden-Meddling Mary. Owner, Newcastle Stable. Trainer, T. Welsh.

SECOND RACE.—The Glendale Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year olds and upward; about two miles and a half.

	S.	2M.	F.
Hot Shot, 145, Ray, 6-5, 1-2	3	1	1
Yonna Christy, 143, Finnegan, 7-1, 3-1	2	2	2h
Pagan Boy, 154, G. Wilson, 12-1, 3-1	1	3	3h
Kernel, 146, McInerney, 14-5, even	4	4	4
Sandalwood, 140, Gallagher, 8-1, 3-1	5	5	5
Tom Cogan, 148, Warnke, 12-1, 4-1	5	6	6

Time—5:24. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. g., 5 years, by Meddler-Sandalwood. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, C. Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—The Flushing Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	½	F.
Campaigner, 84, Henry, 6-1, 11-20	3	2	1h
Grapple, 112, J. Martin, 1-6, out	1	1	2h
Marster, 110, Koerner, 15-1, 7-5	2	3	3½

Time—1:40 2-5. Start good. Won driving. Place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Gerolstein-Supporter. Owner, O. L. Richards. Trainer, J. McLaughlin.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Heaslip, 114, Radtke, 8-5, 7-10	1	1	1½
Workmaid, 97, Notter, 25-1, 6-1	4	2	2h
Hypetion II., 122, Shilling, 7-2, even	5	3	3½
St. Valentine, 111, Mountain, 5-1, 6-5	3	4	4
Athlete, 115, Hennessy, 3-1, even	6	5	5
Roland, 98, Garner, 100-1, 20-1	2	6	6

Time—1:13 3-5. Start good. Won easily. Place driving. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by The Commoner-Penitence II. Owner, Paul J. Rainey. Trainer, W. Garth.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Jacquin, 115, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	1	1	1½
Battleaxe, 113, Miller, 7-1, 5-2	4	2	2½
Fustian, 112, Koerner, 9-2, 8-5	2	3	3h
Umbrella, 88, G. Burns, 60-1, 20-1	3	4	4
Lord Stanhops, 102, Finn, 60-1, 20-1	5	5	5
Chancellor, 99, Shilling, 50-1, 15-1	8	7	6
Durbar, 110, Preston, 25-1, 8-1	6	8	7
Hooray, 113, Mountain, 7-1, 5-2	9	8	8
Foxmead, 112, Radtke, 5-1, 2-1	10	10	9
Savable, 115, Aubuchon, 16-5, 7-5	7	9	10
Malbourne Nominee, 110, Notter, 20-1, 8-1	11	11	11

Time—1:21. Start fair. Won easily; place same. Winner b. c. h., 6 years, by Knight of the Thistle-Lady Alice. Owner, D. C. Johnson. Trainer, F. D. Weir.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Wave Crest, 110, Miller, 9-10, 2-5	1	1	1h
Fordello, 107, Shilling, 8-1, 3-1	3	3	2h
James B. Brady, 112, J. Martin, 16-5 and even	2	2	3½
Enlist, 110, Garner, 15-1, 5-1	4	4	4
Epocha, 107, Mountain, 8-1, 3-1	6	5	5
Abracadabra, 107, Lowe, 15-1, 5-1	5	6	6
Hartford Boy, 110, G. Burns, 15-1, 5-1	8	7	7
Sequance, 107, Horner, 10-1, 4-1	9	8	8
Gold Foil, 110, McDaniel, 12-1, 5-1	7	9	9
Highspire, 107, Preston, 40-1, 15-1	10	10	10

Time—0:56. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Star Shortspindrift. Owner, Newcastle Stable. Trainer, T. Welsh.

EXCELSIOR HANDICAP TO-DAY.

Sixteen Horses Named for $10,000 Race at Jamaica Track's Opening.

The $10,000 Excelsior Handicap, second in the schedule of the great Spring handicaps of the New York racing season, will be run for to-day, as the feature event of the opening of the Metropolitan Jockey Club's meeting on the Jamaica race course.

The Excelsior, though it is the youngest of the important and valuable handicaps, this season has attracted a field of decidedly better quality than that which ran for the Carter Handicap, and the sixteen horses that are named to start in the official list of entries for the opening programme at Jamaica include about all the best that have raced so far this Spring, with the addition of several horses fresh to this season's racing.

In the estimates of the probabilities of the race, from the standpoint of the betting men last night, the choices for the contest were T. D. Sullivan's Dr. Gardner, the top weight of the horses named to run, and the Western horse W. H. Carey, the unbeaten champion of the Aqueduct meeting.

The more notable of the other horses that have run this Spring are Glorifier, winner of

STATE MOTOR LAW STAYS UNCHANGED

Legislature Will Adjourn Without Attempting to Pass Objectionable Bills.

STRIVING FOR UNIFORMITY

Request for Inter-State Conference on Highway and Auto Subjects Issued by Connecticut.

There is practically no possibility that any of the objectionable automobile bills that are still before the Albany Legislature will pass before the present session adjourns within the next two weeks.

"I doubt if any of them will be even seriously considered," said Charles T. Terry, Chairman of the American Automobile Association's Legislative Committee, yesterday. "This means that motor car users in the State will have the same automobile law for another year that has been in existence for the last two years. The only objectionable bill that may yet demand a show of opposition from motorists is Senator McManus's bill enabling any driver of an automobile to offer the car as bail in case of arrest. The objections that have been made against this provision have caused Senator McManus to change the tenor of his bill somewhat so as to enable chauffeurs to offer surety bonds as bail, which at the present time is restricted to owners. As the hearing that was to have been held a week ago was postponed, and as the bill has met with more opposition than favor, I do not think at this late date that it will be presented for action."

Every effort to alter the present State automobile law has been successfully combatted this season by the legislative delegates from the New York State Association, assisted by Mr. Terry's committee from the National Association. Over fifteen bills in all were introduced, but with two or three exceptions none of them was ever reported outside of their respective committees.

Now that the New York legislative difficulties are over, attention will be chiefly directed to the bills in the neighboring States, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. All hope has been abandoned of obtaining more lenient touring conditions in New Jersey. The Legislature there has adjourned until June, and despite the pressure brought to bear to permit tourists from outside States to travel in New Jersey without paying additional fees for registration, no change was made in the old law. In Pennsylvania and Connecticut, however, greater leniency has been shown, both States having acted favorably on bills allowing tourists whose cars are registered in their home States to travel for ten days without taking out new licenses.

"Uniform automobile laws are bound to come in the near future," said Mr. Terry, "and the most marked illustration that the legislators themselves are taking this view of the case has just come from Connecticut, where Chairman Buell of the Legislative Committee has lately sent requests to the Secretaries of State of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and a few other States for a joint conference on topics connected with automobiles, highways, canals, and bridges. Whether this conference can be arranged or not is another question, but the fact that the necessity has been recognized for some uniform action by neighboring States on these subjects of importance to all residents is a good sign for greater harmony in the near future.

MISS SUTTON IN FINALS.

California Tennis Girl Listless at Start —Miss Moore Outplayed.

Although Miss May Sutton, California's tennis champion, was far off her true form yesterday, she more than furnished her share in the victory of her side against Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, ex-National champion, and Miss Evelyn MacVeigh on the courts at St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. Miss Sutton's partner was Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, and they won their semi-final round in the women's doubles by a score of 6—2, 6—3.

During the opening game Miss Sutton was listless and allowed her partner to do the playing. With the score of 5 to 0 against them, Miss Moore and Miss MacVeigh began a rattling attack on Mrs. Pruyn's side of the court, and they won two games before Miss Sutton set out to check the attack. Then Miss Sutton directed her attention to Miss Moore, and the two did some long and brilliant volleying. The power of Miss Sutton's strokes and her accuracy beat Miss Moore, despite some splendid playing on her part. The second set produced better tennis. Miss Sutton took no chances, but kept forcing Miss Moore through all of the games.

The other semi-final was won in straight sets by Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Nora Iselin, who defeated Miss Juliet Adee and Miss Martha Coster, 6—2, 6—2. The final will be played to-day. The summary:

Women's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round — Miss May K. Sutton and Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn defeated Miss Evelyn MacVeigh and Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Nora Iselin defeated Miss Juliet Adee and Miss Martha Coster, 6—2, 6—2.

HARVARD'S FOOTBALL DATES.

Crimson to Play Ten Games as Last Year—Navy Included.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 25.—The Harvard football schedule to which so much interest has recently attached was announced to-day. There was no change made in the number of games from last year, in spite of the general recommendation of restriction by the Board of Overseers.

There has been considerable talk recently of the arrangement of a game with Princeton and the formation of a triple alliance with the Tigers and Yale. This even went so far as to name the date—Nov. 9—on which the game would be played, but that date is occupied, as last year, by the Carlisle Indians. There is only one change in the schedule from that of last year, in fact. This is the substitution of a game with the Naval Cadets instead of one with the army at West Point, growing out of the differences that arose last Fall between the two institutions.

Bowdoin opens the season at Cambridge on Oct. 2. The other games follow thus, all being played at Cambridge, with the exception of the Annapolis contest:

Oct. 5—University of Maine, at Cambridge.
Oct. 9—Bates at Cambridge.
Oct. 12—Williams at Cambridge.
Oct. 19—Annapolis at Annapolis.
Oct. 26—Springfield Manual Training School at Cambridge.
Nov. 2—Brown at Cambridge.
Nov. 9—Carlisle at Cambridge.
Nov. 16—Dartmouth at Cambridge.
Nov. 23—Yale at Cambridge.

NEW SWIMMING POOL.

Many Novel Contests Planned for the Natatorium at Columbus Circle.

The first public swimming pool ever built in New York was opened for inspection last night, and the Circle Swimming Pool at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue fills a long-felt want. The pool is one of the most complete in the United States, and will be the scene of a number of swimming and diving contests, in which C. M. Daniels, L. B. Goodwin, Dan Renear, and other prominent swimmers will take part.

A feature about the new pool, which is the only one in New York open to the public, is that it is supplied with thoroughly filtered water, continually flowing in and out, like a running stream, heated to a proper temperature by an automatic heater.

All the latest appliances will be used in connection with the natatorium, which will be under the direct supervision of Dr. Watson L. Savage. Friday evenings will be set apart for clubs and entertainments, and it is the intention of Dr. Savage to arrange a series of races between all of the fast swimmers.

Prof. Charles Holroyd, late instructor at Columbia, and who has developed many of the fastest college swimmers in the country, has been engaged as head instructor.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—283—United States vs. Lewis E. Brown, and 284—Lewis E. Brown vs. The United States.—Submitted.

277—United States vs. Ammen Farenholt.—Argued.

Day call for Friday: 278, 279, 280, 287, 288, 289, 291, 292, 294, 295, 296, 299.

Calendars for Friday, April 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes. 65—Cooper-Canadian Imp Co. 84—Fisk-Graham.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. 59—Benziger-Steinhauser. 63—Lyons-Rank of Discount. 20—Asbestos Shingle Co-Johns. 41 — Venner-Great Northern R R.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned couses. 2—Richmond Safety Gats Co-Richmond Safety Gate Co, Ind. 3—Brown-Equitable Life Insure Soc of U S. 4—Underwood Typewriter Co-Artistmpograph Co. 5—Buck-Symonde. 6 — Westinghouse Elec & Mfg Co-Strauss. 7—Sheperd-Deltsch. 8—Pollitz-Wabash R R. 9—Marshall-Smith Lineweaver Co. Noticed causes. 10—Ames-Star Co. 17—Same-same. 18 — Penn Sugar Ref Co-Am Sugar Ref Co. 19—Same-Haverstraw Co. 29—Some-Parsons. 21—First Nat Bk of Denver-Kelley. 22—Stewart-Libbey. 23 — Leonard-Cutler Hammer Mfg Co. 24—Consol Loops Co-Barnum-Bailey, Ltd. 25—Some-sama. 26—Pollitz-Wabash R R. 27—Same-same. 28—McGough-Bartlett. 29—Life Pub Co-Bainforth.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Rooom 101, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 157—Farrell-Port Johnson Tow Co. 2—Moonsen-Amsinck.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, April 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term — Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions: 1—Du Bois-Frankel. 2—Knubel-Knubel. 8 to 26—City of N Y leases. 27—Krause-Greenberg. 28—Brlody-N Y City Ry. 29—Dale-Dale. 30—Wallach-Dunn. 31—Anton-Kemp. 32—Betts-Parker. 33—In the matter of East 135th St. 34—In the matter of Tremont Av. 35—Dale-Dale. 36—Donohue-City of N Y. 37—Craig-Woodbury Der Inst. 38—Gould-Loftus. 39—Gue-Gue. 40—Weeks-Whitehead. 41—Same-same. 42—Saracco-Clark. 43—In the matter of Dienst Co. 44—In the matter of Maher. 45—In the matter of National Power Co. 46—In the matter of Lowen Co. 47—Goupy-Salater Read. 48—Koelsch-Bushby. 49—Potter-Rossiter. 50—Diefenthaler-Delmore. 51—Mattlage-McGeorge. 52—Perley-Cuffray. 53—Western Candy & Bakers' Mfg. Co-Stinnochils. 54—Menard-Superior Mfg Co. 55—People, &c-Butler. 56—Same-same. 57—Same-same. 58—Same-same. 59—In the matter of Feilman. 60—West Hudson Co-Wadden. 61—In ths matter of Bathgate Av, &c. 62—Nusbaum-Nusbaum. 63—In the matter of West 168th St, &c. 64—In the matter of West 176th St, &c. 65—Brownold-Robbell. 66—Reissmeln-Miller. 67—Culligan-Thompson. 68—Level-Star Co. 69—People, &c-Am Ice Co. 70—Bell-Pell. 71—Berman-Holtzman. 72—Bonner-Farmers' Fire, &c. 73—Miller-N Y City Ry. 74—Ireland Damp, &c-Brackett Realty Co. 75—Miller-Nevine. 76—McCarty-Gookin. 77—Benz-Daly. 78—In the matter of Borsi. 79—In the matter of Pomerantz. 80—Marshall-Matt Taylor Paving Co. 81—East River Sav Bank, &c-Malcomson. 82—Same-same. 83—Abrams-Goldfein. 84—Hess-Bliss. 85—People, &c-Burnham. 86—Schoenleben-Swain. 87—Davidow-Moore. 88—Connolly-Connolly. 89—In the matter of Crescent Biscuit Co. 90—Bollbach-Bollbach. 91—Duran-Van Wagoner. 92—Ryan-Empire Paper Tube & Box Co. 93—Fox-Higgins. 94—McLain-Household Sewing Machine Co. 95—Levene-Rousar. 96—Deery-Byrne. 97—Cahn-Cohn. 98—Connolly-Hauben Realty Co. 99—Wortman-Wortman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and general calendar. Called at 10:15 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day caleodar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bruce, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cass on. Cases to be sent from doy calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case ou.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Seabury J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.—Criminal Term—(Jaouary Term.) Adjourned to April 29.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Blanchard, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Tinker for the People. 1—Anisia Louise De Massy. 2—William A. Brewer. 3—Salde Levine. Pleadings. 1—Carleton Shepard. 2—Louis Shopiro. 3—Leopold Goldner. 4—Edward Ferris. 5—Herbert Worshor, Charles W. Webb. 6—Milton J. Carmen. 7—Max Relpstein. Moe Thaler, Simon Goldstein. 8—Thomas Ryan. 9—John Murphy, William Collins. 10—Giovanni Delicato. 11—Giovanni Bautista. 12—William H. Insiec.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Dny Calendar, No. 1—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case ba entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. 686—Pollinger-N Y City Ry. 795—Hallahan-Int R T Co. 854—Noakes-N Y C & H R R R. 806—Wolf-same. 893—Fenlsong-same. 847—Drucher-same. 469—Newhoff-Met St Ry. 448—Gilbert-N Y City Ry. 458—Same-some. 912—Heuser-same. 955—Pelagian-same. 890—Levine-Day Desk Co. R R. 803—Sullivan-N Y City Ry. 825—Steckler-Int R T Co. 830—Worms-N Y City Ry. 834—Mahler-Int St Ry. 815—Slem-Same. 846—Same-same. 806—Klein-Central Crosstown Ry. 872—Whitlock-Int R T Co. 874—Gilligan-same. 880½—Brescia-N Y City Ry. Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1087.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Erlanger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from doy calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar No. 2. To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M.

"Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial." 1407—Cansullo-Lenox Const Co. 1429—Reisler-Springer. 3828—Opper-Dagego. 1316—Tierno-Welsa. 1479—Sherwood-Doelger. 1373 — O'Leary-Cresuent Co. 1375—Thiel-Realty Finance Co. 1383—Sprague-N Y Evening Journal. 842—Jacobs-Sirc. 1391—Doerning-Brown. 1302—Gioranni-Benedetto. 1281—Currency-Journal Co. 1433—Markowsky-Ellowitch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dowling, J.—Opene at 10:15 A. M. Calendnr clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Guy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dayton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Dugro, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M. Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall bs sent to Parts XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertnined after such caao hoe been sent to a part for trial. Inquest: Spaulding-Central Lighting Co. 1712—Kramer-Hager Storage Warehouse Co. 1501—Hoyt-Hawley. 1869—Schlessinger-Hungarian Restaurant Co. 3246—People, &c-Conron Bros. 1488—Shwltzer-Mandel Co. 2920—Wright-Whitlock. 681—Romso-Scholl. 3007—Gleason-Jones. 1464—Nadekman-Wardelich. 580—Mergrul-Taylor. 1311—First Nat Bank-North Am Trust Co. 1770—Joseph-U S Fidelity Co. 403—Egnn-Chabot. 3792—City of N Y-Ahrens. 1402—Bay-Boston Inc Co. 472—McBratney-Talcott. 1622—Seiffert-Bunger. 347½—Thompson-City of N Y. 1685—Phenix Nat Bank-Waterbury. 1469—Grubman-Young Co. 1470—Borguis-Kessler. 1487—Schaefer, Jr., Co-Conklin. 1502—Kessler-Kessler. 387—Gaudam-Batterson. 1377—Tannenbaum-Rundback. Highest number reached on regular call, 1798.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Ford, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor—Called at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. I—Frederick W Diercks. 2—Hattie Fann. 3—Johanna Fearn. 4—Thomas G Rigney. 5—Robert W Bootman. 6—William Eberhardt. 7—Philip Hersig. 8—Henderson Moore. 9—August L Nasser. 10—David E Cohen. 11—Susanna J Moore. 12—Susanna J Moore. 13—Charles Rubens or Samuel Woog. 14—Giuseppe Vallone. 15—John De Mattso. 16—William Obermann. 17—James Francis Meehan. 18—James McElroy. 19—Sarah K Treadwell. 20—Linda Lowenstein. 21—Louis Perceval. 22—Augustus Van Siclen. 23—John Riegelmann. 24—Nathan Sonneberg. 25—Charles H Kerner. 26—Jettie Neill. 27—William M Ryan. 28—Louis Ravel. 29—Louis Perceval. 30—Henry Glas. 31—Ellen Damers. 32—Frances H Rosenheim. 33—Sophis Hartmann. 34—John Martin. 35—William A Taylor. 36—Pierre L Armand De Potter. 37—Augustus Van Siclen. 38—Watson H Smith. 39—Rutherford S Seligman. 40 Philip E Boyd. 41—Eliza Stinson. 42—Annie A L. Verless.

Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor—Opens nt 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate. Bridget O'Toole. Harriet Dennis. Eliza Mooney. Laura T Hess. Samuel Froman. Catharine Hufler. Frederick Bergher. August Haeckel. At 2 P. M. Sarah Graham. August F Perle. Adela M Baldwin. Giuseppi Jahnelli.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in the Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions must bs mada returnable at 10:30 A. M. The motion calender will be called at 10:30 A. M. and motions allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. The following causss, if anawered ready, will be passed for the day: 2359—Sbolkin-Bernstein. 1623 — Dorsey-Met Ry. 2389—O'Connor-Interban St Ry. 2390—Same-same. 2358—Bender-N Y City Ry. 2360—Bimblich-N Y City Ry. 2361—Kosdin-Futzel. 2382—Ratzenberg-N Y City Ry. 2393—Goldberg-same. 2394—Same-sams. 2395—Lesser-Levinsky. 1073—Stern-N Y City R R. 447—Lacheume-Int St Ry. 2111—Lyon-Alston. 1624½—Wilkes-Gallagher. 1223—Muller-N Y City Ry. 2396—Adams-same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2211—Sherman-Allen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes. 7304—Finn-Buchanan. 7287—Coon-Chalzsl. 6978—Brennen-Brennen. 6979—Same-same. 6408—Osorio-Burlington Realty Co. 7296—Mullo-Metz. 8464 — Klang-Mezenzy. 7342 — Schwartz-Solinger. 7219—Mendelsohn-Wehrenberg. 3325—Zeisloft-D Appleton & Co. 4968¾—Heineman-Poland. 7010—Greenberg-Harris. 5952—Stern-Levy. 7436—Gebhard-Met Surety Co. 7127—Cohen-Cong, &c. 6066—Steiglitz-Lampart. 7058—Green-Higgins. 7135—Harris-Bilss. 7330—Budd-Kurzrok. 4103—Barth-Scholz. 6432—Diorio-Turney. 6791—Orange-Fleber. 7722—First Nat Bk-Irsland. 4061—Rics-Newman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Murphy for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—John Foy. 2—Frank Rothschild (2.) 3—Michael Palmieri. 4—William H. Hickey. 5—Peter Hoey. 6—Samuel Fried. 6—Pnul Canzler (2.) 7—Luigi Tranese. 8—Wasily Mibalenok. 9—Votino Lozonto. 10—Nicholas de Girome. 11—Martin J. Reilly. 12—Edward McKeon. 13—Cologero Braella. 14—Frank Savoni. 15—Amercia Friscia, alias Amoslo Francis. Pleadings. 1—Thomas Walsh. 2—Grace Gaffney, Jeremiah Sullivan. 3—William Fisher, William Tierney. 4—Julius Grant. Hyman Shiner. 5—Lazarus Dalfus. 6—James Wilson, Herman Berlin. 7—Georg Jacobs. Samuel Lischinsky. 8—Mitchell Mogel, Meyer Finkelstone. 9—Walter Kirk, alias Frank McGowon. 10—Alfred H. Smith. 11—Ira A. McCormack. 12—N Y C & H R R R Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McClellan and O'Conor for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.—1—Michael Noble. 2—Louis Wendel (2.) 3—James O'Brien. 4—Pedro M. Vivancos. 5—Frank Crescenzo. 6—Harry Weioberg. 7—Henry H. Cozens. 8—Samuel Lishoff. 9—George Tinti. 10—William Horowitz (2.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Crain, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appletoo for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Frank McKenzie, Mary Lewis. 2—Harry Algose. 3—Charles Diorio. 4—Nicole Longo, Joseph Scannelli, Philip Polina. 5—Orvis Willis. 6—John McCarthy. 7—Antonio Di Angelo. 8—Harry Levine. 9—Samuel Marcantonio (2.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Wilkes-Miller. 2—Luigi Arcenzi. 3—Nicolo Marcuso. 4—Gaetano Jonda. 5—Philip Hanaghan. 6—Pasquale Ritze. 7—George Collins. 8—Julius Schneider. 9—Salmon Frieiman. 10—Philip Murray. 11—John Doyle, alias Joe. 12—Melvin Shemo.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Abraham Heyman vs. Horace I., Charles, and George I. Abbott—Isidore Cohen.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Matter of Gebhard—Leo C. Dessar. Schenkel vs. Cooper—Robert J. McDonnell. Moser vs. Ellis—John J. Delany.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Held—Louis F. Doyle. Matter of Scott—Victor W. Hongerford.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Colt vs. Kleinfeld—Charles Strauss.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Altmayer vs. Labm—Louis Joseph.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Hirschberg, P.J.; Woodward, Jenks, Gaynor, Miller, and Hooper. Enumerated day calendar. 455, Al A—Carbonating Co-Gearty. 491—Gorman-Bell. 514—Hoenninger-Karsch Brewing Co. 518—Tuthill-Davis. 520—Matter of Billingham. 521—Butler-Mifflin. 523—Kennedy-Well. 524—Dittman-Edison Co. 523—O'Leory-Howell. 527—Shanks-Nat Casket Co. 530—Butler-Smith. 529—Barrett-Hood Co. 530—McNulty-Reynolds.

Notice—Supreme Court, Special Term for Trials, no day calendar for April 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Hickey, J.; Part IV., Burr, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.; Part VII., Clark; J.—5726—Grimes-B H R R. 5734, 5735—O'Hara-City of N Y. 5740—Knobel-N Y City R R. 5764—Jacobson-B. Q Co & Sub R R. 13383—Lavine-Lewin. 5240—Reilly-N Y City Ry et al. 5792—Abel-Carr. 5804—Greenspah-Nassau R R. 5806—Lovett-B H R R. 4837—Bowers-Holbrook-Cabot Co. 5825—Shaughnessy-Colgan Co et al. 5829—Brunner-Avon Beach Bathing Co. 5832—O'Connell-List et al. 5835—Croney-Appelman. 5838—Mumford-B H R R. 5839—Larbey-same. 5840—Jantzen-Hegerty. 5845—Taylor-C I & B R R. 5858—Feller-Nassau R R. 5859, 5860—Conforti-B H R R. 5541—Walser-Qnell. 4400—Giles-B H R R. 4273—Bradner-N Y City Ry et al. 5866—Ward-Bliss Co. 5869—Cappein-N Y City Ry. 5871—Horn-Nassau R R. 5873—Azara-B H R R. 5874—Dorsoh-Berger. 5876—Cendelli-City of N Y. 3878—Kelly-same. 5880—Grosse-Lerner. 5885—Morek-Holtz. 5887—Fagan-Int R T. 5889—Murphy-N Y City Ry. 5891—McGrath-N Y & Co R R. 5896—Snyder-sams. 5895—Palmer-N Y City Ry. 5901—Dillon-B H R R. 5904—Highnm-same. 5908—Hewson-Woolworth.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a dny upon thie call: 5442—Aaron-Newman. 10010—McWeeney-Whale Creek Iron Works. 5714—Jongberg-Deutsch. 4798—Tuban-C 1 & B R R 3453—Cummings-Rutledge. 5909—Dorrian-B H R R. 5911—Zenner-Ward. 5914—Cberry-Little R Co. 5917—O'Toole-Naseau R R et al. 5918—Gerlando-Anderson. 5920—Doy-B H R R. 5921—Fordham-sama. 5922—Kelly-City of N Y. 5923—Donovan-B H R R et al. 5927—Asche-N Y City R R. 5929—Stumpf-C I & B R R. 5931—Campbell-Roosevelt Hospital. 5932—Littman-B H R R. 5933—Ziolkowski - American Ice Co. 5934 vs. Steffenhagen-Saville. 5935—Ziehler-B H R R. 5936—Smith-C I & B R R. 5937—Ensley-Int R T. 5938, 5939—Gangeml-C I & B R R. 5940—Muratto-same. 5941—Florentini - same. 5943—Kent-N Y City R R. 5946—Kelly-Nassau R R. 5949—Harris-Met St R R. 5952—Degnan-N Y City R R. 5953—Huston-same. 5954—Wickee-Gibb et al. 5955—Crase-Coheh. 5956—Bowers - Swartz. 5957—Preston - sama. 5958—Monahan-same. 5959—Rothacker-Smith. 5967—Schmidt-Rohn. 5968—Lucke, Jr.—Columbia Paper Bag Co. 6000—Shea-Ridgerwood Mfg Co. 6003—Gudiach-City of N Y. Highest number reached on regular call, 6004.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Day Calendar—Platt, C. J.—People-Quinlan. People-Buser. People-Wood. 932—Johnson-Yonkers R R Co. 938—Mirr-Westchester Elec R R Co. 942—Seering-Yonkers R R Co. 487—France-Yonkers R R Co. 946—Kucsman-Yonkers R R Co. 920—Schley-Smith. 898 — Schley-McLean. 918—Leinecker-City of New Rochelle. 910—Fogliosame. 912—Lee-Westchester Elec R R Co. 916—Fitzpatrick-Tarrytown, W P & M Ry Co. 921—Kromer-same. 922—Francis-same. 898— Caffrey-same. 930—Glynn-Westchester Elec R R Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 933—Murphy-Westchester Elec R R Co. 949—Boyle-Village of North Tarrytown. 956—Kobler-Yonkers R R Co. 958—Walsh-Keinstein. 959—Tyndall-Van Auken. 960—Meltzer-Westchester Elec R R Co. 961—Dixon-Dusenberry. 962—McNamee-Philipse Manor Co. 963—Kohlman-Vanderburgh. 964—Goldfin-Wood. 965—Custer-Doherty. 967—Seymour-Consol Ry Co. 969—Schemenke & Mearuinees-Malcolm. 957—Wolfe-Brennecke. 970—Wulp-Winegar & Curran.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Stuffed Ducklings May Be Entered Free of Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Charles P. McClelland, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a protest filed by M. Seller & Co. of Portland, Oregon, it being held that skins of ducklings which have been stuffed and wired to form their natural shape and size, are not "toys," as assessed by the customs authorities.

On the contrary, the board holds that the duoklings are free of duty under the provision in the Dingley tariff for "birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments." The board reaches its conclusion in harmony with a decision of the Federal court.

Other importers' claims sustained yesterday were filed by Calhoun, Robbins & Co. and Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, New York; Enrico Biggio and others, San Francisco; Newman Post Card Company, Lbs Angeles, and Richard Behrendt, San Francisco.

The board overruled protests filed by R. H. Mncy & Co., Bamberger, Stern & Co., Lamb, Finley & Co., W. B. Quaintance and others, New York; C. H. Wyman & Co. and the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; Edward James, San Francisco, and Meyer, Wilson & Co., Portland, Oregon.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

MORRIS WEISS.—Morris Weiss, mnnufacturer of cloaks and suits at 15 West Seventeenth Street, mnde an assignment yesterday to Oliver L. Goldsmith. He started the business in December, 1906, asserting that he had $9,000 capital.

HERMAN HERTZBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Hertzberg, dealer in cloaks and suits at 252 Sixth Avenue, by these creditors: Cohen & Pollak, $008; L. Sheinhouse & Son, $220, and Samuel Frankel, $76. Liabilities ars $18,735 and assets $6,459.

HANSON DRUG COMPANY.—A psition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Hanson Drug Company of 244 Sixth Avenue by these creditors: Commons Brothers, $738; Hydrox Chemical Company, $11, and Alexander Samak, $22. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and transferred assets to creditors to prefer them. Liabilities are $6,000 and stock on hand $1,000. This business was started in 1888.

CARPENTER & MILLER.—Howard A. Carpenter and Adam S. Miller, composing the firm of Carpenter & Miller, grocers at Valhalla, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,384 and assets $2,784.

STARKE ADVERTISING AGENCY.—Thomas D. Hewitt, receiver in bankruptcy for the Starke Advertising Agency of 5 Beekman Street, hos filed a list of creditors to the number of 680, mainly newspapers all over the United States. The claims aggregate about $20,000. Mrs. Mabel Storke is the largest creditor with a $5,000 claim.

ADOLPH DRILLMAN.—Adolph Drillman, a retail dealer in furs, formerly at 641 Madison Avenue, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 22, 1903, has been denied a discharge from bankruptcy by Judge Hough of the United States District Court. John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, reported against o dischorge principally on the ground of concealment of $17,000 assets from the trustee, based on a statement to Bradstreet's in 1903 showing n surplus of $15,200. His only explonation of ths disappearance of this surplus was a loss of one year was losses by purchase of bad skins and thefts of goods by his employes. Judge Hough said that the bankrupt's story wos so extraordinary that he refused the discharge.

A. V. BENOIT.—Stroock & Stroock of 320 Broadway, representing a majority of creditors, and Mr. Leesler, trustee in bankruptcy of A. V. Benoit, (corporation,) formerly dealing in artists' materiols at 10 West Thirty-third Street, sold that they brought suit on behalf of the trustee tn compel the officers nnd Directors of the corporation to make restitution for funds of the corporation which it was alleged had been withdrawn for personal use instead of for corporate purposes. The case came to trial before Judge MacLean of the Supreme Court last week and after the plaintiff's case had been presented the attorneys for both sides concluded to settle the matter, and the case was withdrawn from the court's consideration. The proposed settlement will shortly be presented at a meeting of creditors in the Bankruptcy Court for their approval. The business was established in 1901. Liabilities were $55,436 and assets $32,900.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anderson, W.—S. W. Harriot, $114.
Ackley, R. M.—A. C. Aubrey, $198.
Brown, J. R.—People, &c., $300.
Bellsmith, H. W.—L. N. Southworth, $229.
Brown, C.—S. London et al., $279.
Becker, F.—R. B. Henry & Sadler Co., $53.
Bachorach, J.—A. C. Dodge, $39.
Berger, B.—J. Heil Co., $279.
Buck, G. H.—R. B. Tippett, $5,596.
Ballee, H. C.—C. H. Phelps, Jr., $153.
Bishop, G. W.—J. Schreyer, $79.
Bauer, L.—E. A. Hawes et al., $546.
Bratspis, G.—F. Doerrhofer, $102.
Baldwin, G. E.—W. M. Sullivan, $301.
Baldwin, F.—Riverside Bank, $107.
Colleran, Mary A.—S. D. Ditchett, $216.
Campbell, H. J.—Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., $383.
Coward, H.—People, &c., $500.
Colt, W. R.—The Auto Mart, $150.
Clancy, B. J.—R. B. Henry & Saddler Co., $120.
Same—Same, $98.
Chsplnn, I.—National Distilling Co., $171.
Same—Victor Fletcher, $457.
Campbell, F.—H. Rosenberg, $226.
Colahah, Margaret—H. Spear et al., $233.
Driscoll, C. J.—H. Lenchin, $291.
Daly, J.—Theresa Anderson, $4,511.
Douglass, J. L.—Bingham Bros. Co., $108.
Engelhardt, Albert L.—Cesare Conti, $77.
Engel, Herman—Congress Brewing Co., $845.
Friedlander, Daniel (not summoned)—Samuel Loudon et al., $279.
Frehling, Ernst—Herman H. Kellers, $05.
Fuchs, Michael—Elizabeth Mancher, $113.
Friedman, Abraham—D. Ravitch et al., $1,009.
Faulhaber, Charles—Riverside

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Properly selected Convertible Bonds afford capital ample protection. In addition, holders participate in the growth and development of the business through the right to convert into stock when the privilege becomes profitable.

We shall be glad to furnish copies of our circular describing about 22 issues of Convertible Bonds.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company
Five Per Cent Three-Year Gold Coupon Notes Maturing May 1, 1907.

These notes, payable by their terms at the office of the Treasurer in New York on May 1st, 1907, will be paid on presentation in New York at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street, or in Boston at the office of the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building.
To facilitate payment, holders of these notes may forward them to either agency as long before May 1st as is convenient. Temporary receipts will be given therefor.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Agents.

PROPOSALS.

Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., April 25, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, upon the blank forms furnished by this office only, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, May 25, 1907, for furnishing during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, steel, brass, nails, screws, rivets, nuts, plumbing material, lumber, brick, other building materials, chemicals, paints, oils, glass, files, and other tools, cotton waste, tin cans, hardware, forage, fuel, photographic paper, stationery, &c. For information apply to "The Commanding Officer."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway.
New York, April 22, 1907.
Public notice is hereby given that applications will be received from Monday, April 22, until 4 P. M. Monday, May 6, 1907, for the position of
STATIONARY ENGINEER, (ELECTRIC PUMPING STATIONS.)
The examination will be held on Monday, May 27, 1907, at 10 A. M.
Candidates will be required to take charge of and operate the new high-pressure Fire Service Pumping Stations, using electric machinery and centrifugal pumps.
They must be familiar with the use and operation of high and low tension electric machinery and have had at least four years' experience as an apprentice or practical machinist, and at least three years' experience in handling high tension electric machinery.
The minimum age is 23 years.
For scope of examination and further information, apply to the secretary.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of April 19 to May 3, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for local improvements in the Borough of the Bronx:
23rd Ward, Section 10. Longwood Avenue—paving the roadway, setting curbstones, and laying flagging, from Southern Boulevard to Westchester Avenue.
HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 18, 1907.

May 1st
The New York Times
is the recognized medium for the publication of 'Bankers' and Brokers' Notices of Removal The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Firm — Call Money Rates, 2½@2 Per Cent.

ENGLISH BANK RATE DOWN

Market Professional Again and Uninfluenced by Outside News—The Lake Shore Syndicate Dissolution.

While yesterday's reduction in the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent. had been generally looked for, and was, therefore, without effect upon stock markets, either here or in London itself, it was nevertheless an important development in its bearing upon international money markets. In the first place, it made the third interest reduction by a European Government bank within the week, and it occurred in spite of the fact that Paris is withdrawing from London the gold put at the service of the latter city in the stringent money period of last Winter. There is thus indicated a general easing of conditions surrounding money markets abroad, a fact further testified to during the day by the publication of favorable weekly statements by the three great banks of England, France, and Germany. In each instance large additions were made to cash, while loans were proportionately reduced. Confidence must run unusually high in London when the Directors of the English Bank deemed it feasible to lower the discount rate while the Paris cheque on London is moving in such fashion as to suggest further takings of English gold. The 4 per cent. rate, like the 5½ per cent. rate in Berlin, is still stiff for this season of the year, but the margin of improvement over recent conditions is so great as to meke even this conservative action of the bank management a real gain to money markets. If the stock market, which relapsed into its inert condition of the closing days of last week, failed to find cause for cheer in the reduction of the Bank of England's rate, it found no occasion for anxiety in the unfavorable developments of the day. One of the matters falling within the second class was the announcement of the wind-up of the Lake Shore $35,000,000 4 per cent. debenture syndicate through the return of all but a small percentage of the securities underwritten to the syndicate members. This, however, is only the latest of a number of syndicates of a similar nature to come to a close since the first of the year with the securities underwritten thus distributed, and it throws an interesting sidelight upon both the money and bond markets. It is hardly strange that the investor should find a 5 per cent. Lake Shore note as attractive as a 4 per cent. Lake Shore debenture.

Crop news was no more cheerful than on the earlier days of the week, but the dullness upon the Stock Exchange was too great to be affected. A somewhat unusuel announcement was thet of the Westinghouse Electric offer of new stock at a price well above that at which the old stock is selling in the market. After several conflicting movements forward and back, prices closed in general somewhat above the quotations of Wednesday night.

Rates on time and call loans in the local money market underwent little change, but the feeling seems to be spreading in banking quarters that present quotations are not reflective of actual conditions. While quotations for nine months' money are reported as 5¼ per cent., actual loans of satisfactory character are being made for this period at 6 per cent. and better. The superficial ease in money, however, is resulting in the shifting of loans to local banks by interior institutions, which find more remunerative employment for their money at home. This is likely to find reflection in further increase in the loan item in to-morrow's bank statement, and will have little in the way of offset in cash gains by the banks, owing to the smaller amount received from the Sub-Treasury. So far as the outlook for gold exports is concerned, the reduction in the English bank rate seems to work against them, although Paris continues to seek the yellow metal.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Automatic Electric Co. of Chicago.
Butte Electric and Power Co.
Federal Sugar Refinery Co. preferred.
New Central Coal Co.
Philadelphia Warehouse Co.
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.
Grand Trunk Railway.
Mines Co. of America.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Chicago Edison shares were weak and sold at 143, a loss of 2 points over night. Quaker Oats common was the feature of the afternoon, and jumped 3 points on a sale of ten shares at 153. Shipbuilding advanced a point and Subway gained ¾.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	61½	61½	61½
200	Am. Can pf	57½	57¼	57¼
100	Am. Shipbuilding	74	74	74
10	Canal & Dock	52½	52½	52½
20	Chicago Edison	143	143	143
60	Chicago Pneu. Tool	41	41	41
60	Chicago Subway	18	17	18
2	Chicago Telephone	136¼	136¼	136¼
100	Chicago Title & Trust	105	105	105
100	Chicago Union Traction	4½	4½	4½
10	Chicago & O. P. Elev. pf.	15	15	15
12	Diamond Match	124	124	124
200	K. C. Ry. & Light pf.	84½	84½	84½
200	Northwestern Elev.	24	23	23
15	Quaker Oats	153	153	153
4	Sears-Roebuck	43	43	43
135	Sears-Roebuck pf.	90	89½	90
70	Swift & Co.	105½	105¾	105¾
10	United Boxboard pf.	12	12	12
100	West Chicago	31	31	31

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Cable Consolidated	31c	31c	31c
50	Consolidated Ice pf.	40	40	40
350	Crucible Steel	9¾	9¼	9¾
42	Crucible Steel pf.	73½	73	73
10	Fireproofing	5	5	5
230	Independent Brewing	17½	17½	17½
108	Inde. Brewing pf.	43½	43½	43½
6,250	Interior Mining	50c	50c	50c
23	Mfrs. L. & H.	12½	12½	12½
177	Ohio Fuel	37	37	37
150	Pittsburg Brewing	31¼	31¼	31¼
10	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	50½	50½	50½
130	Pittsburg Coal pf.	54	54	54
7,400	Pitts. Lead & Zinc	7¾c	7¾c	7¾c
21,300	Ross Mining	51c	48c	50c
195	Shoshone	9½	9½	9½
600	Tonopah Extension	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Union Switch	82	82	82
100	U. S. Steel	37¾	37¾	37¾
20	West. Air Brake	150	150	150
880	West. Electric 2d	72½	72	72

BONDS.

$3,000	River Coal 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾

TORONTO STOCKS.

Quotations of Cobalt stocks on the Standard Stock Exchange of Toronto, made at the close of the market yesterday, compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	April 25. Bid.	Asked.	April 24. Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo	$2.75	$3.25	$3.00	$3.80
Foster	1.31	1.40	1.31	1.40
McKinley-Darragh	1.45	1.53	1.50	1.58
Kerr Lake	4.90	5.20	5.00	5.25
Green Meehan	.73	.80	.75	.80
Amalgamated	.65	.70	.65	.70
Nipissing	14.00	14.25	14.50	14.65
Central	.38	.39	.30	.40
Peterson Lake	.49	.52	.48	.51
Silver Leaf	.18½	.15	.13¾	.15
Silver Queen	1.53	1.58	1.53	1.58
Trethewey	1.26	1.32	1.27	1.32
University	8.00	9.50	8.50	9.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, April 25, 1907.

Total sales April 25, 1907 458,297
From Jan. 1, 1907 89,159,142
Corresponding date last year 107,906,500

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12⅛	12¼	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
94⅛	94½	30,200	*Amal. Cop. Co., x d.	94⅛	94⅝	93½	94¼	+ ¼
15½	16½	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅝
56½	57	700	Am. Can pf	57	57¼	57	57	− ¼
37⅝	37¾	100	Am. Car & Foundry	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
30¼	30½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30⅝	30	30⅛	− ⅝
4¾	5	100	Am. Hide & Leather	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
74½	76	100	Am. Ice Securities	74¼	74½	74½	74½	+ ¼
12⅝	14	650	*Am. Linseed Co	12½	12½	12	12¼	...
25½	28	250	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	25	25	25	25	− ½
63	63½	100	*Am. Locomo. Co	63¼	63½	63¼	63½	− ½
132⅝	132¾	28,400	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	132½	133½	131⅞	132⅝	− ⅛
108	100	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	− ⅜
125	125½	480	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	124⅞	125	124⅞	125	...
92	92⅞	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	93	93	93	93	+ ¼
29⅝	30¼	100	*Am. Woolen Co	30	30	30	30	...
95½	97	10	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
62¼	62½	3,000	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	62¾	62⅝	62	62½	...
95¼	95½	6,640	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94⅞	95¼	94⅝	95¼	+ ⅝
104	104½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	104½	104½	104½	104½	− ⅛
99	99¼	1,920	Baltimore & Ohio	98⅝	99¼	98½	99	...
59	59½	7,325	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58	59⅝	58	59	+1
115	125	30	Brooklyn Union Gas	120	120	120	120	...
48¾	49	100	*Butterick Co	48⅝	48¾	45¾	48¾	+6¼
175½	176	1,050	*Canadian Pacific	175¾	175¾	173	173½	...
96	97	10	Central Leath. Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	...
41⅞	42	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	41½	42	41½	42	+ ⅛
11	11⅛	8,100	Chi. Great West.	12⅜	12⅝	10½	11⅛	−1⅜
52	53	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	54	54	50	51	−1
16	16½	1,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	16½	16½	15½	15⅞	−1
135⅞	136¼	6,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	135½	136¼	135¼	136	+ ⅝
154	156	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	154¼	154¼	154¼	154¼	...
136½	137	800	*C., M. & St. P. pf. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid.	136	137	136	137	+ ¼
151¾	152	1,035	Chicago & Northw.	152	152	151	152	...
4½	6	800	Chi. Union Trac.	4½	4¾	4½	4½	− ⅛
14	15	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	14¾	14⅞	14¼	14½	− ½
35⅜	35⅞	1,430	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35⅜	36	35½	35½	− ½
26½	27	720	Colorado & Southern	26⅝	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ¼
133	134	648	Consolidated Gas	133	133	133	133	−1
19¾	20	100	Corn Products Ref.	20	20	20	20	...
77½	78	200	Corn Products Ref. pf.	77½	77½	77¼	77½	− ¼
183½	180	545	Delaware & Hudson	186	188	180	186	−1
29¾	30¼	750	Denver & Rio Grande	29	29⅞	29	29⅞	+1⅜
69⅞	70⅛	510	*Distillers Securities	70¼	70¼	70	70	− ⅝
24	24½	5,400	Erie	24⅜	24⅝	23½	24	− ¼
54	54¼	2,500	Erio 1st pf	55⅜	55⅝	53⅜	54¼	−2¾
37½	38	400	Erie 2d pf	38¼	38¼	37½	37½	−1
88½	89	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	85¾	89½	85¾	85⅞	− ½
87¾	90	300	*Fed. Sugar Ref. pf.	87⅝	87⅞	87¼	87¾	− ⅛
148	150	300	General Electric	148½	148½	148½	148½	...
136½	136⅝	5,736	Great Northern pf.	135	136¾	135	136¾	+1
126½	127	200	*Gt. North. sub. ctfs., 40 per cent. paid.	123	126⅞	126	126⅞	− ⅝
61¾	62¼	1,500	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	62½	62¾	62	62	...
82	...	100	*Hocking Valley t. r.	80	80	80	80	−3
60	63	100	Homestake Mining	60	60	60	60	+1
145¾	148	600	Illinois Central	146	148	146	148	+1
23⅝	24	800	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	23	24	23	24	...
25½	25⅝	1,800	Interborough-Met	25¼	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
59½	60	550	Interborough-Met. pf.	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
73½	74½	445	Int. Paper Co. pf.	74¼	74½	74	74	+ ¾
25⅜	26	110	Kansas City South.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅛
60¼	60¼	500	Kansas City So. pf.	60⅛	60¼	60⅛	60¼	+ ⅛
120	120½	600	Louisville & Nash.	119½	120¾	119½	120½	+ ⅛
69	70	200	Mackay Cos	70	70	70	70	+1
68	68	50	Mackay Cos. pf.	69	69	69	69	...
137	139	400	Manhatten Elevated	139	139	139	139	− ½
21¼	21⅜	100	Mexican Central	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	...
40½	41	300	Minn. & St. Louis	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	...
103	106½	110	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	104⅝	104⅞	104⅛	104⅝	+ ¾
134	135⅜	800	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	134	134¾	134	134	...
36⅜	37	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ¼
65¼	65⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	65½	65⅞	65½	65½	...
75⅝	76⅝	800	Missouri Pacific	76	76	76	76	...
62½	63	700	*National Lead Co.	62¼	62½	62	62½	...
98¾	99	100	*National Lead Co. pf.	99	99	99	99	...
19¼	19½	1,200	*Newhouse Mines & S.	19	19½	18¾	19½	+ ⅛
118¼	118⅝	700	New York Central	118½	119	118¼	118⅝	+ ⅛
178¾	180	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	179	179	178	179	+2
113½	114½	10	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	114¼	114½	114¼	114½	...
38	39	100	N., Ont. & West.	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38¾	− ⅛
76¾	76⅞	800	Norfolk & Western	76¾	77	76¾	76⅞	− ⅛
133¾	133¾	12,411	Northern Pacific	133¼	134¼	132	133¾	+ ⅛
116¼	117	200	*N. P. certs., 12½% pd.	117	117	116¼	116¼	−1⅜
4¾	5¼	100	Ontario Mining	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	− ¼
98	99½	300	Pacific Coast	99¼	99¼	98¾	99	...
27	28½	100	Pacific Mail	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
126½	126¾	7,048	Pennsylvania R. R.	125⅞	126⅝	125⅝	126¼	+ ⅝
92½	93½	610	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93	93½	93	93½	...
110⅜	110¾	125,920	Reading	110	111⅝	106¾	110⅝	+ ⅜
83	85	100	Reading 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	− ½
28¾	29	250	*Rep. Iron & Steel	29	29½	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
85	85¼	155	*Rep. Iron & S. pf.	85	85	85	85	− ⅛
21½	21⅝	1,300	Rock Island Co.	21¼	21⅝	21	21⅛	− ⅛
54	55	800	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	53¾	54	53¾	54	+1
84⅜	84¾	15,100	Southern Pacific	84	85	83½	84⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	22	1,000	South. R'way ext.	22	22	21¾	21⅞	− ⅛
67	67½	425	South. R'way pf., ext.	67¼	67½	67⅜	67⅜	− ⅛
39¾	40	600	*Tenn. Copper	39½	39⅝	39	39¾	+ ⅛
145	147	900	Texas & Pacific	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28¾	− ⅛
29⅜	30¼	700	Tol., St. Louis & W.	30	30	29	30	...
54	54½	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	54½	54⅝	54½	54½	+ ⅛
142⅞	143¼	135,600	Union Pacific	141⅝	143⅝	141	143	+1⅝
36	38	120	United R'ways Inv.	37	37	37	37	...
105	111	100	U. S. Express	110	110	110	110	−5
101	125	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103½	...
37½	37⅝	15,600	U. S. Steel	38¼	38⅝	37⅛	37⅝	− ⅛
101	101¼	1,500	U. S. Steel pf.	101¼	101¾	100¾	101¼	+ ⅛
29¾	30	100	*Uteh Copper	29½	29½	29½	29½	− ½
28	28¾	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	28½	28¾	28½	28½	
103	104	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	− ⅛
26	26½	100	Wabash pf.	26	26	26	26	− ¼
83	83½	300	Western Union Tel.	83	83¼	83	83¼	+ ¼
143¾	144	650	Westinghouse E. & M.	144½	144¼	143¾	144¼	+ ¾

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	2,554	2,100	1,585
3d week April	$126,200	$122,300	$90,800
July 1-April 21	5,440,700	4,167,500	3,050,600
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	9,055	8,776	8,563
3d week April	1,367,000	1,271,000	951,000
From July 1	56,351,206	48,964,118	40,405,618
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for March—			
March gross	1,151,115	1,012,176	886,796
9 months gross	10,098,509	9,918,047	9,177,529
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,532	2,470	2,460
3d week April	890,500	855,800	800,000
From July 1	16,518,500	15,386,300	15,357,000
DETROIT, JACKSON & CHICAGO—			
2d week April	5,719	.....	.....
Feb. 1-April 14	71,881	.....	.....
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—			
Mileage	684	684	684
2d week April	77,104	65,123	55,511
From July 1	3,347,840	3,304,828	2,709,415
DETROIT UNITED RYS. SYSTEM—			
2d week April	109,807	103,374	85,083
From Jan. 1	1,657,576	1,436,285	1,301,042
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,528	4,528	4,528
3d week April	868,866	766,638	714,057
From July 1	34,784,444	31,782,564	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,150	1,150	1,150
3d week April	149,000	115,000	104,800
From July 1	7,107,607	5,557,450	5,177,549
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
3d week April	58,078	54,113	48,515
From July 1	2,558,192	2,425,386	2,005,994
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	799	799	799
3d week April	64,853	63,082	55,977
From July 1	3,036,101	8,012,333	2,445,433
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	3,072	3,043	3,042
3d week April	490,306	393,222	370,663
July 1-April 21	21,117,046	17,334,408	16,426,566
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,951	5,848	5,794
3d week April	944,000	818,000	656,000
From July 1	37,475,034	34,314,265	33,810,748
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week April	35,000	32,000	33,000
From July 1	1,337,210	1,566,110	1,300,562
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,451	1,441	1,441
3d week April	193,923	137,284	109,778
From July 1	8,660,996	7,276,215	7,207,450
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,826	1,826	1,826
3d week April	273,159	224,137	197,965
From Jan. 1	5,261,713	4,216,790	3,650,824

DETROIT, JACKSON & CHICAGO for March and two months (Feb. 1 to March 31) shows as follows—

	March.	Two Months.
Gross	$33,125	$60,178
Expenses and taxes	26,020	47,965
Net	7,105	12,213
Other income	153	295
Total income	7,258	12,508
Charges	15,012	30,025
Deficit	7,754	17,517

DETROIT & MACKINAC for March—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross	125,350	108,893	95,620
Exp. and taxes.	105,770	110,832	58,510
Net	19,580	11,130	37,110
9 mos. gross	935,775	841,009	728,933
Exp. and taxes.	785,808	668,817	497,111
9 mos. net	169,967	172,282	231,827
*Deficit.			

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAYS (entire system) for March—

	*1907.	*1906.	1905.
Gross	515,764	445,536	377,011
Exp. and taxes.	321,953	275,530	236,110
Net	193,811	170,006	141,733
Other income	4,638	3,740	4,811
Total income	198,449	173,752	146,544
Charges	116,239	103,775	90,285
Surplus	82,210	69,977	56,259
3 mos. gross	1,437,727	1,235,164	1,048,018
Exp. and taxes.	941,542	760,084	670,453
3 mos. net	496,185	475,080	371,565
Other income	13,624	11,285	12,077
Total income	509,809	486,365	383,642
Charges	332,677	288,314	276,693
3 mos. surplus	177,132	198,051	106,949

*Figures for 1907 and 1906 include Rapid Railway System, Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstburg Railway, and Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Short Line Railway.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for March—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross	646,418	617,877	586,065
Exp. and taxes.	456,914	434,613	430,869
Net	189,504	183,264	155,196
Net charges	75,917	72,604	65,784
Surplus	113,587.	110,660	89,412
9 months gross	6,073,542	5,665,157	5,156,537
Exp. and taxes.	4,126,468	4,040,396	3,745,689
9 months net	1,947,074	1,624,761	1,410,848
Net charges	689,402	636,796	557,119
9 months surp	1,277,672	987,965	853,720

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for March—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross	479,301	418,249	301,732
Expenses	233,731	198,055	172,706
Net	245,570	220,194	188,998
Chg., taxes, &c.	115,258	106,708	97,325
Surplus	130,312	110,486	91,641
3 months gross	1,356,941	1,206,500	1,034,308
Expenses	694,296	592,418	518,861
3 months net	661,645	614,082	515,942
Chg., taxes, &c.	345,775	329,125	291,976
3 months surp	315,870	284,957	223,967

WESTERN MARYLAND for February—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross	407,049	354,749	264,773
Exp. and taxes.	281,928	226,891	177,858
Net	125,121	125,486	86,935
Coal profits, &c.	52,527	60,224	37,219
Total net	177,648	188,710	124,154
8 months gross	3,527,230	3,040,936	2,514,296
Exp. and taxes.	2,394,440	2,073,480	1,589,927
8 months net	1,132,790	974,456	924,369
Coal profits, &c.	433,925	539,590	448,465
8 mo. total net	1,566,784	1,513,956	1,372,834

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PITTSBURG COAL CO. for March—

	1907.	1906.	Decrease.
Gross	319,601	378,320	58,719
Charges, depls. dep., &c	223,165	249,693	26,498
Surplus	96,436	128,657	32,221
3 mos. gross	1,025,423	1,025,490	62
Charges, depls. dep., &c	698,099	742,780	44,680
3 mos. surplus	327,329	282,701	*44,628
*Increase.			

AMERICAN BOOK CO., incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, has filed with the Massachusetts Secretary of State a statement of its financial condition, dated April 16, 1907.

ASSETS.

	1907.	1906.
Real estate	$387,312	$309,261
Machinery	190,489	193,982
Material	952,565	963,396
Cash and debts receivable	1,897,225	1,614,577
Publishing rights, &c	5,652,588	5,631,676
Total	$9,076,181	$8,693,894

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
Accounts payable	232,802	229,686
Bonds and accrued interest	402,090

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DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Stamped Adjustment Mortgage Bonds.

A semi-annual installment of Two Per Cent. in respect of interest on the STAMPED Adjustment Mortgage Bonds of The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company will be paid at its office, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City, New York, on May 1, 1907, upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 21, and to the holders of Registered Bonds. The transfer books for the Registered Bonds will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on April 23, 1907, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on May 1, 1907.

Dividend cheques will be MAILED to holders of Registered Bonds who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.

New York, April 16, 1907.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.

49 Wall Street, New York, April 4, 1907.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable May 10, 1907, to Stockholders of record on April 20, 1907. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on April 20, 1907, and will reopen on the morning of May 10, 1907.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice President.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company.

New York, April 8, 1907.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after May 15th, 1907, to the stockholders of record at the close of business April 30th, 1907, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16 to 22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders.

E. S. PATTEE, Secretary.

CASEIN COMPANY OF AMERICA.

New York, April 24th, 1907.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 23.

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company May 10th, 1907, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 30th, 1907. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company. Transfer books will close 3 P. M. April 30th, 1907, and reopen at 10 A. M. May 10th, 1907.

MAURICE BARNETT, Secretary.

UNITED BANK NOTE CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of the United Bank Note Corporation have declared a dividend of One Per Centum on the outstanding Common Stock of the Company, payable on May 15, 1907, to holders of record of such Common Stock at the close of business on May 7, 1907. The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, May 1, 1907, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, May 16, 1907.

New York, April 24, 1907.

E. C. CONVERSE, JR., Secretary.

FLEISCHMANN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, have declared a dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. for the past quarter on its capital stock, payable May 24th, 1907, to stockholders of record on May 15th, 1907.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 1st and will reopen on May 25th, 1907.

JAMES STERN, Secretary.

New York, April 24th, 1907.

THE GERMANIA BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, April 19th, 1907.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable to the shareholders on and after the first day of May next. The books will be closed from 12 M. April 20th to 10 A. M. May 24, 1907.

LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK.

New York, April 24th, 1907.

108th Consecutive Dividend.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. was this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after May 1st, 1907.

To stockholders of record April 30th, 1907.

EDWARD EARL, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

128 Broadway, New York, April 23d, 1907.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5%) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business April 23d, 1907.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK.

New York, April 23, 1907.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent., free of tax, payable on May 1st 1907. Transfer books will be closed from April 27th to May 2d, 1907.

LOUIS V. ENNIS, Cashier.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 161.

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share, from net earnings, has been declared payable May 15th, 1907, to stockholders of record at close of business April 30th, 1907. Checks will be mailed.

Chicago, April 20th, 1907.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK,

470 Broadway, New York, April 23, 1907.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent., payable on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1907.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The Wall Street Office

OF

THE NEW YORK TIMES

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

There were one or two pathetic attempts to develop interest in the stock market yesterday, but the apathy was so pronounced that they were entirely ineffectual. A reduction in the Bank of England rate was accepted as a matter of course, and the professional element ignored it entirely. Some traders who purchased Amalgamated Copper in the hops that it would recover its dividend were disappointed. Another flurry in the Great Western issues stimulated no interest. The character of the floor crowd gave clear indication of what the market might be expected to do. The trading for the most part originated on the floor. One big professional, who stuck to his office, indulged in 100 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and closed out his trade before the end of the day.

***

Pressure on preferred stocks of the Erie caused a substantial reaction in these issues. The pessimistic attitude of certain traders is probably the result of a feeling that there is a safe scalping profit in these securities. That there is any concerted bear attack cannot be deduced from the trading, nor is it likely that any interests of importance are responsible for the selling. There was a transaction in 100 shares of New Haven stock at a two-point advance and 100 shares of United States Express at a five-point advance.

***

When the report appeared that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern syndicate in the 4 per cent. debenture bonds had been dissolved, an attempt was made to figure the losses of the participants. This is a very difficult matter, as the exact cost to the syndicate members cannot be figured out. The bonds sold down sharply on the board more than two points, but the transactions were very small. These particular bonds will find a ready market should any revival develop in the bond business, and holders are apparently content with the situation. Syndicate operations have not been profitable for a long time, and the bad feature of the participation in many instances is the fact that the syndicate securities are not generally attractive, which makes their ultimate disposition after the syndicate dissolution all the more difficult.

***

No particular attention was attracted to the securities of the International Mercantile Marine Company on their first appearance on the board. Traders seem to think that in a good market these stocks would prove comparatively popular. For the present at least, it is improbable that they will do more than follow the general trend of prices, and they are likely to lag in point of activity. There is not the widespread knowledge of this corporation that might have been expected from the popular excitement created on its organization, but when a stock is placed on the trading list it does not take long for the rank and file of traders to be introduced to it.

***

Apropos of the distinction between lake copper and electrolytic and the difference in price, a man who has just returned from the lake region voiced decided views yesterday as to the sentimental absurdity of lake copper commanding a distinctly higher price. This is an old question and he raised a point that attracted some attention in confidential copper circles some time ago, but which failed to reach public discussion. It is suggested, and, in fact, stated very positively that electrolytic copper has been shipped to the lake regions, reshipped from there as lake copper, and, coming by way of water to Buffalo, reaches New York as genuine lake product. The name of the offending company is withheld, but it is said that this practice is likely to be stopped summarily. Electrolytic copper as it comes from the converter in anodes and before being submitted to the refining process, contains about six-tenths of one per cent. of foreign mater, which in the case of the Butte camps is principally gold and silver. The anodes are shipped East for refining, and freight paid on the impurities because it is cheaper to pay that freight than it would be subsequently, if the refining were done in the West, to pay insurance and expressage on the $400,000,000 of gold and silver annually extracted from these anodes.

***

Within the last two or three weeks one or two houses in the financial district have developed quite a trade in Cuban five per cent. bonds. The demand seems to come from individual investors, and the point is made in some instances that the bonds are purchased primarily because the American influence in the island is regarded as likely to be permanent and direct, as it is at present. This fact itself merely shows that the investing public is taking note of things, scrutinizing all possible situations and making its own deductions. The transactions in these bonds have been largely over the counter, and another curious feature of it is that some of the demand is for individual foreigners, or, to make it more specific, for European account.

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"I do not pay much attention to ordinary crop news, especially that emanating from Chicago and transmitted wholesale for stock market consumption, but I do pay attention to the individual opinion of the members of some Chicago firms who have kept thoroughly posted on the real situation," said a banker yesterday. "Analyzing the significant matter in the various interviews I have had, it looks to me as if Winter wheat, at harvest, would show a very substantial reduction in yield when compared with last year. Then, again, the Spring crops are late, and seeding has been delayed. Perhaps this condition is not serious, but it is at all events a poor start, and should weather conditions prevail that are really adverse to the growing crops later in the year, the lateness of the seeding may emphasize their sensitiveness to these conditions. The fruit crop, if reports be true, will suffer, and a very pessimistic friend of mine has called attention to the fact that the price of potatoes has been doubled in the last week. Just how he can reconcile an advance in the price of last year's crop with the prospective yield of potatoes this year is a little too much for me to figure out."

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Men identified with copper in any of its aspects are enthusiastic over the outlook for the metal. This enthusiasm and these man must be distinguished from the much-exploited propositions in mining of which so much is heard nowadays. When they speak of copper they are talking of the big companies and their outlook, and they consider the situation from a detached point of view so far as up-to-date mining enthusiasm is concerned. Men who are familiar with the affairs of the big selling agencies say that they cannot see any possible reduction in the price of the metal, and figure out that if the consumers who have been holding off come into the market together, they will force the price of the metal to a new high figure.

INCORPORATED IN KENTUCKY.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, April 25.—Articles have been filed with the Secretary of State as follows:

New Domain Oil and Gas Company, Fayette County; capital stock increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Snead Realty Company, Louisville; capital stock, $67,000.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 25.—Money was in poor demand in the market to-day and discounts were weak.

On the Stock Exchange the reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount had generally been anticipated, and added to the recent cheerfulness, but prices were not appreciably affected nor was the volume of business, which is still small, increased.

Mexican rails fell 5 points on the publication of the report of proposals to spend $1,500,000 in improvements.

Copper shares were buoyant in sympathy with the metal.

Foreigns were cheerful. Russians and Japanese received considerable attention from investors. Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101½.

Americans relapsed into dullness, the bad crop reports being the chief adverse influence. Prices hung around parity during the forenoon, and hardened in places prior to the receipt of the New York opening prices. These brought no material help, and the market became inactive and closed easy after the transaction of a small amount of business.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.75; Lisbon, 2.75.

Bullion amounting to £19,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and £100,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Constantinople.

Bar silver firm; 30 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@3 per cent., and for three months' bills is 3 1-16@3¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£110,000
Circulation increased	186,000
Bullion increased	296,198
Other securities decreased	994,000
Other deposits decreased	484,000
Public deposits decreased	131,000
Notes reserve increased	271,000
Government securities decreased	126,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 45.32 per cent., as compared with 44.65 per cent. last week.

The Bank of England's rate of discount was reduced to-day from 4½ to 4 per cent. The action of the Board of Directors of the bank was anticipated, owing to the extremo ease of the money market and the increasing strength of the bank's reserve. This, doubtless, will be further increased by the absorption of the bulk of £1,000,000 in gold, which will be available in the market in the coming week.

PARIS, April 25.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout in consequence of the lowering of the Bank of England's rate of discount. Trading was inactive.

Russian Imperial fours closed at 73.70 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 408.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f-97½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	84,023,000
Treasury deposits increased	39,925,000
General deposits decreased	23,675,000
Gold in hand increased	5,350,000
Silver in hand increased	50,000
Bills discounted decreased	77,725,000
Advances decreased	17,000,000

BERLIN, April 25.—Business on the Boerse to-day was stagnant and prices generally were lower.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months bills, 4⅛ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	58,020,000
Treasury notes increased	1,560,000
Other securities decreased	66,540,000
Notes in circulation decreased	58,200,000

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols 3½s	96	96⅞
German consols 3s	84⅜	85⅛
Bavarian Government 4s	100	101
Hessian Government 3½s	94¼	95⅛
Saxony Government 3s	84½	85¼
Hamburg Government 3s	83⅜	84⅛
City of Cologne 4s	100⅛	100⅝
City of Munich 4s	100⅛	100⅝
City of Augsburg 4s	100	100⅝
City of Frankfurt-o-Main 3½s	95¼	96⅛
City of Vienna 4s	97⅝	98½
Mexican Government gold 5s	100	101¼
Russian Government 4s	74⅜	75⅜
French rente 3s	94½	95¼
British consols 2½s	85⅞	86⅝

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	Lon. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	85 11-16	..	..
Consols, account	85⅝	..	..
Anaconda	12⅞	62½	62¼	+ ¼
Atchison	07⅜	94⅞	94⅝	+ ¼
Can. Pac.	181⅞	175⅜	175⅛	+ ¼
St. Paul	139½	135⅜	135⅛	+ ¼
Union Pac.	24⅞	24½	24⅜	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	58½	57	56⅞	+ ⅛
Ill. Cent.	152	147⅝	147	+ ⅝
Louis. & Nash.	123½	120	119¾	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	122⅜	119	118½	+ ¼
Penn.	65	126¼	125⅞	+ ⅜
Reading	50⅜	110⅝	110½	+ ⅛
So. Pac.	86½	85⅜	85⅜	..
Union Pac.	145⅝	141¼	141⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	38⅛	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	103⅞	100⅞	101	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 3 6	Esperanza	2 3 0
Tomboy	1 18 9	Dolores	1 11 3
El Oro	1 6 3	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 3

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money was quoted at 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $276,725,067; balances, $9,710,370; Sub-Treasury debit, $149,980.

The local banks have gained $591,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $4,759,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days, and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8605@$4.8610, sixty days at $4.8235@$4.8240, and cables at $4.8635@$4.8640. Commercial bills were $4.82¾@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.21⅛ for long and 5.17½ less 3-32 for demand; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95 1-16 less 1-32; guilders, 40¼ less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½c discount. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—20@30c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¾c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Thomas S. Adams was elected yesterday to membership in the Stock Exchange.

G. H. Fearons has been elected a Director of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, caused by the death of Russell Sage. The retiring Directors were re-elected.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list the following securities: New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, $3,254,500 additional capital stock, and the Providence Securities Company $19,911,000 4 per cent. fifty-year gold debentures of 1917.

Talter & Co., having sold all but $500,000 of the $3,350,000 Missouri Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent. equipment trust bonds and of the $693,000 Missouri Pacific Association 5 per cent. certificates, they offer the balance subject to previous sale, to net 5½ per cent.

The Mutual Alliance Trust Company has taken title to the property 266 and 268 Grand Street, where it will erect a new building for its own use. The new office to be opened at Lenox Avenue and 116th Street will be ready for occupancy on June 1.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Stocks Move Within Narrow Limits in Sluggish Market, with Prices Well Held.

UNITED COPPER STRONG

Heinze Stock Gains 1½ Points—Boston Copper Up Apparently at the Expense of Shorts.

Curb stocks moved within the narrowest limits yesterday in a dull market. Except in the cents-per-share stocks trading was practically at a standstill, even those issues in which speculation has been active recently slowing down in proportion. Prices were well maintained, despite the lack of interest, and in Boston Copper a substantial advance was made apparently at the expense of shorts. This issue opened ½ up at 28½. The close, after transactions of 1,600 shares, was at 29⅛. Davis-Daly, Greene-Cananea, and Nipissing made slight recessions in the light trading. United Copper was about the strongest issue in the mining list, going steadily upward from 61 to 62⅜ on transactions of 4,400.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. W. P. pf	22	22	22	22
100	Hav. Com. pf	69	69	69	69
300	Havana Tobacco	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼
100	Inter. Nickel	114	114	114	114
100	Mallory S. S.	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34⅞
3,500	Menhat. Tran.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	Meerschaum	5½	5½	5	5
1,800	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S.	28¼	29½	28½	28⅞
8	Standard Oil	529	529	529	529
700	Waterbury Co.	44¼	44½	44	44
2,200	West. Ice Co.	84	84	83	83

RAILROAD.

1,800	Chicago Sub.	17¾	17⅞	17	17⅜

MINING STOCKS.

220	Balaklala	10	*10¼	10	10
300	Bonanza Belt	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾
1,400	Batopilas Min.	8	8¼	8	8¼
1,600	Boston Cop.	28½	29⅛	28½	29⅛
100	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	Buffalo Mins.	3	3	3	3
200	Butte Coalition	27	27	27	27
116,000	Cobalt Cent.	39	39½	38	39
150	Cobalt Coalition	1	*1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	Colonial Silver	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Col.-Leon. Ext.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,400	Davis-Daly Est.	15½	15½	15½	15½
470	Dominion Cop.	6⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞
800	Douglas Cop.	10	10¼	10	10⅜
100	El Rayo Min.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
200	Ely Central	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
500	Ely Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
30,000	Foster Cobalt	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
5,100	Fur. Cr. Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1 13-16	1¼
200	Giroux Min.	9	9	9	9
100	Gold Hill	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,700	Greene-Cananea	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜
40	Greene Con. Cop	24½	24½	24½	24½
50	Greene Gold-S.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Greene G.-S. pf.	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
3,020	King Edward	1⅜	*1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
4,900	McKinley-Dar.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1½	1½
1,900	Miemac Gold M.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
100	Mines Co. of A.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Mont.-Shoshone	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Montes. of C.R.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	Nev. Con. Cop.	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
400	Nev. Smelting	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
4,000	Nev.-U. M. & S.	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4½
6,000	Nipissing M. Co.	14⅜	14⅝	14	14⅛
700	Old Hun. Min.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
3,700	†Pitts. L. & Z.	77	77	73	77
1,200	Silver Queen	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
1,500	Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,300	Tonopah Ext.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
1,700	Trampe Con.	1.05	1.05	99½	99½
2,900	Tri-Bullion	2¾	2¾	2½	2⅝
30	Trinity Copper	21½	21½	21½	21½
4,400	United Coppsr.	61	62½	61	62½
200	Union Explora.	8½	8½	8½	8½

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. W. P. 5s	84½	84½	84½	84½
5,000	Cen. Ity. 6s	73	73	73	73

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

	Bid. April 25.	Asked. April 25.	Bid. April 24.	Asked. April 24.
Alaska Mines	..	..	1⅛	1¼
American Tobacco	340	355	325	340
American Malt 6s	..	..	100	105
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83	84	83	84
Am. Writing Paper	2⅛	2½	2	2½
Am. Writing Paper pf	22	23½	22	24
Balaklala	9⅞	10⅛	10	10⅛
Bonanza Dev.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Bonanza Belt	5⅛	5⅜	5¼	5½
Batopilas Mining	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8
Boston Copper	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝
British Col. Copper	7⅜	7⅝	7½	7⅞
Butte Coalition	25½	26⅛	25½	26⅛
Butte & New York	4⅛	5	4⅛	5
Central Foundry	2½	3	2½	3
Central Foundry pf	14½	15½	14	15
Chicago Subway	17¼	17¾	17	17¾
Cobalt Central	38½	39	38½	39⅛
Colonial Silver	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Dom. Ry. Mining	8⅜	8⅝	8	8⅛
Colsun-Leonard	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15⅝
Dominion Copper	5⅞	6	5⅝	6
Douglas Copper	10	10⅜	9½	10
Empire Steel	..	..	7	10
Empire Steel pf	..	..	45	60
Ely Central	5⅜	5½	5⅝	5½
Ely Con	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅝
Foster Cobalt	1 3-16	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Furnace Creek	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Giroux	9	9¼	9	9¼
Gold Hill	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Greene Con. Copper	24	26	24¾	26
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Greene Gold-Silver pf	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
Greene-Cananea	10¼	16⅜	16½	16⅝
Guanajuato Con	4	4¼	4	4⅛
Havana Tobacco	11	12½	11½	12
Havana Commercial pf	68	70	..	..
International Salt	15	16⅛	15	16¼
King Edward	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Mallory	34	36	..	..
Manhattan Transit	5⅜	5½	6⅛	6⅜
McKinley-Darragh	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
Micmac Gold Mining	4	4¼	4¼	4½
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Mitchell Mining	3⅛	4	3⅜	3⅞
Montgomery Shoshone	9½	10	9½	10
Nevada Con. Copper	14⅛	14½	14¼	14⅝
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	27½	28	28	29
Nevada Smelting	2⅞	3	2⅞	3⅛
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4⅜
Nipissing Mines Co.	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14½
Old Hundred	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Otis Elevator	38	40	36	40
Otis Elevator pf	90	95	90	95
Pittsburg Lead & Zinc	77	78	73	78
Seaboard 2d pf	..	..	25	30
Silver Queen	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Stewart Mining	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Standard Oil	524	529	527	529
Trampe Con.	.95	1.00	1.02	1.05
Tri-Bullion	2¾	2⅞	2½	2⅝
Tonopah Extension	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Trinity Copper	21½	22½	21	22½
Union Exploration	7⅞	8	7¾	8
United Copper	62¼	62⅜	61	62
United Copper pf	..	..	85	95
Union Typewriter	..	..	84	88
Union Typo. 1st pf	..	..	116	120
Union Typo. 2d pf	..	..	116	120
Waterbury Co.	43¾	44½	43¾	44½
Western Ice	34	34½	34	34⅝

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal in the London market made further advances yesterday, spot going up 15s and futures 10s from the last quotations of Wednesday. The closing quotations were: Spot, £101 15s; futures, £101 3s. Pig tin closed strong at an improvement of £1 5s for spot and 10s for futures at £192 and £189 respectively. Lead was easier at £19 15s. Spelter was steady at £25 15s. 6d. Iron warrants continued upward, standard foundry 57s 3d, and Middlesboro 57s 6d.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Lake	24.00	25.00	24.00	25.00
Electrolytic	23.50	24.50	23.50	24.50
Castings	22.50	23.00	22.50	23.00
Lead	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Spelter	6.60	6.65	6.60	6.70
Tin	42.00	42.35	41.80	41.70

R. C. Caples a N. Y. Central Special Agent.

Ralph C. Caples, who was for several years in charge of the traffic department of the National Steel & Wire Company, has been appointed Special Agent of all the New York Central Lines with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Caples's services were obtained for the road by B. B. Mitchell, Freight Traffic Manager of the lines east of Buffalo. Mr. Mitchell is said to be slated to succeed the late Capt. G. J. Grammer, who was Vice President, in charge of freight traffic.

St. Paul Work Not Suspended.

The Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul held their regular monthly meeting yesterday, but gave no consideration, it was announced, to the question of suspending work on the extension to the Pacific coast. The management is known to have been considering this step in the belief that the line can be built to better advantage later.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Strong, More Active—Closes Steady, at 3 to 5 Points Gain.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Friday and Saturday:

North Carolina—Fair Friday, except rain in extreme western portion. Saturday showers and colder; light variable winds, becoming fresh northerly.

South Carolina—Rain Friday, colder in northwest portion. Saturday rain, colder on the coast; fresh southerly, shifting to northerly, winds.

Georgia—Rain Friday and on the coast Saturday, colder Saturday; light variable winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair in southern, rain in northern portion Friday and probably Saturday; light variable winds.

Western Florida—Rain Friday. Saturday fair and colder; light to fresh southerly winds, becoming northerly.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Showers Friday; colder in the interior. Saturday, fair; colder on the coast; fresh northwesterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair to northern, showers and colder in southern portion. Friday. Saturday, fair and warmer; fresh northerly winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer.

Arkansas—Rain and colder Friday. Saturday, fair and warmer.

Tennessee—Rain Friday, with colder in western and central portions. Saturday, fair; colder in extreme eastern portions.

West Virginia—Rain Friday, followed by fair and colder in the afternoon. Saturday, fair and warmer.

The cotton market was still more active. The close was steady at a net advance of 36@36 points and sales were estimated at 225,000 bales. After the close a rumor was circulating that big long interests in the near months had sold at least 100,000 bales.

The opening was steady at an advance of 1@4 points in response to higher cables and big English spot sales. Early fluctuations were somewhat irregular, but the market soon firmed up on fresh reports of a bullish character as to the new crop start. There were heavy offerings on a scale up, but there was ample demand.

To-day will be the first May notice day. Estimates as to the amount of cotton likely to be tendered vary from about 40,000 to 75,000 bales.

The ranges of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
April	9.85	9.83	9.83@9.85	9.80
May	9.93	9.86	9.88@9.89	9.85
June	....	....	9.85@9.87	9.81
July	9.95	9.87	9.91@9.92	9.86
August	9.91	9.87	9.87@9.88	9.83
September	9.93	9.89	9.89@9.90	9.85
October	10.12	10.08	10.09@10.10	10.06
November	....	....	10.12@10.14	10.08
December	10.20	10.14	10.17@10.18	10.14
January	10.35	10.29	10.32@10.33

BOND SYNDICATE QUITS WITH LOSS

Only 1 Per Cent. Sold of the $35,000000 Lake Shore Issue.

DECLINE ON THE MARKET

Underwriters Believed to Have Lost in the Neighborhood of $1,225,000 on the Deal.

The syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., which underwrote $35,000,000 of Lake Shore 4 per cent. debentures in February, 1906, is to be dissolved on May 1. Notice of the dissolution of the syndicate was sent out yesterday to its members. From these notices it was learned that only 1 per cent. of the issue had been placed by the bankers, the balance of the bonds being distributed to the syndicate members in settlement of account with the syndicate.

On this basis a subscriber to $100,000 of the bonds will receive payment in cash for $1,000, or one bond, and will have to take over the other $99,000 in bonds and hold them or sell them out.

That some of the syndicate members have chosen the latter course even in advance of the actual delivery of the bonds was indicated yesterday by the fact that the similar Lake Shore debentures of a previous issue listed on the Stock Exchange declined yesterday from 97 to 95. The syndicate subscribers paid 98½ for their bonds, so at yesterday's closing price there was an apparent loss to the syndicate of $1,225,000, less the amount realized from the 1 per cent. of bonds disposed of by the managers.

The fact that only an insignificant proportion of this issue was disposed of by the bankers who purchased the bonds from the Lake Shore Railroad was the subject of wide comment yesterday as an indication of the extreme difficulty that has been encountered for a year past in selling bonds even of the class of this Lake Shore issue.

NEW BOND ISSUE RATIFIED.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Plans Many Improvements.

At a special meeting yesterday, the stockholders of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad ratified the proposed issue of $35,000,000 fifty-year 4½ per cent. bonds to provide for the refunding of the road's existing bonds and to raise funds for extensions, double tracking, and other improvements.

Of the total issue, $3,000,000 is to be released for immediate use, $18,145,000 is to be reserved to refund existing bonds, and the balance, amounting to $13,855,000, is to be set aside, to be issued for improvements after July 1, 1908, at not to exceed $1,500,000 a year, unless a larger issue in any one year should be ordered by the stockholders.

UNIFORM INSURANCE LAWS.

Recommendations of American Bar Association Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The Insurance Law Committee of the American Bar Association, which has been in session here devising a system of uniform laws for the government of insurance business in this country, has adopted a series of recommendations, which will be presented to the association as embodying its ideas of what such laws should contain.

Following is a list of the recommendations, the elaboration of which will constitute the report:

First—The appointment of State Insurance Commissioners for fitness and expert qualifications for the position rather than as a reward for political services.

Second—That all companies created outside of the United States make deposits in at least one State. This chief motive for this recommendation was the action of certain German companies after the San Francisco fire, which repudiated their policies.

Third—The repeal of the retaliatory tax laws.

Fourth—The repeal of the valued policy laws.

Fifth—The creation in each State of the office of Fire Marshal. This exists at present in only about one-third of the States.

Sixth—The enactment of a Federal statute prohibiting the use of the mails by wildcat insurance companies and by any company not authorized by the law of the State of its origin.

Seventh—The apportionment and contingent distribution of deferred dividend surplus on policies now in force as a precedent to the right to do business outside of the State in which the company is created.

The American Bar Association will meet in Portland, Maine, next August to discuss the suggestions.

BAHIA TRAMWAY CO. FORMED.

Street Railway for Brazilian City to Cost $10,000,000.

The Bahia Tramway, Light and Power Company, recently incorporated in Maine with a capital of $3,500,000, it was reported in Wall Street yesterday, has completed arrangements for the construction and operation of a street railway system in the Brazilian city which will call for an expenditure of $10,000,000.

The company has an authorized issue of $7,500,000 fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds, of which $3,500,000 have been offered in London and Brussels at 90%. Some of the financing, it is said, will be undertaken in New York, and among the New Yorkers mentioned as interested in the enterprise is W. Lanman Bull, who has already large interests in Latin America.

COTTON MAKERS' PRESIDENT.

William D. Hartshorne Elected by the National Association.

BOSTON, April 25.—William D. Hartshorne of Lawrence was chosen President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the closing session of the convention in Huntington Hall to-day. Mr. Hartshorne is agent of the Arlington Mills. Charles T. Plunkett of Adams and George Otis Draper of Hopedale were elected vice presidents, and among the directors elected were William Loftus of Newark, N. J., and Henry F. Mansfield of Utica, N. Y., for three years.

Resolutions were adopted opposing the taxation of college property, in favor of co-operation with the growers, to bring the present railroad causes relative to the shipment and transportation of cotton to the attention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and indorsing the proposed international conference at Atlanta in the Fall.

TO END LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Trustees Appointed to Close Jersey State Mutual Concern.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 25.—A meeting of the stockholders of the State Mutual Building and Loan Association of New Jersey was held here to-day, and three trustees were appointed to wind up the affairs of the association. The trustees are Addison D. Mulford of Elizabeth, Benjamin F. Fowler, Woodbury, and C. S. Stanger, Woodbury. The association is said to be the largest of its kind in the State, and has a membership throughout New Jersey of 27,000. At the meeting today, which was attended by more than 1,000 stockholders, E. Ambler Armstrong, President of the association, presented a report showing the assets of the concern to be $1,202,66?, and the liabilities about the same. Joseph Sommerville, a Director, protested against the appointment of trustees, saying that a receiver should be appointed. He said bad loans and poor management were responsible for the present condition of the association.

An application for a receiver for the concern is pending before Vice Chancellor Leaming, who will make known his decision next Monday. The Vice Chancellor, when the application was made, said he would postpone action until after the meeting of the stockholders

"LARGE RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS."

THE CANADIAN COMPANY

Controlling Water Power for Use in Towns and Mines of Cobalt.

This investment will bear the closest scrutiny. It has a foundation of absolute earning power. It is proposed to supply a demand for power which is in excess of the total possible supply. This is an unfailing source of revenue, the proceeds of which can be exactly computed, as the following schedule shows:—

The Company has obtained a concession from the Canadian government to install a power plant on the Montreal River, which will develop electric power and light for the towns and mines of the Cobalt district.

10,000 H. P.	is the maximum development.
5,000 H. P. PLANT BEGUN. CONTRACTS LET.	The contract has been let for a plant developing 5,000 h. p., which in distribution under contracts will supply 7,000 h. p.
DEMAND FOR POWER.	Over 7,000 steam h. p. is now in use at a cost of over 100% in excess of the power this Company will supply. Three towns also require light and power. The demand for the power which this Company will supply DOES NOT HAVE TO BE CREATED—IT ALREADY EXISTS. More than this, THE DEMAND IS URGENT AND INSISTENT. In commercial terms, there is a market eagerly waiting for the goods we can supply before the manufacture of them is begun.
INCOME	7,000 horse power, at $50.....$350,000 10% on the stock.....$150,000
SURPLUS	$200,000, lese expenses of $50,000.
SUBSCRIBERS	Some of the best bank and trust company people of New York and Canada are connected with this enterprise.
UNDERWRITERS' SYNDICATE	To take 400,000 shares of stock, or any part, at 65 cents per share; par $1.00. This is the last of the issue. It is intended for small as well as large investors.
PAYMENTS	Easy, as disbursements are made only as work progresses. 25 per cent. cash, balance two, four, and six months. 10,000 shares cost $6,500. First payment cash, $1,625; second, third, and fourth paymente each $1,625. 5,000 shares cost $3,250; first payment cash, $812.50; second, third, and fourth payments each $812.50. 1,000 shares cost $650; cash, $162.50; second, third, and fourth payments each $162.50. 500 shares cost $325; first payment, $81.25; second, third, and fourth payments each $81.25 200 shares cost $130; first payment each $32.50; second, third, and fourth payments each $32.50. 100 shares cost $65; first payment $16.25; second, third, and fourth payments each $16.25.
MINE POWERS	All water power developments connected with mining operations bring big returns.
SURE RETURNS	A secure investment, with returns as large as most mines. Wealthy Canadians have made millions out of water powers.
THE ISSUED CAPITAL	Is limited to $1,500,000. $400,000 only is offered.
FIRST CHECKS	Received will close this subscription. Fill in the form below. Checks or post office orders to

For full information address
THE CANADIAN CO.,
Suite 2109 Trinity Bldg., New York.
Suite 805 Traders' Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ontario.

TRUST and GUARANTEE CO
For Credit of
THE CANADIAN COMPANY,
14 King West, Toronto, Canada,
or
GUARDIAN TRUST CO.,
170 Broadway, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

TO THE CANADIAN COMPANY:—

Gentlemen:—I hereby subscribe for ..... shares of the stock of the Canadian Company at 65 cts., and enclose check or Post Office order for ..... dollars, being one-quarter of my subscription at 65 cts.

I will make Second payment July 1, 1907.
I will make Third payment September 1, 1907.
I will make Fourth payment November 1, 1907.
Receipt to be sent me at address given below.

LEAK ON PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Contents Known Long In Advance In Wall Street, as Is Not Unusual.

It was discovered yesterday that advance copies of the speech which President Roosevelt is to make at the opening of the Jamestown Exposition to-day had found their way into Wall Street, and an effort was made to connect this fact with speculation in the stock market. Wall Street has become so accustomed to hearing that copies of the President's speeches have reached bankers and others that it is taken almost as a matter of course that knowledge of the President's utterances on formal occasions is had in advance of their delivery.

The secret of the contents of speeches by the President, copies of which are distributed in advance, if a secret it can be called, is known to be so carelessly guarded that the Street expresses no surprise that extracts from such speeches or, in fact, the full text of them is known before delivery.

Reports similar to those of yesterday suggesting that there had been "a leak" in connection with the distribution of copies of the President's Jamestown speech were heard in advance of the President's last message to Congress, and on numerous previous occasions. In fact it has come to be taken for granted by the Street that the distribution in advance of copies of the President's speeches results in bankers and others interested learning their contents.

RAILROAD'S MOTION DENIED.

Indicted Central Officials Not Permitted to Examine Grand Jury's Minutes.

After several days of deliberation, Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions denied yesterday the motion of counsel for Ira McCormack and A. H. Smith, Superintendent and General Manager of the New York Central Railroad, to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury which recently handed down indictments charging them with manslaughter in connection with the wreck of the Central's Brewster electric express at Woodlawn in February, in which twenty-four persons were killed.

John D. Lindsay and former Borough President Martin W. Littleton appeared for the indicted men. Their motion was made upon the ground that the constitutional rights of their clients had been ignored when a Grand Jury before which they had personally testified found indictments against them.

In opposing the motion Assistant District Attorney Smyth pointed out that their testimony had been given voluntarily.

LIMOGES FACTORIES IDLE.

The Action of Our Customs Authorities Creates a Crisis.

PARIS, April 25.—The action of the United States customs authorities in refusing admission to consignments of Limoges porcelain in consequence of reports that the goods were wrongly invoiced, has created such a crisis in the porcelain factories that deputations, consisting of the departmental authorities, the Deputies from the Limoges district, and representatives of the manufacturers and workmen, are about to wait on Foreign Minister Pichon and Minister of Commerce Doumergue and demand that the Government take up the question with the Government of the United States.

The factories are now idle, and the workmen are clamoring for a settlement of the dispute.

SEEK TO STOP TUNNEL WORK.

Storage House Says It's Losing Business Through McAdoo Terminal

Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman was asked yesterday to grant a temporary injunction restraining the Hudson River Tunnel Company and the George A. Fuller Construction Company from continuing the building of the Manhattan terminal of the McAdoo tunnel under the Hudson River from Jersey City and the station at Cortlandt, Dey, and Church Streets.

The application was made on behalf of David Grinberg and Adolph Morris, who handle the affairs of the Manhattan Storage Company at 44 Cortlandt Street. They declare that the work is injuring their business, and that if continued their business will be destroyed. A derrick and traveler attached to it, they declare, is especially injurious.

The defendants declared that it would be a great public misfortune if the injunction was granted. The McAdoo tunnel concern had invested $20,000,000 in the construction and had offered the plaintiffs sufficient compensation for their lease. Justice O'Gorman reserved decision.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following proposed assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

List 8,524, No. 1. Regulating, grading, paving with asphalt pavement and curbing Railroad Avenue, between Jamaica and Glenmore Avenues, together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

List 9,165, No. 2. Fencing vacant lots on the south side of Fortieth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, and on the north side of Forty-first Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues; on the north side of Dean Street, between Grant Square and Nostrand Avenue; on the south side of Bainbridge Street, between Reid and Patchen Avenues; and the northeast side of Hamilton Avenue, between Second Avenue and Sixteenth Street; on the east side of Junius Street, between Glenmore and Pitkin Avenues; on the south side of Glenmore Avenue, between Junius Street and Van Sinderen Avenue; on the west side of Essex Street, between Ridgewood and Arlington Avenues; on the south side of Ridgewood Avenue, between Linwood and Essex Streets; on the south side of Fort Hamilton Parkway, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets; on the south side of Fifty-eighth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues; on the west side of Fourth Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, and on the north side of Fifty-ninth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues.

List 9,168, No. 3. Fencing vacant lots on Eighth Street, between Eighth Avenue and Prospect Park West; on the northeast side of Underhoort Place, between Thames Street and Flushing Avenue, and on the east side of Essex Street, between Jamaica and Ridgewood Avenues.

List 9,160, No. 4. Laying cement sidewalks on the south side of Forty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues; on the southwest corner of Forty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue; on the north side of Seventy-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues; on the north side of Fifty-first Street, between Sixth and Eighth Avenues; on the south side of Fifty-first Street, between Sixth and Eighth Avenues; on the north side and the south side of Prospect Place, between Underhill and Washington Avenues.

List 9,200, No. 5. Paving with asphalt on concrete foundation and relaying brick gutters on East Fifteenth Street, between Dorchester Road and Ditmas Avenue.

List 9,201, No. 6. Paving with asphalt on a concrete foundation Glenn Street, from Railroad Avenue to Euclid Avenue.

List 9,202, No. 7. Paving with asphalt on a concrete foundation Sixty-second Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues.

List 9,203, No. 8. Paving with asphalt on a concrete foundation Seventy-fourth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues.

List 9,204, No. 9. Curbing and recurbing and paving gutters with cement both sides of Thirteenth Avenue, from Eighty-second to Eighty-third Street, and the west side of Thirteenth Avenue, from Eighty-third to Eighty-sixth Street.

List 9,223, No. 10. Paving with asphalt pavement Fortieth Street, between New Utrecht and Fort Hamilton Avenues.

List 9,224, No. 11. Paving with asphalt pavement on concrete foundation Hopkinson Avenue, between Eastern Parkway extension and Blake Avenue.

List 9,230, No. 12. Sewer in Seventy-sixth Street, between Fourth and Sixth Avenues.

List 9,232, No. 13. Paving Dumont Avenue with asphalt pavement on a concrete foundation, between Rockaway Avenue and Powell Street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named proposed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, No. 320 Broadway, New York, on or before May 28, 1907, at 11 A. M., at which time and place the said objections will be heard and testimony received in reference thereto.

For full particulars see City Record.

ANTONIO ZUCCA,
PAUL WEIMANN,
JAMES H. KENNEDY,
Board of Assessors.

WILLIAM H. JASPER, Secretary, No. 320 Broadway.

City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, April 25, 1907.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act (Senate 910, Int. No. 751) has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AUTHORIZE THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK IN ITS DISCRETION TO EXAMINE, AUDIT, AND ALLOW THE BALANCE OF CERTAIN CLAIMS FOR REIMBURSEMENT AND COMPENSATION FOR EXPENDITURES MADE AND DAMAGES ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN SUFFERED BY REASON OF THE CHANGES MADE IN THE GRADES OF CERTAIN STREETS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, REMAINING UNPAID AFTER THE PAYMENT OF THE PART OF SAID CLAIMS AUTHORIZED TO BE ALLOWED BY CHAPTER FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE OF THE LAWS OF 1906.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Monday, April 29, 1907, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 25, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Mayor.

This bill will be the first heard at that time.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York to acquire certain real estate upon PINE'S STREAM and EAST MEADOW STREAM, in the Town of Hempstead, in the County of Nassau, for purposes of water supply.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE report of William H. E. Jay, William J. Youngs, and William M. Copp, the Commissioners of Appraisal appointed herein, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Nassau on the 17th day of April, 1907, and that the said report will be presented for confirmation on such other date as may be proper, to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof for motions to be held in and for the County of Kings, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1907, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

Dated April 17, 1907.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON,
Corporation Counsel,
Borough Hall,
Brooklyn,
New York City.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act (Senate 864, Int. No. 736) has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER, RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION OF THE GROUNDS AND PROPERTIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Monday, April 29, 1907, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 25, 1907.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Mayor.

This bill will be the third heard at that time.

Department of Bridges, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the office of the Department of Bridges, Room 1,205 Park Row Building, at 2 o'clock P. M. on

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1907,

For repairs to asphalt pavements on bridges over the Harlem River and in the Borough of Manhattan during the year 1907.

For full particulars see City Record.

W. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Bridges.

Dated April 22, 1907.

Police Department of the City of New York, No. 300 Mulberry Street.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Police Commissioner of the Police Department of the City of New York at the Bookkeeper's Office, Central Department, until 10 o'clock A. M. on

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1907,

For furnishing and delivering blank books, printing, lithography, and engraving.

For full particulars see City Record.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,
Police Commissioner.

The City of New York, April 22, 1907.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of April 20 to May 4, 1907, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for opening and acquiring title to the following-named Street in the Borough of the Bronx:

24th Ward, Sections 11, 12, and 13. East 162d Street opening, from Bailey Avenue to the Harlem Line of the Harlem River. Confirmed February 26, 1903, and April 27, 1903; entered April 19, 1907.

HERMAN METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, April 19, 1907.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ASCHHEIM, MAYER S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Selmar Aschheim, Selmar Aschheim as one of the executors named in the last will and testament of MAYER S. ASCHHEIM, deceased; Emil Spiro, Emil Spiro as one of the executors named in the last will and testament of MAYER S. ASCHHEIM, deceased; Dorie Geisner, Isidor Spiro, Henriette Greenhagen, Solon Spiro, Johana Sachs, Zerline Spiro, Meta Spiro, Rosa Seemann, Heymann S. Aschheim, Dorothea Joseph, Jacob Aschheim, Alex Frankel, Julius Frankel, Anna Ernbaum, and Bruno Frankel, the heirs and next of kin of Mayer S. Aschheim, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Richard Joseph of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, executed by decedent at Berlin, Germany, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1906, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mayer S. Aschheim, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PART I.—AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1907. Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Justice. In the matter of the application of the MANHATTAN BEACH SECURITIES COMPANY for authority to change its name to the MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATES.—Order:

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Manhattan Beach Securities Company, a domestic stock corporation, duly verified March 9th, 1907, by its Secretary, Herbert B. Dodge, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, namely, "Manhattan Beach Estates," and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State assuming and stating the name by which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporate corporation, or any which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that the notice of the presentation of such petition has been published once a week for three successive weeks in The New York Press and The New York Times, two newspapers published daily in the County of New York, both of New York, in which said corporation has its business office, and this court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of the name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made, now, on motion of Austin & McLanahan, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered that the said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, the "Manhattan Beach Securities Company," be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name "Manhattan Beach Estates," on and after the 10th day of May, 1907; and it is further

Ordered and directed that this order be entered, and that the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order within ten days from the entry thereof be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and, further, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry of this order. Enter: H. B., Justice Supreme Court.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the application of THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY for leave to change its name.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that at a special term of the Supreme Court, Part 1, in and for the County of New York, to be held for the hearing of motions, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1907, or the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, a corporation created under that name by Chapter 319 of the Laws of 1848 of the State of New York, and the acts amendatory thereof, will present a petition for the change of the name of said society, so that it shall thereafter be designated The American Numismatic Society.

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, President.
BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.
S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, JR., Attorney for Petitioner, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKERS, FREDERICK.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to John Smith and the heirs at law of George H. Jefferies, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK AKERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York on the tenth day of May, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of James P. Niemann, as sole executor of the last will and testament of FREDERICK AKERS, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT,
Third Judicial District,
Ulster County.
ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.
Section No. 4.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.

Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to makn application to the Supreme Court nf the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended. Such application will be mads at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON MAY 18TH, 1907, AT 10 O'CLOCK in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one cf whom shall reside in the County of New York, and at least one of whom shall reside in the county where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act, and discharge all the duties conferred by the said law and the acts amendetory thereof, upon such Commissioners of Appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York.

The real estate to be acquired herein is situated in the Town of Olive, and is to be acquired in fee for the purpcse of furnishing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water to the City of New York.

The following is a statement of the boundaries of the lands to be acquired herein, with a reference to the date and place of filing of the map.

All the parcels herein described are to be acquired in fee and are colored pink on the map hereinafter referred to.

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, shown on a map entitled "Reservoir Department, Section No. 4, Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, Map of real estate, situated in the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, and State of New York, to be acquired by The City of New York under the provisions of Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances, in the vicinity of "Olive City and Brodhead," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, New York, on the 4th day of March, 1907, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the junction of the centre lines of Tongore and Samsonville Roads, said point being the southeast corner of parcel No. 145, and running thence along the centre line of the said Samsonville Road and the southerly line of said parcel No. 145, S. 67° 18' W. 195.4 feet to the southeast corner of Parcel No. 143; thence along the southerly line nf said parcel, and still continuing along the centre line of Samsonville Road, the following courses and distances: S. 40° 47' W. 55.7 feet, S. 28° 27' W. 469.8 feet, S. 34° 29' W. 55.3 feet, S. 53° 16' W. 52 feet, S. 63° 38' W. 290.1 feet and S. 56° 28' W. 97.1 feet; thence still continuing along the southerly line of parcel No. 143, N. 3° 44' W. 44.6 feet, N. 89° 26' W. 111.2 feet, S. 59° 02' W. 293.3 feet and S. 25° 29' E. 158.4 feet to the centre of the before-mentioned Samsonville Road; thence along the same, and still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 143, S. 53° 05' W. 116.6 feet and S. 71° 30' W. 74.7 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 144; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, S. 21° 12' E. 72.3 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of same, S. 71° 13' W. 160.8 feet, S. 43° 56' W. 100.9 feet, S. 64° 51' W. 80 feet, S. 55° 02' W. 102.3 feet and N. 77° 47' W. 104.9 feet to a point in the southerly line of the before-mentioned parcel No. 143; thence along the said southerly line, S. 55° 03' W. 144.7 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 142; thence along the said easterly line S. 58° 13' W. 47.3 feet, S. 25° 19' W. 40.6 feet, S. 25° 59' W. 24.8 feet and S. 11° 36' W. 193.5 feet to a point in the easterly line of parcel No. 140; thence along the said easterly line, S. 39° 04' E. 52 feet, S. 22° 39' W. 458.8 feet and N. 67° 43' W. 52.2 feet, crossing Samsonville Road; thence still continuing along the said easterly line and the southerly line nf parcel No. 140, the following courses and distances: S. 72° 17' W. 602.6 feet, S. 24° 45' W. 272.5 feet, S. 45° 21' W. 390.3 feet, S. 50° 39' W. 466.4 feet, S. 20° 30' W. 751.3 feet and N. 76° 28' W. 30.9 feet to the westerly line of said parcel; thence along the same, N. 44° 06' W. 251.1 feet; thence on a curve of 633 feet radius to the right 769 feet and N. 24° 44' E. 985.7 feet, partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 141; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 140 on a curve of 1,367 feet radius to the left 479.3 feet; thence N. 4° 40' E. 919.6 feet, partly along the westerly line of said parcel No. 140 and along the westerly line of parcel No. 140, and partly along the westerly line of parcel No. 139; thence still continuing along the westerly line of parcel No. 156, on a curve of 467 feet radius to the left 59.9 feet to the most southerly point of parcel No. 157; thence along the westerly and southerly lines of said parcel the following curves courses, and distances: On a curve of 467 feet radius to the left 386.2 feet and N. 50° 05' W. 261.8 feet; thence on a curve of 667 feet radius to the left 453.2 feet and N. 89° 00' W. 29 feet; thence along the southerly lines of parcels Nos. 179 and 177, N. 89° 00' W. 981.4 feet; thence on a curve of 1,067 feet radius to the left 647.1 feet and S. 56° 15' W. 118.3 feet to the most southerly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 177; thence still continuing along the southerly line of said parcel No. 177, N. 38° 01' W. 73.8 feet, N. 10° 43' W. 34.4 feet, N. 26° 47' W. 410.3 feet, N. 60° 14' W. 182.1 feet, N. 81° 59' W. 143.3 feet and S. 66° 32' W. 477.5 feet to the most westerly point of said parcel; thence along the westerly line of same, N. 20° 26' E. 322.8 feet, N. 16° 17' E. 871.5 feet and N. 28° 18' W. 480.8 feet to the northwest corner of said parcel; thence along the northerly line of same the following courses and distances: N. 50° 14' E. 76 feet, N. 53° 42' E. 262.4 feet, N. 62° 19' E. 103.6 feet, S. 5° 58' E. 166.7 feet, S. 68° 54' E. 872.3 feet, S. 59° 12' E. 129.6 feet and N. 16° 09' E. 553.4 feet to the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company; thence along the same, and still continuing along the northerly line of parcel No. 177 and parcel No. 176, N. 30° E. 2,106.2 feet, crossing Esopus Creek, to the northwest corner of parcel No. 174; thence along the northerly lins of said parcel, and still continuing along the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, the following courses and distances: N. 89° 48' 30" E. 68 feet; thence on a curve of 1,466 feet radius to the left 335.9 feet, S. 45° 10' W. 240 feet, S. 44° 53' E. 33 feet and N. 45° 30' E. 308.6 feet; thence on a curve of 1,466 feet radius to the left 139.9 feet, N. 66° 08' E. 92 feet and on a curve of 1,000 feet radius to the right 22.5 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 173; thence along the northerly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the south property line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, on a curve of 1,009 feet radius to the right 840.6 feet, S. 64° 54' E. 617 feet and on a curve of 1,113 feet radius to the right 156.1 feet to the northwest corner of parcel No. 171; thence along the northerly line of said parcel No. 171, and still continuing along the before-mentioned railroad property line, on a curve of 113 feet radius to the right, 474.5 feet; thence on a curve of 1,400 feet radius to the right 219.2 feet; thence on a curve of 1,943 feet radius to the left 372.9 feet and S. 64° 25' E. 110.7 feet to the most northerly point of parcel No. 166; thence along the easterly line of said parcel and the west property line of the before-mentioned railroad, S. 34° 35' E. 205.1 feet; thence on a curve of 1,670 feet radius to the left 1,138.1 feet and S. 73° 39' E. 380.3 feet to the most easterly point of the before-mentioned parcel No. 166; thence along the easterly line of said parcel S. 79° 30' W. 344.1 feet and S. 6° 21' W. 650.4 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel; thence along the southerly line of said parcel the following courses and distances: N. 52° 39' W. 223.2 feet and N. 88° 31' W. 340.6 feet, crossing a road leading from Olive Bridge to Askan; thence S. 34° 27' W. 281.3 feet, S. 38° 05' W. 521.2 feet, S. 32° 55' W. 152.6 feet, S. 42° 41' W. 164.6 feet, S. 52° 49' W. 334.9 feet, S. 81° 57' W. 158.4 feet and N. 84° 44' W. 108.7 feet to the centre of Esopus Creek and the northeast corner of parcel No. 154; thence along the centre of said Creek and the easterly line of said parcel, S. 5° 02' W. 202.9 feet and S. 15° 32' E. 223.5 feet to the northeast corner of parcel No. 143; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre of said Creek, S. 15° 32' E. 28.9 feet and S. 37° 56' E. 318.5 feet; thence S. 51° 48' W. 86.5 feet to the westerly shore line of the before-mentioned Creek; thence along the same, and still continuing along the easterly line of parcel No. 143, S. 37° 19' E. 139.2 feet and S. 27° 08' E. 139.6 feet; thence S. 66° 14' W. 298.6 feet to the centre of Tongore Road, thence along the same and the easterly lines of the before-mentioned parcel No. 143 and parcel No. 146, S. 47° 58' E. 132.8 feet to the most northerly point of parcel No. 145; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, and still continuing along the centre of said road, S. 43° 31' E. 153.8 feet to the polot or place of beginning.

The fee is to be acquired by The City of New York in all the real estate parcels Nos. 140 to 180, inclusive, contained in the above description.

Reference is hereby made to the said map, filed as aforesaid, in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, for a more detailed description of the real estate to be taken in fee, as above described.

In case any property above described is used for any public purpose, such as a highway, &c., such use shall continue until The City of New York shall have legal right to take possession of or change the same.

Dated March 30th, 1907.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON,
Corporation Counsel.

Office and Post Office address, Hall of Records, corner of Chambers and Centre Sts., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for repairing municipal ferryboats or other floating property of the Department, and for furnishing and delivering miscellaneous supplies therefor, (Contract 1,063,) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at P

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

No Scarcity of Buyers at Second Session of Ogden Sale—Operator Resells 574 Fifth Avenue—Buyer for Eighty-eighth Street Residence.

The sale of the Ogden estate property in the Bronx was continued yesterday by Auctioneer Day in the Vesey Street salesroom with the same success as characterized the event on Wednesday.

The auction room was comfortably filled when selling was resumed at 9 A. M., and there was a good-sized crowd in attendance until 3 P. M., when the day's session ended. The sale will be continued at 9 o'clock this morning.

The lots offered yesterday were 223 in number, and that they were generally in the more desirable parts of the tract is shown by the fact that $392,225 was realized, as against the $276,775 paid for the 214 lots sold on Wednesday.

A high record for the sale so far was established by the lots facing Boscobel Place, betwen Ogden and Plympton Avenues. For the southeast corner of Ogden Avenue and Boscobel Place, an irregular parcel, with frontage of 100 feet and an area of about 1,600 square feet, $15,800 was paid—or at the rate of about $25,000 for a full lot. The buyer, the Provincial Realty Alliance, also took the adjoining lots on Boscobel Place and Plympton Avenue, paying $47,300 for the entire plot, containing a little over three and one-half lots.

South of this, lots 25 by 125, running through from Ogden to Plympton Avenue, ranged in price from $3,700 to $4,550.

The first parcels put up yesterday were in the block bounded by Ogden and Merriam Avenues and 169th and 170th Streets. On Ogden Avenue nine lots were sold at $950 each, two others at $1,125. The corner of 170th Street brought $2,750 and the adjoining lot $1,550.

The southwest corner of Merriam Avenue and 170th Street brought $1,225 and the lot adjoining on the street, $775. Along Merriam Avenue prices ranged from $550 to $800, and the corner of 169th Street sold for $1,500.

The southenst corner of Ogden Avenue and 170th Street brought $3,100, and the lots to the south of it, along the avenue, went for $2,075, $1,750, $1,475, $1,300, and $1,200. Between 170th and 171st Streets the twelve inside lots on the west side of Ogden Avenue brought $2,200 to $2,225 each and the corners $2,800 and $2,500. The lots in the rear, on Merriam Avenue, brought $800 each, with $1,225 and $1,600 for the corners. All these are short lots.

The northeast corner of Ogden Avenue and 170th Street sold for $3,325 and twenty-one lots lying north of it brought $2,000 to $2,575 each. On Plympton Avenue, the 170th Street corner brought $2,800, and the inside lots $1,575 to $2,000.

At Boscobel and Plimpton Avenues, an irregular corner, about a lot in area, went for $2,850. On Plympton Avenue, north of Boscobel Avenue, the bids ranged from $800 to $1,150. The price for the southeast corner of Plympton Avenue and 172d Street, 25 by 96, was $2,125. Along Nelson Avenue, between Boscobel Avenue and 172d Street, lots were struck down at from $800 to $1,100 each.

Another Sale of 574 Fifth Avenue.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have sold for C. Grayson Martin to R. M. Haan, proprietor of the Hotel St. Regis, 574 Fifth Avenue, a six-story business building, on plot 25 by 100, adjoining the new Howard Building, at the southwest corner of Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, for $425,000. These brokers have sold this property four times in the last four years, the first sale having been made for Miss Cornelia B. Nash to Jessie C. Woodhull on April 29, 1903, for $222,500. Mr. Woodhull afterward altered the building. Mr. Haan has purchased the property as an investment.

Fine House Sold on 88th Street.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have also sold for the Real Estate Security Company 5 East Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story American-basement dwelling, 27.6 by 100.8, to G. Thompson Lane. The house has been held at $190,000.

The William Rosenzweig Realty Operating Company has bought from Jerome Nathan 114 East Ninety-second Street, a vacant lot, 25 by 100.8, 125 feet east of Park Avenue. Morris Marks was the broker.

Big Deal Near Van Cortlandt Park.

Folsom Brothers have sold to Arthur Smith fifteen acres of land on the corner of Jerome Avenue and 233d Street, opposite Van Cortlandt Park, for about $125,000. The owner contemplates making extensive improvements.

Investor Buys on Upper Broadway.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Harry Rosenthal to an Investor the six-story apartment house 3,405 and 3,407 Broadway, between 138th and 139th Streets, on plot 40 by 100.

The Renton-Moore Company has sold for Kate B. Mallory 525 West 149th Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 17 by 99.11. The buyer will occupy the house.

Dwelling Sold on West 83d Street.

Lounsberry & O'Connor have sold for Charles Ehrman 111 West Eighty-third Street, a three-story stone front dwelling on lot 16.4 by 102.2.

Buying on West 36th Street.

A. H. Mathews reports sale of 136 West Thirty-sixth Street, a dwelling on lot 16.8 by 100, to Alfred F. Hess.

William Richtberg has sold for Louise M. Scott and Margaret F. Budd 247 West Thirty-sixth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.6 by 98.9. This property was to have been sold at auction next Thursday.

Other West Side Purchases.

Dessauer & Co. have sold for the Portman Realty Company, 534 West Fiftieth Street, a five-story four-family tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Ames & Co. have sold for W. P. Robinson 366 West Fiftieth Street, a three-story tenement on lot 20 by 90.

Frederick Emanuel has sold 508 and 510 West Forty-seventh Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.5.

Upper Eighth Avenue Deal.

The Northwestern Realty Company has sold the four six-story apartment houses with stores, on plot 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 144th Street.

G. Jaretsky is the buyer of the five-story flat 54 West 118th Street, near Lenox Avenue. Mr. Jaretsky also owns 58 West 118th Street.

Upper East Side Transactions.

William Wolff's Son sold, for the Yetta Meyer estate, to M. Jacobson 1061 Lexington Avenue, a five-story single flat, 20 by 96; also, for Liebhoff & Hirshfeld, to Clara Thorman 229 East Eightieth Street, a four-story double flat, 25.1 by 102.2.

Dessauer & Co. have sold for a client 210 East Sixty-third Street, a four-story four-family tenement, with two stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Abraham & Benjamin Goldberg have bought from Gustav Frey 236 East Seventy-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 102.2.

H. L. Snand has sold for Koelsch Brothers the three-story stonefront dwelling 26 East 119th Street, on lot 15.8 by 101.

Hutter Brothers have moved their offices to 1,871 Third Avenue, near 103d Street.

Leases on Fifth Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. and Daniel Birdsall & Co. have leased part of the building 896 Fifth Avenue for the Singer Manufacturing Company to the De Pinna Company.

Webster B. Mable has leased, in conjunction with Julius Friend, the store and basement at 97 Fifth Avenue for Dr. Francis Delafield to Flatau, Oleshelmer & Co., dealers in laces and vellings. Mr. Mable has also leased to the P. J. Carlin Construction Company the entire sixth floor of 18 East Twenty-third Street and the second floor to William H. Wix; also, for Elias J. Herrick, the fifth floor of 17 West Twenty-eighth Street, to Leo Foist.

J. Arthur Fischor has leased for James Wakely, for five years, the three-story brownstone dwelling 349 West Forty-fourth Street, on Astor leasehold.

The same broker has also leased for Edward H. Landon the four-story brownstone dwelling 37 West Fifty-eighth Street, for a term of years.

Tenant for John Street Building.

Bryan L. Kennelly has leased for Mrs. J. A. Glover the entire four-story building 98 John Street, running through to 17 Platt Street.

A. & M. Jacobs have leased one of the ground floor stores in the Tribune Building for a term of years at a gross rental of $60,000 to J. W. Miller, haberdasher.

Huberth & Gabel have leased for the Kip's Bay Realty Company the four-story dwelling 33 Irving Place, southwest corner of Sixteenth Street, to Patrick J. O'Rourke.

Pocher & Co. have leased the top floor in 40 West Thirty-fourth Street for Frank Brothers to the Waldorf-Astoria Studios. The same brokers have also leased the building 103 East Twenty-eighth Street for M. R. Williams to E. Rosendale.

Douglas L Elliman has been elected a Director and Assistant Secretary of the corporation of Pense & Elliman.

East Eighth Street Purchase.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold to a client 337 East Eighth Street, a four-story stable, 25 by 95.

S. De Pasquala has leased for a term of years for clients of Walter D. Starr the tenements 148 Sullivan Street and 320 East Twenty-second Street.

David Lion has leased the five-story tenement 615 East Fifteenth Street for a term of years, through the Cuozzo-Gagliano Company.

Parsons & Holzmnn have sold the southeast corner of 170th Street and Clinton Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores on lot 31 by 93 by 42.11 by 101.

Buyer for East 138th Street Lots.

Robert A. White has sold for Henry Hellman a plot of nine lots on the north side of 138th Street, about 300 feet west of the Southern Boulevard.

Loeb & Kaufman have resold for Johnnna Schlosser 1,107 East 156th Street, a three-story two-family brick house.

Acreage Sold at Clason Point.

A. & C. E. Hally have sold for Patrick J. Frawley a plot of nina and a half acres, with building thereon, on Clason Point Road.

Hugo Wabst has sold, in conjunction with Sonneborn & Co., plot 28 by 100 on the south side of 210th Street, west of Park Avenue; also, the plot 50 by 114 on the north side of 222d Street, 180 feet east of White Plains Road.

The Ollnville Methodist Episcopal Church has been granted leave in the Supreme Court to sell its property at the southwest corner of 216th Street and Park Avenue, a plot 200 by 100, to the Young Men's Christian Association, for $18,000.

Lots Sold in Long Island City.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for the Country Investing Company four lots on Fourth Avenue, between Pierce and Washington Streets; also, a plot 100 by 100, on Broadway, near Court Street.

F. K. Pendleton and W. G. Park have sold their twelve lots in the middle of the block between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, below Graham Avenue, to John Ritterman.

E. E. Tisch & Co. have resold a plot, 91 by 100, on Jamaica Avenue, between Nicholas and Grant Avenues.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold in Broadway-Flushing, to Moses S. Adler, the plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Mitchell Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and to George H. Tiemeyer the plot, 60 by 100, at the northwest corner of Crocheron Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; also, in Douglas Manor, to Jennie Kelley, the plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of Knollwood Avenue, 180 feet east of the East Drive, and to Mrs. Charles F. Seaman the plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Warwick Avenue, 110 feet west of Douglas Road; also, in Westmoreland, to John R. Foley, the plot, 60 by 100, at the southwest corner of Bayview and Cutter Avenues, and to Joseph C. Conklin the plot, 60 by 153, on the west side of Westmoreland Avenue, 240 feet north of Locust Place.

The Main Line Tunnel Realty Company reports the sale to various buyers of twenty-five plots, each 40 by 100, at Springfield Park and Springfield Terrace, L. I.

Pease & Elliman have leased the country residence of Dudley G. Gautier, at Hempstead, L. I., to Albert Z. Gray; also, the country place of Frederick W. Jaynes, at Greenwich, Conn., to Eben E. Whitman.

New Owner for Hoboken Building.

Moritz G. Morgenthau has sold for Theodore Offerman to William Kamlah 52 Newark Street, Hoboken, a three-story business building, adjoining the northwest corner of Newark and Hudson Streets.

Results at Auction.

Aside from the Ogden estate sale yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesrooms resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

2d Av, 2,455, w s, 70.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x105, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julius Dachrach, $28,842.

By Joseph P. Day.

141st St, 870 and 872 East, s s, 466.2 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 104x95, two five-story tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Hudson Mortgage Co., $19,825.

Elliott Av, w s, s of Union St, Westchester, 78.10x100 and irregular; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Crane Co., $1,000.

By H. C. Mapes & Co.

Park Av, s e corner of 173d St, 100x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. S. Ely, $13,800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

40th St, n s, 81 ft w of 2d Av, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37x85.9; Roschill Realty Corporation of 35 Nassau St, owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $70,000.

Castle Hill Av, w s, 33 ft s of Black Rock Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Kastmir Lofink, Powell and Castle Hill Avs, owner; Frederick Hammond, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

80th St, 187 West, to a five-story brick tenement and store; P. Brennan of 80 East 92d St, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

Lenox Av, 113, to a four-story brick store and loft building; E. Regensberg of 104 Canal St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architect; cost, $10,000.

Mott St, 280, to a five-story brick tenement and store; M. & A. Weil of 110 West 34th St, owners; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $6,000.

6th St, 604 East, to a four-story brick tenement; J. C. Miller, premises, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $5,000.

16th St, 521 to 527 East, to a five-story brick teaement; M. Lorkin of 519 East 16th St, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $6,000.

Avenue B, 23, to a five-story brick tenement; P. Benenson of 164 Stanton St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

MORTGAGE CONDITIONS.

Contention That Statistics Do Not Reflect Present Situation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Tuesday, April 23, you published a letter from Mr. John L. Parish. Mr. Parish's figures are undoubtedly occurote, and if they were to be taken on their face would seem to disprove the repeated cry of "tight money." But Mr. Parish overlooks in his comparisons between 1906 and 1907 two all-important facts—first, that the quoiity and not quantity of the mortgages recorded indicate occurately what money conditions are, and, second, how great the demaod is for mortgages at this time, as compared with that of a year ago. As to quality, interest rates are higher this year than last, but the main difference lies in the fact that, whereas under normal conditions a loan of two-thirds of o fair valuation was olways obtainable, a much larger margin is demanded at present, excopt on very high-closs property.

Although the total in dollars and cents of mortgages recorded so far this year may be greater than for the same period last year, the demand and need for loans is far in excess of last year's. If the supply were equal to the demand the total of recorded mortgages for this year would show an even greater excess over that of last year. The outcry, therefore, of tight money seems to be justified becnuse builders, operators, and investors are obliged to take small loans, pay high interest rates and liberal fees for procuring them, whereas if money were plentiful these conditions would not exist.

Another very important item which Mr. Parish overlooks is the enormous number of second mortgages recorded this year, as compared with last year, and included in the figures quoted by him. This latter phase must be seriously considered, in discussing whether money is hard to get or plentiful.

G. RICHARD DAVIS.

New York, April 25, 1907.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, April 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, Parcel 23, map 697, estate of Isaac Dyckman; Chelsea Realty Co. to Arthur W. Saunders, $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 159 ft s of 88th St, 26x100; John A. Fiske to Abraham C. Fiske, ½ part, (mtg $24,000,) $100.

AVENUE A, w s, 20 ft n of 17th St, 48x69; Martha D. Tobin and another to Clara Feller et al., (mtg $12,000,) $100.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 88th St, 75x87; Martha D. Tobin and others to Clara Vetter and others, (mtg $33,000,) $100.

BECK ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue St. John, 117.6x irreguinr; David S. Myers to Lewis A. Abrams, $1.

BRONX RIVER, e s, 100 ft n of West Farms Road, 25.10x irregular; New York & Port Chester Railroad Co. to the City and County Contract Co., $1.

BRIGGS ST, n e corner of 6th Av, 50x100; Charlotte Plock to Geo. R. Schroeder, correction deed, $1.

BEDFORD ST, 50, 22.6x75; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Denis M. Gallo, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 158th St, 39.11x100; Crystal Realty and Construction Co. to Abrahsm Benedict and another, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

BRYANT ST, e s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Jncob Pawel to Sarah Group, $100.

GRAND ST, e s, being land map of Peter Cooper, —x—; William C. Cooper to L. Napoleon Levy, $1.

KAPPOCK ST, n s, at e e cornsr of land of Frank S. Beavis, 53x irregular, contaioing 6.85-100 acres; Frank S. Beavis to City of New York, $23,000.

LENOX AV, n w corner of 142d St, 40x100, (mtg $56,000;) Lenox Av, w s, 40 ft o of 142d St, 40x100, (mtg $42,500;) Samuel Pamass and others to Anna C. M. Brinkman, $100.

LOT 38, map of building lots in 24th Ward, near Williamsbridge Station; Mary Capodilupo to Irving Realty Co., $100.

LOTS 857 and 858, map 1,041, Laconia Park; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Victor Marchetti, (mtg $750,) $100.

LOTS 94 nnd 95, map 1,108 of Willis sstate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Knud, Knudsen, $1.

LOT 397, map of Section A, Vyse estate; William R. Rose to Emil L. Franz, $100.

LOT 419, map of Van Nest Park; Andrew G. Anderson to Lena C. Larsen, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

MONAGHAN AV, e s, 275 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Co. A of Edenwsld to Solomon Mishuin, $1.

MADISON AV, 120 to 124, 74x93; John O. Esker to Colony Club, (mtg $605,000,) $100.

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 149th St, 70.3x—; 150th St, s s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Matthew Sullivan to Michael J. Sullivan and others, $1.

OAKLEY ST, w s, 148.3 ft n of Miamo St, 125x irregulsr, contains 2 186-1,000 acres; New York & Port Chester Railroad Co. to the City and County Contract Co., $1.

PARK AV, 1,070, 25.2x82.2; Celletta M. Ransom nnd anotber to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

PARK AV, 1,070, 25.2x82.2; Issac Helfer to Alexander A. Tausky, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

PLOT, begins 740 ft e of White Plains Road, 1,200 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Herman Huchman to Bronca Welsa end another, (mtg $2,250,) $100.

ROAD from New York to Boston, n s, at land of William Seaton, 185.6x irregulsr, containing 6.554 acres; Maurice B. Doughten to New York & Port Chester Railroad Co., (mtg $25,000,) $1.

ROAD from New York to Boston, n s, at land of William Seaton, 185.6x irregular, containing 6.554 acres; New York & Port Chester Railroad Co. to the City and County Contract Co., (mtg $25,000,) $1.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 142d St, 207.1x irregular; Fanny T. Lyon and others, Trustees, to Lincoln Hospital and Home, $50,000.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 27, 26x112.10; Julius Stoloff and others to Louis Gordon, (mtg $14,750,) $100.

SUFFOLK ST, 43, 25x50; Louis Greenberg to Simon Greenberg, (mtg $18,750,) $100.

Sullivan St, w s, 255.1 ft s of Spring St, 63x irregular; Elias P. Schinsky to John B. Basso, (mtg $48,000,) $100.

THOMPSON ST, 55, 22x100; Gertrude K. Brenan to Alfred L. M. Bullowa and another, $100.

THOMPSON ST, 55, 22x100; Della Mayer to Gertrude K. Brennan, $100.

WALDO PLACE, w s, 250 ft s of Tremont Road, 50x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Co. to William J. Finnen and another, $100.

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 424.4 ft s of Hunt's Point Road, 124.5x irregular; Geo. F. Johnson's Sons Co. to Henrietta Eardenson, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

1ST ST, 56 East, 20.8x irregular; Harris Mandelbaum et al. to Max J. Kramer and another, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

2D AV, n e s, 49th St, 83.4x100; Rosell Ill Realty Corporation to Michele Vocell, (mtg $16,500,) $100.

2D AV, 948, 20x70; Yetta Jncob to Abraham Seidmann, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

6TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 215th St, 25x100, Laconia Park; Georgs II. Lachnicht to Vitus Lachnicht, $100.

6TH ST, 620 to 624 East, 71x97; David Moskowitz to Isaac Solinger, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

6TH ST, s s, 100 ft s e of 2d Av, 25x97; William B. Van Buren to Melchoir Hoffmann, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

6TH AV, n e corner of Briggs Av, 100x50, Williamsbridge; George H. Lawrence and others, executors, to George R. Schroeder, correction deed, $1.

6TH AV, 2,501, 24.11x75; Henry Oestricher to Saml. J. Silberman, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

8TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft s of 40th St, 48.11x75; Ellen T. Gavin and others to Gem Realty Co., $37,750.

8TH ST, 394 East, 27.9x97.6; Jonas Weiss to Lajzer Herskowitz and another, (mtg $35,500,) $100.

8TH ST, 337 East, 24.8x93.11; Louis Turcel to Rebecca Epstein, (mtg $20,500,) $100.

8TH AV, e s, 24.9-ft s of 40th St, 48.11x75; Charles G. Koss, executor, to Gem Realty Co., ¼ part, all title, $18,875.

8TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft s of 40th St, 48.11x75; Marie Roche and another, executors, to Gem Realty Co., ¼ part, all title, $18,875.

9TH AV, s e s, 24.9 ft s w of 36th St, 24.8x75; Margaretha Ittpp to Margt Bauer, (mtg $21,-100,) $30,000.

9TH AV, n w corner of 43d St, 50.2x100; Ellen T. Gavin and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another, $50,000.

9TH AV, n w corner of 43d St, 50.2x100; Charles G. Koss, executor, to Horris Mandelbaum and another, ¼ part, all title, $25,000.

9TH AV, e s, 27 ft s of 40th St, 26.3x98; Marie Roche and another, executors, to Magnus Weiman, $47,500.

12TH ST, 313 and 315 East, 40x103.3; 319 and 321 East 12th St, 40x103.3; Thomas F. Muiry and others, executors, to Samuel Golding, (mtg $40,000,) $71,000.

12TH ST, 317 East, 20x103.3; Fanny Drumstatter to Samuel Golding, (mtg $8,000, $100.

14TH AV, e s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 25x153.3; City Real Estate Co. to Frances A. Horris, (mtg $150,000,) $100.

14TH ST, 58, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 25x153.3; Frances A. Harris to Lillian B. Vogel, 1-3 part, (mtg $150,000,) $100.

18TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25x82; Emily J. Leeds to John F. Stanley, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

20TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x98.9; Brooklyn Trust Co., trustee, to the Bond, Mortgage and Securities Co., $42,000.

20TH ST, 322 East, 25x98.9; Yettn Gottlieb to Benjamin Goldberg, ½ part, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

46TH ST, 446 West, 25x98.9; Gertrude K. Brenan to Alfred L. M. Bullono, $100.

40TH ST, 446 West, 25x98.9; Daniel Q. Moses to Gertrude K. Brennan, (mtg $9,250,) $100.

50TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 20.6x irregular; Anna M. Senger to Ulbridge Alfred, $100.

58TH ST, 321 and 328 East, 44x100.5; Jacob Levy to John H. Rodine, $100.

58TH ST, 326 and 328 East, 44x100.5; John H. Bodine and another to Pincus Loweofeld and another, $100.

60TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Charles I. Weinstein to Mary A. B. Hildebrand, $1.

77TH ST, 318 and 320 East, 43x102.2; Alice M. Frost to Gertrude F. Frost, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

80TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 50x102.2; Martha D. Tobin and others to Clara Vetter and others, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

82D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Emma Hassinger to William Seitz, Jr., ½ part, correction deed, (mtg $11,000,) $100.

83D ST, 006 East, 25x irregular; Chas. C. Busch and another to Frederick Lesser, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

83D ST, 309 East, 20.10x irregular; Charles C. Busch to Frederick Lesser and another, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

87TH ST, 29 West, 18.11x100.8; Lina Stern to Louise Salzer, (mtg $28,000,) $100.

98TH ST, 286 and 291 East, 50x100.11; Abraham Rothstein to Joseph Wolf, ½ part, (mtg $31,000,) $100.

101ST ST, 334 and 336 East, 50x100.11; Esther Isenberg to Adolph Schlesinger, (mtg $42,200,) $100.

102D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 31x100.11; Esther Isenberg to Adolph Schlesinger, $100.

126TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Herbert D. Burnham to Henry J. Webster, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

130TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 83.3x irregulor; Jomes Quion to Louis Maohelm, $1.

133D ST, n s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Ashbel P. Fitch, referee, to David Shaff and another, $7,500.

133D ST, n s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; David Shaff and others to Abraham Silverson, (mtg $46,000,) $100.

140TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, 120.6x99.11; Metropolitao Life Ins. Co. to Lenox Realty Co., $1.

141ST ST, 545 West, 18.6x99.11; Chas. P. Sanford to Harry B. Kyle, (mtg $11,500,) $1.

141ST ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Matthew Sullivan to Mary C. Barrett, $1.

141ST ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Misry C. Barrett to Matthew Sullivao and another, $1.

142D ST, s w. corner of Southern Boulevard, 207.1x—; Fonny C. Lyon et al., trustee, to Lincoln Hiospital and Home, $59,000.

148TH ST, 802 East, 25x100; Samuel Samson to Adolph Reichmann, $1.

169TH ST, n s, 39.7 ft e of Findlay Av, 90x24; Thornton Bros. Co. to Frederick Binder and another, $100.

170TH ST, s a corner of Crotona Parkway, 149.11x irregular; Emma E. Horn to Lula Attinger, $100.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Ogden Estate Sale

Still Going On

At the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.,

AT 9 O'CLOCK SHARP.

All Choice Parcels to Be Sold.

Pages 6, 7, 2 and 9 of the Booklet Will Be Reached and Finished To-day.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, OFFICES, 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

VAN NOSTRAND & VAN ALLEN

AUCTIONEERS, 369 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, L. I.

AUCTION SALE

Building Lots—475—Building Lots

Saturday, April 27, 1907

11 A. M., on the Premises, New York Ave. and South St.,

Jamaica, L. I., Borough of Queens

This property consists of 475 choice building lots, and is situated in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, and within the old Jamaica Village limits; it has a frontage of about 3000 feet on New York Avenue, on which there is a trolley, and within five minutes' walk of the L. I. R. R. Steam and Electric Depots, churches, schools and the business centre of Jamaica.

SALE POSITIVE. MUSIC, LUNCH, TENT.

For maps and particulars address the Auctioneers or the Lawyers' Land and Improvement Co., 61 and 63 Park Row, New York City.

STUART M. GRIGGS, Auctioneer

will sell at public auction, on the premises, in a mammoth tent,

191 Building Sites, In Cecil Park, Scarsdale, N. Y.,

On Saturday, April 27,

at 1:00 P. M., Rain or Shine.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED TO ALL PRESENT AT NOON.

Free transportation to the first one hundred applicants, good only on day of sale.

For particulars, maps, &c., apply to

STUART M. GRIGGS, Auctioneer,

96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

George W. Bard, Auctioneer,

Mount Vernon

36 Chester Hill Lots

AT AUCTION TO CLOSE ESTATE, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 2 O'CLOCK.

RESTRICTED SECTION;

GAS, WATER, SEWER, WALKS, LIGHT; 10 minutes' walk to New Hsven Station.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED; SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD;

SALE ABSOLUTE; TERMS VERY EASY; DIAGRAMS AND PARTICULARS OF

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185TH ST, n s, 124.4 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100; Davis Rosenberg to George G. Segal, $100.

239TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Kepler Av, 40x100; Otto P. Schroeder to David H. Cobban, $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ALFRED, Elbridge, to Anna M. Senger; 50th St, s s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 20x89.1, 3 years.....$10,000

BODINE, John H., to Edward Elsworth and another, Trustees; 58th St, 326 and 328 East, 5 years.....$48,000

BUSCH, Charles C., to Park Mortgage Co., 83d St, 600 East, 3 years.....$12,000

BASSO, John B., to Andrea Lertora; Sullivan St, 66 to 70, prior mtg $48,000, 5 years, 6%.....$12,000

BENEDICT, Abraham, and another to Cheystal Realty and Construction Co.; Broadway, n w corner of 138th St, 39.11x100, 5 years, 6%.....$21,000

BATDORF, Helen G., to Benjomin F. Terwilliger and another, trustees; 132d St, 117 West, bond.....$6,500

BLOODGOOD, William, to Emily H. Molr; 62d and 63d Sts, 1 year, 6%.....$21,000

TITH St, s w corner of Boston Road, 104.10ft irregular, 3 years.....$10,000

BAND, Bertha, to Elizabeth S. Whitehead, 85th St, 323 East, prior mtg $29,400, 2 years, 6%.....$1,000

BRENNAN, OERTHRUDE K., to Greenwood Savings Bank, 40th St, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 22x88.9, 5 years, 4½%.....$9,000

BRENNAN, Gertrude K., to Greenwood Savings Bank; Thompson St, w s, 73 ft n of Broome St, 22x100, 5 years.....$12,000

BAUER, MARGT., to Margaretha Rupp; 9th Av, s e corner, 24.9 ft s w of 36th St, 24.8x75, bond, 6%.....$9,000

BINDER, Frederick, to Thornton Brothers Co.; 169th St, 353 East, 3 years, 6%.....$1,100

DICK, Max, to Ignatius Fischl and another; Irvington St, 69 to 75, prior mtg $83,000, 1 years, 6%.....$10,000

EISTEIN, REBECCA, to Louis Turtel; 8th St, 337 East, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6%.....$6,500

ELY, Arthur H., to J. Leisnd Wells; Wooster St, 212 to 218, 2 years, 6%.....$30,000

FRANKLIN A. WARING CO. to Frederick W. Sauer; Forest Av s e corner of Home St, 61x92.10, prior mtg $48,000, 4 years.....$12,000

FRANZ, Emil N., to William R. Rose; Lot 397, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years, 6%.....$5,000

FRANZ, Emil L., to Anna Kunert; Lot 397, map of Section A, Vyse eststs, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 6%.....$550

FEIST REALTY CO. to Leah K. Ray; Amsterdom Av, 689, prior mtg $10,500, 1 year, 6%.....$10,500

FENNER, WM. J., to Bankers' Realty and Security Co.; Waldo Place, w s, 250 ft s Tremont Road, 2 years.....$1,000

GEM REALTY CO. to Marie Roche and another, executrices; 8th Av, e s, 24.9 ft s of 40th St, 48.11x75, 3 years.....$52,800

GALLO, DENIS M., to Julius L. Buttenwieser; Bedford St, 50, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, 6%.....$4,000

GEORGE F. JOHNSON'S SONS CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Whitlock Av, e s, 424.4 ft s of Hunts Point Road, 23x123.8, bond.....$1,000

GOLDING, Samuel, to Fanny Drunstaller; 12th St, 317 East, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6%.....$5,000

GOLDING, Samuel, to Adolf Mandel; 12th St, 313 to 321, prior mtg $53,000, 1 year, 6%.....$30,000

HOFFMANN, William, and another to Jacob Hoffmann; 53d St, 223 East, due Jan. 31, 1908.....$20,000

HEFPER, ISAAC, to Celetto M. Ransom; Park Av, w s, 75.6 ft s of 88th St, 25.2x82.2, prior mtg $16,000, bond.....$6,000

HARRIS, Mary, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Madison St, 231, 5 years.....$22,500

HESS, Jocob, to Ella R. Andrews; 112th St, 238 West, 3 years.....$13,000

JACOB, August, to Lambert Suydam; Tremont Av, n e corner of Morris Av, 103.0x100; Morris Av, e s, 120 ft s of 179th St, 190x100, bond.....$20,000

KAPELSOHN, Emanuel, to Amelia L. Ludlow and another; 68th St, 306 West, bond..$10,000

KRAMER, Max J., and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 1st St, 56 East, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6%.....$5,000

LEVY, Isaac, to Title Insurance Co., 49th St, s s, 222.4 ft w of 10th Av, 26.4x100.5, due Dec. 1, 1908, 5½%.....$18,000

LESSER, Frederick, and another to Charles C. Busch; 83d St, 003 East, prior mtg $12,000, bond.....$4,300

LENOX REALTY CO. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; 140th St, n s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, 14x99.11; 140th St, n s, 251.6 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11, 3 years.....$190,000

LENOX REALTY CO. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Central Park West, n w corner of 75th St, 102.2x123.8, 3 years, 6%...$800,000

LAMTNICHT, VITERS, to Workmen's Sick and Death Fund; lots 573 to 576, map of Laconia Park, 3 years, 6%.....$1,000

LARSEN, Lena C., to Andrew C. Anderson; Lot 419, map of Van Nest Park, prior mtg $4,000, 1 year, 5½%.....$1,000

LYNCH, John B., to Robert E. Danvers; Beaver St, n s, 22x54; Beaver St, n s, 22x 48.1, known as 81 and 83, 1 year, 6%...$2,000

LIPPMAN, Mitchel, and another to Abraham Lippman; Clinton St, e s, 200 ft s of Houston St, 23x103.2, 5 years, 6%.....$15,000

MISHKIN, Sol, to Land Co. A of Edenwald; Monorghan Av, e s, 275 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100, 3 years, 5½%.....$425

McGRADE, Ellen, to Emigraat Industrial Savings Bank; Lafayette St, 250, 5 years..$5,000

MASSIMINO, John, to Mary Straw; Sherman Av, w s, 297.6 ft n of 163d St, —x—.....$6,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Charles G. Koss, executor; 9th Av, n w corner of 43d St, 50.2x100, 3 years.....$70,000

McCARTHY, Michael, to Ronald K. Brown, Trustee; Albany Road, e s, 887 ft n of 221st St, 56x100, 3 years.....$1,900

NOBILE, Liborio, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 49th St, 502 West, bond.....$9,000

O'CONNELL, Jerome A., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 120th St, 57 West, 5 years.....$11,000

O'CONNELL, Jerome A., to Mary H. Gruning; 126th St, 57 West, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years.....$500

OTT, Margaretha, to J. Fred Boss; 136th St, 459 East, 3 years.....$10,000

PECK, Louis, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 139th St, 24.11x100, 5 years..$43,000

PECK, Louis, and another to Harry M. Goldberg; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 139th St, 24.11x100, prior mtg $43,000, 5 years, 6%...$15,000

PISER, Isaac, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 144th St, 023 East, bond.....$4,000

P

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SOUNDS IMPROBABLE

THAT NEW YORK CITY PLOTS, WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT, MAGNIFICENT MACADAMIZED PARKWAY, BEAUTIFUL TERRACED FLOWER BEDS IN THE CENTRE, AT

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ONLY 4 MILES FROM HERALD SQUARE

ARE FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS

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300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year

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THE BELMONT TUNNEL

from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot, down 42d Street and across the East River about the end of July. The price you pay NOW will double then.

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is the synonym for all that "Country Life" implies, yet it is NOT TOO COUNTRY. It stands for the locality where all the healthfulness of out-door living is combined with city conveniences. No "roughing it" in any sense of the term. Beautiful streets, macadamized; sewers, cement sidewalks and gutters; shade trees in abundance. The homes are artistic, comfortable, and roomy. Every possible want forestalled.

We offer you a nine-room house, brick, steam heat, quartered oak, parquet floors on first floor, selected oak and chestnut trim throughout. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantels, etc., combining usefulness with good taste. Plot 75x100 ft. Price $8,750. Liberal discount or rental payments.

Highly restricted property. Fine schools; low taxes. Uptown New York in twenty minutes via Trolley to 130th Street Ferry, and downtown in forty-five minutes, by same route and Subway at Manhattan Street (125th Street,) or Northern R. R. to Jersey City.

Office on property. Booklet, "Homes on the Palisades," and transportation free.

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New 12-room house, with every improvement. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

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who has a few hundred or thousand dollars outside his business which he would invest, will find Morris Park the ideal place for it, where it will be ABSOLUTELY SAFE and where he will receive GREAT PROFITS QUICKLY,

Because

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Times Bldg., 42d St. and B'way.

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TREBLED IN VALUE IN 3 YEARS AT

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233D AND BAYCHESTER AV., BRONX.

Why? Because unsurpassed transportation facilities, flagged walks, building of two rapid transit stations within one and four blocks of property, and projected subway extension on White Plains Road.

Building loans secured for those who wish to build. Get list of 1 and 2-family houses from $5,500 up.

BENGT NELSON, 233d St. and White Plains Road.

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Two-Family Houses

ON EASY TERMS.

Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story, light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for illustrated booklet, or call and inspect.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO., Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. station of Subway, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at very low prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars. H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

NEW 2 FAMILY HOUSES

14 rooms, bath, all most modern improvem'ts.

MORRIS AVE.

BETWEEN 179TH ST. AND BURNSIDE AV., short block from Tremont or Jerome Av. trolley. They must be seen to be appreciated.

BUILDER ON PREMISES DAILY.

MOST ELEGANT 2 FAMILY

Houses, 14-15 rooms, latest improvements; MORRIS AV. AND 179TH ST.

Mount Hope, Tremont's Residential Section, situated 2 blocks east Jerome Av., convenient to proposed Jerome Av. R. T. line; also on line of trolley connecting east and west side "L" Subway; send for booklet.

Open Daily. Caretaker on Premises.

A CORNER IN BRONX BARGAINS.

For sale, plot 149.82 by 194, at corner 175th St. and Clinton Av., with two old buildings; subject to mortgage. Cash necessary to purchase, $25,000.

A. W. OPP, 15 William St., N. Y.

Great Bargains to Quick Buyers. The three-story two-family brick houses on the east side of Briggs Avenue, just north of Kingsbridge Road, are better value and offer more convenience than any others in the Bronx. Also, one-family house, good location. Owner, Premises.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" Station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Will sell at a sacrifice before May 1, 5-story new-law house, 20 families, 40x100; rent, $3,150; fine location on Prospect Av., Bronx; all improvements; price, $46,000; $6,000 cash; cannot be built for this price. Apply 3,850 3d Av., store.

Southeast corner Glebe and Parker Avs., Westchester.

35x100; price, $1,850; easy terms.

WILLIAM B. HOGAN, 280 WEST 125TH STREET.

Lots $250, Gunther estate; $350 up. Pease, Thurton, Black estate; water, gas; line of Jerome Av. Subway; money to build; maps mailed. Take Jerome Av. trolley to end Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th.

Builder, on account building operations, will sell 4 first mortgages; $4,000 each; (6%;) good location and value. Owner, 1,188 Tremont Av.

Lots for Sale.—136th St., east of 8d Av., 50x100. Owner, Box 338 Times, Times Square.

IF you can afford to pay rent, you can afford to buy one of these handsome cottages, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, at Linden, N. J., on the main line of the Penn. R. R.; terms easy as rent; price, $2,650; fine surroundings; all conveniences; 27 minutes from Herald Square on completion of Penn. tunnels. For full particulars address C. L. Schwerin, 60 Liberty St., New York.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

MONMOUTH BEACH, RUMSON ROAD.

D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. 48 Rector.

AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Elegant 14-room Summer cottage, all improvements, new and modern, near depot and ocean, on plot 150x400; plenty of fruit and shade trees; a sacrifice at only $13,000. Vanhuel & Hallsteth, Agents

HIGHLAND PARK, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY. $500 per acre, twenty-two acres; seven minutes from New Brunswick depot on trolley. A. W. OPP, 15 William St., N.Y.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

Farm 90 acres, good house, barn, and outbuildings. Box 180, Ridgewood, N. J.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

150 net; two triple flats; cold water; $5,000 cash. METZNER, 614 East 148th St.

Two one-family houses, 5 rooms, bath, lot 15x100 each, 164th, near Washington Av.; price $11,000. Holtz, 94 Greene St.

Dining room double flat, between 50th and 90th Sts., east of 1st Av.; only owners reply. Morschhauser, 1,211 1st Av.

Woodycrest Av., 144th.—Beautiful 2-family dwelling; $2,000 cash. Room 192, 80 William, afternoons.

At Woodlawn Heights.—To let, cottage, 8 rooms; rent $30. Irving, 287th St., Woodlawn.

Builder's plot for sale cheap; several cheap corners. W. E. Brooker, 774 Tremont Av.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Rosedale Park, L. I.—Two choice improved lots, $480. Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Turtle Island—Lake George, N. Y. TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER SEASON OF 1907.

This beautiful island, in the narrows, comprising about 15 acres of finely wooded land, is the only large island in the lake that can be rented or is for sale; has an excellent cottage (7 rooms and cellar, kitchen and pantry) hard wood floors and piazzas, fully furnished; filled ice-house; one row boat in excellent condition; steam launch fully equipped; abundance of wood for fuel; several fine harbors, docks, &c. Natural advantages and beauty of surroundings unsurpassed. Address Peter J. Callan, Real Estate and Investment Securities, 59 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Farms.—Village property, lots and plots, for sale, northern Westchester and Putnam Counties; some furnished cottages. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

$65.00 per month; possession. 110 West 133d Street; 8-story, high-stoop dwelling. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 198 Broadway.

Owner desires to lease 5-story, 14-room tenement, west side; actual rent $3,000; will lease for $2,100. Levine, 142 East Broadway.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 855 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Rent $24 Monthly

The cheapest and prettiest houses for rent in New York City; most desirable as to location and surroundings; only a few left; immediate possession.

HOMEWOOD

71st St., Bet. 16th and 17th Avs., Brooklyn.

Macadam streets, sewered throughout; only thirty minutes from New York City Hall.

For Sale—A few detached houses, all modern improvements, desirably located. Terms arranged with desirable parties.

Visit the property to-day.

Take Bath Beach Train of Fifth Ave. "L" and get off at HOMEWOOD STATION, or apply

CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES CO.

281 Fourth Avenue, New York. Capital $1,000,000. Tel. 6137-8 Gramercy.

or JAMES C. EDWARDS, Supt., 1621 69th St., Brooklyn.

100 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.—A four-story brownstone English basement dwelling to let; 13 rooms and bath; possession at once; rent only $800. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Bronx.

$42—New 1-family house, 7 rooms, bath. Shakespeare Av., between Jerome and 167th.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—To rent, isolated brick building, 1,000 to 1,500 square feet floor space, not over 20 miles from New York; gas and water connections; for use as chemical laboratory to test explosives in small quantities. Address P. O. Box 788, Dover, N. J.

Doctor looking for office in private house, with private family, Harlem district, between 5th and Lenox Avs. preferred. Dr. Blauner, 23 East 88th St.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AUCTION SALE AT SCARSDALE, N. Y. of 191 Building Lots.

See Advertisement in Auction Col.

STEWART M. GRIGGS, Auction'r, 96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200.

Monthly payments; gas, water, electric lights, near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed. Houses Sold on Easy Terms.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

Attention!!—See Ad. in Auction column. 36 Chester Hill lots in restricted section. GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER. To close estate of Alfred B. Darling. Sale to be held on the premises SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 2 P. M. Circulars and diagrams on application.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

A few lots and plots for sale at Scarsdale; delightfully situated residential park; city water, electric lights; churches, schools, and all conveniences; on easy payments and at low prices; titles guaranteed; grand investment; home in a refined section. Bartlett, 1,522 Park Av.

Fern-Cliff

A place at Scarsdale for sixty modest homes. Write for booklet. ANGELL, 16 East 42d Street.

CHOICEST

25 acres and house you can find for modest country seat at $8,500; 30 miles out; splendid land and river views. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Bargain.—Mamaroneck, Orienta Point; elegant 11-room house, garden, large barn; small amount cash required; $12,000. McManus, 45 East 42d St.

Larchmont.—Great bargain; elegantly furnished house; splendid location; $1,000 season. McManus, 45 East 42d St.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Several fine lots overlooking the Hudson, $500; easy terms. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

Choice houses along Sound, Larchmont to Rye. McManus & Co., 45 East 42d St.

Mount Vernon.

HANDSOME HOME FOR SALE.

12 rooms, 3 baths, billiard room; hot water heat; elegant fixtures, finest woodwork, parquet floors; extra deep lot. Chester Hill.

ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY, Mount Vernon's Busy Corner.

Bargain.—Brick house; eleven rooms; two baths; hardwood trim; near station; $5,500; $1,500 cash. Neason Jones, Argue Building, Mount Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS

SCARSDALE AND WESTCHESTER CO.

HOUSES, LOTS PLOTS AND ACREAGE

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 EAST 42D ST. Phone 4545—38. New York City. Branch Office Depot Square. Tel. 739 White Plains.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SUMMER.

Several houses in White Plains and outskirts.

Description.	Monthly Rental
Fine location, good surroundings, ten rooms	$75
Pretty cottage, partly furnished	100
Large grounds, shade, house, stable	125
Beautiful wooded section, modern house	150
Dry air, nine sleeping rooms, baths	175
Picturesque location, modern Colonial house	200
A homelike place, near station	250
Country residence, fine residential section	350
Quaint old-fashioned house, acreage	400
Country estate, beautiful surroundings, 17 rooms	500

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

CASTLE HEIGHTS,

NORTH WHITE PLAINS.

Lots $250 upward, easy payments; five minutes from station; an opportunity for the small investor. Write for particulars. H. Worden, Manager, Bronx Realty Co., 1,029 Fox St., Bronx.

ATTENTION, SPECULATORS.

At North White Plains, for sale, farm of 24 acres, large house, barn; 1,800 feet frontage on street; station five minutes' walk; ready for subdivision; terminus of electric system, Harlem Railroad; $800 per acre.

I. & A. G. Wright Depot Square, White Plains.

ON CHESTNUT HILL AV.

Choice lot for sale, 50x150, overlooking Town of White Plains, N. Y.; three minutes from depot; near trolley; improvements; Lot 104, Fisher map, 50 ft. west of Crescent St.; cheap at $2,750; price subject to change. Owner, 245 West 138th St., N. Y.

A perfect home at White Plains, twelve minutes from station; new; electric light, village water; lot 50x200; stone sidewalk; nine beautiful, sunny rooms and bath for $6,750; $2,500 cash, balance mortgage. This property is cheap at $7,500. Apply Arthur G. Holland, Barrett Bldg., White Plains, N. Y.

BUILDING LOTS WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Large assortment, near station, all prices. Send for maps and full particulars

A. C. TODD REALTY CO., 92 Spring St., New York City.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers-on-the-Hudson.—Access by Subway, also by west side elevated; modern 11-room house, two lots, $8,500; terms, $2,000 cash; houses, plots, acreage, &c.; one 11-room house, $55 month. Bellows & Warren, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Cosy one and two family cottages, large lots; city improvements, excellent transit; $4,250 upward; liberal terms; Sundays and afternoons. Helne, green cottage, 1st St. and McLean Av., Yonkers.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"OVERLAKE," BURLINGTON, VT. For sale or lease. The residence of the late Col. Cannon. Large house, overlooking Lake Champlain; 60 acres, (half of it wooded,) greenhouse, outside laundry, 2 gardeners' cottages, coachman's house, &c. S. G. Tenney, agent, Williamstown, Mass.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN

Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

AUCTION SALES.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.—Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, sells this day, Friday, April 26, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, a large stock of books, calendars, pamphlets, &c. KNEELAND, LA PETRA & GLAZE, Attorneys, 346 Broadway, City.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of NORTH SIDE BREWING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Take notice that, pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, made in the above-entitled proceeding, the undersigned will sell the property of the above-named bankrupt hereinafter mentioned, at public auction, at the office of Stern, Singer & Barr, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, April 26th, 1907, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

The property to be sold is as follows: Chattel mortgages upon customers' saloons, mortgages on real estate, and leases and assignments of leases, fixture receipts, icebox and beer pump receipts, materials, stock on hand, assignments of all contracts for materials, book accounts, and bills receivable.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids; no bid will be accepted unless accompanied by a deposit of Ten Per Cent. (10%,) in cash or certified check.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated New York, April 23d, 1907.

EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Receiver.

STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE CRANE-GILES COMPANY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the factory and wood working plant of the above firm, at 16-18 Union Street Middletown, New York, and all the machinery and tools will be sold at public auction on the premises in the City of Middletown, New York, on Saturday, April 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The real estate consists of a brick building two stories high, about 30x80 feet, with two frame additions, 14 by 70 ft., and 25 by 30 feet; lot, consisting of about one-half acre of land, located in the heart of the city.

For further particulars call or write, DAVID W. CORBETT, Trustee. ROSSLYN M. COX, Attorney for Trustee, Middletown, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$25 A LOT

BUY ACRES! BUY CHEAP! DO IT NOW!

$50 A LOT

Ask the Farmers and the Market Gardeners of Long Island

Is there any money in buying acres? They are all rich.

We are actually at the dawn of Spring, and from this hour we will find sunshine and the splendor of the green fields, the earth upturned everywhere to receive the seeds which decorate the fertile fields of Long Island.

150,000 people this Spring will enjoy the comforts and pleasures of Suburban Life, suburban to New York, who were occupants of Flats and Apartment Houses a year ago. The great activity in Real Estate during the year 1906 induced them to either buy or rent in the suburbs, and before another year a greater number will emigrate. Electric car lines are building in every direction on Long Island; Rapid Transit Trains are increased, and the great reading, wage-earning public are bound to get out and breathe the air and enjoy the sunlight where life looks sweeter and homes more happy. Every paper published in Greater New York has repeatedly stated in its columns "Long Island is the one and only place to live. The best channel to place your money."

The Real Estate Transfer of Greater New York Last Year Was One Billion of Dollars.

THE INVESTMENT ON LONG ISLAND WAS $600,000,000.

$250,000,000 WAS MADE BY THE MARKET GARDENER ON LONG ISLAND
WAS MADE BY THE REAL ESTATE OPERATOR ON LONG ISLAND
WAS MADE BY THE SMALL INVESTOR ON LONG ISLAND

You Knew of It. Did You Invest? You Just Simply Looked On.

BELIEVE US, DEAR READERS, TO-DAY WE ARE ACTUALLY AT THE BEGINNING

350,000 people dropped into New York last year. An equal amount will be ushered in this year. Some of them building, buying or renting. It means New York Suburban Real Estate will improve from 20 to 50 per cent. before April 1st, 1908. Have you a desire to make money? Make it quick?

LET US LEAD YOU INTO DAYLIGHT, INTO THE PROMISED LAND OF PROSPERITY

We do not ask you $500 to $1,000 a lot, or $1,000 to $2,500 per acre, but will, during this sale, show you **one-half acre plots (10 city lots) at a sum less than you can buy a lot in the suburbs for,**

$5 Down Monthly — **$250 One-Half Acre (10 Lots)** — **$5 Down Monthly**

enough land to raise your own vegetables, raise your own chickens, keep a cow and a horse, if necessary; a spot large enough to receive all the pleasures Nature can give. Buy the land on your terms and in a few years build to suit yourself.

Any Wage Earner Can Buy—Any Investor Can Purchase

You are not giving up your life's earnings to pay for it. It is within your means and just what you want. Located in the most natural and fertile field of Long Island,

BAYSHORE

About one hour out by express trains now; **electricity will make it 40 minutes in the near future;** 6,000 people there enjoying the comforts and pleasure on the Great South Bay, where there is Rural Home Life, splendid schools, churches, hotels and over 100 business houses; just far enough away to be strictly suburban to New York, with many trains to and from the city.

We Have 2,000 Acres Subdivided Into 4 Bargains

Bargain No 1.	Bargain No. 2.	Bargain No. 3.	Bargain No, 4.
5 Lots for $5 Down Monthly $125	Boulevard Lots, near Depot $200 $5 Down Monthly $180 Cash	One-Half Acre $250 Only, $5 Down Monthly $225 Cash	Lots at the Bay $625 Terms $10 Down Monthly $575 Cash

Ask for Half Acres on the Boulevard, $450; $10 Down Monthly.

GRAND SPECIAL EXCURSION TO EVERY WAGE EARNER

THREE SALE DAYS	Sunday, April 28th	Wednesday, May 1st	Saturday, April 27th	THREE SALE DAYS
	9 and 10:30 A. M. Long Island City and Brooklyn	10:30 A. M. Only Long Island City and Brooklyn	10:30 A. M. Only Long Island City and Brooklyn	

We Furnish Free Tickets to every prospective purchaser and show you the property whether you buy or not. We are not giving property away. We make a profit. We want you to make a larger profit than us, and you will inside of ten years. We have 50,000 buyers of New York Suburban Real Estate on our books. We want you to join our great colony. We give you every chance. Will you try?

$500 One Acre—20 City Lots $10 Down, $10 Monthly

Our record last year in this office for parcels of Real Estate and amount of sales exceeded any transaction by any Real Estate office in this city. Our titles are always guaranteed.

We want you to see Bayshore — We want you to see the Bargains

Lithograph Maps, Free Railroad Tickets and particulars apply to

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY

192 Broadway, Cor. John, New York City

OWNERS AND DEVELOPERS OF 175 PROPERTIES IN 23 TOWNS SUBURBAN TO NEW YORK

If you realized the rare advantages, the solid comfort to be gained by owning a home in New York's most charming, restricted suburb,

Garden City Estates

you would buy a home site there today.

AGREEABLE climate, pure air, pure spring water and every advantage and improvement which can in any way contribute to health and convenience and enjoyment are here provided.

It is the most attractive spot on beautiful Long Island and easily accessible from the heart of New York. We urge you to visit Garden City Estates at our expense.

This is the spot selected by A. T. Stewart. On two lines of railroads and only 30 minutes from Broadway when transportation facilities are completed.

Full particulars and free railroad tickets on application.

30 minutes from Broadway

Do It Today

GAGE E. TARBELL, Pres't Garden City Estates, Dept. O Flatiron Building, New York Tel. 5222 Gramercy.

PROSPECT HILL.

Jamaica, Long Island, opposite State Normal School; only high grade restricted section. Hill lots, with ocean breezes; 10 minutes' walk to station. Buy before advance. Lots $700 up.

NORMAL LAND COMPANY, Corner Fluehing and Degraw Aves., Jamaica. 52 Broadway, New York.

To Rent for Summer Season.—North shore of Long Island, 1¼ hours out, fully furnished 10-room house, 10 minutes from station, large frontage on beautiful Nissequogue River; water deep enough for power boat; beautiful woods and springs; fresh cow; ice house well stocked; laying hens; rent only $350. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway.

ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FEW DOLLARS DOWN buys a block of 10 full size lots in Hempstead Gardens; balance easy terms; total price, $600; three blocks from depot and trolley to Brooklyn and New York; titles guaranteed. Call or write, HEMPSTEAD GARDENS, Room 607, 277 Broadway, New York.

At Blue Point, L. I.—Beautiful new country home; ten rooms; view of bay; shade trees; modern improvements; electric light; convenient to depot; $6,000; will rent for season to prospective purchaser. Monro & Marston, 150 5th Av., New York.

Cottages furnished or unfurnished, with or without improvements; East, West, and Centre Moriches. Address Geo. Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett.—Houses for rent; land and houses for sale. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

THE FOLLY OF PAYING RENT

Years upon years—what have you to show for it? There is no necessity for paying high rents for poor accommodations. Your monthly rentals will pay for handsome, well-built cottage, 6 rooms, attic, cellar, and piazza; large garden. Located within the limits of Greater New York. Steam, electric, and trolley to property. 14 miles out on the south side of Long Island. Price $2,500. Small amount down and the remainder as rental. Apply 43 World Building.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.

J. METCALFE THOMAS

19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Bargain to Quick Buyer.

Magnificent building site on 85-foot parked boulevard, on three lines of transit, 30 minutes from City Hall; elegant improvements; no brokers. F. S. Summer, Room 520, 253 Broadway.

Shore and bay property, cottages, villa sites; lots 25x150; price $150 each. George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Jamaica Bay frontage, 1,800 feet, 12 acres, $600 acre; well located. Gullmann, 43 2d Av., New York.

Several fine lots on water front, $25 each. Horace G. Knowles, 140 Nassau St.

HOLLIS AND JAMAICA. BARGAINS

HOLLIS.

10 lots Fulton St., corner, house 14 rooms, improvements, big bargain.
17 lots bounded by four streets; make offer.
3 lots Villard Av. $1,875
Corner, 75x125 ..... $2,500
15½ lots Hillside Av. ..... $620 each
2 lots Flushing Av., 50x100 ..... $1,500
Plot 104 ft. front, 200 ft. deep, cheap $1,000
New house, 8 rooms, all improvements, plot 60x100 ..... $5,800

JAMAICA.

Plot 100x100, Norris Av. $2,500
11 lots ..... $750 each
2 business lots Fulton St. ..... $2,500 each
9-room house, improvements, plot 45x100. $3,600
Picturesque book of Hollis Park Gardens and Bellaire Park mailed free.
Official map of Hollis, enabling you to locate any piece of property, free on request.
"WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT."

W. C. REEVES & COMPANY, 1,133 Broadway, Manhattan; 472 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Fulton Street, Hollis, L. I.

DO you know you can save 5 per cent. annually on your investment by building your house or factory of fireproof material? The costs of construction are about the same as those of a frame house, and LESS than those of brick or concrete. Write for catalogue.

NEW CENTURY CONTRACTING CO. 6 Madison Avenue, New York.

25 minutes out on the south side of Long Island, old-fashioned cottage, 6 rooms, attic, cellar, front and side porch, and garden; few minutes from electric road, steam road, and trolley; price very low, small payment down, and remainder as rental to suit buyer. Call or write Jas. Dougherty, 11 West 28th St.

Bay Side, L. I.—For rent, a modern house with all improvements, and privilege of about 1,000 feet of water front on Little Neck Bay. For terms address Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42 St.

To Rent.—On Huntington Bay, L. I., directly on the water, a large furnished house with barn and five acres of land. Inquire of Samuel T. Carter, Jr., 18 Wall St., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEWART, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN STEWART, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, March 21, 1907. Maria Stewart, Teresa Eifert, Hulbert Peck, Executors. Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, Attys. for Executors, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

WILLIAMS, CHARLOTTE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE E. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of December, 1906. GEORGE J. GREENFIELD, Executor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

There are a few offices to let in the lightest, most accessible, most central and most exclusive building in the city.

Rental Agent, Room 406. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Times Building, Times Square.

Desk room, swell store, West 116th St., near Subway station; good business thoroughfare; telephone; $20 monthly. Desk Room, 139 Times Downtown.

Part of store, West 116th St., near Subway station; good business thoroughfare; swell window, telephone. Store, Box 133 Times Downtown.

About 1,200 square feet, front office, 42 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building; rent, $75; elevator, &c. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

OFFICES including gas and heat, $23; Subway, L, and all cars, Colonial Building, 66th St. & B'way.

Store, living apartment in rear, $40. 46 Manhattan St.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59 Pearl St., near Broad.

To Let.—At 316 West 41st St., a 2-story rear building with a runway suitable for a stable, garage, storage, or business purposes.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 855 Broadway.

Attractive stores, 6 & 8 E. 27th; latest improvements; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 855 Broadway.

17th St., 105 East.—Small offices; heat, light, attendance. Folsom Brothers, 535 Broadway.

Large, light basement, with power and steam. Wollersen, 514 West 46th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The New and Greater TRIBUNE BUILDING

Offers Many Advantages

to those seeking an

IDEAL BUSINESS HOME

The high character of its tenants, its excellent location—opposite City Hall Park—its nearness to the Subway, Brooklyn Bridge and "L" Road stations, its splendid elevator service (eight passenger and one freight, plunger type), and the fact that the Building

IS NEVER CLOSED

should commend it to any one whose business is downtown.

Desirable Offices, singly or en suite, at prices from $1.50 to $2.25 per square foot.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Those wishing to look at offices should apply to the Agent of the Building, Room 610, 6th floor. Tel. 3000 Beekman.

FOR RENT

Number One Wall Street

THE BEST ADVERTISED CORNER IN THE WORLD

OFFICES NOW READY FOR TENANTS INSPECTION INVITED

BROKER ON PREMISES

THE WEST STREET BUILDING

90 West Street, Block between Cedar and Albany.

Owners: The West Street Improvement Company, Howard Carroll, President.

Architect: Chas. Gilbert. Builders: The John Peirce Company.

Location unsurpassed. Centre of the machinery, coal, and iron trades. Headquarters of two great railroads. Architecturally the most beautiful office structure in the world. One of the sights of the metropolis.

Best light and air in New York. Rooms all open to the sun. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Nine standard plunger elevators. No dust or noise of sweeping; vacuum cleaners throughout. Grand restaurant on 24th floor, connecting in Summer with beautiful roof garden. Magnificent view of the city, bay, harbor, and rivers.

The West Street Building commends itself particularly to railroads, the machinery, metal, and electrical trades, coal dealers, engineers, dock builders, contractors, lawyers, and shippers.

TENANTS NOW MOVING IN.

For plans and particulars apply to

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, Agent
141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

295, 295½, 297 Pearl St.,

NEAR BEEKMAN STREET.

Three 5-story and basement connecting buildings, suitable most any business. Very substantial and in A-1 order.

RENT, $1,800 TO $2,300 EACH, OR $6,000 FOR ALL.
APPLY TO
IRVING P. LOVEJOY CO.
55 LIBERTY ST.
Telephone 6407 Cortlandt.

Two Left

of these attractive new Stores,

Nos. 29, 31, 33 Columbus av., near 60th. Convenient to "L" and Subway stations; a splendid location for most any business. Large show windows; rents very moderate.

Also Studio Stores
of superior class; rents only $50.
Apply on premises, or
SAMUEL H. MARTIN, Agent.
150 Columbus av., at 66th st.

OFFICES 616 E. 149th St., just west of 3d Av. Subway and "L" station, including advertising sign space on roof showing prominently from above busiest Bronx stations; suitable for stock broker, insurance, or light manufacturing; inducements to desirable tenants. Loeo & Kaufman, premises.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

FIRST CLASS LOFT TO LET

In splendid new mercantile building, 684 Broadway; entire ninth floor, 5,500 square feet; light on all sides; rent reasonable. Inquire 8th floor.

OFFICES TO LET,
TEMPLE COURT,
3 TO 9 BEEKMAN ST.
110 TO 121 NASSAU ST.
RULAND & WHITING CO., AGENT,
ON PREMISES.

Studios, some with bath, $20 to $50; elevators, steam heat; fine building and location, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

45 WARREN ST.,

Two lofts, 25x60; $1,300.

At 42 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building, top floor; rent $900; elevator, steam heat. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

CONCORD HALL

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 119TH STREET, NEAR 116TH STREET SUBWAY.

High-grade fireproof apartments in suites of 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths. Rents $1,000-$1,900. Ready for occupancy on Sept. 1st. Nathan Loewy Realty & Coostruction Co.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;

Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L etations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

C. F. BEDELL CO.

Broadway, Corner 71st St.

Winton.....28 West 128th St.
Near Lenox Av. and Subway.
Private telephones, elevator, &c.
8 rooms and bath, all light.....$50-$60

Summersby.342 West 56th St.
Elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.
7 rooms and bath.....$70

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT

65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent, $50.00.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE

5 and 6-room apartments; bath, all improvements; hall service; rent, $35 and $45. Agent, Everett M. Selxas, 65 Morningside Av.

The Aberdeen

540 West 146th St.,
near Broadway; block from Subway; superb new Apartments; elevator, &c., &c.
4, 5 Rooms & Bath, $40 Up
REEVE A. SILK & CO.,
Broadway and 139th St.

Choice Up-to-Date Apartments

656-660 West 179th Street (near Broadway)

4-5-room apartments; all light and sunny, in excellent neighborhood; near Subway station and cars; rents $22 to $29. Apply premises.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

118th St., 204 West, Near 7th Av. Drive.—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

Close to Subway Station and Surface Cars.

Choice 4 and 5 room up-to-date apartments in select neighborhood; rents from $22 to $29; 656-660 West 179th St., (near Broadway.) Apply on premises.

Corner 170th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, opposite Columbia University, one block from Subway station; six large airy rooms and bath; modern improvements, all-night service. Apply to tenant, Apartment 61, 438 W. 116th St.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
Elevator Apartments, 253 West 117th St., 5 large rome and tiled bath, electric light, gas range, all outside light; uniformed service; rents $35 to $37.

WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS

326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65.
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

Colonial Apartments

Must be seen to be appreciated; one block from "L" and Subway; 6 large, light rooms, tiled bath, shower, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; $50 monthly. Apply 29 Columbus Av. or

SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
150 Colnmbus Av., nt 60th St.

LINCOLN

306 West 51et St.

Beautiful apartment, four large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

For Rent—Apartment, 308 West 97th St., furnished or unfurnished; six rooms, large and light. Call between 12 and 3, Clark.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

902-1,036 SIMPSON ST.

Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7-large, light rooms and bath: PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.

Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.

RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.

CONCESSIONS.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.
ALSO rear of Trinity Av.,
939 JACKSON AV.
3-4 rooms, all modern improvements.
BY WEEK, $3.00-$5.50. | BY MONTH, $15.50-$25.00.
Apply on premiaes.

THE DOROTHY APARTMENTS,

N. E. cor. of Marion Av. and 196th St. High-class apartments, with all improvements; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; most desirable and convenient location in Bedford Park; 6 minutes from L or Harlem station.
GEORGE W. FLAGG.

955 CAULDWELL AV., BRONX.

Just north of 163d St. and east of 161st St. L station; 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in elegant corner house; hot water, steam heat, exposed plumbing, oak trim; rents $24 to $30; select small families; all light rooms.

170th St., 882 East.—5 and 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; fine location, near 169th St. "L" station; $22 to $27; one month free.

674 EAST 197TH ST.
Three blocks from Bronx Park Station.
Floor in two-family new brick house.
8 rooms, bath, pantry, latest improvements, $45.

College Av., 163d, 164th Sts.: new 4 and 5 rooms; all improvements; choice private location; suitable for select families; near school and railroad station; moderate rent. Janitor.

1,181 Tinton Av., 168th St.—Elegant modern apartment, 6 light, airy rooms, all outside, bath; rent, $33. Send for booklet.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

EAST SIDE.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern apartments; 6 rooms; rental $50 to $55. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A.—201 East 72d St.; elegant corner flat, single; 7 large, light rooms; all conveniences; rent, $43.00. Thos. F. McLaughlin, 1,238 3d Av., 72d St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alhambra, 15 East 11th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 8-room and bath apartment; large, airy, well-furnished apartment; outside rooms; overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books, services of maid included. For terms address or apply at Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alhambra, 15 East 11th St.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 136 East 16th; six rooms, bath; $80. Folsom Brothers, 83 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Furnished apartment, Brooklyn Heights, 41 Remsen St., for Summer; three minutes' walk from Wall St. Ferry; 7 rooms, bath; light, airy; at unfurnished ratee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—Trial desired in New York County.—FRANK SCHMITT, Plaintiff, against JOHN FOERSCH and JACOB PLATT as executors and trustees under the will of Michael Schmitt, deceased; William Schmitt and Eliza Schmitt, his wife; George Schmitt and Emma Schmitt, his wife; John Schmitt and Carrie Schmitt, his wife; Adam Schmitt and Eva Schmitt, his wife; George H. Schmitt and Amanda J. Schmitt, his wife; Elizabeth Schmitt, wife of the plaintiff Frank Schmitt; Eva Schmitt, widow of Anton Schmitt, deceased; Agnes M. Dahnke, Rosa R. Boston, Daisy H. Schmitt, May M. Schmitt, William H. Schmitt, Marie Fockelman, Anna Steinbrück, William Schmitt and Katie M. Schmitt, his wife; Dorothea Lorey; Agatha Burger, Jacob Burger and Kunigunda Burger, his wife; Nicholas Burger and Barbara Burger, his wife; Mary Platt and Jacob Platt, her husband; Michael Schraut and Barbetha Schraut, his wife; Barbetha Jaecklein; Nicholaus Jaecklein, Joseph Jaecklein, and Minnie Jaecklein, his wife; Hens Jaecklein, Anton Jaecklein, Gretchen Jeecklein, Dorothea Jaecklein, August Spanheimer, Friederich Spanheimer, Bertha Spanheimer, Marla Spanheimer, Johann Spanheimer, Johano Schraut, Barbara Goetzen, Michael Burger, William Schmitt, grandnephew of Michael Schmitt, deceased; Anna Schwartz, Frida Schwartz, and Charles Schmitt, Gustavus Rader, Ludwig Zahnsr, Charles A. Perry, Eliza Poll, the City of Naw York; the City Fireproofing Company, and the People of the State of New York, Defendants.

To the above-named Defendants:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in thie action and to eerve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of thie summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will he taken against you by default for the relief demanded in tha complaint.

Dated April 8th, 1907.

M. H. WINKLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 90 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattao, New York City.

To all the defendants above named, except John Foersch and Jacob Platt as executors of and trustees under the will of Michael Schmitt, deceased; Mary Platt, Jacob Platt, Gustavus Rader, Charles A. Perry, Eliza Poll, the City of New York, the City Fireproofing Company, and ths People of tbe State of New York:

Ths foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of April, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Monhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, April 19th, 1907.

M. H. WINKLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 90 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. HOWARD GREGORY, J. CALBRAITH GULICK, and J. HENRY REUTER, doing business undsr the firm name and etyle of Gregory, Gulick & Company, plaintiffe, against J. RUSSELL BARNES, defendant; Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in thie action, end to serve a copy of your anewer on the plaintiff's attorney within six daye after the eervice of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failura to appear or anewer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 21et, 1907. LOUIS H. MOOS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 93 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To J. RUSSELL BARNES, defendant:

The foregoing summone is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph I. Green, a Justice of the City Court of tho City of New York, dated the 11th day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at New York City, N. Y.—Dnted New York, March 11th, 1907. LOUIS H. MOOS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 93 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES KENN, Bankrupt.

Pureuant to an ordar duly made and entered in the above proceedings, and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1906, I, the undersigned, the Trustee for the creditors, will sell at public auction, by Chelsea Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of April, 1907, at ten o'clock in the forsnoon on that day, certain real property hslonging to the above-named estate, and directed by said order to be sold, and more particularly described in the petition herein as follows:

All that certain gore, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being part of Lot No. 218 on a map entitled "Map of Building Lots of Fordham, County of Weetchester, New York, being part of the farm of Charles Berriam," surveyed by Lewis J. Olmstead, dated Kingsbridge, October 30th, 1852, and filed in the office of the Clerk, now Registrar, of the County of Weetchester, January 31et, 1853, which part of said lot is bounded and described ae follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Morris Avenue as now laid out, and vested in the City of New York, with the westerly side of former Munroe Avenue, formerly Avenue A, as laid down on said map, running thence southerly along the easterly side of Morris Avenue nine 67.100 (9 67.100) feet to the northly side of Lot No. 217, on said map; thence easterly along the northerly side of Lot No. 217 on said map two 49.100 (2 49.100) feet to tbo weeterly side of said Munroe Avenue, and thence northerly along the weeterly side of Munroe Avenue nine 89.100 (9 89.100) feet to tho point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The said premises will be sold for cash, free and clear from all liens of judgment creditors, euch liens to attach to the proceeds of sale, and subject to all taxes, assessments, and water rates which may be a lien on said property. Said premises being vacant property may be inspected at any time.

Dated New York, April —, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD, Trustee.
J. C. O'CONOR, Attorney for Trustee, 11 William Street, New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

TWO DAYS IN
WASHINGTON!
TWO MONTHS IN
EUROPE!
All Expense Plan Trips.
$12 and $275 up.
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED

BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2 Providence, $2.30.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all pointe.
Steamers Priscilla and Puritan leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orcheatra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Str. Chester W. Chapin and Meinc.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., week days only, 4 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, weak daye only, at 3 P. M.; Str. Naugatuck.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River; $1.00 to Providence.
TEMPORARY SCHEDULE.
Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 P. M. 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Traneportation Company.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE

PEOPLE'S LINE Steamers leave Pier 32, N. R., N. Y. Week Days Only at 6 P. M. Charming night trips on splendid steamer. Fine service.
CITIZENS LINE Steamers leave Pier 46, N. R., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundaye at 0 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout Week days at 4 P. M.; Newburgh at 5 P. M.; Sundays at 9 A. M. From foot of Franklin St.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —DOROTHEA BAUER, Plaintiff, against SUSANNAH BAUER, Defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in eaid judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be eold and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with ths building and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereto, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, State of New York, and bounded and deecribed as followe.

Beginning at a point at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park Avenue with the southerly side of Ons Hundred and Ninth Street; running thence easterly along the eaid southerly side of Ons Hundred and Ninth Street nineteen feet; running thence southerly and parallel with Park Avenue, said part of the way through a party wall, seventy-three feet ten inches; running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street nineteen (19) feet to ths easterly side of Park Avenue; and running thence northerly along the easterly eids of Park Avenue seventy-three (73) feet and ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1907.

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referea.

JULIUS MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SAMUEL MARKS, Attorney for Defendant, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 1,439 Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

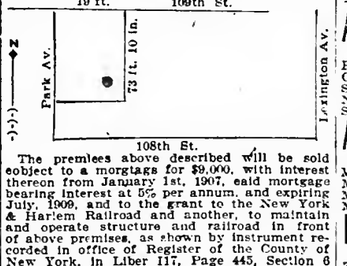

The premises above described will be sold eobject to a morgtage for $9,000, with interest thereon from January 1st, 1907, eaid mortgage bearing interest at 5% per annum, and expiring May 1909, and to the grant to the New York & Harlem Railroad and another, to maintain and operate structure and railroad in front of above premises, as shown by instrument recorded in office of Register of the County of New York, in Liber 117, Page 445, Section 6 of Conveyances.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1907.

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HARRY A. GORDON, plaintiff, against DAVID LANG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1907, I, the undersigned, the referee in eaid judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, as taken together: Beginning at a point on the eoutherly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street distant 175 feet westerly from the southwesterly aide of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and the Boulevard or Broadway; running thence southerly parallel with Broadway 99 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line 50 feet; thence northerly parallel with Broadway 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street 50 feet to the point or place of beginning. The above-described premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of record for the eum of $14,000 and accrued interest thereon at 5 per cent., which mortgage becomes due on or about April 20th, 1908.

Dated New York, April 12th, 1907.

ISIDORE SCHERER, Referee.

MANHEIM & MANHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

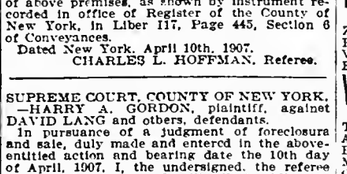

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to aatisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,500, with interest thereon from tho 17th day of July, 1906, together with costs and allowance amounting to $234.59-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchass money, or paid by the referee, is $177.40-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of April, 1907.

ISIDORE SCHERER, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL I. GROSS and ISIDOR WALZER, individually and as membera of the firm of GROSS & WALZER, Bankrupts.—No. 0,421.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel I. Gross and Isidor Walzer, individually and as members of the firm of Gross & Walzer, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 22d, 1907, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 6th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cauee, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 25th, 1907.

NO. 9582.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United Statea for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB LEVY, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Jacob Levy of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1907, the said Jacob Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1907, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a truatee, examine the bankrupt, and transact auch other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 25, 1907.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Time shown below is from Liberty St. Station. Leave West 23d St. 10 minutes earlier except as noted by designating marks.

PHILADELPHIA TWO-HOUR TRAIN EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

j*12:15, 0:30, m7:00, m*8:00, 8:30, *9:00, §*10:00, *11:00, 11:30, m*12:00, ¶*1:00, 1:30, *2:00, *3:00, *4:00, ¶*5:00, 5:30, m*0:00, *7:00, *8:00, *9:00, p10:30 P. M., j*12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON — z*1:30, *8:00, ¶*10:00, ¶*12:00, *2:00, ¶*4:00, ¶*6:00, *7:00.

LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., x1:00, 1:30, k3:40, d4:15, 5:00 P. M., xG:15. Sundays, 8:30, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*0:40 A. M., x1:00, k3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE Sundays (No Asbury Park)—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ex12:40, 1:20, g4:45, 5:30, 6:30, j12:01. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, z4:00, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

Time tables giving trains to EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, WILLIAMSPORT, and all other points can be obtained at following offices: Liberty St. (West 23d St., Tel. 3144 Chelsea), 6 Astor House, 245, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 281 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 2,798 3d Av., 105 West 125th St., 245 Columbue Av., New York; 4 Court St., 343, 344 Fulton St., 479 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn; 220 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. pSundays. ‡Parlor cars only. mDining car, except Sundays. xSaturdays only. zLiberty St. only. ¶Dining car Sundays. *Dining car daily. From West Twenty-third Street—e12:20 P. M., z4:30 P. M., j11:50 P. M., k3:20 P. M., d3:50 P. M.

W. G. BESLER, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr. W. C. HOPE, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS

"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR"

To Baltimore and Washington.

Leave New York City. 23d St. Lib'y St.

WASHINGTON, Sleepers, Daily	11:50 pm	1:30 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily.	7:50 am	8:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily.	9:50 am	10:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily.	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Daily.	1:50 pm	2:00 pm
"ROYAL LTD." Diner, Daily.	3:50 pm	4:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily.	5:50 pm	6:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Boffet, Daily.	6:50 pm	7:00 pm

THROUGH DAILY TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Leave New York City.	23d St.	Lib'y St
CHICAGO, PITTSBURG.	7:50 am	8:00 am
CHICAGO, COLUMBUS.	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND,	5:50 pm.	4:00 pm
PITTSBURG LIMITED.	6:50 pm	7:00 pm
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.	11:50 pm	1:30 am
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.	3:50 am	10:00 am
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.	5:50 pm	6:00 pm

Offices: 245, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.

After 6 p. m. Sleeping Car Reservations and full information regarding trains, etc., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, B. & O. R. R., 23d St. Terminal. Phone No. Chelsea 3144.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows for:

BOSTON, via New London & Prov.—††8:00, ††10:00, *x10:02 A. M., ††11:00, *x11:01, *x13:00, ††15:00, **15:02, *†12:00 P. M., via Willimantic—**8:01 A. M., 42 P. M., via Springfd—9:14 A.M., †††12:00, *†14:00, *†1 PM Worcester & Fitchburg, via Putnam, †3:53 P.M. Lakeville and Norfolk—†8:49 A. M., †3:31 P.M. Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield —††4:74, †8:40 A. M., and †3:31 P. M.

Ticket offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St., also at c245, 1,200, c1,354 Broadway, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., c949 Madison Av., c105 West 125th St., 2,708 Third Av., in Brooklyn, c4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Av., 220 Broadway.

*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. ||Parlor Car Limited. ¶Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A, Cortlandt and Deshroses Sts. B.
*Daily. Sunday: a7.25, b9.25, c7.45, d9.45, n5.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y. A	Lv. N.Y. B
Buffalo Express	*a7.40 AM	*c7.30 AM
Buffalo Express	*b9.40 AM	*d9.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	*12.10 N'N
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Ex.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Ticket Offices: 355 and 1460 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

PHILADELPHIA ....Apr. 27, May 25, June 22
CELTIC, (29,904 tons,) May 4, 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....June 1, June 29
NEW YORK.....May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS.....May 18, June 15, July 13

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MESABA .....Apr. 27, 9 A.M.; May 25
MINNETONKA .....May 4, 11 A.M.; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS .....May 11, 5 A.M.; June 8
MINNEHAHA.....May 18, 9:30 A. M.; June 15

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

ZEELAND..Apr.27, 3:30 P.M.; May 25, June 22
KROONLAND May 4, 10:30 AM; June 1, July 13
VADERLAND..May 11, 3:30 P.M.; June 8, Jy. 6
FINLAND..May 18, 8:30 A.M.; June 15, July 27

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48, N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

TEUTONIC....May 1, 10 A.M.
ARABIC.....July 4
BALTIC.....May 8, 3 P.M.; June 14, July 11
MAJESTIC....May 15, 10 A. M.
CEDRIC..May 17, 8:30 A. M.; June 20, July 18
CELTIC..May 31, 8:30 A. M.; June 27, July 25

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC, May 4, 11 A.M. (from Pier 15, N.R.)
†ADRIATIC...May 22, June 19, July 17.
TEUTONIC...May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC.....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Batb, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC .....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
ROMANIC .....July 15, 3 P.M.

FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC .....Apr. 27, 9:30 A.M.; June 8
CANOPIC .....May 18, 2:30 P.M.; June 29, Aug. 10

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
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North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser...May 7, 10 AM Kronprinz.July 16,9 AM
K.W.II.May 14, 7:30AM Kaiser..July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z.May 21, 10 AM K. Wm. II.Aug. 6,5 AM
Kaiser..June 4, 10 AM Kronp'z.Aug.13,7:30AM
K.Wm.II.June11,6 AM Cecilie(new)Au.20,1 PM
Kronp'z.June 18,10 AM Kaiser.Aug. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser..July 2, 10 AM K.Wm.II..Sept.3, 1 PM
K.Wm.II.July 9, 0 AM Kronprinz.Sep.10,7 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN, 10 AM.

*Gera	Apr. 30	Barbarossa	June 8
*Main	May 2	Kurfuerst	June 13
Kurfuerst	May 9	Friedrich	June 20
*Rhein	May 16	P. Alice	June 25
Friedrich	May 18	Bremen	July 4
P. Alice	May 23	Barbarossa	July 11
Bremen	May 28	Kurfuerst	July 18
Main	June 6	Friedrich	July 23

*Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.

*Neckar	Apr. 27	P. Irene	July 13
Barbarossa	May 4	*Neckar	July 20
K. Luise	May 11	K. Luise	July 27
K. Albert	May 18	K. Albert	Aug. 3
P. Irene	June 1	P. Irene	Aug. 17
*Neckar	June 8	K. Luise	Aug. 31
K. Luise	June 15	K. Albert	Sept. 7
K. Albert	June 29	*Neckar	Sept. 14

*Omite Genoa.

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LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Lady's pin, amethyst, surrounded with diamonds, square setting, Wednesday evening at Madison Square Garden, Buffalo Bill's Show, or between Hotel Woodward and Madison Square. Liberal reward will be paid upon return to S. T. C., Hotel Woodward, Broadway and 55th St.

LOST—Gold watch, engraved, with black leather fob, between Knickerbocker Hotel and 36th St., on Broadway; reward. Address M. C., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Wednesday evening, vicinity Broadway and 108th St., lady's locket; will finder please return, as photos are very valuable? Reward. Stacey, 203 West 108th St.

LOST—Silver watch, Waltham case, between Broadway and 26th St. and 23d St. Subway station; suitable reward. Theodora Daub, 1,027 St. James Building.

LOST—Gold bracelet, between 42d St. Ferry and Lexington Opera House, evening April 23; suitable reward. R. Thompson, 917 Broadway.

LOST—A diamond horseshoe pin, Monday night at Herald Square Theatre; reward. Address W. B. H., Box 310 Times, Times Sq.

LOST—Roll of paper, containing draft of will (Livingston) on April 23. Address S. B., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

LOST—On Tuesday, April 23, pearl bar pin, last pearl missing. Return to 32 Liberty St., Room 1,206; reward

LOST—April 21, opal, emerald and pearl ring; reward. H. Wingate, 9 Broadway, New York.

LOST—Gold initial fob, initials "A. J. V."; reward. A. Van Beuren, 128 4th Av.

LOST—Between Weehawken Ferry, 42d St., and Brooklyn, Tuesday, 16th, 7:30 P. M., pocketbook, containing railroad tickets and papers, valuable only to owner; $10 reward; no questions. G. W. Thompson, 44 Murray St., New York.

LOST—In or about Herald Square Theatre, Saturday night, crescent diamond pin, engraved on back "A. L. Kuhnerr"; finder will receive liberal reward by returning same to F. Zittel, 206 Columbus Av.

LOST—A lady's old-fashioned gold watch, with gold face, with fob, gold buckle, and small, old-fashioned gold key attached. Liberal reward for return to New Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st St.

LOST—Tuesday, 23d, on 7th Av., between 55th St. and 42d St., or on 42d St. east to Madison Av., a silver Tunisian necklace. Reward on return to Room 560 Hotel Manhattan.

LOST—Will party who found two-karat diamond solitaire ring in T. B. Harms's office April 23 communicate with Miss Burnham, 240 West 45th St.? Liberal reward.

LOST—In Subway, between Brooklyn Bridge and Grand Central, lady's black bag, containing obain, silver medal, and keys. Reward if returned to 50 West 45th St.

LOST—On road between New Brunswick and Old Bridge, a gold eyeglass case; liberal reward for its return to Otto Wagner, 25 Broad St., New York.

LOST—Wednesday night, between 106th St. and 116th St., on west side, sable tippet; liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Hall, 206 West 106th St.

LOST—A lady's tortoise shell back comb, gold mounted and set in pearls, between 132d St. and 122d St. on 7th Av. Return to 131 132d St. and receive reward.

LOST—Lady's hand satchel, containing sum of money, bank book in owner's name, other articles. Liberal reward return 3,132 Broadway, fourth flat.

LOST—Tuesday, plain gold ring, inscribed "W. W. P. to E. J. N., Dec. 15, 1897"; liberal reward. Address W. W. P., Box 311 Times, Times Square

LOST—Pink topaz pendant and platinum chain, in 38th St., near Lexington Av., on Friday, April 5. Return to 135 East 38th St.; reward.

LOST—On 5th Av. and 35th St., lady's gold chain bag. Finder will receive liberal reward for return of same to H. B. Sargent, 221 West 57th St.

LOST—Old-fashioned emerald pin and cameo locket, between 76th St. and Columbus Av. and Barony's; reward. Thackara, 59 West 76th St.

LOST—Between 114th-125th, on Broadway, gold chain and locket, children's pictures inside; reward. Burrows, 548 West 114th St.

LOST—In vicinity 21st St., pair of gold cuff links, marked with initials "H. F. R." Address R., Box 340 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Mink muff, Friday, April 19, on or beyond Jerome Av., en route to Bronxville; reward. Luhnow, 2,441 7th Av.

LOST—Sunday, seed pearl necklace, with blue pendant, between West 96th and East 76th Sts.; reward. 29 East 76th St.

LOST—Fields' Theatre, Wednesday night, small gold spangled fan; $5 reward. 106 East 36th St.

LOST—Lady's diamond ring, 3d Av.; liberal reward. Mrs. Babcock, 357 West 24th St.

$50 REWARD for information which will convict thief of Waltham gold-filled hunting-case watch, Case No. 257,926, Works No. 3,760,971; $10 reward for information as to whereabout of same; no intention to claim, only to trace. W. N., Box 343 Times, Times Square.

REWARD—$50 for return of horse and buggy which disappeared April 11 from City Hall Park, Brooklyn; dark brown horse, bobbed tail, initial V. C. on blinds; buggy single seated, top black, rubber tire, wheels painted red; no questions asked. Vincenzo J. Correale, 836 Melrose St., Brooklyn.

$35.00 REWARD for return of a Masonic charm, lost on Thursday, April 11th, Anawanda Club, 414 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 75,036, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 164,963, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 978,045, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,031,843, Bowery Savings Bank Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—Brindle-white bulldog, Checkers. License 2,069; liberal reward and no questions. McLaughlin, 615 West 144th St.

LOST—Brindle bull, with white markings, no collar. Reward if returned to 363 West 42d St. Palmer.

LOST—Monday evening, about 9 o'clock, a curly-headed St. Bernard, answering to the name of Chumy, on or near 45th St. and Madison Av.; peculiar birthmark on back; liberal reward. Owner, Mrs. Riley, 11 West 45th St., New York.

LOST—English brindle bulldog, screw tail, name of Shay; from wagon, 6th Av., between 26th and 43th Sts.; liberal reward. 154 West 28th St.

LOST—A Mexican hairless dog, in neighborhood of Broadway and 136th St.; liberal reward. P. W. Hanel, 627 West 136th.

LOST—April 9, tan dog, Flo, female, curled tail; reward. Mrs. Symmons, 424A Halsey St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Last Friday, Boston bulldog, name Moky. Reward if returned to 2,032 5th Av.

LOST—Large envelope, containing two bank books, 1 Metropolitan policy and 1 fire insurance policy, between 90th and 95th Sts., on Park Av.; reward. 212 East 95th St. Earl Moore.

LOST—Bank Book No. 892,650, Bowery Bank; paymsnt stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 892,651, Bowery Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

POLICE ACCUSED OF AIDING CROOKS

Jerome Seizes Blotter of the Church Street Station in Graft Inquiry.

IMMIGRANTS ARE ROBBED

Prisoners Bailed on Minor Charge and Disappear—Grand Jury Will Hear Case To-day.

By probing what appears to be a "doctored" entry on the blotter of the Church Street Police Station, District Attorney Jerome, aided by Assistant District Attorney Garvan, opened yesterday a strange case, which upon closer investigation seems to indicate an understanding between the police and the confidence men who are fleecing ignorant immigrants, for the protection of the crooks.

For several hours in the District Attorney's office yesterday Mr. Jerome and his assistant subjected everybody concerned with the entry to a severe grilling, and then announced that all those examined had been subpoenaed to appear befors the Grand Jury to-day to tell what they know of the case. This move was made in an effort to facilitate the exposition of the supposed conspiracy. Mr. Garvan also said that information would be furnished Commissioner Bingham about affairs in the Church Street Station that would lead to a housecleaning there.

The entry recorded the arrest on Wednesday afternoon of Frank Garibaldi, Joseph Getner, and Tony Klan at Rector and West Streets. "The prisoners are charged with fighting with each other, caueing a orowd to collect," it reads. "The first two named are also charged with attempting to flim-flam Klan." Charges of disorderly conduct are entered against all three. The arrest is credited to Detectives Crowley and Larken. The entry was made by Lieut. George Haerle, Jr.

Bail Accepted; Men Disappear.

According to the information gathered by Mr. Jerome yesterday, Garibaldi and Getner should have been held on charges of grand larceny. It is said that the two, who are supposed to be confidence men, masquerading under fictitious namee, stole $300 from Klan, whose real name is Kleinunuas, and from a friend of his named Sam Franz. Although Kleinunuas and Policemen George F. Herold and Abraham Minnerly of the Traffic Squad are said to have declared in the police station that thie robbery was committed, Lieut. Haerle entered merely the disorderly conduct charges.

Bail at the rate of $500 each was accepted for Garibaldi and Getner by Lieut. Haerle from Joseph Natale, a saloonkeeper of 18 Trinity Place. They were immediately liberated, while Kleinunuas was kept in a cell all night. The acceptance of thia bail was perfectly regular in a disorderly conduct case, but decidedly irregular in a grand larceny casc. A lieutennnt behind the desk in a police station is prohibited by law from taking such bail in a grand larceny case.

Both Garibaldi and Getner have disappeared. The bail offered for them by Natale was declared forfeited by Magistrate House in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. When their disappearance became known, an order is said to have gone forth from Police Headquarters to the police of the Church Street Station to find them within twenty-four hours under pain of "being broken." Mr. Garvan said yesterday afternoon that they undoubtedly would be found before this morning.

Lieut. Haerle's Explanation.

In explaining the entry to Mr. Jeroms, Lieut. Haerle declared that Kleinunuas told him several times that he had not been robbed. Under ths circumstances, Haerle said, he entered only a charge of disorderly conduct against the prisoners. Mr. Jerome demanded an explanation of how the bondsman was obtained for Garibaldi and Getner. He asked Haerle if a letter had been sent to Natalc. Haerle replied that none had been sent with his knowledge. When Natale was examined he declared that he had received a letter.

An explanntion of what be meant by saying that Garibaldi and Getner had tried to "flim-flam" Kleinunuas was demanded of Haerle by Mr. Jerome. Finally he said that he supposed that Garibaldi and Getner had tried to throw the responsibility of their disorderly conduct on Kleinunuas.

The Church Street Station is now in charge of Capt. Edward Gallagher, who in the recent shake-up was transferred there from an uptown precinct. Mr. Jerome said that he had received many complaints about the police in this station in the past, but had never been able to obtain anything definite about their actions. Mr. Jeromo also said that Harold and Minnerly have good records on the police force and are thoroughly reliable men.

It was Magistrats House who caused Mr. Jerome's investigation. He scentcd something suspicious in the case when Kleinunuas was arraigned before bim yesterday morning in the Tombs Police Court on the disorderly conduct charge, and notified the District Attorney'e offics of his suspicions. Magistrate House said later that he had been told by a friendly policeman that the entry on the blotter in the case had been "doctored."

How the Game Was Worked.

What appears to be the true story behind the entry that Mr. Jerome unearthed is a phase of the "lemon" game, and is as follows:

Two Russians, Tony Kleinunuas and Sam Franz, who had lived in this country two years, decided to return to their native land. During their sojourn here they had always lived in Russian communities, and consequently had learned little English. They came to New York from East St. Louis with the intention of sailing to-day on a steamer bound for Europe.

On Wednesday afternoon they went to Bischoff's money exchange, at Broadway and Park Place, and sxchanged their American money for Russian rubles. They received about 600 rubles, which in our money is worth about $300. Tony took 416 of the rubles and gave his friend the rest. As they emerged from the exchange store they were approached by Garibaldi and Getner.

Learning from the emigrants that they were going to Europe on a certain steamer, Garibaldi said that he and Getner had engaged passage on the same vessel. Garibaldi discussed the trip in a friendly way, and it was finally decided that he and his friend should join forces with Kleinunuas and Franz. Garibaldi suggested that they make Getner treasurer for the party and turn over to him all the funds. Ths rubles were handed ovsr without hesitation.

While the party were walking through Rector Street, Tony suddenly reconsidered his action in delivering ths rubles to his new friends and demanded them back. A quarrel ensued, and a blow made Tony's nose bleed.

"There's your money!" said Garibaldi, thrusting a newspaper into Tony's pocket, and he and Getner started to run down Rector Street. But Tony was not convinced that he had his monsy. He started off in pursuit and Franz joined in the chase.

Traffic Policeman Herold, who ie assigned to duty in front of Pier 4, saw the party running As they came nearer Garibaldi darted off in one direction and Getner in the opposite. Herold pursued Garibaldi and caught him in a saloon. Traffic Policeman Minnerly, on duty at ths foot of Reotor Street, saw the trouble and chased Getner, catching him after a brief run. Kleinunuas also was arrested.

The policemen took their prisoners to the Church Street Station, where Lieut. Haerle sat behind ths desk. It was 4:15 by ths clock on the wall when they entered the station. There they searched the prisoners. On Kleinunuas they found the newspaper Garibaldi had thrust into his pocket. It contained some stage money. On Garibaldi they found a note for 100 rubles, some Confederate money, and some imitation banknote certificates issued as advertisements by a firm that makes banknotes. Nothing was found on Getner.

Then, according to Mr. Garvan, who gave out the story of the investigation, William H. Crowley, a plain-clothes man attached to the Church Street Police Station, appeared. He told Herold and Minnerly that he and his partner, Larken, would take charge of the case. He said that Herold and Minnerly could act as witnesscs when the case came up in court. Then the entry was made on the blotter the prisonere were taken back to the cells, and Herold and Minnerly left.

When the case was called in the Tombs Court yesterday only Kleinunuas appeared. According to Mr. Garvan, Crowley told Minnerly to make an affidavit charging Kleinunuas with disorderly conduct, and Minnerly did so. Magietrato House questioned the prisoner, and then discharged him. Without betraying his intentions to the policemen, Magistrate House then notified the District Attorney's office about the case, and Mr. Jerome turned it over to Mr. Garvan for investigation.

Police Blotter Seized.

Mr. Garvan immediately disturbed the quiet of the Church Street Station. He seized the blotter and other evidencs and carried it away with him to his office. Then he summoned Lieut. Haerle, the four policemen, and the two emigrants. Mr. Jerome and he then examined them one at a time. All the statements conflicted. But sufficient informnfion was received to warrant Mr. Jerome's presenting the case to the Grand Jury and furnishing Commissioner Bingham with some interesting data about the way the game was worked.

While the investigation was in progress Mr. Jerome had occasion to leave the room in which it was being held. In the elevator he discovered Lieut. Haerle, who had been put in another room and told to stay there until he was called.

"Where did you get on this car?" demanded Mr. Jerome.

Lieut Haerle wns confused. He muttered some reply.

"Come with me," said Mr. Jeroms, taking him to the room in which the investigation was being held.

The elevator man said Lieut. Haerle had entered the car on the General Sessions floor, which is one floor below where the investigation was held.

ASK $8,000 FOR MILK BOOTHS.

League Wants City's Aid in the Free Distribution in Parks This Summer.

For the purpose of distributing pasteurized milk during the Summer to as many babies and children as possible, a committee from the Pure Milk League, headed by its physician, Dr. John A. Hsydan, attended the meeting of the Park Board yesterday and presented this resolution for indorsement by tho Commissioners:

Whereas, The Board of Park Commissioners has been urged by the Woman's Municipal League, the Little Mothers' Aid Association, the People's Institute, and the Cooper Civic Club to increase the number of milk stations in the public parks in order to put supplies of pasteurized milk within the reach of the thousands of babies and children who congregate in the parks;

And Whereas, Mr. Nathan Straus has consented to increase the supplies of milk for such stations, to provide pasteurized milk in nursing bottles as well as by the glass, and to bear all the cost of supplying the pasteurized and modified milk and attendance;

And Whereas, The Summer season is close at hand when such provision of pasteurized milk will greatly lessen the prevalence of disease in the congested sections of the city; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Board of Park Commissioners make application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an emergency appropriation of $8,000 to erect booths in the parks of the city in which facilities can be had for the dispensing of milk to infants and children.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate be urged to give speedy and favorable action to this request in order that such boothe may be ready for us early in June, when the use of impure milk becomes most serious to the healtb and lives of tho children.

The committee explained that tho league would give special care to cases of poverty. Where parents were unabls to provide pasteurized milk ordered by physicians, tickets would be obtainable from the league for a free supply. In any case the cost of the milk would not be higher than 1 cent a glass.

W. W. Mills said he supposed the appropriation would have to come from revenue bonds.

"In that case the quickest way to start the matter would be to have the appropriation go through the Board of Aldermen," suggested Commissioner Michael J. Kennedy of Brooklyn. "In fact, that is the only way the appropriation can be made."

President Herrman and Commissioner Kennedy assured the committes that the project had the sympathy and approval of the board.

ALIENISTS SEE J. B. HAMMOND.

It Seems That His Friends Were Not Consulted About Committing Him.

Drs. Smith Ely Jelliffe and Allan McLane Hamilton, the alienists, had James Bartlett Hammond, the aged inventor of the Hammond typewriter and President of the Hammond Typewriter Company, under observation in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon for half an hour. They afterward talked with Dr. M. S. Gregory, the rssident alienist.

With the alienists at the talk was Alexander Brough, a lawyer, of 150 Nassau Street, representing James B. Hammond's interests. Mr. Brough has erroneously been said to represent tbe interests of Thomas F. Hammond, the inventor's brother, on whose complaint, supported by that of Albert Bryce, a former manager of the typewriter company, he was committed to Bellevue.

Mr. Brough said yesterday that he represented James B. Hammond and tho Hammond Company and that the present proceedihg had been taken by Thomas F. Hammond without his, Mr. Brough's, knowledge and without conenltation with any of Mr. Hammond's relatives, friends, or business aesociates.

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Scrubb & Co., Ltd., 465 Greenwich Street, New York.

SAVED THE TENANTS WITH IRONING BOARD

Policeman Abbott Got Thirty Out of a Burning Flat-house.

BRIDGE 'TWIXT WINDOWS

Firemen and Police Got Out the Rest When the Old Chemist's Rooms Spread the Flames.

Perhaps the fire with which hie neighbors say he is trying to make diamonds burned too brightly in the room of Karl Modes, on the ground floor of the flat-house at 735 East 156th Street, yesterday morning, or perhaps something went wrong with his retorts and specimene of ore. Or even, maybe, the vulgar explanation of the policeman near Third Avenue that a lamp exploded ie correct.

Anyway, a few hours later the tenants were curiously digging over the ruins of Modes's rooms in a eearch for the fabled diamonds, while about them were others who cursed the old man in Lebanon Hospital for ths narrow escapes from death by fire which they had had. Above their heads the building for the whols of its five stories was a wreck, and many of them had lost all their household goods.

That they did not lose their livea as well was due in large measure to the action of a policeman, who went from floor to floor in the burning building, bridging ths gap to the next house with an ordinary ironing board, which he politely returned later in the day to the woman who had lent it to him on the top floor of the blazing building. Other rescues were made by a policeman, who leaped from the top of one building to a fourth-story fire escape of another. The firemen also carried down many people.

Modes, who was credited with alchemic propensities by many of the Hungarians living in the house, had long ago ceased to excite wonder. Thsy told strange tales of seeing him about the place at all houre of the night, going to the cellar with a lantern.

"Whatever he does he does at night," they decided, and then let the matter drop.

Polite and Resourceful Rescuer.

It was a little before 2 o'clock in the morning when Policeman Richard Abbott of the East 100th Street Station, who had had a night off in plain clothes to look for burglars, saw flames coming out of old Modes's windows. After sending in an alarm he dashed into the house, arousing the tenante on every floor. By the time ho rsached the top floor, he found, as he said yesterday, that the fire had kept pace with him. From Modes's outer door it had spread through the hallways to every floor of the house. On the top floor he guided William Schroff and his wife, who had a baby in her arms, to the roof of the house next door on the east.

"Is there an ironing board in your flat?" he asked Mrs. Schroff before he left her.

She said there was.

"May I borrow it for a little while? I'll return it in the morning," he asked.

Having got permission, he went back to the Schroff flat and fetched the ironing board. It was then impossible for any one in the house to use the stairways.

Abbott returned to No. 737, the house on the east of ths burning building, and, descending to the fourth floor, pushed ths board across the airshaft to a bedroom window in the house of flame. Across this bridge he traveled until he was able to break in the bedroom window. Then he entered the room. His shouts brought the tonants on ths floor into the room. Thomas Elmer, his wife, and two children were taken across, and then two women with babies and a man.

After ehe had got across to safety Mrs. Elmer discovered that one of her children, a baby, was missing. Abbott returned to her floor and brought the baby back. Then once again Abbott went across his bridge.

"Everybody off this floor?" he shouted.

Glad He Stayed on the Job.

Hearing no answer, he removed his bridge and carried it to the third floor. Here he repeated ths process, taking thie time some fifteen or twenty persone out of the building. Then he cleared the eastern sido of the second floor in the same way. In each case, after laying the ironing board bridge, he went to the floor on which he was trying to save lives before allowing any one to cross. There were twenty families in the house at the time of its burning, and it was cstimated by some of the policemen that Abbott had saved nearly thirty pereons.

"About two minutes before I heard the glass falling that told me there was a fire," said he yesterday, "I had been thinking of getting a glass of beer. If I had got that beer some of those people would have died. But Providence was good and didn't let mo drink that beer."

While Abbott was doing his share of the rescuing other policemen and firemen arrived. One of them dragged old Modes from his blazing room and sent him to Lebanon Hospital, badly burned about the face and hands. Policemnn Belton hurried to the roof of the house on the west and then leaped down toward the rear fire escape on the burning tenement. He missed it at ths fifth floor, but managed to catch it a floor lower down.

It was a muecular effort for him to keep his hold, owing to the force of his fall, but he did. When he had recovered he climbed to the rooms of August Steigert, in the third-story rear, whence he passed Mrs. Steigert to firemen below. As he was about to climb upward again, Mrs. Steigert, who speaks little English, managed to make him understand that there was a baby in her flat, too. Though his hair and eyebrows were singed in the effort, Belton went back and eaved the baby.

Then Belton, with George Mosher and Patrick Rohan of Insurance Patrol No. 6, went to the top floor. There they helped out John Crowley, his wife, and two children. Mrs. Crowley, who was the last to leave, called out to her sister, whom the rescuers did not see:

"Go to the roof!"

Country Cousin Lost in Smoke.

Mrs. McGovern, the sister, was visiting Mrs. Crowley. Not being used to the structurs of a flathouse, she had not the slightest idea of where the roof was to be found. So with a baby in her arms she groped about in the smoke-filled hallway until Mosher returned. From ths fourth floor Mosher and Rohan also carried down Mrs. Striger and two children. The woman was loath to go.

"I cannot find Emil! I cannot find Irma!" she moaned.

Once on the ground she found the two missing children, Emil, seven years old, and Irma, five.

"How did you get down?" she asked. Irma answered: "After you woke us and went in the other room Irma got Emil to go down. Emil was afraid. He nearly fell off the fire escape; but Irma wasn't afraid, and she made him go down."

To relieve her feelings Mrs. Striger spanked Emil.

"He gave his little sister so much trouble," she said.

At the front of the house firemen with a ladder rescued Joseph Zimmerman and his wife, Sarah, an aged couple, after they had become unconscious. With the exception of old Modes, all of the tenants escaped without great injury, though Mrs. McGovern and William Schroff were slightly burned.

After it was all over and some of the tenants were seeking old Modee's diamonds beneath the burned boarde, the odd-shaped receptacles, the books, and the ore specimens that covered the floor, Policeman Abbott carrying the ironing board sought Mrs. William Schroff in her new quarters next to the burned house.

"Here's your ironing board, Madam," said he, "I'm very much obliged. I said I'd return it."

SHELL GAME FOOLS COURT.

Magistrate Cornell No Sharper Than Victims—Jail for Bunko Men.

Magistrate Cornell tried his hand at an Italian substitute for the old familiar "shell game" in open court yesterday and failed to pick the winner as gracefully as any farmer who ever tried it.

It was when Carmine del Gostina of 510 East 102d Street and Luigi Natella of 2,248 First Avenue were arraigned before ths Magistrate, charged with vagrancy, that the game was worked. The police complained that the men were gamblers and worked the Italian shell game.

The police showed the court three leather covered blocks of wood, in imitation of a pocketbook, leather band and all, under one of which wae a slip of green paper in imitation of a bill. The Magistrate was interested and asked Carmine to show him how it worked. Then the Italian dexterously manoeuvred the "leathers," and the Magistrate positively declared:

"That's where it is."

But it wasn't, and after the laughter had subsided the Magistrate committed both men to the workhouse for six months and instructed the police to take the gambling tools away from the Italians, or they would get rich over on the island.

SPECIAL PANEL FOR BURNHAM

President of the Mutual Reserve Company to be Tried on May 6.

District Attorney Jerome applied yesterday to Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court for a special panel from which to select jurors for the trial of Frederick A. Burnham, President of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, who is under indictment for grand larceny, for the mismanagement of the company's funds, and for forgery in making false entries in the company's books. In making his application the District Attorney said that the trial of Burnham would begin before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on May 6. Justice O'Gorman took the District Attorney's application under consideration, and argument on it will be made to-morrow.

Justice Greenbaum, who is to preside at the trial, is already familiar with the case. It was before him that George Burnham, Jr., a brother of President Burnham, was tried and convicted of grand larceny, also in connection with his handling of the Mutual Reserve's funds. He is now in Sing Sing.

WESTINGHOUSE STOCK ISSUE.

$5,000,000 of Common Shares Offered to Present Holders at $75.

An offering of $5,000,000 of the $25,000,000 common stock of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, authorized a ycar ago when the capitalization of the company was increased to $50,000,000, was announced yesterday, giving to etockholders of record of May 4 rights to subscribe to the new securities at $75 per share.

The stock of the company, which has a par value of $50 per share, is quoted on the Stock Exchange on the percentage basis which would put the rate at which tho company offers the new stock at 150. In yesterday's market 650 shares were sold from 144¼ down to 143¼.

An officer of the company said yesterday that the Directors had full confidence that the stockholders would take the entire issue. No syndicate has been formed to underwrite it.

If the stock is all taken at the premium demanded, the issue will supply $7,500,000 of new funds which will be devoted to improvements and extensions of the Pittsburg plant.

112 BUILDINGS BURNED.

Flames Sweep New England Spiritualist Settlement at Lake Pleasant.

MILLER'S FALLS, Mass., April 25.—One hundred and twelve buildings at Lake Pleasant, two miles from here, were burned to-day, causing a loss estimated at $115,000. The burned buildings included a hotel, several stores, Post Office, dancing pavilion, the headquarters of the New England Spiritualist Camp Meeting Association, and about 100 cottages. The fire was caueed by the explosion of a lamp in the cottage of George F. McKinney.

The settlement is controlled by the Spiritualist Camp Meeting Association, and le divided into two sections, the Uplands and the Lowlands. Practically every building in the Lowlands was destroyed, only tho railroad station and five or six cottages remaining.

Most of the cottages were of light construction and were not appraised highly, costing probably between $300 and $400 each. The hotel, the Lake Pleasant House, was a wooden structure of 125 rooms and was valued at $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:25—1	Cooper Square; H. Hyman & Son.	$200
2:00—133	E. 156th St.; Carl Modos.	$7,000
3:00—75	Goerck St.; Herman Grenner.	Trifling
9:40—147	West 60th St.; J. Sweinan.	Slight
1:00—108	9th St.; Mrs. Hollis.	$20
3:10—133	and 135 W. 23d St.; L. W. Ott.	$500
3:45—1,528	Brook Av.; Julius Rappaport.	$25
3:45—315	W. 148th St.; S. G. Brook.	Slight
6:30—9	E. 98th St.; Samuel Blumo.	$20
5:15—205	3d Av.; P. Gernes.	$100
6:45—338	St. Ann'e Av.; H. Houser.	$15
7:20—60th St.,	between 1st Av. and Avenue A; owner unknown.	Trifling
9:00—396	Broome St.; Empire Cornice Works	Trifling
9:15—170	Greene St.; American Union Suspender Company.	$6,000
10:30—7	Forsyth St.; Isaac Jacobs.	Slight

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Ths western area of high pressure and colder westber has overspread the country from the lake region and Obio Valley as far south as Oklahoma.

Temperaturee above 70 degrees have been reported to-night in the middle Atlantic States, wbile along Lake Erie and westward the thermometer has recorded less than 40 degrees.

Precipitation for the last twenty-four hours was confined to a narrow strip from the lakes to the Mississippi delta.

At New Orleans the extraordinary rainfall of 6.62 inches was reported since 8 o'clock this morning.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh and variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh south, shifting to north; South Atlantic Coast, fresh south.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have fresh northwest to west winds and cloudy weather to tbe Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Rain and colder Friday, followed by fair in the afternoon; Saturday fair, fresh northwest winds.

New England—Fair and colder Friday, preceded by rain in north portion; Saturday fair, fresh northwest winds.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, warmer Saturday, fresh north winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Friday, preceded by rain and colder in the afternoon; Saturday fair and warmer, fresh northwest winds.

The temperature record for tbe twenty-four bours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	47	48	4 P. M.	61	73
6 A. M.	45	47	6 P. M.	61	72
9 A. M.	50	54	9 P. M.	50	64
12 M.	57	56	12 P. M.	46	63

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the correspending date last year it was 52; average on the correspending date for the last twenty-five years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 73 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 47 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 40 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LAST DAYS

HORNER'S Final Clearance Vetter's Furniture

AT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF OFF VETTER'S PRICES

Sale at 35-37 West 23d Street

Must be sold before May 1st. Building Let.

Messrs. Vetter's Sons always have catered to a first class trade. Their stock contains the very choicest and most exclusive designs and novelties in the Furniture making art, and many pieces are particularly adapted for WEDDING PRESENTS. Inspection invited.

R. J. HORNER & CO. Furniture Makers and Importers. | West 23d Street West 24th Street

The Best Is None Too Good.

The highest priced materials in the Tailoring line--the stock of James Scarlett & Co., 391 Fifth Avenue. Their lowest price for Suit or Overcoat was $80; ours, $30; Fancy Vests or Trousers, $20; ours, $8. The style, trimming and tailoring will be in keeping with the materials. If not satisfactory, they remain here. Sale ends Saturday.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

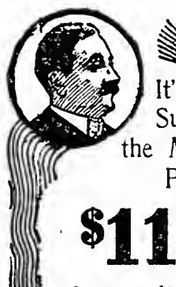

It's a $15 Suit, but the Moe Levy Price is

$11.50

Just see it at any of our three stores

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES:

119-125 Walker St. NEW YORK | 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK

380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO 421-E-48 for Comfort 1558 B'WAY

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME

6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. Best Features of Circus, Spectacle, and WILD WEST PIONEER DAYS With 100 Sioux Indians NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaids and Gorgeous Ballet NEXT | U. S. MARINE BAND SUNDAY | Concert. Return Engagement.

PRINCESS Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:25. B'way & 29th Last Mat. To-morrow, 2:20. Last time To-morrow Eve. Souvenirs. MARGARET | The Great | HENRY ANGLIN | Divide | MILLER REOPENS DALY'S THEATRE AUG 26.

Fields' Herald Sq. B'w'y&35th Mats. Wed. Tel. 2483-38 & Sat. 2:15 EDDIE FOY in THE ORCHID 'The Hit of the Town.'

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1846 Bryant Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN. Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, & others

LYRIC 42 St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Road to Yesterday with Minnie Dupree and original cast.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed & Sat. 2:15. OWING TO SUCCESS OF CYRIL SCOTT IN THE PRINCE CHAP ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED TO MAY 4.

BIJOU Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. MME. NAZIMOVA in Comtesse Coquette.

LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. 25,50,75c. Mat. Wed. 25-50c. Reg. Mt. Sat. Wm. Morris Stock Co. 'The Lost Paradise'

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St., West of B'way. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. To-morrow. THE GRAND MOGUL with FRANK MOULAN. NEXT MONDAY—Sents now on Sale— MR. MANTELL in SHAKSPERE 1ST WEEK—Mon., Tues., Wed., nights, Sat. aft., Brutus in Julius Caesar; Wed. aft., 2:45, The Merchant of Venice; Thurs., Fri., nights, King Richard III.; Sat. night, Macbeth. 2D WEEK—Mon. night, Richelieu; Tues., Wed., nights, King Lear; Wed. aft., 2:45, Macbeth; Thurs., Fri., nights, Sat. aft., The Merchant of Venice; Sat. night, Iago in Othello.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10. Still the Best and Biggest Show in Town. ANNA HELD in THE PARISIAN MODEL

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN

ELEANOR ROBSON AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong (Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. GRACE GEORGE in SARDOU'S DIVORCONS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irv. Pl. Sam H. Harris presents for two weeks only Geo. M. COHAN IN LITTLE JOHNNY JONES (HIMSELF.) Mr. Cohan's last times in this play. Prices, 25-50-75-$1. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2. Evs. 8:15

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. M

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder to-day; fair, warmer Sunday; northwesterly winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,990. * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BOND THEFT PLOT TOLD TO QUINCY

Boston's Ex-Mayor Met Dennett Here Several Times Before the Exposure.

SAID SUM WAS $1,000,000

Urged Quincy to Take Large Fee and Act for Those Implicated.

SOME THINGS UNEXPLAINED

Quincy Promises to Fill Gaps in Story When Fully Informed of Confessions Made.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—Josiah Quincy, ex-Mayor of Boston, now a bankrupt, told to-day a strange story of his connection with the persons involved in the great Trust Company of America bond robbery, or as much of it as he thought fit to make public at this time. The chapters that were related, covering in substantial detail the events of the four days preceding the crisis and the day of the arrest of Douglas, form one of the most remarkable developments of a criminal case that is perhaps without precedent in American finance.

Broken in spirit and health as well as in fortune, the man who was once a leading Democratic figure of New England gave an account of things that made him a victim of circumstances in his temporary connection with Oliver M. Dennett and William O. Douglas, but there remained when he was done to-night some chinks to be filled.

Mr. Quincy frankly admitted this and promised more when it might appear what references to him were contained in the confessions of Dennett and Douglas to District Attorney Jerome to-day.

In fact, all that he had to say from one end of the day to the other was said in the light of his original remarkable statement to newspaper men who sought him out:

"It must be obvious to you gentlemen that I know more about this matter than has appeared thus far."

Talked of $1,000,000 Theft.

But as to the conspiracy of Douglas and Dennett to rob the Trust Company to the extent to which it was revealed to him in personal meetings with one of the principals as far back as Wednesday of last week and by subsequent interviews with them that were separated hardly by hours from the time of the exposure of last Saturday morning, Mr. Quincy was explicit. And these assertions of what Mr. Dennett told him placed the total amount of the bonds stolen at figures far in excess of any of those which have previously appeared. In fact, the first version that Mr. Quincy received from Dennett had it that $1,000,000 of bonds had been taken.

Later on this amount was reduced by a matter of $750,000, which may be traced with approximate accuracy, now that it is known that nearly $200,000 of bonds had been taken prior to the time when detection seemed assured, that $400,000 were taken on Friday, when Douglas was living in expectation of making his final break the following day, and another $50,000 on the Saturday morning of the exposure.

Incidentally Mr. Quincy cleared another point that has been figuring in the case pretty largely thus far. He admitted frankly that he was the man to whom the rumors had referred, which coupled to the Trust Company of America case the failure of the Seventh National Bank, six years ago this Summer. For he was a director of the Seventh National Bank, brought in there as a member of the syndicate which Perry Heath and Fletcher had organized. His resignation antedated by some months the failure.

There was another Bostonian in that case whose memory has lingered in Wall Street's mind. He was Harry Bates, Josiah Quincy's financial nemesis, but Bates has been dead two years, and what appears of him later in this writing is of the past and not the present. There seems now no other man "higher up," save the present self-explained victim of circumstances.

Mr. Quincy's First Statement.

Mr. Quincy was early at his office at 15 State Street this morning and received New York reporters who came to him with certain information, pointing to some positive connection between himself and the men concerned in the Trust Company of America robbery. He talked briefly to these men, said hardly more than the words quoted above, and then went into conference with his counsel, Col. William A. Gaston, now the active head of the Democratic State machine here, and the active man in the Boston traction system.

Col. Gaston, Josiah Quincy, and President Roosevelt were all at Harvard together, and the two men first mentioned have been firm friends for years through personal and social associations. At noon Mr. Quincy gave out this statement, but agreed to receive reporters later on, when more had been heard from New York:

"The little information which I have as to the Douglas-Dennett affair in New York is given an altogether exaggerated importance in the press this morning. Some eight years ago I had a very slight acquaintance with Mr. Dennett as cashier of the Beacon Trust Company here. I never saw him or knew anything of him from that time until he called himself to my recollection at the Manhattan Club on Wednesday morning, April 17, when he asked me if I was practicing law and would consider taking up a matter about which he desired to consult me. I listened to what he had to say, both then and later in the afternoon, as the situation of which he gave me a general outline, which he did without mentioning any names, either of institutions or individuals or criminally implicating himself, was evidently of a serious nature. I spent the next two days, Thursday and Friday, in Boston.

"On Saturday I met Mr. Dennett again at the club and informed him that I had

Continued on Page 2.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

EAMES DIVORCE REPORT IN.

Said to Favor the Singer—Sixty Pages of Testimony Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 26.—It became known in White Plains to-night that hearings in the divorce action brought in the Supreme Court in Westchester County by Mme. Emma Eames, the opera singer, against her husband, Julian Story, have been ended by the referee, Frank M. Buck of Mount Vernon.

It is generally believed that Mr. Buck has filed a report recommending that an interlocutory decree be issued in favor of Mme. Eames.

Mr. Buck refused to-night to tell in whose favor he had decided or whether he had filed his report with the court or not, but he admitted that the hearings had been finished. The testimony, he said, covered sixty typewritten pages.

Mr. Buck would reveal nothing whatever about the nature of the testimony, nor would he tell the name of the Philadelphia woman whom Mme. Eames is said to have named as co-respondent. It is probable that little information in regard to these matters will ever reach the public. Every effort has been made by the attorneys for both sides to keep the proceedings secret. The hearings were held in private, and the lawyers will undoubtedly ask the court to order that all the papers in the case, except the judgment be sealed, so that not even the County Clerk, with whom they must be filed, can see their contents.

The next step in the proceeding, provided, as is generally expected, that the referee has found in favor of Mme. Eames, will be for her attorneys to apply to the court for a confirmation of the report. If this is granted an interlocutory judgment will be entered, provisionally granting the divorce, but this judgment will not be final until three months have expired. The decree can then be made absolute, and the plaintiff will then be entitled to marry again.

Justice Arthur F. Tompkins granted the application appointing the referee, and it is more than likely that the case will come before him at special term, but it can be dealt with by any other Justice in the Second Department. It could not be ascertained last night whether Mr. Story had made any defense, but it is known that he was represented by counsel. Mme. Eames, it is known, however, attended the sessions and furnished a large amount of the testimony.

Mr. Story is now in Philadelphia. Mme. Eames is in Chicago with the Conried Opera Company, which is finishing its season on the road.

TUG LOST, CAME IN ALONE.

Dismasted Ship Rigged Up Sails and Got to Port Without Help.

The British ship Main, which left Bermuda on April 8 in tow of the tug Powerful, and lost the tug about 180 miles from New York, arrived in port last evening, under sail. Somewhere off the coast the tug is still cruising about trying to find her.

The Main left New York on March 3 with a load of case oil, bound for Calcutta. On March 5, when 150 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, she was dismasted in a gale, but succeeded in putting into Bermuda. There temporary repairs were made and she started for here in tow of the tug Powerful.

Continual bad weather marked the voyage and the Powerful, with only three tons of coal in her bunkers, was obliged to abandon the Main, and put in to New Bedford to fill her bunkers. The Powerful coaled and then put out to sea and spent four days trying to find her charge. In this she was unsuccessful, and on Tuesday she was obliged to run in here for more coal. She left Wednesday to renew the search.

FORCED INTO BURGLARY.

Yarn of Prisoner Caught with the Goods Fails to Impress Police.

When Mrs. Marie Weiss of 1514 Madison Avenue reached her apartment last night she found that while she had been away burglars had visited the apartment and made away with every portable thing of value. Other tenants had seen two strange men, each with a pack on his shoulder, leave the apartment house earlier in the afternoon.

Mrs. Weiss got a good description of the burglars, and then, with the aid of Policeman King of the East 104th Street Station, went burglar hunting, and at 102d Street and Park Avenue spied two strange men carrying packs. King caught one of the men, who said he was Louis Heyman, a baker, of 250 Third Avenue, and that the other man had forced him to become a burglar at the point of a pistol. He had some of Mrs. Weiss's property, and was locked up.

BATHERS, STICK TO THE SEA.

New Rule for Rockaway Which the Police Are Asked to Enforce.

The residents of Rockaway Beach have decided that hereafter when men and women don bathing suits they must not promenade up and down the boardwalk, frequent restaurants, or go down to the station to see their friends arrive. For several seasons persons thus attired have roamed about at will, but the decree has now gone forth that bathers must stay on the beach.

To obtain the aid of the police in their crusade, the residents sent a delegation of prominent citizens yesterday to confer with First Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe. The Commissioner received the delegation, which was headed by Lawyer George Titcomb, in his office in the Police Headquarters Building, Brooklyn. Lawyer Titcomb, in addressing him, said that some of the bathers in the last few seasons had shown a scandalous disregard of modesty. Some of the suits worn by the women were altogether too abbreviated. Some of the skirts, in fact, he said, were hardly an apology for what that garment ought to be.

Fire Near Exposition.

NORFOLK, April 26.—Fire starting from a leaking gasoline lamp destroyed several frame buildings at Pine Beach, just outside of the Jamestown Exposition grounds, early to-day. Among the burned buildings were three two-story hotels. These were crowded, but the guests had arisen early, and there were no fatalities nor serious accidents.

The exposition's Fire Department saved adjoining property. The loss is about $7,500, with no insurance.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 26 Av. & 10th St., vocal concerts & la Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

SMITH THINKS THAW PLANNED HIS CRIME

Stood Near Evelyn Thaw On Roof Garden and Noticed Her Extreme Agitation.

WAS KEPT FROM SPEAKING

Not Allowed to Tell All the Facts at the Trial, He Tells More of Them Now.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

PARIS, April 26.—James Clinch Smith, brother-in-law of the late Stanford White, has returned to Paris. Although he was silent about the Thaw case in New York, he has spoken to intimate friends here without reserve.

A curious phase of the case is that Thaw was unaware that Smith was any relation of White until several days after the shooting, and that accounts for his endeavor on the fatal night to have Smith take under his protection the "brunette" mentioned in Smith's testimony at the trial, whom Thaw, anticipating trouble, evidently wanted to get rid of.

Mr. Smith is positive from the actions of both Thaw and his wife that some crime was premeditated, though he would never have imagined it would be murder. Smith stood near Evelyn Thaw when Thaw left her to seek White. He says he noticed her extreme agitation at the time, and was not surprised when he heard a shot and saw a man prostrate. He was not aware it was White till later.

Mr. Smith says he has information that Thaw was much disturbed when he learned that he (Smith) was White's brother-in-law. Thaw wrote a letter to his attorneys, which is still in existence, telling them he had no idea of Smith's relationship when he talked with him on the fatal night.

Smith says he was not permitted to tell on the stand all these facts.

ALL LAUD MISS MARLOWE.

London Critics Are Captivated by Her Viola—Praise Sothern, Too.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, Saturday, April 27.—Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe delighted the audience at the Waldorf Theatre last night with an artistic presentation of "Twelfth Night." The dramatic critics are captivated by the beauty and excellence of the performance and pay generous tribute to the American artists in their notices of the play. The Times says:

"Miss Marlowe was a bewitching Viola. No wonder Olivia was fascinated by this youth. She beguiled not only Olivia but the whole house last night to admiration. Here, then, is one of Shakespeare's true women. Whether she can be this or that other Shakespearean woman remains to be seen, but Viola she is, a delicious Viola, who sets the heart beating and the warm blood coursing in the veins.

"Mr. Sothern is an excellent Malvolio, quiet yet not tame; grave but not preternaturally grave; fantastic without undue extravagance."

The Standard speaks very highly of the performance, concluding as follows:

"Now that we have seen one of the Sothern-Marlowe Shakespearean attractions, we are anxious to see all the rest. 'Romeo and Juliet' should be a delight."

The Express says Miss Marlowe is a lovely Viola, and that Mr. Sothern's Malvolio is the clever, well-studied work of a practiced actor.

The Chronicle puts Miss Marlowe's Viola next to Ada Rehan's "incomparable rendering." Mr. Sothern it pronounces an admirable Malvolio.

SHOT ON PIMLICO TRACK.

William Dunn, Betting Commissioner, Wounded by a Woman.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Excitement was caused during the races at Pimlico to-day by the shooting of William Dunn, a betting commissioner, by a woman, who says she is Mrs. Nina King of Buffalo. Dunn's home is understood to be in Elmira, N. Y.

Dunn saw what Mrs. King was about to do just in time to throw up his arm and there receive the bullet aimed at his head. The ball made a bad, but not a dangerous, wound. Mrs. King was placed under arrest and is held on a charge of shooting with intent to kill. She is said to have asserted that she was Dunn's wife.

WOULDN'T LIVE WITHOUT SON.

Butcher Hanged Himself After His Boy's Sudden Death.

Grief over the death of his son caused Julius Bahr, a butcher of Williamsburg, who lived at 209 Powers Street, to hang himself in the cellar of his home early yesterday morning. Two weeks ago his 22-year-old son, Ferdinand, who was a clerk in the Broadway Bank in Brooklyn, died of pneumonia.

The young man spent much of his leisure time at night playing the violin, and his father delighted in listening to him. When the son died Bahr became melancholy, and seemed to care for nothing. He arose at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and went to the cellar. There he made careful preparations for his suicide. Standing on a chair, he tied one end of a rope around his neck and the other end to a nail in a beam and then knocked the chair from under him.

Bahr was 50 years old. He was well known in Masonic and German singing societies, being a member of the Schiller Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Vice President of the Echo Quartet Club.

FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Restores strength and induces refreshing sleep without the use of dangerous drugs.—Adv.

GIFTS BY ROCKEFELLER.

Property in Cleveland to His Son—$2,000,000 to Chicago University.

CLEVELAND, April 26.—John D. Rockefeller to-day transferred all his unimproved property in this city to his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

It is said that this step is taken because Mr. Rockefeller, feeling the warning of advancing years, wants his estate in such condition that it can be easily settled.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 26.—John D. Rockefeller made another princely gift to the University of Chicago to-day in land valued at more than $2,000,000. The strip extends from Madison Avenue to Cottage Grove Avenue, fronting the south side of the Midway Plaisance. It is his richest land donation to the university. Incidentally, Mr. Rockefeller obtained the land at a bargain by concealing his identity as its purchaser.

Deeds were filed in Chicago in the afternoon presenting the property to the university without a single condition attached. Some of the land was in the name of Mr. Rockefeller, and other portions of the strip were held by Edward V. Cary, Mr. Rockefeller's New York real estate agent.

The price paid for the land was $1,500,000, according to Wallace Heckman, business manager of the university. He placed its present value, however, at a "plump $2,000,000," as some of it was bought four years ago at a cheap figure. All the property was bought in individual strips and at different times during the last four years.

Mr. Rockefeller, it is said, conceived the idea five years ago of enhancing the university's campus and wealth by getting control of all the land on the South Drive of the Midway, as he had then just completed his purchases of the entire north side of the famous World's Fair drive.

Mr. Rockefeller's sub rosa methods of securing the land saved him close to $500,000. Some of the land was bought "dirt cheap," according to real estate dealers in Hyde Park.

This gift of land, placed above the $2,000,000 mark, makes close to a total donation of $5,000,000 to the University of Chicago from its founder this year. On New Year's Day it was announced that he had given within a few thousand dollars of $3,000,000. This is taken to mean as certain that Mr. Rockefeller's interest in the university is far from waning.

COUNTY ATTORNEY SLAIN.

Texas Lawyer Wires Gov. Campbell That He Had to Shoot a Ranger.

Special to The New York Times.

GROVETON, Texas, April 26.—H. L. Robb, County Attorney, and Jim Dunaway, a State Ranger, were shot and mortally wounded here to-day. The shots were fired from the second-story window of the Kinley Building, and R. O. Kinley, one of the leading lawyers of this section, has surrendered to the officers and confessed that he fired the shots that wounded Dunaway. Kinley sent the following telegram to Gov. Campbell:

"Dunaway came in to-day and I had to shoot him. Send Capt. Hughes immediately."

Capt. Hughes is commander of a State Ranger company. A telegram was received this evening from Gov. Campbell, stating that Capt. Hughes and four other Rangers would arrive here to-morrow.

TRIES TO ROB MRS. WARFIELD.

Negro Enters Stateroom Occupied by Maryland Governor's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—A bold attempt was made by an unknown negro to rob Mrs. Edwin Warfield, wife of the Governor of Maryland, at 2:30 o'clock this morning in her stateroom on the new steamer Columbia, carrying the official guests from Maryland to the Jamestown Exposition.

All the party retired about midnight or earlier. A woman's scream startled those occupying state rooms near Mrs. Warfield's, Lynn R. Meekins, Secretary of the Maryland Commission, located those cries, and Gov. Warfield, who had been occupying another state room, hurried to Mrs. Warfield.

She said she was awakened by a noise and on looking up saw a large negro standing in the centre of the room as though attempting to locate her jewels and other valuables. She screamed, and the negro, putting his foot on the edge of the berth, crawled through the stateroom window. Before assistance came he had made his escape.

LAWSON SUIT SETTLED.

Copper Range Company's Title to $1,000,000 Involved Admitted.

BOSTON, April 26.—The $3,000,000 suit in equity brought by Paine, Webber & Co. against Albert C. Burrage, Thomas W. Lawson, and others to recover on a contract involving 701,000 shares of stock in the Copper Range Consolidated Mining Company, was brought to a settlement out of court some time between court adjournment yesterday and the resumption of the case to-day. Trial of the case before the Supreme Court closed abruptly to-day shortly after court opened.

The amount actually involved is about $1,000,000. The original amount of the Tri-Mountain debt was $840,000. Prior to the filing of the suit, A. C. Burrage had already paid on account of that debt $300,000 to the Copper Range Company, and he claimed in the litigation that he was entitled to recover the $300,000 already paid, together with interest on the total indebtedness of $840,000. The total amount involved is therefore figured as $840,000, with four years' interest, or approximately $1,000,000.

The title of the Copper Range Company to this entire amount has been admitted and confirmed by the terms of the settlement.

BONAPARTE, BOSS EMERITUS.

Attorney General Learns That He Has Been Deposed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Attorney General Bonaparte, who has been designated here as an authority on political bosses, has located another species. Some time ago he discovered the "legalized boss"; now he calls himself "boss emeritus." When asked to-day if he had any comment to make upon Senator Raynor's sarcastic political references to him in a speech last night he said:

"About two years ago I learned from the Democratic papers and speakers of Baltimore that I had become Republican boss of the State. Recently I learned, on the same unimpeachable authority, that I had been deposed.

"Now that I am only boss emeritus I feel justified in giving more attention to other demands on my time and less to the utterances of leading lights in Democratic statesmanship and oratory."

THE NEW LONG ISLAND.

Its wonderful development, future, and real estate values. In The Brooklyn Eagle every Saturday.—Adv.

DAVID WILLCOX DEAD; A SUICIDE AT SEA

Ex-Railroad President Shot Himself on the Barbarossa Last Wednesday.

ILL AT START OF VOYAGE

Report That He Lost Money in Stocks Denied—Made Noted Fight Against Coal Miners.

David Willcox, former President of the Delaware & Hudson Company, committed suicide at sea last Wednesday, while a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamer Barbarossa, according to a report made to Health Officer Doty by Capt. Lengrenter at midnight last night, a few hours after the arrival of the steamer.

The Barbarossa is at Quarantine, where the steamer arrived last evening from Genoa and Naples, with the body on board. Upon the arrival of the liner it was reported that Mr. Willcox had died of heart disease. As he had been known to be in ill-health and had gone abroad recently in the hope of recuperating, it was no great surprise to his friends to learn that he had died.

Subsequent investigation, however, according to the Captain, developed evidence that Mr. Willcox had shot himself. In reporting the facts to Dr. Doty the Captain said that he had only a few moments before been made aware of the real cause of death. Dr. Doty said that he would make an investigation this morning. The vessel remained at Quarantine last night, and will come up to her pier this forenoon.

Mr. Willcox, broken in health, sailed some time ago, and about two weeks ago, because he had not obtained the benefit to his health that he sought, he cabled his resignation of the Presidency of the railroad, which was accepted by the Directors, who chose his successor in the person of Leonor F. Loree, once President of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Rock Island Railroads. At the time it was given out that Mr. Willcox's retirement from the Presidency of the Delaware & Hudson was prompted solely by ill-health.

A rumor was current at the time of his resignation that Mr. Willcox had lost a large sum of money in the March slump in stocks. This was denied by his friends.

Mr. Willcox was feeling ill, it was stated, when he took passage on the Barbarossa at Naples, April 13. He did not appear to improve, and on Wednesday was found dead in his stateroom. The thought of suicide did not then occur to those on shipboard.

The steamer is not equipped with wireless apparatus, and the death was not known here until Quarantine was reached. Mr. Willcox's home was in this city.

David Willcox was one of the few railroad Presidents who came into office through the practice of law. He was well known as a corporation lawyer and a writer on economic subjects. Before he became the executive head of the Delaware & Hudson he had been connected with the road for several years as its legal adviser. His legal acumen made him the leader of the hard-coal road Presidents in all of their many difficulties which required concerted action, and he became prominently before the public as the advocate of the railroads during the struggle with John Mitchell and the striking anthracite miners. Long before the Inter-State Commerce Commission directed its attention to the combinations among the big trunk lines the anthracite roads were hedged around with legal obstacles preventing anything like an avowed community of interests. The roads, however, always managed to act in concert in matters of policy, and Mr. Willcox, in speaking for the Delaware & Hudson, was tacitly understood to be the mouthpiece of all the anthracite roads.

During the coal strike of 1902 it was Mr. Willcox who made the appeal to the President on the ground that the coal strike was a conspiracy to hamper Inter-State commerce, which first brought out the application of the Sherman anti-trust law to the situation. His last public utterance on the question of the differences between the coal roads and their miners was during the anthracite labor trouble last year, when in a letter to John Mitchell he set forth the position of the employers so clearly and forcibly that the labor men backed down for lack of public support.

Mr. Willcox was born in Flatbush in 1850, and was graduated from Yale in 1872. He was valedictorian of his class. He studied law at Columbia and began to practice in 1874. He was a bachelor and lived at 3 East Sixtieth Street. Besides his official connections with the subsidiaries of the Delaware & Hudson, Mr. Willcox was a Director of the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific. He retained these directorates at the time he cabled his resignation from the Presidency of the Delaware & Hudson.

Mr. Willcox was a member of many clubs, among them the Metropolitan, the Union, the University, the Century, the Union League, the New York Yacht, and the Tuxedo.

ALL OUT OF WASHINGTON.

President and His Entire Cabinet Leave the Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—For the first time in many years the President and his entire official family are absent from the National capital. Some of the members of the Cabinet accompanied the President to Jamestown, Secretary Wilson has gone to Pittsburg, Secretary Root to Clinton, N. Y.; Secretary Taft to Cincinnati to speak, Postmaster General Meyer to New York and Boston, and Attorney General Bonaparte to Boston.

The only other occasions upon which there have been similar withdrawals from Washington of the President and all of the heads of the executive departments within many years was in connection with the funeral of Secretary Gresham, when President Cleveland and all of the colleagues of the deceased Cabinet officer left Washington for Indiana on a special funeral train, and at the time of the death of President McKinley at Buffalo.

WARRANT REFUSED TO JUDGE.

He Wanted Assistant District Attorney of San Francisco Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Superior Judge Hebbard of this city, who was denounced by Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney last night in an address to the students of Stanford University, appeared before Police Judge Weller today and swore to a complaint asking for Heney's arrest on the ground of criminal libel.

Judge Hebbard visited the District Attorney's office later and demanded a warrant. It was refused. District Attorney Langdon subsequently said Judge Hebbard's conduct was such that he ordered him from his office.

A TOUR TO SEE WASHINGTON.

Last of the present season via Pennsylvania Railroad, May 2. A three-day outing, visiting principal points of interest. Rate, $12 or $14.50 from New York, covers necessary expenses according to hotel selected.—Adv.

ORDERED BARILLAS MURDER.

Assassins Say Prominent General Gave Them Their Instructions.

MEXICO CITY, April 26.—The details of the investigation into the assassination of Gen. Manuel Barillas, ex-President of Guatemala, who was stabbed to death here several weeks ago, were made public to-day.

The assassins, Morales and Mora, in their confession implicate men high in authority, declaring that they acted under orders of Gen. José Maria Lima, one of the most prominent men in Guatemalan political and military circles and an earnest supporter of President Estrada Cabrera.

They further declare that Lima furnished them with money to make the trip to Mexico City, and that it was their mission to assassinate Gen. Salvador Toledo also, but that he evaded them and left Mexico for Central America before the plot could be carried out.

ROOSEVELT TO FOGAZZARO.

Praises Italian Novelist's Work and Asks Him to Visit America.

ROME, April 26.—Signor Antonio Fogazzaro, the author, is delighted by the receipt of a letter from President Roosevelt praising his work and asking him to go to the United States.

In an interview to-day Signor Fogazzaro said he was writing a new novel dissimilar to any of his former works.

T. J. TAYLOR OFF ON VACATION

His Employes Will Take Six Months Off with Pay While He is Abroad.

Talbot J. Taylor, son-in-law of James R. Keene, who became conspicuous in Wall Street at the time of the disastrous Southern Pacific corner, which brought about his failure, will sail for Europe on May 1.

Mr. Taylor's office employes will have a vacation until his return and his office at 30 Broad Street will be closed. Two years ago Mr. Taylor went abroad, leaving his office force on the payroll, though his offices were closed, for six months.

SPEAKER CLEARS HOUSE.

Says He Will Put Arkansas Lobbyists in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 26.—Speaker Hamiter ordered the house cleared today, declaring that there are men in Little Rock who do nothing but lobby.

"I cannot transact the State's business for those who are trying to control legislation," he said. "I instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any man lobbying. If the people who are boodling and lobbying here don't quit I am going to send them to jail."

The members applauded the Speaker.

LEAVES PATENT OFFICE.

Commissioner Allen Resigns to Resume the Practice of Law.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The resignation of the Commissioner of Patents, Frederick I. Allen, has been tendered to President Roosevelt, effective June 1.

Mr. Allen will again take up the practice of law, which he gave up when he was appointed as head of the Patent Office April 1, 1901, which position he has held continuously since that time.

STUDENTS TIE UP JUDGES.

Bind Them to Trees and Leave Them There for the Night.

UPPER ALTON, Ill., April 26.—Having decided in favor of the sophomores in an oratorical contest at Shurtleff College last night, Prof. M. Mugan of St. Louis and E. M. Dey, general advertising agent for the Missouri Pacific system, two of the three judges, were seized by the freshmen, tied to trees on the campus, and left helpless until morning. Attorney Harold Johnson of St. Louis, the third judge, who voted in favor of the freshmen, was not molested.

Prof. Mugan and Mr. Dey struggled for hours to free themselves after being tied to the trees, but to no avail. Before dawn they were released and permitted to return to St. Louis.

CONCESSIONS TO OIL MEN.

Independents No Longer Have to Pay $105 on Returned "Empties."

CLEVELAND, April 26.—It is announced here to-day that the railroads have made a big concession to the independent oil men. The independents will no longer have to pay $105 for the return of an empty tank from the Pacific Coast to a refinery east of the Missouri River. A rate which, it is said, has been a big factor in the success of the Standard Company is withdrawn. Both moves are made in advance of the Inter-State Commerce Commission hearing to be held in Washington on May 21.

The readjustment of rates means that the Standard Oil Company loses an exclusive rate of 78½ cents a hundred from central freight and trunk line association territories to the western coast.

LAMPS AGAIN PUT OUT.

Striking Lighters Active on East Side —Conditions Unchanged.

The Inspectors of the Welsbach Street Lighting Company reported to the company yesterday forenoon that the striking lamplighters or their sympathizers had put out the lights which had been kept burning all night and through the day in different parts of the city. The largest of the sections affected was from Second Avenue to the East River between Forty-second and Eightieth Streets, where all the Welsbach lights were put out. A force of men was detailed to light the lamps again. Complaints were made to the Inspectors by the men who were working that some of the strikers had been making threats against them, and they were told that they would be protected by the police.

Meetings of striking lamplighters were held in Schuetzen Halle, 12 St. Mark's Place, and in Yonkers, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. In Jersey City, where naphtha lamps are used, the strike is against another company.

PRIVATE GALLERY BURNS.

Montreal Lawyer Loses $100,000 Worth of Pictures.

MONTREAL, April 26.—The residence of J. N. Greenshields, a criminal lawyer, on the slope of Mount Royal, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The damages are put at considerably over $100,000 on account of the magnificent picture gallery which he possessed.

A female servant jumped out of a third-story window and may die.

The Purity of Bornett's Vanilla was never questioned by any food commission.—Adv.

PRESIDENT STOPS PANIC AT FAIR

Halts Crushing Throng at the Jamestown Opening—Many Persons Faint.

GOLDEN BUTTON NOT PRESSED

Roosevelt Knows There Is No Machinery to Start, So Ignores It.

TALKS ON RAILWAY PLANS

Declares He Will Not Be Deterred from Curbing Illegal Practices.

NOTABLE NAVAL PAGEANT

Warships of Many Nations Present—A Distinguished Foreign Representation.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, April 26.—President Roosevelt formally opened the Jamestown Exposition to-day, and in doing so served notice to all whom it may concern that neither political consideration nor the pressure of friends of the railroads had swerved him one particle from the course of action he had prescribed for himself in the effort to curb what he believes to be the unjust and illegal practices of corporate wealth. Being thus formally open for business, the Exposition will now settle down to a month or six weeks of hard work getting in shape to do that business. By that time it will be an exposition in fact as well as in name, and then visitors to it will be amply repaid for their travel and efforts.

The ceremonies to-day moved off without a hitch with the exception of the perilous crush that threatened to develop into a serious panic when the President began to speak. The weather was all that could have been desired, fair skies and a fresh breeze lending all that weather can to the enjoyment of a crowd. And there was a crowd. Probably 20,000 persons managed to get out to the Exposition grounds first and last, some by trolley, some by steam cars, most of them by boat, and a few wary and experienced ones by the slow but reliable horse and wagon route, not to overlook the lucky possesors of automobiles.

The official programme began with an omission which is one of the things that are not scheduled to be made up by and by. There was to have been a salute of 300 guns at sunrise, fired by the Norfolk Blues, the local artillery organization of the Virginia National Guard. That was one for each year since Capt. John Smith came ashore and laid the foundation for the Virginia colony. The guns were not fired because, as with the Governor of Guam, there was no powder. There is never going to be any powder. The Exposition Company thought the Blues should buy their own saluting ammunition, and the Blues were sure that if they were willing to get up before sunrise in order to shoot it up the Exposition certainly should be willing to pay for it. The difference of opinion being irreconcilable, the powder remained unbought and there was no salute.

Imposing Naval Spectacle.

But there was plenty of boom-booming from other guns than those of the Blues, and it kept up pretty much all day. The President had come down the Potomac in the converted yacht Mayflower, and was prepared very early in the morning for his part in the day's exercises. It began for him at 8:30, when the Mayflower steamed along the line of foreign warships anchored off the Exposition side of Hampton Roads. The seadogs of five foreign nations were there, separated by a wide stretch of gleaming water from a double line of white-sided men-of-war that were flying the Stars and Stripes. All the twelve foreigners and thirty-eight Americans were dressed in the best of their festival bunting, and together they made an inspiring spectacle for the throngs of people that crowded the water front along the Exposition grounds.

As the President's yacht swung by the first of the foreigners the guns began to roar, and then for an hour there was no cessation of the fire. Each foreign ship in its turn sent up the Stars and Stripes to the fore truck, and blazed away twenty-one times in its honor. Then the Mayflower swung up the line of American vessels, and each boomed out its salute to the President.

By the time all this saluting had been done and the review of the powerful aggregation of warships was ended there were not many minutes to spare in getting ashore by the hour fixed for the commencement of the formal inaugural ceremonies. There was a lot of sharp work to be done by the navy to get all the distinguished guests of the Exposition landed in comfort and order. But it was done just as smoothly and swiftly as if that were all the navy existed for. The Diplomatic Corps of twenty-one nations had come down from Washington as the guests of the United States on the Potomac River steamboat Newport News. The ship tied up at the dock at Old Point Comfort, and there a flotilla of steam cutters from the warships clustered about to transport the diplomats and their numerous attachés across the Roads to the Government pier at the Exposition grounds.

The steam dredger that is busy making a channel had been moved out of the way at the pier, and the launches came alongside of what is to be the landing at the pierhead. There their passengers debarked and prepared to march a couple of blocks through the dusty, unfinished streets to the grand stand at the parade ground, where the ceremonies were held.

Grant Safeguards President.

Unusual precaution for the safety of the President was taken then and throughout the entire day. There had accompanied him the usual contingent of Secret Service men, and there had preceded him several other special Treasury agents, who had

been on the lookout to see that nothing untoward happened to Mr. Roosevelt. For some reason, Gen. Grant, the commander of the military forces encamped at the Exposition, was more than usually solicitous about the safety of his commander in chief. The recollection of the tragedy at Buffalo seemed to haunt both officials and sightseers, and many persons spoke of it. Gen. Grant took no chances. He lined the street up which the President passed from the pier to the grand stand with troops of the regular army. Tho men of the Twenty-third Infantry stood on both sides of the street, and held the crowd of sightseers far away from the Presidential party.

This precaution was not all. All that part of the grounds through which the President was to pass had been roped off with heavy lines, and soldiers and Exposition guards kept strict watch to prevent any not provided with proper authority from entering. It was those who had the tickets which entitled them within the roped inclosure who were held back by the men of the Twenty-third.

Thousands Massed Together.

Fifteen feet in front of the grand stand and paralleling it was stretched a stout rope, attached to strong posts, firmly set. Behind this rope massed a throng numbering thousands. It was sweltering hot in the sun, but they did not mind, and kept crowding closer and closer in order to get a glimpse of the President. Ranged directly in front of the Presidential box was a double line of photographers, the busiest men on the grounds. Their shutters kept up an incessant clicking. They formed a half-circle from one side of the box to the other, and unceasingly and without interruption they snapped and snapped, until it seemed as if they must have made a million photographs.

There was an awning over the President's box, and he was shaded from the hot sun. In the front row of seats at his right were posted most of the Ambassadors in the party. M. Jusserand, the French Envoy, with Mme. Jusserand; James Bryce, King Edward's representative, and Mr. Creel, the Mexican Ambassador, with Mrs. Creel; Baron Rosen and Viscount Aoki sat directly in the sun. They did their best to look as if they liked it, and when the President began to speak they promptly uncovered.

The first paragraphs of his speech were devoted to the diplomatic representatives, and as he turned to address himself directly to some of them he saw that they had removed their hats. Immediately he paused in his speech, and said:

"Put on your hats in the front row. We are not going to have any sunstrokes here."

The diplomats very willingly complied, and the good-natured crowd cheered heartily.

Men and Women Faint in Crush.

The crowd behind the rope pressed forward eagerly as the President was introduced. There had already been signs of trouble, and two or three times St. George Tucker, President of the Exposition Company, who spoke for an hour before Mr. Roosevelt began, had been forced to pause while the pressure on those against the rope was relieved. There were times when it looked as if a serious accident was about to happen. There were women and children in the front line, and they were forced against the rope so hard that several of the women and a few men fainted. Mr. Roosevelt saw the danger and spoke to Gen. Grant about it. The General sent for one of his officers and had a company of artillerymen from Fort Monroe brought inside the rope as guards. They forced back the crowd a little, and the danger was temporarily averted.

When the President was introduced he stepped up on a table in full view of the crowd, and addressed himself at once to the men directly in front of him.

"You men must remember that there are women and children in front of you, and if you push forward you will hurt them," he said. "I don't need to say any more to a crowd of Virginia men, who know how to care for their women and children."

That helped the situation a good deal, and presently Gen. Grant had a troop of cavalry brought up. The troopers forced their way into the crowd behind the ropes and pushed most of the people far enough back so that there was no more trouble.

Nothing to Push Button For.

At the close of the speech there was still a third omission. The President was to have pushed a gold button which was to start the machinery going, and thus formally open the Exposition, but there was no machinery in place to start. The button was on the table, in a leather case, and it was duly connected with wires that looked as if they ran straight to the wheels that were waiting to be set in motion. But the President knew the situation, and when he concluded his speech he just sat down and seemed to forget all about the button part of the programme.

Then followed what was described in the programme as a "light lunch." It was the most extraordinary performance of an extraordinary day. The President left the grand stand, surrounded by Secret Service men, army officers, and members of his immediate party, and walked to one of the unfinished Government buildings. He was followed by the diplomats and official guests, mingled with all the rest of the throng, in the grand stand. A room was set apart for the President and his own party, including Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel and Quentin, but all the rest herded into one great barren room, partly draped with bunting, and foraged for themselves as best they could. In the corners temporary tables had been erected out of boards, and behind these the waiters dished up salad, sandwiches, and coffee.

"I say," said a tall Britisher, sweltering under a towering bearskin, "is this lunch an American institution?"

At the luncheon served to the President and the distinguished guests the menu was as follows:

Les Hors d'Oeuvre.
Homard a la Newburg.
Pigeons en Casserole. Petits pois nouveaux.
Asperges Hollandaises.
Jambon de Virginie Bellevue.
Salade fines herbes.
Fantaisie. Fraises au Kirsch.
Petits fours. Bonbon fourres. Cafe.
Champagne.
Apollinaris.

Back to the grand stand again the whole crowd pushed from the luncheon, to see the review of troops by the President. That was one part of the Exposition which was ready exactly on senedule time. It did not conform thoroughly to the programme, for there was an omission from it, too. The official announcement included men from the foreign warships, but somehow they did not get ashore. The marching column was made up mostly of regulars, soldiers, sailors, and marines, and a fine show they made. The parade ground had been cleared and roped off, and the crowd was far removed from any possibility of accidental crush.

Cheers for Uncle Sam's Sailors.

As the men marched by, with bands playing and flags flying, the throng in the grand stand cheered lustily. The regulars, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, all had hearty recognition, but the quality of the enthusiasm which the people all over the country have for the sailor men among Uncle Sam's fighters showed itself the moment there floated up to the stand from far down the parade ground the strains of "Nancy Lee," to which the first company of sailors marched. Then the grand stand simply stood up and yelled.

Immediately after the reception the President returned to the Mayflower.

Again the street was lined with the men of the Twenty-third, who kept the crowds far back. The President was escorted from the Auditorium to the pier by Troop H of the Twelfth Cavalry, which had cecorted him up in the morning.

The official guests went back to their ships, prepared to spend the evening at Old Point.

Mr. Roosevelt dined this evening with Barton Myers, one of the Governors of the Exposition. It had been announced that the dinner was to he at the house of St. George Tucker, President of the Exposition. In explanation of the change, it was said that the measles had broken out at Mr. Tucker's home.

On the President's trip up the James River to-morrow, the Sylph will stop at Westover, the home of the Byrds; at Brandon, the estate of the Harrisons, and the oldest Colonial mansion in Virginia, and at Shirley, the estate of the Carters. These three families are among the oldest in Virginia. The visits of the party were informally arranged with the occupants of these old mansions.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Declares He Will Not be Deterred from Curbing Illegal Practices.

NORFOLK, April 26.—President Roosevelt, in opening the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, said:

"At the outset I wish to say a word of special greeting to the representatives of the foreign Governments here present. They have come to assist us in celebrating what was in very truth the birthday of this Nation, for it was here that the Colonists first settled, whose incoming, whose growth from their own loins and by the addition of newcomers from abroad, was to make the people which 169 years later assumed the solemn responsibilities and weighty duties of complete independence.

"In welcoming all of you I must say a special word, first to the representative of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. The fact that so many of our people, of whom as it happens I myself am one, have but a very small portion of English blood in our veins, in no way alters the other fact, that this Nation was founded by Englishmen, hy the Cavalier and the Puritan. Their tongue, law, literature, the fund of their common thought, made an inheritance which all of us share, and marked deep the lines along which we have developed. It was the men of English stock who did most in casting the mould into which our National character was run.

"Let me furthermore greet all of you, the representatives of the people of Continental Europe. From almost every nation of Europo we have drawn some part of our hiood, some part of our traits. This mixture of hiood has gone on from the beginning, and with it has gone on a kind of development unexampled among peoples of the stocks from which we spring, and hence to-day we differ sharply from, and yet in some ways are fundamentally akin to, all of the nations of Europe.

"Again, let me hid you welcome, representatives of our sister republics of this continent. In the larger aspect, your interests and ours are identical. Your problems and ours are in large part the same, and as we strive to settle them, I pledge you forewith on the part of this Nation the heartiest friendship and good-will.

Japan Had Much to Teach Us.

"Finally, let me say a special word of greeting to those representatives of the Asiatic nations who make up that newest East which is yet the most ancient East, the East of time immemorial. In particular, let me express a word of hearty welcome to the representative of the mighty island Empire of Japan, that empire which, in learning from the West, has shown that it had so much, so very much, to teach the West in return.

"To all of you here gathered I express my thanks for your coming, and I extend to you my earnest wishes for the welfare of your several nations. The world has moved so far that it is no longer necessary to believe that one nation can rise only by thrusting another down. All farsighted statesmen, all true patriots, now earnestly wish that the leading nations of mankind, as in their several ways they struggle constantly toward a higher civilization, a higher humanity, may advance hand in band, united only in a generous rivalry to see which can best do its allotted work in the world. I believe that there is a rising tide in human thought which tends for righteous internationsl peace; a tide which behoves us to guide through rational channels to sane conclusions, and all of us here present can well afford to take to heart St. Paul's counsel: 'If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.'

"We have met to-day to celebrate the opening of the Exposition which itself commemorates the first permanent settlement of men of our stock in Virginia, the first beginning of what has since become this mighty Republic. Three hundred years ago a handful of English adventurers, who had crossed the ocean in what wo should now call cockle boats, as clumsy as they were frail, landed in the great wooded wilderness, the Indian-haunted waste, which then stretched down to the water's edge along the entire Atlantic Coast.

These Settlers Took the Lead.

"They were not the first men of European race to settle in what is now the United States, for there were already Spanish settlements in Florida and on the headwaters of the Rio Grande; and the French, who at almost the same time were struggling up the St. Lawrence, were likewise destined to form permanent eettlements on the great lakes and in the valley of the mighty Mississippi before the people of English stock went westward of the Alleghanies. Moreover, both the Dutch and the Swedes were shortly to found colonies between the two sets of English colonies—those that grew up around the Potomac and those that grew up on what is now the New England coast. Nevertheless, this landing at Jamestown possesses for us of the United States an altogether peculiar significance, and this without regard to our several origins. The men who landed at Jamestown and those who, thirteen years later, landed at Plymouth, all of English stock, and their fellow-settlers who during the next few decades streamed in after them, were those who took the lead in shaping the life history of this people in the colonial and Revolutionary days. It, was they who bent into definite shape our Nation while it was still young enough most easily, moet readily, to take on the characteristics which were to become part of its permanent life habit.

"Yet let us remember that while this early English colonial stock has left deeper than all others upon our National life the mark of its strong twin individualities, the mark of the Cavalier and of the Puritan—nevertheless, this stock, not only from its environment, but also from the presence with it of other stocks, almost from the beginning began to be differentiated strongly from any European people.

A New and Distinct Ethnic Type.

"As I have already said, about the time the first English settlers landed here the Frenchman and the Spaniard, the Swede and the Dutchman, also came hither as permanent dwellers, who left their seed behind them to help shape and partially to inherit our National life. The German, the Irishman, and the Scotchman came later, but still in colonial times. Before the outhreak of the Revolution the American people, not only because of their surroundings, physical and spiritual, but because of the mixture of hiood that had already begun to take place, represented a new and distinct ethnic type. This type has never been fixed in blood. All through the colonial days new waves of immigration from time to time swept hither across the ocean, now from one country, now from another. The same thing has gone on ever since our birth as a nation; and for the last sixty years the tide of immigration has been at the full. The new-comers are soon absorbed into our eager National life, and are radically and profoundly changed thereby, the rapidity of their assimilation being marvelous. But each group of new-comers, as it adds its hiood to the life, also changes it somewhat, and this change and growth and development have gone on steadily, generation by generation, throughout three centuries.

"The pioneers of our people who first landed on these shores on that eventful day three centuries ago had before them a task which during the early years was of heartbreaking danger and difficulty. The conquest of a new continent is iron work. People who dwell in old civilizations and find that therein so much of humanity's lot is hard, are apt to complain against the conditions as being solely due to man and to speak as if life could he made easy and simple if there were but a virgin continent in which to work.

A Simpler but Not an Easier Life.

"It is true that the pioneer life was simpler, but it was certainly not essier. As a matter of fact, the first work of the pioneers in taking poeseeion of a lonely wilderneee is so rough, so hard, so dangerous that all but the strongest spirits fail. The early iron days of such a conquest search out alike the weak in hody and the weak in soul. In the warfare against the rugged sternness of primeval nature, only those can conquer who are themselves unconquerahle. It it not until the first bitter years have passed that the life becomee easy enough to invite a maes of newcomers, and so great are the risk, hardehip, and toil of the early years that there always exists a threat of lapsing back from civilization.

"The history of the pioneers of Jamestown, of the founders of Virginia, illustrates the truth of all this. Famine and pestilence and wsr menaced the little band of daring men who had planted themselves alone on the edge of a frowning continent. Moreover, as men ever find, whether in the tiniest frontier community or in the vastest and most highly organized and complex civilized society, their worst foes were in their own bosoms. Diseension, distrust, the inability of some to work, and the unwillingness of others, jealousy, arrogance and envy, folly and laziness—in ehort all the shortcomings with which we have to grapple now, were faced hy those pioneers, nnd at moments threatened their whole enterprise with absolute ruin. It was some time before the ground on which they had landed supported them, in spite of its potential fertility, and they looked across the eea for supplies. At one moment so hopeless did they become that the whole colony embarked, and was only saved from abandoning the country by the opportune arrival of help from abroad.

Prospering When Pilgrims Landed.

"At last they took root in the land, and were already prospering when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. In a few years a great inflow of settlers began. Four of the present States of New England were founded. Virginia waxed apace. The Carolinas grew up to the south of it, and Maryland to the north of it. The Dutch colonies hetween, which had already absorbed the Swedish, were in their turn absorbed hy the English. Pennsylvania was founded and, later still, Georgia. There were many wars with the Indians and with the dauntless Captains whose hanners bore the lilies of France. At last the British flag flew without a rival in all Eastern North America. Then came the successful struggle for National independence.

"For half a century after we became a separate Nation there was comparatively little immigration to this country. Then the tide onee again set hither, and has flowed in ever-increasing size until in each of the last three years a greater number of people came to these shores than had landed on them during the entire colonial period. Generation hy generation these people have been absorbed into the National life. Generally their sons, almost always their grandsons, are indistinguishable from one another and from their fellow-Americans descended from the colonial stock. For all alike the problems of our existence are fundamentally the same, and for all alike these problems change from generation to generation.

"In the colonial period, and for at least a century after its close, the conquest of the continent, the expansion of our people westward, to the Alleghenies, then to the Mississippi, then to the Pacific, was always one of the most important tasks, and sometimes the most important, in our National life.

First Settlers Fought for Mere Life.

"Behind the first ecttlers the conditions grew easier, and in the older-settled regions of all the colonies life speedily assumed much of comfort ahd something of luxury; and though generally it was on a much more democratic hasis than life in the Old World, it was hy no means democratic when judged hy our modern standards; and here and there, as in the tide-water regions of Virginia, a genuine aristocracy grew and flourished. But the men who first broke ground in the virgin wilderness, whether on the Atlantic Coast or in the interior, fought hard for mere life. In the early stages the frontiersman had to do battle with the savage, and when the savage was vanquished there remained the harder strain of war with the hostile forces of roil and climate, with flood, fever, and famine. There was sickness and bitter weather; there were no roads; there was a complete lack of all but the very roughest and most absolute necessaries. Under such circumstances the men and women who made ready the continent for civilization were able themselves to spend hut little time in doing aught but the rough work which was to make smooth the waye of their successors. In consequence observers whose insight was spoiled hy lack of sympathy always found hoth the settlers and their lives unattractive and repellent. In "Martin Chuzzlewit" the description of America, culminating in the description of the frontier town of Eden, was true and lifelike from the standpoint of one content to look merely at the outer shell; and yet it was a community like Eden that gave birth to Abraham Lincoln, and was given such as were therein described from whoso loins Andrew Jackson sprang.

The Task Following Independence.

"Hitherto each generation among us has had its allotted task, now heavier, now lighter. In the Revolutionary War the husiness was to achieve independence. Immediately afterward there was an even more momentous task; that to achieve the National unity and the capacity for orderly development, without which our liberty, our independence, would have been a curse and not a blessing. In each of these two contests, while there were many great leaders from many different States, it is but fair to say that the foremost place was taken by the soldiers and the statesmen of Virginia; and to Virginia was reserved the honor of producing the hero of both movements, the hero of the war and of the peace that made good the results of the war—George Washington; while the two great political tendencies of the time can be symnolized in the names of two other great Virginians—Jefferson and Marshall—from ono of whom we inherit the abiding trust in the people which is the foundation stone of democracy, and from the other the power to develop on behalf of the people a coherent and powerful Government, a genuine and representative nationality.

"Two generations passed before the second great crisis of our history had to be faced. Then came the civil war, terrible and bitter in itself and in its aftermath, but a struggle from which the Nation finally emerged united in fact as well as in name, united forever. Oh, my hearers, my fellow-countrymen, great indeed has been our good fortune; for as time clears away the mists that once shrouded brother from brother and made each look at us though a glass darkly at the other, we can all feel the same pride in the valor, the devotion, and the fealty toward the right as it was given to each to see the right, shown alike by the men who wore the blue and by the men who wore the gray.

The Heritage of Valor.

"Rich and prosperous though we are as a people, the proudest heritage that each of us has, no matter where he may dwell, North or South, East or West, is the immaterial heritage of feeling, the right to claim as his own all the valor and all the steadfast devotion to duty shown by the men of hoth the great armies, of the soldiers whose leader was Grant and tho soldiers whose leador was Lee. The men and the women of the civil war did their duty bravely and well in the days that were dark and terrible and splendid. We, their descendants, who pay proud homage to their memories, and glory in the feats of might on either side, no less than of the other, need to keep steadily in mind that the homage which counts is the homage of heart and of hand, and not of the lips, the homage of deeds and not of words only. We, too, in our turn must prove our truth by our endeavor. We must show ourselves worthy sons of the men of the mighty days by the way in which we meet the problems of our own time. We carry our heads high because our fathers did well in the years that tried men's souls; and we must in our turn eo bear ourselves that the children who come after us may feel that we, too, have done our duty.

"We cannot afford to forget the maxim upon which Washington insisted, that the surest way to avert war is to be prepared to meet it. Nevertheless the duties that most concern us of this generation are not military, but social and industrial. Each community must always dread the evils which spring up as attendant upon the very qualities which give it success. We of this mighty Western Republic have to grapple with the dangers that spring from popular self-government tried on a scalo incomparably vaster than ever before in the history of mankind, and from an abounding material prosperity greater also than anything which the world has hitherto seen.

Cannot Escape Being Governed.

"As regards the first set of dangers, it behooves us to remember that men can never escape being governed. Either they must govern themselves or they must submit to heing governed hy others. If from lawlessnesa or fickieness, from folly or self-indulgence, they refuse to govern themselves, then most assuredly in the end they will have to he governed from the outside. They can prevent the need of government from without only by abowing that they possess the power of government from witbin. A sovereign cannot make excuses for his failures; a sovereign must accept the responsihility for the exercise of the power that inheres in him; and where, as ie true in our Republic, the people are sovereign, then the peoplo muet show a sober understanding and a ssne and steadfast purpose if they are to preserve that orderly liberty upon which as a foundation every republic must rest.

"In industrial matters our enormous prosperity has brought with it certain grave evils. It is our duty to try to cut out these evils without at the same time destroying our well-being itself. This is an era of combinstion alike in the world of capital and in the world of labor. Each kind of combination can do good, and yet each, however powerful, must he opposed when it does ill. At the moment the greatest problem before us is how to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth, individual, hut especially corporate, as will insure its not being used against the interest of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative. It is our business to put a stop to abuses and to prevent their recurrence, without ehowing a spirit of mere vindictiveness for what has been done in the past. In John Morley's brilliant sketch of Burke he laye especial etress upon the fact that Burke more than almost any other thinker or politician of his time realized the profound lesson that in politics we are concerned not with barren rights but with duties; not with abstract truth, but with practical morality.

Burke's Effort for Reform.

"He especially eulogizes the way in which in his efforts for economic reform Burke combined unshakable resolution in pressing the reform with a profound temperateness of epirit which made him, while bent on the extirpation of the evil system, refuee to cherish an unreaeoning and vindictive ill-will toward the men who had benefited by it. Said Burke, 'If I cannot reform with equity, I will not reform at all. * * * (There is) a state to preserve as well ae a etate to reform.'

"This ie the exact spirit in which this country should move to the reform of abuses of corporate wealth. The wrongdoer, the man who swindles and cheats, whether on a hig scale or a little one, shall receive at our hands mercy as scant as if he committed crimes of violence or brutality. We are unalterably determined to prevent wrongdoing in the future; we have no intention of trying to wreak such an indiscriminate vengeance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty. Our purpose is to huild up rather than to tear down. We show ourselves the truest friends of property when we make it evident that we will not tolerate the abuses of property. We are steadily bent on preserving the institution of private property; we combat every tendency toward reducing the people to economic servitude; and we care not whether the tendency is due to n sinister agitation directed against all property, or whether it is due to the actions of those members of the predatory classes whose anti-social power is immeasurahly increased because of the very fact that they possess wealth.

Judge Men by Their Deeds.

"Above all, we insist that while facing changed conditions and new problems, we must face them in the spirit which our forefathers showed when they founded and preserved this Republic. The cornerstone of the Republic lies in our treating each man on his worth as a man, paying no heed to his creed, his birthplace, or his occupation, asking not whether he is rich or poor, whether he labors with head or hand; asking only whether he acts decently and honorably in the various relations of his life, whether he behaves well to his family, to his neighbors, to the State. We base our regard for each man on the essentials and not the accidents. We judge him, not by his profession, but by his deede; by his conduct, not hy what he has acquired of this world's goods. Other republics have fallen because the citizens gradually grew to consider the interests of a class before the interests of the whole; for when such was the case it mattered little whether it was the poor who plundered the rich or the rich who exploited the poor; in either event the end of the republic was at hand. We are resolute in our purpose not to fall into such a pit. Thie great Republic of ours shall never become the government of a plutocracy, and it shall never become the government of a mob. God willing, it shall remain what our fatbers who founded it meant it to be—a government in which each man stands on his worth as a man, where each is given the largest personal liberty consistent with securing the well-being of the whole, and where, so far ae in us lies, we strive continually to secure for each man such equality of opportunity that in the strife of life he may have a fair chance to show the etuff that is in him.

"We are proud of our schools and of the trained intelligence they give our children the opportunity to acquire. But what we care for most is the character of the average man, for we believe that if the average of character in the individual citizen is sufficiently high, if he possesses those qualities which make him worthy of respect in his family life and in his work outside, as well as the qualities which fit him for success in the hard struggle of actuni existence—that if such is the character of our individual citizenship, there is no height of national triumph unattainable in this vast experiment of government by, of, and for a free people."

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

NORFOLK, April 26.—The foreign representatives present at the opening of the exposition were:

Italy—Ambassador Mayor des Planches, Signor Giulio Cesara Montagna, Lieut. Carlo Pfister, Counselor, and Mrs. Pfister.
Austria-Hungary—Ambassador Hengelmuller, Baron Louis Ambrozy, Counselor.
France—Ambassador and Mrs. Jusserand, Capt. Fournier, Military Attache; Lieut. Commander De Blanpre, Naval Attache; Mrs. De Blanpre, and Viscount Charles de Chambrun, Secretary.
Great Britain—Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, Counselor Howard, and Lieut. Col. James, Military Attache of the Embassy.
Germany—Count von Hatzfeldt, Charge d'Affaires; Capt. Hebbinghaus, Naval Attache; Mrs. Hebbinghaus, Major Korner, Military Attache; Mrs. Korner, and C. von Schubert, Attache.
Brazil—Ambassador and Mrs. Nabuco, Counselor Gurgel do Amaral, Mrs. Amaral, Lieut. Col. De Pederneiras, Military Attache, and Mrs. Pederneiras, Lieut. Commander De Aquino, Naval Attache, and Mrs. De Aquino.
Russia—Ambassador and Mrs. Rosen, Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, Counselor Kroupensky, Col. Raspopoff, Military Attache; Commander Nebolsine, Naval Attache, and Mrs. Nebolsine.
Japan—Ambassador Aoki and Countess Aoki, Mrs. Miyoka, Major Tanaka, Military Attache, and Lieut. Commander Taniguchi, Naval Attache.
Mexico—Ambassador and Mrs. Creel, Secretary Godoy, Mrs. Godoy and Miss Godoy, and Major Davila, Military Attache.
Haiti—Minister and Mrs. Leger.
Costa Rica—Minister Calvo and Miss Calvo.
Nicaragua—Minister and Mrs. Corea.
Belgium—Minister Moncheur.
Siam—Minister Ratanavapti, Charge d'Affaires, and Secretary Loftus.
Chile—Mr. Yacham, Charge, and Second Secretary Salinas.
Cuba—Minister and Mrs. Quesada, Secretary and Mrs. Pedro.
China—Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, Minister, and Mr. Taochi, First Secretary.
Netherlands—Minister and Mrs. Van Schwinderen, Secretary Reyaards.
Bolivia—Minister and Mrs. Calderon and Miss Calderon.
Panama—Minister and Mrs. Obaldia and Secretary Arosemena.
Persia—Minister Mortesa.
Switzerland—Minister Vogel.
Argentine Republic—Minister and Mrs. Portela, Secretary Zavalla, and Commander Vera, Naval Attache.
Peru—Minister and Mrs. Pardo and Secretary Freyre.
Norway—Minister and Mrs. Hauge.
Ecuador—Mrs. de Carbo, wife of Minister Carbo; the Misses Carbo, and Felipe Carbo, Attache and Charge of Legation.
Columbia—Minister and Mrs. Cortes, Secretary and Mrs. Guzman.
Uruguay—Minister Laffinur, Secretary Bermudez, and Lieut. Saez, Naval Attache.
Spain—Minister Pina, Secretary Merino, Lieut. Col. de Monteverde, Military Attache.
Guatemala—Minister and Mrs. Herrarts, Secretary Bengoechela.
Sweden—Minister Lagercrantz and Secrstary Ekengren.
Turkey—Minister Chekib Bey.
Salvador—Minister Mejia.
Dominican Republic—Minister Fiallo, Charge, and R. F. Fiallo, delegate of the republio to the exposition.
Venezuela—Dr. Guzman, Charge d'Affaires, and Secretary Pulido.

Secretary Cortelyou of the Treasury Department, who is Chairman of the Ter-Centennial Commission, and Mrs. Cortelyou; Secretary Garfield of the Interior Department and Mrs. Garfield, and Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus were also among those on board the Newport News, and also many officers of the Government and members of their families.

The Congressional party arrived last night on the steamer Jamestown and are making their headquarters at Old Point Comfort.

The Governors of several States, with parties, occupied boxes on the grand stand during the opening ceremonies and military review.

LONDON'S FELICITATIONS.

LONDON, April 27.—All the London morning newspapers print long dispatches on the opening of the Jamestown Exposition and President Roosevelt's speech at the function.

The editorials extend congratulations at the successful inauguration of an exposition of such abounding interest.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BELLE TERRE CLUB

A gentleman returning last week from the Belle Terre Estates came into the office and advised us to destroy every booklet we had, as no printed book or photographic illustrations could do justice to the beauties of the place.

We realize the limitations of language whenever we attempt to describe Belle Terre, and our only suggestion is that the seeker after a country home on Long Island first examine all other sections, then visit this magnificent peninsula of thirteen hundred acres, bounded by five miles of Sound and harbor frontage, and forever protected by nature from all detrimental neighbors.

The most elaborate clubhouse on Long Island will he open June 15. Reservations may be made by approved guests who wish to make an experimental stay at the colony.

An outlay of over ono million dollars will afford an idea of the scale of the improvements.

Final maps will be ready in about ten days. In the meantime many are taking advantage of a "private view" in an endeavor to make a selection in advance from the embarrassment of riches offered.

DEAN & LVORD, Pres., 277 B'way, N. Y.

BOND THEFT PLOT TOLD TO QUINCY

Continued from Page 1.

decided that I would not accept any retainer or take the case he had laid hefore me. I stated that if he desired I would turn it over to my hrother-in-law, Mr. Robertson Honey, who I knew sometimes took criminal cases, and thie wae subsequently done. I havo no relations, whatever with the Trust Company of American, and I have absolutely no information, even if I considered myself professionally free to give it, which would throw any further light on the defaication."

When He First Knew Dennett.

When tho reporters had returned Mr. Quincy explained that he and his counsel agreed that no formal statement would be issued other than the one at noon, but he was willing in an informal way to tell bis side of the story from the beginning.

In the first place, he said, his acquaintance with Dennett was confined absolutely to the incident of eight years ago, when Quincy was Mayor of Boston and Dennett was the cashier of the Beacon Trust Company. It was Bates who brought them together at that time; Bates, who was so close to Quincy in former days that when the politician went to Europe after the close of his Mayoralty he left a pile of notes signed in blank for Bates to fill out as he needed them. Bates did so and some of the notes appear in the Quincy bankruptcy schedules. The moving incident of the Dennett-Quincy meeting was the placing of some paper of a concern in which Bates and the Mayor were intereeted in the Beacon Truet Company.

Denying absolutely that he had eeen Dennett or so much as remembered the existence of suoh an individual, Mr. Quincy jumped from the Beacon Trust episode down to Tuesday of last week, when he returned to New York, where his wife and child had been living for five weeks or more. It was to attend the Bryan banquet in Brooklyn that the trip was made, and arriving at the Grand Central Station at 6 o'clock, instead of going to his apartment at 128 Central Park South to dress, he went to the Manhattan Club, of which he had long been a member.

There awaited him a telephone message from O. M. Dennett, who wished to consult him about "eome matters of business."

Mr. Quincy left word for Dennett to call him up at the apartment the next morning. Dennett did so, remarking, according to Mr. Quincy to-day, when the Bostonian said that he did not remember bie wouldhe client: "You will remember me when you see me."

Dennett Tells Him of Theft.

An appointment was arranged at the Manhattan Club, where Mr. Quincy was reminded of the former acquaintance in Boston. Then, according to Mr. Quincy's story, Dennett told him that he had a friend who had gotten away with a very large amount of bonds from a trust company of which he was an official, mentioning $1,000,000 as an approximate statement of the sum. Some of the bonds had been placed by Dennett under the impression that they had been honestly obtained from the father-in-law of the unnamed friend, and it was only recently that Dennett discovered the commission of a theft. So ran the story.

Mr. Quincy heard and was interested, both in it and in the personality of the man who told it. He said so to-day.

No Suggestion of Further Thefts.

But Dennett continued, according to Mr. Quincy. There was no danger of detection before May 1, and some of the bonds were in a position where they could be returned; also some of the money that had been obtained on others. Would Mr. Quincy accept a retainer to act as counsel for his friend?

The result was more conversation, but Mr. Quincy declared to-day that there was no suggestion in it of any future stealings which might bring the total amount up to so large a figure that negotiations could he undertaken. In fact, he was on the lookout against such insinuations, and when he had told of his care Mr. Dennett added:

"Even if I had been knave enough to have suggested such a thing, I hope that there is not any one who would put me down as so big a fool."

That was the end of the interview. Mr. Quincy went downtown, having made an appointment for later in the afternoon. Meantime he consulted counsel, who, he said to-day, was a member of one of the largest firms in New York, and this lawyer told him to be on guard against any proposition that might involve a suggestion of committing a felony.

Thus doubly warned, Mr. Quincy went hack to see Dennett about his friend. There was more talk and a third appointment was made for Saturday morning. Mr. Quincy returning to Boston on Wednesday night and going back to New York again on a late afternoon train on Friday.

It was 10:15 o'clock on Saturday, according to Mr. Quincy, when he met Dennett downtown. Where this meeting took place was one of the things that he would not say yesterday, but he exhihited surprise when his attention was called to the fact that this meeting was held just twenty-five minutes before Douglas, with the last $50,000 of bonds, left his eage in the Trust Company of America to make his eseape.

Tells Him on Saturday Game is Up.

The conversation at the Saturday morning interview turned to the prospect that the theft would he immediately found out instead of having it go on until May 1. Dennett said that auditors had been put into the company the night before in connection with the merger of the Trust Company of America and the Colonial Trust Company and the game was up.

But President Thorne was in the country, Dennett thought, and Mr. Quincy was unable to understand why Mr. Thorne happened to come back to town on Saturday morning. He was as much surprised about that as he was at the fact that Douglas left the trust company at 10:40 o'clock, whereas he and Dennett went into conference on his own statement at 10:15 o'clock.

Points He Will Discuss Later.

Mr. Quincy would not discuss to-day the detail of the Saturday morning meeting with Dennett more than to say that Dennett told him his friend was in imminent danger, and pressed him to accept a retainer, even offering bills of large denominations. This Mr. Quincy declined, but he did not leave Dennett for good at that time, inasmuch as he admitted to-day that Saturday afternoon saw another conference at which the situation was discussed in even more detail.

Mr. Quincy's attention was called to the inference likely to be made that Douglas, having gone to Dennett immediately upon his departure from the trust company with the additional $50,000 of bonds, would have been present at the afternoon conference. Mr. Quincy did not question this inference, but said that it was plain that there was something yet unexplained on that line which he would discuss, if at all, after the full confessions of Douglas and Dennett were known.

But what Mr. Quincy did say to-day was that he declined to act as counsel in the course of the Saturday afternoon interview, and advised that Dennett's friend retain Robertson Honey, who sometimes took criminal cases. Honey, as has already been stated, is Mr. Quincy's brotherin-law.

Honey was retained, but just when the time came when Mr. Quincy ceased to consult and Honey took charge as counsel for Douglas the former would not say to-day. That is another point remaining still to be cleared up.

After that, during the night, apparently, and on Sunday morning Mr. Quincy "kept in touch" with the situation, according to his statement yesterday. He learned early on Sunday morning of the arrest of Douglas, but from what sources he would not say. There had never heen any intention of flight, but that Douglas would stay and face the music.

It was Sunday morning also when Mr. Quincy heard that Douglas had made a confession. Nor had the day passed before Mr. Quincy and an official of the trust company were in conference, Mr. Quincy explaining his connection with the matter to the entire satisfaction of this official, according to Mr. Quincy's story to-day. Mr. Quincy wouldn't say what official it was whom he saw or what brought them together.

On Monday last Mr. Quincy came back to Boston and within a day or two communicated with Col. Gaston, his counsel. Mr. Quincy's family also moved back to this city on Monday.

The only remaining development of interest to-day was information from New York that William F. Sheehan, counsel for the trust company and one of its directors, laid no blame at the Bostonian's door. Mr. Quincy has been in touch with Mr. Honey since his return from New York.

ACCUSED MEN TALK.

Douglas and Dennett Make Long Statements to District Attorney.

Statements were made yesterday in the District Attorney's office by W. O. Douglas and Oliver M. Dennett, the two men implicated in the bond robhery from the Trust Company of America. Dennett's statement was a long one. No information was given out about what the two said. The trust company declared, through its President, Oakleigh Thorne, that it had washed its hands of the affair and that any further steps in the matter would he left to the District Attorney.

Douglas was taken to the office of Assistant District Attorney Murphy as soon as he came from the Tombe. President Thorne and the prisoner's lawyer, Robertson Honey, were also present, and after a conference of ahout half an hour Douglas was led back to the Tombs.

Dennett was taken to Mr. O'Connor's office and at once began a long statement. A stenographer was sent for, and Dennett was dictating to him all the morning. Forbes J. Hennessey, his lawyer, was present, and Mr. Murphy went in and out of the room, hut did not stay the whole time. Lunch was sent to the prisoner in the District Attorney's office, and he did not finish telling all he had to eay until 4 o'clock. It is helieved that he was going through the history of his husiness career, and that some of his revelations were complete surprises to Mr. Jerome.

When Dennett had finished Douglas wae brought hack and proceeded to give his version of the affair. It was nothing like as long as that of Dennett, and was over in an hour. Mr. Jerome took the strictest precautions to prevent anyone giving out any information of what had been said. He himself departed hy the afternoon train to his country home near Lakeville, where he will etay till Monday.

Company Repeats Loss Is $140,000.

Though no official denial was made yesterday of the statement that the amount of the bonds Douglae had taken was almost $500,000, President Thorne repeated that the actual loss of the trust company would not exceed $140,000. Probably some of the bonds taken before the final coup, when Douglas took $400,000 worth, were restored hy Douglae after they had served his turn as collateral for a short period. Other bonds were recovered a day or two after the robhery had heen discovered. How large that amount was is not known.

The one-hundred-and-forty-thousand-dollar loss ie made up of $77,000 actually paid out for the recovery of honds and $63,000 due on honds belonging to the company, which are still in the hands of brokers until it can be judicially determined who ahould bear the loss of the sums lent upon them as collateral.

It is believed that when the game was up and Douglas made his hig haul as many of the honds as possible were hypothecated, and it ie understood that ahout all Douglas told Oakleigh Thorne after he was arrested was where these securities could be located. It is possihle that same interesting information on this point was voutsafed yesterday to the District Attorney, but it is pretty well known that until the prisoners were taken over to Mr. Murphy's office yesterday neither of them had "squealed."

Oakleigh Thorne declared yesterday that so far the exact numher of honds which had been taken had not been determined, and that his only interest was in the result of the whole business. He had an informal conference with the other officials of the trust company in the afternoon and then went off to Millbrook, N. Y., on a fishing trip until Monday.

As a matter of fact, a firm of chartered accountants is going through the books and the securities of the company. So far the State Department of Banking has done nothing. The Trust Company informed the department on Monday that it had called in an outside firm to audit the accounts. Until that report has been presented the State Department will take no action.

Bank Department's Plan.

It developed yesterday, however, that Superintendent of Banks Keep is considering a very important step. He is thinking of setting on foot a regular examination of the trust securities held hy the trust companies of the State. Tbey run up to enormous figures.

No inspection of these funds has been made in the last ele

MAY COMPROMISE SUBWAY DEADLOCK

Interborough Officials Said to Have Misunderstood Terms of the Contract.

WILL SUBMIT A NEW PLAN

Commissioners Agree That Their Conditions Can Be Modified Without Jeopardizing City's Interests.

There were strong indications yesterday that the transit situation is by no means as bad as it seemed on Thursday, when no bids for the construction of new subways were submitted to the Rapid Transit Commission, and that, eventually, the Interborough would find it possible to build the extensions to the present Subway on Seventh and Lexington Avenues, under terms that would be acceptable to the Rapid Transit Board, the Public Utilities Commission, and the public at large.

It was learned last night that the traction interests have no definite plan to suggest as yet. Their desire is that the city authorities permit them to discuss, in detail the conditions of the published contracts, and to modify many of them. It was ascertained also that many of the supposed objections on the part of the company are based on what appeared yesterday to be misunderstandings of the conditions under which bids were to be submitted. On the other hand, it was established beyond doubt that the conditions are capable of considerable modification without injury to the city's position, but with considerable saving in the cost of construction.

Present Board May Not Act.

The letting of contracts, however, will not rest with the present Rapid Transit Commission if the Public Service Commissions bill passes the Legislature. It will probably be known before the next meeting of the board whether the bill will pass or not. If there are unmistakable signs that it will become a law, it is extremely probably that the present Commissioners will not take up the subject of new routes. Before it dies, nevertheless, the board will probably grant the Interborough's application for the right to build additional tracks on the east side elevated roads.

In view of the fact that the Interborough's proposed conference will probably have to be held with a new body yet to be appointed by the Governor, and with the certainty of the discussions over conditions being long drawn out, it is apparent that months must elapse before any contracts are finally made. That they will eventually be made, however, is exceedingly probable.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, left for the Jamestown Exposition last night without discussing the situation further. Some of his views of the proposed conditions under which subways would have to be built were learned, however, and they did not entirely agree with statements made by Chief Engineer Rice of the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Rice, when asked about the company's attitude yesterday, said:

"I do not consider that the Interborough's estimates on the cost of construction are very high. It may be that they are three or four million dollars higher than estimates of my own would have been, but they are not more than that. As a matter of fact, I have not made an estimate on these subways since the Elsberg bill was passed, and no estimate I made included the cost of real estate. In 1905, if I recall the matter correctly, my estimate was $44,000,000. Real estate and other things that have been put into the contracts since that time would probably bring it up to $50,000,000. The Interborough's estimate is approximately $55,000,000, not counting interest, pipe galleries, or equipment.

Thinks Equipment Estimate Too High.

"What I fail utterly to understand is the company's estimate on the cost of equipment, $24,000,000. It already has a power plant of much larger dimensions than required for the furnishing of power to the present Subway and the elevated lines, and it has more cars than are actually required for those roads now. All it would be necessary for the company to do, as far as I can see, is to add a few units to its present power plant and purchase a comparatively small number of new cars. These would be the main items of expenditure for equipment. The power plant the company now owns, as I understand it, was built not only for the present Subway, but large enough to be of service for any new lines the company might build in the future.

"As for the objection to the length of the stations and to the width of the tunnel, which was to have been larger than the present Subway, all I can say is that the specifications were not drawn solely for the Interborough people, but rather with the idea that there would be competition, and, in the event of another competing company getting the new roads, we wanted to have the tunnel larger and the stations large enough to accommodate ten-car trains.

"Both of these matters could have been arranged previous to the signing of the contract, or even afterwards. We made much more extensive changes in the contract for the present Subway as well as in the contract for the Brooklyn extension. The contract specifically permits a change in the specifications, and it is well to recall that the objections stated by Mr. Shonts were not raised by the Interborough at any of the hearings held by the board on the proposed form of contract.

"The double decking of the Lexington Avenue division of the east side line is simply an engineering problem, and quite feasible. It was planned by Mr. Parsons in the first place, and we have very nearly the same proposal on the present Subway above the Ninety-sixth Street station. The objection that an interchange of passengers would not be possible with such a system can be met with a simple statement to the effect that there are but three express stations on the sections the Interborough proposed to build. These are at Forty-second, Eighty-sixth, and 125th Streets. The only place where the double decking would in any way interfere with the interchange of passengers is at the Eighty-sixth Street Station. The double decking is necessary to protect the property owners along Lexington Avenue, as, in the construction of a four track, one level road, their stoops would be destroyed and the vault space before their property would have to be taken.

"While it is true that the Elsberg law limits the franchise to twenty years, with an extension for a like period, it must be remembered that at the end of that time the Interborough would be in a very strong position, as it would be impractical for the city to take away from it and operate half a road running north from Forty-second Street on one side of the city and half another road running south from Forty-second Street on the other side of the city. It seems to me that the Interborough would be in practical possession of both lines for the full seventy-five years that the contract for the first Subway has to run.

"It is rather hard to understand just what the Interborough wants to do. They have been vacillating on the proposal for some months, as far as I can learn, and I don't think they quite knew until very recently just what they would do."

"Do you think these objections would have been raised by the company if it had really wanted to bid?" Mr. Rice was asked.

"I hardly think so," he replied, smiling.

Contract Terms Misunderstood.

Mr. Rice's assertions, especially those regarding equipment, were conveyed to Mr. Shonts just before he left for the South. While he could not be seen, it was learned that the impression under which he had labored was that the company, if it undertook to build new subways, would have to build an entirely new power plant, so that the whole system would be complete in itself when the city took over the property at the end of the lease term, if such a thing happened. It is asserted, too, that the one item of power house would reduce the price of construction not less than $5,000,000. The present power house cost about $9,000,000.

The cut-and-cover method of construction, taxation, damage liability, and the barring of all advertising from the stations are said to be really the things that are worrying the Interborough. The last named has not been mentioned, but it brings in a very large income in the present Subway, and has a great deal to do with the present attitude of the company. The Elsberg bill, as a matter of fact, is said not to worry the traction officials at all, though the opinion of the commission is that the company's reluctance to bid is entirely due to that one thing.

Grounds for Interborough Objections.

All the facts and figures on which the Interborough has based its arguments relative to the high cost of the new subways have for a pivotal point the fact that the present earnings of the first Subway are, according to the company's report, between 6 and 7 per cent. It was pointed out yesterday by one thoroughly familiar with the situation that this was hardly fair, inasmuch as the company has on hand equipment for the Brooklyn extension worth a great deal of money and charged in with general costs, though the extension in question is not in use. It is prophesied that, as the Battery tunnel will be in full operation before the next report is made, the dividend will be materially advanced.

Controller Metz said yesterday regarding the situation:

"About the only thing that we can do now is to make conditions so attractive that private capital will build subways in Manhattan. It's certain that the city hasn't the necessary money. For Brooklyn, it would be a good plan for the city to build the Fourth Avenue Subway, which could be made part of the tri-borough route later.

In connection with the tri-borough route it was learned yesterday that there is a strong possibility of the Interborough proposing to get around its objections to double-decking the Lexington Avenue line by proposing to run two tracks up Lexington Avenue and two tracks up Third Avenue above Forty-third Street. This plan, if adopted, would effectually prevent the building of the whole tri-borough route, as Third Avenue has been reserved for that line by the Rapid Transit Board.

Mayor McClellan declined absolutely to discuss the Subway question in any way yesterday.

Charles Stewart Smith, one of the Commissioners, said last night that in his opinion the city had no money with which to build the needed subways, and that the best that could be doae was to amend the Elsberg law.

"Then we will have competition," he said.

He expressed the opinion that the Ryan-Belmont interests did not have the whip hand of the city, and that, with the Elsberg bill amended, other capitalists would be found ready to come forward and finance subways.

STEVENS TO TEST PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Mellen Lends His Railroad for a Demonstration of Physical Valuation.

AFFECTS FUTURE WATERING

If the New Haven Is Not Damaged by Inquiry Roosevelt Will Press His Project.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The news that John F. Stevens, formerly Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, is to make a physical valuation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company at the request of President Mellen, has created no end of interest here.

President Mellen is not only close to President Roosevelt, but is closer than any other railroad man in the country. He is not merely, in the President's mind, one of the "good railroad men," but is the very type of the good railroad man.

On one occasion the President took the unusual step of devoting a large part of his annual message to President Mellen, eulogizing him and incorporating most of one of Mellen's public addresses in the message.

John F. Stevens also enjoys the President's esteem, not even disturbed when Stevens followed Wallace's example and resigned his post. Wallace came in for a lot of denunciation from the President, but Stevens never lost a fraction of the President's regard.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Mellen has invited Mr. Stevens to make this valuation at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, in order to ascertain whether or not there is anything in the allegations made to Mr. Roosevelt that such valuations are impossible and would disturb public credit. By the measure of Stevens's success and by the difficulties he encounters or does not encounter, as well as by the effect on New Haven securities, if any, Mr. Roosevelt will be able to find out whether or not it is dangerous to push his railroad valuation scheme.

The financiers who poured into the White House in a steady stream for several weeks all discussed the subject of railroad valuation. Most of them vehemently assured the President that it was impracticable and dangerous. It is known that one of them dissented from the view taken by the rest, and while the identity of this man could not be learned, it has always been supposed that he was Mr. Mellen. It will be recalled that when Messrs. Mellen, McCrea, Hughitt, and Newman met in New York preparatory to going on to Washington and seeing the President, in accordance with J. Pierpont Morgan's suggestion, it was found that they could not agree among themselves concerning the attitude to be taken, and broke up.

The President, while firmly convinced that his valuation scheme ought to be put through if possible, has kept an open mind on the question and has taken the ground that he would give up the scheme if he could be convinced of its impracticability and danger. On the other hand, he has not been disposed to give it up merely because a lot of railroad men told him it was impracticable and dangerous.

After the conference of the four railroad Presidents in New York broke up, Mr. Mellen came on to Washington alone and saw the President. It is now said that at this conference the agreement was reached to have the experiment tried on the New Haven Road, and that the President suggested Mr. Stevens as the man for the job.

On the same day that Mr. Mellen saw the President he had a long conference with Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It was given out vaguely that this interview related to "matters concerning the New Haven Road on which Mr. Mellen was able to give the Chairman some light," but that it did not relate to any chargee against the railroad. It will be recalled that the President's plan was to have the valuation made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and that one of the objections raised to the plan has been that it would be impossible to do it without greatly increasing the force.

There is little doubt now that this subject of valuation was gone over fully between Mr. Mellen and Mr. Knapp at that conference.

It is quite certain that if Mr. Stevens succeeds in demonstrating the practicability of the scheme and carries it through without endangering the welfare of the railroad, the President will see no reason why the same process cannot be gone through with other railroads, and will push his plan without the slightest regard to ex parte assurances from railroad men that it can't be done.

It may be said, of course, that it is not the valuation of the roads, but the fear that stock may be rendered valueless by subsequent proceedings that constitutes the chief objection to the scheme. The President, however, has forestalled that by announcing that he does not propose to squeeze the water out of any stocks now existing, but to prevent the watering of stocks in the future.

HAMMOND DECLARED INSANE.

Typewriter Manufacturer Not Competent to Manage His Affairs.

James Bartlett Hammond, President of the typewriting company bearing his name, was declared yesterday by expert alienists to be incompetent to manage his own affairs. He had been under observation at Bellevue Hospital several days. Some of the experts went so far as to say that the form of insanity from which Mr. Hammond was suffering would be permanent.

LIVELY HEARING IN WHITMAN RAID CASE

Magistrate Charges Liquor Dealers' Counsel with Bad Faith to Special Sessions.

HAD A CASE ADJOURNED

Magistrate Protested at Further Postponements and a Defendant Is Fined on His Testimony.

Magistrate Whitman stirred up things in Special Sessions yesterday, where the liquor cases resulting from his sensational raids in the early morning of March 24 came up. At that time Magistrate Whitman held court in his evening clothes at the West Forty-seventh Street Station, holding in heavy bail the men whose arrests he had just caused, and yesterday he was no less the star of the proceedings.

Before his case had come to trial the Magistrate accused B. A. McManus, counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, of acting in bad faith with the court. McManus had already had one liquor case postponed, and when he sought to have the case of James McQuillan, in which Magistrate Whitman was personally interested, likewise put over on the ground that he had been unable to subpoena one of his witnesses, the Magistrate jumped to his feet, exclaiming:

"Your Honor, Mr. McManus is not acting in good faith with this court."

Presiding Justice Olmsted ordered that the case be taken up promptly at 12:30 o'clock, and Magistrate Whitman then related the story of his raids. He said that he had entered the place at Forty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, where McQuillan was tending bar, at 1:26 o'clock in the morning, and had ordered a glass of whisky. According to the Magistrate, he remarked upon the place being open so late, and the bartender replied:

"Oh, we own this precinct."

Verdict Against a Broker.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Ford returned a verdict yesterday in favor of Martin R. Carey of Brooklyn, against John B. Manning, a stock broker, for $27,150. Manning received this sum from Carey to purchase securities for the benefit of the plaintiff's 4-year-old daughter. It was alleged he paid too high prices for stocks and bonds.

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Women's $3.50 Tan Suede (16 button length) Gloves, $1.79.

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WERE long tan gloves readily procurable, such a sale as this would still be remarkable, but with those popular gloves so scarce everywhere, this very low price is really extraordinary.

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Women's Black Glace Kid Gloves, $2.29.

Another interesting glove special for to-day. A new stock of women's black glace kid Gloves, in elbow length, and well made, in full range of sizes. A regular $3 glove.

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Mississippi Bubble, Hough.
Man from Red Keg, Thwing.
The Vultures, Henry S. Merriman.
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PEASANTS IN DUMA ARE IN A FERMENT

Those of Their Number Who Applied for an Audience of the Czar Denounced.

TO SEE EMPEROR TO-DAY

Agrarian Committee Begins Work—Constitutional Democrat Elected President of It.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—Emperor Nicholas did not receive the twenty-two peasant Deputies of the Right and Moderate parties to-day, as it was announced that he would do, but will receive them to-morrow.

The application of the Deputies for an audience has been the subject of passionate arguments in the lobbies of the lower house for two days past. The applicants have constantly been surrounded by wrathful fellow-peasants, who denounced the "reactionary plot to misrepresent the sentiment of the House," and urged that the deputation to the Emperor should be sent by a caucus of all the peasant Deputies.

In the meanwhile the populer leaders of the Group of Toil have been quietly endeavoring to persuade some of the peasant Deputies who are to be received by the Emperor to present to him a memorandum, expressing the unanimous wish of the peasantry for the distribution of land.

Father Iliadore, an orthodox monk, the most violent orator of the Reactionists, pressed the peasant Deputies to petition the Emperor to dissolve Parliament.

It is understood to-day that the Deputies may not present en address to the Emperor, but will have a direct talk with him. The remaining Deputies of the Right Party and Moderate Party hope to be received in audience after the Easter holidays. The fashion of applying for audience of the Emperor was set by the Council of the Empire, (upper house of Parliament,) whose members have been received in audience in groups of ten. A group received by the Emperor to-day included Prof. Maxim Kovalevsky of Kharkoff, leader of the Democratic Reform Party.

The monster Agrarian Committee, a miniature Parliament, composed of ninety-nine members, has begun work. M. Kuttler, Constitutional Democrat, who was formerly Minister of Agriculture, was elected President of the committee, but his election was obstinately contested, and it taxed the skill of the Constitutional Democrats, who have scarcely one-fifth of the membership, to win a victory for their candidate. They finally managed to induce part of the Group of Toil to support M. Kuttler.

FEVER FROM WARSAW JAILS.

Typhoid Epidemic Threatens the City —Over 200 Cases Reported.

WARSAW, April 26.—Warsaw is threatened with a serious epidemic of typhoid fever.

The outbreak originated in the overcrowded prisons, where thousands of political suspects have been shut up for months awaiting trial under the most unsanitary conditions. Typhoid is now rapidly spreading throughout the city. Over two hundred cases have already been reported.

WARSHIP TO ST. LUCIA.

British Vessel Ordered There—Governor Wires for Aid.

LONDON, April 26.—The Admiralty has ordered the cruiser Indefatigable from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, to the Island of St. Lucia.

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, April 26.—Quiet prevails here and work has been resumed, but there is a feeling of unrest, it being feared that disorders will break out again. The employers were compelled to give in to the demands of the coal carriers and laborers for increases in wages. These demands were considered exorbitant.

Rioting continues on the sugar estates, where cane fields have been burned and factories wrecked. The small police force and the special officers, all badly handled, are inadequate to maintain order there. Since the trouble began the police have killed four persons, wounded twenty-three, and taken eleven prisoners.

One hundred policemen and volunteers from Barbados arrived to-day and have gone into the country with the Governor. There is at present no British warship in this vicinity. The Dutch cruiser Gelderland arrived last night for coal, and is now lying at the quay here.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, April 26.—The rioters in the Island of St. Lucia are again turbulent.

A dispatch has been received here from the Governor of the Island, saying that he is in urgent need of assistance.

SPENCER WILL CASE APPEAL.

W. A. and Lorillard Spencer Believe Decision Will Be Reversed.

PARIS, April 26.—The appeal of William Augustus Spencer and Lorillard Spencer against the decision of the court which gave their sister, the Princess de Vicovaro, possession of the estate of the late Charles Griswold Spencer, will come up on May 1, when a definite date for a hearing will be fixed.

The testator, who was a brother of the two appellants and of the Princess, died in Paris last Nov. 10, leaving his entire fortune, amounting to about $2,000,000, to his sister. William and Lorillard Spencer are confident that the decision of the lower court will be reversed, asserting that it merely dealt with the question of the court's jurisdiction, and not with the merits of the appeal.

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JAPANESE FORGERS CAUGHT.

Meant to Send $1,000,000 Worth of Spurious Notes to San Francisco.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 26.—According to advices from Japan by the steamer Oanfa, the arrest of several Japanese forgers at Osaka as a result of the discovery of a plot to sell forged war bonds to Chinese frustrated a scheme to send $1,000,000 worth of spurious notes to San Francisco.

Search of the premises of those arrested resulted in the discovery of lithographic stones, printing gear, and paper for the forgery of bank notes.

ANTI-JAPANESE BILL VETOED.

British Columbia Measure Regarded as Against Imperial Interests.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 26.—The British Columbia Parliament was prorogued yesterday.

The Lieutenant Governor assented to all bills with the exception of the Immigration bill. Its anti-Japanese clauses are considered against Imperial interests.

CROKER WELL AGAIN.

Replies to an Inquiry That He Has Entirely Recovered.

LONDON, April 26.—In view of reports of Richard Croker's illness, growing out of the publication in New York of a letter from Mr. Croker, a dispatch was sent to him at Dublin to-day, inquiring as to his health. Mr. Croker replied:

"Have been ill, but nothing serious, and am entirely recovered now."

FRANCE TO APPEAL TO US.

Jusserand Gets Instructions Regarding the Porcelain Dispute.

PARIS, April 26.—Foreign Minister Pichon to-day received the delegation of Deputies and others representing the Limoges porcelain industry, which called to protest against the action of the United States customs authorities in refusing admission to consignments of Limoges porcelain, owing to reports that the goods were wrongly invoiced, which created a crisis in the porcelain factories.

After listening to the complaints of the delegates, the Minister forwarded instructions to Ambassador Jusserand at Washington to lay the affair before the Washington authorities, with a view to ending the difficulty.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds, in charge of customs matters, said to-day that he knew of no refusal on the part of this Government to receive invoices of Limoges porcelain on any account.

The facts, it is stated, are that, acting upon information in their possession, the appraising officers at New York raised the value of certain china importations from France. The importers appealed from this action to the Board of General Appraisers, and the cases are now under consideration. The Treasury Department is expediting the final settlement of this matter in every way.

It is possible that some importers are not now making entries of French chinaware, pending the determination of the question of value by the Board of General Appraisers, for if the board should decide that the invoiced value was less than the real value of the merchandise the importers would suffer by being compelled to pay additional duties.

MINERS TO RETURN TO WORK.

To Resume Operations in British Columbia Pending Investigation.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 26.—A dispatch from Fernie, B. C., says the miners' strike there has been settled temporarily, the men agreeing to return to work pending the outcome of the Government investigation.

OTTAWA, April 26.—The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the Minister of Labor, has received the following telegram from Fernie dated April 25:

"Different interpretations given of yesteroay's propositions at conference today. Consequently failed to agree. Executive board now holding meeting with Fernie miners, and they have decided to return to work pending investigation."

F. H. Sherman, representing the men, wired to-day as follows:

"Sessions of week have resulted fruitlessly owing to misunderstanding of Industrial Dispute act. District Executive having failed to agree with operators has decided to advise miners to return to work. This advice has been accepted by the Fernie men. Have reasons to believe that operations of mines will be resumed in this district as soon as possible. Will refer the dispute to investigation, believing your Government wants to see justice done all parties."

TO BE PERSIAN VIZIER.

Mirza Ali Ashgar Back in Teheran After Exile in Europe—Sees the Shah.

TEHERAN, April 26.—Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, the ex-Grand Vizier, who for over three years has been living in exile in Europe, and whom the Shah recently summoned to Teheran, arrived here to-day.

His Majesty immediately granted him an audience.

ROME, April 26.—Haji Ali Ghols, Prince of the Bakhtiari region of Persia, who has been visiting Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Ambassador, whom he met when Mr. Griscom was Minister to Persia, on-night received a telegram from Mirza Ali Asghar Kahn, whom he left at Lausanne after Mirza Ali Asghar had been summoned home by the Shah.

The telegram said that although a mob had tried to prevent Mirza Ali Asghar from landing at Enzeli, he had arrived safely at Teheran, where the National Assembly, by a vote of 150 against 4, had accepted him as Grand Vizier.

The Prince, who is an intimate friend of the new Grand Vizier, expects to be called to Persia to co-operate with him in governing the country and in bringing about an understanding between the Shah and his subjects. The Prince says American goods and industrial enterprises are greatly in favor in Persia, the people there knowing that the Americans have no political interests to serve, as have Englishmen and Russians.

King Edward on His Way Home.

PALERMO, April 26.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra sailed to-day on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Naples. The King said he had been seeing Palermo again after an absence of forty years and had found it transformed. Both their Majesties will return next year and remain for a longer time.

NAPLES, April 26.—King Edward landed here to-night and will go by rail to London. Queen Alexandra remained on board the Victoria and Albert and will go on a cruise to Greece.

Botha Negotiates Transvaal Loan.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 27.—The Daily Courier asserts that Gen. Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, has negotiated an arrangement with the Rand magnates in London by which they guarantee a big loan to the Transvaal, the Government of the Transvaal undertaking not to interfere with the mining industry. Gen. Botha on being question regarding the story declined either to confirm or deny it.

Dave Hennen Morris Gives Bond.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Dave Hennen Morris, recently indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Mobile, Ala., on the charge of violating the anti-lottery laws, waived examination when his case came up before the United States Commissioner here to-day and, after giving bond for his appearance at Mobile, was released. Similar action was taken yesterday in the case of Alfred Hennen Morris, a brother of the man arraigned to-day.

Got If. for a Murder.

TANGIER, April 26.—A Portuguese Jew was murdered to-day at Casablanca by a negro in the pay of a Moor. The murderer received If. as the price for his crime.

INTERBORO BANK OF NEW YORK, 49 Wall St., is noted for its progressive but conservative methods.—Adv.

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TELLS RAILROADS THEY MUST SUBMIT

Melville E. Ingalls Says They Must Realize Theirs Is No Longer a Private Industry.

BLOW OF THE SHERMAN LAW

Caused Resort to Secret Agreements —State Taxation Drove Securities Into Hands of Wall Street Cliques.

PITTSBURG, April 26.—Three hundred or more railroad Presidents, Vice Presidents, Freight Agents, Traffic Managers, and other officials, besides manufacturers and all classes of shippers of freight, were guests of the Traffic Club of Pittsburg to-night at its fifth annual banquet at the Hotel Schenley.

The club's President, W. A. Terry, General Freight Agent of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Road, urged co-operation between shipper and carrier, and expressed regret that a body of the importance of the Inter-State Commerce Commission should not have among its members one representative of either of the two great interests directly concerned—the shipper and the carrier.

Melville E. Ingalls, Chairman of the Big Four system, reviewed the conditions that had led up to the present situation, and told his hearers that they might as well make up their minds now that they were no longer a private industry, and that he who was not prepared to manage his railway as a public institution in accordence with law ought to resign and seek other business.

Until the passage of the Inter-State Commerce law in 1886, he said, it was the custom among all the railways to make secret contracts, selling their transportation to wholesale bidders at the best prices possible, trying thereby to build up the industries of the country and obtain returns for their stockholders. It was not considered wrong, but a proper way of conducting business. When competition got too severe pools were made by which the business was divided and the rates secured.

"When the Inter-State commerce law was passed in 1886 prohibiting pooling," he continued, "such arrangements were all ended, and the railways endeavored to conduct their business by agreement under that law. This went on very well for a year or two, but gradually the competition for business increased, and the result was that the system of rebates grew into tremendous proportions. Published tariffs were disregarded, and it was a struggle for existence among the different lines.

"In 1895 the situation had become so acute that a few of us thought something must be done or the end would be bankruptcy, so we called a meeting of all of the lines north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi to discuss the situation. There were present the Presidents and general managers of all the lines. All agreed that the situation was deplorable; that the business of the country was being conducted on special rates; that the shippers were dictating any terms they pleased, and that the end was bankruptcy for the entire railway system unless something could be done to stop it.

"A committee was appointed and we endeavored to make some agreement by which we could maintain our tariffs, and at the same time comply with the law. We drew what was known as 'The Joint Traffic Association Agreement.' The thought of our committee, and I speak whereof I know, was to draw an agreement that should comply with the Inter-State commerce law, and aid the Inter-State Commerce Commission in enforcing the public tariffs. It was never for an instant thought by any of us that there was any danger from the Sherman law, so-called. In fact, I had been told by the author of that famous law when it was passed that it did not apply to railways.

"We made our agreement; we put our machinery in effect, and in the following months we had rates better maintained than they had been for years before. We were brought into the courts, however, by shippers who were opposed to any maintenance of rates, and to our surprise and disgust, before we were aware of it, the Supreme Court had decided in a case somewhat similar, called 'The Trans-Missouri Agreement,' that it was in conflict with the Sherman law, and illegal. We asked for a rehearing, but in the Spring of 1897 the decision was reaffirmed, and it was practically decided by the highest court in the land that there was no authority or power on the part of the railways to make an agreement for the maintenance of rates.

"As no public agreement could be made between the railways, there were various secret arrangements which they tried to keep, but each manager endeavored to obtain as much business as possible for his road on the best terms he could make. There was far more business done on secret rebates and contracts than on public tariffs, with a constant shrinkage of rates."

After saying that owing to the taxation of railway securities in the different States these securities found their way into Wall Street and became controlled by cliques, he recalled that six or seven of these men conceived the "community of interests" idea and sought to buy the controlling interest in practically all the railways of the United States, and thereby produce a joint ownership, and through it a maintenance of rates.

"Instead of improving their lines," he said, "some of them spent a large part of their income and credit in buying other lines and increasing their dividends so that the prices of their stocks could be sold better here and abroad, and all these things caused so much dissatisfaction among people that it finally took form in the celebrated Northern Securities case. If it had not been for that suit a few men would have controlled the great transportation interests of this country, and while they would have maintained rates, they would have made and unmade statesmen; would have controlled Congress and Legislatures, and in the end no one knows what the result would have been."

In conclusion he said:

"You must have legislation giving you authority to contract and make agreements between yourselves which can be enforced. These agreements must be made public, and, in case of complaint, passed upon by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. You must have legislation providing that no new railways shall be built or new stock and bonds issued except with the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. I know this will cause a storm among some railway projectors, but, gentlemen, you have got to submit."

Charles S. Hamlin of Boston, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, touched on the question of reciprocity with Canada. The State of Massachusetts, he said, deemed it imperative for its future welfare to increase its trade with Canada. Among other things Massachusetts desired that coal should be made reciprocally free of duty between Canada and the United States.

Grand Trunk Official a Suicide.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 26.—E. G. Russell, executive agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific in British Columbia, committed suicide yesterday at Prince Rupert by shooting himself with a revolver.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, April 26.—The appeal of Count Boni de Castellane against the decision of the court which last Nov. 14 granted a divorce to the Countess Boni de Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould of New York, has been listed for May 21.

BERLIN, April 26.—The Government introduced in the Reichstag to-day a bill designed to reduce the number of prosecutions for treason. In cases where the offense was not committed in public the consent of the Minister of Justice must be obtained before the offender can be prosecuted. Offenses lapse, by the statute of limitations, at the expiration of six months from the time they were committed.

PARIS, April 26.—Warrants were issued today for the arrest of the twenty-one signatories of the recent anti-militarism manifestoes, but only seven were captured. Should convictions ensue on the charge of incitement to disobedience they will involve from one to five years' imprisonment.

HAVRE, April 26.—Alvey A. Adee, the American Second Assistant Secretary of State, who arrived here yesterday on La Savoie from New York, left Hnvre to-day on a 3,500-kilometer bicycle tour of France.

GLAUCHAU, Saxony, April 26.—Herr Molkenbuhr, Social Democrat, was to-day elected by a large majority a member of the Reichstag in place of Igraz Auer, Socialist, who died on April 10.

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NABISCO

SUGAR WAFERS

When served with beverages or frozen desserts, these enchanting confections induce a new note of pleasure—a better realization of the good things of life.

In ten cent tins,
also in twenty-five cent tins.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Ten Horses.

COMMENT is frequent concerning the smartness and good looks of the Loeser delivery horses. They have made a special reputation for the Store which is perhaps unique.

It may be interesting, therefore, to note that an inspection of the records the other day disclosed the fact that at least ten of the Loeser horses, still performing their regular duties, have been in the service here for periods ranging from twelve to seventeen years.

The same policy which has brought the Store organization to the highest state of efficiency has also demonstrated the wisdom of good blood and breeding and care in developing the Loeser delivery to the utmost possibilities of promptness and satisfaction.

And to people who have some interest in and experience with horses the records of these animals who have served so long and are still efficient cannot, we think, prove uninteresting.

Best Underwear For Every Man.

THE LOESER UNDERWEAR STORE is noted for COMPLETENESS. Every good and desirable kind of Underwear is here, from the balbriggan to the finest mesh garments. You will find this Loeser Underwear perfect fitting; you will also find by comparison, that, quality for quality, Loeser prices are lowest. At a glance:

Balbriggan Underwear, 50c. to $1 a garment
Merino Underwear, 75c. to $1.75 a garment
Sea Island cotton Underwear, 50c. to $1.75 a garment
Lisle Thread Underwear, 75c. to $1.75 a garment
"Ramie," the best mesh Underwear made, $2.50 to $3 a garment
"Dermophile" pure wool unshrinkable Underwear, $2 a garment

50c. Socks at 35c.

Very special value in fast black lisle thread Socks with embroidered insteps.

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

The Truth About MEN'S CLOTHING.

IT CANNOT BE TOLD BY A GLANCE at the outside of it, any more than you can always tell the character of a man by looking at his face.

It is easy enough to pretty up a piece of cloth into a good-looking suit of clothes—and not spend very much money or very much time about it, either.

Why not know the truth about the clothing you buy? Why not be sure that you are getting clothes TAILORED into shape instead of pressed into shape? Why not treat the buying of a suit of clothes just the same as you would treat any other business proposition and know all about it before you spend your money?

It takes a little more time and a little more trouble than simply to accept the salesman's word. But we know it is worth while, and we want you to know it.

The Loeser Clothing for men stands on its merit. The salesman is ready at any time to show you the inside of a coat so that you can see just how it is made and just how careful is the handwork that makes Loeser clothing different from the ordinary ready-to-wear clothing. We shall be glad to have you make careful comparisons—glad to stand by the result.

Business Sack Suits...$12.50 to $35
Cutaway Coats and Vests..$15 to $25
Frock Coats and Vests...$20 to $32
Spring Overcoats.....$12.50 to $35
Rainproof Overcoats.....$10 to $35
White and fancy Waistcoats.. $2.50 to $7.50

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

French Dimity Paper, 5c. a Quire, 15c. Value

IT TAKES ABOUT HALF a ton of this Paper a month to supply the regular demand—so widely is it known that no Writing Paper to equal it can be bought for anything like the price.

Tints are delicate ash gray and Egyptian blue, as well as pure white. The correct square sheet with envelopes to match. Also in note size for acceptances, etc.; pure white only. Paper 5c. a quire. Envelopes 5c. a package.

Main Floor, Front.

Women's $2.50 Silk Hose at $1.69.

PRETTY AND FINE SILK HOSE such as are very seldom offered so much under the regular prices. Made of black pure thread silk with hand embroidered insteps in an attractive range of styles. Unusual value at.....$1.69

Main Floor.

Women's Lisle Vests 39c., Value 50c.

A SPECIAL LOT of women's well made Swiss ribbed, lisle Vests finished with dainty hand crocheted tops. A variety of neat designs.

Second Floor.

Girls' Wash Dresses : : Samples. $5 to $12 Values at $3.98.

A HUNDRED AND NINE Washable Dresses from a maker whose product, sold through this Store, has won high favor with Brooklyn mothers. These are his samples—one, two or three Dresses of a style, including the suspender regulation and Russian effects. A few of them are worth $12. A few are worth $5. The average value would be about $7. And to-morrow's price is $3.98.

They are of ginghams, linens and reps, plain or trimmed. Size mostly 8, 10 and 12 years. None sent C. O. D. or on approval.

Misses' $7.50 to $16.98 Wash Suits at $5.98.

Sixty Suits—one or two of a kind—the first lot of sample Suits for misses we have had to offer this season. They are jumper, regulation and shirtwaist effects of white and colored linens, dotted rep and ginghams. Some neatly trimmed with braid and others plain. Exceedingly well made, trim little Suits and a fine opportunity to get them for less than their worth.

Second Floor. None C. O. D., Credited or Exchanged.

$6.98 to $10 Combination Lingerie At $4.50, $6.98 and $7.98.

FRENCH ROOM NEWS that will appeal to women who specially like the comfort and trim fit of these dainty garments. Every one comes from Paris and every detail of hand stitching, cut and shaping is French perfection.

Skirt and Corset Cover of finest nainsook are joined at the waist with beading and ribbon. The simpler models are scalloped and eyeletted by hand. Other styles are embroidered in bow-knot and flower spray patterns, and are trimmed with lace.

$2 to $2.75 Chemises at $1.79 to $2.25.

All are made by hand of soft nainsook; some styles with embroidered scallops and eyelets, dainty pin tuckings and flower patterns. One pretty model is square necked with lace insertion and edge.

$3.98 to $7.98 Corset Covers at $2.98 to $5.50.

All French bodies, low neck, made of nainsook or fine percale and trimmed with lace or hand embroideries and lace combined. A few are trimmed both back and front.

Second Floor.

Women's Mousquetaire Gloves

Women have found that the Loeser Gloves are invariably of the finest quality—accurate in fit, with proportions correct to fit the arms as well as the fingers and always in the most perfectly dyed shades.

There is now, as since the beginning, a full assortment here in suede and glace French kid and 8 to 24 button lengths.

Suede Mousquetaires are $2 to $3.75. Glace Kid Mousquetaires are $2.25 to $4.50.

A Clearance Sale of Mousquetaires.

Because sizes are broken on some glace and suede Mousquetaire Gloves of 8, 12 and 16 button lengths, we have reduced the prices—making them $1.50 to $2.50 a pair.

Black and colors, and fine values if you find your size.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Good Ribbon News.

FULL STOCKS here of the very best kinds in all the wanted widths and to-day these special economies:

19c. Taffeta Ribbons at 15c. 3½ inches wide, excellent quality Taffeta Ribbons in all the desirable colors.

25c. Satin Taffeta Ribbons at 19c. 4 inches wide. High luster Satin Taffeta Ribbons in all the staple colors and black.

33c. Taffeta Ribbons at 25c. 5½ inches wide. Extra quality Taffeta Ribbons in white, pink, blue, navy, cardinal and black.

39c. Satin Taffeta Ribbons at 29c. 6 inches wide, high luster Satin Taffeta Ribbons in all the wanted colors and black.

59c. Radium Luster Satin Ribbons at 39c. 5½ inches wide. Superfine quality Radium Luster Satin Ribbons in white, pink, blue, and many of the new millinery colors.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

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Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith

Wedding Invitations engraved in the most approved styles.

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Monograms, crests and dies of unusual artistic merit.

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Our particular hobby — an assortment of special **$15** Suits that are values most *exceptional.* Lambert custom-made models, identical with those of our highest-priced suits, and the materials are in every way desirable, comprising smart effects in fancy cheviots, worsteds and serges; also plain cloths. Twenty dollars elsewhere will not buy as good as these Special Suits at **$15.**

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MALTO-RICE

Pure rice baked like a cracker malted into a piquant sweet-bitter crisp golden flake, satisfying and most nutritious. All grocers.

15c PACKAGE. NEEDS NO COOKING.

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Bridle Leather or Pigskin. Brass or silver buckles.

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YOUTH RAISES POINT FOR MME. DE MASSY

Says That After Simon Was Shot a Man Preceded Her Down the Stairway.

SURPRISE TO PROSECUTION

Court Rules Out Testimony That After the Shots the Defendant Tried to Escape and Was Stopped.

Strong points for both the prosecution snd the defense were brought out yesterdsy at the trial of Mme. Anisia Louise du Vernon De Massy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for the murder of Gustav Simon, the wealthy shirtwaist manufacturer, of Brosdway. Through it all the little Frenchwoman showed poise and indifference. She was compelled again, as on the day before, to meet the accusing gaze and extended hsnd of a witness who swore that ehe was the woman who hsd descended the stairs from Simon's office just after the three revolver shots had echoed through the halls.

With the exception of the testimony of Elizsbeth Veronica Hale, that the dying merchant, in evident terror, had begged that the Frenchwoman be taken away, accusing her of shooting him, the accusation of yeeterday is the most damaging evidence which the State hss yet preeented. Yet Mre. De Msssy met it with her inscrutable smile.

That she was buoyed up by the testimony of the morning there can be no doubt. For then, for the first time since the trial commenced, a fact was brought out which confirms in a measure the contention to which the little Frenchwoman has held from the day of her arrest —that not she, but another person who had been lying in wait for Simon, shot the old merchant at the moment when Mrs. De Massy was leaving his office, to return at his request two hours later.

This fact came out in the examination by Assistant District Attorney Ely of Howard Eberlein, the elevator boy in 604 Broadway, the building in which Simon wss shot. Eberlein had testified concerning the events immediately following the shooting, and had told of seeing Mrs. De Massy descend the stairs.

Man Preceded Her Downstairs.

"Did you eee anybody other than the defendant come downetairs after the shooting?" suddenly demanded Mr. Ely.

To Ely's apparent sstonishment and the evident gratification of Mrs. De Massy and Charles Le Barbier, her counsel, Eberlein responded:

"Yes, I did. It was a man."

"Do you know who he was?"

"No, I did not get a good look at his face. It was turned away from me, but I do not think that I ever saw him before. He came down a few seconds before the defendant did."

In the afternoon Celia Guggenheim, employed in the hat factory of Solomon Shiller, on the fourth floor of 604 Broadway, two stories below Simon's place, was called to the etand by Mr. Ely. She had been in the showroom of Shiller's place, she testified, when she heard the report of three revolver shots. The door leading from the showroom to the hallway was open, and to this she ran with Otto Schissel. A woman in black was coming down the stairwsy from the floor above, and Schissel stopped her.

"What's the matter upstairs?" he asked, Mlse Guggenheim testified.

"Why, some one has been doing some shooting," the witness said.

Identified as "Woman in Black."

Miss Guggenheim, at Mr. Ely's request, thereupon identified Mme. de Massy as the woman in black whom she had seen.

Mme. de Massy showed no perturbation, but her lawyer jumped out of his chair.

Miss Guggenheim continued:

"She tried to run away, to escape, and Schissel caught her."

"Objection," shouted Mr. Le Barbier. "I move that those words be stricken from the record."

Justice Blanchard so ordered, and Mr. Ely reframed his question.

"What did the woman do next?" he asked.

"She did not stop, but continued to walk, and Mr. Schissel followed her."

If this testimony of Miss Guggenheim was damaging, however, that of both Max Zimmerman and Travis, both employes of the Queen Shirtwaist Company, Simon's concern, rather favored the little Frenchwoman. Zimmerman said he had heard the rapping on the door, and when he heard the shooting returned to the office from the factory. He spoke to Simon and then went with Travis to the street. On his return, he said, he had been in the office with Simon when Mrs. de Massy was brought in, but had not heard Simon accuse her of shooting him.

Travis testified that he had been in the office with Simon, and had heard the rapping on the door. He had turned away for a moment, and when he looked back he could see Simon standing between the wooden door and the iron door leading into the hall. His back was to him. Then, said Travis, he saw the doors flung wide open, heard three shots fired in rapid succession, and dodged downward as the glass in a partition over his head was shattered by one of the bullets.

Fails to Identify Mrs. De Massy.

"As I raised myself up again," added Travis, "I saw a flash of white, and then everything was black."

"A flash as of—" Mr. Ely supplied.

"As of a face," continued Travis. "By the black I mean a black dress or suit."

He could not identify this vision as Mrs. De Massy, however.

Simon, said the witness, had stepped out into the hall after the shooting and said something. He returned holding his hand against his breast, where the bullet had struck him, and gave some instructions to Travis. The latter then went down in the elevator. On the street he saw Mrs. De Massy, and called a policeman to arrest her. Then he had returned to the office.

Travis indicated upon the diagram which Mr. Ely put in evidence on the first day just where the bullets had struck, and also pointed out to the jury the location of the wood and iron doors. He had asked the policeman to search Mrs. De Massy, he said, but no revolver had been found. He had later, however, seen a weapon at the police station, which was said to have been the one found in the hall and with which the shooting was done.

"I will ask you if this is it," said Mr. Ely, as he handed the witness a revolver.

"It looks like the one I eaw," answered Travis.

Eberlein's Memory Defective.

Mr. Le Barbier cross-examined Travis at length, as he had Eberlein. He paid particular attention to the time between the firing of the shots and the arrest of Mrs. De Massy, apparently being anxious to show that his client could not have fired the shots and then reached the street within the time which elapsed between the actual firing and her arrest.

Eberlein, under cross-exnmination, developed a remarkable loss of memory. He could recall none of his answere to queetions put to him at the Coroner's inquest, and had no recollection of testifying that a man had followed Mrs. De Massy from the building. Mr. Le Barbier tried hard to show from Eberlein's former testimony that this man who had followed Mrs. De Massy was Otto Schisael.

Eberlein could not remember, however, and at last Mr. Le Barbier demanded:

"Did any one tell you to make these answers to my questions?"

"No," retorted the young man, "but if I don't know them, I ain't going to say I do."

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock on Monday morning.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

"EXTRAS" FOR FIRE DRILL.

Alarming Reports of Burning Steamer on Which There Was No Fire.

Any skipper desiring to make a noise and a sensation in this harbor may observe the following rule:

Proceed slowly until near in ehore and then give several short blasts on the whistle, at the eame time letting seven men scamper across the deck, in plain view of those gathered on shore, carrying a length or two of hose.

The steamer Sarah A. Jenks, plying between this port and Ossining on the Hudson and hitherto unknown to fame, had her arrival promptly noted in maritime circles yesterday and a great stir made sbout her. The Jenks was proceeding slowly down the river, when an observer on shore heard her whistle hegin to toot, and at the same time noted unusual activity on deck. Instantly there was a panic ashore, and soon a news agency with a direct wire to Police Headquarters ground out this bulletin:

Police Headquarters has received a report that the eteamer Sarah A. Jenks is coming down the Hudson River.

This was strictly true, but it was soon followed by this:

Stesmer Sarah A. Jenks is coming down the river on fire.

This last was enough to make the afternoon newspapers spell sensation with an upper case S. A few minutes later out came a midnight extra with this legend spread in two-inch black letters nll across the front page: "Steamboat on Fire."

Following this, in baby-blue ink came the following cute fudge:

The steamboat Sarah A. Jenks, plying between New York and Yonkers, caught fire in Long Island Sound off Port Morris to-day. The steamboat is reported to be doomed. The fire gained such headway that the crew could do nothing. * * * (More sensational details.) * * * The crew fought the fire as long as possible before aking to the boats.

This news spread rapidly. Out came more editions in white and pink describing the burning of the "doomed" vessel, with awful details. Even the staid ticker began to spread the news.

"It's a second Slocum disaster," wss the word that went around, and off went a host of reporters and photographers to intercept the burning craft. Police Headquarters told Fire Headquarters, and the fireboats McClellan snd New Yorker were dispatched to the rescue.

All this time the Sarah A. Jenks was placidly coming down the river. Capt. Joseph Jenks, her skipper, all unaware of the excitement his coming wss causing on shore. He wss hot when the fireboats came alongside, snd he wss angrier still when his boat tied up at the foot of Franklin Street and the reporters climbed aboard.

"If I ever catch the blue-boned, half-boiled son of n sea cook who sent thst report in I'll tie him in the scuppers and go out in what the newspapers call 'mountainous seas' and eee thnt his head is kept under water on the trip," said Capt. Jenks as he looked out of his pilot-house window. "There was nothing exciting about this trip, except that I steamed past two canalboats in tow, one brick-loaded schooner, three tugboats, and a loaded barge, proceeding across the river under sail."

And then it came out that it was such a monotonous trip that the skipper decided to enjoy the diversion of a fire drill. Lest the diversion should be too realistic the crew were sent to warn the few passengers the Jenks carried. That being seen to, the whistle of the Jenks shattered the quiet of the Palissdes and her five lines of hos were put in operation, becoming in the afternoon fudges n "doomed vessel drifting helpless in the river with her passengers leaping overboard."

WILLIAM A. BREWER PLEADS.

Aged Insurance Official's Sentence Withheld Until Tuesday.

William A. Brewer, ex-President of the Washington Life Insurance Company, was before Justice Blanchard in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. He is under two indictments for perjury snd ono for making false reports of the company's financial standing to the State Insurance Department. Mr. Brewer, who is 73 years old, was accompanied by his attorney, ex-Assistant District Attorney William Rand, Jr. The latter was prepared to enter a plea of guilty for his client to the false report indictment. While the first two indictments charge felony, the latter is only a misdemeanor, punishable by a year in prison, a fine of $500 or hoth, and depending upon the advanced sge of Mr. Brewer, Mr. Rand has sought to have only the fine imposed.

Assistant District Attorney Nott told Justice Blanchard, however, that whilo he would not object to the plea of guilty, he would oppose the fine as the sole penalty in view of the fact that in an almost similar case George Burnham, Jr., of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, had been sent to Sing Sing.

Justice Blanchard announced that he should put off all sentences in his court until next Tuesday, the last day of the term, and realizing that in the event of pleading, Mr. Brewer would be compelled to spend the time until Tuesday in the Tombs, Mr. Rnnd withdrew his tentative plea. The case will come up again on Tuesday.

WHY BOSSES ARE NEEDED.

President Wilson Tells Columbia Students About Party Rule Here.

Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University, spoke on "Party Government in the United States" in Earl Hall at Columbia University yesterday afternoon. He said in part:

"The result of the successful separation, by Whig theory, of the several parts of our Government, is that it lacks unity and cohesion, and contains hut one antional force, namely, the President. Only the President represents the country as a whole, and the President himself is co-operatively related to the Houses only by party machinery and discipline.

"It is the continuous and systematic attention which it is necessry to devote to this difficult business of controlling the Government from the outside that has made it necessary that we should have 'bosses,' and that they and their lieutenants should assign offices by virtual appointment.

"It would he hard to exaggerate the importance of the nationalizing influence of our great parties. Without them, in a country so various as ours, with communities at every stago of development, separated hy the sharpest economic contrasts and social difference, with local problems of their own which seem to give them separate interests difficult to combine with any others, keen in rivalry, and even cut asunder by deep-rooted prejudices, national opinion, national judgments could not have been formulated or enforced without the instrumentality of well disciplined parties."

SALOON KEEPER KILLED.

Shot In Front of a Saloon In Eighth Avenue In a Row.

Patrick J. McCarthy, an old-time saloon keeper, with a business at 414 Eighth Avenue, wns shot to death early yesterday morning just outside James Moore's saloon, at 354 Eighth Avenue. The police found on him a revolver, a blackjack, and $130. Nine men were immediately arrested and taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station.

Later in the day they were all releaaed except Frank Cassidy of 300 West Thirty-first Street and John McCoy of 301 Tenth Avenue, supposed to be concerned in the killing of McCarthy, and three others, who were held as witnesses. The bartender at Moore's said that he heard one shot, and then McCarthy staggered in through the door, exclaiming:

"I'm shot. See what you can do for me."

The bartender said he found a number of men outside fighting. McCarthy died before the ambulance came. His wife said yesterday that she had no idea why he should be killed except for his money. She said he had expected to get a large amount of money Thursday night.

Police May Have Capt. W. P. Williams

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—A man who is supposed to be Capt. William Plumb Williams, wanted in New York for attempting to float railroad companies whose rights exieted only on paper, was arrested here to-night. The charge against him is that of defrauding the Hotel Edourd of food and lodging to the value of $70. He registered at the hotel as O. H. Williams. At the police station he gave the name W. B. Williams.

ADVERTISEMENT.

INFECTION AND CONTAGION.

HOUSEHOLDERS CAUTIONED.

Disinfect Freely this Spring.

Infectious and contagious diseases are prevalent. The use of a reliable disinfectant protects the household. The last thing at night pour into the traps of the closets, wash basins, sinks, etc., just a little Platt's Chlorides. Dusty or damp corners and cracks—nooks behind plumbing and all spots that can't be reached by the scrubbing brush, should be freely sprinkled with a mixture of one (1) part Platt's Chlorides and ten (10) parts of water. This dilution costs less than 5 cents a quart. Do not neglect a liberal sprinkling of the cellar. To remove objectionable odors where sprinkling is inadvisable, keep a cloth or sponge moistened with the dilution mentioned. A little extra care just now may prevent much sickness and expense.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

KELSEY'S FRIENDS CAN KEEP HIM IN

On Present Showing of Senate Strength, Hughes Loses Insurance Fight.

QUICK MISSIONARY WORK

Lou Payn, McCarren, and Grady Have Been Busy in the Last Two Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—Senator Raines, the majority leader, after throwing down the gantlet to Gov. Hughes at the close of the Judiciary Committee's session on the Kelsey case yesterday, went back to his own bailiwick of Canandaigua. A majority of the members of the Old Guard, however, decided to stay in Albany over Sunday. From a careful poll of the Senate, it now appears that unless something can be done to steam the reactionary tide between now and the time the Kelsey case will come before the Senate for final action Gov. Hughes will be defeated in his purpose of having the State Superintendent of Insurance removed from office.

Gov. Hughes, as the situation stands, will have only fifteen certain votes in favor of Kelsey's removal. There are nine Senators who are doubtful. Even should all their votes go to the Governor's side of the Kelsey proposition he would nevertheless suffer defeat.

Louis F. Payn, who at one time was State Superintendent of Insurance, is acting as generalissimo of the brigade of leaders now in the field for Kelsey, and McCarren and Grady have done a whole lot of missionary work. McCarren has been slated to lead the fight for him on the Democratic side when the case comes before the Senate.

A friend of the Governor, in commenting on the situation, said to-day:

"Where does the interest of McCarren and Grady in Kelsey come in? They have always been arrayed against him in politics. Neither of these Senators can be charged with being overburdened with sentiment."

The Governor's friends assert to-day that the situation that has developed over the Kelsey case may be regarded as part of a general attack on the Public Utilities bill. Should the Governor's prestige suffer the set-back of a defeat on the question of Kelsey's removal, then there is no doubt that many of the legislators who have found this a "poor" session will take advantage of the opportunity to retrive their earlier losses in the closing hours of the present Legislature. The corporations up to the present time have hesitated to use the time-honored means of persuasion, but there is no doubt that if the Black Horse Cavalry gets in the saddle they will hesitate no longer, and their missionaries will be welcomed with open arms.

LAND CLAIM BILL VETOED.

Gov. Hughes Deals a Blow to a Form of Legislative Abuse.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—Gov. Hughes struck at another legislative abuse to-day, when he vetoed a species of private claim bill of the sort that deluge the Legislature every session. By the action of the Governor to-day it is safe to assume that to push that kind of legislation during his administration is labor lost. The bill was "an act to release to Cora Fehling the right, title, and interest of the State to certain lands in Queens County acquired by escheat upon the death of Martin N. Connolly."

The Governor concludes the memorandum of his veto is as follows:

"The public lands law provides a method by which petition may be made to the Commissioners of the Land Office for the release of lands which have escheated to the State. The Commissioners are authorized to execute a conveyance to the petitioner upon such terms and conditions as the Commissioners may deem just.

PLEA FOR BOXING BILL.

Representatives of Amateur Clubs Back Frawley's Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—Gov. Hughes granted a hearing to-day on the Frawley Amateur Athletic Union Boxing bill. The Governor asked twice if there was any one present to represent the opposition to the bill. No one appearing against it, Senator Frawley, Capt. Dixon of the Military Athletic League, Thomas J. Nevins of the Church Athletic League, and John P. Boyle of the Pastime Athletic Club, extolled the merits of the measure.

Following the hearing the Governor and Senator Frawley went over the bill together, the latter explaining its workings at greater length. It was said that the bill is opposed secretly by professional followers of pugilism.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Major E. Russel, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Monroe on official business pertaining to the wireless telegraph installation at that post.

Major J. T. Crabbs, Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Washington Barracks, relieving Capt. J. S. Sewell, Corps of Engineers, of that duty.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. G. R. Cecil, Tenth Infantry; Major O. Rafferty, Surgeon; Capt. J. M. Field, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry; Capt. E. J. Griffith, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry; First Lieut. W. H. Armstrong, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, Recorder, is appointed to meet at San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 3 to conduct the examination of candidates for Second Lieutenant in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

Capt. C. W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to New York City for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Niagara Falls Commission on April 29.

The Navy.

Commander T. W. Rymn, retired, to the navy yard, New York, for court-martial duty.

Lieut. Commander F. R. Payne to the Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Boatswain J. Winn to the navy yard, Norfolk.

Plaited Negligee White Shirts, 85c

Judged by highest standards these are $1.25 value. Here are several thousand —Brill stores' first consignment this season—all fresh, snowy white, spotless. Only superior Brill trade advantages and the immense buying power of four big stores make 85 cents a possible price. Every man who wears one of these shirts will appreciate its high-grade material, excellent making, comfortable fit, roomy sizing and smart appearance, qualities often lacking in shirts costing considerably more.

Brill Shirts of Madras & Cheviot, $1

Made of fancy woven madras and plain color cheviot—the colors warranted absolutely fadeless. Because of the excellent making and correct fit these shirts are best value anywhere.

Brill Koolskin (Trade Mark.) Mesh Underwear, 50c

Most healthful of hot weather underwear, because perspiration quickly evaporates. Most comfortable because of the soft non-irritating feel. Most durable because of the excellent making. "Koolskin" is woven on modern machinery especially designed for its production, that eliminates the faults of less advanced processes of manufacture. "Koolskin" sold only in Brill stores, 50 cents per garment. "Koolskin" shirts, athletic style and with long or short sleeves. "Koolskin" drawers, regular, short and stout; and knee lengths.

Brill Gauze Lisle Half Hose, 25c

Imported from one of the greatest foreign makers of high grade hosiery. Plain colors, fancy designs and plain black. Because of double toes, heels and soles, and fine quality lisle, this hosiery, while very thin, is also very strong. Just the thing for wear with your new low shoes.

Write for "Brill color chart"—It shows you what colors to wear and how to wear them becomingly.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers
FOUR STORES

UNION SQUARE, 14th, n. B'way.
279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers.
47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich.
125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.
Harlem Store Open Evenings.

MOXIE

WOMEN EVERYWHERE

are enthusiastic advocates of Moxie. They have learned to love it because of its delicious taste. It is refreshing and thirst-quenching. Moxie is good for the children. It is as good for their nerves as food is for their growing bodies. Give them all they want of it. It will always do them good.

Fatigue arising from housework, social duties or athletic pursuits vanishes before a glass of Moxie. This is because it sustains the nerves.

Women who keep Moxie in the ice-chest at all times eat better, sleep better and feel better for its constant use.

The trying days of summer have no terrors for the woman who drinks plenty of Moxie.

Have you a case in your house now? If not, it would pay you to order one immediately.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and Dealers in temperance beverages $2.50 a case, 25 cents per bottle, 5 cents a glass at all fountains

07A1038

BLOOMINGDALE'S
Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

Special Saturday Sales

Particularly and emphatically do we call attention to the Special Sales for to-day in the departments devoted to supplying the immediate and material needs of Boys and Girls.

Unusually attractive are the collections of Girls' and Boys' ready-to-wear Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear. Not only in the matters of style and quality are they alluring, but also in price, which is, perhaps, more to the point.

New Silk Dresses for Women. We present a new model, "The Modiste," an absolute triumph in the art of making dresses of fashion.

Made of finest quality chiffon Taffeta, Tie, yoke and collar of spider-web hand work. The tucks over the shoulders give that desired fullness so much admired hy fastidious dressers. The skirt is very full and is side and box pleated.

Regularly priced at $29.75, offered today at..... $21.75

Trimmed Hats. A dainty and decidedly smart model, admirably suited for walking or driving and producing a notably cosmopolitan effect. Large Lucille sailor in burnt straw and other shades, with trimmings of marabou wings, of various colors, which cover the entire top of the hat, box pleating of black, velvet ribbon across the front and handsome black velvet ribbon bow in the back. Very natty. Specially priced at..... $10.98

China Silk Waists. An offering of this character is so exceptional as to take place but once a year; it is an event of great importance to all classes because of the irresistible money saving opportunities.

The Waists are made of a very fine quality China silk, front has a dainty "V" shape yoke of lace and is finished with cluster tucks and lace inserting; back has 4 clusters of haby tucks and lace inserting. Collar and cuffs trimmed with lace inserting and edge to match. Button back, three-quarter sleeves; sizes 34 to 46, in black and white.

These waists are faultlessly fashioned and the models are absolutely correct. Regularly sold for $4.00, yet offered in a very special eale at..... $1.99

Men's Suits and Spring Overcoats. You have doubtless encountered the suit that fits so well for the first few days, yet after a fortnight of steady wear gives way so completely, that the tailor is unable to render it respectable. The "unwritten law" of Bloomingdale Clothes is stability, they are built to stay and after living the lives of two suits, live partly the life of another.

The offering to-day of Suits and Overcoats is representative of $30.00 value, specially priced at.. $19.75

Men's Shirts. Makes you feel cool just to look at them. They are made coat style, in fashion's most approved manner, of madras, figured and plain, with neat pleats or without; some have cuffs attached; in all popular colors and shades, and conservatively priced at $1.50

Men's Footwear. Worthmore Shoes and Oxfords are manufactured solely for us, every detail of the making, materials and workmanship, that goes to make the quality of this shoe, is under our direct supervision. We make this a point, and as retailers of the product, recommend it to you as thoroughly worthy.

Worthmore Shoes and Oxfords for men are made of Black Kid, dull leathers and Patent Corona Colt, in Tan and Black. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths B to EE. Reliable and dependable, at..... $3.50

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Park & Tilford
FOUNDED 1840

Barton & Guestier
Bordeaux. Established 1725

St. Julien Superior
A Most Delicious Claret
Price, Nine Dollars per Case

Chateau St. Bris
A Light, Delicate White Wine
Price, Seven Dollars per Case

Broadway and Twenty-first Street.
Broadway and Forty-first Street.
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Sixth Avenue, near 9th Street
Columbus Ave. & Seventy-second St.

Fashion and Fit

will be indisputably correct, if we tailor your Spring Suit.

We stand at the fork in the road between high-priced Quality Giver and low-priced Quality Shaver.

$20, $25 and $30.

JOHN S. CAREY
IMPORTING TAILOR
1360 Broadway at 36th St.,
Near Herald Building

THOUSANDS WAKE THE "WEISER MIT"

Passing of Klein's Famous Saloon Brings Sorrow to Second Avenue.

A MONSTER CELEBRATION

Balloons Bearing Cards Promising Free Clothes, Wine and Cheese Among the Features—Drinks on Tap for All.

The old-fashioned German of New York pulled his hat over his eyes and declared last night that Avenue A had passed away. The reason for this declaration was that Edward Klein, who has had a wine stube in Avenue A since he was a boy, had pulled his shutters down and notified his customers that he had done with business at his place, 31 Avenue A.

The saloon, which has been the resort of politicians for almost half a century, will pass away on May 1. Last night everybody of prominence on the east side went there to have a last drink with the proprietor. Klein had notified them that he had sold the property and intended to live in Easy Street for the rest of his life. Knowing that most old-time saloon keepers have been in the habit of buying their places back after selling them to strangers, Klein sold the building under such terms that he cannot get back into the business if he would.

His father, Karl Klein, had opened the place in 1863, when Avenue A was young. When Avenue A grew the Klein saloon became known as the Weiser Mit, for the reason that they sold white wine and seltzer there. The place became famous after the younger Klein, Edward, took charge of it twenty years ago, and when the Jewish element began to crowd out the Germans from the east side everybody said that the Weiser Mit would soon go out of business.

Ed Klein had such a celebration there last night that he blocked the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, attracted all of the politicians of the lower end of the city to the place, together with the police officials, and put his saloon out of business with a band of music and everything else that could be thought of in the way of noise. About 500 men helped to celebrate the passing of Avenue A. Among them were State Senator William Sohmer, Alderman Joe Schneider, Assemblyman Huth, Civil Justice Roesch, and ex-Alderman William Baumert.

They sent up paper balloons to notify strangers that Avenue A had changed. These balloons contained a card which entitled the finder to a suit of clothes, a basket of wine, or some other thing of value. At least 5,000 people gathered in front of the place to witness the balloon ascensions and the fireworks which followed. Every man who had patronized the saloon took part in the ascensions. One man who was an umbrella manufacturer attached his business card to a balloon sent up, with an order for an umbrella, payable to the finder. Another man, who was a tailor, attached his business card to a balloon. It entitled the finder to a suit of clothes.

Ex-Alderman William Baumert, in the cheese business, attached his business card to one of these balloons, and on it he had written that the finder of the balloon would be entitled to a case of Brie cheese.

The hundreds of persons brought to the neighborhood of the wine saloon stood in groups in the roadway in front of the place telling one another that it was a saloon in which a glass of beer had not been served in more than forty years. The crowd also talked of other things. They remembered that the proprietor, Ed Klein, had lost most of his family in the Slocum disaster. They recalled that on that occasion Mr. Klein's wife and some of his children had been burned to death. His mother also lost her life that day.

The Klein children, who survived, were on hand last night helping to entertain those whom their father invited to his place. Among them was one who told how a 21-year-old son of the host had been drowned a little after the Slocum disaster. The boy who told of this said that he was glad that his father was getting away from Avenue A.

Edward Klein created history on the east side in his wine saloon. It had been noted for its pinochle clubs and for the German organizations that had made it their headquarters. The old-time east side club known as the N-R's, was organized there. Many pigeon-shooting societies helped make the place famous. Klein, the proprietor, had always taken an interest in pigeons, and that was the only thing he worried about last night. He had built a pigeon coop on the roof of two houses he owned on Avenue A, a coop that contained $6,000 worth of pigeons, and every time he opened a bottle of wine with his friends he asked some of them what he was to do with his pigeons.

While the saloon celebration was going on many people called at the place and told Klein that they had received balloons that he had sent up in the week. Each balloon had an order of some kind for a suit of clothes, a basket of wine, or something of that sort; and these balloons, which consisted of paper and were about six feet high, had fallen in all parts of New York.

"ADIRONDACK" MURRAY FUND.

Friends Plan a Monument and Fund for His Family.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of the late William Henry Harrison, "Adirondack" Murray, father of the out-of-door-life movement. His friends met yesterday afternoon in the Grand Union Hotel to formulate suitable plans to perpetuate his memory, to assist in the support of his wife and four daughters, and to preserve the Murray homestead in Guilford, Conn. Committees were appointed, and steps were taken to raise money for the Memorial Association.

"Adirondack" Murray was born in 1840 and died in 1904. He began his career as pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church in Boston. His love of sports, good horseflesh, and an erratic out-of-door life cost him that place, and he became a lecturer and writer.

To Mortgage Music School Settlement.

Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman signed an order yesterday giving to the Society of the Music School Settlement permission to mortgage its real estate at 55 East Third Street to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $27,500.

STEINWAY PIANOS

Do not deny yourself the satisfaction of possessing a Steinway on account of a mistaken idea that it is too expensive.

The Steinway Vertegrand at $500 is the greatest value ever offered.

Simplicity of construction and a plain, artistic case make the price possible.

The Steinway name is on it, which means always and everywhere—Piano Perfection.

Terms will be made to suit you.

STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107 and 109 E. 14th St., New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

BETTER FIRE PROTECTION.

Completed Parts of Salt Water System to be Made at Once.

It is the intention of Commissioner O'Brien of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity to use parts of the new high-pressure fire service plant, now being installed, previous to the completion of the entire system. For this purpose a connection has been established between the Croton low-pressure service and the new service pipes at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

The district to be benefited by this plan is comprised within the following boundaries: Beginning at Twenty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, down Broadway and University Place to Waverley Place, westward through Waverley Place and Christopher Street to West Street, northward through West to Sixteenth Street, eastward through Sixteenth Street to Seventh Avenue, northward through Seventh Avenue to Twenty-second Street, and eastward through Twenty-second Street to the corner of Twenty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. It comprises about 400 acres and embraces many of the most important retail dry goods districts.

An interesting test was made last week on the 24-inch high-pressure main on Third Avenue to determine whether the 20-inch gate valves could be easily opened while under a pressure of 450 pounds a square inch on one side and no pressure on the other, which is equivalent to a pressure of 71 tons on the valve disk. It was found that two men working an ordinary gate key with 2-foot handles could readily open the valve.

LANTRY HEARS FROM CROKER.

Sends Thanks for Restoration of Old Papers—Has Been Ill.

Fire Commissioner Francis J. Lantry found a few weeks ago an old personal letter impression book belonging to Richard Croker stored away in one of the bureaus of the Fire Department. The former Tammany chieftain was for years a Fire Commissioner. The book undoubtedly contains much interesting personal matter relating to Mr. Croker and his friends, of Tammany and politicians generally, but Commissioner Lantry ordered the book sealed up and forwarded to Mr Croker, in Ireland. Mr. Croker wrote a letter of thanks to the Commissioner, dated Glencairn, Sandyford, County Dublin, Ireland, which was given out yesterday by Commissioner Lantry, and reads as follows:

My Dear Commissioner: Thank you very much for your kindness in sending the book of old letters which was here when I returned from Egypt.

I want to congratulate you on your appointment as Fire Commissioner. I consider it one of the most honorable and interesting places in the City Government, and where you can do the most good for the people.

Politics are in such a mixed condition, from what I read in the papers and letters from friends, that I will not dwell on them. You have always been a stanch Tammany man, and I hope that those in power will not force you to the wall.

I have been laid up with a severe cold on my kidneys which I got while I was away, and I have been in bed ever since I returned from Egypt. Although now well on the mend, I must be careful hereafter. If you have any time for a vacation, come over. I have not seen any places I like as well as old Ireland. Wishing you health, and with kind regards to all my friends, believe me

Very sincerely yours,
RICHARD CROKER.

FIREMEN PROMOTED.

John O'Hara Made Deputy Chief and M. J. Smith Battalion Chief.

The following promotions were announced yesterday by Fire Commissioner Lantry:

John O'Hara, Battalion Chief of the Bushwick District in Brooklyn, to be Deputy Chief; Foreman Martin J. Smith of Engine Company 151, Wallabout District, Brooklyn, to be Battalion Chief.

O'Hara was appointed a fireman on Jan. 30, 1887. He became Assistant Foreman in March, 1887; Foreman in July, 1889, and Battalion Chief in December, 1897. In his long service in the department there has never been a complaint against him.

Smith was appointed a fireman April 16, 1880; made Assistant Foreman in December, 1897, and Foreman in December, 1906. His record in the department is also without a flaw.

SUGAR TRUST SUIT UP.

Pennsylvania Refining Company Wants $30,000,000 Damages.

Judge Lacombe listened yesterday to arguments of Lawyer Marshal of Battle & Marshal, representing the plaintiff, and Henry W. Taft, a brother of the Secretary of War, representing the defendants, on a motion to strike out certain portions of the answer of the defendants in the suit filed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company against the American Sugar Refining Company.

The complaint, asking $30,000,000 damages, charges a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law in restraint of trade. It is said that the suit really grew out of the financial tangle of the late President Hippie of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia. Hippie, it was said, owned 26,000 shares in the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, an enterprise promoted by Adolph Segal, and intended as a competitor of the Sugar Trust.

There were those in court who smiled when Mr. Taft appeared in behalf of the Sugar Trust, fighting the Sherman law, as he but recently appeared in support of it in the same court in the Tobacco Trust cases, where he represented the Government.

"DIVINE" HEALER A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Vitous Sank Her Fortune in an Invention and Took Gas.

After having mortgaged her home to get money to aid an inventor with a scheme which was to do away with matches, and despairing of ever realizing on the sum invested, Mrs. Marie Vitous, known as a divine, or mental, healer, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas in her home, 214 East Seventy-second Street. Mrs. Vitous was accredited by the hundreds of foreigners who formed her clientele as having divine healing powers and to them she was always "The Little Shepherdess."

She came to this country from Austria fifteen years ago. She was well educated and spoke several languages. For a number of years the woman went from house to house "healing" the sick by "divine" methods. Two years ago the woman bought the house in which she died. She had an immense practice, and there were many mornings when there was a line of patients leading far out into the street, waiting for treatment.

On Tuesday, according to Coroner Acritelli, the woman received a letter stating that the invention in which she had invested her all was practically useless. She became despondent and yesterday was found in her room dead. A gas tube extending from the chandelier to her mouth. Mrs. Vitous was 44 years old.

PASTEURIZED MILK IN PARKS.

Nathan Straus to Furnish It for Poor if City Will Build Booths.

The East Side Pure Milk League has written to President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen asking his support of a measure that is to be introduced in the board by Alderman Stapleton appropriating $8,000 for the erection in each city park of temporary structures from which pasteurized milk may be distributed to the poor at small cost.

In the letter referred to, Clement J. Driscoll, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the league, asserts that the various Park Commissioners in all the boroughs have no money to erect the booths needed. He points out the necessity of seeing that the poor get pure, pasteurized milk, and advances many of the arguments made in favor of pasteurization at the various hearings held by the Aldermen. The greatest damage done by impure milk, he says, is in the Summer months, and he calls attention to the fact that infant mortality, among the poor especially, can be greatly minimized by the distribution of pure milk in the Summertime.

Should the board decide to appropriate the money the $8,000 will be turned over to the Park Commissioners. It is estimated that that sum will be sufficient to erect temporary structures, and Nathan Straus has promised that if the city will erect the pavilions, which are to be known as "Straus Milk Depots," he will furnish the pasteurized milk and will defray the expense of conducting the booths. The milk will be sold at nominal cost.

WOMEN DEMOCRATS CENSURE A MEMBER

Some Object to Mrs. Leveridge's Work Against Women Teachers' Bill.

BUT THEY RE-ELECT HER

Stormy Meeting Ends with the Triumphant Return to Office of the Cause of the Row.

The Women's Democratic Club at an exciting meeting yesterday passed a resolution censuring one of its members, and then re-efected her as First Vice President.

Mrs. Silas P. Leveridge was the one censured. It was alleged she had been lobbying at Albany against the teachers' equal pay for equal work bill. And it was understood that she was represented there as coming form the Women's Democratic Club. Mrs. Leveridge was not present herself at the meeting yesterday.

It was Miss Yendes who introduced the resolution of censure. It immediately stirred up a storm of protests. Here is the resolution:

Whereas it is the theory of this club that we work as women for woman, and one of our cardinal principles is equal pay for equal work; and

Whereas public meetings have been held for the discussion of this question, and members have been invited to join the club because we have been working with that as one of our aims;

Therefore, Be it resolved that it is with deep regret that we learn that our First Vice President went to Albany to oppose the legislation in this direction introduced there by the Interborough Teachers' Association of this city; and be it further

Resolved, That in order to right before the world and purge ourselves of any charge of double dealing, and further reiterate our principles of equal pay for equal work, we hereby extend our sympathy and hearty co-operation to the Interborough Teachers' Association and order this resolution published in daily newspapers.

The resolution was not passed without heated discussion. There were only a handful of women present, but the thing did not blow over until matters had reached such a pass that it looked as if lightning might strike at any minute. Miss Ellen T. O'Brien moved that the resolution be accepted.

"We should not do anything about this matter until Mrs. Leveridge can be present," said Mrs. L. R. Greenburg.

"Mrs. Leveridge would be doing her duty by the club better if she attended more of the meetings," said a member with asperity.

"Can you name a time when Mrs. Leveridge was not present at a meeting?," said Mrs. Greenburg.

"Yes, I can," said the member tartly; "she wasn't here Good Friday, because she went to Albany."

"Whether Mrs. Leveridge went to Albany or not doesn't make any difference," said Miss O'Brien. "I know that Mrs. Leveridge lobbied against that Equal Pay bill."

"I say that we don't know whether she did or not," said Mrs. Greenburg.

"I am here to vouch for it that she did," said Miss O'Brien, shutting her lips very tight.

"I was at Albany," said Mrs. N. Curtis Lenihen, "and I heard a member of this club say that she represented the primary teachers, and that she was a members of the Interborough Teachers' Association—"

"I object," broke in Mrs. Greenburg.

"And I heard her say," continued Mrs. Lenihen—

"I object," said Mrs. Greenburg, with more emphasis.

"I will vouch for all the former speakers have said," concluded Mrs. Lenihen with equal emphasis.

The President, Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, then made a temperate speech, saying that if she thought it was her duty to speak against the Teachers' bill she should do it, but she would do it as an individual and not as representing a club, and she thought no action should be taken until Mrs. Leveridge was present.

However, the resolution had by this time been put before the club, and it was passed, but only by a narrow margin. The election was even more closely contested., Mrs. Cornelius Sullivan's name was proposed for the office of First Vice President in opposition to Mrs. Leveridge.

"I think I prefer to be the power behind the throne," said Mrs. Sullivan. I am sure I should not have as many friends if I were an officer, and I should resign from the club."

The name of Mrs. Harry Crampton was put up with that of Mrs. Leveridge, and there was a tie on the first vote.

"The President should settle this by her vote," said one of Mrs. Leveridge's opponents.

"The President will not vote at all," said Mrs. Crosby.

Mrs. Leveridge's friends got busy immediately. On a second vote Mrs. Leveridge's name was swung triumphantly into place and she was re-elected First Vice President.

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS MARRIED.

Mr. and Mrs. Reitweisner Have Lived in the Same House Over Fifty Years.

Mr. and Mrs. George Reitweisner of 402 West Fiftieth Street celebrated yesterday the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. When they first went to live in the plain brick structure which they have occupied for upward of fifty years all that neighborhood was known as Bloomingdale, and farmhouses were plentiful about.

Four of their six children and thirty-one grandchildren are living, the combined ages amounting to more than a thousand years. The old couple asked that no elaborate entertainment be made, as they desired to save their energies for the sixtieth anniversary.

Verdict Set Aside as Inadequate.

The action of Attorneys Francis L. Minton and Peter R. Gatens for false arrest and malicious prosecution in connection with their arrest and imprisonment four years ago against the International Mercantile Agency, Charles A. Henderson, its general manager, and Detective Sergeants Patrick F. Gargan and John F. Tinker, ended on Thursday in a verdict against the International Mercantile Agency in favor of each plaintiff for $1,500, and against Henderson for $1,200, and for $25 against each of the Detective Sergeants. Justice Dayton has decided that the verdict as to the Detective Sergeants was inadequate, in view of the circumstances of the unwarranted arrest, and has set aside the verdict as to those two and ordered a new trial.

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BURTON BOOMS TAFT.

Ohio Congressman Predicts Defeat if Anti-Roosevelt Man is Named.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 26.—Congressman Theodore C. Burton, who is one of the managers of Secretary Taft's candidacy for the Presidency, speaking before the 1,000 members of the Republican Club of Trenton at the annual dinner of that organization this evening, predicted defeat for the Republican Party in 1908 if any candidate but one pledged to carry out the Roosevelt policies is nominated by the party.

Congressman Burton concluded his speech by saying:

"My choice for President in the campaign of 1908 is a son of Ohio, William H. Taft.

"I recognize in him an administrative officer in any office he has served. It will be hardly necessary to count the minority votes cast."

Mr. Burton said he was waiting for Secretary Taft to return to his Ohio home, when he will give out a statement. However, he predicted the nomination of Taft as the best man to carry out the policies of Roosevelt, the carrying out of which was the salvation of the Republican Party's future.

ICE TRUST GETS A STAY.

But It Will Permit State to Look Into Accounts from 1904.

Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman signed an order yesterday staying the execution of an order made by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, permitting the Attorney General to inspect the books and papers of the American Ice Company. The result of this inspection is to be used by the Attorney General in his proceeding to annul the contracts of the corporations with its subsidiary companies on the ground that they are in restraint of trade and in violation of the anti-trust laws of the State.

Assistant Attorney General De Ford opposed the granting of the stay and said that the representativee of the American Ice Company had entered into a stipulation permitting an examination of the books of the concern from March, 1904, to date. The lawyer for the ice company admitted that this was so, but declared that his client desired to appeal from so much of the order as provided for the examination of the books and contracts from 1899 to March 8, 1904.

The appeal from the order will be heard by the Justices of the Appellate Division May 7. It was declared that the examination of the books of the ice company from March, 1904, would begin to-day.

THIRD TRIAL; 6-CENT VERDICT.

Woman Sued Dentist for False Arrest —Withdrew Assault Charge.

A verdict of 6 cents damages was returned by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Dugro yesterday in a suit brought by Mrs. Rose Wilson against Adolph Stein, a west side dentist, for false arrest. Mrs. Wilson sued for $10,000.

According to the plaintiff, she went to the dentist's office to have her teeth filled. While he had her in the operating chair, she averred, he attempted to kiss her, and when she ran out of his office he followed and had her arrested. She was taken before a Magistrate the next day and discharged.

The defendant denied that he had attempted to kiss the woman, and declared he had her arrested because she refused to pay his bill. There have been three trials of the suit. At the second trial the charges of assault and malicious prosecution were withdrawn. The juries in the first and second trials disagreed.

DEALER HELD HER PICTURE.

Offered to Restore It, but Didn't Send It Back—Owner Gets $500.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Amend yesterday returned a verdict of $500 in favor of Mrs. Minnie S. Morris against David Lindenborn, a dealer in antiques, for a picture belonging to the plaintiff and now held by Lindenborn. Because an expert called by the plaintiff declared that the picture was worth only $300, a motion was made on behalf of the defendant to set the verdict aside as excessive. On this motion Justice Amend reserved decision.

The picture in question was the work of August Mueller of Munich. It had been in the home of Mrs. Morris for many years, and had become cracked. The defendant saw it and offered to restore it, and declared that after he had done so it would be worth $1,000. He took it and when she asked for the painting back he offered her $100 for it. She refused his offer and sued for its value.

August Young, an artist, was called to testify for the plaintiff. He said that the painting was worth $300. The jury, however, returned a verdict for $500.

SHOOTS SECRET SERVICE MAN

Ex-Member of Capt. Flynn's Staff Wounds R. E. Lewis Accidentally.

Robert E. Lewis, a Secret Service operator, was shot accidentally yesterday afternoon by Robert Moser, a former member of Capt. Flynn's staff. The ball grazed Lewis's hack, inflicting a painful flesh wound. The injured man was removed from the Secret Service office, at 116 Nassau Street, to St. Gregory's Hospital, where the wound was dressed.

Operator Burke's revolver was on his desk. Moser came in and took the cartridges out of the weapon. Later some one else, seeing the revolver empty, and knowing there was a rule that all guns should be kept loaded, filled the chambers.

A few minutes later Moser returned, and, thinking the revolver still unloaded, picked it up and pulled the trigger, wounding Lewis.

Moser was deeply affected, as he and the injured man were great friends. Lewis said there was no doubt the shooting was accidental.

BIG GIFTS TO HOSPITALS.

Saturday and Sunday Association Distributes $84,000.

The Distributing Committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association met yesterday to distribute the undesignated fund of the collection of 1906. This committee is composed of Mayor McClellan, Postmaster Willcox, Morris K. Jesup, James Speyer, John Claflin, and James C. Fargo. The total collection was reported as $103,110, of which $1,555 was derived from the offer of Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer to duplicate all gifts over $100. Of the total, $14,610.88 was designated to particular institutions by the donors, $4,499.12 was reserved for future expenses, leaving the sum of $84,000 for distribution. This was allotted on a basis of free work done by each institution, as follows:

Montefiore Home and Hospital	$8,400.00
Mount Sinai Hospital	8,400.00
St. Luke's Hospital	4,647.44
Roosevelt Hospital	4,427.94
German Hospital	4,119.53
Lebanon Hospital	4,074.28
Ruptured and Crippled Hospital	3,673.24
Post-Graduate Hospital	3,504.53
New York Infant Asylum	3,499.28
Society of the Lying-In Hospital	3,205.36
Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital	3,104.82
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children	2,942.54
Nursery and Child's Hospital	2,926.30
Home for Incurables	2,268.25
Beth Israel Hospital	2,270.78
Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericordia	1,870.58
Isabella Heimath	1,844.33
Lincoln Hospital and Home	1,618.05
House of the Holy Comforter	1,604.01
Sloane Maternity Hospital	1,479.56
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	1,232.47
House of Rest for Consumptives	1,228.44
Homeopathic (Flower) Hospital	1,204.24
Babies' Hospital	1,161.18
St. Mark's Hospital	1,153.01
J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital	1,009.32
Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital	1,004.01
French Hospital	976.15
Skin and Cancer Hospital	818.94
Sydenham Hospital	695.15
Infirmary for Women and Children	558.18
New York Eye and Ear Hospital	517.89
Polyclinic Hospital	515.42
General Memorial Hospital	509.44
Hahnemann Hospital	375.44
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital	328.08
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	250.00
New York Home for Convalescents	250.00
Ophthalmic and Aural Institute	250.00
Total	$84,000.00

It will pay you to do business with INTERBORO BANK OF NEW YORK, 49 Wall St.—Adv.

McAVOY WINS SLANDER SUIT.

Action for $50,000 Against ex-Police Deputy Is Dismissed.

Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman yesterday dismissed the suit for $50,000 for slander instituted by John G. Dooley against ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Thomas F. McAvoy. The plaintiff declared that McAvoy had said he was a fugitive from justice. McAvoy pleaded justification, his statements being true.

Dooley and McAvoy contended for the leadership of the Twenty-third Assembly District in 1903, and the next year Dooley went into bankruptcy. The motion for the dismissal of the case was made on the ground that the plaintiff had not been sufficiently diligent in pressing it to trial.

SPECIAL PANEL FOR BURNHAM

Justice O'Gorman Grants the District Attorney's Motion.

Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman signed an order yesterday granting the motion of the District Attorney for a special panel of jurors to try Frederick A. Burnham, President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, who is under indictment for forgery and grand larceny.

The trial is set for May 17, and the granting of the order was opposed by Burnham's counsel on the ground that his client was ill and would be unable to attend the trial at that time, and also that the appeal from the conviction of George Burnham, Jr., would not come before the Appellate Division until May 7. It would not be proper to try the defendant until the other case was decided by the Appellate Court, he said.

SYNDICATE GETS ARCADE.

Leases Wing of Structure at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue.

A syndicate headed by Max Kurzrok, a shirt waist manufacturer, has leased the Forty-second Street wing of the six-story Arcade Building, now under construction at the northeast corner of Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, and will sublet the stores and offices. A nineteen-year lease has been signed. Henry Corn, the owner, will retain control of the rest of the building.

The syndicate's lease covers all six floors in that part of the structure facing Forty-second Street. The syndicate was organized by Louis J. Selezniok, President of the Knickerbocker Jewelry Company of 278 Sixth Avenue.

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"YANKEES" SHUT OUT WASHINGTON TEAM

New York Americans Score Easy Victory in the Third Game of Series.

CLOSE CALL FOR "GIANTS"

Philadelphia Made Good Fight, but Was Unable to Overcome Early Lead of Opponents.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Washington, 0.
Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 0.
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	8	3	.727	Cleveland	5	4	.556
New York	7	3	.700	Washington	3	7	.300
Chicago	7	4	.636	Boston	3	8	.273
Detroit	7	4	.636	St. Louis	2	9	.182

Clubs.	N.Y.	Chi.	Clev.	Det.	Bos.	Phil.	Wash.	St.L.	Won.
New York	—	.	.	.	2	2	3	.	7
Chicago	.	—	1	1	.	.	.	5	7
Cleveland	.	1	—	3	.	.	.	1	5
Detroit	.	1	3	—	.	.	.	3	7
Boston	.	.	.	.	—	1	2	.	3
Philadelphia	1	.	.	.	5	—	2	.	8
Washington	2	.	.	.	1	.	—	.	3
St. Louis	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	—	2
Lost	3	4	4	4	8	3	7	0	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	8	2	.800	Boston	5	6	.455
New York	6	3	.750	Cincinnati	4	6	.400
Pittsburg	5	3	.625	St. Louis	3	6	.250
Philadelphia	6	4	.600	Brooklyn	1	8	.111

Clubs.	Chi.	N.Y.	Cin.	Phil.	Bos.	Pbg.	St.L.	Brk.	Won.
Chicago	—	.	3	.	.	2	3	.	8
New York	.	—	.	3	4	.	2	9	9
Cincinnati	1	.	—	.	.	1	2	.	4
Philadelphia	.	2	.	—	2	.	.	2	6
Boston	.	.	1	.	—	.	.	4	5
Pittsburg	1	.	.	1	.	—	4	.	6
St. Louis	.	3	.	.	.	.	—	.	3
Brooklyn	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	—	1
Lost	2	8	6	4	6	3	0	8	

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

"Yankees" Shut Out Washington and Win Third Game of Series.

The "Yankees" shut out Washington yesterday at the American League Park and won the third game of the present series. Brockett made a good impression. He pitched a masterful game and kept the five hits made off him well scattered. Rain fell heavily in the eighth inning, but the game was resumed after a brief wait, when Keefe finished the game for New York. Washington also tried a new pitcher, Graham, who enjoyed an excellent reputation in the West, but the New York batters experienced little difficulty in solving his delivery. Keeler returned to his position in the right field, but he is somewhat under the weather. Williams is still on the sick list, and was replaced by Moriarity.

New York secured the lead in the first inning, and maintained it to the end. Hoffman singled, reached second on Schafly's wild throw, went to third on Keeler's sacrifice, and scored on Elberfeld's fly to Ganly. A double, an infield hit, and a single added a run in the fourth inning, and three innings later Hoffman hit for two bases, with Kleinow on third and Brockett on second, scoring both runners. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H'fman, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Ganly, rf.	0	0	4	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Sch'fly, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1
Elb'f'd, ss.	1	1	2	0	0	Cross, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Chase, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0	And'son, lf.	0	1	5	0	0
L'porte, 3b.	0	2	3	0	0	Altizer, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Conroy, lf.	0	1	5	0	0	H'kman, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Mor'ty, 2b.	0	1	1	3	1	Perrine, ss.	0	0	6	2	0
Kleinow, c.	1	1	5	1	0	Warner, c.	0	2	5	2	0
Brockett, p.	1	0	0	3	0	Graham, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Keefe, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Total.	4	10	27	9	1	Total.	0	6	24	8	1

New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	.	4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Elberfeld, Chase, Hoffman, Warner, Anderson. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Brockett. First base on balls—Off Brockett, 4; off Graham, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Struck out—By Brockett, 2; by Graham, 2; by Keefe, 1. Stolen bases—Moriarity, Ganly. Double play—Moriarty and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 5; Washington, 9. Hits—Off Brockett, 5 in 8 innings; off Keefe, 1 in 1 inning. Wild pitch—Keefe. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Dygert Holds Boston to One Hit.

BOSTON, April 26.—Philadelphia won today's game by 1 to 0, the home players being unable to hit Dygert. Manager Mack of the Philadelphia team to-day suspended Pitcher Waddell for thirty days for refusing to obey the rules of the club when off duty. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Sullivan, cf.	0	0	1	0	1
Cross, ss.	0	1	0	4	0	Collins, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Seybold, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Unglaub, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0
Davis, 1b.	0	1	13	2	0	Hoey, lf.	0	0	2	0	1
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Parent, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Nichols, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Ferris, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Lord, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Wagner, ss.	0	1	3	7	1
Barry, c.	0	1	5	0	0	Armb'ster, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Dygert, p.	0	0	2	2	0	Pruitt, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Total.	1	3	27	13	1	Total.	0	1	27	17	3

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Wagner, Davis. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Armbruster. Stolen base—Nichols. Double play—Armbruster, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Pruitt, 2; off Dygert, 1. Hit by pitcher—Sullivan. Struck out—By Pruitt, 4; by Dygert, 3. Wild pitch—Pruitt. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Evans.

Chicago Wins Pitchers' Battle.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 26.—Chicago defeated Cleveland to-day by the score of 2 to 1 in a game featured by the pitching of Walsh and Liebhardt. Clark and Lajoie tripled for Cleveland, but were unable to score. Manager Jones was put off the field after an argument with Umpire Stafford. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H'ch'm'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Stovall, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Welday, cf.	1	1	1	0	1
Flick, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Hahn, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	0	2	1	2	0	Isbell, 2b.	0	1	4	5	0
O'Brien, ss.	0	0	0	1	0	Dan'hue, 1b.	0	3	14	0	0
Bradl'y, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Rohe, ss.	0	0	0	3	0
Birm'm, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	O'Neill, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Clark, c.	1	2	9	2	0	Quillin, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1
Liebh't, p.	0	0	0	5	0	Sullivan, c.	0	0	7	3	0
						Walsh, p.	0	2	1	5	0
Total.	1	6	27	12	0	Total.	2	7	27	19	2

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Three-base hits—Clark, Lajoie. Sacrifice hits—Rohe, Hahn, Quillin. Stolen bases—Flick, Isbell. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 9. First base on balls—Off Liebhardt, 5; off Walsh, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Struck out—By Liebhardt, 7; by Walsh, 8. Passed balls—Clark, 1; Sullivan, 1. Time of game—Two hours and eleven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Stafford.

Detroit Wins by Base Running.

DETROIT, Mich., April 26.—Detroit won today's game from St. Louis by base running. Howell was hit hard, but pitched at his best when in tight places. In both the eighth and ninth innings St. Louis had chances to tie, but Willett held them from scoring. Score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
M'Int're, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	Stone, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	0	4	1	1	H'phill, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Crawf'd, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Pick'ing, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Cobb, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	Wallace, ss.	0	0	4	4	1
Rossm'n, 1b.	0	1	13	0	1	Yeager, 2b.	0	1	2	6	1
Sch'fer, 2b.	1	2	0	3	0	Jones, 1b.	1	2	10	0	1
Schmidt, c.	1	2	4	1	0	Del'h'ty, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
O'Leary, ss.	0	1	0	4	0	Steph'ns, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Willett, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Howell, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						*Niles	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	3	9	27	13	2	Total.	1	4	24	15	3

*Niles batted for Stephens in ninth inning.

Detroit	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	.	—3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Coughlin, Crawford, Rossman, Schaefer, (2,) Schmidt, (2,) Hemphill. Double plays—Wallace, Yeager, and Jones; Wallace and Jones. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 8. First base on balls—By Willett, 3; by Howell, 2. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Howell, 1. Struck out—By Willett, 3; by Howell, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Giants Defeat Philadelphia in Final Game of Series, 5 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Indifferent pitching and failure to make opportune hits cost the Phillies the final game with New York to-day, the Giants winning 5 to 4. Rain descended heavily while the New Yorks were taking their half of the ninth. When the Philadelphias came to bat, Gleason reached second by his base on balls and Titus's sacrifice, when the rain came down in torrents and Umpire Rigler suspended play. After the usual half hour's wait Rigler declared the game over, play reverting to the eighth inning.

Both teams hit the ball hard. Sparks was in poor form and was hit hard almost from the start. McCloskey, who succeeded him in the seventh inning, did not show any improvement, and to his wildness in the seventh inning New York is indebted for the winning score. Mathewson was hit almost as hard as the Quaker twirlers, but was fortunate in keeping his hits well distributed. In most instances when a hit would have been damaging Mathewson was invincible. In four different innings a single would have changed the result.

Dahlen played a star game for New York, while Doolin and Thomas performed well for the Phillies. Thomas, Shannon, Dahlen, and Strang led in batting, the latter getting five singles out of six trips to bat, while Thomas hit for two doubles and two singles in five times at bat. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shan'n, lf.	1	4	0	0	0	Thomas, lf.	2	3	2	0	0
Strang, rf.	1	3	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	4	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0	Titus, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Seym'r, cf.	0	0	2	1	0	Magee, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Bresn'n, 2b.	2	0	6	0	0	Fl'rst'd, 1b.	0	1	2	1	0
M'Gann, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	C'tney, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	3	0	6	0	Doolin, ss.	0	2	4	1	0
Cor'ran, 2b.	0	1	5	2	1	Jack'l'n, c.	0	0	5	3	0
Math'son, p.	1	1	0	0	1	Sparks, p.	0	0	1	1	0
						McCloskey, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	5	14	24	11	2	*Lush	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	4	10	24	8	0

*Batted for Sparks in sixth inning.

New York	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	.	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	.	—4

Two-base hits—Thomas, (2,) Titus, (2,) Seymour. Three-base hit—Strang. Hits—Off Sparks, 13 in six innings; off McCloskey, 4 in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, McGann. Stolen base—Shannon. Double play—Devlin and McGann. Left on bases—New York, 11; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Sparks, 4; off McCloskey, 1.

One More Defeat for Brooklyn.

Brooklyn was again defeated by Boston yesterday by a score of 4 to 2. Rucker pitched well for six innings, but in the seventh the visitors batted him out of the box. Bates of the Boston team made a single, a double, a triple, and a home run out of five times at bat. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bates, rf.	1	4	0	0	0	Alp'man, 2b.	0	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	0	12	2	0	Casey, 3b.	1	1	3	2	0
Beaum't, cf.	1	3	3	0	0	Hatch, rf.	1	2	4	0	0
Howard, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Jordan, 1b.	0	1	14	2	0
Bidwell, ss.	0	0	3	1	0	M'C'thy, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0	Maloney, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Brain, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Lewis, ss.	0	2	1	1	0
Brown, c.	0	1	1	3	0	Butler, c.	0	0	10	1	0
Flaherty, p.	1	2	1	3	0	Rucker, p.	0	0	1	1	1
						*Hummell	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	4	11	27	13	0	M'Intyre, p.	0	1	1	0	0
						Total.	2	11	27	7	1

*Batted for Rucker in seventh inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Bates, Beaumont, Flaherty, Casey, Batch. Three-base hits—Bates, McIntyre. Home run—Bates. Hits—Off Rucker, 9 in seven innings, off McIntyre, 2 in two innings. Sacrifice hit—Batch. Stolen bases—Bates, Tenney, Beaumont, (2,) Bridwell, (2.)

Chicago Wins from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Chicago won the first game of the series with St. Louis to-day by a score of 5 to 3. Overall had the better of Brown in the pitching. Chicago bunched four hits in the fifth inning. This, coupled with two bases on balls, netted the visitors four runs. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	Slagle, cf.	1	3	1	0	1
Bennett, 2b.	0	0	5	3	0	Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Holly, ss.	1	0	3	4	0	Schulte, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
O'Hara, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	Chance, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	10	3	0	St'nf'dt, 3b.	0	1	2	3	1
Byrne, 3b.	0	1	3	4	0	Hofman, ss.	0	1	2	0	0
Marshall, c.	0	1	1	5	0	Evers, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1
Brown, p.	0	0	1	4	0	Kling, c.	1	1	2	7	2
Burch, cf.	1	1	2	0	1	Overall, p.	1	1	0	2	0
*Arndt	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	3	7	27	24	1	Total.	5	10	27	11	4

*Batted for Brown in ninth.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Kelly, Beckley, Kling. Three-base hits—Marshall, Burch. Sacrifice hits—Steinfeldt, Kling. Double plays—Holly, Bennett, and Beckley; Evers and Chance. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 7. First base on balls—Off Brown, 7. Hit by pitcher—By Brown, 1. Struck out—By Brown, 1; by Overall, 8. Wild pitch—Brown. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Unglaub Succeeds "Chick" Stahl.

BOSTON, April 26.—John I. Taylor, owner of the Boston American baseball team to-day appointed First Baseman Robert Unglaub to the Captaincy of the club, which has been vacant since the suicide of "Chick" Stahl at West Baden, Ind., a few weeks ago.

BASEBALL, To-day, 3:30 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Washington.—Adv.

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EASTERN LEAGUE.

Baltimore Beat Newark in Ninth Inning Because of Errors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 26.—Errors on the part of Mahling and Engle proved costly to Newark to-day, and Baltimore won out by a score of 5 to 2. It was a close game up to the ninth, with Baltimore one run ahead, but Mahling's error and a bad throw to the plate tallied three more for the "Orioles." Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Hara, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Engle, ss.	0	1	4	1	1
Rapp, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Mahling, 2b.	0	1	1	2	2
Dunn, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	C'kman, 3b.	0	1	0	5	0
Dem'tt, cf.	2	0	4	0	0	Sharpe, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
Hunter, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0	Zacher, cf.	1	1	5	0	0
Hearne, c.	1	1	5	3	0	Jones, lf.	0	0	3	1	0
Lynch, ss.	1	0	3	3	0	Perry, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Burrell, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	Shea, c.	0	0	5	4	0
Adkins, p.	0	2	0	4	0	Pardee, p.	1	1	1	0	0
						*La Belle	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	5	5	27	11	1	Total.	2	7	27	14	3

*Batted for Pardee in the ninth inning.

Baltimore	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	—5
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Stolen base—Demmitt. Bases on balls—Off Adkins, 4; off Pardee, 3. Hit by pitcher—La Belle. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; Newark, 2. Sacrifice hits—Lynch, Burrell, Mahling, Jones. Struck out—By Adkins, 5; by Pardee, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 2; Newark, 8. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and Hoffner.

Providence's Errors Were Costly.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26.—Costly errors by the Grays in the seventh and eighth innings of to-day's game with Jersey City gave the visitors a 2 to 1 victory. Up to that time the game was faultlessly played by both teams. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PROVIDENCE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clem't, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Poland, rf.	0	1	1	1	0
Bean, ss.	0	0	1	1	0	Lord, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Lake, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0	Chad'ne, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Halligan, cf.	0	0	2	1	0	Abstein, 1b.	0	3	7	3	1
Hanford, rf.	1	1	1	0	1	Duffy, cf.	0	0	6	0	0
Keister, 2b.	0	2	1	3	0	Peterson, c.	0	0	6	1	0
M'r'tt, 1b, ss.	0	1	4	3	0	Aller, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Woods, 3b.	1	2	1	0	1	Doolin, ss.	1	1	2	1	1
Vandgr'ft, c.	0	0	7	0	0	Clinton, p.	0	0	1	2	0
McCann, ss.	0	0	0	0	0						
Deegan, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Total.	1	5	27	14	2
Total.	2	6	27	14	2						

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—Abstein. Three-base hit—Keister. Stolen bases—Poland, Abstein. Sacrifice hit—Vandegrift. Bases on balls—Off Deegan, 1. Struck out—By McCann, 3; by Deegan, 1; by Clinton, 4. Double play—Poland and Peterson. Umpires—Messrs. Rorty and Conway. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Standing of the Teams.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Baltimore	2	0	1.000	Providence	1	1	.500
Toronto	1	0	1.000	Montreal	0	1	.000
Buffalo	1	0	1.000	Rochester	0	1	.000
Jersey City	1	1	.500	Newark	0	2	.000

American Association.

At Columbus—Kansas City, 9; Columbus, 2.
At Indianapolis—Milwaukee, 6; Indianapolis, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 5; St. Paul, 1.
At Toledo—Toledo, 3; Minneapolis, 1.

Connecticut League.

At Norwich—Norwich, 9; New London, 5.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 3; Hartford, 3; (called in tenth inning, rain.)
At New Haven—New Haven, 6; Bridgeport, 3.
At Holyoke—Holyoke, 9; Springfield, 6.

Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 11; Nashville, 2; (seven innings.)
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 1; Birmingham, 2.
At Shreveport—Shreveport, 5; Little Rock, 1.

South Atlantic League.

At Augusta, Ga.—Augusta, 5; Jacksonville, 0.
At Macon, Ga.—Macon, 2; Columbia, 1.

New England League.

At Fall River—Fall River, 3; Worcester, 0.
At Haverhill—Haverhill, 6; Lowell, 3.
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 4; Lynn, 2.
At Brockton—Brockton, 6; Lawrence, 4.

Scores of Other Games.

Fordham defeated the Carlisle Indians yesterday at Fordham Field by the score of 6 to 2. The score:

Carlisle	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Fordham	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	.	—6

EXETER, N. H., April 26.—Princeton easily won from Phillips-Exeter to-day, 14 to 0. Drews, the Princeton pitcher, contributed the first home run that has been seen on the local field for several years. The score:

	R	H	E
Princeton	5	13	0
Exeter	0	0	5

Batteries—Drews and Cooney; Strubel, Bains, and Leddy.

AT ANDOVER, MASS.

	R	H	E
Andover	0	1	3
Dartmouth	0	1	0

Batteries—Belford and Burdette; McDuffie, Glaze, and Sthopperly.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

	R	H	E
Seton Hall	0	0	0
Franklin and Marshall	0	4	0

Batteries—Ferry, Lynch, and Mahoney; Horn and Lowell.

AT ONTARIO FIELD.

	R	H	E
De Witt Clinton	2	5	4
Townsend Harris	0	1	1

Game called on account of rain.
Batteries—Scheffler and Samuels; Polly, Dooley, and Smith.

AT MARQUETTE FIELD.

	R	H	E
Manual Training	4	0	0
Stuyvesant	0	0	1

Batteries — Beyers and Grande; Harbison, Norman, and Fassbender.

At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 8; University of Georgia, 3.

At South Bend, Ind.—University of Notre Dame, 7; University of Wisconsin, 4.

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FAVOR TOURING CAR RACE.

Prospective Entries Withdrawn for Vanderbilt Cup Event in Two Cases.

Indications that many American motor car manufacturers will devote their entire racing attention this year to the touring car contest projected by the American Automobile Association over the Long Island Motor Parkway have been clearly exemplified within the last few days. The leading manufacturers all favor this event, the cylinder displacement plan of limitation instead of by weight has met with almost universal satisfaction, and all that is now needed to insure a big entry list is the official announcement of the rules.

So confident, however, is the general opinion that the rules will be wisely framed that some manufacturers have no hesitancy in announcing that they are already making plans to enter cars. Harry A. Lozier, President of the Lozier Motor Company, says that he will enter two of his big touring cars, probably of the 60 horse power type. He stated early in the season that he hoped to enter a car for the Vanderbilt Cup, but he has now decided to confine his efforts to the touring car event. Another withdrawal from the previously announced Vanderbilt Cup ent

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.
Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

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THREE CENTURIES.

Fourteen years ago we were celebrating the quatercentenary of the discovery of America by the bold theorist who died without any notion of what he had discovered. Yesterday we began to celebrate the tercentenary of the settlement of America by the men who had as little notion that they were founding a new realm of English speech and English ways, which was to become so much greater than the old. For, although the actual settlement at Jamestown dates from the 13th of May, yet it was precisely on the 26th of April, 1607, that the little squadron of three ships, under the command of CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT, which had left Blackwall, on the Thames, on the previous Dec. 19, completed its long and circuitous voyage by entering the estuary between the capes afterward called Charles and Henry, in honor of the two sons of the King, and taking shelter behind the promontory, which the weary voyagers thereupon named "Point Comfort." In spite of a previous failure on the Kennebec, and of another on the Carolinian coast, that was, in fact, the beginning of the English settlement of America, of the America which now contains twice as many inhabitants speaking English and founding their institutions on those of the mother country as inhabit the parent island of Great Britain.

How this continent came to be English speaking and to derive its institutions from English precedents is a question which the historians have not even yet succeeded in making entirely clear. The doctrine announced at the close of the first quarter of the nineteenth century "that the American continents were not to be considered subjects for colonization by any European power" would have been taken, at any time within the first quarter of the seventeenth, not so much for disputable doctrine as for stark nonsense. In spite of the Pope's bull during the previous century, making over to Spain the New World which COLUMBUS had added to Castile and Leon, "the American continents" were considered in Europe as nothing else but subjects for such colonization. The question was only which power should fare best in the competition of colonization. To the Protestant nations the Papal assignment, of course, meant nothing and offered no obstacle to their expansion. And even to Catholic France it meant little. Witness the attempt at acttlement and colonization just north of the Spanish settlements in Florida, an attempt which survives only in the names of the Carolinas, which are commonly taken to have been named after CHARLES of England, but which are in fact named after CHARLES of France. Witness the settlement of Canada, which is still entitled to be called "Nova Gallia," in so far as it is not entitled to be called Nova Scotia. Every expanding and energetic European power in the first half of the seventeenth century had "staked out its claim" for colonization on the North American Continent. A map of that time would bewilderingly show the competition of New Spain, New France, New Holland, New England, and even New Sweden among the pre-emptions of what is now the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

The views of the powers were different. The object of the Spaniard was to realize at the earliest moment on the deposit of the precious metals and to induce a formal adhesion to Catholicism on the part of the natives. The purpose of France in the Canada in which French influence is still so powerful was to Christianize the natives, and no more heroic work was ever done by man than the pioneer work of the French missionaries who penetrated from the seaboard to the Mississippi. The purpose of Holland, or rather of the Dutch West India Company, was merely to strip the country of its peltries, as of the Spaniard to strip it of the precious metals. The purpose of England—what was the purpose of England? In Virginia, and afterward in Maryland, it was the purpose of making money by inducing settlement by the means which BACON declared, while the expansion was proceeding, that "plantations" were "amongst ancient, primitive, and heroic works." Truly, the colony of the "London Company," with its 105 colonists, which found shelter 300 years ago yesterday behind Point Comfort, might fairly be called a real estate speculation, as the Spanish colonies to the southward might be called a speculation in the precious metals, as the Dutch settlement to the northward, which followed a few years afterward in the wake of the discovery of "Hudson's River" by an Englishman in Dutch employ, might be called a speculation in furs.

The only emigration and colonization which had not a "business basis" was the settlement of New England, properly so called, which came thirteen years after, the landing at Plymouth, which came thirteen years after the landing at Jamestown. The basis of the settlement of New England was spiritual and not material. The emigrants to New England were really "come-outers." Neither the colonists of Jamestown nor their backers in England had any notion of disturbing the British Constitution of Church and State as by law established. Both felt themselves quite at home in it, as did the English colonists of Manhattan a generation later, when the Duke of York and Albany gave his name to New York and Albany, in place of New Amsterdam and Fort Orange. In truth, the inalienable loyalty of Virginia outlasted that of England itself, and earned for the first British colony the name of the "Old Dominion." But in New England and in Virginia alike the colonists brought with them English notions of law and English notions of liberty. If the descendants of the pioneers of New England may justly claim that they have had more to do with the subsequent wonderful expansion of America than the pioneers of any other colony, the descendants of the pioneers of Virginia may say that it was a Virginian who led to success the rebellion against the tyranny of the mother country, and another Virginian who laid down in the Declaration of Independence the political principles which prevailed in the Revolution, and which, since the Revolution, have been dominant in the political and social progress of the United States of America.

MR. SHONTS'S OFFER.

The rapid transit situation in this city has been so bedeviled by the Elsberg bill and by the efforts of reckless and impractical agitators that no bids were submitted to the commission on Thursday for the proposed extensions of the Subway, and the prospect is that hoped-for relief will be indefinitely postponed. Mr. SHONTS did submit an offer, however, and we wish the people of the city would examine it for themselves and determine for themselves whether it is fair and advantageous to them. After informing the commission that it was impossible for the Interborough to make a bid for the construction and operation of the new subways under the proposed plans and specifications, Mr. SHONTS said:

> I have, therefore, to advise you that we are prepared to enter into a contract for the construction, at actual cost, of two extensions of the existing municipal Subway, one upon the west side extending south from Forty-second Street to the Battery, the other upon the east side extending north from Forty-second Street into the Bronx, and for the equipment and operation of such extensions, provided the cost of construction can be brought within the city's borrowing capacity, and provided the terms of the contract are such that we may reasonably expect the earnings from these additional subways to be sufficient to cover the interest and sinking fund upon the bonds of the city issued for their cost, a proper annual charge for depreciation in equipment, and other property which the city may take over at an appraised value at the end of the twenty years' lense, and interest upon our additional investment for which city bonds would not be issued. In other words, we are willing to complete the existing rapid transit system so that there shall be, as originally planned by your board, two complete longitudinal lines, one upon the east side and the other upon the west side of the city, without any prospect of profit beyond a fair rate of interest upon the additional investment involved, and obviously without an expectation of such a return no capital could be secured for additional subway construction.

The people of New York City have been told a thousand times that Mr. BELMONT and Mr. RYAN have brought into existence a veritable octopus that holds them helplessly in its grasp. If true, that is a fact of undeniable importance. Mr. BELMONT and Mr. RYAN may be perfectly unscrupulous, and their greed may know no bounds. But now that we have got into such a position that nobody will bid for the privilege of constructing and operating the new subways under the advertised specifications, it is worth while to examine Mr. SHONTS's offer on its merits.

Is there anything furtive, subterranean, and predatory in this offer of the Interborough to build for the city the west side line from Forty-second Street to the Battery, and the east side line from Forty-second Street into the Bronx at actual cost, without any profit whatever to itself upon construction account, and then to equip and operate the road "without any prospect of profit beyond a fair rate of interest upon the additional investment involved"—that is, the additional investment for equipment? If this is a hard bargain, that quality does not show upon the face of the offer. It would seem to be not only a good offer, but a far better offer than the city could expect from any other source. It would seem, too, that if the Rapid Transit Commission has the authority, the offer ought to be accepted, and the Interborough Company held to a strict performance of its terms and conditions.

Anyway, there is no other present promise of new subways. If the people of the city would close their ears to the outcries of the agitators and corporation baiters long enough to consider the matter candidly, they might conclude that it opens a very promising opportunity to secure much-needed additions to present rapid transit facilities.

MR. PARSONS'S STRANGE LETTER.

Mr. HERBERT PARSONS, President of the Republican County Committee, is acting strangely. Through its many organized civic voices this city calls for the reform of the Municipal Court. The Governor has recommended it in his message. The press without an exception has supported it. The Wells bill has been framed to effect the reform. Mr. PARSONS has written Gov. HUGHES a letter opposing it altogether. He stands alone against four millions, rich and poor, high and low, who believe this city would be better off if the "poor man's courts" were reorganized.

We understand Mr. PARSONS's main contention to be that these courts are not really congested; that the fourteen Judges in Manhattan can take care of all the cases that come up, and the addition of eight new Judges would be superfluous.

Let us see. The number of cases annually coming before the Municipal Court has increased from 53,620 in 1903 to 74,268 in 1906. That is an increase of 40 per cent., not counting summary proceedings, and in the three years but one Judge has been added. For Manhattan Borough the number of cases in which the defendants defaulted in 1906 was 22,140; the total number of trials was 13,265, and there were 63,936 summary proceedings, bringing the volume of business close to 100,000 cases in one year. The average for fourteen Judges was 7,140 cases disposed of by each, including 1,000 trials, 4,500 dispossess proceedings, and 1,600 inquests.

Compare these 100,000 cases handled in a year by the fourteen Judges of the Municipal Court with the work done by the Supreme Court in the seven-year period from 1896 to 1902, amounting to 10,283 trials by a bench of twenty-six Judges, and the vast disproportion in the business of the two courts is evident.

Mr. PARSONS, who pledged his support to Gov. HUGHES, has written him a letter opposing, on deplorably insufficient grounds, one of the Governor's wisest recommendations. The Rules Committee, to which the Wells bill is committed, is two-thirds Republican, and Mr. PRENTICE is its most influential member. Will Mr. PRENTICE allow himself to be influenced by the petty political considerations which weigh so heavily with Mr. PARSONS?

HARD TIMES FOR EVILDOERS.

No considerations of appropriateness or public exigency demanded of the President at Jamestown a discourse upon the spoiler, but it is his obsession that the spoiler must be put down. So he berated him in the customary good set terms in the speech he delivered yesterday. His words indicate that he not only hears and heeds a call to great duty, but that he is unfalteringly confident of his capacity to perform it. Men have often pledged themselves to accomplish specific reforms, but we do not recall any previous occasion upon which a man in a place of responsibility has promised to uproot evil altogether. Christianity has been recognized as a very great and effective regenerating force, but the Saviour exhibited a spirit of meekness, and was not quite confident of human perfectibility. He did not promise that all should enter the Kingdom of Heaven, not even when they besought Him in plausible words.

If we understand Mr. ROOSEVELT aright, he is going to make the way of the transgressor so hard that transgression will presently go out of fashion. We append one passage from his address because it is worthy of diligent study and examination:

> The wrongdoer, the man who swindles and cheats, whether on a big scale or a little one, shall receive at our hands mercy as scant as if he committed crimes of violence or brutality. We are unalterably determined to prevent wrongdoing in the future; we have no intention of trying to wreak such an indiscriminate vengeance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty. Our purpose is to build up rather than to tear down. We show ourselves the truest friends of property when we make it evident that we will not tolerate the abuses of property. We are steadily bent on preserving the institution of private property; we combat every tendency toward reducing the people to economic servitude, and we care not whether the tendency is due to a sinister agitation directed against all property or whether it is due to the actions of those members of the predatory classes whose anti-social power is immeasurably increased because of the very fact that they possess wealth.

We think anybody will be moved with curiosity to know what is the thought behind these remarkable words. There are no limitations, no reservations. The wrongdoer shall receive no mercy. "We are unalterably determined to prevent wrongdoing in future." Does that mean all wrongdoing, or only the wrongdoing of corporations and gentlemen in "high finance"? How is it to be done? Every method righteous men could devise has been tried for thousands of years, but with imperfect success. Princes and potentates, lawmakers, courts, and the constable with his staff have from the dawn of civilization been engaged in a war upon wrongdoers, with the result that at best they have merely held them in check. Short of the millennium prevention has been considered an unattainable ideal.

Either Mr. ROOSEVELT has discovered in himself new powers, or else he has spoken without duly weighing his words. Every tendency toward reducing the people to economic servitude is to be combated, he says, and he cares not "whether the tendency is due to a sinister agitation directed against all property" or whether it is due to the acts of the predatory classes. We should like to know what that means. An agitation directed against all property might conceivably reduce the people to poverty, certainly not to servitude. Indeed, all the assailants of the existing social order, Anarchists, Socialists, Communists, Collectivists, and the rest, profess to be soldiers in a war of liberation, seeking to deliver the people from servitude. But the President is "bent on preserving the institution of private property." We should suppose that the Jamestown audience must have listened in some little bewilderment to this part of the President's address.

THE CAMEL'S NOSE.

Every argument put forth by the power and paper manufacturing companies for flooding some 17,000 acres of the Adirondack Park, in furtherance of private schemes under the guise of a public benefit, has been confuted by the most expert of water storage engineers and authorities on forestry. Every fallacy has been demolished. It remains for the unscrupulous and defiant interests behind it, if they can, to "jam through" the Merritt-O'Neil resolution, which seeks to remove the Constitutional bar to power grabbers, not only from the 17,000 forested acres, but from the whole State Preserve. The fable of the camel's nose never found apter counterpart.

The Forest Preserve "blue line" is the sheik's tent within which the water-power camel would thrust his cold nose. It is the boundary that separates very expensive lands, lands the companies would have to buy and pay for, from territory on which they hope to intrude scot-free with their power reservoirs. So they make the specious plea that their plan would prevent floods and freshets, furnish municipal water supplies, and perfect the State canal system.

ALFRED BROOKS FRY, C. E., Federal Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Public Buildings in New York and member of the State Canal Advisory Board, together with Engineers ROPES and EMIL KRICHLING, has quashed all that nonsense. They have shown that the State Canal system is amply provided for without damming Park waters, and that power reservoirs can never prevent floods, since to run the mills they must always be kept full up to a certain pressure. Manifestly a storage reservoir, unless it is empty, cannot restrain a sudden flood. Besides, within the "blue line" no reservoir could begin to hold back the floods of the upper Hudson, which are caused almost wholly by the drainage areas below the State Park. Such floods as originate in the Adirondacks, says the State Water Supply Commission in its last report, can be controlled without encroaching upon State land.

His hypocrisy exposed, the camel will try what brute force will do. Those who persist in a policy shown clearly to be contrary to public interest need not complain if accused of resorting to money and "influence" to accomplish their ends. Each legislator, moreover, who shall vote for this discredited amendment will fairly incur the suspicion of having acted from sinister motives.

In a spirit of cynical gallantry the Legislature has passed the New York women teachers' "Equal Pay" bill. Its members were perfectly aware that this bill, frowned upon by the Board of Education, would be vetoed by the Mayor, and, if necessary, by the Governor. Sincerity, not gallantry, was what the occasion demanded. The light speeches and foolish compliments bestowed upon their measure must have annoyed its earnest advocates more than any opposition based upon a frank examination of its defects.

The full-page picture of the Russian Duma in session in the Pictorial Section of THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow is a study of national psychology. The bearing of the Duma is that of a modern deliberative body, its soul is mediaeval, and upon it a new light is breaking. This Pictorial Section also contains a remarkable double-page reproduction of one of the most notable paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the "Triumph of Germanicus." JAMES BRYCE, his British Majesty's Ambassador to Washington, has given THE NEW YORK TIMES for publication to-morrow his ideas on several subjects of great interest, speaking with particular vigor on the present state of the drama. Mr. BRYCE addresses himself to the mystery of human genius, inquiring (he confesses he has no answer) why conditions do not regularly produce it, and why, when it does appear, it so seldom takes the form that might be expected.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Suggestions from a Cynic.

A reader whom we suspect of having a more cynical humor than, in the estimation of the more old-fashioned admirers of her should-be sweetly amiable sex, is quite becoming to its representatives, suggests that in our remarks of yesterday we did not exhaust the possibilities latent in the new scheme of the Prussian Minister of Education for the training of girls.

Our critic admitted—with some reluctance, apparently—that we showed a fair degree of almost human intelligence in warning the Minister that the German youth, instead of marrying the young women to whom had been given in the lyceums all, and only, the knowledge needed to be "merely housewives," would be irresistibly attracted to the more widely wise graduates of the gymnasia, and, by ancient and assorted manly arts, would lead the wiser and just as fair ones to the career-destroying altar. Where we were wrong, it seems, was in thinking that this would leave the "merely housewives" up in the air, as it were, with no prospects of anything except an unoccupied and vacuous spinsterhood.

On the contrary, we are told, what will happen is this: The German youth will, indeed, marry the girls with well-developed minds and live happily ever afterward in the stimulating companionship of the same, but they will also employ, at the wages which competency always commands, the past mistresses of cooking, domestic hygiene and economics, the care of infants, and the like, to free the wedded Minervas from the household toils for which Minervas have but slight capacity. Then, indeed, declares our critic—whom we still suspect of cynicism, though we can't prove it—then, indeed, will all be well in the homes of those German youth, and then will the Prussian Minister of Education be justified of his ingenuity.

It may be so—thus may his scheme work out. But what a disappointed and confused Prussian Minister of Education he will be if it does! And how he will regret that he ever attempted, under the compelling guidance of a Certain Eminent Personage, to allot one strictly discriminated teaching to little maids who wanted to be merely housewives and another to those who aspired to be something else and more! He will regard his time as having been much worse than wasted. Perhaps it has been, anyhow.

Not Ready, but Hurrying Up.

That the Jamestown Exposition was not ready for opening when the appointed day came is nothing to wonder at, for never yet was a fair of anything approaching international, National, or even State magnitude in a condition of complete preparation for visitors on the inaugural day, and apparently the human mind is so constructed that none ever will be.

It is not that the promoters of expositions do not begin to plan betimes. They always do. At any rate, they always begin to talk with great vivacity years ahead, and they use no end of energy on the desperately needful task of convincing big and little Legislatures of the need of appropriating money for that particular exposition if the Muse of History is not to be forever disgruntled and if the country is to fulfill a glorious destiny instead of hastening toward ruin and oblivion. The Jamestown people did all this and did it in due season, but either the money came with unusual difficulty or else something—perhaps the climate—quelled the activity of those who should have pushed the work of actual construction.

However this may be, it is generally agreed by all those who attended the opening exercises that never was a big fair so far from ready on the date when in theory everything should be ready. It seems to be a fact that for some weeks there will be nothing to see at Jamestown except preparations for holding a really fine exposition. This is a serious business for all concerned, for it will be impossible again to get any such amount of free advertising as the fair has had this week, and a good many people who would now go to Norfolk if reports had been different will drift off in other directions with their spare cash and spare time. A good many others, however, will be patient and will remember that all observers prophesy fine things and many of them to see when the fair, as distinguished from the fair ground, is ready. So success is still to be hoped for.

Incidentally, the waiting period can be utilized by the exposition authorities in perfecting the sanitary arrangements in and around the exposition grounds and in seeing to it that the water supply for the expected thousands is pure and abundant. Not to do so would be the worst of all possible mistakes, for the Virginian sun is fervent and the site, from a sanitarian's point of view, not ideal, though it can be, and we assume will be, made perfectly safe.

A Fault of the Telephone.

We warmly sympathize with the correspondent who appealed yesterday to inventors for relief from a telephone annoyance which all users of that infinitely valuable though often maddening instrument has experienced. His complaint was of the frequency with which persons busily engaged in their own more or less important affairs are interrupted by somebody who certainly would be kept waiting a more convenient season if he were not "on the wire" and enjoying the curious claim to instant attention which that position, for some mysterious reason, gives to anybody who can secure it.

Our correspondent sighed for a device by which the message of the person calling up could be recorded for convenient consideration. With phonographs in their present state of near-perfection, it seems as if something like this might be done if there were really a large demand for it, but our impression is that for a good many years to come the ring of the little bell, or notification that "You're wanted on the 'phone," will retain its imperative quality. Men grumble, but they obey, for, deep down in their hearts, they know that they even things up by causing as much inconvenience as they suffer, and that, as they don't like to be kept waiting when telephoning themselves, so they should not inflict like pain on others.

With all its faults, the telephone is come to be a necessity of modern life, the greatest boon conferred by the Nineteenth Century. Without it we would be back in an age now almost unthinkably remote, though it is only a little more than a single score of years away.

The Poor Man's Court.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of to-day that our Legislature expects to end its present session on May 16, and regret that no mention is made in regard to passing the Wells bill for the improvement of our Municipal Courts, which is certainly as important as anything before the Legislature.

All parties must agree that the conditions in the so-called "poor man's court," as they exist to-day, are well-nigh intolerable. I know from my own experience of several cases where people gave up their rights rather than become involved in the expensive and prolonged litigation of the lower courts, where more valuable time is lost than anywhere else, and generally by people who can least afford it. Even the lawyers who charge a comparatively decent fee for appearing there in an action are often compelled to sell their time at a much lower rate than ordinary mechanics, on account of the inevitable delays before the case can be marked ready for trial, and because they often have to sit around in court for days before the action is finally disposed of.

The majority of Municipal Court Justices who, while competent for their work under ordinary circumstances, are sometimes forced to dispense with justice instead of dispensing justice between the parties on account of lack of time to take all the circumstances of a case into consideration. And the miscarriage of justice in these courts is generally attended by more heartburning and suffering than in the higher courts, for the litigant often spends time which he can ill afford and his last dollar on his case, and if the overworked Justice commits an error in rendering judgment there is no redress, as the litigant actually has not the money to pay the expense of an appeal.

FRANK M. FRANKLIN.
New York, April 22, 1907.

PEOPLE VS. PARSONS.

Have the Former Outgrown the Need of the Latter?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the excellent article in last Sunday's issue which sets forth the wealth of church corporations and the general contrasting affluence of the minister, the edifice, &c., with the straitened circumstances of the people as a chief factor in the decadence of the churchgoing habit, and would like to add a further explanation, which, to my mind, removes from the souls of the people the implied stigma of envy and puts them in a more praiseworthy position. I believe it is the inability of the pulpit to supply reasonable doctrines, convincing arguments, and rational theories that is at fault. The so-called common people of to-day are not the common people of a decade ago. Then it was the custom to follow a leader. Brains were used by the majority as ballast for the physical equilibrium and not to think with. To-day the commonest of the people are waxing thoughtful, while the average class of erstwhile churchgoers have done more—they have attained seriousness, a conception of facts, and are in great measure enlightened. The classification of ministers has followed naturally, and the child of a humble worshipper of a generation past knows to-day that a sincere minister, one who believes what he says, is still an uneducated man, while the student who chooses preaching as his vocation does so for revenue only, and is of necessity a hypocrite. And the intelligent, self-respecting person wants nothing of either class.

For social enjoyment one has one's club, one's friends, and one's home; for spiritual guidance one has one's conscience, and for the training of the latter there is the library and the daily experience. Who of this age would accept the opinion of the average minister as against the voice which speaks from library shelves in words penned by the greatest students this planet has ever produced—men who wrote the textbooks for the universities of the world; in fact, who made such universities possible? The quality of the knowledge possessed by a possible congregation of non-churchgoers is so far in advance of the actual knowledge utilized by the orthodox Bible expounder that he would be lost in a hopeless muddle if at the conclusion of a sermon one was allowed to "talk back to the minister." Which of us desires to insult our own intelligence by giving seemingly respectful attention to a speaker of scant understanding of the subject in question? And so it is to the library that we repair or to the lessons taught on all sides as the panorama of life moves on, and the empty sound which the costly untaxed brownstone edifices give forth as we pass is not the echoing cry of inequality of worldly goods, but the hollow groan of a condition that has been vanquished, namely, the habit of scurrying to a church to bore one's self merely because the day of the week happens to be Sunday.

LURANA W. SHELDON.
New York, April 25, 1907.

SKYROCKETING GAS BILLS.

Householder Gives Figures and Asks for Advice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give space to the following, which is given to elicit information as to whether possible redress lies with a citizen when confronted with extraordinary bills from the New Amsterdam Gas Company?

We are a family of three living in a small apartment since August last, with two servants who go home at night about 8 o'clock. Three burners are ordinarily lighted during the evening and turned low, for we prefer lamps and candles, even in the kitchen, using for light a lamp because of the close air from the gas range. There are no gas fixtures at all in the dining room. For the month before the range was installed the gas bill rendered was from

Aug. 15 to the 12th of September	$1.40
Sept. 12 to Oct 10	3.40
Oct. 10 to Nov. 10	5.60
Nov. 10 to Dec. 11	9.00
Dec. 11 to Jan 11	8.60
(The above were all promptly paid.)	
Jan. 11 to Feb. 10	13.80

A protest being sent to the gas company at the last bill, with proof that no change in family living warranted such amount, no bill at all was rendered by the company for the following month—from Feb. 10 to March 10—although a reading was taken of the meter in March and April. The bill rendered in April was for arrears ostensibly, though no explanation was given for a charge of $29.90—this for two months—to which was added $10.00 as the amount of gas bill from March 12 to April 10, the entire claim of the gas company against us for three months being $40.50.

It can be abundantly proved that the quiet family life is the same now as in early Autumn, save with far more responsible servants who came early in January.

We should most thankfully like to know if any suggestion could be given whereby a lawsuit could be avoided. It is a hard matter for a single individual to attempt to fight a corporation which seems successfully to defy the rulings of the State. M. C.
New York, April 20, 1907.

How Much Coal to the Ton?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "C. C.," writing in to-day's issue respecting the cubic contents of a ton of coal, says that the ton (of 2,000 pounds) will occupy a space of forty cubic feet. He expresses surprise that many coal dealers do not know this. If he will investigate more thoroughly he will find that no coal dealer knows it.

The cubic contents of a ton of coal will vary according to the character of the coal. Certain kinds of hard Lehigh will fill considerably less space than "light" Schuylkill of similar weight. Coal dealers here, and presumably elsewhere, know that hucksters who retail by the bucket are satisfied only when they get such coal as will yield them the greatest number of buckets to the ton.

I speak from experience. I have weighed thousands of tons. S. J. BURKE.
Philadelphia, April 25, 1907.

From Another Mother.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The two letters which have recently appeared in your columns anent men teachers for boys over 7 years are interesting in that they show the tendency of parents to shift responsibility from their own shoulders to those of teachers.

The latter have charge of children five hours out of the twenty-four. Therefore if boys are becoming "little ruffians," evidently the responsibility rests with their parents. Home training determines the conduct of children on the streets and elsewhere.

ANOTHER MOTHER.
New York, April 26, 1907.

Out of His Element.

From The Washington Herald.

"That horse was capable of winning in a walk." "And did he?" "No. They foolishly entered him in a running race."

TO COMMON SENSE.

About Art's forehead twine your laurel wreaths
And lay the ivy on Fame's placid brow;
To Wisdom homage pay, and make your vow
Where Love her ardent longing breathes.
To these full meed of honor bring,
And praise unstinted from thy competence,
While I above all others sing
The greater glories of plain Common Sense!

Give me that attribute, divinely fair,
That saving grace when all else hesitate,
That wit magnificent, alas, and rare,
And, sans the rest, I'll break a lance with Fate.
Thrice gifted he who, from so scant supply,
Receives a share of Common Sense, say I!

LURANA W. SHELDON.

BUTLER GUIDES SOUTH FOR THE PRESIDENT

Ex-Populist Senator from North Carolina Commands Roosevelt Campaign.

PATRONAGE CLUB WORKING

In Tennessee, for One State, the Tactics Used in New York and Ohio Are Employed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It has become clear that the Roosevelt Administration recognizes in the South its weak point, politically speaking, and is addressing itself with its usual energy to the capture of that region. Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock's Southern trip has been followed by new developments.

The first is that ex-Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina has been chosen as the Administration General for the South. The second is that in at least one Southern State, and presumably others, the same tactics have been employed as in Wadsworth's New York district and in Ohio—namely, the employment of Federal patronage to crush the President's enemies. The State where this is known to be the case is Tennessee, where the Evans faction has been recognized as the Administration organization, and the Brownlow men are being put out of office as fast as possible. Brownlow is under the ban for the same reason that Wadsworth is in New York and Foraker and Dick are in Ohio—that is, he is supposed to be in the plan to nominate a "reactionary" candidate for President and thus thwart Mr. Roosevelt's policies.

Marion Butler was elected to the Senate as a Populist. He was elected, however, by a combination between Republicans and Populists, and in his State Populism was on a different footing from what it was in Kansas and the Populistic States of the West. In the Western States Populism was a blow aimed at the Republican Party; in the South it was aimed at the Democratic Party, and Republicans were its natural allies. Since Butler left the Senate he has been practically a Republican and thoroughly a Roosevelt man.

He was the youngest man in the Senate when he served there, and was regarded as a man of brains and political skill. His success in breaking down for a while the strongly intrenched Democratic Party of North Carolina has given to many persons the idea that he is well equipped to advise the Administration on Southern matters. He no longer lives in North Carolina, but practices law in Washington. He has never lost touch with his home State, however.

It will be recalled that in 1902, when the President was planning to be nominated in 1904, James S. Clarkson of New York was made [illegible] manager and delegate-getter in the South. The position which Butler now holds is similar to that then held by Clarkson.

Whenever a Southern Republican comes to town to discuss the political situation with the President, Secretary Cortelyou, or Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock, he is always sent to Butler and instructed to report to him.

In Tennessee there are two Republican factions, one headed by Representative Walter Brownlow and the other by H. Clay Evans and State Chairman Newell Sanders. Brownlow has a good share of the Federal patronage. Lately his loyalty to the Administration programme for 1908 has come under suspicion, and his men are being put out and Evans-Sanders men put in.

For example, J. W. Dillin was Surveyor of the Port of Nashville. He is a Brownlow man. His term expired in January and no successor has been appointed. But the place was offered to John W. Oliver, an Evans-Sanders man, who declined it. Then it was offered to J. J. Gore, another Evans man, and he was about to be appointed when charges were preferred against him and the appointment was held up.

Dillin came on here to see Secretary Cortelyou about it, and the Secretary frankly told him that Gore would surely have been appointed but for the charges. According to Dillin the Secretary advised him to "get in touch with Evans and Sanders."

Dillin offered to have a delegation of importers come on here and tell the Secretary that the business interests of Nashville required his reappointment, but the Secretary did not take any interest in that proposition.

Arch M. Hughes, Postmaster at Columbia, was removed from his office on charges of having been absent from his post. Hughes has a lot of evidence to prove that he never was absent, and has succeeded in presenting such a strong case that the matter has been held up. When he was removed, J. W. Jackson, his assistant, was designated to succeed him. Hughes is a Brownlow man and Jackson was, too, but before Hughes was removed, Sanders, it is alleged, told Jackson that if he would desert Brownlow he would get the place. He did, and got it. Sanders openly boasted in the local papers that he had got Hughes out because he was a Brownlow man.

Brownlow is vastly disturbed at the fight the Administration is making on him and to save himself has declared publicly for Taft. Either the Administration does not believe him or is already committed to Evans, for there has been no change in the situation.

WOOD FAMINE THREATENS.

Several Times More Used in the Year Than Grows.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The United States Forest Service has issued a circular saying that this country consumes every year between three and four times more wood than all of its forests grow in the year, and that if this is continued the result will be a timber famine. A policy of Government control and regulation is recommended as a remedy.

The Pacific States, it says, will soon take the ascendency in timber production.

DOMESTIC WINE SALES GROW.

American Champagne Affects the Imports from France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The falling off in importations of champagne into the United States, recently noted by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, appears to be due, in part at least, to the fact that more than two million bottles of genuine champagne wine are now annually produced in the United States.

The importations of champagne in the calendar year 1906 fell 81,444 quarts below the imports of 1905, while for the nine months ended with March, 1907, the falling off was 165,012 quarts compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year; and the single month of March, 1907, showed a decrease of 31,020 quarts compared with March, 1906.

MISS UNTERMYER TO MARRY TO-DAY

Two Special Trains Will Carry Guests to and from Greystone-on-the-Hudson.

SEDLEY WEDDING PLANS

Miss Sedley to Wed Mr. Greppo on Monday—Fashionable Audience at Miss Baker's Recital.

Greystone-on-the-Hudson, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, and for years the Summer home of the late Samuel J. Tilden, will be the scene this afternoon of the wedding of Miss Irene Untermyer and Louis Putnam Myers.

It will be the first wedding in many years celebrated in this historic house. One of the festures of the ceremony will be a procession of choir boys, twenty-eight in all, who will march down the grand stairway from the top of the house singing as they descend.

The floral decorations will be elaborate, and for three days the florists have been busy bedecking the interior with hundreds of American Beauty roses and thousands of lilies of the valley, grown in the Greystone conservatories.

Two special trains, leaving the Grand Central Station at 1:45 and 2:35 P. M., will take the guests from New York to Greystone for the ceremony and the reception. Carriages and automobiles will convey the guests from the station to the house. Returning the trains will leave to suit the convenience of the guests.

The ceremony, which will take place at 3 o'clock, will be performed by Judge Gildersleeve. Miss Untermyer will have no bridal attendants. Perit C. Myers, Jr., will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Kenneth B. Schley, Daniel M. Coffin, James B. A. Fosburgh of Boston, Louis M. Richmond, and Alvin Untermyer and Irwin Untermyer, brothers of the bride.

Following the ceremony a large reception will take place, and if the day is pleasant tea will be served on Greystone terrace, which overlooks the Hudson and commands a fine view of the Palisades.

MISS MORGAN TO WED JUNE 1.

The Ceremony Will Take Place at Plymouth, Mass.

The wedding of Miss Caroline Morgan of Boston and Oscar Egerton Stevens of this city will take place on June 1 at Plymouth, Mass. Miss Morgan, whose engagement was announced last Winter, has recently returned from Europe.

Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, whose engagement was recently announced to William Emory, Sr., is a cousin of the bridegroom. She will be one of the bridesmaids, and Miss Alexander Stevens, his sister, another. Mr. Stevens is a son of the late Alexander Stevens of this city, and a grandson of the late Dr. Octavius White of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hecksher will spend the Summer with Mr. Hecksher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Hecksher, at their country place at Huntington, L. I.

Mrs. Benjamin Brewster and Miss Dows will sail for Europe next Tuesday, to be gone for several months. Mr. and Mrs. George Brewster will occupy the Brewster house at Cazenovia, N. Y., in July and August.

Dr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Eliot, Jr., of 110 East Fortieth Street have taken a cottage at Easthampton for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Justus Ruperti and family have taken a house at Norfolk, Conn., where they will spend the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., are to be at Islip, L. I., for the Summer, where they have taken a cottage on the grounds of Mr. Wagstaff's father.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore V. Trotter of 136 East Thirty-seventh Street and Miss Helen Trotter have taken a cottage at Quogue, L. I., for the Summer.

SEDLEY WEDDING PLANS.

Ceremony to Take Place on Monday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Sedley, eldest daughter of Mrs. Henry Sedley, and Theodore Greppo will take place at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The Rev. Stephen Price Simpson, assisted by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, will officiate. Miss Sedley's brother, Parke Godwin Sedley, will give her in marriage. She will have no attendants. Mr. Greppo's best man will be Benjamin Atterbury, and the ushers selected are Henry Lowe, Ralph Edmunds, Arthur Ryle, Lawrence Reamer, and Joseph P. Grace.

Many invitations have been sent out for the church ceremony, but the reception at the home of the bride's mother, 50 East Twenty-ninth Street, will be for relatives only.

Miss Good Engaged.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., April 26.—Mr. and Mrs. George S. Good have announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Blanche Beatrice Good, to Charles Tressler Lark, an attorney, of New York.

MISS BAKER'S RECITAL.

Large and Fashionable Audience Attend It in Sherry's Ballroom.

Miss Amy Baker was greeted by a large and fashionable audience yesterday afternoon when she gave her annual recital in the ballroom at Sherry's. She was assisted by Frederick William Gunther, basso, and Bruno Huhn, pianist.

Miss Baker's selections included "Tha Paralysis of Uncle John," from Anne Warner's "Seeing France with Uncle John"; "Anticipation" and "Bereavement," from ths "Irish Coast," by Mary M. Cunningham, presented for the first time; "He Who Died at Azan," from the Arabic; "Marguita," by A. M. Davies Ogden; "An Interlude," by Algernon Charles Swinburne, and "A House of Cards," which concluded the programme.

The songs rendered by Mr. Gunther were Berlioz's Serenade from "La Damnation de Faust"; "The Ould Black Mare," by W. H. Squire; "Go, Lovely Rose," by Niedlinger, and a pirate song by Henry F. Gilbert.

Among those present at the recital were John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss Adelina Moller, George C. Munzig, Mrs. Frederick P. Garrettson of Newport, Miss Frith, Mrs. Hans Winterfeldt, Mrs. William Gilbert Davies, Mrs. Louis Mansfield Ogden, Miss Mary Cunningham, Miss Sarah Brown, Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, Mrs. E. Ritzema De Grove, Mr. and Mrs. E. eBrry Wall, Mrs. Augustus Field, Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. J. D. J. Kelley, Miss Jacquelin Kelley, Mrs. John Drew, and Mrs. James Lewis.

Social Notes.

Mrs. Henry Sedley will sail in June for Europe to join her younger daughter, Miss Barbara Sedley, who has been in Europe for several months. Mrs. Sedley will return in the Autumn to New York.

Mrs. Andrew Porter and her granddaughter, Miss Catherine Rush Porter, sailed yesterday for Europe. Miss Porter will return and join her mother, Mrs. John Biddle Porter, at her cottage, Wyandotte, at Bar Harbor, in August.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Erwin Ogden, George P. Henry, and Miss Louise Henry and Miss Julia Abbott of New York have arrived at Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. Benjamin Horwitz of Baltimore is ill at her home, on Cathedral Street, in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. James Pinchot of New York and Washington are to sail about the 1st of May for Europe, and while there will visit their daughter, Lady Alan Johnston, in Denmark. Lady Johnston is the wife of the British Ambassador to Denmark.

The Friday Evening Roller Skating Class had its last meeting last night in the Lenox Lyceum. Its members are largely the girls and young men who attend the Friday Junior dances.

Mrs. Pemhroke Jones, who came up from Arleigh, N. C., to look over her Newport home, has returned to her Southern plantation, where Mr. Jones and her daughter, Miss Sadie Jones have been staying.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Sir Percy Sanderson and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Carnegie to Sail.

Outgoing passengers on the Cunarder Etruria to-day for Liverpool will ba:

Sir Percy Sanderson, the retiring Consul General at this port; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sevellac Donaldo, Mrs. Frederic F. Durand, Robert W. Hall, Samel Strong Jerrett, Capt. James Peacock, Robert Reinhardt, Mrs. Arthur L. Thompson and Mrs. C. M. Thurston.

These passengers will sail on the Red Star liner Zeeland for Antwerp:

Mr. and Mrs. David Aaron, Mrs. William Barton, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Duryea, Prof. and Mrs. Elkins, Dr. and Mrs. C. Eugene Motz, Frederic R. Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Robbins, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Van Buren.

Booked to sail on the American liner Philadelphia are:

W. H. Acklan, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Carnegie, H. B. Child, Mrs. A. M. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Florence Fox, Mrs. Michael Furse, Mrs. M. C. Hitchcock, Center Hitchcock, Mrs. O. G. Jennings, Miss Jeanette Cholmeley-Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth Marbury, Dr. William Nunan, Col. Rothwell, A. W. Taylor, and Fitzhugh Whitehouse.

On the Pretoria, for Hamburg, these passengers will sail:

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Appleton, Miss E. W. Ferguson, Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Gurlee, Miss Ethel Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lewis, Miss Josephine Pomeroy, Mrs. E. S. Wakeham, Dr. and Mrs. Julius A. Welgand, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Walker.

Among those sailing on the Mesaba for London are:

T. H. Balfe, H. L. Boatwright, C. W. Davis, Mrs. Ruth Fuller Field, Dr. A. B. Howard, Miss G. B. McDonald, William H. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Robertson, Mrs. J. H. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, F. H. Tupper, and Miss F. S. Webb.

JURYMAN SAW ASSAULT.

Now Policeman Who Struck a Citizen Is in a Cell Under Indictment.

One of the members of the Special Grand Jury empanelled for April was on his way to a meeting of the jury in the Criminal Court Building on April 2, when at Lafayette and Centre Streets he saw a policeman and a citizen having a dispute. As the juryman watched he saw the policeman strike the citizen with his club.

The juryman made an investigation of his own, and yesterday when the Special Grand Jury met for the last time he told of the case to his comrades. Then he asked for the indictment of the policeman on a charge of assault in the second degree. The indictment was quickly found and filed.

Late yesterday afternoon Policeman Henry A. Mehl of the Elizabeth Street Station came off post, and was promptly arrested by the Lieutenant on the desk, and put in a cell. To the surprised policeman's request for an explanation, the Lieutenant could tell him no more than that a bench warrant for his arrest, signed Edward Carroll, Special Deputy Clerk of the County of New York, issued upon a Supreme Court warrant blank, had been received at the station.

The warrant showed that Mehl was charged with assault. To Capt. Dooley, who is in command of the Elizabeth Street Station, Mehl declared that he could not recall having struck anybody, although he remembered having pushed back a crowd of striking tailors, who had congregated at Centre and Canal Streets last Thursday. He was sure, though, that he had assaulted no one.

Mehl will be arraigned to-day or Monday when he will have recalled to him the circumstances of the charge against him.

MRS. VON CLAUSSEN'S LATEST

Writes Swedish Prime Minister Asking for Graves's Scalp.

Mrs. Ida Von Claussen, who has obtained notoriety through her efforts to see President Roosevelt to complain of the refusal of the American Minister to present her to King Oscar of Sweden, has written a letter to Prime Minister Lindman of Sweden.

In her letter Mrs. Von Claussen tells of her unsuccessful attempts to see Mr. Roosevelt and recites the circumstances attending Mr. Graves's refusal to present her at court. She says that she intends to sue every one connected with her humiliation here and in Europe for libel, and asks him to have Mr. Graves pronounced persona non grata to the Swedish Court. This paragraph appears in the letter:

"Now, on the other hand, from our conversation I believe you understand that I am in a position to make myself valuable to Sweden. What we talked about has been started. It has been carried as far as some members of the Senate. I feel confident that the capital is at my suggestion for disposal. I have come in contact with the very men you would like to meet. The public and the press are on my side and I am the most talked of woman in America to-day."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The season at the Madison Square will close to-night, when "The Three of Us" will be presented for the 227th time. Miss Rachel Crothers, author of the play, will sail for Europe on May 4. She expects to find material there for another play which she will finish before she returns to New York.

The William Morris stock company at the Lincoln Square Theatre will present next week "Christopher, Jr.," which was produced nine years ago at the Empire Theatre.

Wilton Lackaye, by permission of William A. Brady, will take part in some special performances to be given in the Columbia Theatre, Washington, by Hilda Spong, Guy Standing, and others. Lackaye's new play, a dramatization of "Brother Jim's Baby," will be tried out at these performances.

Next Monday and Tuesday afternoon and evening will mark the last performances at the Third Avenue Theatre. Moving pictures and vaudeville will be the programme.

Root at Brother's Bedside.

WASHINGTON, April 26. — Secretary Root left Washington to-day for Clinton, N. Y., where his brother, Prof. Oren Root, is very ill.

Interboro Bank of New York, 49 Wall St., is a depositary for funds of the City of New York. —Adv.

FOOD.

COFFEE DELIRIUM

Child Lies Awake Nights and Talks to Himself.

To be active during the day and keep in good health requires sound sleep at night.

This is especially true of children when mental and physical development is more rapid than later on.

An intelligent mother discovered that coffee was harmful, not only to herself and husband, but that it was doubly so to her boy. She writes:

"For more than twenty-five years I have been a great coffee drinker; have often tried to give it up because it made me nervous, constipated, and I could not go to sleep for several hours after retiring.

"About six months ago I finally quit coffee and began to use Postum. Now we use it three times a day; I am entirely cured of constipation, can sleep all night, and do not get those nervous spells. While under the coffee habit I was pale and sallow; now every one tells me I have such a healthy complexion. Postum has certainly won the victory in our house.

"There are two persons especially who have been greatly benefited by drinking Postum instead of ordinary coffee. One, a gentleman who has been cured of dyspepsia; the other, my own little boy, was cured of a most annoying affliction, without our even consulting a physician.

"Whenever he took tea or coffee he would lie awake at night probably three or four hours, with his eyes wide open, talking to himself and grasping at imaginary objects in the air.

"We commenced giving him Postum in place of tea or coffee. He is now a robust boy and is entirely free from those spells of wakefulness." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

SPOONER STOCK CO. FOR KEITH & PROCTOR

Brooklyn Troupe to Supplant Present Company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

ENGAGEMENT PERMANENT

"Zaza" to be the Opening Production —Keith & Proctor Company to be Disbanded.

Edna May Spooner and the entire Spooner stock company, so long established in Brooklyn, are coming to Broadway. Keith & Proctor announced last night that they had arranged a contract with Mrs. Spooner by which she is to install her own company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, replacing the present Keith & Proctor stock company, which reopened only a short time ago, when it was decided to abandon the vaudeville policy of the house. The engagement is a permanent one. The Spooner stock company, henceforth to be known simply as the Fifth Avenue stock company, is to open at that playhouse on May 13.

Some months ago it was reported that Mrs. Spooner had concluded not to renew her lease of the Bijou Theatre, in Brooklyn, and was looking for a Manhattan House. She was said to be considering either the West End or the Lincoln Square, and there was a prospect that she would become a serious competitor of the Keith & Proctor companies. Mr. Albee, General Manager for Keith & Proctor, arranged the terms on which Mrs. Spooner has moved to the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mrs. Spooner has been a favorite on the other side of the bridge for the last ten years and her company has acquired unique reputation for an organization of its class. The opening production of the Spooner Stock Company in New York will be "Zaza."

With the installation of the Brooklyn company at the Fifth Avenue the stock company which has been playing there will be partly disbanded. Henriette Brown, the leading woman, will become leading woman of the Keith & Proctor Stock Company at the Harlem Opera House, succeeding Beatrice Morgan, who has not yet fully recovered from the effects of her recent operation and needs a long rest.

"GREAT DIVIDE," 250 TIMES.

People Standing Three Deep at the Princess Theatre Last Night.

Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller appeared for the 250th time in "The Great Divide" at the Princess Theatre last night. In spite of the rainy weather and the prolonged run of the piece, patrons were standing three deep in the rear of the orchestra. The size and enthusiasm of the audiences seem in no way to have abated.

Miss Anglin gave her customary sympathetic performance of the rôle of Ruth Jordan. Her emotional scenes at other points of the play and her final reaction in the last act were, as always, much applauded.

The Princess Theatre will close for the season to-night, with a run of 252 performances to the credit of "The Great Divide." The attitude of the audience at last night's performance was significant, not only of the long run of the play now on the boards at the Princess, but of the future still in prospect for the players at their new playhouse, Daly's. "The Great Divide" will be the opening attraction at Daly's Theatre in August.

BARNARD STUDENTS ACT.

Present Boucicault's Comedy "Old Heads and Young Hearts" Creditably.

Dion Boucicault's famous old comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts" was presented yesterday afternoon and evening by the students of Barnard College as their seventh annual undergraduate play, in the strapped pantaloons and the bell-skirted frock coats of several decades back the "men" of the cast swaggered about the stage with convincingly long strides, and got the spirit of the play.

Miss Agnes Ernst as Littleton Coke, and Miss Dorothy Kirchwey as the tender-hearted old martinet, Colonel Rockett, won the honors. Miss Eva E. von Baur and Miss Ray West as the two "young hearts" mentioned in the title were well received. Miss Harriet Fox made an impression in the part of Lady Pompion.

Much remark was made of the fact that freshmen predominated in the cast, four of the ten important parts six are taken by the first year students. Up to this year it has been considered unusual for a freshman to receive one of the important parts. The play was produced under the direction of Eugene B. Sanger. The cast follows:

Littleton Coke	A. Ernst, 1907
Lady Alice Hawthorn	Eva E. Von Baur, 1909
Lord Charles Roebuck	M. Newland, 1908
Kate Rocket	Ray West, 1910
Tom Coke	G. Hunter, 1910
Jesse Rural	G. Eglesion, 1910
Lord Pompion	M. Pfiliser, 1910
Lady Pompion	Harriet Fox, 1910
Col. Rocket	D. Kirchwey, 1910
Bob	J. Houston, 1908
Servants	K. Smith, 1907 G. Stein, 1908 M. Harrison, 1908 M. McLean, 1909

An attractive musical programme was given between the acts by the Columbia University Philharmonic Society, the student orchestra.

"DR. FAUSTUS" PRODUCED.

Tragedy Staged for First Time Here by Princeton Students.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 26.—Christopher Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus" was presented in Alexander Hall to-night by the English Department of Princeton University. All the parts were taken by undergraduates. This is the first time that "Dr. Faustus" has ever been put on the stage in America, although it was presented several times with great success in England about ten years ago. The play is generally regarded as the greatest tragedy in English literature, apart from those of Shakespeare.

A crowded house greeted the amateur actors with much applause. A number of prominent English professors from nearby universities were present to witness the production. Mr. Herbert Carter, who played the title rôle when "Faustus" was produced in England in 1904, coached the actors and assisted in the staging of the play.

COLLEGIANS GIVE "ORACLE."

Senior Class of New York University Pleases Audience with Annual Show.

The senior class of New York University offered its annual show last night at the Carnegie Lyceum before an audience disposed to be appreciative. The piece given, "The Oracle," is a typical college boy piece, with an ingenious libretto. The book of the opera is by William Le Baron and the music is the work of J. Deems Taylor, both university graduates.

"The Oracle" in question is the oracle of Apollo, and the play hinges on the working of a fraud. Two college students, Jack and Billy, get mixed up with the ancient Greeks by some strange method and find themselves confronted with the same puzzle which confronted Paris—that of awarding a golden apple to the most beautiful of the goddesses. The feminine deities in the case are evidently of the masculine gender—which makes the quandary just so much the more impossible of solution. Jack and Billy try a scheme of giving each of the three goddesses a fake golden apple, but are caught in the act.

Some of the men sang well, the work of P. C. Wolff, as Peleus, being particularly notable.

TECLA'S Reconstructed GEMS are made from small particles of the natural stones melted together, and are therefore as genuine as the gems made by nature. Mounted only with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of rare individuality. M. TECLA & CO., 929 B'way.

CARNEGIE LAUDS CORNELL.

Address Read at Celebration of 100th Anniversary of His Birth.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 26.—Amid scenes of hearty enthusiasm, mingled with cheers and yells of the students and applause of Trustees and Faculty, the Cornell celebration in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ezra Cornell, founder of the university, was begun this morning by a big demonstration in the armory.

The singing of "Alma Mater" and "Cornell" by the undergraduates was one of the most impressive features of the programme. When Andrew Carnegie's name was mentioned a little cheer leader mounted upon a table and called for "Three short ones for Andy, boys, and let him hear them 'way down in New York." They were given with a will. A long yell was given for the founder, and Prexy was greeted with three short, snappy ones. Judge Blood read an extract from Mr. Carnegie's address which said: "Cornell money is clean money won by honest labor," and the crowd went wild with enthusiasm. When the venerable figure of the first President of the university, Andrew D. White, appeared on the platform the audience burst forth in tremendous applause, which lasted for many minutes.

President Schurman sent a telegram to Mr. Carnegie on behalf of the Trustees, Faculty, and students of Cornell University, expressing the hope that he would soon be restored to health.

Andrew Carnegie's address contained the following:

"Cornell was the most prominent man among the originators of consolidation. He had watched over the new invention in its infancy, supervised it during its growing youth, and conducted it to maturity; was the largest stockholder in the Western Union, and one of the few millionaires then known. This was before the new species, the multi-millionaire, had made its appearance. His fortune, immense in those days, exceeded $2,000,000, all made out of nothing but hard work, speculation having no place in it. Cornell money was clean money, the reward of labor."

Summing up what Cornell stands for, he said, among other things:

"Before Cornell obtained its free charter, with the exception of the State universities of the West, in the land were sectarian and denominational. Its charter provided that no professor or officer should be chosen with reference to his religious or political views, and that a majority of the Trustees should never be of any one religious sect. This latter provision may some day create embarrassment, when all Christian sects agree upon just what Christianity is and unite, which seems sure to come sooner or later. This, however, is unlikely to disturb our generation.

"To Mr. Sage, who succeeded Mr. Cornell in the management, great credit is due for the total result. His name can never be spoken here without arousing grateful feelings in all our hearts. Business men and methods are sharply criticised in our day, not without reason, but we do well to remember that the man of affairs is essential, and that business ability ranks high in importance when working for some such purpose as Cornell and Sage were in this instance. Not for self-gain was he inspired, but for a noble public need. His gains are still at work here and this stream of benefaction flows forever."

Andrew D. White in his address pointed out the foresight with which Cornell shook off the old shackles of scholasticism and recognized the value of science, literature, and art, and his precaution to see that the university should not fall under sectarian control.

A letter from President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford Junior University also was read.

THEATRICAL LIBRARY, $7,000.

Sale of Historical Playbills Collected by Charles N. Mann.

The sale of the theatrical library of Charles N. Mann of Philadelphia, which was concluded at the Anderson Company's rooms in West Twenty-ninth Street last evening, realized $7,000.

A bound volume of early American playbills, including those of amateur performances by a number of Maryland men in 1781 at Annapolis, Fell's Point, and Baltimore, brought the highest price of the day, $125. It was bought on order for a resident of Baltimore, whose name was withheld. The names of the performers are written opposite to the characters portrayed. On the lower margin of one bill, Annapolis, Sept. 20, 1781, is written "N. B.—The band of music that was provided for this night's performance belonged to the regiment of the Count De Chanoir, who, with the French Army, were on their march to Virginia to attack Lord Cornwallis, posted at Yorktown." There is bound up in the same volume a complete file of playbills covering the entire first season of the Baltimore Theatre from Jan. 15 to July 9, 1782.

THIEF USES FIRE ESCAPE.

Hotel Guest Loses Pin, the Gift, She Says, of Former Viceroy Curzon.

A thief who by means of the fire escape got into the rooms of guests of the Arlington, an apartment hotel at 18 West Twenty-fifth Street, last evening while the guests were at dinner down stairs, carried away several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry.

John Fife, a broker, and his wife, went to their rooms on the fifth floor after dinner, but could not enter. Mr. Fife reported the fact to Manager Tolson, who got into the apartment through a window. The door was bolted on the inside.

The Fifes found everything in disorder, clothing taken from closets, and the contents of dresser drawers thrown on the floor. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Fife found anything missing, but Miss Florence Conron, who also found her rooms in disorder, lost $400 worth of jewelry.

Miss Conron valued an elephant scarfpin, diamond studded, beyond any monetary value, being a gift, she says, of former Viceroy Curzon of India. She said she should like to enter into negotiations with the "fire-escape man" to return the memento.

HELD PRISONER, SHE SAYS.

Girl Tries to Jump from a Window—Accuses "Friend of Stanford White."

After she had tried to jump from the second-story window of a house in East Thirteenth Street last night, Susie Brackin, 25 years old, of 345 West Fifteenth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she told a story of having been held a prisoner in a room for three days and assaulted by a man friend.

After the girl had tried to jump from the window the people in the house called Policeman Lawler, who took her in an ambulance to Bellevue. The girl was hysterical, and was put in the psychopathic ward.

Dr. Fleming, who was in charge of the ward, said that in his opinion she was not insane nor was she intoxicated. The woman was then taken to another ward still in a state of hysteria.

There she continued to sob out her story. She said that a man she loved and respected and who was a friend of Stanford White had taken her to a room and held her there a prisoner three days. The girl was well dressed and pretty.

CRIPPLED NEGRO SET FREE.

Sympathizers Pay the Dollar and Costs That Kept Him in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

MOI'NT HOLLY, N. J., April 26.—Gordon Phillips, the old crippled negro of Burlington who for the last nine months has been a prisoner in the county jail here because he could not pay a dollar poll tax and $2.38 costs, was liberated today after anonymous friends had come to his relief and paid the debt. When he was liberated the old man wept like a child. Inability to render his benefactor some service was the old man's only complaint.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia

BALTIMORE HOME FROM FAR OFF SEAS

Cruiser Sails Up Harbor Flying a 465-Foot Pennant Made of Chinese Silk.

TO GO OUT OF COMMISSION

Officers Saw All the Sights of the Orient in 4 Years' Cruise—Ship Has Champion Battery.

With her homeward bound pennant and her trophy flag flying, her colors dipping in answer to the harbor crafts' toots of salutation, the United States cruiser Baltimore, a stranger to home waters for nearly four years, sailed up the East River yesterday afternoon and tied up at the navy yard.

Passengers on the ferryboats and along the water front opened their eyes in wonder as the Baltimore steamed by them. The cruiser was flying a record-breaking "homeward bound" pennant. It was 465 feet long and was made of Chinese silk in Hongkong, the officers and crew all chipping in to foot the bill.

In all probability the trip up the harbor was the Baltimore's last public appearance as a cruiser. Within two weeks she will go out of commission, and when she again goes into service it will be in the minor capacity of a mine destroyer.

The Baltimore took leave of New York on May 5, 1903. Her first stopping point was Gibraltar. Then she made a cruise of the Mediterranean, touching at Algiers, Genoa, and Venice. The course then lay through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, with Cairo, Port Said, and Aden as way stops. Bombay was the next port made. Thence to Ceylon, Singapore, Shanghai, and Manila.

After a stay there of some time the Baltimore sailed for Japan, with Kobe and Yokohama as chief stopping points.

The Baltimore returned to Manila, and after another stay of some months laid her course for the antipodes. The prominent ports of Australia and New Zealand were visited, and then once more she returned to Manila.

Her boilers were now in such bad shape that a board of survey ordered her home. After laying up long enough to put her boilers in safe condition, she shook out her "homeward-bound" pennant and began the journey of 13,000 miles which was completed yesterday afternoon.

The ship's roster is as follows:

Lieut. Commander C. M. Stone, Commander; Lieut. F. R. Nalle, Executive Officer; Lieut. L. B. Hardson, Chief Engineer; Lieut. J. L. Hileman, Navigator; Ensigns T. H. Taylor, A. B Reed, C. E. Wood, E. G. Oberlin, Dr. G. H. Barber, Surgeon; Assistant Paymaster H. B. Worden, and First lieut. J. F. Dyer, U. S. M. C.

When a TIMES reporter boarded the cruiser after she had tied up at the navy yard, Lieut. Commander Stone, the skipper, was up paying his official compliments to Rear Admiral Coghlan. The other officers were all making merry over the home-coming.

Lieut. Richardson was in his tiny (navy size) stateroom with a half dozen others. There was some repetition of the phrase "Here's how!"

"Say, Richardson," said Lieut. Hileman, "tell about that yarn out at Naples."

The "one at Naples" was "on" Lieut. Richardson and he begged to be excused.

"Say, Hileman," said he, "why don't you tell him about that one out at Yokohama?"

Judging from the reminiscent laughter, the Yokohama incident must also have been a merry one.

"How about Dyer giving us a few from his collection?" asked Lieut. Hilemait.

Lieut. Dyer turned the conversation tactfully by pressing the button.

"You can wager," said Lieut. Richardson, "that we have used all our opportunities to see things. Kipling didn't exaggerate when he wrote about Port Said. We have ridden the donkeys of Cairo, the camels of Arabia, the elephants of India, the rickshas of Japan. And we are now versed in many things we did not know before.

"At Manila we engaged in target practice, and made a record.

"The Baltimore is now the champion of her class. And we have accordingly flown the trophy flag all the way home. On this line I wish you would say that the Baltimore has one of the finest batteries in the navy. If they will put water tube boilers, and vertical triple expansion engines in her, she will be one of the finest cruisers of her type in the navy—and, of course, that means the world."

SLUGGED JEROME SLEUTH.

Italian on a Car Assaults Reardon with a Black Jack.

County Detective Edward Reardon had an exciting experience last night on a Third Avenue surface car with an Italian named Tony Long, who hit the detective several times over the head with a blackjack just as the car reached Third Avenue and Twelfth Street.

The Italian appeared to be intoxicated. He had been arguing with the conductor, who had given him a severe dressing down for insulting women passengers. Reardon interfered, showed his shield, and told the disorderly passenger that he was a police officer. At this the Italian pulled out the blackjack and began to use it.

The two men fought all over the car, and the assailant was only subdued when Reardon got him down and sat on him. There were fourteen passengers on the car, including three women, and they were greatly excited. It was not until the car reached Seventh Street that the detective could drag his man to the street. He was taken to the Fifth Street Station on charges of disorderly conduct, assault, and carrying a concealed weapon.

BIG MINERS' DEFENSE FUND.

Conferences Expect to Raise $1,000,000 for Moyer and Haywood.

A report was made yesterday by U. Solomon, campaign manager of the Socialist Party for New York and a member of the Moyer-Haywood Conference of Manhattan, in regard to the efforts of the conferences here and in other cities to collect money for the defense.

"On April 1," he said, "the sum collected was $101,587, and out of this $92,690 had been paid in preliminary expenses. Since then many large contributions have come in, and some individual unions have contributed as much as $5,000 each. There are 3,000,000 organized workers in this country alone, and we expect to eventually raise $1,000,000."

The Moyer-Haywood Conference got a permit from Police Headquarters for an open-air mass meeting to be held last night around the Franklin Statue, in Park Row, opposite the Tribune Building, to denounce President Roosevelt. The meeting was indefinitely postponed on account of the rain.

REMINISCENCES BY CANTOR.

Jacob A. Cantor, once Borough President of Manhattan, speaking before the members of the Municipal Art Society last night at 119 East Nineteenth Street, said that before the days of the society and the Municipal Art Commission city improvements were frequently made when there was a chance to benefit some particular person or to show favoritism.

"It was the case sometimes that a man owned land," he said, "which he could not use to good advantage and profit in a private way, and he or his friends would dump it upon the city at a good price under the guise of city improvements. There was no systematic efforts, either by city officials or the public, in those days for a general scheme of improvements and a city beautiful."

He congratulated the society on the good work it had accomplished.

Now a Rich Man's Daughter.

Over in Jersey City yesterday Mary Classey, 3½ years old, blue-eyed and golden-haired, was formally translated from a waif, picked up in the last snowstorm by a policeman, to a rich man's daughter. As soon as her clothes are made, she will start her new life by making a trip to Paris, with her new mother and father.

In the Orphans' Court, John Classey, iron molder, out of work, renounced all claim to his daughter Mary, and John Singleton, mine owner, of Los Angeles, Cal., and his wife, childless, assumed future care of Mary of the hungry days and cold nights.

ROBERT L. STEVENS DEAD.

Son of Founder of Stevens Institute a Victim of Typhoid Fever.

Robert Livingston Stevens, son of Edwin A. Stevens, the founder of Stevens Institute of Technology and brother of Col. E. A. Stevens and Richard Stevens, died at his residence at Westbury, L. I., of typhoid fever yesterday at the age of 43. He had been ill only about two weeks. At his bedside at the time of his death were his wife and his two brothers, Col. Stevens and Richard Stevens.

Mr. Stevens's business interests were confined mostly to his activities as First Vice President of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, the property of which consists of the real estate holdings of the Stevens estate. He was well known in society as a sportsman, and he had a strong predilection for fine horses. He had owned horses with good records and was one of the judges at the Horse Show for several seasons.

He was also a good polo player, and was a member of the Meadow Brook team. At Bernardsville, N. J., where his Summer home was located, he entered with zest into the sports of the Summer colony.

Mr. Stevens was a prominent churchman. He was a trustee of St. Bernard's Church, at Bernardsville, was on the Board of Governors of two hospitals in Jersey, and identified with other church work.

Four years ago he ran for Congress at Bernardsville on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Ira Wood, a Republican.

Mr. Stevens was born at Castle Point, Hoboken. His early education was obtained at St. Paul's Collegiate School, at Concord, N. H. Later he entered Columbia University and was graduated from there in 1887. In 1895 he married Miss Mary Stewart Whitney. Besides the widow he leaves three children, Mary Stewart, 5 years; Esther, 3 years, and Robert, a three-months-old infant. Besides the two brothers, Col. Stevens and Richard Stevens, he also leaves a sister, Mrs. C. D. Alexander, living at Bernardsville, N. J.

Mr. Stevens was a member of the St. Anthony, the Union, Knickerbocker, Jockey, Mendow Brook Hunt, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs and Columbia Alumni Association.

The funeral will take place at Bernardsville, N. J., on Monday afternoon in St. Bernard's Church.

NOTED SURGEON DROWNED.

Prof. Mosetig-Moorhof Falls Into Danube—Introduced Iodoform.

VIENNA, April 26.—Prof. Albert Ritter von Mosetig-Moorhof, the well-known surgeon and introducer of iodoform, while walking on the bank of the Danube today, fell into the water and was drowned.

It was at first thought that he had committed suicide, but inquiries tend to show that his death was accidental. The professor was subject to sudden fainting fits, due to calcification of the arteries, and it is supposed that an attack of this sort caused him to fall into the river. His body has not been recovered.

According to witnesses, Prof. von Mosetig-Moorhof apparently felt faint and leaned over the river bank to bathe his face. In doing this he lost his balance, fell into the water, and was carried away by the swift current. He was 60 years old.

The death of Prof. von Mosetig-Moorhof has aroused great public sympathy.

Besides having introduced the use of iodoform in surgical cases, he had an international reputation as the originator of a method for treating caries—the ulceration and decay of bones—with a filling composed of a preparation of iodoform and petroleum. This proved of the highest value in cases of compound fracture of the bones in the arm or leg, often rendering amputation unnecessary.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William G. Colesworthy.

William Gibson Colesworthy, one of the most widely known book dealers in this country, died on Thursday at his home in Boston, at the age of 56 years. In his book store and that of his father, Daniel C. Colesworthy, many of the famous poets and writers of the last generation used to gather to chat and sometimes to purchase books.

Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Emerson, Wendell Phillips, Garrison, and other famous men of arts and letters were frequent visitors to the old Colesworthy book shop. They all were friends of Colesworthy, the elder.

William Gibson Colesworthy entered Harvard in 1870. Two years later he was obliged, through illness, to discontinue his studies. Afterward he entered Boston University and was graduated with honors from the College of Art, and later the Theological School. From the latter he received the degree of S. T. D., in 1877.

Mr. Colesworthy had many friends in New York, both in and out of the book trade. For many years hundreds of rare and antique literary gems have been in his shop in Boston.

Dr. Nelson C. N. Randolph.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 26.—Dr. Nelson C. N. Randolph, aged 73, a grandson of former Gov. Thomas M. Randolph, and a great grandson of Thomas Jefferson, died here to-day. For seventeen years he was a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, and for eight years rector of that institution. The burial will take place at Monticello.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN BIGELOW, son of William Bigelow, Vice President of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, died on Thursday night in the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia of appendicitis. He was elected recently Second Assistant Manager of the Harvard football team. He was also known as a golfer and athlete, his specialty being track work. He was 21 years old.

JOHN CARR QUICK, President of the John C. Quick Produce Company, and one of the best known men in the w

CLOSE GOLF GAMES ON LAKEWOOD LINKS

Herreshoff Meets Strong Opponent in Hamilton in Opening Round.

HARD MATCH FOR TAINTOR

Three Cup Contests Furnish Plenty of Sport in Country Club Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 26.—Fred Herreshoff, the young Garden City golfer, furnished the maximum of interest to-day in the match-play rounds for the Lakewood Cup in the Country Club's open tournament. He won both of his matches, defeating the Lakewood veteran, Jasper Lynch, with unexpected ease in the afternoon by the high score of 8 up and 7 to play. Herreshoff's driving was the feature of his game. He did the first nine holes in forty strokes.

C. W. Taintor of Richmond County and Paul Waterman of Englewood had the closest match of the day, Taintor winning on the twentieth hole. Waterman had the advantage during the greater part of the game, standing dormie two on the sixteenth. Poor driving cost him the next two holes and ultimately the match. In the semi-final round to-morrow for the chief trophy Taintor will play H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia and Herreshoff will play C. L. Tappin of Westbrook. The match-play results are:

Lakewood Cup.—First Round—S. Y. Ramage, Oil City, beat C. A. Spofford, Hanger Hill, England, 2 up and 1 to play; J. West Taintor, Richmond County, beat Paul Waterman, Englewood, 1 up, (20 holes;) H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia, beat Harold Sands, Aiken, 2 up and 1 to play; W. E. Conklyn, Dunwoodie, beat Park E. Wright, Baltusrol, 4 up and 3 to play; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat W. M. Weaver, Camden, 3 up and 2 to play; Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, beat L. A. Hamilton, Wykagyl, 2 up and 1 to play; C. L. Toppin, Westbrook, beat E. L. De Forest, Lakewood, 3 up and 2 to play; R. L. Redfield, Essex County, beat A. J. McClure, Albany, 2 up.

Second Round—Taintor beat Ramage, 5 up and 4 to play; Forrest beat Conklyn, 3 up and 2 to play; Herreshoff beat Lynch, 8 up and 7 to play; Toppin beat Redfield, 1 up.

Metedeconk Cup.—First Round—F. A. Potts, Seabright, beat C. E. Leitsen, New Brunswick, 7 up and 5 to play; W. M. Carpenter, Berkeley, beat H. S. P. Randolph, Philadelphia, by default; P. A. Fogerty, Midland, beat J. R. Larendon, Lakewood, 1 up; H. A. James, Lakewood, beat Theodore Keer, Baltusrol 3 up and 2 to play; A. W. Black, Lakewood, beat Philip Rhinelander, Lakewood, 6 up and 5 to play; H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl, beat G. B. Witter, Tacnuch, 1 up, (20 holes;) C. A. Lee, Tuxedo, beat Frank Presbrey, Dunwoodie, 5 up and 4 to play; H. McSweeney, Oil City, beat A. F. Southerland, Englewood, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Round—Carpenter beat Potts, 2 up; Fogerty beat James, 5 up and 4 to play; Black beat Gaines, 3 up and 1 to play; Lee beat McSweeney, 2 up and 1 to play.

Third Cup.—First Round—W. B. Potts, Seabright, beat J. A. Gordon, Lakewood, 6 up and 5 to play; F. W. Cassidy, Arsdale, beat W. J. Busby, Atlantic City, 5 up and 4 to play; A. C. Soper, Lakewood, beat Frederick Pring, Arsdale, 1 up; Hazen Morse, Apawamis, beat Stephen Ayres, Dunwoodie, 3 up and 2 to play; G. H. Potts, Seabright, beat C. W. Harman, Wykagyl, 4 up and 2 to play; W. E. Edge, Atlantic City, beat F. R. May, Brookline, 1 up; D. H. Thomas, Dunwoodie, beat J. N. Teeter, Crescent A. C., 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—W. D. Potts beat Cassidy, 8 up and 7 to play; Morse beat Soper, 5 up and 3 to play; S. H. Potts beat Murdoch, 2 up and 1 to play; Thomas beat Edge, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Police Enjoined by Boxing Club.

A temporary injunction prevented Police Capt. Buchanan of the East 129th Street Station from interfering with the boxing bouts of the New Polo Athletic Club last night. William Newman, President, and Thomas Newman, Treasurer of the club, also secured an order from Justice Bischoff directed against Police Commissioner Bingham, Inspector Dillon, and the Captain of the precinct to show cause why the temporary order should not be made permanent as an injunction. The Court fixed Monday as the date for hearing the case. Capt. Buchanan had arranged to send thirty or forty of his policemen in plain clothes into the clubrooms last night and stop the bouts, but the injunction interfered with the plan and the bouts went on as scheduled.

MISS SUTTON'S FINE TENNIS.

By Aggressive Play California Girl Wins Final in Women's Doubles.

Aggressive and agile Miss May Sutton almost single handed carried off her match in the final of the women's lawn tennis doubles yesterday. The girl expert from California surpassed all of her previous efforts on the court of the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. Paired with Mr. J. V. L. Pruyn, the California girl defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Nora Iselin in straight sets by the scores of 6—2 and 6—2.

The match was in no sense as one-sided as the score indicates, for by driving from the base line and some snappy smashing and volleying at the net Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Iselin kept the winning pair on the move. But the abounding physical vigor of Miss Sutton never slacked. She practically insisted in trying to cover the entire court on her side of the net. She was constantly on the run, and it was no unusual thing for her to hit the ball with her racquet when she was in the act of leaping toward it and with both feet off the ground.

It was in the prolonged driving rallies with Mrs. Barger-Wallach that the proficiency of the California girl was displayed. She shot the ball true to the mark, whether for deep court or close to the net. She played with the distinctly English method of only clearing the net by fractions of an inch and still being safe. Altogether, she scored fully nine-tenths of the points on her side, and gave a most remarkable exhibition. The summary:

Women's Doubles—Final Round.—Miss May G. Sutton and Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Nora Iselin, 6—2, 6—2.

Middies Get Their New Shell.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 26.—The new shell in which the midshipmen expect to row the remainder of their local races this season and also in the Poughkeepsie regatta arrived here this morning and the crew tried it this afternoon. The shell is 67 feet long and an inch broader than the present shell used by the first crew.

Wants Regatta Date Changed.

MADISON, Wis., April 26.—The State Assembly to-day by unanimous vote adopted a resolution protesting against Memorial Day as the time for holding the Wisconsin-Syracuse regatta here.

Yale Auto Club Race Meet.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26.—For the fist time the Yale Automobile Club will hold a tournament to-morrow. A list of eight events will be decided at the Branford Driving Park track, including an automobile crew race, obstacle races, and an Australian pursuit race. The car which won the Paris-Madrid race last Fall is an entrant, the Thomas car which made the New Year's trip from New Haven to Buffalo, and the car which won the Stanley races at Ormond are entered.

AMATEUR FENCERS IN CHAMPIONSHIP

Curti Qualifies for Final Bouts in Foils Without a Defeat.

MANY CLUBS REPRESENTED

Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston Send Best Swordsmen to National Meet.

Amateurs with the foils, dueling swords, and sabres last night began the preliminary bouts in the fourteenth National championship tournament. The men met in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club, Sixth Avenue and Central Park South. With all of the three weapons the bouts aroused plenty of enthusiasm among the competitors, who represented Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and this city.

In order to facilitate matters the aspirants for foil honors were divided in two squads. Federico Lage and C. Waldbote qualified for the finals to-night in Squad 1, the former representing the New York Fencers' Club and formerly the intercollegiate champion of Columbia. Waldbote hails from the Chicago Turn Verein. G. H. Breed and Valentine P. Curti qualified in Squad 2. The latter won the junior championship a year ago, and came through last night with a clean score, being the only foilsman who did not suffer a defeat. The unexpected feature of the contests was the failure of W. L. Bowman, the ex-Harvard champion, to qualify or even make a good score.

The summaries were:

Preliminary Round—Squad No. 1—Lage defeated Bainbridge, Sauer, and Bowman; lost to Waldbote. Waldbote defeated Bainbridge, Sauer, and Lage; lost to Bowman. Bainbridge defeated Sauer and Bowman; lost to Lage and Waldbote. Bowman defeated Sauer and Waldbote; lost to Bainbridge and Lage. Sauer lost to Bainbridge, Bowman, Lage, and Waldbote.

Squad No. 2—Curti defeated Eckard, Breed, Lewis, and Lyon. Breed defeated Eckard, Lewis, and Lyon; lost to Curti. Lyon defeated Eckard and Lewis; lost to Breed and Curti. Eckard defeated Lewis; lost to Breed, Curti, and Lyon. Lewis lost to Eckard, Breed, Curti, and Lyon.

WHY THE "RUN-OFF" FAILED.

Athletes for Military Hurdle Championship Refused to Compete.

The mystery surrounding the failure to hold the run-off of the protested hurdle championship of the Military Athletic League as scheduled at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Thursday evening, was explained yesterday by officials of the league, though the explanation is not likely to appease the ill-temper of those who journeyed all the way over to the Brooklyn armory to see the race, only to be disappointed. The explanation was that the runners refused to compete, so the league committee decided to have no race. It announced ostentatiously that after due deliberation it had decided to reverse its decision to have the race rerun, believing "that it was better that injustice should be done to one man—Toole—than that the precedent should be established of overruling the referee's decision." The facts behind the matter, however, were cleared up by the contestants.

There were five men eligible to run in the run-over. These were West and Hillman of the Thirteenth Regiment and Toole of the same regiment, who was left at the post, and Bacon of the Twenty-third and Eller of the Seventy-first. Eller refused to run again, though his regiment was willing he should. Both Bacon and the Twenty-third protested against running again, and Hillman declared that since some might think it was a "frame-up" for him to win, he would not start. This left only the two outsiders and cut out the three men who won places, so that the committee decided that to rerun the race would be a farce. That is really why it was abandoned.

RELAY CHAMPIONSHIP TO-DAY.

All the Leading College Athletes in the Country to Compete.

The big relay carnival which is to be held in Philadelphia to-day, while having a somewhat smaller entry in the number of teams competing than has occasionally been represented, will have the highest class of competitors that has ever been gathered together in a collegiate event in America. There are no less than twenty-two champions, holders of Eastern and Western intercollegiate titles or National championships, who will compete, the special events and the races for the championship being especially notable in their strength.

The three big collegiate events will be the races for the one, the two, and the four mile title. Pennsylvania is entered for all three; Chicago and Cornell will contend against it in the one mile; Yale, Columbia, Dartmouth, and Princeton in the two-mile, and Michigan and Cornell in the four-mile. The personnel of the various teams is such as to lead one to expect that any one of the three records may be broken.

The individual invitation events will all of them be remarkable contests. The entries include:

100-Yard Dash.—Eastern Champion Cartmell and Witham, Pennsylvania; Rulon, Miller, and Gamble, Princeton; Young, Syracuse; Rogers, Cornell, and Torrey, Yale.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Western Champion Garrels, Michigan; Eastern Champion Hubbard, Amherst; National Champion McCullouch, Pennsylvania; Shaw, Dartmouth; Armstrong, Princeton.

Pole Vault.—National Champion Allen, Syracuse; Eastern Champion Jackson, Cornell; Western Champion Greer and Norris, Illinois; Hollings, Chicago; Dray, Cornell, and Gelbert, Yale.

High Jump.—National Champion Patterson, Michigan; Eastern Champion Marshall, Yale; Risley, Colgate; Moffett, Pennsylvania, and Schrommer, Chicago.

Broad Jump.—Eastern Champion Knox, Yale; Western Champion Heath, Michigan, and Mount Pleasant, Carlisle.

Weights—Talbott, Michigan; Horr, Syracuse; Williamson and Russell, Chicago; Cook, Cornell, and Burroughs, Illinois.

Torrey Ill, Out of Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26.—Yale to-day lost Torrey, her best sprinter, formerly intercollegiate champion. He was obliged to leave college and go home to Scranton because of illness. He hopes to return in time for the inter-collegiate meet, but can hardly be in his best condition again this year.

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Spring Suits
$15 to $45

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CORBIN

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No motor of the same bore and stroke equals the Corbin for efficiency. Due to its exclusive method of cooling—by combs. Think of it—1,700 square inches to each cylinder. And it does the work—right.

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NOW 1779 BROADWAY.
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"Dewar's purity" stands unchallenged among the many claims for many whiskies.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—CHAUFFEURS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAUFFEUR.—French; eight years' experience; good mechanic; careful driver; do own repairs; willing to go anywhere; first-class references; speaks English; familiar with any make of gasoline car. C. Goudron, 400 West 57th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, age 32, wants position gasoline or electric car, for city or country; willing to work around the house; best reference from last employer. Herman Klinkhammer, Box 345 Times, Times Square.

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When your car has Michelin Tires you are sure of one thing:—You have the best tires that money can buy.

The best in tires is always the cheapest in the end.

Michelin Tires are the acknowledged standard of the world.

Michelin Anti-skid Tires and Michelin-Samson Tires Never Disappoint

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AUTOMOBILES.

Non-Stop and Time Record

Left Hotel Somerset, Boston, 9 A. M.
Arrived 73d St. and B'way, N. Y., 8:23 P. M.

A model D Aerocar stock touring car, driven by A. M. Robbins, left the Hotel Somerset, Boston, at 9 A. M. Thursday morning, and arrived at the Aerocar Branch at 73d Street and Broadway, New York, at 8:23 P. M. Thursday evening, covering this distance in the actual time of 11 hours and 23 minutes.

The engine did not stop once, nor did a single cylinder miss once. This car had just completed a trip to Boston on a non-stop test, and not a single adjustment was made at the end of the run to Boston or at the end of the run to New York. The actua net running time on the return trip was

9 HOURS AND 23 MINUTES

Time Attested To in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven and New York.

The Accredited Distance Is About 250 Miles.

Aerocar

Model D---the type that made this record---complete equipment, $2,000

Now on exhibition, 40-H. P., 4 cylinders, $2,750

The Aerocar Company, Broadway and 73d St., New York.

ARTHUR M. ROBBINS, Manager. Branches: Brooklyn, 1421 Bedford Ave., Storms & Sherwood. New Haven, The Central Auto Company.

W. L. DOUGLAS

THE BEST $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

DO YOU WEAR W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES? IF NOT,
I BELIEVE I CAN GIVE YOU GOOD AND SUFFICIENT
REASONS WHY IT WILL PAY YOU TO WEAR THEM.

I give the wearer the benefit of my thorough and practical knowledge of shoemaking, which has extended over fifty years.

I give the wearer the benefit of my exclusive method of tanning the bottom soles, which makes them more flexible and gives longer wear than any other sole leather produced in this country.

As I am the largest manufacturer of men's fine Hand-Sewed Process shoes in the world, it is necessary for me to purchase leather and other materials in enormous quantities; the benefit of the very low prices I obtain I give to the wearer in superior quality over other makes.

I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after and watched over by these expert men, regardless of time or expense.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the past ten years, and have found them easy to walk in, stylish and very comfortable. I am constantly on my feet 16 hours daily, and have never known a pain or ache since wearing your shoes.

WM. LEISHMAN,
Commissioner of Deeds,
46 Manhattan Street, New York City.

THESE ARE A FEW OF THE REASONS WHY I MAKE AND SELL MORE MEN'S FINE HAND-SEWED PROCESS $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Shoe
Cannot be Equalled at Any Price.

W. L. DOUGLAS BOYS' SHOES $1.75 AND $2.00. JUST THE SAME AS MY MEN'S $3.50 SHOES, THE SAME LEATHERS, FOR $1.75 AND $2.00.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Insist upon having them. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Catalog mailed free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

433 Broadway, corner Howard St.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
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JERSEY CITY, N.J.—18 Newark Ave.
NEWARK, N. J.—785 Broad Street.

DR. GARDNER WON $10,000 EXCELSIOR

T. D. Sullivan's Horse, with Top Weight, Took the Track and Galloped In First.

POST CHOICES UNPLACED

Recordbreaking Crowd of 20,000 Visitors Saw Big Race at Jamaica Track's Opening.

Taking the top weight to the front in the first furlong of a mile and a sixteenth race, Dr. Gardner, owned by Timothy D. Sullivan, made his own pace and won the $10,000 Excelsior Handicap at the Jamaica track yesterday, just about as he pleased, after a truly remarkable performance.

The race was the special feature of the opening of the Metropolitan Jockey Club's Spring meeting, and an attendance estimated in excess of 20,000 visitors saw Dr. Gardner win, with Glorifier, the winner of the Carter Handicap, second, and the one-time great horse Cairngorm third.

In his run from the barrier into first place, Dr. Gardner had to go on from the extreme outside position at the start, cross the entire breadth of the track, and outpeed the swiftest horses of the field to the first turn, but all of that the Sullivan horse accomplished from a break back in the centre of the crowd, and from the time that he showed in the lead until he galloped in winner by a length and a half, the result was never seriously in doubt.

The race was the first really important victory that Dr. Gardner has earned for his owner since T. D. Sullivan and Frank Farrell bought the horse from Barney Schreiber for $15,000 at Brighton Beach last Fall, and, stout and fast as Dr. Gardner proved himself to be last season, the result was far removed from the expectations of the general public, and even was something of a surprise to his stable, for, after his defeat at Aqueduct by Athlete, the Sullivan-Farrell-Johnson combination lost faith in the colt to such an extent that the stable backed him only gingerly yesterday, the horse going back in the betting from 3 to 1 at the opening to a post price of 7 to 1.

Aside from the result, however, the race was one which in popularity took rank with the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps of the past. The crowd that gathered for the occasion was typical of an important race day, and the celebrities of every element of metropolitan life were on hand to make the most of the occasion, fashionable society having an excellent representation in the clubhouse crowd and in the automobile procession to and from the track, while the stage, politics, Wall Street, and Broadway sent out a goodly number of their brightest lights.

The race that drew the huge patronage was one that was fully worthy of the prominence the Excelsior Handicap has had this Spring, for the field of fourteen horses included about all the best that have shown this season, with the addition of several notables of last season. Only two of the sixteen horses named in the overnight announcement of the entries were withdrawn, these being the noted mare Dishabille and the sprinter Pretension, which ran in an earlier race of the day.

The field proved to be a most unruly one, King's Daughter being especially nervous and excitable, and kicking at horses which crowded on her with such good will that when she landed on Oxford the gray horse for a few seconds seemed to be crippled. The line of horses twisted and broke for something like five minutes, and then Starter Cissady caught the horses all headed the same way and sprung the barrier to a good start, the field breaking almost as one horse, but an instant after the break beginning to tangle up in the crush over to the rail as the short run to the first turn was begun.

King's Daughter was the first to suffer, the filly being pinched in between Glorifier and Okenite, with horses jamming them in from either side. Shilling, on King's Daughter, had to pull back to prevent being thrown, and, though he steadied the filly and tried for a leading position by going around on the outside, the lost ground and jostle cost King's Daughter her chance for the race almost at the start. W. H. Carey, a slow beginner at all times, had no more hard luck than could have been anticipated for him in such a field, as he broke next to last and fell in with the trailers in the run around the first turn.

Dr. Gardner, actually sixth at the start to a head off by Good Luck, with Samuel H. Harris second, went on with a splendid rush from his outside position, and, crossing the track in the run to the first turn, took the track in less than a furlong, and once in the lead, settled down to a steady, swift pace there, and never permitted any of his opponents to come to him in the remainder of the race. King's Daughter, after recovering from the early interference, took second place on the turn into the back stretch, and raced there almost to the far turn, where she began to lag and drop back, Cairngorm and Glorifier, the closest challengers to that point, then passing her and going on in a hopeless chase after Dr. Gardner. As his pursuers moved after him, Dr. Gardner slipped just far enough away from them to cause the jockeys on Cairngorm and Glorifier to make the last call on their respective mounts. Even then Dr. Gardner held them safely, and, with victory assured, Martin, on Dr. Gardner, eased the pacemaker a bit, and Dr. Gardner only galloped the last furlong, winning well in hand by a length and a half from Glorifier. Three lengths farther back Cairngorm, whipped and ridden to the last ounce, just managed to last long enough to snatch third place from the three-year-old Philander, which, last away, closed in resolute style, and was barely a head away from Cairngorm. The time of the race, 1:48 1-5, was slow, even considering the high wind, though the fractional time in the early stages of the race, 0:12 1-5 for the first furlong, 0:24 4-5 for the quarter, and 0:36 4-5 for the three furlongs, indicated a good pace to the middle ground of the race.

UPSETS BY TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Biskra and Tartar Maid, Both Unbacked, Take Jamaica Purses.

The post favorites fared badly through the programme at the Jamaica track yesterday, and especially so in the races for two-year-olds, in both of which the post favorites ran unplaced, while the winners turned up in practically unbacked horses. In the first of the races for two-year-olds J. R. Keene's Citizen was the choice at odds, but was outrun from the first jump, Biskra, which failed for a plunge bet by E. R. Thomas at Aqueduct, and which went out unsupported by her owner yesterday, going to the front early and winning all alone, in easy style.

In the second two-year-old race P. H. McCarren sent out a highly tried colt in Gold Heart, which started an even-money favorite, but Gold Heart never was a factor in the race, Tartar Maid brushing to the front on the last turn and winning cardily, with Transvaal second. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Robin Hood, 116, Miller, 7-20, 1-7.....	2	1	1¹
Dr. Hollis, 108, Koerner, 5-1, 4-5.....	1	2	2²
Cobleskill, 91, Lowe, 12-1, 2-1.....	4	3	3³½
China, 108, Brussel, 15-1, 5-2.....	3	4	4

Time—1:14. Start good. Won easily; place handily. Winner b. c., aged, by Kingston-Belle of Meywood. Owner and trainer, J. P. Mayberry.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Biskra, 99, Notter, 8-1, 3-1.....	4	1	1¹
Thomas Calhoun, 104, Musgrave, 30-1, 10-1.....	5	3	2h
Youthful, 101, Preston, 15-1, 6-1.....	8	4	3¹
Please, 94, Swain, 4-1, 8-5.....	11	7	4
Snakewood, 100, Rooker, 30-1, 10-1.....	6	5	5
Citizen, 104, Miller, 4-5, 2-5.....	3	6	6
Meizar, 99, McDaniel, 8-1, 3-1.....	1	2	7
Astoria Belle, 99, Garner, 12-1, 4-1.....	2	8	8
Teeta H., 99, Hennessy, 20-1, 8-1.....	7	9	9
Dominant, 102, Beckman, 60-1, 20-1...	9	10	10
Com. Thomas, 102, Horner, 60-1, 15-1..	10	11	11

Time—1:02. Start bad. Won driving; place same. Winner br. f., 2 years, by Hermence-Africa. Owner, E. R. Thomas. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Handzarra, 113, J. Martin, even, 2-5...	1	1	1h
Voorhees, 108, Garner, 30-1, 6-1.....	3	2	2h
Pretension, 120, Aubuchon, 13-5, 7-10..	5	3	3h
Waterbury, 105, Koerner, 40-1, 10-1....	4	4	4
Aveuntzer, 99, Shilling, 7-1, 2-1.....	2	5	5
Inquisitor, 117, Miller, 5-1, 7-5.....	4	6	6

Time—1:07. Start good. Won handily; place driving. Winner ch. m., 5 years, by Handsel-Elzarra. Owner, D. C. Johnson. Trainer, F. D. Weir.

FOURTH RACE.—The Excelsior Handicap of $10,000, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Doctor Gardner, 123, J. Martin, 7-1, 5-2.....	6	1	11½
Glorifier, 115, Garner, 12-1, 5-1.....	7	2	2³
Cairngorm, 115, Notter, 10-1, 4-1.....	10	3	3h
Philander, 109, Preston, 20-1, 8-1.....	14	4	4
Don Diego, 107, Mountain, 8-1, 3-1....	13	7	5
W. H. Carey, 110, Koerner, 7-2, 8-5..	13	6	6
*Okenite, 96, Hennessy, 8-1, 3-1.....	5	5	7
J. C. Core, 99, Miller, 10-1, 4-1.....	9	8	8
Samuel H. Harris, 100, Crimmins, 15-1, 6-1.....	2	10	9
Dolly Spanker, 112, Raditke, 30-1, 10-1.....	11	11	10
King's Daughter, 108, Shilling, 7-2, 8-5.....	8	9	11
Berkeley, 92, Lowe, 50-1, 20-1.....	12	12	12
Good Luck, 113, Bullman, 15-1, 6-1..	1	13	13
Oxford, 117, Nicol, 20-1, 8-1.....	4	14	14

*Coupled as August Belmont's entry.

Time—1:48 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Bannockburn-Uarder. Owner, T. D. Sullivan. Trainer, F. D. Weir.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares and geldings three years old and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

	S.	¾.	F.
Mary Morris, 96, Sumter, 11-5, 4-5....	6	1	1²
Killochan, 85, G. Burns, 10-1, 3-1.....	4	2	2h
Bellsnicker, 103, Notter, 8-5, 3-5.....	2	3	3h
Ocean Spray, 101, Lowe, 12-1, 4-1.....	3	5	4
Trapper, 90, Swain, 12-1, 4-1.....	5	4	5
Lady Alicia, 96, Garner, 4-1, 6-5.....	3	6	6

Time—1:46 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Victory-Furiano. Owner and trainer, J. H. McCormick.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two eare old; five furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Tartar Maid, 105, Horner, 5-1, even....	3	1	1¹
Transvaal, 108, Miller, 9-5, 2-5.....	2	3	2h
Alauda, 108, Lowe, 40-1, 8-1.....	5	5	3h
Gold Heart, 108, Notter, even, 1-3.....	4	2	4
Sansamon, 105, Booker, 40-1, 8-1.....	1	4	5
Brady, 108, Mountain, 20-1, 4-1.....	6	*	*

*Got away and was pulled up.

Time—1:02. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. f., 2 years, by Star Ruby-Barbary Maid. Owner and trainer, A. J. Joyner.

Entries for Jamaica Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Keator	116	*Marvel P 103
Shenandoah	112	Tony Bonero 101
Cloisteress	108	Golden Shore 96
Kiamesha II	108	*Donna Elvira 93
Durbar	105	*Shackle 93

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Dishabille	126	St. Valentino	110
Cressina	112	Maxnar	103
Athlete	113	Tartan	107
Obliterlar	110	Sailor Boy	87

THIRD RACE.—The Elmhurst Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; five furlongs.

Martha Jane	104	Aunt Rose	96
Rosario	101	*Rustlo	94
Royal Vase	101	Givonni Raggio	94
Masks and Faces	101	Complete	94
Blue Heron	101	Saltram	94
Thorndike	97	*Laura Clay	89
Thomas Calhoun ...	97	*Albia	89

FOURTH RACE.—The Paumonok Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Handzarra	107	Red River	98
Pantoufle	106	Simple Honours	96
Superman	103	La Londe	93
King Henry	102	Gallant Dan	90
Orapilum	99		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Jack McKeon	110	*Marathon	99
G. L. M.	106	Gold Circle	84
*Gilpin	105		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, fillies and geldings two years old and upward, special weights, five furlongs.

Rosario	107	MacGregor	106
Minnie G.	106	Hand Around	106
Sepoy	106	Art Critic	106
Senator Reckham...	106	Woodlane	106

* Apprentice allowance claimed.

$1,000 FOR SCHOOL SPORTS.

Four Championship Meets to be Held This Spring.

The Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League held its annual meeting on Thursday and outlined its plans for the Spring season. It is intended to extend the scope of the League and arrange a long list of athletic meets. This is made possible by the new athletic fields, which will shortly be ready for use. Four championship meetings, for elementary and high school boys will be held in addition to the district meets. A special effort will be made this year to encourage the school boys to take up athletics and enter the contests.

S. R. Guggenheim, Treasurer of the league, has contributed $1,000 toward the expenses, all of which are defrayed by voluntary contributions. There is still urgent need of more money to carry on the work of the league, and the committee has sent out an appeal for funds.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

278—Mayer S. Bernheimer et al., surviving executors, &c., plaintiffs in errors, vs. Theodore R. Converse, receiver, &c., and

279—May Drey et al., executors, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Theodore R. Converse, receiver, &c.—Argument concluded.

280—Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, appellant, vs. the Territorial Board of Equalization of the Territory of Arizona.—Argued.

Day call has been suspended for the term.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, April 26.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, April 29: Nos. 227, 228, 231, 94, 188, 189, 230, 232.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

The People, &c., vs. William H. McNutt.—Motion denied on condition that appellant be ready for June term. Order filed.

The People, &c., vs. Bell Montague.—Motion granted. Order filed.

The People, &c., vs. Thomas G. Walsh.—Motion denied on condition that appellant be ready for June term. Order filed.

The People vs. Bennet Rosenberg.—Motion denied on condition that appellant be ready for June term. Order filed.

The People vs. Joseph Ferone.—Motion denied on condition that appellant be ready for June term. Order filed.

George W. Dewsnap vs. Moses Matthews and another.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Edmund M. Smedberg vs. Vermont Marble Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Martin Rosenberg vs. Ullman Manufacturing Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Elmer B. Dixon vs. Mary M. Bickford.—Motion denied on condition that appellant be ready for June term. Order filed.

Louisa Bittroiff vs. Valentine Cook, Jr., Impleaded.—Motion granted and appeal dismissed. Order filed.

Everett McClure vs. Jacob Schratweiser.—Motion denied on condition that appellants be ready for May term. Ordsr filed.

Giuseppi Abia vs. Arthur Bollerman.—Motion granted. Ordsr resettled.

Alfred S. Brown vs. Lee A. Brown and others.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Louis Bauer vs. Euphemia A. Hawes, Impleaded.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Frank Voightman and another vs. Hubert B. McLellan et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Catherine A. Ward, as administratrix, vs. Terry & Tench Construction Company.—Motion for reargument denied; motion for leave to go to Court of Appeals granted and question certified. Order filed.

Albert Lilienthal vs. John F. Bstz.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Law Reporting Company vs. Dominion Coal Company.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Washington Trust Company vs. Christopher C. Baldwin and another.—Motion granted and question certified. Order filed.

Cremo Light Company vs. Frank M. Parker, as attorney, &c.—Motion denied. Order filed.

August Braun vs. T. J. Bartley & Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Ordsr signed.

Marcus Adler vs. Frederick Levy.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Ordsr signed.

Baudin Sagehomme vs. Paul B. Pugh & Co.—Motion for stay granted on defendant giving bond in the sum of $2,500. Settle order on notice.

The People vs. Max Bloch.—Extension of time granted; appellant to be ready for June term. Settle order on notice.

George G. Sweeney vs. Moses Matthews and another.—Motion dismissed.

Calendars for Saturday, April 27.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blechoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Maria H. Metcalf, Ferdinand Greenbaum.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blschoff, J.—Peter W. Rouse-Meta Frank—Albsrt Sanders, County Holding Co.-Carolins L. Folsy—Albert Sanders.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Charles Reissman-W. S. Miller—William J. K. Kenny.

CITY COURT — McCarthy, J.—Edward H. Litchfield-Charles B. Waite—Leopold Prince, John F. Degener-Edward Watkins—I. J. Joseph, Nicolas Cantakas-Georgs Vaselos—Isidors Cohen.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Keenan—E. R. Loemming.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Mntter of Goldman—C. J. Earley.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Pell-Pell—Charles F. Bliss. Matter of Fellman—Thomas J. Purdy. Du Bois-Frankel—E. B. La Fetra.

East Side Savings Institution-Malcousin, (No. 1)—Sampson H. Weinhandler. Samesams, (No. 2)—E. Browne. Wahidner-Johanson—Lynn W. Thompson. Marshall-Matt. Taylor Pavlog Co.—Philip Britt.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

S. & M. SCHULMAN.—Judge Hough has appointed John Grueneberg receiver of the assets of S. & M. Schulman, skirt manufacturers at 48 East Eighth Street.

JACOR VAN.—Jacob Van, dealer in trunks and leather goods at 497 Sixth Avenue, has made an assignment to Marcus Helfand. The liabilities are $1,800 and assets $1,200. He began business on Jen. 2 last.

THE BOIS SHEET STEEL STAIRS COMPANY.—The Bois Sheet Steel Stairs Company, manufacturer of iron and steel stairs at 426 Greenwich Street, made an assignment yesterday to Louis B. Brodsky. The company is a New York corporation, incorporated on Aug. 20, 1905, with a capital stock of $100,000. Daniel Petigor is President.

MELZER & LERNER.—Judge Hough appointed John Gruenberg receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Melzer & Lerner, furriers of 70 East Houston Street, on application of Berel Barnett, a creditor, who said that all the stock had disappeared, and he had been informed that they had fled to Canada. It was said that $3,000 worth of furs have been secreted in this city, but they have not yet been found.

MORRIS WEISS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Weiss, cloak manufacturer at 15 West Seventeenth Street, by Harris Hnndman & Brother, creditore for $512. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made an assignment on Saturday, and made preferential payments. Judge Hough appointed Albert Falck receiver. It was stated that assets are $3,000, and Mr. Weiss had abandoned his place of business.

CLARENCE D. WILLIFORD.—Clarence D. Williford, residing at 40 West Eighty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $14,983, all on account of the B. I. Bushy Company of Memphis, Tenn., for which he indorsed accommodation notes, and no assets. There are only three creditors, the Mercantile Bank of Mamphis, $8,000; North Memphis Savings Bank, $4,500, and T. B. Caldwell, as receiver of the F. 1. Busby Company, $2,483.

THE ROBERTS WAGON COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Roberts Wagon Company, manufacturer of wagons at 302 and 304 West Fifty-third Street, by these creditors: J. P. Sjoberg & Co., $409; N. Sangler & Sone, $185, and Donald Mitchell, $188. It was alleged, that the company is insolvent, admitted in writing on April 23 inability to pay debts, and made preferential payments of $1,200 on March 16. The company was incorporated in 1901 with a capital stock of $30,000. John B. Roberts is President.

ROTHENBERG BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris and Frank Rothenberg, composing the firm of Rothenberg Brothers, dealers in meats, produce, and eggs at 240 East 102d Street, by E. S. Alpaugh & Co., creditors for $502. It was alleged that they are insolvent, recently obtained $2,000 worth of goods on which they got advances, concealed the money from creditors, and removed part of their property. Judge Hough appointed Lawrence B. Cohen receiver. Creditors refused an offer of 25 cents on the dollar a few days ago. Nominal assets are $5,250, actual assets probably $2,000.

ALBERT BRUCKHEIMER.—Albert Bruckheimer, residing at 2,100 Fifth Avenue, formerly a pawnbroker, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,054 and no assets. The petition was filed on account of a judgment rendered against him in the Supreme Court on April 19 for $852 in favor of Tessie Johnston, who was a servant in the family, for damages for false arrest. Diamonds which she was accused of taking were found in the house after she was arrested, but she got no satisfaction for the trouble she had passed through. She also obtained judgment against Mrs. Bruckheimer.

SAMUEL SCHOLL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Scholl, manufacturer of clothing at 140 Orchard Street, by these creditors: Given Manufacturing Company, $720; Fred Butterfield & Co., $509, and H. A. Caeenr & Co., $114. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made preferential payments of $5,000, and transferred merchandise and accounts of $5,000. Judge Hough appointed Edward R. Finch receiver. It was stated that he was recently burned out, was insured for $4,500, and that the insurance companies have offered to pay him $1,200, and creditors fear he may collect the money and keep it. Liabilities are $6,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterdey, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adler, J.—A. Finkelbaum, $40.
Altis, S.—Monarch Chemical Co., $150.
Adler, S.—Stanley, Jorden & Co., $66.
Argyos, P.—Conron Bros. Co., $27.
Adler, Eva—W. Aokley, $234.
Bono, C.—M. N. Clement, $600.
Browe, G.—B. Solomoo, $239.
Borland, E.—A. B. Merx, $79.
Becker, J. A.—Interurban St. Ry. Co., costs, $231.
Behrens, F.—Conron Bros. Co., $70.
Brennan, F.—Same, $62.
Cochran, W.—J. H. Newman, $479.
Chenowith, A. C.—Baker-Smith Co., $73.
Courtney, R. C.—Goldenbock, $10.
Campbell, W. G.—J. W. Leggett et al., $50,089.
Clemens, E.—Conron Bros. Co., $73.
Cohen, M.—A. L. Jaffe, $182.
Cellentano, J. P.—A. J. Rabiner, $39.
Cohen, Johanna—S. C. Steinhardt, $139.
Cellentano, J. P.—A. J. Rabiner, $39.
Cohen, Johanne—S. C. Steinhardt, $139.
Chase, H. H.—S. Steinhardt, $39.
Cangiano, A.—R. Ferrentino, $659.
Dressel, H.—E. Uhry et el., $105.
Driscoll, C. J.—H. Leschin, $29.
Duganne, J. W.—H. Wilde, $104.
Eckhardt, C.—Advertisers' League, $36.
Eckert, V. J.—Lion Brewery of N. Y. City, $47.
Fogarty, L.—J. Caseldy, costs, $72.
Fagan, J.—Conron Bros. Co., $43.
Flieg, J.—J. F. McGowan, $171.
Friedman, I., (not summoned)—A. Schkolink, $110.
Ginsberg, S.—G. Colon, $297.
Garrett, S. D.—G. Taylor, $128.
Goldberg, J.—Murtha & Schmohl Co., $422.
Gleckin, C.—M. Rosenfield et al., $121.
Gradt, G.—Same, $184.
Greenleich, H. W.—A. S. Leland at al., costs, $109.
Guisti, M. R.—Barber Asphalt Paving Co., costs, $68.
Homer, E.—Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Co., $937.
Hilton, Isaac, Phillp, (not summoned,) and Joseph—H. Bartelstone et al., $94.
Hamberger, M.—J. M. Ds Bermingham, $50.
Hirschbein, S.—A. Spear, $2,140.
Hillman, E. A.—Caroline Hindel, $120.
Herskowitz, M.—Conron Bros. Co., $15.
Hamburger, E.—A. Siegel, $35.
Husa, T. F.—G. W. Richardson, $100.
Hartjens, H.—Siegel Cooper Co., $199.
Jeckress, C.—B. H. Rubin, $69.
Kellington, C. H. and Anna—L. L. Benedict et al., $1,633.
Klingenbeck, J.—Conron Bros. Co., $60.
Katz, W.—Same, $41.
Kauze, G.—M. Rosenfield et al., $37.
Kolbe, O.—Same, $67.
Kinney, W. G.—Harriet C. Patten, costs, $132.
Lord, W. A.—S. Caclanino, $455.
Lehn, L.—A. Schaefer, $80.
Levin, S.—A. L. Jaffe, $182.
Linden, W.—Siegel-Cooper Co., $199.
Mendeleon, S.—A. Seligsohn, costs, $10.
Muller, L.—Ella Muller, $34.
Metzger, J.—J. E. Nichole et al., $38.
McCollom, J.—J. D. Smith, $153.
Nagle, P. E.—J. H. Strahan, $209.
Naglnsky, I.—Conron Bros. Co., $115.
Norwick, J.—Same, $66.
Norring, S.—D. Wilson, $174.
Oberauer, M. J.—A. B. Marx, $79.
Plunkett, T.—H. Leschin, $29.
Pierce, Catherine E.—Mary A. Gullfoyle, $221.
Pierce, F. M.—Same, $221.
Pols, E., (not summoned)—E. Haenschen, $18,011.
Partugeloff, J.—A. J. Rnbiner, $62.
Pologe, Lena—Conron Bros. Co., $90.
Potter, E. S.—A. J. Hopper, $487.
Same—same, $224.
Russo, D.—Lion Brew. of N. Y. City, $38.
Rosenberg, D.—W. D. Stewart, $136.
Swift, H. W.—J. E. Sherwin, $674.
Schmurer, H., (not summoned,) and Jacob—A. Schkolink, $110.
Schwandtner, P.—E. Haenschen, $18,011.
Singer, E.—M. Kremnsch et al, costs, $27.
Sugden, E. D.—W. McAdoo, costs, $77.
Sandford, H.—Monarch Chem. Co., $16.
Strause, A.—The Sports of the Times, $123.
Schweitzer, H.—Conron Bros. Co., $77.
Shapiro, L.—T. Sheridan Co., $831.
Schipper, H. S.—D. Wilson, $174.
Streuss, M.—Lina Gleiss, $98.
Siris, Sarah W.—Mutual Alliance Trust Co. of N. Y., $1,028.
Simmons, E. W.—M. Rosenfield et al, $120.
Schwarzwald, J.—R. Cohn, $1,527.
Sanger, E. L.—H. A. Goldberg, $65.
Tenimler, F. W.—W. Roffler, $165.
Tietjen, J. A.—Conron Brothers Co., $243.
Townshend, G. W.—Emerson Realty Co., $279.
Toole, Lsia B.—S. C. Steinhardt, $44.
Tremlcoste, G., administrator—B. S. Cronin, costs, $113.
Vogel, J.—N. Tannenbaum, $07.
Vermilyea, A. G.—T. E. Vermilyea, $6,390.
Wilson, M. A. S.—G. R. Euell and others, $111.
Werren, C. P.—John Murray, $495.
Wolle, Hugo—Conron Brothers Co., $9.
Zuckerman, P.—R. C. Blancke & Co., $271.
Park Farms Dairy Co.—W. I. Wells, $83.
Clark-Johnson Medicins Co.—A. S. Olmstead, coste, $115.
Robbins Chemical Co.—S. B. Sonneborn and others, $51.
Eden Construction Co.—Jacob Meurer, $253.
Eastern Crown Realty Co.—Nathan Rose, $552.
M. Hartley Co.—Thomas E. Evans, costs, $70.
The H. B. Claflin Co.—B. Greer, $2,444.
The Wesatch & Jordan Valley R. R. Co.—R. S. Raphael, $1,808,272.
United Syndicate Buyere—Isaac H. Gold end others, $447.
Allison Realty Co.—Emil Haenschen, $18,016.
Hoebling Construction Co.—Same, $18,016.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the data that when judgment was filed.

Cottler, John—F. Kaufman, Dec. 9, 1898, (canceled,) $248.
Reicherter, John—Egan & Hallecy Construction Co., April 15, 1907, $25.
Shamer, Harry—Bank of M. & L. Jarmulowsky, Jan. 3, 1906, $1,109.
Silverman, Lina, or Mintz—L. Schleslnger, July 21, 1907, (canceled,) $3,000.
Waldo, Gertrude R.—Otis Elevator Co., March 13, 1907, $1,823.
Pearl Realty & Construction Co., May Perlman, and Isaac Polstein—J. Goodstein, April 20, 1907, $668.
Alessandro, Delli Paoli—J. Korn end others, April 22, 1907, $27.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 157 failures in the United States during the week, against 167 for the previous week and 177, 193, 197, and 173 for the corresponding weeks of 1906 to 1903. The Middle States had 34, New England 19, Southern 27, Western 31, Northwestern 27, Pacific 3, and Territories 0, Canada had 23, against 18 for the preceding week. About 81 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 12 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

A GUIDE FOR BUYERS.

For Information Telephone 1000 Bryant.

APRONS.
Korsheedt Apron Co., 605 B'way Rompers.
ART. FASHION CUTS.
Wohlfahrt Fashion Co., 52 West 13th St.
ART GLASS SHADES.
The Bent Glass Novelty Co., 112-114 White St.
Braunstein Bros., 46 W. B'way & 60 Grand St.
Cont'l Art Glass & Brass Co., 22 Howard St.
Unique Art Glass & Metal Co., 43 Park Pl.
ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. F., Co., 583-587 Broadway.
Buettner & Co., T., 377-379 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry S., 457 Broome St.
Wagner, Morris A. & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
Malbouk Bros., 100 5th Av.
Partridge & Wilcox, 69 Leonard, Ent. 251 Ch'rch
BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St.
Milbury Atlantic Supply Co., 513 Broadway.
BELTS, BAGS, AND NOVELTIES.
Acme Leather Goods Co., 560 B'way. Leather.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 B'way. Emb'd
Lefkowitz, S., Bro., 577 Spring St.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 350 B'way. Bl'k'd & Jewelry
John Stember & Co., 540 Broadway. Leather.
BLOUSES, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS—Boys'
Klinger & Bach, 737 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Selde, 325 Canal St. Rompers.
BRAIDS.
Heisenberg, Karl, 29 Great Jones St.
Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
Sniunele, Jos., & Co., 129-81-33 West 20th St.
BRASSES, (Oriental.)
Preston & Khouri, 6 East 18th St.
BUTTONS—PEARL & NOVELTIES.
Appelbee & Neuman, 100 Grand St.
CARPETS, RUGS, AND OILCLOTHS.
American Oilcloth Co., 264 Canal St.
Union Carpet Co., 221-223 Canal St.
CHINESE & JAPANESE IMPORTERS
Soy Kee & Co., 7 Mott, silk, linen, & kimonos
CIGAR BAND PLATES.
E. Schwab & Co., 256 W. 116th. Tel. 280 M'n'tn
CLOTH HEADWEAR & NOVELTIES.
Buehetahl & Lewis, 212 Wooster St.
Mendel, Goldstein & Ullman, 102½ Greene St
Babies' Headwear.
Mayer, Max, 508 B'way. Lingerie Wash Hats.
Plebas & Co., 507 B'way. Also Rnchings & Ruffs
CLOTHING—Men's.
Wnicoff, Udell & Co., 217 Mercer, n'r Bleecker
Boys' and Young Men's.
Eagan, Sindel & Walter, 207 Mercer St.
Walcoff, Phil., & Co., 632-634 Broadway.
Boys' Wash Suits.
Phoenix Wash Suit Co., 303 Mercer St.
Pants—Knee & Youths'.
I. S. Knee Pants Co., 35 & 37 West 3d St.
Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
Meltzner, C. N., & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Crown Embroidery Works, 14-18 W. 24th St.
Dressner & Anerbach, 8 East 14th St.
Freedman Bros. Co., B'way nnd 20th St.
Hollstein, Young & Co., 7 E. 17. Rain & Silk Coats
Levatt, Grossmnn & Co., 18-20-22 W. 20th St.
Moyses & Dreyfus, 135 Fifth Av.
Pyle, Sol, A., 31 Union Square.
Rothschild, L., 45 E. 8th St. Silk Coats.
Silver, S. L., & Co., 87-89 5th Av.
Vogel, L. B., 13-15 West 20th St.
Misses', Children's and Infants'.
Zelenko & Moskowitz, 13 E. 16th. Juniors.
Coats—Silk.
Slaver, J. P., & Co., 38 West 18th St.
Cravenett—Rubberized Silk—Dusters
American Rnineoat Co., 48 W. 15th. Ladies'.
CROCKERY & Porcelains, (Japanese.)
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Kursheedt Mfg. Co., 488 Broadwny.
DRESSES—Ladies', Children's, Misses'
Borgenicht & Shnrff, 132 Wooster St.
ELECTRIC & GAS PORTABLES.
The Goodwin & Klntz Co., 46 West B'way.
ELECTRIC WORK.
Colin, F. W., 1,122 Madison Av.
FANCY CELLULOID CASES.
Sametz, A. R., & Co., 54-56 West 3d St.
FANS, JAPANESE GOODS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.
FOUNTAIN PENS.
Diamond Point Pen Co. Also Pearl, Gold, and Silver Writing Sets. 102 Beekman St.
GLOVES—Kid, Fabric, Silk.
Long Silk, Lisle Gloves, Immediate Delivery
Ehrlich, Ferdinand, & Sons, 311 Church St.
Sudbury, E. B., & Co., 343 Broadway.
HAIR ORNAMENTS.
Cohn, Arthur Lambert, 135 Grand St.
Pacific Novelty Co., 687 Broadway.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Doke, MacMahon & Co., New Add'ss, 371 B'way.
Grosner Bros., 380 Broadway.
HOSIERY.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.
Ruhene & Meyer, 22-26 East 14th St
Schiff, Henry, & Co., 690-892 Brondway.
Wise, G. & A., 51 White St. Stock & Import.
KIMONOS & DRESSING SACQUES.
Mouakad, E., 112-116 W. 18 St. Largest Mfrs.
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TO

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United States 4s, 1907

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THE TOLEDO RAILWAY AND TERMINAL COMPANY.

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A decree of foreclosure and sale under the mortgage securing the above bonds was entered on March 30, 1907, in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio, (Western Division,) and the sale will take place about June 1, 1907. $3,370,000, face value, out of the total issue of $3,500,000 of bonds, have already been deposited under the bondholders' protective agreement of May 1, 1906. Bonds not deposited will be received on or before May 11, 1907, after which no further bonds will be received, except subject to such penalty and upon such terms as the Committee may impose. Bonds must be deposited with the Columbia Trust Company, No. 26 Nassau Street, New York, or with the Portland Trust Company, of Portland, Maine.

Dated New York, April 4, 1907.

ANDREW T. SULLIVAN, Chairman;
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
R. E. JAMES,
JOHN G. READING,
HARRY M. VERRILL,
CHARLES H. GILMAN,
FRANCIS B. SEARS,
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THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Washington City, located at Washington, D. C., has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with the National Bank of Washington. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment to the National Bank of Washington. A. B. RUFF, Cashier.

Bankers and Brokers

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Notices of Removal

May 1st

IN **The New York Times**

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Lower—Call Money Rates, 2½@2 Per Cent.

WHEAT FLURRY A FACTOR

Rise of 2 Cents Affects Stocks—Known Money Movements Show Cash Lose by Banks.

Preliminary estimates of the week's currency movements foreshadowing substantial loss in cash by the banks, which have also suffered from the shifting to their shoulders of loans abandoned by interior institutions, together with an advance of 2 cents in wheat prices upon further unfavorable reports from the crop territory, unsettled prices in the final hour. Up to that time the trading had been of small volume and dominated almost wholly by professional operations. The continued absence of much-needed moisture over large sections of the Winter wheat area was the influencing factor in the rise of prices upon Produce Exchanges, and this unfavorable condition of affairs has now progressed to a point where conservative trade authorities are expressing serious apprehensions. The interest of the Stock Exchange in this situation, however, arises more from the fact that other easy explanations of price movements are wanting in the universal dullness than from any settled belief that the damage to Winter wheat thus far is irreparable. Hopes had been raised earlier in the week that in the President's address at Jamestown there would be found some explicit word of reassurance to the railroads and corporations generally, but Wall Street failed to find in the speech anything more than a restatement of often-expressed views, and, therefore, dismissed the document with scant attention. The rise in copper metal prices here and in London attracted some comment, as did the earnings statement of the Atchison system for the month of March with its gain of $580,000 in net.

To-day's bank statement will probably prove that interior banks have played a conspicuous part in the week's money movements. These institutions have been again withdrawing their money from loans, thereby placing the burden upon local institutions, and they have also been calling upon New York heavily for cash. Estimates of the movements seemed to show that on balance out-of-town banks have taken some $2,000,000. Through various agencies, such as new gold, this loss appears to have been reduced to slightly more than $1,000,000. If there occurs an increase in loans nt all comparable to that of last week, or its predecessor, the surplus account must be again cut into. Money rates for short and long periods were unchanged, but the banks are showing a disposition to refuse to lend for the long periods, particularly for nine months and a year.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Bowery Bank.
Nassau Trust Co.
New England Cotton Yarn Co. preferred.
Philadelphia Warehouse and Cold Storage Co.
West Pennsylvania Railway.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Century Realty Co.
Distillers' Securities Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money was quoted at 3¾@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $271,778,461; balances, $8,500,083; Sub-Treasury debit, $570,009.

Sterling exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8615@4.8620, sixty days at $4.8230@$4.8235, and cables at $4.8650@$4.8655. Commercial bills were $4.82¾@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs 5.21¼ plus 1-32 for long and 5.17½ less 1-32 for demand, reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95 plus 1-32; guilders, 40¼ less 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—No sales. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—20@30c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 65¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¾c.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Friday, April 26, 1907.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,220	Amal. Cop	94¼	94¾	93⅛	93¾
3,220	Am. Smelt	132⅞	134¼	132¼	132½
50	Am. Sugar	125½	128	125½	125¾
30	Amac. Cop	62	63	62	63
2,570	A., T. & S. F	95¼	95⅝	94	94½
80	Balt & Ohio	93⅞	93¾	93½	93½
2,150	Brook. R. T	59½	60⅛	58⅞	59⅝
20	Can. Pac	175⅝	175⅝	175⅛	175⅜
30	Ches. & Ohio	42	42	42	42
360	Chi. Gt. West.	11	11¼	11	11⅛
750	C., M. & St. P	136⅜	136⅝	134¾	134¾
50	Col. Fuel & I	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35⅜
770	Erie	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞
20	Mo., K. & T	37	37	37	37
80	Mo. Pac	76	76	76	76
100	N. Y. Cen	119	119	118⅝	118⅝
300	Nor. Pac	134	134	134	134
620	Penn	126	126⅛	126	126
20	Press. St. Car	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
35,600	Reading	110⅞	112¾	110½	110½
20	Rep. Steel	28½	28½	28½	28½
90	Rock Island	21½	21⅝	21½	21½
1,500	So. Pac	84½	85¼	83¾	84
20	So. Ry	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
30	Texas Pac	28¾	29	28¾	29
70,680	Am. Pac	143	144¼	142⅜	142⅜
3,470	U. S. Steel	37⅜	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛
170	U. S. Steel pf	101¼	101⅜	101	101
20	Wabash	14½	14½	14½	14½
70	Wabash pf	26¾	26¾	26	26
140,870					

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.80	.80	.80	.80
200	Belehazzar	.79	.79	.79	.79
600	Blue Bell	.28	.28	.28	.28
500	Chollar	.21	.21	.21	.21
1,000	Cracker Jack	28½	28½	28½	28½
800	Comstock	.33	.33	.33	.33
1,000	Com. Imperial	.02	.02	.02	.02
300	Goldfield Con	8.02½	8.02½	8.02½	8.02½
500	Kendall	.55	.55	.55	.55
1,000	Lone Star	.35	.35	.35	.35
200	Mexican	.88	.88	.88	.88
500	Orig. Bullfrog	.16	.16	.16	.16
1,000	Red Hill	.66	.66	.66	.66
400	Sandstorm	.84	.84	.84	.84
200	Savage	.95	.95	.95	.95
1,100	Tramps Con	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00
1,500	Union Con	.51	.51	.50	.50
11,200					

TORONTO STOCKS.

Quotations of Cobalt stocks on the Standard Stock Exchange of Toronto, made at the close of the market yesterday, compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	April 26. Bid.	April 26. Asked.	April 25. Bid.	April 25. Asked.
Buffalo	$2.75	$3.25	$2.75	$3.25
Foster	1.26	1.32	1.31	1.40
McKinley-Darregh	1.54	1.58	1.45	1.53
Kerr Lake	4.87	5.25	4.90	5.20
Peterson Lake	.49	.52	.49	.52
Silver Leaf	13½	14½	13½	15
Silver Queen	1.50	1.58	1.53	1.58
Trethewey	1.24	1.32	1.26	1.32
University	6.00	9.00	8.00	9.50
Green Meehan	.74	.80	.73	.80
Amalgamated	.65	.70	.65	.70
Nipissing	13.87	14.00	14.00	14.25
Central	.88	.89	.88	.89

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, April 26, 1907.

Total sales April 26, 1907 369,936
From Jan. 1, 1907 89,529,078
Corresponding date last year 109,679,579

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12	12½	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
93	93⅞	23,820	*Amal. Copper Co	94¼	94¾	93	93	−1¼
19	21	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	20	20	20	20	...
6	6½	200	American Can	6	6	6	6	−⅝
55	55½	700	American Can pf	56¼	56¼	55½	56	−1
30⅛	30½	100	American Cotton Oil	30⅝	30¾	30⅛	30⅜	+ ¼
21	22	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	− ½
72	76	100	Am. Ice Securities	76	76	76	76	+1½
62¼	62⅝	800	*Am. Locomo. Co	63	63	62⅝	62¾	− ⅝
132¼	132½	13,000	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	133⅛	134½	132¼	132¼	− ⅞
108¼	108⅜	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	108½	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝	+ ⅛
8	8½	200	Am. Steel Foundries	8	8¼	8	8¼	− ⅛
124½	124⅝	500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	125½	125½	124¾	124¾	− ¼
120	123	50	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	125	125	125	125	...
91½	92⅞	250	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	92⅞	93	92⅞	93	...
29¾	30¼	100	*Am. Woolen Co	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	− ⅛
62	62¼	4,500	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	62½	63	62¼	62¼	− ¼
94½	94⅝	12,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	95	95⅝	94⅜	94⅝	− ⅝
96¾	97½	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	96½	97¾	96½	97⅝	+1⅜
104½	105	200	Atlantic Coast Line	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅞	+ ⅝
98¼	98½	820	Baltimore & Ohio	99¼	99¼	98½	98½	− ½
58⅝	58⅞	3,950	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	59⅜	60¼	58¾	58¾	− ¼
42	43	245	*Butterick Co	45⅝	45⅝	44½	44⅞	−3⅞
175¼	175⅝	500	Canadian Pacific	175⅝	175⅝	175½	175½	...
29	30	100	Central Leather Co	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	− ⅜
41⅛	42	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	41⅞	41⅞	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
11¼	11½	3,850	Chi. Great Western	11	11½	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
51⅜	53	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	52½	52⅝	51	51	−1¼
134¾	135	4,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	136	136½	134¾	134¾	−1¼
155	157	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	156	156	156	156	+3
118½	119½	149	*C., M. & St. P. ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	120	120	120	120	− ⅝
136	137	698	C., M. & St.P.pf.ctfs., 10 per cent. paid	137	137	136	136	−1
151½	152	800	Chicago & Northw	153	153¼	152	152	...
212	220	318	Chi. & Northw. pf	218	220	218	220	+8
4¼	4½	200	Chi. Union Traction	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	...
15	16	500	Chi. Union Trac. pf	15	15	15	15	+ ½
71⅝	71⅞	900	C., C., C. & St. L	71⅝	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞	+ ⅛
85½	85¾	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	85⅜	85¾	85¼	85½	...
26½	27	700	Colorado & Southern	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	− ⅛
59	60	600	Col. & South. 1st pf	58½	59½	58½	59½	− ½
47	48	400	Col. & South. 2d pf	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	− ⅜
133	134	2,300	Consolidated Gas	133	133	133	133	...
77½	78	110	Corn Products Ref.pf	77⅝	77⅝	77¾	77¾	+ ⅛
184	186	200	Delaware & Hudson	185⅞	186	185⅞	186	...
29½	30	800	Denver & Rio Grande	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	− ⅛
67	70	400	Detroit United Ry	74½	74½	70	70	−5⅛
70¼	70½	279	*Distillers Securities	70¼	70½	70	70	...
23½	23¾	1,400	Erie	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	− ⅛
55¼	56	800	Erie 1st pf	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	55¼	+1
87	90	100	*Federal Sug. Ref. pf	88	88	88	88	...
85	86¼	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
125	135	50	Granby Consol	130	130	130	130	...
147	149	200	General Electric	147½	147½	147½	147½	...
135¼	135½	5,805	Great Northern pf	136⅝	137¼	135½	133½	−1¼
125	128	665	*Gt. Nor. sub. ctfs., 40 per cent. paid	127½	127½	126¼	126¼	− ⅝
61	62	700	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property	62	62	61½	61½	− ⅛
25½	25⅝	200	Interborough-Met	25½	25½	25½	25½	...
23¼	24	100	Int. Merc. Marine pf	24	24	24	24	...
14½	14⅝	100	Int. Paper Co	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
73½	74½	100	Int. Paper Co. pf	73¾	73¾	73⅞	73⅞	− ⅛
43	46	500	*Int. Power Co	43	43	43	43	...
18¼	18⅜	100	Iowa Central	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅛	− ¼
60	69⅜	100	Kansas City So. pf	60	60	60	60	− ¾
67½	70	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	+2½
119⅝	120	200	Louisville & Nash	120½	120½	119⅝	119⅝	− ⅝
69⅞	69¾	200	Mackay Cos	69⅞	69¾	69⅞	69⅞	− ⅛
69	69⅝	300	Mackay Cos. pf	69	69¼	69	69¼	− ⅛
48	49¾	300	Minn. & St. Louis	49⅝	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅛
134⅝	135½	800	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf	134⅝	136	134½	134½	+ ½
36⅞	36⅞	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
65¼	65⅝	450	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65⅜	+ ⅛
75⅝	75¾	700	Missouri Pacific	75⅝	76¼	75⅝	75⅝	− ⅛
123	130	50	Nash., Chat. & St. L	125	125	125	125	...
62	62½	200	*National Lead Co	62¼	62¼	62	62	− ½
89	90	80	*National Lead Co. pf	90	90	90	90	...
117	120	300	*N. Y. Air Brake	119½	119⅝	119½	119⅜	+ ⅛
118⅜	118½	900	New York Centrsl	118⅝	119¼	118½	118½	− ¼
43	44	600	N. Y., C. & St. Louis	42¼	43¼	42¼	43¼	+ ⅛
42	43	245	N. Y. & N. J. Tel	114½	114½	113½	113½	−3½
76	76¼	500	Norfolk & Western	77	77	76¼	76¼	− ½
132¼	132½	9,560	Northern Pacific	134	134¾	132¼	132¼	−1½
116	117	500	*N. P.rcts., 12½ p.c.pd	116⅝	117⅜	116	116	− ¼
4¾	5¼	300	Ontario Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
100	103	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101¼	− ⅛
26	26¾	400	Pacific Mail	28	28	26½	26½	−1
120¼	120¾	8,300	Pennsylvania R. R	120¼	120⅞	120¼	120¼	...
35¾	36⅛	830	Pressed Steel Car	36⅜	36⅜	36	36	−1
93	94	25	Pressed Steel Car pf	94	94	94	94	...
110⅝	110⅞	93,250	Reading	110¾	112¾	110¾	110⅝	− ⅝
28¾	29	250	*Rep. Iron & Steel	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	...
85	87	350	*Rep. Iron & S. pf	86	86	85	85	...
21⅜	21⅝	500	Rock Island Co	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	− ¼
62	67	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	67	67	67	67	...
56	57½	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	...
53	54	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	53½	53¾	53¼	53¼	− ¾
83⅞	84	10,600	Southern Pacific	84⅜	85⅛	84	84	− ⅛
21⅝	21¾		South. R'way ext	22	22	22	22	+ ¼
67	67½	100	South. R'way pf., ext	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	− ⅛
145	147	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	− ⅛
39¼	39½	880	*Tenn. Copper	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39½	− ¼
28½	29	600	Texas & Pacific	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	...
26	26¼	200	Tol. R'ways & Llght	26	26	26	26	...
29⅝	29⅞	100	Tol., St. L. & West	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	− ½
53⅜	54⅛	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	54	54¼	53⅞	53⅞	− ¼
142¼	142⅝	119,000	Union Pacific	143¼	144⅞	142¼	142¼	− ⅝
54	57	135	United Rys. Inv. pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	...
37¼	37¾	300	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ¼
105	108	20	U. S. Express	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	...
41⅜	42¼	50	U. S. Rubber	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	...
72	72½	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	72	72	72	72	− ¾
87	87⅜	15,900	U. S. Steel	87⅝	87⅝	87	87¼	− ½
100⅞	101	2,200	U. S. Steel pf	101¼	101¼	101	101	− ⅛
29⅜	30	700	*Utah Copper	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
69	73	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	70	70	70	70	−2
26	26⅝	400	Wabash pf	26⅝	26⅝	26	26	...
143	143½	400	Westinghouse E. & M	144	144¾	144	144	− ¼
	140	10	Westinghouse 1st pf	145	145	145	145	...
16½	18	500	Wisconsin Central	18½	18⅝	17	17	−2¼
Total		369,936						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCKS.

4.50	5.12½	200	Alice	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	−0.25
0.31	0.37	700	Comstock	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	−0.03
Total		900						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 26.—The agreement reached in the Copper Range suit made that stock the feature, opening up a point and a half, and later selling as high as 82¼. Calumet and Hecla gained 10 points, to 860. Calumet and Arizona 4, to 170. North Butte and Old Dominion over a point each. During the afternoon realizing caused a fractional recession all around, but there appeared to be a number of buying orders slightly under the current level. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	98	97¾	97¾
2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	83½	83½	83½
1,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
10,000	A., T. & S. F. conv. 4s	100½	100½	100½
3,000	C., B. & Q. 3½s. Ill. Div.	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s, 1949	94½	94½	94½
2,000	West End 4½s, 1914	102	102	102

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison	95¼	95¼	95¼
80	Boston Elev	142¾	142	142¾
25	Boston & Albany	236	236	236
2	Boston & Lowell	223	223	223
103	Boston & Maine	163	162	163
200	Boston & Wor	26	26	26
5	Bos. & Wor. pf	73	73	73
20	C. J. Ry. & S. Y	145	145	145
40	Fitchburg pf	131	131	131
104	Mass. Elec. pf	59	59	59½
270	N. Y. N. H. & H	180	179½	180
14	Old Colony	195	195	195
145	Union Pac	144	142¾	142¾
808	West End	88½	88	88¼
11	West End pf	105½	105	105½
4,755	West End rights	14c.	12c.	12c.

TELEPHONES.

805	American	125	124¼	124½
20	New England	121	121	121
150	Western	7	7	7
0	Western pf	75	75	75

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Pneu. Ser	8¼	8¼	8¼
44	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf	17	17	17
62	Am. Sugar	125⅜	125	125
35	Am. Sugar pf	126	124½	124½
10	Am. Wool	30	30	30
201	Am. Wool pf	96¼	95	95
15	Boston Land	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
75	East Boston Land	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
90	*Edison	214	213	214
2	Gen. Elec	147	147	147
2,201	Mass. Gas	65⅜	62	63
327	Mass. Gas pf	86½	86¼	86½
5	New Eng. Cot. Yarn	50	50	50
11	Pullman	170	169	170
10	Reece	9¾	9¾	9¾
30	Swift & Co	106⅝	106	106⅝
390	United Fruit	112¾	111½	111½
1,186	United Shoe Mach	64⅞	63	64
20	Unit. Shoe Mach. pf	27¾	27¾	27¾
778	U. S. Steel	37¾	37¼	37¼
342	U. S. Steel pf	101½	100¾	101⅜

MINING.

3,880	*Amalgamated	94⅝	93¼	93¼
2,048	Am. Zinc	43¾	38⅝	40⅛
400	*Anaconda	63½	62¾	62¾
205	Arcadian	7⅜	7¼	7¼
50	Atlantic	13½	13½	13½
1,115	Balaklala tem. ctfs	10¼	9⅞	10
210	Bingham	18¾	18½	18½
1,420	Boston Con	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
1,752	Butte Coalition	20	20	20⅛
695	Calumet & Ariz	170	166	160
33	Calumet & Hecla	860	850	850
2,663	Copper Range	82½	81½	81¾
100	Franklin	17¾	17½	17¾
897	Greene Can. tem. ctfs	16⅝	16	16½
150	Lake Royale	18½	18½	18½
50	La Salle	17½	17½	17½
25	Michigan	14¾	14¾	14¾
490	Mohawk	84	83	84
566	North Butte	87	86	86
860	Old Dominion	55¼	54¼	54½
50	Parrot	22¾	22¾	22¾
25	Quincy	122	121	121
125	Santa Fe	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
385	Shannon	18	17½	17½
349	Trinity	22¼	21½	21½
400	U. S. Oil	10¾	10¼	10¼
600	U. S. Smelt	54½	54	54½
270	U. S. Smelt. pf	44¼	44¼	44¼
585	*United Copper	62½	62	62¾
286	Utah	63½	62½	63
110	Victoria	8¾	8¼	8¼
100	‡Winona	8	8	8
10	Wolverine	160	160	160

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,206,872, as against $3,154,629 for the previous week, and $2,893,598 for the corresponding week last year. The total for the four weeks of 1907 amounts to $12,023,975, as against $3,031,608 for the previous week, and $2,788,240 for the corresponding week last year.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Cambria Steel, and United Gas Improvement were the leaders. Reading was less active, and Lehigh Valley was dull. Denial of the Morse-Mellen contest for control of Lehigh Navigation did not affect the price of the trust certificates, which held strong. A feature was the activity in Lehigh Valley Transit preferred, several thousand shares changing hands. General Asphalt was off 2 points, to 5, but the preferred was unchanged. Union Traction and Philadelphia Electric were in demand. Total sales, 52,548 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Cement	42	42	42
84	Bell Telephone	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
45	Belmont Tonopah	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
5,520	Cambria Steel	40	38½	39
12	Catawissa 1st pf	58	58	58
18	Cons. Trac. of N. J	75	75	75
2,327	Elec. Co. of America	10⅛	10	10
5	Elec. Storage Battery	54	54	54
10	Erie 1st pf	55	55	55
100	Erie com	24	24	24
5	Finance Co. pf	135	135	135
104	Gen. Asphalt	5	5	5
450	Gen. Asphalt pf	25	25	25
310	Lehigh Valley R. R	65

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LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE

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188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Banco Central Mexicano, S. A.

CONVOCATORIA.

No habiendo tenido lugar, por falta de quorum, la Asamblea General Ordinaria convocada por el Banco Central Mexicano para el dia 10 de Abril de 1907, el Consejo de Administracion de dicho Banco, en sesion celebrada el mismo dia, resolvio, de conformidad con lo prescrito en el Art. 84 de los Estatutos, convocar a nueva Asamblea General Ordinaria, que tendra verificativo en esta ciudad en el domicilio social de le Compania, esquina de las calles de San Augustin y el Angel, el proximo 29 de Mayo a las cuatro de lo tarde, bajo la siguiente.

ORDEN DEL DIA.

I. Lectura del informe del Consejo de Administracion relativo al ejercicio social comprendido del dia 1° de Enero el 31 de Diciembre de 1906.

II. Lectura del Balance y de la cuenta de Perdidas y Ganancias, correspondientes al ejercicio antes mencionado.

III. Resolucion sobre el dictamen del comisario, relativo a las cuentas y al balance del mismo ejercicio.

IV. Resolucion sobre el proyecto del reparto de utilidades correspondientes al oismo ejercicio social.

V. Lectura de la renuncia que presanta un consejero propietario de la Serie A.

VI. Lectura de la renuncia que presenta un coosejero propietario de la Serie B, y un suplente de la misma serie.

VII. Nombramiento en su caso de uo consejero propietario de la Serie A.

VIII. Nombramiento en su caso de un consejero propietario de la Serie B, y un suplente de la misma serie.

IX. Nombramiento de uñ consejero suplente de la Serie A.

X. Nombramiento de un comisario propietario y dos suplentes, an virtud de haber cumplido su periodo los anteriormente nombrados.

XI. Fijar la remuneracion que deba pagarse al comisario.

De conformidad con los arts. 58 y 59 de los Estatutos, para concurrir a la Asamblea, los accionistas o sus apoderados han menester la correspondiente tarjeta de entrada que el Banco les procurara mediante el deposito que habran de hacer de las acciones, en efectivo, en las Cajas del Banco Central; eo los Estados, en los Bancos Locales; en New York, en el National Park Bank; en Paris, an la Baoque de l'Union Parisienne, y an Berlin, en el Deutsche Bank.

Las tarjetas de entrada expresaran el numero de votos que corresponda a cada accionista.

El deposito de acciones debera verificarse a lo menos tres dias antea de la fecha que se fija para la reunion de la Asamblea.

Articulos relativos al deposito de acciones:

Art. 58.—Para tener derecho de asistir a las Asambleas Generales, los accionistes deberan depositar en poder de la Sociedad sus acciones, si fuersn al portador, y recabar una tarjeta que exprese el numero de votos correspondiente a las acciones nominativas registradas en su nombre.

El deposito de acciones podra hacerse tambien en las ciudades del pais o del extranjero que designe el Consejo de Administracion, y el establecimiento o establecimientos comerciales que fueren autorizados a recibir tales depositos, tendran para con los depoeoetes las mismas obligaciones que al Banco inponen los presentes Estatutos.

Art. 59.—A los accionistas que depositen sus acciones, ora sea en poder del Banco, o ya en los establecimientos que el Consejo designa en las plazas del pais o del extranjero, se les dara una tarjeta que expresara el nombre del accionista y el numero do votos que le corresponden, y si lo pidiesen, una formula de poder, cuyos terminos acordara el Consejo de Administracion.

El deposito de accioces debera verificarse a lo menos tres dias antes de la fecha fijada para la reunion de la Asamblea.

Los accionistas que residan en el extranjero y que hagao el deposito de sus accione en los establecimientos que el Consejo designe, pusden no obstante, nombrar sus apoderados por medio de telegrama dirijido al Banco por conducto de dicho establecimiento, expresando el nombre de le persona a cuyo favor haya da extenderse la tarjeta de entrada y el numero de votos qus hubiere de corresponderle.

Art. 64.—Para que se declars legitimamente instalada la Asamblea General por virtud de su primera convocatoria, es necesario que en ella este rspresentado mes de la mitad del capitel social.

El el dia senalado para la Asamblea oo se reuniere ese numero de acciones, se repetira la convocatoria, y la reunion sera valida cualquiera que sea el numero de concurrentes y el de acciones representadas, con tal de que no se traten mas asuntos que los indicados en la primera convocatoria."

México, Abril 11 de 1907.—*Fernando Pimentel y Fagnaga*, Gerente. *Federico Kladt*, Subgerente.

OFFICE OF
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 1st day) of MAY, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Standard Gas Light Company of the City of New York will he held at the office of the Company, Nos. 61-63 East 59th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the eighth day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. GEO. W. PARKHURST, Sec'y.

Quarterly Meeting of the American Institute, Thursday, May 2d, 1907, at 10 W. 44th St. 8 P.M. R. A. B. DAYTON, Sec'y.

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Wire houses had the appearance of activity yesterday, although the stock market was absolutely dull and apathetic. As a rule these houses have among their customers a liberal percentage of men who trade exclusively in grain and disregard the stock board altogether. These regular customers in grain options were increased yesterday by recruits from the stock-trading crowd, and the advance in wheat particularly induced considerable activity in several offices. The trading in grain is in very much heavier volume than one might suppose from the usual careless attitude of the New York offices toward their grain department. Orders in half million bushels and in two or three hundred thousand bushels are given very quietly and executed very promptly. The service between the two cities is usually perfect. Some houses have four or five direct wires to Chicago.

***

Relative to grain trading it is admitted that the New York branches of these houses would much prefer their customers to trade in stocks. There is not in the first place the same reputation to be gained by having a heavy clientèle in grain as in stocks, and there is the added fact that the profit in stock trading to the broker is decidedly more than in grain. No interest is charged to the customer in grain, and until recently the commission for a round trade—that is, buying and selling—was only ⅛, whereas it is ¼ for each operation in stocks. The adoption of the rule making the commission an eighth for each operation in grain has helped somewhat, but not sufficiently, to inspire a desire to have possible stock customers transefer their dealings to the grain options.

***

Although the aged maxim that a woman cannot keep a secret has as many believers in the financial district as anywhere else, the fact remains that the details of one of the real curiosities of a late panic have remained hidden. There are many who know that one of the big pools or a comparatively big one that suffered in the violent break in March was composed almost entirely of women, and their play in the market had been on a very heavy scale. Details as to the identity of the participants in the pool or the extent of the loss have not come to light, and it seems as if curiosity would not be gratified on that point. There is at least one man in the financial district who does not look resentfully at the figures of the stock slump on March 14. One of his near and dear relations bad been twitting him on her success and his inability to make any money. Unfortunately this esteemed relative of his was a member of the pool in question. She took her losses without a murmur, but the man's satisfaction is no less acute on that account.

***

"Why it is that I pay so much attention to bear guff I cannot understand," said a trader who was watching Union Pacific yesterday. "I was long of that stock not so many days ago 10 points lower, and one day at luncheon a man who is never known to have a real idea in his head came to me and told me that he had executed big buying orders in the stock without moving it a bit. Then he went on to figure out that it was going to break, and gave me a lot of that stuff about the technical position and the like until I came to the conclusion that I had better get out. I did, and I have been afraid to buy it ever since. I suppose every trader is afflicted with similar pests in the shape of friends. I am trying to keep track of the crowd who have steered me wrong in the past year or so, and I shall 'copper' everything they tell me."

***

Traders in stock brokers' offices paid very little attention to the President's speech. They did not even take the trouble to read it as it came out on the news bulletins. This did not mean disrespect to the President; it simply showed that they knew there was nothing of serious import in it from a stock market point of view. They will reserve their reading of it until the full text can be obtained in the newspapers, but had it been specifically on corporations it would have been read with avidity.

***

Scores of traders who went through the panic with long stocks and were compelled to margin them even from the low figures that were reached are still long of these stocks. They will not sell them on rallies, believing as they do that eventually the prices before the panic will be reached again. Interest charges keep on piling up, but they still hold on. They figure out that they have a big loss, and they take the position that having once gone through the panic they had better take a chance of getting out even than to sacrifice their holdings at present prices.

***

Superstition is as much in evidence in the financial district as in a gambling house. It is well known that several buildings in the financial district in numbering their floors have eliminated the thirteenth. One of the recent new buildings in the district, remarkable for its architectural ugliness and its limited ground area, has a large shop on its street floor. The firm that leased the shop put a large sign in the window and adopted for themselves a special name for the building. It attracted a great deal of attention because, unconsciously, perhaps, they had given it a name yeare ago identified with an uptown resort which received a great deal of attention from the police. When this was called to their attention the fancy name was rubbad out and the plain number of the building substituted.

***

Bankers are interested in the announcement of a new issue of city bonds. The bonde will be 4 per cents, and the usual rule that they muet bring par or better will obtain. It is expected that there will bo a substantial number of bids, but the fact remaine that many houses in the district are carrying city issues, particularly the old 3½ per cent. bonds, at a loee, and with no prospective improvement in the market.

***

One eure eign of the near advent of the 1st of May was the appearance in the financial district yesterday of many moving vans. It induced tho comment that in many instancee moving this May is coupled with the thought of reorganization. Certain important announcements in that raspect are looked for withln a few days, and, despite deniale, the rumors of dissolution of certain firms are accepted as facts.

***

Incidente of a very dull market aside from the President's speech and the rise in wheat were a sharp break in Detroit United Railways, which excited no special interest, and good statements of earnings by the Atchison and the Rock Island. The story of a holding company for all Union Pacific linee was revived again without official sanction. The depression of the close of the market was ascribed to a foreknowledge of to-morrow's bank statement. Tradere on the floor give a more prosaic explanation of professional profit taking.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Apathy on the Stock Exchange Reflected in Sluggish Market on the Curb.

DAVIS-DALY ESTATE UP

Light Trading Results in Minor Gains and Losses Throughout List—Boston Copper One of the Losers.

Reflecting the apathy of the Stock Exchange, trading on the curb yeaterday was practically at a standstill outside of the issues in which activity is stimulated by interested parties. At the close of the market losses and gains were about evenly divided. One of the issues in the mining list which showed conepicuous etrength was Davis-Daly Estate. This stock gained 1 point on trading of 3,000 shares, closing at 16¾. Butte Coalition also moved upward, rising from 26⅝ to 27¼, after transactions of 850 shares. Nevada-Utah was again active yesterday, selling 7,000 shares with a resultant rise of ⅜ to 4⅜, at the close. Manhattan Transit sold 4,000 shares between 5¼ and 5½, closing at 5⅜. Boston Copper was one of the weak shares in the mining list, trading totaling less than 2,000 shares, resulting in a loss for the day of ½ point. The price fluctuated between 29⅛ and 28½, closing at the latter figure.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
230..	Am. Tobacco	*355	*355	345	350
400..	Bay State Gas	¾	¾	¾	¾
200..	Clyde S. S.	35	35¾	35	35¾
200..	Mallory S. S.	85	85½	85	85½
4,000..	Manhatten Tran.	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
2,000..	Meerecbaum	5	5¼	5	5⅛
800..	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S.	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼
200..	N. Y. Trans.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
30..	Standard Oil	528½	528½	526	526
700..	Waterbury Co.	44	44	43½	44
8,000..	Western Ice Co.	33	35	33	34½

RAILROAD.

1,800..	Chicago Subway	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,200..	Alaska Mines	1	1⅛	⅞	1
105..	Balaklala	10	10⅜	10	10⅜
200..	Bam.-Delamar	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100..	Barnee K. Dev.	4	4	4	4
775..	Bonanza Belt	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
247..	Batopilas Min.	*7⅜	8	7⅜	8
1,800..	Boston Copper	29	29⅛	28½	28¾
8,000..	Brit. Col. Cop.	8	8⅛	7⅞	8
850..	Butte Coalition	26⅜	27¼	26⅜	27¼
400..	Butte & N. Y.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
5,500..	*Cobalt Central	39	39	38½	38½
400..	Colonial Silver	3	3	3	3
200..	Col. Gold Dredg.	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
700..	Colusa-Leon. Ex.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
100..	Cumb.-Ely Min.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
6,000..	Davis-Daly Est.	15½	16¾	15½	16¾
2,200..	Dom. Copper	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
300..	Douglas Copper	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
200..	El Rayo Min.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
100..	Ely Central	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100..	Ely Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,800..	Foster Cobalt	1 5-16	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16
1,100..	Furnace Min. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100..	Giroux	9	9	9	9
1,100..	Greene-Cananea	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16½
80..	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
370..	Grsene G.-S. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100..	Green-Meehan	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
550..	King Edward	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000..	Mexican Dev.	1⅛	1 9-16	1⅛	1 9-16
1,300..	Mitmac G. Min.	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100..	M. Co. of Am.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700..	Mitchell Mining	4	4⅛	3⅞	4
400..	Mont.-Shoshone	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
400..	Nev. C. Copper	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
10..	Nev. Smelting	27	27	27	27
7,000..	Nev.-Utah M. & S.	4½	5	4⅛	4⅞
5,000..	Nip. Mines Co.	14	14½	13⅝	13⅝
800..	Old Hon. Mining	3¼	3½	3⅜	3½
2,300..	Pitts. L. & Z.	75	76	75	76
1,800..	Silver Queen	1 9-16	1 9-16	1½	1½
1,800..	Stewart Mining	2 9-16	2 9-16	2⅜	2 9-16
9,800..	Tonopah Ext.	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
5,250..	Tramps Con.	1.00	1.00	.95	.97
110..	Ton. M. of Nev.	17⅝	*17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
1,240..	Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
45..	Trinity Copper	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
3,500..	United Copper	62¼	62¼	62	62⅛
200..	Union Exp.	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
55..	Utah Apex	6	6	6	6

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	Bid. April 26.	Asked. April 26.	Bid. April 25.	Asked. April 25.
Alaska Mines	⅞	1	1⅛	1¼
American Tobacco	340	355	340	355
American Malt 6s	..	..	100	105
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83	84	83	84
Am. Writing Paper	2	2½	2⅜	2½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	22½	23½	22	23½
Balaklala	9¾	10⅛	9⅝	10⅜
Bamberger Delamar	2	3	..	..
Barnes-King Devel	4	4½	4	4½
Bonanza Belt	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅝
Batopilas Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
Boston Copper	28¾	28⅞	28¾	29⅛
British Col. Copper	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
Butte Coalition	27	27½	25½	26⅜
Butte & New York	4½	4⅝	4½	5
Central Foundry	2¾	3	2½	3
Central Foundry pf	14½	15½	14½	15½
Central Foundry 6s	72	74	..	..
Chicago Subway	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜
Clyde S. S.	34	36	..	..
Cobalt Central	38½	39	38½	39
Colonial Silver	2⅞	3⅛	3	3⅜
Colorado Gold Dredging	8¾	8⅞	..	..
Cumberland-Ely Mining	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅞
Colusa-Leonard	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅝
Davis-Daly	16¾	16⅞	15½	15⅝
Dominion Copper	6	6½	5⅝	6
Douglas Copper	10	10⅜	10	10⅜
Empire Steel	..	..	7	10
Empire Steel pf.	..	..	45	50
Ely Central	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5½
Ely Con.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
El Rayo	5½	5⅞	..	..
Foster Cobelt	1¼	1⅜	1 3-16	1¼
Furnace Creek	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
Giroux	8¾	9¼	9	9⅛
Gold Hill	..	..	15⅜	20
Greene Con. Copper	..	..	24	24½
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
Greene-Cananea	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜
Guanajuato Con.	..	..	4	4¼
Havana Tobacco	..	..	11	12½
Havana Commercial pf.	..	..	68	74
International Salt	..	..	13	13½
King Edward	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅜
Mallory	34	36	84	86
Manhatten Transit	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
McKinley-Darragh	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
Micmac Gold Mining	..	..	4¼	4½
Mines Co. of America	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Mitchell Mining	4	4⅜	3⅞	4
Montgomery Shoshone	9½	10	9½	10
Nevada Con. Copper	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S.	29	29½	28½	29½
N. Y. Transportation	3	3⅝	..	..
Nevada Smelting	3	3⅛	2⅞	3
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	4¼	5	4¼	4½
Nipissing Mines Co.	13¾	14	14⅛	14½
Old Hundred	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
Oils Elevator	36	40	36	40
Oils Elevator pf.	90	95	90	95
Pittsburg Lead & Zinc	76	78	77	78
Seaboard 2d pf.	..	..	17	25
Silver Queen	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Stewart Mining	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Standard Oil	526	529	524	529
Trampe Con.	95c.	$1.00	95c.	$1.00
Tri-Bullion	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜
Tonopah Extension	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Trinity Copper	21	22½	21½	22½
Union Exploration	8	8¼	7⅞	8
United Copper	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
United Copper pf.	..	..	83	95
Union Typewriter	..	..	54	88
Union Type. 1st pf.	..	..	116	120
Union Type. 2d pf.	..	..	116	120
Utah Apex	..	..	5½	..
Waterbury Co.	43¾	44½	43⅜	44½
Western Ice	34	34⅜	34	34⅝

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Stringency in Pig Iron Reported—Prices Advanced.

Reports of a stringency in the pig iron markets, more especially in the Middle West, have developed within the last few days. Bessemer iron for delivery this year is only obtainable at $22, Valley, which is $1 higher per ton than was paid for 150,000 tons, sold a fortnight ago. The scarcity of steelmaking iron is commented on as follows by ona trade authority:

"The scarcity of steelmaking pig iron is not so much due to large open-markot sales as it is to various consumers taking their maximum tonnages under various arrangements which they have, when ordinarily they take close to the minimum. Thus one transaction recently reported has developed into a tonnage, for second half, more than 40,000 tons in excess of what it was understood to involve at the time. The steel casting concerns are taking maximum tonnages."

The Buffalo furnaces have also advanced the price of malleable iron for delivery in the last quarter to $23 a ton, and have put up foundry iron to $22.50. Consumers are reported as more eager to take material for delivery in the last half of the year than at any time since the books opened.

Bessemer iron for immediate delivery is commanding a premium in the Sharon district, and one firm in Warren, Ohio, is reported as having paid $26 a ton for 500 tons on Thursday for immediate delivery.

Steel railmakers are confident of a large increase this year in export orders. Buenos Ayres is in the market for some 6,000 tons, Cuba for 4,000 tons, and Mexico far 1,800 tons.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 26.—Money was in better demand in the market to-day for settlement requirements. Discounts were firmer on the probability that further gold will be taken to Paris.

On the Stock Exchange the settlement was concluded smoothly, but the markets generally were flat, new loans, including the Chinese railway loan of £1,500,000 and also the impending Irish and Indian issues, causing a shrinking of consols and home stocks generally

Foreigners were steady, especially Rio Tinto. Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101½. Mexican rails relapsed further on country selling.

Americans, although inactive, improved, under the lead of Union Pacific, from the morning's parity level, but the business transacted was entirely professional. New York sent liberal buying orders in the afternoon for United States Steel, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific, which hardened and closed firm. The other securities on the list were neglected.

Bullion amounting to £21,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

The Indian Secretary to-day obtained an option on £75,000 in gold due here shortly.

Bar silver quiet at 30 5-16d per ounce. Money, 1⅝@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.40; Lisbon, 2.75.

PARIS, April 26.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, but trading became inactive.

Russian imperial 4s were unquoted and Russian bonds of 1904 closed at 498.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 55c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 26.—Prices in most departments of the Boerse to-day were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German Consol 3½s	86	90⅞
German Consol 3s	84⅞	85¼
Bavarian Government 4s	100	101
Hessian Government 3½s	94½	95¼
Saxony Government 3s	84½	85¼
Hamburg Government 3s	83⅝	84⅜
City of Cologne 4s	100⅛	100⅝
City of Munich 4s	100⅛	100⅝
City of Augsburg 4s	100	100½
City of Frankfurt-am-Mein 3½s	95¼	96⅛
City of Vienna 4s	97⅝	98½
Mexican Government gold 5s	100	101¼
Russian Government 4s	74⅝	75⅜
French Rente 3s	94½	95¼
British Consol 2½s	85⅞	86⅜

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	85 9-16	..	..	— ⅛
Consols, account	85⅝	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	42⅝	42⅝	..	..
Atchison	98	98¼	..	..
Canadian Pacific	174	173½	..	— ½
St. Paul	140	138	..	..
Erie	24⅝	24	..	..
Erie 1st pf.	36½	35	34¾	..
Illinois Central	151	149⅝	148	— 1⅝
Louis. & Nash.	123¼	120	120½	— ½
N. Y. Central	122¼	119	118⅝	— ⅝
Pennsylvania	135	126¼	126¼	— ¼
Reading	157	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	87⅝	85¼	84⅝	— ½
Union Pacific	148⅝	143⅝	143	— ⅝
U. S. Steel	38⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	104½	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅝

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 3 9	Esperanza	1 17 6
Tomboy	1 19 3	Boleras	1 11 3
El Oro	1 8 0	Stratton's Indep.	0 3 3

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Mileage	818	818	818
3d week April	$154,711	$145,911	$120,350
From July 1	7,041,452	7,133,560	6,178,908

DU'LUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

Mileage	592	592	592
3d week April	61,833	57,051	51,764
July 1-April 21	2,598,181	2,443,462	2,143,927

HIDALGO & NORTHEASTERN—

3d week April	18,445	.....	.....

INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—

Mileage	736	736	736
3d week April	143,492	120,501	105,691
From July 1	5,732,805	5,096,218	2,011,518

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	4,298	4,117	4,117
3d week April	966,105	818,215	745,340
From July 1	38,831,747	34,477,810	31,677,373

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—

Mileage	911	884	884
3d week April	178,330	142,415	118,001
From July 1	6,571,015	5,674,096	.....

MINERAL RANGE—

Mileage	140	140	140
3d week April	14,311	13,571	10,805
July 1-April 21	612,563	605,705	532,879

NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—

Mileage	1,730	1,730	1,730
3d week April	237,051	235,202	222,327
From July 1	12,218,482	11,022,189	.....

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Mileage	7,552	7,508	7,201
3d week April	1,066,309	984,126	899,015
From July 1	45,530,875	43,485,505	39,844,270

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

Mileage	451	451	451
3d week April	73,007	65,096	62,994
From July 1	3,399,058	3,326,183	2,999,534

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for March—

	*1907.	*1906.	1905.
Mileage	9,220	9,170	8,967
Gross	8,379,627	6,039,035	5,960,924
Expenses	5,273,962	4,413,304	3,945,008
Net	3,105,665	2,526,238	2,015,916
Rent and taxes	214,904	186,945	182,280
Surplus	2,891,371	2,339,293	1,833,627
9 mos., gross	69,043,960	60,284,836	50,453,658
Expenses	43,240,064	37,250,331	33,381,151
9 mos., net	25,803,896	23,034,505	17,072,507
Rent, and taxes	1,879,070	1,801,080	1,650,560
9 mos., surplus	23,884,500	21,233,225	15,615,011

*Figures for 1907 and 1906 include operations of Denver, Enid & Gulf Railroad; Pecos System and Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for March—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Gross	668,413	716,465	652,808
Expenses	437,778	412,690	447,778
Net	229,634	303,805	204,968
9 mos., gross	6,177,784	6,054,212	5,998,920
Expenses	3,828,047	3,617,933	3,800,145
9 mos., net	2,348,837	3,036,277	2,302,781

IOWA CENTRAL for March—

Gross	256,352	275,150	242,889
Exp. and taxes	166,994	170,882	183,139
Net	89,358	104,268	59,750
Other income	9,755	3,992	*3,346
Total income	100,473	99,299	56,404
9 mos. gross	2,304,203	2,257,276	1,948,677
Exp. and taxes	1,843,567	1,900,138	1,686,855
Net	460,728	597,138	311,822
Other income	43,563	42,493	34,940
Total income	709,291	630,631	346,762

*Loss.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for March—

Gross	332,562	298,612	277,109
Exp. and taxes	204,953	182,282	156,750
Net	127,574	116,330	120,359
Other income	12,145	18,773	8,754
Total income	139,718	133,123	129,113
9 mos. gross	2,877,9	2,813,888	2,270,121
Exp. and taxes	1,830,886	1,675,610	1,400,716
9 mos. net	1,046,921	1,138,278	863,405
Other income	176,375	137,865	95,060
Total income	1,194,396	1,276,141	959,065

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM for March—

Rock Island:

Gross	5,276,705	4,167,877	3,795,036
Exp. and taxes	3,830,726	3,118,652	2,935,121
Net	1,446,069	1,049,195	859,915
9 mos. gross	44,725,304	39,325,536	33,501,071
Exp. end taxes	30,710,745	27,597,381	24,199,571
9 mos. net	14,018,649	11,735,155	9,301,500

'Frisco Lines:

Gross	4,416,718	3,716,187	3,254,

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Holoplane Export Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—O. A. Migatt, Robert Kelly, Jr., J. B. Liberman, New York.

Molix Oil Company, New York; capital, $125,000. Directors—C. H. Knapp, A. F. Walsh, E. E. Belden, Saratoga Springs.

Manhattan Cordage Machine Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. H. Reiner, Villanova, Penn.; G. F. Elliott, Walter Willmurt, Brooklyn.

George Shaeffer Company, New York, (drug-gists;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Hattie E. Lazarus, Rose Kraus, Leon Bottongoff, New York.

Taylor-Bauer Company, New York, (contracting;) capital, $50,000. Directors—C. H. Jacobs, Brooklyn; J. M. Halsted, H. J. Baxter, New York.

Sullivan Realty Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—M. J. Sullivan, Mary C. Barrett, Margaret C. Hoey, New York.

German-American Accident Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. Rederscheid, C. Gunther, New York; S. Schwartz, Brooklyn.

A. S. Evans Company, Utica, (drugs;) capital, $25,000. Directors—A. S. Evans, C. P. Evans, J. Green, Utica.

Pocantico Contracting Company, Ossining; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. J. Bognell, J. A. Bvone, R. W. Yates, New York.

Parkian Roller Skating Rink of America, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—M. G. Bender, F. A. Wagner, George Thompson, New York.

Louis Block, Inc., New York, (real estate;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Louis Block, Marks Block, Anna Block, New York.

Bodine & Henrich, New York, (meats and poultry;) capital, $2,000. Directors—A. E. Bodine, Rebecca M. Bodine, Brooklyn; H. E. Inrichs, Jersey City, N. J.

Circuit Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Benjamin Jackson, Theodore Roche, James Keyes, New York.

Firm Press, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Hugo Seeselberg, S. L. Wilston, Rsuben Wilson, Brooklyn.

Rookery, New York, (advertising;) capital, $10,000. Directors—E. L. Barney, Edgewater, N. J.; E. E. Monfort, Fred Knowlton, New York.

Karatsonyi & Kemst Import Company, Glenn Head, (liquors;) capital, $6,000. Directors—J. I. Bergen, Paul Bonyug, Brooklyn; A. F. Fresman, New York.

Gallatin Vehicle Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—William Bailey, Alexander Begg, R. W. Brixey, New York.

People's Trading Company, 36 West Twenty-second Street, New York, (real estate;) capital, $40,000. Directors—G. J. Light, John McAuliffee, Meyer Sagelmen, Syracuse, N. Y.

Manhattan News Company, 778 Tremont Avenue, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—F. A. Wagner, Robert Rosbrook, New York; W. Banfield, Carthage.

Edward M. Ven Buren, New York, (insurance;) capital, $3,000. Directors—E. M. Van Buren, Plainfield, N. J.; L. V. Ostrander, J. J. Donovan, New York.

Fasse & Co., New York, (painting;) capital, $3,000. Directors—D. B. Mainzer, D. S. Rittenband, New York; A. C. Troy, Brooklyn.

Long & Trenholm Company, New York, (quarries;) capital, $1,000. Directors—E. H. Long, E. A. Bazowskey, New York; Edgar Trenholm, Mount Vernon.

Chelsea Billiard and Pool Parlor Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Max Gross, John Tobias, Alexander Lukacs, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Beecher-Kay Realty Company, Wildwood; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—John H. Beecher, Robert J. Kay, James Eymon, John J. Kay.

Westminster Realty Company, Elizabeth; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Martin F. Kenely, Henry S. Chatfield, William W. Willett, Edgar B. Gler.

Independent Theatres of America, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, G. H. Gunther, B. K. Clark.

Collingswood Construction Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—G. F. Davis, H. W. Bircks, James Rutten, Frank C. Meeter.

Globa Mining Company of Naica, Chihuahua, Mexico, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Joseph Meyers, Leon Lindell, Julius Dandrien.

Fire Escape and Railing Company, Passaic; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Abraham Apple, Joseph Lesbrinsky, William R. Vanecek.

Universal Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—J. S. Mosby, E. W. Maloney, A. A. Kelly.

Stobaugh-Lamont Construction Company, England; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Fred Knowlton, Edgar A. Nunfort, Elbert L. Barney.

Holly Beach Land Company, Holly Beach; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Francis C. Menamin, Molly A. Menamin, Frank E. Smith.

Associated Investors of Newark, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—George H. Small, Emanuel B. Newman, Marvin S. Shurts.

Gumsard Lead and Zinc Company, Newton; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Lewis Van Blarcom, Henry S. Kass, Louis A. Dalrymple.

F. Schneider Company, Union; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Frederick Schneider, Emil Schneider, August Schiegel, Julia Schneider, Conrad Hasbach, August Frank.

Henry Johnson Company, (to manufacture backing for engines, boilers, &c.,) Jersey City; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—Eugene B. Thayer, G. H. Thayer, Raymond W. Thayer.

Titus-Martenis Company, (to deal in poultry food, &c.,) Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Joshua S. Titus, William K. Martenis, George B. Britten.

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Growth of the Pension System,
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No Red Lights Ahead,
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Railways in France,
Expansion of National Bank Loans,
Railroad Casualties,
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BAPTIST.

Amity Baptist Church, 312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Salvation Not by Righteousness but Mercy"; 8 P. M., "Parable of the Two Debtors."

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., west of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Longing for God"; 7:45 P. M., Sixty-fourth Anniversary of the Bible School.

Epiphany Baptist Church,
WORSHIPPING IN LESLIE HALL,
CORNER W. 83D ST. AND BROADWAY.
SABBATH SERVICES:
Bible School, 9:30 A. M.; Divine Service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Fifteen minutes of helpful praise at first of evening service, aided by excellent quartette.
PREACHER, REV. H. F. ADAMS, M. A.
A WELCOME TO ALL. SEATS FREE.

At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church,
4-8 WEST 46TH ST.,
Rev. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D., Minister.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
PREACHING BY DR. AKED.
Evening Baptismal Service.
Bible School, Young Men's and Young Women's Classes at 9:45 A. M.

First Baptist Church,
Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, Rev. M. HALDEMAN.
11 A. M.—"THE CHRISTIAN NOT UNDER THE TEN COMMANDMENTS."
8 P. M.—"THE PEACE CONGRESS IN THE LIGHT OF CHRIST'S PREDICTION OF COMING WAR; NO PEACE TILL OF CHRIST COMES A SECOND TIME."
All who would see how disarmament is impossible, and the Second Coming of Christ the only way to permanent peace, cordially invited.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church,
MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 31ST ST.
KERR BOYCE TUPPER, D.D., LL.D., Minister.
9:45 A. M.—Bible School, with special classes for young men and young women.
11 A. M.—Worship and Preaching.
8 P. M.—Worship and Preaching.
Each of these services will be introduced by the ordinance of baptism.
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square.—Edward Judson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Mount Morris Baptist Church,
FIFTH AV., ABOVE 125TH ST.,
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Twofold Life."
Evening: A Sacred Cantata. "The Way," given by the Church Choir

Washington Heights, Cor. 145th St. and Convent Av.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. All are welcome.

West 83d St. Baptist Church, 8th and 9th Avs., Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—10:30, Avs., Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—10:45, "WORK FOR ALL"; 7:45, "ALMOST PERSUADED."

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle,
Broadway and 56th St.
11 A. M., Public Worship.
The Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, will preach.
8 P. M., Special Musical Service.

Pilgrim Congregational Church,
Madison Avenue and 121st St.,
Rev. FREDERICK LYNCH, Pastor.
Services 11 A. M and 8 P. M.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Society for Ethical Culture, Carnegie Hall 57th St., 7th Av.—At 11 A. M., MR. LESLIE WILLIS SPRAGUE on "THE ETHICS OF MARRIAGE IN MAURICE MAETERLINCK'S PLAYS."

JEWISH.

Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "A System of Practical Ethics." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, B'way & 93d, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, 65th St., Central Park West, C. Armand Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, Madison Av and 73d St., Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, Northeast corner 145th St. and Convent Av.—English preaching 11 A. M; German preaching 8 P. M. Reverend Martin Walker, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., near Columbus Av., Rev. T. H. Baragwanath, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8, Cantata of "Daniel," with chorus of 70 voices, at evening service. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman will lecture on Monday evening on "Lincoln." Admission free.

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 60th Street.
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by Rev. E. S. TIPPLE, D. D., of Drew Theological Seminary.
8 P. M.—Preaching by REV. A. A. BROWN.
Bible School at 9:45 A. M. Midweek Prayer Service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

Metropolitan Temple, 14th St. and 7th Av.
REV. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor.
Pastor preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
TO-NIGHT, TEMPLE MALE QUARTETTE.

Quo Vadis Methodist Church, Lexington Av., 111th St.—11 A. M., evening, theme of Travel Sermon, "New Japan," by J. Sumner Stone.

St. Andrew's M. E. Church,
76th St., West of Columbus Avenue.
Rev. GEORGE C. PECK, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street.
Allan MacRossie Pastor.
Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th Street,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Father and I."
8 P. M.—"The Man Who Discovered Christ."

The Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th St., bet. the Square and 6th Av. —Rev. G. E. STROBRIDGE, Pastor, will preach; morning, 10:45; subject—"More than Conqueror." Evening, 8, "The Ox Goat."

NEW CHURCH.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Service 11 A. M.; Sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "THE VISION OF GOD'S FRESH ADVENT."

PRESBYTERIAN.

Adams Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon services at 4:30 o'clock. The last of the series of sermons on "THE PERSON AND WORK OF CHRIST." Preacher, the Rev. Professor George William Knox; subject—"Christ and the Founders of Other Religions." All are welcome.

Brick Church,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
At 11 and VESPER SERVICE AT 4.
Dr. Richards will preach. Mr. Knapp at EVENING SERVICE at 8. SEATS FREE.
Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M.
MEN'S CLASS taught by Dr. PAGNANI.
Preparatory Service, Wednesday, 8 P. M.
Vesper Service, Friday, 5 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., Bet. Broadway, 7th Av.
Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M.
Rev. Hugh Black at 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Meeting Sunday morning at 9:45. Devotional Meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
Rev. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister; Rev. GEO. H. TRULL, Assistant.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Dr. Stevenson will preach at both services.
Bible School, 9:30 A. M.
Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St.
REV. W. H. W. BOYLE, D. D.,
Preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
The pastor will preach.
And Children's Service at 4:30 P. M.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. George R. Montgomery, Asst. Minister.
Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach morning and evening.
The Bible School, with classes for adults, meets in the Chapel 9:45 A. M.
A fifteen-minute service will be held daily, except Saturday, in the auditorium of the Church
At 12:20 o'clock.
Ten minutes of organ music before each service.

North Presbyterian Church, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Rev. WILSON D. SEXTON, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M., 8 P. M. All welcome.

Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street.
Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James A. McCague, Assistant.
Services, 11 A. M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M.

Park Presbyterian Church, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.—Preaching by pastor, Rev. Dr. Angon P. Atterbury, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West, Rev. DAVID G. WYLIE, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Pastor—Sunday, preaching 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

The Harlem Presbyterian Church, Mount Morris Park West, 122d St., JOHN LYON CAUGHEY, D. D., Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the services to-morrow the pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West Presbyterian Church, on 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs. REV. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., near 7th Av.—Rev. HARLAN G. MENDENHALL preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Souls' Church, St. Nicholas Av. and 115th St., Rev. George S. Pratt, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, 4, and 8.

Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. G. A. STRONG, Rector.—8, 11 A. M., Rector; 4 P. M., musical service; 8, Mr. Miller.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin.
Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

Church of the Ascension,
FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.
REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon, (rector.)
4 P. M.—Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, will visit the Parish.
8 P. M., Evening service and sermon, (rector.)

Church of the Heavenly Rest,
Fifth Avenue, (above 45th St.)
REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector. 4 P. M., Church Parade of Squadron A; Preacher, Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. Herbert Shipman.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer and Address.

Church of the Transfiguration, 5 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 A. M.; CHORAL EUCHARIST and SERMON, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock; SERMON, 8 P. M.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8 A. M.
Morning Prayer; Preacher the Rector..11 o'c.
Choral Service.....8 P. M.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.

Eglise du Saint Esprit, 45 Est 27e Rue.—Service religieux le dimanche a' 10½h. du matin, 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church,
Broadway and Seventy-third Street.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Sermon by W. J. Campbell.
8 P. M.—Sermon by Mr. Mackenzie.

St. Bartholomew's Church,
Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street,
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address. Anthems, "The Wilderness," Wesley, and "On High the Stars Now Are Shining," Rheinberger.
5 P. M.—ORGAN RECITAL.

At St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St.—8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon by Bishop Courtney. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Mark's, 2d Av. and 10th St., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M.; Evening Service, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Pastor, Rev. A. Edwin Kelgwin, D. D., will preach his third sermon, "Predestination," in the morning. Evening subject: "Why Was Not Satan Crucified Instead of Christ?"

Church of the Messiah,
(Unitarian,) 34th St., cor. Park Av.
Ministers { Rev. Robert Collyer.
{ Rev. John Haynes Holmes.
Services 11 A. M.
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach. Subject: "The Responsibility of the Churches."

The Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "A Royal Fool."
Evening: "The Hymns We Love"

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Rev. James B. Ely, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; subject—"The Man at the Gate."
Rev. Andrew Mutchmor at 8 P. M., subject—"Whom to Follow? What to Believe? How to Act? Christ's Answer."

The West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERETT SNEDEKER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
5 P. M., Studies for Men in the Teachings of Jesus, conducted by Dr. Cobb.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Cor. 57th., Rev. Wm. Carter, Ph. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "The Pow and the Pulpit."
Evening: "The Fall of Samson."
Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening.

South Church,
Madison Av. and 38th St.
Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., Minister.
9:45 A. M., Children's Service.
11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon.
4 P. M., Evening Service and Sermon.

34th St. Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. ROBERT J. BURDETTE, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Religious Society of Friends.
Religious Meetings, 11 A. M. at
East 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, Manhattan, and Schermerhorn St. and Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophical Society, 244 Lenox Av.—Public meetings: Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Heaven and Hell." Dr. E. B. Guild; next Tuesday evening, "Soul."

UNITARIAN.

All Souls', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach on "The Best Possible Use of the Church." Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

Church of the Messiah,
(Unitarian,) 34th St., cor. Park Av.
Ministers { Rev. Robert Collyer.
{ Rev. John Haynes Holmes.
Services 11 A. M.
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach. Subject: "The Responsibility of the Churches."

At Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Corner 121st St. Service at Eleven. "THE DEATH OF THE GODS." By Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright.

UNIVERSALIST.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., this minister, Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on the subject, "Thoughts Are Things," and at 8 P. M., the final evening service, the choir will render Gounod's "The Redemption."

OTHER SERVICES.

A Large Chorus of Children
will sing
HYMNS NEW AND OLD
8:30 SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
155 WORTH STREET.
SUPERINTENDENT, WM. R. GARBUTT.
ORGANIST, S. N. PENFIELD, MUS. DOC.

Alexander Irvine, Illustrated Experience from his recent investigations in the South, West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 West 57th St., Sunday, 3:30 P. M. All men invited.

DR. MADISON C. PETERS,
Majestic Theatre, 11 o'clock to-morrow, "Why America Leads the World in Divorce"; evening, 8:15, special lecture, "The Good in Christian Science." Voluntary silver offering at the door. Public invited.

Fred. B. Smith,
Harlem Branch, Y. M. C. A.,
5 West 125th Street.
Sunday, April 28, at 4:15 P. M.
Men only.

Henry Frank,
Lotus Hall, 115 West 79th., 11 A. M.,
"Virtue and Vice of Skepticism."

The People's Institute,
Closing Sunday.
SPEAKERS: Gov. Charles E. Hughes, Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes, Professor Charles Sprague Smith.

Union Church, 48th St., West of Broadway, Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Harteock, Minister.—10:45 A. M., "The Lifted Christ"; 8 P. M., "The Call of Career versus Conscience."

23d St. Y. M. C. A.—3:45 P. M.
IMMIGRATION.
Illustrated by many views.
Howard Grose, author of
"Aliens or Americans?"
Reinald Werrenrath, Baritone.

Boarders Wanted, Furnished Rooms, Help Wanted, and Situations Wanted.

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West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with references; Southern home.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

46TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large room; table guests; telephone; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; high grade.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Charming, large rooms; board optional; American family; telephone; references.

83D ST., 120 WEST.—Single rooms and board; table boarders accommodated; Summer rates; references exchanged.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; also single room; good board; references.

83D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable front, sunny double room; couple, gentlemen; references; select; table guests.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Two desirable double rooms; sunny; good board; terms moderate; telephone; references.

104TH ST., 112 WEST.—Two elegant connecting rooms; bath; private family; meals optional. Kelsey.

120TH ST., 152 WEST.—To rent, with board, a desirable single room; telephone.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—High-class location; handsome, large rooms, suitable family, couples; telephone; gentlemen.

LENOX AV., 257, (123d.)—Second floor, single, en suite; bath adjoining; vacated April 26.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to learn English in cultured American home, apartment; Subway, elevated; good table; terms $9. Savarin, Box 813 Times, Times Square.

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST.—Formerly private house; newly furnished rooms, single, en suite, with private bath; parlor dining room; moderate rates; references.

17TH ST., 110 EAST.—Single room, with dressing room; excellent table; table guests.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large room; steam; running water; Subway station near Gramercy; excellent board.

IRVING PLACE, 53, residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish.—Attractive to those who appreciate a quiet, well ordered house; suite two rooms, bath; breakfast served in rooms; telephone 2123 Stuyvesant; references desired.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 AND 7, Heights, Overlooking Wall St.—Five minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; accessible all trolleys and seaside; floor, furnished or unfurnished, and single rooms; neighborhood home; table high-class. Telephone 905 Main.

Long Island.

Douglastnn.—Douglas Manor Ian, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, teanis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

37TH, 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class bachelor home; reference.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Physician's office; gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, $2.50 upward; private house; gentlemen only; references.

45TH ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, elegantly furnished, consisting of two large rooms with private connecting bath; with or without board; telephone; near "L" and Subway.

48TH ST., 247 W.—Pleasant rooms in a refined home; all conveniences.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms; every convenience; very reasonable; private house.

65TH ST., 165 WEST.—Parlor suite, consisting of three elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; also large room, connecting, bath; near "L." Subway.

69TH ST., 127 WEST.—Back parlor for physician or dentist; also sleeping rooms; bath; gentlemen.

69TH ST., 204 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or couple.

73D, 166 WEST.—Elevated, Subway express; large rooms for one or two; telephone; family.

79TH, 163 WEST.—Large front rooms, private bath, dressing rooms; permanent gentlemen preferred.

80TH ST., 150-152 WEST. The Anderson.—Beautiful second floor suite, two large rooms with private bath, medium-sized front room; telephone in every room; Summer rates; high-class table; table guests received.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Large back parlor, business or otherwise; also medium room; convenient "L."

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Selected accommodations; refined surroundings; every convenience; moderate.

83D ST., 208 WEST.—Pleasant hall room, bath; gentleman only; no other roomers. Griffith.

84TH ST., 25 WEST.—One room; also suite of two; clean, comfortable; references. Muller.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE, DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

97TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large front room, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for two.

115TH ST., 415 WEST. (Cathedral Heights.)—Pleasant outside room for gentleman; elevator apartment. Schaefer.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Room in private family of two; very neatest of care. Address nr call evenings. Fred F. French.

149TH ST., 542 WEST.—Private house; few rooms to refined parties; board optional; home comforts.

HIGH-GRADE apartments, suites, and rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Women's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

MANHATTAN AV., 169, (104th St.)—Nicely furnished small room; private house.

East Side.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Handsome parlor floor, with private bath; also newly furnished room, with bath; high-class house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH, 139 EAST—Private, high-class house; for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished; scrupulously clean; Summer rates; references.

MADISON AV., 31.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small rooms.

Brooklyn.

FOR YOUNG MEN.—The finest club building in Brooklyn; 107 rooms, only four vacant; price, $4 per week; splendid restaurant. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, Brooklyn.—Elegant large and small rooms, overlooking New York Bay; all conveniences; gentlemen only; rates reasonable.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 145, near Borough Hall and stores.—Well furnished front parlor; references required.

New Jersey.

BAYONNE, N. J., 51 East 33d St.—Furnished room; southerly exposure; on New York Bay; convenient to C. R. R.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Episcopal Church; $100. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—An experienced waitress; Washington Heights Hospital, 554 West 165th St.; wages, $17. Call 10 A. M. Inquire for Superintendent.

WANTED—Helpers in the wards, laundry, scrubbers, &c.; salary, $15 a month and maintenance. Apply to Supervising Nurse of Harlem Hospital, foot of East 120th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Episcopal church; $500. Webster Choir Ex. 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Tenor for Brooklyn church, good reader; $150. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Avenue.

WANTED—Experienced tenor for city Catholic Church; $300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for city church quartet; nice position. Webster Choir Ex., 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church quartet. Address Drawer V, Stamford, Conn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

BIG MONEY SELLING LOTS.
Live men who start now on Spring campaign can earn more in next three months than in any other line; quickest selling property on market to-day; experience not necessary to get good income at once—let us tell you why. Apply 9 to 12 to John Gill, agency manager, Laurelton Land Co., second floor Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WANTED—Young man, 16 to 20, school graduate, good habits, systematic and careful, to wrap books, stationery, &c., take charge of boys and general mail and express delivery; permanent position; good chances for advancement; salary, $7; must be well recommended. Address Publisher, 168 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—By a large fire insurance company, several young men about 16 to 18 years of age, to learn the business. Must be of good address, well educated and not afraid of work. Salary to start $30 per month. Address Good Opportunity, Box 154, Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man who has had experience in a lumber yard and willing to make himself generally useful, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; state age, salary wanted, and furnish references. Address Lumber, Box 30 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night. Free catalogue. Visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—Bright man having acquaintance with business men; one capable of closing large deals; large commission to right party. Oswald, Room 201, 277 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—General helpers in the wards and about Harlem Hospital; salary, $20 a month and maintenance. Apply to Supervising Nurse of Harlem Hospital, foot of East 120th St.

WANTED—In an insurance brokerage office, a boy. Gentile; must live at home; first-class references required as to honesty and ability. Box 125 Times, 39 Broad St.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San. Box 330 Times, Times Sqnare.

WANTED—Caretaker for country place who understands the care of grounds and private house. J. W. Stone, 114 Liberty St.

WANTED—Three competent porters. Apply between 8 and 9, Room 606, Times Building, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined French dressmaker, engagements by day in private families. Mlle. Marguerite, 332 West 55th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Third Day of the Ogden Sale Yields $435,000—Deal for West Thirty-eighth Street Residence—Walker Street Building Sold.

Two hundred and five lots sold for a total of $435,000—that was yesterday's result at the Ogden estate auction sale. The crowd which faced Auctioneer Day was not inferior in size, spirit or buying power to that which had filled the sales-room on Wednesday and Thursday. Three consecutive days of auction-room oratory seem to have been without effect upon the auctioneer himself, and at the close of yesterday's session he announced the sale would be resumed on Monday morning.

Out of the 1,100 parcels in the Ogden offering 644 have now been sold for $1,103,225.

More high prices were scored yesterday when the lots along Boscobel Place, between Aqueduct and Undercliff Avenues, were put up. This block is just alongside the Bronx entrance to Washington Bridge. For the southwest corner of Aqueduct Avenue and Boscobel Place I. A. Mekeel made the highest single bid of the sale so far, $17,800. This plot is a little over a lot in area, so that the price is not relatively as high as the $15,800 paid on Thursday for three-fifths of the lot at the corner of Ogden Avenue and Boscobel Place.

At the southeast corner of Boscobel Place and Undercliff Avenue Charles V. Halley paid $7,900 for a lot, and also took an adjoining parcel on Boscobel Place for $6,100 and one on Undercliff Avenue for $2,600. The other inside lots on Boscobel Place brought $5,250 and $5,500 each. To the south, along the west side of Aqueduct Avenue, the bids ranged from $4,500 to $4,700 a lot, and at the rear, on Undercliff Avenue, they averaged $2,025 a lot.

The first block in which sales were made was that bounded by Undercliff and Sedgwick Avenues and the Washington Bridge Parkway.

On Undercliff Avenue prices for lots ran as high as $2,925, but fell off to $1,600 further north. On Sedgwick Avenue prices ranged from $2,575 to $1,675. For lots running through, where the block is narrow, prices ranged from $2,600 for 25 by 200 down to $1,125 for 25 by 90. The almost triangular plot at the junction of the two avenues, 108 by 50 by 116 by 8, brought $2,300.

When the block to the west was invaded the Whitehall Realty Company bought twenty-six lots on Commerce Avenue at one knockdown for $800 each, including the southeast corner of 171st Street. One other lot on the same street brought $1,025. On the west side of Sedgwick Avenue twenty-six lots went at prices between $1,450 and $1,500, while the corner of 171st Street brought $2,150, and the lot adjoining $1,800.

The southerly corner of 171st Street, on the same avenues, sold for $1,375 and $3,000, and three lots wedged in between the new aqueduct and the bridge brought a total of $5,000.

Prices were much higher on Ogden Avenue, north of 171st Street. On the west side of the avenue lots brought from $2,900 to $3,150, and the corner went up to $3,650. The triangle at the junction of Ogden and Aqueduct Avenues, 75 by 75 by 50, brought $10,650.

Purchase by Arthur Brisbane.

Leopold Weil has sold for Mrs. Moses Bruhl to Arthur Brishane the four-story dwelling, fully furnished, at 21 West Thirty-eighth Street. The price paid was $100,000.

Deal for Seventh Avenue Parcel.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for a client to Salo Cohn 202 Seventh Avenue, a six-story apartment house on lot 25 by 100.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Jennie E. McLellan the four-story dwelling 243 West Thirty-eighth Street, on lot 17.3 by 100.

Charles E. Durose has leased 368 Seventh Avenue to Harry Weiner, who will occupy the premises after making extensive alterations.

Sale of Walker Street Building.

Randolph Guggenheimer has sold to Uhlfelder & Weinberg, through Cohen & Co., 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street, a new seven-story loft building, on plot 60 by 100.

Buyer for Lexington Avenue House.

A. C. & L. A. Marks have sold for a client the four-story dwelling 638 Lexington Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, which is owned by May Irwin.

The Doelger estate has sold 130 East Fifty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

Samuel Verplanck has sold 122 and 124 East Twenty-fifth Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 41.8 by 98.9.

West 87th Street Dwelling Sold.

Hugh M. Mooney has sold for Henriette O. Glatz to George F. Parsons, for occupancy, 314 West Eighty-seventh Street, a three-story stone-front dwelling, 20 by 100.8.

Harlem Properties Find Buyers.

G. Frohlich has resold 223 West 115th Street, a five-story single flat on lot 18.9 by 100.11.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for a client to Tuckman & Seegal the three-story dwelling 367 West 119th Street, on lot 19 by 100.11.

The Elko Realty Company is the buyer of the new six-story flat, on plot 40 by 60, at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 144th Street, the sale of which by the Northwestern Realty Company was reported yesterday.

West Side Tenement Purchases.

Maier Brothers have sold to Goldberg & Greenberg 532 West Fifty-eighth Street, a five-story double tenement, which they recently bought at auction.

M. Edgar Fitz-Gibbon has sold for Frederick Meyer to Ehlers Brothers 92 West End Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Jacob J. Taboit has leased for Nancy Wolcott to Clara Witt and Mary Wharton the four-story dwelling 329 West Forty-fifth Street, for a term of years. The same broker also negotiated the recent sale of 352 West Twenty-ninth Street for Wilmarth A. Robinson to Dr. George M. Ball.

To Build on East 79th Street.

Julius Weinstein and Nevins & Perelman have sold to Jacob Sherman the plot 125 by 102.2 on the north side of Seventy-ninth Street, 98 feet east of Avenue A. The buyer will erect three six-story flats.

Arbesfeld & Gelb have sold for Aaron Newberger to Frank G. Weiss the five-story double flat, with store, 166 East Eighty-second Street, on lot 25.2 by 102.2.

M. & W. Schacht have sold for J. Schleich to a Mrs. Pfrimer the five-story double flat 105 East Eighty-ninth Street, on lot 25.6 by 100.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for a client the five-story double flat 335 East Ninety-second Street, on lot 25 by 100.8.

Leases in 1 Wall Street.

The eighteen-story building which is nearing completion at the southeast corner of Wall Street and Broadway is already renting well. Only entire floors, of about 1,000 square feet, are offered, and the following have been leased:

A. G. Edwards & Sons, third floor, five years; Lathrop-Haskins & Co., fourth floor, five years; Burton Thompson, tenth floor, five years; H. D. Selleck, fourteenth floor, three years; A. B. Lewis, sixteenth floor, five years; Trustees' Security Company, eighteenth floor, three years.

The United Cigar Stores Company will occupy the ground floor and basement on a ten-year lease.

Fruit Auction Company Will Build.

Plans have been filed for the ten-story office and store building to be erected by the Fruit Auction Company, of which Lowell C. Briggs is President, at the northwest corner of Franklin and Washington Streets, with a three-story annex for lofts and stores adjoining on Franklin Street. The building is to cost $105,000 and the annex an additional $10,900. Frank T. Cornell is the architect.

William D. Kilpatrick and Chapman D. Marks have sold for the estate of James H. Fancher to Harry Sophian 792 and 794 Washington Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 39 by 70.

James H. Cruikshank is the buyer of 658 Washington Street, recently reported sold.

Bowery Building Changes Hands.

Leo A. Goldstone has bought from Joseph L. Buttenwieser 351 and 351½ Bowery, a five-story and basement double tenement, with stores. Mr. Goldstone will make extensive alterations and improvements.

R. L. Blumenthal has resold 81 East Fourth Street, a five-story four-family flat, on lot 25 by 96.

The McArdle estate has sold 420, 422, and 424 Cherry Street, old buildings, on plot 75.3 by 110.

Monroe Street Improvement.

Samuel Golding has bought, through Fleck & Brown, for improvement, 254 Monroe Street, a lot 25.1 by 97.6.

Randall & Freidman have sold for Samuel Greenfeld to Jacob Berlin the five-story tenement 119 Columbia Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Bronx Flats and Dwellings Sold.

John A. Steinmetz has sold for A. Diegel to Herman Schleif 817 Westchester Avenue, a four-story double flat, with stores; also, for John Miller to John Brown, 2,439 Jerome Avenue, a four-story double flat, with stores; also, for John Miller to W. Lunn, 2,441 Jerome Avenue, a four-story double flat, with stores; also, for Charles Berls to George Barthold, 2,443 Jerome Avenue, a four-story double flat, with stores; also, to Lyman Divine, the northeast corner of Mapes Avenue and 179th Street, a plot 45 by 102; also, for A. W. Baum to Charles Stanton, 85 Bronx Park Avenue, a two-family house, 25 by 100; also, for M. McGrath to L. W. Divine, the plot, 50 by 100, at the northeast corner of Merrill Street and Rosedale Avenue, Mapes estate; also, for John G. and Henry Ellendt to John Steg, a plot, 31 by 114, on Daly Avenue, near 179th Street.

New Houses Bought in Brownsville.

Julius H. Relter has bought the nine three-story tenements, each 20 by 100, in course of construction on the south side of Sutter Avenue, between Warwick and Ashford Streets, Brooklyn. Mr. Reiter has sold two two-family houses on the west side of Vermont Street, 120 feet south of Blake Avenue, each 20 by 100, and has purchased, as attorney for Siris, Malzman & Goldman, the northwest corner of South First Street and Marcy Avenue, 50.8 by 77.

New Suburban Colony Planned.

The New York Westbury Company, of which Albert T. Foster is President, took title yesterday from Mark C. Meagher to 150 acres of land in Westbury, L. I., between Ellison Avenue, Carle Road, Old Country Road, and the Jericho Turnpike. Architect Henry Ives Cobb is preparing plans for a hotel of 150 rooms and twelve country houses to be erected on the property.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased to Dr. James C. Ayer the Winant house at Great Neck; also, the C. M. Field property at Port Washington to H. D. Walbridge, and the S. H. P. Pell place at Sands Point to Joseph P. Knapp.

Pease & Elliman have rented to Edward L. Smith the Robert L. Burton house at Woodmere, L. I., formerly occupied by Garrett C. Kip.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

21 Av, s e corner of 50th St, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 100x33.11; Hillman & Price of 124 Bowery, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $90,000.

8TH AV, 817 West, for a two-story brick stable, 25x55; R. H. Musgrave of 122 East 60th St, owner; C. M. Foster, architect; cost, $5,000.

2d St, 302 and 304 East, for a six-story brick flat, 50x63; J. Wolfenberg of 90 Avenue C, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $60,000.

Pitchin Pl, 17 ft w Washington St, for a three-story brick building, 4x37.8; Pruit Auction Co, of 8 Jay St, owner; F. T. Connell, architect; cost, $10,000.

Franklin St, n w corner of Washington St, for a ten-story brick office building and store, 87x25; Fruit Auction Co., owner; F. T. Connell, architect; cost, $165,000.

South 5th Av, w s, 125 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, for a two-story dwelling, 22x34; Joseph McDonald of 508 East 85th St, owner; H. L. & G. H. Spicer, architects; cost, $5,000.

213th St, n s, 125 ft w of 4th Av, for a three-story brick tenement, 25x52; Angelo Serman of 108 East 215th St, owner; L. Howard, architect; cost, $8,000.

Garfield St, e s, 100 ft n of Van Nest Av, for a two-story frame synagogue, 27x85; First Van Nest Peoples's Congregation, Van Nest Av and Garfield St, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $15,000.

Theriot St, w s, 300 ft n of Davis St, for a one-story frame dwelling, 19x25; Antonio Porcaro of 217 East 102d St, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $500.

Morris Park Av, s s, 50 ft e of Unionport Road, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 25x58; Louis Ernst, Morris Park Av and Unionport Road, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

15th St, 111 to 121 West, and 19th St, 112 to 122 West, to a six-story brick store; Greenbut & Co., owners; Rusling Co., architect; cost, $11,000.

24 Av, 2,330 and 2,332, to two four-story brick tenements; J. Levy of 14 West 115th St, owner; D. Stone, architect; cost, $5,000.

72d St, 42 East, to a four-story brick tenement; I. Goldberg of 1,180 Madison Av, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $5,000.

Orchard St, 27, to a five-story brick tenement; H. Samilson of 105 East 94th St, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $5,000.

Southern Boulevard, 2,128, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 25x30; Charles H. Schrag of 208 West 130th St, owner; Werner & Windolph, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, April 26.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 100 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 70.4 x irregular; Louis S. Eickwoort and others to William H. Masterson, (mtg $20,000,) $500.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 75 ft n of 175th St, old, 25x100.11; John 11. Buscall to Katie Buscall, (mtg $7,000,) $1.

BRISTOW ST, e s, 105 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Charlotte Salm to Benjamin Friedman, (mtg $5,500,) $100.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 129th St, 600, 39.11x100; Crystal Realty and Construction Co. to August Seidelroh, (mtg $70,000,) $100.

BROOK AV, w s, 279.11 ft n of 168th St, 45x90; Stephan Moser to John H. Buscall, $100.

CHARLTON ST, 1, 1½, 3, 5, and 7, 125x125; Fred Orth and others to The Wendell & Evans Co., (mtg $55,000,) $100.

DEVANNER AV, w s, 25 ft n of 108th St, 98.3x irregular; Margaret Tabor to Helen F. Cassy, $1.

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 400 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Elizabeth Oswald to John G. Reinhardt, $100.

FOREST AV, 1,157, 19.7x96.11; Patrick Murray to John F. Murphy, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

FOREST AV, 1,053, 20x87.0; William H. Selbert to Albert T. Koertge, (mtg $7,400,) $100.

FREEMAN ST, n w corner of Chisholm St, 25x95; Hyams Realty Co. to Ferdinand Schlisser, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

INTERVALE AV, s w corner of 165th St, 40.3x irregular; William F. Krumdieck and others to Henry Acker, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

LAIGHT ST, 3, 21.10x irregular; Douglas G. McCarter to Maria C. Jermain, 1-200 part, all title, $65.

LENOX AV, 83, 25x100; Frederick Levy to Salo Cohn, (mtg $32,500,) $1.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 114th St, 45x100; Salo Cohn to Frederick Levy, (mtg $75,000,) $100.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,263; Charles Herter to Charles Mozer, all title, $1.

LONGWOOD AV, s w s, at s e s of Hewit Place, 50x100; Henry Acker to William F. Krumdieck, (mtg $64,000,) $100.

LOT 146, map of William F. Duncan at Williamsbridge; Joseph Tatommaso to Raffaele Corsa and another, (mtg $5,000,) $1.

LOTS 34 to 37, map 1,150A of New York Catholic Protectory; Lot 70, map of Nsill estate; Richard J. L. Murphy to Agnes Murphy, $1.

MADISON AV, w s, 20.4 ft n of 127th St, 19.10x35; Isaac H. Blanchard to Francis Hessberg, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

MUNROE ST, 154, 09.9x irregular; Isidor Wexler and others to Samuel Romer, (mtg $40,500,) $100.

OGDEN AV, w s, 50 ft n of 162d St, 75x95; William Callahan to Helen J. Le Hon, (mtg $8,400,) $100.

PARK AV, 3,650, 25x150; Julia E. Hynes to Martin E. Naumann, $100.

PARK AV, e s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 75x100; Herbert G. Soyo to Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co., (mtg $7,000,) $1,000.

PARK AV, e s, 217 ft n of 178th St, 141.9x irregular; William H. Masterson to Louis Eickwort, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

PLOT begins 340 ft e of White Plains Road, at point 670 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Mary E. Bing to William Sprenger and another, $100.

RANDALL AV, s s, 50 ft w of Monaghan Av, 25x100; Monaghan Av w e, 100 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Land Co. C of Edenwald to Annie C. Johnson, $1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 807, 50.11x irregular; George W. Schlicht to Harriet B. Dixon, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, Lot 12 of Anderson property at Morrisania, 155x irregular; William Daly, Sr., to Georgs H. Huber, (mtg $20,000,) $1.

STEEBINS AV, 965, 20.10x12u; Thomas J. Flanagan to Mark Flanagan, $100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 852, 75.6x irregular; Agnes C. McCallum to Julia A. Cleary and others, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

VILLA AV, s s, 601.8 ft n of 200th St, 82.4x irregular; Antonetta Caruci to Bedford Park Construction Co., $100.

WALTON AV, 1,986, 25x100; Sophie E. Moss to James Rolston, all title, $1.

WALTON AV, e s, 275 ft n of 179th St, strip 0.1x100; John Rolston to Sophia E. Moss, all title, $1.

WALTON AV, n w corner of 150th St, 89.4x irregular; Peter V. Van Bergen to Alice T. Van Bergen, $1.

WASHINGTON AV, e w corner of 165th St, 72.8 to 730 East, 90.4x—; Julia Moore to William Klein and another, (mtg $12,500,) WASHINGTON ST, e e, 25 ft s from n s of Plot 445, Unionport, 25x106; John Bobocik to Isaac E. Abbott, $100.

WALTON AV, w s, 20 ft n of 150th St, 18x90, Pster Van Bergen to Alice T. Van Bergen, $1.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 279.11 ft n s of 168th St, 45x90; Stephen Moser to Peter Fox, $100.

WEST END AV, w s, 60.6 ft n of 87th St, 20x100; Jesse L. Eddy to Thomas H. Van Tine, $100.

WHITLOCK AV, s s s, 224.4 ft s w of Hunt's Point Road, 135 x irregular; George F. Johnson's Sons Co. to Edgar Jordan, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

WHITLOCK AV, s s, 274.4 ft e of Hunt's Point Road, 131.7 x irregular; George F. Johnson's Sons Co. to Eliza J. Hewitt, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

1ST AV, s w corner of 1st St, 57.11x irregular; Samuel Fine to Abraham Fine, (mtg $47,000,) $100.

1ST AV, s w corner of 1st St, 57.11x irregular, Samuel Fine to Abraham Fine, (mtg $47,000,) $100.

3D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lewis St, 97x irregular; Frederic D. Phillips to Ludovica D. Graham, 1-00 part, $1.

3D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lewis St, 97x irregular; Frederic D. Phillips to Charles L. Dimon, 1-00 part, $1.

3D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lewis St, 97x irregular; Frederic D. Phillips to Jessie T. Phillips, 1-00 part, $1.

3D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lewis St, 97x irregular; Frederic D. Phillips to Roealle D. Lockwood, 1-00 part, $1.

3D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lewis St, 97x irregular; Frederic D. Phillips to Charlotte H. Dyer, 1-20 part, $1.

3D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lewis St, 97x irregular; Emily F. Patterson to Frederic D. Phillips, 1-25 part, $1.

5TH AV, w s, 28.6 ft n of Clinton Place, 26.3x100; Hannah E. Kelly to John P. Grace, $1.

6TH AV, 488, 25.2x97; Charles Guntzer to Israel Altman, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

7TH AV, 202, 24.7x100; Frederick Levy to Salo Cohen, (mtg $50,000,) $1.

9TH AV, s e corner of 25th St, 98.9x79; Lucia M. S. Cohen to Hungerford Real Estate Co., (mtg $105,000,) $100.

17TH ST, 28 to 32 West, 71.6x92; James A. Renwick to Philip Braends, $100.

18TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Arthur Av, 50x100; Arcangelo Mezzanappa to Maria S. Cinelli, ½ part, (mtg $16,500,) $200.

31ST ST, 350 West, 20x98.9; New Amsterdam Realty Co. to Arthur W. Saunders, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

31ST ST, 350 West, 20x98.9; Arthur W. Saunders to Gem Realty Co., $100.

45TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Lucia M. Solis-Cohen to Hungerford Real Estate Co., (mtg $16,250,) $100.

45TH ST, 71 to 75 West, 57.6x100.5; City Real Estate Co. to Sara W. Coe, (mtg $125,000,) $1.

50TH ST, 410 West, 25x100.5; Marie Roche and another, executors, to Peter Duffy, $39,000.

53D ST, n s, 165 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.5; Lucia M. Solis-Cohen to Hungerford Real Estate Co., (mtg $2,000,) $100.

72D ST, 318 West, 25x102.2; Sadie C. White to Cornelia J. Ryan, (mtg $51,500,) $1.

83D ST, 111 West, 16.4x102.2; Charles Ehrman to George Form, (mtg $9,000,) $1.

86TH ST, 403, n s, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 22x100.8, Otto Friedlander to Selma Mendelson, (mtg $13,000,) $100.

89TH ST, 303 West, 20x100; Frances L. W. Manners to John C. Rodgers, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

92D ST, s s, 400 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.5x100.8; Emanuel Hellner and others to Henry M. Koles, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

103D ST, 103 and 105 West, 50x irregular; Theresa Abelson to Harris Mandelbaum and others, (mtg $42,600,) $100.

106TH ST, 50 East, 25x100.11; Floris T. Whittaker to Jacob T. Hildebrandt, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

111TH ST, n s, 197.6 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11, Samuel Fine to Abraham Fine, (mtg $41,700,) $100.

113TH ST, s s, 281.3 ft c of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; George H. Huber to Mary Mullin, (mtg $16,000,) $1.

113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; George H. Huber to William Daly, (mtg $16,000,) $1.

121ST ST, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; William A. Marble to Frederic O. Virgin, $30,000.

123D ST, 414 East, 25x100.11; Gennarlo Del Genio to Joseph D'Amico, ½ part, (mtg $11,000,) $1.

134TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 240x99.11; Joseph Rosenthal to Rosenthal Construction Co., (mtg $94,774,) $1,000.

134TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 123.5x irregular, Luigi Ricca to Amalia Ricca, (mtg $4,500,) $1.

147TH ST, s s, 40.6 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11; John Brown to John F. Olive, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

157TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; David Miller to Pauline Miller, (mtg $63,000,) $1.

159TH ST, 561 West, 15x99.11; Charles E. Denhard to James Flood, (mtg $4,000,) $1.

161ST ST, 445 East, 17.2x99.11, Christian D. Meyer to Henry Bruno, (mtg $8,500,) $100.

169TH ST, 333 East, 19.11x90; Thornton Brothers' Co. to Mary E. Browne, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6% unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, Henry, to Edward Oppenheim and another; Intervale Av, s w corner of 165th St, 41.2x84.9, due Oct. 25, 1907, 6%.....$12,000

ACKER, Henry, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; Longwood Av, s e corner of Hewitt Place, 50x100, 3 years, 6%.....$50,000

ALTMAN, Israel, to Charles Gunzer, 8th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenus A, 25.2x97, (mtg $15,000, 5 years, 6%.....$9,600

AMSDEROH, Herman H., to General Synod of the Reformed Church; 52d St, 553 and 555, 3 years.....$17,000

BACKER, John, to Ludwig Thonges and another; 136th St, s e, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100, 5 years.....$5,500

BRAENDER, Philip, to James A. Reowkk; 17th St, 28 to 32 West, bond.....$125,000

BENSON, John A., to Henry G. Peters; Lot 312, map of Section B, Vyse estate, 8 years, 5%.....$4,500

BOSWORTH, Mary A., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 53d St, 14 West, 3 years, 4½%...$45,000

BROUNE, Mary E., to Thornton Brothers Co.; 169th St, 333 East, installments, 6%....$2,200

BRUNE, Henry, to Christian D. Meyer; 161st St, 445 East, prior mtg $8,500, 3 years, 6%.....$5,000

BISCALL, John H., to Stephan Moser; Brook Av, w s, 279.11 ft n of 168th St, 45x90, installments.....$5,412

CASEY, Helen F., to Margaret Tabor; Decatur Av, w s, 25 ft n of 198th St, 65.7x94.6, due Oct. 25, 1909.....$5,500

COHN, Rosa S., to Jacob H. Warner; Stanton St, 99, 5 years.....$13,000

COYNE, Mary, to Park Mortgage Co.; Lorillard Place, e s, 96.7 ft n of 3d Av, 20x100, 3 years.....$2,000

COHN, Salo, to American Bible Society; Lenox Av, n e corner of 114th St, 45x100, 5 years, 4½%.....$75,000

COE, Sara W., to Jacob Losb; 76th St, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2, prior mtg $37,000, bond.....$10,000

COE, Sara W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 71 to 75 West 45th St, prior mtg $95,000, bond.....$30,000

CURTIS, Ronald E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 65th St, 150 East, bond.....$14,000

DIAMOND, Mary, to Margaret Wood; Oakland Place, e s, 123.7 ft e of Clinton Av, 25.7x100, 3 years.....$5,000

DELANCEY REALTY CO. to William A. White & Sons; Delancey St, s e corner of Eldridge St, 87.6x49.4, 3 years, 4½%...$110,000

DIMON, Charles L., and others to Dry Dock Savings Bank; 3d St, n s, 201.8 ft of Lewis St, 504.1x irregular, bond.....$150,000

DUFFY, Peter to Marie Roche and another, executors; 50th St, 410 West, 3 years...$27,000

ENGLANDER, Gussis, to Lawrence J. Ritter; Washington Av, n w s, 100 ft s w of 167th St, 97x25, dus July 1, 1910, 3 years....$4,000

FAIRMOUNT REALTY CO. to David E. Smith; 236th St, s s, 375 ft e of Keppler Av, 25x100, due July 1, 1910.....$3,000

FAIRMOUNT REALTY CO. to Mary E. Hoyt; 236th St, s s, 400 ft e of Keppler Av, 25x100, due July 1, 1910.....$3,000

FAIRMOUNT REALTY CO. to Clara J. Zehrer; 236th St, s s, 425 ft e of Kepler Av, 25x100, due July 1, 1910.....$3,000

FOX, Peter, to Stephan Moser; Webster Av, e s, 279.11 ft n e of 168th St, 45x90, installments.....$5,412

GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to American Mortgage Co.; 47th St, 217 East, 3 years.....$15,000

HAUPT, Morris, and another to August Knatz; 14th St, s s, 307.6 ft o of 2d Av, 45x103.3, 2 years, 6%.....$3,000

HELLER, Philip, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 120th St, s e, 90 ft w of Park Av, 45x100.11, dus Jan. 12, 1912.....$34,000

HEWIT, Eliza J., to Georgs F. Johnson, Son Co.; Whitlock Av, s e s, 274.4 ft s w of Hunt's Point Road, 25x130.1, prior mtg $7,500, bond.....$3,500

HILLSIDE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Ivy Myers; Creston Av, e s, 93 ft s of 183d St, 100x89.6, prior mtg $37,500, due July 22, 1907, 0%.....$2,791

HOENES, Anton, to Barbara Uhl; 134th St, n s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100, prior mtg $15,000, due Dec. 17, 1911, 0%.....$4,500

JORDAN, Edgar, to George F. Johnson's Sons Co.; Whitlock Av, s e s, 224.4 ft s w of Hunt's Point Road, 25x133.2, 5 years, 6%.....$3,500

KAMSLER, Jennie, to Mary A. Duer and another; Rivington St, 160 and 162, 5 years, 4½%.....$60,000

KATZENBERG, William C., to Josephine Hammer and another; Webster Av, w s, 25 ft n of 183d St, 24x irregular, bond.....$8,000

KNUDSEN, Knud, to Hudson P. Rosa Co.; Lots 94 and 95, map of 123 lots Hudson P. Rose, 3 years, 5½%.....$075

KOLES, Henry M., to Emanuel Hellner and another; 92d St, s s, 400 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.8, 3 years, 6%.....$4,500

KRUMDIECK, William F., and another to Henry Acker; Longwood Av, s e corner of Hewitt Place, 50x100, 3 years, 6%.....$14,000

LEVY, Frederick, to S. Cohn; Lenox Av, n e corner of 114th St, 44x100, 5 years, 6%..$51,500

LINCOLN BOHEMIAN REALTY CO. to Vaclav Sloup; Avenue A, 1,382, prior mtg $13,500, 3 years, 0%.....$5,000

LIVINGSTON, George S., and another to John Bussing, Jr.; 12th St, n e corner of 4th Av, 75x105, due Jan. 1, 1910, 6%.....$7,500

MARAN, Harris, and another, Middletown Savings Bank; Manhattan St, n s, 245 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 39.10x100, 5 years.$45,000

MARAN, Harrie, and another to Middlstown Savings Bank; Manhattan St, n s, 284.10 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 42.3x100.11, 5 years.....$50,000

MASSIMINO, John, to Harry P. Bartlett; 3d Av, s w corner of 170th St, 52x122.6, to secure mtg $1,400.....$1,400

McGOVERN, Bridget M., to Hudson P. Rose Co.; Lots 238 and 239, map of 327 lots Hudson P. Rose, 2 years, 5½%.....$050

MASTERSON, William H., to Louie S. Eickwort; Anthony Av, w s, 100 ft s of Mount Hopa Place, —x—, prior mtg $20,000, 5 years, —%.....$4,000

MENDELSON, Selma, to Otto Friedlander; 403 East 86th St, prior mtg $13,000, 4 years, 6%.....$1,750

MORRIS, Lena, and another to James Fitzgerald and anothsr, executors; 319 East 9th St, 4 years.....$16,500

MOSS, Sophia E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Walton Av, 1,983, bond.....$4,500

MURRAY, John W., to United States Trust Co.; Vesey St, 49, 5 years, 4½%.....$42,000

MURPHY, John F., to Patrick Murray; Forest Av, 1,157, 5 years.....$6,000

MOZER, Charles, to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.; Lexington Av, 1,263, demand..$6,000

NAUMANN, Martin E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Park Av, 3,653 and 3,655, bond, $5,000.....

PROWLER, Morris, and another to Rosa Mack; 2d Av, e s, 20 ft n of 52d St, 20x irregular, 5 years.....$10,000

REINHARDT, John G., to Anna R. Malmken; Fairmount Place, n s, 400 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 6½%.....$1,000

REINHARDT, John G., to minister, &c., of First Reformed Church of West Farms Co. of Westchester; Fairmount Place, n s, 400 ft w of Marion Av, 50x100, 3 years.....$5,000

RICCA, Amalia, to Samuel J. Bloomingdale and others; 134th St, s s, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x irregular; 134th St, s s, 425 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x irregular; Southern Boulevard, at intersection of 134th St; 132d St, n s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; 132d St, n s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x irregular, bond.....$20,000

RODGERS, John C., to Frances L. W. Manners; 89th St, n s, 110 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8, Dec. 1, 1909, 6%.....$10,000

ROSENTHAL CONSTRUCTION CO. to Joseph Rosenthal; 134th St, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 240x99.11, prior mtg $204,774, due Oct. 24, 1908, 6%.....$40,000

ROSENTHAL CONSTRUCTION CO. to City Mortgage Co.; 134th St, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 240x99.11, demand, 6%.....$200,000

SALTZMAN, Harry, to Charles S. Whitman; 61st St, 236 and 238 West, 2 years, 6%....$500

SALTZMAN, Harry, to Charles S. Whitman; 62d St, 229 to 235 West, 2 years, 6%....$4,500

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to Lucy L. B. Mott; Lexington Av, e s, 20 ft s of 94th St, 3 lots, each 20x85, 3 mtgs, each $13,500, 5 years.....$40,500

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to Lucy L. B. Mott; Lexington Av, e s, 20 ft s of 94th St, 3 lots, each 20x85, 3 mtgs, each $13,500, 5 years.....$40,500

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to Lucy L. B. Mott; Lexington Av, s e corner of 94th St, 20x85, 5 years.....$17,000

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to New Amsterdam Realty Co.; 31st St, 350 West, due Oct. 25, 1908, 6%.....$3,500

SCHLIESSER, Ferdinand, to Hyams Realty Co.; Froeman St, n w corner of Chisholm St, 25x85, prior mtg $12,000, 5 years, 6%....$5,750

SCHNEIDER, Israel, and another, to Isabelle D. Fowler; 2,558 8th Av, due June 1, 1910, 4½%.....$18,000

SEE, Milton, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Manhattan Av, n w corner of 120th St, 18.5x80.3 years.....$16,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to William L. Condit; Central Park West, 331, 3 years.....$85,000

SIEGEL, Celia, to William M. Golden; Hester St, n s, 63.6 ft e of Ludlow St, 24x75, prior mtg $36,000, due June 24, 1909.....$2,000

SMITH, Orison B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; West End Av, 638, bond..$30,000

SPENCER, William, to Mary Rolling; plot 340 ft e of White Plains Road and 670 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, prior mtg $3,750, installments, 6%.....$1,000

SPRATLEY, Annie R., to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Minford Place, n s, adjoining land of William Beck, —x—; Boston Road, adjoining land of William Berk, —x—, bond.....$70,000

THE XAVIER CLUB to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 14th St, 205 West, 1 year, 4½%.....$25,000

THOMAS, D. MALCOLM, CONSTRUCTION Co. to Herbert G. Boyle; Park Av, s s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 75x100, bond.....$3,500

VAN TINE, Thomas H., to Bank for Savings; West End Av, w s, 60.6 ft n of 87th St, 20x100, 3 years, 4½%.....$10,000

VIRGIN, Frederic O., to William A. Marbis; 121st St, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, 5 years, 4%.....$20,000

VIRGIN, Frederic O., to William A. Marble; 121st St, s s, 600 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, due Nov. 10, 1911, 6%.....$1,000

WEISS, Pauline, to William Rothschild and others, trustees; 137 Warren St, due July 23, 1912.....$75,000

WENDELL & EVANS CO. to Fred Orth; Charlton St, 1 to 7, prior mtg $55,000, bond, $30,000

WOLF, Joseph, and another to Moses Alizer; 4th St, 162 and 164 East, prior mtg $59,000, $1.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY 111; Toscani Brothers against United States Realty and Improvement Co., owner; D. H. McLaury Marble Co., contract; $4,680.

139TH ST, n s, 92 ft e of Cortlandt Av, 50x100; Charles M. Gray Marble and Slate Co. against William H. McWhirter, owner; John Tait, contractor, $100.

AVENUE A, 214; Adolph Klein against Fellerman & Rubin, owners; De Lorenzi Building and Construction Co., contractor, $10.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 69th St, 25.5x100; Michael J. Canavan against Emanuel Kapelsohn, owner; Selig Elfin, contractor, $350.

CHRYSTIE ST, n w corner of Hester St, 50x105; Keshin, Blitstein & Co. against Annie Goodman, owner; Harry A. Thuor, owner and contractor, $841.

SIMPSON ST, w s, 110 ft n of Westchester Av, 175x110; L. Lewinthau & Son against Louis Stern

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Men Who Know

will tell you that if you buy a lot or two in *Morris Park* TO-DAY, it will be the *best day's work* you ever did.

It is better to INVEST in

MORRIS PARK

which is in the

"Heart of the Bronx"

TO-DAY

than to *feel sorry hereafter* that you DIDN'T.

The GROUND FLOOR prices are NOW attracting the *men who know.*

Write for them TO-DAY.

Address Dept. C.,

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.
Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

BUILDING LOTS
TREBLED IN VALUE IN 3 YEARS AT
EDENWALD
233D AND BAYCHESTER AV., BRONX.

Why? Because unsurpassed transportation facilities, flagged walks, building of two rapid transit stations within one and four blocks of property, and projected subway extension on White Plains Road.

Building loans secured for those who wish to build. Get list of 1 and 2-family houses from $6,500 up.

BENGT NELSON,
233d St. and White Plains Road.

THE A-RE-CO.
Two-Family Houses
ON EASY TERMS.

Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story, light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for illustrated booklet, or call and inspect.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. station of Subway, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at very low prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

NEW 2 FAMILY HOUSES
14 rooms, bath, all most modern improvem'ts.
MORRIS AVE.
BETWEEN 179TH ST. AND BURNSIDE AV., short block from Tremont or Jerome Av. trolley. They must be seen to be appreciated.
BUILDER ON PREMISES DAILY.

MOST ELEGANT 2 FAMILY
Houses, 14-15 rooms, latest improvements; MORRIS AV. AND 179TH ST.

Mount Hope, Tremont's Residential Section, situated 2 blocks east Jerome Av., convenient to proposed Jerome Av. R. T. line; also on line of trolley connecting east and west side "L" Subway; send for booklet.
Open Daily. Caretaker on Premises.

Great Bargains to Quick Buyers.
The three-story two-family brick houses on the east side of Briggs Avenue, Just north of Kingsbridge Road, are better value and offer more conveniences than any others in the Bronx.
Also, one-family house, good location. Owner, Premises.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" Station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Bargain!!—Must be sold before May; 3-family house; 124th, near Boulevard; midst of tremendous railroad, pier, and bridge improvements; on completion in 2 years worth double; pays 5% present low rents while carrying, (only one month's vacancy in 6 years;) price, $7,200; mortgage, $3,500. Capen, 6 East 23d St.

Will sell at a sacrifice before May 1, 5-story new-law house, 20 families, 40x100; rent, $5,150; fine location on Prospect Av., Bronx; all improvements; price, $46,000; $5,000 cash; cannot be built for this price. Apply 8,850 3d Av., store.

Southeast corner Glebe and Parker Avs., Westchester,
25x100; price, $1,850; easy terms.
WILLIAM B. HOGAN,
350 WEST 125TH STREET.

Lots $250, Gunther estate; $350 up, Pease, Thurn, Black estate; water, gas; line of Jeroms Av. Subway; money to build; maps mailed. Take Jerome Av. trolley to end Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th.

Kingsbridge.—9-room house, parquet floors, 38 x110; beautiful view of Hudson; near Subway; quick cash buyer can secure for $10,500; seen by calling at office; no letters. Casey & Irwin, Webster and Pelham Avs.

Beautiful gentleman's residence, overlooking Harlem and Hudson Rivers; excellent location; 10 rooms, all modern improvements; near Subway; price, $10,500. McRickard & Co., 400 Fordham Road, near Jerome Av.

$5,000 Buys 4-story triple corner, 15 rooms; near Subway; price, $29,000.
REITER & CO., Cor. Westchester and Jackson Ave.

Builder, on account building operations, will sell 4 first mortgages; $4,000 each; (6%;) good location and value. Owner, 1,188 Tremont Av.

Fordham Heights.—Five-story corner double, modern; rents $4,150; for quick buyer, price $36,000. McRickard, 400 Fordham Road, near Jerome Av.

Woodycrest Av., 164th.—Beautiful 2-family dwelling; $2,000 cash. Room 102, 80 William, afternoons.

Lots for Sale.—136th St., east of 3d Av., 50x100. Owner, Box 338 Times, Times Square.

Sacrifice; four lots, Webster Av., $4,000. Hugo Wabet, 147 Olinville Av., 215th St.

$3,000 buys 4-story double; price only $15,250. Smith & Phelps, 699 East 149th.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$22,000.00 wanted on loans, first mortgage, premises 102 Goerck St.; value $37,000.00. C. L. Apfel, 6 Wall St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AUCTION SALE AT SCARSDALE, N. Y. of 191 Building Lots.
See Advertisement in Auction Col.
STEWART M. GRIGGS, Auction'r,
96 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200.

Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light, near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed. Houses Sold on Easy Terms.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

Attention! !—See Ad. in Auction column. 36 Chester Hill lots in restricted section.
GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER.
To close estate of Alfred B. Darling.
Sale to be held on the premises SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, at 2 P. M.
Circulars and diagrams on application.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

A few lots and plots for sale at Scarsdale; delightfully situated residential park; city water, electric lights; churches, schools, and all conveniences; easy payments and at low prices; titles guaranteed; grand investment; home in a refined section. Bartlett, 1,822 Park Av.

For Sale.—Several fine places along Sound, Westchester County, N. Y., and Fairfield County, Conn., with acree; farms from $3,500 to $20,000; beautiful homes in Mt. Vernon; plots 50 to 150 ft. Ostrander & Bedell, 89 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

CHOICEST
25 acres and house you can find for modest country seat at $8,500; 30 miles out; splendid land and river views. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Bargain.—Mamaroneck, Orienta Point; elegant 11-room house, garden, large barn; small amount cash required; $12,000. McManus, 45 East 42d St.

Larchmont.—Great bargain; elegantly furnished house; splendid location; $1,000 season. McManus, 45 East 42d St.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

Choice houses along Sound, Larchmont to Rye. McManus & Co., 45 East 42d St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SOUNDS IMPROBABLE
THAT NEW YORK CITY PLOTS, WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT, MAGNIFICENT MACADAMIZED PARKWAY, BEAUTIFUL TERRACED FLOWER BEDS IN THE CENTRE, AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS
ONLY 4 MILES FROM HERALD SQUARE
ARE FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS
AT PRICES LESS THAN ADJOINING ACREAGE
INVEST NOW AND SHARE THE
300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year
by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this beautiful residential park.
5c. Train or Trolley. Time 18 Minutes Through
THE BELMONT TUNNEL
from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot, down 42d Street and across the East River about the end of July. The price you pay NOW will double then.
SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR HANDSOME COLORED MAPS AND VIEWS.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

SPRINGFIELD PARK
NEAR JAMAICA $200--$600
SUPERIOR IMPROVED LOTS. HOME SITES. TRANSPORTATION.
Write NOW for Booklet, Prices, Tickets, etc.

Come to See the Property Sunday, April 28th

Our representatives with tickets marked "SPRINGFIELD TERRACE" will meet you at Thirty-fourth Street or Flatbush Avenue Stations, Long Island Railroad, at 11 A. M., 1:20 P. M. or 2:50 P. M. You may go any week-day by appointment. Phone or write for tickets.

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'PHONE 5547 BEEKMAN.

OVERLOOKING FLUSHING BAY
QUEENSBORO HILL
The Highest, Healthiest Land, the Finest View, in all New York.
30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.
Houses and lots for sale on easy terms.
SEVEN ROOM COTTAGES READY TO LIVE IN
thoroughly and substantially built. $500 CASH, BALANCE LIKE RENT.
FULL LOTS $250 UP.
Take East 34th St. Ferry to Main St. Station, Flushing. Our agent there will direct you. For booklet, photos, and tickets, send postal to-day to
CHAS. HALLOCK & CO., 110 W. 34th St., N.Y. 'Phone 2287-38th.

FINE HOUSE AT FLUSHING FOR RENT. Three-story brick dwelling, late residence of H. A. Bogert, cor. Lawrence Av. and Washington St.; about 4 acres lawn; 17 rooms, 2 bathrooms; butler's pantry; large kitchen and laundry in basement; $250 per month; will sell $75,000. Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway, N. Y. City, or local agents at Flushing.

Bargains in Flushing.—Lots, $450 cash, or installments $10 month; cheaper than acreage; right at trolley, park, Pennsylvania depot; 5c fare Belmont tunnel and 59th St. bridge within year; particulars. Queens, Box 130 Times Downtown.

Flushing.—To sublet, $40,000 residence and grounds, $75 a month. Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

is the synonym for all that "Country Life" implies, yet it is NOT TOO COUNTRY. It stands for the locality where all the healthfulness of out-door living is combined with city conveniences. No "roughing it" in any sense of the term. Beautiful streets, macadamized; sewers, cement sidewalks and gutters; shade trees in abundance. The houses are artistic, comfortable, and roomy. Every possible want forestalled.

We offer you a nine-room house, bath, steam heat, quartered oak, parquet floors on first floor, selected oak and chestnut trim throughout. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantels, etc., combining usefulness with good taste. Plot 75x100 ft. Price $8,750. Liberal discount or rental payments.

Highly restricted property. Fine schools; low taxes. Uptown New York in twenty minutes via Trolley to 130th Street Ferry, and downtown in forty-five minutes, by same route and Subway at Manhattan Street (125th Street,) or Northern R. R. to Jersey City. Office on property. Booklet, "Homes on the Palisades," and transportation free.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO.,
TIMES BUILDING, BROADWAY & 42D STREET, NEW YORK.

Farm 66 acres; good house, barn, and outbuildings. Box 180, Ridgewood, N. J.

WESTCHESTER.
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Mount Vernon.

Chance.—House, stable, &c., $9,000; 65x105; possession; also auto, Pope-Hartford, $400. Owner, 115 South 8th Av., Mount Vernon.

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For Summer Rental.

Attractive list of furnished houses for Summer rental in PELHAM, NEW ROCHELLE, & LARCHMONT, including 2 fine Sound shore properties.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
192 Main St. ..... New Rochelle, N. Y.

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WHITE PLAINS
SCARSDALE AND WESTCHESTER CO.
HOUSES, LOTS
PLOTS AND ACREAGE
E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 EAST 42D ST. Branch Office Depot Square.
Phons 4545—38. Tel. 759
New York City. White Plains.

CASTLE HEIGHTS,
NORTH WHITE PLAINS.

Lots $250 upward. easy payments; five minutes from station; an opportunity for the small investor. Write for particulars. H. Worden, Manager, Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St., Bronx.

ATTENTION, SPECULATORS.
At North White Plains, for sale, farm of 34 acres, large house, barn; 1,800 feet frontage on street; station five minutes' walk; ready for subdivision; continuus of electric system, Harlem Railroad; $900 per acre.
I. & A. G. Wright, Depot Square, White Plains.

ON CHESTNUT HILL AV.
Choice lot for sale, 50x150, overlooking Town of White Plains, N. Y.; three minutes from depot; near trolley; improvements; Lot 103, Fisher map, 50 ft. west of Crescent St.; cheap at $2,750; price subject to change. Owner, 245 West 135th St., N. Y.

BUILDING LOTS WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Large assortment, near station, all prices. Send for maps and full particulars.
A. C. TODD REALTY CO.,
92 Spring St., New York City.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers-on-the-Hudson.—Access by Subway, also by west side elevated; modern 11-room house, two lots, $8,500; terms, $2,000 cash; houses, plots, acreage, &c.; one 11-room house, $55 month. Bellows & Warren, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers—Cottage, nine rooms; Greystone Park; open nickel plumbing; polished oak floors and trim; handsomely decorated; high, cool, convenient trolley; will lease, $600, or sell, $8,000. Owner, Albert J. Potter, 528 West 124th St., Manhattan.

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IF you can afford to pay rent, you can afford to buy one of these handsome cottages, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, at Linden, N. J., on the main line of the Penn. R. R.; terms easy as rent; price, $2,650; fine surroundings; all conveniences; 27 minutes from Herald Square on completion of Penn. tunnels. For full particulars address C. L. Schwerin, 60 Liberty St., New York.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
SEABRIGHT, N. J.
MONMOUTH BEACH, RUMSON ROAD.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. 48 Rector.

AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Elegant 14-room Summer cottage, all improvements, new and modern, near depot and ocean, on plot 150x400; plenty of fruit and shade trees; a sacrifice at only $13,000. Vanhuel & Blaisdell, Agents.

Arlington, N. J.—Very attractive, well built modern house; 4 rooms and kitchen on first floor; 5 bedrooms and bath; all improvements; bargain; price $5,000. Dorland, 154 Elm St.

Cottage at Arlington, N. J.; 30 minutes from New York; all improvements. Uhlig, owner, 149 Bilshemius Av., or 365 Broadway, New York.

Bargain.—Suburban ideal home; 100x250; large piazza; Lackawanna Railroad, hour out; near station; $7,375, before May; photo. Brokaw, 100 Broadway.

For Sale, Arlington, N. J.—9 rooms and bath; steam heat; fully improved house; choice location; $1,000 cash required. I. V. Dorland, 152 Elm St.

Hoboken factory plots; near ferries; 50x100; only $3,700; 75x100, (corner,) $6,800; 150x100, $12,500. Kruse, 314 1st St., Hoboken.

Firms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 8-room and bath corner apartment; large, airy, well-furnished; outside rooms, eastern, western, and northern exposure, overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books, services of maid included in rent. For terms address or apply Benedict, Apartment 11A, Hotel Nargansett, 93d St. and Broadway. 'Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alhambra, 15 East 11th St.

To sublet, furnished, Apartment 2, West 83d St.; 7 rooms, bath, elevator, parlor; overlooking park; May 15 to Oct. 1st.

Brooklyn.

Furnished apartment, Brooklyn Heights, 41 Remsen St., for Summer; three minutes' walk from Wall St. Ferry; 7 rooms, bath; light, airy; at unfurnished rates.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For sale, at Ferndale, near Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., a farm, 90 acres, large house and barn, spring water, pine grove on place, sell one-half of cost. For further particulars apply 311 West 75th St.

Farms.—Village property, lots and plots, for sale, northern Westchester and Putnam Counties; some furnished cottages. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN

Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 506 West 124th St.

Furnished cottage, Long Island Sound, near New London; commands views finest marine and inland scenery; rent, entire season, $300; photograph mailed. Cruttenden, Norwich, Conn.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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$25 A LOT

BUY ACRES! BUY CHEAP! DO IT NOW!

$50 A LOT

Ask the Farmers and the Market Gardeners of Long Island

Is there any money in buying acres? They are all rich.

We are actually at the dawn of Spring, and from this hour we will find sunshine and the splendor of the green fields, the earth upturned everywhere to receive the seeds which decorate the fertile fields of Long Island.

150,000 people this Spring will enjoy the comforts and pleasures of Suburban Life, suburban to New York, who were occupants of Flats and Apartment Houses a year ago. The great activity in Real Estate during the year 1906 induced them to either buy or rent in the suburbs, and before another year a greater number will emigrate. Electric car lines are building in every direction on Long Island; Rapid Transit Trains are increased, and the great reading, wage-earning public are bound to get out and breathe the air and enjoy the sunlight where life looks sweeter and homes more happy. Every paper published in Greater New York has repeatedly stated in its columns "Long Island is the one and only place to live. The best channel to place your money."

The Real Estate Transfer of Greater New York Last Year Was One Billion of Dollars.

THE INVESTMENT ON LONG ISLAND WAS $600,000,000.

$250,000,000 WAS MADE BY THE MARKET GARDENER ON LONG ISLAND
WAS MADE BY THE REAL ESTATE OPERATOR ON LONG ISLAND
WAS MADE BY THE SMALL INVESTOR ON LONG ISLAND

You Knew of It. Did You Invest? You Just Simply Looked On.

BELIEVE US, DEAR READERS, TO-DAY WE ARE ACTUALLY AT THE BEGINNING

350,000 people dropped into New York last year. An equal amount will be ushered in this year. Some of them building, buying or renting. It means New York Suburban Real Estate will improve from 20 to 50 per cent. before April 1st, 1908. **Have you a desire to make money? Make it quick?**

LET US LEAD YOU INTO DAYLIGHT, INTO THE PROMISED LAND OF PROSPERITY

We do not ask you $500 to $1,000 a lot, or $1,000 to $2,500 per acre, but will, during this sale, show you **one-half acre plots** (10 city lots) **at a sum less than you can buy a lot in the suburbs for,**

$5 Down Monthly — **$250 One-Half Acre (10 Lots)** — **$5 Down Monthly**

enough land to raise your own vegetables, raise your own chickens, keep a cow and a horse, if necessary; a spot large enough to receive all the pleasures Nature can give. Buy the land on your terms and in a few years build to suit yourself.

Any Wage Earner Can Buy—Any Investor Can Purchase

You are not giving up your life's earnings to pay for it. It is within your means and just what you want. Located in the most natural and fertile field of Long Island,

BAYSHORE

About one hour out by express trains now; **electricity will make it 40 minutes in the near future;** 6,000 people there enjoying the comforts and pleasure on the Great South Bay, where there is Rural Home Life, splendid schools, churches, hotels and over 100 business houses; just far enough away to be strictly suburban to New York, with many trains to and from the city.

We Have 2,000 Acres Subdivided Into 4 Bargains

Bargain No 1. 5 Lots for $125 — $5 Down Monthly

Bargain No. 2. Boulevard Lots, near Depot — $200 — $5 Down Monthly — $180 Cash

Bargain No. 3. One-Half Acre — $250 Only, $5 Down Monthly — $225 Cash

Bargain No. 4. Lots at the Bay — $625 Terms $10 Down, Monthly — $575 Cash

Ask for Half Acres on the Boulevard, $450; $10 Down Monthly.

GRAND SPECIAL EXCURSION TO EVERY WAGE EARNER

THREE SALE DAYS

Sunday, April 28th	Wednesday, May 1st	Saturday, April 27th
9 and 10:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M. Only	10:30 A. M. Only
Long Island City and Brooklyn	Long Island City and Brooklyn	Long Island City and Brooklyn

THREE SALE DAYS

We Furnish Free Tickets to every prospective purchaser and show you the property whether you buy or not. We are not giving property away. We make a profit. We want you to make a larger profit than us, and you will inside of ten years. We have 50,000 buyers of New York Suburban Real Estate on our books. We want you to join our great colony. **We give you every chance. Will you try?**

$500 One Acre—20 City Lots $10 Down, $10 Monthly

Our record last year in this office for parcels of Real Estate and amount of sales exceeded any transaction by any Real Estate office in this city. **Our titles are always guaranteed.**

We want you to see Bayshore — We want you to see the Bargains

Lithograph Maps, Free Railroad Tickets and particulars apply to

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY

192 Broadway, Cor. John, New York City

OWNERS AND DEVELOPERS OF 175 PROPERTIES IN 23 TOWNS SUBURBAN TO NEW YORK

HOLLIS AND JAMAICA.
BARGAINS
HOLLIS.

10 lots Fulton St., corner, house 14 rooms, improvements, big bargain. $1,875
17 lots bounded by four streets; make offer. $2,500
3 lots Villard Av. $620 each
Corner, 75x125 $1,500
15½ lots Hillside Av. $1,000
2 lots Flushing Av., 50x100. $1,000
Plot 104 ft. front, 200 ft. deep, cheap. $5,800
New house, 8 rooms, all improvements, plot 60x100
JAMAICA.
Plot 100x100, Norris Av. $2,500
11 lots $750 each
2 business lots Fulton St. $2,500 each
9-room house, improvements, plot 45x100. $3,000
Picturesque hook of Hollis Park Gardens and Bellaire Park mailed free.
Official map of Hollis, enabling you to locate any piece of property, free on request.
"WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT."
W. C. REEVES & COMPANY,
1,133 Broadway, Manhattan; 472 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Fulton Street, Hollis, L. I.

PROSPECT HILL.

Jamaica, Long Island, opposite State Normal School; only high grade restricted section. Hill lots, with ocean breezes; 10 minutes' walk to station. Buy before advance. Lots $700 up.
NORMAL LAND COMPANY,
Corner Flushing and Degraw Aves., Jamaica.
52 Broadway, New York.

To Rent for Summer Season.—North shore of Long Island, 1¼ hours out, fully furnished 10-room house, 10 minutes from station, large frontage on beautiful Nissequoque River; water deep enough for power boat; beautiful woods and springs; fresh cow; ice-house well stocked; laying hens; rent only $350. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway.

ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP.
A FEW DOLLARS DOWN buys a block of 10 full size lots in Hempstead Gardens; balance easy terms; total price, $300; three blocks from depot and trolley to Brooklyn and New York; titles guaranteed. Call or write, HEMPSTEAD GARDENS, Room 607, 277 Broadway, New York.

Brooklyn.

Bargain to Quick Buyer.

Magnificent building site on 85-foot parked boulevard, on three lines of transit, 80 minutes from City Hall; elegant improvements; no brokers. F. S. Summer, Room 520, 253 Broadway.

25 minutes out on the south side of Long Island, old-fashioned cottage, 6 rooms, attic, cellar, front and side porch, and garden; few minutes from electric road, steam road, and trolley; price very low, small payment down, and remainder as rental to suit buyer. Call or write Jas. Dougherty, 11 West 28th St.

At Blue Point, L. I.—Beautiful new country home; ten rooms; view of bay; shade trees; modern improvements; electric light; convenient to depot; $6,000; will rent for season to prospective purchaser. Monro & Marston, 156 5th Av., New York.

Cottages furnished or unfurnished, with or without improvements; East, West, and Centre Moriches. Address Geo. Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Shore and bay property, cottages, villa sites; lots 25x150; price $150 each. George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Jamaica Bay frontage, 1,800 feet, 12 acres, $600 acre; well located. Gullmann, 43 2d Av., New York.

THE FOLLY OF PAYING RENT

Years upon years—what have you to show for it? There is no necessity for paying high rents for poor accommodations. Your monthly rentals will pay for handsome, well-built cottage, 8 rooms, attic, cellar, and piazza; large garden. Located within the limits of Greater New York. Steam, electric, and trolley to property. 14 miles out on the south side of Long Island. Price $2,500. Small amount down and the remainder as rental. Apply 63 World Building.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

Rent $24 Monthly

The cheapest and prettiest houses for rent in New York City; must be seen as to location and surroundings; only a few left; immediate possession.

HOMEWOOD

71st St., Bet. 16th and 17th Avs., Brooklyn.

Macadam streets, sewered throughout; only thirty minutes from New York City Hall.

For Sale—A few detached houses, all modern improvements, desirably located. Terms arranged with desirable parties.

Take Bath Beach Train of Fifth Ave. "L" and get off at HOMEWOOD STATION, or apply

CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES CO.
281 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Capital $1,000,000. Tel. 6137-8 Gramercy.
or JAMES C. EDWARDS, Supt.,
1621 69th St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

$42.—New 1-family house, 7 rooms, bath. Shakespeare Av., between Jerome and 167th.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

ON THE
Great South Bay,
AT BAYPORT, L. I.

Cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished. Property of Regis H. Post. All near water. Five, fourteen bedrooms each. All conveniences. Shore front, bathing houses, very moderate rents to desirable tenants. Also a place of six acres, 500 feet of shore front, house within 100 feet of bay, with 11 bedrooms, stable for six horses, and large carriage house. Rent for Summer, $1,500. Address Woods Bros., at Bayport, or W. K. Post, 120 Broadway; telephone 3,915 Cortlandt.

Attractive and completely furnished house for small family for the Summer; 30 minutes from New York. Apply John Murphy, agent, Pelham, N. Y.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—To rent, isolated brick building, 1,000 to 1,500 square feet floor space, not over 20 miles from New York; gas and water connections; for use as chemical laboratory to test explosives in small quantities. Address S. G., Box 788, Dover, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,450.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD JACOBSON and PHILIP SCHECHTER, individually and as members of the firm of JACOBSON & SCHECHTER, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Leopold Jacobson and Philip Schechter, individually and as members of the firm of Jacobson & Schechter, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1907, the said Leopold Jacobson and Philip Schechter, individually and as members of the firm of Jacobson & Schechter, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1907, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 24th, 1907.

NO. 9,640.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH BLUM, individually and as a member of the firm of BLUM & ARNOLD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Blum, individually and as a member of the firm of Blum & Arnold, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 20th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, both individually and as a member of the firm of Blum & Arnold, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 6th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 22d, 1907.

NO. 9,704.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB MOSCOWITZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Jacob Moscowitz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1907, the said Jacob Moscowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

N. Y., April 26, 1907.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York held at the Court House in the County of New York on the 9th day of April, 1907. Present: Honorable Henry Bischoff, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of the F. W. GESSWEIN COMPANY for leave to assume another corporate name, to wit: WILLIAM DIXON, INCORPORATED.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the F. W. Gesswein Company, a domestic stock corporation, duly verified March 6, 1907, by William Dixon, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit: William Dixon, Incorporated; and the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive; and due proof by affidavits that a notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published once in each week, for three successive weeks, in two daily newspapers published in the County of New York, in which said corporation has its principal business office, and the Court being satisfied by said petition, affidavits, and certificate that the said petition is true, that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition has been given as required by law,

Now, on motion of Scott, Upson & Newcomb, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered, that said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, the F. W. Gesswein Company, be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit: William Dixon, Incorporated, on and after the first day of January, 1908; and it is further

Ordered and directed that this order be entered and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed; that a certified copy of this order be filed within ten days after the entry thereof in the office of the Secretary of State, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in The New York Times, a newspaper in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry thereof.

Enter: H. B., Justice Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,585.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES J. GEARY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James J. Geary of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1907, the said James J. Geary was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1907, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 24th, 1907.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The New and Greater TRIBUNE BUILDING

Offers Many Advantages

to those seeking an

IDEAL BUSINESS HOME

The high character of its tenants, its excellent location—opposite City Hall Park—its nearness to the Subway, Brooklyn Bridge and "L" Road stations, its splendid elevator service (eight passenger and one freight, plunger type), and the fact that the Building

IS NEVER CLOSED

should commend it to any one whose business is downtown.

Desirable Offices, singly or en suite, at prices from $1.50 to $2.25 per square foot.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Those wishing to look at offices should apply to the Agent of the Building, Room 610, 6th floor. Tel. 3000 Beekman.

FOR RENT

Number One Wall Street

THE BEST ADVERTISED CORNER IN THE WORLD

OFFICES NOW READY FOR TENANTS INSPECTION INVITED

BROKER ON PREMISES

The Most Desirable Store and Show Room

In New York City

For Rent

First Floor — North End

Facing Broadway, Times Square, Seventh Av.

TIMES BUILDING

Lightest, most central, most accessible building in New York. Open all day and night. Times Square Station ranks third in Subway System.

Rental Agent, Room 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant

Times Building
Times Square

295, 295½, 297 Pearl St.,

NEAR BEEKMAN STREET.

Three 5-story and basement connecting buildings, suitable most any business. Very substantial and in A-1 order.

RENT, $1,800 TO $2,300 EACH, OR $6,000 FOR ALL.
APPLY TO
IRVING P. LOVEJOY CO.
53 LIBERTY ST.
Telephone 6407 Cortlandt.

Two Left

of these attractive new Stores, Nos. 29, 31, 33 Columbus av., near 60th. Convenient to "L" and Subway stations; a splendid location for most any business. Large show windows; rents very moderate.

Also Studio Stores

of superior class; rents only $50.
Apply on premises, or
SAMUEL H. MARTIN, Agent.
150 Columbus av., at 66th st.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

FIRST CLASS LOFT TO LET

in splendid new mercantile building, 684 Broadway; entire ninth floor, 5,500 square feet; light on all sides; rent reasonable. Inquire 8th floor.

LARGE STORE

TO LET FROM MAY 1ST.

28th St., Near 5th Ave.

MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 5th Av. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

OFFICES

LARGE AND SMALL.
SOUTHWEST CORNER
CEDAR AND PEARL STS.

Can also be used for light manufacturing. Very LOW rentals.
Superintendent on premises.

Handsome stores on Morris Av., between 163d and 164th Sts.; suitable for butcher, barber, stationery, candy and ice cream, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

West 125th, buildings, stores, basements, and lofts to lease, excellent location, any business, reasonable rent. Owner, Edward Farrell, 158 West 125th.

1,845, 1,847 Broadway, 60th St.—Four-story flat, 57x96, to lease for term of years; easily altered for business. Niner, 29 Pine St., ninth floor.

At 42 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building, top floor; rent $900; elevator, steam heat. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th.

Store at Subway station, suitable millinery, florist, shoe, hardware. 486 Lenox Av., near 135th St.

OFFICES TO LET,
TEMPLE COURT,
3 TO 9 BEEKMAN ST.
119 TO 121 NASSAU ST.
RULAND & WHITING CO., AGENT,
ON PREMISES.

8TH AVE. CORNER

between 57th and 58th Sts.; plate glass front and excellent location; low rent.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

About 1,200 square feet, front office, 42 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building; rent, $75; elevator, &c. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

OFFICES including gas and heat, $25; Subway, L, and all care. Colonial Building, 66th St. & B'way.

Store, living apartment in rear, $40. 46 Manhattan St.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

45 WARREN ST.,

Two lofts, 25x60; $1,300.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GUNTER, ARCHIBALD C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. MARY GUNTER CAMPBELL, Thomas Gunter, Mrs. Alice Gunter Rowe, Charles Gunter, Godfray Gunter, John Gunter, Alice Gunter, Eva Gunter, H. Edwin Gunter, Mrs. Lydia Gunter, Henry Gunter, Amy Gunter, Mrs. Florence Gunter Giles, Elsie Gunter, William Gunter, John J. Sharples, Archibald Sharples, Harry Sharples, and Josh Sharples, Jr., the heirs and next of kin of ARCHIBALD C. GUNTER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Esther L. Gunter of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 20th, 1905, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Archibald C. Gunter, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.
[L. S.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
SEYMOUR MORK, Attys. for Petitioner, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

CONCORD HALL

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 119TH STREET, NEAR 116TH STREET SUBWAY.

High-grade fireproof apartments in suites of 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths. Rents $1,000-$1,900. Ready for occupancy on Sept. 1st. Nathan Loewy Realty & Construction Co.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.
Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

C. F. BEDELL CO.

Broadway, Corner 71st St.

Winton.....28 West 128th St.
Near Lenox Av. and Subway.
Private telephones, elevator, &c.
8 rooms and bath, all light.....$50-$60

Summersby.342 West 56th St.
Elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.
7 rooms and bath.....$70

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT

65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent, $50.00.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE

5 and 6-room apartments; bath, all improvements; hall service; rent, $35 and $45. Agent, Everett M. Selxas, 65 Morningside Av.

The Aberdeen

540 West 146th St.,
near Broadway; block from Subway; superb new Apartments; elevator, &c., &c.
4, 5 Rooms & Bath, $40 Up
REEVE A. SILK & CO.,
Broadway and 139th St.

Choice Up-to-Date Apartments

656-660 West 179th Street (near Broadway)

4-5-room apartments; all light and sunny, in excellent neighborhood; near Subway station and cars; rents $22 to $29. Apply premises.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

118th St., 204 West, Near 7th Av. Drive.—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

Close to Subway Station and Surface Cars.

Choice 4 and 5 room up-to-date apartments in select neighborhood; rents from $22 to $29; 656-660 West 179th St., (near Broadway.) Apply on premises.

Corner 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, opposite Columbia University, one block from Subway station; six large airy rooms and bath; modern improvements, all-night service. Apply to tenant, Apartment 61, 438 W. 116th St.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

Elevator Apartments, 353 West 117th St., 5 large rome and tiled bath, electric light, gas range, all outside light; uniformed service; rents $35 to $37.

Laurel Court, 552 West 141st St.—High-class elevator apartments; five and six rooms; electricity, telephone; rents $36 to $50; inducements.

WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS

326 TO 332 WEST 95TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER;
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65.
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

Colonial Apartments

Must be seen to be appreciated; one block from "L" and Subway; 6 large, light rooms, tiled bath, shower, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; $50 monthly. Apply 29 Columbus Av. or

SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
150 Columbus Av., at 66th St.

LINCOLN

306 West 51st St.
Beautiful apartment, four large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

For Rent—Apartment, 308 West 97th St., furnished or unfurnished; six rooms, large and light. Call between 12 and 3, Clark.

EAST SIDE.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alhambra, 15 East 11th St.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.

992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.

Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.
Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.
RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.
CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,

948-950-952 TRINITY AV.
5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.
ALSO rear of Trinity Av.,
939 JACKSON AV.
3-4 rooms, all modern improvements.
BY WEEK, $3.90-$5.50. | BY MONTH, $15.50-$25.00.
Apply on premises.

THE DOROTHY APARTMENTS,

N. E. cor. of Marion Av. and 195th St. High-class apartments, with all improvements; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; most desirable and convenient location in Bedford Park; 6 minutes from L or Harlem station.
GEORGE W. FLAGG.

Attention! — High-class apartments of seven rooms and bath, steam, hot water, electric light, in detached three-family brick houses; select neighborhood of Mount Hope, about 7 blocks west of 177th St. "L" Station, Bronx; rents moderate. 1,748-1,752 Topping Av., between 174th and 175th Sts.

955 CAULDWELD AV., BRONX.

Just north of 163d St. and east of 161st St. L station; 4 and 5 rooms and bath, in elegant corner house; hot water, steam heat, exposed plumbing, oak trim; rents $24 to $30; select small families; all light rooms.

170th St., 882 East.—5 and 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; fine location, near 169th St. "L" station; $22 to $27; one month free.

674 EAST 197TH ST.

Three blocks from Bronx Park Station.
Floor in two-family new brick house.
8 rooms, bath, pantry, latest improvements, $45.

College Av., 163d, 164th Sts.; new 4 and 5 rooms; all improvements; choice private location; suitable for select families; near school and railroad station; moderate rent. Janitor.

1,181 Tinton Av., 168th St.—Elegant modern apartment, 6 light, airy rooms, all outside, bath; rent $33. Send for booklet.

EAST SIDE.

Parkville Apartments.

ARISTOCRATIC NEIGHBORHOOD,

Park Av. and 76th St.

Six, seven elegant, large, light rooms; steam heat, electric lights, and bath; and all other modern improvements.

Rents, $40 to $60.

NEWLY RENOVATED.
Apply renting office, 823 Park Av., or E. HOFFMANN, 61 WEST 114TH ST.
Cor. Lenox Av. 'Phone, 1803—Harlem.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 23d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern apartments; 6 rooms; rental $50 to $55. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS HAZARD ROE, deceased:
Take notice that I have applied to the Surrogate of the County of Orange for the issue of Letters of Administration, &c., with the will annexed of the estate of Thomas Hazard Roe, deceased, who resided at time of his decease at No. 281 Grand Street, in the City of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., and that the amount of my bond he fixed on May 14th, 1907, at ten o'clock A. M., at Surrogate's office, in Newburgh, N. Y., under the provision of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure at double the amount of the claims of creditors against said estate.
All creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to Hon. Obadiah P. Howell, Surrogate of Orange County, on or before May 13th, 1907.
They may be presented on Tuesday mornings at his office, in the Court House, in City of Newburgh, N. Y., or any day at his office in the Village of Goshen, N. Y.—Dated April 9th, 1907. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.
BROWN & CASSEDY, Attorneys, 43 Third Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of A. C. WILCOX & COMPANY, bankrupt.—No. 8,104.
Pursuant to an order duly made and entered in the above proceedings I, the undersigned, the Trustee for the creditors, will sell at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of April, 1907, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on that day certain property belonging to the above-named estate, consisting of the following:

BONDS.
$35,000.00 Pennsylvania Development Co.

STOCKS.
83,000.00 Pennsylvania Development Co., Preferred Stock.
39,500.00 Pennsylvania Development Co., Common Stock.
800.00 The Hanies Tug Mfg. Co., Common Stock.
800.00 McPherson-Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company, Common Stock.
450.00 Champaign Armory Company, Common Stock.
2,000.00 Western Kansas Town & Land Co., Common Stock.
2,300.00 The Check Row Mfg. Company, Common Stock.
83,000.00 Kentucky Land & Investment Co., Common Stock.
10,000.00 The Big Four Mining & Smelting Company, Common Stock.
1,600.00 The Land Investmsnt Company, Common Stock.
32,500.00 McKinley Mortgage & Debenture Company, Common Stock.
129,800.00 The Empire Trust Company, Common Stock.

NOTES.
$1,000.00 Pennsylvania Development Co.
1,600.00 Pennsylvania Development Co.
500.00 Pennsylvania Development Co.
500.00 Pennsylvania Development Co.
100.00 T. J. Long.
60.00 W. M. Glidersleeve.
40.00 Herman Gallifs.
175.00 William T. Owens.
85.00 Henry and Kate Rider.
75.00 Frank R. Gump.
50.00 George A. Emerick.
100.00 Louis Onofiro.
75.00 Laird E. Wilcox.
15.00 Laird E. Wilcox.
25.00 Laird E. Wilcox.
100.00 S. Nelson.
24.20 Frank Sherwood.
100.00 {William H. Elchman, Gustav L. Ansel, Samuel Cooper.
50.00 John F. Wilkin.
20.00 G. F. Johneon.
25.00 M. Van Keuren.
45.57 E. H. P. West.
1,500.00 Lemuel E. Miller.
500.00 F. F. Wilcox.
85.00 {Michael M. Conely, Joseph E. Trovills, A. J. Mero.
250.00 P. H. Alexander.
2,800.00 Edwin F. Duncan.
2,000.00 M. A. Alexander.

BANK STOCK.
25 shares of Capital Stock of First National Bank of Cornwall, New York.
135 shares of Capital Stock of State Bank of Ovid, N. Y.

Also all the interest of the Trustee in and to 211 acres of land on the tract known as "Rosciand Improvement Company lands" in Mooro County, North Carolina, being all the lands owned by the bankrupt and not conveyed to the Pennsylvania Development Company, (which said lands may be more specifically ascertained by reference to an abstract of these properties now in my possession, and which may be examinod,) be the same more or less, and any other interest in real property in Moore County, North Carolina, which the bankrupt may have owned.
Terms of sale cash.
Dated New York, April 15, 1907.
ALFRED R. CONKLING, Trustee.
JAMES F. EGAN Attorney for Trustee, 76 William Street, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB SOLOTAR and NATHAN SOLOTAR, individually, and composing the firm of J. SOLOTAR & COMPANY, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that the property of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of woolen cloth in the piece, and linings, will be sold at public auction by Leo Oppenheimer, Esq., the Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the latter's warehouse at 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
The property will not be sold for less than 75% of the appraised value, and may be inspected at 113 Leonard Street on the day of the sale and on the 6th day of May, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Dated New York, April 25, 1907.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY F. FISCHER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, May 2, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 344 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, bar and back bar, safe, fixtures, &c.
J. B. C. RINEHART, Receiver, 43 Cedar St.
FRANK HENDRICH, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

TWO DAYS IN
WASHINGTON!
TWO MONTHS IN
EUROPE!
All Expense Plan Trips.
$12 and $275 up.
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS,
843 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED

BOSTON $2.65 Newport, Fall River, $2
Providence, $2.10.
Limited Tickets. Reduced rates to all points.
Steamers Priscilla and Puritan leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Perfect connecting train service at Fall River. Orchestra on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., week days only, 4 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P. M.; Str. Naugatuck.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River; $1.00 to Providence.
TEMPORARY SCHEDULE.
Pier 10 E. R., foot Wall St., Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 P. M. 'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE

PEOPLE'S LINE, Steamers leave Pier 32, N. R., N. Y. Week Days Only at 6 P. M. Charming night trips on splendid steamer. Fine service.
CITIZENS' LINE. Steamers leave Pier 46, N. R., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays at 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout Week days at 4 P. M.; Newburgh at 5 P. M.; Sundays at 9 A. M. From foot of Franklin St.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE. OF New York, County of New York.—DAVID SHAFF and SAMUEL J. SILBERMAN, composing the firm of "Shaff & Silberman," Plaintiffs, against FREDERICK GROSSE, if living, and "MARY" GROSSE, wife of said Frederick Grosse, if any such wife there be (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true name of such widow, if any there be of said Frederick Grosse, being unknown to plaintiffs,) and if said Frederick Grosse be dead, then "Mary" Grosse, widow of said Frederick Grosse, if any such widow there be, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true name of such widow, if any there be of said Frederick Grosse, being unknown to plaintiffs) and each and every person other than Louise Maus, his sister; William E. Grosse, Berthold J. Grosse, his brothers, and Frederick Passow, his nephew), not specifically named herein, entitled as heir-at-law or devisee of said Frederick Grosse, or of his brothers Theodore Grosse or Franz, or Frank B. Grosse, deceased, to any interest in the real property of said Frederick Grosse, deceased, of Theodore Grosse, deceased, or of Franz, or Frank B., Grosse, deceased, or holding as creditor of said Frederick Grosse, deceased, of Theodore Grosse, deceased, or of Franz, or Frank B., Grosse, deceased, any claim or right against said real property, and each and every person entitled through or under any such widow, heir-at-law, or devisee, whether as husband, wife, widow, heir-at-law, devisee, assignee, lienor, creditor, or otherwise, to any interest in and to said real property of said Frederick Grosse, deceased, or Theodore Grosse, deceased, or of Franz, or Frank B., Grosse, deceased, the names and places of residence of such widow, heirs-at-law, devisees, assignees, lienors, and creditors, and persons otherwise claiming or entitled by, through, or under them, if any, being unknown to plaintiffs, and Frederick Passow, (formerly known as Frederick Passow, Jr.,) Defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, March 29th, 1907.
HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 17th, 1907, and on April 18th, 1907, filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York.
Dated New York, April 18th, 1907.
HAYS & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. —B. HENRY PELZER and FREDERICK W. PELZER, doing business under the firm name and style of "B. H. & F. W. Pelzer," plaintiffs, against J. RUSSELL BARNES, defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 20th, 1907. LOUIS H. MOOS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 93 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To J. Russell Barnes, defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph I. Green, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York at New York City, N. Y.—Dated New York, March 6th, 1907.
LOUIS H. MOOS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 93 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUIS HURWITZ and another, Plaintiffs, against LOUIS COHEN et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of March, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All the right, title, and interest in and to a certain leasehold estate created by and existing under and by virtue of that certain indenture of lease bearing date the 22d day of May, 1905, for the term of 10 years, made and executed by Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., and Arthur Ingraham, as Trustees of the Estate of Daniel Ingraham, dec'd, to Louis Cohen, a defendant herein, which said Cohen had on May 10th, 1906, of the following described premises, to wit:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 127th Street distant 200 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue and the northerly side of 127th Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue 99 feet and 6 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the northerly side of 127th Street 40 feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue 99 feet and 6 inches to the northerly side of 127th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 127th Street 40 feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, April 24th, 1907.
HENRY J. BREEN, Referee.
LOUIS SCHEUER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 87 Nassau Street, New York.
HENRY C. BROOKS, Attorney for Def't Marston Lumber Co., No. 27 William St., New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street Nos. are 309-311 East 127th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,372.60, with interest thereon from the 24th day of April, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $500, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $130, and interest.
Dated New York, 24th day of April, 1907.
HENRY J. BREEN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

O'DAY, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL O'DAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1906. COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Executor. PARKER, HATCH & SHEEHAN, Attorneys for Executor.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Time shown below is from Liberty St. Station. Leave West 23d St. 10 minutes earlier except as noted by designating marks.

PHILADELPHIA TWO-HOUR TRAIN
EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR
‡*12:15, 6:30, m7:00, m*8:00, 8:30, *9:00, ‡*10:00, *11:00, 11:30, m*12:00, ¶*1:00, 1:30, *2:00, *3:00, *4:00, ¶*5:00, 5:30, m*6:00, *7:00, *8:00, *9:00, p10:30 P. M., ‡*12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON — z*1:30, *8:00, ¶*10:00, ¶*12:00, *2:00, ¶‡*4:00, ¶*6:00, *7:00.
LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., x1:00, 1:30, k3:40, d4:15, 5:00 P. M., x6:15, Sundays, 8:30, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., x1:00, k3:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE Sundays (No Asbury Park)—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ex12:40, 1:20, g4:45, 5:30, 6:30, j12:01. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, z4:00, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
Time tables giving trains to EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, WILLIAMSPORT, and all other points can be obtained at following offices: Liberty St. (West 23d St., Tel. 3144 Chelsea), 6 Astor House, 245, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 281 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 2,798 3d Av., 105 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 343, 944 Fulton St., 479 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
*Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. pSundays. ‖Parlor cars only. mDining car, except Sundays. xSaturdays only. zLiberty St. only. §Dining car Sundays. ¶Dining car daily. From West Twenty-third Street—e12:20 P. M., g4:30 P. M., j11:50 P. M., k3:20 P. M., d3:50 P. M.
W. G. BESLER, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr. W. C. HOPE, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR"
To Baltimore and Washington.

Leave New York City.	23d St.	Lib'y St.
WASHINGTON, Sleepers, Daily	11:50 pm	1:30 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily.	7:50 am	8:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily.	9:50 am	10:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily.	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Daily.	1:50 pm	2:00 pm
"ROYAL LTD." Diner, Daily.	3:50 pm	4:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Diner, Daily.	5:50 pm	6:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Daily.	6:50 pm	7:00 pm

THROUGH DAILY TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Leaves New York City.	23d St.	Lib'y St.
CHICAGO, PITTSBURG.	7:50 am	8:00 am
CHICAGO, COLUMBUS.	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND,	5:50 pm.	4:00 pm
"PITTSBURG LIMITED."	6:50 pm	7:00 pm
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.	11:50 pm	1:30 am
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.	9:50 am	10:00 am
CINTI., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.	5:50 pm	6:00 pm

Offices: 245, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 349 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.
After 6 p. m. Sleeping Car Reservations and full information regarding trains, etc., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, B. & O. R. R., 23d St. Terminal. Phone No. Chelsea 3144.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows for:
BOSTON, via New London & Prov.—‡‡8:00, ‡‡‖10:00, *x‖10:02 A. M., ‡‡‖1:00, *x‖1:01, *x‖3:00, ‡‡‖5:00, *‖5:02, *c12:00 P. M., via Willimantic—‡‡8:01 A. M., ‡2 P. M., via Springfield—‡9:14 A.M., ‡‖12:00, *‖4:00, *11 PM
Worcester & Fitchburg, via Putnam, ‡3:33 P.M.
Lakeville and Norfolk—‡8:49 A. M., ‡3:31 P.M.
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield —‡4:54, ‡8:49 A. M., and ‡3:31 P. M.
Ticket offices at Grand Central Station and 125th St., also at 245, 1,200, 1,354 Broadway, 225 Union Square, 182 Fifth Av., 263 Columbus Av., 349 Madison Av., 105 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av. In Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Av., 390 Broadway.
*Daily. ‡Except Sundays. ‖Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B. *Daily. Sunday: a7.25, h9.25, e7.45, 9.45, n5.25, z5.45

	Lv. N. Y. A	Lv. N. Y. B
Buffalo Express	*7.40 AM	*e7.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*h9.40 AM	*d9.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*1.55 AM	*12.00 N'N
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Ex.	*n5.40 PM	*z5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Ticket Offices: 355 and 1460 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M.
From Pier 15 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

PHILADELPHIA	Apr. 27, May 26, Juns 22
CELTIC, (20,904 tons.)	May 4, 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL	June 1, June 29
NEW YORK	May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS	May 18, June 15, July 13

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MESABA	Apr. 27, 4 P. M.; May 25
MINNETONKA	May 4, 11 A.M.; Juns 1
MINNEAPOLIS	May 11, 5 A.M.; Juns 8
MINNEHAHA	May 18, 9:30 A. M.; June 15

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.

ZEELAND	Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M.; May 25, Juns 22
KROONLAND	May 4, 10:30 AM; June 1, July 13
VADERLAND	May 11, 3:30 P.M.; Juns 8, Jy. 6
FINLAND	May 18, 8:30 A. M.; Juns 15, July 27

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

TEUTONIC	May 1, 10 A.M.
ARABIC	July 4
BALTIC	May 8, 3 P.M.; Juns 14, July 11
MAJESTIC	May 15, 10 A. M.
CEDRIC	May 17, 8:30 A. M.; June 20, July 18
CELTIC	May 31, 8:30 A. M.; June 27, July 25

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC	May 4, 11 A.M. (from Pier 15, N.R.)
†ADRIATIC	May 22, June 19, July 17.
TEUTONIC	May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC	June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC	Juns 12, July 10, Aug. 7

†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC .....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
ROMANIC .....July 15, 3 P.M.
FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC .....Apr. 27, 9:30 A.M.; June 8
CAN

BINGHAM ONCE MORE SHAKES UP POLICE

Sends 28 Lieutenants from Detective Bureau and Brings a Few Back.

"SIR JOHNNY" DUNN OUT

Shifted from Wall Street, Where He Has Been a Picturesque Figure for Years—May Resign.

Continuing his avowed policy of remaking the Detective Bureau, Commissioner Bingham yesterday afternoon gave it another jolt, perhaps the hardest it has received in years. He ordered twenty-eight Lieutenants, who were called Detective Sergeants up to last week, to go out and do precinct work. John Dunn, for many years head of the Wall Street Detective Bureau, was sent to Flatbush.

Seven of the Lieutenants who were shipped to outlying territories a week ago yesterday—now called Black Friday by some policemen—were brought back yesterday to their old home at 300 Mulberry Street.

One lonely Sergeant was also shifted to the Detective Bureau, and eight patrolmen were ordered in from various precincts to help do sleuthing work.

Yesterday's shake-up followed a day of so of comparative quiet. On Black Friday over twenty Lieutenants were told to go out and get uniforms and do precinct work. The uniform market began to get hysterical. Transfer orders then slowed down until the red taps that goes with shifting men about in the department could unwind itself a bit.

Perhaps one-third of the Detective Bureau has been shifted since Commissioner Bingham started on his reform work, though a few of the men are finding their way back to the bureau. Some try to find political significance in these returns. But Commissioner Bingham has said all along that he wanted to shake the bureau into sane, honest energy, and that no doubt he would find now and then that a man transferred from the bureau really belonged there. If so, he said, he would put him back as soon as he discovered the mistake.

Lieut. J. J. Cain is brought back from Westchester, for instance, and Michael J. Ready is brought in from Rockaway Beach after a day or two there. Some profess to see behind these changes the influence of Capt. McClusky, reduced Inspector, who is now in the Tenderloin, and for whom the Mayor is supposed to be preparing something better.

"Sir Johnny" Dunn.

The shifting of Lieut. Dunn from Wall Street to Flatbush affects one of the most picturesque figures in the Police Department. Now and then one has seen a little gray-haired man standing at Wall and Broad Streets, scrutinizing the passing crowds. He appeared to be about 60 years old, but he was really 74, according to the records. He was a bit over 5 feet in height. Always he wore a high silk hat, white waistcoat, and a cutaway coat. In his coat was always a flower. That was Dunn. He will probably be there no more.

A trace was found in the Complaint Clerk's office, where Dunn has only two little marks against him in his nearly fifty years of work in the department. The Complaint Clerk wrote him down as 27 years old when he joined the force in 1859. In 1860 he was up on the charge of "unofficial-like conduct." He must have left his white gloves at home. The charge was dismissed. Seven years later he was reprimanded for "neglect of duty." In the early eighties he was made a Detective Sergeant, or whatever then corresponded to that title. He has been at 13 Wall Street a good many of the years since.

List of Transfers.

Following is the list of Lieutenants transferred yesterday:

Thomas A. Butler, to the Vernon Avenue Station, Brooklyn.
Philip J. Carroll, to the Church Street Station.
John J. Dunn, to the Flatbush Station, Brooklyn.
Henry Ebert, to New Dorp, S. I.
Thomas Foody, to Stapleton, S. I.
Eugene L. Hickey, to Macdougal Street Station.
John F. Kelley, to Tottenville, S. I.
Henry Lang, to Rockaway Station.
William Lahey, to Jamaica Station.
William J. Mulcare, to City Island.
George J. McCarthy, to Madison Street Station.
James A. McGirr, to West Sixty-eighth Street Station.
George W. Pepperted, to West Twentieth Street Station.
Anthony A. Saver, to East Thirty-fifth Street Station.
Patrick F. Gargan, to East 104th Street Station.
John F. Bracken, to Old Slip Station.
Peter Carter, to Elizabeth Street Station.
William H. Dunn, to Greenpoint Station.
Charles Grabe, to Whitestone, L. I.
William P. Judge, to Leonard Street Station.
John Leonard, to Charles Street Station.
Jeremiah W. Mahoney, to Mercer Street Station.
Michael J. Murphy, to Alexander Avenue, the Bronx.
Michael McDonough, to Rapelye Street, Brooklyn.
Jeremiah O'Connell, to East Eighty-eighth Street Station.
John T. Rieth, to West Thirty-seventh Street Station.
John J. Turley, to Delancey Street Station.
Charles F. Manning, to East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

The following Lieutenants have been transferred back to the Detective Bureau:

John J. Cain, from Westchester Station.
William W. Duggan, from Newtown, L. I.
Michael A. Kear, from Madison Street Station.
Michael J. Ready, from Rockaway Beach Station.
William J. Deevy, from Macdougal Street Station.
John J. Dowling, from Newtown, L. I.
William Savage, from Parkville, Brooklyn.

Sergt. W. H. Ticho was sent from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to the Detective Bureau. The following patrolmen were transferred to the Detective Bureau:

Frank D. Cassasa, from Macdougal Street Station.
Joseph P. McCormick, from First Inspection District.
Edward M. Carrette, from Charles Street Station.
John H. McLaughlin, from Fifth Inspection District.
Joseph Brennan, from East Fifth Street Station.
James Murphy, from West Thirtieth Street Station.
John J. Finn, from Union Market Station.
William Murphy, from West Thirtieth Street Station.

Nor is this expected to mark the end.

POLICE GRAFT CASE DELAY.

Church Street Station Charges Will Go to Grand Jury on Monday.

The alleged case of graft in the Church Street Police Station was not presented to the Grand Jury yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who has charge of the investigation, was busy on other matters and delayed action until Monday.

The case arose out of Lieut. Haerle accepting bail on a minor charge for two men who were accused of swindling two immigrants out of $600. The accused did not appear in court, and this led to an investigation that implicated other policemen. All were at Mr. Jerome's office yesterday, but were excused until Monday.

Commissioner Bingham said yesterday that as yet he had received no official notification of the affair. He said he would take up the matter after the District Attorney had disposed of it.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—An area of high pressure is central to-night over the lake region, and a second high pressure is advancing southeastward along the northeastern Rocky Mountain slope. A depression of considerable size overlies the plateau region, while two smaller depressions are central in the Middle Atlantic States, where they have caused local rains and thunderstorms.

Temperatures have fallen 10 to 20 degrees from Eastern New York southwestward to Arkansas.

It will be warmer in interior valleys Saturday and decidedly colder, with local snows and rains in the Rocky Mountain region and Missouri Valley Sunday.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh north; South Atlantic Coast, fresh south, shifting to northeast.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh northerly winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday; colder in south portion. Sunday, fair and warmer; fresh northwest winds.

New Jersey—Fair Saturday; colder in the interior. Sunday, fair; fresh north winds.

New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh northwest winds.

Delaware—Fair and colder Saturday. Sunday, fair and warmer; fresh northwest winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	44	60	4 P. M.	66	68
6 A. M.	43	58	6 P. M.	65	66
9 A. M.	52	61	9 P. M.	58	63
12 M.	60	68	12 P. M.	54	60

This thermometer is 106 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 55; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 64; maximum temperature, 71 degrees at 2:10 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees at 4:30 A. M.; humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:05—2,815 2d Av.; H. Paese	Trifling
8:00—421-423 E. 74th St.; Frank Feltman	$50
7:45—642 W. 52d St.; Commercial Twine Co.	$10
7:30—651 W. 129th St.; R. Fitzpatrick.	Trifling
11:20—250 Broome St.; Morris Kalboff	$50
P. M.	
12:05—318 E. 54th St.; Lena Silver	Trifling
1:45—13-15 Corlears St.; owner unknown	Trifling
4:30—59 Broome St.; Lena Schlesslager	Trifling
5:30—247 East 4th St.; Herman Brown	$5
6:00—158 Orchard St.; Morris Rosenthal	Trifling

LOST

LOST—Mink piece, on 11 A. M. train to Far Rockaway, Wednesday morning, the 17th inst.; suitable reward. F. W., Box 310 Times, Times Square.

FOUND

April 25, 1907.

As a result of this advertisement which appeared in the New York Times, the mink piece has been returned to me.

Truly, "The New York Times finds lost articles"

F. W., 196 Riverside Drive.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Finds Lost Articles.

FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—I discovered and picked up a lady's "carry all" on the corner of 6th Av. and 42d St. yesterday—concealed therein was money! Coney Island soda check, skating rink ticket, "L" tickets, stamps, small mirror, knife, a baby calendar, and some young dates, and other things I dare not mention. The careless one can recover, and I will give, to sort of make up for the long walk home, a pair of seats for The Chorus Lady.
ROSE STAHL, Hackett Theatre.
P. S.—This ad. costs some more than the purse contained—no reward accepted. R. S.

LOST.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Between Weehawken Ferry, 42d St., and Brooklyn, Tuesday, 16th, 7:30 P. M., pocketbook, containing railroad tickets and papers, valuable only to owner; $10 reward; no questions. G. W. Thompson, 44 Murray St., New York.

LOST—A lady's old-fashioned gold watch, with gold face, with fob, gold buckle, and small, old-fashioned gold key attached. Liberal reward for return to New Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st St.

LOST—Tuesday, 23d, on 7th Av., between 55th St. and 42d St., or on 42d St. east to Madison Av., a silver Tunisian necklace. Reward on return to Room 560 Hotel Manhattan.

LOST—Will party who found two-karat diamond solitaire ring in T. B. Harms's office April 28 communicate with Miss Burnham, 240 West 45th St.? Liberal reward.

LOST—On road between New Brunswick and Old Bridge, a gold eyeglass case; liberal reward for its return to Otto Wagner, 25 Broad St., New York.

LOST—Wednesday night, between 106th St. and 116th St., on west side, sable tippet; liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Hall, 206 West 106th St.

LOST—Lady's hand satchel, containing sum of money, bank book in owner's name, other articles. Liberal reward return 3,132 Broadway, fourth flat.

LOST—Tuesday, plain gold ring, inscribed "W. W. P. to E. J. N., Dec. 15, 1897"; liberal reward. Address W. W. P., Box 311 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Pink topaz pendant and platinum chain, in 38th St., near Lexington Av., on Friday, April 5. Return to 135 East 38th St.; reward.

LOST—On 5th Av. and 35th St., lady's gold chain bag. Finder will receive liberal reward for return of same to H. B. Sargeant, 221 West 57th St.

LOST—On southbound Broadway car, Thursday afternoon, package containing address cards; finder please notify A., 310 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Gold bracelet, between 42d St. Ferry and Lexington Opera House, evening April 23; suitable reward. R. Thompson, 917 Broadway.

LOST—Old-fashioned emerald pin and cameo locket, between 76th St. and Columbus Av. and Sarony's; reward. Thackara, 69 West 76th St.

LOST—Between 114th-125th, on Broadway, gold chain and locket, children's pictures inside; reward. Burrows, 548 West 114th St.

LOST—A diamond horseshoe pin, Monday night at Herald Square Theatre; reward. Address W. B. H., Box 310 Times, Times Sq.

LOST—Mink muff, Friday, April 19, on or beyond Jerome Av., en route to Bronxville; reward. Lubnow, 2,441 7th Av.

LOST—Small oval turquoise charm, gold bound; reward if returned. M. Le Moyne, 2,188 Broadway.

LOST—Thursday, near Siegel-Cooper's, lady's gold chain; liberal reward. Room 31, Hotel Bristol.

LOST—Charm, 7 etonee, J. J. H., 48th St. and 10th Av. Hobbs, 454 West 48th St.; suitable reward.

LOST—By wage earner, purse containing money, 116th St.; Cahn, 230 West 103d. Reward.

LOST—April 21, opal, emerald and pearl ring; reward. H. Wingate, 9 Broadway, New York.

LOST—Lady's diamond ring, 3d Av.; liberal reward. Mrs. Babcock, 357 West 24th St.

LOST—Gold initial fob, initials "A. J. V."; reward. A. Van Beuren, 128 4th Av.

$50 REWARD for information which will convict thief of Waltham gold-filled hunting-case watch, Case No. 257,926, Works No. 3,760,971; $10 reward for information as to whereabout of same; no intention to claim, only to trace. W. N., Box 343 Times, Times Square.

$25.00 REWARD for return of a Masonic charm, lost on Thursday, April 11th, Anawanda Club, 414 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST BANK BOOKS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Book No. 161,658, New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Fox terrier; License No. 564R; black and brown head, two small spots on back; liberal reward. 361 8th Av.

LOST—Brindle bull, with white markings, no collar. Reward if returned to 368 West 42d St. Palmer.

LOST—Last Friday, Boston bulldog, name Moky. Reward if returned to 2,032 5th Av.

MAY GET A FORTUNE LOST IN THE 80S

Russell Sage's Godson Recovers Judgment on Father's Long-Lost Bonds.

CLAIM REACHES $1,800,000

Two Lives Worn Out in the Fight—Bonds Held Valid Because of Clerk's Error.

Out of the musty records of the Federal courts yesterday there came to light through the filing of an unsatisfied judgment for $1,500,000 a legal romance, disclosing the fact that through the unaccountable error of a lawyer's clerk made many years ago a fortune of half a million and over may be restored to its former owners, with over a million of interest added. The principal claimant is Russell Sage Raphael, a godson of the late financier, and himself a middle-aged man. His mother and sisters are interested with him in the litigation.

United States Marshal Henkel returned yesterday as unsatisfied a judgment for $1,680,768.35 against the Wasatch & Jordan Valley Railroad Company. The latter was a road constructed in Southern Utah in the early eighties, and is now a part of the Rio Grande system, and owned jointly by the latter, the Missouri Pacific, and the Oregon Short Line.

When the road was built it issued $1,000,000 in debentures. Later a second issue of bonds was authorized, and about $800,000 of them were disposed of at par. Among the buyers of the latter was Nathan Raphael, a close friend of Russell Sage, who bought $680,000 of the securities. The interest on the bonds was defaulted, and later Mr. Raphael found that he had been shut out of his rights through the foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds. He then instituted legal proceedings which lasted for years, and which he carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, only to meet with defeat after defeat. Having exhausted his last dollar in the fight, Mr. Raphael's death quickly followed. Worry, his friends declared, was the cause. His attorney, Judge Easton, who had likewise staked almost everything in the ultimate outcome of the litigation, dropped dead suddenly in his office in Broadway a short time later.

Fortune in Old Papers.

For years the matter was forgotten, and then Russell Sage Raphael, a son of the original owner and godson of Russell Sage, came across the old bonds among his father's papers. He finally induced Lawyer Joseph Martin of 226 Broadway to undertake to revive the action. Mr. Martin began many suits, which included even bankruptcy proceedings against the old Wasatch & Jordan Railroad Company. Although bitterly opposed and demurred to, these proceedings are still pending. A suit was also brought in the Federal courts of New York on the bonds, which resulted in a judgment for $1,680,768.35 against the old road, which represented the principal, $680,000, and interest to date. But one officer of the old corporation could be found, the President, now a man over 80, residing in New York, but no longer interested in the corporation.

Lawyer Martin, after clearing away a mass of tangled legal débris, while looking over the old court records in Salt Lake made the discovery that the lawyers representing the owners of the first mortgage bonds, in filing their foreclosure suit neglected to include as a co-defendant, as necessary, the holders of the second mortgage bonds, leaving them out entirely. This, as lawyers say, deprived them of "their day in court" and entitled them, at least so Lawyer Martin asserts, to immediate possession of the property as mortgagees. Should this contention be sustained by the courts—and lawyers generally agree that the error was a fatal one—the present owners of the second mortgage bonds are in a position to sue the present possessors of the property for the profits derived from the operation of the road since the foreclosure. This sum is estimated at close to $30,000,000, although it is more than probable that they would be glad to accept their principal, with the accumulated interest to date, and say nothing about possession.

Files Judgment for $1,808,000.

To further strengthen his position, Lawyer Martin yesterday filed in the Supreme Court a judgment based upon the Federal Court finding, asking for $1,808,272.77, the interest having increased a few hundred thousand since the original judgment was secured.

The present possessors, the Denver, Rio Grande & Western Railway Company, obtained possession of the property through purchase of the road at the foreclosure sale ordered as a result of the suit of the first mortgage bondholders, and which would have been valid beyond question had the second bondholders been included as parties to that action. Had they been, it is probable they would have been then entirely shut out, as the purchase price included only the amount due the original bondholders. It is also said that Raphael is now the owner, in addition, of all the known outstanding stock of the old Jordan Valley Road.

Raphael is a resident of Bayonne, N. J., and, according to well-posted lawyers, the error of the law clerk, or whoever it was that neglected to include the second bondholders in the suit, has left the way open for the heirs to regain what their father spent the latter years of his life and the remainder of his depleted fortune in trying to regain. Raphael owns $680,000 of the issue of $800,000. Where the remaining $120,000 are no one knows.

Kennedy
12 EAST 34TH ST.

Newest Derbies, 1.90
In Blacks and all the new Browns.

Our 2.75 Derbys
will cost you $5 elsewhere—made of clear nutria—the best fur used in Hat making.

Newest in Soft Hats—Dashing Varsitys and Alpines, 1.90 and 2.75.

No middlemen's profits and no royalty prices for a name.

TRADE E.&W. MARK.

Troy's best Product

Does the full force of the three words above strike you? Collars, Shirts and McGlynns.

EARL & WILSON.

Linen.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Superior to all others in leavening strength.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AHEARN-METZ FUSS OVER NEW SEWERS

Controller Treats the Borough President's Plans with Levity.

MAYOR MAKES COMPROMISE

The Matter Finally Left to a Special Commission, After Board Is Put on Record by Ahearn.

Borough President Ahearn's new sewer system stirred up a lot of animosity at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday, the Mayor, Controller, and President McGowan running counter to Mr. Ahearn, who wants to spend $22,500,000 in rebuilding 300 miles of new sewers. The Controller reported against the plan, but, after the discussion, withdrew his report. Mr. Ahearn succeeded in getting the members of the board on record, however.

The Controller's report was to the effect that the time was not ripe for a general reconstruction of the sewer system. He urged the utmost diligence by city officials in exercising supervision over existing sewer systems. On the other hand, Mr. Ahearn handed in one from his engineer, Horace Loomis, asserting that the public health demanded the reconstruction of the sewer system, and that it was more important even than the extension of the transit system.

Mayor McClellan wanted to know what had become of a commission appointed by Mayor Low to look into the sewer system question, and Mr. Metz said he thought the Borough President had been represented on the commission. Mr. Ahearn replied testily:

"The Borough President has not been represented on any commission—lately."

At a suggestion from the Mayor that the matter be sent to a special committee, Mr. Ahearn replied:

"No! I want a vote on this. Let's vote now. I want to know where we all stand. This is a matter of the public health."

The question was on the adoption of the Controller's report denying the application. The Mayor, Metz, and McGowan voted yea, and Metz began to laugh at Mr. Ahearn, who became very angry.

"This is no laughing matter," he fairly shouted. "Mr. Mayor, I insist that this is no laughing matter. I want proper respect from this board. It is my due and I ask you to interfere."

The Mayor tried hard to frown at Mr. Metz.

"The chair does not wish to name any gentleman, but he must say that the members of the board are entitled to respect."

"I—I—ha, ha—I—excuse me, gentlemen," said the Controller.

"I have this word of warning to give," said Mr. Ahearn:

"The responsibility for failing to make provision for an adequate sewer system is now squarely on your shoulders. I'm not against an extension of transit facilities. I am in favor of protecting and preserving the public health first, however. It is ridiculous to fail to provide, in connection with these elaborate plans for additional subway construction, for the sewer system of Manhattan, which, according to the report of Chief Engineer Loomis, whose experience and ability no one can deny, is seriously endangered. I vote 'No!'"

President Haffen voted with Mr. Ahearn. Finally, after Mr. Ahearn had taken another slap at the Mayor because he had been refused a report by the Chief Engineer, Mr. Haffen suggested that the commission, if there was one, be asked to report, and the Controller withdrew his statement pending an investigation by the commission.

"I'm glad your all on record," said Mr. Ahearn. "I want something done." Then to the Mayor, somewhat sarcastically: "I'm glad you see the necessity of this work."

The board appropriated $25,000 for the continuation of the work of exterminating the festive Staten Island mosquito, and authorized its chief engineer to confer with the Bridge Commissioner and the Interborough engineers regarding the lowering of the elevated tracks on Second Avenue to allow for the Manhattan Bridge aproach.

AHEARN HEARING IN DOUBT.

Supreme Court to Decide on Tuesday Whether Proceedings Are Legal.

Whether the investigation before the Commissioners of Accounts into the affairs of Borough President Ahearn's office is a legally authorized proceeding will be threshed out in the Supreme Court on next Tuesday. This course was decided upon yesterday by the Commissioners and Martin W. Littleton. Should the court hold that the proceedings are legal, Mr. Ahearn will appear and testify.

At the morning session yesterday James E. Keeler, assistant manager of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, declined, on advice of counsel, to produce certain documents. Mr. Keeler appeared at the afternoon session, however, bringing the required papers, which were an assignment of a wood preserving patent. An officer of the company, owning the patent, had telephoned that there was no objection to the paper being made part of the record. This was done.

The chief witness of the day was James H. Howard, once an employé of the department, who thought the whole method of paving in Manhattan was inefficient and unsatisfactory. There should be one person in charge, and no division of responsibility, he contended.

Later in the day Mr. Mitchell signed a number of papers, which he said were applications to the court to adjudge in contempt George V. Scannell, George R. Carney, and William A. Walker, the employés of Mr. Ahearn's department, who had refused to testify some days ago, or else refused to answer subpoenas.

BUCKET SHOP INDICTMENTS.

Richard Preusser, Who Shot Gambler McDonald, Among 8 Men Accused.

The Hudson County (N. J.) Grand Jury handed to Judge Blair yesterday indictments against eight persons said to have operated or been connected with the Manhattan Stock and Grain Dealers, an alleged bucket shop and gambling house raided last January at 77 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, by the police. Those indicted were Richard E. Preusser, Samuel Mayer, J. J. Breen, Leslie Crandall, Robert Maxwell, Daniel Sullivan, Edgar Hewitt, and Nathan Trace.

Preusser was known as the manager of the concern. He is the man who shot and killed Myles McDonald, a gambler, in Albany, several years ago. Mayer is a brother of Leo Mayer, the bookmaker.

Smoked as He Bled to Death.

Frederick Roeder of 455 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide on Thursday night by severing an artery in his right arm. He bled to death. A pipe he had been smoking as his life ebbed was found beside him. He was 63 years old and a veteran of the civil war. His only daughter, Mrs. Charles Aumack, died two years ago from taking poison by mistake.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

April 27th.

Our customers are our customers because they know what kind of hats we make, and we are their hatters because we know what kind of hats they want. That's about all—except the moderate price.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

605-7-9 Broadway, cor. Houston St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 99 Nassau near Fulton St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 6 Broadway, near Beaver St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

5th Ave. at 42d St. **Nicoll** Young Men's Tailor

Spring and Summer Suitings
$25.00 (Special).
TO ORDER ONLY
DISTINCT IN PATTERN AND COLORING—DISTINGUISHED BY THAT LOOK OF "SOMETHING DIFFERENT"—EVERY NOVELTY WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

LAST DAY.

$80 Suits and Overcoats to measure at $30. It's the high class stock of James Scarlett & Co., 391 Fifth Avenue.
SPECIAL SALE.—Astonishing value in our $20 Suitings and Overcoatings to measure.
Write us for samples.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

Wallach's News 3d Ave., Cor. 122d St.

SPRING SUITS

THE fabrics in HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well Known Well Made) Spring Suits were bought before the sharp advance in woolens.

We have priced our Suits on the basis of Fabric Costs before the rise in prices.

Spring Suits, $15
$45, $40, $35, $30, $25, $20, $18 and

LAST DAY
HORNER'S Final Clearance Vetter's Furniture
AT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF OFF VETTER'S PRICES
Sale at 35-37 West 23d Street
Must be sold before May 1st. Building Let.

Messrs. Vetter's Sons always have catered to a first class trade. Their stock contains the very choicest and most exclusive designs and novelties in the Furniture making art, and many pieces are particularly adapted for WEDDING PRESENTS. Inspection invited.

R. J. HORNER & CO. Furniture Makers and Importers. | West 23d Street West 24th Street

McGIBBON & Co.

Remarkable values are being shown among our English Satin Weave Bed Spreads. A particularly meritorious design is sold at $3.50. We of course carry quilts from $1.00, but the one above referred to is out of the ordinary.

As we specialize in a few well-defined lines, it is fair to presume that we can offer house-keeping goods of peculiar appropriateness. Characteristic features are evident in each line.

Broadway at Nineteenth Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee to-day 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's farcical romance, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. May 6, Miss Barrymore, "Cousin Kate."
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Begins 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. ARNOLD DALY "THE BOYS OF COMPANY B." 4 Spec. Tues. Mats., Apr. 30, May 7, 14, 21. Mr. Daly in a triple bill, "The Flag Station," "The Lemonade Boy," "The Monker's Paw."
GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way Evs. 8:30. Mat. to-day 2:20. 6TH MONTH. 150th Time "One of the Best."—Herald. May 6th, "One of the Funniest."—Sun Souvenirs. WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN
HUDSON 44th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.
SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. MAN OF THE HOUR

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St., West of B'way. Last Time To-night. Last Mat. To-day with THE GRAND MOGUL FRANK MOULAN. NEXT MONDAY—Seats now on Sale—MR. MANTELL in SHAKSPERE 1ST WEEK—Mon., Tues., Wed., nights, Sat. aft., Brutus in Julius Caesar; Wed. aft., 2:45, The Merchant of Venice; Thurs., Fri., nights, King Richard III.; Sat. night, Macbeth. 2D WEEK—Mon. night, Richelieu; Tues., Wed., nights, King Lear; Wed. aft., 2:45, Macbeth; Thurs., Fri., nights, Sat. aft., The Merchant of Venice; Sat. night, Iago in Othello.
BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Tdy. 2:10. Still the Best and Biggest Show in Town. ANNA HELD in THE PARISIAN MODEL MATINEE TO-DAY 2:10
LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Wed. For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN
ELEANOR ROBSON AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong (Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. GRACE GEORGE in SARDOU'S DIVORCONS
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irv. Pl. Sam H. Harris presents for two weeks only Geo. M. COHAN IN LITTLE JOHNNY JONES (HIMSELF). Mr. Cohan's last times in this play. Prices, 25-50-75-$1. Mts. Tdy. & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15

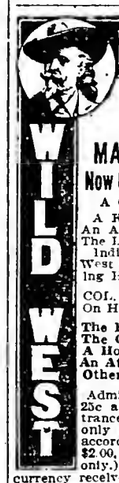

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST
BOYS' AND GIRLS' SATURDAY MATINEE
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Now Open. Twice Daily, 2 & 8 P. M.
A Great Exposition of History.
A Kindergarten of Anthropology.
An Animated Tableau of Patriotism.
The Last Types of a Vanishing People.
Indian Battles. Cowboy Sports. Wild West Girls in Frolics and Fun. Dashing Horsemen from All Nations.
COL. WM. F. CODY (Buffalo Bill) On Horseback at Every Performance.
The Battle of Summit Springs.
The Great Train Hold-Up.
A Holiday at "T—E" Ranch.
An Attack on an Emigrant Train.
Other Stirring Scenes.
Admission, including numbered seats, 25c and 50c, (26th and 27th St. entrances only.) Reserved, 75c, (on sale only when doors open.) $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. (Madison Av. entrance only.) Mail orders accompanied by currency receive prompt attention. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. | ELSIE JANIS, Rainbeau, Lola Cotton, W. C. Kelly, Ed. F. Reynard, The Baggessens
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Ave. & 126th St. | EVA TANGUAY, Wilfred Clarke & Co., Herzog's Horses, Vasco, others.
THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. THE RIALTO ROUNDERS Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts
THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat. To-day Yankee Doodle Girls Sunday Aft. & Eve. Concerts.
NEW CIRCLE B'way & 60th St. MATINEE TO-DAY M. M. Thelse presents 5th MONTH WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.
NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Matinee To-day. WOMEN WHO DARE. NxtWk-Parted on Her Bridal Tour
AMERICAN 42d ST. & 8TH AV. MATINEE TO-DAY. Joe. Santley, Billy the Kid. N'xt W'k—Custer's Last Fight

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE
N. Y. Transportation Co., 2,380 Columbus. For rates see 2d advertising page telephone directory.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Musie CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour Lifelike Tableaux & People Talked About
WEST END THEATRE. Mat. To-day, 25-50c. JAMES O'NEILL 'Monte Cristo' Next Mon.—JESSIE BONSTELLE in Sunday.
HACKETT THEATER, W. 42 St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees To-day & Thurs. at 2:20. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.
HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way, 7th Av. Evs. 25c. to $1. Daily Mat. 25c. & 50c. Alice Lloyd, "Xmas on the Island," "Marse Covington," &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50. Daily Matinees at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00. Best Features of Circus, Spectacle, and WILD WEST PIONEER DAYS With 100 Sioux Indians NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER With Mermaids and Gorgeous Ballet TO-MOR'W EVENING U. S. MARINE BAND Concert Return Engagement.
PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Tel. 2848 Mad. Evs. 8:25. Last Time Last Mat. To-day 2:20. To-night. Souvenirs. MARGARET ANGLIN The Great Divide HENRY MILLER REOPENS DALY'S THEATRE AUG 26.
Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th. Tel. 2485-38 & Wed. 2:15. EDDIE FOY in THE ORCHID The Hit of the Town.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1646 Bryant Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. LOUIS MANN in THE WHITE HEN. Louise Gunning, Maude Raymond, & others
LYRIC 42 St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant Evs. 8:15 Mats. To-day & Wed. The Road to Yesterday and original cast. with Minnie Dupree
MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Tdy. & Wed. 2:15. OWING TO SUCCESS OF CYRIL SCOTT IN THE PRINCE CHAP ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED TO MAY 4.
BIJOU Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed & TO-DAY, 2:20. MME. NAZIMOVA in Comtesse Coquette.
LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th St. 25,50,75c. Mat. Wed. 25-50c. Reg. M. Tdy. Wm. Morris Stock Co. 'The Lost Paradise' Next Week—"Christopher, Jr."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30. Leo Ditrichstein's Screaming Farce, BEFORE AND AFTER "One long laugh—uproarious farce." N. Y. World.
BELASCO THEATRE. Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. at 2. David Belasco Presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO
MADISON SQ Thea. 24 St. B'y. Last Week. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Tdy. 2:15. CARLOTTA NILLSON In THE 3 OF US
MENDELSSOHN HALL. Concert by Choir of All Angels' Church, Monday night, April 29th, 8:15 P. M. Tickets $1, at Box Office, Mendelssohn Hall.
GRAND Mat. To-day. The Hypocrites Nxt. Wk.—Robert Loraine, Man and Superman.
IRVING Pl. Theatre. To-day, Matinee & Ev. & Mon. Ev., Last Times, Sudermann's Comedy Drama, "Das Blumenboot."

APRIL 1907

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907. 16 PAGES.

WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

By THOMAS WOOD STEVENS.

HENLEY, you will not find it lone or chill
in ghostly fields of flight with nought to bar;
Not yours to drift from star to vaulted star
Ere yon shall find a friend; for, good or ill,
No man who knew you failed to know your will;
So much you were for fervent love and war,
So keen to leave a blessing or a scar,
That Death must keep you loved and hated still.

For you no art that knew but half its quest,
For you no soul that dared but half of sinning,
For you no heart that shrank from love's whole pain:
Well—now you know the darkness and the rest,
Know if the game we play is worth the winning,
Know if the Captain takes the road again.

KENTUCKY UNIONISTS.

By PROF. WILLIAM E. DODD.

CAPT. THOMAS SPEED'S book, "The Union Cause in Kentucky," (Putnam,) strongly commended by Justice Harlan, ought to be a good book. It is a polemic, though not of a fierce nature. Capt. Speed was himself an officer in a Kentucky regiment, and he is the historian of the Kentucky Union regiments; he has imbibed so freely at the fountain of patriotism that he cannot see how those fellow-Kentuckians who ran off to help "Jeff" Davis in 1861 could have been anything but raiders, guerrillas, and traitors. He claims for his story the stamp of unbiased history, calling in as a witness a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and then proceeds to stigmatize all other historians of Kentucky as unworthy special pleaders or arrant rebels.

The Blue Grass State, like many others, has not been blessed with plenteous crops of historians. Capt. Speed regrets that most of those she has had did not turn their attention to other themes or get out of the field of literature altogether. Collins, Hodges, and Schaler, writers of histories of the State, are all alike displeasing to our present author. But Schaler, whose work found a place in the excellent American Commonwealths Series, comes in for the largest share of unfavorable comment. In fact, Capt. Speed says the motif of his book is to refute the shameless falsehoods of his predecessors. This attitude of mind so clearly set forth in the introduction, seriously weakens his position with the general reader; the student will class him at once with those he stigmatizes.

This is unfortunate, for the book is worth while. The accounts of the elections of 1860 and 1861, of the means by which the Unionists prevented the calling of a Convention in the Spring of 1861, of the shrewd strokes of Lincoln on behalf of the National cause in the State of his nativity, are eminently worth reading and preserving. The fact that the narrator was a participant only adds to the value of much that he says. His lists of names show how many of the leading families of that "dark and bloody ground" adhered to the Washington Government at that time of stress for our Republic.

The chapters which treat of the "Provisional Government" of Kentucky with peripatetic headquarters, of Bragg's short and ill-starred "invasion," and of the ugly work of the Confederate guerrilla chiefs are of distinct value, though the author's wandering way of telling things detracts from their interest. He repeats his assertions and quotes again and again single passages from his authorities. Some of the larger citations and reprints of important speeches, however, render the book valuable as a reference. So that the work justifies Justice Harlan's recommendation that it be given to the public. It will have value, like the works of some of Capt. Speed's repudiated predecessors, simply because it will be essential to the future historian of Kentucky and the other border States.

The importance of securing the adherence of the border States to the National Government so clearly seen by President Lincoln is re-emphasized in this book. The rampant Abolitionist of Massachusetts or the Western Reserve could never understand why Lincoln repudiated the orders of Gen. Frémont emancipating all the slaves in the territory under his command. Had he known what is clearly presented in Capt. Speed's book and what all clear-headed Kentucky Unionists saw, there would have been less criticism of the master politician in the White House. Had the President failed to handle Kentucky deftly that powerful Commonwealth would certainly have given her allegiance to the Richmond authorities, and with Albert Sidney Johnston and Beauregard stationed along the Ohio in 1861 the opening of the Mississippi would have been quite a different thing to what it was in early 1862. On how narrow margins have the existence of nations depended!

When the news of First Manassas reached Louisville it was not easy to suppress the jubilation of the secessionists. Lincoln knew that the crisis was grave; he did not insist even on Kentucky's declaring her loyalty to the Union, to say nothing of furnishing her quota of troops as called for in April preceding. He was happy to carry the elections, which came off in August, on the promise of neutrality. Of course neutrality was out of the question for any State in that fearful struggle; but at a time when a proclamation of the whole truth would have driven the State into the arms of Jefferson Davis and when the existence of the Union depended on preventing this it would have been utter folly to tell all one knew. Nobody understood this better than the alert Unionists in Kentucky. They managed well indeed when one remembers that Gov. Magoffin was an ardent Southern Rights man, a friend of President Davis and Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. There is little necessity these days to "explain away" the charges of inconsistency on the part of Unionists who promised what they knew they could not fulfill. The Confederate leaders did the same. All leaders of the masses, especially the greatest that Kentucky ever produced, have been profuse in promises—sometimes sincere, more frequently the contrary.

As Lincoln would have said, the one great task of the Summer and Autumn of 1861 was to preserve the Union. If this could be done by an empty promise, was that not better than by a battle? "Paris is worth a mass," said the greatest of French Kings. The excuse of Henry IV. was enough for Lincoln, why may it not answer for the leaders in Kentucky in 1861? Capt. Speed need not strive to justify what time and history have already put beyond controversy. The politician may wrangle about consistency and sincerity; the historian narrates the course of events in the light of indisputable facts and cares not who is justified or condemned.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Born May 25, 1803; Died April 27, 1882.

BOTH poet and philosopher wert thou,
And not less sage and prophet. Thy great soul,
Of naught regardless in great Nature's whole,
Found good in everything, and did endow
With infinite promise the ephemeral Now.
Watching the pageant of the years unroll,
Thou saw'st vast meanings in the endless scroll,
Brave loyalty to truth thy sternest vow.

Thy voice persuasive yet inspires and charms.
The tender cadence of thy Threnody
Touches all hearts. Afar seem strife and arms
As we thy Woodnotes read, thy Concord lays.
The Oversoul still speaks to men through thee,
And thou interpretest for us the Days!

A. EMERSON PALMER.

DINNER AND MANNERS.

A New Book On the Amenities of Dining —The Difficult Art of Good Behavior.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

THAT word "dinner" has a pleasing sound to the ear, and is moreover to most of us evocative as well of pleasing memories and anticipations. Perhaps we remember a little sun-flecked table under vines beside the Seine, where with two or three companions we sat out the long French evening, drenched in the scent of roses, and lingered over each perfect course, not forgetting a toast to the chef in the warm red wine. There we chatted over the coffee and fine cognac till the moon rose, and the men's cigars made glowing spots here and there under the arbor. Snatches of light laughter reached us from other tables, the song of a child in the street, the vehement discussion of two students on a question of art amused us—

Or it may be the mind takes up another impression. The dark mystery of the forest pressing close to the camp circle, the pungent odor of burning wood mingled with the smell of frying bacon, the huge, fantastic shadow of the guide leaping and bowing against the trees, a ripple of water on the shore, a long pine table, tin cups and plates, crisp fried trout, steaming coffee, and an appetite! An appetite that insisted on grunts and sighs rather than human speech, an appetite demanding an absolute, single-minded attention. Overhead the large August stars, and close about the khaki-clothed comrades of our nomadism.

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"Dining and Its Amenities" can therefore scarcely fail of attracting us to open its covers, and once open we find a lot to keep us turning the pages. Here are tales of how men have eaten in all ages. The savage reveling in long pig, Lucullus and his Roman friends dallying over nightingales' tongues. Here are the moving histories of the beginnings and glorious consummations of the wines and liquors which to-day make glad our hearts and light our steps. Here are anecdotes, here are the maxims of that prince of the table, Brillat-Savarin, in their original French, with translations appended. We are given the evolution of the table utensils as well as the food because of which they exist, and the glass and porcelain come in for a share of encomiums as well as the soup or the entree.

The book is somewhat overloaded with words of Latin derivation; one could wish that a statement of Ruskin's which is quoted had been taken more to heart. Such phrases as "Romulus and Remus are still represented in marble enjoying their matutinal lacteous sorbitium from the udders of a she-wolf," or "A draught of this unequaled wine of Montrachet would serve well as an irrigator of the parched throats of the learned brethren who, in their praises of Sparus ovis, seem to have delayed too long the inhibition of the very wine best suited to the gastric coction of this most delicate morsel" may be amusing for the first hundred pages, but after that the jaded mind moans for rest and simple Saxon.

There is a chapter on table jests and many a hint to story tellers, with a collection of old tales; for the author begins by stating that there is no such thing as a new story. "A good old story, well told, with humorous embellishments, may be called a marron glacé," he says. He has a fling at puns, and quotes the French couplet—

Jeux de mots
Jeux de sots

with gusto. He tells us of table superstitions, of cooks, of seasonings and dinner clubs. He rails against the bottled sauces whose advertisements decorate yards of trolley car, and praises some American imitations of foreign cheeses. There are apt quotations from authors ancient and modern; in all ages men have had wise and witty things to say of dining—or while dining. He greatly condemns the habit of taking a cocktail or other drink immediately before dinner—no gourmet would so outrage tongue and stomach. Nothing before the chilly and delicate mollusk, and with him a wine golden, mild.

Thought, discretion, taste, enthusiasm combine to create the perfect gourmet, and the author of this book is not slack in his praises of the pleasures of

*DINING AND ITS AMENITIES. By a Lover of Good Cheer. Demy 8vo, 478 pp., cloth. New York: Rebman Company. $3.50.
MANNERS AND SOCIAL USAGES. Revised and corrected. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, pp. 368. $1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers.

APRIL

the table. The enjoyment of a perfect dinner is an art in which all the five senses should share; it is the supreme expression of civilization—or so at least we feel as we close the book and lean back, retrospective once more, dreamily recalling, it may be, a happy Thanksgiving when a merry family group made fun and chatter in the old dining room with the family portraits looking on—or a petit souper à deux in the corner of some glittering restaurant where the crowd made a seclusion not without its charm, and the orchestra discoursed sweet music.

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There is in human nature a strong tendency toward elaboration; things that begin in order to make life easier or more commendable are continued and expanded until the labors of Herculee would be a reet cure compared with them. Clothes, for instance! Originally invented to keep the body warm and protected, to give a pleasing touch of color, a grace of line—legitimate ends. But nowadays men and women alike groan under their tyranny. From the underground sweatshops where they begin to evolve to the hooking and buttoning of them into place on the no-longer-astonished body they are a burden. Look at the men going home of a July afternoon. Watch the packing of trunks for an outing—truly we are worthy of Puck's summing up.

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So it is that recognizing the necessity of a code of behavior to prevent friction and encourage an unselfish regard for the peace of others, manners and social customs originated. Gracious and gentle behavior is a beautiful thing, not to be acquired withnut heart and brain and training. But on this we superimpose a huge mass of customs and observances until we require a closely printed volume of somo 350 pages, revised every other year to keep it up to date, to inform us how to behave. Doubtless those among us who know the code best disregard a great many of its rules. But to disregard a thing known is a very different thing from being ignorant of its existence. If you don't know the rules of society and are emulous of moving in it, presumahly the only thing to do is to set about learning them. If it worries you more to leave the wrong number of cards than to study the secrets of card etiquette, take whatever time is needed to learn it. Some souls are filled with an infinite dismay if they choose the wrong fork amid the array beside their plates—for these the chapter on forks and spoons. You can learn when and how to make calls, give dinners, how to an acquaintance, or write an introductory letter. In fact, most of us have to know these things and a myriad more in the social arrangement we have constructed for ourselves. But good manners themselves can scarcely he got out of a book, however carefully they may have been put into it. Vulgarity, like murder, will out. That laugh, too loud or too self-conscious; those gestures, those attitudes with their hint of coarseness; the manner that causes others to feel overborne or which conveys the impression that the person thinks himself or herself cleverer, more important than any one else—how often we meet these people and how little all the books in the world can teach them! The present volnme is excellent of its sort, well-written, clear, tactful. It tells the social aspirant all he needs to know. The observancee which make up so much of life are here for the conning. But breeding—as we are told in the book on dining, one may learn how to become a good cook, hut a good roaster is not made by rule of thumb—breeding is like the fragrance of a flower, that can be no more suddenly acquired than you can throw a perfume un a camellia and make a violet of it.

New York, April, 1907. H. H.

Chemung County.

The excellent idea of county histories is followed by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. in the publication of "A Brief History of Chemung County, New York." Ausburn Towner, who writes it, gives a mass of simply stated facts rather than a writing of any color. Though it is designed for use in schools every adu t resi i-nt of the county will find it doubtless of local interest.

An interesting item mentioned in the book is that as late as 1779 the power of the Indians, formidable until then, was broken in a battle fought in that county between the Americans on one side and the British and Indians on the other. Up to that time also the county was practically unsettled.

A RUSSIAN PRISONER IN JAPAN

The Supposed "Journal" of a Russian Prisoner's Wife Reviewed by a Japanese.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

K. K. KAWAKAMI, A. M.

THE Russian prisoners of war in Japan were indeed treated "as The Hague ordains," perhaps even more generously. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 the French prisoners were forced to work on fortifications all along the German frontier, and they died in droves from the lack of sufficient food and clothing, and for want of sanitary surroundings. When the 30,000 Turkish soldiers at Plevna surrendered to the Czar's army they were left herded like cattle in the open fields beyond the town, with no shelter nor covering nor food for three days and nights, and this in the dead of Winter—damp, cold, miserable Balkan Winter. The world was horrified hy such atrocities, and The Hague Conference of 1899 adopted a convention with a rule that "prisoners of war shall be treated, as regards food, quarters, and clothing, on the same footing as the troops of the Government which has captured them." According to this universally accepted rule of international law, therefore, Japan was under no obligation to treat the Russian prisoners more generously than she treats her own soldiers. The Czar had no right to complain if the Mikado fed the Muscovite soldiers with fish and boiled rice, pickled plums, and daikon, and only a scanty supply of meat cooked with soy. And yet the Russian prisoners had, as this book tells us, white bread made from the most expensive American flour. They had clean, hot food three times a day, including soup, meat, vegetables cooked in "Western" style, and delicious Japanese tea; they slept in clean beds, with abundant covering, and were wrapped in neat sanitary clothing; they enjoyed hot baths and more fresh air than they wanted; they were allowed to walk outdoors at any time. And when it is remembered that the Russian prisoners numbered 70,000 strong, even the anti-Japanese entourages of the Muscovite ruler must admit that the inhabitants of Nippon are not "yellow monkeys," as they certainly thought they were.

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Perhaps no book has as yet described the Russian prisoners' life in Japan so graphically and so entertainingly as this book. The work professes to be the "journal of a Russian prisoner's wife in Japan," but the thought it sets forth is distinctly masculine, thinly guised in feminine expression. Is it too hasty to suspect that it was really written hy some war correspondent, perhaps an American? However that may be, it impresses us as a work by one who is well versed with the daily life and the political and social conditions in both Russia and Japan. It is unfortunate that the author allowed himself—or herself if you prefer—to fall to the common error of those writers who seem to think it clever to use bits of Japanese expressions, many of which they do not fully understand. Always liable to be either misspelled or misused, such excrescions, instead of embellishing the book, mar the harmony of its style. To cite a few instances from this book before us, sakesama, tomodachi, hiaku, and saio de gomarimasu, are not spelled correctly, while such expressions as danna san, okasama, and Nippon heika are not used in the right sense. Such, however, is a trivial defect, and need not seriously affect our judgment of the book.

The main uhject uf this book, as we have already intimated, is to ehow how human, Christian, and civilised was the Japanese treatment of the Russian prisoners, and the picture it presents is vivid and charming. While admitting that the Japanese authorities were not entirely free from hlunders and mismanagements, the author credits them with sincere efforts to adhere to the principles of humanity in treating the prisoners. Describing the Russian officers' wards, the book says:

> Here they live, two to each alcove, free to wander in and out and visit each other and go to adjoining wards, when they are able to walk. It is not my idea of a prison at all. Surely there is the fullest liberty within the barracks. There aro no fetters, no restrictions. Everything is plain to a degree; simple, hygienic, and clean; and when I consider and sum up all these things, I wonder if there is anything at all to complain of. The prisoners' lot could not be a happier one, and I, for one, would less willingly be a prisoner-of-war in some places I can think of in Russia.

The Russian officers, however, found enough to complain of. They were looking for insults and humiliations, and of course they found them or rather imagined them. They would not see, as our author tells us, anything that the Japanese did for them in the right light, persisting to attribute hostile, sinister motives to them. They grumbled that they were not allowed the freedom French officers had in German cities in 1870, where at Wiesbaden and Frankfort they lived in hotels.

They forget that there are no hotels, as such, in Matsuyama (where the main body of the Russian prisoners were kept), and that the Govaramsnt furnishes here as much privacy and more foreign comforts than any tourist can command in a tea house; while the rank and filo are in a heaven of plenty, cleanliness, comfort, and idleness they never dreamed of before, and that contraste sharply with the suffering, the cold, disease, and starvation of the poor French prisoners in Dresden, Magdeburg, Mayence, Ulm, and Augsburg in Christian Germany, in 1870.

Nor was it material comfort only that the Russian prisoners were allowed. Thero was liberty of mind in those "paper and bamboo prisons." All the books forbidden them in their own country were freely read and loaned around in their quarters in Japan. Many were seriously reading and discussing republican forms of Government and representative assemblies.

It is amazing what advanced and liberal sentiments they dare voice, dare continually and openly discuss here in this freedom! And what contradiction! Freedom in prison! Freedom of speech in a pagan, Asiatic country, but not in our own Christian country! There is no censorship of what we read here, there is no censor who cut outs of military affairs in the Kobe paper, and what the censor cuts for Dairinji, the censor at Oguri leaves untouched."

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Let us not close our eyes to the faults of the Japanese authorities, where such are really found, for the land of the cherry blossom and chrysanthemum is withal a land of thistles and thorns. The commandant of the prisoners' barracks was, we are told, after the German mode, both in appearance and manner. In contrast with the chivalrous, courteous soldier of the old Samurai type, like Gen. Nogi, Japanese officers of the new school are somewhat haughty, assertive, bent upon parading their authority. "It is the old story of the parvenu in power, the upstart in control, the beggar on horseback." And it was such petty officials and ill-qualified interpreters who were responsible for most troubles that occurred in connection with the treatment of the Russian prisoners. As the typical case of such interpreters, the author pictures one in these words:

> Taciturn and suspicious, and woodenly stupid, he watches them (prisoners) all the time, as if espionage, and not translation, were his duty. He peers over their shoulders to see what they read and write, noses in to see what they are doing, and has his ears pricked-up listening to all they say.

This interpreter, like most of his colleagues, picked up the gabble and patois of East Siberia and never studied a Russian grammar or used a dictionary. Naturally, the Russian officers, who wrote in academic Russian, were too frequently subjected to misinterpretation at the hands of these "vicious little uneducated interpreters," who suspected everything they could not understand.

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Strewn here and there through its pages the book contains pointed remarks about the prominent characters in Russia and other countries. To cite a few instances, Gorky is an "outcast and degenerate"; Count Tolstoy a "crass Socialist, mischiefmaker, and humbug," whose books are popular merely because of his "moujik blouse and those delightful tableaus of a real nobleman shoemaking and haymaking"; Witte a "high-handed genil," whose railroad and industrial policies have ruined Russia; Alexieff a "sailor on horseback, who knew no more about the Japanese Army establishment than he does of the Patagonian Army"; Rojestvensky a "fussy old martinet," hated by all his officers, and Stoessel a "henpecked" coward, who, having surrendered Port Arthur in betrayal of his loyal soldiers, was shameless enough to ask Gen. Nogi if his wife would be allowed to take all her own things away with her. As for Mr. Roosevelt, he is the archangel of high-handed despots, whose steel wrist "hammered out at the American Cronstadt ? a peace which neither Japan nor Russia truly wanted. "That terrible American President, Il Strenuoso," wanted peace at all costs, and he surely was "capable of locking the conferees in a room and starving them into obedience."

Oh! it is the strangest thing in all the world! Never more will a peace conference go to America. The Americans are too literal. A peace conference is for the purpose of making peace, they argue—therefore, Make peace! Quick! At once! Immediately! Or! sooner than that, even; if the Roosevelt happens to be ruling.

K. K. K.

Momence, Ill., April, 1907.

*AS THE HAGUE ORDAINS. Journal of a Russian Prisoner's Wife in Japan. Illustrated. Pp. 256. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

A COMEDY OF THE ITALIAN ALPS.

JEAN WEBSTER'S sprightly story, "Jerry Junior," (Century Company,) is a cheerful little comedy of Summer travel in the Italian Alps. Jerry Junior is a bored young American, lingering against his will in one of the lake towns. He is tempted to act the part of mountain

guide to a pretty American girl and her folks, and the ensuing complications are entertaining and amusing. The narrative is always spirited and the character drawing good. Of course, much of the charm of the tale is due to its locale. The effort of the author to put the romance and beauty of the Italian lakes and mountains in her book has been reasonably successful. The descriptions are unforced and Miss Webster has the tact not to insist on her scenic environment, not to force the moonlight and the snowy summits on her readers. People who know the Italian Alps will like to visit them again in company with a guide so agreeable. People who have never been there will want to go when they read the book. Moreover, it is a charming tale of young love, told in the modern way, with as little sentiment as possible, though what there is rings true, and plenty of humor.

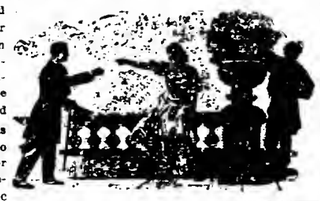

Whether a woman may be wooed and won as the heroine of this book is wooed and won is a question no man may answer. The ethics and philosophy of the modern love story have never been analyzed. But it is an established rule that young love must invariably be treated of in a humorous fashion. Undiluted sentiment is no longer acceptable. It seems, to the ordinary novel reader, Paul and Virginia are classical, imperishable, but, bless their hearts, back numbers. Jerry's methods of love-making are deplorable, but he gets the girl, and he is funny all the time. The time has come when all the world loves a funny lover. Jerry's future father-in-law, a practical American marooned abroad, reminds one of Mr. Howells's Maine man longing for his Bangor Whig in Venice.

REGULATION OF COMMERCE.

A Popular Book Upon a Professional Topic—Politicians' Invasion of the Lawyers' Field.*

A GENERATION ago the topic of Mr. Calvert's book would hardly have interested the generality of his profession unless enlisted by a retainer. To-day campaigns turn upon his topic, and every well-informed man needs the information presented here in binding suitable for the gentleman's library, and in literary form adapted to the general understanding. The law student, the practicing lawyer, the legislator, the man of affairs, will all find here an orderly presentation of the subject, with ample references to original decisions. The work is done by a practiced hand, and its appearance at this stage of the controversy regarding the State and Federal regulation of railways and trusts may be taken as a sign of the times. Mr. Calvert's work is pretty closely confined to the arrangement of judicial decisions in such order that together they constitute something like a treatise. This has been done skillfully, but it cannot be said that Mr. Calvert has added much original thought. However, it is no slight service that he does not leave readers in doubt about the dividing line between himself and his selected authority.

Mr. Calvert's nearest approach to original work is in his chapters regarding Federal police power and Congressional regulation of manufacture. To lawyers both are something like self-contradictions. Police power belongs to the States exclusively, and the Constitution gives Congress power to regulate commerce, not manufacture. Respecting the latter the language of the Constitution is plain, and regarding the former the language of Chief Justice Fuller seems similarly conclusive in these words: "The power of the State to impose restraints and burdens upon persons and property in conservation and promotion of the public health, good order, and prosperity, is a power originally and always belonging to the States, not surrendered by them to the General Government, nor directly restrained by the Constitution of the United States, and essentially exclusive." Yet Mr. Calvert finds support for both Federal police power and Federal regulation of manufacture, as well as commerce.

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It is the function of the police power to prohibit, while the power of regulation alone is given to Congress. The States cannot "regulate" inter-State commerce, and the regulation of commerce does not extend to prohibition, on the face of the granted powers. "If the power of Congress to regulate does not include in some measure the power to prohibit, there is an abeyance of a high governmental function without a constitutional prohibition. By the adoption of the Constitution, with its grants of power to the National Government, its limitations on the powers of the National and State Governments, and its reservation to the States of all powers not conferred upon the national Government, it cannot be, without specific prohibition, that any of the attributes of sovereignty could have been dropped or suspended." Mr. Calvert supports this position by decisions to the effect that when the Constitution gives Congress power the grant is complete except for constitutional limitations. Congress, therefore, received all the power to regulate commerce which the States possessed, and the States possessed power equaling Parliament's. Hence if Parliament's power to "regulate" included the power to prohibit, so does Congress's. This view will please those who like a strong central government more than those who prefer strong State rights.

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The line between commerce and manufacture is plainly drawn. Commerce succeeds to manufacture, since there can be no commerce in what has not been manufactured and does not exist. And since Congress has the right only to regulate commerce, it has not the right to regulate the prior process of manufacture. That is a State function. But the new doctrine is that where power is not directly given it may nevertheless be exercised by indirection. Thus Congress by its power to grant or withhold privilege of inter-State transportation is held to acquire power to regulate manufacture, although the latter can be done only by exercise of quasi and extraconstitutional police powers. But this power is as ill-defined as the word "commerce" itself. A National guarantee of quality is indeed desirable in the interests of consumers throughout the Nation and the world. This is the rationale of the pure food and meat inspection laws. But commendable as those laws are in their motive and their practical working, some reserve must be exercised regarding encroachments under cover of the principle. The regulation of hours of labor, the protection of child labor, are admirable objects, but they are attainable only by the exercise of police power. Even if there be a Federal police power, it is exercisable only for Federal objects, and certainly the limitation of women's hours, and the prohibition of child labor serve no distinct Federal purpose. Neither is the regulation of such matters the regulation of commerce. Sweat shops and cruel child taskwork may produce perfectly sanitary goods, which cannot rightfully be excluded from commerce without straining our theories of government. It is indeed a strait and narrow path between State usurpation of Congress's right to regulate commerce and Congress's usurpation of the right to exercise police power properly the State's.

*REGULATION OF COMMERCE UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. By Thomas H. Calvert, Annotator of the Constitution, to Federal Statutes, annotated. Northport, L. I.: Edward Thompson & Co.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

AN English work on "American Finance" that is to be brought out next week by the Macmillan Company promises to be an important addition to the few noteworthy interpretations of our life and our politics that have come from abroad. The author, W. R. Lawson, has been known through his "American Industrial Problems" and books on British and Continental finance. The forthcoming volume is but the first part of his present work, being limited to domestic questions, but the completed work may be expected later. A glance at advance sheets shows a wealth of material handled and the treatment of a writer of literary ability. From the interesting introduction we quote the following passages that are suggestive of the argument of this book:

Economic America has just been discovered, or, rather, it has just discovered itself. Till lately the idea prevailed that it was to grow in the ordinary grooves and was to be like other countries, only much bigger. But that is not to be its prosaic destiny. It is to be a country of its own—a nation by itself—a republic of a wholly new and peculiar type. * * * But it does not follow that the United States is to rule the world simply because of its being the strongest and richest world power. * * * The United States may be economically strong at home without being proportionately formidable abroad. It may, and most probably will, have an economic sphere of its own in which it can secure itself against foreign competition. But the more exclusive that sphere is made, and the more impenetrable it may be from outside, the more closely will the United States be shutting itself up inside it. Nations that would be industrial world powers cannot have it both ways. They cannot hope to dominate home and foreign markets at the same time.

MILLARD FILLMORE MSS.

THE Buffalo Historical Society is endeavoring to repair the loss to history of many of the writings of Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States, by the collection from all remaining sources of material still in existence for a volume of his letters, addresses, and miscellaneous writings. The society is desirous of learning of Fillmore manuscripts that might be used by it, and requests that any possible informant will write its secretary, Frank H. Severance, addressing him care of the Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.

Millard Fillmore was a resident of Buffalo and died there, and he was an organizer and the first President, in 1862, of its historical society. There are no members of his immediate family living. The loss of his correspondence with Webster, Clay, and others concerning the great issues of his day, was caused by his son's willingness that it should be destroyed after his (the son's) death. The many papers that were in the son's possession were accordingly destroyed. The Buffalo Historical Society is gathering what material is to be found in the various Government archives, and hopes to obtain the use of any important papers privately held.

ESPERANTO.

FAMILIARITY with the new universal language which is obtaining so formidable a support, will be helped by an excellent little Esperanto grammar published by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., and written by C. S. Griffin, editor of "Our Times." This book is entitled "Esperanto in Twenty Lessons," and so attractive and easy are its lessons that we believe it could be done. For the roots from the component languages, French, Spanish, and Italian, besides English, that can be guessed at when not known, and the rules for uniform and regular endings make the learning distinctly easier than the ordinary learning of a new language and easy, even, as it is its intent to be, for one who does not know any foreign language at all. The printed page is puzzling in appearance, for the use of many ks, js, and signs of accent and elision presents the appearance of a cross between Russian and Scandinavian. The biggest matter is, doubtless, the vocabulary to be learned, and it seems surprising that the vocabulary given at the back of the present book covers but twenty-three pages. The book is a thin 12mo, price 30 cents net.

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APRIL

A TALE OF THE SEA.

Morley Roberts Has the Authentic Tang of the Brine in "The Flying Cloud."

IN spite of a tortured vocabulary and a grammar at times sorely strained—an effect as if his narratives, like his own good ship with her opium-mad skipper, were caught with too much verbal canvas aloft in the raging cross seas of a hurricane of fancy—this new marine tale by Mr. Morley Roberts has the tang of authentic brine and the swift pulse of life in it. Aboard "The Flying Cloud" (L. C. Page & Co.) Mr. Roberts returns to the great deep of his early love, after showing what he could do on the solid land, tensely as in "Rachel Marr," airily yet keenly and with cruel touchings upon the raw of humanity as in "The Idlers," skittishly, satirically, larkishly as in "Lady Penelope."

Rachel was Hall Caine material, provincial, which takes life hardly—a woman undisciplined, passionate, somewhat hysterical. But the hysteria was in the nature of Rachel herself—not in the nature of Mr. Roberts. "The Idlers" was Anthony Hope stuff, with a dash of Kipling's own, looking life squarely enough in the eye but smilingly, taking the serious with the gay, the good with the bad, jauntily, lightly, as is the cue of gentle folk and cosmopolites. "Lady Penelope" belonged to the cheerful region of ironical audacity staked out by Mr. Robert Chambers. Now on the stanch old hooker Flying Cloud, Glasgow built of iron, full ship rigged, 1,500 tons register, outward bound for Australia, with green Connemara emigrants and nondescript wastrels between decks, and forward a crew of brown men out of the East, you have another turn. The game is human nature stripped naked, by salt-water alchemy reduced to its rudiments, as Mr. Joseph Conrad, the greatest master of English speech that was ever born a Pole, loves to paint it.

In this tale young Jack is cast into the midst of a shipload of all sorts and takes his chances. He drinks (must you cry shame?) with the wastrels and learns from them other matters than the usage of tremendous and ornate oaths—he is apt at oaths. He talks open eyed with the brown men out of the East and learns from them tags of bad Hindustanee and more things besides, strange, curious, and uncanonical. He adventures by dizzy way of ratlines and shrouds and various rigging of hopeless nomenclature loto the maintop, and so, by "swarming" to the skyssil yard, whence one may see far and get great thrills. He comes to know a breeze from a gale of wind (which is no landsman's knowledge); he is instructed in knots of cunning simplicity and rare properties by the ancient Malay serang or bo'sn; he learns sea-wisdom from many things, and sea manliness from the mates—two strong men, brave, faithful, masters of their craft, but in articles no better than they should be.

Also he watches the tragedy of the "old man," the Captain, victim, the wise brown men whisper, of afyim—which is opium—by the evil magic of the drug changed under the outraged eyes of his handsome brave wife. In the ribald gaze of his motley ship's company, into a log, a swine; and by the lack of the same magic into a yellow faced, palsied madman who sends all the canvas aloft on the edge of a fullgrown hurricane on the meridian of Cape Leeuwin—where the sea is evilly notorious. Thereat the mates in disgust, with the fine folly of human and sailor nature, get roaring drunk, and there is the devil to pay and chaos "black as the Earl of Hell's riding boots." So it is written. Mariners likewise call him sometimes "the Vicar."

Obviously it is not the sort of training Jack would get on the SS. Bethel (the name is the invention of Mr. Roberts) or the sort of thing Jack generally may read of he can only be persuaded to try in books written especially and solicitously for him by those theologically or puritanically bent on bolstering his morals. But it is a corking story—a ripping story, barring only the word-storming which is worst at the very beginning, and trails off into quite smooth linguistic weather as the Flying Cloud casts off her tug and bears out under full sail into the broad Atlantic.

WORRY.

THIS disease of the age is what C. W. Saleeby calls worry in his book entitled "Worry," that now comes to us from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company. Dr. Saleeby has not given this a sentimental treatment, but a profoundly serious medical consideration with much that is philosophical in the most practical and helpful way. Dr. Saleeby is a retired practitioner of Great Britain who devotes much time to writing against the quackeries of the day as well as developing his own themes, and he has previously come to us with a set of popular science primers on heredity, evolution, psychology, sociology, and ethics.

MOLTKE THE MAN.

A CERTAIN simplicity in the biographer who supplies the more intimate view of a great man's life is no mean warrant of truth in the picture. And it is just such simplicity which lends interest and value to the little book called "Moltke in His Home," written by Friederich August Dressler, the musician, and published in an English translation by Mrs. Charles Edward Barrett-Leonard, by E. P. Dutton & Co. Dressler was in a manner, and among other things, household music master to the famous Field Marshal's family, and as the old soldier was devoted to the art, as it was his custom to entertain himself with little home concerts every evening, the music master was one of a very inner circle. Dressler's attitude toward Moltke is, indeed, perfectly that of a dog utterly attached to its master. Admiring everything that his beloved hero did, he sees no reason for concealing anything. Thus the amiable weaknesses of the most scientific of modern commanders are as frankly set forth as his virtues, with a most pleasing result.

For the picture of life in the Moltke home is full of the homeliest German flavor, the quaint figure of the Marshal himself as fresh and vivid and human as possible. You see him listening while Dressler and the members of his family (a musical lot) play Mozart to him, or Beethoven or Mendelssohn, or Haydn, or Schubert. You learn that the Field Marshal detested Brahms, disliked Wagner, and was annoyed by Chopin—except the noble Funeral March. He had a professional passion for funeral marches, and, like Bismarck, preferred above all other funeral marches that in Beethoven's A flat major sonata. "It is," he said, "as if I heard the sobs of the mourners and the muffled drums."

LOUIS TRACY.

Little is known of Louis Tracy, the author of "The Captain of the Kansas," a brave tale of the sea, "The Wings of the Morning" and other widely read books. Here is his likeness autheoticated.

After the fashion of Germans he liked even in extreme old age to play with the children of his kinswoman, Frau Helmuth von Moltke, who presided over his house. And his "game of whist was a necessity." Usually the members of his family played with him, sometimes the Emperor. More than once, says Herr Dressler, with simple pride, "when an extra player was required, I have myself had the honor, and the Field Marshal used to be highly amused at my bad playing. When the game was over he dismissed me with the remark, "You play Beethoven better."

Also Moltke "disliked losing at cards, so the family used to manage as far as possible that the game should go as he wished it to go. His wife thought it quite fair to cheat a little to attain this end, so the family were trained to let him win if they could without his noticing their manoeuvre." Then Herr Dressler tells about the Christmas ceremonies and the distribution of gifts in the Moltke household, and how the old soldier always traveled light. "He never took a trunk, only a handbag, which he carried himself. He always traveled in mufti, and as he looked quite different in mufti he was rarely recognized at the station."

Herr Dressler tells also about Moltke at Creisau, his country place, where he occupied himself pottering about, nursing his trees, and mentions the circumstance that the Field Marshal "always" put on a clean shirt every morning, and hated to change afterward for any purpose. Having a saving disposition—acquired during a youth of the narrowest poverty—in bad weather he would never use his own horses, but went in a cab—the shabbiest available.

The little book closes with Moltke's death, which occurred suddenly one night just after Dressler had been improvising for him on the piano. The music of that improvisation, with the title "Die Letzte Melodie," (The Last Melody,) serves as finis to what is at once a monument to the musician-author's harmless vanity and his deep affection for the great man in whose glory he sunned himself.

PHILOLOGY.

THE HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE MOTHER TONGUE. An Introduction to Philological Method. By Henry Cecil Wyld. Pp. ix.-412. 12mo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

THIS is a purely technical work, designed as a textbook for students who propose to make a systematic study of the science of philology. It does not in any way appeal to the general reader, nor is it intended so to do. The aim and scope of Prof. Wyld's volume cannot be more tersely stated than in the following words from his preface:

The object of the book is a modest one—to give not the history of our language, but some indications of the point of view from which the history of a language should be studied, and of the principal points of method in such a study. * * * I have hoped, in the following pages, to prepare the way for the beginner to the study of at least some of the great writers who have been the pioneers of our knowledge of the development of our own tongue, and of its relations to other languages as well as the chief framers of contemporary philological theory. Thus the present work aims at no more than to serve as an introduction to the more advanced scientific study of linguistic problems in the pages of first-hand authorities.

THE CAVE BOY.

MESSRS. D. APPLETON & CO. have added to their series of Stories of Primitive Life, planned as supplementary reading for children in primary grades in schools, and already including stories of the Lake Dwellers and Cliff Dwellers, a book on the Age of Stone entitled "The Cave Boy." It is a small volume, with attractive pages of large print and many text illustrations—decorative but crude drawings by Miss I. Dérêmeaux. The author is Margaret A. McIntyre. The matter is all excellent and her book, in scheme, most acceptable.

Primers of Art.

With the publication this week of Prof. Edwin A. Barber's monograph on "Pottery," Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. inaugurate an educational series of Primers of Art. Each volume will be complete in itself and will treat of various branches of industrial art. The present one studies the Majolica wares of Italy, Spain, and Mexico, Delft of Holland and England, the Stanniferious Palence of France, Germany, and other European countries. Prof. Barber is Curator of the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art.

A LOVE IDYL.

THE TRAVELER'S JOY. By Ernest Fredéric Pierce. Pp. 226. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THIS pretty little tale is a book for lovers, whether they be in love with human beings, like themselves, or merely with the great Earth Mother, their hearts warmed by only so much of human passion as all the world is said to get by reflection. It is an idyl of the way of a man and a maid with each other, and of the springtime, and of the always beautiful earth. Its story is of the slightest, being a narrative of how a young author, on a holiday tramp through Southern England, stops at a wayside inn and encounters a charming young woman, with whom he promptly falls in love. Unguessed by him, it happens that the girl's uncle is his publisher, and, as he does not give his full name, nobody knows that he is the young author who is beginning to attract attention. Some complications result, out of which everybody concerned gets more or less amusement. But events march in turns with throbbing hearts, and the complications are all straightened out without so much as a single frown to mar anybody's happiness.

It is a very happy sort of book, indeed, for none of its characters suffer a moment of doubt or pain or sorrow or distress. And so it is a very excellent book to read on a day of Spring sunshine, when little white clouds are floating across the blue, or on a Summer day out of doors in the shade of a big tree, or on a cold night in Winter in front of a crackling fire. For it is full of the beauty of earth and the beauty of love and the beauty of happiness. Its story is next to nothing; there is almost no incident; there is little attempt at character painting—except that one gets a rather good idea of the heroine—and the dialogue is often trivial. Nevertheless, it is a pleasant book to spend an hour over, because it leaves the mind full of impressions of beauty and of happiness. The author is evidently an ardent lover of out of doors, and there is a live, singing quality about his accounts of the outdoor excursions of the man and the maid that make them very charming.

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1907

THE CAESARS.

S. Baring-Gould's New Book on the Tragedy of the Line of the Juliens.*

ILL-HEALTH compelled the author to spend two successive Winters in Rome, and to this fact we owe a biographical work of great intrinsic value and of marked literary charm and distinction. The volume is divided into seven sections, treating respectively of Julius Cæsar, Mark Antony, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero. Many other figures are presented—Cicero, Seneca, Livia, Julia, Agrippina, &c.—but the attention is chiefly directed to the seven names just mentioned. The book seems to have been largely the result of a study of the portrait busts and statues in the Roman museums, and one of its most important features is the reproduction of considerably more than one hundred of these portraits. The volume begins, appropriately, with an essay on Roman portraiture, clearly setting forth some fundamental canons by which the authenticity of portraits may be determined.

This volume has one unpardonable fault, the lack of an index. The loss of time and temper caused by this omission is not to be calculated, and can scarcely be mentioned with moderation. We earnestly wish that all publishers could be convinced, once for all, that no saving of expense is so futile, and so really uneconomical as that accomplished at the expense of an index. It is to be hoped that we may some day reach a stage of civilization in which public opinion can be trusted to regulate this matter. In the meantime, a little intelligent legislation would have a salutary effect. There might also be a Board of Decision, composed of properly qualified scholars, whose function should be to determine what books require indexing, and to pronounce upon the adequacy of the indexes prepared.

No attempt has been made to write a history of Rome; such an intention, indeed, is specifically disclaimed. In these familiar, Boswellian biographies we are brought into close contact with those gowned and togaed folk who lived so long ago: these men and women who, for most of us, have a somewhat vague and unreal existence. We learn that Tiberius reproved a young Prince for despising cabbage; that Agrippina had a pet white nightingale; that Augustus every day kissed the bust of a lost grandchild; that Germanicus could not hear to hear a cock crow; that "the mightiest Julius" was capable of the rare courtesy of eating rancid oil with a good grace, so as to do honor to a friendly host. These are the details which make past lives vivid to our minds; like that supreme descriptive touch of Mark Antony's, in the funeral oration, when, pointing to Cæsar's mantle, he tells the throng that he remembers the first time when it was worn, and adds:

"'Twas on a Summer's evening in his tent;
That day he overcame the Nervii."

S. Baring-Gould is, perhaps, best known by his work upon "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," but he has been a versatile worker in the varied fields of history, biography, booklore, and fiction, besides having written some of our best-known and most popular hymns. He says in his introduction:

With the faces of the Cæsarian house before me, I thought of the men and women themselves, their individual lives, their characters, their sorrows, their joys, their trials, and their triumphs. I, so to speak, lived among them for two Winters, spending day after day looking into their faces, comparing them, and I felt as though I had made a personal acquaintance with them, and had come to understand them in a way none could apart from these galleries of speaking likenesses. To read Tacitus, Suetonius, and Dio in England, and to read them looking up into the eyes of those whose acts are recorded, are two very different things. It seemed to me that the study of those faces helped me to understand the character and personal histories of these Julians and Claudians in a way impossible apart from them, and that it enabled me to correct many a partial judgment and explain many a psychological puzzle.

Escoffer's Cookery.

M. Escoffer, recently called by Kaiser Wilhelm "the Emperor of chefs," has "yielded to urgent solicitations" and prepared "a monumental work," entitled "A Guide to Modern Cookery." His work will make a book of 1,000 octavo pages, it will contain his most famous recipes, sum up his knowledge acquired during a lifetime of catering to the elite of the world, and give practical suggestions to interested readers. The acceptance of this book seems assured because of the unique reputation of the author. He has been in turn chef at the Moulin Rouge (during the First Empire), the Grand Hotel, Monte Carlo, and the Grand Hotel National, Lucerne. Then he went to the Savoy Hotel, London, for eight years, and is now known as the inspiring genius of the Carlton and Ritz. In 1870 Escoffier was chef of the General Quarters of the Army of the Rhine, and was taken prisoner by the forces of the grandfather of the present Emperor. Referring to this, when the Emperor of Chefs served the Emperor of Germany on the ship Amerika at Cuxhaven, the latter said "if I had only known you at the time, I should have had you set free."

*THE TRAGEDY OF THE CAESARS. A Study of the Characters of the Cæsars of the Julian and Claudian Houses. By S. Baring-Gould. Illustrated. Pp. xii.-412. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75.

EVOLUTION.

DARWINISM AND THE PROBLEMS OF LIFE. A Study of Familiar Animal Life. By Conrad Guenther, Ph. D. Professor at the University Freiburg in Baden. Translated from the third edition by Joseph McCabe. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

THIS rather ponderous work of more than 400 pages is essentially a study of the theory of evolution, defending the doctrine of "natural selection," to the exclusion of all other explanations of individual and collective development in men and animals. The method of the author is at once explanatory and argumentative, expounding the correct theory, as he sees it and demonstrating what he considers to be the fallacies of various other theories, says the author in his preface.

The present work has its origin in an attempt to appreciate the range, the foundation, and the value of evolutionary theories. The information gleaned from these fields had then to be appraised and put together, and an effort made to reduce it to a harmonious system. In doing this the various theories had to be examined with discrimination, enlarged, and built into a structure. It is therefore hoped that the reader will meet many new thoughts in the work.

Though the book is a prolonged and detailed study of one theory—and certain other conflicting theories treating of the same subject—it is not written in too technical a manner. The presentation of the ideas is simple, and the reader who is animated by a real desire to understand the subject in hand should have no difficulty in mastering each step as he proceeds. The more philosophic and general deductions in the final chapters are less readily to be grasped, but are not necessarily beyond the reach of the comparatively untutored mind that has had the energy and endurance to proceed so far. The bulk of the book treats in detail of the manner of development of the many species of living creatures, from the original protoplasm or unicellular being to the complex and mysterious physiology of man.

The main basis for natural selection, in accordance with the Darwinian theory, is described as the survival of the fittest. Though the author adheres to this idea with consistent pertinacity, he has the wisdom to admit the difficulty of explaining certain phenomena, such as the variations in coloring of certain birds, as due to the choice of the female exerted in certain directions.

The first part of the work has been divided not into problems, but according to groups of animals. Plants have been dealt with in so far as needed to show their relation to the questions of animal life. The three final chapters of the work, treating the subject in a wider vein than that of specific observation alone, deal, respectively, with "Extensions of the Principles of Selection and Other Involuntary Theories," "The Mechanical Conception of Life and Its Limits," and "Nature, History, and Morality." The one theory against which the author especially directs his lance in refutation is that of the Lamarckian principle—the theory that organs, instead of being developed by natural selection, are developed by use and degenerate through disuse, these organs as more or less exercised in one generation being thus inherited in the next.

Though the nature of the work would at first seem to presuppose an extreme naturalistic and mechanical philosophic view of life, the author's conception is too broad to exclude psychologic and spiritual elements. He explains that reality contains two separate provinces, the material world and the psychic life—and that the scientific method may be applied to either. He explains that "it is consciousness that incloses in itself all existence," but that, as consciousness can never become the subject of empirical science, one must finally abandon the scientific method and turn to philosophy.

Quoting the "last men" of Nietzsche, the author shows how untenable is the idea of a scientific ethics as deduced by some of the Darwinists and leading to an "intolerable mediocrity" devoid of individuality. His final conclusion is to be found in one sentence: "These last considerations have shown us that we are justified in believing in a sense of life and that there must be duties, since the idea of duty precedes all knowledge."

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SOME DRAMATISTS WHO WRITE BOOKS.

Bronson Howard on the Stage and Dramatic Literature—The Views of Augustus Thomas—Edward Peple and George Ade.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

OTIS NOTMAN.

MR. BRONSON HOWARD is back from his trip in the South, and the other day I had the pleasure of calling on him and we had a long talk on the drama, and the relation of the stage to literature. It was so very interesting that it occurred to me that it might be worth while to get the opinion of several of the well-known dramatists on this subject.

Mr. Bronson Howard began by saying: "It is very curious, the relation of the stage to that 'general literature' which we associate with the printing press. As a rule, plays in England and America have been printed merely for convenience of production in the theatre, and the readers have been so extremely few in numbers that they have never been estimated as a source of profit to the authors. Even collections of plays merely go into special libraries, and special editions of single plays have never been profitable to English or American publishers, with the single exception of Shakespeare. With this single exception, you can sum up the situation as to the readers of plays by the story of the celebrated lecture on Snakes in Ireland—the shortest lecture on record, you remember—'There are no snakes in Ireland.'"

"But what about Ibsen?" I asked. "Isn't be pretty generally read?"

"By the general public? No, I don't think so, though he is a Scandinavian, and his plays, published in English, have a certain exotic interest for general readers. But I am sure that his works as literature have not a great influence over the mass of the people. Even the number of times they are produced on the stage in America is very small. One of his plays will barely keep a house crowded for a week. He wrote as the representative of a country that had ceased to fight, and had therefore become pessimistic, as all peaceful nations do, and consequently he does not appeal to any large extent to a progressive, fighting, aggressive country like America. But he has a great influence over our dramatists, and in that indirect way over our people. It is a case of pure science and applied science. He is the pure science, and we try to apply that science."

"Why has he so much to give the English-writing dramatist? In what respect is he so wonderful?" I asked.

"In his construction. He does something that none of us can do. Mr. Howells says Ibsen is wonderful because he is so natural, but as a matter of fact he is at the pinnacle of artificiality. He is so perfect in his art that we fail to see his artificiality. To my mind he represents the crowning point of the French drama of the middle of the nineteenth century."

"Could you point out to me in what respect he is artificial?"

"Well, take any one of his plays; you cannot cut out one sentence or even a half of a sentence without affecting the plot or the subject. Everything that is said, everything that is done, every character brought in, all bear immediately on the story or on certain social views, and cannot be dispensed with without injury to the work. This is absolutely artificial, for can you imagine in real life a scene, say in some flat, where every character, everything said and done, deals only with a great crisis about to happen, or with a particular social subject? Yet Ibsen has so mastered his art that his artificiality in construction passes for being absolutely natural. None of us, none of the dramatists I know, would dare to write a scene without bringing in extraneous matter, such as is natural and happens in real life. Without doing this we should be called artificial. We have not, you see, brought our own art in the perfect to the perfection of Ibsen. His influence on us is limited at best, of course. English-writing dramatists are of a different school, and we can never fully adopt Ibsen's methods. It is impossible to get the English or Americans to trim their trees in a garden as the French do, and so it is impossible to get the playwright to mold our free barbaric English drama into the French form, and Ibsen got his inheritance through the French from the Greeks. I do not mean from the Greeks as they actually wrote, but as the French and Italian pedants imagined them to have written."

"What about Shakespeare's construction? Many things in his plays could be left out without injuring the plot."

"Because his construction has no relation whatever to the Greek school, he was developed from the splendid barbaric freedom of the Middle Ages. He excelled in getting down to the heart of things and in the diversity of his characters. Have you ever noticed how absolutely distinct in method of expression each one of his characters is? Most other poetic dramatists make the conversation a sort of unified whole, as if it were a simple poem, but each one of Shakespeare's people is totally different from the others in his speech. The pompous King speaks like a pompous King, the buffoon like a buffoon, and one will follow on right after the other."

"Why is it?" I next asked, "that plays of 50 or 100 years ago that were great in their day are no longer of interest?"

"It is because of the change in the motives. We do not understand what the motives were then; a play, however great, that deals with questions of interest only to its own day will not last. We must get beyond that, go down deep to make a thing last, but if we have a big enough keel it will take the boat over any sea. 'The School for Scandal' has shown no signs of dying, nor will it, because the subject, scandal, is a vital one for all times, and it makes no difference that the setting is not a modern one. That, also, is where Shakespeare's greatness lies."

"I should like to ask you if you would not mind telling me how you came to make the writing of plays your profession."

"As a young man just starting out I did not know what I wanted most to do. I had studied the art of sculpture, and was very devoted to it. I had also studied law, in Detroit, was working in a law office in the daytime, and in the evening modeling a mass of wet clay in my room. At the same time I was interested enough to write a weekly article for a paper about the stage."

"You really had three professions, then?"

"Yes, as we do when we are young, before we have really decided on our life work."

"How did you come to write your first play?"

"That was rather amusing. There was a little stock company in Detroit, as there was in every city at that time—1864. I had just read 'Les Miserables,' and was tremendously impressed with it, particularly the first part about Fantine. So I went to the manager and asked him if I dramatized it if he would produce it. He said he would if the leading lady were willing, so I next consulted her. She was willing. My next step was to get the paper I wrote for to let me write an announcement of the coming production. They consented. I wrote a column about it, and all this before I had put pen to paper to find out whether I could make the dramatization or not. Somehow I never asked myself that question, though I had never done anything of that sort before."

"Was it a success?"

"They produced it to crowded houses for a week, and that was considered a great success. It seems comical now."

"Which one of your plays did you personally get the most satisfaction out of?"

"That is rather a hard question to answer," he replied, and added with a jolly smile, "it is like asking a father which child he likes best. There are different things in each play that one likes. I put the ideas that meant the most to me in 'Aristocracy,' and 'The Henrietta,' in construction, like a well-worked-out Chinese puzzle, is probably the best; while 'Old Love Letters' is my particular pet baby. Then, as Boucicault said, 'One always likes the last thing he has done the best, because he remembers it most clearly,' and the last play I have written is 'Kate.' That I wrote for Harper's to publish, and no arrangement has been made to produce it. It is the only one of my plays that I have ever had published in book form. This brings us again to the subject of the relation of the stage to printed literature. It is not only true that most of the best plays in the English language have no reading public, but also that few of the biggest print-literary men have been great as dramatists. Even Goldsmith, for instance, as playwright, or Bulwer Lytton could hardly rank more than in a third class according to any classification I can make, while many great dramatists have been lawyers, doctors, clergymen. Gen. Burgoyne and Judge Talfeurd wrote plays, their only form of literary expression, and the last great classical tragedy in the English language was by the Rev. Mr. Home, a Scotch Presbyterian."

***

MR. AUGUSTUS THOMAS readily agreed that it was true that most plays were not published in book form, and that if they were it would not be a profitable business for the publishers.

"But why is it that so few of us care to read plays?" I asked.

"'Because most people lack in imagination,' he replied. "The novel writer must be a narrator, a describer. He tells the reader the color of the hero's eyes, the setting of the scene, the action, his motives, antecedent training, inherited disposition, and other influences, and all this must be supplied in reading a play by the reader himself. Few of us have enough imagination to be able to do that."

"How do you account for the fact that almost no great novel writers have been also dramatists?"

"For the reason that the mind of the dramatist is of an entirely different order. The dramatist is chiefly concerned with construction. If he were not a dramatist he would be a bridge builder or a clock maker, or engaged in the construction of a subway, or be in a similar occupation, while the author is concerned with a narrative, in which the form has by no means such importance."

"What interests you most in your dramatic work?"

"It is the quality of effect that the play produces on the audience. By that I mean the kind of effect."

"What do you want that effect to be; in other words, what is the purpose of the stage?"

"The purpose of the theatre to my mind is to realize ideals. In real life we usually fall short of those ideals, and the stage, it seems to me, is a place where ideals are to be realized. When one has written a play that leaves a good taste in the mouth of the audience he may feel he has succeeded."

Mr. Thomas wrote his first play when he was only 16. That indicated plainly what his bent was. He has been engaged in various occupations, but always the thing he has cared most about was his dramatic work. He studied law, and for some years was a writer and illustrator for St. Louis, Kansas City, and New York papers. Then he became editor and proprietor of the famous City Mirror.

As might be expected from what has already been said, only two of Mr. Thomas's plays have been published in book form. Mr. Thomas found his play, "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," perhaps the most interesting to write, because of the intricate construction. "Arizona" he thought was his best melodrama, while "Alabama," which he speaks of as a pastoral, he said best presented his ethical ideas.

"Why is it," I asked him, "that so few plays survive the day in which they are written?"

"I think that is due," he said, "somewhat to change in phraseology and diction, and also because of the difference in customs and mode of life."

Mr. Thomas did not seem to be a great admirer of Ibsen. He had seen but one of his plays. He felt that the purpose of the stage should be constructive rather than destructive, and so he did not take much interest in Ibsen's plays.

Mr. Thomas did not at all agree with Mr. Howard in his theory that much is put in a play that is not necessary, merely for the purpose of making it seem natural and like real life. He thought that every character introduced had some vital connection with the plot that would develop later on, even though it turned out to be only the carrying of a message.

***

EDWARD HENRY PEPLE is a Southerner; he comes from Richmond, Va. He goes about his literary work in a manner quite different from the methods employed by other authors; that is to say, he always writes a play first, then from this play his novel is built, additional scenes sketched in, and the whole work enlarged to the requirements of a story in book form. But his central idea is ever for the play, only, unlike many playwrights, his plays all appear also as novels. At present, however, Mr. Peple is reversing his method in a new novel which is just completed and which will be published in the Fall. It will be called "Semiramis." Of this piece of work he says:

"Of course it has been in my mind all along to dramatize the story, although the production would necessarily be a most expensive one, owing to the large cast, ancient Assyrian costuming, and elaborate scenery. The work has given me a great deal of pleasure, not only because of the character study, but because of the research it required among ancient historians. All modern writers consider 'Semiramis' merely as a myth, and even with Herodotus and Diodorus her history is so interwoven with legend and religious superstition that the untangling of the skein has proved an interesting, though difficult, task. Heretofore the character of Semiramis has been treated from a standpoint of advanced age and advanced wickedness, as in the opera of 'Semiramide' and a drama in the French; there-

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(Continued.)

fore I thought it would be rather interesting to write of the great Assyrian Queen in her youth, showing a partial justification for the evil of her later days."

Of the novel "Richard the Brazen," which Mr. Peple wrote in collaboration with Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, he confesses to no keen satisfaction in it, in view of the fact that, while it has proved a splendid seller, its creation required no intellectual effort, but was rather a machine-made story from start to finish.

"Was 'The Prince Chap' originally a story?" I asked.

"No; portions of it were in one of my first plays, which was called 'The Tutor,' and which was never completed. I used the material in the 'Prince Chap' when it was suggested to me to present a heroine at three different ages. I then completed the play, but, while waiting for a producer, the novel was written directly from the lines in the play."

"You must be very fond of children, aren't you?"

"Yes, indeed, I am," he replied. "They are a constant delight to me, and when I lived in Richmond the 'kiddies' of the neighborhood used to pay me formal and informal visits every day. Of course there were games and fairy stories and tales of 'whigmaleeries' and 'fibbermagibbits,' and through my fondness for these very children was gleaned much of my material for 'The Prince Chap.'

"Are you an admirer of Ibsen?"

"Well, yes, in a certain way; though, candidly, I prefer to read both him and Shaw rather than see them played—that is, with the exception of 'Hedda Gabler,' which, when well done, is absorbing in every line and move. 'Peer Gynt,' which I had never read before seeing it played, I did not enjoy until after I left the theatre and could digest the beauty and the meaning of its mysticisms at leisure. I find Ibsen morbid, and, while artistic morbidity has always appealed to me personally, I believe it does little for the stage from an ethical point of view. The general public seems to demand a wholesome story, with a heart interest, a few thrills thrown in to keep the pot a-boiling, and a happy ending—and I dare say they are right."

***

I HAD a short note from George Ade the other day, who said: "In answer to your question as to how I got into my line of work, there is really little to tell. I began publishing little books, and soon learned that the very public which prided itself upon its irreproachable English was exceedingly fond of a heathenish kind of parlor slang, and so I served it up for a while in allopathic doses. I began writing plays because, like Mr. Clyde Fitch, Mr. Richard Harding Davis, and some others, I discovered that a man armed only with a fountain pen could make more money writing for the theatrical managers than he could get out of the publishers. I have slacked up on writing plays because the game is a wearing one, and the fame to be achieved as a playwright is not always of a most satisfactory kind."

Mr. Ade went on to say that he was not doing any work at present that the public would consider important. He is doing some newspaper syndicate articles, and rewriting and elaborating a story called "The Slim Princess," and as he expresses it "backing up" to get a good start on one or two new plays.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN MOROCCO.

SKETCHES OF LIFE IN MOROCCO. By Kathleen Mansel Pleydell. Pp., 304. 12mo, cloth. London: Digby, Long & Co.

LIFE in Tangier must have a great charm of novelty for the busy Occidental who first gains experience of its drowsy, languorous ways. This unassuming volume is the work of a lady, an English officer's wife, who has been a resident of Tangier for the past eight years, and has therefore had ample opportunities to observe and to study the picturesque Moorish life which she describes so pleasantly. Life in Morocco must be subject to constant surprises, some of them of a disagreeably startling kind. For instance, while enjoying a paper chase, gotten up for the benefit of one of the children who was about to return to England, the merry party was suddenly confronted by a band of grimly ferocious Moors, and learned that they were on their way to attack a neighboring village, in order to settle an ancient feud; once, while camping out for a week, the whole party was very nearly kidnapped, with a view to obtaining ransoms; one morning the authoress was disturbed by loud sobbing and weeping, apparently that of a child in great distress, but she found that it proceeded from her own Moorish manservant, whom she discovered lamenting with clinched fists, contorted face, and streaming eyes because he had been detected in the act of stealing a neighbor's apples. A fanatical sect of the Moors observe an annual festival called the Great As-Sowl. They sacrifice a sheep, sprinkle the children with its blood, and daub the foreheads of the grown people with it. Then follows a procession, headed by the sheep, to the tents of the Sheik, where there is feasting, and dancing. Then a sheep is killed and thrown to them as a fox might be thrown to a pack of hounds. Whereupon these objectionable savages fall upon it and tear it to pieces, eagerly devouring the flesh. On one occasion five sheep were thus disposed of.

Pig sticking is one of the chief field sports of the country, and Mrs. Pleydell, by her coolness and skill, had the good fortune to kill an unusually large and formidable boar. There is a detailed account of a Moorish wedding, which the writer considers far more impressive and beautiful than the corresponding ceremonies of her own land. There is a somewhat unusually large number of typographical errors, which should be corrected in a second edition. The success of this little volume has encouraged Mrs. Pleydell to continue her work, and she is now preparing a larger book upon the same subject.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF AMERICAN HISTORY. By Leon C. Prince. Pp. vi-364. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1907. $1.25.

IN this latest addition to the host of brief accounts of American history the author sets out to answer various questions, such as "How did the United States become a Nation?" "Why did our ancestors make this Government so unlike all others?" "What is the secret of its phenomenal success?" Individualism is his broad answer to the last inquiry, the universal presence of opportunity, equality of all before the law, and freedom of business and enterprise from "the curse of governmental interference." As a sufficient corrective of the evils incidental to our industrial life, he regards "the steady growth of an enlightened and responsive public conscience and a natural evolutionary adjustment induced by the ceaseless play of inherent forces." Remedial legislation he deprecates as "doubtful." Apparently in our civilization, where original equality of opportunity has resulted in the greatest inequality in power, he does not seem to think governmental control necessary to protect the weak against the strong.

The book is not a good one to put into the hands of students whom it is desired to instruct in the facts and principles of American history. There are too many errors of fact. For example, Portugal did not send out a fleet about 1501 "under the command of Americus Vespucius." The London Company did not send out its colonists "under the command of Capt. John Smith." On Page 37 it is stated that "the Dutch colonists were governed by 'patroons.'" Such examples could be multiplied.

Nor is Mr. Prince always happy in his generalizations. What is the student to make of this, for instance? "Governments have no just powers in the accurate and philosophical meaning of the term. They have necessary powers, since the constant presence of recognized authority is essential to the integrity and safety of the social structure, but these powers are usurped and in no sense delegated." It seems to say that all Governments are of necessity unjust.

Few will agree with him that slavery was not the fundamental cause of the civil war, and while it may be true that "the magnificent popular enthusiasm which swept and surged like a tidal wave North and South for four long and bloody years" was not occasioned by the desire of the North to free the negro, Mr. Prince's further statement that the desire of the South to perpetuate his servitude was not a main cause of the war is scarcely tenable. He looks to the opposing constitutional theories of the North and the South to explain the conflict. That the two sections came to bold divergent theories about the nature of American government is true, but why were the theories in the free and the slave-holding sections different? Instead of saying that slavery was merely the "concrete issue" over which hostile theories came into conflict, it would be more correct to say that Southern political leaders invoked their constitutional theories, sincerely held, no doubt, to defend their institution. State sovereignty as a school of political philosophy was the legal justification they employed for secession—but the "concrete issue" was the real and ultimate cause. The South seceded, not to test any abstract theory, but because she believed the control of the Government by the Republican Party meant the beginning of the end of slavery. It is not strictly accurate, moreover, to say that the South was resorting to the "right of revolution," for the South maintained that secession was legal.

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Translations of "Friday the 13th" are being made into Dutch, Swedish, and German. Negotiations are in progress for the translations of Mr. Lawson's novel into Danish, Norwegian, French, Spanish, Italian, Bohemian, Hungarian, and Japanese. Nearly 50,000 copies of the book have been sold in this country, and it is now [illegible]

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, APRIL 27, 1907.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

IN the University of Chicago, where the curriculum is as broad as the continent, and, perhaps, as deep as the Atlantic Ocean, they study the short story. One of the aims of this institution of learning seems to be to develop a nation of writers. Every struggling writer, conscious of his own inherent ability and the cold neglect of a world full of readers, knows that there are more than enough writers now, but the number is constantly increasing, and it is well that people who will write, whether or no, should have the means of learning how to write properly. You cannot invest an unfinished writer with the creative talent by means of college lectures or literary handbooks, but you can teach him, if he be susceptible to learning, not to fill his plays with long narratives of past events, not to try to turn polemical discussions into novels, not to confuse the short story with the novel. Evelyn May Albright of the Ohio Wesleyan University has written what seems to us a very useful book on "The Short Story: Its Principles and Structure" (Macmillan.) A novel feature is a reading list of noteworthy short stories, including many of the accepted master works in this form of literature, and "a fairly representative selection from recent magazines." These stories are used as examples, and classified with the various divisions of the subject treated of by the author. The stories of Hawthorne, Poe, Manpassant, Bret Harte, T. B. Aldrich, Stockton, Kipling, James, Stevenson, and the other masters are thus analyzed, as well as those of Mary Wilkins Freeman, Hamlin Garland, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Edith Wharton, Robert Chambers, and a host of lesser writers. The writer considers motive, plot, mechanism, dialogue, setting, the "emotional element," and "the spirit of the author."

A WEEK that brings forth a new book by Maxim Gorky, a new collection of short stories by Israel Zangwill, and a new work of fiction by William Dean Howells cannot be called barren of literary production. The week ending April 27, 1907, therefore, is worthy of remembrance. We do not doubt for a moment that the ability of Maxim Gorky has been greatly overestimated by many of his admirers. But with all his self-consciousness and morbidity he is still a writer of uncommon force who has seen strange things and described them well. "Mother" (Appleton) is a powerful story, which may be too sentimental and overwrought, but deserves serious attention. Mr. Zangwill's "Ghetto Comedies" (Macmillan) contains some tales with which many of us are already familiar through their publication in periodicals. We have already noted the existence of Melchitsedek Pinchas, the Yiddish Hamlet, more than once. He is a comparatively new development in the wonderfully composite society of our own big metropolis, but he is as real as the Americanized Irishman, or the German east sider of the last generation ever was. In Mr. Howells's new novel we come again upon the violent contrast of our manners and policies and those of Altruria. "Through the Eye of the Needle" (Harper) involves the romance of an American girl and an Altrurian. Reviews of these books, of course, will follow in due season. Meanwhile their advent is worthy of note as literary news.

A BOOK of the hour that deserves and shall receive more extended consideration later on is "Efficient Democracy," by William H. Allen, long associated with the charitable work of improving the condition of the poor in this city, and Secretary of the "Committee on the Physical Welfare of School Children." (Dodd, Mead & Co.) Mr. Allen begins with a vigorous, coherent exposure of the prevalent "goodness fallacy." "Good men will administer well" is the popular idea. A good man without administrative ability, "which is most rare," will do nothing of the sort. We may admit that much without following Mr. Allen so far as to admit that "goodness, good, upright, conscientious, honorable, and sterling are among the words that justify Talleyrand's definition of language—'a means of concealing thought.'" But Mr. Allen explains himself. There is no generally accepted standard of "goodness." A man who plays golf on Sunday is considered by many worthy folk a deplorable sinner. Mr. Allen is eloquent in this respect. He dips into history, as far back as primitive man, who had no ideal of mere goodness. "Efficiency" is his motto. He discusses also the comparative worthlessness of statistics, and proceeds with a rational argument in favor of ideas, energy, knowledge properly acquired, in public administration, public education, and charitable work.

THE increased interest in Swinburne and his work, due to the ceremonious celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the poet's birth, leads The London Academy to a pleasant discussion of the early editions of his "Poems and Ballads." The first bore the title of "Laus Veneris" and was privately printed. A few copies of this are jealously guarded by lucky collectors. The first public edition was brought out by Moxon in green covers. It was received with acclaim, and aroused great and heated discussion. There is a story that Tennyson compelled Moxon to withdraw the book, threatening otherwise to change his publisher. This may not be true, but the book was withdrawn from the market, and copies of the Moxon edition are now highly prized. The "Poems and Ballads" afterward appeared with the imprint of Camden Hotten. The Academy's bibliophile says that a number of copies of this edition were bought up by some enterprising person, who inserted in them a forgery of the Moxon title page. He asserts that many collectors cherish this fraudulent compilation as a "first edition." But the real Moxon bears the publisher's cipher on the green cover, and on page 222 these two stanzas of "Félise" are printed in a type different from that used for the rest of the poem:

O lips that mine have grown into
Like April's kissing May,
O fervent eyelids letting through
Those eyes the greenest of things blue
The bluest of things grey.

If you were I and I were you
How could I love you, say?
How could the rose-leaf love the rue
The day love nightfall and her dew
Though night may love the day?

MANY American visitors to London this Summer will be inconvenienced by the closing of the spacious reading room of the British Museum. It will doubtless spoil well-laid plans of many students and writers. The reading room is undergoing renovation and repairs, and will not be reopened until October or later. In England it is generally later. The English artisan is sure but slow. While the reading room is closed a limited number of tickets will be issued, entitling the holder to use the library for reading and research, but there will not be more than 200 of these. It is understood, however, that the Directors of the museum will help to the best of their power all students who have pressing work in hand. The facilities of reading and research will be available for all who are engaged in actual editorial work which cannot be postponed. Others must do the best they can in the reading rooms of other libraries.

IN "Thucydides Mythistoricus," by Francis Macdonald Cornford, published here by the Longmans, we have, to be sure, a study of the Greek historian who was a contemporary of Pericles, a study full of literary grace and charm, but we have also a theory of history, a study of the historian's art from the modern and sophisticated point of view. Thucydides, this scholar believes, must be read with caution. This simply means that he must be understood. The historian had the Greek mind of the Periclean age. "The mind of any individual," says Mr. Cornford, "however little he may think himself to be in sympathy with his contemporaries, is not an insulated compartment, but more like a pool in one continuous medium—the circumambient atmosphere of his place and time." Instead of "the furniture of thought," which every modern student inherits, Thucydides, in common with his Athenian contemporaries, had the cast of mind induced by the study of the poets exclusively. Aeschylus was his master. He never understood the origin of the Peloponnesian War, "because his mind was filled with preconceptions which shaped the event he witnessed into a certain form." We shall not attempt to follow further this argument of a scholar with scholars, but readers who have the mind for such things will find "Thucydides Mythistoricus" an inspiriting and commendable book.

IN Lippincott's Magazine for May Mr. George L. Knapp treats of the German legend of Tannhäuser (not Wagner's version, but the original,) as "the earliest piece of Protestant literature on record." He finds in it "a medieval protest against the manner in which the Church administered its trust." This may not be a new idea, but it is certainly not a familiar one. The original twelfth century Tannhäuser wasted a joyful year at the court of Venus in the Horselberg, and then came forth and sought absolution of the Pope. The head of the Church told him forgiveness was impossible. Until the staff the Pope carried brought forth green leaves the curse must rest on the knight. But no sooner had the discomfited Tannhäuser returned to the court of Venus, than the Pope's staff put forth leaves and blossoms, and messengers were sent after the knight—too late. Clearly the Pope was mistaken, and missed a good chance to save a soul when he refused absolution to Tannhäuser.

LONDON NEWS.

Kipling Maligned in a French Novel, but He Does Not Seem to Care —Forthcoming Books.

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LONDON, April 26.—Rudyard Kipling has recently been the victim of that intangible creature Rumor, whose freedom for distorting truth it is needless to point out. Here are the facts: A few months ago a wonderfully interesting and successful novel was published in French by Tharaud. The book was called "Dingley, l'Illustre Ecrivain," and the character of the illustrious author in question was to the least astute of readers plainly founded on Kipling. The imaginary portrait, moreover, which described Dingley's, or Kipling's, supposed actions, thoughts, feelings, and relations to his wife and child at the time of the Boer war was not altogether a pleasant one. The book attracted much attention in England, and not long ago a rumor began to get about in London, and repeated by folks who seemed to speak with authority, to the effect that Kipling was highly indignant at the bold adaptation of his career and personality. It was even said that he intended protesting to Tharaud against what was certainly an impertinence, though an immensely clever one. Scenting an interesting literary scandal I investigated the matter, and this is what Mr. Kipling, just back from a trip to South Africa, tells me in all seriousness: "I have neither seen nor heard of the book." The manifest deduction is that somebody has been cruelly overworking his imagination in this matter.

***

WHAT is described as a kind of "Arabian Nights" of India is about to be issued with the title of "Storia do Mogul." The tales, which have a bearing on historical events, are translated and edited under the supervision of the Royal Asiatic Society and published by John Murray. The same publisher announces "The Letters of Robert Schumann," the composer; "The Licensed House," a book about the British public house by Edwin A. Pratt, who stands up for "honest English beer" against so-called temperance drinks, and "The Prayer Book," in the making of which the Rev. F. H. Weston traces the history of the English Prayerbook from the earliest Jewish days.

***

JOHN LANE announces "Big Game Shooting on the Equator," by Capt. F. A. Dickinson, F. R. G. S., with eighty illustrations and a map. The introduction is by Sir Charles Norton Eliot, K. C. M. G., late Commissioner to British East Africa.

***

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO. are about to start a new magazine, which will be called The Oxford and Cambridge Review, and has the object to provide for the two great universities a common meeting ground and place of discussion. The Duckworths announce, somewhat mysteriously, that the publication of Mrs. Glyn's new novel, called "Three Weeks," is indefinitely postponed.

GALBRAITH.

Benson Books.

London Daily Chronicle.

Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson has accustomed us to what is beginning to be known as the Benson book. Here is its recipe! Take a lonely man—widower for choice, or, failing that, a middle-aged bachelor—let him be consumptive or otherwise threatened with early death, place him in a country cottage, give him an ample supply of pens, ink, and paper, with the faculty for expressing beautiful unoriginal thoughts on all manner of subjects. Provide an italicized preface, an ample margin for pencilled comments, and then serve rapidly—and frequently, but not at a rate of more than two volumes a month. Mr. Arthur Benson is the past-master of the craft; much practice has made him perfect; his youngest brother now follows suit, and is at once adept. In ten years' time a section of the British Museum Reading Room will be labeled "Benson Books." And a very good thing, too.

E. P. Butler Writes Again.

A new book is to come from Ellis Parker Butler, author of "Pigs Is Pigs" and "The Incubator-Baby." It will be called "The Confessions of a Daddy," and will be issued some time during May by the Century Company.

APRIL

BOOKS ON ART AND ARTISTS.

Lives of Three Master Painters, Michel Angelo, Correggio and Delacroix—Late Additions to the Newnes Art Library.*

MICHEL ANGELO, Correggio, and Delacroix are the subjects of the three latest additions to Newnes's Art Library of volumes illustrative of the work of the great artists. The books, it will be remembered, are principally made up of half-tone reproductions of between sixty and sixty-five of the most representative of the artists' paintings. Each volume, too, has a photogravura frontispiece. The half-tones and photogravures are carefully made, and show every detail, and for these reasons are of aesthatic interest. The essays, too, are interesting, and are by well-known writers. In the present instance Dr. Georg. Gronau provides that on Michel Angelo, and speaks particularly of the master's "Last Judgment," painted on the ceiling of the Sistioe Chapel in the Vatican, begun in May, 1508, and completed in October, 1512, with which Pope Julius II., the nephew of Sixtus IV., for whom it was done, was said by the painter to be "quite content." This ceiling, which was divided by Michel Angelo into several parts,)in each of which the Creator appears, has been regarded as a sort of "artistic error." But this attitude, Dr. Gronau asserts, suffers from the fact that it is based upon "general ideas in part of a mera literary character, and not out of the special circle of formal art." It shows the master as he was—natural- and in examining his "Last Judgment" one should strive to recognize him and understand him and not to look for one's own ideas. The tragedy of the painter's own life. Dr. Gronau says in conclusion, "imperiously demanded immortalization in his art," and if we follow up this thought can we, he asks, look at the "Last Judgment" without deep emotion instead of horror? The illustrations in the volume are entirely from photographs of various parts of the "Last Judgment."

Correggio's art and its later influence are discussed by Selwyn Brinton in the "Correggio" volume. Mr. Brinton speaks briefly of the master's work from the time he was commissioned with the consent of his father to make the altar piece to decorate the high altar of the church of the Franciscans of Correggio, near Parma, where lived Antonio Allegri and his parents. This altar piece presents a Virgin in the same position as Andrea Mantegna's "Lady of the Victory," but instead of blessing a warrior Correggio's Virgin extends a hand toward an adoring St. Francis. Among the pictures of Allegri mentioned by Mr. Brinton are "The Repose in Egypt," the "Zingarella," the "Madonna della Cesta," the "Madonna del Latte," the "Vision of St. John tha Divine," the "Sleeping Antiope," down to the works known as the "Leda," "Io," and "Danaë," some of which are presented in the half-tone reproductions in the book. The location of Allegri of Correggio's principal works and a description of each are given in a separate list.

Among the pictures of Delacroix in Henri Frantz's book in this series are: "Desdemona Cursed by Her Father," some scenes from "The Massacre of Scio," details of "Liberty Guiding the People," as well as some of his interpretations of Scott and Shakespeare, and also pictures of Eastern life. Although Delacroix has been accused of lacking calm impassibility and detachment, which is proved by his numerous paintings of strife, dramatic episodes, murders, &c., still he also shows a serenity of mind in his decorations of the Palais Bourbon and the Senate.

*MICHEL ANGELO. Introductory essay by Dr. Georg Gronau. In Newnes's Art Library. 8vo. Illustrated. Quarter vellum. Paper sides. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

CORREGGIO. Introductory essay by Selwyn Brinton. In Newnes's Art Library. 8vo. Illustrated. Quarter vellum. Paper sides. New York: Frederick A. Warne & Co. $1.25.

DELACROIX. Introductory essay by Henri Frantz. In Newnes's Art Library. 8vo. Illustrated. Quarter vellum. Paper sides. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

ENGLISH ENGRAVERS.

THE OLD ENGRAVERS OF ENGLAND IN THEIR RELATION TO CONTEMPORARY LIFE AND ART, (1540-1800.) By Malcolm C. Salaman, author of "Woman Through a Man's Eyeglass," &c. 12mo. Numerous illustrations. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

MALCOLM C. SALAMAN is very enthusiastic about "old prints," and, as he hints in the preface to his volume on "The Old Engravers of England," they "stir" him with vivid passages of history, "quicken" his imagination with the social sidelight, while they also bring him "at once eye to eye with the people themselves." Looking upon his old engravings, he sees what these people actually saw, "the very faces and persons of their contemporaries, the costumes they wore, the attitudes they affected." And he goes on to trace the art of copperplate engraving in England through a most interesting period of its history, from the middle of the sixteenth century to the end of the eighteenth.

Elizabethan England was a period of discovery and strenuous doings, so that all that appealed to a person's emotional temper was demanded, and art was hardly encouraged when William Rogers issued his "Eliza Triumphans" in 1589. This is the earliest known example of engraving by a native artist devoted to portraitnre. Bot it was nearly half a century before then that copperplata engraving first appeared in England. Naturally, the mapmakers and "describers of countries" gave the art its real impetus in "Merrie England." Among these was Augustine Ryther, Benjamin Wright, Humphry Cole, Theodore de Bry, William Rogers, Thomas Cockson, and others more or less accomplished and ingenious.

It is with the line-engravers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that Mr. Salaman first concerns himself. Following these he tells "The Story of Mezzotint," which takes up the largest part of the volume. Of comparatively recent importation in America, having been introduced in the first half of the last century by the late John Sartain of Philadelphia, mezzotint engraving went out of fashion with the development of photography and the growing cheapness of the half-tone, but it is again being revived. It was through Prince Rupert that the mezzotint became known in England. Shortly before giving up everything for love of beautiful Mistress Hughes, a Drury Lane actress, he initiated William Sherwin in the art. The first work [illegible] was a portrait of Charles [illegible] dedicated to Prince [illegible] that there will ap[illegible]

from a careful study of Evelyn's "Executioner's Head." The art kept on in its development until its climax was reached in John Raphael Smith, William Ward, Robert Laurie, down to Samuel Cousins, T. G. Lupton, and David Lucas, who carried on the great traditions of the art into the nineteenth century. Following the revival, of line engraving came stipple engraving, with an account of which Mr. Salaman closes his book.

There are forty-eight half-tone illustrations in tha volume, which in themselves tell the story of the development of engraving in England, from the first line engraving by William Rogers after a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, down to the stipple engravings of J. R. Smith and William Ward.

ART VERSUS NATURE.

THE ESSENTIALS OF AESTHETICS IN MUSIC, POETRY, PAINTING, SCULPTURE, AND ARCHITECTURE. By Prof. George Lansing Raymond, Author of "A System of Comparative Aesthetics." 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 404. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ALTHOUGH the most careful study of Prof. Raymond's volume on the "Essentials of Aesthetics" may never have the credit of making a painter, sculptor, architect, composer, or poet, yet it can hardly fail to make talent more rational, genius more conscious of the principles of art, and the critic and connoisseur better equipped for impression, judgment, or appraisement.

What is art? What are the fine arts? Some years ago Prof. Charles Eliot Norton attempted a definition which satisfied most people, while it left the relation of nature to art as a matter for ingenious speculation. Prof. Raymond is more concise and draws his analogies from everyday examples. A child who charms with grace of movement and sweetness of voice we call artless; in a grown woman who produces similar effects we admire her art. A prisoner unjustly accused may bring the court to tears; an actor surrounded by an imitation of the same environment may produce the same affect upon his audience. The photograph of a landscape or person may be a marvel of accuracy, and yet no one can say that it produces the same effect as a painting or portrait of the same subject by a great artist. Wherein lies the difference? While artlessness and art may move the observer to similar emotions, the same is not true of nature and art. The method concealed in the former instance is obvious in the latter through the very material employed. Art, therefore, amounts to method, and Prof. Raymond's whole book is devoted to an exposition of the fact that this method has nothing to do with copy or imitation, but is based, develops, and finds inspiration through essentially different principles.

While everybody recognizes that these principles are based upon the finest mathematics, one may know the entire range of this science from arithmetic to calculus without being able to produce a single artistic work. Knowledge is not sufficient for the artist, although its presence may prevent him from producing bad art. He must have something more—imagination, inspiration, and an eye not merely to see things as they are, but an eye to see them when he has attempted to give an illusion of them. Prof. Raymond emphasizes one essential point among many others of less importance. The literary or plastic artist, while serving his apprenticeship, should early be weaned from the error that his adherence to nature is the end of his endeavor. He should study nature or the work of great artists only that he may become familiar with his tools and that he may discern the difference between nature and art, and from the, former learn to grasp the qualities and principles of the latter.

The whole moral of Prof. Raymond's book may be summed up in the following words of Blake: "I do not see in the sun a round ball of fire, something larger than a guinea, but the glory of the universe, as I hear angels singing, 'Glory to the Lord Almighty.'" But what artist has yet painted a picture which can call forth such an expression of emotion? Art, after all, has its limitations. Often it transcends nature, only to be conquered by her at last.

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VIEWS OF READERS ON CRITICISM

Mr. H. H. Harrison Reiterates His Theories—Admirers of Miss Hawthorne and Mr. Cawein.

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

BEG leave to trouble once more your editorial ear. While I have no quarrel either with "admirers" or with charming writers I must demur to all sentimental considerations in the matter of literary criticism. Criticism may be regarded either as a science or as an art. In either case it has its laws and methods which must be followed if any good results are to be obtained. From the days of Longinus, the uoknown Alexandrian, to our own time critics have agreed that literary criticism involves an estimate of literary productions. All criticism is judgment of one sort or another. Even in the darkest period of English criticism—from Colley Cibber to Jeffries of The Edinburgh Review—when laws were thrown to the winds and dogmatism was supreme, even then criticism was held to be judgment. Let us remember this that we may not stray too far. Now there are several sorts of criticism. The first and lowest is impressionism. In this the critic consults no general principle of the art, (or science,) but receives an impression. The method is subjective; it is the method of the man in the street, the "admirer," the essentially uncritical mind. Then there is comparative criticism. In this the critic compares one literary production with another, (usually one already acknowledged by time and common consent to be good,) and depends on the results. Again we have interpretative criticism, in which the critic expounds the work of an author, gives that which is written between the lines, and helps the reader to understand more readily. The highest of all is creative criticism, which—to crib an expression from Matthew Arnold—creates new currents of thought to act as points of departure. There are others, but these are enough for our purpose. And now I shall give an example of each kind: (1) Ingersoll's Lecture on Shakespeare; (2) Longinus on the Sublime, e. g., chapters on Sappho's poetry; (3) Carlyle's essay on Burns, and (4) De Quincey on The Knocking at the Gate in "Macbeth."

In THIS NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW or BOOKS we often meet one or other of the first three (it would be unfair to expect the fourth) in letters, in notices, and reviews. Are we forbidden to judge these by the same standard which we elsewhere apply? I think not. And here, as elsewhere, charm of style is an inadequate substitute for criticism or reviewing. And what are the characteristics of a competent review of any book? These: It must explain the purpose of the author, tell whether he attains it, it must reproduce his thesis in little, or the plot, if a novel; it must tell in what spirit the author's work is done—in short, it must tell what the book is so that the casual reader may know whether it is worth his while to read it. These are the essentials which a good review must have.

If it has them not it is not a good review, no matter what else it may have. In our day ignorance sits enthroned in high places, and as long as this world approximates to Carlyle's contemptuous estimate of it so long shall she so sit. But in the meanwhile there are still some of us who, to use Mommsen's phrase, "stand aloof from all ideology and everything fanciful," and dare to make known our belief that there is nothing essentially sacred or immune in feministic criticism.

HUBERT H. HARRISON.

New York, April 25, 1907.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Harrison scolds. Scolding is never criticism. In the literary work of Miss Hawthorne there has always been a noticeable absence of assertion, affectation, or hysteria. Miss Hawthorne's criticisms and reviews remind me of some simple but superior outline drawings her grandmother, Sophie Hawthorne, used to make. I like her criticisms for their atmosphere of sound, normal, youthful mentality. They say something sweetly wholesome and good to me. Much of the criticism reads like paid copy, flattery, incompetent judging, unfair comparisons, and too often an attempt at atmospheric effect. Hildegarde Hawthorne's criticisms and reviews are free from any of these defects.

Mr. Harrison can learn something about criticism by reading Miss Hawthorne's articles with less heat and more judgment. In law the rule is "subordinate your feelings to your intellect." A reliable critic is a judge, and not a carper nor a scold.

ROSCIUS JUDSON.

Cambridge, Mass., April 25, 1907.

III.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Both the strictures and praise of your correspondent concerning the Spring Book Number seemed in the main well taken, particularly the commendation of Mr. Bradley's admirable critique on Cowley, but one cannot pass unchallenged his comment upon the review by Madison Cawein.

"Review" is, however, a misnomer in connection with Mr. Cawein's work, for, if I mistake not, THE TIMES had already had both an editorial and a signed review of "The Far Horizon," and it would have been banal to add a third formal analysis of the plot and characters. An impression was precisely the thing demanded if the book were touched upon at all, and the artistic way in which Mr. Cawein gave this impression, the charm with which he suggested the atmosphere of the book, and the intuitive delicacy of discrimination by which he emphasized its finer motives and essentials rendered the criticism, to my thinking, not only delightful, but illuminating as well. The very charm of the work was its impressionistic character, which seems to have offended your practical correspondent.

JUSTICE.

New York, April 25, 1907.

Books Annotated by Coleridge.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

You refer to the sale at Sotheby's, in London, of an interesting copy of Southey's "Life of Wesley," with the marginal annotations of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. May I ask the courtesy of your columns to remind your readers that I am still anxious to secure the titles and to learn the present whereabouts of all books thus annotated by Coleridge? When I first undertook this task some six years ago the only useful list of such marginalia was the British Museum Catalogue, which enumerated the seventy odd titles of such books in that great library. In my "Bibliography of Coleridge," (published in 1903,) I brought together a list of 341 marginalia, and in most cases I was able to record where the books were then to be found. Since then enough new titles have been brought to my attention to bring the total close to 400. There are still astray, however, a number of books from the libraries of Lamb, Wordsworth, and others, which are enriched by S. T. C.'s scribbled comment. Moreover, most of the 39 volumes of marginalia from the library of Coleridge's disciple, Dr. Joseph Henry Green, which were sold in New York (1884) by Scribner & Welford, have not been traced.

I need not dwell upon the usefulness of this material to future editors of Coleridge. The day cannot be far distant when the literary world will demand an adequate critical edition of Coleridge's complete works. Surely no other distinguished writer of his day has been so sadly neglected in this respect. The fact that the only attempt at a "complete" edition of Coleridge was that of Prof. W. G. T. Shedd (New York, Harper, 1853,) reflects little credit upon British publishing enterprise. Students of Coleridge realize the many and peculiar difficulties that will beset the task of the aspiring editor. Among these difficulties, that of the elusive marginalia is not the least; for the editor cannot possibly neglect those random comments inscribed by S. T. C. in his own books and in those borrowed from his friends and acquaintances, teste De Quincey and Lamb.

JOHN LOUIS HANEY.

Central High School, Philadelphia, April 25, 1907.

Duke Lita.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Galbraith last Saturday mentioned among forthcoming new books "The Soul of a Priest," by the Italian Duke Lita, suggesting that he "may have been helped by his American wife in the difficult task of writing a novel in English." While the Duchess Lita-Visconti-Arese is a charming and accomplished woman, who worthily keeps up the tradition of Charleston's brave and beautiful women, the Duke, her husband, needs no help from any one in writing or speaking English, of which language he is such a master that it is difficult to believe that it is not his native tongue; and while "The Soul of a Priest" may be his first novel in English, he has before written on scientific subjects. Duke Lita-Visconti-Arese devotes his estate near Milan largely to silk culture, and Miss Kelly, who has interested the United States Government in introducting it as a Southern industry, has for several years studied the cultivation of silk worms on the Duke's estate, and in having the benefit of his experience in the enterprise will be sure to make it a success.

In sociology Duke Lita is in advance of his co-patriots, and has abolished on his estate the accustomed go-between, who makes bargains between the peasants and proprietor in portioning out the land. As related by Duke Lita to the writer, this was precipitated a few years ago when the peasants were in revolt at existing conditions. It being impossible at the time for the Duke to visit his estate, the brave Duchess returned alone to face the ignorant and enraged mob, bearing to them the promise of dealing directly with the Duke, captivating them so completely by her gracious presence and gentle words of sympathy and justice that she henceforth became their idol, and there is not so contented and happy a peasantry in all Italy as that on the estate of the democratic Duke Lita-Visconti-Arese.

N. W. METCALFE.

New York, April 26, 1907.

Defends Mrs. Wharton.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some of your correspondents have declared that Edith Wharton's work is lacking in heart. This seems a very unjust criticism, especially so of "The House of Mirth." It is true, the heart, in this work, does not beat a loud tattoo in the public ear; instead, it throbs quietly in the breast of the story—what can be more pitifully human than the dying Mrs Bart's appeal to her daughter: "Get out of dinginess if you can. Do not let it creep in on you and drag you down"? This is only one of the many heartbeats that one may feel in this masterly piece of fiction. The anatomy of Mrs. Wharton's work is as perfect as is her literary taste and technique.

ANNE PARTLAN.

New York, April 25, 1907.

A. C. Benson's "The Gate of Death."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you let me say through your columns to the lovers of good books that I have found a gem in the form of a very unpretentious anonymous book, named "The Gate of Death," and published by the Putnams?

The title would lead one to expect mail-loyed gloom, but the predominating influence of the book is anything but gloomy. I have not often found more vivid descriptions of beautiful landscapes and natural beauty in general. And the especial charm of the book is its simplicity and absolute sincerity of feeling. I think most readers will be inclined to give the writer a higher place than in his humility he claims for himself. But besides its charm it has a very distinct ethical value. Here is a man who has suffered, and is striving to help all other sufferers.

MAY MACKINTOSH.

New York, April 27, 1907.

THE WORLD'S PLAYGROUND.

SWITZERLAND. The Country and its People. Written by Clarence Rook. Painted by Effis Jardine. Pp. x-270. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

AUTHOR and artist have combined to make a readable and beautiful book about Switzerland. The history of the country is rapidly sketched from the earliest legends, through the Roman occupation, and down to our own time. Of course only the salient points in the long struggle against oppression are touched upon. In several well-considered chapters the Government of Switzerland is very adequately treated, and there are some suggestive comparisons between Swiss methods of government and those of other nations. Perhaps the most interesting of these chapters is that upon "Popular Control," in which it is said:

Switzerland has evolved two methods of popular control which are worthy of special note. They are called the "referendum" and the "initiative." If I may put it with a certain rough accuracy, these two very important rights amount to this: In the first place, when there is a dispute about a new measure, when it is uncertain whether the majority of the nation wishes it to pass into law, when it seems good that the whole capable community should have a definite measure placed before it, and be invited to say "Yes" or "No"—that is done in Switzerland. That is the referendum. Again, it sometimes happens that the Central Government is out of touch with the people. * * * Switzerland has its remedy for that. The people have the means of making their voice heard. There comes a time when many people want a particular thing done—50,000 in Switzerland. If they want it done, they sign their names, and the question must be set before the voters of the nation. If the majority says it must be done, the Federal Assembly must do it.

The literary associations of the country lead the author to some reminiscences of the many distinguished writers who have lived in Switzerland. The Winter sports and the flowers and fruits of the Alpine Spring furnish matter for comment. Four chapters are devoted, respectively, to the Swiss as soldier, engineer, schoolmaster, and host.

Handbook of Aeronautics.

The Macmillan Company has issued a compact volume, with diagrams and other illustrations, under the title "Pocket Book of Aeronautics," that appears to the editorial layman to be a promising handbook for those interested in the art of flying. The book is by Hermann W. L. Moedebeck, Major of Artillery in the German Army, with several collaborators, and translated by W. Mansergh Varley. No small handbook upon aerial navigation has hitherto been available for English readers. The present work aims to review the history of aerial navigation and its present development and to give scientific information on the physics of the atmosphere. The chapter heads are as follows: 1, "On Gases"; 2, "The Physics of the Atmosphere"; 3, "Meteorological Observations in Balloon Ascents and the Computation of Results"; 4, "Techniqns of Ballooning"; 5, "Kites and Parachutes"; 6, "On Ballooning"; 7, "Ballooning Photography"; 8, "Photographic Surveying from Balloons"; 9, "On Military Ballooning"; 10, "Animal Flight"; 11, "Artificial Flight"; 12, "On Airships"; 13, "On Flying Machines"; 14, "On Motors"; 15, "On Air Screws"; 16, "Aeronautical Societies, Appendix, Tables, and Formulae."

"Family Secrets."

Messrs. Macmillan have published "Family Secrets," by Mrs. Marion Foster Washburne. This is a story of people who suffer financial reverses and are obliged to retreat to poor quarters in a suburban town. There is announced a new edition, furnished with additional illustrations, of Ernest Ingersoll's book, "The Life of Animals."

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APRIL

BOSTON NOTES.

Books by Olive Thorne Miller and Bliss Carman—"Clippings" for Thomas Dekker.

THE misunderstood child of fiction is too often so angelic as to be beyond the comprehension of readers, but the heroine of Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's "What Happened to Barbara," issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is emphatically of this world, and her unhappiness comes from naughtiness, innocent because proceeding from temperamental faults, but real naughtiness nevertheless. Her story teaches a good lesson to those clever but silent, self-isolated girls who rather plume themselves on not being beloved, and do not, until well advanced into girlhood, perceive that knowledge has not fully unrolled her ample page to their keen young eyes. Parents who examine the book before giving it to their children will find in it many quaint incidents of travel forty-odd years ago, when Eastern folk still asked Minnesota guests for stories of Indians.

***

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue this book to-morrow, and also Mr. Arthur Stanwood Pier's "The Young in Heart," seven essays, of which the titles are: Lawn Tennis, Work and Play, The Smoking Room, Cynicism, The Quiet Man, In Swimming, and Brawn and Character.

***

Students of English literature and of Tennyson in particular will find pleasure in "The Arthur of the English Poets," by Mr. Howard Maynadier. From the nursery days when the child hears of the King, his long hanging sleeves and the three belted serving man, up to the man's reading of the latest expounder of the legend, Arthur has fascinated most readers of English, and Dr. Maynadier will be read not only by those for whom he especially writes, the students of comparative literature, possibly it may interest those, who like Mr. Henry James, believe that words should be properly pronounced, to know that, although strictly speaking, there are four syllables in Mr. Maynadier's name, the last two are pronounced as trippingly as the "dier" in "brigadier."

***

Mr. Bliss Carman's volumes of essays have come to be counted among the literary events of the year by those fond of prose, careful but not affected, strong but not rough, and his volume for 1907, "The Making of Personality," will be found uncommonly interesting and indicative of familiarity with many of the new branches of science bearing upon the formation of character. The chapter titles, "The Power of Personality," "Personal Vibrancy or Magnetism," "The Value of Impulse," "The Guidance of Reason," "Rhythms of Grace," "Modern Heroism," prepare the mind for a book in which both the physical and the practical side of human nature are considered.

***

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., Mr. Carman's publishers, will this year issue "The Castles and Chateaux of Old Navarre," by Francis Miltoun, who includes Gascony and the Basque Provinces among the regions to which he makes pilgrimage. Fiction writers have attached at least one novel to all the chief places of the land of Jeanne d'Albret" and Henry, her son, but the country has been but little described in detail, and between Daudet and Mr. Janvier, readers have learned to desire minute acquaintance with the Midi. Miss Blanche McManus's light-colored plates and fifty drawings, excellent although they must be, are not needed to attract readers.

***

"The Castle of Doubt," Mr. John H. Whitson's novel, to be published next Saturday by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., is as puzzling as a detective story, and almost to its very end maintains the mystery into which the reader and the hero plunge together at the moment when, innocently walking the street, he is snatched into the chariot of two bewitching ladies and borne away as wedded, the husband of one of them, although he is a bachelor. The book is to have a four-color frontispiece by Mr. I. H. Caliga.

***

Kentucky seems to be awaking to the possibility of recalling a much-advertised neighbor, and Mr. Madison Cawein now comes forward to speak a good word for Eliza Calvert Hall's "Aunt Jane of Kentucky," the scenes and portraits of which he thinks will be readily recognized as truly representing that humbler life lived quietly and beautifully, "not wildly and wickedly, as so many Northern and Eastern people would rather believe that it is, in the rural districts of our State."

***

The inevitable has come to pass in the case of "The First True Gentleman," a "clippings" bureau having sent Mr. Thomas Dekker, care of Messrs John W. Luce & Co., a neat postcard, offering to supply him with newspaper notices of "his book." Perhaps, considering that the addressing of these cards is left to boys, it is rather surprising that a card was not also sent to the person mentioned in the title. Meanwhile the Boston Herald brings forward Sakya-Muni as the person to whom Dekker's phrase should be applied.

***

Thanks to Mr. John Lane, London has discovered the "Letters and Journals of Samuel Gridley Howe," published in this country by Messrs Dana Estes & Co., and issued in England with a preface by Mrs. Lane. "A Great American" is the heading which The Chronicle bestows upon the book, with a good word for its probable influence upon the excellent understanding between England and America, and "the work done in the good cause by the charming American writer and hostess whose home is in England"; and who, by the way, is American only by her first marriage. "The disclosure of a fascinating personality, and a valuable contribution to Greek history" is The Chronicle's summary of the book.

***

"Our Lady of the Beeches," in its venerable American old age of four seasons or so, has just been issued in London in the Kit Cat Series, and is hailed by The Spectator as an "illuminative and entertaining study of that most wonderful product of civilization, the American woman." The Spectator writer says that the province of the novel reviewer is "to stimulate rather than to gratify curiosity." Alas for us poor Yankees in our blindness who have contented ourselves with trying to determine the merit of new books by the standard of their best predecessors!

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, April 25, 1907.

GERMAN IDEALS.

GERMAN IDEALS OF TO-DAY AND OTHER ESSAYS ON GERMAN CULTURE. By Kuno Francke. Pp. 341. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IN this volume Prof. Francke has gathered together a number of his essays which have appeared in various magazines during the last few years, and several public addresses, and to these has added an article on "The Future of German Literature" which has not hitherto been printed. The title is taken from the initial essay, but is equally fitting for the entire volume, since all the contents deal largely with the trend of German social and intellectual life of the present day, and with the ideals and inspirations by which it is being influenced. The author says frankly in his preface that he hopes by means of these papers to arouse sympathy with German views of public life, education, literature, and art. However much one may disagree with some of his premises, such as his convictions on the effect of militarism and monarchy upon the German people, his presentation of what is going on in the German higher life of to-day—the ferments, the tendencies, the achievements—will appeal very strongly to American readers.

Through the entire book there rune the intense conviction that idealism is the dominating influence in the social and intellectual life of modern Germany. And along with this, running through all the essays, an equally strong belief is evident that there is between this country and Germany an affinity of national character, a mutual need and response of social temperament that ought to bring and in time will surely bring the two nations into close sympathy and understanding.

Notwithstanding the material prosperity which he has found evident in all parts of his native land and the era of national self-assertion upon which the country has entered, Prof. Francke believes that in both national and popular life there has been also a reawakening of spiritual striving that is bringing about another era of idealism. He finds social justice to be the ideal which is influencing the political life of Germany, social efficiency the ideal of educational reform, and universal sympathy with life the guiding principle of literature and art.

In the paper on "Emerson and German Personality" the author develops with especial care his belief in the native sympathy between German and American character. For, as he analyzes German character, both national and individual, he parallels its manifestations with Emerson's philosophy, and finds between Emerson and the German character a temperamental affinity. "In addition to this," he adds, "he derived his highest and best thought to a large extent from the bountiful store of German idealism of a hundred years ago, and he enriched this thought and gave it still wider significance by applying it to the needs of a free and youthful Nation." And he goes on to declare that "now the time has come for him to restore to Germany the idealism of her own thinkers in a purified, saner, and more human form."

In art, and especially in sculpture, Prof. Francke sees in Germany the beginning of a new era in which the effort will be to express the inner life of man, to give spiritual significance to whatever is done. He declares that the German people in general are now keenly and seriously

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THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

A Profusion of "Timely" Articles—The Serials—A List of the Principal Contents of Many American Monthlies.

THE May magazines are rich in articles on "timely" subjects. Both The Century and Scribner's have papers on railroading—an uppermost topic just now. George M. Stratton's "Railway Disasters at Night," in the first-named magazine, is noteworthy. B. B. Adams writes for Scribner's on "The Railway High-Speed Mania." Sidney Lee's "Call of the West" is begun in this number, and there is an interesting installment of Mrs. Wharton's serial. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Shuttle" approaches its conclusion in The Century, and Miss Robins's "Come and Find Me" develops entertainingly.

The Atlantic has an article on "Railroad Accidents," by Frank H. Dixon. Prof. Lounsbury's "Confessions of a Spelling Reformer" also appears in this number. "The Fight of the Copper Kings" is a "timely" article in McClure's. In Putnam's Olivia Howard Dunbar writes of the new Colony Club and M. H. Spielmann has an article on the newly discovered portrait of Shakespeare. In The American Magazine Ray Stannard Baker's "Following the Color Line" is significant, while Arthur Train's review of the Patrick case is masterly. Joseph L. Stickney's "First Squadron Cruise of the Naval Militia" and John S. Barnes's "With Lincoln from Washington to Richmond in 1865" are among the notable articles in Appleton's.

Charles H. Caffin contributes to Harper's an expert article on the mural decorations of John W. Alexander, Capt. Mahan writes on "Our Navy Before the War of Secession," and Dr. Frederick A. Cook describes "The Conquest of Mount McKinley." A fairly complete list of the contents of the principal American monthlies is given herewith:

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THE CONQUEST OF MOUNT McKINLEY. ..... Frederick A. Cook, M. D.
THAT'S FOR REMEMBRANCE. ..... Mildred Howells
TIME AND THE HOUR. ..... Grace Ellery Channing
THE NEW MURAL DECORATIONS OF JOHN W. ALEXANDER. Charles H. Caffin
THE DREAM OF THE MORNING. ..... Abby Meguire Roach
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AMOR CREATOR. ..... Florence Earle Coates
THE WEAVERS. ..... Gilbert Parker
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A WINTER BUTTERFLY. ..... Louise Forsslund
ANT COMMUNES. ..... H. C. McCook, D. D.
THE DEATH OF THE POET. ..... Richard Le Gallienne
JOSTLING THE SIMILE LIFE. ..... Martin
A COMEDY OF CANDLESTICK [illegible]. ..... Norman Duncan

CENTURY.

BALLOONING BY MOONLIGHT. ..... Rear-Admiral Francis Ellis Boggs
THE EDUCATION OF TROOPER BROWN. ..... Will Adams
SIR BAREFOOT. ..... Edwin L. Sabin
NOTRE DAME DE LAON. (French Cathedrals.) ..... Elizabeth R. Pennell
THE SHUTTLE. ..... Frances H. Burnett
SCENES AT A BRETON FAIR. ..... Anita A. Hoyt
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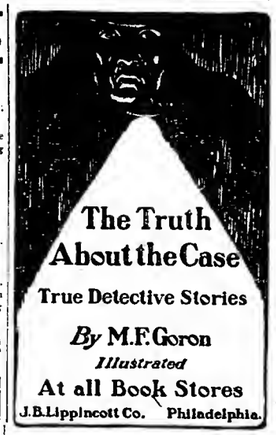

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1907

QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

R. R. G.—Will you kindly give a short sketch of George Sand, and a list of her best books? Can you also tell me anything about Dickens's wife? I can find very few references to her in biographies of Dickens, and would like to know whether they were at all congenial or whether his married life was unhappy.

Armantine Lucile Aurore Dupin, born Paris, July 5, 1804, died Nohant, Indre, June 8, 1876, married in 1822 Baron Dudevant, a retired army officer, by whom she had two children. Her marriage was not happy, so she formed a liaison with Jules Sandeau, a writer, and lived with him in Paris. Together they wrote, in 1831, a novel, "Rose et Blanche." On St. George's Day Sandeau urged her to write on her own account, which she did, using the pen name of George Sand. She mingled in politics, wrote plays, and published a newspaper, La Cause du Peuple. Her best works are "Indiana," "Valentine," "Lélia," "La Société Intime," "Jacques," "Manprot," "Consuelo," "François le Champi," "La Mare au Diable," "La Petite Fadette," "Les Maîtres Sonneurs," "Mont-Revêche," "Elle et Lui," "L'Homme de Neige," "Jean de la Roche," "Mlle de la Quintinie," "Pierre qui Roule," and "Annon."

Charles Dickens on April 2, 1836, married Catherine Thomson, eldest daughter of George Hogarth, a Scotchman, who was Dickens's colleague on The Morning Chronicle, and a noted musical critic. Hogarth's wife was the daughter of George Thomson of Edinburgh, biographer of Beethoven. The Hogarths had fourteen children. One of them, Georgina, is mentioned in Dickens's will as "the best and truest friend man ever had." She lived in his home from 1842 until his death. She still dwells in the home of Dickens's son, Henry Fielding Dickens, K. C.

Mrs. Dickens accompanied her husband to America in 1842. They separated "by consent" in 1858, after she had borne him ten children, all of whom, except the eldest, remained with the father. Dickens allowed her £600 a year, and in his will directed that she should receive the annual income from £8,000 during her life. Dickens published a statement about the separation in Household Words June 12, 1858, and also wrote a letter, defending himself, to his lecture agent, Arthur Smith. It was published in The New York Tribune without Dickens's consent. Mrs. Dickens died Nov. 22, 1879, aged 65.

SUBSCRIBER.—Will you please inform me if the following book is of any value: "Sam; or, The History of Mystery," by C. W. Webber, Cincinnati, 1855, and where did the author reside?

The book has no especial value. Charles Wilkins Webber was born at Russellville, Ky., May 29, 1819, died in Nicaragua, Central America, April 11, 1856. He was one of the famous rangers in the fight for the Indepsndence of Texas. For several years he was associate editor of The Whig Review in this city. He took part in William Walker's Central American filibustering expedition, and was killed in the battle of Rivas. He wrote many stories, including "Old Hicks, the Guide," "Wild Girl of Nebraska," "Shot in the Eye," and "Adventures with Texas Rifle Rangers."

L. M. T.—Will you kindly tell me where I can obtain English translations (with some literary merit) of the great Greek dramatists, and if they can be had in an inexpensive form?

An Aldine edition of the Greek dramas is published by Appleton & Co. It is in the World's Great Books Series. This series is sold by subscription.

Agamemnon of Aeschylus, translated by Walter Headlam, is sold by the Macmillan Company for 30 cents. The same company sells the Prometheus of Aeschylus translated by Janet Case for 45 cents. They also publish at $1.50 "The Tragedies of Sophocles," translated into English prose by R. C. Jebb; "Theatre of the Greeks," by J. W. Donaldson, may be obtained from one of the second-hand dealers for a small sum.

F. A. L.—Please let me know if the following has any special value: Longfellow's "Evangeline," published by Ticknor, Reed & Fields, Boston, April, 1863.

The first edition of "Evangeline" is dated Boston, 1847, and is a 12mo, in boards and uncut. This has fetched at auction from $17 to $137. A large paper 8vo edition was published in Boston in 1848. This is worth about $7. There is a London 4to edition, published by Cassell, and undated, which fetches about $7. The 1850 edition does not appear to have brought as high as $5 in any auction sale from 1901 to 1907, although an 1847 edition fetched $5.75 at the Brandon sale in Philadelphia in 1903.

LUKE SUTDAM.—In reading a very interesting book on South Africa by J. C. de Vaal, published some time ago, I find that in speaking of the battle of Isandlana "That some one had blundered was too evident, and a scapegoat must be found. A five officer was at first selected, but was found to be a little too much alive, so a dead one was chosen, Col. Durnford. But now that the battlefield has given up its secrets and the dead has told their own tale, the blame rests where it belongs, with the Commander in Chief." Who was the Commander in Chief?

The Commander in Chief of the British forces, in the battle of Isandlana or Isandhlwana, Jan. 22, 1879, where the British were disastrously defeated by King Cetywayo of the Zulus, was Frederic Augustus Thesiger, Lord Chelmsford. Lieut. Col. Durnford's column, consisting of 1,774 British and 650 natives, attacked the camp of the Zulus at this place. The result was the annihilation of half of their number. A convoy of supplies—102 wagons, 1,000 oxen, 2 guns, 400 shot and shell, 1,000 rifles, 250,000 rounds of ammunition, and 60,000 pounds of stores—fell into the hands of the Zulus. Thirty officers were killed, including Col. Durnford, Col. Pulleine, and Major White.

R. N. CONRAD.—Some forty years ago J. F. Smith was a popular English novelist. He wrote novels of a melodramatic type, full of incident and movement. He was a somewhat better writer than his American contemporaries of the same general class—Emerson, Bennett, and Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. He seems to have dropped out of remembrance. I have not seen any of his works or heard anything of him as an author in many years. Will you please give a brief account of him and his work?

J. Frederick Smith was an English novelist and a prolific contributor to The London Journal. He wrote a great many melodramatic novels which were published in paper-covered volumes. Among them were "Minnie Grey," "Gus. Howard," "Woman and Her Master," "The Freemason's Daughter," "Stanfield Hall," "The Will and the Way," "Alice Arran," "Dick Tarleton," "The Banker's Secret," "Redmond O'Neil," &c. Many of these novels were published by Dick & Fitzgerald, 18 Ann Street, New York. Smith died in 1890.

M. I. MITCHELL.—Will you kindly inform me where and at what price I may procure a story entitled "A Leaf in the Storm," by "Ouida." Louise de la Ramé? I have been told that it is a short story, and is included with other stories in a volume given over to classics.

"Leaf in the Storm" was published in paper by the J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, at 50 cents.

HENRY T. GILBERT.—On Page 8 of THE NEW YORK TIMES for March 2, 1907, is to be found the poem "Library Musings," by Thomas R. Ybarra. Can any one tell me who Mr. Ybarra is, whether he has published anything, and, if so, what?

Mr. Ybarra is a young writer on the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He has not as yet published anything in book form.

Answers from Readers.

F. H. M.—The song "Jeannette and Jeannot," for which "O. H." asked, was written by Charles Jeffries, (1807-65,) and was set to music by Charles W. Glover, (1807-63.) There are but two stanzas, and they are as follows:

You are going far away, far away from poor Jeannette;
There is no one left to love me now, and you, too, may forget.
But my heart will be with you wherever you may go;
Can you look me in the face and say the same, Jeannot?
When you wear the jacket red and the beautiful cockade,
Oh, I fear you will forget all the promises you have made.
With your gun upon your shoulder and your bayonet by your side,
You'll be taking some proud lady and be making her your bride
Or, when glory leads the way, you'll be madly rushing on,
Never thinking if they kill you that my happiness is gone.
If you win the day, perhaps a General you will be;
Then I'm proud to think of that, what will become of me?
Oh! if I were Queen of France, or, still better, Pope of Rome,
I would have no fighting men abroad and no weeping maids at home;
All the world should be at peace; or if kings must show their might,
Why, let them who make the quarrels be the only ones to fight.

A reply to the song was also written by Charles Jeffries, and is as follows:

Cheer up, cheer up, my own Jeannette, though far away I go,
In all the change I may see, I'll be the same Jeannot;
And if I win both fame and gold, ah! be not so unkind
As think I could forget you in the home I leave behind.
There's not a lady in the land, even though she were a queen,
Could win my heart from you, Jeannette, as true as you have been;
There must be gallant warriors, chance hath cast the lot on me
But, mind you this, the soldier, love, shall ne deserter be.
Why, ever since the world began the surest road to fame
Has been the battlefield, where men might win themselves a name,
And well I know the brightest eyes have ever brightest shone
When looking on some warrior bold return'd from battle won!
And would you put an end to deeds which ladies love so well,
And have no tales of valor left for history to tell?
The soldier's is a noble trade, Jeannette, then rail no more,
Were only Kings allowed to fight, there'd be an end of war.

We are under obligations to a number of our readers who have sent us copies of the song, which was popular fifty years ago. It can be found entire, with music, together with the story of its origin, in "Our Familiar Songs and Those Who Made Them," published by Henry Holt & Co.

MARIA DENNIS.—In reply to the request of W. L. I send a copy of the verses asked for, which are as follows:

"How pleasant is Saturday night,
When I've tried all the week to be good;
Not spoken a word that is bad,
And obliged every one that I could.

"To-morrow the Sabbath day comes,
Which our merciful Father has given
That we may have rest from our work,
And prepare for the Joys of His heaven."

The author was Nancy Dennis, one of the Newport Dennis family, a descendant of Robert Dennis, who married Sarah, daughter of Henry Howland of Plymouth Colony. Nancy Dennis was born in 1766 in Newport, R. I. Her family moved to Taunton, Mass., during the Revolutionary War. She married the Hon. James Sprout, Clerk of Courts of Bristol County. Had a large family of children and a delightful home. Her house is still standing near St. Thomas's Church in Taunton. She died in 1826. Her poems, "The Blackberry Girl," "How Pleasant is Saturday Night," and others were written for her children. "The Blackberry Girl" was a great favorite, and was printed on handkerchiefs and aprons. She published two books, "Short Songs for Little Children" and "Stories for Children."

We are indebted to a large number of our readers for answers to the query propounded by W. L. and for copies of the verses. Julie H. Beers writes that "the artists in the old Bodworth Studio Building in this city used to sing the verses every Saturday night away back in the early seventies."

W. DELVALLE.—I inclose verses of "The Slave Ship," asked for by "B. W. P." I have written them from memory and they may not be altogether correct. I remember in the good old days when we were young I used frequently to visit a "free and easy," a place after the manner described in Pickwick, where Lawyer Perking's head clerk was the distinguished Chairman. Songs, recitations, long pipes and tobacco, "church wardens," and liquid refreshments were the ingredients of enjoyment. Some of the songs were special favorites and well sung, such as "Sally in Our Alley," "Wapping Old Stairs," "Tom Bowling," "The Slave Ship," &c., and they linger in my memory yet.

Major Rudolph Fitzpatrick writes: "The Slave Ship" was composed by the late Henry Russell and sung by him, about fifty years ago, in his entertainment, "The Emigrant's Progress from the Old World to the New." It was printed in London, and doubtless could be obtained from Boosey & Co., 295 Regent Street, or Duncan, Davison & Co., 244 Regent Street, London.

W. E. GORDON.—In reply to Bessie G. Reid concerning the quotation, "For time at last sets all things even," &c., she will find it in Lord Byron's "Mazeppa," Paragraph 10, as the closing lines.

We are indebted to a number of our readers for information about these lines.

V. L.—A. B. will find these lines in "The Lost Galleon" by Bret Harte.

Never a tear bedims the eye
That time and patience will not dry;
Never a lip is curved with pain
That can't be kissed into smiles again.

The other lines given are not in the poem.

W. H. S.—The poem for which "Donald MacIntosh" asked is called "Speak the Good Word," and the author is William J. Lampton.

If Donald MacIntosh will send his address to this office a copy of the poem requested will be mailed him.

R. L. C. WHITE.—The poem which "E. W. P." asks for is "The Old Maid," by Mrs. Russell Kavanagh.

Appeals to Readers.

E. K. H.—I would like the words of some verses published in The Atlantic Monthly about 1878 or 1879, entitled "Ghost Land," after Jules Verne's "A Long Way." The verses were in the back part of the magazine in what would be "The Drawer" in Harper's.

G. W. S.—Can any one help me to name of author and where these lines occur?

"Good fortune this; long hours of labor blest
With energy and strength, with a sun above to guide their steed, and labor ended, a bird, a breeze, and a glowing light in the West"?

H. B. A.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can obtain the words and music of the old song beginning:

I came from the mountains of the old Granite State,
Where the hills are so lofty, magnificent, and great?

It was very popular fifty years ago.

H. B. PHILBRICK.—Can you or any of your readers inform me where I can find a copy of a poem published about 1860, called "The Fairy Legend of Bottle Hill," describing in rhyme the adventures of a poor Irish farmer who could not pay his rent and started to sell his cow, but on the way to market met a fairy who bought her, and for pay gave him a bottle. What the bottle would do is a sample of the rhyme? In and out of the bottle, then in livery dresses came two little men, marvelous little and marvelous quick, they bowed to Kate and they bowed to Mick, &c. I have the story in prose, but am anxious to obtain it in verse.

C. F. REED.—Can you place me on the track of a short verse on "Woman," of which the closing lines are:

"So first from her man learned he was a man,
And first from her he learned he was a god"?

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

History.

HALF HOURS IN SOUTHERN HISTORY. By John Leslie Hall. 12mo. Atlanta, Ga.: The B. F. Johnson Publishing Company.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. By William Henry Hoyt. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE CAMPAIGN: Fredericksburg to Salem Church. By Charles Richardson. 18mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company.

Literature.

Including Essays, Poetry, and Art.

BESIDE STILL WATERS. By Arthur Christopher Benson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

GERMAN IDEALS OF TO-DAY, AND OTHER ESSAYS ON GERMAN CULTURE. By Kuno Francke. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE MONK AND THE HANGMAN'S DAUGHTER. By Ambrose Bierce and G. A. Danziger. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company.

ON THE DEATH OF MADONNA LAURA. By Francesco Petrarca. Translated by Agnes Tobin. 8vo. London: William Heinemann.

TABLEAUX ANCIENS. Folio. Amsterdam: Frederick Muller & Cie.

LETTERS TO A PAINTER ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PAINTING. By W. Ostwald. 12mo. New York: Ginn & Co.

Religion.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN JUDAISM. By David Philipson. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE JOHANNINE LITERATURE AND THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. By Henry Prentiss Forbes. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

INTRODUCTION TO THE CANONICAL BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. By Carl Cornill. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ESSAYS ON THE SOCIAL GOSPEL. By Adolf Harnack and Wilhelm Herrmann. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

CHRISTIANITY AND ITS BIBLE. A Textbook for Private Reading. By Henry P. Waring. 12mo. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.

Travel and Description.

THROUGH PORTUGAL. By Martin Hume. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

CHRISTIAN ROME. (Grant Allen's Historical Guides.) By J. W. and A. M. Cruickshank. 12mo. New York: The A. Wessels Company. $1.25.

AMERICA'S INSULAR POSSESSIONS. By C. H. Forbes-Lindsay. 8vo. New York and Philadelphia: John C. Winston & Co. Two volumes.

THE APPRECIATION OF ITALY DURING THE LAST TWO CENTURIES. A Contribution to the Study of Goethe's "Italienische Reise." By Camillo von Klenze. 8vo. Chicago: The University Chicago Press. Two volumes.

THE STORY OF CONCORD. Told by Concord Writers. Edited by Josephine Latham Swayne. 12mo. Boston: The W. B. Clarke Company. $1.25.

WITH THE TOURIST TIDE. By Arthur B. Cooke. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company.

Fiction.

MOTHER. By Maxim Gorky. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

GHETTO COMEDIES. By Israel Zangwill. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE GOLDEN HAWK. By Edith Rickert. 12mo. New York: Baker, Taylor & Co. $1.50.

DOROTHY ANGSLEIGH. A Story of War Times. By Agnes Potter McGee. 12mo. Illustrated. Chicago: The W. B. Conkey Company.

DULCIBEL. A Tale of Old Salem. By Henry Peterson. 12mo. Illustrated. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company, $1.50.

SIR ELYOT OF THE WOODS. A Novel. By Emma Brooks. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

THE LONG TRAIL. A Story of the Northwest Wilderness. By Hamlin Garland. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE COUNTRY HOUSE. By John Galsworthy. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

JERRY JUNIOR. By Jean Webster. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company.

THE STOLEN THRONE. By Herbert Kaufman and Mny Isabel Fisk. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co.

THROUGH THE EYE OF THE NEEDLE. A Romance. By William Dean Howells. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

BALM OF GILEAD. By Florence Morse Kingsley. 16mo. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. 40 cents.

TALES OF A WARRIOR. Sanguine, but Not Sanguinary, for Old-Time People. By Charles Richardson. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company.

New Editions.

THE MEASURE OF THE HOURS. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

SHAKESPEARE. (English Men of Letters.) By Walter Raleigh. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Juvenile and Educational.

THE CAVE BOY OF THE AGE OF STONE. By Margaret A. McIntyre. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. (Elementary School Edition.) Compiled by E. T. Roe. 16mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 25 cents.

Nature.

THE BOOK OF VEGETABLES AND GARDEN HERBS. A Practical Handbook and Planting Table for the Vegetable Gardener. By Allen French. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THE TRAINING OF THE HUMAN PLANT. By Luther Burbank. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

Miscellaneous.

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. By J. Allen Smith. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

CARACTERES. By Ia Bruyere. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

GOOD FORM FOR WOMEN. A Guide to Conduct and Dress for All Occasions. By Mrs. Charles Harcourt. 12mo. Philadelphia: The J. C. Winston Company. $1.

THE CAUSE AND EXTENT OF THE RECENT INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF GERMANY. By Earl Dean Howard. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

THE CULTURE OF JUSTICE. A Study of Moral Education and of Social Reform. By Patterson Du Bois. 18mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

TANTY'S LA PATISERIE. 12mo. Chicago: Baldwin, Ross & Co. Pamphlet.

THE HOME LIFE IN ORDER. By Alfred T. Schofield. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

WOOD-CARVING.

PRACTICAL WOOD-CARVING. A Book for the Student, Carver, Teacher, Designer, and Architect. By Eleanor Rowe. Pp. 214. Fully illustrated from photographs and drawings. New York: The John Lane Company. $1 net.

ENCOURAGED by the reception of two small handbooks on wood-carving, Eleanor Rowe, the author, has been moved to carry her subject to a still further and more practical, more artistic development. In doing so, however, she has not lost sight of the fact that her readers may not be acquainted with her previous works. She, therefore, begins with a discussion of the wood-carver's outfit—the bench, tools, grindstone, &c., with instructions for "fixing" and sharpening the tools. The various woods that may be used for carving are then described. And so, by degrees, Miss Rowe leads her student on to the construction of beautiful objects, from the making of simple pieces of furniture to the carving of pillars, vases, &c., lettering, pierced carving, &c. The various English styles of carving are also dealt with—the Gothic, Renaissance, Jacobean, and other periods.

The examples presented are fully analyzed in simple words. And, to further help the student or teacher, diagrams and other illustrations, with the measurements, have been included. Careful attention is also given to the correct tools to be used for certain work and certain details in a piece in hand. The author makes a plea for the study of old work, but a knowledge of Nature, she says, is also helpful. Drawings should first be made of flowers, birds, &c., before making the design on wood. And when a design has been made the designer should rely very much on his memory in transcribing it. Pictorial wood-carving should be avoided, for the absence of color and atmosphere, Miss Rowe aptly points out, distorts the original. Furthermore, the student should bear in mind "that if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well." The book has been supplied with a glossary of technical terms and a bibliography of works on architecture, design, &c.

Higher Prices.

Henry Holt & Co. announces that "Alice for Short," by William De Morgan, author of "Joseph Vance," will be ready about May 25. The list price will be $1.75 instead of the usual $1.50. The new novel, like "Joseph Vance," contains some 230,000 words, and this fact at the present high prices for labor and materials, justifies the increased price. Another strong reason for the departure is the hope that it may be a step toward a closer relation between value and price in fiction. The publishers have had large advance orders for "Alice for Short." The fourth edition of "Joseph Vance" is in press, and this will be sold at the same price.

Indian Captivities.

The H. R. Huntting Company announces a series of reprints of some valuable old narratives of Indian captivities in New England, original printed copies of which have become scarce. The books are to be carefully edited, furnished with introductions and notes, and handsomely manufactured. The editions are to be limited to fifty copies at $5 and three hundred at $3. The first book of the series is "The Narrative of the Captivity of Mrs. Johnson." This readable record, which contains many notes on the manners and customs of the Indians, was first published at Walpole, N. H., in 1797. The new reprint is taken from the third edition, published at Windsor, Vt., in 1814.

Books In Demand.

The circulation department of the New York Public Library gives us the following list of books most in demand for the week ended April 23: Adult Fiction—Nicholson's "Port of Missing Men," Chambers's "Fighting Chance," Mason's "Running Water." Juvenile Fiction—Lang's Fairy Books, Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy," Burnett's "Sara Crewe." Non-Fiction—Ibsen's Plays, Benson's "Upton Letters," Eddy's "Science and Health."

Lothrop Books.

Two new manuscripts have been obtained by Messrs. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. Sam Walter Foss has promised them a fifth volume of poems, to be called, "Songs of the Average Man;" George Cary Eggleston has delivered his manuscript of a story of historical interest entitled "Long Knives," based on the famous George Rogers Clark expedition, from the hero of which Mr. Eggleston is indirectly descended.

Lippincott Books.

The J. B. Lippincott Company publishes this week "Four Seasons in the Garden," a book for the amateur gardener, by Eben E. Rexford. It is illustrated in color and tints, and promises to be one of the most popular "out-of-door" books.

The Lippincott Company also issues a "Primer of Skat," by A. Elizabeth Wager-Smith.

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Tuesday Afternoon, April 30,

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APRIL 1907

FORTHCOMING BOOKS

A New French Dictionary—Books of the Week from Different Publishers.

THE Baker & Taylor Company announces for immediate publication "A New Dictionary of the French and English Languages," by J. McLaughlin. This is a fat duodecimo, with an enormous number of definitions and of a quality that its publishers hope will win for it a clear field among dictionaries of its size. The same house announces for early publication an artistic book, quarto size, of "The Story of Joseph," taken literally from the Old Testament. This has pictures in color by George Alfred Williams, and an introduction by the accomplished writer, Dr. Fletcher Harper Swift.

Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish shortly an English story for very young readers, entitled, "The Adventures of an Exmoor Pony."

In connection with their publication just now of "Worry," by Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the Frederick A. Stokes Company announces that later in the year they will present an important book on cancer by this author.

The John Lane Company announce that they have gone to press with the second edition of Dolf Wyllarde's novel of society life called "As Ye Have Sown," the first edition having been exhausted on the day of publication. Oscar Browning, author of "The Boyhood and Youth of Napoleon," recently issued, is about to publish through this house "The Fall of Napoleon." The author will take occasion to differ with former biographers of Napoleon as to his character and conduct during the last years of his power. The book will be illustrated with a dozen reproductions of paintings and engravings depicting the last scenes of Napoleon.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week: "A Victor of Salamis," by William Stearns Davis, author of "A Friend of Caesar" and "God Wills It"; "Her Own Way," a play, by Clyde Fitch; "Engines of Social Progress," by W. L. George; "The Wisdom of Sir Walter," compiled by Owen Redfern, with an introduction by the Rev. John Watson, D.D. (Ian Maclaren); and "Jesus in Modern Criticism," by Dr. Paul W. Schmiedel, translated by Maurice A. Canney.

"Langford of the Three Bars" and "The Iron Way," the former a story of streuuous ranch life in Dakota and the latter a romance of the building of the Central Pacific Railway, are among the most successful books of A. C. McClurg & Co. this Spring. The first edition of "Langford" was 15,000 copies. Of "The Iron Way," a fourth edition has just been put to press.

Burges Johnson is now managing editor of The Outing Magazine.

The publication of Myra Kelly's first novel recalls her experience with her first short story—an experience in amusing contrast to that often heard concerning successful stories which went begging for a while. For the stars have been with Miss Kelly. She submitted copies of her first short story simultaneously to four different editors, and, to her surprise, it was accepted by them all.

The publication of "Clementina's Highwayman," Robert Neilson Stephen's posthumous novel, has been intrusted to L. C. Page & Co. Mrs. Stephens, after a residence abroad of six years, has returned to America to live here and to attend to the dramatic productions of Mr. Stephen's plays.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. issued this week a new edition of the Rubaiyat containing five versions. The volume is furnished with twelve illustrations in color by Blanche McManus.

A practical work on labor problems entitled "The Industrial Conflict," by Samuel A. Smith of the Department of Sociology in the University of Minnesota, is announced by Messrs. Fleming H. Revell & Co. for May 15. The basis of Dr. Smith's book is letters that he has obtained from laborers and employers, representing, therefore, both sides of questions. These letters are for the most part unsigned, and the more valuable because they are the freer in expression. Dr. Smith's deductions from these statements form the original part of the work.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have now issued Volume II. of George Haven Putnam's "Censorship of the Church," as previously announced.

Edith Harwood, through E. P. Dutton & Co., follows her former volume, "Notable Pictures in Florence," by an excellent handbook, with discursive text, on "Notable Pictures in Rome." The book is furnished with many text illustrations in half tone. It is to be issued next week—12mo., pp. 306; price, $1.50.

A book from Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons this week is "Experimental and Theoretical Applications of Thermodynamics to Chemistry," by Dr. Walther Nernst of the University of Berlin. This book is from the author's contribution last Fall to the Silliman Memorial Lectures at Yale University. Dr. Nernst's chief theme is the development of a new theorem concerning the relation between chemical energy and heat.

American Gymnasia, the magazine published in Boston in the interest of physical training, issues this week a book entitled "May-Pole Possibilities," by Mrs. J. E. C. Lincoln. This book is designed by Mrs. Lincoln for the use of teachers, and is part of her propaganda toward the adoption of the old English May-Pole dances as a picturesque and excellent training for college women in grace, poise, precision, and harmony of movement sought in dancing generally, and the more healthfully and pleasurably practiced upon green lawns. The practice has, in fact, already been adopted in the University of Illinois, modified so as to meet conditions of American dancing and costume.

The John C. Winston Company is to publish shortly a drama in five acts, a tragedy of American life, entitled "The Double Love," by Arthur D. Rees. This will be followed by another drama, "Columbus," by the same author. Mr. Rees is one of the younger lecturers for the University Extension Society of Philadelphia, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the New York Board of Education. Throughout the past Winter he has been lecturing on "Russia, Past and Present."

"Baby Dear," a diary to be used by parents, will be issued by the Saalfield Publishing Company, Akron, Ohio, May 15. The book has been arranged by Adah Louise Sutton, who has placed appropriate selections from the poets on alternate pages, leaving blanks on the opposite pages to be filled in with the superior and original matter to be inspired from day to day by the baby chronicled. Illustrations and decorations are done by Miss Katharine Hayward Greenland. The book is for the baby's first year. It is to be a 4to, bound in boards, price, $1.25.

A book for juvenile readers, published this week by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., is Dr. Gordon Stable's "War on the World's Roof," the "World's Roof" being, of course, Tibet.

The Dreamer's Press of New York will shortly put forth a "book of poetic thought," entitled "Mystery and Truth," by Louis M. Elshemus. The publisher's announcement says: "The contents exhibit a literary curiosity, inasmuch as the author, during his twenty-third year, while in Paris, willed himself to write fifty sonnets during twelve hours' time, distributing the hours during three days—four hours each day. He divided the subject-matter into seven groups, viz.; 'To Childhood,' 'To Youth,' 'To the Wrongs of Love,' 'To the Stars,' 'To the Mystics,' 'To Truth, and 'To Fancy.' The book will bear a cover-design by the author, and contains a fac simile of the author's handwriting.

The Burrows Brothers Company has advanced the price on their remaining sets of "The Jesuit Relations" to $5 per volume. The same company is preparing an inexpensive edition of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates.

Mrs. H. M. Lothrop (Margaret Sidney) has placed in the hands of her publishers, Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., the manuscript for an eleventh volume of the "Famous Pepper Books," to be entitled "Five Little Peppers in the Little Brown House."

The publication by Messrs. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard of "Heart Melodies," by Mary Aletta Ayer, and "Fifty Flower Friends," by Edith Dunham, announced for this week, has been unavoidably delayed, but the volumes may be expected by the middle of next week.

Baroness Von Hutten's recent novel, "Our Lady of the Beeches," which has gone through nine editions in America, has just been published in Great Britain by William Heineman of London. Another American book just issued on the other side is "The Psychology of Beauty," by Miss Ethel D. Puffer, which has been added to the list of Archibald Constable & Co. These books are published in America by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Margaret Potter, who is but 26 years old, has written "The Princess," her eighth novel. Mr. W. D. Howells, who is 70 years old, has written over sixty books. The work per year for their working years figures the same.

Current Literature Moves.

Current Literature, under the editorship of E. J. Wheeler, has outgrown its offices at 34 West Twenty-sixth Street, this city, and is moving to-day to the new Mitchell Building, 41 and 43 West Twenty-fifth Street, where its editorial rooms will occupy the tenth floor.

Du Chaillu.

Messrs. Harper announce new editions of Du Chaillu's "Lost in the Jungle," "Stories of the Gorilla Country," and "My Apingi Kingdom."

Consolidated Exchange.

S. A. Nelson, author of "The A B C of Wall Street," "The A B C of Stock Speculation," &c., has written and published "The History of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York." ($1.) It is appropriate in that the publication comes at the time when the Consolidated Exchange is about to change its home from Broadway and Exchange Place to the new building on Broad Street. The book is illustrated, bound in green flexible leather, and printed on Japanese deckle-edge paper. It may be obtained from Mr. S. A. Nelson, care of the A. B. Benesch Company, 116 Nassau Street, or from T. J. McBride, 71 Broadway.

Fiona Macleod.

New editions of Fiona Macleod's early books, "Pharais: A Romance of the Isles," and "The Sin Eater, and Other Tales and Legends," will be issued shortly by Duffield & Co. Since the death of William Sharp revealed the identity of this mysterious author with the Celtic name there has been a great reawakening of interest in the writings signed Fiona Macleod.

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Pictorial Section, Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday, April 28, 1907.

SCENES IN THE RUSSIAN DUMA

A NOTABLE SCENE AT THE OPENING SESSION

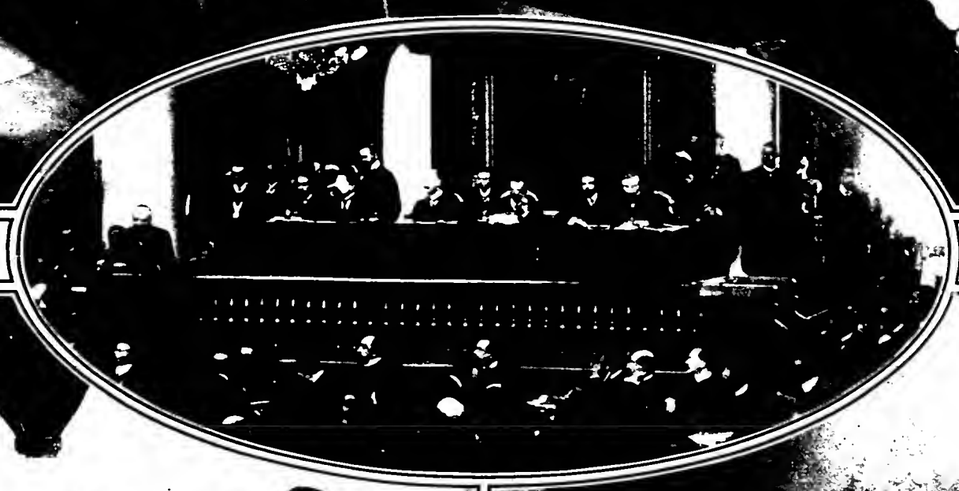

Representatives of the Czar Calling upon members of the Duma to Organize the Assembly.

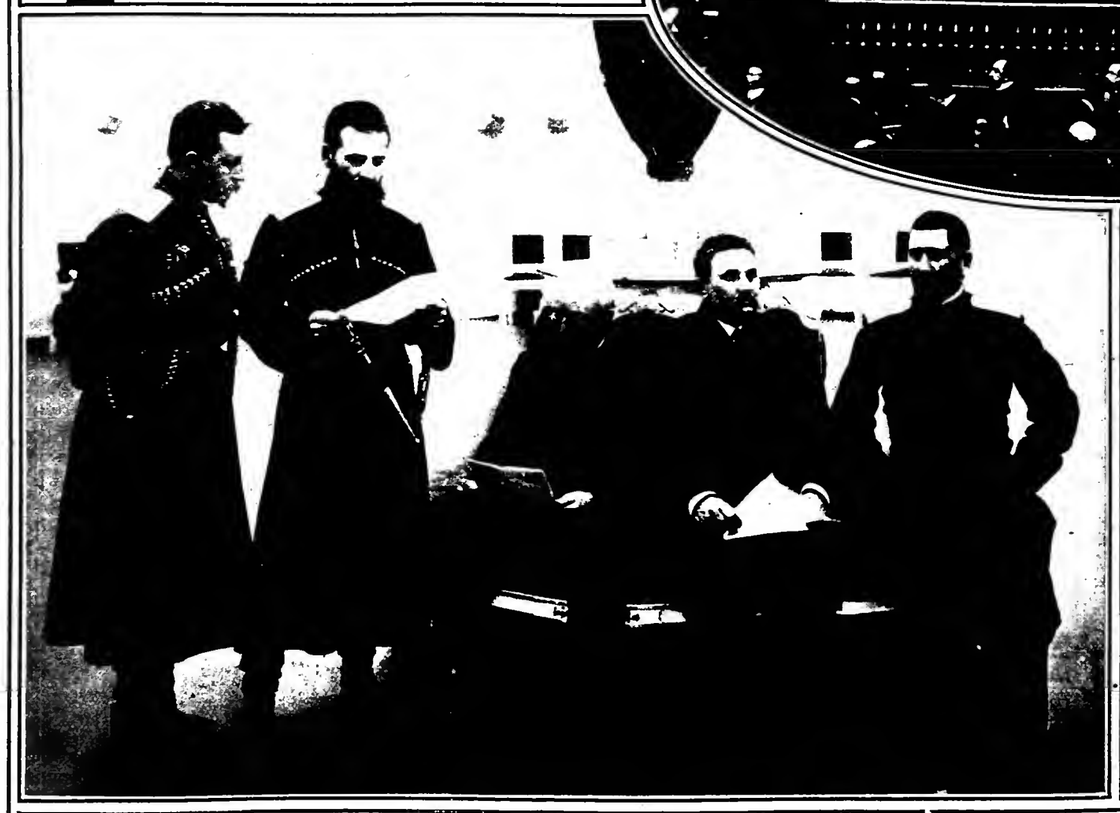

THE COSSACK GROUP
In the Duma

Prime Minister Stolypin explaining to members of the Duma how the ceiling fell.

THE POLISH GROUP
In the Duma

MAY DAY SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

What May 1st means to the young folks in and around New York City Some charming scenes of little people.

(From Stereographs, Copyright, 1907, by Underwood & Underwood.)

MAY DAY IN CENTRAL PARK. A coronation parade; the Herald, the King and the Queen and their loyal subjects.

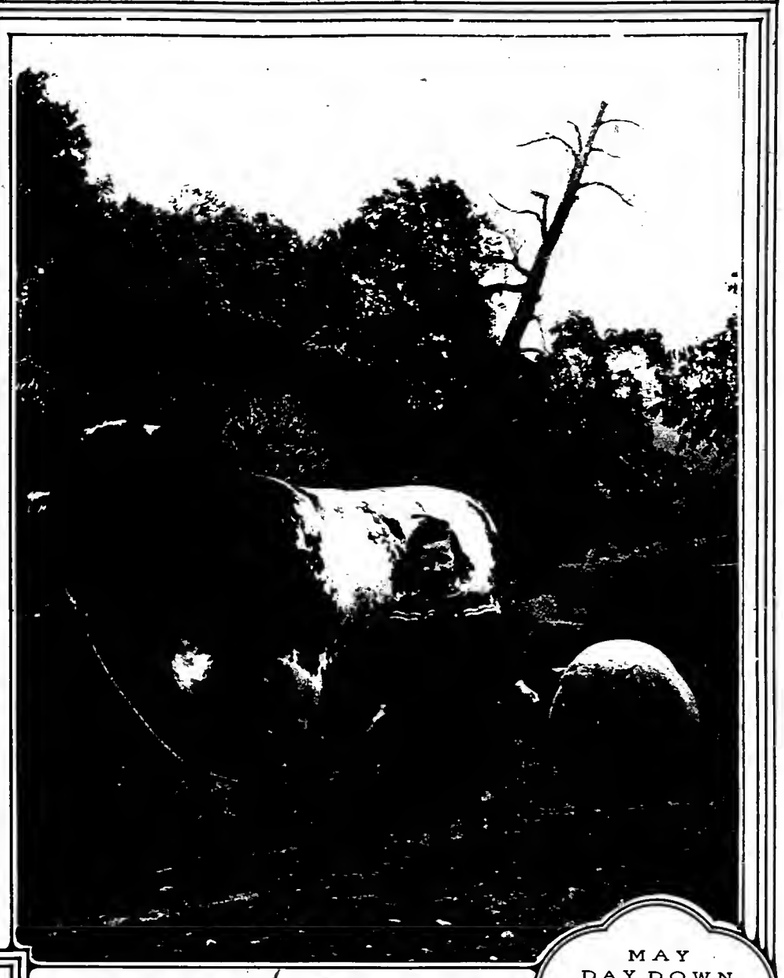

MAY DAY DOWN IN THE PASTURE ON THE OLD FARM.

THEIR GRACIOUS MAJESTIES, THE NEWLY CROWNED KING AND QUEEN OF MAY.

A distinguished foreigner studies Springtime in America. A young leopard with his little mistress.

As the flowers of May promise Summer, so the baby girl promises the woman.

RIVALS FOR A LITTLE LADY'S AFFECTION.

IT WAS THEIR FIRST MAY FESTIVAL. And a gay one, but their chaperone had troubles of her own.

SIGNS OF MAY. The hunter winds his horn for the first meet of the season.

THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE OF MURRAY GUGGENHEIM AT WEST END, N. J.

Number eleven in the popular series of artistic homes of well-Known New Yorkers.
(*Photos by Alman, N. Y.*)

ENTRANCE HALL.
Artistically finished in the Ionic style.

THE BOUDOIR
In which the subdued color scheme and comfortable brocaded furniture sound the keynote of restfulness.

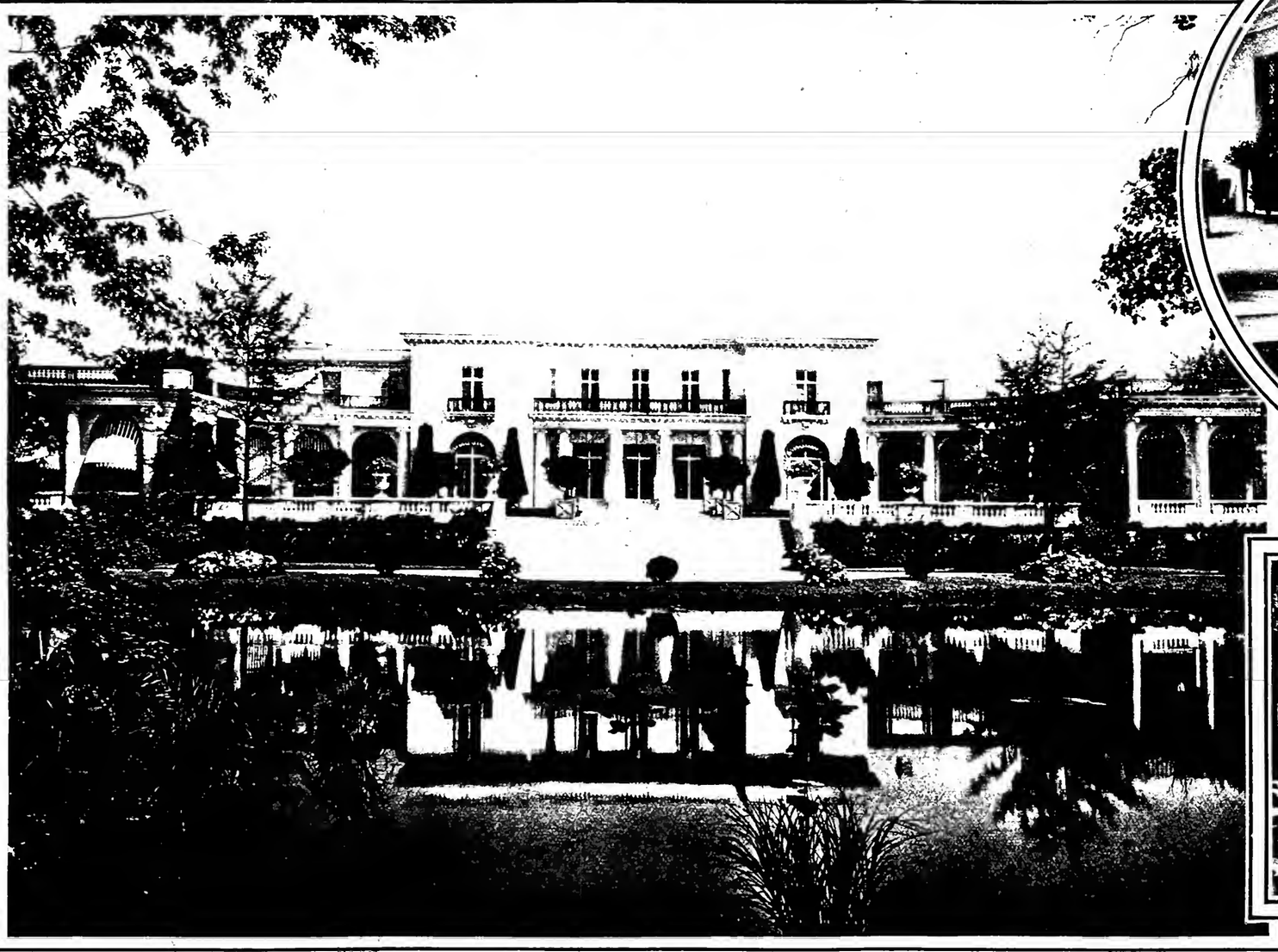

MR. GUGGENHEIM'S RESIDENCE
at West End, N. J.

A GLIMPSE OF THE LOGGIA.

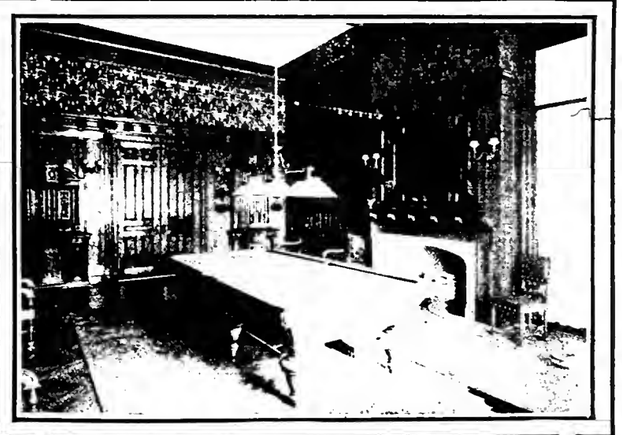

BILLIARD ROOM.

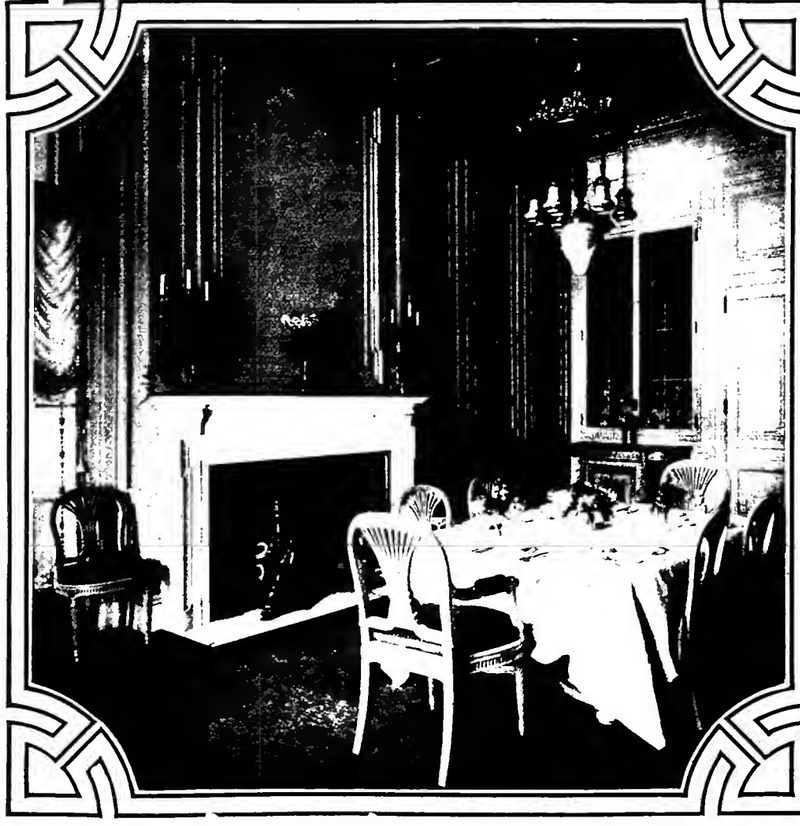

DINING ROOM.
Rich in the simplicity of its classic architecture.

LIVING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The New York Times

THUSNELDA AT THE TRIUMPHAL E

By Carl Thecd

Piloty was for many years the most noted painter and teacher of painting
Cæsar in the train of captives, when Germanicus was permitted

RY OF GERMANICUS INTO ROME.
on Piloty.

(Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art)

lunich. His picture of the German Princess Thusnelda passing before Augustus enter Rome in Triumph, is generally considered Piloty's masterpiece.

NOTABLE MURAL DECORATIONS IN THE NEW CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

The beautiful mural paintings executed by J. W. Alexander for the recently dedicated Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg. The largest commission of the kind ever given to one artist.

The figure in armour represents Pittsburg. To the left are trumpeters heralding his power throughout the world, and to the right are spirits bringing tributes to him from many nations. This painting is 65 ft. long, and 16 ft. high. It is placed above the grand stairway.

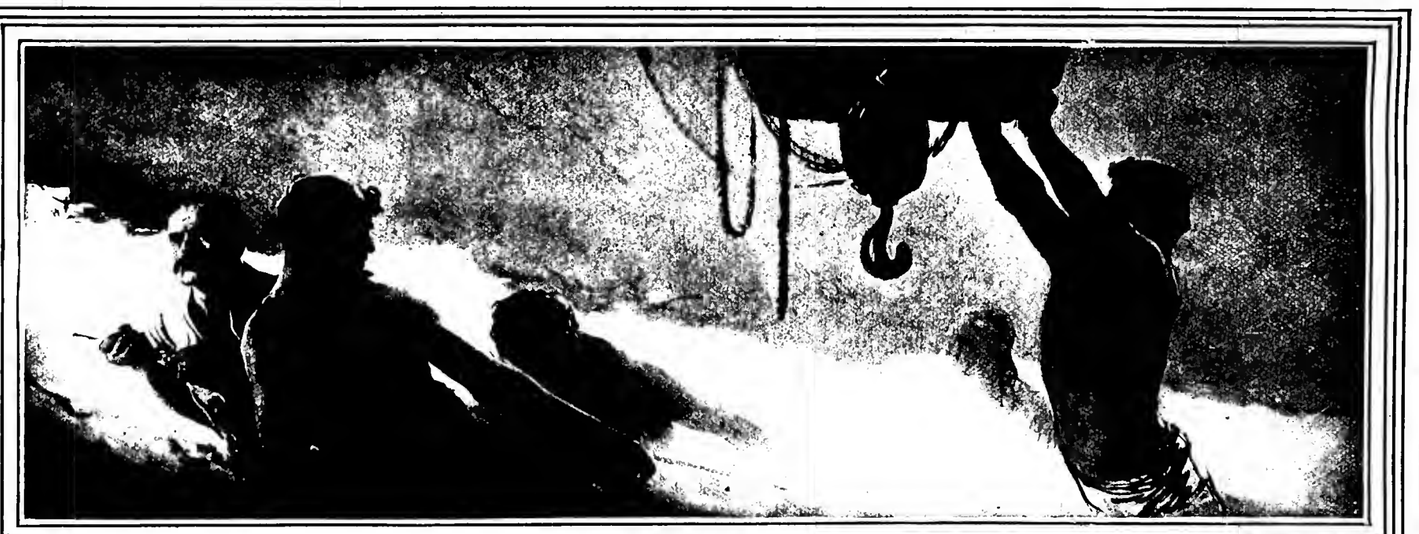

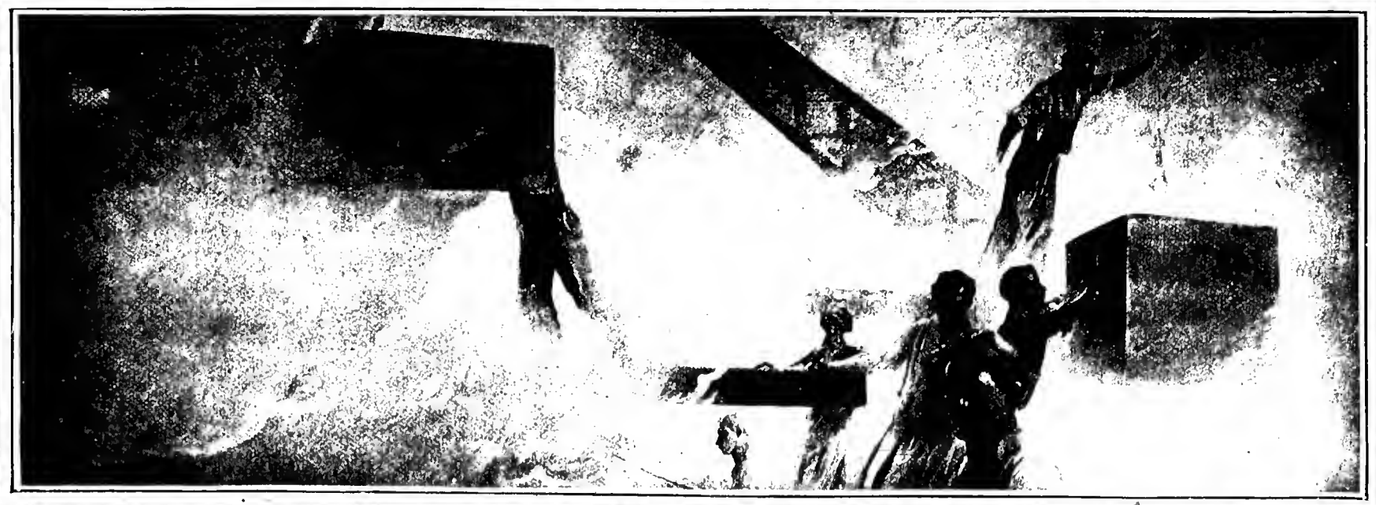

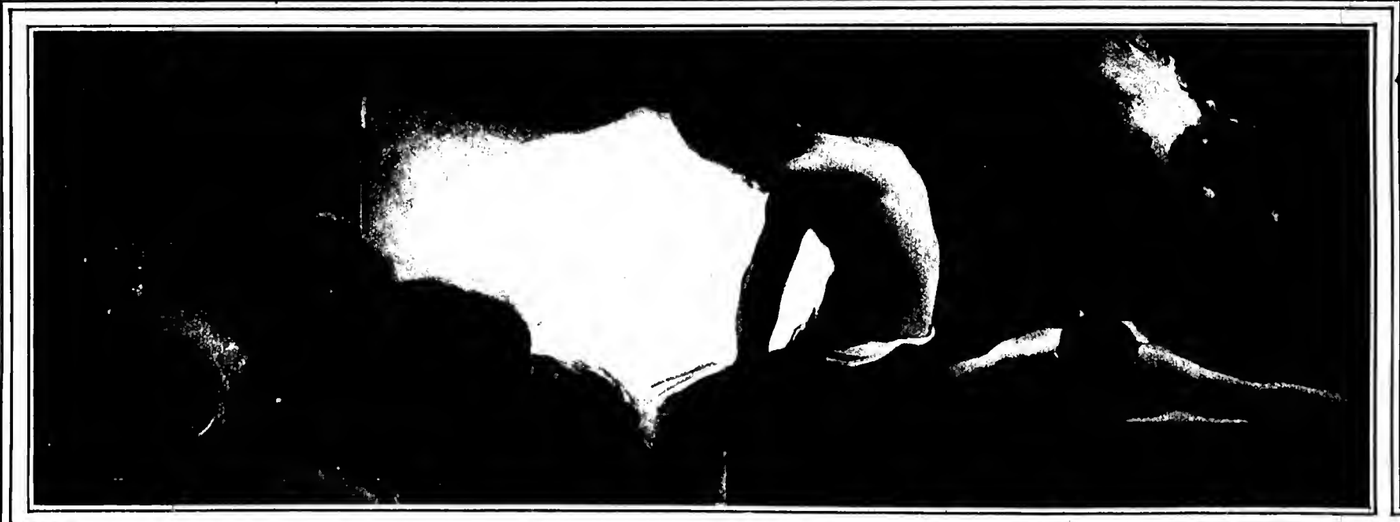

THE FOUR LOWER PANELS ARE PART OF THE FIFTEEN PAINTINGS REPRESENTING THE TOIL AND LABOR OF THE MEN WHO WORK AMID THE SMOKE AND FLAMES OF THE PITTSBURG FOUNDRIES.

These paintings measure 4x10 1-2 ft. each. They line the walls of the rotunda of the great building.

(Photos Copyrighted 1907, by Curtis Bell, N. Y.)

SOME NEW YORK SOCIETY FOLK.

MISS MURIEL DELANO ROBBINS.
Whose marriage to Cyril Martineau of England will take place in June.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR
From painting by Carolus Duran.
(Photographed by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

MISS ELEANOR LEWIS.
In the gown of her great-great-grandmother.

MR. CYRIL MARTINEAU.
(Photo by Hollinger.)

MISS MARTHA CALHOUN.
Great-granddaughter of John C. Calhoun.
(Photo by De Silva & Hall, N. Y.)

SEEN ON THE NEW YORK STAGE.

MISS MARY NASH.
With Miss Ethel Barrymore, in "His Excellency the Governor."
(Photo by T. C. Marceau.)

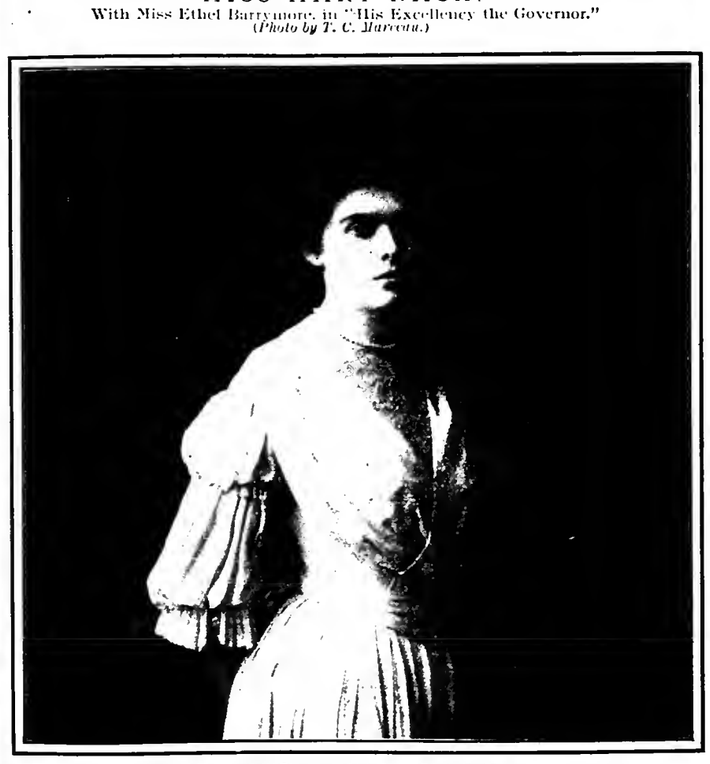

MISS FLORENCE NASH,
Sister of Miss Mary Nash, as the lisping girl, with Arnold Daly in "The Boys of Co. B" at the Lyceum Theatre.
(Photo by T. C. Marceau.)

MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE.
At the Empire Theatre.
(From her latest photo, by Sarony.)

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Motor Mart of New York
62d Street and Broadway

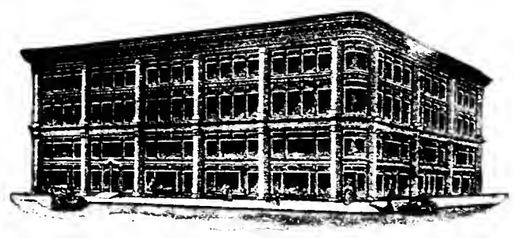

TO THE AUTOMOBILE FRATERNITY,
UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Dear Sirs:---

On behalf of the Motor Mart of New York---a corporation—I offer you the most commodious, most complete automobile salesrooms in America.

The property, a cut of which is shown above, was designed and built for automobile purposes, especial attention being given to the important item of light. The facade of glass, with steel and concrete construction throughout the building, and floors capable of sustaining a weight of 450 pounds to the square foot, enable the corporation to present an absolutely fireproof structure where every department of the trade can be carried on.

It is not intended that a public garage will be maintained---but space in the basements (of which there are two) will be allotted each tenant whose business demands it.

The corporation intends to make the building the best of its kind in the city and so attractive that prospective buyers will be drawn to it because of its importance and its perfect location, being, as it is, in the acknowledged centre of the automobile trade.

My present mission is to bring to your notice the announcement of a project in which the automobile interests everywhere are interested; and to call to your attention this fact---that the **Motor Mart of New York** is the only building in the Metropolis equipped with **electric light, gas, freight** and **passenger elevators** and everything which combines to make up an ideal building for offices, salesrooms and shop.

Leases have been made with some leading manufacturers and agencies in the trade. Applications for space will be attended to in the order of their receipt.

$50,000 Being Spent in Improvements Alterations to Suit Tenants

For Particulars Address

F. E. MALONE, 100 BROADWAY 1876 BROADWAY

Telephone 1755 Rector Telephone 3002 Columbus

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE AND CLEAR

Two 6-story tenements, near 149th Street, 3d Ave. Subway and "L" Stations.

Cash value $55,000 each.
Exchange for Lots.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3d Avenue, Bronx.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
of High Grade and Quality.
Agents for Ross Lenses, Carbon Materials
Send for our large complete catalogue.
1878. GEORGE MURPHY, Inc. 1907.
57 East Ninth Street, N. Y.

CARL H. SCHULTZ.

Tel. 3420 Madison Sq. 400-444 First Av., N. Y.

C.G.V.

CHARRON, GIRARDOT, VOIGT

ROYALTY never had equipage more splendid, more luxurious, more completely regal, than the C. G. V. It is made for the Great Folk of the world.

POWER, irresistible power, is the keynote of its design and construction. The best that France can devise and produce is concentrated in this car. The C. G. V. 50 H. P. or 75 H. P. Touring Car will carry seven people, not merely comfortably, but luxuriously, attaining easily a speed of 70 miles an hour, utterly unaffected by road obstacles serious to most cars. That is why C. G. V. cars, after years of hard use, often sell for a price higher than the selling price of new imported cars of other makes.

THE C. G. V. Import Co. extends to you a cordial invitation to visit its NEW BUILDING at

1849 Broadway, at 61st St., New York City

and inspect these cars which our greatly increased facilities are enabling us to offer you for **immediate delivery.**

MATHESON

The Standard American Car.

THE Matheson has one advantage over most foreign cars—it's better.

Immediate Deliveries,

for a limited time only, on 35 H. P. and 50 H. P. Touring Cars and Runabouts. These cars will give you better service over American roads than any other car in the world, as we shall gladly show you by demonstration.

The Matheson Company of New York

1619-21-23 Broadway.

Tel. 4876 Col.

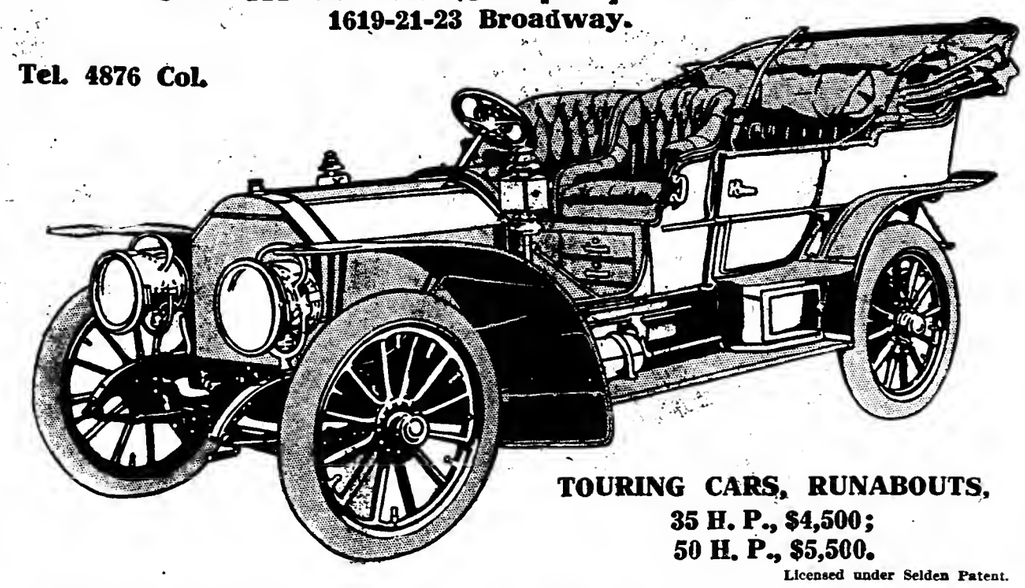

TOURING CARS, RUNABOUTS,
35 H. P., $4,500;
50 H. P., $5,500.

Licensed under Selden Patent.

THE

Mora Racytype

At $2,300, with Imported Magneto

Demands Consideration

Compared with the average cars of its speed and type, the economical features of the Mora Racytype demand consideration before the purchase of any speed car.

It is the only car of its speed with so low a motor rating and so light a body. It is the only car that will give to the purchaser the speed, the endurance, the life and service at so low a cost of maintenance and upkeep.

The Mora Racytype 24 horse power is delivered through the gears to the axle with less waste and friction than is obtainable in any other American car. This is due to the simplicity of its mechanism, its long bearings, and the celebrated Mora Pan support.

The Mora Racytype does not carry a single pound of unnecessary load, nor a single atom of power save that necessary to drive the car at as high a speed as the average car whose rating is much higher than the Mora.

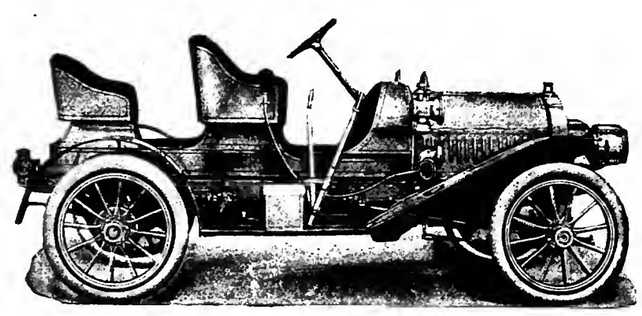

MORA RACYTYPE, $2,300, WITH MAGNETO.

The Mora Pan Support is a metal pan that extends from crank to gear case, to which is bolted the entire driving mechanism. Motor and gear set are bolted to this support, which is then bolted to the frame as a single unit. There is no working loose of any part of the Mora construction, there is no vibration to rack and deteriorate the car, but a steady, even torque that makes every fractional horse power help drive the car.

CIMIOTTI BROS.,

Broadway and 110th St.,
New York City.

MORA TOURER, $2,200.

MORA ROADSTER, $1,800.

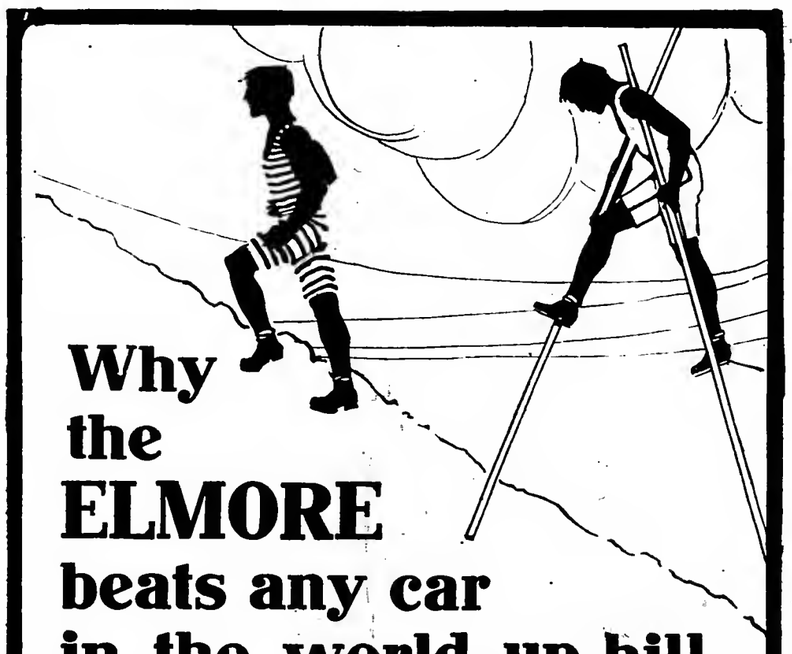

Why the ELMORE beats any car in the world up hill

IF we can show you a car that beats all other cars in hill climbing we show you a car that will take you further in a day than any other car of its power, provided both travel at a SAFE speed, say average express train speed of 40 or 50 miles an hour. That is our contention: that the Elmore will give you more TRAVELING value than any other American car, even those costing $4,000 and upwards—double the honest Elmore price. Now, then:

IN going up hill you MUST, to get the full advantage of power, and to get your full quota of speed, progress by a series of short, sturdy steps. You CANNOT climb a hill by long, swinging steps. The man on stilts gets along very well on a down grade and not much worse on the level, but he is NO GOOD at HILL climbing. The Elmore takes the short, sturdy steps. Its two-cycle engine gives a forward impulse: a swift, short advance with EVERY stroke of the piston. The other cars, the four-cycle engine cars, get a forward impulse with only EVERY OTHER stroke of the piston. The force of gravity checks their advance up hill between these forward impulses, and the next stroke of the piston must overcome the backward pull and start them forward again.

THAT is WHY the Elmore is without a peer, at ANY price, for touring; why it fulfills PERFECTLY all the requirements of a car; going as fast as you can go with safety at ANY TIME, on ANY ROADS, on ANY GRADE.

35 H. P. 4-Cylinder Elmore. Price $2,500.

There is only one way to appreciate the advantages of the Elmore simplicity. Come in and try it. We will show you all the speed you can use; more power than you can use; a freedom from motoring troubles of all sorts and a car that has NO up-keep expense attached to it. The Elmore at $1,750 or $2,500 is a far better car in every way than many cars selling at from $4,000 to $5,000. Come in and we will SHOW you that this is so.

A. ELLIOTT RANNEY COMPANY,

1851 BROADWAY, at 61st St., N. Y. City.

THE MARTINI

COUPE-LANDAULET is an Exclusive Model

The Martini Coupe-Landaulet is without exception the most fashionable and exclusive motor car made. It combines the advantages of a touring car, Coupe and Landaulet. The Coupe may be entirely enclosed against cold and inclement weather. Two seats placed just forward of the coupe give the advantage of an open car; the driver's seat is wide enough to accommodate the footman or an additional passenger. The Coupe-Landaulet seats comfortably six people and chauffeur.

The chassis is the famous Martini 40-50 h. p., with low-tension magnets. It will climb any hill any car can climb. Before a Martini car leaves the factory it is given a 100-mile test *over the mountains,* then thoroughly overhauled for signs of strain or imperfections.

Every MARTINI CAR IS GUARANTEED FOR A YEAR. It is a safe guarantee, because the car has been tested more severely before delivery, over a harder route than ordinarily it will ever be called upon to travel in the hands of the owner.

The Martini Coupe-Landaulet body is built by Geisberger of Zurich—Europe's most famous builder—and is the handsomest car ever made.

The prospective purchaser ought to see this car. Demonstrations may be had at any time.

Martini-Import Company,

239 West 50th Street.

Catalogue upon request.

40-50 H. P., 4 Speeds and Reverse,
$9,500.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day; rain to-morrow;/fresh east winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,991. * * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1907.—56 PAGES, In Five Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

QUINCY SOON KNEW ROBBED CO.'S NAME

Guessed It, He Says, After First Hearing from Dennett of a Bond Theft.

SQUIRE, QUINCY'S FRIEND

Said to Have Told Dennett the ex-Mayor Was Just the Man to Handle His Case.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 27.—Further matters of intsrest came out to-day concerning the acquaintance of Josiah Quincy, former Mayor of this city, with the persons concerned in the great bond robbery in the Trust Company of America. They helped to explain certain parts of ths story obtained from him on Friday, which at timc he was unwilling to divulge, as Mr. Quincy then said, "in his own interests and those of justice." It developed to-day:

First—That Mr. Quincy has been for years an acquaintance of Frank O. Squire of this city, who was in business relations with Oliver M. Dennett, the broker under arrest with Douglas, the bond clerk of the trust company, as late as ten days or two weeks ago. The authorities for this statement arc Mr. Quincy himself and a well-known Boston financial man, who has had reason to follow Dennett's career because of associations in the Beacon Trust Company here.

Second—That Dennett told Mr. Quincy when the two first met in tho conferences about the Trust Company of America case, that Frank O. Squire had recommended him as "just the man to handle the case."

Third—That Mr. Quincy learned enough from Dennett at their first two interviews on the Wednesday preceding the crisis to be able to satisfy himself before he saw Dennett again on Saturday that the Trust Company of America was the institution involved, and not later thun Saturday morning Mr. Quincy knew that William F. Sheehan would be interested in the matter when exposed, on behalf of the trust company.

Fourth—Tbat Mr. Quincy was the only lawyer consulted in the matter by Dennett and Douglas, so far as his knowledge is concerned, up to Sunday morning, when Mr. Quincy called in Robertson Honey, his brother-in-law. This was long subsequent to the arrest of Douglas, of which Mr. Quincy had been informed by Dennett; whether or not it was subsequent to Mr. Quincy's interview with a representative of the trust company on Sunday morning, he did not say.

These additional facts throw mucb light upon the story obtained from the Boston lawyer politician on Friday, and particularly upon his declaration in the early conversations, that Dennett and Dennett's story of the hypothetical hond robbery by his bypothetical friend interested bim deeply. The interest was sufficient to prompt Mr. Quincy to figure out from a compilation of Directors of several New York trust companies prepared in his office a week ago on Friday, which company it was that was likely to be involved in the matter, and his information from Dennett obtained from the two interviews on Friday was accurate enough to enable Mr. Quincy to hit upon the right company on his first and only guess.

The substance of this conversation with Dennett on Wednesday lay largely within bis list of prohibited topics, which he would not discuss with the newspaper men on Friday. He did say, however, that on Wednesday Dennett told him that the theft involved $1,000,000, and that a substantial block of the bonds were where they could be returned. Dennctt did not say, of course, nor did Mr. Quincy suggest, that a very large amount of bonds be taken for the purpose of negotiating for immunity after escape.

Mr. Quincy and F. O. Squire.

In the days of the old Broadway Bank, when Mr. Quincy and Frank O. Squire were co-Directors, Mr. Quincy was Mayor of Boston. He resigned as Director for personal reasons prior to the failure of the bank, which failure has been attached in the public mind to that of the Globe National Bank as a part of a famous financial episode in this city. Mr. Quincy's acquaintance with Squire continued.

Frank O. Squire was one of the sons of John P. Squire, of packing house fame, whose failure was an important factor in the Globe Bank affair. The acquaintance of Mr. Quincy and Frank O. Squire has continued down to recent times. It did not terminate abruptly like the acquaintance of Mr. Quincy and Dennett, which the ex-Mayor described in his interview of Friday.

Squire, it now develops, also got acquainted with Dennett in the days when Dennett, as Treasurer of the Beacon Trust Company here, was hailed as a rising young Boston financier, and this acquaintance did not terminate as did that of Mr. Dennett and Mr. Quincy, for, after the failure of the Squire concern and after Dennett had left his post in the Beacon Trust Company, the firm of Dennett, Blanchard & Crane, brief members of the New York Stock Exchange, endeavored to handle the securities of the new corporation of John P. Squire & Co. before the absorption of the Squire business by Swift & Co. of the Beef Trust. It was in connection with matters still pending from this negotiation that Frank O. Squire saw Dennett in New York ten days or two weeks ago, according to the assertion of the Boston financier already referred to.

When reporters went to see Mr. Quincy to-day his attention was called to the long lapse between his original acquaintance with Dennett, eight years ago, and its renewal on the Wednesday preceding the flight of Douglas. He had no further explanation to make.

He was asked if he knew Frank O. Squire. The reply was in the affirmative, and Mr. Quincy added that their acquaintance had been of the casual order. Mr. Quincy was then asked when he undertook the practice of law in any active way. He said that it was within the last three years. He was Mayor of Boston from 1895 to 1899, and for four or five years thereafter spent much of his time abroad.

Dennett left Boston in 1904. In fact, he left the year before somewhat hastily after the failure of Dennett Brothers.

Continued on Page 2.

HURT IN RUNAWAY CAR.

Accident on Newark Hill is Likely to Coat One Life.

A thirty-foot Newark trolley car containing sixty passengers and with both platforms crowded, ran away on the steep hill leading from Washington to High Street on West Kinney Street yesterday afternoon. About a score of persons were injured, one of whom may die.

The car had turned the curve at Washington Street and ascended the hill until about 200 yards from the top, when the crowd on the rear platform, by pressing against the rops connscted with the trolley wheel, pulled it from the wire, thereby shutting off the power. William Rooney, the motorman, at once applied the brake, but it failed to check the car, which had already begun to slide backwards. Owing to the big load on the car it gained momentum at every foot.

When the passengers realized tbat ths car was running away they became panic-stricken. Women and children screamed, while men climbed over them in a frantic effort to reach the platform, from which those who had been standing there were jumping to the pavement, only to be thrown heavily and cut or bruised.

When the car reached Washington Street, where there is a safety switch installed for just such an amergency, it luckily took the switch, ran along about 100 feet of dead rails to the pavement, hit the curb, and stopped. The car could never have rounded the sharp curve at the speed it was going, and had it turned over there would certainly have been great loss of life.

The most seriously injured is Meyer Wolfson, 30 years old, of 485 Hunterdon Street, Newark. His skull is fractured. He is in St. Barnabas's Hospital in an unconscious condition and may die. The others received cuts and bruises.

DARLINGTON CLEARS PATH.

Farmers Who Refuse to Have Dairies Inspected Are Blocked.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 27.—The men sent out by Dr. Thomas Darlington, President of the Board of Health of New York City, to inspect the dairies of all farmers sending milk into New York City, do not find their path strewn with roses. Recently O. W. Mapes, head of the Dairymen's League, which hopes to soon control all the milk sent into the city, advised the farmers not to submit to having their farms inspected by Dr. Darlington's agents, and to resort to the use of the "toe of a cowhide boot," if necessary, to prevent it.

For a week Dr. Darlington's inspectors have been in Orange County working for the cause of better milk. They bave been coldly received by the farmers, but met with little opposition. One of these inspectors, K. L. Dewolf, struck a snag on Friday in the town of Goshen which for a time threatened to result seriously. Farmer John Loring refused to allow Inspector Dewolf on his farm—not because he feared the consequences, as his farm is one of the best in the county, but because he did not believe the inspector had any right on his farm.

After a long and heated argument the inspector drove away without inspecting the farm. As soon as he could get to a telephone the inspector called up Dr. Darlington and explained the situation. Dr. Darlington learned that the obstreperous farmer sold his milk to the Borden Milk Company in this city and immediately telegraphed to the office of the company that if they took Loring's milk they would he shut of the New York market.

This startled the Borden's superintendent, Mr. Schoonmaker, who drove to Loring's. After a long conference the farmer admitted that he had been hasty and would receive the inspector. To-day Inspector Dewolf went to the farm again and made his inspection.

This incident probably puts a quietus on the opposition by the farmers to the New York inspectors.

ALCYONE STUCK IN THE WAYS.

The Launching of Henry W. Putnam's Schooner-Yacht Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 27.—The big three-masted steel auxiliary schooner Alcyone, built for Henry W. Putnam of New York, was to have been launched at Lawley's yard at 10:20 o'clock to-day, but after sliding down for four feet, while the daugbter of the owner had the baptismal bottle of champagne poised for the christening blow, the vessel stuck fast and would go no further. The workmen sought to find the cause of the trouble, and discovered that the grease had "set," and that it would be necessary to rewedge the schooner before she would move. After several hours coaxing the men gave up the task, and the launcbing was postponed until Monday.

Mr. Putnam, who had come over with a party, was on the launching stage, and was sorely disappointed. This ocean-going pleasure craft was designed by Tams, Lemoyne & Crane of New York. She is a magnificent vessel, and the largest of her type in the world.

The Alcyone is intended for deep-sea cruising, and her owner will make extended voyage in her. She will be commanded by Capt. Alexander Olsen, who was Captain of the auxiliary schooner Ariadne, also owned by Mr. Putnam. The Alcyone will fly the flag of the New York Yacht Club.

NEW AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

Herman Ridder Plans to Publish One at a Date Not Yet Set.

At a luncheon of the Principals' Club at Delmonico's, in Fifth Avenue, yesterday, Herman Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, announced his intention of publishing a paper in English on every evening and Sundays, which would be patterned after the Staats-Zeitung.

The announcement came as the sequel of a discussion of "yellow" newspapers. One of the speakers at the luncheon criticised some of the newspapers for their reports of the Thaw trial. When it came Mr. Ridder's turn to apeak he said:

"I do not stand here to protect the newspapers. If 'yellow' journals exist, it is all your fault. Those who do not publish 'yellow' newspapers do not have to defend them."

Then Mr. Ridder discussed the character of the Staats-Zeitung and made his announcement about the new journal. He explained to a TIMES reporter later that his newspaper in English waa merely one of his plans for the future. He had set no date for putting hia intehtion into effect.

ERIE "SUMMER HOMES" BOOK and "Fishing Book" are now being distributed at 309-1159 Broadway, New York; 833 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and other Erie offices.—Adv.

MISS FLOWER'S CAR KILLS SIX-YEAR-OLD

Frantic Mother of Lad Hears News and Rides with Him in Auto to Hospital.

CRIES FOR VENGEANCE

Miss Flower Declares It Was an Unavoidable Accident—The Chauffeur Locked Up.

While hurrying to the West Forty-second Street Ferry yesterday afternoon an automobile in which rode Miss Mary A. Flower of 611 Fifth Avenue, knocked down and ran over six-year-old Michael Mooney of 563 Eleventh Avenue at Forty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue. After the accident the automobile raced with the injured lad to Roosevelt Hospital, but the little chap died almost at the door of the Institution.

Miss Flower is a daughter of Nathan M. Flower, a Wall Street broker, and a niece of the late ex-Gov. Flower. The chauffeur, Paul Keller, 33 years old, of 123 West Forty-sixth Street, after making the run for the hospital, was locked up on a technical charge of homicide at the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

The Mooney lad had been playing in Eleventh Avenue with a number of companions. The other boys left bim and Michael continued to frolic alone. The automobile approached at a fast clip, according to Patrolman Mee, and the boy started to run across the street, getting in front of the machine, according to the chauffeur.

As he heard ths tooting of the horn the youngster turned and ran back toward the curb. Confused, he again whirled rapidly and ran in the path of the car.

Miss Flower screamed as she saw the boy's danger. The chauffeur swerved the machine toward the middle of the street, but not in time to avoid striking the lad. He was knocked down and the front wheel passed over his body.

Keller stopped the heavy machine almost in its own length, and both he and Miss Flower climbed out and hurried to the unconscious victim. Miss Flower lifted the boy's head in her lap and rubbed his forehead, trying to bring him to consciousness. Patrolman Mee, who was a short distance away, arrived just as the boy was being carried into a near-by drug store.

Miss Flower, who realized that the youngster had been seriously injured, suggested that the automobile be pressed into ambulance service, and Patrolman Mee gave his consent.

Just as the boy was being carried to the car his frantic mother, who had learned of the accident, arrived at the drug store. She literally tore her way through the crowd which had gathered, using her fists and finger nails on those who were in her way. She snatched the little fellow from the patrolman's arms and strained him to her breast.

With a white face and blazing eyes she turned upon the crowd.

"May God punish whoever did this," she cried.

Patrolman Mee pointed out to Mrs. Mooney the necessity of getting the boy to a hospital. Mrs. Mooney refused to surrender the lad to any one else, and with Keller at the wheel and with Patrolman Mee and the mother holding the boy, the race to the bospital began.

Patrolman Mee finally climbed over to the front seat and took his seat behind the chauffeur to prevent any other patrolman from stopping the speeding car. Just a block away from the hospital the unconscious lad's form grew limp. At the hospital the first glance showed Dr. Johnson that the lad was dead. Mrs. Mooney fainted at the news, but was revived and went home.

Miss Flower, who had gone back to her home in a cab, returned later seeking to furnish bail for Keller. She was accompanied by several members of the family, but was informed that she would have to see the Coroner about bail.

"It was an unavoidable accident," said Miss Flower, when questioned.

Later Miss Flower, accompanied by friends and Coroner Shrady, went to the West Forty-seventh Street station. The Coroner paroled the chauffeur in the custody of Miss Flower.

BRIDGE TO COST $18,000,000.

Outlay on Blackewil's Island Structure $6,000,000 Beyond First Estimates

Controller Metz's Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics has furnished to the Controller a detailed report of the progress made in the construction of the Blackwell's Islang Bridge to date, which shows that the bridge will cost the city not less than $6,000,000 more than was originally estimated.

When the Board of Public Improvements decided on the construction of the bridge the estimate of the cost was set at $12,548,500, which sum included the purchase of the land necessary for the approaches. The Controller's men now report that the bridge will cost the city from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000, and they say that there is practically no chance of diminishing this estimate by changing the plans or specifications without materially impairing the value of the bridge.

In the original estimate the land required was valued at $3,148,500. The report to the Controller says: "From present indications, the land to be taken by the city for this bridge may cost $6,000,000, and perhaps $8,000,000." It is asscrted that the speculators have been very active and have bought up the land which the city will have to acquire.

The report includes a thorough history of the building of the bridge and a detailed description of the structure, which is to be double-decked, with trolley tracks on one level and the elevated tracks and foot path above.

STOP BINGHAMTON CARS.

Company Fears Violence from Strikers After Nightfall.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 27.—To avoid trouble from strike sympathizers, which was feared after dark, General Manager Clark ordered all cars of the street railway company run into the barn at 6 o'clock to-night.

During the day the company succeeded in maintaining from a sixth to a quarter of its regular service. One car was stoned in Upper Chenango Street just before noon, the only strike disorder reported during the day.

Manager Clark this morning announced that the pay of all men who stand by the company will be raised to $2 a day, or 20 cents an hour, the price demanded by the strikers. The company refuses, however, to recognize the union in any way.

WALL ST. DYSPEPTIC—FISH.

He Says It Is Suffering from Acute Fiscal Stomach Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—"Wall Street bit off more than it could chew," said Stuyvesant Fish to-day. Mr. Fish, who is now a member of the Executive Committee of the Missouri Pacific Railway and a close adviser of George J. Gould, is making an inspection trip over the Missouri Pacific & Iron Mountain system, and arrived in St. Louis this morning from Texarkana. His said:

"Some of the Wall Street financiers havo been suffering from acute fiscal stomach trouble lately, much to their discomfiture, if not surprise, and they must recover before they can renew their feasting. Tbeir dessert was served rather late. Some other operators bcame ill previously.

"Ths financial strain has made the postponemsnt of railroad improvements compulsory. Much work is being done, as much as possible, snd there will be no cessation of operations for betterment. Still, considerable important work is dslayed until moncy is easier. Conditions point to the advisability of practicing a little conservatism."

Mr. Fish in discussing his trip over the Missouri Pacific & Iron Mountain system said the system was preparing to begin general reconstruction.

Mr. Gould proposes to expend about $100,000,000 for improving the system. The intention is to invest about $10,000,000 a year for at least ten years.

Mr. Gould and several railroad officials departed to-night for Kansas City and Denver.

SEVEN MINERS ENTOMBED.

Mine Near Johnstown Flooded with Water by a Blaat.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., April 27.—Seven miners have been imprisoned in Mine 38 of the Berwind-Whits Coal Company, at Foustwell, near this city, since yesterday afternoon, by a flood of water caused by an inflow from an abandoned working.

It was supposed that the entire party had perished, but late this afternoon signals were exchanged between the entombed men and the rescuers by means of rapping on a water pipe.

To-night, however, the rapping from within has ceased, and it is feared that the men are dead from drowning or suffocation. It is believed that it will be several days before the water is pumped out, and hope for the men has almost been abandoned. Through some mistake, it is said, the accident was caused by a blast being fired in the thin wall which divided Mine 38 from an old working which was filled with water.

The accident happened some time yesterday, but it did not become known until after 2 o'clock this afternoon. No official advices were then received, and that an accident had occurred was only discovered when the families of the entombed men gathered about the shaft. All of the men are foreigners and have large families.

GET "GENTLEMAN BURGLAR."

Tate Had Escaped, but Waa Recaptured Near Home of Alleged Victim.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Edward Tate, known as the "gentleman burglar," who escaped from St. Francis Hospital in Peoria, Ill., was arrested here to-day. A detective, who had been on his trail, made the arrest as the alleged safe-blower was about to enter the residence of a friend. Tate was under arrest recently in Peoria, for safe blowing, but owing to illness was confined at the hospital under police guard. By a ruse he escaped the guard, and until to-day has been at large.

A clue to Tate's whereabouts came to the police in peculiar shape. They learned that Tate was trying to obtain an interview with Theodore Smith, whom Tate is said to have beaten and robbed three years ago. What Tate wished with Smith is not now known, although it is supposed that he wished to arrange that Smith should not press his charges, and to make restitution of the money of which Smith was robbed. It was at Smith's house that the detectives were waiting when Tato appeared.

Tate tried to run, but fell to the walk from weakness.

THREATEN TRAVEL TO CONEY.

Striking B. R. T. Firemen Invite Other Men to Go Out, Too.

The cars on all the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system were running as serenely and uninterruptedly as usual last night, although a strike of power house firemen had been "on" since Monday.

General Manager John F. Calderwood and the other officials of the road did not seem to be a bit disturbed over the situation. They said they did not regard the strike seriously, and had found no lack of men to take the places of the strikers.

The strikers have eatablished headquarters at Third Avenue and Fourth Street, from which they issued circulara yesterday, requesting firemen not to seek employment in the plants. Last night the strikers, who demand an increase of pay, were asserting that if their demands were not acceded to they would call out all the men employed in the power houses to-day, and that there would be a sympathetic strike of other employes of the road which would result in tying up the expected heavy Coney Island travel, as well as all other traffic on the road.

TO REPAIR LIBERTY.

Plans Approved, Too, for an Elevator Inside the Statue.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Quartermaster General Humphrey has approved the plans for the repair and completion of the gigantic atatue of liberty on Bedlow's Island, New York Harbor, but the contract will not be placed until early in June, $62,800 being available for the work.

It is the purpose to make the statue conform to the original designs of Bartholdi, which will involve for the first time the lighting of the great bronze torch with eight powerful arc lights. An electric elevator and winding stairway also will be fitted inside the statue.

TELEPHONING THE DEAF.

An Electric Discovery Makes the Deaf Hear.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The end of imperfect hearing devices and ugly ear trumpets is in sight. It has been demonstrated that an electric device, called the Acousticon, enables the deaf to hear, and that its use improves and sometimes restores the natural hearing. It is small and is worn as part of the dress. It gathers the sound, magnifies it 400 per cent., and transmits it to the ear. A very small electric battery, carried in the pocket, supplies a sufficient current. On a large scale the invention is being installed in the leading churches and theatres, with great success. The Acoustic Co., of 1,267 Broadway, has the sole right to distribute the Acousticon. They will be glad to have any who are interested call and test it thoroughly, or write for full details.—Adv.

RICH WIDOW WEDS A FANCY SKATER

Mrs. Ida Wainwright Marries W. H. Bratton, Who Is Ten Years Her Junior.

SURPRISE FOR PITTSBURG

Bratton, Whose Home Is in Flatbush, Has Been Employed aa a Skating Instructor.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—Mrs. Ida Wainwright, 40 years old, widow of Edwin Z. Wainwright, a millionaire brewer of this city, and Willard Hay Bratton, 30 years old, a professional skater, employed as instructor at Duquesne Garden, went away quietly to New York and were married last Saturday by the Rev. Dr. Charles Edward Locke at his residence, 11 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, in the presence of Mrs. Jesse L. Dippold of this city, a friend of Mrs. Wainwright, and another witness, who was called in. At present Mr. and Mrs. Bratton are at the Jamestown Exposition on their honeymoon.

It waa not until to-day that relatives of Mrs. Wainwright knew of the wedding, they supposing that she was visiting friends in New York. She has one son, about 10 years old, who is at the Wainwright home, 5,701 Rippey Street, this city. This afternoon the lad refused to say anything about his mother's wedding.

Mrs. Wainwright, who is a beautiful brunette, inherited $2,500,000 at the deatb of her huaband. Her son has an independent fortune of $250,000, which was also left to him by his father. Mrs. Wainwright was formerly Miss Ida Moore of this city.

The bridegroom is the son of W. H. Bratton of Flatbush, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. His father is in business in New York City. The young man comes of an excellent family, his motber having bsen one of tbe wealthy Hay family of Philadelpbia. For some time Bratton traveled for bis father's bouse, but two years ago he settled in Pittsburg as instructor of skating at Duquesne Garden. He is an expert skater and tennis player, and took tbe place because of bis love of skating more than for the amount of money he received for the work.

All of this Winter Mrs. Wainwright has been a constant attendant at Duquesne Garden. She was aeen constantly in the company of young Bratton, but none of her friends attached any importance to the matter on account of the difference in their ages and positions.

Last week Bratton signed a contract for the coming season as manager of a park which is run by the managers of Duquesne Garden, with the understanding that he was to return to the Garden next Winter, to resume his work as skating instructor. He suddenly disappeared, however, and nothing was heard from him until the report of his marriage reached Pittsburg to-day.

The relatives of Mrs. Wainwright were so surprised when they heard of the marriage that at first they doubted the truth of the report, and telegrams were sent to Dr. Locke. He immediately sent word back confirming the fact that he had married the couple. Mrs. Dippold, who is at her home there, also confirmed the report this afternoon.

A. M. PELL SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Papers Filed, but Kept from Public—Couple Parted Two Years Ago.

Suit for divorce has been instituted by Mary Hutton Ecclesine Pell against her husband, Alexander Murtha Pell, member of the well-known Pell family of this city, and a brother of Archie and Duncan Pell.

Justice O'Gorman, it is known, appointed Charles F. Bliss as referee yesterday, but nothing further about the case developed at the Court House. Neither W. J. A. McKim of 320 Broadway, Mr. Pell's attorney, nor Luther G. Billings, representing Mrs. Pell, will discuss it. Papers in the case have been filed with the clerk in Part I., Special Term of the Supreme Court, and no one has been permitted to see them.

The Pells, both of whom are thirty-four years old, have been married for nine years and have one child, a boy. Their relations first became strained a little over two years ago, and their friends were soon afterward surprised to learn that the couple had separated. Since that time Mrs. Pell has maintained a residence in London, only returning to this country recently to conduct her suit.

Mr. Pell, who is wealthy, has spent most of his time on his estate at Richfield Springs.

COMPANIES QUIT TEXAS.

25 Inaurance Organizations Withdraw Because of New Law.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 27.—Gov. Campbell admits that when he refused to veto the Insurance bill, in response to petitions from the leading financial institutions of the State, he did not believe the life insurance companies would carry their threat to withdraw from the State into execution. Twenty-five of the biggest life insurance companies in the country, however, have given notice to the Texas Commissioner of their withdrawal and have issued instructions to their agents to notify their policy holders.

The new law imposes many objectionable restrictions, chief of which is that which requires the life companies to keep on deposit in Texas 75 per cent. of the amount of the premiums collected on Texas policies. By the withdrawal of the insurance companies, the State will lose nearly $500,000 in taxes annually. They declare that the Eastern life insurance companies have now $10,000,000 invested in Texas, in loans to railroads and other developing institutions, and that they were willing to invest more capital if the new law had not been passed.

KILLED IN A MOCK DUEL.

Brooklyn Man Stabs a Friend by Accident in Sham Fight.

Edward Belcher, 22 years old, of 456 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, accidentally killed Charles Murphy of 285 Devoe Street last night in a mock duel with paper cutters. Murphy waa pierced to the heart and died before an ambulance could come from St. Catherine's Hospital.

The two young men and a party of friends were spending the evening at the home of Charles Welatold at 327 Devoe Street. Songs were sung and atories told till finally the talk turned on duels, and then the conteat waa begun. The young men were friends and all concerned said it waa an accident.

Capt. Evans of the Herbert Street Station waa notified and arrested Belcher. He found him leaning over Murphy's body. Belcher waa locked up in the station house on a charge of murder

GIANT BALLOON ASCENDS.

Ten of the Best-Known Aeronauts of Peria Are In It.

PARIS, April 27.—A giant aerostat named "The Eagle," with a capacity of 4,150 cubic meters, made a successful ascent to-day from St. Cloud.

There were in the car ten of the best-known aeronauts of Paris, including M. Santos-Dumont. The ascent was witnessed by a large and fashionable gathering. The balloon vanished to the southwest before a fair breeze.

"The Eagle" is the property of M. Bahan, Vice President of the Aero Club.

HEAVY SNOW IN NORTHWEST.

Railroads Affected and St. Paul Car Lines Blocked.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 27.—The most furious snowstorm that has occurred in the Northwest has prevailed for twenty hours. All over the Dakotas, as far west as Montana, the ground is covered with from six to ten inches of snow. Railroad traffic is delayed from five to fifteen hours. Farmers have been delayed in their seeding, and will be forced to replant.

In Minneapolis and St. Paul the street-car system has been blocked all day, cars being pushed through intermittently.

TELLS OF PITTSBURG GRAFT.

President of the Tube City Road Gives Names of Councilmen.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—President C. S. Cameron of the Pittsburg & Tube City Railroad this afternoon made good his promise and turned over to Attorney John Marron, special counsel for the city, the list of members of the Councilmanic graft combine which held him up for $70,000 before it would consider the passage of his railroad franchise ordinance. President Camcron was on the stand for an hour in Magistrats Brady's court.

Attorney Marron declines at the present time to make public the names contained on the list, asserting that besides those of the combine members, the names of several Councilmen who supported the railroad ordinance for legitimate reasons are included in the list. He declares, however, with the list in his possession, he expects to bring criminal charges agalust several members of the combine.

CUBA FREE SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Secretary Taft Expects to End Intervention by That Time.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—That the United States Government would withdraw from temporary control of Cuba in September, 1908, was declared in an interview by Secretary of War Taft to-day.

Briefly referring to that country and his recent visit there, tbe Secretary said the Cuban settlement had proved so unexpectedly satisfactory, and that Gov. Magoon had so completely succeeded in winning the confidence of all parties, that he felt that the United States could withdraw and give those people another opportunity for self-government not later than the date specified.

While the Cuban parties had not agreed among themselves, he explained, still they had agreed with him.

Mr. Taft also said that he expected to sail for the Philippines on Sept. 1, to be absent about eighty days.

SAME OLD CHICAGO.

Stead Can't See That It Has Improved in Fourteen Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 27.—"It looks like the same old Chicago." William T. Stead, world critic, who, fourteen years ago, took a trip through Chicago's under world and then wrote some blunt and uncomplimentary things about it in a book he named "If Christ Came to Chicago," came back to-day and gave vent to the above opinion. He made a slight qualification.

"That is a purely superficial observation," said Mr. Stead, smiling, "but what I have seen does not impress me with the fact that Chicago has greatly reformed."

About the prospects of world peace, Mr. Stead was particularly anxious to talk.

"The Peace Congress at New York was a dismal failure," be said. "It accomplished practically nothing. It was hopelessly parochial."

EDWARDS'S WIDOW SUES.

Seeks to Prove That Her Husband Was Not a Suicide.

NEW HAVEN, April 27.—Affidavits were taken here to-day in the suit of Mrs. Charles A. Edwards, of New York, against a casualty insurance company of New York to prove that her husband, who was found dead in the Hiller homestead in this city in January of last year, was not a suicide.

Among those who gave affidavits as to Edwards's mental condition were Mrs. Timothy Dwight, wife of ex-President Dwight of Yale University, and Mrs. Samuel Harris, widow of the late Prof. Samuel Harris of Yale, both of whom were cousins of Mr. Edwards, and who were with the latter at Mr. Dwight's home on the evening before Mr. Edwards's body was found. After several weeks of inquiry at the time, the Coroner's verdict was that Edwards had taken laudanum and then shot himself while in the rear of the house, and that then he had gone upstairs and retired, dying in his bed.

The widow sues to recover on an insurance policy in which there is a suicide clause.

DUNLAP SUCCEEDS GILLETTE.

New York Man to Head Philadelphia Water Bureau.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Frederick C. Dunlap of the New York City Water Department was to-day appointed Chief of the Bureau of Filtration of this city to succeed Major Cassius E. Gillette, who resigned hy request. The salary of the office will be reduced from $17,000 a year to $8,000.

Dunlap waa formerly connected with the bureau, but when John W. Hill of Cincinnati, Chief of the hureau, was removed by Mayor Weaver after the political upheaval two years ago, he resigned and went to New York. Major Gillette resigned from the Engineer Corps of the United Statea Army to succeed Hill, and shortly after he came here he charged that the contracting firm of McNichol & Co., of which several leading Republican politicians are members, defrauded the city of large sums of money in the construction of the filtration system.

HUNGRY STATESMEN QUIT JAMESTOWN

Ohio Contingent, Crying for Soap and Food, Reach Washington.

BLOODLESS DUEL FOR DRINK

Buckeye Legislator and a Knight of the Holy Roman Empire in a Tug of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The official delegation sent by Ohio to help open the Jamestown Exposition rushed into Washington this morning crying for soap and food. They told a pitiful tale of privations endured by the statesmen and diplomats who helped to celebrate the anniversary of John Smith's landing.

"If John Smith had found that exposition when he landed," declared State Representative S. D. Shankland of Lake County, "he would have been mad at Pocahontas for saving bis life."

"I fought in the Spanish war," said Adjt. Gen. Critchfield, sadly, "but I suffered no such hardships as I have in the last few days."

State Representative Pierce D. Metzger of Cuyahoga County was the hero of the party because of a duel fought with a French diplomat, although it was bloodless, as most French duels. It seems that a luncheon had been prepared for all the visiting dignitaries on ths opening day.

When the famished guests of honor smelled food there was a mad rush for the lunch counter, in which Metzger, as a graduate of the Western Reserve University football team, distinguished himself. The only thing left in sight when he neared the goal, however, waa a cup of lukewarm coffee. He grabbed for it, but so did a uniformed, sworded, gold-laced, and beribboned dignitary with foreign whiskers.

"Beg pardon," said Metzger, clinging to the cup, "this is mine."

The Affront.

"Eet belong to anybody who has heem," declared the Frenchman, also hanging on. "Well, then I've got 'him,' and so it belongs to me," replied Metzger, and jerked the cup out of the other's hand to emphasize possession.

"I am insulted," exclaimed the diplomat in great excitement.

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" demanded Metzger, whose wrath began to rise.

"I will have zee satisfaction, yes," sputtered the other.

"Come outside the tent and I'll give it to you," threatened the Cuyahoga County statesman.

But the Frenchman was digging madly for a card.

"I am one gentleman," he cried, "I do not fight weeth feests. I am one Knight of the Holy Roman Empire," slapping the glittering decoration on his breast.

"You've got nothing on me," boasted the American. "I'm a Knight of the Maccabees myself," whereupon he drank the coffee.

"Barbarian! Cochon—bah—" snarled his antagonist, frantic at the final loss of the coffee, and he snapped his fingers in hostile fashion toward Metzger's face.

"Pig, yourself, boo, boo, for you," promptly reported the ex-Mayor of Bedford.

Just then a surge of starved State Governors toward the lunch counter drove the two bloodthirsty principals apart.

Appeal to Critchfield.

"What do you think of that? What should I do?" Metzger demanded of Adjt. Gen. Critchfield as an authority on matters of honor and a man of the sword.

"I am puzzled," admitted Gen. Critchfield. "In Cuba during the Spanish war I met many foreign officers, but none who acted like that."

The woes of the Ohio party began with their arrival on the grounds. All carriages were reserved for people wearing glittering uniforms, and money could not secure one for this party wearing the frock coats that constitute the uniform of American statesmen.

Consequently "Acting Gov." James M. Williams of Cleveland, Senator Dick, and Secretary of State Thompson headed a procession, carrying suit cases in one hand and their silk hats in paper bags in the other, that marched the long, uphill way to the botel on foot. Nobody welcomed them or gave them a pleasant smile or asked them what tbey would have. Nor would the harassed clerks or haughty bellbops of the Inside Inn notice them, although Col. Thompson had the money in his fist to pay for twenty-eight rooms reserved weeks in advance.

The dignity of Ohio was jostled about the hotel lobby for two hours, protesting vainly. The weaker brothers subsided into corners and mopped their streaming brows. "If we only had our National Guard uniforms on," sighed Col. Thompson.

"'I remember a situation like this in Cuba during the Spanish war—" began the Adjutant General.

Tried It on the Clerk.

"For heaven's sake, Critchfield, turn your reminiscences on the clerk. Maybe they will bring him to time," protested the distracted Secretary of State.

Gen. Critchfield, nothing loath, pushed his heavy weight through the crowd, brought a big fist crashing down on the desk, and, in the voice of a bull moose, began to kick in the language of "our army in Flanders."

They got the rooms. "But such rooms," sighed Sam Flickinger, secretary to Gov. Harris, who loves bis ease. "A hole in the wall, $3.50 per day without meals, and if a man dropped a remark in the lobby, you could hear it in every room."

"And no soap," complained Representative George Little of Xenia.

"And no soap," echoed the whole party. They could not find a cake in their rooms, and no one connected with the botel would give them any.

State Senator Charles Lawyer of Ashtabula County headed a raid of faithful organization men who captured a sliver of laundry soap for the use of Senator Dick.

"Now, in Cuba—" began Critchfield.

"Curse Cuba," muttered State Auditor Guilbert. "What we want is soap."

In their despair they went to the Ohio building, which is one of the few State buildings completed on time. The State Commissioners received them with little formal speeches they had thoughtfully prepared and given to the press in advance.

"Never mind the welcoming ode," cried A. P. Sandles, President of the State Board of Agriculture, testily; "have you got any soap?"

The Commissioners were sorry. They had cases and cases of soap ordered, but it had not arrived.

The party went out on the veranda and

sat in sullen melancholy looking out over the water.

Temperance Man's Regrets.

"I am a temperance man, and voted to raise the saloon tax to $1,000," began State Senator West, apologetically, and the party sat up with reviving interest and began to notice, "but I wish I had a drink," West ended, dejectedly.

The party fell back in their chairs with a chorus of groans. It was the same story with food. Members of the delegation all swore on reaching Washington that they had not eaten a meal since leaving the confines of Ohio. What they saw and heard of the ceremonies depended on the battle they put up or the bribes they offered.

They had to watch the great naval review from a distant wharf. Boats were prohibited from crossing the harbor while the President's yacht lay there. Senator Dick tried all his influence on Admiral Harrington to have this modified for the official Ohio delegation, but there was nothing doing.

"That is the work of Taft," muttered Critchfield, gloomily, and added, "I wish I'd had him in my regiment in Cuba."

Seven members of the party did finally run the guards, buy a boatman and conduct a surreptitious review of the fleet. State Senator Hafner fell in with an officer of the Ohio and discovered, so he says, that the boasted silver service given the battleship Ohio consists of a butter dish and a hern-handled corkscrew. He will ask the Legislature for an appropriation to give the ship a real service.

Finally when the Ohio party wanted to get out of Jamestown the members ran against some more regulations and had to huy another hoatman to circumvent them. Their hoatman was arrested just as he landed the statesmen alongside of the steamer bound for Washington. On this steamer they could get neither food nor drink, nor was there any soap. When they reached the Raleigh Hotel here this morning they ordered twenty-eight baths, breakfast for fifty-six, and there followed the noise of a great splasb and the clatter of silverware.

The party left for Ohio tonight at 11 o'clock. As the train pulled out, Critchfield, who was on the rear platform, was heard to say:

"When I was in Cuha, during the Spanish War—" hut just then other members of the party on the back platform ran inside the car. The Ohio delegation reported that the Exposition is nowhere near completion.

ROOSEVELT SAILS BACK.

Takes a Trip Up the James River and Returns to Washington.

NORFOLK, Va., April 27.—After a trip on the James River to Jamestown Island and back, President Roosevelt set sail for Washington on the yacht Mayflower at 9:40 to-night. He is expected to arrive at the capital before noon to-morrow.

The trip on the James River was made on the yacht Siyph. It was a purely private excursion, to give the President and some of his guests an opportunity to see some of the historio spots. Brandon, the estate of the Harrisons, on which is a fine mansion, said to he the oldest Colonial architecture in Virginia; Westover, the estate of the Byrds, and Shirley, the estate of the Carters, were visited. The party also inspected the old church tower at Jamestown, which is all that stands to mark the spot chosen hy the first English settlers to hulld their homes.

The day was far from heing pleasant. The sky was entirely overcast with clouds at daybreak, and there were several drizzling showers during the morning. Inclement weather, however, had no effect upon those on board the yacht, and they insisted upon carrying out their programme. In order to make the trip as much of a holiday as possible, the President insisted that his stops should be entirely informal, and it was announced that if there should be any ceremony he would not make the stops scheduled. At Westover, Branden, and Shirley the President and his guests met only the occupants of the estates.

In the President's party were Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Archie and Quentin Roosevelt, Justice Moody of the Supreme Court, Assistant Secretary Bacon of the State Department, William Loeb, Jr., secretary to the President, and Assistant Secretary Latta; Mrs. Ralph Cross Johnson, Capt. Lee, Military Aide to the President; Lieut. Commander Long of the navy, and Dr. Ohnesorg of the navy.

Upon their return late this afternoon they transferred, off Newport News, from the Syiph to the Mayflower, which later sailed for Washington.

The Ohio, Maryland, and Connecticut State huildings on the Jamestown Exposition grounds were formally opened today, and at the Virginia State Building Gov. and Mrs. Swanson received informally for several hours.

The opening of the Ohio Building led off at 11 A. M., with all of the Ohio Executive party present. Miss Blanche E. Cadot of Toledo and Mrs. Theodore Boiling, wife of the Ohio Executive Commissioner, received the guests. The formal opening of the Maryland Building hy Gov. Warfield occurred at noon, and was followed hy a reception.

The Connecticut State Building was opened next with ceremonies more elaborate than at either of the others. There were many Connecticut State officials in attendance, and the guests included the Governors of several States, governmental and exposition officials. Gov. Swanson of Virginia extended Virginia's greetings, and President Tucker spoke for the exposition company. Gov. Woodruff and the Connecticut party left tonight.

The Pennsylvania State Building was not opened to-day. It is hoped to have the Louisiana Building open in a few weeks, but the decorations are yet incomplete, and the date has not been fixed.

The official atatement of the Exposition's opening attendance yesterday shows that there were 54,000 people within the grounds during the day and evening. The turnstile statement shows a total of 38,240 admission tickets, including paid tickets and passes. This statement does not include, however, the people who entered the service and carriage gates and the several thousand who came ashore from the fleet of war vessels anchored in Hampton Roads.

ROOSEVELT AS A CHILD.

Senator Beveridge Hopes There Will Be More Like Him.

GALENA, Ill., April 27.—The hirthday of Gen. Grant was celebrated to-day hy the people of Galena and vicinity. Business in general was suspended. The cornerstone of the Carnegie-Foyt fifty-thousand-dollar library huilding was laid in the morning. Commemorative exercises took place in the afternoon in Grant Park.

The orator of the day was Senator Beveridge of Indiana.

"To-day, like Washington, like Jackson, like Lincoln, and like Grant, Theodore Roosevelt is similarly assailed hy similar men. Like them, he has been called a 'despot'; like them, and like all great men of all countries and of all times, he has been called 'egotist' and 'insane.' To little minds the great have always been both vain and mad. But of our President, who is great only because he is hig enough to reflect the purposes of 90,000,000 people, the final charge that he is a 'child' waa made the other day by a brilliant editor in an acid speech.

"If child he he, God give us more such children to serve and to hless thia Nation! God grant that auch stock shall not run out! God grant that for every Washington period there shall be a Washington, for every Jackson period a Jackson, for every Grant and Lincoln period a Lincoln and Grant, for every Roosevelt period a Theodore Roosevelt!"

BONAPARTE PRAISES TAFT.

Thinks Only History Can Do Full Justice to His Achievements.

BOSTON, April 27.—An address was delivered to-night by Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte at the dinner of the French-American Republican Club of Massachusetts.

He spoks in words of highest praise of the course taken hy President Roosevelt in his attitude toward the great combinations of capital. He referred to Secretary of War Taft as "a man to whose character, ahilities, and public service only history will do full justice, although I hope and believe they are appreciated and will be recognized by hia countrymen."

La Follette on Roosevelt.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—United States Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, who arrived here to-day, gave it as his opinion that President Roosevelt will be renominated by acclamation at the next Republican Convention.

"SIR JOHNNY" DUNN TAKES HIS NEW JOB

It's Not Like Being a Wall Street Detective, but "It's Orders," Says He.

PUNCTUAL TO THE MINUTE

And He Put in the Night at Canarsie—His Family Greatly Concerned.

"Sir Johnny" Dunn, 74 years old, and for more than thirty years head of the Wall Street branch of the Detective Bureau, having been caught in the ebh tide of transfers Friday night and washed away down to Canarsie, got up yesterday morning hefore 5 o'clock, took his cold hath, put on his clothes, including his high silk hat, white waistcoat and houtonniere, and started for his new precinct, Canarsie, which is described as having a fishy smell.

Of course "Sir Johnny" had no uniform. He can hardly remember when he wore one. Thirty years and more in Wall Street, and before that a sleuth connected with the main Detective Bureau at 300 Mulberry Street, the last little hlue uniform that he wore has long ago fed the moths. And it would be hard to borrow a uniform for "Sir Johnny"; he is so small.

But Lieut. Dunn in his nearly fifty years of service in the department never has known what it was to be behind time. He does not let small things come between him and orders. He might well have called off his first trip to the lonely precinct hy the sea on the ground of sickness, so that he could get a uniform. His superior officers would have understood that well. But "Sir Johnny" has never looked for excuses to get around immediate and complete fulfillment of orders.

On Friday night his children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren, who had gathered in his house at 995 Lexington Avenue to cheer up the Lieutenant, tried to make a joke out of how hard it would be for him to find his new assignment. They pictured to him how many times he would have to transfer from one car to another to get there, and how if he should make the wrong transfer at any point he would he late. What if he should be late once?

But all this about Canarsie was no joke to "Sir Johnny." He had little idea of how one should get there. He laughed at the jokes, but he wrote down the various routes that were mapped out to him. Though he always gets up at 5:30 o'clock for a cold hath, yesterday morning he was up long before that. His children, who had planned to wake him at that hour, to make sure he shouldn't be late, found his reem empty.

On the Job to the Minute.

"Sir Johnny" reached his post at 7 o'clock, an hour before he was due. The Lieutenant at the desk was shocked when "Sir Jehnny" strolled in at 7 o'clock in the morning, pink of cheek and swinging his walking stick. "It's some millionaire that's hughouse on early morning walks," thought the Lieutenant. The new Lieutenant walked behind the desk and introduced himself. The man in charge gasped.

At 8 o'clock, when the men came in from patrol and others came in to go to work they were all made known to "Sir Johnny." A great many of them knew him already; all of them knew him at least by reputation. He is one of the very few men who can lecture policemen at Headquarters with safety.

He told his troubles about his uniform. The men hustled around through the station, finally locating an old cap that would do and a hlouse that had to do. The sleeves were a hit long for "Sir Johnny," and the coat wasn't a wall-paper fit anywhere. But the new Lieutenant was able to fulfill the utmost letter of the regulations as to dress, and he was content.

Thus, at 8 o'clock sharp, "Sir Jehnny," late chief of the Wall Street Bureau, laid aside his cutaway coat, white waistcoat, and walking cane and silk hat, put on the ancient misfit blouse, and entered upon his new duties on the dot. Orders had been carried out.

When the men had filed out of the station and it took on the customary drowsy quiet of a far-away precinct, "Sir Johnny" contrasted Canarsie and 13 Wall Street, the Steck Exchange Building, where the downtown hranch of the Detective Bureau has always been. He missed the greeting of this or that young or old millionaire whom he was accustomed to greet in the corridors at 13 Wall Street. A fisherman came in to report that some villain had stolen a net and a clam spade, hut that was all.

He missed his visit to the good restaurant he customarily went to at luncheon time. He walked out to a shack and got what he could. Late in the afternoon, instead of standing at Wall and Broad Streets, and, with his men, watching the tide roll out from the Dementia Americana district, he went to watch the fishing boats passing into the hay.

"It's Orders," Says Sir Johnny.

Later in the day a son-in-law of his, D. A. McLaughlin, went down to aee how he was getting on. On Friday night his children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren had pictured him, jokingly, once more in a uniform. They had tried thus to get him out of the blues. They do not conceal their concern over what the effect of this transfer has upon "Sir Johnny." And so when his son-in-law entered the station house yesterday the old Lieutenant braced up bravely, called up a smile, and said:

"Well, here I am, Mac."

More than one who sympathized with "Sir Johnny" in his day of trouble aired their indignation hefore him. They said it was "a shame to send out an old veteran to a precinct like Canarsie." They tried to point out politics in the move. Some of them joked him for pursuing that sort of police policy which leaves a veteran with a lean pocketbook, alhelt with practically a stainless record. He let them all talk. He answered nothing except, "It's orders, boys."

And last night "Sir Johnny" had to stay at the Canarsie Station. He had to do a night shift. The record at his home is that last night was the first he had spent away from home in twenty-eight years. One or two of his children, who had not been able to get to see him on Friday night, together with all the others of bis folks and a number of friends, had gathered at his house to cheer him up. But McLaughlin brought back word late in the afternoon that "Sir Johnny" couldn't come home.

"My heavens, then," exclaimed Mrs. E. D. Clark, a daughter who lives with him, "what will he do for his night's cold bath? He'll he knocked out of gear if that is taken away from him."

He Has Trained to Keep Fit.

The family sat around speculating what effect the Canarsie assignment will have upon "Sir Johnny." They are all sure that he will not resign, as was the manifest design of Commissioner Bingham in taking the old Lieutenant out of the Wall Street Bureau. He was eligible for resignation perhaps thirty years ago. His children and his friends say that he has never had a thought except to keep himself fit to remain on the force.

They hold he has accomplished that. They declare that he hasn't been sick in years; that his habit of taking two cold haths a day all his life, of walking and exercising every day, and of abstaining from tobacco and liquors has left him now, old as he is, hale and hearty, almost unimpaired physically and completely so mentally. They argue that the Wall Street Bureau has been used a long time as a berth for veteran policemen with more experience than agility.

They admit that the branch down there is an easy berth, allowing the men, as it does, to go home at night, but they hold that the duty of the head of the bureau is simply to see to it that the few men under him go out and work, exercising his wide experience in their guidance. They argue that "Sir Johnny" has done that well for more than thirty years, and that he is both physically and mentally able to continue doing that. Certainly he can do hetter work there than in some precinct, they say, and if he is to remain on the force, why break the spirit of a veteran with an almost stainless record?

For it is no secret that "Sir Johnny" has had the ambition to die in harness. He has labored to keep himself so that up to the last, no matter how old he might be, he would be mentally and physically fit for the place he held.

Golden Wedding Long Ago.

His family say that for "Sir Johnny" to be compelled to remain at home would kill him. It is not alone that he has gone every day for thirty years to 13 Wall Street, returning every day at the same time, but that some three months ago his wife was burned to death in the big family parlor. She had helped him hold himself up, and three years ago, when he and she celebrated their golden wedding, he was as happy and as sound as any of his six children.

His family and friends fear for the consequences if "Sir Johnny" is practically compelled to loiter away his time at home and away from 13 Wall Street. Once hefore, when Mr. McAdoo was Commissioner, there was a plan on foot to try to force him to resign. It cut into "Sir Johnny's" spirit so deeply that the many big men he knew in Wall Street interceded for him, and the Lieutenant held his joh.

The news that he had been exiled to Canarsie became known early on Friday afternoon, but the underground telegraph that tells men of what has happened to them long hefore the official order is in their hands did not tell "Sir Johnny" anything. Nohody wanted to do it.

How "It" Came to Him.

He reported as usual at 300 Mulherry Street late in the afternoon. The Lieutenant in charge of the orders in the Detective Bureau is also named Dunn.

"Anything for me, Lieut. Dunn?" asked "Sir Johnny."

"A letter, Lieut. Dunn," was the answer. "I'm afraid it's all up."

"Thank you," said "Sir Johnny," and he went home to tell his favorite daughter that "it"—she knew what that meant—had come at last. There was a sort of wake at 995 Lexington Avenue Friday night. "Sir Johnny" has six children, thirteen grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren. Almost all of them were there, as well as friends from all over the city.

On Friday before last, when the first hig shake-up struck the Police Department, "Sir Johnny" went home more than usually happy. "Well, Nellie, thank God, for the first jolt has come, and I am not among the missing." Friday night he said:

"Thank God still, Nellie, but it's all up, I guess. I'm to go to Canarsie."

The thought of being practically put out has preyed upon the mind of the many-yeared Lieutenant. He has wanted to die in harness, and yet he has feared always that the Commissioner in power would consider just the number of years that was chalked up against him, without investigating his peculiar physical and mental fitness. At every big transfer movement in the department he trembled.

A Policeman Since 1859.

"Sir Johnny" Dunn came from Ireland when he was not a year old. He has been in New York ever since. Joining the force in 1859, he has been there since, and hopes to be when his last order comes. In spite of his nearly fifty years in the Police Department, thirty of them being in Wall Street, he does not even own his house, his children say. He has had only two charges against him, and they were apparently for little technical matters. One of them was dismissed, anyway. And for the other, he was only reprimanded.

Though he is not rich, he has raised a fine family. He has three sons—Thomas J., an ex-Deputy Customs Collector; John J., an acter, educated for a musician, and Charles, private secretary to the Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. His three daughters are all married. They are Mrs. E. D. Clark, 995 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. D. A. McLaughlin, 99 Lexington Avenue, and Mrs. James Larkin, 240 East Fifteenth Street. All of his children have children, and some of these have more.

Mrs. Clark says that the three things in which "Sir Johnny" has educated all his family to the last generation are punctuality, scrupulous neatness, and the saying of good words about any one who is for the moment under a dark cloud. His favorite comment, says Mrs. Clark, when the conversation is about this or that man in the department being up on charges or dismissed or otherwise in trouhle, is this:

"Oh, well, I don't know what his trouble is. Remember, we don't know the other side. But I do knew he was a good fellow."

His Punctuality.

His neatness is almost a joke in the department. He is a machine in punctuality, and this he has impressed on all bis folks.

"We used te have a certain time to eat," said Mrs. Clark yesterday. "He would not begin until every child of us was at the table. It mattered not how long the table was kept waiting—everything had to stand until the round of the family was filled. The knowledge that everything hung on a tardy one somehow made us get the habit of doing things on time. He considered it a cardinal sin to fail to do a thing at the proper time."

"Sir Johnny" went to Wall Street at a certain time the first day it was opened and since, and unless he got a night assignment he came home at a certain time. He always got up in time for 6 o'clock mass at the Dominican church in Sixty-fifth Street. His family, which was gathered last night to talk about the awful thing that had happened, were sure that "Sir Johnny" would get back this morning in time for late morning church, anyway.

The record runs in the Dunn family that "Sir Johnny's" mother lived to be over 90 years old, and that she was 81 before she lost a single teeth. She swallowed that. The children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren and friends are praying that "Sir Johnny" will be at least 81 before he finally loses his old job at 13 Wall Street, and that it will be equally as sudden and providential as Grandma Dunn's first denticular loss.

J. R. KEENE'S DAUGHTER SUES.

Wants Divorce from Talbot J. Taylor, Who Was Her Father's Broker.

Mrs. Talbot J. Taylor, daughter of James R. Keene, is suing her husband for divorce. They have been living apart for some time, hut, as it had been understood that her father was much opposed to a dissolution of the marriage, it was not known that steps for a divorce had been taken until the matter came into court. Samuel Untermyer, as counsel for Mrs. Taylor, made application last week to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a commission to take testimony outside the State, but made no argument.

The Taylors have been well-known in social circles, and have entertained at their country house, Cedarhurst, L. I., and at their Adirondack camp on Upper Saranac Lake. Talbot J. Taylor was the senior partner of the brokerage firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., in which Foxhall P. Keene was a special partner with an interest of $200,000. They were the brokers for J. R. Keene, and as he made their offices at 30 Broad Street his headquarters, they were of much importance in the financial world.

The firm assigned on July 24, 1903, to Philip J. Britt, after the collapse of the Southern Pacific pool, engineered by J. R. Keene, and the decrease in value of United States Steel and other stocks. Their total liahilities were $8,713,476, and they had nominal assets of $21,016,762, and actual assets of $7,410,065. Russell Sage had lent the firm $800,000, and was the largest secured creditor, and it was understood that J. R. Keene was the largest unsecured creditor. His name did not appear in the schedules, but his interest was set down as $1,500,000.

TELLS OF MISSING GIRL.

Police Hear That Elizabeth Grady Was Dragged Into a Downtown Hotel.

A possible clue as to the whereabouts of Elizabeth Grady, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Andrew Grady of 183d Street and Fort Washington Road, who has been missing for a week, was received yesterday. A registered letter was sent to Capt. Kreuscher of the West 152d Street Police Station, written in French, and signed "A Perfect Gentleman."

It said that the writer had seen about 9:30 o'clock on Wednesday a girl, answering the description of Elizabeth Grady, having a dispute with a man in Twelfth Street, near Third Avenue. The man was evidently trying to persuade her to go into a hotel. She refused, and he took her by the arm and dragged her in by main force.

The writer declares that he haa no doubt that it was Elizabeth Grady and that he decided it was his duty to inform the police of the occurrence. Capt. Kreuscher notified the police at the Fifth Street Station, and they are investigating the story.

A careful search of the neighborhood near the girl's home has been made by the police, and her companions have been questioned. One of her schoolmates declared that she fancied she had seen her in an automobile in Broadway, hut the police do not put much stock in her story.

QUINCY SOON KNEW ROBBED CO.'S NAME

Continued from Page 1.

but returned and faced certain criminal charges growing out of his business here.

Mr. Quincy was asked if he could explain how Dennett could have known of his practice as a lawyer in order to pick him out as the prospective counsel for a friend who had committed a robbery. No explanation occurred to him. He was then told that Squire and Dennett had been engaged in a financial negotiation within a few days of the time when Dennett communicated with Mr. Quincy.

This suggested an incident to Mr. Quincy's mind, which he had not recalled previously. It was that Dennett, when the two first met at the Manhattan Club, told him that Mr. Squire had suggested his name as just the man to handle the ease.

How Quincy Found Company's Name

This was all on that particular phrase of the subject that Mr. Quincy remembered to-day. The next point of his original story upon which more light was thrown to-day had to do with his activity after his return from Boston on Wednesday night, and before he went back to New York to see Dennett again on Saturday. The understanding had been that Mr. Quincy did not learn the name of the trust company involved until Dennett told him on Saturday. This still remains true so far as positive information from Dennett is concerned, but it also developed to-day that Mr. Quincy was sufficiently informed when he got back to Boston to be able to sit down with a list of Directors of several likely trust companies and decide that the Trust Company of America was probably the one involved. He told reporters that he discovered Mr. Sheehan's name upon this list.

He was asked where he obtained the list, whether from a corporation directory or from a private source. He said that a clerk in his office looked it up. Mr. Quincy was then informed that, inasmuch as Mr. Sheehan did not become a Director of the Trust Company of America until after the merger with the Colonial Trust Company, which has just been consummated, Mr. Sheehan's name could not possibly appear in the board of President Thorne's concern in any of the existing corporation directories. He then went out and got the list of Directors of trust companies which he had consulted. He had been mistaken, he said. He heard Mr. Sheehan's name from some other source; probably Dennett told him on Saturday. He would not say positively about that.

The next interesting thing abeut the talk with Mr. Quincy to-day had to do with the arrival of Mr. Heney as a facter in the case. Upon the inference suggested to him on Friday, that Douglas and Dennett were both present at the meeting with Mr. Quincy on Saturday afternoon, he was still unwilling to cemment, but when asked at what stage of the case Mr. Honey came in he said it was not until Sunday morning, after he had been informed of the arrest.

Concerning his talk with an official of the trust company, Mr. Quincy was still silent to-day. He said that he considered that the public statement of Mr. Sheehan that no blame attached to him made it proper that he should not speak on the trust company side of the case.

Quincy's Bankruptcy.

Mr. Quincy took exception to-day to the statement in THE TIMES that he was "broken in health and spirits." He said that, while he had lost some sleep en account of this case, his health was excellent; in fact, he prided himself on it. His suggestion was that the only change in his appearance was the turning of his hair from black to gray, but there had been many troubles of a financial nature in the past ten years leading up to his bankruptcy in January of this year. The records of that hankruptcy disclose a list of securities of which Mr. Quincy was possessor at the time the petition was filed.

The companies in which he was interested as stockholder or bondholder were, among others, the Colonial Filing Company, the United Mining Company, the Deadwood Quartz Mining Company, the Caltonia Copper Mining Company, the Belanger Spinning Ring Company, the Peepie's Legal Company, the Arizona and New England Consolidated Mining Company, the Consolidated Street Lighting Company, the Pedella Gold Mining Company, the Paraffine Oil Company, the By-Products Paper Company, the Maskell Copper Reduction Company, the La Luz Drainage and Transportation Company, the King Solomon Mines Company, the Don Carlos and Turka Mining Company, and the Constant Dynamo Company.

Thinks Retainer Envelope a Plant.

Mr. Quincy's attention was called to the finding of $2,500 in an envelope marked "Retainer for Josiah Quincy" in Dennett's hed at the Manhattan Club. He said:

"My theory is that the envelope was placed there as a plant. It was natural, however, that Dennett, when he found the crash at hand, should have some money ready to pay a lawyer."

Mr. Quincy went to his home in Weston this afternoon, and denied himself to reporters later.

DENNETT MAY WIN IMMUNITY.

Believed to be Playing for That in Bond Theft Case.

Although ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston has denied that he has any more knowledge of O. M. Dennett than a slight acquaintance, and has explained that all he knowa of the bond robbery from the Trust Company of America was derived from consultations with him as a lawyer, the rumor that there is a "man higher up" somewhere persisted yesterday. Forbes J. Hennessy, counsel for Dennett, visited him in the Tombs yesterday morning. When he came out he was asked:

"Has any promise of immunity been made to Denentt in return for his statement?"

"When I was in the District Attorney's office," replied Mr. Hennessy, cautiously, "immunity was often granted. I suppose that the aystem is still in vogue."

It is believed that the trust officials made a strong effort, when they first discovered the defalcations, to obtain from Dennett and Douglas some part of the $140,000 which they think the prisoners retain in some place of concealment. The District Attorney's office was not called into the case until Tuesday evening, two days after the arrests.

Now Mr. Jerome is playing for bigger game. Immunity is never promised to a prisoner before he has made his statement, but it is a well-recognized principle in criminal cases that if a prisoner helps on the District Attorney his complaisance will not lose its reward. Dennett talked for four hours to a stenographer, and it is believed that he laid bare a big conspiracy in which out-of-town promoters were concerned. If he had only been telling of his own dealings with Douglas he could have hoped to gain little from it.

Mr. Hennessy, after his interview with Dennett, did not confirm Mr. Quincy's story that he had merely a nodding acquaintance with his client while Dennett was with the Beacon Trust Company.

"That assertion is inaccurate," said Mr. Hennessy. "He had a long and intimate acquaintance with my client, and I do not think he can deny it."

It was learned yesterday that at any rate the Trust Company of America thought enough of Mr. Quincy's connection with Douglas and Dennett to send one of its officials to atop him talking. Immediately after the arrest of Douglas last Sunday this official called on Mr. Quincy at the apartments at 128 Central Park South and urged him to keep silence. Soon after Mr. Quincy went to Boston with his wife and family.

Assistant District Attorney Murphy went up to Lakeville yesterday with the confessions of Douglas and Dennett and went over them with Mr. Jerome. Oakleigh Thorne, President of the trust company, was away fishing at Millbrook, N. Y., and almost the only persons connected with the case in town besides the prisoners in the Tombs were the Pinkertons, who keep watch over Dennett's office on the ninth floor of 42 Wall Street.

Mr. Murphy has the only key. The offices are two small rooms, which could he turned inside out in a couple of hours. Yet they are watched day and night by the detectives. It is understood that some hope yet lingers in the minds of the trust company officials that somewhere there may he found some of the $140,000.

General Overhauling Likely.

At the State Banking Department yesterday it was surmised that the present robbery would lead to a great overhauling of the system in vogue in the trust companies. Whenever a defalcation occurs it always arouses the vigilance of the banking officials of Wall Street, and there is a quiet overhauling of their accounts and a careful inspection of the work of the most trusted officials.

But what strikes the State Banking Department particularly in this case is the ease with which Douglas walked out with the honds.

"In many banks and trust companies," said one of the examiners yesterday, "it is made impossible fer a clerk who handles securities or large sums of money to leave the bank during the day. He enters his cage at 9:30 o'clock, when business begins, and stays there until after 3 o'clock. By that means he has no opportunity to pay surreptitieus visits to stock brokers.

"It seems a curious thing for a clerk to be able to step out to luncheon and take it watching a tape machine. In many institutions luncheon is sent in by the bank to the clerks who are liable to temptation. If the Trust Company of America had gone te the expense ef providing Douglas's luncheen his opportunities to defraud them would have been practically destroyed."

Other cases similar to the present robbery have occurred. Some years ago a hank clerk had "horrowed" $50,000 for use on the steck market. When he found he could not pay it back he went to a lawyer. His advice was to take another $100,000 and use that as working capital te get him out of the hole. He only plunged in further, and when the inevitable smash came the lawyer got ten years for his advice.

A Hoase Douglas Dealt With.

Douglas carried on many of his deals in the steck market with houses of good standing. One house he dealt with was Carpenter, Baggott & Co. of 21 William Street. A member of the firm said last night:

"Dennett had been dealing with us for the last two or three years. I do not remember from whom he received his introduction to us, but I am sure that it was from an unexceptional source. He opened an account, but it never ran to any very high figures. Perhaps as a rule he was carrying from 100 to 500 shares.

"He had the reputation of being a careful trader with good information. He always was conservative in his speculations, and would sometimes let a week or two go by without buying anything. Generally he was ahead of the game, but he got caught in the Canadian Pacific slump a week or two ago and dropped $3,000.

"He has not heen inside our offices for nearly a year, in consequence of some slight treuble which happened there, but he continued to send his orders by telephone. At the present moment there stands to his credit on our books about $5,600."

Carpenter, Baggot & Co. have in their possession $36,000 of the honds stolen from the Trust Company of America, but they have notified the company that it can get them back as seon as it likes to send for them.

WALLS FALL, KILLING FOUR.

Enraged Hungarians Stone Officers of Copper Firm—Try to Wreck Train.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 27.—Four men were instantly killed, three badly injured, and fifteen others hurt this afternoon by the falling of a brick wall at the De La Mar Copper Works at Cbrome, a place about eight miles from here, en Staten Island Sound. Those killed were all Hungarians.

As soon as the news of the accident spread about the village, a crowd of about 700 Hungarians gathered at the gates of the works and demanded admittance. When denied entrance they attacked officers of the company who tried to pacify them. The latter were driven to shelter by volleys of stones.

A special train was made up and run into the company's property to take on board those who required hospital treatment. When the train pulled out of the grounds the engineer discovered a big pile of ties on the track, which had heen put there hy the enraged foreigners.

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SMITH WOULD AMEND THE ELSBERG BILL

Transit Commissioner Says Debt Limit Prevents City's Taking Up Shonts's Offer.

NEED PRIVATE CAPITAL

In Order to Get It, He Declares, Present Exacting Conditions Must Be Changed.

According to Rapid Transit Commissioner Charles Stewart Smith there is practically no possibility of the city being in a position to accept the offer of the Interborough Company, through its President Theodore P. Shonts, to build certain new subways, no matter to what extent the authorities look with favor on the proposal. The city's debt limit, in Mr. Smith's opinion, effectually prevents such a course being followed, and the only hope for new subways is the repeal or amendment of the Elsberg law.

In an interview last night Mr. Smith said that he considered the proposal made by Mr. Shonts to be a fairly reasonable one from the standpoint of the Interborough, but one that could not be seriously considered, as it practically entailed municipal construction and would necessitate the expenditure by the city of more money than the municipality could afford to spend on subways. He thought, however, that it would be an exceedingly good thing for the officials of the Interborough and the members of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners to discuss' "as business men" the possibility of so modifying the conditions in the present contract which the traction company found onerous as to make them acceptable.

Private Capital the Last Hope.

"There is just one thing to be said about the matter," said Mr. Smith; "we've got to attract private capital. That is the one way to get what we want. The conditions under which subways are to be built must be made attractive to private capital, and the first step to be taken in that direction is to repeal or amend the Elsberg law. It is that law which is responsible for the present state of affairs and its passage through the Legislature has simply put off rapid transit for a year.

"Mr. Shonts's proposal to build extensions to the present Subway line with the city's money at actual cost is possibly all that he could offer to do under the circumstances, but the word 'cost' is very elastic, and what Mr. Shonts proposes is practically municipal construction, to which I am opposed. He would be in the position of an agent of municipal construction under the suggested conditions, and nothing else. At the same time the Interborough, Mr. Shonts should remember, would be building lines that would eventually be feeders to their present lines.

"The city cannot build the subways. It is a mistake to suppose that it can, either independently or as Mr. Shonts suggests. The debt limit prohibits such a thing; the city has not got the money, and to have the limit taken off the debt limit as it affects subways would necessitate a constitutional amendment, requiring three years. In addition I am not sure but that it would be a bad thing, for you can never tell what sort of men are going to get into office.

"Controller Metz is conatantly asserting that we have no money to spend. The city has undertaken to build the Subway loop between the East River bridges, which private capital would not undertake or even look at, and which will cost $15,000,000. The Board of Estimate is not going to alow its whole income to be expended on rapid transit lines and to build the really necessary subways would mean that new schoolhouses and many other improvements just as important would have to be abandoned.

"As I said before, the only thing to do is to make the conditions attractive to private capital and then, if the Interborough will not bid perhaps somebody else will. But they won't do it under the Elsberg bill. I knew some men who had intended to bid on subways before that law passed, but when they found the franchise was to be limited to twenty years they shook their heads and would not even consider it. The Elsberg bill was enacted because there seemed to be a belief that Belmont had a fat thing and was making a lot of money. Now I know what the Interborough is making, and they are not making too much, considering the chances they took.

"That first contract was the greatest thing of its kind that was ever drawn up. It was conceived in the Chamber of Commerce, and much of the credit for it belongs to Mr. Hewitt. Think of it: In forty-two years, owing to the 1 per cent. that is paid into the Sinking Fund, the whole city indebtedness for the construction of the Subway is wiped out, and at the end of the lease term the city has the property without its having cost the taxpayers a single cent. There never was a contract like that drawn anywhere.

Would Admit Advertisements.

"Now, I've been on the Contract Committee of the board all the time. When we drew up this last contract, owing to the great public sentiment on the question, we barred all advertising signs. It is my belief that they should be allowed to display advertising signs at the stations, as long as they do not interfere with the easy reading of the name of the station. Every railroad in Europe has such signs at the stations, and there is no good reason why we should not have them here. However, we barred them out.

"Not a member of the board expected to find any bids in the box last Thursday. I knew perfectly well that there would not be any; I knew that no one would come forward to bid under the Elsberg law. We knew what the Interborough wanted, for they had discussed it with us, and we were practically certain that they wouldn't bid, either.

"The Elsberg law cannot be repealed at this session of the Legislature. That means that we will have to wait till next year. In the meanwhile the Public Utilities bill will probably pass in some form or other, and we will be out of office."

Controller Metz, who is also a member of the Rapid Transit Board, took a more hopeful view of the situation, though he declined to discuss the offer of Mr. Shonts at length until he saw the parallel between the present form of contract and that for the first Subway, which is being prepared by former Corporation Counsel George L. Rives, and will be presented by him to the Rapid Transit Commission next Thursday.

"I haven't gone into the matter deeply," said Mr. Metz. "I'm waiting to see the comparison between the old contract and the new one. The city hasn't got any money to build subways with, and anyway the Interborough people could raise the money just as easily as the city, providing the city guaranteed the bonds."

Mr. Shonts is expected back from the South to-morrow, and it is expected that he will elucidate still further the plans that he may propose to the commission if a conference is held. It was learned yesterday that one of the schemes the Interborough has had in mind, and one which was proposed to the commission at an executive session, was the building of a two-track, one-level express subway up Lexington Avenue, instead of a four-track, double-decked line. The express line was to have but two stations, and free transfers were to be given to the Lexington Avenue surface cars, which, it was maintained, would be able to take care of the local travel.

URGE TRI-BOROUGH SUBWAYS.

Brooklynites Say If City Won't Build They'll Seek Private Capital.

A meeting of the Presidents of several Brooklyn civic organizations interested in the construction of the proposed tri-borough subways was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of Frank A. Hutson at 150 Nassau Street. It was decided to ask the city to build the road, and if this effort is not successful an attempt will be made to obtain private capital for the purpose.

The proposed route is complete as a franchise, except the four-track line on Manhattan Bridge, known as the Flatbush extension. The Manhattan Bridge route was adopted by the Board of Estimate on Friday, and Borough President Coler, who was present, offered to assist in obtaining the consents of the property owners along the route, and said he would bear part of the expense. The line will run from Hanson Place and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to Canal Street and the Bowery. The discussion will be again taken up at a meeting late this week.

Those who attended the meeting were Frank A. Hutson, President of the Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, Borough Park and Coney Island Subway Improvement Company; Daniel Moynahan, President of the West End Board of Trade; Edward Stratton, Jr., President of the Taxpayers and Rentpayers' Association of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards; John R. Pinover, President of the Lefferts Park Improvement League; C. E. Weisz, Treasurer of the Bath Beach Park and Coney Island Subway Association; William E. Cleary, President of the Citizens' Association of Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton; Joseph B. Allee, Chairman of the Committee of Flatbush Avenue Extension of the Myrtle Avenue Board of Trade.

ARTS CLUB EXHIBITION.

Attractive Paintings, Sculptures, and Pastels by Men and Women.

The show of recent work by the artist members of the National Arts Club will close May 4, making room for an exhibition of sketches. Meantime the present showing has been so much admired that there can be little doubt that it will form one of the stated annual exhibitions of the club.

It was assembled and hung by the outgoing Art Committee, of which Mr. Chester Loomis was Chairman. This committee performed the somewhat delicate task of judging and installing the works of fellow-members with a good deal of tact, not to speak of the disagreeable necessity of rejecting some things which were not up to the standard and sending back others which could not be hung for lack of space. No complaints have been heard.

Pictures and statuary not mentioned in the first notice include many excellent works. The exhibit of Mrs. Alice Barnsy of Washington is particularly noteworthy. "Sunshine" is a fine study of figure and sunlight; "Circe," a half length of a wicked-looking girl with a pig; "Lucifer," a Frans-Halsian canvas with a somewhat feminine fallen angel. Mrs. Barney's heads of Bacchantes and of young girls are often sketches, but very powerful ones.

Mr. Chester Loomis has a pleasing "Beach at Tréport" and an excellent American landscape, "On a Green Mountain Golf Course," together with two portraits. Mr. J. William Fosdick sends one of his peculiar decorations, a female figure called "The Reader," carved as well as painted on wood. The surface is incised before painting and much gold is used in the background, so that brilliant mosaic effects are secured. Mr. Arthur I. Keller has a painting nearly in black and white, showing two women in conversation. "Persuasion" is remarkable for the beauty of line in the figures and the intensity of the two persons. "The Model" is a full-length of a girl in a fine costume charmingly painted. "Early Evening" and "Portrait Study" show further versatility.

Paintings by Miss Content Johnson show a broad, easy brushwork and uncommon feeling for color, especially "Habitant Mother," interior of a French Canadian home with the mother leaning over a cradle, light falling from the rear, and "An Old Garden in New France," full of rich gleaming flowers and patches of sunlight. Less successful because kept in too dark a key for the time of day and for outside light is "End of the Day's Work," a farmhouse, orchard, and oxen.

Sterling work is seen in the life-size seated portrait of Mr. William Scherer by Mrs. Jenny Delaney Rice, who is better known by her miniatures than by large paintings. "Little Lady Blue," by Mr. Lester Weller Mable, is the full-length portrait of a comely young woman pulling on a long glove. Exceptionally good landscapes are "Early Summer," "Winter," and "Late Afternoon," by Mr. Bolton Jones. Miss Eugenie M. Heller, Miss Maud Stumm, Mrs. Lealey Bush-Brown, Miss Laura Barrett, and Miss Mary Rogers send landscapes, figures, and portraits. Mr. Taber Sears shows his decorative sense and eye for color in "Fisher Girl" and "Houses in North Holland." Studies of peasants very attractively wrought by Mrs. Emma Lampert Cooper are "Woman Sweeping" and "After the Churning."

Among the statuary are a model for a statue to Edgar Allan Poe by George Julian Zolnay, and his "Kentucky Pioneer," representing a monument erected in Kentucky, also an extremely interesting male bust by Richard F. George, a lovely symbolical head with drooping eyelids, by Daniel C. French; a "Lotus Flower Fountain," by Miss Enid Yandell, a kneeling female figure with garland, by William Brewster, signifying Hospitality, and a bas-relief portrait of a Judge by John J. Boyle. Alfred L. Seligman shows heads of Lincoln and Beethoven, and Victor D. Brenner a number of his attractive medals.

This exhibition will cause an hour to pass with great enjoyment, owing to the effect of alert intelligence and individuality it imparts. Admission is by card from a member or by application to the Secretary; entrance through the Art Club Annex, 119 East Nineteenth Street.

HOW LITTLE FRITZ WENT TO THE ZOO

Denied Visit to the Animals by Mother, He and Three Others Go Anyway.

LEO, THE GOOD, WAS A DRAG

"The Gang" Walks Miles, Hears the Lion Roar, Buys Candy with Keeper's Nickels and Has Lots of Fun.

Seven-year-old Fritz Fink sat on his father's doorstep yesterday morning and viewed the Bronx with intense displeasure, the said doorstep being in 217th Street, near White Plains Road.

"Gee, but Wakefield is slow," said he, as an occasional trolley car jogged him out of his reverie.

For Fritz believed he had especial reason to consider it slow.

Here it was Saturday, and he hadn't seen the animals in Bronx Park. All through the week his mother had promised to take him to see the monkeys if he were good. And he had been good—that is, until half an hour ago. But why did his little sister have to have a curl just over her forehead, one that one couldn't resist pulling? It was too bad.

"You bad boy! No visits to the monkeys for you. You act too much like one as it is," his mother had said.

So Fritz sat on the doorstep and didn't want to play, although he knew the time was passing and Sunday school and then weekday school would be upon him before he knew it.

Of a sudden Fritz heard his mother calling him. He knew what she wanted. He had heard her say that morning that she was going to make banburys for his cousin, who was coming to-morrow, and she would probably forget to order something from the grocer. So when she called him Fritz didn't answer for a moment. He wouldn't go to any old grocer's when he couldn't go to the Zoo.

Finds Some of "the Gang."

As she continued to call, the tone of her voice reminded Fritz of how he had felt when the visit to the animals was denied him. The boy's eyes filled with tears and in a sudden fit of rebellion he slipped off the doorstep and walked rapidly down Barnes Avenue. In front of the house where the "Buster Brown boys"—so called from their attire, in contradistinction to juvenile fashion in the rest of the neighborhood—dwelt, he stopped.

From the little house at Barnes Avenue and 216th Street two of the "busters" ran out—Alexander, who is 7, and Leo, 4.

"Gee, ain't this place dead?" began Fritz with preface.

"You bet it is, least that's what my father says when he wants to go downtown evenings and mamma won't let him," agreed Alexander Bloch.

"Leo thinks it's pretty nice," said Leo.

The two other boys looked at the four-year-old in deep scorn and in silence unbroken until Fritz had an idea.

"Say," he exclaimed, "let's go and see the animals. Let'a go down to Bronx Park."

"Won't we get lost?" Alexander asked.

Fritz Promises Protection.

"Naw," promised Fritz; "I'll take care of you. I've been most to Mount Hope myself."

The two started off, without thinking further of Leo until he set up a shrill howl.

Alexander ran quickly back to him.

"Now you shut up, will you?" he roared. "Mamma'll hear you."

Between his sobs Leo announced:

"I don't care. If you go I'll tell mamma. Mamma said for us not to go away."

Alexander was considering dire threats that might prove silencing, when Fritz tried his hand with the little boy.

"Don't you want to see the animals, Leo?"

"No," bawled the four-year-old.

"There's monkeys in cages that throw things at each other, and there's anakes and bears—"

"Is there a lion?" demanded Leo, "and does it roar like this."

He emitted a gentle roar.

"Sure," said Fritz, "and there is an elephant."

For answer Leo put his hand in his brother's and the trio set forth. On White Plains Road, while they were toiling up a long hill they met a German driving a wagon full of eggs.

German Gives Them a Ride.

"Give us a ride," called Alexander.

The German said nothing.

Fritz Fink picked up a stone.

"Hey, you!" he shouted, "if you don't give us a hitch, I'll smash your eggs."

The German smiled and the boys climbed in.

On the way down William McCarthy from a house near by joined them. The trip to the Park was without event until after they had been through the monkey house and were viewing the lions. Of a sudden a lion roared long and continuously. His keeper was unable to silence him. Then it was that the sorely taxed conscience of Leo made itself both felt and heard, for his cry was only a little less insistent than that of the caged animal.

"Leo has been a bad boy," sobbed the little fellow, "and the lion wants to get Leo and eat him because he is bad."

The keeper turned to the little group whose members were threatening dire things for Leo. He was a very wise keeper, and he had been in the Zoo a very long time, and had seen other little boys. Also, he was kind to animals.

Carfare Nickels for Candy, of Course.

"Well, run away from home boys?" he asked. "Where do you live, Woodlawn?"

"Wakefield," piped Leo, "and don't let the lion eat me."

"Here's 5 cents apiece," said the keeper, "now run along and take the Mount Vernon car."

Four palms clutched and closed on four nickels, and in a few moments more their owners were trudging along.

"Are we going home?" asked Leo.

"Naw," said Fritz, leading the way into a little store. "We're going to spend the money."

And spend it they did. With pockets bulging with gum drops they traveled the two miles that lay between them and their home.

"Will the lion get me?" asked Leo.

"Naw, lions can't get on trolley cars," answered Fritz.

When they were on the last stretch they heard Leo mutter:

"Lions won't bite you, 'cause they can't get on trolley cars."

Fritz's Luck with Him.

While the boys were walking wearily toward their homes, Joseph Bloch, the father of two of them, had been to the Wakefield Police Station and had sent out a general alarm for the German and the children. So when at last the little procession turned into the Bloch dooryard their parents were waiting for them. Alexander was spanked and Leo was put to bed.

Late at night his mother heard Leo say in his sleep:

"No, lions won't bite you because they can't get in any trolley car to get you."

But when Fritz arrived at his own doorstep there was still daylight. He had been seated but a moment when his mother appeared.

"Fritz," said she, "I want you to go to the grocer's and get the things on this paper. Run right along."

Down the road toward the grocer's Fritz lagged.

"Ain't my luck something fierce," said he. Then he cheered up and took a smarter pace:

"And, gee! I did see the animals," he added.

NITRATE MILL BLOWS UP.

Two Men Killed at Du Pont Powder Works Explosion.

Special to The New York Times.

HASKELL, N. J., April 27.—An explosion which could be heard for miles, the nitrate plant of the Du Pont Powder Works was blown up yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Foreman Andrew Larson of Pompton Lake and Nicola Gurello, an Italian assistant, were blown to pieces. Nothing remains of the nitrate mill, and only a ten-foot hole in the ground, fifty feet square, marks its former location.

SAY 'CAPT.' WILLIAMS GOT THEIR $80,000

Alleged Army Officer Caught in Philadelphia Had Many Victims Here.

ALL PROFITS ON PAPER

Alluring Prospectus Helped Sell Bogus Bonds, Lincoln Trust Company Charges—Many Creditors.

The arrest in Philadelphia yesterday of "Captain" William Plumb Williams, who has been dodging detectives for two years, has resulted in disclosures which show that while the alleged army officer has been arrested on the simple charge of beating a hotel bill in this city, there are scores of people who want him to settle claims aggregating close to $80,000. They say they invested their money in various schemes on the recommendation of the "army" officer, and there never were any returns.

The claims against Williams, it was stated yesterday, come from all parts of New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. When Williams is arraigned in Philadelphia to-morrow morning a representative of the Wall Street Detective Agency will be on hand with a warrant calling for his arrest for passing worthless checks. Then when the local authorities take the case in hand the officials of the Lincoln Trust Company will go before the Grand Jury and swear that one of the wildcat concerns that Williams used in his schemes was known as the "Central Long Island Electric Light and Railroad Company," and that the name of the Lincoln Trust Company was used fraudulently as registrar to the extent of $100,000 for worthless bonds.

An issue of $50,000 of these bonds was made, and only an investigation will show how many of them have been marketed. The trust company further charges that Williams's wife was associated with him in his schemes. Mrs. M. A. Mackey of 281 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, is one of the known victims of "Captain" Williams, she having invested in bonds to the extent of $4,000.

Williams was enabled to transact his business through the circulation of a printed circular which stated that the capital of the "Central Long Island Electric Light & Railway Company" was $500,000 and that the first mortgage bonds at 5 per cent. were payable in gold and that they were subject to redemption and interest, on any interest day, on thirty days' notice. The Lincoln Trust Company was named as trustee. The circular further stated that the railroad was to run from Port Jefferson to Patchogue, L. I., and that among the officers and Directors of the company were Willard Young, President; the Hon. Edwin Bailey, Director of the Patchogue National Bank, Vice President; William H. Mackey of the Chase Granite Company, New York, Second Vice President; J. H. Williams of New York, Treasurer, and W. H. Jaycox of Patchogue, counsel.

After the Lincoln Trust Company ceased to act as trustee, Williams, according to officials of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, asked that company to act as trustee. He was told to send in a list of officers and Directors of the railroad and informed that the company would then take the proposition under consideration. That was the last the Knickerbocker Trust Company heard of "Captain" Williams. Williams also sent broadcast a prospectus of the "Manhattan-Long-Island Railroad," a scheme that never got beyond the paper stage. This prospectus stated that the road was to be built with funds derived from the sale of $6,510,000 of its preferred stock.

Some of the New York creditors of Williams are the New York Telephone Company, the Longacre Square Hotel, Hugh R. Garden, Montrose, Clarke & Emmons, the New England Engineering Company, the Café Beaux Arts, and many others. C. C. Cook is counsel for these creditors.

Speaking of Williams, Mr. Cook said yesterday that during the Spanish war Williams was the Captain of the army transport Chester. The claims against Williams he placed at anywhere from $60,000 to $80,000.

DEATH FIGHT IN THE STREET.

Negresses Cut Each Other, Hundreds Watching, Till One Is Killed.

When Nellie Bruce, colored, of 245 West Sixty-first Street, quarreled with her sweetheart two weeks ago, and saw him leave her side for the companionship of Ollie Garner, a belle of the district on San Juan Hill, she told her friends that some time "she would have her revenge." Yesterday she watched her former cavalier chatting with her rival, and when he left the steps of the latter's home, at 238 West Sixty-second Street, Nellie felt that she could wait no longer.

"I'll be back," she said to Ollie, as she hurried to her own home. "And when I come there'll be somebody cut around here."

"Alabama," as the Garner woman is known on the hill, laughed, but nevertheless she provided herself with a strong knife, whose three-inch blade was sharp as a razor. The Bruce woman was renowned for her prowess with a pocket dirk, but yesterday she chose to arm herself with a bread knife, with an eleven-inch blade.

As she left the house she boasted to her friends, "If you follow me you'll see something doing," and an admiring and expectant throng accompanied her to Sixty-first Street. The Garner woman was still standing on the steps, and as her rival approached the other women ran, but she stood her ground. Straight up the steps went the Bruce woman, and the long-bladed knife flashed through the air.

The Garner girl stepped back. Then she leaned quickly forward and plunged her knife in the other's neck. The victim staggered backward, stumbled forward a few steps, and fell dead on the sidewalk. The police reserves were hurried from the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and they dispersed the crowd of several hundred negroes who had gathered.

The Garner woman had fled to the roof, where she hid behind a chimney. When she learned that the police were already in the house she surrendered.

DIVORCE DECREE FOR MME. EAMES

Extraordinary Care Taken to Prevent the Testimony from Becoming Public.

SINGER MAY WED AGAIN

But the Defendant Is Forbidden to Remarry in His Wife's Lifetime—Papers Sealed by Court's Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 27.—An interlocutory decree of divorce has been granted by Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins to Mme. Emma Eames, the opera singer, from her husband, Julian Story, the portrait painter, and it is now locked in the safe in the Westchester County Clerk's office at White Plains. The name of the corespondent named by the plaintiff will never be known unless the case is reopened at some future date. Extraordinary steps were taken to prevent the evidence from becoming public. Appel & Taylor, representing the plaintiff; Bowers & Sanda, counsel for the defendant, and the referee, Frank M. Buck, were all present when the papers were filed in the County Clerk's office, and they saw that everything except the interlocutory decree was sealed.

"These papers must be kept secret," said one of the lawyers. "Don't let the reporters see them."

Justice Tompkins admitted to-day that he had signed the divorce decree. It was learned that the evidence was sensational in character. After signing the decree Justice Tompkins wrote on the papers: "The County Clerk is directed to seal all the papers in this action except the interlocutory judgment."

Under the judgment granted Mme. Eames must wait three months before a final decree can be granted and then she will be at liberty to marry again, as the decree says: "It is adjudged and decreed that it shall be lawful for the said Emma Story to marry again as though the said Julian Story were dead, but it shall not be lawful for the said Julian Story to marry until the said Emma Story shall be actually dead."

When the three months have expired, the plaintiff may make application to the Supreme Court for a final decree. From the time the referee was appointed all the proceedings have been conducted in secret. The testimony was taken behind closed doors and every means to prevent the facts about the action leaking out were taken. Mr. Story married Mme. Eames in Paris when he was a struggling young artist. His greatest work is said to be a miniature of his wife. The couple have two homes, one in Italy and the other near Paris.

H. Jaeckel & Sons

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

37 UNION SQUARE (West)

ESTABLISHED 1863

Cold Storage for Furs

Our Cold Storage Department is now prepared to receive goods to be stored through the Summer months, including Furs, Motor Apparel, Millinery and Costumes, insuring them against all reasonable damage, and handling the most delicate fabrics by the latest scientific method of cold storage. Goods will be called for promptly on request and delivered without delay.

Special prices at this season for rectifications and remodelling.

Automobile Furs Cleaned

by entirely new process and put in perfect condition for use in the early Autumn.

37 UNION SQUARE (West)

TELEPHONE 3316 STUYVESANT.

Purchases of April 29th and 30th May Be Charged on the May Account

Herald Square, Broadway, 33d to 34th St.

Saks & Company

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

We Inaugurate on Monday the Annual

May Sale of Undermuslins and French Lingerie

At One-Fourth to One-Third Less than Regular Prices

If it please you, we would invite you to measure the May Sale values by the regular Saks standard of quality. Judge the worthiness of every offering by what you have a right to expect of us every day of the business year. You will find the price concessions merely a merchandising incident—and that we recognize no such thing as concession in quality.

In this medley of good things are many new imported models, as well as a number of clever adaptations, and all are expressive of that refinement of taste which shows an intelligent conception of your needs.

The Gowns.

Special at 75c.
Of nainsook or soft finished cambric; chemise style, kimono or puff sleeves; lace and ribbon trimmed.

Special at $1.00.
Of nainsook or soft finished cambric; chemise, open front, pompadour, circular or high neck models; elaborated with fine embroidery, Cluny and English Val. lace; ribbon trimmed.

Special at $1.50.
Of nainsook or fine cambric in new and effective models; embroidery and lace combinations; puff or button sleeves; open front or chemise models.

Special at $1.98.
Of fine nainsook, copies of French models; wide kimono, short puff or flowing sleeves; circular square neck, elaborated with lace, embroidery and ribbon.

Special at $2.50
Of sheer nainsook, elaborated with embroidery medallions and lace combinations—trimmed back and front; angel or kimono sleeves.

Also an entirely new series of Gowns
of sheer French nainsook in very effective styles and combinations of new trimmings; elaborated with wash ribbons.

Special at $2.98, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95 to $18.50.

The Chemises

Special at $1.00
of fine nainsook; deep yoke of lace insertions, ribbon and beading, also embroidery trimmed models; circular necks, skirt ruffle trimmed.

Special at $1.25
of fine nainsook trimmed with embroidery or Valenciennes lace. The embroidered model is finished with casing, ribbon run. The lace model has three rows of insertion, beading and ribbon. Skirts ruffle trimmed.

Special at $1.50
of sheer nainsook, pompadour or round neck; also shirt waist chemise, elaborated with embroidery, laces and ribbons; trimmed skirts.

Special at $1.98
of sheer nainsook; French or De Bal models elaborated with lace and embroidery medallions; fitted back models; trimmed skirts.

Special models in entirely new designs and trimmings at $2.98, $3.95, $4.50, $5.95, $7.95.

The Drawers

Special at 50c
of nainsook with wide umbrella ruffles, edged with French embroidery or Valenciennes lace and hemstitched tucks; open or closed.

Special at 85c
of nainsook or soft finished cambric; umbrella ruffles or the new Isabelle model; circular or French top; elaborated with embroidery, combination of lace and embroidery or lace.

Special at $1.00
of fine nainsook—Isabelle or regular models; umbrella ruffles; French or eyelet embroideries; Point de Paris or Valenciennes laces and ribbon trimmings.

Special at $1.25
of fine nainsook; circular umbrella ruffles of Valenciennes insertion and edge or deep embroidered flounce, ribbon run, French bands.

Special at $1.50
of sheer nainsook or cambric, wide umbrella ruffles in Van Dyke effects; elaborated with laces, insertions, embroideries and ribbons.

Special at $1.98
of sheer nainsook, French models; semi-circular flounces of Valenciennes lace, insertions and edges; ribbon run, embroidery edge and insertions.

Finer Drawers in many new and exclusive models; also copies of imported garments.

Special at $2.98, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95 to $7.95.

The Corset Covers

Special at 39c
of nainsook, embroidery, lace and ribbon trimmed.

Special at 50c
of fine nainsook, elaborated with French yokes and embroidery; other models lace trimmed back and front; slip-over models; all ribbon trimmed.

Special at 75c
of sheer nainsook; yokes of embroidered medallions and lace combination; dot and fish eye laces; ribbon run.

Special at $1.00
of all-over embroidery or sheer nainsook, trimmed front and back with embroidery, insertion, lace or ribbon.

Special at $1.50
of fine lawn or nainsook, with solid fronts of embroidery and lace insertions, tucked backs; with wash ribbon.

Special at $1.98
of fine lawn, French models of embroidery and lace trimmings; ribbon trimmed.

Elaborately trimmed Corset Covers
in many new designs.
at $2.50, $2.98, $3.95

The Skirts

Special at 75c
of soft finished cambric, deep umbrella ruffles of lawn, tucked and lace trimmed.

Special at $1.00
of soft cambric, deep umbrella ruffles with lace insertions and edge or deep hemstitched tucked ruffle.

Special at $1.50
of soft finished cambric, deep umbrella ruffle edged with French embroidery, eyelet embroidery, Valenciennes lace insertions, edge and tuckings.

Special at $1.98
of fine nainsook, with deep lawn ruffles, with four insertions, of Point de Paris lace or embroidery insertions and edge.

Special at $2.98
of fine cambric or lawn; knee ruffles or circular flounces of Valenciennes or Cluny lace, others with embroidery insertions and edge or deep embroidery flounces with ribbon and beading.

Exceptional Values
in fancy lace and embroidery trimmed Skirts.

Special at $3.95, $4.95, $5.95, $7.95 to $16.50

The Combinations

Special at $1.00
Corset Cover and Drawers or Corset Cover and Knee Skirts of fine nainsook, elaborated with Val. lace insertion, edge and ribbon.

Combinations in more elaborate designs

Special at $1.75, $2.50, $2.98, $3.50 to $7.95

Bridal Sets
of Three Garments, Chemise, Gown and Drawers.

Special at $7.50, $8.50, $8.95, $9.95 to $10.95

Extra Size Garments

Gowns—Special at $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 to $5.95.

Drawers—Special at 59c, 65c, $1.00 to $4.95

Skirts—Special at $1.10, $1.39, $1.98 to $4.95

DEPEW AT 73 DEFIES OLD AGE

Tells Montauk Club, at His Birthday Dinner, He Feels Like 58.

PEOPLE RULE, HE DECLARES

They Believe in Massing Power in the Executive and Are Impatient of Old Safeguards.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew took his annual birthday dinner with the Montauk Club, in Brooklyn, last night. For the last seventeen years, with the single exception of last year, when he was too ill to make the journey to the borough across the river, Mr. Depew has observed this time-honored custom. He was only 56 when he first appeared as the guest of the club, but last night he came among his friends a man 73 years old.

But age does not worry Mr. Depew. In the characteristic after-dinner speech he took a careless fling at Oslerism and all such doctrines that would snuff out the life of a man long before he reached the allotted threescore and ten. His appearance justified it. Many who saw him when he made his first speech before the club fifteen years ago declared that they could see little change in his manner. To these he had the same sparkling spontaneity of wit that made him the most widely sought after-dinner speaker years ago.

There was a dispute at the dinner as to whether it was the fifteenth or seventeenth occasion on which the club had honored Senator Depew. In the programme it was announced as the sixteenth. In prepared copies of his speech Mr. Depew referred to it as the fifteenth, but when he spoke he declared it was the seventeenth. Mr. Woodruff, in introducing Mr. Depew, said it was the seventeenth. "Mr. Depew came to us first when he was 57 and he is now 73," Mr. Woodruff said. "It is seventeen years, because it is from fifty-seven to seventy-three inclusive. Mr. Depew and I have had a dispute about this, but we have settled in favor of the seventeenth."

Among the diners there went a persistent whisper all night that Mr. Depew's speech was to be the last that he would make in public. Responsibility for the rumor could not be fastened on any one person, but it was so persistent that it soon gained credence. This had the effect of heightening the interest taken in it. Many a man around the dining hall was seen to take notes on his menu as a memento of the occasion.

This also had something to do with the unusually large attendance. Politicians of all creeds, Supreme Court Justices, prominent lawyers and men of affairs in other fields came to do honor to Mr. Depew.

Around the Senator at the guest's table sat Timothy L. Woodruff, President of the club; ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, Borough President Bird S. Coler, Congressmen William M. Calder and George E. Waldo, Desmond Dunne, John W. Vrooman, William J. Carr, William P. Callahan, M. J. Kennedy, Maurice O'Meara, William A. Prendergast, James G. Shaw, Charles F. Smith, and Thomas H. Troy. Out in the dining hall sat several hundred diners.

From a prominent position at the guest's table, where he could readily be seen from the remotest part of the long, narrow dining hall, Mr. Depew manifested the greatest interest in the festivities. Over his countenance spread one continual smile. Now and then he leaned toward President Woodruff and passed a joke with him. His joy was unbounded when one of the members of the club stood forth and sang "Our Chauncey" to the tune of "Bill Simmons." The chorus follows:

Chauncey let us tell you, when your birthdays come,
We can't keep still, got a thumpin' in our hearts,
Just like a double bass drum.
A-surging is the Montauk whoop
We're trying mighty hard for to keep back
Till we hear you holler
Chauncey, get a-going like a house a-fire!
You've got to talk till your birthday's through.

President Woodruff introduced Mr. Depew. When Mr. Depew arose the Montauk whoop let loose. It is something between a cowboy's "wow" and a steam whistle. Mr. Depew received it with a smile, and then took a slap at Mr. Woodruff.

"I did not think we would have the President of the club with us to-night," said Mr. Depew. "When I read my papers last Sunday I learned that he had consented to act as a judge in a contest to decide the most beautiful woman in New York. I made up my mind then that it would be the last of him if he made that decision. I saw his decision. It was beautiful. I learned that a few days afterward Mrs. Woodruff returned from Europe. Then I knew our President was in safe keeping."

After some pleasantry regarding his age and the age of some of his older colleagues in the Senate, Senator Depew said he felt as young to-day as he did fifteen years ago, when at 58 he was the guest of honor at the first annual dinner given for him by the Montauk Club. Mr. Depew then spoke of the great popular indorsement of the concentration of power in the hands of executive authority. He said:

"We have a centralization of power and Executive authority beyond the dreams of Hamilton, and it is the popular will.

"The Rate bill passed by the last Congress was a tremendous advance in Federal authority, while anti-lottery laws, pure food laws, and other Federal acts, within what were presumed to be the health and police powers of the States, receive general approval, and in the appropriation of eighty millions of dollars at the last session for rivers and harbors —State rights men sharing in the benefits and forgetting the veto of one of their Presidents of a similar bill because of its unconstitutionality, and the failure of another to sign for the same reason, hailed with joyous acclaim the wise liberality of the Federal Government.

"But still more remarkable than centralization is the expansion of popular appreciation of the Executive Office. The Presidency has grown into proportions which overshadow the Congress and the courts. The people expect the President not only to deliver the messages contemplated by the Constitution, but to instruct their Representatives on all matters of interest. The formative or restraining hand of the Executive is on every detail and proposed amendment of leading measures. There are 90 Senators and 386 members of the House of Representatives, but apparently the people believe their functions are to ratify recommendations, and they resent independent Congressional suggestions which alter bills or opposition to their enactment.

"While this expansion of the Executive power is in harmony with the views and practice of one of the ablest, most independent, and resourceful of our Presidents, even his supreme genius for moulding public opinion could not have produced these results if the trend of the popular mind had not been in that direction. The people are supreme, and whatever happens is what they demand. The absorption of the time and mind of the citizen by the competitive intensity, higher standards, and increased cost of our economic life are rapidly relegating to some trusted leader the individual initiative which has been the characteristic of our political development, and the glorious mission of government by town meeting.

"A Public Utilities bill is presented to the Legislature for its approval. It confers powers never known before, and if adopted here will be followed in other States. Government ownership buys from the stock and bondholders their securities at a fair valuation, but under this measure every attribute of ownership is conferred on a commission controlled by the Governor, except responsibility for returns on the capital invested. It can order everything which the President and Directors can in expenditures and on motive power, signals, patent appliances, equipment, tracks and bridges, and the number and character of employes on the one hand, and regulate earnings on the other by control of rates for fares and freight, but without any accountability for results. This is in its effect upon property and employment the most far-reaching measure which any Legislature has ever had to consider, and yet the apparent popular tendency of the hour is to deny to either the Senate, with its fifty-one members, and the House, with 150, all recently elected by the people, the right to alter or amend the provisions of the proposed law in any essential feature, especially as to conferring upon the Senate the power of removal or upon the courts the right of review of the orders of the commission.

"What of the future? Can we count upon the indefinite continuance of our present high standard of Executive administration and responsibility which we have with Gov. Hughes? There has never been a corrupt Governor of the State of New York. But some of them in believing that all is fair in love and war, and that to the victor belong the spoils, have felt that they best served the Commonwealth by strengthening their party organization by patronage, favors, or fear.

"Over half a century upon the platform and in affairs has taught me one supreme lesson. It is that revolution and evolution, errors of legislation or crazes of the hour, crystallizing into policies, may check for the moment our development, but cannot stay our progress. The resistless spirit of American enterprise overcomes all obstacles. Sanity is our normal condition, and brain storms at rare intervals and for brief periods lift one foot from the ground, never both. With an archaic monetary system which produces periodical panics, raises the rate of interest on money to a hundred per cent. per annum, and prevents our occupying our natural position as the world's centre of finance, we have yet built a commercial empire and reaped the harvest of a productive energy beyond the experience of any nation and all periods.

"A cyclone in Wall Street a few weeks since dropped the market value of stocks and bonds a thousand millions of dollars, but no banks suspended, no mercantile houses failed, and no manufactories shut down. Railroad managers, because of the present difficulties in borrowing money at reasonable rates, cancelled contracts for the year, amounting to $450,000,000. This was nearly all for labor, and yet labor was never before so scarce or commanded such high wages.

HIGHER PAY FOR JUSTICES.

Movement Started to Advance Salaries from $17,500 to $25,000.

Following a speech made by Dean Ashley of the New York University Law School at a dinner at the Hotel Astor last week, a movement has been started to have the Board of Estimate advance the salaries paid to Supreme Court Justices from $17,500 a year to $25,000. The movement is based on the contention that it is impossible to keep good men on the bench when the corporations are able to offer inducements much more attractive than those held out by the municipality.

Three of the Justices now on the Supreme bench in this city are said to be contemplating retirement. They are Justices Leventritt, O'Gorman, and Scott, all of whom, it is said, have received offers from corporations. Justice Leventritt is not expected to remain on the bench after Aug. 1, and it is said that he may become connected with the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall. Justice O'Gorman is said to be seriously considering an offer entailing $35,000 a year, just double his present salary, and Justice Scott is also reported to be considering an offer of similar character.

APPLETON DEFENDS THE 7TH.

The Regiment Would Burn the Armories, If Ordered To, He Says.

The Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association held its annual reunion and dinner last night at the Hotel Astor. More than 300 of the famous regiment's former officers and privates attended.

With Col. Thomas Diamond, President of the Veteran Association, who presided, was Col. Daniel Appleton, the present regimental commander, who responded to the toast, "The Seventh." Justice Francis M. Scott, the Rev. L. W. Battin, Col. William P. Room, and Capt. J. Weston Meyers also spoke.

Col. Appleton said that much criticism had been heaped upon the regiment, but he said that time always showed it to be in the right. The regiment would obey orders, he said, even if it got a command to burn the armories.

A message was received from Admiral Coghlan that he was not in good health and unable to attend.

MUST FIND UNKNOWN TO TRY POLICEMAN

Grand Juror Saw a Clubbing and Got an Indictment, but Not Victim's Name.

NO CASE UNLESS FOUND

Jerome Now Hunting for the Man, but He Seems to Have Disappeared —A Queer Case.

What is to be done with Policeman Henry A. Mehl of the Elizabeth Street Station, who was arrested on Friday, after the Special April Grand Jury had found an indictment against him for assaulting "an unknown citizen," is the question which puzzled many old-timers around the District Attorney's office yesterday. For a strange circumstance has suddenly loomed up in the policeman's case. Although the District Attorney's office can produce the assailant, it appears to be impossible to discover the identity of the man assaulted, and without him Mehl cannot be tried.

As was told in THE TIMES yesterday, the indictment against Mehl was found at the request of a member of the Special Grand Jury. This man, it was learned yesterday, is Henry Evans, President of the Continental Life Insurance Company, of 44 Cedar Street. According to the story, Mr. Evans, in company with Charles L. Vandewater, a lawyer, at 16 Exchange Place, was on his way to a meeting of the Grand Jury when he witnessed the assault of a policeman upon a citizen.

This was on April 2. The policeman and the man whom he was clubbing were on Duane Street, near the Edison Company's building, and Mr. Evans obtained the policeman's number. Perhaps because of the excitement at the time, Mr. Evans apparently forgot to learn the name of the man who was clubbed, but armed with the policeman's number he readily obtained his name, and on the last day of the Grand Jury term asked for the indictment.

The resources of the District Attorney's office were called on yesterday to locate the victim of the assault, and it was learned that on April 2 Mehl had arrested a man named Tony Ponce of 235 Elizabeth Street. The blotter in the Elizabeth Street Station showed that this was the only arrest made by Mehl on that day.

Ponce, with a number of his countrymen, had gathered on the street near the Edison Company's building, it is said, in response to an advertisement for help published by the company. Many complaints were received at Police Headquarters concerning this gathering in the street, and Mehl, it is said, attempted to disperse the crowd. A fight resulted, and Ponce was arrested.

The records of the Tombs Court show that Ponce was arraigned before Magistrate Wahle on a charge of disorderly conduct and fined $2. Subpoena servers were sent out after him by the District Attorney yesterday, but at nightfall they had not found the man. If he is found Ponce will be directed to appear before the District Attorney on Monday, and he will then be asked whether he was the man whom Mehl is charged with assaulting. It is by no means certain that he is the man, however, and if he shall prove not to be it will be almost impossible for the District Attorney's office to find the real victim.

Mehl, who was arrested on Friday night station, and who was later transferred from a cell in the station to the Tombs, was taken before Assistant District Attorney Miner yesterday. His bail was fixed at $1,000, and this was provided late in the afternoon by Daniel Valenti, who offered real estate security. Mehl, who is single, lives at 35 Columbia Street, Brooklyn. He has been on the force about four months, and, according to Capt. Dooley, in whose precinct he has been stationed, is an efficient policeman.

KINDERGARTEN CONVENTION.

1,000 Delegates to Attend Four Days' Session Here This Week.

The fourteenth annual convention of the International Kindergarten Union, which opens in New York on Tuesday, is expected to bring together over 1,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada and also from European countries. The union is to be the guest of Teachers' College of Columbia University and of the public and private kindergartens of the city.

After a closed conference Tuesday afternoon of representatives of schools for the training of kindergarten teachers the first public meeting will be held at Teachers' College, at which there will be addresses on the relation of the kindergarten and primary school. Better adjustment between kindergarten and school is still possible, and New York teachers will be interested to know what wisdom the kindergartners have now to offer.

For Wednesday afternoon, at the De Witt Clinton High School, the topics will treat of the work and thought of Frederick Froebel, who founded the kindergarten. The speakers at this meeting will include Miss Susan E. Blow and Mrs. Maria Kraus-Boelté, who opened the first Froebelian kindergarten in New York City in 1872.

On Wednesday night, at Carnegie Hall, a public meeting will be held. It will be addressed by Hamilton Wright Mabie and by President Taylor of Vassar College. On Thursday afternoon, at the Wadleigh High School, several speakers are to discuss the relation of the kindergarten and the home, and at the same time another meeting will be held at the American Museum of Natural History to consider the exhibit arranged there to illustrate the history of the kindergarten and the results accomplished.

The last public meeting will be on Friday afternoon, at the De Witt Clinton High School, at which addresses are to be made by Dean Gill of Barnard College and by Chancellor MacCracken of New York University.

During convention week there will be a number of receptions and luncheons for the delegates.

PLEA FOR READER'S RELEASE.

Judge Chatfield to Decide To-morrow on Perjury Charge Dismissal.

Judge Chatfield, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday heard arguments of counsel on a motion to dismiss the indictment for perjury in the case of Athole B. Reader, the husband of Ella Rawls Reader. The jury was not in court, having been excused on Friday until Monday morning. The accused and his wife were attentive listeners to the arguments.

The contention of the defense was that the evidence submitted by the Government did not make out legally the crime of perjury. Lawyer Francis L. Wellman, the general counsel for J. B. Haggin, and representing the Government as a special assistant in the prosecution of Reader, opposed the motion.

Judge Chatfield took the motion under advisement, and said that he would pass upon it on Monday morning, before the defense opened its case, "providing he then decided to permit the case to go to the jury."

Paper Box Firm, In a Row, to Dissolve.

Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed William J. K. Kenny receiver for the assets of the firm of Miller & Reissman, manufacturing paper boxes at 214 Centre Street, in a suit brought by Charles Reissman against William S. Miller for a dissolution of the partnership and a division of the assets on account of a disagreement between them. They have been in business twenty years. The assets are $9,000 and the liabilities $2,500.

HUGHES SAYS A WORD FOR THE FARMERS

Tells Cornell Men Good Roads Will Promote Agricultural Interests.

STATE COLLEGE DEDICATED

Commonwealth's Efforts In Regard to Farm Labor Has Facilitated the Sale of Abandoned Farms.

ITHACA, April 27.—The new buildings of the New York State College of Agriculture were dedicated this morning. President Schurman introduced Gov. Hughes, who said, in part:

"There are many engrossed in the great industrial activities of the State who fail to realize the importance of its agricultural interests. According to the last census, New York led the States in the value of its dairy products, of its hay crop, of its vegetables, of its flowers and plants, and of its apple crop, while in the value of its fruit and orchard products it was second only to California. The value of its farm property is exceeded only in the case of three States. The State has no more important duty than to husband its agricultural interests.

"Much has been done in recent years to improve the condition of the farmer. The rural free delivery has brought him into closer contact with his fellow-citizens, and with the forces which make for progress in the State.

"The improvement of the roads of the State will greatly facilitate his access to markets. While he has the advantages of these external improvements, he has the opportunity of forming part of the important and efficient organization of the State grange for the protection and advancement of his interests. The State Department of Agriculture has a most important function, and among its other activities is now addressing itself to the very serious problem of farm labor. Its efforts have also facilitated the sale of abandoned farms.

"But much remains to be accomplished. In the press of the questions incident to congestion of population in our great cities we must not forget the demands of rural communities, and must not fail to take advantage of opportunity to promote the welfare of that important portion of our population, which, although not urban, has its own serious social and economic problems.

"To your administration the State has committed one of the most important interests of the people, represented in the establishment of this school. It is not a school to be administered for the benefit of Cornell University, but it is a school to be administered by Cornell University for the benefit of the people.

"President Schurman: On behalf of the State of New York, it is now my privilege and my agreeable duty to commit through you to Cornell University the custody and control of these buildings and property, constructed and set apart by the State for the New York State College of Agriculture, and through you to commit to Cornell University the administration of this college for the benefit of the people of the State."

At the end of his speech, Gov. Hughes handed over a golden key, symbolical of the Trusteeship of Cornell University.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the next speaker, made a vigorous plea for the cultivation of military science and tactics.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Women's $42.50 to $80 Dresses, $25
Forty-six of Them : : Average $63 Value.

TAILORED DRESSES MADE UP AS SAMPLES by one of the chief wholesale makers in Manhattan. No two alike, of course, and a great variation of their value. But even the poorest of them is worth to-day almost twice the price it is marked, and 46 women lucky enough to share the offering will get perhaps the greatest values of the whole season.

The Dresses are of voiles, silk pongees and fancy striped mixtures. Mostly the jaunty, short Eton effects with rich braid trimming or combinations of colored silks. Some are beautifully embroidered, and the voiles are silk lined throughout.

IN ADDITION there are a number of strictly tailored Suits made of short lengths of imported fabrics in light-weight mixtures and at $25 very much under their value. Coat has semi-fitted back and box front and lining of peau de cygne or other silk. Full plaited skirts.

$25 to $50 Dresses and Suits, $14.98

Straight reductions in prices in our own stock because these are ones and twos remaining of certain styles and we want them to go speedily. They are made of mannish mixtures, fancy cheviots, plaids and a few silks. Short and medium coats in cutaway and fly front styles. Waists of the Dresses are lace trimmed. Skirts are mostly plaited.

$1.25 Imported Wool Suitings, 59c.
The Greatest Offer of the Spring.

FRESH, HANDSOME, IMPORTED SUITING FABRICS, absolutely all wool and of the fine quality, the light-weight and the cheerful attractive, patterns most in demand at regular prices.

We shall have them here to-morrow for LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

It is the character of the fabrics that makes this offering so remarkable. Nothing more attractive could be found in any store to-day—even for full price. The chance comes to us only because the importer sailed for Europe last week, and before he went gave us choice from his stock on hand at a sacrifice.

There are shepherd and suiting checks for street and travelling wear. There are white grounds with fine stripes of pretty colors, specially good for tennis, golf or yachting costumes. Every yard was made for this season, and until this offering none have been sold under $1.25 a yard. Now.....59c. a yard.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Men's Spring Overcoats, $15.
$18, $20, $25 and $30 Loeser Standard.

THE MOST REMARKABLE OFFERING of Overcoats ever made in April, we believe—a chance for some men to buy smart Spring Coats at EXACTLY HALF PRICE.

There are black and Oxford silk lined Chesterfields, fancy gray effects in form-fitting Coats serge and silk lined, Covert Top Coats and Covert Paddocks.

Every Coat is out of our regular stock and the reductions are made only because there are not all sizes in any one style —in fact, in some styles there are but one or two Coats.

Early comers will find in the lot, however, all sizes from 32 to 42 chest measure. And those who get their size will get a very real bargain.

Main Floor, Elm Place. None C. O. D. or on Approval.

Le Boutillier Brothers
HIGH GRADE LACES

An extensive variety of Novelties and exclusive patterns in Real Applique, Princess, Duchess, Irish Crochet, Filet, La Couronne, Lierre, Valenciennes, Point de Venise, Mechlin, Cluny, and Colored Silk Fibre Laces.

SPECIALS

45 inch Dress and Waist Sets, in dotted and spray effects—
$1.49 value $2.25

52 inch Filet Nets, white and ecru—
75c. value 98c.

72 inch Wash Nets (extra quality)—
55c. and 75c.
worth 75c. and 98c.

White Linen and Pique Coat Sets (various models)—
55c., 75c. and 98c.
worth 75c., 98c. and $1.25

Hand embroidered Waist Patterns, in Irish handkerchief Linen, plain and cross-bar effects—
$3.98 and $5.98
value $7.50 and $9.75

Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-third Street.

E. Kumke
MANUFACTURING FURRIER
Removal Announcement

I beg to announce the removal to my new, commodious building at

19 West 38th Street
Between Fifth and Sixth Avs.

and invite attention to the convenience of this location (in the best retail district) as well as to my improved facilities for serving patrons.

Cold Storage—Includes expert handling and thorough cleaning and redressing of Furs before delivery.

Repairs—During the summer months at reduced rates. Furs purchased now will be stored for the summer months free of charge.

JAP-A-LAC
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
"WEARS LIKE IRON."
THE ORIGINAL STAIN AND VARNISH COMBINED

The greatest factor in housekeeping economy.

OX-BLOOD RED, MALACHITE GREEN, OAK or NATURAL JAP-A-LAC.

PORCH FURNITURE becomes dull and stained in one season's use. JAP-A-LAC should be applied every spring before the furniture is put upon the porch. The beautiful colors of JAP-A-LAC will permit of a solid red, green or natural, throughout; or you can vary the colors, and produce an harmonious, artistic effect, which will be pleasing to the eye of the most fastidious critic. Never put an old piece of porch furniture out, without first going over it with JAP-A-LAC. Springtime and summer pleasures are those of the porch. Why not make your porch as cosy and bright as the best room in your house? You can do it with JAP-A-LAC. Ask your paint dealer about it. Sixteen colors—a thousand uses. Rejuvenates everything about the home from cellar to garret.

ALL SIZES FROM 15c to $2.50. For sale by paint, hardware and drug dealers. Ask for card showing beautiful colors, and illustrated booklet describing the many uses.

If your dealer offers you a substitute, say to him: "No, thank you; I want what I asked for. Good bye." Trade with the dealer who gives you what you ask for. That's JAP-A-LAC.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
The J. Bolton Varnish Co.
CLEVELAND, O.

Watch for the Jap-a-lac window displays in all first class stores!!!

KNOCKED SENSELESS CHASING FAST AUTO

Bicycle Policeman Found Lying in Road with Broken Arm and Badly Cut.

BRICKS THROWN, PERHAPS

Fellow-Patrolman Finds Unconscious Man In Roadway, Summons Aid, and Continues the Pursuit.

Bicycle Policeman Gibney of the West 152d Street Station, riding slowly down Fort Washington Avenue on the look-out for speeding automobiles at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, saw the form of a fellow policeman lying in the road at 161st Street, his broken bicycle beside him. As he leaned over the unconscious man, Gibney saw that it was Policeman Donnelly, who has gained a name for himself by his many arrests of automobilists, and who is known to them as "the Terror of Fort Washington Avenue."

Gibney rode swiftly to the nearest telephone and summoned Dr. Krecting and an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. The latter carried Donnelly to the hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a broken left arm, a cut over his left ear, and a bruised right eye. His clothing was almost torn from his body and he was terribly cut and bruised.

When he had regained consciousness, Donnelly's first remark was:

"Did you pick up those bricks?"

Then to the physicians, who thought him out of his head, the policeman explained that he had been thrown from his wheel by riding over three bricks.

"And I am morally certain," he added, "that they were purposely thrown from the tonneau of an automobile that I was pursuing, for the express purpose of throwing me from my wheel."

Then Donnelly explained that he had been at 155th Street when he observed a car with a red body approaching him at high speed. A man was driving, and in the tonneau were three young women. Donnelly timed the car as it neared him, and estimating that it was moving at thirty miles an hour, he sprang to his bicycle and started in pursuit.

The women in the car were excited at the chase, said Donnelly, and they urged the chauffeur to greater speed. Nevertheless the policeman gained upon the car until he was almost within a dozen feet of it. Then the policeman's wheel struck the bricks.

Donnelly admitted that he had not seen the bricks thrown from the car, but explained his startling accusation by declaring that he had been over the very stretch of road where the accident occurred only a few moments before. The bricks had not been there then, nor to his knowledge had a single vehicle passed over the road until the automobile went flying by him.

The three bricks, which were new, were found lying in the roadway. They were gathered up and taken to the police station to be used as evidence, should the opportunity ever arise. Donnelly, after having his arm set and his cuts and bruises dressed, refused to remain in the hospital, and was carried to his home. He will be absent from duty for weeks probably on sick leave.

After hearing Donnelly's story Policeman Gibney set out on a hunt for the red auto. It had passed him, he said, at 180th Street as he rode down the avenue before coming upon Donnelly. At that time, however, it had been traveling at ordinary speed, and he had not thought to take the number of the car. He failed to come upon it again when he searched for it.

NEW JEWISH SOCIETY FORMED

Emanu-El Brotherhood to Establish Schools and Clubs.

Letters of incorporation have been granted to the Emanu-El Brotherhood, a society whose object is to establish religious schools, kindergartens, and clubs for the children and young men and women of the Jewish faith.

The following are the Directors: Joseph Silverman, Max W. Kraus, Henry Solomon, Joseph L. Magnes, George A. Kohut, Edward G. Gerstle, Theodore B. Richter, Max H. Winkler, Isidor A. Asher, David Hochstader, Siegmund Jacobson, S. S. Rosenstamm, Edward A. Stern, Harry W. Vogel, Falk Younker, Waldo I. Shuman, Stephen Brooks Rosenthal, Martin D. Levy, Morris Samuel, Abraham M. Kridel, Louis Schlessinger, and Benjamin D. Traitel.

BIG CHARITY CIRCUS.

Three-Day Event Planned as a Flushing Hospital Benefit.

An amateur circus and carnival will open in Flushing, L. I., on June 6 and continue for three days. The proceeds will be devoted to Flushing Hospital.

Though the circus is described as amateur, many professionals will take part. One hundred persons will perform, and fifty horses will gallop around the rings. Among the tents of the carnival will be three devoted respectively to a menagerie, a museum, and a hippodrome. The grounds will occupy five acres, and over 1,000 feet of cement and board walks have been mapped out.

GIFT TO WEST POINT MESS.

Loyal Legion Makes a Present of a Punch Bowl and Ladle.

A massive silver punch bowl and ladle have been presented to the West Point army mess by the New York State Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States in token of the Legion's appreciation of the hospitality extended them on their visit to West Point last October.

The bowl is 15 inches in height and 18¾ in diameter, and has a capacity of 29 quarts. On shields circling the bowl are the arms of the Legion and of West Point, allegorical figures, and an explanatory inscription.

SINGER ACCUSES HUSBAND.

Mme. de Lubraniska Robins Says She Sang Grand Opera Roles in Italy.

Mme. Anna de Lubraniska Robins was complainant in the West Side Court yesterday against her husband, Jacob W. Robins, an electrician, of 266 West Ninety-sixth Street. She charged him with abandonment and with ill-treating her so that she lost her voice. She told Magistrate Walsh that she had sung grand opera rôles in every prominent city in Italy. She married after coming to this country.

Magistrate Walsh ordered Robins to pay his wife $6 a week.

Unitarian School to Close.

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 27.—Prospect Hill, a well known school for girls, will go out of existence when the present term ends in June. After the dissolution of the corporation whatever assets remain will be turned over to the American Unitarian Association to be used for the education of young women.

BROKE JAIL BUT CAME BACK.

Fugitive from Queens Jail Couldn't Withstand Sheriff's Dinners.

"Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage," sang a second-story burglar as he sauntered out of his lockless cell in the Queens County Jail, wrenched off a few iron bars in front of the jail window, and, leaping lightly to the ground, went out to the Jamaica races to play a sure thing. He got back in time for dinner at night, however. In order to keep his prisoners from straying away, Sheriff Herbert S. Harvey is compelled to give them pie with each meal and furnish the more fastidious with cigars. But, despite all this kindly treatment, there are frequent cases of rank ingratitude among those who partake of the Sheriff's bounty.

Last Fall ten prisoners in one batch decamped, and that after they had been given a gorgeous Thanksgiving supper. Ever and anon when the roll is called other boarders are found among the missing, and filled with indignation, the Queens County Grand Jury, which has been in session for several weeks, yesterday handed to Judge Burt J. Humphrey in the Queens County court in Long Island City a presentment, calling for better and stronger jail accommodations in that borough. Among other things in connection with the jail the Grand Jury sets forth:

"The number of escapes have made the Queens County Jail a subject for ridicule and contempt among criminals who have been confined therein and among the residents of this county, who have a right to demand and expect that a safe and suitable jail shall be maintained, in which criminals can be securely confined. We find that the locks on the cells are wholly useless and out of repair, and that the bars and screens on the windows are rotten from rust, and insecure." Continuing, they want a wall fifteen feet high built around the jail in place of the present rickety board fence, and they also find that in view of the number of prisoners in the jail and the insecure condition of that institution, that there are not half enough keepers to take care of the institution and its inmates. In conclusion they call the attention of the officials of the city to this dangerous condition of affairs, and even recommend that the succeeding Grand Jury continue the investigation.

$1,000,000 HOTEL DEAL.

Noted Hostelries in New Hampshire Sold by Frank Jones Estate.

BOSTON, April 27.—Announcement was made to-day of the sale of the Hotel Wentworth and adjacent property in New Castle, N. H., and the Rockingham Hotel, at Portsmouth, N. H., to a syndicate of Boston and New York men, represented by William J. McDonald of this city.

All this property was owned by the Frank Jones estate, having been established by the millionaire brewer. It is understood that about $1,000,000 is involved in the transaction. The Hotel Wentworth property includes many cottages and other buildings and about 100 acres of shore land and uplands. It was at the Hotel Wentworth that the Japanese and Russian Envoys were quartered during the Portsmouth Peace Conference.

PETER CUMMINGS'S GIFT.

His Will Endows Presbyterian Hospital Beds for Bank Employes.

The will of Peter Cummings of 7 West Eighty-second Street was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. After devising various sums, amounting to $77,000, to friends and relatives, the instrument bequeaths to the Presbyterian Hospital the balance of the estate with the request that it shall be used for the endowment of beds.

These beds are to be used in the discretion of the directors of the hospital for the benefit of the employes and depositors in the Broadway Savings Institution, "if it be found that any such are in need of hospital care and attention." The value of the estate was not given.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY

Paris Novelties

RECENT ARRIVALS INCLUDE THE LATEST BROWN AND WHITE AND BLUE AND GREEN COMBINATION EFFECTS IN SHEER WOOL DRESS FABRICS, NOVELTY SUMMER SILKS OF VARIOUS WEAVES, GLOVES, PARASOLS, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR.

Hosiery and Underwear

SPRING AND SUMMER WEIGHT
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

are shown in the most desirable makes of the best European and American manufacturers including many novelties confined to us. Tan and cedar brown Hosiery in shades to match shoes.

Requisites for Tourists

Particular attention is directed to our comprehensive showing of the various moderate priced necessaries, which include

STEAMER RUGS AND AUTO ROBES,	7.50 to 25.00
SUIT CASES FOR MEN AND WOMEN,	5.00 " 15.00
TRAVELLING BAGS FOR MEN AND WOMEN,	7.50 " 20.00

DRESSING CASES, MOTOR BAGS, FLASKS, BOTTLE SETS, JEWEL CASES, CLOCKS, FOLDING UMBRELLAS, &c.

Linens and Bedding

FOR COUNTRY AND SEASHORE FURNISHINGS
much below prevailing prices.

TABLE CLOTHS, SCOTCH DAMASK, each	3.50, 4.25, 5.00
NAPKINS, " " doz.,	3.50, 5.00, 7.00
TOWELS—Hemmed, all linen, doz.,	3.00, 3.50, 5.00
TOWELS—Hemstitched, Huck and Fancy,	5.50, 6.00, 7.50
TOWELS—Turkish Bath,	3.00, 4.50, 6.00
BATH MATS, in colors, also white; each	1.00, 1.50, 1.75

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases

HEMSTITCHED SHEETS—Single bed, pair,	6.00, 7.50
Double bed, pair,	7.50, 9.00
HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES, pair,	1.35, 2.00, 2.25
SATIN FINISHED BED SPREADS,	
For single beds, each	2.75, 4.00, 6.50
For double beds, "	3.50, 5.00, 7.00
SUMMER COMFORTABLES,	
Silkoline, dainty patterns, full size, each,	1.85
FANCY TOPS with broad silk border, "	4.50
FRENCH CAMBRIC with broad silk border, filled with lambs' wool, "	5.50

Fabric and Kid Gloves

Latest receipts of the most fashionable shadings in long lengths for Day and Evening wear.

SILK GLOVES, 16 button, black and white,	1.50
LISLE GLOVES, 16 button, black, white and colors,	1.50
EMBROIDERED SILK GLOVES, 16 button—colors include the new brown shades, also black and white,	3.25
GLACE KID GLOVES—Browns, tans, modes, black, white,	3.50

Women's Tailored Suits

A special offering of a limited number of Tailor Suits of fine Serges and foreign fabrics. Latest semi-fitting coat model, striped lining, full plaited skirt, two folds. Unusually high grade, equal to custom made in every particular. Special 42.50

Black Taffeta Skirts full pleatings, 15.00
extra size bands, 16.00

House Gowns and Negligees

The latest Paris ideas in House Gowns, Empire effects, with Mikado sleeves. Princess House Gowns with Bolero Jacket. Negligees of Lingerie and Plumetis and other Novelties.

HOUSE GOWNS of Embroidered mull, Dotted Swiss, Lawns, &c.	5.75, 6.50, 9.50 15.00
LONG KIMONOS of Cotton Crepe, Silk borders,	3.00
LONG KIMONOS of fine Flannelette,	3.50
LONG KIMONOS of Habutai Silks—pink, blue, lavender, with circular back,	6.00

Upholstery and Lace Curtains

FOR SUMMER FURNISHINGS.

BROCADED SILK AND LIGHT TAPESTRIES. Attractive designs, subdued colorings.

LACE CURTAINS OF FRENCH NET. Plain and Figured Muslin, with full ruffle edge. Cluny Lace and Renaissance Curtains. French Net and Etamine foundations.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRETONNES. Dimity, Printed and Stripe Linens, Cotton Damasks and Ribbed Swansdown for Slip Covers.

WINDOW SHADES. Festoon Silk, Scotch Holland, painted Cambric, solid color, Opaque or Duplex.

BEST HORSE HAIR MATTRESSES. Feather Pillows and Bolsters.

Estimates and Special Designs submitted upon request for the furnishing of Summer Residences, Hotels, Yachts and Steamships.

Broadway & 19th Street.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales LEXINGTON TO 3RD AVS. 59TH to 60TH STS.

Madame! We'll Make You a $35 Tailored Suit for $16.75

Are you skeptical? Then do us the honor to investigate. This is a ten-day sale. Four of the ten days are gone. Nearly a thousand women have already placed their orders. At least two thousand more will do so this week.

You may choose from fifty beautiful new Spring fabrics—worsteds, broadcloths, chiffon panamas, cheviots, fancy mixtures, checks, plaids, stripes, etc. —and all you pay for a SUIT MADE for you exclusively is $16.75

You may choose from nine beautiful models evolved exclusively for this sale by one of the foremost designers of the city. The tailors who will make your suit are reckoned among the best in New York.

We especially invite extra large women and those who seldom can find a ready-made suit to fit them, or have trouble in being fitted, to take advantage of this sale. An additional charge of $1.75 on 46, 48 and 50 inch bust, and of $3.50 on any size above 50-inch bust. We guarantee perfect satisfaction in fit, style and finish.

Bloomingdales' 2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

Oriental Rugs

4th Floor, Adjoining Carpets and Furniture

175 Orientals

A lot of beautiful Daghestans, Shirvans and Fine Antique Moussouls at $17.50

Sizes 4.9 x 3.5, 7.10 x 3.7

Women's Silk Shirts

Mannish, yet dainty Striped Taffeta Silk Shirt Waists. Comfortable and becoming. Natty and smart. The Taffeta is a superb quality. The workmanship splendid. Front has pearl buttons and a pocket, yoke back, half sleeves with roll cuffs, separate linen collar. Superior value at $4.98

Pleated Stripe Messaline Shirts with separate stock tie of contrasting color; a splendid value at $4.98

Check Taffeta Shirts— A very swagger model; finished with pearl buttons and pocket; well worth a fourth again as much as our price of $5.98

Messaline Polka Dot Waists—Natty, sure-to-be-quickly-sold models at these pleasing prices, *$4.98, $5.98 and $6.98*

Bloomingdale's, 2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

Silk Petticoats—A Sale.

Exceptional values in Petticoats. Even though you spend a dollar for carfare you would be well repaid, as the Petticoats are offered away under value.

Fine Grade Rustling Taffeta Silk Petticoats in black and colors, deep knee flounce in sections, machine stitched or banded; others have shirred flounce, finished with sectional ruffle, cotton underlay; special at $4.98

High-Quality Taffeta Silk Petticoats in a variety of newest styles and colorings; and black, plain and two-tone effects, with silk underlay; special at $5.98

Extra Fine Quality Taffeta Silk Petticoats in plain and glace colors, full flare ruffle in sectional ruffles, finished with hem-stitching or plain tucks; deep underlay of silk, with dust ruffle. Specially priced at... $6.98

Bloomingdale's, 2d Fl., 59th St. Sec.

An Immense Sale of

Newest Wash Laces

Another demonstration of the power of ready money in the ranks of distressed manufacturers and importers.

We "got wind" of the fact that a certain firm was more than anxious to dispose of a big lot of Wash Laces at a material price concession for ready cash. Went there with the money, and the laces, at most alluring prices, will be heaped high on our counters to-morrow for you to select from at leisure and a big saving. They are absolutely new goods—just the laces you want, must have, for summer garments.

French and German Valenciennes Lace in complete sets of 3, 4 and 5 widths of edging and 2, 3 and 4 widths of insertion that are sold elsewhere at 15c to 75c a yard; at, per yard, 3c to 55c

Valenciennes Lace All-Overs, 18 to 45 inches wide, some of them matching the sets mentioned in opposite column and sold elsewhere at 75c to $5.00 per yard, here to-morrow at 45c to.. $2.50

Platt Valenciennes, Point de Paris and Torchon Laces and Insertion, goods that you can't match anywhere else at 10c, here to-morrow at 5c

A Special Lot of French Valenciennes Edges and Insertions, worth up to 50c for 12 yards on sale to-morrow, 12 yards for..... 25c

Bloomingdale's, Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Our Co-operative Club Plan

Enables every one to purchase the highest grades of talking machines, sewing machines, safes, oil paintings, Oriental rugs, etc., on the most liberal terms.

Full Particulars at the
WAREROOMS, THIRD FLOOR

All Cars Transfer to BLOOMINGDALES' *Lex. to 3d. Ave. 59th to 60th St.*

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND GIRLS' COSTUMES
FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY WEAR.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' TAILOR WALKING GOWNS, GOLFING AND OUTING SUITS; CLOAKS AND WRAPS, HATS AND PARASOLS FOR COACHING;
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER;
RIDING HATS, BOOTS, WHIPS AND CROPS;
MOTOR APPAREL AND REQUISITES;
PARASOLETTES OF CHIFFON AND LACE;
VISITING COSTUMES AND DINNER GOWNS;
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LINGERIE DRESSES AND BLOUSES.

GIRLS' GARMENTS FOR SCHOOL, RECREATION AND DRESS WEAR.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

A NUMBER OF MODEL TAILOR GOWNS ARE SHOWN, INCLUDING DESIGNS OF RECENT IMPORTATION, FROM WHICH ORDERS WILL BE TAKEN AT THE MODERATE PRICES OF

$68.00 $75.00 AND $85.00

RIDING HABITS OF LINEN, FOR CROSS- OR SIDE-SADDLE, MADE TO ORDER . . . . . AT $38.00

THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTED COSTUMES AT ONE-HALF ORIGINAL PRICES.

AND A NUMBER OF REPRODUCTIONS OF TAILOR GOWNS AT PRICES WHICH HAVE BEEN GREATLY REDUCED.

WOMEN'S WRAPS AND HATS.

WOMEN'S WRAPS IN FASHIONABLE MODELS, SUITABLE FOR DRESS OCCASIONS, MADE OF WHITE, ECRU AND BLACK LACES, RAJAH SILK AND CLOTH, IN PASTEL COLORINGS.

DRESS HATS IN THE PREVAILING STYLES AND DESIGNS, INCLUDING LARGE SHAPES TRIMMED WITH FLOWERS AND OSTRICH FEATHERS, ALSO THE LATEST MODELS IN STREET HATS WITH RIBBON BOWS. (DEPARTMENT ON THIRD FLOOR.)

SALE OF WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 29TH,

IN THE DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES (SECOND FLOOR), A NUMBER OF ESPECIALLY PREPARED STYLES WILL BE OFFERED AS FOLLOWS:

WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRESSES,
$12.50, 15.00, 16.00, 18.00, 21.00, 25.00

WOMEN'S SUITS OF COTTON FABRICS,
$16.00, 17.50, 19.00

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY.

VARIED ASSORTMENTS OF WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY, IN BLACK, WHITE, AND SHADES OF BROWN AND TAN, PLAIN OPENWORK AND EMBROIDERED.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 29TH,

WOMEN'S PLAIN BLACK SILK HOSE $1.35 PER PAIR
WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED BLACK SILK HOSE 1.85 PER PAIR

ALSO SILK HOSIERY OF THE FINER GRADES AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES IN BLACK AND WHITE, PLAIN OR OPENWORK WITH EMBROIDERY.

WOMEN'S SHOES.

SPRING STYLES IN WOMEN'S PUMPS AND HALF-SHOES, MADE OF PATENT LEATHER, TAN AND BLACK CALF AND BLACK KIDSKIN.

WHITE CANVAS AND BUCKSKIN PUMPS. EVENING SLIPPERS AND SLIPPER GARNITURES.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR.

FOR LINGERIE GOWNS AND SUMMER DRESSES, A VARIETY OF LACE AND EMBROIDERY COMBINATIONS IN BOLERO AND FICHU EFFECTS, YOKES AND CHEMISETTES.

SPANISH LACE SCARFS FOR THEATRE OR SEA-SHORE WEAR. OSTRICH BOAS IN STREET AND EVENING SHADES, AND FINE BOAS OF MARABOU IN PASTEL COLORINGS. ALSO A LARGE SELECTION OF THE LATEST STYLES IN HAND-EMBROIDERED LINEN COLLARS, BOWS AND TIES, FOR WEAR WITH SHIRT-WAISTS.

JEWELED NOVELTIES.

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION OF JEWELED NOVELTIES, INCLUDING ANTIQUE AND MODERN DESIGNS IN FESTOON NECKLACES AND COLLAR BANDS, INSET IN CORAL AND VARIOUS JEWELED EFFECTS; SCULPTURED TORTOISE SHELL AND AMBER COMBS; CARVED JET COMBS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES; MOSAIC JEWELRY, MOUNTED ON GOLD OR SILVER.

B. Altman & Co.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FACILITIES FOR THE EXECUTION OF ORDERS FOR

HAND-MADE RUGS AND FINE LACE DRAPERIES.

EUROPEAN HAND-WOVEN AND AMERICAN CARPETS MADE TO ORDER TO HARMONIZE WITH SCHEMES OF INTERIOR DECORATION AND TO CONFORM WITH ROOMS OF ANY SHAPE OR SIZE.

LACE DRAPERIES AND VARIOUS LACE ARTICLES FOR INTERIOR FURNISHING MADE UP IN SPECIAL DESIGNS AND MEASUREMENTS.

ESTIMATES AND SKETCHES SUBMITTED.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

BLINDNESS CAUSED WILLCOX SUICIDE

Ex-Railroad Chief Had Lost One Eye and the Other One Was Failing.

WAS CHEERFUL ON SHIP

Steward Discovered Former Delaware & Hudson President's Body When He Went to Call Him.

Ill-health and worry incident to the prospect of losing his eyesight were the reasons generally accepted yesterday for the suicide at sea last Wednesday of David Willcox, ex-President of the Delaware & Hudson Company. Mr. Willcox had lost the sight of one eye and the other was failing. It was evident months ago that Mr. Willcox dreaded becoming blind, and as the best specialists in this city were unable to help him, he became despondent. When the North German Lloyd liner Barbarossa, in a promenade deck stateroom of which vessel Mr. Willcox shot himself on Wednesday night, reached her pier in Hoboken yesterday morning, the officers were just as reluctant as on Friday night, when the vessel arrived in Quarantine, to discuss the tragedy on the liner.

At the pier when the Barbarossa docked were two men and an elderly woman who had gone there to take charge of Mr. Willcox's body. One of the men, it was said, was William G. Willcox, a relative of the dead man. None of the three would talk with reporters, and all left the pier together after holding a long conference with Capt. Langreuter, commander of the Barbarossa, who it is supposed gave them what details he had concerning Mr. Willcox's suicide.

At the home of William G. Willcox, on Staten Island, near New Brighton, Mrs. Willcox said that all the family knew of the suicide was what had been told them by the Health Officers at Quarantine and the officers of the Barbarossa. She knew of no reason why Mr. Willcox should have ended his life as he did. The funeral, she said, would be held from Mr. Willcox's late New York home, at 19 East Sixty-eighth Street, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Killed Himself on Wednesday.

From what those officers of the Barbarossa who could be induced to talk said yesterday, Mr. Willcox is supposed to have taken his life between 11 o'clock and midnight last Wednesday, for when his body was found the following morning by Hugo Schaeffer, one of the stewards, Mr. Willcox had apparently been dead many hours. It was about 11 o'clock, they said, when Mr. Willcox, who had been chatting pleasantly all evening with a number of his friends on the ship, left them to retire for the night.

At 8 o'clock the following morning the bedroom steward, as was his custom, went to Mr. Willcox's stateroom to awaken him for breakfast. When Mr. Willcox did not respond to his knock on the door the steward concluded that he did not care to get up so early, and proceeded to attend to his other duties. At 11 o'clock, when the steward noted that Mr. Willcox had not appeared on deck or in any of the ship apartments where the passengers congregate, he went back to the stateroom to awaken him.

When after repeated and vigorous knockings on the stateroom door he failed to get any response, the steward called Hugo Schaeffer, the chief steward, and told him that he was afraid that something was wrong. Schaeffer then tried to get an answer from within by knocking on the door, and, failing, he decided to break in the door.

This was done. The stewards found Mr. Willcox lying on the bed partly undressed, his head propped up with a pillow, while in his right hand was tightly grasped a 32-calibre revolver. There was a bullet wound in the dead man's head and an empty chamber in the cylinder of the pistol.

Capt. Langreuter was promptly notified, as was also Dr. Colarno, the physician who represents on board the Barbarossa the Immigration Department of the Italian Government. Dr. Colarno examined the body, and announced that Mr. Willcox had been dead many hours. By order of Capt. Langreuter the body was then removed to a mortuary chamber on the Barbarossa, and the news of the tragedy was kept as much as possible from everybody except a few of the friends of Mr. Willcox. Those of the passengers who had not known him very well, but who nevertheless found out that he was dead, were led to believe that he died of heart disease.

Kept from the Passengers.

When the Barbarossa arrived in Quarantine and Dr. Doty, the port Health Officer, sent some of his staff physicians to the ship to ascertain the cause of Mr. Willcox's death, most of the passengers learned for the first time that a tragedy had marked the final days of what had otherwise been a very pleasant voyage. In explaining his action in not making known the real cause of Mr. Willcox's death to the passengers, the commander of the Barbarossa said that the liner had just come out of a storm at the time and that he did not care to cause the passengers any additional excitement by informing them of the nature of Mr. Willcox's death.

On Wednesday, according to several of the Barbarossa's officers, Mr. Willcox gave to one of the stewards a sealed package, with instructions to mail it as soon as the liner arrived in Quarantine. Whether this was done or the letter turned over to the health authorities by Capt. Langreuter could not be ascertained. That the steward had any reason to suspect that Mr. Willcox was in great mental trouble when he gave him the package to mail was denied by those who were familiar with the incident.

Mr. Willcox, those of the passengers who were much in his company said, was apparently very cheerful. Among his particular friends on board were Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shaw of Boston and G. V. Lyon of Oswego. Mr. Willcox, it was said, played bridge whist with Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and Mr. Lyon on Tuesday night, and apparently enjoyed the game as much as any of them. Wednesday he was with this party on several occasions, and when he bade them good night Wednesday his actions indicated that the last thing in the world that he contemplated was suicide.

In Wall Street, and in railroad circles generally, where Mr. Willcox was so well known, his friends ascribed his suicide to worry and nervousness incident to his broken health, and also to the fact that he no longer held the important place he once did as the principal spokesman for the anthracite railroad interests. He had no financial difficulties, those who knew Mr. Willcox said, that could have caused him to end his life as he did.

Poisonous Wheat for Sufferers.

PENZA, Russia, April 27.—The provincial authorities have condemned 117 carloads of grain supplied for famine relief. The grain was infected with cockle and ergot, and would have been poisonous if consumed.

Lieut. Lahm Ill in France.

SAUMUR, France, April 27.—Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, the United States representative at the French cavalry school here, a noted balloonist, is ill with typhoid fever.

FIFTY FALL WITH BIG PIER.

Six Known Dead and 15 Injured—16 Unaccounted For.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—A section of the new pier being erected at the immigration station at Locust Point, South Baltimore, for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for the use of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, collapsed today, carrying down upward of fifty men, of whom six are known to be dead and fifteen injured. Sixteen in all are unaccounted for. Among the injured is W. N. Edson, General Superintendent of the Baltimore Bridge Company, which had charge of the steel construction.

Howard L. Ellender, of Baltimore, a civil engineer, was one of the dead. He lost his life trying to save the men on the outer end of the pier. Superintendent Edson, who was injured in the performance of the same service, was not seriously hurt. All the victims were employes of the bridge company.

The pier was a two-story building, 1,000 feet long, and its estimated cost was $400,000. About 480 feet of it sank. Several days ago the piles toward the end of the pier began settling and vigorous efforts were being made to save the structure.

To-day, shortly before the accident, the piles began settling in such an alarming manner that orders to leave the place were circulated among the fifty odd workmen, and it is due to this fact that the casualties were not greater. Those caught were on the end of the pier or on the roof.

The falling of the pier created a tremendous wave throughout the harbor and led many persons to believe there had been an earthquake. At Spedden's shipyard, directly across the harbor from Locust Point, the water suddenly dropped eight feet, throwing two men overboard from a marine railway. They were rescued with difficulty.

PUTTY, SOAP, WOOD FOR WARSHIP RIVETS

Representative Waldo Says Private Builders Practice Some Serious Frauds.

UPHELD AT THE NAVY YARD

Months of Work Required on the Louisiana, Tennessee, and Washington After Their Delivery.

BOSTON, April 27.—Charges of gross frauds in the building of warships by private contractors were made here last night by Representative George W. Waldo of New York. He spoke at a mass meeting given in Faneuil Hall by the National League of Employes of Navy Yards.

"Warships built under contract by private concerns and almost immediately after their completion sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs," he said, "have been found to have rivet holes plugged with wood, putty, and soap, instead of iron rivets being inserted. In one instance I know of several hundred rivets supposed to have been put into a warship built by contractors, whose workmen filled the rivet holes with putty and wood.

Representative George W. Waldo, at his home in Brooklyn last night, repeated the charges that faulty work had been discovered in the construction of certain warships built by private concerns. Mr. Waldo, who is making a fight to have naval vessels built in the Government yards, said that he knew of several ships turned over as complete to the navy, which had to have considerable costly work done on them to fit them for service. The battleship Louisiana, sister ship of the Government-built Connecticut, was one of the vessels delivered as completed which was not in shape for service, Mr. Waldo said.

"When this vessel was delivered by the contractors she was said by them to be complete," said he. "Inspection of her at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, however, showed that many repairs were needed. The sum of $31,000 was asked, and the Government employes worked for six weeks on the ship before she was in proper shape."

Officials at the Brooklyn Navy Yard declined yesterday to express their opinions of the statements of Congressman Waldo, either in affirmation or denial. They were ready, however, to discuss such cases as have already been made public, and it was pointed out that the Louisiana, built by private contractors, offered perhaps the best example of such construction as Mr. Waldo referred to.

While private enterprise was building the Louisiana the navy yard force was engaged in constructing her sister ship, the Connecticut. Although the Louisiana was delivered at the yards some months before the Connecticut was ready for the water, it was found that she was not complete, and it required some months of work by the men at the navy yard before the ship could be called finished. At the time of her delivery by her constructors not a gun was mounted, the turrets would not work, and there were many other details of construction which had not been completed.

Similar instances are offered by the Washington and the Tennessee, both of which needed several months of additional labor by naval men after their delivery at the yards, presumably prepared for service. Both ships were built by private contractors.

We Take Pride

in our fabrics; that is, in the extent of knowing the "goodness" of the materials.

Our stores are not only good places to come to for tailoring investigation, but they're the best places to come to, that we know of, for getting what you want.

Burnham & Phillips

Broadway at 27th St. — Tailors — Nassau Street below Beekman

REGINAPIANO

PRIZE CONTEST No. 2

This advertisement will appear but once, so read it twice.

The Reginapiano Word Contest held in March proved to be such an unqualified success that we have decided to extend the same opportunity to thousands of other readers who failed to take advantage of the first one. For this contest:

PRIZES WORTH $21,280

will be awarded and the number of prizes increased to 654. The contest consists of forming words from the letters contained in the words

"REGINA CHIME CLOCK"

Regina Chime Clocks are tall, beautiful timepieces, the finest specimens of the clock-maker's art in works, case, finish and dial. The Regina Chime Clock is but one of the many instruments we make. Our line comprises Music Boxes, Pianos, Player Pianos, Reginaphones (combination music box and talking machine), Chime Clocks, etc.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

As stated above, the contest consists of forming words from the letters which compose the words "Regina Chime Clock." Use as many or as few letters in making each word as you need, but do not use the same letter twice in any one word unless it appears twice in the words "Regina Chime Clock." In making up your list observe carefully the following conditions:

Write your list of words on one side of the sheet only.

Words submitted must be found in some one of the following dictionaries: Webster's, Worcester's, Century, or Standard, or their supplements.

Do not use foreign words, proper names, or names of persons, towns, or places.

Do not use prefixes, suffixes, nor abbreviations.

Words must be written in ruled columns, must be arranged alphabetically, and each word must be numbered.

Each list submitted must bear the correct name and address of the contestant.

Each contestant must state, in submitting the list, whether he or she has a piano or an organ, and if so, what make and how old it is.

No employe of the Regina Company and no member of the family of an employe can compete.

No one who won a prize or certificate in the last Regina piano word contest can compete.

Two prizes will not be awarded to one person submitting two lists.

If two or more contestants tie for any prize offered, such prize will be awarded to each contestant trying.

Every one who enters this contest agrees to be bound by the decision of the judges.

Lists for competition must be in the office of the Regina Company, Broadway and Seventeenth Street, New York City, before six (6) o'clock P. M., Monday, May 6th, 1907.

All lists must be addressed to the Regina Company, Department R.

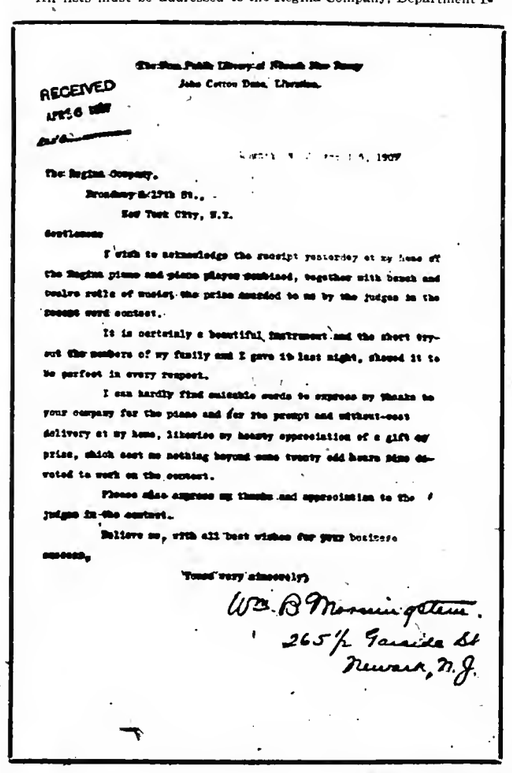

THE PRIZES

In our last contest there were 314 prizes, worth $9,050. This time there are 654 prizes, worth $21,280, so that each contestant's chance of winning is materially increased.

First Prize:	A Style A Reginapiano, priced at.....	**$650**
Second Prize:	A Style 83 Chime Clock and set of six chimes.	**$340**
Third Prize:	A Style 81 Chime Clock and set of six chimes.	**$175**
Fourth Prize:	A Style 150 Reginaphone ..... (Combination music box and talking machine).	**$115**
50 Prizes for the next 50 winners	A certificate for each, good for ..... If applied on the purchase of any Chime Clock or Music Box listed at $300 or more, or any new piano or player piano.	**$100**
150 Prizes for the next 150 winners	A certificate for each, good for ..... If applied on the purchase of any Chime Clock or Music Box listed at $175 or more, or any new piano or player piano.	**$50**
200 Prizes for the next 200 winners	A certificate for each good for..... If applied on the purchase of any Reginaphone, Chime Clock or Music Box listed at $125 or more, or any piano or player piano.	**$25**
250 Prizes for the next 250 winners	A certificate for each good for ..... If applied on the purchase of any Reginaphone, Chime Clock or Music Box listed at $90 or more, or any piano or player piano.	**$10**

THE JUDGES

The following gentlemen have consented to take charge of the contest, judge the lists and make the awards:

COL. EDWARD LYMAN BILL
of the "Music Trades Review," 1 Madison Avenue

MR. EARNEST ELMO CALKINS
of the firm of Calkins & Holden, 44 East 23d Street

MR. PERCIVAL KÜHNE
of the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, 13 William Street

NOTE the letter from last month's first prize winner. Perhaps you will be the first this time. With more letters to use and more prizes offered your chances are excellent, and every prize offered is worth the effort. The name "Regina" upon a musical instrument, whether it be a piano, player piano, music box, chime clock or Reginaphone, is a guarantee of excellence.

THE REGINA CO.
BROADWAY & 17th STREET — NEW YORK

Makers of Music Boxes, Reginaphones, Pianos Player Pianos, Chime Clocks
Distributors of Victor Talking Machines, Edison Phonographs

ALL INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN

Stern Brothers

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
Outer Wraps
In the latest styles for Evening, Carriage, Motor and Steamer Use.

Special for Monday

Rajah Paletots, Value $39.50, at **$27.50**

Tailor-made Walking Suits
Additional Spring Models

In Voiles, Silks, Rajahs, Marquisettes, Serges, Panamas, Fancy Checks, Stripes, Mixtures and all the newest fabrics.

A New Model for To-morrow's Sale

of French Voile, in Black, Navy Blue, Brown, Tan, White and Gray, Eton Coat trimmed with taffeta and lace, Full pleated Skirt with folds made over taffeta drop, **$29.50**
Regular Value $42.00

WOMEN'S KIMONOS AND HOUSE GOWNS
A number of styles will be placed on sale to-morrow at the following

Unusually Low Prices:

of Albatross, at $3.50, 6.25
of Figured and Plain Silk, " 4.50, 5.50
of Flowered Dotted Swiss, at $2.25, 3.50, 3.95
of China Silk, trimmed with lace, at 8.75

Imported Dress Goods
Exceptional Offering of

1800 Yds. White Serge
54 inches wide, for Street, Mountain and Seashore Wear, at **84c**
Regular Value $1.50 Yard

Cotton Dress Fabrics
To-morrow, will be placed on sale

6500 Yds. { Voiles in a variety of Checks, Plaids and Plain Effects, **12c**

5700 Yds. { Marquisettes, Silk Embroidered and Plain Mousselines, small designs in black and white and floral prints, **19c**

Also a large collection of Paris Double Width Voiles and Silk Mixed Novelties, at **48c** and **95c**
Prices Heretofore $1.25 to 2.50 Yard

Parasols
AN EXTREMELY LARGE AND INTERESTING ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED NOVELTIES IN THE NEWEST COLORINGS, SUITABLE FOR STREET AND CARRIAGE WEAR, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Special Values

Imported Models, of shirred taffeta silk, also Lace Covers, made over taffeta silk, Value $8.75, **$6.75**

Pompadour Silks, in tucked effects, also Black and White combinations, **4.95**

Extra quality Taffeta Silks, plain and tucked models, **2.95**

Lace Draperies—(Third Floor)
Three Styles of French Lace Curtains,

Lacet Arabe, Marie Antoinette and Renaissance, to-morrow, at these low prices:

$5.50, 6.50 and **9.00** Pair
Real Value $7.50, 8.50 and 12.50 Pair.

Misses' and Girls' Apparel
Special Offerings for Monday

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, a collection taken from regular stock, in various styles and materials, 14 and 16 yrs. Heretofore $26.50 to 43.50. **$16.50 to 35.00**

Girls' Reefers, of plain cheviots and fancy mixtures, notch collar, with fancy buttons, 6 to 14 yrs.. Heretofore $6.95 to 17.95 **4.95 to 13.50**

Children's Coats, of plain cloths and fancy mixtures, notch collar or collarless models, 2 to 6 yrs, Heretofore $4.50 to 8.95 **2.95 to 6.95**

Girls' Washable Dresses, of plain chambray or imported Repp, low neck Russian models, short sleeves, 4 to 12 yrs, **1.98, 2.95**

Upholstery Dep't—(Third Floor)
French and English Cretonnes, selections from the best European manufacturers, showing exquisite taste, **32c, 45c, 58c, 65c** Per Yd

Imported Slip Cover Cretonnes, **20c, 28c, 42c, 65c** Per Yd
Formerly 35c, 48c, 65c and $1.10 Yard

50 in. Silk Summer Drapery Stuffs, **95c, $1.35, 1.95** Per Yd
Formerly $1.85, 2.50 and 3.75 Yard

AWNINGS OF HIGH GRADE IMPORTED FABRICS, SHRUNK AND WATERPROOF, IN NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STRIPES NOT HERETOFORE SHOWN. VUDOR PORCH SHADES, ALL SIZES.

WINDOW SHADES AND FURNITURE SLIP COVERS MADE TO ORDER. LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED DURING THE SUMMER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR STORAGE.

West Twenty-third Street

HUMAN LIONS TALK TO SCHOOL TEACHERS

Principals Have a Luncheon for Display of Their "Menagerie."

MAXWELL FOR SOCIALISM

If Furnishing Pupils with Eyeglasses is Socialism, He's for It —Other Talks.

The Principals' Club held its fourth annual luncheon at Delmonico's yesterday. The club is a society of the Principals of the elementary schools of this city. About 98 per cent. of the members are women, but a daring man is the President. He is William O'Flaherty.

Mr. O'Flaherty explained the purpose of the club yesterday. "First," he said, "the club is not concerned with the material side of our life." Which means that it dodges such issues as equal pay for equal work, suits to recover arrears in salary, and similar matters. "Next," continued Mr. O'Flaherty, "it is the tail to no kite. It has no axes to grind. It is engaged in no propaganda. It is interested in the higher pedagogical ideals."

There was a remarkable attraction at the luncheon. A menagerie, "just a menagerie, not even a beautiful menagerie," was the way President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen classified it. Mr. McGowan was very popular with the women teachers when he was a School Commissioner, and he is invited to all their functions to speak.

The menagerie consisted of a long table, extending along the back wall of the dining hall, behind which sat the "animals." In front of the table sat the diners at round tables, smiling at the "animals." All the animals were classified as lions by President O'Flaherty. They were Supt. William H. Maxwell, Norman Hapgood, Herman Ridder, Patrick F. McGowan, President of the Aldermen; Charities Commissioner Robert W. Hebbard, Dr. John Cronin of the Health Department, and Dr. James J. Walsh.

"The main purpose of this club is lion hunting," said President O'Flaherty after the refreshments. "We go out into the highways and hunt lions literary, lions scientific, lions journalistic, and lions other things. Then we induce them to come and speak to us. I hope the lions will not grow restive under their captivity this afternoon. I am sure they will roar to you as tenderly as sucking doves. Dr. Walsh, the genial, will emit the first roar."

The First Lion a Dove.

Dr. Walsh stood up bashfully. "I am not a lion," he protested, almost tearfully. "I am rather the suckling dove of this concern." Then he proceeded to coo about "Unconscious Elements in Education." He raised an objection to the dangers of reading, particularly the reading of frivolous novels and of newspapers. Incidentally, he slapped the newspaper reports of the Thaw trial. "Lately we have been learning a lot of morbid psychology through the newspapers that we could well be without," he said. Then he said that sensational papers could be put out of business if the person who objected to sensationalism refused to read those papers.

President O'Flaherty called for another roar, and Dr. Cronin stood forth. Dr. Cronin has done most of the work in curing physically defective children in the schools, such as those affected with adenoid growths. He roared about the necessity of curing physical defects and then retired to his corner in the menagerie.

Herman Ridder criticised the board for its hostile attitude on the teaching of German in the schools. "We know that the day is not coming when German will die out in America," said Mr. Ridder. "I believe every educated man and woman should speak two languages, even though the School Board is wholly against me." Mr. Ridder also made an announcement about starting an afternoon newpaper in English, the details of which are given elsewhere.

Norman Hapgood had something good to say of the teachers.

Commissioner Hebbard then roared against the proposition of furnishing free eyeglasses to pupils with defective vision. Dr. Maxwell, father of the proposition, glared. Mr. Hebbard said it would be "Socialism." Dr. Maxwell made a mental note, which he used later.

Mr. McGowan refused to roar. "I'm a Tammany tiger," he said, when he was called upon. So he made a noise like a tiger, and then paid the teachers a compliment. "Let me tell you what the teachers have to contend with in the schools," he said. "The bad they have to eliminate from the pupils requires greater efforts than teaching the 3 R's."

Maxwell for Socialism.

Dr. Maxwell showed his teeth. The opponents of the eyeglass proposition were the objects of his wrath. "They call it paternalism," he roared. "They call it Socialism! Well, then, I say if it is paternalism, if it is Socialism, give me Socialism. The character of the public schools is Socialistic, pure and simple. It is the people doing in co-operation what the individual cannot."

Dr. Maxwell then said that he had received statistics which showed that since Sept. 1 5,500 pupils with defective vision had been discovered in 100 schools, and of these 31 per cent. had been attended to. Then he told of a poor woman who was sent by a Principal to a hospital which had offered to furnish free eyeglasses for pupils with defective vision. The woman's child was in a bad condition. The woman wrote a letter to the Principal telling her about her experience at the hospital. She spent 20 cents for carfare, was required to give a registration fee of 25 cents at the hospital before the physicians would examine her child, was required to pay 20 cents for drops put into her child's eyes, and then was asked $2.50 for eyeglasses for the child.

PROBING INSURANCE ELECTION

Scrugham Gives Affidavits to Jerome Alleging Forgery in New York Life.

George R. Scrugham, Chairman of the International Policy Holders' Association, had a long talk with Acting District Attorney Smyth yesterday morning in connection with the investigation that Assistant District Attorney Howe is making into the conduct of the election of Directors at the Fall session of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Howe has been investigating the charges by the committee that the agents of the company committed forgery in signing the names of policy holders to administration tickets without the sanction or permission of the policy holders.

Mr. Scrugham said that he presented to Mr. Smyth and Mr. Howe affidavits from policy holders living in this city, showing alleged forgeries by agents of both the Mutual and the New York Life Insurance Company in soliciting votes for the "administration" tickets of these companies.

BRITISH CONSUL QUITS.

Sir Percy Sanderson Sails, Expressing Sorrow at Leaving His Post.

After thirteen years' service as the representative of his Government in this city, Sir Percy Sanderson, the retiring British Consul General, sailed for Liverpool yesterday aboard the Cunarder Etruria. The vessel sailed at 6 o'clock in the morning, and most of her passengers went aboard on Friday night.

"I am sorry to leave New York," said Sir Percy, "and I am coming back to see my many friends again. Since I have been Consul General I have seen some startling changes in this city. I have watched it grow as has no other city in the world. New York has been to me a home, and I am overcome with sorrow at leaving it."

Another passenger sailing was Sir Henry Seymour King, head of the London banking firm of H. S. King & Co. Sir Henry came to this side on the Etruria. He is traveling incog.

ONION AND POTATO TRUST.

Bermuda Shippers Combine to Regulate Sales—Two Men in Control.

The Bermuda Island onion and potato shippers have formed a combination by which all of their products are concentrated and placed in the hands of two men, C. A. V. Frith and J. P. Hand, both of Hamilton, Bermuda. These men have just arrived in New York, and will make this their headquarters for the remainder of the season.

The Bermuda shippers claim that their interests were not being properly guarded by the New York commission merchants, owing to the fact that there were too many receivers here who in competing to make sales made lower prices than the markets justified. The two sales agents now here have a power of attorney from the Bermuda shippers' organization authorizing them to take charge of all stock on its arrival here.

It is the plan of these agents to sell only to a few firms, only six in New York City, and to fix the prices to be charged for their stock. They will also regulate the supply, bringing approximately 40,000 crates of onions here per week. One of the prime causes of the discontent of the Bermuda shippers, according to authorities here, is the fact that Texas has begun growing Bermuda onions which are superior to those grown on the island, and, having no duty to pay, that State can place its onions here at a lower figure than Bermuda producers. It is estimated that Texas will ship about 1,000 cars of Texas Bermuda onions to this market in the season of slightly over two months. The Bermuda onion and potato trust, as it is styled, will have little effect upon the potato situation this season, as the crop was very light and the bulk of it has already been moved.

THEIR BILL PASSED, TEACHERS STILL ROW

Women in Primary Grades Declare Their Interests Have Been Neglected.

MEET TO TELL ABOUT IT

But Teachers from Higher Grades Who Are Satisfied Descend Upon Them and Disperse the Gathering.

The women teachers who are demanding "equal pay for equal work" are fighting among themselves. The teachers of the higher grades are thoroughly satisfied with the White bill, which has passed both houses of the Legislature and is to give them "equal pay for equal work," and they want it signed by the Governor and approved by the Mayor as soon as possible. But the teachers in the primary grades are not so sure that the bill cares for their interests, and want it altered or killed.

The trouble came to a head in the Normal College yesterday. The Interborough Association of Women Teachers, which has mothered the bill, held a meeting in the chapel on the third floor, and the Protective Association of Teachers Below Grade 4 B, which is looking after the interests of the teachers in the primary grades, met on a floor below. The members of the former association quitted their meeting and went below to stampede the other meeting. They succeeded in breaking up the meeting and then tried to hold one of their own, in which they were unsuccessful.

District Superintendent Strachan, who has engineered the campaign of the Interborough Association, tried to persuade the primary teachers that their interests were being looked after. She said that there would be an increase in their pay.

"Are you sure that we will get the increase?" inquired a primary grade teacher.

"We are sure of nothing," replied Miss Strachan, "but it will be up to the Board of Education to make the schedules effective. It has the power, and it is our duty to see that they are adopted."

About this time a scout of the association entered and announced that the primary teachers were busy down stairs. Miss Strachan said she considered it her duty to attend the rival meeting, and suggested that all present should do likewise. Immediately there was a rustle of skirts, a patter of feet, and cries of indignation on the stairway. Then Miss Strachan and President N. Curtis Lenihan of the Interborough Association broke into the primary grade teachers' meeting at the head of their followers.

When they entered Commissioner Stern of the Board of Education, who has persistently opposed the bill, was speaking. Immediately there was a loud uproar. Mr. Stern finished his speech, shouting it at the top of his voice against the tumult.

Commissioner Freifeld of the Board of Education was then introduced. He was received with shouts of derision. But he faced the storm and managed to taunt those who were causing it.

"There has been a great deal of wire-pulling on the part of the teachers of the higher grades to get the bill passed," yelled Mr. Freifeld.

"Shame!" cried the Interborough warriors.

Then the two factions nearly came to a fight.

"Under this bill it is impossible to work it out so that justice can be done to the primary teachers by the Board of Education," shouted Mr. Freifeld, taking his seat.

The meeting then broke up in disorder. Miss Strachan and her associates tried to speak, but the teachers deserted them. Before the entrance of the Interborough warriors, Mr. Stern had addressed the primary teachers with difficulty. When he was introduced he was greeted with hisses and jeers.

Between the members of the school's teaching staff," Mr. Stern said in a lull in the tumult, "or to criticise the action of the Interborough Association. I came here simply to explain and ask that there shall be no ill-feeling between the teachers of the different grades. There should be harmony in our school system. In your eagerness to look out for yourselves don't forget the children.

"When I went to Albany to oppose the White bill, I made no harsh criticism of those who favored it. As a member of the Board of Education, I want to see justice done. The Board of Education ought to treat all teachers alike, and as long as I have a voice in the board, I will proclaim that doctrine with all the force and energy I possess."

Lord & Taylor

Linen Department

Japanese Drawn Linen Doylies, Centre Pieces, Squares, Tray Cloths, Tea Cloths and Scarfs
at about half regular prices.

Doylies, $1.25 dozen | *Tea Cloths, $1.25* each
Centre Pieces, 65c each | *Scarfs, $1.25* each

Lace Trimmed Linens
at decided reductions.

Centre Pieces, 75c each, instead of $1.25.
Scarfs, 95c each, instead of $1.75.
Scarfs, $1.50 each, instead of $2.50.

Shoe Department.

Specially Smart
- *A New Two-button Tongue Pump.*
- *A Striped Kid Colonial.*
- *A Seamless Pedestrian Oxford.*

Also large variety of Gibson Ties, Walking Pumps and Oxfords in all leathers,

$4.00 to $6.00

Special Values in Dress Shields.

Closing out odd lots of Fine Dress Shields prior to the arrival of our summer lines.

"Imperial."
The most perfect Dress Shield made. Double Nainsook, Rubber lined,

	Dozen.	Regular Pair.	Price.
Size 4	2.00	18c	25c
5	2.50	23c	30c
6	3.00	28c	35c

"Duchess."
The Dainty Lightweight Shield. Silk outside. Nainsook inside.

	Dozen.	Regular Pair.	Price.
Size 2	1.65	15c	20c
3	1.75	17c	22c
4	1.95	19c	25c

"Mignonette."
The small crescent shape.

	Dozen.	Regular Pair.	Price.
Size 3	95c	9c	12c
4	1.00	10c	14c

"Imperial."
The finest Silk Dress Shield made. Double Silk. Rubber lined.

	Dozen.	Regular Pair.	Price.
Size 3	3.75	34c	40c
4	4.00	36c	43c
5	4.75	42c	49c

"Blue Belle"
The Popular Shirt Waist Shield.

	Dozen.	Regular Pair.	Price.
Size 2	1.00	10c	15c
3	1.00	10c	15c

"Special."
Double Nainsook. Rubber Lined.

	Dozen.	Regular Pair.	Price.
Size 2	1.00	10c	12c
3	1.00	10c	12c

"Point Venise."
The exquisite lace edge, crescent shape.

	Dozen.	Regular Pair.	Price.
Size 2	1.65	15c	18c
3	1.90	18c	21c
4	2.25	21c	24c

We have only the sizes mentioned at these special prices.

Lord & Taylor

Cold Storage Department
for Furs, Wearing Apparel and Rugs

We desire to call your attention to our new cold storage plant recently installed in our fireproof building.

This plant is modern in every detail and affords complete protection against moths and dust. The cold, dry air is maintained at a uniform temperature, considerably below the freezing point, keeping furs and woolen garments in perfect condition.

Furs Repaired and Remodelled at Special Prices During Summer Months

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 10th St.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

Dry-Air Cold Storage
For Furs, Rugs, Portieres, &c.

A modern Dry-Air Cold Storage Plant is nearing completion in our new fireproof Annex, West 124th Street (connected by tunnel with main building). We are now prepared to receive Furs, Rugs. Portieres, &c., and will insure them against loss by moth, fire, theft.

Furs remodelled and skilfully repaired on our premises at exceedingly low prices during the Summer months. Styles for Winter 1907-8 now ready.

Women's $40 Suits 22.50

WOMEN'S SMART TAILORED SUITS—these Suits are offered at a fraction of their regular Prices, the recent inclement weather and the advancing season being responsible for to-morrow's quotation. Cutaways, Mannish Semi-Fitted Effects, Two-button Blazers, Eton and Pony Coats; materials of imported fabrics, in leading mixtures, stripes and checks—choicest colorings—also plain colors and black in chiffon Panamas. Positive $40 values. Monday only... 22.50

Women's Tailored Hats.

An attractive selection of the season's choicest models, in plain, fancy and mixed straw braids; trimmed with ribbon, wings and fancy feathers; all the desirable colors and black; value $6.50..... 4.98

JAUNTY TURBANS and various SMALL MODELS, including MUSHROOM effects, representing all the fashionable braids; trimmed with ribbon, wings and quills; value $5.00..... 3.48

Dress Goods.

IMPORTED FANCY SUITINGS, in plaids, checks and striped designs; regularly 79c., yard..... 49c

ALL WOOL CHIFFON BATISTE; rich silk finish; in the new shades of brown, tan, green, blue, gray, garnet; also cream and black; 45 inches wide; regularly 98c., yard..... 65c

ALL WOOL CREAM SERGE; made from high grade Australian yarns; 40 inches wide; regularly 89c., yard.. 59c

LUPIN'S BLACK VOILE; in plain, shadow check and plaid effects; lustrous finish; all pure wool; 46 inches wide; regularly $1.75, yard..... 1.10

Fine Silks.

ROMAN STRIPE LOUISINE; all pure silk; 20 inches wide; a large line of new colorings; regular value 79c., yard..... 59c

SHADOW CHECK TAFFETA, jacquard effects, 20 inches wide, in golden brown, navy, green, cardinal, Delft and black; regular $1.00, yard..... 69c

FIGURED SATIN FOULARDS; all pure silk; 24 inches wide; faconne and scroll effects, in white and colored grounds; regular $1.25, yard.... 79c

BLACK DRESS TAFFETA; all silk; pure dye; 22 inches wide; a grade known for its wearing qualities; regular 89c., yard..... 69c

Matting.

CHINA MATTING; heavy quality; in checks and stripes; per roll of 40 yds.; reg. $6.50..... 4.98

JAPANESE COTTON WARP MATTING; in novel effects; per roll of 40 yds.; reg. $12.75..... 8.50

Hearth Rugs.

BODY BRUSSELS RUGS; size 36x63 in.; reg. $4.00..... 3.49

SMYRNA RUGS; reversible; 30x60; reg. $2.50..... 1.79

VELVET RUGS; size 27x54; reg. $1.75..... 1.39

KASHMIR RUGS; size 27x54; reg. $1.50..... 98c

5-Piece Slip Covers, 4.95.

5-PIECE SLIP COVERS; made from the best quality of extra heavy Belgian damask; dustproof; finished with best cotton shrunk binding. We allow 20 yards of 28-inch material per suit. It is noteworthy that the fit and finish of the Suits we offer are superior in every respect..... 4.95

Awnings: Order Now. The heated spell is "just around the corner." Order your Awnings now, before the rush. Special inducements offered. Lowest prices consistent with superior workmanship. 'Phone or write for estimate.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

A Sale of Linings and Notions.

Two of the most important sales of the entire Spring season. The Linings are entirely dependable and of the Koch high standard of quality. The Notions show savings on everyday needs that no woman could possibly be without. You will save appreciably by shopping during these two important events.

125th St. West, Between Lenox & Seventh Aves.

BEST & CO. LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Shoes and Hosiery for Misses, Youths and Children

Shoes Stylish shapes and lasts and pliable leathers, insuring comfort and long wear.

Complete line of sizes in all leathers:—

Best Damp Proof Shoes
Best Orthopedic Shoes
Best Ankle and Arch Support Shoes
Walking Shoes
White Canvas Shoes
White Buckskin Shoes
Babies' First Walking Shoes
Oxfords, Ties and Pumps
Dress Shoes
Fancy Combination Shoes
Babies' Black and Colored Shoes

Hosiery Fine qualities that are serviceable and offered in both plain and figured effects.

Particular attention is directed to the fact that we can match any shade of tan shoes, in a wide variety of hose and half hose.

Black Ribbed Cotton Hose
Fast Black Lisle Thread Hose
Lace Openwork Lisle Thread Hose
White and Colored Cotton Hose
White & Colored Lisle Thread Hose
White and Colored Silk Hose
Youths' Half Hose
Fast Black Silk Hose
Cashmere Socks
Children's Socks
Lace Openwork Socks

60-62 West 23d Street

Lord & Taylor

Monday, April 29th

Special Sale of Lingerie Waists, Silk Petticoats, Kimonos and House Gowns

Waist Dept.

One lot consisting of a large assortment of
Fine Batiste Waists
$2.95,
value $5.00 to $12.00

One lot of Handsome
Allover Embroidery Waists
lace trimmed,
$3.95,
value $8.00 to $18.00

One lot of
Batiste Waists
more elaborately trimmed, from
$4.95 to $22.50
value $8.75 to $35.00

Silk Petticoat Dept.

Black and All the New Shades
in Colored Taffeta (best quality;) also an
Assortment of Plaids,
37, 39, 42 inches long, at
$5.95

Kimonos & House Gowns

Long Kimonos
In Flowered Lawn..... $1.75
In Flowered Dotted Swiss, trimmed with lace and ribbons..... $3.95

Short Kimonos
In Flowered Lawn..... 75c., 98c
In Flowered Dotted Swiss, trimmed with lace and ribbons..... $1.75

House Gowns
In Flowered Dotted Dimity..... $2.95
In Flowered Dotted Swiss..... $3.95
In Challie..... $5.45

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 10th St.

BEST & CO. LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Youths' & Boys' Clothing

Whatever the boys need—clothing, hats, shoes, hosiery, underwear, gloves, shirts, collars, cuffs, cravats, handkerchiefs, pajamas—all these are here in wide variety, unequalled in service, originality and distinctiveness—

All Leading Styles

Boys' Blouses

Military Blouses of fancy madras and percale; 4 to 8 yrs..... 50c

Negligee Blouses of fancy cheviot, collar attached, soft finish; 7 to 14 yrs..... $1.00

Negligee Blouses of fine fancy madras, with or without collar; 8 to 14 yrs..... $1.00

Negligee Blouses of fine, fancy Scotch flannel, soft collar and cuffs; 7 to 12 yrs..... $1.75
13 & 14 yrs..... $1.90

Negligee Blouses of fancy wash silk, soft collar and cuffs; 7 to 14 yrs..... $2.50

60-62 West 23d Street.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.
Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....3 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year	2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year	1.00
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For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.05 per month.

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IN FIVE PARTS,
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SOME TRADE INTERPRETATIONS.

The totals of the foreign trade have been much commented upon lately, but the details are equally interesting. In March, the last reported month, for example, our exports—which are England's imports to a large degree—consisted, as usual, largely of copper, cotton, breadstuffs, oil, iron, and wood. These humble products are those which a nation is poorer for losing, either in themselves or in the profits which they produce, first, by consumption in manufacture, and, secondly, by sale to ultimate consumers. Our loss is England's gain, and to the extent to which that gain might be ours we reduce our profits on the business. On the other hand, the increases of our imports consisted largely of diamonds, silks, linens, feathers, wines, and other luxuries, proper enough objects of consumption by the wealthy, but of which the consumption does not add to the Nation's wealth in any such sense or degree as the things we gave in exchange for them.

More wholesome are the increases in our imports of materials of manufacture, chemicals, leather, and a curious cross current of goods which we were simultaneously exporting, like iron and steel and copper. Our imports of the worked-up staples which we exported are of course an economic reproach, and just so much wages out of the pockets of our workers. We import too much of what we would be as well off without, and we consume too little of those things which enrich the consumer by their consumption, just as luxuries waste the substance of the extravagant. England's enormous excess of imports of merchandise is accompanied customarily by an excess of imports of bullion, showing that there is more wealth than waste in importing what we send her. Our enormous excess of exports of merchandise is accompanied by an invariable excess of exports of silver, and by an accustomed excess of exports of gold, the excesses of imports of gold being related to banking necessities rather than to commercial credits on merchandise movement. The conditions are such that these exports of bullion are normal, and they have been tending for some time to reflect England's financial rather than commercial condition. Our bullion movement, however, does not suggest, like England's, that we are enriching ourselves by parting with basic wealth.

OVERWORKING MR. BRYCE.

So far as we know it had occurred to no American that Ambassador BRYCE was neglecting his duties in not attending the Pittsburg ceremonies the other day, and the defense of him in Parliament was superfluous so far as this side of the ocean is concerned. But it was left to Pittsburg to plume itself properly over getting such an advertisement as a "question" in Parliament, and to suggest that the real trouble was not the Ambassador who did not attend, but the invitation which did not come. That is what Pittsburg makes out of Mr. RUNCIMAN'S and Lord FITZMAURICE'S explanation of how it happened that "Germany was left to monopolize the most prominent position" at Mr. CARNEGIE'S housewarming, something which, of course, would not have occurred if the invitations had been made officially "through the usual channels." In that case, it was suggested, suitable attention would have been paid.

As far as we had remarked Mr. CARNEGIE'S collection of lions was worthy of the occasion, and that is saying a great deal. It is needless to add that Mr. BRYCE'S attendance would have added distinction even to that assembly, but that his absence is not sort of grievance. Our hospitality is not of that deadly sort which has disabled the Colonial Premiers in London seriatim, and, after all, Mr. BRYCE has considerable occupation in taking care of Mr. ROOT and Earl GREY, who together are a handful. Where, we may ask, would Mr. BRYCE draw the line if he once made a beginning? As The Pittsburg Gazette-Times exultingly asks:

> When has anybody in the British Parliament asked his Government to explain a fancied slight at the hands of New York, of Cleveland, of Chicago, Kalamazoo, or Milwaukee?

Without in the least grudging Pittsburg its delight, we may ask in Mr. BRYCE'S behalf if he is really to be at the beck of every town in the 300,000 class, or whether his credentials should properly be extended to the 100,000 class? Not Pittsburg's simple joy, but the heartburnings of the slighted sisters must be considered in framing a reply. New York having no grievance, may properly express its surprise that Lords and Commons should unite in making a double-barreled incident of it. If LOWELL were now alive, the incident would certainly cost us the loss of his remarks upon a certain condescension in foreigners, or perhaps the time might have arrived, if he could have survived, for him to write something in his shrewdly humorous way about a certain unaccustomed and overdone sensitiveness among foreigners to American opinion.

In the current telegrams we are told that the alleged Anglo-Spanish entente, which King EDWARD perhaps arranged when he met his royal cousin ALFONSO the other day, ends the competition between Germany and England for Spain's favor. This is a very Spanish view, and quite in Pittsburg's manner. But the complaint of Lord LEITH of Fyvie that PAUNCEFOTE'S work was being undone, and the Anglo-American entente was endangered by Germany's acceptance of Mr. CARNEGIE'S invitation, certainly authoritatively suggests an Anglo-German competition for the favor of the United States. This is a little too absurd.

"EXAGGERATED ARMAMENTS."

The sensitiveness of Germans with respect to any public, and especially to any international, matter has been described by some philosophers, notably by STEVENSON, in his account of the international troubles in Samoa, as amounting to hyperaesthesia. Some evidences of this seem to be shown by the comments of a German of high authority, given in our special dispatch from Berlin, on the relations of Germany to the informal and preliminary Peace Congress here in New York, which succeeded the dedication of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg.

The German representatives at the dedication were wholly within their rights, as would have been the official representatives of any other nation, in abstaining from taking any part in the proceedings of a body with respect to which they presumably had no instructions, and in employing the time in industrial and "sociological" investigations on their own account. But it seems that the authority quoted by our informant undertakes to resent on behalf of Germany some remarks of President BUTLER of Columbia University on "exaggerated armaments," upon the assumption that they were made with particular reference to Germany.

The remarks themselves by no means bear out that assumption. What President BUTLER said was: "Defensive armaments are not evidences of militarism. Exaggerated armaments, which by their very existence are an invitation to offensive use, are an evidence of militarism." Surely no fair-minded man can deny this statement, much less can construe it as having reference to any single one of the Powers which are quite notoriously overarmed for the peaceable progress and prosperity of their respective countries. When the German authority undertakes to prove that Germany is not overarmed, with reference to the proportion of her population under arms, or with reference to her financial ability to bear the burden of her armament, in comparison with France, or with Italy, or even with Great Britain, he labors to prove the negative of a proposition which nobody has advanced. True, it is open to anybody to say that the geographical position of Germany forces her to maintain on land the "two-Power standard" which Great Britain, for obvious and vital reasons, has to maintain at sea, and to make head, as BISMARCK put it, at once against Russia on the east and France on the west. It is equally open to anybody to retort that it is quite notorious that the condition of Russia is such that Germany may very well save some of the expenditure and some of the diversion of her young men from peaceful pursuits which were or which might have been necessarily incumbent on her before the war between Russia and Japan, for the defense of her eastern frontier. But President BUTLER did not go into that question, nor any other question which could justly arouse the susceptibility of any one nation in particular.

STEEL RAIL DEFECTS.

It is singular that in all the discussion regarding railway wrecks so little emphasis has been laid by anybody upon lack of strength in the rails. Yet 3,014 broken rails were reported in this State alone in the first quarter of the current year. This is more than double the breakages of 1905, and nearly three times those of last year. Inasmuch as some rails now in use were laid in 1872, it is evident that reproach is laid upon the more modern manufacture, and, even more strangely, upon the heaviest sections. The largest number of defects is in the 100-pound weight, and in rails only two or three years old.

Analysis of the figures somewhat lessens the natural alarm. The breakages do not occur in anything like uniformity of increase. On some roads, including the Pennsylvania, the increase is not more than might be explained by the severity of the Winter and the growth of traffic. The New York Central accounts for almost half of the total increase, and the greatest percentage of increase is contributed by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, which broke more than sixty times as many as last year. Such inconsistencies would seem to point to differences in conditions of use, rather than to deterioration in quality of rails, as the chief cause. The Central, having the greatest mileage and traffic, and running the fastest trains, would naturally be most exposed to this danger. Trains run at slower speed do not strain the rails less for that reason alone. The speed strains the rolling stock as well as the rails, and flat wheels strike a hammer blow much severer than anything to be attributed to weight of trainload.

But after every mitigation of this sort there remain doubts created both by the facts and by the expert authority upon which charges are made. Before this report by the State Railway Commission the American Railway Association at Chicago had been making complaints based upon technical causes rather than deficiencies to the demands of traffic. The association members complained of latent flaws due to methods of manufacture, and to chemical components which weaken the metal. The continuous process does not, it is charged, afford time for care in making, and the constant heat impedes inspection. The presence of phosphorus makes the metal brittle, it is known, but there can hardly be anything unusual in this, since the rails are made under standard specifications, which have not been altered. It is likelier that hurry in making and the use of larger ingots prevent entire homogeneity of composition, and perhaps the process of straightening when cold causes inequality of stresses in the material, resulting in interior weaknesses, which escape detection only to appear beneath the wheels.

Our Pittsburg telegram quotes the makers of rails as denying these allegations. "The best steel rail that was ever made is being made at the present time," said the President of the Carnegie Company, which produces more than a million tons of the Trust's total. The suggestion from this quarter is that trade rivalries are responsible for the imputations upon the quality of the modern goods. The railroads are said to favor rails made by the open hearth process, whereas the equipment of the principal makers is for the Bessemer process, which is somewhat too expensive to "scrap." Into the merits of this controversy the layman can hardly enter, but it is to be remarked first that there is nothing fanciful nor malicious in the reports of the breakages, and, secondly that there is great difference in national preferences of processes, and in the usages of national practice from year to year. If American practice differs from German, and if German rails are more enduring in use, a case is made which rests upon something more solid than rivalries between American makers. It is certain that leading independents not long ago procured a substantial premium upon the sale of open-hearth rails to a company which would have no other, according to its own statement, but which could get no other, according to the version of those who do not supply the goods. Not until 1908 will the Gary plant enable the Trust to meet the competition of independents, who in times like these thrive upon the Trust's overflow. Not one-tenth of the present production of rails is open hearth, but the rate of its growth since 1900 has been marked. Since 1900 the percentage of open hearth to Bessemer ingots and castings has increased from 33 per cent. to 47 per cent., and since 1890 the open hearth production has quadrupled. Generally speaking, this is a contest of the Lake ores against the Southern, with hardly more than a million tons between them.

THE COST OF JUSTICE.

It has lately been pointed out, and with much cogency, that, under the law as administered in the State of New York, a rich defendant has an undue advantage over a poor defendant in a criminal case, even when it is a capital case. The evidence of this fact was doubtless one of the considerations which have moved Dr. HAMILTON, himself an eminent expert in alienism, to demand that experts should not be witnesses retained by the one "side" or the other, but impartial witnesses, "friends of the court" and employed by the State. The suggestion must commend itself to impartial minds.

But it seems that "predatory poverty" is not so much worse off in this respect than predatory wealth. The wealth which has given rise to the discussion is in fact not predatory wealth at all, in its present condition, but torpid wealth, so to speak, which stands strictly on the defensive. Now we read that the persons under indictment whom the President of the United States has described, without prejudice to their present situation, as he has explained, and even without reference to it, as "undesirable citizens," are not likely to suffer injustice for lack of money. It is explained that over $100,000 has already been raised for their defense, and that the promoters of the defense fund hope to raise it to a million if necessary. A hereditary millionaire could scarcely expect to be better equipped for a perplexed and prolonged criminal litigation than these simple sons of toil.

A NEW LABOR NOTION.

The Independent Labor Party of England is now frankly a Socialist organization, and it no longer seeks Socialist aims by a roundabout path. At its recent convention at Derby the party announced a new purpose, the democratization of administration. Its members have found that "recent changes have placed our civil service more completely in the hands of the wealthy classes," and that it is "closed to every one who has not had a middle class or an aristocratic education."

This charge, though somewhat rudely and extravagantly expressed, is not without a certain basis of fact. In the middle of the last century the old régime of social privilege in the British civil service was done away in all the subordinate departments, that is in all the offices the occupants of which had not to shape the policy of the Government and to exercise responsible discretion. Appointments by competitive examination were substituted for appointments for favor. Within the limits of human fallibility the new methods were those of fairness and of equal opportunity for all who could meet the tests. But undoubtedly it was true, and is still true, that only the educated could get into the service, and, since education in England is to a considerable extent confined to the middle classes and to those above them in the social scale, the laboring men are excusable for saying that the doors of public employment are closed to them and to their sons and daughters. This will continue to be true so long as education continues to be as costly as, in general, it still is in the United Kingdom.

The action of the Independent Labor Party is criticised in the Conservative press as extreme, since it seems to favor the removal of educational tests for admission to the civil service. But while this is, on their face, the apparent meaning of the declarations of the Independent Labor Party, there is an alternative interpretation which we are sure comes nearer the general feeling of the workingmen, namely, that the education necessary to admission to the service shall be made attainable in free schools supported out of the taxes. That substantially is the course that the United States has followed, not always with the best judgment or with the best results, but on the whole wisely and effectively. If the workingmen of England turn to this policy they will not only attain the removal of the practical privilege still existing in the civil service, but they will mightily promote the permanent improvement of the condition of all the people.

EZRA CORNELL.

Cornell University does well to celebrate with enthusiasm the hundredth anniversary of its founder's birth. And Mr. CARNEGIE surely is entitled to be among the celebrants, as he is with a very well thought and well expressed "tribute." For one may fairly say that EZRA CORNELL, though but a humble two-millionaire, according to the fashion of his simpler and modester times, was not only the predecessor, but, as a public benefactor, the progenitor of Mr. CARNEGIE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and the other multi-millionaires who have bettered his instruction, and the enormity of whose benefactions have made all Europe "stare and gasp." It is a good time to recall the words of GOLDWIN SMITH, though uttered or written a generation ago, of the GOLDWIN SMITH who, imported "ad hoc," delivered an address at the first commencement of Cornell. The words are to this effect: "In Europe the successful man undertakes to found a family; in America, it seems, he still aspires to found an institution."

Of course there were brave men before AGAMEMNON, and American benefactors before CORNELL. We had had the Girard College and the Astor Library, and we had had other benefactors. But the modern American notion, which is the ancient Scriptural notion, of the stewardship of wealth, one may almost say was first effectively or coercively put into practice by EZRA CORNELL. His first benefaction was the endowment of a library for his native or adopted town, and for it he received so much praise and honor that he seems to have concluded that, making sure to leave his dependents and descendants out of the reach of want, he could derive more satisfaction, or, to put it more idiomatically, could "get more fun" out of his superfluities by endowing the public with them than through any form of purely personal expenditure. He left a legacy to his successors not only in his example but in his words: "I wish to found a university in which any person can obtain instruction in any study." And he was well advised in details, largely, no doubt, by the then active and now venerable ANDREW WHITE, the first President of Cornell and a conspicuous figure at this celebration. One may almost say that Mr. CORNELL founded the "elective system" in this country by founding such a university. And surely his descendants who assisted at this celebration must have derived more gratification from it than they could have derived from the possession of more money than they know how to spend to advantage or with dignity. His example has been immediately contagious. Benefactors beget benefactors. SIBLEY, McGRAW, SAGE, these are names that are added to his on the roll of honor of Cornell. The university is already and in many fields abundantly justified of its children. And its existence and its prosperity have one of their best results in the constraint they put on other men blest with prosperity above their fellows to go and do likewise, to "shake the superflux" to their countrymen and to their country.

ABOUT THE "NEW NEGRO."

Attention Called to One City Where Mr. Baker's Theory Does Not Apply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me a few words in regard to your editorial of Thursday morning relating to Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's "illuminating" articles on the race problem in the South, contributed to The American Magazine?

Mr. Baker contends, according to your editorial, that the new Southerner "fiercely" refuses to know the "new negro," and that the better class of whites and negroes are as far apart as if they lived in different countries.

The writer was born in the South, and has lived there all her life until recently, and may be pardoned an opinion, perhaps, despite Mr. Baker's insinuation that it is not necessary to have lived with the negro to know just what are his relations to the whites.

In Richmond, Va., where there is a large well-to-do class of negroes, where they own not only homes, but automobiles and victorias, not only do the better class of whites know the better class of negroes, but the blacks have had the sympathy, and, in their efforts to better themselves, the aid of the very class who were the former slaveholders. It is true the negroes have kept their "proper place"—that is, kept to their own color—and that is the very reason why they are so well-to-do and have the recognition of the whites. But that is the bone of contention, apparently—according to Mr. Baker and other writers—the negro should not keep to himself, but mingle with the whites.

The writer, after several years residence in the North, cannot pretend to that luminosity of view attained by Mr. Baker in his brief survey of conditions in the South. She has not observed, however, that the people of the North treat their servants, to which class the negroes did and still largely do belong, with any marked consideration. Nor when they step out of a servant's place to something better are they given that recognition which the Southerner "fiercely" refuses the negro. Why should there be this marked discrimination in favor of the negro when there are white brethren right at our own doors waiting and eager to know and be known?

A SOUTHERN WOMAN IN NEW YORK.
New York, April 26, 1907.

THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

How to Reach It and Visit Neighboring Points of Interest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to suggest a better way of visiting the Jamestown Exposition than is described by your Jamestown correspondent to-day. Last Saturday night a party of us left Washington on the Norfolk boat, reaching Fort Monroe in time for breakfast at the Chamberlin. Thence we took a ferry direct to the Exposition grounds, half an hour's sail across Hampton Roads, where twenty battleships in line made an imposing array. The Exposition we found exactly as your correspondent described, unfinished, but all very interesting. No concessionaires anywhere, so no plans, no maps to be had, and, worst of all, no information. The old colored "uncles" at work were not ready to answer our Yankee questions. The Swiss chalet provided a nice luncheon. The Lynnhaven River, with its far-famed oysters, is outside the grounds. The admission was 25 cents. After wandering about several hours we were satisfied that it did not really matter whether this Exposition were finished or not—the beauty of the location, the historic interest and the delightful Spring weather made it a pilgrimage worth having taken.

Next we took the Oceanview trolley line, ten miles to and through Norfolk, another boat ride across the bay to Newport News, threading through the battleships again. After landing we found a trolley car going to Fort Monroe, and for an hour we whirled past beautiful homes, the wistaria in full bloom and the gardens well advanced. We passed Hampton, the Soldiers' Home, and reached the Hotel Chamberlin in ample time for the night boat back to Washington. The whole trip from Washington and back cost us less than $10, not including meals. ANNA MAXWELL.
New York, April 26, 1907.

Gasoline in the Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While strolling along the superb highways of Central Park yesterday, my mind was equally taken up with thoughts of Spring, and with a strong and all-pervading odor given forth by the swarm of automobiles which whirled by, leaving their smoke behind them.

I could not but think how likely it is that the perfumes, which generally abound at this season, of growing things, budding trees, shrubs, and flower plots, have lost their chance and been displaced by or brought under the domination of the great odor monopoly of gasoline vapor.

It may be that a certain repugnance which I have for this rather aggressive odor is personal and does not agree with the popular taste, yet from the standpoint of hygiene one might be tempted to protest, and I would suggest a series of tests on "Gasoline Vapor as a Substitute for Air for Breathing Purposes," or, "The Same When Slightly Diluted With Air."

If it could be thus settled by expert evidence that it is a benefit and not a menace to our millions, we could all witness the daily and almost hourly melange of ponderous gas-emitting machines, which move by battalions in close order up and down our narrow traffic "ducts" (notably Fifth Avenue and Broadway), with glad approval and assent.

Note. The tests suggested might be made by the Health Department. W. D.
Grantwood, N. J., April 26, 1907.

Those Noisy Flat Wheels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will some one kindly inform me if there really is a law against the use of cars with flat wheels, and, if so, why is it not enforced? The writer, who lives on Central Park West, had the matter brought quite vividly to her attention one night some three weeks ago, when she counted fifteen cars that passed within a period of half an hour, all with flat wheels. Since then she has taken particular pains to notice the proportion of perfect cars, and I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that at least half of the cars used on the Eighth Avenue line have flat wheels. Surely there are many other people residing on this avenue who must have noticed the same condition, and possibly among them is some one who may know what steps to take to enforce this law, if there is such a law.

A MERE WOMAN.
New York, April 26, 1907.

On Keeping Young.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement made by Dr. John B. Rich before the Health Culture Club yesterday that one of the reasons for his attaining the age of 97 was that he "kept away from old people," seems inconsistent, not to say heartless. According to his own theory, is he not maintaining his own health at the expense of the young people whom he insists on making his friends? Should they practice what he preaches, I think he would find the rule a poor one.

New York, April 26, 1907. S.

What Wall Street Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. G. W. Bloomingdale has hit the nail on the head. Wall Street is but the "local habitation and a name" of the world's great investment mart, and sales and purchases made in Wall Street are representative of our country's activity. Wall Street is the centralization of the people's invested savings and the people's wealth, and the name "Wall Street" has come to stand for the movements of capital and the enterprises of capitalists.

COSMOPOLITAN.
New York, April 26, 1907.

NEW SUBWAY LINKS.

Plan Proposed Which Would Give Three Lines and Relieve Congestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day, entitled "Mr. Shonts's Offer," is a timely opening up of the discussion concerning the improvement of our present rapid transit facilities which should not be concluded until some satisfactory solution is arrived at.

In view of the fact that there were no bids for the proposed new subways, the proposition to better our present facilities is made all the more imperative.

Having represented in the past various real estate interests in some of the proceedings for the proposed new subways, I have become fairly familiar with rapid transit projects. Permit me, therefore, to make a suggestion with respect to Mr. Shonts's offer in the nature of an amendment to it. The proposition to extend the west side branch of the existing Subway downtown from Forty-second Street and Broadway is the only proper and feasible manner of improving that part of the existing system. The proposition to extend the present Subway from Forty-second Street and Fourth Avenue northward, however, is not so commendable. In its place I would suggest the extension of the existing Subway system from Forty-second Street and Fourth Avenue northward in as direct a line as possible, so as to connect with the system at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue, and then to continue northward from the present Lenox Avenue terminus up Jerome Avenue. That part of the existing system running northeasterly from 149th Street and Third Avenue should be continued southerly by an independent east side line. This plan, if I am not mistaken, will require about seven miles of subway more than that required by the plan outlined in Mr. Shonts's offer, but would, however, give the city three separate and distinct subway routes, one central and one on either side of the city.

If the Interborough Railroad is willing to undertake this upon the terms stated by Mr. Shonts, why, let the octopus have it, as this now seems the only relief from the present disgraceful and uncivilized method of intermural transit.

EDWARD MIEHLING.
New York, April 27, 1907.

THE ALTON DEAL.

Mr. Harriman's Part In It, Mr. Odell's, and Gov. Roosevelt's.

From The Wall Street Journal.

The more the Alton deal is studied the more extraordinary does its history appear. Here is a chapter which did not come out at the recent Union Pacific investigation.

It will be recalled that the Alton readjustment took place during Mr. Harriman's absence in Alaska. He has nevertheless been held by public opinion chiefly responsible for it, and his associates in the scheme, Messrs. Gould, Stillman, and Schiff, have in a large measure escaped the condemnation which has been his portion. The idea has prevailed that Mr. Harriman planned the deal before he left for Alaska, and that what took place during his absence was simply the carrying out of his ideas.

Mr. Harriman, to his credit be it said, has not sought to escape any blame which attaches to the transaction by shifting the burden upon the shoulders of his associates. His friends say, however, that upon his return from Alaska he was, in fact, displeased at what had been done while he was away, feeling that a mistake had been made.

This, however, did not prevent him from going ahead with his accustomed energy to make a success of the transaction. Complete success depended upon making a market for the bonds which had been issued to the Harriman-Gould-Stillman-Schiff syndicate at 65.

Enlisting the aid of Benjamin B. Odell, then Chairman of the Republican State Committee, it is said Mr. Harriman secured the passage by the State Legislature of a law extending the permissible savings bank investments to these Alton bonds.

A fact of extraordinary interest in view of recent developments is that this law was signed by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt. Thus the signature of Roosevelt completed the Alton deal by giving the Alton bonds the prestige which attaches to a savings bank investment. Yet at this very time the essential facts of the Alton readjustment—stock, stock-watering and all—had been made public.

This of course does not imply any complicity on the part of Gov. Roosevelt in the operations of the Harriman syndicate. On the contrary, the Governor unquestionably accepted the bill as it came to him, in good faith, believing that it represented the desires of the investment market. He did not then understand the matter as he does now.

Seven years later, as President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt believed it to be his duty to proceed against Mr. Harriman and condemn this very deal which he himself, in his ignorance, as Governor of New York had helped to consummate.

Spoiling a Bridge Plaza.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suppose every thoughtful citizen of New York regrets that the city does not compare more favorably in an artistic sense with many of the European cities. The Brooklyn Plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge promised, with its roomy expanse, the Howe statue of George Washington, and fine banking and other structures in course of erection, to be one of the few busy centres of the city not offensive to the eye. Now an unsightly elevated railway is to be constructed upon it. It is announced that no attempt to render this structure in any way ornamental will be made. Imagine Paris permitting such a thing to be done! S. W.
New York, April 26, 1907.

Stocks and Other Inflated Values.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About ten years ago, an uncle of mine, who had kept a grocery store on Ninth Avenue, died, leaving an estate which was divided between my cousin and myself; to my cousin was left a house on Thirty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, which was valued at $12,000. I received about $10,000 in cash, which I invested in Pennsylvania Railroad stock. My cousin wanted to sell the house for $11,000, but as no buyers appeared he moved into it himself with his family. About four or five years ago he got a tip that the Pennsylvania Railroad was going to build in the neighborhood, so he withdrew his house from the market, but finally sold it for $29,000.

I have received regular dividends on my investment in the Pennsylvania, and am well satisfied, as far as that goes; but, in view of the great cry that is being raised about watered stock in corporations, I often wonder what kind of a fluid it was that raised a house worth $12,000 to $29,000. What are the legislators of the country going to do against such flagrant cases of inflated values as this is?

As far as I am concerned, the Pennsylvania has never increased its capital stock one cent to equalize the actual value of the road to-day.

I suppose that the private citizen who benefits by increased values is in one class, but the unfortunate investor in the outlaw corporation is a public enemy, who ought to be thankful that he is allowed to live.

A TIMES READER.
New York, April 26, 1907.

Native American Speaks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having preserved a copy of your issue of April 25 for a purpose, and having in pursuance of that purpose reread your editorial, "Undesirable Citizens," I wish, as a plain American citizen of native right to the title, to express deep appreciation of the justice done my countrymen in your comment.

President Roosevelt has made more friends than enemies in his latest gallant and convincing defense of what we Americans hold dear. Dynamiters and doers of violence have no place among us, and there is no authority better qualified to serve notice to that effect than the man at Washington.

Thank God, he is a man, and not a weathercock. J. W. EDMONDS.
New York, April 26, 1907.

TAFT IN CINCINNATI; STOPS ALL BOOMING

Visits His Home City as a Yale Man and Ignores Politics.

BUT YALE MEN CHEER HIM

President Hadley Says Eastern Universities Are National and Western Ones Are Local.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—For the first time since he entered the race for the Presidency Secreary of War Taft returned to Cincinnati to-day. So far as politics were concerned, however, the big Secreary sat firmly "on the lid." He wae here as a Yale man, and insisted on remaining so, even though the Yale men with whom he came into contact insisted on attempting to boom him every time even the shadow of an opportunity was given.

Mr. Taft came to attend the annual convention of the Western Yale clubs of which he is President. The members of the clubs proposed to meet him on his arrival, but he presented strenuous opposition to any demonstration, and the plan was abandoned. When he arrived he declared that he would not in any manner allude to politics during his visit. Although he consulted his brother, Charles P. Taft, and Arthur I. Vorys and Henry A. Williams, two of his managers, during the day, he kept his promise in his public appearances.

The Yale men, however, would not be restrained entirely. Their illusions to the "next President of the United States" were frequent and popular, and, although Mr. Taft ignored them as well as he could, he had difficulty keeping his seat "on the lid."

The first outbreak came in the business meeting of the morning. The Secretary as presiding officer had announced the personnel of a Nominating Committee and mentioned the offices they were to fill. As he finished a voice from the throng offered the amendment of "And also nominate the next President of the United States." A spontaneous yell came from the crowd, but the Secretary was unmoved. "The gentleman is out of order," he said sharply.

At to-night's banquet there were frequent allusions to the Presidency, and each time continued applause followed them.

Mr. Taft was roundly cheered when he arose as toastmaster. He spoke of the great progress made by Yale in recent years.

"It is not true," he said, "that because hazing has disappeared, because drunkenness is very much less, that therefore men may not develop rugged practical qualities fitted to resist temptation of after life; and all of us ought to rejoice that the material growth of Yale since we were there has been paralleled by an improvement in the moral tone of the student body and in the standards set by that public opinion which is even stronger as an influence in the college community of New Haven than in the body politic at large. The change has not affected the spirit of independence, of self-reliance, or democracy that we all like to think of as especially characteristic of Yale."

Mr. Taft adverted to the fact that since the last meeting of the federation he had been honored by election as a member of the governing body of Yale. He pointed out that in the evolution of the university Yale was not a sectarian institution.

"This is official," said he, "for it has come within the benefits of the Carnegie Fund as a non-sectarian institution, and it is purely so."

He expressed gratification that he had found the view taken by the clerical members of the Yale Corporation with reference to liberal instructions, particularly in theology, to be broad and tolerant. He said, however, that the corporation pursued the wise policy of not meddling and leaving to the President the management of the various departments. He stamped with his approval the Yale method of dealing with athletics, indicating his belief that public opinion would place restraint upon excesses in respect to athletics.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale was the chief speaker at the banquet. He said, in part:

"Until the early part of the nineteenth century the work of higher education was done by a few colleges in the East. These were, with few exceptions, sectarian or narrow. But in the last forty years the Eastern universities have undergone a great change. They have loosened their denominational ties. They have widened their conception of what a college should do.

"They differ from the Western institutions not so much in the things they teach as in the character and traditions of the student body. Their constituency is National and not local. Their associations are not with one or two generations alone, but with many. Amid the disintegrating tendencies of American life, they form an overwhelmingly strong cohesive element. Not Yale alone, but Harvard and Princeton also and other colleges like them, represent a distinctive feature in American life, which is likely to become more and more important as time goes on.

"These endowed universities of the East are National; the State universities of the West are, by contrast, local. I am unwilling to say a single word which would appear as a criticism of the system of State universities. They are rendering magnificent services to the country. Nevertheless, if this tendency to localize learning went to an extreme our teaching of science and literature would lose half its benefit."

Mr. Hadley declared that Western men of wealth should be interested in the National universities.

"You can create in every city where you have influence," he said, "a feeling among the graduates, and through the graduates among the public, of essential nearness to Yale—nearness in purpose and nearness in ideal. For an endowed institution needs support; and it will get support only from those places that have a direct personal interest in the men and ideas for which it stands. Fifty years ago Yale got most of its money from Connecticut. Now it gets most of its money from New York. But this cannot go on forever. A National university must appeal to the Nation for its support. The West has reached a point where its rich men are contributing largely, by gift or by bequest, to the various local institutions in which they are interested. It is for you to build up a similar interest in National gifts."

THE TWENTY-EIGHT.

A golden harp for each of them,
A halo for each pate, Sir;
And angel hands are fast at work
With wings for twenty-eight, Sir.

For they are paragons of good,
Of righteousness the models;
They hit the line of Evil hard—
They are not mollycoddles.

But there's no good in being good
Both in and out of season,
Especially in Pittsburg there—
I say this with a reason.

For when th' unrighteous cash their chips,
Why you know where they go to,
But Pittsburgers won't mind the place,
And they go pretty low, too.

It's dark and hot and all of that,
Not just the place for ladies,
But he who's been through Pittsburg smoke
Won't mind the smoke of Hades.

WILLIAM F. McCORMACK.

MISS UNTERMYER WEDS MR. MYERS

Five Hundred Guests Attend the Ceremony at Greystone-on-the-Hudson.

MISS HARMON ENGAGED

Descendant of Aaron Burr to Wed—Miss Warner Miller's Engagement Announced—To-day's Social Notes.

Miss Irene Untermyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, was married yesterday to Louis Putnam Myers, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Myers of this city, at Greystone-on-the-Hudson, Mr. Untermyer's country home. Greystone, with its handsome grounds and gardens, was once the home of Samuel J. Tilden. The wedding took place in the drawing room of the mansion, and it was the first marriage to be held there in many years.

Ten thousand lilies of the valley, 500 American Beauty roses, and 500 Bridesmaid roses, white lilacs and appleblossoms from the Greystone conservatories were used to decorate the interior of the house.

The bride and the bridegroom stood under a canopy of asparagus and lilies of the valley, sprayed with moss rosebuds, with ferns and tall palms in the background. Suspended from the canopy were three florni bells of lilies of the valley snd pink moss rosebuds. Before the large mirrors surrounding the drawing room were suapended gilt baskets containing lilies of the valley and moss rosebuds. Moss-covered columns, with garlands of lilies of the valley, and moss roses formed an aisle leading to the bridal bower, where Judge Gildersleeve united the couple at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Preceding the bridal party a boy choir of twenty-eight voices, selected from various city churches, entered the room, singing the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin." The choir started from the top of the grand stairway and descended slowly to the drawing room, singing as it marched. The bride was escorted by her father, Samuel Untermyer, who gave her in marriage.

The bride wore an Empire Princess gown of white satin, having a panel down the centre front of rose point and point applique lace, bordered with raised embroidery in silk, satin, and silver roses, with follages. Similar rich embroidery went around the bottom of the skirt, and also formed sprays at the sides of the gown. The yoke and undersleeves were of rose point, and the top of the gown and its Mandarin sleeves were of satin embroidered in roses to match the skirt.

The bride's veil, a handsome piece of old rose point, extended from the top of her head to the end of her train, and it was held in place by orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her jewels were a long three-strand string of pearls, the gift of her mother, and a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. There were no bridal attendants.

Barby's "Perfect Love" was sung as the Recessional, and a string orchestra stationed near the grand stairway played the Mendelssohn wedding march after the recessional sung by the choir.

Perit C. Meyer, Jr., brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Kenneth B. Schley, Daniel M. Coffin, James B. A. Fosburgh of Boston, Louis M. Richmond, and Alvin Untermyer and Irwin Untermyer, brothers of the bride.

The main entrance, leading to the reception hall, was arched with forsythia blossoms and Florida smilax. In the large Gothic hall were many apple blossoms, white lilacs, and forsythia. Beneath a chandelier in the hall was suspended a bell of growing lilies of the valley; above the chandelier were boughs of apple blossoms. The fount in the center of the hall was filled with white lilacs, and other founts in the hall had apple blossoms. Groups of palms, banked with bridal wreathe, were in corners of the hall and near the entrance to the balcony, overlooking the Hudson. All the doors in the house were arched with apple blossoms.

In the Gothic room were American beauty roses, and in the reception room were jars of sunrise roses. The library was decorated with American beauty roses. The grand stairway was elaborately decorated with yellow forsythia and smilax. On the terrace where tea was served after the wedding, large jars of bridal wreath were artistically arranged.

Two special trains carried guests from this city to Greystone. The first train left at 1:45 p. m. and the second section left at 2:35 p. m. At the station the wedding guests were conveyed by carriages and automobiles to the Untermyer home.

Among the 500 guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Perry, Miss Cowdin, J. H. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Jaffray, Poultney Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Rice, Miss Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Jaffray, Judge and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. E. Littleton Fox, Gen. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. William Usher Parsons, Dr. and Mrs. T. Halstead Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. John Van Schaick Oddie, Mrs. Henry E. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Clarence Livingston Best, Miss Best, Miss Rhoda Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney de Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lounsberry, Mrs. James McVicar, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Barbour, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Blashfield, Admiral Brownson and Mrs. Brownson, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. William King, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mason Rahorg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Dickinson, Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton, Andrew Freedman, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wertheim.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Melvil Dewey, Mrs. Patton Glover, Mr. and Mrs. George Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Buell, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Lyman Fisk, Alexander S. Cochrane, Evander B. Schley, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sandford Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, Mrs. Edward N. Gibbs, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherrill.

Mr. Meyers is a graduate of Yale University of the class of 1901, and he is a member of the St. Elmo Fraternity, and also of the Yale Club. He played golf on the Yale golf team for three years, and made a number of records.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyers left on a honeymoon trip last night, which will include visits to several of the Southern resorts.

They will live in this city.

MACKIE—PANTAENIUS.

Schuyler Livingston Mackie of Bayonne, N. J., and Miss Victoria Amelia Pantaenius, also of Bayonne, were married yesterday afternoon in Calvary Episcopal Church, Bayonne, the Rev. Horatio Maguire, the rector of the church, officiating.

The chancel of the church was decorated with palms, marguerites, and ferns. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Frederick Pantaenius of Morristown, wore white lansdown, trimmed with embroidered chiffon and silk applique. Her hat was white with white plumes. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white sweet peas.

The maid of honor was Miss Edith Beatrice Jones, who wore a white dotted net over white silk and a white picture hat. She carried a bouquet of white sweet peas. The best man was Nathaniel Trask, and the ushers were Charles Pantaenius, Dr. William Brooke, Arthur Seymour, and Percival Cruden. About 300 friends and relatives from New York, Morristown, Montclair, and Bayonne witnessed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackie will travel for a time and then live in Bayonne.

If Houses Are Robbed

with families and servants at home, how can you expect that they will not be robbed during the summer simply because you leave caretakers and servants in them?

Wire Your House

The only sure way to guard against burglary.

Holmes Co. Offices

26 Cortlandt St., 34 E. 14th, 66 W. 39th, 26 E. 60th, 45 E. 79th, 112 W. 88th.

MISS CARHART TO WED SOON.

Her Marriage to W. Wickham Smith May Take Place in June.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the engagement of Miss Elsie Claire Carhart of 362 Riverside Drive to Mr. W. Wickham Smith of Brooklyn comes the news that the marriage will probably be solemnized in June, although no dats has been fixed.

Miss Carhart is the daughter of Mrs. Clara H. Carhart, who until last Fall made her home in Brooklyn, and the sister of Mr. Alfred B. Carhart. She is a member of the Civitas and Brooklyn Heights Seminary Clubs. Only last week Miss Carhart returned to America after touring Europe.

Mr. Smith is a member of the law firm of Smith, Maxwell & Curie of this city and of the Lawyers' Club, the Brooklyn Union League Club, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

RAMSEY—DRURY WEDDING.

Will Take Place on Tuesday at St. Peter's Church in Brooklyn.

The wedding of Miss Florence L. Drury, daughter of Dr. George Drury and Mrs. Drury of Brooklyn, and Henry M. Ramsey, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Ramsey of Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, will take place on Tuesday evening at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, State Street, near Bond, in Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock in the evening, the Rev. Lindsay Parker officiating.

Mrs. J. Addison Wooley, a sister of the bride, is to be her matron of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Emily S. Peck, Marguerite N. Pritchard, Sarah Ivins, Norah Berwick, Clara H. Ernst, and Margaret Dudley. Guy H. Humphreys is to be Mr. Ramsey's best man, and the ushers selected are Harold Donaldson, Ralph Ramsey, a cousin of the bridegroom; Alfred T. Drury, a brother of the bride; Ernest Schmidt, Charles Ferry, and Harry A. Pratt. A reception will follow at 9:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 255 Washington Avenue.

MISS WARNER MILLER TO WED.

Daughter of the ex-Senator Will Marry Hildreth Loring Townsend.

The engagement is announced of Miss Augusta Warner Miller, daughter of ex-United States Senator Warner Miller of West Fifty-seventh Street, to Hildreth Loring Townsend. Miss Miller is well known in New York and Washington society, as well as abroad. She recently returned from a visit to Paris.

Mr. Townsend is an Assistant Corporation Counsel and a stepson of the late George B. Loring, who was Commissioner of Agriculture, a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, and President of the Massachusetts State Senate. He was the Republican leader in Massachusetts and was the nominee for Governor. Mr. Townsend's mother lives in Boston.

The marriage will take place at ex-Senator Miller's country home, Oakhill, Herkimer County. Bishop Andrews will officiate. The best man will be John Iselin and the ushers Stewart Benedict, Douglas Phelps, John Henderson, son of ex-Senator John B. Henderson; Cabot Lodge, son of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts; Eugene Hale, son of Senator Hale of Maine; Assistant Corporation Counsel James T. Malone, and Judge William H. Wadhams.

CLARK WEDDING PLANS.

Will Take Place on May 23 in St. Bartholomew's Church.

Miss Elizabeth W. Clark and Frank Hamilton Davis have just completed the plans for their wedding, which is to take place on Thursday, May 23, in St. Bartholomew's Church. The engagement was announced a year or so ago. Miss Clark, who is the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson Clark of East Fifty-eighth Street, will have her sister, Mrs. Oswald C. Hering, as her matron of honor, and her four bridesmaids are to be the Misses Olive Schley, Nathalie Morrison, Arletta Prentice, and Louise Trowbridge.

Mr. Davis, who is the son of Daniel A. Davis of West Fifty-seventh Street, will have Daniel W. Streeter of Buffalo as his best man. He has chosen as ushers his cousins, Donald and Clement Scott, Walter G. Oakman, Jr., J. Donaldson Nichols, and Milton L. Cornell, all of New York; also Louis du Pont Irving, Kennard Winsor of Boston, and George H. Field of Buffalo.

MISS HARMON ENGAGED.

Descendant of Aaron Burr to Wed William Otis Morse.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Harriet Burr Harmon, a daughter of Frank D. Harmon of 771 Madison Avenue, to William Otis Morse, a son of the late William Morse of this city. Miss Harmon is a niece of William F. Havemeyer. On her mother's side Miss Harmon is descended from Aaron Burr and is one of the heiresses of the Burr estate in New York.

Mr. Morse, since his graduation from Princeton in 1902, has lived on the Island of Formosa, where he had charge of the interests of the tea-importing business which he inherited from his father. The date for the wedding has not been fixed.

Engagements.

The engagement has been announced in Poughkeepsie of Miss Grace Jewett Bunce, a daughter of Mrs. Alfred Chester Bunce, to John Gillespie Jackson of New York. Miss Bunce is a niece of Jonathan R. Bunce of Hartford, Conn., and of Edward W. Jewett of New York.

Mrs. Lawrence Fagan announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Irene Genevievo Foley, to Edward Kelly, of Brooklyn. Miss Foley is a daughter of the late Michael Foley and was graduated from the Academy of the Sacred Heart. Mr. Kelly is a lawyer and the son of Justice William J. Kelly of the Supreme Court.

COACHING CLUB PARADE.

To be Held on May 11, with a Luncheon at Claremont.

The annual parade of the Coaching Club on May 11 will this year depart from the usual programms. The members will entertain their guests at luncheon at Claremont instead of at the Metropolitan Club, as hitherto.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who is exhibiting his horses in England, is returning to take part in the parade.

The club had its first parade in 1870, and this is its twenty-seventh meet. Col. William Jay, the first President, is still President; William H. Gulliver is Vice President, and George G. Haven, Jr., is Secretary and Treasurer.

There will probably be a dozen coaches in line, and the list of those who are to take part contains the names of Col. Jay, R. W. Rives, G. G. Haven, Jr., E. Victor Loew, Jr., W. Goadby Loew, George B. Read, Seymour Le Grand Cromwell, and also, probably, Harry Payne Whitney, and R. L. and P. G. Gerry, will take part.

The club will meet opposite the Metropolitan Club, in East Sixtieth Street, at 11:45 o'clock, entering Central Park through the Sixtieth Street entrance. The coaches will be driven along the Mall to McGowan's Pass Tavern, thence westerly to the West Drive, up to the Great Circle on the hill at the north of the Park, where the review will take place, as usual.

The parade will, after the reviewing is over, continue northerly down the hill to the West Drive to the northwestern entrance of the Park, thence westerly through 110th Street to Riverside Drive, and up the Drive to Claremont, where luncheon will be served at 1:30 o'clock.

WOMEN'S COACH PARADE.

Several Debutantes to Hold the Reins in This Year's Meet.

The Women's Four-in-Hand Driving Club parade is to take place next Thursday. The starting point, as usual, will be from East Seventy-second Street, near the park, and the hour 11:30 o'clock. The women drivers will follow their usual course through the Mall to the point of review at the Circle, where, after Mrs. Hastings reviews, the parade will be over, and the whips will make their way back to the Colony Club, where luncheon will be served this year, instead of at the Women's Annex of the Metropolitan Club, as in previous years.

Mrs. Thomas Hastings, the President, will, as usual, lead the parade, and Miss Louise Gulliver, the Secretary and Treasurer, will bring up the rear, while Mrs. Arthur Iselin, daughter of Col. Jay, the President of the men's Coaching Club, who is Vice President, will follow Mrs. Hastings.

The new members of the club who will this year drive their own coaches are to be Miss Harriet Alexander, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and the Misses Gladys and Dorothea Cromwell, the débutante daughters of Frederic Cromwell. Mrs. W. Goadby Loew will drive her coach, but there is still some uncertainty as to the others who will participate. Mrs. Archibald Alexander (Miss Helen Barney) was to have driven a coach, but the death of Mr. Alexander's uncle, Robert L. Stevens, has made it impossible. Miss Gerry will probably be away. Those who were the whips last year besides the officers of the club and Mrs. Loew, were Miss Mary Harriman, Miss Cornelia Bryce, Miss Angelica Gerry, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, and Mrs. Ralph Sanger.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Prof. William Osler and Capt. Foxhall Here from Europe.

These persons arrived yeatsrday on the Cunarder Lucania from Liverpool:

F. Gray Aldons, Mrs. Henry Cecil, John Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. James Douglas, W. J. H. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cameron, Albart A. Cohen, Lieut. Col. L. T. Stephenson, Capt. Boris Semenow, Russian Attache to Japan; the Hon. Chandos S. Stanhope, Charles H. Marshall, Prof. William Osler, Capt. Foxhall, Erick Hamilton Rose, Stair Dick-Lauder, and Edward Harper Wade.

These passengers arrived by ths French liner La Lorraine:

Mrs. J. F. Bass, H. T. Brett, Hans Lahhard, J. McMillan, Hamilton Adolf Garcia, and Dr. J. W. Silvars.

Among those who arrived on the Hamburg-American liner Patricia were:

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Atwater, Peter Brust, Mrs. J. E. Hinton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Scott-Dewey, Dr. William Ward, and Dr. Gertrud Ward.

The following arrived on the Main from Bremen:

Johann Back, Mrs. Louise Duffner, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Glisdorf, Prof. A. H. Kuhin, Miss Margaret Reinhardt, Dr. F. O. Reed, Max Seligmann, Andreas Schumits, and Adolf Wissmann.

Social Notss.

Mrs. Sarsh Mar gave a bridge party at her home, Hotel Endicott, Thursday afternoon.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elma Pretzaeld, daughter of Simon Pretzseld of 20 West Eighty-ninth Street, to William Strasser of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Pretzseld and Miss Elma will sail for Europe on the Bluecher May 9.

The marriage of Miss Alma Hays, daughter of Isaac M. Hays of West Ninety-third Street, and Albert Stern will take place at Delmonico's on the evening of June 11.

The marriage of Miss Irma Wimpfheimer, daughter of Adolph Wimpfheimer of 904 Park Avenue, to Sidney N. Mayer will take place at Delmonico's Tuesday evening, April 30.

Miss Eleanor Guiterman, daughter of Alexander Guiterman of West Ninety-eighth Street, was married on Thursday to Joseph L. Herzog at the home of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Benjamin 235 West Seventy-fifth Street.

There will he an inter-settlement debate between classes representing the Union Settlement and the Educational Alliance at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, Saturday evening, May 25, on "Resolved, That the South would be justified in disenfranchising the negro." Affirmative, Educational Alliance; negative, Union Settlement.

The marriage of Miss Florence Strauss, 316 West Eighty-fourth Street, to Leo Weil, will take place on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, at the Hotel Majestic. Miss Amy Sonneborn is to be maid of honor, and Mr. Weil's best man will hs Harry Newman.

Miss Carrie Hammerslough, daughter of Isidor Hammerslough, 1215 Madisnn Avenue, will be married to Edwin Helma on Thursday, May 2.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Talbot (Miss Minnie Wright Brown) on April 26 at Short Hills, N. J.

Miss Mary Sloan is to take the place of Miss Ethel Levering of Baltimore among the attendants on Tuesday at the wedding of Miss Aline Kent and Rutgers Hurry.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Sr., will occupy West Brook, their country place at Great River, L. I., until June 1, when they are booked to sail for Europe to join their son and daughter, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Mrs. Cutting, in Switzerland. They will stay abroad until the Autumn, and will then return. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cutting, Jr., will remain at Davos Platz for the benefit of Mr. Cutting's health. Mrs. Cutting, Jr., was Lady Sybil Cuffe.

Clarence Mackay left town the middle of last week for California on a short trip. Mrs. Mackay has closed her town house, 244 Madison Avenue, and opened Harbor Hill, her Roslyn country home.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness (Miss Mary E. Stillman) have leased Pennbrook, the Bernardsville (N. J.) home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, for the coming season.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who are to sail in May for Europe, will not open Bythesea, their Newport home, until August.

CASINO'S SUMMER SHOW.

"Fascinating Flora," by Herbert, to Follow "The White Hen."

"Fascinating Flora" is the title chosen for the Summer musical comedy which is coming to the Casino to follow Louie Mann in "The White Hen." This piece will be seen for the first time at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, on May 15, and will come to New York a few days later.

The book and lyrics of "Fascinating Flora" are by Joseph Herbert, and the music has been composed by Gustav Kerker. These two were the creators of "The Social Whirl," which was the Summer show at the Casino last season. The play is being staged by R. H. Burnside. It is in two acts, laid, respectively, in Paris and New York. Adele Ritchie will have the title rôle, and among the other players will he Louis Harrison, James W. Sullivan, Frederick Bond, Ada Lewis, and Ella Snyder.

END OF THE OPERA TOUR.

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—The tour of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company came to a close at the Alhambra Theatre in Milwaukee to-night with the rendition of "Haensel und Gretel" and "Pagliacci."

Ernest Goerlitz, General Manager for Mr. Conried, to-night said:

"The tour of the company was a great success, both artistically and financially, and excelled my most sanguine expectations. We gave forty-one performances in five weeks in eleven cities. The répertoire was carried out without a single change of opera, and, with the exception of Mme. Homer, who had to remain in Boston, and Mr. Burgstaller, who missed his last performance owing to hoarseness, no change of cast has been necessary.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The fourth annual full-dress rehearsal of the Green Room Club will take place to-night at the Liberty Theatre.

Jane Mauldin Feigl, author of "Texas," which opens at the Yorkville Theatre on Monday night, has invited the members of the company to witness the Wild West Show at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday afternoon.

Marie Cahill will close her season in "Marrying Mary" at Atlantic City on May 4. She will continue in the same musical production next season, opening in Chicago, covering the territory west of the Mississippi, and touring the Pacific Slope.

Louise Beaudet, who has been singing in vaudevills for the last few years, has been engaged by the Van Den Berg Opera Company for its season of grand and comic opera in English, to be opened at the West End Theatre on Monday, May 6. She will make her first appearance as Serpolette, in "The Chimes of Normandy."

The operatic section of the People's Institute Club will give an operatic performance in Carnegie Lyceum on Tuesday evening, April 30. The double bill will include "I Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana." Eugene Salvators of the Metropolitan Opera House will conduct. The orchestra is made up of Manhattan Opera House musicians

NEW COMBINE BORN IN THEATRE LAND

Shuberts and Klaw & Erlanger Get Together in a New Jersey Company.

AFFECTS MINOR THEATRES

Rivalry in Larger Matters to Continue, but on a More Friendly Basis.

The consolidation of certain Shubert and Klaw & Erlanger theatrical interests was formally announced last night for the first time, and as THE TIMES indicated two years ago is mainly and essentially an arrangement for enlarging Klaw & Erlanger's new circuit of "advanced vaudeville" houses. The consolidation and the formation of certain interests into a new company is by no means an amalgamation of the great rival combines, but the fact that both leaders of the opposing hosts have consented to be Directors of a new corporation was taken last night as indicating the dawn of a more amicable feeling.

Exactly how much further significance can be attached to it can be determined by time alone. The Shuberts have in no degree lost their separate identity. The rivalry between the combinations is by no means at an end, but henceforth it will probably be a more friendly emulation.

The official statement issued late yesterday afternoon said:

"The rumors that have been current for many months as to the formation of a large theatrical merger became a fact to-day when the United States Amusement Company was incorporated in New Jersey and at once began business. Its charter gives it unlimited theatrical and amusement powers.

"The following were immediately elected: A. L. Erlanger, President; Lee Shubert, Vice President; Marc Klaw, Treasurer; James P. McGovern, Secretary; Levy Mayer of Chicago, General Counsel; William Klein of New York, Attorney; Attorney General Robert H. Carter of New Jersey, the New Jersey Attorney. The Executive Committee elected consists of A. L. Erlanger, Lee Shubert, and Marc Klaw. The Board of Directors is composed of A. L. Erlanger, Marc Klaw, Al. Hayman, Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert, George B. Cox of Cincinnati, Congressman Joseph L. Rhinock of Kentucky, Moses Reis, and Conover English of New Jersey, the latter being the New Jersey Director, the laws of that State requiring a resident Director.

"The new company immediately acquired from the Messrs. Shubert and their associates theatres in the following cities: Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chnttanooga, Columbus, Denver, Kansas City, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Pittsburg, Rochester, Springfield, and Worcester, and the Majestic Theatre in New York City. The new company at the same time acquired from Klaw & Erlanger and their associates the Tremont Theatre in Boston, the Grund Opera House in Brooklyn, the New Forrest Theatre in Philadelphia, and the New York Theatre in New York.

"One million dollars was paid into the new company, for which that amount of stock was at once issued, the company retaining in its charter the power to increase its capital stock from time to time to meet its business requirements. While the charter of the new company gives it unlimited theatrical and amusement powers, its efforts will be in the direction of vaudeville.

"In taking over these various properties and interests the new company agrees to aid the respective parties in every way to carry out all existing contracts. The negotiations that led up to the formation of the new company were inaugurnted by Messers. Cox and Rhinock.

"Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger state that the arrangement as so consummated will at once clear the theatrical atmosphere; that there were altogether too many theatres devoted exclusively to high-class attractions; that, while there was an enormous public to support "popular-priced" and vaudeville attractions, the higher class theatres necessarily catered to a minority. They further state that the new arrangement will in no way affect their syndicate, and that its booking agency will remain intact and as heretofore continue under the control of Al Hayman, Klaw & Erlanger.

"The Messrs. Shubert expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the arrangement, as it violates none of their existing obligations, all of which will be carried out with their business associates and stars."

An examination of this statement shows that the Shubert theatres taken into the new company are those under the so-called Shubert Theatrical Company, in which Messrs. Cox nnd Rhinock are large shareholders, and not the houses controlled by the old Sam S. & Lee Shubert Company. The only change in New York is that the Majestic will become a vaudeville house, and that has long been a foregone conclusion. The policy of such houses as the Lyric, the Herald Square, and the recently acquired Daly's will remain unaltered.

Though no official statement to that effect has been issued it is generally understood that if the Shuberts desire to book attractions in cities in which they now have no theatres for legitimate attractions, Klaw & Erlanger will be prepared to furnish the time. If this turns out to be the case, it is perhaps the most important development in the situation, not at this present moment, but for future consideraion when some of the present booking contracts expire.

The independent managers affiliated with the Shuberts in booking through their houses were unanimous yesterday in expressing the opinion that the new arrangement would strengthen the independent movement. The "independent movement" thus spoken of means the movement for leaving all theatres open to all producing managers.

Harrison Grey Fiske and Walter N. Lawrence both expreseed the opinion that the new arrangement would be beneficial rather than detrimental to their interests. Though Mr. Belasco would make no personal statement, those in his confidence expressed a similar belief, and said that their contracts were of such a nature that they stood in no danger. By the new arrangement the independent producing managers will be relieved from the necessity of booking their attractions in a certain number of unprofitable houses for the sake of keeping the entire Shubert circuit open to legitimate attractions.

A forecast of the future seemed last night to indicate a new line-up of theatrical hostilities, founded on the vaudeville business. The establishment of the new corporation was interpreted as meaning that Klaw & Erlanger and their new vaudeville circuit will be in militant opposition to the Keith & Proctor and Hammerstein and Williams combine.

This latter combine, formed only a few months ago, controls no less than 150 vaudeville houses between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and represents an array of capital which might well appear formidable even to such antagonists as the so-called "syndicate." Mr. Albee, general manager of the United Booking Agency, which controls the attractions for the 150 houses just mentioned, did not appear to be in the least perturbed by the news last night.

"This new development is nothing but what we have been expecting for months," said Mr. Albee, when the official announcement was read to him. "It is what we have expected from the first day that Mr. Erlanger announced his vaudeville enterprise. We see no cause to be in the least disturbed about it."

MISS EMILY O. GIBBES DEAD.

Long Illness of Newport Resident Had Affected Her Mind.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 27.—Miss Emily O. Gibbes died this morning at her residence, on Gibbes Avenue, after an illness of several weeks. She had spent the Winter in Newport, living alone with her servants. Her mind had been failing for some time, and her idiosyncrasies had made it impossible to keep employes for any considerable time.

She was at times so suspicious of every one that she discharged her physicians, nurses, and servants by the wholesale, charging them with attempting to rob her of her money, and on one or two occasions threatened them with a loaded revolver. In the latter part of March she discharged every employe and shut herself in her room. She was found two days later, almost starved. She was so weak that when she opened the door to admit those who went to her relief, she fell and broke one of her legs.

Miss Gibbes was more than 80 years old, and had been a Summer resident of Newport for nearly half a century. Her father, the late Robert Mason Gibbes, was one of the pioneer cottagers here. She was a member of a well-known Southern family, being connected by marriage with John Jacob Astor, father of William Waldorf Astor, who married a Miss Gibbes.

Miss Gibbes was quite wealthy, and in the management of her property was clear-minded and exact.

JAMES R. FORAKER DEAD.

Ohio Senator's Brother a Victim of Cancer.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—James R. Foraker, brother of United States Senator J. B. Foraker, died at his home in this city this afternoon of cancer, from which he had suffered for a long time. A few months ago he was a patient in a Philadelphia hospital, where he underwent several operations in the hope of finding relief. His physicians finally gave up hope, and he had been expecting the end for several weeks.

Mr. Foraker would have been 52 years old next Monday. He was born in Hillsborough, Highland County, Ohio. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Virginia Bromwell, and one daughter, Ethel.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Platt Pepper.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—William Platt Pepper, the oldest member of a prominent Philadelphia family and well known for his philanthropic, educational, and church work, died here to-day. He was 70 years old. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art of this city. Mr. Pepper, in 1878, headed a movement which led Congress to pass the act admitting free of duty works of art to be exhibited in museums and art galleries.

William Duryea.

William Duryea, a starch manufacturer, died of pneumonia on Friday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, after a brief illness. He was 77 years old.

Mr. Duryea was born in Glen Cove, L. I., and was educated there and in New York City. He was associated with six other members of his family in the management of the Glen Cove Starch Company, since amalgamated with the National Starch Manufacturing Company. Mr. Duryea was well known in business circles. He was a Director of the American Wood Working Company and several other corporations.

Ten years ago he retired from active business. Since that time he has spent his Summers in Nyack and his Winters in this city, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was Warden of Grace Church, at Nyack, where he will be buried.

He leaves a widow and three daughters, Mrs. C. D. Irwin, Mrs. Charles Downer Hazen, and Miss Lilian Duryea.

S. T. K. Prime.

CHICAGO, April 27.—S. T. K. Prime, who for twenty-five years was stationed at Dwight, Ill., gathering statistics on crops, died last night in the Chicago Home for Incurables He was stricken with paralysis two years ago.

"Prime Crop Reports" made the publisher known throughout the country. Farmers regarded his figures and opinions as infallible, even after the Government broadened out its field on this work. Mr. Prime was by many considered an authority where views of experts conflicted.

Mr. Prime was 75 yeare old, a native of Connecticut, and the son of Samuel Irenaus Prime, minister, author, and for many years editor of The New York Observer. He moved from Dwight to Chicago ten years ago, and for a long time made his home at the Union League Club.

Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock.

BUFFALO, April 27.—Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia died at Albion this morning.

Rufus Brown Bullock was born in Bethlehem, N. Y., on March 28, 1834. At the age of 16 he was graduated from the then celebrated Albion Academy. After his graduation he mastered the House printing system of telegraphy, and soon took a leading position as an expert.

Several years before the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Bullock was employed by the Adams Express Company to extend their business in the South. Although opposed to secession, he left the company's employ and gave his services to the Confederacy. He attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After the war he resumed his position with the express company. Later he obtained a charter and organized the First National Bank in Augusta, and in 1867 was elected President of the Macon & Augusta Railroad.

In 1868 he was elected Governor of Georgia. After a war with the politicians of the State, he resigned in 1870.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELMIRA V. HEDDEN, wife of Viner J. Hedden, President of the V. J. Hedden & Sons Company of Newark, N. J., died on Friday at her home in Munn Avenue, East Orange. She was a direct descendant of Jonathan Meeker, who settled in New Jersey in 1631. She had lived in East Orange for fifty years, and she and Mr. Hedden celebrated their golden jubilee in 1901. She leaves a widower and nine children.

PETER J. KIPP, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of Clifton, N. J., died at his home there, 433 Lexington Avenue, yesterday morning, at the age of 67. He was a descendant of one of the first Holland families to settle in that section. His birthplace, the old Paulison homestead, is within a half mile of the only other house in which he ever lived—the house in which he died. Kipp, like his ancestors, did an extensive farming business, New York merchants chiefly being his customers. He was a Director of the People's Bank and Trust Company and of the Guarantee Mortgage and Title Insurance Company. He leaves a small family.

J. DANIEL MOORE, one of the first operators of the old Morse telegraph system, died at his home, Rockville Centre, L. I., on Friday night in his eighty-fifth year. He was born in Schoharie County. He came to Manhattan and, becoming identified with Tammany, held several municipal places. He leaves a widow. The funeral will be held to-morrow at his late residence, the Rev. W. E. Schoorover officiating.

Mrs. FRANCES PECK, widow of Joel Peck, died at her home in New Haven yesterday. She was 76 years old. She was Honorary President for the United States of the Order of Daughters of the King, and had been the organizer of many chapters throughout the country.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and purifies the breath.

In dainty blue enameled box with patent measuring tube, Convenient for tourists

ESTABLISHED 1866 BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

EDNA MAY BIDS GOOD-BYE TO STAGE

Ovation on Her Last Appearance —She Is About to Marry Oscar Lewisohn.

WILL RESIDE IN ENGLAND

Tells London Audience Her Intention —Two Loving Cups and Many Bouquets Presented to Her.

LONDON, April 27.—Edna May, who gained a peculiar hold on the hearts of theatregosrs here when she appeared as the Salvation Lass in "The Belle of New York" a decade sgo, which hold hae never been weakened, received a great demonstration to-night on the occasion of her last appearance on the stage, which she abandons to marry young Oscar Lewisohn. Her admirers had sent thousands of requests for souvenirs and photographs since her approaching retirement was announced, and a line of "gallery gods" today waited before the Aldwych Theatre from early morning for seats.

Miss May has been presenting "Nellie Neil" to large and enthusiastic audiences and on every appearance the popular star has been greeted with round after round of applause. This enthusiasm reached its climax to-night, when hy request she sang "Follow Me," from "The Belle of New York." The audience joined in the chorus and then spontaneously sang "Auld Lang Syne."

At the conclusion of this the entire house rose and cheered Miss May, who came to the front and briefly thanked her admirers for the great ovation. She concluded by saying that it was her intention to reside in England. She was completely overcome, but she had to respond again to the calls of the audience after Joseph Coyne, on behalf of the members of the company, had presented to her two loving cups and a dozen bouquets, which, added to those given by the audience, made an imposing floral display on the stage. Mr. Coyne and Kitty Gordon also received ovations.

After the performance Miss May was entertained at supper at the Savoy Hotel and she then bade farewell to those who have supported her in "Nellie Neil."

TO BUILD A SPOONER THEATRE

Mrs. Spooner Will Move Her Company to Manhattan Only Temporarily.

New facts came out yesterday about Mrs. Spooner's plans after she moves her stock company from the Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn, where it has been a favorite for years, to Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre.

In the first place, the Bijou Theatre, where Mrs. Spooner has been giving performances for the last six years, will be devoted to melodrama under the management of Hyde & Behman. In the second place, Mrs. Spooner left the Bijou only because the rent was raised beyond what she considered a reasonable figure. She does not intend permanently to remain in Manhattan. On the contrary, she expects to build a theatre of her own in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Spooner gave an interview yesterday in which she explained that, though she was taking her company to Manhattan for a long engagement, she had already begun planning for a new Brooklyn playhouse. Within a year, she says, she hopes once more to be giving the people of Brooklyn entertainments such as she has given at the Bijou. Mrs. Spooner has not yet announced where her new Brooklyn theatre will be situated.

London Likes "Mrs. Wiggs."

LONDON, April 27.—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" was presented hy an American company at Terry's Theatre this evening. It had an enthusiastic reception at the hands of a friendly audience. Every seat in the house was taken. The play made a good impression and gives promise of a long run.

Hilda Spong to Star in Washington.

Hilda Spong, the English actress, has made arrangements to star in Washington with the Columbia Stock Company. In the twelve weeks she is there she will produce at least three new plays, with a view to selecting a suitable vehicle for her tour next season.

MARR

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull, Closing Higher—Banks Report Addition to Surplus.

WAIT FOR THE CROP REPORT

Local Institutions Decrease Loans and Increase Cash Where Reverse Had Been Awaited.

Where a substantial increase in loans and a falling off in surplus had been looked for in yesterday's bank statement, the return itself disclosed the reverse, and the stock market, which had been dull and without decided tendencies, turned upward sharply after the publication of this document. There was nothing else in the day's news to influence the course of prices, and the small trading, amounting in all to a little more than 150,000 shares, found its source entirely in professional operations. There was some further discussion of the condition of Winter wheat, but the disposition is to await the publication of the Government's regular monthly statement on May 10 before attempting to estimate even roughly the damage so far worked by pests and unseasonable weather. Advices from European markets described them as laboring under the same apathy that holds our own, and the only developments of interest either in London or on the Continent were connected with the money situation. Discounts eased in London and in Paris, and the Paris cheque on London fell another centime, to 25f. 16c., a rate which seems to promise heavy takings of gold by Paris either from the Bank of England itself or from the London open market on Monday. A large amount of gold is due to arrive in London from South Africa on Monday, and it is probable that this will supply the French demand for the moment.

It has been a matter of general knowledge that interior banks were withdrawing from unprofitable loans, thus shifting the burden of supplying this credit to the shoulders of local banks while at the same time these out-of-town institutions were drawing money from this city. It was this knowledge that led to the belief that yesterday's bank statement would prove unfavorable through its reflection of the loan increase and the consequent falling off in cash holdings. What factors intervened to prevent the full weight of the known movements of money from finding their logical expression in the bank return is not clear, and the statement is, therefore, somewhat unsatisfactory, since it fails to coincide with known conditions. The actual figures show a decrease of $1,587,000 in loans, a gain of $147,000 in cash, and, as a result of the other changes, an addition of $641,000 to surplus reserve. The surplus now stands at $12,346,000, exceeding that of a year ago, and those of 1903 and 1902, but otherwise well under the same item in any year at this season since 1893. There is no certainty as yet that the interior demand for "Spring funds" has ceased, the discount at Chicago is still heavy, and in only one city, New Orleans, did exchange move in such fashion during the week as to suggest the cessation of demands.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Small Increase in Cash and in Surplus Reserve—Loans Show Decrease.

Predictions of a fairly good bank statement were fulfilled in the showing made by the banks yesterday. Loans which had increased on a large scale the two previous weeks showed a decrease of $1,587,300 yesterday, and deposits also were smaller by $1,980,200. Instead of a decrease in cash as had been indicated by the preliminary estimates of the week's currency movement, the banks showed a small increase. There was a decrease of $2,003,100 in specie and an increase of $2,150,000 in legal tenders, a net increase of $146,900 in total cash. As there was a decrease of $495,050 in reserve requirements, the surplus showed a gain of $641,950.

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The items in yesterday's statement, with the changes from the previous week, compare as follows with the statement of April 21, 1906:

	1907.	Decrease.	1906.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital ..	$116,472,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits	144,961,00	.....	134,323,700
Deposits..	1,106,193,300	$1,980,200	1,028,683,200
Circ'l'n...	50,069,300	37,500	51,138,400
Total..	$1,417,686,300	$2,017,700	$1,330,118,000
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,123,417,600	$1,587,300	$1,039,210,500
Specie	213,126,300	2,003,100	166,734,300
Legal ten.	75,766,300	*2,150,000	80,803,900
Total..	$1,412,310,200	$1,340,400	$1,306,748,700
Res. held.	$288,892,600	*$146,900	$267,538,200
Legal res.	270,545,825	495,050	257,170,800
Surp.:	$12,346,775	*$641,950	$10,367,400

*Increase.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 27.—The stock market was dull and uninteresting to-day. Calumet & Arizona was firm at 103¾. Mohawk rose 1¼, to 84½, and United Copper preferred sold to the extent of 1,100 shares at 90, an unusual activity in this specialty. Other copper stocks held well, with a firm undertone, though their market was exceedingly dull. Edison Electric Illuminating eased 2 points to 210; a block of new stock is to be sold at auction May 8. Home railroads held firm. Massachusetts Gas was strong at 63¾, and the preferred 86½. Pullman was up 1, at 170.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.....	83⅞	83¾	83⅞
1,000	Chi. & No. Mich. 5s..	97½	97½	97½
	RAILROADS.			
35	Boston Elevated.....	142¼	142¼	142¼
34	Boston & Albany.....	235½	235½	235½
47	Boston & Lowell.....	224½	224½	224½
111	Boston & Maine.....	163	163	163
150	Boston & Worcester..	26¾	26¼	26¾
15	C. J. R. & S. Y.....	145	145	145
102	Fitchburg pf.....	132	132	132
10	Mass. Electric.....	16	16	16
20	Mass. Electric pf...	58	58	58
878	N. Y., N. H. & H....	179½	179¼	179¼
45	Union Pacific.....	143⅜	142	143⅜
205	†West End.....	88½	88½	88½
1,447	†West End rights....	13c.	12c.	12c.
42	†West End pf.....	105½	105½	105½
	TELEPHONES.			
99	American	124½	124	124½
225	*New England.....	121	120¾	121
9	Western.	7	7	7
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
2	Am. Pneu. Service...	8¼	8	8
25	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf..	18	18	18
5	Am. Sugar.....	125¾	125¾	125¾
50	Am. Sugar pf.....	125¾	125¾	125¾
10	Am. Woolen pf.....	95½	95½	95½
74	*Edison.....	210	210	210
177	Mass. Gas.....	63¼	62½	63¼
505	Mass. Gas pf.....	86½	86½	86½
15	Mergenthaler	210	210	210
20	Pullman	170	170	170
1,497	United Fruit.....	110½	109½	109¾
200	United Shoe Mach....	64	64	64
5	Un. Shoe Mach. pf...	28	28	28
860	U. S. Steel.....	37¾	37	37¾
7	U. S. Steel pf.....	101½	101	101½
	MINING.			
3,725	*Amalgamated	93½	92⅞	93½
325	Am. Zinc.....	41	40	40¼
45	Arcadian	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Atlantic	13	13	13
300	Bonanza	10	10	10
325	Butte Coalition.....	27½	26⅞	27½
41	Calumet & Arizona...	168½	168	168½
100	Cons. Mercur.....	38c.	38c.	38c.
225	Copper Range.....	82	81½	82
472	Greene-Cananea	18¾	18¼	18¾
15	Isle Royale.....	18¼	18½	18½
101	La Salle.....	17½	17	17½
10	Mass	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Mexico Cons.....	12¼	12¼	12¼
50	Michigan	14¾	14¾	14¾
120	Mohawk	84½	83	84½
10	Montana C. & C.....	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
100	Nevada Cons.....	14½	14⅜	14½
75	North Butte.....	86½	86⅜	86½
190	Old Dominion.....	54½	54	54½
130	Quincy	121	120	120
220	Shannon	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
10	Tamarack	107	107	107
125	Trinity	22¼	21½	22
1,110	United Copper pf....	90	89	90
100	U. S. Coal & Oil.....	10¾	10¼	10¼
50	U. S. Smelting.....	54½	54½	54½
125	U. S. Smelting pf....	44½	44½	44½
250	Utah	62¾	62¾	62¾
50	Victoria	8½	8	8½
485	Winona	8½	8	8

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, April 27, 1907.

Total sales April 27, 1907..... 156,038
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 89,695,116
Corresponding date last year..... 103,664,606

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12	12¼	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.....	12¼	12½	12½	12½	...
93⅝	93¾	15,200	*Amalg. Copper Co....	93¼	93⅝	92⅝	93⅜	+ ⅜
37½	37½	100	Am. Car & Foundry...	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	6¼	100	*Am. Grass Twine....	6	6	6	6	...
72	75¾	100	Am. Ice Securities....	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
62½	63	240	*Am. Locomotive Co...	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅛
133	133½	7,500	*Am. Smelt. & Ref....	132¼	133	131⅞	133	+ ⅝
125	125½	700	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	125½	125½	125¾	125¼	+ ¾
94¼	96¼	10	*Am. Woolen Co. pf...	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	...
62½	62⅞	1,800	*Anaconda Cop. Min...	62⅛	62½	62	62½	+ ¼
95½	95¾	4,800	At., Top. & S. F.....	94½	95⅛	94⅜	95½	+ ⅜
104½	105	400	Atlantic Coast Lins....	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅝
98⅝	98⅞	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio.....	98½	98⅝	98¼	98⅜	+ ⅛
89	90	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	89⅞	89½	89⅛	89½	— ⅝
59¼	59½	850	Brook. Rapid Transit..	59	59¼	59	59	+ ¼
40	42	160	*Butterick Co.....	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
175¾	176	300	Canadian Pacific	175⅝	176	175¾	176	+ ½
133	133½	5	Central & S. A. Tel...	138	138	138	138	...
41¾	41⅞	650	Chesapeake & Ohio....	41½	41⅝	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
11¼	11⅜	1,000	Chi. Gt. Western.....	11	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
52½	53	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A..	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52⅜	+⅛
16¼	16½	1,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B..	16	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
134⅞	135⅛	2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	134¼	135¼	134½	134⅞	+ ⅛
156½	157¼	100	Chi. M. & St. P. pf....	157	157	157	157	+1
135½	136½	200	*C., M.& St.P.pf.cts., 10 per cent. paid.....	136	136	136	136	...
5	6½	60	Chi. Term. Transfer..	6½	6½	5	5	...
14¾	16	100	Cbi. Union Trac. pf....	15½	15½	15½	15¾	+ ½
35½	36	900	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	35½	36	35½	36	+ ½
26⅜	27	400	Colorado & Southern..	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
59½	60	300	Col. & South. 1st pf...	60	60	60	60	+ ½
47	49	200	Col. & South. 2d pf....	47⅜	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	...
77½	78	20	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.....	78	78	78	78	...
186	186¾	700	Delaware & Hudson...	185	186¾	185	186⅞	+ ⅞
29	30	500	Denver & Rio Grande..	28½	29½	28½	29½	— ⅜
70	70½	320	*Distillers Securities...	70½	70½	70	70	...
24½	24¾	700	Erie	23¾	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ½
55½	56	200	Erie 1st pf.....	56¾	56¼	55¾	56¼	+1
37⅜	38¼	100	Erie 2d pf.....	38¼	38½	38½	38½	+1
135⅞	136	2,830	Great Northern pf....	135½	136	135⅛	136	+ ½
126	127½	500	*Great N. sub certs., 40 per cent. paid.....	126	126	126	126	— ¼
61¾	62	100	*Great Northern temp. ctis., ore property....	61½	61½	61½	61½	...
146	148	100	Illinois Central	148	148	148	148	...
25¼	25¾	50	Interb.-Met.....	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	...
23½	23½	100	Int. Mer. Marine pf....	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
18¼	18¾	200	Iowa Central	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
36½	37	500	Iowa Central pf.....	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	25⅞	100	Kan. City Southern...	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
59⅞	60	300	Kan. City South. pf...	60	60	60	60	...
120	121	100	Louisville & Nash....	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	— ⅛
69½	69½	100	Mackay Cos. pf.....	69⅜	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝	+ ⅛
136	139½	50	Manhattan Elevated....	139	139	139	139½	...
36⅞	37	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	36¼	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	— ¼
65⅝	65⅞	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.....	65⅝	65⅝	65⅜	65⅜	...
75½	75¾	200	Missouri Pacific	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ¼
128	135	400	Nash., Chat. & St. L..	130	131	130	131	+6
11¼	12½	300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp..	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
62¼	62½	600	*Nat. Lead Co.....	62	62¼	62	62	...
18¾	19¼	200	*Newhouse M & S....	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
118¼	118½	600	New York Central.....	118	118⅜	118	118¼	— ¼
42⅞	43	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	38¼	100	N. Y., Ont. & West....	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
76	76½	600	Norfolk & Western....	76	76¼	76	76	— ¼
133¼	133½	3,900	Northern Pacific	132½	133½	132¼	133½	+1¼
116½	118	100	*N. Pac. rects., 12½ p. c. paid	116¼	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
126⅝	126½	6,720	Pennsylvania R. R.....	126¼	126⅝	126	126½	+ ¼
92⅜	93¼	100	People's Gas, Chi.....	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅛
35½	36	120	Pressed Steel Car.....	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ¼
93	93¼	20	Pressed Steel Car pf..	94	94	93¾	93¾	...
111⅛	111¼	27,200	Reading	110⅝	111¼	110⅝	111¼	+ ⅝
28⅜	29	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel....	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
85¼	86	120	*Rep. Iron & S. pf....	85	85	85	85	...
21½	21⅝	400	Rock Island Co.....	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
22	22½	100	St. Louis Southwest'n..	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
56	57½	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf..	55½	55½	55¼	55½	...
84½	85	6,900	Southern Pacific	84½	85	83⅞	85	+1
116½	118¼	57	Southern Pacific pf....	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	...
21¾	22	200	South. R'way ext.....	21¾	22	21¾	22	...
67⅜	68	100	South. R'way pf., ext..	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ¼
146	148	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	146	146¾	146	146¾	+ ⅝
39¼	39½	200	*Tenn. Copper.....	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅛
29	29¼	1,400	Texas & Pacific.....	28⅞	29⅛	28⅞	29	+ ¼
73	75	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr...	74	74	74	74	—2
29½	30⅝	106	Tol., St. Louis & W....	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
54½	54½	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf...	54	54¼	54	54¼	+ ⅝
5¾	6½	200	*Union Bag & Paper..	6	6	6	6	...
143⅞	144	44,300	Union Pacific	142¼	144	141¾	144	+1⅜
84	84½	200	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf...	84¼	84½	84¼	84½	+2½
37⅝	37⅞	8,100	U. S. Steel.....	37⅛	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ½
101¼	101⅜	400	U. S. Steel pf.....	101	101⅛	101	101¼	+ ⅛
27½	28	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical...	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	— ⅜
103	104½	30	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf...	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	...

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, April 27, 1907.

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,987,400	Bank of N.Y.N.B.A.	$18,838,000	$2,778,000	$1,708,000	$17,411,000	$1401000
2,050,000	2,908,800	Bank of Man. Co...	21,875,000	9,244,000	2,137,000	29,329,000	.....
2,000,000	1,557,600	Merchants' Nat.	13,370,700	3,281,200	1,069,700	16,014,900	557,400
3,000,000	3,679,400	Mechanics' Nat.	20,793,000	3,206,000	2,254,000	20,638,000	541,200
1,500,000	4,080,500	Bank of America....	23,276,500	4,253,500	2,260,600	24,931,700	.....
1,000,000	430,100	Phenix Nat.	5,900,000	2,017,000	107,000	7,615,000	993,700
25,000,000	22,552,900	National City	156,963,400	26,290,900	7,339,400	133,561,400	9,023,000
3,000,000	5,364,700	Chemical Nat.	20,116,800	4,980,100	1,769,800	25,327,000	.....
600,000	503,700	Merch. Exch. Nat....	6,145,000	1,361,600	121,400	6,350,400	235,100
1,000,000	2,411,300	Gallatin Nat.	8,478,900	900,300	604,300	5,951,800	982,700
300,000	160,800	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,311,200	520,000	68,300	2,421,900	49,200
12,000,000	$910,300	Mech. & Traders'..	16,809,000	3,258,000	1,749,000	19,894,000	.....
500,000	698,800	Greenwich	5,823,300	1,062,300	330,000	6,302,800	.....
5,000,000	14,945,000	Am. Exch. Nat....	27,170,200	4,941,100	1,347,900	29,681,000	4,857,100
25,000,000	14,945,000	Nat. Bank of Com..	142,969,200	21,894,400	9,231,100	121,216,900	12,737900
3,000,000	5,023,200	Mercantile Nat.	20,241,700	2,939,400	854,400	15,302,000	970,000
500,000	784,000	Pacific	3,227,000	390,400	483,500	3,806,700	.....
450,000	1,048,400	Chatham Nat.	5,691,600	626,100	660,200	5,553,400	49,300
200,000	409,500	People's	2,182,900	481,200	248,300	2,490,800	.....
2,000,000	2,295,300	Nat. Bank of N. A..	17,281,800	3,086,500	1,289,200	16,759,200	250,000
3,000,000	8,589,500	Hanover Nat.	59,839,500	9,725,800	6,431,300	67,812,900	2,860,000
2,550,000	966,000	Citizens' Cent. Nat..	21,016,900	3,360,900	2,022,400	20,880,700	1,758,800
500,000	346,700	Nassau	3,704,100	311,000	454,200	4,100,200	.....
1,000,000	1,541,400	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,657,700	1,715,000	593,500	7,089,500	43,100
2,000,000	890,700	Metropolitan	10,702,200	2,642,200	169,500	10,967,800	.....
3,000,000	4,834,200	Corn Exchange	37,811,600	6,600,400	4,549,000	43,670,000	.....
750,000	1,204,800	Oriental	9,071,900	1,829,600	431,400	10,284,300	.....
1,500,000	7,130,700	Imp. & Trad. Nat...	25,331,700	4,915,000	1,248,000	22,799,000	40,700
3,000,000	8,415,300	National Park	74,294,000	17,001,000	5,008,000	84,270,000	2,969,800
250,000	124,400	East River Nat....	1,327,000	267,400	164,200	1,607,900	49,500
3,000,000	3,166,800	Fourth Nat.	19,246,000	2,973,000	1,957,000	19,960,000	49,000
500,000	1,250,000	Second Nat.	10,157,000	1,137,000	1,413,000	9,739,000	280,000
10,000,000	19,981,100	First Nat.	94,230,100	21,632,700	1,401,200	83,956,400	5,500,800
2,000,000	1,038,200	Irving Exch. Nat...	16,853,300	3,646,200	709,700	16,964,200	885,500
250,000	779,900	Bowery	3,387,000	750,000	53,000	3,550,000	.....
200,000	841,800	N. Y. Co. Nat.....	5,178,700	1,070,900	535,500	6,254,900	200,000
750,000	604,000	German-American...	3,750,300	741,300	187,000	3,562,100	.....
5,000,000	4,595,200	Chase Nat.	54,241,100	14,859,900	1,113,400	60,100,000	460,000
100,000	1,534,200	Fifth Avenue	10,227,200	2,080,500	1,722,700	10,886,100	.....
200,000	831,400	German Exchange...	3,446,800	192,000	800,000	4,390,100	.....
200,000	944,600	Germania	5,262,900	841,100	1,149,100	6,980,700	.....
500,000	1,590,400	Lincoln Nat.	14,472,700	1,773,300	2,199,200	16,018,900	497,100
1,000,000	1,369,100	Garfield Nat.	7,570,100	1,402,900	317,400	7,557,200	49,400
250,000	458,500	Fifth Nat.	3,237,200	611,400	189,600	3,310,100	243,500
1,000,000	1,715,900	Bank of Metropolis.	9,874,000	1,967,200	1,107,000	9,799,700	.....
200,000	852,700	West Side	4,244,000	597,000	545,000	4,587,000	.....
1,000,000	1,357,200	Seaboard Nat.	16,990,000	3,504,000	1,717,000	19,828,000	476,000
300,000	699,200	First Nat., B'klyn...	4,743,000	663,000	483,000	4,727,000	300,000
1,000,000	2,291,100	Liberty Nat.	12,883,900	2,951,800	585,700	11,795,100	992,600
1,000,000	626,500	N. Y. Prod. Exch...	6,385,700	1,567,000	425,100	7,551,900	.....
1,000,000	284,500	New Amst'd'm Nat.	4,382,700	638,000	456,400	5,763,500	150,000
1,000,000	611,400	State	12,719,000	2,797,000	188,000	13,482,000	.....
110,400,000	133,999,000	Total, Nat. banks.					
17,700,000	25,091,500	Total, State banks.					
128,100,000	159,990,500	Total	1,123,417,600	213,126,300	75,766,300	1,106,183,300	50,069,300

*As per official reports: 33 National banks, March 22, 1907; 10 State banks, Feb. 26, 1907.
‡As of March 30, 1907.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended April 27 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,290,500	$25,100.00	$75,100	$89,900	$102,100.00	$1,469,800.00
Colonial	100,000	4,109,200.00	85,200.00	375,600	524,200.00	242,600.00	4,951,800.00
Columbia	300,000	6,316,000.00	298,000.00	257,000	458,000.00	.....	6,089,000.00
Chelsea Exch..	100,000	1,204,200.00	76,300.00	49,500	119,800.00	148,200.00	1,532,200.00
Coal & Iron....	500,000	5,110,000.00	808,500.00	97,100	527,000.00	60,000.00	4,888,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	6,434,600.00	816,300.00	45,600	210,600.00	412,000.00	5,030,500.00
Fidelity	200,000	1,115,598.00	13,936.00	68,235	53,145.00	.....	1,074,290.00
14th Street....	1,000,000	7,020,500.00	406,300.00	344,300	388,700.00	440,300.00	7,444,100.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,894,300.00	273,200.00	223,300	419,000.00	471,000.00	5,658,000.00
Jefferson	500,000	4,454,200.00	41,200.00	253,900	187,400.00	128,400.00	4,207,800.00
Mount Morris..	250,000	2,486,800.00	120,600.00	117,300	401,600.00	58,300.00	3,046,800.00
Mutual	200,000	3,532,622.00	14,189.00	296,308	187,338.00	1,493.00	3,543,829.00
Night & Day..	200,000	2,253,700.00	167,200.00	33,900	.....	373,400.00	2,484,400.00
19th Ward	200,000	4,166,951.00	28,047.00	387,534	334,337.00	211,569.00	4,704,422.00
Plaza	100,000	3,896,000.00	342,000.00	268,000	105,000.00	.....	4,259,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,906,000.00	13,300.00	115,300	86,800.00	128,000.00	2,072,800.00
34th St. Nat...	200,000	1,281,300.00	315,500.00	6,600	96,300.00	9,000.00	1,351,100.00
12th Ward.....	200,000	2,337,000.00	41,000.00	214,000	285,000.00	.....	2,971,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,725,200.00	65,200.00	156,900	121,100.00	109,400.00	2,037,800.00
Union Exch....	750,000	9,029,700.00	460,200.00	245,100	727,100.00	.....	8,389,700.00
Wash. Heights.	100,000	967,780.00	13,050.00	50,260	66,650.00	.....	800,560.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,305,400.00	39,500.00	358,700	331,300.00	83,400.00	4,083,400.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	3,196,000.00	43,200.00	182,200	236,800.00	118,800.00	3,482,700.00
Broadway	150,000	2,690,100.00	12,828.00	214,001	250,200.00	89,870.00	2,801,982.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,885,600.00	123,600.00	88,800	381,200.00	34,500.00	2,231,400.00
Mfrs. & Nat....	252,000	4,582,000.00	427,600.00	110,300	735,900.00	361,000.00	5,137,400.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	11,640,400.00	249,800.00	631,100	980,800.00	160,600.00	13,261,600.00
Nassau	750,000	5,797,000.00	221,000.00	447,000	1,212,000.00	.....	5,578,000.00
National City..	300,000	3,137,000.00	125,000.00	361,000	707,000.00	111,000.00	3,936,000.00
Prospect Park..	100,000	258,700.00	6,500.00	45,000	69,300.00	57,100.00	613,500.00
North Side	100,000	1,654,786.00	22,276.00	121,210	65,157.00	325,334.00	1,930,012.00
Borough of Queens.							
Woodhaven	25,000	537,078.00	3,500.00	40,268	54,208.00	13,189.00	598,560.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,184,300.00	195,800.00	320,200	2,004,200.00	485,000.00	5,521,800.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,481,059.00	81,014.00	63,937	127,237.00	220,803.00	2,003,562.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,792,542.00	40,194.00	93,778	346,630.00	23,454.00	1,943,725.00
HOBOKEN.							
First Nat.	220,000	2,480,100.00	126,100.00	10,100	172,500.00	201,900.00	2,275,000.00
Second Nat. ...	125,000	1,694,590.00	66,610.00	57,750	75,300.00	169,300.00	1,835,600.00

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—A fair volume of business was transacted to-day, Philadelphia Rapid Transit again being the

TOPICS OF WALL STREET.

Traders are developing early the Saturday vacation habit due to the extreme dullness and professional character of the market. In scores of houses yesterday the only member who came downtown was the office man, and in many cases the cashier was the official representative of the firm. The board members did not appear, and whatever few orders were received from customers were handed out to the specialists or the two-dollar men. The market presented an appearance exactly similar to that of last Saturday, and customers in the big houses were few. It was so evident that a dull market might be expected that only those who had nothing else to do and nowhere else to go, supplemented by those who are tied up to stocks, appeared on the scene. The floor of the Exchange showed a very slight attendance, and the brokers who appeared there seemed to be absolutely indifferent.

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There are some big houses which have only one member on the floor, and it is impossible for him to attend to all the orders received. Consequently it becomes necessary to give out a very large part of the business. The monthly bills paid for this special service are enormous. There are some houses which make an effort to attend to as much of their own business as possible through their own representatives, and yet they pay out in excess of $100,000 a year to other brokers for executing orders for them. It pays a house well to own several seats on the Exchange. An investment of $80,000 is a wise one, as it saves an annual expenditures of from $50,000 to $100,000. Some of the smaler houses have two or three members, and their purpose is not so much to handle the business of their own firm as it is to supplement the firm's income from comissions of custoers, by the handling of orders of other houses and by specializing in stocks.

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"Any one can see that the market is very dull and professional," remarked a broker yesterday, "but one of my clerks gave me the best illustration of it and the most convincing one I have heard. He mentioned casually that the clearing sheet of a certain house usually noted for uniform activity showed on one night recently only four or five items. I assumed that this sheet at any time would have shown in excess of twenty-five or thirty items, and it was a revelation to me of the extreme nature of the market's dullness. I can see it for myself in my own office, but my customers are usually conservative, and it does not surprise me when they forget to trade for a week or so at a time. Inquiry from my friends on the floor, however, elicited the fact that real commission business is getting to be a very scarce commodity."

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In the last week a big block of city bonds has been quietly offered by two or three brokers, but thus far it has had no material effect on the general price of these issues. These bonds are part of an estate, and when the sale is completed it is likely to be found that they have been distributed over a wide area. They are being offered by letter privately to houses and individuals in every part of the country, but only to such as the brokers know to be specifically interested. The size of the block is not extraordinarily large, but the offering on account of collateral conditions is quite important.

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Charles M. Schwab has gone to Mexico to look over his mining properties recently acquired in that section. These trips are regarded in a sense by Mr. Schwab as a relaxation, but any one who has accompanied him on such a trip has found that he manages to get in a tremendous amount of work. One of his secretaries who accompanies him invariably finds that he has plenty to do at every stage of the trip.

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Bond men who have to deal with the domestic issues only—that is, with Government, municipal, railroad, and industrial bonds of the United States—do not realize what a more interesting, if more complicated, business their foreign confrères have in keeping track of the various European issues. There are all kinds of foreign bonds, not the least interesting of which are the so-called premium bonds, which have more or less the characteristics of lottery issues. One day last week a stock broker in the Street received from a client a collection of frayed and tattered certificates, disreputable looking and not conducive to a belief that they were worth anything. He submitted them to one of the foreign houses, and found out speedily that they were worth a great deal. He found out also that there were limitations in trading in them, for their lottery characteristics made it possible for the house only to act as agent in the collection.

***

One house in the financial district is credited with "laying off" twenty-four clerks in the last two weeks. This is accurate in a great degree, and may be modified only by the statement that some of the men relieved from duty were what are known as "extra" clerks. There has been a reduction of force in many houses, but as a rule the important houses have retained practically their full force. Some houses have made it a practice in the last few months not to replace clerks who have resigned, but they have not expedited the reduction of their force by dismissals.

***

Quite a thriving business has developed in the financial district of late in the preparation of prospectuses for mining ventures. Some of this literature is lurid, some is hackneyed, and some of it is very interesting. The fascination of copper, the possibilities of wealth, the ease and sureness with which investments can be made, and the historic personages who have founded their fortunes on mining, all find a place in these booklets of information. A collateral branch of the business is one in which advice, information, and suggestion are furnished to the prospective writer of such pamphlets, and all the interesting data that might be used in weaving the story of fortune yet to come, are found compiled, ready for use, and should be very useful indeed.

***

With few exceptions financial institutions pay interest on out-of-town deposits. This practice is almost universal now, but it has given rise from time to time to serious discussion of its advisability. Back in 1858 the Clearing House advised against it, and it has been discussed many times since, and particularly in 1873 and 1874. There are all sorts of arguments pro and con, but the practice still survives and flourishes among nearly all the big institutions. A bank paying interest on out-of-town deposits has to get a most substantial return on its money to make its profits equivalent to that of a non-interest-paying bank, and it is figured that with normal rates for money, the non-interest-paying bank can do practically as well with half the deposits as a bank that is compelled to set a de a certain percentage for payment on its balances of out-of-town institutions or individuals.

TRUST COMPANY STATEMENT.

Statement of the Van Norden Trust Company for the week ended April 20, 1907:

Average amount of loans, bills purchased, and investments, (not real estate)	$8,894,900
Average amount of specie	388,700
Average amount of legal tender notes and banknotes	453,500
Average amount on deposit with other New York City banks and trust companies	1,143,100
Average amount of deposits	7,498,100

LONDON MARKETS EXTREMELY DULL

Attractive New Loan Issues Probably the Chief Cause of the Stagnation.

CHEAPER MONEY EXPECTED

Belief That the Stock Exchange Will Soon Be Active, as Money Will Be Withdrawn from Banks.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 27.—Old members of the Stock Exchange say they have not often known stock dealings to be duller than now. Bankers say the same thing, in confirmation of which they direct attention to the extraordinarily small demand for loans at this week's settlement, which indicates, according to their view, that little or no account is open.

Probably the dullness on the stock markets, as was pointed out last week, is due chiefly to applications for loans by various governments of the British Empire and by municipalities and corporations. A number of these loan propositions, in fact most of them, are so favorable to investors that they have attracted money than in the ordinary course would have been employed on the Stock Exchange in investment purchases and speculation.

It is also suggested that while money was dear and scarce, and people were more or less alarmed by the fall in the prices of securities, a great many persons put their savings into banks, which at that time were paying large rates of interest. It is thought that now that rates have fallen and money is getting cheaper a large percentage of what was deposited in the banks a few months ago will be withdrawn soon and find its way into the stock markets.

The opinion of a good many City men is that money is going to be considerably cheaper than seemed possible a few weeks ago. It would be unsafe to predict this, conservative bankers tell me, although they acknowledge that the indications are for falling rates. Whether the Bank of England rate will be reduced again next week depends on the outlook in other money centres. At this moment the conditions almost everywhere encourage the expectation that the Directors will take off another ½ per cent. before long.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin."

LONDON, April 27.—Money continued to be in liberal supply in the market today. Discounts were firm on the weakness of Paris exchange, indicating possible competition for gold on Monday.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull and uninteresting. The selling of consols in order to participate in the new loans, caused a sagging of gilt-edged securities generally.

Foreigns scarcely moved. Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 closed at 101½.

Americans were idle. The uncertainty regarding the situation in New York restricted business. Prices moved to fractionally above parity level, and the market closed dull, with an absence of special influences.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.35; Lisbon, 2.25.

Bar silver steady; 30⅝d per ounce.

Money, ¼@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

PARIS, April 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, and trading was inactive. Russian imperial fours closed at 74.00, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 107.00.

The private rate of discount was at 3 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f, 57½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f; 16c for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

BERLIN, April 27.—Prices on the Boerse today were irregular, and trading was limited. Americans were lower.

Exchange on London, 20 marks; 47¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	85 7-16	..	..	— ⅛
Consols, account	85⅝	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	12⅜	62½	62¼	+ ¼
Amalgamated	96	93¼	93	+ ¼
Atchison	97½	94¾	94⅝	+ ⅛
Atchison pf.	100	97½	97¾	— ⅛
Balt. & Ohio	101½	99½	98½	..
Balt. & Ohio pf.	92	90¼	..	..
Ches. & Ohio	43	41⅞	41¾	..
Chicago Gt. West.	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	181	175½	175½	..
Denver	30¾	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
Denver pf.	77½	75¼	..	..
Erie	24⅝	23¾	23⅝	..
Erie 1st pf.	57	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
Erie 2d pf.	39	37¼	..	..
Ill. Central	151	146⅝	..	..
Kan. & Texas	38	36⅞	37	— ⅛
Kan. & Texas pf.	67⅛	65½	65⅝	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	123	119½	119⅜	— ⅛
Mex. Central	22½	21⅞	..	..
N. R. R of M. pf.	85	85	..	..
Norf. & West.	78½	76¼	76¼	..
Norf. & West. pf.	82½	80	..	..
Nor. Pacific	136½	132½	132¼	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	122	118½	118½	..
Ont. & West	39¼	38⅜	..	..
Pennsylvania	65	126¼	126¼	..
Reading	57	110⅝	110⅝	+ ¼
Reading 1st pf.	44	85¼	..	..
Reading 2d pf.	48½	64¾	..	..
Rock Island	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
Southern Ry.	22½	21⅝	22	— ⅛
Southern Ry. pf.	69½	67½	67¾	+ ¼
Southern Pacific.	66½	84	84	..
St. Paul	139	135	134⅜	+ ¼
Union Pacific	146½	142¼	142¼	..
Union Pacific pf.	89½	86⅞	..	..
U. S. Steel	38	36⅞	37⅛	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	104	101	101	..
Wabash	14½	14	..	..
Wabash pf.	28¾	25⅜	20	— ⅛
Wab. deb. B ctfs.	67½	65½	..	..

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 0	Esperanza	1 16 3
Tomboy	1 19 8	Dolores	1 11 3
El Oro	1 8 0	Stratton's Indep.	0 8 3

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,890	1,897	1,897
3d week April	$216,900	$202,700	$179,500
From July 1	10,068,415	9,436,055	8,420,265
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	591	591
3d week April	113,287	120,332	111,030
From July 1	4,766,505	4,749,020	4,461,197
MINN., ST. PAUL & S. S. MARIE—			
Mileage	2,152	1,997	1,997
3d week April	274,542	214,864	152,189
From July 1	9,974,857	9,349,811	6,987,628
MARYLAND & PENNSYLVANIA for March—	1907.	1906.	Increase.
Gross	28,682	26,541	141
Expenses	19,526	19,615	*289
Net	9,156	8,726	430
†Charges	6,985	6,833	152
Surplus	2,171	1,893	278
9 mos. gross	263,410	270,008	*6,598
Expenses	175,890	177,512	*1,612
9 mos. net	87,520	92,496	*4,976
†Charges	69,058	67,500	1,558
9 mos. surplus	18,462	24,996	*6,534

*Decrease. †Charges include interest on income bonds.

TO COMBINE COAL COMPANIES.

Pocahontas Collieries Amalgamation with the Consolidated Recommended.

The amalgamation of the Pocahontas Collieries Company with the Pocahontas Consolidated Company, which was foreshadowed last year when the latter company began to acquire the stock of the former, has been formally recommended to the stockholders of the collieries company by its Executive Committee. The consolidated company now owns all but $26,000 of the $3,000,000 stock of the collieries company.

The Pocahontas Collieries Company also has outstanding $1,500,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $1,250,000 5 per cent. bonds.

The plan of merger recommended contemplates the exchange of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the consolidated company on equal terms for the preferred stock and bonds of the collieries company. The preferred stock acquired will be canceled. The mortgage of the consolidated company will permit the issue of $20,000,000 of these bonds, but only $6,000,000 will be issued under the plan except to acquire additional property.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104½
2s, c., 1930	104	104½
3s, r., 1918	102¾	103¼
3s, c., 1918	103½	104
3s, 1918, sm.	102¾	..
4s, r., 1907	101¼	102
4s, c., 1907	101¾	102
4s, r., 1925	129½	130¼
4s, c., 1925	130½	131¼
Panama 2s	104½	105¼
Philip'ne 4s	109½	..
Adams Exp.	280	300
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alle. & W.	130	..
Allis-C. pf.	32	35
Am. A. Ch.	19	21
A. A. C. pf.	75	90
Am. B. C.	16	17
A. B. S. pf.	..	82
Am. Can.	6	6⅜
Am. C. pf.	55	56
A. C. & F.	..	..
pf.	98½	99¼
Am. Coal	140	175
Am. Cot. O.	30½	32½
A. C. O. pf.	82	92
Am. D. Tel.	25	40
Am. Exp.	200	220
A. H. & L.	4¾	5
A. H. & L. pf.	21	22
Am. L. Co.	12¾	14
Am. L. Co. pf.	25¾	30
Am. L. pf.	105¼	109
Am. M. Co.	5	8
Am. M. Co. pf.	26	32
A. S. pf., B.	89	91
A. S. R. pf.	108	108¾
Am. Snuff.	195	240
Am. Sn. pf.	90	100
Am. St. Fd.	8	8¼
A. S. F. pf.	87	90
A. S. R. pf.	122	127
A. T. & C.	75	80
A. T. & T.	121	123
Am. T. pf.	92	93
Am. W. Co.	29¾	30¼
Ann Arbor.	29	30
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. pf.	100	..
A. T. & S. F. pf.	99½	100¼
Gen. Elect.	147½	149
G. & S. T.	110	..
Granby Con.	127	135
H.B.Claflin.	102¼	110
Hav. Gr. R.	23	23
H. E. R. pf.	..	77
Hock. Val. rects.	82	..
Hock. V. pf.	83½	85¼
Homestake.	60	65
Int. M. pf.	59½	60
Ill. C. L.	..	102
Ing.-Rand.	54	..
Ins. R. pf.	90	..
Int. P. Co.	14¼	14½
I. P. Co. pf.	73	74½
Int. M. M.	7⅝	8
Int. Power.	43	44
Int. St. P.	28	29½
I. S. P. pf.	78½	80
Jol. & Chi.	172	..
Kan. & M.	40	60
K. C., Ft. S.	..	..
K. & M. pf.	76¾	80
K. & D. M.	8	10
K. & D. M. pf.	35	40
Kn. L. C.	30	73
K. L. C. pf.	45	75
Laclede Gas	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	90	110
L. E. & W.	20	24
L. E. & W. pf.	65	70
Long Island	53	60
Mackay Cos.	69	70
Man. Beach.	3	7
Md. Pf.	75	..
Met. St. R.	94	99
Mex. Cent.	21½	22
Mich. Cent.	..	190
M. & St. L.	..	50
M. & St. L. pf.	..	82
Mo. St. P. & S. M.	105	108
Mo. St. P. & S. M. pf.	132	136
Mor. & Es.	175	185
Nat. Biscuit	76¾	77¼
Nat. B. pf.	113½	114⅞
Nat. Enameling	81	85
Nat. L. pf.	98¾	99
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	52	54
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	21½	..
N. Cent. C.	30	37½
N. Y. A. B.	117	120
N. Y. & N.	..	..
Hav.	179	180
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	108	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	..	..
N. Y. D. Co.	77	85
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	25	35
N. Y. D. Co. 1st pf.	67	70
N. Y., L. & W.	122	130
N. Y. & N.	113½	114½
N. Y. pf.	80	85
North Am.	72½	75
Ont. Mining	4¾	5¼
Pac. Coast.	98¾	100
P. C. 1st pf.	95	103
P. C. 2d pf.	100	106
Pac. Mail	26	27
Peo. & E.	22	28
Pitts. Ft. W.	113	118
Pitts. C. pf.	53	55
P., C., C. & St. L.	70	71
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	93	100
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Pullman Co.	167	170
Quicksilver.	⅞	1⅜
Q'ksil'r pf.	1½	4
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	83¼	88
Ry. St. Sp.	43½	45
R. S. S. pf.	91	95
Rdg. 1st pf.	83¼	85
Rdg. 2d pf.	81	83
Rens. & S.	100	..
Rock I. pf.	48	50
R., W. & O.	120	..
St. L. & G. M. Co. pf.	95	100
Rutland pf.	40	49
St. J. & G. Island	16	17
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	60
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	28	30
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62½	68
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	83½	67½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. 1. pf. ctfs.	110	125
Sears-R. pf.	89½	97
S.-S. S. & I.	53	54
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	98	100
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	85	89
Texas Cent.	50	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
Third Av.	110	125
T. P. & W.	17	20¾
T. R. & L.	25	26
T. C. R. T.	95¾	97
U. B. & P. pf.	53	54½
Un. P. pf.	85	88
Un. Ex.	89	92
Un. Fruit.	108¼	113
U. Rys. Inv.	36½	37
U. R. I. pf.	56	58
U. S. C. I. Pipe & F.	87¼	88
U. S. Exp.	105	110
U. S. Ind.	10	12
U. S. L. pf.	100¼	112
U. S. R. & Imp't	70	75
U. S. R. & Ref.	18	20
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	53	55
U. S. Rub.	41¾	41
U. S. R. 1st pf.	101½	103
U. S. R. 2d pf.	72	72½
Utah Copper	29¾	30
Vand. R. R.	80	87
Va. I. & C.	71	73
Vul. Det.	4¾	6
Vul. Det. pf.	57	57
Wabash	14	14½
Wabash pf.	25¾	26
W.-F. Exp.	230	300
West. Md.	14	18
West. U. T.	83	83½
Westinghouse assenting.	143½	144
Westinghouse 1st pf.	143	165
W. & L. E.	11½	12½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	24	26
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	15	16
Wis. Cent.	17	17½
Wis. C. pf.	40	42½

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 27.—Following are this week's quotations of manufaoturing stocks:

Sales.		Price.	Previous Price.
	—Amoskeag (old)		2,325
11	—Amoskeag (new)	229½	230@230½
	—Androscoggin		156¼
	—Appleton		1304
15	—Arlington Mills	140⅝@140¼	140@140½
	—Atlantic		65
	—Bates		240
	—Belvidere Woolen Mfg., Lowell		792½
45	—Bigelow Carpet		112
	—Boott (old)		
	—Boston Belting		
	—Boston Duck		
	—Cabot		
	—Chicopee (old stock)		
	—Chicopee (new)		
	—Cocheco		
1,012½	—Confidence	1.00	1.00
02	—C. C. & V.	1.00	1.00
1,150	—Con. Imp.	.02	.02
	—Cr. Point	.29	.28
1154	—G. & Curry	.37	.36
1321½	—Hale & N.	.75	.75
1034⅜	—Julia	.15	.15
175	—Justice	.03	.03
7121½	—Lawrence		148@150
50	—Lockwood		
50¼	—Lowell		
25	—Lowell Bich. (new)		
1,000	—Lowell Machine Shop		
29¾	—Lyman Mills		
122¼	—Manchester Mills pf		
150	—Manchester Mills common		
90	—Mass.		
10	—Mass. Cotton of Ga		93
50	—Merrimack common		
50	—Merrimack pf.		
60	—Middlesex		
1,000	—Monadnock		
85	—Naumkeag Steam Cotton		
700	—Nashua Mfg. Co		
20	—Newmarkat Mfg. Co		
1,852½	—Otis		
2,880	—Pacific		
315	—Pepperell		310
225	—Plymouth Cordage		222
75	—Queen City Cotton		
113	—Salmon Falls Mfg		
107½	—Stafford		
1,062½	—Thorndyke		
94	—Tremont & Suffolk		
100	—Waltham Bleach & Dye Works		
125	—Wamsutta		
125¾	—Whitman		
1,155	—York		

THE COTTON MARKET.

Less Active—Closes Barely Steady, at 2 to 5 Net Decline.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the Cotton States for Sunday and Monday:

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Fair Sunday. Monday, fair in eastern, rain in western portions; fresh southeasterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Light showers in eastern, fair in western portions Sunday. Monday fair; light, variable winds, becoming northeasterly.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Showers Sunday and probably Monday; fresh east to southeast winds.

Eastern Texas—Scattered showers Sunday; Monday, fair, colder in northern portion; fresh southeasterly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Sunday and Monday, except showers and colder Sunday night or Monday in northern portion.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory — Showers and colder Sunday; Monday, fair.

Arkansas—Showers and thunderstorms Sunday; Monday, fair, colder.

Tennessee—Occasional showers Sunday; Monday, fair and colder.

The cotton market was less active and showed rather a reactionary tendency under reelizing and some selling for a turn. The close was barely steady at a net declino of from 2 to 5 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 75,000 bales.

The opening was steady at an advance of from 2 to 4 points on firmer cables and bullish week-end figures. The visible supply statement showed a decrease in the visible supply of American cotton of about 135,000 bales for the week, against a decrease of 78,000 bales for the same week last year, and spinners' takings for the week were placed at about 243,748 bales, against 202,942 bales last year. The present visible supply of American cotton is about 724,000 bales in excess of last year's figures. Cables from Bombay report that cotton mills there are going on short time.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
April			9.80@9.85	9.83
May	9.93	9.86	9.85@9.86	9.88
June			9.84@9.86	9.88
July	9.09	9.02	9.02@9.03	9.94
August	9.08	9.04	9.06@9.07	9.94
September	9.06	9.02	9.06@9.01	9.93
October	10.17	10.09	10.06@10.10	10.12
November			10.12@10.14	10.15
December	10.24	10.16	10.15@10.17	10.20
January	10.38	10.33	10.31@10.32	10.36
February			10.36@10.38	10.41
March	10.51	10.51	10.44@10.46	10.49

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—An opening advance of ⅝ to 1c per bushel furnished excitement in yesterday's market, but it was noted that large blocks of wheat were on sale in all markets, and prices immediately broke, continuing under pressure all the forenoon, although the news was as bullish as ever. The cable news was particularly strong, especially from the Continent. Antwerp was up 1¼c a bushel, having advanced steadily for the last four days. Berlin closed 1¼@2¼ marks net higher, and Budapest was up 11 points. Liverpool closed ½ to ⅝d net higher. Cash wheat in New York was steady, with No. 2 red quoted at 87¾c, elevator, and 88¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 06¾c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 91¾c, free on board afloat.

CORN—The feature this morning was a cent jump in May at New York, due to manipulation. The Liverpool advance of ⅛ to ¼d cut little figure, and up to the close the market was influenced principally by wheat. On the curb May was quoted at 60¼c and July at 58¾c. Exporters took one load, and cash corn in New York was steady, with No. 2 quoted at 60c, elevator, and 59½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 59c, and No. 2 yellow, 58¾c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	91¾	90⅞	90⅞	90½
July	91¾	91	91	90¾
September	92⅝	92	92	91⅝
December	95	94½	94½	..
Corn—				
May	60½	60	60⅛	59½
July	58½	58½	58⅜	58⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
May	81	80⅝	80⅝	80¾
July	84	83	83¼	83¼
September	86	84⅝	84⅞	85
Corn—				
May	50⅝	49⅝	50	50¼
July	50	49½	49⅝	49¾
September	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	50
Oats—				
May	45	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
July	42½	41⅜	41⅜	41⅞
September	36½	35⅜	35⅜	36⅛
Lard—				
July	$8.82	$8.77	$8.77	$8.82
September	8.97	8.90	8.90	8.95
Ribs—				
July	8.80	8.72	8.72	8.75
September	8.90	8.82	8.85	8.85
Pork—				
July	16.02	15.97	15.97	16.02
September	16.05	16.02	16.02	16.10

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	Manhat. Transit	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,900	Meerschaum	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
150	N. Y. Transpor.	3¼	3¼	3	3
300	Waterbury Co.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
600	Western Ice Co.	34⅛	34½	34¼	34½

RAILROAD.

200	Chicago Sub	17½	17¾	17½	17¾

MINING STOCKS.

100	Balaklala	10	10	10	10
825	Bonanza Belt	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¼
1,500	Batoplias Min.	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
500	Boston Copper	28½	28¾	28½	28¾
100	Bost. Col. Con.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Butte Coalition	27	27	27	27
400	Butte & N. Y.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
5,300	†Cobalt Central	38½	38½	38	38½
100	Colonial Silver	3	3	3	3
200	Cobalt Coalition	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Colusa Iron Co.	2½	2½	2½	2½
800	Cum.-Ely Min.	9	9	9	9
400	Davis-Daly Es.	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16¼
300	Dominion Cop.	6¼	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
250	Douglas Cop.	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½
100	Ely Central	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,200	Foster Cobalt	1 5-16	1⅜	1 5-16	1⅜
125	Fur. Creek Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Giroux Mining	9	9	9	9
200	Gold Hill	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Greene-Cananea	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
70	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Greene G. & P.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
550	Kingdon Mills	1⅛	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1,000	McKinley-Dar.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
700	Micmac G. M.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼
100	Mines Co. of A.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,155	Mitchell Mining	4¼	5¼	4¼	4⅞
1,100	Nevada C. Cop.	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜
500	Nevada Smelt.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
5,000	New U. M. & S.	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5
1,500	Nipissing M. C.	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14
500	Old Hundred M.	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
4,000	†Pitts. L. & Z.	75	75	73	75
800	Silver Queen	1½	1 9-16	1¼	1 9-16
500	Stewart Mining	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	Tonopah Exten.	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
1,300	Trumps Con.	08	08	07½	07½
1,550	Tri-Bullion	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,500	Union Copper	⅝	13-16	⅝	13-16
1,100	United Copper	62¼	62¼	62	62¼
910	United Cop. pf.	90	90	90	90
200	Union Explor'n	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Amer. W. P. 5s	83¾	83¾	83¼	84½
10,000	Mor. Tel. 6s, int.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.

If you have Lost or Found anything

Register it with The New York Times

No charge for Service.

Telephone 100 Bryant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Finds Lost Articles.

FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—I discovered and picked up a lady's "carry all" on the corner of 6th Av. and 42d St. yesterday—concealed therein was money! Coney Island soda check, skating rink ticket, "L" tickets, stamps, small mirror, knife, a baby calendar, and some young dates, and other things I dare not mention. The careless one can recover, and I will give, to sort of make up for the long walk home, a pair of seats for the Chorus Lady.
ROSE STAHL, Hackett Theatre.
P. S.—This ad. costs some more than the purse contained—no reward accepted. R. S.

FOUND—On Broadway, near 104th St., a purse containing small sum of money. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Call on J. P. Snow, 300 West 106th St.

FOUND—On Broadway, near 104th St., a purss containing small sum of money. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement; call on J. P. Snow, 300 West 106th St.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Friday, April 26, lady's gold huoting-case watch, fob, and gold cross attached; picture in watch, initial on cross; reward. Communicate with Miss H. L. Tucker, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

LOST—Black seal card case, containing one pair diamond earrings, money, and visiting cards. Reward if returned to Superintendent's Office, James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

LOST—A black chain and locket the early part of the week, between 72d and 85th Sts., near Broadway. Return to Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72d St., and get reward.

LOST—April 20, between 137th and 42d Sts., a pair of glasses in case bearing name "Almer Coe, 74 State St., Chicago." Address Spencer, Box 325 Times, Times Squsre.

LOST—Black silk umbrella, sterling handle and tip; daisies on handle, also name, "Kathryn E. Siemons. Suitable reward if returned to 464 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday, April 20, in Cafe Elysee, Breslin Hotel, diamond ring, set in platinum and marquise style; reward. Burr, 3,417 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond frog pin, from 345 West 70th St. to 116th St. and Madison Av. Reward if returned to Mrs. A. A. Graff, 345 West 70th St.

LOST—Thursday, on 5th Av., between 34th and 46th Sts., diamond cuff pin, fancy leaf design; suitable reward. Room 308, 170 Broadway.

LOST—On road between New Brunewick and Old Bridge, a gold eyeglass case; liberal reward for its return to Otto Wagoer, 25 Broad St., New York.

LOST—Wednesday night, between 106th St. and 116th St., on west side, sable tippet; liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Hall, 206 West 106th St.

LOST—Lady's hand satchel, containing sum of money, bank book in owner's name, other articles. Liberal reward return 3,132 Broadway, fourth flat.

LOST—Pink topaz pendant and platinum chain, in 33th St., near Lexington Av., on Friday, April 5. Return to 135 East 38th St.; rewnrd.

LOST—Gold bracelet, between 42d St. Ferry and Lexington Opera House, evening April 23; suitable reward. R. Thompson, 917 Broadwny.

LOST—A diamond horseshoe pin, Monday night at Herald Square Theatre; reward. Addrese W. B. H., Box 310 Times, Times Sq.

LOST—Small green passbook on the 6th Av. "L," Snturday morning; suitable reward. Teacher, Box 324 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Mink scarf, Friday, April 19, on or beyond Jerome Av., en route to Bronxville; reward. Luhnow, 2,441 7th Av.

LOST—Liberal reward; sable boa, four skins, between Broadway Shore and Babylon, Sunday. Mrs. L. Rogers, 2,102 Broadway.

LOST—Charm, 7 stones, J. J. H., 48th St. and 10th Av. Hobbs, 454 West 48th St.; suitable reward.

LOST—Black silk umbrella with inscription, "Ansley G. Davis." Return to 1st West 58th St.

LOST—April 21, opal, emerald and pearl ring; reward. H. Wingate, 9 Broadway, New York.

LOST—Gold initial fob, initials "A. J. V."; reward. A. Van Beuren, 128 4th Av.

LOST—Gold watch and fob, 80th, 3d Av.; reward. McNamee, 513 West 125th St.

LOST—Saturday noon, in Harlem, pearl brooch; $10 reward. B. F. Meyer, 863 3d Av.

$50 REWARD for information which will convict thief of Waltham gold-filled hunting-case watch, Case No. 257,826, Worke No. 3,760,971; $10 reward for information as to whereabout of same; no intention to claim, only to trace. W. N., Box 343 Times, Times Square.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Brindle-and-white bulldog, "Checkers"; License No. 2,069; liberal reward and no questions asked. McLaughlin, 615 West 144th St.

LOST—Fox terrier; License No. 5,643R; black and brown head, two small spots on back; liberal reward. 361 8th Av.

REWARD—Yorkshire terrier, named Ninnie; lost from stoop yesterday morning. Hurst, 160 East 100th St.

LOST—A black-spotted male fox terrier; reward. Nathan's, 348 West 35th St.

LOST—Brindle bull, with white markings, no collar. Reward if returned to 363 West 42d St. Palmer.

LOST—Last Friday, Boston bulldog, name Moky. Reward if returned to 2,032 5th Av.

LOST—Brass dog collar, little bells; License 29,848; reward. M. E. Kull, 960 Park Av.

LOST—Fox terrier puppy in Central Park, liberal reward. 714 Madison Av.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Wintry weather with rain, sleet, and snow in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the North Rocky Mountain region with high pressures in the North and low pressures in the South were the chief features of to-night's weather report.

Temperature changes were quite irregular, the most marked being a fall of about 30 degrees to freezing or below in the West.

The cold weather area will cross the Mississippi Sunday with rain or snow.

Monday will be cloudy with rain in Eastern districts, when it will also be colder east of the Mississippi, except in the South.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts were fresh northeast; South Atlantic Coasts, fresh northwest, brisk off Hatteras.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday, rain, fresh east winds.

New England—Fair Sunday; Monday, increasing cloudinese with rain in eouth portion, fresh east winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain Sunday; Monday, rain and colder, fresh east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	50	49	4 P. M.	72	57
6 A. M.	47	46	6 P. M.	70	56
9 A. M.	52	47	9 P. M.	65	50
12 M.	68	56	12 P. M.	50	49

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 53.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it wae 50. Maximum temperature 58 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum 46 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO 421 E 48 ST

Boarders Wanted, Furnished Rooms, Help Wanted, and Situations Wanted.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

THE PARK, 101 Waverley Place.—Most comfortable location in N. Y.; large rooms; high ceilings; every convenience; excellent table; references.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

30TH ST., 37 W.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with refiobis references.

57TH ST., 146 WEST.—A handsome floor and other roome, with board; private bath; house newly renovated; new plumbing; references exchanged.

72D ST., 261 WEST.—Elegant rooms with or without private bath; telephone; references; few table guests accommodated.

79TH, 321 WEST.—Apartments with board; high grade; Summer rates.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Charming, large rooms; board optional; American family; telephone; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; also single room; good board; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable front, sunny double room; couple, gentlemen; references; select; table guests.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Two desirable doubls rooms; sunny; good board; terms moderate; telephone; references.

97TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant, comfortable room; highest class cooking; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—High-class location; handsome, large rooms, suitable family, couples; telephone; gentlemen.

A LADY RESIDING ALONE, DELIGHTFUL apartment, Riverside Drive, offere pleasaot room and board to refined business woman or girl student; unusual opportunity; references exchanged. M., 317 Times, Times Square.

Above 70th, West, room ons flight, and board for lady, $12. English, 492 Columbus.

LENOX AV., 257, (123d.)—Second floor, single, eo suite; bath adjoining; vacated April 25.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to learn English in cultured American home, apartment; Subway, elevated; good table; terms $9. Savarin, Box 313 Times, Timee Square.

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST.—Formerly private house; newly furnished rooms, single, en suite, with private bath; parlor dining room; moderate rates; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Single room, with dressing room; excellent table; table guests.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large room; steam; running water; Subway station near Gramercy; excellent board.

21ST ST., 129 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with board; running water; parlor dining room; overlooking park.

IRVING PLACE, 53, residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish.—Attractive to those who appreciate a quiet, well ordered house; suite two rooms, bath; breakfast served in rooms; telephone 2123 Stuyvesant; references desired.

MADISON AV., 434.—Desirable third floor front room; large closet; hardwood floor; reasonable rates; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 AND 7, Heights, Overlooking Wall St.—Five minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; accessible all trolleys and seaside; floor, furnished or unfurnished, and single rooms; neighborhood home; table high-class. Telephone 905 Main.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

New Jersey.

An ideal place for rest, "Overlook," Morristown, N. J.; 24 acres, gardens, orchards; terms $10 to $15 weekly; circulars on application.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen appreciating a high-class bachelor home.

30TH ST., 43 WEST.—Physician's office; gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference.

45TH ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, elegantly furnished, consisting of two large rooms with private connecting bath; with or without board; telephone; near "L" and Subway.

45TH ST., 25 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; all conveniences; telephone; meals if desired.

48TH ST., 247 W.—Pleasant rooms in a refined home; all conveniences.

65TH ST., 150 WEST.—Parlor suite, consisting three elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; also large room, connecting, bath, near "L." Subway.

66TH, 68 WEST.—Bedrooms, $2.50 to $12; newly furnished, brass beds; second floor. Morris.

68TH ST., 148 WEST.—Nice rooms for gentlemen or couples, with board or without. Kane.

69TH ST., 127 WEST.—Back parlor for physician or dentist; also sleeping rooms; bath; gentlemen.

69TH ST., 204 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or couple.

69TH ST., 206 WEST.—Nice room and board for gentlemen; bnth, private hall. Shanohan.

79TH, 163 WEST.—Large front rooms, private bath, dressing rooms; permanent gentlemen preferred.

80TH ST., 150-152 WEST, The Anderson.—Beautiful second floor suite, two large rooms with private bath; also medium-sized front room; telephone in every room; Summer rates; high-class table; table guests received.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Large back parlor, business or otherwise; also medium room; convenient "L."

83D ST., 8 WEST.—Selected accommodations; refined surroundings; every convenience; moderate.

83D ST., 208 WEST.—Pleasant hall room, bath; gentleman only; no other roomers. Griffith.

85TH ST., 164 WEST.—In private family, large room, with dressing room; also medium; superior surroundings; breakfast if desired; telephone; reference.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE. DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

97TH ST, 148 WEST.—Large front room, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for two.

98TH ST., 168 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms on second floor; dressing rooms, bath.

115TH ST., 415 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Pleasant outside room for gentleman; elevator apartment. Schaefer.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Room in private family of two; very neatest of care. Address or call evenings. Fred F. French.

125TH ST., 201 WEST.—Breezy outside rooms, corner apartment; meals optional; cleanliness; homelike surroundings. Chamberlain.

129TH ST., 125 WEST.—Nicely furnished rear and front rooms; well-kept house; references exchanged.

136TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large and small comfortable room; private house, near station; board optional.

149TH ST., 542 WEST.—Private house; few rooms to refined parties; board optional; home comforts.

HIGH-GRADE apartments, suites and rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

MANHATTAN AV., 109, (104th St.)—Nicely furnished small room; private house.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 3, (Opposite Washington Square.)—Large, small furnished rooms; latest improvements; gentlemen; references.

WEST 78TH, 201.—Vacancies in May, homelike rooms, handsome surroundings; elevator; Summer prices. C.

East Side.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, all improvements; gentlemen; references.

34TH ST., 62 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, bath, every convenience; moderate price; references exchanged.

45TH, 139 EAST—Private, high-class house; for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished; scrupulously clean; Summer rates; referencea.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room; all conveniences; telephone; references.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large room, comfortably furnished; running water; bath; gentlemen; references essential.

80TH ST., 61 EAST, Near Central Park.—Neat, comfortable rooms; business women or married couple; electric lights; telephone; $2.50-$6. Brown.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,194.—Furnished roome to let in private house.

MADISON AV., 348, 45TH.—Attractive rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; also attractive rooms; running water; select house; references; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 81.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

East Side.

PRIVATE FAMILY, 83d St., near Madison Av., would rent to physician parlor floor, three rooms deep, together or separately. Reasonable, Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, Brooklyn.—Elegant large and small rooms, overlooking New York Bay; all conveoiences; gentlemen only; rates reasonable.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 149, near Borough Hall and etores.—Well furnished front parlor; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

GENTLEMAN wants furnished room and bath, heated in cold weather, southern exposure, between 66th and 81st Sts. West. Reasonable, Box 314 Times, Times Square.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72, (Near 79th Street Subway Station.)—Bachelor will let unfurnished roome to bachelors; breakfast if desired; very moderate prices; private residence.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, New Jersey church, $200. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for New Jersey church, $200. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Young woman stenographer in manufacturing establishment; state experience, salary, and hours; chance of advancement to right one; Gentiles only. Permanent, Box 14 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Competent stenographer, experienced in law work, in busy law office; state references, experience, and salary expected. Piermont, Box 213 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.
WRAPPING DEPARTMENT.—A number of bright girls 16 years of age to act as parcel wrappers.
Also.
YOUNG GIRLS.—Want a number of young girls for various positions throughout their stores. Apply Department of Wrapping, Gallatin Place Entrance.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

CORSET FITTER.—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED CORSET FITTER; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD SALARY TO COMPETENT PARTY. APPLY AT SUPT.'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—By prominent 5th Av. house, a young woman as model; must be of refined appearance and good average height; bust 36; very desirable, steady position for well-qualified person. Address, stating particulars, references, &c., Box 184, Madison Square Branch Post Office.

WANTED—Pupils for the Washington Heights Hospital Training School for Nurses; free tuition, maintenance, and salary. Apply, 9 to 11 A. M., Dr. Sabel, 117 West 58th St.

WANTED—Helpers in the wards, laundry, scrubbers, &c.; salary, $15 a month and maintenance. Apply to Supervising Nurse of Harlem Hospital, foot of East 120th St.

WANTED—At once, well-gowned, well-bred, well-informed woman for position of trust; salary, $50 monthly. Address "Society," 310 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

WANTED—Waist trimmer for dressmaking department; must be accustomed to first-class work. Apply James McCreery & Co., 10th floor; 35th St. entrance.

WANTED—Agents to sell adjustable yoke petticoats; a new idea; sells easily; big profits. Write Dept. E, Unique Petticoat Co., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

WANTED—Sleeve finishers for dressmaking department; must be accustomed to first-class work. Apply James McCreery & Co., 10th floor; 35th St. entrance.

WANTED—Call at once, teachers, students, collegians, also women with a good, practical education. Suite 317, Temple Bar Building.

WANTED—Lady to attend dyeing and cleaning office; salary to start, $5. Y., Box 142 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

PORTRAIT AGENTS.—We will make you a fine enlarged portrait, matted, framed; frame with burnish lining, glass, back, packed and carted complete, for 44 cents; refills at $2.50; catalogue free. Chicago Copy Co., 420 Milwaukee Av., Chicago, Ill.

DETECTIVES.—Shrewd men wanted in every community to act under instructions; experience not necessary. Send for free book of particulars. Grannan's Detective Bureau, Box 72, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Shipping clerk for large paint manufacturers. P. O. Box 1,012 New York City.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, as junior accountant; must thoroughly understand different bookkeeping systems; salary, $25. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, New York.

WANTED—Bookkeepers and assistant bookkeepers; many positions open; $760-$1,300. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

Clerks.

WANTED—Clerks, entry, billing, stock, shipping, &c.; $624-$1,040; no registration fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—Clerk for advertising department, wholesale house; salary to start, $15. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sq., N. Y.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Episcopal church; $100. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Tenor for church quartet. Address Drawer V, Stamford, Conn.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer, accustomed to dictation and general office work; salary, $18. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sq., New York.

WANTED—Stenographers; many positions open; $624-$1,040; no registration fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer, bookkeeper, law office; $1,040; no advance fee. Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.
SPORTING GOODS DEPARTMENT.—A salesman experienced in all sporting lines.
Also.
GROCERY DEPARTMENT.—In the Delicatessen Section of their Grocery Department, require the services of several experienced men, competent to carve and sell all kinds of delicatessens.
Also.
COLD STORAGE DEPARTMENT.—Collectors on their fur storage wagons; also experienced fur cleaners; a knowledge of furs is necessary.
Also.
DEPARTMENT OF DELIVERY.—Men that are handy with tools to do crating and packing; also several rapid penmen.
Also.
BOYS.—Boys over 16 years of age in permanent positions presenting excellent opportunities. Apply to Superintendent.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, want an assistant manager for their lamp department; must be thoroughly posted on electroliers, lamps, and accessories, and competent to take full charge of the department. Apply either by mail or in person to Superintendent.

BIG MONEY SELLING LOTS.
Live men who start now on Spring campaign can earn more in next three months than in any other line; quickest selling property on market to-day; experience not necessary to get good income at once; let us tell you why. Apply 9 to 12 to John Gill, agency manager, Laurelton Land Co., second floor Brunewick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PIANO TUNER.—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED PIANO TUNER; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY AT SUPT.'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

PROMINENT Stock Exchange house desires the services of a bond salesman; absolutely necessary to have an important investment following; full information must be given in the application, which will be treated in the strictest confidence; highest references required. Banker, Box 110 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Painters' foreman; a position to take charge of the decorating department as practical Superintendent of workmen, with a decorating firm doing extremely high-grade work. Answer, stating experience, references, and salary expected, Foreman, Box 338 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES TO COMPETENT MEN. APPLY AT SUPT.'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—FOR MERCHANT TAILORING, A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN; MUST BE STEADY AND SOBER. A. M., P. O. BOX 338 CITY.

WANTED—Neat, bright boy wanted in merchant's office; must be of good appearance and habits and give satisfactory reference; answer, in own handwriting. Commercial, 190 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night. Free catalogue. Visitors welcome. Coyne Trade Schools, 24th and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—An assistant cashier in a well-known firm, a man thoroughly conversant with bookkeeping. Address, giving references, business history, and age, Permanent, Box 315 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Msnager and Superintendent for carriage factory; must be familiar with the manufacture of carriages or automobiles. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sq., New York.

WANTED—Assistant professor for engineering department for Western university; will have charge of shop work; salary, $1,200-$1,500. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy, by fire insurance company; must be bright, intelligent, good appearance, and 16-18 years of age; references required. Address A. B., N. Y. Times, 80 Broadway.

WANTED—General helpers in the wards and about Harlem Hospital; salary, $20 a month and maintenance. Apply to Supervising Nurse of Harlem Hospital, foot of East 120th St.

WANTED—Bank teller for Broadway institution; must be experienced bank man; excellent opportunity. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, New York.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference required; salary to start, $4 per week. Ana-San, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Teacher for boys' Latin school to teach and tutor in Latin and German; salary, $7,000. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy thoroughly experienced as bundle wrapper; best of references as to integrity and honesty. Browning, King & Co., 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—Boy by fire insurance company; must be bright, intelligent, good appearance, and 16-18 years of age; reference required. A. B., Box 80 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—In an insurance brokerage office, a boy, Gentile; must live at home; first-class references required as to honesty and ability. Box 125 Times, 39 Broad St.

WANTED—Assistant Principal for parochial school; must be married; salary, $900. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Caretaker for country place who understands the care of grounds and private house. J. W. Stone, 114 Liberty St.

WANTED—Bright young man in order department of paint manufacturers. P. O. Box 1,012, New York City.

WANTED—Three competent porters. Apply between 8 and 9, Room 606, Times Building, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By refined American young woman as companion to lady until Autumn or longer; traveling or country preferred; surroundings considered more than salary; references exchanged. M. R., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION, &c.—By lady of refinement, fluent linguist, experienced traveler, musical, as companion, chaperon, or housekeeper; no objections to country; best references. A. A., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined French dressmaker, engagements by day in private families. Mlle. Marguerite, 332 West 55th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Own material taken; will call at home; best references. M. A., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined German young lady as governess; would travel; references. Lundgren, 147 West 104th St.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

NURSERY GOVERNESS in family of refined and cultured people by educated and exceptionally competent young German woman, who speaks a little English and fully understands it; can give very satisfactory New York City reference. Address Gertrude Schumacher, German Girls' Home, 217 East 62d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined young lady, North German, shortly arrived; has diploma as kindergartnerin from Frankel School, Berlin; city or country; reference. Miss Freund, 1,160 Boston Road.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786 Columbus.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—A lady wishes to place excellent French maid with family going to Europe for the Summer. Can be seen between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 39 East 51st St.

Secretaries.

SECRETARY.—If you want a secretary capable of taking charge of your correspondence and detail work, address Box 309 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thoroughly experienced and competent; reliable, conscientious; attends strictly to business; references; $15. Reliable, Box 198 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; 11 months in business; spells and punctuates correctly; tidy, wide awake, punctual must make start; $9-$8. Miss Irene, Box 106 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; refined, well educated, rapid, accurate; lives with parents; references; $12. E. Y., Box 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; accustomed to taking technical dictation; rapid, accurate; references; $15. Successful, Box 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; rapid, accurate, businesslike, reliable; references; $15. Responsible, Box 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good; beginner; anxious to secure position; will try hard to please; references. Anxious, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young woman of education and real, not imaginary, ability. Marker, Box 141 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; recent graduate; has passed two speed tests; wants business start; $7. Miss J., 116 Times, Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—By a French woman for Summer; reference. Fargur, 332 West 52d St.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS WOMAN wants charge of correspondence with large corporation; letters pull 50% replies and orders. C. K., Box 311 Times, Times Square.

PRACTICAL American woman, business experience, middle age, arranging trip through Great Britain and Ireland, would act for responsible firm of unquestioned reputation; change plans if necessary. Foreign Representation, Box 326 Times, Times Square.

FOREWOMAN.—For artificial flowers; 14 years' experience; speaks English, French, and German. H., Box 340 Times, Times Sq.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—In machine shop; twelve years' general office experience this line. S. L., Box 110 Times Downtown.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged, employer gone abroad; 10 years' reference from late employer; inquiries will be gladly answered at his office, D. Shine, 235 E. 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; one child; careful driver; city or country; last employer can be seen as to sobriety and honesty; first-class personal references. P. Flanagan, 407 West 50th.

COACHMAN.—Wishes position in country; good references; married; no family. Leydon, 421 West 56th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Man with wife; no children; experienced; understands cows, horses; furnished cottage expected; best reference. Hollanders, 143 8th Av., Manhattan.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—A Protestaot couple would care for gentleman's house during Summer; best references. Address by letter, J. C., Box 124, 2,060 3d Av.

CARETAKER.—Capable colored couple; man can do light repairs. Care of janitor, 220 West 64th St.

NURSE and MASSEUR.—Expert; has some open time; long hospital experience and well educated; can act as companion or reader. C. D. B., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

PAINTER, paperhanger, decorator; take charge; responsible; any job; city, country. 114 East 41st St.

POSITION in mountains for Summer; understands care of horses. W. A. S., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

QUILTS.—Man experienced in re-covering quilts; private preferred. 1,635 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, 19, well grounded in mathematics, desires outside position with railroad or civil engineering concern as axeman or rodman; A1 references. R. D., Box 316 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, able to write advertisements, prospectus, &c., for mining stock; permanent position. G., Box 342 Times, Times Square.

Young man, 26, executive ability, with best reference. Address F. H., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

MORE BOGUS N. & W. BONDS.

Three Men Held for $9,500 Swindle with Old Seton Forged Paper.

Magistrate House, in the Tombs Court yesterday held three men in $2,500 bail each on the charge of swindling Frank B. Crawford, a decorator, out of $3,500 by means of one of the bogus Norfolk & Western Railway bonds that were set afloat a year or more ago.

The examination in the case was ended about 3 o'clock, and the Magistrate then granted an honorable discharge to George Horn, Jr., proprietor of the café at 96 Cathnrine Street, where the trick was supposed to have been worked. Those held were William Houghton of Mount Vernon, Frederick Robinson, whose address was refused, and Charles E. Ackron, once proprietor of the notorious Tivoli, on West Thirty-fifth Street. As none of the trio could produce bail, all went to the Tombs.

C. Augustus Seton and his companions in the forgery of the Norfolk & Western securities are now serving terms in State prison. Ackron and his companions are said to have obtained one of the bonds which they passed on Crawford.

Robert J. Haire of 74 Lafayette Street, counsel for George Horn, Jr., and presumed to be representing the defendant Robertson as well, said after the hearing that because of certain information he had received he could not appear for Robinson, and that he understood Robinson had made a statement to the District Attorney concerning the case. Apparently this had exonerated Horn, inasmuch as no appearance was made against him. If it is true that Robinson has confessed, it may throw new light on the Norfolk & Western forgeries.

MAYOR PICKS NEW POLITICAL ADVISER

Corporation Counsel Ellison Now Directing McClellan's War on Murphy.

FEATHERSON DROPPED OUT

Appointment of New Magistrates Indicated His Fall—Blow to a Murphy Company.

It was learned last night that there has been a material change in Mayor McClellan's political cabinet within the last week and that Corporation Counsel William B. Ellison is now adviser in chief, in political as well as in legal matters. Maurice Featherson, ex-Dock Commissioner, has been relegated to the rear rank and Mr. Ellison is said to be absolutely in command. Incidentally, there has been renewed activity in fighting Charles F. Murphy through the New York Contracting and Trucking Company, in which Mr. Murphy' brother, John, is largely interested, and which has the contract for the excavation work on the new Pennsylvania Railroad terminal.

The Corporation Counsel made his influence felt first in the appointment of John Purroy Mitchell as Commissioner of Accounts in place of George Von Skal, who was generally believed to be rather friendly toward Borough President Ahearn, whose department is being investigated. Mr. Von Skal, it will be remembered, resigned so suddenly to make room for Mr. Mitchell that two hours later he was asking whether he had resigned or had been removed.

Later in the week Mr. Ellison's hand was noticeable in the appointment by the Mayor of the three City Magistrates. The appointees were Frederic Kernochan, A. C. Butts, and C. N. Harris. The last two mentioned are assistants in Mr. Ellison's office. Mr. Kernochan was appointed by the Mayor, it is said, on personal grounds. As there had been all sorts of influences brought to bear on the Mayor to appoint favorites of this or that organization or individual, the fact that Mr. Ellison's two assistants got places is a fair indication of his popularity with McClellan at this time.

In the appointment of the Magistrates, too, the relegation of Mr. Featherson to a back seat is very noticeable. Mr. Featherson, who undoubtedly has for many months been preparing for the fight the Mayor is expected to make at the next primaries, had his own selections for the three places on the bench. That his selections would receive at least some consideration was the generally expressed opinion about the City Hall. His men were not appointed and it is said that he first learned who the actual appointees were from reading the newspapers.

Since Mr. Ellison virtually took command of the Mayor's political forces, he has had numerous conferences with the heads of city departments, and has, in most cases, come to a thorough understanding. Among those whom he saw and talked with at length were Police Commissioner Bingham and Health Commissioner Darlington.

Not very long after the Corporation Counsel's visit to Mr. Darlington the Health Department decided that the noise made by the steam drills used in the excavation for the Pennsylvania terminal constituted a nuisance and three violations were filed against the New York Contracting & Trucking Company, which have the effect of prohibiting the carrying on of the drilling work at night. The police are required to enforce the ruling of the Health Department and it is said that Commissioner Bingham will have sufficient policemen in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue hereafter to see that the nuisance is not maintained.

As a matter of fact, the stopping of the night work on the contracting company's one remaining big job constitutes the hardest blow that the Mayor has yet struck at the Murphy brothers. All the estimates on which the contract for the job was based contemplated the working of three shifts of men.

BINGER HERMANN ACQUITTED.

Ex-Commissioner of the Land Office Cleared of Charge of Destroying Records.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Binger Hermann, ex-Congressman from Oregon and former Commissioner of the General Land Office, was acquitted of the charge of destroying public records by the verdict of a jury, rendered at 12:40 o'clock today. The trial had progressed for twelve weeks, and the jury deliberated for twenty-one hours.

The defendant received many congratulations in the courtroom. Mr. Hermann expressed his thanks to each juror, as did his counsel. United States Attorney Baker was among those who congratulated him.

"FOSSIL" EDITORS DINE.

Amateur Journalists of Long Ago Hold Annual Talkfest.

The "Fossils," an organization of elderly men who many years ago, according to their own testimony, were the publishers or editors of amateur weeklies, bimonthlies, monthlies, and semi-annual publications held their fourth annual dinner at the Republican Club last night. About a hundred were present, and early this morning Frank J. Martin, the President of the organization, who acted as toastmaster, announced that about half of those who had come prepared to tell of their early journalistic efforts had finished talking.

Some of those present came from as far west as

PART THREE
SPECIAL CABLE NEWS SECTION

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1907.

PART THREE
SPECIAL CABLE NEWS SECTION

C

ANTI-BRITISH GERMAN PLOTS

High Official Says There Have Been Many Moves Unknown to the Public.

KING EDWARD IS PACIFIC

Though the Kaiser's Past Attitude Might Justify German Distrust.

THE MEETING AT GAETA

Italy's Advance in Tripoli Would Explain French Resentment.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REGRET

Embassy Sorry for Newspaper Comment on the British Monarch's Mediterranean Tour.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 27.—An important statement was made to me to-day bearing on the row that Germany has kicked up over King Edward's Mediterranean cruise. Unfortunately it is impossible to associate with the statement the name of its author, but the readers of THE TIMES may rest assured that it comes from a man of great prominence in international affairs who has close relations with the British Government and is on confidential terms with the King.

There is every reason to attach importance to this utterance, though there are absolutely convincing reasons why the gentleman who made it should be unwilling that the public should know who is responsible for it.

In answer to the question, "What do you think of the Mediterranean affair?" the gentleman replied:

"It seems to be one of the fruits of the Anglo-Italian entente, which I regard as about the most dependable thing in European politics, for, although it is not a matter of record, like other ententes, neither party to it ever wavers in distrust or jealousy.

"Anybody might have predicted that German editors would raise a ruction over the royal meetings at Cartagena and Gaeta. Anybody might have predicted that English editors would reply with contemptuous and galling raillery, and, of course, it is not astonishing that France has got into the row through her silly alarm about the flirtation of her ally with the House of Savoy, nor that Italy has risen in her dignity and advised the Germans that they have made intolerable fools of themselves. It is a rather widely prevailing fuss, taking it all in all, isn't it?

"While the effect of King Edward's visits to the sovereigns may have great significance from the standpoint of international politics, I personally believe the tour was made solely for the object of pleasure. We must remember that the Queen has just emerged from mourning. This is the first opportunity she has had in a long time to leave England for extended travel with propriety. Much has been made in the foreign press, especially in Germany, over the King's growing popularity in Europe, which has been much enhanced by his recent visits to Paris, his meetings with King Alfonso, and the personal amenities and private interviews between him and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Germany is always ready to send forth the cry that King Edward is secretly working to cement the powers of Europe against her. From an intimate knowledge of King Edward's character and policy, I believe I can say without fear of contradiction from any well-informed quarter that he is not seeking trouble with Germany. At the same time he is wise enough to take care of eventualities.

"It may truthfully be said in this connection that such motives as the Germans ascribe to King Edward, though not in my opinion in conformity with the facts, might be justified by Germany's past attitude toward England. In addition to the Kaiser's hostility, as reflected through his representatives at the Algeciras Conference and other stands openly taken by Germany against Great Britain's interests, there have been many hostile moves made by the Kaiser that are not generally known. Were I to recount the incidents referred to, I would at once reveal my identity, which I do not wish to do. Suffice it to say that if every move made lately by Germany were known, the public would have good reason to understand the present hue and cry raised by Germany over King Edward's visits to the Mediterranean Kings.

"Personally, I believe the dissatisfaction expressed by the French press over the King's meeting with the King of Italy is a mere flash in the pan. No sudden outburst in France should be taken as a barometer of public opinion. The fact that Italy has lately been pushing forward in Palestine, Syria, and Tripoli for advantages lost by France perhaps has made the French people a bit resentful toward Italy. The journey of the King of Siam to meet King Edward I do not consider a matter of great significance. The meeting seems to me quite the natural thing. I cannot verify the report that King Edward is going to Russia to see the Czar, but if a meeting should take place undoubtedly it would be an interesting item in the political history of Europe.

"There is not the slightest doubt that wherever King Edward may be he constantly keeps watch over the interests of his kingdom and people, and neglects no opportunity to advance those interests, but he has no animus against any other power. Nobody can say truthfully that he has made, or contemplates making, any hostile move toward Germany or any other country."

This may be accepted as the British official view of the Mediterranean affair. To a large extent it does not differ from the German official view, as disclosed at the German Embassy in this city. The people there regret that German editors have questioned King Edward's right to visit the heads of other States while on a cruise. Nothing, they say, could be more natural and proper than his meetings with King Alfonso and King Victor Emmanuel, and nothing more foolish than to suggest that he is spending his holidsy making trouble for Germany.

"Are the Kaiser and King Edward on good terms?" I asked the Secretary of the Embassy, who, in the absence of the Ambassador, received me.

"Oh, yes," he replied, "their relations are all that could be desired."

The Secretary said he had not the faintest notion what was meant by the allegation that the Kaiser had made many hostile moves against Great Britain. He was quite astonished when told that it came from a highly authoritative, responsible source.

SCENES AND FIGURES IN THE FRENCH ATTEMPT TO COERCE MOROCCO.

DEATH FOR AGED DIVINES.

British Minister Proposes a Substitute for Annuities.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 27.—The Rev. T. E. Ruth of Liverpool made some of his fellow-Baptists fairly gasp as he talked the other afternoon before the Baptist Union, which was holding its annual session in this city. His subject was superannuated clergymen, whose treatment by his denomination he considered very disgraceful. He offered what he called a barbaric suggestion, and said he thought its adoption would be a decided advance on Christian ethics.

His suggestion was of the Osler sort. Like Osler, he fixed an age limit beyond which he would not permit those to pass for whom he was prescribing. And just as Dr. Osler, responding to a world-wide outburst against his declaration that men ought to be put to death at 40, pleaded that he was indulging in humor when he said it, so Mr. Ruth proclaimed that he had spoken as a humorist, but a good many who heard him unfold his suggestion prayed that they might not be around if he should ever again be taken with a humorous fit. This is what he said:

"We give our old ministers a miserable pittance which we call an annuity. I would suggest a kinder method. I would depute every year a man of 59 to take all our clergymen of 60 to the edge of a cliff. It should be a glorious Autumn afternoon. I would have the man of 59 address his seniors, pointing out the gorgeous cloud palaces in the western sky. He would say, 'Within are many mansions in my Father's house,' and bidding them take the path to golden glory which the setting sun cast on the silver sea, he would topple them gently over, one by one, and come away humming, 'Part of them have crossed the flood and part are crossing now.'

"No doubt he would chuckle to think that his turn would come next year. No doubt he would have a feeling of joy to think he had rendered God and his generation more service than an annuity fund."

The sentiments of those who heard these humorous remarks were somewhat divided. There was a certain amount of applause. There was also a distinct manifestation of disapproval. One venerable clergyman actually burst into tears, he was so shocked at Mr. Ruth's Neroesque humor.

MAD KING OTTO IS 60.

Neither the Regent Nor Any Other Relative Ever Visits Him.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

MUNICH, April 27.—King Otto of Bavaria yesterday reached his sixtieth year of age. The unhappy monarch until recently used to have periods of lucidity, but nowadays, while his physical condition is good, his mental state is one of absolute paralysis. Reports are sent at regular intervals to the Prince Regent, Luitpold, but neither he nor any other relative ever visits the King, who used to betray irritation when they came.

Otto has with him at Furstenried Castle, which was formerly a pleasure resort of the Kings of Bavaria, a marshal of the court, two gentlemen in waiting, two physicians, and once a week, the celebrated alienist, von Grashen, pays a visit.

PARIS IN FEAR OF A DICTATOR

M. Calmette of Le Figaro Declares That the Country Is on the Road to Ruin.

BLAMES UNITED LABOR

Government Announces Its Precautions in Case of an Outbreak On May Day.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

PARIS, April 27.—The bogey of "the man on horseback" has been raised by Gaston Calmette, the well-known editor of Le Figaro, who declares that France is on the road to ruin and in need of a strong man.

M. Calmette urges the Government to dissolve the General Federation of Labor, close the Labor Exchange, and show energy in its dealings with the unreasonable demands of workingmen, whose revolt is a menace to the security and well-being of the country. He adds:

"If the Cabinet does not take measures for national preservation, it will be overthrown in the near future for the benefit of the Socialists, and the Socialists in their turn will be driven out by a dictator, who already haunts the dreams of millions of tormented minds."

It is not alone in the columns of the opposition journals that a note of alarm is struck. Papers like Le Temps and Le Journal des Débats betray considerable uneasiness and call on the authorities to neglect no precautions to cope with the situation which may develop on May 1, Labor Day.

The arrangements made in connection with the Prefecture of Police and the Military Government of Paris are announced to-day. The garrison of Paris will be kept in its barracks throughout the day, with detachments ready to march at a moment's notice. The Republican Guard and the entire police force will be mobilized, but unless unexpected developments occur between now and May Day there will not be a display of troops on such a considerable scale as last year, when soldiers were stationed in advance at all the mairies, railway stations, public buildings, and chief squares.

Orders have been given which will enable drafts of cavalry and artillery to be brought into Paris on short order from the neighboring towns.

DEATH IN LONDON FOGS.

Sir Frederick Treves Tells How They Affect the Lungs.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 27.—Sir Frederick Treves, the famous anti-fog agitator, says he has demonstrated that there are six tons of smut to a square mile of air in London whenever there is a thick, prolonged fog, and there is a lot of smut in the air all the time. Thus it comes about that every adult who has lived his life in London, instead of having pink lungs like a child—pink on the surface and pink all through—has lungs of a dingy blue, a thundercloud hue, marked with lines, patches, and streaks of darker blue, which permeate the inner depths of the organ.

Trouble caused by breathing the impure London air, says Sir Frederick, is the starting point of appalling misery. London fogs kill people, not by the scores and hundreds, but by thousands.

Everything ought to be done, Sir Frederick says, to banish the London fogs, which are so thick sometimes that, according to Whitechapel tradition, people are able to lean against them.

NOVELIST IS SNAPSHOTTED.

Miss Corelli Makes Camera Fiends Promise Not to Publish Pictures.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 27.—Time alone will tell how Marie Corelli will come out of her latest encounter with the camera fiends. She may have triumphed over them. On the other hand there presently may appear in the public prints some photographs of her that will set the world grinning as it grinned when it saw that bizarre picture labeled "Marie Corelli getting out of a four-wheeler."

Miss Corelli and a friend were caught at Shakespeare's tomb by a press photographer. When the novelist became aware that she had been snapshotted she turned a lobster color, but a moment later, recovering her self-possession, she approached the photographer, smiling, and demanded a pledge not to publish the photograph. The man hated to give the pledge, but finally yielded to Miss Corelli's blandishments. Then she gave him her hand and smiled wider than ever.

While in the midst of the smile she heard the click of another camera. It appeared that another press photographer had made a group picture of the photographer, Miss Corelli's friend, Miss Corelli herself, and the handshake and smile.

"Come here," said Miss Corelli to the offender. He came, and Miss Corelli wheedled a promise out of him not to publish the group picture.

Miss Corelli thinks she may rely on the two pledges, but the chances seem to be the other way.

OUR FLAG SCARCE IN EUROPE.

Chicago Tourist Complains That It Is Not Displayed by Consuls.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 27 —Americans these days rarely see the flag of their country displayed by officials of the American Government stationed in Europe. My attention was called to this fact to-day by a Chicagoan just arrived from a tour of the Continent.

"One would think," said he, "that Old Glory was a thing to be ashamed of from the way our Consuls, Ministers, and Ambassadors keep it out of sight. Consul General Wynne of this city, so far as I know, is the only man in the American Consular or Diplomatic Service in Europe who daily flies the flag in front of his office. He keeps it on duty from 10 to 4 every day, like the fountains in Trafalgar Square.

"I remember when more of our flags were to be seen in front of embassies and consulates in Europe than those of any other country. It is not so now. Japan is on top, and our flags are carefully hidden away in the cupboard. We see plenty of American flags, but about all of them are flying in front of shop windows as lures to American tourists. I counted seven to-day over entrances to Regent Street shops. I wish our friend Roosevelt, some day when he is not working overtime, would look into this matter and see if the Star-Spangled Banner cannot be put to better use in Europe than to make money for European shopkeepers.

"We Americans who travel want to see that banner floating at the flagstaff of every office in Europe in which an American Government official does business."

BOYCOTTED BY KAISER.

Fate of the Editor of the von Hohenlohe Memoirs.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 27.—The Kaiser is apparently boycotting Prof. Curtius, the editor of the Von Hohenlohe memoirs. He has intimated to him that he had best resign as President of the Synod of Augsburg.

Moreover, Prof. Curtius has been officially informed that he will not be invited to the dinner given by the Stadtholder when the Kaiser comes to Strassburg this Summer.

HARVARD MEN DID THE CHALKING?

Rumor That They Wrote "Ichabod" on the Portico of the City Temple.

DR. PARKER INSPIRED IT

Foresaw the Anti-Divinity Doctrine Successor Might Preach, and Advised the Word.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 27.—It is rumored among Americans in London that the inscription "Ichabod" which was chalked in big letters on the portico of the City Temple early Thursday morning was the work of two young Harvard graduates.

It is impossible to confirm the rumor, but it does not seem an improbable story, for the deed was just the sort that a very young American college student would be apt to glory in.

The significance of the inscription was easily understood by the members of the congregation, who recalled the impressive address made five years ago by Dr. Parker, the man who made the City Temple famous:

"Should it ever come to pass," said the doctor in the course of his address, "that the great truths of Christ's death and resurrection be denied by any future occupier of this pulpit, should the fact of his gracious Godhood and divinity be questioned, may the word 'Ichabod' be written over the doors of the City Temple."

Well, the thing has come to pass that Dr. Parker had in mind, for the Rev. Mr. Campbell, who now occupies the City Temple pulpit, has, in his "New Theology," proclaimed a dissent from what Dr. Parker regarded as the essential truths of Christianity.

So the time was ripe either for a devout adherent to Dr. Parker's theology or a practical joker of the Harvard variety to take his chalk and ladder and write the opprobrious word Dr. Parker described.

The thing was done at about 6 A. M. At that time two stylishly dressed young men arrived in front of the City Temple with a pushcart on which was a long ladder. They put the ladder against the portico and one of the young men climbed it while the other remained below to keep it from slipping.

There are nine large panels in the portico of the Temple, and the man on the ladder did the job patiently and well.

BACKS UP A. D. WHITE.

Prof. Delbrueck of Berlin Quotes the Late F. W. Holls.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 27.—I have shown the speech of Melville E. Stone, in which he declared that Americans had not been quite fair to Germany in regard to the Diederichs episode in Manila Bay, to Prof. Hans Delbrück of the Berlin University, one of the best-informed men in Germany.

I pointed out the statement in which it was insinuated that Andrew D. White, when Ambassador in Berlin, had suggested the attitude of the German naval squadron which resulted in an apparent attempt to block the work of Admiral Dewey. I also showed the Professor Mr. White's denial. Prof. Delbrück said:

"You may remember that in the Spring of 1898 the late Frederic W. Holls was here on a secret diplomatic mission connected with the Spanish-American war. He told me in the most categorical manner possible that the United States would take the Philippines, but would certainly not desire to cede or sell them to Germany."

The former private secretary to Mr. White, who is still in Berlin, confirms what the former Ambassador says in denial.

MOROCCO EXPECTS AID FROM GERMANY

Delaying Execution of Mauchamp's Slayers and Payment of Indemnity.

MAY ARM AGAINST FRANCE

Conference at Fez Decides That Every Sacrifice Shall Be Made to Defend the Capital.

PARIS, April 27.—Although the French warships sent to Morocco to lend the appearance of strength to Consul Courri's mission to witness the execution of the murderers of Dr. Mauchamp have arrived off Mogador, there seems to be a hitch in the Sultan's programme to see that justice is done, both in the shape of executing Mauchamp's assassins and the paying of the indemnity. Evidently the Government at Fez expects some sort of intervention from Germany—at least a word of hope or of encouragement from the Wilhelmstrasse.

This indifference of the German Kaiser to the obligations imposed by the Act of Algeciras, while it has not so far upset the equilibrium of the Paris press, is extremely annoying, although the French are confident that the eleventh hour has passed and that their practical possession of Oudja and Lalla Marnia, as well as the posts in the Moroccan-Algerian Hinterland, make them masters of any situation which may arise from within or be injected from without.

A telegram to L'Eclair from its Tangier correspondent may throw some light on the delay of the Sultan in carrying out the Mauchamp programme: "An extraordinary conference took place at the Sultan's palace at Fez on Monday. Those present resolved that every sacrifice should be made to defend Fez against the French, but the Sultan gave assurance that the French harbored no designs against the holy city, and he urged his hearers to calm the populace in order to prevent regrettable incidents, which might involve the ruin of Morocco."

Apropos of Germany's annoying indifference, Le Temps indicates that it may arise from other and more personal reasons than a vague desire to make France uneasy and give hope of intervention to the Maghzen. "It is but natural," says this paper, "that the firm of Renschenhaus, which did not sign the Act of Algeciras, should seek and obtain concessions. But if those concessions be contrary to the engagements entered into by the German Government, it is also natural that it should be expected formally to remonstrate with the firm.

"What is strange is that Dr. Rosen, the German Minister, while in Tangier made no observations of this matter, and so he has been unduly led to support the Renschenhaus concessions—concessions which his Government cannot possibly support, without incurring the displeasure of the signers of the act. It was Germany that wanted the Conference of Algeciras. France in agreeing to attend it was absolutely sincere. Germany in taking part in it was also certainly loyal. Europe, which was only desirous to abstain from it, consented to warrant the engagements taken. In Morocco, so far as economic matters are concerned, there is but one law for foreign Powers—that of adjudication. It must be obeyed. If the Maghzen wants to construct drains, a boulevard, or anything of the kind, let it make an adjudication—a passing of judgment."

But whatever be the cause of Germany's silence, one thing is certain: should any mishap occur to M. Courri's mission to Marakesh, or should the terms of the Mauchamp programme be not carried out, a break will instantly ensue between Morocco and France, and the latter will not wait for word from the Wilhelmstrasse before invading the country in force.

MUSEUM FOR HAECKEL.

Famous German Naturalist Honored by the Jena City Council.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 27.—The City Council at Jena has given a plot of land, on which a philogenetic museum will be established in honor of Ernst Heinrich Haeckel, the distinguished naturalist.

Haeckel was appointed professor at Jena in 1862 at the age of twenty-eight. There he wrote "Generelle Morphologie der Organismen," "Natürliche Schöpfungsgeschichte," and other works with which his name and fame are connected.

GERMANY DENIES BIG ARMAMENT

President Butler's Phrase Analyzed and Repudiated by High Authority.

THE MENACING FAR EAST

Teutonic Conviction That Japan Is Overestimated and China Underestimated.

AMERICA'S VITAL CONCERN.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty Said to be Against the Interests of Civilization.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 27.—American newspapers which commented upon the lack of interest in the Peace Conference displayed by the German visitors to Pittsburg have reached here. The coldness of the Germans occasioned no surprise—on the contrary, their attitude evidently gets official approval.

Although not at liberty to quote my informant, who is one of the highest officials in the empire, I can state with certainty that the question of partial disarmament was never more unpopular in Germany than at the present day. The speech of President Butler of Columbia University, in which he used the term "exaggerated armament," is reproduced here, having a special reference to Germany.

On this question the Imperial Government entertains pronounced convictions. Germany, it is declared, has in no sense an exaggerated armament. On this question my informant spoke as follows:

"I can only find three grounds for saying that our armament is exaggerated. First, our geographical position; but surely Germany may well claim the necessity for arms in this respect. Secondly, the number bearing arms in proportion to the population; but this shows a smaller percentage than in France. Thirdly, financial ability to maintain the armament; in this respect we have a better rate than England or France.

"Aside from this, Germany sees in the Eastern situation the cause for grave concern, and in this she believes America is vitally interested. After a careful investigation, Germany is convinced that Japan is overrated and China underrated.

"The development of China is certain, but it should be made under European or American auspices, not Japanese. China was reaching out toward Europe until England made her treaty with Japan. Up to that time Japan was isolated, and China, seeing her advantage, acted with the European powers and ignored Japan. The English alliance changed it all over night. Japan was recognized and admitted to the Concert of World Powers. There could be no further disadvantage to China in closer relations with Japan, and ever since they have been increasing. England's act was near-sighted, selfish, and against the interests of civilization.

"At the time the American question could not have been foreseen, but it is the duty of statesmen to steer clear of just such embarrassments. We have also our African question and our Austro-Hungarian question, but above all we fear the Eastern situation as it is now drifting."

"SPOOK SUIT" FOR £1,000.

Illusionist Fails to Receive the Prize Offered by a Spiritualist.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 27.—The trial of what is known as the "£1,000 spook case" is attracting much interest in London. The case grows out of the claim of J. N. Maskelyne, the London illusionist, to £1,000 offered by the Rev. T. Colley, who calls himself Archdeacon Colley, for the reproduction by trick of certain effects the clergyman witnessed which, he said, were due to the influence of spirits.

There seems to be no reasonable doubt that Mr. Maskelyne earned the money, but Mr. Colley would not pay, and in the course of time Maskelyne, in a pamphlet, said things that Colley didn't like, the statements including an allegation that Colley had no right to the title of Archdeacon. Colley sued for libel, and Maskelyne made a counterclaim for £1,000.

It looks as though Mr. Colley would lose both ways. He was under cross-examination a day and a half, and fared much as that Pittsburg alienist whom Mr. Jerome so unmercifully wigged at the beginning of the Thaw trial.

DUCHESS IN COOKING SCHOOL.

Mother of the Future Queen of the Belgians Studying in Munich.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 27.—The wife of the famous oculist, Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria, and mother of Princess Elizabeth, who in 1900 married Prince Albert, son of the Count of Flanders, is taking a regular cooking course in Munich. She does ordinary kitchen work like other students.

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES.

MGR. BOURNE WANTS RED HAT

Archbishop of Westminster in Rome to Oppose American Appointment.

CARDINAL FOR ENGLAND

His Friends Declare One Is Needed and He Has Been Too Long Ignored.

STORY OF HIS RISE

Not Persona Grata with the Curia Owing to His Opposition to Merry del Val.

Special Cablegram.
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ROME, April 27.—Mgr. Francis Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, London, is in Rome, and, according to reports in circulation, is here "to fight America."

It seems that, from reports which have reached him, at the next consistory there will be only one Anglo-Saxon Cardinal, and, of course, the Archbishop from mixed feelings of patriotism and nationality, and possibly of personal ambition, would like to obtain that single red hat, should it be destined to rest on an English head.

He and his friends have abundant arguments to sustain his cause. England has now been without any member in the Sacred College since the death of Cardinal Vaughan in June, 1903. They point out the necessity for the Catholic Church in England to have a high dignitary, in order to maintain her prestige and influence, which practically means that there is no one but Mgr. Bourne who can be thus honored, as the other candidate who has often been mentioned, the learned Benedictine, Abbot Francis Aidan Gasques, would have to be called to Rome as a Cardinal of the Curia, to which the Pontiff objects, as he thinks that the Cardinals living in Rome are already too many and weigh too much on the finances of the Holy See, from which they draw their salary.

Archbishop Bourne also hints that his elevation to the purple being delayed places him in a difficult position, he appearing as though he were not fit for the place. Among his predecessors, Mgr. Wiseman was appointed Archbishop of Westminster on Sept. 29, 1850, and created Cardinal the next day, while Mgr. Vaughan was nominated to the Archbishopric on April 8, 1892, and entered the Sacred College nine months later. Although these are not precedents, still it becomes quite marked that Mgr. Bourne, who was the first Archbishop appointed by the present Pope on Sept. 2, 1903, four years later has not yet received the red hat.

He, or rather his friends furthermore argue that America, having already one Cardinal, does not need another, especially as there are already two Irish Cardinals in the persons of Michael Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, and Patrick Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, so that the appointment of whatever ecclesiastic that is now prominent in the American hierarchy would in reality mean another Irishman in the Sacred College, as all the candidates in the United States, such as Mgrs. Farley, Ireland, Ryan, &c., are either Irish born or of Irish parentage.

The object of Mgr. Bourne, however, may be defeated, he having the original sin in the eyes of those now in power in the Vatican. It must not be forgotten that when Mgr. Vaughan died, Leo XIII. was still alive, and the list sent to the Congregation of the Propaganda for the choice of his successor contained, besides Mgr. Bourne's name, that of Raphael Merry del Val, then a simple prelate, but President of the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics here. Agitation was started among English Catholics to oppose the appointment of Merry del Val, and it was supposed that Mgr. Bourne, who was then Bishop of Southwark, had considerable part in it, although it was led by the Duke of Norfolk protesting against the mere idea of having for Archbishop of Westminster a prelate who, although born in London, was a Spanish subject and the son of a Spanish diplomat.

PRINCE AS A BUSINESS MAN.

Henry XXXII. of Reuss Matriculates at a Commercial College.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 27.—Attention has been aroused by Prince Henry XXXII. of Reuss, who has matriculated in the Commercial University of Cologne. The Director, Prof. Eckert, in his inaugural address to the students, said:

"When the social position of the merchant is improved we shall behold Germany like America and England, where near relatives to royal houses engage in business life. Our best intellectual forces devote themselves more than ever to fostering our economic life.

"We find among the new arrivals a member of one of the oldest German royal families who, by his resolve to devote himself to business pursuits, breaks the prejudice—as if noble birth were incompatible with commercial gain.

"Heretofore Princes of royal houses have matriculated in ordinary universities, without, however, taking the studies very seriously; but a purely commercial university, such as the one in Cologne, has had no attraction for them. Now that a Prince has matriculated with the serious intention to study, this university may attract other serious royalties."

A RECORD NUMBER OF AMERICANS NOW IN PARIS.

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MANY AMERICAN VISITORS TO PARIS

J. P. Morgan Besieged by Army of Art and Curio Dealers.

DUTCH TREAT LUNCHEONS

Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, Sets Fashion at the Ritz—Arrivals from the Riviera.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 27.—Statistics are not available of the number of Americans now in Paris nor of the profits to Parisian trade accruing from their presence, but the figures would cheer up even the most pessimistic of the croakers who are lamenting that things are going to the dogs under the existing régime. Perhaps never before have there been so many Americans in Paris at this season of the year.

***

J. Pierpont Morgan has arrived from Aix-les-Bains, where he has been sedulously taking the cure, the world forgetting if not by the world forgot, since his trip to Italy. An army of art and curio dealers is preparing to lay siege to his rooms at the Hotel Bristol, and there is some talk of the members of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres extending a special invitation to him to visit the Palais Mazarin and receive the thanks of that learned body for his courtesy in lending a precious illuminated manuscript dating from the period of St. Louis. Mr. Morgan's well-known dislike for public appearances, however, may nip the scheme in the bud.

***

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has joined the ultra-fashionable set at the Hotel Ritz. Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, has set the fashion of Dutch treat luncheons, where nobody need laugh at anybody's stories but his own.

Another American Duchess who has been lunching there two or three times this week is the Duchess of Marlborough. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her sister, Lady Herbert, the widow of the late British Ambassador at Washington, are often there together.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt came up from the Riviera at the beginning of the week. They had a pleasant time cruising in their yacht in the Mediterranean, though one projected expedition to Corsica from Cannes had to be postponed owing to extremely bad weather.

Mrs. C. S. Thompson of New York gave a dinner party, with Gen. and Mrs. Winslow among the guests, and Theodore Meyer gave a large party.

***

With the delightful weather Paris has been enjoying the greater part of the week, al fresco luncheons and teas have been in favor, and among the many well-known Americans who have been seen at the resorts in the Bois de Boulogne and the garden of the Ritz are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, Mrs. Walter Burns, Mrs. Potter Palmer, who is installed in her apartment and expects to pass most of the Summer in Paris, with occasional visits to friends in the country; Major and Mrs. Blackburne, the latter a sister of Count Reginald Ward; Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Littlefield, Mrs. Frederick Nellson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorillard.

A dinner party at the Ritz one evening included Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carter, Elisha Dyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Biddle. Mr. Carter is delighted with his new Panhard, which met him on his arrival at Havre, and in which he ran down to Paris in rapid time, leaving by the wayside some of his light baggage, which was dislodged while bumping over an unexpected rut.

***

Gould Brokaw left Paris at the beginning of the week with a party of ten in a huge touring car for a trip in Southern France.

***

J. Ogden Armour, accompanied by Archie Valentine, has arrived from London and has purchased a fine touring Mercedes machine, in which he is making a number of trips around Paris before starting on a tour through the château district.

***

Mr. and Mrs. L. Beekman arrived in Paris to-day, having come from Pau by motor. They will remain some time in Paris.

***

Wayne MacVeagh, former American Ambassador at Rome, with his wife and daughter, has arrived from Italy and will make Paris his headquarters for a month or two.

***

Mrs. Paul L. Ford has gone on a motor trip.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin are enjoying Paris so much that they have taken an apartment. Anthony Drexel has also left his hotel for a private apartment in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, his wife having sailed on the Kaiser Welhelm der Grosse. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lehr left for New York on the same steamer.

***

Mrs. George H. Holt and Mrs. Martin have gone on an auto trip to Italy. They expect to be back in Paris in about a fortnight.

***

Mrs. C. A. Spreckels has gone to Berlin to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Eddy, and with Mrs. Havemeyer and Mrs. Henry Munn.

***

S. H. Schumann and family of Boston are at the Elysée Palace Hotel, where they will probably remain some weeks longer. Mr. Schumann, who is interested in various philanthropic undertakings in America, has been studying the working of Parisian methods in practical philanthropy.

***

F. J. Pierce of New York, after a tour of the world, has arrived in Paris, accompanied by his brother. Mr. Pierce said he enjoyed the trip immensely. He started at San Francisco and visited Japan, China, India, and Egypt. Japan interested him greatly. He thought the Japanese had made great strides. Mr. Pierce at present is confined to his hotel with a sprained ankle. He slipped on a marble floor. He possesses a fine 70-horse-power motor car and hopes to make excursions in the environs of this city.

***

Among the departures by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse this week were Mrs. F. H. Harriman, Mrs. F. E. S. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred N. Ran, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, and T. St. John Gaffney.

***

Walter Wellman says he has been kept extremely busy since his arrival in Paris informing reporters that he has nothing to say until he is able to throw open his balloon shed for inspection about the second week in May. He leaves for Spitzbergen May 15.

***

James B. Regan, proprietor of the Knickerbocker Hotel, in New York, has purchased from a Paris art dealer two handsome old French tapestries, which New Yorkers will soon have an opportunity of admiring in the restaurant of his hotel. Mr. Regan, who is accompanied by his wife, is enjoying himself automobiling and theatregoing, now that he has finished the business which brought him to Europe. He sails for home next week.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ganson Depew have arrived at the Hotel Londres from Ragatz, where Ganson Depew carried off the honors in the golf tournament.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Laffan, who have been here for a month past, will leave soon for Aix-les-Bains for the cure. The Laffans have been making trips in the neighborhood of Paris, in their newly purchased 40-horsepower automobile.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, who have been in Paris for some weeks, have left for London. The marriage of their daughter to Count von Moltke, attaché of the Danish Legation at Rome, will take place soon.

***

Mrs. H. R. Reynolds and Miss Reynolds of New York have arrived at the Hotel Liverpool from Italy and the French Riviera, en route to London.

Mrs. C. O. Alexander and Miss Berger, who have been visiting Mrs. Spreckels, have left for Italy.

***

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has arranged to sail for New York May 1 by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mrs. Aurel Batonyi and her husband go by the same steamer, also Paul Grand d'Hauteville, Elisha Dyer, Mrs. William Pollock, Mrs. J. M. Sears, Miss Sears, Mrs. W. Shelmerdine, and Thornton W. Shelmerdine, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bell, Stuyvesant Le Roy, and Mr. and Mrs. William T. Blodgett.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, with their eldest daughter, Mrs. J. Gardner Bradley, and the Misses Warren, have booked their passage by the Kaiser Wilhelm II., also Mr. and Mrs. William D. Parsons, who are now at the Hotel Regina, after being on the Riviera.

***

Mrs. A. S. Laflin sailed for New York this week on the Bluecher, taking with her the body of her husband, who died at Nice.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt intend to remain in Europe till May 3, when they sail on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which steamer will also take Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dittenhoefer.

***

William Astor Chanler and Winthrop Chanler sailed for New York this week. The former has been here two months, and the latter in Europe all Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant have decided to remain in Europe till September.

***

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst is giving up the apartment she has had in Paris for several years past and hereafter will stay at her place in California.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Armar D. Saunderson, who have been spending the Winter at Cannes, have gone on an automobile tour in the north of Italy. They intend to come back leisurely through France, arriving in Paris at the beginning of June, when they go to London, where Mrs. Saunderson will be presented at Court. Mrs. Saunderson is the daughter of John D. Archbold, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, and her marriage last Spring at a fishing club on the Island of Cuttyhunk, off New Bedford, was a surprise to her friends. Her husband is a son of the late Col. Saunderson, for many years a member of Parliament for Belfast.

***

Mr. and Mrs. G. Everit Macy and the latter's mother and sister, Mrs. Myles Carpenter and Miss Carpenter, are on their way to Paris by automobile from Algiers.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Warner Leeds have arrived at the Hotel Gallia from Italy by auto.

***

Mr. and Miss Gustave Schirmer are here with Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure. Mrs. Schirmer is expecting her husband, the well-known New York music publisher, soon, and his brother, Rudolph, is coming in June and will take an apartment.

***

Various reports have reached Paris of a highly exciting automobile trip of William Ogden. Near Wiesbaden his car ran over a man, and in Switzerland, where he was last heard from, he got stuck in a snowdrift and had to be dug out by the united forces of the police and firemen of the vicinity.

***

Robert A. Van Wyck, former Mayor of New York, and his wife arrived in Paris to-day, having motored through Italy and France after a trip in the Holy Land, which proved highly interesting.

***

Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb will remain at the Hotel Castiglione till the end of next week.

***

F. W. Vanderbilt left Paris yesterday by train for Marseilles, where he sent on his 60-horsepower car, in which he will motor to Rome.

***

Henry O. Havemeyer has gone on a brief visit to Brussels before sailing for America on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

IS SEEKING A RED HAT.

ACADEMY IN DISGRACE AGAIN.

Rejects Bust of Spanish Queen—King Edward Orders That It Be Shown.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 27.—The Royal Academy is in disgrace again, thanks to the rejection by the Exhibition Committee of Conrad Dressler's bust of the Queen of Spain. The bust was subscribed for by forty Peeresses, headed by the Duchess of Sutherland, as a wedding gift to King Alfonso. The marble is now in Madrid, the bust the Exhibition Committee rejected being the original plaster model for which the Queen gave sittings at Cowes.

As soon as the bust was rejected it was offered to the New Gallery and gladly accepted, just as, two years ago, Thomas's statue of "Lycidas" was accepted by that gallery after its rejection by the Academy. But Dressler's statue had hardly been placed in the New Gallery before the Directors of the Academy came to the Directors of the rival establishment begging that it be sent back to the Academy. It had been rejected by mistake, they said.

The New Gallery wouldn't give up the bust until the Academy people confessed that they wanted to get it back because the King had commanded that it be shown at Burlington House. It is now said that there was no sculptor on the Exhibition Committee, so the statues were judged by painters.

NO CHANGE IN 'STRONGHEART'

Slang and All Will Be Retained in the London Production.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 27.—Charles Frohman says not a line will be changed in "Strongheart," which will be produced at the Aldwych Theatre on May 8, with Robert Edeson in the principal part.

"I have decided," said he, "to give the play here just as it has been given in America, slang and all. I believe the play will make a big success or a big failure on this account."

William Forbes, who has come over in advance of the company to do a little press work, will first invite the attention of Londoners to the fact that Siegfried, the dog which is one of the important characters of the play, cannot come to England unless the Home Secretary suspends the law relating to the exclusion of dogs. Forbes contemplates circulating a petition in the dog's behalf. He thinks that would be a good stroke of advertising.

DR. FULDA ON SHAKESPEARE.

Makes an Earnest Protest Against Tolstoy's Abuse of Him.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 27.—At the annual meeting of the German Shakespeare Society in Weimar, last Tuesday the principal address was made by Dr. Ludwig Fulda, the distinguished poet-dramatist. His subject was "Shakespeare's Comedies and To-day."

Dr. Fulda made an earnest protest against Tolstoy's abuse of Shakespeare. The address was enthusiastically received by the audience.

The Shakespeare Monument in Weimar which was injured by vandals three years ago has been restored by the Shakespeare Society. Next year the society will offer a prize for the best acting version of "Hamlet" in German.

PUTKAMMER MAY GO BACK

Germans Indignant Over His Conduct in Kameruns.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 27.—It is reported that Governor von Putkammer is to return to his post in the Kameruns. There will be a storm of indignation in Germany if the news be correct.

Yesterday the disciplinary court fined him 1,000 marks for having issued a fictitious pass to his sweetheart, whom he alleged to be a cousin, Baroness von Eckhardstein.

The latest phase of the scandal is that a real cousin of the Governor, Madeline von Putkammer, a talented writer, has written a comedy telling of the exploits in the Kameruns of her relative.

NO DUCAL REUNION.

Report About Marlboroughs Denied, but Friends Still Hopeful.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 27.—The tongues of the gossips are wagging furiously today with the report that the arrival of the Duke of Marlborough in Paris, where his American wife has been stopping for some time past, presages the reunion of the couple, who have been living apart under the terms of a formal deed of separation.

I am assured that there is no ground for the report beyond the natural hope of relatives and friends that a reconciliation will never be an impossibility.

RICH FIND OF THORIUM.

Rare Metal Discovered in an Abandoned Mine in Russia.

YEKATERINBURG, Province of Perm, Russia, April 27.—Rich deposits of thorium, used in the manufacture of incandescent filaments, have been discovered in an abandoned mine in this vicinity.

Thorium, one of the rare metals, was discovered by Berzelius in 1828 in a Norwegian mineral called thorite, from the Scandinavian god Thor. Water does not act upon it, and nitric and sulphuric acids act on it with difficulty.

Britain May Greatly Decrease Debt.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 27.—The editor of The Statist thinks that if the present British Government stays in power until 1913, close to £100,000,000 of the national debt will be redeemed, and the debt will then stand at about £600,000,000, or about £50,000,000 above the amount outstanding before the South African war.

PARIS MUSIC NOTES.

Miss Olive Fremstadt Is Engaged for "Salome."

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 27.—Jean de Reszke has just arranged by cable with Olive Fremstadt, the American singer, formerly of the Hoftheater, Munich, and late of the Metropolitan Opera House, to sing the rôle of Salome here after the third performance. In the first three performances the part will be sung by Emmy Desmlnn.

Two or three of de Reszke's American pupils will soon make débuts at the Opéra Comique.

***

An orchestral composition by Ernest Schilling, the pianist, who made a tour of the United States two years ago and who married Miss Lucie Draper of New York, is to be given at the beginning of May at Amsterdam by Herr Mengelberg, who conducted the Philharmonic concerts for a season in New York. Schilling's work is entitled "La Legende," and when it was produced last November it met with such a success that arrangements were made to repeat it in the next series of concerts.

***

Miss Mary Louise Rogers, a niece of James A. Deering, the well-known New York lawyer, has just returned to Paris after a successful series of concerts at the Casino-Municipal of Nice. Miss Rogers has a remarkably fine contralto voice and has been described as an American Clara Butt, whom, by the way, she closely resembles in physique.

***

Frank King Clark went from Paris this week to Brussels, where one of his pupils, Miss Rennyson, made her first appearance at the Theatre de la Monnaie as Elsa in "Lohengrin." Miss Rennyson is well known in America, having been one of the leading sopranos in Henry W. Savage's English Opera Company. Mr. Clark is now in London, where another American pupil, Claudia Laselle, is about to make her début in light opera.

HOTEL KEEPERS REFUSE TO YIELD

Bitterly Opposed to Plan for Arbitration with Striking Paris Waiters.

BIG AMERICAN TIPS BLAMED

Bill Before Parliament to Make It Impossible for Employers to Bar Employes' Mustaches.

Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 27.—According to the police reports, the waiters on strike number just over 500. The losses their absence from work has entailed on certain establishments will amount roughly to 25,000 francs daily.

M. Clemenceau's advice to the café and restaurant proprietors to submit their differences with the striking waiters to arbitration has borne no fruit. As cabled on Wednesday, the waiters' syndicate accepted the proposed arbitration with alacrity, but a majority of the employers are bitterly opposed to it, and decided at a general meeting to refuse to entertain the plan.

Meanwhile it is being borne in upon the public that the tipping system is the root of all the trouble. One paper, Le Gaulois, has suggested that "pourboires" be done away with altogether, and the idea has been taken up by Etienne Glen, the proprietor of the Café Riche, who submitted to his fellow restaurateurs a scheme by which waiters should be paid a regular salary and the public be charged a certain percentage on the bill and so relieved from tipping. The system of "pourboires," however, is so ingrained in Parisian habits that M. Glen's proposals are hardly likely to find acceptance.

America, by the way, are held to be indirectly responsible for the present strike. It is an indisputable fact that the excessive generosity of American visitors in the past years has raised the standard of tips in Paris. Where 5 centimes was a sufficient tip ten years ago, twice that amount must be given now. For a small service for which a 10-sous piece used to be considered an adequate remuneration, anything less than a franc is likely to be sneered at nowadays. The café and restaurant keepers were not blind to this fact, and raised the charges they levied upon the waiters.

With reference to the question of waiters being allowed to wear mustaches or beards, it is interesting to note that the matter forms the subject of a bill laid before Parliament at the last session. Antide Boyer, the Socialist Deputy from Marseilles, is the author of the bill, which consists of two clauses, the first making it illegal for any employer, either by verbal or written contract, directly or indirectly, or under any pretext whatsoever, to forbid an employe to wear a mustache; and the second clause making any person convicted of having acted contrary to the spirit of the first clause liable to a fine of from 150 to 500 francs and from fifteen days to three months' imprisonment.

In the reasons he invokes in favor of the bill, Antide Boyer cites Tacitus as an authority for the statement that the ancient Germans reserved the right to wear the mustache to warriors who had distinguished themselves by feats of arms, and traces the history of the mustache through the centuries, showing that civilians dared not sport such hirsute adornment in the presence of military men till after the First Empire. "Nowadays," continues Mr. Boyer, "some misguided noblemen and presumptuous middle-class folk cling to the belief that they are honoring themselves by forbidding their servants, whom they treat as slaves, to wear mustaches."

M. Boyer decries "a custom which under a democratic republic is grotesque and humiliating," and declares that an end must be put to "the abuse of authority by employers who impose upon their employes a survival of bygone tyranny contrary to the principles contained in the Declaration of the Rights of Man."

CANADA TO SEND HORSES.

Government Exhibit in London Relied On to Beat Americans.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 27.—The British directors of the International Horse Show, who do not want the Americans to carry off the honors of the show, are greatly cheered by the news that the Canadian Government has promised a generous appropriation for the purpose of sending a national Canadian exhibit to the show. These directors were in a good deal of a funk until this word reached them.

It seems that they took alarm at the reports of the great expense that Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Armour, and other Americans were incurring in the expectation of capturing the best prizes at the show. They looked about for English exhibitors fit to offset the Americans and failed to find them. It is said that they came across nobody willing to spend money as the Americans were spending it, and failed to find studs from which hopeful selections could be made.

Then they called Canada to their help through one of the Canadian directors of the show, the Hon. Adam Beck of Toronto, who is a member of the Canadian Cabinet. Beck sent an urgent message to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which was received soon after his arrival here for the Colonial Conference, and in response to the message the Canadian Premier promised an appropriation.

The English directors are greatly pleased. They would not mind very much having the big prizes go to Canadians, but it would humiliate them tremendously to have the Americans go home with the highest honors of the exhibition.

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES.

RUSSIANS CLING TO BOMB POLICY

Duma Groups Block a Move to Denounce Political Assassinations.

RIGA OUTRAGES A WARNING

Determined Not to Abandon the Weapons Which Have Won a Measure of Liberty.

CHANCE OF DISSOLUTION

If It Comes It Will Be Due to This Attitude — Premier Stolypin's Offer.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—The revelations of the treatment of political prisoners at Riga are the sensation of the week. In the outburst of indignation the somewhat surprising fact is overlooked that the envoy sent by Premier Stolypin to investigate the charges did not attempt to suppress the facts, as is the usual police fashion, but made a frank statement of many of the most blood-curdling details. When it is remembered that Russia to-day has more than 90,000 prisoners, held on more or less political charges, it is clear that the exposure of the treatment to which they are subjected comes home to nearly every household.

In the inhuman barbarity, such as has here been brought to light, is to be found whatever justification there is for the attitude of the progressive groups of the Duma in refusing to allow the resolution introduced by the Right, denouncing political assassination, to be brought to a vote, or even discussed.

"We cannot afford to do so," one after another of the leaders of these factions told me. "What little constitutional liberty we have to-day has been obtained not by speechmaking, argument, or logic, but by the dagger, the revolver, and the bomb. It is true that these are not our only weapons to-day, but if to-morrow, as many expect, the Duma is dissolved and a new election law promulgated, under which practically only Government officials can be elected, they would once again become our only means of salvation."

Not as an apology for the behavior of the Riga police officials, but merely to complete the horrible picture, I must say that during the last four months 116 Riga policemen have been foully assassinated, not killed in riots or in collisions with the people, and that the prisoners so barbarously treated are, for the most part, not idealists of the advanced movement in Russia, but savage Esthonian peasants who shot landlords from behind hedges and consigned defenseless women and children to the flames of their own burning homes.

The Caucasus-Polish group, which acts with the Constitutional Democrats in the Duma, adopted the following resolution on Thursday:

"In our opinion political assassination is incompatible with freedom and parliamentary institutions."

It is not very sweeping, nevertheless none of the other progressive groups will accept it. An inclination is manifested on every side to avoid the issue.

Prof. Miliukoff, M. Roditcheff, and other leaders are furious with the Poles because of their attitude. Deputy Hessen told me when I broached the subject to him that the Duma was not the place to deliver moral lectures. Of course this is very childish. The reign of political assasination is a question of the hour, and the place to discuss it, if possible, is the Duma. If the assembly is dissolved, it will not be because Deputy Malikin shook his fist in the face of the Minister of Justice, or because M. Alexinsky called the Minister of Finance a thief, but because, while not a day passes without scores of Government officials being murdered, a majority of the Duma cannot be brought to favor any resolution blaming in any way the perpetrators of these acts. If such a resolution is passed, Premier Stolypin pledges himself to abolish the military courts, but until it is done, he declares openly to all who question him, including myself, he will maintain martial law as his only weapon against the warfare of assassination.

"If half of what one hears is true," saya one correapondent, "the Duma is to be dissolved on May 2, but the trouble which I encounter is to ascertain which half of what one hears is the truth."

President Golovin's visit to the Emperor evidently passed off most pleasantly, and the monarch is now informed from a reliable and intelligent source as to what the Duma has done and what it proposes to do.

In the meantime those of us who are observing the course of events and are not engaged in the pastime of pure guessing are extending our acquaintance among the members of the Duma. The Right Wing made an excellent move in the last few days by refusing to follow Deputy Perushkivitch, who seems to be little removed from an idiot, and Deputy Krushevan, instigator of the Kishineff massacres.

Count Bobrinsky is a very intelligent young land owner of the Tula district, is a neighbor of Count Tolstoy, and promises to make his party a factor in the new era.

"I was a Constitutional Democrat, too," he said to me, "until they allied with the Revolutionists. We believe in a constitutional monarchy, not as yet in a Parliamentary Government, though that may come in time. We stand for the sacredness of property, and will not permit its expropriation either at the hands of the Revolutionists or the Constitutional Democrats. I seconded the interpellation of the Constitutional Democrats to investigate the conduct of the Governor of Moscow, and I am ready to help them to expose wrongdoing in Church or State wherever it be found, but I have small faith in the reforms preached by men who are thieves and murderers or, if possible, even worse."

Of the new men coming to the front Alexinsky, a workingman's Deputy of St. Petersburg is the most remarkable. He is hunchbacked and almost a dwarf. He has eyes like a serpent, and his hissing, vibrant voice compels attention even from those who loathe him. Though born of poor parents, he obtained a good education at Moscow University, and is a proofreader in private life. He has at times used language in the tribune which would never be permitted in the American Congress. On several occasions he has challenged the Government to arrest him and the members of his group.

"Be logical," he cried. "I, and all the members of my party are working for your overthrow. We hate the present régime in Russia, and are doing everything we can to destroy it."

On the other hand, he delivered a most intelligent criticism of the budget.

"I am a follower of Blanqui," he said to me yesterday. "'Neither God nor master' is my motto."

STEPHEN BONSAL.

RUSSIAN CABINET DIVIDED.

Stolypin May Force Reactionaries Out—Czar Snubs Deputies.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—The lack of harmony between Premier Stolypin and the Recationary wing of the Cabinet culminated this week in an almost open rupture, and a reorganization of the Ministry appears imminent. Controller of the Empire Schpanebach, a Reactionary, who has been engsged heart and soul in the campaign for the immediate dissolution of the Duma, has already received an intimation that his resignation is desired. He has, however, appealed to the Emperor, declaring that he will resign only on the express command of his Majesty. He still retains his portfolio, although he is no longer admitted to the confidence of the Premier.

The deputation of Conservative peasant members of the lower house of Parliament was received by the Emperor today at Tsarskoe-Selo, and returned in a disappointed mood at the scant ceremony with which it was treated. It did not have a special audience, but was bunched with a big delegation of military men and Constitutional Democrats, and was greeted with the usual perfunctory expressions of his Majesty's pleasure at meeting his subjects. The Emperor did not give the spokesman of the peasant delegation an opportunity to deliver the loyal speech which he had prepared.

TO END DISPUTES WITH US.

British Foreign Secretary Confers with Colonial Premiers.

LONDON, April 27.—Foreign Secretary Grey is taking advantage of the presence of the Colonial Premiers in London to obtain the first hand views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Bond on the questions pending between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland, respectively.

The Secretary already has had one conference with Sir Robert, but it was largely taken up with the discussion of the modus vivendi which the United States and Great Britain signed to cover the last fishing season and to which the Newfoundland Premier strenuously objected on the ground of interference with the rights of the colony. Further interviews will occur, looking to the permanent settlement of the fisheries dispute. It is recognized that this is not easy of accomplishment, as there is a strong sentiment against any interference of the Imperial Government with the affairs of the colonies, and it is difficult to induce the Colonial Governments to recognize that local prejudices must give way to imperial considerations.

The Canadian negotiations are giving the Foreign Secretary even more trouble than those in which Newfoundland is interested, but every effort will be put forth to bring about an agreement. Premier Laurier has been too busy thus far with the imperial conference and social engagements to discuss questions with the Foreign Office, but he has made an appointment with the Foreign Secretary for the coming week, when the whole matter will be gone over.

Sir Wilfrid has spoken hopefully of the outcome, but from other sources it is learned that there are wide differences of views between Secretary Root and the Canadians. In almost every case the Canadians demand some compensation for what they are asked to concede. As an example, to give up pelagic sealing they not only ask the United States to buy out the sealers, but also want a further concession from the United States, which might take the form of a port in Alaska, to give traders an entry into the Canadian Yukon district without passing through American territory.

Record Gold Shipment from Cape Town.

LONDON, April 27.—The British steamer Armadale Castle, which arrived at Southampton to-day from Cape Town, landed $5,503,250 in Cape gold, the largest consignment ever brought in a single ship to England. The gold was transferred to London.

MANY AMERICANS VISITING THE ETERNAL CITY.

PALAZZO QUIRINAL, ROME.

MR. REID PRESIDES AT DANTE MEETING

Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck Among Ambassador's Guests.

SOCIAL SEASON OPENING

Many American Residents in London Plan Entertainments — Hotels Filling Up.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 27.—Tuesday we shivered with a biting east wind. On Wednesday, which had all the warmth and sunshine of a typical Summer day, I went with many others to Dorchester House, where Ambassador Reid presided at a meeting of the Dante Society.

It was a gay scene in spite of the serious matter on hand. Everybody was in Spring attire. The Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck were the guests of the afternoon; most of the embassies were represented, and every one appeared interested in the lecture, readings, and songs, all of which turned on Dante's never-to-be-forgotten Paolo and Francesca. Tea followed the entertainment, charmingly served in the banquet hall, where the tables and buffet were ablaze with yellow daffodils and narcissus.

Among the Americans I noticed Mme. de Dominguez, Mrs. Gibbons, wife of the Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Adair. Secretary Carter assisted the Ambassador to entertain the guests.

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Many of her friends have been delighted at seeing the Duchess of Marlborough in Paris lately. They say that she looks very sad and quiet; but everybody worth considering, I am told, gives her the fullest sympathy. She has had hundreds of kind letters from English friends.

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People here are much interested in the engagement of Miss Muriel Robbins to Cyril Martineau. Miss Robbins is a daughter of Mrs. Peter Collier and was one of the American débutantes in London last year. Her fiancé is well known in London. He is a widower, his wife having died in childbirth.

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Smart American society was well represented at the Sothern-Marlowe plays this week. The opening night saw the Princess von Hatzfeldt, (née Huntington,) Lady Paget, Lady Orford and her daughter, Lady Bateman, and a good many others.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Clarke are among the many Americans who have been enjoying an exceptionally gay season in Paris and leave there soon for New York. Mrs. Clarke was Miss Evelyn Bigelow, daughter of Poultney Bigelow, the well-known publicist and friend of the German Kaiser. Her younger sister, Dorothy, is not yet out, but she promises to be even handsomer than Mrs. Clarke.

***

Mrs. Bates Batcheller, author of "Glimpses of Italian Court Life," is coming to London soon. She has been wintering in Rome and has seen a good deal of Italian royalty, of whom she had much to say in her book. Just before Mrs. Batcheller left Rome the other day on a trip to Sicily and Greece, Queen Margherita gave her a beautiful diamond pendant mounted with the Eagles of Savoy.

***

Alfred Vanderbilt has gone to New York, to return very soon. He saw a good deal of social life during his stay in London. Last Sunday he made up a party for a drive to Hampton Court, but it was such a vile day that the only one of his invited guests who kept the engagement was Craig Wadsworth, who rather prides himself on being quite independent of weather conditions.

***

I hear that Lady Barrymore talks of giving a ball this season. It is a long time since she has entertained to any great extent. Her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Post, who has usually gone out under the wing of her aunt, Mrs. Adair, and many other Americans mean to entertain largely this season, though they have not definitely announced their plans. Mrs. Ridgeley Carter will entertain much, as will Mrs. Chauncey and Consuelo, the Dowager Duchess of Manchester. They expect to have a series of parties, dances, &c.

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Mrs. O'Brien, (née Lewis,) daughter of Mrs. T. Henry Mason of New York, has taken a house for the season, and I hear that Mrs. O'Brien's sister, the Princess Chartes, of Isemberg, also may take a house and do considerable entertaining.

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Mrs. Hunniker, who has built a house in Charles Street, also means to give some parties. If Mrs. Ronalds keeps in good health she will resume her now famous Sunday musicalee.

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Many American women were present at the reception given by the Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House for the Colonial Premiers. Among them were Lady Barrymore, Lady Craven, and Lady Tankerville.

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A large number of foreign royalties are coming here soon. The King and Queen of Denmark, Prince and Princess Guetavus Adolphus of Sweden, the Crown Prince and Princess of Roumania, are all expected during the season.

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Among the Americans expected to arrive here soon are Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Cassatt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Dodge, and Mrs. Leiter.

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London hotels are beginning to take on a Yankee aspect. The stream of Americans from the Continent continues, and the influx from New York has set in. Nathaniel Thayer, who has been at the Berkeley for a week, was joined yesterday by his family, who came from Paris. At the same hotel are J. W. Appleton of New York, George L. Dresce, and Charles Head of Boston.

Mrs. Marshall Field has returned from the Isle of Wight and is at Claridge's. Miss Paul of Philadelphia and her sister, Mrs. Mills, are also at Claridge's after a six months' tour on the Continent. At the same hotel are Miss Whitaker and Miss Hall of Chicago and J. Ross and family.

The Americans at the Ritz include George Howard Chase, E. G. Voss, S. Singer, J. Rothschild, Albert C. Bostwick and family, and J. J. Van Alen.

The recent American arrivals at the Carlton include David E. Oppenheimer and Miss Oppenheimer, Frank V. Strauss, H. Sonn and Miss Sonn, Mrs. M. Kaufmann and Miss Kaufmann of New York, A. Loring Swazey, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Snow of Boston, E. W. Cramer, F. A. Marsh of Chicago, and J. H. Cottman.

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Mrs. Richard Halton and daughter of Baltimore are at the Cecil. Mrs. James Carpenter, Miss Josephine Carpenter, Mrs. William N. Lyon, H. MacLean, John Hawthorn, E. Maynard, W. P. White, and J. P. Andrews of New York are looked for on Saturday or Sunday.

HAU TAKEN TO BADEN-BADEN.

Walking Tests to be Made in the Famous Murder Case.

KARLSRUHE, Germany, April 27.—Karl Hau, Professor of Roman Law in George Washington University, who is charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Frau Molitor, at Baden-Baden, in November last, was transferred from here to Baden-Baden yesterday. He will be present while the court determines the time required to walk from the house which was occupied by Frau Molitor to the scene of the tragedy, and also the time it would take to walk from the Post-office to the house.

The Public Prosecutor has concluded his investigations in London and Paris. The latter were undertaken in company with Hau's lawyer. The investigations at Constantinople will be ended next week, but the conclusion of the investigations in the United States must be awaited before the trial can begin.

TURKS WHIP GREEK BRIGANDS

Clash in Macedonia Results in Twenty-eight Deaths.

ATHENS, Greece, April 27.—A detachment of Turkish troops and a band of Greek brigands had a sharp fight yesterday near Morihovon, in Macedonia. The Turks ultimately routed the raiders.

The Greek chief, seven of his men, and twenty Turks were killed.

EMIGRANTS NEEDN'T BATHE.

The Hamburg-American Company Withdraws Rule for Russians.

HAMBURG, April 27.—The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company issued a circular to-day announcing that the Prussian Government had abolished the requirement that Russian emigrants be bathed and disinfected at the sanitary stations after crossing the frontier.

Relief for 50,000 Sufferers.

SHANGHAI, April 27.—The latest funds received for the relief of the famine sufferers will feed 50,000 additional persons.

ROME FILLING UP WITH AMERICANS

Mrs. Hanna Hits on a Plan for Safe Automobile Travel Abroad.

TWO STORIES OF DIPLOMACY

Ambassador Griscom Entertains a Khan — Ex-Ambassador MacVeagh's Cure for Sleep.

Special Cablegram.
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ROME, April 27.—As the magnificent, balmy weather advances—neither hot nor cold, but just pure Spring—the number of prominent Americans increases, especially those who are automobiling.

Mrs. Hanna, widow of the Senator, was here at the Excelsior Hotel for some time. She is automobiling and is accompanied by Miss Phelps, but not in her own car. She has a Mercedes, driven by the owner, engaged in Paris, which she finds a delightful arrangement, as she notices an appreciable difference in the care with which it is driven. An owner will take no chances with his own automobile, and the occupants thus feel perfectly secure.

Mrs. Hanna, although finding many friends in Rome, did not appear often in public, but she saw much of Mr. Griscom, the American Ambassador, to whom she had a letter from President Roosevelt, in spite of the fact that she has known the Ambassador since he was a small boy and that he is simply "Lloyd" to her. She has just left Rome for Perugia, Assisi, and Florence in the motor-car, and will ultimately end up in Paris before sailing for home, with the firm resolution never again to be bothered with her own automobile, but go on the new plan.

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The same arrangement of hiring a man and his car can be made in Italy, with this difference, that it would cost one-half. Thirty dollars a day would cover all the hirer's expenses, while in France it comes to about $60 daily, without any advantage.

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Haji Ali Ghois, the Khan or General of the Bakhtiari region of Persia, has just come and gone. He is a most interesting personage and an old friend of the Griscoms. Indeed, his first visit was to the American Embassy, considerably upsetting the nervee of the lesser personnel, unaccustomed to euch gorgeous apparitions.

When Mr. Griscom was Minister to Persia he decided to go into the interior, and Mrs. Griscom insisted on accompanying him, notwithstanding the warnings of more prudent friends. One bright morning, on horseback, the cavalcade started. It was composed of the guards of the Shah, servants, and pack mules with tents and provisions, and directed its way toward the dominions of Haji Ali Ghois, a powerful chief, who was the master of 60,000 armed men, and who very often snapped his fingers in the face of the Shah, and who was supposed to be suspicious of foreigners.

All went well until the boundary of the Khan's territory was reached, over which the soldiers of the Shah refused to put foot. But it eventually made no difference, as the Khan sent his own men as an escort. While on their way to the seat of their hoat, the escort was twice attacked, once in a hand-to-hand struggle, Mrs. Griscom bearing up in a manner we are accustomed to call "manful," but which is adopted by many ladies.

The first act of Haji Ali Ghois was to send a detachment of 500 men to exterminate those who had made the attack. This was neatly accomplished, it is said, although no European eye witnessed it. The visitors, after their fifty days' ride, covering a thousand miles, were magnificently entertained and tasted all the delights of the East, stopping for several days.

Now this Oriental Khan has been Mr. Griscom's guest, in his turn tasting Western hospitality and cordiality. The late Sir Henry Layard, at the time of Mr. and Mrs. Griscom's visit, was the only other European known to have visited the district.

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Rome has also been giving hospitality to Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh and Miss MacVeagh on their way home from Algiers, where they went for Mr. MacVeagh's health, as it was feared that his cough might lead to something serious, but he is happily now much better.

They found their few days here delightful, as Roman society had by no means forgotten the time—1893-1897—when Mr. MacVeagh was Ambassador here. They were deluged with invitations, but only accepted one, and that was in the nature of a command. The Queen mother reigned in those old days and was very gracious to the American Ambassador. After the death of King Humbert she settled again in the Eternal City, but this time in the palace where the MacVeaghs had lived, so that in the ten years which have passed there have been various messages passing between them. She, therefore, insisted on their coming to see her now—"That you may see your old home again." She kept them a long time and showed them what changes had been made in the disposition of the roome, and was exceedingly gracious.

The presence of the MacVeaghs reminds their friends here that the ex-Ambassador was the inventor of a new way of keeping awake when Ambassadorial duties become somewhat irksome. One day, many years ago, I was sitting beside him at a great gathering of Americans to hear a lecture on archæology by Prof. Tracy Peck of Yale, then head of the Classical School here. The Ambassador struggled heroically with the sleep which was overtaking him. I thought he was conquered when what was my astonishment to see him brighten up, with occasional lapses always followed by a look of pain. My curiosity got the better of me, and looking closely I found that he was sticking himself with a pin, a regular jab, constant repetitions of which produced a drop of blood. Somewhat later I passed the secret on to the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie, who was occasionally afflicted in the same way, but he preferred the disease to the cure.

GERMANY WANTS AIRSHIP.

Wrights' Invention Soon to Have an Official Test.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 27.—Probably within a fortnight arrangements will be made whereby the Wright brothers of Dayton will give a demonstration here for the German Government of their flying machine.

Their terms are regarded here as high, but it is believed that the Wrights come nearer to solving the problem of aerial flight than any of their competitors.

I understand that they ask $400,000 if a flight of fifty miles be successful, for which they will furnish twenty-five machines. As no portion of the machine is patentable they insist on having a contract before the demonstration.

It is not known here why their negotiations with the French Government were broken off, but the French are now directing their energies toward the Lebaudy machine.

The Aero Club of New York recently endeavored to interest the United States Government in the Wright invention. The War Department was willing, but the Wrights asserted that they had previously been insulted in correspondence with the Department and were unwilling to resume negotiations until an apology was made.

Neither the Department nor the club saw any insult in the correspondence, but the Wrights remained implacable and the matter was dropped.

NOTES FROM GERMANY.

Count Hochberg at Home Again—Adventures of a Stolen Boecklin.

Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 27.—Under the title "What is Social Progress?" the Kaiser's brother-in-law, Duke Ernst Günther, publishes in The Deutsche Revue an interesting article in which he comes to the conclusion that the solution of the social question depends on a proper reform of the houses of workmen.

German as well as American architects now more than formerly devote themselves to the problem of creating rational, pretty workmen's dwellings, such as may be seen in the models to be exhibited all over Germany.

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Count Hochberg, who was a chauffeur in New York, has returned to his wife in Germany and effected a reconciliation with his parents. He will devote himself to agriculture on his father's estate.

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A picture by Böcklin has been confiscated at Frankfort. Some time ago it disappeared—was stolen—from the Ducal Museum in Weimar. It represents a landscape with a female figure. It was first sold to an art dealer in Berlin for $250. He sold it at auction for $3,000. The picture has repeatedly changed owners and wandered to Paris, Hamburg, and Vienna. Last year it was sold in Frankfort for $6,500.

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Valuable experiments are being made in German Southwest Africa, with an anti-typhus serum. It was shown that fewer persons inoculated with the serum became sick than those not inoculated.

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The first step in the direction of protection of home workers is embraced in a bill just submitted to the Reichatag for the regulation of cigarette manufacture. It is no longer permitted to use sleeping rooms for the making of cigarettes. Fines are to be imposed, ranging from $30 to $250, for violation of the act. For touching cigars to the mouth while making a fine of $7 to $50 is imposed. It is admitted that it will be extremely difficult to enforce the law.

***

German dentists have honored with a banquet Prof. Miller, who leaves the University here to go to Ann Arbor.

FRENCH DEMAND TARIFF WAR.

Hostile Feeling Aroused by Alleged Hold-Up of Limoges Porcelain.

PARIS, April 27.—Urgent instructions have been sent to Ambassador Jusserand at Washington to protest against what is alleged to be the injustice of the charge of fraudulent undervaluation of Limoges porcelain, and to request that an expert be appointed to come to France and investigate the prices, pending which, it is said, the present consignments held up in New York should be released on the deposit of a bond to cover the duties should the charge of undervaluation be sustained.

Another deputation from Limoges was received in audience to-day by Premier Clemenceau. The delegates contended that the porcelain held up in New York was really overvalued, as the prices included the commissions of the agents to which it was consigned.

The Government here is especially embarrassed by the action of the United States customs officials at this time, as it is likely to increase the difficulties with which it may have to cope on May Day, for which occasion the Socialists are preparing demonstrations throughout the country. About 1,500 men employed in the porcelain industry of Limoges will be compelled to remain out of work pending the adjustment of the difficulties.

An official of the Foreign Office remarked with regret to-day that the growing tariff complications with the United States were assuming a phase which threatened to disturb the good relations between the two countries. New vexations in the administrative regulations against French goods, the official added, were being put in operation in New York, and this, together with the public resentment at the fact that the United States has seen fit to ignore France in the negotiations for a tariff arrangement with Germany, had created a demand for reprisals, which the Government was finding hard to resist. The latest complication comes on the heels of the action of the French Government in suspending the Porto Rican coffee decree until August.

The critical nature of the situation is fully recognized by the importers of American goods in this country. Consul General Mason has already advised Secretary Root to appoint a commission similar to the one sent to Germany, in the hope of reaching a mutually satisfactory settlement. Ambassador White has taken up the subject and probably will recommend an identical course.

COUNT TOLSTOY IS CONVERTED

He Believes In and Advises a Revolution to the End.

NO PASSIVE RESISTER NOW

Let People Unite and Fight Government to the Death, He Says.

TWO EXILES CHANGED HIM

Showed That as the Czar Refused Both Land and Work They Could Not Exist.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

BERLIN, April 27.—Count Tolstoy's revolutionary pamphlet, which was prohibited in Russia, is to be brought out here in a fortnight. It is entitled "The Way to Social Liberty." Although it embraces a dual appeal to both the Russian Government and the people, its chief aim is to arouse the latter to the belief that the only cure for present evils is a successful revolution. Tolstoy practically repudiates his former principle of passive resistance and boldly declares for a war against the present Government to the death, each individual being inspired by what God has at all times demanded for the existence of human beings.

Formerly Tolstoy preached the gospel of the return of the individual to the soil, and demanded that an end be put to the revolutionary movement in Russia, and that, through his teachings, Government and revolutionist be reconciled.

But, as he himself realizes, this was a dream never to become a reality, and he now demands that the Russian people shall unite, and, to the very death, fight the present Government, for the Government refuses the people the most important factor in human existence after air—earth.

"For the tilling of the soil," continues Tolstoy, "you need people of different classes, of various walks of life—doctors, preachers, teachers, students, professors, journalists, lawyers, merchants. You must own sufficient land, so that none by force shall take away your possessions, place your sons in the army, and, above all, so that none shall force you to commit evil deeds, and all this can be avoided if you do not obey the commands of government desiring to destroy your bodies and your souls."

Tolstoy next relates the evolution of his thoughts and analyzes the reasons for his change of attitude—from passive resistance to resistance by force. This is the most valuable part of the pamphlet. He writes:

"About two months ago two young men came to me and asked for books. I asked them who they were, and they answered 'Workmen.' They were laborers who had been expelled from Moscow because they were supposed to have participated in an armed outbreak. Both men had white, clean teeth and black, fearless eyes. Both were well read. They were orators of the proletariat—Social Democrats.

"I asked them if they had read 'Soil and Liberty.' I also asked them what they thought about the book. They said:

"'What is stated there is true.'

"'What is true?'

"'That it is impossible to live if one has neither land nor work. The Government oppresses and strangles the people for absolutely nothing.'

"And the men began to tell, interrupting each other, how the Cossacks struck people with leather whips—how houses were bombarded—how entirely innocent people were slain.

"Upon my rejoinder that the uprising had been an unreasonable undertaking, one of the men smiled, and said:

"'We are of a different opinion.'

"When I spoke of the sin of murder—of God's command not to kill—one of the men shrugged his shoulders and answered:

"'Why, how according to the law of God, can the proletariate be exploited, as was formerly the case? We now come to realize that we cannot go on in this way.'

"I brought out some books, principally of a religious nature. They glanced at the titles and appeared dissatisfied. We continued to converse. They made it clear to me that only through stopping every measure of force on the part of the Government—not only the executions, but the arrests and banishments—could this fearful animal-like fight of a people be stopped.

"I am now strongly convinced that the best the Government can do is to give in to the Revolutionists, but, at the same time, such a proposition on my part may be considered an expression of my insanity, and I am also reminded of persons near me—revolutionists, conservatives, peasants—unhappy Revolutionists manufacturing bombs, unhappy, misguided people ordered before field courts-martial, and then shot—I am reminded of them. They all put the same question: 'What shall we do?'

"And I now reply: 'You shall not do what the Czar's Ministers and soldiers, or even the Chairmen of the Revolutionary Committees try to compel you to do. You shall do what appeals to you as men following the prayer that sent into the world which gave you a definite and a clear divine law known as conscience. Finally do only that which at all times God has demanded, so that the absurd and destructive fog now existing will disappear.'"

ANOTHER INDIAN MUTINY IS FEARED

Englishmen Much Alarmed by Recent Indications of Unrest in the Empire.

VOLUNTEERS ARE ARMED

High Officials Join the Defense Organization in the Punjab — Englishmen Assaulted in Lahore.

LAHORE, Punjab, April 27.—Rifles and twenty rounds of ball cartridge have been served out to the local volunteers in consequence of signs of marked unrest among the Hindu student elements.

The publication of inflammatory and seditious articles in the native newspapers, inciting race hatred toward the Europeans and demanding native control of the Government of India by means of an elected Parliament, has been followed recently by riots at Lahore and elsewhere in the Punjab and by attacks on Europeans.

Professional political agitators are now fomenting strikes on the railroads, and the Government has concluded that it is time to suppress the rioting, by forcible means if necessary. The authorities are satisfied that a determined front will speedily end the outward signs of disaffection, especially as they have the unanimous support of the great Mohammedan population, who at numerous mass meetings have emphatically condemned the anti-European movement.

Recent events have given a remarkable impulse to enlistment in the volunteers. The recruits include five Judges of the Supreme Court, the Director of Public Instruction, university professors, high Government officials, and leading bankers and merchants, all of whom have entered the ranks as privates.

LONDON, April 20.—The signs of unrest in India are seriously alarming the people of this country, to whom the possibility of another Indian mutiny has always weighed like a nightmare.

Two days ago the newspapers published accounts of serious riotings at Lahore growing out of the conviction of two native journalists, charged with exciting race hatred against the Government and the European community. These men accused an English officer of wantonly shooting, while on a sporting expedition, a Mussulman policeman who accompanied him, merely for refusing to do menial work which the man was not bound to do. They accused the Government of hushing up the matter, adding, "European murders of natives usually escape in this country."

The story was proved to be a complete fabrication and the men were convicted. They refused to express contrition, which would have resulted in a mitigation of the sentence, and while they were being conveyed to the prison at Lahore the prison van was stopped and assailed by a riotous mob, the police in charge were pelted with mud, and the two convicts were greeted as popular heroes and crowned in Oriental fashion with garlands. The mob afterward proceeded in procession through one of the principal streets of Lahore and assaulted every European it encountered.

In commenting on this news THE TIMES to-day expresses the alarm of the English people and Government. It remarks that the gravity of the trouble is increased by the fact that the Punjab has only recently been invaded by the agitation, which has hitherto been chiefly centred in Bengal, adding:

"Sir Denzil Ibbetson, who has just taken up the reins of government in the Punjab, may be trusted to put down any overt manifestations of lawlessness with a strong hand, and we cannot doubt that he will have the full support of Government. But what is even more disquieting than such overt manifestations is the dangerous spirit which underlies them. The official correspondence published at the time of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation showed how that spirit was not only being fostered by the reckless speeches of political agitators, but actually instilled into the rising generation in schools and colleges, many of them dependent in whole or in part upon the support of the State.

"We have no wish to reopen past controversies, but the fact cannot be ignored that measures which are liable to be construed, however erroneously, as signs of weakness, though they may be inspired by the most conciliatory intentions, serve to embolden rather than to disarm the apostles of sedition. In Eastern Bengal, for instance, the Bengali Press loudly asserted that the disaffection which prevailed there was mainly due to the provocative attitude of a Lieutenant Governor who was out of sympathy with the people. Eight months have elapsed since the Lieutenant Governor, upon whom so much abuse had been heaped, resigned his office. Whether it was wise or unwise to sacrifice, or to incur the appearance of sacrificing, to popular clamor an able and distinguished officer, who had been specially selected for a post of exceptional difficulty, one might have hoped by this time to discern at least some signs of improvement in the situation, which his resignation, we are told, would substantially help to relieve.

"Unhappily, anti-British feeling in Eastern Bengal appears not to have lost, but to have gained in virulence. There has been no improvement in the tone of the Bengali Press, and no abatement of the social persecution which victimizes those who dare to be loyal to the Government. Meetings continue to be held at which the most seditious views are openly promulgated.

"The 'Swadeshi' movement, which aims at the boycott of British goods, is now too mild for the extremists; they have substituted for it the cry of 'Swaraj,' which implies the subversion of British authority.

"We need not lay much stress on the fact that the students of one of the Government high schools burned down their schoolhouse. The disturbances which occurred at Comilla at the beginning of last month were more serious than anything which the new province had hitherto witnessed. A public meeting was held there by the Mohammedans in support of the partition of Bengal. That the train which conveyed the delegates was nearly derailed by a Hindu pointsman may have been an accident, though the Mohammedans do not think so. But it was no accident that the Mohammedan leader, the Nawab of Dacca, one of the non-official members of the Viceroy's Council, was grossly insulted by a mob of Hindus as he drove through the streets of Comilla, that his private secretary was brutally assaulted later on in the evening, and that one of his followers was shot dead and another wounded. Had it not been for the admirable self-control of the Nawab and his immense influence over his co-religionists who form a large majority of the population, a very serious conflict would have ensued.

"The contempt for authority which such incidents denote is a very serious symptom in a country where authority has happily rested hitherto more on the prestige of the ruling race than on any exhibition of mere force. In Bengal no doubt contempt for authority is not likely to develop into organized attempts to subvert it, for the Bengali does not rank among the fighting races of Hindustan. But what if that contempt spreads to other parts of India where deeds follow more quickly upon words? Can it be denied that it is spreading when in a city like Lahore Englishmen are attacked in the open street and in full daylight for no other reason apparently than that they are Englishmen?"

EXPECT QUIET MAY DAY.

German Employers Have Forbidden Employes to Celebrate It.

BERLIN, April 27.—All appearances indicate that May Day will be observed less generally than usual in Germany. Many municipalities have forbidden street parades or other public demonstrations, and the employers' organizations as a rule have taken strict measures to prevent the workingmen from celebrating the day, using the threat of a week's suspension without pay if the men absent themselves. This brought the Hamburg stevedores to terms.

The Social Democratic National Committee has issued the usual proclamation calling on the Socialists to observe the day, but the appeal is entirely lacking in energetic proposals. It urges the local organizations to study the situation for themselves, and then only celebrate the day if they can do so without getting into trouble with their employers. The proclamation has been the subject of criticism on the part of the stalwart Socialists, but the leaders in their speeches defend the moderate recommendations as being the only wise course, in view of the thorough organization and firm attitude of the leading manufacturers.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN AGREE.

Dispute Over Fisheries Practically at an End—Treaties in Sight.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—The end of the Russo-Japanese negotiations is now in sight. Treaties covering fisheries and commerce and the traffic convention regarding the Manchurian railroads are well advanced. A full agreement on all points is expected within three weeks or a month.

The protocol of the fisheries arrangement, which has been the main point of contention, is not yet signed, but only a few minor questions remain to be settled.

A Russian commission is on the point of leaving St. Petersburg for the Island of Sakhalin to continue the work of delimiting the frontier.

TOKIO, April 27.—The Russo-Japanese negotiations on the fisheries question are reported to have resulted in a satisfactory agreement.

VENICE EXHIBITION OPENS.

Section Devoted to the Work of American Artists Admired.

VENICE, April 27.—In the presence of the Count of Turin, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, and Minister of Education Rava, the International Art Exhibition was opened here to-day.

The American section was especially admired, the exhibitors including H. Anderson, Hendrik, F. W. Benson, Roopman, Gari Melchers, C. H. Miller, Scott, J. J. Shannon, Straus, and Eugene Vail. A special hall is reserved for the work of John S. Sargent.

BRITISH CRUISER LAUNCHED.

Armored Vessel Defence Is of the Minotaur Class.

PEMBROKE, Wales, April 27.—The first-class armored cruiser Defence was launched at the dockyard here to-day. She is of the Minotaur class, has a displacement of 14,600 tons, and is expected to steam 23 knots per hour.

The Minotaur class of armored cruisers are 490 feet long, have 74½ feet beam, draw 26 feet of water, and are fitted with engines having 27,000 horse power. They have armored belts 46 inches thick, carry four 9.2-inch guns, ten 7.5-inch guns, and thirty small rapid-fire guns. They have five torpedo tubes, carry 1,000 tons of coal, have crews numbering 755 officers and men, and cost about $6,500,000.

TO WORK IN HERCULANEUM.

Archaeologists, However, Believe That Haste Would Be Costly.

ROME, April 27.—Education Minister Rava is preparing a bill asking Parliament for a special appropriation of about $5,000 yearly to excavate Herculaneum.

According to the leading archaeologists, including Prof. Boni, Director of the Excavations, it will be impossible to spend more on the work at present because the progress must be slow and the operations careful and gradual in order to be fruitful, as otherwise the excavators would risk damaging valuable objects which they may unearth.

Kiel Canal to be Deepened.

BERLIN, April 27.—The supplementary appropriation bill introduced in the Reichstag to-day provides $3,750,000 to be expended in widening and deepening the Kiel Ship Canal. The new depth will be thirty-six feet, and the total cost of the improvements is estimated at $55,250,000.

14 Births and 19 Deaths on a Ship.

HONOLULU, April 26.—The steamer Heliopolis has arrived from Malaga with 2,200 Spanish immigrants. During the voyage there were fourteen births and nineteen deaths. Those who died were all children, who suffered from measles.

Finland Punishes a Rebel.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, April 27.—A Russian revolutionist named Dolinsky has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for spreading the revolutionary propaganda among the troops. This is significant of the changed attitude of the Finnish courts toward the Revolutionists.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

SOFIA, April 27.—The French Vice Consul at Burgas has received a letter written in ungrammatical French threatening to blow up the Vice Consulate unless he contributes to the Macedonian revolutionary fund. Several persons have been taken into custody on suspicion. Several persons have been taken into custody on suspicion. The general belief is that the letter is a hoax played by some Greek for the purpose of creating international embarrassment for the Bulgarian Government.

BERLIN, April 27.—Members of the Centre Party to-day brought in an interpellation asking Prince Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, to submit periodically to the Reichstag authentic information concerning Germany's foreign relations.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—A dispatch received here from Tiflis says that famine is acute in Turkish Armenia, and that hundreds of peasants are dying from actual starvation.

VENICE, April 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, accompanied by their daughter, arrived here to-day.

SOME RECENT PICTURES

By Henry Golden Dearth at the Oehme Galleries.

Every time Mr. Henry Golden Dearth returns from his trips abroad he shows some distinct change in his style; so that, from having once upon a time been known as the quietest and least excitable of landscape painters he has become in the course of years a very kaleidoscope. Perhaps the crossing of the Atlantic shakes him up, and the result is always a slightly new and sometimes a decidedly novel rearrangement of his palette.

To one of his earlier phases belong such gray, sketchy pictures as "The Docks, Boulogne," and "A Bit of Old Montreuil." It is at Montreuil that he has his Summer studio, where he can find the ocean and the pastures of Normandy equally accessible. Later work is the phase shown by "The Peaceful Hour," with a church seen through the gathering darkness and in the foreground peasants loosening a team of horses from the plow. One thinks of Horatio Walker's French Canadian peasant-farmers and finds these Normans more modern than the colonizers who left the old stock long ago for homes across the ocean. "Moonrise, Old Town of Boulogne," is a harbor view with a fishing boat to the left on which a big gill net is suspended in the air. The moon has rose-colored clouds close about it, and the reflections of this sky upon the slightly undulating surface of the harbor is more than an ordinary performance; it is a masterly bit of work, which helps to place the picture in the front rank.

Another manner appears in "The Pool at Marenla, Picardy," where we have the red-tiled village roofs bright in the last rays of day and two white horses standing in the village pond as they drink. "The Popiars" is another village scene, perhaps in Montreuil; the time chosen, just after sunset, when the moon above the church hae turned from red or yellow to white, but has not yet reached the silvery stage. There is a matter-of-fact, almost dull character in "Pool at Marenla," and "Peaceful Hour," while the Boulogne harbor view and this nocturne called the Popiars have mystery and charm to an extraordinary degree.

But we are not at the end of Mr. Dearth's transformations. Here is a "Fantasy in Colors," with a temple of Vesta to the left and a statue of Diana the Huntrese to the right; groves of silver birch and groups of gayly clad people scattered about, as we see them in the pictures of Watteau and Monticelli. But they have no faces, these figurines; they are meant to serve merely as color spots in the composition. Similar is "Souvenir of Versailles." A crowd of brilliantly clad merrymakers groups itself on the marble steps that lead to a circular basin, and the lively colors repeat themselves in the smooth water.

Less violent in color notes, but still far from restful, is "Autumn Twilight," with its green sky and white, scattered clouds, its poplar groves and its half a moon peeping at itself in the pool—a lively color song!

"Russet and Gold" is exceptionally an American landscape; it has a cascade in the centre and a riot of color all round about the water. The same general theme is at bottom in "Golden Hour," where a circle of gold whirls about the central pool and the horizon is red. Scarcely more carried out, scarcely less a rounded picture, is "The Afterglow," wherein the sky above the horizon is all a raspberry red.

The dozen or more paintings to be seen at the Oehme Galleries during the coming week give little idea how Mr. Dearth used to work some years ago. He has felt the unsettling influences of art as it runs its course in France, and turned to ventures in sunlight ad color effects which carry him almost to the camps of the New Impressionism.

In all these pictures one feels a certain excitation like that from the brass instruments of an orchestra. You are taught nothing, of course, you are, indeed, told nothing of consequence, but your nerves are excited and you wonder what it is that gives you a sensation apparently without purpose or plan. It may be that longer study will find the miracle performed, and some of the pictures will become precious to you. In any case, go to see them and try to disentangle the sensations which they evoke.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Children's Lithographic Prints Pay 25 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision by I. F. Fischer, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by E. P. Dutton & Co. of this city against the imposition of a heavy duty on books for children's use with an illuminated lithographic print on the front cover, but none on the inside pages.

Collector Stranahan held the books as dutiable at the rate of 8 cents per pound under the provision in the Dingley tariff for "books containing illuminated lithographic prints," whereas the importers alleged 25 per cent. ad valorem as being applicable, this rate applying to "books not specially provided for" in the tariff act. General Appraiser Fischer, in finding for the importers, says that the Federal court in a former litigation found in favor of the contention now made by Dutton & Co., but that no opinion was handed down. Nevertheless, as the Treasury Department has acquiesced in the decision, the board finds accordingly.

A decision was handed down by the board adverse to the contentions of Robert Mayer & Co. and others of New York regarding the classification to accrue on importations of India transfer paper. Duty was assessed at the appropriate rates provided in Paragraph 401. The importers asked for duty under Paragraph 402 as paper not especially provided for, or else under the provision for printing paper. Neither of these claims is deemed well founded by the board.

Claims by Henry Gitterman & Co., regarding the classification of figured cotton cloth, and of G. W. Sheldon & Co. of New York, concerning the duty on magnesite brick, were overruled.

A DAY'S RAILROAD WRECKS.

O'FALLON, Mo., April 27.—While a freight locomotive on the Wabash Road, drawing a caboose, was running rapidly near here to-day the boiler exploded, killing three trainmen and injuring two others seriously. The engineer and fireman were hurled 150 feet. Conductor Nicholas Dessert ran a quarter of a mile west of the scene of the wreck and flagged a swiftly approaching passenger train from Kansas City. He waved his flag three times and fell unconscious at the side of the track.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 27.—Several officials of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company war ecut or bruised in a collision while they weer making an inspection of the road yesterday. At Parker siding the inspection train ran into the rear end of a milk train. Among those injured were General Manager J. E. Childs, General Traffic Manager J. C. Anderson, General Eastern Passenger Agent J. R. Dunbar of New York, General Superintendent Edward Canfield, and Superintendent of Motive Power George W. West of Middletown.

LAMPASAS, Texas, April 27.—A mixed passenger and freight train on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad went through a bridge between here and Burnett yesterday. Nearly every passenger on the train was injured.

AUCTION SALES.

OLD AND MODERN PAINTINGS.
Collection of M.
CH. SEDELMEYER.
First Sale:
May 16, 17, and 18, 1907, comprising PAINTINGS of the French and English schools.
Second Sale:
May 25, 27, and 28, 1907, comprising PAINTINGS of the Dutch school, (17th century.)
Third Sale:
June 3, 4, and 5, 1907, comprising PAINTINGS of the Flemish, Italian, and Spanish schools, and of the masters of the Earl school.
Fourth Sale:
June 12, 13, and 14, 1907, comprising PAINTINGS, water colors and drawings of the modern school.

Each sale will be preceded by two days' exhibition. Sales will take place at the GALERIE SEDELMEYER, 4 bis rue Larochefoucauld, Paris. Auctioneer, M. P. CHEVOLLIER, 10 rue Grange Bateliere, Paris. Expert, M. Jules Feral, 7 rue St. Georges, Paris.

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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, April 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion. 1—In re Millet. General calendar. 120—Aeolian Co-Juelg Co. 229—Paris Medicine Co-Hegeman. 270—Nat Ass'n of Ry Postal Clerks-Scott. 254—Matter of Waterloo Organ Co. 272—Baker Transpt Co-Richmond. 273 — Seaboard Transpt Co-Schooner Elwell. 274—Same-Boswell. 275—Bong-Campbell. 195 — Universal Brush Co-Sonn. 222—Martin-Wilson. 259—Ennis-United States. 276—Davis & Roesch-Roesch.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. 17—Banks Law Pub Co-Lawyers' Pub Co. 19—Picper & Pieper-Electro Dental Co. 62—Nat Elec Co-De Forest Wireless Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges. 9656—Abraham Miers. 9654—Nathan Leverant. 8974—Joseph S Roca. 8424—M & H Herzog. 9332—Thomas Frawley. 9609—Max Tradellus. 9320—Eugene J Stoltz. 8870—Manrice Rosenstiel. 9355—Alfred R Storme. 9301—Hubert E Collins. 9295—Wm Goldberg. Cases under objection: 9551—Christian Jetter. 8912—Leonard Hyams. 9554—Salvatore Pomano. 9303—Laudin & Stamm. 9211—Abramson & Werblin. Adjourned cases: 9559—Aaron Hiller. 8942—Judah Goodman. 9326—Thomas Raber. 9444—Mitchell & Co. 9475—Jacob Zinn. 9430—Brandt & Monoson. 7103—Schoenfeld & Gordon. Involuntary case: 9215—Armstrong, Wells & Co. Motions, at 2 P. M.: In re Botany Tailor Co. North Side Brewing Co. Simon Adelson. Katherine R Jones. Julius Hammer. Decker & Longyear. Rudnik & Co. George Lynn. Abraham Friedman. Michels Speranza. Breslauer & Jacoby. Doll Mfg. Co. Frank M Harned. Breslauer & Jacoby. Munger Vehicle Tire Co. E J Willis & Co. Samuel Burnett. Page & Brice. Wilcox & Co. Church Const Co. Martin Weisman. Libbey Mfg Co. A Marquis & Co. Faulhaber Stable Co. Abraham Levenson. O'Rourke & Creamer. Charles Wagner. Lupin & Levine. Karatsonyi & Kmetz. John H Patten. 21st St Building Co. C & S Corset Co. Solomon Rothschild.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, April 29.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term — Part 1.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Liebling-Liebling. 2—Atlass-Orchard Stables. 3—In re Ft George Park. —In re Tennon Act. 5—Gerstendorfer-Nekritz. 6—McAneny-Bennett. 7—Smiley-Smiley. 8—In re Delancey St. 9—Cochrane-Bonner. 10—People-Merc Cred Guar Co. 11—Drew-Drew. 12—Searing-Lee. 13—Aub-Hoffman. 14—In re Railroad Av. 15—Brady-Cent Realty Co. 16—Simermyer-Courtney. 17 and 18—In re Lawyers Surety Co. 19—Mareh-Smith. 20—Solner-Kornicker. 21—Aub-Hoffman. 22—Leerburger-Chem Wks Co. 23—Park Mort Co-Filtner. 24—Lilienthal-Bechtel Brew Co. 25—Roger-Garigan. 26—Fordham-Sackey-Int Ry Co. 27—Zeig-Zeig. 28—Rising-Hynes. 29—Stroock-Vigorito. 30—Vendola-N Y C R R. 31—Shulman-Drechsler. 32—Taylor-Taylor. 33—People-Fed Bank. 34—Ewing-Haffen. 35—Selah-N Y Times Co. 36—Melillo-Hughes. 37—Anderson-Beacon Hill Co. 38—Sekosky-Knepper. 39—Du Bois-Frankel. 40—Da Costa-Elec Union. 41—In re Miller. 42—People, &c—Y C News Co. 43—55th St Co-Bennett. 44—Ledsrer-Munro. 45—Zeller-Leiter. 46—Lederer-Munro. 47—Steeli-Steger. 48—Chailly-Briquette Co. 49—Hecht-Bk of Metropolis. 50—Josephs-U S Fid & Guar Co. 51—Keystone Pub Co-Plasmon Co. 52—Riess-Riess. 53 — Alexanian-Alexanian. 54 — Rapp-Rapp Const Co. 55—In re Ellis. 56—In re Fitzgerald. 57—Richards-Bradbrook. 58—Senoon-Isben-Swaim. 59—In re Crescent Biscuit Co. 60—Page-Page. 61 and 62—Drew-Drew. 63—Voss-Fausner. 64 — White-White. 65 — Nat Park Bk-Gerken. 66—Brothers-Alterman. 67—Deery-Bryna. 68—In re Bracken. 69—Frank-Frank. 70—Buckley-Buckley. 71—In re Electrozone Co. 72—Davis-Bellingham. 73—Lang-Lang. 74—Duff-Duff. 75—Wiggins-Burr. 76—O'Rourke Co-Goodwin Car Co. 77—In re 27th and 28th Sts. 78—Benzinger-Zimmerman. 79—In re Valentine Av. 80—Codonsky-Loughran. 81—Sloane-R T Commrs. 82—Friend-Van Horn. 83—Bergman-Werblin. 84—Fitzgerald-Meta. 85—Becker-City of N Y. 86—Bergman-Werblin. 87—Benz-Daly. 88—Gartner-Gartner. 89 — Rappaport-Rappaport. 90—Myers-Nivin. 91—In re Schwan. 92—Weeks-Whitehead. 93—Recktenwald-Erlig R R. 94—Rosenzweig-Bornstein. 95—Coleman-Brown & Co. 96—In re Pomerantz. 97—Grant-Grant. 98—Gorodsky-Kositzky. 99—Edwards-Fid & Cas Co. 100—Jurgenson-Kopple. 101—Inselman-Campbell. 102—Rappaport-Rappaport. 103—Kelly-McGraw.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases on. 5302—Abukalil-Abukalil. 4681—Hayden-Yankauer. 5654—Watt-Watt. 5760—Sanders-Willis. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., and VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. Motion calendar: 1—Frederick Martin. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Blanchard, J. — Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ellis and Tinker for the People. 1—Anisla Louisa de Massy. Pleadings: 1—Giovanni Battista. 2—Nicholas Marino. 3—Louis Laks. 4—Harry Sloizer. 5—Herbert Warshor.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. to XVI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases on. Franklin-Hoadley, Herrick-Hoadley. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Room 4, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor. Estates of George W. Love, William Meginnis. Wills for probate in Room 8, Hall of Records Building, fifth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Herman Klenzler, Henry K. Mahley, Hannah M. Brosius, Rabecca Eberhardt, Otto Neiss, Sarah Pichman, George W. Coke, Eliza P. Barton. At 2:30 P. M. Ann Kenting, Eliza Money, Isaac Wallach, Giuseppe Jannelli.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, fifth floor, in the Hall of Records Building. Contested will. 2314—Mary B. Conlon.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstons Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. and defaults allowed at that time.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Short causes. 7202—Muller-Metz. 8325—Zeisloft-D. Application & Co. 6712—Boley-Western Mantel Co. 7219—Mendelsohn-Wehrenberg. 4968½—Heineman-Poland. 5952—Stern-Levey. 7436—Gebhardt-Met Surety Co. 7127—Cohen-Cong Nachbiatt. 6986—Reisler-Lampert. 7058—Green-Higgins. 7138—Harris-Bliss. 7330—Budd-Kurzrok. 4193—Barth-Scholz. 6432—Diorio-Turney. 6791—Orange-Fisher. 7222—First Nat Bank-Ireland. 4961—Rice-Neuman. 6974—Litwal-Penn R R.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—O'Sullivan, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Murphy for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Pleadings will be heard at the opening of court. Motions muet bs noticed for 10:30 A. M., and will bs heard immediately after the pleadings. The trial calendar will be called at 11 A. M. Notes of issue for motions must be filed with the clerk of the court the day before the day on which the motion is noticed to be heard, except where an order to show cause is granted returnable in less time. Motion calendar. 1—Lena Rothman. 2—Edward Carroll. 3—Jas Harkins, Corporation Counsel case. 1—People-Reuben Craft. Trial calendar. 1—Geo B Edwards, (2.) 2—John Ekroth. 3—John Secor. 4—Peter Hoey, Samuel Fried. 5—Wm Fischer. Wm Tierney. 6—John A. Hadden. 7—Francis Bennings, Daniel Rolland. 8—Ernest H Belmont, alias Frank Belmont. 9—Americio Friscia, indicted as Amosio Francisco. 10—Votino Lozonto. 11—Potter Gogus. 12—Lella Davis. 13—Richard Jackson. 14—Nicholas de Girome. 15—Isidore Bernstein. 16—Martin J. Reilly. Pleadings. 1—Tony Bones. 2—Salvatore Canigate. 3—John Kraft. 4—John Gordon. 5—Ralph Roche. 6—Rocco Garuso, 7—Edw C Gibbs. 8—Frank Necort, Harry Berkenstein, Edw F Corey. 9—Thos Byrnes. 10—John Kelly. 11—John Moran. 12—John Stadler. 13—Herman Green. 14—Chas Klein. 15—Samuel Lischinsky. 16—Thos Walsh. 17—Isaac Abrabamson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and O'Connor for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Henry Brown. 2—John Bates. 3—William H Collins. 4—Riggle Corpinelli. 5—James O'Brien. 6—Charles Williams. 7—Giuseppe Pellegrino. 8—John Roberts. 9—Vincenzo Boneito. 10—John Erath. 11—Nicholas Thomas. 12—Giuseppe Guardino. 13—Henry H Cozens.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Crain, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Nicola Longo, Joseph Scannella, Philip Polina. 2—Annis Willis. 3—Lillian Mumford. 4—Benjamin Curry. 5—Charles Michaiovitz, Arthur Jacobs. 6—Jossph Mendoi. 7—Joseph Halsy. 8—Carmine Acriteil. 9—Colangalo Moffer. 10—Guistti Cono. 11—Giuseppe Germano. 12—Vincenzo Oumaro. 13—Samuel Marcantonio.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Cornelius Bryce. 2—Joseph Schwarts. 3—John Tredenaro. 4—Nicolo Mancuso. 5—Philip Hanaghan. 6—Pasquale Ritzo. 7—Louis E Julian. 8—Herman Brzewovsky. 9—Oscar Kupferman, Felix Kupferman. 10—Salmon Friedman. 11—John Doyle, alias John Malone. 12—Philip Murray. 13—Annie Brown.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P.J.; Woodward, Jenks, Hooker, Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 4—Matter of Second Avenue. 86—McKelgc-U S Banking Co. 87—Same-same. 89—Matter of Foster Av. 91—Town of Montgomery-Didsbury. 93—Ingraham-International Salt Co. 101—Heilbrun-Perkins. 102—Schaaf-Denniston. 108—Beard-City of N Y. 118—Jacob-Town of Oyster Bay. 121—Horton-Furguson. 122—Empire City Trotting Club-State Racing Commission. 123—Westminster Heights Co-Coler. 124—Matter of the City of Middletown. 125—Brown-Ziff. 126—Holbrook-Fish. 127—Connell-Brinekerhoff. 128—Same-same. 129 — Langdon-Schiff. 130—Bieber-Goldberg. 131—Wilson-Archer Mfg Co. 132—Rapid Transit Construction Co-Coler. 133—Matter of Cappelletti. 134—Smith-Smith. 135—Callahan-Gravius. 136—Mitchell-Brodie. 137—Brown-English. 138—Matter of Dalton. 139—Meycrsohn-Levin. 140—Flatbush Gas Co-Coler.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part 11.—Fawcett, J.—544—Reinhardt-B H R R Co. 578—McDonough-Bonert. 585—Dwyer-B H R R Co. 591—Vowinkie-same. 594—Petersonsame. 595—Scropins-Edmons. 597—Ryerson-B'klyn Labor Lyceum. 145—Henry-B H R R Co. 556, 557, 558—Kastin-B'klyn Ferry Co. 598—Bausch-B, Q Co & S R R Co. 602—Clehane-Molier. 560—Higgins-Duge. 1414—Mandel-Leinsr.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 606—Goldstein-B H R R Co. 609—Singer-Garlick. 607—Scritta-Everett & Co. 609—Hilton-B H R R Co. 154—Little-Loerch. 616—Barnes-Jabionski. 618—Carter-B H R R Co. 620—Snyder-same. 622—Scheorochski-City of N Y and B H R R Co. 624—Austen-City of N Y. Highest number reached, 624.

NOTICE.

COUNTY COURT—Civil calendar. The reserve calendar for Thursday, May 9, 1907, will consist of 50 causes taken in their regular order from the general calendar of this court. Causes marked ready will be placed on the day calendar in their regular order for trial. Causes not ready will be marked off and placed at the foot of the general calendar. By order of the court.

CHARLES T. HARTSHEIM, Clerk.
Dated May 6, 1907.

NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Adjourned until May 6, 1907.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Mayan, J.; Part IV., Carr, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Burr, J.—Day calendar. 5726—Grimes-B H R R. 5764—Jacobson-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5240—Reilly-N Y City R R et al. 5832—O'Connell-List et al. 5833—Hill-Firemen's Ins Co. 5838—Mumford-B H R R. 5839—Larbey-same. 5840—Jantzen-Haggerty. 5806—Lovett-B H R R. 5857—Wynne-B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5541—Walser-Quell. 4460—Giles-B H R R. 4273—Brainer-N Y City R R et al. 5868—Casey-B H R R. 5871—Horn-Nassau R R. 5873—Azzara-B H R R. 5874—Dorsch-Berger. 5876—Condell-City of N Y. 5880—Grosss-Lerner. 5885—Morek-Holtz. 5889—Murphy-N Y City R R. 5891—McGrath-N Y & Q Co R R. 5896—Snyder-same. 5901—Dillon-B H R R. 5906 — Higham-same. 5908 — Howson-Woodworth. 5442—Aaron-Newman. 10696—McWeeney-Whale Creek Iron Works. 5714—Jonsberg-Deutsch. 4798—Tuban-C 1 & B R R. 5909—Dorrian-B H R R. 5911—Zenner-Ward. 5914—Cherry-Little & Co. 5917—O'Toole-Nassau R R et al. 5918—Gerlando-Anderson. 5921—Dunlay-B H R R. 5922—Fordham-same. 5922—Kelly-City of N Y. 5923—Donovan-B H R R et al. 5927—Asche-N Y City R R. 5929—Stumpf-C 1 & B R R. 5931—Campbell-Roosevelt Hospital. 5933—Zioklowski-Am Ice Co. 5934—Steffenhagen-Saville.

SUPREME COURT—All causes from 6567 to 7300 will be called on Friday, May 10, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., in Part 1, Trial Term.

The answer must be "ready" or "off." Ready will only mean that the cause is to go on a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up. Causes marked off cannot be restored until 7300 shall have been reached.

JOHN F. HUDSON,
Calendar Clerk.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 5935—Ziehler-B H R R. 5936—Smith-C 1 & B R R. 5937—Ensley-Int Ry Co. 5938, 5939—Gangemi-C 1 & B H R. 5940—Murello-same. 5941—Florentini-same. 5943—Kent-N Y City R R. 5946—Kelly-Nassau R R. 5949—Harris-Met St R R. 5953—Huston-N Y City R R. 5954—Wiekes-Gibb et al. 5955—Crase-Cohen. 5967—Schmidt-Rohn. 5968—Lucke, Jr-Columbia Paper Bag Co. 6000—Chea-Edgewood Mfg Co. 12102—Streep-Miller. 12389—Dittrich-Duffy et al. 969—Wilson-Archer Mfg Co. 12102—Hess-Kring. 8172—Matthews-Samuls. 13217—Manning-National Saw Co. 12183—Edenbaum-Excelsor Brick Co et al. 12096—Adlin-same. 12240. 10620—Feltbraun-Tannenbaum. 13360—Clement-Bosch et al. 11907—Ibell-Gilbert. 3725—Thompson-Robbins Co. 12436—Dunbar-Board of Education. 13662—Pliseo-Siegel. 11800—Bobbin-Dworkowitz. 11270—Hare-Milliken. 13435—Gloucester-Monatsberger. 13379—Kessler-Brunswick. 5346—Wilensky-Frank et al. 12240. 10620—Feltbraun-Tannenbaum. 13360—Connon-Sanders. 13367, 13521—Kohn - Schmidt. 13365—Lacov - same. 13515—O'Dwyer - Castle Square Opera Co. 11921—Brooklyn Bank-Baruaby. Highest number reached on regular call, 6004.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—Court convenes and calendar called at 10 A. M. 1—Hartman-N Y City Ry Co. 2148—Harris-N Y Contracting Co. 1365—Breyer-City of Yonkers. 1344—Young-Interborough R Tran Co. 1554—Mansfield-N Y C & H R R R Co. 1479—Dakin-N Y City Ry Co. 914—Grab, Jr-Amend. 1438—Coady-N Y City Ry Co. 1559—Downing-Meyer. 1590 — Handlon-Whitman. 1518—Dugan-N Y City Ry Co. 1562—Mcdansame. 1587—De Paolo-U Elv & Contracting Co. 1569—Kotriang-City of Mt Vernon. 1570—Frederickson-Cen R R Co of N J. 268—Cortright-City of Mt Vernon. 1571—Baker-N Y & Stamford Ry Co. 1573—Underhill-Dall. The following causes, if answered ready, will

The TIME The PLACE and The PRICE

"Settled At Last!"

LONG BEACH, L. I.

Destined to be New York's popular and high-class seashore resort, and the home of its busy men.

An Island in the Ocean.

Twenty-four miles from the Metropolis and millions to spend in its development

Wednesday, May Fifteenth,

will mark the formal opening of this magnificent stretch of beach between breaking ocean and glassy thoroughfare to the homeseeking and investing public.

We will have much to say to the world about Long Beach, after that date, about the new hotels and cottages we will erect, the piers, casino, wide boulevards, boardwalk, etc.

Prices will continually advance, but never recede. That has been the constant history of Atlantic City for thirty years. When the magnitude of this enterprise is thoroughly realized and the beauty and attractiveness of Long Beach is fully understood, with its

Opening, May Fifteeeth,

there will be no holding it back.

Atlantic City Has Made Millionaires.

Long Beach, because of its accessibility and the magnitude of its assured improvements, will many times double the Jersey resort's wonderful record. But more of that later. Previous to **May Fifteenth** and the final adjustment and settling of prices and lots, an exceptional opportunity is offered to select the choicest sites.

The LONG BEACH HOTEL accommodates over 1,000 people, and cottages are erected on every side. We are preparing to build a 50-foot boardwalk, five miles long, with ocean piers, steamer landings, casinos, wide boulevards and parkways, and everything kept up on the highest type and highest class from a residential standpoint.

We have opened ***the Largest and Most Completely Equipped Real Estate Offices in America.***

Entire second floor of the New Brunswick Building,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

Maps, plans and all detailed information can be secured, and courteous representatives will accompany all interested to the Island, where all is preparation and activity.

THE ONE OPPORTUNITY TO THE PERMANENT RESIDENT. THE ONE CHANCE FOR THE SUMMER OR WINTER SOJOURNER. THE ONE OFFER TO THE INVESTOR.

Investigate Before May 15th. It Will Save You Money.

ADDRESS OR CALL **THE ESTATES OF LONG BEACH**

BRUNSWICK BUILDING, 225 Fifth Ave., Cor. 26th St.

S. W. GUMPERTZ, Manager **WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, President**

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The County Seat of Nassau

MINEOLA

Greatest Railroad Center in Nassau

Right Near Your Work. Not Too Far Away for Convenience

At no time in the year does the country look so beautiful and so enchanting as in the Spring, and if you want to see a magic country where hundreds of houses are building and thousands of people are migrating, take a train on Saturday or Sunday at our expense and visit the territory of Mineola.

You Have Read Where and How Fortunes Were Made.

You believed these advertisements were simply dreams created in the minds of visionary real estate men. But evidence and facts have proved to you that the County of Queens has made fortunes for men during the year 1906.

There Are Greater Chances To-Day Than Last Year.

And if you will only shake off suspicion and get speculative and take advantage of an excursion and go and look the ground over you can readily see there is a lot of money waiting on every corner in Mineola for the investor.

WHY?

BECAUSE IT IS THE COUNTY SEAT.
BECAUSE IT IS A RAILROAD CENTER.
BECAUSE IT IS THE CENTER OF TROLLEYS.
BECAUSE IT IS THE AGRICULTURAL CENTER.
BECAUSE LAND IS CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.

WHY?

YOU CAN'T MAKE A MISTAKE. IN 3 YEARS YOU WILL DOUBLE YOUR MONEY.

THE TIME TO GET IN IS NOW, TO-DAY, NOT NEXT MONTH.

ONLY 500 LOTS

GRAND OPENING SALE

ONLY 500 LOTS

EVERY LOT 25 FEET FRONT (NOT 20) AND 100 FEET IN DEPTH.

SUNDAYS, APRIL 28 AND MAY 5. WEDNESDAY, MAY 1. SATURDAYS, APRIL 27 AND MAY 4.

Trains leave Long Island City and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, on each day at 10, 11 and 1:30 o'clock.

Our Agents at Depots With Pink Tickets in Their Hats. **Prices You Can Not Match Anywhere.**

$128

$5 DOWN MONTHLY

$288

BUSINESS LOTS, $548 EACH; $10 DOWN, $10 MONTHLY.

We extend to you a special invitation to visit the property, see what we have and note its surroundings. We have always what we advertise. When you read this sit down and write us for photographs, maps and circulars, with free railroad tickets, and we will forward them by first mail.

TAKE NOTICE.

Any party reading this advertisement who will not have time to secure railroad tickets or maps at office can present the advertisement to our agents with pink tickets in hats, at Long Island City or Brooklyn, 15 minutes before train departs, for round trip ticket.

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY

192 BROADWAY, Corner JOHN

Branch Office: 123 EAST 23D ST.

NEW YORK CITY

WE ARE OFFERING THE CHOICEST LOTS IN

FREEPORT

AND AT MERRICK Adjoining and practically part of Freeport.

EIGHT MILES FROM N. Y. CITY LINE. Every Known Convenience.

Electric Light, Best Schools, Stores,
City Water, All Churches, Clubs, Etc.

Gas mains laid and streets lighted, cement sidewalks, 60-ft. streets, shade trees, &c., on our property.

20 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

Upon Completion of Subways and Tunnels.

QUARTER ACRE FARMS, $150.

LOTS **$49** AND UP FULL SIZE

LOTS **$89** AND UP FULL SIZE

$5 DOWN

Visit Our Properties.

Beautiful residence parks; most desirably located.

HIGH, DRY AND LEVEL.

RIGHT AT THE RAILROAD STATION.

TROLLEY DIRECT to Brooklyn and N. Y.

FREE TITLE INSURANCE

Policy given to every purchaser for his lots backed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. of New York.

CAPITAL, $11,000,000.

$3 A Month.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR ALL CASH.

Attend One of Our Great Sales on

WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY

CALL OR WRITE TO-DAY for illustrated circular, maps and FREE RAILROAD TICKETS.

LONG ISLAND REALTY COMPANY

258 BROADWAY Corner Warren St., NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN OFFICE, 62 FOURTH AV. OPEN EVENINGS.

HEMPSTEAD

OPENING SALE

SUNDAY, MAY 5th

Known the world over as New York's most popular and attractive suburb.

HIGH DRY and LEVEL **LOTS** (FULL SIZE) **at $95** NEAR DEPOT and TROLLEY

$100, $105, $110, $115, $120

On Easy Terms, $5 Down, $2.50 a Month

HEMPSTEAD MANOR, over $100,000 already spent on every city convenience.

FREE TITLE INSURANCE POLICY TO EVERY PURCHASER.

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND THE GREATEST OPENING SALE.

Write or call for Illustrated Circular, Map and FREE RAILROAD TICKETS.

O. L. SCHWENCKE LAND & INVESTMENT CO.

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BROOKLYN OFFICE, Minden Building, Broadway and Myrtle Av. Open Evenings.

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When you invest your money you do so with the hope of earning a profit on your investment—some investments are safe, others are purely matters of chance. Every one knows that real estate is the safest investment, but it depends upon the locality in which you invest as to its being a profitable one. It requires good judgment and a thorough knowledge of conditions to make a PROFITABLE real estate investment.

Investors and Homeseekers

who have put their money in lots at

Hempstead Plaza

LOTS $10 DOWN,

have already earned an increased value profit of 50% within 12 months. Pretty good profit, is it not? Before you finally decide on the place to buy your lots don't fail to

BAL., $5 Monthly Payments.

Write for free R. R. ticket, illustrated booklet, &c., or see our men at our special excursion trains leaving Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, foot of East 34th St., at 1:50 P. M., L. I. City, and Flatbush Av. at 2 P. M., wearing white cards in their hats, with red letters. E. M.-K.

Miller-Kendig Real Estate Co. (Inc.)

C. U. STOWE, GENERAL MANAGER. 'PHONE, 5526 GRAMERCY.
MAIN OFFICES 615 FLATIRON BUILDING, NEW YORK.

If you realized the rare advantages, the solid comfort to be gained by owning a home in New York's most charming, restricted suburb,

Garden City Estates

you would buy a home site there today.

AGREEABLE climate, pure air, pure spring water and every advantage and improvement which can in any way contribute to health and convenience and enjoyment are here provided.

It is the most attractive spot on beautiful Long Island and easily accessible from the heart of New York. We urge you to visit Garden City Estates at our expense.

This is the spot selected by A. T. Stewart. On two lines of railroads and only 30 minutes from Broadway when transportation facilities are completed.

Full particulars and free railroad tickets on application.

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Buy Where Buyers are Building.

'Tis people and houses that increase value.
More home building is in progress at

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than any other development of its age. Compare the A, B, C's of Real Estate

ACCESSIBILITY, BUILDINGS, COST.

Compare the Splendid Water Front, the Views, the Neighbors, the Reasonable Terms. In short,

COMPARE EVERYTHING

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Don't Think Too Long and Let the Best Chances Slip by You

The history of the Bronx is being repeated in the accessible places of Long Island, and opportunities that will never come again are now available to treble and quadruple your money. But don't buy where there are no inhabitants or city conveniences.

Examine the property we offer in

FLORAL PARK

20 Minutes from Herald Square

(on completion of the East River Tunnels.)

Electric Trains Now in Operation from Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn

It's the Best Real Estate Proposition on Long Island To-day.

There is no other investment that will bring you bigger returns.

FLORAL PARK is not a stretch of vacant land away from the railroad without a house or conveniences, but it's a beautiful, thriving town, with an all-the-year-round population of over 5,000 people.

Thirty-six new houses have been built in FLORAL PARK since last fall. Doesn't this demonstrate its rapid growth?

At present Floral Park has a service of 42 trains a day. When the great transit improvements are completed this service will be doubled.

There are stores, hotels, schools, churches, a fire department and all city conveniences, besides a charming little park.

Our property is within a few blocks of the railroad station, surrounded by attractive homes. Two-thirds of it has been bought up by investors and homebuilders since we placed the property on the market last spring.

THE LAST AND CHOICEST SECTION IS NOW OFFERED

$10 *Secures the pick of any lot*
The balance in monthly payments of ***$5***

Special Excursion Next Sunday.

Secure free railroad tickets at any of our offices. Call, 'phone or write for them.

THE HOUSE & HOME CO., 202 EAST 23D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

18 East 125th St., N. Y. 1415 Broadway, Brooklyn
395 Bridge St., Brooklyn 894 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn
376 Broadway, Brooklyn

If You Have Money You Want an Ideal Summer Home,

In the quiet of the country where you can rebuild your energies and indulge your hobbies—Ride, Drive, Shoot, Fish, play Golf, Bathe, Drive your car and enjoy yourself in the refined and exclusive circles of an old-established summer colony.

Shinnecock Hills (Long Island).

The most enchanting spot on the whole Atlantic Seaboard, is that place. Its natural features are unique, grand, imposing. Its water views are matchless—its facilities for outdoor sports unsurpassed in this country—*its social advantages of the very highest character.*

On Land and Yet at Sea.

At Shinnecock Hills Long Island narrows down to a mere isthmus—from one-half to two miles wide. The land there lies very high, rolling, hilly and decidedly different from any other part of Long Island. On one side of it sparkling Shinnecock Bay—on the other the beautiful blue Peconic.

The view from any point on these Hills is simply beyond description.

It would be difficult indeed to find so perfect a combination of Land and Water as this, or a place so admirably suited to a summer home.

The climate is tempered by the cooling ocean breezes from both sides—so that summer life becomes a joy.

Another Newport in the Making.

Already some of New York's most exclusive families have established their summer homes among these grand old hills. Their mansions dot the landscape in natural settings of extreme beauty, their artistic facades harmonizing perfectly with their matchless surroundings.

Fortunate indeed that the development of this natural beauty spot, should have been deferred until now—when the experience of generations can be concentrated to make of it another Newport, with all of Newport's attractiveness, without any of Newport's objectionable features.

Money Lavished on Improvements.

Already over $100,000 has been spent in improving this 2,700 acre property—the last high grade summer resort tract left so near New York where an ideal summer colony can be planted.

The making of roads and undergrade crossings is now under way and a modern inn with every home comfort is approaching completion.

If you want the perfection of a place for your summer home let us show you Shinnecock Hills.

Villa Plots--Sizes to Suit,

All highly restricted, are now being offered for the first time. Naturally there is a first choice.

If you would know more of this beautiful place send for our Free Illustrated Booklet, "On Land and Yet at Sea." It tells the whole story.

SHINNECOCK HILLS & PECONIC BAY REALTY CO.
180 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I Go to Oakdale

to-morrow by the new overhead electric system at **100-mile-an-hour** speed to establish a happy home with lawn and garden. Land there can be purchased to-day with shore privileges for about $1,500 per acre, or $100 per lot.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.
W. K. ASTON, 80 Wall St.

AN IDEAL TRACT

To develop or to hold as an investment.

49 ACRES AT SPRINGFIELD, L. I.,

with a frontage of over a thousand feet on the famous Merrick Road, and also a frontage on the Springfield Road.

Convenient to the Springfield and Laurelton stations and the trolley line; directly opposite the Laurelton property and in the heart of Springfield.

As the land is nearly level, but little if any expense for grading will be necessary.

To be sold for $2,500 per acre, and at this price is an excellent opportunity, as nearly all the land in the vicinity is in the process of development and is being rapidly taken up by home builders.

With the excellent train service by way of Jamaica, only a short distance to Brooklyn or Long Island City and New York, Springfield forms an ideal location.

Address communications to
NICHOLAS W. HAUSMAN,
or G. W. MORRIS,
Queens County Trust Building, Jamaica, N. Y.

93 Acres,

With Good Shore Front,

having a number of magnificent building sites commanding picturesque views of all Long Island, the Sound, and Connecticut shore; one of the few shore fronts left at old price, $350 per acre.

FOR QUICK BUYER:

77 acres, within one block of station, at Smithtown, L. I.; 3,922 feet R. R. frontage and frontages on three roads. The biggest bargain on Long Island. Price $125 per acre.

J. N. ELY,

ONE WEST 34TH STREET.

BARGAINS.

722 acres, 1½ miles water front, $90 acre.
18 acres, house, barns; 31 miles out; $25,000.
30 acres, house, barns; 31 miles out; $25,000.
22 acres, 30 miles out; fine country; $6,000.
10 acres, 30 miles out; fine country; $2,000.
Terms to Suit. Owner.
C. W. McCHESNEY, 15 Broad St., R. 14, 8th fl.

To Rent for Summer, large old Colonial house in one of the most historic towns of New Hampshire, overlooking the Connecticut Valley; eight large bedrooms; valuable furniture; gardens, with pergola; orchard; five acres of land; abundant spring water and reservoir; modern plumbing; heating; golf course, tennis, and beautiful drives; four hours from Boston, six from New York. Address Mrs. Wm. C. Banning, Walpole, N. H.

PECONIC BAY, WATER FRONT

For Sale.—A new house, all improvements; six family rooms and two servant rooms, two bath rooms; one acre, (or more if desired,) one mile from station; fine bathing and boating; an artistic house in a charming location; will appeal to any one desiring a Summer residence on the water; in a beautiful situation, free from all undesirable surroundings. Owner, 143 Times, Downtown.

Look These Over.—80 acres, 3,000 ft. river front, $500 acre; 150 acres, 1,500 ft. Sound front, $250 acre; Northport Harbor, 11-room house, lot, $7,000; 22 acres village farm, $11,000; 75-acre dairy farm, $20,000; 10-acre place, 10-room house, $2,500, suitable for division; 22 acres at Kings Park Station, $200 per acre; 20 acres Northport hilltops, Sound view, near Sound, $200 per acre; ask for what you want; several furnished cottages. H. Henschel, Northport, L. I.

WE will build your house, stable or garage of fireproof material—hollow tile and reinforced concrete—at about the same price as an ordinary

Springfield, L. I.—Two fine lots, $740; easy terms; near Merrick Road; city water, cement sidewalks. F. G. Stanley, Room 508 New Times Building, N. Y.

Freeport.—Choice corner, 114x177, $2,500; exceptional choice corner, best part Ocean Av., 129x174; $4,500. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

A Sacrifice.—Will sell or rent beautiful modern Summer home, completely furnished; five acres shore front; Watermill, Southampton, L. I. Owner, 52 West 15th St.

Freeport.—114 acres, $1,199 acre; Rockville Centre, 38 acres, $1,599 acre; Hempstead, 112 acres, $1,199 acre; Roosevelt, 21½ acres, and also 61 acres, $1,250.

To Rent for Summer Season.—North shore of Long Island, 1¼ hours out, fully furnished 10-room house, 10 minutes from station, large frontage on beautiful Nissequoque River; water deep enough for power boat; beautiful woods and springs; fresh cow; ice house well stocked; laying hens; rent only $350. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway.

Rockville Centre Property My Specialty.

$6,000. house of 8 rooms with modern improvements, plot 75x180; near station and trolley, selected neighborhood; terms to suit.

HERMAN J. MARTENS.

220 acres, or 2x2 acres, near auto parkway; good farm buildings; price on application; on Turnpike, 40 miles out; ask for what you want; I will write you; several furnished houses. H. Henschel, Northport, L. I.

Farm, 100 acres; large house and barn; 1 mile

ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FEW DOLLARS DOWN buys a block of 10 full size lots in Hempstead Gardens; balance easy terms; total price, $300; three blocks from depot and trolley to Brooklyn and New

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Our Property is in Massapequa!

WE CALL IT

East Massapequa

TO DISTINGUISH IT FROM ALL OTHERS.

WHY?

Because this Particular Part IS HIGHER.
Our Lots are 25 x 100 feet.
Prices Considerably Lower for the Present.
TERMS MORE THAN REASONABLE.

Because we are using this Particular Tract to introduce our Company to the public, and upon which to establish a reputation in the future.

It is to your interest to become acquainted, and the NOW extraordinarily

Low Prices of $49 Up

is a practical way of bringing about a favorable introduction through which to establish a friendly relation and a continuance of your patronage and that of your friends.

Our developement work is going right on. The South Shore Traction Co.'s Trolley Line Right of Way is through Clark street, ON OUR PROPERTY. When completed both trolley and steam roads will be at the service of owners of our lots.

Our Company being new and unknown we will submit ABSOLUTE PROOF OF EVERY STATEMENT WE MAKE. You need not accept our word for the title being perfect.

Title Insurance Co. of New York Guarantees It.

You can have ocular proof of the DESIRABILITY OF THE PROPERTY by visiting it and returning at our expense.

You can have ample proof of the low prices by comparison.

We will be pleased to become acquainted with you, whether by personal call or request by postal for maps, etc., giving further particulars.

ISBELL REALTY COMPANY,

1135 Broadway (St. James Bldg.), New York City.

LOTS $100 $10 DOWN $5 A MONTH

FLORENCE PARK

Modern Development and Unequalled Natural Advantages combine to make Florence Park New York's most up-to-date suburban residence Park.

Homeseeker's Paradise. Investor's Opportunity.

Superior Location; Beautiful Surroundings; High and Healthful; near Depot and New York and Brooklyn Trolley. EVERY KNOWN CITY CONVENIENCE.

TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

FULL SIZE LOTS $100 AND UP; $10 DOWN, $5 A MONTH.

SALES DAYS NEXT TUESDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY

WRITE or CALL for Booklet. Map and FREE RAILROAD TICKETS; also complete set of beautiful SOUVENIR POST CARDS with views of ROCKVILLE CENTRE, its residence and business streets, churches of every denomination, public and high school, etc., etc. SENT FREE UPON REQUEST.

FLORENCE PARK REALTY CO.,
215 MONTAGUE ST. BROOKLYN.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

I know where contemplated improvements will enhance the value of lots 50%. Will you join me to buy some lots? Write A. B. Diller, Flatiron Building.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.

SALE. COTTAGES. RENT.

1,416 B'way. HARRIS & VAUGHAN. Tel.31 Bry.

Investigate This.—2 lots in best section of Flushing near new city park will be sold cheap; about $175 cash; rest easy terms. Lots, 916 3d Av.

Amagansett, L. I., seaside cottage to rent, furnished; modern improvements; plumbing new; view unobstructed; terms moderate. R. J., 130 East 16th St., Manhattan.

Poultry farm on main road; 3 acres, 12-room house; poultry house 240 feet long; large brooder house; price, $3,100. Hartt & Willmarth, agents, Amityville, N. Y.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$800 BUYS FARM

87 acres of fertile, light loam soil, one mile from village; 1½-story house, built in 1906; near one of the best fruit markets in the world; good neighbors; mild climate; a chance to make money and live and work in the sunshine; all for only $800; see Farm No. 44,020, Page 34, of Strout's List 18, a beautifully illustrated book describing 500 bargains selected from 4,000 farms that we have for sale throughout the East. Write for free copy. E. A. STROUT CO., Dept. 7, 150 Nassau St., New York.

YOU CAN FIND

the farm you want at the price you want to pay through "Strout's List No. 18," a catalogue describing 500 farms, with pictures of the buildings on 256, selected from our immense list of 4,000; traveling instructions given to reach each property; stock and tools included with many to settle estates quickly. Write to-day for free copy. E. A. STROUT CO., Dept. 7, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

To reach the people with the vacation habit—in New York—advertise in the newspaper they read

The New York Times

Daily net paid sales exceeding 100,000 copies in the city limits, augmented by many thousands in the suburbs and elsewhere. Largest high-class circulation of any New York newspaper.

A favorite medium for resort advertising. In 1906 it published over a quarter of a million lines of this advertising.

In June The New York Times will publish, on successive Sundays, special articles on the various Summer Resort sections as follows:

JUNE 9TH—Long Island.
JUNE 16TH—The Catskills, Sullivan County, and Hudson River Counties.
JUNE 23D—New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
JUNE 30TH—Adirondacks, New England, and Canada.

Proprietors of hotels and boarding houses in these sections will find it profitable to insert increased advertisements on dates suggested.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

For Rent

Number One Wall Street

The Best Advertised Corner in the World

Offices Now Ready for Tenants

Inspection Invited

Broker on Premises

HOWARD BUILDING

S. W. Corner 5th Av. & 47th St.

(576-578 FIFTH AVENUE.)

Eleven-story, modern, fire-proof building, size 50x100. Two passenger elevators and one freight elevator.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

MAY 1ST, 1907.

Store floor rented to Howard & Co., Jewelers.

For space apply on the premises or to your own broker.

The Most Desirable

Store and Show Room

In New York City
For Rent

First Floor North End
Facing Broadway, Times Square, Seventh Av.

TIMES BUILDING

Lightest, most central, most accessible building in New York. Open all day and night. Times Square Station ranks third in Subway System.

Rental Agent, Room 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant

Times Building
Times Square

FOR SALE

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

5TH AVENUE & 50TH STREET

(No. 624 Fifth Ave.)

formerly the Zeigler residence. 25x100 feet with privileges to alter for business purposes. 21 years Columbia College leasehold, with 2 renewals of 21 years each

Apply to your own broker.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

AT MARKET & FULTON NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Fulton, cor. Cliff St.
Desirable offices to let.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

---

232 9th Av., adjoining the corner of 24th St.; suitable for delicatessen or cigar store. For particulars apply to janitor, on premises, or M. H. Ullman, 52 East 80th St.

Handsome stores on Morris Av., between 163d and 164th Sts.; suitable for butcher, barber, stationery, candy and ice cream, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

1,845, 1,847 Broadway, 60th St.—Four-story flat, 57x90, to lease for term of years; easily altered for business. Niner, 29 Pine St., ninth floor.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO RENT.
6th Av., No. 801, at 45th St.; with new large show window; extra light and ventilation; may rent separate. 102 West 46th St.

---

7 West 42d St., at 5th Av.—Slater Buildings; all light offices and studios; top light, $50; front office, $45; whole floor, $85. Apply on premises.

Loft, 80x90, for woodworkers, light, all-around, with power and large elevator. J. Friedland, 254 Norman Av., Brooklyn.

Attractive stores, 6 and 8 E. 37th; latest improvements; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Doctor's office; fine parlors, use reception rooms; good location; reference. 210 West 44th St.

Store at Subway station, suitable millinery, florist, shoe, hardware. 486 Lenox Av., near 135th St.

Attractive, light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 34th; steam heat; rent, $65. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Desirable desk room, swell store, near Subway station; telephone. Rooney, 188 West 116th St.

Office; two windows on Broadway; possession immediately. Call Room 41, 196 Broadway.

JUMEL BUILDING,

Amsterdam Ave. and 162d St.

New stores ready for occupancy about June 1st; fine location; open square; all cars transfer at this point; chance for large department store; several stores rented to well-known concerns.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St., 5th Av., cor. 45th St. Amsterdam Av. and 162d St.

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590 Fifth Ave.

Bet. 47th and 48th Sts.

1st floor over "Mercedes Palace." Building modern; elevator. fine window space; rent reduced.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St., 5th Av., cor. 45th St. Amsterdam Av. and 162d St.

CORNER STORE

At very reasonable rent; long lease to responsible party; suitable for most any retail or manufacturing business.

S. W. Cor. Brook Ave. & 144th St.

THREE MONTHS' RENT FREE

Bronx Offices.

616 East 149th St., just west of 3d Av.

Subway and Elevated Stations.

Suitable for stock Broker, Insurance, light manufacturing.

LOEB & KAUFMAN, ON PREMISES.

WEST STREET BUILDING.—Exceptionally desirable office for rent. Apply Room 2,112 21st floor.

Desk room; part of store; from May 1. 2,382 Broadway, near 97th St. Plumber.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Fifth Ave. Corner

New Uptown Retail Commercial District

FOR RENT

Located on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York City, in new up-to-date building, to be completed May 1, 1907. Exceptional location. Most available offering presented on the avenue. Especially suitable for Bank, Trust Company, Safe Deposit Vaults, Jeweler, Haberdasher, Hatter, Clothier, or any retail business desiring to locate on this great thoroughfare, either for a branch store or otherwise. Long lease if desired.

Apply by letter (or preferably in person) to

T. P. HEFFLEY,
5 Union Square, New York City.
Tel. 4316 Stuyvesant.
Or to your own brokers.

FOR RENT.

12 STORY LOFT BUILDING, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, COVERING 15,059 SQ. FT.

NO. 30 TO 34 W. 33D ST., AND 29 TO 35 W. 32D ST., BET. 5TH AV. & B'WAY. REASONABLE RENT.

BROKERS PROTECTED.

W. & J. MANGER,
10 WALL ST.

Two Left

of these attractive new Stores, Nos. 29, 31, 33 Columbus av., near 60th.

Convenient to "L" and Subway stations; a splendid location for most any business. Large show windows; rents very moderate.

Also Studio Stores

of superior class; rents only $50. Apply on premises, or

SAMUEL H. MARTIN, Agent.
150 Columbus av., at 66th St.

---

125 St. Cor. Madison Av.

RAYMOND BUILDING; STORES AND OFFICES TO RENT; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS; LARGE CORNER, SUITABLE FOR DENTIST; RENTS REASONABLE. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES, OR AUGUST DREYER, 302 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. TEL. NO. 2742 WORTH.

LOFTS AND STUDIOS TO LEASE,

large and very light; elevator and steam heat.

19 West 38th St.

In quire on premises or your own broker.

OFFICES

LARGE AND SMALL.
SOUTHWEST CORNER
CEDAR AND PEARL STS.

Can also be used for light manufacturing. Very LOW rentals.
Superintendent on premises.

FIRST CLASS LOFT TO LET

in splendid new mercantile building, 684 Broadway; entire ninth floor, 5,500 square feet; light on all sides; rent reasonable. Inquire 8th floor.

---

37 WEST 42D ST.

Desirable store; good rear light. Possession May 1st. Rental $1,300.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 749 5th Av., near 58th St.

AT 100 BROADWAY

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO SUBLEASE, ABOUT 500 SQUARE FEET.
Apply R. M. Fleming, 100 Broadway.

Store and basement to let, 1,889 Broadway, about 13x60; excellent location for shoe dealer, jeweler, automobile supplies, harness and saddlery, or canes, trunks, &c. Apply Max Marx, 1,885 Broadway, or any broker.

About 1,200 square feet, front office, 42 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building; rent, $75; elevator, &c. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

OFFICES including gas and heat, $25; Subway, L, and all cars. Colonial Building, 25th St. & B'way.

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45 WARREN ST.,

Two lofts, 25x90; $1,300.

4,322 Broadway, Between 184th and 185th Sts.—Large store, suitable for butcher, grocer, liquor business; rent $40. Premises.

At 293 Bowery.—Very desirable store, newly renovated; in fine order; rent, $1,500. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Desirable desk room in a private office. Room 508, Germ.-Am. Building, 85 Nassau St.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—To rent, isolated brick building, 1,000 to 1,500 square feet floor space, not over 20 miles from New York; gas and water connections; for use as chemical laboratory to test explosives in small quantities. Address P. O. Box 788, Dover, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath corner apartment; large, airy, well-furnished; outside rooms, eastern, western, and northern exposure, overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books; services of maid included in rent. For terms address or apply Benedict, Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

To sublet for the Summer months, completely furnished apartment seven all light rooms, overlooking 5th Av.; one-half block from Broadway and surface cars, two blocks from Subway and "L"; elevator and hall service; gas and electricity; half block from public park. Brady, 10 East 16th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENT.
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SEVEN (7) ROOM APARTMENT, ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; USE OF PIANO AND MAID INCLUDED. APARTMENT 14, ST. JAMES' COURT, BROADWAY AND 92D ST.

Central Park West apartment, newly furnished, overlooking Central Park; six rooms; first floor; until October; pianola-piano, music rolls; linen, silver, Haviland; $60. Morgan, 335 Central Park West.

Apartment to sublet, furnished, June to October; three rooms, bath; elevator, restaurant, telephone, Subway station. Inquire Wednesday mornings. References required. The Clendening, 202 West 103d St. Nelson.

To let, furnished, June 1, attractive, reasonable, Morningside Heights apartment; 6 large rooms and bath; night and day elevator; telephone; restaurant; $80. Apply 480 West 118th St.; references required.

Comfortable Summer apartment, two rooms and bath, for bachelor or two adults; 34th St., near Park Av.; first-class neighborhood. Homemaker, Box 317 Times, Times Square.

To Sublet—Furnished apartment at Bretton Hall, 86th St. and Broadway; three rooms and two baths, or two rooms and one bath. R. A. Thomas, 43 Wall St.

To Sublet.—A nicely furnished two-room suite with bath; splendid location; from June 1 to October 1. Apartment 123, Hotel St. Hubert, 120 West 57th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath, $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 E. 11th St.

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80 East 33d St.—Handsome suite of two large rooms and private bath; all conveniences; no other roomers; moderate rates.

Desirable elevator 7-room apartment, Subway and river; concessions for Summer. 239 West 103d St.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 136 East 16th; six rooms, bath, $90. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Furnished apartment; 2 rooms and bath, from June. C. B., St. Hubert, 120 West 57th St.

Airy eight-room furnished corner apartment, May to October. Wheeler, 571 Park Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—5 to 7 outside rooms, elevator, modern improvements, not above 4th floor, between 56th and 86th Sts., west side, near "L" road preferred; state rent for lease. Address Shepard, Box 326 Times, Times Square.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

ALGONAC COURT

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
N. E. Corner West 173d St. and Audubon Avenue.

CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY AND ALL SURFACE CARS.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
5 and 6 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
RENTS FROM $40 TO $60.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
FRANK T. KEE,
OWNER AND BUILDER.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;

Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $33 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT.

65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.

FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent $50.00.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVE.

5-room apartment, bath; all improvements; hall service; rent $37.50. Agent, Everett M. Selxas, 65 Morningside.

Hanover Model Apartments,

127-135 Sherman Avenue,

Dyckman St., Broadway Subway Station.

3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS.

Location combines the health-giving qualities of the country with the advantages of a city home.

Apartments have all modern conveniences.

Rents, $17 to $25.

Representative on premises.
Booklets mailed on application.

Cromwell APARTMENTS

A few 6, 7, and 8 room apartments, elevators, mail chutes, and all improvements.

RENTS $55 TO $95

Riverside Drive and Broadway cor. 137th St.

Subway Station at the corner.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

115th St., 204 West, Near 7th Av. Drive.—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath, all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT

65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.

FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent, $50.00.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE

5 and 6-room apartments; bath, all improvements; hall service; rent, $35 and $45. Agent, Everett M. Selxas, 65 Morningside Av.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY IN NEW YORK

IN AN UP-TO-DATE ELEVATOR BUILDING.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

$35 Apt. on our plan, $45. $65 Apt. on our plan, $90

It only requires a few hundred cash; you will double your money before the building is finished and get $50 per month interest. Call or write for particulars.

CO-OPERATIVE CLUB, 1,269 Broadway.

The Aberdeen

540 West 146th St.,

near Broadway; block from Subway; superb new Apartments; elevator, &c., &c.

4, 5 Rooms & Bath, $40 Up

REEVE A. SILK & CO.,
Broadway and 139th St.

Choice Up-to-Date Apartments

606-660 West 179th Street (near Broadway)

4-5-room apartments; all light and sunny, in excellent neighborhood; near Subway station and cars; rents $22 to $29. Apply premises.

Unusually attractive apartment, eight rooms and bath; maid's toilet; all night elevator; telephone, electric lights; finest location on Riverside Drive; sunny in Winter, cool in Summer; immediate possession. Apply to E. F. Cole, Times Building.

Corner 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, opposite Columbia University, one block from Subway station; six large airy rooms and bath; modern improvements, all-night service. Apply to tenant, Apartment 61, 438 W. 116th St.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

Elevator Apartments, 353 West 117th St., 5 large roms and tiled bath, electric light, gas range, all outside light; uniformed service; rents $35 to $37.

Graham Court, 7th Av. and 116th St., the best managed house in New York; unexpected removal frees for releasing, at low rent, as early as May 1, 7-room apartment.

$27—7 rooms and bath.
Janitor, 231 West 133d Street.

Laurel Court, 552 West 141st St.—High-class elevator apartments; five and six rooms; electricity, telephone; rents $36 to $50; inducements.

---

508 West 112th St.—To sublet, 5 rooms and bath, all outside; southern exposure, third floor; elevator, electric light; rent $50. Bourne.

143d, 257 West.—Five large, light rooms, $23; inducements. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

West Side.

Colonial Apartments

Must be seen to be appreciated; one block from "L" and Subway; 8 large, light rooms, tiled bath, shower, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; $50 monthly. Apply 29 Columbus Av. or

SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
150 Columbus Av., at 66th St.

---

471 Central Park West,

CORNER 107TH ST.

One large corner apartment, eight rooms, every improvement, $1,300. Apply on premises or to

E. K. VAN WINKLE,
Broadway, at 150th St. 'Phone 4189 Harlem.

LINCOLN

306 West 51st St.

Beautiful apartment, four large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Flat.—A delightful eight-room flat, with bath, at 294 Central Park West, overlooking Central Park Reservoir, may be had from May 1 to Oct. 1 at the low rental of $75 per month; now renting for $116.00. Apply to J. Heidelbach, 295 Greenwich St.

For rent, "Beauclere," Broadway and 100th St., desirable seven-room corner apartment, sixth floor, southeastern exposure; will sublet remaining portion of lease until Oct. 1 at $80 per month; elevator.

For Rent—Apartment, 308 West 97th St., furnished or unfurnished; six rooms, large and light. Call between 12 and 3, Clark.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.

BERKELEY ARMS.

326 TO 332 WEST 98TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
HANDSOME UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS;
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT;
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
SIX ROOMS, $50 TO $65.
SEVEN ROOMS, $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

A single apartment, first floor; eight rooms and bath; all improvements; 251 West 100th St., between Broadway and West End Av.

Single apartment, seven rooms, bath, $47.50; parlor 14x18; all improvements. 131 W. 103d.

EAST SIDE.

"La Casa Blanca"

55 East 76th St.

Near Madison Avenue.

Apartments of 7 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,500; white enameled woodwork throughout; parquet flooring throughout; tiled bathrooms, electric lights, telephone; immediate possession; references required. Tel. 1690—79th.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; rental, $40 to $53. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath, $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 E. 11th St.

Apartments, 6 East 37th, two rooms, bath; latest improvements; $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

---

5 and 6 elegant large light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rents. 238 and 240 East 50th St.

BRONX.

Only a Few Left HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS

948-950-952 TRINITY AV.

EAST OF 161ST ST., 3D AV. L STATION.

5 and 6 large, elegantly finished rooms, with latest up-to-date improvements, including Dutch plaque rails, china cabinet and buffet, extra large wardrobes, hardwood finish throughout, and improved gas broiler.

RENTS $26.00 TO $34.00.

Also rear of Trinity Av., just completed,

939 JACKSON AV.

3 and 4 rooms, all modern improvements; rent moderate.

By week, $3.00 to $5.50.
By month, $15.50 to $23.00.
Apply on premises.

LONGWOOD AV. (PARKWAY) SECTION

JOHNSON HOUSES

1,160-1,204 Hewitt Place,

Bet. Westchester and Longwood Avs.

A SELECT SECTION, (one block from Prospect Av. Subway;) 10 minutes from 116th St. Lenox Av. Subway.

MODELS OF BEAUTY WITH IMPOSING HALLS, RICHLY DECORATED.

5 LARGE ROOMS and BATH...$25 to $28.50
6 " " " " " ... 30 to 34.50
7 " " " " " ... 46

ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND AMPLE CLOSET ROOM.

LENOX AV. EXPRESSES GO TO PROSPECT AV. STATION.

THE A-RE-CO APTS.

992-1036 SIMPSON ST.,

Half block from Simpson St. Subway Station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.

Every modern convenience; electric light, hot water; double floors.

RENTS $22.00 TO $50.00.

CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

LONGWOOD AV. (Parkway) SECTION.

THE JOHNSON HOUSES

1160-1204 HEWITT PLACE,

Bet. Westchester and Longwood Avs.

A SELECT SECTION, one block from Prospect Av. Subway; 10 minutes from Lenox Av., 116th St. Subway.

5 large rooms and bath....$25 to $28.50
6 " " " " ... 30 to 34.00
7 " " " " ... 46

Models of beauty, with all improvements and ample closet room. Lenox Av. express goes to Prospect Av. Sta.

THE DOROTHY APARTMENTS,

N. E. cor. of Marion Av. and 193th St. High-class apartments, with all improvements; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; most desirable and convenient location in Bedford Park; 6 minutes from L or Harlem station.

GEORGE W. FLAGG.

Attention! — High-class apartments of seven rooms and bath, steam, hot water, electric light, in detached three-family brick houses; select neighborhood of Mount Hope, about 7 blocks west of 177th St. "L" Station, Bronx; rents moderate. 1,748-1,752 Topping Av., between 174th and 175th Sts.

170th St., 882 East.—5 and 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; fine location, near 169th St. "L" station; $22 to $27; one month free.

1,181 Tinton Av., 168th St.—Elegant modern apartment, 6 light, airy rooms, all outside, bath; rent, $33. Send for booklet.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments, best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

EVERY TELEPHONE

puts you in touch with the greatest agency for recovering lost articles—the lost and found column of The New York Times.

Bill sent after insertion of advertisement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Finds Lost Articles.

Bankers and Brokers

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Notices of Removal

May 1st

IN The New York Times

FOR SALE.

A young couple must sacrifice magnificent mahogany parlor furniture, beautiful oil paintings, solid brass bed, complete; first-class upright mahogany piano; elegant 9x12 rug, $7; leather chairs, table, leather couch, large gilt mirror, $5; mahogany dresser, chiffonier; sell to-day; be sold at own price. 43 West 112th St., (bell one.)

Actress sacrifices entire contents of fine private house; house for sale or let; choice for newly weds, refined households; grand upright piano, parlor, dining, bedroom sets, mirrors, paintings, curtains, rugs; also separately. 207 East 60th St.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Mnlden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

For Sale.—An antique rosewood four-post bed, 6x6½ ft.; tester handsomely carved; cost $1,000, for $750 delivered. A. Rainey, 139 Madison Av., Monday 10 to 1 o'clock.

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched, Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, French, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS Bargain prices all this month. General T. W. Exchange, 21 Murray St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Manhattan, $15; Keystone, $5; Hammond, Densmore, or Hartford, $7.50. Gay, 1,835 Madison Av.

For Sale—A 30 H. P. runabout, standard make; very fast and racy. A., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

New Underwood typewriter, $50; Burroughs adding machine, $200; cash register, $35. Nathan's, 2 White.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; Bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

"M & S" PLAYER-PIANOS.
Newest models at very special prices and terms. Wonderful effects obtained. Demonstrations and catalogue free.
AN IDEAL HOME PIANO,
As each member of the family can easily play it. Gives the greatest pleasure with least effort. Superb small uprights; rents; very low rates. Factory direct to buyer means very large saving.
MATHUSHEK & SON,
B'way & 47th St. 997 Broad St., Newark, & 77-79 Montgomery St., J. C.

GREAT BARGAINS in slightly used
BRIGGS PIANOS
and other makes, previous to removal to our new building, 24th St., near 5th Av. These pianos have been rented during the Winter and are all warranted.
For sale at low prices, easy terms.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, (18th St.)

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

SMALL PIANOS 50 returned from rental by artists; prices $100 up; easy payments. Used Steinway, Chickering, Sohmer, $65 up; Summer rental rates. James & Holmstrom, 23 E. 14th.

OUVRIER BROS., 13 EAST 14TH
New Pianos to rent at low rates.
Used uprights from $100.
Small monthly payments accepted.

$50 EVERARD UPRIGHT PIANO $50
Also 50 other slightly used pianos at a great reduction.
Pianos rented. Summer rates.
Jacobs Brothers, 21 East 14th St.

STURZ PIANOS
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS,
AT 142 LINCOLN AV.
134th St., Block East of 3d Av.

WINTERROTH PIANOS
at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments.
105 East 14th St., 24 West 125th St.

Elegant upright piano, good maker, like new, bargain; rosewood piano, $65. 270 Willis Av., (139th.)

MACHINERY.

Hoisting Engines.—7x10 Lidgerwoods, 25 H. P.; 7x10 Ryan & McDonald engines, 25 H. P., as well as many other makes and sizes. Pumps—12x16x18 Blake, 14" suc., 12" dis.; 12x15x10 Worthington, 10" suc., 10" dis.; larger and smaller ones, too. We invite you to inspect our full line of new and second-hand machinery at our warehouses. Write for lists and full particulars to Wickes Bros., West and Cedar Sts.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Sullivan County.

HEALTH IN THE HILL TOPS
of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Ry.
If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with purs air, pure water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquitoes, and within Three Hours' Ride from New York—a country heartily recommended by physicians—then send 8 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 135 pages. It gives a list of over 1,000 Hotels, Farms, and Boarding Houses, with their locations, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. Vacation Bureau at 425 Broadway, N. Y.
IN NEW YORK—141, 425, 1,180, 1,354, 1,393 Broadway, 45 Nassau St., 287 4th Ave., 245 Columbus Av., 2,798 3d Ave., 105 West 125th St., 182 5th Ave., Ticket offices, Desbrosses and West 42d St. Ferries, 56 Beaver St., Journal Information Bureau, Columbus Circle and 59th St., Eagle Information Bureau, 26 East 23d St.
IN BROOKLYN—4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Ave., cor. Macon St.; 390 Broadway, Eagle Information Bureau.
On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced ratee will be sold at 425 Broadway; 1354 Broadway; 105 West 125th St.; 56 Beaver St.; 4 Court St., Brooklyn; Weehawken and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning May 30th or 31st.
J. C. ANDERSON, Traffic Manager, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
Atlantic City, N. J.
April
The ending of Lent this year coincides with the beginning of April, the gayest and most distinguished mooth in Atlantic City's famous Spring season. During thie month more eminent visitors and "nice people" are to be found in the great hotels than in any other month of the year, and the absence of the Easter Sunday "INTERRUPTION" enables guests to completely enjoy all the attractions of olimate and artificial entertainment of this festive season with entire satisfaction.
The hotel claims distinction for ite location, its ample public epace devoted to its guests, its high-class music every night throughout the year, but particularly attractive with solo singers at the week-ends during the Spring season and ite ownership management.
All the four dining rooms (two American plan, with the excellent cooking heretofora so popular, and two a la carte, with separate kitchens and French cooks) have white service throughont, and in one of the American rooms, called the "American Palm Room," and in the a la carte rooms smoking is permitted. These are particularly attractive. Ocean and suites with large rooms 34 by 20 feet and a private bath (supplied with both sea water and fresh water and with running ice water) is with every alternate room in the Marlborough and with every room in the Blenheim, which in construction is reputed to be the most completely fireproof hotel in the world. Golf privileges.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
Virginia Av. and the Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Under entire new management. 350 beautifully furnished rooms en suite, with bath, hot and cold sea water attached to all baths. Also public hot sea-water baths. Phone in rooms. Music and social diversions. Terms—American plan, $2.50 per day up; $12.50 weekly up. European plan, $1.50 per day up. Garage. Charles E. Cope, Propr., formerly of Kittatinny, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Hotel Jackson
FIREPROOF. VIRGINIA AV. AND BEACH.
Opposite the Steel Pier.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Special Spring rates, $12.50 per week up, $2.50 per day up, American plan. Refurnished throughout. Finest Cafe in the city. Excellent cuisine. Music. JOHN CRUSE.

ON THE BOARDWALK.
Opposite Steel Pier.
A COMPLETE CHANGE.
Ownerships, Management. New Brass and Iron Beds; German Cooking. Criticism Invited., No advance in rates.
HOTEL ISLESWORTH
Wm. Hyman, Prop. W. F. Green, Mgr.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rate during May and June of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated front rooms, metal beds, excellent table and attentive white service. Booklet. Saturday to Monday, $3.50. J. P. COPE.

THE SCARBOROUGH Beach front and Maryland Av.
Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor, private baths. Excellent ocean view rooms, connecting. Opposite Steel Pier and all attractions. Very finest French cuisine. Always open. Weekly rates, $12.50 and $15. Eleventh season. Personal management of ALFRED WYMAN, Owner.

HOTEL RUDOLF
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; 'phonee in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social feaiuree; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

RALEIGH, Most select and attractive moderate-priced hotel on the beach; accommodations, service, and cuieine excel any in town at similar nrices; capacity 500; all modern convsoiences; special, $12.50 up weekly; booklet. H. J. DYNES.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and eervice superior. Special Spring terms.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

HOTEL ABBEY.—Firsproof; Pacific Av., below Kentucky, close to Beach Piers, and all attractions; capacity, 300. The leading hotel at $10 up weekly; private baths, elevator, southern exposure, open surroundings, &c.; booklet.
OLIVER H. GUTTRIDGE.

HOTEL LAMBORN Maryland Av., near Beach. Under new management. Convenient to piere and amusements. Elevator; to street; suitee with baths, sun parlor; Spring rates. Booklet. O. C. Miller.

WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach.
Elevator; sun parlor; $8 to $15 weekly. F. C. Buhre

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD,
NEW JERSEY.
SEASON UNTIL JUNE.
Spring Attractions.—Motoring, Golf, Riding, Driving, Trap Shooting, Boating.
HORSE SHOW IN MAY.
IDEAL CLIMATE.
THE LAUREL HOUSE,
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES,
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
NOW OPEN.

Massachusetts.

BERKSHIRE HILLS
Dry, Cool, Invigorating Climate. Pure Water
LENOX, MASS.
Scenery of Unsurpassing Beauty
HOTEL ASPINWALL
Open June 10th to November 1st.
Beautiful Drives and well kept Livery. New Auto Garage with Modern Appliances
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager
NEW YORK OFFICE: Town and Country, 289 Fourth Avenue

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS. IN THE BERKSHIRES
Red Lion inn now open. Allen T. Treadway, Heaton Hall opens middle of June. Prop.
New York office, Hotel Longacre.

Long Island.

ARE YOU PLANNING FOR THE SUMMER?
LONG ISLAND
is the ideal territory for a Summer Home. Over 400 miles of shore line on Ocean, Sound and Bays. Trending east and west, is cooled in Summer by the south winds from the Ocean.
Unequaled for bathing, boating, driving and automobiling.
The Long Island Railroad Co. now issues monthly commutation tickets at uniform rates each month, which are much lower than the rates formerly paid under the graduated plan by Summer Commuters.
"Summer Resorts on Long Island," a book containing a list of hotels and boarding houses, also a folder giving list of real estate agents who have cottages to rent, free on application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices—120 Broadway, 95 Fifth Av., 613 Sixth Av., 674 Columbus Av., and 51 West 125th St., N. Y. City; 336 Fulton St., 188 Broadway, Brooklyn, or mailed upon receipt of 4c. postage by H. M. SMITH, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

MARBLEHEAD
ROCK-MERE INN
(CAPACITY 300.)
Faces all the Yachting. Superior Cuisine and Service.
High Class in Every Detail.
BOOKLET.
G. H. BRACKETT.

Berkshire Hills.—$2,000 will buy farm 135 acres; one hour from Springfield to station; fruit, vegetables, hay, wood, grazing land, spring water; house ten rooms; barn, ice house, &c.; high elevation; delightful scenery; just the place for home or boarding house. Address Homestead, Box 338 Times, Times Square.

New Hampshire.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
The New Profile House
C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.
Built in 1906. Open July 1st to Oct. 1st. One of the largest of leading resort hotels, where only the best can be obtained. 20 private Cottages, Golf, Tennis, Good Roads. Fine Garage. Original hotel 1852-1905.
Boston—The Vendome—Commonwealth Ave.

Adirondacks.

Hotel Ampersand
AND COTTAGES
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE
The Ampersand is famed for its healthfull and invigorating climate, absolute exemption from hay fever and malaria, inspiring scenery, delightful walks, perfect golf links, tennis courts, fishing, boating, bathing, and superior music.
W. K. HILL, Mgr.,
(late of Hotel Wentworth, New Castle, N.H.)
1,180 BROADWAY, COR. 28TH ST.
'Phone 4748 Madison.

Catskill Mountains.

THE REXMERE.
Rest equipped hotel in Western Catskills. Situated in Beautiful Churchill Park, Stamford, N. Y. Golf on hotel grounds; 40 rooms, with bath, en suite. Booking office: Miss Alexander, care of Montauk Bank, B'klyn, N. Y. Tel. 4700 Prospect.

Hudson River Counties.

THE COLONIAL,
KITCHAWAN-ON-CROTON LAKE, N. Y.
32 miles from New York. Altitude, 800 ft. Steam Heat. Open Fireplaces. Rooms with private baths. Golf, Tennis, Outdoor Sports. Accommodations for Autos. Exclusive Patronage. Booklet. Opens May 29th. H. S. & A. P. WHITE. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE.

Westchester County

DEAN HOUSE Lake Mahopac, Putnam Co., N. Y.
Old Summer resort, pleasantly located, commodious lawns running to lake; fine shade trees; perfectly healthy. Booklet sent on application. A. H. DEAN, Proprietor.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alsbarna, 15 East 11th St.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE KITTATINNY.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Now open, capacity 400. Most beautiful, healthful resort to spend spring season. Climate mild, air dry, invigorating, magnificent scenery, delightful walks and drives. Trout fishing. Best appointed hotel. Has its own park, over 200 acres. Mountain spring water, steam heat, open grates, baths, elevators, electric lights, running water in rooms, sun parlors, orchestra, boating, golf, tennis, bowling, pool, &c. 1907 booklet showing hotel, scenes in Kittatinny Park and other points. Auto route map, New York to Water Gap on application. Special spring rates. Livery and Garage. G. FRANK COPE, Prop.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
LONG BEACH, L. I., NEW YORK
$150,000 IN IMPROVEMENTS
Remodelled. Redecorated and Refurnished
Will open about June 20th under the personal management of MR. W. JOHNSON QUINN.
Room Clerk At Long Beach Every Sunday
Booking office now open at the
HOTEL EMPIRE, Broadway and 63rd St.
THE SOUTH COAST HOTEL CO., Proprietors.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL
GARDEN CITY - - - Long Island
18 miles from N.Y. Open all the year. Quiet, refined, exclusive. Booklet. J. J. Lannin Co., Props.

HOTEL
GRAMATAN
BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

Manhanset House & Cottages
Manhanset Manor, Shelter Island, N. Y.
Open June 20th to Sept. 15th. Accommodates 500; a high-class modern hotel, refined and exclusive; golf, tennis, riding, driving, motoring, boating, bathing, fishing. For rates and booklet, address 23 Union Square, N. Y. Tel. 1277 Stuyvesant. J. J. Lannin Co., Props. Also props. Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, N. Y., and Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
SAG HARBOR, L. I.
Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating, and fishing; all modern improvements; stable accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or trains; rates, $10 and upward. Address JOHN K. MORRIS, The Mansfield, 12 West 44th St., New York City. Telephone, 16—Sag Harbor, L. I.

Pocono Mountains.

Where You Can Catch Trout
NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN
Located in the Poconos; modern hotel; 3 hrs. from New York. Booklet. W. I. & M. D. Price, P. O. Canadensle, Pa., Cresco Sta., Lackawanna R. R.

Virginia.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN.
New Pompeian Baths. Booklet Frss.
Geo. F. Adams, Fortress Monroe, Va.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Port Washington.—An old Colonial mansion (modern plumbing) forty minutes from New York, opposite Manhassett Yacht Club; large, shady grounds; good food; references desired. Address N. D., Box 881 Times, Times Square.

EXCURSIONS.

A party under special escort will leave the Eastern cities May 31 for a Delightful Spring Tour to
The Canadian Rockies
SCENIC ALASKA
AND
The YELLOWSTONE PARK, The Wonderland of America.
Ths outward journey from St. Paul will be ovsr the "Soo Line" and Canadian Pacific Railway, visiting Banff Springs, and the return via ths Northern Pacific Railway. Also, on the same date, a party for the Pacific Northwest and the Park, omitting the Alaska voyage.
Tours to the Park, ths Northwest, and Alaska, going via the Great Lakes, July 6 and 13, and, omitting the Great Lakes, July 24.
Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all Points.
Send for descriptive book, mentioning trip desired.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Tel. 6960 Gramercy.
New York: 25 Union Sq.
Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

TWO DAYS IN
WASHINGTON!
TWO MONTHS IN
EUROPE!
All Expenes Plan Trips.
$12 and $275 up.
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

THE FAMOUS NEW HEALTH RESORT on ths tourist route from London to Switzerland, Milan, Florence.
SALSOMAGGIORE
PARMA
ITALY
2 Houre From Milan.
30 Hours From London.
Season, April to November.
Noted for its picturesque and healthful location and the curative powers of the springs. A fashionable pleasure rendezvous of the elite as well as a health resort.
THE GRAND HOTEL DES THERMES
Beautifnlly situated on a wooded hill surrounded by lawns and gardens Furnished for comfort with elegant simplicity. Modern in every respect. Restaurant, especial culeine. Baths of hotel connected with the salt spring.
Write or call for booklet and pamphlet, "Before the Wind."
TOWN & COUNTRY BUREAU
289 4th Ave., New York City

UNIVERSITY HOTEL
Opposite Euston Station,
LONDON
Delightful situation at the rear of University College, overlooking Endsleigh Gardens. Convenient to all parts of London and Continental Railroad stations. Bedrooms, (light and attendance,) including breakfast, $1.25 per day up.
BOOKLET TOWN & COUNTRY, 289 4th Av., N. Y.

LONDON ST. JAMES' PARK, S.W., Bet. Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace. Near shopping centres and theatres.
St. ERMINS
Delightful and Fashionable Hotel; 600 Rooms; Bedrooms, large and small suites, with private baths. Reasonable. For descriptive Booklet, address TOWN AND COUNTRY, 289, Fourth Av., New York. (Telegrams "Erminites, London.")

SUMMER CAMPS.

Camp Punkwana for Girls, LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE
New Hampshire, WHITE MOUNTAINS.
4th season. Rowing, swimming, instruction optional. The Misses Blake, 127 W. 56th St., N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

FOR SUMMER.—By gentleman and mother, on south shore Long Island, or south of Sandy Hook, within daily convenient commuting distance of city, near sea bathing and country surroundings, in refined private American family, cottage, small first-class boarding house, or hotel, two good, separate rooms and excellent table board. Reply for one week, giving means of access, city reference, and reasonably long terms, to E. G. P., 353 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Country board for father, mother, and child 7 years old, within half hour's ride from New York. State terms, W., Box 307 Times, Times Square.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC, (20,904 tons,) May 4, 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....June 1, June 29
NEW YORK.....May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS.....May 18, June 15, July 13
PHILADELPHIA.....May 25, June 22, July 20

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
MINNETONKA .....May 4, 11 A.M.; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS .....May 11, 5 A.M.; June 8
MINNEHAHA.....May 18, 9:30 A. M.; June 15
MESABA.....May 25, 9 A.M.; June 22

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
KROONLAND.May 4, 10:30 AM; June 1, July 13
VADERLAND..May 11, 3:30 P.M.; June 8, Jy. 6
FINLAND..May 18, 8:30 A.M.; June 15, July 27
ZEELAND.May 25, 2:30 P.M.; June 22, July 20

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
TEUTONIC....May 1, 10 A.M.
ARABIC..... July 4
BALTIC.....May 8, 3 P.M.; June 14, July 11
MAJESTIC....May 15, 10 A. M.
CEDRIC..May 17, 8:30 A. M.; June 20, July 18
CELTIC..May 31, 8:30 A. M.; June 27, July 25
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
CELTIC..May 4, 11 AM. (from Pier 15, N.R.)
†ADRIATIC..May 22, June 19, July 17.
TEUTONIC...May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC.....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC.....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC .....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
ROMANIC .....July 15, 3 P.M.
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC ...May 18, 2:30 P.M.; June 29, Aug. 10
ROMANIC .....June 8, 9 A.M.
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser ...May 7, 10 AM Kronprinz..July 10, 9 AM
K. W. II..May 14, 7:30 AM Kaiser...July 30, 10 AM
Kronp'z..May 21, 10 AM K. Wm. II..Aug. 6, 5 AM
Kaiser...June 4, 10 AM Kronp'z..Aug. 13, 7:30 AM
K. Wm. II..June 11, 6 AM Cecilie(new)Au. 20, 1 PM
Kronpr'z..June 18, 10 AM Kaiser..Aug. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser...July 2, 10 AM K. Wm. II..Sept. 3, 1 PM
K. Wm. II..July 9, 6 AM Kronprinz..Sep. 10, 7 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN, 10 AM.
Gera .....Apr. 30 Barbarossa.....June 8
*Main.....May 2 Kaiserin.....June 13
Kurfuerst.....May 9 Friedrich.....June 20
*Rhein.....May 16 P. Alice.....June 25
Friedrich.....May 18 Bremen.....July 4
P. Alice.....May 23 Barbarossa.....July 11
Bremen.....May 28 Kurfuerst.....July 18
*Main.....June 6 Friedrich.....July 23
*Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.
Barbarossa .....May 4 *Neckar .....July 20
K. Luise .....May 11 K. Luise .....July 27
K. Albert .....May 18 K. Albert .....Aug. 3
P. Irene .....June 1 P. Irene .....Aug. 17
*Neckar .....June 8 K. Luise .....Aug. 31
K. Luise .....June 15 K. Albert.....Sept. 7
K. Albert .....June 29 *Neckar.....Sept. 14
P. Irene .....July 13 P. Irene.....Sept. 21
*Omits Genoa.
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hamburg-American.

Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.
Plymouth--Cherbourg—Hamburg
*Deutschl'd..Ap.30, 6:30 AM Waldersee...May 18
Patricia..May 4, 10:30 AM *Amerika...May 23
*Bluecher....May 9, 3 PM Penn'lv'nia..May 25
*Kaiserin...May 16, 8 AM *Deutschl'd..May 30
*Among special features of these vessels are: Grill Room, Gymnasium, Palm Garden, Ritz-Carlton Restaurant, Elevators, Electric Baths.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
†HAMBURG..May 7, June 11, Aug. 13, Sept. 24
††IOLTKE..May 28, July 2, Sept. 3, Oct. 15
*Has Grill Room. †Has Gymnasium.

Summer Cruises
DURING JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
to the Norwegian Fjords, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Iceland and European Seaside resorts. Send for programme.
TOURIST BUREAU.
R. R. Tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel. Travelers' Checks, Good All Over the World.
OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

CUNARD LINES

From Piers 31-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Passengers booked through to London and Paris.
Lucania..May 4, 10 AM Campania..May 18, 9 AM
Caronia..May 7, noon Carmania..May 21, 11 AM
Umbria..May 11, 6 AM Etruria..May 25, 1 PM

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE.
TO FIUME VIA
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND TRIESTE.
PANNONIA.....May 2, noon; June 20, Aug. 8
CARPATHIA. {calling also at GENOA, } May 16, 10 AM.; July 4, Aug. 22
SLAVONIA.....May 30, noon; July 18, Sept. 5
VERNON H. BROWN, Gen'l Agent, $1-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE

10,000 Ton Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers Direct to
Norway, Sweden and Denmark
Sailing from New York at noon.
C. F. Tietgen...May 2 United States...June 0
Oscar II.....May 9 C. F. Tietgen.....June 13
Hellig Olav.....May 23 Oscar II.....June 20
Saloon, $60 and upward; second cabin, $50.
After May 10, Saloon $70 and up, 2d Cabin $55.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., 1 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry
Ethiopia..Apr. 30, noon Furnessia..May 11, 2 PM
Columbia..May 4, noon Caledonia..May 18, noon
Saloon, $50; 2d Cabin, $35; 3d Class, $27.50 and upward, according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list
Statendam....May 1, 10 A. M.; June 5, July 10
Noordam.....May 8, 2 P. M.; June 12, July 17
Ryndam.....May 15, 7 A.M.; June 19, July 24
Potsdam.....May 22, Noon; June 26, Aug. 7
New Amst'dam(new) May 29, 6 AM; July 3; Aug. 14
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	Lv. N.Y.A	Lv. N.Y.B
Buffalo Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*9.40 AM	*9.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	*12.10 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Ex.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
FAST BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.35 PM	*8.00 PM

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Shipping and Mai ls

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:05 | Sun sets..6:32 | Moon rises.. ..

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:36	8:00	1:32	1:48
Governors Island	7:45	8:10	2:00	2:06
Hell Gate	9:38	10:03	3:32	3:38

Arrived—Saturday, April 27.

SS La Lorraine, Havre, April 20.
SS Main, Bremen, April 24.
SS Lucania, Liverpool, April 20.
SS Re d'Italia, Palermo, April 11.
SS Patricia, Hamburg, April 18.
SS Guthell, Shields, April 11.
SS Manchester Merchant, Hamburg, April 9.
SS City of Macon, Savannah, April 24.
SS Nueces, Galveston, April 20.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, April 21.
SS Korona, Bermuda, April 24.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, April 24.
SS Tallsman, Manzanillo, April 15.
SS Citti di Milano, Naples, April 11.
SS Kjeld, Gibraltar, April 20.
SS Esperanza, Havana, April 23.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, April 26.
SS Sannio, St. Michaels, April 19.
SS Coamo, San Juan, April 23.
SS Navarra, Manzanillo, April 12.
SS Jersey City, Swansea, April 10.
SS America, Marseilles, —.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Deutschland, Hamburg	3:00 A.M.	6:30 A.M.
Graecia, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Gera, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Germanis, Naples	——	——
Apache, Jacksonville	——	8:00 P.M.
C. of Macon, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Rs d'Italia, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Teutonic, Liverpool	0:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Italian Prince, Argentine	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Virginia, Inagua	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Graecia, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Antilla, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	——	3

PART FOUR
SPORTING NEWS SECTION

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1907.

PART FOUR
SPORTING NEWS SECTION

COLUMBIA TAKES TWO-MILE TITLE

Beats Dartmouth, Yale, and Princeton in Penn's Relay Carnival.

GREAT SERIES OF CONTESTS

Chicago Wins the One-Mile Race and Michigan the Four-Mile — Champions in Special Events.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Columbia, Chicago, and Michigan won the intercollegiate relay championships on Franklin Field to-day, in the presence of 15,000 spectators, from the pick of the runners of the larger colleges in America. Columbia won the two-mile title from Yale, Dartmouth, Cornell, and Princeton. Chicago beat Pennsylvania, and Michigan downed Penn in the four-mile race. No records were broken, for, while the track was in fine condition, there was a bit of wind that handicapped the runners, and the day was brisk almost to cold.

The victory of Columbia was won after one of the most exciting races of the day. Taking the lead at the start, the Blue and White runers held it until the last relay. Then Jennings of Dartmouth shot ahead of Sanders, the Columbia representative, and led him all the way to the stretch, but he had not the stamina to sustain his great effort, and Sanders won out in one of the finest races of his career, finishing five yards to the good. Pennsylvania was without Taylor in the mile, and Chicago took the lead at the start and was never headed, while Michigan, too, led all the way in her race against the crack Eastern distance runners.

The results of the invitation events were even more notable athletically than the relays. Claude Allen of the Irish-American Athletic Club, the American champion, wearing the colors of Syracuse University, won the pole vault with a performance of 11 feet 10¼ inches. He then made a try to beat the world's record of 12 feet 4⅞ inches. Though he failed in this he succeded in clearing the bar at the remarkable height of 12 feet 1¼ inches. Shaw of Dartmouth won a remarkably close, interesting hurdle race from Hubbard of Amherst, McCullough of Pennsylvania, and Talcott of Cornell, who had qualified for the final, in the excellent time of 15 2-5 seconds. Garrels of Michigan narrowly missed a new world's record for the discus, hurling the missile 135 feet 9 inches. Moffett, Pennsylvania, won the high jump at 6 feet, Talbott of Mercersburg the hammer throw, with 153 feet 6½ inches, Krueger of Swarthmore the shot-put, with 43 feet 6 inches, and O'Connell of the New York Athletic Club the broad jump, with 22 feet 6 inches.

The championships for high schools and preparatory schools furnished fine sport, good time being made, notwithstanding the wind. Hill School of Pottstown won the preparatory school championship, and Brooklyn Manual Training captured the high school National championship. The Wendell Phillips High School of Chicago did not get a place. Summaries:

RELAY NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

High Schools, One Mile.—Won by Brooklyn Maoual Training; Philadelphia Central High School, second; Chicago University, third. Time—3:36 2-5.

Preparatory Schools, One Mile.—Won by Hill School, Pottstown, Penn.; Centenary Collegiate Institute, New York, second; St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I., third. Time—3:36.

Freshmen, One Mile.—Won by Pennsylvania; Princeton, second. Time—3:33 1-5.

Universities, One Mile.—Won by Chicago, (Quigley, Barker, Lingle, and Merriam;) Pennsylvania, (Whitham, Haydock, Bonsack, and Cartmell,) second. Time by quarters—0:51, 1:42 3-5, 2:35, 3:25 2-5.

Two Miles.—Won by Columbia, (Hoyns, Sanders, Hetherington, and Zink;) Dartmouth, (Prichard, Evans, Shipley, and Jennings,) second; Yale, (Williams, Frissell, Tilson, and Parsons,) third. Time by half-miles—2:02 3-5, 4:02 3-5, 6:06 1-5, 8:11 4-5.

Four Miles.—Won by Michigan, (Maloney, Ramey, Coe, Rowe;) Pennsylvania, (Laise, Root, Jones, Haskins,) second. Time by miles—1:43 4-5, 0:23 4-5, 12.37 2-5, 18:39 2-5.

OTHER RELAY RACES.

Preparatory Schools and Academies, One Mile.—Won by Georges School, Philadelphia; Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., second; Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, third. Time—3:35.

Colleges, One Mile.—Won by Ursinus, Collegeville, Penn.; Brooklyn Poly Institute, second; Brooklyn Law School, third. Time—3:48 3-5.

One Mile.—Won by St. John's College, Annapolis; Gallaudet, Washington, D. C., second; Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, third. Time—3:39.

One Mile.—Won by Havarford College; Western Maryland, second; Rutgers, third. Time—3:33.

One Mile.—Won by Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Wesleyan, second. Time—3:36.

One Mile.—Won by Swarthmore; Ohio State University, second; Lafayette, third. Time—3:30 3-5.

SPECIAL EVENTS.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Rulon-Miller, Princeton; Reid, Amherst, second; Gamble, Princeton, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Shaw, Dartmouth; Hubbard, Amherst, second; McCulloch, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:15 2-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by Allen, Syracusa, with 11 feet 10¼ inches; Gelding, Chicago, second, with 11 feet 7 inches, Norris, Illinois, third, with 11 feet 4 inches.

High Jump.—Won by Moffitt, Pennsylvania, with 6 feet; Risley, Colgate, second, with 5 feet 11 inches; R. L. and R. C. Rossman, Cornell, tied for third at 5 feet 9 inches.

Shotput.—Won by Kreuger, Swarthmore, with 43 feet 6 inches; Garrels, Michigan, second, with 42 feet 6½ inches; Talbott, Mercersburg Academy, third, with 41 feet 7¾ inches.

Hammer Throw.—Won by Talbott, Mercersburg, with 153 feet 9½ inches; Horr, Syracuse, second, with 146 feet 6 inches; Russell, Chicago, third, with 146 feet 3 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by O'Connell, New York A. C., with 22 feet 6 inches; Mount Pleasant, Carlisle Indians, second, with 21 feet 5½ inches; Simons, Princeton, third, with 21 feet 4 inches.

Discus Throw.—Won by Garrels, Michigan, with 135 feet 9 inches; Horr, Syracuse, second, with 127 feet 8 inches; Talbott, Mercersburg, third, with 125 feet 4 inches.

Dartmouth Wins by Bunching Hits.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 27.—Dartmouth won from Harvard, 4 to 3, to-day, by bunching hits in the seventh inning, although the Crimson players made a fine rally in the ninth. Skillin, although batted hard at times, struck out eleven Harvard men, and was very effective until the ninth. Score:

DARTMOUTH.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Schild'r, 1b	0	0	7	1	0
Merritt, rf	0	1	0	0	0
M'Devitt, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Skillin, p	0	1	0	1	0
Greb'n, 3b	1	3	2	1	1
Rich'n, ss	1	1	1	0	0
Norton, 2b	0	2	4	1	0
Schop'y, c	1	0	11	2	0
McLain, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Total	4	3	27	9	1

HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Harvey, cf	0	0	0	1	0
Briggs, 1b	1	1	13	0	3
McCall, 2b	1	2	2	5	0
Dexter, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Simons, ss	0	0	1	4	1
Pounds, rf	0	0	2	0	1
Pritch'd, 3b	0	0	0	2	1
Currier, c	0	1	7	0	0
Hartford, p	0	0	0	6	0
*Leonard	0	0	1	0	0
Total	3	8	27	15	6

*Batted for Pounds in ninth.

Dartmouth	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0—4
Harvard	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Gov. Hughes at Baseball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 27.—With Gov. Hughes as an interested spectator Cornell defeated St. Bonaventure at baseball to-day by the score of 5 to 0. The Governor hastened from a meeting of the Board of Trustees to Percy Field, accompanied by Dean Thomas F. Crane of the Cornell faculty. He arrived at the beginning of the fifth inning and remained until the end of the game. Cornell won the game by fast fielding and heavy hitting by Ebeling and Salgeow. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Cornell	0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 *—5	9	3
St. Bonaventure	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	7	1

Crescent A. C. Downs Seventh Regt.

The pitching of Mackay, formerly of Yale, was the feature of the game yesterday between the Crescent Athletic Club and the Seventh Regiment teams at Bay Ridge, when the former defeated the military team by the score of 14 to 1. The game was in doubt up to the last half of the eighth inning, when Edwards went to pieces and the Crescents scored 11 runs. Mackay drove the ball over the left fielder's head with the bases full for a home run. Mackay kept the six hits scored against him well scattered and the only run scored by the soldiers was due to an error. Score:

Seventh Reg.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
N. Y. A. C.	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	11	*	—14

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Poor Fielding and Killian's Wildness Gave Jersey City Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27.—A combination of poor fielding and free passes on the part of Killan in the first inning and heavy batting in the eighth inning of to-day's game gave Jersey City a 5 to 2 victory over Providence. Two or three times Providence made enough hits to fill the bases, but the following batsmen were unable to turn the trick. But one Jersey error was costly, and that one permitted Chadbourne to circle the bases when Woods threw the ball into the bleachers in fielding a short bunt. In the eighth, with two men on bases, Poland sent the ball clear out to the fence, Hanford's great catch preventing the tieing of the game. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
*Clement, lf	0	0	3	0	0
V'and'ft, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Halligan, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Hanford, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Kelster, 2b	2	1	2	2	1
Merritt, ss	1	1	0	3	1
Woods, 3b	0	0	1	4	2
McManus, c	1	2	3	0	0
Pfanm'r, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	5	7	27	11	4

PROVIDENCE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Poland, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Lord, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Chad'ne, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Abstein, 1b	1	1	12	1	0
Paterson, c	0	1	4	0	1
Duffy, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Alder, 2b	0	0	3	3	2
Dooin, ss	0	2	3	2	1
Killian, p	0	0	0	4	1
†Alcott	0	1	0	0	0
Total	2	9	*26	10	5

*Clements out, hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Killian in the ninth inning.

Jersey City	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—5
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2

Two-base hit—McManus. Stolen base—Clement. Sacrifice hits—Vandegrift, Wood (2.) First base on balls—Off Killian, 3. Struck out—By Pfanmiller, 2; by Killian, 4. Double play—Abstein, unassisted. Hit by pitched ball—By Killian, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Rorty. Time of game—Two hours.

Bartley's Wildness Was Costly.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 27.—Bartley's wildness was responsible for the defeat of Baltimors by Newark, at Wiedenmayer's Park yesterday afternoon by a score of 3 to 2. Newark scored ons run in the first inning, and two in the third, but was unable to add to ths score during the remaining innings. Baltimore outbatted Newark, but could not make the hits when they were needed. Score:

NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Engle, ss	1	1	3	3	1
Mahling, 2b	0	0	3	1	1
C'kman, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
Sharpe, lb	1	0	10	2	0
Zacher, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Jones, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Perry, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Stanage, c	0	0	8	1	0
McCafty, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	3	6	27	14	2

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Hara, lf	0	0	2	4	0
Rapp, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Duno, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Dem'tt, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Hunter, 1b	1	0	11	0	0
Byers, c	1	1	3	4	3
Lynch, ss	0	0	2	5	0
Burrell, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Bartley, p	0	1	0	1	0
*Hearne	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	24	12	1

*Batted for Lynch in ninth.

Newark	1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 *—3
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—2

Earned runs—Nawark, 2; Baltimore, 1. Two-bass hits—Byers, Engle. Bases on balls—Off McCafferty, 4; off Bartley, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Hunter, 1. Sacrifice hit—Mahling. Struck out—By McCafferty, 6; by Bartley, 4. Left on bases—Newark, 6; Baltimore, 6. Double play—Engle, Sharpe and Cockman. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R	H	E
Rochester	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	2
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2	6	4

Batteries—Pappalau and Doran; Moffitt and Hurley. Umpire—Mr. Cusack.

AT BUFFALO.

	R	H	E
Montreal	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—3		
Buffalo	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1		

Batteries—Hughes and Connor. Tozier and McAllister. Umpire—Mr. Owens.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	2	0	1.000	Montreal	1	1	.500
Jersey City	2	1	.667	Newark	1	2	.333
Baltimore	2	1	.667	Providence	1	2	.333
Buffalo	1	1	.500	Rochester	0	2	.000

Connecticut League.

At New London—New London, 2; Norwich, 3.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 4; New Haven, 3.
At Hartford—Hartford, 5; Waterbury, 6.
At Springfield—Springfield, 8; Holyoke, 7.

New England League.

At Lowell, Mass.—Lowell, 1; Haverhill, 1 (called at end of twentieth inning—darkness.)
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 1; Brockton, 0.
At New Bedford—Lynn, 7; New Bedford, 2.
At Fall River—Fall River, 4; Worcester, 1.

Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 5; Nashville, 6.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 2; Memphis, 6 (thirteen innings.)
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 8; Birmingham, 4.
At Shreveport—Shreveport, 5; Little Rock, 2.

American Association.

At Toledo—Toledo, 11; Minneapolis, 4.
At Indianapolis—Milwaukee, 6; Indianapolis, 5.
At Louisville—Louisville, 3; St. Paul, 2.
At Columbus—Columbus, 2; Kansas City, 0.

South Atlantic League.

At Augusta—Augusta, 6; Jacksonville, 1.
At Savannah—Savannah, 1; Charleston, 0.
At Macon—Macon, 1; Columbia, 5.

Scores of Other Games.

At Emmettsburg, Md.:

	R	H	E
Mt. St. Mary's	5 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 x—9	9	2
Lebanon Val	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	4

Batteries—Barrett and O'Brien; Weldmond, Goodhart, Kirkwood, and Waugtell.

At Pennington Depot, N. J.:

	R	H	E
Penington Sem.	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 x—2	6	2
Northeast Manl.	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	7	2

Batteries—Burdsall and Bernler; Carr and Scattergood.

At Annapolis, Md.:

	R	H	E
Mary'd Ath.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1	7	3
Naval Academy	2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 x—3	3	2

Batteries—Kohlepp and Diffendorfer; Meade and Hambuch.

At Macomb's Dam Park:

	R	H	E
Woods' 7th Av.	4 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0—3	12	11
Woods' 5th Av.	3 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0—8	6	5

Batteries—Casey and Mertz; Davis and Cohen.

At Commercial Field:

	R	H	E
Morris High	1 1 0 0 1 0 4 0 0—7	9	3
Commercial	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0—5	9	3

Batteries—Yule, Gorsch, and Ahles; Lyons and King.

At Saratoga Park—

	R	H	E
Howards	2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—3	6	2
Clifton	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	8	4

Batteries—Norwig, Hohman, and Strathan; Vaughan and Schurr.

At Saratoga Park—

	R	H	E
Macon A. C.	3 0 0 0 0 5 6 0 *—14	18	1
Euclid School	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	5

Batteries—Sullivan and Ryan; Holtorf and La Place.

At Carlisle—Dickinson, 6; Lehigh, 7.

At Easton, Penn.—Lafayette, 1; Franklin and Marshall, 0, (thirteen innings.)

At Chapel Hill, N. C.—University of North Carolina, 4; William and Mary, 0.

At Greensboro—Guilford College, 9; Waka Forest, 0.

At Portsmouth—Portsmouth, 1; Roanoke, 2.

At Fordham Field—Fordham Preparatory, 14; St. Joseph's Institute, 0.

At Medford, Mass.—Colby, 6; Tufts, 5.

At Williamstown, Mass.—Williams, 6; University of Vermont, 2.

At Amherst, Mass.—Amherst, 16; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 4.

At Brunswick, Me.—Bowdoin, 10; Boston College, 3.

At Lawiston, Maine.—Bates, 14; Kent's Hill, 10.

At Exeter, N. H.—Phillips Exeter, 8; University of Maine, 7.

At Providence, R. I.—Brown, 5; Carlisle, 1.

At Cornwall-on-Hudson.—New York Military Academy, 15; Kingston High School, 6.

At Syracuse.—Syracuse, 18; Hamilton, 0.

At Poughkeepsie—Riverview Academy, 12, Peekskill, 9.

At Princston, N. J.—Haverford College, 13; Princeton Freshman, 2.

At New Brunawick, N.J.—Wesleyan, 4; Rutgers, 3.

At Blairstown, N. J.—Blair Academy, 15; Poly Prep., 9.

At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 8; University of Georgia, 3.

At Washington, D. C.—Fordham, 2; Georgetown, 2 (game called; darkness.)

At Springfield—Springfield Training School, 14; Massauchsetts Agricultural College, 0.

At Lexington, Va.—Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1; Virginia Military Institute, 9.

At Morristown.—Loyola School, 20; Morristown, 7. Morris Academy, 3; Newark H. S., 0.

At New Haven.—Dean Academy, 9; Yale Freshmen, 7.

At Tarrytown, N. Y.—Irving School, 9; Goff School, 5. Irving Second, 13; Nyack High, 8.

At Brooklyn, N. Y.—Manhattan College Preparatory, 6; St. John's College, 4.

At Troy—Troy, 9; Albany, 6.

"YANKEES" DROP LAST HOME GAME

Washington Defeats New York Americans In Ten-Inning Contest by Score, 3 to 2.

BROOKLYN'S GOOD FIGHT

"Giants" Unable to Secure Victory Until Ninth Inning — Close Scores In Both Leagues.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 3; New York, 2; (10 inn.)
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Detroit, 13; St. Louis, 5.
Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburg, 4; Cincinnati, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	8	4	.666
Chicago	8	4	.666
Detroit	8	4	.666
New York	7	4	.636
Cleveland	5	5	.500
Washington	4	7	.367
Boston	4	8	.333
St. Louis	2	10	.167

Clubs.	N. Y.	Chi.	Cle.	Det.	Bos.	Phil.	Wash.	St. L.	Won.
New York	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	7
Chicago	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	5	8
Cleveland	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	5
Detroit	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	8
Boston	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Philadelphia	1	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	8
Washington	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
St. Louis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lost	4	4	5	4	3	4	7	10	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	9	2	.818
New York	10	3	.769
Pittsburg	6	3	.666
Philadelphia	6	5	.545
Boston	6	6	.500
Cincinnati	4	7	.367
St. Louis	3	10	.231
Brooklyn	1	9	.100

Clubs.	Phi.	N. Y.	Chi.	Phil.	Bos.	Pitg.	St. L.	Bkl.	Won.
Chicago	—	—	3	—	—	2	4	3	9
New York	—	—	—	3	4	—	2	3	10
Cincinnati	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4
Philadelphia	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	6
Boston	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	6
Pittsburg	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	6
St. Louis	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Brooklyn	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Lost	2	3	7	5	6	3	10	9	

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington Beats "Yankees" In the Tenth on Williams's Error.

In the tenth inning of a fast, intensely interesting contest Washington yesterday won the fourth and final game of the series from the "Yankees" at American League Park. There was a great turn out to see the match, and the excitement in the closing innings was tremendous. After a pitchers' battle between Patten and Hogg in which the Senator had slightly the better of the argument, the game reached the final stage with the score tied at 1 to 1. Washington batted in one run and the Yankees tied the game again in their half of the ninth. Then Washington got another in the tenth, and though the Yankees made a game rally, they were unable to get the score across the plate. The game ended with the total 3 to 2 in favor of the Washington.

Washington was the first to score in the third. They held the lead until the sixth, when New York tallied on a base on balls, a wild pitch, and an out. Then in the ninth Hogg allowed Jones a single, then Perrine sacrificed him to second, and Ganley's single brought in the run. It looked like the finish for the Yankees, but Kleinow revived hopes by a pretty single. Thomas was sent in to bat for Hogg and sacrificed him to second, but Conroy flied out, and it was up to Willie Keeler. He came to time with a clean hit that sent the catcher scampering across the plate.

The enthusiasm was riotous as Kleinow touched the plate, but Elberfeld cut it short with a fly to Altizer. The crowd then settled down for the tenth inning. Keefe was sent into replace Hogg, and Schlafly opened up with a single. Cross followed with a second. On Anderson's hit to Elberfeld Cross was caught at second base. Altizer then drove the ball at Williams, who fumbled and allowed Schlafly to cross the plate with what proved to be the winning run. The two Senators then tried a double steal, but Kleinow caught Anderson at third and an instant later nailed Altizer on the same play.

In the Yankees' tenth inning Chase got a life on Cross's error and took second on La Porte's sacrifice. Hoffman, however, died at first base on a hit to Jones and Williams flew out to Anderson. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Elberfeld, ss	0	0	2	0	1
Chase, 1b	0	1	7	1	0
Laporte, 3b	0	0	4	1	1
H'fman, cf	0	0	5	1	0
Will'me, 2b	0	1	3	1	1
Kleinow, c	1	2	5	3	0
Hogg, p	0	1	0	4	0
Keefe, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	30	11	3

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ganley, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Sch'fly, 2b	1	3	4	3	1
Cross, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
And'son, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Altizer, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Jones, 1b	1	1	14	0	0
Perrine, ss	0	0	2	5	1
Warner, c	0	1	3	3	0
Patten, p	0	0	0	5	0
Total	3	11	30	16	3

Two-base hits—Cross, Kleinow. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Laporte, Hoffman, Hogg, Thomas. Cross, Jones, Perrina. (2.) First bases on balls—Off Hogg, 2; off Patten, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2; Washington, 1. Struck out—By Hogg, 3; by Patten, 2. Stolen bases—Schlafly, Ganley, Altizer. Hit by pitched ball—Laporte. Left on bases—New York, 11; Washington, 8. Wild pitch—Patten. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Chicago's Early Lead Wins Game.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 27.—Chicago defeated Cleveland to-day, 6 to 2. Hesa was wild and ineffective in tha first inning, when Chicago scored four runs. Rhoades pitched well, but Bradlay's errors allowed two more runs. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H'man, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Stovall, 1b	0	0	12	1	0
Flick, rf	0	0	4	1	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	2	2	6	0
O'Brien, ss	0	0	1	2	1
Bradley, 3b	0	1	2	0	2
Birm'm, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Wake'd, c	0	0	0	0	0
Clark, c	0	1	3	0	1
Hess, p	0	0	0	1	0
Rhoades, p	0	2	0	2	0
Total	2	7	27	13	5

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Welliday, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Hahn, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Don'hue, 1b	1	1	14	0	1
Rohe, 2b	0	0	4	5	0
D'gh'ty, lf	1	0	4	0	0
Quillin, 3b	0	1	0	4	0
Davis, ss	1	1	0	4	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	5	1	0
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0
Altrock, p	0	1	1	3	0
Total	6	0	27	16	1

Cleveland	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Chicago	4 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 *—6

Three-base hit—Welliday. Hits—Off Hess, 2 in 1 inning; off Rhoades, 4 in 8 innings; off Smith, 2 in 1 inning; off Altgock, 6 in 8 innings. Sacrifice hits—Rohe, Sullivan. Stolen bases—Davis, (2,) Dougherty, Quillin. Double plays—Flick and Clark; Davis, Rohe, and Donohue. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 6. First base on balls—Off Hess, 1; off Smith, 2; off Altrock, 1; off Rhoades, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Hess, 1. Struck out—By Hess, 1; by Rhoades, 1; by Altrock, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Stafford.

Boston Takes Light-Hitting Game.

BOSTON, April 27.—Boston won on a light hitting game to-day, largely by daring work on the bases. Ungiaub's hit was the longest made inside the grounds this season. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sullivan, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Parent, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Unglaub, 1b	1	1	13	1	1
Collins, 3b	1	0	1	1	0
Hoey, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Ferris, 2b	1	1	0	7	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Shaw, c	0	0	5	0	0
Glaze, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	5	2	27	13	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	0	1	1	0
Cross, as	0	1	1	2	1
Seybold, rf	0	0	4	0	0
Davis, 1b	1	0	12	1	1
Murphy, 2b	0	1	1	1	0
Nichols, 3b	0	1	0	1	1
Lord, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Berry, c	0	0	4	0	1
Vickers, p	0	0	0	7	1
Total	2	3	24	13	5

Boston	0 0 0 1 1 2 0 1 *—5
Philadelphia	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Murphy. Three-base hit—Unglaub. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Shaw. Stolen bases—Parent, 2; Collins, Hoey. Double plays—Unglaub, (unassisted.) Hartsel and Davis. First base on balls—Off Glaze, 2; off Vickers, 2. Struck out—By Vickers, 2; by Glaze, 1. Wild pitch—Vickers. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Connolly. Time—One hour and thirty minutes.

St. Louis Easily Defeated by Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., April 27.—After St. Louis had secured a lead of three runs the local team went after Pelty and made fifteen hits, including five triples and three doubles. The game was called at the end of the eighth by agreement to let St. Louis make a train. Score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
M'Intyre, lf	1	1	1	0	0
C'ghlan, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Crawf'd, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Cobb, rf	1	2	1	1	0
Rossm'n, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Sch'fer, 2b	1	0	1	4	0
Schmidt, c	3	3	4	2	0
O'Leary, ss	2	3	0	4	0
Mullin, p	3	2	0	7	0
Total	13	15	24	18	0

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stone, lf	0	0	2	0	0
H'phill, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Pick'g, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Wallace, ss	1	1	1	2	0
Yeager, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Jones, 1b	1	1	7	1	0
Del'h'ty, 3b	1	3	3	1	0
Buelow, c	1	2	3	2	1
Pelty, p	0	1	1	1	0
Total	5	9	21	9	1

Detroit	0 0 2 4 0 5 2 *—13
St. Louis	0

THE Y. M. C. A. TRAINING THE WORLD IN ATHLETICS

Y.M.C.A CONGRESS OF PHYSICAL DIRECTORS. TRAINED TO CARRY SCIENTIFIC TEACHING OF ATHLETICS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

CALISTHENIC EXERCISES AT TIENTSIN CHINA

FIELD DAY AT SEOUL KOREA

OUT DOOR GYMNASTICS AT ADDER BAY LAKE GEORGE

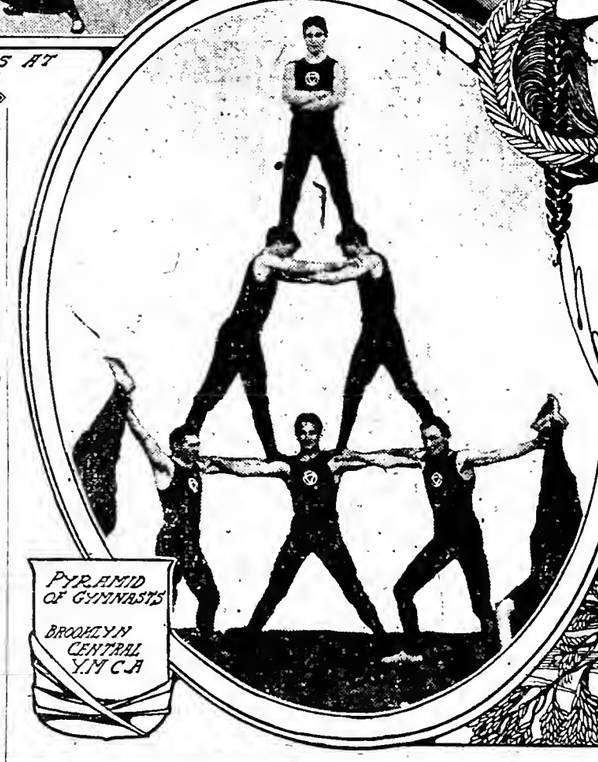

PYRAMID OF GYMNASTS BROOKLYN CENTRAL Y.M.C.A

THEOLOG AMASTAS GREEK GYMNAST OF THE WEST SIDE

CHAMPION RELAY SWIMMING TEAM WEST SIDE Y.M.C.A

PUSH BALL PLAYERS. TRENTON Y.M.C.A.

Seeking to Spread Athletics to All Classes, to Encourage Physical Development on a Scientific Physiological Basis.

Improvement of the Individual the Means of Advancing the Mass---To Make the Whole Nation Athletic.

THE importance of the work that is being done by the Athletic League of North American, organized within and embracing all the athletic activities of the Young Men's Christian Association, is probably the least understood, the least appreciated, of all the agencies that are engaged in spreading athletics and the benefits of physical training throughout the world.

The importance of an athletic organization is judged superficially by its prominence in athletic competitions and the excellence of the records its individual athletes attain. Unlike almost every other athletic organization in America, the Athletic League of North America directs none of its energies to the development of champions, and the individual skill of its representative is a matter of comparatively small moment. The result of this policy naturally leads to the more proficient of its athletes attaching themselves to other organizations in which they will have more opportunity for competition and its distinctions, while the great body of the league strives for the attainment of quite a different purpose.

Seeks Wide Participation.

The plan and scope of the Young Men's Christian Association efforts for athletics are laid on quite different lines. The object is to interest in active participation in athletics the largest number of athletes that it can possibly engage, and, interesting them, to develop them physically along definite and scientific lines that are dictated by their individual needs and their individual opportunities. While competitive athletics plays its part, and a necessary part, in the general scheme, competition is absolutely incidental and is usually confined to contests within the various branches, in which the personal rather than the general rivalry is the incentive. The effect of this, and the emphasis of the play spirit, has been most beneficial in practice, and the league has grown to remarkable proportions.

It is estimated by the officials of the league, who keep very careful record of the participation in the athletic work, that 153,000 men took part in the athletic work, of one or another character, during the past year. This represented an increase of over 20,000 men, showing the growing sentiment toward physical culture. There were 400 physical directors at work with these men, all of whom were trained specialists who directed the athletic effort along lines that would be most beneficial to the particular needs of the individual.

To Develop an Athletic Nation.

These various specialists were assisted by 5,500 volunteer leaders, who were familiar with the general plan of the Y. M. C. A. work, and who were able to carry out the general instructions of the specialists specifically. These operated not only in the Young Men's Christian Association itself, reaching this vast number of men, but it reached as well churches, settlements, boys' clubs, department stores, factories, mines, and other industrial centres, of which no direct record could be kept. It is impossible to estimate how much this increased the number to derive benefits from the system.

Then the work of the league in inducing the establishment of playgrounds, recreation centres, public baths, and other places where the physical development of the masses would be advanced has had a most salutary influence, until its ramifications appear limitless. The whole effect of this has not been felt as yet, and probably will not be for a decade at least, probably not for a generation, but it is tending to make an athletic Nation of America and to lay the foundation for a sound wholesome development that will extend to the whole people eventually.

Building Up Competitive Athletes on a Sound Basis Restraining Tendency Toward Excess.

THERE are registered in the Athletic League of North America to-day over 30,000 competitive athletes, taking part in general open competition. This registration is similar to that employed by the Amateur Athletic Union, and for the same purpose. The league seeks to inculcate those principles of amateurism and honest sport for which the Amateur Athletic Union is striving. The two, in fact, are working hand in hand for the elevation of sport. The degradation of athletic purity is brought about by the failure to appreciate the enormity of the various deceptions practiced. In themselves they are insignificant, but in their moral influence they are most dangerous. The many instances of corruption that have been uncovered illustrate the necessity of teaching the principles of fair dealing to the competitor. The Amateur Athletic Union by its system and the Athletic League of America by its whole influence are doing just this sort of work.

Insidious Influences in Sport.

The proselyting of athletes is one of the most vicious practices that mars sport today. It had been practiced conspicuously in the colleges and schools and by athletic clubs until it came to be accepted by many of the competitive athletes that it was entirely proper to accept favors in return for competition which were in effect equivalent to pay for services. These favors took on all manner of insidious forms, and it was next to impossible to weed out those who offended against the amateur law or who evaded it in spirit. The most flagrant practice was that of playing Summer ball. In themselves the offenses were harmless except in that they involved false pretense, the parading of professionals in the guise of amateurs. The conspicuous example afforded about a twelvemonth ago by the confession of a prominent athlete illustrates the extent of the moral warp resulting. It is to prevent the continuance of such practices that the leaders of athletics to-day are most earnestly striving.

No Quarrel With Professionals.

With the avowed professional they have no quarrel, nor with professionalism itself, save, in that the fact that a man receiving pay for service leads him to seek victory by divers means that frequently involve injury of an opponent, taking unfair advantage of him, or the employment of petty trickery that has no part in games conducted primarily as an exercise and as a source of social amusement. The campaign against football recently waged so successfully in the colleges grew largely out of this tendency to employ foul tactics, and it is only one of the many ways in which governing influences are striving to control sport for its betterment. The Young Men's Christian Association is one of the most potential of these influences.

Trying to Eliminate Excess.

As the excessive desire for victory is responsible for most of these evils, the excesses of various other forms are being fought as tenaciously. The whole tendency of the Young Men's Christian Association training is toward restriction and moderation in all its athletic activities. Mental, moral, and physical ills are nearly all the outgrowth of excess, and the teaching of self-control is perhaps the most helpful of all that the Young Men's Christian Association undertakes.

In the wide variety of sports that are introduced in competition in the Y. M. C. A. there is probably more opportunity for abuses than there is in any other organization; yet, by its scheme of control that minimizes the importance of the individual, it has been kept singularly free from them. The whole gamut of sport is included. Baseball and foothall are the most extensively organized of the major sports. There are frequently as many as ten baseball teams playing in one branch. Basket ball has grown to such proportions that it may now almost be termed a major sport. In one branch in a Western industrial Y. M. C. A. there was a tournament held in which there were eighty-six teams entered. Naturally the skill of no one of the lot was very highly developed, but the keenness of the sport, the interest aroused, and the pleasure derived was far in excess of that of the usual tournament. The very fact that the skill was less added to the enjoyment, for the absence of the spectacular took away that nervousness that is inevitable in contests of whatever kind in the presence of an audience.

Wide Variety of Sports Employed.

In track athletics there is widespread competition throughout the Y. M. C. A. organization, and in such sports as wrestling, gymnastics, pushball, fencing, swimming, and the like, there is probably more interest and more actual tournaments than are held by any other athletic organization in the country, no matter whether it be purely athletic or not. In the drills and marches, the rhythmic exercises, and similar forms, the Y. M. C. A. competitions are probably the only ones held in the country outside, possibly, of the German turners. This particular phase of athletics is apt to be scornfully regarded by the ordinary devotee of sport, yet it is established by statistics that these exercises really engage a larger number of participants than any of the other forms, and that the participants seem to get a greater enjoyment and benefit from them than are derived from the more spectacular.

Furnishes Directors for Colleges.

In the colleges and schools throughout the United States 75 per cent. of the athletic directors are developed by the Young Men's Christian Association and all these are working on the scientific principles that have dictated all its work.

An important thing which the association worked out was its scheme of adapting the work to meet the particular needs of different classes of men. To meet the varying needs of these many classes was no small contract.

As at present provided there are schemes of development outlined to suit every varied usual condition, and the participants in the different activities run the gamut from the staid business man of middle age to the unformed boy of 10 years of age. The testimony of the physical directors is that the most boisterous and enthusiastic athlete of them all is the member of the business man or the busy man's club.

Special Plans for Various Needs.

Especial needs are provided, such as the teaching of first aid to the injured, which was introduced particularly for the factory men, and practical use has been made of the instruction again and again in the more dangerous occupations. The whole scheme is utilitarian to the highest degree, and designed to effect such physical development as will tend to advance the mental, moral, and material man. In these phases the work of the league has been most conspicuous.

With reference to morals, it may be said without question that many are bad only because they are weak. Good nutrition, well-toned muscles, give to men those nobler feelings, that consciousness of power that are more likely to give rise to the higher aspirations of life that lead to morality and good works.

This serves to indicate the general character of the athletic work and its wide spread. Its benefits, from a sociological aspect, are acquiring wider acceptance

Introducing American Sports In Foreign Lands---Enthusiastic Success Met In China.

THE introduction of American forms of athletics in foreign countries has been remarked in Europe frequently by those who have come into touch with European sports and provoked considerable comment. The work of the Young Men's Christian Association along physical lines in its Asiatic activities, however, is even more conspicuous and most surprising.

The effort has been made in these countries to introduce all phases of missionary work in schools on the principle that the educated will be the leaders of popular sentiment in the future and the molders of future development. It has been to the schools and to the universities that the Young Men's Christian Association missionaries have directed their attention, and in them the success attending the physical instruction has been amazing.

In Japan, where athletics have always been a national characteristic, quite as much as they were a characteristic of the ancient Greeks, the physical has naturally appealed, and with the adaptability of the Japanese they have taken hold of many features of American sport, while retaining the general scheme which they have followed for centuries. In this line, track and field games, especially in the field, jumping, vaulting, hurdling, and the like, have been taken hold of and are now a recognized part of the Japanese athletic life, while baseball has made a tremendous hit in Japan. It is being played by the schoolboys and the collegiate students with an enthusiasm that is almost fanatical.

Japan Adopts American Games.

So keen, indeed, are the Japanese for the American National game that it is likely to attain a similar position in the land of flowers. As an evidence of this enthusiastic interest, the contemplated trip of the baseball team of the Yokohama University to play against the University of California may be cited. This trip, which was postponed last year as a result of the San Francisco earthquake, is to be made shortly.

It was naturally supposed that an athletic nation like the Japanese would take hold of the American athletics and would absorb its good. But the surprising success attained by the Young Men's Christian Association athletic missionaries has been in China, where the whole system has been adopted with an enthusiasm totally unsuspected in the Chinese character.

The same influences have been sought in China as in Japan; the educational officials and the schoolboys and university students there are teaching the Chinese boy of the streets the American games and pastimes. The populace has taken hold of them to an amazing degree, and the carnivals and tournaments are attended by crowds that would put the American tournament managers to blush.

Dr. Hans Anderson, who has charge of the Young Men's Christian Association foreign work, attests that at a recent carnival in Seöl, Corea, a crowd of fifteen thousand people witnessed the athletic games of the mission school there, cheering the successes of the participants with an enthusiasm that would have done credit to the fanaticism of the American baseball crank. At Shanghai, at Tien Tsin, at Kioto, and other Asiatic cities similar demonstrations have occurred at the games.

Chinese Enthusiatic Over Sport.

A recent set of games at Canton was attended by the Governor of the province, who acted as referee, while at another carnival the prizes of the various events were presented with elaborate ceremony by the ladies of the Emperor's Court, who occupied a reserved space similar to that provided for the Kings of Mediaeval Europe at the jousting tournaments. In fact, the Chinese nobility has taken kindly to this innovation, and has accepted this foreign importation with an enthusiasm that is the more surprising in view of its bitter and fanatical opposition to other foreign influences, educational and commercial.

In India the same condition exists to a lesser degree, and Bombay and Calcutta are organizing school athletics, which are growing in popularity with the masses. In other countries where the Young Men's Christian Association is spreading its work in Asia and Africa similar movements are contemplated, or have actually been started, with what success may be expected from such undertakings.

Nor is the spreading of American athletics in foreign lands confined to Asia and Africa. Australia contemplates the adoption in toto of American methods, and physical directors are now about to be sent to Melbourne, Sydney, and other Australian cities to teach American athletics. New Zealand is another. Brazil and the various South American countries are petitioning for American instructors in physical education, and a teacher has just left for Mexico to begin the propagation of athletics there.

Interesting as are these manifestations, they are important in the proof they afford of the value of physical training methods as practised in America and attest most strikingly the influence which athletics may be made to have in general sociological development.

Study of Physical Education Produces System That Applies Scientific Principles to Men in All Walks of Life.

Plan in Operation Essentially Utilitarian---Introducing Play Spirit That Gives Zest to Otherwise Uninteresting Drills.

ABOUT forty-five years ago physical training was introduced in the Y. M. C. A. It was with considerable trepidation on the part of its leaders that this was done. As the association was primarily a religious movement, and as the early work was largely of the evangelistic and mission type, it caused uneasiness on the part of many. Some thought the association was swinging away from definite religious work and feared the results; many were greatly opposed to the movement, and some contributors withdrew their subscriptions, believing the gymnasium to be the agency of evil. Even the most broadminded men of the movement had no larger conception of the physical work than that it would prove a most helpful means of attracting young men into the membership, where perhaps they could be interested in the recognized higher forms of association work. There were a few men of vision, however, who recognized in this department an opportunity for rendering a helpful service to young men in ministering to their physical needs.

Bringing System Out of Chaos.

Physical training at its inception in the Young Men's Christian Association was crude and without form or order. Each association had its own type of work, which took its complexion largely from the physical director in charge. The great difficulty met with in these earlier days was the securing of competent physical directors. There was no trained physical directorship, and so the association had to accept what was available. Many of the men secured by the force of necessity were of meagre education, noted more particularly for their ability as expert gymnasts than as leaders of men. Some were ex-circus performers. The German Turner Society contributed some trained physical directors, and where these were in charge the German system prevailed. A few were acquainted with the Swedish system; others had military training, but most of them had no training.

As the success of the work depended upon trained leadership, the association sought to train its own men, and in 1885 the Springfield Training School was started and another followed at Chicago. These two have furnished 40 per cent. of the physical directors in the country to-day.

Combines Old and New Schools.

The association, in working out its own philosophy of physical training, borrowed much from the German turner and Swedish schools of physical education. It has, however, eliminated some forms of exercise peculiar to each. The turner system caters to the German temperament and type of mind, its calisthenic work appeals to the aesthetic. The calisthenic movements are comparatively slow, but are done with precision and accuracy with reference to beauty and effect. The Swedish school places emphasis on posture. The movements are slow and consist of exercises which are fatiguing. The new American system introduced by the Young Men's Christian Association is typically American, characterized by freedom from conventionality and restraint, the spirit of independence, change, and recreation, and decidedly utilitarian.

Training the Whole Body.

The training of the body is related to the efficiency of the whole man, experts declare. In its relation to mentality it is discovered that the motor area of the brain comprises one-half of the entire brain area, and that the development of the motor brain is related to the highest mental efficiency of the individual. In its relation to character it is maintained that restlessness, weakness, lack of skill of endurance, of control, are largely muscular faults, and the opposite characteristics of these are large muscular virtues.

RED RIVER WINS STAKES IN A ROMP

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Colt, Backed at Long Odds, Easily First in Paumonok Handicap.

ELMHURST FOR LAURA CLAY

Post Favorites Beaten in Four Races at the Jamaica Track — Sepoy Winner in a Close Finish.

It was a long look back to form for the racegoers at Jamaica who picked the winner of the most important event of the card yesterday, but there was reward for those backers who had good memories when Red River, from the stable of R. T. Wilson, Jr., romped in first for the Paumonok Handicap. Some few persons, still more fortunate, who were fortified by the knowledge that the Wilson stable had every confidence in the colt's condition, on the strength of his trials in private, got the early betting against Red River, which at one time was as good as 30 to 1, while the general public picked all around the winner, Red River finally starting at 12 to 1. James R. Keene's colt Superman was the popular favorite.

It was a one-horse race from the moment that the barrier was raised, with La Londe the first of the field to move. Red River, second at the start, went to the front with a rush, and, only galloping, opened a big gap on his field in the first furlong of the three-quarters of a mile race. Superman, away badly, dropped far back, and did not begin to close until the horses were on the far turn, where he ran through to a place well up with his field, but never got near enough to make Red River stretch out in his gallop in front. On the straight Superman ran through into second place, but Red River, well in hand all the way, won with ridiculous ease, by five lengths, with Superman, far off before La Londe, third. The beaten field included three horses that have raced for the Keene stable, for, aside from the Keene colt Superman, other runners were Pantoufle and Oraculum.

In the second stake event of the day popular opinion came much nearer the truth in the estimates of the horses, though once more the public favorite failed, this also being a horse from the James R. Keene stable, Masks and Faces. The race was the Elmhurst Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, with twelve runners, Masks and Faces starting first choice, with the R. L. Thomas entry Aunt Rose and Laura Clay the next choice. Masks and Faces broke best, with Blue Heron and Laura Clay in keen pursuit from the moment that the barrier was lifted, and in the first furlong the positions shifted to Blue Heron first, Laura Clay and Rustle, second and third, and Masks and Faces fourth. Blue Heron held his place in the lead into the stretch, where Laura Clay went on to the stretch, where Laura Clay went on to the front, and, ridden out, won by a length, with Blue Heron second, a neck before Rustle, and Masks and Faces a moderate fourth.

The Keene stable made a third trial for a race in the closing event, and then finally did get a horse first to the winning post, but only by a matter of a few inches, in the most sensational finish of the day. The Keene winner then was Sepoy, post favorite in the five furlongs for maidens, two years old, for which Sepoy and Woodlane raced out in front together all the way, and, though they went wide on the last turn, still lasted in the lead against the challenge of Rosario and McGregor, Sepoy, after carrying Woodlane out, lasting just long enough to win by a short head. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Tony Bonero, 101, Preston, 3-1, 6-5	4	1	11½
Cloisteress, 108, B. Smith, 7-1, 5-2	2	2	2h
Shenandoah, 112, Miller, 12-1, 4-1	6	3	3½
Marvel P., 103, Kelly, 30-1, 10-1	8	4	4
Shackle, 93, Swain, 30-1, 10-1	3	5	5
Donna Elvira, 93, Lowe, 5-2, even	5	6	6
Durbar, 105, Henry, 20-1, 8-1	9	7	7
Klamesha II., 108, Shilling, 15-1, 6-1	7	8	8
Golden Shore, 96, Rowan, 6-1, 2-1	1	9	9

Time—1:14 1-5. Start fair. Won cleverly; place easily. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Sain-America. Owner, B. Schreibe. Trainer, H. R. Brandt.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and seventy yards.

	S.	¾	F.
Athlete, 113, Miller, 4-1, 7-5	2	1h	
Orbicular, 110, Nicol, 3-1, even	3	2h	
Dishabille, 126, Farrow, 4-1, 7-5	4	4	3½
St. Valentine, 110, Mountain, 13-5, even	5	3	4
Maxtar, 103, Finn, 30-1, 10-1	6	5	5
Sailor Boy, 87, Burns, 20-1, 8-1	7	6	6
Tartan, 107, Brussel, 10-1, 4-1	1	*	

*Pulled up, and did not finish.

Time—1:45 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. c., 4 years, by Athelling-Miss Doane. Owner and trainer, Fred Burlew.

THIRD RACE.—The Elmhurst Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	S.	¾	F.
*Laura Clay, 89, G. Burns, 16-5, even	3	1h	
Blue Heron, 101, Notter, 18-5, 7-5	2	1	2h
Rustle, 94, Swain, 6-1, 2-1	4	2	3h
Masks and Faces, 101, Miller, 3-1, even	1	4	4
Martha Jane, 105, Koerner, 20-1, 8-1	5	3	5
*Aunt Rose, 98, Shilling, 16-5, even	7	6	6
Royal Vane, 101, Hennessy, 6-1, 5-2	6	7	7
Complete, 94, Preston, 25-1, 8-1	8	8	8
Albia, 86, Clausen, 30-1, 10-1	9	9	9
Giovanni Raggio, 94, Garner, 50-1, 20-1	1	*	

*Unpiled. †Fell.

Time—1:01 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by The Friar-Laura Stone. Owner, R. L. Thomas. Trainer, B. Lynch.

FOURTH RACE.—The Paumonok Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Red River, 98, Lowe, 12-1, 4-1	2	1h	
Superman, 103, Miller, 6-5, 1-2	7	2h	
La Londe, 94, Swain, 40-1, 12-1	1	3	3h
Gallant Dan, 94, Notter, 30-1, 8-1	4	4	4
Handzarra, 111, J. Martin, 5-2, 7-10	3	5	5
Oraculum, 99, McDaniel, 7-1, 8-5	6	6	6
King Henry, 103, Russell, 100-1, 40-1	8	7	7
Pantoufle, 106, Koerner, 12-1, 4-1	5	8	8

Time—1:13 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Fatherless-Lizzie H. Owner, R. T. Wilson, Jr. Trainer, T. J. Healey.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Marathon, 90, Swain, 11-10, 2-5	3	1	1h
Gilpin, 105, Musgrave, 6-1, 7-5	4	4	2½
Gold Circle, 84, Sumter, 50-1, 10-1	2	2	3½
G. L. M., 106, Miller, 5-1, even	1	3	4
Jack McKeon, 110, Mountain, 5-2, 3-5	5	5	5

Time—1:50. Start good. Won easily; place handily. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Montagon-Onduke. Owner, L. A. Cella. Trainer, H. McDaniel.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies and geldings; five furlongs.

	S.	¾	F
Sepoy, 106, Miller, 11-5, 7-10	1	1	1h
Woodlane, 109, Nicol, 3-1, 2-1	4	3	2h
McGregor, 106, Shilling, 4-1, 8-5	2	4	3h
Rosario, 106, Horner, 7-2, 6-5	3	2	4
Senator Beckham, 107, Mountain, 6-1, 2-1	8	5	5
Hands Around, 106, Preston, 15-1, 5-1	6	6	6
Minnie G., 106, Koerner, 50-1, 10-1	7	8	7
Art Critic, 106, J. Powers, 50-1, 20-1	5	7	8

Time—1:01 2-5. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. g., 2 years, by St. Leonardo-Nautch Girl. Owner, James R. Keene. Trainer, James Rowe.

CROKER AFTER DERBY.

Expects to Win English Classic with His Colt Orby.

Richard Croker has decided to take his best string of race horses to England this year and compete in the leading events. He aspires to carry away the Derby with a chestnut colt, Orby, out of his favorite mare, Rhoda B. Mr. Croker has decided to forget the rebuff he received two years ago when he was barred from training his horses on the Newmarket track, which resulted in his transferring his entire stable to Ireland, where he has raced since.

Danny Maher, the American jockey, was sent by Mr. Croker to Ireland last week to try out the Croker Derby candidate. Maher returned full of enthusiasm. He is under contract to ride Lord Derby's Olympian in the Derby, but as the horse is considered to have small chances in the race Croker hopes to get Maher released to pilot his own horses.

Orby stands at the head of the Croker string, and will be entered, according to present plans, in several leading events on the English turf. Croker took Orby to the Grand National meeting at Liverpool a few weeks ago and cantered away with Earl Sefton's plate, beating Lord Derby's Parsinus, on which the Prince of Wales and other members of Lord Derby's house party had gambled so heavily that Persinus started at odds of 2 to 3.

Some of the Entries in Next Saturday's Speedway's Parade.

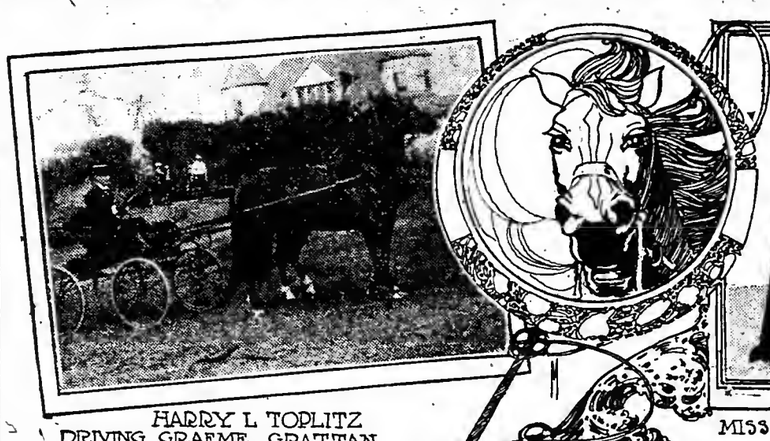

HARRY L TOPLITZ DRIVING GRAEME, GRATTAN AND JUDGE BOARDMAN

MISS. GUILIA P. MOROSINI'S BLUE RIBBON TEAM GLORY AND GAY BOY

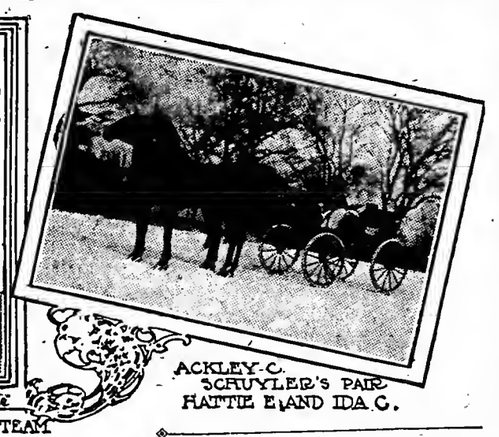

ACKLEY C. SCHUYLER'S PAIR HATTIE E AND IDA C.

A SUNDAY MORNING BRUSH ON THE SPEEDWAY

JOHN L DODGE A FAMILIAR FIGURE ON THE SPEEDWAY.

COAST MARIE WINNER OF THE MOROSINI CUP.—OWNER CHAS. S. RICE. DRIVING.

PARADE OF HORSES ON THE SPEEDWAY

Nearly Six Hundred Trotters and Pacers to Take Part in Road Drivers' Annual Event.

GROWTH OF ORGANIZATION

Many Famous Grand Circuit Performers Have Competed in Brushes—Horse Show Programme.

Light harness sport has become a fixed institution, largely through the instrumentality of the Road Drivers' Association, which is one of the leading organizations of its kind in the country. Thanks to the magnificent Speedway alongside the Harlem River, New York leads all cities in amateur trotting and pacing. Many of the most noted Grand Circuit performers have been seen on the Speedway, driven by road drivers. E. E. Smathers drove Major Delmar one season and C. K. G. Billings sent Lou Dillon down the drive at a two-minute gait many times when he was an active member of the association, and last Fall he was behind Blacklock, 2:04½, in several brushes. A. B. Gwathmey is a frequent visitor with Tiverton, 2:04¼, one of the best trotting horses of his time. These are only a few of the fast horses that have furnished sport for thousands of New Yorkers.

From the public's standpoint the most important event of the season is the annual parade and horse show of the road drivers, which will be held this year on May 4. Between 500 and 600 horses take part in this annual event, representing a value of half a million dollars. After the parade the horse show is held on the green opposite the clubhouse on the Speedway. These events have done much toward increasing the value of the light-horness horses, irrespective of furnishing keen enjoyment to a vast crowd of interested spectators.

Mathée racing meets are held once a week in the Spring and Fall, and brushing can be witnessed between forty or fifty fast horaes any fine Sunday morning. For the matinées a number of valuable cups are offered, which result in keen competition between the different classes. The Morosini Cup, presented by Miss Giulia Morosini, is one of the most valuable trophies ever offered for a speed contest. Unlike many of the championship cups offered for amateur trotting and pacing, the Morosini Cup is given outright every year. Valued at $1,500, it is one of the most coveted horse prizes in the country. The seven cup gift accompanying it is an exceedingly liberal one, as it is open to both trotters and pacers, and is awarded to the owner of the horse winning the largest number of heats during the season. Miss Morosini, who is an enthusiastic horsewoman and one of the best drivers in the country, enjoys the unique distinction of being the only woman member of a Road Drivers' Association in the United States. She owns a large stable of high-bred, spirited animals, and takes part in the Sunday morning turnout on the Speedway. She has stopped many runaways by her prompt actions and knowledge of driving, and has done more to promote the success of the Road Drivers' Association than any other member.

In addition to the Morosini Cup, a number of silver cups and trophies are donated by the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, President Crawford, Edward J. La Place, Charles S. Rice, George H. Huber, and other members. These are awarded to the horses winning the largest number of brushes, securing most points, and to the best trotter and pacer.

The Horse Show, which is held in connection with the annual parade, will have ten classes and for the first time silver cups will be awarded to the winners of five of the classes. The programme of events follows: Trotters in one-man speed wagons, pacers to one-man speed wagons; trotting teams, one or two man wagons; pacing roadsters to runabout, horse to count 60 per cent., general appointments 40 per cent., silver cup; trotting roadsters to runabout, horse to count 60 per cent., general appointments 40 per cent., silver cup; pacing team to one or two man wagons, short-tail horses to runabout, silver cup; short-tail teams to suitable vehicle, silver cup; special open for novelty hitches, short-tail teams to runabout, silver cup.

The route of the parade will be from 145th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue to 155th Street, to the Speedway. The parade will pass down the Speedway to Dyckman Street, and then return to the reviewing stand and be dismissed.

The officers of the Road Drivers' Association are: President—Andrew Crawford; First Vice-President—W. J. Clark; Second Vice President—Charles S. Rice; Third Vice President—William Scott; Secretary and Treasurer—A. H. Cosden. Executive Committee—Dr. H. D. Gill, Joseph F. Gibbons, Thomas G. Hinds, George H. Huber, Walter M. Jermyn, A. L. Kerker, Arthur Lape, Stewart Barr, George L. Buckman, William Cahill, John F. Cockerill, George A. Coleman, Dr. F. H. Flagge, Edward J. La Place, Ben Lichtenberg, Thomas B. Leahy, W. E. Parsons, Jr., Andrew Phillips, P. Ryan, and F. G. Schmidt. Board of Directors—C. K. G. Billings, James Butler, George P. Balsley, Marcus Brinckheimer, Andrew Cone, John D. Crimmins, Paul Dana, John L. Dodge, W. C. Floyd-Jones, Thomas Floyd-Jones, De Witt C. Flanagan, Fred Gerken, A. B. Gwathmey, Isaac A. Hopper, Philip Heipsenhausen, W. R. Janvier, Walter F. Kilpatrick, C. A. Koelsch, Charles C. Lloyd, H. C. Manes, J. A. Megargee, Samuel McMillan, James A. Murphy, L. E. Ortez, George W. Plunkitt, Thomas F. Russell, Joseph Semon, Harry L. Toplitz, Fred Wright, and H. G. Curran.

"PAT" McCARREN "A PIKER."

Brooklyn State Senator Bets $10,000 He Won't Bet $100.

Brooklyn politicians and race-going men were astonished to hear yesterday afternoon that Senator Patrick H. McCarren had stopped his heavy betting at the tracks and become a "piker." The Senator, it appears, has been forced into this class of bettor in order to save a forfeit of $10,000.

According to a story which was being told yesterday afternoon the $10,000 is involved in a compact entered into by the tall statesman from Williamsburg and ex-Senator William H. Reynolds. McCarren, Reynolds, Samuel S. Whitehouse, George F. Dobson, William S. Hurley, George Johnson, and other well-known Brooklyn men were in the clubhouse at the Jamaica track on Friday, discussing the races. Senator McCarren casually remarked that he thought the "piker" got as much excitement out of betting as the heavy bettor.

"Do you think you could enjoy the racing as a piker?" asked one of the group.

"I believe so," said the Senator smilingly.

Mr. Reynolds turned on him suddenly. "I'll tell you what I'll do, Senator, said he. "I'll bet you $10,000 that you will bet $100 or more on a race before I do."

"I'll go you," returned Mr. McCarren, and the compact was made.

Mr. Whitehouse then astonished everybody by offering to bet Mr. Dobson $500 to $500 that McCarren would not make another bet on the races during the year. Mr. Dobson snapped up the offer.

"It's like finding money," observed he, with a confident smile.

The fever seized upon Hurley and Johnson, and together they wagered one of the other members of the party $2,000 even that McCarren would lose his bet with Reynolds. It was said last night that McCarren had not made a single bet since he made the wager with Reynolds. The odds in Brooklyn political circles last night, however, were that the Senator would spot a "good thing" before the season was much advanced and would absent mindedly boost the hundred-dollar limit agreed upon with Reynolds.

GOULD IN SEMI-FINALS.

American Court Tennis Champion Defeats Noel, 3—0, in London.

LONDON, April 27.—Jay Gould of Lakewood to-day reached the semi-final round of the international amateur court tennis championship tournament by defeating E. B. Noel in three straight sets by the score of 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. The young American champion completely outclassed his opponent and was never in danger. In the first set Gould did not settle down and lost a number of points to Noel, but quickly recovered and captured the set. The second and third sets were easy for Gould, whose form is improving with each game he plays.

Gould's strongest opponent in the tournament is V. H. Pennell, the champion of 1904, who is also left in the semi-finals, having defeated Major Cooper Key three sets to two. Last year Gould met Pennell in the final round for the second prize and won by 3 sets to 1, or 18 games to 8. Pennell is regarded as the strongest player in England, having defeated Eustace H. Mills in 1904.

April Shoot Ends at Riverside G. C.

There was a big turnout of gunners yesterday for the concluding rounds of the April shoot of the Riverside Gun Club, at Engleside, N. J. Weather conditions favored the competitors, and as a result some excellent scores were recorded. The April trophies were won by Dr. Richter, C. McClave, and M. Bessing, all of whom showed a good general average for the month. Yesterday's shooting consisted of competitions at 10, 15, 15, 15, 25, 15, and 15 targets, respectively. The score:

Hayes, 8, 9, 12, 11, 13, 7, 13, 15—94; Schoverling, 6, 11, 12, 15, 12, 11, 12—80; Glover, 10, 13, 15, 15, 15, 17, 15—100; Richter, 6, 13, 9, 12, 17, 10, 13, 13—93; Eickhoft, 6, 10, 12, 11, 18, 8, 10, 6—71; Haus, 6, 14, 10, 13, 16, 11, 9—79; McClave, 8, 9, 13, 14, 21, 11, 13, 11—100; Seymour, 8, 8, 10, 12, 15, 10, 14—87; Lawson, 8, 15, 12, 7, 17, 9—80; Metz, 7, 8, 8, 5, 9—37; Gillerlain, 7, 8, 10, 7, 11, 8—51; Bogart, 11, 13, 8, 17, 9, 10, 10—78; Lanlare, 7, 11, 7, 16, 10, 9—60; Stader, 7, 13, 8, 8, 15—41.

Horseshoe Harbor's Annual Regatta.

The Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association has assigned Aug. 3 to the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club for its annual regatta. The regatta will be included in the association championships. A large number of the smaller yachts are expected to compete.

Activity Among the Schoolboy Athletes.

During the last Winter School No. 40 covered itself with glory in an athletic way. Some of the events it won were: 15c yards, Twelfth Regimental games, by Henry Marshall; midget relay Poly "Prep"; Irish American A. C. midget relay and New York A. C. relay 115-pound class; at Madison Square Garden; Andrews, Collier of New York 100 yards race for midgets, taking first, second, and third places, and the senior relay at the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn.

The line-up of the baseball tenm of School No. 24 is as follows: Hellar, pitcher; Schwarz, catcher; Wallers, first base; Fleck, second base; Andrews, shortstop; Bass, third base; O'Hara, left field; Snyder, right field, and Gellwachs, centre field. Up to data the team has defeated schools Nos. 89, 5, 18, 6, 2, and 46.

The forty-first annual meet of the Roosevelt Athletic League, which takes in all the public schools in the Eighth and Twelfth districts, will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on May 11. The appended events will be contested: Eighty-pound class—50-yard dash and 360-yard relay; 95-pound class—60-yard dash and 440-yard relay; 115-pound class—75-yard and 440-yard relay; open class—100-yard dash, 880-yard relay and potato race. For special classes—Graduates' race and medley race. The referee will be F. W. Rubien of the Amateur Athletic Union.

A novelty will be introduced during the games of Public School No. 40, which will be decided at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, on May 11. There will be a singling contest, in which schools Nos. 14, 18, 19, 27, 40, and 49 will participate. Ninety-six members will be in each chorus and Dr. Edward M. Stitt, President of the Roosevelt Athletic League, who is the father of the unique idea, intends to develop a few future Carusos and Jean De Reszkes.

The baseball team of Public School No. 40 has been selected. Two games have been played up to date. The first was with School No. 14 and the second with School No. 72 of Brooklyn. No. 40 taking both games. The line-up: Pitcher, Mavert and Wewer; pitchers; Baker, catcher; Roberts, first base; Lake, second base; Macvarrone, third base; "Buster" Wilson, shortstop; Walters, right field; Hall, centre field, and Bunge, left field.

The office of John E. Waters, Principal of School No. 24, is decorated with trophies won by the nimble athletes of the school within the period of a trifle over a year. There is

Earl Denroche is one of the crack athletes of Public School No. 40. He is a native of Canada, and has been in athletics several years. During his brief career as a runner he has won twenty-eight medals. He holds the record in the junior 100-yard dash. Denroche expects to win the championship in the event again this year.

EARL DENROCHE. PHOTO BY DE YOUNG.

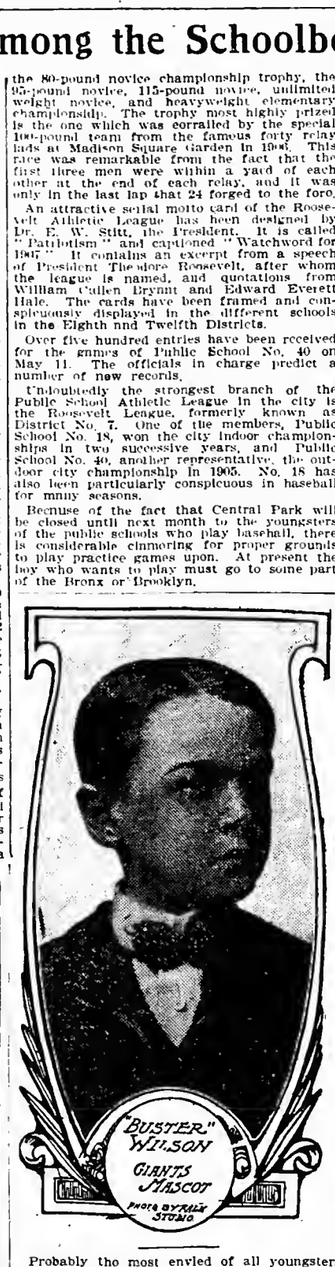

Probably the most envied of all youngsters among the schoolboy athletes in New York is Charles Wilson, bettar known among his confreres as "Buster." "Buster" is the only lad in Greater New York who has the glorious privilege of trespassing on the sacred sward of the Polo Grounds during the progress of a game.

"Bustar," who is a scholar of Public School 40, and an ideal pupil, is the mascot of the New York baseball team. He was born in New York twelve yeara ago and has held his envious post since 1903 and expects to retain it as long as he wears knickerbockera.

Manager McGraw of tha Giants met young Wilson one day and took a liking to the boy. He asked him if he would like to travel with the team, and "Buster" promptly seized the opportunity. Ha sported a diminutive uniform and took up the task of bringing good luck to the team. "Buster" started on the Western trip of the Giants in 1903 and they won all but two games, so his position was secure.

In 1904 the team won the championship of tha league, and in 1905 the world's title. "Buster" came in for more than a lion's share of the honors.

There is no gainsaying that School No. 24 was represented through the season by a very capable basketball team. The team that succeeded in winning stellar honors in the tournament just closed was only able to defeat Public School No. 24 by the score of 24 to 23. The medley relay race to be run at the games of Public School No. 40 on May 11 will be a direct departure from similar races. It will be decided on basis of weight instead of distance. The first boy will weigh 80 pounds, the second 95 pounds, the third 115 pounds, and the fourth had any weight.

The boys of Public School No. 40 are predicting wonderful things for Charlie Sneider of that school. They look upon him as an embryo "Deerfoot," and think that before long he will usurp the laurels of Henry Marshall, the crack runner of No. 40. In the games held at No. 47 a week ago last Saturday night Sneider toyed with his rivals in the 90-yard dash. Sneider is also a capital pupil.

The four lads of the relay team of School No. 40, who won in the 115-pound class in the New York A. C. games recently, at Madison Square Garden, are arousing the envy of the older and well-seasoned athletes.

The baseball nine of School No. 24 has not lost a game so far, and if the youngsters continue the good work they ought to have more than a look in for the championship of Greater New York before the season terminates.

The Athletic Association of School No. 24 always remembers all the pupils during Christmas time. Last Christmas each boy in the school, about twelve hundred in all, received souvenir calendars. The best five pupils in scholastic work were presented with a No. 24 pin enameled in red and gray, the school colors. Principal Waters thinks it serves to stimulate interest in athletics, and at the same time makes the lads studious.

The senior basketball team of Public School No. 40 did not lose a game out of sixteen played until the boys tackled Public School No. 24, the former borough champions. Despite this No. 24 only succeeded in winning by the close score of 13 to 10. Athletic Director F. Graham attributes the Waterloo to overconfidence more than anything else.

From present indications it looks as if Public School No. 24 would secure permanent possession of the Jansen trophy and the Webber trophy, although the track team has not as yet taken up outdoor training. Still, the material at hand would seem to indicate that there will be little or no trouble in capturing the much coveted relay and novice championship at the public school athletic meets at Celtic Park in June.

Master Brodie, the star of the lightweight brigade of School No. 24, disputes Master Henry Marshall's superiority at any distance above sixty yards. Brodie would like to take a try at either Marshall or Deroche of School No. 40, and is just itching to engage in a test of supremacy under the above conditions.

One of the rising athletes of School No. 40 is Herman Kupfer. Herman is fleet of feet and keen of eye, and is the best runner at sixty yards in the Public School Athletic League. Although he has been running only two years, he has won seventeen medals, a watch, and a silver cup. Young Kupfer also excels at baseball and basketball.

Herman Kupfer,
One of School 40's Sprinters.

NEW TENNIS RULE BEING AGITATED

Ex-Champions Advocate a Change Which Benefits the Challenger.

MISS MAY SUTTON DEFEATED

Mixed Doubles Event Starts on the Covered Courts of St. Nicholas Rink.

The idea of having the National lawn tennis champion allow his challenger a day of rest following the end of the tournament at Newport or of playing through is officially being taken up by the governing body. At the recent annual meeting of the association Frederick G. Anderson, president of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club and of the Exeeutive Committee raised the question. With only slight discussion by Karl H. Behr, Jr., William A. Larned, and Frederick B. Alexander, action was left to the all-powerful committeemen.

Those who support the plan of a day of rest or a play through, the latter being the most favored, declare that the records of only six defeats of the champion since 1884, a period of twenty-three years, indicate the weakness of the present system. In order, O. S. Campbell beat H. W. Slocum, 1890; F. H. Hovey beat R. D. Wrenn, 1895; R. D. Wrenn beat F. H. Hovey, 1896; H. L. Doherty beat W. A. Larned, 1903; B. C. Wright beat H. Ward, 1905, and W. J. Clothier beat B. C. Wright, 1906.

Foremost in espousing the idea of playing through is Dwight F. Davis, the donor of the International Challenge Cup. According to his statement: "I have always favored the plan of compelling the champion to play through the tournament. The champion should be the best player in the country. The present system undoubtedly places a handicap on the challenger, due to the mental and physical strain of the week's play."

Davis was twice runner-up in singles and held the doubles title with Ward, being regarded as the most sensational player this country has produced. Clarence Hobart speaks against the present system in terms which leave no room for doubt. Winner of the All-Comers in 1891, he was called to play against the champion, O. S. Campbell, the day after he had won a grueling five-set match from Fred H. Hovey, who was later destined to defeat Champion R. D. Wrenn. Campbell was the victor, but only after five fiercely contested sets had been played, in which Hobart won the first and third. It is evidently this memorable match that Hobart alludes to when he says:

"I am of the opinion that the challenger has in many cases been handicapped in the challenge match by fatigue from his previous efforts. I can personally vouch for one instance. I believe that under present conditions a day of rest between the final match in the All-Comers and the challenge match is desirable, but I should regard this as merely a palliative, and am strongly in favor of doing away with the senseless and unfair advantage now given to the champion of the year before. All candidates for the championship should start on even terms, as they do in every other sport worthy of the name."

Behr, a tried and trained athlete, has come out against the system as unfair, and at best a barbarous method of physical torture.

National Champion Clothier is against any change. He says: "I might say that I do not consider a rest desirable or necessary between the final match of the Newport tournament and the challenge match."

The veteran ex-champion, Henry W. Slocum, also upholds this side of the question. According to his views: "I have been out of the game so long that my opinion on the subject under discussion would appear to be of little value. As to my personal experience, I remember that I won the All-Comers' tournament in two successive years, and that I was in extremely good condition on the last day and eager to play the championship match the following day. I doubt that a day's rest would have improved my game."

Skillful as was her raequet work Miss May Sutton met defeat at the hands of N. W. Niles yesterday on the court of the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. The vigorous play of the masculine player surpassed the intuition of the girl from the Pacific Coast. Not that Miss Sutton was lacking in the elements of the game and played with a show of vigor that kept her opponent on the jump, but she failed to out-manoeuvre her adversary and lost the singles match at 6—4 and 6—3.

Niles, the Bostonian, champion at Harvard, and a former interscholastic title holder, was easily at the top of his game. He came fresh from praetice on the indoor court of the Boston Cadet Corps, and the sharp bounds of the ball held no terrors for him. He was likewise well primed as to what to expect from Miss Sutton's side of the net. It was a distinct compliment to the girl, however, to have her meet a ranking player on even terms, as in her mateh last year at Manchester, England, S. H. Smith perslated in giving the American girls odds and was soundly beaten in consequence.

Play in the mixed doubles was also begun, Miss Sutton and Niles pairing against Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Raymond D. Little, and winning by the score 7—5 and 6—3. This match was well played, and the air of the Newport Casino pervaded the contest as the veteran referee, Frederick W. Mansfield, officiated in the chair.

COLLEGE BASKET BALL.

Harvard Withdraws from the Intercollegiate League.

At a meeting of delegates from the colleges that make up the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League held yesterday afternoon in the Murray Hill Hotel, Howard withdrew from the league. This leaves Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Cornell to fight it out for the supremacy next season.

Apparently Harvard has decided that it would be useless to continue under the same arrangement that held during the past season for, on account of a disagreement, she and Pennsylvania were not allowed to play each other on the court, and each played through the season with a handicap of one forfeited game. At the same meeting the new schedule, which a different number of teams will make necessary, was discussed, although the exact dates were not settled.

GOOD BOUTS FOR FENCING TITLES

Honors Divided Between New York and Chicago In Annual Meet.

WALDBOTE WON WITH FOILS

W. D. Lyon and A. G. Anderson of N. Y. A. C. Capture Titles with Dueling Swords and Sabres—Judging Criticised

The final bouts of the fourteenth annual National fencing championship tournament last night produced interesting and exciting competitions. The preliminary bouts of the amateurs on the previous night in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club, Sixth Avenue and Central Park South, had reduced the field to the best aspirants for the honors with the foils, duelling swords, and saores.

After six spirited bouts with the foils Frederico Lage and C. Waldbote tied for the championship. Their engagement in the fence off proved a fiery combat. The latter was the most skillful and aggressive and he won the championship title with something to spare in the estimation of the judges. Lage took second place, while third prize went to Curti.

Shortly before the bouts began there was a conference of the judges. Several of the competitors had openly protested on the first night that the judging was woefully inadequate. The marks last night were all made secretly on slips of paper, the judges being Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club; John Allaire, Turn Vereln; Charles Bothner, New York A. C.; W. Scott O'Connor, Fencers' Club, and Dr. G. M. Hammond, New York A. C. The summary:

Foils.—Valentine P. Curti, New York A. C., defeated G. H. Breed, New York Fencers' Club, lost to C. Waldbote, Chicago Turn Vereln; F. Lage, New York Fencers' Club.

C. Waldbote, Chicago Turn Verein, defeated V. P. Curti, New York A. C., Frederico Lage, New York Fencers' Club.

G. H. Breed, New York Fencers' Club, defeated C. Waldbote, Chicago Turn Verein; lost to V. P. Curti, New York A. C.; Frederico Lage, New York Fencers' Club.

Frederico Lage, New York Fencers' Club, defeated G. H. Breed, New York Fencers' Club; V. P. Curti, New York A. C., lost to C. Waldbote, Chicago Turn Verein.

Following the victory of the Chicagoan in the foils, both of the championships with the other weapons, the dueling swords and sabres, went to the New York Athletic Club. W. D. Lyon repeated his triumph of 1901, and won with the swords, with only one defeat, that which he experienced at the hands of Paul Benzenberg of the New York Turn Verein. The latter won the second prize after tieing with W. Eckard of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association. The latter took third prize.

The manner in which the Chicagoans ran around and wrestled in the sword bouts aroused some caustic criticism and the declaration that specific rules would be framed to stop that sort of performance another year. Waldbote, Eckard, and Sauer, the Chicago trio, made interesting bouts, but even the judges admitted that they found difficulty in picking winners.

A. G. Anderson, New York Athletic Club, repeated his victory of last year with the sabres. He came through with a clean score, his clubmate K. B. Johnson winning second prize, and only losing to him.

DUELING SWORDS.

W. D. Lyon, New York Athletic Club, defeated Breed, Lage, Eckard, Waldbote, Sauer, Bowman, Lewis; lost to Benzenberg.

Paul Benzenberg, New York Turn Verein, defeated Breed, Lyon, Waldbote, Sauer, Bowman; lost to Lage, Eckard, and Lewis.

W. Eckard, Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, defeated Breed, Benzenberg, Lage, Waldbote, Bowman; lost to Lyon, Sauer, and Lewis.

E. D. Lewis, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Benzenberg, Eckard, Waldbote, Sauer; lost to Breed, Lage, Lyon, and Bowman.

G. H. Breed, Fencers' Club, defeated Lage, Sauer, Bowman, Lewis; lost to Benzenberg, Lyon, Eckard, Waldbote.

F. Lage, Fencers Club, defeated Benzenberg, Waldbote, Lewis; lost to Breed, Lyon, Eckard, Sauer, and Bowman.

A. E. Sauer, Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, defeated Lage, Eckard, Waldbote; lost to Breed, Benzenberg, Lyon, Bowman, and Lewis.

W. L. Bowman, Boston Athletic Association, defeated Waldbote, Sauer, and Lewis; lost to Breed, Benzenberg, Lage, Lyon, and Eckard.

C. Waldbote, Chicago Turn Verein, defeated Breed; lost to Benzenberg, Lage, Lyon, Eckard, Sauer, Bowman, and Lewis.

SABRES.

A. G. Anderson, New York A. C., defeated G. A. Lawrence, Fencers' Club; K. B. Johnson, New York A. C., and F. J. Byrne, New York A. C.

K. B. Johnson, New York A. C., defeated G. A. Lawrence, Fencers' Club, and F. J. Byrne, New York A. C.; lost to A. G. Anderson, New York A. C.

F. J. Byrne, New York A. C., defeated G. A. Lawrence, Fencers' Club; lost to A. G. Anderson, New York A. C., and K. B. Johnson, New York A. C.

G. A. Lawrence, Fencers' Club, lost to A. G. Anderson, New York A. C.; K. B. Johnson, New York A. C., and F. J. Byrne, New York A. C.

BIG DUAL COLLEGE MEETS.

Columbia-Penn Games Next Week—Princeton Match Later.

The relay games of the University of Pennsylvania yesterday marked the opening of the collegiate track season. Next Saturday will introduce the first of the series of dual meets that annually precede the intercollegiate championships. Columbia has two dual meets scheduled, one with Pennsylvania and one with Princeton, and both of these are to be held this year at Columbia Oval.

The meet with Pennsylvania is scheduled for May 4. It will be Columbia's first try-out of the season, when she will have an opportunity to judge the strength of her track men. Zink, Hetherington, Hoyns, Bull, if he is then eligible, and Ryan are counted on to win points, but they will be up against a pretty stiff proposition when they meet the array of cracks that Mike Murphy has in training. With Cartmell, Whitham, Bonsack, Taylor, Root, Jones, and Haskell, Murphy has the greatest lot of runners in the colleges, while McCullough, Swain, Moffett, Greene, and Folwell round out the team pretty well. Columbia has no hope of victory, and will be satisfied to make any sort of showing.

On the same day Cornell and Princeton meet at Ithaca in a contest that will be important, as indicating the former's chances to beat Pennsylvania in the championships and showing just how much of a figure Princeton can cut in the big meet. Brown will meet Williams, Dartmouth compete against Harvard, Wesleyan against Haverford, the Naval Academy against Johns Hopkins, and New York University against Rutgers at New Brunswick.

AMATEUR BOXING LIKELY.

A. A. U. Committee Expects Gov. Hughes to Sign Frawley Bill.

The members of the Amateur Athletic Union, who went to Albany on Friday to attend the hearing of the Frawley Amateur Boxing bill before Gov. Hughes, returned to New York very much impressed with the result of their visit. Every member is hopeful of the Governor's signing the bill, his remarks during the

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN MOTOR CIRCLES

Automobile Club's Contest Awakens Interest in Local Competitions.

BROOKLYN PARADE MAY 18

Strong Demand for Hill Climb or Track Meet on Decoration Day —Events in New Jersey.

With the announcement last week of the four days' sealed bonnet contest by the Automobile Club of America and the prospect of favorable touring weather, a marked awakening has taken place in automobile circles. A good motor contest of some sort to be conducted by a local club and partially, if not entirely, within the metropolitan district has been in demand for some time, and, judging from the general favor that has been accorded to the A. C. A.'s test, the trade as well as private owners will be well represented.

That a starter of some sort was needed to encourage other events has also been apparent in the widespread demand during the past week for something of automobile competitive interest on Decoration Day. Various plans have been proposed, from a hill climb to a track meet at Empire City track, with a number of short races for stock touring cars and runabouts. The four days' test of the Automobile Club of America will be held from June 19 to 22, and there is a strong feeling that something should be devised to keep the motor activity alive before that time. Nearly all of the neighboring clubs have made preparations for runs and tests before the middle of June. The Automobile Club of New Jersey has planned the most ambitious event, as it will hold a three days' entrance run covering about 400 miles from May 30 to June 2. A committee has already gone over the course, marked out the controls, and a number of entries have rewarded its efforts. The Bridgeport Club and the Quaker City Motor Club of Philadelphia will hold hill-climbing contests on May 30, and several New York cars are likely to be represented in the Philadelphia event, provided that nothing of general competitive interest is arranged for local motorists.

Besides the more serious competitions active work has been done by all of the clubs outside of Manhattan Island in arranging pleasure runs and other enjoyable features for the members. The Long Island Automobile Club has already inaugurated its series of club runs, and with sixty cars that took part in the first run of the season from the Brooklyn clubhouse to Oyster Bay, the complaint sometimes made that club runs have ceased to be popular seems to be an entirely mistaken idea. Encouraged by this interest among its 400 members the Runs and Tours Committee is planning for a much bigger run next Sunday, which will be the regular annual event of the club, always an occasion looked forward to with considerable enthusiasm.

NOTES OF INTEREST TO AUTOMOBILISTS.

Nearly all of the members of the Executive Committee of the American Automobile Association will be in the city to-morrow for the regular monthly meeting, to be held in the rooms of the Long Island Motor Parkway, 527 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow. The racing situation will be discussed, and some belated announcement may be made regarding the date for the Vanderbilt Cup contest.

Frank Cheney, Jr., of South Manchester, purchased a 50-horse-power Welch car last week, and immediately left the Broadway agency for Hartford. E. G. Burnham of Bridgeport purchased a similar car, and, accompanied by Manager P. W. Strong, W. E. Burnham, and Miss Burnham, made the run to Bridgeport in three hours.

A non-stop run with sealed bonnet from Detroit to New York has been arranged by Walter C. Martin to demonstrate the qualities of the new 20-horse-power Cadillac. Mr. Martin has sent L. R. Burns to Detroit to drive the car, and the start is scheduled for to-day. An observer will ride in the car, and the distance to be covered over the route selected is 1,000 miles.

Each month sees an increasing number of motorists who use their cars to travel back and forth between their offices in the city and their country homes. This fact was commented on yesterday by E. B. Gallaher, who referred to two recent purchasers of Cleveland cars, Whitney Lyon and Edgar Park, residents of Larchmont, who use their cars to make the daily trip to the city. Mr. Lyon now owns two Cleveland cars.

A letter from M. Brasier, the French manufacturer, concerning the claims recently made on behalf of Gustave Chedrue, has been given out by E. B. Gallaher. M. Brasier states that the only position Chedrue ever held at his factory was that of a draftsman, and that he had no part in the designing of the Brasier racing cars. Chedrue is now with an American manufacturer.

S. B. Stevens, the amateur racing motorist and President of the New York Motor Club, took delivery of a six-cylinder 40-50-horse-power Rolls-Royce last week. The car is a touring model with a 135-inch wheel base. Mr. Stevens was attracted to this new car by the performance of the Rolls-Royce in the English Tourist Trophy contest of last season, which it won very handily.

Automobilists who examine the Elmore cars are impressed by the simplicity of the two-cycle motors, due to the absence of valves. The motors of the Elmore cars have only twelve moving parts, about 8 per cent. of the moving parts found in the average four-cycle motor. A. Elliott Ranney & Co., metropolitan agents for the Elmore, state that the excellent running of the Elmors and its power on hills show that the two-cycle motor has other advantages besides simplicity.

In no other portion of the country is the demand for American cars so strong this Summer as in California, and especially in San Francisco, where the work of rebuilding evidently leaves ample time for motoring. A favorite car with the Westerners is the Autocar, made by the Autocar Company of Ardmore, Penn. On a single shipment of Autocars that were ordered by San Franciscans last week, the express charges amounted to $2,178.

Owing to the large number of cars that had been received last week for the regular sale of the Automobile Auction Company of America, at 41 West Sixty-third Street, it was impossible to dispose of all of them, and the balance will be offered at an evening sale to-morrow night. On most of the cars a deposit of 10 per cent. is required, with a guarantee of the return of the money if the machine is not found exactly as represented after a demonstration.

Fifty-two cars made up the single day's shipment of Reos to R. M. Owen & Co. on April 20, thirty-four being touring cars and eighteen runabouts. This is the record shipment made to the Owen Company by the Reo factory in one day.

To better provide for the testing of Reo cars during all seasons of the year the Reo Motor Car Company of Lansing, Mich., will replace the brick and cinder trackway, now used for outside testing, with a plank track. By having a wooden track it is expected that many of the difficulties which in the past have been experienced during the Spring and Winter months will be done away with. The track, when completed, will be sixteen feet wide and about a third of a mile long.

President John Kane Mills of the Dragon Automobile Company is in receipt of a letter from Jefferson de Mont Thompson, Chairman of the A. A. A. Racing Board, complimenting the Dragon Company on its entry of two racing cars for the next Vanderbilt Cup race. Mr. Thompson says: "I take this opportunity to congratulate your company on the proposed entry of two cars for the Vanderbilt Cup race, and I assure you that the Vanderbilt Cup Commission will afford you every facility for a fair showing."

The Miami Shield, won by Herman Brossel, Jr., with the Smith & Mabley-motorboat Simplex VIII., is now on exhibition in the window of the Broadway salesroom of Smith & Mabley. The shield is a heavy piece of hickory wood, upon which is mounted the silver figure of a mermaid with streamers of ribbon of the same material flowing from her hands. Upon the ribbon is inscribed "City of Miami." Beneath this is a bas relief motor boat, under which is a plate bearing an inscription of the

The motor boat Simplex VII. has been sold to Charles G. Zug of Pittsburg. The boat is thirty-two feet over all, and capable of making high speed.

The H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company has found a traffic department necessary in order to properly care for its steadily increasing business. Mr. Herbert Hess, who for sixteen years was connected with the New York Central Railroad in the traffic department, has been secured as manager.

ITALIAN AERONAUTS BARRED.

International Federation Refuses to Accept Entries for Big Race.

Word was received last night from Paris by the Aero Club of America that at a recent meeting of the International Aeronautical Federation it was definitely decided that owing to the fact that the Italian entries for the international balloon race this year were received too late, no extension of time could be granted and the entries therefore will not be accepted. This action was taken by the federation, of which Prince Roland Bonaparte of the French Aero Club is President, despite the strong requests presented by the American and English clubs that the Italian entries be received. According to the deed of gift of the Gordon Bennett balloon trophy, entries for the international race closed on Feb. 1. The Italian team was not entered until March, and Frank Lahm, the representative of the Aero Club of America, who has been in Paris for the last three months, has been making efforts to secure an extension of time so as to admit the Italian team. The teams that will compete in the race at St. Louis on Oct. 1 are the American, German, French, English, and Spanish.

The Aero Club of America has entered the balloons Orient and Initial for the cup offered for a long-distance flight next Saturday from the grounds of the Jamestown Exposition at Norfolk, Va.

SOCCER TEAMS IN TIE GAME.

Brooklyn and Camerons Each Score One Goal in Championship Contest.

The Camerons and Brooklyn Football Club teams played a tie game yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park, each eleven scoring one goal. The contest was the final game for the championship of the New York Amateur Association Football League. The Brooklyn players were on the defensive during the first half, and changed their style in the second.

The Camerons and Robert Burns teams have both finished their schedules, with eighteen points each, and it is probable that a final game will be arranged between these two. There is a likelihood of the Camerons protesting the game lost to the Brooklyn Thistles earlier in the season owing to the latter playing two men who were under suspicion as professionals. Should this game be thrown out by the League committee the Camerons will then have a clear lead for the championship. Line-up:

Camerons, 1.	Position.	Brooklyn, 1.
Ensor	Goal	Tierney
Guthris	Right back	Milne
Saunders	Left back	Kinnard
Clerke	Right half back	H. Owsn
Hastings	Centre half back	Armstrong
Ewen	Left half back	W. Owen
Isaac	Outside right	Jeffries
Pierson	Inside right	Stiles
A. Lane	Centre forward	Watts
Hogan	Inside left	Wright
Goodman	Outside left	Grudgeon

Goals—Stiles, Watts. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes. Referee—H. Flay.

"Soccer" Football Guide Out.

A very interesting and comprehensive article on association football, by Sir Ernest Cecil Cochrane, Bart., is the feature of the "Official Soccer Football Guide," which is the latest addition to the Spalding Athletic Library. Sir Ernest recently toured the United States and Canada with the British team, and is recognized as a leading authority on the game. The book contains the complete revised playing rules, pictures of prominent teams, together with a well-written article on "Association Football Among the Schoolboys," illustrated by the pictures of the many teams representing the Commercial High School of Brooklyn and other schools throughout the East and West, showing the popularity attained by the sport.

POWER BOATS FOR BERMUDA.

New York Craft Delayed, but Boston Entry Ready for Launching.

The large power boat building at City Island for the Bermuda race for the Bennett Cup has been much delayed, and probably will not be in the water until June 1. She is completely planked and decked and her sixty horee power engine is in place.

The other boat for this race is almost completed at Stearns & McKay's yard at Marblehead, and will have a trial trip in a few days. She is equipped with a twenty-five horse power standard engine and is owned by Peter Shields of Philadelphia.

Five entries have been received for the long-distance power boat race from New Rochelle to Marblehead. Two are from Boston, two from New York, and one from Bridgeport. The Bridgeport boat is the latest entry, and is the Argo owned by John Armstrong. She measures 36 feet over all.

College Lacrosse Team Beaten.

The New York Lacrosse Club defeated the College of the City of New York twelve by the score of 9 goals to 4 at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. Line-up:

New York.	Position.	C. C. N. Y.
Briner	Goal	Faetermak
Newman	Point	De Martino
Brown	Cover point	Baum
Steinert	First defense	Hubert
Guttsell	Second defense	Starr
McIntyre	Third defense	Greenfield
Saqui	Centre	Pearsorf
Berry	Third attack	Luxemberg
Stewart	Second attack	Braeadi
Hughes	First attack	Rosenblat
Jacoby	Inside home	McNinn
Moran	Outside home	Morris

Goals—Luxemberg, (2.) Rosenblat, McNichol, Moran, (2.) Stewart, (2.) Jacoby, Saqui, (2.) Hughes, Berry. Referee—Andrew Hudson, Cornell. Time of game—Fifteen and twenty-five minute halves.

Lehigh No Match for Stevens.

The lacrosse team of Stevens Institute won its first league game here to-day by defeating the team representing Lehigh University by the score of 12 to 2. Stevens played aggressively throughout. That Lehigh was no match for the Jerseymen was plainly evident after the first few minutes of play, for the Stevens team quickly made several goals in rapid succession. Stevens had made five goals before Duncan shot the first goal for Lehigh. Much credit is due to the Stevens goalkeeper, Sturken, who made several sensational stops. Four more goals were added to the Stevens total before the end of the half, making the score 9 to 1. In the second half Lehigh played a much better game, holding Stevens to three goals, while Prechtel made their only other goal.

Richard Mansfield in Auto Club.

With the additional increase of 200 to the active membership limit of the Automobile Club of America sixty-six new active members have just been elected by the Board of Governors, making a total club membership of 1,066, in addition to the 230 non-resident or associate members, which has also been slightly increased. Richard Mansfield, who has been an enthusiastic motorist for several years, is among the new members, and others who will now enjoy the advantages of the new club in West Fifty-fourth Street are Amory S. Carhart, George McKesson Brown, William Manice, Isaac Untermyer, Charles A. Singer, John S. Huyler, Benjamin Briscoe, Pierre A. Proal, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, John O. H. Pitney, John D. Chapman, John L. Waterbury, George B. Post, Jr., Henry U. Palmer, E. C. Converse, G. G. Frelinghuysen, Jay F. Carlisle, Austen Colgate, Austin Flint, Jr., Charles F. Mathewson, and William W. Caswell.

Chicago's Unique Automobile.

The most unique equipage seen on the boulevards of Chicago, and one which attracts the attention of the observer, is the automobile used by Charles A. Coey as his private car. The motor is of the sixty horse power type, but it is with the body and impedimenta carried that Mr. Coey has allowed his imagination to run riot. The car is painted a pure white with delicate striping of gold, with a gold monogram of the owner's name on each door. The interior is upholstered in white kid leather. The ceiling is sky blue, with fleecy clouds, stars, and a full round-faced moon, the moon and the stars being made to shine by means of electric lights. Two clocks keep check on each other for the correct time, while a mirror and a complete toilet outfit are on the wall. An electric signal tells the driver to go ahead, turn, go home, go slow or fast. The car seats four comfortably, and a meal can be served on the small table, the provisions being carried in a buffet fastened to the running board of the car.

Auto Party Views Parkway Course.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., April 27.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Harry Payne Whitney, and about sixty other men who are interested in the Long Island Motor Parkway, came here to-day by train and in automobiles, and were the guests at luncheon of Dean Alvord. They spent the afternoon in looking over the proposed route for the automobile parkway, which is to be built this Summer.

Air-Cooled Motor Test Stopped.

The motor of the 12-horse-powr Franklin car which was started last Wednesday in the salesrooms of Wyckoff, Church & Partridge, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, to show a practical test of their air-cooled engine, was stopped shortly after noon on Friday. It was found that two spark plugs had short circuited at the same time, causing the engine to stop.

HERRESHOFF VICTOR IN LAKEWOOD GOLF

Wins Chief Trophy by Steady Play in Country Club's Open Tournament.

GOOD FIELD IN HANDICAP

Best Gross and Net Scores Made by Philadelphia Player—Fogerty Has Close Cup Match.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 27.—Frederick Herreshoff, the young Garden City golfer and the present metropolitan interscholastic champion, won the Lakewood Cup to-day after giving a splendid exhibition of golf in the concluding rounds of the Country Club's tournament. In the morning he had a close match with the Westbrook player, Charles L. Tappin, winning by 2 up and 1 to play, but in the afternoon, when he met the Philadelphian, H. M. Forrest, Herreshoff played a fast game from the start and won by the good score of 5 up and 3 to play. P. A. Fogerty of the Midland Golf Club, Garden City, won the second trophy in the closest game of the day, twenty-one holes being necessary to determine the winner. W. B. Potts of Seabright took the third cup, beating D. H. Thomas of Dunwoodie by 1 up.

In addition to these final match play rounds for the leading trophies of the tournament, the open handicap was an interesting feature of the day, over forty local golfers competing, and the best gross and net scores were made by H. M. Forrest. By the rules of the contest he was only permitted to take one trophy, and he selected the gross score prize, and the net score cup then went to W. B. Potts of Seabright, whose net score was seventy-seven, while Forrest, from a handicap of six, had a net score of seventy-six.

The reaults of the match play rounde were:

Lakewood Cup.—Semi-final Round—H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia, beat O. West Taintor, Richmond County, 4 up and 2 to play; Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, beat C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, 2 up and 1 to play.
Final Round—Herresboff beat Forrest, 5 up and 3 to play.

Metedeconk Cup.—Semi-final Round—P. A. Fogerty, Midland, beat William Carpenter, Berkeley, Cal., 1 up, (19 holes;) C. A. Lee, Tuxedo, beat A. W. Black, Lakewood, 7 up and 6 to play.
Final Round—Fogerty beat Lee, 1 up, (21 holes.)

Third Cup.—Semi-final Round—W. B. Potts, Seabright, beat Hazen Morse, Apawamis, 6 up and 5 to play; D. H. Thomas, Dunwoodie, beat G. H. Potts, Seabright, 2 up and 1 to play.
Final Round—Potts beat Thomas, 1 up.

The leaders in the handicap were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia	82	6	76
W. B. Potts, Seabright	89	12	77
W. E. Conklyn, Dunwoodie	87	7	80
A. J. McClure, Albany	89	9	80
L. A. Hamilton, Englewood	87	6	81
E. W. Taintor, Richmond County	87	6	81
A. J. Watson, Lakewood	92	9	81
W. M. Carpenter, Berkeley, Cal.	94	12	82
R. L. Redfield, Montclair	97	14	83
R. G. Munzig, Dunwoodie	89	6	83
Harold A. Sands, Aiken	96	12	84
C. A. Spofford, Garden City	92	8	84
J. F. Shanley, Newark	93	8	85
S. L. Allen, Richmond County	104	18	86

Foursome Golf at Dyker Meadow.

Andrew Parker and W. Shepley won the four-ball foursome handicap yesterday on the Dyker Meadow Golf Club links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. With a handicap of 10 they turned in the winning net score of 73 strokes, their gross score of 83 being within ons of the best foursome record of the day, 82, made by J. M. Rhett, the club champion, and W. R. Simons. Thirteen teams entered this contest and seven pairs returned complete scores.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Andrew Parker and W. Shepley	83	10	73
James L. Taylor and Daniel Chauncey	84	7	77
J. M. Rhett and W. R. Simons.	82	4	78
H. W. Beebe and W. H. Thurston	90	12	78
Frank Lyman & F. F. Storm, Jr.	89	9	80
E. A. Bent and B. F. Perkins.	102	18	84
A. B. Byrns and W. N. Read	95	9	86

Double Golf Event at Fox Hills.

Two good golf competitions were played yesterday on the links of the Fox Hills Club, Staten Island. The Class A handicap was won by M. L. Fearey with a net score of 81, but the best gross score of the day was made by P. W. Kendall, who turned in a card of 88 for the eighteen holes. H. M. Weed won the Class B event with a net score of 79. The leaders in the two classes were:

Class A—M. L. Fearey, 93, 12, 81; P. W. Kendall, 88, 4, 84; J. F. Marvin, 98, 12, 86; J. J. Hazen, 95, 8, 87; J. B. Wooten, 103, 12, 91; H. Walser, 96, 5, 91.

Class B—H. M. Weed, 100, 21, 79; Arthur W. Hollick, M. 120, 34; J. D. Barnes, 100, 15, 85; J. E. Kelley, 109, 22, 87; E. J. Potter, 109, 20, 89; L. F. Young, 107, 18, 89; J. V. Ditfridge, 108, 17, 91; H. H. Lloyd, 113, 20, 93; A. G. Poyson, 111, 15, 96; C. L. Smith, 120, 21, 99.

Allsop First in Golf Sweepstakes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, April 27.—Henry Allsop won the first prize in the ball sweepstakes match against bogey on the Forest Hill golf links yesterday. Floyd Spencer was second, with 4 down, and Herman Egnsr, A. S. Taylor, end W. W. Lyons were each a tie for third, with 6 down.

Van Cortlandt Links Open.

Announcement was made from the office of the Park Commissioner of the Borough of the Bronx yesterday that the golf links at Van Cortlandt Park are now ready for public use and are in good condition.

Columbia Badly Beaten at Lacrosse.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 27.—The Harvard lacrosse team had little trouble in defeating the Columbia players this afternoon in the Stadium by 9 goals to 3. The Blue and White had a good defense, but in pushing it out to assist the attack, which was having no luck in forcing the Crimson line, they weakened their good stone wall and Harvard made four goals in the first half, while Columbia could get none. Line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Columbia.
Shelp	Goal	Trott
Masters	Point	Algeltinger
Arnold, Cox	Cover point	Baum
Thomas	First defense	Turpin
Cochrane	Second defense	Bernstein
Comey	Third defence	Meltzer
Wendell	Centre	Friedman
		Golden,
Cobb	Third attack	Swartwout
Barber	Second attack	Blise, Nichnan
Vance	First attack	Renneer
Francis	Outside home	McKinlay
Furber	Inside home	Rossnheim

Goals—Furber, (3.) Francis, (3.) Wendell, (2.) McKinlay, (2.) Cobb, Rosenheim. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes. Referee—P. B. Taylor, Umpires—P. Shaw of Harvard and T. Roberts of Columbia.

Good Word for Cup Tour Rules.

Now that the first wave of objection to the rules compiled by the American Automobile Association for the coming Glidden Cup tour is passing away, many motorists who have made a critical study of them are finding many things to favor. John D. Maxwell of the Maxwell-Briscoe Company said last week that one great improvement was the care that has been taken to prevent excessive speeding by any of the contestants.

"Excessive speeding between controls is admitted to have been a handicap to the complete success of the tour last year," he added. "The present rules have been so drafted that this difficulty should be eliminated, or at least greatly remedied. Another commendable feature of the rules this year is the fact that a variance of two minutes is allowed in the control. The penalization of lats controls and also the penalization by cost at the manufacturer's list price should give a much fairer basis of comparison than a year ago. Still another improvement is that the pace-making car, which starts out first and lays the confetti, will regulate the speed, since no competing car will be allowed to pass the pilot."

Johnson Suspends Chicago's Captain.

CLEVELAND, April 27.—Fielder Jones, Captain of the Chicago American League team, received notice of his indefinite suspension from President Ban Johnson here to-day. The action was taken as a result of trouble between Umpire Stafford and Jones at yesterday's game on the local grounds. Frank Isbell of the Chicago team received an injury to his thumb in yesterday's game, and will be unable to play for several days.

MIDDIES READY FOR YALE.

Glendon Declares Crew Is the Best He Ever Saw in College Boat.

In view of the permission granted to the Naval Cadets to enter a crew ut Poughkeepsie in the big Intercollegiate Regatta in June, there is lively interest in the boat race to be held next Saturday on the Severn, between the "Middies" crew and Yale. The race is to be two miles and should thoroughly try out the possibilities of the Annapolis boat, for Yale is reported to be going extremely well. The Midshipmen have the advantage of earlier work in the shell than has been possible for Yale, but though they made a runaway race against Georgetown, two weeks ago, the Blue is regarded as an altogether different proposition.

Rowing on the Severn at the short distance gives Annapolis an advantage over most of the college crews. The Middies have been able to train specifically for the short distance, and having no big later contest to look forward to can be gotten on edge for the early races. The big fellows who look forward only to the later and longer race are not able to whip into anything like their best form. Then there is usually rough water on the Severn, with which the Naval Cadets are familiar, while the visiting crew is invariably bothered. This does not detract materially, however, from the very excellent record they have made in the races recently rowed.

At Poughkeepsie they will not have the big advantage they enjoy on the Severn on account of familiarity with the bend in the river and the current, and on account of the rough water. Then they will have to row four miles instead of two. This is not so great a difference as is generally imagined, for the Middies actually cover four miles conetantly in their practice work as well as sprinting, and have been in such superior physical shape in most of their races that it is believed they will have no trouble in staying the course.

Challenge for Rowing Championship.

TORONTO, Ont., April 27.—Wray, the Australian sculler, who has been coaching the Detroit Boat Club, has challenged Durnan to row on Toronto Bay for the championsip of America. Durnan, it is thought, provided the stakes are big enough. The race will have to be rowed in July, if at all.

Western 'Varsity Crews Swamped.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The 'Varsity eight-oared race was declared off to-day after the three competing boats had been swamped in succession, Stanford first, California second, and Washington third. The water was rough, and the accidents occurred soon after the start.

STATUS OF TOM LONGBOAT.

Investigation Completed—Awaits Action of A. A. U. Committee.

The investigation into the amateur status of Thomas Longboat, the Indian runner, has been completed, and awaits the action of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union. The trouble with the Canadian A. A. U. and the peculiar suspension and reinstatement of Longboat were all thoroughly investigated. The gift of $500 by the City of Toronto to Longboat may serve to complicate matters, however. The outcome is important, not only in that it will determine the standing of one of the very best long distance runners in the country, but in that it may seriously affect the relations of the A. A. U. in the United States and in Canada.

Longboat ran in the Marathon race at Boston last week under protest, and this race still hangs fire. The Indian won handily and established a new record. The showing he made in that race was remarkable. For the winner is far from full maturity of strength. He is now only 20 years of age, and if a bona fide amateur has a long and brilliant career ahead of him.

He has already declared his intention of training for the Olympic run at Athens and says he has no fears of the investigation into his amateur status.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER APRIL 28 TO MAY 4.

N. London.	W. Point.	S. Hook.	Gov. Isl'd.
A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
3:25 3:25	10:56 11:18	7:41 8:05	7:45 8:10
4:13 4:07	11:42	8:30 8:51	8:29 8:54
5:03 4:54	12:03 12:29	9:19 9:40	9:14 9:39
5:55 5:48	12:52 1:19	10:07 10:31	10:02 10:27
6:52 6:52	1:49 2:17	11:05 11:27	10:55 11:21
12:52 1:39	2:38 3:14	12:10	11:57 ....
2:00 2:50	3:38 4:24	12:30 1:19	12:21 1:17

At the annual meeting of the Tornedo Fishing Club the following officers were elected for the coming season: Richard Erhach, President; Fred Stolpa, Vice President; Harry Bauerle, Treasurer; Fred Ecks, Corresponding Secretary; George Karmengeuer, Commodore, and Archie McNaughtor, Sergeant at Arms. For the seventh season the Sinbad of Canarsie has been engaged for these dates: May 26, June 23, July 14, 21, Aug. 4, 18, Sept. 1, 15, Oct. 13, and Nov. 10 and 24.

The Phoenix Fishing Club will fish from the motor yacht Kingfisher, Capt. Louis Kindt, from Stapleton, S. I., on May 15, 19, June 2, 16, 30, July 14, 28, Aug. 11, 25, Sept. 8, 22, and Oct. 6.

The Glendale Pleasure Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: William Oldenburg, President; Fred Borcherding, Vice President; George Roschian, Recording Secretary; William A. Miller, Treasurer, and Samuel Manchester, Sergeant at Arms. The first fishing trip of the club will take place to-day.

The Greenwich Village Fishing Club announces that the first trip will be held on board the motor yacht Tartar on Sunday, May 12, leaving from the Eldert Pier at Hammels, Rockaway Beach.

The Social Fishing Club will fish from this Georgie M., from Wreck Land, as follows: June 23, July 1, 21, Aug. 4, 18, and Sept. 1. The officers are: J. Dunn, President; H. Stagg, Vice President, and C. Ziegel, Secretary.

The first trip of the Widgeon Fishing Club was a most successful one. The sailing dates for the season are: May 5, 19, June 2, 16, 30, July 14, 28, Aug. 11, 25, Sept. 8, 22, Oct. 6, 20, and Nov. 3, 17.

The Lafayette Fishing Club has just completed its clubhouse, situated at Broad Channel, on the trestle. The cost of the building was $1,500, exclusive of labor, which was donated by the energetic members.

The formal opening of the deep-sea fishing season will take place to-day when the Mohican Fishing Club will make its initial visit.

The next meeting of the United Anglers' League will be held Thursday, May 2, at 6 P. M., at 64 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn. Anglers are invited.

Blackfish are habitual residents of local waters. Any month they may be taken in such places as Seabright, off the Jersey Coast, and Seventeen Fathoms, a popular place for anglers about eight miles off Sandy Hook.

Smelts are reported to be biting at Raritan River. James Golden on Friday caught fifty-four large ones. Other good catchee have been reported.

Blackfish are feeding off Seahright, and the hand line fishermen are catching many of them. Codfish are still taking the bait at the Fishing Banks.

The prospects for a successful deep sea fishing season were never better than this year, judging from the way favorable reports come in. Local anglers have good reason to believe this year will be an exceptionally good one.

While some catches of cod are being reported, it is evident that they will not run in such quantities as they did last Fall. The cod that are in the local waters are simply the "strays" that seek shallow water on their way to the Banks of Newfoundland.

Local tackle and bait dealers say this is to be one of the best flounder seasons, judging from the way the business in bait and tackle has been since the report that flounders were out of the mud.

There are ten varieties of flounders to be taken in New York waters. The largest of these varieties are known as the halibut, and are often taken weighing twenty pounds. The Winter flounders, which are now the chief source of delight among local anglers, are the smallest, and differ from the other varieties by the fact of their having no teeth.

The steamer Angler will begin the regular season on Tuesday and will make regular trips daily, except Mondays, leaving Eighteenth Street at 7:15 A. M. and Battery Landing fifty minutes later. Fishing during the past week has been very good, and among the best catches have been codfish, blackfish, bake, ling, whiting, and cummers. The best catchee last Friday were made by Gus Eitel, G. Kemple, A. Keyser, J. Rand, John Rogler, H. Heyman, J. Neal, M. McLean, and Charles Seibert.

The Widgeon Fishing Club caught codfish and ling on their trip of April 21 aboard the sloop Widgeon.

The Glendale Pleasure Club will leave from Canarsie to-day aboard the Duans for a deep sea fishing trip.

Fluke, or plaice, make their appearance in local waters about Decoration Day, but the height of the season is generally around Independence Day. Fluks offer the best sport for the deep-sea variety of anglers, and a catch of 100 pounds in one day is not a rare thing among anglers.

Two 50 to 1 Shots Won.

LEXINGTON, April 27.—The largest attendance in the history of the Kentucky Racing Association was present to-day at the opening meet of the season, and saw a number of the best races ever contested over the course. Most of the races were won by long shots. Beatrice K. and John Marrs, both as good as 50 to 1, won in succession.

FINAL SHOOT AT TRAVERS ISLAND

Favorable Weather Conditions Prevail for Closing Day at N. Y. A. C. Traps.

GREAT DAY FOR W. N. BAVIER

Wins Three Trophies, Including Coveted April Cup, After Twice Tying with Competitors.

Trap shooters experienced a banner day at the traps of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island, yesterday. It was the wind-up shoot of an exceptionally interesting season, and the conditions were all that the most exacting could have wished for. The wind was not strong enough to make a difference in the scores, and the light was perfect throughout the six events on the card. W. N. Bavier captured no less than three of the trophies, twice tying with his competitors, and winning in the shoot-off, and once capturing the prize outright.

The most important of Bavier's victories was that in the April Cup, at 50 targets. In this he tied with Fred Hodgman, each having two legs on the piece of plate. Bavier, handicapped at 14, and Hodgman, handicapped at 4, engaged in the deciding contest, with the result that the former "killed" 45 of the clay birds, while Hodgman scored but 41.

The Huggins Cup, the next important trophy on the list, brought about a triple tie with Bavier, Fred Pelham, and F. H. Schauffler. Each had a record of two legs, but Bavier again filled out his 25 targets, with Schauffler at 23 and Pelham at 21. The same trio tied for the Frick Shield, an annual trophy. In the shoot-off Schauffler scored 24, while the others fell behind him. Scores:

APRIL CUP, 50 Targets.—Scoville, 6, 31; Billings, 4, 37; Schauffler, 4, 41; Villmar, 6, 41; Bavier, 14, 45; Hibbard, 4, 34; Strang, 8, 43; Dr. Smith, 6, 43; Pelham, 2, 42; Loomis, 3, 35; Crowe, 4, 37; Kuchler, 6, 37; Hodgman, 4, 41; Robinson, 8, 40; Thomson, 14, 42; O'Donohue, 10, 41; Ogden, scratch, 36; Cattus, 4, 38; L. Edey, 14, 38; H. Edey, scratch, 36; Dr. Brown, 10, 39; Dr. Williams, scratch, 37; Reynolds, scratch, 40.

HUGGINS CUP, 25 Targets.—Scoville, 3—14; Billings, 8—22; Schauffler, 2—23; Villmar, 3—18; Bavisr, 6—26; Hibbard, 2—22; Strang, 4—21; Dr. Smith, 3—22; Pelham, 1—21; Loomis, 8—12; Crowe, 2—22; Kuchler, 3—18; Hodgman, 2—23; Robinson, 4—17; Thomson, 7—21; O'Donohue, 5—14; Ogden, 8—15; Cattus, 2—17; L. Edey, 7—14; H. Edey, 8—8; Dr. Brown, 5—19; Dr. Williams, 8—12; Reynolds, 8—19.

FRICK SHIELD, 25 Targets.—Scoville, 3—20; Billings, 8—21; Schauffler, 2—24; Villmar, 3—18; Bavier, 5—24; Hibbard, 2—9; Strang, 4—21; Dr. Smith, 3—23; Pelham, 1—24; Loomis, 8—16; Crowe, 2—15; Kuchler, 3—18; Hodgman, 2—22; Robinson, 4—22; Thomson, 7—17; O'Donohue, 5—21; Ogden, 8—16; Cattus, 2—17; L. Edey, 7—16; H. Edey, 8—14; Dr. Brown, 8—20; Dr. Williams, 8—17; Reynolds, 8—18.

Y. M. C. A. YACHT TO CRUISE.

Plans to Make Five Trips to Jamestown During Summer.

The Young Men's Christian Association is planning a novel undertaking, cruises from New York to Jamestown and back on the yacht Amazon, presented to the association last year. The cruises are outlined to take thirteen days, and there will be five trips to Jamestown during the Summer. The first will start on June 15, the second on July 6, and the others on July 20, Aug. 3, and Aug. 17. The privileges of the cruise will be opened to the senior members of the association who are also members of the Y. M. C. A. Yacht Club, and the charge of $30 made for the yearly dues, including one cruise.

The Amazon is a schooner yacht, 108 feet long, 90 feet on the water line, with 21 feet beam, and 10 feet draught. She has 95 tons displacement, and will accommodate twenty-five men on each cruise. Those who make the trip must do seamen's work, standing watch, assisting with the sails, manning the small boats, running the launch, and doing the lighter work about the vessel. The heavy work will be done by a small crew of sailors.

NINE YACHTS FOR MAIER CUP.

Fife Cutter Zinita and the Yawl Lila Latest Entrants.

Two more entries have been received for the race to Bermuda to be held under Brooklyn Yacht Club auspices for the Maier Cup, one in the first and one in the second class. The former is the Fife cutter Zinita, owned by Herman Cohen of New York. The new entry in the second class is the yawl Lila, owned by R. D. Floyd, which competed in last year's race, and met with such unfortunate mishaps.

Details of the Bermuda boat, designed by H. C. Masters and entered for the race have been received by the committee. She is 36 feet 6 inches over all, 27 feet 6 inches on the water line, and 10 feet 6 inches beam.

The yawl building at New Rochelle for Rear Commodore Maier is planked, and the joiners are now at work on her interior fitting. She will be launched May 15. She will be the largest boat in the class, and will have to allow Lila six hours, and the Bermudian nine hours.

YALE YACHTSMAN CAPSIZES.

Timely Assistance of Fishermen Saves F. G. Wacker from Drowning.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27.—Frederick Glade Wacker of Chicago, a Yale freshman, was capsized to-day in the annual regatta of the Corinthian Yacht Club. He would have drowned but for the timely assistance of two fishermen's boats. The fishermen pulled him from the water and took him and his boat to shore. The regatta was won by Stephen L. Langdon, 1908, of New York City, who finished 1 minutes and 50 seconds ahead of the yacht of Elward Boles Cowles, 1910, of Rye, N. Y.

No Harvard Cricket This Spring.

Capt. C. G. Osborn of the Harvard cricket team has announced that cricket will be abandoned for the Spring at Harvard, as there is no available crease left on Soldiers' Field since the new tennis courts have been started, and because there is not sufficient material. There is considerable material in the freshman class, but the team is prevented from drawing upon it by the new eligibility rules.

AUTOMOBILES.

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you get it. It is why the "H" has outrun and outclimbed every other car in its class. Knox quality—standard for seven years—guarantees its wearability. Weight 2,250 pounds actual; 102" wheel

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Ogden estate sale has monopolized the market's attention—at least since 9 o'clock Wednesday morning—and well it might, since not in recent years has there been a real estate auction sale in this city possessing so meny remarkable features.

The offering has been a most convincing demonstration of the apparently unsatiable demand for well-located property on the part of casuel real estate investors and the general public, for it has been one of the noticeable facts in connection with the sale so far that the professional buying has been practically nil. It was this fact that led many to think—and they were not chronic pessimists, either—that Auctioneer Dey was shouldering an almost impossible undertaking in trying to dispose of 1,100 lots of such character at the present time. The Ogden tract, it was pointed out, while in the direct line of the city's growth and admirably located from a geogrephical point of view, is not to eny great extent made up of lots ready for immediate building—of the sort to tempt the general real estate public—while, on the other hand, the professional operators, the developers, and the "jobbers in lots" are, as a class, pretty well loaded up.

Suffice it to say that this prognostication has been knocked into a cocked hat. For three whole days, from 9 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, the Vesey Street Salesroom has been thronged and in the crowd were few faces familiar to the auction room regulars. About 650 out of the 1,100 parcels included in the offering have been sold for over $1,100,000, and there is no reason to suppose that there will not be just as active bidding for the first lot offered when the sale is resumed to-morrow as there was for the first lot put up on Wednesday morning. The prices on the whole have been excellent, while the successful bids of $17,800 for one of the more desirable corners and of $18,500 for three-fifths of a lot at another commanding point, must have astonished even those who had looked upon the success of the sale as a matter of course.

In the private sales branch of the market ths week has yielded a creditable volume of business, with a few transactions above the average in point of size. No. 574 Fifth Avenue was sold for the fourth time within as many years, the price having advanced in the series of deals from $222,500 to $425,000. Downtown there was a quick resale of the property 441 Broadway, and smaller deals on Walker and Lafayette Streets, as well as an investment purchase covering a group of buildings on Cliff Street, just north of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Latest Dealings by Brokers.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold the seven-story apartment house, 46.10 by 105, at 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, to Alexander D. Duff. The price was about $150,000.

Hamilton Place Apartments Sold.

Parsons & Holzman hava bought the two six-story apartment houses at the northwest corner of Hamilton Place and 140th Street, on plot 108 by 109.

The B. M. Well Realty Company has sold to a client of the Frank L. Fisher Company the six-story elevator apartment house known as the Metropolitan, at 235 to 239 West 108th Street, on plot 75 by 100.

Deal for Franklin Street Buildings.

Daniel E. Seybel has bought from Beach & Sherwood 139 and 141 Franklin Street, near West Broadway, old buildings on plot 52 by 100. The Ruland & for William C. Stuart 131 West Seventieth

Buyers for West Side Houses.

Gilsey, Havemeyer & Jenney have sold for William C. Stuart 131 West Sexentieth Street, a four-story dwelling on plot 20 by 100.5, to Dr. Arthur M. Jacobus. This house has been owned and occupied by Mr. Stuart for over twenty years.

F. & G. Pflomm have sold for S. L. Lawson 245 and 247 West Ninety-ninth Street, two three-story dwellings, each on lot 18 by 100.11.

The property sold by Frederick Meyer to Ehlers Brothers, through Mr. Edgar Fitz-Gibbon, was 193 West End Avenue, not 92.

New Residence on East 79th Street.

Plans have been filed for the four-story dwelling to be built at 123 and 125 East Seventy-ninth Street for Mrs. Charles H. Wesson and Miss Euphrasia Leland, as joint owners. It is to be of Colonial design, with a frontage of 40 feet, and a depth of 54 feet, and will cost $45,000. Foster, Gade & Graham are the architects.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for the estate of John C. Orr 122 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2. Francis Draz is the buyer.

Company Sells Plot on Heights.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for the Ocemore Building Company to the Chelsea Realty Company the plot of four lots on the north side of 174th Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 100 by 89.9.

Du Bois & Taylor have sold for the Cosmopolitan Realty Company the three-story brick and stone dwelling on the north side of 148th Street, 14 feet east of Riverside Drive, on lot 18.8 by 99.11.

Paul Halpin has resold the plot of about six lots on the north side of Nagle Avenue, 184 feet northeast of Broadway, 142.4 by 178.10 by 101.11 by 32.11.

Henry Clews Renews Lease.

Henry Clews has renewed his lease with the Trustees of Columbia University for twenty-one years, at an annual ground rent of $9,800, for the property at 630 Fifth Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, 28.8 by 131. Mrs. Russell Sage has a lease on the adjoining property, 632.

Lexington Avenue Corner Sold.

Charles A. Stein hes sold to Abraham Siegel 752 to 762 Lexington Avenue and 138 East Sixtieth Street, being the southwest corner, a five-story flat on lot 100.5 by 22.6.

Meyer L. Sire has sold 139 East Sixtieth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, a five-story building, with seven stores on the avenue, on lot 22 by 100.5.

John Donnelly has sold for C. Loughrey to a client the three-story brick dwelling 150 East Twenty-eighth Street, 18.9 by 98.9.

West 23d Street Transaction.

Charles T. Wills has sold 256 West Twenty-third Street, a seven-story loft building on lot 25 by 98.9.

Reckling & Vallender have sold to William R. Mason 247 to 253 West Thirty-eighth Street, four four-story dwellings, on plot 68.6 by 98.9.

Second Avenue Corner in Trade.

Charles M. Siegel has sold to Morris Diugasch 2,322 Second Avenue, northeast corner of 119th Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 25.6 by 75, taking in exchange 5,750 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, un plot 40 by 100.

Henry Powell has bought from Eliza Haning 105 and 107 East 104th Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50.1 by 100.11.

David Lion hes leased, through S. Soraci, the two five-story tenements 418 and 420 East 123d Street, to R. Vincenzo for a term of years.

Purchase on Stuyvesant Street.

I. Davis hes sold for Philip Cohen 48 Stuyvesant Street, a seven-atory tenement, on lot 25 by 72 and irregula"; also, for Minnie Eisenberg and Abrahem Elaenberg, the six-story tenement 236 East Ninety-fifth Street, on lot 35 by 100.

M. Adler has sold for Edward Kearney the two four-story buildings 129 and 131 East Thirteenth Street, on plot 50 by 90.

St. Ann's Avenue Buying.

Zinser & Clausen have sold for a client the six-etory double flat 642 St. Ann's Avenue, on lot 38 by 70.

Julius Krakower has sold 306 St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story double flat, 27 by 100, for D. Hutter; also, 835 East 135th Street, a five-story double flat, 35 by 100, for E. Berkfield to a Mr. Erringer; also, the southwest corner of Longwood Avenue and Dawson Street, 50 by 100, a six-story flat, for Henry Acker to John Willenbrock.

J. J. Haggerty has sold for Charles H. Sperzel the two-family brick dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, at 1,487 Edgewater Road; also, for W. E. Rose the two-family frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, at 1,495 Hoe Avenue, and the two-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, at 1,222 Bryent Avenue.

Operator Sells on Walton Avenue.

Paul Helpin has sold the plot of three lots on the west side of Walton Avenue, 92 feet south of Tremont Avenue, 75 by 100.

Simon end Emenuel Alfred Well have sold for C. & J. Segall 1,010 East 162d Street, a four-story brick single flat.

Cherles A. Weber has sold for a Mr. Hoffman 623 East 152d Street, a five-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100; also, for a client, to the North Borough Realty Corporetion, a plot, 100 by 114, on the north side of 231st Street, 80 feet east of White Plains Road; also, for a Mrs. Yunger, a plot 125 by 100, on the west side of Wellece Avenue, 348 feet south of Bronxdale Avenue, to a client for improvement.

$400,000 in Brooklyn Deal.

Charles R. Smith has sold for the Kingston Realty Compeny the following Brooklyn properties: 158, 170, 172, 176, 184, 186, 188, 192-194 to 212, 271, 272, 274, 279, 281, 285, 287, 290, 292, 293, 294, 297, and 299 Lefferts Avenue, thirty-one two-story, two-family houses, eacb 20 by 100; also, 293 Kingston Avenue, a two-story, two-family house, with store, 19 by 80; also, the four-story double apertment house 68 Seventh Avenue, 33 by 110; also, a plot of twelve lots on Union Street, between Kingston and Albany Avenues; also, a plot of fifteen lots at the corner of Long Beach Avenue and Rose Street; also, a plot of ten lots, being the block front on Stewart Avenue, between Anthony and Cherry Streets; also, a plot of five lots on Cherry Street, between Stewart and Gardner Avenues; also, the vacant plots at the northwest and soutbwest corners of Debevoise Avenue and Division Street.

The buycr is an operator who will resell the properties. The amount involved in the deal is said to have been over $400,000.

O. E. Larson has sold for J. P. Thorsen twenty-three lots on the south side of Sixty-first Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, Brooklyn, to the Scandia Realty and Construction Company, which will build three-family double flats on the entire block.

The same broker has also sold for C. Hensen 548 to 552 Forty-sixth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, two four-story double flats, on plot 60 by 100; also, for H. H. Lucke, 630 Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenuee, a two-family brick house, on lot 20 by 100.

Country Places Sold and Leased.

Pease & Elliman have sold for George Sergeant, Jr., a plot of one acre on Broadway, Cedarhurst, to Arthur W. Connahla; also, for Joseph S. Aucrbach to George Sergeant, Jr., part of the Schenck farm, with buildings, at Hewlett, L. I., now occupied by William C. Ivison.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. heve leased the Recknagel place at Great Neck to John M. Riehle; the Hutchinson place, at Oyster Bay, to Mrs. Henry Gilsey; the William Lord Sexton place, at Hempstead, to Robert Hager, Jr.; the L'Hommedieu cottage, at Great Neck, to J. W. Catty; the Milton L'Ecluse house, at Great Neck, to Walter Wood Parsons, and the property of Mrs. Helen De Forrest Griffin, at Lawrence, to Mr. Louis D. Conley. They have also leased, in conjunction with Pease & Elliman, the George Lauder Carnegie place, at Roslyn, to Joseph B. Mayer.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Cumpany has sold for M. Jennie Price her 220-acre farm at Goshen, Orange County.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The auctioneers bave apparently thought that the Ogden sale will be sufficient to satisfy the public's eppatite for lots for at least a few days, with the result that this week's schedulc, with one or two small exceptions, is made up of improved properties.

On Tuesday Mr. Kennelly will sell 808 and 810 Washington Street, the dwelling 315 Riverside Drive, and four lots on the north side of 147th Street, 125 feet east of Broadway.

For Thursday, Joseph P. Day has arranged voluntary and executors' sales covering a wide range of properties. In the list are the two dwellings 101 West Seventy-sixth Street and 156 East 102d Street, the two flats at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-first Street, the apartment houses 40 and 42 West Sixty-fourth Street, near Broadway, and the four and five-story buildings at the northwest corner of Avenue A and Second Street. The sale will also include the large plot at the southwest corner of Ryer Avenue and 183d Street end two lots at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 185th Street.

Among the week's foreclosures are the northeast corner of Broadway and 147th Street, 99.11 by 125; 314 East Thirty-fourth Street, near Second Avenue; 730 and 732 Prospect Avenue, near 156th Street, and the northeast corner of Fox and 156th Streets, 100 by 85.

On Saturday, at 2 P. M., on the premises, George W. Bard will offer thirty-six restricted lots in the Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 543 mortgages for $7,628,128; of which 168, for $1,641,212, were at 6 per cent.; 32, for $1,757,725, at 5½ per cent.; 141, for $2,331,240, et 5 per cent., and 20, for $571,500, at 4½ per cent. In the corrcsponding week last year there were recorded 538 mortgages, for $10,292,950, of which 289, for $3,150,735, were at 6 per cent.; 102, for $1,622,010, at 5½ per cent.; 79, for $1,899,915, at 5 per ccnt., and 12, for $514,500, at 4½ per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, APRIL 29.
By Joseph P. Day.

Sylvan Place, 3, 4, and 5, w s, 46 ft n of 129th St, 80.10x96x irregular, two six-story tenements; foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Dineen, referee; due on judgment, $11,911.

79th St, 338, s s, 199 ft w of 1st Av, 17x102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale; H. S. Duttenheim, referee; due on judgment, $8,576.

180th St, 579 East, n s, 80 ft e of Tiebout Av, 20.1x90, three-story frame tcnement; foreclosure sale.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Washington St, 808x810, w s, 72.3 ft s of Gansevoort St, 38.6x75x38.5x72.7, two four-story tenements, with stores; foreclosure auction sale.

147th St, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, four lots, each 25x99.11; public auction sale.

Riverside Drive, 315, e s, 43.10 ft s of 104th St, 21x100, five-story American basement dwelling, with right of way through three-foot alley to 104th St; public auction sale.

129th St, n s, 301.8 ft e of Pleasant Av, 347.1x100.11x207.2x112.7, fronting on the Harlem River, vacant; public auction sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, n e corner of 147th St, 99.11x125, vacant; foreclosure sale, Samuel Strasbourger, referee; due on judgment, $64,324.

34th St, 314 East, s s, 207.6 ft e of 2d Av, 21.3x98.9, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Nathan Burkon, referee; due on judgment, $5,981.

124th St, 218 to 228 East, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 116x100.11, three six-story tenements; foreclosure sale, Marcel Levy, referee; due on judgment, $12,521; subject to other mortgages aggregating $83,600.

161st St, 617 and 619 East, n s, 103.8 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x74.3, six-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, John V. McAvoy, referee; due on judgment, $25,681.

By Hugh D. Smyth.

2d Av, e s, the block front between 100th and 101st Sts, 201.10x100, five six-story tenements with stores; foreclosure sale, James T. Brady, referee; due on judgment, $21,383.

99th St, n s, 396 ft w of 1st Av, 148x100.11, four six-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, J. T. Brady, referee; due on judgment, $8,742.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.
By Joseph P. Day.

76th St, 161 West, n s, 200 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2, two-story brownstone dwelling; public auction sale.

102d St, 156 East, s s, 80 ft a of Lexington Av, 15x100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling; public auction sale.

Park Av, 1,133 and 1,135, s e corner of 91st St, each 22x96, two four-story brick double flats; public auction sale.

Ryer Av, s w corner of 183d St, 65x144x162 and irregular, vacant; public auction sale.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 2d St, 26.7x100, four end five story brick buildings; partition sale.

142d St, 230 West, s s, 319.9 ft e of 8th Av, 39.11x99.11, five-story double apartment house; public auction sale.

64th St, 40 and 42 West, s s, 210 ft e of Broadway, each 30x100.5, two five-story brick apartment houses; public auction sale.

83d St, 65 West, n s, 158.4 ft s of Columbus Av, 16.8x102.2, four-story brick dwelling; public auction sale.

83d St, 69 West, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x102.2, four-story brick dwelling; public auction sale.

2d Av, 1,163, w s, 21.3 ft n of 61st St, 26.4x47, four-story building, together with 255 East 61st St, n s, 48.6 ft w of 2d Av, forming an "L," with the foregoing, 17x53.8, three-story dwelling; public auction sals.

42d St, 421 end 423 West, n s, 260 ft w of 9th Av, 40x100.4, two five-story brick tenements with stores; public auction sale.

115th St, 437 to 445 East, n s, 127.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 97 and 100.11, five three-story brick dwellings; public auction sale.

45th St, 36 West, s s, 460 ft s of 6th Av, 20x100.5, three-story dwelling; executors' sale.

Avenue A, 1,541, w s, 77.2 ft s of 82d St, 25.4x106.6, five-story tenement with stores; public auction sale.

Avenue B, 1,543, w s, 51.2 ft s of 82d St, 26x106.6, five-story tenements with stores; public sale.

Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 185th St, 49.4x106.1x53.4x100.1, vacant; executors' sals.

137th St, 904 to 908 East, s s, 175 ft w of Cypress Av, each 37.6x100, two five-story flats with stores; public auction sale.

123d St, 154 East, s s, 285 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, six-story brick tenement; foreclosurs sals, James Richards, referee; dus on judgment, $27,313.

Prospect Av, 730 and 732, s s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 50x125x62.8x88.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sele, Jacob A. Cantor, referes, dus on judgment, $27,318.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Fox St, n e corner of 150th St, 100x85, two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, R. H. Clarke, refsree; due on judgment, $11,224; subject to other mortgages for $49,201.

By Joseph P. Day.

140th St, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, Isidors Scherer, referee; dus on judgment, $4,734.

Park Av, 1,489, s e corner of 109th St, 73.10x19, four-story brick tenement with store; partition sale, C. L. Hoffman, referee.

SATURDAY, MAY 4.
On the premises at 2 P. M.
By George W. Bard.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, thirty-six restricted lots; public auction sale.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

79th St, 123 and 125 East, for a four-story brick dwelling, 39.11x54; E. L. Wesson and E. Leland of 1 West 37th St, owners; Foster, Gade & Graham, architects; cost, $45,000.

Cypress Av, w s, 100.6 ft n of 141st St, for ten five-story brick tenements, 44.3x87.11, 40x87.11, and 39.1x87.11; Louis Donowitz of 34 Eckford St, owner; Georgs F. Pelham, architect; cost, $420,000.

Franklin Av, e s, 474 ft n of 168th St, for a two-story brick library; New York Public Library, owner; Babb, Cook & Willard, architects; cost, $65,000.

239th St, s s, 320 ft s of Kepler Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 17x40; Wilhelmina Lischke of 237th St, near Kepler Av, owner; Edwin T. Blue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

61st St, 11 East, to a four-story dwelling; J. T. Pratt, premises, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $15,000.

Madison Av, 793, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. Evans of Cedarhurst, L. I., owner; Hoppin & Koen, architects; cost, $10,000.

24th St, 47 and 49 West, to two four-story brick dwellings and stores; T. D. Guion, premises, owner; W. H. Birkmire, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, April 27.

OGDEN AV, n w s, 70 ft n e of 165th St, 50x115; Timothy F. Scannell to William Schlichter, (mtg $4,500.) $1.

WALTON AV, w s, 80 ft n of 174th St, 75x100; Philip Woolley to Robert L. Manson, (mtg $790.) $100.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,437 to 1,443, 80x85; Lucy L. B. Mott to Arthur W. Saunders, $100.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,437 to 1,443, 80x85; Arthur W. Saunders to Gem Realty Co., $100.

HAMMOND AV, s s, 250 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100; James Garvey to Edward J. Connolly, $100.

BRYANT AV, 1,222, 20x100; William R. Ross to Charles H. Sperzel, $100.

CLINTON AV, e s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x100; William J. Koepnick to George I. Fuchs, $100.

PARK AV, e s, 335.10 ft s of 180th St, 25x141; Adah M. McDermott individually and as executrix, to Charles A. Taylor, $5,250.

JEROME AV, s e corner of 240d St, —x—; Arthur Smith to Charles H. Edgar, $100,000.

236TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Oneida Av, 25x100; George W. Lockwood to May F. Clark, (mtg $4,000.) $100.

LOTS 51, 52, and 53, Map 1,158, Clason's Point; Herman Menaker to Adolph Hansen, $100.

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,060, 15.11x100; Charles A. Taylor to Junius J. Pittman, (mtg $2,625.) $100.

THOMAS ST, n s, 105.6 ft w of road to Westchester docks, 83.2 x irregular; George P. Baisley and others to Thomas B. Bowns & Son Co., $100.

136TH ST, 553 East, 25x100; John G. Bunte to John M. Bunte, (mtg $8,000.) $1.

LOT 52, Map 1,158, William S. Duncan at Williamsbridge; Irving Realty Co. to Nicholas Vento and others, (mtg $1,000.) $100.

LOTS 49 to 52, Map No. 980, South Mount Vernon; Oscar D. Weed to George Peter, (mtg $3,575.) $100.

85TH ST, s s, 292 ft w of West End Av, 21x100.3; Sadie Lessor to Mary Goldberg, $100.

51ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 17x100.5; Catherine McGowan to Thomas McGowan, $100.

74TH ST, 434 East, 25x102.2; Lint Batscher and Ross R. & C. Co. to Bermel H. Brumberg, (mtg $27,500.) $100.

EAST END AV, w s, 34.3 ft s of 85th St, 16.10x62; George Herold to Anna Herold, (mtg $6,000.) gift.

BROOK AV, s w corner of Anna Place, —x—; Richard Clive to Julius Kindermann and others, $1.

ANNA PLACE, s s, at w s of Mill Brook, 5.6x—; Margaret L. Zborowski, executrix, to Julius Kindermann and others, all title, $108.

ANNA PLACE, s s, at w s of Mill Brook, 5.6x—; Anna L. Z. Monsanbinn to Julius Kindermann and others, $108.

ANNA PLACE, s s, at w s of Mill Brook, 5.6x—; Henry L. Morris and another to Julius Kindermann and others, all title, $217.

JEROME AV, s e corner of 233d St, 963.10x irregular, totalling 14 1,704-10,000 acres; Samuel H. Valentine to Arthur Smith, $100.

LOT 128, amended map of Gleason property, 25x100; Cogswell-Taylor Improvement Co. to Anna Jeff, (mtg $3,500.) $100.

BATHGATE AV, 1,827, 25x163.7; Elizabeth N. Carter to Felippa Kramer, (mtg $4,200.) $1.

PLOT begins 699 ft e of White Plains Road, 975 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; East Borough Improvement Co. to John Hver, $100.

LONGWOOD AV, s w corner of Kelly St, 200x100; Edward Oppenheimer and others to Henry Alker, $100.

HARRISON AV, w s, Lots 51 to 54, Block Z, map of United Real Estate and Trust Co. of Nebraska and others, 122x irregular; The United Real Estate and Trust Co. of Nebraska and others to Theodore H. Nickisch, $100.

127TH ST, 321 East, 100x100; Samuel Golding to Jacob Fish, (mtg $83,000.) $100.

52D ST, 235 West, 18.9x100.5, also property at West Mount Vernon, and also all right, title, and interest to ¼ part in Mulberry St, 186, 99.5x irregular; George H. Kracht and others to Frank J. Walsering, $1.

137TH ST, 13 to 21 West, 200x99.11; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to Adolf Mandel, $220,000.

137TH ST, 13 to 21 West, 200x99.11; Adolf Mandel to Max Radt, (mtg $102,000.) $100.

211TH ST, s s, Lots 1 to 4, Map 2, estate of Charles M. Connolly, 109.2x irregular; Edward A. Alexander and others to Peter J. Shields, (mtg $4,250.) $1.

211TH ST, s s, Lots 1 to 4, Map 2, estate of Charles M. Connolly, 109.2x irregular; Julius Weltner and another to Peter J. Shields, (mtg $4,250.) $1.

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 185th St, 99.6x irregular; Benjamin Hochbaum to Abraham L. Shongut, (mtg $10,000.) $100.

BROADWAY, 1,563, 23.2x irregular; Marie Roche and another, executrix, to Thomas J. Shanley and another, ¼ part, all title, $24,050.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 39.11 ft s of 153d St; Louis Block to Louis Block, Inc., (mtg $12,750.) $100.

BROADWAY, 1,563, 79.1x irregular; Charles G. Ross, executor, to Louis Block, Inc., ½ part, all title, $44,050.

BROADWAY, 1,653, 79.1x irregular; Ellen T. Gavin and others to Louis Block, Inc., $48,100.

MULFORD AV, w s, 25 ft s of Allcs St, 25x100, Throgg's Neck; Morgan Washburn to William J. Lahr, $100.

Mortgage Co.; 7th Av., w s, 119.10 ft s of 146th St, 40x100, prior mtg $27,000, 1 year, 6%.....$45,000

SILVERSON, Joseph, and another to Hudson Mortgage Co.; 7th Av, w s, corner of 145th St, 40x100, prior mtg $41,000, 1 year, 6%.....$75,000

SILVERSON, Joseph, and another to Hudson Mortgage Co.; 7th Av, w s, 80 ft s of 146th St, 39.10x100, prior mtg $28,000, 1 year, 6%.....$30,000

HAUCK, Frederick E., to William A. Martin; 130th St, 85 East, 3 years.....$4.50

LOUIS BLOCK, (INC.,) to City Mortgage Co.; Bradhurst Av, e s, 39.11 ft s of 153d St, 39.11x100, demand, 6%.....$8,000

WILCHINSKY, Henry, to Charles H. Phelps, executor; 101st St, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 42.6x100.11, 3 years.....$32,000

NICKISH, Theodore H., to United Real Estate and Trust Co.; Lots 51 to 54, map of property 2d part, 99.11x112.4, 1 year, 4½%.....$31,133

SOOSSEN, John F., to Joseph C. Schrader; Prospect Av, e s, 38.8 ft s of Jennings St, 19.1x79.2, 3 years, 5½%.....$35

BIRNBAUM, Samuel, and another to Louis Schulman; 75th St, 415 East, 3 years, 6%.....$8,000

RADT, Max, to Adolf Mandel; 137th St, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 200x99.11, prior mtg $192,000, 2 years, 6%.....$35,000

ACKER, Henry, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; Longwood Av, s w corner of Kelly St, 200x100, 1 year, 5½%.....$30,000

LUHR, William J., to Frank Gass; Mulford Av, w s, 25 ft s of Alice St, 25x100, 1 year, 6%.....$375

CONNOLLY, Edward J., to John C. Gulick; Hammond Av, e s, 250 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100, 3 years.....$5,000

SHANLEY, Thomas J., and another to Maria Roche, executrix; Broadwey, 1,563, 1 year.....$67,000

EAST-BORO' IMPROVEMENT CO. to John J. Vion; Plot 690 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,060 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, due July 1, 1910.....$3,500

EAST-BORO' IMPROVEMENT CO. to Lawrence F. Coleman; Plot 690 ft e of Whits Plains Road and 1,025 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, due Jan. 1, 1910.....$3,500

LOUIS BLOCK, Inc., to Louis Roseman; Bradhurst Av, e s, 39.11 ft s of 153d St, 39.11x100, prior mtg $32,000, 1 year, 6%.....$4,500

MILLER, Isaac, to Sigmund Miller; 126th St, 147 West, prior mtg $29,000, 5 years, 5½%.....$2,000

JEFFS, Anna, to Cogswell-Taylor Improvement Co.; Lot 28, map of amended map of part of Glason property, prior mtg $3,500, 2 years, 6%.....$1,700

HOWELL, Richard I., to Alex. D. Lewis; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 70th St, 100.5x100, 1 year, 5½%.....$30,000

HANSEN, Adolph, to Herman Menaker; Lots 51, 52, and 53, amended map of 03 lots of Herman Menaker, 3 years.....$1,125

FISH, Jacob, to Sam Goldberg; 12th St, n s, 180.6 ft s of 2d Av, 100x103.3, 1 year, 6%.....$45,000

FISH, Jacob, to Sam Goldberg; 12th St, n s, 180.6 ft e of 2d Av, 100x103.3, prior mtg $83,000, 1 year, 6%.....$10,000

PETER, George, to Oscar D. Weed; Lots 49 to 52, map of 93 lots in Village of South Mount Vernon, prior mtg $3,320, 2 years.....$300

SCHUMACHER, Christian, to Catharine Witt; Matilda St, n s, Lot 235, map of Washingtonville, 50x100, 3 years, 5½%.....$4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 111 to 115; Toscani Brothers against United States Realty and Improvement Co., owner; D. H. McLaury Marbls Co., contractor, $5,699.

2D AV, w s, whole front between 17th and 18th Sts, 204x80; Toscani Brothers against Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York, owner; D. H. McLaury Marble Co., contractor, $5,329.

6TH AV, 411; Theodors Thylstrup against George H. Denver, owner and contractor, $42.

SUMMIT AV, n s corner of 164th St, 25x100; Josaph La Spina against Mary Colleran, owner; John Colleran, contractor, $650.

42D ST, 637 to 645 West; Froment & Co. against estate of Leonard Appleby, owner; Harvey Auto Shop, contractor, $430.

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 177th St, 124.10x100; John S. Comber against One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Realty Co., owner and contractor, $65.

UNION AV, n w corner of 150th St, 25x100; Tony D'Angelo against Paolo Duino, owner and contractor, $2,205.

112TH ST, 522 and 524 West; Neal & Brinker Co. against Seplow Co., owner and contractor, $403.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

168TH ST, 302 to 308 East; Griffin Roofing Co. against Israel Lippman and others, Aug. 15, 1906, $355.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 120; Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. against William R. Stewart and others, Jan. 8, 1907, $4,422.

Lis Pendens.

137TH ST, 42 and 44 West; Hugo Cohn against Max M. Lederer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Schwick.

BUILDING AT GARDEN CITY.

Work Begun on Many Houses—Buyers for Lots at Broadway-Flushing.

Operations at Garden City Estatea are going forward with renewed activity. Maxson & Co. of Westerly, R. I., who recently purchased sixty lots there, have already begun the construction of a large number of houses, and the large amount of building material now arriving has necessitated the laying of a new siding at the Garden City station of the Long Island Railroad. A large force of men is at work laying out the new subdivision of Garden City Estates.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold in Broadway-Flushing to Catherina Haarje the plot, 60 by 100, on the east side of Eighteenth Street, 320 feet north of State Street; to William Yude the plot, 60 by 100, on the cest side of Eighteenth Street, 360 feet north of State Street, and to John P. Lubbe the plot, 60 by 100, on the east side of Eighteenth Street, 300 feet north of State Street. In Douglas Manor the company has sold to Louis Hall the plot, 60 by 100, on the south side of Ridge Road, 270 feet west of Douglas Road; to William J. Cady the plot, 60 by 100, on the south side of Ridge Road, 210 feet west of Douglas Road, and to Carrie Trabaud the plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of Knollwood Avenue, 220 feet east of the East Drive; also, in Westmoreland, to Anna Pelzer the plot, 80 by 214, on the west side of Westmoreland Avenue, 140 feet north of Locust Place; to Alfred L. Campbell the plot, 60 by 179, on the west side of Westmoreland Avenue, 223 feet south of Bayview Avenue; to Anna G. Norman the plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Locust Place, 100 feet west of Westmoreland Avenue, and to W. R. Anderson the plot, 40 by 100, on the west side of Bayview Avenue, 205 feet south of Summit Avenue.

The Queens Borough Corporation has sold a large parcel at Kissena Park North to an out-of-town syndicate for $30,000. The property will be improved this Summer with cottages costing from $6,000 to $9,000 each.

NORTH SHORE DEVELOPMENT.

Much Building Expected This Year—Lot Market Shows Good Demand.

In discussing the present demand for property on the north shore of Long Island E. S. McKnight of the McKnight Realty Company said yesterday:

"The records of the Building Department of Queens Borough show that in Bayside, Flushing, Whitestone, and Murray Hill 425 dwellings and etores were built in 1906. I expect that this record will be broken this year, and it ie safe to predict that in the above pleces over a thousand houses will be crected. The Bayside-Flushing Company hava recently purchased the Bell property at Bayside and 1,500 lots in this tract will be put on the market through the McKnight Realty Company. Ae soon as the improvements are completed the company will erect fifty housee—a fair illustration of the demand for homes."

The McKnight Realty Company has sold to varioue buyers eighteen lots in Lawrence Manor, Bayside, at prices ranging from $475 to $650; also, seven lots in Kenmore, Whitestone, at from $325 to $500 each, and to Frank S. Tolman and Thomas H. Davies a plot of fifteen lots on Fourteenth Street, Flushing Terrace, for about $15,000.

The following sales at Elmhurst Heights are reported: To L. A. Messinger the plot 40 by 100, on the north side of Penfold Road, 80 feet east of Kensington Terrace; to Frederick Eckles the plot 60 by 100, on the south side of Arlington Avenue, 100 feet west of Woodside Avenue, to L. G. Brimmer the plot 40 by 100, on the north side of Hillcrest Avenue, 80 feet east of Kensington Terrace; to John O. Gallander the plot 60 by 100, on the north side of Colonial Parkway, 120 feet east of Kensington Terrace, and to A. L. Cuthert the plot 20 by 100, on the east side of Woodside Avenue, 40 feet south of Pennsylvania Avenue.

The Long Island Sound Realty Company has sold sixteen lots in Marathon Perk, L. I.

AT SHINNECOCK HILLS.

Development Work Now in Progress on Tract of 2,700 Acres.

The development of a tract of 2,700 acres at Shinnecock Hills is being carried forward by the Shinnecock Hille and Peconic Bay Realty Company. Over $100,000 has already been spent on the improvement of the property, and a new inn is now approaching completion.

The tract is about three miles east of Southampton and near the new course of the National Golf Association, which, it is expected, will be made the finest in the world. The high, rolling land of the Shinnecock Hills, overlooking Shinnecock Bay on the south and Great Peconic Bay on the north, has long enjoyed popularity as a place for Summer residence which will be enhanced by the development work now in progress.

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR TENEMENTS

Adjustment of Supply and Demand Now Going On in Various Sections.

END OF PAPER TRADING

Comparison of Present Conditions with Those of a Year Ago—City's Growth.

A year ago we were in the midst of the wildest speculative activity which this city or any other city in the world hes ever witnessed. The rising flood of prices had threatened to swesp away all conservative standards of value, and nearly everybody took a most roseate view of the feature. To suggest a cessation of this activity or even to hint at any break in prices was to invite the title of an alarmist or an old fogy. Nevertheless, even at that time, I essayed to sound a note of warning as to overspeculation in land and overbuilding of tenements in the upper end of Manhattan and in the outlying boroughs, and at the eame time called attention to the sound condition of well located tenement property in the Borough of Manhattan.

A elight comparison of the symptoms that then existed and those that we now find might not be unwise or unprofitable. The transactions siuce Jan. 1, 1907, are not nearly as numerous as those for the corresponding period last year. In plans filed for tenement houses we find a far larger shrinkage. The number of new buildings of this class at present under construction and that will be ready for occupancy during the Spring and Summer is negligible, while last year tenements and apartments were under way which when completed could accommodate, I think I may safely say, fully 500,000 inhabitants. The loen market, in spite of tha repeal of the annual mortgege tex law, is tight, and mortgages are even more difficult to obtain now than they were last Spring, albeit the interest rate is somewhat lower.

Small wonder, then, that those novices who were carrying too much sail before the propitious breeze of prosperity with never a thought of a possible change in wind or of a sudden squall, and who were thoroughly delighted with their swift progress—progress too swift for safety—should be surprised to find their frail craft capsized as soon as the wind veered. And yet, although in March, 1906, the firmament was sunnier and more cloudless, I am by no means prepared to say that we are more liable now than then to sail into a storm. I believe that the clouds which hover over the preaent market will fest disappear, and that the prospects for a clear, calm sea are more propitious now that they were a year ago.

Less Paper Trading.

To-day we have fewer sales, it is true, but thoae we see reported are sales of real estate not of mere paper contracts from one operator to another. There is less speculetion but more genuine investment. Wall Street methods that had obtained in the real estate field are giving way to conservative, genuine real estate buying and selling. This likewise is by no means an unmixed evil, as it puts an end, for the present

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY,

AUCTIONEER,

Sales to be held at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York, on respective dates.

Ogden Estate

Supreme Court Partition Sale Without Reserve

Will Continue on Monday

At the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.,

AT 9 O'CLOCK SHARP.

Choice Parcels to Be Sold.

Pages 2, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Booklet Will Be Reached and Sold in the Order Named.

Ask or Send for Booklet if You Have None.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, OFFICES, 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1907,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of SAMUEL M. COHEN, Deceased. By order of De Witt C. Cohen, Lewis S. Wolff, and Albert G. Morganstern, Executors.

36 W. 45th St., nr. 5th Ave.

4-story and basement brick private dwelling. Size of Lot, 20x100.5.

Messrs. WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attys. for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

904 and 908 E. 137th Street.

Two 5½-story brick tenements, with basement stores. Size of each plot, 37.6x100.

161 West 76th Street.

4-story and basement boxstoop private dwelling. Size of Lot, 19x102.2.

156 East 102d Street.

3-story & basement & cellar brownstone high-stoop private dwelling.

421 and 423 W. 42d Street.

Two 5-story brick tenements, with stores.

65 and 69 West 83d Street.

Two 4-story high-stoop brownstone and brick front dwellings.

Size of each Lot, 16.8x102.2.

437, 439, 441, 443 & 445 East 118th St.

Five 3-story and basement brick dwellings. Size of Plot, 98x100.10.

230 West 142d St.

5-story brick double apartment.

Herman Herst, Jr., Atty., 119 Nasau St., N.Y.C.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of THOMAS F. NUGENT, Deceased. By order of Patrick Ward and Lizzie T. Nugent, Executors.

N. W. cor. Amsterdam Ave. & 185th St.

Size of Plot, 40x100.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK, Esq., Atty. for Executors, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

S. E. cor. Park Av. & 91st St.

(known as 1,133 and 1,135 Park Avenue.)

Two 4-story and basement brick double flats.

LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty., 41 Park Row.

S. W. cor. East 183d Street and Ryer Ave.

Borough of Bronx.

Size of Plot, 65x144x132x irreg.

1541 and 1543 Avenue A.

Two 5-story brick tenements, with stores.

ABSOLUTE PARTITION SALE.

N. W. cor. Ave. A & 2d St.

(known as Nos. 27 Av. A and 142 and 142½ Second Street.)

4 & 5 story brick buildings; size of lot, 26.7x100.

GEORGE HAHN, Esq., Atty., 15 William St., N. Y. C.

40 and 42 West 64th St.

Two 5-story brick flats; size of plot, 60x100.

1163 Second Av. & 255 East 61st Street.

5 & 4-story brick buildings.

YOU

who are interested in aud have studied real estate and particularly auctiou sales of real estate must feel gratified at the success the auctiou market is having just now—take the Executors' Sale of the Doherty Estate of improved property—aud later the great success of this the greatest absolute auction sale of city lots in the history of the world—the OGDEN ESTATE—which is still coutiuuing—how can auy one be pessimistic about real estate.

The OGDEN ESTATE sale will continue on Mouday aud in the order named will be sold pages 2, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Booklet. To those who have not yet attended as well as those who have—Some of the very choicest lots still remain to be sold.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Day

EXECUTORS' SALE.

To Close the Estate of EMMA B. HENDRICKS, DEC'D.

By the order of SAMUEL RIKER, Jr., CHARLES M. KIRBY, HARMON W. HENDRICKS, Executors.

37 West 72nd St.

5-story & American basement private dwelling; bay windows; electric lights, and elegantly equipped, &c.

Size of lot, 22x102.2.

344 Amsterdam Ave.

Near 76th St.

Two-story brick stable. Size 25.6½x80.

568 Broome St.

Two-story and basement brick building. Size of lot, 22.6x84.5.

ALSO

S. E. Cor. Washington Ave. & E. 182nd Street.

Five 2-story and basement two-family brick houses.

226 & 227 South St. and 445 & 447 Water St.

Three and 5-story brick buildings. Size of plot, 40x160.

117 West 82nd Street.

Four-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling. Size of lot 19x102.2.

617 & 619 Hudson Street.

Two 4-story brick store and tenements.

Sale to take place

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8TH, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, N. Y. City.

E. RITZEMA DeGROVE, Esq., 145 Nassau St. } Att'nys
JULIUS J. & A. LYONS, Esq., 76 William St. }

To Close Estate of OWEN McGINNIS, Dec'd.

20 BRONX LOTS,

East 198th Street, North Side,

from Jerome to Creston Avenue. Including a block front and two corners.

ALSO

N. W. Cor. of Grand Boulevard and Concourse and East 198th St.

Up to seventy per cent. of purchase price can remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. for one, two or three years, at option of purchaser. Title policies issued to purchasers free of charge.

THURSDAY, MAY 9TH, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

THOMAS F. RUSH, Esq., Attorney, 30 Broad St., New York City.

ANOTHER BIG SALES DAY MAY 28, 1907

FOR PARTICULARS

WATCH THE DAILY AND SUNDAY PAPERS.

TO KNOW HOW to place Real Estate (to be sold at auction) before the public so as to get the best results is solved through my system of

CONCENTRATION in

- Newspaper Advertising.
- Booklet Advertising,
- Large Size Posters,
- Medium Size Posters,
- Special Cards,
- Special Signs and
- Large Fence Posters, Size 9x12 Feet.
- Broadway Car System.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. Van Beuren and the New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate Advertising. Also closed a yearly contract for the Broadway Car system and the O. J. Gude Co. large display signs.

BELLE HARBOR ON THE ATLANTIC

As thoughts turn from Spring toward Summer,

Is not the buying of seashore lots right and proper?

The opening date of the first auction sale of the season will be announced later.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE:

When getting up this advertisement the auctioneer did not try to aim at writing poetry—it seemed to just fit in.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTORS' SALE

To close Estate of Sarah J. H. Choate, Dec'd, By order of JAMES C. BUSHBY and FRANK M. DUSENBERRY, Executors.

73 West 47th Street

3-story and basement Brick and Brownstone Dwelling; size of lot, 20x75.4.

304 East 39th Street

5-story Brick Tenement; size, 20x77.6x irreg.

Wednesday, May 8, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

Messrs. GARVIN & YOUNG, Attys. for Executors, 146 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Maps and further particulars from above attorneys or auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1907,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST.

Absolute Executor's Sale.

To close estate of John Hanken, Dec'd,

By order of Luder Hanken, Executor.

S. W. Cor. Ave. D & 6th St.

4 and 5 story brick buildings; size of plot, 25x89.

751 6th St.,

52 feet west of Avenus D.

2-story-and-basement brick stable; size of lot, 41x22.9.

Crotona Ave., W. S.,

about 140 feet south Fordham Road, (now Grote St.,) (Borough of Bronx.)

Size of plot, 100x140x irregular.

JAMES KEARNEY, Esq., Atty., 220 Broadway. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Atty., 302 B'way.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

To close estate of Henrietta Blumenstock, Decd. By order of Abraham Hershfield and Alex. Abrib, Executors.

62 University Place.

4-story & basement brick & brownstone building with store, and 2-story brick building in rear. Size of lot 27.6½x104, more or less.

Messrs. HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attys. for Executor, 141 Broadway, N. Y. C.

125, 127 & 129 W. 142nd St.

Two 6-story brick 18-room houses.

Size of each plot, 40x99.11.

309 West 77th St.

4-story-and-basement red stone private dwelling; bay window and two-story brick extension. Size of lot, 19x102.2.

Borough of Bronx.

Grand Boulevard & Concourse,

Through to Weeks Av., about 60 feet south of intersection of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Weeks Av. and East 176th St. Size of plot, 102x90x irreg.

AND

E. 178th St., S. S.,

142 ft w. of Grand Boulevard and Concourse. Size of lot, 25x94.

FOR MAPS AND BOOKLETS OR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION OF ANY OF ABOVE SALES APPLY TO

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

Will Sell at Auction

Wednesday, May 15, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

155 Choice Bronx Lots

BENSON ESTATE

AND

TREMONT TERRACE

Situate on Extension of

Westchester Av., Middletown Road and Old Pelham Road

The Boom is Just Beginning

in the East Bronx. WESTCHESTER AVENUE is now being finished through to PELHAM PARK. Along this avenue will run the trolley lines and the SUBWAY EXTENSION, making it possible to reach this beautiful section from any part of Manhattan for a 5-CENT FARE. Nowhere else in the Bronx, so near the commercial centre, will the price of real estate enhance more in value in the next year or so than in this vicinity. This section is very active at the present time.

These 155 Lots are located in the heart of the WESTCHESTER AVENUE section, many of them facing on this avenue. You will never have such a chance again. Terms of sale: —Ten per cent. down on day of sale, 60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years, balance in 30 days.

The titles have been insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Book maps, containing all particulars, may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, Bryan L. Kennelly, 7 Pine St., after May 1; 156 Broadway, or at the real estate office of Steven B. Ayres, 1,123 Broadway, New York City.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,

will sell at auction,

Tuesday, April 30, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14, 16 Vesey St.

315 Riverside Drive,

NEAR 104TH ST.,

the very desirable five-story American basement, limestone, bay window front Dwelling and four-story butler's pantry and bathroom extension, 17 rooms and two bathrooms and shower, handsomely finished in hard woods, hardwood floors, marble mantels, fireplaces and gas logs, open plumbing, &c., with perpetual right of way in rear to 104th St. The most desirable location on Riverside Drive. Size of plot, 21x100. Possession. Caretaker.

Terms Very Easy.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,

will sell at auction

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

808-810 Washington St.,

Near Gansevoort St.

the two 4-story brick apartments, with two stores; size of plot, 38.5½x75x irreg.

4 Choice Lots,

North Side 147th St.,

125 East Broadway,

Size of plot, 100x99.11.

70 per cent. of purchase money may remain on mortgage for one or three years at four per cent.

Maps, &c., with WILMERDING FIELD, 69 WEST 36TH ST., or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,

will sell at auction

Tuesday, May 14, 1907,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

5 CHOICE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS LOTS.

North Side W. 175th St.

running through to

South Side W. 176th St.

125 feet West St. Nicholas Av.

Choice plot, 75x199.10x50x irregular, with the one-story frame stable thereon.

JOHN N. McAVOY, Attorney, 31 Nassau St.

Maps, &c., with atty., or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,

will sell at auction

Tuesday, May 14, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

546 West 48th St.,

the three-story brick-front building with store and two-story brick stable; rear tenement; size of lot 80x100.5.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct.,

Will Sell at Auction

Thursday, May 16, 1907,

At 12 o'Clock Noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

Executors' Sale,

Estate of Joseph Huber, Dec'd.

Northwest Corner

Pike and Henry Sts.,

the valuable corner, with the three three-story-and-basement brick dwellings, rented in floors, with store on Pike St., and the five-atory-and-basement brick tenement, with stores, on Henry St.; size of plot, 55.9x67.6.

54 Jefferson St.,

adjoining Monroe St.,

the 5-story brick tenement; size of lot, 25x 104.4.

Gustav Lange, Jr., Attorney, 257 BROADWAY.

Maps, &c., with Attorney, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,

will sell at auction

Tuesday, May 14, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Administrator's Sale,

Estate of Reuben Parsons, deceased,

Southeast Corner

Valentine Av. & Clark St.

NEAR EAST 184TH ST.,

choice plot, with the two story and attic frame dwelling thereon; size, 75 feet on avenue x 100 feet on street x 100 x irreg.

ADAMS & HAHN, Attorneys, 76 William St.

Maps, &c., with attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Executors' Sale

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. Auct'rs.

Will Sell at Public Auction

Thursday, May 9th, 1907

12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

Valuable Land with Bldgs. at foot of L Sts.

Southeast Corner

1st Ave. & 1st St. N. Y.

Size 44.4 on Ave. by 81.9 on St.

Also

The Rothmann Home

8th Ave. Sea Cliff, L. I.

Further particulars of Otto F. Struse, Esq., 99 B'way, Brooklyn, Atty. for Executors; Benj. F. Spellman, Esq., 309 B'way, N. Y., Atty. for heirs; Clarence Edwards, Esq., Elmhurst, L. I., Atty. for heirs, or auct'rs' office, 158 B'way, N.Y.

T. F. ARCHER, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 451 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF

41 High-Class Lots,

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

AT 2 P. M., AT THE

Front Door of the Town Hall,

Cor. Flushing and Jamaica Avs., Jamaica. 4th Ward, Borough of Queens, City and State of New York.

Parcel No. 1—Contains 8 lots, situated on the southwest corner of Jamaica and Homestead turnpike and Minnetonka Ave., Hollis, N. Y.

Parcel No. 2—Contains 8 lots, situated on the east side of Harvard Ave., 226 ft. south of Hillside Ave., Eastwood, Jamaica.

Parcel No. 3—Situated on the northeast corner of Grove and Bay Streets, Jamaica, containing plot 100x125.

Parcel No. 4—Contains plot 53x117, situated on the northeast corner of Fulton St. and Lincoln Av., Jamaica Heights.

Parcel No. 5—Situated on the east side of North Washington St., 338 ft. north of Fulton St., Jamaica, 50x78.50.

Parcel No. 6—Situated on the southwest corner of Dugan St. and Hillside Av., Jamaica, containing 9 lots.

Parcel No. 7—Containing 2 lots, situated on the west side of Warwick Av., 60 ft. south of Canonbury Road, Eastwood, Jamaica.

Parcel No. 8—Contains 2 lots, situated on the south side of Islington Place, 239 ft. east of Warwick Av., Eastwood, Jamaica.

Parcel No. 9—Contains 2 Fulton St. lots, situated on the south side of Fulton St., between Cooper and Wheeler Avs., Eastwood, short distance from rapid transit station.

Parcel No. 10—Contains 2 lots, 40x100, situated on the north side of Cannonbury Road, Eastwood, Jamaica, N. Y.

Parcel No. 11—Contains one plot, 39x100, situated on the south side of Fulton St., between Church and Division Sts., Jamaica.

Parcel No. 12—Contains plot, 40x80, situated on the east side of Clinton Av., 100 ft. north of Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

Parcel No. 13—Contains plot, 60x80, including large house, situated on the east side of Clinton Av., near Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

All the above parcels to be sold are centrally located in a first-class neighborhood for business or residential purposes, and should interest those looking for properties of this kind.

For maps, terms, and further particulars address the Auctioneer.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

T. F. ARCHER

AUCTIONEER

OFFICE

451 FULTON STREET

JAMAICA, N. Y.

Auction Sale of

19 CHOICE LOTS AT HOLLIS

QUEENS COUNTY, N. Y.,

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907,

at 2 P. M., on the Premises of Parcel No. 1. Sagamore Av., near Hollis Railroad Station.

Parcel No. 1—Contains plot 75x140, situated on the south side of Sagamore Av.

Parcel No. 2—Contains plot 50x131, situated on the west side of Cherokee Av.

Parcel No. 3—Contains one lot 25.6x142, east side of Cherokee Av.

Parcel No. 4—Contains plot 50x125, situated on the south side of Chippewa Av.

Parcel No. 5—Contains plot 51x183, east side of Woodhull Av.

Parcel No. 6—Contains plot 50x125, west side of Carpenter Av.

Parcel No. 7—Contains plot 50x125, east side of Carpenter Av.

Parcel No. 8—Contains plot 100x125, north side of Hiawatha Av.

For maps, terms of sale and full particulars address the Auctioneer.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

George W. Bard, Auctioneer.

Mount Vernon

36 Chester Hill Lots

AT AUCTION TO CLOSE ESTATE, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 2 O'CLOCK.

RESTRICTED SECTION;

GAS, WATER, SEWER, WALKS, LIGHT; 10 minutes' walk to New Haven Station, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED; SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD;

SALE ABSOLUTE; TERMS VERY EASY; DIAGRAMS AND PARTICULARS OF

GEORGE W. BARD R. E. CO.

New York Office: 634 E. 149th St. Tel. 1052 Melrose. | Mt. Vernon Office: 11 Depot Place. Tel. 249.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r.

OFFICES: 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.,

Will Sell at Auction,

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE,

By order of John J. Hynes, Esq., Referee.

Seventh Ave., West Side,

From 150th to 151st Streets.

Two corners, 39.11x100 each, and 2 inside plots, 40x100 each.

Tuesday, May 9th, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

Messrs. Hays & Hershfield, Plaintiff's Attys., 141 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Maps and further details from above Attorneys or Auctioneer.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER

ABSOLUTE SALE

at Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.,

TUESDAY, MAY 14, NOON,

112 BRONX LOTS

high and beautifully situated on

FT. SCHUYLER ROAD

DUDLEY & HARRINGTON AVES.

WESTCHESTER

NEW YORK CITY,

on trolley line and near authorized

Westchester Av. Rapid Transit Extension.

LIBERAL TERMS.

TITLES GUARANTEED FREE.

For maps and particulars, call on or write to James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

to close estate Lewis B. Brown, dec'd.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, NOON

at 14 & 16 Vesey St., Exchange Salesroom,

Choice Business Properties

16 LOTS

being entire block bounded by

SO. BOULEVARD

BROOK AVE., BROWN PL., 132D ST., also valuable n. e. corner lot

Brown Place and 134th St.

70 PER CENT. AT 4½ PER CENT.

May remain on mortgage, payable on or before 3 years on giving 60 days' notice.

Maps and particulars with Charles S. Brown, Executor, 146 Broadway; Edward V. Thornall, Attorney, 47 Cedar St.; James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

Water Front and Pier on East River.

C. & M. CHAUNCEY REAL ESTATE CO., Ltd. will sell at Auction on

Tuesday, April 30, 1907

at 12 o'clock noon, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, Ltd., 189-191 Montague Street,

The very Choice and Valuable Water Front of 130 feet, with Pier 323x70 feet and Upland 300x100 feet, at the Foot of Oak Street,

IN THE

Heart of Large Manufacturing Industries, Three blocks from 23d St. Ferry, Greenpoint.

For Maps and Particulars apply to Auctioneers, 207 Montague St., Brooklyn.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

M. MORGENTHAU, Jr., & Co.

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,

Announce Their

Removal to

95 LIBERTY STREET

2237—S Cortlandt

REAL ESTATE PROMOTERS' INVESTMENT Buyers! We have three of the greatest New York acreage propositions to offer you. One of 12 acres, one of 45 acres, both located in South Brownsville. Another of 47 acres located in East New York, of which the owners have only recently agreed to put on market as an acreage proposition. Within twenty minutes of City Hall, Manhattan, and on lines of rapid transit. These properties are going to be sold at once. Are great bargains, which will be snapped up immediately. Building activity around these parcels. Liberal contracts made. Write for terms and particulars. J. D. RAUCK REALTY ASSOCIATES, Jay and Willoughby Sts., Dept. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AWNINGS $1.75 UP.

Increase salability of property many times cost. See samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhess System Awning Ventilation and Protection.

Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,298 B'way. Phone 4452—38th.

LIBERAL MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½%—5%

Limited amount to loan at 70% of appraised value. Will loan as high as 85% on second mortgages.

JAMES BOYD & CO.

5422 Beekman. No. 132 Nassau Street.

CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENTS

DON'T PAY RENT

but own you own apartment on the co-operative plan. Write or call for full details of present offering and success of sales made this way for the last twenty years.

GERLACH REALTY COMPANY, 640 Madison Avenue.

Geo. R. Read & Co

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 3 East 85th St.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT

on Grand St., near Broadway, for sale to close estate; five-story first-class building; 25x100; in perfect order; leased to one tenant; pays 6 per cent. net on price.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

DIRECT FROM BUILDER

BROADWAY CORNER

High-class elevator, with stores.

Big future.

C. F. HEITMANN, 167 West 145th St.

LARGE FUNDS FOR MORTGAGES.

Manhattan preferred. Brokers protected.

LEVINE & PETERS.

147 East 125th. Tel. 4679—Harlem.

Absolute Sacrifice!—High-class apartment, always rented, must be sold on account of disolving partnership; guaranteed rent $9,200; price $83,000. 5-story, new-law apartment; rent $4,300; price $39,500; consider exchange. Peck, 943 Washington Av.

MORTGAGE MONEY

To loan, sums $5,000 each; also $20,000. On second mortgage, $3,000 and $12,000.

ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

Elegant large 125th St. corner for sale, free and clear from the estate; elegant for department stores or theatre sites; be quick; the only corner on 125th St. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

1ST — MORTGAGES — 2D

All good applications promptly considered.

G. V. MORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

3d Av., corner, five story; 60 feet frontage; mortgage $72,000, five years; price $87,500; bright future. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

St. Mark's Place, 4-story private house, $11,500; $2,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Pike St.—5½-story tenement; price, $40,000; suitable terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

15-family cold water flat, 25x75x100; rent $2,800; price $26,500. Ullman, 3,492 3d Av., near 168th St.

Three-story brownstone; sacrifice; perfect order; elegant block. Barnett, 11 East 125th.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

PREPARED AND POWDERED LIME **ARAGON** For Finishing **PEERLESS** For Scratch, Browning and Cement Mortar.

No other Lime can be compared to this for

QUALITY, ECONOMY, and **SPEED IN WORKING.**

STRONGER than lump Lime, because all impurities are removed in the process of refining and hydrating.

MORE ECONOMICAL than lump lime, because it not only sells at a lower price, but makes more and better mortar, requires less calcined plaster, spreads over a greater surface, takes less troweling, and effects an **IMMENSE SAVING OF TIME,** for it

REQUIRES NO SLAKING, but is ready, when mixed with water and sand, for immediate use, and

WORKING FREELY UNDER THE TROWEL, can be applied more quickly.

GUARANTEED NOT TO PIT OR BLISTER on the walls.

Can be mixed on the upper floors of tall buildings and applied to the walls immediately.

GREATLY IMPROVES CEMENT MORTAR by making it denser and stronger, smoother, and very much easier to work, and waterproof.

GOES 20% FARTHER than any other hydrated lime.

WILL NOT AIR SLACK OR SPOIL, even though kept for years before using.

WILL NOT HEAT, SWELL, OR CAKE IF WET; water just limbers it up. Put up in barrels, cloth, and tough paper sacks.

PROMPT DELIVERIES. ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MANHATTAN LIME CO., NEW YORK.

Factory and Office, 141st St. and East River. Tel. 3130 Melrose.

We want a good city salesman.

Hundreds of Builders and Contractors will tell you that

WILLIAM T. HOOKEY,

3rd Ave. and 129th St.,

Is the best man from whom to buy your Brick, Cement, Lime, etc.

$1,000,000 in Second Mortgages for Sale.

TO CLOSE ESTATE

Cheap Broadway property, five-story building, well rented; principals only.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,

62 CEDAR ST.

4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%

2d Mortgages Cashed.

LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU.

4½% MORTGAGE LOANS 5%

2d Mortgages Cashed.

LIPPNER & CO., 116 NASSAU.

Funds for Mortgages.

Funds for Building Loans.

Manhattan preferred. Brokers protected.

LEVINE & PETERS.

147 East 125th. Tel. 4679—Harlem.

$50,000 FOR 2nd MTGS.

MANHATTAN PREFERRED.

Alexander & Winternitz,

52 Broadway. 'Phone 1411 Broad.

Herbert R. Snyder

Appraiser Exclusively

51 Liberty. 'Phone 756 John.

Below Canal.—Several parcels; owner residing abroad; $3,000-$6,000 necessary. Attorney, 944 Westchester Av.

5-story triple, 123d St.; 14 rooms, baths, open plumbing and shafts; $26,500; mortgages $31,500. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

West Side.

For private reasons, large flat, west side; rental $4,500; offered cheap. Wheatly, 1,286 Broadway.

Four-story dwelling, near Broadway and 142d St.; principals only. Thomas, 247 6th Av.

West Side.

Nineteenth St. near 6th Ave.

A plot 40x100; immediate possession; will sell cheap on easy terms to close estate.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Attention, Builders!—For sale, 145th St., north side, 100 feet east of 8th Av., 16 lots or 8 lots; will trade for improved property; what have you to offer? Bargeburr, 125 West 116th St.

67TH AV.—NEW BUILDING—23D ST. Vicinity, 7-story business, leased one tenant; eight per cent. net on $46,000 investment. Henry H. Otten, 2,627 Eighth Av.

A.—Bargain, near 5th Av., below 50th St.; 5-story, 14-room improved tenement; rent $3,500; mortgages $23,000; price $32,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av., near 48th St.

$10,000 cash buys five-story corner flat, facing St. Nicholas Park; balance mortgage; easy terms; 20.6 wide; seven rooms; private hall; modern plumbing. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Exceptional Offering.—Attractive Amsterdam Av. proposition; triple, below 110th, $50,000; rental $5,000; investigate; get particulars. Kauffman & Groiz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

6 rooms, double, west side; 5 story; improvements; above 120th St.; extra fine; good mortgage, $32,500. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th.

A.—Bargain, 5-story triple apartment, West 124th, near Amsterdam, $34,000; rent, $3,700. M. Bargebuhr, 125 West 116th St.

5-story 14-room tenement, 9th Av., above 14th St.; stores; good condition; bakery; $46,000. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

132d St. West; large lot; 5 rooms; double 5-story; hot water; open plumbing; $28,000. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

2 5-story double, 8th Av., full lot, 5 rooms, below 125th St.; be quick. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

Builders, attention! Thompson St. plot, 50x100, suitable for tenement. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—6 West 33d St.—For sale: $21,750 lowest; electric light; caretaker premises.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

THOS. M. HENNEBERRY

THERE ARE TIMES

when an opportunity presents itself to buy a good parcel at a price that is below the market value of property in that section, where the present owner needs ready cash. To the one who can step in and buy at that time a desirable investment can be secured with a future profit assured.

I have handled several propositions of this kind to advantage for my clients and they have taken a profit on their investments.

I know of a few parcels that to-day can be bought on these lines, and if you want to make some money it is to your interest to get the particulars.

They are all located in the Borough of Manhattan.

SPECIAL

I want $50,000 for a special fund for some matters that have been submitted to me and which will assure of good returns in the very near future if acted on at once. In order to secure these I will receive subscriptions of $1,000 or more from individuals to make up this amount. This particular matter is one that requires prompt action, and your immediate consideration is desired.

206 BROADWAY

West Side. West Side.

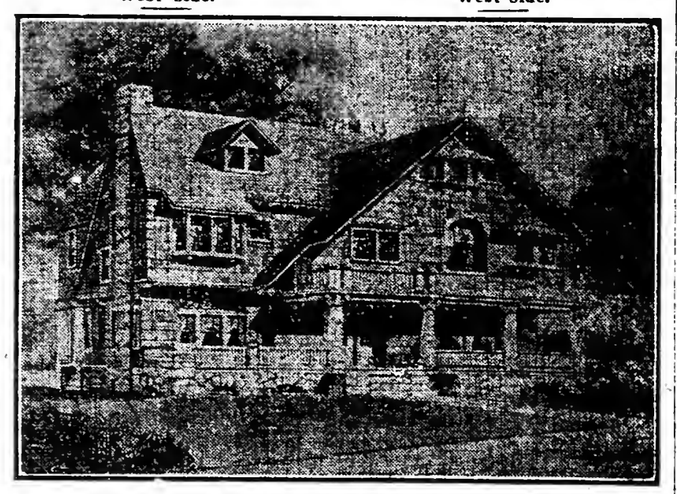

One of a Large Number of Houses

now being built for sale at Van Cortlandt Terrace.

Property lies beautifully on West Side of Broadway, almost opposite Van Cortlandt Park.

HOW TO GET THERE.

Take Broadway Subway Train to 230th Street, then Broadway trolley car (which passes property) to Caryl Avenue. Finest section on the Upper West Side for a detached home for people of refinement and taste. For prices of lots and particulars of houses SEE DAVID STEWART, Agent, on premises or No. 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

CORNER DWELLINGS.

WEST END AV., above 100th St.

18 ft. 3-story $45,000
20 ft. 3-story $50,500
21 ft. 4-story $53,000

The above are most complete and in the very best location; are bargains at prices quoted.

If you are in search of a corner house with plenty of light and sunshine, see us at once.

GIBBS & KIRBY,
Broadway and 100d Street.

FOUR-STORY PRIVATE DWELLING,
21 FEET WIDE,

Butler's pantry extension, three bathrooms, hardwood parquet floors throughout; gas fixtures and chandeliers; decorated in excellent taste; COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL; open 25 feet from

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
$38,000.

To responsible party, $7,000 in cash, balance in first mortgage at 5 per cent.
Frederick Zittel, 266 Columbus Av.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

Lenox Av., store property, 33 feet front; rents over $5,500; price $55,000.

Also 25 feet front; rent $3,720; price $36,750; side street; 5-story 6-room double, with four stores; rent over $41,000; price $38,000.

Five-story triple flats, East side, $32,000; 1st mortgage 4½%, 5 years; 2d, 3 years; $7,000 cash each required.

Several other substantial propositions. Inquire Robt. Levers, 376 Lenox Av., Cor. 129th.

A Central Park West Corner near 72d Street.

Over 7,500 square feet, showing 10% income now; price little over ground value, close estate; bargain.

JOHN P. KIRWAN, 1499 Br'dway
near 44th St. Telephone 341 Bryant.

FOR IMPROVEMENT

with possession.

WEST 17TH ST., plot 75x92, and L 15x17.
WEST 19TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 55.9x92.
WEST 21ST ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 67.1x92.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 109.6x103.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 58.6x103.
929 6TH AV., with L to 102 W. 53D. 25x100. 20x50
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St., or your own broker.

10% INVESTMENT

Six-story loft building in 20s, near 6th Av., leased to one tenant; $35,000 cash required, or owner might take equity in small private house in part payment. For full particulars apply to

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av.

Price $80,000, Rents $8,900

A modern elevator apartment house, size 52x100, located near elevated and Subway stations, on west side, south of 100th St.

F. R. Wood & Co.,
Broadway & 80th St.

TO CLOSE ESTATE QUICKLY,
$17,750 CASH.
35 WEST 93D STREET.
4-STORY, 19-FOOT BRICK, STONE. PRIVATE RESIDENCE. 15 ROOMS; RENTAL, $1,400. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; TITLE PERFECT. FURNISHED. HULL & HORTON, ATTORNEYS, 3 BROAD STREET.

RENT $8,340.
PRICE $73,000.

Seventh Avenue; 40x100; 6 story.
Greatest future in Harlem.
C. F. HEITMANN, 167 West 145th St.

BARGAIN.

6 STORY, 40x100. NEW LAW.
3 and 4 rooms and bath. Stores.
Fine Avenue, good location. Little cash.
C. F. HEITMANN, 167 West 145th St.

BARGAIN.

Choice up to date private; 20 foot.
3 STORY AND BASEMENT.
Fine location. Perfect Condition.
C. F. HEITMANN, 167 West 145th St.

LOT near 59th ST. and 10th AV

Vacant lot, 25x100; suitable for garage, stable, tenement, for sale, cheap; very easy terms; full commission.
F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

Only $6,500 Cash.

5-story 25 ft. double, near Amsterdam Av.; rents nearly $4,400; price, $30,750; an absolute bargain that requires quick action.
Hert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

52d St., near 8th Av.—3-story dwelling, 16.8x100.5; owner wishing to leave town, will sell at a positive bargain; suitable for residence or business.

FINNEY & MATHEWS,
Times Building,
BROADWAY AT 42D STREET.

315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

The magnificent 5-story American basement limestone dwelling, with right of way to 104th St. in the rear; to be sold at auction Tuesday. See auction column.

808-810 Washington St.

near Gansevoort St.

The two 4-story brick apartments, with stores, to be sold at auction Tuesday. See auction column.

Amsterdam Av.—Bargain

5-story 25 ft. double, with large store; price, $47,000. Easy terms.
Hert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Bargain.—West 156th, 12-room dwelling, $8,500, 4½ $12,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Investigate This Immediately.—$105,000; rental, $13,000; little cash required; non-elevator apartment; vicinity Broadway Subway, (110th.) Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam Av.

58th St., near 10th Av., 5-story, 12-room quadruple, $20,000; mortgage $15,000. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

East Side.

FOR SALE.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
No. 160 East 74th St.,
16.8x102.2; 3-story.
No. 139 East 74th St.,
17x72; 3-story.
No. 141 East 74th St.,
17x72; 3-story.
ALL LEND THEMSELVES ADMIRABLY TO AMER. BASE. CONVERSION. ALSO THE FOLLOWING HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS:
No. 152 East 74th St.,
18.9x70; open for inspection.
No. 106 East 74th St.,
18.8x102; open for inspection.
No. 55 East 40th St.,
18x100; open for inspection.
Apply to your own broker or to
ELLIOTT, JAFFRAY & CO.,
164-6 Broadway.

FACING CENTRAL PARK.
5th Ave., in 60's.

AN EXCEPTIONAL DWELLING.
Good size, fine for entertaining and ready for immediate occupancy; lot extra wide and deep; can be had for less than value of land.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St., 5th Av., cor. 45th St., Amsterdam Av. and 162d St.

Madison Ave. Corner, in 70's.

Dwelling in fine order; good block; chance for doctor or dentist, with splendid future value.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St., 5th Av., cor. 45th St., Amsterdam Av. and 162d St.

EAST SIDE CORNER

Northwest corner 70th St. and East End Av.; plot 148x102; overlooking the river; desirable for factory or apartment house; terms to suit. A. Hollander, owner, 100 Broadway, or your own broker.

East 107th St., near 3d Av.—4-story improved, 10 rooms, stores; in present ownership 18 years; price $18,000; bank mortgage $9,000 5 per cent.; second to suit; new title policy without exceptions to purchaser; rent, $1,800; elegant opportunity for small investor. Lyons, 1,491 2d Av.; Lapp, 192 Bowery.

15% net on investment of $7,000 in 4-family cold-water tenement on 1st Av., near 121st St.; mortgages over 4 years to run. An exceptional bargain. First Ave. Realty Co., 25 West 23d St.

5TH AV., NEAR 125TH.

Vacant plot, 50x110, for sale very cheap; building loan; superior light; full commission. F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

154 East 22d St.—4-story and basement, 16.8 x98.9; $3,000 cash required; furnished; rent $2,500 per year, chance for doctor, furnished house-keeper. Particulars, permit of Wm. Halperin, 218 Canal St.

Elegant triple flat; Harlem, near 3d Av.; modern built; best condition; sold cheap and on easy terms to quick buyer. Particulars, Geo. Sauer, 1,511 3d Av., Yorkville Bank Building.

Bargain.—Elegant private house, East 124th St., between 2d and 1st, open plumbing, two baths, for $9,500 to quick buyer. Only parties interested write Agent, 157 East 125th St.

Factory uptown; large, light, steam heat, elevator; all rented; brings 15% net; little cash needed. Address Labor District, 1,794 3d Av.

$19,000!—Double flat, (4-story,) fine condition; no steam; near Madison Av.; rent, $1,920. Address Owner, 2,121 3d Av., adv. office.

Bargain.—100th St., near Lexington Av.; 4½-story, 20x100, 6 rooms; price, $12,500; terms to suit. Solomon, 1,761 Lexington Av.

BROKERAGE CASES
NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.
LAWYER JACOB FRIEDMAN, 302 B'WAY.

Six-story new tenement, East 108d St.; lot 37.6 x100; very easy terms; rent, $7,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Bargain—150 East 70th St.; 3-story and basement brownstone house, 19x100; $27,500 net. H. F., Room 3, 59 Wall St.

6-story, fireproof, 80th St. 3d Av.; 14 rooms, tenement, and stores; $48,500; good mortgage. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

Bargain, 10th St., near 3d Av., 4-story private house, $14,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Both speculation and investment; 2d Av. tenement; land value. Daniel C. Wheatly, 1,280 Broadway.

Broadway, near Spring; 25x100; bargain; easy terms. M. Miller, 92 Liberty St.

2d Av., Near 96th St.—5-story, 4-family; stores; sacrifice. M. Miller, 92 Liberty St., Room 84.

For Sale—House and lot on Division St. G. G. Hallock's Son, 401 Grand St.

Residences, Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th, $24,000 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Barrow St.—Three-story dwelling, full lot, $12,500; terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Plot, Washington St., two lots, $35,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

MORTGAGES.

I BUY SECOND MORTGAGES

East Side Down Town Property Preferred.
Alwood Fine, 8 E. 116 St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Living on a Mistake.

When you have made a MISTAKE and have to LIVE ON IT, and get up EARLY in the morning TO GET AWAY FROM IT, and have to pull a tired heart BACK TO IT every night, you commence to think hard thoughts about the man who told you what a "beautiful suburb" you were buying in.

DON'T CUSS your bad judgment for having bought a *cheap* "cabbage patch" lot:—you were probably a "free rider" on a "special train,"—the track was clear and you were *rushed through* so quickly that your judgment got warped, and you bought *where the train stopped.* But before you invest AGAIN go out on the REGULAR *week-day* train and see how it works out. See how you will like to ACTUALLY LIVE there. If it is NOT a *good* place for you *to live,* it is NOT a good place to *buy* or for you to figure on SOMEBODY ELSE buying FROM YOU.

YOU CANNOT figure on *profitable investments* if you make the **mistake** of investing along ONE line of transportation—**transportation is the first thing to figure on—it's the only sound reasoning basis to determine Real Estate investments on,** and ONE line of transportation is *little better* than NONE at all.

In New York City, THIS SPRING, every investor has a ONE-TIME CHANCE to buy REAL New York City property in a City sub-division, *within* the limits of the OLD CITY, which is to be served by SIX RAPID TRANSIT LINES—property that you could not be buying at FOUR TIMES to-day's prices, were it not that it had been fenced in and used for racing for many years.

THIS BEAUTIFUL, FAMOUS OLD RACE TRACK PROPERTY,

MORRIS PARK

is now opened up for building or investment, and to those buying at PRESENT PRICES it offers an UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY.

Now within FORTY MINUTES of the Shopping District ANY HOUR of the DAY or NIGHT; soon to be within TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES of the Shopping District at ANY HOUR of the DAY or NIGHT, and by ANY ONE of SIX lines of transit.

Don't wait—New York can only grow in ONE direction—NORTHWARD—and there are 350,000 new inhabitants each year to be housed—call or write for particulars—and the present LOW prices.

Come to see us TO-DAY or send for particulars.

Address Dept. C.
FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Owners,
Times Building, 42d Street and Broadway.
To Visit the Property, Come Direct to Our
Branch Office, 177th Street, New Boston Road (Subway Station).
Office on the property open every day.

THE A-RE-CO.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES ON EASY TERMS.

Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story, light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner, and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for illustrated booklet or call and inspect.

American Real Estate Co.,
Westchester Av. & Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. Station of Subway, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at very low prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars.
H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

Bargain.—7-room cottage on plot 50x100; $5,000, easy terms. 3-family house, all improvements, $9,000 cash. Plot 208x356, must be seen to be appreciated, $21,000; easy terms. Lot in Tremont Av., near Anthony, $7,000. 2 corner lots, Crotona Av., $11,500. No agents. J. E. McLaughlin, Main St., Westchester, N. Y. City.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av., "L" Station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

An Absolute Sacrifice.—Two elegant 2-family houses, full lots, built to order, double floors, all latest conveniences and improvements, near White Plains Av.; owner leaving city; $15,000; terms easy; investigate. Lehrmann, 222d St., Williamsbridge.

For Sale—Four three-family new-law frame tenement houses; all modern improvements; steam, heat, hot water supply, electric light; semi-detached; heating plant for each two houses; rare chance for investor or speculator. 203, 205, 207, 209 East 205th St., cor. Mosholu Parkway.

Southeast corner Glebe and Parker Avs., Westchester,
25x100; price, $1,850; easy terms.
WILLIAM B. HOGAN,
380 WEST 125TH STREET.

Lots $250, Gunther estate; $350 up, Pease, Thurton, Black estate; water, gas; line of Jerome Av. Subway; money to build; maps mailed. Take Jerome Av. trolley to end Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th.

Attention!—Settling estate; sacrifice excellent 2-family house; 11 rooms; 2 baths; 25x100; detached; near Subway; price, $7,500; mortgage, $5,000 at 5 per cent. Peters, corner Tremont Av. and Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Beautiful gentleman's residence, overlooking Harlem and Hudson Rivers; excellent location; 10 rooms, all modern improvements; near Subway; price, $10,500. McRickard & Co., 400 Fordham Road, near Jerome Av.

Estate would sell one-family house in best section of Bronx, near Subway station; fine grounds, 81x163 feet; terms reasonable. Inquire on premises, 1,000 Union Av., near East 165th St., or M. Lahm, 532 East 56th St.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
Call on Von Der Linden & Selig,
2,558 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Private house and stable on Southern Boulevard,
large plot, suitable for doctor, $13,500.
Kramer, 2,232 Southern Boulevard.

Investigate This.—Large house, elegant grounds, three full lots; residential neighborhood; all improvements; $6,800; little cash required. Behrmann, 222d St., Williamsbridge.

Builder, on account building operations, will sell 4 first mortgages; $4,000 each; (6%;) good location and value. Owner, 1,188 Tremont Av.

Fordham Heights.—Five-story corner double, modern; rents $4,150; for quick buyer, price $36,000. McRickard, 400 Fordham Road, near Jerome Av.

RIVERDALE-VAN CORTLANDT DISTRICT

My specialty. J. B. James, 15 Wall St.

A 3-story brick business building on 3d Av., above 142d St., $28,000.
Address Business, 2,860 3d Av.

Woodycrest Av., 164th.—Beautiful 2-family dwellings; $2,000 cash. Room 102, 30 William, afternoons.

Choice plot, 41x100, with frame dwelling and barn; convenient to "L" and Subway; 870 East 161st St., near Trinity Av.; price $13,500; quick inquire premises.

Builders.—Plots for sale cheap; several cheap corners. William E. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.

Five-story double, new-law; mortgages 4½ and 5%; $5,000 above mortgages to quick buyer; pays 25%. Ullman, 3,492 3d Av., near 168th St.

$5,000 cash buys double flat, 5-story, 40x100, near McKinley Square. Gerlach, 1,384 Boston Road.

4-story cold-water tenement, full lot, $16,250. Kramer, 2,232 Southern Boulevard.

4-story brick corner, near Subway, $28,500. Kramer, 2,232 Southern Boulevard.

Lots for Sale.—136th St., east of 3d Av., 50x100. Owner, Box 338 Times, Times Square.

Five-story double flat, with stores, on prominent avenue; price, $25,500. Five-story triple, corner, with stores, 27x100; price, $43,500; investigate. Poulson & Co., cor. 141st St. and St. Ann's Av.

Dyckman Tract.

FINE "WATER FRONT".
AT
Harlem River and 210th St.

About 100 feet on river, with 16 lots in the rear. Price reasonable and terms fair.

204TH STREET,

between
NINTH AND TENTH AVES.

Eighteen full lots, twelve on south side and six on north side. Will divide to suit, and make easy terms. Price $4,650 each. Full commission.

SUMNER DEANE,
135 BROADWAY.

JOHNSON HOUSES

on Whitlock Av., at Hunt's Point Road, three blocks from Simpson St. Subway station.

Brick semi-detached two-family houses; can be seen daily and Sunday; 2 only remain unsold.

GEORGE F. JOHNSON'S SONS CO.
1034 Westchester Av.
At Prospect Av. station of Subway.

DIRECT FROM BUILDER.

2,129 to 2,141 Belmont Av., (181st;) "L" st 183d.—Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, tiled, hot-water heat; open plumbing; beautifully decorated, paneled, and burlapped dining rooms; terms to suit; open daily.
D. J. Mendelson, 120 Liberty St.

3-story house with store

Within one block Subway Station, Westchester Av. and Simpson St.; 3 families; 4 rooms; bath each; lowest price $7,650; mortgage $6,000; rents $720. Apply 1,166 East 169th, near Simpson St.
F. R. Houghton, owner, 156 Broadway.

Great Bargains to Quick Buyers.
The 3-story 2-family brick houses on the east side of Briggs Av., just north of Kingsbridge Road, 3 blocks west of Pelham Av. "L," are better value and offer more conveniences than any others in the Bronx. Also 1-family house, good location. Owner, premises.

84 Edgecombe Ave.

Near 138th Street.
3 story and basement 10-room dwelling.
McGREAL & LEWIS,
25 Pine St. and 194 Bowery.
Telephone connection.

A few furnished and unfurnished houses for rent at reasonable rentals. Call on

HERMAN J. MARTENS,
101 Front St., Rockville Centre, L. I.

Elegant 5-story double, 2-6's stores; all improvements; open plumbing; finest house in the Bronx; full lot; light, $26,500; $5,000 cash; bargain. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

5-story double; 2-6's; all modern; 5 years first mortgage; open shafts; West 141st, $33,000. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

Rent or Sell.—2-family house; 13 rooms; 2 baths; 2 sun parlors; double porches; house 21x68; reasonable. 2,347 Morris Av.

Attention.—5-story corner, 25x100; finest condition; rent, $3,900; price, $38,000. Zinser & Clausen, 693 East 138th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

NEW ROCHELLE.—14-room house, all improvements; large stable, grounds; 260 feet frontage on best residence section; owner wishes to exchange for New York property.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

We own four new double flats, Brooklyn; equity of $9,000 in each; will trade two or four houses for Manhattan or Brooklyn. Levy Brothers, 253 Grand St., N. Y.

Several vacant plots, well located, Washington Heights and Dyckman section, for Manhattan apartment; will add cash. Kauffman & Grolz, 813 Amsterdam.

Will exchange $15,000 equity in good Manhattan real estate for improved or unimproved free and clear country property. J. W. Taylor, 306 West 68th St.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.
Will exchange lots with good equity for improved; no cash. Milton & Gordon, 80 Wall.

New law tenement, no steam, never vacant; rents, $8,200; two mortgages, equity, $18,000; below 110th St. Bralsted, 854 West 110th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

W. A. A. BROWN

BUILDER,
has for immediate delivery and occupancy several 10 to 12 room

DETACHED HOUSES

containing steam heat, 2 baths, parquette floors, handsomely decorated, etc. Plot 50x100, in

The FINEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION of

FLATBUSH

Adjoining Prospect Park South,

MARLBOROUGH ROAD

Between Church and Caton Aves.
Prices range from $13,500 to $17,000

127-135 FENIMORE STREET

Also Detached. Price $9,600

182-186-190 RUTLAND ROAD

Near Bedford Ave.

2-story and basement store front houses, something entirely new for small families, price $7,750.

Office, 2044 Bedford Ave. Phone 1115 FLATBUSH
Houses Always Open for Inspection.

THE ONLY WAY

To be convinced that I have the best and cheapest Two Family Houses in Flatbush for the money is to call and inspect them.

Take Culver Line to 18th Av.
Representative on Premises.

J. H. PAIGE,
Ave. C & E. 11th St.

$8,500.—Beautiful, new, two-family frame house in Flatbush; 16 large rooms; 2 baths; all improvements; hardwood trim; elegantly decorated; parquet floors; only $8,500; plot, 20x100; near Brighton Beach "L" Station; 1 block to Coney Island Av. cars; mortgage to suit; easy terms.
WILLIAM F. MEYER,
781 Coney Island Av.,
Between Avenues C and D.
Open Sundays.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.
Call and I will show you a first-class investment.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

Ideal home, beautiful Kings Oaks, Flatbush; nine rooms, alcove, reception hall, pantry, tiled bath, hardwood trim, steam heat, coal and gas ranges, shades and screens; select location; magnificent shade; only $7,600. 1,572 East 19th St., Kings Highway express station Brighton Baach elevated.

Court St.—4-story; stores; bargain; 20% investment; 25x110 ft. Miller, 92 Liberty St., Manhattan.

FLATBUSH BARGAIN.

A home for only $3,800; semi-detached frame dwelling, one-family; 7 large rooms, bath; fine condition; furniture, all modern improvements; 1 block to Coney Island Av. cars, easy terms.
WILLIAM F. MEYER,
781 Coney Island Av., between Avs. C & D.
Open Sundays.

HOW FOOLISH

To buy away out; see beautiful Flatbush; quarter the distance, half the price; transportation perfect; small monthly payments if desired; my specialty is lots, plots, and two-family houses; positively underselling everybody. Albert Edwards, Owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Telephone 2812 Main.

H Bargain; Park Slope; 2-story, basement, brownstone, on 1st St., at $7,200; next house sold for $8,250.
GEO. JULIAN HOUTAIN,
161 Pierrepont, near Fulton.

Beautiful Bay Ridge.—Superb two-family semi-detached brick dwelling in the most beautiful section of Bay Ridge; highly restricted neighborhood; between 2d and 3d Avs., on 76th St.; price, $7,000; $1,500 cash required. F. B. Wood, 314 Madison Av., southwest corner 42d St.

Flatbush.—"South Midwood"; beautiful 12-room villa; oak finish throughout; expensively decorated; wide double verandas; lovely, improved grounds, 50x100; finished parked streets; $8,600. Riley, 1,199 Flatbush Av.

H Park Slope, near 8th Av., on 10th St., 2-story, basement, brownstone; fine condition; price $6,750.00.
GEO. JULIAN HOUTAIN,
161 Pierrepont, near Fulton.

Great bargain in Prospect Park South, only $14,000, beautiful, 12-room house, with automobile garage; all latest improvements; finest decorations. 171 Westminster Road, Prospect Park South, Brooklyn; owner on premises.

Flatbush.—Grand corner villa; 10 large rooms; oak finish; parquet floors; 3 lavatories; wide verandas; finished streets; near "L," 3 trolleys; 40x108; $7,900. Hammond, 1,199 Flatbush Av.

For Sale—Fine house and six lots, Richmond Hill, near station; only $3,600 cash required. Apply Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

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A SURE, SAFE INVESTMENT.

I have three houses in Westchester County and want 1st mortgage of $1,500 to $2,500 at 6% interest. Titles guaranteed. Write or call. I am not a broker. Dr. H. Y. HALLEY, 104 East 125th St., New York City.

2 one-family houses adjoining, in good, respectable neighborhood; brick or frame; modern improvements; Bedford Av. or Park Place vicinity, (Brooklyn;) give full description. Cash, 29 2d Av.

Wanted—Flats and apartments to lease for term of years; will give cash security; positively pay you more than you are now receiving from your property. Worth, 23 Park Row.

OWNERS. Have quick cash buyers for two and three-family houses and flats in the Bronx; send me full particulars.
KOENIG, 675 BROOK AV.

Wanted—On Long Island, a modern, medium-sized house, with stable; reasonable rent; in vicinity of Flushing, Garden City, or Lawrence. A. N. L., 50 Broadway, city.

Will give $2,000 cash, small farm, no incumbrances, about 35 miles out; best offer accepted; owners, particulars. Buyer, 143 Times, Downtown.

Owners.—Do you wish to lease or sell your tenement property in Italian sections? If so, address particulars to R. Santomenna, 524 Broadway.

Modern four-story house, American basement preferred, east side, below 72d St.; about $75,000. William F. Norris, 80 William St.

We want tenements and flats that can be bought with $1,000 to $8,000 cash. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Owners!—Have your tenements managed by an agent who knows how to manage. L. C. Whitfield, 114 West 134th St.

Dining room, double flat, between 80th-90th Sts, east of 1st Av; only owners reply. Morschhauser, 1,211 1st Av.

Long Island acreage wanted ready for development; near transportation lines. F., 916 3d Av.

What have you to exchange? Send particulars. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

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UNFURNISHED.

726 Fifth Ave.

BET. 56TH AND 57TH STS.
A 4-story dwelling, full width, with dining room extension; will be put in complete order and leased at low rental to private family.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St., 5th Av., cor. 45th St.
Amsterdam Av. and 162d St.

No. 51 East 91st Street

Second house from Madison Av.; choice residential block; three story and basement with extension; rent, $2,200; liberal concession to Oct. 1.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., near 86th St.

No. 170 East 79th Street

For dwelling or business. Three story and basement, ten rooms and bath; three-year lease; rent, $1,400; will consider proposition.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., near 86th St.

$65 per month; possession;
110 West 133d Street;
3-story high-stoop dwelling.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.,
198 Broadway.

56 East 49th St.—Modern 4-story house, 21.6x75; 3 bathrooms; electric lights; all improvements. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

62 East 108th, Near Madison Av.—3-story, 10 rooms, bath, furnace, $65 monthly. Apply N. Whitmore, janitor, 87 East 108th St.

Bronx.

$42—New 1-family house, 7 rooms, bath. Shakespeare Av., between Jerome and 167th.

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FURNISHED.

A gentleman going abroad offers his dwelling at New Brighton, S. I., for rent for June, July, August, and September; $350 for season; drawing room, library, dining room, pantry, and kitchen on first floor; four bedrooms, dressing room, and bath on second floor; servants' room and attic; all improvements; pleasant location. Address or inquire, John Bright Stevens, 176 Broadway, N. Y.

Rent $50 and $80.—Two fine 12-room country houses, perfect order; all improvements; large ground, shade; 45 minutes from city; near station; many trains a day on three railroads. Owner, Box 145 Times Downtown.

Three attractive cottages in Berkshires, fully furnished; open fireplaces; modern plumbing; fine lawn and shade; gardens planted. Apply to E. W. Avery, 16 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Small furnished house wanted for Summer; not more than 2 hours from city; state particulars. J. F., Box 105 Times Downtown.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET. | RICHMOND BOROUGH.
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Own a Home By the Sea

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where your investment is safe, and values bound to increase. No experiment. A beautiful inn, already built and open, and $40,000 worth of artistic houses just completed; refined surroundings; city water, electric lights; city police patrol, macadam roads; over half a mile of romantic shors front; magnificent woodland country and marine views; fine fishing, boating, and bathing; a 420-foot pier; splendid roads for driving, automobiling, &c.

Visitors, homeseekers, investors, come down and look this proposition over. Choice aside plots and houses on easy terms to refined people. Terra-Marins Club Automobile and bus meet all traing at Huguenot Station.

Driving or automobila partiss and others will find delightful accommodations at the newly-built Terra-Marina Inn, on the beach, for a stay of an hour, day, week, or season. Come down and sea us or write for illustrated booklets.

TERRA-MARINE CLUB,
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Investment property, adjacant to Stapleton Ferry, showing 10% on investment.

A few choice building lots at Giffords, cheap; on main streets.

Four-family house for sale, netting 8½%; New Jersey.

Nineteen plots, view of water; will exchange for Manhattan improved.
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Acreage tracts, commercial water fronts, houses, plots, lots. 11. T. Metcalfe & Son, 171 Broadway.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

1,000 ISLANDS.

FOR RENT—Cuba Island, situated in the St. Lawrence River, near Alexandria Bay, N. Y., completely furnished Cottage, with bath, &c.; boathouse, with two St. Lawrence skiffs; launch house and 30 ft. launch; ice house filled with ice. This island is in the finest location in the river and very accessible. Address for further particulars, W. S. SINCLAIR, 320 Broadway, Room 310.

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Country seat, 110 acres, fine views of Ramapo Mountains and surrounding country; small lake; plenty of fruit; large mansion, 35 rooms; all improvements; stables for horses and cows; carriage house, granary, icehouse, (filled,) etc.; only ten minutes' drive to station, one hour to New York City Hall; will lease for term of years, or might sell. For full information inquire of
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FARM—128 ACRES—$2500.

Near Cairo, Greene County; railroad running through property; a two-story double frame house, 13 rooms; well built; outbuildings are barn, hennery, smokehouse; 40 acres of good pasture; building could not be built for price; a great bargain. Photographs at
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Gentleman's country place of 30 acres at Nyack; high and healthy; commanding magnificent views; bungalow style house, 9 rooms; hardwood floors, steam heat, porcelain bath; telephone; spacious lawns; stream, ponds, garden, fruit, and shrubbery; barn, with box stalls, and other outbuildings; poultry, incubator, brooders, horse, vehicles; tools included; $8,500, half cash; absolutely no triflers. E., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Special opportunities, country seats, river views, combination homes, fruit farms, Hudson Valley; producing estates, just values, 20 cities accessible; communicate desires. Edgar Elmendorf, Real Estate Specialist, Highland, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Farms.—Village property, lots and plots, for sale, northern Westcheeter and Putnam Counties; some furnished cottages. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

Oakhora Road, near Rossville, S. I., attractive 25-acre farm, with good residence; 10 minutes' drive from station; easy terms. P. Schmaeling, 109 Main St., Paterson, N. J.

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OUT OF CITY.

Three hours south of Washington a lively little town is springing up. Send your address to Forest Lodge, Glen Allen, Virginia, and learn all about it.

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Every room faces a 100-foot wide street. No tall buildings to obstruct light.

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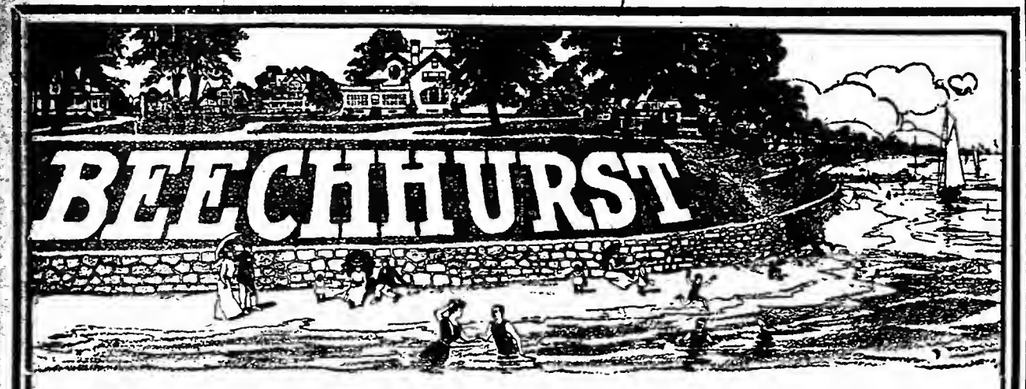

Right on the Sound, In the City of New York.

22 Minutes From 34th St. Ferry. At Whitestone Landing Station.

In natural beauty and environments this Suburb has not its equal anywhere near New York. Being situated on a high bluff, every point commands magnificent views of the Sound and the shores beyond—even unto the distant Palisades.

HEALTHFULNESS IS INSURED BY ITS HIGH SITUATION.

The evolution of Beechhurst into a high-class and exclusive suburban colony is now in full progress. Houses ranging in cost from $6,000 to $15,000 are being constructed and will be finished in May.

The improvements for which we have spent over a quarter of a million dollars are all but completed. They include sewer and water mains, electric light, graded streets with cement sidewalks, a sea wall along the shore front, and various ornamental landscape effects.

As for transportation conveniences—there are trains every half hour during the busy hours of the day, and the railroad station is within four minutes' walk from the choicest part of the property.

Prices of lots are not based on inflated valuations. We have not discounted the transportation improvements which will bring BEECHHURST as close to the heart of New York as 135th St. is to-day.

BOOKLET "T," CONTAINING PHOTOGRAPHS, WILL BE MAILED ON REQUEST.

SHORE ACRES REALTY CO., 202 East 23d Street, New York

$300,000

already expended for street improvements

placed BROADWAY-FLUSHING, DOUGLAS MANOR and WESTMORELAND in a *class by themselves.*

Why go out *twenty, thirty or forty miles* when you can buy lots in these close-in, FULLY IMPROVED PROPERTIES for from $400 to $800, with a liberal discount for cash?

COMPARE THE OFFICIAL DISTANCE.

	Miles		Miles
BROADWAY-FLUSHING	9.02	Mineola	18.5
DOUGLAS MANOR	12.2	East Williston	19.7
WESTMORELAND	12.7	Freeport	22.7
Port Washington	18.2	Massapequa	28.9
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WRITE TO-DAY for floor plans of this beautiful Colonial cottage, which we will build for you for $6,500, *including land*, and give you TEN YEARS' TIME to pay the entire cost of the house.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

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QUEENS N.Y.C.

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3,000 FEET FRONT ON TWO LINES OF BELMONT TROLLEYS, DIRECT FEEDERS TO BELMONT 42D ST. TUNNEL AND BROOKLYN.

ADJOINING 5TH AV. SIDE OF THE $4,000,000 BELMONT PARK.

WITHIN 5 MINUTES OF TWO ELECTRIC SUBWAY STATIONS NOW IN OPERATION TO FLATBUSH AV. DIRECT CONNECTION BROOKLYN SUBWAY AND BATTERY TUNNEL.

$100,000 BOROUGH SCHOOL FACING PROPERTY.

ALL STREETS GRADED AND GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS NOW COMPLETED.

A BEAUTIFUL RESTRICTED SUBURB IN NEW YORK CITY, WITH CITY IMPROVEMENTS AND PROTECTION.

QUEENS COURT BEING LOCATED IN HEART OF A BUILT-UP COMMUNITY, OPPORTUNITY IS LIMITED TO BUY LOTS NOW AT PRESENT PRICES.

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REPRESENTATIVE ALWAYS ON PROPERTY.
AGENTS AT 34TH ST., L. I., AND FLATBUSH AV. STATIONS.
Write for Art Souvenir giving authentic Subway and tunnel routes.
Take Lexington Av. "L" to Jamaica, change to Queens-Court trolley. Electric Subway extension from Flatbush Av. or 34th St. L. I. R. R. to Queens.

44 Court St. Brooklyn. **Queens-Court Realty Co.** 200 Broadway, New York.

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QUEENSBORO HILL

The Highest, Healthiest Land, the Finest View, in all New York. 30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.

Houses and lots for sale on easy terms.

SEVEN ROOM COTTAGES READY TO LIVE IN

thoroughly and substantially built. $500 CASH, BALANCE LIKE RENT.

FULL LOTS $250 UP.

Take East 34th St. Ferry to Main St. Station, Flushing. Our agent there will direct you. For booklet, photos, and tickets, send postal to-day to

CHAS. HALLOCK & CO., 110 W. 34th St., N.Y. 'Phone 2287-38th.

FINE HOUSE AT FLUSHING FOR RENT. Three-story brick dwelling, late residence of H. A. Bogert, cor. Lawrence Av. and Washington St.; about 4 acres lawn; 17 rooms, 2 bathrooms; butler's pantry; large kitchen and laundry in basement; $250 per month; will sell $75,000. Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway, N. Y. City, or local agents at Flushing.

BEAUTIFUL CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY, FLUSHING, L. I.

6 miles from East 34th St. Ferry. Easily accessible from all parts of Greater New York by trolley. PLOTS $75 and upward. Visit the cemetery, or telephone or write for illustrated booklet. CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY, 1 Madison Av., New York City.

A beautiful bird's-eye view map of Greater New York showing best localities to buy in for home or investment mailed free. W. N. Du Brul, 253 Broadway, Manhattan.

Choice business corner, Rosedale Park, $585; important thoroughfare. Apply Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Jamaica Bay frontage, 1,800 feet; 12 acres, $600 acre; well located. Guilmann, 43 2d Av.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN

Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

Farm Bargains—Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass., 3 acres to 700 acres; $500 to $25,000; good markets; fishing and hunting. Write for list. J. K. Smith, Sta. A, Winsted, Conn.

NEWPORT, R. I. Furnished cottages. Ocean front; combines seashore and country; rent $600 to $1,000. Photos, &c., of E. B. Hall, Box 1,851 Boston, Mass.

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THAT NEW YORK CITY PLOTS, WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT, MAGNIFICENT MACADAMIZED PARKWAY, BEAUTIFUL TERRACED FLOWER BEDS IN THE CENTRE, AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

ONLY 4 MILES FROM HERALD SQUARE

ARE FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS

AT PRICES LESS THAN ADJOINING ACREAGE

INVEST NOW AND SHARE THE

300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this beautiful residential park.

5c. Train or Trolley. Time 18 Minutes Through

THE BELMONT TUNNEL

from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot, down 42d Street and across the East River about the end of July. The price you pay NOW will double then.

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR HANDSOME COLORED MAPS AND VIEWS.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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OGDEN TERRACE

Mamaroneck, New York.

We have contracted to be Sole Representatives of the celebrated Ogden Terrace Estate, where you can buy the most beautiful property, situate at Mamaroneck, N. Y. 5 minutes' walk from the station.

LOTS, $400 UPWARDS,

25x100.

$60 Down, $6 a Month. Titles Guaranteed Free. No Interest.

SEE THIS, It is a chance of a lifetime. We will build for you when 50% of the property is paid in.

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FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES BY THE SEASON OR YEAR.

CHOICE COUNTRY SEATS, SHORE RESIDENCES, FARMS, BUILDING PLOTS, AND ACREAGE PROPERTY.

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The best informed Broker on property at Greenwich.

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THOMAS N. COOKE,

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IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For rent, fully furnished, in the Village of Gt. Barrington, seven houses; one of 7 rooms, with bath, for 3 or 4 months, price $40 per month; one of 7 rooms, fully furnished, steam heated, electric lights, fine veranda, bath, price $50 per month; one of 7 rooms, every modern improvement, price $100 per month; one of nine rooms, with bath, electric lights, stable, garden, fruit, price $125 per month; one of 16 rooms, with every modern convenience, stable, large lawn and garden, beautiful veranda, shade and fruit, and grand view, price $700 for season; one of 15 rooms, 3 acres of ground, stable, fine lawn and shrubbery, extensive view, price $500 per month; one new house of 14 rooms, 5 acres of land, fine shade and lawn, every modern improvement, price $1,000 for 4 months; also several others at different prices. Come and let me show them to you. Address H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.

FARM OF 25 ACRES.

BEING SOLD TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

Has main house, with 15 rooms, hot and cold running water, bathroom, two closets, steam heat; gate house, 9 rooms, coachman's cottage, 5 rooms; stable, 10 open stalls, 2 box stalls, &c.; cow barn, 8 stalls; woodhouse, toolhouse, chicken house, icehouse. Fine water supply; fruit trees; 40-mile view of Sound; 4 miles from Stamford, 2 miles from Springdale depot. Price, $40,000. Address HERBERT S. MILLER, 178 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

Beautiful country place on line of large manufacturing city in Connecticut; 5 minutes from car; 95 acres, half best tobacco ground, rest extraordinarily valuable woodland; an excellent 11-room house, almost new; steam heat; large barn with cemented basement, silo, carriage, chicken, and ice houses, and other buildings; with running water; two trout brooks crossing place; price $5,500; easy terms; live stock, merchandise, farming implements, and furniture can be bought reasonable if wanted. Owner can be seen, care of cigar store, 5 St. Mark's Place, New York. Call till Tuesday.

FOR RENT OR SALE

(By Season or Year.)

Large, well furnished house; stable-garage; excellent garden, lawns, &c.; 4½ acres in all; 215 feet water front, overlooking Sound; situated on Byram Shore, Town of Greenwich, Conn. For particulars address

A. R. CLARK,

30 Broad Street, New York.

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ATTRACTIVE STONE COTTAGE

15 rooms; electric lights, open fireplaces, steam heat, &c; large grounds, stables, and ice house; also residence of 20 rooms, all modern conveniences, stables, and garden; both centrally located; will be rented for the season fully furnished. A. C. Collins, Great Barrington, Mass.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

Do not waste time communicating with owners of a single estate; call on Morse & Mulville, the reliable real estate agents, who have a complete list of property of all descriptions; farms, village property, acreage with charming views, adapted for country clubs, private lodges, golf links, gentlemen's country estates, and Summer homes; within one hour of New York City; excellent train service.

MORSE & MULVILLE,
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COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE

Beautiful Home at Belle Haven, Conn.; four acres; 22 rooms, four baths; stable, greenhouse; fine view of Sound; furnished or unfurnished; must be sold at once.
S. Osgood Pell & Co., 537 5th Av., New York.

Casco Bay, Maine.—To let, charming bungalow of eight rooms, comfortably furnished; large piazza, directly over the sea; pianoforte; large cistern of water; big open fireplace; private pier for swimming; owner going abroad, can be interviewed now, showing photos; price, $300, entire season. Address Mrs. Viola Sumner, 101 East 75th St., City.

BERKSHIRE HILLS REAL ESTATE.—Many desirable cottages, completely furnished, to rent for Summer season, situated in different towns in Southern Berkshire. Several desirable farms for sale cheap. Fuller & Taylor, Real Estate, Great Barrington, Mass.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Don't blame you if you discredit it. Short distance from Mahopac; 25 acres, hill top; fine trees, grand views; near shore of large lake; no buildings; mile station; investigate; $3,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Tarrytown.—17-room Colonial mansion, directly on Hudson; riparian rights; beautiful grounds, stable; bargain; $30,000. McManue & Co., 45 East 42d St.

Larchmont.—Elegant house, 18 rooms; fine location; stable, beautiful grounds; $1,700 season, furnished; bargain. McManus & Co., 43 East 42d St.

Farm, with large house, nearly new; the right place for Summer home; altitude 2,200 feet; view from piazza of mountains in three States. G. J. Walker, Brier, Mass.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

We have the finest list of houses for rent in Weatchester County; particulars upon request. McManus & Co., 45 East 42d St.

Port Chester.—Elegant 14-room house; fine location; stable, beautiful grounds; $720 yearly, furnished. McManua & Co., 45 East 42d St.

Bronxville.—Handsomely furnished house, 10 rooms, electricity; stable, garden; $150 a month. Box 211, Bronxville.

A perfect home; high elevation; fine view; all improvements; ready to move in. E. Edwards, builder, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Will Dispose of My Country Estate of Nearly 300 Acres

In Westchester county, just north of the city line,

At $2,000 An Acre; Terms $100,000 Cash,

Balance can remain on mortgage for about 20 years if desired at 4½% with convenient release clauses; commission to brokers.

Maxwell S. Mannes,

135 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Bedford Village, Harlem R. R.; elevation 600 ft.; 133 acres of land, of which 30 acres are woods, with frontage on 2 highways; watered by several springs and brook; 4 superb building sites; this farm is offered at a sacrifice to quick purchaser for $150 per acre; will be worth $400 per acre in one year.

LOUNSBERY & THARP,

7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200.

Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light; near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed. Houses Sold on Easy Terms.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
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A DANDY.

Basis for a country estate; 120 acres, high land; 40 miles out, Hudson; good dwelling; barns and outbuildings; shade, fruit, 2 never-failing springs.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Several building sites, beautiful scenery; part woodland; less than $100 per acre. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

FOR A PLACE IN THE HILLS.

On Hudson Division, about hour out; 2½ acres; 10-room house; abundance fruit, shade, running stream.

TROLLEY TO STATION.

short distance; large lake half mile away; high ground; exceptional views; short-time price, $3,500. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

AWAY UP.

House amid pine trees, on a hill; beautiful views; 13 rooms, good condition; 80 acres fine ridge land, best state of cultivation; spring in every meadow; 15 acres of orchard, 3 of woodland; good barns, blacksmith shop, cider mill, engine house; only $15,000; 2½ miles from station, 37 miles out.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

ANOTHER

swell site, with fine farmland, well kept up; $13,000 for 100 acres; 48 miles out, 1 mile to station; well watered and fruited.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

To Rent—A beautifully located farm, with roomy farm house and outbuildings; good water, fifty acres, or more if desired; in northern Westchester County, near trolley to Peekskill; fine Summer home, or for the year; possession at once; might sell the same. Address for particulars, H., Peekskill, N. Y. R. F. D. Route No. 1, Box 41.

ANXIOUS TO SELL

53 acres of high land, commanding view of lake; large house, just remodeled; 1¼ miles to station; 38 miles out; asking $11,000; near the above, 85 acres, fine building site, only small barn, $7,000.

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Attention!—See Ad. in Auction column. 36 Chester Hill lots in restricted section. **GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER.** To close estate of Alfred B. Darling. Sale to be held on the premises SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 2 P. M. Circulars and diagrams on application.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free.

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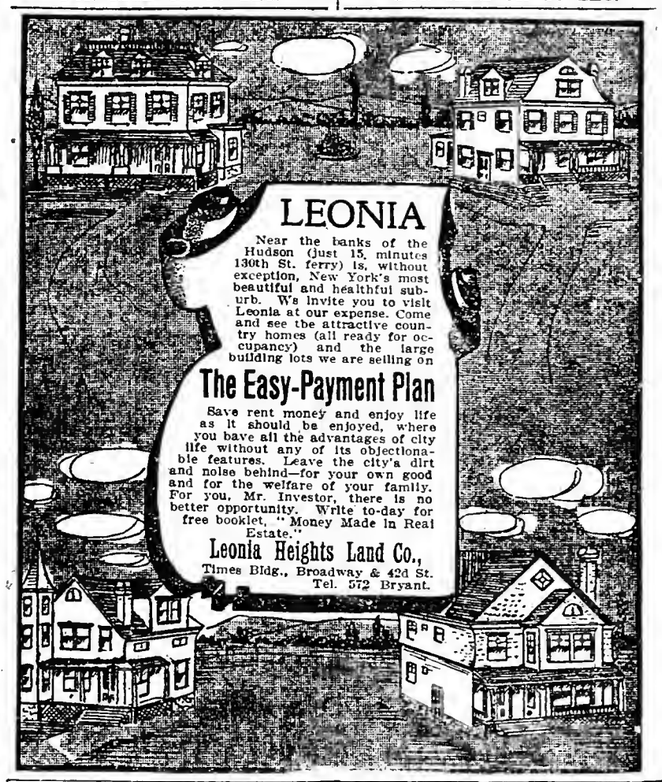

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Elegant 14-room Summer cottage, all improvements, new and modern, near depot and ocean, on plot 150x400; plenty of fruit and shade trees; a sacrifice at only $13,000. Vanhuel & Blaisdell, Agents.

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At Belleville, N. J.—A new up-to-date two-family house on high ground, near depot; all improvements; separate entrance; lot 37½ feet x100 feet; $5,800; on very easy terms. Gavey, 277 Hornblower Av.

For Sale—A neat, well built dwelling on high ground, near depot; lot 37½ feet x100 feet; 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; steam heat; $4,500; on easy terms. Gavey, 277 Hornblower Av., Belleville, N. J.

East Orange—Elegant new two-family houses, three minutes from station; select neighborhood; low prices; easy terms; excellent investment. H. Heydenreich, 16 North 18th St., East Orange.

To Let.—House in Montclair; 9 rooms and bath; well-shaded lot, 100x200; 3 minutes from Erie depot. Apply 22 Montclair Av., or H. L. Walcutt, 144 Centre St.

At Leonia, N. J. A new 10-room house, modern; every convenience; large plot; most healthy and desirable suburb; rent $60 per month. Hayes, 166 Morningside Av., city.

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Atlantic Highlands, N. J. Mardean.—High ground, overlooking Sandy Hook Bay; near depot and swift Sandy Hook steamers; lots, $75-$100 each. F. A. Morehouse, 149 Broadway, New York.

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For Sale, Arlington, N. J.—9 rooms and bath; steam heat; fully improved house; choice location; $1,000 cash required. I. V. Dorland, 152 Elm St.

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Part Five
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1907.

Part Five
Magazine Section

THE "NEXT WAR" AS SEEN BY GERMAN EYES

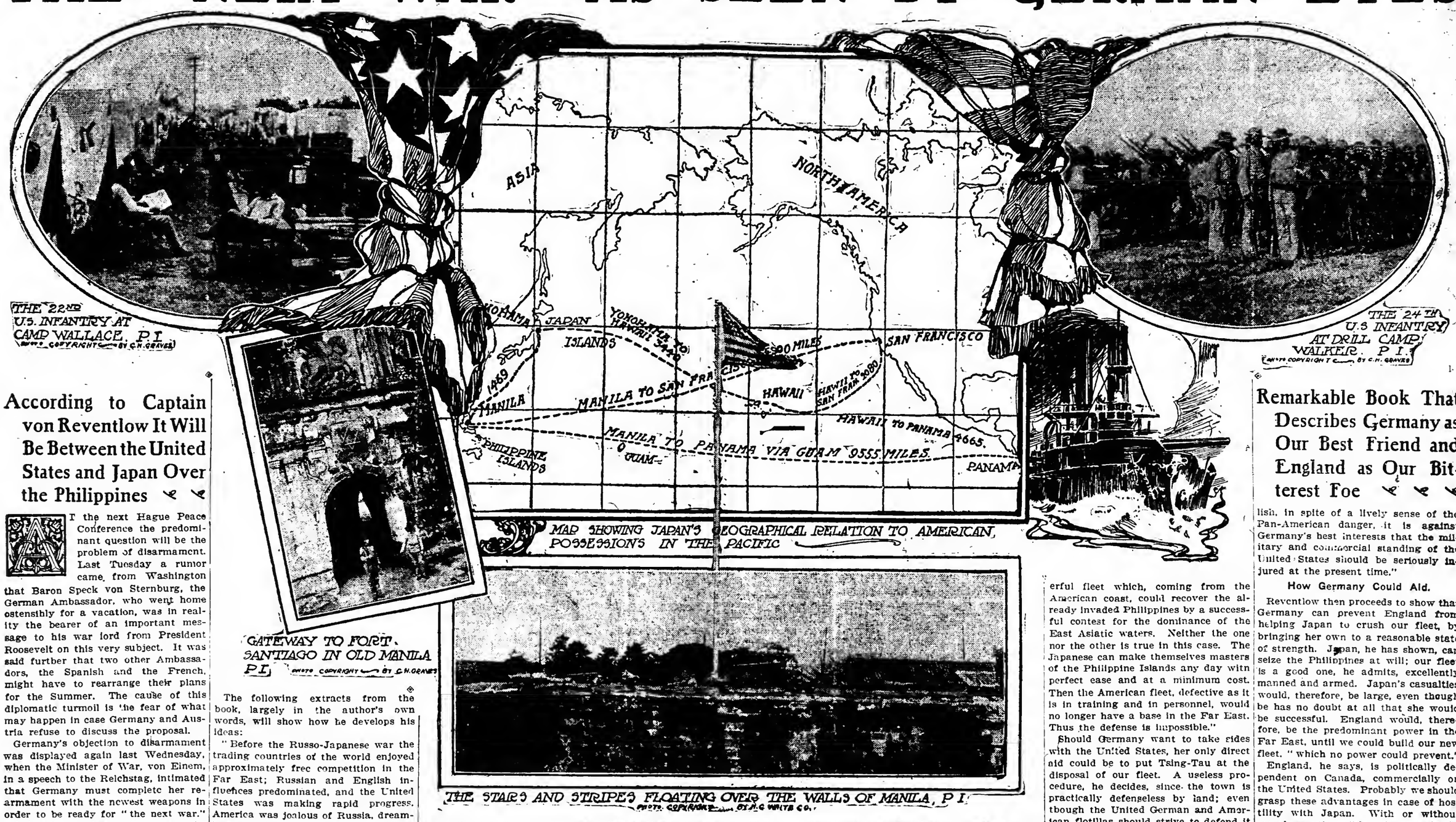

THE 22ND U.S. INFANTRY AT CAMP WALLACE, P.I.
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THE 24TH U.S INFANTRY AT DRILL CAMP WALKER, P.I.
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MAP SHOWING JAPAN'S GEOGRAPHICAL RELATION TO AMERICAN POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC

GATEWAY TO FORT SANTIAGO IN OLD MANILA P.I.
PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY C.H.GRAVES

THE STARS AND STRIPES FLOATING OVER THE WALLS OF MANILA, P.I.
PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY A.G. WHITE CO.

According to Captain von Reventlow It Will Be Between the United States and Japan Over the Philippines

AT the next Hague Peace Conference the predominant question will be the problem of disarmament. Last Tuesday a rumor came from Washington that Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, who went home ostensibly for a vacation, was in reality the bearer of an important message to his war lord from President Roosevelt on this very subject. It was said further that two other Ambassadors, the Spanish and the French, might have to rearrange their plans for the Summer. The cause of this diplomatic turmoil is the fear of what may happen in case Germany and Austria refuse to discuss the proposal.

Germany's objection to disarmament was displayed again last Wednesday, when the Minister of War, von Einem, in a speech to the Reichstag, intimated that Germany must complete her rearmament with the newest weapons in order to be ready for "the next war."

Only a few weeks ago there was published in Berlin a book which sought to prove that what Germany needs for self-preservation is not disarmament, but the immediate increase of its navy to a point where it could hope to fight with England on something approaching equal terms. The author is Graf von Reventlow, a "Captain Lieutenant" in the navy and editor in chief of the Armee und Marine, (Army and Navy Journal.) In view of the author's official position it is fair to assume that the work was submitted before publication to the authorities in the Leipziger Platz and was at least permitted by them. THE TIMES has received a copy of the volume from its correspondent in Berlin. "World Peace or World War, Which Way Is Germany to Turn?" is the title, with a sub-title: "Political-Military Reflections Before The Hague Peace Conference."

Is the Next War Ours?

What makes the book of especial interest to American readers is the author's matter-of-fact assumption that the next war must be between ourselves and Japan over the Philippine Islands. He regards these as the great disturbing factor for the world's peace to-day and calls them "the burning question of the future." His end and aim in writing the book was to demonstrate the instant need of a prompt aggrandizement of his country's navy. He never doubts that it will be needed soon to be an effective menace to the secret but implacable foe (England) of Germany's dear friend the United States in our rapidly materializing war with Japan.

The stronger the German fleet the more useful as our ally, he insists. President Roosevelt's action in the California school crisis indicates that America is afraid of Japan and seeks to prevent a present war. If Germany wishes to profit by the inevitable conflict, she must hurry to make herself an ally worth our while. All ideas of disarmament have been done away with by the Japanese-American crisis and even before it occurred he believes the American Government proved itself alive to the danger by voting a battleship to excel the Dreadnought and by planning three similar ones. He draws up a table of the German shipyards to show that his own country could build a dozen new ships a year if it wished and that every one of them could be completed within thirty months of its inception.

Our best friend among the powers is Germany, our bitterest though secret foe is England. That is Capt. Reventlow's contention. Germany is our friend, not because she loves us more, but because we endanger her less. His discussion of the peril of Pan-Americanism, whether, all things considered, Germany should help or hinder this, our National aim, (as he thinks it,) is one long disclosure of enlightened selfishness. Which would pay Germany better in the long run, to fight the Monroe Doctrine or to uphold it? Which would be more to her advantage, to stand by the Triple Alliance or to throw it overboard? Would she get more out of it if she insisted on the use of floating mines in war, or on their prohibition? on a liberal or on a strict interpretation of contraband of war? Nor does he hide his selfishness in any cloudy phrases. He states again and again in so many words: "Which would pay us better?"

The following extracts from the book, largely in the author's own words, will show how he develops his ideas:

"Before the Russo-Japanese war the trading countries of the world enjoyed approximately free competition in the Far East; Russian and English influences predominated, and the United States was making rapid progress. America was jealous of Russia, dreaming even then of making the Pacific a 'closed American sea.' To her sorrow she therefore joined Great Britain in her hostile attitude to the Muscovite.

* * * Disappointed in the hope of mutual exhaustion after the Manchurian conflict, England cleverly made an ally of the conqueror, seizing her opportunity to strengthen herself in Persia and Thibet, while diminishing the influence of Russia. Though thoroughly exhausted financially, Japan seized the trade of Manchuria with celerity and determination. In the other provinces of China she is acting according to the principles of 'peaceful penetration,' with similar rapidity and adaptability. At the courts of the Viceroys, in all centres of administration, even down to the Tao-Tai, in the army corps, and everywhere, the Japanese are at work.

"Neither Korea nor Manchuria is a poverty-stricken country, and Japan is sure to secure her war indemnity therein. The Siberian Railway, the partly finished Vladivostok, the pecuniary straits of Japan will be inconsiderable hindrances should the call to a race war go forth. What a commanding position is that of Japan, her self-confidence full-grown as the result of a successful conflict, at the height of her powers, and conscious that, save for the English navy, no power on earth can endanger her. It is true she is economically depressed for the moment, but the desired power of expansion has been attained; rich provinces have been conquered by the Mikado, or are his de facto, and await only their exploitation. He needs nothing but time, and it has been indubitably proved that the Japanese can wait if they see any object in so doing. It remains to be seen whether they will care to do so.

"The battle of Tsushima gave Japan absolute control of the seas of Eastern Asia, and thereby also of the coasts. All the other powers withdrew their fleets whose purpose until then had been to secure the 'open door.' Great Britain profited thereby this much, that she could concentrate her fleet in the German Ocean and thus keep vigilant watch over her German cousins. At this time, also, she announced her purpose of making of Singapore a second Gibraltar, nominally to prevent Germany from using Kiao Chow as an effective base. The real reasons were twofold: England sought a naval base outside the Japanese striking distance on the one hand, on the other the United States had begun to fortify Cavite and Olongapo. In place of the former conglomerate of lesser naval powers—of which Russia and Japan were considered as about equally the leaders in strength—she had now only one really powerful one to face in the Far East, and that one very much at home in those waters. Erecting a naval base in the Philippines threatened her with the coming of a second mighty navy in that distant region, where her only haven was the comparatively useless one of Wei-hai-Wai. That port was too near Japan to be safe, to say nothing of the fact that an adequate strengthening of it would clearly have been an unfriendly act. Wherefore she fell back on Singapore.

The Apple of Discord.

"Spoils of war, the Philippines are the undisputed possessions of the United States, which has spent on them up to date 1,232,000,000 marks (about $300,000,000.) The Panama Canal once completed, they will be of inestimable value as a trade centre between the American continent and the Far East, harmful to the commerce of both England and Japan. For Japan the danger is, of course, an immediate one, since it feels itself threatened in its own domain, both military and economic; England's dangers are merely economic. The Philippines are without doubt the apple of discord of the future. A powerful, well-found American navy, with a strongly fortified and convenient base, would compel Japan to struggle once more for the command of the sea in the Far East, and its predominating position and commercial supremacy on the Asiatic mainland and that also under much more difficult conditions than two years ago. The American Navy could not be caught in Rojestvensky's dilemma of two narrow straits; a Japanese fleet, were it never so strong, could not interrupt the communication between the islands and the Continent of America. Neither would the Americans allow themselves to be trapped in that fashion, as is shown by the concentration of their navy on their Pacific coast. It is worthy of mention that ever since they have begun the increase of their navy, they have paid particular attention to enlarging the coal capacity of their fighting ships; furthermore, there must be noted the magnificent coast line of the United States and the extreme difficulty of transportation for an enemy from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboards.

When Japan Will Strike.

"The Japanese would thus be confronted by an enemy well skilled in an over-seas war; their statesmen have thus far proved themselves far-seeing men, able to forge forward successfully to a predetermined goal. Their two great wars have shown they can labor and wait; mediaeval as their country was but yesterday, they are fully alive to all the tendencies of today. Nothing is more probable than that the rulers of Japan see in the United States of America the great danger of their future, though it is not likely that they covet the Philippines for immediate occupation. These naturally exert their influence also, for it is a group of islands of great natural wealth; they produce what Japan needs, and require no such lengthy development as Korea and Manchuria. Great as the desire for their conquest may be among the mass of the Japanese people, the Government would be strong enough to hold them in check until the psychologic moment could be seized. But should the question of pride of race arise it would be a different matter. Then populace, Government, and Mikado would be united to strike for supreme dominion of the Far East, the fetich of the Japanese.

"A symptom of this feeling is the memorial prepared by the then Governor of Formosa and later Field Marshal Kodama a year before the war with Russia. It took for granted that that conflict was imminent and unavoidable, and expressly stated it would be but the first stage in Japan's path of progress. After Russia had been fought, France was to be despoiled of Cochin-China. This was by no means the theoretical disquisition of a general staff man, but the well-considered and fully feasible plan of one of the most important Generals in the Japanese Army, who was at the same time a very prominent statesman. It purposed to enumerate the military means and methods, though only in the barest outline, by which a fixed political programme might be realized.

"France was badly scared when Kodama was so promptly justified by the ensuing war with Russia, supposing her provinces were to be attacked without delay. She did not appreciate the fact that such a plan takes years for its full fruition; nevertheless she is to-day utterly incapable of warding off the blow when it does fall; Germany must lose Kiau-chow whenever the Japanese see fit to take it away, though they would return it to China, whose good-will is of the utmost importance to them.

"Their intimate relations with the Celestial Kingdom were demonstrated last year, when the American boycott was declared in revenge for the Chinese exclusion. This boycott was engineered by Japan, at one with its yellow brothers in their hatred of the United States. This is admitted just as little as it is a vague assumption. Englishmen and Germans living in China have affirmed it unanimously; whoever failed to believe it at that time has doubtless changed his opinions since the Japanese-American quarrel over the schools.

"Japan's population increases about half as fast as that of Germany, while the Japanese Islands have proportionately even less room for them and powers of nutrition. So the overflow inundates the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, and the stream of emigrants to the American continent waxes rapidly greater. The negro question furnishes quite enough of a race problem in the United States; the overrunning of its island possessions by the Japanese has caused an increasing bitterness and anxiety, and the race conflict in California may be considered as the resultant of all these forces. Japanese immigration into South America, into Argentina especially, is a constant menace to the imperialistic idea of a Pan-America. The race feeling of the Americans has been intensified by the negroes, the local economic competition by the sober, simply living Japanese is doing its share; the Governments of the States as well as of the Union must see in the Japanese immigration a growing hindrance to the ever more consciously desired exclusiveness of the Federation of States as a National State. The consequence of this discontent came to a head in the school quarrel, race hatred showing itself openly. The colonization of the island provinces acquired by the war with Spain has cost the United States infinite pains and expense, with very little success thus far. This is another irritating factor in view of the enormous Japanese immigration into these very islands. It is clear, therefore, that friction between the two countries is bound to increase, even if the completion of the Panama Canal did not constitute a life-and-death problem for Japan's economics.

Anglo-Japanese Entente Not Lasting.

"The Anglo-Japanese alliance is still new and strong, but the little yellow man does not look on his British friend as a peculiar and superior brand of white man," says the author. "Prominent men in Japan said plainly enough that force of circumstances compelled intimate relations with Great Britain, but that there was not the least intention of preserving these a moment longer than absolutely necessary." A clear indication of this feeling he finds in the promptness with which Japan, its strained finances notwithstanding, began to build its own navy and munitions of war, practically all of which had formerly been purchased of its ally. Russia, he thinks, can find nothing but profit to herself in any conflict, European or Asiatic. Her attitude in the event of a war on the Pacific Ocean would simply be one of friendliness to China.

"From a military point of view there is nothing to prevent the Japanese from seizing the Philippines and thereby precipitating a war which is bound to alter the political map of the world. The United States is not ready for this war. It could be considered as prepared only in case it had a fleet with a Philippine base equal to the Japanese; or if it possessed a far more powerful fleet which, coming from the American coast, could recover the already invaded Philippines by a successful contest for the dominance of the East Asiatic waters. Neither the one nor the other is true in this case. The Japanese can make themselves masters of the Philippine Islands any day with perfect ease and at a minimum cost. Then the American fleet, defective as it is in training and in personnel, would no longer have a base in the Far East. Thus the defense is impossible."

Should Germany want to take sides with the United States, her only direct aid could be to put Tsing-Tau at the disposal of our fleet. A useless procedure, he decides, since the town is practically defenseless by land; even though the United German and American flotillas should strive to defend it until our main fleet arrived, it would thus be taken behind their backs.

"Germany would only lose all Kiau-Chow and profit as little as the United States. Nevertheless I believe that in a war in which the stakes are so prodigious no sentimental considerations should hinder us from risking Kiau-Chow.

Importance of England's Attitude.

"The great question is: What will England do? * * * Probably she will station a powerful fleet at Singapore or Hongkong and await developments." It might even be sent to Vladivostok if the inevitable Anglo-Jap-Russian alliance had reached that stage by that time. Should it appear advisable for us merely to enter a strong protest against the seizure of the islands instead of sending a fleet to recover them, we would have to exert commercial pressure on England and to strengthen our armament while concluding alliances with Continental Europe; on the other hand, this course might cause a serious manifestation of popular antagonism. Our National recklessness might force an unwilling Administration into an unready conflict.

"In all probability the result must be a serious weakening of the military powers of the United States. Inevitably a commercial weakening would follow, putting off a Pan-American union indefinitely, since all the enemies of America would naturally do their best to assist the centrifugal tendencies on the South American continent. This again would mean an enormous increase of English influence and the death of the Monroe Doctrine, with all this implies. In any case, the East Asiatic market would be practically lost to the United States; no one can doubt this who realizes that the 'open door' is kept open only by force.

"Should we assume that the United States does not expose its fleet to the danger of annihilation, America would lose only the Philippines, Hawaii, the East Asiatic trade—and prestige. That would be a serious loss, but would be counterbalanced by the preservation of the fleet and the certainty of a successful war of revenge. Money, shipyards, and technical knowledge would enable the Americans shortly to build a monster fleet far outstripping the Japanese. It is undoubted that such a humiliation would cause an enormous activity and an outburst of patriotism as yet unprecedented." England would prefer that America and Japan should fight each other to exhaustion, so that the British world empire could dominate the trade of all the world.

"Maximilian Harden said recently in the Zukunft, quite correctly, that any economic weakening of the United States could only be profitable to Germany." While true enough, the author says, it would be England that would seize the Atlantic trade. Military dangers must not be forgotten. England would be freed, for ten years at least, from the fear that after destroying Germany's sea power she might be unable to cope with the navy of the United States. The author has no doubt that in such a case Great Britain would find it absolutely needful "in the interests of civilization and the peace of the world" to annihilate the German fleet. "My conclusion is, therefore, that so long as the antagonism subsists between England and Germany, so long as our navy is so inconsiderable compared with the English, in spite of a lively sense of the Pan-American danger, it is against Germany's best interests that the military and commercial standing of the United States should be seriously injured at the present time."

How Germany Could Aid.

Reventlow then proceeds to show that Germany can prevent England from helping Japan to crush our fleet, by bringing her own to a reasonable state of strength. Japan, he has shown, can seize the Philippines at will; our fleet is a good one, he admits, excellently manned and armed. Japan's casualties would, therefore, be large, even though be has no doubt at all that she would be successful. England would, therefore, be the predominant power in the Far East, until we could build our new fleet, "which no power could prevent."

England, he says, is politically dependent on Canada, commercially on the United States. Probably we should grasp these advantages in case of hostility with Japan. With or without moral sanction, "for that would be unimportant," we should certainly make Japan's ally responsible and seize Canada; should we then refrain from sending our fleet to the Pacific and keep it at home instead, Great Britain would be in a most uncomfortable dilemma: either she could repudiate her alliance with Japan, according to Bismarck's maxim that no State could be required to sacrifice its vital interests for the sake of fidelity to an ally; or she might be actively hostile to the United States. For the first course England might find justification in a technicality. The terms of her treaty demand only a defensive alliance with Japan; she would not find it difficult to show that that country was the aggressor, even though we had been provoked into opening hostilities.

"Furthermore there is no international supreme court, and in such cases a national egoism replaces international hypocrisy as a matter of course." The English Government would then say, as in the Russo-Japanese war, that it had been of service to the peace of the world by seeking to restrict the war to a duel between Japan and ourselves. Her concern for India, the French fears for Indo-China, would de facto compel a French-English-American alliance. As this would run counter to her settled policy of weakening the United States, we should have to make appropriate concessions.

Should she, therefore, become actively hostile, our one true and useful friend would be the German Empire—if her fleet were by that time strong enough to be of use to us. War with us, even for a fleet like the English, would be a very serious undertaking. Our distance from her coasts, our commercial self-dependence would tax the entire military and financial resources of the English. Should an adequate German fleet be prepared to threaten her in addition, she would surely give up the idea altogether. That the English are fully aware of this state of affairs is, the author believes, the sole explanation for the recent attempts to promote good-fellowship between his own country and herself. He is inclined to ascribe to this cause also the efforts to come to a better understanding with Russia. "England may even be considering the probability, in an extreme case, of coming forward as the champion of the white race against the yellow one." He comes to the conclusion, that if Germany rises to the occasion, England will want no unpleasantness with her, much less a war, and would do her utmost to keep the Germans friendly in the event of a crisis.

"Of the United States the same is true to a still greater degree and with no qualifications whatever, should the Japanese volcano continue active, which seems inevitable. It is quite probable that it will not come to an eruption quite yet, and America is doing all she can to delay it, as shown by the case of the California schools, meanwhile preparing herself as best she can for a crisis. The fleet of the Union will concentrate as soon as practicable in all possible force on Honolulu, (a base which, unfortunately, is but in its inception,) meanwhile the work at Guam and in the Philippines will be rushed at all possible speed. Will the Japanese await their completion? That is a question that cannot be answered, though it is certain that all the powers will do what they can to delay the conflict."

Remarkable Book That Describes Germany as Our Best Friend and England as Our Bitterest Foe

A Few of the Striking Passages of von Reventlow's Book

"The Philippines are, without doubt, the apple of discord of the future."

"Germany must lose Kiau-Chow whenever the Japanese see fit to take it away."

"Nothing is more probable than that the rulers of Japan see in the United States of America the great danger of their future."

"The colonization of the island provinces acquired by the war with Spain has cost the United States infinite pains and expense, with very little success thus far."

"The Anglo-Japanese alliance is still new and strong, but the little yellow man does not look upon his British friend as a peculiar and superior brand of white man."

"The friction between the two countries is bound to increase, even if the completion of the Panama Canal did not constitute a life and death problem to Japan's economics."

"There is nothing to prevent the Japanese from seizing the Philippines and thereby precipitating a war which is bound to alter the political map of the world. The United States is not ready for this war."

HOW THE ARMY USES WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Compact Apparatus That Can Be Easily Transported Now an Integral Part of Every Military Outfit—Twenty-five Miles the Present Limit of Easy Communication

WIRELESS telegraphy is destined to play an important part in the wars of the future, but it is of practical value every day to the armies and navies of the world, even in the piping times of peace. There is not a war, or navy, department in the world that has not proved the utility of the wireless. The warships of almost all nations are equipped with the apparatus and by its means they talk with each other, and with the stations on shore, receiving instructions and delivering reports.

After the warships, it is in the signal service of armies that the wireless is most used. The German army has its Funkentelegraf Battalion, as well as its Balloon Battalion, and the rapidity of its work has delighted the general staff. Since the signal corps of the United States Army adopted the wireless system as a part of its regular equipment its efficiency has become even greater than before. The corps has been commanded by Brigadier Gen. James Allen since February, 1906, and the progress in wireless signalling is due largely to his efforts.

Simplicity a Great Advantage.

The great value of wireless telegraphy lies in its simplicity. Communication between two armies, or between two posts, has hitherto been carried on by regular telegraph. This, of course, requires wires, but when an army is moving rapidly it cannot carry its telegraph wires and poles with it. The advance of an army is often delayed by the necessity for planting poles and stringing wires, and there is always present the fear that a sudden raid by the enemy may cut the wires and thus render all the work in vain. With a wireless outfit, on the other hand, an army may advance as rapidly as men and horses can go and still be always in touch with its base.

It does not take a soldier to see the value of the wireless to the signal corps; any man can appreciate it. Of the navy the same is true to an even greater extent; for the wireless telegraph places each warship in constant communication with shore, and also with every other vessel within several hundred miles. In the event of an accident on board news of it can be signaled to shore or to another warship, and aid can be sent instantly. The Navy Department often has orders which it wishes to send to distant warships, and without the wireless system these orders would have to wait indefinitely. Time and space have been almost eliminated by the new invention.

The chief difficulty in the way of the use of the wireless in the army hitherto has been that of transporting the apparatus. The most important part of this apparatus is a tall pole bearing antennae, a pole far too tall for transport in any vehicle hitherto used by the army. To solve this difficulty the Signal Corps and the Quartermaster's Department have been co-operating in conducting a series of elaborate experiments.

These experiments have had a wide field, extending from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on the west, to Cuba on the east, and from Mount Gretna, Penn., on the north, to Key West on the south. All the portable wireless apparatus that has been invented has been tested, and the system which is deemed most suitable for field use has now been selected. Chief Packmaster H. W. Daly of the Quartermaster's Department has devised a method of packing and transporting it in three loads aggregating 425 pounds. The operating apparatus is packed in one chest, weighing 145 pounds; the storage batteries which furnish the power form a second load, weighing 180 pounds, and the mast, which is jointed like a fishing rod, with its antennae and guys, forms a third, weighing 100 pounds.

This apparatus was selected after the most rigorous tests. At the Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, these tests have been going on for almost a year; at the camp at Fort Gretna, last Summer, some elaborate practical tests were made; in Cuba, since October, 1906, the tests have been almost continuous, and at the laboratory of the Signal Corps in Washington the apparatus has been subjected to the investigations of the most critical men in the army. The experiments in Cuba have been especially valuable, as they have partaken of the conditions of active campaigning.

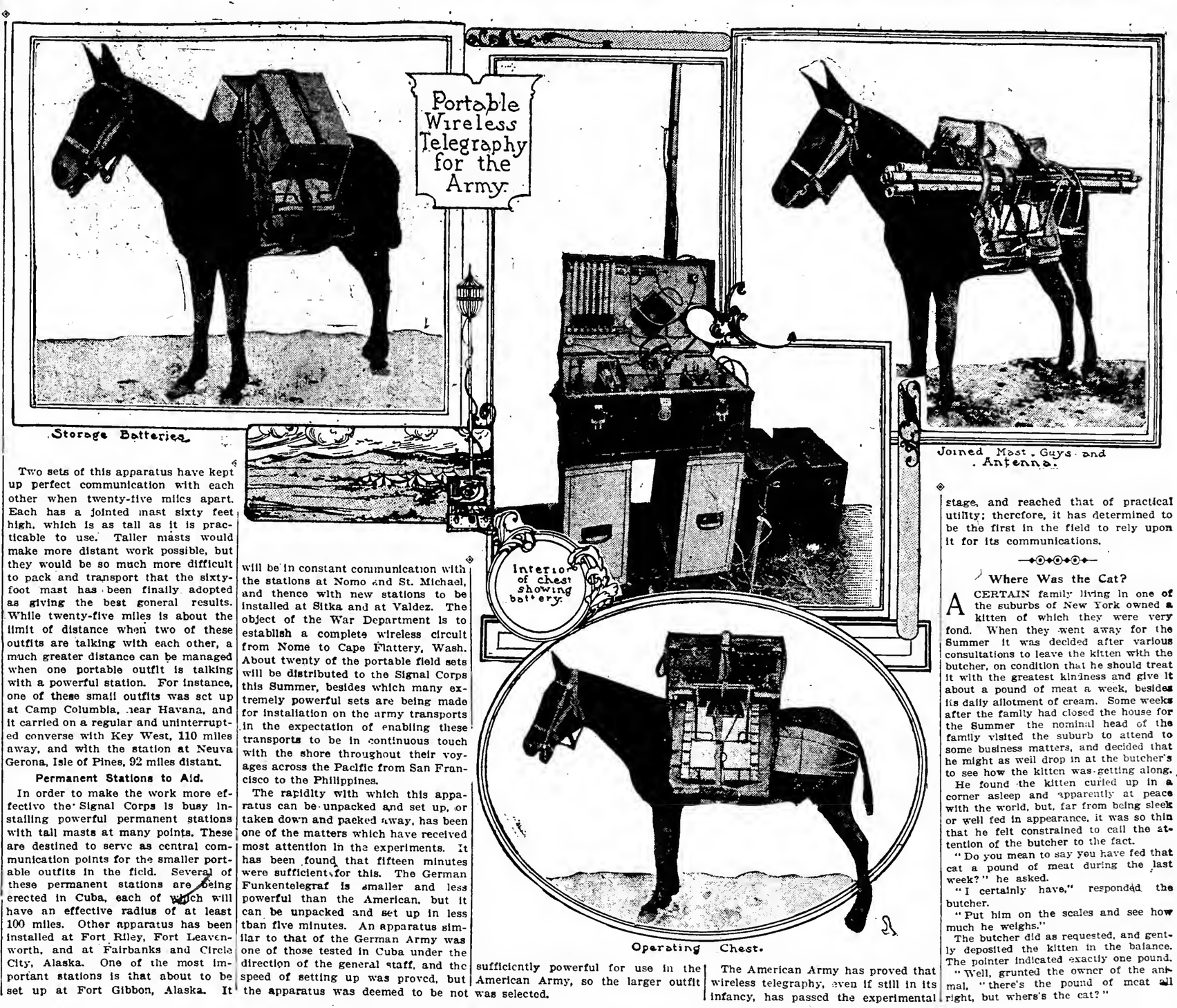

Two sets of this apparatus have kept up perfect communication with each other when twenty-five miles apart. Each has a jointed mast sixty feet high, which is as tall as it is practicable to use. Taller masts would make more distant work possible, but they would be so much more difficult to pack and transport that the sixty-foot mast has been finally adopted as giving the best general results. While twenty-five miles is about the limit of distance when two of these outfits are talking with each other, a much greater distance can be managed when one portable outfit is talking with a powerful station. For instance, one of these small outfits was set up at Camp Columbia, near Havana, and it carried on a regular and uninterrupted converse with Key West, 110 miles away, and with the station at Neuva Gerona, Isle of Pines, 92 miles distant.

Permanent Stations to Aid.

In order to make the work more effective the Signal Corps is busy installing powerful permanent stations with tall masts at many points. These are destined to serve as central communication points for the smaller portable outfits in the field. Several of these permanent stations are being erected in Cuba, each of which will have an effective radius of at least 100 miles. Other apparatus has been installed at Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth, and at Fairbanks and Circle City, Alaska. One of the most important stations is that about to be set up at Fort Gibbon, Alaska. It will be in constant communication with the stations at Nomo and St. Michael, and thence with new stations to be installed at Sitka and at Valdez. The object of the War Department is to establish a complete wireless circuit from Nome to Cape Flattery, Wash. About twenty of the portable field sets will be distributed to the Signal Corps this Summer, besides which many extremely powerful sets are being made for installation on the army transports in the expectation of enabling these transports to be in continuous touch with the shore throughout their voyages across the Pacific from San Francisco to the Philippines.

The rapidity with which this apparatus can be unpacked and set up, or taken down and packed away, has been one of the matters which have received most attention in the experiments. It has been found that fifteen minutes were sufficient for this. The German Funkentelegraf is smaller and less powerful than the American, but it can be unpacked and set up in less than five minutes. An apparatus similar to that of the German Army was one of those tested in Cuba under the direction of the general staff, and the speed of setting up was proved, but the apparatus was deemed to be not sufficiently powerful for use in the American Army, so the larger outfit was selected.

The American Army has proved that wireless telegraphy, even if still in its infancy, has passed the experimental stage, and reached that of practical utility; therefore, it has determined to be the first in the field to rely upon it for its communications.

Where Was the Cat?

A CERTAIN family living in one of the suburbs of New York owned a kitten of which they were very fond. When they went away for the Summer it was decided after various consultations to leave the kitten with the butcher, on condition that he should treat it with the greatest kindness and give it about a pound of meat a week, besides its daily allotment of cream. Some weeks after the family had closed the house for the Summer the nominal head of the family visited the suburb to attend to some business matters, and decided that he might as well drop in at the butcher's to see how the kitten was getting along.

He found the kitten curled up in a corner asleep and apparently at peace with the world, but, far from being sleek or well fed in appearance, it was so thin that he felt constrained to call the attention of the butcher to the fact.

"Do you mean to say you have fed that cat a pound of meat during the last week?" he asked.

"I certainly have," responded the butcher.

"Put him on the scales and see how much he weighs."

The butcher did as requested, and gently deposited the kitten in the balance. The pointer indicated exactly one pound.

"Well, grunted the owner of the animal, "there's the pound of meat all right, but where's the cat?"

War Horses at Training School

How the Four-Legged Recruits of a Nation's Army Are Prepared for Battle.

IT RARELY occurs to the average person what an important part the horse plays in the economy of war, for without well-trained, trustworthy horses even the magnificent cavalry and artillery of France and Germany would collapse, and the whole war machine come to a full stop. Thus it is little wonder that France spends $1,100,000 a year on her troop horses, Germany $970,000, and Great Britain $400,000.

The great military Nations, too, maintain State breeding establishments, as well they may, seeing that on a war footing imperial Germany is supposed to put 201,100 horses on the battlefield, France 202,040, Austria 105,196, Great Britain 100,000, and Russia the enormous number of 548,400. The Czar's vast Asiatic dominions yield an inexhaustible supply of hardy animals for the imperial army.

No doubt one of these days the horse will have disappeared from the battlefield altogether in favor of the motor. Already inventors and general staffs are discussing the feasibility of gigantic armored cars, powerful enough to cross any kind of country—land Dreadnoughts, in fact, capable of blowing towns out of their path.

Price of Horses Doubled.

It is worth noting, however, that in spite of the vast number of automobiles in this country, the price of horses has doubled in the last seven years. Efficiently to horse an army is a vast and complicated business. The work of training, classifying, and allotting the animals to the various branches of the service calls for a large and expensive staff of veterinary experts. For there is much difference between horses for heavy, medium, and light cavalry, and also between those needed for the horse artillery, field artillery, transport, and commissariat.

Of late years the burden borne by the cavalry charger has been somewhat lightened; but, even so, what with the stalwart trooper, his arms, ammunition, baggage, and spare stores, the figure may well touch 300 pounds—a very serious load for rough cross-country work and all the wear and tear of active campaigning.

It was notorious that the hundreds of thousands of "green" young animals bought recklessly by Great Britain during the Boer war utterly failed the British army on the veldt, besides hampering Lords Roberts and Kitchener, prolonging the costly war, and causing thousands of soldiers to sacrifice their lives, simply through inability to avoid a better mounted enemy. In one "bunch" 25,872 Argentine horses were sent out, and altogether the vast number of 265,000 journeyed 7,000 miles across the seas to take part in that great war.

"There were occasions," wrote Lord Roberts, "when the presence of an adequate supply of remounts would have enabled our generals to deal a crushing and decisive blow at the enemy. This was instanced during the second invasion of Cape Colony, where a few trainloads of useful horses issued to flying columns would certainly have resulted in the capture of De Wet and his commando, an event which would have brought the war to a speedy conclusion, and so saved fifteen months of further warfare, the expenditure of thousands of lives, and scores of millions of treasure."

Very interesting are those great establishments of the military powers where horse and man are trained as a fighting unit under the direct supervision of the General Staff. For the horse is the cavalryman's other self and arrives as a recruit either half or wholly broken. At the dépot he is trained, and then drafted according to size, color, and weight-carrying capacity into the various regiments, where he makes the acquaintance of his other self, and where the twain shall, for all military purposes, become one—on drill and parade, in peace or war.

This training of horse and man is seen in all its perfection in the great French cavalry school at Saumur, which was founded in the eighteenth century. Hither come all the smart young lieutenants from the great military school at St. Cyr, to learn equitation and horse training, as well as veterinary work, shoeing, saddle making, and military telegraphy.

Here you will find a whole hierarchy of riding instructors, captain-professors, jockeys, and trainers, and the scene in the great practice ground is vastly picturesque, especially when officers and men of the Mohammedan North African regiments are in training with their horses.

At Work Before Dawn.

Work begins before dawn by the light of great electric arcs, and the younger horses are broken to every kind of trick, while carefully confined between two padded columns. You will see gay dragoons and hussars galloping, leaping hurdles, hitting the Turk's head, mounting and dismounting at full speed. Or here will be recruits trying to maintain their seat without bridle or stirrups, while the riding master flicks the horse with his whip, causing him to send the exhausted cavalryman high up in the air, as if shot by a living catapult.

Through no less than 112 separate lessons does the French cavalryman go before he is thought fit to get upon his horse. Meanwhile, the charger's education is also under way. He is taught to swim rivers, for the time may come when all the bridges will have been destroyed in an enemy's country, and victory or defeat may depend upon the swimming ability of the cavalry horse. Nor would it ever do for these animals to be what sportsmen call "gun-shy."

The war horse of to-day must be indifferent to all sorts of startling reports, from the crack of a service revolver to the dread roar of parked artillery. Some of them take the flash and report very quietly even at first, and pass on to more severe trials. Others are very timid and require much patient and gentle treatment before they are broken. At last, however, a fifteen-pounder might be fired almost over their back and they would hardly flinch.

After this they are taught to face fire, that is, to gallop fearlessly up to a line of infantry blazing away with their rifles. Curiously enough, many of the horses that would face guns firing black powder a few years back will now shy and grow terrified at flash and roar not accompanied by smoke.

There is something pathetic about the education of these faithful creatures. The most intelligent among them are selected for scouting work and develop a sagacity almost human. On the slightest whisper they will lie down and entirely conceal their rider or turn themselves into a living shield for him as he lies prostrate behind, with his carbine barrel resting upon their flank.

Years ago the mortality among horses in actual warfare was terrible. In the Franco-German conflict at least 55,000 horses were killed, while in Napoleon's campaign beyond the Niemen 65,000 out of 80,000 were either killed outright in battle or else succumbed to wounds and sickness.

Great attention, however, is paid nowadays to wounded horses on the battlefield, and the veterinary surgeons go in search of fallen animals, for whom, as for the ordinary soldiers, there are ambulances and hospitals replete with electrical appliances, operating tables, and every device that modern science can suggest.

OFFICERS IN COLLAPSIBLE BOATS TEACHING CAVALRY HORSES TO SWIM THAT THEY MAY BE ABLE TO CROSS RIVERS IN AN ENEMY'S COUNTRY WHEN THE BRIDGES ARE DESTROYED

How He Caught It.

THERE are a thousand and one ways in which contagious diseases can be communicated from one person to another, but the strangest case that I have ever heard of came to me during the tonsilitis epidemic that broke out in this city several days ago," said the man who dabbles in medicine. "While walking along Broadway I saw in the distance the tall figure of a man who looked like a human wireless telegraph receiving station. His tall neck was swathed in a silk handkerchief. On closer scrutiny I recognized an old college friend.

"'Hello, Smudgkins, old boy,' I said, wringing his hand warmly, 'What's the matter up above?' Looking at him closely I noticed that he was exceedingly pale and very much down in the mouth, like a man who has lost his last friend.

"'Ton-sil-i-tis,' he managed to reply, chokingly.

"'Too bad. Take——'

"'Let me tell you how I got it,' he said, interrupting me. I knew Smudgkins was an interesting fellow, who worshipped the truth, so I listened attentively while he continued. 'Several days ago I called up a friend of mine on the telephone. I noticed that her voice, which is usually sweet and well modulated, sounded strangely thick. I inquired the cause and she told me she had been ill with tonsilitis for a week. I told her to cheer up, and then knowing how painful it is to talk over the telephone when one has tonsilitis, I rang off. Within a few minutes I felt a peculiar sensation in the side of my throat. By night my neck was stiff and my body aching with cold. I consulted a physician. "Tonsilitis," he said. I had caught it over the telephone.'"

Better Facilities in Subway

A Glittering Promise of Side-Opening Cars, More Seats and Fewer Straps.

NO more painful and dangerous crowding on the Subway stations; no more fighting mobs forcing their way into the trains through the narrow doors, like wild cattle struggling into a corral; no more noisy guards, yelling boisterously, "A little lively, please!"; no more needless swinging on revolving straps, that toss you into somebody's lap; no more long delays by trains at stations, and no more of many additional obnoxious features of the Subway at present.

This sounds like an idle dream, but it is nearer reality than universal peace. The day is not far distant when such conditions will prevail in the "tubes," provided certain investigations being made by the present administration of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company are productive of the ideal results they seek to obtain, which from information to hand it is reasonable to suppose they will be. It means something so radically different from present deplorable conditions that the skeptical New Yorker will fail to grasp it and will scoff at it. It is about as incomprehensible to him as were the possibilities of the telephone to the financiers from whom Bell solicited aid.

When Theodore P. Shonts became President of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company he announced vaguely, after investigating conditions, that although he realized the difficulties of the problem which had come to him for solution he would labor honestly and conscientiously in the interests of the public to remedy conditions. Other men have said as much before, and the situation has grown worse instead of better. But the public, so often deluded, has faith in the new energetic student of the situation.

Studying the Problem.

"We are making extensive investigations at present with a view to remedying these conditions," said Mr. Shonts to a representative of THE TIMES in his office yesterday in the rush of work that comes only to a man in Mr. Shonts's position. "Personally I am riding around in the Subway trains seeing conditions for myself. I have engaged experts to study the situation in other cities and the best means of remedy. These men are examining the best types of side-door cars that are to be found in this country.

"At the same time I have a corps of employes of the company taking data at all the stations. This data shows the number of persons entering and leaving a train, the length of the stop, the distribution of the persons on the platform, and many other essential details. On the results of these investigations will depend largely whether we adopt the side-door car for use in the Subway and what other improvements we shall undertake."

While Mr. Shonts was in the middle of this statement a telephone bell at his elbow rang persistently. Then followed a brief businesslike conversation, in which Mr. Shonts made an engagement with the person talking to him. "Mr. Harahan of the Illinois Central," said Mr. Shonts to his secretary. J. T. Harahan is President of the Illinois Central, which has used successfully for years side-door cars on its suburban traffic in Chicago. Mr. Shonts announced without reserve that he was going to consult with Mr. Harahan about these very cars. This shows the type of man who has undertaken to solve New York's traction problem, which has defeated so many men before him.

One Phase of the Problem.

An idea of what this problem is so far as the Subway is concerned may be had at any of the express stations during the rush hours, when traffic is heaviest. Take the Grand Central Station, for example. Here locals crowding rapidly upon one another discharge hundreds of passengers. Very few of these mount the stairs leading to the street. The great majority remain to catch the expresses. The congestion on the station, with its limited capacity, is exceedingly bad, the passengers distributing themselves aimlessly, not knowing just where the entrances to the cars are going to be. At the same time the expresses are coming in. They discharge very few passengers. Their arrival starts a general rush on the station for the doors of the cars. The result is a jostling, shoving, pushing mob, struggling over the entire length of the platform. Finally this mob in single file—only one person can enter the present Subway car at a time—fights its way into the train. The doors are slammed to and the express moves on. But it is many minutes behind the schedule. "Fifteen minutes to Harlem" is thus made a farce. In an attempt to govern the distribution of the passengers on this station the company recently installed signs announcing "Broadway Express Stops Here," or "Lenox Avenue Express Stops Here." These failed to solve the problem, for Lenox Avenue expresses often stop abreast of the Broadway express signs and vice versa.

"In this country, with the steadily increasing density of passenger traffic upon railroads having suburban business, and particularly upon the elevated and Subway lines handling a heavy metropolitan traffic, the limitations of the end-door cars have become apparent," recently commented Railway and Locomotive Engineering, which has studied the situation exhaustively. "The remedy usually applied of increasing the number of trains does not afford the desired relief, for the reason that no improvement can be effected in the crowding of passengers at the ends of the cars with the incidental surging, struggling efforts of many persons to gain immediate entrance through the end doors.

"The remedy lies in preventing the formation of the crowded groups at the ends of the cars and of distributing the passengers evenly over the entire length of the station platform, so that when trains arrive people may step directly and conveniently from the platform to the side doors of the cars and avoid the uneasy movement up and down the platform to get opposite the end entrances at their more or less uncertain points of stoppage."

Continuing, this comment declares that the side door is the only practical solution of the problem.

In the Boston Subway during the rush hours passengers leave the cars through the side door and enter them through the end doors. Guards on the stations cry out instructions to them. Thus there are two streams, one entering and the other leaving the car, which do not conflict. In the New York Subway there are also two streams, but they collide head on and cause most of the trouble. In controlling these streams lies the crux of the problem. The ability to handle the living load at stations is practically the carrying capacity of the road.

The side-door car of the Illinois Central has many advantages over the Boston Subway car, and is said to be favored by President Shonts. The design of this car has been worked out by A. W. Sullivan, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, and William Renshaw, Superintendent of Machinery of the Illinois Central. The car has twelve openings on each side, as well as the usual vestibule entrance and end doors. The floor space within the car is most advantageously used. There is an aisle running along both sides of the car. The seats are arranged back to back across the car, there being accommodations for four persons on each "bench." This arrangement provides a door for the entrance or the exit of a group of eight persons. In all there is comfortable accommodation for 100 persons. This is a decided advantage over the present Subway car, with its long side benches and four pew seats in the centre, which accommodates only forty-eight persons.

Unloading a Side-Door Car.

When a train composed of side-door cars of this description draws into a station the whole of one side practically becomes available for entrance and exit. This is a great time saver. The average length of stops on the Illinois Central suburban trains with these cars is seven seconds. In the Boston Subway, with its side-door cars, the stop is seventeen seconds, and in the New York Subway, with end-door cars, thirty seconds. The superiority of the Illinois Central side-door car over other forms of cars here again is manifested.

Many difficulties stand in the way of the installation of these cars in the New York Subway. Principal among these is the curved station. At such stations the train of side-door cars would present too great a space at the centre or at the ends of the cars, and the danger of accident to passengers stepping across the gap would be great. This difficulty readily could be obviated. The cars could be equipped with a lattice slide underneath, which could be shot out automatically when the train approached a station. Or the stations could be straightened. It has been said that the Interborough Company is thinking seriously of straightening and also of lengthening its stations.

TWENTY FOUR HOURS WITH GOVERNOR HUGHES

How the Chief Executive of the Empire State Conducts the Business of the Commonwealth and Keeps His Pledge to the People to Look Out for Their Interests

NOT long ago, while filling an engagement in a second-class theatre at the capital, where he was occupying the centre of the stage most of the time, John L. Sullivan—celebrated in the annals of the roped arena, and still, despite his age, a splendid reminder of his former fighting self—took it into his head to drop in and "look over" the man who at this moment is holding the centre of the political stage in the Empire State.

The old-time fighter made his way to the Executive Chamber to find an open door and that ready cordiality with which Charles E. Hughes greets all visitors. When he came away from the Governor's presence with eyes beaming and face reflecting the pleasure, the fighter, now out of the game, had experienced in meeting one who was just getting into it, he was anxious to tell all about his visit.

"He squeezed my hand and looked at me for a long, long time out of his keen blue eyes," John L. declared, "and then he said: 'John, sometimes I wish I had your constitution.' Now, what d'ye think of that?"

Some of those who heard the old fighter out didn't know just what to make of it. The Governor's utterance was variously interpreted. At that particular moment the "Old Guard" in the Senate—known as such partly because Governors had come and Governors had gone but they had remained forever, partly because, like the famous Old Guard of the First Bonaparte, they had never been known to surrender—was lining up for a fight to the finish with the Governor over the Kelsey case. For that reason there were some who jumped at the conclusion that the Governor's remark was an allusion to the hard-hitting qualities of John L., born from worry over the outcome. But others put a different interpretation on it. They were those who knew of the almost fatalistic unconcern with which the "Man Down Stairs" was forging ahead on his Gubernatorial way regardless of any obstruction, corrupt conspiracy or political cabal which the men in the legislative halls on the floor above might throw in his path to prevent progress or retard reform.

To these knowing ones the remark indicated merely that Gov. Hughes in one of his rare moments of impulse had voiced a foreboding that must have come to him many times in surveying the gigantic task before him. Mr. Hughes has already succeeded in convincing most men that he has taken his oath of office seriously. His ambition is to do, while Governor, the full duty of a Governor. And though equipped with tireless energy and a rare faculty for sizing up vexing problems and reaching a swift decision, and in addition to that possessed of a greater measure of physical strength than generally falls to the lot of most men of his training, he must have felt apprehensive more than once lest, even with all that, he should fall short of bridging the wide gulf between ambition and supreme fulfillment.

A day behind the scenes with Gov. Hughes would go far to justify the latter interpretation. It would mean a survey of a man arduously applied to a continuous round of duties that to most men would seem irksome, to many dull and monotonous, but which the Governor declares give him the keenest enjoyment.

The Governor is not an extraordinarily early riser. He is generally called at seven. After breakfast at the Executive Mansion, he glances through the morning papers. When he first went to Albany he was in the habit of walking from the Mansion to the Capitol. Recently he has used the carriage which is furnished by the State to its Chief Executive. Punctually at 9 he arrives at the Executive Chamber.

The Correspondence Problem.

Until a few days ago it was the Governor's custom to allot the first hour at the Capitol to his morning mail, which is voluminous and covers the widest range. Besides the purely personal letters, which are numerous, there are communications with a bearing on all the various departments of the State government, requests for appointments, complaints against State officials, with requests that grievances be redressed, petitions for pardons from inmates of the penal institutions or persons interested in their fate, invitations to dinners and public functions, and last, but not least, long and frequently rambling epistles brimming over with advice how to run the office from persons who have not the responsibility but an abnormal confidence in their own superior ability as counselors—the bane of political life in its every stage.

How to get time to give mercly the ordinary care of a business man to this vast correspondence, the Governor has found a problem in itself. Some time ago, in conversation with a friend, he declared that should he devote the time he could wish to his mail, he would have time for nothing else.

To get around this difficulty the Governor recently devised an ingenious scheme. With the aid of Robert H. Fuller, his secretary, Mr. Hughes had drawn up eighteen different formulas of letters, varying from a brief acknowledgment of receipt to a long reply to be sent in response to communications received at the Executive Chamber. All these formulas are numbered, and as the Governor goes over his morning mail he may indicate by scrawling a figure on the letter what sort of answer he wishes sent. While nothing within the ken of human foresight has been left undone to render this system as comprehensive and complete as possible, there still remains a pile of letters every day which require the personal attention of the Governor.

Public Audience to All Visitors.

To avoid interruption while going over his mail the Governor spends this first section of his official day in a little inner room where his predecessors in the Governor's chair practically did all their work and received all their visitors. Promptly at 9:30 Gov. Hughes emerges from his seclusion and takes his seat behind the large square mahogany desk in the Executive Chamber, where in the meantime a long line of visitors has gathered.

All the time up to the hour when the two houses of the Legislature meet is devoted to the reception of members who may wish to consult the Governor in regard to pending legislation. There is a standing rule that visitors should be admitted in their order of arrival, but the Governor has as nice a sense of official etiquette as he has of official dignity, and exception is made for the President pro tem. of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, who are recognized in the Executive Chamber as the official representatives each of his branch of the Legislature, and for the Chairmen of the Senate Committee on Finance and the Committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly, who, in a sense, are responsible for the financial policy of the State. Like the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the heads of the State Departments, in the hours allotted to them, they are always received immediately on arrival.

Until Gov. Hughes became the head of the State administration this large outer apartment was one of the show rooms of the Capitol and served almost no other purpose, except when some large delegation called to see the Governor or a public hearing on some bill was held. It was a mecca for the constant flow of sightseers that go through the Capitol every day with official guides to call their attention to points of interest among the splendors of this sumptuous seat and centre of the governmental activities of the Empire State.

The "Throne Room."

It bore an approximate relation to the Throne Room of a royal palace in some European capital. In design and appointments it is well adapted to impress upon the visitor the fact that government is vested with dignity even in a democratic community. It is vast, has many windows, and from gilded frames on the walls the images of a long line of Governors look down on the $100,000 worth of furniture, frescoes, costly hangings, and heavy carpets. It has an enormous fireplace which has cost a small fortune. To the right of this is hung a life-size picture of Washington and to the left a picture of Theodore Roosevelt. Opposite the fireplace, in a dominant position, stands the Governor's desk.

During past administrations the pictures of Washington and Roosevelt, the fireplace, and the Governor's desk, which in those days had a vacant chair behind it, but was nevertheless always pointed out to the Capitol "tourist" crowd, monopolized the attention of the sightseers.

In these latter days this stately symbol of the pomp and power of government has been provided with a living soul, for the chair behind the Governor's desk is no longer vacant. The picture of Theodore Roosevelt, loved and admired though he be, and the picture of George Washington, Father of His Country though he be, are less the cynosure of sightseeing eyes than the breathing bearded figure who is attending to very serious business just across the room from these images of the past and of the present.

How this large outer apartment, vacant practically ever since it was fitted and adorned for the first Governor who ever occupied the present Capitol, came to take on life is a story in itself. Gov. Hughes for the first few days after his inauguration followed in the footsteps of his predecessors to the extent of transacting official business in the inner sanctum. Visitors who came to talk official business were ushered in there—among them the politicians who ostensibly only had come to pass the time of day and offer their well wishes but showed an inclination to stay long in the secluded presence.

It was after one of these politicians—a man who had borne an important part in the campaign—had called that Gov. Hughes declared he had found the sanctum stuffy and not sufficiently lighted. Whereupon he ordered a fire lit in the large fireplace in the outer room, and transferred himself, together with the Bible and the copies of the Constitution of the United States and the State of New York, from the desk in the inner room to that in the outer, facing the pictures of Washington and Roosevelt.

It might well have been that Gov. Hughes found the inner room stuffy and dark, though none of his predecessors had voiced a similar complaint. One Governor—Odell—had not even found it "dark" enough. There is a large stairway leading to the third floor and running parallel part of the way with the corridor outside the Executive Chamber. One landing of the stairway is so situated that it presents an unobstructed view of the chamber and the inner sanctum through the transoms above the various doors. He hastened to have this defect remedied—even at the expense of the magnificent stairway—by having an ugly wooden partition erected to shut off the view.

While these defects were officially assigned as the reason for the Governor's change of base, persons who know tell a different story. They relate how this particular politician, whose visit closely preceded the change, had entered the inner sanctum with the air of proprietorship, how he had sunk into a comfortable chair and bade the Governor to be seated by way of preface to a long political discussion of the old order. It was then that Gov. Hughes decided that these political talks would be shorter and less embarrassing if they occurred in the comparative publicity of the outer room, and accordingly he transferred the household gods of the State Government to the Executive Chamber.

Since then all political talks have been held there. Politicians call on the Governor to-day, but the procession is an ever narrowing one. As a rule they don't like the publicity incidental to a place where a group of sightseers are liable to burst in upon the conference at any time. The Governor has not yet framed up a formula entitled "Answer to a Politician," to be used at such confabs, as he has in connection with his correspondence, but he might as well have done so. His answer to requests for political favors is an almost uniform one, and it runs something after this fashion:

"I am a Republican, but no political expert. I have been an enrolled member of the party ever since I reached voting age, and will be glad to do anything I can in a legitimate way to further the interests of the organization. But I must decline to be influenced in my actions as Chief Executive of this State by party considerations."

And if the request should be for an appointment that might seem undesirable to the Governor, he is likely to add, as he has on several occasions: "I am a good Republican. For that reason and for the welfare and honor of the party we both love I shall consider it my duty to keep certain Republicans out of office."

In this sort of talk the politicians have found little to encourage them. And while they still come, it has become a saying traditional with the Hughes administration that "they just walk in and then turn around and walk right out again." The sprinkling of politicians among the visitors at the Executive Chamber is daily growing less, and if it were not for that fact, the Governor would be seriously hampered in the earnest effort he is making to "give his best effort and his best intelligence to the service of the State," as he pledged himself to do when he assumed office.

The hour between 11, when the Legislature meets, and noon is designated for the reception of State officials. If there is any time left the Governor receives and greets visitors who call by appointment, and, as frequently as this can be done, persons who have some request or petition to place before him and who have not been able to make arrangements for their visit ahead of time. As a general rule, however, this is made a condition, as the Governor's time is filled for days and weeks ahead.

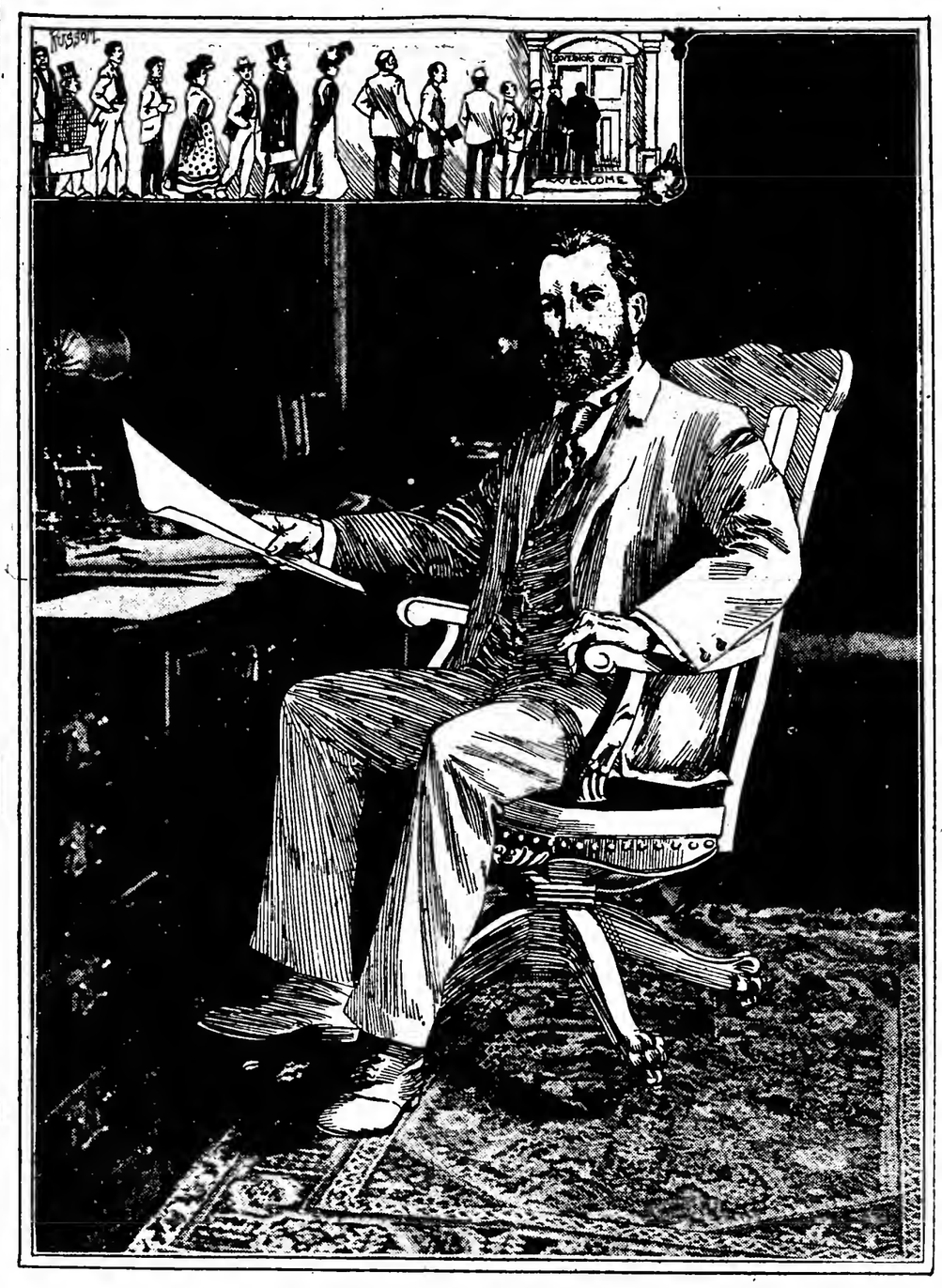

GOV. HUGHES AT HIS DESK.

His Time Carefully Apportioned Between Interviews, Correspondence, Consultations and the Study of Measures Sent to Him by the Legislature

Col. Treadwell, who acts at the same time as his military aide and his social secretary, has a big diary in which all such appointments are recorded. Every morning when the Governor emerges from the seclusion of his inner sanctum to the fulfillment of the duties of his official day a sheet containing an abstract of the diary for that particular day is placed on the Governor's desk. On this sheet, which contains divisions for every half hour, all the appointments made in advance are recorded, and as a rule this schedule is followed out to the end, though as many as half a dozen visitors may have to be edged in within the short space of thirty minutes.

At 12:30 the Governor takes luncheon. On the floor above the Executive Chamber, on what is known as the "Midway"—a corridor connecting the Senate and Assembly chambers—amid clicking telegraph instruments which spell out the story of the day's doings at the Capitol with loops working into the various newspaper offices, and with typewriting machines grinding out the copy, there is a little restaurant where legislators snatch a hasty luncheon between the sessions of the two houses in the forenoon and the committee meetings in the afternoon. This restaurant furnishes the Governor with his noonday meal.

A Half Hour for Luncheon.

It is a frugal meal. Generally it consists of a couple of chops, some bread and butter, and a cup of tea. A standing feature on the Governor's luncheon menu is a large red apple. The food is brought up to the third floor on a small tray and placed in the Governor's inner room, where he takes his meal, away from the public gaze. He is not always alone, though. Not seldom he has some visitor with him when he receives word that his noonday meal has been served.

"I don't wish to seem discourteous," he will say on such occasions, "but even a Governor must eat. Will you come with me and smoke a cigar and we can chat as I have luncheon."

In a niggardly allowance of half an hour, which the Governor reluctantly concedes to his midday meal, he manages to get a few whiffs at a cigar, for he indulges in the weed to the extent of five or six cigars a day. He smokes a long, thin and extremely light Havana. His cigars cost 20 cents each.

The little inner room will furnish somewhat of an index to the Governor's personal tastes. When he moved in he found the walls bare, and they are dark and gloomy hardwood walls. He set about to remedy this defect at once by having some pictures hung there. There are about half a dozen of them. Directly in front of his desk is an etching of Mount Vernon, the Washington homestead. Behind it is a picture of the church of Stratford-on-Avon, and a diminutive Inness landscape. To the right as he sits at his desk is Bouton's picture of the "Pilgrims Going to Church." On the left is a reproduction of Sargent's "Prophets," the original of which is in the Boston Public Library. The centre of this engraving is held by Moses the Lawgiver, and the two tablets of the Decalogue traditional to sacred legend, and on either side is ranged a line of bearded figures representing seers of the Old Dispensation.

With its walls lined with heavy bookcases, one side occupied by a long sofa that reminds one strongly of the lounges in a stateroom on board a transatlantic steamship, and the large desk in the middle of the floor, the room looks small and cramped indeed. The sofa is usually littered with official documents. The bookcases are filled with law books and annual reports of the State departments, and the Governor on moving in had the glass doors removed so as to render these more easily accessible. Side by side with the report of the Armstrong Committee, bound in red, a copy of Lawson's latest output, "Friday the Thirteenth," seems strangely out of place.

The afternoon hours are filled by visitors. Frequently delegations call at the Executive Chamber. The Governor steps from behind his desk. He has a handshake and a friendly word for each member, and frequently makes a short speech. Then the afternoon hours also are set apart for public hearings on bills, hearings on complaints against officials preferred by citizens, and by meetings of the various boards, such as the Building Board, which has the custody of State Buildings, and of the Board of Award, organized for the erection of the new Educational Building.

Two Daily Newspaper Interviews.

Twice a day the Governor receives the newspaper correspondents stationed at the Capitol during the legislative session. Frequently as many as thirty newspaper men are grouped about the Governor's desk at these interviews. Mr. Hughes answers all their questions briefly and to the point. He has not missed one of these interviews except when absent from the Capitol. Of course there are many questions it would be improper for him to answer. Then he says so. But wherever it is possible for him, even though he may not feel at liberty to talk for publication, to enlighten the newspaper men on some subject which he deems it necessary the public should know all about, he never hesitates to take them into his confidence. He has had no reason to regret his frankness. The hours for these interviews are at noon and at five in the afternoon.

Then the doors of the Executive Chamber are closed to the public. But the Governor's day of toil is by no means over. He frequently, when his evening engagements permit, remains at his office as late as seven, and in the last two hours, when he is free from interruption, performs the most important work of the whole day. Those are the hours generally set apart for consultation with Dean Huffcut, his legal adviser, with whom he confers regarding every bill before he signs it. There are many of these. One day last week there was an aggregate of seventy bills which the Governor was compelled to act upon if he did not wish them to become law without his signature, as they would if ten days were permitted to pass after their passage by the Legislature before he took official action.

The Governor's Human Side.

It is generally in these hours also that he confers with Judge Joyce, the pardon clerk, and E. L. Murlin, who has charge of appointments. The petitions for pardons, executive clemency and restoration to citizenship that come from unfortunates who are in the shadow of the electric chair or who have strayed in ways less grave from the path of rectitude are always before the Governor. They are kept constantly on his desk for fear that he may forget them. And it is in the consideration of these that the human side of the Governor comes more sharply to the front than in any other realm of his official duties.

Not long after he had taken office the Governor was called upon to pass in one day on applications for clemency emanating from two young men, neither over 20, who had been condemned and were awaiting execution. That night the lights in the Governor's inner room were gleaming far into the night, and it would be hard to say who spent the most anxious hours—the two condemned men tossing on their cots in the death house at Sing Sing or the Chief Executive of the State, pacing up and down the floor in the little room while the cathedral chimes told off the hours of the night, and seeking strength and inspiration from the picture of the prophets and the two tablets of the law, on one of which stands written: "Thou shalt not kill."

"It was the hardest and most difficult work I ever did," said the Governor to the newspaper men the next day, as with a careworn and haggard expression on his face he announced that the death sentence of the two men had been confirmed.

Gov. Hughes has had no time for recreation since he took office. He spends his night hours with his family at home, except when social or other engagements make that impossible. But even these hours are crowded with work. Every night when he leaves the Capitol he brings with him papers with the contents of which he has not had time to familiarize himself during the office hours. And frequently that work occupies all of his time until midnight and sometimes longer.

The Governor is fond of outdoor exercise. He is a great pedestrian. Last Summer he toured Switzerland on foot and on bicycle. He plays golf, and having joined the Albany County Club expects to be able to devote some time to this sport with the advent of Summer and some ease-up in his official duties. His favorite reading is fiction and he is especially fond of Conan Doyle, but any novel with a thrill in it generally finds favor with him during his leisure hours.

The "Continuous Performance" at the Street Car Barn

MOST railroad men have a heap of fun when they get together in a quiet, out-of-the-way place, but the conductors and motormen known as "extras" always create fun while waiting to take a car out of the barns. As a rule in these waiting room debating clubs the subject discussed is either of a past occupation or an experience to show what the man might have been if he had adopted some occupation other than railroading. The stories told in these discussions, particularly the stories of the success attained by men who had once railroaded, are as a rule pathetic. Others teem with matters of interest to young men studying how to become successful. For instance, how one conductor drifted out of the game, studied medicine and became a successful physician, now having probably the largest practice of any doctor in Brooklyn; how another who failed utterly as a car conductor studied law, and was elevated to the bench of the District Municipal Court in Williamsburg; how a man like The McManus, tired of railroading, drifted into politics, became a successful leader in Tammany Hall, and was chosen as Assemblyman and then as Senator; how another man who had worked at railroading with McManus—John Daly—drifted away from the car barns to become a policeman, and is now Captain of the biggest precinct in New York.

The humorous stories usually come along when a crowd of old-time railroaders get together in the barns on Eighth Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets. It was an old-time crowd of this sort that was assembled in the car barn a few days ago when an argument started on the age of Fort George. This led to a discussion as to when the Summer car schedule would go into effect on the lines running to Fort George. A little fat conductor stretched his head out of the folds of his turtle-like neck and piped:

"Summer, by gad, ain't here till June 21."

"We ain't got no particular time as to when Summer should git here," argued Murphy, the Inspector. "Bill Colton sez that every month is a month behind this year because the earth got fifty years behind the sun in revolutions some time ago. That gives us March in April, and Juno won't come till July."

"Well," said the pipey conductor, "Spring skiddoos June 23. Up till that time anyone kin write poetry. Here's one I composed Sunday on the inspector:

Everybody knocks the Inspector man,
The passengers josh him whenever they can,
For he fries the conductor upon the pan,
The public upon him is sore.

The Inspector,
The Inspector,
A grouty old boss,
If he dies it's no loss,
The public upon him is sore.

"It ain't square ter knock the inspector," said Murphy. "They have ter earn a livin' just like youso do. But if I was a literary compositor I'd write something about the motormen. Them's the fellers what gits the public's goat. Listen to this one:

See the mad motorman jumping his switch,
Making a bee-line straight on for a ditch;
Dashing through crowded streets clanging his bell,
Just where he'll finish at no one can tell;
Breaking the speed limit 'cause it's the law;
First he hits one man and then twenty-four;
Scaring truck horses, the children, and dogs,
Filling asylums, poor houses and morgues.

"There's wan thing about it," remarked Big Reilly, "and that is motormen can't be gentlemen all the toime, for ivery toime he tries it he gits his car done up by an automobile. Take them motormen crossing the Brooklyn Bridge, and trying to act gently while passing a truck loaded with barrels of spinnach. The barrels stick out over the wheels and punch holes in the car windys. Is the truckman arrested? No. The motorman's suspended. I'd like to go back to the old horse-car days for mine—the days whon you could control your own car with a word to your team. Git airp! Them were the good old days, and when ye think of 'em it makes yer feel thirsty for a cold drink out of the old oaken buckct."

"Hey, Casey," said the Inspector, "put that in poetry."

Casey took out a pencil and rapidly wrote the following lines on the back of a report sheet pad:

How dear to my heart is the old-fashioned horsecar,
When fond recollection presents it to view;
The boney old horses, the whip and the switch-bar,
The track-jumping blockade that every one knew;
The wide-spreading rail and the stone placed upon it,
The rickety lamp filled with kerosene oil;
The boy, who with bean shooter, riddled your bonnet,
Amazed you, then crazed you, and made your blood boil.

The old musty horsecar,
The old dusty horsecar,
The old rusty horsecar
No longer does toil.

"That's fine," said the crowd in chorus, and then called on old Dave, the switchman, to give them something. Dave said that the worst thing he knew about railroading was the clang of the trolley car bell. It was worse than any other bell sound he had ever heard. Then he recited the following, which he explained was a poem he wrote with his eyes shut:

You may talk of mellow wedding bells,
and Bells of Shandon, too;
Of bells that ring at dinner time, perhaps you've heard a few;
The fire bells, the steamship bells, the bells that ring at night
Are all skinned by the trolley gong; yes, skinned way out of sight.

"Ain't there any more poets in the crowd?" asked the Inspector.

"Yes," said Casey. "Louis, the German conductor, has one about a fellow he knew ten years ago. Give us that one on the ladies, Louis; go ahead."

Louis stood up, and scratching his head said: "I got it in my own think, but I can't speech it oudt much. It goes like dis:

I vant to tell one on der ladies,
Who always got too much tao say,
Because vhen dey talk dey say not'ing,
Und sometimes der fare dey don't pay.
Dot makes der conductor excitement,
He steps on deir toes to git square,
Und den he excuses his feetsteps,
Und puts oudt his hand for deir fare.

The next in line was a motorman who got off what he described as a lullaby. It was entitled:

WHEN MICKEY BROKE THE CLOCK.

A good conductor, Michael was, and always quite polite;
But now and then he pinched a dime and soaked it out of sight;
Each new Inspector found him straight, for Mike was up to snuff;
Sometimes he rang it on the clock, but only for a bluff.

Though Mike had never gone to school, somehow he learned square root;
He said it meant, "Root out the coin and soak it in your boot."
The Super liked him very much, and spoke of him quite high,
He thought Mike never smoked nor drank; Mike did it on the sly.

One night—'twas in the Summer time—the night was very dark,
The crowds that came from Coney Isle had been to Luna Park;
Mike Git-it-Quick had lost that day down at the Brighton track,
And stood upon the platform thinking how he'd git it back.

He had six score upon his car, but rang up twenty-nine,
Then let his pole go flying high, for Mike had cut the line.
The lights went out, and Mike went in, the people could not see;
But Mike reached for the register and plugged it with a key.

He turned it once, he turned it twice until he cracked the lock;
The company got no more fares when Mickey broke the clock.

So the crowd laughed long and loudly When they heard the little joke,
They heard just three Inspectors say "I guess the clock is broke."
Mike Git-it-Quick had soaked the coin Far down into his sock;
The railroad lost just eighty fares When Mickey stopped the clock.

"That's a good one," said the inspector, "but if I had been Mickey's boss I'd have had him on the carpet Monday morning.

"Rats!" exclaimed the crowd in chorus, and then the railroad poets' convention adjourned.

MR. HENNESSEY CONSIDERS PRESIDENTIAL BOOMS

The Junior Philosopher Is Much Impressed by Globe Trotting as a Means to the End Desired by So Many Statesmen — Taft's Long Start in the Race.

THIS an airly season f'r thim," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Fr' phwat?" asked Mr Dooley.

"Praysidenshul booms," answered Mr. Hennessy. "'Tis eighteen months befoor iliction time, yit th' bur-rnin' quistion iv who is to become famous by sair-rvin Tiddy's third term is agitatin' th' patriotic bosoms iv a host iv politicians an' a few statesmen. 'Tis a pretty subject that will make th' lyres of all th' Spring poets hum:

"Softly bloom, softly bloom,
Taft an' Root an' Fairbanks boom!

"Can't ye see those wor-rds, signed Clinton Scollard, in th' Poet's Cor-rner iv th' Congrissional Rieord? Sure 'tis a lovely theme. An' I don't doubt that iv-ry wan iv th' local poets iv Lincoln, Nibraska, is sittin' up nights tryin' to rhyme "conservatives" with "Autumn leave.'

"Who will be nominated? Ye may search me, Mar-rtin. I have always believed that th' prophicy iv an ivent should yield pricidince to th' ivint itsilf. I'll be contint to say, 'I told ye so!' whoiver gits nominated. Th' best prophets seldom do more thin that. But I'll give ye wan piece iv good advice, Mar-rtin.

"Don't ye bet on inny wan who hasn't a thrimindus ricord iv thravel behind him. Th' men who are goin' to be nominated will be globe-trotters. A new kind iv Praysidenshul boom has loomed up on th' horizon, as Hogan sez. F'r want iv a betther name let us call it th' 'Ar-round th' Wor-rld in Eighty Ways Boom.'

"Do ye think ye cud git nominated f'r Praysident by standin' behind ye'er bar, sair-rvin' free drinks? Niver a bit. If ye were wise ye'er first stip wud be to take a long, long tr-rolley ride through th' wildest suburbs iv Chicago. That wud make a most plaizin' imprission on ye'er adherents. Thin ye wud most likely take in th' Philypines on ye'er way to Cuby to inspict th' Pannyma Canal. Th' number iv ye'er political fr-rinds wud swell outrayjisly. Thin, doubtless, ye wud come home an' rist a month. Half ye'er fr-rinds wud pr-romptly make faces at ye, and pass over to th' Hinnissy Boom. Why? Because Hinnissy had spint that same month in Tahiti. Off ye wud go to Porther Ricky an' Guam, an' all ye'er fr-rinds wud oome tr-roopin' back to ye'er banner. Why?, Because Hinnissy was sick in bed at home with campaign thr-roat.

"Yis, Mar-rtin Dooley. Kapin' close to th' voters no longer manes kapin' close to th' votes. All th' wise min who ar-re now nur-rsing' tinder, dillycate Praysidenshul booms have tumbled to that astonishin' new divilopmint in Amirican politics.

"Bill Bryan was among th' first to understhánd th' new tindincy. 'If voters see me,' he sez, 'they don't vote f'r me,' he sez. 'Pr-robably th' converse is also thrue,' he sez. So he wint ar-round th' wor-rld by megaphone. Ye raymimber that tr-rip, Mar-rtin? Even in th' raymotest par-rts iv th' Orient he held his own on th' fr-ront page iv th' newspapers against th' most disastrous four-alarm fires. Th' headline, 'Bryan Arrives at Nagasaki,' or 'Th' Kaiser Bows to a Cr-rowd Containin' Bill Bryan,' made th' discription iv a thr-riple murder look like a Knights iv Pythias dinner. Ther-re is no doubt that Bill Bryan's long-distance boom was th' most phinominally successful wan iver attimpted. Th' only flaw in it was that he came home.

"Another wonderful ixponent iv th' goin' away fr'm here boom is Bill Taft. Wher-re is he now? Phwhat a quistion, Mar-rtin? Ther-re's not a man in th' land, includin' Bill Taft, who wudn't have to think befoor he answered that quistion. I feel sure that Bill makes turr-ble breaks in th' far-away lands which he visits, by rayson iv th' confusion that doubtless ixists in his gr-reat mind as to his whereabouts. 'Welcome to our city,' sez th' inhabitants iv Manila to Bill, meetin' him at th' whar-rf with sivin br-rass bands. 'Naughty, naughty,' sez Bill, shakin' his finger at th' Mayor iv Manila. 'How dare ye have a rivolution amongst ye. How dare ye spile th' tobacco business by unsheathin' th' disgustin' machete? Th' idea!' 'Ye'er ar-re not in Cuby,' sez th' Mayor iv Manila, tur-rnin' his back on Bill, an' motionin' th' bands to stop playin'. 'Right! I beg ye'er par-rdon,' sez Bill, 'my mistake, old sport. 'Twas a slip iv th' itinirary, that's all. Give me a sthraw hat, call out th' camera risirves an' lead me at wanst to th' canal. I want to fire all th' ingineers an'—' 'Ye'er not in Pannyma,' sez th' Mayor iv Manila, idgin' away fr'm Bill in disgust. 'Right, agin!' sez Taft, offerin' th' Mayor a cigar. 'Three cheers f'r Hawaii. How's ye'er sugar cr-rop? I do love Honoluiu. Phwat's ye'er national game? Surf-ridin, iv coorse. Well, run along an' git me a sthrong boar-rd an' a rilliable wave, an' I'll inter into th' sport with a zist that will go sthraight to th' hearts iv th' voters at home. Now, boys, all togither: three long cheers f'r th' Isle iv Pines!' At this inthristin' pint one iv th' mimbers iv Taft's suite stheps up rayspictfully to Bill. 'Tur-rn over, ye're in th' Philypines,' he whispers. An' Bill at wanst lays a risthrainin' finger on th' Mayor iv Manila, who is bitin' chunks out iv a triumphal ar-rch.

"But in spite iv th' confusion that must make his mind look like a conver-rsation with Tiddy, Bill kapes his boom movin' along at a most rispictable pace. 'Which wud plaize th' voters most,' he cables Tiddy fr'm Yokohama, 'wr-ritin' an ixhaustive rayport on th' raysoorces iv th' Philippines or thr-rowin' Nick Longworth overboord?' 'Go slowly on both,' Tiddy answers. 'How do they feel in th' votin' belt rigardin' Guam?' Bill cables fr'm Iloilo, th' town with th' name like a busy tilliphone cinthr'l. 'They don't know wher-re Guam is an' they don't care,' Tiddy answers. 'Cut out Guam,' sez Taft to Cook's riprisintative. 'I'm on me way home,' he cables th' nixt day. 'Git me overcoat away fr'm th' mothballs.' 'No need iv it,' sez Tiddy. 'Ye will have to run so fast fr'm San Francisco to catch th' nixt stheamer f'r Cuby that ye wud discar-rd ye'er overcoat in insultin' ter-rms befoor r'achin' Chicago.'

"An, sure enough, whin Bill lands on th' Pacific Coast they ar-re gettin' steam up f'r him at th' foot iv Wall Sthreet, New York. 'Cuby is pacified,' he cables th' nixt day. 'Iv coorse it is; Ohio is yures,' Tiddy answers. 'Now char-rm th' votes out iv Illinois.' 'May I rist a week in Havana?' asks Bill. 'Why, ye blamed fool, Matsachoositts will go Dimmycratic if ye do,' sez Tiddy. 'Pannyma f'r yures, me fr-rind.' Poor Bill sighs as he sthips aboord th' Pannyma boat. 'I hope,' he sez, 'they have sea level gin rickeys down ther-re,' he sez.

"Taft's success pullin' cable wires f'r a nomination makes Ilihu Root jealous. 'Phwhat shall I do to buck up the Root Boom?' he asks Tiddy. 'Give it th' gr-rand tour,' sez Tiddy. 'To make it life-size ye must take a long, arduous, an' dangerous jour-rney.' Root's face falls. 'Do ye mane Brooklyn?' he asks. 'No,' sez Tiddy. 'Only South Amirica.' Root's face clears. ''Tis well,' he sez. 'I will work my boom fr'm that favored land' coyly hidin' its golden treasures in th' hear-rt iv—iv—by the way, wher-re is South Amirica, Tiddy?' he sez.

"'Ilihu, ye sur-rprise me by ye'er phinominal bur-rst iv geographical ign'rance,' siz Tiddy. 'South Amirica, th' land that gave bir-rth to Bolivar and—and—others, is—is—somewhere near th' middle iv th' atlas,' sez Tiddy, takin' that versatile book fr'm a shilf. 'R'ally, Ilihu, ye must sind out ye'er geographical attainmints to be sponged an' prissed. South Amirica is th' nat'ral outlit f'r our gr-rowin' ixport trade, an' why th' Ger-rmans should have that trade is wan iv our gr-reatest grievances against th' man Wilhelm. F'r years Amirican ixporters have been writin' to South Amirican buyers tellin' th' latter just what they need, yit th' benighted Dagoes per-rsist in buyin' fr'm German ixporters, who give thim what they want. Did ye iver, Ilihu? Ye must change all that. Ye must work ye'er Praysidenshul boom fr'm th' dark zone iv Ger-rman influence in South Amirica. Ar-re ye on? Good. Ye'er steamer sails in twinty minutes.'

"So Root dashes off. 'How I love Chile!' he sez prisintly to th' inhabitants iv Lima. 'Why, whiniver I hear th' name iv Chile con carne I—' 'Tur-rn over, ye're in Peru!' whispers his suite. 'Three cheers f'r Peruvian bark!' sez Root, with gr-reat prisince iv mind. Thin he runs to th' cable office.

"'How are they comin'?' he asks Tiddy. 'Th' newsboys is sellin' atlases insthid iv papers,' answers Tiddy. Whin Ilihu gits this inspirin' communication he dashes ar-round th' Hor-rn at wan jump, an' lands in Buenos Aires.

"'What a joyous occasion it is f'r me to set me foot f'r th' fir-rst time on th' soil iv—iv—' He makes a rhitorical pause. His suite begins to stheal toward him. 'Iv th' Argentine Raypublic,' continues Ilihu. 'Fooled ye that time,' he adds, grinnin' at his suite. 'Whin I think iv th' wavin' palm trees, iv th' dinse tr-ropical wilderness that is bickonin' to me cold Northern heart, iv th' gr-reat coffee plantations an' sun-dazzled ixpanses iv sugar cane—' 'Turn over, they're wearin' overcoats!' bawls his suite. 'Whin I think iv these things I'm glad I lift Peru,' sez Ilihu, thumbin' his nose at thim. Thin he butts his way through th' Wilcome to Buenos Aires Committee an' lands in th' cable office. 'How ar-re they comin'?' he cables. 'Ye'er spache is bein' committed to mim'ry in th' high schools,' answers Tiddy. 'an' Fairbanks is so jealous he's afther packin' his gr-rip.'

"Yis, Mar-rtin. Even C. W. Fairbanks—Cold-Water Fairbanks, that is—will have to thry his hand at th' Thravel Boom. 'Phwhat do ye prescribe f'r me languis'hin' Boom?' he is doubtless askin' Tiddy this minute. "Jine Peary,' sez Tiddy. 'He won't have me,' complains th' Ice Prisidint iv th' United States. 'An' why not?' inquires Tiddy. 'Because if he takes me,' sez Fairbanks, 'he sez he's sure th' North Pole will be a disapp'intment to him.' Tiddy lays his hand paternally on Fairbanks's cold shoulder. 'Cheer up, Baffin,' he sez. 'Take a shor-rt tr-rip to Spitzbergen, me boy, an' ye'll absolutely cinch th' Alaska vote.' An' Fairbanks wipes th' icicles fr'm his eyes an' goes out to look f'r Peary with ditarmination in his face.

"That's th' way to git th' Prisidincy, Mar-rtin. Why, Tiddy himsilf, iv'ry time he thinks that some day he may listen to himsilf an' run a thir-rd time, yells, 'Loeb, pack me bag!' an' rushes off somewhere. Thin, ye see, if he runs he will have a thravel ricord behind him. An', by the way, Mar-rtin, I understhand that ye're goin' to Ivanston ye'ersilf to-morrow. Fine, Mar-rtin. 'Twill hilp ye'er Boom."

"Jnwn, I cudn't command more thin wan vote," declared Mr. Dooley.

"'Tis enough f'r a boom," said Mr. Hennessy.

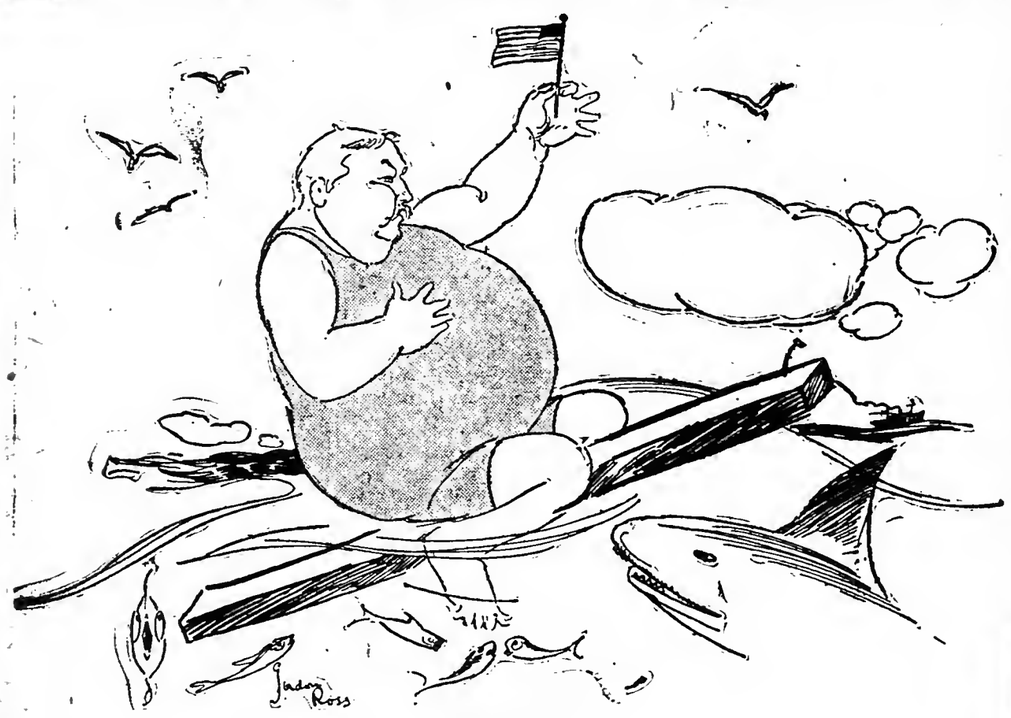

ON HIS TRAVELS.

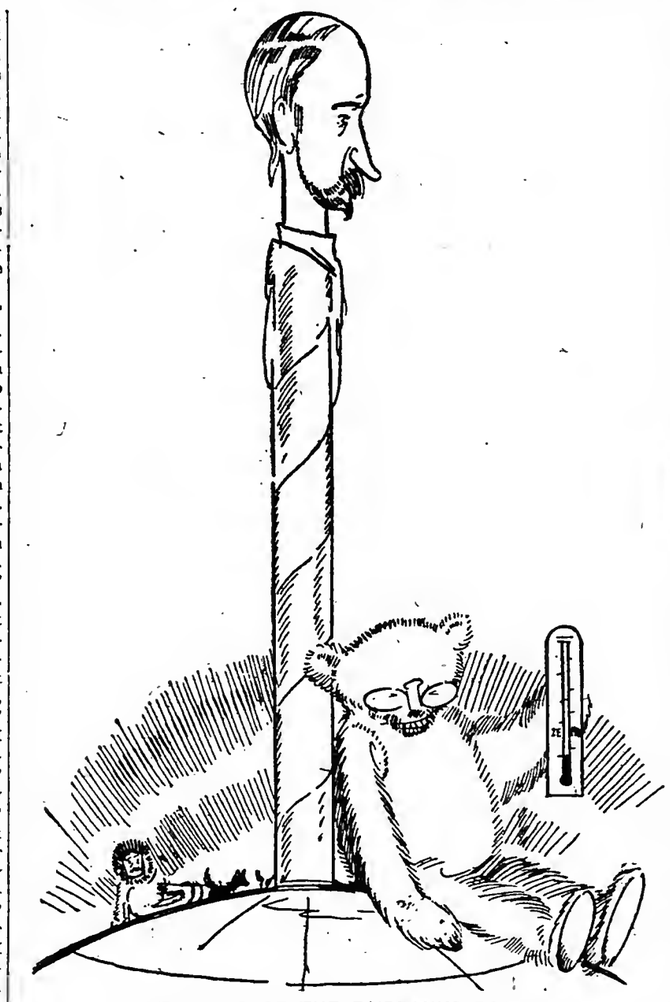

THE END OF THE FAIRBANKS BOOM.

How Mme. Nazimova Mastered the English Language

WHEN I began to yam, yam, yam in English," said Mme. Alla Nazimova, the Russian actress, "I was so terribly discouraged that I almost gave up in despair." By "yam, yam, yam" Mme. Nazimova gave her original conception of the simple sound of English. We have heard of the exquisite poetry and tunefulness of our language as recognized by ourselves, and again various literary and artistic visitors have rather brusquely contradicted the native good opinion, but never before has "speaking English" been so queerly expressed as by the beautiful Russian.

"Well, now, why is it that you do laugh at me?" she asked. "I said 'yam, yam, yam,' because that is exactly the way it sounded to me. When I arrived in this country I knew not one word of your language, and if I had not persevered I would be back in Russia; but when the managers tell to me that I must learn if I wish to stay then I listen well, and I say to myself, 'It is funny, but I must do it,' and pretty soon, before I really know it myself, I too am yam-yamming. And now I am glad; but, oh! such a time as I have! But now I can talk all day. Last week I went to the reception at the Players, and I was so pleased to think that I could talk as much as the rest of the ladies."

"What was the first English word you learned, Madame?"

"My first word? I know you will never believe when I tell you, but I feel pretty sure not many other people had the same for a beginning. It was on the steamer coming to your country. I had the most horrible feeling I have ever had in my whole life. 'What is it—oh, what is it that can be the matter with me?' I asked in Russian, French, and German, but no one understood me. At last the stewardess came to me, and she couldn't understand either. She was American. I say to her in all the languages I know, finally I said 'urr, urr, urr,' and she did not answer. I then say 'urr, urr, urr' once more, and point to my stomach and throat. She look at me and said, 'sea sick.'

"'Uh?' said I.

"'Sea sick,' she answered, and then she said it several times. While talking I had another spell come on, and as I leaned over the side of my bed she pointed at me and said, 'sea sick.' When I got enough breath to open my mouth again I nodded my head and said 'sea seeck.'

Merely Conversational.

"Oh, I make such awful mistakes in learning your language. I am often embarrassed, but, mon Dieu, what will you do? They tell me it is all right to say my God in French, but that it is wicked, awful wicked, to say the same thing in English. That seems so funny to me. All the Europeans say 'my God' just as you would say, 'oh, I am in despair.' In Russian we say 'O Bothe,' and it is no more than 'mon Dieu,' but here if I want to call on God I must use some other language than English. I learned this one day when a woman friend of mine told me that I eursed too much. 'I do not curse,' said I, 'you are mistaken. I am just speaking to my Creator.'

"Another thing I cannot understand is about that little word 'damn.' It seems to me for such a simple word it makes a great deal of trouble. In your plays if a man is mad he says 'damn.' If he talks about the weather he says 'damn.' If you want to make the audience laugh when the play is not funny enough to do so, just put in a few 'damns' and they will laugh until they are tired. A funny little word! I heard it so much in your plays that one day, just to make some people laugh—it was an afternoon tea and everybody was so solemn—I just said it. A man I know whispered to me that it was perfectly proper for men to say it, but ladies were not supposed to do so except in private. 'But the stage is not private,' I said.

"'Oh, that's different,' he answered. Therefore I must keep on saying things that make people laugh until I know better. I can't help it.

"One day Mr. Miller asked me about a new production we were making on the east side. During my description of it he inquired how many people were in the cast. 'Fifteen people and twenty-six suppers,' I answered. Mr. Miller laughed and laughed and said that that would be too many suppers for fifteen people. Then he told me that what I wanted to say was 'supers.' It's wonderful what a difference just one letter makes.

"Another time I heard Mr. Miller ask the press agent if he had any of Mme. Nazimova's eight sheets.

"'Now, Mr. Miller,' I said, 'what on earth would he be doing with my sheets, besides I do not take them around with me? I use those belonging to the hotel, for I left my own in Russia.'

"Then Mr. Miller explained that my eight sheets were posters of myself, which he sent out to be pasted on walls and fences.

A "Grease Painting" of Madame.

"One story Mr. Miller likes to tell on me is the ono about my portrait, which was wanted for the lobby of the Princess Theatre. I told him that I had one ready to send down. 'What kind is it?' he asked. 'It's very kind,' I told him, thinking he meant 'good,' because some one had said that 'good' meant 'kind.'

"'You don't understand,' he said. 'Is it a photograph, a pastel, a water color, or what?'

"'It's grease paint,' I answered, for I knew that word well on account of using it so much in the theatre.

"'Greaso paint,' said Mr. Miller, and then he laughed until I thought he would never stop. 'Do you mean an oil-painting?' he inquired.

"'Certainly,' I said. 'Isn't grease paint and oil paint just the same?'

"Sometimes I learn a word which New York people do not use at all. I told a young man over the telephone that I would accept an invitation which he had made me if he would come and fetch me. I don't know where I got that word 'fetch,' but my maid called me away from the 'phone to tell me that nobody except people in little towns in the South ever say that. I thought it a good word, however, and used it just the same. And," added Madame with a mischievous twinkle in her merry eyes, "he came and fetched me.

"I have so often heard American actresses say that interviewers printed things they never said. Imagine what a time I must have had when I had an interpreter to tell them what I wanted to say! On one occasion a man called to talk with me, and he asked me about the drama and Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Sudermann, and Hauptmann. I criticised them according to my ideas. He then asked what I thought of melodrama. I told him I had never seen but one in this country, and that was 'Why Girls Leave Home.' 'I thought it very amusing,' I said, or at least my interpreter said for me. She made the mistake, however, of saying that I liked 'Why Girls Leave Home' very much indeed, and the interviewer printed it that way. I was almost sick when I read that article, for I wondered what kind of a woman the public would think I am to have such terrible taste.

"One evening I made a dreadful mistake. Some one had told me that if I wanted to answer somebody who had said something to please me that I might say, 'You're a monkey,' or, 'Oh, you monkey.' Well, I said that to a person who doesn't like monkeys any more. I felt so embarrassed afterward, but he just laughed.

How One Man Got Lectured.

"I was very angry, one day, before I knew English well, and I asked the husband of a friend of mine to teach me something in his language which would express all the rage I possessed. I wanted to say everything in English. He told me lots of things, but he didn't tell me that I mustn't use them except when alone, so one day when his wife took me to her dressmaker's I found occasion to use them. My gowns did not fit at all, and I was terribly mad. I could not find enough words to say in French, besides the dressmaker did not speak French. Suddenly I said all the words the man had taught me. The dressmaker looked at me as if she were dazed with horror, and then she left the room. During her absence my friend told me I must never say such things out aloud, especially if any one were listening. 'Where on earth did you pick up such awful language?' she asked.

"'From your husband,' I told her. I know one man who got a lecture that day.

"Other words I used to mix up are 'quill' and 'point.' I always asked for a quill when I should have said a pen point. One day a friend who had been telling me something said, 'Do you see the point?' Thinking she meant a quill I said, 'No, I don't, but I'll look for one.' I never have been able to understand why I can't say a person has 'too much meat,' or has 'no meat,' instead of saying 'fat' or 'thin.' Flesh is meat, isn't it? I shall never become accustomed to those words. I don't like them. There are words, however, which I love, and I say them over and over again. One sentence in 'Hedda Gabler' is a favorite of mine, and I often say it at night just before I go to sleep. It is: 'Deeds shining with unintentional beauty.' I like long words, too. I love to say 'irresistible.'

"American slang is fascinating. I enjoy hearing people say 'skedoo' and 'twenty-three.' I learned to say 'twenty-three' by watching a big electric sign on Broadway. It is the advertisement for a cleansing house and shows a big spot which disappears while you watch it, and the figures 23 take its place. It was some time before I understood, but now I say it often. Then the 'lemons'! I've handed lots of lemons to people, and they have handed me a few.

"Oh, I'm learning new English every day."

HER REGULAR BREAKFAST FOOD.

Commuting Local Color

HAVE you ever noticed the typical or type appearance of the commuters from any given section?" asked the man who was boarding in a commuting family, and so knew all about commuters.

The other man said he hadn't, so the commuting boarder continued:

"Well, there is a typical appearance so pronounced that after a time you are able to classify a certain percentage of commuting humanity. Let us begin with what is perhaps the mildest type of commuter, the Staten Islander. In this type you have a man who has the advantage of a fairly long sea voyage with bracing sea breezes to his home. Thus he gets up an appetite. Also the breezes make necessary or desirable certain changes and differences in his attire. He has found, for instance, that a soft hat can be pulled down over his esrs without further danger that it will blow off unexpectedly as a derby would. And as the sun is more or less in his eyes, he has a wide brim on the soft hat. Then if he wears glasses, he has found by long and more or less costly experience that eyeglasses blow off in the sea breezes that awaken his appetite, so he wears spectacles.

"Now, then, we have the Staten Islander arriving at his home with a good big appetite awakened by the breezes. It is a fact that the Staten Island commuter for the most part has very little lawn to his place—it is too near Manhattan. And almost invariably he has no garden at all, so he gets very little exercise of any kind. The result is that arriving at his exercise-less home with a sea-breeze appetite he eats more than he needs to sustain a comfortable existence. The natural and inevitable result is that on the average he weighs more than the Jersey commuter."

"How about the Westchester County commuter?" asked the other man.

"They are capable of infinite subdivision. For instance, not many stations out from the Grand Central, on the main line of the New Haven, there is an exceedingly gay little community. It is also a fashionable community. You have the stuffy journey on the trains in the Summer, supplemented probably by a short drive to the home of the resident of this section, and then the sleep in the good air. Put on top of that some fashionable society life, a certain amount of choice overeating and drinking, and further the fact that property is very expensive in the little town I speak of. The net result is that you get a fashionably dressed man not quite as portly as the Staten Islander—the stuffy trains in place of the sea breezes take care of that—with the air of a certain amount of dissipation of the social and bibulous kind about him. So if you stood in the Grand Central at train time you would be able to pick him out.

"Then, on the same line, is a fairly large manufacturing community. The result of life there is a certain New York appearance minus the effect of the train ride and plus the effects of the commuter's anxiety to catch his train. Then there is another community where the literary and scholarly—the bookworms—and the book writers live in good air seclusion. You can spot them readily enough, too. And so you can go through a long list of towns on that line. If you want to switch over to the Hudson Valley commuter you have but to remember that the effect of the piercing winds of that section's Winters and the tropical heat of its Summers, coupled with the sure amount of outdoor life, are bound to produce certain appearances in the inhabitants of that valley. Of course, I do not mean to assert that one is always able to classify any given commuter, but I do state most positively that there are large numbers who can be readily placed in their habitat genus."

"Then there's the Jersey commuter?" suggested the other.

The talker smiled.

"You can spot him every time," he asserted. "To begin with, nearly everything that he has about him that his wife doesn't attend to is dilapidated. His glasses are provided with shaky frames since he, having both boats and trains to catch, has no time. His pockets are misshapen and torn at the edges, since he constantly uses them as carrying agents for his numerous purchases made while on his way to the boat. About his face is that uncertain anxiety that marks the man who, while hustling for a train in the morning, has been told by his wife to get this and to get that, and who is trying to remember at what time the 5:13 boat goes, and whether the 5:33 trains run on Saturdays or not, while at the same time he is recalling what it was that Doris told him to buy 'on the way to your boat, dear, it's so near to the ferry.'

"Also, there is a certain leanness about the Jersey commuter, for he gets plenty of exercise. He has a garden, and there are communities in Jersey where the commuter cuts his own lawn even on Sundays. If he were to grow fat from the fresh vegetables from his garden, the daily race to the train, to the boat, back to the boat and then to the train, takes it off.

"Here it is quite possible to differentiate the various types. There is the garden glow and the lawnmower stoop that mark the dweller in remote Jersey, the mosquito dodge, and the mountain-air-free-from-mosquitos-air that distinguish other sections. Then, too, there are the installment communities, where every family is buying its little home on installments, and where the sole topic of conversation among residents at a neighborhood gathering is, "When my home will be paid for.' Sameness of mental pursuit and ambitions leads to a sameness of appearance. Of course, add to the installment appearance any of the other superficial characteristics I have mentioned and you get further definite idea as to the location of the commuter in question."

By the time a fellow feels that he has money enough to get married he generally finds that he has other uses for it.

Age brings wisdom, but the trouble is it doesn't leave us much time to use it.

COMING THROUGH THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE

Promised Relief from Espionage an Idle Dream—Large Increase in Imported Luxuries Shown in the Last Four Years—Is It Indicative of American Extravagance?

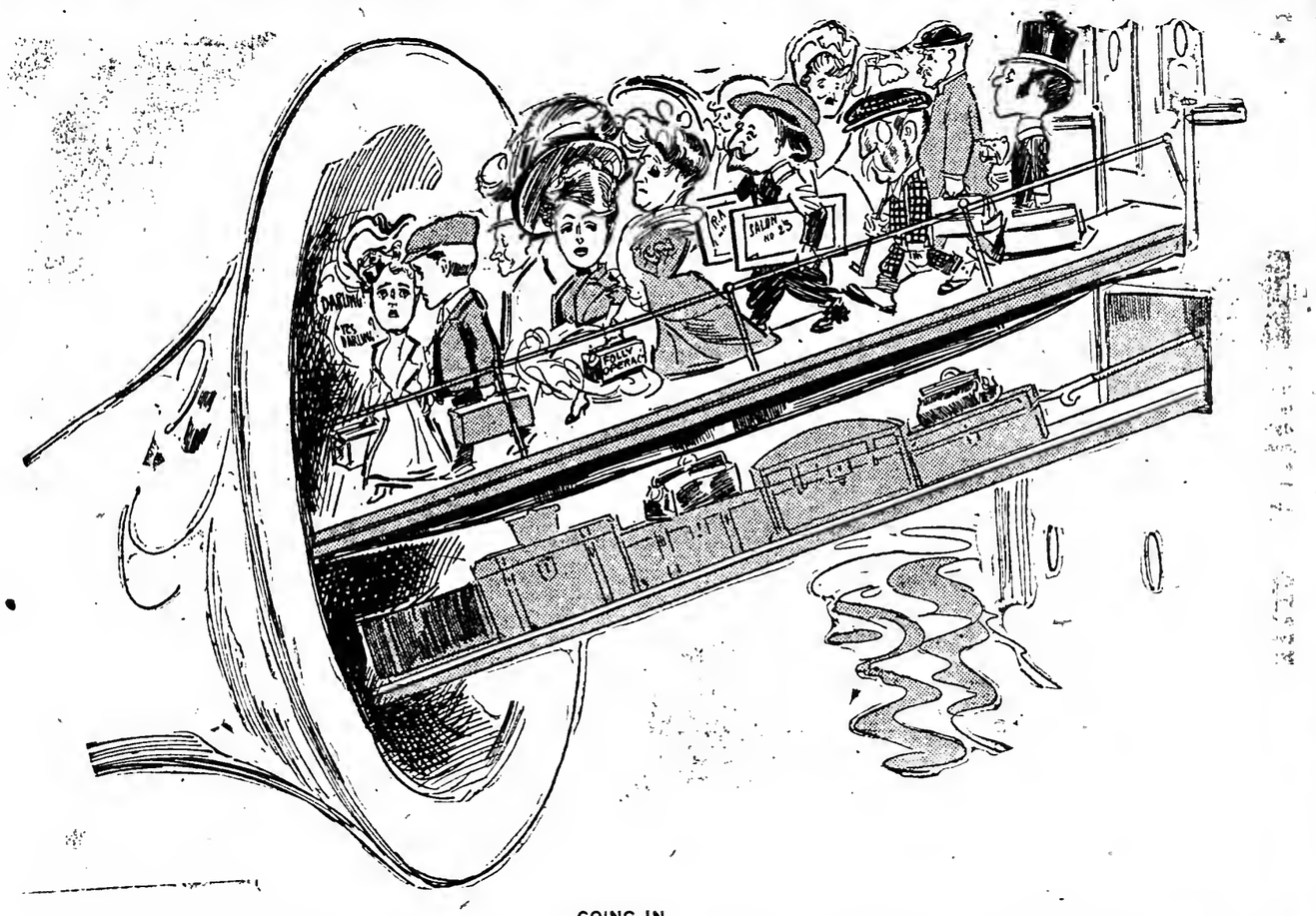

GOING IN

AND COMING OUT!

THE fond hope of Americans that they will escape the customs ordeal on the steamship wharves when they come home from Europe must be rudely shattered. Last week the tourists of the past and future thought they saw relief in sight when they read in the newspapers that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, proposed to make things easier for them. The hope was ill-founded. For an indefinite time to come people must return from Europe with all their new jewelry hanging around their necks or sewn into their clothes and sit nonchalantly on the wharf while the Customs Inspectors exhibit their lingerie and hair brushes to the public view and look for stray photographs and extra bottles of perfume.

Secretary Cortelyou was wondering last week how the story of his proposed reform started. Mr. Cortelyou came to New York to talk over the general situation with the Government officials at the Sub-Treasury and Collector Stranahan, Surveyor Clarkson, and Appraiser Fowler of the Custom House. As these officials explained afterward, Mr. Cortelyou is as anxious to make reforms as any one who has gone through the form of declaring his dutiable belongings on an ocean liner and then been held a prisoner for an hour or so by official red tape on the wharf. But, they added, what can Secretary Cortelyou or any one else do? Some time ago the situation was made less harassing by a change in the customs regulations allowing Americans to bring home at least $100 worth of miscellaneous gifts. But beyond that efforts for relief are like knocking one's head against a stone wall.

The barrier is formed by the acts of Congress. Travelers must declare under oath the things they are bringing from Europe that are dutiable, and leave the rest to luck, their conscience, and the Customs Inspectors. These declarations are taken on the liners down the bay, said Collector Stranahan, to simplify the situation. The law also requires an examination of the baggage on the wharf. That is all there is about it. Secretary Cortelyou realizes the presence of the stone wall like every one else. As he talked over the general situation while in New York, he did not formulate any reforms and has no changes in prospect. In the meantime the tide of American luxury borrowed from Europe continues to rise to the flood.

If New Yorkers are as extravagant as other Americans—some say they are more so—they are spending at least 50 per cent. more for luxuries than they did four years ago. Twice as many millions go for diamonds and precious stones, wines, and table luxuries; half as much again for wearing apparel, furs, and other articles of personal adornment.

Such is the mute testimony of the figures at the Custom House showing the pleasant, useless things brought into America year by year. In one way it is the best basis for computation, for some of the luxuries, like diamonds and champagnes, come exclusively from abroad. The figures, on the other hand, do not take into account the money spent for meat, drink, and adornments of home manufacture.

The money spent for diamonds is a good index of a nation's surplus wealth, for they are adornments pure and simple. The increase in the importation of these precious stones has amazed even the customs officials. Last year cut and uncut diamonds worth $34,800,000 were brought to America. The imports in 1902 were about $19,000,000. The increase in the diamond trade in the four years was therefore over $15,900,000, or 84 per cent.

Within the last few years other precious stones have become more and more the vogue. This is said to be partially due to the growth of cosmopolitan taste. It also reflects the country's prosperity. The money spent for these adornments is even more, in proportion, than that put into diamonds. The value of the uncut stones brought into America in 1902 reached the comparatively modest total of $56,783. Two years ago came the boom. The total leaped to $278,000 in 1905. Last year it was $126,047.

France sent to America cut stones and pearls worth $2,625,000 last year. The United Kingdom was second with a store of jewels worth $1,370,000. The American jeweler has gradually supplanted the goldsmiths of Europe in setting precious stones. The value of imported manufactured gold and silver articles has gradually decreased, so that now it is about 50 per cent. of what it was four years ago.

First Evidences of Prosperity.

When a family is prospering the women usually show it first in their gowns and millinery. Here other evidences of extravagances may be found, the customs officials say. The American dealers, for instance, brought twice as many untrimmed hats into the country last year as they did four years ago. Fashion decrees that the women shall adorn their headgear with flowers, plumes, and bunches of fruits, vegetables, and grasses. Most of these trimmings come from France and Germany. They cost the importers over $3,000,000 last year, or about $1,000,000 more than they did in 1905. The figures vary from year to year, of course, as My Lady changes her mind and her Spring bonnet. A few seasons ago everything seemed to be covered with beads. The value of these little glass ornaments imported in 1902 was not far from $1,000,000. The total has dropped to about $867,000.

Fine furs are always in the fashion. The sums spent for ermine, Russian sable, mink, astrakhan, Persian lamb, sealskin, or silver fox, therefore vary from year to year only as people have or have not the money to spend. Last year $6,000,000 more went for furs than in 1902. The furs imported in 1906 were worth $21,900,000.

When it comes to the minor details of adornment it becomes evident that anywhere from 30 to 100 per cent. more is being spent for them than four years ago. The cost of the ready-made silk gowns was a million more in 1906 than in the preceding year. The silk laces and embroideries were worth $4,700,000. The imports of ready-made cotton clothing and fabrics have been nearly doubled since 1902. The imported cotton edgings, insertions, and ruffles that go into My Lady's apparel cost $34,000,000 last year, $12,000,000 more than they did four years ago. Even the imports of knit goods show an increase of $2,000,000 in the same time. Americans are spending more than $1,000,000 a year for perfumes—an increase of 48 per cent. since 1902. Their foreign soaps cost $900,000. This sum does not vary much from year to year.

Men Keep Pace.

The men are smoking better tobacco and more of it. The increase in this luxury, however, has about kept pace with the added expenses of the women, an increase of 50 per cent. being the average. Tobacco worth $22,400,000 was brought to America last year from every part of the world. Cuba, the Netherlands, Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia sent most of it. The increase in the value of the imports in four years was $7,200,000. Their imported cigars cost Americans $4,031,264 last year, or 35 per cent. more than they did in 1902. They spent over $800,000 for imported pipes, the demand being nearly doubled in four years.

When it comes to table luxuries, the American knows no land or clime. He needed 960,000 more quarts of champagne last year than he did in 1902, and it cost him $6,100,000. The increase for the four years was nearly 50 per cent. Fresh vegetables came to his table from every continent. The imports from Austria-Hungary were worth $21,181; from France, $32,152; Germany, $82,671; Italy, $114,718; Spain, $54,211, and Hongkong, $66,102. Greece, Russia, Turkey, Australasia, and Egypt were among the other lands that contributed their quota. This trade has grown from $536,581 in 1902 to $815,068 last year.

Table condiments from abroad were worth $225,000, or 47 per cent. more than they were four years ago. More than twice as much foreign macaroni and vermicelli is being eaten. Americans drink $73,000,000 worth of imported coffee in a year. They spend nearly $3,000,000 more for it than they did in 1902. Raw chicory, used for making the imitation coffee, is in great demand, too. The imports leaped from $4,700 in 1902 to $58,500 last year—an increase of more than 1,000 per cent. The other table beverages keep pace with coffee, the value of imported tea increasing $3,000,000 and of cocoa $2,000,000 in the same time. Of the other luxuries of the table nearly twice as much is being spent for foreign cheese, for shrimps and shellfish, figs, and preserved fruits.

In the talk of luxury, automobiles are usually mentioned as the "horrible example" of American extravagance. Last year 1,106 motor cars were brought from Europe. They were worth $3,844,505, or $3,475 apiece, on the average. France sent 820 machines, costing $2,800,000. The parts of machines were valued at $400,000.

This was the first classification of motor cars as such, as they were formerly placed in the general manufactures list. The more recent customs figures show, however, how the trade is growing. The imports for the eight months ended February, 1906, were worth $2,430,165. For the similar period ended February, 1907, the total was $2,938,893. In other words, there was an increase of nearly 200 motor cars and of $500,000 in value.

If the fine arts and useful crafts be slighted in the rush for more material luxuries, it is not shown by the Custom House figures. The increase in these classes of imports has kept pace with the rest. American artists sent $766,000 worth of paintings to their native land last year, with about twice the value of those brought from abroad in 1902. The imports of foreign art objects increased from $3,179,913 in 1902 to $4,141,849 in 1906. The books, music, maps, etchings, and photographs were worth nearly $500,000 more than those brought to America in 1902. Americans required $11,400,000 worth of decorated porcelains from Europe to beautify their homes. Here again the average increase of 50 per cent. was repeated. The most recent customs figures—those for February last—show that there is no sign of a check to the rising tide of American luxury.

AMERICA AT ART CONGRESS.

ART work from the public schools of America will be shown at an International Art Congress to be held in London next year. The first International Congress on Art Education was organized at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Its success and the widespread interest shown by the several countries represented led to a second convocation at Berne, Switzerland, in 1903. At this meeting a permanent organization was effected, and the third International Congress on Art Education was announced to be held in London in August, 1908. European interest in the art education given in American schools is very keen, and it is most important that at this meeting in London our ideals in theory and in practice shall be adequately represented.

At the congress in Paris in 1900 American work in public art education attracted the attention of the representatives of twenty countries. At the second Congress, in Berne in 1903, the American exhibits and the American ideals commanded the respect of every delegate. In fact, many educational authorities in Europe openly expressed their belief that in the United States is to be found at the present time the most vital and promising elementary art education in the world.

Another indication of the attitude of European countries toward American education is to be seen in the ever increasing number of distinguished educators from Germany, France, and England who come to inspect our schools.

The American section of the London Congress has been placed in charge of an Advisory Committee of twelve of the leading art teachers in this country, aided by an Associate Committee of 100, representing the larger cities and towns of the United States. This Advisory Committee, of which James Hall, Director of the Art Department of the Ethical Culture School, is chairman, has determined to exhibit at London a typical collection of art work from schools all over the country. This exhibit will be made up from selected work and arranged so as to present in regular order the successive grades of work from the first year in the kindergarten to the last year in the university courses in technology. No school, town, or city will appear as such, but only as a part of the whole. It will be in no sense a local exhibition, or one showing the work of a few teachers, but will be so organized that more than 100 cities will be represented. An exhibit so arranged will be an impressive object lesson.

The American Committee has also determined to publish a book giving a survey of the whole subject and showing the ideas and ideals of the foremost teachers of art in this country. As editor of this volume, the committee has chosen Dr. James P. Haney of New York.

To carry forward the plans of the American division of this Congress it is necessary that a substantial working fund be raised. Steps have been taken to collect a fund sufficient to gather and install the exhibition and to publish the book referred to. Cheshire L. Boone, Director of Art in the schools of Montclair, N. J., is Treasurer of the organization, and is taking active measures to raise the necessary fund and to advance the interests of the congress throughout the country at large.

It is the intention of the committee to show the exhibit in this country before sending it to London, and to give the book a wide publicity here.

High Rentals Paid in New York

Private Residences in Manhattan Rapidly Giving Way to Hotels and Hotel Apartment Houses.

PRIVATE residences will disappear from Manhattan Island before long. New York City is destined to become a city of hotels and apartment houses."

Any one who is at all an observer could make such a prophecy in a more or less vague and general way. But the statement quoted above comes from a prominent hotel man, who bases his assertion on concrete instances which go to show in a startling way that the era of the home is drawing to a close in New York City.

His remarks about the kind of place that the New York of the future is going to be were called forth by the fact that John W. Gates, who has been living in the so-called "royal suite" at the Waldorf-Astoria, has reserved for himself a suite of rooms in the New Plaza Hotel, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, which will cost him $42,000 a year. The price of the suite in question is not so hair-raising, however, when one takes into consideration that, when the new hotel goes into commission next Fall, Mr. Gates will have an entire floor, with the exception of six rooms. This gigantic suite will give him the privilege of having a hallway all to himself as well as several parlors, reception rooms, and the like.

The hiring of what is practically an entire hotel floor by Mr. Gates certainly gives to the statements of hotel men as to the future of New York as a residential city the appearance of truth. And Mr. Gates is not the only man who looks with disfavor on the private residences. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, who only last year bought a large house in this city and prepared to make it their home for a long time, have expressed their dissatisfaction at home life by reserving for themselves one of the other suites at the New Plaza. Still another suite will be occupied by the George J. Goulds; still another by John A. Drake. In fact, the large number of suites to be occupied by people who have hitherto had their own private residences in this one new hotel alone serves to foreshadow what a tremendous secession of families there will be in the near future to hotels and apartment houses.

People Who Like Hotels.

"More and more people every year," said a hotel man, "who have homes in New York make a practice of spending seven or eight months of the year in Florida, or Hot Springs, or in tours through Europe. For the few remaining months of each year when they are in New York they do not want the troubles of housekeeping. So they take suites at large hotels.

"Besides, the advantages entailed by this in the way of saving the cares and discomforts of running one's own house, guests at hotels have a great freedom as regards the entertaining of friends. 'Come to visit us in New York' is an easy thing to say when one lives at a New York hotel. By far the greater part of the trouble of entertaining guests is shouldered in such cases by the personnel of the hotel. The guests, while ostensibly staying with their hosts, have their own suites of rooms, and get all they want without troubling those with whom they are staying in any way.

"Another class of families who are getting more and more accustomed to hotel life are couples whose sons and daughters have married and gone away to live in their own homes, sometimes far away from their parents in New York. These people, missing the gayeties which the presence of the young people at home entailed, begin to find their houses gloomy and deserted, and the work of housekeeping more and more irksome as the years go by. Hence every year great numbers of such couples sell or rent their homes and move to large hotels. There they live a life which has the semblance at least of gayety and of animation, although the people causing it may be total strangers. At meals the transient restaurant clientele provides a hum of liveliness which such people find much more to their taste than the loneliness of their homes. Look through the quieter residential family hotels of New York and you will find a host of such married couples, reinforced year by year by new renegades from New York 'home life.'"

Is the Apartment Doomed?

In fact, so general is the rush to the great human beehives that are springing up all over Manhattan Island, and so widespread the desire to press a button and have somebody else do the rest, that it looks as if even the housekeeping apartment is doomed. The future belongs to the hotel and to the apartment hotel, which has a restaurant attached, and emulates in other ways the regular hotel for transients and permanent guests. One glance at the buildings going up in residential New York will show the truth of this statement. People who leave the city for a few months are astonished at the changes wrought. Where there was a scaffolding and a "no passing—danger" sign before, they see a towering skyscraper hotel "ready for occupancy next week." Where they remember a vacant lot or a row of modest brownstone fronts, they see a swarm of workmen and the announcement that "a modern fireproof twenty-story hotel" will occupy the lot, and that one may hire suites through So-and-So & Co.

Even as matters stand now in the hotel and apartment world, no city here or abroad can vie with New York in the matter of hotel suites and apartments. Nowhere else are they so in demand. Nowhere else do they command such extravagant prices. Hotel after hotel arises, each one more luxurious than its predecessor, and its princely suites are at once snapped up, regardless of expense, by transients, and, quite frequently, by persons who stay for months or even permanently. In fact, there are so many people who are eager to live at the best New York hotels, regardless of what their charges may be, that some of the great metropolitan hostelries make a point of not letting their best suites for long terms, owing to the fact that other people desiring them for short periods will eventually become discouraged and go elsewhere in search of the "show" suites that alone satisfy them during their stays in New York.

Rents Are Staggering.

The prices paid by such people and by New Yorkers who live permanently in the great apartment houses of the city are positively staggering. Fifth Avenue, of course, is the street on which the highest rentals are charged. At the Holland House, for instance, there are suites consisting of nothing more than two rooms—a parlor and a bath—costing $15,000 a year. These, of course, are corner suites, with a frontage on Fifth Avenue. Fully thirty-five suites in this hotel are leased by persons who are practically permanent guests.

No other city can show anything like such prices for hotel accommodation, even London during the season, when all hotel rates are raised from 30 to 50 per cent.

At the Waldorf-Astoria there are a number of permanent guests paying in the vicinity of $20,000 a year for small suites.

At the St. Regis the management makes a point of not leasing rooms or suites of rooms for long terms. Guests may take a room or several by the day and pay on that basis for months, extending or curtailing the size of their suites at their pleasure.

"Under any other system guests might take a long lease of a room or rooms and then be called away on business or by some change of plans," said the manager of the St. Regis. "In such a case they would find themselves with the lease on their hands. We aim to allow them full freedom. If they like the hotel they may stay indefinitely; if they do not, they may go. If we had guests sign long leases they might become discontented and find themselves, nevertheless, bound to stay."

Prices at the St. Regis range from $5 a room per day upward. Small suites of parlor, bedroom, and bath come as high as $25 a day.

Prices of an impressive nature are likewise the rule among the apartment hotels in the Fifth Avenue district. At the Renaissance, on the corner of Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, suites may be made up according to the pleasure of the persons leasing them at the rate of $600 to $800 for each room per month. In the apartments above the Van Norden Trust Company, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, ten-room suites cost as much as $12,000 a year, unfurnished. At the Bolkenhayn, on the corner of Fifty-ninth Street, $9,000 a year for a furnished apartment, and $7,500 for one unfurnished are by no means unusual figures. But when it is considered that James J. Hill and other magnates frequent this region when in town, such prices begin to appear less astonishing. At 615 Fifth Avenue, near St. Patrick's Cathedral, housekeeping apartments, consisting of ten or twelve rooms, may be obtained for $12,000 a year.

Apartments at Sherry's are leased at the rate of $1,000 per room a year. The average cost of small suites in the Sherry Building is $5,000 per year.

Another part of town where apartments command fine prices is on West Fifty-ninth Street, between Fifth Avenue and Columbus Circle, and the long stretch of upper Eighth Avenue known as Central Park West, both of which have frontage on Central Park. Apartments in the great apartment hotels along these two thoroughfares cost anywhere from $2,500 to $6,500 a year, and even more, when their location is particularly inviting. These prices are for unfurnished apartments.

Home Love at Vanishing Point.

And when it is considered that scores of these great caravansaries are going up each year, and that those which already exist are continually adding extensions which are often larger than the original buildings, it will easily be seen that the maintenance of private residences on Manhattan Island will soon become too expensive a pastime even for multi-millionaires. In addition to the question of financial expediency, when home lovers see their friends in the great apartment hotels of to-morrow, surrounded by every conceivable comfort—enabled to set the whole staff of a great hotel busy by reaching over and pressing a button—then their love for home is bound to decrease until finally it will succumb to the combined assaults of expediency and inclination. Their homes will be placed on the market. At once hungry real estate manipulators, who have had their eyes on them for years past, perhaps, will snap them up. And a few months later the former owners, if they chance to pass by, will see towering hotels on the sites of their former homes.

In short, it is quite probable that many now living will see uptown New York completely covered by colossal residential structures corresponding, in size to the vast office buildings which for years past have been slowly driving all other buildings from the business section of Manhattan Island.

Reason for Doubt.

A COMMUTER on the D., L. & W. remarked to a friend the other morning as they came into the city:

"Hawkins of Stamford is going to move into that new house next door to me. I know him very slightly, and I understand that you know him pretty well."

"Yes, I have known him for upward of twenty years."

"Well, what kind of a fellow is he, anyhow?" asked the commuter.

"A first rate fellow, and in every way desirable. Why?"

"I just wanted to know, because I could never quite make up my mind about him, he wears such a small hat."

RIVAL SUBMARINES TO RACE FOR HIGH STAKES

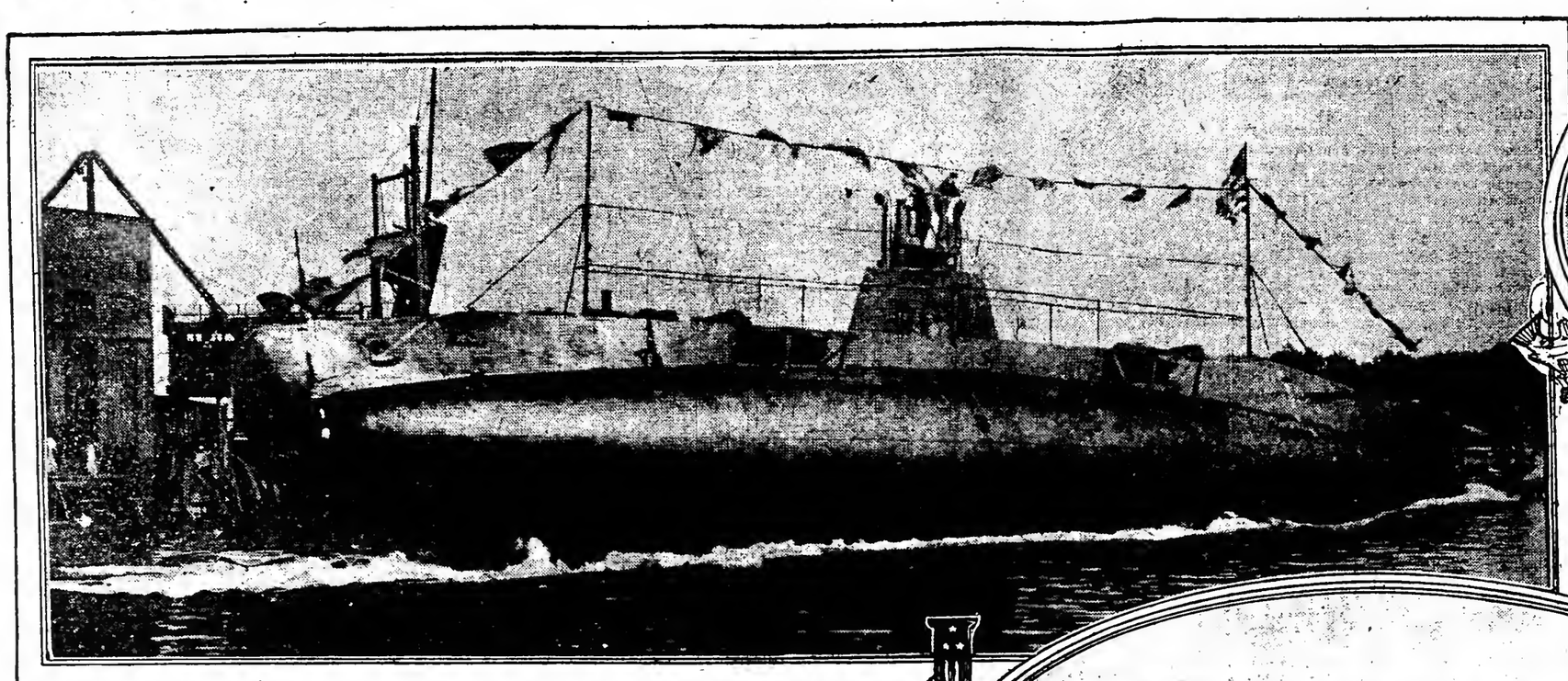

The "Octopus," largest submarine boat ever built for U. S Navy. One of the competitors in contest.

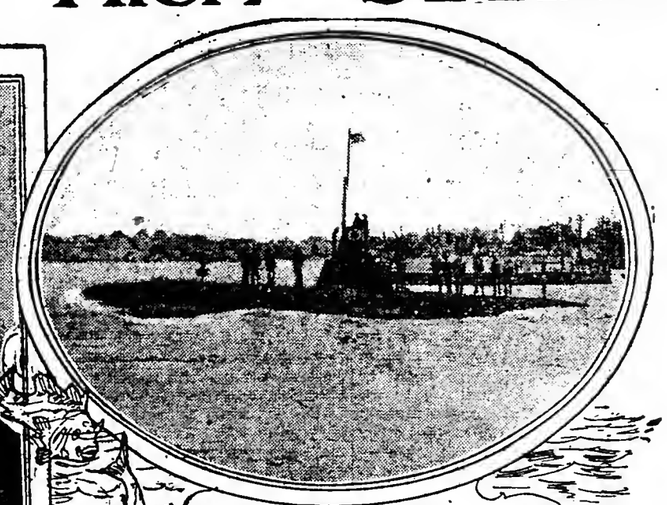

Submarine Torpedo Boat "Lake" to be tested at Newport

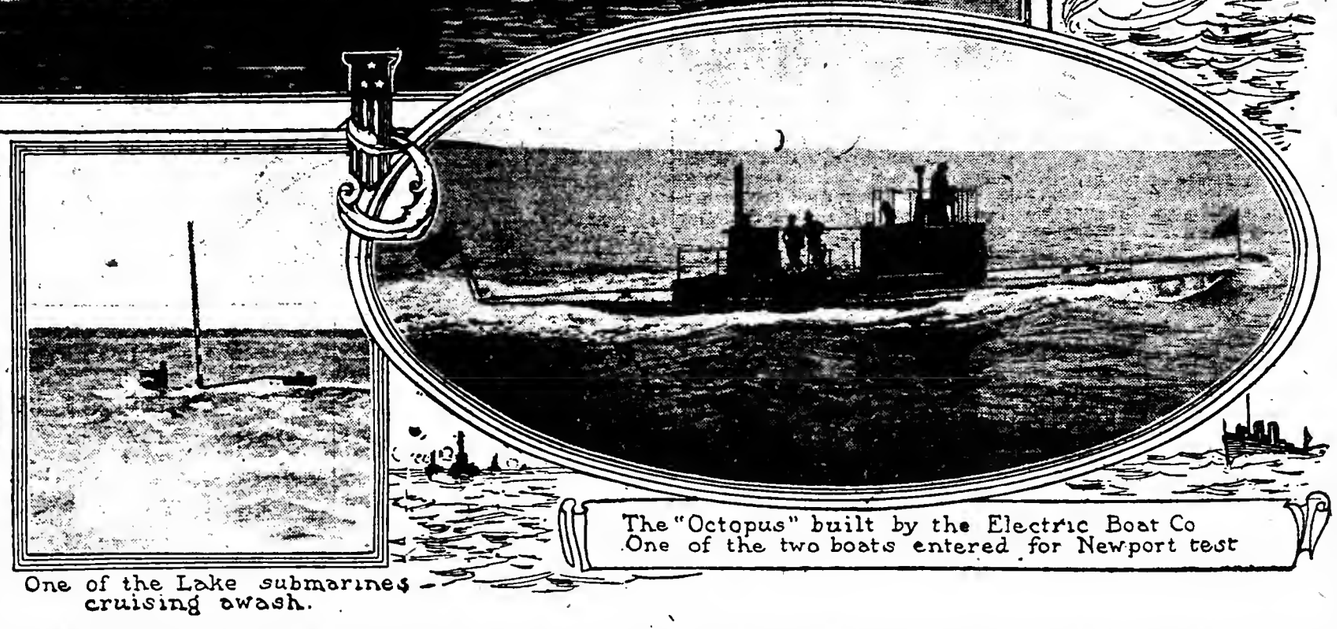

The "Octopus" built by the Electric Boat Co One of the two boats entered for Newport test

One of the Lake submarines cruising awash.

The Peace of the World an Issue in Test to Take Place at Newport This Week---Conditions Arranged by Navy Department Under Authority of Act of Congress.

NO sort of contest known to the civilized world, whether of yachts, horses, balloons, athletes, or even Presidential candidates, can equal the test that will be made this week at Newport of the two types of submarines for which Congress has hung up a prize of $3,000,000.

The result of the test will make for the peace of the whole world, and if what is expected by the foremost naval engineers shall result will save many millions which may otherwise be expended in the various naval programmes of the leading powers during the next decade. It is hardly necessary to say that the contest, which has been twice made the subject of legislation by Congress and which has been under consideration for two years past, will be watched by the most expert military scientists of Europe and this continent, and the victor will be the hero of secret discussions in all the Chancelleries of Europe and the Orient.

The match is laid between the Holland and the Lake submarines, the most successful boats of their types yet constructed, and each representing distinct principles in type. The Holland is a diver and goes down on the porpoise plan. The Lake keeps an even keel and sinks or rises as an elevator goes up or down. The Holland is built wholly for war purposes; the Lake is designed to meet the needs of naval warfare and also for those of the marine engineer in times of peace. The Holland has the prestige of acceptability to the naval experts of the Government, there being now in commission or under construction twelve Hollands.

Authorization to Buy Boats.

The coming test was authorized in the Naval Appropriation act of June 29, 1906, which was amended in the last Naval act extending the time for the tests to May 29 of this year, and increasing the limit of cost for the boats to be bought to $3,000,000, with an appropriation of $1,000,000 for immediate use in purchasing submarines of the successful type. This appropriation is available until expended, and the only limitation placed on the use of it by Congress is that no part of it may be spent for any boat which does not in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy prove equal to the best boat of the kind now owned by the Government or under contract for the Government.

The interest in submarines, notwithstanding recent accidents and the repeated loss of life in experiments with them, was never more decided than now. Admiral Dewey has said that if the Spanish had been provided with one or two at Manila he could never have won his victory there, and expert naval strategists affirm that one such boat at Santiago would have broken the blockade. In fact, nothing but flight is left the fleet commander who finds himself, even with the strongest Dreadnoughts or the swiftest cruisers, beset by the dangers that can be dealt out by a single plunger. Napoleon saw the advantage of the submarine, and Robert Fulton, before he took up the application of steam to the propulsion of boats, built a submarine model for the Emperor. Numerous other experiments have been made, and it will be remembered that at Charleston during the civil war the Confederate David, manned by nine men working a propeller by a continuous crank shaft, blew up the fine new ship Housatonic, whose officers had but a minute's warning of the approach of the submarine, and had hardly given the order for full headway before the torpedo exploded that sent the big ship to the bottom.

The test at Newport is to be made under the charge of a board consisting of Capt. Adolph Marix, Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, Commander Burns T. Walling, Lieut. Commander William S. Smith, Lieut. John W. Timmons, and Ensign F. H. Sadler, the latter being Recorder of the board. The scene of the test will be Narragansett Bay, in water where a depth of fourteen fathoms may be had. The boats to contest will be the Lake, named after Simon Lake, the inventor of the even-keel type of submarines, and the Octopus, the largest submarine ever constructed, and one of the four now under contract for the Government. The Lake was launched at Newport News in February last year, and belongs to the Lake Torpedo Company. She is 85 feet long, has a submerged displacement of 220 tons, and is propelled by twin screws driven by both gasoline engines and electric motors. The Octopus is slightly more than 100 feet long, is 12 feet abeam, has a displacement of 255 tons, and uses twin screws moved by gasoline and electricity. Both boats carry two torpedo tubes forward and aft. The Octopus in tests has fired and reloaded and fired again within six minutes. The Whitehead torpedo furnished by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department is used in the tests, and they have a force that would under fair conditions of fire sink any ship afloat in the world. No armor has been made or could be carried in position to protect a hull from a torpedo shot as delivered by a submarine.

The conditions of the test at Newport were arranged by the board last Fall, and have been in the hands of the competing companies for six months past. Both have been grooming their crews and their machinery to the highest notch of efficiency. The tests are to be comparative, one boat at a time. The board will detail one naval officer to go aboard the contesting boat during the trial. Others will be stationed on shore to keep tally on progress over the measured course for speed trials, and others will accompany the submarine in a torpedo boat to note details of handling and performance. It has been intended to have the Porpoise, under Lieut. Charles P. Nelson; the Shark, under Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley, and the Plunger, under Lieut. Guy W. Castle, present as police boats, but these three submarines, now stationed at Annapolis for the instruction of the naval cadets there, will be sent to take part in the naval review at the Jamestown Exposition, which may delay if not interfere with their use at Newport.

There are to be three tests of speed over a mile course in cruising condition with all ballast tanks empty, in the awash condition, showing not over half the conning tower and ready for quick diving, and submerged, with the conning tower ten feet under water and the observation mast three feet above. Each boat will be required to make three runs over the course for each condition of the test. Manipulation and manoeuvring tests in the three conditions named will also be required. The ability of submerging will be severely tested. It takes about fifteen minutes to pass from the cruising condition to the submerged, and from the awash state to submerged perhaps a minute. It will take fine work to distinguish differences between the two boats in this respect. The test will include a trial of the ability to change from one depth to another, the time to come to the surface from a depth of thirty feet, and the trim of the boat will be noted in all stages of submersion and return to the surface. Both speed and manipulation tests will be made under gasoline and electric power.

Heavy weather will be used to determine the sea-going qualities of the boats. The Lake went to Newport under her own power, taking her two tenders, the Vesta and the Contest, in tow, one alongside and the other astern.

The Octopus has proved her seaworthiness several times. She has a radius of action of 1,000 miles, and has made 11 knots on the surface and 9 knots submerged. Her owners confidently expect to show 3 knots better speed than the Lake on the surface and one to two submerged. The Lake people have claimed 10 knots in light condition and 6 to 7 knots submerged. Tests will be made under both powers together and with each separate.

Speed endurance will be well tested. The gasoline engines of each boat are expected to maintain the usual standard of one horse power per hour per pint of gasoline. The Lake's tank capacity would enable her to make 350 knots in light condition, and if her ballast tanks were utilized for gasoline she could no doubt make 1,200 knots. The submerged cruising radius of the Lake is believed to be 20 knots at full speed and 30 knots at economical speed. The Lake last Summer sailed from Norfolk to New York, 325 miles, alone under her own power, stopping but once on the way, when her crew wanted to watch some whales at play.

Each boat will have to fire four loaded Whitehead torpedoes, first using dummies to test the tubes. Torpedoes will be loaded both by being floated into the tubes from without when the boat is in light condition and by removing the tails and striking them down the engine room hatch. In previous tests the Navy Department has furnished a gunner to take charge of the firing of torpedoes, but in the Newport tests the competitors will be expected to perform every part of the test for themselves, and the department will not furnish gunners for either boat. The Octopus has a crew of fifteen men. The Lake carries a smaller number. All are experts and are well used to life beneath the waves. They cook their meals on an electric stove, and but for the want of deck comforts and plenty of room say they are quite as comfortable on a submarine as on any other boat.

Perhaps the severest part of the tests will be the twenty-four-hour submergence. This will be made to determine the habitability of each boat. The amount of fresh air carried, the amount used, its character during submergence and the manipulation of the boat, and the convenience and wholesomeness of the means of ventilation will all be marked.

The electrical features of each boat will be keenly judged. They present the most important field of improvement in the type. The aim is to eliminate the need of electricity as much as possible consistent with efficiency. The storage batteries and motors on a boat of the Lake pattern weigh 45 tons and give a maximum of 340 horse power hours, while the gasoline engines, tanks, and contents weigh but 14 tons and yield 8,400 horse power hours, or 3½ pounds weight in gasoline power yields a horse power, while 250 pounds are required with electricity for the same result. The board will inspect the boats after a thirty-mile run under gasoline to determine their merits as to ventilation, ten miles while the boat is ready for submergence, and five miles trimmed for immediate submergence. In the twenty-four hour test the boats will be run for four hours under normal speed and conditions.

Every Point to be Tested.

There is no feature of either boat that will not enter into the test. The periscope of the Octopus and the omniscope of the Lake will be tested, their steering apparatus, lighting system, air compressors, facilities for taking and discharging water ballast, recording instruments, means of escape in case of emergency, facilities for sealing the boat, and many other matters will all be taken into account. The Lake has a number of devices that tend to make her safe, in the meaning of being as safe as human ingenuity can go. She carries a five-ton drop keel that can be detached and cause the boat to float to the surface. It is claimed that the diving under headway porpoiselike is in itself dangerous, as the accident to the English submarine A8, that stuck its nose in the mud and could not get out, would go to show. But the Lake has a diving compartment forward that is a unique achievement in submarine construction. An airtight bulkhead, with an air lock fitted with air and water tight doors, is provided, where one after another the crew can pass out of the boat, no matter how deep down she may be, and make a swim for the surface.

With a diver's suit, with air and telephone connection, it is possible from this diving compartment to carry on mining and various operations in wrecking and marine engineering. The Lake also has a cushioning device by means of hydraulic cylinders connected with a set of four wheels, that will enable her to rest on the bottom in case of storm or other need. The swell in such cases often pounds the boat with a rise of ten to fifteen inches, a condition that is dangerous to the hull and machinery and destructive of efficiency in action.

After the tests all machinery of both boats will be dismantled for the inspection of the board. Each competitor has the right to propose tests other than those arranged by the board and put his boat through them for the consideration of the board. The board will compare the power and accuracy of the observation facilities of each boat. The Octopus has a very fine periscope, which enables the commander to sit ten feet under the surface of the water and range the horizon in every direction as perfectly as if the eye were at the surface. The omniscope on the Lake is very much the same, except possibly that it is much larger, being 10 inches in diameter instead of 3, and also being provided with numerous automatic devices to give ease in sighting a target. The target to be used in the Newport tests will be 300 feet long, which would be all very well to the gunner who is up out of the water, but to a man down twenty or thirty feet below the surface is none too big.

The President Interested.

President Roosevelt is deeply interested in the tests. His trip on the Plunger with Lieut. Nelson last Summer showed him how vitally important the submarine has become in naval warfare. To be without them when other possible foes are well provided with them would be the wost kind of folly, and made all the more inexcusable when we are continually being urged to build more and bigger big ships, each one of which would got us a fleet of submarines. The Octopus cost $250,000, but in these times would cost somewhat more, owing to higher prices of materials and labor. A battleship of the Dreadnought type would cost more than all the submarines we have in our navy.

The protection there is in these little nimble, complicated, but terribly effective boats loaded with half a dozen torpedoes charged with guncotton or picric acid, the latter nearly twice as powerful as the former and now beginning to be used in stable forms, should appeal to the cities of the coast. A dozen such boats would make it impossible for the strongest fleet in Europe to threaten New York or Boston. Two or three would render San Francisco and Puget Sound safe. There is but one navy in Europe at this time whose hulls are constructed so as to afford any hope of withstanding torpedo attack from submarines. This power may be said to be the only one that would dare to give us attack on the Atlantic Coast.

Training a Starfish to Think For Itself

THE remarkable work of Dr. Herbert S. Jennings, Associate Professor of Physiological Zoology at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in training or developing the formation of habits of the starfish is attracting widespread attention. Dr. Jennings has for seven years been making a close scientific study of the lowest forms of animal life. During the Winter he works in his laboratory in the university, where he always has some interesting experiment under way, and in Summer he conducts his investigations at marine biological stations.

Dr. Jennings is averse to talking of his work for publication. The complete story of the interesting experiments with the starfish is best told in his report recently submitted for the biological department of the university as follows:

"Whether the power of modifying behavior, as the result of experience, in an adaptive way, so as to form useful habits, is generally distributed among animals, including even the lowest ones, is an unsettled question of great interest. In an extended study of the behavior of the starfish, undertaken at the marine biological station of the San Diego Marien Biological Association in Southern California, the matter of habit formation in this animal was investigated.

"The formation of lasting habits has recently been demonstrated among lower animals in the crustacea and flatworms. All these animals have the nervous system so centralized that one or more ganglia can be distinguished, the largest of which is commonly called a brain. In the starfish there is no such centralization of the nervous system. There is a nerve cord, which forms a ring about the mouth, and from the five angles of this ring nerve cords run out into each ray. It has never been shown that animals with so simple a type of nervous system can form habits.

"The behavior of the starfish is in general characterized by what might be called versatility; the animal can do in many different ways anything that it can do at all. Its locomotion is in this respect a type of its entire behavior. The starfish is not hindered by any considerations of anterior or posterior, right and left, but from a given position it may walk in the direction of any of the indefinite number of radii that lead from its centre. Its behavior is not stereotyped; on the contrary, it is extremely variable, even under uniform external conditions. It may indeed be said never to do the same thing twice in the same way.

"The versatility presents an opportunity for the formation of habits, while at the same time it tends to make this unnecessary. Since the animal tries successively many different ways of doing things, it might eventually fix upon and retain one way as a habit. On the other hand, since it may succeed in almost any way tried, there is little ground for fixing upon one method as a permanent one, in preference to others.

"To test the power of roaming habits the starfish was repeatedly given a number of problems, such as to escape from confinement due to broadheaded tacks driven into the board on which the animal lies, in the angles between its rays; to remove a tight rubber tube slipped on one of its rays; to right itself when placed on its back. It solved these problems in many different ways. But it was found, in conformity with the results of other investigators, that when left to itself the starfish did not improve in the successive solutions. It showed no tendency to demonstrate the most effective method when confronted anew with the problem.

"Then attempts were made to train the starfish. In righting itself when turned on its back the starfish may use any pair from the five rays to attach itself; then by pulling with this pair it turns a somersault, thus returning to its natural position. In successive trials different pairs of rays may be used. The training was directed toward getting the animal to employ regularly a certain pair of rays for this purpose, the experimenter at first not permitting it to use other rays.

"By this method it was found that the starfish very readily acquires what may be called temporary habits. Thus, in one typical case, in which the starfish was trained to employ a certain pair of rays that were never used naturally after twelve lessons, one following another immediately, the animal was found to have adopted the habit. It was allowed to right itself eight times in succession without interference from the experimenter, and in every case it used the pair of rays that it had been trained to use. The result of experiments with many other individuals was similar.

"But results reached in the way described above do not last. After twenty-four hours the starfish shows no effects of its training. Therefore an extended series of lessons was taken with a number of individuals—ten lessons per day for eighteen days. The training was directed toward inducing the animals to employ in righting themselves a certain pair of rays that they never used naturally. At first many of them resisted obstinately. But by the training process this resistance was gradually overcome, and at the end of the period of training the animal employed this pair of rays more frequently than any other. In several specimens thus trained it was found that the effect of the training lasted for at least a week after the training ceased.

"It is clear, therefore, that habits may be formed in the starfish after a comparatively brief period of training. There is no doubt that by beginning with young specimens and continuing well-planned training for a long time very marked results could be reached. The starfish is the lowest animal in which habit formation has been demonstrated.

"We have so little in common with the lower organisms that it is difficult to devise experiments that shall really test their capacity for forming habits. It appears probable that this difficulty is responsible for the fact that the power to form habits is commonly supposed to be lacking in the lower animals. When we become acquainted with them sufficiently to devise proper methods of training it appears probable that the capacity to form habits will be found a general property of living things."

Dr. Jennings has studied the paramecium, one of the lowest forms of life, carefully, and is convinced that it acts just like a higher organism with a mind developed to some extent. It used to be stated and thought that these low organisms acted like a drop of chemicals, reacting to some stimuli under the proper conditions, with no choice whatever. The study of the paramecium disproved entirely that their mode of live is mechanical, as formerly said, for the way of behavior is by no means set, but is adapted to circumstances to a greater or less extent. The careful study of the amoeba, too, one of the extremely low forms, if not the lowest of all, had shown that they had some choice in their life, and act as if they were possessed of the germs at least of intelligence.

It was also said by the zoologists that these lowsr organisms acted always in exactly the same way—that the stimulus brought about the very same results, no matter what the conditions were. This stronghold of the zoologists Dr. Jennings asserts that he has disproved. In the case of the stentor, he has shown that it acts by method of "trial and error." This method is merely the repeated attempt to do something, each time trying a new way, until the best is found. In the example of the stentor, Dr. Jennings gave it food that it disliked, and watched it try to avoid the disagreeable food in all the possible ways until at last, unable to do so, it broke away, and sought a new place to attach itself. The stentor also gives a display of instinct in the building of its new nest after it leaves the old abiding place.

The gonionemus, or jellyfish, has not been investigated very fully, but some of its habits and behavior have been learned. A specimen closely studied has been seen to take its food to its mouth from one of its many rays. Again, if it strikes an object not to its liking it will back away and draw all of its rays together. Should it run into water where the rays of the sun have been shining it will quickly notice the change and reverse its course.

In studying the amoeba some strange things have been discovered. The specimen, although very tiny, is but a cell creature. In its travels on the bottom of the sea it has also been seen to reverse its course when it strikes an object not to its liking. There are certain kinds of food that it exists on, and the amoeba will cling to it until it finally becomes attached to it, thus getting its nourishment. Sometimes the amoeba will separate, as it is only a jelly substance, but it will soon become united again, especially after the larger portion has secured the food.

Dr. Jennings has no new theory of life, as has been stated, but has discovered things hitherto unknown to zoologists concerning the actions of the lower forms of life, especially with regard to their psychological process. Zoologists have as yet no definite knowledge of the existence of a mind in these creatures, but Dr. Jennings, from the results of his work in the last few years, has come to the conclusion that they have some sort of incipient mind, and that they act much like the higher forms of life that possess intelligence.

Musings of the Philosopher of Greenwood Lake

If marriage is a lottery, alimony must be a sort of gambling debt.

Some people don't believe all they hear, even when their conscience tells it to them.

A fellow asks for a girl's hand, and the first thing he knows he is under her thumb.

Tell a secret to a woman if you want it syndicated.

A peck of trouble is easier to get into than a pint of happiness.

When a man boasts that he never did anything he is ashamed of, it may merely indicate that he is lacking in a sense of shame.

Our sins also have an uncomfortable habit of finding us in.

A girl must be very intellectual not to be able to tell what another girl has on.

A lot of sympathy is wasted on the under dog and the old maid.

The poor man who can't afford an automobile can console himself with the thought that a mule doesn't cost as much, and is almost as dangerous.

A girl doesn't think much of a love letter that can come with merely one 2-cent stamp.

Of course the bachelor should be taxed. It's worth it.

Most of us owe our lives to chauffeurs who haven't run over us—yet.

There is a color called invisible blue. I wonder if that isn't the color of the policeman's uniform.

Somehow or other marriage doesn't seem so important to a woman after she has accomplished it.

SEVEN COLLEGE GIRLS AS MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS

BREAKING CAMP AT GROUND HOG BASIN.

LOOKING FOR PENNSYLVANIA

GETTING READY FOR THE START.

THE GIRLS CAMP AT GROUND HOG BASIN

Interesting Experience of Trail and Camp Life in Little Known Selkirk Range, British Columbia

THE average Easterner commonly supposes that the Canadian Northwest is merely a howling and hopeless wilderness. It is, in fact, more or less howling, but far from hopeless, however, as a party of university men and college girls recently proved by three months of camp life in the heart of the Selkirks.

We traveled through the country some 600 miles, by railroad, steamer, pack train, and on foot, and we saw busy mines, prolific fruit orchards, buzzing sawmills, vast areas of valuable timber, fur-bearing animals, salmon and other piscine food; and, in the midst of it all, a small but energetic population—the hardy pioneers of the great Canadian Northwest. We discovered that life in the settlement, on the trail, or in the explorer's camp required no great amount of physical endurance, but rather a certain mental staying quality and adaptability to environment.

The "Kootenay" Region.

The Selkirk mountain range is oblong in form, and extends north and south for a distance of about 250 miles, while its width is from 50 to 100 miles. The Columbia and Kootenay Rivers completely surround the range, and although their origin is in the same region, they flow for half their course in opposite directions until the foothills of the Selkirks are reached in the north and in the south, and then the rivers retrace their course on opposite sides of the range, uniting at Robson, forty miles north of the State of Washington, through which the Columbia subsequently flows on its way to the sea.

These mountains are well fitted for exploration. There is a little of shale in their composition, nearly all of the rocks being igneous. The slaty schists provide good footing for the mountain climber. Near Roger's Pass, a few miles east of Revelstoke, is the famous Illecillewaet Glacier, a few minutes' walk from the railroad and the Glacier House station. Here even the novice has the chance to explore the glacier, for it is nearer to the railroad than any other known glacier in America. The artist finds here every variety of unity and symmetry and composition and color. Here the geologist has a marvelous field for research. The botanist delights equally in the flora of deep woodland or open Alpine meadow. And here, too, the one who does not understand the science of the artist or the art of the scientist, but who loves it all, because it is so fair a scene, finds in the deep woodland shade the song of peace and harmony; in the ascent of the mountains, the joy of activity and accomplishment; while from the spectacle presented from the towering mountain top comes the thrill of awe and the stupendous sense of the power and grandeur of Nature. Every British Columbian feels an intense pride in the beauty of his country. An old miner who came into our camp one day, and who remarked that we had traveled so far to see "his" country, said, while he pointed to Mount Begbee, looming up in the distance: "No man in this country can be bad and look at that mountain every morning."

The British Columbian is nothing if not spontaneous and genuine. Upon my arrival at Revelstoke, a day before my advent was expected, I began to look about for some one to drive me up to the camp. Finally a young Scotch lad employed at the hotel volunteered to take me out, and soon appeared with a nervous horse and a ramshackle wagon. The ride was a thrilling one, as we sped up the rough mountain roads in the twilight. On my return to the hotel where I was spending the night I offered him a decent tip for his trouble. He brushed my hand aside, sprang into the wagon, whipped up the colt, and shouted, "I couldn't be a British Columbian and take that."

Our first camp was pitched on the Great Canyon of the Columbia three and one-half miles north of Revelstoke. Revelstoke is the centre of the lumber industry, and receives the products not only of numerous sawmills in its own vicinity, but also from all the region north of Nakusp situated in the Central Arrow Lake region. On one excursion which we made on foot sixty miles into the interior we tramped for four days through the virgin forest, whose trees averaged 20 feet in circumference, and many of the largest, and by no means rare specimens, we found measured 36 feet in circumference.

Flowers are found in most wonderful abundance. One scarcely turns about without finding some new and brilliantly colored variety. A few weeks after a large tract of timber may have been destroyed by fire great masses of flaming red blossoms appear, covering up the black and desolate waste of the burned area. This is the fire weed, (Epilobium augustifolium.)

At different stages of altitude the same varieties of flower appear during various periods of the Summer. The same variety of plant which has gone to seed at 3,000 feet above sea level may frequently be found in full bloom at 5,000 feet and in bud at 7,000 feet.

The Arrow Lake and Kootenay regions are the great fruit-producing sections of British Columbia. It is only in recent years that the fruit-growing potentiality of this country has been realized; but now the many orchards to be seen on the sunny slopes and shores of these lakes bear evidence that this industry, though yet in its infancy, bids fair to become a substantial one. Apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, peaches, and all kinds of small fruit, in size and appearance, are equal to the California varieties, and in flavor rival those of Oregon and the Eastern States.

This remarkable quality of productiveness is evidenced even in the wild fruit. Raspberries, blueberries, bearberries, so called because they are bruin's favorite delicacy, and huckleberries are to be found in profusion, enormous quantities that one can scarcely see the leaves for the berries. While they are in full bearing at 4,000 feet they are quite green at 6,000 and only in blossom at 6,500 feet. Many Chinese pitch their solitary tents in a timber clearing and eke out a decent existence by picking the wild berries and selling them in the market.

The garden flowers also rival those of California. Sweet peas grow to a wonderful height and size, and are in full bloom from June to September. The same is true of the nasturtiums and roses.

British Columbia, as yet, does not possess its "Bard of the Columbia," but "Hathaway's Cottage" is famous all over the Big Bend region. One of the most interesting characters we met was Jim Hathaway, and one of the most picturesque sights we saw was Jim Hathaway's cabin. Born an Englishman, he had carried with him to his wilderness home, thirty miles from civilization, that desire so regnant in every Briton's soul to make beautiful the spot in which he dwells, and had transformed that tiny cabin in the little clearing on the banks of the Columbia into a fairy bower of morning glories, pansies, nasturtiums, and sweet williams. Strawberries grew in his garden, close to the banks of a mountain stream, which served not only as a supply for drinking water and all household purposes, but also as a sort of kitchen sink, for here we found him paring potatoes and rinsing them in the clear, cold water. This cottage was a "half-way house" on the Long Trail—a little mountain inn, where the miners, in going back and forth to the city, got their dinner or spent the night. The proprietor did all his own housekeeping, marketing, cooking, gardening, and hunting.

The forest and mountain fastnesses of the Selkirks abound with various kinds of animals, and the patient scientist, the photographer, or the enthusiastic hunter will find that big game in abundance will reward his efforts, if he only understands their ways of life; and though hunting or the study of their habitat is not the specific object of even the temporary mountaineer, who penetrates the wildest haunts, many animals will cross his path. Bears in great numbers inhabit the woods. They are of many varieties—the silver tip grizzly, the black bear, brown bear, and cinnamon bear. Mountain goats are not uncommon. In the mountains above Ground Hog Basin we saw flocks of from six to twenty skirting a snowfield or mountain ridge in the last rays of a dying sunset. They are great shaggy, white fellows, and weigh about 250 pounds.

Herds of caribou, assuredly the most graceful and beautiful of all the mountain animals, inhabit these same higher altitudes, and although we followed them for hours without getting within gunshot or camera shot, yet they are by no means an extinct species, as many would have us believe. They appeared again and again near camp in herds of eight or twelve.

The cougar is one of the most dreaded specimens of wild life. He is considered such a menace to other animal life that the Canadian Government has offered a royalty of £5 to any hunter taking a cougar, dead or alive. The lynx, coyote, wolverine, gray wolf, timber wolf, fox, porcupine, marmot, and marten are the most common of the smaller game. One particular region of the Selkirks, a great tract of Alpine meadows near the watershed in the Big Bend country, where our second camp was made, is so overrun with marmots, commonly called "groundhogs" or "whistlers," that it has been named by the miners of that country "Ground Hog Basin." The porcupine is frequently met with. As soon as he catches sight of a human being he makes a dash for cover as rapidly as his fat body can be propelled. He is a great nuisance about camp. One invader of our camp consumed, according to the most conservative estimate, $25 worth of food, clothing, and cameras.

Grouse (nicknamed "fool-hens") are abundant, especially in the young growth which supplants the burned timber. They have absolutely no idea of self-preservation, but will flutter about in the brush, a splendid target for the most indifferent marksman. I once saw a "fool-hen" perched on the top of a dead pine, probably 100 feet from the ground, calmly sit and gaze into the muzzle of a 30-30 Winchester while six cartridges were emptied at her.

At the snow line one may find an occasional flock of ptarmigan, but they are well endowed with protective coloring, and so closely resemble the snow fields that they are not easily discernible. Teal, all kinds of duck, geese, bittern, white swans, fish eagles, hawks, and golden eagles are sights of frequent occurrence.

Fish for Man and Beast.

Fish are found in abundance in the glacial streams and lakes. These are not only attractive to the sportsman, but to bruin, the coon, the mink, the otter, and the seal. The humpback salmon go up the small streams at certain seasons of the year in great schools, while on the Frazer the colachan, or candlefish, are found in most prodigious quantities. It is here that the black bears make the most of their opportunities, and frequently they may be seen leaning out over the stream and scooping the fish in with their big paws. He is much fonder of the candlefish than of any other variety, and will even put aside temporarily his antipathy for human companionship in his endeavor to catch this highly prized delicacy. The fish productive of food supply are the salmon, the whitefish, (often improperly called the grayling,) and several species of trout.

British Columbia is essentially the country of experience. Every man, hunter, miner, pack train driver, or what not, has his tale to tell, embellished doubtless to excite and satisfy the interest of his hearers, yet it never fails to impress the stranger, that in this country, probably oftener than in a more highly developed one, man comes into very intimate relation with life and all its fundamentals. The man who has starved at Dawson City, or who has driven his sledge hundreds of miles in from Skaguay; the man who has trapped his fur, now in the Hudson Bay country, now in the Peace River region; all these, if they be temperate, find health and wealth in the mines, the lumber camps, or the settlements.

Who hath smelt wood smoke at twilight?
Who hath heard the birch log burning?
Who is quick to read the noises of the night?
Let him follow with the others,
For the young men's feet are turning
To the land of proved desire and known delight.

M. L. J.

Little Stories of Fact and Fancy

Advertising the Advertisement.

PASSENGERS in street cars have often noticed enigmatic cards in the advertising spaces; cards bearing some nonsensical word or sentence, or sometimes merely a picture, apparently expressive of nothing in particular.

Very few laymen know that these are what are known to the advertising man as "Teasers." Series of them are known as "teasing sets," a new one appearing each week for a time, each equally inexpressive and equally as prone to arouse the curiosity of the passenger. In fact, that is just what they are for—to arouse curiosity.

These "teasers" are the very latest thing in up-to-date car advertising, according to an authority on the subject. In explaining the use of these unique advertisements, for advertisements they are, this man says he is an enthusiastic advocate of that method of arousing the public interest in the specialty which some company has to exploit. He says that by running a series of these "teasers" for several weeks the average man or woman who rides on the street cars looks at that very advertising space each time he or she gets on the car, trying to reason out what the absurd illustration or words mean, or hoping that the solution might be there. Sometimes the advertising space is blank; maybe only a few irregular lines, perhaps the outlines of a grotesque little man.

"Anything out of the ordinary," he continued, "will catch the average advertisement reader. Often after starting a series of these 'teasers' the advertising company's office will be besieged by telephone calls, inquiring what it all means. That shows the interest the 'teasers' create. When the 'teasers' have run far enough and the real advertisement appears on the space which the 'teaser' had occupied they attract more attention than any other advertisements in the car.

"A proof of the efficiency of these 'teasers' was shown in St. Louis, where a breakfast food concern, after having run a 'teaser set,' placed an explanatory advertisement in the spaces and sold 15,000 boxes of its food in sixty days."

The average advertisement reader is looking for the unusual, and certainly the "teaser sets" are in that category.

Telephone Decorations.

NEAR the open door of a telephone booth the manager of the hotel was standing in conversation with an acquaintance, when he became aware of the fact that within the booth a number of sheets of loose paper and pencil were lying. With a word of apology to the other he hastened to remove them from the shelf.

"Now, look at that, will you," he said, passing the sheets of paper to the other, who, upon examination, found them to be covered with odd drawings of an automobile, chairs, a bench, a Turkish rug, a watch, a revolver, and a curling iron. Also there were a number of names and telephone numbers.

"Now look at the walls of the booth," advised the manager.

The booth's sides were found to be covered with pretty much the same thing in pencil. The shelf also had its decorations.

"All of these things," said the manager, "were done by persons while they were waiting for the number they had called to answer. At such moments the mind seems to fly into vacancy and the hand unconsciously draws whatever may float through it at the moment. In many cases, as you may observe, people write their own names, the telephone number they are after, and also draw the article they are ordering. It is all unconscious, or a large share of it is, though some of it is due to imitation, or the hypnotic suggestion set up by the presence of the handiwork of others in the booth.

"So that is the reason that I removed the paper and pencil carelessly left in the booth, for invariably when the paper is full the work overflows to the walls. There is enough of hypnotic suggestion there already."

Gallantry Under Difficulties.

THE stabbing of two young men who told some Italians in an elevated train not to jump into seats ahead of women," said the woman who wants to vote, "is perhaps an extreme case of the caste feeling which seems to unite all men. I have noticed that in certain cars where there happens to be a number of men who are not gentlemen, there is a sort of esprit de corps that seems to prevent men from giving their seats to women. When a man in such a company does rise that one of the gentler sex may be seated, the rest of the men look at him in a scornful or would-be humorous way, as the case may be, if they do not comment aloud for the discomfiture of the polite one. And strange to say, the offending man who has for the moment braved their scorn really looks and acts shcepishly. It is a genuine caste feeling."

Devotion Personified.

THE personal devotion of pupils sometimes takes unexpected turns," said the Principal of one of the big boys' schools. "I used to teach in a boys' grammar school down on Henry Street. Several of the little fellows got into the habit of coming to my desk at the noon recess and after school, anxious to 'do something for teacher,' and the assignment of some little task meant bliss and a distinction above their fellows for the rest of the day. One day at noon I gave a little chap a letter to post which I had written to a friend who lived up in 110th Street. He departed with an expansive grin, and did not return that day. Next morning he appeared with the grin still in evidence, and triumphantly deposited on my desk a much begrimed postage stamp, with the remark: 'There! I licked it off and tuk de letter up meself. I saved yer 2 cents fer you.'"

Tid-bits from the Water.

AMONG the very latest things in seafoods offered by high-class dealers are dainty little soft-shell crabs sent here from Morehead City, N. C. These delicious morsels—for there is not more than a mouthful to each—cost from $4 to $4.50 a dozen. But, expensive as they are, they make such an irresistible appeal to the appetite of the epicure that they find a ready market. Packed so carefully and sent so quickly after being taken from their native waters, these crabs are alive and in perfect condition when sold to the consumer here.

Other luxuries in sea foods are shad caught in the Upper Bay absolutely alive on the market stalls. No more delicious fish swims than a New York Bay shad. They are selling from $1.30 to $2.

There are some fine cherry-stone clams, no larger than a twenty-five-cent piece, which are sent up from Norfolk, Va., that cost $10 a hundred.

There have been two or three catches of young bluefish and mackerel, which are so rare, that ridiculously high prices are being paid for them by persons who like the distinction of having on their tables the first of everything in the market.

From the Northern inland streams and the mouths of the rivers we are getting brook trout from Canada, which are sold for $1 a pound, and deliciously fresh and hard Kennebeck salmon, which brings $2 a pound.

Where the Nickels Go.

THE Man Who Goes About watched the collection agent take heaps of nickels of varying size from the boxes of the nickel-in-the-slot telephones.

"What do you do with them all?" he asked.

"There are various ways of disposing of them," said the agent. "To begin with, we have an arrangement with one of the banks to take a certain percentage of them. Then, too, I dispose of several dollars' worth in each of the drug and cigar stores where these telephones are situated. They are needed to give change to the customers so that they can 'telephone. Then, too, on my route I have a number of places near to the telephone stations where they are always glad to have nickels in limited quantities."

The Man Who Goes About walked toward the druggist holding out a dollar bill.

"Give me a nickel, will you? I want to telephone," he said.

The agent offered him a package.

"Here's a dollar's worth," said he. Then as the Man Who Goes About took them gladly, as nickels are convenient in going about, he added:

"And that is another way in which I dispose of them."

Practical Application.

A UNIQUE scheme of demonstrating is shown in the window display made by a cash register concern on upper Broadway. A papier maché mouse is electrically propelled along a series of grooves leading from an open money drawer to the rodent's nest. At a given stage the mouse is seen holding a paper dollar in its mouth. This placard tells the story: "An actual fact: Mr. —— of —— suspected his clerk of theft on account of the continual disappearance of bills from his till. The young man was arrested; his reputation ruined and his ambition destroyed. Three months later in remodeling his store, the proprietor found behind the counter a mouse's nest lined with bank notes, which the clerk had been accused of stealing. The clerk was proved innocent, but the mischief had been done; his career was blasted in his home city. An open money drawer is a draft on your receipts. Watch the mouse take the money from the cash drawer. Are you positive that you are not losing money in a similar way? Profit by the experience of others, and install our system." Some barrels and boxes are introduced to give realistic tinge to the supposed interior view of a grocer's store.

Developing His Investment.

A FLORIST in the outskirts of the city has come across what he considers the meanest man in all New York.

"He recently bought a fine Summer home and estate about a half mile from my nursery," said the florist. "A few weeks ago he was entertaining some old friends, and showing them around the neighborhood. In the course of their peregrinations he brought them to my flower patch, on which I have a number of large glasshouses. Wishing to display his wealth by purchasing something, he stopped at a cucumber frame and asked me the price of various specimens of that vegetable. I pointed a large one out to him at 25 cents, another at 15 cents, and so on; but Mr. Suddenwealth would have none of them. His eye fell on a particularly tiny specimen. 'How much?' he asked, pointing to it. I told him 5 cents. Mr. Croesus brought out a $50 bill. I couldn't change it just then, so I told him he could pay later. That suited him fine. Just as I was about to pull the cucumber he requested me to leave it where it was, as he would send his man for it in the evening. He went away smiling, and sent his coachman to the nursery at the end of a week, by which time, of course, the tiny cucumber had lengthened into a large and brilliant vegetable! What's more he's forgotten to divvy up the nickel!"

Anxious to Accommodate.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD Marian had been having her morning frolic with the squirrels in the park, and her store of peanuts and popcorn was quite exhausted when a little gray beggar in search of breakfast thrust his small nose almost into her hand, and then ran off a little way and sat up, looking at her wistfully. The baby looked at her empty hands and then said pitifully: "Oh, mother, can't we give him 5 cents to buy himself some peanuts?"

Two Subway Yarns.

TWO interesting stories about persons who ride in the Subway came to a "Fact and Fancy" writer yesterday. Here is one:

"This is a strange town," said the man recently arrived from Chicago. "And withal it is the easiest one to beat, if a man is out to beat it intentionally. I did it unintentionally on my first day here. I entered a kiosk at one of the Subway stations. At a gate on the platform sat a man in uniform near a box. I walked past him. He looked at me but said nothing. There was a train in the station and the doors of the cars were open. I entered the car. The train started. After a while I looked into my hand and found the nickel. I had not paid my fare. Being a conscientious man I refused to ride for nothing, so I offered the nickel to the guard. 'Thanks,' he said pocketing it. 'I will give this to the Woman's Suffragists' League.' And the train sped on."

And here is the other story:

"I ride in the Subway so much that when I get into a surface car I forget to pay my fare," said a woman who uses the Subway a great deal. "On the Subway, you see, you buy a ticket and drop it into a box, and nobody in the car asks you for your fare. A few days ago I got on a Sixth Avenue car. The conductor came through, calling 'Fare, please.' He stopped in front of me and kept calling 'Fare.' I paid no attention to him. He persisted in his call and then I grew angry. 'Madame,' he said, have you paid your fare?' 'Yes—no,' I replied, taking a nickel out of my pocketbook. At the next corner I was glad to get off the car to escape the smiles of the passengers."

How He Caught the Clubs.

ONCE," remarked the Man-Who-Leans-Against-Bars, "I figured in a vaudeville act."

"Did you, indeed?" said the Collector-of-Local-Color.

"It was one of those juggling acts. When I was a youth I was pretty clever at all that sort of thing, so I told an imitation Japanese professor that I'd help him out on the stage. All I had to do was to appear, dressed like a Jap, and catch a bunch of those short clubs—you know, the shiny kind—when he threw them at me. There were six clubs in all.

"Well, I felt pretty confident, but I must have got stagestruck, because when the fake Jap started to throw the clubs I failed to catch the first one in my hand."

"Well, that didn't matter, did it?" inquired the Collector-of-Local-Color.

"Didn't matter?" shrieked the Man-Who-Leans-Against-Bars. "Didn't matter, eh? Why, you blamed fool, I caught the other five clubs in my face."

Qualities of the Oyster.

A SAN FRANCISCAN has discovered a new method of cutting short recitals that promise to become too long-winded. An acquaintance of his, who has a local reputation as a bore, was one day holding forth at some length when the Californian interrupted him with:

"By the way, did I ever tell you the story of the oyster?"

On receiving a negative reply, he continued:

"It seems that when oysters are taken from the sea they often open their shells so that the juice or liquid runs out. As this is undesirable, the experienced oyster gatherer has a tub of water close at hand into which the oyster is plunged as soon as it begins to open its shell."

"Well, and what then?" asked the other as the narrator paused.

The San Franciscan smiled.

"Oh, after a while the oyster learns to keep its mouth shut," he remarked quietly.

"THE MAN IN THE STREET" AND HIS BALANCE OF POWER

A New Character the Phrasemakers Have Invented Who Bids Fair to Take a Most Prominent Part in Our Social and Sporting Life—A Keen Critic and a Balance of Power.

WE Americans are a great people for "calling namcs." We are splendid phrasemakers. We have added immenscly to a lenguage already overburdened with topical catchwords and slang synonyms. In a descriptive way some of our efforts have not been unworthy of Yankee ingenuity. Our "Man with the Hoe," "The Man Behind the Guns," "The Man Higher Up," "The Man with the Big Stick," &c., are sufficiently neat and comprehensive to pass into current literature, and possibly into the classics. To build phrases about the glorious name of "Man" has been a practice of the ages, as witness the Men of Destiny, of Sorrow, of Letters, of the World, of Peace, and War, of Pleasure, of God, of Fashion, and a hundred other attributes with which imagination has clothed man's personality.

Yet, in spite of all these, we now have to consider a brand-new phrase, descriptive of man in an entirely new environment and under conditions which we are rather at a loss to explain. We refer, of course, to the expression "The Man in the Street." It seems that in this instance our English cousin phrasemakers have stolen a march on us, and while we were gloating over the "Higher Up" and "Big Stick" men, they boldly proceeded to produce a character that includes in its vast scope every posaible species of man, because, of course, every man in the world is or has been or will be at some time in the street, or in what passes as the street, in his place of residence. This would seem to make this phrase so general, so ambiguous, as to practically relieve it of all point and cogency. Quite the contrary. When The London Times in its daily fulminations constantly refers to "The Man in the Street"; when the pretty sixpenny pictorials pick up the expression and toss it about in airy persiflage; when this particular "man" crosses the ocean and becomes a prominent personage in our own press, so that no well-informed editor would think his leaders well done without at least one allusion a week to him; then it becomes evident that this "man" is in the street with some definite, aggressive purpose, just as the "Man Higher Up" or the "Big Stick Man" is out for business. Why else should Kings and Emperors, Presidents and Premiers, Parliaments and Congresses, Police Commissioners and Bishops, baseball magnates and theatrical managers, be warned against him and have him held over their heads?

Who is He?

Who is "The Man in the Street"? We presume that he is the same type of individual here as in England. Is he the policeman or iceman? The postman or trolleyman? The tramp or dandy, the hustler or idler? Can he be the insatiable reporter with pencil on pad or the inscrutable editor with finger on the pulse of the world? Is he a baseball fan or a first-nigbter? A politician or a Christian Scientist, a financier or a note shaver, a slumming parson or a second-story man, and does he prowl the streets by day or by night?

And equally important—what street does "The Man in the Street" infest? Is it Wall Street or Broad Street? Easy Street or Queer Street? Broadway or Fifth Avenue? Fourteenth Street (Tammany Hall) or Fortieth Street? (Republican Club.) Does he back Conried or Hammerstein, the National League or the American? Alas! that these burning questions must for the present, perhaps forever, remain unanswered. It seems so strange that this mysterious individual's influence is only created and felt while he is in the street. The moment he goes home to the bosom of his family, or to his club, or church, or any haunts of men under cover he loses his identity and becomes as one of us who sits indoors and attempts to describe him. No, it is clear that he is possessed of some apparatus like an Aladdin's lamp that renders him invisible, intangible whenever he wishes to become so, like some corporations we have heard of that absolutely melt into space when approached with too curious a gaze.

At first blush one would say that "The Man in the Street" is simply a catch phrase for that vast, casual, undercurrent of public opinion which is ever sweeping about the world, but only comes to the surface in explicit force when some convulsion or revolution stirs its depths. Yet "The Man in the Street" would be the first to repudiate any such notion. He is far too much of a gentleman to be at the bottom of any revolution. He has a horror of Anarchy and would no sooner think of throwing a bomb than of carrying a revolver in his overcoat pocket. He would gladly put his hand in his pocket to aid the starving Chinese, but has nothing but a laugh for the silly Suffragettes who are making themselves a burden to British law and order. Moreover, all such émeutes or movements lead to disorder, to tempestuous meetings and riots, and it has been indicated that "The Man in the Street" is a peaceful, law-abiding citizen, at least so long as he remains in the street. Of course what he does indoors has nothing to do with our argument.

Pricking the Insurance Bubble.

Again, it has been suggested that "The Man in the Street" is for the time being the embodiment of a form of yellow journalism that has its finger in every pie and some bad advice to give about everything that is good. This is quite unfair. Yellow journalism has never been accused of accomplishing any good result for the sake of the good in it, while "The Man in the Street" is constantly bringing to pass all manner of good things that affect the public weal. To be explicit. No one imagines for an instance that a very superficial little tiff between Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde was the cause of the tremendous upheaval in life insurance methods and practices. Of course, it was to the greatest interests of both those gentlemen that affairs should remain precisely as they were. Why should they pull down their magnificent palaces upon their own poor heads, some living to flee, others perishing in the ruins? It was not their tart correspondence that precipitated the wreck. It was "The Man in the Street." He, not only as an onlooker, but as a policy holder, was vastly interested, and he talked with other "Men in the Street," and they to others, until the bubble was pricked at a thousand different points and the collapse came. Neither you nor I know who the men were who did the talking. They held no mass meetings, appointed no committees, and employed no counsel. They left that to the men at their desks, the regular figureheads of every reform movement; but while they were out on the street they spoke their mind without making speeches, and they accomplished results.

The Fight for Governor.

How did Mr. Hughes come to defeat Mr. Hearst on the race for Governor? Did he have more money to spend? No. Was his organization better? Not so good. Was his cause a better one? Not necessarily. Was his personality so strong? Little known. What secured his election? "The Man in the Street"! and in the streets of New York. Neither side reckoned upon this new element, this intangible influence, this nonchalant chap that goes about upsetting all calculations and ignoring all schedules. The Democrats had figured out a clean sweep. The Republicans were only hopeful. "The Man in the Street" held no meetings, made no speeches, subscribed no funds. For one moment only on Election Day did he lose his identity, and that was when he went off the street into his voting booth. But he had done his work on the street and could well allow himself that one brief loss of caste. You can call this the silent vote of the best class of citizens, if you please, but you will be wrong. "The Man in the Street" is as often as not of an inferior class of citizenship, and it was simply his shrewd guess that Mr. Hearst was not the man wanted that lifted Mr. Hughes from the back row to the lime-light.

To follow this argument up until we can go no higher and must now involve another "man." "The Man with the Big Stick." There has been a remarkable change of sentiment throughout the country on the question of a third term for President Roosevelt. It will be remembered that THE TIMES elicited an expression of opinion from editors the country over upon the sentiment in their respective communities regarding a third term. It was not the editors' personal views that were sought so much, nor the politicians' views, nor the old reliable party standbys', but the ideas of the great mass of people—in a word, the ideas of "The Man in the Street." Almost without exception the verdict was for more Roosevelt and plenty of him, and if not Roosevelt, by his own declination, then somebody as like him, or more so, as possible. Yes, to all intents and purposes "The Man in the Street" is a Jingo and likes to sing with his brother Jingoes of Great Britain:

> We don't want to fight,
> But, by Jingo, if we do,
> We've got the men,
> We've got the ships,
> We've got the money too.

Let us leave this chap away above the street, say on top of the Washington Monument, waving the flag and shouting Roosevelt! and see if his influence does not also obtain in some of the more peaceful planes of life.

He Admires a Doer.

We have admitted that "The Man in the Street" is neither a tramp nor a dandy, but surely there is a wide interval between in which a very decent social position may be secured. He may not wear the best cut frock coat or the best oiled dicer on Fifth Avenue, but he knows a real swell when he sees one, and admires him all the more if he can do anything. He hates a snob as the devil hates holy water. He has the greatest admiration for the pluck and patriotism of a man like Mr. Oliver Iselin, who gladly gave up the best Summer of his life in the defense of the America's Cup, while he would have nothing but sneers for a fine fleur who spends his life leading cotillions. He thinks one Vanderbilt a plucky fellow for taking the lead he has in automobile racing, and has nothing but praise for the enterprise of another who takes a string of harness horses to England to compete with the best horsemen in the world. To his mind young Jay Gould, not yet matriculated at college, is the embodiment of American nerve and grit in facing the matured brawn and skill of the world at court tennis. The men who shoot, hunt, play polo, golf, and lawn tennis are heroes compared with those who find nothing more inspiring to do than loaf about Florida hotels and Virginia Hot Springs. To tell the truth, what he reads in the papers about some doings of the Smart Set at Newport and other resorts rather nauseates "The Man in the Street," and sometimes causes him to relapse from that state of sobriety which it is his general purpose to retain.

As for the general morals of society, "The Man in the Street" does not care a rap. He does not believe in the principle that all women are virtuous until they are found out, because so many are suspected of wrong-doing who are as innocent as lambs. He is very severe on cases like a recent one involving divorce, marriage, and sudden death, together with a resurrection of a lot of unknown relatives who have lived to fight for spoils which the widow thought would be exclusively her own. According to him it was the worst sort of judgment to buy a house that had been prepared for a bride who met a tragic death, and was not long after the death scene of the bereaved husband.

A Satisfactory Juryman.

"The Man in the Street" is much diverted by the rush of American women to England in search of fresh worlds to conquer, but he would rather know what is to win the Derby than who the next American duchess will be. He also delights in the influx of Western gold into New York, and is not above hanging over the fence watching the huge excavations being made for the latest billionaire's palace. He draws the line, however, upon degenerate importations. The Thaw trial was of great interest to him. Indeed, had Mr. Jerome succeeded in getting a few more "Men in the Street" on that jury a much more satisfactory verdict might have been reached. Here was an opportunity for our newly-found friend to vent all his wrath—that New York should have been forced to bear the shame and expense of a disgusting trial, forced upon her by the disgraceful escapades of two vicious young people, neither of whom had a tithe of interest in our city or a particle of standing in the community, but were known only through their degradation and tolerated in certain quarters through their money.

Of course, the affairs of the police department appeal with directness to "The Man in the Street," who has been acquainted with bluecoats all his life, but has never seen them so cast down and afraid, now that the police bill has become law. Where now is the jolly laugh of "Billy" McLaughlin, the merry twinkle in the eye of George McClusky, or the grand stand attitude of Adam Cross? Gone to play with the goats in Bronxville, or to gather dead sea-fruit at Far Rockaway. "The Man in the Street" can well chuckle at the change. He has seen the day when his mild protests were of no avail against the overbearing autocracy of this gentry, and now that they are humbled and subdued he can thank himself for much of that silent influence that has accomplished the reform. As for the passing of the Detective Bureau, "The Man in the Street" declares it never will be missed since the old adage of setting a thief to catch a thief has been worked so much overtime as to have lost all its force.

Conservative on Sport.

In outdoor sports like racing, baseball, and yachting "The Man in the Street" is conservatively enthusiastic. He believes in betting as the only logical way of backing one's opinion, but has no use whatever for poolrooms. He likes to see the colors of the Belmonts, Keenes, Whitneys, and Hitchcocks run to the fore because they always run true, and without them racing would degenerate into mere horseplay. He thinks Belmont Park the greatest race track in the world, and as probably as not is a quiet if one of the most observant members of the Turf and Field Club. "The Man in the Street" is a wee bit tired of Sir Thomas Lipton and his perennial Ceylon smile, but gives him credit for stimulating boat building and yachting interests in this country if he did gain his own ulterior ends in his attempts to lift the Cup. On baseball he has fixed a somewhat suspicious gaze, fearful that the tendency to rowdy play and riotous bleachers may yet ruin a sport that is National only when played on the square as well as on the diamond.

Such in brief seem some of the more notable traits and characteristics of "The Man in the Street" as one jots them down in considering his character and trying to fathom his mysteries. It is more than likely that he will not recognize himself in such a picture. A famous man is sometimes the last one to discover it. If we have been halfway right in our delincations it will be seen that it is not easy for any one to recognize the new hero of the phrasemakers. Since his chief charm and power lies in his utter unconsciousness it will be safe to infer that any one who poses as "The Man in the Street" is a fraud and an impostor. I may be the man, thou mayst be the man, be may be the man, but, like the system of spies in Russia, you never can tell who or what the other fellow may be. A great many men wouldn't care to be taken for "The Man in the Street." They would rather be the man in the clubs, the banks, the merts, and the boudoirs. They don't want to be bothered with the responsibilities of the street. They see enough and hear enough indoors away from the noise and shouts of traffic. The streets are dirty, too, and he is a craven who permits our noses and lungs to be filled with the remnants of last Autumn's carousals. When the phrasemakers get around to this type of drone, it is impossible to tell what verbal punishment they'll find to fit the crime.

In the meantime we offer this slight testimonial to "The Man in the Street," conscious that while it falls quite short of doing him full justice, it at least shows a proper disposition to recognize his presence among us and to express a hope that he has come to stay.

W. B. B.

Norman Duncan Discusses the Penalties of Authorship

Newfoundland Romancer Propounds Some Original Views on the Mission of the Novelist and the True End and Aim of Art.

NORMAN DUNCAN, who has made the colony of Newfoundland in the British Empire so peculiarly his own province in the realm of literature, believes in seclusion for the toil of his muse. He has therefore fixed his habitation in the pretty little Pennsylvania village of North East, on the shore of Lake Erie; but still he finds the lure of the metropolis like "the call of the wild" to an exiled denizen, and from time to time revisits this city to mingle temporarily with its "madding crowd" and remind himself of the days when, as reporter and lover of the picturesque in life, he haunted the Bowery and the river fronts, and, above all, the Syrian quarter. One such revisitation Mr. Duncan is now making for change and refreshment after composing his latest, longest, and most important romance of the far northern isle and its pitiless seas—"The Cruise of the Shining Light."

"Stuart," said Mr. Duncan, looking earnestly at me, an unusual cloud upon his face, as I disturbed his solitary meditation solaced by a cigarette, "if you are harboring the feeblest ambition to become a novelist, for God's sake kick it out, bag and baggage."

"What's the matter?" I asked in amazement.

Romance Writing Not Life.

"The man," pursued the author, "who can make himself useful in any other way whatsoever, and deliberately abandons himself to novel writing is a fool. If I were Nicholas Top, I'd say—a damned fool."

"You don't mean that," I protested, laughing.

"I mean precisely that," asserted Mr. Duncan firmly.

"And why?"

"Because the joy of life is in living, and writing romances is not living. Life is communion with one's fellowbeings. Romance writing is excommunication from them—banishment from the real world, exile to a world peopled only by the phantasms of the brain. The more vivid they are, the more perfectly invested with flesh and blood they seem, the more completely they take the romancer out of life and away from the joy of living. It is a fact that when I began 'The Cruise of the Shining Light' at the Muskoka Lakes last August, my two brothers and their families, forewarned by experience, came to me and virtually said goodby—as if I had been on the point of departure to another sphere."

"Isn't this a trifle fanciful?" I suggested.

"Fanciful!" exclaimed Mr. Duncan. "I assure you that this sense of detachment from life becomes the dominant reality of the novelist's existence. He sees around him men and women loving and hating, contending and helping, laughing and weeping; and he knows that in all this play of passion, all this struggle of wills, he has no personal share. He can only observe, observe, with every faculty tense; and from observation he passes straight into the world of imagination. And how tyrannous that world may be, only the novelist knows. He exists, as it were, in a trance, and yet that trance is agony. And he must invite the agony, for he knows that out of his keenest suffering comes what is finest and most beautiful in his work. As this detachment continues, he loses all capacity for personal emotion; he can neither love nor hate, neither laugh nor weep, out of his own heart and for himself—he lives in the emotions of his creatures. No wonder the artist becomes, as a man, insincere."

"Insincere? How, then, can he be a genuine artist? Is not sincerity the corner-stone of true art?"

"Sincerity in art—yes."

"But is sincerity in art divisible from personal sincerity?"

"Most certainly. Take an extreme illustration. Suppose an artist has need to know as exactly and minutely as a man can, the emotion of love in a woman. Thus to know it he must himself be the object of it. He pretends to love a woman and wins her affection—and exhaustively studies all its manifestations. Would not that be a case of the most devoted artistic sincerity and the most reprehensible personal insincerity?"

"Well, certainly," said I, "you have described most unalluringly the penalties of authorship. But has it no rewards?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Duncan, the cloud passing from his face—"a reward, and a great one: the satisfaction of not succumbing to the penalties of authorship, of faithfully living out the destiny fate has allotted, of striving with one's might to fulfill the high mission of the delineator of life, of accomplishing in successive books so much of that mission as one's supreme endeavor may."

"Then the novelist has a mission—a high mission?"

Mission of the Novelist.

"The highest which to-day is given to man. I mean, of course, the true novelist: the writer who knows that his mission is the highest, who accepts it with reverence and self-consecration, and who, against every temptation to apostasy, remains true to his vows. I do not mean the adventurer in the field of fiction, the writer who has no conception of a higher purpose than to entertain and please for popularity and pay. And the number of these, unhappily, is legion; but as surely as they have not looked beyond their personal needs, so surely are they doomed to swift oblivion. The novelist, however, who conceives his art and his function aright, and is endowed with the requisite gifts, must have an enduring claim to the gratitude and remembrance of mankind. And this is true of him now and for the future as never before. In the modern world has suddenly occurred a vacancy in the office of teacher. The centuries-old reign of the preacher as teacher has come to an end. Creeds are crumbling; men have become intellectually and spiritually free; the voice of the pulpit homilist is no longer to them the voice of God-given authority—the light he proffers no longer a divine illumination. The press cannot fill this vacancy; it is too purely mundane, is concerned too absolutely with the superficial things of the moment, is too much perturbed by the passions of the hour. Look where we will, we shall find no individual mind which holds the ear of the multitude as does the novelist, none which has the same wide and rich opportunity to interpret life and thereby to teach, to inspire, and to uplift. The novelist of to-day, therefore, may be, and ought to be, and will be—if he is true to himself—Seer, Philosopher, Priest, and Prophet to the world."

NORMAN DUNCAN

"Thus to magnify his vocation, a novelist must take himself very seriously," I remarked.

"If he does not, he has no rightful title to the office of novelist," declared Mr. Duncan, emphatically. "I do not hesitate to say that I take myself seriously, that I take my work seriously, that I believe I have a call to do this particular work, and that if I did not do it, it would not be done. If I could not say this with entire conscientiousness, I should feel that no line of mine had the slightest justification for existence."

Art a Means to the End.

"You have left small room for the dictum, 'Art for art's sake,'" I suggested.

"'Art for art's sake!'" repeated Mr. Duncan, contemptuously. "That is a most pernicious doctrine. Art is a means to an end beyond itself, and that end, in its ultimate import, is righteousness. Any other conception of art is almost base."

"You make it clear that your literary creed, on all vital points, is now formulated and fixed," I observed. "The literary psychologist will be interested to know the 'origine' of your activity as interpreter of life. Were you, like so many who have achieved distinction in literature, practically an infant when you began handling the pen?"

"No," answered Mr. Duncan, with a laugh. "Thank Heaven, I wasn't precocious. I didn't 'lisp in numbers'; yet it could have been with no mature articulation that I first spoke out—and in 'numbers' at that! I think I was 11 when my devoted elder brother Robert—always versatile, and at 14 an amateur compositor and publisher of no mean ability—set up, printed, and bound my first book, an exceedingly thin volume of—of—well, verse. I regret to say that it bore the excruciatingly unidyllic title of 'Pickled Poems'"—and Mr. Duncan smiled broadly at the recollection. "Only the other day, to my surprise, I disinterred from among some old papers a cover of that precious volume."

"A cover? And the contents?" I inquired anxiously.

"Had kindly vanished," chuckled Mr. Duncan. "The pickle, you see, didn't last. What the rhymes were, or what they were about, has quite escaped my memory—except that they were mainly flights of the humorous muse."

"And your next attempts?"

"Oh, I did essays, of course, when I was a student at the University of Toronto, and wrote more or less sophomoric things for the university paper, of which I became one of the editors."

"And then?"

Once a Reporter.

"I dropped forthwith into the humble ranks of reporters, beginning on The Auburn Bulletin, and doing—I don't mean committing—murders, suicides, embezzlements, elopements, and all the rest of the lurid, melodramatic, picturesque, and pathetic episodes which diatend the reporter's repertoire. But like all newspaper youths, I hungered for the great city where all these colorful incidents abounded in a profusion unknown to the provincial decorum of charming Auburn; and so, after a year there, I came in 1897 to New York and went on the city staff of The Evening Post. That The Post provided less sensationalism than I was prepared to embrace—if necessary—was doubtless a blessing. To its dignified standards and severe discipline I feel myself incalculably indebted."

"You have, I dare say, a definite opinion of the value of reporting as a preparation for writing fiction," I said.

"Reporting furnishes an experience so rich, so varied, so encyclopedic, so fruitful, that I am tempted to call it indispensable to him who would be a novelist. In no other calling whatever can one learn in so brief a time, so intimately and so deeply, so much about life, about human nature, about all the complex activities of modern society. Let every earnest aspirant to the Hierarchy of the Interpreters of Life throw himself at once into the arduous and often repulsive 'grind' of the reporter. But let him make the leap to literature before he becomes jaded."

"When did you make the leap?"

"In 1899, after three years of reporting. I had discovered the Syrian quarter, lived there every spare moment, and began writing short stories about it for The Atlantic Monthly and other magazines. In 1900 these were gathered into the volume entitled 'The Soul of the Street.'"

"What took you to Newfoundland?"

"From my boyhood, Newfoundland had always possessed for me a curious and intense fascination. Its northern remoteness, its wild and icy seas, the life and manners of its primitive people stirred my imagination often and often before I ever beheld it. Then, when I had become saturated to satiation with the Oriental atmosphere and characteristics of the Syrian quarter, I craved the completest possible change—and Newfoundland beckoned me with a double insistency. My first journey thither was made in the Summer of 1900, and I have returned there almost every Summer since—besides making a couple of visits to Labrador. In 1901, after writing one or two Newfoundland stories, I bade a farewell to journalism.

A Despotic Character.

"Had you any peculiar experience, from the literary point of view, in writing any of your works?"

"A most unusual one in writing 'The Cruise of the Shining Light.' As a rule, whether it be a short story or a novel, the entire scheme of it is already so matured in my mind when I begin to write, that, from that point on, the task is little more than composition; and I even have each chapter set up by the printer as soon as finished. I sat down to the book which became 'The Cruise of the Shining Light' with a similar complete plan in mind. Immediately a character I had not before thought of, old Nicholas Top, presented himself to my imagination in as full embodiment as if he were a living person who had confronted me. Without a moment's hesitation I began my first chapter with Nick Top, accepting him, however, only as an auxiliary, and having not the slightest intention of modifying, in any essential respect, my original scheme. But he took such absolute possession of me that, try as I would, I could not escape from him or reduce him to the ranks. Day after day I struggled against his despotism—but in vain. At last I surrendered to Nicholas Top, and wrote a book totally different from the one I had planned."

NIGEL STUART.

Proof Needed.

IN the sitting room of an east side settlement one of the young women club leaders was striving to implant the tune and sentiments of "America" in the minds and hearts of a group of recently arrived Russian girls. A slender little miss with very big black eyes peered through the door for a moment, and then, recognizing in the club leader an old friend whom she had not seen for several years, precipitated herself upon that young woman, and in the twinkling of an eye had told her that "my pa he gone and got me a pieno, and I learn so much my teacher have given me a gold medal." As teaching the strange tune in a strange tongue had not been easy, the small girl was pressed into service as accompanist. She battled valiantly with the chords through one verse, and then, realizing that time and tune were lost, she collapsed on the young woman's shoulder and sobbed dismally:

"Oh, I wish I had my gold medal here!"

TWO VERSIONS OF THE STORY OF POCAHONTAS

Latest Researches Vindicate the Probability of the Romantic Exploits of Capt. John Smith—The Pocahontas Story One of Many Incidents in an Unparalleled Career.

THE generation which read with breathless eagerness, out of histories garnished with more or less artistic wood-cut illustrations, the story of John Smith and Pocahontas has given way to the generation which, under the influence of a historical skepticism deemed to indicate superior wisdom, banished the incident from its books or relegated it to a footnote as one of the incredible romances invented by its lying hero. It now nevertheless appears that the earlier acceptance of the incident as authentic was amply justified; that the later skepticism was hasty, uncritical, and presumptuous; that John Smith, the wisest and bravest member of the Virginia Company of Adventurers and repeatedly the savior of Jamestown, was indeed the central figure of the little drama in which the beautiful daughter of the Indian "King" Powhatan threw her arms about his neck and saved him from death.

And not only so, but the latest and best critical opinion accepts as equally veritable the stories of remarkable adventures of Capt. Smith in France, the Netherlands, in the Mediterranean, in Styria and Transylvania, in Constantinople, the Scythia desert, in Poland, and Morocco—adventures as romantic as anything in fiction, if, indeed, they are paralleled anywhere outside of the narratives of the wandering Englishmen, to whom in the age of Elizabeth the whole world suddenly opened as a field of glory and of romance. One who knows the undoubted history contained in the pages of Haykluyt, and understands the conditions of life and the romantic spirit which made possible the exploits of Thomas Sanders, John Fox, Capt. Robert Knox, and Richard Hasleton, not to speak of Sir Francis Drake, Capt. John Hawkins, and Sir Walter Raleigh, can well understand how the sturdy Lincolnshire soldier, sworn to adventure, fared him into strange lands and met battle and shipwreck, captivity, escape, the favoritism of a Turkish Queen as well as of an Indian Princess, and fame as the slayer of three Turkish champions, whose severed heads he charged upon his shield, by grace of the Prince of Transylvania and of the British Herald's College.

For his sojourn in Virginia, where it was unquestionably he whose rssourcefulness and courage saved the day, makes but one chapter of one of the most adventurous lives ever lived.

His Marvelous Autobiography.

Who, then, was John Smith, the man who made possible the permanence of the settlement the three hundredth anniversary of which is now being celebrated at Jamestown, and what did he do besides allowing Pocahontas to savs him from the Indian axe?

When a gentleman in the course of autobiographical remarks mentions, among other interesting things which he happens to remember, that he was robbed; shipwrecked at sea, or rather thrown overboard by devout Pilgrims for a Jonah to appease the storm; swam to shore; made captive by the Turks and escaped by killing his master with a flail; encountered pirates and escaped with a casket of jewels; cut off the heads of three infidel champions; was romantically beloved by a fair Constantinopolitan, Tragabigzanda; befriended by a Russian fair one, Calamata, and later was snatched from the jaws of death by the lovely Pocahontas, daughter of the King of Virginia, attention is attracted to the fact that he has had a lively career. As a matter of fact, that of John Smith was distinctly lively. He had exhausted the romantic possibilities of the Old World before he sailed for America at the age of 28.

None of his adventures is without parallel in the experience of other men. It is the accumulation of so many adventures in one life which suggest the doubt whether any of them occurred. Let it be said at once that of the most remarkable there is ample proof, while the ability, courage, adventurous spirit, and resourcefulness of the man are established beyond all cavil. It is true that Smith is his own biographer, but those who accuse him of falsifying as to his own adventures hasten to confess in the same breath that he is phenomenal in his accuracy as a historian. His map of Virginia was long the authoritative, and was referred to in court as late as 1751. The fact that so many adventures are claimed for one man loses much of its force as an objection when the conditions of the age are remembered, togethsr with the circumstance that this man was deliberately seeking adventure.

Jonah Without a Whale.

Smith was born in Willoughby, Lincolnshire, and christened in the church there, as the parish record still shows, Jan. 9, 1580. His parents soon died. He crossed to France and enlisted as a soldier. Going to Flanders he fought three years against the Spaniard. In 1600 he came back to Willoughby and spent his time dreaming of more wars. He decided to try for fortune against the Turk. Passing through France he was robbed and left for dead; a peasant wandering in the forest found and brought him to. He embarked from Marseilles with a company of pilgrims bound for the Levant. A storm arose, and he, being a Protestant, was adjudged the cause of Divine wrath and cast overboard. He was a good swimmer, and Providence brought him to a little goat-inhabited island. Next morning he was picked up by a Breton vessel, on which he cruised through the Mediterranean. The ship was possibly a pirate, for after a fight with a Venetian vessel they relieved her of silks, velvets, gold and silver coin. Smith got for his share £225 in coin and a box of jewels. He was put ashore in Piedmont and travsled through Italy, sight-seeing, visiting Florence, Bologna, Naples, and Rome. Here he saw Pope Clement VIII. and several Cardinals creeping on their knees up the Sacred Stairway.

Exhausting the interests of Rome, he made his way to Venice, and tben on to Gratz, in Styria, where he entered the service of Rudolph II., and was given a company of 250 men, with the rank of Captain. Occasions are mentioned on which he devised signals and fire missiles. The following year his troop entered the service of Sigismund Bathori, Prince of Transylvania. While besieging Regal, a Captain belonging to the Turkish garrison sent a challenge defying any Captain of the enemy to fight him for his head. The challenge was accepted by the Christians, and by lot Capt. Smith was chosen for the duel. A truce was proclaimed, the Turks with their ladies assembled on the walls, the Christians on the plains. At the appointed hour the champions exchanged salutes, then set the spurs to their horses, and rushed on each other with leveled lances. Smith killed his opponent at the onset, and, dismounting, unfastened his helmet, cut off his head, and carried it to his General, Moses Tzekely.

The chagrined Turks were not content, and the most redoubtable of their Captains sent the Englishman a personal challenge. The following day, therefore, the scene was repeated, though this time neither succeeded in killing his enemy till recourse was had to pistols, when the Turk fell and was beheaded. Capt. Smith, to sustain his honor, now challenged for a third test, the defiance being accepted. This time the weapons, by the choice of the challenged, were battle axes. Smith's axe was stricken from his hand, but the Englishman fell back on his sword, and, giving his enemy a fearful thrust, stretched him on the arena, and instantly had his head.

There is nothing intrinsically improbable about this incident, unless it be its late date as a tournament. In point of fact, the customs of the Middle Ages survived long past their time in the East. It has been alleged against the story that nobody tells it except its own hero. Thomas Fuller, in his book "The Worthies of England," remarks: "It soundeth much to the diminution of his deeds that he alone is the herald to publish and proclaim them."

Let us examine this objection so far as it relates to the three Turks incident, confessedly the most suspicious of Smith's alleged exploits.

The Truth About the Three Turks.

A full account of the exploit is given, it is true, in Smith's own "True Travels," published in 1629. But in the official register of the Herald's College is a Latin entry recording that a coat of arms had been granted by Sigismund Bathori, Prince of Transylvania, "to John Smith, Captain of 250 soldiers * * * in memory of three Turks' heads which with his sword before the town of Regal he did cut off." The document of record which contains this grant is a letter of safe conduct dated Dec. 9, 1603, signed by Sigismund at Leipsic. The entry is duly approved and the genuineness of Sigismund's signature and shield certified by the Garter King at Arms, Sir William Segar.

Furthermore, the second volume of "Purchas, His Pilgrimes," Page 1,363, gives the incident of the three Turks' heads. Purchas found the story, as he says, in "a booke intituled 'The Warres of Transylvania, Wallachi, and Moldavia,'" written in Italian by Francesco Farnese, secretary to Prince Sigismund. The manuscript of this book, never published, is now lost, but there can be no doubt that Purchas saw and translated part of it in 1623. To the contemptuous charge that Smith was a lying braggart, the fact that his own book was not published until 1629 "is a staggering blow between ths eyes." So declares John Fiske, who has summarized in his "Old Virginia" the facts set forth above. Fiske accepts as true the narratives of Capt. Smith's adventures, remarking that, so far from the Captain's narrative being boastful, as is freely charged, in his judgment it is so free from egotistic self-consciousness that it reminds a critic strongly of Gen. Grant's Memoirs.

The portrait of Smith is that of an attractive man. The fact served him well in Constantinople, whither he was sent in captivity after the battle of Rothenthurm, in 1602. The Lady Charatza Tragabigzanda, in whose family he was held, was able to converse with him in Italian, and conceived a friendship for the unhappy captive. The point of land off Gloucester, Mass., now known as Cape Ann, was given by Capt. Smith, when he explored the New England coast, the name of Cape Tragabigzanda. The three small islands near by he named the Turks' Heads.

His Escape from Slavery.

For some reason Smith was now sent to a brother of his lady, Timour, Pasha of Nalbrits, a district to the east of the Sea of Azov. The Pasha treated his servants savagely. Smith had a skin for a garment and an iron collar about his neck, and was cruelly beaten. One day as he was thrashing wheat in a lonely barn the Pasha came in and reviled him, whereupon Smith leaped upon him with his flail and slew him. He hid the body in the straw, dressed himself in the dead man's clothes, tied a sack of grain to the saddlebow of his horse, mounted, and rode away. Riding hard for sixteen days he arrived at a Russian post on the River Don, where he was well received and the iron collar stricken from his neck. Then he made his way through Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia to Leipsic, where Sigismund gave him safe conduct home and a coat of arms.

We now come to the expedition to Virginia. On his return from the East Smith tried the Barbary coast, but there was little to be found in the way of adventure. The Virginia expedition was the most dangerous enterprise in sight, and he came back to England and joined it.

It is not the purpose of this article to relate his services to the colonization of Virginia. A far longer history would be required to do that subject justice. He was a member of the Council from the beginning, and soon proved himself the one capable man in it. On him revolved negotiations with the Indians and the exploration of the new country. He sailed up and down the bays and rivers, made friends with the natives in the interior, and returned laden with maize and meat, with which to save the Colonists from starvation. The rest were dreaming of gold and pearls; Smith was bent on getting food. In an open boat, with no instrument but a compass, he mapped Chesapeake Bay so accurately that his map was not superseded for a century and a half. For months, the other Councilors having died or gone home, he was sole ruler of Jamestown. Bringing the Colonists through a terrible Winter, he was injured the following year by an explosion of gunpowder in his boat, and was obliged to go home for surgical treatment to preserve his life. He left 500 souls. The next ship that reached Virginia found 150 starved wretches, some of whom had eaten the flesh of the dead and all of whom were on the verge of madness.

The Pocahontas Story.

But to take up the Pocahontas story: On Dec. 10, 1607, Smith started on an exploring expedition up the Chickahominy River. Proceeding as far as the depth of water would permit in a shallop, he left it in charge of seven men,

BUST OF CAPT. JOHN SMITH — BY GEN BADEN POWELL. . . .

COURTESY OF THE CENTURY CO.

and went on in a canoe with two white men and two Indians. In the neighborhood of what is now known as White Oak Swamp they were attacked by redskins, the two Englishmen were killed, and Smith was taken captive, after having pistoled two of the enemy. He was carried about the country and exhibited, though treated with much kindness. On Jan. 5, 1608, he was brought into the presence of Big Chief Powhatan, who received him in a long wigwam seated before the fire, clothed in a robe of coons' skins. His squaws and warriors wers around him.

As to the events of the next two or three days, there is this difficulty: There are two accounts of them, both written by Smith, but apparently not agreeing. In a letter written by him to a friend in Juns of that year, as published, apparently without his knowledge, in August, under the title "A True Relation," &c., Smith simply says that Powhatan received him kindly and sent him back to Jamestown. No mention is made of Pocahontas or of threatened death. But in the "General History of Virginia," a long, circumstantial narrative written partly by Smith and partly by others, and published in 1624, we get a different version of the incident. We are here told that after a pow-wow in Powhatan's wigwam, two big stones were brought and placed before the chief; that Smith was dragged up and his head laid upon them; but that, even as the warriors were standing ready to lift their clubs, the chief's young daughter Pocahontas rushed up, threw her arms upon him, and laid her head upon his, and that thereupon her father spared her life.

Now, when the absence from the earlier account of the Pocahontas story was noticed, it was easy to conclude that Smith's imagination had been at work before he composed the later "history" and that it was simply a romantic lie.

This easy assumption has had the countenance of many writers of high repute, yet a very brief scrutiny of the whole case clearly proves its unscholarly character; "its utter flimsiness can be exhibited," says John Fiske, than whom there has been no more critical student of American history, "in very few words."

In the first place, the incident, if it had happened, would have been a most ordinary one. It would have been precisely in accord with Indian usage. Time and again captives held by Indians have been freed by the whim of some member of the tribe, who proposed to take him as a son or a lover or to swear him into the dusky fellowship. The historic pages of Parkman tell of the practice again and again. Pocahontas, if she had laid her head beside Capt. Smith's, would have run no risk; she would only have been carrying out, perhaps out of admiration, perhaps out of pity, perhaps laughingly, a well-understood rite. The captive would rise to be received into membership in the tribe, the blood-debt would be looked upon as canceled, and he would be free.

There is evidence to show that Smith was henceforth regarded as a member of the tribe. On one occasion the old chief, addressing him, said, "We are all friends, nay, Powhatans."

The fact that Smith did not mention the Pocahontas incident in his first account does not prove that it did not occur. It is not at all certain that he did not mention it. The first account (the "True Relation") was written, as was stated above, as a letter to a friend. The editor who published it expressly states that he had omitted a part of the manuscript. "Somewhat more was by him written, which being (as I thought) fit to be private, I would not adventure to make it public." Here the case of the detractors of Smith falls to the ground. They say that because the Pocahontas story is not given in the pripted text of the "True Relation" it is a fabrication. But we have the editor's own word for it that he had not printed all of Smith's story.

Dangers Discouraged Colonists.

It might very well have been the Pocahontas story that he cut out. Why should he do this? Why are the narratives of colonists always made to read, when published at home by authority, rosy accounts of prosperity, free from danger and unhappiness? The instructions given the Virginia Company, on sailing, expressly enjoin them to "suffer no man * * * to write in any letter of anything that may discourage others." This injunction may have restrained Smith from putting even into a private letter the story of his narrow escape from a terrible death, but at all events it would certainly operate to suggest to a discreet editor the advisability of cutting it out from the published vsrsion.

The case argued against the Pocahontas incident from its omission from the "True Relation" hasn't a leg to stand upon.

It is argued, however, that the "True Relation" not only omits the incident, but asserts that Smith was kindly treated by his captors. It is declared that Indians who were about to beat a captive's brains out would not treat him kindly. That is, nevertheless, precisely what Indians would do. Apaches and Comanches commonly offer their choicest morsels of food with bows and smiles and their prettiest maidens to the doomed captive who is to die in the morning. The irony of such a situation is delicious to the Indian heart. In the later longer account Smith repeats that he was kindly treated on the way to his expected death. There is no discrepancy or contradiction; in the first short account, either Smith or his editor, from motives of discretion, simply omitted what is supplied in the full history.

Nor did the Pocahontas story wait, as has been objected, till 1624 to be told. Pocahontas came to England in 1616 as the wife of John Rolfe. Capt. Smith, on her arrival, wrote a letter to King James's Queen, Anne of Denmark, bespeaking the royal favor for the gentle visitor from Virginia; he declares "she hazarded the beating out of her own brains to save mine." Now, what becomes of the contemptuous sneer that Smith was a lying romancer? Pocahontas herself would have exposed him; a hundred Virginians then in London would have done so. On the publication of his "General History" in 1624, George Percy, his enemy, a leader of the Virginia adventure, wrote a pamphlet criticising it. He made no objection to the Pocahontas story; if he could have denounced it as a fabrication he would have crushed his rival. Why did he not do so?

Because the Pocahontas story was true.

Capt. John Smith's Own Account of His Rescue by Pocahontas

DID Pocahontas rescue Capt. John Smith from death? She did. All doubt on that point has vanished. No less important a document than the diary of the Captain himself has been discovered. For three centuries it has been handed down from father to son among the descendants of Powhatan, the great Virginia chieftain, until at last it came into the possession of Pooh-for-Tradition, an Indian connected with the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show.

Other Indians connected with the same show made dim hints recently that Pooh might be prevailed upon to allow the publication of extracts from the momentous diary, if he were approached in the proper way. He was at once approached by a man with a keg. Pooh promptly gave up the diary, grasped the keg, and disappeared into the cellar of the Madison Square Garden, where he has been doing the ancestral Ghost Dance ever since. And here is Capt. John Smith's diary:

Daye ye Fyrstte.

"Verily a most painfulle thynge has come to pass consistynge of ye brainge of my two companions in a thorough manner and ye leadynge of yours truly into captivity by a band of gruntynge Indians, uninvitynge as to personal appearance, and hideousle painted withal. Confound ye luck, methinks. Eftsoons I shall swear most lamentably. Ye savages are leadynge me, so I understand, to ye camp of Powhatan, ye great chief of this goldyngged region. He will probably kill me, marry come uppe, ye whyche will fatally disarrange certain lyttle plans I have for achievynge immortalitie. Rats, forsooth!"

Daye ye Seconde.

"This mornynge I and yo disagreeable bunche escortynge me arrived at ye camp of Powhatan. While stille in ye forest primeval I made shyfte to escape, but a gygantic aborigine, may ye pox tryppe him up eftsoons, seized me skillfullie by ye foot and thus did holde me, yellynge in ye most earspiyttinge manner, until ye bunch awoke and sat on my head. 'Twas passing undignified, forsooth, and sufficient to discourage further endeavors to scuttle back to Jamestown.

"On ye outskirtes of ye camp, we were met by a lovelie younge maiden. My guards tell me (I understande ye Okajibjab tongue) that she is Pocahontas, ye favorite daughter of ye olde goat, Powhatan. Pocahontas is indeed a beautyfull little maid, and her beauty is enhanced rather thanne dymynyshed by her mode of dresse, consistynge of a tastefulle arrangement of nothynge in particular, of ye whyche she seemeth passing unashamed, so why should I kycke? From ye fyrstte she seemed attracted by yours truly. Takynge a large stick, she dydde make shyfte to poke me most outrageously in ye ribbes, laughing like unto a bell when I dydde gadzook most emphatycallie. 'Prythee, quit, thou mosquito!' said I, in Okajibjab. 'Nary,' ye playfulle little Princess did reply. Finally shs annoyed me to such an extremitie that I dydde abandon courtlie Okajibjab entreaties for a vigorous outburste in ye Mary Johnston manner, singularly unadapted to mixed corpanie. Pocahontas fled.

"Eftsoons, or thereabouts, I was dragged before ye great chief Powhatan. He is a talle, majesticalle olde mutte, and methinks his simple garb, consystynge of one coat of yellowe paint and a fresco on ye lefte foot, doth become him passing well. Ye firstte words he dydde address to me were 'Whatte is your name?' and whenne I dydde answer Smith he expressed great wonder at ytte, saying again and again, 'Marry, and 'tis a rare name. Be there any more at home like you?' 'A few,' I answered, suppressing a grynne, for ye thought came to me thatte, in England 'ye Smiths be verily like ye grains of sand.' Powhatan also wondered at ye strange sound of my name John, whereat I also dydde make shyfte to suppress a jubilant cachinnation. But soon graver matters came up. 'Smith,' said Powhatan, 'have you any engagements, forsooth, for to-morrow?' 'None,' said I. 'Well, make an appointment with Handle-with-Care, an it please your Smithness,' said Powhatan. 'Who may he be?' I asked. 'Ye executioner,' answered Powhatan, turnynge away.

"Verily, things do not look rosy for little Johnny."

MISS POCAHONTAS.

Not "from a photograph"; not even "from an old print"; just "drawn from description" and said to be a most excellent likeness.

Daye ye Thirde.

"Handle-with-Care is another mutte, with a dash of cynicism that maketh me to dislike him hugely. He did have ye boundless nerve to apologize to me for that ye irksome jobbe of beheading sixteen Chickaboobaw captives hath made him to postpone my own execution a fulle day. A pox upon him! Who could make shyfte to beat such nerve?

"Pocahontas, ye lovelie Princess, dropped in to see me in my celle today. Verily, I do believe that ye little maid must have most especialle prepared for ye visit, for she dydde wear easille a whole pot of purple paint and sundrie gaudie feathers, mightille pleasynge withal. She expressed great sorrowe at my forthcominge demise and presented me with many hoe-cakes, ye aboriginal delicacy, weepynge ye while at ye thought of my gettynge it in ye necke to-morrow at ye handes of Handle-with-Care, ye cynicalle mutte. Presentlie she lefte me, stylle weepynge, and I made shyfte to devour eighteen hoecakes in an endeavor to cheere uppe, ye whyche was a dismalle failure."

Daye ye Fourthe.

"Handle-with-Care, dressede in a coat of dull graye paint savorynge strangely of ye Impressionysticke School, woke me at dawn to bydde me be of goode cheere. Verily, I could have slapped ye cruel galoot. Pocahontas dydde happen around later. She looked passing craftie, putting her finger significantlie to one side of her small nose and vanishynge with a mysterious smile, which I dydde in vain try to decipher.

"About noon, feelynge amazinglie blue, I endeavored to correct ye feelynge by eatynge twenty-three hoecakes, with even more dismalle results than formerlie. Verily, ye hoe-cake, eaten by ye Englishman in imprudent abundance, becomes as ye four-alarm fire in ye vitals.

"At 2 P. M. Handle-with-Care, rushynge in unceremoniously, dydde seize me by ye wygge, and dragge me, amid shrieks of delight, to ye main square of ye camp. There Powhatan and many other painted muttes were gathered. Pocahontas sat among them, with her finger still placed craftille in juxtaposition to one side of her attractive nose.

"Handle-with-Care, with ye same phantom Impressionistycke waistcoat painted upon him, then came forward, bowed to Powhatan, and beganne ye description of a new, copyrighted tomahawke stroke, by ye whyche, he graciouslie added, he intended to kylie yours truly. And there was yours truly, lying helpless on ye grounde, vainly endeavorynge to bite Handle-with-Care.

"'Go ahead, ye description promiseth much,' remarked Powhatan. And thereupon Handle-with-Care raiseth his tomahawke, describynge a swishynge parabola ye whyche dydde make my blood to runne cold, whenne suddenlie little Pocahontas jumpeth into ye rynge, and, puttynge her necke close to mine, remarketh, 'One on you, Handle-with-Care,' in a tone of gentle raillery amazinglie pleasynge withal. 'Go away,' shrieketh ye cynicalle executioner, makynge ye tomahawke to swish most horribly.

"But Powhatan and all ye painted muttes at once rose up, yellynge many and vociferous thynges, from ye whyche I gathered that all was well with yours truly henceforth. Yea, verily, and so it was, forsooth. I was made an associate chieftain on ye spotte and a member of ye Board of Directors with Powhatan himself.

"And ye semblance of a startlynge waistcoat, like unto a dissipated rainbow, was forthwythe painted upon me by Powhatan's own tailor, while yo little Pocahontas dydde dance with delighte at ye gaudyness of my attyre.

Daye ye Fifthe.

"I am at a meetynge of ye Committee on Tribal Affairs. All is stylle welle, and I feel ytte in my bones that I shall yette make shyfte to become immortal."

Folly of Wifely Jealousy

"I CAN'T understand a man's wife being jealous," said the little widow of our set, who talks epigrams and knows mors about men than any editor would print.

"In the first place, the fact that a man asks a woman to be his wife, and have his name on her calling cards, and share his home, and be the mother of his progeny, is proof positive that of all the women in the world, so far as he is concerned, she is the one and only. He reveres and admires and loves her above and beyond all the others. He has put her alone away up on a pedestal, and if she be wise she will never let him catch her looking in any direction but toward the stars, except of course when he clambers up beside her for an hour or so. Ordinarily he will want to be down on terra firma himself and even make mud pies occasionally, but the clever wife will never glance after him, never seem to know aught of his mud pies or of anything else that he does while below her own supreme height of position. He enthroned her his queen when he put her on the high pedestal of wifehood, and it's strictly up to her to remain queen, too proud to stoop to or notice the fleshpots her husband may beguile himself with when his mood doesn't tend toward the celestial.

"His terrestrial pies may be confined to an occasional lunch or dinner with the 'jolly-good-fellow' woman who is always gay and smiling, but who may be the loneliest, saddest-hearted woman between the Battery and the Bronx; who may be so alone and so lonely that occasional invitations to lunch or dine are the only bits of sunshine in her gray, desolate life; or she may be a woman whom Fate has slapped so persistently and who has to struggle so hard for a living that a meal at some one else's expense is an item to be considered; who has no home, no husband, no children, no one who cares for her or for whom she may care; whose only glimpse of the Eden that every honest woman's heart hungers for is the charming picture of another woman's protected home life suggested by the dinner conversation of some husband who offers entertainment to a woman and then makes her a receptacle for the overflow of his domestic happiness and self-satisfaction. It is a fact that nine men out of ten will spend nine-tenths of the time they pass with other womsn in telling them of the virtues and accomplishments and general cleverness of their wives, what they do, where they go, whom they know, how much they spend for their gowns, how they manage their servants, and what estimable mothers they are. They discourse about their children likewise—how intelligent Mabel is and how smart Tom is, what exclusive schools they are enrolled at, how they hobnob with the children of the 'Four Hundred,' how much money they cost him, and so on, ad lib., to 'the other woman' who sits opposite and smiles and suffers in silence as she compares her own lonely, uncared-for, dssolate existence with the life of the woman who is a wife and mother.

"If every woman who jealously suspects her husband of finding pleasurs in lunching or dining with another woman could know how unfiringly throughout the meal he spouts his eulogy about 'My wife' and 'My boy Tom' and 'My littls girl,' she would smile serenely and feel never a pang from the demon with eyes of emerald hue. And if she realized how bored the other woman wss, and how unutterably stupid she considered the supposedly gay and frisky husband, she might indeed be furious—but not from jealousy.

"An instance of this occurred recently when a man of the 'bloated bondholder' type invited to a fashionable dining place a woman who, though brainy and brilliant and considered industrious, was desperately poor, and had been up against a stream of hard luck that seemed as interminable as Niagara. In consequence she was all to the bad in the way of gladraiment, but a well-ordered meal was a temptation not to be resisted.

"He ordered an elaborate dinner, with carefully explicit directions to the waiter as to just how he wanted a certain dish, and then he described glowingly how his wife prepared this particular viand and how much more palatable she made it than he had ever been able to get it in a restaurant. And he fairly puffed with pride as he told how, although they kept several servants, his wife would go herself into their kitchen to make his favorite dishes.

"'But she knows she won't lose anything by it,' he added complacently. 'I'm going to give her that to-morrow for her birthday,' and he exhibited a check for $300 to the woman opposite, who hadn't a five-dollar bill in the world.

"'Christmas,' he continued, 'I gave her the finest sables I could find in New York—ain't nothing too good for my wife, I tell you. And my little girl, Mabsl, is going to be just like her mother. Say, shs's the cutest kid you ever saw. She's just a year younger than her brother, but the way she makes him stand around is a caution. And Tom's as smart as chain lightning. Of course, I wouldn't encourage any son of mine in gambling or anything of that sort, but boys will be boys, and they've got to have their little fling. Well, by Jove, the other night, just as we were all sitting down to dinner, he came in with a hundred dollars he won on a hundred-to-one shot down at Bennings.'

"And so the host of the occasion went on and on from the oyster cocktail to the cheese and demi-tasse, as pleased as Punch with himself and his companion and all the world because he had had an uninterrupted monologue about his wife and his children, his home, his plans for their future, and his ideas on training boys. When the dinner was all over and he was assisting the woman with her thin little jacket which was obviously all inadequate as a protection against the bitter cold of that particularly wintry night, he remarked:

"'Oh, my, you ought to have put on a warmer coat. You ought to see the fur-lined coat my wife wears, and her furs besides.'

"No, it isn't the wife who has cause to be jealous and envious; it's the woman on the outside."

WHY SEARCH LONGER FOR THE POLE?

A PHOTOGRAPH OF LIEUTENANT PEARY TAKEN ON WEDNESDAY OF LAST WEEK

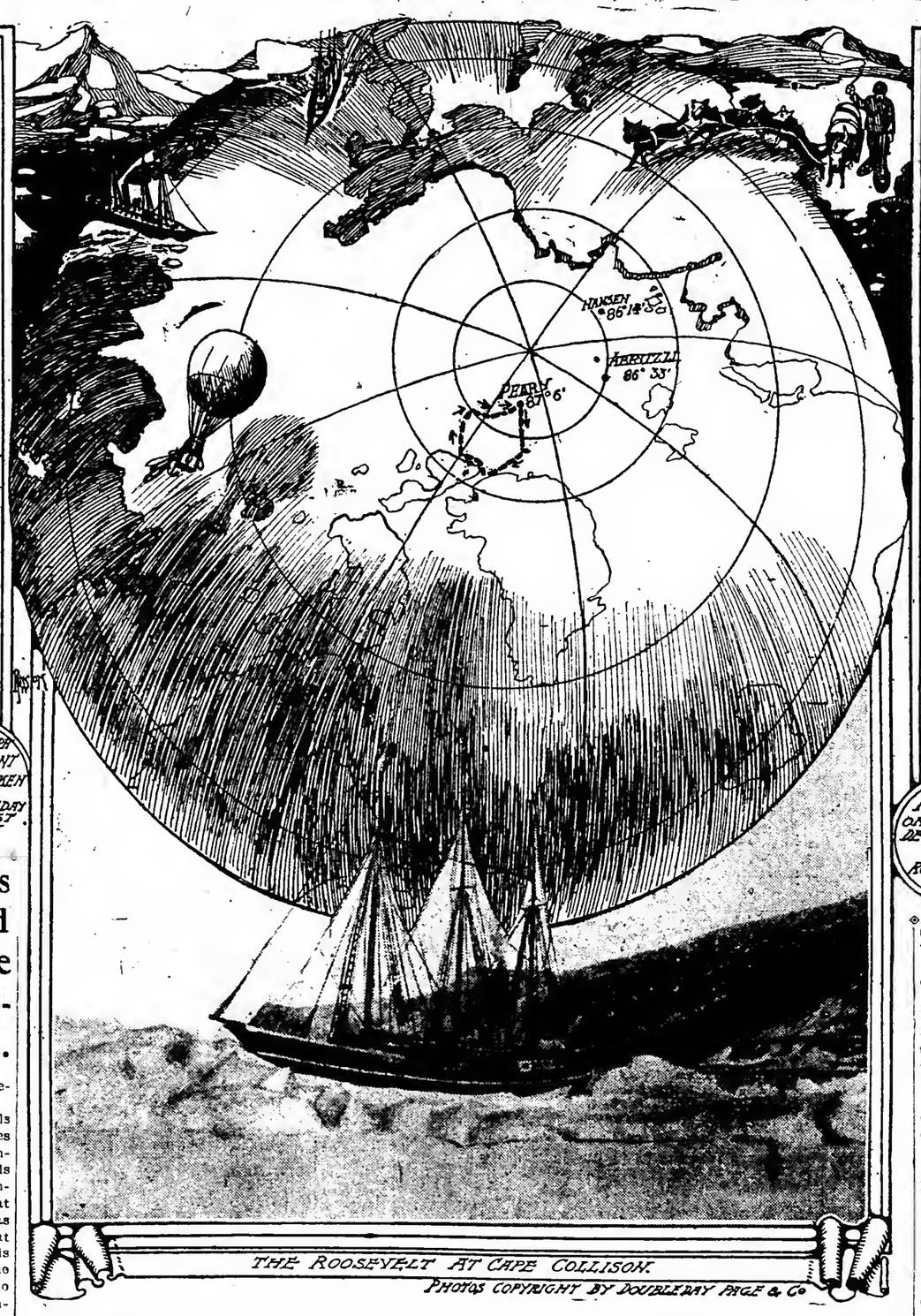

THE ROOSEVELT AT CAPE COLLISON.

PHOTOS COPYRIGHT BY DOUBLEDAY PAGE & Co

PEARY ON THE DECK OF THE ROOSEVELT

Largely a Matter of Sentiment, Says Commander Peary, but a Deed Worth Accomplishing for the Sake of National Prestige—Little Additional Knowledge Obtainable.

MR. JESUP'S announcement of my next expedition to the north pole leaves but little to be said. The Roosevelt this time is to have her entire boiler battery of the Scotch type. Other work upon her will be only the effecting of repairs and some slight changes in detail to add to her convenience.

"The plan of campaign, the route, the methods, will be practically the same as the last time. The expedition will start north the latter part of June if I succeed in raising the necessary funds for equipment and supplies."

Commander Peary made this, his first official statement, to me regarding his forthcoming expedition to the north pole, and he has supplemented it with the following interview, in which he touches upon some valuable and interesting points in connection with his last trip—the trip upon which he succeeded in planting the Stars and Stripes nearer the pole than has any other flag ever waved before.

Although almost constantly lecturing upon his exploratory experience to enthusiastic audiences all over the country, and having written a detailed account of his experiences in his new book, "Nearest the Pole," the Commander has by no means exhausted his stock of interesting information in his books or upon the lecture platform.

As the writer, the lecturer, the man who stands highest in the history of exploratory achievements, Commander Peary is a well-known figure in the public eye. As the informal, kindly gentleman with whom one may visit as with one's friends he is not so well known. It was in this latter light that the writer had the pleasure of seeing and hearing this remarkable man who has done more for America in polar exploratory achievement than has ever been done by any man for any other country.

Commander Peary is a man at once gentle and forceful. In his manner he is genial, responsive, and speaks and carries himself with a simple dignity which impresses one at once. Here, one feels, is a man who has seen and felt and lived among big things, a man who has wrestled with the elemental forces, whose perspective has been, as it were, limitless. He is reposeful, with the repose which comes to a man who has lived in the open—who has faced an infinity of land and sea and sky without so much as a leaf or a distant masthead to break the vast horizon. He speaks in a few words—but every word tells. He uses no extravagance, no superlative.

Northern Boundary of United States.

The first statement which Commander Peary made to me was so characteristic of, not only the man, but the American, that it most aptly prefaces this interview.

"The natural boundary of the United States on the north is the north pole—nothing else. In this last expedition I have brought the Stars and Stripes within two hundred miles of the pole, and I am fully persuaded that the conquest of those remaining two hundred miles will be the glory of the United States. The Roosevelt, in which my last voyage was made, is the first American ship built for arctic exploration. Constructed of American timber in an American shipyard, upon plans which were the result of American experience, fitted with American machinery, the Roosevelt went north by what is known as the American route, as a typical American entry in the great international race for the north pole. So far she holds the championship flag. She must not let go that flag, for its proper and permanent place is upon the same masthead from which flutter the Stars and Stripes."

To the question, What is the real motive, the biggest significance of reaching the pole? Commander Peary replied without hesitation:

"The attainment of the pole spells National prestige. For three centuries some of the best men in the best countries have devoted their lives to this quest and without success. The conquest of the north pole is the last great geographical prize which the world has to offer to adventurous man. For that reason I feel by every right that this great country of ours should be the winner. Once won there will be no future challenge. To the first conqueror belongs the spoils and the glory. Entirely regardless of any intrinsic value, the discovery of the pole will be as distinct a milestone in the history of the globe as was the discovery of America by Columbus."

Of Little Scientific Value.

But the scientific value of these explorations, I suggested, must be of inestimable importance. What has been gained, so far, in the cause of science?

"The efforts which have been carried on for the past three hundred years to find the pole," said Mr. Peary, "have resulted in securing a very large amount of scientific material and information and of greatly widening our geographical horizon. Still more important information is yet to be obtained from the remaining great unexplored area, and particularly in this case in connection with the polar sea, the hydrography of which is entirely unknown. And yet, without in any way desiring to detract from the value of such work and results, I feel that the great meaning of this conquest lies not in these. It is, rather, a matter of National sentiment; and the fact that the north pole is a trophy which the proudest nation in the world will be glad to win and wear looms very large to me."

And now for the question which the world is asking—which you have doubtless pondered—and perhaps found the answer to, I said:

"What lies beyond the point which you have reached?"

"And the answer to that question," replied Mr. Peary, "is not the one for which the world is looking. Nothing abnormal or surprising—no revelation of marvelous geological formations will be found. The conditions existing between the pole and the furthest point reached by me are not likely to be different from those found in the last stage of my journey. There will be no open Polar Sea, no Semmes hole giving access to the centre of the earth, no circular ice caps; in fact, no physical conditions perceptible to the senses outside of the well known fact that to an observer at the pole heavenly bodies travel horizontal paths.

"If there is land it will be similar to other arctic lands we know. If the pole is located in the Polar Sea the characteristics will be similar to the characteristics of other portions of the Polar Sea with which we are familiar. My personal impression is that land is not likely to be found at or in close proximity to the pole. But I should be very much pleased to find that my impressions were incorrect."

To what do you attribute the success of this expedition?—a question which naturally presents itself in connection with this last achievement of Peary's—brought this answer:

"The experience gained from fifteen years living in the far North was my most valuable asset. With the knowledge gained from my six previous expeditions I was able to avoid the thousand and one mistakes which are the inevitable lot of the novice. This, added to the knowledge gained in this trip, should bring me, next time, to the desired goal. The fundamental features in all my work which have contributed also in this instance have been the utilization of the Eskimo for the rank and file of my party, and the use of the Eskimo dogs for tractive power. In this last expedition I had, for the first time in my arctic work, a suitable ship for the purpose."

Eskimo Aid.

And this brings us to the Eskimo. Just how valuable an aid did you find him?

"One of the strongest points in my favor," answered Mr. Peary, "a point not previously possessed by any other white man, has been my ability to utilize the utmost efforts and the entire resources of this tribe of Eskimos in carrying out my campaign. My Eskimos were more than a mere source of information; they were friends." An added warmth and enthusiasm crept into Mr. Peary's voice. Here it was evident he was touching upon an intimate matter—a matter not of things and places, but of hearts and living beings—whom to mention stirred warm memories. "Friends—in the best, the test, sense. While to their ignorant and childlike minds the significance of my mission was a sealed book, they knew at least that I was bent upon a quest which was a matter of deep personal interest to me. For that reason they went with me into the unknowable, willing to face danger, even death, if I might, through their aid, realize my hopes. I have never witnessed greater loyalty, have never seen the sense of self more completely subjugated. Hundreds of miles through unknown waters and upon treacherous ice my faithful Eskimos have gone with me into regions as strange to them as to myself. Alone nothing could induce them to go beyond the border of their familiar regions; but with me as their guide, their 'father,' they went willingly and unquestionably as children.

"That the Eskimo is not without human emotions of family affection and the sense of mutual helpfulness is forcibly brought out in several ways—especially through certain customs of the country. While he leads an essentially animal life—the fundamental motives for existence being having enough to eat and be clothed with—he has the human mind and is capable of genuine emotions of joy and sorrow, which we might attribute to him. For instance, when an Eskimo mother dies her child is not allowed to live, but must be strangled, the theory being that so long as it needs the mother's special care it is kindness to the child to kill it rather than to allow it to struggle through its babyhood motherless. A cruel law, you say? When I tell you that the father does the strangling you will think it crueller still. And yet he suffers as keenly as an American father would. But like the stoic, he knows that it is to be, he is convinced that it is for the child's good, and that suffices. I have had the Eskimo fathers tell me of these experiences with the hot tears streaming down their cheeks.

"Another case which came to my notice showed the devotion of parents for an unfortunate child—a devotion which touched me deeply because it involved the patient care of a lifetime and actual deprivation. This son married and had his home, but rheumatism developed until he became helpless. His wife deserted him and married another man—one who could support her. His condition became worse, until he is now practically in a condition of living death. His entire body, excepting his neck and hands, is ossifying. When he became helpless his old parents took him back home and cared for him. Each day when it was pleasant they would carry him outside the hut in order that he might see the world go by—the Eskimo world on parade is, so you may imagine, a not over-gay or hilarious sight. But it was the one bright spot in poor Tahtarhrah's day. When I wanted his father to sell me his dogs for sledging purposes he refused because it would deprive him of the means to carry his helpless son about. Each time that I have gone North I have visited this faithful old couple. Each time the boy's condition is worse. They have no hope for his recovery, or his ever being other than a helpless invalid, demanding their constant care. But they are faithful—and will be to the end.

Interesting Burial Ceremonies.

"The Eskimos have very interesting ceremonies connected with their death and burial," said Mr. Peary, "and one sees strange sights in an Eskimoland graveyard. When an Eskimo dies his grave is not heaped with flowers, not even with iceland moss, nor is he laid away with the belief that there will be a resurrection of the body. There are no graves—that is, no openings in the ground, for, of course, the earth is too hard to be broken. Stone are heaped upon the body, and beside these stones is placed his sledge, to which his dogs are harnessed, then strangled. Upon the sledge are laid his canoe, his weapons, all his personal effects, and especially everything which may be needed for a journey. For he is some time going to come forth from the grave, and he will need all these things for his journey to the happy hunting ground. It is not a spiritual sphere to which he hopes to go, but a material one, where he will enjoy life in the same old way, with perhaps a little less trouble than the evil one and a little more of the joys of existence. When he emerges from the grave his dogs will come to life and stand ready to convey their master upon his heavenly journey.

When an Eskimo woman dies the same proceeding takes place. Her sewing outfit, all her personal effects, her household utensils, and the little iron lamp with its supply of blubber oil, are placed upon a clod beside the grave, and, with the dogs, they, too, await the resurrection of their mistress.

"Have the Eskimos no religion?" I asked. "Have they no recognition of a spiritual consciousness which will outlive the material sense of life?"

"Beyond a firm, though hazy, belief in a future happy hunting ground," answered Mr. Peary, "the Eskimos have no religion. They have no belief in a spiritual cause or God, but they seem to possess a keen and very alert consciousness of the devil—whom to propitiate is one of their unfailing duties. Being, like the poor, ever with them, the Eskimo thinks that the devil should be treated with diplomacy. Good angel, however, requires no such finessing, but is received and treated as an amiable and easy going guest, who, when he does come, is quite content to take his place without any special homage being paid him.

"They have no written language, hence there is no Bible. Their religion is, practically, a bundle of superstitions handed down by word of mouth."

I asked: "Would it be possible for an Eskimo to take any place in this country?"

"Were it not for climatic difficulties," answered Mr. Peary, "we would find in the Eskimo practical and efficient workers in this country. The women would make expert seamstresses. They are unusually capable, especially with their fingers. Their life necessarily makes them so, for in the far north one family must be self-supporting and independent of any other for food, clothing, house, or means of support. The man and his wife share in the duties of making and supporting the home in all its details.

"Were the men to come to this country and be put to work they would prove themselves experts in mechanical arts, for they are, like the Japanese, natural draughtsmen, skillful carvers, and possess infinite patience. All this goes to show that, given proper environment and opportunity, the Eskimos would make good and self-supporting citizens of the civilized world."

Results of Last Expedition.

I put my last question to Commander Peary, which was: "What were the results gained from this last expedition which previous expeditions failed to bring about?"

"I have discovered a hitherto unknown land northwest. I have also found unexpected ice conditions in the American half of the Central Polar Basin, conditions distinctly different from preconceived theories regarding it. The theory, for example, which the English expedition of 1876 advanced, that it was the 'eternally frozen sea,' to use their picturesque phrasing, I found incorrect; in fact, contrary to this, that the ice was very mobile and that it was constantly changing the position under the influences of the tides.

"So far as the discovery of the unexpected, the marvelous, goes, I am not looking for it, because I feel that it has already revealed itself to me. It is now simply a question of covering the remaining two hundred miles within the season when the Polar Sea is accessible. While I did not attain this hoped-for result on my last trip, it has been the most valuable one I have undertaken because I have gained through it the certainty of facts regarding this ever-alluring region of the frozen world which will, I hope, enable me to win the great prize itself."

Arab and Plug to Race Across the Continent

A RACE across the American continent between a pure Arab and a plain plug will be started in a few days from Silverton, Oregon. The goal is New York City. Homer Davenport, who is famous as a cartoonist, and now bidding for celebrity as a farmer and breeder, with a pure Arab stable, furnishes one steed, the chestnut stallion Nadjeran, between 11 and 12 years old and 14 hands 2 inches high. The United States Army furnishes two jockeys and the plug. Neither name nor statistics are forthcoming about the humble animal. The distance to be covered is 3,180 miles.

It was a long time before the public would believe that Homer Davenport had rather raise game chickens and run a farm than draw pictures of public men in suits checked with dollar signs. Likewise, when Davenport began to import Arab horses, people were slow to take him seriously. Nadjeran was his first importation, purchased by Davenport from Capt. Gainsford of the British Army, who brought him from the desert tents of the Bedouins to ride in polo matches. But when Davenport told that story about the desert tents of the Bedouins his friends cocked one eye. They told Davenport he had been basely betrayed by a British cousin, and that Nadjeran's only Arab characteristics were a misspelled name and a kink in his flag. Now this Davenport is a great, broad-shouldered fellow, slow in movement and slow to wrath, but when he does get his back up it is a serious matter.

He went to Turkey, got an audience with the Sultan, and jollied that sick ruler out of an irade, or a firman, or a dado, or something that sounds like that, which gave the bearer unusual prerogatives as a horse trader among the faithful. Thus equipped, and with a few bottles of the booze forbidden by the Prophet, the cartoonist sought the wily Arab chieftains in their suburban homes, out in the desert sub-divisions of Islam. He brought back from this expedition some animals which he, at least, believes are Arab horses. But this did not silence the gibes of the scornful. They told Davenport that the Koran strictly commands the good Mohammedan to spoil the unbeliever, and that the horses he had were discards from the stables of the Constantinople and Bosphorus Street Railway.

Then Davenport took his troubles to President Roosevelt, as is now the prerogative of any American citizen or father of triplets. Davenport said he wanted a test to demonstrate that his Arab steeds would meet all that was claimed for them by the press agent, and that he desired this test to be as official as possible. He thought it would be a valuable cavalry experiment to have a soldier ride Nadjeran across the continent. "Bully!" was the characteristic White House comment, and the proposition was passed along to Secretary Taft. He failed to see how Nadjeran could qualify as a mount in a Presidential race, and put it up to Gen. Bell, Chief of Staff, and himself a cavalryman of sorts. The General Staff pondered over it a bit and rendered the verdict that Davenport was doubtless working the Government for an advertising dodge, but that this need not deter the army from benefiting by this opportunity for a valuable cavalry experiment.

They have picked Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe of the famous Sixth Cavalry to ride Nadjeran. McCabe caught the eye of Gen. Bell when the latter was the head and McCabe a student in the cavalry school. McCabe is 30 years old, a Virginian, born on horseback and devoted to the saddle. He is a lean, wiry, medium-sized chap, and both a quiet and a modest fellow. He will ride in full cavalry equipment, armed and carrying the regular amount of marching rations.

Quartermaster Sergeant Sam Peterson of K Troop, Sixth Cavalry, will be his companion. Peterson's mount will be the plug, which he will pick from the regular stock of the cavalry. The route will lie past frequent garrison posts, and if either the trooper or his plebeian mount is worsted by the Arab's pace there will be relays to relieve them. Grizzled old cavalrymen are willing to bet, however, that Peterson will pick a brute from the corral with "the mouth of a bell, a heart of hell, and a head like a gallows tree" that will canter past the wire neck and neck with the desert Arab. Officer and trooper will have the regular mileage allowance of the army. All other expenses of the test will be borne by Davenport.

McCabe will be a fairly busy man, quite aside from his riding. Gen. Bell has an idea that not enough statistics have been kept on such endurance rides as cavalry history records, and he is determined that the army shall miss nothing this time. He wants the weight and condition of horse and rider at the starting post, at the end of each day's lap, and at the finish; the amount of food consumed by both daily, and the kind; the time of starting and stopping each day's ride; the total periods of rest and travel for the trip; daily condition of the roads and weather, and topographical notes on the country covered. A Government clerk who heard this schedule of bookkeeping outlined privately suggested that secretaries a stenographers in an automobile accompany the party. The route will lie from Silverton, Oregon, to Portland, to Umadilla, Oregon; Boisé Barracks, Fort D. A. Russell, in Wyoming, Omaha, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Columbus, Harrisburg, and New York.

Davenport allows 75 days for the trip, while Gen. Bell believes it will take longer. Nasty weather is expected in the Rockies, but the plan is to have the finish beat oppressive hot weather, which would probably spoil the record.

The longest trip of this kind which is down in the books was a ride by Lieut. Bassov of the Russian Army from Hershoo, Manchuria, to St. Petersburg, which lasted from Sept. 14, 1905, to May 15, 1906, or eight months and three days. The officer rode the English stallion Mogol, a horse of the bluest blood. His orderly, Private Voladin, was astride of Rak, a horse from the cavalry remount stables owned by the Government. At times the riders encountered bitter weather, and ice cut the feet of the horses, while at other times the animals waded knee deep in mud. They were shod eight times on the trip, and finished in fine condition. The pace at first was slow, but it steadily quickened toward the finish. While some of the Russian officers probably broke this record getting back to Russia during the Japanese war, they kept no books on their rides. Bassov, of course, did not have the Japanese bayonets behind to prod him on.

It is understood that the army has stipulated on behalf of its riders in this test that Davenport shall draw no pictures of them. The sad experience of poor Rowan, now Major, who carried a message to Garcia, is remembered as an awful warning. Elbert Hubbard started out with the most kindly intentions to make Rowan famous. He did. The man who now mentions Garcia to Rowan has to fight. The General Staff does not intend to condemn the men it has now selected to such a fate as that.

If—

If all the "hellos" spoken over Greater New York telephone wires in one year were made into a single remark, it would not only be heard in London, but would provoke 2,639,957 unfavorable comments on the quality of the average American voice.

THE MEN WHO WILL BUILD THE PANAMA CANAL

Army officers may not be better engineers than the civilians who have been at work in the Zone, but they will not "quit" whether the job suits them or not.

What Col. Goethals, Major Gailard and Major Sibert, who have been selected for the work have already done to inspire public confidence in their efforts.

WHEN in the long ago the little wrens told their mother that the farmer in whose grain field they had their nest, at last despairing of getting his neighbors to cut the grain, and having been unable to hire men to do it, had declared to his sons that he and they would on the morrow come and cut it themselves, the old bird cocked her astute head to one side and told her little brood that they must prepare to move, for at last the farmer meant business.

And so there is now for the first time a real confidence that the wren, if there be any wrens there, and, if not, then the snakes and lizards and earthworms — perchance mosquitos — which have their homes in the pathway of the Panama Canal must prepare to take their abode somewhere else. For after waiting for something like half a century for his neighbors to dig a ditch across this Isthmus, and after then trying for some three years to hire servants to do it, the old farmer, sometimes affectionately called "Uncle Sam," has finally announced his intention to dig that ditch himself, with his own strong, right arm.

Uncle Sam has a strong right arm, strong, supple, well-disciplined, and energetic. Moreover, it is obedient, standing not only ready, but eager to do his work. This right arm is the army, and if he had put it to work digging this canal in the beginning there would not have been this long wandering in the wilderness and this widespread lack of confidence in the early completion of the work.

Work Now on Secure Basis.

It is not that the army engineers are abler men or abler engineers than civilian engineers that the American people, those of them who really appreciate the character of the work and the method of the army engineers, have more confidence that the canal now will be dug. George W. Goethals, David D. Gaillard, and William L. Sibert may not be better engineers than John F. Stevens or John F. Wallace. But Stevens and Wallace have quit. Wallace threw up the job in disgust and went back to railroading. The President did not like it, and he promptly elected Wallace a member of his famous Ananias Club. Still, Wallace quit. Stevens found the golf links in the Canal Zone bad, and he decided to hole out and drive off from another tee. The President did like that, apparently, for he made no protest, nor conferred any especial honor upon Stevens.

Again, Chairman Goethals may not be a better administrative and executive officer than Theodore P. Shonts. But Shonts has quit. He says he has a better job, and he is reported to have said that the Canal Zone is no place for a white man to live. Now, if Goethals, or Gaillard, or Sibert should find the golf links bad, or come to the conclusion that Panama is no place for a white man to live, or for any other reason or on any other account become displeased, discouraged, or disgusted, he will quietly communicate his dissatisfaction in the bosom of his family to his wife and a few of his intimate friends, and go on digging the canal with increased energy and determination so as to get through with it quicker that he may come home, or go somewhere else. If either of these three should quit, for any very good reason, like that of death or insanity, or some act "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," he will be able to get back to this country without any great sensation, without an extra session of Congress, with but few double-column newspaper interviews, and without any brainstorms at the White House. The Chief Engineer of the Army will quietly detail another officer of his corps, who will take ths next steamer, go down, take up the work where it was left off, and continue digging the canal without any brass band.

No Appropriations Lobby.

And so, also, when Congress makes an appropriation for the canal work, these army engineers will have a conference, decide exactly how this money is to be spent during that year for the furtherance of the work, and then proceed to spend it. When called upon to make estimates of the amount needed for the next year they will make the estimates, stating exactly how much will be needed to do a certain portion of the work. Congress will appropriate about two-thirds of the amount necessary, and then Col. Goethals and his two assistants will go ahead, cut out one-third of the work proposed, and do the other two-thirds, then make their report. They will not send back to Washington any lobby to urge that more money be given. They will not wire or write to their friends in Congress urging more money or urging anything else. They will just quietly do what is told them to do—no more, no less. This is what they have been trained to do, and what they have been accustomed to do.

Engineers working for railroads or other corporations have been accustomed to do quite differently. A railroad engineer is accustomed to have the President of the road, and possibly a small Board of Directors, tell him to make an estimate of the cost of a certain piece of work, the whole cost. If the President and the Board of Directors decide to do it, they tell the engineer to go ahead and do it. He is assured that the money will be forthcoming; when he gets out of the money given him at one particular time he calls for more, and he doesn't have to wait until Congress meets to get it. When army engineers are directed to make estimates they make the estimates; and if they are told to do the work they begin it with what money they have, generally spreading out the work to cover the year till Congress may meet again and make another appropriation. When the money gives out they stop and wait.

Civilian engineers, like Wallace and Stevens, for instance, are not accustomed to this kind of thing, nor are they accustomed to other kinds of things which army officers have to put up with and are schooled to put up with. Civilian engineers who have been working for corporations or private parties are not accustomed to having Congressional committees or Congressional junketing parties come down, inspect their work, and go back home, making campaign speeches or writing campaign literature about it. The ins nd outs of politics, the ups and downs, the many-sided and much-varying kaleidoscopic viewpoints of politicians who are bosses, or think they are bosses, of all Government officials, cause men like Stevens and Wallace to chaff and fume, and, perchance, to "cuss." Army engineers are quite used to it. They cuss, too, but not for publication, and they know full well that it will not avail, so they turn it into a smile, or a grin, and go on. They are quite accustomed to criticisms, and quite accustomed to bear blame or shift it upon somebody else, quite accustomed to taking orders from the powers that be, without regard to personalities or parties.

These are, in brief, the reasons why the Administration has at last done what it ought to have done at first, put the digging of the canal into the hands of he army engineers. Of the army engineers, bear in mind, for while the personalities of the three men selected from the corps of engineers is naturally and necessarily an important factor, the principal thing is that the work is directed by the Engineer Corps, yet it is with the personalities of these men, though in relation to the whole corps of engineers, that this story must deal. The assignment of this man to the work on the Panama Canal was made in precisely the same manner other assignments are made in the army. Of course, ordinarily men are not selected for any specific work unless they seem to the authorities which appoint them to have qualifications for the work.

Col. George W. Goethals, then Major, was selected to be engineer-in-chief and Chairman of the Canal Commission, not only because of his engineering experience and his ability as a practical engineer, but because of his well-known administrative and executive ability. For three years past he has been a member of the General Staff, and though he has not been a member of the Canal Commission nor assigned to duty in any way connected with the canal work, he has been frequently consulted about it, and twice he has been offered the position of Assistant Engineer. He went to Panama on the trip with Secretary Taft, inspected the work, advised concerning it, and did much toward collecting information in regard to the Canal, for the Secretary of War and the President, and he has aided materially in the preparation of many of the executive communications upon this subject.

Col. Goethals is a tall, straight, commanding looking man. His hair is white, though he is but fifty years old. The President said that he wanted to put men in charge of this work who would be old enough to have had ample experience and young enough to complete the Canal before they die or have reached the age of retirement. Col. Goethals is the senior in years, as he is the senior in service and in rank, and he is young enough to complete the work. But he is younger in strength than he is in years. Thirty-one years of army discipline has made him a man vigorous physically and mentally. And he keeps his nerve with him all of the time. Whether or not the life of army officers in general is a life of ease, as it is often reputed to be, this is certainly not true of the engineer corps, for if there is an active set of men in this country it is the engineer corps of the army. They do not sit around and wait for war. Their work is in time of peace, and not only preparing for war, but preparing for the pursuits of peace.

As is well known, the great river and harbor works of the country are in their charge. Col. Goethals has then had plenty to do, and, doing it systematically, as must be done in the army, he has profited by it himself, and even though fifty years old he is in strength and vigor and in the life before him, younger than Dr. Osler's forty-year dead line. Whether or not Col. Goethals is one of those born to command, he has been trained to command, and one cannot look into his clear blue eyes, his strong, muscular face, and study his spacious overhanging brow without feeling that he is in the presence of one whose will must be obeyed by those under his command, and that, so far as possible, the forces of Nature themselves will be numbered among these.

George W. Goethals started out in life to be a physician. Thus his early instincts were those of a fighter. It was while he was at Columbia University, or, rather, King's College, as it was then, preparing himself to fight the weaknesses and ailments of human flesh, that the distinguished and picturesque "Sunset" Cox, representative in Congress from New York, determined to make a different kind of fighter out of him, and secured for him an appointment to West Point. He graduated there in 1880, high enough in rank to receive his commission in the engineers, in which he has since been fighting the forces of Nature. Eminently successful has he been. Yet there has been nothing particularly conspicuous or dramatic, certainly nothing specially romantic or striking about his career. He has always been known as a man of the soundest judgment, a man who begets confidence by the strength of his character rather than by the flash of it. Immediately upon graduation from West Point, he was assigned on special duty at the Academy, and after several interim assignments went again to the Academy as an assistant Professor of civil and military engineering, from 1885 to 1888. His chief construction work has been in the Tennessee River, below Chattanooga, where he was stationed between 1891 and 1894, and at Newport, R. I., where he had charge of the river and harbor work and the fortifications from 1900 to 1903.

The work on the Tennessee River Col. Goethals had charge of when he was a Captain. This was in 1891. He first encountered some large obstructions in the river at a place called "The Suck," a few miles below Chattanooga. The river formed a series of rapids separated by pools, formed by bars of gravel, boulders, and detached and solid rock. Capt. Goethals removed these obstructions by blasting and dredging, then built the canal 14½ miles long, 70 to 120 feet wide, and 6 feet deep around Big Muscle Shoals. In this canal were nine locks.

Capt. Goethals had much experience along this river in the construction of canals, and he undertook and carried out several projects which previous engineers had considered impracticable. The most important of these were the Colbert and Bee Tree Shoals, which formed the principal obstructions to navigation during the low water stages. A lateral canal on the south bank of the river had to be constructed. Other engineers who had been in charge of this work proposed to construct this with two locks, but Goethals, after an examination and a series of tests, came to the conclusion that it would be feasible with only one, and, contrary to the advice of all other engineers, he put the canal through with one lock. So successful was he in this work on the Tennessee River that he was taken to Washington to become the assistant to the Chief Engineer. Here he was in 1898.

When the war broke out, he, like all the other officers in the army, or most of them, had the "go-to-the-front" fever. He secured an appointment as Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers and was made Chief Engineer of the First Army Corps. But he did not get to go to the front, much to his disappointment. In October they sent him to West Point with a battalion of engineers. Here he remained for two years, when he was put in charge of the river and harbor works and the fortifications around Newport, R. I. During this period he had charge of the works of the defense of the southeast coast of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, of the harbors of Hyannis and Nantucket, New Bedford, Vineyard Haven, Fall River, Mass.; Newport, Block Island, Great Salt Pond Harbor, and the entrance to Point Judith Pond, R. I.; Wood's Hole Channel, Mass., and the construction of the Harbor of Refuge at Point Judith. He also had charge of the improvements of all the rivers in that territory, including the construction of bridges. He has served as a member of a number of important boards, including, as already mentioned, the Taft Board to inspect the Panama Canal Zone.

Secretary Taft was very anxious from the beginning of the canal work that Col. Goethals should be associated with it. The reason that he did not accept the position of Assistant Engineer, which would have been a great honor to him, carrying with it additional pay and the further inducement that he should become Chief of the Engineer Corps, was that, after closely studying the Panama Canal territory and the subject of the canal, he did not approve of Mr. Stevens's plan, and he said so. He said it very frankly. Here is where he used his nerve, of which he has enough to get along with.

If Col. Goethals's experience in practical engineering had been deficient, the other two engineers who have been assigned to duty with him would make up for this in the wide range of their experience in practical work.

Major David Du Bose Gaillard, the second engineer in charge, is a native of South Carolina. He is the youngest looking of the three. But Major Gaillard's career has been exceedingly varied. In fact, scarcely any officer in the army has had as varied an experience or has been intrusted with so many important Government commissions as Major Gaillard. And all these commissions have been of a peculiar character. He graduated at West Point in 1884, when he received his commission, but not once since that time has he been with a regiment or a battalion except during the Spanish War, when he was Colonel of an engineer regiment.

Major Gaillard is a rather slim man, and though he is forty-eight years old, or will be in September, he doesn't look to be over thirty-five. Like the other army officers, he is well preserved, though he has seen stern service. He has been very nearly everywhere that an army officer is ever sent, either in peace or in war, except to the Philippine Islands.

His career has been a more picturesque one, perhaps, than either of the other two engineers. He has been engaged on many very interesting missions. He had been out of West Point but a few years, having been a teacher in the Engineer School of Application and an assistant on the St. John's River jetties and other river and harbor work in Florida, when he was appointed in 1891 by the President one of the three Commissioners to make the boundary line between Mexico and the United States from El Paso, Texas, to the Pacific Ocean. Major Gaillard, then Lieut. Gaillard, had many interesting and romantic experiences while engaged in this work—riding horseback five or six hundred miles on the stretch, camping in the desert with one or two companions, and getting on familiar terms with jackrabbits, coyotes, and Mexicans. When he completed this work he was personally complimented in a State paper by the Secretary of State. Then he was ordered on duty in the construction of fortifications and a sea wall at Fort Monroe.

One of the most valuable works on which Major Gaillard has been engaged is the Washington Aqueduct, though his connection with it and the valuable work which he did are appreciated by only a few, because, as said above, army engineers are accustomed to doing things without press agents or brass bands. He was but a First Lieutenant when he was put in solo charge of this work, and it was he who had charge of constructing the Great Falls dam and of cleaning out, for the first time since its construction, the conduit.

He went from Washington to Alaska upon an important secret work of the Government, the exact nature of which does not appear in the army orders, and is not generally known, even among Major Gaillard's most intimate friends, because it had some relation with the international complications between this country and England. Nominally, and as the order reads, he was sent there upon work on the Portland Channel. After the completion of this work, for which he was highly complimented by the Secretary of War, he was put on the staff of Gen. Wade, and served at Tampa and at Chickamauga. During the war with Spain Major Gaillard recruited and organized the Third United States Volunteer Engineers and became Brevet Colonel of that regiment, remaining so until the regiment was mustered out in 1899. His regiment was sent to Cuba just at the close of the war, and he was placed in charge of the Department of Santa Clara, Cuba.

Among the most important, though perhaps less spectacular, sanitary works done in Cuba were those done under the direction of Major Gaillard. He took charge of the sanitary work in Cienfuegos, Matanzas, and other cities of Cuba. The work which he did there stands as a monument to the efficiency and the strength of the man, as well as to the credit of the country. Many columns have been written about how Gen. Leonard Wood cleaned up Havana. Very little has been said about how Major Gaillard cleaned up Cienfuegos and Matanzas. Gen. Wood was Colonel of the Rough Riders, which, as the world knows, had a very efficient corps of press agents. The Third Engineers had no press agent, but it had a man at the head of it, and this man was educated and trained in the regular army, and was not accustomed to press agents or the blowing of the horn to announce to the world what he had done. No reflection is meant upon Gen. Wood. Perhaps Major Gaillard should have had a press agent.

Some very important as well as dramatic work was done by the Third Regiment under Col. Gaillard. It was chosen by Gen. James H. Wilson to disarm at midnight and place under arrest the members of the Sixth Virginia Colored Volunteer Infantry at Macon, Ga., in 1898. The negro troops were mutinous and on the rampage generally, and proposed to shoot up the town of Macon, somewhat similar in manner to the way the troops of the Twenty-fifth Infantry shot up Brownsville. Col. Gaillard took his regiment out at midnight, surrounded the negro regiment, and took their guns away from them, put the whole regiment under arrest, and kept it there for thirty days without arms of any description. The negro regiment was then mustered out of service. Senator Foraker being engaged on something else at that particular time did not ring the fire alarm, and very little was heard about it, but it was done, and Major Gaillard was the man who did it.

Lake Superior Improvement Work.

After his volunteer regiment was mustered out Major Gaillard was again assigned to the Washington Aqueduct, but was soon appointed Assistant Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. He was placed in entire charge of the Water, Sewer, and Building Departments. In 1901 he was ordered to Duluth and placed in charge of all river and harbor improvements on Lake Superior. Here it is worthy of mention, he completed the largest dredging contract ever let by the United States Government, taking out over twenty-one million cubic yards.

Major Gaillard is also one of the closest students in the army, and one of the most scholarly. For years he devoted his attention to the subject of wave action. The results of his studies were a few years ago published by the Government as one of the "professional papers of the Corps of Engineers" under the title of wave action. This work attracted wide attention. Engineers throughout many countries of the world have written letters to him about it. He also prepared a number of papers for various engineering societies, and is one of the foremost authorities on certain phases of engineering. Before becoming a member of the General Staff years ago he was one of the professors in the War College at Washington. Thus this engineer has had all sorts of experiences. In every one of his many commissions he has acquitted himself with such signal ability, given such eminent satisfaction to the authorities which appointed him, that he is known as a man fitted for great undertakings.

Major Sibert a "Soo" Canal Man.

William L. Sibert hails from Alabama. It is a singular coincidence that he and Major Gaillard entered West Point in the same class and were graduated together. While at West Point they were roommates. Both being graduated among the first five, they were assigned to the Engineers. Major Sibert's most conspicuous service as engineer is that which he has just rendered, and which he left to take up the new work. He was in charge of the Pittsburg district of the river and harbor work. But he has had more to do with canal construction on a large scale than either of the other two, having been one of the engineers in charge of the construction of the great Sault Ste. Marie Canal across the Michigan peninsula. This is the greatest canal work which heretofore the United States Government has undertaken, and it is for his connection with this work, in large part at least, that Major Sibert is now a member of the Canal Commission.

Major Sibert is distinctively a practical aquatic engineer. He has a great faculty for governing men, and for the tactful management of affairs where a large number of men is concerned. He is a large, strong man, a giant almost, with a big body and a big head. He is very genial, easily approached, affable in his manner, and frank in his expressions. But he is a commander of men, and especially insistent that every man under him shall do his duty. He is kind but firm.

Major Sibert, just after being graduated from West Point, was made the recorder of the Board of Engineer Officers on a bridge at Cincinnati, across the Ohio River. Afterward he held a similar position on another bridge across the Ohio at Louisville. He was then a member of the board on the construction of a bridge across the Green River. Next he was in charge of improvements on the Green and Barren Rivers, in Kentucky.

Topographical Survey of the Philippines.

He was in charge of the construction of one-half of the great ship canal, the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, connecting the waters of the great lakes, and his work on this was so conspicuously successful that he was immediately stamped one of the great executive engineers of the army. He was then sent to the Philippine Islands on the staff of Gen. Schwann. He was in command of a company of engineers working in connection with the army of Gen. Otis at the same time. Among the most important works done by the army in the Philippine Islands perhaps the most lasting was that of the topographical survey. Major Sibert made very complete maps of all the territory round about Luzon. Up to that time there were very beautiful maps, drawn by very fancy draughtsmen in the Spanish Army. For hanging on the walls and for exhibition in the museums, schools, and elsewhere, and for framing in the souvenir galleries of army officers, these maps were very excellent; but for giving anything like an accurate idea of the country which they purported to describe they were absolutely worthless. Major Sibert replaced these by the only serviceable maps which had up to that time been made of the territory about Luzon.

The army officers, those in command in the Philippines, say that Major Sibert's ability as an engineer, his captivating and impressive personality, and his general resourcefulness as an army officer, made him a most valuable factor in the prosecution of the Philippine campaign. "He was my right-hand man," says Gen. Schwann.

Major Sibert is one of those men who seem made for responsibilities. He is not afraid of responsibility, and he does not try to shift it upon the shoulders of others. Last Spring, while he was in charge of the work on the Allegheny River, it will be recalled that a dangerous flood threatened the factories along the river near Pittsburg. There was a Government dam just above one of these factories. There was great fear on the part of the owners of the property and those who lived in the vicinity. Major Sibert saw that the property could be saved only by removing the dam. Ordinarily an army officer or any other official on the scene would have taken the matter up with headquarters. A quite extensive telegraphing and telephoning, or a going to and fro, with much confabulation, would have resulted, the flood would have risen and the factory would have been destroyed, with probably a large number of lives. Major Sibert did not telegraph to anybody. He simply ordered his men to stick a few chunks of dynamite underneath the dam and blow it up. It was an $80,000 dam, but he saved several million dollars' worth of property. Congress immediately made an appropriation for rebuilding the dam; it might have been called upon for an appropriation to repay the factory corporation if the dam had not been destroyed. The work on the rivers about Pittsburg is one of the most difficult as well as one of the most important of all the river and harbor work of the Government. The fact that Major Sibert was put in charge of it is a tribute to his ability, and he has carried it out with such success that the only regret that the engineer chiefs had when he was assigned to the Panama Canal was the great loss which the Pittsburg district must suffer.

Pittsburg a Much Abused Town, Says Mayor Guthrie.

Most of the Recent Notoriety, He Thinks, is Due to the Behavior of People Who Are Not Really Pittsburgers.

MAYOR GEORGE W. GUTHRIE of Pittsburg regrets that the outside world at present appears to look only at the rougher or seamy side of Pittsburg. In an interview with a TIMES reporter a few days since the Mayor expressed himself freely regarding the criticism which has recently been directed against his city.

"Pittsburg needs no defender, nor will I pose as one defending the city of my birth, for she has nothing of which she should be ashamed," said Mr. Guthrie. "I am satisfied that New York and other cities are inclined to take a wrong view of Pittsburg, but that is because they do not look at both sides.

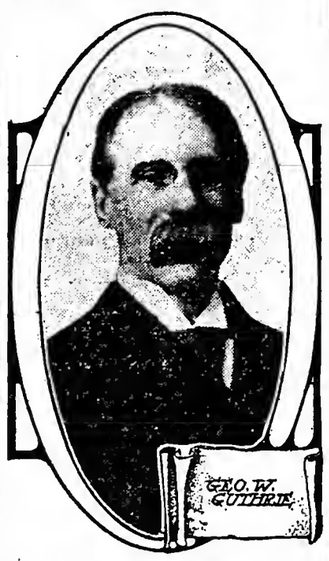

If they but knew Pittsburg and real Pittsburgers as I know them, as all true Pittsburgers know Pittsburg, such would not be the case."

It was suggested to Mayor Guthrie that within the past few years there have been certain people from Pittsburg who have done things which do not reflect credit to the city, persons who have become notorious, in fact.

"Yes; that is true," replied the Mayor. "But a great proportion of those who have done these things are not real Pittsburgers—never were real Pittsburgers. Persons have come to Pittsburg from other points, have remained here some time, have made a lot of money, and then they went elsewhere to spend it. They have spent it in their own way. Perhaps their way has not been to their credit or to the credit of the city in which they made their money, but I ask, in all fairness, should their deeds or misdeeds be charged against the fair name of Pittsburg? They are not real Pittsburgers. They are not of the people who made Pittsburg and who love the city and who are jealous of her good name. And yet the proportion of those who have done these things is so small that it is a matter of wonder.

"There have been cases where men of obscure position in Pittsburg by a turn of Fortune's wheel became very wealthy. It is small wonder that a small percentage of such lose their heads for a time. I will cite one case. A man well known to me began as a poor boy and spent the best part of his life poor—at least, not wealthy. He became rich in a very short time when a certain opportunity presented. There had never been a time in his life when he had dreamed of having so much money. His wealth was now beyond his wildest dreams. He went abroad for a time to see something of the world, and when he returned some time later he found that in his absence his fortune had increased $6,000,000, and he was now worth $7,000,000. A lucky turn in consolidation of interests had turned the golden stream into a torrent. This man did nothing wrong, but is a credit to Pittsburg. I ask those who are and have been criticising Pittsburg if it would be any wonder that the head of this man might have been lost for a time.

"I admit there are instances where real Pittsburg people have done what is not right, both at home and in other cities, but what city can show a cleane record than Pittsburg in this respect?" continued his Honor. "I maintain that Pittsburg is as clean as any city in the country, and it can be proved to any one who doubts it. There is no city in the world that has not its percentage of persons who do wrong, and while Pittsburg is no exception the city is as clean morally as any other city of which I have knowledge. That a few persons should do wrong should not be held up against the city."

"Do you not believe that persons from places other than Pittsburg give their residence as Pittsburg when they go to New York?" was asked.

"Yes; and in this way Pittsburg gets credit, rather discredit, for deeds of many who do not belong to Pittsburg," replied the Mayor. "Not that those who say they are from Pittsburg mean wrong in so declaring, but they come or go from all parts of the great industrial district which is known as Pittsburg and they call Pittsburg their home, and if they should happen to do wrong we see startling headlines in the newspapers, 'Another Pittsburg Millionaire Goes Wrong,' or something equally ridiculous. The chances are that the man is not from Pittsburg in the first place, and in his home town he may not be well known even. In addition to this, I am convinced that even trivial doings of Pittsburgers away from home are magnified and distorted."

The Mayor's attention was called to the publication some time ago of a table showing that Pittsburgers spent in New York yearly about $10,000,000. This table was compiled from figures furnished by the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and were supposed to be as nearly accurate as such figures could be furnished.

"I don't know about that," replied he. "I suppose, however, that, taking in all towns in the industrial district which is known as Pittsburg by the outside world, this amount of money may be spent in New York each year. I am told that Pittsburgers pay more for their goods in New York than any one else, too."

"Have you any positive information on this line, Mr. Guthrie?"

"No; nothing more than that I have been told by New York people that they would not enter New York stores in company with Pittsburg people, with persons known to the store people as coming from Pittsburg, because the prices would be run up on them. Understand me that I do not wish to appear as making any charge against New York shopkeepers of running up prices against Pittsburg people, but I have been so told by New York people. It would seem that New York interests have the idea that there are but two classes of Pittsburg people—millionaires and day laborers.

"But, oh, what an injustice has been done Pittsburg!" said Mayor Guthrie in conclusion. "There is here the class of people who make cities and sustain them—the honest, God-fearing people who attend to their own business and gather around the fireside in the evening with their families. They are quiet, and I sometimes feel that it would be better if they were more assertive. That a few should do wrong either at home or abroad should not be allowed to condemn a city which is full of honest, loyal, decent, hard-working people."

Signs that Cause a Smile.

AS a rule, nothing is more monotonous than the signs on business houses. But among them are some distinctly out of the ordinary. Downtown, not far from Broadwsy, the name

> Matthew Hug.

on a sign will make passers by pause and smile. And

> Twin Bros.

is another sign that attracts attention, with its suggestion of fraternal harmony in business.

Other men have unconventional businesses or unconventional methods of divulging them to the public. One of these says on his sign that he is a

> Naturopath, Importer, and Publisher,

which variegated vocation is certainly beyond the abilities of the ordinary business man. A clothier far away on the West Side, where one might suppose he would be slightly out of touch with the march of fashion, proudly announces himself, nevertheless, to be an "Originator of Styles" and "Leader of Fashion." And an enterprising storekeeper in the same part of town lays claim to the distinction of being

> The Lowest Man in Town.

Another, who runs a railrosd barber's shop, has a sign in the waiting room reading thus:

> Hair Cut While You Wait.

Some tradesmen get facetious in their signs. One is,

> Clothier to His Majesty, the American Citizen.

He certainly deserves the patronage of the Jingo element. And a downtown restaurant man, who probably dallies with Elizabethan literature, astonishes passers by with this sign:

> A Place to Eate and Drynke.

But some are not only unacquainted with Elizabethan English, but have difficulty in the mazes of the English of today. One of these, who has a small lunchroom, tells you that he dispenses

> Unsurpassing Coffee,

while, in the East Broadway region, a tailor recently hung out a sign reading,

"The name of this place will soon be changed from The Boys' Outfitting Store to The Puerile Clothing Company."

But among all the original signs of the city, none surpasses in interest this fearless and inviting Brooklyn product:

> Kick The Printer.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A country parson, says London Health, went to preach in an old remote rural parish. The sexton in taking him to the place of worship remarked:

"I hope your riv-rince won't mind preachin' from the chancel. Ye see, this is a quiet place, and I've got a duck sitting on fourteen eggs in the pulpit."

If you find it difficult to remove the glass stopper of a bottle, briskly rub the neck of the bottle with a woolen rag. This friction will cause the neck of the bottle to expand so that it will be easy to remove the stopper.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by Mayer

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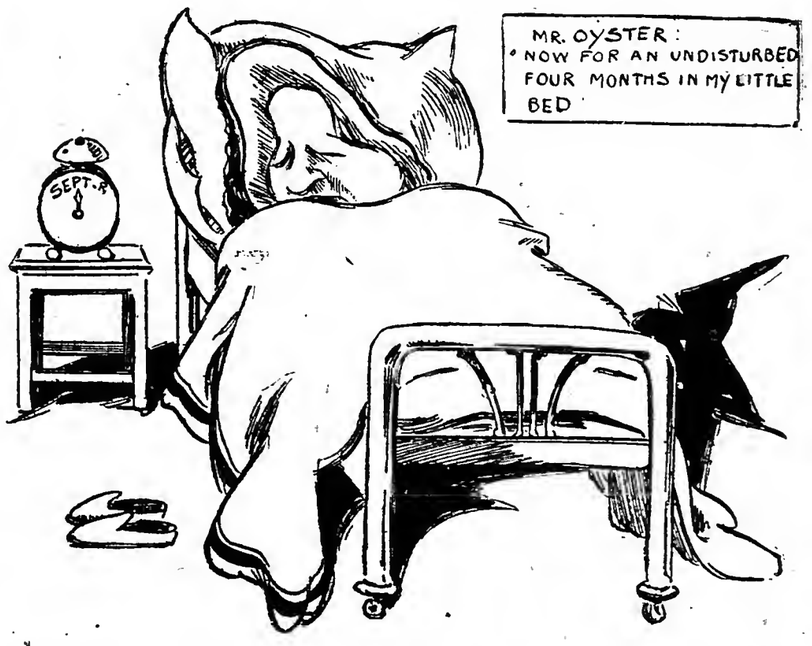

Part Six
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1907.

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THE SEASON'S DRAMA

Increase in the Production of Serious Plays as Contrasted with the Lighter Forms---The Popularity of Melodrama---Defects in the Theatrical Situation.

PRACTICALLY speaking, the present month will put an end to the season of play producing. The big guns have all been tired, and there will only remain the desultory fire of dramatic small arms. A few more productions will be made before the shutters go up on the theatrical shops, but the more important of them will belong more to the history of the season to come than to the one that is now closing, that is to say, if they are to have a history at all. For they will be more in the nature of experiments with plays designed for longer runs next year.

Managers know that at this season of the year even an extraordinary success holds out little hope for continued business. For in competition with balmy Spring days and warm Summer nights, with roof garden breezes, and ocean spray, indoor amusements are sure to suffer. Occasionally a house may manage to keep its doors open throughout the Summer, for a phenomenal successful play, such, for example, as Mr. Klein's "The Lion and the Mouse," has been known to upset all calculations based on previous experience, and run in spite of elemental competition. But that is the exception, not the rule.

It has been a season of drama rather than of the lighter forms of amusement to which last year's record was almost wholly given. We have had a quota of musical comedy, there has been some farce and something of burlesque, but the mainstay of the season has consisted of plays that were serious by intention, if not always so serious in actual contemplation. In this fact those who look for encouraging signs may see their best reasons to hope. The productions of drama, taking the word in its larger sense to include comedy and farce, have outnumbered those of musical comedy some three to one. A year or two ago the proposition was reversed. Surely here is something to be thankful for. But let us not be over-exuberant.

The radical defect in our system still remains. We have not a single theatre in New York devoted to a definite policy of production, not a single house which maintains a company of resident artists, capable of appearing in a varied repertoire and devoting their energies to what, for want of a better term, may be called the intelligent drama. I pointed out this defect last week, and suggested one possible remedy. It is a vital defect in our dramatic system, and the need it involves must be remedied sooner or later. But who is to be the pioneer in the movement? One must call it that, though the word at once suggests fads and propaganda, and in such a theatre fads and propaganda have no place. It must be a catholic institution, but there must be limitations to its catholicism.

There is another question which must be considered before the matter of striking a balance on actual results is reached. As we have no theatre with a specific policy of play production, so our dramatists thus far have failed to exhibit any definite, cohesive, centralizing influence. Apparently with most of them it is hit or miss along the line of least resistance, the resistance in this case taking the form of managerial prejudice. We have rising young American dramatists who are a credit to themselves and the community, and we have a small but interesting list of dramatists who have already risen; but we have, so to speak, no distinct or clearly defined line of effort in our drama. Even "The Great Divide," considered by many the best play of the season, fails to develop any specifically National characteristics, though its characters, superficially, and its scenes are American. Mr. Broadhurst's "The Man of the Hour," without having either the weight or the informed technical excellence of Mr. Moody's play, is superior to it in this one respect, that it does reflect something of general National thought and action.

I recognize the informed psychology of Mr. Moody's play, but I cannot regard its problem or the method of its working out as normal to our people. It is a drama of the school of Ibsen transferred to new soil, or, rather, it is such in those portions which justify the higher praise. The premise upon which all its argument rests is melodrama, and melodrama of an extreme type. No Bowery thriller ever made a stronger tug upon the probabilities, if not the actual possibilities, than the motive situation of its first act.

And yet in the success of "The Great Divide," and that of some other plays that I shall presently mention, one must find the hope upon which the future is to build. Whatever it may or may not be, "The Great Divide" is certainly a thoughtful play, by which I do not mean a play that has required thought on the part of its author—even the worst of them frequently do that—but a play that, to be enjoyed at all, requires some sort of mental effort on the part of the beholder.

The season that is just closing has been fairly rich in such plays. It has been infinitely richer than was the season of 1904-1905, and it has an added interest in the fact that it carries forward very admirably the promises of better results built on the improved conditions observable in 1905-1906. Taken, by and large, the showing for the period just at an end, rests on a generally higher plane. We have had no such pure creation of the imagination as "Peter Pan," for instance, but we have had Peter with us for a spell, so that if he does not actually belong to the record of the season he has managed to make himself part of it. We have had interesting experiments with the poetic drama, notably Mrs. Le Moyne's productions of "Pippa Passes," "Colombe's Birthday," and "A Blot in the Scutcheon," and we have had actual results in the production by Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothern of Mr. Percy Mackaye's beautiful tragic poem of "Jeanne D'Arc."

At this point one recalls, too, the visit of H. B. Irving, one of the very few foreign artists to visit us during the season, and whose coming was signalized by the production of Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca." To Mr. Irving, too, we were indebted for our first view of M. Picard's delightful little play "Mouricette," a conspicuous comedy success of the season among the imported novelties. And since I am dealing with plays and actors from across seas the paragraph may be rounded out with a mention of other importations of importance. The presence of Johnstone Forbes-Robertson lent distinction to several weeks of the dramatic season. It is a matter of regret that Mr. Robertson did not return for other appearances here, and New York has been denied the opportunity of again seeing him in "Hamlet" and of judging his Shylock, a privilege accorded to Boston. But Signor Novelli gave us something more than a taste of his quality, enough of a taste, indeed, to enable us to place him more definitely when he returns again. He is not, as has been claimed, the greatest actor in the world, but he is a remarkably versatile and interesting player, whose comedy and character acting may be freely commended. His repertoire, including much that was familiar, was notable for its variety. To him we are especially indebted for the first sight of Goldoni's merry little piece, "Il Burbero Benefico." Our theatre gets little Italian drama, but to Goldoni we may now add Bracco, in whose play "Infidele," none too happily named "Countess Coquette," Mme. Nazimova is now playing. Of other foreign plays, in adaptations that one recalls with hesitation, there were "La Piste" of Sardou, played by Miss Harned under the title of "The Love Letter," and "Les Bonheur Madames," otherwise "Barbara's Millions," which provided the opportunity for a brief experiment in comedy sans music on the part of Miss Lillian Russell. Arthur Schnitzler's "The Reckoning," in which Miss Katherine Grey came forward successfully, introduced a German dramatist practically new to our stage.

Of English plays, other than those of Mr. Shaw, who was represented by "Widower's Houses," in addition to "Caesar and Cleopatra" already mentioned, and "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," the conspicuous ones have been Mr. Pinero's "His House in Order," certainly a notable work, despite some shortcomings, which I discussed at length at the time of its production, and Henry Arthur Jones's "The Hypocrites," which we had the peculiar distinction of viewing prior to its representation in the dramatist's own country.

One's optimism is somewhat shaken, to be sure, at memory of the fact that there is not an audience in our theatres for such plays as John Galsworthy's "The Silver Box," presented by Miss Barrymore, and "The Good Hope," through which medium Miss Terry introduced us to the work of the Dutch realist Heijermans, and one can scarcely doubt that Mr. Mansfield's popularity rather than any sincere interest in Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," was responsible for the large audiences that saw the elaborately mounted spectacle.

Of Shakespeare, in addition to Mr. Mantell's very commendable revivals, and those of Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothern, and Signor Novelli, we have had Miss Annie Russell's beautifully mounted production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and Miss Allen's equally lavish exposition of "Cymbeline." And Mr. Greet has been with us once again.

Mr. Sutro was represented by "The Price of Money," which the producers have possibly since dubbed "The Price of Failure," for it has certainly added nothing to the managerial exchequer, nor can it be regarded as having added anything to the reputation of its author. Mr. Tolstoy's mawkish "Kreutzer Sonata" we have had in two versions—as if one were not enough—that of Langdon Mitchell's being an admirable adaptation and serving to display Mme. Kalisch at her best. Jerome K. Jerome's "Susan in Search of a Husband" and Mr. Zangwill's "Nurse Marjorie" belong to the list of things one would rather forget, a wish by the way no doubt shared by Miss Eleanor Robson, who has since had cause to rejoice in her American-made play, "Salomy Jane," in which Paul Armstrong again develops his virile touch for melodrama.

Melodrama again, and very picturesque melodrama, we have had in David Belasco and Richard Walton Tully's "The Rose of the Rancho," which, in addition to providing a very popular entertainment, still nowhere near the end of its run, brought a new "star" in the person of Miss Frances Starr, whom Mr. Belasco has caused to shine brilliantly.

In "The Truth," in which Miss Marie Tempest has just scored a great personal success in London, Clyde Fitch came near to his own highest level. The play was not a popular success. Speaking to Mr. Channing Pollock a few days ago, I remarked that the first two acts of this play were capital, to which he replied, irreverently: "Yes, and the last two acts were labor." A collaboration along the line of farce-comedy humor which I cannot refrain from recording. "The Girl Who Has Everything," "The Straight Road," and the ill-fated "House of Mirth" also bore the Fitchian label. Similarly, only more so, to quote a current phrase, there was disappointment in store for those of us who looked for something of importance from Mr. Gillette, his "Clarice" being a charming idyl for one brief act, then developing into impossibly bad melodrama. From Langdon Mitchell, in addition to the adaptation already mentioned, there has been a brilliant comedy, "The New York Idea," which served Mrs. Fiske admirably, though it did not quite live up to its prospectus of a great moral preachment. Charles Klein, in "The Daughters of Men," provided a thesis play in which the thesis, involving something like the present peace agitation, but devoted to the battles of labor and capital, was presented with admirable sincerity, but unfortunately without the peculiar dramatic appeal essential to success.

Of the lighter plays of the season James Forbes's "The Chorus Lady" has been chiefly interesting as an excellent vehicle for Miss Stahl's amusing characterization, and Mr. Collier and his collaborator, Grant Stewart, have provided a very agreeable little farce in "Caught in the Rain." Among the other plays that have been popularly successful one recalls "The Road to Yesterday," by Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland and Beulah M. Dix, and Channing Pollock's and Avery Hopwood's "Clothes."

The so-called "book play" has been less in evidence than for several seasons, Messrs. Edward Knoblock and Claude Askew's "The Shulamite," presented by Lena Ashwell, being about the most conspicuous example of that class. Byron Onley and Winchell Smith's "Brewster's Millions" belongs to the popular successes.

Of failures there have been plenty, but in general the plays that failed deserved no better fate. Indeed, in the cases of many of them, no one but a producing manager could explain why they ever saw the footlights. If, as some aver, it was because of a shortage of material, the fact merely serves to emphasize two points—one, that there are too many theatres for the quantity of the possible product; another, that conditions that have existed for a number of years have not been such as to encourage dramatic composition.

SUMMARY OF THE SEASON'S PLAYS.

New dramas	20	Fantastic comedy	1
New musical comedies	21	Religious dramas	3
New comedies	15	Poetic tragedy	1
New farces	7		
New melodramas	20	Total production of new plays	88

To the list of drama, farce, comedy, and melodrama thirty-nine American and fifteen English dramatists contributed. There were three adaptations from the French, one from the German, and one from the Italian. The Dutch drama was represented in one English adaptation.

The table does not include productions of Shakespeare's plays, which included revivals of "Hamlet," "King Lear," "Othello," "Cymbeline," "Twelfth Night," "Richard III.," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "Julius Caesar."

Of George Bernard Shaw's plays, "Caesar and Cleopatra," "Widowers' Houses," and "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" comprise the works seen on our stage for the first time this season. Ibsen was represented by productions of "Peer Gynt" and "The Pretenders" (by amateurs) and revivals of "A Doll's House" and "Hedda Gabler."

Three plays by Robert Browning were seen at special matinees, "A Blot on the Scutcheon," "Colombe's Birthday," and "Pippa Passes," the last two being new on our stage.

Plays New and Old That Hold the Boards

The warm weather is approaching and may really be upon us at any moment. The theatres are preparing to close their doors for the Summer, though some few houses have productions that are intended for Summer shows or regular successes which may continue into June or July. In another month Broadway will be comparatively deserted by theatregoers, and the effects of the coming dull season are already notable.

The only new productions this week will be three one-act plays to be offered by Arnold Daly at a special matinee in the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday. The only important opening will be the return of Robert Mantell to the city, appearing under the management of William A. Brady for the first time at the New Amsterdam Theatre. His repertoire of classic pieces will include many of the dramas which he offered earlier in the season at the Academy of Music.

Robert Mantell will begin a brief engagement at the New Amsterday Theatre to-morrow night. He will make his first appearance as Brutus in "Julius Caesar," one of the threo new rôles which he has undertaken this season. His revival of this tragedy was seen here last November, during the final week of his engagement at the Academy of Music. "Julius Caesar" will be repeated on Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Mantell's répertoire for the remainder of the week will be: Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," on Wednesday afternoon; "Richard III." on Thursday and Friday nights, and "Macbeth" on Saturday night. The répertoire for the second week will be: "Richelieu" on Monday night, "King Lear" on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, "Macbeth" on Wednesday afternoon, "The Merchant of Venice" on Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday afternoon, and Iago in the tragedy of "Othello" on Saturday night. Among the members of Robert Mantell's supporting company are Norman Hackett, Francis McGinn, Guy Lindsley, Franklin Bendtsen, Gordon Burby, George Stillwell, Marie Booth Russell, Lillian Kingsbury, and Aileen Bertelle. The Wednesday matinées will begin at 2:45 o'clock.

Arnold Daly announces a series of four special matinees at the Lyceum Theatre beginning on Tuesday, April 30. Each matinee will consist of three plays: "The Lemonade Boy," by Gladys Unger; "The Flag Station," by Charles Kenyon, and "The Monkey's Paw," a dramatization by Louis N. Parker of the story by W. W. Jacobs. In each play the actor will portray a different character.

"The Lemonade Boy" tells a story of life among the lowly. Marica, a vendor of sweets, is loved by two men—a bathing master, who seeks her hand, and a lemonade boy, who only presumes to be her faithful friend. She is dazzled by a strolling player and is about to commit herself to his tender mercy when the lemonade boy, sacrificing his own aspirations, interferes to prevent the disaster. He does not repent the step even when his heroine turns back to the bathing master in her resentment.

"The Flag Station" narrates the history of a telegrapher who, after working [illegible] at the key for three days, during which a blizzard prevents his assistant from coming to relieve him, makes a mistake which apparently causes the collision of two passenger trains. The operator decides to shoot himself, but a fortunate turn of events changes his course of action.

"The Monkey's Paw" deals with the mystic power of a charm in the shape of a forearm of a monkey. This charm has the power of bringing all one's fondest wishes to pass. The talisman is brought home from the wars in India by an old soldier, who gives it to an aged friend. The wishes are made forthwith, and they come true with startling results.

Only two more weeks remain for the season at Conried's Irving Place Theatre. Max Haenseler, who has been connected with the company as leading comedian for a longer period than any other member of the organization, will receive a testimonial on Tuesday evening. On this occasion the play will be a romantic comedy in four acts by Ludwig Fulda, entitled "The Secret King." The play, though now seen in New York for the first time, is in the répertoire of many of the leading German and Austrian theatres. This same play will be repeated on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights and at the Saturday matinée. Sudermann's "Das Blumenboot" will be presented for the last time on Monday.

Marie Booth Roussell, with Mr. Mantell in Julius Caesar NEW AMSTERDAM
PHOTO. BY HARRIS & EWING

Anna Laughlin
KEITH & PROCTOR'S UNION SQ.
PHOTO. BY OTTO SARONY CO.

Margaret Wycherly who is starring in "The Primrose Path"
MAJESTIC
PHOTO. BY MALLEN STUDIO

Ivah M. Wills
Texas Co.
YORKVILLE

AT OTHER THEATRES.

"Christopher, Jr.," will be the new offering of the Morrie Stock Company at the Lincoln Square Theatre.

This week "The Jungle" is to be moved from the Fifth Avenue and will be seen at Keith & Proctor's Harlem Opera House.

"Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" is to be the offering at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Robert Loraine in "Man and Superman" is the attraction at the Grand Opera House.

Harry Clay Blaney in "The Boy Behind the Gun" is the hero at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

"Custer's Last Fight" is to be seen at the American.

"Queen of the White Slaves" holds the boards at the Thalia.

"Texas" comes to Harlem at the Yorkville.

Jessie Bonstelle in "Sunday" is the offering at the West End.

"Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" is the bill at the Metropolis.

"Parted on Her Bridal Tour" comes to the New Star.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Dramatic offerings that remain unchanged are Edward Abeles in "Brewster's Millions" at the Hudson; Arnold Daly in "The Boys of Company B" at the Lyceum; Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady" at the Hackett; Eleanor Robson in "Salomy Jane," with Wednesday matinees of "Merely Mary Ann," at the Liberty; Frances Starr in "The Rose of the Rancho" at the Belasco; Ethel Barrymore in "His Excellency the Governor" at the Empire; William Collier in "Caught in the Rain" at the Garrick; "The Man of the Hour" at the Savoy; Alla Nazimova in "Comtesse Coquette" at the Bijou, and Grace George in "Divorcons" at Wallack's.

This is the third week of the engagement of "The Road to Yesterday" at the Lyric Theatre, and the final week of the run of "The Prince Chap" at the Majestic. This is the second week of Leo Ditrichstein in "Before and After" at the Astor.

MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Musical attractions that hold their own in the metropolis are Montgomery & Stone in "The Red Mill" at the Knickerbocker; Anna Held in "The Parisian Model" at the Broadway; Louis Mann in "The White Hen" at the Casino, and Eddie Foy in "The Orchid" at the Herald Square. This is the second and final week of George M. Cohan in his revival of "Little Johnny Jones" at the Academy of Music.

VAUDEVILLE.

Fred Karno's English pantomime company in "A Night in an English Music Hall" is to be the leading feature this week at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre. William J. Kelly will offer a new playlet entitled "Bachelor's Hall." Among the others will be Fred Ray & Co., May Belfort, Charlotte Parry, and Ladell and Crouch.

Eva Tanguay is the leading attraction this week at Keith & Proctor's Union Square and Grace Filkins will make her reappearance in vaudeville, presenting a little comedy entitled "A Proper Impropriety." The Four Melvins, Ferry Corwey, Anna Laughlin, and the Dainty Four are also on the programme in prominent places.

Julius Steger in "The Fifth Commandment" is the special feature this week at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, and the Military Octet offer a spectacular military number. Among the others are Mlle. Theresa, the American Comedy Four, the Wilson Brothers, and Leo Carillo.

Houdini, the handcuff king, will appear this week at Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. He will submerge himself in a tank of water with his wrists and ankles bound, and sealed in a bag. Among other features will be Joe Maxwell in "A Night in the Police Station," Nita Allen in a sketch, Waterbury Brothers and Tenny, and Mason & Shannon.

Among the vaudeville performers at Keith & Proctor's Jersey City Theatre this week will be Mr. and Mrs. Howard Truesdell, the Four Melvins, Dillon Brothers, and Chinko.

Ethel Levy will make her first appearance at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre of Varieties this week, and a prominent place will also be given Valeska Suratt, recently the Gibson Girl in "The Belle of Mayfair." Others on the programme will be Murphy & Nichols in "From Zaza to Uncle Tom;" Grace Emmett in "Mrs. Murphy's Second Husband," Binns, Binns, and Binns, and Will H. Fox.

Elsie Janis will be retained as the principal headliner for a second week at the Colonial Theatre, under the direction of Percy Williams, offering a number of new imitations. Carlotta will loop the loop on a bicycle, and Ryan & Richfield will offer their latest sketch. Among others will be Grace Hazard, Lee Harrison, Emma Francis and her Arabs, and Franco Piper.

At the Alhambra Theatre this week Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne will be the headliners in "The Wyoming Whoop," and Willard Simms will present a comedy sketch. Among the other leading attractions will be the Eight Vassar Girls in their instrumental act, Lola Cotton in her exhibition of mental telepathy, Clarice Vance in new songs, and Le Witt, Burne, and Torrence in their pantomimic sketch, "The Awakening of the Toys."

"Wine, Women, and Song" continued with unabated popularity at the New Circle.

Watson's Burlesquers come to the Dewey.

The "Runaway Girls" come to the Murray Hill.

The "Lid Lifters" are at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall.

The "Star Show Girls" are to be found at the Gotham.

New curios are to be seen at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum. A good vaudeville bill is offered as usual in the theatre.

The heroic deeds of New York firemen are shown by cinematograph pictures at the Eden Musee. The firemen are shown rescuing a child from a burning building.

HIPPODROME.

"Pioneer Days" and "Neptune's Daughter" still continue to draw large crowds to the Hippodrome. As the weather grows warmer the general public may become more and more envious of the mermaids.

"The President's Own," as the U. S. Marine Band is called in Washington, will give another concert in the Hippodrome to-night under the direction of Lieut. William H. Santelmann, conductor of the band. The soloist will be Charlotte Elliott, soprano; Ole J. May, euphonium, and Arthur S. Whitcomb, cornet.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Sunday concerts with good programmes are offered to-day in the various Keith & Proctor houses, Hammerstein's Victoria, the Alhambra, and the Colonial. All the burlesque theatres offer Sunday bills, as do also the West

Continued on Page 2

WHERE ACTORS ARE MADE TO ORDER

Everything from Ragtime to Tragedy In This Temple of Thespian Instruction.

A GLANCE at the Business Directory of New York City under the heading of Schools and Colleges, will surprise the reader by the number and variation of the halls of learning listed—Art, Music, Riding, Piano Tuning, Barbering, Plumbing, Swimming, Ethical Culture, Cooking, and Automobiles, all can be found in the list.

But a school described as a Training School and Institute of Dramatic Arts and College of Vaudeville, suggests varied possibilities. Here, one assumes, is a temple of learning indeed! The very fact that its name suggests that ever-interesting place, the theatre, is enough to start one on a tour of inspection.

Situated in the heart of the theatrical district, opposite the famous Lambs Club and adjoining one of the new playhouses that spring up every season in New York, the dramatic college does not lack local color and the youthful aspirant for histrionic fame can almost fancy himself a star, even at its portals. In response to the electric gong that ornaments the front door, the caller is ushered into the reception room by a liveried negro boy who learns the nature of the call and delivers the card or the message to the proper person.

The reception room is fitted with green carpets and tapestries, heavy leather chairs, and couches. A graceful desk is at one end of the room, and a mission clock ticks musically on the Italian mantel. Near it the offices of the Secretary and Treasurer open into the private studio of the President and owner of the school. In the basement of the building is the booking agency, where the graduates are catalogued for engagements.

On the second floor is one of the most interesting features of the college, a miniature theatre, complete in all its appointments, with three sets of scenery, lights, and properties on the tiny stage. The toy auditorium seats 250 persons and is handsomely decorated. It is modeled after B. F. Keith's million-dollar playhouse in Philadelphia.

The floor above this is given over to classrooms, and here one may see the aspiring youngsters, and, for that matter, people well advanced in years, learning the art of make-up, stage dancing, and singing. In other classrooms students of Thespis are to be found in the throes of elocution, Delsarte, physical culture, instrumental music, and pantomime.

A Strenuous Moment.

Rehearsing a ballet

A lesson in make-up

As one sits in the reception room of the dramatic college, the steady tramp, tramp, tramp of the dancing class resounds on the floor above, shaking the entire building, and a visit to the room from which the sound emanates discloses ten or fifteen ambitious young women striving with the intricacies of a complicated dance step.

"One! two! three!" counts the director, and the class responds with rhythmic precision. No music is used, and they depend entirely on the count of their teacher in timing their various movements.

"No, no, Miss Wilson! that's not the way I taught you to do that second step!" The entire class of young women comes to an abrupt halt, while Miss Wilson, red and confused, stammers out an explanatory something. After she is shown how to do the step, the lesson is resumed, and time after time it is repeated until all the girls are ready to go on with the next lesson.

In an adjoining room will be found the make-up class. This department is fitted up in much the same manner as the dressing rooms in regular theatres. Two long tables, or rather shelves, are ranged along either side, and twenty little mirrors located conveniently beneath powerful incandescents of thirty-two candle power are placed in front of twenty ordinary deal chairs.

If the visitor is fortunate enough to enter the place when a class of make-up students are in session he will be amply repaid for the visit, for this phase of stage life, although little known to the layman, is interesting and important.

"There is as much science required in painting the face as there is in painting a canvas, and it takes just as much study," explains the teacher. "In fact, it is the same thing, only in this case the artist has a living background to work upon instead of the cold material used by his fellow-worker in oils.

"Many a clever beginner has spoiled his first stage appearance by coming before the audience with an absurd make-up on. There are so many things to master in this branch of the profession, such as high lights, groundwork, filling out the face properly, or reducing it, the proper care of the face to prevent the evil effects of the paint and powder that are bound to occur if the trick is not properly done, that it really ought to be the very first thing the aspirant of the stage should learn."

"But doesn't the constant painting of the face ruin the skin in time?" is a question often asked by the uninitiated, which can be truthfully answered in the negative.

A class of young women are in the course of making up. One of them finishes as the instructor gets through delivering this impromptu lecture, and presents herself to him for criticism.

"Why, how on earth did you get through so quickly?" he asks. In the next breath he continues: "Did you put cold cream on your face before you began?"

The girl admits that she didn't.

"What do you want to do, ruin your face before you have been on the stage two years?" he thunders; then, despite her protests, he makes her remove the make-up and begin all over again with a foundation of cold cream.

The dramatic class has just been called in the tiny theatre and the visitor is invited to watch the work. The class reciting is one of the higher ones, and their lesson resembles a rehearsal in a regular theatre. The instructor plays the rôle of stage manager.

A Glimpse of the Class in Make-Up — Trials of Novices Learning How to Dance.

They say they go in for high art in this temple of learning, and nothing less than Shakespeare is the play they are reading.

"To reach their present stage," the director of the class explains, "these students are thoroughly trained in elocution, facial expression, make-up, Delsarte, and physical culture."

If a student is so inclined, he can become a "strong man" by a course in the physical culture department of the school, for, indeed, this branch is one of the important features, with a gymnasium, shower baths, and all that goes with a place of this kind.

The music classes are located in a series of sound-proof rooms, and there one can not only listen to the students learning to sing, but to play nearly every musical instrument that is known to the modern stage. The school at present boasts of an orchestra of ten pieces, which officiates at every performance on the miniature stage.

Song and playwrighting are also taught, but with indifferent success, as these two accomplishments are things that must be born in the man and cannot be attained by mere book learning. What the school aims to do, however, is to teach the aspiring lyricist, composer, or playwright the technique of the profession, also to criticise and suggest improvements.

Another branch of study to be found in this school is the art of stage managing, a branch that has hitherto been sadly neglected, the would-be stage managers having to depend on a lucky chance to land them as assistant to some of the older and more experienced members of the craft, who impart a scant knowledge of the profession to them, forcing the would-be director to depend upon himself for the finishing essentials.

In the annex of the college the young man who desires to enter the mechanical end of the theatre is instructed in every branch—electrical, property, and carpentry, to say nothing of scene painting. In a model shop, now being constructed, the students are taught scene building, property making, papier maché work, how to run the lights of a theatre, and dozens of other things equally useful and instructive.

Difficulties of Managing a Foreign Star

IMAGINE the task of managing even the most genial and complaisant of foreign stars—when not a man in the home offices can speak with him in his own language. If this star has spent most of his time in the South of Europe and the Spanish countries of South America, imagine the trouble of explaining through an interpreter the thousand and one ins and outs of American theatrical management. When the house at the Lyric Theatre was to be counted up during the engagement of Ermete Novelli it took no less than five people to perform the task and satisfy all claims. Ordinarily two people—the Treasurer of the company and the manager of the house—are thought sufficient. If one could have stolen a glimpse into the back door of the box office at the Lyric any evening at about 9:30 all five gentlemen would have been seen busy reckoning the proceeds.

Who are these five dignitaries? First and foremost, Vittorio Consigli of the firm of Paradossi & Consigli, Novelli's managers. Second, Franco Liberati, who travels with Novelli and is a sort of personal adviser and confidant in general. Third, a Mr. Pemberton, interpreter and assistant manager. Fourth, the treasurer of the house, and, fifth, the manager of the house, who is also general manager for the Shuberts.

Even in the United States there are many different customs of "counting up" in different localities. First comes the difficulty of explaining to the Italians the system on which the business of a theatre is worked in America, and then comes the unspeakable maze of monetary calculations. The business is all done in dollars and cents, but the Italians must think in lire and other strange coins. Almost every night one side or the other gets "balled up" in trying to "translate" the money values. Then comes the difficulty of making allowance for the seats occupied by critics and the "dead heads." The Italians mean to be perfectly courteous, but they are not used to an elaborate newspaper system, and it has been aa hard for them as for the American managers to control the demands of the Italian press in New York. So everything haa to be explained and explained again and again—and the patient interpreter waxes exceeding weary.

However, the most onerous burden of managing a foreign star falls on the press department of the American manager's offices. Novelli has really had three press agents—the central press agent of all the Shubert attractions, the Shubert advance man traveling with the production, and Mr. Pemberton, the interpreter. Pemberton was the only interpreter who came with the large company, most of the members of which can speak more or less of almost any language except English.

The press agents were confronted with the necessity of providing unlimited material for the Italian newspapers in all leading American cities, but especially in New York. They heard so much Italian that in their dreams they began to imagine they could talk it, but the dreams always vanished in the presence of reality. Then they had to translate programmes galore—for seventeen different productions.

These programmes have been one of the mysteries of the Novelli company. The plays have been taken from the German, Italian, English, French, and even Russian and Greek. The Italians have, in their own way, translated the original programmes into Italian, and the press department has translated them again into English with the aid of the ubiquitous Pemberton. This process has been described as the "Satanic limit" of the whole business. The Italians have done strange things with translating Shakespeare into Italian, names and all; and the industry of a Chinaman might have been foiled in translating them back into respectable English, still retaining the essence of the Italian versions.

One of the little regular trials has been that of deciding every week on the répertoire for the week to come. The American manager's representatives sat in one room and the Italians in another. Then they would hold councils of war, with Pemberton as envoy. The Italians would consult and come to a decision; then they would send word through Pemberton to the Americans. Then, by that time, the Americans would have formed opinions of their own. And so the ambassador would go back and forth.

Advance Advertising Unknown.

In one of the large South American cities such as those in which Ermete Novelli has been a particular favorite for some seasons past, it is the custom for a famous star to come—simply to come, and nothing more. Signor Consigli was astounded that it should be thought necessary to advertise his star in advance. He had no conception of such "advance work" as is done for every company of any size in this country.

The star comes to one of these South American cities, and they just put out a few cards telling who he is and when and where he is to be seen. Even in France, where advance work is more highly developed, they make no special feature of "paper"—posters, &c.—such aa is to be seen placarded in every available space of an American town, even for a minstrel show. Sometimes they sell the tickets for the first performance before they have decided what the first performance is to be. They expect to have a few photographs in print—but they have no conception of the demands made by American journals and magazines. The idea of furnishing cuts to the newspapers amazes them. Ermete Novelli's tours have been so strictly confined to Spanish America that his ideas of management are founded on the customs there. When Novelli went to the City of Mexico the Government gave him the use of the theatre free and added to that a subsidy of what would be $18,000 in our money, on condition that he should not charge more than $2.50 in American money for any seats.

Living in an American hotel, above the restaurant or barber's shop, was a dire experience for Novelli. He couldn't understand anything that was said to him, and he couldn't make any one understand anything he said in reply. One day the chambermaid heard a dog bark. When Novelli was out they searched his room and found the tiny creature in a little box. Then it was a case either of Novelli or Novelli's dog leaving the hotel. He went across the street and played "Hamlet"—with nothing but doglet on his mind. He was worried, but finally confided the little beast to the tender care of some intimate friends.

One of the greatest difficulties to be surmounted by the managers in New York has been that of providing scenery for seventeen different productions in three weeks. Novelli's own wooden and paper scenery, magnificent though it is said to be, does not comply with the New York fire laws, and so is useless. The managers have taken scenery wherever they could find it, and they say that Robert Mantell has been particularly generous in assisting them. They also used a good deal of scenery employed for the Sothern and Marlowe productions.

Two of the most important persons in an Italian organization are the "Porta Cesta" and the prompter. What is a Porta Cesta? According to the Italian custom each actor keeps his own properties and wardrobe wherever he happens to be living. The Porta Cesta makes the rounds in the morning and brings to the theatre all properties and costumes that will be required at night! All manner of guile was required to persuade the Novelli company to forego the old custom of this carrying gentleman. Imagine having one of these messenger men going round a city in which he didn't know one street from another, endeavoring to gather another set of equipments for each performance and a new performance every night!

The Ubiquitous Prompter.

According to the regular custom of the company, the prompter, like the same official of a Yiddish company, is stationed behind a shield in the middle of the stage just behind the footlights, from which point of vantage he reads the entire play aloud in a husky undertone. "Great heavens!" says the manager, "we thought we would never subdue the prompter. He thought he was the whole show. We would get him off into the wings and tell him to keep quiet, but he was sure to get excited and break in with his eternal prompting at just the wrong moment. He actually believed that the scene would go to pieces without him, just because he was accustomed to think so. That company has a répertoire of forty-seven pieces, and they know them so well that they don't really need to be prompted in any of them. Now we have pretty well succeeded in squelching the prompter, but every now and then he breaks away from us in spite of all our wiles. Then we grab him and pull him back out of hearing."

The door to Novelli's dressing room is always open, and he apologizes for having to go on the stage. The room is often so crowded that people who have come on business have to ask others to step out so that they may have room to enter.

And Novelli is something of a joker, too. One night at the Majestic Theatre, Boston, when the play lasted until after midnight and Gov. Guild was in a hurry to get the actor away with him to a supper which he had ordered, the Chief Executive of the Bay State applauded appreciatively as the curtain went down—more because he was glad to see the curtain go down than for any other reason. The play was "Hamlet." Novelli still held the fatal sword. He stopped, smiled, reached with the rapier across the footlights and gently pinked the Governor where he sat in his box!

Strange examples of Italian fervor have been seen in Novelli's dressing room. One night during the second week of his engagement one fellow-countryman rushed in and cried at the top of his lungs—"Magnifico! Magnifico!" Then he grasped the actor's hands and kissed them effusively. Novelli smiled benignly, obviously much pleased. He folded his hands and exclaimed with almost equal fervor—"Gratia!"—or whatever is the Italian for thank you.

During his stay in New York Ermete Novelli—who speaks Italian, French, and Spanish—is said to have learned just two phrases of English—"Thirty-four" and "Forty-two." He lived at the Waldorf on Thirty-fourth Street and he knew that the theatre was on Forty-second. Thus he was always able to find his way home when he got lost on his solitary rambles.

Miss Laura Burt, in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" METROPOLIS

Plays New and Old

Continued from Page 1.

End, the Metropolis, the Thalia, the Yorkville, the Grand Opera House, the New Star, and the Third Avenue.

Ted Marks's eighth jubilee will take place at the American Theatre to-night. The concert will begin at 8:15 and last until midnight. Among the stars who will appear are Anna Held, Vesta Victoria, Alice Lloyd, Ethel Levy, Gertrude Hoffman, Grace La Rue, William Gould, and Valeska Suratt, and many other vaudeville headliners. The majority of these stars make their appearance through the courtesy of F. Ziegfeld, Keith & Proctor, Klaw & Erlanger, Percy Williams, and Oscar Hammerstein.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

"The Grand Mogul" comes to the Montauk for a week. This latest comic opera of Pixley and Luders comes directly from the New Amsterdam. The comoany, which numbers more than one hundred, includes Frank Moulan, Maude Lillian Berri, John Dunsmuir, William H. Macart, Sager Midgely, and Carrie Reynolds.

Margaret Wycherly will appear this week at the Shubert Park in "The Primrose Path," a new play by Bayard Veiller. The play met with success on the road in its brief tour out of town. Miss Wycherly is supported by a strong company.

The same company that presented "The Lion and the Mouse" during its record breaking run in Manhattan will be seen this week at the Broadway.

James O'Neill will be seen in his old familiar role of Edmund Dante in "Monte Cristo" at the Majestic. Mr. O'Neill announces this as his farewell tour in this play.

Alice Lloyd makes her last appearance in this country before returning to England at the Orpheum. She has several new songs. On the bill with her are the McNaughtons, Lester and Maning, Walter C. Kelly, the Baggessens, Edward F. Reynard and his mechanical figures, Work and Ower, and Joseph Hart and Louise Montrose in "The Rain-Dears."

John L. Sullivan will be the headliner at Hyde & Behman's. Since going on the stage the champion has developed into a good monologist. The bill also includes Charles Mack and Company in a sketch, "Come Back to Erin."

Tohey Claude will be seen as Cigarette in a condensed version of "Under Two Flags" at Keeney's. Miss Claude is supported by a company of eight. Katie Barry will be another headliner at this theatre. Others on the bill are W. E. Whittle, Joe Kane and Josie Rooney, Henry Cline and Company, Le Clair and Bowen, the De Fay Sisters, and the Deane Brothers.

A new melodrama, "The Outlaw's Christmas," by Theodore Kremer, will have its first production at the Grand Opera House.

Watson, Kelly and Arlington, in "Me, Him and I," a musical comedy, is announced for the Folly.

Charles E. Blaney's "Young Buffalo, King of the Wild West," comes to Blaney's.

At Payton's Lee Avenue Theatre this week the attraction will be "The Merchant of Venice."

"The Gay Morning Glories" will hold the boards at the Gayety.

The Lyceum Stock Company will present "Down Mobile," a play of the plantations.

"The Millionaire Detective," a melodrama, is offered at the Columbia.

"The Tiger Lilies," burlesquers, are the bill for the Imperial.

"Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde" will be presented by the Spooner Stock Company at the Bijou.

"Waldron's Trocadero Burlesquers" will be at the Star.

The Hal Clarendon Stock Company will begin an engagement at the Gotham.

WILD WEST AT THE GARDEN.

The Old Wild West has again attracted throngs to the Garden. As a lesson in the possibilities of the rider in connection with his mount, its return from abroad was truly educative. The entire arena horses of the past seasons were sold in Europe, and an entirely new stud was gathered together during the Winter. Weather and other conditions prevented the usual week or two of practice. Sunday and Monday furnished the only days in which to accomplish that which was left undone. All horsemen recognized it as a problem. It was solved triumphantly. With the exception of one or two falls, a splendid exhibition of expert equestrianism by natural riders was given, and proved that when properly mastered the most fractious horse can become thoroughly conservative.

The Battle of Summit Springs; The Train Hold-up; Ray Thompson's trained Texas horse, Joe Bailey, and his equine commander and Western girl riders are appropriate and welcome features. In short the Wild West promises its leader, Col. Cody, to retain its youthful freshness and popularity. As the road tour commences soon there will be only two weeks more at the Garden.

BUSY AT LUNA PARK.

The work of reconstruction, elaborating and beautifying Luna Park is progressing rapidly. Two complete forces of artists and artisans—a day and night force—are employed in augmenting, amplifying, and rehabilitating the Court of Luna. Frederick Thompson, under whose immediate guidance and supervision the work is being rushed, and the heads of his various departments are giving their individual efforts to the work. A feature which the public will greatly appreciate will be a news bulletin board on which the baseball and racing results and other important news features will be promptly posted.

ACTORS' FUND FAIR.

It is announced that the Actors' Fund Fair will be run on business principles. No "hold-ups" will be permitted. There will be no excessive charges or over-solicitation. Goods will be sold at an honest price and plainly marked. The admission fee will be $1, and the fair will be open daily, including Monday, from 12:30 to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 P. M. to midnight.

The list of bands and orchestras comprises the Twelfth, Seventy-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Seventh Regiment bands, the Banda Roma, Van Baar's Old Guard Band of 100 pieces, Saenger's Symphony Orchestra, and the orchestras of Victor Herbert, Manuel Klein, and Maurice Levi—a total of about 1,000 musicians, who will play without compensation. Printing has come from every show print house in America and will be posted free.

Madame Oda, Royal Prima Donna, to appear here in Ibsen's "Little Eyolf" PHOTO BY ANDERSEN

AMUSEMENTS

New York Theatres Under Direction of Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Inc.

HIPPODROME

Management MESSRS. SHUBERT & ANDERSON.
6th Av., 43d to 44th St. Evgs. at 8, 25c to $1.50. Daily Mats. at 2 sharp, 25c. to $1.00

PIONEER DAYS

IN WHICH 100 SIOUX INDIANS APPEAR.

600 PEOPLE ARE ON THE STAGE AT ONCE IN THE GREAT BATTLE SCENE

REALISTIC HOLD-UP OF THE STAGE COACH.

WEIRD GHOST DANCE OF THE INDIANS.

WHAT ALAN DALE SAID OF "PIONEER DAYS."

"In 'Pioneer Days' you get all the strife and stress of the Wild West, with scenic adjuncts—even to the hold-up of a stage coach. The first scene of 'Pioneer Days' is a very strenuous affair, with shooting galore. Those with nerves may miss this, but don't let them miss the second scene, which is THE BEST INDIAN STAGE PICTURE I HAVE EVER SEEN."

Alan Dale, in N. Y. American, Nov. 29, 1906.

NEW CIRCUS ACTS, AND AQUATIC MARVEL,

NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER

Concluding with Gorgeous Ballet "UNDER THE SEA."

TO-NIGHT U. S. MARINE BAND FROM WASHINGTON.
LIEUT. WM. H. SANTELMANN, Conductor.
Soloists—Miss Charlotte Elliot, Soprano; Ole J. May, Euphonium, and Arthur S. Witcomb, Cornet. Popular Prices. Box Office Now Open.

B'way & 35th. Tel. 2485—38th. FIELDS' HERALD SQ Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15

Wednesday Matinee, Best Seats, $1.50.

SEATS SELLING SIX WEEKS AHEAD.

ALAN DALE—"'The Orchid' is a blooming array of girls and whirls."

ACTON DAVIES—"'The Orchid' blooms into a big success."

EDDIE FOY and Great Company in THE ORCHID

Amelia Stone, Maude Fulton, Laura Guerite, Irene Franklin, Jean Newcombe, Melville Ellis, Geo. C. Boniface, Jr., Alfred Hickman, William Rock and TRIXIE FRIGANZA.

Broadway, between 30th and 31st Sts. Evenings, 8:20. BIJOU Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:20.

MADAME NAZIMOVA

She scored a hit as great as she made in "HEDDA" and "A DOLL'S HOUSE."—ALAN DALE in American.

"Nazimova won a comedy triumph. For third time this season she took a N. Y. first night audience captive."—ACTON DAVIES in Evg. Sun.

In the Brilliant Comedy COMTESSE COQUETTE From the Italian of Roberto Bracco

---

42d St. West of Broadway. Tel. 1646 Bryant. LYRIC Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.

THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY

with MINNIE DUPREE and original cast from Lew Fields' Herald Square Theatre.

B'way & 66th St. 'Phone 1464 Col. LINCOLN SQUARE THEATRE Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15

B'way & 39th St. 'Phone Tel. 1646 Bryant. CASINO Evs. 8:15. Mat Sat., at 2:15.

MAIL—"AN UNDOUBTED HIT."

WILLIAM MORRIS STOCK CO.

In Madeline Lucette Ryley's CHRISTOPHER, JR.

LOUIS MANN

In the Penfield, West & Kerker Musical Comedy, The White Hen with Louise Gunning and Maude Raymond.

LINCOLN SQUARE THEATRE, TO-DAY AT 2:15; TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.

RICE'S SUNDAY POPS. Sadie Jansell, Goldwin Patten Co., Perla Landers in "Jekyll & Hyde," Cyril Vezilla & Mary Leddy, Lillian Rice, Angie Wiener, The Great Heywood, Madrid & Morelli, Robt. Keane, Garrick Moving Pictures, Gus. and Leo Edwards, Tempest and Sunshine.

Wilbur-Shubert Co., Props. Broadway & 50th St. Tele. 3500 Cols. MAJESTIC Evenings, 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.

LAST WEEK

Walter N. Lawrence Presents Edward Peple's Delightful Play,

CYRIL SCOTT IN THE PRINCE CHAP

NEXT WEEK MARGARET WYCHERLY in Bayard Veiller's play THE PRIMROSE PATH Seat Sale Thursday.

An Up-to-Date Revenge

SLAWSON, the genial, had suddenly turned glum. All had noticed it. Though he still occupied his usual chair in the club car given over to a few select and congenial commuters, yet he shook his head when the fellows pressed him to join sundry games of cards or chess, and retired behind his paper in inconsolable gloom.

Smith, his bosom friend, who had been away from the commuting suburb, returned in the course of time, and meeting Slawson one day in the club car clapped him on the shoulder, bluntly inquiring the cause of the change in him.

"Now you know, Smith," said he, "that I make it a point never to interfere in household affairs. My wife—you know my wife. Can you beat her anywhere as a housekeeper, as a cook, as a—yes, yes. As I was saying, well my wife—Excuse me," said he with dignity, "but my wife happens to be the subject of my—er—story—as I was saying, my wife has always been, is, and always will be the queen of housekeepers.

"To say that I have lived on the fat of the land always does not half express the truths My table, in fact, in reality, Sir, has always groaned—literally groaned with the—er—salt of the earth, Sir. Naturally my wife's reputation as a housewife was remarkable in our neighborhood—in our town, in fact. My wife is—at least I thought her so—a little, but pardonably Sir, proud of her achievements and reputation. It seemed to me, Sir—ignorant wretch that I am—that her seeming vanity had lately grown to somewhat alarming proportions. After debating the matter with myself, I set about to curb—to—er—take down—the vanity of the dear lady in question quite playfully, quite innocently, but systematically, Sir. I criticised my wife from day to day—slightly, but carefully.

"Two weeks ago, coming home to dinner one night, I found my table set with an odd assortment of new dishes. Our girl brought in and placed upon a side table which she drew up beside my wife a number of curious looking boxes. Each was wrapped about with some sort of felt covering, and when my wife removed the lid of one, I perceived that the interior was of some sort of sheet iron. I was so astonished at what followed that I could neither open my mouth to speak nor eat. My wife picked out from these boxes, Sir, my dinner. It was steaming—but not in the way it steams when brought directly from the kitchen. Also the food placed before me was strange—and—er—odious, Sir, to my taste. Having set the meal before me, my wife served herself, and then smilingly and beamingly looked across the table at me.

"I ejaculated 'Madame—' but got no further.

"'Jimmy dear,' said she in dulcet tones. 'Now, I know you will be satisfied. You know, dearest, how you have been complaining lately about the food. Well! I have solved the problem.

"'Yes,' she continued, clasping her slender, capable hands, 'I've done it all myself, darling. I found, upon investigation that all men—all husbands are alike. Without exception they all make complaint about and criticise their wife's or her cook's cooking. I've questioned, oh, twenty of my very best and dearest friends, and with the most delightful solution of the problem. I've formed a Co-operative Eating Society. Each day one of the members either cooks or superintends the cooking of the daily meals.

"I leaped to my feet with the roar of a torn and wounded animal. 'Madame!' I shouted, 'do you expect me to eat a meal prepared by Mrs. Fairfield?'—Of course you know the lady's specialty is—fudge!' My wife seemed not at all abashed. She smiled, Sir—laughed in my face, indeed. And then—

"'Why certainly, dear,' said she, 'and she makes the most beautiful chocolate fudge I ever put my teeth through.'

"I sank into my seat, and surveyed my smiling spouse in a stunned silence, which lasted several minutes. And then, gently, and sarcastically, Sir, I asked:

"'And when, may I inquire, am I to expect a meal cooked by you—you, madame?'

"'By me?' she said, innocently, raising her eyebrows, 'Why my dearest, dearest boy, you know my cooking has been giving you painful indigestion, and so—and so—as I feared the evil effect of it on other men, I am going in for politics. I've had myself elected President of the Co-operative Eating Society. I shan't cook at all!' she said."

MME. ODA'S PLANS.

Danish Actress to Produce "Little Eyolf" Early Next Month.

MME. ODA, royal prima donna of the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen, who has been playing before her own countrymen in Chicago and San Francisco, has decided to produce at a local theatre Henrik Ibsen's "Little Eyolf."

She will play the leading character of Rita in the original Ibsen text of the Danish-Norwegian language, while her support will be a cast of American actors speaking in English.

The initial performance will be given during the first week of May. During a series of subsequent performances Mme. Oda promises to act the part of Rita in English to show what she has learned of the language during her two months' tour of this country.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

TWICE DAILY. 2 and 8 P. M.

Presenting in a Brilliant Series of Pantomimic Scenes an Impelling Exhibition Based Upon Historical Incidents of National Interest and International Renown.

THE GREAT DRAMA OF CIVILIZATION WITH A TYPICAL CAST.

The Whole World Has Contributed—Two Vast Continents Have Applauded.
An Exhibition of Unparalleled Greatness Returns Triumphant from Abroad.

ROUGH-RIDERS	Assembled from All Nations.	Skillful Feats. Daring Native	HORSEMANSHIP
INDIANS	The Real Red Man of the plains in war-paint.	Illustrations of Wild, Primitive, Aboriginal.	SAVAGERY
COWBOYS	Brought Direct from Ranch and Prairie Ranges.	The World's Experts in Displays of Fancy and Real Rough	RIDING
ARABS	Swarthy Bedouin Athletes and Desert-Born Acrobats.	Difficult Feats by Skillful, Brawny, Brown-skinned	ATHLETES
SOLDIERS	Military Men in Warlike Scenes and Incidents.	Indians and Whitemen in Desperate and Thrilling Mimic	BATTLES
COSSACKS	Reckless Riders from Far-off Russian Steppes.	Broncbos, Mustangs and Highly Educated Western Range	HORSES
MEXICANS	Real Rough-Riders from the Land of Montezuma.	Splendid Exhibitions of Expert Roping and	LASSOING
SCOUTS	The Sturdy Westerners Who Blazed the Pioneers' Trail.	Thrilling Scenes of most Savage Frontier	WARFARE
WILD-WEST GIRLS	Dashing Queens of the Saddles.	Wild-West Girls and Cowboys in Characteristic Holiday	FROLICS
PLAINSMEN	Makers of History "Way Out West."	White Soldiers Repulse Redmen's Fearful Forays and	ATTACKS
LANCERS	Graceful Cavalrymen in Difficult Tournament Tilts.	The Famous Cowboy Band Will Dispense Popular and Classic	MUSIC
ARTILLERY	Drills and Exhibits of Old-time Tactics.	United States Cavalry and Infantry	MANOEUVRES
VACQUEROS	True Types of the Mexican Cowboy.	A Great Congress of the World's	EQUESTRIANS
JAPANESE	"The Little Brown Men" from the Far-East.	Representatives of New and Old World Native	ACROBATS
MARKSMEN	Led by the Wizard-Wonder "Crack Shot" Johnnie Baker.	Difficult Trap, Target and Expert Horseback	SHOOTING
RURALIES	Typical Members of Mexico's Mounted Police.	Crafty Methods of Wild Indian Warfare and	FIGHTING
ZOUAVES	Perfection in Rapid Drills and Manual of Arms.	Parades, Reviews, Pageants and Fancy Artillery	DRILLS
CAVALRY	"Uncle Sam's" Horsemen. The Pride of the Army.	Horses and Soldiers in Furious, Pearl's Cavalry	CHARGES
DRAGOONS	Representing "The King's Own Defenders."	Hundreds of Men and Horses in Grand Military	MARCHES

Admission, including numbered seats, 25c and 50c. (26th and 27th St. Entrance only). Reserved, 75c. (on sale only when doors open), $1.00, $1.50, according to location. Box seats, $2.00, $2.50, (Madison Av. entrance only). Mail orders accompanied by currency receive prompt attention. Box office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MECCA TEMPLE ("THE RED FEZ") SHRINERS' NIGHT MAY 3.

PERCY WILLIAMS MODERN VAUDEVILLE

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. Phone 4457 Columbus.

ALL-STAR WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW CONCERTS TO-DAY AT 2:15 TO-NIGHT 8:15. Matinee Daily 25c.

ELSIE JANIS and ELSIE JANIS in HER WONDERFUL IMITATIONS.

GRACE HAZARD | LEE HARRISON EMMA FRANCIS & Arabs

THOS. J. RYAN-RICHFIELD CO. in "MAG HAGGERTY'S VISIT."

FRANCO PIPER | HAWTHORNE and DURT | ROBERTI'S ANIMALS

CARLOTTA THE MARVEL

ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th St. Phone 5000 Morning.

EVA TANGUAY and ALL-STAR WEEK BEGINNING CONCERTS TO-DAY AT 2:15. TO-NIGHT 8:15. TO-MORROW Matinee Daily 25c.

WILL M. CRESSY & BLANCHE DAYNE

LOLA COTTON | CLARICE VANCE | RAYMOND & CAVERLY

EIGHT VASSAR GIRLS

DE WITT, BURNS & TORRENCE Murphy & Francis, Max Smith Duo

Extra Feature. Extra Feature.

WILLARD SIMMS & CO. in "FLINDER'S FURNISHED FLAT."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Mgrs., 14th St. & Irving Pl.

Last Week AND LAST TIMES SAM. H. HARRIS presents

GEO. M. COHAN

(Himself) In his great popular success, Little Johnny Jones

POSITIVELY THE LAST TIMES OF MR. COHAN IN THIS PLAY.

PRICES 25-50-75-1.00 Last Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

EXTRA. BEGINNING MONDAY EVE., MAY 6th, Mr. Henry W. Savage will offer Pixley & Luders' successful musical comedy, The Prince of Pilsen, with JESS DANDY and great Co. SEATS ON SALE. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00.

WEST END THEATRE. 125th St., nr. 8th Av. Matinees Mon., Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

TO-NIGHT LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON—Annual Jubilee

Rice & Cohen, Junie McCree & Co., Gould & Spratt, Fagan & Byron, Jas. J. Corbett, others. Week Beginning TO-MORROW 25c. Mats. Mon. & Wed. 25&50c. Mat. Sat.

SOUVENIRS MONDAY NIGHT.

JESSIE BONSTELLE in Ethel Barrymore's Dramatic Comedy Success, SUNDAY

Starting MON. EVE., May 6, Summer Season, GRAND and COMIC OPERA in ENGLISH, Van Den Berg Opera Co., Inc.

Prices—Evs. 25-50-75c. Wed. & Sat. Mats, 25-50c. First Week.....IL TROVATORE

Seat Sale Begins To-morrow Morn.

IRVING Pl. Theatre. Monday Ev. at 8:20. Last Time, Sudermann's Play, "Das Blumenboot"; Tues., Benefit for Mr. Max Haeuseler; (First Time) Wed. and Thurs. Evs. & Sat. Mat. & Ev., Ludwig Fulda's Romantic Comedy in 4 Acts, "Der heimliche Koenig"; Friday Ev., at 8 sharp, Benefit for Mr. Carl Machold, Goethe's Tragedy, "Faust."

Grand TO-NIGHT 25c., 50c. Robert Loraine in Man and Superman

TOBY CLAUDE & CO., Billy Clifford, Brown & Nevarro Geo. J. Gaskin, Rice & Welmers.

NEW STAR 107th St. & Lex. Av. PARTED ON HER BRIDAL TOUR 15 Mats. 25 Mon., 35 Wed., 50 and 75 Sat.

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d Street, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.

Mr. Belasco announces that in response to popular demand MISS FRANCES STARR will appear at a special MAT. EVERY THURSDAY

DAVID BELASCO presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO

A NEW AMERICAN PLAY by DAVID BELASCO and RICHARD WALTON TULLY. Cast of Distinguished Players.

Seats 4 Weeks in Advance.

NEW IRON WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO.

B'way & 60th St. MATINEE TO-DAY M. M. Theise presents 6th MONTH

Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK

All This Week: Mats. Wed. & Sat. KLAW & ERLANGER present

THE GRAND MOGUL

By Pixley & Luders, with FRANK MOULAN and Original Cast of 100.

Apr. 29.....Mrs. Warren's Profession

SHUBERT THEATRE OPP. CITY HALL. EVENINGS, 8:15. MATS., 2:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. BEST SEATS, $1.00. EVENINGS, Best Seats, $1.50.

MARGARET WYCHERLY IN THE PRIMROSE PATH

The Greatest of All American Plays. Next Week THE THREE OF US. Direct from the Madison Sq. Theatre.

COLUMBIA THEATRE. 'Phone 1609 Main. Mat. Daily 15c. 20c. 25c. Howard Hall. The Millionaire Detective

Next W'k—From Broadway to the Bowery.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager

THIRD MONTH.

"SCORES SUCCESS."—Herald. CHARLES FROHMAN presents

ETHEL BARRYMORE

LAST 6 NIGHTS

LAST TWO MATINEES

in the farcical romance

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

By Robert Marshall

MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

MONDAY, MAY 6;

Last 2 Weeks Miss Barrymore's Season. MISS BARRYMORE In

COUSIN KATE

By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.

SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

LYCEUM Broadway & 45th St. at 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager

A MERRY, LAUGHING MILITARY COMEDY.

4th Week DANIEL FROHMAN Presents ARNOLD DALY

"Appeal to all boys and girls and all who have been boys and girls."—Herald.

"The Boys of Co. B are jolly fellows."—Times.

THE BOYS OF COMPANY B

By Rida Johnson Young.

ARNOLD DALY announces a series of 4 TUESDAY MATINEES, beginning this coming Tuesday, of the following Triple Bill: THE FLAG STATION | Mr. Daly in THE LEMONADE BOY | each play. THE MONKEY'S PAW | Seats Now.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way, 38th St. AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.

PLAYS MAY COME AND PLAYS MAY GO BUT THE RED MILL AND MONTGOMERY & STONE

WILL RUN ON FOREVER—AT ANY RATE FOR ALL SUMMER.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager

150TH TIME MAY 6 SOUVENIRS

"COLLIER AT HIS BEST."—Times. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents

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In the New Farce in Three Acts,

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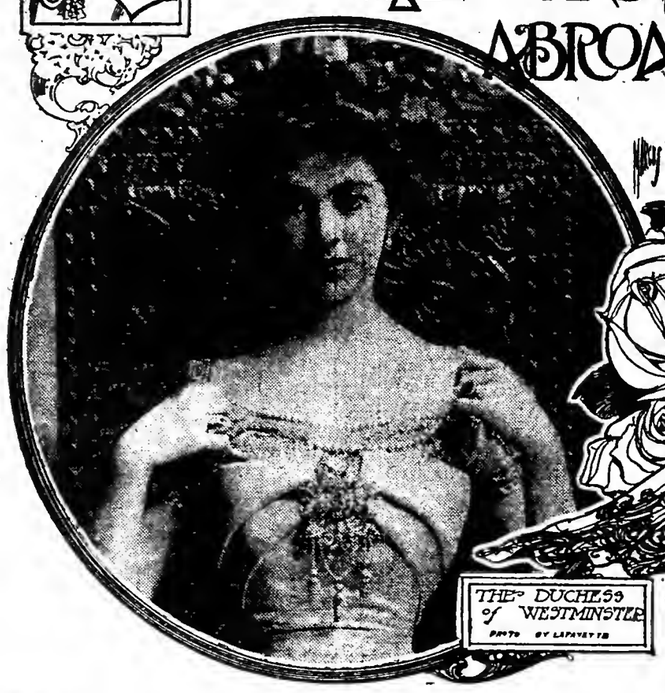

THE DUCHESS of WESTMINSTER
PHOTO BY LAFAYETTE

MRS. HOWLAND PELL.

MRS. HAROLD McCORMICK.
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A FEW more weddings, a charitable entertainment or two, and the Easter season will be over. There has been more entertaining this year on a small scale, possibly because the number of sailings for Europe has been fewer and the weather conditions have been against bucolic pleasures. In fact, the country has been bleak and cold and the high winds have been most disagreeable. In town there has been much illness among the fashionable set, and a species of sore throat has been one of the ailments, brought about, it is said, by the absorption of dust. Notwithstanding these untoward conditions, the young women of the Four-in-Hand Club have been diligently tooling the coach, morning after morning, and the prospects for an interesting parade increase each day. This will be one of the features of the coming week.

Entertaining has taken the form of luncheons and dinners intimes. This is the time of year to cement old friendships and to pay off old social debts. Summer plans are being discussed, but it is rather an odd fact that there is a large Western tide of travel, many people returning to America instead of being outward bound. Among those booked for home are Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, who, after all, will not be in London this Spring. Alfred Vanderbilt is returning for a second time within two months, but he will still ferry across the ocean, as he has to be again in London before June for the International Horse Show at Olympia. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are booked for May 7, shortly after their return from California. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont stays abroad for the present, unless there is another change in her plans. She will do no entertaining at Newport this season, as she will be in deep mourning for her sister, Miss Armide Smith, to whom she was devotedly attached. The Frederick Vanderbilt villa at Rough Point will not be ready for Mr. and Mrs. Leeds until possibly September, and they have planned to remain abroad a greater part of the Summer.

It is stated that the dancing class known as the Dinner Dance, organized by Mrs. Frederic de Peyster and J. Montgomery Strong, will be discontinued. The Neighborhood Cotillions have also been given up. This leaves a small list of dancing classes and assemblies for next season. Now that so many New Yorkers have splendid ballrooms of their own, the dancing class becomes more and more a thing of the past.

The week has been much enjoyed, notwithstanding the Marchlike weather, at Tuxedo and Baltusrol, where there have been numerous house and week-end parties. At Meadow Brook the hunt goes bravely on, and preparations are being made for the opening at Belmont Park.

The second week of the tennis tournament at the St. Nicholas Rink has attracted large audiences, and there have been any number of luncheons and dinners given at the Colony Club, which is now about the most popular place to entertain in New York.

The departure of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and their family for Europe was one of the events of Thursday. Mr. Gould sold his polo ponies on Tuesday, and there was a representative gathering at the sale. Although it is stated that George Gould will have a new house on the site of his present residence on Fifth Avenue, there have been rumors of his purchasing the James Henry Smith mansion, which is said to be in the market. Miss Gould will then have a mansion ready equipped for her début.

Mrs. James Henry Smith, with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, bringing home the body of James Henry Smith, will arrive in New York at the end of the week, and the funeral services will take place the second week in May. The coaching parade will be held on May 11, instead of the 4th. Lady Cooper and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel come from abroad to attend the funeral. Miss Drexel remains in London with Mr. and Mrs. Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet have determined to go abroad. They will sail in June and join Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle in Paris. The Prince and Princess of Wales have postponed their visit to Floors Castle, the family seat of the Duke of Roxburghe. They will go there in the Autumn, during the shooting season.

Among the entertainments of the week were the French charity concert at Sherry's, at which Mme. Calvé sang, and Miss Amy Baker's annual recital on Friday afternoon at the same place. Both were under fashionable patronage and were largely attended.

The Last April Weddings.

The notable wedding of to-morrow will be that of Miss Rachel Lenox Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, and Frank Brinley Porter, son of Mrs. Frank Brinley Porter. It will be a quiet affair and will take place at the residence of the bride's parents. There will be a small reception after the ceremony for relatives and intimate friends.

On Tuesday St. Thomas's Church will be the scene of a fashionable wedding. Miss Frances de la Vergne, daughter of Mrs. John Chester de la Vergne, will be the bride. The bridegroom-elect is Craig Fitzrandolph Drake.

Monday is the date of the wedding of Miss Eleanor Sedley and Theodore Greppo, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. There will be no bridesmaids and only a reception after the ceremony, at the residence of the bride's mother, for relatives and a few intimate friends.

Another wedding of Monday will be that of Miss Martha J. Hall and George J. MacCracken, a son of Chancellor MacCracken. This will also be a quiet affair.

The Madison Square Presbyterian Church will be the scene of the nuptials on Tuesday of Miss Anna J. Jenner and Sterling T. Foote. Miss Jenner is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jenner, and the bridegroom-elect is a grandson of the Rev. Thomas Hastings, who will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. Mrs. Hansen, the wife of Dr. Ejnar Hansen, will be matron of honor, and in the list of bridesmaids are Miss Hilda Lockwood, Miss Alice Clark, Miss Elizabeth Stevenson, all of this city, and Miss Elsa Whitin of Whitinsville, Mass. A small reception for relatives and intimate friends will follow at the residence of the bride's parents.

On Tuesday, at Pelham Manor, at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Miss Margaret Carmichael Roper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Roper, will be married to Walter Cook, Jr. It will be a small wedding, as the capacity of the church is limited.

Thomas Ludlow Clarke, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke of New York and New Orleans, will be married to Miss Winifred Ives, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Ives, at St. Agnes's Chapel on Tuesday. The bride will have her sister, Miss Pauline Ives, as maid of honor. The wedding is of much interest to many of the Southern set as well as to New Yorkers. Mr. Clarke is a Yale graduate and a prominent member of the Rockaway Hunt, and has made his home here since he was quite a lad. His mother was the beautiful Miss McWilliams of the Teche. The late Thomas Clarke of New Orleans, the bridegroom's father, was a popular clubman in that city, and one of the chief organizers of the carnival processions. The Ives family have many relatives in Virginia and Maryland, but they have lived in New York for a generation or more. Robert Brewster will be best man.

Tuesday, which will be a day of weddings, will also be the date of the marriage of Miss Aline Virginia Kent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Kent, and Rutgers Ives Hurry, at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Marie Kent, Constance Fairchild, Marguerite Petit, and Ethel Levering. Renwick C. Hurry will be best man. A small reception will follow at the residence of the bride's parents, in East Sixty-fifth Street.

At St. George's, Stuyvesant Square, will take place the marriage of Miss Gwendolyn Wickersham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham, and Albert J. Akin. This will be a church affair with a small reception following the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

In other cities there will be also many weddings, as the number is to be comparatively few in May. Two of the most interesting to New Yorkers will be the marriage of Miss Zaidee Forsyth Gaff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff, and Dr. Cary Langhorne, brother of Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mrs. Waldorf Astor, and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, which takes place at Washington on Tuesday; and the nuptials of Miss Mary B. Marshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Lewis Marshall, and Richard F. Amphlett, also arranged for Tuesday in Washington. The bride's father is well known in New York.

At Richmond Hill, L. I., on Tuesday, Miss Lola Farquhar Petit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alden Petit, will be married to Henry Allan Sayer.

A Quiet Wedding for Miss Shoemaker

The wedding of Miss Blanche Shoemaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Francis Shoemaker, and Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., will take place to-morrow afternoon at the Shoemaker residence. As the family is in mourning only relatives have been invited. The bride will have no attendants. Her engagement to Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., was announced last week on the return of her family from abroad. Henry Wharton Shoemaker, her brother, will marry Miss Beatrice Barclay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Barclay of Pennsylvania, in May. Miss Shoemaker is a pretty girl, blonde and chic. She made her début Winter before last. She has written a book of verse which was highly praised. Her brother, the late William Brock Shoemaker, married Miss Ella de Peyster, a daughter of the late Frederic de Peyster. Alfred Wagstaff's father is President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., is a member of the Union Club. The Wagstaffs have a country seat at Babylon. Samuel J. Wagstaff, a younger brother, is engaged to Miss Polly French.

A Little About the June Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Muriel Delano Robbins, daughter of Mrs. Price Collier, and Cyril Martineau of London, which takes place at St. Mary's, Tuxedo, on June 1, will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride. Miss Robbins will have two brideamaids, the Misses Ellen and Laura Delano, and two little flower girls, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Collier.

At the wedding of Miss Harriet McLean Fowler and Dr. Sinclair Tousey, which takes place at Babylon on June 1, the bridesmaids will be the Misses Helen Rutgers Sturgis, Caroline Alden Weir, and Helen and Mildred Harbeck. The best man will be Dr. Ralph Tousey.

Over the Ocean.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry and the Misses Gerry are booked to sail for Europe on May 1. They will visit England and the continent and will return for the Newport season. The Electra will be placed in commission in June.

Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., sailed on Thursday for her annual trip abroad. She will visit her sister, Mrs. Griswold Grey, in Paris, and afterward go to Scotland.

Mrs. Charles T. Barney has also gone abroad for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes will join Mrs. Barney abroad.

Mrs. Maturin Livingston is booked to sail on May 7 for her annual visit to Europe. Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills sail this week. They return for Newport in July.

Mrs. John Sloane and her daughter, Miss Evelyn Sloane, sailed on Thursday. The wedding of Miss Sloane and William E. S. Griswold will probably take place at Lenox this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen and their children also sailed on Thursday. They are to be abroad for quite a period. Mrs. Allen's mother, the Duchess de Dino, who is now known as Mrs. Livingston-Sampson, is in Paris, and will join her daughter.

Mrs. Scott Grant, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. George S. Scott, sailed on Thursday. She will be in Paris for the season. Miss Louise Scott may join her later.

Miss Isabel May, who was one of the bridesmaids of Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, has sailed with Miss Lister-Kaye and the Duke of Newcastle. She is to be abroad for a long visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are now in Paris. They are to be at Newport earlier than usual this season.

M. and Mme. Von Andre will be in America next Winter. They are to dispose of their London house this year. It is said that Prince Francis of Teck will be their guest in this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn Herle Evans have sailed for England, where they will make their home.

Miss Mary Livingston Willard and Miss de Billier sailed on Wednesday for England. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ogden de Billier will remain in America this season.

Mrs. William P. Douglas sailed on Wednesday for a Summer abroad. Mrs. F. W. Whitridge was also booked on the Carmania. This ship took away a number of the distinguished delegates to the recent Peace Convention, including Sir Robert Cranston and Lady Cranston, and Sir William Preece.

Gen. Horace Porter and Clarence Porter sailed on Tuesday for Europe. They will pass a part of the Summer in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin are in Venice. They are to remain abroad until July.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., has returned from Rome, where she has been visiting her son, Mr. Sands, and is now in Paris for the season.

Some Out-of-Town Attractions.

The Jamestown festivities were witnessed by quite a number of well-known New Yorkers, including Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. Grant, Frederick Gallatin, and Congressman and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott.

The Steeplechase yesterday brought out many of the Meadow Brook and Long Island set. After May 1 there will be no hunting until the Autumn. There will be much polo playing this Spring and Summer at Meadow Brook and in the vicinity of Hempstead, as well as at Great Neck. Several gatherings have been arranged for May, and during the racing season at Belmont Park there will be at least one large dance given.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan will pass May at Highlands on the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer are to leave shortly for Scarborough on the Hudson, where they will remain until they sail on their annual European trip.

The Lakewood golf tournament will be another event of the week, and will be attended by a number of New Yorkers.

The Concert for the Spanish Church.

On Tuesday afternoon, May 7, the concert in aid of the Spanish church to be built on the grounds of the Hispanic Society will be given. It is under the auspices of the Archbishop of New York, the Ambassadors from Spain and Brazil, Ambassador Creel of Mexico, and a number of well-known fashionable women. Many of the boxes have been taken, and following the concert tea will be served. The artists of the occasion are no less personages than Mme. Emma Eames and Signor Emilio de Gogorza, assisted by Nathan Franko and the Victor Herbert orchestra. Mr. Franko and his orchestra have volunteered to play during the tea, after the concert. Mme. Eames will be among those who will pour tea. The programme is as follows:

1. Overture—Il Guarany.....Gomez
2. Songs.
   (a) Suzanne.....E. Paladilhe
   (b) Le Marriage des Roses..Cesar Franck
   (c) Le Plongeur.....Charles N. Widor
   Mr. de Gogorza.
3. (a) Forget-Me-Not.....} Herbert.
   (b) Oriental Dance.....}
4. Songs.
   (a) Hai Lull.....A. Coquard
   (b) Si Tu Le Veux.....Ch. Hoechlin
   (c) Chanson des Baisers....H. Bemberg
   Mme. Eames.
5. Sevillana from "Don Cesar de Bazan." Massenet
   Victor Herbert's Orchestra.
6. Songs.
   (a) La Partida.....} Alvarez
   (b) Canto del Presidiario....}
   (c) El Celoso.....}
   Mr. de Gogorza.
7. Songs.
   (a) I Once had a Sweet Little Doll, Dear. C. Nevin.
   (b) Love in May.....H. Parker.
   (c) Spring.....Henschel
   Mme. Eames.
8. Malaguena from Boabdil..Moszkowski
   Victor Herbert's Orchestra.
9. Duo from "Hamlet".....A. Thomas
   Mme. Eames and Mr. de Gogorza.

During the tea, after the concert, Mr. Franko and orchestra will play the following programme:

Ballet music from "Faust".....Gounod
Intermezzo.....Lehon
Selection from Meistersinger.....Wagner
Song Without Words.....Tschaikowski
The Blue Danube.....Strauss

Boxes and tickets are to be procured from Miss Maria de Baril, the Touraine, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, at Tyson's and all hotels.

Testimonial for Master Kotlarsky.

On Tuesday afternoon, April 30, Mrs. Charles H. Truax, wife of Justice Truax, will give a testimonial concert at the Savoy Theatre for Master Kotlarsky, the young Russian violinist. Kotlarsky will play the first movement of the Mendelssohn concerto, Vieuxtemps's "Fantasie Appassionata," and a group of smaller pieces, including the Perpetual Motion by Ries. Mrs. Viola Waterhouse, soprano; Paul Dufault, tenor, and Cornelius Rubner, pianist, have given their services, and William A. Brady gave the use of the Savoy Theatre. Kotlarsky is a native of New York, born on the lower east side, of Russian parentage, and received his entire musical education from Herwegh von Ende in New York. Tickets may be had from Mrs. Truax at her residence, 12 East Sixty-fifth Street, or at the box office on day of concert. Among those who have boxes and seats are: Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Charles Schwab, Mrs. Josephine Schmid, Mrs. Harry Hamlin, Mrs. Gary, Mrs. William Brady, Mrs. Flake, Mrs. Henry Burnett, Mrs. Alton B. Parker, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Nathan Straus, Mrs. Isaac Rice, Mrs. Gelshenen, Mrs. John W. Gates, Mrs. Geo. B. Torrey, Mrs. Elmer Black, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. William G. Davies, Mrs. Stanley Gifford, Mrs. J. Holland Forbes, Mrs. Joseph Knapp, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. G. Condony, and the Messrs. John D. Crimmins, John Pierce, Ashbel Fitch, Charles W. Dayton, Jr., Thomas Ryan, August Belmont, Samuel Untermyer, Roger Foster, Perry Belmont, Allan McLane Hamilton, and H. Content.

General Gossip.

Miss Mary C. Lefferts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts, will be married to Henry Rawle on May 14 at St. Bartholomew's Church. On May 17 Miss Jane Ruthven Hall and Reginald W. Robbins will be married at Grace Church Chantry.

The engagement has been announced of Dr. Lewis Livingston Hyde, whose first wife was the late Mrs. John Stevens of Castle Point, and Miss Lelia Moss McGuire of Elbchester, who is a cousin of the late Mrs. Hyde. Mrs. Hyde's daughter by her first husband, John Stevens, became the bride of Ogden H. Hammond two weeks ago at Castle Point. She was Miss Mary Picton Stevens.

Mrs. Langdon Schroeder and Miss Neuville, who have been abroad this Winter, return shortly to pass the Summer at Babylon, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell are motoring in Dalmatia. They will remain abroad for the present.

Mrs. James B. Haggin, who has been in Paris this past week, goes to the Italian Lakes for the month of May.

Mrs. Frederick Bronson, who has been traveling in Italy, is in London, where she will remain for a greater part of the season.

Personal and Otherwise

MISS MURIEL DELANO ROBBINS, whose picture may be seen in the pictorial section, is the daughter or Mrs. Price Collier of Tuxedo by her first husband. On June 1, in St. Mary's Church at Tuxedo Park, she will marry Cyril Martineau of London, a distant relative of Harriet Martineau, one of the most distinguished women of her time, and who visited America many years ago, and, of course, of her brother, the Rev. James Martineau, who also achieved a reputation, but along different lines from his sister, who was as liberal minded as the clergyman was conservative.

Miss Robbins came out several years ago in town, where Mrs. Collier had a house for the Winter. She has also spent much time abroad, and was presented not long ago at the Court of St. James. The permanent home of the Colliers is in Tuxedo, and there Miss Robbins spends most of her time. She is a blonde, with wonderful red gold hair, and has always been considered one of the beauties of not only the Tuxedo set but of New York as well.

Miss Robbins is fond of outdoor life, and is an excellent pedestrian. She has charming manners and is a general favorite. She is an heiress in her own right.

Her mother, Mrs. Collier, was Miss Katharine Delano, a near relative of Walter Delano, Jr., whose two daughters, the Misses Laura and Ellen Delano, for whom Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a superb coming-out ball at Sherry's several years ago, are to be bridesmaids. Miss Robbins is a niece of Herbert D. Robbins and of Mrs. Peter Lynch of Paris. She is a cousin of Mrs. William Earl Dodge and of Miss Emily Sloane. Her stepfather, Price Collier, has written several clever books.

Miss Emily Rogers is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pendelton Rogers of New York, and a sister of John Shillito Rogers, who married Miss Catherine Cossitt Dodge of Tuxedo and New York. Her mother was Miss Mary W. Shillito, a member of the distinguished old Shillito family of Cincinnati, Ohio. Another of her brothers is H. Pendleton Rogers, Jr. Miss Rogers is well known and well liked in society.

Miss Martha Calhoun, whose picture appears in the Pictorial Section, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Calhoun, and made her début in Charleston early in the Winter. Her parents also have a house in New York, where she has spent part of the Winter. She is a great-great-granddaughter of the famous John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, a niece of John C. Calhoun, now of New York, and a cousin of Miss Julia Calhoun and of James E. and John C. Calhoun, Jr.

Miss Rachel Lenox Kennedy, who tomorrow will marry Frank Brinley Porter, is one of the youngest society buds to marry, and her young mother looks like her sister instead of a parent. Mrs. Kennedy was Miss Marion Robbins, and for years, up to the death of Mrs. Belmont, she was perhaps the most intimate friend of the late Mrs. August Belmont, who was Miss Morgan. Miss Kennedy is a granddaughter of Mrs. George A. Robbins, and spends a great deal of time with her. Arden Morris Robbins is her uncle. James Lenox, who gave the Lenox Library to New York, is among her ancestors, and from him she takes the name of Lenox. Her cousin, Robert Lenox Kennedy, presented Munkacsy's painting of the blind poet John Milton to that library. Miss Kennedy has spent many of her Summers at Bar Harbor with her grandmother, Mrs. Robbins. She was at Palm Beach the past Winter, but is barely "out," and that informally.

The engagement of Miss Kennedy and Mr. Porter was announced late in the Winter. Mr. Porter is the son of the late Gen. Frank Brinley Porter and Mrs. Porter of Park Avenue. Mr. Porter is a Yale graduate, Class of '05. His mother, who was a Miss Pond, gave a large reception for Miss Kennedy on her return from Palm Beach in March. Miss Harriette Porter is his sister. The wedding is to be a quiet affair at the residence of the bride's parents.

Miss Eleanor Lewis is a Philadelphia and Narragansett belle, and her engagement to Clifford Wheaton Vaughan of New York was announced some weeks since. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Lewis (Miss Ella E. Cozens) of South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia. Miss Lewis's picture depicts her in a robe of cloth of gold brocade worn by her great-great-grandmother. Mr. Vaughan is a Columbia graduate, class of '97, and a member of the Knollwood, Racquet and Tennis, and Badminton Clubs, and is a son of Mrs. Henry W. Vaughan (Miss E. J. Potter.)

Mrs. Henry Lackland, who has arrived from Europe with Mr. Lackland, was married on March 25 at Dresden in the Court Chapel. She was Miss Elsie von Ende, a daughter of Major Gen. George von Ende, but is not unknown in this country, being a relative of the Kaisers and Catlins of St. Louis. She has visited the United States several times, once during the World's Fair. A special dispensation from the Pope permitted their marriage in the chapel and the waiving of certain formalities, an unwonted favor, as the bride is a Roman Catholic and her fiancé a Unitarian. Mr. Lackland and his bride have taken the Paramore house in St. Louis, fully furnished, for six months. Mr. Lackland's brother, Edgar C. Lackland, Jr., is to marry Mrs. Frances F. Page, a sister of Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Jr., at an early date. Mrs. Page is the widow of the late Charles Fellows Page of Harvard, Class of '92, a daughter of George Hilliard Benjamin, and granddaughter of Parke Benjamin, historian and poet. She is a cousin of Lady Vernon Harcourt. The wedding will probably take place next month.

Mrs. A. Browning Prentice, with her aunt, Mrs. Henry Brevoort, will occupy Elysian Views, the country place on Long Island adjoining the Lawrence estate on the Merrick Road. Mrs. Prentice purchased this place last year. It is a large old-fashioned house, and has many deep verandas and wide halls. It has been brought up to date with every modern convenience. The grounds are spacious. The dining room is a veritable Dutch dining room, and the wide halls are done in Indian colorings. Mrs. Prentice is a granddaughter of the late Jordan L. Mott.

Miss Beatrice Barclay, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Barclay of Western Pennsylvania, whose engagement to Henry Wharton Shoemaker was announced on March 19 in this paper, is a niece of Col. Barclay, who served in Congress from Western Pennsylvania. She is a distant relative of the de Peyster and other old families of this city, including the Barclays.

Mr. Shoemaker's ancestors at the time of the Revolutionary War were Tories, save one, who served in the Continental Army. Mr. Shoemaker is a direct descendant of his. One of his ancestors was three times Mayor of Philadelphia before that war, and one was a member of Penn's Provincial Council.

It has happened before that a Shoemaker and Barclay have married, and that a descendant was named Henry Shoemaker Barclay.

In London—and would that practice were more prevalent here—tiaras of the fence or fender variety are being seen less and less. The coiffure ornaments there now take the form of jeweled combs, aigrettes, and wreaths, all in diamonds, or diamonds with other gems. One wreath worn by a well-known English woman, was done in a design of small roses, all diamonds.

A Louis XV. knot amid a trelliswork of diamonds and finished by a feathery, diamond-studded aigrette, forms one comb. The necklaces and chains also show more artistic beauty than of yore.

Unusual colorings in gems are the present London fad. Diamonds in black, yellow, blue, topaz, green, and gray are highly prized. Mrs. Ronald Greville possesses a wonderful set of black diamonds. The Hope diamond is the most famous blue diamond in the world, and received especial attention from the press at the time of May Yohe's marriage into the family owning it.

Lady Margaret Campbell has a diamond coiffure ornament set with yellow, mauve, and gray diamonds, and Lady Crawford has a remarkable collection of diamond brooches in all colors, each of fabulous value.

STATEMENT No. 3

STOUT WOMAN'S ECONOMY

Nemo SELF-REDUCING CORSET

AT $3. IS CHEAPER THAN THREE ORDINARY CORSETS AT $1.

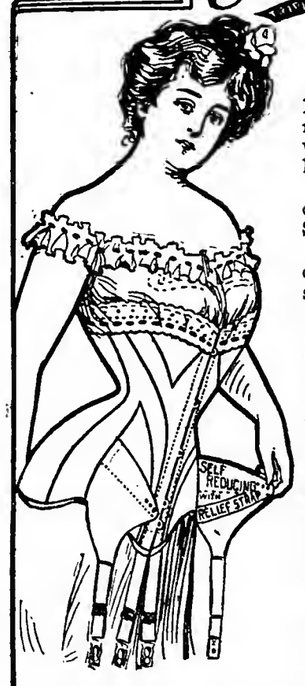

We have proved in our preceding statements that the Nemo Self-Reducing Corset is responsible for the improvement in the stout woman's figure, and that, in addition to its wonderful reducing qualities, it gives to the wearer comfort, health and style.

We have also shown why the patented features of this corset can alone accomplish these results; and why the Nemo Self-Reducing Corset is in a class by itself—without a rival.

We now call attention to the corset's marvelous wearing qualities, to the superior material used, to its perfect shape, smart style, and careful workmanship.

One of the most valuable features of the Nemo Self-Reducing Corset is undoubtedly its **shape.** So successfully does this corset reduce the abdomen, that, when it is worn for the first time, the skirt will have to be taken in, over the abdomen, three to four inches, in order to make it fit as it did before. It will give a stout woman a better shape than she ever had, and is a correct foundation for a well-fitting gown. Dressmakers recommend it.

All Nemo Corsets are famous the world over for their extraordinary wearing qualities. Every one is made with the patented **"Triple Strip Re-enforcement,"** which means that each bone-pocket is provided with triple-strips, making it absolutely impossible for bones or steels to cut through the material. This means **long wear.**

The Nemo Self-Reducing Corset is made of strictly high-class materials. The Coutil and Batiste we use are especially made to combine lightness and flexibitity with extraordinary strength.

The Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets are boned throughout with double bones and double steels, making them practically unbreakable. In beauty of trimming, style and workmanship this corset equals, and in many respects is superior to the most expensive French imported or the best of other American-made corsets.

We have proved to your entire satisfaction that because of what this corset accomplishes, and its wonderful wearing qualities, that a Nemo Self-Reducing Corset at $3.00 is a much more economical investment than three ordinary corsets at $1.00 each.

Model No. 312, for the tall stout woman. Of Coutil or Batiste, all sizes
Model No. 314, for the short stout woman. Of Coutil or Batiste, all sizes
$3.00

Model No. 516, for the tall stout woman. Of White Brocaded Coutil, all sizes
Model No. 518, for the short stout woman. Of White Brocaded Coutil, all sizes
Model No. 515, with Bust Supporters. Of White French Coutil, all sizes
$5.00

FOR SALE AT ALL CORSET DEPARTMENTS

Kops Bros., Manufacturers, Corner 4th Ave. and 12th St., New York

IN THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MRS. H. L. BORDEN

MISS MADGE MARTIN.

MRS. FRANK LEE.

ONE of the prettiest weddings of the week was that of Miss Mabel Alice Bage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Canfield Bage, to Abcel Canda. It was a home wedding, and took place on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 at 65 Central Park West. Father Taylor read the ceremony, which was followed by a reception to about 250 persons. Mrs. Victor M. Earle was the matron of honor, and the Misses Rietta Maxwell, Viola Kelly, Eleanore McGovern, Grace McGovern, Regina Farrelly, and Louise Rodriguez were the bridesmaids. Arthur Carroll, son of Howard Carroll, was the best man. The uehers were Rene Jackson, Chester Johnson, Walter Fuller, Henry Wells, Victor M. Earle, and Merritt Potter. The bride's gown was of ivory white satin trimmed with gold lace, an heirloom. The maids wore white satin Empire gowns with court veils. La France roses were used largely in the dainty pink decorations. After a prolonged trip through Colorado and the valley of the Yellowstone Mr. and Mrs. Canda will live in Summit, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Judge, 27 West Ninety-fourth Street, started for Louisville last week. They will spend a month traveling through the South and West. Mrs. Judge is just recovering from an illness, the result of an overstrenuous social season and too close attention to her duties as President of the Society for Political Study, from which office she has just retired after a two years' term.

Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee, 241 West Seventy-second Street, will leave town soon for Europe, where she will spend the Summer, stopping for the greater part of the season with her daughter in Paris.

Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Hoffman Porter, 181 West Seventy-third Street, are leaving town to-day for a two weeks' stay in Washington, D. C.

The officers and Executive Committee of the Graduates' Club, of which Mrs. Kisson C. Gibson, 115 West Seventy-seventh Street, is President, were guests at a box party in the Lincoln Square Theatre a short time ago. Miss Emma J. Miller, 127 Riverside Drive, was the hostess. The officers are Mrs. Ernest Bunzie, Vice President; Mrs. Morriss Cooper, Secretary; Miss Helen Stein, Treasurer; Mrs. A. Steward Holt, Miss Kate Hixon, Dr. Elizabeth Jarrett, Miss Isabelle Sullivan, Miss Jane Holley, Mrs. William Shaw, and Mrs. J. N. Williams, Executive Committee.

The Monnt Vernon Woman's Republican Club will give a reception in honor of its fifth anniversary on Wednesday, May 8, in the home of Mrs. J. Mortimer Bell, 44 South First Avenue. An invitation has been extended to the New York society, and a number of women from here will go up, taking the 2:15 New Haven train at the Grand Central.

Six young girls of the west end set have a little club of three years' standing that does many interesting things. For instance, a short time ago the members gave a fair in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Stewart, 125 Riverside Drive, and raised, entirely unaided and by their own efforts, nearly $200. This sum is for tha New York Home for Crippled Children, in whioh Mrs. A. L. Erlanger is so much interested. The girls are the Misses Lila Fairchild, Margaret Bates, Caroline Chester, Agnes Hopf, Irene Stewart, and Myra Stewart. On Saturday, April 20, Mrs. Erlanger gave a box party and automobile ride for them. They went to the New Amsterdam and were entertained with a jolly littla luncheon and drive. The club is named "The Owlets."

Mrs. G. Weaver Loper, 17 West Thirty-second Street, will start for the West in June, to be gone two or three months.

The final meeting for the season of Clio was held on Monday in Duryea's. It was the installation of officers, followed by a reception. The new officers are Miss Elizabeth Reid, President; Mrs. Andrew J. Shipman, First Vice Preeident; Mrs. George Steele, Second Vice President; Mrs. E. R. Rich, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Harry Lily, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. E. Thompson, Auditor, and Mrs. E. E. Allendorf, Historian. Mrs. Fernando E. Rogers wae Chairman of the day.

The tenth annual reception and luncheon and the fifth bi-annual election of officers of the Woman's Republican Association, State of New York, took place on Tueeday in Delmonico's. It was an altogether harmonioue election, each of the officers being chosen unanimouely. Mrs. James Griswold Wentz wae reelected as President. The others were: Vice Presidents—Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mrs. Frank B. Churchill, Miss Cornelia S. Robinson, Mrs. William Cummings Story, Mrs. Charles Lloyd, Mrs. J. Mortimer Bell, and Mrs. William Grant Brown; Recording Secretary—Mrs. C. C. Ruthrauff; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. O. Haynes; Treasurer—Mrs. R. A. Benedict; Auditor—Mrs. A. J. Perry; Chairman Executive Committee—Mrs. Clarence Burns; Alice Chairman—Mrs. Jane Pierce. Senator and Mrs. Chauncey Depew, Congressman and Mrs. J. V. Olcott, Mrs. Esther Hermann, and Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour were among tha guests of honor. Luncheon was served at small tables grouped about two large ones and the President's long table. At one of the large tahlee were seated the Mount Vernon delegates, at the other the West End Society. There was a delightful musical programma arranged by Laura Sedgwick Collins.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Wiley will close their apartments in the Lucerne, 301 West Seventy-ninth Street, and sail for Europe on Saturday, May 11, on the Minneapolis. They will remain abroad four months. Miss Guerard of Savannah, Ga., who has been Mrs. Wiley's guest for some weeks, will accompany them.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Baggs, 211 West Seventy-eighth Street, will sail for Europe on Thursday, May 9.

Miss Mary Cecilia Morse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Morse, was married on Tuesday to Dr. Edward S. Gushee. They left immediately after the ceremony, which was read in St. Agnes's Chapel, for a long trip through the South.

Mesdames Adolph Heller, S. Marcus Harris, Ernest A. Limburg, Jeremiah C. Lyons, Julius Sickel, Edward M. Wilson, E. M. Black, Frederick Lowenfels, B. Schloss, Miss Pauline Hoffman, and Miss Kittie Hanan are among the patronesses for the series of bridge and euchre parties being given for the benefit of the Washington Heights Hospital. Mrs. Frederick Lowenfels, 257 West Ninety-eighth Street, was the first hostess. The second affair was given in the Manhattan Sqnare Hotel, the third in the home of Mrs. Alexander J. Mayer on Friday. The hospital is a new institution, this being its second year. It is non-sectarian, and is dependent on subscriptions for its existance. The women interested will continue their efforts to raise money for its maintenance during the Summer. Mrs. Lowenfels, who leaves for Fer Rockaway on Thursday, will give several bridge parties in her villa in the course of the season. Mrs. Adolph Heller, President of the Auxiliary, leaves her home in Long Island on Thursday for Elberon, and sho will also give entertainments and parties for the hospital, which is situated at 165th Street and Broadway.

To-morrow afternoon Mrs. L. M. Hornthal, 25 West Ninety-sixth Street, will entertain thirteen of her friends with a game of bridge, followed by a collation. The decorations will be pink carnations. Those invited are Mrs. T. M. Avery, Miss Avery, Mrs. J. H. Burtenshaw, Mrs. M. Berdoo, Mrs. J. Clarke, Mrs. E. L. Campbell, Mrs. A. Clark, Mrs. C. B. Gales, Mrs. J. Newbery, Mrs. A. R. Michael, Miss Mammion, Mrs. F. Swayzee, and Mrs. A. Shiels.

Mrs. Mary Hill Brown, 33 West Sixty-seventh Street, has sent out cards for a reception and musicale on Saturday. Mrs. G. H. Throop, Mrs. C. S. Maley, Miss Howell, and Miss Elizabeth King will sing, and Mrs. Brown will play for her guests. The hours are from 4 until 7. The decorations will be yellow daffodils and tulips.

The Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R., has sent out invitations for a reception on Friday, May 3, from 3 nntil 6, in the Hotel St. Andrew. The newly elected officers will receive. They are Mrs. Frederick H. Hasbrouck, Regent; Mrs. W. R. Stewart, First Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles Taft, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. S. B. Hard, Recording Secretary; Miss Grace Osborn, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Curtiss Brackett, Treasurer; Mrs. N. Taylor Philips, Historian, and Mrs. H. M. Fisher, Registrar. Mrs. William Cummings Story, Regent of the Manhattan Chapter, has been invited as the guest of honor.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart, 125 Riverside Drive, will leave town in about six weeks and open their Summer home in Greenwich, Conn.

There are two distinct societies of Ohio women in this city. One, the Daughters of Ohio, of which Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates is the President; the other, National Society of Ohio Women, with Mrs. C. C. Ruthrauff as its President. The latter held its last meeting for tha season on Monday in the Waldorf. There was a discussion as to the relative value of Taft, Foraker, and Fairbanks as Presidential material, also a talk on the propriety of women proposing when they saw fit, given by Mrs. Belle da Rivera. There were five guests of honor—Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mrs. de Rivera, Mrs. Bancker, Miss E. Simpson, and Mrs. W. G. Brown.

A recently announced engagement is that of Miss Irma Stiefel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Stiefel, 58 West Ninetioth Street, to William Bieler.

Two weddings of interest to west siders will he those of two sisters, Miss Belle Ansbacher and Miss Florence Ansbacher, daughtere of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Ansbacher, 127 West Ninety-fifth Street. Mies Belle will be married on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, in Delmonico's, to Samuel Cohen. Miss Florence's marriage will take place on Wednesday, June 5, at the same hour and in the same place. She will marry Oscar P. Long.

There was a meeting and reception of the Woman's Press Club yestarday afternoon at 2:30 in the Waldorf. Miss Lillie D'Angelo Bergh was Chairman for the day, and she arranged an interesting programme of music, including Hindu music, songe and stories of Japan, folk-songs of Italy, Roumanian folk-songs, Hungarian melodies and gypsy scenes, and folk-aongs of the American continent. After the completion of the programme Mme. Von Klenner, the President, received the guests of the day, assisted by the officers.

The last luncheon for the season of Eclectic took place on Wednesday in Delmonico's. It was one of the daintiest of the Winter's affairs. It was preceded by a playlet, "Petticoat Perfidy," in which Mrs. Dore Lyon, the President; Mrs. Robert Wood Johnson, and Mrs. Leonard Hill took part. Mme. Camille D'Arville and Mrs. H. K. S. Williams sang and Lee Fairchild gave a talk. The table decorations were primroses and carnations. The favors were novel little white swans filled with maidenhair ferns and pansies. The guests of honor were Mrs. de Rivera, Mrs. J. F. Trow, Mrs. Gerard Bancker, Mrs. James G. Wentz, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. Thomas Vivian, Mrs. George W. Howes, Mrs. E. Arthur Elliot Fish, Mrs. A. L. Erlanger, Mrs. I. B. Roberts, and Mrs. Charles F. Naething.

Mrs. Raphael J. Moses, 46 West Ninety-seventh Street, was the hostess on Wednesday afternoon at a bridge party. She entertained about thirty of her friends with a game and a dauntily served collation. There wars a number of pretty prizes.

The final luncheon bridge and euchre for this season was given on Monday in the Hotel Marseille by the Knickerbocker Relief. The Tiffany bracelet was won by Mrs. R. Knapp. The date set for the lavender breakfast in the Hotel Gramatan is Thursday, May 23. Mrs. Camille Birnbaum is President of the organization.

Mrs. Bradford Arthur Bullock, 1 West Eighty-first Street, was the hostess at a bridge on Monday in Duryea's. There were twenty tables. The prize winners were Mesdames James Stout, Leonard L. Hill, Lauron Ingols, Walter A. Sanford, Charles Burr, C. A. Terry, James Walter Osborn, Franklin P. Duryea, George Howe Winckler, Augustine Banks, F. K. Taylor, R. C. Rose, and Robert McLean.

Mrs. Floyd Crane, who winters in the Hotel Cumberland, has gone to her country home in Larchmont for the Summer. She entertained a number of friends there on Friday with luncheon and a bridge. Mrs. Benjamin Lilliard, Mrs. Atmore L. Baggott, Mrs. Hugo L. Hoefler, and Mrs. William Henry Oakley were among the guests.

Mrs. William Smith Young of 330 West Eighty-fifth Street and Mrs. Franklin P. Duryea of the Ansonia will give a bridge on Tuesday, May 14, at Duryea's for the Beaux Arts table of the Harvest Festival that will be given by the School for Crippled Children, 471 West Fifty-seventh Street, in the Fall. There are thirty women serving at this table. About 100 invitations to the bridge have been issued.

On Monday afternoon Miss Angelina Wertheim, 5 West Seventy-sixth Street, was married to Abraham Bijur by the Rev. Joseph Silverman. Owing to the death of the bridegroom's father the wedding took place in the bride's home instead of at Sherry's as had been planned.

Friday evening there was a dance in tha Hotel Majestic to about 100 couples. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bernard Thompson, 119 West 140th Street, gave it for their daughters, Miss Alice and Miss Rita Thompson.

A wedding that will interest New Yorkers will be that of Rayal Bolling, a well-known lawyer, and Miss Anna Tucker Phillips. It will take place early in June.

One of the week's weddings was that of Miss Mary Brodhead Bradley, granddaughter of the late Capt. Edgar Brodhead, U. S. N., to William Kepner Grove. The ceremony took place Tuesday evening at 8:30 in All Angels' Church, and was followed by a reception in tha home of tha bride, 303 West End Avenue. The Rev. Dr. F. De Lancey Townsend was the acting clergyman. The bride wore whita chiffon over satin, with a court train of lace, and carried orchids and wild white clematis. She was given away by her brother, Herbert N. Bradley, and attended by a maid of honor, Mrs. H. N. Bradley, in a gown of white messaline with Louis XV. coat of green brocade. The bridesmaids were the Misses Asenath Deming, Alice M. Baker, Helen Martin of Gloversville, N. Y.; Emily Draz, Mabel L. Haskin of this city, and Elinor Brodhead of Port Jervis. H. Ray Paige was the best man, and the ushers were Hudson Booth, Charles G. Nichols, George K. Le Van, Allen N. Corwin, Ward B. Belknap, and George B. Campbell.

On Thursday, May 2, there will be a luncheon, bridge, and euchre in the Hotel Marseille, given by the West End Woman's Republican Club. It will be a comparatively small affair, being limited to members and their personal friends. There will be about 100 preeent. Mrs. William Grant Brown, the President, is being assisted in the preparations by Mrs. Alexander McNaughton, Chairman of the following committee: Mesdames Frank Miller, F. P. Adams, Hendren, Hutchings, Solomon, Livingston, Gammons, Keiting, Kingsbury, Churchill, and Comstock. The decorations for the luncheon, which will ba served at 12:30, will be small American flags and Spring flowers. The same organization had its annual Presidents' day on Thursday afternoon in the Astor. The hours were from 3 until 6. All the club Presidents in the city were invited to receive with Mrs. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lewis, who have lately moved from New York to Brooklyn, will sail for Europe the first week in June, to be gone all Summer.

Mrs. Philip R. Dillon, 710 West End Avenue, gave a luncheon on Thursday to introduce to her friends Mrs. Quorcadele.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cameron Grant, 230 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Baggs, 211 West Seventy-eighth Street, will sail for the other side in about two weeks. They will tour the continent together, returning to New York in the early Fall.

Miss Florence Guernsey, 160 Central Park South, will close her apartments the first week in June and go to her Summer home in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson.

May 29, Tuesday, from 2 until 6, there will be an outdoor fete for the benefit of the Army Relief Society on Governors Island. It will be given under the auspices of Branch No. 1, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, President. The Army Relief does a great deal of good among the widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men in cases of emergency. It gives employment to those who seek it, and educates the children. There will be two bands at the garden party, the Twenty-eighth Regiment and the one from the army post. On the programme there is the Escort of Colors, Manual of Arms, Bayonet Exercises, and an attack on the fort. Among the patrons and patronesses are Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee; Mrs. Francis M. Wilson, Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, Major Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Major Gen. and Mrs. Wade, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, Gen. and Mrs. Bingham, Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Gen. and Mre. Hasbrouck, Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Mills, Col. and Mrs. Stephen Mills, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Gen. and Mrs. E. S. Ripley, Major Louis Livingston Seamon, Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Major and Mrs. William P. Van Ness, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Judge and Mrs. Bischoff, Mrs. Edgar S. Bass.

On Saturday, May 25, Miss Marion Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Dickenson Lewis, 100 West Eightieth Street, will be married to William Quinn. The wedding will take place in the Waldorf.

Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates, 428 Central Park West; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Austin Bates, and Miss Margaret Bates, 109 Riverside Drive, will leave town shortly for a trip of several weeks through Colorado.

A recently announced engagement is that of Miss Nancy Neufield to Herman B. Goodskin.

Miss Minna Steiner of 302 Central Park West gave a luncheon to a few friends on Wednesday of this week. Among thosa present were the Misses Jessie Weil, Caroline Gerschel, Rosaline Kaufman, Rosalie Moss, Gertrude Teller, Hanna Michaels, Gertrude Ashner, Palmyra Kneff, Irene Greenbaum, Rita Goldstein, and Sadie Steiner.

The Sign Manual

DETECTIVE SERGEANT MULCARE of the Central Office got quite communicative the other day on the subject of "panhandlers" or professional beggars, in the handling of which class of "fakers" he has had many years of varied experience.

The conversation started apropos of a recent happening in the Jefferson Market Police Court. A policeman had brought in a man charged with swearing at a woman. In describing the occurrence the policeman stated that the man was a professional beggar.

"He squats on the sidewalk, all twisted up, looking just like a cripple," said the policeman.

This seemed incredible to the Judge, for the man was well-dressed, straight, and strong, with no trace of any deformity. The Judge was about to dismiss the complaint. But at this point Detective Mulcare intervened.

"Put out your hand," he said to the accused man. The latter obeyed. Mulcare rolled up the prisoner's sleeve and showed a scar about two inches long on the wrist.

"There, that is all the identification necessary," he said. "All 'panhandlers' have such a scar."

The Judge gave the "panhandler" six months in the workhouse.

In talking about the incident Mulcare said:

"The reason why the 'panhandlers' have this scar on their wrists is in order to fool green policemen, when arrested for begging. If accused of 'faking' they show the scar to prove that their sufferings are genuine. The scar is made by the use of some kind of acid. It is in reality no scar at all, and quite painless.

"New York is full of 'fake' beggars. Their favorite haunt is the shopping section along Fourteenth Street. This they prefer to shopping districts like Twenty-third Street, because they find that the poorer class of shoppers are more liberal to beggars than the richer class patronizing the shops further uptown. A rich woman may be charitably inclined, but she hesitates about taking out her pocketbook and giving money to a street beggar in the presence of a crowd. A poor woman feels no such hesitation.

"These 'panhandlers' are marvelous actors. Richard Mansfield isn't in it with them. Are most of them 'fakes'? All of them? I don't think so; I know it. Go down to Fourteenth Street late some afternoon about the time the fakers are ready to quit business for the day. Follow them a while, when they start homeward. If they do not know that they are being watched they will soon straighten up and walk without difficulty. Follow them a little further, and you will have trouble in keeping up with them sometimes. All their paralyses and scars worry them no more. They run as fast as their legs can carry them to their haunts on the Bowery—Nos. 99 and 101—that's where most of them hang out.

"And once they get down there you'll find nothing the matter with them. They'll spend the evening playing pool and drinking and having as good a time as anybody. And next morning they'll be back in front of the big department stores, all twisted and groaning and miserable, ready for a profitable day's business."

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Elaborate Two and Three Piece Suits made of Voiles, Pongees, Marquisettes and Rajahs in tan, light blue, gray and white—lined with taffeta or fancy silk

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Smart Tailor-made Suits

For Women and Misses

Cutaway, Pony, Prince Chap, Eton and Blouse styles with the newest ideas in pleated skirts—of Serges, Panamas, Worsteds, Voiles, Pongee, Burlingham, Rajah and Linen

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best quality French Voile over taffeta drop—full side pleated model with three wide self folds extending to the knee. Value $24.00. Special 18.50

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side or box pleated models trimmed with cluster tucks—black, blue, brown. Value $13.50. Special 8.75

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Season's First Reduction Sale

Tailor Made Suits, Jumper Dresses, Skirts, Waists

About 150 Tailor Made Suits,
various models, plain and fancy Panama, Serge, Fancy Checks, Summer mixtures.
Formerly $29.75, $32.50, $35.00..... 21.75

About 175 Tailor Made Suits.
A great diversity of styles; Etons, Prince Chaps, Cutaways, in a very wide range of materials.
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High Class Tailored and Demi-Tailored Suits.
Voile, Panama, Chiffon, Taffeta and imported fancy materials.

Reduced to	59.00	87.50	95.00	97.00	125.00
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Princess Jumper Dresses
of extra quality Chiffon Taffeta, golden brown, navy, biscuit, light blue, lavender, pink and black, bodice heavily hand embroidered with silk to match; kimono sleeves; skirt has 40 one-inch box pleats. Usually $35.00..... 22.50

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Mesh Voile Skirts over heavy taffeta drop; section or side plaited; embroidered or with clusters of tucks at foot; all sizes. Value $18.75 11.50

White Batiste Waists, embroidered with pale blue, white, pink or tan silk elaborately trimmed with Irish crochet and narrow Val. lace. Value $29.75. VERY SPECIAL 16.50

Fancy Batiste Waists, trimmed with French Val. and medallion of embroidered net. Value $10.50. VERY SPECIAL 6.75

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beautifully trimmed with lace and embroidery. Value $3.50. VERY SPECIAL 1.90

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Exclusive model, trimmed with flowers, others with ribbons and wings. Each one a distinctive creation.

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Untrimmed Imported Shapes — Main Floor.

An exceptional assemblage of untrimmed Imported Models as adopted by the leading Parisian milliners. Your choice of Hemp, Milan, Hair, Jap and Rough Straws in all the popular Mushroom and Sailor styles.

Reduced from $6.95, $5.00 and $3.50,

Special Monday and Tuesday $1.95

16 West 23d St., Opposite Fifth Av. Hotel

Costume Materials and Bridal Robes

THERE is no longer any uncertainty about the Summer gowns, wraps, and hats. The fashions in these various articles of wearing apparel are definitely settled. Of course, there are wealthy women of fashion who can cable to their Parisian modistes for their latest models to be adapted to their measurements and shipped them for wear a month later, but there are few of these. American women as a rule are not so much given to the worship of dress as their Parisian sisters, for whom the most wonderful creations in the world are prepared. Their love of fine feathers is usually tempered by common sense, at least to a greater degree than is commonly assumed.

Taffeta, so long the favorite in the sartorial world for serviceable costumes, is practically out of it this Summer. Rajahs, Tussores, Shantungs, all the soft, durable irregularly woven Oriental silken fabrics are well to the fore. These silks are made up in the severely tailored coats and skirts, as well as in elaborate models, the former lined with some very thin silk, usually white, and often the darker shades have collars and cuffs of the natural colored silk, or else the lighter silk is inlaid in the darker collars and cuffs.

Those having black taffeta coats and skirts in good condition will do well to keep them for traveling and shopping and ordinary occasions, and to have their new hackabout costume made of Tussore or any of the other similar silks. These latter wear much better than taffeta, do not show soil and dust as much if in the natural shades, and they clean beautifully. Very dark blue Rajah silks made up with plaited skirts, with medium length plain coats, and having insets of natural or light copper-colored Rajah in the collars and cuffs, make very smart costumes for town or country. Much latitude is allowed in the way of the contrasting color as insets on the accessories. Brown Tussores and the natural-colored Tussores and Rajahs, with white or some bright color, or black if one likes, let in about the neck and sleeves, are serviceable. All-black Rajahs are shown, but at a little distance they look anything but smart, having a dull, even dingy, appearance, that is anything but suggestive of smart gowning.

For formal gowns voiles, chiffon cloths, exquisite organdies, and light meteor satins are the thing. Chiffon voiles are likely to always remain with us. They must be of finest quality and made up over handsome linings, however, in order to look well and last at all. Of these something will be written later.

Late April Wedding Gowns.

The wedding gowns of middle and late April have been lovely indeed. One of the most superb was worn by Miss Irene Untermyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, who yesterday at Graystone—the famous country place of the late Samuel J. Tilden, that was purchased some time ago by Mr. Untermyer—married Louis Putnam Myers. The robe of exquisitely soft pearl-white satin was a beautiful creation, showing exquisite rose point and applique lace panels and hand embroidery in a rose pattern done in silk, satin, and silver. The design was copied from the wedding veil, a beautiful scarf over three yards long, of old rose point. This embroidery had the raised part done of fine satin instead of chiffon, making the gown much richer and more natural looking and also more durable than if chiffon were used.

The robe itself was an empire, and the little V-shaped guimpe was of lace tucked crosswise and having a high stock of the rose point. The bodice portion was crossed in toward the bottom in the front, whereas in the back the effect was more of the slanting satin section meeting than crossing. The bodice had the mandarin sleeves, with the armholes extending from the shoulders nearly in the empire girdle effect. Below the little tucked yoke came the panel of old rose point that extended to the hem of the gown. This panel was not over ten inches wide, and had on each side of it sprays of roses and rose leaves and ferns extending up to and over the satin folds of the girdle. On each panel also, between the perpendicular embroidery and the train, were several sprays of the embroidered roses.

The surplice pieces of the bodice, for their slight crossing is best designated as surplice, were also exquisitely embroidered with trails of roses, fine trails going up the edges next the centre, and several smaller, loose roses and foliage showing on each side toward the armholes and also on the sleeve proper below the elbows. These Mandarin sleeves, however, seemed simply an extension of the bodice, and were bordered at the edges over the arms by bands of smaller roses, and a border of roses and leaves also finished the hem of the gown.

The Court train swung out from a little above the Empire girdle. It was long and hung in deep boxplaited effect. It had sprays of roses at each side, and between it and the front of the gown there was a narrow panel effect in roses and foliage extending from the bodice to the hem of the gown. These panels, one on each hip, had the flowers arranged more in band fashions.

From under the Mandarin sleeves of satin came puffs of fine lace, finished by flounces of old rose point. All of this old rose point was of an exquisite pearly shade, and the satin in the embroidery roses matched it.

The veil came quite to the end of the train and was draped in scarf effect, and was extremely wide as well as long.

Mrs. Untermyer's Chiffon Gown.

Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, the mother of the bride, was gowned in an equally beautiful gown of pastel pink chiffon over soft white satin, the chiffon being embroidered in rich white silk floss roses afterward painted in very pale shade of pink and salmon-pink. This, too, was an Empire model, with the crossing fronts and a little tucked guimpe. It had Mandarin sleeves edged with the shaded roses embroidered solidly at the edge and from under these came little puffs of Brussels net having narrow ruffles of point lace as a finish.

There was a panel effect of embroidery in roses down the front of this gown, the embroidery being done on the chiffon and the roses extended up over the satin fold of the girdle. The edges of the surplice section crossing over the lace guimpe were edged with inch wide bands of white satin edged with tiny folds of pale pink satin. The skirt of the gown was embroidered all around the lower edges with roses, roses appearing in somewhat solid designs several inches from the hem. Up each side of the back there was also a single smaller row in a more open design of the shaded pink roses, and these, too, went up over the girdle. This gown was topped by a large hat in soft rose pink, trimmed by one long and very full castor brown ostrich plume.

White Chiffon and Satin.

Miss May Appleton Tuckerman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman, who married G. Hermann Kinnicutt in the Church of the Incarnation, wore an extreme girlish and pretty wedding gown of shirred white chiffon over liberty satin, having a Court train of satin and a novel satin collarette arrangement of lace-bordered satin on the bodice.

The skirt proper was shirred at the waist line, and for fully seven inches below, falling thence in fine folds to the floor. About the bottom were several—three, I think—moderately wide tucks.

The bodice was surplice, and trailing slantingly from the left side at the waist line nearly to the shoulder on the right was a spray of orange blossoms. The bodice was a full-shirred chiffon affair, and forming a decoration was a satin collar much like a sailor collar, cut out very low about the neck to show a point-lace guimpe. This satin was bordered with a ruffle of point lace. In the front the ends lapped under at the sides of the surplice-crossing fronts. In the back the top of the Court train was inserted under this collar, whose ends crossed, and fell in a graduated box plait far out in the rear. Her point-lace veil was long, coming to the train, and was arranged in a diadem effect with orange blossoms.

Miss Tuckerman's attendants included her maid of honor and sister, Miss Joan Tuckerman, who is not yet out, and eight bridesmaids—the Misses Josephine Flagg, Dorothy Whitney, and Susan Sedgwick of New York; Dorothy Tuckerman and Julia Tuckerman, cousins of the bride, of Boston; Alice Meyer of Washington, and Edith Greene. All were frocked alike as to gowns, save that the maid of honor wore an ankle-length frock. They wore rose pink chiffon robes, having trailing skirts, decorated by a number of deep tucks between the hem and the knees. The skirts were gathered at the top and had rose-colored satin girdles.

The bodices had little V-shaped yokes of yellow lace with high stocks, and their mandarin sleeves had their body part of yellow lace edged by a two-inch hem of pink satin, and under sleeves of yellow lace or net. The bodices were arranged in semi-surplice effect, with drapery coming over the shoulders down the sides of both the front and the back, the ends being drawn in under the girdle, and the inner edges outlining the yellow lace yokes or guimpes. The part of the bodice next the lace was of the pink chiffon embroidered in silk in fine flowers and leaves in the same shade as the chiffon. The hats were of moderate size, with low crowns and slightly drooping brims. They were covered with extremely fine cream batiste with embroidered edges, and were done in open work embroidery all over. This batiste was draped carelessly but artistically over the crown, the edges coming over the rim of the hat brims and drooping down in the back in a pointed valance effect that came almost if not quite to the top of their lace stocks. Rose pink liberty ribbon was twisted about the crowns and looped at the back and sides in short chou loops, and on the hats at the left, next the front, crushed in between brim and crown and partially covering both were masses of pale pink apple blossoms. To carry out the apple blossom idea each attendant carried apple tree boughs with their red buds just changing to pink at the tips, the little leaves of the foliage just peeping out.

Mrs. Flagg's White and Black Frock.

Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, who returned in March from a long trip abroad with her two daughters, the Misses Josephine and Beatrice Flagg, wore at the Kinnicutt-Tuckerman wedding a distinctively Parisian gown of white chiffon, trimmed with Peking striped white and black liberty satin. The stripes, of equal width, were perhaps a bit more than half an inch wide. The full, sweeping skirt was decorated between its inner edge and the knees with three bands of this white-and-black striped material. The lower band was perhaps seven inches wide, the second five, and the third about four inches broad. There was a space of some four or five inches or more between the bands, and the widest and lowest was above the hem, so that the decoration extended up as far as the knees or further. The bodice had Mandarin sleeves, and these sleeves were outlined over the shoulder, where they joined the bodice, with a band perhaps two inches wide of the striped satin, and two or three inches from this on the sleeve itself was another band. The stripes all ran up and down, and the effect was as chic as possible. With this was worn a white-and-black hat.

Miss Burlingame in Ancestral Lace.

Miss Constance Burlingame had ancestral point lace and a new lattice-work effect in her satin bridal gown. She is a granddaughter of the late Anson Burlingame, at one time Minister to China, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livermore Burlingame. She married Tracy Hoppin, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Street Hoppin of Providence, a grandson of the late William Warner Hoppin, at one time Governor of Rhode Island, and a nephew of William Warner Hoppin of New York. Mr. Hoppin's mother was Miss Clara Tracy, a sister of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, who was also a member of the Boston Tracy family.

The bridal gown was Empire, with a collar and yoke of old point lace, with sleeves formed of single puffs of crisp tulle, shirred to fit the arm above the elbow, and finished there by fine ruchings of the tulle.

A little bolero jacket and oversleeves attached to the jacket, which, by the way, was fastened firmly to the gown in the back, formed of narrow milliner's folds of satin wove in a basket or lattice work design, showing interstices an inch square. Where the folds crossed, tiny flat, endless bows of satin, without ends, were fastened. This bolero was edged with a satin fold and stood out a bit from the gown save in the back, where it was fastened under the edging fold to the gown proper, and from under the fold the Empire train started. The bolero pointed up in the centre back in a slight point, where a large button mold, satin covered, was placed. The train swept out in a graduated box plait effect to the floor. In the front the lattice work covered the bust, and the sleeves covered the shoulder curves and then stood out in modified epaulet effect over the tulle undersleeves. Several narrow satin folds went over the shoulders, down the back and front of the lace and tulle guimpe, all the folds slanting in slightly toward the centre. The tulle veil, having a deep border of point lace, was arranged quite high above her pompadour and had sprays of orange blossoms arranged in cluster effect, outlining a diadem. She carried valley lilies.

Miss Mary Dows, a niece of Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, was Miss Burlingame's only attendant. Her white chiffon robe had the skirt bordered with a band fully twenty inches wide of pale pinkish and creamy-hued roses on a grayish background; the band, woven in the goods, of course, was edged on each side with a band varying—according to the floral design—from four to six inches in depth of so dark a shade as to appear black, which it may, indeed, easily have been. The bodice showed narrow but full loose bretelles of the flowered chiffon in smaller designs of roses edged in the same way and going over the shoulder from the back of the girdle to the front.

Miss Dows's large hat was cream white, straw trimmed, with very large white roses just tinged in places with pink, and their leaves. These roses were set on in bunch effects. The hat was raised a little at the left back and a chou of white satin ribbon was fastened under it. She carried a bouquet of pink rosea.

Mrs. Edward L. Burlingame, the bride's mother, wore a lilac-colored chiffon cloth gown showing a guimpe and undersleeves of white lace and white chiffon. In the centre, front, and back of the bodice, and also in the top of each elbow sleeve, the section of the chiffon was cut away, and the diamond-shaped openings were filled in with a lattice work of half-inch velvet ribbon in a shading quite a bit darker than the gown. The lattice work interstices were diamond shaped. She wore a small heliotrope hat, with aigrettes to match.

Mrs. Frederick S. Hoppin, the bridegroom's mother, was in soft gray chiffon satin, a skirt and skirted coat effect. Both the coat and the skirt were trimmed with lengthwise bands of rich silver embroidery. This gown was topped by a gray hat with silver plumes.

Mrs. H. L. Satterlee in White and Black.

Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, who had her little girl with her, wore a trailing gown of white organdie, with lines of black printed in, outlining flowers. It was largely covered by a long, white coat embroidered in white, and also showing touches of black.

Mrs. Baylies in Dark-Blue Faille.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, at the Hoppin-Burlingame wedding, wore a dark-blue faille costume and Eton coat, and skirt. The coat was a bit novel in that it had a suggestion of a pony coat front, while the back was the regulation Eton, being almost tight-fitting and being cut up a trifle in the centre, and having the side seams lapped over toward the back of the coat, this last being one piece. The front of the coat had on each side either a seam lapped like a fold or narrow bands of velvet. The coat closed down the front with a double row of large hollow buckle effects in cut steel. Probably these buckles were fastened each side of the centre, and the real closing was effected by means of invisible eyes and hooks. These buckles from the bust down gave a vest effect. The long coat sleeves had turned-back slightly flaring cuffs of faille, and velvet, too, I think, with the back edges slashed and cut longer. The steel buckle effect was also repeated on the cuffs.

The sweeping skirt was glove fitting about the hips and had in the centre back several inward turned and invisible plaits that met in the centre back. Her hat was a very small, round, brown, rough, satin finished straw, with a crown perhaps an inch high. This was trimmed with dark green satin ribbon, twisted about the crown and forming the little cachepeigne, and at each side of the crown were green wings. She wore a white ostrich feather boa, the feathers being short and undercurling crosswise of the boa. This ended in the front above the waist line with white ribbon loops.

One of the most beautiful gowns seen was a white chiffon with a border so deep it went to the knees of rich, deep, and pale pink roses with greenish leaves, the roses being bordered on each edge by a velvet in a rich deep blue some five inches wide. The bodice also showed the roses set in velvet.

Miss Woolworth's Paneled Robe.

Miss Edna Woolworth, who on Wednesday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest married Franklyn Laws Hutton, wore a white satin Empire princess robe, close fitting at the front and sides, and with the modified Empire back and sweeping train. The collar, yoke, and sleeves were of point lace, the top of the sleeves being deep epaulets, and the under sleeves small puffs of lace.

In the front of the robe a panel of rich lace extended from the yoke to the hem of the gown, and this was outlined twice on each edge with folds of satin. Otherwise the gown was severely plain. Her veil was a heavy piece of uncommonly rich lace fastened with orange blossoms.

The matron of honor, her sister, Mrs. Charles McCann, wore a white chiffon gown sprayed with lavender lilacs. The full skirt had a hem of lilac-colored satin, and several inches above this was a straight insertion of white lace some five inches deep, and above this was another lace insertion of about the same width, but curving in an exaggerated serpentine fashion, the lower rounded points being some sixteen inches below the upward curves. About the waist line the skirt was apparently shirred in. The gathered bodice opened over a white lace guimpe, and deep armholes in mandarin effect were outlined by folds of lilac satin. The six-inch mandarin sleeves were also finished with satin folds.

Mrs. McCann wore an immense round high-crowned yellow isghorn hat trimmed with a quantity of large, full lilac colored ostrich plumes that started from the base of the crown and nodded toward the front and sides, and laid across the right side front of the brim was one stem of pale bluish wheat ears, with a single tiny pink rose at its base, half covered by a lilac ostrich tip. The only bit of hat really showing, save the edges of the hat's brim in places, was the centre back, and there was not even a hat band. One of the latest things in millinery is to have hats trimmed with feathers alone, the latter being of such quality and thickness that the tendrils conceal the bases. She carried a bouquet of purple lilacs, with showers of lilies of the valley.

Miss Jessie Woolworth, the maid of honor, was in white chiffon, made with a round skirt. The skirt had three deep ruffled tucks, dividing it into three sections, and between these tucks were wide insertions of rich white lace. The bodice had folds of white satin going over the shoulders, to which was attached small white silk passementerie, with swinging balls at the edges, and two long ends swung from a point a little more than half way between neck and waist and ended in tassels. Her large white hat was laden with sweeping, limp white ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Franklyn Woolworth, the mother of the bride, was in white chiffon cloth, trimmed with bands perhaps five inches wide of silver thread, embroidered chiffon bands, the silver showing merely as threads, the whole being apparently mounted chiffon colored satin. She wore a large white tulle and lace hat, trimmed with a large pale blue ostrich plume.

Mrs. Glen Collins in Gray.

Mrs. Glen Collins (Miss Nathalie Schenck) was seen on Fifth Avenue on Wednesday in a light gray cloth gown, topped by a mandarin jacket in gray, with blue silk appliques and gray silk braid as a trimming.

The skirt of the gown was kilted with regular, full, wide side plaits going all around it. The skirt not only touched but swept, and its raising showed a petticoat of white liberty satin cut into inch wide bands by numerous lace insertions of the same width.

The little coat would have been square in the back had it not been longer than it was wide. It came below the waist line, even below the widest part of the hips, and hung perfectly straight. In the front it hung square and straight also, but did not come as far as the waist line. The sleeves were the elbow kimono sleeves. The material was gray, exactly the color of the gown, and perhaps of the same material, and on this were irregular patches like appliques of bright almost sapphire blue silk. Both gray and blue were partially concealed by thin, flat pale gray silk braid, perhaps a third of an inch wide, that traced designs all over the jacket, and particularly at the edges and corners, where it was wound into floral designs. The sleeves were similarly treated.

Topping this Mrs. Collins wore a small round black hat, with a high crown, with soft gray liberty satin ribbon in chou-like loops at the left back, and black flowers, much like roses, were crushed in between the crown and the brim.

A Practical Coat.

A woman in an orchestra chair at the Manhattan Opera House last week recently donned before leaving a sensible coat in light tan cloth showing a yellow tinge, relieved by bronze brown velvet. The coat came to within ten inches of the floor, and had a series of little simulated capes about the neck, with sleeves showing a series of simulated cuffs, and a double box plait down the back. In detail the coat began with a little flat circular collar section of the bronze brown velvet. This was deeper in the centre back and at the side fronts than at the points between, and it tapered down the front to nothing at all, disappearing under the cloth fronts. Then came three circular sections of the cloth, the outer one coming to the armholes; these went across the back and down over the shoulders to the bottom of the coat, the top one forming the inner edges of the coat; these were each stitched about a quarter of an inch from their edges to the foundation.

In the centre back a double box plait was laid. This was some seven inches wide at the top by fourteen at the bottom, and was pressed in, the inner box plait being fastened twice at each side at both the top and the bottom by two bronze buttons an inch across, eight buttons in all.

The coat, which was flat at the bottom line of this yoke arrangement, hung in full folds at the bottom, it being gored to spread. The front hung straight and flat owing to the stitched bands, and was closed down the front by a row of the bronze buttons and loops of silk cord. Across the fronts, also above the bust, was arranged a double row of bronze buttons, two on each plait or band, the upper row an inch and a half above the row below.

The sleeves were immense and were plaited at the top into armholes of extreme width, and were again plaited above the wrists into shaped flaring cuffs of the cloth, each made of three three-inch biss sections of the cloth, arranged to overlap and stitched at the bottom to the foundation and at the top also, but detached at that point. The cuffs flared at the top and were open at the back seam, each three-inch section showing two bronze buttons somewhat smaller than those on the body of the coat. These buttons made a straight up and down line at the back, and the lower section had its half next the bands of bronze velvet, or, rather, the velvet was inlaid.

From under the lowest of the three neck pieces a double piece of the bronze velvet came out over the sleeve tops. This formed a crescent-shaped epaulet and relieved the otherwise too drooping shoulder line, so ugly and yet the fashion at the moment.

In a Bridal Trousseau.

A handsome gray panne velvet reception gown in the trousseau of a bride has a trailing skirt, glove fitting at the front and sides, in the back also, but with a curious drapery caught into a panel outlined at the sides with bands of Irish crochet lace. These bands are two inches wide at the top by ten at the bottom, and the size of the flowers is carefully graduated. The panel section is five inches wide at the top, the material being laid in narrow overlapping plaits. Eight inches below the waist line a silver ornament crosses like a large flat buckle, and holds the plaits down, and eight inches lower there is a second longer or wider buckle. The plaited material is cut with a bias edge, and as it is plaited it forms a cascade at the edges, and being of gray crêpe de chine, the back showing as it falls, does not detract from its appearance. The edge is finished by a fine line of embroidery in silver, just a thread or two outlining a sort of coral stitch. The cascade effect begins a little below the knee line.

The top is on the pinafore order, the stock, guimpe and elbow length sleeves being of baby Irish crochet, and over this is slipped the panne velvet pinafore. This pinafore shows a deep wedge-shaped yoke of heavy Irish lace, trimmed in turn with silver arabesques and small, flat, semi-worked-in bow knots of narrow gray velvet ribbon.

The panne velvet itself forms the lower quarter of the bodice and is draped like a scarf around the body and over the shoulders. At the shoulder, like extensions, forming a part of the bodice, are cut to form straight-down extensions six inches wide over the lace undersleeves. Large silver cabochons are caught at both the front and the back where the sleeves join the bodice, and in the centre, back and front, a little above the waist line, a still larger cabochon is fastened. The scarf-like arrangement of the velvet on the lower part of the bodice forms the girdle also. The velvet sleeve sections are faced with cloth of silver, and the lace falls in wide frills over the elbows.

One on the Greek.

SPEAKING of brain storms," said Billy the Bell Hop, "there was an Englishman came in here the other day who had about fifty-seven different varieties. He wanted to see one of his countrymen who was a Peace Commissioner. He sent up his card, and the Commissioner sent word for him to come on up. Just around the corner of the room clerk's desk there are three telephone booths, all made of polished brass. There was a Greek scrub man at work in front of the booths. Well, the Britisher, after being told by the clerk to go right up, turned the corner and almost stumbled over the Greek.

"'Me good man, where is the lift?' he asked. The Greek scrambled to his feet and grinned and bowed and pointed to the three telephone booths. He had never heard of a lift.

"The Britisher entered the first booth, closed the door, and sat down in the chair. He didn't seem to notice the telephone there at all. Well, Sir, he waited there for the lift to lift. He then waited some more, but naturally enough it didn't go up a bit. He finally turned around in the chair and looked out. The view was just the same as when he had entered. Then he hustled out. The Greek was still there, bowing and salaaming to beat the cars.

"'You bloomin' servitor. Why in thunder don't the lift go up?' said the Britisher. The Greek bowed some more and grinned with what he evidently intended as a pleasant smile. He waved again at the telephone booths. The Britisher reentered the little boxlike affair and again awaited results. But there were none.

"'When he backed out this time his face was very red, and he was puffing like an automobile. He seemed about to kill the Greek scrubber. Just then I happened his way.

"'What is the matter with your blarsted lifts?' he sputtered.

"'What? Elevators, do you mean?' I asked. 'Why right around here, Sir.'

"And I pointed to the elevators. The Britisher dashed into the nearest one, and I could see him biting his big mustache and looking apoplectic as the elevator slowly ascended. I hope he survived the storm in that precious British brain of his."

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IN THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS

The New Luxembourg Museum in Paris

M. Benedite Goes Back Charmed with American Hospitality and Tells of the Plans for a New Luxembourg.

LEONCE BENEDITE is Director of the Luxembourg Museum in Paris, where the French Government exhibits the paintings and sculptures bought from the two Salons during their annual shows in the Grand Palais on the Champs Elysées, and such gifts as are made by the society called Amis du Luxembourg, an association of amateurs who help to increase the national collection.

M. Bénédite returned last week from Pittsburg, where he was a guest of the Carnegie Institute, having obtained about Easter time a furlough from the directory of French museums to make a trip to America.

"My visit," remarked M. Bénédite, "is entirely unofficial. It was very lucky for me that the ceremonies of Founder's Day in Pittsburg should fall within a period when there is little doing in Paris. I leave by the Provence to-day, and shall be in good time for the opening of the old Salon, while the 'Nationale' will be in its early weeks."

"You have been long identified with the Luxembourg?"

"When the collections were taken out of the Luxembourg Palace, twenty-one years ago, because the Senate required the galleries, and were transferred to the Orangerie near by, I became Director. So you see the collections have been my constant care for nearly a quarter of a century."

"How comes it," he was asked, "that the foreign contingent, most of the paintings in your collections by outsiders, were not visible last Summer?"

"That was only a temporary eclipse due to lack of space. You know, perhaps, that we have been terribly cramped for room, notwithstanding the arrangement which permits the transfer to the Louvre of works by artists who have been dead ten years?

"Yes? Well, I am glad to say that we are to migrate from the Orangerie into quarters more suitable to the importance of our national collections of contemporary art."

"Whither away?"

"Just across the Rue de Vaugirard into the buildings recently occupied by the Sulpitians as a seminary for priests. Before I left Paris I had the pleasure of seeing plans of the new galleries, which ought to be ready some time early in 1909."

"And will the Orangeris be torn down or used for other purposes?"

"I do not know. It is not in my power to dispose of the building which has been so long the home of the moderns, a stepping-stone to the Louvre. But I hope that it will remain for use as a place to hold exhibitions. We need such galleries for special shows, and there is also a demand for it on the part of residents in that part of Paris, which is a long distance from the Champs Elysées. It seems to me that it would be poor economy to use for any other purpose a series of galleries all arranged for exhibitions—lighting, heating, wall spaces, entrance, large and small rooms, &c. We Frenchmen are very reasonable beings in such matters; we hate to waste money; perhaps you may call us parsimonious."

"The Carnegie Institute has cost a pretty penny—"

"Ah, that is a wonderful creation of Mr. Carnegie! I take off my hat to him. Lorenzo il Magnifico of Florence did great things for Italian art; but then Lorenzo was born and bred to such ideas. What strikes my imagination is to find an ironmaster who has passed his life in conflict with economical ideas and commercial facts having the capacity or indeed even the conception of erecting such a home of the fine arts! We like to think of the past as greater in many ways than the present, but when we come to such establishments as the Carnegie Institute we grope about through history in vain to find a parallel.

"Oh, yes, I have enjoyed every day spent in America, and consider myself fortunate to have escaped being killed by kindness. I only wish my vacation were longer in order to see more of your art museums. New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia may be the cities where the largest exist, but there are many others I hear about yet cannot reach. Besides, even those I can see deserve a longer inspection."

"Have you any suggestions to make regarding those you have visited?"

"I can only say that the few I hastily visited did not suggest any new ideas in the arrangement of art museums. When I come again I hope to have plenty of time to examine everything. My coming year will be the liveliest possible, for the new Luxembourg will be under way."

"Are there new features?"

"We shall be able to realize the dreams of my predecessors and my own. You know, it has always been the aim of Directors of the Luxembourg to have historical collections setting forth the changes and progress of contemporary art during the preceding quarter of a century."

"Independently of the other national museums?"

"Yes. You see, the Luxembourg is the oldest of our museums; it was the germ whence the Louvre and other museums sprang. As far back as 1750 a certain art critic of the Salons of that time, named La Font de Saint Yenne, suggested that the royal pictures should be brought together in the Luxembourg Palace and he shown to the public twice a week. There were private collections which the public could not see, and there were pictures in churches—that was all. His idea seemed good. Mme. de Pompadour was one of those who aided, and the gallery was formed. The pictures were chiefly Dutch genre and landscapes of no great size, paintings by Teniers, Ostade, Cuyp, Ruisdael, &c., which may account for the art of Chardin and other French painters of genre and still life. At one time these collections were sent to the Louvre, and after they came back they were levied on to fill gaps, as in 1815, when the Allies forced the return of many pictures seized in different countries by Napoleon. But the idea of making the Luxembourg a gallery of contemporary paintings was not carried out until 1818. The Luxembourg collection, as it now is, dates from that year."

"And the new property?"

"It was the seminary of the Sulpitians. The building is a square of several stories surrounding a courtyard, with a chapel extending from one side of the square. We shall glass over the court, and this, together with the chapel, will give us a fine place for sculpture. The lower stories will provide wall space for prints and medals; there, too, will be the cases for arts and crafts. The upper stories will be thrown into one high gallery with top-light, giving many times the space now at our disposition in the Orangerie. There is a fine garden about the former seminary and chapel extending right up to the Rue de Vaugirard, so that one will only have to cross that quiet street to pass from the Luxembourg gardens to our own garden."

"You will rearrange the exhibits?"

"Yes, indeed. And as regards modern work by foreigners, we hope to have separate galleries for the American, British, German, Italian, and other pictures; so that students can be posted on the chief artists in the different countries. We intend to have a carefully organized collection which will be instructive historically, as well as attractive by reason of the quality of art works admitted."

Current Art Notes.

ACADEMY exhibitions may vary from year to year; one may present several sensational pictures and a low average of work, another a majority of excellent canvases without a single eminent masterpiece, but on the commercial side they remain pretty constantly the same. Somewhere around twenty thousand is the usual Academy figure, and the show which ended last Sunday doesn't differ from the Academies that went before. Two paintings brought $2,000 each—namely, the group by Sergeant Kendall, bought for his gift to the National Gallery, Washington, by Mr. William T. Evans, and the landscape by J. Francis Murphy, bought by Mr. Herman Schaus. Then there were the fine landscape in the South Gallery by Redfield—"Village of Centre Bridge," for which Mr. Heye paid $1,500—and the Italian peasant woman by Walter Shirlaw, called "Homeward," which was bought by Mrs. Page of Boston for a like sum. These four pictures represent nearly half the total amount paid for pictures and sculptures at the close of the exhibition. The aggregate then was close to $16,000, with probability in favor of further sales to waverers, which would bring the amount to $20,000. Thirty pictures out of 400, or, to be exact, 27 out of 378, is not a success to boast of. It reinforces in the most practical way the argument that our painters have not yet hit upon the kind of painting that attracts the people, or else that they have not discovered effective methods to get their pictures before the buying public. Probably both arguments are safe. The odd thing in this permanent and apparently incurable trait of the National Academy is the stubborn belief of Academicians that theirs is the best of methods. Why should they know how to sell as well as paint?

The Grolier Club is holding a very delightful exhibition which may be seen on presentation of a personal card until April 29. It consists of lithographs engraved and printed by James McNeil Whistler lent by members of the club who are not mentioned in the next catalogue. This is a department of Whistler's work very little known, partly because the editions were small, partly because lithographs have suffered for many decades under the stigma of vulgarity. And no wonder. Between the ordinary lithograph and the print which Whistler lovingly lifted off his private press there is a gap not easily estimated. There are 160 numbers, including portraits of Count Robert de Montesquiou; Joseph Pennell, Henley the writer, Lady Haden the artist's sister, Miss Philip his executrix, Miss Charlotte R. Williams, Dr. Whistler his brother, Walter Sickert the painter, Miss Howells, and that smith that he drew so often.

Courtesy of the Ehrich Galleries.

There are sketches of models, draped and nude, bits of the Luxembourg, the Louvre, and the Hotel Colbert; views on the Thames, and many other sketches that repay examination.

The Salon des Independents in Paris has a few pictures that show artistic quality, but the public lingers before others which attract for other reasons. One represents a wrestling match between two nude champions surrounded by a circle of nude onlookers. In itself this repulsive scene, for it has no beauty of line, composition, or flesh tints, would not arrest the attention, but one sees that it is a big caricature in which all participants are the rulers or temporary heads of nations. The wrestlers are the Emperors of Russia and Japan, the onlookers Loubet of France, Wilhelm of Germany, Franz Josef of Austria, Victor of Italy, young Alphonso of Spain, Edward of England, &c., the older men represented in grossly caricatured shapes. A newspaper during to publish such a picture might expect to have a hard time with the police.

Panels by J. W. Alexander in Carnegie Institute

One Painting Sixty-five Feet in Length and a Series of Fifteen Smaller Ones Comprise the Largest Commission Ever Assigned to One Artist.

THE paintings by John W. Alexander, which appear in the Pictorial Section of to-day's TIMES, compose part of the mural decorations which he has executed for the recently dedicated Carnegie Institute.

The largest painting of the group is composed of five panels. It is sixty-five feet long and sixteen feet high, and is placed above the grand stairway. The small panels form a separate series each measuring four feet by ten and one-half feet. There are fifteen of these paintings set three feet apart in the marble walls of the rotunda. Because of their size and number, the work on all of the paintings has occupied Mr. Alexander's entire time for two years. The paintings were completed and put in place only four weeks previous to the opening of the new building.

The fifteen small panels represent "Labor"—the brutal labor of the strong men who have to toil with the coarse elements and products of the earth—surrounded by the intense heat, smoke, and flames of Pittsburg foundries.

The rich and powerful manufacturing city which has arisen from this mighty labor is symbolized in the large painting. The armored figure typifying force and resistance is "Pittsburg." To the left is a chorus of trumpeters, heralding his power throughout the world. Below roll billows of smoke in which are faintly suggested the figures of writhing demons, the sparks amid the smoke forming the eyes of the fiends. To the right is a procession bringing tributes from many nations. One is crowning "Pittsburg" the foremost manufacturing city in the world. The other floating figures are bringing offerings of poetry, art, music, textiles, jewels—all that invariably follows success and power.

The panels representing "Labor" are painted in subdued tones, which harmonize exceedingly with the buff-colored Hauteville marble of the rotunda walls. The large painting is unusually composed, the important figure of the picture being placed very much to the left of the centre. In color it is very brilliant. The gray-blue armor of "Pittsburg" is contrasted with the bright red and strong green in the costumes of the figures near him. In the centre panel red is almost eliminated; there are only touches of it here and there in the green and gold costumes of the other figures. The colors in the fourth panel balance with those in the second—yellow and pinkish red predominating. A brilliant glow from the blazing furnaces beneath penetrates the smoke and steam enveloping all of the figures and illuminates the entire painting.

The Carnegie Institute Directors unanimously chose Mr. Alexander to execute the decorations for the building, and the commission is the largest ever given to one artist. The work was so assigned to assure the absolute harmony of decoration throughout—a result that is not always attained when several artists' efforts are combined.

Mr. Alexander, too, was peculiarly fitted for the work: he was born in Pittsburg and spent his early life there. When a boy the movement, the life, the vast force about the mills fascinated him, and every Saturday he roamed from one to another, studying the men at their toil. He left Pittsburg when only seventeen, but the power of the city's industries made a tremendous impression—an impression that many years of study and work in New York and abroad have never effaced.

With the Artists.

Mr. Huret has an article in Figaro about the German Emperor, in which the latter is made to say concerning Auguste Rodin—the conversation having taken place in the studio of the sculptor, Kraus—"This Rodin has a fame quite unbelievable. Here are the English making him President of the International Society in place of Whistler! But that's quite absurd; for they don't like him at all. His statue of Balzac made a great noise at the time, but all the world considered it ridiculous. Those drawings of his, which the Secession painters exhibited, would not be looked at in France. Yet here our good Berliners gaze on them wide-eyed and find them wonderful." Words like these will endear Rodin to German artists and may make him truly popular in France, so convinced are they on both sides of the border that in matters of art the Kaiser is always mistaken.

A. Phimister Proctor has some late water color paintings of animals on permanent view at the Montross Gallery. One is a picture of a stag standing alert; a second is a big grizzly bear trotting along, and another is a panther sneaking over the ground. Each animal is portrayed amid his wild haunts, surrounded by a view of Rocky Mountain solitude. Mr. Proctor makes annual trips to the Rockies to study the wild animals in their native environment.

At the Keppel Gallery the etchings by Auders Zorn have given place to drawings and etchings by C. F. Daubigny. They complete the impression left by this charming master's oil paintings, and the introduction to the catalogue contributed by Robert J. Wickenden, a friend of the late painter's family, aids in the enjoyment given by these attractive works of art. They will remain the rest of the month.

Mary Helen Carlisle has just finished a miniature portrait of the very young son of Mrs. Marshall Clyde. Wearing miniatures has become again the vogue in London. Many women there have their babies' faces painted in tiny miniatures, which are then set in frames studded with pearls or other stones, and worn as pendants. Occasionally Miss Carlisle makes a double portrait in these very small pictures.

With the Musicians in Concert and Recital

Music in American Colleges.

THERE are not a few indications that the movement to increase the importance of the study of music as a branch of liberal education in American colleges and universities is making a steady headway. A few weeks ago there was some discussion of the subject in this column, in which attention was called to the effort making at Harvard under Prof. Spalding's enthusiastic initiative to transfer the principal attraction from the "grammatical and theoretical" side of the subject to appreciation of the art on the part of the less technically trained. In Prof. Spalding's own words, "it should be the purpose of musical study in the colleges to help students to an understanding and knowledge of music as the students of the great literatures of the world are helped to an understanding of them."

It was one of the late Prof. Paine's desires to have music put into the list of subjects upon which at their option candidates for admission to college might pass examinations and receive a due proportion of credit. How far this has already been done is shown by the adoption of the College Entrance Examination Board of the Eastern colleges of a scheme of subjects on which such credit may be given. It includes harmony and counterpoint and musical performance; but the most interesting feature is the division entitled "Musical Appreciation." This requires one year's training, three lessons a week, or its equivalent. The candidate is expected to have "a general knowledge of the principal musical forms, and of their historical development"; a general knowledge of the lives and environment of "at least ten composers," five of whom are prescribed, the other five to be chosen from a list of twelve; and finally, familiarity with certain designated works; the works set for this year include music by Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other composers down to Schumann and Wagner. "Familiarity" is thus explained: "The candidate will be expected to identify characteristic portions of the works set, when played by the examiner; and to give intelligent information concerning the form and character of the works themselves. The test will not require ability to perform nor to read from printed music."

Only four of the Eastern colleges permit the offering of such an examination as a part of the entrance requirements, and it is apparently at the present time something of an experiment. It involves a possible readjustment of the study in the preparatory schools, which is likely to come slowly, although one school is already reported that has made provision for fully developed courses in musical appreciation, theory of music, and musical performance, based upon the recent action of the College Examination Board.

The standing of the subject at Columbia University is already that of the most dignified "humanities;" as President Butler not long ago called it, "an integral element of culture." And for this Prof. McWhood has been working hard and intelligently. He himself not long ago called attention to the need for the implanting of the aesthetic impulse in the mind of every student that is capable of the awakening. "It is quite possible for a student to remain four years in an institution that is supposed to impart liberal culture, and finally to receive the Baccalaureate degree in arts, without having come in contact with any aesthetic influence."

The extension of this influence is what the chair of music in the colleges ought largely, indeed chiefly, to be devoted to. And there is need not only of study and the illuminating guidance of a teacher, but also of the frequent listening to music itself in the interpretation of an artist.

CROTCHETS.

Mme. Schumann-Heink in her Chicago song recital last week used a new song by a young American composer, Louise Llewellyn, with words by Swinburne, called "A Prayer of Thanksgiving." Miss Llewellyn is a daughter of a former Governor of Kansas, and has had several songs published, including "The Lament of a Kiss;" and "The Spider and the Fly." She has spent some time recently studying in Paris, and returns in June to work under Reynaldo Hahn.

The following singers are thus far engaged for the Van Den Berg Opera Company, which begins operations on May 6 in the West End Theatre: Miss Noldi, Elly Bernato, Bertha Shelak, Jeanette Douglas, Genevieve Motley, Rosemarie Campbell, Anita Keyes, May Calder, Lillian Schlutter, Ray Youngman, Signor Alberti, Alexander Clark, Henry Vogel, and Charles E. White. The repertoire will include "Faust," "The Mikado," "Il Trovatore," "The Chimes of Normandy," "Carmen," "Martha," "I Pagliacci," "Fra Diavolo," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "The Beggar Student," "Aida," and "Die Fledermaus."

The Dixie Club of New York City gave a musical last week at the Hotel Astor, at which Frank Croxton, bass, and Louise Cheatham, soprano, appeared.

Francis Rogers, baritone, sang at Gov. Warfield's at Annapolis on April 9. Bruno Huhn played the accompaniments.

A musical was given at Anderson Hall, 370 Fulton Street, recently, at which the following artists appeared: Christine Adler, contralto; May Chandler Anderson, soprano; Roland Eduard Meyer, violinist, and Mme. Louise Meyer, accompanist.

The Tonkunstler Society gave a concert recently in Assembly Hall, 109 East Twenty-second Street. The soloists were Mrs. Ernst Stoffregan, Alexander Rihm, W. Grafing King, Prosper Lugrin, and Otto L. Fischer.

Miss Corrie Scheffer, a young Dutch violinist, a pupil of Ysaye, gave a unique recital before President Roosevelt on April 24. The programme was of the President's own arranging and consisted almost entirely of Dutch folk songs, contra dances, and legends. Miss Scheffer and her accompanist, Miss Blakely, wore the costumes of the Dutch peasant girl.

The fourth annual musical festival of Cornell University was held at Ithaca last week. On the evening of Wednesday, April 24, Henry E. Krehbiel gave a lecture on "Tschaikowsky and His Pathetic Symphony," assisted by Gertrude Nye and Alice Wysard, pianists. On Thursday evening the programme consisted of selections from the music dramas of Richard Wagner, and Dubois's cantata, "The Seven Last Words of Christ." On Friday, April 26, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was sung; Saturday afternoon there was a symphony concert, and Saturday evening Saint-Saens's "Samson and Delilah" was given. The soloists were Grace Bonner Williams, soprano; Florence Mulford, contralto; Daniel Beddoe, tenor; Frank Ormsby, tenor; Emilio de Gogorza, baritone; J. Humbird Duffey, baritone; Julius Walker, bass; Emil Mollenhauer and Hollis E. Dann, conductors, and Alice C. Wysard, organist. A festival chorus of 170 voices and the Boston Festival Orchestra assisted.

G. Guetary, tenor, will give a concert in Memorial Hall, Brooklyn, on May 2, assisted by Katherine Noak-Fique, soprano, and Carl Fique, pianist. Senor Guetary's own operatic sketch, "Patricia," will be sung in costume.

The Zellman Conservatory Orchestra gave a concert in Harlem Casino recently.

Last Thursday evening in the Oak Room of the Hotel Marie Antoinette, Maria Mieler, a soprano from Finland, gave a concert, assisted by other artists. The following were patronesses on this occasion: Mrs. George F. Seward, Mrs. Frank F. Hastings, Mrs. Albert R. Ledoux, Mrs. William Tillinghast Bull, Mrs. Walter C. Runyon, Mrs. Maude von Lilienthal, Mrs. Siegfried S. Prince, Mrs. James D. Goin, Richard Arthur Cardon, and H. Montague Donner.

Corrie Scheffer gave a violin recital recently at the West Side Y. M. C. A. The programme was composed entirely of music by Bach.

Nahan Franko, late concert master and conductor of the Metropolitan Opera House, has signed a four months' contract with the proprietors of the Harlem Casino whereby he is to give nightly popular concerts with his orchestra, beginning Monday, April 29.

The Women's Philharmonic Society of New York, Amy Fay, President, gave a concert last Friday afternoon at the residence of Frank H. Dodd, 333 West Seventy-seventh Street. Miss Olive Mead is the conductor. The orchestra was assisted by Clementine Tetedoux, soprano, and Helen Niebuhr, contralto.

Miss Frances Pelton Jones will give a piano recital in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall next Tuesday evening, assisted by Mrs. Idalia L. Ids, soprano, and Dr. Jefferson Egan, tenor.

Max Heinrich gave a song recital at the New York College of Music, 128 West Fifty-eighth Street, last Wednesday evening.

Edward Rechlin will give his second organ recital on the new three-manual organ of Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church next Tuesday evening. He will be assisted by Edith Van Gilluws, violinist, and Senor Guetary, the Spanish tenor.

The United States Marine Band, William H. Santelmann, conductor, will give a concert tonight at the Hippodrome. The programme includes Elset's "L'Arlesienne" suite, scenes from "La Boheme," and two movements from Dvorak's "New World" Symphony. Miss Charlotte St. John Eilcott will sing an air from "The Pearl of Brasil."

Alwin Schroeder will give a farewell concert in Mendelssohn Hall next Tuesday evening. The Kneisel Quartet, of which he is a member, and Cortland Palmer, pianist, will assist.

Hans Kronold will give a 'cello recital in Chamber Music Hall on Friday, May 3.

A Scottish concert was given in Association Hall last Friday evening. Miss Maggie McCann, soprano; the Trinity Male Quartet; M. Lambert, 'cellist; Maggie Serlie and Jessie Cameron, Highland dancers; D. Scott Chisholm, piper, and Frederick Smythe, pianist, appeared.

Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, will give a song recital in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria next Thursday afternoon. He will be assisted by William Grafin King, violinist, and Clarence Reynolds, pianist. The songs on the programme include a fifteenth century "Minnelied," "Lungi Dal Caro Bene," an old Highland melody, "Turn Ye to Me," "The Pretty Creature," Grieg's "Jeg Elsker Dig," Lange-Muller's "Serenade," a Swedish Folk-song, Schubert's Aufenthalt, Schumann's "Wenn Ich in deine Augen Seh'," Franz's "Ein Friedhof," Brahms's "Meine Liebe ist Gruen," and several English songs.

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SHOULD ACTRESSES MARRY?

Footlight Favorites Take Up a Subject Previously Discussed by Playgoers.

FOLLOWING a discussion at the Playgoers' Club as to whether actresses should marry, the London Daily Express sent out for opinion upon the subject from actresses themselves, which appears to have been exactly what the playgoers themselves forgot to do. These are some of the replies:

MISS EDNA MAY.

"I think every woman should marry, actress or otherwise."

MISS MARIE STUDHOLME.

"I hope nobody will insist on actresses marrying dramatic critics. I should hate to be doomed to marry one of the men who wrote the early notices about 'My Darling.' That sort of thing would not be fair to the dramatic critic either, because I am sure his wife would make him say awful things about all the other actresses.

"Don't you think that the Playgoers Club might be induced to let actresses marry whom they like? A woman ought not to marry anybody but the man she loves.

"I think every actress should decide the matter for herself, and I am fairly certain they will do so. Painters marry and poets marry. Who ever heard of their art suffering for it? Why, then, should an actress?"

MISS SYBIL ARUNDALE.

"The luckiest thing an actress can do is to marry a man who can keep her, so that she can leave the stage.

"It is hopeless to be married if you remain on the stage, I should imagine. It kills home life. I should hate to see my husband making love to another girl on the stage.

"And it is no good marrying a man who is on the stage unless he is in a fine position and you can be sure of acting with him. That is all right, and likely to be happy. That is the next best thing to marrying and leaving the stage altogether.

"But to marry an actor you do not act with must be heart-breaking.

"The stage is all right for girls who like supper parties. It is no place for those who want to lead a quiet, domesticated life."

MISS EVA MOORE.

"Marriage is a purely domestic and private affair, and nothing whatever to do with the stage."

MR. CYRIL MAUDE.

"By all means let an actress marry if she wants to and let her marry the man she loves. It seems to me that an actress would be most happy in her married life if her husband were an actor, because their hours would be similar, and they could be more together.

"One might as well discuss the question of whom should a doctor or a barrister marry. After all, an actress is a woman, and, woman-like, will doubtless marry the man she loves. And we all know that that is the great desideratum. Really, I do not believe it makes the slightest difference to a real artist whether he or she is married or single.

"The question of an actress marrying a layman is always open to debate, because an actress must give so much of her life to her profession, to her art, that she may be expected to set the demands of her art against the dictates of her affection for her husband.

"Is not the question, viewed from that standpoint, not whom should an actress marry, but who should marry an actress?"

MR. JAMES WELCH.

"I wish those kindly intentioned friends of the stage who meet to discuss these more or less intimate matters concerning actors and actresses, such as what we eat, what we wear, and what kind of tooth powder we use, would leave us and our private lives alone. If, instead of asking such questions as 'Should actresses marry' they would take an intelligent interest in our performances, we should have a much greater chance of making the profession of acting an art."

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT
CONCERT BY U. S.
MARINE BAND
FROM WASHINGTON.
Lt. W. H. Santelmann, Conductor.
Popular Prices, 25c. to $1.
AT THE HIPPODROME

Mendelssohn Hall, Tues. Evg., April 30, at 8:15
Farewell Concert MR. ALWIN Schroeder
Assisted by Mr. Courtlandt Palmer, Piano. Mr. Franz Kneisel, Violin. Mr. Louis Svecenski, Viola. Mr. Theodorowicz, 2d Violin.
Program: Rubinstein, Sonata for 'Cello and Piano. Beethoven, Quartet in E flat major, Op. 127. Locatelli, Sonata for 'Cello & Piano. Tickets, $1.50, at Box Office, or from J. M. Priaulx, care of Ditson & Co., 867 B'way.

CONCERT FOR A SPANISH CHURCH at Waldorf-Astoria, Tues., May 7, at 3 P. M.
MADAME EMMA EAMES,
Mr. Emilio de Gogorza, and Mr. Victor Herbert, with his orchestra.
Tickets $5; boxes $50 and $100. On sale Tyson's and all hotels; also from Miss de Barril, 9 East 59th St.

New York's Expensive Public Library

When Completed It Will Have Cost $10,000,000 or More, but Will Be a Monument to Municipal Taste in Architecture

IN 1910 or 1911 the New York Public Library will be completed, at a total cost to the city of $10,000,000. That, in a sentence, gives the latest development regarding the great white structure that has been in process of erection during the past eight years in Bryant Park. This final estimate of the cost of the building was made last week by Mayor McClellan, in connection with the giving out of a contract for $3,300,000 for the interior work; the estimate of the time that is needed to finish the library is based on the opinions of the various officials who are taking an active part in its construction.

This final development of the work on the Public Library is in startling contrast with the original plans. Just ten years ago the Legislature at Albany passed an act authorizing the City of New York to build a library in Bryant Park for a sum not to exceed $2,500,000. Following the passage of this act the Trustees of the library invited the architects of the city to compete for plans. According to the method adopted the first competition was an open one and was engaged in by eighty architects. From these the best six were chosen by a committee composed of three Trustees, three architects, and the Director of the library. A second competition was then held between the six architects selected by the committee and six other architects named by the Trustees. As a result of this double competition the award for the building of the library was given to the firm of Carerre & Hastings.

It was not until the architects and plans were thus determined that the discovery was made that the cost of the library would probably exceed the limit contemplated by the act of the Legislature. As this difference in the preliminary calculations is explained to-day, the sum of $2,500,000 was merely an estimate for a plain brick building about the size required for the library, the erection of which was roughly figured at a rate of 30 cents a cubic foot. The city authorities, however, taking the matter up after the architects' competition, decided that a building of the character implied in a great public library called for the best material to be used in its construction. This view seemed to meet with the popular approval, and it was thereupon determined that the library should be built throughout with the best white marble: at the same time the original plans were somewhat enlarged. This made necessary a greater expenditure of money than was at first intended. An amendment to the original act authorizing the building of the library was passed in 1900, leaving the whole question of cost to the discretion of the Board of Estimate. It was still asserted, however—and the idea was maintained until a year ago—that the cost of the library would not exceed $5,000,000, just half the amount that is now said to be required.

With the removal of the legislative restriction as to the cost the city has taken up the work of building the library step by step in awards to various contractors. As the library is situated in one of the city parks the Park Commissioner is the official having this work particularly in charge.

Awarding the Contracts.

"Every contract for the building of the library has to pass through five hands before it is awarded," explained Park Commissioner Herrman to a TIMES reporter, "according to the following method: The architects, consulting with the Trustees, prepare applications and specifications for contracts and send them to the Park Board. The latter then submits these applications to the Board of Estimate, whence they go for approval to the Corporation Counsel. They are then returned to the Park Board and bids are advertised for. The resulting bids are opened by the Park Board and submitted to the Board of Estimate. From these bids the latter selects, not necessarily the lowest, but the one which, in the judgment of the board, will best secure the efficient performance of the work required. This work is then carried out under the joint supervision of the architects and the Park Board.

"In accordance with this method the building of the library has been carried on for the last eight years under six contracts. The first of these was awarded in June, 1899, to Eugene Lentilhon for the removal of the old reservoir, at a cost of $288,344.75. The second, in March, 1901, to H. Probst, for the construction of a vault on the Fortieth Street front, for $35,567.80. The third, in January, 1902, to Thielman & Co., for the removal of rock for the foundation, $27,183.76. The fourth, in August, 1902, to Norcross Brothers, for the erection of the superstructure, $2,866,124. The fifth, in January, 1905, to the Snead & Co. Iron Works, for building the book stacks, $916,703. The sixth, in January, 1905, to Frank Dobson, for the steam power and ventilating plants, $299,000. These contracts brought the cost of the library, up to the beginning of this year, to the sum of $4,432,923.31. To this has been added a contract to M. J. O'Brien for plumbing, $100,000. Last week the largest of all the contracts was awarded the John Pierce Company for interior finish, $3,300,000, making the total contracts that have been awarded to date $7,832,923.31. There are still something like three more contracts to be given out, covering the electric work, the approaches to the building, and the furniture. Whether these additional contracts will bring the final cost of the library up to the $10,000,000 announced by the Mayor remains to be seen."

According to the information given by the officials of the Park Board the $3,300,000 awarded last week is to be expended on "all the work necessary to complete the library, with the exception of that undertaken by the contracts already awarded and still to be awarded." This means that the contractor is to put in the interior masonry, the marble, stone, tile, bronze, and iron work, as well as all the cabinet work, hardware, painting, general finishing, and cleaning. This involves the plastering, flooring, and decorating of a mile of corridors and the adorning of the inside of a structure whose cubical contents are 7,500,000 feet. It does not include, however, any mural paintings or interior statuary, nor any decoration of an essentially aesthetic nature; whatever the library will have of such adornment is left entirely to the future. As the building is planned to-day, under this last contract, the aim is to make it an essentially "working library," without any attempt to include in its interior decorations such artistic features as have made the Congressional Library at Washington famous. The interior finish, however, will be rich of its kind. Thus, many of the ceilings will be of carved and gilded wood, the floors of inlaid marble, and the walls of the same material. Nine kinds of marble are to be used in this finishing work, most of them from European quarries, principally from Siena, Italy, and Limoges, France. According to the terms of the contract the John Pierce Company is required to complete the work within three years from its commencement.

How Delays Were Caused.

Judging by the experience of the Trustees with the other contractors, a time limit in such matters is hard to observe. Thus, the Norcross contract for the erection of the superstructure was to have been finished nearly two and a half years ago—it still lacks completion. The excuse made by the contractors in this particular case has been that it was impossible to get the particular marble used in the construction of the library from the quarry as fast as it was needed. Only 25 per cent. of this marble came up to the specifications, leaving the remainder useless for library purposes. Then the Norcross award was held up for eight months on account of a suit brought in the courts by a contractor whose bid for the same work was $170,000 less than that of Norcross Brothers. Similar delay was encountered by the contractor for the book stacks, who was kept from his work for the space of a year by an order of the court in the suit of the Hecla Iron Works, whose bid was $200,000 less than the Snead Company's bid.

A year ago the Trustees appointed a special commission, with John L. Cadwalader as Chairman, to inquire into the cause of the delay in the completion of the library. Nothing came of the inquiry except the statement that red tape in the city departments was largely to blame, and that from the outlook at that time it was not likely the library would be finished for four or five years. This "red tape" has also been the subject of complaint on the part of the architects, who have added to this cause for delay the fact that the work has several times been impeded by labor troubles as well as the slow process of getting the requisite marble from the Vermont quarries.

The library when completed will be the largest marble building in the world, with the exception, of course, of the Capitol at Washington. It is also said to represent the second greatest single contract for a building that was ever given out in the United States, the New York County Court House, erected during the Tweed régime at a cost of $12,000,000, being the first. Taking the Mayor's estimate as a basis for comparison, the New York Library will cost $3,655,000 more than the Library of Congress and $7,514,000 more than the Boston Public Library. Neither of the last-named buildings is of marble. The amount of the latter used in the New York Library—400,000 cubic feet, five times as much as that used in the Stock Exchange Building—is advanced as the main reason for its great cost. In size the New York Library is 366 feet in length by 246 feet in depth, inclosing two interior courts. The Congressional Library is 470 feet in length and 340 feet in depth, inclosing four courts and a central rotunda surmounted by a dome. The Boston Library is 228 feet in length and 225 feet in depth; inclosing a central court.

As a "working library" the Bryant Park building when completed will boast of features that will make it unique among the libraries of the world. Chief of these is the giant steel book stack, occupying all but the top floor of the back part of the building. This book stack is by far the largest ever constructed, and with its 80 miles of shelves is capable of holding 3,500,000 books. Other book stacks in the building bring the total book capacity of the library to 4,500,000 volumes—nearly 3,000,000 more than the Public Library has at present. Another unique feature in the interior construction of the new building is the main reading room, built directly over the main book stack. This room is quite the largest in any public library, providing seats for about 800 persons, which is almost twice as much as the seating capacity of the famous circular reading room of the British Museum, built fifty years ago.

If you are visited by Summer sand fleas try this remedy: Place sheets of flypaper on the floor and in the centre of each sheet put a piece of meat. The fleas jump for the meat and fasten themselves to the paper.

Moving on May 1st?

Have you provided for

TELEPHONE SERVICE

at your new location? If not, notify us at once. It will facilitate the installation of the service.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Day Street

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN. Store Opens 8:30 A. M. Closes 6 P. M. BROOKLYN.

Boys' Clothing at Less Than Wholesale Cost

A Great Stock of Boys' Wear Brought to Brooklyn.

$5 Reefers, $2.95. $6 Suits and Reefers, $3.95. $7 and $8 Suits and Reefers, $4.95.

We have closed out a very large stock of fine Juvenile Suits and Reefers of one of the most prominent manufacturers in Manhattan. A dissolution of partnership enabled us to BUY THIS STOCK FOR CASH, at most advantageous figures.

NOW TO MAKE NEW OWNERS FOR THEM QUICKLY; we quote prices which are ACTUALLY BELOW WHOLESALE COST.

Make, style, fit and finish, and everything that distinguishes A. & S. Clothing, are to be found in this unmatched offering. Sizes 2½ to 10 years.

$5.00 Red Cloth Reefers, $2.95.

$6.00 Suits and Reefers, $3.95. The Suits are in Russian and Sailor blouse style.

$7.00 and $8.00 Suits and Reefers, $4.95. Russian and Sailor blouse style.

The fabrics in Russian blouse and sailor Suits are in plain navy, royal and red serges and fancy mixtures, in worsteds, crashes and cassimeres, in light and medium grays, in diagonals, checks, overplaids and shadow checks.

$5.00 Reefers are in plain red cloth, at $2.95. | $6.00 Reefers are in navy serges and tan Venetian at $3.95.

$8.00 Reefers are in fine tan covert and light gray twill and herringbone cheviots, at $4.95.

Venetian lined. Second Floor, rear, East Building.

16,000 Yards of Printed Madras & Organdies

At Less Than Wholesale Prices, 12½c. a Yard.

Every mill that produces these desirable fabrics has sold at full prices all they can make for many months to come; yet we have 16,000 yards to sell at less than the wholesale prices.

The Madras is printed in neat, pleasing black and colored dots and figures on white grounds that are woven with white striped, checked and figured patterns. It is one of the most favored fabrics for summer wash dresses and children's suits; price 12½c. a yard.

The Organdies are in white with dainty attractive flowers, figures and dots. Main Floor, West Building.

Underwear and Hosiery---Unmatchable Values.

Remarkable Offerings for Men, Women and Children

It is a fact that has become a self-evident truth in this Hosiery Store: The unusual elsewhere is the usual here, and, therefore, when we announce the unusual it comes pretty close to being the impossible anywhere else. These prices are unmatchable anywhere.

Women's 15c. Stockings for 9c.
Women's fast black fine quality cotton Stockings, also some gauze lisle, with double soles, heels and toes.

Women's 25c. to 35c. Stockings for 17c.
Full fashioned fast black cotton Stockings, with double soles, full fashioned gauze lisle, full fashioned lisle with lace ankles; also some gauze lisle in black and tan, allover lace in fast black.

Women's 50c. Stockings, 24c.
Women's gauze lisle with hand embroidered ankles; also some fine quality plain silk gauze lisle in black; in the extra large sizes and ordinary sizes.

Women's 75c. to $1.00 Novelty Lisle for 48c.
Some with handsome embroidered insteps; some in varied color effects.

Women's $1.35 Silk Stockings at 89c.
Women's fast black thread silk Stockings with cotton soles.

Children's 25c. Stockings, 19c.
An excellent wearing Stocking, ribbed, with double knees, heels and toes; fast black.

Children's 15c. Stockings for 7c. a Pair.
Children's fast black ribbed cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes.

Men's 20c. Sox for 10c.
Black, tan, gray, with embroidered fronts, in vertical and figured effects; some with stripes and others plain; all have double soles.

Men's 25c. to 35c. Half Hose for 17c.
Tan, gray and black, in fine quality of cotton with hand embroidered design on instep; also some fancy stripes and novelty effects.

Men's 50c. Sox, 3 Pairs for $1.
Men's fancy lisle thread Sox, in a variety of this season's colorings, with embroidery and side clocks.

Women's 15c. Undervests, 7c.
Women's fine cotton Undervests, low neck, sleeveless; some have fancy edging around yokes, others have plain tops.....7c

Women's 25c. Underwear, 18c.
Lisle thread Undervests, lace trimmed; some plain tops; also lace trimmed Drawers to match..... 18c

Women's 50c, Underwear, 3 for $1.00.
Women's Undervests, lisle thread, with hand crocheted yoke, lace trimmed; also fine cotton lace trimmed Drawers 3 for.....$1.00

Women's 85c. Silk Vests, 58c.
Silk Undervests, low neck, sleeveless, plain tops, our own importation..58c

Women's 75c. Combination Suits, 50c.
Women's fine cotton Combination Suits; yokes are lace trimmed; Drawers are knee length and lace trimmed.....50c

Children's 20c. Underwear, 12½c
Children's fine cotton Undervests, low neck, sleeveless, also knee length Pantalets to match.....12½c

Children's 25c. Underwear, 18c
Children's gauze Undervests, fine cotton, high neck, short sleeves; also knee length Pantalets to match..18c

Boys' 35c. Underwear, 24c.
Boys' Balbriggan Undershirts, high neck, short sleeves, nicely finished; Drawers have double seats, knee length; sizes 26 to 34.....24c
Store orders only.

Men's Underwear---Three Special Priced Items.

At 28c., value 50c. Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, made of Egyptian yarn, best wearing of all yarns, well made, and finished in every detail, good pearl buttons, overlock seams, and Drawers have either deep reinforced gussets or double seats, material very soft, elastic and good wearing; slight imperfection in some of the garments.

At 3 for $1.00, value 75c. each. Men's Summer weight lisle Shirts and Drawers, in white and ecru; two-threaded ribbed material, elastic, cool and glove fitting; made and finished in best possible manner, slight imperfections, no detriment to wear, reason for this most extraordinary little price.

At 49c. each, value $1.00 each. 'Tween season weight, suitable for Spring and early Summer, though many men never wear any thinner; three popular colors, white, fawn and natural. Finely made and finished, fine ribbed, soft and elastic; Shirts have satin facing, flat overlock seams and good pearl buttons; Drawers have outside sateen facing, unusually good pearl buttons and extra deep reinforced gussets; slight imperfections, no detriment to wear.
Main Floor, New Men's Wear Building.

18c. and 20c. Gobelin Art Cretonnes, 9c. yd.

5000 Yards—Wide Range of Designs and Colorings.

About 50 different patterns, and the greatest value in Art Cretonnes that we or any one else in this Borough have ever had to announce.

$4.50 Matting Shirtwaist Boxes, $1.98. Covered with a fine Japanese matting, with a large stenciled flower on each box.

$2.25 mercerized Gobelin Tapestry, 50 inches wide, **$1.19** a yard.

$1.00 Tapestry Sofa Cushions, **49c.** each.

$2.25 Oriental Tapestry Couch Covers, **98c.** each.

$5.00 to $7.50 odd Tapestry bordered Portieres, **$1.79** each.

2,500 Window Shades, with linen fringe, **49c.** each.

Remarkable Curtain and Piece Goods Offers.

$5.00 real Renaissance Lace Curtains, **$2.85.**

$3.50 white Irish Point Curtains, **$1.95.**

$2.00 ruffled bobbinet Lace Curtains, **$1.29.**

$8.50 ruffled Renaissance Lace Bed Sets, **$4.95** each.

15c. lace stripe Curtain Swiss, **9c.** a yard.
Third floor, Central Building.

Guaranteed Black Silks---Another Great Sale

Over 35,000 Yards at Prices Below To-day's Cost of Production.

All the best makers are represented in this sale—C. J. Bonnet, Lyons, Regina, Moneybak, Winterthur, Stirling and Premier; some of these brands are sold here exclusively, and cannot be bought elsewhere in Brooklyn at any price. All are new, fresh, perfect Silks, and are absolutely guaranteed.

At 39c., value 59c. 2,000 yards of 23 inch all silk, black India Pongee.

At 49c., value 79c. 2,000 yards of 27 inch waterproof black Japanese Silk.

At 49c., value 69c. 1,500 yards of 19 inch black Taffeta; wear guaranteed.

At 59c., value $1.00. 3,000 yards of 23 inch black Crepe de Chine; wear guaranteed.

At 59c., value 85c. 1,000 yards of 27 inch all silk Rough Pongee.

At 69c., value $1.00. 2,500 yards of 30 inch all silk Chiffon Pongee; wear guaranteed.

At 69c., value 90c. 3,000 yards of 27 inch black Taffeta; wear guaranteed.

At 79c., value $1.10. 1,000 yards of 21 inch Doherty's Old Fashioned Taffeta; wear guaranteed.

At $1.25, value $1.75. 2,500 yards of 36 inch pure dye black Taffeta; wear guaranteed.

At 69c., value 90c. 2,000 yards 21 inch C. J. Bonnet, Lyons black taffeta; wear guaranteed.

At 79c., value $1.10. 1,500 yards of 21 inch Moneybak Chiffon Taffeta; wear guaranteed.

At 79c., value $1.10. 2,000 yards of 27 inch black Taffeta; wear guaranteed.

At 89c., value $1.20. 2,600 yards of 27 inch black Taffeta; wear guaranteed.

At 89c., value $1.20. 1,800 yards of 36 inch black Taffeta; wear guaranteed.

At 90c., value $1.40. 1,000 yards of 22 inch black Peau de Cygne; wear guaranteed.

At $1.00, value $1.40. 2,500 yards of 36 inch black Taffeta; wear guaranteed.

At $1.10, value $1.60. 1,900 yards of 36 inch black Taffeta; wear guaranteed.

At $1.15, value $1.75. 1,000 yards of 27 inch Winterthur black Taffeta; wear guaranteed. Main Floor, West Building.

WATCH TUESDAY'S PAPER FOR EXTRAORDINARY SALES.

Two Blocks on Sixth Avenue.

O'Neill-Adams Co

20th, 21st, and 22d Streets.

IN BOTH BUILDINGS

A NEW DEPARTMENT
Deposit Purchase Accounts

At the request of many of our patrons we have opened a DEPOSIT PURCHASE Department.

In this new department patrons may deposit any amount they desire, which will earn interest and on which they may draw for purchases in any part of the establishment.

This is not a Banking Department, and it does not issue checks. Statements are rendered monthly which show the amount of merchandise ordered, deducted from the deposit.

As the object of this department is to facilitate the purchase of merchandise and not to encourage unused deposits, interest will be credited on deposits at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum for EACH MONTH in which PURCHASES are CHARGED, while for months in which NO PURCHASES are charged, interest will be credited at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

By this method every cent of money on deposit will bear interest and will be an earning power for the depositor. Any part or all of a deposit may be withdrawn at any time.

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Two Blocks on Sixth Ave.,
20th St. to 22d St.,
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O'NEILL BUILDING—1st Floor.

$1.25 Black Dress Taffeta, 85c. yd.

And other special Silk Values for Monday's Selling.

$1.25 Black Taffeta, 85c.

85c. { 27-inch Black Dress Taffeta, pure dye; an exceptionally fine quality. Value $1.25 per yard; special..... } 85c.

75c. Quality Liberty Satin, 49c.

49c. { A special offering of all silk Liberty Satin, 24 inches wide, in the popular evening shades, also black and white. Value 75c. per yd.; special at } 49c.

Rough Shantung, 69c.
A special offering of Rough Shantung Pongee in the most popular colors, including the leading shades of golden brown. Special at..... 69c

59c Satin Foulard, 39c.
A special lot of silk Satin Foulards in desirable colors; small neat patterns. Value 59c. Special at..... 39c

All Discounts
Direct to You

Elegant white enamelled Dressers, with French bevelled mirror and cast brass handles; a dozen styles to select from..... 11.00

Furniture Suitable for the
Country Home.

Porch Chairs	1.00
White enamelled Beds	2.50
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Mission Dining Tables	8.50
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Bird's-eye Maple Dresser	15.00
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All Other Furniture in Proportion.

FREDK. W. EVERS,
225-233 4th Av.,
Between 19th and 19th Sts.
18th St. Subway Station.

HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA RICH CUT GLASS
PRICES ALWAYS AVERAGE LESS THAN ELSEWHERE
WEST 21st & WEST 22d STREETS.

CLUB COCKTAILS
are the only kind you can depend on. They're exquisitely flavored, smooth, subtle, and aged to please the most critical taste.
Seven kinds—Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin, York.
G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Proprietors,
Hartford. New York. London.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day; rain and colder to-morrow; fresh east winds.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,992. * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DIED UNDER SCIENCE, SISTER PROTESTING

After Wife's Death Husband Has Sister Arrested as Disorderly.

CORONER NOW CALLED IN

Takes Up the Case of Rich Mrs. McBride, Said to be a Victim of Eddyism.

Mrs. Robert McBride, wife of a wealthy Christian Scientist living at 225 West Eightieth Street, died late on Saturday afternoon of pneumonia. She had been under the care of a Miss Margaret Duncan, a healer of the First Church of Christ Scientist, at Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street.

Mrs. McBride's sister, Mrs. Alice Chasma, who had been nursing the patient, had repeatedly demanded of Robert McBride, her brother-in-law, that a physician be summoned when the illness became critical. Mr. McBride and the healer, Miss Duncan, refused, she says, to accede to her request.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Chasma went to the McBride apartment, on the second floor of the Varuna, to see her sister and learn of her condition, and was then informed of her "passing." When the first shock of grief had subsided, Mrs. Chasma began to say things to Mr. McBride. As a result of the scene which ensued the brother-in-law had her arrested and locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Later in the day when Mrs. Chasma was arraigned in the West Side Court before Magistrate Walsh, the remarkable story of the case, which has caused a stir in the fashionable congregation of the First Church of the Eddy following, came to light.

Mrs. Chasma, according to her story, had visited the house on Saturday afternoon. She made a final appeal that a physician, Dr. Arthur Schrady, be called in, and was so insistent that Mr. McBride had her ejected from the house. The Christian Scientists present termed her the "discordant note" that prevented the recovery of her sister.

Policeman Guards the Body.

After the departure of Mrs. Chasma, Mrs. McBride died. At 11 o'clock on Saturday night a Mr. Benedict, an undertaker at 180 West Thirteenth Street, notified Dr. Weston of the Coroner's office of the case. Coroner Acritelli took charge of it personally yesterday morning, ordered Dr. Weston not to permit the burial of the body, and to perform an autopsy. A policeman was stationed in the apartment to guard the body, and was still there until a late hour last night.

There was a dramatic scene when, after the morning's events, Mrs. Chasma, who is a member of the Professional Woman's League and a woman of evident refinement, was brought into court on the charge of disorderly conduct. She frankly told of the protests she had made over the failure to provide proper medical treatment for her sister and of how they had been ignored.

When she learned, she said, yesterday morning that her sister was dead, she spoke plainly in her grief about the Christian Science way of nursing the sick, and declared that her sister was "nothing more nor less than a victim of the false teachings of the Eddy cult." Mr. McBride had then called in a policeman and had her arrested.

While she was speaking, Mr. McBride, who was accompanied by a woman whose name was not disclosed, was in court. He was there to press the complaint against her. There was no one there to look after the interests of Mrs. Chasma.

Had No Medical Attention.

"My sister," Mrs. Chasma told Magistrate Walsh, "did not receive any medical attention whatever, although every one must have realized that her condition was critical. Yesterday afternoon when I looked at her and realized how ill she was I could stand it no longer, and again demanded of my brother-in-law that he call in a physician. Then I was put out of the house."

Here Mrs. Chasma broke down and sobbed. When she had regained control of herself she told of a visit that she and her sister had made to Atlantic City, where it was hoped the change in climate would restore Mrs. McBride's health. A few weeks ago the sisters had returned to New York. About a week ago Mrs. McBride was taken seriously ill and had to go to bed.

"While I was protesting over their failure to call in a physician," continued Mrs. Chasma, "the Christian Science healers were there. For a week they starved my sister with talk, while she was starving in fact. I do not believe that she would have lived as long as she did had I not been able to smuggle some food to her now and then. Day and night, in those last days, I nursed her.

Sobs on Magistrate's Desk.

Here Mrs. Chasma's voice broke again and she stopped and sobbed on Magistrate Walsh's desk. Magistrate Walsh ordered her remanded for a further examination this morning. It was said that the Magistrate desired time to look into certain charges that were made in Mr. McBride's complaint against his sister-in-law with reference to her behavior yesterday morning.

After Mrs. Chasma was taken back to her cell, newspaper men visited her and to them she told her story in detail. She spoke clearly and like a woman of excellent education.

"Isn't it terrible," Mrs. Chasma cried, "to be locked up in this place and all the time realizing that my poor sister is dead. Why, I had to borrow a handkerchief from a policeman who was kind enough to give me his own."

"It has been said, Mrs. Chasma," a reporter said, "that you were drinking before returning to your sister's home yesterday morning, and that the disorderly charge made against you grew out of that."

"A Victim of Christian Science."

"That is false," she answered indignantly, and her deportment and conversation seemed to corroborate her words.

"The truth is," added Mrs. Chasma, "that my sister was a victim of Christian Science."

Then Mrs. Chasma told of finding a slip of paper in the McBride apartment which had written on it "97 treatments, $97," and of how Miss Duncan, the healer, had

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SCHMITZ OFFERS TO CONFESS.

Mayor of San Francisco Ready to Resign and Join Reformers.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The latest candidate for immunity is the indicted chief executive of the municipality, Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz. Through trusted representatives within the last few days the Mayor has made a proposal to the graft prosecutors, which is now under consideration. The Mayor's proposition may be accepted at any moment, but Rudolph Spreckels and Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney have declared themselves against giving the indicted Mayor any of the immunity balm he craves.

Schmitz has offered to resign his office as Mayor of San Francisco, to make a full confession to the Grand Jury of his knowledge of municipal graft, and to join the ranks of the reformers.

There undoubtedly is much that Mayor Schmitz might tell the graft prosecutors which they would be delighted to learn. There are many so-called cases which rest largely on suspicion alone, but whether the full details and evidence, desirable as it would be, is worth the price of immunity to one of the arch conspirators against the people is a matter of grave doubt to many.

"As far as I am concerned, you might say that I am not in favor of granting any immunity to Mayor Schmitz," declares Spreckels.

Heney was somewhat evasive in his answer to the direct question as to whether he would extend immunity to the Mayor. He says:

"I will tell no one whether immunity will be granted to Mayor Schmitz, except the Mayor himself. In my position as prosecutor I cannot do otherwise."

A complete confession from Mayor Schmitz would undoubtedly involve some of those "higher up," whom the graft prosecutors are known to be anxious to bring to the bar of justice.

MORE BARREN ISLAND SINKS.

Two Buildings Carried Down with a Loss of $50,000 to $100,000.

With scarcely a warning quake a portion of the eastern end of Barren Island, in Jamaica Bay, near Rockaway Inlet, sank early yesterday afternoon, carrying down a part of two buildings of the New York Sanitary Company's plant and nearly 200 feet of the company's pier. The buildings injured were a storehouse near the pier and a building not yet finished, in which was stored some valuable new machinery. The police sent in two estimates of the damage, one of $50,000 and the other of $100,000.

The crash came shortly after 1 o'clock. The ebb tide had just begun and the sea was calm. One hundred men, mostly Poles and negroes, were at work in other buildings of the plant. A few negroes were idling on the land side of the pier.

Suddenly there was the sound of cracking timbers and grinding stonework, and the whole outer front of the pier sank under water. The negroes yelled in terror as they saw a corner of the storehouse and nearly two-thirds of the new building crash down and disappear. The water washed back toward the land and covered the ruins.

The negroes fled up the beach, calling out that the whole island was sinking. They were met by Policemen Isaac Van Houghton and William Millspaugh of the Canarsie Police Station, who were patrolling the island. The policemen quieted the men, and after seeing that there was no panic among the other workmen, set out in a naphtha launch belonging to William Doll to make sure that no one had been swept into the sea. None was hurt.

The officials of the Sanitary Company assert that the rest of their plant, which covers five acres, is in no danger, but an examination will be made to-day of the concrete foundations and piles on which the buildings stand.

Parts of the island have been disappearing for many years. Twenty years ago a breakwater was built, and since then boatloads of stone have been dumped off the eastern end without avail. The last time a portion of the island was undermined and collapsed was in 1905. It is supposed that the tide in ebbing around the breakwater forms a miniature whirlpool, which eats into the land. Last year the entire plant of the Sanitary Company was destroyed by fire.

KILLED BY BLEACHERS' FALL.

Stand Gave Way at Ball Game—Similar Accident in Queens.

One boy was killed and four others were injured by the fall of a section of the bleachers' stand on the St. John's Baseball Grounds, at St. Paul's and Tonnele Avenues, Jersey City, yesterday in the progress of a game between the St. John's Club and the Chatham Club of the Lackawanna League, two well-known local teams.

The boy who was killed was Russell Neilson, 6 years old, of 270 Van Winkle Street. His neck was broken and his skull fractured. His elder brother, who accompanied him, was unhurt. They were not on the stand, but under it. Alexander Poppewski, eleven years old, of 1,012 Newark Avenue, who was on the stand, suffered a fracture of the right leg. He was taken to the City Hospital. Four other boys were badly bruised, but as they did not require medical attendance their names were not taken.

The game was the first called on the grounds which were only completed on Saturday, the St. John's old grounds having been blotted out by the Erie Railroad improvements. It was said that the bleachers' stand was imperfectly built, owing to its hurried construction, but no definite information on this point could be obtained. The police will inquire into this report, and if it is substantiated those responsible will be arrested. There were about 200 persons on the stand, most of whom were boys, friends of the respective teams.

Two persons were slightly injured late Saturday night by the collapse of a section of the seats at the Balmas Trained Animal Show. The show was performing at Prospect Street and National Avenue, in Corona, Queens, and was about over when the collapse took place.

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by Wireless—Steamship Noordam, incoming from Rotterdam, was reported by Marconi wireless eighty miles east of Nantucket at 11 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8 P. M. to-day.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

AIR BATTLESHIPS FOR THIS COUNTRY

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell Has Information That They Are Soon Coming.

FLIGHT PROBLEM SOLVED

Inventor Says We Will Be Able Before Long to Dine in America and Have Breakfast in Europe.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, April 28.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, said to me to-night that it was only a question of a brief period when the progress of aerial navigation would make it possible to have dinner in America and breakfast the next morning in Europe, covering the distance across the Atlantic in considerably less than twenty hours.

"My expectation," said Dr. Bell, "is that an airship will be perfected capable of making 150 to 200 miles an hour. My opinion, however, is that the next step in aerial flight will take the form of such improvements as will make possible the creation of aerial battleships.

"The actual problem of the navigation of the air has already been solved by the Wright brothers. Naturally there will be development along commercial lines, a feature of which will be a great increase in speed, but the most attention will be paid to adapting airships to the purposes of war. My belief is that America will be the first country to perfect aerial battleships. This belief is based on inside information, and from the same source I get reliable statements on which I base my prediction of the early production of an airship of enormous speed.

"I hope to be able to add much to what is known of aerial flight by experiments at Cape Breton Island this Summer. My problem this year will be to propel my kites with a specially constructed engine of fifteen horse power, weighing 120 pounds. I hope to get a machine of the heavier-than-air variety that will support a man and the necessary equipment to operate it at low rather than high velocity. Last December I constructed a vehicle that supported itself and a man in a ten-mile breeze. I now want to fly a machine carrying an engine at ten or fifteen miles an hour. If I can accomplish this there is hope that the aviators, or the men who are trying to solve flight on the bird plan, will be able to avoid fatal accidents long enough to learn how to fly. Even a bird has to learn to fly, and, as with the bird, one of the first considerations is safety, so man must learn to go slow before he goes fast.

"I am confident that it will not be long before flying machines will be everywhere. The developments of the next few months will be unprecedented, but the most interesting point is that only very few know how near America is right now to solving a question which will revolutionize warfare throughout the world—I mean the construction of a practical aerial battleship."

Dr. Bell is here to receive the degree of Doctor of Science at Oxford on May 2.

ROOSEVELT TO RUN—DORSEY.

Ex-Senator Says That Republicans Fear Election of Bryan.

Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 28.—Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, formerly of Arkansas, now of California, who has just arrived from New York, thinks that the candidates in the next Presidential campaign will be Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan.

"Mr. Roosevelt," said Mr. Dorsey, "is a candidate for re-election, and has been a candidate for some time. The impression is growing that he is the only man able to handle the peculiar situation that has developed in the United States in the last few years. I am convinced that he is the only man with whom the Republicans can beat Mr. Bryan.

"Though I am a strong Republican, I believe that Mr. Bryan would make a good President, notwithstanding he has queer ideas occasionally. He is the strongest man the Democrats have, and, unlike Roosevelt, he does not go around with the big stick.

"Just before leaving home I had interviews with several Republican leaders. Their chief fear is of Mr. Bryan's growing strength. I don't think Gov. Hughes would make any show against him. I don't doubt Mr. Bryan would be able to raise a larger campaign fund than Mr. Roosevelt."

SURE OF ANOTHER CARDINAL.

Bishop O'Gorman Certain Red Hat Will Be Given to American.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

ROME, April 28.—Bishop O'Gorman left here for America yesterday convinced, this time, that the Vatican has really decided to create another American Cardinal at the next consistory, but entirely in the dark about who will receive the Red Hat.

He thinks, however, that on reflection the Vatican will see that there is only one man who can thus be honored.

STROMBOLI VERY VIOLENT.

Ashes and Cinders Damage Vineyards in Italy and Sicily.

CATANIA, April 28.—The Royal Observatory on Mount Aetna records an extraordinary eruption of the volcano on the Island of Stromboli.

The volcano is throwing out large quantities of ashes and cinders, which are damaging vineyards in both Sicily and Calabria.

MESSINA, April 28.—The Stromboli volcano is again in active eruption.

An explosion so strong that the concussion broke a window here was felt to-day. The peasants were terror-stricken.

The extent of the eruption is not known here, as the cable line with the Lipari Islands is interrupted. The only news received at Messina has been by means of signals.

NAPLES, April 28.—Frequent slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Calabria to-day.

The populace of Southern Italy, especially in Calabria, is fearful lest there be a repetition of the earthquake disaster of 1905.

Stromboli, which has a population of about 2,000, is the northeasternmost of the Lipari Islands, and is about forty-five miles from Sicily.

The island is wholly of volcanic formation, consisting of a conical bifurcated rock, rising 2,500 feet above sea level.

SAY TAFT HOLDS MACHINE.

Majority of Ohio State Central Committee Reported with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—It is asserted to-day by Taft adherents that they have captured the Republican State Central Committee, which heretofore had been conceded to the Foraker-Dick alliance.

When the committee was formed at the last State Convention Dick and Foraker had twelve of the twenty-one members. Two months ago, it is asserted, the Central Committeemen from two districts began to lean to the Taft forces because they said that the Republicans of their districts were opposed to the Senatorial alliance. Now comes the declaration that the Taft men have succeeded in winning enough of the rest of the committee to their side to insure their overwhelming control of the organization.

Walter Brown, Chairman of the committee, will make a statement on Tuesday which may throw some light upon the situation. He has deserted the Senatorial alliance, and although he personally is opposed to the primaries suggested by Foraker, he says he will offer no opposition to them should the Taft forces desire them.

CHANGED FAMOUS STATUES.

Carnegie Institute Trustees Did Not Want Exact Replicas.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 28.—Artists who have been attracted to the magnificent new Carnegie Institute have criticised the fact that among the statuary in the splendid Statuary Hall not one of the casts is an exact replica of the original. The reason has just become public.

When the hall was planned, agents were sent to Europe to get famous pieces of statuary, no matter what they might cost. If they could not be had, the agents were instructed to get replicas of them. Sculptors in France and Italy had been at work on these replicas for two years. When they reached Pittsburg they were exact fac similies of the originals.

John W. Beatty, director of fine arts, accepted them without question. When the Board of Trustees of the institute had a private view of the statuary, however, there was a strong protest. A dozen local sculptors were put to work. For two weeks they were busy, and the Trustees declared themselves satisfied. Mr. Beatty wept real tears.

TO PENSION CITY'S HORSES.

Governor Gets a Bill to Save Veteran Animals from Drudgery in Old Age.

The signature of Gov. Hughes is all that is needed to-day to free from an old age of slavery all horses that become disabled or broken down in the service of the city. Mayor McClellan signed and sent to Albany last week a bill, which has passed the Legislature, empowering the Fire, Police, and Street Cleaning Commissioners to transfer to the custody of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals all horses unfit for municipal use, instead of selling them at public auction. The Governor, who is a member of the A. S. P. C. A., is expected to make the measure a law to-day.

Plans to provide an easy old age for veteran horses, which will be "honorably discharged" by the city in the next year, are being drawn up by the society. A fund will be created and a Long Island farm site will be obtained where the society may pasture its charges.

FIRE WAGON KILLS A BOY.

Battalion Chief Lucas Runs Him Down While Hurrying to a Fire.

The wagon of Battalion Chief Patrick F. Lucas of Brooklyn ran down and killed Ernest Thompson, 15 years old, of 220 Forty-ninth Street, last night, as the Chief was hurrying to a small fire in the home of Stanley Vinnity, at 210 Twenty-eighth Street. In the wagon with the Chief was his driver, Thomas Kelly.

Young Thomson was crossing the street at Fourth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street when the boy was struck. Chief Lucas stopped, and, telling Kelley to take the boy to the hospital in the first automobile he could find, drove on to the fire. Kelley took up the boy, signalled a car belonging to Thomas F. Lynch of 420 Forty-second Street, and drove rapidly to the Norwegian Hospital. There Dr. Straiman said that the boy was dead, and had probably died instantly, as his skull had been fractured.

GOV. BUCTELL GOES AWAY.

Strain of the Colorado Legislative Session Breaks Him Down.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., April 28.—Because he is almost prostrated by his arduous labors at and since the legislative session, Gov. Buctell has been ordered by his physician to go to California and take a long rest. He is now on his way there, accompanied by a younger brother who is a physician.

Since adjournment the Governor has been the hardest worked man in Colorado, delegations crowding the Capitol during the day and many following him to his home at night to advocate or denounce measures before him.

"JOHN DOE" INQUIRY INTO INSURANCE?

Jerome Understood to be Ready to Look Into the Recent Election.

FORGERY CHARGES MADE

International Policy Holders' League Has Been Urging Him to Act on Testimony They Gave.

The fact that at least one well known insurance man in this city has received a subpoena calling him to the District Attorney's office became known yesterday, and was taken as an indication that District Attorney Jerome has already begun or is about to begin "John Doe" proceedings to inquire into the charges of fraud and forgery made in connection with the recent elections of Directors in the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies.

These charges have been in the hands of the District Attorney since even before the election in the Mutual, whose administration ticket has been declared elected. In the New York Life the votes have not yet been counted. Since the attention of his office was first called to the matter, the District Attorney has received many affidavits of persons who swear that ballots favoring the "administration" tickets, and purporting to bear their names, are forgeries.

These affidavits have been procured and supplied to the District Attorney by the International Policy Holders' Association, whose ticket suffered defeat in the Mutual election. In addition, the Policy Holders' Association has obtained twenty-five of the original ballots in the New York Life election, which they assert carry forged signatures. These, too, have been turned over to the District Attorney and are now in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Smyth.

These ballots, all of which were obtained in this city, are not only forgeries, according to the association, but the persons whose names they bear never cast a ballot of any sort, with one exception. This man it was, declared the association, after investigation, had cast a ballot in favor of the Association ticket. On the count his ballot, as well as a second one purporting to bear his signature, but counting for the Administration ticket, came to light. The first ballot was declared void and discarded.

George R. Scrugham, Chairman of the International Policy Holders' Association, called on Assistant District Attorney Smyth on Friday and handed to him additional affidavits charging forgery. According to Mr. Scrugham, his investigations have shown him that forgery was practiced in almost every State in the Union. From Texas alone came several hundred ballots all bearing the name of U. S. Grant, an agent of the Mutual, as witness. He alleges that in every instance these ballots were forged. All were cast for the Administration ticket.

The aid of the District Attorney has been sought, Mr. Scrugham said last night, because of the refusal of the Board of Inspectors appointed by Superintendent of Insurance Kelsey, to allow themselves judicial powers, on this ground declining either to receive affidavits charging forgery or to take testimony. The matter was argued before the Inspectors by counsel for the company and for the association. In refusing to receive either affidavits or testimony, the board sided with the company, and deprived the association of its only means of proving the fraud which the managers allege was perpetrated.

"Apparently, dead men were permitted to vote in some instances," said Mr. Scrugham last night. "The address given on one ballot which was received and counted for the Administration was 418 East Twelfth Street. Investigation showed that a cemetery occupies this and several adjoining numbers on the street. No one connected with a church in the neighborhood had ever heard of the name signed to the ballot."

Since laying its information before the District Attorney the Policy Holders' Association has urged that the agents of the companies through whom these ballots came be indicted for forgery.

IMMIGRANTS SHED KNIVES.

All Kinds Surrendered Following Ellis Island Inspector's Warning.

Within the last two days hundreds of Italians have arrived on liners from Italy. Yesterday the Nord America and the Citta di Milano came up to their pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street. The Inspector who went down to supervise the taking of the steerage passengers to Ellis Island made a speech to the newly arrived on the dangers of carrying knives and guns. This was without effect. Then the Inspector told them that this Government considered that no good citizen would carry a knife or gun, and that if any among them had any they had better give them up.

The result of the last appeal surprised him. There was a stir in the dense crowd, and then came a perfect rain of knives. All were eager to get rid of their weapons, for all wanted to enter the country. Some threw knives away openly, some dropped them over the side, and some quietly dropped them where they were standing.

After it was over quite a number of knives, most of them long and sharp, and some dull, were gathered up. The Inspectors said it was safe to say that such a weaponless crowd of Italians has not landed at Ellis Island in many a day.

A 585-POUND BRIDEGROOM.

Bride of Georgia Colossus Weighs Only 105 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

WAYCROSS, Ga., April 28.—Miss Lucia Allen, 19 years old, and weighing 105 pounds, this afternoon became the bride of W. T. Brinson, 40 years old, and weighing 585 pounds. This is Brinson's second matrimonial venture, his first wife having died about a year ago.

Brinson is a wealthy turpentine operator, and a member of the Order of the Elks. He is said to be the heaviest member of the order in the world.

J. H. SMITH'S BODY ARRIVES.

Duke of Manchester Says There's a Will Leaving the Fortune to Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The body of James Henry Smith of New York, who died recently at Kioto, Japan, arrived today on the steamer Siberia. Accompanying the body are the widow and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who were traveling with Mr. and Mrs. Smith when the death of Mr. Smith occurred.

Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, father the Duchess, met the party. The body of Mr. Smith will be conveyed to New York for burial.

Mrs. Smith declined to be seen, but the Duke talked briefly concerning the affairs of the widow. He said:

"The only will of Mr. Smith of which any of us have any knowledge is that made in Scotland at the time of the wedding. This leaves the bulk of the estate to Mrs. Smith. It is not considered likely that there is a later will. We never heard of the document which Lady Cooper is said to have brought from England with her."

Mrs. Smith will continue her journey to New York to-morrow night.

Credit was given by those in the boat to the talk among the passengers as to the prospect of a posthumous heir to the Smith millions.

16 BOMBS FOR KAULBARS.

Discovered in a House He Has Rented for the Summer.

ODESSA, April 28.—Sixteen bombs were discovered to-day in a villa which Gov. Kaulbars has rented for a Summer residence.

The local committee of the Constitutional Democrats has learned that the Black Hundreds have formed a plot to kill Ossip Y. Pergament, member of the Duma for the Province of Kherson, when he arrives here for the Easter holidays.

PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON.

Reaches the Capital After His Trip to Jamestown Exposition.

WASHINGTON, April 28. — Returning from the visit to the Jamestown Exposition and the day's holiday on the James River, President Roosevelt and party arrived here on the cruiser yacht Mayflower shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon.

President Roosevelt stood on the starboard side of the vessel and waved a greeting to the crowd and officials who had gathered to welcome the party home. The President was the first to come ashore and he was greeted with cheers. The Presidential party were at once driven to the White House.

EDISON HOME AGAIN.

Will Now Take Up the Scientific Side of Electrical Progress.

Thomas A. Edison, who has returned to his home after a vacation of several weeks in Florida, will start to-morrow on the new line of work he mapped out on his sixtieth birthday, just before he went away.

The inventor will hereafter devote his time to the purely scientific side of electrical work. Mr. Edison put in some good time tarpon fishing and made several fine catches. The big tarpon caught by Mrs. Edison is being mounted by a taxidermist. Mr. Edison is much improved in health.

TELEGRAM FLOOD FOR MAYOR.

Petitions Asking Him to Sign Teachers' Bill to be Sent by Wire.

The women teachers of New York City took the first steps yesterday to urge the Mayor to sign the White bill, putting their salaries on an equality with men's, at once. Early yesterday morning they started out with petitions to be signed by three taxpayers, asking the Mayor to take immediate action, and these petitions are to be sent him by telegraph to-night. There are about 14,000 women teachers in the city.

The telegrams will cost 75 cents, which the teachers have pledged themselves to pay. The idea is said to have originated at the Normal College in Brooklyn.

CORTLANDT ST. MAIN BREAKS.

Ferry Passengers Obliged to Use Other Streets—Little Damage.

Although it did little damage, the breaking of a ten-inch water main in Cortlandt Street, between Broadway and Church Street, late yesterday afternoon, caused considerable annoyance to thousands of persons bound to the ferries, as the street was closed by the police.

Just what caused the break in the main could not be determined. Water trickling through the boards into the excavation of the City Investment Building was the first sign of the break, and the Superintendents immediately caused the water to be shut off at Church Street and at Broadway. For a distance of about 300 feet the street has been torn up and covered with heavy timbers. In order to get at the break the timbers had to be ripped up for a distance of about twenty feet.

TO EXAMINE A GOVERNOR.

Arkansas Legislature May Send a Committee to a Sanitarium.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 28.—Senator John G. B. Simms of Chicot County will introduce a sensational resolution in the Legislature to-morrow providing for the appointment of a committee of two Senators and three Representatives to inquire into the condition of John L. Little, Governor of the State.

The resolution will direct the committee to go to Corpus Christi, Texas, where the Governor has been under treatment in a sanitarium since January, have a thorough examination of his condition made, and report back as soon as possible.

Several informal conferences of members of the State Senate were held here to-day, at which, it is stated, the sentiment was unanimous that the air of mystery surrounding the illness of Gov. Little should be removed before the Legislature adjourns sine die, so that measures to relieve the situation may be adopted if necessary.

Haan's Restaurant, Park Row Bldg.—Refined surroundings for Ladies, Luncheon, Dinner, Music. —Adv.

OUR NEED IS POETS, SAYS JAMES BRYCE

Great Ones, of Course; and as for Great Dramatists, Two Continents Pant for Them.

TALK WITH AMBASSADOR

In Which Not a Word of Politics or Money Getting, but Much of the Mystery and the Decline of Genius.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—"You have been celebrating over here, too, the birthday of the poet Swinburne," said James Bryce, the British Ambassador, to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to-day. "Many years ago I was one of those who knew and appreciated Swinburne's brilliant gifts when he was still an undergraduate at Oxford. There was then in the university a small group of men belonging to different colleges, though most of them were at Balliol College, who had formed a little society which met once a week in the rooms of some one of its members. It was of the type of what were jestingly called 'mutual improvement societies.' We read essays, or passages taken from some favorite author, and discussed the subject over tea and toast.

"Swinburne, who was a fascinating companion, with great social charm, has always seemed to me the most brilliant members of this group. In all he wrote, as well as in his talk, we discerned the genius that has since been so universally recognized. I remember a striking little poem he recited at one of our annual festivals, and still can recollect by heart his admirable parodies of what was then called the 'spasmodic school of poets.' He had been educated at Eton, but it was as much his own fondness for study as, anything his school had done that gave him his wide knowledge of the Greek poets and mastery of Greek verse. He was also extraordinarily well read in French as well as in English literature, a fervent admirer of Victor Hugo, and, like pretty nearly all of us, a no less fervent denouncer of Louis Napoleon, who was then Emperor in France.

"Among the other members of the group were Thomas H. Green, afterward famous as a metaphysician; John Nichol, whose book on American literature is doubtless still known and valued here; R. S. Wright, in later life one of the ablest English Judges, (he died three years ago;) T. E. Holland, now Professor of International Law at Oxford and one of the highest living authorities on that subject, and Henry Nettleship, a famous Latin scholar, who subsequently became University Professor of Latin.

"Walter Pater was another member. He wrote admirable essays, full of grace and refinement of thought, but in those days he was more of a metaphysician than a student of art and letters. So, too, we had Albert Dicey, author of some of the most authoritative legal and constitutional treatises which have been produced in England in recent years, treatises well known in America also for their breadth and penetration of thought. He was in those days the most brilliant speaker at the university debating society. Some years ago he gave a course of lectures at Harvard.

"Nor ought George Birkbeck Hill, whose studies on Dr. Johnson have won so much reputation in the United States as well as in England, to be forgotten.

Swinburne and Browning.

"It was Swinburne, who, by reading some of Browning's poems to us at one of our meetings, I think in 1858, first introduced us to the work of that great poet. I recollect, as if it was yesterday, his reading aloud of 'The Statue and the Bust' and 'The Heretic's Tragedy,' with, I think also, 'Bishop Blougram's Apology,' certainly one of the most marvelously clever pieces of work that ever Browning produced.

"Tennyson had, of course, been long famous, but Browning, though he had already published some of his very best poems, had remained hardly known to the general educated public. Then, all at once, he so laid hold on men's minds that for a while other poets were almost forgotten.

"Browning came into fame much like a tree bursting into blossom. For a long time a few had known and loved him, when, suddenly, one day the Spring of popular regard seemed to descend, and he stood revealed to all England in the full flower of his genius. Then he unquestionably came to a season when tendencies less favorable to the charm of poetry prevailed. 'The Ring and the Book' may still contain many a rare, belated bloom, but there is far too much of it. After all, human life is not endless. Few can be expected to travel the long road through the many sides in which the same tale is presented for the sake of the trophies of our patient journeying which we may pick up along the way. There is much that Browning has written that will live—very much. But not everything is worthy of immortality. There are vast tracts of desert, especially in his later work. Some of his finest and deepest verse is contained in 'Dramatis Personae.' Toward the end of his life the writing of poetry in the kind of form his earlier work had taken seemed to have become well-nigh an impossibility with him. He undertook to translate the 'Agamemnon' of Aeschylus. He turned it into rough, mostly unpoetical, involved English.

"Who are our coming poets in England? One ought to have watched the horizon more carefully and constantly than I can claim to have done before venturing to answer. William Watson? Yes, a finished artist, a man of heart, of righteous ideals, and the author of delightful and inspiriting verse.

Necessity for Poets.

"But who are yours? That is the question for you. Who are writing your songs and stirring your heart—or isn't your heart being stirred? Nothing is more important than that each generation and each land should have its own poets. Each oncoming tide of life, each age, requires and needs men of lofty thought who shall dream and sing for it, who shall gather up its tendencies and formulate its ideals and voice its spirit, proclaiming its duties and awakening its enthusiasm, through the high authority of the poet and the art of his verse.

"Any generation is indeed bereft among whom poetic inspiration might seem to

be dying out. However much we enjoy and prize the old singers, new ones are needed to express the everchanging attitude of man to nature and life. There are immortal themes—but changing accents and altering modes of art.

"No, I should not be prepared to say that the great fact that a generation is without great poets is an evidence that there is no postical possibility in the life it leads. I would not asperse, for instance, the middle of the eighteenth century. And many other generations and centuries have not had the highest among poets, or musicians, or painters.

"It does not follow at all that there is no song because the bird is not there to sing it. There are times of brooding and times of labor.

"In this matter we are in the presence of one of the great mysteries of nature. There seems to be little connection between the demand for genius and its appearance. Genius is wont to flash forth not only in the inauspicious place, but in the unprovocative time. At all events, the needs of the age do not always succeed in evoking the answering response of genius. Many a Trojan War has been without a Homer.

"Is there really any ground for the view of history which declares that great occasions create great men to meet them? The French Revolution didn't produce a first rate man—hadn't one to show after Mirabeau died (if, indeed, he was first rate)—till Napoleon appeared.

The Puzzle of the Drama.

"Take the case of the drama. There you have one of the most puzzling phenomena of the age. Never was there a greater call for a great dramatist than there is to-day. Think of it, two continents are panting for great plays. A quarter of a century ago a few dimly lighted playhouses in more or less inconspicuous quarters were resorted to by small audiences of people of little influence. Playgoers were, in fact, looked upon askance by not a few who cultivated strict respectability. Such was the state of the matter in London; I dare say also in New York. In the provinces, here and in England, prim respectability waa, of course, averse from admitting any merit in the drama and offered little but discouragement to the actor and the playwright.

"How have the times changed! Nowadays, brilliantly lighted playbousea occupy the best sites and stretch block after block, while night after night the streets are impassably thronged with the processions of people crowding to pay high prices for the privilege of witnessing some times far from excellent performances.

"Think of the vast sums poured out for the support of the theatre, think of the audience which waits upon the playwright to-day; never in the world's history was there anything like it, never. Would it not have been expected that the opportunity for a dramatist would produce one of the first magnitude? It has failed to do so. I am not competent to discuss the modern play. It is too varied, too complex a theme. But I cannot refrain from feeling that one of the greatest opportunities offered the dramatist in the history of the modern world is going unavailed of.

"No, I should hardly agree that the dramatist's art is one in which genius is rarely exhibited. It is true that there are a few names which stand so very high in dramatic glory that they put all other claimants to greatness out of countenance. But, aside from the Greeks and Shakespeare, there have been in all lands and ages dramatists the like of whose genius exhibited in any art, would entitle them to immortality. We may claim this for several, certainly, of our English playwrights of earlier days. The Germans have had their great dramatists in the past, and I have warm admiration for Hauptmann and Sudermann to-day. But to-day has not given another Goethe nor another. The French would insist that Racine, Corneille, and Molière are among the world's greatest men—and they would be right.

Cannot Prophesy Genius.

"Curiously enough, though France has had great dramatists, she has had fewer great poets, either lyric or epic, than her commanding intellectual fertility might have led us to expect. And yet one would have expected that the spirit of France would inevitably have expressed itself in poetry. This, again, is another manifestation of the mysterious workings of nature—in the phrase we use nowadays. You cannot attempt to prophesy the appearance of genius. It will emerge in accordance with no laws which we can detect. Favorable, even insistent and clamorous, conditions do not beget it. Nor when it appears is it likely to take the course conditions would seem to have made inevitable for it. It ought to revive the drama, but instead, perhaps, it paints pictures. It ought to compose poetry, but lo, it promises to invent machines.

"It le one of the great problems. All our meditating upon it goes no way at all toward solving it. Yet it is a problem with which the mind may well concern itself, for the charactsrs of civilizations and the destinies of nstions are involved in it. Human genius, the conditions under which it appears, and the aspect which, when it appears, it chooses to assume, what can we say of all this except that: 'The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whsnce it cometh or whither it goeth?'"

BANDAGED THE AMBULANCE.

Surgeon Patched Broken Shaft with Splints and Plaster.

Dr. Hilfer repaired a shaft of an ambulance of the Sydenham Hospital with splints, bandages, and plaster last night after it had been broken in a collision with a westbound Forty-second Street car in First Avenue.

While going south on the avenue, Max Rosenthal, the driver, kept the ambulance on the northbound tracks. Near Fortieth Street, he atarted to turn into the southbound tracks, and a car crashed into the ambulance. Rosenthal was thrown to the pavement, and Dr. Hilfer was thrown inside and the horse knocked down. Ths shaft of the ambulance was broken almost in half.

The surgeon requisitioned all the splints, bandages, and pieces of plaster the ambulance contained. Placing the splints alongside the break, he wound bandages about it and then placed the plaster on. Yards and yards of bandages wero used, and n the end the surgeon made the shaft atrong enough for the return trip. The horse was hitched in, and as they drove off some one in the crowd yelled:

"You are all right, Doc! If I ever have my shaft broken I'll call you in."

SMATHERS AS A HUMORIST.

Offers Gold Cup for Mule Race, Negroes to Drive.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 28.—Another contest will take place for the famous Memphis Gold Cup, provided the wishes of Eimer E. Smathers of New York are carried out.

Through his attorney, Caruthers Ewing, Mr. Smatbers announces that the trophy which nas attracted so much attention through the trotting and civil courts will be donated for a contest to take place over over the same course that Lou Dillon and Major Delmar taveled, which ended in the charges of doping.

The event, according to Mr. Smathers, will be for mules, and will consist of but a single heat. The driver of the winner will be given permanent possession of the valuable trophy, which is said to have an intrinsic value of over $2,000.

According to Mr. Ewing, Mr. Smathers would be glad of the opportunity to rid himself of the gold cup in this manner, and the offer will stand good until accepted. There is but one stipulation that the New York man has made, which he insists shall be carried out by the Memphis Association in the event his offer is accepted. According to the conditions governing, "all members of the Caucasian race are ineligible to drive their mules or mules owned by others, with exception of C. K. G. Billings."

POULSON PLAN TRIED AGAIN.

Better Results This Time, but Traction Officials See Flaws in it.

Another and better trial of the Poulson plan to relieve the crush on Brooklyn Bridge was had yesterday morning at the Coney Island terminal of the Culver Line. oBrough Presidents Ahearn and Coler, Comptroller Metz, Bridge Commissioner Stevenson, Chief Engineer Lewis of the Board of Estimate, Louis T. L. Martin, Engineer of the Williamsburg Bridge, Neil Poulson, originator of the plan, and officials of ths B. R. T. witnessed the experiment.

Trains of six cars were used. Twenty-eight such cars were run in thirty minutes. It was estimated that with the superior switching facilities on the bridge, from 75 to 100 trains of six cars each could be run every hour under this plan, as compared with the sixty trains of five cars that now run on the bridge.

The city official and the representatives of the B. R. T. said that the only difficulty is that when this number of trains is being run it is impossible to have them scheduled to reach a particular platform. Four platforms are required for the system, and a passenger standing on one of them cannot know how long it will be before his particular train will reach his particular platform.

JEROME WANTS TWO GRAND JURIES

Also an Increase in Judges' Pay and to Abolish the Recordership.

FOUR BILLS FOR ALBANY

Going Up with Them To-day to Ask the Legislature to Reform Criminal Procedure.

District Attorney Jerome will go to Albany to-day to arrange for the introduction in the Legislature of four bills which, if thsy become law, will effect radical changes in the criminal system employed in this county since 1895. In brief the bills provide:

First—For ths abolishment of the office of Recorder of ths County of New York on Dec. 31 of this year, the expiration of ths term of the present incumbent, who until then is to be known as a "Judge of the Court of General Sessions."

Second—For the abolishment of the office of City Judge and ths substitution for it of a fourth Judge of General Sessions. The present incumbent to be retained under the nsw title until the expiration of his term of office.

Third—For the election at the general election in November next of two more Judges of the Court of General Sessions, making six Judges in all, and for a new division of this court into five instead of four parts.

Fourth—For an increase in the yearly salary of these Judges from $12,000 to $15,000.

Fifth—For the holding in the months of July, August, and September of three parts of General Sessions instead of two, as are now held.

Sixth—For the empaneling each month of two instead of one Grand Jury, before which any Assistant District Attorney, whether Deputy or otherwise, may appear.

Seventh—For the appointment of two additional full Assistant District Attorneys, at a salary of $7,500 a year, making ten in all.

To Facilitate Criminal Cases.

It is the purpose of tbis proposed legislation to facilitate tbe handling of criminal cases, a question which the steady increase in crime from year to year has made a problem. For tbe last three months criminal cases have been piling up at the rate of 100 a month, and ths city is again confronted with conditions similar to those of the days when admission to bail meant virtual acquittal of any ordinary criminal charge.

Although apparently the most radical of the proposed measures, since it does away with one of the oldest city offices, the abolishing of the office of Recorder meana nothing more than the dropping of what has gradually become an empty title. For yesrs the Recorder has performed the duties and assumed the responsibilities of a General Sessione Judge, the additional duties which once distinguished his office having disappeared from year to year, or having been transferred to some other official.

Despite the fact that it aims to abolish the office to which he was elected no longer ago than January last, Mr. Jerome's measure is in no way directed at Recorder McAvoy, however. Under the proposed bill his duties ars unaffected, and his tenurs of office continues to the end of the term for which he was elected. Up to date, however, Mr. McAvoy has performed none of these duties. He has never taken his seat upon a General Sessions bench, and his fellow-Judges have shared between them the work assigned to him, a protracted illness making it impossible for him to take up the work of his office.

Another at whom the proposed legislation apparently strikes is City Judge T. C. T. Crain, to whom public attention has been recently attracted by the efforts of the District Attorney to have increased what he termed the "inadequate sentence of two months' imprisonment" imposed by Judge Crain on Daniel Sullivan, convicted of robbery nearly two weeks ago. As in the case of the Recordership, however, Judge Crain under his new title will retain all of his present powers, duties, and jurisdiction.

In point of effect upon the future handling of criminal cases in this county the measures providing for the election of addtional Judges to Gensral Sessions and the division of this court into one more part, together with the proposal for two Grand Juries instead of one, as at present, are of the greatest importance. Undsr the present system of four parts of General Sessions and one Grand Jury the number of prisoners awaiting trial or action by the Grand Jury has been steadily increasing, and the standing calendar has now reached a point where it is nearly twice as large as at the same time last year.

In commenting upon the situation yesterday Mr. Jerome said:

"It must be remembered that the population of New York County has been increasing for the last ten years at the rate of nearly 80,000 persons a year. The figures may mean little in thomselvss, but when one realizes that this yearly increase is nearly twice the standing population of cities like Dubuque, Galveston, Knoxville, Sacramento, and Salem, Mass., besidss exceeding that of Springfield, Yonkers, Lynn, Manchester, and Mobile, and almost equaling the population of Hartford, one may obtain a concrete idea of their size.

"Now crime, unfortunately, increases in direct proportion to an increase in population. The census of New York County last ysar was 2,553,100. In 1895 it was 1,873,201. In other words, our population is now nearly twice what it was ten years ago. Presumably there is twice as much crime. And now look at our resources for coping with it.

"In the old days there was a Recorder, a City Judge, and a Judge of General Sessions. In 1887 there was felt a need of more Judges, and an additional Judge was elected to the General Sessions. In 1895, when we were about half our present size, there was one more Judge elected to that court. And we stand to-day where we stood eleven years ago. The same number of courts, the same number of Judges who served less than 2,000,000 people are to-day supposed to be able to serve nearly 3,000,000, and to serve them equally well."

Referring to the increase in salary for which he is asking for the General Sessions Judges, Mr. Jerome pointed out that the Court of General Sessions is a court of general jurisdiction, and its Judges have practically all the powers of a Supreme Court Justice. The present salary, he added, does not appear commensurate with the dignity of their position.

Mr. Jerome went to his home in Lakeville, Conn., yesterday, and will leave there this morning on an early train for Albany.

FOR PUBLIC SERVICE BILL.

Many Organizations Send Their indorsement to the Governor.

ALBANY, April 28.—Robert H. Fuller, Secretary to Gov. Hughes, gave out at the Executive Chamber to-night what he said was a partial list of organizations which have indorsed the Page-Merritt Public Service Commission'e bill, especially in New York City. Among the organizations which up to this time have formally notified Gov. Hughes of their approval of the bill in its present form are the following.

The Board of Aldermen of New York City, Republican County Committee of New York County, People's Institute of New York City, Hughes Public Utility League of New York, Committee on Rapid Transit of the Retail Dry Goods Association of New York, West Side Republican Club, Citizens' East Side Improvement Association, Federal Club of Sixth Assembly District, (representing the regular Republican organization of the district,) Ivy Club, (representing the regular Republican organization of Eighteenth Assembly District,) Republican Assembly District Committee of Twentieth Assembly District, Liberal Republican Club of Twenty-third Assembly District, (representing the regular Republican organization,) Progressive Republican Club of Twenty-sixth Assembly District, Republican Club of Twenty-ninth Assembly District, Central Republican Club of Thirty-first Assembly District, Mount Morris Republican Club of Thirty-first Assembly District, Park Republican Club, (representing the regular Republican organization of Thirty-fifth Assembly District.)

Kings County Republican General Committee, citizens of Brooklyn assembled in mass meeting March 14, Committee of Legislation and Executive Committee of Brooklyn League, Citizens' Central Committee of Brooklyn, representing forty-five boards of trade; taxpayers' associations, civic organizations and clubs in Kings County, German-American Alliance of Brooklyn, Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers, Congregational Club of Brooklyn, Kings Highway Board of Trade, Fulton Street Board of Trade, Flatbush Republican League, South Midwood Residents' Association of Brooklyn, Prospect Heights Citizens' Association of Brooklyn, Ridgewood Board of Trade, Edgewood Men's Club of Brooklyn Park, Citizens' Association of Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, Twenty-eighth Ward Taxpayers' Protective Association, Knickerbocker Field Club of Flatbush, Grand Street Board of Trade, Prospect Heights Citizens' Association, Grand Street Improvement Association, Downtown Taxpayers' Association of Brooklyn, Republican Organization of Twelfth Election District of Fourth Assembly District, Sixth Assembly District Republican Club, Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club, Municipal Ownership League of Twentieth Assembly District.

Queens County—Junction Avenue Property Owners' Association, Richmond Hill Board of Trade, Republican Association of First Election District of Fourth Assembly District, Republican Committee of Fourtb Assembly District.

Outside New York City the following have indorsed the bill: Republican General Committee of Yonkers, Landlords' Association of Yonkers, Second Ward Civic Club of White Plains, German-American Alliance of Utica, Second Ward Association of the Citizens' League of Schenectady, and the Rome Republican Club.

A THREAT BY MEXICO.

Will Sever Relations with Guatemala if Gen. Lima is Not Given Up.

MEXICO CITY, April 28.—Minister of Foreign Affairs Marical issued a statement last night in which he said that the Mexican Government had made a demand on Guatemala that Gen. José Maria Lima of the Guatemalan Army he held on the charge of the murder of Gen. Barillas until extradition papers reach the Guatemalan capital.

In his statement the Minister says that the Central American republic is not bound by a treaty to acquiesce in Mexico's demand. He adds, however, that unless Guatemala accedes to Mexico's request on the ground of courtesy, diplomatic relations between the countries will be severed. This, the Minister adds, will not necessarily lead to a further or more serious breach.

It is authoritatively stated that the report that Mexican troops are being moved to the Guatemalan frontier is correct, but the Government maintains that such action haa no particular significance at this time.

Manufacturing Openings in the Middle West.

The manufacturing trend is westward. The actual capital invested in manufacturing industries in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Missouri was 42% greater in 1905 than in 1900—

—And there was a considerably larger percentage of increase in these prosperous Western States than in a corresponding number in the East.

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

reaches the important manufacturing and commercial centers of these "money-making" States. Right now—to-day—there are industrial openings which offer numerous opportunities and advantages to new or enlarged industries.

Manufacturers who desire to establish new or branch factories at any point reached by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in these flourishing Middle-West States are invited to write to the Industrial Department. Prompt attention will be given to all inquiries. Address,

INDUSTRIAL DEPT., or W. S. HOWELL, Gen'l Eastern Agt.,
1527 Railway Exchange Bldg., CHICAGO. 381 Broadway, NEW YORK

DIED UNDER SCIENCE, SISTER PROTESTING

Continued from Page 1.

called in Miss Anna Crowley, another healer, who, like Miss Duncan, is connected with the First Church Scientist, the church in which Mrs. Augusta Stetson is the leading figure.

"When I suggested calling in Dr. Schrady," Mrs. Chasma added, "these Scientists would not listen to me. They said my thoughts were bad and that because of all this Christian Science was not helping my sister. When I went back this morning they told me I could see my sister after she was laid out. I told them I wanted to see her then, as was my right, but they would not listen to me.

"Why, they would not let me in to see her until a policeman came in. He stood at the door while I looked, for perhaps the last time, on the features of my poor sister. My sister and I were all in the world to each other. We had no other relative, and I feel sometimes as though I shall lose my reason over all this."

McBrides Owned Apartment.

Mrs. Chasma then made the statement that the Varuna apartment house, in which the McBrides live, was owned in part by her sister. The house is one of the finest on ths middle west side. It is ten stories high and is marble trimmed throughout. Mr. McBride, it was said by another person, also had a large interest in the property.

Mrs. Chasma said that she and her sister came from Lexington, Ky., and that their father was the late Robert Campbell of that city. She is said to be the woman who made the first silken Cuban flag, which flag is now in the possession of ex-President Palma of Cuba.

Late yesterday afternoon local Christian Scientists began to become active in the McBride case. V. O. Strickler, the head of the Publication Bureau, was one of those that called at the McBride apartment. He came in while a number of reporters were trying to see Mr. McBride. He remained within quite a while, and it was said that it was by his orders that Mr. McBride had refused to make any statement to the newspapers.

Strickler Says Doctors Were Called.

When Mr. Strickler left the house the reporters asked him whether he had any statement to make. At first he said he would send a statement to the papers; then he changed his mind.

"Will you say nothing at all?" he was asked.

"Mrs. McBride," he replied, "certainly had the right to be treated according to the Christian Science belief, if she so desired. If you want to put your trust in medicine, and I desire to put mine in God, why should we not be allowed to do so? Physicians, I understand, were called in the last moments of Mrs. McBride's illness. As for Mrs. Chasma, I am told that she came back this morning and made a disturbance, whereupon Mr. McBride had her arrested."

The physicians referred to were Dr. Weston of the Coroners' office and a Dr. Beatty. Dr. Beatty, said Policeman David Roach of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, arrived at the McBride apartment some time after Mrs. McBride's death, while Dr. Weston came much later.

At 11:30 o'clock last night Mrs. Alice Chesma was still a prisoner in the West Side Court prison. Only one person had called to inquire about her, a woman, who could not see the prisoner because she did not have a permit. The policeman on guard at the McBride home was ordered to remain there all night by the Coroner.

MURDER AFTER A PARTY.

Guest Found Battered and Dead in the Road—Five Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., April 28.—David Beebe of Red Lion, a small town about two miles from Medford, was murdered about 1 o'clock this morning at Chairville, a suburb of Mcdford, while quarreling with some young men who waylaid him as he was leaving the home of Irving Mathis, where he had been visiting. His body was found lying in the road in front of the Mathis house an hour later, and Deputy Sheriff Fleetwood this afternoon arrested Caleb Rogers, Harry Hammill, Howard Reeves, Harry Reeves, and Theodore Wills and took them before Justice of the Peace Milton H. Allen of Medford, who committed them to the Mount Holly Jail charged with murder.

Beebe's head and body were covered with bruises. Two wounds on the right temple, apparently a bullet and a blow from a club, caused his death. He had been attending a house warming given by Irving Mathis and objected to the intrusion of the young men now under arrest. A quarrel ensued and continued until the party broke up.

It is charged that, leaving before Beebe, the accused men attacked him as he came out of the house and beat him to death. They say that Beebe assaulted them and that they acted in self-defence.

Hammill, one of the accused, is the husband of Beebe's niece. Bad feeling had existed between Hammill and Beebe for a long while, and it was between them that the quarrel originated. Beebe leaves a wife and five children.

ENGINE PLUNGES INTO CREEK.

Drags Passenger Coach Off a Trestle with it—Two Men Killed.

PITTSBURG, April 28.—Marion Boyd, engineer, and Frank McIsaacs, fireman, were killed and 100 passengers narrowly escaped a like fate in a wreck on the Wabash Railroad to-day when the engine and one passenger coach of a westbound train left the tracks half a mile west of the Bridgeville station, near here, and plunged into Chartier's Creek, forty feet below. It is regarded as a marvelous circumstance that not a single passenger was in the coach.

The train was made up of four passenger coaches. It was crossing a trestle over Chartier's Creek when, without warning, the engine suddenly leaped from the rails and shot to the stream underneath, taking the first coach with it. The forepart of the engine sank several feet into the mud, and the coach was smashed to splinters by its impact with the locomotive.

The coupling between the first and second coaches was wrenched in two when the first coach wae torn from the trestle by the engine, and none of those in the three rear coaches knew of the accident, or realized bow close they had come to death until several minutes afterward, when the cars, deprived of motive power, slackened their speed, and came to a stop.

A new schedule went into effect on the road to-day, and to this fact many owe their lives. The train left this city forty-five minutes earlier than usual and over fifty persons missed the train for this reason. On account of the reduced number of passengers all were placed in the three rear coaches.

"SIR JOHNNY" DID GET HOME.

Immigrated from Canarsie Just in Time for Late Mass.

"Sir Johnny" Dunn gat home for Sunday, anyway. The little lieutenant, who is of many years and et is not old, came in yesterday morning from Canarsie, whither he waa transferred on Friday from the Wall Street branch of the Detective Bureau. He got back in timo for late aervices at the Dominican Church in Sixty-firth Street, even though he had to miss his customary 6 o'clock mass.

"'Tis a long journey to Canarsie, Nellie," said the seventy-four-year-old lieutenant to hia favorite daugbter yesterday morning when he rushed to his home at 995 Lexington Avenue. He laid aside his cutaway coat, white waistcoat, and stick. The boutonniere in the lapel of his coat was a bit faded. "Bad aign for Sir Johnny,' said his children later. "He has been worrying."

"Yes, but Nellie, I know the way to Canarsie now all fine," he continued. "You can get there quicker than theae blatherskitea of my grandchildren made out. Heavens, Nellie, I came near forgetting—"

He sailed upstairs to plunge into the first of his two daily cold bathe. "Another bad sign—that he forgot it five minutes," argued his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren in consultation.

"Sir Johnny" goes to Canarsie again thia morning at 8 o'clock. He may be able to get back home two or three times this week.

SOLDIER A SUICIDE AFTER MAKING WILL

Writes He Was Disgraced and Dismissed from Army on False Testimony.

LEAVES $600 TO S. P. C. A.

Letter to Coroner Denounces the Officers on Court-Martial—Takes Gas in Bedroom.

In a remarkablo letter addressed "To the Coroner," and frankly stating that the name was an assumed one and that the reason for his act was his "unjustified" dishonorable discharge from the United States Army, George Sturm, 36 years old, committed suicide by gas yesterday afternoon in the furnished room house kept by a Mrs. Hassamen at 203 East Fifty-fifth Street. The dead man left a will dated April 14, leaving his savings of $600 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mrs. Hassermen traced the odor to tbe small top floor room occupied by Sturm, and when the room was entered the exsoldier was found dead upon the small bed, dressed only in his underclothes. Gas was flowing freely from an open burner.

Sturm had evidently spent the morning in preparing for hia death. The room was separated from the one adjoining only by a partition, between which were many cracks. Sturm had pasted strips of newspaper over these cracks and the crevices in the windows. He had only lived in the houae three weeks, and Mrs. Hassamen knew little of him save as a quiet, well-behaved lodger.

Coroner Shraoy found the letter, unsealed, addressed to the Coroner, and the will made by Sturm. The latter was addressed "To the Public Administrator of New York." Two bank books accompanied the latter document, one on tbe Bowery Savings Bank of this city, showing a credit of $483.17, and one on the Paterson Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Paterson, N. J., and indicating deposits amounting to $118.34.

Sturm's Story and Will.

Tbe letter to the Coroner, in a clear-cut penmanship, was written upon a double sheet of ruled note paper. The will was similarly written. The letter was dated on Friday, April 26. The will, according to its date, was just two weeks old. The letter follows:

April 26, 1907.

To the Coroner: I respectfully state as cause for my suicide the following facts:

I am German by birth, 36½ years old, and served from June 23, 1902, until Aug. 10, 1906, in the Hospital Corps, United States Army. At tbat date I was sentenced by a general court-martial to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States and to be confined at bard labor for the period of six months.

The charge was referring to the illness and death of a private of Company F, Eighth United States Infantry, in disrespectful language, in violation of the Sixty-second Article of War.

The offense as charged I never committed, and only through tbe efforts of an officer (Lieut. Widdifield) and the false statements of two lying witnesses, notorious enemies of mine, I was convicted.

I could not obtain counsel and was not permitted by the President of the court (Major Perkins) to cross-examine the witnesses. This at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, Philipine Islands.

The disgrace of my unjustified dishonorable discharge and tbrough the same caused impossibility to secure a suitable position.

Friends or relatives I do not have, at least in this country, and since my name is not original one, so nobody will care.

As I wrote down, hand my little hard-earned money to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A pauper's grave is good enough for me.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE STURM.
203 East 55th Street, New York City.

Here is the will Sturm left:

New York, April 14, 1907.

To Public Administrator, City of New York:

I, George Sturm, do make, publish, and declare tbis my last will and testament. I give, devise, and bequeath to the Society for tbe Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the City of New York all my property in cash money as is deposited in the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City. (Book No. 92,222.) and in the Paterson Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Paterson, N. J., (Book No. 12,240.)

I have no relatives nor friends, and please hand money over to said society.

This is in my own handwriting.

GEORGE STURM.
255 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Real Identity Undisclosed.

Coroner Shrady found in Sturm's room an unlocked trunk containing some books and papers, relating chiefly to army matters, and with them some discarded articles of army wearing apparel and a number of partly worn campaign hats.

But there was found nothing that would give a clue to the man's real identity or whether or not he had served out the six months' sentence imposed upon him by the military court. From her roomer Mrs. Hassamen said she had learned that he had been out of work for six months.

Joseph C. Holmes a Suicide.

Joseph C. Holmes, 51 years old, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by inhaling illuminating gas, at his home, 105 Kingsbridge Road, East, The Bronx. Holmes had for many years been employed as cashier by E. H. Van Ingen & Co., woolen dealers, at 160 Fifth Avenue, but for a year he had been in ill-health and had acted peculiarly of late. He leaves a wife and daughter.

Plan for a State Headquarters.

A second interstate society meeting will be held in the yacht rooms at the Hotel Astor this evening to discuss the plan proposed recently by the Michigan Society of New York for an interstate headquarters, in which each State society shall have its separate committee, university, and clubrooms, with other facilities, in common. It is hoped that eventually an interstate building may be erected by private subscription with National and State assistance.

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where will be found
the same assortment of
Brummell's World Renowned Candles
as in all his stores.

MODERN REQUIREMENTS of business demand security, availability and just interest rates. We offer you all of these as a depositor in the

Guardian Trust Company OF NEW YORK

170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane

UNIONS AT PEACE WITH EMPLOYERS

Few Signs of Trouble in the Big Cities with May Day's Approach.

MANY AGREEMENTS MADE

San Francisco, However, May Suffer from a General Disagreement of Labor and Employers.

The opening of the out-of-door construction aeason finds New York, both city and State, without apprehension of serious labor troubles. In the building trades especially prosperous and reassurling conditions prevail.

There is a large and well-met demand for both skilled and unskilled labor, due to the extensive private construction projects now under way, and the tunnels, railway terminals, and other undertakings of a public or quasi-public nature.

This contentment is generally reflected in the manufacturing and industrial centres, and beyond a few localized and sporadic strikes the labor situation is regarded as brigbter than for many years.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—May Day, which marks the beginning of the fiscal year in labor circles, promises to pass in this city with little friction between workmen and employers. With few exceptions the agreements under which the union men are working are acceptable, and trouble is not anticipated.

PITTSBURG, April 28.—May Day in Pittsburg and its vicinity is expected to pass with fewer labor disputes than in previous years. Heretofore considerable difficulty has been experienced between the workmen and uilding trades, but this year scales have been signed and the men ar apparently satisfied.

With the exception of the machinists, about 300 of whom are already on strike, it is believed all the wage scales will be amicably adjusted.

BOSTON, April 28.—According to the union officers and business agents of workingmen's organizations, the industrial situation in New England May 1 will be marked by fewer contentions between capital and labor than for many years. In the building trades several small strikes are threatened in a number of cities, but in Boston there promises to be little suspension of work in any branch of the industry.

The most serious condition existing in Boston is due to the strike a month ago of teamsters. In New England at large there are several causes for unrest in cotton mills, and it is reported that an attempt will be made to advance wages in Fall River some time next month.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The relations between employer and employe were probably never so harmonious in Chicago as they are now.

Every union in the building industry, with the exception of the structural iron workers, has renewed contracts with employers, and the iron workers expect to reach a settlement without a strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—May 1 will find San Francisco facing serious labor troubles. Eleven unions, including every branch of the metal trades, have called meetings to be held between now and next Tuesday night to consider the refusal of employers to grant an eight-hour day with nine hours' pay. A vote will be taken to decide whether the men shall accept the offer of a continuance of the nine-hour day with a 5 per cent. increase of wages or go on strike. About 10,000 men are involved.

The street car men have issued a call for a mass meeting at midnight Tuesday to take a vote on a proposal to strike. The strike of steam laundry workers, which went into effect in this city and Oakland a month ago, is still on.

ROSENTHAL'S TRIBUTE TO THE WEBER PIANO

The opinion of the distinguished Austrian pianist, after a six months' concert tour of this country, during which he has made a critical study of the resources of the WEBER PIANO:

New York City, April 19, 1907

To the Weber Piano Company, New York:

Gentlemen—When, two years ago, I tried one of your instruments for the first time, I not only found it to be a piano of the very first rank, but also an excellent medium for my pianistic purposes. This favorable impression was enhanced upon coming to this country last fall, when at that time I submitted your pianos to the crucial test by playing them at my concerts.

I found them still more sonorous in the unsurpassable strength and grandeur of their bass, the bell-like and crystalline purity of their treble, and the absolute perfection of their delicate mechanism.

The blending of all these sterling qualities makes your piano indeed an instrument of superlative merit, and I congratulate you most heartily upon the artistic success which it has achieved and so richly deserves.

Yours very sincerely, MORIZ ROSENTHAL.

The Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

"JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION SPECIAL."

The "Jamestown Exposition Special" provides the most attractive night service to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, and the Jamestown Exposition. The schedule is so arranged that the leaving time from New York is most convenient, as well as the arriving time at Cape Charles where the steamers of the "Cape Charles Route" are taken for the trip across the Bay.

The train leaves New York daily at 10.55 P. M. with Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars and standard coaches, and arrives Cape Charles at 7.30 A. M., Old Point Comfort 9.30 A. M., and Norfolk 10.30 A. M.

The boat ride from Cape Charles across the Chesapeake Bay is a delightful experience. The steamers leave Cape Charles at 7.30 A. M. and serve breakfast en route. Just beyond Old Point Comfort, on which stands Fort Monroe, one of the chief seacoast defenses of the country, the steamers enter historic Hampton Roads and pass through the waters on which occurred the famous fight between the Merrimac and Monitor, the world's first iron-clads.

Within plain view of the steamers' decks lie the Grounds of the Jamestown Exposition facing directly on Hampton Roads.

EXCHANGE BUFFET E.B. 1885 BUFFET LUNCH

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Our New Branch,

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Opens To-day.

Other Branches:
46 Broad Street,
74 Broad Street,
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69 Pine Street,
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22 New Street.

EXCHANGE BUFFET E.B. 1885 BUFFET LUNCH

What are you thinking of?
Spring overcoats.
Spring suits.
Low shoes.
Light underwear.
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Parasols that reflect your personality and are exclusive in the silk or linen covering or design of handle are made here after your own suggestions.

Handles of Carved Ivory, Jade, Silver and Pearl.

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We Say it Yet—
Uneeda Biscuit

Wallach's Hats
$5. Style
$3. Quality
$1.90

MILLIONS STOOD IN DOUGLAS'S NAME

System Designed to Aid Speculating Depositors Made His Thefts Easy.

LOSS PUT AT $140,000

Dennett Identified as the Other Man with Mrs. Douglas When Her Husband Was Arreated.

Large blocks of stock deposited with the Trust Company of America, it seems, were allowed to stand in the name of Douglas, the $2,500 a year hond clerk, although all the responsihility for their safe keeping lay with the company. Some of the securities he stole were thus on the face of it his own, and consequently his operations with the hrokers were considerably facilitated. One of the Directors of the trust company admitted this yesterday, explaining that this was done in order to enable manipulations to he made more easily. He did not deny that while the financial transactions of the legitimate owners were expedited by this system, the rohbery hy the defaulting clerk was made much easier.

Not only were Chicago & Rock Island honds taken, hut also 1,000 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad, and a block of Interborough-Metropolitan with other shares. However, the Director asserted that all had now heen recovered. He confirmed the official statement that the actual loss to the company will not be more than $140,000 in cash, but he added an interesting detail. Douglas was bonded for $25,000, and the trust company will be able to collect that amount from the surety company which undertook the risk. That hrings the total amount of loss to he charged to Douglas and Dennett up to $115,000.

Little Chance of Recovering more.

When the Director was asked whether the company entertained any hope of getting any of this hack from the prisoners, he seemed very dubious of it. He declared that there was very little cash upon them, when they were arrested, and he said he did not believe that Mrs. Douglas was secreting any of it.

"She seems to be very frank with us," he said. "I think that most of it has heen lost in speculation from time to time."

From tbis it appears that the conspirators had no opportunity to convert into cash much of their plunder of the last two days before the discovery of the robbery. The Director accepted the desire to demand immunity theory as the explanation of the taking of $400,000 on Friday and $50,000 on Saturday. The only reason why the last haul was not for a still greater sum, he said, was that in the hurry of his departure Douglas found too many people about to gather up more.

As a matter of fact, this haste was one of the strokes of luck which alone saved the trust company from a very heavy loss. There was not the least suspicion on the Saturday Douglas left that anything was wrong, and if he had not "gone out to lunch" at 10:45 o'clock and failed to come back he could have marched out with as many securities as he could find at the end of the day's work, got off safely to Canada, and no one would have suspected him until he failed to appear on Monday morning.

It now comes out that the man who was with Mrs. Douglas when she went to the hotel in which her husband was in hiding was Dennett. According to the Director, a good many of the missing securities were found upon Douglas when he was arrested, and a little under $300,000 worth were beneath the mattress of Dennett's room in the Manhattan Club. Bonds were taken out from the bank, pledged as collateral and replaced, and the actual number missing at the time of Douglas's arrest is no indication of the total amount involved in the defalcations.

"The bonds taken at one time or another were more than the least amount reported in the newspapers and less than the greatest sum mentioned," was the enigmatical reply of the Director to a question upon the subject. Probably, then, from first to last Douglas handled illegally something hetween $500,000 and $1,000,000 worth of bonds and shares.

A full statement of exactly what was taken, the date of the abstractions, and the way in which the securities were dealt with has heen furnished to the trust company by Douglas and Dennett. If there is any trouble about recovering the securities from the brokers with whom they were pledged the trust company may rely upon the fact that in many cases they were put up for comparatively small loans, as showing that the brokers ought not to have accepted them without question.

Big Security for Small Loans.

"If a man offers you as collateral bonds worth $36,000 for a loan which he should have been able to raise on bonds worth from $8,000 to $10,000, I think you would be inclined to suspect there was something wrong," said the trust company Director yesterday.

However, he pointed out that in some cases it is a common thing for a man to deposit with a trust company securities at a small advance in order to save himself the trouble and expense of securing a safe-deposit hox. But this applies to men holding bonds for investment and not to speculators like Douglas and Dennett, who were hypothecating securities for short periods in order to raise money for a flier on the market.

With regard to Josiah Quincy's connection with the case, the director had nothing to say.

"Mr. Quincy has spoken," he ssid, "and I do not care to go into the matter."

He did say, however, that he thought all persons in any way connected with the affair were now known.

When the Trust Company of America moves into its new quarters in Wall Street the system under which its business is conducted will he thoroughly overhauled. There will be no more "going out for lunch." A restaurant will be provided in the building, and the clerks and officials will be kept under surveillance to see that their relations with hrokers are not too close.

But the trust company's Director declared last night that, despite precautions under the conditions prevailing in Wall Street, the hanks, after all, had to trust to the integrity of the clerks.

"In one institution of which I am a Director," he said, "there was a few years ago a serious rohbery of securities, and the board met to discuss the situation. There were many suggestions, and one of the officials at last quietly left the room. On his return he walked round the Directors and said:

"'Do you notice anything peculiar ahout me?'

"They declared they did not. Then the official pulled out of his pockets securities worth a million.

"I have just stolen these downstairs," he explained. "There are sixty clerks at work there, and I walked among them and picked up all these honds off their tahles. No one noticed me take any of them. What's to prevent a real thief doing the same?"

William F. Sheehan, counsel for the Trust Company, declared yesterday that there were civil suits in preparation by the company, but he would not give any particulars.

DENNETT'S LIFE IN BOSTON.

Regarded as a Financial Wonder When He First Started In.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 28.—This has been a busy day for the members of old Boston families whose names have been involved in various ways in the Dennett-Douglas bond robbery case. Conferences have been in progress almost continually since the investigation hegan. The deliberations have produced in two instances at least denials that serve only to complicate the situation. The account of things given by Josiah Quincy on Friday and amplified on Saturday is still incomplete. Mr. Quincy did not care further to elucidate the case to-day more than to reiterate his statement of last Friday that he had not seen Dennett from the time they met eight years ago until the man who is accused of being associated in the Trust Company of America theft met him in the Manhattan Club in New York a week ago last Wednesday.

Frank O. Squire, son of John P. Squire of packing house fame, was the first to be heard from. His name was brought into the matter on Saturday by the recollection of Mr. Quincy that Dennett at their Manhattan Club conference preceding the Douglas "get-away" had mentioned Squire's name.

"Dennett told me that Mr. Squire had said I was just the man to handle the case," was the way Mr. Quincy put it on Friday.

Yesterday Mr. Squire, after conferring with his counsel, John P. Wyman, made this statement to the newspapers:

"I bave not been in New York for a year and have not seen Dennett in that time. My dealings with Dennett date back five years, and the matters connected with the Squire corporation have not brought us together within a year.

"I never mentioned Mr. Quincy's name to Dennett in any way, shape, or manner. I have always regarded Mr. Quincy as a person whose only qualifications as a lawyer had to do with real estate matters, and I have not thought of him as a practicing lawyer at all. All I have to say about this case is that I know nothing whatever about it."

Quincy Puts on the Lid.

Mr. Quincy, who lives in Weston, a suburban town, spent Saturday night in Boston, and was in the city part of the day. His law office at 15 State Street was open, but the clerks there said that Mr. Quincy had not heen there. After he had gone out to Weston late in the afternoon Mr. Quincy was asked what comment he cared to make on the statement of Mr. Squire and also that of Forbes J. Hennessy, counsel for Dennett, that he—Mr. Quincy—was much hetter acquainted with Dennett than appeared from his interview of Friday. Mr. Quincy said:

"I have not looked at a newspaper today. I do not propose to spend my time denying garbled statements telegraphed over here from New York. When this matter is all known I will make whatever comment is necessary."

Mr. Quincy was told that Mr. Hennessy was known to have made the assertion stated above. He replied:

"You can deny as positively as you like that I have had any acquaintance with Dennett other than that told of in my first statement. It does no matter how many false statements are made about this case. The truth will come out in the end."

Regarding Mr. Squire's denial that he had suggested Mr. Quincy's name to Dennett Mr. Quincy said:

"I am glad that Mr. Squire said he had nothing to do with the case. His denial is not at all incompatible with what I have already said. I think it quite possible that Dennett mentioned Mr. Squire's name to me as a means of interesting me in the case, and what he said to me may have been either true or false without affecting the fact that he did speak of Mr. Squire as having suggested that I could be found at the Manhattan Club."

Dennett's Life in Boston.

Oliver M. Dennett was once regarded in Boston as a financial wonder. He walked into the office of John A. Gale one day back in 1896, a youth of 22, and applied for the post of Treasurer of the Beacon Trust Company, which Mr. Gale had just organized. There was something about the youngster that appealed to Mr. Gale, and he gave Dennett the place at a salary of $1,000 a year. It was little more than a clerkship then—the treasurership of a baby trust company—but Dennett made it grow. Dennett got out and hustled for accounts. He brought in the business of hrokerage houses. He went up to Haverhill, where Mr. Gale came from originally, and got that business for the Beacon Trust.

So things continued for three or four years. Wilbur F. Whitney was a Director of the trust company, and he and Dennett were on cordial terms.

The Beacon Trust Company did not go down in the crash that brought down the Squire Company, the Lovell Arms Company, the Globe National Bank, and the Broadway Bank—in which Josiah Quincy and Frank O. Squire were co-Directors—in December of 1899. But within a year thereafter disaffection developed hetween Dennett and some of the Beacon Trust Directors.

Gale stood by Dennett until, some time in 1901, he discovered that Dennett's visits to Haverhill had been frequent and to a purpose. All of a sudden it dawned upon Mr. Gale that a lot of his Haverhill friends had given options to Dennett for their stock and that if these and some other options were not gathered in it would not be any time before Dennett controlled the Trust Company. There were some pretty lively doings in the hoard of the Beacon Trust, but Mr. Gale succeeded in buying up enough of the Haverhill stock to control the situation and the day was saved. Dennett left.

Dennett then formed the firm of Dennett, Crane & Blanchard, of which the second-named member was the son of Amos F. Crane, one of the Beacon Trust Directors. He got a membership on the Boston Stock Exchange, and it was at this time that Dennett, Crane & Blanchard undertook to handle the securities of a reorganized Squire corporation prior to the absorption of the Squire business hy the Beef Trust.

Dennett Brothers succeeded Dennett, Crane & Blanchard. The firm was not a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, and went in for mining stocks to a large extent. Its failure in 1903, the flight of Dennett, his arrest, his subsequent return and arrest on a larceny charge have already heen told, and that hrings Boston's rising young financier down to the time when he went to New York.

DENOUNCE DOG QUARANTINE.

Westchester Up in Arms Against Law Forbidding Their Transportation.

Many residents of Westchester County are denouncing the State Agricultural Department for the quarantine which it recently put upon all dogs entering that county. Under the edict of the department, a copy of which has heen sent to all railroad and transportation companies, no dogs can be shipped into the county unless a certificate is first obtained from Albany to the effect that they are not suffering from rahies. Baggage men on the New York Central and New Haven Railroads have received strict orders not to handle dogs. They have been warned that if they violate the rules they will be subjected to a fine of $100.

G. W. Floyd, manager of the Hotel Broztell of New York, declared to-day that he intended to make a test case of the law. Mr. Floyd was put off of a train at New Rochelle when he attempted to board the baggage car with his champion buildog, Fitz. The hotel man protested vigorously, and at first refused to leave the car, and when the baggage man advanced to seize the dog the animal growled at him ferociously. Mr. Floyd declared that he had purchased a ticket and that he would not get off.

The conductor declared that the train would not move until the dog was put off. Then Mr. Floyd left the car. He was obliged to hire a cab, in which he rode with Fitz to Woodlawn Station, on the Harlem Road, which is in New York City.

PURE FOOD

and the kind which makes digestion easy—

Grape-Nuts

If you have stomach trouble try eating Grape-Nuts for 10 days.

"There's a Reason"

BROWNLOW SHOUTS FOR A THIRD TERM

Tennessee Leader Hastens to Tell Roosevelt He Is Not a Reactionary.

HIS FRIENDS ARE IN PERIL

Will Consult Marion Butler, President's Campaign Manager—Tennessee Now Solid for Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Representative Walter P. Brownlow of the First District of Tennessee, arrived in Washington to-day, summoned here by friends in office who are menaced with succession by others suspected of not being as thoroughly loyal to the Administration as the exigencies of the situation demand.

Mr. Brownlow, who is the Tennessee member of the National Republican Committee, lost no time in declaring himself for President Roosevelt for the Republican nomination next year. He expressed surprise that his name had been used as one of those who were looking for another man than Mr. Roosevelt as the Republican standard bearer in 1908. It had been stated in some of the press that Mr. Brownlow was an original Taft man. Referring to this impression he said that while he had always particularly admired Mr. Taft, he had never advocated the Secretary's nomination for President next year, and that he was now, as he had been known to be early in Roosevelt's present term, an advocate of Mr. Roosevelt's renomination.

"I have thought ever since he issued the statement that President Roosevelt made a mistake when he said he would not be a candidate and would not accept another nomination to be President," said Mr. Brownlow. "No man ought to declare himself against the wish and will of the people as long as he is able in every way to serve them. He ought to take no position while holding office contrary to the wish and will of the people that he continue to serve them.

"The popular will, based upon the conviction that President Roosevelt is better equipped than ever for the exalted office which he has honored and adorned, attracting the attention and admiration of the whole world, demands that his service be continued for another term. He is confronted by an appeal to the sense of duty that ought to cause him to respond with as cheerful obedience as he gave to his country's cause when with his Rough Riders he went up San Juan Hill."

Brownlow was asked if he was aware that all Southern Republicans must henceforth report for conference and advice to Marion Butler, ex-Populist Senator from North Carolina, whom the Administration had appointed chief of staff for the Southern campaign department.

"So I hear," he answered. "Well, he is a mighty fine man."

This is another confirmation that the ex-Populist is driving the Roosevelt bandwagon in Dixie.

The arrival of Mr. Brownlow is expected to lead to important developments in two Tennessee patronage cases, the result of which has been regarded as dependent upon his attitude toward the Administration's campaign policy. One of the cases was the removal from the Post Office at Columhia, Tenn., of Col. A. M. Hughes, an ardent follower of Mr. Brownlow, in his long factional war with H. Clay Evans, the last Republican candidate for Governor.

Charging that Postmaster Hughes had neglected his duty, the Evans faction, which seemed to be in favor with Secretary Cortelyou and First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock, got an order from the latter for Col. Hughes's removal. Col. Hughes hastened to Washington and went to the White House with Representative John Wesley Gaines. He indignantly and emphatically stated his side of the case, declaring he had been shot from ambush. President Roosevelt, although at first offended by the vehemence of the Tennesseean, was impressed and relented.

When Postmaster General Meyer came upon the scene, the President introduced Col. Hughes and asked that Mr. Meyer give him a hearing. This was done the same day, and the case is yet under consideration, with the understanding that a settlement shall be reached as soon as Mr. Meyer returns from Boston and goes over the papers in the case with Mr. Hitchcock. Mr. Brownlow will participate in any effort to sustain Hughes, and they will consult with ex-Senator Marion Butler.

Tho other case is that of Joseph W. Dillin, Surveyor of Customs at Nashville, a Brownlow man, whose scalp is sought by the Evans faction. It is interesting to note that, while the Evansites, including H. Clay Evans and Chairman Sanders of the State Republican Committee, were striving to oust the Brownlow man, they were giving out interviews here declaring themselves for Roosevelt for a third term. This made a false impression, the Brownlow men say, because it was Brownlow who was first on the Roosevelt hand wagon.

A phase of still further interest in the situation is that in some quarters the reactionaries had been counting Brownlow as one of those in the Republican National Committee who would help make a majority against the renomination of Roosevelt. The logic of the matter is that Tennessee will send a solid Roosevelt delegation to the National Convention.

HUGHES THE DARK HORSE.

Watterson Says He Has Learned the Lesson of Tilden.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—Henry Watterson, in The Courier-Journal, to-morrow will say:

"Mr. Roosevelt has broken all the records, Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur long ago paled their ineffectual fires before him. He is a law unto himself. The good in bad men, the bad in good men, are sometimes magnified and sometimes denied; hut here is a man who gets credit for good and bad alike, and, there is nothing so successful as success.

"Yet, nevertheless and notwithstanding, the President is going to find Jordan a hard road to travel.

"If the country wants an overhauling of policies it will not go to the author of those policies for trained workmen and a chest of tools. The whole people may not be quite ripe for this overhauling. Or they may consider that the Democrats are not ripe for it. Thus, there may be one more victory for the Republicans in 1908, as there was for the Democrats in 1856. But it will have to be gained hy a change of riders and a straddle, for the talk about a 'third term' is the purest nonsense.

"Eminent jurists make disappointing candidates. You may remember that before the last Democratic National Convention I said something of this sort about Judge Parker. It is equally applicable to Judge Taft. The President has overworked Judge Taft as a man of all work, made him too much of a fetch-and-carry.

"The Vice President is an old, a cool, and a shifty hand at the bellows. He is the incarnation of orthodox and conservative Republicanism. Indiana is a pivotal State. What Foraker may do to Taft in Ohio remains to he seen.

"Our National Conventions are growing more and more like our race-courses, where to the knowing ones there are few surprises. Being in France, I am going to buy 'a Paris Mutuel' on a dark horse I picked nearly a year ago—that is, in June, 1906—though I see my 'long shot' is beginning to show in the betting, to wit, Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York.

"Gov. Hughes seems to have learned the Tilden lesson pretty well already and the rest wil ltake care of itself."

ANOTHER RISE IN DIAMONDS.

Prices Increased Despite Larger Output—Americans Heavy Buyers.

Diamond importers who have returned from Europe within a few days agree in saying that they have been obliged to pay higher prices for diamonds than ever before, and that American buyers are eagerly taking all the choice stones they can get.

The output of South African diamonds has been increasing in quantity as well as in price, according to New York dealers. The independent diamond companies have of late heen taking from the ground about half as much in weight of stones as has the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, which had control of 97 per cent. of the world's output up to three years ago.

Even now, say the importers, the De Beers control has not been shaken because it gets from its mines the higher grades of stones which alone appeal to the American gem buyers.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

Annual Spring Exhibition

AMONG the various collections of the products of the Tiffany Studios, now on view, especial attention is invited to two important memorial windows, one portraying; "Easter Morn," and the other, "Christ on the Way to Emmaus."

Attention is also invited to an interesting collection of authentic Colonial Furniture, including some beautiful examples of real Sheraton and Adams.

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Do you know of a better train service,
Of a finer or more completely equipped train to

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Leave Grand Central Station 2:00 P. M.
Arrive St. Louis 5:00 P. M., next day.

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Telephone, 5680 Madison Square.

"America's Summer Resorts" mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, Manager General Advertising Department, New York.

COSTLY HUDSON MEMORIAL.

City Asked for $13,000,000 for the Bridge at Spuyten Duyvil.

The Hudson Memorial Bridge at Spuyten Duyvil, originally intended to be a comparatively small affair, bids fair to cost in the neighborhood of $13,000,000. In addition to the $8,000,000 already requested, application has just been made to the Board of Estimate for an additional $5,000,000 with which to purchase land for a park about the approaches.

As at present figured out the land will cost $5,000,000, the bridge itself $8,000,000, and the construction of the approaches another $5,000,000. Ths Mayor expressed the opinion yesterday that the price of the land was too high. The Board of Estimate referred the whole matter to the Controller.

ADOLPHUS BUSCH HERE.

St. Louis Brewer and Members of Family to Go to Europe on May 14.

Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, President of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, is in this city, en route for Europe, where he will seek to regain his health at Carisbad and Baden Baden.

At the time of the San Francisco earthquake Mr. Busch was asleep in his apartments in the St. Francis Hotel of that city. He was thrown to the floor, and his nervous system has heen in bad shape since. His wife and his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Magnus, are with him at the Hotel St. Regis. They will sail for Europe on May 14.

2,000 Millionaires

dwell in New York City today. A large proportion of these fortunate ones owe their wealth to the phenomenal rise in real estate values here.

Opportunities for advantageous investment were never more plentiful than now. Consult this office for particulars.

Albert B. Ashforth
REAL ESTATE
4 West 33d Street
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One enjoys both the method and the results when
SYRUP OF FIGS
—AND—
ELIXIR OF SENNA
is taken. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine.
MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only.

Restaurant *Eighth Floor*
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

25,000 Yards of Silk and Cotton Wash Fabrics at 29c

☞ Main Floor.

THESE goods should have been delivered just six weeks ago, but the mills were rushed and unable to live up to their contract with us.

We bought our regular stock elsewhere—and accepted this shipment last week from the delinquent manufacturers at a great reduction in price.

The goods go on sale to-day—25,000 yards of the prettiest and most desirable patterns and shades gotten out this year—stripes, checks, Jacquard dots, quaint Japanese effects and solid colors—

Worth up to 75c a Yard.

The materials are what the leading dressmakers are using for fashionable evening gowns, children's dresses and pretty kimonos, and include such fabrics as

Printed Silk Chiffons, Japanese Crepes,
Silk and Cotton Jacquards, Silk and Cotton Madras,
Silk and Cotton Eoliennes, Silk and Cotton Pongees,
Peking Marquisettes,

To-day, 29c the Yard.

$1.50 Plain and Fancy Wool & Silk Voiles, $1.15

☞ Main Floor.

THE Queen Fabric of the Season—so the fashion authorities have stamped this stylish and serviceable cloth. By early and extensive purchases we secured for you both decided savings and a broad variety of these popular plain and fancy all-wool and all-silk Voiles.

Some of the patterns come in neat bars with fine colored hair lines, forming a very fetching dice check and plaids. There are both all-wool and all-silk weaves in a crisp medium mesh, and including all the newest and rarest Paris shades. These goods were made to sell and do sell in most stores for $1.50 and $1.65 a yard.

To-day they may be had here at $1.15 a yard.

$1.25 Tailor Suitings at 85c a yard

An endless variety of all the most approved designs and color mixtures, including neat checks, overplaids and stripes, light, medium and dark gray mixtures, in both worsted and Panama weaves; in 48 to 56 inch widths.

65c All-Wool Chiffon Batiste at 49c

A favored plain material for medium dressy gowns; very desirable for party dresses and afternoon wear. Complete range of all the favored colors.

$1.50 Imported Cream Coating Serge at $1.00

Woven from the finest grade Australian yarn. A rich cloth in a perfect shade of cream—ideal for mountain or seashore.

$1.25 Fancy Black Wool Taffetas at 95c

A most charming material for the dressy black gown. In shadow checks, plaids, corded checks and stripes. A fine, rich finish in a perfect jet black.

89c—52-Inch Black Chiffon Panama at 74c

Made from fine, lustrous yarns. A non-crushable, dustproof and ideal fabric for Summer wear.

Sale of New Waists at Very Special Prices!

☞ Second Floor.

A SUPERB collection of fine Dress Waists in the latest effects in laces, nets, silks and lingerie at prices that make this sale of unusual interest.

These Waists show more than usual grace and smartness, and so pricing is particularly noteworthy.

150 Lingerie Dress Waists at $6.95

Made of finest quality batiste, trimmed with fine embroideries and beading; several very dainty styles selected from our higher priced waists.

Messaline Dress Waists at $7.90

Beautifully fashioned with baby Irish lace yoke and collar; trimmed with pretty design of German Val. lace; also with new fancy ¾ sleeve. Regular $10.50 garments.

250 Fine Batiste Waists at $2.25

Handsomely trimmed front, back, sleeves, collar and cuffs with embroidery and Val. lace. Regular $4.00 value.

350 Sheer Lawn Waists at $1

Very dressy, with three panels of embroidery and six rows of Val. lace down front—embroidery and lace running down sleeve. Would readily command $1.48.

You Should Own Either a
Victor Talking Machine or Edison Phonograph

☞ Fourth Floor.

which wonderful musical instruments can perfectly reproduce for you all the famous Operas which you may have heard during the past winter—and at your home—on the veranda during the summer evenings.

Surely this is a treat which no lover of good music can afford to miss, especially when our convenient terms of payment are considered—

$1 Down

$1 A Week

All the best records in stock—call to-day and hear your favorite selections.

Special Prices To-day on Record Cabinets

To-day they're marked at prices which make this the best opportunity of the year to purchase one.

CRUSADING MONK VISITS THE DUMA

Peasants of the Right Follow Iliodor About with Implicit Obedience.

FRIENDS SAVE MILIUKOFF

Practically Kidnap Him and Hurry Him Out of Russia—Alexinsky's Power Growing.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—The monk Iliodor, the Crusader from Volhynia, arrived in the Duma yesterday, fortunately without the 200,000 peasant fanatics with whom he threatened the Assembly. He is a wild, unkempt creature, with mad, staring eyes, and gives one, if nothing else, a realizing sense of Peter the Hermit.

The peasant members of the Right follow their prophet about with the implicit obedience of well-trained puppies. He implores the peasants to stand by the old creeds, religious and political. I heard him declare to his listeners: "In the autocracy of God's annointed is your only safety. Otherwise you infallibly will have to bow your heads to the yoke of the Jews."

The fact that he is obviously insane will not curtail the fanatical monk's powers for mischief.

Prof. Miliukoff, the balance wheel of the Constitutional Democrats, whose life has been notoriously in jeopardy at the hands of reactionary assassins for some weeks past, was practically kidnapped by friends on Friday night and hurried out of Russia.

I saw M. Alexinsky again to-day. He said:

"Really, I and those who stand with me are not so terribly iconoclastic. At present we are giving our Constitutional Government, so falsely called, a fair trial, though every day I work here in the chamber to overthrow the Stolypin Ministry because it is idle to expect that a new régime will be given to us by such men. I shall continue to work openly against this Ministry, and all succeeding ones formed exclusively by bureaucrats, until a Government is formed with the purpose of helping the Russian peasant and laborer to live a life higher than that of the beasts of the fields, which is his at present.

An altogether extraordinary man is Alexinsky, a physical reproduction in Slavic colors of Hugo's Quasimodo. He is intellectually a Bebel, though I fear he did not favor me with one of his most precious gems of thought. He is unquestionably the ablest debater in the Duma, and is acquiring power every day outside his own group.

That the Holy Synod remains the same as in the days of Pobiedonostzeff is shown by the appointment of Bishop Plato, a reactionary member of the Duma, as Bishop of America, with residence in New York. Plato led the applause at the public meeting a few days ago which demanded a dictatorship. The eloquent priest Petroff, of Liberal leaning, has been sent to a monastery to do two years' penance.

STEPHEN BONSAL.

MOLOKANYE COMING HERE.

Milk-Drinking Quakers Driven from Russia by Famine and Politics.

Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—The streets and railway stations here are filled with picturesque groups of Molokanye, or milk-drinking Quakers, who are on their way to Finland, whence they will embark for America. They have been driven from their farms down the Volga by famine and politics.

Two thousand sailed last week and more will sail this week.

WITTE PLEASES LIBERALS.

Makes a Speech in the Upper House Criticising That Institution.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—Count Witte, the ex-Premier, made a characteristic speech in the Council of the Empire to-day. The speech was a bid for Liberal support.

Count Witte criticized the paralysis of the Council of the Empire, and said it was unworthy of being called the Upper House. "What kind of an institution is ours," he exclaimed, "drifting aimlessly, avoiding its work, afraid to assert its will or proclaim its existence? Let us follow the Duma's example and take part in the country's business; otherwise we will be swept away as a useless piece of State mechanism."

Count Witte's step is hailed with approval by the entire Liberal press.

SCURVY SPREADS IN RUSSIA.

11,000 Cases in One of the Famine-stricken Provinces.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—Scurvy has increased greatly in the famine districts. An urgent meeting of the Government Relief Commission has been called for to-morrow, following the receipt of a telegram from M. Koropatchinsky, Zemstvo President of Ufa Province, reporting 11,000 cases in the province up to April 25. Official reports of the last two weeks of March showed 1,055 cases in that province.

M. Koropatchinsky asks for $27,500 and additional medical aid.

Magoon Suspends Alleged Grafter.

HAVANA, April 28.—Gov. Magoon has suspended Ygnacio Montalvo, Collector of the Port of Guantanamo, who is charged with demanding tribute from the railroads and importers.

WE'LL LIGHT CZAR'S PALACE.

American Electrical Companies Place Orders Abroad for $5,000,000.

American interests have captured a number of important foreign contracts for electrical equipment, including a complete plant for lighting the Czar's palace at Tsarskoe, near St. Petersburg. Contracts have also been obtained within the last few days for the construction and operation of a British municipal electric traction system and for rails for one of the biggest corporation tramways on the other side.

The carrying out of the work, which calls for the shipment of turbines, etc., to England, France, Italy, Australia, and South America, will represent an outlay of upwards of $5,000,000.

The British Westinghouse Company, Limited, which represents the Westinghouse interests in Great Britain, and which is largely controlled by the American Westinghouse connection, has now on order more than 100,000 horsepower of steam turbines and 40,000 horsepower of generators on English account. The principal turbine orders have been obtained for London traction and lighting plants, while the generators are intended for installation in municipal power stations in the British metropolis, Bristol, Neasden, Middlesboro-on-Tees, and Brighton.

The Italian affiliations of the Westinghouse people have contracted for turbo-generators for the Giovi lighting system, while the Australian engineering and contracting firm of Noyes Brothers, which represents the same interests in the Antipodes, has ordered dynamos and motors for operating batteries, stone crushers and ore tramways in the New Moon Company's gold mines at Bendigo, New South Wales.

The Usina Electrica of Montevideo, South America, has ordered different apparatus for its new substations, while big gas engines of a new type are to be shipped to Buenos Ayres. Other orders for gas engines, which foot up a total of nearly 6,000 horsepower, have been received from the Midland Railway Company of England, of Heysbam docks and from Gibraltar.

The London County Council has allotted the Westinghouse concern another contract for motor equipments for cars to be operated in and around the British metropolis, making an aggregate of thirty-four equipments ordered within the past few months. One thousand and forty magnetic brake outfits have also been requisitioned.

J. G. White & Co., Limited, of London, which is the British branch of the New York electrical engineering and contracting firm of J. G. White & Co., has entered into an arrangement with the Luton municipality for the construction and operation of an electric traction road. The initial road will be six miles long. The overhead system will be employed. The contract price is $300,000. The White Company contracts to pay all interest and sinking fund charges on the loan and 20 per cent. of the net profits earned to the corporation. The contract is for five years, with the option of renewal for ten years more.

The United States Steel Products Export Company, the foreign business end of the United States Steel Corporation, which recently secured a contract for rails, etc., from the Glasgow corporation, received an order from the Manchester municipal tramway authorities for special rails.

ICELAND WANTS A FLAG.

Nationalist Demonstrations May Be Made Before the Danish King.

COPENHAGEN, April 28.—An agitation for a special Icelandic flag is being strongly pressed in Iceland. The country holds a favored position in the Danish monarchy, and all its demands, particularly in the direction of home rule, have been granted in recent years. Denmark maintains, however, that so long as Iceland belongs to her the Danish flag must be its emblem.

The municipality of Reykjavik has agreed to display an Icelandic flag during the contemplated visit of the King, and there are reports that nationalistic demonstrations of other sorts will be made. Foreign nations having trade and fishing interests in Iceland are encouraging the movement, and would be glad to see Iceland entirely separated from Denmark.

Iceland Plants for Alaska.

COPENHAGEN, April 28.—The American Department of Agriculture has ordered different kinds of Icelandic seals and potatoes from the Agricultural Society in Reykjavik, proposing to experiment with them in Alaska.

King Edward Visits Harrison Davis.

NAPLES, April 28.—King Edward, who is visiting the Vesuvian villages, to-day stopped at the villa owned by Harrison Davis, an American, with whom he took tea.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

GUAYAQUIL, April 28.—The campaign for the Congressional elections, which begin on May 5, is resulting almost daily in collisions between the partisans of the Government and the Independent Liberals. A serious fight has taken place at Quito, where Independents attacked the Alfaristas, (followers of President Alfaro,) several persons being killed and a number wounded. A collision occurred here to-day. Several persons were wounded.

ROME, April 28.—The Messagero says the reason for the delay in the transportation of the remains of Pope Leo XIII. to the Church of St. John Lateran is a disagreement among the Cardinals who form the committee having the transfer in charge, some of them wishing to have the function private and the others wanting it to be of a semi-official character. The objection to the latter proposal is that the Vatican would be compelled to request the assistance of the Italian Government in maintaining order.

BAKU, April 28.—The shipowners and exporters have decided to grant an increase of pay to the striking Captains and engine-room men belonging to the naphtha flotilla on the Caspian Sea. The strikers are considering the offer. It is rumored that the workmen in other trades contemplate striking in sympathy with the seamen.

LISBON, April 28.—Government officials announce that a treaty of arbitration between Portugal and Denmark has been signed and that differences between the two countries hereafter will be submitted to The Hague Tribunal. Similar treaties with other countries are in preparation.

ROME, April 28.—Deputy Fusinato, ex-Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and ex-Minister of Instruction, has been added to the Italian delegation to the ePace Conference at The Hague.

NO WAITERS' STRIKE LIKELY IN NEW YORK

But It's True That New Yorkers Have Helped to Make Paris Waiterless.

AMERICANS TIP SO WELL

Waiters in Clover in the Better Class Restaurants Here—Their Earnings Estimated.

New York waiters who have grown old in the service and to whom the growth of the tip habit has meant the swelling of bank accounts, said yesterday that the cabled despatch from Paris to THE TIMES that America is, in a measure responsible for the conditions which brought on the waiters' strike there, is true. They characterized New York as the "home of the tip" and said that wealthy New Yorkers and other Americans who travel in Europe have increased the scale of tips to such an extent that in Paris the café and restaurant keepers decided to increase the amount they have been levying for years on their waiters, thus causing the strike.

The New York waiter, according to his own admission, is probably the best tipped waiter in the world. The tip habit, he says, has grown with the years, until now there are many waiters in New York who own houses, not only to live in themselves, but to rent to their less fortunate or less saving fellows. One, at least, of New York's waiters owned a race horse a few years ago.

There is no danger of a waiter strike in New York. Oh, my, no! The tips are coming in too well for that. In fact, it is worth from $25 to $40 a week to be a waiter in any one of a dozen or more first-class restaurants and hotels in this city. And most of this comes, needless to say, from tips. The average salary of a waiter in one of the high-class places here is only $20 or, at best, $25 a month. Tips make up the rest. True, the waiter gets his meals free if he wants them, but hundreds of the waiters have homes and wives and children with whom they prefer to eat rather than breakfast or dine on the food of the hotel or restaurant in which they work.

This condition has spread to Europe, to Paris especially. Men who followed the tide of custom and tipped liberally when eating in public places here in New York kept up the custom when abroad. They found it necessary in Europe, according to several waiters who began service on the other side before coming here. The Parisian waiter is more mercenary than his New York brother and is more prone to show his feelings when a paltry tip comes his way. Here it is not so bad; at least the head waiters and the hotel or restaurant managers say they try to keep it from being so bad.

The captains of the dining room say they see to it that the non-tipping diner gets just the same service as the liberal one—the slave to the tip habit. It means nothing to the head waiter if his subordinate does not get as large a tip as he expected from a diner, because the head waiter reaps no monetary return from the tips of his subordinates—at least he says he doesn't. Really the salary of the average head waiter would be considered large enough to deter him from any such system of graft. There are head waiters in the city who receive $4,000 a year.

It is hard to strike an average on the tips a New York waiter receives in one of the first-class places. They vary from a dime to half a dollar, and sometimes reach $1 for one person, the same percentage holding good when two or four or more persons are eating together. Rare instances of ridiculously large tips, $10 or $20, from the host of a small party, have been related, although not by the waiters. The latter are not inclined to boast of those phenomenal tips, although they do not attempt to disguise the fact that by far the larger part of their weekly earnings comes from tips.

"It's a gamble in a sense," said Dave, one of the veterans of Shanley's uptown restaurant, yesterday, in talking about tips and those who give them. "Some weeks a fellow plays in good luck and the tips are good. Other weeks are bad."

Dave has been with the Shanleys for fourteen years. He has seen the evolution of the tip almost from its infancy, so to speak. He says that New York waiters, as a rule, are satisfied. He says, too, that it depends to a large extent on the personality of the waiter whether his weekly earnings are large or small.

"There is only one trouble with the New York waiter," said Thomas Shanley, the restaurant man. "They make too much. Sometimes that causes them to grow careless. None of our 300 waiters belong to unions. There is always a waiting list. The job of waiter is much better than it used to be."

Arthur L. Barney of the Knickerbocker Hotel said that the waiters as a rule are satisfied with 10 per cent. of the amount of the check, although the average man who tips rarely bases the size of his tip on the size of the check.

"There are occasions where the head waiter comes in for a slice of the tip, although they never levy on the underwaiters," said Mr. Barney. "Sometimes a man will call up the headwaiter and order a dinner for, say, six, over the telephone. He will leave it to the head waiter to select the dishes. After the party the host will slip the head waiter a bill in addition to the tip he has given to the waiter."

Under waiters, or waiters' assistants, receive, on the average, $5 less a month in wages than the regular waiters. These helpers are almost always tipped by the waiters they assist. This is apparently the only instance of profit sharing among waiters in the high-class restaurants and cafés.

The acting manager at Sherry's said yesterday that the wages paid to waiters in this city are probably less than in other cities of the United States. This is owing to the larger tips that are given here. In San Francisco, he said, a waiter at the good places gets $40 a month, but he does not make as much in a month as his more fortunate New York brother.

One of the oldest waiters in this city is Rientz, at Delmonico's. He is 67 years old, and has been with the Delmonicos thirty-four years. He says he can remember when 10 cents was considered a fair tip for the same meal which now nets a waiter 25 or 50 cents. The waiters at Delmonico's average between $30 and $35 a week when business is good. The manager of the Forty-fourth Street place said yesterday that no waiters' strike will hit New York so long as present conditions hold. While none of the first-class waiters belong to unions here, they have clubs, such as the Geneva Society, but these associations do not attempt to regulate the wages of their members. So much of the weekly pay is tips that unions could not regulate it.

The story told of the waiter who owned a racehorse is this: Franz, who for years was head waiter at the Claremont, purchased a racer. He entered it at Morris Park one day to race on the next. That night, if he appeared a little preoccupied, he had ample excuse. Visions of the rich stake were in his mind.

Early the next morning he received a telephone message saying, "Come and get your horse." It was from the police. Franz's hostler had taken the animal out for a stroll, had visited several places where mental tanglefoot was dispensed, had started a race on his own hook, and had been arrested. The racer was much the worse for wear, so much worse that it did not run next day. Franz then, as the story goes, decided to abandon his ambition to own a racing stable.

Daily Paper for Russian Exiles.

Announcement was made yesterday that Ivan Okunkoff, the Cossack editor and revolutionist, who was condemned to death for editing a revolutionary paper in Russia, but whose sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and who escaped from Siberia, will soon publish a Russian daily newspaper in this city. Associated with him will be Mr. Jacob Gordin, Winchevsky M. Katz, Goldzeff, and several other Russian publicists.

CUBANS OPPOSE ARMY PLAN.

Force of 12,000 Men Not Wanted—Derision Among the Liberals.

HAVANA, April 28.—The plan of a Cuban standing army of 12,000 men, as suggested by the General Staff of the American Army, is most attractive to that element of the Cuban people which is fond of the gold lace and regalia of Spanish-American armies. But among the conservative elements the plan excites really less interest than the preceding one to recruit the Rural Guard up to 12,000 men.

The latter plan was vigorously opposed even by the Liberals, who, it was supposed, would have jumped at the opportunity opened by such a lavish distribution of patronage. While the standing army scheme evidently has been framed to meet their objections, the apparent impossibility of this accomplishment has caused it to be received with something very like derision.

Gov. Magoon, who has not yet been advised of any intention of the War Department to adopt the elaborate programme of the General Staff, does not believe it possible to recruit in the Island of Cuba 12,000 soldiers who shall come up to the standard of the United States Army. Where, it is asked, are to be found the officers to command this force?

Still more serious objections to the scheme are that it at once imposes on the republic the double burden of a huge military establishment, which will absorb at least one-third of the revenues, and diminution of the already thin ranks of labor by just so many men as are called upon to bear arms.

That the project does not excite any very grave apprehensions among Cubans of any faction is due to the impression that the plan is merely a tentative proposition of the General Staff, and that the manifest obstacles in the way of its accomplishment render it entirely unlikely of serious consideration by the American Government. Probably a moderate increase of the Rural Guard, now about 1,500 men below its authorized strength of 5,000, will be regarded by most Cubans as a satisfactory establishment of the status of the armed forces of the republic.

FIRE THREATENED COLON.

Cristobal Fire Brigade Prevented a Disastrous Conflagration.

COLON, April 28.—At 2 o'clock this morning fire started close to the costly Panama Government public buildings, which are nearing completion, and destroyed the Wesleyan schoolhouse.

A fresh breeze was blowing, and only the timely arrival of the Cristobal fire brigade saved the entire portion of the city south of Sixth Street. The city is grateful for the help rendered by the Cristobal firemen.

Spanish Queen at a Banquet.

MADRID, April 28.—Queen Victoria went driving this morning, and this evening attended a banquet at the palace in honor of Cardinal Aguirre y Garcia, Bishop of Burgos, upon whose head King Alfonso to-day placed the red hat. The King has abandoned all of his usual automobile excursions.

American Artist's Success at Venice.

VENICE, April 28.—The first sales made at the International Art Exhibition, which was inaugurated here yesterday, include three pictures by an American artist, Richard Miller. The purchaser was M. De Stefani of Buenos Ayres. The price paid was $4,000.

FOUND DEAD IN BATHTUB.

Jay Stern Was on a Business Trip to Worcester, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 28.—Unable to get any response to his repeated knocks on the locked door of the bathroom of his apartments, at 80 Pleasant Street, and hearing the water trickling to the floor, Dr. Benjamin M. Pevey sawed his way through and found dead, lying face downward in the bathtub, Jay Stern of New York, a man about fifty years old.

According to the police Stern came here three days ago, arriving on a business trip. He returned last night to the Pevey home, where he had a room, and was shortly afterward heard to enter the bathroom. In his overcoat was found a letter from a brother, apparently, Henry E. Stern of the law firm of Stern & Hirshfeld, in Albany. It was dated Feb. 9 and the contents indicated that the dead man was worth about $75,000. Nothing is known of the man here. Another brother, Dr. Moses Stern, was traced in New York City to-day by the police.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Jay Stern, who was found dead in a bath tub at the home of Dr. Pevey of 80 Pleasant Street, Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, was a wealthy manufacturing optician, who for several months had made his home with friends in this city. He was identified by means of a letter addressed to "Jay Stern, 434 Market Street, Philadelphia." This letter was from Henry E. Stern of the law firm of Stern & Hirshfeld, Albany, N. Y., and referred to a transaction in which Stern had invested $75,000.

F. Ahren, an auctioneer, of 434 Market Street, said to-night that Stern had letters addressed to the Market Street address while in this city last Winter. He stayed here with the Ahren family for several months. He was in ill-health and was often attacked with spells of vertigo. Stern was a brother of Moses Stern.

CASTRO MAY RESIGN OFFICE ON MAY 23

Venezuelan Advices Says He Will Seek Health in Swiss Mountains.

HOPES FOR POWER AGAIN

Gen. Gomez, with Whom He Has Become Reconciled, Will Be Venezuela's New President.

President Cipriano Castro of Venezuela, according to information received in this city yesterday from two independent sources, is planning to retire from office on May 23. The reason is his continued ill-health. He will go to Switzerland. Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, First Vice President, will succeed to the Presidency.

President Castro has been in poor health for nearly a year, and while he has continued nominally as Chief Executive, he has given little attention to Government affairs. About three months ago a serious operation was performed on him at Macuto, a seaside resort near La Guayra. He was not expected to survive it, but in a few weeks had recovered sufficiently to be taken to Caracas. However, he has not fully regained his health, and has accepted the advice of friends to seek restoration in Swiss mountains.

The date reported to have been set by Castro, May 23, is the anniversary of his greatest achievement. On that day eight years ago he struck the final blow against the Andrade Government and became Dictator of Venezuela. So he has chosen the same date to make his exit. On that day also the Venezuelan Congress convenes, and will be asked to act on the retirement.

It is understood by persons in this city that Castro is not laying down permanently the power which he has wielded for eight years. He expects to take it again when he returns from the sojourn abroad. During his illness some bitter feeling was engendered between him and Gen. Gomez because the latter, although President pro tem., was not permitted to exercise the functions of that office. Instead, Castro delegated his power to his close friends in the Cabinet, and to Dr. Revenga, his Secretary General, who was also his physician. There was even evidence that Castro was preparing to place Francisco L. Alcantara, President of the State of Aragua, in the Presidency to succeed him if he died. There has since been a reconciliation between Castro and Gomez, and the latter will be left in charge.

Carlos Benito Figueredo, President Castro's appointee as Consul General in New York, has not yet received the official announcement of his chief's contemplated retirement.

UNITED IN THE AMBULANCE.

Strange Case of a Deserted Baby and Young Mother.

It was evidently willed yesterday that Mary Mikolio, a young Austrian woman whose husband is away, should not be separated from the baby to which she had just given birth. Though half a mile was put between them by the nearly exhausted young mother, she was glad when circumstances brought the baby back to her.

Henry Elder of 140 Greenwich Street saw a crowd standing around an ash barrel at 132 Greenwich Street late yesterday afternoon. He brushed them aside, took off his coat, and ran with the newborn babe to the Church Street Station. Capt. Gallagher ordered out the reserves to make a house-to-house canvass for the mother, that her life might be saved. As the men were lining up to march out and as Surgeon Leslie was still working on the child, a telephone message asked for an ambulance at Murray and West Streets immediately.

Dr. Leslie could not desert the little girl. He took her with him to the new call. The patient there was a woman, who had fallen on the street in a pitiably weak condition. She had just given birth to a child. And the girl in the surgeon's arms was her's. She knew her in the strange clothes. They were both hurried away to the Hudson Street Hospital. The girl will live, Dr. Leslie said.

Macedonians Free British Captive.

SALONIKA, April 28.—Robert Abbott, the son of a prominent British subject here, who was kidnapped from his father's garden on March 24, has been liberated.

Hertzian Waves Explode Torpedoes.

CARTAGENA, April 28.—Successful experiments were made here to-day in the explosion of torpedoes at long distances by means of the Hertzian waves system. The device was invented by a Spaniard named Baisera.

James McCreery & Co.

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCreery Silk."

Exhibition and Sale of a large variety of the latest weaves showing the identical colors selected for model gowns to be worn in Paris during the June season at Chantilly, Auteuil and Grand Prix, from which many ideas may be obtained for the forthcoming fashions.

A large variety of novelty weaves showing the late Summer shades.

Gowns made of these materials in the Dressmaking Department. At moderate prices.

A complete assortment of plain and novelty Silk including Taffetas, Messaline, Crepe de Chine, Rajah, Burlingham, Shantung, Printed Foulards, Liberty Satin, Chiffons, Mousseline de Soie and Marquisette. Suitable for wedding, travelling, carriage and street gowns, frocks or blouses.

On Monday, April the 29th.

5,000 yards, black dress Taffetas Silk, known as a Standard 1.00 quality.

75c per yard

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

James McCreery & Co.

BOYS' CLOTHING. *34th Street Store Only.*

Washable Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits. White and colors. 1.85
values 2.50 and 3.00

Washable Blouses, with or without collar. Made of printed and woven madras. 65c
values 1.00 and 1.25

Boys' short sleeve Blouses. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

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An opportunity not to be missed if you desire to procure valuable rugs at little cost.

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CHRISTIAN UNITY PRAISED BY TAFT

Tells Y. M. C. A. of His Experience in Negotiations Over Friars' Lands.

THE CHURCHES TOLERANT

Association Has Great Influence for Good in the Nation's Far-Off Possessions, He Says.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 28.—Religious tolerance was the chief subject of a speech made this afternoon by Secretary Taft at the dedication of the Young Men's Christian Association Building. He referred particularly to his mision to Rome to settle the problem of the friars' lands in the Philippines.

In beginning Mr. Taft warmly praised the Y. M. C. A.

"It believes in the Christian religion," he said, "but is tolerant, liberal in its scope, and knows no denomination, no race, no politics. The truth is, the growth of the Young Men's Christian Association has been an evidence of and at the same time an assistance to the growth of the spirit of Christian tolerance among all denominations. We are all more tolerant to-day than formerly.

"I never was so fully conscious of this fact as when the questions arose which had become intensely acute in the Philippine Islands in regard to the continued ownership of a large body of agricultural lands by certain religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church. The prospect of a new insurrection was immediate, and the solution which offered itself was that the Government should buy these lands from the friars and then sell them on easy terms to the present tenants.

"In order to bring this about, however, it was necessary to secure the consent of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, and it was thought wise, therefore, to send a representative to Rome to confer with Leo XIII. upon this question in order, if possible, to bring about a friendly and amicable solution. But it was seriously objected that the Protestant denominations of the country would resent deeply the establishment even temporarily of what might seem to be diplomatic relations with a church.

"Finally the President, after consulting the representatives of the leading Protestant denominations, counted upon the good sense and the religious tolerance of the people of the United States, and concluded to follow the ordinary business principle that when one wishes to accomplish a result he should deal directly with the person having the power effectually to agree upon the result desired, and a representative was sent. The business, after much negotiation both at Rome and at Manila, was finally concluded, and no persons were more considerate of the difficulties presented and sympathetic with the policy adopted to meet them by the President than the Protestant denominations whose opposition had been feared.

"I venture to think that fifty years ago such a result would not have followed, and that the motives of the Government, and of the President, would have been misunderstood or misconstrued. I regard that as one striking instance of the greater brotherhood that now exists between the great Christian denominations—a brotherhood that finds no more eloquent proof than in the continued prosperity and growth in influence and power of the Young Men's Christian Association which dedicates this building to-day."

Secretary Taft said that he had not thought it especially appropriate for him to deliver an address on this occasion, as he had not been particularly identified, as an individual, with Y. M. C. A. work. "But when I remembered," said he, "the opportunties which I have had for observation of the usefulness of this association in the army of the United States in the Philippines, on the Isthmus of Panama, and in other foreign dependencies, I felt that I should be failing to render testimony which was due this occasion if I did not say something upon the subject of the scope of its operations within my official cognizance. I had to put myself seven thousand miles from home really to know the power for good this association exerts."

He said that army officers in the United States and in Porto Rico and the Philippines had been enjoined to facilitate the efforts of the association in every proper way and he testified that excellent results were being achieved.

"But nowhere," said the Secretary, "is the opportunity for usefulness of the Y. M. C. A. greater than among Americans in the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba, and on the Isthmus of Panama. It is inevitable that a great many of the Americans who go first to our tropical dependencies, a long distance from the United States, should be wandering and irresponsible.

"Nothing contributes more to the support of the views of opponents of our plans of progress than the presence in Manila and other cities and towns of dissolute Americans, whose example is anything but edifying, and who form an object lesson to enforce the claim made by our opponents that there is nothing of value in American civilization for them to follow. Their people are generally a temperate people, as most tropical peoples are, while Northern people in the tropics are not infrequently given to intemperance.

"Now, the way to avoid this is to furnish a place in which the leisure hours of Americans in these dependencies can be passed in rational, elevating, and moral pursuits and entertainments. The Young Men's Christian Association is one of the most effective instruments to this end that we have."

He said that on the Isthmus of Panama, in the American zone, the Canal Commission had constructed four club houses, one each at Culebra, Empire, Gorgona and Cristobal.

"Some question has been raised as to whether the expenditure of this money was within the authority of the commission," he continued. "I have not the slightest doubt about it. The authority of the President in the construction of the canal is to build the canal, and he has therefore the right to expend the money in any way necessary in the pursuance of that purpose."

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Too Many Spirits at the Meeting of the Brooklyn Medium.

The Rev. Mary S. Pepper, the Spiritualist medium, celebrated her departure from the Church of Fraternity of Soul Communion, at Bedford Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, last night by a service at which there was an occurrence taken at first by her hearers and followers as an unexpected exhibit of her prowess in the spirit world. It came between the recitation of a minor poet and the baptizing of a baby, "John Henry," royalty fees omitted.

Before it came the medium, who was indorsed by Dr. Isaac Funk, explained that she had not resigned from the church; that, on the contrary, she was only going to take a slight rest, and that in the Fall she and her followers would seek a new home.

The meeting, the last of the kind until Fall, began with the usual "lecture" by Mrs. Pepper. Christ and Mohammed had been scorned at first, she said. The populace wasn't ready for their spiritual truths. So were the latter-day pioneers, the Spiritualists, scorned. They were very much scorned, indeed. Yet they brought the spiritual world to the ken of the seeing much more adequately. In the end their truth would be apparent.

A Spiritualist Baptism.

Then Mrs. Pepper announced that Henry Stagner would occupy some time. He did. He recited a poem that told of a wonderful organ in a wonderful temple of music. And of how a little note had got lost out in the cold, cold world. Next the infant was produced. Howling, it was brought into the presence of the head of the church. Mrs. Pepper made a mystic sign above the helpless infant.

"By this sign," said she, "I receive you into the realm of spiritualism and the service of humanity."

She turned to the parents and told them that they were very luck indeed to have had a son who had been admitted into the realms of spiritualism and the service of humanity. They looked as though they thought so, too, but didn't just want to speak out in church.

Then Mrs. Pepper began to say spiteful things about Mohammed. While she was in the middle of a sentence which intimated that he was a person of small importance, there came a moan from the organ; a sighing from one of the pipes.

"Its another manifestation of her remarkable power," said a woman with a high brow, to her bespectacled husband.

Again came the sound—this time down in the bass register.

The whole audience by this time had forgotten the speaker who was bravely proceeding, and had itse attention focused upon the organist who did not appear to be doing anything that would cause the sounds. On the contrary he was some distance away from the organ.

Still the same slow, steady sound, followed by a sunburst of harmony.

"She is indeed wonderful,' whispered the woman with the high brow.

But she wasn't. She was only very much disturbed, and perplexed, too.

She continued, however, at her task of telling about crystal walls and evolving man separated from the real world of truth by the flesh with which he was unfortunate enough to be born.

Then as seemingly of themselves the pipes of the organ began a symphony that might have been labeled "Discord," and as such would have received the approbation of the Wagnerian world, the organist moved. He moved slowly. But still he moved. He moved to his seat and then he got down on his knees. Apparently he was groping about.

The symphony faded into an obligato, and then thundered into a world opera of creation—of beginnings.

The coat tails of the organist as he bent down stuck out like the tails of twin pointer dogs in a Pennsylvania wheatfield where the pheasants have been feeding. Intense—alive—anxious, they quivered.

Lost in a gaze of hypnotic intensity, the spiritual-minded audience watched those coat tails. The thing was beyond belief. Plainly the teacher and her spirits were playing pranks with the organist—and with the audience as well.

A Cat Symphony.

Of a sudden the organist straightened up. His back was still toward the front of the house. The organ notes ceased. There was dead silence in the house. All eyes were upon that back.

Slowly the organist turned about. The audience prepared itself for a shock. It got one. In his arms he held a cat. It was white. There was a moment of gasping astonishment. Then silence. Then a wave of laughter.

The laughter continued as, carefully, the cat was passed from hand to hand along the length of the choir loft. The last singer who received it vanished into the outer and rear darkness. Then the audience again became conscious of the voice of the leader, which, despite interruption, had not once faltered.

After the cat had been disposed of and Mrs. Pepper had talked for some time upon the wall of flesh between the mind of man and his true world, she treated her bearers to a seance. Before her was a pile of letters received from people in the house. Lightly she ran her fingers over them.

"A spirit is coming," she said; "he is traveling over that wall."

She pointed at the side wall, and the audience looked at the wall as though they were seeing things.

"It speaks to me a message," she went on. "Is there any one here who knows a man in Ireland by the name of Good?"

No one knew Good.

"Raise your hand, man, on the end of the third row," she ordered.

He did so.

"Now you across the aisle. Now touch the woman in the seat in front of you. Now you, woman, did you ever know Good?

"I might have done so," said the woman.

"Well his spirit tells me that you once had business dealings with his grandson and that you regretted having met the man."

The woman laughed. "You're right, I certainly regret having met that fellow. He cheated me," she said. After which there was more of the same kind.

STOPS COPPER WIRE THEFTS.

But Trenton Junk Dealers Will Fight Ordinance as Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 28.—The junk dealers of this city are to take into the courts the sweeping Swartz city ordinance passed to stop the thefts of copper wire and railroad copper and brass. During the last seven years many thousand dollars' worth of copper wire has been stolen from the telegraph and telephone companies, the wire thieves crippling service between New York and Philadelphia every few weeks.

Councilman Swartz, manager of the local office of the Western Union Company, was the author of the ordinance forbidding junk dealers to receive goods between 6 P. M. and 7 A. M. It was between these hours that the thefts were committed and the stuff sold. This ordinance, the junk dealers say, is unconstitutional, they having the right to regulate the hours of business, and not the Council. The City Solicitor says that because of the police power of the Council that body acted correctly. Another clause which the junk men will fight is that forbidding the issuance of a junk license to any one but a citizen of the United States and a resident of New Jersey.

Civil Service Reform Dinner.

The Civil Service Reform Association will have a dinner, in connection with its annual meeting, at the Hotel Astor, on Wednesday, May 8, at which Col. Silas W. Burt will preside, and the speakers will include James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior; Controller Herman A. Metz, Edward M. Shepard, John G. Milburn, ex-Mayor Osborne of Buffalo, and John Lord O'Brien of Buffalo.

DR. AKED'S SERMON ATTACKED BY RABBI

Dr. Schulman Says Rockefeller Pastor Expressed Views That Are Un-American.

SEES A SLUR ON HEBREWS

English Minister Denies He Intended Any In Saying Christianity Solved Immigrant Problem.

Rabbi Schulman at the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth street, attacked yesterday morning the first sermon preached hy the noted English clergyman, Rev. Dr. Aked, in his new charge, the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

In that sermon the English minister, who lately came to the church in which Mr. Rockefeller is a pewholder, spoke of the immigration problem and said:

"The deepest truth of all is this that the best Christian citizen is the best citizen, and the surest way, the quickest way, the most economical way, and the most permanent way of making these people good Americans and good patriots is to make them good Christians."

In this Dr. Schulman saw a slur on the Hebrew race, and yesterday eloquently defended the people of his own race as the equals of any in citizenship, and declared that the opinions of Dr. Aked were un-American.

Dr. Aked was asked last night after his evening service if he had any remarks to make upon the answer Rabbi Schulman had made to him. He said:

"Dr. Schulman is making a mistake. I did not think it necessary to differentiate between the good Christian and the spiritual man. What I said in that sermon I meant in a theistic sense, not a literal sense. I do not care what a man's creed it. A man is a good Christian if he is a moral and a spiritual man, and if the term Christian did not include all such men, I am perfectly willing to use another term.

Meant No Discrimination.

"The trouble is we are living in an age of controversy. That is why Dr. Schulman can take issue over the mere use of a word. My religious beliefs are broad enough to include every moral man under the name Christian. In the country I came from we have practically no race feeling and comparatively few Jews. Therefore it never occurred to me that I should have to discriminate so carefully in my choice of words.

"My meaning was certainly not to insult the Hebrews nor to infer that they do not make good citizens. Of course I had no such views. I am sure that if I could see Dr. Schulman and talk with him five minutes on the subject I would convince him that our views on the question are the same."

"Will you seek such an interview?" Dr. Aked was asked.

"No," he replied. "The fact is, I am very busy."

Rabbi Schulman in his sermon said in part: "Nothing is so elusive as a theological term. Usually it is used by each person to symbolize what is best for his own religion. When it is used loosely we have no quarrel with it, but when it is used to make 1,000,000 citizens uncomfortable and to misinterpret the hospitality of American institutions and to give them an ecclesiastical garb they were never meant to wear, we must protest.

Nation Not Founded on Christianity.

"It is proper for every religionist to identify with his own religion the best in character and citizenship. It is as natural for a Christian to say a good man is a good Christian as for us Jews to say a good man is faithful to the teachings of Judaism. Both will assert that a man cannot be a good Christian or Jew unless he is a good man, but the converse is not true. To be a good man you need not be a good Christian nor a good Jew."

The preacher went on to quote Washington's statement, when a treaty with a Mohammedan power was under consideration: "This Government is in no sense founded upon the Christian religion," and urged the necessity of the Jews, the minority in the land, protesting against any sort of religious monopoly which would exclude them from the national life. Then he quoted the fear expressed by Dr. Aked that the millions coming to America would vitiate the American stock, and declared:

Indignant at the Sermon.

"Remember, many of these immigrants are Russian Jews flying from the land where Christianity has assumed so peculiar an aspect, I read his sermon with moral indignation at such a message of reconciliation coming from a minister of the gospel of peace.

"This race which is accused of vitiating the American people gave to the world the man who by blood was a Jew and is by the preacher thought to be more than man. It gave to the world the Decalogue and the Old Testament, which have provided arsenals of texts to New England preachers on respect of parents, observance of the Sabbath, and sympathy with the poor.

"I was the more profoundly shocked because these words were preached in a Baptist church, which should maintain the glorious traditions of Roger Williams. He, as told by an honored member of our congregation, Oscar S. Straus, declared it his duty to break down the wall between Gentiles and Jews."

Quotes President Roosevelt.

Then Dr. Schulman contrasted what he termed the un-American words of Dr. Aked with the speech delivered at Jamestown by President Roosevelt, who declared that in each of the last three years more people had landed in America than during the whole colonial period, and yet they were completely assimilated.

"Who can better answer Dr. Aked," he asked, "than Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States? When we are asked, 'Must an immigrant become a Christian to become an American?' we emphatically answer 'No.' But do not misunderstand me. I regard Christianity as a great moral force, as I regard Judaism as a great moral force."

In conclusion Dr. Schulman asserted that the great danger of America of today was that class feeling might triumph over justice. He pointed out that if Dr. Aked would see the work of the Educational Alliance, and see how the Jewish immigrants lived on bread and water that they might send their children to the City College, he would learn how well they were learning to become good American citizens.

DR. AKED'S TALK YESTERDAY.

No Ground for Controversy in His Sermon in Fifth Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. C. F. Aked, the new pastor of "Rockefeller's Church," as the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church has come

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DIED OF MERCURY POISONING.

How Schoolship Cadet Came to Take Drug Unknown.

A cadet on the schoolship St. Mary's, John S. Flood of Elmira, died of mercurial poisoning yesterday in the Hotel Marlborough. The boy took the drug a week ago in Paterson, whether intending to kill himself or not is not known. The commander of the schoolship thinks Flood took the poison accidentally. His father, Dr. Henry Flood, says he knows of no reason why his son should have wished to kill himself. He went to Paterson a week ago to visit friends. The day after his arrival he was found ill in the streets and taken to a hospital. There the doctors found he was suffering from mercurial poisoning. He recovered rapidly and his father brought him to this city. He suffered a relapse, however, and sank steadily to his death.

TALE OF A PINKERTON PLOT.

A So-Called Exposure Being Rushed West Before Haywood Trial.

Announcement was made yesterday of the publication to-day of a book purporting to be an exposure of the methods of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, which got up the evidence for the prosecution in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case. An edition of the book has already been hustled to the West, where the trial is to take place early in May.

The book is published by the Wilshire Book Company, the head of which is Gaylord Wilshire, the Socialist editor. Its title is "The Pinkerton Labor Spy," and it purports to be written by Morris Friedman, who says he was for three years the stenographer of James McParland, head of the Colorado division of the agency, who was in charge of the efforts that resulted in the accumulation of the evidence against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officials of the Western Federation of Miners, who are accused of conspiracy to bring about the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho.

The book itself is really a campaign document in which the Pinkerton Agency is accused of getting its men into unions for the purpose of fomenting labor troubles to provide the agency with work and declares that the "inner circle" of the Western Federation of Miners is a fiction of McParland's brain based solely upon the operations of the Pinkerton Agency itself.

Robert A. Pinkerton said at his home, 71 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, that no such man as Friedman had ever been employed as a stenographer in the Denver office of the Pinkerton Agency, or if such a man was employed it was in a minor capacity, and he would not have had access to any of the papers of the agency. The book, he added, was evidently written to influence public opinion in the West, and was a mass of false statements from beginning to end.

BUSY WEEK AHEAD IN SPORT.

New York Teams In Both Leagues Showing Promising Form.

The opening of the college track season on Saturday means that practically all branches of sport, both amateur and professional, are now well launched in their Spring season. In major league baseball New York has reason to feel well satisfied with the start of both its teams. The race in the National appears on early form to narrow down naturally to the "Giants" and Chicago, with Pittsburg and Philadelphia running ahead of the others for first division positions. Boston is hitting a good pace, but whether Tenney's men can stand the pace remains to be seen. The other three clubs do not appear to be any better than last year.

In the American League the race is more open. The "Yankees" have shown an encouraging strength and good possibilities of developing. Chicago, Cleveland, and Philadelphia appear to be the contenders who will give most trouble. Detroit's present pace is hardly likely to be maintained, and Boston is likely to show a bit better form.

This week the "Giants" are at home all week, with Boston for four days and Brooklyn for two. The "Yankees" have four games in Boston and two in Philadelphia.

In amateur circles there is widespread interest in the developments of this week. Among the colleges there will be no less than ten sets of dual track games decided next Saturday, all having a direct bearing on the championships, which are only one month away. Yale will also hold her Spring games on that day. The two most important dual meets are the Columbia-Penn games in this city and the Princeton-Cornell meet at Ithaca. In baseball Cornell plays Columbia here on Wednesday, while on the water Yale rows Annapolis on Saturday. Columbia's crew will continue preparations for the opening race with Harvard on Saturday week.

The A. A. U. amateur boxing championships will be held in Boston to-night. While there will be no big amateur track meets in this city there will be considerable athletic activity among the schoolboys. Indoor tennis will continue at St. Nicholas Rink, while abroad the work of young Jay Gould in the court tennis championship in London will be watched with the keenest interest. There is a general impression that there is no chance of the defeat of Gould, that he is the strongest court tennis player in the world, and could probably defeat Eustace Miles if he were to play.

Golfers begin at Atlantic City on Thursday the annual open tournament, which will attract the best of the devotees of the game. It will be the first of the series of big tournaments to be played from now on.

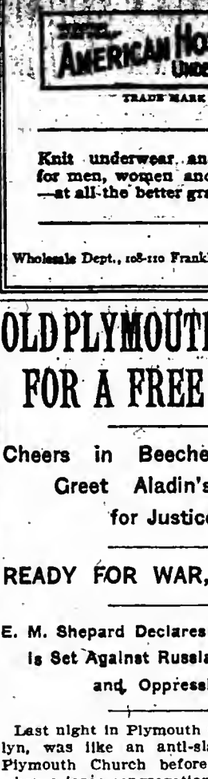

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OLD PLYMOUTH RINGS FOR A FREE RUSSIA

Cheers in Beecher's Church Greet Aladin's Plea for Justice.

READY FOR WAR, HE SAYS

E. M. Shepard Declares This Country Is Set Against Russian Tyranny and Oppression.

Last night in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was like an anti-slavery night in Plymouth Church before the rebellion, when a large congregation repeatedly applauded the fervid denunciation of Russian misrule from the pulpit. The regular evening service was given over to a presentation of the cause of Russian freedom, and was the second meeting conducted by the Friends of Russian Freedom in this city. Alexis Aladin, the Russian revolutionist, was the chief speaker, and Edward M. Shepard, President of the Friends of Russian Freedom, presided.

After the meeting Mr. Aladin was interviewed about the cabled report published in THE TIMES yesterday morning that Count Tolstoy had written a pamphlet, in which he had announced his conversion to the revolutionary cause, and had renounced his doctrine of passive resistance.

"It seems hard to believe that the pamphlet could have been correctly translated," said Mr. Aladin, "In view of the consistent and sane writing of this great old man, in which he has declared in the face of the greatest odds that passive resistance should be the way for the Russian people. I can only think, if your correspondent is right, that the situation has been shown to him to be so intolerable that he now realizes as he never did before that the revolution can only be accomplished by force.

Tolstoy a Valuable Recruit.

"He must have seen the great and terrible condition in Russia. But it seems to me to be incredible, as I said before, that Count Tolstoy has changed his mind. His conversion could not but benefit the cause."

Mr. Aladin devoted most of his talk to the history of the organization of the first and second Russian Duma. He said that the oft-repeated statement that there was great illiteracy among the peasants of Russia was untrue, and called attention to the fact that when the Government of the American people was framed not all of the framers knew how to read and write.

"We cannot be told that we cannot organize a representative Government, for we have done so, and have shown our ability," he said. "Do not think that I am a boasting man, but to show you what we have already done, I propose to compare the first Duma with the House of Commons. We were 440 men, with no experience, assembled together for the first time in the history of my country. How long does it take the British Parliament to answer a speech from the Crown under ordinary conditions? It even takes a month sometimes.

"We, not in the piping times of peace, but when men were arrayed against each other, took just five days, and we had to ask for many things. First, we asked for the liberation of men and women who, because they had asked and fought for representative government, had been imprisoned. We were in the Duma because they had dared imprisonment. During one year 30,000 men and women had been taken from their homes and sent to Siberia and the northern colonies of Russia without trial, but on an official statement. This we sought to end.

"We ask for a responsible Ministry. We also asked for aid for the starving peasants. We are prepared to lose 1,500,000 people from starvation during the next Duma, and we were entitled to believe it to be a national necessity that the people be aided. We made no demand we believed to be irreconcilable, but our Government saw we were too radical and we were sent home.

"Those who handled the funds for the relief of famine sufferers had swindled the people out of everything, and we told them that they were swindlers, and said to them, 'If you are going to have other funds at your disposal, let us see the accounts,' but our requests were all unheeded. And while these men were robbing the starving peasants, I know that in some districts the young girls of families were sold for from $20 to $30 a head that the other part of the family might be saved.

People Ready to Fight.

"But, thank God, we are still a great people, and if our conciliatory attitude to the present Government bears no fruit, and we are pushed to the wall, we shall fight. We pray that it shall never come, but, if it does, I hope that the people of this country shall stand with us then."

When Mr. Aladin finished his address, he was vigorously applauded. Mr. Shepard had said, in introducing him:

"The future of Christian civilization is in a larger part dependent on the Russian and American people of the future. What their ideals are to be are to be the ideals of the world. But we are restrained by a sense of wisdom from meddling and from the effort to exercise our physical power in righting the wrongs of other peoples. But be they Czars, Emperors, Kings, or parliaments, they are governed by the sentiment of the world. We cannot speak but the cause of peoples all over the world is affected.

"We wish no ill to Grand Dukes, or aristocrats, or military oligarchy, but the face of the American people must be set rigorously against tyranny, and especially the tyranny we hear of to-night. In the liberty of the individual is the broad base of civilization."

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the church, closed the meeting with an impassioned appeal for sympathy for the Russians.

Well-Known Yachts Change Hands.

The sale of a number of prominent yachts is announced by Cox & Stevens, including those of the steam yachts Onondaga and Charavi, the auxiliary schooner Undercliffe, the auxiliary yawl Tigress, and the sloop Ishkooda. Ishkooda is the Herreshoff cutter 52 feet over all, 13 feet beam, and 7 feet 8 inches draught. She has 36 feet water line and would race in the 40-foot class. She has been sold by S. H. Nicholson to a member of the New York Yacht Club and will likely appear in the club races.

Undercliffe, the well-known 90-foot auxiliary owned by C. M. Clark, which formerly bore the Vice Commodore's flag in the Eastern Yacht Club fleet, has been purchased by King Upton. The yawl Tigress was owned by G. F. Schmidt and has been sold to a member of the New York Yacht Club. She is 50 feet over all and essentially a cruiser.

The 143-foot steamer, Roosevelt's steamer, 143 feet over all, 17 feet beam, and 7 feet 6 inches draught. She has been purchased by S. M. Nicholson, while Charavi is 95 feet over all, formerly owned by Walter Hawhurst, and has been sold into the Corinthian Yacht Club.

Hollis Burgess has sold the 31-foot auxiliary sloop Hostess, owned by Augustus P. Loring of Boston, to Irving Van Wart of New York. The Hostess is a fine type of the modern auxiliary and is equipped with a powerful 20 horse power gasoline engine.

The 35-foot cruising yawl Takitesy, owned by Walter Burgess of Boston, has been sold to Arthur A. Noyes, and the 18-foot racing sloop Fritter, owned by Augustus P. Loring of Boston, to H. S. Bloomfield. Frederic E. Bogardus has bought the 18-foot Cuyamel from L. N. Godfrey, while the 22-rating sloop Ghost has been sold by Charles P. Burgess to Gordon Prince.

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Full particulars may be had upon request.

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WORK OF TINY HANDS PUT ON EXHIBITION

Collections from Kindergartens in This and Foreign Lands at American Museum.

CHILD NATURE ON VIEW

Workings of the Youthful Mind Revealed in the Articles Shown—Exhibition to Open Tuesday.

The childhood of large sections of this country and of some foreign countries as well has both its trained and untrained intelligence represented in the exhibit of kindergarten work that is now being put in place on the basement floor of the American Museum of Natural History for the convention of the International Kindergarten Union, which begins its sessions Tuesday at Teachers' College. At other annual meetings or conventions there have been exhibits, but this is the first time that foreign countries have been so well represented. There is also a valuable historical collection of the works of Froebel, the father of the kindergarten, as well as some of the original material used hy him.

The first impression made upon an observer upon viewing the mounted collections is expressed in the exclamation:

"What a paradise for children!"

For here is the world in the little. There are little houses complete in detail and furnishing, little chairs, little tables, little animals, little people, little carts, and little fire engines.

The modern kindergarten has a theory that the child should be taught first to observe his own environment and to express that observation in pictures or other mediums of expression. Then he should be taught to select and classify the impressions that come to him in accord with the dictates of some philosophy or set of principles. Thus, they say, the child will select the best in all that he sees about him, and will, when he arrives at the age of creative effort, show the results.

That part of the exhibition space that has to do with the children of New York City shows an instant appreciation on the part of the children of their surroundings. There are lamp posts with the surroundings of the tenement house districts suggested in the background, city houses, and the washing hanging on the roof. Lighted windows and lighthouses suggest that the children have been down the bay, while a boy flying a kite is mute evidence that some of them have gone on fresh air excursions to the country. When it is remembered that children are received in the kindergartens only between the ages of 3 and 6 it is seen that some of their performances are quite remarkable.

The New York City Exhibit.

In the New York City collection there is a note, too, of the commercial spirit of the city, of the will to utilize the existing for some practical purpose. Some of the boys have used match boxes to build what to some minds would be toys, but to the kindergarten experts are objects which have their place in the development of the youthful mind, and in the educational desire to utilize the playing instinct of children.

Then, too, the boxes of biscuit makers appear as carts, beds, cars, and even small houses. Cardboard has been used by the children of a mission church kindergarten as material out of which to build an entire miniature Brooklyn Bridge, with trolley cars and people grinning with the same smile that the slate picture of "teacher" wears.

A fair geographical idea of the nature of various sections of the country may be gained by a study of the exhibits, for in many is presented the objects which the children see every day. In the St. Louis exhibit there is still a suggestion of the city, but less urban than that of the local collection.

The children of New Haven reflect their nearness to the Sound, which must be an important factor in their lives, by pictures showing stretches of blue water. In Pittsburg apparently there is still smoke and dirt, for the skies of some of the childish drawings suggest that these things are not unknown to the small artists. About the work of some of the Philadelphia children there is a touch and a finish that well befit a community of its age and reputed tastes. Washington is quite cosmopolitan with Quakers and Teddy Bears in about equal proportions. The children of Charleston, S. C., have used the cotton in the fields in raw and refined states, while from Boston there are pictures of the Common, of battleships, and of cars that are typical of some of the New England railroads.

The Philippine exhibit expresses the state of the people. The forms of the articles sent are those taught by the American teachers, but the substances used are native bamboos and fibres. One exhibit that will attract attention when the collections are thrown open to the public next Wednesday is the work of Japanese children in Vancouver, British Columbia and by children who could not speak English. The subjects of a group of pictures resemble in a general way those of our east side children, but they are distinctly different in treatment. What the youthful artist might dub, "A Wash on a Line" is unmistakably a wash on a line, but it is not the wash of the average New York family. For on the line are Hikama and kimono. "A Boy Flying a Kite" looks like a boy allowing a strange beast to mount into the air at the end of a string.

Drawings which in many instances convey the real but rude humor of childhood are not by any means the sole materials in which the youthful pupils work. All sorts of bits of colored and plain woods, cut in various regular fashions, are utilized. After having mastered a few lessons in the elements of symmetry, the pupil begins to experiment for himself, devising various decorative figures that are really elementary designs. The same principles are worked out by means of needles and yarns. It is in the arrangement of these objects that the plan of Mrs. M. B. Langzettel, Chairman of the committee having the exhibition in charge, is best shown. In every case the starting figure or simple design is found in some natural object. Then follows in regular order the steps or gradations through which the more elaborate designs are reached. The same is true of the work with blocks. The various "gifts" of Froebel are first seen, then their natural development.

The Work of the Teachers.

But of quite as great interest to the kindergartners attending the convention as the work of the children will be the work of the teachers. For nearly every exhibit from a place where there is also a training school for teachers has space for the teacher's work. In some cases it is merely the work of students who are learning to become teachers in kindergartens, in others it is more advanced. The latter shows a great degree of attention to art work. Some of the teachers in little water colors and crayons show that their art has been strongly affected by the Japanese.

Clay has been utilized in some of the collections by the children, not only for small objects, but to make what would appear a decorative frieze. Upon the damp clay there has been made at irregular intervals the impression of some natural object, such as a sea shell. Then, too, there have been thus preserved the impressions of many kinds of leaves. An entire little circus, with animals of clay, is in one exhibit. In another there is shown in clay what seems to be an entire family, from the rather slab-sided father to the smallest baby out for a walk. Next to them is the drawing of a hearse.

Relics of the observance of the various holidays in the kindergarten appear in the exhibits. In one is a part of what was the Washington's Birthday display. Large American flags, made of paper, and small white tents, with tiny flags flying from their poles, are prominent. St. Valentine's Day is represented by any manner of tiny child-made valentines.

A Child Apostle of Whistler.

In the Buffalo collection there is what might be called a picture a la Whistler, on "The Joys of Painting Your Own Garden in the Spring," the creator of which work in crayon is a small boy. In it appears a man about whose whole figure there is motion and love of the soil. He is standing by a wheelbarrow, while he drives full deep his spade into the ground. Above him are trees—the artist didn't appear to note that shade is had for a garden—in which various gaily colored birds are singing. And as you turn away you feel that that man will succeed even in making things grow in the shade, for he can't fail. All of which is to the credit of the small artist.

Mrs. Langzettel says that children are not to be barred from visiting the exhibit in company with their parents. If any considerable number of them come there is one object that will have to be guarded carefully from possible injury, though happily it is too large to be carried away. This is from Washington, and is of cardboard. It is a complete house of the Washington White House style. In its rooms, through the windows, can be seen the appropriate furnishings of each room. In the library are pictures and books and a quiet corner piled high with sofa cushions, while in the kitchen are the proper utensils for cooking. Many a child's heart will ache when it sees this treasure, the work of Washington teachers.

The exhibition will be formally opened on Wednesday, and will remain in its present quarters three weeks.

LOWENSTEIN WILL CONTEST.

Petitioners Allege that the Testator Was of Unsound Mind.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—A contest of the will of Bernard Lowenstein, who died in New York last year, was begun in the Probate Court. The petitioners are Harman Lowenstein and Hortense and Ruth Michel, blood relatives of the deceased, and residents of this county.

Bernard Lowenstein died in the latter part of 1906, leaving an estate approximating, it is said, $1,500,000. On Dec. 24 last, a writing purporting to be his last will was admitted to probate at the instance of Louis Marshall, Isaac Untermyer, and Leon Lowenstein, all of New York City, who were named as executors. It is this instrument which is attacked. The petitioners allege that they are informed that Mr. Lowenstein was of unsound mind at the time the paper was executed.

"It is asserted by the petitioners that the deceased was unduly influenced by Leopold Gottschall, Leon Lowenstein, and Jack Born, who are the principal legatees under the will.

Mr. Lowenstein was the senior member of the firm of B. Lowenstein & Brother here. He had been knighted by King Oscar of Sweden.

SHOT FATHER WHILE DRUNK.

Yonkers Man Then Ran Against Detectives, and Was Wounded Mortally.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, April 28.—Crazed by liquor, Patrick McAvoy, after shooting at several persons last night, finally succeeded in hitting his father, and was himself shot in the abdomen before he could be subdued.

McAvoy by 10 o'clock was fighting drunk. Armed with a big revolver he started out. He first went to Vineyard Avenue, where he fired at several persons. Then he went to the stable of James Derivan, by whom he was formerly employed, and fired four shots at Henry Opperman, the stableman. One shot grazed Opperman's head. McAvoy got away, and returned to his home at 47 Palisade Avenue about 1:30, and answered his father's salutation with a shot from the revolver. The elder McAvoy was hit in the shoulder. The bullet first passed through the night gown of McAvoy's infant sister, who was in the father's arms.

By this time a big force of police was searching for McAvoy, and as McAvoy ran out of the back door Detectives Cougle and Mance were coming in that way. As soon as he saw the detectives, McAvoy lifted his revolver, but before he could shoot the detectives fired at once, both bullets hitting him in the abdomen. He is in St. Joseph's Hospital, and will probably die.

AMERICAN PLANT IN CANADA.

The Chain Trust to Build a Branch Factory at Walkersville, Ont.

Another American trust is about to enter the Canadian manufacturing field so as to escape the Dominion tariff, the Standard Chain Company, known as the Chain Trust, having decided to build an extensive plant at Walkersville, Ont.

The Standard Chain Company, of Canada, Limited, will operate the new works, which are to be constructed at a cost of about $200,000. A full line of coil chain, as well as harness chain, will be manufactured. The Walkersville plant is expected to be in operation this Summer.

UNCONSCIOUS FROM GAS.

Col. Lord Supposed to Have Turned It on Accidentally.

Col. Joseph E. Lord, a lawyer, was found unconscious yesterday in his room at the St. Albans, a boarding house at 11 East Thirty-first Street. The gas was turned on. One of the windows was open. The Colonel is supposed to have turned out the gas just before retiring Saturday night and accidentally struck the stopcock as he withdrew his hand. He is now in Bellevue Hospital and will probably recover.

Col. Lord, who is 60 years old, recently returned from a trip abroad. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, New York Historical Society, Lawyers' Club and Church Club of New York. After arriving at the hospital yesterday he asked that the Rev. Karl Reiland, assistant rector of Grace Church, be sent for. Mr. Reiland went as requested, but says he did not recognize the Colonel.

Rev. E. E. Ferris Called to East Orange

It was announced yesterday that the Rev. Elmer E. Ferris, late pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Milwaukee, has been called to the pastorate of the Hawthorne Avenue Baptist Church, East Orange. If he accepts he will succeed the Rev. Donald Duncan Munro, who accepted a call to New Haven, Conn., last Fall. Mr. Ferris is 40 years old. He entered the ministry nine years ago, and before that he was a lawyer in Lincoln, Neb. His office adjoined that of William Jennings Bryan.

INDIANS IN WAR TOGS TAKE IN THE SIGHTS

Braves from Buffalo Bill's Band Visit Grant's Tomb and Inspect the Zoo.

THE HIPPOPOTAMI OBLIGED

With a Yawn and the Indians Were Impressed—White and Red Babies Ogle Each Other.

A hundred Indians of Buffalo Bill's band in war paint and feathers with a dozen squaws carrying their papooses suspended in brilliant Navajo blankets sat out from Madison Square Garden in three sight-seeing automobiles early yesterday afternoon for a ride along Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb, and back through Central Park to the Zoo.

On the front seat of the first wagon was Billy McCune, who has guided the band through the streets of London and nearly every American city. Beside him were Jake Killer, the interpreter, and Chief Iron Tail, who repeated to his followers the directions of the guide. In the third wagon were three cowgirls in sombreros, short skirts and leggins, and several Cossack riders, with their bandoliers shining with cartridges.

Indians at Grant's Tomb.

The first halt was before Grant's Tomb. Most of the warriors seemed to know whose mausoleum they were visiting, and Jake explained it to the others. They entered and stood in a silent group, with their high head feathers bowed over the grave of the Great White Chief.

From the tomb they spun back along the drive, crossed Central Park, and then down Fifth Avenue to the Zoo entrance. Head Keeper Snyder was ready for the band. He led them in single file through the big cage houses. The coyotes, foxes, and prairie wolves were passed in silence, save for Jake's comment.

"Seen them heap West."

They looked longingly at the buffaloes of the plains, but pressed on to see the stranger sights of the lion house. There the animals seemed as much interested in the visitors as the visitors were in them. Dewey, the big lion nearest the entrance, sat back on his haunches at the approach of the first feathered headdress and gazed intently at the passing line. Leo, in the next cage, did the same. But the two young lion cubs were much alarmed. They backed away from the bars, snarling and lashing their tails nervously. The three little leopard kittens, born on St. Valentine's eve, jumped up against the bars, reaching out their paws for the waving feathers, like house kittens for a string.

Interested in the Hippopotami.

The hippopotami excited the Indians most. Miss Murphy snorted once and settled under the water, but big Caliph, the bull, stood up and opened his jaws in a tremendous yawn. A chorus of grunts showed the satisfaction of the Indians as they nudged each other and stretched out their arms to show how wide the yawn was.

At the cage of the grizzly bear the Indians stopped to see their old foe of the Rocky Mountains. Snyder entered the cage and drove the bear from his cave in the rear. As the enormous beast lumbered out and clambered up the face of the cliff the Indians gave their first sign of approval.

"Huh!" they cried; "Huh!"

"Monkoosko, Monkoosko!" and this Jake said meant "look at the old grizzly."

In the monkey house were two white women holding their babies up to get a view when the Indians came by. Then the squaws came holding their papooses. As soon as babies and papooses saw each other they began leaning forward and laughing.

"Papoose, papoose," lisped a small Indian, attracting his mother's attention to the tiny paleface opposite. And "baby, baby" cooed the young American. The mothers, red and white, smiled.

The Indians then returned to the wagons. An army of small boys following the band supplied all war whoops until the Indians were seated in the wagons. But then, at a signal from Chief Iron Tail, the braves put their hands to their mouths and raised their quavering cry. The wagons then started down the avenue. Before the arrival of the Indians the Park and Zoo had been quiet places, as the cold weather kept many indoors. The benches along the walks were almost entirely deserted. Only here and there was an old man, carefully wrapped up, puffing at his pipe.

POLICEMAN SAVES FIVE LIVES.

Carries Helpless Out of Blazing House and Is Badly Burned Himself.

Policeman John Grogan of the East 104th Street Station rescued five persons from death by fire in a blaze in a five-story double tenement house at 343 East 105th tSreet, last night, before the firemen arrived.

Grogan first saved Salvatore Devasto, 50, a sick man, who was in bed, unable to move, on the second floor. The man's nephew, August Mirebella, 14, was also carried out. Mrs. Rose Poirose, with her two children, a son of 3 years, and a daughter, 18 months, were asleep when the fire was discovered. Grogan heard her scream and was obliged to break in the door to get into the apartment.

When water was turned on Grogan carried the woman and her two children through the blazing hallway, while the firemen poured water on the group. The fire did $1,000 damage.

Police Surgeon Donovan attended Grogan, who lost his hair, eyebrows, and eyelashes, and was badly burned about the head and body. He was sent home.

ALL UP TO THE DOG.

Justice Lynn Will Let Him Decide Question of His Ownership.

It is up to Justice Wauhope Lynn of the Fourth Municipal District Court this morning to decide to which of two families belongs a bulldog. He is to make his decision primarily in accordance with which family the dog follows most readily. What will happen if he doesn't follow either family is not now clear.

John Loide, proprietor of a German restaurant at 162 East Third Street, now has the dog. Leopold Resch, a tailor of 13 East Third Street, is suing for the possession of the dog on the ground that it is his, as will be amply proved in court when his daughter "Josephine shall call him by the name of Jakie, and he will follow her by the whole block."

Loide maintains that the bulldog will follow him when he shall the courtroom in say the name of Teddy. The east side is interested to witness this contest for a dog reputed to be worth $50.

Assemblyman Barber May Get Good Job.

TRENTON, April 28.—It became known to-day that the Secretary of the Railroad Commission will likely be Assemblyman Alfred N. Barber of Mercer, minority leader of the Assembly. Mr. Barber has been a power in the House for three years. He is a regular Republican, but with independent leanings, and is respected by the Democrats as well as the Colby forces. The job will pay $3,500 a year.

Elevator Man Crushed to Death.

John Stafford, an elevator man in the new Seligman Building, 1 William Street, was killed there yesterday. He was alone on the elevator when at the sixth floor his body was caught between the elevator car and flooring. The car shot up to the top floor and Stafford's body fell to the bottom of the shaft.

PEARY NEEDS MORE MONEY.

The Arctic Club Issues an Appeal for Public Subscriptions.

Lack of money—about $60,000—to finance the expedition, may mean the abandonment of the dash to the north pole which Commander Robert E. Peary has planned for this Summer.

Peary wants to start from New York toward the end of June. His ship, the Roosevelt, which did good service on the last expedition, is now being prepared for the next attack on the northern ice fields. But the greater part of the $40,000 already subscribed will be spent in repairing the ship, and $60,000 more will be needed for general expenses. The Peary Arctic Club, of which Morris K. Jesup is President, is caring largely for the refitting of the Roosevelt, and it has issued an appeal for contributions from the people of the United States so that a total of $100,000 may be raised. Subscriptions may be sent to Treasurer Henry Parish, New York Life and Trust Company, 52 Wall Street.

The appropriateness and feasibility of permitting the public school children of the country to take part in the movement is said to have appealed to Commander Peary.

"I am not complaining," he said, "but if I was certain about the material aspect of the expedition a great burden would be lifted. Did you ever think what the detail of preparation for the invasion of the north means? 'Infinite detail' are the words which describe it. If anything is left undone, or anything forgotten, after we have actually got away, then it is too late."

Peary said that if conditions are favorable the objects of the expedition might be accomplished in one season. But he might remain north as long as three years. He was preparing, he said, for a long and hard battle.

DEER TREES A LITTLE GIRL.

Another One Robs a Clothes Line in a Connecticut Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 28.—Mary Rossiter, the six-year-old daughter of Charles T. Rossiter of Winthrop, on Saturday did not return home by sundown, and her parents became alarmed. Mr. Rossiter started out to look for her on a path across the fields. When half way down this path he heard his daughter shouting. He located her up in a cedar tree, weeping.

The girl said that as she was coming down the path a big deer, evidently a buck, had come out of the underbrush and started threateningly toward her. She hastily clambered into the tree, and the deer remained under her place of refuge until he heard her father's voice.

The clothesline of Andrew Hodges of Cheshire, near Prospect, was robbed by a big buck Friday. Frightened by dogs, it was clearing walls and fences when it struck the line. The overalls of the farm tender, Abrahsm Michael, and a woolen blanket were taken away on the buck's horns.

EAGLE ROOSTS ON STEAMSHIP

National Bird Blown to Sea Alighted on the Columbia.

It was not the fault of those on the Anchor liner Columbia, which got in yesterday from Glasgow, that they did not bring with them a bald-headed eagle. About noon on Saturday, when the Columbia was in the vicinity of Cape Race, and about 200 miles off shore, the eagle flew aboard and perched on the fore truck. The bird was almost exhausted, and had been driven out to sea by the westerly gale.

The passengers all became interested in the new arrival, and efforts were made to coax the bird down on deck, but he disdained all attentions, and after trying his wings by flying from one mast to the other, just at nightfall he flew off, heading toward shore.

Other incidents recorded on the trip were the sighting of a large iceberg and the passing of the lighted gas buoy which has been drifting about for some days in the path of incoming vessels.

MISS LIBERTY NEEDS CASH FOR REPAIRS

She Looks Content, but Uncle Sam Has Been a Trifle Mean to Her.

HER GARDEN WANTS FIXING

They Needn't Mind So Much About Lights on the Stairs, but the Money Will Be Useful.

May be Uncle Sam has not loved Miss Liberty of Bedloe's Island as much as his protestations have justly led the superficial to think. Otherwise he would not have waited so long to say that he was going to see that those little external necessities of neatness and grace which belong to women were in part given to her. But now he is really going to spend money on her.

Of course she isn't to get much. Hers has been a stingy portion since she came here, gift of the French, the lovers of things beautiful. But she is to get a little something, so that the rents in her garments and the worn, shiny places in her dress may be patched and covered up.

The dispatches from Washington say that $62,800 is to be spent on her. She needs it all—and more, though in the distance to the ships coming up the bay she hardly shows that she knows that she is not spick and span as when the French gave her to the United States. And she never looks down at herself. She seems still just as enthusiastic about welcoming to "these golden doors," "the tired, the poor, the huddled masses" from other lands as the poem in a corridor of the big pedestal on which she stands puts it.

Just now, however, Miss Liberty and her island home are particularly disreputable. The depressed yard in which her pedestal stands seems to be used as a sort of dumping ground for the rest of the island, on which are several Government buildings. Scattered about in it are old scraps of crockery ware, sections of rusty pipes, a pile of broken slate tiles that came from some house, pieces of old bricks, and a pile of greasy oil boxes.

The yard otherwise is unkempt and foul. Once a few huge red slabs of sandstone might have served as a pavement. Some of them are now broken, some are torn up, and others are sunk into the ground below the level. Ash piles are here and there. The sickly grass is in spots only, resembling patches of dog mange more than healthy growths.

The yard walls are motley crazy-quilt works of red brick and white stone. The brick has been worn in here and there, and at one or two places cross walls have been cut down, the stub ends being still rough and irregular projections.

At the foot of the pedestal a gasoline engine wheezes and emits odor not perfume. Around Miss Liberty are lying a lot of old cannon which have been torn from their carriages, though of course that particular condition is only temporary. The wooden bridge that leads up to the feet of the statue is of frail scantlings carelessly knocked together. The standard posts of this remarkable structure rest uneasily on dirty pieces of soft sandstone.

Somebody gave the clothing of Miss Liberty a green dye some time ago. Now her dress looks as if it was but a cheap affair at first and has recently come from a steam laundry which "does not guarantee the fastness of colors." The green is on her in splotches. Her dress at other places is shiny and black. In it are little rents, which, praise be, show only when one is close up.

The little iron stairs that lead up to the face of the statue on the inside are poorly lighted. Lanterns are placed here and there, but some of them are usually as unlit as the torch that Miss Liberty has held aloft since she came here. But, of course, that is not altogether disliked by the bay from over Miss Liberty's shoulder.

For it must be confessed that most of those who go now to see Miss Liberty are people born in other countries—principally French and Italian, and most of them are poor. Bedloe's Island and a tour of Miss Liberty has served as a honeymoon trip for many a young couple from the lowest end of Manhattan. The French go because Felix Bartholdi, a Frenchman, made Miss Liberty, and the French Republic gave her to Uncle Sam. The Italians go because they live so near.

In one of the little rest seats that are bolted to the side of the inner stairs yesterday afternoon sat a young couple. The seat was naturally where the lantern was unlit.

"You do not love me now, Jean," she said in a low voice, but not too low for the hearing of the fellow who sat in the next dark rest seat.

"I do, Natalie; you know I do. Why do you say that?"

"I haven't had a new dress since we married six months ago."

"To-morrow you shall pick out what you like, eh? No matter what the cost, eh? Anything! Now—"

But he was a young Frenchman.

Though it was intended that Miss Liberty should take her stand in the bay and hold up her torch in time to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, it was ten years later before she got a footing in this country. And then voluntary contributions were collected—some say they had to be collected—to provide for her pedestal.

But now $62,800 has been set aside to complete the statue in accordance with the plans of Bartholdi—twenty years after the receipt of the gift. Part of the money will be spent in repairing the dress and environment of the Hostess Lady of the Bay. An elevator will be installed so that visitors may ride up to see her face. And for the first time the great torch in her hand will really blaze at night; eight arc lights are to be put in it.

Thus, after twenty years, the "golden doors," grandiloquently spoken of in the poem, at her feet, will open a bit wider for the crying needs—not luxuries—of Miss Liberty.

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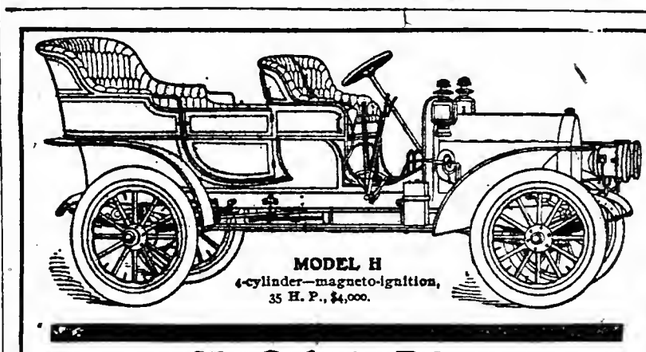

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4-cylinder—magneto-ignition, 35 H. P., $4,000.

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You run no risk when buying a Studebaker Automobile, because behind every car is that Studebaker reputation for thoroughness born of over fifty-five years' experience in the construction of vehicles of every kind. The Studebaker long ago passed the experimental stage. Its past achievements and proved efficiency make it a car of unusual reliability.

This year's Model H combines all those points of superiority for which last year's car was so famous—supplemented by that refinement of detail characteristic of the name Studebaker. Made with Limousine and Landaulette bodies, painted and trimmed to suit purchaser.

Many unusual advantages are offered New Yorkers in the purchase of a Studebaker. First, any possible repair can be made instantly at the great Studebaker establishment right here in New York, without any delay or expense of shipping car to the factory. Then again you have all the convenience of our fully equipped garage, situated in the heart of the city.

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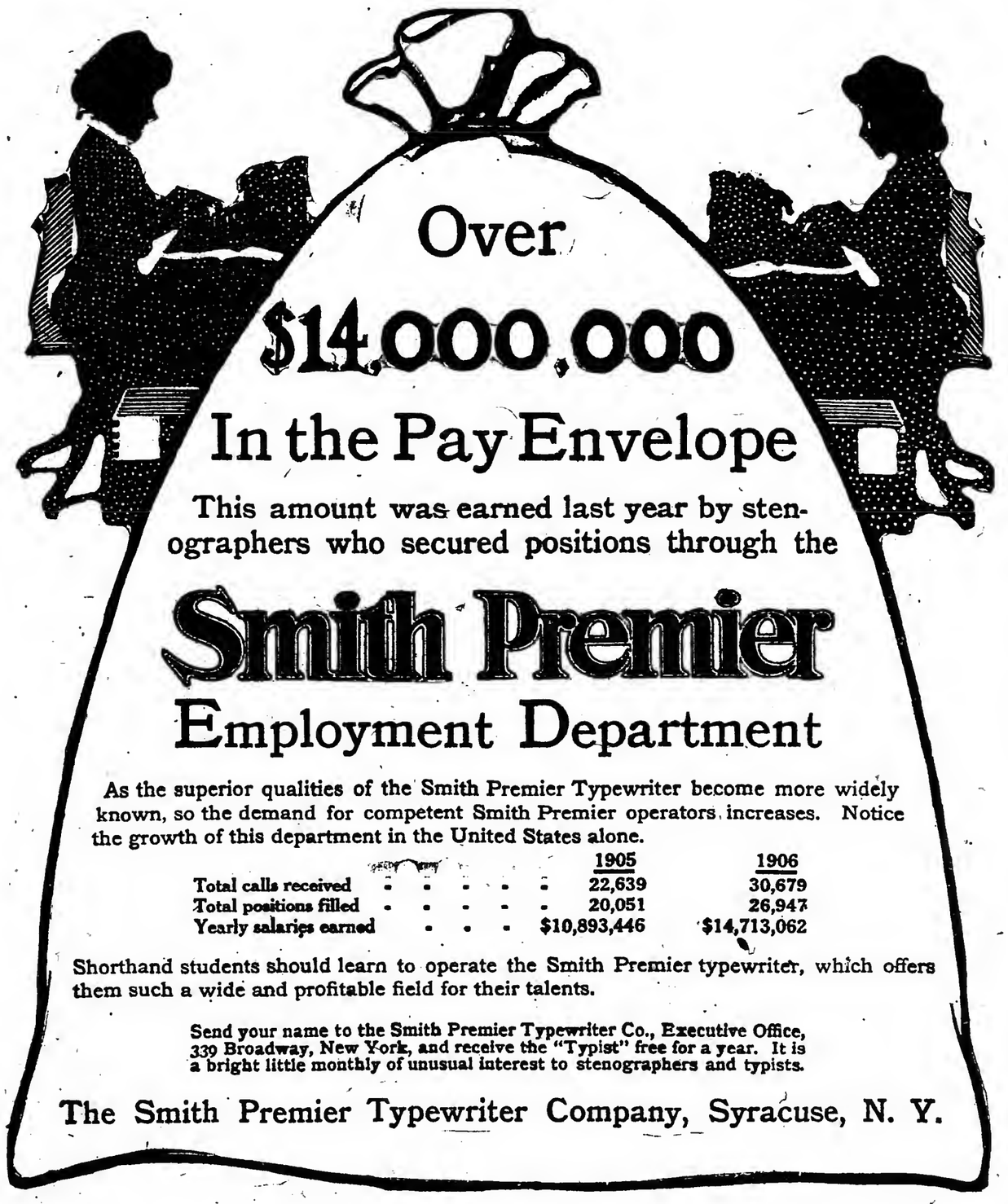

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As the superior qualities of the Smith Premier Typewriter become more widely known, so the demand for competent Smith Premier operators increases. Notice the growth of this department in the United States alone.

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Total calls received	22,639	30,679
Total positions filled	20,051	26,947
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Natural Alkaline Water

Used at meals prevents DYSPEPSIA and cures GOUT and INDIGESTION

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Columbia

MOTORING INFORMATION

THIS week our New York branch has one 1907 40-45 horse power Columbia which it can offer for immediate delivery at $4,500. You may not get another chance to secure a Mark XLIX this season for immediate delivery.

ASK our salesmen about the new Columbia multiple-jet carburetor. Through this very clever device, the big car is propelled at the rate of thirty miles an hour on no more gasolene than it takes for a tiny two-passenger runabout. When you come to the hills the same carburetor sends you past every machine you meet.

THERE are two carburetors for two purposes. The little one is to save fuel and enable you to run your engine slowly in the city, and the big one is for speeding and hill climbing. But it is impossible to explain all the features of our Mark XLIX here. You must see it for yourself at our New York branch, No. 134 West Thirty-ninth Street.

DESPITE the increased demand for our light Electric Victoria-Phaeton, which sells for $1,600, our New York house will be able to offer a few more this week for immediate delivery. When these are gone we cannot promise immediate delivery, because the season is now at its height and our agents and branch houses in all parts of the country are calling for "rush shipments."

JUST a few second-hand cars, which we have recently taken in exchange, are offered by the New York branch. There is a Columbia Electric Runabout for $450. Fresh from the painting department and is as good as new. There is also a 24-28 gasolene touring car for $2,200. This is also like new.

Other bargains are a 40-45 horse power gasolene touring car for $1,500 and a 45-horse power gasolene touring car for $2,500.

IF YOU want a 24-28 horse power car which will seat five persons comfortably don't fail to see the Columbia Mark LXVIII. This is another one of our cars which is selling itself. It was one of the hits of the Madison Square Garden show last January and it created such a sensation when we began demonstrating with it the result is our output is already nearly exhausted and in a very short time you will not be able to get one, even at a premium.

OUR 45 h. p. gasolene touring car with direct electric transmission is still attracting a great deal of interest among our most exclusive patrons. In this machine you get in reality a gasolene car which is controlled as easily as a little electric runabout. There is no noisy sliding-gear transmission. It is a charming car for city use, when fitted with a limousine body. Fitted with a touring body it is a fine car for long trips, and so simple that a child can drive it without a lesson.

WE have also for immediate delivery a Columbia Electric Landaulet, done in dark blue, for $4,000.

OUR New York branch, No. 134 West 39th Street, near Broadway, will be pleased to give demonstrations of any of our cars, either new or used. The telephone number is 4090—38th Street.

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The 1907 Pullman AUTOMOBILES

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The Most Reliable American Cars 20 to 40 Horse Power, $1,850, $3,000, $3,500

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SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS, TO-DAY, 4 P. M. Giants vs. Boston. Admission, 50 cents.

ST. LOUIS AMERICANS DOUBLE WINNERS

Defeat Cleveland Team in Two Close and Exciting Contests.

CHICAGO ALSO GETS TWO

"Browns" Secure Only One Hit in Second Game and Are Blanked by National Leaders.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 3; Detroit, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburg, 5; Cincinnati, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	0	4	.000	Cleveland	5	7	.416
Philadelphia	8	4	.666	Washington	4	7	.367
New York	7	4	.636	Boston	4	8	.333
Detroit	8	5	.538	St. Louis	4	10	.285

Clubs.	N. Y.	Chi.	Clev.	Det.	Bos.	Phil.	Wash.	St. L.	Won.
New York	—				2	2	3	2	7
Chicago		—	2	2				5	9
Cleveland	1		—	3				1	5
Detroit	1	3		—				4	8
Boston			2		—	1	1	2	4
Philadelphia	1			3		—			4
Washington	3				1		—		4
St. Louis		2				2		—	4
Lost	4	4	5	5	3	4	7	10	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	11	2	.846	Boston	6	6	.500
New York	10	3	.769	Cincinnati	4	8	.333
Pittsburg	7	3	.700	St. Louis	3	12	.200
Philadelphia	6	5	.545	Brooklyn	1	9	.100

Clubs.	Chi.	N. Y.	Cin.	Phil.	Bos.	Pitt.	St. L.	Bkl.	Won.
Chicago	—		3			2	6		11
New York		—		3	4			3	10
Cincinnati	1		—			1	2		4
Philadelphia		2		—	2			2	6
Boston			2		—			4	6
Pittsburg	1			2		—	4		7
St. Louis			3				—		3
Brooklyn		1						—	1
Lost	2	3	8	5	6	3	12	9	

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at Chicago.
New York at Boston.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at Cincinnati.
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis Pitchers Hold Cleveland to Seven Hits in Two Games.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—St. Louis won two games from Cleveland to-day, the victories being due to the pitching of Powell and Howell. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stone, lf	0	0	2	0	0
H'mphill, rf	0	0	1	0	0
P'k'ring, cf	1	3	2	0	0
Wallace, ss	1	1	2	4	0
Yeager, 2d	0	1	4	5	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Delehanty, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Stephens, c	0	1	4	0	0
Powell, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	3	7	27	14	0

CLEVELAND.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
H'chm'n, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Stovall, 1b	0	2	12	0	1
Flick, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	1	3	4	0
Turner, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Bradley, 3b	0	0	2	5	0
Hess, p	0	0	0	1	1
*Congalton	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	5	24	15	2

*Batted for Hess in ninth inning.

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 —3
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Wallace. Sacrifice hits—Stone, Flick, Wallace. Double plays—Wallace and Jones; Wallace, Yeager, and Jones; Yeager and Jones. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 2. First base on balls—Off Hess, 3. Struck out—By Hess, 2; by Powell, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Stafford and Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stone, lf	0	1	1	0	0
H'phill, rf	0	1	1	0	0
P'k'ring, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	6	4	0
Yeager, 2b	0	1	4	5	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	11	2	0
Delehanty, 3b	0	2	1	3	1
Stephens, c	0	0	2	2	0
Howell, p	1	1	1	5	0
Total	2	6	27	19	1

CLEVELAND.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
H'lman, cf	1	0	4	0	0
Stovall, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Hurner, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Bradley, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Birm'm, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Clarke, c	0	0	4	0	0
Th'lman, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Coug'n	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	24	10	0

*Batted for Thielman in ninth inning.

St. Louis ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 —2
Cleveland ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Howell, Stone, Hemphill. Sacrifice hits—Stovall, Hemphill. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Birmingham, Lajoie. Double play—Turner, Lajoie, and Stovall. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 1. First base on balls—Off Howell, 3; off Thielman, 3. Hit with ball—By Thielman, 1. Struck out—By Howell, 2; by Thielman, 3. Wild pitch—Thielman. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Stafford.

Detroit Nearly Shut Out.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Chicago won an exciting game from Detroit at American League Park here to-day. The visitors were saved a shut-out when Umpire O'Loughlin called Coughlin safe at home, although the latter run out of line to dodge Walsh, who was covering the plate after a short passed ball. Owen retired after the first two batsmen hit safely in the eighth. Score:

CHICAGO.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Welday, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Hahn, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Davis, ss	1	1	1	3	1
Donohue, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Rohe, 2b	1	1	1	1	0
D'gh'ty, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Quillan, 3b	0	2	2	4	1
Sullivan, c	0	2	5	1	0
Owen, p	0	1	0	1	0
Walsh, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	3	8	27	13	2

DETROIT.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
McIntyre, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	1	1	1	1	0
Crawford, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Cobb, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Rossman, lb	0	0	6	1	0
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	2	1	1
Schmidt, c	0	0	3	1	1
O'Leary, ss	0	1	5	2	0
Killilan, p	0	0	1	5	0
*Mullin	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	4	24	11	2

*Batted for Killilan in ninth.

Chicago ..... 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hit—Cobb. Hits—Off Owen, 4 in seven innings. Stolen bases—Rohe, Quillan. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Detroit, 8. Bases on balls—Off Killilan, 2; off Owen, 3. Hit with ball—By Killilan, 1. Struck out—By Killilan, 2; by Owen, 2; by Walsh, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Takes Two Games from St. Louis by Close Scores.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—St. Louis lost two games to Chicago to-day. Both teams played good ball, each game being decided by a single run. In the second game Frazer allowed only one hit. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Bennett, 2b	0	0	4	3	2
Holly, ss	0	1	2	4	0
O'Hara, lf	1	1	3	0	1
Beckley, 1b	0	2	13	1	0
Byrne, 3b	0	2	0	1	1
Marshall, c	1	2	6	4	0
Beebe, p	0	0	0	5	0
Burch, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Total	2	10	30	18	4

CHICAGO.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	1	1	1	0
Shickard, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Randall, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	0	0	1	5	0
Hofman, ss	0	0	3	0	0
Evers, 2b	2	0	6	3	0
Kling, c	0	1	2	2	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	3	3	30	20	0

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
Chicago ..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Home run—Marshall. Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, Randall. Stolen bases—Slagle, (2,) Evers, Kling. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 5; off Taylor, 1. Hit with ball—By Basis, 2. Struck out—By Beebe, 6; by Taylor, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

ST. LOUIS.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Bennett, 2b	0	0	3	5	1
Holly, ss	0	0	1	0	0
O'Hare, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Byrnes, 3b	0	0	2	3	0
Noonan, c	0	0	5	2	0
Fromme, p	0	0	1	0	0
Burch, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Total	0	1	27	10	1

CHICAGO.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Randall, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	0	0	1	4	0
Hofman, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Moran, c	0	0	6	0	0
Frazer, p	0	1	2	2	0
Total	0	4	27	12	0

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Chicago ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Beckley. Three-base hit—Randall. Sacrifice hits—Byrne, Slagle, Randall. Stolen bases—Evers. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 5. Base on balls—Off Fromme, 3; off Frazer, 1. Struck out—By Fromme, 5; by Frazer, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cincinnati Unable to Hit Willis.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Cincinnati could do nothing with Willis's delivery this afternoon. Not a hit was made by the locals after the second inning, and their one run was due to a muffed fly by Wagner. Score:

CINCINNATI.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	0	0	3	1	0
Kane, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Davis, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Lobert, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Ganzal, 1b	0	0	11	1	0
Mitchell, rf	1	1	0	1	0
Mowry, 3b	0	1	1	1	1
McLean, c	0	0	4	1	1
Mason, p	0	0	1	6	0
Essick, p	0	0	0	3	1
Total	1	3	27	18	3

PITTSBURG.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
And'son, cf	0	1	6	1	0
Hallman, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Clarke, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	3	2	1
Abat'hio, 2b	0	0	2	4	0
Clymer, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Sh'han, 3b	1	0	1	3	0
Gibson, c	0	1	7	0	0
Willis, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	6	30	10	1

Cincinnati ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Pittsburg ..... 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hit—Clymer. Sacrifice hits—Hallman, Clarke, Wagner, Abbatichio, Sheahan. Stolen bases—Clarke, Wagner. Double plays—Mason and Ganzel; Mowry, Ganzel and McLean; Huggins, Lobert and McLean; Anderson and Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 4. Hits—Off Mason, 7 in 4 innings; off Essick, 3 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Mason, 1; by Essick, 1; by Willis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mason, 3; off Essick, 4; off Willis, 1. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Newark Won Lively Batting Game from Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—Newark broke even on the first series with Baltimore by a score of 8 to 3 to-day, when Hardy was batted out of the box and Mueller was landed on unmercifully in the last two innings. Baltimore found McCarthy in the third, and brought in three runs, but was kept down by good fielding. The score:

BALTIMORE.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Hara, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Rapp, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Dunn, 2b	0	3	4	1	0
Dem'tt, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Hunter, 1b	0	2	12	1	0
Hearne, c	0	2	3	0	0
Lynch, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Burrell, 3b	1	1	1	3	0
Hardy, p	0	0	1	1	1
Mueller, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	11	24	13	2

NEWARK.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Engle, ss	1	0	2	2	0
Mahling, rf	1	1	1	0	1
C'kman, 3b	1	1	1	4	0
Mullen, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
Sharpe, 1b	1	1	9	1	0
Zacher, cf	2	2	2	1	0
Jones, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Shea, c	0	0	5	3	0
McCarthy, p	1	2	2	2	0
Carrick, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	8	10	27	15	1

Baltimore ..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Newark ..... 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 2 .—8

Two-base hits—Sharpe, Zacher, McCarthy, 2; Carrick, Jones. Stolen bases—Baltimore, 1; Newark, 3. Bases on balls—Off Hardy, 2; off Mueller, 1. Struck out—By Hardy, 1; by Mueller, 3; by McCarthy, 3; by Carrick, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 2; Newark, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and Hoffner.

A Hard Loss for Jersey City.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28.—With two out and Jersey City leading, 3 to 2, Pitcher Foxen passed Stevens and Poland, the next two men up in the game, at Rocky Point to-day, and singles by Lord and Chadbourne scored both, winning the game, 4 to 3, to the great delight of the local "fans" present, who crowded on to the field and carried Chadbourne off the diamond on their shoulders. Score:

PROVIDENCE.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Poland, rf	1	0	2	0	0
Lord, 3b	1	2	0	2	1
Ch'b'ne, lf	1	1	3	1	0
Abst'n, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Pet'son, c	0	1	5	1	0
Duffy, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Dowin, cf	0	0	2	3	0
Alden, 2b	0	0	2	2	1
Alcott, ss	0	0	0	1	1
Stevens, p	0	1	0	0	1
Total	4	9	27	11	7

JERSEY CITY.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clement, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Vand'ft, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
Halligan, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Hanford, rf	2	1	2	1	0
Keister, 2b	0	0	4	3	0
Merritt, ss	0	1	2	4	0
W'mw'd, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
McManus, c	0	2	8	0	0
Foxen, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	3	5*	25	12	0

*Winning run made with two out. Poland out for running out of line.

Providence ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—4
Jersey City ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3

Stolen bases—Peterson, Vandergrift, Hanford, (2,) Keister, (2,) Merritt, McManus. Sacrifice hit—Keister. Double plays—Peterson, Abstein, and Peterson; Hanford and Vandergrift. Struck out—By Stevens, 4; by Foxen, 4. First base on balls—Off Stevens, 1; off Foxen, 4. Wild pitches—Stevens, Foxen. Hit by pitched ball—By Foxen, 1. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	2	1	.000	Montreal	1	1	.500
Jersey City	2	2	.500	Newark	2	2	.500
Baltimore	2	2	.500	Providence	2	2	.500
Buffalo	1	1	.500	Rochester	0	2	.000

Southern League.

At New Orleans—Memphis, 5; New Orleans, 2.
At Shreveport—Shreveport, 3; Little Rock, 0.

CENTURY ROAD CLUB RUN.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Cyclists in Spring "Century."

The annual Spring century run of the Eastern Division of the Century Road Club Association was held yesterday over the Merrick Road on Long Island.

Starting from Bedford Rest, the riders rode to Bellmore and return. Over 125 riders faced the starter, and they practically all finished. The riders were sent away in three divisions, two slow and one fast. The first division left at 6:30, with fifty riders, in charge of D. M. Adee, President of the National Cycling Association, as chief pacemaker, with J. W. Johnston and H. Heldman as assistants. The second division left at 7:30 A. M., with forty riders, with H. T. Mayo, Frederick Larsen, and C. B. Bush. The fast division was the last to get away, and it left at 8:30, with Frank and Joseph Epler and Frederick C. Graf, Jr., as pacemakers. H. G. and R. R. Starkweather both rode motor cycles, and were the first to finish. The fast division arrived about ten minutes later, and the rest all came in before 7 o'clock. The roads were in fair condition, although many punctured tires were reported. Herman Hinck, a boy of 16, had several punctures, but finished with the fast division.

Both Cameron Teams Won.

The Cameron Reserves yesterday defeated the eleven from the steamship Pannonia at Van Cortlandt Park in an Association football match by the score of 4 to 0. The Camerons outplayed the sailors, scoring one goal in the first half and three in the second. Line-up:

Camerons, 4.	Position.	Pannonia, 0.
Lane	Goal	Anderson
F. Shaw	Right back	Roberts
E. Shaw	Left back	Massey
Lindsay	Right half back	Eagleton
Dorward	Centre half back	Morton
Greenblat	Left half back	Megget
Chowe	Inside left	Buck
Pierson	Inside right	Reddon
A. Lane	Centre	Cousins
Marshall	Outside right	Waite
Lin	Outside left	Nolan

Goals—Marshall, (2,) Lin, Pierson. Referee—Mr. Lambert, Pannonia. Linesman—Mr. Hughes, steamship Pannonia, and Mr. Charlesworth, Camerons. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

In an exciting contest the Cameron first team defeated the Astoria Independents at Astoria, L. I., yesterday by 3 goals to 0. Neither side was able to score in the first half, but in the second, with the wind in their favor, the Camerons tallied three times.

Gaelic Football at Celtic Park.

Two Gaelic football games were played at the second annual picnic of the Kildare Men's Benevolent and Social Association at Celtic Park yesterday afternoon. In the first contest Queens County defeated the Kildare players by 1 goal and 7 points to 5. Limerick won the second game from Monaghan by a score of 6 points to 1. Line-up:

Queens County.	Position.	Kildare.
Brandon	G	Whyte
Lowery, J. Day, D. Day	H. B.	Nugent, Ennis, O'Leary
Costigan, Dowling	F. B.	P. Fitzgerald, A. Dowling
T. Day, Cleary, McDermott	R. F.	Cruise, Benson, Lightholder
Denzer, Dunphy	L. F.	M. Fitzgerald, Gilligan
O'Brien, Casey	C. F. F.	J. Fitzgerald, Riley
Lewlor	C.	Kelly
McNamara, Ruth	C. F.	Howard, Mack

Referee—Mr. O'Shea.

Many Candidates for N. Y. U. Crew.

A promising lot of candidates has come forward to take seats in the junior eight-oared shell, which is to represent the New York University in the Memorial Day regatta on the Speedway course. Among those who are trying for seats in the boat are Wilson, Ackerman, Flynn, Auffant, Hoult, Decker, Von Janishy, Hicks, Anderson, Reynolds, Bleven, and Daggett. There is a deal of enthusiasm among the students over the rowing game, and altogether there are about thirty candidates trying for aquatic honors. The candidates are training from the Union Boat Clubhouse. E. S. Connell former President of the Harlem Regatta Association, is coaching the candidates and H. A. Anderson is assisting him.

RUNAWAY UPSETS SPEEDWAY RACING

Lemon Girl, Driven by P. Heipenhausen, Stops Brushes and Scatters the Spectators.

IDA HIGHWOOD IN FORM

Nathan Straus's Speedy Trotter Carries Off Speeding Honors—Horsemen Preparing for Parade.

The first runaway of the seasnn on the Speedway occurred yesterday, when Lemon Girl, driven by Philip Heipenhausen, bolted and threw the drivers on the Speedway into commotion for a short time. The runaway happened during the height of the usual Sunday morning brushing and for a time threatened serious consequences. It was only due to the promptness of Mounted Policeman Frank G. Lewis that an accident was averted. About four thousand spectators lined both sides of the Speedway drive watching the brushes, when Lemon Girl suddenly swerved midway in the half-mile stretch. Before Mr. Heipenhausen could gather the reins and get his horse under control, the latter was racing down the drive at headlong speed. Policeman Lewis, at once began a pursuit, which lasted a quarter of a mile. The struggle between the runaway horse and the mounted policeman was a short, sharp one, but the latter finally brought the horse under control opposite the finishing post of the brushes. As the horse struggled to get her head free, she swerved all over the track, scattering the spectators and suspending the sport.

Despite the chilly weather there was a good attendance of the light-harness horsemen. With the annual parade and Horse Show of the Road Drivers' Association next Saturday, the horsemen are anxious to have their entries in the best possible shape, and as a result much fast work was shown. Ida Highwood, 2:09¼, driven by Nathan Straus, was very much in evidence, but Mr. Straus was unable to find many horsemen willing to race the Queen of the Speedway. After winning a couple of impromptu heats, Mr. Straus engaged in a lively three-cornered bout with Surprise, driven by M. Javoriski, and Dick M., with J. J. Mooney in the wagon. Ida Highwood found no difficulty in finishing two lengths ahead of the other two horses. As there was no other driver willing to tackle the fast mare, Mr. Straus sent her to the stable and drove his old favorite, Ted, 2:15¾, in several warming-up brushes.

E. J. La Place was behind his recent purchase, Frank Wilson, 2:08¼, which made a splendid showing. Ragland had a busy morning. In a three-cornered brush with Ambler, 2:14¼, and Mezzerone, driven respectively by A. T. Mickel and Thomas McGuire, Ragland came home first. Dr. Joseph Semon, driving Poco Estrella, threw down the gauntlet to Ragland, but the latter had all his speed, and won by a short length.

Thomas B. Leahy was kept busy with his new black mare, Who Knows, 2:11¾. His old favorite, Princess Pique, was driven by a friend, but was no match for her stable companion.

One of the best brushes of the morning brought together Bessie Pandit, driven by George H. Huber; Norrie, with Andrew Phillips driving, and First Demand, handled by Dr. H. D. Gill. Mr. Huber's speedy little pacer finished far ahead of the other two. Norrie dropped out of the second heat, which also went to Bessie Pandit.

W. H. Clark showed a nice burst of speed with Banker, first defeating Norrie and then taking the measure of Bessie G., driven by Joseph F. Gibbons. Among those who exercised their horses on the Speedway were: Charles S. Rice, with Lady Golden, 2:10¾; Andrew Cmc, driving his new pacer John Wegman, who made an excellent appearance with his team, David Muscovite and Tar Tartar; James H. Campbell driving Susie G., 2:14½; President Andrew Crawford behind Invader, and many others.

SCHOOLBOYS ON THE RIVER.

Eight-Oared Crews for Memorial Day Regatta Doing Good Work.

Only four crews remain in the eight-oared schoolboy race at the Harlem River Memorial Day Regatta. The withdrawal of the crew from the schoolship St. Mary is due to the fact that the ship is due to start on a long trip and the members of the crew will be compelled to sail. There is general regret owing to this withdrawal, but the race is not likely to lose any of its interest, as the Stuyvesant crew will be substituted. There had been some objection to the St. Mary crew, owing to its not being technically a High School crew, but with the Stuyvesant School eight substituted the objection is removed.

Capt. J. J. F. Mulcahy of the Atalanta Boat Club has consented to coach the new schoolboy candidates. He says with a month before him he will turn out a good fast crew. Capt. Mulcahy has instructed the boys on the machine and will boat them in one of the old Atalanta barges about Wednesday next.

The work with the other crews is progressing satisfactorily. Capt. J. E. Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club, is working hard with the boys from De Witt Clinton and High School of Commerce, and the daily practice is showing itself in the improvement in the work of the boys on the water. The Morris High School boys at Travers' Island are taking kindly to the instruction of Coach E. J. Gianinni of the New York Athletic Club, while H. W. Peckwell is coaching a promising crew from the Townsend-Harris School at the Lone Star Boat Club.

Harlem River Rowing Notes.

Local oarsmen have settled down to real training and the Harlem River yesterday represented a busy scene. Nearly all the clubs had out one or more crews despite the chilly weather, and the practice was in every way satisfactory to the coaches. The cold wind prevented any lagging while the crews were on the water, and the men did not remain out long. Capt. John E. Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club was out twice with his octuple sculls crew, which will be entered in the Memorial Day Regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association. In addition, a junior four, two doubles, and three singles started training.

Coach William Cody had a lively day with his junior eight and junior four, which has coaching from the Crescent Boat Club. He expects to have two of the best crews on the river.

Capt. J. J. F. Mulcahy of the Atalanta Boat Club is making good progress with his junior eight, which is one of the most promising crews on the river. The illness of two of the members of the crew somewhat retarded its work, but all the men are now back in the boat. William Doscher, a veteran member of the Atalantas, has built a special launch for coaching purposes and will have it completely fitted out within two weeks. In the afternoon Mulcahy and his rowing partner, Varley, spent half an hour on the river. They will row double again this year, and expect to compete in all the leading regattas.

Callaghan and Hyer were out from the Metropolitan Clubhouse training for the senior double event. A junior double crew was also out, and there was an intermediate four-oar crew made up of Harbenstein, bow; Rickert, Hartell, and Walsh. Putnam, who is rowing for the double, was out in a single shell.

Considerable interest is evinced in the junior eight-oared shell race, which will be one of the features of the Harlem Regatta Association regatta. It is expected that at least six crews will take part in the event. The certain entries in the event are First Bohemian Boat Club, New York University, Atalanta Boat Club, and Nonpareil Rowing Club. Much friendly rivalry already exists between the different clubs and the work of each crew will be watched with interest.

A meeting of the Regatta Committee of the Harlem Regatta Association will be held to-night at the Harlem Casino, when several important matters relating to the Memorial Day Regatta will be discussed.

The Metropolitan colors were carried in several singles, doubles, and fours. The Nassau Boat Club senior eight showed excellent form in the morning, and a four and a double left the club float in the afternoon. Coach Roach of the Bohemians took his junior eight out in a barge and afterward coached the intermediate four. The Union Boat Club sent out four crews, and the eight youngsters in the Nonpareil Rowing Club junior shell give promise of showing fast time in the Memorial Day Regatta.

All arrangements have been made for the annual regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City. Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year	2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.05 per month.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

"WATERED" FARMS AND RAILWAYS.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, much to our surprise, doubts that the railways run through vast areas of farm lands whose unearned increment gives their owners profits greater than any railway ever enjoyed. Competition, says The Dispatch, keeps down the price of farms and their products, and the railways are able to combine and defeat competition as the farmers cannot.

Senator ELKINS is good authority regarding the railways. In his report upon the Rate bill enacted last year he put into exact figures the extent to which the railways by combination had checked their powers to prey upon the public. He found that the cost of transportation in 1904 was $2,000,000,000 less than it would have been at the rates of 1870. The shocking extent to which the railways' capital is watered is shown sufficiently by the fact that their share value is 4.74 per cent. less than the commercial value, as estimated by the Census Bureau. It is because the railways have been such flagrant offenders in the past that reform is so easy for them in these later years. Since 1900, in the words of the official report, "the relatively insignificant increase of 5.31 per cent. in capitalization shows a decided tendency toward more careful methods of financing these properties."

There is an embarrassment of riches of proof regarding the amazing increase of value of farm lands without any additional expenditures by their owners. Secretary SHAW happens to have touched upon the topic the other day, and, as his words may not have reached Pittsburg, a paragraph will interest The Dispatch and anybody else in error regarding the relative criminality of the farmers and the railways:

> Indiana, Illinois, and most of Iowa were sold at $1.25 per acre. These three States stripped of all their improvements would now sell at auction at $100 per acre. Somebody has realized more than interest upon his improvements. Meantime others have built railroads across these States. The first three attempts to cross the State of Iowa resulted in absolute loss to the investor, notwithstanding a liberal subsidy of lands. I own a little land in my State which cost me approximately $10 per acre, the rent of which has paid an average of 20 per cent. dividends for fifty years, and the land to-day is worth $100 per acre. I venture that no man ever put his money into a railroad in Iowa and realized as large profits as I have from my lands.

It would be a pleasure to quote more largely, but space only suffices to say in brief that Secretary SHAW's argument was addressed to the point that when railways make such values for others they should be allowed to secure a reasonable profit in their own business. Our pleasantry in fancying that it would be a good idea to mark the farms back to their cost, and to enact that the price of foodstuffs should be proportioned to the capitalization of the farms, serves a useful purpose if it calls attention to the psychological basis of the anti-railway campaign. Facts are not wanted. Principles are offensive. Dreams and denunciations are the stock in trade of the wielders of the big stick. "Squeeze it when you find it," is The Dispatch's heading referring to the "water" in the farms. We leave "dry farming" to those who are pursuing the railways. We shall be content to begin to squeeze the water out of the farms after it is squeezed out of the railways. By that time, if we are not mistaken, we shall find the job already well begun, if not entirely finished.

NEW YORK'S "SHIFTED" LOANS.

London has now heard of the remarkable "shifting" of loans in our recent bank statements, and has an explanation which is all its own, "the idea being universally accepted that it represents a shifting of loans hitherto obtained on this side of the Atlantic to New York." Perhaps so, for it is never safe to affirm or deny anything incapable of proof. But it may be said with some assurance that the New York idea is otherwise. New York is incredulous about being so much in London's debt as London seems pleased to think, and is altogether positive that no considerable part of a $62,000,000 expansion of loans could be "shifted" between London and New York without more disturbance than was evidenced.

The New York idea is that these loans were not shifted in any money market sense at all. That is to say, there was no general calling of loans, volume of new loans. Speaking generally, the "shifting" consisted merely in book entries, the borrowers owing one creditor instead of another, possibly without being aware of the change. Everybody understands that when interior institutions become dissatisfied with the return upon loans made for them here by their New York correspondents they elect to take the interest on their deposits which our banks so obligingly and incomprehensibly allow to institutions which are their competitors in the loan market when business in that line is better.

This explains the increase in local deposits, but leaves the increase in loans unaccounted for. How did our banks succeed in putting out a line of $62,000,000 loans at a time so dull that domestic lenders were dissatisfied with the interest earned? The mystery is explained by the fact that the loans were simply allowed to stand, being in many cases transferred upon the books without disturbance of the securities or the borrower. How in the world London deceived itself into the idea that $62,000,000 of New York money was shifted to London in payment of its loans is something beyond discovery here.

THE UNCLEAN STREETS.

"The ways of the street cleaner are characterized by inexperience and shiftlessness," and "the delinquencies of the department are manifold," is the judgment of Mrs. A. L. MACDOUGALL, Executive Chairman of the Riverside Branch of the Woman's Municipal League, after receipt from its members of detailed replies to these questions: What time is garbage collected? What time are the ashes collected? What time is your street swept? How thoroughly is all this work done?

According to the report, some streets are left unvisited for weeks; the "white wing," untrained or ill-directed, is not only irregular but slovenly in his work, and in many cases employés of the Street Cleaning Department have to be "tipped" and privately hired to do their duty. Mr. MACDONOUGH CRAVEN, the Street Cleaning Commissioner, is charged with lack of capability and conscience for failing to establish system in his department, and he is held accountable for the ignorance of the public and the indifference of the police with respect to their duties of co-operating with the street cleaners.

Mr. CRAVEN will do well to avoid by good works the hostility of these energetic women. There is no denying that the street cleaning system can be vastly improved.

THE ROUMANIAN RISING.

The rising of the Roumanian peasants has been put down. Of course, there was nothing else for the Government to do when the agrarian revolt, beginning in the furthest corner of Moldavia and spreading into Wallachia, had come within a few miles of the capital itself, and its course had been marked by wanton devastation as well as by wanton bloodshed. The task of the Government has been fulfilled with drastic severity and entire completeness. The "embattled farmers" have been mowed down by trained troops and their villages have in some cases been laid as completely waste as the estates upon the owners or agents of which they had undertaken to execute vengeance. But the merits of the quarrel are where they were. The grievances of the peasant have not been redressed. And all students of the situation on the spot agree that these grievances are real.

The owners of the great estates are almost always absentees, deriving their income from the peasant cultivators through middlemen on the ground, who in many cases are not the mere agents of the owners, but are the lessees, and in turn sublet their holdings to the actual cultivators, or employ these as cultivators. Five lessees have constituted a "trust," which includes the larger part of the farms of all Moldavia. Their holdings are estimated at nearly 400,000 acres, for which they pay a rental of $600,000. This tract includes sixty-nine rural communities. There is a smaller trust, (the English word is again used to describe it,) holding about 75,000 acres, for which the trust pays about $100,000 rent. The land thus held furnishes the support of from 250,000 to 300,000 souls. Nearly or quite half the great estates in all Roumania are held by foreigners. The lessors include insurance societies, charitable corporations, and the State itself.

These lessees or middlemen cultivate on their own account only about twenty per cent. of their holdings. The rest they sublet to the actual cultivators, and whereas they pay from $1 to $1.50 an acre rent, they charge the peasant from $12 to $15 an acre, and succeed in exacting this rental from a peasantry which knows no other method of making a living but tilling the soil. Even before the trusts were organized and in operation, the lot of the Roumanian peasantry was recognized as wretched. Its wretchedness is now past endurance. Nothing has been done as yet by the Roumanian Government except the necessary suppression of armed disorder and rioting. But the attention of Parliament has been absorbed by the agricultural situation. Its deliberations have been aided by several public meetings in Bucharest, composed largely of students, with the approval and assistance of their professors. All these manifestations, says the Bucharest correspondent, marked by three common features—unanimity in recognising the reality of the grievances of the peasantry, a desire to deprive the moment of any anti-Semitic character, and a desire to keep the subject out of politics.

THE EXAMPLE OF NEW JERSEY.

The first brood of mosquitos is hatching. All of them are vicious, all more or less poisonous, and some are the undoubted bearers of infectious disease. They are an avoidable menace to the public welfare, and their extirmination is devoutly wished by every taxpayer.

The American Mosquito Extermination Society urges the members of the Senate Finance Committee to propose an appropriation of $10,000 for examination and report upon mosquito breeding places in this State by Dr. FELT, the State Entomologist, acting under the direction of the Department of Education. On this work local measures may be scientifically based for the extermination of the pest. Incidentally valuable marsh lands would be reclaimed, malaria would be eradicated, and Summer resort and residence districts would be benefited by the salutary changes which await upon this appropriation.

New Jersey has done what New York is asked to do. The New Jersey State Entomologist did his work so well that the Legislature is convinced, and is aiding with an appropriation of $350,000, given in the ratio of 50 per cent. of what will be expended by each community, to rid the State of its scourge and an evil fame that has spread throughout the Union. Dr. DOTY last year drained fourteen square miles of Staten Island swamp land under an appropriation of $17,000 from this city, with the immediate result of relieving Richmond Borough of objections to it as a residence and pleasure resort. The small appropriation asked of the State Legislature has again been stricken from the Supply bill at the last moment, as was the case in the three previous sessions. It should be restored.

COST AND CHARGES.

Only a day or two ago Mr. STICKNEY, fresh from the White House, assured all who read his interview that Mr. ROOSEVELT and his railway policy were all right. People and President, we were told, designed nothing worse than a square deal, and the railroads are to be allowed a "reasonable return upon a reasonable investment."

In that case we wonder what will happen to Mr. STICKNEY's railway, which last week was the subject of a report by the Sundberg Investigating Committee to the Minnesota Senate. The committee says this road, to wit, the Chicago Great Western, "was built by A. B. STICKNEY, who raised the funds by acquiring, organizing, reorganizing, and Harrimanizing divers and sundry corporations of Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois." It is capitalized, we learn, at $143,668 a mile, and cost $28,000. The company itself figures "cost" at $98,011 a mile, but an entry of $6,313,101 in 1891 fifteen years later had become $50,594,344 for a line which had shrunk sixty miles.

Obviously Mr. STICKNEY's cost and capital are about what he chooses to reckon. It is clear that his diversion in such calculations in his leisure hours is something apart from the methods by which he reckons rates, for they are based upon what his competitor charges and what he can get. In a public aspect, therefore, we think it of little importance either what his road actually cost, or what he reckons it to have cost above or below this sum. What puzzles us is how Minnesota is going to squeeze the water out, and how Mr. STICKNEY's friend is going to see that he gets a reasonable return on a reasonable investment if rival carriers fix rates below the cost of the transportation to Mr. STICKNEY. After consultation with his friend Mr. STICKNEY was sure that what prejudiced the railways' credit was not the attacks upon them by scores of Legislatures, but the inflation of securities. The Minnesota committee's report and the price record of Mr. STICKNEY's securities would seem to lend support to his theory in some cases, at least.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Later intelligence from England confirms our inference that the opposition to a Roman Catholic University for Ireland is based on fear of Nonconformist sentiment in the matter. STEPHEN GWYNN, one of the most enlightened of the Irish leaders, in a public statement supports Mr. BRYCE's proposal for a single federated university. But he does so with an important reservation. He says:

> I believe that scheme will pass into law, and I believe that the boon which it will confer upon Catholics is quite out of all proportion to the injury which it will undoubtedly (in my judgment) inflict upon Trinity College. For that reason I shall support it with conviction, but at the same time with a sense that only the prejudice (as I must hold) of English Protestants prevents us from having a scheme under which the Irish Catholic ideal of a university and the Irish Protestant ideal of a university—which differ in regard to many matters besides religion—would be left to develop side by side unhampered by each other. I would call attention to one fact. Ireland is predominantly Catholic, and if England insists that there is to be only one university for all Ireland, Irish Catholics will naturally and inevitably aim at securing the control of that university, and will ultimately impress upon it their own ideals. Holding as I do that Irish Catholics are no less fit to manage a university than Irish Protestants, I view this result without apprehension; but valuing the existence of the separate types, I think its free and full development.

The American method, which either leaves the support of higher education to voluntary subscription, or, in case of State foundations, adopts a secular basis, avoids these disputes and difficulties. But where the institution of one sect is supported by taxation, the claim of another and majority sect to an independent establishment is logically very strong.

A bill now before the Legislature provides that over $6,000,000 per annum, in addition to what is already paid the teachers, shall be devoted solely to increasing their salaries. I have always stood for liberal pay for teachers. I believe that the time has come when the salaries should be raised. If, however, this mandatory legislation is passed, it will inevitably mean that money for necessary improvements and necessary equipment will not be forthcoming, because the budget for salaries will be so large. The interests of the children demand that not all of the possible increase shall go into the pockets of the teachers.—Superintendent of Schools WILLIAM H. MAXWELL in The Evening Post of Saturday.

That is, the teachers may not effect their reform immediately, and they may not effect it at all by an attempt to coerce the Board of Education. The city is quite able to administer its own schools. The Legislature has passed the mandatory White bill. In vetoing it the Mayor will have an opportunity to read the teachers—and the Legislature—a lesson they have forgotten to learn.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

At Least Has Poetic Irritability.

Of all the queer and astonishing letters that have reached this office in recent years, certainly not the least, and we are tempted to say the most, queer and astonishing is one that came in on Saturday from a big New Jersey town much less than a hundred miles away. It read—the conventional stately phrases of address and signature aside—as follows:

> The author of the verses entitled "—— ——" sincerely regrets sending you anything unfit to print, and, were it possible, so as to evade a like offense in the future, would give much to know wherein he offended. Trusting you will pardon this second intrusion, he assures you that, although the incident has been painful and much to be regretted, it will in no sense lessen his conviction that THE TIMES is still by far the best newspaper printed on this continent. Enclosed please find postage for the returned MS.

And all this mingled rage and grief for no other reason in the world than that his poem, or verses, as he more modestly puts it, had not been the one chosen for publication, that day, from the twenty or thirty that reach us every morning! What the verses were about is not now remembered by the person who—for his many sins, no doubt—has to winnow from the diurnal crop the single specimen of rhythmic wit or wisdom which is all that THE TIMES wants, but he vaguely recalls that they were of either the highly moral or the highly moralizing type, and that, whatever else they may have lacked, it was not propriety. Hence was it that they were sent back, with a score or more of equally unfortunate companions, with no other comment or criticism than that implied by the inclosure with them of our long formulated and much used printed expression of thanks for the privilege of reading the manuscript and of regrets at our inability to use it.

Evidently this particular poet is not as wonted as are most other manufacturers of "copy" to the receipt of these little announcements. He does not know, apparently, that practically all the best writers of prose and verse in this and other countries have—or could have had if they cared to preserve the things—rather large collections of them, and that to take umbrage at their coming is to evidence an inexperience in the author's trade which is, to the veteran, even more amusing than it is pathetic. Our friend in the big Jersey town is a good judge of newspapers, but he should get his pretty little sensibilities under better control if he doesn't want to have a lot of wholly needless unhappiness all his life.

A Grievance and Its Explanations.

Having evidently been deeply moved by several recent incidents indicative of a rather widespread inclination to bar wearers of Uncle Sam's clothing from places of amusement, Major Gen. ADELBERT AMES, late U. S. Vols., has offered through The Military Service Institute a prize of $50 for the best essay on the following subject: "How may public opinion concerning the army and navy be so educated as to secure for the soldier and sailor in uniform the consideration ordinarily accorded to the civilian." The competition is open to persons eligible to membership in the institute and will close on Oct. 1, and the award will be made by a board composed of Gen. T. H. HUBBARD, Capt. C. H. ARNOLD, and Gen. H. C. KING.

From the wording of what may be called the question it is obvious that Gen. AMES thinks the public inappreciative of our National defenders and in need of instruction as to the respect due to the uniform. It is an old, old grievance, by no means confined to this country. And it does indeed seem hard that a well-behaved soldier or sailor should be excluded because of his certainly honorable uniform from any gathering accessible to anybody not so garbed who has "the price." And yet everybody knows that the army and navy, as such, are not inappreciated, and that if there is a general inclination to discriminate against the uniform there must be some reason for it.

And as a matter of fact there are several reasons. The soldier or sailor on leave may be, and often is, the pink of propriety, in behavior as in dress, but then, again, he rather oftener isn't—rather oftener his ideas of enjoying himself strike the gentler brands of civilians as overstrenuous, and particularly as overalcoholic. And it is easier to keep them all out of a place where the naughty ones are not wanted than it is to decide on which of them are, and especially which of them will remain, exemplars of the graces and of the virtues, and to let those in while excluding the others. That is all there is to it, and if the good soldiers and sailors suffer for the sins of the reckless roysterers, it is somewhat far from this only instance in which such injustice seems to be a natural and inevitable result of the way the world is built and run. And army and navy officers should hardly be the first to condemn discrimination against the uniform, as they do it themselves with a severity far beyond that of any civilian.

Pleading for the Forests.

One cannot help wishing that the United States Forest Commission, in warning us that we are annually using up three or four times as much wood as a year can produce, were saying something as startling as it is true. Of course it ought to be startling, but we have heard it so often talking about to prevent the coming famine, that a repetition of the cry falls mostly on deaf ears. The trouble is that there is a lot of immediate profit in cutting down the forests as rapidly as we can, and immediate profit shuts off the view of future losses vastly greater.

However, the case is not quite hopeless. Here and there all over the country there are men who for one reason or another are either willing or eager to protect the few forests that are left and to start new ones to replace those that have been so recklessly destroyed. And these men really are making a little headway in meeting the immediate profit argument by demonstrating that even the immediate profits, or at any rate those of next week, might be largely increased by intelligent management and renewal of the woods. The lumbermen are probably beyond the reach of reason, and are dogs too old to learn new tricks, but the railways and other great consumers of timber are beginning to be frightened by the prices they are already paying for a material that has no substitute, and not only are they favoring forest reserve bills, but they are planting seedling trees on many a denuded tract. They are not yet doing enough really to count, but it is a start along the long road toward safety.

SUPERFLUOUS WATER METERS.

A Suspicious Citizen Speaks of "Graft" and the "City Plumber."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to protest against the injustice which the Water Department inflicts on taxpayers by means of water meters. The law gives the Commissioner power to install meters in stores and other business property. It was intended to apply to laundries, barber shops, and similar places which use a great deal of water. In the last year, however, property owners have been driven to install these patented machines in stores of all sorts, even those which use almost no water. A store for the sale of shoes or hardware or fancy articles or coal uses much less water than a flat with a toilet, sink, and tubs, and it is absurd to meter the one and not the other. It has been asserted at the department that the law requires meters in all business property; this is not correct. The Commissioner has full discretion in the matter, and until within a year this discretion has always been exercised to order meters where they are really needed; never until recently have they been required in stores where the consumption is normal.

Furthermore, the circumstances connected with the installation are most suspicious. A copy of the order is left at the premises. If the owner fails within thirty days to install the meter a permit is issued to a "city plumber." This functionary is not a responsible official, but merely a private employe of the Water Commissioner. If he did his work as cheaply as a private plumber, or nearly so, this system would be tolerable. But the job done by a city plumber costs anywhere from three to five times as much as when done by private contract. The bill is paid by the department and the amount becomes a lien on the land.

Furthermore, the writer is strongly of the opinion (though it cannot be proved) that means are taken by collusion with janitors to prevent the copy of the order which is left at the house from coming to the owner's attention. In three cases he found that the order left at the house had been "mislaid," and the first thing the owner knew of it was when the thirty days had expired and a permit been issued to the city plumber.

In each of the cases the name and address of the owner was on record and the order could have been mailed to him.

The entire meter system as applied to ordinary buildings is vicious and oppressive. The meters are patented articles, sold at an enormous profit. It costs anywhere from $30 to $250 to install one; they are constantly out of order and are kept in repair at considerable expense. Where there is a large and irregular consumption of water a meter is a necessary evil, but as applied to ordinary tenements it is an unjustifiable and indirect way of extorting excessive charges for water and of enriching city plumbers and meter patentees at the expense of the taxpayers.

New York, April 24, 1907. C.

A Word for Dime Novels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I notice with interest a communication from a "Writer of Dime Novels," who questions whether the recent suicide of a youth was caused by the reading of dime novels or of a United States history. As a writer only of magazine stories, who has not yet risen to the height of dime novel composition, (which I understand is a somewhat difficult art, granted by the muses only to a favored few,) I may be considered fairly unprejudiced. It seems to me that the raising of this question should emphasize that the great and popular class of dime literature has been much and long maligned.

As a boy I read dime novels, and I fail to remember one that was immoral. The more delicate social questions were never discussed, and when it came to the plain question of right and wrong, the triumph of the good and the downfall of the villain always occurred punctually on Page 32. But the quick action of the dime novel, the impatience of circumlocution, the tendency toward "something doing" in every paragraph, in short, the general "strenuousness," may have had a stronger influence than we realize in forming the character of the present generation of Americans. We are certainly displaying all these tendencies in our National life and work.

From a literary standpoint I must admit that the dime novel has its defects, but even here it may be only a trifle more advanced than our other literature in its tendency toward the use of English as she is employed by the man in the street. And if it had not been for the discriminating literary taste formed in our great population by youthful perusal of dime novels, how many of our "best sellers" of the last few years would ever have been known as such?

As to United States histories, there is more than one which raises in the reader a desire to hang even the historian!

FREEMAN PUTNEY, JR.

New York, April 24, 1907.

Reasons for Non-Churchgoing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a layman's views on this deplorable state of affairs mentioned in your edition of to-day under the title of "Non-Churchgoing" is of any value, I would submit most humbly that "arsenals of statistics" laid before the President are as futile as the "concealment of facts" by the officers of the Federation of Churches.

As an Englishman resident in this country for some years, it has been obvious to me that there is an absence of "parochial division" of the City of New York. London is divided into thousands of parishes and the clergyman appointed to each come closely into personal touch with the residents of their parish, and thus their personality and influence do much to interest their parishioners in general church work and in keeping their congregations together and infusing that life and spirit which seem in a great degree to be absent in the churches of this city.

There are thousands of "religious vagrants" who go miles to hear a sensational preacher or an attractive musical service, and it is this vagrancy which seems to destroy or minimize the support they might give to their "parish church" were such in existence.

"The appearance of religion on Sundays only" proves that it is only an "appearance." "When religion is made a science, there is nothing more intricate—when it is made a duty, nothing more easy."

ALBERT M. HIRSCHFELD.

New York, April 21, 1907.

PAY OF POLICE SERGEANTS.

A Plea for the Bill Now Pending in the New York Assembly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the passage of a bill now pending in the Legislature, introduced by Mr. Prentice of New York, and intended to equalize salaries in the Police Department, giving to the Roundsmen, or, as they are now termed, Sergeants, a rate of pay midway between that of a patrolman and a Lieutenant, in accordance with their rank, there will be done more to increase the efficiency of the Police Department than has been accomplished for many a day. The Bingham bill, by which all the Detective Sergeants were made Lieutenants, virtually shuts out for some time to come promotions from the rank of Sergeant to Lieutenant. Commissioner Bingham, it is said, realized that an injustice was being done the Roundsmen, but could see no other way to reorganize the Detective Bureau, which reorganization he deemed absolutely necessary, and is heartily in favor of the Roundsmen receiving the salary provided for in this bill. Whatever may be said of the individual policeman, the department as a whole is the finest body of men in any police force to-day in existence, and the passage of this bill, in addition to giving these Sergeants justice, will give encouragement to every patrolman in the department to so perform his duty as to merit promotion to the rank of Sergeant, a desirable increase in salary, as well as the present inducement to take a step up the ladder of promotion. The salary paid a Sergeant at the present time was fixed by statute in 1894, since which time the salaries of nearly all employes of the National and State Governments, as well as those of the employes of all large corporations, have been increased in accordance with the increased cost of living and the very marked increase in rents in this city. The salary paid a Sergeant of Police is but $100 a year more than that paid a patrolman, which is barely sufficient to pay for the additional uniforms in order that they may at all times appear examples of cleanliness and neatness to their subordinates, a very important factor in the maintenance of discipline. The patrolmen at present receive $1,400 per annum, the Sergeants $1,500, and the Lieutenants $2,000, and it is with a view to a fair equalization of pay between the patrolmen and Lieutenants that Mr. Prentice has introduced this bill giving the Sergeants $1,700 per annum. JUSTITIA.

New York, April 26, 1907.

POWERS OF CONDEMNATION.

How to Avoid Involving the City in Real Estate Speculation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in THE TIMES of April 1 relating to the question of conferring on the city larger powers of condemnation. I note that some stress has been placed by those not favoring such plan on the possibility that it might involve the city in "real estate speculation." It does not, however, necessarily follow that if given the power of larger condemnation the city need itself be involved in "real estate speculation." The power can be utilized through contractors in such a way that the city, while realizing the benefit, will assume no risk. For instance, if given the power, the city might, after notice and bids, let a contract for a specific improvement—say, a new avenue, for example—the contract providing as part of the bargain that the city should acquire by condemnation a certain area of land abutting on the improvement and turn it over to the contractor at cost. The profit the contractor would expect to realize from a resale of such abutting property at an enhanced price would naturally be taken into account in fixing the amount of his bid for doing the work. The city would thus get the benefit in the reduced cost of the improvement.

It is not unreasonable to anticipate that men experienced in the development of real estate would see and be able to realize a profit in a venture of this kind, and competition between them would result in giving to the city the improvement at a low cost.

A somewhat similar arrangement was made in the bids for the building of the rapid transit underground road, where the terms of the contract provided that the necessary land for stations, &c., should be condemned by the city and turned over to the contractor at cost.

In the discussion I have seen in the press, the possibility of using the power of larger condemnation in the way above indicated has not, it seems to me, received sufficient attention.

F. K. PENDLETON.

New York, April 24, 1907.

S. P. C. A. and the Dog Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received a postal card notice, dated 20th inst., from the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that the dog license for 1906 will expire on 30th inst., 'and must be renewed on or before that date,' and requesting the remittance of $1 renewal fee and 10 cents additional to cover postage on renewal certificate and tag.

I paid $2 last year to this society for the privilege of keeping my dog.

Will you kindly inform myself and hundreds of others of your readers whether this is a legal fee collectible by this society? Their agent comes around yearly scaring women about this fee, which, I understand, they are not entitled by law to collect, a case having recently been litigated in the courts, and the latter not sustaining their claim to collect.

What is the law and status of this—what many consider—imposition on the public by this society, and can they legally collect same?

Awaiting a reply through your columns,

L. A.

New York, April 25, 1907.

Blocking Passage on Broadway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no remedy for the crowding of pedestrians off the platform over the sidewalk in front of the new Singer Building, now in course of construction?

There is always a number of idle men hanging over the railing, who have apparently no business there. These, together with the workmen moving girders, wheelbarrows, and numerous other things, make a passage way extremely difficult for those who must use this platform, or else he crowded off into the street, where it is as much as your life is worth to venture, as any one who has ever tried it will realize.

It seems to me that these idle men might be told to move on.

G. F. F.

New York, April 25, 1907.

London's Bishop Coming.

From The London P. T. C.

The Bishop of London, who is to visit the United States during the coming Summer, is on the borderland of the fifties, and still a bachelor. He has proved himself an ideal ruler of the see, for which his thirteen years' acquaintance and sympathy with the ills of the people of London, and particularly of the East End, admirably fitted him. He won the real affection of the people "Down East" by his free and easy manners with them and by acting up to his motto, "Don't be afraid to be human." He would often salute an irreclaimable ruffian with a genial, "Hello, old boy!" On one occasion he lent a seedy individual his great-coat, and it never returned. He has been censured by a Parochial Relief Committee for indiscriminately giving half-crowns away. One lad, who played football with him, says, "Ingram is pretty firm on his pins!"

PEOPLE VS. PARSONS.

A Reader Dissents from the Views Expressed by Another Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a regrettable fact that the article on "People vs. Parsons" in your issue of April 27 was written by a lady and a poetess of no mean ability, inasmuch as that fact curtails the ability of the reader of average intelligence from expressing as fully as he might desire his contempt for the arguments, or rather, excuses, therein put forth as an explanation why the so-called common people of to-day in the majority of cases stay away from the churches of our city.

The writer of that article must of necessity have been in real earnest when in the ode to common sense on the same page, her muse cries "Give me that attribute, divinely fair"; for no one in full possession of "that saving grace" can attribute the absence of the majority of people from church to their increased thoughtfulness and conception of facts. Neither is it fair to suggest such an absurdity as the cause for non-attendance being the inability of the pulpit to supply reasonable doctrines or rational theories, nor is it anything but a fallacy to believe that the average plebeian aids his conscience by gaining spiritual guidance through the voice which speaks from library shelves. Although I am no theological student, if you will pardon an expressive slang phrase, it makes me feel sick to see the statements in the cleanest and best daily paper that I have ever read that the sincere minister of to-day who believes what he says is an uneducated man; that the student who chooses preaching as his vocation is necessarily a hypocrite, and does so for financial gain, or that the orthodox preacher of to-day would be in a hopeless muddle if, his sermon over, his congregation was permitted to "talk back to the minister."

Briefly, the reason for the lack of the attendance of the average mortal at the churches of our city to-day is their fear of a truth which they are afraid to fully comprehend, and the fact that they are not fully gifted with that gift of common sense. The intelligence of the majority is shown to be of a low order by the commonest papers of largest circulation in a bridge-crush crowd, and the wisdom of church-goers is shown by their lives, their preparation for the future, and their influence for good in their own community.

ERNEST E. LOVERIDGE.

Brooklyn, April 27.

NEWSPAPERS VS. BILLBOARDS.

A Test of the Advertising Value of Each Furnished by Butte.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been proved in Butte, Mon., that it pays to advertise in newspapers rather than on dead walls and billboards and by dodgers.

For the past two months, owing to a strike, Butte has been without newspapers. Because of this the city has not only been deprived of newspapers, but almost every business interest has suffered. The brunt of the burden of the newspapor shutdown has been borne by the advertiser. It is a fact vouched for by the highest authorities that in many instances the mercantile business has fallen off 20 per cent., and cases are not rare where the decline in volume has been as high as 50 per cent. The merchants ascribe this unsatisfactory state of affairs solely to the fact that there were no newspapers in which to advertise.

Every possible makeshift has been adopted by Butte merchants. Billboards and dead-wall advertising has been invoked to the limit, but has failed to stimulate business, which has practically been at a standstill ever since the shut-down. Even the theatres, which depend largely on billboard posters and dodgers circulated from house to house, report that their business has been decreased fully 50 per cent.

La Salle, Ill., April 20, 1907. M. B.

Bad Features of Wooden Pavements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in THE TIMES recently entitled "Bad Pavements," calling attention to the bad condition of the pavements of this city is right to the point. They are in a bad condition, and always will be while there is a street in the city paved with asphalt. It is slippery when wet, it is dusty when dry. It is not the pavement for a busy city. But of all the pavements ever laid down in this city the wooden pavement in the lower part of the city is the worst. After it was down I had to try to stop the sprinkling of the street. No horse could keep his footing, when at all wet, in front of my place of business. At least a dozen horses a day fell this Winter. One of my men counted fifty horses down in one day.

There is now a policeman stationed in the block between Church and Greenwich Streets to help the horses. There is no question that part of the trouble is due to overloading, but whether overloaded or not, no horse can get a foothold on that pavement. Some action must be taken to have it removed, and the best pavement we ever had—granite block—put down again. I am of opinion that the city could be held liable for any damage sustained by horse or man in traveling on the pavement when it is slippery. The wooden pavement is a curse.

L. J. CALLANAN.

New York, April 26, 1907.

Bridge Crush and Borough Boundaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an engineer I read with great interest the letter of that good American, Bird S. Coler, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, in this morning's Times, on the "Poulson Plan" to relieve the bridge crush at the Brooklyn Bridge.

But still it strikes me as strange that the imaginary red-tape boundaries of the two former cities of New York and Brooklyn should act as an obstruction to the immense flow of travel between them. If you erect a dam across a river you obstruct its flow. Now the tide of travel from Brooklyn is simply "dammed" at the bridge terminal. Why not remove the dam and let the trolley cars run to their proper destinations, north and south and west; also let the elevated in New York be joined to the elevated in Brooklyn, and form one continuous flow. As well might be, form a tunnel with elaborate loops on the Subway at South Ferry, where it will cross to Brooklyn under the East River.

Why not remove the red tape at the Bridge Terminal? From an engineering point of view it seems so easy, simple, logical, and, withal, so practical.

C. E.

Port Richmond, S. I., April 26, 1907.

BETWEEN STATIONS.

In Subway gloom I pine
And dream of fields en masse
Unbroken by the sign

> KEEP OFF THE GRASS.

I seem to hear the birds
Beside the brooklets sing
Unhampered by the words:

> NO TRESPASSING.

I watch the anthill's hordes,
I pluck the lilies pale,
Nor do I read on boards:

> THIS LOT FOR SALE.

Nor yet, anent each view
Which bounteous Nature loans,
Am I expected to

> APPLY TO JONES.

Ah, rural bliss!—but stay!
Of thee I'll think no more.
A crowd is yelling: "Hey!
DON'T BLOCK THAT DOOR!"

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

OVATION TO HUGHES AT COOPER UNION

Governor Speaks for Utilities and Recount Bills at People's Institute.

THE LAWS ARE FOR ALL

He Says, and Corporations That Are Not Fair Should Be Compelled to be So.

Gov. Hughes told an audience that filled Cooper Union last night that he was not the Governor of those who voted for him, but of all the people of New York State; that he was strongly in favor of a recount bill, and that he believed that it was necessary for the proper government of this State that the Public Utilities bill, now before the Legislature, should be made a law. Not since the days preceding the election last November has Cooper Union held an audience as large, or half so demonstrative, as the one that greeted Gov. Hughes last night.

The occasion was the closing exercises of the ninth season of the Cooper Institute. Charles Sprague Smith made a speech in which he told of the work accomplished in the season just ended, after which he introduced Gov. Hughes "as the man who had lived up to the pledges he made to the people in his campaign for Governor last Fall."

When Gov. Hughes stood up to speak the audience went wild. Everybody cheered or clapped their hands, and it was fully ten minutes before the Governor got a chance to be heard. All through his speech the vast audience paid rapt attention, and his every remark that had to do with plans for the betterment of present conditions was the signal for outbursts of applause.

Gov. Hughes's Speech.

"I have long appreciated the important work that is being done by the People's Institute," said Gov. Hughes, "and I have regretted that I have been prevented from accepting the invitations to join with you that have been so courteously extended to me by your Director. More than a year ago I promised to be with you to-night, and I am here to fulfill that promise.

"I do not know how many in this great audience voted for me in the last election, nor does that fact concern me, for while I appreciate the confidence that was reposed in me, I wish to state that I am not the Governor of those who voted for me alone, but of all the people of this State With regard to the public questions that come before me, I wish to say that I have no desire to force my personal views on the Legislature, but it is my duty as the Governor of the State to contribute my best judgment as to the measures which will remedy existing abuses and to endeavor to have the State Government administered in all its departments honestly and efficiently for the benefit of the people.

"When these measures are proposed it is the duty of every citizen who believes that those measures are just to exert his influence in their support. I do not object to opposition, provided always that the opposition is in defense of the interests of the people, and not for the furtherance of selfish and private interests. I have been greatly impressed as I have become more intimately acquainted with the extent of the interests of this State and with the necessity for a steady increase in the activities of Government.

"Yesterday I was present at the dedication of a great school of agriculture, and I have no doubt that many of you fail to realize the vast importance of the agricultural interests of this State, which is still, in many respects, and should be in all, the most important agricultural State to this Union.

"Then let us remember that we have our asylums, our hospitals, and our prisons, the needs of which grow with our population. We also have our labor and educational and departments for the regulation of important enterprises, such as banking, insurance, [applause,] and gas companies, and necessarily there will be increasing demands for the exercise of the powers of the State in supervising and regulating them.

"You do not make a man better by putting him in the employ of the State. The employer who oppresses his employes will oppress the people of the State if he gets the chance. The employe who will cheat his employer or the union man who will betray his union for his own advantage will cheat the public if he gets the chance, and the man who thinks that the American ideal is 'every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost' will never prove a faithful servant of the people.

True Rights of the Public.

"So it is in the schools and the settlements and other organizations where men and women, and boys and girls, are taught to be square, and that there are limits which personal honor and the sense of right will not permit to be exceeded, and that there are public rights which are above all mere individual considerations, that we find the security for good government and the prosperity of the people.

"And I make no apology for adding before this audience that I believe most strongly to the cultivation of a strong religious principle, and of the faith in the supremacy of power that makes for righteousness, upon which all else that I have spoken of is based.

"Let us now consider the machinery of government, and we will realize that first of all we must have an honest election under a proper ballot law. I have recommended to the Legislature, and advocate the passage of a Recount bill. Such a bill I favor without any reference to persons or personal considerations, and without regard to the result, but upon the ground that it is right and fair. I hope that no American community will ever have occasion to be in doubt as to whether the man who is elected gets the office.

"I also favor a form of ballot by which every voter shall be able to express his preference with reference to each candidate. It is urged by some that the people are familiar with the present ballot and that they know how to split ballots and exercise their right without inconvenience.

"It is also urged that such a ballot would work against party organization, but these fears are the fears of inexperience on the part of those who think themselves practical men. I am assured by a Republican Governor of one State and by a Democratic Governor of another State, where actual experience has been had with the law, that it is favored by the intelligent voters of all parties,

"My friends, the surest way for a party to be successful is to convince the people that it is disinterested in its services to the people and that it appeals to the intelligent sentiment of the State and desires its candidates weighed according to their merits. I likewise believe in improving our Primary law so that those who are nominated for office shall be selected in a democratic manner, and not as a result of dictation or corrupt bargaining.

"We need a more responsible Government. The heads of departments and the members of commissions should be more directly accountable to the people. You elect a Governor charged with the duty of administration, and he should have an opportunity to discharge that duty, and he should be held responsible by the people for the manner in which he discharges it.

The Governor's Responsibility.

"The attention of the people is centred upon the election of a Governor more than upon any other officer. The Governor is elected for only two years, and the people should tell him that 'we put you in office because we trust you with the responsibility, and will hold you responsible.' That is the way it should be done.

"It is especially essential that we should have a law regulating our public service institutions, and at the present time it is a matter of particular importance because of the bill now in the Legislature creating a Public Utilities Commission, with provisions giving the Governor the power of removal.

"I do not believe that under such a bill the power of removal would be used in an arbitrary manner. For example, I have no objection to the provision that no officer shall be removed until he has been given a list of the charges against him, a hearing, and a chance to meet them. That is American and fair. A Governor never should attempt to remove a man unless he has a good reason, and can get the public indorsement. So far as I am concerned, I would not object to this provision.

"But, on the other hand, I would have it clearly understood that a man must not necessarily be a criminal before he can be removed. We want men who are efficient and capable, know the duties of their offices and perform them in the interests of the public. We do not desire men who proceed along the line of least resistance, men who leave as much undone as they can without infuriating the public. So I say, let a man be removable for inefficiency or incompetence.

"It is not necessary for me to talk to you in New York about the regulation of public corporations. You have seen public franchises made the subject of stock jobbing and manipulation, which no one has ever had the audacity to defend. Some railroads may say, 'We have done no wrong; why should we suffer for the sins of others?' The laws are for all, and those railroads that treat the public fairly will receive fair treatment from that public, while those railroads that do not treat the public fairly must be compelled to do so.

"With reference to this Public Utilities bill some say that it is essential that there should be a provision for a court review, yet it is well known that any interference with constitutional rights will be immediately challenged by any corporation affected. Take the eighty-cent gas law, for instance.

"In that act there was no provision for a revision, but a Constitutional right has been invoked, and it is in the courts at the present time, and the same will be true of this bill now before the Legislature should it be passed."

HEBREW ASYLUM TO MOVE.

Orphans' Home in Upper Manhattan Needs More Room—Annual Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, held yesterday morning, it was announced that the present valuable location of the institution is to be abandoned for more commodious quarters as soon as a desirable site can be found.

Supt. Solomon Lowenstein stated that a committee was appointed last Fall for the purpose of selecting a suitable parcel of land upon which to erect adequate buildings, and while they had been ever since casting about for a new home, no definite spot had been determined upon. It is thought most probable that Westchester County will be the nearest location available affording easy access to Manhattan.

The change in the character of the neighborhood in which the asylum is at present located from a semi-rural neighborhood of less than ten years ago to a compactly built up and densely inhabited city district is given as the chief cause of the desire for a better location.

The present valuable site occupies the area bounded by 136th and 138th Streets and Amsterdam Avenue and Hamilton Place.

President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen addressed the meeting briefly and praised the showing made by the cadets during a drill which had preceded the meeting.

"I was surprised and pleased," he said, "at the military bearing of the boys and at the military character of the intricate evolutions performed hy them. It was the best drill I ever witnassed by any public school or any institution in the city of New York."

Charities Commissioner Robert W. Hebberd told how he came to know the Jewish charity which knew no creed, their philanthropy extending to Jew and Christian alike, and also to know that the Jew never had need to go outside of his own co-religionists for help. Dr. D. C. Potter of the Department of Finance also spoke.

The feature of the cadets' parade was the drum corps of twenty tots between 5 and 9 years of age. They were led by nine-year-old Sammy Kapitoff, a diminutive drum major, not much longer than his baton, whose skillful conduct of his charge caused those on the reviewing stand to call the little fellow up to receive their especial praise.

It was announced that the following officers had been elected:

Louis Stern, President; Henry Rice, Vice President; Martin Beckhard, Treasurer, to serve for one year, and the following Trustees, to serve for three years: Sigmund Rosenwald, Joseph E. Newburger, Samuel Strasbourger, Moses Kahn, Ernest Thalmann, William Levy, and Philip Lehman.

SUES HOWARD GOULD.

W. C. Woodward Wants $250,000 for Services in Getting Testimony.

Suit has been begun against De Lancey Nicoll and Howard Gould by William Carroll Woodward for a large sum, set down at $250,000, for breach of contract. No particulars have been given out as to the nature of the services which Woodward alleges he rendered the defendants, but it is understood that he asserts he undertook to give evidence and procure other testimony for Mr. Gould in a delicate matter.

For some months Mr. Gould and his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Katherine Clemmons, the actress, have been apart. When they returned to the city last September from a cruise on their yacht Niagara Mrs. Gould went to the St. Regis and Mr. Gould to the Waldorf. Reports have been circulated that they disagreed about the employment of servants. There has also been a great deal of trouble about Castle Gould, the enlarged replica of Castle Kilkenny, which Mrs. Gould wished put up on Long Island. So much difficulty arose over the plans that the architect, Abner J. Haydel, threw up the job and sued for his fee He obtained an award of $80,000, but the case is still under appeal.

The attorneys of record in the Woodward suit are Sheldon & Gates of 170 Broadway. Neither of the partners has been long in the city. James C. Sheldon was at one time a member of the Legislature. Mr. Gates is also from the northern part of New York.

The plaintiff, Woodward, is supposed to be in New Jersey somewhere. De Lancey Nicoll's associates profess no fear whatever of the outcome of the suit and declare that it will be impossible to prove that he had ever any sort of contract with Mr. Nicoll or Mr. Gould, or ever rendered them any service.

CONEY LINES KEPT RUNNING.

B. R. T. Gets Steamship Stokers to Fill Striking Firemen's Places.

The threat of the striking firemen employed in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's power house to tie up the elevated lines of the system yesterday and make the Coney Island going crowds take to the surface cars, was not carried out. None of the motormen appeared yesterday to know anything about striking. They were all running their trains as usual.

Officials of the company declared that the threat to tie up the lines was all "bluff." The strikers gained several recruits, however, from the South Brooklyn power houses, and last night twenty-five of the 100 men employed in the Kent Avenue power plant quit. Representatives of the company said their places would be taken by steamship stokers from Manhattan.

It was announced by President Timothy Healey of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen that the strike of the firemen would be extended to-day. Healey said that the men will be brought on strike in sections in the power houses. He said this procedure would be kept up until a general wage increase had been obtained for the firemen, though it was not the intention of the brotherhood to cause a tie-up in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

LIGHT LIKE DAY IN NEW THEATRE

Electrics Screened Behind a Ground Glass Ceiling in the Stuyvesant.

ELEVATOR IN STAGE FLOOR

Belasco's Genius Taxed to Provide Novelties in the Building Plans.

The work of building the new Stuyvesant Theatre, in Forty-fourth Street, has made such rapid progress under the direction of Myer E. Bimberg within the last month that the plasterers will be able to begin work within the next ten days, and the structure will be ready for the decorators by June 15. The structure is now all roofed in with the exception of some little space above the stage, and the fireproofing has been completed.

David Belasco, sole manager of the Stuyvesant, has himself taken an active hand with George Keister, the architect, in planning innovations for the new playhouse. Mr. Belasco's reputation as a stage director, his ability at obtaining unusual effects, and his willingness to spend money on perfecting his productions are well known. It has been his ambition to have his new playhouse equipped with every possible improvement, and it has some decidedly novel features.

In the first place, the new Stuyvesant is the first New York theatre to be built in an inclosed rectangular court, with an open passageway ten feet wide extending around the entire structure. This passageway affords protection in case of fire and permits the arrangement of an unusual number of side exits. There are exits equivalent to nineteen of the regulation widths on the ground floor alone, which means that there is one exit for every twenty persons to be accommodated in the orchestra. The number of persons to an exit from the balconies is even less. The managers declare that the entire theatre, with every seat occupied, could be cleared in three minutes.

Perhaps the most remarkable novelty in the new playhouse, however, is the system of electric lighting invented by Mr. Belasco and carried into effect by Nimis & Nimis, theatrical electrical experts. Mr. Belasco's idea has been to do away with the ordinary glare of theatrical lighting, so tiresome and injurious to the eyes, and to furnish a soft and gentle light like real daylight. No chandeliers or brackets will be visible in the theatre. Instead, the clusters of electric lights will be inclosed in the space between the fireproof roof of the building and a ground-glass ceiling of the auditorium.

This ceiling will be of glass, supported by ribs, and thus presenting a paneled appearance. The effect of the lights shining through the glass will be mild and all-pervading. The lights beneath the balconies are to be similarly contrived. Behind the scenes for stage effects there are to be no less than 4,000 lights, with all manner of new contrivances for obtaining all degrees of brilliancy.

The distance from the floor of the stage to the roof above is ninety-two feet. Above the stage are to be two large fly galleries on both sides. All the "drops," as well as the curtain, are to be raised and lowered by electric motors. The centre of the stage is occupied by the platform of a large elevator, and below the staga are two separate floors. The purpose of this arrangement is to change the stage settings between acts more rapidly. One stage setting need merely be pushed on to the elevator and lowered to either of the floors below, where it can be stowed away.

This electric elevator is controlled by two buttons. If one of these buttons is pushed the elevator descends to the first story below the stage, and if the other button is pushed it descends to the second.

The dressing rooms are in a separate building on the west side of the structure, divided from the main building by a thick fira wall. They are arranged in six stories, and are all open to daylight and fresh air, with windows on the ten-foot court already described. Besides all the customary modern improvements, there is a shower bath on each floor.

On the west side of the building in front are the four floors of offices to be occupied by the members of Mr. Belasco's staff, which is to be removed from the old Belasco Theatre. A mezzanine floor is provided, where Mr. Belasco will have a private reception room.

The general interior appearance of the new theatre is broad and shallow. Opera glasses will scarcely be necessary, even from the rear of the second balcony, and the front of the first balcony is unusually close to the apron of the stage. Mr. Belasco believes that plays cannot be presented to their best advantage in overlarge playhouses, and so has limited the seating capacity of his new theatre to 1,100 persons. The orchestra pit is to have a concrete floor, covered with glass. It is expected that this will be a benefit in disseminating the music.

Myer Bimberg, builder of the theatre, says that the building is ready for the plasterers long before the specified time, in spite of the inclement weather of March.

A MINIATURE MELODRAMA.

"The Master of Arms" Wins Applause at the Fifth Avenue.

"The Master of Arms," a new sketch by George Foster Platt, general stage director for Walter N. Lawrence, was presented for the first time yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The title rôle was played by Richard Malchien, who was assisted by Mr. Dellon and Katherine Augus. The sketch, which is described as a "miniature melodrama," was liberally applauded, and the leading actor received half a dozen curtain calls.

"The Master of Arms" tells the story of a fencing master who is losing his eyesight. The physician has told him that this is due to a clot of blood and holds out little hope of relief. When he confides in his pupil, who has now become his assistent, this man turns out to be of the basest metal. Having no gratitude, he not only seeks to obtain a three-quarters interest in the business, but even makes violent love to the fiancée of his disabled master.

The master returns at the wrong moment, and, though half blind, fights with his assistant and disarms him. In the heat of conflict he regains his sight and his confidence in the woman he loves. The women has known nothing of the approaching blindness.

Big Crowd at Green Room Clubs' Show

The Fourth Annual Dress Rehearsal of the Green Room Club took place last night at the Liberty Theatre. The theatre was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, mainly of theatrical people. The proceeds are to be devoted to the dramatic library of the club. Among the leading performers were Richard Carle, Eddie Foy, Alexander Carr, Alice Lloyd, Frank Moulan, George Cohan, Emma Carus, Trixie Friganza, Cressy and Dayne, and Walter Jones and Madge Vincent.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Louis James closed his season in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in Trenton on Saturday night. He will be seen next season in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and in "The Comedy of Errors," appearing as both the Dromios.

Chrystal Herne has been engaged by Edwin Ardan as leading woman of his Summer stock company at the Belasco Theatre, Washington. Miss Herne is to star next season in a new Klein play under the management of Charles Dillingham.

Edith Gardner Shearn's one-act play, "The House of a Traitor," has been chosen as the vehicle for the professional debut of Mrs. Francis Lansing Pruyn at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on May 6.

Rehearsals for "The Feats of Belshazzar" at Dreamland, Coney Island, will begin this week. The productions, including "The End of the World" and "Pharoah's Daughter," will be staged under the direction of Nanrette Bovan. Dreamland will open on May 11.

The United States Marine Band, under the leadership of Lieut. William H. Santelmann, gave a concert at the Hippodrome last night. The soloists were Ole J. May, who played the euphonium; Charlotte St. John Elliott, soprano, and Arthur S. Whitcomb, cornetist.

ANDERSON QUITS SHUBERT.

Theatrical Merger Causes New Deal in Shubert-Anderson Company.

As a result of the theatrical merger announced on Saturday, by which the Majestic Theatre in New York, the Shubert Theatre in Brooklyn, and a number of out-of-town theatres formerly belonging to the independent circuit will hereafter be devoted to vaudeville, Max Anderson of the Hippodrome has resigned as Vice President and Director of the Shubert Theatrical Company. Mr. Anderson is heavily interested in vaudeville theatres of his own, and these theatres book through the United Booking Agency, which is to be opposed by the new Klaw & Erlanger circuit of "advanced vaudeville." Mr. Anderson will retain his interest in the Hippodrome, which is managed by the Shubert-Anderson Company, and will continue active in directing the policy of that playhouse.

Mr. Anderson made this statement last night:

"I have withdrawn from the Shubert Theatrical Company because of previous obligations to other vaudeville managers with whom I am associated in other cities, East and West. Now that many of the Shubert theatres are to be devoted to vaudeville, I would be in the position of opposing my own theatres if I continued to retain my interest in the Shubert Theatrical Company. In conjunction with Henry Ziegler, who is my partner in many vaudeville enterprises, I have been a heavy stockholder in the Shubert Theatrical Company since its organization, and have devoted considerable time to its enterprises.

"Mr. Ziegler and I could not see our way clear to continue under the new arrangement. I wish to say, however, that my withdrawal does not in any way affect my harmonious relations with Lee Shubert, who continues as my partner in the management of the Hippodrome, which this season has been a very profitable venture. The Hippodrome is controlled by the Shubert-Anderson Company, which is an entirely separate corporation from the Shubert Theatrical Company. We have a ten years' lease upon the Hippodrome, and are now making active preparations for our new production next season."

The new merger was much discussed at the performance of the Green Room Club last night. On all sides it was pointed out that the Shuberts had relieved themselves of a heavy burden by giving up to vaudeville many of their recently acquired out-of-town houses conducted by the Shubert Theatrical Company, while still retaining control of their main houses in such leading cities as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, and other points. At the same time it was generally admitted that the acquisition of the new theatres will be of vast assistance to Klaw & Erlanger in their new enterprise. Several years have elapsed since the questions of syndicate and anti-syndicate have been so amicably discussed.

PARADISE PARK FREE TO ALL.

No Charge Either for Peanuts and "Red Hots" at Resort Yesterday.

In all the cold and chill of a day which had somehow lost its proper place in the calendar, Paradise Park, the Fort George Summer resort, was thrown open to the public yesterday morning. The manager, who had hoped for a balmy Spring opening, did his best to make things cheerful by giving orders that no admission should be charged those courageous enough to visit him. Incidentally, he ordered the popcorn and "Red Hot" men to lay in an extra supply and serve their wares free at his expense.

Right hero came the joke on the manager. The early comers telephoned to their Harlem friends that things were doing out at Fort George, and all 125th Street began a pilgrimage to Paradise, in spite of the weather. Manager Schenck was game. As long as the "Red Hots" held out everything was free—and he had a free view of the crowd for consolation.

Turning 'Em Away at Wild West Show

Buffalo Bill and his Wild West Show appear to have returned to New York after five years abroad, greater favorites than ever. The attendance at the Madison Square Garden since the opening has established a new record. The Garden is packed every afternoon and a crowd is turned away on most evenings.

Svedropsky for Harlem Casino.

Michael Svedropsky, with an orchestra of musicians from the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, of which he was concert master, will open a season of nightly concerts at the Harlem Casino, beginning on next Saturday evening.

Mr. Svedropsky has been solo violinist with the Royal Orchestra in Dresden, and soloist and concert master of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. An additional attraction throughout the Summer will be Alta Yolo, the contralto, formerly vocal soloist with Duss's Orchestra and with Sousa's Band.

FIND OF THREE BABIES.

Two in Manhattan Held to be Twins—Some Fear of Triplets.

Matron Maggie Kelly found a live package in a corner of the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The package was a girl baby, and the experts at the East Fifty-first Street Station, whither she was first taken, declared that she was a week old. Lieut. Casey sent out for a bottle of milk for her. She drank, and cried for more. She was immediately shipped to Bellevue Hospital, Lieut. Casey saying that he was an honest but a poor man.

Later: At 4:30 o'clock Matron Lamb of Bryant Park, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, found a live, blue-wrapped package on one of the benches. This was a girl baby, also about a week old. She was shipped immediately to Bellevue Hospital, where the resemblance sharks said that she must be a twin sister of the Grand Central foundling.

Worse: At 6 o'clock an eagle-eyed Brooklyn citizen saw a "stoutly built man" enter the vestibule of the house at 132 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

"He came out and rushed away as if he were in a hurry," said the Brooklyn citizen. "I went over to investigate. It was a baby, about a week old, and a boy. He had on blue. On him was pinned a card that read: 'Kapp—1,645.'"

The Brooklyn boy was sent to the Bergen Street Police Station, and then to the City Matron. The experts of the two boroughs have not compared notes, but it is feared that the Third Avenue find may be a strong brother of the Manhattan girls. The Brooklyn man couldn't have been mistaken about the baby's age; he knows. And the Manhattan Matrons ought to know about the age of this borough's girls.

TRYING TO SAVE SEVEN MEN.

Little Progress Made by Pumps in a Pennsylvania Mine.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., April 28.—Despite the fact that twelve large pumps have been in operation for two days at Mine No. 28 of the Berwind-White Company at Foustwell, where seven men have been imprisoned since Friday by a flood of water from abandoned workings, so little progress has been made that the miners may not be reached in time to save their lives.

All day to-day the tapping on the compressed-air pipes continued. The rescuing party is greatly puzzled over the manner in which these taps are given. Invariably the number is seven. Whether the miners on the other side of the flooded headings mean that they are in Number 7 Heading or whether they mean that seven men are living is merely a matter of conjecture.

SNOWSCAPES AND MOONLIT MERES

Birge Harrison Paints Canada and New York; Hibernates in Bearsville.

WINTER'S WARM COLORS

Variations on Favorite Themes Played with Gusto by a Lover of Nature.

Mr. Birge Harrison is showing until May 2 some half a hundred landscapes in the gallery of the Century Club, most of them in oils, a few in pastels. While his pictures appear now and then at the regular exhibitions, it is some years since he has made a comprehensive showing of work New York.

"Bearsville in the Catskills" has worked its charms upon him to such a degree that the city rarely turns him back from his ten-acre farm, but the present collection has at least two of those city pictures he used to paint.

There's a view south from Madison Square after rain which is a loan from the St. Louis Museum. But as the years go by he falls more and more under the spell of Winter, finding the warmest colors in the browns of Autumn woods relieved against a carpet of snow and loving to paint the endless variations of pink and red and pale blue and violet which result from sunlight slanting over snowbound roofs and slopes of cliff. Usually, but not always, he includes habitations in his snowscapes; but they are so burrowed in the snow that they suggest snug harbors, where man and beast wait in comfort for the change of the year.

Exceptional is "The Sentinel," a wintry landscape, which takes its name from a cedar tree of superb growth to the right of the road. Deep tracks of sleighs are the only traces of human beings; the shadows of these tracks are pale blue. The sky has clouds with golden edges; the distance is delightfully painted; the composition suggests a wide land of hills and woods. "Midwinter Moonlight," "Snow in the Catskills," "Christmas Eve," "Rosy Afterglow in Winter (cut by Mr. W. W. Boring) tell of his delight in studying the various tones the white carpet of Winter takes under the sun or moon.

"Our Lady of Snows," that name which Canadians have resented with little understanding of its complimentary force, has found a devotee in Mr. Harrison during that season when the term is most applicable. Here is a fine snowscape, "Ancient House Near Quebec," in which the blue waves of the St. Lawrence are set against the deep covering of white, and the red brick house glows richly in the white environment. Certain mooring posts on the embankment, painted a dull red, form pleasing spots in the snow, which repeat the color of the old house. "Night Scene in Quebec," with the sheer cliff to right and the river full of ice floes beyond; "The St. Lawrence from Quebec," "Quebec from the River," "Sunset in Canada," "The Lights of Quebec," and "Evening Light," which shows the slope of the plateau on which Quebec stands (cut by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts), prove that Mr. Harrison is as faithful to the old fortress of the French in Canada as Horatio Walker himself.

Nocturnes are not wanting. "The Hillside Farm" has a smoky violet horizon and a few stars above, while the farmhouse to the right on the country road gleams through the dusk. "Moonlight at Woodstock" has a blurred moon and trees that define themselves spectrally in the darkened distance. "Night" has clouds that show almost brilliant against a dark sky, while the white farmhouse has dull golden panes that pierce the shadows. In "The Hidden Moon" a fantastic cloud has snuffed out that luminary and rich red rays struggle with the white reflections on the edges of the cloud. "Roadside Inn by Moonlight" is a landscape muffled in snow. "Moonrise on Long Island," exceptionally not a snowy scene, has marsh and creek and reflections in the water.

A pastel called "A Frosty Night" shows a shepherd standing on a headland before a small fire of twigs—the only figure piece in the collection. One of the best pieces is "Snow in Simsbury, Connecticut," with a row of russet-red trees in the lighter distance. "Plymouth Harbor in Winter" is a polar effect, with ice floe and crinkly opening where the moon is reflected in the water, the sky full of blue-green tones near the moon. "The Maple Wood," "Evening Star," "October Sunlight," "Sunlit Clouds," and "Twilight on the Seine at Paris" are not Winter views. "The Pool" is a cascade in the woods, with a vista of sunsteeped glade in Autumn, rich in colors without the aid of snow.

MAUD HARRISON DEAD.

Actress Succumbs to Paralytic Stroke —Found Unconscious in Her Room.

Maud Harrison, a noted actress in years gone by, was picked up on the floor of her apartment, at the Hotel Willard, in West Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday morning, in a comatose condition. She died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon without regaining consciousness. She was discovered by a maid shortly before 10 o'clock, stretched out on the floor near the telephone, in night attire, as though she had attempted some time in the night to communicate with the office of the hotel.

Dr. W. C. Cramp of 340 West End Avenue, whose office is near the hotel, was summoned and made a futile effort to revive the actress. The immediate cause of death, according to the physician, was paralysis.

Miss Harrison had been living at the hotel alone for six months, with the expectation of again taking up her theatrical work, which she had dropped five years ago. She left the stage to care for her mother, who was ill, and who died but a short time ago. A sister of Miss Harrison, Mrs. Joseph Hurd, who lives in Mount Vernon, could not be reached in time to arrive at the hotel before Miss Harrison expired.

Miss Harrison was a Christian Scientist, and though it was known at the hotel that she had not been feeling well for several days her friends say she did not consult a physician.

Maud Harrison was about 51 years old, distinguished in appearance and young for her years. Her last rôle was in "Naughty Anthony," produced in 1900 at the Herald Square Theatre by David Belasco. She intended to enter the company supporting Grace George in "Clothes," but gave up the part after a few rehearsals.

Miss Harrison began her career at the Madison Square Theatre under the late A. M. Palmer, appearing as a boy in "The Lights o' London." She was the first Mrs. Brown in Bronson Howard's "The Banker's Daughter," and appeared as the Queen when Annie Russell starred in "Elaine." She played in some famous productions. She was the first actress to appear in this country as Rosa Guerin in "A Parisian Romance" with Mansfield.

PIN IN HER APPENDIX.

When the surgeons in Flower Hospital operated last night on Mrs. Jennie Altenhoff, 50 years old, of 424 East Fifty-first Street, for appendicitis, they found in her appendix an ordinary pin. The surgeons believe that the pin had been in her body more than ten years. The operation was successful and she will recover.

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CORNELL STUDENTS SCARED.

False Fire Alarm Rung in from New College of Agriculture.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 28.—Cornell University students and the citizens of Ithaca were greatly excited to-night by an alarm of fire from the new State College of Agriculture dedicated by Gov. Hughes yesterday.

The students thronged to the scene 3,000 strong, accompanied by hundreds of town people. The Fire Department had a hard two-mile climb before the alarm was discovered to be false. Fire Chief Stoddard announced a reward of $100 for the detection of the sender of the alarm.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rufus Freeman Harrison.

Ex-Judge Rufus Freeman Harrison, once lay Judge in the Court of Common Pleas and a former member of the State Legislature, died on Saturday night at his home in Livingston, N. J., of old age. He was nearly 90 years old, having been born in Livingston in 1818.

Mr. Harrison was at one time prominent in States politics. He was originally a Whig, but joined the Republican Party when it was organized. He served in the Legislature in 1863-4, and was made lay Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1872, holding the office for five years, at the end of which time he resigned. His resignation was his retirement from all business.

He was at one time a member of the Essex County Board of Freeholders, School Trustee in Livingston township for forty years, and a Justice of the Peace for thirty years. He was appointed an Assistant Revenue Collector in 1870. He was a Freemason and one of the founders of Livingston Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He was a leader in the Roseland Presbyterian Church.

Three of Judge Harrison's children are living. They are William H., Amos W., and Frederick A. The Judge's first son, George, was killed at the Battle of Antietam in the civil war.

Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly.

Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, once confessor to Emperor Napoleon III. and godfather to King Alphonso XIII., is dead at Mount St. Vincent, N. Y. He was 91 years old.

Mgr. O'Reilly was born in County Mayo, Ireland. When he was 16 years old he emigrated to Quebec. There he was graduated from Laval University. For a time he was connected with St. John's College, in Fordham, and later, in 1847, he entered the Society of Jesus. During his stay in Canada he kept in touch with Irish affairs, and was an eager worker for home rule.

He was Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment in the civil war. On the close of the war he went to France, and as confessor to Napoleon III. remained there until the downfall of the empire.

He was well known to nearly every royal personage in Europe. He was godfather to the present King of Spain and wrote the biographies of Pope Pius IX. and Pope Leo XIII.

Charles H. Green.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 28.—Charles H. Green, secretary to the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains and prominent in Morris County politics, died at his home in Atno Avenue this afternoon, in his 59th year.

Mr. Green was known throughout the State and had been identified with the leadership of the Republican party in this section for many years. When only a youth he was in charge of the Internal Revenue Office for this Congressional District. He had held the office of Deputy County Collector and served for several terms as City Clerk and Treasurer.

He had been in the harness and horse furnishing business for many years, being associated with his father, the late George Green, until his death, and later carrying on the business himself.

Mr. Green had been married twice, his first wife being Miss Ella Babbitt, the daughter of the late J. W. Babbitt. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son.

Thomas S. Nobb.

Thomas S. Nobb, Instructor and Director of the Cincinnati Art School, died on Saturday at the Presbyterian Hospital. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Nobb was born in Lexington, Ky. He studied art in Munich and Paris, and then opened a studio in this city. He was already well known as a painter of historical canvases when in 1870, under the patronage of Nicholas Longworth, Sr., he went West and became instructor in the Cincinnati Art School, shortly before endowed by Mr. Longworth's will. Under his direction the school was greatly developed. Kenyon Cox and other well-known artists studied under him. Two years ago he retired, and has since lived with his family at Bensonhurst, L. I.

He leaves a widow, two sons, and three daughters. Mrs. Nobb and a son left New York yesterday with the body for Cincinnati, where the funeral will be held.

Edgar E. Rand.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—Edgar E. Rand, one of the most prominent business men in the South and West and political backer of Gov. Joseph W. Folk, died to-day of pneumonia after an illness of only five days. Mr. Rand, in 1892, became Secretary of the Johnson, Carruthers & Rand Shoe Company of Memphis, Tenn. In 1898, when this firm sold out, he, with other Southerners, came here and organized the Robert Johnson & Rand Shoe Company.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL S. YOUMANS, a well-known marble dealer of Middletown, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday morning of heart trouble. He was about 60 years old.

DIEDRICH WESTFALL, an old resident of Flatbush, died at his home, Lenox Road, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was born in Brooklyn in 1848 and was the head of the firm of J. & D. Westfall, wine merchants, of Manhattan.

MARTIN DAAB, Sr., died yesterday at his home, 918 Park Avenue, Hoboken. He was 75 years old and one of the earliest residents of Hoboken. He leaves three sons—Police Commissioner Martin Daab, Jr., of Hoboken; Philip Daab, a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly, and Frederick Daab.

W. A. J. MILLER, a Sergeant attached to the Old Slip Police Station, and of late an Acting Lieutenant, died at the Presbyterian Hospital on Saturday of typhoid fever at the age of 34. He leaves a widow and two children. Miller had studied law and was a collector of coins and stamps and a connoisseur of old and rare books. The funeral will be held at St. Ann's Church, in Twelfth Street, on Wednesday.

Mrs. REBECCA M. DODD, wife of Charles T. Dodd of Glen Ridge, N. J., died at Bushkill, Penn., on Saturday of pneumonia. Mrs. Dodd was a daughter of the late William Knight Northall, and was socially prominent in Glen Ridge. She was the organizer of the Woman's Club of Glen Ridge and its first President, and was active in the affairs of the Glen Ridge Congregational Church. She leaves a widower, a son, and two daughters.

RUFUS SMALL, once a friend of President Lincoln and the oldest insurance agent in this country, died on Saturday at his home, 1,060 Dean Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia contracted two weeks before in a five-mile walk he had taken to arrange the policy of a friend. He was 92 years old. Mr. Small met President Lincoln in war time, and wrote a $10,000 policy for Andrew Johnson, then Vice President. Of late years he had been engaged in business in this city, with an office at 149 Broadway.

Elmer S. Dundy's Body Buried.

At the Moravian Cemetery on Staten Island yesterday afternoon the body of the late Elmer S. Dundy, one of the original managers of the Hippodrome, was taken from the receiving vault and buried in the family plot. The services lasted half an hour, and during that time Luna Park, and, in fact, all the amusement parks at Coney Island, were closed. The Luna Park cars had the flags half-masted, and a public announcement, giving the reason for closing, was made.

Minister Found Dying.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., April 28.—The Rev. J. D. Simmons of this city, editor of The Baptist Banner, was found unconscious to-day in his room at the Buchanan Hotel. He had suffered a stroke of apoplexy. He probably will die.

BOARDING SCHOOL LOOTED.

Police Arrest Five Persons and Recover $800 Worth of Stolen Property.

More than $800 worth of jewelry, silverware, and clothing was stolen from the boarding school of Mrs. E. B. Shaw at 3 West Eighty-first Street on Saturday night. Detectives of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night found all of the stolen property and arrested five persons, three of whom were employes at the school.

The prisoners, Richard Field and his wife, Rebecca, of 516 West Fifty-fifth Street, and the employes of the school, Ella Morris, 27; Charles Hilton, a negro janitor, and Israel Washington, the negro butler, were locked up on the charge of grand larceny.

When Mrs. Shaw returned from a theatre on Saturday night she found that several of the young women's rooms had been ransacked and a diamond brooch valued at $300 and silverware and clothing worth about $500 taken. She informed the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and Detectives Devanney, Gerry, and Cahill later took the two colored men and the Morris woman to the station house.

After questioning the latter she was allowed to go. Detectives followed her, and it is alleged by the police that she sent the following telegram addressed to Rebecca Field, 516 West Fifty-fifth Street: "Dear Rebecca: Please call at house at once. Important."

Then the detectives went to the address in West Fifty-

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION — THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Easing Foreign Money Markets. Stocks Marking Time.

With the movement of prices upon the Stock Exchange devoid of significance, owing to the narrowness and professional character of the trading in stocks, the attention of the financial community last week was naturally fixed upon the interesting and important changes in money market conditions in Europe, with the object of discovering what influence, if any, the week's developments there might possess over financial markets here. So far as the stock market is concerned it is evident that, in spite of momentary dashes in one direction or the other, it has not as yet found any real impetus for a sustained movement of any kind, and the chances are that no broad advance or recession in securities will occur until more is known regarding the probable answers to various fundamental questions, such as the crop return and the future of money markets. The week was made notable abroad by reductions in the discount rates of three great Government banks—those of the New Netherlands, Germany, and England. The rate of the first-named bank was raised to 6 per cent. a month or more ago upon the occasion of our bankers securing $1,000,000 gold in Holland for import. This engagement was not followed up, and the movement of exchange has been so averse to further undertakings of this kind on the part of America that the Dutch Bank has found it feasible to lower its rate to the old 5 per cent. figure. Germany for a year or more back has been undergoing expansion in trade and speculation comparable to that witnessed in our own country, and the attendant strain upon capital led to the imposition of a bank rate as high as 7 per cent., this being, however, lower than the rates prevailing here at the same time under like provocation. The Directors of the German Bank are obviously proceeding with great caution, last week's reduction having been only one-half of 1 per cent. to a 5½ per cent. rate. This means, of course, that while the money markets are making progress in the right direction it is necessarily slow, and the danger signs have not been wholly removed from the path. The Bank of England lowered its rate to 4 per cent., which compares with the high figure of 6 per cent. in force earlier in the year, and this is, from the American point of view, the most important of all the bank reductions. In the first place, it was made in spite of the fact that the Bank of France had expressed its intention of recalling all the gold advanced to London during the period of stringency in that city, and up to this time only some $2,000,000 of a total of $15,000,000 so advanced has been recalled. Again, the action of the Directors indicates that for the first time in many months they are satisfied that the threat of an American demand for gold has been removed. It is worth noting in passing that our bankers have had it within their power for some time past to take gold from London, and have indulged in a self-restraint for which we may expect to find no parallel when conditions are reversed. This is so in spite of the fact that the growing ease in money abroad, both in England and on the Continent, is due almost wholly to the benevolent offices of the United States Treasury.

The reduction of the English Bank rate in the face of a probable further demand for gold by Paris raises the interesting question, if the management of the bank does not hope, at least, that this French demand may be shifted to American shoulders. It is a fact, at any rate, that, with Paris exchange on London at its low point last week, and with demand sterling here at its high point, and exchange on Paris at the prevailing rate, the foreign exchange market was in such shape that one-quarter of 1 per cent. measured the ability of Paris to take gold in arbitration of exchange, presuming the Bank of France to have been willing to pay interest on the gold in transit, which it has almost always done. It will be seen, therefore, that exports of gold are by no means out of the question, and it might be added that several of our best informed bankers expect to see such a movement. Whether it would exceed the $12,000,000 or so which the Bank of France is apparently desirous of regaining, is, of course, a question, but, once started, an outflow of gold might be checked only by a sharp rise in money rates here. Rates for call money have been so low and so disproportionate to those for time funds as to create a suspicion that beneath the surface conditions are not so easy as they appear. As has already been pointed out, banking reserves all over the country are unusually low, two central reserve cities, St. Louis and Chicago, being a little below legal requirement in this respect. It is also a fact that, while quotations for nine and twelve months' money last week were reported as 5¼ @5½ per cent., banks were making loans of the best character for these periods at from 6@6½ per cent. A further indication of this anomaly is to be found in the much higher rates which railroads are compelled to pay upon equipment, trust, and ordinary notes.

Of developments outside of those concerning money markets, the week was rather barren, but sufficiently important to attract some attention, at least, was the report of the Minnesota committee conveyed to the Legislature, containing an estimate of the value per mile of railroads doing business in that State; the address of President Roosevelt at Jamestown, in which he again set forth his adherence to the "square deal" principle in the Administration's dealings with corporations; the dissolution of the Lake Shore 4 per cent. debenture syndicate through the return of practically all of the securities underwritten to syndicate members, and the offering of Westinghouse Electric stock to stockholders at a price above the market. The report of the Minnesota Commission contained estimates very much below those generally accepted of the value per mile of the roads of the State, and dwelt particularly upon the alleged gross overcapitalization of the Chicago Great Western. What bearing this report will have upon railroads and their rates is not yet clear, but it suggests, certainly, hasty and ill-advised legislation. The chief point of interest in Mr. Roosevelt's Jamestown speech from the point of view of the financial community was the direct assertion that the ashes of past corporation transactions will not be raked over. With this, however, goes a promise of extreme watchfulness for the future. The winding up of the Lake Shore syndicate called attention again to the poor results attending such transactions, even when, as in this case, excellent securities are involved. The apathy of the investing public is still too great for syndicate managers. In the offering of Westinghouse stock there is to be found, perhaps, an intimation of the future of the capital increases. Where formerly issues in new securities were offered to stockholders at prices giving to them handsome stock dividends, it now appears that from this time on such offerings will be so near market prices as to afford no such opportunities. The difficulty which the Great Northern met in increasing its capital, as well as the obvious dislike of State Legislatures and Railroad Commissions for bonuses of stock, suggest that the investor, as well as the speculator, may have to readjust his appraisals of any given security to the dividend or interest return thereon, excluding from the calculation the possibility of rights or bonuses of any kind.

LONDON CALM AGAIN.

New York Played Chief Role in Remarkable Financial Revolution.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 28.—The financial supplement of The Times to-morrow will say:

"On the surface, the aspect of monetary affairs is now as calm and unruffled as it was stormy and agitated a month ago. The completeness of the change is puzzling many observers, who point out that a remarkable monetary revolution of this kind ought to be reasonably explicable, and no reasonable explanation has yet been given.

"But, after all, during the late stringency it was obvious enough that New York's position and fear of its further developments were the most important causes of the general disquietude. Since then New York has improved its position by the simple but drastic process of knocking about one-third off the market value of the mass of securities it was carrying at home and abroad. The losses and readjustment have been met somehow, or smothered up, and this lightening of the financial burden has had an immediate effect, all the more marked because of the pause in financial business which resulted from the contemplation of the Wall Street avalanche.

"Money became abundant in New York, while in London the vast mass of American securities that had been carried was suddenly found to be enormously decreased, and a rise in United States exchange no longer made it necessary to fear gold withdrawals. Paris, which had had to take measures owing to the fear of what might happen in London and New York, was similarly reassured, and Berlin was enabled to take advantage of the relaxation in other centres by lowering the official rate.

"New York caused all the bother, and New York has disposed of it as far as it can be said to have been disposed of, whether finally or only by way of temporary relief remains doubtful."

RESERVE IN BERLIN.

The Reduction in the Bank Rate Made with Reluctance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

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BERLIN, April 28.—There has been no material change in the Boerse during the past week. Reserve has continued on all sides. The general quiescence, combined with the recurrence of political alarms now and again has exercised a certain pressure.

Business in American railway shares has been restricted to very narrow limits. A slight relaxation in the strain on the money market which found expression in a reduction of the Bank rate to 5½ per cent. failed to exercise a lasting influence on the Boerse.

The Bank authorities appear to have consented to a reduction with the greatest reluctance. It is probable that the reduction is merely an experiment and does not proceed from a real conviction of its justification. The chief consideration probably is a desire to facilitate the placing of a new issue of Treasury bonds.

PARIS MARKETS DULL.

Foreign Monetary Improvement Fails to Stimulate Transactions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, April 28.—Dullness and irregularity characterized the markets last week. The continued improvement in the monetary situation abroad failed to stimulate transactions, although it imparted steadiness to investment securities.

French rentes were quiet, but heavy, the disturbed condition of internal affairs causing many people to sell, and thus offset the support given by Government institutions, which have bought rentes largely for months.

Russians were strong. Spanish, Turkish, and South Americans were practically unchanged. Copper shares were firm under the lead of Rio Tintos. South Africans gained in activity and generally advanced in price.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Interest in Tri-Mountain Suit—Bad Weather Curtails Lake Production.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 27.—The Street has been intensely interested in the quarrels of the copper magnates, Paine, Burrage, and Lawson in one group, and Bigelow and the Calumet & Hecla people in the other, and the litigation which has been in progress has drawn scores from ticker to courtroom. The sudden termination of Paine's suit against Burrage and Lawson arising out of the Tri-Mountain deal of 1903 has caused astonishment. The parties in interest have agreed to make no statement regarding the terms of settlement, but Mr. Paine is reported saying that Mr. Burrage paid substantially the Tri-Mountain indebtedness, which was $840,000.

Mr. Bigelow's action as a shareholder in Calumet & Hecla to restrain that company from acquiring his Osceola mine has been supplemented by a personal notice served upon the Directors of the big company that he will hold them personally responsible for any injury to Calumet & Hecla which may result from their action.

Activity by the Cole-Ryan people has been renewed in the lake district. The control of the Phenix Consolidated Copper Company has been acquired by their Keweenaw Copper Company, and the mine, which has been idle two years, is already being explored anew. The same interests are reported to be buying Superior and Pittsburg and it is likely that that stock will be listed by the Stock Exchange within a fortnight.

Weather conditions have operated to curtail the production at the lake this month, and some estimates of the reduction from March figures are as high as 10 per cent. The lateness of navigation has not delayed shipments, for all companies are using the all-rail routes, and Calumet & Hecla is actually shipping hot ore from its refining furnaces. No accumulation is in sight, observers say, anywhere.

Great activity is predicted as soon as the snow has left the ground. The Copper Range Company has diamond drills ready to begin exploration work on its lands west of the Champion, Baltic, and Tri-Mountain mines. The Lake Company is also prepared to begin a new shaft on the lode recently discovered. Mass Consolidated will open ground with a view to tapping the same lode.

Lack of men is reported from Michigan, as well as Arizona.

The April output of the Shannon mine is estimated at about 1,400,000 pounds, which will result in net earnings of $150,000. With the completion of the third furnace next week the company's output will be increased to nearly 2,000,000 pounds per month.

Arizona Commercial is shipping from 175 to 200 tons of ore daily from its Copper Hill properties, and is said to be earning $50,000 net per month from these shipments.

A strike of sulphide ore is reported from the Bonanza Belt mines in Cochise County, Arizona. The vein is said to be from six to twelve feet in width, and to show 9 per cent. copper and four ounces of silver to the ton.

Utah Apex stockholders have received this week a letter from President Hastings telling them of new contracts and heavy ore bodies.

Operating expenses are said to be more than met by the ore shipments from the Boston and Corbin mines.

COUNTRY'S BANK LOANS.

National Institutions Show Expansion of $72,000,000 in First Quarter.

The report of the National banks of the country at the date or the last call, giving their condition as of March 22, showed that in the interval between this and the previous call there was a large expansion in loans with a substantial decrease in the amount of cash held by the banks. In some quarters the inference was drawn that this contrary movement of loans and cash holdings reflected conditions peculiar to the present banking position. Comparison with the record for previous years indicated, however, that this increase in loans with a decrease in cash is usual during the first quarter of the year.

On March 22 the National banks of the country showed total loans of $4,535,844,008, an increase of $72,576,468, compared with the report of Jan. 26, this year, while the cash holdings on March 22 amounted to $641,153,633, a decrease of $39,282,971. The cash and loan movements corresponded closely with those of the previous year, not only in the country at large, but also in the several groups of States. The New England and Eastern States showed this year, as last, a falling off in loans, partly offsetting the increases in other States.

In the following table are shown in detail the loans and cash holdings on Jan. 26 and on March 22, this year, the changes during this period and the changes during the corresponding period in 1905, for the several sections of the country, and also the total figures for the corresponding dates in 1905:

LOANS, (000 Omitted.)

	Jan. 26, '07.	Mar. 22, '07.	Increase. 1906.	Increase 1905.
N. England.	$442,734	$424,585	*$9,149	*$8,656
East. States.	1,763,701	1,744,182	*19,519	*4,413
South. St's..	500,584	520,095	19,740	12,568
Mid'dle W's'n St's.	1,254,918	1,319,660	64,741	43,809
West. St'es.	277,050	288,779	11,728	12,087
Pac. States..	233,406	238,479	5,063	14,582
Total U. S.	$4,163,267	$4,535,844	$72,576	$70,135
U. S. 1905	3,728,109	3,851,838	123,692	....

*Decrease.

CASH, (000 Omitted.)

			Decrease.	Dec'se.
New England..	$42,438	$38,328	$4,110	$1,223
Eastern States..	330,182	315,201	22,981	38,474
South. States..	48,570	49,368	*737	083
Mid. W't St's..	191,853	129,989	11,863	5,360
Western States.	34,446	34,704	*247	*231
Pac. States.....	41,630	40,169	1,490	2,314
Total U. S....	$693,503	$656,220	$39,282	$47,808
U. S. 1905....	669,971	641,153	28,817	....

*Increase.

What the volume of loans and the cash holdings have been at this time in previous years is shown in the following table, which gives the figures for the March 22 call this year and for the corresponding calls in previous years:

	Loans.	Cash.
1907	$4,535,844,008	$656,220,550
1906	4,141,176,698	620,494,867
1905	3,851,858,472	641,153 633
1904	3,544,698,550	617,515,584
1903	3,403,217,618	636,214,884

Since the spring of 1904 loans have increased almost a round $1,000,000,000, while the cash holdings during this period have increased about $39,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BOND TAX.

Decision of Supreme Court Against the Tax Levied by the State of Iowa.

Considerable interest was taken in the decision in the Iowa Government bond case handed down last week by the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was one growing out of the efforts of the State of Iowa to levy a tax on the United States bonds held as part of the assets of the State banks of Iowa. The banks held that as Government bonds were exempt from taxation the State must deduct any holdings of Government bonds from the amount of State bank assets against which taxes could be levied. The State held the contrary, and the matter was brought to the Supreme Court, which last week decided the case against the State of Iowa. The decision, while sustaining the principle that a State cannot tax a bank on Government bonds included in the bank's assets, does not, in the opinion of Government bond authorities, call for any change in the method of taxation of State banks in this State. The State of Iowa lost its case apparently on a technicality.

The clause of the Iowa law that came before the Supreme Court for review provided that the tax should be levied against the banks, and not against the individual stockholders in the banks. The Supreme Court has held that the holders of stock in a corporation cannot claim any partial exemption from taxes even though the corporation may have Government bonds among its assets, and that in leaving taxes on banks no deduction need be made for Government bonds held by the bank if the tax is levied against the stockholders, and not against the bank itself. This principle applies even when the tax is paid, as in this State, by the banks as the agents of the stockholders. In Iowa an attempt was made to tax the banks themselves, and this technically fell under the prohibition of the Federal statutes. It is not thought, therefore, that Government bond circles in this city that last week's decision of the Supreme Court in the Iowa case is likely to have any bearing on the New York State law fixing the tax on banks in this State at 1 per cent. of the capital and surplus of the banks.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

JAMES J. HILL'S well-known fondness for a game of solitaire as a diversion after a day's work struggling with railroad problems has not left him since, nominally at least, he gave up his duties as President of the Great Northern Railway. He may still be found at the game if one seeks out the great railroad President a little before the dinner hour, and he may even continue his game while turning again to a serious discussion of some important subject. But as his interest in the discussion grows the cards are forgotten and the game, not more than half won, perhaps, is forgotten. Mr. Hill is loath to make a task of something he regards as an amusement. Tenacious as he is of his purpose in the real affairs of life, he does not carry the same persistency into the things he takes up for amusement. He finds enough real work to do to keep him from wanting to make work out of play.

BANK OFFICERS as well as Stock Exchange members are beginning to feel the relaxation that has followed the long months of activity in Wall Street, which were interrupted by the collapse in the market in March, since which time the Street has realized a sort of quiet that had been foreign to it for a long time. "I have just come back from spending two hours at lunch," said the head of one of the big National banks the other day to a caller. "That is the first time I have done that in two years. That shows how little we have to do these days, and I think it is about the same with all the Street. Wall Street just now is taking the rest cure."

J. P. MORGAN is probably the only New Yorker, at least south of the Park, who can boast of fruit trees in his front yard. His stately old house at the corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue stands on a terrace, waist-high above the pavement, and surrounded both on the side street and the avenue by a few yards of green lawn. In fact, the three houses which make up the Madison Avenue block front are all set some feet back from the stoop line, and each has its narrow strip of green. Mr. Morgan's plot has the added distinction of a species of magnolia at the corner, covered at this season with bright pink blooms, and on the other flank of the house front stand a cerry and a Bartlett pear tree. Passers-by on Madison Avenue during the Spring season get their view of the splendid white stone private art gallery built to the east of Mr. Morgan's house through the blossom-laden branches of the cherry. Later the scraggly little pear tree will put on its Spring white.

MERCANTILE MARINE'S YEAR.

Increase in Profits Greater Than Foreign Rivals.

The preliminary estimates of the receipts and expenses for 1906 submitted by the International Mercantile Marine Company in its application for listing on the Stock Exchange make possible a rough comparison of the affairs of the American Shipping Trust with those of the big German companies whose annual reports have already been published. Like its foreign rivals, the International Mercantile Marine showed the benefits in its earnings last year of the better understanding on rates, which came too late in the season of 1905 to make itself appreciably felt in the annual report of a year ago. Moreover, the increase in gross profits from the Atlantic trade lost nothing in the case of the American concern by reason of poor business in other directions, which operated against the final showing of the German companies whose returns were reduced by adverse conditions in other waters.

The gross voyage earnings of the International Mercantile Marine increased during 1906 by $3,374,027, rising to $36,809,539, and miscellaneous receipts, including interest and dividends on outside investments and trade agreements, brought the total income up to $37,896,070, compared with $33,362,918 in 1905. Expenses increased from $27,456,174, to $29,786,134, leaving net earnings at $8,109,936, against $5,906,744 in 1905. Net profits were $5,125,637, against $2,890,848 in 1905.

The Leyland and National Lines, in which the Mercantile Marine is a large stockholder, show estimated working profits for 1906 of $684,550 and $84,385 respectively.

Because of the difference in bookkeeping and the meagreness of the information supplied in the preliminary figures of the International Mercantile Marine, a comparison with the figures of the two big German lines for 1906 is difficult except in the broadest way. From the figures in the following table, in which the gross and net profits of the three companies for 1905 and 1906 are compared, it will be seen that the improvement in the showing of the International Mercantile Marine during the year was vastly greater than in the case of the North German Lloyd, while the Hamburg-America Line actually fell away from the showing of the previous year.

GROSS PROFITS.

	1906.	1905.
Inter. Mercantile Marine..	$8,109,936	$5,906,744
North German Lloyd.....	9,075,000	8,250,000
Hamburg-American	9,325,000	9,975,000

NET PROFITS.

Inter. Mercantile Marine..	$5,125,637	$2,890,848
North German Lloyd.....	3,175,000	2,750,000
Hamburg-American	3,075,000	9,025,000

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Forecast by the Federal Bureau for To-day and To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the cotton States for Monday and Tuesday:

North Carolina—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness, probably rain in the afternoon; fresh east to southeast winds.

South Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except showers Tuesday in the interior; light to fresh southerly winds.

Georgia—Fair on the coast, showers in the interior, Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds, mostly southerly.

Eastern and Western Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except occasional thunderstorms in the interior; light southerly winds.

Louisiana—Fair Monday; Tuesday, showers and cooler; light southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday, except showers and cooler in northern portion; Tuesday fair; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Monday; cooler in northern portion; Tuesday fair.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Arkansas—Showers Monday; cooler in northwest portion; Tuesday showers; cooler in eastern portion.

Tennessee—Fair Monday, except thunderstorms in southeast portion; Tuesday showers; colder in western portion.

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THE REDUCTIONS IN BANK RATES ABROAD

Decline in Europe Coincident with Ours Marks World-wide Lower Tendency.

STILL HIGH FOR SEASON

Comparison of Present Rates of English and German Banks Shows That Rates Are Above Normal.

No fewer then three of the European bank rates were reduced last week, the Bank of England's rate from 4½ per cent. to 4 per cent., the Imperial Bank of Germany's rate from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and the Bank of the Netherlands' rate from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent. Coincidently, time money rates here in New York declined from the previous week's maximum of 5½ per cent. for six months loans to about 4¾ per cent. These movements illustrate strikingly the present world-wide tendency toward lower interest rates.

The rates established last week represent a total reduction from the highest rates reached during the last quarter of 1906 of 2 per cent. by the Bank of England, 1½ per cent. by the Bank of Germany, and of 2¼ per cent. in the New York rate for six months' loans, while the reduction in the rate of the Bank of the Netherlands is a recession of 1 per cent. from the rate established this Spring following the engagement of gold in Holland for import to New York. The rate was then advanced to 6 per cent. after the bank had got through the last quarter of 1906, and the turn of the year without establishing a higher rate than 5 per cent. On April 15 the rate was reduced from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and last week to 5 per cent.

To what extent the general position of the Bank of England has improved since the dates on which its recent maximum rate was established is indicated by a comparison of the chief items in last week's statement with those reported on Oct. 18, the day before the English rate was raised to 6 per cent. The Bank of England has so improved its position that, although loans during this period have increased by £5,760,801, the reserves have been strengthened by £7,042,040, so that the proportion of reserves to liabilities has increased from 37¾ per cent. in October to 45⅜ per cent. on April 25, 1907. The figures compare as follows:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Oct. 19, 1906.	Apr. 25, 1907.	Increase.
Other deposits..	£42,389,129	£48,150,000	£5,760,801
Other securities.	33,020,319	33,732,000	711,681
Reserve	13,861,960	25,904,000	7,042,040
Total coin and bullion.....	29,175,010	36,101,304	6,916,294
Proportion of reserves to liabilities	37¾	45⅜	7⅝
Bank rate.....	6	4	2

It is made clear, however, by a comparison of the present rates of the English and German banks with those that have prevailed at this season in other years that even after last week's reductions the rates are higher than in past years. The German rate is the highest at this season in any year, at least as far back as 1901, while the English rate has been as high as now only once in the past five years. How rates have stood in recent years at the close of April is shown by the following table:

ENGLISH BANK RATE AT END OF APRIL.

1907	4	1902	3
1906	3½	1901	4
1905	2½	1900	4
1904	3	1899	3
1903	4	1898	4

GERMAN BANK RATE AT END OF APRIL.

1907	5½	1904	4
1906	5	1903	3½
1905	3	1902	3

The six months' rate in New York at this season for a number of years past is shown below:

1907	4¾	1902	4 -4¾
1906	5½-6	1901	4½
1905	3½	1900	3½-4
1904	3½-3¾	1899	3¾-4
1903	4½-4¾		

It will be seen that with the exception of last year, when the rate was about 1 per cent. higher than now, the present rate is higher than at the end of April in any recent year.

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NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Dissatisfied bondholders who desire more information and further assurance as to the future control and management of these properties ARE INVITED TO ATTEND A MEETING at the office of the Carnegie Trust Company, 146 Broadway, on TUESDAY, APRIL 30th, at 2 P. M.

JAMES TALCOTT,
HERBERT L. SATTERLEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE ZADEN COIN CLOCK CORPORATION that at a special meeting of Directors and Stockholders, held on April 26th, 1907, at its office, 500 6th Av., it was resolved that an increase of the capital stock be made by a second issue of $250,000 common, making the existing issue of $328,000 common stock PREFERRED with an accumulative 7% dividend.
M. S. WEEKER, Sec.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF Washington City, located at Washington, D. C., has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with the National Bank of Washington. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment to the National Bank of Washington.
A. B. RUFF, Cashier.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

SALES OF STOCKS FOR WEEK ENDED APRIL 27, 1907.

TOTAL SALES, 3,409,880 SHARES.

Range for Year 1906. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1907. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, April 27. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change	Weeks	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Range for Week Ended April 27. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 27, '07.
27⅝	16	16⅞	Jan. 2.	10	Mar. 14.	12	12¼	+ 1¼		Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$16,820,000				12¼	12⅝	12¼	12½	20½	900
67	40	43⅝	Jan. 3.	23	Mar. 14.	32	35	+ 3½		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾		31	33	31	33	55½	700
118¼	92⅝	121¼	Jan. 5.	78⅛	Mar. 28.	103⅜	103⅝	+ 1⅝		Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	183,287,900	Feb. 25, '07.	$2	Q	94½	97⅝	92⅝	93⅜	101½	258,140
34⅛	20	25⅝	Jan. 8.	19	Mar. 25.	19	21	− 1		American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100				20½	20	20	20	25	450
35	20½	23½	Jan. 7.	14½	Mar. 14.	16	17			American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000				16½	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	22	400
...	...	7½	Apr. 11.	5¼	Mar. 14.	6	6⅛	− ⅛		American Can Co.	100	41,233,300				6½	6⅝	6	6	..	300
...	...	60½	Apr. 10.	48¼	Mar. 26.	55	56	− 1⅜		American Can Co. pf.	100	41,263,300	Apr. 1, '07.	¼	Q	57½	58	55½	56	56	1,955
47½	32¾	45¼	Jan. 14.	31	Mar. 25.	37¼	37½	+ 1¼		American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,400,000	Apr. 1, '07.	½		37	37⅝	37	37⅝	38¼	2,800
105	98½	103	Jan. 12.	92½	Mar. 25.	98½	99½			American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	99¾	99¾	99	99	101	200
44¼	28	33⅞	Feb. 19.	27	Mar. 25.	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '06.	2	A	31	31⅝	30	30⅜	30	1,140
11⅝	7⅛	8¾	Jan. 4.	5⅛	Mar. 13.	5¾	6½			American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¾		6	6	6	6	9	100
10⅛	5½	6½	Jan. 16.	4½	Mar. 5.	4¾	5	− ⅛		American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	6¾	125
43	24	30½	Jan. 7.	20	Mar. 13.	21	22	− ⅛		American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1		20¾	20¾	20½	20½	31½	300
94⅞	85¼	88	Jan. 2.	72	Apr. 25.	72	75¾	+ 3¾		American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,029,500	Apr. 5, '07.	1¾	Q	72	76	72	75¾	58¾	1,739
23¼	16¾	19¼	Jan. 10.	12	Apr. 25.	12¾	14	− 2		American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				13	13	12	12¼	19	1,087
51⅞	35	36	Jan. 7.	23	Apr. 25.	23¾	30	− 8		American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sept., '00.	1¾		25½	25¼	25	25	39	380
78½	53¾	75¾	Feb. 15.	55¾	Mar. 25.	62½	63	− ¾		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '07.	1¾	Q	64	64¼	62¾	62¾	59¾	2,565
120¼	108½	111½	Jan. 16.	101	Mar. 25.	105¼	109			American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,900	Apr. 22, '07.	1¾	Q	105	105	105	105	111½	122
174	138½	155	Jan. 7.	104¼	Mar. 25.	133	133½	+ 1½		Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	132¼	135½	131¾	133	144¾	212,020
130	112	117⅝	Jan. 7.	100	Mar. 25.	108	108¾	+ ⅞		Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	103¾	106⅞	103¾	106⅝	115	1,100
101⅝	92¼	93⅞	Jan. 7.	86	Mar. 25.	89	91			Amer. Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	..	50
15¼	9¾	10⅝	Jan. 5.	7½	Mar. 26.	8	8¼	− ¼		American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,810,600				8¾	8¾	8	8¼	10¼	500
157	127½	157½	Feb. 13.	114⅞	Mar. 14.	125	125½	+ 1¾		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	124¾	126	124½	125¼	131	5,835
140	125½	131	Jan. 2.	122	Mar. 5.	122	127			American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '07.	1¾	Q	125	125	125	125	136½	10
144⅝	130	133	Jan. 4.	118½	Mar. 25.	121	125			Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	158,961,800	Jan. 15, '07.	2	Q	125	125	125	125	..	50
109	96	98¼	Jan. 28.	86½	Mar. 25.	92	93	+ ¼		American Tobacco Co. pf. new	100	78,630,100	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	93	93	92¾	93	101	1,190
48	28	36½	Jan. 7.	24	Mar. 26.	29¾	30¼	− ¼		American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000				30	30⅝	29¼	29⅞	33	1,000
110⅝	101	102¾	Jan. 5.	95	Mar. 14.	94½	96¼	− ¼		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	34,096,800	Apr. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	96⅝	96¾	96¼	96¼	105	575
75	55⅞	75⅝	Feb. 16.	53	Mar. 14.	62¼	62⅞	+ ½		Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Apr.18, '07.	$1.75	Q	62¼	63⅝	62	62¼	61⅝	47,000
110½	85⅝	108¼	Jan. 7.	82¾	Mar. 14.	95½	95⅝	+ 1⅝		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	103,001,000	Dec. 1, '06.	2½	SA	94¾	96¾	94¾	95¼	88	65,000
106	88	101⅝	Jan. 12.	92	Mar. 25.	96¼	97½	+ 2⅝		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '06.	2½	SA	96	97⅝	96	97⅝	100¾	1,100
167¾	131½	123⅝	Jan. 5.	94	Mar. 26.	104½	105	+ 2		Atlantic Coast Line	100	47,537,600	Jan. 10, '07.	3	SA	104	105½	104	104½	139	2,700
125⅛	105¾	122	Jan. 5.	90¼	Mar. 25.	98⅝	98⅞	+ ⅛		**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	152,174,800	Mar. 1, '07.	3	SA	98½	100¼	98¼	98⅝	106¼	18,350
99½	91	94½	Jan. 10.	87	Mar. 25.	89	90	− ⅞		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	90	90	89¾	89½	95	500
26⅛	17¼	20½	Jan. 10.	10¼	Mar. 15.	11	12			Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000				12	12	12	12	..	100
94¼	71	83⅝	Jan. 7.	45¼	Mar. 14.	59¼	59½	− ⅝		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				59½	61⅞	57¾	59	78¼	51,890
178	105½	121½	Feb. 14.	108	Mar. 19.	115	125			Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '06.	1		120	120	120	120	119	39
70	40	49⅜	Jan. 8.	41	Mar. 8.	40	42	+ 2		Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 1, '07.	1	Q	48¾	48¾	48	48	62	505
70⅞	65½	65½	Jan. 14.	60	Mar. 14.	63¾	63½	− 1¼		**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '07.	1¼	SA	62	63½	62	62	66⅝	400
201½	155⅝	195½	Jan. 4.	155	Mar. 23.	175¾	176	+ ¾		Canadian Pacific.	100	121,674,100	Apr. 2, '07.	$3½	SA	176	176¾	175	176	157	6,060
49⅞	33¾	40	Feb. 15.	25	Mar. 26.	28½	29¾	+ 1⅞		Central Leather Co.	100	38,378,900				29¼	30	29¼	29⅝	40½	1,500
107½	98⅝	102	Feb. 8.	89	Mar. 26.	96	97			Central Leather Co. pf.	100	30,669,900	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	97	97	97	97	101	110
140	187	184½	Apr. 23.	134¼	Apr. 23.	133	139¼	− 1		Central & South Amer. Telegraph.	100	7,917,600	Apr. 9, '07.	1½	Q	134½	134¼	134½	134½	..	105
65⅝	51½	56	Jan. 2.	36¾	Mar. 25.	41¾	41¾	+ ¼		Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 30, '06.	1	A	41½	42⅜	41½	41⅝	54	12,200
35¼	25⅛	27⅛	Jan. 5.	14¾	Mar. 7.	15	16¼			Chicago & Alton.	100	18,479,000				16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	..	500
23⅜	16	18	Jan. 2.	10½	Apr. 25.	11¼	11⅜	− 2		Chicago Great Western.	100	44,465,100				13½	13½	10½	11½	16¾	16,850
80	70	71¾	Feb. 14.	50	Apr. 25.	52½	53	− 5¼		Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,370,400	Apr. 1, '07.	2½	SA	55	55	50	52⅝	75½	2,100
30⅝	24⅞	26⅜	Feb. 1.	15¼	Apr. 27.	16¼	16½	− 1½		Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	23,070,700				18	18	15¼	16½	33	4,700
86½	79½	79	Feb. 25.	75	Apr. 24.	76	76	− 2		Chicago Great Western deb.	100	26,127,000	Jan. 15, '07.	2	SA	75	75	75	75	84	100
160⅝	146½	157½	Jan. 14.	122½	Mar. 25.	134⅞	135¼	+ 1¼		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	82,913,100	Apr. 20, '07.	3½	SA	134⅝	137½	134⅝	134⅞	162⅞	45,620
213	160	165½	Jan. 5.	145	Mar. 26.	156¼	157½	+ 5½		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,747,100	Apr. 20, '07.	3½	SA	153	157	153	157	181	550
...	...	141	Jan. 14.	112	Mar. 26.	118½	120	+ 2½		Chi., Mil. & St. P. ctfs., 10 p. c. pd.	100	.....	.....	..	..	117¾	120½	117½	120	..	2,823
240	192	205	Jan. 10.	137½	Mar. 25.	152	152½	− 2½		Chi. M. & St. P. pf. cfs., 10 p. o. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	136	137	136	136	..	6,028
270	225	234	Jan. 4.	200	Apr. 4.	212	220	+15		Chicago & Northwestern.	100	99,522,200	Jan. 2, '07.	3½	SA	154¾	155¾	151	152	198	9,085
198	168	170	Jan. 8.	120	Mar. 25.	135	140	+ ½		Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Apr. 1, '07.	2	Q	212	220	212	220	240	418
18¾	9¾	10¾	Feb. 1.	5	Mar. 27.	5	6½			Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	18,856,200	Feb. 20, '07.	3½	SA	138½	138½	138½	138½	179¾	100
42¾	25	25	Jan. 11.	9	Mar. 14.	4¼	4½	− 1½		Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	18,000,000				6¼	6¼	5	5	10½	60
13¾	3⅞	6¼	Apr. 3.	4	Mar. 14.	4¼	4½	− 8		Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				15	15	13	15	27½	300
47½	11⅞	19⅝	Jan. 9.	11½	Mar. 26.	17⅝	18	+ 1⅞		Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000				4¼	4¾	4	4½	5	6,400
100⅞	89	92⅞	Jan. 7.	63	Mar. 14.	74⅜	76	+ 1		Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	16	16	15⅝	15⅞	16¼	3,800
83⅜	40⅝	57⅞	Jan. 8.	29	Mar. 14.	34⅝	36	+ 1		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	44,800,100	Mar. 1, '07.	2	SA	71¼	72¾	71	71⅞	95	2,700
41	20½	33⅝	Jan. 9.	22¼	Mar. 25.	26⅞	27	+ ½		Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	35¼	37	35¼	36	46	13,960
73⅛	66½	68⅝	Jan. 7.	57½	Apr. 25.	60	60	+ 1		Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000				26¾	27⅛	26¼	26¾	32¾	5,976
50	33	38¾	Jan. 9.	44	Mar. 25.	47	48	− ⅜		Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '07.	2	SA	57½	60	57½	60	67¾	1,400
30¼	17	28⅝	Apr. 5.	20	Mar. 15.	25	27	− ¾		Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '07.	2	..	47¾	48½	47¼	47⅝	47½	850
181¾	130⅝	140¼	Mar. 1.	110	Mar. 15.	132½	134½	+ 3		Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,928,000	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	26¾	27¾	26¾	27¾	19⅝	1,700
28	18¼	24¾	Jan. 15.	17⅝	Mar. 26.	19¾	20	+ ¼		Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	1	Q	131	134	131	133	133	3,793
85¼	74½	88	Jan. 28.	77	Mar. 26.	77½	78	− 1⅝		Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,172,200				20	20⅝	19⅝	20	22½	2,367
										Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	22,298,200	Apr. 10, '07.	$¾	Q	78½	78½	77½	77⅝	77½	970
234⅜	189	227½	Jan. 2.	167	Mar. 25.	186	186¾	+ 2⅝		**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,388,000	Mar. 15, '07.	2½	Q	185¾	188½	185	186⅞	104½	4,315
560	437⅝	510	Jan. 24.	445	Mar. 26.	470	473	− 1		Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	100	26,200,000	Apr. 20, '07.	2½	Q	474½	474½	470	473	440	1,200
51⅞	36⅝	42⅞	Jan. 7.	28½	Mar. 14.	39	80	− ⅝		Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000				29½	30	28¼	29¼	40¼	2,450
23½	18	18	Jan. 7.	12	Apr. 8.	5	12			Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100				12½	12½	12½	12½	..	10
102	79⅞	80⅛	Jan. 17.	65¼	Mar. 14.	71	72½	− 4		Detroit United Railways.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 15, '07.	1½	Q	75¼	75¼	70	70	92	500
74⅝	51	78	Feb. 13.	62	Mar. 26.	70	70½	+ ¼		Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,598,700	Apr. 27, '07.	1½	Q	70¼	71⅛	70	70	52⅜	6,087
50⅝	38½	44¼	Jan. 5.	21⅜	Mar. 27.	24¼	24½	+ ¾		**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	24½	24⅞	23½	24¼	40	23,550
83	74¾	75⅛	Jan. 7.	51⅜	Apr. 15.	55¼	56	+ 2½		Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '07.	2	SA	54½	56¾	54½	56½	75¾	6,900
76⅜	62½	67	Jan. 7.	34¾	Mar. 25.	37¾	38¼	+ 2½		Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	SA	38	39	37½	38¾	62¾	1,200
190	138	163	Jan. 16.	137	Apr. 19.	136	150	+ 3		**Federal Mining & Smelting.**	100	6,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	$5	Q	140	140	140	140	167	310
112⅞	91	97	Jan. 14.	80	Mar. 15.	85	86½	+ 3		Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 15, '07.	1¾	Q	88	88	85¼	87	94¼	500
...	...	90	Apr. 11.	76	Feb. 5.	85	90	− ¼		Federal Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	8,322,800	Aug. 1, '06.	3	..	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝	..	400
106⅜	103	102½	Feb. 8.	97½	Mar. 25.	99	100½			**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	11,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	..	30
184	156	163	Jan. 22.	136½	Mar. 14.	147½	149	+ ½		General Electric Co.	100	65,054,200	Apr. 15, '07.	2	Q	147	150	147	147½	162⅝	3,811
...	...	152	Feb. 13.	120	Mar. 28.	127	135			Granby Con. Min., Sm. & Power.	100	13,150,800	Mar.30,'07.	3	Q	130	130	130	130	50	
348	178	189¾	Jan. 2.	126	Mar. 25.	135⅜	136	+ ¼		Great Northern pf.	100	149,577,300	Feb. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	135¾	137⅝	135	136	234½	43,091
...	...	130¾	Apr. 9.	122	Apr. 15.	129	127½	+ ¼		Gt. Northern sub. cfs., 40 p. c. paid.	...	.....	.....	..	..	127	127½	126	126	..	4,567
...	...	85	Jan. 5.	60	Mar 25.	61¾	62	− 2½		Gt. North. temp. cfs. for ore props.	...	.....	.....	..	..	63	63½	61½	61½	..	7,950
53	33⅞	47	Jan. 3.	30	Apr. 23.	28	33	− 5		**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	30	30	30	30	47¼	200
...	...	114	Mar. 6.	75¾	Mar. 28.	82	...	− 1		Hocking Valley tr. rects.	...	3,214,800	.....	..	..	83	83	80	80	..	500
99⅜	92¼	94	Jan. 5.	85½	Mar. 28.	85½	85½	+ ½		Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 14, '07.	2	SA	84	84½	84	84½	95	200
86	80	85	Feb. 25.	60	Apr. 23.	60	68	−15		Homestake Mining.	100	21,840,000	Apr. 25, '07.	50c	M	60	60	60	60	83	310
184½	164	172	Jan. 3.	134	Mar. 25.	146	148	+ 3		**Illinois Central.**	100	95,040,000	Mar. 1, '07.	3½	SA	145	148	145	148	165¾	1,400
...	...	24	Apr. 25.	23	Apr. 25.	23¼	23½			International Merc. Marine pf.	100	51,731,000	.....	..	..	23	24	23	23¼	..	1,000
53⅝	33⅝	39	Jan. 23.	22½	Mar. 25.	25¼	25¾	+ ½		Interborough-Metropolitan	100	83,254,700	.....	..	..	26	26¼	25	25½	50	5,073
87⅜	70⅜	75¼	Jan. 23.	52	Mar. 25.	59½	60	+ 1½		Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,740,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¼	Q	60	61	60	60	85	2,325
26¼	16½	18½	Jan. 7.	13	Mar. 26.	14¼	14½	+ ¾		International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900				14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	18⅝	300
90	80	81	Jan. 5.	73	Apr. 1.	74	74½	− 1		International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,469,700	Apr. 1, '07.	1½	Q	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	83½	845
95	48	50¾	Jan. 15.	43	Mar. 15.	45	...			International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Jan. 26, '06.	1	..	43	43	43	43	55	500
60	27	41	Jan. 7.	25	Mar. 25.	28	29½	+ ¼		International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	29½	31½	29	29	46	1,975
34⅜	24	29	Jan. 12.	18	Mar. 14.	18¼	18½	+ ¼		Iowa Central.	100	8,524,400				18½	18½	18¼	18⅝	28	500
63¾	48	51	Jan. 7.	20⅛	Mar. 25.	36½	37	+ ⅞		Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,300	May 1, '00.	1½	..	36¾	36⅞	36½	36⅞	54	1,100
37⅜	22⅞	30¾	Jan. 4.	18	Mar. 14.	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅜		**Kansas City Southern**	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	25	25⅝	25	25⅜	25	510
71	40	61¾	Jan. 8.	45	Mar. 25.	59⅞	60	..		Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	60¼	60¾	60	60	52¼	3,250
92	75	67½	Apr. 26.	55	Apr. 2.	65	70	+ 2½		**Lake Erie & Western pf.**	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '07.	2	SA	67½	67½	67½	67½	..	100
156½	130¼	145⅛	Jan. 5.	108	Mar. 25.	120	121	+ 2¾		Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 11, '07.	3	SA	117⅝	121	117⅝	119¾	141¼	6,000
...	...	75¼	Jan. 24.	62½	Mar. 15.	69	70	+ 1		**Mackay Companies.**	100	41,380,400	Apr. 1, '07.	1	Q	69¾	70	69	69⅞	..	600
24¼	18⅝	71	Jan. 24.	63	Mar. 15.	68½	69¼	− 1¾		Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1	Q	68½	69¾	68½	69¾	..	750
162	140	146	Feb. 13.	129	Mar. 25.	136	139½	− 2		Manhattan Elevated.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '07.	1¾	Q	139	139½	139	139	150¾	967
29¼	18⅝	27⅜	Jan. 5.	15	Mar. 14.	21½	22	+ ½		Mexican Central.	100	59,127,100	.....	..	..	21¼	22	21¼	21¾	20½	510
84¼	58½	59	Jan. 15.	48	Apr. 11.	50	50	+ ¾		Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	49	50¼	48	50	2,500	
164	134	140¼	Jan. 3.	97	Mar. 26.	105	108	+ 4		Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '07.	2	SA	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	153	110
183¾	165½	168	Jan. 3.	123	Mar. 14.	132	136	+ 1		Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '07.	3½	SA	134⅜	136	134	134½	163	1,600
43⅜	20	44⅝	Mar. 1.	30¼	Mar. 26.	36¾	37	+ ¾		Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,800	.....	..	..	36½	37⅜	36¼	36¾	31

Coupon Notice

Coupons due and payable at the office of this Company On and After May 1st, 1907:

American Steel Casting Co.	1st 5s	Michigan Central R. R. Co.	1st 3½s
Cen. of Ga. Ry. Co. 1st Con.	5s	Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co., St. Louis & Cairo Collateral Trust	4s
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. Collateral Trust	5s	Raleigh Electric Co.	5s
Cumberland & Penna. R. R. Co.	1st 5s	Sacramento Electric, Gas & Ry. Co.	5s
Lorain St. Ry. Co.	1st 5s	Wilkes-Barre & Hazleton R. R. Co. (due May 15)	5s

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Surplus..... 5,500,000

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GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice-Prest. — JAY S. PERKINS, Asst. Treas.
R. S. ROSS, Vice-Prest. — J. R. TENNANT, Asst. Secy.

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Walter E. Ammon	Charles D. Dickey	D. W. Lawrence	James G. Morgan	Cornelius Vanderbilt
C. Ledyard Blair	O. L. Ouhelman	James A. Macdonald	M. Taylor Pyne	
Frederick O. Bourne	J. W. Hardenbergh	Richard A. McCurdy	A. D. Russell	John J. Voorhees
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The Commercial Trust Company
of New York

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-SEVENTH ST.

Business & Individual Accounts Invited.

STATE VALUATION OF RAILROADS

Minnesota Takes Initiative in Effort to Determine Their Actual Value.

GREAT WESTERN'S DECLINE

Follows Sundberg Committee's Estimate of Value of Stickney Line.

The report of the Sundberg Committee of the Minnesota State Senate, despite the apparent indifference with which its findings were viewed by the railroads, is likely to take a more or less prominent place in the record of the movement for State and National valuation of railroad property, and for that reason was received with considerable interest by the financial community. That the conclusions reached by the committee were not entirely ignored by the stock market seems the only conclusion that can be drawn from the sudden decline in the securities of the Chicago Great Western, which took place almost immediately upon the publication of the report, the preferred A stock dropping 8 points and the debentures 2 points.

President A. B. Stickney, the brief outline of the report which has reached this city would seem to indicate, was made to bear the brunt of the committee's criticism of railroad capitalization within the State of Minnesota. He was charged by the committee with having "Harrimanized" the Great Western, and while decreasing its mileage to have increased its capital obligations many fold. The committee set a value of about $28,000 a mile on the Great Western's line against a capitalization of $143,668 a mile, and estimated the net earnings of the road at 7 per cent. on the valuation as fixed by the committee, or of about 1½ per cent. on the road's total capitalization.

That the Sundberg Committee did not regard its work as definitely settling the question of the value of railroad property in Minnesota is indicated by the fact that its report recommended the appointment of a special committee of three to investigate generally the capitalization of the railroads of the State and the relations the stocks and bonds bear to the value of the roads, and suggest its method of determining the value of the railroads, the committee states, consisted in establishing the cost of reconstructing and equipping the railroads in Minnesota in their present condition. To establish this cost, the committee states that it considered "first the original cost of construction, second the cost of improvements, third the cost and character of the lines recently built," and in addition the expense of operating and the earnings under existing rates, the stocks and bonds and the value and water thereof, and the geography of the line and the judgment displayed in its location.

The conclusion which the committee reached in this way regarding the value of a half dozen of the lines in Minnesota is indicated by this summary of the committee's findings, which gives the capitalization per mile as stated by the committee, the value per mile allowed each road and the percentage which the committee estimates is being earned on the value fixed by the committee:

	Capitalization Per Mile.	Value Per Mile.	Earned on Committee's Valuation. Per Ct.
Chi. Great West.	$143,668	$28,000	7
St. Paul	32,674	29,000	16¼
Great Northern	89,000	83,000	16½
Northern Pacific	80,000	85,000	12½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	35,225	24,000	13
Wis., Minn. & Pac.	43,124	16,000	7

Railroad men who discussed the report of the committee last week were practically unanimous in the assertion that if the cost of replacing the railroads were to be taken as the measure of their value it would be impossible to reconstruct and re-equip the lines at anything like the figures named by the Sundberg Committee. Moreover, the representatives of the railroads point out that quite apart from what may be the cost of reproducing the railroads, the lines, as they stand to-day, represent the expenditure of vast sums that have legitimately been added to the capitalization of the roads, even though these expenses would not necessarily have to be reincurred were the line to be rebuilt.

It is claimed by the railroads, however, that apart from all such considerations the railroads of the country as a whole as they stand to-day could not be duplicated for the par value of the stocks and bonds that are outstanding against them. The question has frequently been asked in this connection by railroad officials, What would it cost to replace the terminals in the large cities, not to count the real estate owned by the railroads in the smaller towns and elsewhere along their lines? If another railroad were to undertake to-day to gain entrance into New York City and to duplicate, say, the terminals of the New York Central and its line into the city, what would it cost? An indication of the cost of such an undertaking is found in the money which the Pennsylvania Railroad has devoted to the accomplishment of this very purpose which is costing that road an amount estimated at about $100,000,000, the equivalent of an expenditure of $20,000 a mile for the entire length of a line 5,000 miles long.

HOW BANKS GUARD AGAINST DOUGLASES

Funds and Securities of Banks and Trust Companies Are Frequently Examined.

NOT SO WITH TRUST FUNDS

Effort to Bring This Branch of Trust Company Business Under the Banking Department.

Bank and trust company officers owe some thanks to William O. Douglas, the dishonest bond clerk of the Trust Company of America, for timing the exposure of his thefts of the securities under his charge at just this period of the year. April and October are the two months when the State banking authorities require the institutions in their jurisdiction to make an actual physical checking up of all their funds and securities, and the Spring examination had already been made by a large proportion of the State banking institutions, in this city, at least. Every bank officer had no doubt, in reading of the Trust Company of America's trouble, supreme confidence that no such thing could have happened in his own concern under his watchful eyes, but since the abstraction of funds or securities by trusted men is the one hazard which admittedly cannot be absolutely eliminated, the April checking up has put officials in the comfortable position of certainty in regard to their funds and securities, without the expense and trouble of an additional examination. The law which requires State banks and trust companies to make physical examination of their cash and securities has been carefully framed to provide against any dishonesty in the checking up itself.

Neither the President nor any executive officer of the institution may be a member of the examining committee, and the work of checking up may be done, as it most often is, by properly accredited accountants. None of the employes are allowed to participate in the checking up of the particular funds or securities which it is their business to handle, and to prevent collusion, the securities themselves are handled, in making comparison with the card index on which in modern banks members of the committee.

In addition to these semi-annual examinations made by the bank officials, the State Bank Examiners twice a year make unheralded descent upon the banks and trust companies, seal up the vaults, and proceed to go over the cash and paper item by item.

There is a branch of the business of trust companies, however, which does not come under the supervision of the State Banking Department. That is the administration of trusts. The funds and securities deposited in trust are under the charge of the courts and can only be got at by a properly accredited agent armed with an order of the court. Examinations of these trusts are not made with periodical regularity, and the seal of the court is at present practically the only guarantee of their security. Superintendent Keep of the State Banking Department has taken cognizance of this state of affairs and has been at work for some time formulating a plan by which his department will be given authority to examine these trust securities, as well as the other paper of the trust companies. These trust securities mount up in the aggregate to enormous figures, and no consistent examination of them throughout the State has been made for the past eleven years.

With the National banks the situation is somewhat different. There is no examination required by the committee of the Directors, but the National Bank Examiners make periodical descent upon the National institutions in the same way that the State Examiners deal with the State banks and trust companies. This examination is an ardnous and lengthy process. In going through the affairs of a big National bank four or five Bank Examiners are kept busy from 9 o'clock in the morning until late at night. They arrive unexpectedly before the vaults open in the morning, and, after supervising the taking out of the cash and securities required in the day's work and checking these items up as they leave the vaults, they put the Government seat on the various strong boxes where the securities are kept and carefully check up the entire list without the aid of anybody connected with the bank.

The Douglas incident has brought up again the whole question of safeguarding collateral and funds, and it is promised that at the next meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Banking Association the question will be thoroughly gone into, with the idea of throwing further security around the strong boxes of the banks.

There is one solution of the problem which suggests itself every time a new peculation comes to light; that is, more frequent unofficial examinations by the bank officers, but this suggestion is not regarded as feasible by the majority of banking men, because of the immense amount of labor and inconvenience involved.

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350 Fulton Street, Jamaica

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EDWARD O. STANLEY, 2nd Vice-Pres. Manager Banking Department.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, 3d Vice-Pres.
J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary.
ARTHUR TERRY, Treasurer
F. L. SNIFFEN, Mgr. Brooklyn Banking Dept.

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Frank Bailey	William J. Matheson
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Woodbury Langdon	Sanford H. Steele
James D. Lynch	Ellis D. Williams
James H. Manniee	Louis Windmuller

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Banco Central Mexicano, S. A.

CONVOCATORIA.

No habiendo tenido lugar, por falta de quorum, la Asamblea General Ordinaria convocada por el Banco Central Mexicano para el dia 10 de Abril de 1907, el Consejo de Administracion de dicho Banco, en sesion celebrada el mismo dia, resolvio, de conformidad con lo prescrito en el Art. 64 de sus Estatutos, convocar a nueva Asamblea General Ordinaria, que tendra verificativo en esta ciudad en el domicilio social de la Compania, esquina de las calles de San Augustin y el Angel, el proximo 29 de Mayo a las cuatro de la tarde, bajo la siguiente.

ORDEN DEL DIA.

I. Lectura del informe del Consejo de Administracion relativo al ejercicio social comprendido del dia 1° de Enero al 31 de Diciembre de 1906.

II. Lectura del Balance y de la cuenta de Perdidas y Ganancias, correspondientes al ejercicio antes mencionado.

III. Resolucion sobre el dictamen del comisario, relativo a las cuentas y al balance del mismo ejercicio.

IV. Resolucion sobre el proyecto del reparto de utilidades correspondientes al mismo ejercicio social.

V. Lectura de la renuncia que presenta un consejero propietario de la Serie A.

VI. Lectura de la renuncia que presenta un consejero propietario de la Serie B, y un suplente de la misma serie.

VII. Nombramiento en su caso de un consejero propietario de la Serie A.

VIII. Nombramiento en su caso de un consejero propietario de la Serie B, y un suplente de la misma serie.

IX. Nombramiento de un consejero suplente de la Serie A.

X. Nombramiento de un comisario propietario y dos suplentes, en virtud de haber cumplido su periodo los anteriormente nombrados.

XI. Fijar la remuneracion que deba pagarse al comisario.

De conformidad con los arts. 53 y 59 de los Estatutos, para concurrir a la Asamblea, los accionistas o sus apoderados han menester la correspondiente tarjeta de entrada que el Banco les procurara mediante el deposito que habran de hacer de sus acciones; en Mexico, en las Cajas del Banco Central; en los Estados, en los Bancos Locales; en New York, en el National Park Bank; en Paris, en la Banque de l'Union Parisienne, y en Berlin, en el Berliner Bank.

Las tarjetas de entrada expresaran el numero de votos que corresponda a cada accionista.

El deposito de acciones debera verificarse a lo menos tres dias antes de la fecha que se fija para la reunion de la Asamblea.

Articulos relativos al deposito de acciones:

Art. 58—Para tener derecho de asistir a las Asambleas Generales, los accionistas deberan depositar en poder de la Sociedad sus acciones, si fueren al portador, y recabar una tarjeta que exprese el numero de votos correspondiente a las acciones nominativas registradas en su favor.

El deposito de acciones podra hacerse tambien en las ciudades del pais o del extranjero que designe el Consejo de Administracion, y el establecimiento o establecimientos comerciales que fueren autorizados a recibir tales depositos, cuidran para con los daponentes las mismas obligaciones que al Banco imponen los presentes Estatutos.

Art. 59.—A los accionistas que depositen sus acciones, ora sea en poder del Banco, o ya en los establecimientos que el Consejo designe en las plazas del pais o del extranjero, se les dara una tarjeta que expresara el nombre del accionista y el numero de votos que le correspondan, y si lo pidiesen, una formula de poder, cuyos terminos acordara el Consejo de Administracion.

El deposito de acciones debera verificarse a lo menos tres dias antes de la fecha fijada para la reunion de la Asamblea.

Los accionistas que residan en el extranjero y que hagan el deposito de sus acciones en los establecimientos que el Consejo designe, pueden no obstante, nombrar sus apoderados por medio de telegrama dirijido al Banco por conducto de dicho establecimiento, expresando el nombre de la persona a cuyo favor haya de extenderse la tarjeta de entrada y el numero de votos que hubiere de corresponderle.

"Art. 64.—Para que se declare legitimamente instalada la Asamblea General por virtud de su primera convocatoria, es necesario que en ella este representado mas de la mitad del capital social.

"Si el dia senalado para la Asamblea no se reuniere ese numero de acciones, se repetira la convocatoria, y la reunion sera valida cualquiera que sea el numero de concurrentes y el de acciones representadas, con tal de que no se traten mas asuntos que los indicados en la primera convocatoria."

Mexico, April 11 de 1907.—*Fernando Pimentel y Fagoaga*, Gerente. *Federico Kladt*, Subgerente.

Old Point Comfort Improvement Company, 66 Broadway.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the OLD POINT COMFORT IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for the election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 66 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, May 14th, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

H. M. DE LANOIE, Secretary.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric & Manufacturing Company.
New York, April 24th, 1907.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders entitled to subscribe for a proposed issue of new assenting stock of the Company the transfer books for the preferred, assenting and non-assenting stocks will be closed on May 4th, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon and opened on May 13, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Full particulars will be mailed to all Stockholders at once.

T. W. SIEMON, Treas.

OFFICE OF
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 1st day) of MAY, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, April 29th, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventy-seventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Depot, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 21st, 1907. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, May 1st, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, May 22d.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

VOGEL CLOTHING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, Nos. 2,263 and 2,267 Third Av., New York City, on the first Monday (being the 6th day) of May, 1907, at 9 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. R. HIRSCH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 650 First Avenue, on Monday, May 6th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated New York, April 20, 1907.
HUGH P. SKELLY, Secretary.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The Supreme Lodge of the National Benevolent Legion will hold a semi-annual meeting in accordance with its constitution and laws at 440 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y., on the second Wednesday of May, 1907, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of

ALFRED H. EATON, Supreme President.
Dated April 26th, 1907.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Standard Gas Light Company of the City of New York will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 61-63 East 58th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the eighth day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. OEO. W. PARKHURST, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of Tiffany Studios for the election of Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 347 Madison Avenue, New York, on Tuesday, May 14th, 1907, at ten o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM A. FRANCIS, Secretary.

NEW YORK MARBLE CEMETERY.

The Annual Meeting of the New York Marble Cemetery (entrance on Second Avenue) will be held on May 6th, 1907, at 12 M., at the office of the President, J. Frederic Kernochan, Esq., No. 44 Pine Street, New York City.

April 27th, 1907.
EDWARD C. PARISH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VAULT OWNERS of the NEW YORK CITY MARBLE CEMETERY will be held at the office of the President, Alexander Maitland, 45 Broadway, Room 186, on Monday, May 6th, at 12 o'clock noon. ALBERT BULLUS, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE American Institute, Thursday, May 2d, 1907, at 19 W. 44th St., 8 P. M. R. A. B. DAYTON, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of April 26 to May 9, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND:

FIRST AND THIRD WARDS.

FLAGGING AND CURBING AND LAYING CEMENT SIDEWALKS on LIVERMORE AVENUE, west side, between Waters Avenus and Watchogue Road; on LIVERMORE AVENUE, east side, between Leonard and Lathrop Avenues, west side, between Garrison and Lathrop Avenues; on BIDWELL AVENUE, east side, between Waters Avenue and Colmbus Place, east side between Lathrop and Leonard Avenues; on ST. JOHN'S AVENUE, west side, between Waters Avenue and Watchogue Road, east side between Leonard and Waters Avenues and between Lathrop and Leonard Avenues; on WASHINGTON PLACE, south side, between Jewett and Wardwell Avenues; on DEEMS AVENUE, southeast corner of Leonard Avenue; on LEONARD AVENUE, south side, between Willard and St. John's Avenue, and north side between St. John's and Neal Dow Avenues and between C. B. Fisk and Deems Avenue; on NEAL DOW AVENUE, west side, between Leonard and Waters Avenues and east side between Latrop and Leonard Avenues; on DICKIE AVENUE, east side, between Leonard and Waters Avenuss, and west side between Leonard and Lathrop Avenues; on LATHROP AVENUE, south side, between Bidwell and Demorest Avenues, and southwest corner of St. John's Avenue and northwest corner of Dickie Avenue; on MAIN AVENUE, south side, between C. B. Fisk and Wardwell Avenues, and between Willard and C. B. Fisk Avenues, and southeast corner of C. B. Fisk Avenue and northwest corner of Wardwell Avenue and northwest corner of New York Place; on DEMOREST AVENUE, west side, between Lathrop and Leonard Avenues; on GARRISON AVENUE at southeast corner of Livermore Avenue; on C. B. FISK AVENUE, west side, between Main Avenue and Woodbridge Place; on CAREY AVENUE, north side, between West and Caroline Streets, and south side between Caroline and Elizabeth Streets, and between Roe and Taylor Streets, and between Taylor and Colmbia Streets; on ELIZABETH STREET, east side, between Prospect and Carey Avenues; on HATFIELD AVENUE, north and south sides, between Elm and Nicholas Avenue; on JOHN STREET, east side, between Innis and Railroad Tracks; on FRANKLIN AVENUE, east side, at Richmond Terrace; on RICHMOND TERRACE, south side, at Franklin Avenue, and on POST AVENUE, between Dubois and Jewett Avenues.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 23, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for repairing municipal ferryboats or other floating property of the Department, and for furnishing and delivering miscellaneous supplies therefor, (Contract 1,068,) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, North River, until 12 o'clock (noon) on May 8, 1907. (For particulars see City Record.)

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended April 27, 1907.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ended April 27, $8,273,000

Week Ended April 27, 1907.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	90	99½	99	99½	6½
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	97
American Hide & Leather 6s	88	88	87½	87½	8
American Thread 4s	92	92	92	92	11
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	98	98½	98	99½	5
American Tobacco 6s	103¾	103¾	103⅝	106	517
American Tobacco 6s reg	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	7
American Tobacco 4s	73	74	73	73¾	202
American Tobacco 4s reg	72¾	73¼	72¾	73¼	1
Ann Arbor 4s	86¾	86¾	86	86	3
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	98⅞	99⅛	98⅝	98⅞	164½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	91¼	92	91¼	92	40½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	92	92	91¼	92	22
Atch., Top & Santa Fé conv. 4s	100⅝	101⅛	100	100⅜	594
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95½	96½	94½	95¼	33
Atlantic Coast Line, Louis. & Nash. col. 4s	88	88	88	88	2
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	92⅝	93¼	92⅝	93½	8½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	99⅞	100⅞	99⅞	100⅛	87½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	55
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	70
Brooklyn City 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	85¼	85¾	85	85	54
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	105	105½	105	105	46
Buffalo Gas 5s	65	66	65	66	7
Buffalo, New York & Erie 7s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	101¼	101½	101¼	101⅜	30
Central Branch Union Pacific 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	14
Central Leather 5s	95	96⅛	95	96	87
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	97	97	96½	96½	3
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	84	84	84	84	3
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	2
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	1
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	4
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102	102¼	43
Chicago & Alton 3½s	69	69¼	68⅝	68⅝	24
Chicago & Alton 5s	76½	76½	76½	76½	1
Chi., Bur. & Qu. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	95¼	96¾	95¼	95¾	156
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	102¼	102⅞	102	102⅞	208
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91	92	91	92	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Chicago & East. Illinois, ref. & imp. 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	123	123	123	123	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., Pac. & W. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Southwest. Div. 6s	105	105	105	105	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	103½	103½	103½	103½	15
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gtd. 3½s, Series B	92	92	91½	91½	6
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	7
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. col. 4s, Ser. P	86	86	86	86	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	89¼	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	103
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	87	88	87	88	28
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100	100	100	100	21
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	72½	73½	72½	73½	200
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coupon off	108	108	107½	107½	42
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	100¼	101	100	101	13
Colorado Industrial 5s	63½	64	63	63	65
Colorado Midland 4s	69	69	68½	68½	3
Colorado Southern 4s	90¼	91	90¼	91	26
Columbus & Toledo 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	4
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	132½	134½	132	134½	141
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	73½	73½	73½	73½	2
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	102⅝	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	231
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	89	89	89	89	1
Distillers' Securities Corporation 5s	84	84½	83¾	84	70
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Erie 1st consol. 7s	127	127	126¼	126¼	3
Erie gen. lien 4s	81½	82	81½	82	12
Erie convertible Series A	79⅝	81½	79⅝	81½	52
Erie convertible Series B	75	75	73	75	24
Erie prior lien 4s	97	97½	97	97¼	4
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	8
General Electric 3½s	86½	86½	86½	86½	1
Green Bay & Western deb. B	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	19
Hocking Valley 1st 4½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Hudson County Gas 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1951, reg	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	2
Illinois Central 3½s	100	100	100	100	1
Illinois Central, West Line 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½	2
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	78½	79½	78½	78½	173
International Mercantile Marine 4½s	70	70¼	70	70	45
International & Great Northern 2d 6s	98	98	98	98	1½
International Paper 6s	104¼	105	104¼	105	40
International Steam Pump 6s	100	100	100	100	10
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	91	91	91	91	3
Kansas City & Pacific 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	80¼	80¼	80	80	4
Kansas City Southern 3s	73	73	73	73	1
Kentucky Central 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	3
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	2
Lackawanna Steel 5s	99	100	99	100	2
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	102¾	103	102¾	103	13
Lake Shore deb. 4s	95½	95½	95	95½	70
Lake Shore 3½s	93¼	94½	93¼	94½	28
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s	100	100	100	100	7
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal consol. 5s	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	1
Louisville & Nashville, So. & No. Ala. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	10
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¾	101⅞	100¾	101⅞	7
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. jt. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	2
Louis., New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Manhattan consol. 4s	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	22
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	103¼	103½	103	103	13
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	103½	104	103½	104	16
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	80	80	80	80	11
Mexican Central consol. 4s	81	81⅞	81	81⅞	9
Mil., Lake Shore & Western ext. 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97¼	98¾	97¼	98¾	22
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83⅞	84⅝	83⅞	84⅝	29
Missouri, Kansas & Texas s. f. 4½s	86	86½	86	86½	55
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	21
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
New York Central deb. 4s	98	98	98	98	1
New York Central gen. 3½s	93⅝	94⅝	93½	94⅜	102
New York Central gen. 3½s reg	94½	94½	93½	93½	13
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	84¾	84¾	84⅝	84½	13
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	103½	103½	103	103	13
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	83	83	83	83	1
New York & Northern 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅞	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	98	98½	98	98	62½
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	88	88¾	88	88¾	10
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	101½	102¼	101½	102	88½
Northern Pacific 3s	71¼	72	71¼	71⅞	22

BONDS.

Week Ended April 27, 1907.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	98	98½	98	98½	3
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	92½	92½	92⅛	92⅛	7
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	112	112	112	112

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 29.

Consolidated Traction Co., Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
Merchants & Miners' Transportation Co.—Annual meeting.
National Glass Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
San Bastolo Gold Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
United Copper Co.—Dividend payable on common.

Tuesday, April 30.

Casein Co. of America—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Central District Printing Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Traction Co., Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
City Investing Co.—Books close.
Consolidation Coal Co.—Books close.
International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co.—Dividend payable May 15 to holders of record this date.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.—Dividend payable May 15 to bolders of record this date.
Nassau Bank, New York—Dividend payable May 1 to bolders of record this date.
New York Mutual Gas Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Pullman Co.—Dividend payable May 15 to holders of record this date.
Third Avenue Railroad—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
United States Express Co.—Books close.
United States Rubber Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Warwick Iron and Steel Co.—Books close.
West Side Transfer Co.—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, May 1.

American Caramel Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Exchange National Bank.—Dividend payable.
American Gas & Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Glue Co.—Dividend payable.
American Graphophone Co.—Dividend payable on preferred May 15 to holders of record this date.
American Light and Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
American Pneumatic Service Co.—Annual meeting.
Atlantic Coast Line—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Automatic Electric Co., Chicago—Dividend payable.
Bergner & Engel Brewing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bowery Bank—Dividend payable.
Butte Electric & Power Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cape Breton Electric Railway—Annual meeting.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chemical National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Co.—Dividend payable.
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Copper Range Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Cotter & Co.—Annual meeting.
Davis-Daly Estate Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Detroit United Railway—Dividend payable.
Diamond Match Co.—Annual meeting.
Dumois Nipe Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Eastman Kodak Co.—Extra dividend payable on common.
East St. Louis (Ill.) and Suburban Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Brockton—Dividend payable.
Electric Bond & Share Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Electric Securities Corporation—Dividend payable on preferred.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Federal Sugar Refining Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable.
Fleischmann Realty & Construction Co.—Books close.
Fourteenth Street Bank—Dividend payable.
General Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Germania Bank—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Greenwich Bank—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
H. R. Worthington Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Houghton County Electric Light Co.—Dividend payable.
International Bell Telephone Co.—Annual meeting.
International Coal & Coke Co.—Dividend payable.
International Nickel Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
International Steam Pump Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
J. G. Brill Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Kings County Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago—Annual meeting.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Annual meeting.
Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Life Assurance Co. of America—Annual meeting.
Lincoln National Bank—Dividend payable.
Lord & Taylor Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Lowell Electric Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Mexican Lead Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Michigan State Telephone Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Miller Mining & Smelting Co.—Annual meeting.
Montreal Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Mount Morris Bank—Dividend payable.
Municipal Gas Co., Albany—Dividend payable.
Nassau Bank—Dividend payable.
Nassau Trust Co., Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
New Central Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
New England Cotton Yarn Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New River Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway—Annual meeting.
New York & Harlem Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Co.—Dividend payable on common and first and second preferred.
Pennsylvania Steel Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Persian Rug Manufactory—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Philadelphia Warehouse Co. — Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.—Dividend payable.
Pocahontas Collieries—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad—Books close.
Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad—Dividend payable.
Sheppard Knapp & Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Toledo Railways & Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Union Street Railway, New Bedford—Dividend payable.
United Bank Note Corporation—Books close for dividend on common.
United Electric Securities Co., Boston—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Bobbin and Shuttle Co.—Dividend payable.
United States Realty and Improvement Co.—Dividend payable.
United States Rubber Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
United States Whip Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Washington (D. C.) Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable.
West Pennsylvania Railways—Dividend payable.
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad—Annual meeting.

Thursday, May 2.

Michigan Central Railroad—Annual meeting.
Vulcan Detinning Co.—Annual meeting.

Friday, May 3.

American District Telegraph Co.—Books close.
Beech Creek Railroad—Annual meeting.
Kansas City Southern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
27 and 29 Pine Street—Special meeting.
United Railways Investment Co.—Annual meeting.
Yohalem Realty Co.—Annual meeting.

Saturday, May 4.

Delaware & Hudson Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
National Carbon Co.—Books close.
Seward Realty Co.—Special meeting.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.—Books close.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1¼	Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼
Allis-Chalmers pf.	8¾	Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	5½
Amal. Copper	1¾	Chi., M. & St. Paul ctfs., 10% pd.	2½
Am. Car & Fdy	1½	Chi. & N. W. pf.	15
Am. Ice Secur.	8¼	C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Col. Fuel & Iron	1
Am. Sugar Ref	1¾	Consol. Gas	3
At., Top. & S. Fe.	1¾	Del. & Hudson	2¾
At. T. & S. Fe pf.	2¾	Erie 1st pf.	2½
Atl. Coast Line	2	Erie 2d pf.	2
Butterick	2	Fed. Min. & Sm.	3
Cent. Leather	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Det. United	4
Amer. Can pf.	1¼	Gt. Nor., Ore. ctfs.	2¼
Am. Linseed	2	Havana Electric	6
Am. Linseed pf.	3	Hock. Val. t. r.	1
Can. Southern	1¼	Homestake Min.	15
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	1	Int. Paper	1
Chi. Gt. Western	2	Pacific Mail	2
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	5¼	Tenn. Copper	1¼
Chi. Gt. Wn. pf. B.	1½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	2
Chi. Gt. Wn. deb.	2	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	6¼
Chi. & N. Wn.	2½	Va. Ir., C. & C.	3
Chi. Ter. Tr. pf.	1½	West. El. & Mfg.	2
Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	1¼	Wis Central	2
Del., L. & W.	1		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alb. & Sueq. 3½s	1¼	Lack. Steel 5s	8½
At., T. & S. Fe adj. 4s	1	Lo. & N. unif. 4s	1½
Cent. Leather 5s	1	Met. Street gen. 5s	1¾
Cent. Pac. 3½s	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st 4s	1
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	1¾	N. Y. Cen. deb. 4s	1½
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s	1	Ore. Sh. L. 6s	1½
C., Ind. & L. 1st 6s	1	Penn. 3½s, 1912	1½
C., R. I. & P. c. 5s	2¾	St. L. & Ir. Mt., R. & G. 4s	4½
C., R. I. & P. c. 4s	1	St. L. & S. Stw. 1st	1¾
Consol. Gas 6s	2½	So. Pac. coll. 4s	1
Erie conv., Ser. A.	1½	So. Ry., M. & O. 4s	1
Erie prior lien 4s	1½	Wab. deb. B.	2¾
Gen. Elec. 3½s	6½	Wabash 4s, ctfs.	3½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	1½	Wab., Pitts. 1st	1½
Inter.-Metro. 4½s	4¾	Wn. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s	6½
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	1¼	Met. St. ref. 4s	2
C., B. & Q., Ia. div. 4s	1½	M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1½
Chi. & Erie 1st	1¼	N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	1
C. St. L. & N. O. 5s	3	Peo. Gas, Chi. 5s	1½
Col. Ind. 5s	1	St. Jo. & G. Isl. 1st	1½
Cons. Gas, Chi. 5s	1½	Term. St. L. 3s	4
Det. & M. gen. 4s	3½	Wab., St. L., K. C. & N. St. C. B. 6s	2
Ill. C., West. L. 4s	1¼		
Lake Shore deb. 4s	1¼		
L., N. A. & C. 1st	1		

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions in the leading securities on the curb for the week ended Saturday, April 27, 1907, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

STOCKS.
INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
624	Am. Tobacco	355	325	350	+25
422	Am. W. P. pf.	24	22	22	— 1
400	Bay Stats Gas	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
200	Clyde S. S.	35⅝	85	85⅝	— 6⅝
100	Hav.Com't pf., old stock	69	69	69	⅝ 9
400	Hav. Tobacco	12	11¼	11¼	± ⅝
450	Int. M. M. pf.	24	23	22	— 1½
100	Int. Salt	16	16	16	..
100	Int. Nickel	114	114	114	— 1
300	Mallory S. S.	35½	34½	35½	+ 7½
6,900	Meerschaum Co.	5¼	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
4,280	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S.	29½	26½	29¾	+ 2¾
850	N. Y. Trans.	3¼	3	3	— ¾
100	Otis Elev. pf.	93	93	93	+ 1
199	Standard Oil	529	518	528	+ 9
4,100	Waterbury Co.	44½	43½	43⅝	..
19,200	West. Ice Co.	35	30⅞	84½	+ 3½
2,400	Weltman's L. Mfg. Co.	7¼	6⅞	6¾	— ⅝

RAILROADS.

10,000	Chic. Subway	19¾	16¼	17½	— 2¼
84,000	Manh. Transit	5⅝	4½	5¾	+ 1
50	Seaboard 2d pf	30	30	30	—18

MINING.

2,270	Alaska Min.	1¼	⅞	1	— ¼
1,310	Balakala Min.	10⅝	10	10	..
200	Bam.-Del.	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅝
11,247	Batopilas Min.	8¼	7¼	7⅞	— ⅞
600	Barnes-K. D.	4¼	4	4	— ¼
100	Bing. Cent.	1½	1½	1½	..
3,270	Bonan. Belt.	5½	5	5¼	— ⅛
21,000	Boston Cop.	29¾	28¼	28¾	+ 1⅝
3,740	Brit. C. Cop.	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
3,050	Buff. Mines	3¼	3	3	..
2,800	Butte Coalit'n	27⅝	26	27	+ 1½
1,500	Butte & N. Y.	4⅞	4¼	4½	— ⅛
14,300	Cobalt Cent.	149	33	35¼	..
450	Cobalt Coalit'n	1½	1	1¼	+ ⅛
200	Col. Gold D.	8¼	8	8½	+ 2½
3,100	Colonial Sil.	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
2,000	Colusa-L. Ext.	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
1,100	Con. Ariz. S.	5	5	5	— ⅛
107	Cum.-Ely M.	9	8¾	9	..
15,700	Davis-Daly E.	17⅛	16	16¼	— ¾
4,330	Dennis. Min.	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
1,800	Douglas Cop.	10⅛	9¾	10¼	— ⅛
300	El Rayo	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
1,300	Ely Central	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
1,100	Ely Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
41,560	Foster Cobalt	1 9-16	1¼	1 5-16	—8-16
37,520	Fur. Cr. Cop.	1⅜	1	1⅛	..
1,400	Goldfield Min.	1	0	0	— ⅛
600	Gold Hill Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
10,140	Gr.-Can. new	17	16⅛	16¾	+ ⅝
250	Greene C. Cop.	25	24½	24½	+ ⅞
	Greene C. O.	..	..	13⅝	..
405	Gr. Gold-Sil.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
2,005	Gru. Gold-S. pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
300	Greene-Meehan	¾	¾	¾	..
800	Guan. Con.	4	4	4	..
1,800	Greenwater Con	2	2	2	..
9,720	King Edward	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅜
16,500	McKinley-Dar.	1¾	1¼	1 9-16	+1-16
8,600	Micmac G. M.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
500	M. Co. of Am.	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
5,155	Mitchell Min.	5¼	3¾	4⅞	+ 1¼
1,180	Mont. Sh. new	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
3,040	Nevada Con.	14⅝	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
25,400	N.-U. M. & S.	5¾	3⅞	5	+ 1⅛
1,510	New. Smelting	3¼	3¼	..	..
37,350	Nipissing Min.	14⅝	13⅜	14	+ 1⅜
4,500	Old Hund. M.	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
900	Phoenix Sec.	¾	½	¾	..
20,300	Pitts. L. & Z.	76	69	75	+ 2
7,375	Silver Queen	1⅝	1¼	1 9-16	..
6,000	Stewart Min.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—1-16
4,675	Tonop. Exten.	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
400	Ton. M. of N.	18¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
1,300	Ton. Belmont	4⅞	4¾	4¾	..
14,250	Tramps Cons.	$1.12	.95	.07½	—12
335	Trinity Cop.	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
8,535	Tri-Bullion	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
1,000	Tri-Bullion Con.	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
11,700	United Copper	63¼	60⅞	62¼	+ ½
1,110	Un. Cop. pf.	90	89	90	+ 2
900	Union Explor.	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ¾
53	Utah Apex	6	6	6	+ ¼

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. W. P. 5s	84½	83¼	83⅜	— 1
5,000	Cen. Fdy. 6s	73	73	73	— 1
55,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	70	70	70	+ ¾
1,000	Stand. Mill. 5s	79	79	79	..

†Cents per share.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Saturday last, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Weed ended April 26, 1907	$17,444,342
Week ended April 27, 1906	15,626,653
From Jan. 1, 1907	302,749,508
From Jan. 1, 1906	258,003,443

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended April 23, 1907	$12,957,725
Week ended April 24, 1906	12,678,883
From Jan. 1, 1907	203,054,908
From Jan. 1, 1906	199,750,490

Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 26, 1907	$92,530
Week ended April 27, 1906	8,914,921
From Jan. 1, 1907	5,219,105
From Jan. 1, 1906	13,782,081

Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 26, 1907	$32,200
Week ended April 27, 1906	405,000
From Jan. 1, 1907	1,776,586
From Jan. 1, 1906	4,704,522

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 26, 1907	$60,330
Week ended April 27, 1906	8,914,021
From Jan. 1, 1907	3,442,569
From Jan. 1, 1906	9,077,559

Imports of Silver.

Week ended April 26, 1907	$15,404
Week ended April 27, 1906	81,864
From Jan. 1, 1907	658,775
From Jan. 1, 1906	814,718

Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 26, 1907	$010,407
Week ended April 27, 1906	1,124,405
From Jan. 1, 1907	13,590,135
From Jan. 1, 1906	18,844,070

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 26, 1907	$895,003
Week ended April 27, 1906	1,042,541
From Jan. 1, 1907	12,931,360
From Jan. 1, 1906	18,023,357

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 26, 1907	$107,934
Week ended April 27, 1906	8,996,785
From Jan. 1, 1907	5,877,880
From Jan. 1, 1906	14,597,694

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 26, 1907	$942,607
Week ended April 27, 1906	1,529,405
From Jan. 1, 1907	15,366,671
From Jan. 1, 1906	22,283,547

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 26, 1907	$834,673
From Jan. 1, 1907	9,488,791
From Jan. 1, 1906	7,685,823

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 27, 1906	7,467,380

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The International Passenger Ticket Protective Association, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—A. Panarella, Joseph D. Martine, Ferdinand J. Varaetro, J. L. De Ories, Sydney Van Dusen.

The Rushac Company, Rutherford, (electrical contractors;) capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Richard T. Hughes, John B. Ackerson, Alfred B. Shaw.

The Baley Piano Company of New Jersey, Jersey City; capital, $60,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, L. H. Gunther, John R. Turner.

The Gibbs Cement and Concrete Block Company, Trenton; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Wesley Gibbs, Alfred Bowers, William Seiger, Edmund Cook.

The Montclair Utility Company, Montclair, (real estate;) capital, $25,000. Incorporators—George L. Thomas, Henry B. Hutchings, Frederick L. W. Palmer.

Burrows, Neely & Company, Jersey City, (real estate;) capital, $25,000. Incorporators—William S. Burrows, Robert P. Neely, Walter F. Burrows.

Point Pleasant Arts and Crafts Guild of Point Pleasant, N. J., (for improving and developing of arts and crafts;) capital, $5,000. Incorporators—S. Clifford Slocum, William F. Clark, Henry Johnson, A. O. S. Havens.

The Albert Photographic Company, Atlantic City, (to manufacture photographic supplias;) capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Abraham Rogenburger, Albert Newgarden, Fannie Newgarden.

The Titus-Martenis Company, Jersey City, (to deal in feed and grain;) capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Joshua S. Titus, William K. Martenis, George V. Britten.

The Palmetto Veneer Company, Jersey City, (to deal in lumber;) capital, $75,000. Incorporators—R. M. Wiers, T. Walter, W. Kehr.

The Brock Construction Company, Plainfield, (contractors;) capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William E. Brock, Josephine Brock, Frederick W. Hand.

H. M. Shaw & Co., East Orange, (electrical engineering;) capital, $10,000. Incorporators—James Shunks, John S. Jackson, William C. Carpenter.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH of Manhattan, City Hall, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 3 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1907.

No. 1. For all the labor and materials required for the excavation, mason, carpenter, structural steel, ornamental iron, painting, hardware and other work for a public bath building to be erected on the northeast corner of Cherry and Oliver Streets in the Borough of Manhattan.

No. 2. Labor and materials required for the plumbing and water supply, electric pumps and hot water heaters, &c., for the public bath building to be erected on the northeast corner of Oliver and Cherry Streets, Borough of Manhattan.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN F. AHEARN, Borough President.
The City of New York, April 26, 1907.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Trust Company of America. Colonial Trust Company.

At the opening of business to-day COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY was merged into THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The offices heretofore maintained by THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA at No. 135 Broadway and No. 36 Wall Street, and by the COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY at No. 222 Broadway, will be continued, the latter as the COLONIAL BRANCH of THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Until further notice all business of each office will continue to be conducted, so far as both depositors and the public are concerned, in all respects as though no merger had taken place.

New York, N. Y., April 26, 1907.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company

SAN FRANCISCO, - CALIFORNIA.

Capital and Surplus - - $3,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - $10,500,000

A General Banking and Trust Company Business Transacted.

OFFICERS:

DAVID F. WALKER, President. W. J. BARNETT, Vice-President
J. DALZELL BROWN, Vice-President and General Manager.

Arizona Amalgamated Copper Co.

Capital, $15,000,000. Par Value of Shares $5. Full paid and Non-Assessable.

WITH its unlimited ore deposits, ample financial resources and successful management, the Company's position is assured and it will soon rank as one of America's greatest copper producers.

WRITE for a complete Prospectus, Engineers' Reports, map and full particulars to

THE ARIZONA AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,

27 William St. and 40 Exchange Place, New York.

14 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

"AN ACT relating to the removal of patients from hospitals in the City of New York."

"AN ACT empowering the Controller of the City of New York to refund to the Saint Paul's German Evangelical Reformed Church, or the Trustees thereof, moneys paid as assessment for public improvements upon certain real property belonging to said church in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City."

"AN ACT to provide for the construction of extensions of the building in the Central Park, in the City of New York, occupied by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and for the changing, equipping, and fitting up of such building and extensions."

"AN ACT to amend Chapter Five Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act in relation to the municipal court of the City of New York,' its officers and marshals,' relative to trial jurors in the municipal court."

"AN ACT to amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to the dedication of certain lands for markets."

"AN ACT to amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to pensions to dependent parents of members of the police force."

Pursuant to statutory requirement, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly 1,381, Int. No. 447, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE REMOVAL OF PATIENTS FROM HOSPITALS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 1, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 26, 1907.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Mayor.

This bill will be the first heard at that time.

Pursuant to statutory requirement, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly 948, Int. No. 641, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

EMPOWERING THE CONTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK TO REFUND TO THE SAINT PAUL'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH, OR THE TRUSTEES THEREOF, MONEYS PAID AS ASSESSMENT FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS UPON CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO SAID CHURCH IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 1, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 26, 1907.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Mayor.

This bill will be the second heard at that time.

Pursuant to statutory requirement, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly 1,105, Int. No. 963, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF EXTENSIONS OF THE BUILDING IN THE CENTRAL PARK, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OCCUPIED BY THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, AND FOR THE CHANGING, EQUIPPING, AND FITTING UP OF SUCH BUILDING AND EXTENSIONS.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 1, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 26, 1907.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Mayor.

This bill will be the third heard at that time.

Pursuant to statutory requirement, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly 1,385, Int. No. 182, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AMEND CHAPTER FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY OF THE LAWS OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWO, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ITS OFFICERS AND MARSHALS," RELATIVE TO TRIAL JURORS IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 1, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 26, 1907.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Mayor.

This bill will be the fourth heard at that time.

Pursuant to statutory requirement, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly 922, Int. No. 840, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER, IN RELATION TO THE DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS FOR MARKETS.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 1, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 26, 1907.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Mayor.

This bill will be the fifth heard at that time.

Pursuant to statutory requirement, notice is hereby given that an act, assembly 1,127, Int. No. 11, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER, IN RELATION TO PENSIONS TO DEPENDENT PARENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 1, 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 26, 1907.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Mayor.

This bill will be the sixth heard at that time.

AN EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR the Eligible List of COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS and HIGH SCHOOL TUTORS will be held in the Chapel on Thursday and Friday, May 9th and 10th, at 9 A. M.

Circulars giving full information concerning the same will be mailed on application to the Acting President.

PROF. JOSEPH A. GILLET.

OUT TO-DAY

The New York Times Weekly Financial and Quotation Review

24 Pages

THE RAILROAD SITUATION

BY

President W. W. Finley of Southern Railway.

President T. M. Emerson of Atlantic Coast Line.

Freight Car Clearing House Movement.
Growth of the Pension System.
No Let Up in Business Prosperity.
Nation's Rising Tide of Business.
No Red Lights Ahead.
Railways in Germany.
Railways in France.
Expansion of National Bank Loans.
Railroad Casualties.
Prosperity of the Southwest.
Government Finance.
The Safeguarding of Collateral.
The New Chemical National Bank Building.
Bankers' Conventions.
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Total Steel Production of the United States.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News that's fit to print."

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 27, 1907. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Astna Nat.	$200,000	..	S	.....	215	225
America	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 07	500	525
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 06	235	245
Astor National	350,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 07	750	..
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	120	130
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 07	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	320	330
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	160	..
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	120	..
Chase National	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 12, 06	340	340
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 07	305	315
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 07	380	400
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	140	145
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 06	250	260
Coal & Iron Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 07	230	245
Colonial	100,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	700	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	500	525
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 07	170	173
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 07	155	165
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 07	295	305
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 07	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 07

AUTOISTS IN DOUBT ABOUT CUP EVENT

Rumors Afloat That Touring Car Races May Be Only Big Contests This Year.

NO WORD FROM COMMITTEE

Constructive Work Abandoned on Several Prospective Entries—Difficulty in Framing Rules.

What effect will the big touring car races that have been proposed for the Long Island Motor Parkway have in the near future upon the Vanderbilt Cup race? This has been a question that has been asked and discussed with considerable interest within the last month, both by owners and dealers. In some cases the very radical view has been taken that, owing to the increasing demand for serviceable touring cars and the consequent attention paid to their manufacture, these events for stock cars will, in the near future, usurp the interest in the higher powered speed event to such an extent that the Vanderbilt Cup may, like the Gordon Bennett Cup in France, be placed upon the shelf.

This view of the future of motor racing in America is perhaps intensified at the present time on account of the lack of information that has been vouchsafed by the American Automobile Association Racing Board regarding even the ordinary facts of the coming race. The long-continued delay has naturally led to a sentiment in many quarters that the Vanderbilt Cup race may be abandoned this year, touring car events taking its place, but with the completion of the fifty or sixty mile speedway next year the big cup race may then be revived with customary enthusiasm.

To all inquiries made to Jefferson De Mont Thompson of the A. A. A. Racing Board and other officials who have talked with William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., on the subject since the latter's return from abroad, the reply has invariably been made that the cup race was sure to be held, and that within a few days everything would be known. The rules for the contest this year, it is admitted, have given the committee some difficulty, for with the old regulations entirely upset abroad in all of the big events, some alterations are absolutely needed here. Official copies of all the foreign racing rules have been in possession of the Racing Board for over a month. Granting that this difficulty on rules may have entailed some time to arrange satisfactorily, it has nevertheless caused no little surprise in motor circles that the A. A. A. has not, at least, made some public statement as to whether there would be a Vanderbilt cup race or not in 1907, and if so, fixing a tentative time for the closing of entries.

This delay to furnish some definite information has led in more than one case to the cessation of all work on projected racing cars that were to be entered by American manufacturers. The American Mors and the Lozier cars, which had been announced as probable entries, have been retired, and it was stated last week that no effort would probably be made to complete the new Oldsmobile racer that was said to be under construction early in the year for the big event. Work on the new Apperson racer was also stopped some time ago.

The prospects of the cup race will be discussed to-day at the meeting of the A. A. A. Executive Committee, and it is barely possible that some statement may be made regarding the prospects of the race this year.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The Pittsburg Automobile Club will be represented in the American Automobile Association's tour for the Glidden Cup by Philip S. Flinn, Thomas P. Jonee, W. N. Murray, Glenn T. Brokaw, Joseph A. Moore, John Johnson, and E. D. Nevin.

Philip S. Flinn of the Pittsburg Automobile Club has resigned as a Director of the American Automobile Association, and his place will probably he filled by Paul Wolfe, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation. Mr. Flinn will remain as a member of the Racing and Touring Boards.

Progress on the two Dragon racers which are being built for the Vanderbilt Cup race is being reported daily. It is expected that they will be ready on schedule time, May 15, which is the date set for the completion of the tests on the finished engines. July 1 is the date arranged when cars will be running on the road, and the company is now giving considerable thought to the matter of drivers for these cars, but as yet no selections have been made.

Statistics from abroad regarding the equipment of cars to compete in the Grand Prix in France show that every car except one will be equipped with shock absorbers, which are considered so essential to success in racing, just as they are conducive to safety and comfort in touring.

The Robert Bosch Company is about to move to its new quarters at 160 West Fifty-sixth Street, a step rendered necessary by the increasing business. Additional machinery is being installed for the manufacture of Boech magnetos in the United States. Ae every part of the magneto will be made here, it will conform to the rules of the Vanderbilt Cup Commission, and can therefore be used on cars entered by American manufacturers.

Work was started a short time ago on the new building for the E. R. Thomas Motor Company, at Buffalo. It will be 208 feet in length, 60 feet in width, four stories in height, with a total floor space of 49,840 feet, and will be built of concrete and steel. With this addition the total floor space used by the company will be 350,000 square feet. Last year two other buildings of steel and concrete were added to the factories.

Mohawk A. C. Roller Skating Race.

The Mohawk Athletic Club will hold a closed one-mile handicap roller skating race at the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn, to-morrow night. After the race J. J. Jordan will skate a three-mile exhibition against time, paced by three members of the club.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

LONDON ST. JAMES' PARK, S.W., Bet. Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace. Near shopping centres and theatres.

St. ERMINS

Delightful and Fashionable Hotel; 600 Rooms; Bedroome, large and small suites, with private baths. Reasonable. For descriptive Booklet, address TOWN AND COUNTRY, 289, Fourth Av., New York. (Telegrams "Erminites, London.")

GOING ABROAD? WRITE OR CALL 289 4TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—Country board for father, mother, and child 7 years old, within half hour's ride from New York. State terms. W., Box 307 Times, Times Square.

A GUIDE FOR BUYERS. For Information Tele. phone 1000 Bryant.

APRONS.
Kurabeedt Apron Co., 695 B'way Rompers.
ART GLASS SHADES.
The Bent Glass Novelty Co., 112-114 White St.
Braunstein Bros., 46 W. B'way & 60 Grand St.
Cont'l Art Glass & Brass Co., 22 Howard St.
Unique Art Glass & Metal Co., 43 Park Pl.
ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. E., Co., 582-587 Broadway.
Buettner & Co., T., 377-379 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry E., 457 Broome St.
Magner, Morris A., & Co., 136-140 Grand St.
Partridge & Wiley, 60 Leonard. Est. 35 Th'reh
BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St.
Milbury Atlantic Supply Co., 543 Broadway.
BELTS, BAGS, AND NOVELTIES.
Acme Leather Goods Co., 640 B'way, Leather.
Kuraheedt Mfg. Co., 453 B'way. Emb'd
Lefkowitz, S., & Bro., 75-77 Spring St.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 320 B'way, B'k'l's Jewelry
BLOUSES, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS—Boys'
Klinger & Bach, 737 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Seide, 325 Canal St Rompers.
BRAIDS.
Haisenberg, Karl, 29 Great Jones St.
Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
Samuels, Jos., & Co., 129-31-33 West 20th St.
BRASSES, (Oriental.)
Preston & Khouri, 6 East 18th St.
BUTTONS—PEARL & NOVELTIES.
Appelbee & Neuman, 100 Grand St.
CARPETS, RUGS, AND OILCLOTHS.
American Oilcloth Co., 264 Canal St.
Union Carpet Co., 221-223 Canal St.
CHINESE & JAPANESE IMPORTERS
Soy Kee & Co., 7 Mott, silk, linen, & kimonos
CLOTH HEADWEAR & NOVELTIES.
Buchstahl & Lewis, 212 Wooster St.
Mendel, Goldstein & Ullman, 192½ Greene St
Babies' Headwear.
Mayer, Max, 508 B'way. Lingerie Wash Hats.
Plebes & Co., 507 B'way. Also Ruchings & Buffs
CLOTHING—Men's.
Walcoff, Udell & Co., 217 Mercer, n'r Bleecker
Boys' and Young Men's.
Eagan, Sindel & Walter, 397 Mercer St.
Walcoff, Phil., & Co., 632-634 Broadway.
Boys' Wash Suits.
Phoenix Wash Suit Co., 303 Mercer St.
Pants—Knee & Youths'.
I. S. Kuce Pants Co., 35 & 37 West 3d St.
Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
Mellmer, C. N., & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Crown Embroidery Works, 14-18 W. 24th St.
Dresener & Auerbach, 8 East 14th St.
Freedman Bros. Co., B'way and 20th St.
Hollstein, Young & Co., 7 E. 17. Rain & Silk Coats
Levett, Grossman & Co., 18-20-22 W. 20th St.
Moyses & Dreyfus, 135 Fifth Av.
Fyle, Sol. A., Union Square.
Rosenhild, L., 45 E. 8th St. Silk Coats.
Silver, S. L., & Co., 57-59 5th Av.
Vogel, L. B., 13-15 West 20th St.
Misses', Children's and Infants'.
Zelenko & Moskowitz, 15 E. 16th. Juniers.
Cravenett—Rubberized Silk—Dusters
American Raincost Co., 48 W. 15th. Ladies'.
CROCKERY & Porcelains, (Japanese.)
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Kurzheedt Mfg. Co., 458 Broadway.
DRESSES—Ladies', Children's, Misses'
Borgenicht & Sharff, 152 Wooster St.
ELECTRIC & GAS PORTABLES.
The Goodwin & Kintz Co., 46 West B'way.
ELECTRIC WORK.
Cohn, F. W., 1,122 Madison Av.
FANCY CELLULOID CASES.
Sametz, A. R., & Co., 54-56 West 3d St.
FANS, JAPANESE GOODS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.
FOUNTAIN PENS.
Diamond Point Pen Co. Also Pearl, Gold, and Silver Writing Sets. 102 Beekman St.
GLOVES—Kid, Fabric, Silk.
Sudbury, E. B., & Co., 343 Broadway.
HAIR ORNAMENTS.
Gohn, Arthur Lambert, 135 Grand St.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Duke, MacMahon & Co., New Add'n, 371 B'way.
Grosnez Bros., 430 Broadway.
HOSIERY.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.
Rubens & Meyer, 23-26 East 14th St.
Schiff, Henry, & Co., 890-902 Broadway.
Wise, G. & A., 51 White St. Stock & Import.
KIMONOS & DRESSING SACQUES.
Monakad, E., 112-116 W. 18 St. Large Mfrs.
KNIT GOODS—Blouses.
Mallery H. Lee Co., 30 Greene. Also Und'w'r.
Underwear.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
Semel, J. H., & Co., 408 B'way. Also Hosiery.
LEATHER & FINDINGS.
Weiss, G. B., & Son, 229 E. 42d St, All kinds.
Leather for Table Covers, &c.
Willcox, M. B., 21 Spruce St. Fancy Leathers.
LEGGINS AND OVERGAITERS.
Rosenwasser Bros., 472 B'way. Rhenish Not
LINGERIE AND NET DRESSES.
Cashman & Cashman, 28-30 Waverley Place.
MILLINERY NOVELTIES.
Royal Plaiting Co., 30 Bond. Chiffon Novelties
NECKWEAR, WINDSORS, NOVELTIES AND RUCHINGS—Ladies'.
Griffiths, D'n'l, 508 Broome. Jobbers' Ruchings
Hirsch, H., & Co., 467 Broadway.
Kurzheedt Mfg. Co., 453 Broadway.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Berliner, Stranss & Meyer, 737 Broadway.
Levy & Marcus, 728-731 Broadway.
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
Berg Bros., 46-48 Lispenard St.
OIL PAINTINGS.
Hyman, Robert, 42 Union Square.
ORIENTAL RUGS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 877-879 Broadway
PHOTO FRAMES AND MIRRORS.
Hoag, Andrew H., & Co., 46 West B'way.
PICTURES & FRAMED PICTURES.
Gustrine, The, Co., 396 Broadway.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St,
PICTURE & WINDOW GLASS.
Vanhorne, D. A., & Co., 467-469 Greenwich.
POST CARDS.
Independent Photo Card Co., 1 Warren St.
Rotograph Co., Art Pub., 634 Broadway.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.
Guest, Tally, and Post Cards.
Leubrie & Elkus, 18 East 14th St.
PYROGRAPHIC OUTFITS.
Solar Pyrographic Mfg. Co., 244 W. 23d. H'dq'rs
Pyro Outfits and Points Exclusively.
RIBBONS.
Bamberg & Risser, 103 5th Av., nr. 18th St.
SHIRTS—Men's.
Abrams & Marcus, 43 Walker. Fl'n'l & W'k Shirts
Black Sateen Shirts.
Huh Shirt Co., 40 Lispenard. Our Specialty.
SKIRTS—Separate.
Casper & Beck, 32-34 West 20th St.
Davidow, Wm. H., & Bro., 41-51 E. 11th St.
Deutsch, E., & Co., 14th St. and Union Sq.
Lats Bros., 5 & 10 W. 19th St. Misses' only.
La Mode Skirt Co., 37 East 12th St.
N. Y. Misses' Skirt Co., 10-14 E. 12. Misses' only
Rntenberg & Miller, Eagle Skirts, 18-22 W. 18th
SHIRT WAISTS and SUITS—Ladies'.
Rosenthal Bros. Co., 42 Greene. Unique Waists
SHOES, (Mfrs. and Wholesalers.)
Bates, J. E., & Co., 198-202 Church St.
Morse & Rogers, 134 Duane. Also Findings.
SILKS AND DRAPERY GOODS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.
SUSPENDERS AND MEN'S BELTS.
Yale Suspender Co., 452 B'way, near Grand.
SWEATERS & CARDIGAN JACKETS
Plate & Clark Co., 725 Broadway, Room 8.
UPHOLSTERY FABRICS & Supplies.
Rogers, M. H., 183 Canal St., cor. Mott St.
VEILINGS.
Benedictus, Weill & Co., 100 Greene St.
Blum & Blum, 476 Broadway.
Novelty Veiling Co., 20 East 17th St.
Weil Bros., 5 East 17th St.

Last Inactive Stock Transactions.

New York Stock Exchange.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1907 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Apr. 27. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1907. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
280	300	**Adams Express**	$3,500,000	Mar. 1, 1907	2	*295 Feb. 14	*280 Mar. 14		*280 Mar. 14, 1907	
235	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,200,000	Jan. 2, 1907	4½	..	..		*236 Dec. 10, 1904	
150	..	Allegheny & Western	3,200,000	Jan. 2, 1907	3	..	..		*150 Mar. 30, 1904	
75	90	American Agri. Chemical pf.	18,382,000	Apr. 1, 1906	3	95 Feb. 20	93½ Feb. 26		93½ Feb. 26, 1907	
..	82	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	80 Jan. 31	75 Mar. 5		75 Apr. 6, 1907	
140	175	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1907	5	..	..		170 Dec. 20, 1906	
82	92	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1906	3	90 Jan. 21	88 Mar. 13		88 Mar. 13, 1907	
25	40	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1906	1	..	..		37 Mar. 16, 1906	
200	220	American Express	18,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	3	247 Jan. 5	200 Mar. 25		210 Apr. 1, 1907	
5	8	American Malt	3,995,900	..	..	*7½ Apr. 2	*7½ Apr. 2		*7½ Apr. 2, 1907	
28	32	American Malt pf.	6,817,900	..	..	40 Feb. 21	29½ Mar. 27		31½ Apr. 5, 1907	
195	240	American Snuff	11,001,700	Apr. 1, 1907	2½	205 Jan. 18	197½ Jan. 11		205 Mar. 1, 1907	
90	100	American Snuff pf.	12,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	99 Mar. 12	97 Apr. 8		97 Apr. 8, 1907	
37	40	Am. Steel Foundries pf.	17,240,000	..	..	47½ Jan. 7	34 Mar. 14		39 Apr. 16, 1907	
75	80	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907	1¼	88 Feb. 13	75 Mar. 21		80¼ Mar. 26, 1907	
20	30	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	..	..		*30 Mar. 19, 1906	
70	80	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	..	..	..		79 June 26, 1905	
100	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	6,063,400	Jan. 15, 1907	1½	105 Feb. 4	100 Mar. 26		103 Apr. 5, 1907	
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,625,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1	..	..		*104 June 23, 1902	
..	50	Bethlehem Steel pf.	14,808,000	Feb. 1, 1907	¾	65 Jan. 9	45 Mar. 23		49 Apr. 6, 1907	
11	13	Brunswick City	6,000,000	..	..	14½ Jan. 4	11 Mar. 15		13 Apr. 8, 1907	
90	128	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	10,500,000	Feb. 15, 1907	3	115 Jan 26	85 Mar. 14		95 Apr. 4, 1907	
110	139½	Buff., Rochester & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1907	3	135 Jan. 4	135 Jan. 4		135 Jan. 4, 1907	
..	84¾	Buffalo & Sus. pf. ($50)	4,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907	1	85¾ Feb. 8	83 Feb. 16		83 Feb. 16, 1907	
60½	61½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1907	1¼	65¼ Jan. 14	60 Mar. 14		63¼ Apr. 12, 1907	
..	70	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1907	1½	..	..		71¼ Mar. 10, 1906	
185	198	Central of New Jersey	27,436,800	Feb. 1, 1907	2	220 Jan. 9	165 Mar. 25		190 Apr. 16, 1907	
..	59	Chicago & Alton pf.	10,448,800	Jan. 2, 1907	2	60 Jan. 5	59 Mar. 19		59 Mar. 19, 1907	
190	..	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	110,138,100	Apr. 1, 1907	1¾	218 Apr. 10	200 Feb. 15		218 Apr. 10, 1907	
110	150	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	8,830,700	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	120 Mar. 14	115 Mar. 19		115 Mar. 19, 1907	
60	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1906	2	*70 Mar. 5	*70 Mar. 5		*70 Mar. 5, 1907	
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,847,800	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	..	..		*150 Oct. 3, 1906	
150	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,256,800	Feb. 20, 1907	3½	165 Jan. 17	160 Jan. 18		160 Jan. 18, 1907	
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	2	..	..		102½ May 22, 1901	
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	..	..		120 June 4, 1898	
105	110	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1907	1¼	109½ Jan. 7	106 Feb. 21		106 Feb. 21, 1907	
70	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	..	95 Mar. 15	85 Mar. 15		85 Apr. 2, 1907	
103	125	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	2½	..	..		105 Nov. 16, 1906	
165	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1907	1¾	160 Mar. 25	160 Mar. 25, 1907		160 Mar. 25, 1907	
..	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	6,259,600	Mar. 1, 1907	1	..	..		108½ Jan. 10, 1904	
..	80	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	1,709,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	85¼ Jan. 19	65 Mar. 22		65 Mar. 22, 1907	
90	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 13, 1907	3½	99½ Jan. 14	93¼ Feb. 19		93¼ Feb. 19, 1907	
..	75	Cripple Creek Central	2,500,000	Apr. 20, 1907	1½	73 Jan. 15	69 Jan. 4		73 Jan. 15, 1907	
73	78	**Denver & Rio Grande** pf.	45,754,400	Jan. 15, 1907	2½	83 Jan. 2	60⅞ Mar. 25		75 Apr. 16, 1907	
5	12	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,253,100	..	..	15 Jan. 7	12 Apr. 8		12 Apr. 8, 1907	
..	..	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	950,000	Jan. 2, 1907	2½	*90 Feb. 15	*90 Feb. 15		*90 Mar. 25, 1907	
3	7	Detroit Southern tr. rects.	9,506,800	..	..	3 Apr. 11	3 Apr. 11		3 June 27, 1906	
17	80	Detroit Southern tr. rects.	6,459,300	..	..	..	..		27 June 27, 1906	
..	..	Diamond Match	24,436,500	Mar. 15, 1907	2½	123½ Apr. 2	123½ Apr. 2		123½ Apr. 2, 1907	
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	..	..	..	..		3½ Feb. 24, 1904	
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	1,737,100	Apr. 15, 1907	1½	75 Jan. 22	72 Mar. 23		72 Mar. 23, 1907	
12½	14½	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	..	19½ Jan. 5	9⅜ Mar. 14		13⅜ Apr. 16, 1907	
23	25	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000	..	..	39 Jan. 9	20 Mar. 11		24 Apr. 16, 1907	
..	..	**Eastman Kodak**	19,254,700	Apr. 1, 1907	2½	..	..		177 Msr. 21, 1906	
..	80	Electric Storage Battery	16,000,200	Apr. 1, 1907	1¼	..	..		54⅜ Jan. 29, 1906	
65	70	Evansville & Terre H. ($50)	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1906	4	..	..		60 Dec. 4, 1906	
88	93	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1907	2½	92 Apr. 5	90 Apr. 4		90 Apr. 5, 1907	
50	60	**Federal Sugar Refining**	6,677,200	..	..	60 Feb. 13	42 Feb. 5		54 Apr. 12, 1907	
65	70	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Mar. 4, 1907	2	75½ Jan. 14	70 Mar. 19		70½ Apr. 9, 1907	
110	..	Gold & Stock Telegraph	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1½	..	..		*110 Aug. 1906	
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1907	5	71 Apr. 18	71 Apr. 18		71 Apr. 18, 1907	
..	77	**Havana Electric** pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1907	1	80½ Jan. 4	72 Apr. 1		72½ Apr. 5, 1907	
102½	110	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Apr. 15, 1907	2	103 Jan. 18	102 Mar. 20		102 Mar. 20, 1907	
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,000,300	Feb. 1, 1907	1¾	..	..		*97 Sep. 19, 1905	
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1907	1¾	..	..		*101 May 18, 1905	
..	..	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	Jan. 14, 1907	1½	115 Jan. 19	80 Mar. 28		95 Apr. 5, 1907	
..	102	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907	2	*98¼ Jan. 31	*98¼ Feb. 18		*98¼ Feb. 18, 1907	
54	..	Ingersoll-Rand	3,000,000	..	..	60 Jan. 24	49¼ Mar. 23		52 Apr. 3, 1907	
90	..	Ingersoll-Rand pf.	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1907	3	94½ Jan. 4	92 Mar. 21		93 Apr. 6, 1907	
78½	80	International Steam Pump pf	11,350,000	Feb. 1, 1907	1½	81 Jan. 14	74½ Mar. 26		79 Apr. 20, 1907	
172	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1¾	..	..		*182 Apr. 14, 1905	
40	60	**Kanawha & Michigan**	2,000,000	..	..	50 Mar. 20	50 Mar. 20		50 Mar. 20, 1907	
..	..	Kanawha & Michigan rects.	..	..	..	63 Jan. 20	63 Jan. 20		63 Jan. 20, 1907	
76¾	80	Kan. City, Ft. S. & Mem. pf	13,510,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1	80 Jan. 10	74 Mar. 20		79 Apr. 9, 1907	
8	10	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	..	..	11 Jan. 14	10 Feb. 27		10 Feb. 27, 1907	
35	40	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	May 2, 1904	1½	*37½ Mar. 14	*37½ Mar. 14		*37½ Mar. 14, 1907	
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	..		*32 Jan. 25, 1899	
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	8,200,000	Mar. 1, 1907	2	..	..		*200 Feb. 1903	
80	73	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Nov. 15, 1906	4	60½ Jan. 4	40 Jan. 23		48 Feb. 9, 1907	
45	75	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907	3	75 Mar. 12	65¼ Jan. 19		73 Mar. 12, 1907	
..	105	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1907	1½	..	..		99½ Mar. 14, 1903	
90	110	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1902	2½	..	..		95 Sep. 7, 1906	
20	24	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	..	..	28½ Jan. 12	19¼ Mar. 18		24 Apr. 10, 1907	
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 20, 1907	6	..	..		335 Dec. 17, 1900	
..	..	Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal ($50)	9,512,000	..	..	..	..		60 Sep. 7, 1900	
53	60	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Nov., 1906	1	67½ Jan. 9	52 Mar. 13		52 Apr. 13, 1907	
3	7	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	5 Jan. 9	4 Mar. 28		4 Mar. 28, 1907	
..	100	Michigan Central	324,500	Jan. 15, 1907	2½	*125 Mar. 6	*125 Mar. 6		*125 Mar. 6, 1907	
75	..	Maryland Coal	18,738,000	Jan. 20, 1907	3	..	..		110 Aug. 23, 1904	
94	99	Metropolitan Street Ry.	1,876,000	Dec. 30, 1906	4	..	..		110 Aug. 23, 1904	
..	..	**Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago**	9,550,400	Apr. 1, 1907	1¾	107 Jan. 23	90 Mar. 28		100 Apr. 13, 1907	
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	7,500,000	..	..	..	..		16 Jan. 15, 1904	
..	..	Michigan State Telephone	9,000,000	Mar. 30, 1907	¾	..	..		67 Dec. 19, 1904	
..	..	Michigan State Telephone pf.	3,500,000	..	..	..	..		50 Aug. 15, 1906	
..	90	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	2,285,000	Feb. 1, 1907	1½	..	..		92 July 6, 1906	
..	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	4,500,000	Jan. 31, 1907	1½	..	..		118 Apr. 18, 1901	
82	85	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1907	2½	90 Jan. 24	86 Mar. 28		86¼ Mar. 28, 1907	
..	..	Montreal Light, Heat & P.	17,000,000	Feb. 15, 1907	1½	..	..		92⅜ Sep. 15, 1905	
175	185	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan. 2, 1907	3½	..	..		182 Oct. 15, 1906	
113¾	114⅞	**National Biscuit** pf.	24,804,500	Feb. 28, 1907	1¾	117⅜ Mar. 5	111 Mar. 26		113⅜ Apr. 15, 1907	
52	54	National of Mexico pf.	28,832,900	Feb. 11, 1907	1	59⅝ Jan. 9	48⅜ Mar. 23		52⅞ Apr. 16, 1907	
21½	..	National of Mexico 2d pf.	21,989,900	..	..	27 Feb. 14	20⅜ Mar. 26		21½ Apr. 9, 1907	
30	37½	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Nov. 1, 1906	2	..	..		42 Feb. 1, 1905	
..	..	New Orleans Ry. & Light	25,000,000	..	..	..	..		86¾ Sep. 12, 1906	
..	..	New Orleans Ry. & Light pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 15, 1907	1¼	..	..		81 Oct. 24, 1906	
108	110	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907	5	110 Jan. 10	109 Mar. 25		109 Mar. 25, 1907	
25	35	New York Dock	7,000,000	..	..	42 Jan. 3	30 Apr. 17		30 Apr. 17, 1907	
67	70	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 15, 1907	2	70 Apr. 11	70 Apr. 11		70 Apr. 11, 1907	
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,638,650	Apr. 1, 1907	2	365 Mar. 7	365 Mar. 7		365 Mar. 7, 1907	
122	130	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	1¼	..	..		127⅛ Nov. 13, 1906	
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1905	1	..	..		40 Sep. 5, 1905	
80	85	Norfolk & Southern pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 15, 1907	2	90½ Jan. 10	80 Mar. 14		80 Mar. 21, 1907	
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,193,400	Jan. 15, 1907	4	..	..		200¼ Sep. 6, 1906	
95	103	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,526,000	Feb. 1, 1907	1¼	..	..		106 Jan. 29, 1906	
22	28	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	30 Jan. 29	18 Mar. 15		26 Apr. 6, 1907	
..	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	July 3, 1905	2½	..	..		80 Oct. 11, 1905	
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	July 3, 1905	2	..	..		*55 Feb. 20, 1900	
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Feb. 1, 1907	1½	..	..		83½ June 29, 1903	
..	..	Philadelphia R. T. ($50)	30,000,000	..	..	..	..		*177½ Aug. 1, 1906	
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1907	2	..	..		*122 Jan. 17, 1906	
93	100	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,457,300	Jan. 15, 1907	2½	105¼ Jan. 5	93½ Mar. 18		95 Apr. 11, 1907	
53	55	Pittsburg Coal pf.	28,030,800	Apr. 25, 1905	1¼	60⅜ Jan. 4	49 Mar. 15		55 Apr. 9, 1907	
170	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Apr. 2, 1907	1¾	..	..		*174 Nov. 2, 1906	
..	..	P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1907	3	..	..		140 Sep. 12, 1902	
⅞	1⅜	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	1 Jan. 10	⅝ Mar. 11		⅝ Mar. 11, 1907	
3½	4	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 8, 1902	¼	..	..		4 Nov. 6, 1906	
91	95	**Railway Steel Springs** pf.	13,500,000	Mar. 23, 1907	1¾	99½ Feb. 15	90 Mar. 23		92 Ap

Boarders Wanted, Furnished Rooms, Help Wanted, and Situations Wanted.

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West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transient accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 W.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board; references.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references.

39TH, 121 WEST.—Apartments with board; high grade; Summer rates.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Charming, large rooms; board optional; American family; telephone; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; alen single room; good board; references.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—High-clase location; nnndeome, larga rooms, euitable family, couples; telephone; gentlemen.

LENOX AV., 257, (123d.)—Second floor, single, en suite; bath adjoining; vacated April 25.

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST.—Formerly private house; newly furnished room, single, en suite, with private bath; parlor dining room; moderate rates; references.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large room; steam; running water; Snbway station near Gramercy; excellent board.

21ST ST., 129 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with board; running water; parlor dining room; overlooking park.

IRVING PLACE, 53, residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish.—Attractive to those who appreciate a quiet, well ordered house; suits two rooms, bath; breakfast served in rooms; telephone 2123 Stuyvesant; references desired.

MADISON AV., 434.—Desirable third floor front room; large closet; hardwood floor; reasonable rates; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 AND 7, Heights. Overlooking Wall St.—Five minutes' walk Broadway, N. Y.; accessible all trolleys and seaside; floor, furnished or unfurnished, and single rooms; neighborhood home; table high-class. Telephone 905 Main.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn, twelve miles from New York, situated in a magnificent private park of two hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and just inside the city limits. It is attractive, homelike, and exclusive. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf. Home cooking of the highest standard. Train service good. Telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable roome for gentlemen appreciating a high-class bacbelor home..

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Physician's office; gentlemen only; room and bath; breakfast; telephone; reference

45TH ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, elegantly furnished, consisting of two large rooms with private connecting bath; with or without board; telephone; near "L" and Subway.

55TH ST., 158 WEST.—Parlor suite, consisting three elegantly furnished rooms, with privnte bath; also large room, connecting bath; near "L." Subway.

58TH ST., 143 WEST.—Nice rooms for gentlemen or couples, with board or without. Kane.

60TH ST., 127 WEST.—Back parlor for physician or dentist; also sleeping rooms; bath; gentlemen.

60TH ST., 204 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or couple.

60TH ST., 206 WEST.—Nice room and board for gentlemen; bath, private hall. Shnnahan.

80TH ST., 150-152 WEST, The Anderson.—Beautiful second floor suite, two large rooms with private bath; also medium-sized front room; telephone in every room; Summer rates; high-class table; table guests received.

83D ST., 208 WEST.—Pleas nt hall room, bath; gentleman only; no other roomers. Griffith.

85TH ST., 164 WEST.—In private family, large room, with dressing room; also medium; superior surroundings; breakfast if desired; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE, DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOM IF DESIRED; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

97TH ST., 168 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished roome on second floor; dressing roome, bath.

115TH ST., 415 WEST. (Cathedral Heights.)—Pleasant outside room for gentleman; elevator apartment. Schaefer.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Room in private family of two; very neatest of care. Address or call evenings, Fred F. French.

136TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large and small comfortable room; private house, near station; board optional.

140TH ST., 542 WEST.—Private house; few rooms to refined parties; board optional; home comforts.

HIGH-GRADE apartments, suites, and rooms; clergy indorsement; ten years' experience. Woman's Business Bureau, 21 West 24th St.; bring three good references.

MANHATTAN AV., 109, (104th St.)—Nicely furnished small room; private house.

WEST 78TH, 201.—Vacancies in May, homelike rooms, handsome surroundings; elevator; Summer prices. C.

East Side.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, all improvements; gentlenien; references.

34TH ST., 62 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, bath, every convenience; moderate price; references exchanged.

45TH, 139 EAST.—Private, high-class house; for gentlemen only; newly decorated and completely furnished; scrupulously clean; Summer rates; references.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room; all conveniences; telephone; references.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large room, comfortably furnished; running water; batb; gentlemen; references cssential.

A private family will rent two well-furnished rooms, with bath. 23 East 44th St.

Beautiful parlor, well furnished, suitable for dentist; foyer hall; private family. 23 East 44th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,104.—Furnished roome to let in private house.

MADISON AV., 348, 45TH.—Attractive rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; also attractive rooms; running water; select house; references; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 31.—Offers comfortable, well furnished large and small roome.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, Brooklyn.—Elegant large and small rooms, overlooking New York Bay; all conveniences; gentlemen only; ratee reasonable.

FOR YOUNG MEN.—The finest club building in Brooklyn; 107 rooms, only four vacant; price, $4 per week; splendid restaurant. Bedford Branch, M. C. A., Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Singers.

WANTED—Soprano and contralto, New Jersey church, $200. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Helpers in the wards, laundry, scrubbers, &c.; salary, $15 a month and maintenance. Apply to Supervising Nurse of Harlem Hospital, foot of East 120th St.

WANTED—Lady to learn to attend dyeing and cleaning office; salary to start, $5. Y., Box 142 Timee, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Organists.

WANTED—Organist for New Jersey Episcopal church; $100. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

Singers.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Address Choirmaster, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Tenor for New Jersey church, $200. Webster Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—Tenor for church quartet. Address Drawer V, Stamford, Conn.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—I want a young man who has ambition to be more than n stanogrāpher and to learn advertising business. Call in person to-day, or by letter, H. D. Kieffer, 42 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young man, not over 25, for the position of bill clerk; must qualify to the following requirements: Quick and first-class penmanship, accurate at figuree, underetand bookkeeping, atenography, and typewriting, and furnish the best of references. Addrese B. C., Box 213 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

BIG MONEY SELLING LOTS.

Live men who start now on Spring campaign can earn more in next three months than in any other line; quickest selling property on market to-day; experience not necessary to get good income at once; let us tell you why. Apply 9 to 12 to John Gill, agency manager, Laurelton Land Co., second floor Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WANTED—For United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2362 3d Av., 808 E. 34th St., 749 6th Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 157 Christopher St., New York; 363 Fulton St., 197 Broadway, Brooklyn, or Borden Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—Neat, bright boy wanted in merchant's office; must be of good appearance and habite nnd give satisfactory reference; answer in own handwriting. Commercial, 190 Timee Downtown.

WANTED—Men and boye to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; open all year, day and night. Free catalogus. History Window Coyne Trade School, 74th and Tenth Av., New York, and San Francisco.

WANTED—General helpers in the warde and about Harlem Hospital; salary, $20 a month and maintenance. Apply to Supervieing Nurse of Harlem Hospital, foot of East 120th St.

WANTED—Boy for general office work; not over 17 years old; reference reqnired; salary to start, $4 per week. Ans.-San, Box 190 Times, Times Sqnars.

WANTED—Real estate saleeman for Westchester County. Room 307, 503 5th Av., Manhattan.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined French dressmaker, engagements by day in private families. Mlle. Marguerite, 332 West 55th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES, teachers, nnrses, housekeepers, secretaries, &c. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square; 4923 Stuyvesant.

Nurses.

NURSE.—First-class references; also cook and laundress; together or separately. Mrs. Wagner, 426 4th Av.

Secretaries.

SECRETARY.—If you want a secretary capable of taking charge of your correspondence and detail work, address Box 300 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thoroughly experienced and competent; reliable, conscientous; attends strictly to business; references; $15. Reliable, Box 198 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in broker's office; refined, well educated, rapid, accurate; livee with parents; references; $12. E. V., Box 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; accustomed to taking technical dictation; rapid, accurate; references; $13. Sucoessful, Box 129 Timee Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; rapid, accurate, businesslike, reliable; references; $15. Responsible, Box 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good; beginner; anxious to secure position; will try hard to please; references. Anxious, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young woman of education and real, not imaginary, ability. Marker, Box 141 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; recent graduate; has passed two speed tests; wants business start; $7. Miss J., 116 Times, Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Man with wife; no children; experienced; understands cows, horses; furnished cottage expected; best reference. Hollanders, 143 5th Av., Manhattan.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—A Protestant couple would care for gentleman's house during Summer; best references. Address by letter, J. C., Box 124, 2,980 3d Av.

NURSE and MASSEUR.—Expert; has some open time; long hospital experience and well educated; can act as companion or reader. C. D. B., Box 338 Timee, Times Square.

POSITION in mountains for Summer; understands care of horses. W. A. S., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A man who can do things seeks responsible position; experienced stenographer and correspondent; desires to connect with a going concern; expects a good salary and will earn it. Secretary, Box 343 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, well grounded in mathematics, desires outside position with railroad or civil engineering concern as axeman or rodman; AI references. R. D., Box 816 Times, Times Square.

Young man, 26, executive ability, with best reference. Address F. H., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ETHEL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHEL L. ALLEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of October, 1906. WILFORD HANKINSON, Executor. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executor, 135 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

WELLBROCK, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WELLBROCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis X. Butler, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1907.

WILLIAM H. WELLBROCK, Executor.
FRANCIS X. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

DRUMMOND, ROSE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rose E. Drummond, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 182 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September, 1907.

Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1907.
MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND, Executor.
DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

VAN VECHTEN, ABRAHAM V. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM V. W. VAN VECHTEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John T. Dooling, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November, 1907.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1907. EFFE V. V. KNOX, MARIE V. V. HUNTINGTON, Executrices. JOHN T. DOOLING, Attorney for Executrices, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAY, HENRY W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GRAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1906. JOHN M. BOWERS, Executor. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

KNOX, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claime against CHARLES H. KNOX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Francis X. Butler, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1907.

FRANCIS X. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

AUCTION SALES.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms

(Incorporated.)

NOS. 333-341 4TH AV., S. E. COR. 25TH ST.

H. A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

Now on Exhibition.

Exceptional Fine Specimens of LOUIS XV., XVI., EMPIRE, SHERATON, CHIPPENDALE and COLONIAL FURNITURE and Objects of Art.

English 8 day Hall Clocks.

A Chiming Mantel Clock.

Crown Derby, Royal Worcester, Coalport, Dresden, and Chinese Porcelains, Bronzes.

Collection of antique Jewelry, old Sheffield Plate.

A valuable solid silver Table Service (Georgian pattern), comprising 408 pieces, (enclosed in mahogany and satin lined chest).

A Chickering Parlor Grand Piano and modern Household Effects, removed from several high class apartments.

To be sold on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, May 1, 2, and 3, at 2 o'clock each day.

Also, by order of the EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF

MR. H. D. WHEELER,

DECEASED.

Household Furniture, Pictures, Bric-a-Brac, Rugs, &c., removed from his apartments at No. 34 Gramercy Park.

To be sold on Saturday afternoon, May 4, at 2 o'clock.

HARRY M. MOSES, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE, 156 BROADWAY. ASSIGNEES' SALE. 100,000 CIGARS IN CLEAR HAVANA, KEY WEST, AND PORTO RICO BRANDS, IN ALL SIZES AND SHAPES. MONDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1907, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK A. M. HISPANO-AMERICAN TRADING CO., 103 WATER STREET, MANHATTAN. NEW YORK CITY. ALSO OFFICE FIXTURES. ROLL-TOP AND FLAT DESKS, TYPEWRITER, CABINET DESK, BOOKKEEPERS' DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES, GLASS AND OAK PARTITION, CARPETS, &C.; ALSO TEMPLETON TYPEWRITER AND LARGE IRON SAFE. TERMS CASH. BY ORDER SAMUEL NEWMARK, ASSIGNEE. H. V. RUTHERFORD, ATTORNEY FOR ASSIGNEE, 31 NASSAU ST., MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Cooking utensils and supplies; also repairing for hotel and restaurants; first-class work; reasonable prices. E. F. Musgrove, 507 West 45th St.

Bakery for sale or will lease for 10 years; chance of a lifetime; no agente. Paul Brown bakery, 33 3d Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLOWER, ABBIE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of tha County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABBIE C. FLOWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Robert H. Gay, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May, 1907, next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of November, 1906. ANSON R. FLOWER, Executor. ROBERT H. GAY, Attorney for Executor, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MEYER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thompson & Fuller, No. 60 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1907. ABRAHAM JACOBI, GEORGE McANENY, Executors.

THOMPSON & FULLER, Attorneys for Executors, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BARKER, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BARKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Room 1,212, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Monhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1907.

EDITH M. BARKER, Executrix.
ALBERT W. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KURSHEEDT, FREDERIC A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persone having claims against FREDERIC A. KURSHEEDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theodore H. Silkman, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 31 day of December, 1906. ALPHONSE H. KURSHEEDT, CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, JOSEPH FETRETCH, Executors. THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FULLAM, Margaret D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Margaret D. Fullam, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.

Dated New York, the fourth day of January, 1907. WM. FREDERIC LAYTON, Executor.

AUGUSTINE & HOPPING, Attorneys for Executor, 92 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KATZ, SARAH.—In pureuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all pereone having claime against SARAH KATZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Walter S. Dryfoos, Esq., No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of November, 1906.

MICHAEL DRYFOOS, OTTO E. DRYFOOS, ALPHONS DRYFOOS, Executors.
WALTER S. DRYFOOS, Attorney for Executors, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HENRY S. WOOD, Bankrupt.

Notice le hereby given that Henry S. Wood, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 12th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persone are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judgee in the United States Court House nnd Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on May 13th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then nnd there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 29th, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 9,566.—JOSEPH A. KUPPENHEIMER, Bankrupt.

Notice le hereby given that Joseph A. Kuppenheimer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dnted April 16th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persone are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 6th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and thera show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner ahould not be granted, and also attend the examination of tha bankrupt tbereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 22d, 1907.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HANNAH SCHWEITZER, Bankrupt.

Notice le hereby given that Hannah Schweitzer, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 4th, 1907, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered and to attend at the bearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in tba United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on May 13th, 1907, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner ebould not be granted, and also attend the examination of tha bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 29th, 1907.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HANSON DRUG COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward B. Boise, the receiver of the estate of the above-named, Hanson Drug Company, alleged bankrupt, will sell at private sale on the 1st day of May, 1907, the property belonging to the said alleged bankrupt's estate contained in the store formerly occupied by the said alleged bankrupt at No. 244 Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, which property consists of drugs, prescription books, druggists' supplies, medicines, toilet articles, and such goods as are sold by retail druggists.

Sealed bids accompanied by certified check or cash for 10% of the amount of the bid will be received at the office of the receiver's attorney, Charles A. Kalish, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 1st day of May, 1907, up to 3 o'clock P. M. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids. In case the said property is not sold by private sale, it will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 3d day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock M., at 244 Sixth Avenue, New York City, at which sale the said property must bring 75% of the appraised value.

The property can be inspected at No. 244 Sixth Avenue on the 29th and 30th days of April, 1907, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD B. BOISE, Receiver, 59 Wall Street, New York City.
CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

No. 9,272.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United Statee for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRIETTA ADLER and MOSES A. ADLER, doing business as a partnership under the name of A. ADLER & COMPANY, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is bereby given that on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1907, the said Henrietta Adler and Moses A. Adler, doing business as A. Adler & Company, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, N. Y., on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1907, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 29, 1907.

NO. 9,756.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN LEHMAN, doing business under the name of AMERICAN NECKWEAR COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Herman Lehman, doing business under the name of American Neckwear Company, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1907, the said Herman Lehman, doing business under the name of American Neckwear Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1907, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON. April 29, 1907. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD P. COE and WILLIAM H. KNOX, individually and composing the firm of CADENAS & COE, Bankrupts.—No. 9,848.

To the creditors of Edward P. Coe and William H. Knox, individually and composing the firm of Cadenas & Coe, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1907, the said Edward P. Coe and William H. Knox, individually and composing the firm of Cadonas & Coe, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1907, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, April 22, 1907.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 9,701.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX ROCHWEGER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Max Rouchwerger of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1907, the said Max Rouchwerger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1907, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 29, 1907.

NO. 9,498.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSCHER WILENSKY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Oscher Wilensky of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1907, the said Oscher Wilensky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., New York, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 29, 1907.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM H. FLEISCHER, Bankrupt.—No. 9,474.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Morrie B. Arnold, Esq., the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five percentum of the appraised value.

Dated April 27, 1907.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of W. J. SCHMIDT & CO., (a corporation,) Bankrupt.—No. 9,705.

To the creditors of W. J. Schmidt & Co., (a corporation,) of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1907, the said W. J. Schmidt & Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LODE & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 29, 1907, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,038 3d Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of a fine stock of groceries and provisions, wines, whisky, corking machine and counter, showcases, meat rack, checking machines, coffee mill, partitions, awnings, gas ranges, desks, chairs, letter press, wardrobe, shelving, 2 trucks, lot of harness, blankets, 2 horses, 2 wagons, safe, gas and electric fixtures, &c. ROY M. ROBINSON, Receiver. HOTCHKISS & BARBER, Attorneys for Receiver, 5 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAGDALENA HOLDORF, Bankrupt.—No. 9,745.

To the creditors of Magdalena Holdorf of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1907, tba said Magdalena Holdorf wae duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on tha 15th day of May, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time tha said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dnted New York, April 26, 1907.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 9,739.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF tbe United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CARLO COLIANI, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Carlo Coliani, of the City and County of New Ynrk and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1907, the said Carlo Coliani was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., N. Y., on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 28th, 1907.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—PLAINTIFF desires the trial to be had in the County of New York.—GORDON NORRIE, as sole surviving trustee under the last will and testament of GEORGE LEWIS AUGUSTUS MOKE, deceased, plaintiff, against GEORGE EDWARD MOKE NORRIE, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Ann Margaret Van Horne Moke, deceased; Harriet Moke, Edith Mary Norrie Moke, Julia Norrie Paget, and Sir John Rahere Paget, her husband; Montague Johnstone Muir MacKenzie and Charles William Butler, as surviving trustees under the settlement made on the marriage of the said Julia Norrie Paget and Sir John Rabere Paget; Emily Norrie Napier, Charles William Butler and Robert Thomas Napier Speir, as trustees under the settlement made on the marriage of the said Helen Gordon Norrie Butler and Charles William Butler, her husband; Charles Edward Jnbnston, Octavius Bradehaw and William Graham Bradebaw, as trustees under the settlemsnt made on the marriage of the said Helen Gordon Norrie Butler and Charles William Butler; Margaret Norrie Paget, James Francis Paget, George Norrie Paget, Winifred Norah Paget, Lennox Robert Murray Napier, Gerald Francis Napier, Ivan Robert Napier, Noreen Mary Napier, Cheries Kingstone Butler, Gwladye Gordon Norrie Butler, Gordon Bradehaw Butler, Eric Butler, Helen Merle Norrie Butler, Bertram Sallebury Butler, and Garrit Van Horne Butler.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eixteenth day of April, 1907, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York.—Dated April 22d, 1907. FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—PLAINTIFF desires the trial to be had in the County of New York.—GORDON NORRIE, as sole surviving trustee under a certain settlement made upon the marriage of George Lewis Augustus Moke and Ann Margaret Van Horne Norrie, bearing date the seventh day of November, 1854, plaintiff, against GEORGE EDWARD MOKE NORRIE, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Ann Margaret Van Horne Moke, deceased; Harriet Moke, Edith Mary Norrie Moke; Julia Norrie Paget and Sir John Rahere Paget, her husband; Emily Norrie Napier; Helen Gordon Norrie Butler and Charles William Butler and Robert Thomas Napier Speir, as trustees under the settlement made on the marriage of the said Emily Norrie Napier and Robert Francis Ladeveze Napier; Gerald Francis Napier, Ivan Robert Napier, Noreen Mary Napier, Lennox Robert Murray Napier, Gerald Francis Napier, Ivan Robert Napier and Noreen Mary Napier, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 22d, 1907.

FOST

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Ogden Estate

Supreme Court Partition Sale Without Reserve

Will Continue on Monday

At the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.,

AT 9 O'CLOCK SHARP.

Choice Parcels to Be Sold.

Pages 2, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Booklet

Will Be Reached and Sold in the Order Named.

Ask or Send for Booklet if You Have None.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1907,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of SAMUEL M. COHEN, Deceased. By order of De Witt C. Cohen, Lewis S. Wolff, and Albert G. Morganstern, Executors.

36 W. 45th St., nr. 5th Ave.

3-story and basement brick private dwelling. Size of Lot, 20x100.5.

Messrs. WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attys. for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

904 and 908 E. 137th Street.

Two 5½-story brick tenements, with basement stores. Size of each plot, 37.6x100.

161 West 76th Street.

4-story and basement boxstoop private dwelling. Size of Lot, 19x102.2.

156 East 102d Street.

3-story & basement & cellar brownstone high-stoop private dwelling.

421 and 423 W. 42d Street.

Two 5-story brick tenements, with stores.

65 and 69 West 83d Street.

Two 4-story high-stoop brownstone and brick front dwellings. Size of each Lot, 16.8x102.2.

437, 439, 441, 443 & 445 East 118th St.

Five 3-story and basement brick dwellings. Size of Plot, 98x100.10.

230 West 142d St.

3-story brick double apartment. Herman Herst, Jr., Atty., 119 Nasau St., N.Y.C.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of THOMAS F. NUGENT, Deceased. By order of Patrick Ward and Lizzie T. Nugent, Executors.

N. W. cor. Amsterdam Ave. & 185th St.

Size of Plot, 49x100.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK, Esq., Atty. for Executors, 300 Broadway, N. Y. City.

S. E. cor. Park Av. & 91st St.

(known as 1,133 and 1,135 Park Avenue,) Two 4-story and basement brick double flats. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty., 41 Park Row.

S. W. cor. East 183d Street and Ryer Ave.

Size of Plot, 65x144x182x irreg.

1541 and 1543 Avenue A.

Two 5-story brick tenements, with stores.

ABSOLUTE PARTITION SALE.

N. W. cor. Ave. A & 2d St.

(known as Nos. 27 Av. A and 142 and 142½ Second Street.)

4 & 5 story brick buildings; size of lot, 26.7x100. GEORGE HAHN, Esq., Atty., 15 William St., N. Y. C.

40 and 42 West 64th St.

Two 5-story brick flats; size of plot, 60x100.

1163 Second Av. & 255 East 61st Street.

3 & 4-story brick buildings.

Maps and booklets can be obtained at office.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, OFFICES, 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

PREPARED AND QUICKERED LIME — **PARACON** For Finishing **PEERLESS** For Scratch, Browning and Cement Mortar.

No other Lime can be compared to this for
QUALITY, ECONOMY, and SPEED IN WORKING.
STRONGER than lump Lime, because all impurities are removed in the process of refining and hydrating.
MORE ECONOMICAL than lump lime, because it not only sells at a lower price, but makes more and better mortar, requires less calcined plaster, spreads over a greater surface, takes less trowelling, and effects an **IMMENSE SAVING OF TIME**, for it
REQUIRES NO SLAKING, but is ready, when mixed with water and sand, for immediate use, and
WORKING FREELY UNDER THE TROWEL, can be applied more quickly
GUARANTEED NOT TO PIT OR BLISTER on the walls.
Can be mixed on the upper floors of tall buildings and applied to the walls immediately.
GREATLY IMPROVES CEMENT MORTAR by making it denser and stronger, smoother, and very much easier to work, and waterproof.
GOES 20% FARTHER than any other hydrated lime.
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cheaper Insurance than Title Insurance. The payment of a single premium to this Company secures a Policy that is absolute protection to your Real Estate Title until you dispose of your property.

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MANHATTAN.

188 Montague Street, Brooklyn. (Title Dept. and Trust & Banking Dept.)

AWNINGS $1.75 UP.

Increase salability of property many times cost. See our samples before buying. Postal brings representative. We also furnish Voorhees Syetem Awning Ventilation and Protection. Dr. Voorhees Awning Hood Co., Room 4, 1,298 B'way. Phone 4452—38th.

LIBERAL MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½%—5%

Limited amount to loan at 70% of appraised value. Will loan as high as 85% on second mortgages.

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$50,000 FOR 2nd MTGS. MANHATTAN PREFERRED.

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AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT

on Grand St., near Broadway, for sale to close estate; five-story first-class building; 25x100; in perfect order; leased to one tenant; pays 6 per cent. net on price.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

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Appraiser Exclusively

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Manhattan preferred. Brokers protected.

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147 East 125th. Tel. 4679—Harlem.

Absolute Sacrifice!—High-class apartment, always rented, must be sold on account of dissolving partnership; guaranteed rent $9,200; price $85,000. 5-story, new-law apartment; rent $4,800; price $39,500; consider exchange. Peck, 943 Washington Av.

MORTGAGE MONEY

To loan, sums $5,000 each; also $20,000. On second mortgage, $3,000 and $12,000. ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

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All good applications promptly considered. G. V. MORTON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 43 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

West Side.

FOR IMPROVEMENT

with possession.

WEST 17TH ST., plot 75x92, and L 15x17.
WEST 19TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 55.9x92.
WEST 21ST ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 67.1x92.
WEST 13TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 109.6x103.
WEST 12TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 53.6x103.
929 6TH AV., with L to 102 W. 53D. 25x100 20x50
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St., or your own broker.

Price $80,000, Rents $8,900

A modern elevator apartment house, also 52x100, located near elevated and Subway stations, on west side, south of 100th St.

F. R. Wood & Co.,

Broadway & 80th St.

RENT $8,340. PRICE $73,000.

Seventh Avenue: 40x100; 6 story. **Greatest future in Harlem.** C. F. HEITMANN, 167 West 145th St.

BARGAIN.

6 STORY, 40x100, NEW LAW. 3 and 4 rooms and bath. Stores. Hot water; good location. Little cash. C. F. HEITMANN, 167 West 145th St.

BARGAIN.

Choice up to date private; 20 foot. 3 STORY AND BASEMENT. Fine Location. Perfect Condition. C. F. HEITMANN, 167 West 145th St.

Only $6,500 Cash.

5-story 25 ft. double, near Amsterdam Av.; rents nearly $4,400; price, $39,750; an absolute bargain that requires quick action. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Amsterdam Av.—Bargain

5-story 25 ft. double, with large store; price, $47,000. Easy terms. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Nineteenth St, near 6th Ave.

A plot 40x100; immediate possession; will sell cheap on easy terms to close estate. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Attention, Builders!—For sale, 145th St., north side, 100 feet east of 8th Av., 16 lots or 6 lots; will trade for improved property; what have you to offer? Bargebuhr, 125 West 116th St.

Investigate This Immediately.—$105,000; rental, $13,000; little cash required; non-elevator apartment; vicinity Broadway Subway, (110th.) Kauffman & Grolz, 318 Amsterdam Av.

A.—Bargain, near 9th Av., below 59th St.; 5-story, 14-room improved tenement; rent $3,500; mortgages $23,000; price $32,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av., near 48th St.

Exceptional Offering.—Attractive Amsterdam Av. proposition; triple, below 110th, $50,000; rental $5,000; investigate; get particulars. Kauffman & Grolz, 318 Amsterdam Av.

A.—Bargain, 5-story triple apartment, West 124th, near Amsterdam, $34,000; rent, $3,700. M. Bargebuhr, 125 West 116th St.

A. 6 West 83d St.—For sale; $21,750 lowest; electric light; caretaker premises.

East Side.

EAST SIDE CORNER

Northwest corner 79th St. and East End Av.; plot 148x102; overlooking the river; desirable for factory or apartment house; terms to suit. A. Hollander, owner, 100 Broadway, or your own broker.

East 107th St., near 3d Av.—4-story improved, 10 rooms, stores; in present ownership 18 years; price $18,000; bank mortgage $9,000 5 per cent.; second to suit; new title policy without exceptions to purchaser; rent, $1,800; elegant opportunity for small investor. Lyons, 1,491 2d Av.; Lapp, 192 Bowery.

15% net on investment of $7,000 in 4-family cold-water tenement on 1st Av., near 121st St.; mortgages over 4 years to run. An exceptional bargain. First Ave. Realty Co., 25 West 23d St.

154 East 22d St.—4-story and basement, 16.8 x98.9; $3,000 cash required; furnished; rent $2,500 per year, chance for doctor, furnished housekeeper. Particulars, permit of Wm. Halperin, 218 Canal St.

Elegant triple flat; Harlem, near 3d Av.; modern built; best condition; sold cheap and on easy terms to quick buyer. Particulars, Geo. Sauer, 1,511 3d Av., Yorkville Bank Building.

$19,000!—Double flat, (4-story,) flue condition; no steam; near Madison Av.; rent, $1,920. Address Owner, 2,121 3d Av., adv. office.

BROKERAGE CASES NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL. LAWYER JACOB FRIEDMAN, 302 B'WAY.

Six-story new tenement, East 103d St.; lot 87.6 x100; very easy terms; rent, $7,000. John J. Hoeokh, 650 9th Av.

Bargain—150 East 70th St.; 3-story and basement brownstone house, 19x100; $27,500 net. H. F., Room 3, 59 Wall St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,

will sell at auction,

Tuesday, April 30, 1907,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14, 16 Vesey St.

315 Riverside Drive,

NEAR 104TH ST.,

the very desirable five-story American basement, limestone, bay window front Dwelling and four-story butler's pantry and bathroom extension, 17 rooms and two bathrooms and shower, handsomely finished in hard woods, hardwood floors, marble mantels, fireplaces, and gas logs, open plumbing, &c., with perpetual right of way in rear to 104th St. The most desirable location on Riverside Drive. Size of plot, 21x100. Possession. Caretaker.

Terms Very Easy.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

George W. Bard, Auctioneer,

Mount Vernon

36 Chester Hill Lots

AT AUCTION TO CLOSE ESTATE, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 2 O'CLOCK.

RESTRICTED SECTION; GAS, WATER, SEWER, WALKS, LIGHT; 10 minutes' walk to New Haven Station. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED; SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD; SALE ABSOLUTE; TERMS VERY EASY; DIAGRAMS AND PARTICULARS OF

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Real Estate and Insurance Brokers, announce their REMOVAL to 2237-8 Cort. 93 Liberty St.

$300,000 ESTATE FUND

To loan at 4½% and 5%, amounts $15,000 to $50,000. Otis Beaton, 52 Broadway.

Near Grand Central Depot, full lot, suitable improvement, $15,500. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

West Side.

Attention!—$4,500 cash; price, $19,500; 5-story tenement, West Thirties, rented in floors. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Extra bargain at $35,500; elegant 5-story triple flat near Lenox Av. must be sold. See Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

$4,000 cash buys 98th, near Columbus, 5-story double, $29,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

48th Street West, (2) 5-story, modern, 14-room quadruple, $21,500. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

East Side.

Widow offers for sale her handsome 4-story and basement double flat in a choice block near Lexington Av. at sacrifice for $20,500; only $4,000 cash required; note 15%. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

Modern 5-story 20-family apartment house, best block Yorkville, 22x100, 16 rooms each floor; price, $41,500; easy terms; decided bargain. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

Cherry St.—Five-story tenement, improvements, $25,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Excellent opportunity for quick buyer; 5-story double, 12 rooms, 80th, near Park Av.; rent, $3,200; $32,000. Schacht, 126 East 80th St.

6th St., near 2d Av., 25x80; built, was not offered for sale since 1880; price $28,000. Kraft, 313 East 9th.

Suffolk St., 6-story, 12-room quadruple, 25x100, $46,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Broome St.—Five-story tenement; $40,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Allen St.—Five-story tenement; $35,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Below 14th Street.

Attractive, large, modern, double house, 8 West 9th; price reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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BROADWAY CORNER

High-class elevator, with stores. Big future.

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BRONX LOTS.

We offer small investors the only opportunity in the Bronx to secure home sites at very low prices. On high ground; best transit facilities; convenient terms. Buy now at original prices and save money. Write for map and particulars. H. F. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

Great Bargains to Quick Buyers. The 5-story 2-family brick houses on the east side of Briggs Av., just north of Kingsbridge Road, 8 blocks west of Pelham Av., "L," are better value and offer more conveniences than any others in the Bronx. Also 1-family house, good location. Owner, premises.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Lots $220, Gunther estate; $350 up, Pease, Thurton, Black estate; water, gas; line of Jerome Av. Subway; money to build; maps mailed. Take Jerome Av. trolley to end. Belden's office, branch of $15 West 125th.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses, Call on Von Der Linden & Selig, 2,253 Webster Av., 193th St. "L" Station.

Private house and stable on Southern Boulevard, large plot, suitable for doctor, $13,500. Kramer, 2,232 Southern Boulevard.

Investigate This.—Large house, elegant grounds, three full lots; residential neighborhood; all improvements; $6,500; little cash required. Behrmann, 222d St., Williamsbridge.

Builder, on account building operations, will sell 4 first mortgages; $4,000 each; (6%;) good location and value. Owner, 1,188 Tremont Av.

Three-family, 20 rooms, steam heat; rents $1,000 per year; 25x114; price $11,500; mtge. $6,500. Casey & Irwin, Webster and Pelham Avs.

A 3-story brick business building on 3d Av., above 142d St., $23,000. Address Business, 2,960 3d Av.

Woodycrest Av., 164th.—Beautiful 2-family dwelling; $2,000 cash. Room 102, 30 William, afternoons.

Attention.—5-story corner, 25x100; finest condition; rent, $3,900; price, $38,000. Zinser & Clausen, 683 East 138th St.

4-story cold-water tenement, full lot, $16,250. Kramer, 2,232 Southern Boulevard.

4-story brick corner, near Subway, $28,500. Kramer, 2,232 Southern Boulevard.

Lots for Sale.—136th St., east of 3d Av., 50x100. Owner, Box 338 Times Square.

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Greatest Railroad Center In Nassau

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You Have Read Where and How Fortunes Were Made.

You believed these advertisements were simply dreams created in the minds of visionary real estate men. But evidence and facts have proved to you that the County of Queens has made fortunes for men during the year 1906.

There Are Greater Chances To-Day Than Last Year.

And if you will only shake off suspicion and get speculative and take advantage of an excursion and go and look the ground over you can readily see there is a lot of money waiting on every corner in Mineola for the investor.

WHY?

BECAUSE IT IS THE COUNTY SEAT.
BECAUSE IT IS A RAILROAD CENTER.
BECAUSE IT IS THE CENTER OF TROLLEYS.
BECAUSE IT IS THE AGRICULTURAL CENTER.
BECAUSE LAND IS CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.

WHY?

YOU CAN'T MAKE A MISTAKE. IN 3 YEARS YOU WILL DOUBLE YOUR MONEY.

THE TIME TO GET IN IS NOW, TO-DAY, NOT NEXT MONTH.

ONLY 500 LOTS

GRAND OPENING SALE

ONLY 500 LOTS

EVERY LOT 25 FEET FRONT (NOT 20) AND 100 FEET IN DEPTH.

SUNDAYS, APRIL 28 AND MAY 5. WEDNESDAY, MAY 1. SATURDAYS, APRIL 27 AND MAY 4.

Trains leave Long Island City and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, on each day at 10, 11 and 1:30 o'clock.

Our Agents at Depots With Pink Tickets in Their Hats. **Prices You Can Not Match Anywhere.**

$128 — **$5 DOWN MONTHLY** — **$288**

BUSINESS LOTS, $548 EACH; $10 DOWN, $10 MONTHLY.

We extend to you a special invitation to visit the property, see what we have and note its surroundings. We have always what we advertise. When you read this sit down and write us for photographs, maps and circulars, with free railroad tickets, and we will forward them by first mail.

TAKE NOTICE.

Any party reading this advertisement who will not have time to secure railroad tickets or maps at office can present the advertisement to our agents with pink tickets in hats, at Long Island City or Brooklyn, 15 minutes before train departs, for round trip ticket.

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY

192 BROADWAY, Corner JOHN

Branch Office: 123 EAST 23D ST. **NEW YORK CITY**

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Men Who Know

will tell you that if you buy a lot or two in *Morris Park* TO-DAY, it will be the *best day's work* you ever did.

It is better to INVEST in

MORRIS PARK

which is in the

"Heart of the Bronx"

TO-DAY

than to *feel sorry hereafter* that you DIDN'T.

The GROUND FLOOR prices are NOW attracting the *men who know.*

Write for them TO-DAY.

Address Dept. C.,

FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO. Times B'ld'g, 42d St. and B'way.

THE A-RE-CO

Two-Family Houses

ON EASY TERMS.

Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story, light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for illustrated booklet, or call and inspect.

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Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, Simpson St. station of Subway, Lenox Av. and West Farms express.

JOHNSON HOUSES

on Whitlock Av., at Hunt's Point Road, three blocks from Simpson St. Subway station. Brick semi-detached two-family houses; can be seen daily and Sunday; 2 only remain unsold.

GEORGE F. JOHNSON'S SONS CO.

1044 Westchester Av. At Prospect Av. station of Subway.

An Absolute Sacrifice.—Two elegant 2-family houses, full lots, built to order, double floors, all latest conveniences and improvements, near White Plains Av.; owner leaving city; $15,000; terms easy; investigate. Behrmann, 222d St., Williamsbridge.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nutley, N. J.

Fine high, hilly neighborhood, beautiful views, 5 minutes' walk from station; fine house, with large plot; all modern improvements; eight rooms and bath; $5,000; cash, $750. Owner, Room 1,009, 99 Nassau St., New York.

At Sacrifice—Owner going abroad, will sell house, (nearly new,) 12 rooms, two baths; large plot, shrubbery hedge around plot; restricted neighborhood; any reasonable offer accepted. South Orange, 194 Times Downtown.

Arlington, N. J.—Very attractive, well built modern house; 4 rooms and kitchen on first floor; 5 bedrooms and bath; all improvements; bargain; price $5,000. Doriland, 154 Elm St.

Cottage at Arlington, N. J.; 30 minutes from New York; all improvements. Uhlig, owner, 149 Eilehemius Av., or 865 Broadway, New York.

For Sale, Arlington, N. J.—9 rooms and bath; steam heat; fully improved house; choice location; $1,000 cash required. I. V. Doriand, 152 Elm St.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

Hoboken factory plots; near ferries; 50x100; only $2,700; 75x100, (corner,) $6,600; 150x100, $12,500. Kruse, 314 1st St., Hoboken.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A SURE, SAFE INVESTMENT.

I have three houses in Westchester County and want 1st mortgage of $1,500 to $2,500 at 6% interest. Titles guaranteed. Write or call. I am not a broker. DR. H. Y. HALLEY, 104 East 125th St., New York City.

OWNERS. Have quick cash buyers for two and three-family houses and flats in the Bronx; send me full particulars. KOENIG, 875 BROOK AV.

We want tenements and flats that can be bought with $6,000 to $8,000 cash. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Dining room, double flat, between 80th-90th Sts., east of 1st Av.; only owners reply. Morschhauser, 1,211 1st Av.

What have you to exchange? Send particulars. Edward Polak, 4,080 3d Av.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Farms.—Village property, lots and plots, for sale, northern Westchester and Putnam Counties; some furnished cottages. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OGDEN TERRACE

Mamaroneck, New York.

We have contracted to be Sole Representatives of the celebrated Ogden Terrace Estate, where you can buy the most beautiful property, situate at Mamaroneck, N. Y. 5 minutes' walk from the station.

LOTS, $400 UPWARDS, 25x100.

$60 Down, $6 a Month. — Titles Guaranteed Free. No Interest.

SEE THIS, it is a chance of a lifetime. We will build for you when 50% of the property is paid in.

THE HALLEY LAND & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

Sole representatives of Ogden Terrace Estate.

OUR ONLY OFFICE:

104-106 East 125th Street, New York City

A DANDY.

Basis for a country estate; 120 acres, high land; 40 miles out. Hudson; good dwelling; barns and outbuildings; shade, fruit, 2 never-failing springs.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Several building sites, beautiful scenery; part woodland; less than $100 per acre. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

FOR A PLACE IN THE HILLS.

On Hudson Division, about hour out; 2¼ acres; 10-room house; abundance fruit, shade; running stream.

TROLLEY TO STATION.

short distance; large lake half mile away; high ground; exceptional views; short-time price, $3,500. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200.

Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light; near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed. Houses Sold on Easy Terms.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Bldg., B'way & 42d St., N. Y.

AWAY UP.

House amid pine trees, on a hill; beautiful views; 13 rooms, good condition; 80 acres fine ridge land, best state of cultivation; spring in every meadow; 15 acres of orchard, 8 of woodland; good barns, blacksmith shop, older mill, engine house; only $15,000; 2¼ miles from station, 37 miles out.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

ANXIOUS TO SELL

53 acres of high land, commanding view of lake; large house, just remodeled; 1½ miles to station; 36 miles out; asking $11,000; near the above, 35 acres, fine building site, only small barn, $7,000.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes' out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free.

Ottenbach, 97 East 116th.

ATTRACTIVE COMBINATION

of good farm and splendid views; goes to 800 feet elevation; running brook; lake view for miles; 185 acres for $23,000; 37 miles out; 1 mile to depot.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Attention! Sale Ad. in Auction column. 36 Chester Hill lots in restricted section. GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER. To close estate of Alfred B. Darling. Sale to be held on the premises SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 2 P. M. Circulars and diagrams on application.

A MONEY-MAKING FARM.

250 acres, 36 miles from New York, 1 mile from station; 30 acres of fruit; good old-fashioned house, one of best farms in county; elevation over 700 feet; $40,000.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Elegant country place to rent at Rye; large house, furnished complete; all improvements; barn, 5 acres of ground, splendid garden, fruit and shade trees. Apply to owner, T. M. Durkin, 302 Broadway, New York City.

ANOTHER

sweet site, with fine farmland, well kept up; $13,000 for 100 acres; 48 miles out; 1 mile to station; well watered and fruited.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Attractive and completely furnished house for small family for the Summer; 30 minutes from New York. Apply John Murphy, agent, Pelham, N. Y.

Bargain.—Mamaroneck, Orienta Point; elegant 11-room house, garden, large barn; small amount cash required; $12,000. McManus, 45 East 42d St.

Larchmont.—Great bargain; elegantly furnished house; splendid location; $1,000 season. McManus, 45 East 42d St.

Choice houses along Sound, Larchmont to Rye. McManus & Co., 45 East 42d St.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers-on-the-Hudson.—Access by Subway, also by west side elevated; modern 11-room house, two lots; $8,500; terms, $2,000 cash; houses, plots, acreage, &c.; one 11-room house, $55 month. Bellows & Warren, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

For Sale.—Several fine places along Sound, Westchester County, N. Y. and Fairfield County, Conn., with acres; farms from $3,500 to $20,000; beautiful homes in Mt. Vernon; plots 50 to 150 ft. Ostrander & Bedell, 39 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

If you could see this choice 80-acre fertile ridge farm, you would want to own it; high elevation, extensive views; large orchards; stream, woodland; good farm buildings; $25,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS

SCARSDALE AND WESTCHESTER CO.

HOUSES, LOTS PLOTS AND ACREAGE

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 EAST 42D ST. Phone 4545—38. New York City. Branch Office Depot Square. Tel. 759 White Plains.

CASTLE HEIGHTS,

NORTH WHITE PLAINS.

Lots $250 upward, easy payments; five minutes from station; an opportunity for the small investor. Write for particulars. H. Worden, Manager, Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St., Bronx.

BUILDING LOTS WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Large assortment, near station, all prices. Send for maps and full particulars. A. C. TODD REALTY CO., 92 Spring St., New York City.

Mount Vernon.

$50 PER MONTH.

Seven-room apartment, Chester Hill; tiled bath, hardwood floors; steam heat furnished; hot water supplied. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

Mount Vernon bargain, 10 rooms, all improvements, 35x105, $5,000. Heine, 27 East 21st.

New Rochelle.

For Summer Rental.

Attractive list of furnished houses for Summer rental in PELHAM, NEW ROCHELLE, & LARCHMONT, including 2 fine Sound shore properties.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,

192 Main St. ..... New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COTTAGES ON OCEAN

Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.,) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 506 West 124th St.

Farm Bargains—Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass., 3 acres to 700 acres; $500 to $23,000; good markets; fishing and hunting. Write for list. J. K. Smith, Sta. A, Wineted, Conn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Lawyers, Attention.—$15,000, $24,000, and $28,000 wanted on first mortgage loans, 5%, on Harlem tenements; will pay you 2% for expenses. Address owner, "Medico," 157 East 125th St.

$22,000.00 wanted on loans, first mortgage, premises 102 Goerck St.; value $37,000.00. C. L. Apfel, 6 Wall St.

Shinnecock Hills (Long Island)

"On Land and yet at Sea."

The ideal of a Summer Home—for people of means—on an ocean breeze-cooled isthmus of rolling hills, overlooking both the Shinnecock and great Peconic Bays.

Automobiling, Motor Boating, Yachting, Riding, Driving, Bathing, Fishing and Shooting all within sight of your home.

Maps and illustrated literature on application to

SHINNECOCK HILLS AND PECONIC BAY REALTY CO. 180 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

OAKDALE

Acre plots on South Country Road with free and permanent access to Great South Bay can now be purchased at reasonable prices. Property carefully restricted. W. B. ASTON, 80 Wall Street.

To Rent for Summer Season.—North shore of Long Island, 1¼ hours out, fully furnished 10-room house, 10 minutes from station, large frontage on beautiful Nissequoque River; water deep enough for power boat; beautiful woods and springs; fresh cow; ice house well stocked; laying hens; rent only $350. Stephen Yates, 150 Broadway.

ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FEW DOLLARS DOWN buys a block of 10 full size lots in Hempstead Gardens; balance easy terms; total price, $600; three blocks from depot and trolley to Brooklyn and New York; titles guaranteed. Call or write, HEMPSTEAD GARDENS, Room 607, 277 Broadway, New York.

Amagansett, L. I., seaside cottage to rent, furnished; modern improvements; plumbing new; view unobstructed; terms moderate. R. J., 130 East 59th St., Manhattan.

Poultry farm on main road; 3 acres, 12-room house; poultry house 240 feet long; large brooder house; price, $3,100. Hartt & Willmarth, agents, Amityville, N. Y.

Cottages furnished or unfurnished, with or without improvements; East, West, and Centre Moriches. Address Geo. Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Prominent corner, 3 acres, house, barn, and apple orchard, on proposed trolley line; price $6,000. Hartt & Willmarth, agents, Amityville, N. Y.

3 acres and house on prominent corner of Merrick Turnpike; price, $6,000. Hartt & Willmarth, agents, Amityville, N. Y.

Furnished cottages to rent near water; price from $300 to $800 for the season. Hartt & Willmarth, agent, Amityville, N. Y.

Shore and bay property, cottages, villa sites; lots 25x150; price $150 each. George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

RICHMOND BOROUGH. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWN A HOME BY THE SEA

On Lower New York Bay; very accessible; no experiment; beautiful newly built Terra-Marine Inn now open on the beach, and $40,000 worth of artistic houses just completed. Building plots and houses on easy terms to refined people. Booklets on request. Terra-Marine Club, Huguenot, Staten Island.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

NEW ROCHELLE.—14-room house, all improvements; large stable, grounds; 250 feet frontage on best residence section; owner wishes to exchange for New York property. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Several vacant plots, well located, Washington Heights and Dyckman section, for Manhattan apartment; will add cash. Kauffman & Grolz, 318 Amsterdam.

Will exchange $15,000 equity in good Manhattan real estate for improved or unimproved free and clear country property. J. W. Taylor, 806 West 68th St.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.

Will exchange lots with good equity for improved; no cash. Milton & Gordon, 80 Wall.

MORTGAGES.

I BUY SECOND MORTGAGES

East Side Down Town Property Preferred.

Alwood Fine, 8 E. 116 St.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SOUNDS IMPROBABLE

THAT NEW YORK CITY PLOTS, WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT, MAGNIFICENT MACADAMIZED PARKWAY, BEAUTIFUL TERRACED FLOWER BEDS IN THE CENTRE, AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

ONLY 4 MILES FROM HERALD SQUARE

ARE FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS

AT PRICES LESS THAN ADJOINING ACREAGE

INVEST NOW AND SHARE THE

300% Profit Guaranteed Within a Year

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this beautiful residential park.

5c. Train or Trolley. Time 18 Minutes Through

THE BELMONT TUNNEL

from the Subway Station at the Grand Central Depot, down 42d Street and across the East River about the end of July. The price you pay NOW will double then.

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY FOR HANDSOME COLORED MAPS AND VIEWS.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

OVERLOOKING FLUSHING BAY

QUEENSBORO HILL

The Highest, Healthiest Land, the Finest View, in all New York.
30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.
Houses and lots for sale on easy terms.

SEVEN ROOM COTTAGES READY TO LIVE IN

thoroughly and substantially built. $500 CASH. BALANCE LIKE RENT.

FULL LOTS $250 UP.

For booklet, photos, and tickets, send postal to-day to.

CHAS. HALLOCK & CO., 110 W. 34th St., N.Y. 'Phone 2287-38th.

A beautiful bird's-eye view map of Greater New York showing best localities to buy in for home or investment mailed free. W. N. Du Brul, 253 Broadway, Manhattan.

For Sale—Fine house and six lots, Richmond Hill, near station; only $3,600 cash required. Apply Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Choice business corner, Rosedale Park, $585; important thoroughfare. Apply Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

THE ONLY WAY

To be convinced that I have the best and cheapest Two Family Houses in Flatbush for the money is to call and inspect them.

Take Culver Line to 18th Av. Representative on Premises.

J. H. PAIGE,
Ave. C & E. 11th St.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

New apartment houses, NEAR "L" STATION, with all the latest improvements, showing a handsome income.

Call and I will show you a first-class investment

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

HOW FOOLISH

To buy away out; see beautiful Flatbush; quarter the distance, half the price; transportation perfect; small monthly payments if desired; my specialty is lots, plots, and two-family houses; positively underselling everybody. Albert Edwards, Owner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Telephone 2812 Main.

$7,000.—Madison St., two-story, basement brick; 12 rooms; two-family. F. A. Hopkins, 1,334 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$8,400.—Bushwick Av., two-story, basement brownstone; 12 rooms; fine. T. A. Hopkins, 1,334 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Sea Gate—Beautifully located lots, all improvements; bargain; easy terms. Hertwig, 254 Marlborough, Flatbush.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

BROOKLYN.

18 MINUTES TO PARK ROW, N. Y.

$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

OTTO SINGER, Builder,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Pl.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath corner apartment; large, airy, well-furnished; outside rooms, eastern, western, and northern exposure, overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books, services of maid included in rent. For terms address or apply Benedict, Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

A—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath. $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 E. 11th St.

30 East 33d St.—Handsome suite of two large rooms and private bath; all conveniences; no other roomers; moderate rates.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHMIDLAPP, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Christian Schmidlapp, Johann Jacob Schmidlapp, Marie Kunigunde Laible, Emma Schmidlapp, Gustav Schmidlapp, Emanuel Schmidlapp, Conrad Schmidlapp, (son of Mathias Schmidlapp, deceased;) Elise Schmidlapp, Margaretha F. Schmidlapp, John Ludwig Schmidlapp, Marie Antoinette Schmidlapp, Andrew Schmidlapp, Eugene Schmidlapp, Elizabeth Schmidlapp, Christian Schmidlapp, Conrad Schmidlapp, (son of Ludwig Schmidlapp, deceased;) Ludwig Schmidlapp, John Schmidlapp, Elizabeth Doremus and Conrad Schmidlapp, whose place of residence, if living, is unknown and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, who, if living, is a brother of the decedent, Jacob Schmidlapp; or if the said Conrad Schmidlapp be dead, to such person or persons whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, who are the lawful issue and descendants of the said Conrad Schmidlapp, or his lawfully adopted child or children; and to any and all other persons whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, who, if living and in being, are, with any of the befors-mentioned persons, all the heirs and next of kin of the said Jacob Schmidlapp, deceased; the heirs and next of kin of JACOB SCHMIDLAPP, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Amelia Schmidlapp of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Jacob Schmidlapp, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probats of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the [L. S.] said county of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CANNON, LE GRAND B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LE GRAND B. CANNON, late of Burlington, Vermont, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 43 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1907. LOUIS C. CLARK, GRENVILLE CLARK, LE G. C. GRISWOLD, Executors. CHESTER GRISWOLD, Administrator, C. T. CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, 54 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City, Attorneys for Executors.

FINE HOUSE AT FLUSHING FOR RENT.

Three-story brick dwelling, late residence of H. A. Bogert, cor. Lawrence Av. and Washington St.; about 4 acres lawn; 17 rooms, 2 bathrooms; butler's pantry; large kitchen and laundry in basement; $250 per month; will sell $75,000. Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway, N. Y. City, or local agents at Flushing.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;

Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3850 Morningside.

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT

65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent, $50.00.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE

5 and 6-room apartments; bath, all improvements; hall service; rent, $35 and $45. Agent, Everett M. Selzas, 65 Morningside Av.

Choice Up-to-Date Apartments

656-660 West 179th Street (near Broadway)

4-5-room apartments; all light and sunny, in excellent neighborhood; near Subway station and cars; rents $22 to $29. Apply premises.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

Elevator Apartments, 353 West 117th St., 5 large rooms and tiled bath, electric light, gas range, all outside light; uniformed service; rents $35 to $37.

$27—7 rooms and bath.
Janitor, 231 West 133d Street.

Laurel Court, 552 West 141st St.—High-class elevator apartments; five and six rooms; electricity, telephone; rents $36 to $50; inducements.

West Side.

NEW YORK'S BEAUTY SPOT

65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Apartment, 7 rooms, bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent, $50.00.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE

5 and 6 room apartments; bath; all improvements; hall service; rent, $35 and $45. Agent, Everett M. Selzas, 65 Morningside Av.

Colonial Apartments

Must be seen to be appreciated; one block from "L" and Subway; 6 large, light rooms, tiled bath, shower, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; $50 monthly. Apply 29 Columbus Av. or

SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
150 Colmbus Av., at 66th St.

LINCOLN

306 West 51st St.

Beautiful apartment, four large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Flat.—A delightful eight-room flat, with bath, at 294 Central Park West, overlooking Central Park Reservoir, may be had from May 1 to Oct. 1 at the low rental of $75 per month; now renting for $116.00. Apply to J. Heidelbach, 295 Greenwich St.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

118th St., 204 West, Near 7th Av. Drive.—Handsome 7-room apartment, bath; all modern improvements; rent only $40. Agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

EAST SIDE.

FLATS TO LET.

A NEW HOUSE

Nos. 157-9 East 89th St.

Five rooms and bath; steam heated and hot-water supply. Rents $20 to $33.

RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
51 NASSAU ST. 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
Or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

Evarts and Senate: 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; rental, $40 to $53. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath, $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 E. 11th St.

100th St., 105 East.—Attractive apartments, 4 rooms, bath, hot water supply; rent $16.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO APTS

992-1,036 SIMPSON ST.

Half block from Simpson St. Subway station; 4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; PLENTY OF FRESH AIR. Every modern convenience, electric light, hot water; double floors.

RENTS $22.00 to $50.00.

CONCESSIONS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,

948-950-952 TRINITY AV.

5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.

RENTS, $20 TO $34.

ALSO rear of Trinity Av., 939 JACKSON AV.

3-4 rooms, all modern improvements.

BY WEEK, $3.00-$6.50. BY MONTH, $15.50-$23.00.

Apply on premises.

THE DOROTHY APARTMENTS,

N. E. cor. of Marion Av. and 195th St. High-class apartments, with all improvements; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; most desirable and convenient location in Bedford Park; 6 minutes from L or Harlem station.

GEORGE W. FLAGG.

Attention! — High-class apartments of seven rooms and bath, steam, hot water, electric light, in detached three-family brick houses; select neighborhood of Mount Hope, about 7 blocks west of 177th St. "L" Station, Bronx; rents modsrate. 1,748-1,752 Topping Av., between 174th and 175th Sts.

1,181 Tinton Av., 168th St.—Elegant modern apartment, 6 light, airy rooms, all outside, bath; rent, $33. Send for booklet.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

For Rent

Number One Wall Street

The Best Advertised Corner in the World

Offices Now Ready for Tenants

Inspection Invited

Broker on Premises

The Most Desirable

Store and Show Room

In New York City

For Rent

First Floor North End

Facing Broadway, Times Square, Seventh Av.

TIMES BUILDING

Lightest, most central, most accessible building in New York. Open all day and night. Times Square Station ranks third in Subway System.

Rental Agent, Room 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant

Times Building
Times Square

Two Left

of these attractive new Stores,
Nos. 29, 31, 33 Columbus av., near 60th.
Convenient to "L" and Subway stations; a splendid location for most any business. Large show windows; rents very moderate.

Also Studio Stores

of superior class; rents only $30. Apply on premises, or

SAMUEL H. MARTIN, Agent.
150 Columbus av., at 66th st.

125 St. Cor. Madison Av.

RAYMOND BUILDING; STORES AND OFFICES TO RENT; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS; LARGE CORNER, SUITABLE FOR DENTIST; RENTS REASONABLE. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES, OR AUGUST DREYER, 302 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. TEL. NO. 2742 WORTH.

CORNER STORE

At very reasonable rent; long lease to responsible party; suitable for most any retail or manufacturing business.

S. W. Cor. Brook Ave. & 144th St.

THREE MONTHS' RENT FREE

OFFICES

LARGE AND SMALL.
SOUTHWEST CORNER
CEDAR AND PEARL STS.

Can also be used for light manufacturing. Very LOW rentals.
Superintendent on premises.

STORE TO LET

1,680 2D AV., cor. 87th, "L" station 86th. Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU ST. 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
Or 244 EAST 86TH ST.

Bronx Offices.

616 East 149th St., just west of 3d Av.
Subway and Elevated Stations.

Suitable for stock Broker, Insurance, light manufacturing.
LOEB & KAUFMAN, ON PREMISES.

FIRST CLASS LOFT TO LET

in splendid new mercantile building, 684 Broadway; entire ninth floor, 5,500 square feet; light on all sides; rent reasonable. Inquire 8th floor.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

46 and 48 West 43rd St.

52x100, one-story building.
$4,000; possession May 1st.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 Fifth Av., near 58th St.

About 1,200 square feet, front office, 42 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building; rent, $75; elevator, &c. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

STORES Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

45 WARREN ST.,

Two lofts, 25x60; $1,300.

4,322 Broadway, Between 184th and 185th Sts.—Large store, suitable for butcher, grocer, liquor business; rent $40. Premises.

At 293 Bowery.—Very desirable store, newly renovated; in fine order; rent, $1,600. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine lists; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Doctor's office; fine parlors, use reception rooms; good location; reference. 210 West 44th St.

Store at Subway station, suitable millinery, florist, shoe, hardware. 486 Lenox Av., near 135th St.

17th St., 165 East.—Small offices; heat, light, attendance. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable desk room in a private office. Room 508, Germ.-Am. Building, 35 Nassau St.

Desirable desk room, swell store, near Subway station; telephone. Rooney, 135 West 116th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—By two gentlemen, an apartment of 3 rooms and bath, to rent or exhibit; west side preferred, between 40th and 80th Sts. R. A., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

No. 170 East 79th Street

For dwelling or business. Three story and basement, ten rooms and bath; three-year lease; rent, $1,400; will consider proposition.

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., near 86th St.

$05 per month; possession;
110 West 138d Street;
3-story high-stoop dwelling.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.,
198 Broadway.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished, desirable locations; renta, $1,800 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

$42—New 1-family house, 7 rooms, bath. Shakespeare Av., between Jerome and 167th.

70 Pine St.

Building to let, suitable for insurance broker or other mercantile business.

JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Tel. 2368 John. 45 William St.

70 Wall St.

Large ground floor office to let and first floor front in same building, suitable for bank or broker; rent reasonable.

JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Tel. 2368 John. 45 William St.

99 Wall St.

Building to let, suitable for coffee or sugar broker; rent reasonable.

JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Tel. 2368 John. 45 William St.

25 Union Square.

First loft to let; excellent light; suitable for flower or feather business.

JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Tel. 2368 John. 45 William St.

111 Front St.

First floor and basement to let; suitable for coffee or sugar broker; rent reasonable.

JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Tel. 2368 John. 45 William St.

AT MARKET & FULTON
NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
Fulton, cor. Cliff St.,
Desirable offices to let.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Loft, 80x90, for woodworkers, light, all-around, with power and large elevator. J. Friedland, 254 Norman Av., Brooklyn.

Attractive stores, 6 and 8 E. 37th; latest improvements; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEHMAN, EMANUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMANUEL LEHMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Marshall, Moran & Williams, No. 30 Broad Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 17th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1907.
PHILIP LEHMAN,
SIGMUND M. LEHMAN,
MEYER H. LEHMAN,
JULES S. EHRICH,
Executors.

MARSHALL, MORAN & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

COUGHTRY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. COUGHTRY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of D. Macon Webster, Room 636, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1907, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of December, 1906. ANNA W. Y. COUGHTRY, Executrix. D. MACON WEBSTER, Attorney for Executrix, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BROWER, JOHN L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. BROWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Matthew C. Fleming, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October, 1907.—Dated New York, April 4th, 1907. HENRY GETTY, Executor. MATTHEW C. FLEMING, Attorney for Executor, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GWYNNE, ABRAM E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM E. GWYNNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of C. R. Waterbury, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of November, 1906. CETTIE G. SHEPHERD, Administratrix, with will annexed. C. R. WATERBURY, Attorney for Administratrix, 43 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MAYNARD, MERRILL & CO., domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term Part 1, thereof to be held at the County Court House, in the said Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of May, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to CHARLES E. MERRILL CO.

Dated New York, N. Y., April 12th, 1907.
MAYNARD, MERRILL & CO.,
By CHARLES E. MERRILL, President.
DAVID B. OGDEN, Attorney for Maynard, Merrill & Co., Petitioner, 54 William Street, New York, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

TWO DAYS IN
WASHINGTON!
TWO MONTHS IN
EUROPE!
All Expense Plan Trips.
$12 and $275 up.
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., week days only, 2:45 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 3 P. M.; Str. Naugatuck.

$2.00 TO BOSTON

$1.00 to Fall River; $1.00 to Providence.
DAILY SERVICE.
Pier 10, E. R., foot Wall St., 5 P. M.; foot East 24th St., 5:20 P. M.
'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE

PEOPLE'S LINE, Steamers leave Pier 32, N. R., N. Y. Week Days Only at 6 P. M. Charming night trips on splendid steamer. Fine service.

CITIZENS' LINE. Steamers leave Pier 46, N. R., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays at 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Newburgh, Pougbkeepsie, and Rondout Week days at 4 P. M.; Newburgh at 5 P. M.; Sundays at 9 A. M. From foot of Franklin St.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., week-days, 6 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LAMPORT, HIRAM H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY JANE ANDREWS, Caroline B. Anderson, Ann M. Dennis, Helen M. Lamport, Albert G. Lamport, Mary M. Coleman, John A. B. Lamport, George Lamport, William Lamport, David Hamilton Lamport, Richard T. Lamport, Walter Lamport, Helen S. Lamport, Clarence Lamport, E. Harry Lamport, Cornelia B. Starke, Jessie Lamport, Mary E. Lamport, Mary Olyphant Curtis, George G. Hill, Harry L. Hill, Nicholas W. Hill, the heirs and next of kin of HIRAM H. LAMPORT, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James L. Parson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hiram H. Lamport, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

PROCHAZKA, KATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHERINE PROCHAZKA, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, City, of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of January, 1907. LOUISE M. C. KOHLER, Executrix. GEORGE C. DE LACY, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SKELLY, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK SKELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 24 West Eighty-third Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October, 1907.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1907. HUGH P. SKELLY, GENEVIEVE C. SKELLY, EMILY H. SKELLY, JOHN SKELLY, Executors. DAVID MCCLURE, Attorney for Executors, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

EGNER, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL EGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1906. CHARLES GEIER, Executor. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executor, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PIZER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB PIZER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max Schleimer, their attorney, No. 119 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of October, 1906. LEON PIZER, SAMUEL SCHNAPPER, EDWARD SCHNAPPER, Executors. MAX SCHLEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 119 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

BRUNING, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNING, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 31st, 1907. EDWARD RODE, ALFRED B. RODE, Executors. MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

GAUNT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS GAUNT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at my place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur L. Livermore, No. 30 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of July, 1907.—Dated New York, Dec. 27th, 1906. WILLIAM HAMLIN, Executor. ARTHUR L. LIVERMORE, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

FOGG, FRANCIS A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. FOGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1906. THOMAS THACHER, Executor. SIMPSON, THACHER & BARTLETT, Attorneys for Executor, 62 Cedar Street, New York City.

KOHLER, GEORGE H. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. A. KOHLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of January, 1907. LOUISE M. C. KOHLER, Executrix. GEORGE C. DE LACY, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

BLUM, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW BLUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Edward F. Flammer, No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, this 28th day of November, 1906. CHARLES A. FLAMMER, ANTHONY F. TROESCHER, Executors. EDWARD F. FLAMMER, Attorney for Executors, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FOGG, FRANCIS A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. FOGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1906. THOMAS THACHER, Executor. SIMPSON, THACHER & BARTLETT, Attorneys for Executor, 62 Cedar Street, New York City.

KOHLER, GEORGE H. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. A. KOHLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of January, 1907. LOUISE M. C. KOHLER, Executrix. GEORGE C. DE LACY, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SANFORD, LUCINDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCINDA SANFORD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Charles A. Deshon, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of February, 1907. JESSIE S. ROBERTSON, Administratrix.

CHARLES A. DESHON,
Attorney for Administratrix,
258 Broadway, New York City.

BLUM, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW BLUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Edward F. Flammer, No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, this 28th day of November, 1906. CHARLES A. FLAMMER, ANTHONY F. TROESCHER, Executors. EDWARD F. FLAMMER, Attorney for Executors, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Whereas, James L. Parson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hiram H. Lamport, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC, (20,904 tons,) May 4, 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....June 1, June 29
NEW YORK.....May 11, June 8, July 6
ST. LOUIS.....May 18, June 15, July 13
PHILADELPHIA....May 25, June 22, July 20

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

MINNETONKA .....May 4, 11 A.M.; June 1
MINNEAPOLIS .....May 11, 5 A.M.; June 8
MINNEHAHA.....May 18, 9:30 A. M.; June 15
MESABA.....May 25, 9 A.M.; June 22

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

KROONLAND..May 4, 10:30 AM; June 1, July 13
VADERLAND..May 11, 3:30 P.M.; June 8, July 6
FINLAND..May 18, 8:30 A.M.; June 15, July 27
ZEELAND..May 25, 2:30 P.M.; June 22, July 20

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

TEUTONIC....May 1, 10 A.M.
ARABIC.....July 4
BALTIC.....May 8, 3 P.M.; June 14, July 11
MAJESTIC.....May 15, 10 A. M.
CEDRIC..May 17, 8:30 A. M.; June 20, July 18
CELTIC..May 31, 8:30 A. M.; June 27, July 25

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

CELTIC..May 4, 11 AM, (from Pier 15, N.R.)
†ADRIATIC..May 22, June 19, July 17.
TEUTONIC...May 29, June 26, July 24
OCEANIC.....June 5, July 3, July 31
MAJESTIC.....June 12, July 10, Aug. 7
†New, 25,000 Tons; has Elevator, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, and Band.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC .....May 9, noon; June 20, Aug. 1
ROMANIC .....July 15, 3 P.M.

FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC ...May 18, 2:30 P.M.; June 29, Aug. 10
ROMANIC .....June 8, 9 A.M.

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freigbt Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

TEN MORE SUBWAYS NEEDED, RICE SAYS

All of the Four-Track Kind to Care for Traffic Increase of Next Decade

AND NOTHING NOW PLANNED

Portentous Figures of Serious Conditions Especially in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The report of Chief Engineer George S. Rice of the Rapid Transit Commission, which will soon be made public as part of the report of the commission, will contain figures regarding the daily carriage of passengers on all transit lines in this city and on the remarkable increase of population and traffic, which will strongly emphasize the seriousness of the transit situation due to the refusal of the Interborough to bid on the new subways and the failure of independent bidders to appear.

According to Mr. Rice's figures, the population of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx alone, in 1916, will be not less than 3,170,000, and the total number of passengers in the two boroughs which will have to be carried during that year will reach the enormous total of 1,626,000,000, or 4,454,800 a day! The total facilities, subway, elevated, and surface, of the city under the conditions that prevail to-day is 818,273,413.

Mr. Rice draws six important conclusions as the result of his investigation and statistics compiled from present ticket sales and population estimates. They are:

That the population of Greater New York has practically doubled itself every twenty-five years, and will probably double itself again by 1930.

That the total paid passenger traffic is increasing at such a rate that it will probably about double itself within the next decade.

That in order to bring about the discontinuance of the overcrowding and indecent conditions now prevailing on all transportation lines in Greater New York, it is imperative that the following additional subways be constructed and put in operation.

A Big Job Ahead.

Within the next five years, or by 1911, as follows: For Brooklyn, two four-track subways, in which ten-car trains can be operated, providing for eight additional tracks crossing the East River either in tunnels or on bridges, and traversing the borough. For Manhattan and the Bronx, three four-track subways, for operating ten-car trains, traversing the two boroughs.

With the second five years, or by 1916, as follows: For Brooklyn, two more four-track subways. For Manhattan and the Bronx, three more four-track subways.

Or, within the next decade altogether, for Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, ten four-track subways.

For four years, in the greater city, Mr. Rice, says, the increase in the passenger traffic has been about the same each year, except last year. The average had been about 63,000,000 passengers a year, but the increase last year jumped to 110,000,000, supposedly on account of an increase in the population invited by the opening of the subway. After thoroughly discussing the increase in population, Mr. Rice takes up each borough separately.

He finds that in Richmond, where 8,957,414 passengers were carried on the surface lines in 1906; and 6,614,457 on the steam roads, a daily average of 43,000, there should be in 1916 26,000,000 to be carried. The transportation problem there, however, can be taken care of by an extension of the tracks of the present lines.

Conditions in Queens are similar to those in Richmond, Mr. Rice finds. To handle the traffic increase, however, only an increase in car mileage is necessary, and to take care of the travel from Queens to Manhattan, about 60 per cent. of the total, there is the new Blackwell's Island Bridge and the Belmont Tunnel, which should prove ample.

Brooklyn, in Mr. Rice's report, makes the following showing for last year:

Elevated lines	125,221,831
Surface lines	264,333,194
Total	389,555,025
Daily average	1,067,000

As showing the way in which the B. R. T. keeps pace with the increase, Mr. Rice's report can be quoted as saying that while the number of surface riders increased 27 per cent. between 1901 and 1906, the amount of single track operated has increased only 2 per cent. and the car mileage only 11 per cent. On the elevated, during the same time the traffic increase has been nearly 100 per cent.; the increased car mileage less than 60 per cent., and the trackage increase about 11 per cent. In 1916 the surface lines will have to carry 140,000 passengers an hour, and the total capacity of all roads now is 280,000,000 for a year, while 560,000,000 will have to be taken care of in 1911, while in 1916 the number will have increased to 800,000,000, judging from past increases. This leaves 280,000,000 to be provided for in five years, and 520,000,000 within ten years. These figures contemplate moderate crowding in rush hours and not "a seat for every one."

The Bronx had a population of 288,417 last year, an increase of 38 per cent. In five years. The increase in car mileage for the same period was less than 27 per cent. though the traffic had increased 39 per cent. Mr. Rice thinks that increased car mileage, or additional cars, or both, can take care of the increase in that borough. In 1911 42,000,000 passengers will have to be carried, and in 1916, 57,000,000.

The Problem in Manhattan.

It is to Manhattan that Mr. Rice gives by far the most attention. It had a population of 2,167,585 last year, an increase of 15 per cent. in five years, and the traffic, on all lines had increased 39 per cent. during the same period, though the latter increase had not been uniform in each year.

In the last five years the number of long distance passengers riding in Manhattan has increased 108 per cent. This increase, however, is not likely to be maintained. As the Bronx and Manhattan traffic are closely identified, Mr. Rice considers them together in closing his report. He says:

The population of Manhattan and the Bronx has been estimated at 2,436,002 for the fiscal year of 1909. It will probably be about 2,740,000 in 1911 and 3,170,000 in 1916. The total paid passenger traffic for the last five fiscal years has increased about 41 per cent., to 818,273,413 per year, or an average of about 2,242,000 per day.

At the 41 per cent. rate of increase for five-year periods, the total traffic in Manhattan and the Bronx will be about 1,153,000,000 in 1911 and 1,626,000,000 in 1916, daily averages of 3,131,000 and 4,454,000. Transportation must be provided for the rush-hour conditions, or maximum number carried in one hour in one direction. The capacity of the existing elevated and subway roads, based on such conditions, if all passengers are to have seats, is not far from 200,000,000 per year.

Enormous Growth of Traffic.

Deducting the estimated capacity of the existing elevated and subway lines from the total estimated traffic to be taken care of in 1911 and 1916, we have either, when seats are furnished, 492,000,000 and 921,000,000, or, with moderate crowding, 392,000,000 and 821,000,000 passengers, respectively, for whom transportation must be provided in new subways yet to be constructed.

Under moderate crowding, two additional subways must be completed within five years and six within ten years. If seats are to be provided, three additional four-track subways will have to be put in operation within the next five years and three more within a decade, in order that the inhabitants of Manhattan and the Bronx may be transported to and from their daily business in comfort and decency.

Approximately 39,000,000 persons passed through the Brooklyn Bridge station during the year, exclusive of those passing from one train to another. At this station, on the busiest day, December 8 76,887 tickets were sold.

BIG STANDARD OIL TRANSFER.

Companies Sued in Ohio Engage in a Tank Farms Deal.

LIMA, Ohio, April 28.—Following the adjournment of the Circuit Court last week without passing upon the ouster suits brought by Attorney General Ellis against the three subsidiery companies of the Standard Oil Company, there was recorded yesterday a transfer of important holdings by one of those companies to another.

Big tank farms owned by the Buckeye Pipe Line Company were turned over to the Ohio Oil Company, and, according to the transfer papers, a large consideration was involved.

Attorney General Ellis is endeavoring to oust these three concerns from the privileges of their charters.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Thunderstorms have occurred in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, and light rains on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts. Relatively high temperatures prevail in the South and in the Ohio Valley. Tuesday will be cloudy and unsettled in Eastern districts with the probability of showers in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. The temperature will fall in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and rise in northeast districts.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh east; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable; Gulf Coast, light south; on the lower lakes, fresh east; upper lakes, fresh to brisk north.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have light to fresh east winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England—Partly cloudy Monday, warmer in west portion; Tuesday fair in east, rain in west portion, fresh east winds.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday, warmer in north and central portions; Tuesday rain and cooler, fresh east winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday rain, fresh east winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Monday, followed by showers Monday night or Tuesday, colder Tuesday, fresh east winds, becoming north.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
8 A. M.	54	45	4 P. M. 67	50
6 A. M.	50	45	6 P. M. 67	49
9 A. M.	54	45	9 P. M. 60	50
12 M.	63	47	11 P. M. 58	49

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 59; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 51 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 7:20 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—235 E. 81st St.; Alexander Kinner	$15
1:05—N. W. corner of 186th St. and Washington Av.; owner unknown.	Trifling
1:20—297 Cherry St.; J. Abramowitz	$100
1:35—1,361 Lexington Av.; Wm. Stisono	$100
4:50—8,890 8d Av.; Samuel Vasil	$1,000
6:35—17 W. 11th St.; J. F. Tobin	$500
9:45—476 W. 144th St.; E. Tulty	Trifling
10:40—101 W. 40th St.; owner unknown.	Trifling
11:00—202 Division St.; F. Sandler	Trifling
11:10—242 E. 105th St.; owner unknown.	Trifling
P. M.	Loss.
6:40—180 Madison St.; J. Whitman	$1
6:55—9 E. 4th St.; E. Brown	$10,000
7:00—143 W. Houston St.; G. Feberia	$10
7:55—2,333 3d Av.; Central Dairy	$200
7:45—200 1st Av.; unknown	Slight
8:10—1,993 Broadway; unknown	Trifling
8:50—343 E. 105th St.; Anton Cerini.	Unknown
9:20—506 East 11th St.; unknown	$100
10:40—47 Pitt St.; Jacob Roskin	$100

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LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Friday, April 26, lady's gold hunting-case watch, fob, and gold cross attached; picture in watch, initial on cross; reward. Communicate with Miss H. L. Tucker, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

LOST — Large round breastpin, pearl centre and pearls on the edge, Saturday night, between West 88th St. and Tremont. Kindly communicate with Mrs. Cohen, 69 West 88th.

LOST—Saturday, April 20, in Cafe Elysee, Breslin Hotel, diamond ring, set in platinum and marquise style; reward. Burr, 3,417 Broadway.

LOST—On road between New Brunswick and Old Bridge, a gold eyeglass case; liberal reward for its return to Otto Wagner, 25 Broad St., New York.

LOST—Small gold watch, monogram M. M. B. on back, Greek coin with head of Ptolomeos attached to fob; reward. Address R. W. B., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Lady's hand satchel, containing sum of money, bank book in owner's name, other articles. Liberal reward return 8,132 Broadway, fourth flat.

LOST—On Friday night, at Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, gold wreath pin, emethysts in pin. Reward if returned to Miss A. Markell, 1,067 Dean St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Pink topaz pendant and platinum chain, in 38th St., near Lexington Av., on Friday, April 5. Return to 135 East 38th St.; reward.

LOST—A diamond horseshoe pin, Monday night at Herald Square Theatre; reward. Address W. B. H., Box 310 Times, Times Sq.

LOST—Mink scarf, Friday, April 19, on or beyond Jerome Av., en route to Bronxville; reward. Luhnow, 2,441 7th Av.

LOST—Leather card case containing two $5 bills and about six pictures of children; reward. Wiesenberg, 309 E. 79th St.

LOST—Bank Book 8,539, Yorkville Bank, Special Deposit Dept., issued to Richard Oertel; payment stopped; return to bank.

LOST—Charm, 7 stones, J. J. H., 45th St. and 10th Av. Hobbs, 454 West 48th St.; suitable reward.

LOST—Tuesday, 8th Av., leaf brooch with pearl and diamonds; $10 reward. O'Reilly, 148 8th Av.

LOST—Gold initial fob, initiale "A. J. V."; reward. A. Ven Beuren, 128 4th Av.

LOST—Gold watch and fob, 80th, 3d Av.; reward. McNamee, 513 West 125th St.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

REWARD—Yorkshire terrier, named Ninnie; lost from stoop yesterday morning. Hurst, 250 East 100th St.

LOST—A black-spotted male fox terrier; reward. Nathan's, 348 West 35th St.

LOST—Last Friday, Boston bulldog, name Reward if returned to 2,023 9th Av.

POLICEMAN SHOT PURSUING ROWDY

Assailant a Little Man Who Used Revolvers and Brass Knuckles.

VICTIM LIKELY TO DIE

Mob with a Boy Leader Runs Down the Man Who Attacked Him on East Side.

A diminutive specimen of a man, perhaps four feet five inches tall and weighing less than 100 pounds, set forth yesterday afternoon, carrying a battery of two heavy revolvers and the additional armament of brass knuckles, and created a short "reign of terror" on the East Side at Seventy-eighth Street and Second Avenue. He first bore down upon and knocked out an Italian fruit vendor and his wife; then, when capture seemed imminent, drew his two revolvers and shot Patrolman Walter Thompson, probably mortally wounding him.

Leaving the policeman where he lay, stunned from the impact of the bullet, the little man turned, and, with a mob at his back, ran into the tenement house at 323 East Seventy-eighth Street, edged his way along the roofs of two houses, clambered down a fire escape and entered the cellar of No. 327, then fled through an alley into Second Avenue and started North.

At Eightieth Street he was captured after a hard fight by Policemen Short and Sheehan, who locked him up in the East Sixty-seventh street station.

On his way to the station a mob of 500 residents of the tenement district tried to take the prisoner from his captors. Had it not been for a dozen policemen he would have been roughly handled. The cries of the mob followed the prisoner and the police into the station.

Small Boy Leads the Chase.

It was August Matthias, a small boy, of 420 East Seventy-seventh Street, who led the chase after the little man with the arsenal, and who finally caused his capture. Incidentally the Matthias boy was nearly hit by one of the flying bullets.

The trouble started when four rough-looking men stopped at the northwest corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Second Avenue. On that corner is the fruit stand of Vilalo Bancho and Maria, his wife. Bancho says that the little man took a cocoanut and started to make off with it.

Bancho became angry and told the pilferer in broken English what he thought of his street manners. The latter is said to have promptly slipped his fingers through a pair of brass knuckles and landed on Bancho's face, splitting it from crown to chin, flooring the Italian. Other members of the quartet are said to have kicked the prostrate Bencho.

The fruit vendor's wife screamed and tried to interfere. The disturber, who by this time had taken off the brass knuckles, dealt her a blow in the face, knocking her down.

Pursuing Policeman Shot.

The four men started then to run. Policeman Thompson, a veteran of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and well known in the district, heard Mrs. Bancho's cries for help, and gave chase to the four roughs. The little man was nearest to him, and suddenly turned and drew his revolvers. As he aimed at Thompson the latter ducked his head. It was just in time to escape a bullet, which whizzed over him and flattened out against the wall of a house near by. Before Thompson could regain a standing posture, the little man fired again, the bullet entering the policeman's right shoulder and passing downward through his back.

As he fell Thompson stumbled against Freddie Newberg, a boy, of 240 East Seventy-eighth Street. August Matthias, who had followed at the heels of the policeman, felt the breeze and heard the hum of the first bullet as it grazed his head.

Lad Points the Trail.

"Come on. There goes the murderer!" cried the Matthias boy, and a dozen residents of the block followed the lad into No. 323. They went to the roof and saw where the fugitive had broken through a skylight. Through this Matthias crawled, but found no signs of the man. An open skylight on the top of the adjoining house at No. 327 then showed the route he had taken.

August Matthias and his followers descended, went through this skylight, and from a lodger in the house learned that the little man had crawled out upon the fire escape, had crept through a cellar door, but had again emerged and disappeared in the maze of alleys and back yards.

Matthias started throughout the alleys, reached Second Avenue, and turned north. Far up the street he saw the fugitive going at top speed. Policemen Short and Sheehan were within call. "There he is!" yelled Matthias. "He's just killed a policeman."

"Hush! Not so loud," whispered Sheehan. The little man had not heard the boy's alarm. The two policemen, running on their toes, began to close up the gap. As they neared him the quarry turned his head and saw them. His hand went to his pocket, but before he could draw a revolver they were upon him.

The Fugitive Captured.

There was a hard scuffle, but in another instant Sheehan was sitting on the chest of the prisoner, while Short slipped the handcuffs over his wrists.

A search disclosed the two revolvers and the brass knuckles, also a harmless harmonica. At the station house he gave his name as John Smith and his address as 348 East Seventy-eighth Street. Neither is believed to be correct, for inquiry at the Seventy-eighth Street house brought no information of such a man. The prisoner said he was 24 years old and a wagon driver.

While the chase over rooftops and through alleys was in progress, the wounded policeman was carried into a drug store at Second Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street by William Hermann of 823 Seventy-ninth Street. Thompson had become conscious then.

"Don't tell my wife," he said when Capt. Shire of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station arrived. "It would only worry her. I don't want her to know about this. If I'm not home she will think I have a case in court."

So Mrs. Thompson, whose home is at 182 East End Avenue, has not been notified.

Capt. Shire Shows His Emotion.

Thompson was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where Coroner Shrady took his ante-mortem statement late yesterday afternoon. The physicians there say that Thompson has a chance to recover, the greatest danger being that the bullet, in its downward course, struck some of the vital nerves of the spinal column.

Thompson had been looking forward to the police parade. He has not missed one since he went on the force eighteen years ago. Capt. Shire, who is very fond of Thompson, shed tears when the prisoner was arraigned before the station desk.

"This shooting of policemen must stop," said Capt. Shire when he was able to control his emotion. "It is getting entirely too frequent. An example should be made which will put a stop to this."

It was just two weeks ago yesterday afternoon that two other policemen were shot down in the performance of their duty on the west side and killed.

Two men who are supposed to have been with "John Smith" were arrested last night by Policemen Sheehan and Short. The prisoners said they were Joseph Larkin, 21 years old, a laborer, living at 1,414 Avenue A, and Frank Connelly, 38 years old, of 419 East Eighteenth Street. Bancho, the fruit vendor, identified both men. The police say that Larkin is an ex-convict.

AMERICAN SPEAKS NO ENGLISH

Guiseppe Hamilton Back to Birthplace After Sixty-four Years.

Gray bearded and grizzled with age, Giuseppe Hamilton stood on the deck of the new Italian liner Re d'Italia and looked upon his native land for the first time in sixty-four years. As the vessel swung past the Statue of Liberty the old man quietly took off his hat, a mute salute to the land in which he had been born and in which his father had lived and died.

When the vessel reached her pier in Jersey City, and the steerage passengers who were citizens of this country were called before the Immigration Inspectors to be allowed to land without the formality of passing through Ellis Island, the old man was among them. When it came his turn to prove his right to land the man was asked by the Inspector, "Where are your papers?" He shook his head and replied in Italian: "I do not understand English."

This was more than the inspector could understand, and through an interpreter the old fellow was questioned. He declared that he had been born here and had never become a subject of another country. In support of this he brought out a much worn and crumpled paper, which showed that Giuseppe Hamilton, the son of John Hamilton and Marie Fagnani, had been baptized in Ohio seventy-four years ago. He had also the marriage record of his parents.

Hamilton, a stranger in the land of his birth, comes here in order to visit, before he dies, the State where he was born and in which his father died. According to the story he told through an interpreter, his father, John Hamilton, a New Englander, married his mother, a newly arrived Italian woman, in Massachusetts, and together they traveled overland to Ohio, settling near where Alliance now stands.

The husband was a farmer, and he meant to make a home for his bride in what was then a wild country. They had been there but three years when Giuseppe was born, and so named after his mother's father.

For a number of years things prospered, and then the elder Hamilton sickened and died. After his death Mrs. Hamilton came East, and after a short stay in New York decided to take her son and go home to Italy to live with her relatives. So young Giuseppe, then nearly ten years old, went away from the country of his birth to grow up in Italy.

He worked in a vineyard after a brief stay in a village school. His mother died five years after she went home, and the lad grew up in the home of an uncle. In time he forgot the language of his native land and became an Italian in all save his last name and the sentiment which made him always declare proudly that he was an American and that some time he would go back to the land of his father. Fortune did not come to him swiftly in the wine business, and every year he would say to himself: "Within five years I will have enough money to return to America." But every year still saw him far from the goal of his ambition. Still he saved and waited. In middle age came a measure of success, but something was always in the way of his returning.

Last year the old man, now 74 years old, made up his mind that the time had come for his long-contemplated visit here.

"I said that in the Spring I would come," he said, "and now I am here. All is strange to me, but, after all, this is my country, and I feel proud of it. I am an American, though I cannot speak the language. My heart has always been here, and eagerly have I looked forward to this coming through all the years."

Hamilton succeeded in convincing the Inspectors that his rights to citizenship were good, and he was allowed to land. He left the pier, declaring that he would remain but a few hours in New York before taking a train for the West, and that he had more than enough funds for his contemplated journey.

DOUBLE SUICIDE AVERTED.

When Wife Wouldn't Agree to Die Dying Man Used Knife on Both.

Jacob Copperman and his wife sat facing each other in their bare, cheerless rooms at 270 Broome Street yesterday afternoon. The light of hope had long ago gone out of his eyes. The two-year-old baby in the next room was crying weakly for food which they were unable to give it. The last morsel had been eaten twenty-four hours before. Copperman was dying of consumption.

"Let us die together," said Copperman. "It was never so bad as this in Russia," sighed.

"No," the wife said. "The baby—we must live for the baby."

Copperman broke out into a torrent of his native tongue to convince his wife that they should both commit suicide.

There were no heroics in the wife's refusal. She fought back with the declaration that though everything seemed lost they should at least live for their child. "I don't die," she said.

Mrs. Copperman had indeed nothing to live for save the baby. She and her husband came from Odessa three years ago. He had been long out of work owing to his illness, but she had supported the three by working out. A month ago she, too, lost her place, and what money they had was soon spent, and on Saturday he ate last morsel. She went without. Rent day was only three days away.

Early yesterday morning the husband made the suicide proposal, but the wife refused to talk to him about it, but in the afternoon he became so persistent she sat down facing him in an effort to disabuse him of his mad plan to end it all.

When the wife persistently refused he drew a small knife from his pocket, and, grabbing his wife by the throat, cut her in the breast and neck.

Neighbors broke open the door and seized Copperman. He got away and jabbed himself several times in the neck, but was quickly disarmed. He was locked up in the Eldridge Street Station. Had he not been weakened by his illness it is believed he would have succeeded in his attempt. The hungry wife and child were cared for by the hospital surgeon and police.

MAY END LIGHTING STRIKE.

Men Expected to Reach an Agreement with the Welsbach Co. To-day.

The strike of the Lamplighters' Union which went into effect last week against the Welsbach Lighting Company for recognition of the union and higher wages, may be settled to-day. A brief conference took place yesterday between Supt. Prendergast of the company and Herman Robinson, one of the organizers of the union, which was followed by a longer conference last night. It was then arranged that a conference should take place to-day between representatives of the company and the strikers.

The lights were kept burning in the city yesterday all day as they have been since the strike started, and the naptha lamps in the parks were not lighted last night. The company believed last night that the strike would be settled in time to have the perks lighted to-night.

JUST A JOKE ON MRS. PEACH.

"Black Hand" Letter Said to Pay Over $100 at Democratic Club.

Jamse S. Regan, the Democratic leader of the Fifth Assembly District, Brooklyn, was etartled yesterday to learn that his clubhouse was being used by the "Black Hand." The house in question is occupied by the Jefferson Club and is at 756 Halsey Street. Mrs. Charles E. Peach of 148 Patchen Avenue called the club's attention to the matter.

On Saturday night Mrs. Peach, whose husband is a metal worker, received a letter telling her that if she did not leave $100 at 756 Halsey Street before May 1 her young daughter would be kidnapped. The letter was signed "Black Hand." Mrs. Peach, alarmed at first, later decided the affair was the work of some practical joker.

SOCIALISTS BITTER AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Angry Clash in Federated Union Over His Moyer-Haywood Letter.

SOME DEFEND PRESIDENT

Committee Ordered to See Him Couldn't Make Appointment—Again Ordered to Washington.

Many of the delegates at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, which was an uproarious one, came with the intention of condemning President Roosevelt and the expectation of hearing others condemn him on account of his letter to the Chairman of the Moyer-Haywood conference of Chicago confirming his statement that Moyer and Haywood were undesirable citizens. There were plenty of denunciations of President Roosevelt, but a number of unexpected defenders of the President appeared and rather more than evened up matters.

The committee of three appointed to go to Washington and ask the President to retract his statement that Moyer and Haywood were undesirable citizens, was censured for not obeying the instructions in spite of the fact that they could not obtain an appointment by telegraph to meet the President. The Socialists came in for some hot attacks by delegates, who held that the proposed parade and mass meeting on Saturday evening next is really more of a demonstration to boost the Socialist Party than a Moyer-Haywood demonstration.

Albert Abrahams, a Socialist, started the clash by making a report as to the arrangements for the parade and mass meeting in Grand Central Palace on Saturday night. He said that the parade would be a great success and continued:

Socialist Attacks Roosevelt.

"Senator Borah would be willing to give his services free in prosecuting the prisoners in order to break up the unions," he said. "The unions will therefore need to contribute for the defense. The letter of President Roosevelt has done the Moyer-Heywood cause good rather than harm. Every central body in nearly all the large cities has given judgment against him. I want to say that revelations will be made in a few days about the troubles in the West which will show a conspiracy against the three indicted men."

Morris Brown, a member of the committee of three who is also a Socialist, detailed the efforts of the committee to make an appointment with President Roosevelt, and his decision not to go to Washington after these efforts had failed and President Roosevelt's letter appeared.

Several of the delegates then declared that the committee had no right to decide not to go to Washington. Delegate Coakley of the Lithographers' Apprentices Union said that the letter of President Roosevelt was a letter to a member of a certain political party and a slap in the face of that party.

"It was the duty of the committee to go to Washington, anyway," he said. "President Roosevelt should be told that the unions wanted a square deal for the men, and did not demand that they should be set free without a trial. We demand a fair trial, not because they are members of trade unions, but because they are citizens. If they had as much money behind them as Harry Thaw, they would not have been so long in jail."

Coakley's speech was followed by furious applause, and several delegates attacked President Roosevelt. Hermen Robinson, the Financial Secretary, who is general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, objected.

Robinson Defends President.

"Organized labor is now before the public at large," he said, "and is being led erroneously to believe that the demonstration on Saturday night is for the purpose of denouncing President Roosevelt. We should not be carried away by enthusiasm, but should act soberly and give the respect due to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, who has as good a right to his opinion as we have. The letter in which he referred to Moyer and Haywood as undesirable citizens was a privileged communication and was stolen."

There were signs of disapprobation among the audience, and Robinson said that he knew the position he took was not popular with some of the delegates. A roar of dissent followed when he objected to any demonstration for the purpose of condemning President Roosevelt.

"You will only injure the Moyer-Haywood cause by trying to create the idea that labor is up in arms against President Roosevelt," he said. "President Roosevelt, in his letter to the Chicago organization, gave the legitimate organizations all credit. It is our duty to show respect to the President of the United States, and not make ourselves the laughing stock of the community. We can easily remain self-respecting citizens and show sympathy for Moyer and Haywood."

Delegate Entwistle of the Steam Fitters' Union said that the committee should go to Washington again even if its members should have to walk all the way. Delegate Cedar of the Mechinists defended President Roosevelt. A voice shouted, "How about Borah?"

"All I have to say is that there is a clique of politicians interested in this matter," Cedar said. "I do not know of any President who has done as much for labor as President Roosevelt. Before you condemn a man like President Roosevelt you have to be sure of your facts."

Delegate Forman of the Riggers' Union, who on the last Sunday said that, in his opinion, President Roosevelt could give Ananias cards and spades, said that President Roosevelt's action will be condemned at the next election, at which there was tremendous applause from the Socialists.

Brown, who made the report for the committee, denied that the mass meeting had been called to condemn President Roosevelt, but he said that President Roosevelt would be condemned all the same. Robinson, he said, did not know what he was talking about.

Other delegates took a hand and the speakers began to grow personal. Several of the delegates said that the parade would be really an exploitation of the Socialists. Abrahams said that when President Cleveland sent the militia to crush down the strikers during the Pullman car strike, Mr. Roosevelt applauded the act as one of the highest acts of patriotism, and said he would have done the same if he had been President.

"It was the Rough Rider Roosevelt embracing the smooth politican Cleveland, Oyster Bay at the side of Buzzard's Bay, two hearts beating as one, and one of them was that of a man who kills bears and tigers and wears glasses," he said.

Committee Ordered to Obey.

Abrahams continued his attacks, and Samuel Prince of the Cigarmakers, formerly an Assemblyman, poured some hot shot into the Socialists.

More personalities were exchanged and the delegates became angry. President Roosevelt found two more champions in former Assemblyman Thomas Rock, Ephraim Kaufman, of the Clothing Cutters' Union, and Timothy Healey, of the stationary firemen. It was finally decided that the committee must go to Washington this week.

WON'T CRITICISE ROOSEVELT.

St. Louis Labor Unions Respect Office of Chief Magistrate.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis today refused to indorse a resolution by the Pattern Makers' organization attacking President Roosevelt for calling Moyer and Haywood undesirable citizens. Members of the central labor body declared:

"No matter what we may think of Mr. Roosevelt, we must, as good citizens, respect the office of the Chief Magistrate

SOLDIERS' CHURCH PARADE.

Dr. Shipman, in His Sermon, Warns Against Present-Day Materialism.

The annual church parade and service of Squadron A was held yesterday afternoon. The squadron, about 150 strong, under the command of Major Oliver B. Bridgman, came down from its armory in Madison Avenue cars to Fifty-seventh Street, the parade being to Fifth Avenue and thence to the Church of the Heavenly Rest, where the service was held.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, the new Chaplain, preached the sermon. He said in part:

"Physical courage and the love of adventure are fine things, and we are right in honoring them; but isn't it time that we should put moral courage at least on the same level? Isn't it time that we should put a man who runs away from his moral duty and shelters his conscience behind some plausible excuse in the same category as the man who runs away from the bullets of the enemy?"

Gen. Charles F. Roe, the former commander of the squadron, was present, but in civilian attire. The parade on its return disbanded at Fifty-seventh Street.

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TWICE DAILY, 2 and 8 P. M.
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Mendelssohn Hall, Tues. Ev., April 30, at 8:15.
Farewell Concert. Assisted by
MR. ALWIN Schroeder
Mr. Courtlandt Palmer, Piano.
Mr. Franz Kneisel, Violin.
Mr. Louis Svecenski, Viola.
Mr. J. Theodorowicz, 2d Violin.
Tickets, $1.50, at Box Office, or from J. M. Priaulx, care of Ditson & Co., 867 B'way.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
CHOIR OF ALL ANGELS' CHURCH.
Concert To-night 8:15 P. M.
Tickets $1, at Box Office.

ASTOR Theatre. B'way, 45th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.30.
Leo Ditrichstein's Screaming Farce,
BEFORE AND AFTER
"One long laugh—uproarious farce." N. Y. World.

COLONIAL B'way and 62d St. MAT. DAILY, 25c. ELSIE JANIS, Carlotta, Ryan & Richfield, Grace Hazard, Lee Harrison, oth's.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. 7th Ave. & 126th St. CRESSY & DAYNE, Willard Simms & Co., 8 Vassar Girls, Lola Cotton, others.
BELASCO THEATRE. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2. David Belasco Presents THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO
HACKETT THEATER, W. 42 St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.
NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c. Parted ON HER Bridal Tour
AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 25c 25, 50 & 75c. CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT
HURTIG & SEAMON'S Met. Mat. Daily. THE LID LIFTERS
YORKVILLE Mat. To-m'w, 25c. TEXAS
Metropolis Mat. Today 15c.-25c. DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL
Grand Robert Loraine Man and Superman
NEW IROQUOIS WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO.
B'way & 60th St. MATINEE TO-DAY
M. M. Theise presents 6th MONTH
Bonita, Alex Carr & Great Cast.
THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. Watson's Burlesquers
2-Burlettas-2. W. B. Watson
THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat To-day STAR SHOWGIRLS
Dopey Dan—Vandeville.
WEST END Mt. To-day, 25c. Souvenirs To-night JESSIE BONSTELLE in SUNDAY
HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way, 7th Av. Mats. Daily, 25-50c. Evs. 25c, to $1. ETHEL LEVEY, Wm. Gould & Valeska Suratt, Murphy & Nichols, Gracie Emmett & Co., others.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour Lifelike Tableaux & People Talked About

AMUSEMENTS.
EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30 Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATS. ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
NEXT MONDAY | MISS BARRYMORE in COUSIN KATE. | Seats Thurs.
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh south winds, becoming north.

VOL. LVI...NO. 17,993. * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1907.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CONCESSIONS MADE IN UTILITIES BILL

Court Review Provision Altered —Authority for Railroad Note Issues.

PIPE LINES ARE CUT OUT

Much Comment on This Action—Governor's Power Lessened — Bill Must Go to the Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 29.—When the full scope of the amendments to the Public Utilities bill made by the Assembly Railroad Committee became known late this evening it was found that the measure had been weakened in many respects.

One of the amendments that has given rise to much comment strikes out the provision giving to the proposed Public Service Commission power to regulate pipe lines in this State. This amendment, it is understood, was asked for by Assemblyman Charles M. Hamilton of Chautauqua, who is an oil producer and a very wealthy man. Mr. Hamilton won out only after a stubborn fight. The official explanation given for the amendment is that there are only a few miles of pipe lines in the State and these belong to the Standard Oil Companies, and are part of their general pipe line system, already under the control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Here is a summary of some of the most important amendments:

The Governor is deprived of power of absolute removal of Commissioners, but is authorized to remove any Commissioner for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office, after filing with him a copy of charges and giving him a right to defend himself, with the provision that should his removal follow, a copy of the charges and his defense must be filed with the Secretary of State.

Salaries of Commissioners are increased from $10,000 to $15,000. The salaries of Commissioners' counsel and Secretary of the commission for the first district are payable by the State, but salaries of the other employés must be paid by the city Where the first bill provided that all fees, fines, and forfeits collected by the City Commission should go into the State Treasury, the amended bill gives them to the city.

The clamor of the public service corporations against giving the commission power to approve or disapprove the issuance of notes has been recognized by such modification of this clause as would enable such corporations to issue notes or obligations running for less than a year for any purpose whatever, and then issue bonds or stock to discharge the debt.

The original provision as to the effect of an order of the commission read as follows:

"Every order of a commission shall take effect at a time therein specified and shall continue in force for a period therein designated unless earlier modified or abrogated by the commission or unless declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unauthorized by this or any other act or to be in violation of the Constitution of the State or of the United States."

It is amended by striking out the words "declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to," and the words "such order" are inserted in them. This is an exceedingly important change. It is asserted that the amendment will have the effect of not making the penalty effective until the courts shall finally have upheld an order, where, under the old bill, the penalty went into force when order was issued.

Another amendment would leave the way open for a railroad company to acquire control of another company, provided such a company did not operate a competing line. While this was a vital concession, Assemblyman Merritt explained that the bar against such transactions which appeared in the original measure was due to ambiguous wording. He declared that the provisions prohibiting mergers and holding companies remained as rigid as the original bill.

It is now practically certain that the bill will have to go to Mayor McClellan for his approval of such provisions as deal with the public service in New York City. The Governor's friends are not jubilant now that they are convinced that this course is necessary. Mayor McClellan has opposed a commission appointed by the Governor for New York City from the first. He may, therefore, veto tha bill. Now that peace has been patched up between the Mayor and Mr. Murphy it is likely that the New York members will make a united fight on this point.

Representatives of corporations opposed to a majority of the most vital provisions of tha Page-Merritt Public Utilities bill came to the Capitol to-day by invitation to confer with members of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Assembly Railroad Committee with a view of having the measure modified to meet their views.

The hearing to the corporation agents to-day ended in a muddle largely because the bill, as amended by the Assembly Railroads Committee, had not been printed and the visitors had nothing definite before them on which to base their arguments.

A majority of the corporation agents are staying at the Capitol to-night for the purpose of holding conferences after the printer shall have completed the work on the amended bill. There is already talk of another extended hearing when the bill comes before the Senate. Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee are in favor of granting this request, despite the delay it would cause.

The commission is to have jurisdiction over conduits and ducts in the city, which it did not have.

The provisions as to immunity of witnesses are made to apply only to persons who heve testified under oath. There is added a provision that a witness who refuses to answer questions, instead of being guilty of a misdemeanor as in the first bill, may be taken before the Supreme Court, and if there ordered to produce books or testify before the commission may be punished for contempt for failing to comply.

In section 37 of the original bill it was provided that every common carrier should, upon reasonable notice, furnish to all persons and corporations who might apply therefor, suitable cars for the transportation of freight in carloads. This is changed to read: "Every railroad corporation shall, upon reasonable notice, furnish to all persons and corporations who may apply therefor and offer freight for transportation, sufficient and suitable cars for the transportation of freight in carloads."

The substitution of the word "railroad corporation" for "common carrier" would exclude car companies, express companies, freight line companies, and pipe lina companies, all of which are defined as common carriers elsewhere in the bill.

The provision holding common carriers liable for delays in transit due to negligence is modified by omitting a clause holding them responsible for special damages which may result from such delay.

ROBERT REID WEDS MODEL.

New York Artist and Miss Elizabeth Reeves Quietly Married.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG MEADOW, Mass., April 29.—Robert Reid of New York was married to Miss Elizabeth Reeves of New York here to-day, in the home of the bridegroom's brother, Charles D. Reid. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, pastor of the South Congregational Church of Springfield.

Every effort was made to keep the wedding a secret, and only the barest facts were given to the newspapers. The couple were married in Long Meadow as they wished to avoid tha publicity of a New York wedding.

Robert Reid is a well-known New York artist and clubman, who has a studio in the Gibson Building, 142 East Thirty-third Street. Miss Reeves was his model.

When the annual exhibition of the "Society of Ten," of which Mr. Reid is a member, was held in the Montross Gallery, 372 Fifth Avenue, two pictures by the artist attracted considerable attention. They were "A Portrait Sketch" and "Violets." Miss Reeves posed for both.

Miss Reeves's friends say that she possesses a charming personality. She is fair and of a bionda typa and her life hes been quita remote from the artists' life of New York.

Mr. Reid is one of the best known of the younger group of American artists. He was born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1863, and after studying at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Art Students' League of New York, went to Paris, where he was a pupil of Boulanger and Lefebre at Julian's noted academy. He has exbibited in Paris annually and is noted for his mural painting. With eight other artists he executed frescoes on the domes of the Liberal Arts Building at the Chicago World's Fair, and also painted mural decorations for the Congressional Library, at Washigton, D. C. He is also an associate of the National Academy of Design, a member of the St. Botolph Club of Boston, and of the Players' and Fencers' Clubs of this city.

C. S. MELLEN'S SON WEDS.

Denied at Railroad President's House That It Is a Runaway Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29.—The wedding was announced to-night of Graham Mellen of this city to Maude Longmeyer of Brooklyn, N. Y. The bridegroom is the eldest son of Charles Sanger Mellen, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and is 22 years old. He was graduated from Yale two years ago, and went into the railroad offices here, leaving them a year ago to start an independent coal business.

At the residence of President Mellen to-night it was denied that the wedding was a runaway match. It was stated that young Mr. Mellen had been engaged for a year. The wedding took place in New York City, and Mr. and Mrs. Mellen have gone South on their honeymoon.

SEATS FALL AT A CIRCUS.

Woman Badly Crushed and 50 Other Persons Hurt at White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, April 29.—One women was seriously injured and fifty persons were slightly hurt when the reserved-seat section beneath the big tent of Hargraves's Circus collapsed during a performance here to-night and a panic followed.

While the trick elephants were performing there was beard the crunching of wood, and the whole reserved seat section seemed to move forward toward the arena and then collapsed. About 500 persons were thrown in a heap. Women screamed and men fought to escape, and the rest of the audience rushed into the ring and then out of the tent.

At first it was thought that several persons had been killed, hut after the circus hands had extricated the injured from beneath the wooden seats it was found that Mrs. Sydney Bare, tha wife of a White Plains policeman, was the only person seriously injured. Her right ankle was broken and it was believed that she was injured internally. The others injured were mostly women and children, who received bruises and contusions.

When the seats caved in the trick elephants trumpeted and the other animals joined in the chorus. The police believe the benches were improperly fastened together.

The performance was resumed later after half the audience had gone home.

REVOLT IN MONTENEGRO.

Armed Bands Are Reported to be Marching on the Capital.

VIENNA, April 29.—Dispatches received here to-night report the outbreak of a revolt snd a grave political crisis in Montenegro. A military government has been proclaimed and Premier Tomanovics has tendered tha resignation of the Cabinet, which Prince Nicholas has refused to accept.

Armed bands are reported to be marching on Cettinje.

Serious street fights have occurred at Podgoritza, which is thirty-eight miles north of Scutari snd has a population of about 7,000. Several persons are reported to have been killed or wounded. The militia hae been called out there and further conflicts are feared.

The trouble in Montenegro has arisen because of the campaign the Cabinet has inaugurated against the Radical Party. The Government is accused of instigating the destruction of the printing offices of two Radical newspapers, at Niksiec and Podgoritza, which had attacked the Government and Prince Nicholas. This alleged action of the Cabinet has aroused anger throughout the cauntry.

DANIELSON IN AN ASYLUM.

Newport Cottager in a Providence Hospital for the Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 29.—J. De Forest Danielson, a well-known Summer resident here, who has occupied the Swift cottaga in Bellevue Avenua for several years, is now confined in the Butler Hospital for the Insane in Providence, suffering from a mental disorder.

Reports have been circulated that Mr. Danielson is dying, hut the hospital authorities deny that.

HAAN'S Restaurant, Park Row Bldg. For ladies' downstairs luncheon and dinner. Music. —Adv.

ANGRY CZAR MAY CLOSE DUMA TO-DAY

Socialist Attack on the Army Leads to an Ultimatum from the Government.

MINISTERS LEAVE CHAMBER

Premier Admits Serious Friction in the Cabinet—Pandemonium in the Lower House.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—A savage attack made to-day on the army and the Government by a Socialist member, M. Zurahoff, in the first executive session of the lower House of Parliament, which was devoted to a debate on the bill fixing the number of recruits to be called to the colors, produced a rupture between the Ministers and the Duma which threatened to cause the dissolution of the House.

After M. Zuraboff's harangue, in which he declared that under an autocratic regime the army was worthless except against the people, and that it was beaten whenever it engaged in a foreign war, the Ministers withdrew from the House, and served an ultimatum on President Golovin that unless the offensive expressions were retracted by M. Zuraboff and the rula providing for temporary suspension was applied against him, they would sever all future relations with the Duma.

M. Golovin was unable to have the demand complied with, as the Radicals supported their colleague solidly and the Poles refused to vote. The suspension and formal rebuke of M. Zurahoff were pronounced by the President of the Chamber, but this failed to satisfy the Ministers, who subsequently ordered the Government experts to withdraw from the evening session of the Budget Commission.

Premier Stolypin, who hed not been present during the incident, summoned an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, which apparently brought matters to an issue between the Premier and the Reactionary members of his Ministry. What transpired is not known, but et midnight Premier Stolypin summoned M. Golovin and informed him that the incident had caused serious friction in the Cabinet. He hoped, however, that a way would be found to-morrow to arrange matters without fatal consequences to the Duma.

To the Constitutional Democratic Steering Committee, which held an agitated conference to-night, this news brought greet relief and no measures on its part will be omitted with a view to ending the incident when the executive session is resumed to-morrow.

The early discussion of the Army bill in the Duma to-day was stormy, but the culminetion came at 6:30 P. M., when M. Zuraboff made his speech. The scene was one of indescribable pandemonium. President Golovin, when he had restored things to a semblance of order, attempted to explain away Zuraboff's words as a criticism of the old army under the old régime, both of which had passed away. He then suspended the session for ten minutes in order to ellow the passions of the members to cool.

The recess was protracted for almost two hours, while a series of conferences wera being held and reports by telephone were made to Premier Stolypin and the Emperor. Finally Lieut. Gen. Rudiger, Minister of War, on behalf of his colleagues, announced the ministerial ultimatum, adding that the Emperor would never stand such insults to his faithful army.

When the House reassembled M. Golovin announced that owing to the tumult he had not clearly understood the purport of M. Zuraboff's remarks, and, after having read the stenographer's report, he found the reflections upon the army unparliamentary and inadmissible in debate. Therefore ha deprived Zuraboff of the right to tha floor and imposed upon him a formal rebuke.

I. G. Tzereteli, a Social Democrat from Kutais, immediately claimed recognition. Ha declared that Zuraboff had spoken on behalf of the entire Social Democratic faction, which sharsd his sentiments. Wild tumult again broke loose, and the members of the Right refused to permit M. Tzereteli to continue. President Golovin swung tha President's bell frantically and was heard to shout that unless tha uproar ceased he would resign; but order was not restored until the Social Democrats, the Social Revolutionists, and other members of the Opposition, with M. Tzereteli at their head, filed out of the hall.

M. Golovin requested the House to express approval of his course, and this was voted by the minority members remaining.

The Duma was then adjourned.

At a conference of the Social Democrats to-night, the advisability of M. Zuraboff immediately quitting St. Petersburg owing to the certainty of his being challenged to ducls and the danger of his being summarily dealt with in case he declines to fight was considered.

HIGH POST FOR SKALLON.

He Succeeds Grand Duke Nicholas as Commander at the Capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, April 30.—The Novoe Vremya this morning announces the appointment of the Governor General of Warsaw, Gen. Skallon, as commander in chief of the entire body of guard regiments and as commander of the St. Petersburg military district in place of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, who is led to retire from this dangerous post owing to his approaching marriage to Princess Anastasia of Montenegro, divorced wife of Duke George of Leuchtenberg.

The position carries actual power scarcely second to that held by the Minister of War.

JEROME CLERK RESIGNS.

Sanger Admitted Carrying Away Evidence Taken in a Raid.

Adolf Sanger, the clerk in the District Attorney's office who was suspended recently after he had admitted taking a box of poker chips which had been held as evidence ever since tha gambling house raids of a year ago, resigned yesterday. Sanger had been assigned to duty in the office of the Clerk of General Sessions, where ha had access to the original indictments found hy tha Grand Jury, and his position was considered one of importance.

It is understood that in view of his resignation, no further action will he taken hy the District Attorney.

A TOUR TO SEE WASHINGTON.
Last of the present season via Pennsylvania Railroad, May 2. A three-day outing, visiting principal points of interest. Rate, $12 or $14.50 from New York, covers necessary expenses according to hotel selected.—Adv.

TO ABANDON JAMES SLIP.

Ferry Service Between There and Long Island City to be Discontinued.

The Long Island Railroad's ferry from James Slip to Long Island City is to he discontinued in the near future, and probably will be ebandoned permanently.

Tha change has been made necessary in order that the city may go ahead with its work of improving the East River waterfront by the construction of the masonry bulkhead and new piers. The Dock Department is new at work on the plans for that section of the work at James Slip, and prohably will be ready to heglin the tearing away of the old hulkhead and ferry slip within thirty days.

It is not believed thet the Long Island Railroad officials will make any effort to arrange a temporary terminal while the construction work is in progress, or to take up the operation of the ferry after the work has besn finished.

Tha city already has agreed to lease ths new piers to be erected at this point to the railroad, and this increase in its freight terminal facilities in lower Manhattan is said to be much more acceptable to the railroad than would be an opportunity to resume tha James Slip Ferry service. In fact, the operation of this ferry has possessed no great attractions financially, and it is believed that the railroad will not he an unwilling party to its enforced abandonment.

Tha tunnels now nearing completion promise to reduce still further any necessity for the James Slip Ferry. Even before the Pennsylvania tuhes are finished the Belmont tunnel will connect with the Subway at the Grand Central Station, while the Battery tunnel, connecting with the Long Island at the Flatbush Avenue Station in Brooklyn, will afford quicker transit to Long Island points from lower Manhattan than is now possible hy means of the long ferry trip up the East River.

The Long Island's Summer ferry service from the foot of Wall Street to Long Island City will not be discontinued.

SAID THE GOVERNOR OF N. C.

To the Governor of S. C.: "We're Both Prohibitionists."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29.—Gov. Rollin Woodruff of Connecticut returned here from Jamestown to-day, declaring that it is now a longsr time than ever between drinks for the Governor of North Carolina and the Governor of South Carolina. Gov. Woodruff stood talking with Gov. Heyward of South Carolina Saturday at the exposition, when Gov. Glenn of North Carolina came along. Learning that they had never met, Gov. Woodruff said:

"Gov. Heyward of South Carolina, let me introduce Gov. Glenn of North Carolina." Then he added, facetiously, "and I expect the usual salutation when the Governor of North Carolina meets the Governor of South Carolina."

Gov. Heyward moved restlessly, and responded:

"I beg your partdon, gentlemen, but I'm a teetotaler."

Gov. Glenn came to his rescue by saying:

"Don't apologize, Governor, for in that event we're both Prohibitionists. I, too, am opposed to drinking."

SHE "STOPPA DA CAR."

Italian Woman Pulled Revolver to Enforce Her Signal to Motorman.

A woman in Brooklyn yesterday adopted a plan to stop a car which landed her in the Flatbush Police Court.

Mrs. Maria Serento, 35 years old, of 144 Classon Avenue, was at Nostrand Avenue and Lincoln Road trying to board a car. Three of them passed her, the motormen paying no heed to her signals. Finally Maria lost her temper.

"I stoppa da next car or there be something doing, you kin betta," said she as she took up a position in the middle of the track.

Another car came along. As it approached, Maria took a hig revolver from the pocket of her skirt and pointed it at the motorman.

"Stoppa da car, you," she commanded.

The motorman applied the hrakes and ducked behind the dashhoard. Maria was about to hoard the car in triumph when she was arrested for carrying concealed weapons. She was held for examination.

CAPT. KAEMPFF'S DISCOVERY.

A Change in Propeller's Pitch Lessens the Deutschland's Vibration.

An important discovery has been made by Capt. Kaempff and Chief Engineer Leuttrann of the Hamhurg-American liner Deutschland, resulting in the reduction of vibration on the steamer. It consists in the slight alteration of the blades of the steamship's propellers.

Before departing from Hamburg on her last voyage to New York, the Deutschland's port propeller hlades were altered in accordance with Capt. Kaempff's theory. The result was closely observed during the voyage to New York, and the officials say the remarkable reduction of vibration observed closely approximated the highly satisfactory results of tests of the steam turbine. The alteration is described as changing the position of the hlades on the propeller to such an angla that each of the four hlades presents a greater surface of resistance to the water as the blades revolve.

CAR CRUSHES DOCTOR'S AUTO.

Chauffeur Injured in Broadway Collision—Motorman Arrested.

Dr. Charles H. Archihald, of 105 Madison Avenue, and his chauffeur were painfully injured last night when a south-hound Columbus Avenue car orashed into the automohile in which they were seated at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway. The ohauffeur, Chester Quick, 23 years old, of 268 West Forty-sixth Street, was taken to the Roosevolt Hospital suffering from a crushed arm. Dr. Archibald was thrown into the street.

As they approached Broadway Dr. Archihald said both he and his chauffeur saw the south-bound car, which some persons on the corner had signaled to stop. The automobile was just crossing the track, when the car, which had not even slowed up, the doctor says, crashed into it. The machine was badly damaged. Tha motorman, Thomas Finalty, was arrested on Dr. Archihald's complaint.

T. V. Halsey at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, April 29.—Theodore V. Halsey, ex-General Agent of the Pacific States Telephona and Telegraph Company, who has heen indicetd for bribery hy the San Franoisco Grand Jury, arrived here to-day from Manila on the steamship China, in charge of Capt. Trowbridge of the Philippine Secret Service, by whom he was arrested.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 2d Av. & 10th St., vocal concerts a la Cabaret and Hungarian music.—Adv.

JUROR'S ERROR HALTS DE MASSY TRIAL

Guernsey Visited Scene of Shooting Without Consulting Court or Counsel.

MAY CAUSE A MISTRIAL

Court Puzzled What to Do Owing to Lack of Precedents—Juror Did It Innocently.

The trial of Mrs. Anisia Louise du Vernon De Massy before Justice Blanchard and a jury for the murder of Gustav Simon, the Broadway shirtwaist manufacturer, was brought to an ahrupt halt late yesterday afternoon by the statement made from the jury box by George W. Guernsey, Juror No. 8, that he had paid a visit to the premises at 604 Broadway, the scene of the shooting and had carefully examined the stairs down which it has been testified Mrs. De Massy hurried after the shooting.

This visit was made without the knowledge or sanction of the court or any of the attorneys in the case.

This statement was brought out in the examination of Policeman Gustav Pratt. Pratt had testified to finding the revolver on the stairway. Charles E. Le Barbier, counsel for Mrs. De Massy, had just asked a question when Juror Guernsey rose and announced that he would like to ask a few questions. This dialogue followed:

Mr. Guernsey—I am familiar with that stairway because I went there and looked it over and I want to have you locate it.

Mr. Ely—You had no business to do that.

Justice Blanchard—You had no business to go there.

Mr. Guernsey—I beg your pardon. I didn't know. I went past there.

Justice Blanchard—Go on with your questions.

After Mr. Guernsey had questioned the policeman as to the exact location of the revolver when he came upon it, Mr. Ely broke in:

"If your Honor please, of course the juror did not mean to do anything wrong. I think it would be as well to say that the jury must not go and look at the premises or inspect them without the permission of the court, and then they must go in a body. That is all."

Justice Blanchard admonished the jury that their information concerning the case must be obtained only in the court room and in the presence of the Judge.

"Shall I make a statement?" demanded Mr. Guernsey.

"No," retorted Justice Blanchard, "I do not want any statement. I do not know what effect it may have on this case."

Puzzled Court Halts the Trial.

At this point Justice Blanchard abruptly closed tha proceedings for the day, warning the jurors earnestly against discussing the case or forming or expressing any opinion of it.

Just what may result from Mr. Guernsey's remarkable disclosure was a subject of speculation in the Criminal Court Building. Justice Blanchard and Assistant District Attorney Ely held a conference after court had adjourned, but it is known that Justice Blanchard arrived at no decision. He will announce his conclusion this morning.

It is possible that ths trial may he termed a mistrial and the jury discharged. This was believed last night by many lawyers to be the only solution of the problem. On the other hand, Justice Blanchard may order that the jury be taken in a body to view the premises and then continue with the trial as though Juror Guernsey's admission had never been made. In such an event, however, several lawyers gave it as their opinion last night that Mr. Le Barbier would have good grounds upon which to demand a new triel should the jury find a verdict of guilty against Mrs. De Massy. Similar instances hava been so rare that Justice Blanchard did not feel ready to rule upon the casa last night without giving it more study.

Before Mr. Guernsey's statement interrupted the course of the trial, half a dozen witnesses had been called to the stand, who, in several instances, either contradicted themselvss or each other. Policeman Wersanzsky of the Mulberry Street Station testified that he had led Mrs. De Massy before Mr. Simon after the shooting.

"I asked him if he knew her," said Wersanzsky," and he replied that she had been in his employ. 'What did she do to you?' I then asked, and he answered that she had fird three shots at him, and that one of them had struck him. Then he placed his hand on the defendant's shoulder, and exclaimed: 'That is the woman who shot me.'"

Mrs. De Massy had simply smiled at this, Wersanzsky said, and, shrugging her shoulders, said: "I did not do it."

Some Conflicting Testimony.

Wersanzsky's testimony as to the statements of Simon was in direct contradiction to the testimony of Otto Sichel, Solomon Schiller, a hat manufacturer with rooms on the fourth floor of the building, and of Carl Kohler, the former's bookkeeper. These men testified that they had been present in Simon's office when Mrs. De Massy had been brought in, hut had heard no conversation betwcen Simon and the defendant. Kohler swore that he had been in the office for half an hour in company with Schiller. Both men had also heard the shots and had stepped into the hall on the fourth floor when Otto Sichel spoke to Mrs. De Massy as sha passed down the stairs, and both men had followed after her and Sichel. On cross-examination Schiller admitted a discrepancy between his testimony and that given hy him at the Coroner's inquest, but was unable to explain the difference.

Mrs. Annie Menzies, matron at the station, told of having found a strange bag when she searched Mrs. De Massy, which had been made fast about her waist and which dropped nearly to the hem of her skirt, between it and a petticoat.

Policeman Pratt testified as to the finding of the revolver, to which his attention was called by Otto Sichel. The pistol had been in a brown paper hag, which was open and was lying on the stairs on the first flight. Mr. Le Barbier laid considerable stress on whether the pistol was within three steps of the top or the bottom of this flight of stairs, and it was his questions which induced Mr. Guernsey's remark.

8 YEARS FOR CANAL—TAFT.

Would Not Be Astonished If It Were Completed in Less Time.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 29.—"If the Panama Canal is not completed within eight years from now I shall be greatly disappointed. If it is completed in less time than that I shall not he greatly surprised."

This statement, made to-night by Secretary of War Taft before the Business Men's Club, brought forth a great demonstration, the 600 members of the club who were gathered inside the banquet hall rising and cheering the statement and the speaker.

The banquet tendered to the Secretary by the Business Men's Club came as the climax to the last of tha three days of his present Western trip. The hall was packed, and more than 400 applications for tickets of admission to the banquet were declined, because there was no more room inside the hall.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. Best grocers.—Adv.

NO REALTY FOR HARRIMAN.

"Dummies" Figure in His Deal for Valuable Fifth Avenue Corner.

E. H. Herriman apparently does not intend to hold title to the fine residence site at tha northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, which he bought recently from Commodore F. G. Bourne for $650,000.

Commodore Bourne transferred the plot yesterday to John S. Montgomery, who immediately reconveyed it to the City Real Estate Company, a corporation which acts as "dummy" for clients of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company.

A SHOCK FOR BROOKLYN.

Comstock Says It Is One of the Best Markets for Improper Postal Cards.

Staid old Brooklyn, the "Borough of Churches," was shocked to learn yesterday that it was one of the best markets for obscene postal cards. Tha announcement was made by Anthony Comstock in the Brooklyn Court of Special Sessions. The vice crusader was in court to obtain the discharge of one of his assistants, who had been arrested by mistake for a dealer in offensive postal cards. The prisoner was released.

Mr. Comstock said that within a few weeks 84,000 improper postal cards had been seized in Brooklyn. Nearly all the cards had been printed hy one firm. Mr. Comstock said he was getting evidence on which to prosecute the firm.

W. C. BROWN AT WHITE HOUSE.

He Talks a Little About Railroads with the President.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—President Roosevelt had an extended conference to-day with W. C. Brown, Senior Vice President of the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Brown was averse to saying anything about his talk with the President, but admitted that he had "telked a little" about the railroad situation.

700 SHEEP BLOWN UP.

Wyoming Range Raiders Use Dynamite to Destroy a Herd.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 29.—An explosion of dynamite at John Linn's sheep camp in Trapper Creek, Big Horn County, last night killed 700 sheep and destroyed the camp wagons and outfit.

A herder said to-day that a band of masked men raided the camp, and, after binding him, set off the dynamite.

DIAZ MENACES GUATEMALA.

Large Bodies of Mexican Troops on the Way to the Frontier.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, April 29.—A force of 10,000 men, commanded by Gen. Bernardo Reyes, one of the most distinguished soldiers in Mexico, has set out from here for the frontier of Guatemala. Another force is on its way to Coatzacoalcos, and is also destined for the Guatemalan frontier.

Among the Guatemelan exiles in this city a strong movement has developed in favor of the candidacy of Dr. Antonio Laza Arriga, formerly Minister of Guatemala at Washington, for the Presidancy to succeed President Cabrera.

BINGHAM'S NEW SPEED TESTS.

Will Try Out Would-Be Bicycle Policemen Behind His Auto To-day.

Commissioner Bingham will race with would-ba bicycle policemen on Riverside Drive to-day. The contestants will wheel by the side of or behind his automobile, which will do all sorts of tricks in changing speed from that of fiva miles an hour to twenty-five miles.

It will be the problem of the applicants to show that thay can tell how many miles an hour an automobile is making, and how soon they can catch up with an offender of the speed law. A motor cycle that is guaranteed to go eighty miles an hour, will also be tried out.

LAMPLIGHTERS' STRIKE OFF.

Park Lamps Again Burning for First Time in Several Days.

The Lamplighters' Union declared off its strike against the Welsbach Street Lighting Company yesterday after a conference between Special Organizer Joseph Torilio and General Organizer Herman Robinson of the American Federation of Labor and Supt. Prendergast of the company. Tha men returned to work, and for the first time since the strike started the lamps in the parks were lighted last night.

Herman Robinson said last night that as the strike was against the discharge of men for helonging to the union, and these men were reinstated, the other demand for higher wages was not pressed.

TIE UP A RAILROAD YARD.

New Haven's Freight Handlers at Waterbury Strike for Higher Pay.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 29.—About forty freight handlers at the Naugatuck Division station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad quit work after 4:30 this afternoon because their demand for more pay had not heen granted.

Tha men were getting $1.60 a day and wanted $1.75. They were promised the increase, to take effect to-day, but learned that the increase had not heen ordered and so tied up the yard. The men at the other stations may go out to-morrow.

The work here, the men say, is the heaviest in the line, so much brass and iron being sent and received. Ten men are struggling with a mass of freight to-night.

DR. BROUWER TO MARRY AGAIN

Will Wed Girl Who Stood by Him at His Trial for Wife Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., April 29.—Dr. Frank B. Brouwer, who was acquitted last September of the charge of murdering his wife by administering arsenic and ground glass to her while sha was ill, will soon be married. Announcement was made to-day of his engagement to Miss Esther B. Singleton, daughter of William B. Singleton, Postmaster of Toms River.

Miss Singleton was a constant attendant at the trial of Dr. Brouwer, and before he faced the jury of ten carried flowers and delicacies to him in his cell. Her father was a leader in the movement whereby funds were raised to aid in the defense of the physician. Since his trial Dr. Brouwer has been practicing medicine, and his fiancée has assisted in keeping his books.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

MAYOR AT PEACE WITH TAMMANY

But That Doesn't Mean with Murphy, as He Promptly Makes Known.

ELLISON-SULLIVAN DEAL

Tammany Leader Says Congressman Had Power to Act for the Organization.

ANNOUNCEMENT A SURPRISE

Many Rumors Started of Hidden Meanings—Denial That National Pressure Was Exerted.

A harmonious working arrangement once more exists between Tammany Hall and Mayor George B. McClellan and his administration. It does not appear, however, that there has been any peace pact between Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, and the Mayor. Emphasis is laid on the organization in the negotiations.

Henceforth the organization need have nothing to fear from the Mayor either in politics or in the administration of the city's business, for, according to Corporation Counsel Ellison, no appointments inimicel to the organizetion will be made by the Mayor, and, according to the Mayor, factional politics will not be allowed to interfere with the administration. A compact has been entered into between Tammeny and the Mayor, through Congressmen "Big Tim" Sullivan and Corporation Counsel Ellison, which will end hostilities.

Behind the move of yesterday is said to lie the fear that the strained state of affairs in this city in the Democratic Party might have a most serious effect on the next National campaign. Pressure is said to hava been brought to bear by National Democratic leaders on both McClellan and Murphy to bring abont a cessation of hostilities. It has been pointed out that it was well enough to have factional fights as long as they were not allowed to interfere with the party plans outside the district affected. Such a split as seemed imminent here after the next primaries, it was declared, could not help but result in disaster if carried to the extreme, and the bare possibility of the city being lost to the party in a National campaign should bring together any factions, no matter what their differences.

Among the many stories that circulated about political centres after a long statement by Mr. Ellison yesterday, was one to the effect that an ultimatum had been issued by those high in the National organization. "Quit fighting, or we will take a hand ourselves," was declared to he its purport. Murphy had been told to give up any thought of reprisals, it was said, and McClellan was informed that the wisest thing he could do would be to run the city government and let politics alone, leaving Murphy to command the organization.

Another story was to the effect that "Big Tim" Sullivan wanted to name the next leader of Tammany, and had undertaken to bring about the deposing of Murphy, through his own power in the organization, which is acknowledged to be great. For thus carrying out what has long been thought to be McClellan's wish, Sullivan was to have the glory of patching up a peace between the administration and the organization, the members of which have been patronage hungry for a long time.

Not Peace with Murphy?

Corporation Counsel Ellison was asked last night whether it was true that peace had been brought about at the behest of the National heads of the party, who were desirous of the party in this city presenting an unbroken front at the next National campaign.

"No, I had not heard that," Mr. Ellison replied. "It was not discussed in connection with this matter at all."

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, confirmed the report early yesterday that peace had been brought about between Tammeny and the Mayor. He said that Congressman Sullivan represented "the organization" and acted "with authority." Later, Mr. Ellison let it ha known that the Congressman represented "the orgsnization."

Still later, at the close of one of the busiest days in local politics that the city has seen for many months, the Mayor issued a statement, in which he declared that he had made no deal that altered his position in any way. He reiterated what he said some months ago about the organization, said he had not changed his opinion of the conduct of the organization, and asserted that he would go as far forward as any man to bring about political peace in the party in this city, but would not ge one step backward.

On the surface, previous to the issuance of the Mayor's statement, it appeared that the Mayor had given up his fight against Murphy and that the victory was with the Tammany leader. On the other hand, a careful perusal of the statements issued and of all the interviews granted shows that nowhere was Congressman Sullivan said to represent Mnrphy, and, in fact, nowhere was Murphy's name mentioned. "The organization" seemed to be the whole thing, and this gave rise to the rumor that the Mayor had been working through Mr. Ellison and Mr. Sullivan to bring about the dethroning of Murphy, and the latter part of the Mayor's statement, which reflected somewhat on Mr. Ellison, leads to the conclusion that the mine had heen sprung too soon and with too much noise.

The Official Statement.

"Big Tim" Sullivan walked into Mr. Ellison's office shortly before noon. Rumors of peace between the administration and Murphy had been flying thick and fast.

"What are you going to do toward bringing about peace in Tammany Hall?" Mr. Sullivan was aeked.

"I don't know. It's ahout time something was done, though. Isn't it?"

When he came out of Mr. Ellison's office, he said:

"Mr. Ellison is going to give out a statement. I stand by that."

Mr. Ellison's statement was as follows:

"I have just concluded a long and very

satisfactory conference with ex-Congressman Sullivan regarding the relations existing and to exist between the administration and the Democratic organization in this city.

"The Congressman and I are very old friends. I believe that I have his confidence, and I know that he has mine. Under such circumstances there ought to be no difficulty whatever in agreeing upon some kind of action that may be found to be of interest to us all. He is broad and fair minded, and I have no personal prejudices. This condition should make an agreement an extremely easy one to make and keep.

"I started in with the fundamental proposition upon which the Mayor's administration rests, and that is, that he be left entirely free to name, as vacancies occur, the highest class men that he may be able to find. I mean by this that I should advise the appointment of men of the highest calibre. At the same time I shall advise against the appointment of men who may be inimical to the organization or its leaders. I have always been of the opinion that the administration will best serve the purposes of the organization by giving to the city the best government possible, and along those lines I hope to proceed.

"My understanding is that this will leave the Mayor entirely free to work out the problems now confronting him, and which we all know are among the most stupendous ever presented to a Municipal Government. He will be free from all disturbances at the hands of men who are simply seeking their own selfish ends and who have no real interest at heart in the administration or the Democratic organization.

Says Mayor Has No Candidate.

"I understand now, as I have understood for some time, that the Mayor has no candidate for the leadership of Tammany Hall, and will have none. All that he asks, if I understand him correctly, is that he be permitted to give his time and attention to the duties of his office.

"The Congressman and I are entirely harmonious upon the proposition that efficient men should surely be retained in office and that appointments of men hereafter and the retention of men in exempt places should be controlled solely by their efficiency. This applies to all places under the City Government.

"We hope to utterly eradicate the lines that have been darwn between the organization and the administration, and we hope to do this by the absolute non-interference with the affairs of the organization. The leaders of the Democratic organization of the City of New York are entitled to conduct the organization, and, so far as I am able, there will be no interference with that control. We do ask, however, that in our efforts to give the City of New York good government the Democratic organization give us its full assistance and aid us in every way that rests within its power.

"On the other hand, the burden will rest upon his Honor the Mayor to, so far as he can, strengthen the organization, and this, so far as I am able to do, will be a very pleasant duty to me.

"The conference between the Congressman and myself was based largely upon the general situation, as I have indicated. Time will have to deal with individual matters as they arise. The spirit of fairness between both of us will eliminate all trouble, and we will have a condition of political harmony in the city that must redound materially to the city's interests."

The Mayor Has His Say.

That such a statement from Mr. Ellison had not been expected by those closo to the Mayor, or even by the Mayor himself, was soon apparent. Copies of the evening papers containing it were carried into the Mayor's Office by the wholesale, and politicians of all stripes began to gather. Water Commissioner O'Brien, former chief political adviser of the Mayor, arrived and went to luncheon with him. The City Hall was busier than it had been for months. The Mayor maintained silence.

He had a talk with Mr. Ellison before going to luncheon with Mr. O'Brien, who came back to the Mayor's office and spent the better part of the afternoon there. At 5:30 o'clock the Mayor issued the following statement:

"Mr. Ellison, like a number of other representative Democrats, has been desirous of bringing about a harmonious condition in the Democratic organization of this County, and to that end he has, with my knowledge, discussed the situation with men of various affiliations.

"He is right in saying that I insist upon being left entirely free to fill the offices for which I am responsible with the highest class of men that I am able to find. He is right in saying that I have no candidate for the leadership of Tammany Hall, and will have none.

"I Have Made no Deal."

"I have made no deal, and I have authorized the making of no deal which alters my position in any way. It is, and shall be, my ambition to give to the city the best administration that it is possible for me to give it, and factional politics will not be permitted to interfere with that course.

"I take back nothing that I have said concerning the management of the Democratic organization, and I reiterate what I said on Jan. 2, in appointing a Commissioner of Elections, that I should like to have the support of the Democratic organization, but if I cannot have that support under conditions which favor clean and efficient government then I am content to do without it.

"If the elements that constitute Tammany Hall wish to harmonize on that plane, then I am for harmony. For a political peace which is so needful to my party in the city, the State and the Nation, I shall go as far forward as any man, but not one step backward.

"I have not changed my opinion in regard to the policies and the conduct of the organization. If the organization wants to meet me on that platform, then there can be no differences between us.

"Regarding a statement in one of the morning papers that Mr. Ellison had threatened to resign if certain conditions were not met, I have this to say—first, that no such suggestion came from Mr. Ellison, and, second, that any subordinate threatening to resign for any reason would find his resignation immediately accepted. The three gentlemen named as Police Magistrates were of my personal selection. The names were not shown to Mr. Ellison until the day on which the appointments were announced."

Mayor's Repudiation of Murphy.

At first glance it seemed that the Mayor, while patting Mr. Ellison on the back for being a good Democrat, was very much incensed at what was contained in the Corporation Counsel's statement, and was repudiating the whole story. It appears, however, that the Mayor does nothing of the kind. There is not one paragraph in the Mayor's statement that repudiates, either directly or indirectly, anything contained in Mr. Ellison's statement. The Mayor says he has made no deal "which alters my position in any way."

On September 28 last the Mayor defined his position in a statement on the nomination of Hearst for Governor. He said in part:

"I am a Democrat, and I accept the action of the Democratic Convention. I will be a Democrat while my party has a name, but as a Democrat and as Mayor of this town I am unalterably opposed to Charles F. Murphy and to everything that he stands for."

On the occasion of the appointment of John T. Dooling as Commissioner of Elections, the Mayor said:

"In appointing Mr. Dooling as the representative of the Democratic organization of New York County on the Board of Elections, I take the opportunity to say that, as far as I can, I shall recognize and strengthen genuine Democracy in this city and invite its support. But I cannot recognize the existing control in Tammany Hall or tolerate any relations with its present leader. * * *

"It's True," Says Murphy.

At Tammany Hall the reports of peace were shown to Mr. Murphy.

"Yes, it's true," he said.

"Have you seen Mr. Ellison's statement?"

"Yes. I know all about it."

"Have you seen Mayor McClellan?"

"No."

"Mr. Ellison?"

"No. Mr. Sullivan represented the organization in the conference. What he did he did with authority."

"Does this mean that there will be no more primary fights?"

"I can't say that. It means that there will be no friction in the organization."

"Does it mean that you are to remain leader?"

"I suppose I will remain leader until I am put out."

"Will this agreement restore conditions that prevailed before the split?"

"Yes."

"Will you support the administration?"

"We always support the administration."

That was the extent to which Mr. Murphy would discuss the matter.

"Where Do I Stand" Brigade.

The "where do I stand" brigade was very much in evidence at the City Hall all day long. Most of the members, Tammany leaders whose faces have long been missed, and McClellan supporters seldom seen, were looking for information, not giving it. Countless rumors resulted from their presence, nearly all based on the supposition that the Mayor had given in to Murphy.

It was freely said that the Ahearn investigation would cease forthwith, probably to-day at the court hearing on the order citing Mr. Ahearn to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. This, however, is hardly likely to happen.

It was pretty generally agreed that Maurice Featherson, former Dock Commissioner, would get the worst of it, no matter in which direction the cat jumped. John O'Brien, too, was slated for a hard berth henceforth, and Fire Commissioner Lantry, it was freely prophesied, would be kept busy holding his job. One rumor was to the effect that the fight on Senator McCarren in Brooklyn would reopen with renewed vigor, but this was believed by scarcely anybody. The general opinion was that McCarren was in on whatever had happened.

Politicians had no trouble in tracing the incidents that led to the settlement. The friendship of Mr. Ellison for the Sullivans, it was agreed, was largely responsible at the outset. Then, it was thought, came a week of bickerings and dickerings, with the Police and Health Departments worrying the Murphy contracting company. The Recount bill, too, was said to be responsible in a very large degree, and it was freely said that McClellan feared the passage of this measure and had surrendered to gain the friendship of the Tammany State Senators, in order that the bill might be killed. On the other side, the Bingham Police bill, and the use of it that had been made by the Commissioner, was responsible for putting Murphy in a receptive frame of mind.

Not to Shut Off Bingham.

To those who advanced these theories the Mayor's statement was somewhat of a surprise, as it did not seem to bear out any of them. When the Mayor was asked after he had issued his statement whether the new arrangement would result in a cessation of activity on the part of Police Commissioner Bingham, he replied: "Certainly not." Asked if the organization would be allowed to make recommendations for vacancies that might occur, he said that any one could make recommendations, but the final choice would rest with him. As an answer to all other questions he referred to his statement.

When the Mayor's statement was shown to Mr. Ellison early in the evening, he refused to say anything at all, but the context appeared to surprise him, especially the latter part. Later in the evening he said that he had no intention of resigning on account of the statement and he declared that the attitude of the National heads of the party toward the fight in this city had not been discussed. To a question as to who had started the movement for peace, he declined an answer.

Probably the most significant utterance of the day, outside the two statements, was made by a politician close to the Mayor. He said:

"Ellison went off half cock."

The fact that the statemeat of the Corporation Counsel was not shown to the Mayor before heing issued, together with the evident surprise with which it was received by the Mayor and those with him, was taken to indicate that Mr. Ellison had either been over-enthusiastic or had acted prematurely.

DOUGLAS PLANNED MUCH LARGER HAUL

Had Number of Securities in Place to be Taken Away Easily.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON LOSS

Directors' Committee Fixes it at $140,000—Vote of Confidence in the Officers.

If William O. Douglas had not left the offices of the Trust Company of America as suddealy aa he did there would have been a still larger number of securities stolen from the company. It developed yesterday that, in addition to the bonds and shares actually taken, a number of other securities were discovered by the officials after the alarm had heen given, which had not actually left the physical possession of the trust company, hut bad been placed in such a position tbat they could he easily ohtained by Douglas.

These securities are not reckoned in the statement given out officially after a meeting of the Directors yesterday afternoon. It ran:

"Report of examining committee made to the Board of Directors of the Trust Company of America, April 29, 1907.

"Securities of the market value of $570,000 were abstracted by the assistant loan clerk of the company. All these securities, except those of the value of $63,000, have been recovered by the company. In making this recovery payments were made to the amount of $102,000 to various Stock Exchange brokerage firms, who held the securities as collateral. This reduced the loss to $165,000, from which must be deducted the surety bonds of the clerk, amounting to $25,000.

"This further reduced the maximum net loss of the company to $140,000, which loss has been charged off. This last amount may be still further reduced through actions that will be instituted against those with whom the securities were pledged as collateral."

The report is signed by the examining committee, John E. Borne, H. B. Hollins, and E. Clifford Potter.

The loss is officially calculated upon the market rate of the day, and it was learned from a Director last night that the face value of the securities was considerably higher, in some cases as much as a third. Of these a certain number stood in Douglas's name, but it was a mistake to say that there were millions of dollars' worth of these.

Directors' Vote of Confidence.

There was a very full meeting of Directors at the trust company's offices yesterday. Not only were the Directors of the trust company present, but also those of the Colonial Trust Company, with which the amalgamation is just being completed. They represented a number of the prominent financial institutions of Wall Street, and the situation was thoroughly canvassed.

A vote of confidence in Oakleigh Thorne, President of the trust company, was proposed by John D. Crimmins and was carried unanimously. It was recognized that such occurrences, however regrettable, cannot be prevented from time to time, and every confidence was expressed in the staff. It was known that the officials and the clerks of the trust company were taking the matter to heart as deeply as though they were themselves to blame.

The detective skill and energy of Mr. Thorne and his assistants immediately after the defalcation had been discovered were also praised. Some discussion arose about the reports of a "man higher up," and the fear was expressed that the reports might refer to some one in the service of the corporation. However, it was understood that if there is a bigger scamp than Douglas and Dennett he is probably from Boston

In accordance with the consolidation of the two trust companies, a meeting of the stockholders will be held in a fortnight to elect the new Board of Directors. Immediately after the election the board will choose officers. There is little doubt that Oakleigh Thorne will be re-elected.

The examining committee of Directors, who were appointed to inquire into the robbery, made to the board a very full statement of what had been discovered by Haskins & Sells, the accountants called in to examine the books and securities. The same report was given yesterday to Charles H. Keep, Superintendent of the State Banking Department.

More Strict State Supervision.

He went to the trust company to ascertain whether the defalcations had occurred through any fault of the State Examiners. He ascertained that it was not so, but that until about three weeks ago Douglas had helped himself only from the trust funds, over which the department has not as yet exercised any supervision. He estimated the total amount of the thefts at a little under $900,000, but said of the net loss of $140,000:

"As to such a company a mere flea bite as compared with its surplus."

"The State Department," he went on, "will begin at once an examination of all the securities of all trust companies in New York, not only their trust securities, but all. The practice has been growing for New York banks to borrow large sums of money for Western banks on securities sent on here. We have not in the past examiaed these, but shall do so in the future.

"The purpose of this will be to prevent substitution. For instance, a bank or trust company might take securities from its trust fund and put them among its securities for loans during the period of examination by the Banking Department. I don't, of course, know that this is done; but it could easily he practiced, and I have talked with the Presidents of several trust companies, all of whom would be glad to see the scope of our examination enlarged."

It was learned that so rapidly has the Western trade grown that one small bank in this city, with a capital of only $100,000, has as much as $10,000,000 of securities deposited with it by banks on the Pacific Slope. Under these conditions, there is a real desire in Wall Street for a complete restoration of confidence in the integrity of its financial institutions. A robbery of securities from one causes all to feel the effect upon the public confidence. So there will be no opposition made to a tightening up of the supervision exercised hy the Banking Department, and at least oae large trust company, which was examined only last February, has invited a further overhauling of its books.

Douglas Had to Have an Agent.

One of the Directors of the Trust Company of America was asked last night if it was thought that Douglas was the tool of Dennett.

"At the last perhaps he was," he replied. Then he explained that he thought perhaps Douglas began to speculate on his own account. Some timo ago, when there were a number of reorganizations in the air, the clerks in Wall Street did overhear conversations of high officials in their presence and picked up some good things.

But it is a rule among the brokerage houses of standing to have no dealings with men employed in minor positions in financial institutions, and so Douglas would, before he went very far, find the need of a man to do his marketing for him. This may have brought him into contact with Dennett, who, the Director believes, has been in low water financially for a good many years.

Assistant District Attorney Murphy was going through the confessions of Douglas and Dennett all day yesterday, hut refused to discuss them in any way. It was learned, however, from another source that they contain nothing more than an account of their association with each other and the amount of securities taken and the way they were manipulated.

By a curious coincidence Robertson Honey, counsel for Douglas, has just engaged a suite of offices in the new building of the Trust Company of America on Wall Street.

MAY DEFEAT RECOUNT BILL.

Tammany Men in Albany Discuss Effect of the Reconciliation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 29.—As a result of the Tammany-McClellan peace pact the chances of the Recount bill, whose passage Gov. Hughes so earnestly urged in his speech at Cooper Union last night, being enacted have been materially reduced. This is conceded by prominent Tammany members of the Senate who, from being the earnest advocates of the bill, may now line up against it when it comes up on the floor. The bill has already passed the Assembly with a substantial majority.

The Tammany members here are jubilant. In talking to friends they assert emphatically that if peace came at this time it was because the Mayor, with the menace of a recount at hand, stepped down from the uncompromising attitude he had maintained for a year or more. While the general opinion expressed was that no hard and fast agreement binding the Tammany members in their action on the Recount bill was entered into, it is the general belief that concerted action on the part of the New York City Democrats in the Senate to defeat that measure was implied.

At any rate Tammany Leader Murphy has issued his orders and the orders will be obeyed. This will leave Hearst high and dry as far as recount by legislative act is concerned unless the Republicans in the Senate should make a party measure out of the bill, and of this there is little likelihood.

Jerome Hears Debate on Experts.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—District Attorney Jerome listened in the Assembly to-night to a debate on the Moreland bill, which practically does away with expert testimony in capital cases. The bill was soon wrapped in a tangle of technical questions, and it was decided to put further discussion over to May 8.

CHAIRMAN BROWN FOR PEACE.

Wants No Taft-Foraker Contest Until After the November Elections.

TOLEDO, O., April 29.—Walter Brown, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, issued the following statement to-day regarding the Taft-Foraker contest:

"No request has been made to me as Chairman of the State Central Committee to call a meeting of that committee for the purpose of considering a State primary election to determine the choice of the Republicans of the State for a Presidential candidate. Until some such request is made, I have nothing to add to what I said when such a primary was first suggested, that in my opinion it would not be feasible to conduct a primary election upon a general election day, and that the sentiment of Republicans in Lucas County, as expressed throughout the newspapers and otherwise, is overwhelmingly opposed to engaging in any contests within the party, save such as relates wholly to municipal matters, until after the municipal elections in November."

Mr. Brown has said to his friends that the members of the State Committee are not tied to either Foraker or Taft to the extent that they would act arbitrarily on any one subject which might be of particular interest to either of them. That is to say, the committee would not let either dictate just what must be done.

Chairman Brown left for Akron, O., today to meet Senator Dick.

C. E. BEDFORD ARRESTED.

Standard Oil Man's Auto Hit Policeman's Machine on Bridge.

Charles E. Bedford of 191 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last night on the north roadway of the Williamsburg Bridge and taken to the Delancey Street Station, where charges of reckless driving, carrying no lights, and having no license number on his automobile were preferred against him by Policeman Maroney of the Gates Avenue Station, Brooklyn. Mr. Bedford is an oil merchant and a member of the Bedford family interested in Standard Oil.

According to Maroney, he was riding in an automobile. He said that when Bedford saw he was being followed, he stopped his car suddenly, and the policeman's auto struck the Bedford machine, and Maroney was thrown out, landing on his back.

Mrs. Pizowsky, who said her husband was a saloonkeeper at 108 Delancey Street, went on Bedford's bond, and he was released.

This was Bedford's version of the incident:

"I was operating my own car and had Arthur Lewis, a friend, with me. I was crossing the bridge on the upper roadway when I saw the automobile above me. I was anxious to pass them and blew my horn. Then I saw that one automobile was pulling the other.

"There was a policeman in the crippled machine. I managed finally to pass them, making not better than twelve miles an hour. I had not gone far when the first of the two automobiles whizzed by us at forty miles an hour, and the man operating the car cut in directly in front of me, evidently forgetting that there was a car tied on behind. The injured machine crashed into mine aad the policeman was tossed out.

"I was not violating the speed law, had both lights burning, and also the proper number on my automobile." The case will come up in the Essex Market Court this morning.

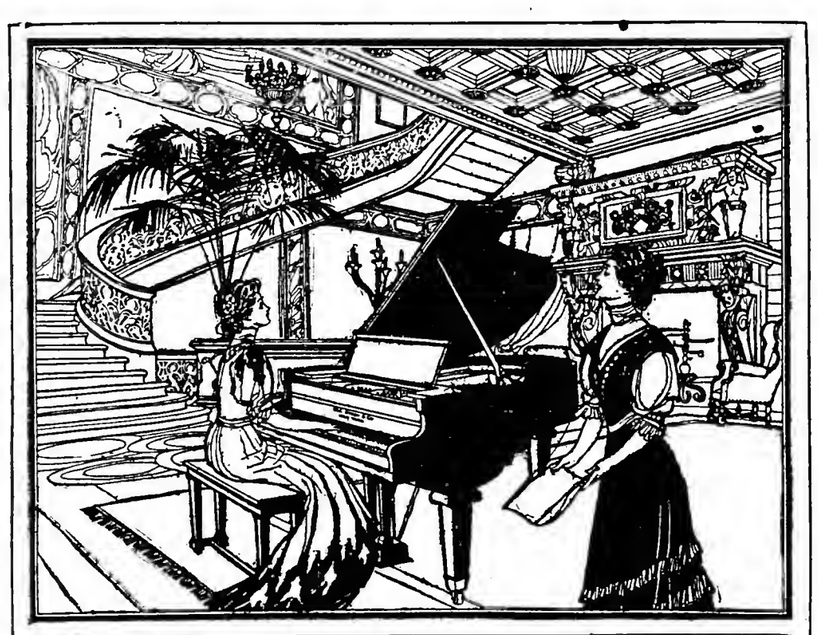

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But its greatest triumph rests in the full, brilliant quality of its tone, remarkable in a piano of its size.

Although it measures but 5 feet, 5 inches in length, requiring scarcely more floor-space than an upright, it is distinguished for having *the Real Grand Quality of Tone*, deep and sonorous.

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Realizing that the tipping evil is un-American, I prohibit tips. The time of the business man is valuable; he doesn't like to wait. Refined and particular men will find I have made ample provision for immediate, polite and efficent service. **I employ 25 experienced Barbers, 12 Manicurists and a Chiropodist.** A shave, with shine and brushing, costs you 20 cents. One visit and you will become a stanch patron.

MARTIRE

1418 Broadway

Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.

ARRESTS TO FOLLOW INSURANCE CHARGES

Jerome to Push Forgery Allegations Against New York and Mutual Life Agents.

AFTER REFORMERS, TOO

Irregularities Discovered in Their Ballots, it is Said—Agent Frank Already Summoned.

It was learned yesterday that the well-known insurance man who had beea requested to call oa District Attorney Jerome to discuss the charges of fraud and forgery which have been made by the International Policy Holders' Association in connection with the election of directors in both the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies, is Jacob Frank, a prominent agent of the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Frank is an agent who was especially active in the canvass for ballots. Among the charges that are under investigatioa by the District Attorney's Office is the one that a single agent of the New York Life personally turned in 250 forged ballots. Criminal proceedings agaiast certain individuals, it was said on high authority, are soon to be brought.

It was expected that Mr. Frank would appear at the District Attorney's Office yesterday. The agent bad seen fit to employ counsel, however, and his attorney kept the engagement with Assistant District Attorney Smyth, who was assigned to the work by Mr. Jerome. To him the lawyer explained that it would he more convenient for Mr. Frank to call upon the District Attorney this morning, and at last Mr. Smyth agreed to this delay.

It was said yesterday that the examination of Mr. Frank will only shortly precede the commencement of proceedings before a Magistrate, at which the charges of forgery as well as the entire conduct of the recent insurance elections, will be sifted to the bottom.

Warrants for Alleged Forgers.

Assistant District Attorney Smyth, who, with Assistant District Attorney Howe, has had charge of the investigation since the attention of the District Attorney's office was first called to the matter by the International Policy Holders' Association, had fully intended to present to the Grand Jury this week the facts which his investigation has unearthed. It has been decided that the Grand Jury will not sit through this week, however, and Mr. Smyth will endeavor to accomplish his purpose by a Magistrate's proceedings. Warrants will be served on several men, whose names Mr. Smyth declines to divulge at this time, and brought before a Magistrate for examination. In this event, should the facts in the possession of Mr. Smyth be deemed of sufficient weight, they can be held for the action of the next Grand Jury.

Mr. Smyth, accompanied by Mr. Howe, visited the offices of the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday, and there examined about 500 of the ballots which, it is charged, were forged. Upon his return the Assistant District Attorney refused to make any statement as to what he had learned. Mr. Smyth stated, however, that any investigation which is conducted through his office will concern itself with both sides of the question. No counter-charges have been brought against the International Policy Holders' Association by the insurance companies, but the investigations which the District Attorney has already conducted have brought to light certain irregularities in the hallots of the Policy Holders' Association, as well as in the "administration" ballots.

Scrugham at Jerome's Office.

George R. Scrugham, Chairman of the International Policy Holders' Association, called upon Assistant District Attorney Smyth twice yesterday, once in the morning and again in the afternoon. He was in conference with Mr. Smyth for nearly an hour, in that time making a long statement, which was taken down by a stenographer. Later, Charles Stirrup, who was the chief watcher for the International Policy Holders' Association at the Mutual election, called upon Mr. Smyth, together with C. F. Carrington, who filled a similar position at the election in the New York Life Insurance Company. These men also spent considerable time with Mr. Smyth, in the course of which both made statements, which, like that of Mr. Scrugham, were taken down by stenographers.

Mr. Scrugham last called on Mr. Smyth as recently as Friday of last week, at which time he handed to him additional affidavits of policy holders who swore that their signatures upon ballots had been forged. It is now understood, however, that tho large majority of these affidavits were in connection with the New York Life election. In the Mutual Life the "administration" ticket has already been declared elected, and only one or two affidavits charging forgery in connection with this election have been supplied to Mr. Smyth. The charges made in reference to both the insurance companies are identical, however, and it is felt that whatever decision may be reached in the investigation of the New York Life's election will apply equally to that of the Mutual.

McGarry Acquitted in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 29.—"Not guilty" was the verdict returned to-night by the jury in the case of Aloysius S. McGarry, who was charged with murdering Josiah Ross, the aged manufacturer. Ross was found dead in the office of his Niagara Street manufacturing establishment on Feb. 19 with a bullet in his head, under circumstances pointing to suicide. McGarry was a junior partner in the firm, but it was asserted that he had not paid for the stock which gave him an interest in the firm.

Suicide at a Railroad Station.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., April 29.—A well-dressed, unidentified man committed suicide to-day at the station of the Michigan Central Railroad by throwing himself in front of a moving engine. He was about 65 years old, and his clothing was marked with the name "Nolan."

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Men's Clothing occasionally dry cleaned will always be fresh and newlike.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

ONCE DIVORCED, THEY'RE NOW REWED

Robert Graham and Wife Were Unhappy When 15-Year-Old Ties Were Broken.

SOUGHT HOTEL CHAPLAIN

Dr. Warren Again Made Them One and They Promised Never to Quarrel Again.

The marriage on last Thursday of Robert Graham, an automobile manufacturer of Reading, Penn., to his divorced wife, Mrs. Mercy Bateson Graham, by Dr. Henry Marsh Warren, the hotel Chaplain, revealed a romance which commenced nearly twenty years ago, and which came dangerously near ending in last January, less than four months ago.

As children in Detroit, Robert Graham and Mercy Bateson were sweethearts. They played together, grew up together, and at last married. For a time they lived in their old home, and then with their two small children they moved to Reading.

There they had a happy home until, of a suddea, the little quarrels between them became more frequent. Two years ago there was a final spat, and when it finished, Mrs. Graham packed up her belongings, and, taking her children with her, moved to her childhood home. Soon Mr. Graham received a court legal notice that his wife had started suit for divorce.

The proceedings dragged along, but in January last the decree was granted, and Mrs. Graham found herself free. But then, as she confessed to Dr. Warren on Thursday, she suddenly discovered that she did not want to be free. Apparently Mr. Graham felt the same way. The children, who remained with their mother, begged daily for "Papa," and one day papa called at the house.

Mrs. Graham received him joyfully, and he called again the next day. The courtship of nearly fifteen years ago commenced all over again, and Mr. Graham courted his divorced wife with the ardor of youth. Once again he asked the question which he had asked her years before, and once again Mrs. Graham said yes. Then they started for New York.

Here they went to the Hotel Breslin, and from there Mr. Graham called up Dr. Warren on the telephone. Arrangements were quickly made, and a few moments later Mr. and Mrs. Graham drove up in a cab to the minister's home, at 98 West Ninety-fourth Street.

"We just found we couldn't get along without one another," explained the man, and Mrs. Graham nodded a blushing assent. "I guess we both of us made some mistakes," he added, when his bride interrupted him, exclaiming:

"But we won't any more."

"The two years that we were separated were bad enough," continued Mr. Graham, "but those days in the last three months before we discovered that we were each as much in love as ever, were the hardest I have ever had to bear."

Once the ceremony was performed, Mr. Graham and the woman who was once more his wife hurried from the minister's home. "We are going right back to Reading and take up our life just where we dropped it two years ago," they explained to Dr. Warren.

HUGHES KILLS BOXING BILL.

Declares No Exhibitions for Pay Should Be Given in New York.

ALBANY, April 29.—Gov. Hughes to-night sent to the Senate his veto of the so-called Frawley Boxing bill. The measure passed both houses last year, but Gov. Higgins permitted it to die in the thirty-day period without comment. Gov. Hughes in his veto message said:

"It will be observed that the section as it now stands does not prohibit sparring exhibitions for the purpose of pure sport. It prohibits such exhibitions when an admission fee is charged or received. This restriction has been maintained in the public interest, as it does not interfere with the sport itself, but has been found to furnish a practicable means for preventing the abuses that creep in when such exhibitions are given for the purpose of gain.

"The present amendment allows such exhibitions when an admission fee is charged under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. But however laudable the purposes of this association, it is still a private association, and it is not easy to sustain a distinction which would give it an exclusive privilege. Other associations, either now existing or hereafter formed, might well claim to be put upon the same footing.

"In my judgment, this is a step in the wrong direction. The bill is not necessary to support a wholesome interest in boxing as a sport. There is no reason why amateur athletic associations should not encourage it and why lovers of the sport should not engage in it under suitable conditions. This they can do without charging an admission fee for exhibitions.

"The wise policy of the State to prevent the excesses which are certain to result if the sport is artificially stimulated by permitting pay exhibitions should be adhered to. The act respecting the original proviso was approved by Gov. Roosevelt, and the act proposing a new proviso very similar to the one now proposed was vetoed by Gov. Higgins."

Will G. White

His Specialty:

$2 SHIRTS

Four for $7.50

Made of Imported Madras Negligee Models

I make the shirts in my own workrooms. No other man shares the profit nor the responsibility. The first is modest. The second is unlimited.

Two Convenient Shops:

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Light-weight California Blankets, all cut and bound singly. They may be had either all white, or with pink or blue borders.

Single Bed Size, (per pair)

$4.00, $4.50, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00.

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Double Bed Size, (per pair)

$5.50, $7.50, $8.00, $10.00, $11.50, $12.50.

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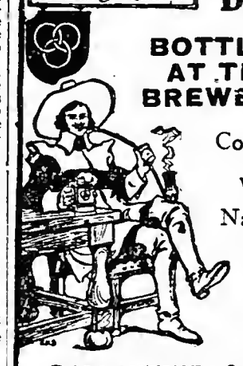

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MAY DELAY BURNHAM TRIAL.

Justice Bischoff to Hear Motion for a Change of Venue.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff signed an order yesterday directing the District Attorney to show cause why Frederick Burnham, President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, should not be tried in another county under the indictment for grand larceny found against him. Last week Justice O'Gorman set May 15 as the day for Burnham's trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Because of this, the attorney for Burnham asked Justice Bischoff to stay the trial until after the motion for a change of venue could be decided.

Justice Bischoff denied this motion, and it was renewed before Justice Gildersleeve, who is now sitting in the Appellate Term. He granted a stay until May 9, and for as long a time afterward as there shall be no decision entered on the motion. The affidavit in support of this motion declares that there exists a prejudice in the minds of New York County people against the defendant, and it will be impossible for him to obtain a fair and impartial trial unless the venue is changed.

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At the Store, 500 Fifth Av., near 42d St.,

an exceptional showing of genuine Panamas in wide brim negligee shapes—just the thing for seashore or mountain use,

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NONE BETTER MADE

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith

Wedding Invitations engraved in the most approved styles.

Exclusive papers of Foreign importation for social correspondence.

Monograms, crests and dies of unusual artistic merit.

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"Just above WANAMAKER'S"

When Shopping Don't fail to step At

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Near 11th Street And enjoy a Glass of Stuyler's DELICIOUS

ICE CREAM SODA

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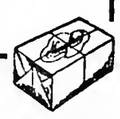

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If you are so unfortunate as to have a pimply, blotchy, face, which is continually getting worse instead of better, call or write Dept. P for advice and information.

Our specialists have made a thorough study of this common trouble and many thousands are cured by us every year.

Treatment is administered at our Institute by skilled, long-experienced operators, and our patients are assured of a cure in the shortest possible time.

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ONE BLOCK from the new dry goods stores are the popular restaurants connected with the

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Table d'Hote Breakfast, 60c.
The New Ladies' Dining Room has become a favorite Luncheon place for shoppers and matinee parties.
At Evenings, special prepared dishes a la carte; exquisite music.
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Every Evening and Sunday. Neapolitan Quartet performs.
After Theatre Parties Will Find Exceptional Accommodations Here.

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Is Invaluable.

At All Dealers'

CORONER PROBES WOMAN'S DEATH

Hears Mrs. McBride Asked Christian Scientists for a Doctor, but Was Refused.

MRS. CHISM ARRAIGNED

McBride Fails to Appear Against Sister-in-Law, Whom He Had Had Arrested.

Coroner Acritelli, who is investigating the circumstances surrounding the death, on Saturday afternoon, of Mrs. Robert McBride, wife of Robert McBride, a Christian Scientist, of 225 West Eightieth Stret, said last night that he was of the opinion that the Christian Scientists who had charge of Mrs. McBride in her last illness had neglected her in not calling in a licensed physician. If Mrs. McBride's physical condition was such that she was unable to determine for herself whether or not medical attention was needed, the neglect in not providing that necessary medical attendance, the Coroner said, might be construed as aiding and abetting a suicide. This is a crime under the laws of the State of New York.

Mrs. Chism, a sister of Mrs. McBride, who was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Mr. McBride, which grew out of Mrs. Chism's remonstrances over his failure to call in a licensed physician to attend her sister, had an interview with Coroner Acritelli yesterday, in which she told the Coroner the whole history of her sister's case, and of the scene at the McBride apartment on Sunday morning which resulted in her arrest. It was after this conference that Coroner Acritelli consented to talk of the criminal possibilities of the case.

"I have consulted with the District Attorney," said Coroner Acritelli, "and have also sought outside legal advice as to the case. I want to find out if the woman had proper medical attention. Her physical condition was such, perhaps, that she was unable to determine for herself whether or not medical attention was needed. Her mind might have been affected by pneumonia, and she might have been incapable of judging for herself.

"If the woman was neglected in not having the proper medical attention, and at the same time her sister insisted that a physician should be called, I am of the opinion that those who were in charge of her case neglected her, and perhaps were aiding and abetting a suicide.

"I am also investigating the case in the Coroners' Office in order to determine if Dr. Weston used due care when he signed the death certificate. I have asked Dr. Weston for a detailed report of the autopsy and the notes which he took.

Mrs. Chism said that before Mrs. McBride died her sister requested that physicians be called in, and that this was denied her. At the inquest, which will be held next week, I will call every witness possible, even if I have to call Mrs. Stetson and Mrs. Eddy."

Mrs. Chism was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday morning, to answer the complaint of disorderly conduct which had been made against her by Mr. McBride. Magistrate Walsh, after hearing Mrs. Chism's story for a second time, paroled her until her examination next Friday.

When court was opened one of those present was the Rev. Dr. A. Lincoln Moore, pastor of the Riverside Baptist Church. Dr. Moore said that he had read the story of Mrs. Chism's arrest, and that he considered the affair an outrage. He was willing and ready, he added, to aid her in any way possible.

How the Case Reached the Coroner.

It was learned during the day that it was the arrest of Mrs. Chism for protesting against her brother-in-law's failure to provide proper medical attention for her sister that brought the case to the attention of the Coroner yesterday, although he would no doubt have learned the facts yesterday, when he received the report of Coroner's Physician Weston, who made an investigation of Mrs. McBride's death on Sunday, and allowed a death certificate to be made out. Under the law it is necessary, when a person dies without the attention of a licensed physician within twenty-four hours preceding death, that the Coroner's office shall be notified.

There is reason to believe that this was not done in the McBride case until many hours after Mrs. McBride's death. Dr. Weston explained that his failure to notify the Coroners' office on Sunday was due to the fact that he did not go to the Criminal Court Building on that day. Yesterday the Coroner had a long talk with Mrs. Chism, during which she is said to have given the Coroner the entire history of the illness and death of her sister, who, she said on Sunday, was a victim of the "false teachings of the Eddy cult."

When the case against Mrs. Chism was called yesterday Mr. McBride was not in court. When Mrs. Chism was arraigned she briefly related the story of her trouble. Before she left the court Magistrate Walsh asked her if she knew that he had telephoned to the prison Sunday night, authorizing the police to accept bail for her if it was offered.

"Yes," she answered, "I did hear of it, but I had suffered enough, and did not care then to telephone to any of my friends to go bail for me, as I could have done."

Dr. Moore, after Mrs. Chism left, said that he did not know her, but had read of her case in the newspapers, and had gone to the court to assist her.

According to Mr. McBride's complaint, Mrs. Chism's disorderly conduct when she came to his house and learned that her sister had died consisted in the use of violent and profane language. He added that she was intoxicated. These statements Mrs. Chism characterized as false.

A friend of Miss Margaret Duncan, the healer who attended Mrs. McBride, said that Miss Duncan had told him that when Mrs. Chism insisted that a doctor be called in she and Mr. McBride had gone to the sick room and asked the patient if she wanted a physician. Mrs. McBridge, she said, replied that she did not. Asked if she feared arrest as a result of the failure to call in a licensed physician to attend Mrs. McBride, Miss Duncan replied that she did not.

"God will protect me," she is reported to have answered.

V. O. Strickler, head of the Christian Science Publication Committee for New York State, made a statement yesterday afternoon with reference to the death of Mrs. McBride, in which he cited as a justification of Mr. McBride in his failure to call in a licensed physician the opinion of Dr. Willam Osler, Regus Professor of Medicine in Oxford University.

"With the arrest of Mrs. Chism," said Mr. Strickler, "and the unfortunate circumstancea connected therewith, Christian Science is not concerned. That is a matter of which the court had jurisdiction, and without doubt a perfectly proper decision will be made. Christian Scientists are interested in the discussion now going on about the case of Mrs. McBride only so far as it affects the right of persons to choose whatever method of treatment for sickness they prefer. This right happily is guaranteed no less by law than by public opinion. If one has more faith in prayer and another in drugs each has a right to his choice.

"The autopsy showed that Mrs. McBride died of pneumonia, and upon this question it will be interesting to hear what Dr. William Osler, commonly recognized as a great man in his profession, says in his "Textbook of the Theory and Practice of Medicine":

Quotes Dr. Osler.

"'Pneumonia is a self-limited disease, which can neither be aborted nor cut short by any known means at our command. The young practitioner may bear in mind that patients are more often damaged than helped by the promiscuous drugging which is still only too prevalent.'

"He also enumerates a startling number of diseases about which he makes the same statement. He is only one of many leading physicians who have placed themselves upon record to the same effect."

In this connection a physician said yesterday:

"Mr. Strickler's use of Dr. Osler's statement is entirely misleading, as a perusal of the distinguished physician's article on pneumonia will show. Dr. Osler never intended to convey the idea that pneumonia is of necessity a fatal disease. He meant that when the ailment invaded the lung a certain length of time must elapse before the resulting changes in the lung tissue could take place and the lung get back to its normal condition and resume its normal functions. In the article quoted Dr. Osler goes on to describe the treatmnt to be used to combat the disease and to sustain the patient until he may recover. About 75 per cent. of pneumonia patients recover."

EXPLAINS TEACHERS' ROW.

Interborough Association Tells of Mix-Up in Meetings.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers, whose bill for "equal pay for equal work" has been passed by the Legislature and now is awaiting the approval of Gov. Hughes and Mayor McClellan, gave out an official statement yesterday about the clash among its members at the Normal College on Saturday. The members of the association, who were holding a meeting in the chapel of the college, learned that the Protective Association for Teachers Below Grade 4B, which asserts that the teachers' bill does not look after the interests of the teachers in the primary grades, was holding a session in another room. The Interboroughers then rushed into the primary grade teachers' meeting, causing it to come to a hurried close.

District Superintendent Grace C. Strachan, who has managed the campaign for the Interboroughers, issued the statement, which follows:

"We are in no way responsible for the misunderstanding or error that resulted in two different requests for the use of Normal College Chapel being granted for Saturday morning. At 11:10 o'clock we closed our meeting and vacated the platform. As all teachers below the 4B grade had been notified of the 11 o'clock meeting, and as I and others had received personal notice of said meeting, we felt justified in remaining for the second meeting. On learning that the second ing was in progress in another room some of us repaired to same. Notwithstanding the fact that I had received personal notice of the meeting, when I requested the privilege of correcting some misstatements about myself made by one of the speakers, I was not permitted to do so."

THE FIGHTING COUSINS SHEA.

Punch Motorman and Policemen, and Cause Street Car Blockade.

Two cousins Shea held up a long line of Madison Avenue cars yesterday morning while they first put to flight the conductor and motorman of a northbound car at 104th Street, and then battered up a couple of policemen who had appeared to straighten out matters.

The car had stopped at 104th Street, when Policeman Koster saw that the conductor was having a dispute with a tall passenger. As Koster stepped upon the platform the passenger punched his head. In an instant there was a fight on between passenger and policeman.

Policeman Hartmeyer, a block away, seeing the commotion, boarded the car, in turn to be met by another passenger bearing a certain resemblance to the first. This latter pair then indulged in similar exercises. The two sets of combatants fought through the car, and on and off the platform for twenty-five minutes, until the 104th Street Police Station, hearing that there was trouble, turned out the reserves.

Then the two passengers were taken to the station, while the policemen looked to their minor injuries and their torn uniforms. The prisoners said they were Charles Shea of 2291 Madison Avenue and Thomas Shea of Westchester.

Thomas Shea alone was able to go to the Harlem Court, where he was held for further examination. His cousin Charles was in Harlem Hospital.

FOG EMBARGO ON HARBOR.

Big Steamships Are Prevented from Coming In—Broadway Dismal.

Fog put an embargo on New York waters yesterday, and, though there was a fleet of incoming liners anchored outside port all day, they were unable to come to their piers. A few smaller craft got past Quarantine, and in the early afternoon it brightened up so that it was expected that there would be a general incoming of the big fellows.

The curtain of fog soon closed down, however, and by nightfall it was so thick that hardly a propeller was moving on the harbor waters. Ferry boats had been running slow all day, but with the thick fog of the night they began to have trouble. In some cases they were running from ten to twenty minutes behind schedule. Tugs and river craft moved cautiously from place to place with their whistles announcing to those on the water a warning to keep out of their course.

In the fog outside Sandy Hook are anchored the big White Star liner Celtic, from Southampton, with more than 2,000 passengers on board; the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka, from London; the Noordam, from Rotterdam, and perhaps half a dozen others. Those equipped with wireless are keeping up a conversation with each other and the shore station.

The result of all this uncertainty as to when the incoming vessels would reach their pier kept the Customs force waiting all day, and it was not until darkness came did the word pass: "Nothing doing to-night."

With the thinning of the fog in the afternoon the marine observer on shore made out the Minnetonka at the juncture of the Swash and Bayside Channels. A tug was standing by, and it was thought that she was aground. A wireless message was received from her skipper late last night saying that his command was anchored at the Southwest Spit, and that he would come into Quarantine with the lifting of the fog.

It was a dismal Great White Way last night. The fog was so thick that at a distance of but a few feet the electric lights appeared like dim blotches in a murky darkness. The cars bowled along at a slow pace, and even the all-night cabby seemed affected by the melancholy of the fog.

FAT WOMAN FOUND DEAD.

Mrs. Feinberg Was 4 Feet 7 Inches Tall and Weighed 300 Pounds.

Mrs. Minnie Feinberg, four feet seven inches in height, and weighing almost 300 pounds, was found dead in bed at her home, 1,464 Second Avenue, yesterday by her daughter, Sarah, who, although only 14, weighs 180 pounds. Morris, the father, is a little man. His son, Louis, 9 years old, is as large as boys of 17. Mrs. Feinberg's brother weighs more than 300 pounds.

Mrs. Feinberg was 42 years of age. Dr. Abraham Mayer informed the Coroners' Office of her death. It is believed that Mrs. Feinberg either smothered in her sleep, as she was afflicted with asthma, or died from an attack of heart disease.

SPRING FEVER LURES BOYS TO RUN AWAY

Son of the Rev. Dr. Wylie and Chum Took French Leave on Friday to Go Fishin'.

SOLD BIKES TO RAISE $25

Parents, Who Say They're Model Boys, Are Anxious—One Father Hurries from Chicago.

Regulation Spring fever—the boy brand—coupled with the irresistible memory of a fishing camp last Summer, are believed to have lured from their homes on last Friday John McWilliams Wylie, the 15-year-old son of the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Central Park West, and Ninety-sixth Street, and Sylvester Gutilius, six months older, the third son of William G. Gutilius, a circulation agent of 855 Central Park West.

Yesterday Dr. Wylie and Mr. Gutilius, who had just come from Chicago in response to a letter from his wife, notified Police Headquarters, and a general alarm was sent out. Meanwhile the two families had been quietly investigating several clues.

Mrs. Gutilius told yesterday of the preparations the boys had made. Evidently, she said, they wanted to go fishing, and the excitement and mystery of running away only made a few weeks in the woods seem the more attractive.

The boys had known each other for four years, and since last September had lived just around the corner from each other. Their particular intimacy, however, only dates back two or three weeks, to the time when the grass over the wall in Central Park first began to show green. Their plan was evidently completed on last Wednesday.

They sold their bicycles that day. John got $8 for his and Sylvester, who, says his mother, is known as "Buster" for his awful power over furniture, got slightly less for his dusty machine. Small sums in their toy savings banks brought their total up to about $25.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Gutilius met Buster coming out of his room with his suit case packed.

"Surely Bus," she said, "you aren't going away without telling us?"

"That would be the inference," returned the boy.

"But I want the facts," said his mother. "Remember, you are the man of the house, now that your father and brothers are away. Has John packed his case, too?"

But Buster referred her to John for that, and as to his own plans would go no further than the "inference." That night he played over some hymns on the piano, among them "Yield Not to Temptation."

The boys left their homes the next morning—John, it was thought, for his high school and Sylvester for the City College, where he is a freshman. They did not return.

In the hurry of departure the boys seem to have left their baggage behind. At least, Buster's suit case, still packed, was found in his room, and a neighbor said later that he had seen the boys walking together, neither carrying anything.

In Buster's suit case was found a white marooner's outfit, and in one corner, said Mrs. Gutilius, "a book of recipes."

Inquiry at docks and ferries revealed that two boys answering to the description of the runaways had tried to get half-rate tickets to Scranton.

"The idea of big old Buster trying to go half rate!" laughed Mrs. Gutilius, a little tearfully.

Harry Wylie, John's brother, followed up the clue without success, and from Scranton he went to Newlin, Penn., where a fishing camp is located which John had read about in an advertisement. No trace of the boys was found, and the families are working on an idea which suggests that they boarded the Adirondack for Albany, expecting to strike out from there on foot. Last Summer Sylvester camped out on the shores of Lake Waubac, near the Connecticut line, and the boys are thought by their parents to be looking for a similar spot.

Dr. Wylie and Mr. Gutilius said yesterday that the boys were model young fellows and had nothing to complain of in their surroundings. The parents say they are only anxious to hear from their sons and that the lads need fear no punishment on their return.

John Wylie is 5 feet 4 inches in height, slim, and fair, with deep-set blue eyes and rather prominent teeth. He was wearing a dark gray suit with a Norfolk jacket and bloomer trousers when he left.

Sylvester Gutilius is 5 feet 6 inches in height, slim, and dark, and his teeth also are prominent. He is deliberate in speech and was wearing a blue cheviot suit, with a blue college cap.

No man whose office I furnished ever complained of the goods or the price.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS, Office Furniture, 275 Canal St., 1 Door East of B'way. Telephone 1299 Spring.

In addition to office furniture, I design and supply office railings, partitions, and special cabinet work of any kind. Get my estimate.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM IN RECEIVERSHIP

Brooklyn Dry Goods Firm to be Dissolved After Career of Fifty-nine Years.

HAD BEEN RUNNING AT LOSS

Directors Decide to Wind Up Company's Affairs for Benefit of the Stockholders.

There was surprise in Brooklyn business circles yesterday when it became known that the Journeay & Burnham Company, one of the oldest dry goods firms in the borough, had been put into the hands of a receiver. For several years the company has been doing business at a loss, and its affairs are to be closed up at the request of the Directors for the protection of the interests of the stockholders. Supreme Court Justice Thomas yesterday appointed William E. Phillips, President of the company, as receiver.

Frank Harvey Field, counsel for the company, applied for the appointment of the receiver, it having been decided that it would be for the best interests of the corporation to dissolve. In granting the application, Justice Thomas enjoined the creditors of the concern from taking any action until the matter comes up for a hearing on June 17. The amount of the bond to be given by the receiver was fixed at $100,000. The concern is capitalized at $400,000, and the stockholders number between 600 and 700. Against the firm there is $23,000 in unpaid notes and about $75,000 in unpaid bills.

Some of the larger creditors are the H. B. Claflin Company, M. D. Holwill & Co., Spellman & Co., and George H. Montrose of Manhattan; A. Stern of Philadelphia, and the Quaker City Shirt Manufacturing Company of Morristown, Penn. While there is a surplus of assets over liabilities, the corporation felt that it could not continue business without meeting a heavy loss. The Directors have decided that a larger sum will be realized by selling all the effects to one bidder rather than by disposing of them piecemeal.

The store of the Journeay & Burnham Company is on Flatbush Avenue, near Fulton Street. Henry P. Journeay and Lyman S. Burnham organized the business in 1848, establishing themselves in Atlantic Avenue, near Clinton Street. Theirs was one of the first department stores in Brooklyn. Although Hugh Boyd, John M. Conklin, and others were taken in as partners, the house continued to be known as Journeay & Burnham. In 1892 the firm was made a corporation, after the death of Mr. Journeay. At this time the centre of the dry goods trade in Brooklyn had shifted to Fulton Street, above the Borough Hall. Journeay & Burnham then left Atlantic Avenue and moved to their present large store in Flatbush Avenue. Shortly after the removal the common stock of the concern, which had been held in the treasury, was floated. The late Henry S. Ives, who became known as the "Young Napoleon of Finance," was active in the flotation of the stock. He held a large block of stock himself, but later disposed of it. The company was reorganized in 1901, but the business did not improve. Mr. Burnham, one of the original partners, died some years ago.

The present Directors of the corporation are William E. Phillips, Ethan Allan Doty, H. B. Boyd, Edward E. Jordan, Otto Wissner, Isaac Snedeker, and Frank Harvey Field.

James McCreery & Co.

FURS

Stored and Insured

It is requested that customers will leave Fur Garments to be altered or repaired, as early as possible during the Summer months, to facilitate their prompt delivery in the Fall.

23rd Street. *34th Street.*

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Talk Number Four, Which Concerns Trimmings

Trimming, under the Saks System, is something more than the mere measuring off of linings and the doling out of buttons. We make it a study in harmony.

A building is only as strong as its foundation, and a suit can be only as good as its linings—basic principles, both.

Grant us that we use only the best of linings in common with others of our craft, perhaps. Yet—there is a further difference.

We carefully consider the texture, color and style of the linings to be used with each garment—even have linings woven to order, if necessary, to secure proper shades or contrasts. This applies particularly to garments with velvet collars.

We even design special buttons for many fabrics and styles—to such lengths do we go in these important details. All of which is another good reason to justify a preference.

Distinctive Suits and Top Coats for Men, $15 to $45.

Herald Saks & Company Square

WALTHAM WATCHES

Americans should buy American watches, made by American tools and machines, by American skill and labor and at American wages. WALTHAM watches are the best American watches. When a dealer tells you that a Swiss watch is better, it is because there is more in it for him.

A Book about Watches sent on request

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

The Mechanical Musical Triumph of 1907.

The Wonderful Henry & S. G. Lindeman Player-Piano.

(*With concealed, interior Mechanism.*)

THE Piano that enables any one to play without the slightest knowledge of music—with very slight physical effort you can render the most difficult musical compositions on this marvellous instrument—which

Can also be played like any ordinary piano in the regular way.

The Henry & S. G. Lindeman Player-Piano is a combination of the rich-toned, artistic Piano of the same name and a player attachment which experts acknowledge is mechanically perfect.

The result is an instrument which appeals to those people who base their selection on superior excellence regardless of cost—yet the simplicity of its mechanism enables us to sell the Henry & S. G. Lindeman Player-Piano at a most reasonable price..... $600

Sold on Convenient Terms.
We shall be pleased to arrange terms of monthly payment to suit the convenience of purchasers.

You owe it to yourself, if you contemplate owning a piano with a player attachment, to investigate the positive merits of the [illegible] Player-Piano. A demonstration in our Piano Store will convince you of its superior excellence. Floor.

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring Departments

Attention is directed to an assortment of the

LATEST IMPORTED MODELS

from which they are prepared to make copies

At Very Reasonable Prices.

Lingerie Gowns and Waists

In the newest models are now being displayed.

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Cold Storage of

Furs, Fur Lined Garments, Draperies and Oriental Rugs

WITH FULL INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY MOTHS AND FIRE AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

Alterations and Repairs

MADE DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER AT MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR RATES. ESTIMATES SUBMITTED AND ARTICLES CALLED FOR UPON REQUEST.

Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored.

West Twenty-third Street

B. Altman & Co.

FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER MONTHS.

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS BEING USED TO INSURE THE SECURITY AND PERFECT SAFE-KEEPING THEREOF.

THE PLACING OF ORDERS DURING THIS PERIOD FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

JohnJameson

Three ★★★ Star

Whiskey

Makes a Highball that goes down with pleasure as the thermometer goes up.

W.A.Taylor&Co.,Agts.,29B'way,N.Y.

A well molded face, neck and arms are most desirable in a woman.

SANITOL FACE CREAM

The Oxygen Face Cream

is the newest skin food and skin nourisher, which because of its unique antiseptic and oxidizing properties works with nature in strengthening and building up all inactive flesh tissues.

The cause of thinness is that the skin pores are not properly nourished. Most skin preparations varnish over the skin surface, preventing healthy pore action. Sanitol Face Cream nourishes and beautifies.

No grease. Absorbs instantly. Will not promote the growth of hair

At All Druggists, 25c

The Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis

The business man accustomed to balance service with cost knows the wisdom of paying fair prices for substantial clothes.

Such as our Spring suits—all wool and fast color.

$18 to $40.

"Star" neglige shirts make your eyes twinkle.

So well cut and comfortable that they tend to cheerfulness.

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CALIFORNIA—COLORADO

Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily Over the
UNION PACIFIC R.R.

THREE PARIS LABOR LEADERS ARRESTED

A Preliminary Measure Before May Day—Other Arrests May Follow.

CITY TO BE AN ARMED CAMP

Rioting Feared In Large Towns—Government to Act Against Public Servants Who Are Agitating.

Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1907, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

PARIS, April 29.—Three members of the General Confederation of Labor were arrested this morning by M. Hamard, Chief of the Paris detective force. The most prominent of them is Bousquet, chief leader of the bakers' strike.

When he was arrested Bousquet flew into a fury against M. Clemenceau, calling the Premier a renegade and saying that before he became a Minister he advocated exactly the same ideas as the Confederation of Labor.

Levy, another of the trio arrested, even more bitterly denounced the Premier. "Clemenceau arrests me," he cried. "Clemenceau and Briand and Viviani. But what have they done to arrive where they are now? They preached revolt, and now they have got what they wanted they become Reactionaries."

Levy continued to hold forth in this strain, his language becoming more vehement the more he talked. Finally, when his flood of vituperation had ended, Levy said:

"I am ill."

"All right," said M. Hamard. "Here is a doctor."

The physician made a scrupulous examination of Levy and found him in the enjoyment of perfect health.

These arrests were made as a preliminary May Day precaution. Others may follow. Paris will be an armed camp on Wednesday. The military measures that are being taken are in reality quite as extensive as last year, though the troops will be kept more in the background unless there is actual need of them.

PARIS, April 29.—Dispatches from the Provinces indicate that the Government's energetic measures to preserve order at all hazards have dampened the ardor of the labor organizations, and many of them have abandoned the idea of making demonstrations, believing that they would only lead to collisions with the police, in which the workmen would be the greatest sufferers.

Trouble is likely, however, in the larger seaports—Toulon, Lorient, and Cherbourg—and in the interior cities of Rouen, Lyons, and Limoges, which are revolutionary hotheds.

It was decided at the Cabinet meeting to-day that the time had arrived for energetic action against public servants engaged in agitating for the organization of unions and eventual affiliation with the Federation of Labor. The ringleaders among the postmen and teachers will be summarily discharged.

OLD PEDDLER DIES ALONE.

Left a Wife and Daughter In Passaic—No One Knows His Name.

A Jewish match peddler, known only as "Pop," was found dead in a small, poorly lighted basement room at 1,515 Park Avenue last night. By the grayness of his beard and his manifest inability to get about the streets quickly he was judged to be about 70 years old. He had not been seen since Thursday last. When Policeman Lehane of the East 104th Street Station broke in the door of his room last night his body was lying across the little cot that had served for a bed. An army of rats scurried from the cot to the dark recesses of the room as Lehane entered.

"Pop" rented the room from Samuel Greenblatt, the janitor of the building, in February last, at 50 cents a week. He became a familiar figure in the neighborhood after that, although he sometimes went away so far that he stayed in a lodging house somewhere over night. During the very cold spell in the latter part of the Winter he froze his feet and had to go to Bellevue Hospital. When he returned he could hardly walk at all. Still, he tried it, crawling like a snail over the streets with his matches and shoestrings.

The nearest the old peddler ever got to telling anything about himself was in a conversation with Mrs. Greenblatt, the janitor's wife, about a month ago. He said that he was married and had a wife and daughter living in Passaic, N. J., but that he was estranged from them. He told Mrs. Greenblatt his name, too, but all she could remember about it last night was that it was an "unremembrable and unpronounceable name."

The Coroner and the police searched the dead peddler's effects in an effort to discover something that might lead to his identification, but their search was fruitless.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

PRAGUE, April 29.—Emperor Francis Joseph left Prague for Vienna to-day after a fortnight's stay at the Bohemian capital. He signalized his departure by addressing a rescript to the Governor of the province, earnestly appealing for conciliation between the Czech and German nationalities. He pointed out that a start had been made in this direction by the introduction of universal suffrage, and concluded: "I would consider it the greatest happiness if I, who have shared all the sorrows and struggles, should now also be able to share the joys of national peace."

LONDON, April 29.—The Colonial Office has received a dispatch from the Governor of the Windward Isles, dated Castries, St. Lucia, saying that the situation has improved. The detachments of police and volunteers from Barbados and St. Vincent have arrived at Castries and no further assistance is required.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., April 29.—The squadron of warships which is to represent Brazil at the Jamestown Exposition, consisting of the battleship Riachuelo, the cruiser Barrosa, and the gunboat Tamoyo, arrived here to-day. The squadron will coal and leave on Thursday for Norfolk.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—Ethelbert Watts, the retiring American Consul General here, is only awaiting the arrival of instructions from the State Department before departing to his new post at Brussels, where he will succeed the late George W. Roosevelt as Consul General. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, ex-Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin and recently appointed Third Secretary of the Embassy here, has relinquished the latter appointment to accept a similar post at Vienna.

PANAMA, April 29.—On account of the projected absence of President Amador, who is going away on six months' leave, various changes will take place in the Cabinet. Secretary of State Arias will retire, private affairs urgently requiring his attention. Senor Espriella, Secretary of Finance, will be appointed Minister to Europe; Senor Quintero, Secretary of Public Works, will become Consul General at Hamburg, and Isidore Hazera, the Charge d'Affaires of Panama at Managua, will be appointed to one of the Secretaryships.

CETTINJE, April 29.—One person was killed and thirty persons were seriously injured last night by an explosion of dynamite at the harbor works at Antivari, on the Adriatic. The buildings surrounding the harbor works were badly damaged and the telegraph lines were wrecked.

THE HAGUE, April 29.—An official dispatch from the Celebes Islands says the Dutch troops to-day surprised a rebel band at Akassa, and that the chief of the tribesmen and fourteen of his followers were killed and thirteen surrendered. One Dutch and three native soldiers were killed.

TO EDUCATE CHINESE.

Missionary Conference Votes In Favor of Establishing Schools.

SHANGHAI, April 29.—At to-day's session of the Missionary Conference resolutions favoring the establishment of eighteen union normal schools for industrial education, several union colleges, and one union university, to meet the demand for Western learning, were adopted.

The general subject of evangelistic work was discussed, and it was shown that the educated Chinese are themselves becoming the leaders of the Christian cause in this country.

The Rev. Dr. Walter Lowrie of Paoting-Foo, one of the few survivors in that city of the Boxer outbreak, presided. He said, in part:

"Put more responsibility on the native Church, even though sometimes disappointed in it. Native-trained agents are the prime need. No foreigners can compete with them in knowledge of the language, the people, the customs, the difficulties. This is an economical and a most fruitful agency. Fifteen Chinese evangelists are less expensive than one foreign missionary, and will do as efficient work.

"Eastern and Western Mongolia offer vast fields for which little has as yet been done. It is as difficult to reach Mongols as Mohammedans. For the 20,000,000 of the latter in China there ought to be a systematic campaign. At the present time they are practically unreached."

In the evening there was an address by the Rev. T. W. Pearce on Robert Morrison, the English missionary, the centennial of whose landing at Canton is now being celebrated.

The Rev. J. E. Kittridge of Rochester, N. Y.; the Rev. H. C. Mabie of Boston, Mass., and E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin, Ohio, preached here yesterday.

A LONDON GRAFT SCANDAL.

West Ham Officials on Trial, Charged with Accepting Bribes.

LONDON, April 29.—The first trial here in a long time of municipal officials on charges of receiving bribes began to-day, when six members of the West Ham Board of Guardians and four workhouse and infirmary officials appeared in the dock of the Criminal Court, charged with accepting money for awarding contracts for coal and other supplies and for appointing minor officials.

The sums involved are comparatively small. It is charged, for instance, that a doctor paid $500 for a hospital appointment. Attorney General Walton and three assistants are prosecuting the officials, who are defended by a large array of counsel.

BANDITS GOT $75,000.

Britain Will Insist on Turkey Repaying Robert Abbott's Ransom.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29.—Seventy-five thousand dollars was the ransom paid for the release of Robert Abbott, the son of a prominent British subject residing at Salonika, who was kidnapped from his father's garden on March 24 and liberated when the demands of his abductors had been conceded. The brigands originally demanded $100,000.

The British Government will insist that the ransom be repaid by the Turkish Government.

USKUB, April 29.—The British Consul General at Salonika paid the ransom for the release of Robert Abbott, the Turkish authorities refusing to do so.

Abbott was returned to Salonika to-day.

NO WORD FROM STROMBOLI.

It Is Reported That a Number of Persons Have Been Injured.

ROME, April 29.—At Messina great apprehension continues to prevail over the eruption of the Stromboli volcano. The condition of the volcano is still unknown, as smoke and fog prevent signals being exchanged between Sicily and the Island of Stromboli.

It is reported, however, that a considerable number of persons have been injured as a result of the eruption, and a torpedo boat has been sent to Stromboli with men and material to assist persons in distress.

A panic still prevails in Calabria, and many persons are fleeing from the villages along the coast.

SAY WE GET THE BEST OF IT.

German Conservatives Don't Want Tariff Modus Prolonged.

BERLIN, April 29.—The provisional tariff arrangement between the United States and Germany will be disposed of by the Federal Council in a few days. It then goes to the Reichstag, which will take up the matter and pass the bill prior to its adjournment, which has now been fixed for the week before Whitsunday.

The Lokal Anzeiger hears that considerable opposition is developing among the Conservative parties to the feature of the arrangement prolonging it tacitly if neither party denounces it. The Conservatives fear this will mean an indefinite continuance of the provisional arrangement, giving the United States all the advantages of a good commercial treaty without any of the equivalents which she would have to give in order to get a treaty.

The Conservatives say that this feature may postpone the conclusion of a treaty to the distant future.

Revolts In Ecuador Feared.

PANAMA, April 29.—Advices from Ecuador are to the effect that serious trouble is expected in that country in connection with the Congressional elections, which are set for May 5. The Government has already suppressed an incipient revolutionary movement in Quito, but the latest reports indicate that disaffection has spread, and outbreaks are expected at several other points.

Canal Commissary Head Resigns.

PANAMA, April 29.—Henry Burnett, manager of the Commissary Department, has resigned, and John Burke, Assistant Chief of the Department of Material and Supplies, has been appointed to succeed him.

For Every Kind of Starching

The daintier the linen or lace, the heavier or more bulky the garment, the more fully does Duryeas' Gloss Starch assert its excellence as the finest starch for *every* purpose. It is famous for its exquisitely bright, clear color, its surprising pliability, its lasting finish.

DURYEAS' GLOSS STARCH

is the kind that penetrates to every thread and fibre, leaving a firm, elastic body that responds to the iron in a way that at once surprises and delights you. Never leaves discoloration; never disappoints.

All grocers sell it in *full-weight* packages.

BEST FOR ALL KINDS OF STARCHING—For general use, boil as directed. For light starching, unequaled as a cold-water starch, requiring no boiling.

NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY
NEW YORK

AMERICAN ARTISTS SHINE AT SALON

Lead All Foreign Exhibitors in Number and Excellence of Works.

SHOW A VERY GOOD ONE

Surpasses Any Seen In a Dozen Years—Only 1,600 Pictures on View—Huge Canvas by Laparra.

PARIS, April 29.—President Fallières and his suite, accompanied by the representatives in France of foreign nations, including Henry White, the American Ambassador, this afternoon inaugurated the Salon of the Society of French Artists in the Grand Palais. To-morrow is varnishing day, and on Wednesday the exhibition will be opened to the public.

It is the unanimous verdict of the critics that the exhibition of paintings and sculptures surpasses any seen in a dozen years. America, for the first time, leads all foreign countries, both in the number of works displayed and in excellence. This is recognized, and a prominent place has been accorded to American canvases. England obtains second place.

The entire exposition is remarkable for the uniformly high standard of the works. Only 1,600 pictures are shown, the jury having ruthlessly rejected those of over 4,100 aspirants. Paintings of the decadent and impressionist schools have been rigorously excluded.

The sensation of the Salon is a huge canvas by William Laparra, who won the Prix de Rome last year. The painting was originally entitled "Grandeur Militaire," but this subsequently was changed to "Le Piedestal." It represents the incarnation of war in the person of a man on horseback relentlessly mounting through fire and blood to glory over the bodies of dead men and starving women and children. The picture is bold in conception and execution.

One of the most artistic canvases is that by Joseph Bail, which shows two nuns in a convent. The Marquise de Wentworth's portrait of President Roosevelt ranks among the best portraits, while Herbert Ward's "Idol" and S. E. Fry's "Indian Chief," executed for the City of Oskaloosa, Iowa, are among the best pieces of sculpture.

UMBRIAN ART EXHIBITED.

Large Collection Shown In the Municipal Palace of Perugia.

PERUGIA, April 29.—King Victor Emmanuel, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Tittoni and Education Minister Rava, to-day inaugurated in the Municipal Palace here, a large and beautiful edifice built in the year 1271, a most complete exposition of ancient Umbrian art, arranged chronologically and comprising a thousand pictures and thousands of other objects, including sculpture, miniatures, jewelry, arms, porcelain, pottery, &c.

Among the most interesting exhibits are the pontifical robes which belonged to Pope Benedict XI., (1303-04,) which were found buried with him in the historic Church of San Domenico here.

PEACE DELEGATES CHOSEN.

D'Estournelles, Bourgeois, and Renault to Represent France.

PARIS, April 29.—Léon Bourgeois, the ex-Premier; Senator Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, President of the Parliamentary Group favoring international arbitration, and Louis Renault, one of the permanent representatives of France on The Hague Arbitration Tribunal, have been appointed delegates of France to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague.

VIENNA, April 29.—Privy Councilor Merey von Kaposmere, Baron von Macchio, and Prof. Heinrich Lammasch have been appointed principal Austro-Hungarian delegates to The Hague Peace Conference.

The naval delegate of Austria-Hungary will be Rear Admiral Haus, and the military delegate Major Gen. Baron von Gleslingen.

LONDON, April 29.—With the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Sir Edmond Roche Elles, military member of the Governor General's Council in India, as military expert; Capt. Charles Langdale Ottley, Director of Naval Intelligence, as naval expert, and a large staff of attachés, included among whom is Lieut. Col. Henry Yarde-Buller, Military Attaché to the Northern European Courts, the British delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague is now complete.

CHRISTIANIA, April 29.—Dr. F. Hagerup, Minister to Denmark, will, according to the Aftenposten, be the Norwegian delegate to the Peace Conference at The Hague.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—Inquiries made in authoritative quarters to-day regarding the report circulated abroad to the effect that Russia will propose that the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, which is to assemble June 15, be postponed, in order to avoid anti-German complications in the course of the meeting, resulted in the rumor being officially denied.

TWO MONTAGNINI VICTIMS.

One French Minister Dismissed and Another Transferred.

PARIS, April 29.—The Cabinet at its meeting to-day confirmed the dismissal of Edgar Lemarchand, the French Minister to Central America, who, according to one of the letters of Mgr. Montagnini to Papal Secretary of State Merry del Val, had agreed to obtain from the Foreign Office here certain documents for the Vatican.

Alfred Dumaine, the French Minister at Munich, who is involved to a lesser extent in the Montagnini disclosures, has been transferred to Mexico.

M. Delavaud, French Minister to Norway, and M. Gregueli, Secretary of the French Legation at Christiania, who also were under charges, have been exculpated.

SNOWSTORMS IN EUROPE.

Winter Sports Resumed In Silesia—Snow In North Italy.

BERLIN, April 29.—Snowfalls continue to be reported from various parts of Germany. Last night Fichtelgebirge, in Northern Bavaria, had a worse storm than any in January. In the valleys at the foot of the mountains the snow is three feet deep and travel is obstructed.

Snow fell at Munich and throughout the Isar Valley to-day, and new snow is so thick in the Riesengebirge district of Southern Silesia that numerous avalanches have fallen and Winter sports have been resumed.

A severe frost prevailed throughout the Thuringian forest last night, with snow in places.

ROME, April 29.—A cold wind, which arose suddenly to-day, is blowing over the peninsula, particularly in the northern part, where also a severe snowstorm is in progress.

In the Alps and in the Provinces of Belluno and Bergamo the snowfall has reached several inches.

Do You Need a Salesman?

THE NEW YORK TIMES offers exceptional opportunities for securing intelligent employes. Net paid daily sale exceeding 100,000 copies in New York City, in addition to many thousands in the suburbs and elsewhere. Rate for help wanted advertising: 10 cents per line, 1 time; 8 cents per line, 3 consecutive times; 6 cents per line, 7 consecutive times.—Adv.

PRESIDENTS TOOK TURNS.

But Didn't Play Fair and Another War Began In Honduras.

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, April 23, via New Orleans, April 29.—Fresh fighting has occurred in Honduras, the latest hostilities being a battle in the streets of the capital city between factions of the victorious Honduran rebels who a few weeks ago helped Nicaragua to overthrow the Government.

A letter which escaped the censorship and arrived here says that an April 8 fighting began because of the unusual kind of government which the leaders had tried. Three of these leaders, Rosalcs, Bustillo, and Castro, agreed to take turns as President, each serving fifteen days. Each, however, during his term attempted to strengthen his party by dividing up the patronage where it would do him the most good. Finally the friends of Policarpo Bonilla proclaimed Bustillo Provisional President without any fifteen-day clause and the opposing factions did the same for Rosales. Then fighting began.

Troops of both sides occupied what is known as University Place, adjoining the Palace. Rosales, from a window of the Presidential palace, shouted to his partisans to open fire. The other side replied, merchants shut their shops, and a battle was on in the principal business streets of Tegucigalpa. Badly aimed bullets were showered upon the houses, but caused only seven deaths.

An almost comic opera ending closed this battle when Gen. Leguel R. Davila, who is now Provisional President, rushed among the combatants and persuaded their leaders to stop the fighting.

Later another battle was started near the town, but this time the Nicaraguan invaders marched up and literally arrested all the troops of both factions. Not a shot was fired by the Nicaraguans. Later Davila became President, with the faction leaders holding the Ministerial offices.

The Nicaraguans continue to police the capital, and it is safe to say that if President Zelaya withdraws his forces from Honduras the strongest faction will take possession and proclaim a President. These same conditions may make it necessary for the American gunboats to continue indefinitely their protection of foreign interests. Already forced loans in Tegucigalpa and the infusion of paper money into the currency have about paralyzed the commerce of that city. These conditions would probably extend to the coast towns within forty-eight hours after the departure of the American bluejackets.

LEOPOLD SEES FALLIERES.

It Is Believed He Will Make a Feint by Offering the Congo State.

PARIS, April 29.—King Leopold's visit to Paris at a time of political crisis in Belgium and his lengthy conferences to-day with President Fallières, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pichon, and Premier Clemenceau have given rise to considerable gossip and speculation. The prevailing impression appears to be that the King intends to make a feint by offering the Congo Free State to France for the purpose of coercing the Belgian Parliament into complying with his wishes.

President Fallières has arranged a gala luncheon at the Elysée Palace to-morrow in honor of King Leopold.

Siberian Dogs for Wellman.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—Through the agency of the American Consul General, Mr. Watts, a train of twenty-nine Siberian sledge dogs has been obtained for the Wellman expedition. They are large, sturdy males, selected by Mr. Tronheim, who got dogs for several previous expeditions. They were obtained in the remote interior of Siberia, and are now at Tobolsk. The dogs will be shipped, via Archangel, to Mr. Wellman's base in Norway.

Eighteen Belgian Miners Killed.

LIEGE, April 29.—Eighteen miners were to-day cut off by a flood in the Angleur pit, three miles southeast of this city. Two hundred others succeeded in making their escape. The flood occurred without warning in a gallery at a depth of over 200 feet from the surface. A majority of the men who escaped were dashed to the bottom of the shafts, whence they were hoisted to the surface. The entombed men were prevented by falls of earth from making their way out. Relays of salvagers immediately began work. They recovered nine bodies, and hope has been given up that any of the entombed men will be rescued alive.

LAUNCH KING'S YACHT TO-DAY

New Turbine for His Majesty Ready to Go Overboard.

The new turbine yacht for King Edward is expected to be launched from the shipyard of A. & J. Inglis at Pointhouse, England, to-day, and will be one of the finest turbines afloat. She will be called Alexandra in honor of the Queen, and will be launched with appropriate ceremony. The boat is to take the place of the larger steam yacht Victoria and Albert, and will be used by the royal family alone for short cruises.

The boat was first built in miniature and submitted to the King for his approval. She was then reproduced on the larger scale, and fulfilled her promise of being an extremely smart, attractive looking craft. She has fine lines, well drawn out, but not so keen as to unfit her for comfortable cruising. She will not be equipped for especially high speed, though she is expected to develop in the neighborhood of 18 knots.

The boat is 285 feet long—about the size of Howard Gould's Niagara—with 40 feet beam and displacement about 2,000 tons. She will be the second largest turbine yacht afloat, being slightly smaller than the new turbine Wakiva, just built for L. V. Harkness of New York. She will have three turbines, each driving an independent shaft.

The interior arrangements of the boat are especially commodious. Required to accommodate only the members of the royal family, all the cabins are spacious, airy, and high roofed. The smoke room and the Queen's drawing room are the principal salons, both being placed on the after deck. The fittings are luxurious.

POMMERY

"Sec" AND "Brut"

THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY.

The Best Champagne

that Care, Experience and Money can Produce.

Francis Draz & Co., Sole Agents U. S., 24 Hudson St., N. Y. City

$62 1/2 TO SEATTLE AND RETURN

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RAILWAY

From Chicago, June 20 to July 12. Return limit, Sept. 15. Via California points only $12.50 additional. Liberal stop-over privileges, affording an excellent opportunity for side trips through Yellowstone Park and visits at other interesting places.

The preferred trains are The Pioneer Limited, via St. Paul and Minneapolis, The Overland Limited, via Omaha and Ogden, and The Southwest Limited, via Kansas City. Descriptive folders with complete information free on request.

W. S. HOWELL
GENERAL EASTERN AGENT
381 Broadway, New York

FRICK THE SILENT

"He is the Silent Man, a mystery. His is a tremendous power, for the moment in equilibrium, poising, they think, for a final great sweep of conquest."

His story is told for the first time by the same Magazine which told the story of Harriman

THE WORLD'S WORK

The Great Financial Authority

FOR MAY — On Sale at News-stands

FOUGHT ON BOTH SIDES.

John Trembley, Veteran of the Civil War, Dead at 73.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 29.—John Trembley, aged 73 years, father of Councilman David Trembley, is dead here. He was a pensioner of the late war, an honorably discharged soldier, and yet ineligible to the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1860 Mr. and Mrs. Trembley lived in Georgia, where he was drafted into the Confederate Army and sent to the front. Mrs. Trembley and her children were smuggled through to Rahway, her native city. Early in 1862 Mr. Trembley escaped through the lines and got inside the Union Army's fortifications. He enlisted in Company D, First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, in which previous to his discharge in June, 1865, he fought in over thirty battles, many times against his old command, some of whom he helped to take prisoners. He was pensioned at $12 a month, but bearing arms, though unwillingly, against the flag debarred him from the Grand Army of the Republic.

It's Square

Whiskey-Label-Bottle

The Pure Food Law

requires no change in Square Bottle

Mount Vernon

Pure Rye

The whiskey and the label stand as always—square.

This is it.

COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., NEW YORK

AMERICAN ROADS NEED BETTER RAILS

E. L. Zalinski Declares They Can Be Made with the New Hermet System.

STEEL UNDER COMPRESSION

Process in Use Abroad, but Steel Corporation Has Thus Far Declined to Adopt It.

E. L. Zalinski, retired army officer and engineer, gave out a statement yesterday concerning a new process of making steel which he said would go far toward reducing the number of broken rails, a subject which the State Railroad Commission recently thought worthy of an extended investigation. In its report to the Governor the commission stated that during the past Winter, especially in the three months ending March 31, 1907, there had been a total of 3,014 breakages on the principal steam lines of this State alone, and during the corresponding three months of 1906, a total of 826.

According to Mr. Zalinski a newer and a better process of making steel rails is known, with a corresponding assurance of fewer accidents through the breakage of rails. He says that the new process is being used with splendid results in England, Germany, France, and Belgium, and that the United States alone is backward in using the process.

According to his assertion the United States Steel Corporation has been asked by several of the larger railroads to make the rails which these companies use by the new process, a request which has been denied. That it would reduce the number of accidents through broken rails very considerably, Mr. Zalinski said, was a self-evident fact. He would not, however, venture on an estimate of the percentage of reduction which would be caused by using the newer and better made rails. The only additional expense, which would be entailed upon the United States Steel Corporation in making the steel, he said, would be the machinery which will be required for the new process.

The new process is known as the Hermet. "It is a process of compression," Mr. Zalinski went on to explain. "In the process of solidification the object is to, as far as possible, prevent the formation of defects which are found in ingots allowed to cool undisturbed.

"The steel within the ingot mold, though it may be of the finest quality while in the liquid state, can completely change its character during the passage into the mold. It may either be left to shrink freely; may be subjected to compression by the Withworth system, or subjected to compression by the Hermet system.

"Without studying successively any of these systems it should be remarked that liquid steel immediately on being poured into the mold forms a solid crust, owing to the contact with the cold walls. This increases in thickness, rapidly forming a shell which assumes the shape of a vase filled with liquid metal. It is at this moment that the process of compression should intervene, and it is essential to have recourse to this if it is desired to preserve the steel from the defects which are liable to cause deterioration."

At some length Mr. Zalinski explained the old systems which seek to compress the liquid mass from the top. This, as he explained, still leaves the mass cooled first against the mold and produces ridges, flaws, and defects in the steel. The new, or Hermet system, as he pointed out, compresses from the base. "If this external shell is forced upward, upon the central mass, and compelled to follow the shrinking movement, or even to close in at a rate somewhat quicker than that at which the volume diminishes, the formation of cavities and internal faults will be avoided," he said.

Mr. Zalinski showed photographs of steel made by the old as well as the new process. In the uncompressed steel there are great ridges and fissures, in the compressed steel the homogeneity of the mass is much greater. Summarizing the claim for the steel made by the Hermet system as compared with the others now being used Mr. Zalinski said for it:

"It is more perfect in its physical structure, free from shrinkage cavities and piping, much more uniform in its chemical composition, gives 25 per cent. more available metal in the ingots produced, and requires a much smaller amount of forging to secure the best results."

The process is used at Cammles's in England, Beardmore's works in Glasgow, at the Oberbilk Works at Düsseldorf, and is also being installed by John Brown & Co. and Firths. It is extensively used for making gun metal.

Killed by Railroad Detective.

Henry Michaels, 21 years old, died at his home, 114 West End Avenue, yesterday morning from a bullet wound in the abdomen inflicted by Charles Hette, a railroad detective, in a fight with Michaele and his brother Peter in the freight yards at Eighty-fourth Street and the North River about 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Hette fired two shots. One proved mortal for Henry and the other hit Peter in the right leg, inflicting a slight wound. Hette said that the brothers were trying to break into loaded freight cars, and had already broken the seals on three when he discovered them.

HAMMERSTEIN A WITNESS.

Again Declares That Sunday Night Shows of the Victoria Were Legal.

The reference in the suit of the City of New York to revoke the license of Oscar Hammerstein for theatrical performances in the Victoria Theatre was continued yesterday before ex-Supreme Court Justice Lawrence, the referee appointed to discover whether Mr. Hammerstein violates the Sunday theatre law. It is contended by the representatives of the city that two Sunday night performances at the Victoria, Nov. 25 and Dec. 2, last year, were illegal.

Mr. Hammerstein testified yesterday that he viewed both performances from a box. He declared that there had been nothing illegal. He was questioned about two comedians who appeared on the night of Dec. 2.

"What would you call their act?" he was asked.

"A talking act."

"What is the significance of that term?"

"God knows," replied Mr. Hammerstein with a grin.

After characterizing several other features of the Sunday night shows, Mr. Hammerstein was asked about the singing songs by a girl who, he declared, had a very bad voice.

"What would you call that?" he was asked.

"An operatic act."

"Would you put that act on in your Opera House?"

"Not if I valued my life." And then he added: "You see, the people who go to the theatre on Sunday night go to relax their minds. They probably would not appreciate grand opera; it would not mean anything to them. It's all the same anyhow."

"In singing the songs you mention, did or did not the singer enter into and impersonate the characters whether they were or were not grand opera selections?"

"No, not at all," replied Mr. Hammerstein. "She wore no special costume and she did not announce what she was going to sing. She came out, went back, and came out again."

"What did she do then?"

"She repeated the offense a third time."

"And you say she wore no costume?"

"There you are," responded Mr. Hammerstein. "It is a very open question as to what is a costume."

SLATE CLEAN, SAYS BINGHAM.

Drops Charges Against Inspectors—Lieut. Taylor Gets Wall Street Job.

Commissioner Bingham announced yesterday that he would dismiss some charges that have been pending against ex-Inspectors Richard Walsh, Jamee Kane, and Thomas Murphy.

"From April 19," he said, "we want to date a clean slate. The charges against the three men named are wiped off the book. We'll start all over again."

April 19 was what is now known in the Police Department as Black Friday. It was then that Commissioner Bingham reduced eight Inspectors to mere Captaincies, made some Inspectors out of Captains, and sent out some twenty-odd Lieutenants, formerly Detective Sergeants, to do work in uniform in small, obscure precincts.

At that time Murphy was sent to command the Adams Street Station in Brooklyn as a Captain, Kane was brought up to the West Twentieth Street Station to do the same kind of work, and Walsh was allowed to hold his Inspectorship over the upper west side, the new Tenderloin, one of the most important districts in the city.

The charges against the three men, however, were not grave at first. Murphy was up on some technical error. Ex-Deputy Commissioner Mathot made a raid over the head of Kane about a year ago at Far Rockaway, and Deputy Commissioner Hanson did the same to Walsh a month or so ago in the upper Tenderloin.

Commissioner Bingham denied the substance of some of the reports in yesterday's morning papers which told that on Sunday afternoon he had whirled into the Tenderloin station, berated everybody in general, and had struck a policeman with his walking stick. He said that most of the stories, except where they told that he was there, were lies.

The place of "Sir Johnny" Dunn, who was transferred from the leadership of the Wall Street branch of the Detective Bureau last Friday to do uniform Lieutenant duty behind a desk in Canarsie, was filled yesterday by Lieut. John Taylor. The new man who takes "Sir Johnny's" chair at 13 Wall Street has been on the force thirty years.

THAW DEFENSE REBUFFED.

Lawyer Peabody Loses Motion for Return of Papers and Exhibits.

A. Russell Peabody of counsel for Harry K. Thaw, appeared before Justice Fitzgerald yesterday and moved for the return of all the papers and exhibits of the defense which had been submitted either at the trial or before the lunacy commission. After listening to the attorney's argument the Justice denied the motion.

$11,000 for Children's Aid Society.

The Children's Aid Society has received an endowment of $11,000 in memory of the late Mrs. William Colford Schermerhorn the interest on which is to be used to support the boys' club at the West Side Industrial School at 417 West Thirty-eighth Street. Mrs. Schermerhorn financed the club from 1903 until her death, and this fund insures the permanency of the classes in carpentry, metal working, physical culture, and literature.

Italians Held for Carrying Weapons.

Twenty-eight Italians gathered up in various sections of the Bronx on Sunday by Capt. Price and his staff were arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning on charges of carrying concealed weapons. Twenty of them were held in $500 bail each for trial, one was fined $5 for interfering with an officer, and seven were discharged.

FIVE FALL 150 FEET IN WILD ELEVATOR

Passengers Badly Injured by Crash in Cellar, Two Mortally, Perhaps.

CROUCH ON FLOOR OF CAR

Wheels and Cable, Broken at Top of the Shaft, Drop Twelve Stories on the Victims Below.

A freight elevator in the Parker Building, at Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, became unmanageable at the fifth floor yesterday afternoon and shot to the roof. When it had reached the limit of its upward flight, about 150 feet above the street, the cable was slipped from its block and the elevator then fell to the basement. All of its five passengers were injured, four of them so seriously that they were sent to hospitals, and the fifth escaped with bruises and a shaking up.

At the time of the accident the car was in charge of Operator Andrew Mosby of 39 West Ninety-ninth Street. In it were Frederick Carbarini, of Bedford and Downing Streets, employed by one of the printing firms in the building; Joseph Coyle, an errand boy, of 201 East Thirty-seventh Street; Setreg Mouradian, an Armenian, of 327 East Twenty-third Street, and Martin Rapley, employed by a publishing plant in the building at 111 West 143d Street.

All of the passengers had gotten on at the ground floor, and no stop had been made up to the fifth floor, when the Armenian, who had put a number of rugs in the car, said that he wished to get off at that floor. Mosby tried to stop the elevator, which is run by electricity, but the controlling lever had no effect.

Before those in the car had realized what was happening the elevator was near the top of the shaft at the twelfth floor. A few seconds more and the top of the car had struck the sheave wheels and the drum over which the cables turn. Wheels, cables, and rack, becoming loosened, gave way.

There was now nothing to hold the car. Instantly it began to dart down the shaft toward the bottom.

"Get on the floor, men, the shock'll be less!" Mosby shouted.

In a panic all of them obeyed his voice. The boy, Joseph Coyle, thinking to lessen the shock still further, burrowed into the pile of rugs.

As the car struck the pads in the basement the wheels and the cable which had broken from their fastenings at the top of the shaft came down on the car, shattering it even more than the shock of its sudden impact in the cellar.

The thud as the elevator struck the pads in the cellar was heard throughout the building. Many of the tenants hurried to the Nineteenth Street side of the building to the freight elevators. Oscar F. Shaw, Superintendent of the building, and Engineer W. L. Dulaney, with other employes, went to the cellar. There they heard the moans of the victims in the shattered car.

Before they could get the injured out the wreckage had to be pried away. Four men were then laid out on the cellar floor. Young Rapley, whose injuries were slight, was unconscious.

A call for ambulances had been sent in by Policeman Finnegan of the East Twenty-second Street Station, and three came from Bellevue and one from the New York Hospital.

When the surgeons made an examination it was found that Mosby, the elevator operator, had a broken ankle and was generally bruised; Carbarini's right leg was broken; Coyle, the errand boy, who had buried himself in the rugs, had a broken leg and internal injuries, and Mauradian, the Armenian, had bones broken in his right leg and left arm.

Martin Rapley, who was only bruised and shaken, would not allow them to send him to one of the hospitals, but insisted on going to his home. All of the others were taken to Bellevue Hospital except young Coyle, who went to the New York Hospital. The boy, it was feared, might die of his internal injuries. At Bellevue it was said that all of the men removed there would undoubtedly recover except the Armenian, whose case was doubtful.

Oscar F. Shaw of 502 Madison Street, Brooklyn, the Superintendent of the building, who had declared that the elevator had been inspected but a short time ago and that it was thought to be fit for service, was arrested by Policeman Finnegan on a technical charge of criminal carelessness.

Magistrate Baker, in the Yorkville Court, paroled him in the custody of his counsel, pending an investigation into the causes of the accident.

ELECTRIC MUSIC BOOM.

Plant Here Being Extended, and Other Plants Being Prepared.

Seventy tons of additional machinery have been installed in Telharmonic Hall, Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, preparatory to giving a series of concerts there in August. The mechanism previously used comprised one hundred and forty-five dynamos, and weighed approximately 200 tons. The new additions consist of keyboards and switchboards, which will make possible the transmission of electric music, with orchestral effects, to many points outside the city as well as to homes and hotels in which it has been heard in the last season.

The concerts held of the new music in this city since January have been very well attended. The installation of similar central plants is being planned, and within a comparatively short time there will be telharmonic music "on tap" in Chicago, Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. A new factory and laboratory are to be built in France, and central stations are to be established in Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and Spain.

INSURANCE MERGER DENIED.

Officials Say Rumors About Provident Savings and Washington Life Are Untrue.

Persistent rumors that the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society is about to be merged with the Washington Life Insurance Company could not be confirmed yesterday. According to the rumor the Heinze interests, which some months ago obtained a controlling interest in the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, have now obtained a large interest in the Washington Life.

John Tatlock, President of the latter company, said last night:

"I have heard these rumors, but they are absolutely without foundation. So far as I know there is no possibility of any such merger taking place."

One of the high officials of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, who asked that his name be not used, also denied the truth of the rumors.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Major B. W. Dunn and Capt. W. H. Tschappat, Ordnance, will make not to exceed two visits during May to Haskell, N. J., on official business.

Leaves—Dental Surgeon J. D. Milliken, two months; Major R. S. Smith, Paymaster, three months, with permission to go abroad.

Capt. F. R. Day, Paymaster, four months.

The Navy.

Pay Director J. E. Cann, to home and wait orders.

Pay Director J. A. Ring, to Navy Pay Office, Portsmouth.

Gunner H. Hachtmann, to the Chattanooga.

Carpenter R. H. Neville, to the Ohio.

Carpenters J. L. Jones, E. P. Schilling, J. A. Price, and F. G. McKay, to navy yard, New York.

Carpenters S. J. A. Davis, J. P. Shovlin, and J. F. Gallalee, to navy yard, Norfolk.

Machinist P. Burke, to the Chattanooga.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Chattanooga at Wuhu, Callao at Hainan, Milwaukee at Mare Island, Nina at Newport, Galveston at Shanghai, Stringham, Wilkes, De Long, Stockton, and Blakely at Norfolk, Dolphin, Mayflower, and Sylvia at Washington, Boston at Acapulco.

Sailed—Saturn, from Magdalena Bay for Mare Island; Lebanon, from Newport for Norfolk; Princeton, from Amapula for Magdalena Bay; Florida, from Norfolk for Annapolis; Rocket, from Norfolk for Washington.

STEVEDORES ON STRIKE.

Mallory Line Employes Quit Work, but Make No Trouble.

All the stevedores of the Mallory Steamship Company at their piers, No. 15 and 16 East River, went on strike yesterday for an increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents an hour and 45 cents an hour for night work. About 400 men quit work.

Supt. Barstow of the company said yesterday that the strikers were making no trouble. He would not try to fill their places until Thursday.

The strikers are not organized and have no leaders. There are among them men of different races, including negroes and Italians. They gathered around the corners near the piers, but as there was no attempt to fill their places there was no picket duty for them to attend to.

Meetings of the stevedores of other coast lines were being held yesterday, and it was said that they would likely strike for the same demands to-morrow. A representative of the Ward Line said that his company was paying the stevedores 25 cents an hour and they appeared to be perfectly satisfied. He would not be surprised, however, he said, if some of them quit, as they generally became restless about May 1.

TRYING TO AVERT STRIKE.

State Agent Confers with Officers of the Coast Line Steamers.

John Lundrigan, special agent of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, came here yesterday with two other members of the board to bring about a conference between the officers on the vessels of the coastwise steamship companies and the officials in order to avert the general strike of the officers for higher pay to-morrow. He saw first the officers of the American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots, and then tried to see the officials of the companies.

Mr. Lundrigan reported later that he had reason to believe that whatever action is taken by one company will be taken by them all. He will have confirmation to-day.

It was reported by the officers of the union that the Satalla of the Brunswick Line and the Wilhelmina and May of the Bull Line have been supplied with officers at the advanced rates demanded by the men, and that the two lines have agreed to the demands.

FOR MOYER AND HAYWOOD.

Parade, Mass Meeting, and a Benefit Planned by Their Friends.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference, or the Socialistic end of it, is determined, it was learned last night, to make the "undesirable citizen" remark of President Roosevelt a rallying word at the Moyer-Hayword parade and at the mess meeting in Grand Central Palace on Saturday night. Those taking part in the parade are expected to wear buttons inscribed "I am an undesirable citizen."

It was announced also yesterday that a play entitled "The Friends of Labor," by Julius Hoppe, will be given in the Kalich Theatre on the Bowery, beginning on May 21, for the benefit of the Moyer-Haywood fund.

The officers of the American Federation of Labor said yesterday that the Federation will see that the unions are not put in the light of attacking President Roosevelt.

APPROVE THE PRESIDENT.

Boilermakers Indorse His Estimate of Moyer and Haywood.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—George F. Dunn, President, and several other officers of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America were in conference with the President today seeking to have an equalization and revision of wages made at all the navy yards, such as has already been provided for at some of them. The matter will be taken up by the Naval Board having charge of the compensation of employes.

The visitors, it was said officially at the White House, voluntarily expressed to the President their approval of his recent letter concerning Moyer and Haywood, whom the President referred to as "undesirable citizens."

ARBOR DAY THIS WEEK.

Schools Preparing the Observance of It on Friday.

Schools throughout the State are preparing to celebrate Arbor Day on Friday. State Commissioner of Education Draper has issued his annual call for the observance of the day. The public schools of the city, under instructions from the Board of Education, are preparing to plant trees and hold exercises.

Commissioner Draper's report contains the statement that since 1889, when Arbor Day was chosen, the children of the State have planted 318,920 trees on school grounds throughout the State. Despite this fact, investigations have shown that there are 2,000 school lots in the 10,000 School Commission districts of the State on which there is not a tree or a shrub.

SHOOTS WOMAN AND HIMSELF.

Spurned Prussian Comes Across the Atlantic and Murders Miss Korals.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Miss Martha Korals, a Prussian girl, was killed here to-day by Franz Endrukat, who then mortally wounded himself.

Endrukat followed the girl to this country from Pomerania, Rhenish Prussia, where four years ago he attempted to kill her by heating her over the head with a hatchet because she would not marry him. He then cut his throat, and, after lying for four months in a hospital, was sentenced to one year and eight months' imprisonment.

Endrukat to-day met Miss Korais and followed her from the home of her employer to a near-by bakery, and again pressed his suit. The girl told him she would sooner die than marry him, whereupon he drew a pistol and sent two bullets into her head. He then turned the weapon upon himself and sent a bullet into his head, falling unconscious across the body of the girl. Endrukat is 33 years of age, and his victim was 22.

Later Hours at Post Offices.

In consequence of the large increase of Post Office business in this city, Postmaster Willcox has made arrangements by which the Madison Square Station, 310-316 Fourth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, and Station H, Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue, will be kept open until midnight daily, except Sundays and holidays, for the sale of postage stamps, &c., and the registration of mail matter.

RUM DEALER A SALVATIONIST.

Sells Saloon and Fast Horses and Now Preaches In Army Band.

Members of the Salvation Army in Brooklyn are elated over the accession to their ranks of a well-known local saloon keeper, who has foresworn intoxicants and fast horses to join the army. He is John Fulton, who for twenty-five years conducted saloons in the Crow Hill and Stuyvesant districts. He was active in Democratic politics. Up to the time he joined the Salvation Army Fulton ran a saloon and hotel on upper Fulton Street.

The Salvation Army has a meeting place in the neighborhood of the saloon. One night Fulton listened to the singing and preaching in the street and became interested. Recently he sold his business and several trotters which he owned and became a member of the army. He is said to have sacrificed a great deal in a business way, as his place was a profitable one. He now takes an active part in the nightly meetings, and many men who were patrons of his place are among his hearers when he preaches with the band in the streets.

John Mitchell Operated Upon.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., April 29.—John Mitchell, National President of the United Mine Workers, was operated upon to-day for strangulated hernia. The operation was performed at St. Margaret's Hospital here, and was successful.

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

Contains its *Pure Natural Carbonic Acid Gas* which GREATLY IMPROVES DIGESTION by acting as a Gastric Stimulant and Tonic.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1849 — FLINT QUALITY

Maple Bedroom Furniture

For the Bedroom, we are showing a wide variety of pieces in Birds-eye-maple. There are complete suites with both the full size and twin beds, some with cane panels.

Numerous odd pieces such as Tables, Cheval Glasses, Chairs, Rockers, Morris Chairs and Ladies' Desks, afford an opportunity for the entire furnishing in this wood, which lends itself to almost any color scheme.

EXAMPLES

Beds	$19.00 to $140.00
Bureaux	28.00 to 105.00
Chiffoniers	27.00 to 85.00
Toilet Tables	22.00 to 80.00
Cheval Glasses	34.00 to 83.00
Tables	4.50 to 30.00
Chairs	2.50 to 18.00
Rockers to match	4.00 to 25.00

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

WEST 23rd STREET

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's LEXINGTON TO 3d AVE. 59th to 60th St.

Special Tuesday Sales

The weather man so far this season has been a most unreliable quantity. However, believing that, in spite of him, warm weather is now here for a protracted stay, we have arranged a number of very Special Sales in appropriate wearing apparel, particularly in Underwear, Waists and Hosiery for men, women and children. The Tailoring Sales for men and and women have but five more days to run. Do not let the opportunity pass by.

Tailored suits for women, made to individual order from a selection of fifty handsome fabrics, for **$16.75** and **$18.75**

Suits, Overcoats or Prince Albert Coats and Vests, made to order for men from a selection of forty-five choice materials, for..... **$12.80**

Trimmed Millinery. An extraordinary offering, composed of 100 of the very latest and most fashionable models; 50 models sold regularly at $12.98 and $14.98, and 50 large new sailors that are conservatively valued at a third again as much as our price.

We consider this the smartest showing in New York; all hats of the better class offered at the one price of..... **$9.98**

Fashionable Parasols. Considering the romantic situations that befall the white parasol, it seems essential that it be of exquisite loveliness. When making your selections for the coming Summer you will do well, both in money-saving and otherwise, to see our assortments.

Handsome white embroidered and Taffeta Silk Parasols, in the popular Louise, Rejane and Modiste designs, very prettily and daintily made of finest materials, at prices ranging up to..... **$8.50**

A particularly nice parasol is offered to-day at..... **$5.00**

Mousquetaire Glace Gloves. The foreign label on these gloves signifies superior quality of manufacture, which, combined with modern Bloomingdale selling ideas, makes this a most desirable value. Full 20-inch Black Glace Kid Gloves, Mousquetaire style, in all sizes, remarkably underpriced at..... **$1.79**

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Hemstitched Linen Tea Cloths. Will lend attractiveness to any table. Hand embroidered in beautiful strawberry and cherry designs and measuring fully 68 x 68 inches. The regular price of this cloth is $22.50, so this more than liberal reduction will be appreciated. Special at..... **$11.25**

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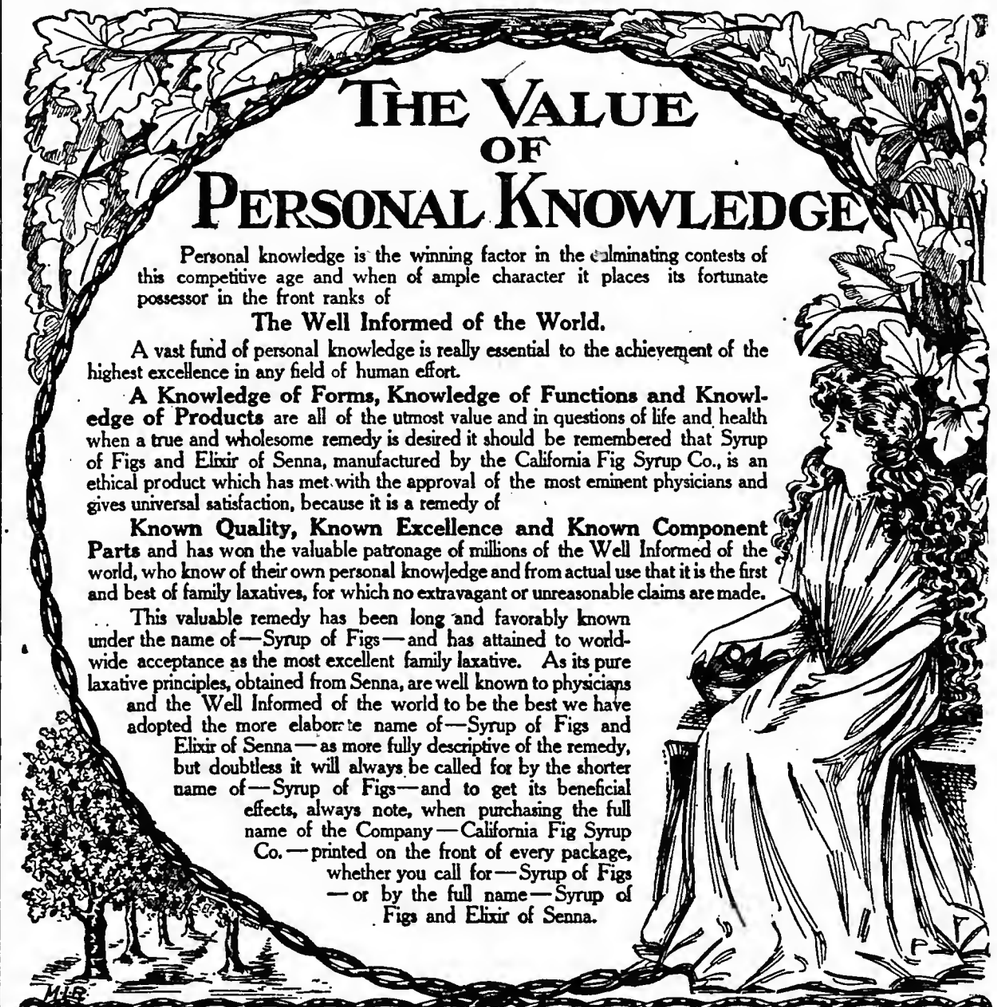

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WHOLE OF MISSOURI PLEADS FOR CONVICT

A Jean Valjean in Real Life Has Aroused the Sympathy of High and Low.

ESCAPED NINE YEARS AGO

Lived Exemplary Life, Prospered and Married, but Was Recognized and Betrayed by ex-Fellow-Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The whole State of Missouri has risen up in appeal to President Roosevelt for a pardon for a Western Jean Valjean who has just been recaptured in Kansas City after an upright and prosperous life of nine years, during which he had proved himself one of the best citizens of the place. Missouri is asking the President to give the man a "square deal," and there does not seem to be much doubt that Missouri's request will be granted.

John William January, thirteen or fourteen years ago, when he was just 21 years old, broke into the Post Office at Hennessey, Okla., for the purpose of robbery. He got no booty worth anything, but was caught, tried in the Federal Court at Guthrie, and sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary.

In prison January was a model of good behavior. He was working for the good-conduct commutation, and had come to within eight months of the time when he would be liberated, when he saw a chance to escape and took it. He worked his way north, and after a time got work on a railroad with a construction gang. He saved his money, and finally had enough to get to Kansas City. There, under the name of Charles W. Anderson, he got a job on a street railway. He was steady and sober, worked hard, and saved his money. Kansas City is a red-hot city politically, and the fact that he never could be induced to vote, even on questions in which the street railroad men were deeply interested, caused some to marvel, but Anderson, aware of his civil disability through his prison sentence, held steadfastly aloof.

At length he saved enough money to buy out a small restaurant near the car barns of the street railroad. His principal customers were his former workmates. He stuck to his restaurant as he had to his railroad work, and as before he prospered. He had lived so long undetected that he began to believe he was safe, so he married and had one child.

He made enough money to buy a better business in a more thriving locality. He sold his first place for a good price, and was looking for a new one when he was caught. It happened that a man who had been in the penitentiary at Leavenworth with him met him on the street and recognized him. The ex-convict followed Anderson and made himself known. Anderson realized at once that he was in the man's hands, and lost if he chose to betray him. The man proposed that they go "downtown and have some fun."

"No," answered Anderson. "I have quit all that. I am married and have a family. I don't want to have anything to do with you."

The convict knew there was a standing reward of $60 for information that would lead to the recapture of escaped prisoners. He got into communication with the prison authorities, and promised, if the money was forthcoming, to reveal the whereabouts of January.

The authorities promised, and the information was given them, with the result that the police of Kansas City were requested to arrest Anderson. Two policemen, hating their task, took the man they knew to have been a good citizen for nine years, and locked him up. Then it developed that the convict who had betrayed him could not receive the reward after all, because such money could be paid only to citizens, and he was outside the pale. So it was offered to the two policemen who made the arrest. Both spurned it.

There was nothing for the court to do but remand Anderson to prison. He did not attempt to deny his identity and went back to Leavenworth to serve out the unexpired portion of his full sentence, all his good conduct commutation having been forfeited by his escape. That was about a week ago.

Kansas City rose up in his behalf, and all Missouri followed the lead of the city. The two policemen who had scorned the blood money accepted it and turned it into the fund that was raised to help obtain Anderson's pardon. Everybody in Kansas City lent a hand. Doctors, lawyers, Judges, merchants, the Mothers and Home Makers' Club, the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, labor organizations, and private individuals, either signed petitions or wrote directly to the President.

The House of Representatives of the State Legislature, by formal resolution, added its weight to the appeal to Mr. Roosevelt. The Judge before whom January had been tried wrote one of the strongest letters ever received at the Department of Justice, and the warden of the penitentiary made an appeal. Nothing, he said, could better serve to convince the prisoners now in the penitentiary of the relentless pursuit of wrong-doers by the Government than the manner in which January had been brought back after nine years. But the mere bringing him back had served to enforce that lesson. Now there was opportunity to add to it a lesson equally striking, in the mercy as well as the justice of the Government, by giving the man who had proved his reform a pardon for his old offense.

Neither the White House nor the Department of Justice knew at first what it was all about. By the time the slow-going official mail had brought the information there were thousands of unofficial appeals for mercy for January. Then came a sworn certificate that a petition signed by 37,000 citizens of Kansas City was on its way. Senator Warner and Representative Ellis took up the case. Their constituents in solid mass demanded that they should act.

The red tape of official methods compels a little delay. Usually it is a great deal of delay. But in this case the pardon attorney of the Department of Justice will have his opinion ready promptly after the official application from Mrs. Anderson for her husband's pardon is in his hands. Then it will go to Attorney General Bonaparte for his recommendation, and thence to the President for action.

PRESENTS FRANCE'S PROTEST

Jusserand Hopeful of an Agreement Over the Limoges Matter.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, called at the Treasury Department to-day and had a conference with Secretary Cortelyou regarding the complaint made by the Limoges pottery interests of France as to the action of the customs authorities in New York in advancing the duties on Limoges porcelain.

It is understood that the Ambassador laid before Mr. Cortelyou representations from his Government to the effect that the detention at New York of French porcelain was operating very seriously to embarrass a large French industry, and he also conveyed assurances that the goods were really not undervalued, as had been asserted by the customs officials. Secretary Cortelyou is understood to have indicated that the importers in New York could easily relieve their goods from detention by placing an indemnifying bond to assure the Government against loss. Ambassador Jusserand at the conclusion of the conference said:

"Nothing has been settled yet, but I have every confidence that a satisfactory agreement will be reached."

PARIS, April 29.—Ambassador White has joined Consul General Mason in recommending that the American Government propose the appointment of a Joint Tariff Commission similar to the one which has been in session at Berlin in the hope of reaching a basis for a settlement which will avoid future complications.

PLAYGROUND AT THE FAIR.

Model One to be Shown at the Jamestown Exposition.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Through the generosity of a "friend of the children" a novel model playground accommodating 600 little folks will be opened on July 1 at the Jamestown Exposition by the Playground Association of America. It will be entirely home made, and contain not a single piece of patented apparatus. It can be duplicated by any good carpenter at small expense.

For the smaller children will be four baby swings, four ordinary swings, two seesaws, a tether pole, a "giant stride," and a slide. There will also be a kindergarten shelter, with a floor for games and a sandpile. For the older children there will be basket ball, volley ball, the National game of Germany; indoor baseball, flying rings, and parallel and horizontal bars.

THIRD-TERMERS AT WORK.

Bela Tokaji Says Mr. Roosevelt Is Another Cincinnatus.

The great work of keeping Theodore Roosevelt in the White House in spite of himself, inspired by Deputy County Clerk Bela Tokaji of Brooklyn, is now under way. It was started last night at an enthusiastic meeting of the members of the newly-born National Roosevelt League, held at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

About seventeen grimly determined third-termers were present from different parts of the city, and they were unanimous in the belief that absolutely no quarter should be shown to the booms of Taft, Fairbanks, Root, Hughes, and Bryan. Also, another distinction, which is expected to electrify the country, has been clamped on to the man from Oyster Bay by Mr. Tokaji. Mr. Roosevelt, he declares, with firm conviction, should be regarded as the "Cincinnatus of the American Nation." Mr. Tokaji doesn't explain just why, but the idea scored a tremendous hit.

BRYAN HITS AT PARKER.

Just the Candidate He Did Not Want, He Says.

PORTLAND, Me., April 29.—Before a large audience in City Hall to-night, William Jennings Bryan, as the guest of honor at the ninth annual banquet of the Maine Democratic Club, spoke for one hour on National political issues.

In reference to the last Presidential campaign he said he did get just the platform he wanted, and added:

"But I got just the candidate I did not want at all. However, I did what I could to support the ticket. Our party had its experiment and will not try it again. Perhaps it is just as well it did. There will be no more experiments. At last we are going into a campaign united on the right side of the questions. Two years ago we were united on the wrong side. The Republicans recognize it is to be no child's play in the next campaign. The President is popular only because he has adopted Democratic ideas and only where he adopted these ideas."

HODGENS'S FUNDS ATTACHED.

Butte Bank's Claim for $205,595 Against ex-Cashier Served Here.

Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an attachment for $205,595 against Thomas M. Hodgens, formerly cashier of the States Savings Bank of Butte, Mont., in favor of the bank, which was granted by Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court. The attachment is to recover moneys which, it is alleged, Hodgens paid out between Sept. 15, 1901, and Aug. 11, 1905, while acting as cashier of the bank, without authority and in violation of his duties.

FIRED AT POLICEMAN.

Alleged Thief Caught After a Lively Chase.

A man, who said he was Frank Burns, 28 years old, a telegraph operator, living in a Bowery lodging house, was locked up last night in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station on charges of burglary and carrying concealed weapons. The police say that shortly before 6 o'clock Burns was discovered in the apartments of Mrs. Emma Gotleish, at 224 East Eighty-fifth Street. When she saw the strange man in her room, she screamed. He ran and she followed, crying "Stop thief!"

A crowd gave chase and Burns ran to Third Avenue, where Policeman Coughlin joined the crowd. Burns turned and shied a curved "jimmy" at the policeman. The weapon struck a woman, but did not hurt her much. Somebody in the crowd fired two shots from a revolver. Burns decided that the policeman was shooting at him and fired point blank at Coughlin, but missed. The next instant the policeman's club came down on Burns's head and he dropped to the sidewalk. He was then taken to the station.

The police say that Burns got $50 worth of property in the apartments of Mrs. Gotleish and William Wallendorff, who lives opposite the Gotleish apartment. The goods, the police say, were found on the prisoner.

BELIEVES HE HAS BLACK HAND LEADER

Petrosino's Careful Work Results in the Arrest of Pietro Pampinella.

HIS DAMAGING ADMISSIONS

Had Little Sammy Saitti in His Care —Alleged Identification by Finger Prints and Writing.

The details of the kidnapping of little Sammy Saitti by a Black Hand gang of five Sicilian men and two women came to light yesterday shortly after the arrest of Pietro Pampinella, who is said by detectives to be the leader of the daring band which has lived for several years upon money obtained as ransoms from parents of children kidnapped in Little Italy.

Four other supposed members of the Black Hand band are under arrest. They are Rosina Martenesi, a pretty nineteen-year-old Sicilian, who was arrested in the rooms of Pampinella at 73 Roosevelt Street; Ignazio Di Leonardo, who was captured last Thursday at 253 Hamilton Street, Brooklyn, and Lugi Afronte and his wife, Cacciapuota, with whom Di Leonardo boarded at the Hamilton Street house. The two latter were arrested early yesterday morning upon the charge of having harbored a kidnapper.

It was through the confession of Di Leonardo that the other arrests were made. Then followed a partial confession of the supposed leader of the gang. Acting upon the stories told by the two men, the detectives are now seeking two other Sicilians who, they have been led to believe, have been in league with Pampinella and the others.

How Pampinella Was Identified.

Joe Petrosino, head of the Central Office's Italian Squad, is responsible for the arrests. Late yesterday afternoon he said that samples of Pampinella's handwriting corresponded to the penmanship of several of the Black Hend letters which were received by the father of the Saitti child. Impressions of Pampinella's finger tips, taken by the Bertillon system yesterday, also corresponded to those on the letters demanding ransom for the Saitti lad. But most important of all, little Sammy Saitti identified Pampinella and the Martenesi woman as the two who had kept him prisoner for eight days in the Roosevelt Street house.

A story of having been forced by the Black Hand gang to kidnap the child was told by Di Leonardo. He told the detectives that early in January the leader of the gang ordered him to abduct the child, and that when he refused and said that the boy's father was his friend the leader told him that death would be the penalty should he insist in his refusal.

"We will treat you as Bendetto Madonia was treated before his body was stuffed into the barrel three years ago," said the leader of the Black Hand, according to Di Leonardo.

Continuing, the Sicilian said that he then stole the child on the afternoon of Jan. 9, took him to the 116th Street Subway Station, where he was met by the other members of the gang. They then went to the Roosevelt Street house, where the child was left with Pampinella and the woman. Di Leornado protests that he received no money and that he washed his hands of the affair after turning over the Saitti child to the supposed leader of the band.

Pampinella told the detectives that he became frightened after the child had been there eight days, and that he turned him over to a confederate. He, too, protests that he received no money from the child's father. The detectives believe that he did, although Saitti says he did not pay the ransom demanded, and that he found his son wandering about Park Row.

Supposed Kidnapper's Story.

It was only after the detectives confronted Pampinella with the evidence against him that he consented "tell a part at least of what he knew about the Saitti kidnapping. He had told the detectives that he came from Palermo four years ago and had been in New York ever since. But letters which were found in his room showed that he had been living in Chicago, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and other cities.

The supposed leader of the Black Hand band is said by Petrosino and his men to be one of the keenest Sicilians in the colony here. He is 28 years old. They say he is the man who has written most of the Black Hand letters which have been received by well-to-do Italians here in the last year. They say, too, that the other members of the gang have been taking orders from him, and that whatever money was to be divided as the result of the Black Hand letters passed through his hands.

Pampinella was caught early yesterday morning, just twelve hours after the Martenesi woman had been taken into custody. Detectives Botti and Archiopoli arreested her on Sunday. Petrosino then detailed Detectives Devoti and Gallo to await the homecoming of Pampinella. It was the first case upon which the two had worked, they having joined the Italian Squad a few days ago. While Gallo waited in the hall on the second floor of the Roosevelt Street house, Devoti, disguised as a janitor, stationed himself across the street.

About midnight Pampinella appeared. He looked about him carefully before entering. Finally, having apparently satisfied himself that all was well, he went into the house. In an instant Devoti was upon him. There was a sharp struggle, and the nippers were snapped upon his wrists.

When little Sammy Saitti was taken to the Roosevelt Street house yesterday other residents of the tenement greeted him as "Sammy" and asked him where he had been. They said that they had been told by Pampinella that Sammy was his nephew, and they had wondered what had become of him when he disappeared one day.

BONAPARTE FINDS ABUSES.

Deplores the Spoils System in the Department of Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Attorney General Bonaparte, in an address to-night at the Woman's College upon the history and workings of the Department of Justice, declared that in his opinion there was more of the spoils system left in that department than in any other department of the Government.

"In the Navy Department," he continued, "there is no question of favoritism or patronage. All positions are filled either from the service itself or through the civil service. In the Department of Justice it has been held that legal and special and confidential positions did not come under the civil service, and a very considerable number of appointments have been made not by civil service rule. It so happens that nearly all of those engaged in politics are able to describe themselves as lawyers.

"One result of this system is that there is by no means as good a spirit of discipline as in the Navy Department. In the short time that I have been at the head of the Department of Justice I have found more cases for punishment and more causes for removals than in the whole time when I was connected with the Navy Department, where they were extremely rare. There is less of this now than when I assumed charge, and it is not unlikely that the number will continue to diminish."

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EXAMINATIONS A FARCE

3,000 Incompetents Sent Forth Every Year to Practice Upon the Community.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 29.—That three-fourths of the graduates of American medical colleges are incompetent and wholly unfit to be entrusted with the care of patients, and that the methods of instruction and the examinations given in most medical colleges of this country are "farcical," was asserted by speakers to-day before the annual conference of the Council on Medical Education, a branch of the American Medical Association. The conference to-day was attended by well-known representatives of State Medical Associations and State Boards of Medical Examiners, who comprise its membership.

"There are on an average 4,000 diplomas granted to students in America every year," said Dr. Chester Mayer, member of the State Board of Examiners of Kentucky. "About three-fourths of these men, or 3,000 of them, should never be authorized to practice medicine. The evil strikes down to the very roots of the educational system. Primary education is a farce. Men are crammed for examinations and pass them while almost entirely ignorant of the subjects in which they are examined."

More specific charges were made by Dr. W. T. Means, Chairman of the Judicial Council of the Association of American Medical Colleges, who supported his statements with statistics.

"The average man qualified as a medical practitioner," said Dr. Means, "is deficient in knowledge of bacteriology, chemistry, physiology, and anatomy. I doubt if he could make a laboratory test for typhoid fever. I have written to twenty-five State Boards, and I find that 58 per cent. of the men who fail at their final examination pass on a second examination a few weeks after. In the few days intervening, where do they get their knowledge? They do not get it. They are simply crammed with the answers to those questions which were asked on the first examination and answer them like parrots."

State ownership of medical colleges was urged by Dr. W. T. Gott, Secretary of the State Board of Indiana.

WOMAN ATTACKS BURGLAR.

Beats Him on Head with Iron Bar and Later Effects His Capture.

Courage on the part of Mrs. Bertha Hartman, the wife of David Hartman, an ice cream manufacturer of 179 Harrison Avenue, Williamsburg, landed a burglar in a police cell early yesterday morning.

She and her husband and their two children were asleep, when Mrs. Hartman was awakened by a noise. Looking through into the kitchen she saw three men with an electric flashlight, trying to force open a window. She quietly arose and then awakened her husband.

Mrs. Hartman armed herself with an iron bar, and as the burglars raised the window the tallest of the three, a powerfully built man, began to crawl through the open window. Mrs. Hartman brought the iron bar down on his head several times with all her might.

The burglar managed to get into the room, and after striking the woman and her husband he dove out through the window and joined his companions. Mrs. Hartman and her husband started in pursuit, at the same time shouting for help.

The burglars ran through an alley alongside the house. One man stopped and threatened Mrs. Hartman with a revolver. She kept on chasing the trio. Two of the burglars ran one way and the one she had struck with the iron the other. Her screams brought a policeman, who captured the lone thief in a cellar after a hard chase.

The burglar was bleeding from the wounds on his head, but refused medical aid.

He said he was John Jankofsky, a Russian, 30 years old, of 404 East 110th Street. He was arraigned in court for burglary and remanded without bail.

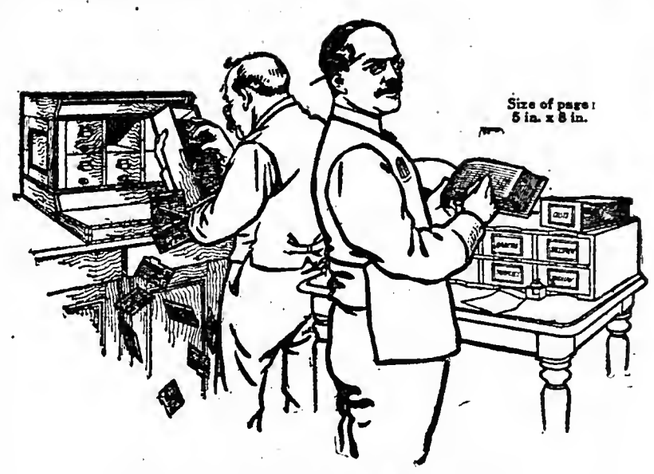

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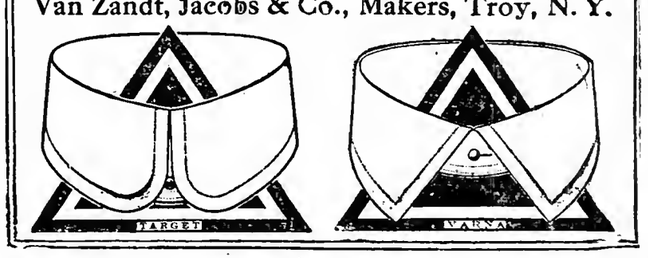

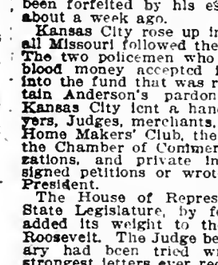

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'GIANTS' WIN AGAIN, BEATING BOSTON

One Game Behind Chicago for the National League Leadership.

"YANKEES" LOSE BY 1 RUN

Could Not Hit "Cy" Young, and Go Down Again to Defeat—Drop Back to Fourth.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 2; New York, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	12	2	.857	Boston	6	7	.461
New York	11	3	.786	Cincinnati	4	9	.308
Pittsburg	7	3	.700	St. Louis	3	12	.200
Philadelphia	7	5	.583	Brooklyn	1	10	.090

Clubs.	Chi.	N. Y.	Cin.	Phil.	Bos.	Pitt.	St. L.	Bkl.	Won.
Chicago	—	.	4	.	.	2	6	.	12
New York	.	—	.	3	5	.	.	3	11
Cincinnati	1	.	—	.	.	1	2	.	4
Philadelphia	.	2	.	—	2	.	.	3	7
Boston	.	.	.	2	—	.	.	4	6
Pittsburg	1	.	2	.	.	—	4	.	7
St. Louis	.	.	8	.	.	.	—	.	8
Brooklyn	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	—	1
Lost	2	3	0	5	7	3	12	10	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	9	4	.692	Cleveland	5	7	.416
Philadelphia	9	4	.692	Boston	5	8	.385
Detroit	8	5	.615	Washington	4	8	.333
New York	7	5	.583	St. Louis	4	10	.285

Clubs.	N. Y.	Chi.	Cle.	Det.	Bos.	Phil.	Wash.	St. L.	Won.
New York	—	.	.	.	2	2	3	.	7
Chicago	.	—	2	2	.	.	.	5	9
Cleveland	.	1	—	3	.	.	.	1	5
Detroit	.	1	3	—	.	.	.	4	8
Boston	.	.	.	.	—	2	2	1	5
Philadelphia	1	.	.	.	5	—	3	.	9
Washington	3	.	.	.	1	.	—	.	4
St. Louis	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	—	4
Lost	5	4	7	5	8	4	8	10	

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Detroit at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clever Base Running Gives New York Victory Over Boston.

In the fourth inning of an exceptionally interesting game between the New York and Boston National League teams at the Polo Grounds, yesterday, the local batters uncovered their box of tricks on Pitcher Pfeffer, and kept him worried throughout the inning. Strang received a base on balls after Shannon had gone out on a slow grounder. Brown made an amateurish throw to Ritchey, trying to catch Strang stealing second, and the latter reached third base. Devlin then filed to Brain. Pfeffer allowed Seymour to walk, and it was at this stage that he gave a clever exhibition of scientific baseball.

He made a pretense of going to second in order to let Strang get home. The latter took the cue and started for the plate. Brown, who had the ball, threw it to Tenney to catch Seymour between the bases. While this was going on Strang scored, and Seymour, eluding Ritchie and Tenney, safely landed on second. Seymour then stole third, and Bresnahan reached second after Pfeffer had sent him to first. McGann also walked. Seymour tried to steal another run. As he neared the plate, Dahlen, however, fouled, and then struck out.

The New Yorks added another run in the seventh on a misplay by Bridewell of McGann's grounder and a two-bagger by Dahlen to left. Seymour made his second hit of the day in the eighth, but was caught trying to make it a two-timer by Bates's speedy throw to Ritchey. Seymour helped Strang, who got his base on balls, to tally another point for his side.

Beamont contributed the only run made by Boston. He found one of Ames's inshoots with excellent precision, and hit the ball clean into the right field bleachers over the new fence elevation, for a quartet of bases. The hit was the longest recorded on these grounds in years.

But for that ill-fated fourth, Pfeffer's work was good, the New Yorks only making three hits. Ames was also steady and nonplussed the visitors. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bates, rf	0	1	0	1	0	Shan'n, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	Strang, rf	2	0	2	1	0
B'mont, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Devlin, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Howard, lf	0	0	2	1	0	Seym'r, cf	0	2	3	0	0
Bridwell, ss	0	0	3	2	1	Bresn'n, c	0	0	8	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	0	0	0	1	M'Gann, 2b	1	0	13	0	0
Brain, 3b	0	2	2	2	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Brown, c	0	0	5	1	1	Cor'ran, 2b	0	0	2	1	1
Pfeffer, p	0	0	0	5	0	Ames, p	0	0	0	5	0
Total	1	4	24	14	3	Total	3	3	27	14	1

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	.	.—3

Two-base hit—Dahlen. Home run—Beaumont. Sacrifice hits—Devlin, • (2.) Stolen bases—Strang, (2,) Seymour, Bresnahan. Double plays—Strang and McGann; Howard and Brain. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 3. First base on balls—Off Ames, 1; off Pfeffer, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1; New York, 2. Struck out—By Ames, 2; by Pfeffer, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

Chicago Wins in the Ninth.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Chicago won today's game from Cincinnati by scoring a run in the ninth inning on Slagle's triole and an error. Sheckard was put off the field in the first inning for disputing a decision. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	Slagle, cf	1	2	0	1	0
Davis, cf	0	2	2	0	0	Sheck'd, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Lobert, ss	0	0	1	4	1	Schulte, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	12	1	0	Raydal, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Mitchell, rf	0	0	1	3	1	Chance, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Kruger, lf	0	0	1	0	0	St'nf'dt, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Mowry, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	Hofman, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Schiel, c	0	0	2	1	0	Evers, 2b	0	0	2	5	0
Ewing, p	0	0	1	5	0	Kling, c	0	0	3	0	0
*McLean	0	1	0	0	0	Brown, p	0	0	1	7	0
Total	0	5	27	15	1	Total	1	6	27	16	0

*Batted for Ewing in ninth.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Chance, Davis. Three-base hit—Slagle. Sacrifice hits—Ewing, Sheckard, Steinfeldt. Double plays—Lobert and Huggins; Lobert, Huggins, and Ganzel; Evers, Hofman, and Chance. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 2; off Brown, 1. Struck out—By Brown, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Brooklyn Unable to Hit Lush.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Philadelphia shut out Brooklyn to-day through the inability of the visitors to hit Lush. The locals bunched their hits in the second and fifth innings. Rucker succeeded Bell in the sixth inning. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Alp'man, 2b	0	1	3	3	1	Thomas, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	4	0
Lumley, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Titus, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Jordan, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	Magee, lf	1	2	5	0	0
M'C'thy, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Br'nsf'd, 1b	2	1	7	1	1
Batch, cf	0	0	2	1	0	C'tney, 3b	1	1	0	2	0
Lewis, ss	0	1	4	2	0	Doolin, ss	0	2	3	4	0
Butler, c	0	2	5	1	0	Jack'h, c	0	1	4	1	0
Bell, p	0	0	0	4	1	Lush, p	0	0	1	1	0
Rucker, p	0	0	0	1	0						
*Whiting	0	0	0	0	0	Total	6	11	27	13	1
Total	0	5	24	13	3						

*Batted for Bell in sixth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	.	.—6

Two-base hits—Titus, Magee, Courtney. Hits—Off Bell, 7 in 5 innings; off Rucker, 4 in 3 innings. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Stolen base—Doolin. Double play—Doolin, Gleason and Bransfield. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 11. First base on balls—Off Bell, 2; off Rucker, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Gleason. Struck out—By Rucker, 1; by Lush, 2. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston Bunched Hits and Defeated the "Yankees" by Score of 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—The fact that Boston happened to win to-day from the "Yankees" does not alter the verdict of the 3,000 people who were present that the game was one of the best ever. The ball was in the air nearly all the time and the fielding was always sharp, and at times brilliant.

"Cy" Young was the master of the situation. The visiting players could not hit his delivery. On the other hand, the Bostonians assaulted the pitching of Doyle and Keefe in a fashion that but for the superb support given these pitchers the difference in the score would have been much greater.

Williams was particularly brilliant at second base, while Boston's fielding honors were divided between Criger, Wagner, Parent, and Grimshaw, the last named player in right field covering himself with glory. Ferris's batting was a feature also.

Well-placed hits by Chase and Laporte in the second inning, followed by a marvelous stop and wretched throw by Ferris, resulted in one run only.

After Collins and Grimshaw and Ferris had singled, in Boston's half, and the first two had scored, Keefe replaced Doyle and stopped the run-getting. Although the Bostons batted Keefe freely, three hits in one inning, the splendid support given him kept them from scoring. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sullivan, cf	0	1	2	0	0	H'fman, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Parent, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Unglaub, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	Elb'f'd, ss	0	1	6	5	0
Collins, 3b	1	2	0	1	0	Chase, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Grim'w, rf	1	1	3	0	0	L'porte, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Ferris, 2b	0	3	2	4	1	Conroy, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	3	5	0	Will'ms, 2b	0	2	1	5	0
Criger, c	0	1	4	2	0	Kleinow, c	0	0	2	4	0
Young, p	0	0	1	0	2	Doyle, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Keefe, p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	2	11	27	14	1	Total	1	7	24	10	1

Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.—2
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Three-base hit—Parent. Hits—Off Doyle, 3 in two innings; off Keefe, 8 in six innings. Stolen base—Criger. Double plays—Young, Wagner, and Unglaub; Elberfeld and Chase; Williams, Kleinow, and Chase. First base on balls—Off Keefe, 3. Struck out—By Keefe, 1; by Young, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hurst.

Falkenberg's Wildness Loses Game.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Philadelphia defeated Washington to-day 3 to 1, through the wild pitching of Falkenberg, all the runs made by the visitors resulting from bases on balls. Coombs held the local team down to two singles. No regular umpire reported and Hickman and Bender served impartially. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ganley, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Hartsel, lf	2	0	1	0	0
Sch'fly, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	M. Cross, ss	0	1	1	4	0
L. Cross, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Seybold, rf	0	1	1	0	0
And'son, 1b	0	0	14	1	0	Davis, 1b	0	0	15	0	0
Altizer, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Murphy, 2b	1	0	1	5	0
Jones, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Schreck, c	0	1	5	0	0
Perrine, ss	0	0	2	3	1	Knight, 3b	0	0	1	3	1
Warner, c	0	0	7	2	1	Lord, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Falk'g, p	0	0	0	3	0	Coombs, p	0	0	0	1	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	1	0						
*Nill	0	0	0	0	0	Total	3	4	27	16	2
Total	1	2	27	16	2						

*Batted for Falkenberg in eighth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—3

Hits—Off Falkenberg, 4 in 8 innings; off Hughes, none in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Seybold, Coombs. Stolen bases—Altizer, Hartsel, Murphy. Double plays—Knight, Murphy and Davis. Left on bases—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 3. First base on balls—Off Falkenberg, 4; off Coombs, 4. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 7; by Coombs, 3. Wild pitch—Falkenberg. Umpires—Messrs. Hickman and Bender. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Opening of Season at Jersey City Attracts Large Crowd.

The opening exhibition of the Eastern League season at Jersey City between Jersey City and Providence attracted a big crowd yesterday afternoon. The home team defeated the New Englanders by the score of 4 to 2. President P. T. Powers of the Eastern League opened the session by pitching the first ball over the plate. The game was interesting, and the work of both sides was above the average. Score:

PROVIDENCE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Poland, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Clement, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Lord, 3b	1	2	2	3	0	Jean, ss	0	1	4	3	0
Chad'ne, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Hal'gan, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Abstein, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Hanford, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Peterson, c	0	1	1	2	1	Keister, 2b	0	3	4	1	1
Duffy, cf	1	2	4	0	0	Merritt, 1b	1	1	11	1	1
Alder, 2b	0	1	4	4	0	Woods, 3b	1	1	0	4	0
Scott, ss	0	0	2	0	0	Vand'ft, c	1	1	6	3	0
Cronin, p	0	0	0	1	0	Lake, p	0	0	1	3	1
*Doolin	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	2	7	24	12	3	Total	4	10	27	15	3

*Batted for Cronin in the ninth inning.

Providence	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	.	.—4

First base by errors—Providence, 2; Jersey City, 2. Left on bases—Providence, 7; Jersey City, 5. First base on balls—Off Lake, 4. Struck out—By Cronin, 1; by Lake, 5. Two-base hits—Keister, Woods. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Duffy. Stolen bases—Lord, (2,) Duffy, Bean, Keister, (2,) Vandergrift. Double play—Lake and Vandergrift. Hit by pitcher—By Cronin, 1. Umpire—Messrs. Kelly and Hoffner. Time of game—Two hours.

Newarks Down Baltimore Team.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—The Eastern League season opened here to-day, the attraction being a game between the Baltimores and Newarks. The Newarks beat the local players, 5 to 3. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Hara, lf	0	0	4	0	0	Engel, ss	0	0	3	1	0
Rapp, rf	0	0	0	0	2	Mahlin, rf	1	3	1	0	0
Dunn, 2b	0	0	1	4	0	C'kman, 3b	1	2	0	5	0
Dem'tt, cf	1	2	2	0	0	Mullen, 2b	1	1	0	3	0
Hunter, 1b	2	2	18	1	1	Sharpe, 1b	1	1	13	1	0
Byers, c	0	0	4	0	0	Zacher, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Lynch, ss	0	0	0	4	2	Jones, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Burrell, 3b	0	0	3	3	0	Stanage, c	0	1	0	0	1
Adkins, p	0	0	0	3	0	Roy, p	0	1	1	4	0
Hardy, p	0	0	0	0	0						
*Hearne	0	0	0	0	0	Total	5	11	27	14	1
Total	3	4	27	14	5						

*Batted for Adkins in eighth.

Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Newark	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Demmitt, (2,) Hunter. Three-base hits—Hunter. Sacrifice hits—Zacher, (2,) Byers, Hunter. Stolen bases—By Cockman, 1. Double plays—Roy to Sharpe; Burrell unassisted. Bases on balls—By Roy, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Lynch. Struck out—By Roy, 4; by Adkins, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 2; Newark, 5. First base on errors—Newark, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Rooty.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	3	10	1
Rochester	0	5	2

Batteries—Newton and Kittredge; Bannister and Doran. Umpire—Mr. Cusack.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.
Toronto	8
Buffalo	5

Batteries—Hesterfer and Hurley; Currie, Greene, and McAllister. Umpire—Mr. Owens.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	3	0	1000	Baltimore	2	3	.400
Montreal	2	1	.666	Providence	2	3	.400
Jersey City	3	2	.600	Buffalo	1	2	.333
Newark	3	2	.600	Rochester	0	3	000

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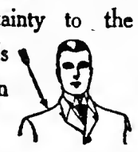

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OARSMEN MAY GET CASH FOR REGATTA

Legal Objection to Board of Estimate May Be Removed Next Year.

ENTRY LIST IS GROWING

Decoration Day Races Will Bring Record Number of Contestants Together.

Harlem River oarsmen have not abandoned hope of securing an appropriation from the city to cover the expenses of the Decoration Day regatta. Alderman Meyers, in a communication to the Regatta Committee of the Harlem Regatta Association, which met last night at the Harlem Casino, offered a suggestion whereby the legal objections raised by the Board of Estimate to the grant may be removed. Although it is too late to accomplish anything this year, it was decided to take the matter up next Fall.

In view of the action of the Harlem River boat clubs in furnishing shells and locker facilities for the schoolboys who will take part in the schoolboys' race on Decoration Day, the Public Schools Athletic League has offered to defray the expenses of the medals for the race. The offer was declined, and it was decided to raise the necessary amount of money by subscription among the oarsmen, it being the sentiment of the committee that the affair should be distinctively a Harlem regatta event.

President Miller and Chairman Connell of the Regatta Committee returned yesterday from a visit to Philadelphia in an effort to secure entries with the pledges of entries from the Malta Boat Club of an intermediate double, Poulterer and Kelley; from the West Philadelphia Boat Club of an intermediate double, Doyle and Keiffer, and from the Pennsylvania Barge Club of an intermediate four, Kuemmerle, Krause, Neimeyer, and Nugent.

In order to accommodate the contestants at the American Rowing Association regatta at Philadelphia, on May 23, it was decided to keep the entry list open until May 25. Over seventy entries have already been secured, which is the greatest number in the history of the association.

It was decided to eliminate the intermediate octuple sculls race from the programme owing to the remote possibility of securing entries for the event. J. M. Boyle, on behalf of Columbia University, tendered the use of the university launch the officials on the day of the regatta. The offer was accepted.

Scores of Other Games.

AT HANOVER, N. H.

	R.	H.	E.
Dartmouth	5	5	2
Colby	6	8	3

Batteries—Hazelton Schopperly, and Goode; Shaw and Dwyer.

AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

	R.	H.	E.
Harvard	3	6	3
Maine	1	3	3

Batteries—Slater and Curry; Quint and Gordon.

AT JASPER FIELD.

	R.	H.	E.
P. S. No. 24	2	3	0
C. C. N. Y. Prep	0	0	0

Batteries—Schwartz and Heller; Scheidenberg and Tower.

AT ANNAPOLIS.

	R.	H.	E.
Co. G., 4th Inf.	0	4	3
Naval Acad.	7	0	0

Batteries—Hall and Finley; Van Auken, Lanphier, and Hambsch.

At Albany—Albany, (State,) 4; Poughkeepsie, 0.

At Troy—Troy, (State,) 12; Philadelphia Giants, 0.

At Charlotte, N. C.—Davidson College, 1; Guilford College, 0.

At Columbia, S. C.—University of South Carolina, 6; Clemson College, 2.

At Lexington, Va.—Washington Lee University, 4; Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, 3.

OFFERS FRENCH AEROPLANES.

Capt. Ferber Willing to Send Two Big Machines for Competition.

An offer was received by the Aero Club of America last night from Capt. Ferber of the Aero Club of France promising to send two big aeroplanes to this country for exhibition at the Jamestown Exposition and for competition in some of the events to be held there, and later at St. Louis. Capt. Ferber is well known as one of the leaders in the science of aeroplane construction and flight in Europe. One of his machines, he states, is equipped with a twenty-four-horse power motor and the other with a hundred-horse power engine. He asks the club to insure the aeroplanes against possible damage for $5,000, and the matter will be considered at the next meeting of the Aero Club Directors.

If the offer is accepted, and the members at the club last night expressed the hope that the French machines would come over, word will be sent to Cortlandt Field Bishop, President of the club, who is now in Paris, asking him to arrange for their shipment. The St. Louis Aero Club has offered two prizes aggregating $5,000 for dirigible balloons and aeroplanes, the contests to be held just before the international balloon race on Oct. 19.

Two Balloons for Jamestown Cup.

A. N. Chandler's balloon Initial and the Aero Club's balloon Orient, both of 35,000 cubic feet, have been entered for the balloon race next Saturday at Norfolk for the cup offered by the Jamestown Exposition. The Initial will be piloted by Charles Walsh and will carry as passengers R. H. Sexton and Ernest Le Rue Jones. The Orient will be in charge of Capt. T. T. Lovelace or Thomas Baldwin, and its passengers will be Wilbur R. Kimball and Carl Dienstbach. This will be the first balloon ascension to be held on the exposition grounds. The Orient is now in St. Louis, and was used last week by Alan R. Hawley, but before shipping it East he expects to make another ascension.

Foxhall Keene Loses a Jumper.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 29.—While being sent over the jumps at the local tracks today in preparation for the steeplechase racing in the East this Summer, Foxhall Keene's eight-year-old gelding Cairo burst a blood vessel and had to be killed. Cairo was by Horoscope-Velsp, and was a winner in England. He broke down in his early racing in this country on the flat and had been trained recently by young Keene's English trainer, Lavender.

Cornell Loses Promising Oarsman.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 29.—The Cornell 'Varsity crew received another setback to-day when F. M. Sanger, who has been rowing at 3 for the last week, was ordered to stop rowing by the physician in charge of the athletics. Bromley was taken out of the junior crew and sent into the 'Varsity. This makes the second promising man that Coach Courtney has lost in two weeks, and he declares that the prospects for a strong 'Varsity are gradually growing darker. It will be a difficult matter to find a successor to Bromley and the junior crew will undoubtedly be weakened.

Connecticut League.

At Waterbury—Waterbury, 3; New Haven, 2.
At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Springfield, 1.
At Holyoke—Norwich, 4; Holyoke, 3.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—St. Paul, 2; Indianapolis, 1.
At Toledo—Kansas City, 3; Toledo, 4.
At Louisville—Louisville, 9; Milwaukee, 4.
At Columbus—Columbus, 5; Minneapolis, 4. (eleven innings.)

New England League.

At Brockton—Brockton, 12; Lowell, 4.
At Haverhill—Lawrence, 9; Haverhill, 8.
At Fall River—Fall River, 7; Lynn, 3.
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 12; Worcester, 4.

Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 5; Birmingham, 1.
At Nashville—Nashville, 3; Montgomery, 2.
At Shreveport—Shreveport, 0; Memphis, 1.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 1; New Orleans, 2.

South Atlantic League.

At Columbia, S. C.—Savannah, 4; Columbia, 0.
At Charleston, S. C.—Charleston, 2; Augusta, 1.
At Macon, Ga.—Macon, 3; Jacksonville, 2.

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GOULD MAY PLAY CHAMPION MILES

Title Holder's Right to Play Will Be Decided After Court Tennis Final Round.

QUEER BRITISH RULING

Young American Annoyed, Will Leave Question of Match to His Father.

LONDON, April 29.—The Executive Committee of the Court Tennis Association will meet May 1 after the final in the championship games has been played to decide whether or not Eustace H. Miles, the holder, shall be allowed to defend the title. The action of the champion in postponing his decision until after the winner of the preliminary matches was known has been much criticised. V. H. Pennell, the champion of 1904, won his semi-final to-day, defeating Briscoe, 3—0.

Jay Gould is regarded as certain to defeat his opponent in the semi-final tomorrow, and the opinion is widely held that the question whether Miles shall be permitted to defend the title ought to be settled before the American and Englishman meet in the final match so as to avoid any suggestion of Miles being held in reserve in the event of the American champion proving the winner, as it is thought is almost certain to be the case. Gould frankly admits that he is annoyed at the way in which Miles has treated him. He said:

"Under the circumstances I doubt very much whether I shall meet him if I win the challenge round. I would be in this position: If Miles loses it will be said that he was short of practice, and if he wins it will be said that all of us who have played in the all-comers' competition must have been a poor lot."

The decision of the matter will be left by young Gould to his father, who is a passenger on board the Hamburg-American Line steamer Amerika due at Plymouth May 3. He says he will communicate by wireless telegraphy with Mr. Gould, and that if he advises him to meet Miles he will do so.

In the meanwhile Miles has written to young Gould saying that if any of the competitors object to his playing he will keep to his original decision, adding that any idea of Gould scratching to him is out of the question, and that unless Gould notifies him by Tuesday that he has altered his plans for leaving England he [Miles] will not defend the title.

Miles started practice at the Queen's Club to-day. At first he played badly, but steadily recovered, though his service never was good. He has increased considerably in weight since he left off playing, and it seems unlikely that he will be able to get the necessary quickness of foot for an early match with Gould.

Late to-night it was believed there was a strong likelihood of Gould and Miles playing for the championship.

NARROW TENNIS VICTORY.

Miss Sutton Carries Mixed Doubles Match Against Little's Net Attack.

Miss May Sutton pitted her skill with the tennis racquet against Raymond D. Little yesterday and carried off her shots so well that she won for her side a place in the final of the mixed doubles. The match in the tournament on the court of the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, brought Miss Sutton and Theodore Roosevelt Pell on the opposite side of the net from Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Raymond D. Little. The latter played with marked effect in the first set, winning at 9—7. Miss Sutton and Pell won the remaining sets without difficulty, however, at 6—2 and 6—1.

This semi-final contest of the mixed doubles was prece

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City. Telephone: 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1907.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....80 Broadway
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section, per Year	2.50
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL QUOTATION REVIEW, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.05 per month.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

PEACE AND ITS PRICE.

If Mayor McCLELLAN is right and will sturdily stick to what he has said, if Mr. ELLISON is right and means exactly what he says, then the political millennium is approaching in this city, and will be established even if it has to be fought for. Mr. ELLISON'S statement came first. He states the "fundamental proposition" that the Mayor shall be "left entirely free to name as vacancies occur the highest class men that he may be able to find." Nothing could be better. Mr. ELLISON, it seems, is to be an adviser. He will "advise the appointments of men of the highest calibre." The most convinced reformer could do nothing more. Misgivings arise when he adds that he will "advise against the appointment of men who may be inimical to the organization or its leaders." Experience teaches that it is often, if not always, the duty of good men in New York to be inimical to the "organization," which here means the Tammany organization. Mr. ELLISON rather neatly meets that objection by his next statement, that he has "always been of the opinion that the Administration will best serve the purposes of the organization by giving to the city the best Government possible." It is apparent that Mr. ELLISON hopes to conduct the Tammany organization into the millennial fold "unbeknownst" to itself through righteous service, which, if previously advised, it might be disinclined to accept.

Mayor McCLELLAN'S own words are of good promise. "I insist upon being left entirely free to fill the offices for which I am responsible with the highest class of men that I am able to find." That must be his sure reliance, for upon that all depends. Peace and a firm alliance with MURPHY, we are sure, would involve the ruin of Mr. McCLELLAN. There could be no such thing as the appointment of "the highest class of men" if the pencil of MURPHY were to revise the lists. But the Mayor says that his position has been altered in no way, he has made no deal, and has authorized the making of none. It is still, and will be, his "ambition to give to the city the best Administration that it is possible" for him to give, "and factional politics will not be permitted to interfere with that course."

The construction to be put upon this arrangement is that, for party reasons, for broad National party reasons, it has been felt desirable that there should be peace between the Administration and the "organization" in the great city of New York. Peace, so far as that involves the cessation of warfare and the desisting from attempts to displace the present, and establish another, control of Tammany, may seem very desirable from the point of view of the National Democratic politics; we have a feeling that it may be also quite compatible with a sound and upright Administration of the city Government. So long as the Mayor is in a fight with MURPHY his appointments will be looked upon with suspicion, as if they were moves in a political game. Now that he disclaims all considerations of "factional politics" and promises to fill the offices with "the highest class of men" he is able to find, the motive of factional tactics will not be charged against him, and his acts will be measured by their merits and by his words, which assure the people of the city that their interests are to be dominant with him.

The Mayor is evidently not convinced that Tammany is regenerate. If Tammany wants to harmonize on his plan, he is for harmony. He will go no step backward, not even for political peace, needful as that may be for the party in the city, State, and Nation.

Frankly, the Mayor's statement was needed to reinforce the assurances given by Mr. ELLISON. He was the intermediary, and an intermediary is necessarily a compromiser. Compromise with MURPHY, or even with the SULLIVANS, involves concessions, concessions mean partial surrender, and, in the case of MURPHY and the SULLIVANS, surrender is ruin. The Mayor, taking him at his word and at the natural meaning of his words, has surrendered nothing, except that he will discontinue his fight for the control of the Tammany organization. He must be well aware that his own reputation is the most valuable thing in his keeping. He might win the control of Tammany, but at a price that would imperil it. He may let Tammany shift for itself, if only he keeps his promise to appoint to the offices the best men he can find, and his reputation will not he endangered.

THE ADIRONDACK "GRAB."

With Speaker WADSWORTH and Messrs. MORELAND of Chemung, PRENTICE of New York, MERRITT of St. Lawrence, OLIVER of New York, and BURNS of New York, who compose the Committee on Rules of the Assembly, rests the fate of the Merritt resolution nullifying the wild forest lands clause of the State Constitution. They can vote against reporting this bill, and thus kill one of the most iniquitous "grabs" ever engineered by powerful and recklessly selfish interests.

The lumber interests, who constantly trespass upon the Forest Preserve, are behind the bill. The wood pulp and paper-manufacturing interests are supporting it with money and influence. All their specious pretensions of acting in the public interest while seeking the privilege to build power reservoirs for their mills on the public domain have been shown to be unequivocally false. They have no arguments left. The report comes from the State capital that they are prepared to use "influence" to get votes enough to pass the amendment, once the bill is reported out. The Rules Committee can prevent this.

RUSSIA AND THE DUMA.

Our readers will agree with us, we think, that Mr. BONSAL'S dispatches from St. Petersburg give the most vivid view accessible to them of the strange hurly-burly of Russian politics to-day. Such accounts as that he gave on Sunday of the reasons for which the Duma refuses to denounce the continuance of purely political assassination show American republicans a state of things of which they could not have dreamed. And his account on Sunday of the workingman's deputy from St. Petersburg, "VICTOR HUGO'S Quasimodo," whose snaky eyes and hissing, vibrant voice compel the attention of all hearers, or his account yesterday of the Reactionary monk who is the leader of the Reactionaries among the peasants, reminds the reader of KIPLING'S description of the marine monsters who are thrown up in times of convulsion from the untouched bottom of the deep sea.

And yet it is upon such leaders and such followers that the responsibility devolves of preparing for Russia a peaceable transition between her autocratic past and her constitutional future. It takes an optimist to believe that they will succeed in effecting such a transition. Certainly if upon both sides thoughts of vengeance are the primary thoughts and motives they are foredoomed to failure. No wonder that Russians brought up under the old order are foredoomed to failure, and it is clear that they are so foredoomed. One of the chief of these is Prof. DE MARTENS, the distinguished Professor of International Law in the University of St. Petersburg, and for nearly forty years connected as a legal adviser with the Russian Foreign Office. In a letter to The London Times, in which he takes pains to say that he speaks not as an official, but as a private person, he flatly declares his belief "that the second Duma is absolutely unfit to work successfully for the benefit of the Russian Nation, and that it cannot advance it on the way of a constitutional system of government." It is "entirely unfit even to discuss the projects which have been put upon its table by the Government." Partly he bases this opinion on the standard of education of the body, of which less than one-quarter have a university education, and only a small part even a high school education, some are entirely illiterate and some can barely read; partly upon what they have done or left undone, but chiefly upon the lack of national or patriotic feeling, the dominion of partisan or local spirit. His final conclusion is that the dissolution of the body as quite unworkable is a matter of only "days or weeks."

There are facts which go to sustain this "lame and impotent" as well as melancholy conclusion. One would say that the resolution which the Polish and Caucasian groups have introduced and the Constitutional Democrats have refused to accept was mild enough:

> In our opinion political assassination is incompatible with freedom and parliamentary institutions.
>
> In nations accustomed to "freedom and parliamentary institutions," such a resolution would be rejected as a superfluous platitude. But it cannot be said to be either a superfluity or a platitude in Russia. It is true that "absolutism" and "assassination" have for centuries gone together in the history of Russia. But it seems that when one side waives absolutism, the other can well afford to waive assassination. M. STOLYPIN, it is true, had said: "Let the assassins commence" by refusing to abandon the right to hold field courts-martial so long as the Duma does not condemn assassination. But he has in fact hold no such courts-martial since the Duma met, and there seems to be no dispute that his promise of trial and punishment for the torturers of the prisoners of Riga have been sincere and followed up by action. And how can a Minister possibly consult in a friendly and fruitful spirit with a body which declines to deprecate murdering him whenever that step may seem politically desirable?
>
> It seems impossible that the majority of the Duma can actually desire a reversion to the old conditions of absolutism and assassination. It seems certain that the only alternative to such a reversion is that the Government and the Duma may arrive at a "modus vivendi." The establishment of such an arrangement seems to be the object for which M. STOLYPIN has been working, in spite of several sad blunders of his own as well as of the obstacles thrown in his way by the temper of a large part of the Duma.

THE BRIDGE TERMINALS.

If the Poulson bridge terminal plan is measurably successful under management none too friendly it will succeed entirely under conditions better adapted to success. All that was settled Sunday was that, according to that plan, the necessary number of trains could be moved. A few weeks and a few thousands of dollars are all that now prevent remedying the bridge crush upon the present bridge terminal site. Yet it is to be expected that the alternative plan calling for millions and a year or two will be proceeded with. The cards are dealt that way. The convenience of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit road operating the bridge railway requires a plan for turning its trains around in Manhattan, and this implies a separate "stand" for trains from each of the Rapid Transit company's several systems. If the railway wants that sort of terminal it ought to provide it for itself.

Our objection to the dear and very distant plan under contemplation is that it provides for something second rate. Instead of making it easy for Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains to stop and turn around in that particular spot, every one of them ought to be sent on its journey. The ideal way would be to run them through Manhattan, and to run the Manhattan trains into Brooklyn. If that is impracticable, the next best thing is a perpetually circulating link uniting the two separate systems, with privilege of transfers to and from each. Neither of these plans seems procurable, and the choice seems to be between the dear and inferior plan at public cost for the railway's private benefit, and the better plan for less cost devised by Mr. POULSON, which has the incidental advantage of being adaptable to the "through" plan of operation if ever it is adopted. No plan is a through plan which takes the passenger in either borough and carries him a mile or two only into the other borough. No through plan is worthy of the name which does not take a passenger from almost anywhere in either borough and give him a wide option of destinations in the other borough. Anything less is a gold brick.

RAPID TRANSIT CONDITIONS AND THEORIES.

The city must have ten new subways, says Engineer RICE. The city cannot spare the funds to construct a single subway, says Controller METZ. We will construct an east side and a west side subway, if allowed to earn a profit, says the Interborough Company. I will do much to remedy present evils by law, if you will give me more power, says Gov. HUGHES. Make a beginning by repealing the Elsberg law, says President SMITH. What is the dear public to make out of this Babel of their champions? How shall they know their friends from their foes, and make sure that they will not get the wrong end of the bargain, as they are assured they did before?

The situation should be dealt with with as little attention to the theorists and politicians as possible. We give this advice through observation of the results of doing otherwise, both here and elsewhere. In Chicago the reformers, whom we also have with us, started out for "immediate municipal ownership." We refrain from taking our readers again through the slough of despond in which the Chicago transit situation has wallowed ever since. In Cleveland 3-cent fares were promised, even as some promise them here. The result was that the tracks were torn up, for there was no profit in leaving them down, and it was cheaper to abandon the property than to operate at a loss. In Detroit there was an ordinance for a 20-second service, which the company calculated would mean the expenditure of $29,000,000 for equipment, and took the matter into court, where it now rests under injunction.

Unless all signs fail, the community desires anything which will produce better transit, disregarding private profits. We have a difference of opinion, but no quarrel, with those thinking that prohibition of profit and municipal promotion are the true remedy for the situation. At this time we merely direct attention to the fact that private profits have produced rapid transit, and will produce more of it, and that, however too large the private profits were, the public profits were larger. As it seems to us, there is a conflict of interest between those who want more subways to ride in and those who want more subway plans as a basis for election campaigns. It is for the people to decide where their interest lies.

Dealing with conditions rather than with theories or campaigns, we have Engineer RICE'S word for it that the opening of the subway added 17,000,000 fares to the city's traffic, most of them accounted for by population attracted from New Jersey, Long Island, and Westchester to upper Manhattan and the Bronx. This is appalling, for the Pennsylvania and Forty-second Street tunnels will add enormously to our day population, even if they should attract away people sleeping off Manhattan Island. The traffic of Manhattan Island increases almost thrice as fast as its population, so that facilities which ought to increase, and which do increase absolutely, are relatively ever less adequate. We read of bread riots in foreign lands, and have transit riots in our own city. The practical way of dealing with the situation is to make the best bargain the case permits. The effort to impose terms in a one-sided bargain has failed more than once. There were substantial results from a bargain too much in the interest of the contractors and too little in the city's, but nobody can say that the bargain was not observed upon both sides. The case now seems ripe for a fair contract with profit on both sides, and the larger profit on the side of the third parties, who are not signatories—to-wit, the payers of the fares. And this view will commend itself just in proportion as the contentions of theorists demonstrate that there is no other thoroughfare, certainly none so easy and speedy, to travel.

WHERE ARE OUR POETS?

The interview with the British Ambassador reported in yesterday's TIMES takes us far away from the dusky intricacies of international intrigue, or of the routine of diplomacy, into "the still air of delightful studies." Many of our own diplomatic representatives abroad have represented our own literary class. But we cannot recall any one of them, excepting LOWELL, who could have done just this most agreeable "blend" of personal reminiscence and National criticism. And certainly we can recall no British Minister or Ambassador at Washington before Prof. BRYCE, multitudinous and various as their gifts and graces have been, who could have delivered this particular message to the American people. Evidently England and America have no need of any other "exchange of professors" than that which they enjoy.

It is an obvious and a striking question which the British Ambassador puts: "Where are your poets?" Neither can it be answered any more effectively than fairly by the counter-inquiry, "Where are yours?" Quite true, there is now no TENNYSON and no BROWNING, as in the days when Mr. BRYCE was at Oxford, and PLANCUS was Consul, and of which the Ambassador discourses so delightfully. But an American would find it harder to match his list of SWINBURNE, and WATSON, and KIPLING (who, by the way, is omitted from it) from American poets now writing than to match from them the American poets of an older generation. As a (British) bard puts it, and as a British Ambassador puts it after him:

> Where are the songs of Spring; Ay, where are they?

We seem to partake at present, if not in the past, the destitution of France where, according to another poet, American this time,

> Poet ne'er was born.

In truth our destitution does seem strange. We are not an inarticulate people. Foreigners say we are the most fluent and glib and voluble of any. And surely there never was a time when we were so proud of our country as now. And yet, if we wish to cite a poetical expression of "the American ides," an American Confession of Faith, we have to go back a generation or more, back, say, to the "Harvard Ode," (though Mr. SWINBURNE does not much like it,) which was composed and delivered over forty years ago. Is it that there is nothing inspiring to the poets in this monotonous record of material prosperity and that it takes such an occasion as the strife of the civil war to bring out our poetry? Or is it merely that the theme is abundingly present for poetry and only the "sacer vates" is lacking? The American sonneteers may berate Mr. BRYCE. But the lovers of poetry who are not themselves engaged in the poetical business we suspect will agree with him against the sonneteers, though they will not agree with the Rev. Mr. AKED that the reason why we do not produce better poetry is because we are drowned in materialism.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Getting Ready to Fly.

It can safely be assumed that Dr. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL spoke from a knowledge of the facts, as well as with ability to judge them, when he told our London representative that "the actual problem of the navigation of the air has already been solved by the WRIGHT brothers." There have been reports to that effect in circulation for months past, but the WRIGHTS have guarded their great secret marvelously well, and though numberless articles in the papers and magazines have credited them with success in what may be called individual flight, no real information as to the construction and management of their machines has yet reached the public.

On Sunday one of our special dispatches said that the brothers, having received what they considered an insulting reply to a proposition they made to our own War Department, had now entered into an arrangement with the German Government by which the latter, for the sum of $400,000, was to secure, if not a monopoly, at least the first use of the Wright inventions. One can only hope that is not so—no, one can also regret the probability that if the WRIGHTS talked flying machines to our older army officers they were treated with scorn by those bigbly conservative persons.

But what a pity it would be if the conquest of the air, of which men have dreamed and for which they have struggled so many centuries, should be inaugurated by the dropping of explosives from the clouds! That, at a time when there is much talk and here and there just a little thought about the dawn of an era of universal peace would indeed be a sorry spectacle. Yet it may be doubted if any nation would undertake the large expenditures which the testing of even the most promising of flying machines would involve for any other reason than that success would arm it with a new weapon calculated to fill its foes with dread—and caution.

According to report, the WRIGHTS must sell their invention before making any general disclosure of their secret, because no feature of their device is patentable. It seems, however, as though an airship that really flew would be about the newest thing imaginable and the least like anything else in existence. If that doesn't constitute a sound claim for a patent, what does? Be this as it may, there is appareatly justification for believing that some of us still alive are going to travel through the air in machines really dirigible and moving at great speed. That, when it comes, will be the beginning of a change in human life in all its activities as no invention ever made before.

"Science" Again Advertised.

For some time past the Eddyites in this vicinity have been fortunate in avoiding the attention and investigation which are so distasteful and dangerous to them. That, of course, has been due to luck, not desert, for they have been going on in what is for them the only way, applying to all sorts of diseases a remedial method properly applicable to very few, and allowing all their "cases" to which it was not applicable to go from bad to worse, and occasionally to untimely death. That doesn't trouble the "healers" any while nobody notices it, for the fees come in just the same, and the dupes of "science" are not in the slightest degree affected.

Such episodes, however, as the death of Mrs. McBRIDE and the subsequent and consequent arrest and imprisonment of her sister for no worse crime than the making of an excited protest against what, with good reason, she considered criminal neglect, carry trouble into the Eddyite camp, and it is no wonder that they are resorting to all their usual expedients to calm public indignation.

Contrary to what, we think, will be the general impression, it is not a particularly good case against "Christian Science," for the arrest of Mrs. CHISM is, after all, irrelevant to the main point at issue. Mrs. McBRIDE was an adult, of mind as sound as that of any follower of Mrs. EDDY can be, and, for all that is now known, she had the form of treatment which it was within her discretion to select. Pneumonia is an infectious disease only in the strictly medical sense, and probably nobody else was seriously endangered by the failure to call in a doctor. Moreover, pneumonia is not a disease of which a doctor could say, "If I had been summoned in time the patient now dead would certainly, or at least in all probability, have lived." He could only say that he could have increased the patient's chances of life in some degree.

In essence, therefore, the case only mildly illustrates the need of taking from the Eddyite practitioner his or her present privilege of posing as a doctor for all diseases. There are worse cases in the cult every day, but, lacking the sensational feature of the arrest of an angry relative, they pass unnoticed.

Pensions for Horses.

Somehow we are not wildly enthusiastic over the plan of "pensioning" the horses worn out in the service of the city. When a man who has long been served by a horse takes measures to give the animal a comfortable old age, with little or nothing to do, instead of selling it for a few dollars to somebody who will utilize the remnants of its strength by working it till it dies, the display of sentiment is regarded by us all as very pretty and commendable. But such a man uses his own money in proving his tenderness of heart, and only the sternest of economists would blame him for paying the price he does for saving from injury the sensibilities of—himself. That is really what he does save, for of course the horse knows nothing of the fate he has escaped and therefore is not grateful for the payment of a debt of which he has no faintest comprehension.

But when a city goes in for this form of rather morbid sentimentality it is a different matter. We are supposed to have and to enforce laws which guard all horses, young and old, from overwork and maltreatment. If those laws are enforced, that pays all the obligation we really owe to horses, or, rather, to ourselves in regard to horses, and it would be pretty hard to find sound excuses for "pensioning" a lot of horses simply because they had worked for the city, drawing fire engines or otherwise.

However, it is a complex question, and something could be said on the other side. We are not opposing the new law, mind—only wondering if it is not a little absurd and nonsensical and—sappy.

The Jewish Race in History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will some enlightened man or woman who can speak with authority, or some one who has pondered these things in his own mind, tell in answer to this honest inquiry why the history of the Jewish people, the most virile nation on the face of the earth, is not studied in our schools and universities? I mean studied as are other histories. Aside from the Old Testament, the Scriptures, surely there are authentic Jewish historical works which could and certainly ought to be read far more than they are. As it is, it is doubtful if any besides theological students ever even look at them.

The almost universal misunderstanding and unappreciation of the Jewish people may be traced directly, in the writer's opinion, to this deplorable ignorance, observable and all too evident in would-be cultured people, in regard to the race.

Doubtless some of our public educators (so-called, at least) could answer this question, namely, why Jewish history inside and outside of the Scriptures is not taught along with other ancient, mediaeval, and modern histories.

The writer comes of Scotch and Dutch ancestry, and as far as he knows has not a drop of Jewish blood in his veins. He would be very proud of it if he had, for as Du Maurier says substantially, a single drop of pure Jewish blood in one's veins is a thing to be grateful for.

E. W. N.

Manhattan, April 25, 1907.

Where Derailment is Impossible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your leader on "Steel Rail Defects" in your issue of Sunday last, allow me to say that unfortunately it is impossible to avoid the occasional breaking of rails, especially through climatic influences. Therefore it is all important to construct railroad tracks, if possible, so as to render derailment through the breaking of rails absolutely impossible.

This is imperative for the safety of the traveling public.

The only railroad track which at present fulfils this condition is the Behr monorail track.

This has been practically demonstrated on a very large scale by running for many months an electrical automotor car, weighing 72 tons and seating 100 passengers, over the Behr monorail track, through a curve of 4 degrees, at a speed of 90 miles per hour, on which curve a rail has been cut right through in the middle between two ties.

I can personally vouch for this fact, as I have traveled over that line in that car several times.

I think this feature of absolute safety, combined with cheapness of construction, is of special importance in a city like New York, where the lives of millions of people are at stake.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

New York, April 29, 1907.

MEN HUNGRY FOR LEADERS.

Dogma That They Are Just Beginning to Think Denied.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter by Lurana W. Sheldon on "People vs. Parsons" which you publish to-day, while generally correct in its exposition of the reason for non-churchgoing, contains one or two statements open to serious criticism. According to Mrs. Sheldon the common people have just begun to think, and by virtue of that unusual departure have ceased to follow leaders. I have no doubt that some ancient prophet or would-be prophet of the most remote antiquity who had succeeded in getting a following and the ill-will of the powers that were, felicitated his hearers in similar language. We have made so many advances in the last two decades that we are very apt to consider those dwelling before those most enlightened times as semi-barbarians, but to assert that the art of thinking (perhaps I should have written it with a capital) has only become popular since 1897 seems almost too cruel. People have always thought more or less, but never very deeply, along similar lines for longer than a few decades. What interests one period bores another; what one takes for granted the next one or the previous one puts to the test. Could these learned times produce as brilliant and penetrating thought upon the theories of government as was disclosed by any one of that galaxy of statesmen both here and abroad who shed their light on the darkened decades following the French Revolution? To-day thought works out other channels, but to call them new would require much assurance, and to say that there were no leaders would require more. If it be true that the people care naught for leadership save that of their own consciences, it is Mrs. Sheldon's task to explain the extraordinary popularity with diverse minds of the following men: Theodore Roosevelt, Herr Bebel, Leo Tolstoy, and Ernst Haeckel, all of whom are equally admired by men who have little in common save a common culture and civilization.

To say, besides, with Mrs. Sheldon that a minister who is not a hypocrite is an uneducated man is a very broad statement which would open the way to long discussion as to what education really is, but it seems timely to remind Mrs. Sheldon that all of the Apostles were what we would call ignorant men, (save St. Paul,) and that they spread their message through the most cultivated civilization the world had then seen, and, further, to call attention to the education or lack of it of Mohammed, Martin Luther, Shakespeare, and Abraham Lincoln.

Men forsake leaders? They are always hungry for them, and never more than to-day. Let the churches translate their dogmas from metaphysics into human experience and let preachers show how the world of to-day may be vitalized and enkindled by the application of the immortal spirit of Christianity and they will no longer lack hearers, nor will those hearers consider churchgoing a bore.

Brooklyn, April 27, 1907. E. S. C.

PLENTY OF PENTELIC MARBLE.

Importer Asserts That the Quarry Supply is Inexhaustible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the first page of a recent issue there was a short article stating, in connection with the use of Pentelic marble in the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, Penn., "that the supply of this marble has been nearly exhausted by the contractors building the Carnegie Institute, and it is understood that the Greek Government will prohibit further foreign shipments from the famous quarries."

I beg to say that this is entirely erroneous. An English company holds a concession from the Greek Government of the whole of the Pentelikon Mountain, and it has now fifteen quarries opened and in full working order. It is filling Greek, English, German, French, and Indian contracts amounting to many thousand tons, and is supplying the exterior marble for the new building of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, now being erected at the intersection of Fulton Street, Fleet Street, and De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, of which Mowbray & Uffinger are the architects. About 2,000 tons of Pentelic marble will be needed to complete this work, 500 tons of which have already arrived.

The deposit of marble in the Pentelikon Mountain is inexhaustible, and there is no restriction whatsoever upon shipping the marble to any part of the world. The quarries are equipped with the best of modern American quarry machinery, a railroad runs from the quarries to the harbor of Piraeus, direct to dock, to load the marble blocks into steamers.

Besides the Pentelic marble this same company has also a concession to quarry the beautiful colored marbles of Greece—the famous Cippolino Antico, from the Island of Styra; the famous Rosso Antico, from Argos; five kinds from the Island of Skyros, and the wonderfully fine green marbles from the Island of Tinos, from which the great monoliths in the main corridor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Building, Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, are made, and also the great columns of the main hall of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, Penn.

As the article in your paper may give our American architects a wrong impression and probably make them hesitate to specify the Pentelic marble, I beg you kindly to correct the published statement.

A. E. BROCKMANN.

New York, April 29, 1907.

Flags Over American Consulates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of to-day appears a complaint of a man from Chicago that United States Consuls in Europe do not fly the American flag. Treaties do not permit Consuls in Europe to fly a flag, except by courtesy or where specified. The State Department will corroborate this. Ambassadors and envoys are on a different plane. Consuls are only commercial agents. Besides, the United States does not supply National ensigns to Consuls. They pay for these out of their own pockets. So, your Chicago man went off at half cock.

A. T.

Newport, R. I., April 28, 1907.

Hotel Tips.

From The London Travel Magazine.

The proper tips at a hotel for a stay of a week or less is 10 per cent. of the bill. This money should be divided only among those servants who have actually rendered service. Usually these are the porter, the head waiter, the table waiter, the chambermaid, and the concierge.

TO THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY.

Poised at thy coign of advantageous sight,
Holding en scene, both Gotham and the Bay,
How likest thou the panoramic day?
How valuest the strange, mysterious night?
Do Ellis Island happenings delight
Thy stony heart or aid thy pulse's play?
Is Quarantine, full hemmed by waiting craft,
A pleasing spectacle toward which thine optics stray?
Or does thy whimsic fancy wend its way
To penetrate the city's pall of smoke
And fatten vague reflection on the fray
Of human effort, while at each hour's stroke,
Sol, limping westward, drags a shame-dimmed shaft,
And every passing breeze tells tales of "graft"?

LURANA W. SHELDON.

MEZZOTINTS BY LUCAS.

English Landscapes of Constable Beautifully Engraved and Printed.

Landscapes of Southern England reproduced from the paintings of John Constable, the "handsome young miller" of East Bergholt, Sussex, are to be seen at the Schaus Galleries to the number of some thirty or more. They are by David Lucas, who was called "Constable's engraver," because he came before the public as the popularizer of the work of a man who was a pathbreaker for ten years or more and still far from popular, until Paris set the seal of approval on his landscapes with a gold medal.

This recognition abroad came in 1824, four years after Constable was elected Academician; but the public was impressed, not by the prior approval of the Royal Academy, but by that of the French King who decreed him the gold medal on the strength of three pictures which a French art dealer had bought and entered in the Salon of 1824. These were the "Hay Cart," "View Near London," and "Lock on the Stour."

David Lucas made the mezzotints for Constable's publication of "English Landscapes," which appeared from 1830 to 1832, and the painter died in 1837. Here are mezzotints after "Weymouth Bay" and "The Glebe Farm," now in the Louvre; "Salisbury Cathedral," [with and without the rainbow,] now at South Kensington, and "Willy Lott's House," also called "The Valley Farm," a view on the Stour near Flatford Mill, which appeared in the Royal Academy in 1835 and is now in the National Gallery, London. From his native village where his father kept a mill came "House of Golding Constable," "Summer Evening," and "Porch of Church at East Bergholt," and from his later residence near London are "Hampstead Heath, Harrow in the Distance," "Hampstead Heath, Sand Pits," and other landscapes. Brighton is recalled by a "Sea Beach" and "Cornfield"; Dedham in Essex by a "Water Mill," and Salisbury by the large plate and by "Mound of the City of Old Sarum."

Prints after other Suffolk scenes, such as "Dell in Woods, Helmington Park," "Flatford," "The Stoke at Nayland," and "Wind Mill," show how faithfully Constable studied the country near his home and how little he cared to travel far for the picturesque. In this he resembled Rembrandt, Hobberma, and other Dutch painters of an earlier epoch. Harwich and Yarmouth, Ipswich and Colchester furnish still other views. Constable was determined not only to break with the convention in favor of brown landscapes and pictures steeped as it were in tobacco juice, but to overcome the mannered landscape in which composition was so evident that it interfered with the impression of Nature. He would not be considered much of a realist nowadays, but in his period such direct transcripts from the actual were considered by artists and amateurs a piece of impudence in a man who had not taken the proper training in classic landscape art.

Mezzotint affords a vehicle for the rich and varied effects of sky and landscape which has not yet found its superior when the problem is to translate oils into black and white. Especially are the clouds in these engravings by Lucas magnificent. His storm veils are full of the madness of the tempest; his raincloud are big with thunder and lightning, his moonlights replete with mystery. Lucas was nearly thirty years the junior of the painter he so ably translated. He is the engraver of that old favorite Carmichael's "Grace Darling," and for Constable he engraved the "Young Waltonians," "Hadleigh Castle," and other pictures not in the edition of English landscapes. Lucas lived until 1881—that is, till nearly fourscore; but intemperate habits destroyed his hand, so that during the latter half of his life he produced nothing. These mezzotints were made under the supervision of Constable himself; they will afford a pleasant half-hour to those who take the trouble to visit the Schaus Galleries.

JUSTICE MacLEAN SUED.

Herman Ridder Brings Action for the Reformation of a Business Contract.

Supreme Court Justice MacLean is to appear as a witness before trial in a suit instituted against him by Herman Ridder, publisher of the Staats-Zeitung, for the reformation of a certain contract made between them, whereby Mr. Ridder sold to Justice MacLean a one-quarter interest in a contract for the purchase of the stock of a certain corporation.

The name of the corporation does not appear in the papers. It is alleged by the plaintiff that a clerical error was made in the preparation of the contract.

Cleveland's Birthplace Endangered.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 29.—The birthplace of Grover Cleveland, in Bloomfield Avenue, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire yesterday afternoon. Sparks from a fire that destroyed a barn in the rear of the Presbyterian parsonage several times ignited the birthplace of the ex-President, and only hard work by the firemen and residents of the borough saved the building.

Hamilton's Farewell to Club.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—Andrew Hamilton, upon his retirement as President of the Albany Club, which place he had held for six consecutive terms, gave a dinner to his successor, Edward B. Cantine, at the club this evening. There were thirty guests.

A Document of Unique Beauty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The will of the late Charles Lounsbury, who died in Cook County Asylum at Dunning, Ill., which you were good enough to give the world this morning, is a document of unique beauty and perhaps imperishable worth. The death of poetry is often proclaimed; but poetry is not dead (unless perchance it died with Mr. Lounsbury) while words so exquisite in depth and felicitous restraint are written—words so beautiful in their proud humility and ironic tenderness. It is impossible to read them without the pain at heart which is above all pleasure. Keats might have left us such a will—and did not.

Mankind should accept these bequests and remember with gratitude the bequeather. The words of the will should be illumined upon vellum and treasured safely; they are too precious to let die.

Is it not strange that some of our most valued things have been given us by the insane in intervals of divine lucidity? Such are the noble stanzas of Smart, the gentle masterpieces of Cowper; and such are the words of Mr. Lounsbury's will, and their price is above rubies.

LEE WILSON DODD.

New York, April 22, 1907.

A Man Who Observes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me as a citizen and taxpayer to state that your editorial in to-day's TIMES meets my disapproval.

In the first few sentences you speak against the Elsberg bill, although Mr. Shonts himself on Thursday said there was nothing in it to which he objected. Your whole editorial is a plea that the Belmont-Ryan interests should do as they please with the city and the public.

What the public want is an independent line on the east and west sides of the city. Who drew the present form of contract for bids? Who but the counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission? Why was the transfer system made such a prominent feature? The answer is obvious. Why should I or any other citizen if the proposed extensions are built, be compelled to transfer at Times Square and Grand Central Station if we wish to go downtown on the present Fourth Avenue portion of the Subway? There are, of course, scores of other reasons.

I don't suppose you will publish my letter, but I desire to let you see there are citizens who observe.

JAMES J. McDONALD.

New York, April 27, 1907.

MISS KENNEDY WEDS FRANK B. PORTER

Ceremony Performed in Floral Chapel in Bride's Home at 40 East 52d Street.

MISS SHOEMAKER MARRIED

Becomes the Wife of Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.—Theodore Greppo Weds Miss Eleanor Sedley—Other Marriages.

The wedding of Frenk Brinley Porter, son of the late Gen. Frank Brinley Porter and of Mrs. Porter, of Park Avenue, and Miss Rachel Lenox Kennedy, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, was celebrated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon et the residence of the bride's parents, 40 East Fifty-second Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. J. R. E. Cooke, rector of St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I.

The house was beautifully decorated for the event. The foyer hall had portieres of Southern smilax and deep red roses arranged in rope fashions over the doorways, and an immense mirror at the back of the hall. The stair railings were covered with ropes of flowers, red roses, and smilax to the second and drawing room floors, and from there on white flowers and smilax draped them.

The ceremony took place in the drawing room, which was turned into a white and green floral chapel, the prie dieu being covered with white flowers, and a narrow aisle outlined by low posts joined by broad, white ribbons.

The bride, preceded by her attendants, came down the stairway from the second floor leading into the drawing room, where the ceremony was performed, walking with her father. She wore a simple white satin princess gown trimmed with tulle and a point lace veil that was worn by her grandmother, Mrs. Kennedy, and by her own mother at their respective weddings. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The maid of honor was Miss Harriet Pond Porter, sister of the bridegroom, who was gowned in white and carried pink roses, and the two young girls, sisters of the bride, the Misses Marion Van R. A. Kennedy, and Maude Kennedy, who wore white Brussels net frocks over Nile green and carried white flowers.

The bride's mother, Mrs. Kennedy, who after the ceromony assisted the bride in receiving, wore a pale pink marquisette over pink liberty satin. Mr. Porter's best man was his cousin, Hobart Porter, and the ushers were Mark White, of Providence; Charles F. Lawrence, James Goodwin, and Lawrence Lanier Winslow.

A very small reception followed the ceremony, the guests being intimate young friends of the bride and bridegroom and a few older people, among whom were:

Mr. and Mrs. De Witt A. Robbins, Arden Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Asa A. Robbins, Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton and the Misses Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bayliss, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Sergeant Cram, Miss Bryce, Mrs. Waddington, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., August Belmont, Sr., Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Cushing, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Dr. Delafield and Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. Butler Williems, Mr. and Mrs. Ormo Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Soley, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Dr. Cleveland Dodge and Mrs. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Byrd, Mrs. James L. Kernochen, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald G. Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives, and Mrs. Frank Brinley Porter, Sr.

GREPPO-SEDLEY NUPTIALS.

Couple Will Spend Summer at Southampton, L. I., After an Auto Tour.

The wedding of Theodore Greppo to Miss Eleanor Sedley, eldest daughter of Mrs. Henry Sedley, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The Rev. Stephen Price Simpson, assisted by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, officiated. The church was decorated with palms, white roses and Easter lilies.

Parke Godwin Sedley, brother of the bride, gave his sister in marriage. There were no bridal attendants. Miss Sedley wore a princess gown of white liberty satin topped by a coat, with sleeves, of exquisite old Honiton lace, worn by her grandmother. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. She carried a large, round bouquet of gardenias.

Benjamin Atterbury was the bridegroom's best man and the ushers were Henry Low, Arthur Ryle, Ralph Edmunds, Lawrence Reamer, and Joseph F. Grace. Many invitations were issued for the church ceremony, and hundreds were sent to Europe, where the bride has spent most of her time in the last few years. The following reception at the residence of the bride's mother, in 50 East Twenty-ninth Street, was for the relatives and immediate friends of the bride and bridegroom only.

Among those invited were:

Mr. and Mrs. Lena Graves, Creighton Webb, Dr. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Burden, Mrs. Derr, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kerr, Joseph P. Grace, Mrs. Arthur Dodge, Dr. Walter Gillette, Miss Mary Eno, Miss Mary Gresne, Mrs. Eno Wood, and Mrs. Robert Minturn.

After an automobile tour, Mr. and Mrs. Greppo will live at the Warrington, in Madison Avenue near Thirty-second Street. They will spend the Summer at Southampton, L. I.

WAGSTAFF—SHOEMAKER.

The marriage of Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., a son of Col. Alfred Wagstaff and Mrs. Wagstaff of Islip, L. I., and Miss Blanche Le Roy Shoemaker, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, formerly of Philadelphia but now of New York, took place yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, in 26 West Fifty-third Street. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion with white lilies, white roses, and smilax and green leaves. The ceremony took place in the drawing room, where an altar and prie dieu of lilies and roses were erected, the Rev. Dr. Sparks officiating.

The bride was gowned in a heavily embroidered white satin gown having a court train, and wore an old point lace veil caught with orange blossoms. She wore the bridegroom's gift, a diamond and pearl pendant, and carried a bouquet of orange blossome and gardenias. She had no attendants. Mr. Wagstaff's brother, David Wagstaff, was his best man. There were no ushers. Owing to the family being in deep mourning, the guests asked to the wedding included members of the Shoemaker, Wagstaff, and de Peyeter families only.

After a Southern trip Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff will spend most of the Summer at Islip. Col. Wagstaff haa given a cottage at Islip to his son as a wedding gift.

MacCRACKEN—HALL.

The marriage of George G. MacCracken, son of Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken and Mrs. MacCracken, to Miss Martha J. Hall, daughter of Mrs. John H. Hall, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother in 559 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her mother.

Miss Hall wore a gown of panne velvet and a Point lace veil. She carried a bouquet of white roses. Mrs. William W. Grant, a sister of the bride, was metron of honor, and the two bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Von Briesen and Miss Marguerite Hanford.

John MacCracken was the best man, and the ushers were Noble MacCracken, William M. Campbell, David Orr, and Henry Sutphen.

A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother.

DUETH—CRANE.

Albert J. L. Dueth and Miss Sadie Le Noir Crene were married last evening in the home of Magistrate and Mrs. Leroy B. Crane, in 139 West 119th Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's. Miss Lydia Crane and Miss Clara Crane were tho only attendants. The best man wes Alexander Dueth. The bride's gown wes of white messaline with point and duchesse lece trimmings. Her only ornament was a diamond crescent. Some of those invited were ex-President Cleveland, Joseph Choate, ex-Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; Hamilton Fish, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; W. C. Gotchall, Alderman Goodman, George Ehret and family, Jacob Ruppert, and Mrs. Frances J. O'Neill. Mr. and Mrs. Dueth left last night for the Soutb. They will also tour Canada, remaining north most of tho Summer. They will return to New York in the Fall.

BUFFUM—JOURNEAY.

Annie Lay Journeay, a relative of President Roosevelt, and Dr. T. Bellows Buffum, the Board of Health's Medical Inspector for the Rockaways, and a member of one of the oldest families in New Hampshire, were married at noon on Saturday, at the home of Jacob Lay Roosevelt, the bride's cousin, 801 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in the presence of a few immediate relatives and friends. The Rev. Dr. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, officiated. Dr. and Mrs. Buffum will reside at Far Rockaway during the Summer.

LAST BRIDES OF APRIL.

Miss Gwendolyn Wickersham to Wed Albert J. Akin in St. George's.

The wedding of Miss Gwendolyn Wickersham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham, to Albert J. Akin, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albro Akin, will be celebrated at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square. Bishop Coadjutor David H. Greer and the Rev. Philip Birckhead of St. George's are to officiate. The ceremony at the church will be followed by a reception at the Wickersham residence, 36 East Sixty-first Street.

Another wedding of to-dey will be that of Miss Winifred Ives, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ives, to Thomas Ludlow Clarke. The ceremony will take place in St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, at 3:30 o'clock. The chapel belongs to Trinity Parish and the ceremony will be performed by the rector. Mr. Clarke is a son of the late Thomas Ludlow Clarke.

Miss Aline Virginia Kent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Kent, will be merried to Rutgers Ives Hurry at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The wedding of Miss Anna J. Jenner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jenner, to Sterling T. Footo will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Thomas Hastings will officiate, assisted by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.

St. Thomas's Church will also be the sceno of a fashionable wedding to-day when Miss Frances de la Vergne, daughter of Mrs. John Chester de la Vergne, will be married to Craig Fitzrandolph Drake.

Miss Leila May Johnston, daughter of the late Thomas D. Johnston of Asheville, N. C., will be married to C. Weddell, Jr., at noon to-day in Grace Church. The bridegroom is a nephew of the late Gov. Steadman.

DANCING CLASSES CLOSE.

Children Go Through Final Figures and Cotillions of the Season.

Miss Adaline King Robinson gave a fancy costume dence, the last of the season, for her Monday dancing class yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's. One hundred and forty young people appeared in fancy costumes. Among other figures there was a Maypole dance.

The favors consisted of Japanese parasols, flower wands, Spanish tambourines, Japaneae scrolls, Dutch pictures, boutonnières, and unique battle-axes, leather whips and high black hats.

Among the patronesscs were: Mrs. Warren B. Nash, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Justus Ruperti, Mrs. Douglas Henry, Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Mrs. Singleton Van Schaick, Mrs. Morton Nichols, Mrs. Cortland Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Archibald Mackay, Mrs. Dudley Phelps, Mrs. D. R. Hanna, Mrs. William Brockie, Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. H. D. Williams, Mrs. E. P. Smith, and Mrs. G. E. Wyeth.

Miss Benjamin's Monday dancing class had its final meeting yesterday at Delmonico's There was a cotillion led by the Masters Griscom, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Jr. Among those taking part were the little Misses Fox, Francke, Delano, and Masters Hamersly, Hoppin, Thébaud, and others.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Host of Prominent Persons Are Sailing To-day on the Detuschland.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland will sail for Hamburg to-day, taking a host of prominent passengers. In her cabin will go many operatic stars, off for other climes and to rest or sing in Europe. Among the names on the advance list of the Deutschland are:

Jaques Bars, Alois Burgstaller, Alfred Herz, conductor of the Metropolitan Opera House; Allessandro Bonci and wife, Samuel Bovy, conductor; Enrico Caruso, Andreas Dippel, M. Daddi, Albert Reiss, Adolf Muhlmann, Mms. Jeanne Jomelli, Marcel Journet, Arturs Vigna, Mrs. Vigna, Anton Van Rooy, Miss Bella Alten, and Modest Altschuler, conductor of tha Russian Symphony Orchestra.

Others sail are:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Atha, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Blumenthal, Mrs. S. L. Baer, his Excellency Theodor von Moeller, German Minister of State; Lieut. L. G. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Hexter, R. G. Thomas, Mme. C. M. Spigarell, William M. Rothschild, William D. Thornton, Baroness May De Pallandt, Charles Rooma Parmele, Mrs. H. S. Rockwood, Dr. J. R. O'Meara, Maurice Untermeyer, Henry Van Matsr, John G. Whitmore, and Philip Zorn.

Guests at Biltmore.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 29.—Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, and Frederick Olmstead of New York are Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt's guests at Biltmore House. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have arranged a fishing party for them to Pisgah Lodge, where Mr. Vanderbilt's famous fishing and hunting preserves are situated.

Social Notes.

Bruce Falconer will leave town to-day on a trip to Reno, Nev., and Tucson, Ariz.

Mrs. Lindon Bates has cards out for a dinner of ten covers on Saturday evening. Mrs. Bates has been giving a series of dinners, of which this is the last for the season.

Lindon Bates, Jr., and Joseph Thomas have gone on a horseback tour of the mountain regions of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Mrs. Thomaa Egerton Ostrander announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Isabel E. Ostrander, to Arthur J. Lamb of Bath, England.

Miss Cornelia Mandeville Nelson, eldest daughter of the late Walter Huntington Nelson of Fauquier County, Virginia, will be married to Edmund Francis Tweedy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Tweedy, in St. Agnes's Church, West 92d Street, to-day at noon. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Gertrude Huntington Nelson, S. Virginia Nelson, and Irene Levett Nelson, sisters of the bride. Miss Elizabeth Louise Kent Nelson, another sister of the bride, will be maid of honor. The ushers will be Lawrence Tweedy of Orange, N. J., Raymond Tweedy of Danbury, Conn., Walter Merrit and Jerome Monks of New York City, George Tweedy of Danbury, Conn., brother of the groom, will be best man. The Rev. William T. Manning will perform the ceremony.

Mrs. John Thrall Van Etten of Port Jervis gave a reception in honor of Mrs. Edgar Van Etten last night. She was assisted hy Miss Ross.

The marriage of Miss Rita Stern, daughter of Moses Stern, to Moses Brill, will take place at the Hotel Marseille, 103d Street and Broadway, this evening.

August Weil gave a dinner at the Harmonie Club last evening prior to the departure for Europe of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Dreyfus of Boston. The decorations of the table were unique—a miniature body of water in which were electric lights, a lighthouse, and a boat representing the Amerika, on which Mr. and Mrs. Dreyfus will sail.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, who accompanied him to Ohio, will remain with friends in Cincinnati for a week longer. The Secretary will return here Wednesday.

Secretary and Mrs. Straus returned to Washington to-day from Jamestown, having remained over to take a trip up the James River.

The Austrian Ambassador, Baron Hengelmuller, will entertain at luncheon on Wednesday in honor of the foreign naval officers who will be in Washington at that time. On Thursday evening Baron Abrozy and Baron Haymerle, both of the Austrian Embassy staff, will be hosts at a dance in honor of these visiting officers. These functions with the dinner and reception at the White House tomorrow evening, and the reception in the British Embassy on Wednesday, will make the week a gay one.

The Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge went to Boston to-day for a short absence, and will stop on their return at Newport, where Mme. Hauge's son, a lad of 13, is at school. Mme. Hauge spent her Summers there with her mother before her marriage to the Minister.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff entertained at an informal dinner this evening after the rehearsal in the church for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Zaidee Gaff, and Cary Langhorne, U. S. N. The ceremony will be performed at noon tomorrow in St. John's Church.

Immediately following the Gaff wedding Miss Mary Alberta Hogg of Cadiz, Ohio, will become the bride of Jacob H. Lynn of Uniontown, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. Fielding L. Marshall of Georgetown entertained the bridal party of their daughter, Miss Mary Blackford Marshall, and Richard F. Amphlett of England, at supper this evening. The ceremony will be performed in St. Thomas Episcopal Church to-morrow, and the couple will sail for their English home on Wednesday.

AFTER MRS. EDDY'S WORKS.

Rare Editions Bring Good Prices at a Sale.

That there is an eagerness on the part of a portion of the public to possess copies of rare works on Christian Science was demonstrated yesterday at the sale of the private library of the late Michael J. O'Shaughnessy. A large crowd attended the sale, which was held in Anderson's auction rooms in West Twenty-ninth Street.

"The Science of Man, by Which the Sick are Healed, Embracing Questions and Answers in Moral Science, Arranged for the Learner by Mrs. Mary Baker Glover," 8vo, original wrappers, Lyon (Mass.), privately printed, 1876, first edition, sold for $42, although the front cover is torn and a few of the pages are stained. An 1879 edition of the same work, the text varying so widely from the letter of the first edition as to indicate that the book was practically rewritten, sold for $24. The third edition of "Science and Health," by Mary B. G. Eddy, 2 vols., 12mo, published by Dr. Asa G. Eddy at Lynn in 1881, fetched $60.

There were a number of rare first editions of famous authors in the sale. The highest price was $120, paid for a first edition of Peter Parley's Universal History, Boston, 1837, one of the rarest of Nathaniel Hawthorne items. A copy of the original edition of John Heywood's "History of Tennessee," published in 1823, sold for $34; a copy of the original issue of the "History of the Indian Tribes of North America," by Thomas L. McKenny and James Hall, $97.50; the "North American Indian Portfolio," by J. L. Lewis, New York, 1844, $35; "The Courting of Dinah Shadd," by Rudyard Kipling, the first issue of the suppressed first edition, $10.25; The President's (Lincoln's) Policy," written anonymously by James R. Lowell in 1864, and one of the rarest of Lowell items, $20; Longfellow's "Voices of the Night," first edition, $20; Percy B. Shelley's "Hellas," first edition, $13.25; "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," by R. S. Surtees, first edition, $25; a copy of the first edition of H. D. Thoreau's "Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," $34, and "Memoirs of the Life of John Mytton," by C. J. Apperley, illustrated by Henry Aikin and T. J. Rawlins, $42.

TABLE DAINTIES.

Now is the time to serve ice cream with maple syrup. Fresh sugar and syrup have been in since the middle of February. The syrup, the genuine article, is 50 cents a quart. It is boiled well to serve with the cream, sent to the table hot in a sauce bowl, and from individual dishes it is put a little at a time on the cream to wax. It is playing at the real game of waxing it on the snow, as it is done in the Vermont hills, as the syrup comes fresh from the big kettles.

Pure maple sugar is put up in pound lots in pasteboard boxes in conveniently sized square cakes, eight in a box, for 25 cents.

Pineapples are in their prime now, and while, owing to the cold, other fruits, notably strawberries, are scarce and high, the pines are a delicious aubstitute. They range in price from 30 cents to $1.50. The Florida pines are from 30 to 75 cents, according to size, and the smooth cayennes from Porto Rico from $1 to $1.50. The Porto Rico fruit has, in addition to its exquisite flavor, the advantage of having smooth-edged leaves, which simplify the handling.

Strawberries are 50 cents and asparagus $1.50 and $2, and both are scarce. Spinach is also hard to find, and none of the three is very good. New lots, however, and new prices are expected, with finer quality, as the weather improves.

African Duchess pears are just getting in, are excellent, and cost $4 a dozen. African plums are gone and peachea also, but French peaches have come to take their place. These are a hothouse product which we have been getting from the other side for the past three years. They are not plentiful, and will not last long. While they do they are $2 each peach.

French strawberries, twelve in a box, are large, over an inch in diameter, and cost $1.50 a dozen.

Blood oranges are still in fine condition and cost 75 cents a dozen.

Malaga grapes are getting scarce and cost 50 cents a pound. The old crop of hothouse grapes is at an end. The Frankenthaler grapes, of which only two shipments have yet appeared, are a little acid still and cost $1.50 a pound. The old ones are $2. The Alexandria muscatels will not arrive until the end of May.

Hothouse nectarines will arrive within a week, and also hothouse cherries. These are the black cherriee, and all are from Belgium.

Troubles of Vision

often result from the coffee habit. Before consulting the optician, quit coffee and try

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

VICHY CELESTINS

Avoid substitutes so-called "VICHY" offered by unscrupulous dealers

BELASCO MAINTAINS HIS INDEPENDENCE

Denies All Sympathy with the Shubert and Klaw and Erlanger Alliance.

DOES NOT FEAR SYNDICATE

Lee Shubert Declares the New Working Agreement Will Benefit the Public.

David Belasco made a statement last night to a reporter for THE TIMES in which he vigorously denied all sympsthy with the recent theatrical alliance between the Shubert and Klaw & Erlanger interests. He said that the situation was now more "interesting" than ever, and predicted the building of new out-of-town theatres to replace those ceded to the syndicate vaudoville plan.

"I stand to-day just where I have stood for the last week, the last month, and several yeers past," declared Mr. Belasco with deliberate emphasis. "I have made no compromise. I consider the syndicate a menace to the drama, and now I consider that it may become a greater menace than ever. The syndicate cannot do anything for me. I would not accept any privileges from the syndicate under any circumstances. I do not owe the Shuberts anything for having got concessions from the syndicate. If I had wanted only concessions I could have got them years ago.

"I declare absolutely that I will not book in any syndicate theatres, even if I might do so. I have contracts with the Shuberts for their theatres in the large cities, and have no doubt they will fulfill their contracts to the letter. Apart from the remaining Shubert theatres, I shall book my attractions with utter independence. The managers in the one-night stands already have tekcn it upon themselves to demand the right to book their ettractions directly. My one-night stand companies for next season already have been booked directly in this manner, without the intervention either of the Shuberts or the syndicate.

"I think I have the right to take unto myself some pride for the progress of the Independent movement. I also feel that I have been instrumental in making the Shuberts so strong that they were able to demand terms and the syndicate was ready to recognize them. However, in the new combination of the new company—Erlanger, Shubert and Klaw—Mr. Shubert is between the upper and the lower millstones.

"I look forward to the time when more independent theatres will be built. For myself, I can say positively that I intend to have a theatre in Pittsburg. The syndicate cannot annihilate me. If it had been able, it would have done it long ago, when I was comparatively weak—when I transformed a hall into a theatre in Washington at an expenditure of $25,000."

Lee Shubert also consented last night to speak freely of the new alliance for the first time since its formation. Mr. Shubert said that the new "working egreement" would benefit the public, as the managers would be relieved of the necessity of making hasty productions to fill time. He also said that in the cities where only one first-class legitimete theatre now remains the public would be benefited, as the poor productions would be eliminated.

"By the old syndicate agreement," Mr. Shubert explained, "no syndicate manager would book any production that had played a rival house in any other city. The real point of the present situation is that the syndicate has taken down these bars. The syndicate is now willing to let any one have bookings. This is an edvantage to us, as it gives us access to the one-night stends, and to Western territory which we have not been able to enter.

"The Shuhert Booking Agency will he continued, and will not be merged into the Klaw & Erlanger Booking Agency. We still have our theatres in the larger cities, and we shall continue to book them with our productions and with the productions of the independent managers. We are still able to book approximately half a season out of town. Belasco, Fiske, or Lawrence could go directly to Klaw & Erlanger for time outside these theatres, or we could obtain the time for them. Some of the one-night stands would have to he booked through Klaw & Erlanger, but in many cases bookings can be made directly with the managers of the theatres.

"The Shuherts do not surrender their identity in any way or degree. In the large cities there is room for hoth circuits of theatres. The spirit of rivalry can never die out, but it will he the rivalry of seeing which can produce the better attractions."

MANTELL IN "JULIUS CAESAR."

Brief Shakespearean Season Begins at the New Amsterdam.

Marcus Brutus	Mr. Mantell
Casca	Mr. George Stillwell
A commoner	Mr. Jackson Briggs
Trebonius	Mr. Norman Hackett
A cobbler	Mr. Franklin Bendtsen
Julius Caesar	Mr. Guy Lindsley
Mark Antony	Mr. Francis McGinn
A soothsayer	Mr. Hamilton Mott
Caius Casalus	Mr. Gordon Burby
Cinna	Mr. Walter Campbell
Lucius	Miss Aileen Bertelle
Decius Brutus	Mr. Bendtsen
Metellus Cimber	Mr. Alfred Callender
Flavius	Mr. Henry Mull
Popilius Lene	Mr. Gilbert Sells
Servius	Mr. Louis Thomas
A citizen	Mr. Finley Beere
Ancher	Mr. Alfred Hastings
Pindarus	Mr. Campbell
Octavius Caesar	Mr. Beere
Strato	Mr. Gould Sears
Calphurnia	Miss Lillian Kingsbury
Portia	Miss Marie Booth Russell

Robert B. Mantell, who is performing a useful service in his popular productions of Shakespeare, last night began a limited engagement at the New Amsterdam, appearing as Brutus in "Julius Caesar." The rôlo is one of the best in the actor's répertoire, and he succeeds generally in giving a very fair impression of the "noblest Roman of them all," playing throughout with a auggestion of sincerity and occasionally with impressive effect.

As heretofore, the general appeal of the performance is enhanced by the pictorial quality of the settings, the various scenes being carried forward in a manner which if not strictly Shakespearean, is of value in stimulating imaginations which have grown sluggish under the conditions of modern existence. The average theatregoer to-day does not want to create his own tempest, for example, through an exercise of the mental faculties, and so the stage carpenter, the scenic artist, and the electrician relieve him of all responsibility with a reaultant exhibition of cross-blue lightning that must be terrifying indeed to the unsophisticated.

The scenes of Caesar'a triumph and that of his death are made effective by the introduction of a small host of men and women instead of the old-time Corporal's guard of lean, lank supers, generally youthful and irreverent.

Mr. William A. Brady, who stands sponsor for Mr. Mantell in these productions, knows how to handle bodies of men in action, and the results of his training are to be seen in active moving groups and mobs.

In the preaent cast Mise Marie Booth Russell again appears as Portia, Miss Lillian Kingsbury as Calphurnia, and Mr. Gordon Burby as Calue Cassius. Mr. Burby'e Cassius is a good performance of the rôle, as is Mr. Francis McGinn's of the ever-popular Antony.

The large auditorium waa packed. Julius Caesar will be the bill again to-night. To-morrow afternoon Mr. Mantell will appear as Shylock.

TOO MUCH OF "POOR JOHN."

Folk Living Near a 5-Cent Show House Phonograph Want Tune Changed.

Michael Glynn, proprietor of a five-cent show in Third Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street, was eerved last night with a summons signed by Magistrate Baker, sitting in the Yorkville Court, requesting him to appear in court to-day, and show cause why he should not be compelled to change a tune played by a giant phonograph which hangs over the door of the place of amusement.

Acting Captain Raynor of the East Fifty-first Street Station had received a petition signed by a hundred residents and business men and women in the vicinity of the phonograph. It was charged in the petition that the only tune this phonograph has played for days and days hes been one entitled "Poor John."

The petitioners say the repetition of the tune influences their minds and their work.

ALL PRAISE "MRS. WIGGS."

London Critics Treat the Piece as a Picture of Life.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 29.—If the public follows the lead of the dramatic critics "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will be very successful in London. The critics all treat the piece not as a play, but aa a picture of life, and, though none of them is able to say of his own knowledge that it is true, they all seem convinced that juat such persons as appear in it really exist.

"If," saye Mr. Walkley of The Times, "there are no such people and no auch manners, we feel that there ought to be."

The work of Madge Carr Cook and Frank Barton is commended aa wonderfully clever and artistic.

CORBIN AT THE GARDEN.

General Recalls the Indian Wars as He Sees the Wild West Show.

Lieut. Gen. H. C. Corbin, retired, and a party of friends, attended the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show last night at Madison Square Garden. Gen. Corbin was on the staff of Gen. Miles in the last Indian war, at Pine Ridge, end was delegated to receive the arms of the Indians in front of the army. The General was pleased with the battle scenes, and recalled the fact that Buffalo Bill was a Brigadier General in the same Indian campaign and advisory scout on the staff of Gen. Miles.

Major John M. Burke, as a mutual friend of the Indians and the white man, stood beside Gen. Corbin at the receiving of the arms. Among the Sioux Indians with the Wild West Show are many who surrendered on that occasion.

PHILADELPHIA OPERA PLAN.

Hammerstein Company May Be Heard in New Convention Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—One of the principal reasons for hurrying the erection of a convention hall in this city, it was learned to-dey, is to provide accommodations for Oscar Hammerstein and his Manhettan Opera Compeny next Winter.

A men close to the interests back of the proposed hall to be erected at Twenty-third end Chestnut Streets, of which Frank Howe, Jr., lessee of the Gerrick Theatre, is the heed, is authority for the statement that the desires of Mr. Hammerstein are influencing the project. He said that the hell would he arranged for the production of grand opera. It is estimated that it will cost about $500,000 to get the ground for the hall.

Liebler & Co. Move to 38th Street.

Yesterday was moving day for Liebler & Co., who left their old offices in the Knickerbocker Theatre Building to go to 2 West Thirty-eighth Street, on the corner of Fifth Avenue. The new offices include the financial, publicity, and costume departments, with private offices for Mr. Liebler and Mr. Tyler. The old offices in the Knickerbocker Building are to be occupied hy Charles Dillingham.

Hippodrome Colt Performs.

Giles, the pure white colt born in the Hippodrome stables a month ago, made his first appearance yesterday afternoon as one of the circus features. The colt went into the ring with his mother, Princess, and his antics greatly amused the children in the audience.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Ludwig Fulda's romantic comedy, "Der heimliche Koenig," is announced for to-night's performance at the Irving Place Theatre, with Hedwig von Ostermann as Sigune and Carl Machold as Peredur. The play is offered as a testimonial to Max Hanseler, for many years a member of the company. Goethe's "Faust" will be presented on Friday night for the benefit of Carl Machold, who plays the title part.

Wagehals & Kemper announce that the tickets for the police benefits at the Astor Theatre last week will be honored any evening this week. This announcement is due to the fact that more than 2,000 who purchased benefit tickets were turned away from the Saturday performance of "Before and After."

John Martin, the only living survivor of Gen. Custer's detachment in the disastrous battle of the Little Big Horn will be the guest of honor at the American Theatre on Wednesday night. The production is "Custer's Last Fight."

Jessie Bonstelle will close her tour in "Sunday" this week at the West End Theatre.

Lotta Faust returned to the cast of "The White Hen" at the Casino last night, having recovered from an attack of bronchial pneumonia.

The leading members of the cast when "The Man of the Hour" is produced by the second company in Chicago on May 12 will be Orrin Johnson, Thomas Meighan, Harry Harwood, Robert G. Fischer, Frank Sheridan, Arthur Deming, Fraces Ring, and Kate Lester.

GOWNS FOR MAGISTRATES.

City Board Decides to Wear Them After June 1.

After June 1 the City Magistratea will assume the dignity of gowns such aa are worn by the Supreme Court Justices. A resolution to that effect was adopted yesterday by the Board of City Magistrates. Nine voted for the adoption of the resolution, Magistrate Steinert voting no. Magistrate Harris, the appointee to fill the place of Magistrate Sweetser on May 1, aat in the back of the room, refusing to take any part in tho gown discussion, or even to emlie at some of the speechea at which his brethren loudly guffawed.

The Committee on Gowns was made up of Magistrates Berlow, Crane, House, Steinert, and Wahle, and Magistrate House introduced the resolution on behalf of that committee. He said that putting on a gown wasn't a matter of pride with him; it had been urged by a number of "Supreme Court Justices, members of the bar, and business men."

Magistrate Breen admitted in a speech that he had been opposed to the innovation until a dinner which he had recently attended had "set him to thinking." Then he was won for the gown.

"I take it that when we sit in night court," he went on, "that we should wear night caps." [Violent applause at this witticism.]

Magistrate Barlow exhibited some samples of gown cloths. They were all black. "Aren't there any green goods among them?" inquired Magistrate Walsh. [Violent applause.]

Magistrate Barlow said he had two weights of silk that was the very kind used by Supreme Court Justices and from the same tailor. One was light Japanese silk, to be worn in Summer; the other heavy silk, to be worn in the Winter. Magistrate Walsh wanted to know if the light gown wasn't to be used when misdemeanors were on trial and the heavy gown when felonies were up.

The prices were atated to range from $15 to $55 a gown. After aome more jesting the Magistrates adjourned.

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"Look for the Water Mark"

for all commercial purposes because it satisfies even their most critical customers.

Your printer has our sample book showing OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND printed, embossed, and lithographed.

Ask him to show it to you.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Russian Famine

The famine in Russia is threatening the lives of millions of human beings. The cry of suffering which comes to us should not fall upon deaf ears. We appeal to our fellow citizens without regard to creed to give according to their means.

Subscriptions may be sent to Samuel J. Barrows, Secretary, Russian Famine Relief Committee, 135 East 15th Street, New York City.

Henry C. Potter, James M. Buckley, James M. Farley, Robert S. MacArthur, Lyman Abbott, Edward B. Coe, Chas. H. Parkhurst, Robert Collyer, Joseph Silverman.

Five Dollars will keep a man alive until the next harvest. **A Nickel a Day** will keep a child from starving

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Whinston Peeples.

Thomas Whinston Peeples, who was Chief Engineer of the New York Elevated Railroad system for nearly a quarter of a century, is dead at his home, 47 Walnut Street South, East Orange, N. J., at the age of 77. He passed away on Saturday night after a brief illness. Mr. Peeples was taken ill on Friday.

Mr. Peeples was born in Harrisburg, Penn., and went to work in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops there when he was but 9 years old. When he was 21 he was made master mechanic of the Harrisburg Division of the Pennsylvania. At the opening of the civil war he organized a company of railroaders and went to the front with Company E of the 20ist Pennsylvania Volunteers.

His services to the railroad company were considered so vnluable, though, that President Thomas Scott of the Pennsylvenia Railroad obtained the consent of President Lincoln to Peeples's return to work. Mr. Peeples stayed with the Pennsylvania Company for a time and then was appointed to a responsible place with the New Jersey Central Railroad.

He remained there until 1874, when he was made Chief Engineer of the New York elevated roads. He leaves a son, Edward A. Peeplea, and a daughter, Mrs. Edward E. Bruen, of East Orange.

Gulian Ludlow Dashwood.

Gulian Ludlow Dashwood, descendant of an old English family who had lived for many years at Morris Heights, died there on Sunday of pneumonia. He was 80 yenrs old. Mr. Dasbwood was a bachelor, and of lete years had lived practically a recluse. The Dashwood estate, between the estates of the late Lewis G. Morris end the late Gustav Schwab, was one of the show places of the neighborhood until it was transformed into the Berkeley Oval about fifteen years ago.

Mr. Dashwood then moved from the old stone mansion to a wooden house which he built upon a corner of the property at Burnside and Sedgwick Avenues and in which he died. He still retained large holdings in the Berkeley Oval property, which has long since been cut up into building lots. He also had held outside business interests to which, however, he gave little personal attention.

He was greatly interested in horticulture, which he practiced for his own pleasure, freely giving away the products of his conservatories.

Funerel services will be held in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fordham, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

William J. Johnston.

William J. Johnston, a well-known publisher, died at his home, 774 West End Avenue, yesterday, after a short illness. He was born in Ireland in 1853, and educated there. In 1868 he came to America, and shortly afterward founded The Operator, an electrical paper, now known as The Electrical World, and the first paper of its kind in this country.

Later he published The Engineering end Mining Journal, and at the time of his death was also owner and publisher of The American Exporter. He was a member of

THEY'RE OFF WON DUNTON STAKES

Brownleigh Park Stable's Colt Led Throughout and Cleverly Was First.

BUTTLING TOOK HANDICAP

Lajuenesse, at Long Odds, Snatched Victory in Last Stride of Closing Race at Jamaica.

With the most pretentious field of three-year-olds that any race has induced to the post this season to oppose him, Senator Clay, from the stable of the Farrell-Johnson-Sullivan partnership, was sent out for a betting coup at the Jamaica track yesterday, and made the betting sensation of the afternoon, in spite of the fact that the coup failed, as have about all the efforts in that direction by the combination stable this Spring. Senator Clay's name did not appear in the list of entries sent out Saturday, and post positions had been assigned to the other horses before Senator Clay was announced as a runner, and as there could not be a new drawing then, the colt had to take the extreme outside. J. Martin, jockey for the Farrell combination stable, had the mount on Senator Clay, and made a gallant trial to save the plunge on his mount, but luck was all against him, and, though Senator Clay ran a race quite good enough to have won, with equal fortune all around, he finished just a head behind third place.

On the tip that had been circulated Senator Clay started nearly even in the betting with Aletheuo, but he was backed with such persistence that the price against him was forced from 4 to 1 down to 7 to 5, at which figure he started as a strong favorite.

There was a long delay at the post, and when the field finally got away Senator Clay, in his outside position, was thrown back at the start, and was far back in the crowd when the field settled into motion. In the first half furlong They're Off, one of the smart colts of last season, raced out to the front, and, with plain sailing all the distance for the remainder of the race, lasted out in the lead to the end, winning cleverly at the end by a length and a half, while Orneulum, George S. Davis, Workmaid, Senator Clay, and Aletheuo fought out after him, Oraculum getting second place, all following him heads apart.

In the mile and a sixteenth handicap, third on the card, the betting element met another severe reverse, when Samson, ridden by Miller, and favorite at 5 to 2 on, was beaten by Buttling, the top weight, and one of the outsiders of the contest. The third upset for the betting men came in the closing race, for which Fordello and Scallop were the two choices throughout the betting. Thermidor, a 7-to-1 chance, led off, and lasted in front into the very last stride of the race, Lajuenesse, a 12-to-1 chance, then getting up and snatching the race on the post, while both Fordello and Scallop finished unplaced. Master Robert, at odds on, won the first event in hard head finish, and Ontario and Jacquin, the best-backed horses, won the other races. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs.

	S.	¾	F.
Master Robert, 107, Garner, even, 2-5	...5	3	1n
Ella O'Neill, 99, Hennessy, 11-5, 7-10	...3	1	2ns
Sweet Taire, 107, Notter, 10-1, 5-2	...4	2	3ns
Coincident, 107, Mountain, 20-1, 6-1	...2	5	4
Woodcraft, 99, Miller, 10-1, 5-2	...1	4	5
Alanda, 102, Lowe, 25-1, 8-1	...3	6	6
Ella G., 99, Preston, 100-1, 30-1	...6	7	7
Vista, 99, Shilling, 50-1, 12-1	...7	8	8

Time—1:00 3-5. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Mazagan-Flocarline. Owner, Samuel Emery. Trainer, A. G. Blakely.

SECOND RACE.—For maidsn three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¾	F.
Ontario, 107, Shilling, 5-1, 2-1	... 1	3	1½
Darto, 100, Miller, 7-1, 5-2	... 2	4	2ns
Golden West, 97, Rowan, 6-1, 2-1	... 9	1	3½ns
Pins and Needles, 100, G. Burns, 5-1, 2-1	... 6	6	4
Vastabella, 95, Preston, 7-1, 5-2	...11	5	5
Firs Opal, 97, Notter, 5-1, 2-1	... 8	2	6
Yankee Belle, 90, Ural, 60-1, 20-1	... 5	7	7
Inoffensive, 99, Lowe, 100-1, 40-1	... 7	8	8
Left, 101, Finn, 30-1, 10-1	...10	11	9
Hampton Lady, 94, Lenahan, 100-1, 40-1	...12	10	10
Miss Spoonsr, 107, Mountain, 5-1, 2-1	... 4	9	11
Cooney K., 92, Swain, 8-1, 3-1	...13	12	12
Lene Harlem, 99, McDaniel, 100-1, 30-1	... 8	13	13

Time—1:08 3-5. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Sempronius-Royal Approval. Owner and trainer, George Cornnell.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Buttling, 124, Notter, 6-1, 0-5	... 2	1	1n
Samson, 104, Miller, 2-5, out	... 1	2	2ns
Lally, 98, Preston, 5-1, 7-10	... 3	3	3ns
Mirza, 94, Hefferman, 30-1, 5-1	... 4	4	4

Time—1:47 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. g., 5 years, by Star Ruby-Falsalara. Owner, J. L. McGinnis. Trainor, J. I. Smith.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dunton Stakes, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
They're Off, 110, Mountain, 10-1, 4-1	... 3	1	1½
Oraculum, 110, Radtke, 25-1, 7-1	... 0	3	2ns
Gec. S. Davis, 107, Horner, 12-1, 5-1	... 4	4	3n
Workmaid, 100, Brussel, 15-1, 6-1	... 1	5	4
Senator Clay, 111, J. Martin, 7-5, 7-10	... 8	6	5
Alstheuo, 100, Lowe, 5-1, 2-1	...11	7	6
Rosemount, 110, Garner, 40-1, 15-1	... 7	2	7
Sarscinesca, 107, Miller, 8-1, 3-1	... 5	9	8
Czechon, 105, Preston, 8-1, 3-1	...10	11	9
Toy Boy, 102, Booker, 30-1, 12-1	... 2	8	10
Malacca, 112, Nicol, 25-1, 7-1	...12	12	11
Dan Buhre, 100, Notter, 8-1, 3-1	... 9	10	12

Time—1:13 3-5. Start fair. Won driven out; place driving. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by The Greek-Calsnda. Owner, Brownleigh Park Stable. Trainer, A. W. Claxton.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

	S.	¾	F.
Jacquin, 118, Nicol, even, 1-2	... 2	2	1n
Henry Watterson, 106, Miller, 11-5, 1-2	... 1	1	2ns
Azora, 101, Grand, 20-1, 5-1	... 5	3	3ns
Ocean Spray, 101, Lowe, 15-1, 8-1	... 3	4	4
Lady Alicia, 92, Preston, 5-1, 6-5	... 4	5	5
Knockirby, 85, G. Burns, 60-1, 20-1	... 0	0	0

Time—1:45 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. h., 6 years, by Knight of the Thistle-Lady Alice. Owner, Robert Tucker. Trainer, H. C. Riddle.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five furlongs.

	S.	¾	F.
Lajuenesse, 108, Mountain, 12-1, 5-1	... 5	4	1n
Thermidor, 108, Radtke, 7-1, 5-2	... 1	1	2ns
Sansamon, 105, Booker, 40-1, 12-1	... 6	3	3¾
Scallop, 108, Miller, 2-1, 4-5	... 3	4	4
Divorcee, 105, Swain, 10-1, 3-1	... 8	5	5
Fordello, 105, Schilling, 8-5, 3-5	... 9	6	6
Oceanic, 111, J. Martin, 12-1, 5-1	... 4	8	7
Flyon, 112, Nicol, 50-1, 15-1	... 2	7	8
Kallar, 108, Horner, 60-1, 20-1	... 7	9	9
Highspire, 105, McDaniel, 40-1, 12-1	...10	10	10

Time—1:02. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Star Shoot-Aroadia. Owner and trainer, Fred Burlsw.

Entries for Jamaica Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
†Bennie Williams	106	Blue Ban 99
Soldano	103	Cnesar's Wife..... 99
Bounding Elk	102	Trey of Spades..... 99
Tivoli	101	Epocha 90
Bigot	101	Complete 99
*Concerned	100	Melzar 90
Hands Around	100	

†Bennie Williams formerly Gossoon.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Quinn Brady	100	Glamor	99
Ballot Box	106	Tony Bonero	96
Dr. Hollis	108	Barbary Belle	95
Tenerss	104	Ace High	104
*Right and True	106	Royal Onyx	91
Commune	104	Anna May	91
St. Estephs	101	*Star Cat	84
Homeless	101		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Hot Toddy	120	De Mund	118
First Premium	122	Don Domo	113
Grapple	122	Slickaway	110
Inquisitor	108	Waterbury	106
Hyperion II	118	Claude Duval	98

FOURTH RACE.—The Corona Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards.

St. Valendine	110	Suffics	105
Rys	108	*Orphan Lad	97
Juggler	108	*Mrathon	90
Orbiolar	108	*Campaigner	84
Inquisitor	107	*Eudora	84
*Grapple	107		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Master of Craft	117	*Molesey	88
*Salvable	105	*Gold Circle	85
Asora	101		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old, special weights, selling; five furlongs.

Kernochan	104	Bentinck	97
Pass Him Out	100	Coat of Arms	97
Hiram	100	Wise Hand	97
Tog	100	Communipaw	97
Homeless	97	*Millstone	92
Griffen	97	*Cooney K	92
Mark Time	97	*Thomas Hoy	92
Dr. Lee	97		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

AUTO CUP RACE ASSURED.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Makes Slight Changes in the Deed of Gift.

All doubt regarding the running of the Vanderbilt Cup race was set at rest yesterday at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Automobile Association when Chairman Jefferson De Mont Thompson of the Racing Board announced that the race would positively be held over the Long Island Motor Parkway at about the same time as previously. A meeting of the Racing Board will be held on May 15, Mr. Thompson stated, at which time the rules, which are undergoing some changes, will be adopted and definite arrangements will be made for receiving entries.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., attended the meeting, which was held in the rooms of the Long Island Motor Parkway, 527 Fifth Avenue, and he presented a slight modification of the deed of gift, placing the control of the event in this country in the hands of the Executive Committee of the A. A. A. Racing Board. This was rendered necessary from the fact that the board has been so enlarged this season due to the number of new associations admitted to the National body that it has been necessary to form an Executive Committee of the board to take charge of the cup race and other matters of more or less National importance. Mr. Thompson named as the members of this committee William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., E. Russell Thomas, Dave H. Morris, Frank G. Webb, A. R. Pardington, R. L. Lippitt, Samuel M. Butler, A. G. Batcheider, George L. Weiss, and Ira M. Cobe, with Frederick H. Elliott as Secretary.

President William H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo presided at the meeting, and those present besides Mr. Vanderbilt were Mr. Thompson, A. G. Batcheider, Frank B. Hower, Charles T. Terry, Lewis R. Speare of Boston, George E. Farrington, and Secretary Elliott.

"Although we have trebled our State membership," said President Hotchkiss, "as we only had five State organizations on the first of the year, the work is still going on, and plans are in progress to form State bodies in Delaware, Iowa, Vermont, and Kentucky. The Louisville Automobile Club of Kentucky, the Rutland Automobile Club of Vermont, and the Automobile Club of Colorado were elected, and several additions were made to the individual membership list."

The resignation of Philip S. Flinn of Pittsburg as a Director was accepted, and Paul C. Wolff, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation, was elected in his place. W. F. Fuller, President of the Hartford Automobile Club, was chosen a Director, taking the place of J. Henry Morris.

Chairman Terry of the Legislative Board stated that the work done by his committee throughout the country in support of the Federal act for uniform motor laws, had failed to reveal any objections, and he believed the bill would be favorably reported at the next session of Congress.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Chairman Frank B. Haner of the A. A. A. Touring Board, who came to this city yesterday to attend the Executive Committee meeting, stated that fifteen cars are now entered for the Glidden Cup contest. He expects to announce the detailed route within a few days.

The officers of the American Automobile Association will be moved this week from the Metropolitan Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to the new Knabe Building, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street.

A meeting of the charter members of the new City and Country Motor Club has been called for to-morrow night at the city clubhouse, 306 West 109th Street, which will be formally opened at that time.

Alterations are now being made at the garage of the American Locomotive Automobile Company, 1,856 Broadway, corner of Sixty-second Street, to make room for the Corbin Motor Vehicle Corporation. The Corbin concern will have a part of the big store at the northerly end, with an entrance on Broadway, the Locomotive people keeping the major part of the salesroom for their Berliet cars.

There is no mystery about starting a motor on the spark. The explanation is that so long as compression is held in a cylinder the spark can be used to ignite the charge and start the motor. At St. Louis the other day a Winton car was started by the operator from the seat on compression that had been held an entire week, as the result of perfect fitting cylinders, pistons, and rings.

Charles E. Durysa, consulting engineer of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, says that the word carburetor is misused for vaporizer. The former implies a body of liquid and carburets the air that passes over or through the liquid. The latter converts into vapor that portion admitted at each suction stroke. He is in favor of the word "mixer" to specifically describe the device for mixing gasoline and air.

ENGLISH ATHLETES INVITED.

Oxford and Cambridge Athletes Challenged—July 4 Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29.—President Cyril Sumner of the Yale Athletic Association announced to-night that the challenge to Oxford and Cambridge for an international meet had been finally sent by Manager Rowe of the Harvard team and himself.

"It might more properly be called an invitation than a challenge," Manager Sumner said "and we put our request for a meet that way, for it was really the turn of the Englishmen to send a defi. We suggested the Fourth of July for the date, and we further stated that either the Harvard stadium or some satisfactory grounds in New York would be acceptable to hold the affair."

In case Oxford and Cambridge wish a later date, as is generally expected, they will be accommodated. Yale and Harvard both favor the Harvard stadium, but former meets in this country have been in New York, and if Oxford and Cambridge favor that city this will be the final selection.

RACING ON THE LOWER BAY.

Yachtsmen Preparing for an Active Spring Season—Lipton Cup Boats.

Three boats in the Gravesend Bay dory class have been ordered during the past Winter, two for the Atlantic Yacht Club and one for the New York Canoe Club. The latter is for Louis S. Tiemann and the others for Bartow S. Weeks and R. E. Spier. These with the seven boats building for the Lipton Cup races and one new twenty-two-footer for the Atlantic Yacht Club fleet will be the sum of the building on the lower bay.

All the seven Lipton Cup boats, with the exception of the Marine and Field Club boat for C. M. Camp have been named and are well along toward completion. B. V. R. Speidel will call his New York Canoe Club boat Goblin, while the Bensonhurst Club boat will be called Bensonhurst. Commodore D. D. Allerton of the New York Canoe Club will call his boat Blue Bill and the Atlantic Yacht Club representative for C. M. Lembcke will be called Gunda. The two Crescent Athletic Club boats will be known as New Moon and Nereid.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH WATER APRIL 30 TO MAY 4.

N. London.		W. Point.		S. Hook.		Gov. Isl'd.	
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
3:03	4:34	12:03	12:29	9:19	9:40	9:14	9:39
3:55	5:48	12:52	1:19	10:07	10:31	10:02	10:27
6:52	6:52	1:42	3:13	11:05	11:27	10:55	11:21
12:32	1:39	2:38	3:14	12:10	....	11:57	....
2:00	2:50	3:38	4:24	12:30	1:19	12:21	1:17

The members of the Bergen Fishing Club fished at Iberia Creek, off Long Beach, Sunday, and they caught eighty-one blackfish, two fluke, and seven codfish.

Eels are reported to be biting at Newark Bay. P. McDonald fished from Dressig's float, at the foot of Forty-sixth Street, Bayonne, recently and caught thirty-five on a bob.

Joseph Schumacker, John Horle, and Jacob Schmidt, mambers of the Friendly Fishing Club, tried the waters in the vicinity of Sandy Hook Sundny and caught twenty-four blackfish and asven ling.

The steamer Angler baa been making thrca ragular trips to the fishing banks weekly and, commencing to-day, will make daily trips, except Monday, leaving Eighteanth Streat Pier, Manhattan, at 7:15 A. M., and the Battery Landing nt 8:05 A. M.

Alex Smith May Go Abroad Again.

It is probable that Alexander Smith, the professional of the Nassau County Golf Club, will go abroad to play in the open British championship this year, provided the Nassau Club will grant him a leave of absence. This will mean he will not defend his title in the American open championships to be held at Philadelphia in June. If his request for permission to go abroad is granted he will sail the first part of next week for the other side in order to gat thoroughly acclimated before he is compelled to play on English soil.

Sound Raceabouts Go to Philadelphia.

Three well-known raceabouts on Long Island Sound have been sold to Philadelphia yachtsmen and will be used this year in an effort to encourage small-boat racing within the Corinthian Yacht Club. They are A. H. Pirie's Tartan, bought by Charles Longstreth; Alfred C. Bostwick's Mystral, bought by Robert Toland, and S. C. Hopkins's Rascal II., bought by Robert Berry.

HARVARD GETS ENGLISH BOAT.

Ordered the Shell When Abroad—It Is Now En Route to This Country.

Harvard has ordered an English racing shell abroad, and it is now en route across the ocean. It was built by Sims of Putney, a son of the famous English boat builder, and embodies all the typically English ideas of racing shells, including the peculiar seating. It will be tried out at Harvard on its arrival, and if it proves more effective than the American shell will be employed in the race with Yale. It is said the new boat is 63 feet long, 23½ inches beam amidships, and 9½ inches depth amidships, shallowing to 6½ inches forward and 5½ inches aft. The seats are moved about two inches outboard alternately to port and starboard, to starboard for the port oars and to port for the starboard, giving, so the English assert, a greater leverage to the oar on the outrigger.

It is said that Sims has turned out an especially fine example of his art, and that it will be found of tremendous advantage to Harvard if the men can accustom themselves to the novelty of swinging in two lines instead of the familiar single fashion. The shell was ordered abroad when the Harvard crew was in England last Summer to row the race with Cambridge University.

New York A. C. Billiards.

W. D. Lyon and Dr. Walter G. Douglas were the winners last night in the continuation of the billiard handicap at the New York Athletic Club. Both matches were decided upon the special table set up in the recreation room of the clubhouse, Sixth Avenue and Central Park South, before a large gathering of club members. In the early match Lyon, handicapped at 50, defeated J. F. Spier, 90 points, by the score of 50 points to 40. Dr. Douglas, the scratch player at 200 points, defeated Charles H. Steinway, 125 points, 200 to 94.

The games schedniled for to-night will bring together Dr. Samuel McCullough, 75, vs. Theodore Cabbeer, 75, and Chalmers D. Coloman, 125, vs. W. N. Leslie, Jr., 115.

HITCH OVER FOOTBALL RULES.

Penn and Chicago Game May Be Called Off—Talk of Columbia Match.

It appears there is a hitch in the arrangements for the Chicago-Pennsylvania football game arranged for Nov. 9, which may or may not be straightened out. The trouble arises through the necessity of Chicago observing the Conference rule in her games, while Pennsylvania employs a different code. This means that Chicago can play men only three years and must consequently exclude her present seniors from her team, while Pennsylvania may use all three of her higher class men. Bath teams debar freshmen, so Chicago can only draw from her sophomore and junior classes.

The whole matter is held in abeyance awaiting a solution of the difficulty. Meanwhile it is said that Pennsylvania is waiting to see what will be the outcome of the movement to restore football at Columbia. If the Morningside institution allows intercollegiate games to be played, it is possible that Columbia may appear on Penn's schedule on Nov. 9 instead of the Western team.

Miss Kellerman Disappoints Crowd.

Miss Helen Kellerman, the Australian Swimmer, failed to make her scheduled appearance last night at the Interior Baths, 232 West Sixtieth Street. A large number of spectators, among whom were many women, had assembled and they waited patiently until nearly 11 o'clock, when the announcement that Miss Kellerman had apparently changed her plans ended their weary waiting around the tank.

In order to afford some entertainment for the crowd, Paul Roetger, former fancy diving champion of Germany, gave an exhibition. He also won a much-prolonged stroke competition with J. D. Schwartz second and J. McCubbin third. This was so long drawn out that the crowd amused itself by jeering the swimmers. There was also an impromptu sixty-yard handicap, which was won by George South, Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association, (5 seconds;) Joseph Ruddy, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) second, and John Mantell, West Side Young Men's Christian Association, (8 seconds,) third. Time—0:35 3-5.

AUCTION SALES. / AUCTION SALES.

FINAL CLEARANCE—THIS DAY

TWO SESSIONS, 10:30 A. M. AND 2 P. M.

AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE, Auctioneer

Important and Peremptory Clearance Sale of High-Class Furniture

Formerly the Stock of the well-known Firm of

George F. Vetters' Sons

Sale this Day at 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

On the Premises, 35-37 West 23d Street

The magnificent stock of High-class Cabinet Made Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Bedchamber and Boudoir Furniture, Brass Beds, Rugs and Carpets, &c.

As the premises must be turned over to the new lessees Wednesday, May 1st, all goods purchased must be removed immediately after the sale, and large deposits will be required from all buyers.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

"M & S" PLAYER-PIANOS.
Newest models at very special prices and terms. Wonderful effects obtained. Demonstrations and catalogue free.

AN IDEAL HOME PIANO,
As each member of the family can easily play it. Gives the greatest pleasure with least effort. Superb small uprights; rents; very low rates. Factory direct to buyer means very large saving.

MATHUSHEK & SON,
B'way & 47th St. 997 Broad St., Newark. & 77-79 Montgomery St., J. C.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
For 63 years a standard of durability; manufacturer's prices; special 3-year payment plan; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

SMALL pianos 60 returned from rental by ariists; prices $100 up; easy payments. Used Steinway, Chickering, Sohmer, $65 up; Summer rental rates. James & Holmstrom, 23 E. 14th

OUVRIER BROS., 13 EAST 14TH
New Pianos to rent at low rates.
Used uprights from $100.
Small monthly payments accepted.

$50 EVERARD UPRIGHT PIANO $50
Also 50 other slightly used pianos at a great reduction.
Pianos rented. Summer rates.
Jacob Brothers, 2 East 14th St.

STURZ PIANOS
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AV., 134th St., Block East of 3d Av.

WINTERROTH PIANOS
at greatly reduced prices; self-playing Autotone pianos; call & hear them. Easy payments. 105 East 14th St., 34 West 125th St.

FOR SALE.

Made by the Mile (Trade-Mark) Sold by the Foot
OFFICE PARTITIONS
$3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00
OAK PER FOOT
MOUNT & ROBERTSON,
TEL. 1957 BROAD. 28 BEAVER ST.

Actress sacrifices antire contents of fine private house; house for sale or let; chances for newly weds, refined households; grand upright piano, parlor, dining, bedroom sets, mirrors, paintings, curtains, rugs; also separately. 207 East 60th St.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
1½ Barclay St. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt

Chicks—Fine big robust chaps just hatched. Barred Rocks and Wh. Leghorns, 15 cents each. Circular free. Cornell Hatchery, Franch, N. J.

Builders.—Tool house, portable, with desk and drawers, for sale; also suitable for small garage. H. F., 635 Prospect Ave., Bronx.

TYPEWRITERS Bargain prices all this month. General T. W. Exchange, 21 Murray St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 5439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

New Underwood typewriter, $50; Burroughs adding machine, $200; cash register, $35. Nathan's, 2 White.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 129 W. 31st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

Fitted with the incomparable Monarch Cushions
Indorsed by all the prominent Billiard Experts in the world, professional and amateur.
PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT ANY AND ALL REQUIREMENTS. BILLIARD MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS AT REASONABLE RATES.
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SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT, Private Instruction, Prof. Dalton, 23 W. 44th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For Sale.—The Columbia Steam Laundry will sell their entire plant at the laundry, 445-447 West 125th St., to-day at 3 o'clock. Charles I. White, auctioneer.

An established real estate business and office building for sale cheap; prominent Bronx corner. Address Box 17, 1,515 3d Av.

Printing office for sale.—Three job presses; excellent business locality. Hull, 29 East 60th.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE LYNN, individually and as a member of the firm of LYNN & FREUND, Bankrupts.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, April 30th, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 44 East 59th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a stock of beers, wines, liquors and cigars, bar and back bar, safe, chairs, tables, clocks, mirrors and stands, glassware, showcases, cash register, rubber mat, gas fixtures, oilcloth, icehouse, partitions, &c.
LE ROY S. GOVE, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of C. & S. CORSET COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, April 30th, 1907, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 438 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of corsets, corset materials, machines, power tables, desks, chairs, safe, &c.
ROY M. ROBINSON, Trustee.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Westchester County.

HOTEL
GRAMATAN
BRONXVILLE - - - Westchester Co., N. Y.
15 miles from N. Y. Open all the year. Send for booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

Hudson River Counties.

THE COLONIAL,
KITCHAWAN-ON-CROTON LAKE, N. Y.
32 miles from New York. Altitude, 800 ft. Steam Heat. Open Fireplaces. Rooms with private baths. Golf, Tennis, Outdoor Sports. Accommodations for Autos. Exclusive Patronage. Booklet. Opens May 29th. H. S. & A. P. WHITE. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily; including meals, one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Massachusetts.

MARBLEHEAD
ROCK-MERE INN
(CAPACITY 300.)
Faces all the Yachting. Superior Cuisine and Service.
High Class in Every Detail.
BOOKLET.
G. H. BRACKETT.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.
O. D. SEAVEY
June 10 to Nov. 1.
Dry, cool, invigorating climate. Pure Water.
New auto garage with modern appliances.
New York Office: Town and Country, 289 4th Ave.

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS. IN THE BERKSHIRES
Red Lion Inn now open. Allen T. Treadway, Heaton Hall opens middle of June. Prop. New York office, Hotel Longacre.

Pocono Mountains.

Where You Can Catch Trout
NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN
Located in the Poconos; modern hotel; 3 hrs. from New York. Booklet. W. I. & M. D. Price, P. O. Canadensis, Pa., Cresco Sta., Lackawanna R. R.

Virginia.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN.
New Pompeian Baths. Booklet Free.
Gen. F. Adams, Fortress Monroe, Va.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Atlantic City.

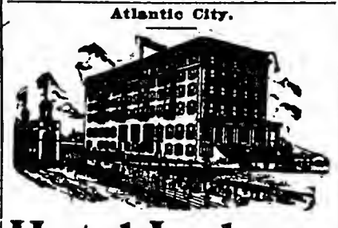

Hotel Jackson
FIREPROOF, VIRGINIA AV. AND BEACH,
Opposite the Steel Pier,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Special Spring rates, $12.50 per week up, $2.50 per day up. American plan. Refurnished throughout. Finest Cafe in the city. Excellent cuisine. Music. JOHN CRUSE.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most central location. Under entire new management. The Hotel has been thoroughly refurnished, and is the peer of cleanliness, luxury and comfort, conducted upon the highest standard of excellence; the cuisine is managed by the most competent of chefs. The terms range from $12.50 up by week; $2.50 up by the day. American Plan; $3.50 per day European Plan.
The Hotel contains 350 beautiful rooms, steam heated, many en suite, with fresh and seawater baths; also public hot sea-water baths. Orchestral concerts daily. Garage attached. Automobiles meet all trains. Booklet.
CHARLES E. COPE, Prop'r.

ON THE BOARDWALK.
Opposite Steel Pier.
A COMPLETE CHANGE.
Ownerships, Management. New Brass and Iron Beds; German Cooking. Criticism Invited. No advance in rates.
HOTEL ISLESWORTH
Wm. Hyman, Prop. W. F. Green, Mgr.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front.
Walter J. Busby.

THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., near Beach. Modern high-class family house. Capacity 400. Contains every convenience, including elevator, steam heat, spacious sun parlors, private baths, &c. Offers special low rats during May and June of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily for steam-heated, front rooms, metal beds, excellent table, and attentive white service. Booklet. Saturday to Monday, $3.50. J. P. COPE.

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ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Directly on Beach; American and European plans; 400 ocean view rooms; 'phones in rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,000; special Spring rates. Chas. R. Myers, Owner.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
South Carolina Av. and the Beach; near piers and attractions; large, sunny rooms, private baths, elevator, sun parlor. Capacity 350. Table and service superior. Special Spring terms.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

RALEIGH Most select and attractive moderate price hotel; centrally located on the beach; accommodations, service and cuisine excell any in town at similar prices; fresh and salt water baths; sun-parlor; elevator, &c.; Spring rates extremely low; booklet. H. J. Dynes.

HOTEL ABBEY.—Firsproof; Pacific Av., below Kentucky, close to Beach, Piers, and all attractions; capacity, 300. This leading hotel at $10 up weekly; private baths, elevator, southern exposure, open surroundings, &c.; booklet. OLIVER H. GUTTRIDGE.

HOTEL LAMBORN Maryland Av., near Beach. Under new management. Convenient to piers and amusements. Elevator to street; suites with baths, sun parlor; Spring rates. Booklet. O. C. Miller.

WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Avenue, near Beach. Elevator; sun parlor; $8 to $15 weekly. F. C. Buhre

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD,
NEW JERSEY.
SEASON UNTIL JUNE.
Spring Attractions.—Motoring, Golf, Riding, Driving, Trap Shooting, Boating.
HORSE SHOW IN MAY.
IDEAL CLIMATE.
THE LAUREL HOUSE,
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES,
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
NOW OPEN.

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Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

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TWO DAYS IN
WASHINGTON!
TWO MONTHS IN
EUROPE!
All Expense Plan Trips.
$17 and $25 up.
THOS. J. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and Maine.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leaves Pier 20, E. R., week days only, 2:45 P. M. Steamer Richard Peck.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from ft. Peck Slip, week days only, at 8 P. M.; Str. Naugatuck.

$2.00 TO BOSTON
$1.00 to Fall River; $1.00 to Providence.
DAILY SERVICE.
Pier 10, E. R., foot Wall St., 5 P. M.; foot East 24th St., 5:20 P. M.
'Phone 2300 Broad.
Enterprise Transportation Company.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE
PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers leave Pier 32, N. R., N. Y. Week Days Only at 6 P. M. Charming night trips on splendid steamer. Fine service.
CITIZENS' LINE. Steamers leave Pier 46, N. R., week days (except Saturdays) and Sundays at 6 P

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

U. S. Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Supreme Court of the United States.

435—Robert M. Green vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.—Judgmeut affirmed, with costs.

15—Atlantic Coast Lins Railroad Company vs. North Carolina Railroad Commission.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

648—Peter H. Anderson vs. White Star Mining Company of Illinois.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

14—Original—State of Missouri vs. State of Kansas.—Ordered that C. Hamilton and S. T. Glimore be appointed Commissioners to take the testimony hereln as named by the parties.

679—William Beattie & Son vs. United Shirt and Collar Company.—Certiorari denied.

708—New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Catherine McGrath.—Certiorari denied.

655—Thomas B. Clement vs. The United States.—Certiorari submitted.

508—John T. Shoener vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted.

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of George A. Crawford.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus submitted.

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of Charles Ughbanks.—Motion to petition for writ of habeas corpus submitted.

695—Armour & Co. vs. Agnes Skene.—Certiorari submitted.

719—Samuel B. Hartman vs. John D. Park & Sons Company.—Certiorari submitted.—Mandate of lower court stayed until further ordsr of this court.

657—Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company vs. W. R. Cheney, administrator, etc.—Certiorari submitted.

717 and 718—James L. Bradford et al. vs. The United States.—Certiorari submitted.

713—Expanded Metal Company vs. E. S. Bradford, etc.—Certiorari submitted.

561—R. M. Henningsen vs. United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

Adjourned until May 13.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 30.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. 120—Aeolian Co-Juelg Co. 229—Paris Medicine Co-Hegeman. 195—Universal Brush Co-Sonn. 222—Martin-Wilson. 259—Ennis-United States. 276—Davis & Russell-Roesch. 277—Loewe-Lawlor. 278—McNicholl-Lighter Buffalo. 279—McNaboe-Columbian Mfg Co. 280—Castner Co-Davies.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. 41—Venner-Gt Nor R R. 63—Lyons-Bank of Discount. 17—Banks Law Pub Co-Lawyere Pub Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, April 29.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 14, 103, 159, 191, 212, 235, 235½, 236.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 30.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term — Part 1. — O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Suter-Lieberman Co. 2—Derbyshire Co-Aetna Indemnity Co. 3—Lenkeit-Mitchell. 4—Mossa-Mossa. 5—Viall-Viall. 6—Wade-Tower Co. 7—Hoggson Bros-D & O Club. 8—In re Hastings. 9—Lederer Co-Kerkorr. 10—Lamory-Nason. 11—Kennedy-N Y Ry. 12—Donohue-City of N Y. 13—Higgins-Levy Bldg Co. 14—Nat Distilling Co-Van Emden. 15—In re Foote. 16—Huntley-Button Co. 17—Di Napoli-De Jeorge. 18—In re Gotthere. 19—Albanson-N Y Cont Co. 20—Traficanti-Scibilia. 21—Levy-Levy. 22—Chisholm-Blossom. 23—Weiss-Wilson. 24—In re E 175th St. 25—Rabinovitz-Barber Pav Co. 26—Levin-N Y & c Meat Co. 27—Menard-Superior Mfg Co. 28—In re Monroe Av. 29—Levy-Levy. 30—Kornhluth-Flinkenstein. 31—Bright-Rosan. 32—Sciss-Heizor. 33—Crechkoff-Schwartz. 34—Bretow-Goldberg. 35—In re E R Gas Co. 36—Lange-Schile. 37—Halsey-Metz. 38—Ahott-Conried Co. 39—Edwards-Fid & Cas Co. 40 to 48—Strauss et al.-Gas Co. 49—Kelly-McGraw. 50—Graham-Rels. 51—Ward-Kennedy. 52—Gronan-Schaub. 52½—Fuchsig-Fuchsig. 53—Seitz-Messerschmitt. 54—Cash Cell-Atlantic Mercoml Co. 55—Lynch-Gen'l Supply Co. 56—Bergen-Griffith. 57—Kutscher-Lehmaler. 58—Locks-Lactobacelline Co. 59—Barkin-Sugarman. 60—In re Church Const Co. 61—Westcott-Winkler. 62—Van Boskerck-Jas Murtagh Co. 63—Donohue-City of New York. 64—City of New York-2 Cortlandt St. 65—Welde-Brodil. 66—City of N Y-Zipkes. 67—In re Weiss. 68—Hill-McKane. 69—In re 15th and 18th Sts. 70—Fogarty-Fogarty. 71—In re Heine. 72—In re Miller. 73—City of N Y-Klein. 74—Wagner-Moss Realty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 11.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 111.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions. No trial calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Tinker for the People. 1—Anisia Louise de Massy. To fix a day for trial. 1—Louis Wendel. Pleadings: 1—Harry Mehl. 2—Louis Laks.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V. VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.—Criminal Term—(January Term continued)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Oarvan for the People. Motion calendar. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J. —Held in Brownstona Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Short cases. 3325—Zelsloft-D. Appleton & Co. 7120—Graves-Fletcher. 4968½—Helnemsn-Poland. 5952—Stern-Levey. 7436—Gebhardt-Met Surety Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1.—O'Sullivan, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Marshall, Murphy, and O'Connor for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. 1—Frank Miers. 2—Raffaela Cascone. Trial calendar. 1—Michael Palmieri. 2—Paul Ganzler. 3—Frank Savoni. 4—Cologero Brasila. 5—Wasily Mibalenok. 6—Etta Sprow. 7—Edward McKeon. 8—Jacob Kleinkop. 9—Mitchell Mogal, Meyer Finkelstone. 10—Frank Pinto, Joseph Cluccio. 11—George Albertson, George Fuller. 12—James Wilson, Hermen Berlin. 13—Peter Gogus. 14—Lella Davis. 15—Richard Jackson. 16—Nicholas De Girema. Pleadings. 1—Oscar Wolff. 2—Salvatore Governale. 3—Nicolo Picorno. 4—William Duven. 5—John O'Brian. 6—Benjamin Newman. 7—William J Hayden. 8—Charles Fischer. 9—Sadie Mitchell, alias Sadie Marshall, Ella Grimes. 10—Max Kessler. 11—Max Lurla, Mosee Schnse. 12—Floyd H. Mizella, Louise Marcarlous, Henry Smoot. 13—Louis Goldsmith, Isaac Bauer, Max Newman. 14—Henry Regendahl. 15—Frank Brophy. 16—Louis Brower. 17—Tony Bones.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.—Rosalsky, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McGuire and O'Connor for the People. Opens at 10:30 A M. 1—William H Colline. 2—James O'Brien. 3—John Gerrity. 4—Pedro M Vivancos. 5—William H Mackey. 6—Michael Slattery. 7—Jacob Bloom. 8—Giuseppe Rappia. 9—Jamee Loecalles. 10—Thomas Ryan. 11—John Callahan. 12—Henry H Cozens. 13—John Roberts.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Crain, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Appleton for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Nicolo Longo, Jos. Scannella, Philip Polina. 2—Frank McKenzie, Mary Lewie. 3—Charles Dlorio. 4—John McCarthy. 5—Antonio Di Angelo. 6—Edward Butler. 7—Charles Holl, George Hylar. 8—Cologero Salustra. 9—Modestina Dellavia. 10—James Flanagan. 11—Eugene E Lang, alias E E Wilbur. 12—Antbony Colonna.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Corrigan for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Joseph Schwartz. 2—John Tredenaro. 3—William J. Miller. 4—Antonio Segretto. 5—Luigi Ascenzi. 6—Michaealangelo Sgammaglia. 7—Gaetano Jonda. 8—Louis Delpizzo. 9—George Davellas. 10—Angelo Gingaloni. 11—John W Moran. 12—Salmon Friedman. 13—John Doyle, alias John Malone. 14—Philip Murray.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Sackett & Wilhelm L. & P. Co. vs. National Association of Employing Lithographers; Werther Rausch Company vs. same—Charles F. Moody.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn vs. Pettit—Milton S. Gultermsn.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—In re French N. G. Johnson; Fleischman Realty and Construction Company vs. Cohen—S. L. H. Ward.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P.J.; Woodward, Jenks, Hooker, Miller, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. 124—Matter of the City of Middleton. 125—Brown-Ziff. 126—Holbrook-Fish. 131—Wilson-Archer Mfg Co. 133—Matter of Cappelletti. 136—Mitchell-Brodie. 137—Brown-English. 139—Meyersohn-Levin. Enumerated day calendar. 84—Lowery-Huntington Light Co., reargument. 27—Haefling-Board of Education. 800—Mock-Royal Arcanum. 501—Wilson-Bischoff. 509—Northeastern Co-Town of North Hempstead. 540—Stewart-Woolley. 433—Von Dwingle-City of N Y. 484 Von Dwingle-City of N Y. 258—People-Delaney.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Day Calendar.—Platt, C. J.—...—People-Buser. 612—Seering-Yonkers R R. 457—France-sams. 946—Kuosmen-same. 912—Lee-Westchester Elec R R. 916—Fitzpatrick-Tarrytown, W P & M Ry. 921—Kromer-same. 922—Francis-same. 838—Caffery-same. 930—Glynn-Westchester Elec R R. 908—Campiam-Hall. 951—Barker-Tarrytown, W P & M Ry. 879—Carpenter-Lilly. 778—Deveson-Hunter. 945—Ennin-Lyon. 925—Llukert-Curren. 947—Riley-Westchester Elec R R. 948—Konrds-Kelly-Yonkers.

The following, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 938—Murphy-Westchester Elec R R. 949—Boyle Villaga of North Tarrytown. 956—Kohler-Yonkers R R. 958—Walsh-Kinstein. 959—Tyndall-Van Auken. 960—Meltzer-Westchester Elec R R. 961—Dixon-Dusenberry. 962—McNames-Philipse Menor Co. 964—Goldfin-Wood. 965—Custer-Doherty. 967—Seymour-Con Ry Co. 969—Schemenke & Mearuinces-Malcolm. 957—Wolfe-Brenncke. 970—Wulp-Winegar & Curren. 971—Fraioli-Begg.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

LOUIS TENDLER.—A petition in bankruptoy has been filed against Louis Tendler, dealer in dry goods and furnishing goods, at 70 Second Avenue, by H. & J. J. Lesser, for these creditors: Barnet Druss, $62; Samuel Krupp, $61; Samuel Schustek & Co., $263, and Miller Brothers, $125. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made preferential payments, and disposed of his entire stock.

W. H. WILLIAMS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against W. H. Williams, liveryman end dealer in horses and wagons, at Middletown, N. Y., by these oreditors: Lewis R. Wallace, $91; Robert D. Mapes, $183, and J. T. Ogden & Son, $240. It wee alleged that he is insolvent, sold and converted his property into cash, and disappeared. On Jan. 5 he gave a chattel mortgage for $4,927 to George W. Evans, a creditor, who has taken possession of some of the property and advertised it for sale to-morrow.

MARIAN K. CLARK—Marian K. Clark, who resides at the Ansonia, has filed a paition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $2,905, and nominal assets, $600; most of which are exempt. The largest creditors are William W. Pletzsk, $1,993, for gowns, and Paul Sarrocco, $767, for gowns. She was examined in supplementary proceedings a month ago under the judgmsnt obtained against her hy Mr. Sarrocco.

ALFRED RAE STORMS—Alfred Rae Storms, formerly proprietor of Leggett's Hotel, at 76 and 78 Park Row and 8 and 10 Centrd Street, has made a settlement with his creditore at 80 cents on the doller, payable out of the award to be made by the City in condemnation proceedings, for taking the hotel property for the Brooklyn Bridge Improvement. Mr. Storms and Frances J. Storms have made an assignment of a sufficient portion of the award to pay the creditors. Judge Hough yesterday confirmed tbe settlement. The schedules showed liabilities of $97,810.

HERZOG BROTHERS—Hersog Brothers, cigar dealers of 50 Canal Street, have effeoted a settlement with their creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, which was confirmed yesterday. Liabilitise were $7,000.

Discharged from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

LAUDIN & STAMM, builders, 146th Street and Bradhurst Avenue; liabilities, $202,720.

HUBERT C. COLLINS, contractor, Produce Exchange Building; liabilities, $7,757.

THOMAS FRAWLEY, clerk, 172 East Eighty-eighth Street; liabilities, $1,407.

NATHAN LEVERANT, 241 Second Street, formerly liquors; liabilities, $1,800, bond for liquor tax certificate.

ABRAHAM MIERS, bertender, 958 Eighth Avenue; liabilitise, $500, forfeited bail bond.

MAURICE ROSENSTIEL, wholesale furs and fur dyer, 63 East Eleventh Street; liabilities, $18,432.

EUGENE J. STOLTZ, salesman, 100 West 117th Street; liebilities, $2,482.

Out-of-Town.

CINCINNATI.—On petition of C. H. Pease, a receiver was named yesterday by Judge O'Connell for the Pease Company, manufacturers of sash, door, building material, and general mill work. The company is capitalized at $50,000 and the assets are estimated at more than $300,000, with liabilities estimated at $200,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Brooks, Frank L.—Edward C. Kelly, $123.
Bruen, W. D.—F. T. Runyon et al., $486.
Britton, Z. V.—H. S. Duncan, $161.
Bixler, John—Columbia Bank, $114.
Bedford, H. M.—E. L. Busbe et al., costs, $95.
Same—Same, costs, $122.
Same—Same, costs, $95.
Same—Mary E. Wright, costs, $90.
Same—Same, costs, $126.
Same—Same, costs, $90.
Same—Virginia Zerega et al., costs, $90.
Same—Same, costs, $90.
Same—Same, costs, $90.
Brown, Henry—People, &c., $500.
Brennan, Michael—Thomas Brennan, costs, $69.
Bickatt, Harry—George Kleiner, $121.
Boutwell, William A.—Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co., costs, $52.
Bates, Gaine and Joseph—Sarah Reilly, $869.
Bagg, Arthur C.—Oscar R. Seitz, $285.
Cappuccio, Francisco—Carmelo Albanese et al., $34.
Clarke, Henry H. and Rose—Frank A. Edington, $126.
Doubitt, John F., Action No. 1—Corn Exchanga Bank, $2,108.
Same, Action No. 2—Same, $2,088.
Darby, Walter—E. A. Pfeffer, $158.
Duiggins, Verne R.—James P. Dunn, $114.
Dietzman, H.—Valley Dew Distilling Co., $121.
Daley, John—Bridget Kirk, $309.
Edelson, M.—Central Paper Box Co., $141.
Estes, G. A.—People, &c., $500.
Evans, G. C.—Emma Jackson, $178.
Freedman, F.—Columbia Bank, $114.
Feldman, F.—J. Weiss, $407.
Fabro, G.—N. Tennenbaum, $44.
Frankel, I.—Same, $27.
Garcelon, R. L.—S. B. Balcom, $95.
Goodman, A. L.—Gundlach Bundschu Wine Co., $355.
Green, S.—L. E. Ostro, $90.
Gordon, A. J.—S. Frank, $121.
Gelman, S., (not summoned)—Same, $121.
Grotsky, S.—S. Cohen, $119.
Guterman, L. H.—A. Germensky, $377.
Henderson, A. O.—J. B. Matthews et al., bond, $223.
Horton, M. S. and Katharine—Nelson T. Samson et al., $446.
Harstn, A. C.—M. J. Gordon, $76.
Howard, M. D.—Associated Merchants of N. Y., $131.
Jacobs, S. A. S.—S. Frank, $121.
Killough, R.—True & True Co., $95.
Karns, B. F.—F. McBarnum, $2,171.
Knight, Lillian—L. Newman et al., $38.
Klein, E.—S. Mangee et al., $26.
Kovener, L.—S. Feuerhelm et al., $125.
Lewine, I.—Lena Levine, $1,019.
Lipnik, J.—S. Kassel, $124.
La Dow, R. E.—W. Taylor & Son, $23.
Leiner, H.—M. Walsch, Jr., $688.
Lind, D.—Colnmbia Bank, $114.
Mingle, Harry B.—Jesse C. Bennett & Co., $437.
Mintz, Jacob J.—Louis M. Jacobs, $120.
Miserendino, Francesco—Carmalo Albanese et al., $29.
Marlotti, Carlo—Evane Marble Co., $1,516.
Moersch, Frank—E. W. Dunstan Co., $78.
McCrea, Maggie—Annie Brevoort et al., $116.
McLean, Frances L.—Leo E. Ostro, $90.
McCrum, Lloyd S.—Lex Realty Co., costs, $107.
Same—Chas. W. Frazier, costs, $1,333.
Mollnick, Arnold—Jas. P. Dunn, $114.
Nelson, A. W.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., $29.
Parcesepe, Eulogio (not summoned)—Carmelo Albanese et al., $34.
Perine, Alonzo J.—Otto Hentschel, $312.
Porlotzki, Isaac—Maxwell S. Gelberg, $150.
Rles, Herman J.—Levi Goldsmith et al., $116.
Robinson, Glenn P.—Geo. D. Lee, $534.
Schatz, Herman—Nora O'Dell, $63.
Schenfeld, G.—Max Hochman et al., costs, $268.
Straus, Isidor and Nathan—Mary A. Halloran, costs, $129.
Schwab, Geo.—August P. Wegener, $375.
Stock, Herman—Max Weisel, Jr., $688.
Schmidt, Helen—C. P. Kettner Co. et al., costs, $108.
Wiener, Harry, (not summoned)—Levi Goldsmith et al., $110.
Wolins, H. and L. L.—H. Brown, $104.
Willett, John—G. O. Rudolph et al., $32.
Wiedmann, John—Edward Zollner, $274.
Wanderer, Morris—Columbia Bank, $114.

Foreclosure Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES receive the most of the best publicity. Largest circulation among those interested in legal and real estate matters. Adv.

Young, Joseph C.—Mason Stable Co., et al., costs, $658.
Zwalbelson, Abraham—Siegel Cohen, $119.
Shandals, Inc.—Central Paper Box Co., $280.
Eden Construction Co.—Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co., $353.
The Central Brewing Co. of New York—Frederick W. Neumeller, $107.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co., and National Conduit and Cable Co.—Sarah A. Draper, $14,055.
Burlington Realty and Construction Co.—Jacob N. Osorio et al., $1,962.
Warren Bros. Co.—City of N. Y., costs, $70.
Ocean View Cemetery—Giuseppe Scaturro, $40.
Same—Same, $142.
St. Agnes Cemetery—Same, $40.
Same—Same, $142.
Eclipse Mfg. Co.—James S. Barron & Co., $17.
St. Paulin of Nola Italian Ass'n—Raphael Dilava et al., $274.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Abrahsm, D.—I. Block, March 27, 1907, $106.
Carpenter, H. S., and A. S. Miller—Kingan Provision Co., April 22, 1907, $98.
Same—Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., April 2, 1907, $92.
Dunne, Margaret—J. Hover, Nov. 28, 1906, $172.
Same—same, April 23, 1906, $113.
Dorno, P—W. R. Bell, March 11, 1901, $48.
Doyle, Janet P.—S. Hyman, Dec. 29, 1906, $296.
Garfinkel, H.—The Glaser & Weiss Fur Co., Oct. 24, 1906, $85.
Jones, E. K.—M. F. Hirsch, Jan. 2, 1907, $212.
Same—M. F. Hirsch et al., Feb. 8, 1906, $4,310.
Jones, G. H.—J. Heidelburger, Jan. 30, 1907, (vacated,) $593.
Mann, W. D.—H. Cranston, July 14, 1891, $4,374.
Same—same, July 14, 1891, $1,222.
Osgood, J. C.—M. W. Flournoy, March 18, 1907, $3,448.
McCrum, L. G.—Lex Realty Co., April 8, 1907, (canceled,) $107.
Same—C. W. Frazier, April 8, 1907, (canceled,) $1,333.
Shirmer, G. P.—C. C. Stevenson, June 24, 1902, $697.
Same—N. Hieronymus, Nov. 14, 1901, $270.
Same—O. Thompson, March 20, 1901, $644.
Same—Lawrence Bros., Inc., Jan. 27, 1904, $96.
Scherer, Maria C.—J. Muller, May 24, 1905, $451.
Tefft, T. T.—E. Heller et al., March 20, 1907, $219.
Waxberg, T.—P. Goldmen, March 18, 1907, $44.
Shirmer, G. P. and Lily L. Shirmer—S. A. Walters, Oct. 31, 1902, $2,116.
Same—S. B. Ayers, April 25, 1904, $1,341.
Shirmer, G. P.—S. A. Walters, Oct. 31, 1902, $1,652.
Same—O. C. J. Kunze, Sept. 24, 1902, $188.
Shirmer, Lily, and North New York City Realty Co.—H. Held, April 24, 1905, $51.
John W. Wallace Co.—City of New York, Dec. 26, 1905, $66.

A GUIDE FOR BUYERS.

For Information Telephone 1000 Bryant

APRONS.
Kursheedt Apron Co., 605 B'way Rompers.
ART GLASS SHADES.
The Bent Glass Novelty Co., 112-114 White St.
Braunstein Bros., 46 W. B'way & 60 Grand St.
Cont'l Art Glass & Brass Co., 22 Howard St.
Unique Art Glass & Metal Co., 43 Park Pl.
ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. E., Co., 583-587 Broadway.
Frankenberg, Henry E., 457 Broome St.
Wagner, Morris A., & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
Partridge & Wilcox, 69 Leonard. Ent. 251 Ch'rch
BATHING SUITS—Men's & Ladies'.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene St.
Milbury Atlantic Supply Co., 543 Broadway.
BELTS, BAGS, AND NOVELTIES.
Acme Leather Goods Co., 560 B'way. Leather.
Lefkowitz, S., & Bro., 75-77 Spring St.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 520 B'way. B'k'l's & Jewelry
BLOUSES, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS—Boys'
Klinger & Bach, 737 B'way. Wash Suits.
Simon & Seide, 325 Canal St Rompers.
BRAIDS.
Heisenberg, Karl, 29 Great Jones St.
Imperial Braid Co., 109 Mercer St.
Samuels, Jos., & Co., 129-31-33 West 20th St.
BRASSES, (Oriental.)
Preston & Khonri, 6 East 18th St.
BUTTONS—PEARL & NOVELTIES.
Appelbee & Nenman, 100 Grand St.
CARPETS, RUGS, AND OILCLOTHS.
American Oilcloth Co., 264 Canal St.
Union Carpet Co., 221-223 Canal St.
CHINESE & JAPANESE IMPORTERS
Soy Kee & Co., 7 Mott, silk, linen, & kimonos
CLOTH HEADWEAR & NOVELTIES.
Bnchstahl & Lewis, 212 Wooster St.
Mendel, Goldstein & Ullman, 192½ Greene St
Babies' Headwear.
Mayer, Max, 508 B'way. Lingerie Wash Hats.
CLOTHING—Men's.
Walcoff, Udell & Co., 217 Mercer, n'r Bleecker
Boys' and Young Men's.
Eagan, Sindel & Walter, 297 Mercer St.
Walcoff, Phil., & Co., 632-634 Broadway.
Boys' Wash Suits.
Phoenix Wash Suit Co., 308 Mercer St.
Pants—Knee & Youths'.
L. S. Knee Pants Co., 35 & 37 West 3d St.
Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
Meltzner, C. N., & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Crown Embroidery Works, 14-18 W. 24th St.
Dressner & Anerbach, 8 East 14th St.
Freedman Bros. Co., B'way and 20th St.
Holtzein, Young & Co., 7 E. 17. Rains&SilkCoats
Levett, Grossman & Co., 18-20-22 W. 20th St.
Moyses & Dranfus, 135 Fifth Av.
Rothschild, L., 45 E. 8th St. Silk Coats.
Silver, S. L., & Co., 87-89 5th Av.
Vogel, L. B., 13-15 West 20th St.
Misses', Children's and Infants'.
Zelenko & Moskowits, 15 E. 16th. Juniors.
Cravenett—Rubberized Silk—Dusters.
American Raincoat Co., 48 W. 15th. Ladies'.
CROCKERY & Porcelains, (Japanese.)
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.
DRESSES—Ladies', Children's, Misses'
Borgenicht & Sharff, 152 Wooster St.
ELECTRIC & GAS PORTABLES.
The Goodwin & Kints Co., 46 West B'way.
ELECTRIC WORK.
Cohn, F. W., 1,122 Madison Av.
FANCY CELLULOID CASES.
Sametz, A. R., & Co., 54-56 West 3d St.
FANS, JAPANESE GOODS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.
FOUNTAIN PENS.
Diamond Point Pen Co. Also Pearl, Gold, and Silver Writing Sets. 102 Beekman St.
GLOVES—Kid, Fabric, Silk.
Sudbury, E. B., & Co., 348 Broadway.
HAIR ORNAMENTS.
Cohn, Arthur Lambert, 185 Grand St.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Duke, MacMahon & Co., New Add'ss, 371 B'way.
Grosner Bros., 530 Broadway.
HOSIERY.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.
Rubens & Meyer, 22-26 East 14th St
Schiff, Henry, & Co., 390-392 Broadway.
Wise, G. & A., 51 White St. Stock & Import.
KIMONOS & DRESSING SACQUES.
Mouakad, E., 112-116 W. 18 St. Largest Mfrs.
KNIT GOODS—Blouses.
Mallory H. Lee Co., 30 Greene. Also Und'w'r.
Underwear.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
Semel, J. H., & Co., 403 B'way. Also Hosiery.
LEATHER & FINDINGS.
Weiss, G. B., & Son, 229 E. 42d St. All kinds.
Leather for Table Covers, &c.
Willcox, M. B., 21 Spruce St. Fancy Leathers.
LEGGINS AND OVERGAITERS.
Rosenwasser Bros., 472 B'way. Rhenma-Not.
LINGERIE AND NET DRESSES.
Cashman & Cashman, 28-30 Waverley Place.
MILLINERY NOVELTIES.
Royal Plaiting Co., 30 Bnnd. Chiffon Novelties
NECKWEAR, WINDSORS, NOVELTIES AND RUCHINGS—Ladies'.
Griffiths, D'n'l, 508 Broome Johhers' Buchings
Hirsch, H., & Co., 467 Broadway.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 787 Broadway.
Levy & Marcus, 729-731 Broadway.
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
Berg Bros., 46-48 Lispenard St.
OIL PAINTINGS.
Hymnn, Robert, 42 Union Square.
ORIENTAL RUGS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 877-879 Broadway
PHOTO FRAMES AND MIRRORS.
Hoag, Andrew H., & Co., 46 West B'way.
PICTURES & FRAMED PICTURES.
Gnstrine, The, Co., 398 Broadway.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.
PICTURE & WINDOW GLASS.
Vanhorne, D. A., & Co., 467-469 Greenwich.
POST CARDS.
Independent Photo Card Co., 7 Warren St.
Rotograph Co., Art Pub., 684 Broadway.
Ullman Mfg. Co., 338-342 East 59th St.
Guest, Tally, and Post Cards.
Lenhrie & Elkus, 18 East 14th St.
PYROGRAPHIC OUTFITS.
Solar Pyrographic Mfg. Co., 244 W. 23d. H'dq'rs
Pyro Outfits and Points Exclusively.
RIBBONS.
Bamberg & Risser, 103 5th Av., nr. 18th St.
SHIRTS—Men's.
Abrams & Marcus, 43 Walker. Fl'n'l & W'k Shirts
Black Sateen Shirts.
Hub Shirt Co., 40 Lispenard. Our Specialty.
SKIRTS—Separate.
Casper & Beck, 32-34 West 20th St.
Davidow, Wm. H., & Bro., 41-51 E. 11th St.
Deutsch Ex., & Co., 14th St. and Union Sq.
Latz Bros., 8 & 10 W. 19th St. Misses' only.
La Mode Skirt Co., 37 East 22th St.
N. Y. Misses' Skirt Co., 10-14 E. 12. Misses' only
Rutenberg & Miller, Eagle Skirts, 18-22 W. 18th
SHIRT WAISTS and SUITS—Ladies'.
Rosenthal Bros. Co., 42 Greene. Unique Waists
SHOES, (Mfrs. and Wholesalers.)
Bates, J. E., & Co., 198-202 Church St.
Morse & Rogers, 184 Dunne. Also Findings.
SILKS and DRAPERY GOODS.
Vantine, A. A., & Co., 18-20-22 East 18th St.
SUSPENDERS and MEN'S BELTS.
Yale Suspender Co., 452 B'way, near Grand.
SWEATERS & CARDIGAN JACKETS
Plate & Clark Co., 725 Broadway. Room 8.
UPHOLSTERY FABRICS & Supplies.
Rogers, M. H., 183 Canal St., cor. Mott St.
VEILINGS.
Benedictos, Weill & Co., 100 Greene St.
Blum & Blum, 476 Broadway.
Novelty Veiling Co., 20 East 17th St.
Weil Bros., 5 East 17th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. A. Wynn, millinery; Hotel Breslin.
Leader Store, Utica, N. Y.; T. S. Barber, dress goods; Hotel Albert.
Curran Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; J. O'Donnell, linens; Hotel Normandie.
Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; E. H. Stevenson, notions, laces, and embroideries; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel York.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; G. Brown, domestics and prints; Hotel Navarre.
Oakes & Calhoun, Rochester, N. Y.; G. J. Oakes, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hens-Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. C. Dooley, dress goods, silks, and linings; 320 Church Street; Hotel Seville.
Vogel, F., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; L. Vogel, notions, hosiary, and furnishing goods; Hotel Empire.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. McKeon, dress goods and velvets; 57 White Street.
Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, carpets, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Martinique.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Frank, jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. Allen, ribbons and millinery; 51 Leonard Street.
Baucus, W. I., Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. I. Raucus, women's furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; H. W. Allen, domestics; Prince George Hotel.
Steiger, A., & Son, Holyoke, Mass.; J. Pikoski, coats, suits, and skirts; Hotel Victoria.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Morrissey, millinery; Miss M. Holmes, millinery; Miss E. M. Bradock, ribbons; Hotel Victoria.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. H. Clark, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Prince George Hotel.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. Barmby, carpats and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Prince George Hotel.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. McClelland, carpets and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Prince George Hotel.
Miller, Rhoads & Swartz, Richmond, Va.; G. Robson, cloaks, suits, and waists; 320 Church Street; Prince George Hotel.
Bunce, J. H., Middletown, Conn.; E. P. Schaeffer, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Moloney, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Prince George Hotel.
MacDugall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; Miss Igoe, notions, laces, embroideries, and jewelry; Miss Gallin, ladies' McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. C. Patterson, silks; 214 Church Street.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods and trunks; 621 Broadway; Prince George Hotal.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. M. Gill, laces, embroideries, and ribbons; Miss S. Eber, millinery; Miss T. McKee, dry goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss B. Steiger, millinery; B. C. Kerns, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Breslin.
Mills, Ellis, Pottstown, Penn.; W. E. Mills, cloaks, waists, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.
Loveman, D. E., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; B. E. Loveman, dry goods; 805 Broadway; Hotel Albany.
Bernheimar Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, wrappers, and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. I. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; I. Kaufman, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Saal, M., & Co., Petersburg, Va.; M. Saal, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics and linings; Herald Square Hotel.
hrolderies, and jewelry; Miss Gallin, ladies and infants' wear, glovee, laces, and ribbons; 374 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. M. Carothars, prints, ginghams, dress goods, and silks; 43 Leonard Street.
Galveston Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; R. Wels, furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street.

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on Commission

Accounts Invited

Interest paid on deposits subject to Cheque

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Paying 5%—6½%

Write or telephone for list.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Higher — Call Money Rates, 2½@1 Per Cent.

RAINFALL HELPS CROPS

Wheat Prices Weaken and Stocks Are Influenced on News—Paris Still Drawing Gold from London.

For the general advance in prices in yesterday's stock market, advices from the wheat country telling of the coming of much needed rains and the unexpectedly good showing of the local banks in their regular return on Saturday were responsible. It was apparent, also, that there had been built up in the past two weeks a large short interest in a number of active stocks. The theory of the speculators who were operating for the fall in these issues was that the extreme dullness of the market indicated that its next move would be downward since the resistance in that direction would be least. This reasoning, as it proved, was fallacious and did not include the possibilities of rain over the wheat area and the unlooked-for betterment of the banking situation. Advices from Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas which reached Wall Street during the course of the day, told of the breaking of the drought in the crop country, and reports from different points in this territory described the outlook as much improved. What effect these welcome rains will have upon the insect pest, which have also wrought much damage to Winter wheat, remains to be seen, but there has at all times been a belief in the financial community that the harm worked by the "green bug" has been very much exaggerated. Just what relief has been afforded to the wheat districts will be better known after the publication to-day of the weekly Weather Bureau report. There was little additional news of interest to financial markets, but a goodly crop of rumors appeared during the day, most of these having to do with Union Pacific, which was the most active stock of the trading and the issue to show the largest advance, its gain amounting to more than 4 points. Transactions in this one stock made up practically one-third of the entire business of the day. Among the rumore set afloat in connection with its rise were those that a holding company along the lines of the Northern Securities Company was to be formed in order to meet any adverse recommendations on the part of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. A second report had it that Mr. Harriman was at once to assume a less conspicuous part in the management of the property, and that a representative of a well-known banking house, heretofore on terms not the most friendly with Mr. Harriman and his associates, was to take a place in the Board of Directors. For these and other similar stories, authoritative denials were, of course, obtained. A more plausible explanation of the movement of the stock is to be found in the fact that it has been heavily sold by speculators, and that, resting as it has out of line with other stocks and its dividend return, the opportunity for the demonstraton against these operators was offered and taken. The close of the market found prices near the best of the day.

Explanations of the unexpectedly good showing of the banks on Saturday were not entirely convincing, and it is probable that the actual condition of the money market was not reflected in that return. The banks reported another loss to the Sub-Treasury, to which, since Saturday, they have paid out on balance $767,000. The demand from inland institutions continues strong. Money rates were again easy, call money lending at 1 per cent., which is the lowest rate of the year thus far. Time money underwent no change, but the banks continue rather unwilling to commit themselves to long time obligations. Paris secured a substantial part of the gold laid down in London during the day from South Africa and the further decline in the Paris check on London indicated the intention of the French Bank to continue its takings of English gold. Demand sterling here was firm, the rate rising at one time to within 25 points of the highest of the year.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Casein Co. of America.
City Investing Co.
Consolidated Coal Co.
International Smokeless Powder & Chemical Co.
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.
Nassau Bank.
Central Traction Co., Pittsburg.
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co.
Third Avenue Railway.
United Statee Rubber Co. on first and second preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

West Side Transfer Co.
New York Mutual Gas Co.
Pullman Co.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. common.
United States Express Co.
Warwick Iron & Steel Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Central District Printing Telegraph Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money was quoted at 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, and 6@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $172,854,511; balances, $9,684,565; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $405,850.

The local banks have lost $767,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $1,195,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8615@$4.8620, sixty days at $4.8320@$4.8325, and cables at $4.8645@$4.8650. Commercial bills were $4.823¾@$4.83⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20⅝ for long and 5.17½ plus 1-64 for demand; reichemarks, 94 5-16 and 95 less 1-64; guilders, 40¼ less 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@5c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—20@30c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 31½d per ounce, and in New York at 66⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal made nominal advancee in the London market yesterday, both spot and futures gaining 10s over the last pricee of Friday. The closing quotatione were: Spot, £103 15s; futures, £102. Pig tin closed etrong at £194 for spot and £191 5s for futures. Lead was strong at 5s advance, to £20. Spelter was unchanged at £25 17s 6d. Iron warrants were easier at 57s 9d for standard foundry and 58s for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked pricee of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Mstal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with thosa of Friday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	24.50	25.00	24.50	25.00
Electrolytic	24.00	24.50	24.00	24.50
Castings	22.75	23.00	22.75	23.00
Lead	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Spelter	6.55	5.05	6.55	5.65
Tin	42.87½	42.87½	42.30	42.55

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 27, averaged 8.48 cents per pound.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, April 29, 1907.

Total sales April 29, 1907..... 517,352
From Jan. 1, 1907..... 90,202,468
Corresponding date last year..... 104,926,050

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
11½	12½	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
94½	94⅝	33,525	*Amal. Copper Co.....	93⅞	94¾	93⅞	94½	+ ⅝
19	20	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co..	20	20	20	20	...
15⅝	17	25	*Am. Beet Sugar Co..	17	17	17	17	...
37⅝	38	1,000	Am. Car & F. Co.....	37¾	38	37¾	38	+ ¼
98½	99½	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf..	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
30	30½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅛
5¾	6½	20	*Am. Grass Twine....	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
21½	23	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
76	76½	100	Am. Ice Securitiee.....	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
12¾	14	100	*Am. Linseed Co	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
63	63¼	300	*Am. Locomo. Co	62⅝	63	62⅝	63	+ ⅜
134⅛	134⅞	15,400	*Am. S. & R. Co.....	133½	134½	133¾	134¾	+1¼
108¾	108⅝	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf..	108¾	108⅝	108½	108½	− ⅛
125¼	125⅜	600	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	125	125¼	125	125¼	− ¼
91½	92½	276	Am. Tobacco Co. pf...	92½	92½	92	92	−1
29⅜	30	250	*Am. Woolen Co	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	− ⅛
94½	95⅝	110	*Am. Woolen Co. pf...	95½	95½	95½	95½	− ⅜
62⅜	62⅝	4,800	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co..	62¾	63	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅛
95⅝	96	10,800	Atch., Top. & S. F....	95½	96¼	95½	96⅛	+ ⅝
06¼	97	800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	96½	96⅞	96½	96⅞	− ⅛
104¼	105	500	Atlantic Coast Line...	104½	105	104	104	− ½
99½	99⅝	2,900	Baltimore & Ohio.....	99	99⅝	99	99⅝	+ ⅛
59⅛	59⅞	1,240	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	60	60	59¼	59½	+ ⅛
40	43	100	*Butterick Co	42	42	42	42	−1
177½	177⅝	4,500	Canadian Pacific	176½	177⅝	176½	177½	+1½
28¾	29⅛	200	Central Leather Co...	29½	29½	29½	29½	− ⅛
42⅞	42¼	3,300	Cheeapeake & Ohio....	41⅞	42¼	41¾	42	+ ¼
11¼	11⅝	2,200	Chicago Great West...	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11¼	...
52⅛	53	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A....	52⅞	52⅞	52¼	52⅝	− ⅛
16⅝	16½	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B....	16¼	16¼	16	16	− ½
136⅜	136⅞	8,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul....	136	136¾	135⅞	136⅝	+1⅞
157	159	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	158	158	158	158	+1
119	120	125	*C.,M. & S.P.c.,1st in.p..	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	− ⅝
136⅞	137	900	*C.,M. & S.P.pf.ctfs.,10 per cent. paid.....	136¾	136¾	136⅜	136¾	+ ⅝
151½	152	730	Chicago & Northw....	151⅝	152	151½	151⅝	− ⅜
4⅛	4½	200	Chicago Union Trac...	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
70	72	100	C., C., C. & St. L....	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	...
35¾	36½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	36	36	36	36	...
25¼	25½	1,600	Colorado & Southern...	26½	26½	25½	26	...
47	47⅞	700	Col. & South. 2d pf....	47¾	47⅞	47	47¼	− ⅛
77⅜	78¼	130	Corn Producte Ref. pf..	78	78	78	78	+ ¼
29½	30	600	Denver & Rio Grande..	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
70¼	70⅝	525	*Distillers Securities...	70¼	70½	70¼	70½	+ ½
12½	14½	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.....	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
24¼	24⅝	2,400	Erie	24	24¼	24	24¼	...
56	56¾	200	Erie 1st pf	56¼	56½	56¼	56½	+ ¼
38	39	100	Erie 2d pf	39	39	39	39	+ ½
85	87	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf..	87	87	87	87	...
148	149	400	General Electric	147½	148¾	147½	148¾	+1¼
136¾	137	5,250	Great Northern pf.....	136¼	137⅜	136¼	136⅝	+ ⅝
127	128	870	*Gt. North. sub. ctfs., 40 per cent. paid.....	127	127	126½	127	+1
61⅛	62	700	*Great Northern temp. ctfs., ore property....	62	62	61⅝	61⅝	+ ⅛
58	60	275	Homestake Mining.....	60	60	58	58	−2
25⅝	25⅞	800	Interborough-Met	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
59½	60	100	Interborough-Met. pf..	60	60	60	60	...
7⅛	7⅝	1,000	Int. Merc. Marine.....	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	...
23¼	23½	100	Int. Merc. Marine pf..	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅜
18	18½	200	Iowa Central	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	...
36½	37	200	Iowa Central pf	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	...
25¼	25¼	2,225	Kansas City Southern..	25½	26	25½	25½	− ⅛
60¼	60¼	800	Kansas City So. pf...	60	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼
120	120⅜	100	Louieville & Nash....	120½	120¾	120½	120¾	+ ¼
08	69¼	100	Mackay Cos. pf.....	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	− ⅛
137¾	138	215	Manhattan Elevated....	137	137	137	137	−2
48	50	100	Minn. & St. Louis.....	48	48	48	48	−2
36¾	36⅞	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	36¾	...
65¼	65⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..	66	66	66	66	+ ¼
76¼	76½	800	Missouri Pacific	76½	76½	76	76½	+1⅜
62⅝	62¾	750	*National Lead Co.....	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝	+ ⅝
08¾	09	800	*National Lead Co. pf..	09	09	09	09	...
19	19¼	300	*Newhouee Mines & S..	19	19	19	19	+ ¼
117	120	620	*N. Y. Air Brake.....	117¼	118½	117	118½	−1¼
118¼	118⅝	3,530	New York Central.....	118¼	118¾	118	118⅝	+ ⅛
176	180	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart..	179	179	179	179	...
114	114½	100	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.....	114⅜	114⅞	114⅜	114⅝	− ⅛
77¼	78	4,800	Norfolk & Western....	76⅜	78	76⅜	78	+2
74½	75	200	North American	74½	74½	74½	74½	...
135¼	135½	21,820	Northern Pacific	133¾	135¾	133¾	135⅝	+1⅞
25⅜	26¾	720	Pacific Mail	26¼	26¼	25⅞	26¼	− ½
127	127¼	22,720	Pennsylvania R. R.....	126¾	127⅝	126¾	127¼	+1⅜
35¾	36¾	110	Pressed Steel Car.....	36	36	36	36	+ ¼
168	170	36	Pullman Company	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾	...
112¾	112½	94,200	Reading	111½	112¾	111½	112½	+1¼
83	84¾	200	Reading 1st pf.....	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	− ⅛
29¼	29⅝	650	*Rep. Iron & Steel....	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
85¼	85¾	100	*Rep. Iron & S. pf....	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
21⅞	22	1,900	Rock Island Co.....	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
35¾	36	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ½
56	57	800	St. L. & Southwest'n pf..	57	57	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
55½	56	750	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron....	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	55½	+2¼
83¾	83⅞	23,700	Southern Pacific.....	83	83¾	83	83⅝	+ ⅜
22	22¼	700	South. R'way ext.....	22	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
67	68	300	South. R'way pf., ext..	68	68	68	68	+ ½
147¼	147⅜	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	146½	147¼	146½	147¼	+1
39¼	39½	200	*Tenn. Copper	39⅜	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	...
29	29¼	400	Texae & Pacific	29¼	29⅝	29	29	...
29⅜	30⅛	200	Tol., St. L. & West....	29¼	30	29¼	30	+ ⅛
53½	54⅝	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅛
96	98	25	Twin City R. Transit...	98	98	98	98	...
147⅞	148	188,390	Union Pacific	144½	148	144½	148	+4
87	87⅛	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	− ⅛
84	85	200	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf....	84	84⅜	84	84⅜	− ⅛
105	113	100	U. S. Express.....	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	−4⅜
38¼	38¾	28,125	U. S. Steel.....	37⅝	38¾	37⅝	38¾	+ ⅝
101⅜	101⅝	3,400	U. S. Steel pf.....	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	+ ⅝
14	14½	100	Wabash	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
82¾	83	600	Western Union Tel....	83⅛	83⅛	82¾	82¾	− ½
25	28	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf..	25	25	25	25	−1½
40	42½	100	Wisconsin Central pf..	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	− ¼
Total....		516,352						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lote.

MINING STOCKS.

..	..	1,000	Comstock	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	...

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Local trading quieted down materially, little activity being shown, except in two or three issues. Offerings of stocks were sufficient to meet the demand, but as they were well taken prices did not vary a great deal. Philadelphia Rapid Transit, however, showed the effect of profit-taking. The absorption of Cambria Steel and United Gas Improvement was regarded as "good." Reading was active, but United States Steel common was rather quiet. Inside information here is that the dividend will not be changed to-morrow. The local bank statement was unfavorable, loans increasing $1,977,000, while surplus reserve fell off $1,799,750, reducing the total of that item to $7,214,000. Total sales, 25,408 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200..	Amalgamated Copper..	94¾	94¾	94¾
50..	American Cement.....	42	42	42
75..	American Railway ..	40¾	40¾	40¾
32..	Bell Telephone.....	52	52	52
125..	Belmont Tonopah.....	⅛ 9-16	4½	4½
200..	Brooklyn R. T.....	59¾	59¼	59¾
2,880..	Cambria Steel	39½	39¼	39½
7..	Consol. Trac., N. J....	74¼	74¼	74½
803..	Electric Co. of Am....	10¼	10	10
445..	Elect. Storage Battery.	54	52½	53
100..	Fairmount Park Trans.	13	13	13
30..	Lake Superior Cop....	11	11	11
202..	Lehigh Val. R. R.....	65¾	65½	65¾
27..	Lehigh Valley Transit.	12	12	12
111..	Lehigh Val. T. ctfs...	89½	89¾	89½
10..	Little Schuylkill R. R.	60	60	60
518..	Penn. R.	63¾	63¼	63⅝
136..	Pennsylvania Salt.....	100	99¾	100
40..	Penn. Steel pf.....	100	100	100
2..	Phila. Co. pf.....	45¼	43¼	45¼
490..	Philadelphia Electric..	8¾	8¾	8¾
1..	Phila. & Trenton.....	250	250	250
5,732..	Phila. R. T.....	22½	22	22¼
8,885..	Reading	56¾	55⅜	56⅛
415..	Tonopah Mining.....	17⅜	17½	17½
140..	Union Traction	49	49	49¼
1,502..	United Gas Imp.....	93¼	92¾	93
2,570..	U. S. Steel.....	38½	37¾	38
167..	Warwick Steel	8½	8	8¼
40..	W. Jer. & S. S. R. R.	54¼	54¼	54¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.01	.02	Justice	.03	.03
Alpha Con..	.10	.11	Ky. Con.....	.12	.12
Andes	.25	.24	L. W. Con...	.04	.03
Belcher	.55	.53	Mexican ..	.81	.84
Best & B..	1.25	1.30	Occid. Con...	.45	.45
Bullion	.29	.30	Ophir	2.35	2.40
Caledonia...	.41	.42	Overman ..	.13	.15
Chnl. Con...	.20	.23	Potosi	.11	.11
Challar	.15	.15	Savage	.90	.94
Confidence..	1.00	1.00	Sag Belch..	.08	.07
C. C. & V.	1.00	1.00	Sierra Nev..	.51	.52
Con. Imp....	.02	.02	Standard ..	2.70	2.65
Crown Point	.27	.29	Syndicate..	.15	.15
Gould & C..	.36	.37	St. Louis...	..	.05
Hale & N..	.70	.73	Union Con.	.50	.50
Julia	.18	.15	Utah Con...	.04	.05
Mexican dollars—Monday, .51¼@.52½; Saturday, .51@.52.			Yel. Jack...	.95	1.00
Drafts, sight, unchanged st .01¼@.02⅛.			Silver bars.	66¼	65⅞
Telegraph, unchanged at .04@.05.					

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
TONOPAH.			Jumbo	4.00	4.10
Belmont	4.50	4.60	Kendall	.45	.50
Cash Boy.....	.11	.11	Laguna	1.70	1.00
Gold. Anchor.	.84	.84	Lone Star....	.80	.81
Home	.09	.10	May Queen...	.07	.07
Jim Butler...	1.12	1.22	Mohawk ...	15.00	15.00
McNamara ..	.45	.46	Red Top.....	4.00	4.00
Midway	1.50	1.55	Sand Storm..	.71	.76
Montana	3.47	3.55	St. Ives.....	1.47	1.55
North Star...	.39	.39	Silver Pick...	1.15	1.20
Ohio	.04	.04	MANHATTAN.		
Ton. Exten..	3.40	3.25	Jump. Jack...	.19	.18
West End.....	1.25	1.25	BULLFROG.		
GOLDFIELD.			Bullf. Min....	.24	.25
Adams	.19	.20	Bullf. N. B...	.35	.37
Atlanta	.70	.73	Gold Bar.....	1.00	1.02
Diamondf'd...	.88	.89	Orig. Bullf...	.15	.13
Dixie	.04	.11	Steinway	.12	.12
Goldf. Min...	1.55	1.65	Tramp Cons..	.85	1.27

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9	9½	Sovereign ..	8¼	8¾
C. K. & N.	7	10	Isabella	24½	25
C. C. Cons.	5	5½	M. Gibson...	4½	6½
Dr. Jackpot.	7¾	8½	Pharmacist..	6	6¾
Elkton	56	58	Portland ...116		118
El Paso....	44	48	Un. Gold....	8½	8¾
Findlay	65	70	Vindicator .	85	91
Gold Dollar.	7⅛	7⅜	Work	17¾	18¼

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, April 29.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Davis Solid Truss Airbrake Company of Philadelphia; capital, $20,000.

H. J. McGrath Company of Baltimore, fruits, vegetables, and oysters; capital, $100,000.

Tux Pan Oil Company of New York; capital, $90,000.

Nevada Perseverance Mining Company of Philadelphia; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—William Schwenck of Minersville, Penn.; J. Irvin Doan, J. Warren Leisworth, A. E. Mitscheall of Philadelphia; Robert W. Montgomery of Camden.

PHILADELPHIA TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s, Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Strauss Brewing incomes, and Seaboard 4s showed fractional declines. Fidelity and Deposit Company continued to climb, gaining 2 more points. Shares, 41; bonds, $42,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Chas. W. Carolina 5s.	108	108	108
15,000	Northern Central 4½s..	107½	107½	107½
2,000	Seaboard 4s.....	74¾	74¾	74¾
2,000	West Virginia Cent. 6s.	105½	105½	105½
3,000	Anacostia & P'mac 5s.	101	101	101
2,000	Knoxville Trust 5s...	104	104	104
4,000	United Rwye. 4s.....	87	87	87
2,000	Un. Railways inc.....	54¾	54¾	54¾
2,000	Consolidated Gas 6s....	104¼	104¼	104¼
7,000	Cotton Duck 5s.....	80	80	80
7,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	23½	23½	23½

STOCKS.

26	Ge., South. & Fla....	21	21
15	Fidelity and Deposit...132	132	132

BALTIMORE TRADING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s, Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Strauss Brewing incomes, and Seaboard 4s showed fractional declines. Fidelity and Deposit Company continued to climb, gaining 2 more points. Shares, 41; bonds, $42,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Chas. W. Carolina 5s.	108	108	108
15,000	Northern Central 4½s..	107½	107½	107½
2,000	Seaboard 4s.....	74¾	74¾	74¾
2,000	West Virginia Cent. 6s.	105½	105½	105½
3,000	Anacostia & P'mac 5s.	101	101	101
2,000	Knoxville Trust 5s...	104	104	104
4,000	United Rwye. 4s.....	87	87	87
2,000	Un. Railways inc.....	54¾	54¾	54¾
2,000	Consolidated Gas 6s....	104¼	104¼	104¼
7,000	Cotton Duck 5s.....	80	80	80
7,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	23½	23½	23½

STOCKS.

26	Ge., South. & Fla....	21	21
15	Fidelity and Deposit...132	132	132

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Speciol to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 29.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

Buffalo, Rochester & Eastern Railroad Company, Rochester, (operate a standard gauge railroad by steam, electricity, or gasoline, from Buffalo to Rochester, and thence to Troy, a distance of 800 miles;) capital, $3,500,000. Directors—Ralph D. Gillett, Westfield, Mase.; Arthur Eaton, Pittsfield; Franklin Weston, Dalton; Henry H. Bowman, Springfield; James H. Caldwell of Troy. Mr. Gillett subscribes for $1,635,000, or over one-half of the capital stock of the company.

Ocean Beach Improvement Company, 279 Pearl Street, New York, (real estate;) capital, $150,000. Directors—G. W. King, Bayshore; F. S. Relay, J

STATE OF ARKANSAS, } SS.:
COUNTY OF PULASKI, }

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF

Pulaski County Judgment and Funding Bonds:

In pureuance to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, approved March 6, 1883, providing for the issuance of judgment and funding bonds on all judgmente obtained against the said County, obtained prior to the issuance of said bonds, and providing that "Twenty years after the issue of any of said bonds, the County Court may call the same in for payment, and bonds mentioned in said call shall bear no interest after the date for presentation named in said call."

Notice is hereby given to tho holders of Pulaski County, Arkansas, Judgment and Funding Bonds, dated July 1st, 1887, issued on any judgment whatever, payable thirty (30) years from the date thereof, with privilege to pay after twenty years, which twenty-year period expires July 1st, 1907, must present the same for payment at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, in the City of NEW YORK, State of NEW YORK, on the 2d day of July, 1907; and any and all holders of said bonds are warned that upon their failure to present said bonde for payment at the Union Trust Company on the said 2d day of July, 1907, that all interest on said bonds shall cease after that date, according to the terms and stipulations as set forth in the bonds.

In testimony whereof this call is made, and this notice given, in accordance with the stipulations and provisions in said bonds, and the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly authorizing the issuance of the said bonds and printed on the reverse side of said bonds.

And it is further directed that this notice be published in a daily paper in the cities of LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS; ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI; and NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

Given under my hand, this, the 22d, day of April, 1907.

C. T. COFFMAN,
County Judge.

Fulton Trust Co. of New-York
30 NASSAU ST.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
HENRY C. SWORDS, Prest.
H. H. GAMMANN, Vice-Prest.
H. W. REICHLEY, Secy.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
TRANSACTS ALL TRUST CO. BUSINESS
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan.
188 Montogue Street, Brooklyn.

NOTICE.—The National Exchange Bank of Albany, located at Albany, in the State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said Association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
CHARLES C. BULLOCK, JR., Cashier.
Dated April 29, 1907.

FOR RENT Half of Eighth Floor, No. 1 Nassau Street.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

Nevada---Utah
Becoming Active
Orders Executed
J. Thomas Reinhardt
Specialist in Curb Stocks.
15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Boston Office, 19 Exchange Place.
Private Wire to Boston

PROPOSALS.

Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., April 25, 1907. —Sealed proposals in triplicate, upon the blank forms furnished by this office only, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, May 25, 1907, for furnishing during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, steel, brass, nails, screws, rivets, nuts, plumbing material, lumber, brick, other building materials, chemicals, paints, oils, glass, tiles, and other tools, cotton waste, tin cans, hardware, forage, fuel, photographic paper, stationery, &c. For information apply to "The Commanding Officer."

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Springfield Armory, Mass., April 29, 1907. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 2 P. M. May 29, 1907, for furnishing Forage, Steel, Iron Castings, Coal, Lumber, Hardware Supplies, Stationery, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Gasoline, Gun Stocks, &c., during year ending June 30, 1908. Information furnished on application. COL. FRANK H. PHIPPS, Comdg.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., APRIL 1, 1907.—Sealed proposals for building frame boathouse here will be received until 12 M., May 1, 1907. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for building boathouse," addressed Lieut. W. W. BALLARD, JR., Q. M.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., April 6, 1907.—Sealed proposals for construction of roads re will be received until 12 M May 1, 1907. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals should be marked "Proposals for construction of roads," addressed WM. PATERSON, Lieut. and Q. M.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SEWard Realty Company:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Seword Realty Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 131 East Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 4th day of May, 1907, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors that the corporation he forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, March 27, 1907.

SAMUEL WEISTEIN, President.
SAMUEL STONE, Secretary.
SOLOMON BADESCH, Attorney for the Seward Realty Company, 116 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, April 30th, 1907.

We hereby announce the withdrawal from our firm this day of Mr. David C. Halsted. The business will be continued under the same firm name by Mr. Josse Wassermana, Mr. Edward Wassermann, and Mr. John J. McGuire, who has this day been admitted to membership in our firm.

WASSERMANN BROTHERS,
42 Broadway.

HALSTED & HAGEMEYER,
71 Broadway, New York,
April 30th, 1907.

We beg to announce that at the close of business this day Mr. J. HAROLD KUNKEL will withdraw from our firm.

HALSTED & HAGEMEYER.

Investors find The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review
24 pages
Every Monday
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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

There was just one real feature to the stock market yesterday, and that was Union Pacific, which furnished more than one-third of the trading and practically all tha gossip. It is certain that the rumors were not the influencing factors in the advance, and it is equally certain that it was ths strength of the stock that superinduced the extreme imaginative activity during the day. Every rumor that has done duty for the past two or three weeks was revived for the occasion, from the resignation of Mr. Harriman to a holding company for all tha Union Pacific roads. There was so much gossip that some part of it must come true aventually, but traders were disposed to believa that there was nothing very important behind the movement in the stock. Nearly every operator on the floor was perfectly willing to admit that Union Pacific can be advanced in a narrow market like the present with only a little exertion on the part of those qualified to mova tha stock. The necessary qualifications would seem to be some nerve, a little persistence, and an abiding faith in tbe value of tha stock at these prices. It seems reasonable to suppose, traders assert, that the insiders will not oppose an advance in the price of the stock.

***

One of the causes contributing to a more optimistic frama of mind on the part of stock operstors was the easier tone in wheat. One of the discouraging factors was the narrowness of tha market and the concentration of activity in one or two issues. Those who watch the market voiced the opinion that very little can be expected when trading is concentrated as it was yesterday. Tha transactions in issues other than Union Pacific and Reading were very smnll, comparatively speaking. Comment at the close of the market was not especially cheerful, although the net changes would seem to induca some optimism. Professionals followed tha advance in Union very gingerly. They stood ready to take to their heels on the first sign of weakness, and they limited tbeir operations in other stocks materially. They wore content to follow, but balked at leading an aggressive movament.

***

In view of the fact that the Directors of the Steel Corporation will meet to-day for dividend action, it was surprising that the Steel stocks were so apathetic in yesterday's market. Usually there is enough vigor in the professional trading to force a respectable market nnd a fair amount of trading on the ave of a dividend in these popular stocks. As it was, they were merely firm and lacked any decisive feature. Guesses as to the dividend found their way into tha gossip, but there seemed to be more or less unanimity concerning the maintenance of the regular dividend on the common stock. It is a curious fact, but true, that some of the big traders in the Steel stocks who are in a measure identified with the industry itself, have been very bearish for some time past. They take a position of optimism on the industry and pessimism on tha stocks. They do not explain the logic of this very nice distinction.

***

Some curiosity is manifested as to the sustained strength in some of the city issues, particularly the 4 per cents. of most recent issue. The expectation of another bond issue in the near future has had little effect, but, of course, tha market is very dull. Nevertheless, private offerings of a fairly large amount do not seem to have had any influence. The market is not peculiar in any respect, but an easier tone had been expected. Brokers find very little bidding for the bonds, but the quotations, and, presumably, the actual market, are about 101½ to 101¼.

***

Gradually the number of banks making returns to the Clearing House, which show less than the required reserve is growing smaller. The numbar on last Saturday was about 17, which is an improvement over previous weeks. There are many things which conspire to bring the reserves of the banks below the required limit, and these facts are very well known to the supervising officials. The power of the Controller of the Currency in the case of National tanks is scarcely ever invoked in the case of a bank whose reserve is below a required amount.

***

From time to time the announcement is seen on the news bulletins that certain towns and cities making offerings of bonds have failed to receive bids and that the offering has been withdrawn and the securities sold privately. There are men in the financial district who kaep a very close watch on these announcements and who make a comfortable living through the failure of these towns and cities to find ready bidders. Usually they have a list of individuals interested in municipal bonds, and with this as a baeis they write to tho Treasurer or other officsr of the town and ask forgan option on part or all of the issue. If they get it they make a vigorous campaign among their clients and usually succeed in placing an amount sufficient to pay them well for their exertion. Sometimes they introduce themselves to the officer in charge well ahead of the date of sals by writing for details and expressing their intention of bidding.

***

Extracts from market letters when grouped together show very conclusively the possibilities of a divergence of opinion between the heads of big brokerage houses. The markct letter industry is a flourishing one, and every wire house finds it necessary to send out at the close of the day or before the beginning of business a résumé or prediction of the day's business. In some cases one of the partners writes tho letter, in others the room manager, so called, and in some cases special men ara employed. Usually where a special man is employed he is permitted to shape the letter according to the information which he gleans from important interests which he may consult. If the house takes a distinct position on the markot in the shape of a pool participation he must needs govern himself accordingly. But as a general rule markst letters are honest expressions of opinion, and a perusal of half a dozen of the most quoted will show very conclusively how opinions can differ.

***

Nowadays there seems to be more interest or as much at least in the copper industry as in steel and iron. There is a wide difference in the views of coppsr men concerning the futura of the metal, but all tha important interests assert that a break in the price need not be expected. "It would not surprise me," said a copper man yestorday, "if the metal were to sell at 28 cents before the first week in July. From my point of view, that is, the point of view of tha sallsrs of the metal, this is not a too glowing prospect. Consumers are holding back, and when they do comn in they must pay the price for it. The inquiries for copper for delivery in the last six months of the year are heavy and very significant. Those who ara waiting for concessions will ba disappointed, or, if they are not, I do not know anything about actual conditions."

***

Ona paragraph in this column last week dealing with trading in grain and the commissions paid therefor failed to note that tha rule making the commission one-eighth for each operation, tbat is, one-eighth for buying and one-eighth for selling, had been rescinded after having been in operation for a short time. The paragraph conveyed the idea that it was still in effect.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Most Issues Little Better Than Nominal, but Prices Move Up.

MANHATTAN TRANSIT UP

Sheehan Stock on Active Trading Reaches Highest Point In Recent Markets—Mining List Sluggish.

Ths curb market was extremely quiet except in spots yesterday, though prices made substantial advances undsr tbe prevailing strong tone, and in a number of instances gains of 1 point were recorded. Manhattan Transit was the feature of the trading in tbe industrial list, and in point of activity this issua outstripped the whole market. Sales of over 11,000 were made between 5⅝ and 6⅝, the best price reacbed in recent markets.

Steamship was slightly easier. In ths mining group Dominion Copper dsveloped considarabla strength, advancing ⅝ on limited buying. Nevada Consolidated slightly firmer. Nevada-Utah was strong. Nipissing was steady, but neglected. United Copper was slightly higher. Furnaca Creek improved a small fraction. Tramp Consolidated broke sbarply nearly 15c, with a recovery of about one-balf of tha loss on the rumor that 100,000 treasury stock would be offered at 1. Boston Conealidatsd improved ⅝. Fluctuations elsewhere were small. Bonds wera dull and about steady.

The principal transactions rsported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, wars as follows:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	INDUSTRIALS.				
11,500	Manhattan Tr..	5⅜	6⅝	5⅜	6⅜
325	N. Y. & C. M. S.	22½	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛
900	Shenandoah Co.	43½	43½	43½	43½
2,500	Western Ice Co.	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅞
	RAILROAD.				
800	Chicago Subway	17¾	18	17¾	18
	MINING STOCKS.				
200	Bonanza Belt...	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,000	Boston Copper..	29	29½	29	29½
150	Brit. Columbia..	8	8	8	8
471	Butte Coalition..	27¾	27¾	26⅞	27¼
4,500	Cobalt Central..	38½	39	38½	39
200	Colonial Silver..	3	3	3	3
500	Colusa-Leonard..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
300	Cumberland-Ely.	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
1,800	Dom. Copper...	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
400	Ely Consol.....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Furnace Creek..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2,700	Greene-Cananea.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
50	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Greene G.-S. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
400	King Edward...	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
1,000	McKinley-Dar..	1 9-10	1⅞	1 9-10	1⅞
900	Mitchell Mining	4¾	5	4¾	5
600	Micmac G. M...	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
400	Mont.-Shoshone.	10	10	10	10
420	Nev. C. Copper	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
3,500	Nev.-U.M. & S.	5	6	5	6
800	Nipissing	14	14½	14	14⅜
...	Old Hun. Min..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Silver Leaf....	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16
3,500	Tramps Con....	.93	.93	.79	.79
200	Tri-Bullion	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
200	Union Explor...	8½	8⅝	8½	8½
1,100	United Copper..	61½	62¼	61½	62¼

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yeeterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	April 29. Bid.	Asked.	April 26. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	1	1⅛	⅞	1
American Tobacco 340	255	240	355	
American Malt. 6s.....	..	100	105	
Am. Writing Paper 5s..	83	84	83	84
Am. Writing Paper pf..	2	2½	2	2¼
Am. Writing Paper pf.	23	24	22	23½
Balaklala	10	10¼	9¼	10¼
Bamberger Delamar ...	2	3	2	3
Barnes-King Devel.....	4	4¼	4	4¼
Bonanza Belt	..	..	5¼	5½
Batopilos Mining	7⅛	8¼	7⅜	7⅞
Boston Copper.....	29½	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝
British Col. Copper....	7	8	7¼	8
Butte Coalition	26⅜	27	27	27¼
Butte & New York.....	4½	4⅝	4½	5
Central Foundry	2¼	3	2½	3
Central Foundry pf....	14	15½	14⅜	15½
Central Foundry 6s....	72	74	72	74
Chicago Subway	17½	18	17¼	17⅝
Clyde S. S.	..	..	34	56
Cobalt Central	38	39	38½	39
Colonial Silver	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
Colorado Gold Dredging	..	..	8¼	8½
Cumberland-Ely Mining	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9
Colusa-Leonard	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Davis-Daly	10	16¼	16¼	16⅜
Dominion Copper.....	6⅜	6½	6	6⅛
Douglas Copper.....	10	10⅝	10	10⅜
Empire Steel	..	..	7	10
Empire Steel pf.....	..	..	45	50
Ely Central.....	..	..	5⅜	5⅝
Ely Con.....	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
El Rayo.....	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5¼
Foster Cobalt.....	..	..	1¼	1⅜
Furnace Creek.....	1 3-16	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Giroux	8⅜	9¼	8⅜	9¼
Gold Hill.....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Greene Con. Copper.....	..	..	24	26
Greene Gold-Silver	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Greene Gold-Silver pf..	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
Greene-Cananea	16¾	16⅞	16½	16⅝
Guanajuato Con.....	..	..	4	4¼
Havana Tobacco.....	11	12¼	11	12½
Havana Tobacco pf....	20	22	20	22
International Salt.....	15	15⅛	15	15⅛
Hallory	84	86	84	86
Manhattan Transit.....	6	6⅜	5⅝	5⅞
McKinley-Darragh	1⅛	1 9-16	1⅛	1 9-16
Micmac Gold Mining...	4⅛	4¼	4	4¼
Mines Co. of America..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Mitchell Mining.....	5	5⅛	4	4⅜
Montgomery Shoshone.	9½	10	9½	10
Nevada Con. Copper...	14⅛	14⅜	14¼	14¼
N. Y. & Cuba M. & S....	..	..	8	8⅜
Nevada Smelting.....	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3
Nevada-Utah M. & S..	5¾	5⅞	4⅞	5
Nipissing Mines Co....	13⅞	14	14⅛	14½
Old Hundred.....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
Otis Elevator.....	39	40	39	40
Otis Elevator pf.....	91	95	90	95
Pittsburg Lead & Zinc.	81	83	76	78
Seehoard 2d pf.....	..	..	35	..
Silver Queen.....	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅜
Stewart Mining.....	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Standard Oil.....	525	535	525	529
Tramps Con.....	95c.	$1.00	95c.	$1.00
Tri-Bullion	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Tonopah Extension.....	3⅜	8½	3½	8⅝
Trinity Copper	21	23	21	22½
Union Exploration.....	..	..	8	8½
United Copper.....	61¼	62	62¼	62⅝
United Copper pf.....	..	..	85	95
Union Typewriter.....	..	..	84	88
Union Type, 1st pf....	..	..	116	120
Union Type, 2d pf....	..	..	116	120
Utah Apex.....	..	..	6	6¼
Vindeburg Co.....	43	44	43¾	44½
Western Ice.....	34½	35	84	84⅝

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—The appearance of rain in Kansas was the basis for a declins yesterday from which thers was little or no recovery. Tha rain extendsd pretty well through the Southwest, and more was predicted for Kansas. Conditions in the Northwest remained unspringlike, but were not counted particularly as a bull asset. Foreign markets showed declines of ½ to ¾d at Liverpool, 30 points at Paris, and 1⅝ to 2 marks at Berlin. The visible supply caused soms selling at midday, as it showed an increase last year of 2,722,000 bushels. On the break exporters took 25 loads. Interior receipts were liberal and seaboard clearances rather light. Cash wheat in New York closed easy, as follows: No. 2 red, 83¼c, elevator, and 88¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 95¾c, and No. 2 Hard Winter, 90¾c, free on board, afloat, opening navigation.

CORN—Corn opened about ½c lower in sympathy with wheat, but was well suported for the balance of the day, and near the close rallied quite sharply in the West. Liverpool was ¼d lower. world's shipments aggregated 4,779,000 bushels, compared with 8,299,000 bushels the previous week, and commission houses sold moderately. The visible supply decreased 1,293,000 bushels. Exporters bought 10 loads, and cash corn in New York closed as follows: No. 2, 60c elevator, and 57¼c free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 58c, and No. 2 yellow, 57½c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
Wheat—				
May	90½	89⅞	89⅞	90⅞
July	90⅝	90	90¼	91
September ..	91¼	90⅝	90⅝	92
December ..	93¼	93	93¼	94½
Corn—				
May	..	..	60	60¼
July	58	57¼	58	58½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
Wheat—				
May	79¾	79¼	79¼	80¼
July	82⅝	82	82¼	83⅛
September ..	84⅝	83⅝	83⅞	84⅞
Corn—				
May	50¾	49⅝	50¼	50
July	49⅞	49½	49⅞	49⅝
September ..	50	49⅜	50	49⅞
Oats—				
May	44⅜	44⅛	44¼	44⅜
July	41⅞	41½	41¾	41⅜
September ..	35⅜	35¼	35½	35⅝
Lard—				
July	$8.77	$8.75	$8.75	$8.77
September ..	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.90
Ribs—				
July	8.70	8.67	8.67	8.72
September ..	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.85
Pork—				
July	15.90	15.82	15.82	15.97
September ..	16.00	15.92	15.92	16.02

THE COTTON MARKET.

Reaches New High Level—Closes at 8 to 9 Points Net Gain.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Federal Weather Bureau issues the following forecase for the Cotton States for Tuesday and Wednesday:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair Tuesday, except rain in extreme western portions. Wednesday, rain and colder; light to fresh southerly winds.

Georgia—Fair Tuesday, except rain in northwest portion. Wednesday, rain and colder; light to fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except rain and colder Wednesday in northern portion; light, variable winds.

Western Florida—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, showers and colder; light to fresh southerly winds, becoming brisk northerly Wednesday.

Alabama—Fair Tuesday, except showers and colder in northern portion. Wednesday, showers and cooler in central and southern portions; light to fresh southerly winds, becoming brisk northerly.

Mississippi—Rain Tuesday and in southern portion Wednesday; colder Tuesday in northwest portion, much colder Wednesday; fresh southerly winds, becoming brisk northerly.

Louisiana—Rain Tuesday, except fair in southeast portion, colder in northern portion, Wednesday fair, colder in southern portion, fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Rain Tuesday, much colder in the interior with high northerly winds; Wednesday fair, colder on the coost.

Western Texas—Fair in northern, rain and colder in southern portion; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Snow or rain, followed by fair Tuesday; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Arkansas—Rain and colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Tennessee—Rain Tuesday, much colder in western portions; Wednesday, fair in western, rain and colder in eastern portions.

The cotton market was less active yesterday, but, after an early decline, advanced quite sharply, with July selling at a new high level for the bull movement. The close was steady at a net advance of 3@9 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 150,000 bales.

The opening was barely steady at a decline of 4@6 points, influsnced by lower cables, than expected and favorable weather reports for over the week-end. It was another May notice day, and it was reported that notices representing abont 10,000 to 15,000 bales of May were circulating through the street, which added somewhat to the early hesitation.

Exports for the day were sgoin considerably ever ths port receipts, and so far for the season are will over a million bales in excess of the same date last year.

Ths range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
April.....	...	...	9.89@9.92	9.80
May.....	9.93	9.78	9.91@9.02	9.85
June.....	9.03	9.92	9.91@9.93	9.84
July.....	10.00	9.86	9.98@9.99	9.92
August.....	9.95	9.85	9.93@9.95	9.90
September.....	9.94	9.89	9.93@9.95	9.90
October.....	10.16	10.02	10.14@10.15	10.09
November.....	...	...	10.17@10.10	10.12
December.....	10.23	10.09	10.22@10.23	10.15
January.....	10.38	10.24	10.37@10.38	10.31
February.....	...	...	10.42@10.44	10.36
March.....	10.44	10.41	10.49@10.51	10.44

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices unchanged at 11.30 for middling upland and 11.55 for middling gulf. Sales, 200 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile firm, unchanged, at 10⅝c; sales, 200 bales. Savannah steady, unchanged, at 10¾c; sales, 592 bales. Norfolk firm, unchanged, at 11⅜c; sales, 182 bales. Augusta steady, unchanged, at 11¼c; sales, 23 bales. Houston steady, ⅛c higher, at 11¼c; sales, 331 bales. Galveston firm, unchsnged, at 11⅛c; sales, 200 bales. New Orleans firm, 1-16c higher, at 11⅝c; sales, 1,200 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Developments of Yesterday in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 29.—Money was temporarily dearer in the market to-day, owing to the call for over £2,000,000 of this Japanese loan. Discounts were firm.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were mostly idle, and the business transacted was featureless, with consols and other first-class securities still drooping under fresh loan rumors. Prices hardened slightly in the afternoon on the Bank of England's getting the bulk of the gold in the open market, but consols again drooped on realizations.

Americans were favorably affected by the better New York bank statement. They opened above parity and improved in the forenoon, with Pacific stocks leading. Later New York bid up Union Pacific and a few other specialties, and the market closed steady after a fair amount of business had been transacted.

Mexican rails were in good demsnd and dearer. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101¾. Kaffirs were flat in the early part of the day, owing to fears of the repatriation of the Chinese coolies in South Africa, but at the close prices were firmer.

There was keen competition from Paris to-day for tho large supplies of gold in the market, totaling £1,200,000. The Bank of England, however, outbid its French competitors and obtained £700,000 at a half-penny advance. India took £200,000, and Paris obtained the balance, £300,000.

Bullion amounting to £36,000 was taken into ths Bank of England on balance to-day.

Bar silver firm at 30½d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for threa months' bills is 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d.

American eagles, 76s 5d.

Gold prsmiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.35; Lisbon, 2.00.

PARIS, April 29.—Prices on the Boursa to-day were firm, but trading was inactive. Russian imperial 4s closed at 74 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 497.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 55c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, April 29.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opencd firm, but weakened later.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Following are yesterday's quotations for several European State and municipal securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols 3½s.....	90	90⅞
German consols 3s.....	84⅝	85⅛
Bavarian Government 4s.....	100	101
Hessian Government 3½s.....	94½	95
Saxony Government 3s.....	84⅜	85½
Hamburg Government 3s.....	83⅜	84½
City of Cologne 4s.....	100⅜	100⅝
City of Munich 4s.....	100⅜	100⅝
City of Augsburg 4s.....	100	100⅜
City of Frankfort-am-Main 3½s....	95¼	96⅛
City of Vienna 4s.....	97⅜	98⅜
Mexican Government gold 5s.....	100	101½
Russian Government 4s.....	74⅜	75⅜
French rente 3s.....	94⅜	95
British consols 2½s.....	85¼	85⅝

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equity.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'gs.
Consols, money..	85⅛	..	..	—3-16
Consols, account.	85⅛	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	12⅞	62¼	62¼	..
Atchison	97½	94⅝	95½	— ⅝
Can. Pacific....	182	176½	176	+ ½
St. Paul	139½	135½	134⅞	+ ⅝
Erie	24⅞	24¼	24¼	..
Erie 1st pf....	57	55⅞	56¼	— ⅝
Illinois Central.	152	147⅝	148	— ⅝
Louis. & Nash..	124	120½	119⅝	+ ⅝
N. Y. Central...	122¼	119	118½	+ ⅝
Penn	85¼	126⅜	126½	+ ⅛
Reading	57½	110⅞	111¼	— ⅜
So. Pac	87⅜	85¼	85	+ ¼
Union Pacific...	149⅝	145⅜	144	+ 1⅜
U. S. Steel.....	38⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf..	104¼	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛

TORONTO STOCKS.

Quotations of Cobalt stocks on the Standard Stock Exchange of Toronto, made at the close of the market yesterday, compare as follows with those of Friday:

	April 29. Bid.	Asked.	April 26. Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo	$2.80	$3.00	$2.75	$3.25
Foster	1.34	1.42	1.34	1.52
McKinley-Dar..	1.50	1.56	1.54	1.58
Kerr Lake.....	5.00	5.25	4.87	5.25
Peterson Lake..	.42½	.51	.49	.52
Silver Queen ..	1.50	1.53	1.50	1.58
Silver Leaf	.14½	.15½	.13½	.14½
Trethewey	1.38	1.35	1.34	1.32
University	5.50	7.00	6.00	9.00
Green Meehan...	.74	.80	.74	.80
Amalgamated ..	..	..	.65	.70
Central	.38	.39	.38	.39
Nipissing	13.80	14.00	13.80	14.00

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930..104	104½	
2s, c., 1930..104	104½	
3s, r., 1918.102¾	103¼	
3s, c., 1918.103½	104	
3s, 1918, sm.102¾	..	
4s, r., 1907.101¼	102	
4s, c., 1907..101¼	102	
4s, r., 1925.129½	130¼	
4s, c., 1925.130½	131¼	
Panama 2s.104¼	105¼	
Philip'ne 4s.109½	..	
Adams Exp.280	300	
Alb. & Sus.235	..	
Alle. & W..130	..	
Allis-Ch. pf. 31	34	
A. A. C. pf. 75	80	
A. B. S. pf. ..	82	
Am. Can.... 6	6¼	
Am. C. pf.. 55½	56½	
Am. Coal...125	175	
A. C. O. pf. 82	92	
Am. D. Tel. 25	40	
Am. Exp...200	220	
Am. G. Tw. 5⅝	6½	
Am. H. & L. 4⅜	5	
Am. L. Co. pf. 26½	31	
Am. Loc. pf.105¼	110	
Am. M. Co. 5½	8	
Am. M. Co. pf. 26	32	
A. S. & R. 89¼	92	
Am. Snuff..195	240	
Am. Sn. pf. 90	100	
Am. St. W.. 7⅜	8	
A. S. F. pf. 37	40	
A. S. R. pf.122	127	
A. T. & C.. 75	80	
A. T. & T..120	125	
Ann Arbor.. 20	80

CAN'T TOUCH SURPLUS SENATOR PLATT SAYS

U. S. Express Co. Stockholders Get Reply to Demand for Higher Dividends.

NEW LAWS CUT PROFITS

Big Fund Needed for Emergencies—Shareholders' Committee Planning to Act.

Shareholders in the United States Express Company have undertaken to get together in an effort to force the officers of the company to make more liberal disbursements in dividends on the contention that the cash assets are from 25 to 30 times the original capital of $10,000,000. So far all that has come of the movement has been the issuance of a reply to this claim of large liquid assets in the form of a circular sent to shareholders over the signature of Thomas C. Platt, the President of the company, in which he says that the free assets do not amount to more than its $10,000,000 nominal capital stock. What surplus the company may have over this amount Mr. Platt informs the stockholders, "to correct any possible erroneous impression," is not available for distribution.

The minority stockholders who have undertaken to form a nucleus for protestants to join are A. L. Banister and Samuel S. Hatt. Neither of these men or their counsel would discuss their plan of campaign yesterday. They said that as the United States Express Company was a joint partnership and not a corporation the matter would have to be adjusted between the partners. The officers of the company were equally reticent.

It is less than a year ago since another minority committee made a similar attempt to induce the officials of the company to make a more liberal dividend distribution. It fell flat, however, for lack of sufficient support, and the officers of the company took no official notice of the movement.

Senator Platt, in his circular goes into some detail in giving his reasons for keeping the dividends down and lays stress on the prospect of further hostile legislation decreasing the company's earning power, at the same time showing that increased expenses in the past few years have kept the earnings down to 5 per cent. of gross receipts. The following reasons, he says, have deterred the Directors from increasing dividends:

"The company is not a corporation, but a voluntary association in which every shareholder is personally liable for the company's obligations. It has been the aim of the Directors to accumulate a fund sufficient to protect stockholders against personal liability. The Directors have been led to this conclusion especially by the obligations assumed in contracts with railroad corporations, which require the company to pay the railroads a certain guaranteed percentage of gross express earnings. These railroad guarantees now outstanding under contract amount to more than $25,000,000.

"The risk involved in carrying millions of money, especially under contract with the Government, makes it desirable to have a large surplus fund.

"The increased payments to railroads, higher labor costs and advance in prices of supplies have kept net earnings down to 5 per cent. of the present gross receipts. In 1906 the company paid the railroads $1,661,000 more than in 1904, and it paid for labor in 1906 $860,000 more than in 1904, while the increase in earnings over 1906 was but $1,552,000.

"Hostile legislation has decreased, and must continue to decrease, the company's receipts by affecting rates. In twelve of the twenty-six States in which the company does business laws have been passed in the last three months enlarging the powers of the Railroad Commissioners. One State arbitrarily reduced all express rates 25 per cent. after Jan. 1, 1907. A reduction in in-State rates generally means a reduction in inter-State rates Over twenty bills adverse to express companies have been introduced in Legislatures in the last three months. In the last two years ten States have by statute increased express company taxes."

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Trust Company of America. Colonial Trust Company.

At the opening of business to-day COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY was merged into THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The offices heretofore maintained by THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA at No. 135 Broadway and No. 36 Wall Street, and by the COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY at No. 222 Broadway, will be continued, the latter as the COLONIAL BRANCH of THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Until further notice all business of each office will continue to be conducted, so far as both depositors and the public are concerned, in all respects as though no merger had taken place.

New York, N. Y., April 26, 1907.

Come and Investigate for ourself This 17 Year Established Investment, Right Here in New York City.

I invite every man or woman who has any money to invest, both large and small amounts, to come and pay me a personal visit at the plant of the NEW YORK METAL CEILING COMPANY, where I am at my office from 10 until 2. I do not want to talk you into buying stock in this investment until I can first prove to you with your own eyes that the NEW YORK METAL CEILING COMPANY is the largest company in New York supplying the great demand for Metal Ceilings, and doing an average business of $1,000 a day and earning profits sufficient to pay dividends every three months—and, by the way, this investment has been earning dividends for 17 years, which is a record many a bank would be proud of. But what is the use of my going on explaining to you about this investment when you can so easily come and visit the plant and investigate the proposition for yourself. Then we will have the opportunity of talking this matter over together and you can ask me any questions regarding this investment before you purchase any of this stock.

STOCK PURCHASED BEFORE MAY 10 WILL DRAW JULY DIVIDENDS

There is but a limited amount of this dividend paying stock left to be sold, which I am going to dispose of at its par value—$10 a share.

Send me your name and address and I will mail you my report, "FACTS AND FIGURES" of the NEW YORK METAL CEILING COMPANY, so you will be fully posted upon this subject when you call at the plant to investigate this proposition for yourself.

ROBERT S. KENNEDY,
218 NEW YORK METAL CEILING BUILDING,
24 St., near 11 Av., New York.

LEITER DENIES POOL DEAL.

Testifies in Brokers' Suit He Refused to Go Into Hoadley Deal.

Joseph Leiter, one of the defendants in a suit against himself, Joseph H. Hoadley, and C. F. Judson, brought by Franklin Scott & Co., brokers, to recover certain losses caused by the collapse of the pool in the stock of the International Power Company, was on the stand all day yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich. The amount sued for in the present case is $86,000, and Judson, one of the defendants, gave testimony connecting him with the pool which failed when the stock of the company broke.

Leiter declared that he was not a member of the pool. "I told Hoadley that I would not have anything to do with it," said the witness, "and that I would not, under any circumstances, render Judson any assistance."

Leiter then told of conversations he had with Hoadley and Judson after he had come back from Europe in November, 1906. "Judson told Hoadley that she had bought 600 shares of International Power stock and was unable to carry it," said the witness. "I then proposed that we three should make a pool and share in the profits and losses, each one to take a third share. Hoadley then got 580 shares from the Cramps of Philadelphia, and with the 600 shares held by Judson, they constituted all of the shares we ever held in a pool."

The witness added that this poll was wound up Dec. 18, 1901, and that neither Judson nor Hoadley had any authority to buy stock for him after that. The case is still on.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE STOCKS.

Transactions in stocks on the Produce Exchange yesterday totaled 1,250 shares, distributed among two mining companies.

The day's business, with opening, high, low, and last prices, is given in the following table:

BULLFROG NEVADA.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Tramps Con.	90c	90c	90c	90c

MISCELLANEOUS.

750	Branch Mint	14o	14o	14o	14o

Bid and Asked Prices.

The bid and asked prices quoted at the close of the market compare as follows with those of Friday:

	April 29. Bid.	Asked.	April 26. Bid.	Asked.
ALASKA.				
United Alaska	..	..	6½	..
Alaska Treadwell	33½	34	..	..
ARIZONA.				
Bonanza Belt Cop	5	5⅜	..	..
Helvetia	3¾	4	3¾	4⅛
Troy Manhattan	2	2½	2	2¾
BULLFROG NEVADA.				
Montgomery-Shoehone	9¼	10	..	..
Tramps Con.	86c	87o	86o	90o
CALIFORNIA.				
Furnace Creek	1⅛	1¼	1	1⅛
Oroville Dredging	4¼	..	4¼	4½
CANADA, (British Colmbia.)				
British Columbia	..	..	7⅞	..
Dominion Cop. Ltd.	..	..	5⅞	..
CANADA, ONTARIO.				
Buffalo Mines	3	3¼	2⅜	..
Cobalt Central	38c	39c	38c	..
Colonial Silver	2⅞	3⅛	3	3⅛
Foster Cobalt	1⅜	1½	1¼	1⅜
McKinley-Darragh	1½	1⅝	..	1⅝
Nipissing	13⅜	14¼	13⅞	14¼
Silver Queen Ltd.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
COLORADO.				
Camp Bird	5⅞	6⅛	..	..
Tomboy Gold	9⅝	9¾	25c	40c
Yak Mining	..	..	..	3½
COSTA RICA.				
Montezuma	3	..	2⅞	3
GOLDFIELD, NEVADA.				
Adams	18½c	20c	20c	22c
Atlanta Mines Co	68c	72c	75c	81c
Black Rock	..	14o	10c	15c
Blue Bell	22c	26c	27c	30c
Blue Bull	44c	51c	48c	53c
C. O. D.	..	..	70c	..
Combination Fraction	4⅝	4⅞	5½	5⅝
Cracker Jack	28c	30c	28c	32c
Diam. Triangle	44o	49c	49c	50c
Dixie	10c	18o	13½o	17c
Gold Bar	90c	$1.01	90c	$1.01
Goldfield Cons	7⅞	8	8¼	8⅜
Goldfield Daisy	2 1-16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Great Bend	$1.05	$1.12½	$1.16	$1.20
Jumbo Extension	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2 9-16
Katherine Goldfield	..	25c	..	47
Kendall	1¼	1⅜	45	47
Laguna	..	..	..	88c
Lone Star	80c	35c	81c	..
Mohawk	15½	..	..	..
Nevada Explor. Co	19c	20c	19½c	20½c
Prop	40c	..	..	..
Red Hill	59c	62c	68c	65c
Red Top	46o	51o	..	..
Rep Top Extra	$1.08	$1.20	$1.25	$1.31
Silver Pick				
IDAHO.				
Snowstorm	2½	..	..	..
Stewart Mining	2⅜	..	2⅜	2⅝
MEXICO.				
Dolores	7	8	..	..
El Oro	6¾	7	..	..
Esperanza, Ltd.	9½	10	..	..
Greene Gold-Silver Con.	1⅝	1¾	1 9-16	1¾
Greene Gold-Silver pf.	8½	8¾	8	8½
Guanajuato Cone	3⅞	4⅛	4	4¼
San Toy	.86	..	.87	.90
MONTANA.				
Barnes-King	3⅝	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Butte Coalition	.26	.27½	.25	.26½
Davis-Daly Est	16¾	16¾	15½	..
United Copper	61½	62¼	62	62¾
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Branch Mint	18½	.14	.14½	.15
Greenwater & Death V	..	.88	..	.85
Minee Co. of America	1 9-16	1⅝	1⅝	..
Old Hundred	..	..	8½	3½
Tri-Bullion	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
NEVADA.				
Nevada-Utah	5¾	..	4¾-4½	4¾
Silver Peak (Pitts.)	2	..	$1.85	..
ELY NEVADA.				
Cumberland-Ely Cop	8¾	9¼	8⅝	9
Giroux Consolidated	8¾	9¼	..	..
Nevada Consolidated	.14	..	.14	.14½
MANHATTAN NEVADA.				
Manhattan Combin'n	.05	.10	.07	.10
Manhattan Mining	..	.17	.12	.17
TONOPAH NEVADA.				
Belmont	4¾	4⅝	..	..
Golden Anchor	..	.36	.38	.45
Tonopah Extension	3¼	3⅜	3½	3⅝
WONDER NEVADA.				
Golden Dawn	30	50	..	..
INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.				
Exploration Co. N. Y.	100	110	100	110
Hall Signal Co	..	..	85	..
Havana Tobacco	20	22	..	..
Pille.-Washburn Flour	..	..	£5	..
Pille.-Washburn F. pf.	£10	..	£10	..
Standard Milling	6¼	..	6¼	..
Standard Milling pf	29	..	29	..
Standard Milling 1st 5s	79	..	79½	79¾
Waterhury Co	43½	44½	43½	44½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 29.—The weekly statement of the Associated Banks of Boston follows:

	April 27, 1907.	Dec. for Week.	April 28, 1906.
Loans	$190,120,000	$8,328,000	$177,742,000
Circulation	8,503,000	17,000	7,433,000
Deposits	149,019,000	5,430,000	138,893,000
Due banks	70,268,000	3,784,000	61,792,000
Res. agents	21,844,000	6,412,000	26,321,000
U. S. deposits	4,396,000	162,000	2,696,000
Exchanges	14,508,000	2,294,000	13,783,000
Due from b'ks	22,546,000	1,064,000	21,643,000
5% funds	424,750	.....	877,000
Legal tender	4,851,000	359,000	5,403,000
Specie	19,655,000	197,000	15,484,000
Res. agents	2,673,857	601,857	1,325,571
N. Y. excess	10,716,857	7,570,857	6,759,571

Mohawk was the early feature, opening up fractionally and recording a further advance to 86½, a gain of a point and a half. Quincy sold up a couple of points. Old Dominion and Calumet & Arizona over a point each, while the balance of the coppers show but slight changes. The undertone of the local market is much improved.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
16,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	93½	93	93⅛
1,000	A. T. & S. F. 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1,000	Central Vt. 1st 4s	84¾	84¼	84¼
1,000	C. B. & Q. joint 4s	94	94	94
2,000	C. & W. Mich. 5s	101	101	101
1,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	98½	98½	98½
5,000	West End 4½s	1014	101¾	101¾
4,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	92½	92	92
	RAILROADS.			
5	Atchison	96¾	96¼	96¾
230	Boston Elevated	142¾	141¾	141¾
21	Boston & Albany	235	235	235
100	Boston & Maine	163	162	163
10	Boston & Prov	300	300	300
175	Boston & Worcester	28¼	26	26
77	Fitchburg pf	132	132	132
35	Mass. Elec. pf	58	57½	58
542	N. Y., N. H. & H.	179¼	178¾	178¾
2	Northern of N. H.	155	155	155
1	Old Colony	195	195	195
639	Union Pacific	148	144¼	148
80	Union Pacific pf	86½	86¼	86½
295	†West End	89	88	89
85	†West End pf	106½	105¾	105¾
2,843	West End rights	12c	12c	12c
	TELEPHONES.			
583	American	125	124¾	125
10	*New England	121	121	121
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
50	Am. Agr.	19¾	19¾	19¾
20	Am. Agr. pf	88	88	88
85	Am. Pneu. Service	8¼	8¼	8¼
235	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	18	18	18
20	Am. Sugar Ref	127¾	125¾	125¾
45	Am. Wool pf	96	95½	95½
115	*Edison	208	205	206
88	General Electric	148	148	148
181	Ga. Ry. & Elec. L	110	110	110
453	Mass. Gas	63¼	62¼	63¼
582	Mass. Gas pf	86¼	86	86¼
44	Pullman	170	169½	170
16	Reece B	9¾	9¾	9¾
170	Swift & Co	106¾	106¼	106¾
1,182	United Fruit	110	109	109¾
200	United Shoe Mach	64	64	64
212	United Shoe Mach. pf	27¾	27¾	27¾
1,975	U. S. Steel	87¾	86¼	86¼
247	U. S. Steel pf	101¾	101	101¾
	MINING.			
30	†Adventure	8¾	8¼	8¼
5,170	*Amalgamated	94¾	93⅞	94¾
325	Am. Zinc	40¼	39¾	40¼
280	Arcadian	7⅛	7¼	7¼
266	Atlantic	13½	13	13½
475	Balaklala tem. ctfs	10¼	10	10
650	Boston Con	29¼	29	29¼
1,026	Butte Coalition	27¼	26¼	27¼
200	Calumet & Arizona	170	168¼	170
5	Calumet & Hecla	845	845	845
100	Centennial	30½	30	30
750	Copper Range	82¼	81¾	81¾
475	Franklin	17¼	17	17
60	Granby	131	130	130
2,647	Greene Cananea t. c	16¾	16	16¾
250	Isle Royale	19	18¾	19
130	La Salle	17½	17¼	17½
290	Mass	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,250	Mex. Con	12½	12¼	12½
1,825	Mohawk	86½	84½	86
50	Mon. C. & C. rcts	2¾	2¾	2¾
900	North Butte	87¼	86¼	86¼
4,080	Old Dominion	56¼	54¾	55
25	Osceola	140	140	140
200	Quincy	122	120	122
95	†Rhode Island	6	5⅞	6
70	Santa Fe	3¾	3½	3¾
1,195	Shannon	17⅞	17¼	17¾
85	Tamarack	107	107	107
870	Trinity	22¼	21¾	21¾
150	U. S. Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼
95	U. S. Smelting	55	54½	54½
60	U. S. Smelting pf	44¾	44¾	44¾
525	*United Copper	62	62	62
111	Utah	63	62¾	62¾
100	Victoria	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	‡Winona	8¼	8¼	8¼
40	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

U. S. STEEL MEETING TO-DAY.

Dividends Likely to be Unchanged and Officials Re-elected.

No changes are expected at the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation to be held to-day, at which the officials for the coming year will be named and dividends on the common and preferred shares declared.

Regarding the dividend on the common stock, the most generally accepted view is that it will be allowed to remain at the present rate of 2 per cent. a year. While the earnings last year were much more than enough to pay a rate in excess of this amount, the opinion is that the present rate will be maintained for some time longer.

President Corey and the other officers of the Steel Corporation, it was said yesterday, will all be re-elected. One of the Directors of the company said that so far as he knew no changes in the official staff of the company are contemplated.

MAXWELL IN D. & H. BOARD.

No Other Changes Likely at May Meeting of Managers, He Says.

J. Rogers Maxwell confirmed yesterday the recent reports that he expected to become a member of the Board of Managers of the Delaware & Hudson Company at the annual meeting of the stockholders on May 14. Mr. Maxwell added that he knew of no other changes if any are likely. Nothing like a general reorganization of the board, he said, was proposed so far as he knew. He expressed the opinion that with a practical railroad man like President Loree at the head of the road it was likely to develop a good deal more rapidly than it had in the past.

President Loree, who recently inspected the company's lines in this State and Pennsylvania, is now inspecting the Canadian lines of the company, including the Quebec extension, now under construction.

$35,000,000 Loan for Pacific Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The Directors of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company, the corporation which recently took over the management of the California Northwestern and North Shore lines in Marin County, to-day ratified the issuance of bonds to the amount of $35,000,000. The stock in the new corporation is held jointly by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé Companies.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of April 25 to May 9, 1907, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND:

FIRST AND THIRD WARDS.

FLAGGING AND CURBING AND LAYING CEMENT SIDEWALKS on FERRARIS AVENUE, west side, between Waters Avenue and Watchogue Road; on LIVERMORE AVENUE, east side, between Leonard and Lathrop Avenues, west side, between Garrison and Lathrop Avenues; on BIDWELL AVENUE, east side, between Waters Avenue and Columbus Place, east side between Lathrop and Leonard Avenues; on ST. JOHN'S AVENUE, west side, between Waters Avenue and Watchogue Road, east side between Leonard and Waters Avenues and between Lathrop and Leonard Avennes; on WASHINGTON PLACE, south side, between Jewett and Wardwell Avenues; on DEEMS AVENUE, southeast corner of Leonard Avenue on LEONARD AVENUE, south side, between Willard and St. John's Avenue, and north side between St. John's and Neal Dow Avenues and between C. B. Fisk and Deems Avenue; on NEAL DOW AVENUE, west side, between Leonard and Waters Avenues and east side between Lathrop and Leonard Avennes; on DICKIE AVENUE, east side, between Leonard and Waters Avenues, and west side between Leonard and Lathrop Avenues; on LATHROP AVENUE, south side, between Bidwell and Demorest Avenues, and southwest corner of St. John's Avenue and northeast corner of Dickie Avenue; on MAIN AVENUE, south side, between C. B. Fisk and Wardwell Avennes, and between Willard and C. B. Fisk Avenues, and southeast corner of C. B. Fisk Avenue and northwest corner of Wardwell Avenue and northwest corner of New York Place; on DEMOREST AVENUE, west side, between Lathrop and Leonard Avennes; on GARRISON AVENUE at southeast corner of Livermore Avenue; on C. B. FISK AVENUE, west side, hatween Main Avenue and Woodbridge Place; on CAREY AVENUE, north side, between West and Caroline Streets, and south side between Caroline and Elizabeth Streets, and between Roe and Taylor Streets, and on between FRANKLIN Columbia Streets; on ELIZABETH STREET, east side, between Proepect and Carey Avenues; on HATFIELD AVENUE, north and south sides, hetween Elm and Nicholas Avenues; on JOHN STREET, east side, between Innis and Railroad Tracks; on FRANKLIN AVENUE, east side, at Richmond Terrace; on RICHMOND TERRACE, south side, at Franklin Avenue, and on POST AVENUE, hetween Dubois and Jewett Avenues.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 23, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

To Whom It May Concern:

Whereas there are certain unredeemed sales of Decemher 20, 1894, to the former Town of New Utrecht, County of Kings, for the assessment for the

"OPENING AND GRADING OF 65TH STREET,"

affecting property in the 30th Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, public notice is hereby given that upon proper verified application being filed with the Comptroller of the City of New York

ON OR BEFORE MAY 10, 1907

hy tha owners of the property affected hy said sales, the principal amounte of tha present liens without interest, will be accepted in full settlement and adjustment of the city's claims therefor.

On and after May 10, 1907, no adjustments of thase sales will be made under any circumstances, for any sum less than the full amount of principal and interest due.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller of the City of New York.
Dated New York N. Y., April 1, 1907.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROugh of Manhattan, City Hall, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will he received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 8 o'clock A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1907.

No. 1. For tha labor ang materials required, with tha exception of plumbing and gasfitting, for tbe erection and completion of a public bath building to be built at Nos. 83 and 85 Carmine Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

No. 2. For plumbing and gasfitting to be installed in the public bath building to be built at Nos. 83 and 85 Carmine Street, Borough of Manhattan, Tha City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN F. AHEARN, Borough President.
The City of New York, April 26, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
CITY OF NEW YORK.
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held April 5, 1907, in the Old Council Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, the following proceedings were had:

Whereas, The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has, under date of May 25, 1906, made application to this Board for a grant of the right, privilege, and franchise to construct, maintain, and operate ducts or subways through, under, and along East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, Kingsbridge Road, and other streets in the Borough of The Bronx; and

Whereas, Sections 72, 73, and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1906, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and

Whereas, In pursuance to such laws this Board adopted a resolution September 14, 1906, fixing the date for public hearing thereon as September 28, 1906, at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, and publication was had for at least two days in "The Sun" and "the New York Times," newspapers designated by the Mayor, and in the CITY RECORD for ten days immediately prior to the date of hearing, and the public hearing was duly held on such day; and

Whereas, This Board has made inquiry as to the money value of the franchise or right applied for and proposed to be granted to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That the following form of the resolution for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, be hereby introduced and entered in the minutes of this Board as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company the franchise or right fully set out and described in the following form of proposed contract for the grant thereof, embodying all of the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates and charges upon and subject to the terms and conditions in said proposed form of contract contained, and that the Mayor of the City of New York be and he hereby is authorized to execute and deliver such contract in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows, to wit:

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Proposed Form of Contract.

This contract, made this day of 190 , by and between THE CITY OF NEW YORK, party of the first part, by the Mayor of said City acting for and in the name of said City, under and in pursuance of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City, and the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, for itself, and as lessee of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, a domestic corporation of the State of New York, hereinafter called the Company, party of the second part, witnesseth:

In consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

Section 1. The City of New York hereby grants to the Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the franchise, right, and privilege to construct, maintain, and operate a subway not to exceed two feet and eleven inches in width, with the necessary splicing chambers, for the sole purposes of transmitting power for the operation of its trains by electricity, as required by Chapter 425 of the Laws of 1906, said subway to be beneath the surface of the following named streets, avenues, and highways between the points described as follows, all situate in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Webster Avenue where East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, if prolonged southeasterly, would intersect the right of way of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company; thence northwesterly across Webster Avenue to East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, and thence northwesterly through East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street to a point between Valentine Avenue and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, at the intersection of East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street and Kingsbridge Road; thence in a general northwesterly direction through Kingsbridge Road to a point where said Kingsbridge Road intersects the right of way of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Also beginning at a point on the westerly side of the right of way of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company on the easterly side of Exterior Street, about 300 feet south from West One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street; thence westerly across said Exterior Street to and along private property of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company;

—the said right of way and the location of the said splicing chambers being shown on a map entitled:

"N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Leased and Operated Lines. Electrification of Lines. Location Plan—Cable Ducts. Kingsbridge Road and 194th Street, New York City."

—dated October 30, 1905, signed by W. J. Wiggus, Vice President, copy of which is annexed hereto and made a part of this grant.

Sec. 2. The grant of this franchise, right, and privilege is subject to the following conditions:

First—The said franchise, right, and privilege to lay one subway in each of the streets, avenues, or highways, and between the limits as hereinbefore described, and the franchise, right, and privilege to maintain and operate the same shall be held and enjoyed by the said company, its lessees, or successors for a term of twenty-five years from the date of the signing of this contract, with the privilege of renewal of said grant for a further period of twenty-five years, upon a fair revaluation of said franchise, right, and privilege.

If the Company shall determine to exercise its privilege of renewal, it shall make application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, or to any authority which shall be authorized by law to act for the city in place of the said board. Such application shall be made at any time not earlier than two years and not later then one year before the expiration of the original term of this grant. The determination of the revaluation shall be sufficient, if agreed to in writing by the company and by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or by such other authority in its place. If the company and the board, or such other authority in its place for this city, shall not reach such agreement on or before one day one year before the expiration of the original term of this grant, then the annual rate of compensation for such succeeding twenty-five years shall be reasonable, and either the city, (by the board or by such other authority in its place,) or the Company shall be bound upon request of the other to enter into a written agreement with each other, fixing the rate of such compensation at such amount as shall be reasonable; and if the parties shall not forthwith agree upon what is reasonable, then the parties shall enter into a written agreement fixing such annual rate at such amount as shall be determined by three disinterested freeholders selected in the following manner:

One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder, and the three so chosen shall act as appraisers, and shall make the revaluations aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least six months prior to the expiration of the contract, and their report shall be filed with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority, within three months after they are chosen. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators. They may base their judgment upon their own experience, and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigations without the presence of either party. They shall have the right to examine the books of the Company and its officers under oath. The valuations as ascertained, fixed, and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties, but shall not in any event be less than the minimum amount fixed as the sum to be paid annually for the last year of the original grant, if in any case the annual rate shall not be fixed prior to the termination of the original term of this grant, then the Company shall pay the annual rate theretofore prevailing until the new rate shall be determined, and shall then make up to the City the amount of any excess of the annual rate then determined over the previous annual rate. The compensation and expenses of the said appraisers shall be borne jointly by the City and the Company, each paying one-half thereof.

Second—Upon the termination of this contract, or if the same be renewed, then at the termination of said renewal term, or upon the termination of the rights hereby granted for any other cause, all subways and appurtenances thereto, constructed pursuant to this contract, shall be and become the property of The City of New York without compensation therefor, and the same may be used by the City for any purpose whatsoever. If, however, at the termination of this grant, as above, the City, by tha Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority, shall so order hy resolution, the said Company shall remove, at its own expense, said subway and all appurtenances thereto, and shall restore tha streets and pavements to their original condition.

Third—The Company, its successors or assigns, shall pay to The City of New York for this privilege an annual sum of four thousand five hundred dollars ($4,500). Such sum shall be paid into the treasury of The City of New York on November 1 of each year, and shall be for tha annual amount due to September 30 next preceding; provided, however, that the first payment shall he only for that proportion of four thousand five hnndred dollars ($4,500) as the time ending with this contract by the Mayor before September 30 next preceding shall haar to the whole of one year.

Any and all payments made by the terme of this franchlee to The City of New York hy the Company shall not ha considered in any manner in the nature of a tax, but each payments shall be in addition to any and all taxes of whatsoever kind or description, now or hereafter required to he paid hy any ordinance of The City of New York or by any law of the State of New York.

Fourth—The annual charges or payments shall continue throughout the whole term of the privilege hereby granted, whether original or renewal, as hereinbefore provided, notwithstanding any clause in any statute or in the charter of any other company, providing for payments of suhway righte or franchises at a different rate, and no assignment, lease, or sublease of the rights or privileges hereby granted, whether original or renewal, or of any part thereof, or of any of the rights mentioned herein, of of any part thereof, shall be valid or effectual for any purpose unless the said assignment, lease, or snhlease shall contain a covenant on the part of the assignee or lessee that tha same is subject to all the conditions of this grant, and that the assignee or lessee assumes and will be bound by all of said conditions, and especially said condition as to payments, anything in any statute or in the charter of such assignee or lessee to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the said assignee or lessee waives any more favorable conditions created by such statute or its charter, and that it will not claim by reason thereof, or otherwise, exemption from liability to perform each and all of the conditions of this grant. Nothing herein contained shall apply to any mortgages or mere lienor, but shall apply to any purchaser upon foreclosure or under or by virtue of any provision of a mortgage or lien.

Fifth—The rights and privilegee granted hereby shall not be assigned either in whole or in part, leased or sublet in any manner, nor shall title thereto or right, interest or property therein pass to or vest in any other person or corporation whatsoever, either hy the act of the Company, its succeseor or assigne, or by operation of law, whether under the provisions of the statutes relating to the consolidation or merger of any one or more of such corporations or otherwise, without the consent of The City of New York, acting hy the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successor in authority, evidenced by an instrument under seal, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding, and the granting, giving or waiving of any one or more of such consents shall not render unnecessary any subsequent consent or consente. This provision, however, shall not apply to the making of a mortgage, but shall apply to a sale under foreclosure.

Sixth—The grant of this privilege is subject to whatever right, title, or interest the owners of abutting property or others may have in and to the streets, avenues, and highways on the route heretofore described.

Seventh—The company shall commence construction of the subway herein authorized within two months after the signing of this contract, and shall complete the construction of the same within five months from said date, otherwise this grant shall cease and determine, and all sums paid or which may be deposited with the Comptroller of the City as hereinafter provided, shall thereupon be forfeited to the City; provided, however, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may in its discretion extend such time for a period not exceeding one year, but such extension shall not be

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Ogden Sale Ends with 891 Lots Sold for $1,670,675—Dwellings Prominent in the Day's Business —Sale of Crosby Street Building.

With the sale of 247 lots yesterday for a total of $539,950, Auctioneer Joseph P. Day concluded the offering of the Ogden estate property—at least for the present. Of the properties advertised to be sold there still remain several large waterfront parcels, concerning the exact boundaries of which, with regard to land under water, some points are yet to be settled between the War Department and the Ogden heirs. As soon as these difficulties have been adjusted, the waterfront properties will be readvertised and sold by order of the court.

For the four days during which the Ogden sale has been in progress, there have been sold 891 lots for a total of $1,670,675.

At yesterday's session the best prices were realized for lots facing the approach to Washington Bridge, where Aqueduct and Boscobel Avenuee join. For a plot, 87.10 by 126 by 15.10 by 131, the bid was $6,000, and for adjoining lots of depths ranging from 126 down to 56 feet, the prices scaled down from $5,100 to $2,975, with an average of about $4,700 for the lots 100 feet deep. The triangle, 69 by 80 by 50, at Boscobel and Plympton Avenues, sold for $4,700, while full lots on Plympton Avenue north of Boscobel Avenue brought $1,225 each.

On the east side of Aqueduct Avenue, just south of Merriam Avenue, prices ranged from $3,850 to $4,750, with abutting lots on the west side of Undercliff Avenue bringing from $1,425 to $1,925.

At the northwest corner of Sedgwick Avenue and Depot Place a large plot, 150 by 156 by 224 by 94.6, was sold for $31,600, and the plot of four and one-half lots on the corresponding corner at Sedgwick Avenue and 167th Street, for $15,700. Adjoining the latter plot on the west, eight lots with the right to use a canal basin brought $11,600. Other Sedgwick Avenue lots, between 167th Street and Depot Place, were struck down for an average of about $2,675 each. Further north, near Washington Bridge, Sedgwick Avenue prices were lower—about $1,000 a lot—while in the same region Undercliff Avenue lots brought $2,700 each, and those on Commerce Avenue $900 each.

Four lots on Shakespeare Avenue brought $2,600 each, and four abutting parcels on the west side of Boscobel Avenue, $2,000 each.

On Nelson Avenue, between Boscobel Avenue and 172d Street, prices for inside lots ran from $850 to $1,350. Lots specially well situated, corners or adjoining, brought $2,000 and $2,025. Woodycrest Avenue brought out some fine bidding. The 172d Street corner went for $3,025, and inside lots ranged from $1,250 to $2,125.

Deal for Crosby Street Building.

Huberth & Gabel have sold for a client of the Cruikshank Company the five-story business building 163 Crosby Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Bleecker Street, 32.8 by 54.1.

West Twenty-third Street Purchase.

Edward C. Williams has sold for Israel Lebowitz to Maria S. Simpson 208 West Twenty-third Street, a four-story building on lot 25 by 98.9, adjoining the corner of Seventh Avenue.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager for M. A. Govin the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, 863 and 865 Tenth Avenue and 500 and 502 West Fifty-seventh Street, four-story tenements, with stores, on plot 55.5 by 40.

P. T. Canavan has sold for John M. Curley 116 Tenth Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Big Building and Permanent Loan.

The building and permanent loan on the new seventeen-story mercantile building, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, has been placed. Seven hundred thousand dollars will be advanced the first year. It is understood that A. W. McLaughlin & Co., who negotiated the long-term lease of this structure, were also the brokers in the present transaction.

East 63d Street Residence Sold.

Louis C. Friess has sold the four-story dwelling 40 East Sixty-third Street, 14.7 by 100.5. The buyer is a physician, who will occupy the house.

Jacob Horn has sold for Richard A. Hudnut to J. Dworsky the five-story American basement dwelling 53 East Ninety-third Street, 20 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Harris Rogers and S. Bathowsky 113 to 119 East Seventy-sixth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 69 by 102.2.

Sale of Dwellings on the Heights.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has sold to Carl Schur and John Schrener, respectively, 4 and 6 Hamilton Terrace, two three-story dwellings. This completes the sale of a row of fourteen houses built by Mr. Lawrence.

Buyer for 105th Street Flat.

M. Edgar Fitz-Gibbon has sold for H. D. Hubener to H. Weber 212 West 105th Street, a five-story apartment house, on lot 25 by 100.11.

James J. Etchingham has sold to Hugh Flynn for John Engelman 138 West Sixty-third Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Irving I. Kempner has bought from the Rhinelander estate 48 West Ninety-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.11.

Operators Buy on Lenox Avenue.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Salo Cohen to David and Leopold Yesky 84 Lenox Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of 114th Street, a five-story double flat on plot 31 by 100. The buyers will alter the structure by putting in stores.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for Mrs. Henrietta Nathan 254 West 121st Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

New Building on Fourth Avenue.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has sold 121 and 123 Fourth Avenue, two three-story buildings, 30 by 90 and irregular, to the New York Billiard Table Manufacturing Company, which will erect a ten-story structure on the site.

Leases in Downtown Structures.

William A. White & Sons have rented for Seth Sprague Terry and Charles C. Nadal to Frank & De Keyser the store and basements at 33 Park Place, and to William Guerin & Co. the first and second lofts in the same building; also, for Adolph Hollander to Maldonada & Co. the entire fourth floor and part of the basement at 109 and 111 Broad Street; also, for Barrett, Nephews & Co., to William Reed part of the store at 20 John Street; also, for John Simmons to William Llffert lofts in the building 162 to 166 Leonard Street; also, for A. H. Landeker to the Troy Frame and Picture Company the store at 248 Canal Street; also, for William MacBain to Arthur W. Hahn all the lofts at 156 Reade Street, and, in conjunction with E. H. Ludlow & Co., for Gustav T. von Glahn to Shea, Smith & Co. the first loft at 110 Liberty Street.

Herman L. R. Edgar and Ronald Eliot Curtis announce that they have formed a partnership for the transaction of a general real estate business, with offices at 81 Nassau Street and 546 Fiftb Avenue.

Campaign For Torrens System.

Members of the delegation from the Real Estate Board of Brokers which attended last week's hearing at Albany say that they believe that the Judiclary Committees of the Senate and Assembly will report favorably on the bills providing for the Torrens system.

The Board of Brokers is urging its members and property owners generally to send letters to their Senators and Assemblymen asking them to support the Torrens bills.

Buyer For 53d Street Dwelling.

John Donnelly has sold for Irving Bachrach 217 East Fifty-third Street, a three-story brick dwelling 16.8 by 100.

Maas & Myers are the buyers of 638 Lexington Avenue.

Cuozzo & Gagliano have leased to S. Cohen the six-story tenement 330 East 107th Street, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $25,000.

Downtown Tenement Transactions.

Rondall & Freedman have reeold for Jacob Berlin the five-story tenement 119 Columbia Street, on lot 25 by 100.

A. Phillips, in conjunction with M. Tuchfield, has sold to S. J. Altschuler two six-story tenements 196 and 198 Eldridge Street, on plot 50 by 87.6.

Kuppersteln & Lowenfeld have eold 639 East Sixth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 90.10, for the Girard estate, to Marks Rosenberg.

M. William Minsky has sold for a client to a Dr. Shoenberg 42 St. Mark's Place, a four-story dwelling, on lot 19 by 35. The buyer will alter it for his own uee.

Abo Kassel has bought 501 Water Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 75.

Old Longwood and Prospect Avennes.

L. Dober has bought for a client from Henry Acker 914 Longwood Avenue, a six-story apartment houee, with etores, on plot 53 by 100; also, bougbt for S. Newman the plot at the northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and 164th Street, 128.6 by 85, and resold it to a builder, for improvement, the builder giving in part payment 424 West 146th Street, a five-story apartment bouse, on plot 37.6 by 100; also, sold for S. Blumenthal to a builder three lots on the south side of 141st Street, 175 feet east of Robbins Avenue.

Loeb & Kaufman have eold for C. Salm 1,380 Bristow Street, a two-family house, on lot 25 by 100.

Cahn & Cahn have eold to a client 758 East 139th Street, a five-story double flaw on lot 25 by 100.

Entire Block Sold in Wakefield.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought from Frank Kock, through Charles E. Watson, the entiro block boundcd by 215th and 216th Streets, Sixth and Tilden Avenues, containing about fifty lots.

A. E. Saracco has eold for George Widener to C. Pianisani a plot on the east side of Belmont Avenue, between 181st and 182d Streets, 35.6 by 158.6.

Brooklyn Heights Residence Sold.

Howard C. Pyle & Co. report the sale of the Baer mansion at 82 Pierrepont Street, southeast corner of Henry Street, Brooklyn, for Herman Baer to a client, who will occupy it. This houee was built about twelve years ago by Mr. Baer at a cost of over $125,000. It covers a plot 50 by 100, and contains about twenty rooms.

Jacob Horn has sold for S. Philips to Isaac Sacher the three-story dwelling 130 South Second Street, Brooklyn, 22.5 by 91.

Deal for Staten Island Property.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have bought from ex-Judge Kudlich the three-story dwelling 172 Jewett Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., on plot 200 by 125.

New Tenant in Glen Cove Colony.

William F. Day reports the leasing of Mrs. Louise R. Fowler's property in the North Country Colony at Glen Cove, L. I., to Mrs. William Baumgarten.

Results at Auction.

Aside from the Ogden estate sale, the only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Sylvan Place, 3, 4, and 5, w s, 46 ft n of 120th St, 80.10x96 x irregular, two six-story tenements; foreclosure sals, to the plaintiff, I. I. Monness, $38,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

43d St, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, for a six-story brick flat, 50x87.5; J. Weinstein of 116 Nassau St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $50,000.

50th St, 311 West, for three-story brick offices, store, and studio, 22x100.5; E. L. Reiser, 1st Av and 28th St, owner; T. W. Lamb, architect; cost, $15,000.

De Kalb Av, w s, 320 ft n of Gun Hill Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Mrs. Antonio Pfeiffer of 207 West 141st St, owner; T. J. Kelly, nrchitect; cost, $5,000.

West Farms Road, e s, 275 ft s of 172d St, for a two-story brick building, 30x120; John J. Bell of 1,548 West Farms Road, owner; Richard R. Davis, arebitect; cost, $10,000.

214tb St, s s, 117 ft w of 4th Av, for a four-story brick tenement, 25x70; Mary Capadilupo of 584 East 148th St, owner; L. Howard, arebitect; cost, $13,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

50th St, 59 West, to a five-story brick dwelling; T. H. Myers of 54 West 50th St, owner; W. J. Merritt, architect; cost, $10,000.

72d St, 429 East, to a four-story brick tenement; I. Goldberg of 1,190 Madison Av, owner; M. Miller, architect; cost, $5,000.

Grand St, 197 to 203, to two seven-story brick loft buildings; E. E. Lorillard of 194 Bowery, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $20,000.

44th St, 626 to 632 West, to a four-story printing house; Charles E. Ellis Real Estate Co. of 607 West 43d St, owner; Quay Engineering Co., architect; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, April 29.

ALLEN ST, 96, 24.9x87.6; Louis Gordon and others to Frances Wolchok, (mtg $37,200,) $100.

ANTHONY AV, 1,984, 145.4x irregular; Solomon Katz to Louis Katz, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 10th St, 108x300, Unionport; William A. Mallett and others to Bronx Dock and Land Co., (mtg $5,500,) $1.

AVENUE B, n w corner of 10th St, 108x300, Unionport; William A. Mallett and others to Bronx Dock and Land Co., $1.

BELMONT AV, s e s, 150.5 ft n e of John St, 159.5x irregular; George Widener to Cesare Pianisani, $100.

BEDFORD ST, 68, 25x68.5; John J. Meyn to Maria De Barbieri and another, $1.

BELMONT AV, e e, 127.9 ft n of 181st St, 156.10x irregular; Angelo De Grudenzi to Cesare Pianisani, ½ part, all title, (mtg $8,-200,) $100.

BIRCH ST, s e corner Syracuse Av, lot 205, map No. 1,106, Arden property; Melrose Real Estate Co. to City and County Contract Co., $1.

BLONDELL AV, s e corner Evadna St, 25x100, Westchester; Mary Standibode to Marcus Nathan, $100.

BROADWAY, e e, 94.1 ft e of 231st St, 70.6x 78.5; Emma B. Lever to Edwin K. Martin, (mtg $3,000,) $1.

BROOKLINE ST, s s, 138.5 ft e of Marion Av, 50x irregular; Louisa Doll to Anthony P. Stronski, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

CHRYSTIE ST, 26, 25x100; Harry Wittenberg to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

CLINTON AV, 1.353, 24.9x87.3; Jennie G. Reynolds to Franciska B. Hohmann, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

EDISON AV, w s, 350 ft e of Tremont Av, 50x 95; Bankers' Realty and Security Co. to Lena Barnett, $100.

FOREST AV, 758, 20x100; Christian Schrett to Frederick H. Nestrock, (mtg $7,700,) $100.

FRANKLIN ST, 1,102, 25 x irregular; Jacob Grunder to Philip Schrieder, (mtg $21,000,) $100.

HULL AV, n w corner of 207th St, 110.7x50; Louis Jaeck to Julia A. Gainey, $100.

HULL AV, e e corner of 209th St, 25x100; George B. Seyforth to John A. Benson, (mtg $1,200,) $1.

LENOX AV, 87 and 89, 50x100; Gustav L. Penzel and others to Rosa Gelb, (mtg $48,-000,) $100.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 101st St, 16.7x75; Roswell Da Lancey King and others to Joseph Tell, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

LEWIS ST, 144, 25x100; Katie Ullman to Sophia Moore, (mtg $30,500,) $100.

LOT 53, Block A, map 514 of Mapes estate; Carl Grosemann to Emil Decker, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

LOT 433, Block O, Amended Map 544, Mapes estate; John Moriarty to Joseph F. Sweeny, $1,450.

LOT 118, map 957 of Daily estate; Walter W. Howe to Daniel J. Dillon, (mtg $200,) $100.

LOT 57, map of Laconia Park; John Scallee to Irving Realty Co., $100.

LOT 168, amended map of Gleason property; Daniel J. Dillon and another, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

LOT 616, Map 401, Seton Homestead; Jefferson M. Levy and others to the Bronx Dock and Land Co. of Rockland Lake, N. Y., $1.

LOTS 66 to 69, map No. 980, South Mt. Vernon; May E. Weed et al. to Eugene Ballwig, mtg $3,525, $100.

LOTS 936 to 939, Map 1,041, Laconia Park; Liborio Battaglia and others to Giuseppe Valentino and another, (mtg $2,000,) $100.

LOTS 611 to 614, Map 401, Seton Homestead; Jefferson M. Levy and others to William A. Mallett and another, $1.

LOTS 611 to 614, 142 to 144, 426 to 428, 439 to 441, 518, 526, 527, 615 to 617, Map 401, Seton Homestead; Jefferson M. Levy and others to Bronx Dock and Land Co. of Rockland Lake, N. Y., $1.

LENOX AV, 543, 25x75; Anne Weise and another to Lottie Proops, (mtg $24,500,) $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 92d St, 150 x irregular; Jacob Axelrod to Albert D. Oppenheim, (mtg $250,000,) $100.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 184.8 ft s of 180th St, 149.8x irregular; Tillie Marks to Charles S. Levy, $1.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 42, old, s s, 87 ft e of 2d Av, 19x85; Elizabeth I. Smith to Abraham B. Minsky, $1.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 42, old, s s, 87 ft s of 2d Av; Abraham Minsky to Irma Schoenberg, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, strip bounded e by w s of St. Nicholas Av, n by s s of 153d St, w by w s of Kingsbridge Road, old line, and s by line 124.11 ft s of 153d St; Thomae B. Watson to Nathan Wise and another, $100.

STANTON ST, 114, 22x80; Moritz Muldberg and others to Philip Jager and another, ½ part, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

UNION AV, n e corner of 149th St, 75x100; Abraham Nelson and others to Financiers' Realty Co., (mtg $13,000,) $100.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 173.1 ft n of 182d St, 71.9x irregular; Edward J. Deegan to Bernard Ferris, (mtg $6,500,) $100.

WALNUT ST, w s, lot 117, map No. 1,106, Arden property; Walnut St, e s, lot 131, map No. 1,106 Arden property; Walnut St, w s, lot 182, map No. 1,106 Arden property; Melrose Real Estate Co. to City and County Contract Co., $1.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 78 ft e 180th St, 100.4 x irregular; Amanda A. Stalp to George Isaacs, $10.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, n ¼ of Lot 186, map of Central Morrisania, 25x120; Clarence W. M. Jones to Robert Morrison and another, $100.

WEST ST, 71, 88.7x irregular; Catharine A. Phelps to City Real Estate Co., (mtg $10,-000,) $100.

WEST END AV, w s, 25.5 ft e of 69th St, 25x 100; Frederick Meyer to Henry Eblera and another, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 349.4 ft s of Hunt's Point Road, 127.5x irregular; George F. Johnson'e Sons Co. to John F. Bezold, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

2D AV, 1,213, 25x100; 64th St, 302 East, 25x 100.5; Mary Christman to Peter Curran, (mtg $21,000,) $100.

2D AV, e e, 60.5 ft e of 51st St, 20x70; Aaron Stone to John Schweide, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

3D ST, 231 East; Raphael Gigusin and others to Joseph Rothman, (mtg $18,750,) $100.

3D AV, 2,205, 28.8x80; Caroline Frank to Home Circle Realty Co., (mtg $25,000,) $100.

5TH AV, n e corner of 52d St, 50x130; Frederick G. Bourne to John S. Montgomery, $100.

5TH AV, n e corner of 52d St, 50x130; John S. Montgomery to City Real Estate Co., $100.

6TH AV, s w corner of 48th St, 21.5x46; Nellie R. Lyden to Marie J. Lyden and others, $1.

8TH AV, 609 and 611, 39.6x100; Charles G. Koss, executor, to I. Blyn & Sons, ¼ part, all title, $26,875.

8TH AV, 609 and 611, 39.6x100; Marie Roche and another, executrices, to I. Blyn & Sons, ¼ part, all title, $26,875.

8TH AV, 609 and 611, 39.6x100; Ellen T. Gavin and others to I. Blyn & Sons, $53,750.

8TH AV, 613 to 617, 59.3x100; Ellen T. Gavin and others to Isidore Jackson and another, $92,100.

8TH AV, 613 to 617, 59.3x100; Charles G. Koss, executor, to Isidore Jackson and another, ¼ part, all title, $47,050.

8TH AV, 613 to 617, 59.3x100; Marie Roche and another, executrices, to Isidore Jackson and another, ¼ part, all title, $46,050.

9TH AV, w s, 40 ft n of 45th St, 20.2x80; Catharine M. E. Hildebrand and another, executors, to William H. Barklage, $16,200.

10TH AV, 738, e e, 49.6 ft n of 50th St, 25.8x 73; Leopold Leyersohn to Frank Battenhauser and another, (mtg $19,000,) $100.

17TH ST, 532 East, 24.1x92; James J. Fleming, Jr., to William Abraham and another, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

17TH ST, s s, 403 ft w of 5th Av, 22x92; Eliza C. Gourlie and others to Philip Braender, (re-recorded,) $100.

19TH ST, 310 West, 16x70; William R. Allen to Jane Craven, $13,000.

25TH ST, 122 and 124 East, 41.8x88.9; Samuel Verplanck to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $26,-000,) $100.

47TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Gustav Hilborn to Pasquale Pati and another, (mtg $7,500,). $100.

50TH ST, 366 West, 90x irregular; Elbridge Alfred to Frank J. Walsh and another, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

50TH ST, 149 East, 20x100.5; Edw. J. Jetter and another, executors, to John M. Kyle, (mtg $5,000,) $16,000.

51ST ST, n s, 376.8 ft e of 3d Av, 33.4x100.5; Norbet Leibel to Rosa Bronstein, (mtg $35,-000,) $1.

51ST ST, 434 and 436 West, 40x100.5; Anna M. C. Hildebrand to Annie O'Donnell, $1.

52D ST, 328 East, 21.6x100.5; Abraham Germansky to Eliza Smith, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

66TH ST, 526 East, 16.8x100; Lynn W. Thompson, referee, to Joseph Geis, $10,650.

70TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.4; Abraham D. Weinstein to Sadie Brady, (mtg $48,000,) $100.

73D ST, s s, 275.2 ft e of 5th Av, 22.7x102.2; Charles A. Geoghegan to Josephine M. Geoghegan, 1-6 part, (mtg $40,000,) $1.

76TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 60x102.2; Harris Rogers and others to Walter B. Simpson, (mtg $60,000,) $100.

76TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 60x102.2; Walter B. Simpson to Charles Realty Co., $100.

77TH ST, 59 East, 18.9x102.2; Sophia Meyer to Viola B. Cockcroft, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

82D ST, n s, 160 ft w of 9th Av, 16.4x102.2; James V. Simpson, trustee to Robert Morrison, $1.

84TH ST, 315 to 319 East, 50x102.2; David Hauser to Helen Levenson, ¼ right, title, and interest, (mtg $31,500,) $100.

87TH ST, 18 West, 20x100.8; Jacob Axelrod to Lina Weil, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

67TH ST, 16 West, 20x100.8; Mary Oppenheim to Jacob Axelrod, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

87TH ST, 18 West, 20x100.8; Lena Weil to Emanuel Hellner and another, (mtg $26,000,) $100.

95TH ST, 142 West, 18x100.8; Robert E. Walsh to Edward C. Lorenz, $100.

95TH ST, 100 and 102 West, 40x100.11; William J. Casey to Morris R. & C. Co., $100.

102D ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; David Dreyfus to Charles Mohr, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

102D ST, s s, 164 ft s of West End Av, 18x 100.11; Emanuel Hellner and others to Sarah J. Imperatori, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

102D ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Charles Mohr to David Dreyfus, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

104TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.11; Martin M. Heller to Abraham Lubetkin, $100.

107TH ST, 19 East, 31x100.11; Ephraim Drucker to Adolph Blum and another, (mtg $35,800,) $100.

113TH ST, 64 East, 25x100.10; Rosella Hamill to Gustav Frohlich, (mtg $16,750,) $100.

116TH ST, 68 East, 25x100.11; Amelia Herman and others to Edward Klein, (mtg $13,000,) $20,000.

118TH ST, 443 East, 19.9x100.10; 118th St, 445 East, 19.9x100.10; 118th St, 167 ft w of Pleasant Av, 58.6x100.10; Morris I. Siegel to Erja Z. Heilperin, $100.

140TH ST, 467 West, 16x99.11; Arthur McCausland, trustee, to Gabriel Ahukalil, all title, $1.

116TH ST, 124 East, 25x100.11; David Yesky to Leopold Yesky, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

124TH ST, s s, 226.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.11; Gustav Frohlich to Rosella Hamill, (mtg $7,250,) $100.

125TH ST, 893 East, 37.6x100; Clarence M. Hogert to the Knepper Realty Co., (mtg $52,000,) $1.

140TH ST, 467 West, 18x99.11; Arthur McCausland, trustee, to James W. Osborn, Jr., (mtg $9,500,) $1.

140TH ST, 467 West, 18x99.11; Gabriel Abukalil to Arthur McCausland, (tr mtg $9,500,) $1.

155TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Charles D. Graff to Charles M. Zumbuehl, (mtg $43,500,) $100.

165TH ST, 838 East, 20.2x99.10; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to J. Ostram Taylor and another, $8,550.

184TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St Nicholas Av, 99.11x100; Morris Realty & Con. Co. to Wm. J. Casey, (mtg $26,700,) $100.

235TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x 100; Patrick J. Ryan to Jacob Lewis, $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAMS, William, and another to James J. Fleming, Jr.; 17th St, 532 East, prior mtg $9,000, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

ABUKALIL, Gabriel, to Aaron Buchebaum Co.; 140th St, 467 West, due as per guarantee.. $8,000

BALLWEG, Engene, to Oscar D. Weed; Lots 66 to 69, map of 93 building lots in South Mount Vernon, 3 years.....$900

BEZOLD, John F., to George F. Johnson's Sons' Co.; Whitlock Av, s s, 849.3 ft s of Hunt's Point Road, 25x126.3, prior mtg $7,500, bond $2,500

BIRDSALL, Henry, to Louisa Alefeld; Charlton St, n s, 138.9 ft w of Macdougal St, 25x 100, bond $1,800

BOHATY, Antonie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Avenue A, 1,425, bond....$16,000

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Association Bee to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 72d St, 533 East, bond....$10,000

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Association Bee to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 72d St, 529 East, bond....$10,000

BLUM, Adolph, and another to Ephraim Drucker; 108th St, 19 East, 3 yeare...$7,500

BRODY, Sadie, to Abraham D. Weinstein; 70th St, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.4, prior mtg $48,000, 7 years, 6%.....$14,000

BARKLAGE, William H., to Catharine M. E. Hildebrand, executrix; 9th Av, w e, 40 ft n of 45th St, 20.2x80, 3 years.....$6,000

BRONSTEIN, Rose, to Norbert Leibel; 51st St, n s, 376.6 ft e of 3d Av, installments, 6%.....$6,150

BLIS, COLLINS P., to Herman H. Moritz, trustee; Andrews Av, e e, 437.6 ft s of 183d St, 50x100, 5 years.....$10,000

COCKROFT, Viola B., to Sophia Meyer; 77th St, 59 East, prior mtg $10,000, bond...$25,000

COHN, Julia M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Carmine St, 30 and 30½, bond...$19,000

CRAVEN, Jane, to John C. Gulick; 19th St, 310 West, 3 years.....$7,000

CURRAN, Peter, to Mary Christman; 2d Av, 210, prior mtg $21,000, installments, 6%.....$15,000

CURRAN, Peter, to Joseph G. Wallach; 64th St, 502 East, 5 years, 4½%.....$14,000

CURRAN, Peter, to Mary Christman; 64th St, 502 East, prior mtg $14,000, installments, 6%.....$10,000

DAVIS, Joseph H., to German Savings Bank; 94th St, e s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 75x 100.8, 3 years.....$10,000

De CARLO, James, to Adelaide Burlando; Lots 111 and 112, map of new village of Jerome, demand, 6%.....$1,100

DE ROSA, Frank, to Louis Markheim; 104th St, n e, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 250x100.11, due Sept. 7, 1907, 6%.....$2,000

DREYFUS, David, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 102d St, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, 1 year $11,000

EHLERS, Henry, and another to Frederick Meyer; West End Av, 190, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 6%.....$10,000

EPSTEIN-COHEN CO. to Baron De Hirsch Fund; 116th St, 236 and 240 East, 5 years.....$48,000

FOGEL, Alonzo, Jr., and others to American Tract Society; Briggs Av, s w corner of 199th St, 25x98.9, bond $3,000

FERRIS, Bernard, to Edward J. Deegan; Valentine Av, s s, 173.1 ft n of 182d St, 25x73.7, prior mtg $4,500, 2 years, 6%.....$1,000

FINANCIERS' REALTY CO. to Abraham Nelson and another; Union Av, n e corner of 149th St, 75x100, 3 years, 6%.....$2,000

FOWLER, Nannie E., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Truet Co.; 159th St, n s, 70 ft w of Elton Av, 15x50, 5 years, 5½%.....$2,000

FUDENBERG, Henry, to Mary A. Hagerty; 1st Av, 218, 5 years.....$30,000

GAINEY, Julia A., to Louis Jaeck; Hull Av, n w corner of 207th St, 110.7x50, 3 years..$3,000

GELB, Rosa, to Gustav L. Penzel and another; Lenox Av, 87 and 89, 2 lots, each 25x100, 2 mtgs, each $9,800, 2 prior mtgs, $24,000 each, bond $1,500

GEORGE F. JOHNSON'S SONS' CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Whitlock Av, e s, 849.4 ft s of Hunt's Point Road, 25x126.3, bond $7,500

GIES, Joseph, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Truet Co.; 66th St, 326 East, 3 years.....$6,000

GREEN, Elizabeth M., to William F. Clare and others, trustees; 11th Av, 538, 3 years, $4,500

HAGGERSTROM, Olaf A., to Railroad Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Arthur St, Lot 1,014, map of Laconia Park, 25x100, installments, 6%.....$4,600

HAASE LIPPMANN CONSTRUCTION CO. to Rachel Lyon; 142d St, 605 and 609 East, 2 lots, each 37.4x100, 2 mtgs, each $7,500, 2 prior mtgs, each $27,500, 2 years, 6%..$15,000

HOWE, Walter W., to Daniel J. Dillon; Lot 168, amended map of Gleason property, prior mtg $3,500, 3 years, 6%.....$1,750

HOVET, Augusta C., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 146th St, n s, 185.6 ft w of Broadway, 20x99.11, 3 years.....$2,000

HOFFMAN, Mayer, to William R. Bell, Jr., trustee; 172d St, s s, 173.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 48.4x95, 3 years, 6%.....$10,072

I. BLYN & SONS' CORPORATION to Frederick W. Michler; 8th Av, 611, prior mtg $75,000, 1 year, 6%.....$7,500

I. BLYN & SONS' CORPORATION to Frederick W. Michler; 8th Av, 609, 1 year, 6%.....$7,500

I. BLYN & SONS to Ellen T. Gavin; 6th Av, 609 and 611, 3 years.....$75,000

IRVING REALTY CO. to John J. Fleming, Trustee; Lot 87, map of Laconia Park, 3 years, 6%.....$400

ISAACS, George, to Amanda A. Stalp; Washington Av, e s, 78 ft s of 180th St, 25x100.3, 5 years.....$4,000

JACKSON, Isidore, and another to Ellen T. Gavin; 6th Av, 613 to 617, 3 years....$128,000

KITTENPLAN, Morris, and another to German Savings Bank; Broome St, n s, 862, 3 years.....$40,000

KITTENPLAN, Morris, and another to German Savings Bank; Broome St, n s, 50.1 ft e of Mott St, 82.1x123.1, 3 years.....$40,000

KOELBE, Antbony F., to Aurelia Boland; Webster Av, w s, 375 ft n of 189th St, 229.4x irregular, prior mtg $34,000, 2 years, 6%.....$10,000

KLEIN, Edward, to Amelia Herman, executrix; 116th St, 68 East, 1 year, 6%....$2,000

KOLSCH, Margaret A., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Avenue A, 1,487, bond.....$13,000

KURSHEEDT, Grace E., to William R. Walker and another, Trustee; Amsterdam Av, 635, 3 years, 4½%.....$35,000

LEWIS, Jacob, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 235th St, n s, 350 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100, bond $1,000

MORRIS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to William J. Casey; 98th St, 160 and 162 West, 3 years.....$30,000

MORRIS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to Caecilie Ettinger; 98th St, 160 and 162 West, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years, 6%..$3,500

MORRISON, Robert, and another to Clarence W. M. Jones; Washington Av, e s, n ½ of Lot 136, map of part of Bathgate Farm, 2 years.....$5,500

McSHANE, Mary J., to Mary E. Cohen; Madison St, 5, 3 years, 6%.....$5,000

MINSKY, Abraham B., to Elizabeth I. Smith; St. Mark's Place, 42, 5 years.....$8,000

NOLAN, Patrick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Southern Boulevard, w s, 375 ft n of 187th St, 75x74.1, bond.....$2,500

O'DONNELL, Annie, to Anna M. C. Hildebrand; 51st St, 436 West, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years.....$3,500

O'DONNELL, Annie, to Anna M. C. Hildebrand; 51st St, 434 West, 3 years.....$13,000

OSTRANDER, Jeremiah T., to Union Dime Sav. Instn.; Greenwich St, 178, 3 years..$5,000

PEASE, Henry H., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; 77th St, 83 East, 3 years...$25,000

PIANISANI, Cesare, to George Widmer; Belmont Av, s e s, 100.5 ft n of John St, 35.1x 163.11, 2 years, 6%.....$3,400

PRESTINGER, Leopold, to Talmadge 61st St, n s, 209 ft e of Madison Av, 16x 100.5, due Aug. 1, 1907, 6%.....$10,500

REDBORD, IDA, to Cath. Finley; Taylor St., e s, 180 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100, 3 years.....$4,000

REDBORD, IDA, to Louise Winter; Taylor St, e s, 180 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100, prior mtg $4,000,) 2 years, 6%.....$4,000

SCHOENBERG, Irma, to Abraham B. Minsky; St. Mark's Place, 42, prior mtg $6,000, due Oct. 27, 1909, 6%.....$2,000

SCOTT, EDWARD W., to John Ingle, Jr.; Riverside Drive, 145, due Oct. 29, 1908, 6%.....$15,000

STEFFENS, William C. M., to Annie Dissoway; 120th St, e s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.10, 5 years.....$21,000

STRENSKI, Anthony P., to Louisa Doll; Brookline St, e s, 138.5 ft e of Marion Av, 50x irregular, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

TAYLOR, J. Ostram, to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 165th St, 838, installments, 6%..$7,250

TRANSIT REALTY CO. to German Savings Bank; 137th St, n s, 216.8 ft w of Broadway, 91.5x99.11, 3 years.....$110,000

VAN SCHAICK REALTY CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 5th Av, 50 and 52, bond $700,000

VACUUM CLEANER CO. to Henry De Forest, trustee; 40th St, e s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 75x 100.5, 3 years.....$50,000

VAUSE, Jane, to United States Savings Bank; Vandewater St, s s, 106.11 ft w of Pearl St, 17.4x irregular, 5 years.....$1,500

VIESER, Edward C., to David S. Carruth; Tinton Av, 1,035, 3 years, 6%.....$1,300

VIDDER, Emil, to Richard Lathers, Jr., and another, executors; 12th St, 520 East, 5 years $32,000

WASHBURN, Morgan, to Patrick Hurley; s ½ of Lot 236, map of Unionport, 100x108, bond, $2,000

WEIL, Line, to Jacob Axelroad; 87th St, s s, 231 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8, prior mtg $18,000, bond.....$10,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Caroline V. Whitlock; 46th St, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5, 5 years.....$28,000

WEIHER, Lorenz,

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Right on the Sound, 22 Minutes From 34th St. Ferry At Whitestone Landing Station In the City of New York.

In natural beauty and environments this Suburb has not its equal anywhere near New York. Being situated on a high bluff, every point commands magnificent views of the Sound and the shores beyond—even unto the distant Palisades.

HEALTHFULNESS IS INSURED BY ITS HIGH SITUATION.

The evolution of Beechhurst into a high-class and exclusive suburban colony is now in full progress. Houses ranging in cost from $6,000 to $15,000 are being constructed and will be finished in May.

The improvements for which we have spent over a quarter of a million dollars are all but completed. They include sewer and water mains, electric light, graded streets with cement sidewalks, a sea wall along the shore front, and various ornamental landscape effects.

As for transportation conveniences—there are trains every half hour during the busy hours of the day, and the railroad station is within four minutes' walk from the choicest part of the property. Prices of lots are not based on inflated valuations. We have not discounted the transportation improvements which will bring BEECHHURST as close to the heart of New York as 135th St. is to-day.

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Men Who Know

will tell you that if you buy a lot or two in *Morris Park* TO-DAY, it will be the *best day's work* you ever did.

It is better to INVEST in

MORRIS PARK

which is in the

"Heart of the Bronx"

TO-DAY

than to *feel sorry hereafter* that you DIDN'T.

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Ideally located in restricted section; 3-story, light brick, with every modern convenience, providing 9 rooms and bath for owner and 6 rooms and bath for rental at $35. Send for illustrated booklet, or call and inspect.

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H. P. ROSE CO., 32 W. 45TH ST.

JOHNSON HOUSES

on Whitlock Av., at Hunt's Point Road, three blocks from Simpson St. Subway station.

Brick semi-detached two-family houses; can be seen daily and Sunday; 2 only remain unsold.

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1044 Westchester Av.,
At Prospect Av. station of Subway.

Great Bargains to Quick Buyers.
The 3-story 2-family brick houses on the east side of Briggs Av., just north of Kingsbridge Road, 3 blocks west of Pelham Av. "L," are better value and offer more conveniences than any others in the Bronx. Also 1-family house, good location. Owner, premises.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Inspection invited to those choice, carefully built three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings, Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts., Bronx; tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" Station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Attention!—Settling estate; sacrifice excellent 2-family house; 11 rooms; 2 baths; 25x100; detached; near Subway; price, $7,500; mortgage, $5,000 at 5 per cent. Peters, corner Tremont Av. and Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

An Absolute Sacrifice.—Two elegant 2-family houses, full lots, built to order, double floors, all latest conveniences and improvements, near White Plains Av.; owner leaving city; $15,000; terms easy; investigate. Behrmann, 222d St., Williamsbridge.

Elegant two-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, near White Plains, one $1,000 cash, price $6,500; investigate. Also one-family house, 7 large rooms, lot 50x100, reasonable. Durant, 40 Willett Av., Williamsbridge, Bronx.

Lots $250, Gunther estate; $350 up, Pease, Thurton, Black estate; water, gas; line of Jerome Av. Subway; money to build; maps mailed. Take Jerome Av. trolley to end Belden's office, branch of 215 West 125th.

Bronxville.—$7,000; unequaled value; 8 minutes station; healthiest, coolest location; 50x100; 10 rooms, bath, electricity, open plumbing, oak throughout, newly decorated, papered; rent $50. Box 211, Bronxville.

$3000 Buys 4-story store property at Jackson Av. Subway station; price $22,500.
REITER & CO. Cor. Westchester and Jackson Ave.

If you are looking for bargaine in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,
Call on Von Der Linden & Selig,
3,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Private house and stable on Southern Boulevard.
large plot, suitable for doctor, $13,500.
Kramer, 2,232 Southern Boulevard.

Investigate This.—Large house, elegant grounds, three full lots; residential neighborhood; all improvements; $6,800; little cash required. Behrmann, 222d St., Williamsbridge.

Elegant 5-story double, 2-6's stores; all improvements; open plumbing; finest house in the Bronx; full lot; light; $28,500; $5,000 cash; bargain. M. Bernstein, 2 West 125th St.

No. 9 Trafalgar Place, one block from Subway station, near 174th St.; 2-story, 7 rooms, all improvements; fine condition; reasonable rent. Apply on premises.

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WEBSTER AVE., 7 lots, near station. $12,000; ready for improvement. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

$10,000 cash buys a six-story, elegant apartment house, 4 families on floor, near 149th St. Subway. Box K, 981 Jennings St.

A 3-story brick business building on 3d Av., above 142d St., $28,000. Address Business, 2,000 3d Av.

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THAT NEW YORK CITY PLOTS, WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT, MAGNIFICENT MACADAMIZED PARKWAY, BEAUTIFUL TERRACED FLOWER BEDS IN THE CENTRE, AT

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ONLY 4 MILES FROM HERALD SQUARE
ARE FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS
AT PRICES LESS THAN ADJOINING ACREAGE
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by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for improvements directly benefiting this beautiful residential park.

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The Highest, Healthiest Land, the Finest View, in all New York.
30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.
Houses and lots for sale on easy terms.
SEVEN ROOM COTTAGES READY TO LIVE IN
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FULL LOTS $250 UP.
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Choice business corner, Rosedale Park, $585; important thoroughfare. Apply Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

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4-story brick corner, near Subway, $28,500. Kramer, 2,232 Southern Boulevard.

Lots for Sale.—180th St., east of 3d Av., 50x100. Owner, Box 338 Times, Times Square.

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COTTAGES ON OCEAN

Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.) rented, completely furnished; bathrooms; safe beach. Kape, 505 West 124th St.

Farm Bargains—Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass., 3 acres to 700 acres; $500 to $25,000; good markets; fishing and hunting. Write for list. J. K. Smith, Sta. A, Winsted, Conn.

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Lawyers, Attention.—$15,000, $24,000, and $28,000 wanted on first mortgage loans, 5%, on Harlem tenements; will pay you 2% for expenses. Address owner, "Medico," 157 East 125th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MONT ALVA COURT

N. W. Cor. 146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
Choicest private residence section, on Washington Heights, one block from 145th St. Crosstown Line; two blocks from Subway and L stations; modern appointments; parquet floors, etc.; all-night service; rents $38 to $70.

SUITE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH ARRANGED FOR DOCTOR.

Inquire owner, on premises. 'Phone 3650 Morningside.

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65 Morningside Avenue, near 120th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, tiled bath, inlaid floors; private telephone; rent, $50.00.

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5 and 6-room apartments; bath, all improvements; hall service; rent, $35 and $45. Agent, Everett M. Selzas, 65 Morningside Av.

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656-660 West 179th Street (near Broadway)
4-5-room apartments; all light and sunny, in excellent neighborhood; near Subway station and cars; rents $22 to $29. Apply premises.

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Elevator Apartments, 353 West 117th St., 5 large roms and tiled bath, electric light, gas range, all outside light; uniformed service; rents $35 to $37.

$27—7 rooms and bath.
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503-5 West 140th St., between Amsterdam Av. and Hamilton Place; fine location; 4 and 5 large, light rooms on first floor; very moderate rents; inducements to desirable tenants.

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Beautiful apartment, four large, light rooms, with every improvement. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

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Parkview Apartments, 5th Ave. and 101st St.,

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
6 and 7 elegant rooms and bath. Apply to Janitor, on premises, or to J. C. Lyons Building & Operating Co., 4 E. 42d St.

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Six large rooms and bath in first-class apartment house, $42; 80 Perry St.

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5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; large dining room and wardrobe and latest up-to-date improvements.
RENTS, $26 TO $34.
ALSO rear of Trinity Av.,
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3-4 rooms, all modern improvements.
BY WEEK, $3.90-$5.50. | BY MONTH, $15.50-$25.00.
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N. E. cor. of Marion Av. and 195th St. High-class apartments, with all improvements; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; most desirable and convenient location in Bedford Park; 6 minutes from L or Harlem station.
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Three blocks from Bronx Park Station.
Floor in two-family new brick house.
8 rooms, bath, pantry, latest improvements, $45.

1,181 Tinton Av., 168th St.—Elegant modern apartment, 6 light, airy rooms, all outside, bath; rent, $33. Send for booklet.

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$28 to $45.

Choice, new apartments; best value in the city; 5, 6, and 7 extra large, all light rooms and bath, exquisitely decorated. Hardwood trim and electric lights. The finest location and most complete apartment in the city.

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You believed these advertisements were simply dreams created in the minds of visionary real estate men. But evidence and facts have proved to you that the County of Queens has made fortunes for men during the year 1906.

There Are Greater Chances To-Day Than Last Year.

And if you will only shake off suspicion and get speculative and take advantage of an excursion and go and look the ground over you can readily see there is a lot of money waiting on every corner in Mineola for the investor.

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BECAUSE IT IS A RAILROAD CENTER.
BECAUSE IT IS THE CENTER OF TROLLEYS.
BECAUSE IT IS THE AGRICULTURAL CENTER.
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YOU CAN'T MAKE A MISTAKE. IN 3 YEARS YOU WILL DOUBLE YOUR MONEY.

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ONLY 500 LOTS

GRAND OPENING SALE

ONLY 500 LOTS

EVERY LOT 25 FEET FRONT (NOT 20) AND 100 FEET IN DEPTH.

SUNDAYS, APRIL 28 AND MAY 5. WEDNESDAY, MAY 1. SATURDAYS, APRIL 27 AND MAY 4.

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Our Agents at Depots With Pink Tickets in Their Hats. **Prices You Can Not Match Anywhere.**

$128 | **$5 DOWN MONTHLY** | **$288**

BUSINESS LOTS, $548 EACH; $10 DOWN, $10 MONTHLY.

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Any party reading this advertisement who will not have time to secure railroad tickets or maps at office can present the advertisement to our agents with pink tickets in hats, at Long Island City or Brooklyn, 15 minutes before train departs, for round trip ticket.

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Branch Office: 123 EAST 23D ST.
NEW YORK CITY

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE ARE BUYING HOME SITES

WHY BUY 20 OR MORE MILES OUT WHEN YOU CAN BUY

IN JAMAICA

ONLY 9 MILES FROM CITY HALL, N. Y.

A FULL SIZE CITY LOT **$250.00 UP** $10.00 DOWN $5.00 MONTHLY

LAST SEASON WE SOLD TO HOMESEEKERS A WHOLE SECTION COMPRISING NEARLY 50 CITY BLOCKS.

WE ARE NOW OPENING A NEW SECTION

of 2,000 lots. Streets are all provided for, sidewalks are being laid and a tree planted in front of each lot at our expense.

THIS week we have sold over $60,000 to happy, thrifty people. Now is the time to get the pick of choice locations.

REMEMBER, Jamaica has good schools, churches, libraries and every element of culture and is reached by trolley for 5c. fare.

Two trolley lines pass through the property we now offer. The Long Island Railroad third rail station is within two minutes' walk of the property.

Call, write, investigate. If you cannot come yourself send us $10 and we will reserve you the best unsold lot till you can see it; then if it don't suit you we will refund your money.

TIME IS SHORT. ACT AT ONCE.

The Jamaica Park South Realty Corporation
1113 Bad ord Ave., Brooklyn. 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
23 Park Row (Suite 48), New York.

WE ARE OFFERING THE CHOICEST LOTS IN

FREEPORT

AND AT MERRICK Adjoining and practically part of Freeport.

EIGHT MILES FROM N. Y. CITY LINE. Every Known Convenience.
Electric Light, Best Schools, Stores,
City Water, All Churches, Clubs, Etc.
Gas mains laid and streets lighted, cement sidewalks, 60-ft. streets, shade trees, &c., on our property.

20 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
Upon Completion of Subways and Tunnels.

QUARTER ACRE FARMS, $150.

LOTS **$49** AND UP FULL SIZE | LOTS **$89** AND UP FULL SIZE

$5 DOWN

Visit Our Properties.
Beautiful residence parks; most desirably located.
HIGH, DRY AND LEVEL.
RIGHT AT THE RAILROAD STATION;
TROLLEY DIRECT to Brooklyn and N. Y.
FREE TITLE INSURANCE
Policy given to every purchaser for his lots backed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. of New York.
CAPITAL, $11,000,000.

$3 A Month.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR ALL CASH.

Attend One of Our Great Sales on
WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY

CALL OR WRITE TO-DAY for illustrated circular, maps and FREE RAILROAD TICKETS.

LONG ISLAND REALTY COMPANY

258 BROADWAY Corner Warren St., NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, 62 FOURTH AV. OPEN EVENINGS.

LOTS **$100** $10 DOWN $5 A MONTH

FLORENCE PARK

Modern Development and Unequalled Natural Advantages combine to make Florence Park New York's most up-to-date suburban residence Park.

Homeseeker's Paradise. Investor's Opportunity.

Superior Location; Beautiful Surroundings; High and Healthful; near Depot and New York and Brooklyn Trolley. EVERY KNOWN CITY CONVENIENCE.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

FULL SIZE LOTS $100 AND UP; $10 DOWN, $5 A MONTH.
SALES DAYS NEXT TUESDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY
WRITE or CALL for Booklet, Map and FREE RAILROAD TICKETS; also complete set of beautiful SOUVENIR POST CARDS with views of ROCKVILLE CENTRE, its residence and business streets, churches of every denomination, public and high school, etc., etc. SENT FREE UPON REQUEST.
FLORENCE PARK REALTY CO.,
215 MONTAGUE ST. BROOKLYN.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

MANUFACTURING

PLANTS

Hills (Long Island)

"On Land and yet at Sea."

Write for our Catalogue and plan of "How to Own Your Own Factory" instead of paying rent.

LONG ISLAND CITY FACTORY CO.
New York Office, - - 140 Nassau Street

Shinnecock Hills (Long Island)

"On Land and yet at Sea."

The ideal of a Summer Home—for people of means—on an ocean breeze-cooled isthmus of rolling hills, overlooking both the Shinnecock and great Peconic Bays.

Automobiling, Motor Boating, Yachting, Riding, Driving, Bathing, Fishing and Shooting all within sight of your home.

Maps and illustrated literature on application to

SHINNECOCK HILLS AND PECONIC BAY REALTY CO.
180 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

OAKDALE

Acre plots on South Country Road with free and permanent access to Great South Bay can now be purchased at reasonable price.
Property carefully restricted.
W. K. ASTON, 80 Wall Street.

ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP.
A FEW DOLLARS DOWN buys a block of 10 full size lots in Hempstead Gardens; balance easy terms; total price, $600; three blocks from depot and trolley to Brooklyn and New York; titles guaranteed. Call or write, HEMPSTEAD GARDENS, Room 607, 277 Broadway, New York.

Poultry farm on main road; 3 acres, 12-room house; poultry house 240 feet long; large brooder house; price, $8,100. Hartt & Willmarth, agents, Amityville, N. Y.

Cottages furnished or unfurnished, with or without improvements; East, West, and Centre Moriches. Address Geo. Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Shore and bay property, cottages, villa sites; lots 26x150; price $150 each. George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

To Rent for Summer Season.—North shore of Long Island; 1¼ hours out; fully furnished 10-room house; 10 minutes from station; large frontage on beautiful Nissequogue River; water deep enough for power boat; beautiful woods and springs; fresh cow; icehouse well stocked; laying hens; rent only $350. Stephen Yates, 341 Fifth Av.

Flushing.—To sublet, $40,000 residence and grounds, $75 month. Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Building.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHARPILLOZ, MATHILDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATHILDE CHARPILLOZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1907.—Dated New York, December 4, 1906. GEORGE SIDNEY WEBSTER, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 49 Wall Street, New York.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

No. 170 East 79th Street

For dwelling or business. Three story and basement, ten rooms and bath; three-year lease; rent, $1,400; will consider proposition.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., near 86th St.

$65 per month; possession;
110 West 133d Street;
3-story high-stoop dwelling.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.,
198 Broadway.

Bronx.

$42.—New 1-family house, 7 rooms, bath. Shakespeare Av., between Jerome and 167th.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath, $1.50 daily, including meals; one, $15; two, $25 weekly. The Alabama, 15 E. 11th St.

30 East 33d St.—Handsome suite of two large rooms and private bath; all conveniences; no other roomers; moderate rates.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 136 East 16th; six rooms, bath, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Let—For the Summer months, 3-room and bath corner apartment; large, airy, well-furnished; outside rooms, eastern, western, and northern exposure, overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of piano and books; services of maid included in rent. For terms address or apply Benedict, Apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

Furnished apartment, corner, seven rooms, housekeeping; cool and light; on Park Av., near 59th St.; nominal rent for the right person. Careful. Box 328 Times, Times Square.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OGDEN TERRACE

Mamaroneck, New York.

We have contracted to be Sole Representatives of the celebrated Ogden Terrace Estate, where you can buy the most beautiful property, situate at Mamaroneck, N. Y. 5 minutes' walk from the station.

LOTS, $400 UPWARDS,

25x100.

$60 Down, $6 a Month. Titles Guaranteed Free. No Interest.

SEE THIS, it is a chance of a lifetime. We will build for you when 50% of the property is paid in.

THE HALLEY LAND & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

Sole representatives of Ogden Terrace Estate.

OUR ONLY OFFICE:

104-106 East 125th Street, New York City

SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH BUYS THIS HOUSE AT

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS

on the Harlem R. R., a short ride from 42d St.

LOTS $200 UP.

All city conveniences, excellent stores, markets, churches, hotels, public high school, fire department, water, electric lights, etc., at hand. Property is restricted. Fare 11c. Thirty trains day and night. Title guaranteed free of charge by the Lawyers Title Guarantee Co. of N. Y. Lots and plots sold on easy terms. WE FURNISH LOANS TO BUILDERS. ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR HOUSES ON EASY PAYMENTS.

COMMUTERS' REALTY CO.

140 West 42d St., near Broadway.

Open Monday, Wednesday & Friday Ev'gs to 8 P. M.

A DANDY.

Basis for a country estate; 120 acres, high land; 40 miles out, Hudson; good dwelling; barns and outbuildings; shade, fruit, 2 never-failing springs.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Several building sites, beautiful scenery; part woodland; less than $100 per acre. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

FOR A PLACE IN THE HILLS.

On Hudson Division, about hour cut; 2½ acres; 10-room house; abundance fruit, shade; running stream.

TROLLEY TO STATION.

short distance; large lake half mile away; high ground; exceptional views; short-time price, $3,500. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS—$200.

Monthly payments; gas, water, electric light; near station, on trolley; titles guaranteed.

Houses Sold on Easy Terms.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,

Times Bldg., B'way & 42d St., N. Y.

AWAY UP.

House amid pine trees, on a hill; beautiful views; 13 rooms, good condition; 80 acres fine ridge land, best state of cultivation; spring in every meadow; 15 acres of orchard, 3 of woodland; good barns, blacksmith shop, cider mill, engine house; only $15,000; 2½ miles from station, 37 miles out.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Yorkville tenement, equity not over $6,000, exchange for cash and 3-family house, 134th, Southern Boulevard; in midst tremendous bridge, piers, and railroad improvements; on completion in two years value will double; (only one month's vacancy in 6 years.) Capen, 6 East 23d St.

ANXIOUS TO SELL.

53 acres of high land, commanding view of lake; large house, just remodeled; 1½ miles to station; 36 miles out; asking $11,000; near the above, 35 acres, fine building site, only small barn, $7,000.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes out; cheap lots at station; small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; fare 5c.; title insured free.

Ottenbach, 97 East 116th.

ATTRACTIVE COMBINATION

of good farm and splendid views; goes to 500 feet elevation; running brook; lake view for miles; 135 acres for $23,000; 37 miles out; 1 mile to depot.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Attention! :—See Ad. in Auction column. 36 Chester Hill lots in restricted section. GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER. To close estate of Alfred B. Darling. Sale to be held on the premises SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 2 P. M. Circulars and diagrams on application.

Fern-Cliff

A place at Scaredale for sixty modest homes. Write for booklet.

ANGELL, 16 East 42d Street.

A MONEY-MAKING FARM.

250 acres, 36 miles from New York, 1 mile from station; 30 acres of fruit; good old-fashioned house, one of best farms in county; elevation over 700 feet; $40,000.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Elegant country place to rent at Rye; large house, furnished complete; all improvements; barn, 5 acres of ground, splendid garden, fruit and shade trees. Apply to owner, T. M. Durkin, 302 Broadway, New York City.

ANOTHER

swell site, with fine farmland, well kept up; $13,000 for 100 acres; 48 miles out; 1 mile to station; well watered and fruited.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Anywhere in Westchester County, country home, acreage. Cooley & West, main office, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS

SCARSDALE AND WESTCHESTER CO.

HOUSES, LOTS PLOTS AND ACREAGE

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 EAST 42D ST. Phone 4545—38. New York City.

Branch Office Depot Square. Tel. 759 White Plains.

CASTLE HEIGHTS,

NORTH WHITE PLAINS.

Lots $250 upward, easy payments; five minutes from station; an opportunity for the small investor. Write for particulars. H. Worden, Manager, Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St., Bronx.

A perfect home at White Plains, twelve minutes from station; new; electric light, village water; lot 50x200; stone sidewalk; nine beautiful, sunny rooms and bath for $6,500; $2,500 cash, balance mortgage. This property is cheap at $7,500. Apply Arthur G. Holland, Barrett Bldg., White Plains, N. Y.

BUILDING LOTS WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Large assortment, near station, all prices. Send for maps and full particulars.

A. C. TODD REALTY CO.,

92 Spring St., New York City.

Mount Vernon.

$50 PER MONTH.

Seven-room apartment, Chester Hill; tiled bath, hardwood floors; steam heat furnished; hot water supplied. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see Anderson Realty Company, The Busy Corner, near New Haven Station.

Mount Vernon bargain, 10 rooms, all improvements, 85x105, $5,000. Heine, 27 East 21st.

New Rochelle.

For Summer Rental.

Attractive list of furnished houses for Summer rental in PELHAM, NEW ROCHELLE, LARCHMONT, including 2 fine Sound shore properties.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,

[illegible] St. ..... New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Rochelle Bargain

for cash; 260 feet on Neptune Av., with 14-room house, stable, and large carriage house. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., N. Y.

Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-the-Hudson.—Access by Subway also by west side elevated; modern 11-room house, two lots, $8,500; terms, $2,000 cash; houses, plots, acreage, &c.; one 11-room house, $55 month. Bellows & Warren.

Scarsdale. — Perfect home on high ground; electric light, village water; restricted community; large plot; four bedrooms; decorated; possession at once; price $8,000. Ewards, owner, Box 31, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Beautiful Scenic Ridge Top.—40 acres; many fine trees; 30 miles view Hudson and surrounding country; house, stable; stream; excellent location; $22,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FLEISCHMANN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, plaintiff, against D. SYLVAN CRAKOW et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated April 12th, 1907, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on April 15th, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on May 7th, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold separately, and therein described as follows, to wit:

(a) Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and thence easterly and along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Also

(b) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet, and thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet, to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Also

(c) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant seventy-nine (79) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet, and thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and the point or place of beginning. Also

(d) Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty (40) feet, and thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Also

(e) Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly and along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1907.

JOHN J. HYNES, Referee.

HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the respective parcels as described above, no part thereof having any street number:

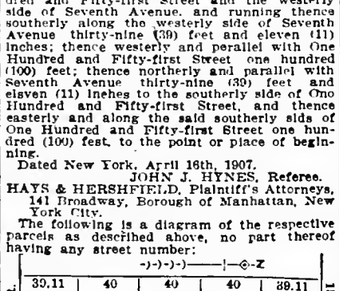

The approximate amount of the respective liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described parcels are to be separately sold is respectively as follows: Parcel (a) $9,295.86, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (b) $4,821.30, with interest therson from April 8, 1907; Parcel (c) $4,821.30, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (d) $4,821.29 with interest thereon from April 8, 1907; Parcel (e) $8,765.52, with interest thereon from April 8, 1907, and in addition to all of the foregoing costs and allowance amounting to $437 37 and interest thereon from April 8, 1907, and the expenses of the sale.

The said respectivs parcels will be sold subject to the following prior mortgages, viz.: Parcel (a) $22,500, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907; Parcel (b) $16,000, with intsrest thereon from February 1st, 1907; Parcel (c) $15,000, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907; Parcel (d) $15,000, with intersst thereon from February 1st, 1907, and Parcel (e) $22,500, with interest thereon from February 1st, 1907.

The appfoximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water ratss or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $423.81 with interest.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1907.

JOHN J. HYNES. Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS HAZARD ROE, deceased:

Take notice that I have applied to the Surrogate of the County of Orange for the issue of Letters of Administration, &c., with tha will annexed of the estate of Thomas Hazard Roe, deceased, who resided at time of his decease at No. 261 Grand Street, in the City of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., and that the amount of my bond be fixed at May 14th, 1907, at ten o'clock A. M., at Surrogate's office, in Newburgh, N. Y., under the provision of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure at double the amount of the claims of creditors against said estate.

All creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to Hon. Obadiah P. Howell, Surrogate of Orange County, on or before May 13th, 1907.

They may be presented on Tuesday morninge at his office, in the Court House, in City of Newburgh, N. Y., or any day at his office in the Village of Goshen, N. Y.—Dated April 9th, 1907. HENRY C. HASBROUCK, BROWN & CASSEDY, Attorneys, 43 Third Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of May, 1907, at No. 225 West Forty-ninth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the City where the lien hereinafter mentioned was acquired, we shall sell to the highest bidder at public auction for the account of Leavitt Motor Car Company, for whose account the same is now held,

One two cylinder H. P. Peugot haneom cab. Motor horizontal under the seat. Rear wheels are 1010 by 90. Front wheels are 810 by 90.

SIDNEY B. BOWMAN, AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,

by SIDNEY B. BOWMAN, President.

The New York Times invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LEONIA

Near the banks of the Hudson (just 15 minutes 130th St. ferry) is, without exception, New York's most beautiful and healthful suburb. We invite you to visit Leonia at our expense. Come and see the attractive country homes (all ready for occupancy) and the large building lots we are selling on

The Easy-Payment Plan

Save rent money and enjoy life as it should be enjoyed, where you have all the advantages of city life without any of its objectionable features. Leave the city's dirt and noise behind—for your own good and for the welfare of your family. For you, Mr. Investor, there is no better opportunity. Write to-day for free booklet, "Money Made in Real Estate."

Leonia Heights Land Co.,

Times Bldg., Broadway & 42d St. Tel. 572 Bryant.

MORSEMERE

This charming, rapidly growing suburb excels in accessibility, in the natural beauty of its surroundings and in the attractiveness of its homes. Only seven minutes from Hudson River by trolley, it lies on the western slope of the Palisades, high above the Hackensack Valley. Its houses are incomparable; every modern convenience employed; construction perfect; comfort and general utility combined, without loss in artistic appearance. All improvements — sewers, water, gas, electric light, macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, etc. In this highly restricted suburb we have,

READY FOR OCCUPANCY,

a nine-room house, bath, steam heat, quartered oak, parquet floors on first floor, selected oak and chestnut trim throughout. Cemented cellars. Decorations, fixtures, mantels, etc., in good taste and harmony. Plot, 75x100 feet; $8,750. Liberal discount or rental payments. Fine schools; low taxes. Uptown New York in twenty minutes via trolley to 130th Street Ferry, and downtown in forty-five minutes by same route and Subway at Manhattan (125th) Street, or Northern R. R. to Jersey City.

Write for tickets and our illustrated booklet, "Homes on the Palisades." Apply at office on property or to

Columbia Investment and Real Estate Company,

Phone 507 Bryant. Times Bld., Broadway and 42d St., N. Y.

CRANFORD

The Suburb without an equal

Progressive in every way; has country comforts and pleasures combined with all city improvements, best schools, churches of all denominations, good stores, hotels, club, library, bank, opera house, newspapers, gas, electric light, finest drinking water, free mail delivery, police and fire protection, sewer to tide water, etc. Cranford is the most beautiful and healthy suburb around N. Y.; on main line Central R. R. of N. J., 17 miles out; 40 minutes' ride; half that time when Hudson River tunnels will be used.

LOTS ON EASY TERMS.

Full size lots are now offered in best section of Cranford at less than one-half the prices that are asked for other high-class lots equal distance from New York. Choicest house sites. Large profits assured. Price will be advanced. Don't take our word; come out and see for yourself. Write for illustrated booklets and FREE R. R. tickets.

MANOR REALTY CO.,

CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

"To West End or Elberon," she said.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END, ELBERON

Choice furnished cottages for sale or rent. Come to responsible agents. Bargains for sale.

WARDELL & BURKE,

Park & Tilford Building. West End.

Nutley, N. J.

Fine high, hilly neighborhood, beautiful views 5 minutes' walk from station; fine house, with large plot; all modern improvements; eight rooms and bath; $5,000; cash, $750. Owner, Room 1,009, 99 Nassau St., New York.

For Sale.—Delightful country home; about ⅝ acre; large trees, lawn, shrubbery, fruit, henery, run; house, eight rooms and attic; all improvements; good repair; near trains, trolleys, schools. Address Owner, Box 345 Times, Times Square.

At Leonia, N. J.—A new 10-room house; modern; every convenience; large plot; most healthy and desirable suburb; rent $60 per month. Hayes, 106 Morningside Av., city.

$3,200—Buys modern seven-room dwelling, nice plot, imposing architecture, Hasbrouck Heights, half hour out. Strohm & Co., 429 6th Av.

Hoboken factory plots; near ferries; 50x100; only $3,700; 75x100, (corner,) $6,800; 150x100, $12,500. Kruse, 314 1st St., Hoboken.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—JOSEPHINE C. M. COLLINS, Plaintiff, against MATTHEW J. MURPHY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of April, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that plot of land in the City and County of New York, boundod and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of the Southern Boulevard, distant seventy-five feet southerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and the westerly side of the Southern Boulevard, and running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with the Southern Boulevard fifty feet; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of the Southern Boulevard, and thence northerly along the westerly side of the Southern Boulevard fifty feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, April 29, 1907.

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.

E. V. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.

Following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it has no street number:

167th Street.

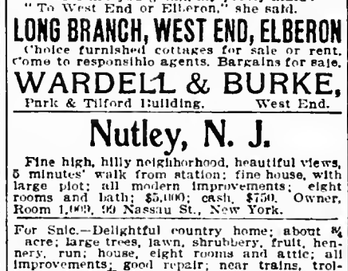

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,241.83, with interest thereon from April 25, 1907, together with costs and allowance amounting to $216.09, together with the expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $194.57, and interest.

Premises are sold subject to a mortgage on which there is due $6,000 of principal, which bears interest at 5 per cent. per annum. Interest thereon is unpaid from June 1, 1906. Said $6,000 mortgage is in process of foreclosure; the costs and disbursements to date will probably not exceed $108, and the total costs and allowance, if the sale is pressed to judgment, will probably not exceed $325.

Dated New York, April 29th, 1907.

L. & A. H. ZINKE, Attorneys for Executors.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ACREAGE

We have the most desirable acreage around New York at a bargain. Two hundred and fifty lots on the Palisades, opposite 150th Street, with trolley lines at both ends of the property.

Anything in New Jersey acreage, lots or houses.

WALLACE WILBUR SLOCUM

Times Building, New York

HIGHLAND PARK, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY. $500 per acre, twenty-two acres; seven minutes from New Brunswick depot on trolley. A. W. OPIE, 15 William St., N. Y.

Farms and residences, Caldwell and vicinity; free descriptive lists. Gosman Bros., Caldwell, N. J.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CEDAR STREET COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ALFRED E. HANSON AND OTHERS, Defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of April, 1907, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms at Numbers 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the twenty-second day of May, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

ALL that plot of land in the Borough of the Bronx, in The City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of East One Hundred and Forty-first Street and the southwesterly side of Robbins Avenue, and running thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Robbins Avenue, one hundred and fifteen and forty-nine one-hundredths feet; thence westerly, parallel with East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, one hundred and seventeen and six one-hundredths feet; thence northerly one hundred feet and seventy-six one-hundredths of a foot, more or less, to a point on the southerly side of East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, distant one hundred and fifteen and sixty-two one-hundredths feet westerly from the point of beginning, measured along the southerly side of East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, one hundred and fifteen and sixty-two one-hundredths feet to the southwesterly side of Robbins Avenue, at the point of beginning.

Dated New York, April 29, 1907.

LOUIS H. MOOS, Referee.

RICHARD G. BARBAGE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

East 141st St.

East 140th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Eighteen Thousand Two Hundred and Seven 29-100 Dollars, ($18,207.29,) with interest thereon from the twenty-second day of April, 1907, together with costs and an allowance amounting to Three Hundred and Thirty 65-100 Dollars, ($330.65,) together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is Four Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety-six 97-100 Dollars ($4,596.97) and interest; all items to be apportioned.

LOUIS H. MOOS, Referee.

Dated New York, April 29, 1907.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GRAF, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER GRAF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1907. JOSEPH L. GRAF, JACOB L. GRAF, JOSEPH BECK, Executors. HENRY MEYER, Attorney for Executors, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SYLVESTER, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS SYLVESTER, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of L. & A. U. Zinke, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1906.

ALLIE L. SYLVESTER, HESTER L. SYLVESTER, BELLE S. STERN, Executors.

L. & A. H. ZINKE, Attorneys for Executors.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

For Rent

Number One Wall Street

The Best Advertised Corner in the World

Offices Now Ready for Tenants

Inspection Invited

Broker on Premises

ONLY 5 OF THE 200 OFFICES IN THE

TIMES BUILDING

ARE VACANT.

There are Many Reasons for this Showing:

The building is the most central and most accessible office building in New York City.

Its tenants are selected with the greatest discrimination. High character and strictly legitimate business only accepted.

It is planned so that every office is an outside room.

It is on an island with 100-foot streets on every side.

No tall buildings near it to obstruct light.

The district has grown amazingly in the last three years.

The Times Square Station now ranks third in the Subway system—exceeded only by Brooklyn Bridge and Grand Central.

Times Square Station ticket sales have gained 100 per cent. in 2¼ years—that is, from 15,000 per day in November, 1904, to 29,429 in February, 1907.

The building is open night and day every day in the year.

Its elevator capacity with respect to rentable area is exceeded by that of only one office building in New York City.

Its ceilings are high.

It is the strongest office building ever erected.

Absolutely fireproof.

Doubly filtered water.

No steam in the building in Summer.

Wire outlets in every room for lights and telephones, telegraph, office boys, and stenographers.

Highest standard of operation for the safety, comfort, convenience, and health of occupants.

The building is a landmark.

More theatres, hotels and clubs located in its proximity than at any other point in the world.

RENTAL AGENT, ROOM 406.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

TIMES BUILDING

TIMES SQUARE

The Most Desirable Store and Show Room

In New York City

For Rent

First Floor North End

Facing Broadway, Times Square, Seventh Av.

TIMES BUILDING

Lightest, most central, most accessible building in New York. Open all day and night. Times Square Station ranks third in Subway system.

Rental Agent, Room 406

Telephone 1000 Bryant

Times Building

Times Square

Two Left

of these attractive new Stores, Nos. 29, 31, 33 Columbus av., near 60th. Convenient to "L" and Subway stations; a splendid location for most any business. Large show windows; rents very moderate.

Also Studio Stores

of superior class; rents only $50. Apply on premises, or

SAMUEL H. MARTIN, Agent.

150 Columbus av., at 66th st.

125 St. Cor. Madison Av.

RAYMOND BUILDING; STORES AND OFFICES TO RENT; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS; LARGE CORNER, SUITABLE FOR DENTIST; RENTS REASONABLE. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES, OR AUGUST DREYER, 302 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. TEL. NO. 2742 WORTH.

CORNER STORE

At very reasonable rent; long lease to responsible party; suitable for most any retail or manufacturing business.

S. W. Cor. Brook Ave. & 144th St.

THREE MONTHS' RENT FREE

OFFICES

LARGE AND SMALL.

SOUTHWEST CORNER

CEDAR AND PEARL STS.

Can also be used for light manufacturing. Very LOW rentals.

Superintendent on premises.

Bronx Offices.

618 East 149th St., just west of 3d Av. Subway and Elevated Stations.

Suitable for stock Broker, Insurance, light manufacturing.

LOEB & KAUFMAN, ON PREMISES.

Corner Store

BRADHURST AV. AND 147TH ST.

Formerly a saloon, containing all the fixtures; will rent for any purpose; will lease at a very reasonable rental. Thomas & Son, 1,766 Amsterdam Av., at 147th St.

A light, outside office, in suite; with or without telephone and stenographic service; $30; also deskroom in large outside office, 1,400, 35 Nassau St.

About 1,200 square feet, front office, 42 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Building; rent, $75; elevator, &c. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Choice business corner.—Rent, $100 per month. Smith & Phelps, 699 East 149th Street.

Desirable desk room, swell store, near Subway station; telephone. Rooney, 138 West 116th St.

Desirable basement store, 115 East 24th; steam

FIRST CLASS LOFT TO LET

in splendid new mercantile building, 684 Broadway; entire ninth floor, 5,500 square feet; light on all sides; rent reasonable. Inquire 8th floor.

OFFICES and FLOORS

Large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

AT MARKET & FULTON

NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

Fulton, cor. Cliff St.,

Desirable offices to let.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Maiden Lane Corner Store,

Bet. Broadway and Nassau St.; modern front; suitable most any business. Acker, 70 Nassau.

STORES

Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., near Broad.

45 WARREN ST.,

Two lofts, 25x00; $1,800.

Attorney can have desk room, Broadway, near Post Office, and some business; $150 yearly. Real Estate, Box 214 Times, Downtown.

4,322 Broadway, Betweeu 184th and 185th Sts. —Large store, suitable for butcher, grocer, liquor business; rent $40. Premises.

At 298 Bowery.—Very desirable store, newly renovated; in fine order; rent, $1,600. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Loft, 80x90, for woodworkers, light, all-around, with power and large elevator. J. Friedland, 254 Norman Av., Brooklyn.

Attractive stores, 6 and 8 E. 37th; latest improvements; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive, light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Doctor's office; fine parlors, use reception rooms; good location; reference. 210 West 44th St.

Desk Room.—Very reasonable. 60 Liberty St., in Room 67, opposite Chamber of Commerce.

Desirable desk room in a private office. Room 508, Germ.-Am. Building, 35 Nassau St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA LOUISE IVES, Elizabeth Harriman Ives, Charles Winthrop Carman, William B. Valentine, Edward Leo Harry Thompson, Harry Davis Ives, Greenwood Cemetery, Children's Aid Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Trustees of Phillips Exeter Academy, the American Museum of Natural History, and to all persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN P. DAVIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of our County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Bergen R. Carman and Frederick Merwin Ives, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[Seal]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

WEICKERT, MICHAEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Michael Fiedler, Sarah or Rosalia Holhut, Barbara Brommer, Margareta Zeder, Kunigunda Grassmann, and Helene Hoffmann, the heirs and next of kin of Michael Weickert, deceased, and all other persons whose names, degree of relationship, and places of residence are unknown, who may be the heirs and next of kin of MICHAEL WEICKERT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Christian Eichinger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1904, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Michael Weickert, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SOUTHACK, JULIA W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia W. Southack, Mary E. Loge, Mary Cecile Loge, and Mary G. Woodruff as executrix of the last will and testament of Randolph B. Woodruff, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIA W. SOUTHACK, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 4th day of June, 1907, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Union Trust Company of New York as executor and trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court for the Southern District of New York, held in the Court Rooms thereof, at the Federal Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1907. Present: Hon. Geo. B. Adams, Judge.—In the matter of SAMUEL HAUPT and HARRY HAUPT, individually and as copartners composing the firm of Haupt Bros., bankrupts.

Upon the involuntary petition filed herein and upon the annexed petition of Norman Weil, from which it appears that one of the bankrupts is not within the district, and that personal service of a subpoena cannot be made on him,

Now, upon motion of James, Schell & Elkus, attorneys for the receiver, it is

Ordered that the said Samuel Haupt do appear at the court at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the Southern District of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1907, and answer, plead, or demur to said petition herein; and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, the last of said publications to be on the 30th day of April, 1907, and by mailing a copy of this order and said petition to the last known place of abode of the said Samuel Haupt, on or before the said date of first publication. GEO. B. ADAMS, D. J.

NO. 9,479.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY F. FISCHER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry F. Fischer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of April A. D., 1907, the said Henry F. Fischer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 16th day of May A. D., 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in

ADVERTISEMENT.

HOUSE-CLEANING

If Thorough Prevents Much Sickness and Expense.

To insure a healthful home and prevent sickness purify the cellar, closets, sinks, drains, dusty or damp corners and cracks—nooks behind plumbing, and every spot where disease germs may develop with Platt's Chlorides. It is an odorless, colorless liquid disinfectant, which instantly destroys foul odors and disease-breeding matter. When diluted with ten parts of water for household use it costs less than 5 cents a quart. Sold everywhere in quart bottles. Prepared only by Henry B. Platt.

A booklet with valuable sanitary information regarding contagious and infectious diseases, and a brochure entitled "Health Economy," will be mailed free on writing to 42 Cliff Street, New York.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1 20 East 23d Street

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO 421 E. 48 1558 B'WAY

REGISTER LOST or FOUND ARTICLES in Registry Bureau of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Building, (First Floor,) Times Square.

No charge for service.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Monday, on L. I. train leaving Glen Cove 7:31 A. M., silver eyeglass case containing gold eyeglasses. Please return to 334 West End Av., N. Y. C.; suitable reward.

LOST—Diamond pin with a round opal centre, diamond surrounded, lost between 19th and 20th of this month. D. H. Koenig, 144 West 144th St.; liberal reward.

LOST—Sunday morning, between Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Subway station, 138th, gold watch fob and locket; liberal reward. Kellner, 226 6th Av.

LOST—Friday, dressing room Grand Central Depot, gold breastpin; finder liberally rewarded. A. T. Farrell, Collier's Weekly, 416 West 13th.

LOST—Monday, in Barclay St. ferry house, 4:15 boat, wallet with papers. Suitable reward for return to J. A. P., foot East 97th St.

LOST—Small green pocketbook on the 6th Av. "L" Saturday morning; suitable reward. Teacher, Box 324 Times, Times Sq.

LOST—Two fernery silver swans, between 67th St., 5th Av., and 81st St. and 3d Av. Please return to 4 East 67th; reward.

LOST—Gold bracelet set with amethysts, 23d, 7th Av., or 23d St. car; liberal reward. Lynn, care of McDowell, 819 6th Av.

LOST—Saturday, gentlemen's diamond locket, monogram "F. H. F."; reward. 118 West 16th St.

LOST—Handbag; finder keep cash and return rosary beads. 120 West 70th St.

LOST—Gold clover leaf pin, Friday, April 26; reward. C. Murrin, 183 West 87th St.

LOST—Friday, April 26, lady's gold hunting-case watch, fob, and gold cross attached; picture in watch, initial on cross; reward. Communicate with Miss H. L. Tucker, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

LOST—Saturday, April 20, in Cafe Elysee, Breslin Hotel, diamond ring, set in platinum and marquise style; reward. Burr, 1,417 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's hand satchel, containing sum of money, bank book in owner's name, other articles. Liberal reward return 3,132 Broadway, fourth flat.

LOST—Pink topaz pendant and platinum chain, in 38th St., near Lexington Av., on Friday, April 5. Return to 135 East 38th St.; reward.

LOST—A diamond horseshoe pin, Monday night at Herald Square Theatre; reward. Address W. B. H., Box 310 Times, Times Sq.

LOST—Mink scarf, Friday, April 19, on or beyond Jerome Av., en route to Bronxville; reward. Luhnow, 2,441 7th Av.

LOST—Charm, 7 stones, J. J. H., 48th St. and 10th Av. Hobbs, 454 West 48th St.; suitable reward.

LOST—Tuesday, 8th Av., leaf brooch with pearl and diamonds; $10 reward. O'Reilly, 148 8th Av.

LOST—Gold initial fob, initials "A. J. V."; reward. A. Van Beuren, 128 4th Av.

LOST—Gold watch and fob, 80th, 8d Av.; reward. McNamee, 513 West 125th St.

$25 REWARD—Male fox terrier; left eye and ear black. Grey, 306 West 11th.

$100 REWARD—At Herald Square Theatre, Saturday night, gold vanity box with diamond monogram "D. G."; also little salve box attached. Return to Howard Co., 578 5th Av.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of lady's gold hunting case watch, with four-chain fob and locket and fraternity pin set with pearls attached; case engraved "C. V. Becker," and date; lost Saturday, April 27, in Brooklyn, on Fulton St. "L" Dufffield St. station, to Loeser side entrance; valued as keepsake. Return to J. Dippel, 120A Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of pocketbook with contents of money, lost Saturday about 4 P. M., 8th Av. car going north, between 59th and 108th Sts. S. Wertheimer, 329 Broadway.

LOST BANK BOOKS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 198,508, Harlem Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 198,534, Harlem Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,018,352, Bowery Savings Bank.

LOST CATS AND DOGS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND—Sunday night, a collie dog. Owner can have same by applying to Mrs. M. Coyle, 457 West 123d St.

REWARD—Yorkshire terrier, named Ninnie; lost from stoop yesterday morning. Hurst, 150 East 100th St.

LOST—Old black and tan, male; reward. 110 W. 40th St., basement.

LOST—A gray dane, female; liberal reward. Crowley, 535 West 159th St.

LOST—A black-spotted male fox terrier; reward. Nathan's, 348 West 35th St.

LOST—Last Friday, Boston bulldog, name Moky. Reward if returned to 2,032 6th Av.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 29.—Fire practically destroyed the Talt & Sons Paper Company's plant early to-day, causing a loss of about $65,000.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 29.—Fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, to-day destroyed the New York Central Railroad's warehouse in this city, including much freight and several cars loaded with freight which were standing on a siding. Loss, $10,000.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 29.—Todd's Department Store and a dwelling house adjoining were badly damaged by fire to-day. Loss, $15,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
8:00—114 W. 27th St.; William Robertson	$500
8:30—215 Sullivan St.; Frank Cavess	$5
8:35—101 Madison St.; Herman Guserts	$5
9:50—117 Canal St.; Harry Schreiber	$100
7:45—536 9th Av.; G. Salvarishe	Trifling
10:00—1,692 Washington Av.; owner unknown.	$30
11:10—193 E. Houston St.; P. Askowitz	$10
11:25—79 Avenue D; Louis Ferstenberg	$50
P. M.	
12:15—1-3 S. William St.; owner unknown	$5
2:05—151 Orchard St.; M. Sacks	$150
5:00—1,004 Dawson St.; B. Schnur	$25
5:20—124-126 West 36th St.; H. Ely & Co.	$1,000
7:30—73 East 85th St.; J. Anger	$20
8:45—304 East 74th St.; C. Berdett	Trifling
9:05—2,513 Third Av.; Flaherty & Purcell	Trifling
9:50—2,136 7th Av.; S. Bliasky	$500
8:30—959 Columbus Av.; A. Frager	$15
10:45—65 Cannon St.; H. Krueger	Trifling

UNITE IN DEMAND FOR CLEAN STREETS

Civic Clubs to Open Campaign for Reform of Present "Outrageous Conditions."

SCHOOL FOR THE SWEEPERS

Dr. S. A. Knopf Declares That Part of the Evils Are Due to Their Ignorance.

Representatives from various civic organizations met in the City Club yesterday afternoon on invitation of the club's Committee on Streets. After discussing the "outrageously disgraceful condition of the streets," as one speaker put it, and scoring the officials responsible for the situation, organized to fight for reform. A municipal housecleaning, the sweeping to be done by the broom of public opinion, was planned.

One of the representatives asked that charges he preferred against Borough President Ahearn as the official responsible for the present condition of the streets. And the rest demanded reforms of a decidedly radical character.

Resolutions were passed for the appointment of a committee to conduct the campaign. Each organization represented at the conference yesterday, and as many other organizations as may care to enlist in the cause, will have one delegate on this committee. The appointment of the committee will be made by George McAneny, President of the City Club, who presided over the conference. The suggestions offered during the conference were presented to this committee for its immediate consideration.

Wants Charter Amended.

The lack of coordination between the city departments was particularly lamented. President McAneny declared that nine-tenths of the trouble was caused by it. F. B. De Berard of the Merchants' Association asked what else could be expected in a city which has six Mayors, five of whom as Borough Presidents don't care what the real Mayor is doing. Henry Moscowitz of the East Side Civic Club offered a resolution asking for amendments to the city charter providing for the establishment of a central city department of streets, to which shall be committed those functions with relation to the care and control of the streets and highways now distributed among various uncoordinated departments and bureaus. The resolution was referred to the committee.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer pointed out that the Street Cleaning Department is directly under the Mayor's power because the head of the department is appointed by him. He showed further that the Commissioners of Accounts, "the eyes of the Mayor," have direct control over the bills to be paid contractors for work on the streets. Under this arrangement everything is referable to the Mayor and not to the Borough President, said Mr. Slicer.

There was some dispute as to whether the conference should make its actions subordinate to considerations now before the Academy of Medicine. Dr. J. S. Billings, Jr., explained that the Academy's section on public health adopted resolutions at a recent meeting asking the Mayor to appoint a commission to consider the problem and seek a solution of it. These resolutions are now before the Council of the Academy and will be presented on Thursday evening. President McAneny thought that the conference might fall behind the Academy in its advances.

"I look upon this meeting as of more importance than any of the Academy of Medicine on this question," declared Dr. Jacobi. "I would not subordinate any action of this conference to any resolutions now before the Academy."

It was finally suggested that the Academy shuld defer action on its resolutions or refer them to the Conference Committee for consideration. The matter was allowed to rest there.

Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Committee on Streets of the City Club, said that the streets had been kept clean once, and could be kept clean again.

Need of Modern Methods.

Mrs. Josephine Redding told what the Woman's Municipal League had done. An investigation of three weeks by the Riverside Branch disclosed a record of inefficiency and slovenly service, said Mrs. Redding. Janitors of apartment houses reported that they could not get ashes emptied until they tipped the employes of the Street Cleaning Department. Thirteen barrels stood in front of a Broadway apartment for days for this reason. The men in the department overturned barrels of ashes into the streets and left their contents lying there. Louie Windmuller suggested that a street sweeping machine that he had seen in Toledo, Ohio, might be used to advantage here. It was an automobile that swept up the dirt and emptied it into a receptacle.

The possibility of flushing the streets with salt water was brought up by Mr. Windmuller.

Dr. S. A. Knopf of the Academy of Medicine suggested that the street sweepers should be required to pass through a training school, just as policemen and other city employes are required to do. He told of a sweeper he had seen sweeping dirt against the wind.

DOG WINS ITS OWN CASE.

Declines to Bark in Court When a Bark Would Have Convicted It.

For several minutes yesterday in Special Sessions Miss Marion H. Carter, a writer and artist who lives at 504 West 143d Street, did all that she could think of to get a small dachshund, who occupied with dignity about one-half of the witness chair, to bark, or at least to whine. When after about ten minutes the dog had not mede one whimper, Justices Olmsted, Mayo, and Wyatt decided that the animal couldn't bark, and Mrs. Fannie Henning, who lives almost behind Miss Carter at 521 West 142d Street, marched proudly out of court, the dog in her arms, happy in the assurance of the court that she was not guilty of disturbing the neighborhood in which she lives by keeping a barking dog.

For this was what Miss Carter had charged, and for which she had brought Mrs. Henning to court. Miss Carter had provided herself with photographs of the dog and typewritten memoranda of the discomforts to which she had been compelled to submit. Miss Carter testified that she had once counted 445 barks at three-minute intervals.

If any one hoped to embarrass the energetic young woman when she was asked how far the dog was from her window, they were disappointed, for Miss Carter answered, without a momont's hesitation:

"Just eighty-seven feet and a fraction. I measured the distance as the hypothenuse of a right angle triangle, keeping in mind that my window is on the fifth floor of the apartment house."

Other persons testified to the good character of the dog, and the trial threatened to prove unending when the Justices struck on the happy expedient of letting the dog testify in his own behalf. As it was, several hours were consumed between the first taking of testimony and the honorable acquittal of the dog.

RABBI SUMMONED TO COURT.

Dr. Browne of Temple Beth-El, Brooklyn, Acouses His Prayer Reader.

The Rev. Dr. Edward B. M. Browne, chief rabbi of the Temple Beth-El, Brooklyn, was summoned to the West Side Court yesterday by his Prayer Reader, Marcus Rosenstein of 78 West Ninety-fourth Street to explain why he had written a letter to Rosenstein in which he spoke disparagingly of the reader's character.

Dr. Browne accused Rosenstein of misusing funds of the 118th Street Synagogue while acting as a collector there. Rosenstein admitted that he had been short $50 in his accounts, but said the Trustees had dropped the matter and told him to keep the money as a gratuity for services rendered.

CHASED BALL TO HIS DEATH.

Ten-Year-Old George Allheim Hit by a New York Central Train.

Ten-year-old George Allheim of 63 East 122d Street was playing ball with several chums on Park Avenue, near 120th Street, late yesterday afternoon. The spot, because of the New York Central elevated structure there, is not much crowded. George was catcher. In the game the batsman struck a foul, and the ball sailed up to the railroad track. For a moment the boys were nonplussed, and then George said:

"Ah that's easy!"

They watched him with pride as he climbed up the pillar, which at that spot resembles an elevated road pillar. He was out of the view of the boys on the street for a minute. Then came a scream from a woman looking out of a fourth-story window on Park Avenue, as she pointed at the railroad structure. The next instant a train flew by above the boys on the street.

When Policeman Shaeffer of the East 126th Street police station had been found, he did with difficulty what little George had done with ease—climbed up the elevated pillar. He shouted at a lumber wagon, which was just passing the spot on Park Avenue, and with the aid of a rope the unconscious body of the boy was lowered from the railroad structure. He was hurried to the Harlem Hospital in the lumber wagon, but at that place George died of a fractured skull just as the doctors had laid him on the operating table.

New Liner Re d'Italia Inspected.

An inspection, followed by a midday dinner, was held yesterday on board the new Lloyd Sabaudo liner Re d'Italia, at Pier B, Jersey City. Cesare Conti, the general agent of the new line, was the host, and among his guests were the Italian Ambassador, Baron Meyor des Planches; Consul General Massigila, and Timothy L. Woodruff.

Devery Wins in Lawsuit.

Judge McLaughlin of the Third Municipal Court, at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday dismissed the action brought by Albert Bogart, an architect, of Rockaway Beach, against William S. Devery, former Chief of Police of New York. Bogert sued to recover $250, which he said was due him for drawing up plans for a house for Devery at Breezy Point.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A trough of low pressure extends from the lower lake region to Eastern Texas, with the region of greatest depression in Arkansas.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY

Eastern New York—Rain Tuesday; colder in west and north portions; Wednesday, fair; fresh south winds, becoming north.

New Jersey and Delaware—Fair on the coast, rain in the interior Tuesday afternoon or night; Wednesday, fair and colder; fresh south, shifting to northwest, winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 A. M.	54	47	4 P. M.	58	65
6 A. M.	50	48	6 P. M.	57	61
9 A. M.	58	51	9 P. M.	55	53
12 M.	64	55	12 P. M.	54	51

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M., it was 55. Maximum temperature, 65 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 47 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AHEARN DEFIANT; CITED FOR CONTEMPT

Mayor's Board Gets Court Order to Force Him to Tell of Borough Affairs.

TEST TO COME TO-DAY

Expert Submits Figures Which, He Says, Show Improper Pay Roll and Other Entries.

Borough President John F. Ahearn, after he had refused to give testimony yesterday at the investigation into his department being held by the Commissioners of Accounts, was cited to appear in the Supreme Court to-day and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The order to show cause was issued by Justice Biscoff, and stated no particulars. It was granted on the application of Corporation Counsel Ellison, after agreement with Martin W. Littleton, Mr. Ahearn's counsel, who contends that the Commissioners of Accounts are without jurisdiction to question his client.

Mr. Ahearn was the first person called as a witness by Commissioner Mitchell when the hearing was resumed yesterday in the reception room of the Mayor's office. In his hand he carried a paper, and when Mr. Mitchell asked him to describe the workings of his department, he read the following statement:

Says Board Is Illegal.

I decline to answer these questions, not because there is anything in my offics or about my subordinates or me that I wish to conceal from you or from the public; not because I wish to be disrespectful to this commission; but because this commission has had five months' time in which to make a detailed investigation of all the affairs of the Borough, the fullest and freest access to all of its books, papers, and employes, has had the files and records of the Borough President's office taken away for examination, has employed private accountants for the purpose of making the examination, and has made more then thirty-three reports upon my office to the Mayor, all of which reports show that ths office is in good condition.

Because, also, the examination now being made by this commission is one as to the policy of my administration, a duty which was enjoined upon me by my election, and which cannot be taken away by the Commissioners of Accounts, not subjected to their reproof, scrutiny or criticism.

Because I respectfully challenge the power of this commission to conduct this examination in the manner and form and upon the subjects in which they are conducting it.

Mr. Mitchell asked several questions of a general nature, to all of which Mr. Ahearn replied that he declined to answer, on advice of counsel. He was finally excused, Mr. Mitchell informed him that his declination was not considered a justification. Shortly afterwards the application for the court order against him was made.

Accounts Improper, Expert Says.

During the day Marvin Scudder, the expert accountant, was examined by Mr. Mitchell and said that he had found no improper entries against the account for the restoration of streets in the books of the department, but his examination had shown that in 1904 the sum of $85,260.58 had been improperly entered in the account for pay roll. The pay roll as a whole was charged up against one account at one time, he said, and against another account at another time. There were entries for "laborers" and for "cart and horse" he said, while the city was not supposed to have anything to do with these things, which should have been furnished by the contractors.

At the afternoon session Mr. Scudder submitted a statement covering four years which seemed to show that $117,624.27 had been improperly entered on the pay roll account. The statement follows:

PAYROLL CHARGES.

	Total.	Estimated. Properly Charged.	Estimated. Improperly Charged.
1904	$52,500.14	$30,150	$22,440.14
1905	67,028.94	30,150	37,478.94
1906	76,487.69	30,150	46,337.69
1907	18,267.50	4,900	11,367.50
			$117,624.27

Another table presumably showed $200,528 improperly charged, according to Mr. Scudder. His table read:

RESTORING AND REPAVING FUND.

	Total.	May Have Been Properly Charged.	Improperly Charged.
1904	$85,260.58	$9,251.29	$76,009.29
1905	87,742.01	9,351.96	78,390.05
1906 to April 2, 1907	51,842.32	8,456.96	43,385.50
			$200,528.18

A third table showed pay roll charges made debits on the street improvement fund. It read:

STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND.

	Total.	Charged To Salaries.	Charged to St. Imp.	*
1904	$24,577.77	$10,791.05	$13,786.72	56.1
1905	22,134.84	10,627.30	11,507.54	52.0
1906	20,262.46	13,054.21	7,208.25	35.6

*Per cent. of total charged to street improvement.

There were some smaller tables of a similar nature, and Mr. Scudder, before leaving the stand, identified several pay rolls from which he had made his findings.

Mr. Scudder said that the changes made on the pay roll for the different years were of arbitrary character and that the work called for did not entitle the various stipulated changes in the pay roll as made up in the accounts.

A SHAKESPEARE EXHIBIT.

Columbia to Show Some Rare Contemporary Volumes.

An exhibit of first editions of Shakespeare and contemporaneous works about him and his works will be shown in the bibliographic room of the library at Columbia University to-morrow. The public will have an opportunity to inspect the exhibit for two weeks following the opening.

The collection will contain a dozen first folios, one of them being the most perfect Shakespearian folio extant. In addition there will be fifty later folios, all contemporaneous with Shakespeare himself. Between fifty and sixty volumes, each containing some early reference to Shakespeare, which appeared before any collection of the dramatist's plays were printed, will be shown. Added to this there will be at least eighty plays, printed over Shakespeare's name, now generally thought to be spurious.

Referee to Try Justice Fitzgerald.

Presiding Justice Hirschberg of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn announced yesterday that a referee would be appointed to-day to investigate the charges preferred by the Brooklyn Bar Association against Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald of the Court of Special Sessions. Eugene Conran, for the defendant, moved for a postponement to allow the drafting of an answer to the complaint. The motion was denied, and the defense was directed by the court to file an answer not later than to-day at noon.

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Mr. Mantell in Shakspere

To-Night, 8:10, BRUTUS in Julius Caesar. To-morrow night and Sat. aft., Brutus in Julius Caesar; Wed. aft., 2:45, The Merchant of Venice; Thurs., Fri. nights, King Richard III.; Sat. night, Macbeth. 2D WEEK—Mon. night, Richelieu; Tues., Wed. nights, King Lear; Wed. eft., Macbeth Thurs., Fri. nights, Sat. aft., The Merchant of Venice; Sat. night, Iago in Othello.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10. Still the Best and Biggest Show in Town. ANNA HELD in THE PARISIAN MODEL.

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. For Wed. Mats., MERELY MARY ANN

ELEANOR ROBSON AS SALOMY JANE By Paul Armstrong (Every Night and Saturday Matinee.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Ev'gs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. The Comedy Success of the Year. GRACE GEORGE in SARDOU'S DIVORCONS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irv. Pl. LAST WEEK. Sam. H. Harris Presents Geo. M. COHAN IN LITTLE JOHNNY JONES (HIMSELF.) Mr. Cohan's Last Time in This Play. Prices 25-50-75-$1. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15 NEXT WEEK. The Prince of Pilsen

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30 Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 5 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATS. ETHEL BARRYMORE in R. Marshall's farcical romance, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. NEXT MONDAY. MISS BARRYMORE in COUSIN KATE. Seats Thurs.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Begins 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. ARNOLD DALY "THE BOYS OF COMPANY B." Special Mat. to-day, 2:15; also May 7, 14, 21. Mr. Daly in a triple bill, "The Flag Station," "The Lemonade Boy" "The Monkey's Paw"

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:20 6TH MONTH. 150th Time Next Mond. Souvenirs. "One of the Best."—Herald. "One of the Funniest."—Sun. WILLIAM COLLIER in his great laughing success, CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

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"The Boys of Company B." Theatre
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HUDSON 44th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. EDWARD ABELES in BREWSTER'S MILLIONS.

"The Boys of Company B." Lyceum Theatre
"The Boys of Company B." Theatre
"The Boys of Company B." 8:20 & 2:15

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE RED MILL.

"THE BOYS OF COMPANY B" Lyceum
"THE BOYS OF COMPANY B" Theatre
"THE BOYS OF COMPANY B" 8:20 & 2:15

SAVOY 34th & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. MAN OF THE HOUR

"The Boys of Company B." Lyceum
"The Boys of Company B." Theatre
"The Boys of Company B." 8:20 & 2:15

ASTOR Theatre. B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1.30. Lee Ditrichstein's Screaming Farce, BEFORE AND AFTER "One long laugh—uproarious farce."—World.

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Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th Mats. Wed. & Sat. EDDIE FOY in THE ORCHID "The Hit of the Town."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. LOUIS MANN IN THE WHITE HEN. with Louise Gunning and Maude Raymond.

LYRIC 42 St., W. of B'way. Tel. 1646 Bryant Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Road to Yesterday with Minnie Dupree and original cast.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Tel. 3500 Col. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last Week CYRIL SCOTT IN THE PRINCE CHAP Nxt Wk—Margaret Wycherly. Seats Thur.

BIJOU Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. MME. NAZIMOVA in Comtesse Coquette.

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THE DEWEY E. 14th. Ladies' Mat. To-day. Watson's Burlesquers 2-Burlettas-2. W. B. Watson

THE GOTHAM E. 125th. Ladies' Mat To-day STAR SHOWGIRLS Dopey Dan—Vaudeville.

Mendelssohn Hall, To-night, at 8:15. Farewell Concert, Assisted by MR ALWIN Schroeder Mr. Courtlandt Palmer, Piano. Mr. Franz Kneisel, Violin. Mr. Louis Svecenski, Viola. Mr. J. Theodorowicz, 2d Violin. Tickets, $1.50, at Box Office.

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